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Universal Dictionary

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE

A NEW AND ORIGINAL WORK PRESENTING FOR CONVENIENT REFERENCE THE

ORTHOGRAPHY, PRONUNCIATION, MEANING, USE, ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF

EVERY WORD IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

TOGETHER WITH

CONDENSED EXPLANATIONS OF FIFTY THOUSAND IMPORTANT SUBJECTS AND AN EXHAUSTIVE ENCYCLOPÆDIA OF ALL THE ARTS AND SCIENCES

PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED

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AND ONE HUNDRED OTHERS

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PREFATORY NOTE.

The principal points in which the UNIVERSAL DICTIONARY differs from other dictionaries are fully disced in the Preface, but it may be well to draw attention to the following:

(1) Compound Words are inserted under the first element of the compound, and not in the place they would opy in strictly alphabetical order, if the second element were taken into account. Thus ANT-BEAR is inserted after A, and not after ANTATROPHIC.

(2) The Pronunciation is indicated by diacritical marks, a key to which will be found at the foot of the several pa, but the division into syllables has been based solely on pronunciation, and with no reference to the etymology of e word. In syllables wherein two or more vowels come together, not forming diphthongs, only that one of them wh gives its sound to the syllable bears a diacritical mark, the others being treated as mute. Thus, in *brĕad*, *sēa*, *fl* the *a* is mute, the syllables being pronounced as if spelt *brĕd*, *sē*, *flōt*. Words of more than one syllable bear a ma upon the accented syllable, as *âl'-tĕr*.

(3) The Etymology will be found enclosed within brackets immediately following each word. To understand the an adopted, let it be noted (1) that retrogression is made from modern languages to ancient; and (2) that when afta word there appears such a derivation as this—"In Fr. . . . Sp. . . . Port. . . . Ital. . . . from Lat. . . ." the eaning is, not that it passed through Italian, Portuguese, Spanish and French before reaching English, but that the are or have been analogous words in French, Spanish, Portuguese and Italian, all derived, like the English, from a La original.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

The following List, which contains the principal abbreviations employed in the UNIVERSAL DICTIONARY is inse here for the convenience of persons using the work for the first time. A full list, containing also the chief abbre ions in general use, will be given at the end of the final volume.

A.N. Ao-Norman.
Arab. bic.
Aram. maic.
Arm. Aoricau.
A.S An Saxon.
Assyr. rian.
Boeh. Bmisu, or Czech.
Bret. Baeton, or Celtic o ittany.
Celt. Cel
Chal Chle.
Dan. Dan
Dut. Dut
E. Easter East.
E. Aram. Aramæan, generally ed Chaldee.
Eng. Englis r England.
Eth. Ethio
Flem. Flem
Fr. Freuch
Fries. Fries.
Fris. Frisian
Gael. Gaelic
Ger. German
Goth. Gothic
Gr. Greek.
Gris. Langua f the Grisons.
Heb. Hebrew.
Hind. Hindust
Icel. Icelandic
Ir. Irish.
Ital. Italian.
Lat. Latin.
Lett. Lettish, L nian.
L. Ger. Low Ger , or Platt Deutsch.
Lith. Lithuanian
Mag. Magyar.
Mediæv. Lat. Me val Latin.
M. H. Ger. Middl gh German.
Mid Lat. Latin of e Middle Ages.
N. New.
N. H. Ger. New Hi German.
Norm. Norman.
Norw. Norwegian, Norse.
O. Old.
O. H Ger. Old High German.
O. S. Old Saxon.
Pers. Persian.
Phœnic. Phœnician.
Pol. Polish.
Port. Portuguese.
Prov. Provençal.
Provinc. Provincial.
Rabb. Rabbinical.
Russ. Russian.
Sam. Samaritan.
Sanac. Sanscrit.
Serv. Servian.
Slav. Slavonian.
Sp. Spanish.
Sw. Swedish.
Syr. Syriac.
Teut. Teutonic.
Turk. Turkish.
Walach. Walachian.
Wel. Welsh.

a., or *adj.* adjective.
adv. adverb.
art. article.
conj. conjunction.
interj. interjection.
pa. par. past participle.
particip. participial.
prep. preposition.
pr.par. present participle.
pro. pronoun.
s., *subst.*, or *substan.* substantive or noun.
v. i. verb intransitive.
v. t. verb transitive.

ablat. ablative.
accus. accusative.
agric. agriculture.
alg. algebra.
anat. anatomy.
antiq. antiquities.
aor. aorist.
approx. approximate, -ly.
arch. architecture.
archæol. archæology.
arith. arithmetic.
astrol. astrology.
astron. astronomy.
auxil. auxiliary.
Bib. Bible, or Biblical.
biol. biology.
bot. botany.
carp. carpentry.
Cent. Centigrade.
cf. compare.
C.G.S. Centimetre-gramme-second.
chem. chemistry.
Ch. hist. Church history.
chron. chronology.
class. classical.
cogn. cognate.
comm. commerce.
comp. comparative.
compos. composition.
conchol. conchology.
contr. contracted, or contraction.
crystallog. crystallography.
def. definition.
der. derived, derivation.
dimin. diminutive.
dram. drama, dramatically.
dynam. dynamics.
E. East.
ecclea. ecclesiastical.
econ. economy.
e. g. *exempli gratia*=for example.
elect. electricity.
entom. entomology.
etym. etymology.
ex. example.
f., or fem. feminine.
fig. figurative, figuratively.
fort. fortification.
Ir. from.
freq. frequentative
fut. future.
gen. general, generally.
gend. gender.
genit. genitive.
geog. geography.
geol. geology.
geom. geometry.
gram. grammar.
her. heraldry.
hist. history.
hor. horology.
hortic. horticulture.
hydraul. hydraulics.
hydros. hydrostatics.
i. e. id est=that is.
ichthy. ichthyology
Ibid. ibidem=the same.
imp. impersonal.
imper. imperative.
indic. indicative.
infin. infinitive.
intens. intensitive.
lang. language.
Linn. Linnæus.
lit. literal, literally.
mach. machinery.
m. or masc. masculine.
math. mathematics.
mech. mechanics.
med. medicine, medical.
met. metaphorically.
metal. metallurgy.
metaph. metaphysics.
meteorol. meteorology.
meton. metonymy.
mil., milit. military.
min, miner. mineralogy.
mod. modern.
myth. mythology.
N. North.
n. or neut. neut.
nat. phil. natural philosophy.
naut. nautical.
nomin. nominative.
numis. numismatology.
obj. objective.
obs. obsolete.
ord. ordinary.
ornith. ornithology.
palæont. palæontology.
pass. passive.
path. pathology.
perf. perfect.
pers. person, personal
persp. perspective.
phar. pharmacy.
phil. philosophy.
philol. philology.
phot. photography.
phren. phrenology.
phys. physiology.
pl., plur. plural.
poet. poetry, or poetical
polit. econ. political economy.
poss. possessive.
prel. prefix.
pres. present.
pret. preterite.
prim. primary.
priv. privative.
prob. probable, probably
pron. pronounced.
pros. prosody.
psychol. psychology.
pyrotech. pyrotechnics.
q.v. *quod vide*=which see
rhet. rhetoric.
Scrip. Scripture.
sculp sculpture.
sing singular.
S. South.
sp. gr. specific gravity.
spec. special, specially
suff. suffix.
sup. supine.
surg. surgery
tech technical.
theol. theology.
trig. trigonometry.
typog. typography.
var. variety.
viz. namely.
W. West.
zool. zoology.
* Rare, or obsolete.
† Unusual, or special coinages.
= equivalent to, or signifying.
¶ Nota bene = take n

"The joy, which wrought into Pygmalion's mind, was even such as, by each degree of Zelmane's words, *creepingly* entered into Philoclea's."—*Sidney: Arcadia.*

2. Cunningly, craftily.

"How slily and *creepingly* did he address himself to our first parents! which surely his pride would never have let him do, could he have effected their downfall by force, without temptation."—*South*, vol. viii., ser. 4.

*** crēep-le,** *s.* [CRIPPLE.]

1. A creeper, a reptile, a creeping animal.

"There is one creeping beast or long *creeple* (as the name is in Devonshire) that hath a rattle in his tail, that doth discover his age."—*Morton.*

2. A cripple.

"She to whom this world must itself refer
As suburbs or the microcosm of her,
She, she is dead, she's dead when thou know'st this,
Thou know'st how lame a *creeple* this world is."
Donne.

crēep'-mŏuse, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *creep*, and *mouse*.]

A. *As adj.:* Quiet, still.

"You may be as *creep-mouse* as you like."—*Miss Austen: Mansfield Park*, ch. xv. (*Davies.*)

B. *As subst.:* A kind of children's game.

"Not so old but I can play at *creep-mouse* yet; creep, mouse, creep, catch her, catch her."—*Carlile: The Fortune-hunters*, p. 25 (1689).

*** crēep'-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *creep*; *-y*.] Crawling as with fear.

"One's whole blood grew curdling and *creepy*."—*Browning: The Glove.* (*Davies.*)

crēese, crease, *s.* [Malay *kris*, *kres*.] A Malay dagger.

CREESES.

"The cursed Malayan *crease*."
Tennyson: The Princess, Prol., 21.

*** creis,** *v.t.* & *i.* [CREASE.] To curl.

"Suddlil and fule his crispe and yallow hare,
That are made *creis*, and curlis now as wele."
Douglas: Virgil, 410, 2.

crēish, creesh, *s.* [O. Fr. *craisse*.]

1. *Lit.:* Grease.

"With waimis unweildable, did furth wag,
In *creische* that did incress."
Dunbar: Bannatyne Poems, p. 30, st. 9.

2. *Fig.:* A blow.

"Now some for this, wi' satire's leesh,
Hae gi'en auld Edinbrough a *creesh*."
Fergusson: Poems, ii. 93.

crēish, creesh, *v.t.* [CREISH, *s.*] To grease.

". . . would you *creesh* his bonny brown hair wi' your nasty oilyie . . ."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. x.

¶ *To criesh one's lufe:* To give one money as a veil or gift; also as a bribe. (*Scotch.*)

"We con'd na get a chiel to shaw us the gate, alpuist we had *kreish'd his lief* [lufe] wi' a shillin."—*Journal from London*, p. 6.

crēish'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, *& s.* [CREISH, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of greasing.

crēish'-ў, creisch-ie, *a.* [Eng. *creish*; *-y*.] Greasy.

"I ken be his *creishy* mow
He hes beue at aue feist."
Lyndsay: Pink. S. P. R., ii. 23.

cre-mail-lere', *s.* [Fr.]

Fortif.: An indented horizontal outline.

crĕ-mā'-nĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. κρεμάννυμι (*kremannumi*) = to hang, to hang up.]

Bot.: A genus of Melastomaceæ. The species are small trees or shrubs, with the flowers, which are white, in small panicles, and a blue or violet berry. *Cremanium reclinatum* and *C. tinctorium* furnish a yellow dye.

crĕ-măs'-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. κρεμαστήρ (*kremastēr*) = a suspender.]

1. *Anat.:* The muscle of the spermatic cord.

2. *Entom.:* Kirby's name for the hook-like processes at the posterior end of many lepidopterous pupæ, by which they suspend themselves during pupation.

cremaster muscle, *s.* [CREMASTER, 1.]

crĕm-ąs-tĕr'-ĭc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *cremaster* (q.v.), and Eng. suff. *-ic*.]

Anat.: Pertaining to the cremaster; as, the *cremasteric* fascia, *cremasteric* artery.

† crĕ-māte', *v.t.* [Lat. *crematus*, pa. par. of *cremo* = to burn.] To burn; especially to dispose of a corpse by fire instead of burying it.

". . . whose corpse was the first *cremated* in America."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, June 21, 1882.

crĕ-mā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *crematio*, from *crematus*, pa. par. of *cremo* = to burn.]

1. *Gen.:* A burning, a destroying by fire.

2. *Spec.:* The act of cremating or disposing of a corpse by burning instead of burying it.

"And the Chinois without *cremation* or urnal interment of their bodies, make use of trees and much burning, while they plant a pine-tree by their grave."—*Browne: Urn Burial*, ch. i.

¶ Cremation was practised among the Greeks and Romans. The mass of the Hindoos properly so called thus dispose of their dead, while the Mohammedans have recourse to burial. It has been to some extent adopted in the United States, and though much prejudice against it exists, it is slowly gaining adherents. In parts of Europe it is making more progress.

crĕ-mā'-tion-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *cremation*; *-ist.*] An advocate of the practice of cremation.

crē'-mą-tŏr-ў, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *cremator*.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining or relating to cremation.

B. *As subst.:* An apparatus for cremating a corpse.

"The doctor had espoused the cause of cremation, and undertook to build a *crematory* on his own property."—*Cremation in America; Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 25, 1876.

crème, *s.* [Fr.] Cream.

crème d'absinthe, *s.* A bitter aromatic liquor made from two composite plants, *Artemisia Mutellina* and *A. spicata*. Both are alpine species.

*** cremeled, * kremelyd,** *a.* [Ger. *krömeln* = to crumble (q.v.).] Crumbled, chopped fine.

"Coloure hit with safrone in hast,
And *kremelyd* sewet of schepe."
Liber Cure Cocorum, p. 36.

crĕm'-ô-carp, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *cremocarpium*, from Gr. κρεμάννυμι (*kremannumi*) = to hang, to hang up, and καρπός (*karpos*) = fruit.]

Bot.: A kind of fruit consisting of an inferior, dry, indehiscent pericarp, with two or more cells. Example, the fruit of the Umbelliferæ. De Candolle calls the two halves of a cremocarp mericarps.

crĕ-mŏ-lŏb'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cremolobus*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ* (q.v.).]

Bot.: A small family of plants, order Brassicaceæ.

crĕ-mŏl'-ô-bŭs, *s.* [Gr. κρεμάννυμι (*kremannumi*) = to hang, to hang up, and λοβός (*lobos*) = the lobe of the ear. So named because the fruit, a silicule, is suspended.]

Bot.: A genus of Brassicaceæ, the type of the family Cremolobidæ. The species have racemes of yellow flowers and are natives of Peru and Chili.

Crĕ-mō'-ną (1), *s.* [A town in the north of Italy.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The town mentioned in the etymology.

2. *Music:* A name given to the violins made at Cremona during the seventeenth century by Andrea and Antonio Amati, and in the beginning of the eighteenth century by Antonius Stradivarius, his pupil, and Giuseppe Guarnerius, the pupil of Stradivarius.

Cremona-fiddle, *s.* The same as CREMONA, 2.

"A lady whisking about her long train, which was then the fashion, threw down and broke a fine *Cremona fiddle*; upon which Swift cried out, 'Mantua væ miseræ ulnium vicina Cremonæ!'"—*Sheridan: Life of Swift.*

crĕ-mō'-ną (2), *s.* [A corruption of Ger. *krummhorn*; Fr. *cromorne* = crooked horn.]

Music: A reed stop in the organ. [CROMORNA.]

*** crē'-mor,** *s.* [Lat.] A milky substance; a soft liquor resembling cream.

"The food is swallowed into the stomach, where, mingled with dissolvent juices, it is reduced into a chyle or *cremor*."—*Ray.*

*** cremosin,** *a.* & *s.* [CRIMSON.]

crē'-nāte, crē'-nā-tĕd, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *crenatus*, from *crena* = a notch.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Notched.

"The cells are prettily *crenated*, or notched, quite round the edges; but not straited down to any depth."—*Woodward.*

2. *Bot., &c.* (*of leaves, &c.*): Having the teeth rounded. When these are again crenated the term used is bicrenate. The same as CRENELLED.

crē-nā'-tō, *adv.* [Mod. Lat., from *crenatus* = notched.] With crenatures.

CRENATO.

1. Crenate leaf, Ground-ivy. 2. Bicrenate leaf, Horse-radish. 3. Crenato-serrate leaf, Dyas Octopelita. 4. Crenato-dentate leaf, Primrose.

crenato-dentate, *a.*

Bot., &c.: Having the margin with triangular notches.

crenato-serrate, *a.*

Bot.: Having the serrations rounded instead of straight.

crē-năt'-ụ-lą, *s.* [Diminu. of Lat. *crenatus* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A sub-genus of Molluscs, genus Perna. It consists of thin, oblong, compressed shells. Eight recent species are known from North Africa, the Red Sea, and China, and four fossil. (*Woodward*, ed. *Tate.*)

crē'-ną-türe, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *crenat(us)*; Eng., &c., suff. *-ure*.]

Bot.: A crenel, a small rounded tooth.

crĕn'-cle, * cren-kle, *s.* [Dut. *krinkel* = a curl, ring; Icel. *kringla* = a disc, circle, or orb.]

Naut.: The same as CRINOLE (q.v.).

*** crĕn'-cled,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [CRINKLED.]

*** crē-nĕl', * crenell, * crenelle,** *s.* [O. Fr. *crenel*; Fr. *creneau* = a battlement, dimin. of O. Fr. *cren*, *cran* = a notch; Lat. *crena*.] [CARNEL.]

I. *Fortification:*

1. A loop-hole in a parapet, wall, or stockade, through which to discharge musketry.

2. A battlement; an embrasure in an embattled parapet.

"'Tis no deceit! distinctly clear
Crenell and parapet appear,
While o'er the pile that meteor drear
Makes momentary pause."
Scott: The Bridal of Triermain, iii. 9.

II. *Old Armour:* The peak at the crest of a helmet.

III. *Bot.:* A rounded tooth of a crenelled or crenate leaf. (Generally pl., *crenels.*)

*** crē'-nĕl-ĕt,** *s.* [A dimin. from O. Fr. *crenel*.] An embrasure or loop-hole.

"Through the sloping *crenelets* of the higher towers."—*C. Reade: Cloister and Hearth*, ch. xliii. (*Davies.*)

crē-nĕl'-la, *s.* [Latinised dimin. of O. Fr. *crenel*. So named from having its hinge-margin crenulated behind the ligament.]

Zool.: A sub-genus of Modiola (Horse-muscle). The shell is short and tumid, partly smooth and partly ornamented with radiating striæ; interior brilliantly nacreous. The species occur from low water to forty fathoms deep, spinning a nest or hiding among the

roots of sea-weeds and corallines. Twenty-four species are known from Britain, Nova Zembla, New Zealand, &c. Twelve fossil species have been found, the latter from the Upper Greensand onwards. (*Woodward*, ed. Tate.)

† **crē'-nĕl-lāte,** *v.t.* [Mod. Lat. *crenellatus*, from O. Fr. *crenel*.] [CRENEL.]

Fort. (*Of a parapet or breast-work*): To furnish with crenelles or indentations for the garrison to fire through.

crē'-nĕl-lā-tĕd, crē-nĕl-ā-tĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Eng. *crenellat(e)*; *-ed.*]

CRENELLATED.

1. *Arch.*: Embattled; furnished with crenelles or crenellated mouldings.

"... the machicolated and *crenelated* walls of the cathedral close, ..."—*Kemble: Saxons in Eng.*, bk. ii., ch. 7.

2. *Her.*: An epithet for an ordinary, indented as crenelles.

crenellated moulding, *s.*

Arch.: A description of moulding in which the beads have rectangular dentations. (*Knight.*)

* **crē-nĕl-lā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *crenellate.*]

1. The act of embattling.

2. The state or condition of being embattled.

3. An indentation or notch.

4. An embrasure.

"Octavo ramparts flanked with quarto *crenellations.*"—*Lytton: Caxtons*, bk. xii., ch. vi. (*Davies.*)

* **crenelle,** *s.* [CRENEL, CARNEL.]

crē'-nĕlled, * **carneled,** * **kernceled,** *a.* [CARNELED.]

1. *Fort. & Arch.*: Embattled; crenellated.

2. *Bot.*: The same as CRENATE (q.v.).

* **crenelles,** *s. pl.* [CRENEL.]

* **crengle,** *s.* [CRINOLE.]

crē'-nĭc, *a.* [Gr. κρήνη (*krēnē*) = a spring; Eng. suff. *-ic.*]

crenic acid, *s.*

Chem.: Organic acids exist in vegetable mould and in the ochreous deposits of ferruginous waters. They are extracted by boiling the deposit with potash, filtering, supersaturating the liquid with acetic acid, and adding acetate of copper, which gives a dark-brown precipitate containing *apocrenic acid.* The filtrate is saturated with ammonium carbonate, and acetate of copper again added, which gives a greenish-white precipitate containing *crenic acid.* The precipitates are decomposed by suspending them in water and passing H_2S gas through the liquid. Crenic acid is obtained as a pale yellow powder, soluble in alcohol, but its salts are insoluble. Crenic acid has an acid, astringent taste. Its formula is supposed to be $C_{12}H_{12}O_8$.

† **crē-nī-lā'-brŭs,** *s.* [Lat. *crena* = a notch, *i* connective, and *labrus* = an unknown fish. So named from having the margin of the preoperculum denticulated.] [LABRUS.]

Ichthy.: A genus of spiny fishes belonging to the family Labridæ. Seven species are British, viz.:—

1. *Crenilabrus melops* or *tinca*: The Gilthead, Connor, Golden Maid, &c.

2. *Crenilabrus norvegicus* or *cornubicus*: The Goldfinny or Goldsinny.

3. *Crenilabrus gibbus*: The Gibbous Wrasse.

4. *Crenilabrus luscus*: The Scale-rayed Wrasse.

5. *Crenilabrus multidentatus*: The Corkling, called also Ball's Wrasse.

6. *Crenilabrus rupestris*: Jago's Goldsinny.

7. *Crenilabrus microstoma*: The Small-mouthed Wrasse or Rock-cook.

crēn'-u-lāte, crēn'-u-lā-ted, *a.* [A dimin. formation from O. Fr. *crenel.* Cf. *crenellate.*]

Bot., &c.: Finely crenate, having the margin divided into small crenels, *i.e.*, rounded teeth.

crē'-ōle, *s.* [Fr. *créole*; Sp. *criollo*, a contr. of *criadillo*, dimin. of *criado* = one brought up, bred; *crear*, Lat. *creo* = to create, to bring up.]

1. A native of the West Indies or of Spanish America, but not of native blood.

2. One of any colour born within or near the tropics of America.

"At the same time an irregular army of Spaniards, *creoles*, negroes, mulattoes, and Indians marched across the Isthmus from Panama ..."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

crē-ōl'-ī-an, *s.* [Eng. *creol(e)*; *-ian.*] A creole.

"The moment a nobleman returns from his travels, a *Creolian* arrives from Jamaica, or a dowager from her country seat, I strike for a subscription."—*Goldsmith: Vicar of Wakefield*, ch. xx. (*Latham.*)

crē-ŏph'-ĭl-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. κρέας (*kreas*) = flesh, and φίλος (*philos*) . . . = a friend.]

Entom.: A genus of Beetles belonging to the order Staphylinidæ. *Creophilus maxillosus* is British.

crē'-ō-sōl, *s.* [Eng. &c. *creos(ote)*, and *alcohol*.]

Chem.: $C_6H_{10}O_2$ or $C_6H_3(CH_3)\begin{matrix}OH\\O\,CH_3\end{matrix}$.

Dimethyl-pyro-catechin. A colourless liquid found in beech-tar, boiling at 220°. It reduces silver nitrate when boiling. It forms with acetic anhydride an acetate, which by oxidation with potassium permanganate, and saponification with potash, yields vanillinic acid.

crē'-ō-sōte, *s.* [CREASOTE.]

crē'-pançe, crē'-pāne, *s.* [Lat. *crepans*, pr. par. of *crepo* = to burst.]

Farr.: An ulcer seated in the forepart of a horse's foot; a wound in one of the hind feet caused by the shoe of the other striking and cutting it.

crĕp-ĭ-dō-dĕr'-a, *s.* [Gr. κρηπίς (*krēpis*), genit. κρηπίδος (*krēpidos*) = a half boot worn by men, and δέρος (*deros*) = skin (?).]

Entom.: A genus of Beetles, family Chrysomelidæ. It is akin to Haltica. Sharp enumerates twelve British species.

crē-pĭd'-u-la, *s.* [Lat. = a small sandal, dimin. of *crepida* = a slipper or sandal.]

Zool.: A genus of gasteropodous Molluscs, family Calyptræidæ (Bonnet Limpets). The shell is oval and limpet-like, the hinder half of its interior with a shelly partition. Known recent species fifty-four, from the West Indies, the Mediterranean, Africa, India, and Australia; fossil, fourteen species, from the Eocene onward. (*Woodward*, ed. Tate.)

* **crepil,** * **crepul,** *s.* [CRIPPLE.]

crē'-pĭs, *s.* [Lat. *crepis* = a plant, perhaps *Helminthia echioides.*]

Bot.: A genus of Composite plants, tribe Lactuceæ. They are known as Hawksbeards. Pappus soft, deciduous, white in colour; achenes without a beak. There are various British species. *Crepis virens* is common in dry pastures, on the roofs of cottages, and elsewhere. It is from 1 to 3 ft. high, and has yellow flowers. *C. paludosa* is found in moist woods and rocky places. It is 6 ft. high. *C. laccra*, a Neapolitan species, is considered by the southern Italians to be poisonous.

crĕp'-ĭ-tāte, *v.i.* [Lat. *crepitatus*, pa. par. of *crepito* = to rattle, to creak, to crackle, to clatter, to rustle, freq. of *crepo* = to rattle, to crack, to creak. Imitated from the sound. Cf. Eng. *crack.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To crackle; to burst with a series of short, sharp small reports, as salt does in fire.

2. *Med.*: To emit or give out a kind of rattling sound. [CREPITATION, II. 1.]

¶ *To crepitate* is to make a series of minute explosions; *to detonate* is to make a single explosion with a loud report.

crĕp'-ĭ-tā-tĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CREPITATE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: Crepitation.

crĕp-ĭ-tā-tion, *s.* [Fr. *crépitation*; Low Lat. *crepitatio*, from *crepitatus.*] [CREPITATE.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of bursting with a series of minute explosions, each causing a short and sharp but not a loud noise.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Med.*: A certain rattling sound detected by auscultation in the lungs in cases of pneumonia.

2. *Surg.*: The noise of fractured bones when a surgeon feels them to ascertain whether or not there is a fracture, and in the event of there being one, then at what spot.

crĕp'-ĭ-tŭs, *s.* [Lat.] The same as CREPITATION (q.v.).

crĕp'-ŏn, *s.* [Fr.]

Fabric: A thin stuff resembling crape, made of wool, silk, or mixed.

crĕpt, *pret. & pa. par.* [CREEP.]

* **crĕ-pŭs'-cle,** * **crĕ-pŭs'-cule,** *s.* [Lat. *crepusculum*, a dimin. from *crepo* = dusky.] Twilight.

crē-pŭs'-cu-lar, *a.* [Lat. *crepuscul(um)*, and Eng., &c., suff. *-ar.* In Fr. *crépusculaire.*]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. *Lit.*: In any way pertaining to or connected with the twilight.

† 2. *Fig.*: In a state intermediate between light and darkness; not very clear, somewhat obscure.

"The application of the rules of evidence to this semi-historical and *crepuscular* period."—*Lewis: Cred. Ear. Rom. Hist.*, ch. xiv., § 3, vol. ii., p. 494.

II. *Zool.*: Pertaining to animals which are active in the dusk or twilight.

"Others feed only in the twilight, as bats, and owls and are called *crepuscular*."—*Whewell: Bridgewater Treatise* (1852), p. 33.

crē-pŭs-cu-lār'-ĭ-a, *s. pl.* [Lat. *crepuscul(um)* = the twilight, and pl. adj. suff. *-aria.*]

Entom.: A tribe of Lepidopterous Insects, including those called Sphinxes or Hawk-moths. They are twilight fliers, as distinguished from Diurna, which, as the name implies, fly during the day, and Nocturna, which fly by night. The antennæ of the Crepuscularia taper to the end, where they have a club which is pointed at the apex instead of the oval club of the Diurna (Butterflies) or the filiform antennæ of the Nocturna (Moths). The larvæ have sixteen legs, and some of them hairs on the back. Stainton calls the Crepuscularia of Latreille Sphingina, and divides them into four families, Zygænidæ, Sphingidæ, Sesiidæ, and Ægeriidæ (q.v.).

crē-pŭs'-cu-līne, *a.* [Lat. *crepuscul(um)*, and Eng., &c., suff. *-ine.* In Fr. *crépusculin*, m., *crépusculine*, f.] The same as CREPUSCULAR and CREPUSCULOUS (q.v.).

"He has made apertures to take in more or less light, as the observer pleases, by opening and shutting like the eye, the better to fit glasses to *crepusculine* observations."—*Sprat: Hist. of the R. S.*, p. 314.

* **crē-pŭs'-cu-loŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *crepuscul(e)*; *-ous.*]

1. *Lit.*: Pertaining to the twilight; crepuscular.

2. *Fig.*: Obscure, not clear or distinct.

"The beginnings of philosophy were in a *crepusculous* obscurity; and its yet scarse past the dawn."—*Glanvill: Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. 19.

* **cresce,** * **cresyn,** * **crees,** *v.i.* [Lat. *cresco.*] To grow, to multiply.

"He had bern *cresce* and multiply."—*Gower*, iii. 274.

* **crĕs'-çençe,** *s.* [Lat. *crescens*, pr. par. of *cresco* = to grow, to increase.] Increase, increasing.

"To these adverse, the lunar sects dissent,
With convolution of opposed bent;
From west to east by equal influence tend,
And towards the moon attractive *crescence* bend."
Brookes: Universal Beauty, bk. iii.

crescendo (pron. **crĕ-shĕn'-dō**), *adv.* [Ital.]

Music: Increasing; a gradual increase in the force of sound. Expressed by the sign ———, or the abbreviation *cres.* The sign was first employed in England by Matthew Locke, in 1676. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

crĕs'-çent, * **crĕs'-sent,** *a. & s.* [Lat. *crescens*, pr. par. of *cresco* = to increase, to grow.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Increasing, growing; in a state of increase.

"The nightly hunter, lifting up his eyes
Towards the *crescent* moon with grateful heart."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

2. Crescent-shaped.

"A small *crescent* membranous sac."—*Owen: Anat. of Invertebrates.*

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Anything shaped like the moon in her state of increase.

"And two fair *crescents* of translucent horn
The brows of all their young increase adorn."
Pope: Odyssey.

2. The moon in her state of increase, when in her receding from the earth she shows a curved appearance terminating in points or horns.

"Jove in dusky clouds involves the skies,
And the faint *crescent* shoots by fits before their eyes."
Dryden.

3. The figure of a new moon borne on the national standard of Turkey; and hence figuratively used for the Turkish power or Mohammedanism itself.

¶ The Turks did not bring their symbol—the Crescent—with them from Central Asia, but adopted it on conquering Constantinople in 1453. Part of that city had been built on the site of Byzantium, which was a Greek city flourishing in Xenophon's time. Being besieged in B.C. 340 by the Macedonians, led by Philip, the father of Alexander the Great, that crafty general made an effort to surprise the place on a dark night. The inhabitants, however, had their daoger revealed to them by a "light" which "shone suddenly from the north." It was probably the moon, and in gratitude for the aid it had rendered them, the Byzantines built an altar to Diana, and assumed the crescent as the symbol of their city. It is found on various extant Byzantine coins long before the Turks had appeared in Europe.

"He stood alone among the host;
Not his the loud fanatic hoast
To plant the *Crescent* o'er the Cross."
Byron: Siege of Corinth, xii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* A range of buildioga in the form of a half-moon or crescent.

2. *Heraldry:*

(1) The half-moon; an honourable ordinary represented sometimes with the horns turned upwards.

CRESCENT.

(2) A name applied to four orders of knighthood.

(*a*) An order instituted in 1268 by Charles I., King of Naples and Sicily.

(*b*) A revival of the first, instituted by René of Anjou, in 1464.

(*c*) An order instituted by Mohammed II., Sultan of Turkey.

(*d*) An order instituted in 1801 by Selim, Sultan of Turkey.

3. *Vet.:* A defect in a horse'a foot, when the coffin-bone falls down.

4. *Mus.:* A musical inatrument, consisting of a staff with arms and suspended bells, used in a band.

* 5. *Agric.:* An ox-bow.

"A *crescent* abowte the nek: *torques, torquis, luna, lunula.*"—*Cath. Anglic.*

crescent-formed, *a.* Formed or shaped like a crescent.

crescent-like, *a.* Like a creacent in shape or form.

crescent-lit, *a.* Lit up by the moon in a crescent state.

"Or while the balmy glooming *crescent-lit*,
Spread the light haze along the river-shores."
Tennyson: The Gardener's Daughter.

crescent-shaped, *a.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Shaped like a crescent; lunate, lunated.

2. *Bot.:* Resembliog the figure of the crescent. Example, the glandular apex of the involucral leaves of many Euphorbias. (*Lindley.*)

crescent-wise, *adv.* In shape of a crescent.

* **crĕs'-çent,** *v.t.* [Crescent, s.] To form into or border with crescents.

"A dark wood *crescents* more than half the lawn."—*Seward's Letters*, vi. 195.

crĕs'-ççn-tāde, *s.* [Eng. *crescent*, aod Eng., &c., suff. *-ade.* A word modelled after the manner of crusade.] A religious war waged in defence of "the Crescent," i.e., of the Mohammedan faith.

"It has been sought to make out that many Liberals had desired to go to war against Turkey on behalf of its Christian subjects, in fact to carry on a crusade against a *crescentade*."—*Mr. Forsyth, M.P.: Parl. Deb.* (*Times*, Feh. 17, 1877.)

crĕs'-ççn-tĕd, *a.* [Eng. *crescent; -ed.*]

1. Adorned with a crescent or crescents.

2. Crescent-shaped.

"Phœbe bends towards him *crescented*."
Keats: Endymion, bk. iv.

crĕs-çĕn'-tĭ, *in compos. only.* [Lat. *crescens, crescentis*, pr. par. of *cresco* = to increase, increasing.] (See compound.)

crescenti-pinnatisect, *a.*

Bot. (*Of a pinnated leaf*): Having its lobes gradually becoming larger as they approach its end.

crĕs-çĕn'-tĭ-ạ (t as sh), *s.* [Named after Pietro Crescenti, of Bologna, who lived in the 13th century, and wrote various treatises on agricultural subjects, the principal one being "Opus Ruralium Commodorum," dedicated to Charles II. of Sicily.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Crescentiaceæ (Crescentiads) Calyx deciduous, of two equal sepals. Corolla campanulate, with a short fleshy tube and a ventricose 5-cleft unequal crisped limb; stamens 4, didynamous, with the rudiments of a fifth; fruit gourd-like, with a solid external shell, and an internal one-celled pulpy many-seeded cavity. The genus consists of large trees with solitary flowers rising from the trunk or branches. *Crescentia cujete* is the Cujete, or Common Calabash-tree. [Calabash.] It inhabits Central America and the West Indies. The subacid pulp is eaten by the negroes, and is made into poultices. The hard shell is used for a bottle, and in Bermuda for a pitcher with which to draw water for drinking and other purposes from the enclosed rain-water tanks.

crĕs-çĕn-tĭ-ā'-çĕ-æ (t as sh), *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *crescentia* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Crescentiads, an order of perigynous exogens. It consists of small trees, with alternate or clustered exstipulate leaves and flowers growing out of the old stems or branches. The calyx is undivided, but ultimately splits into irregular pieces. The corolla is monopetalous and irregular, somewhat two-tipped, the stamens 4, didynamous, with the rudiments of a fifth one; the ovary one-celled; the fruit succulent, hard, with parietal placentæ.

crĕs-çĕn-tĭ-ạds (t as sh), *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *crescentia* (q.v.), and pl. auff. *-ads.*] The name given by Lindley to the order Crescentiaceæ (q.v.).

† **crĕs-çĕn'-tĭc,** * **crĕs-çĕn'-tĭc-ạl,** *a.* [Eng. *crescent; -ic.*] Like a crescent; crescent-shaped.

". . . . disposed somewhat in a *crescentic* form."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. x., p. 256.

† **crĕs-çĕn'-tĭc-ạl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *crescentical; -ly.*] In shape or fashion of a crescent; crescent-wise.

"Fifth segment truncate, sixth *crescentically* emarginate."—*Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc.*, vol. xiii., p. 113 (1873).

* **crĕs'-çĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *cresco* = to grow, to increase.] Increasing, growing.

"And so the prince obscured his contemplation
Under the veil of wildness; which, no doubt,
Grew like the summer-grass, fastest by night,
Unseen, yet *crescive* in his faculty."
Shakesp.: Hen. V., i. 1.

crē'-sŏl, *s.* [Engs., &c., *cre(a)s(ote)*, and *(alcoh)ol*; Ger. *kresole.*]

Chem.: C_7H_8O or $C_6H_4\langle^{OH}_{CH_3}$. Also called Cresyl alcohol, Cresylic phenol, Oxytolnene. It occurs in the ortho (1—2), meta (1—3), and para (1—4) modifications.

Ortho-cresol: Obtained by fusiog ortho-toluene-sulphate of potassium with potassium hydrate, or by the action of nitrous acid on ortho-toluidine. It melts at 31°, and boils at 185°. Melted with caustic potash it yields salicylic acid. It gives a blue colour with ferric chloride.

Meta-cresol: Obtained by heating thymol propyl-phenol with phosphoric anhydride; propylene gas is given off, and the resulting compound fused with potash; then, dissolving in water and agitating with ether, meta-cresol is obtained as a transparent, thick liquid, boiling at 201°. It gives a blue colour with ferric chloride; fused with caustic potash it yields meta-oxy-benzoic acid.

Para-cresol: Obtained by distilling urine with hydrochloric acid; also by the action of nitrous acid on para-toluidine, and by fusing para-toluene-sulphate of potassium with potassium hydrate. It forms colourless crystals, melting at 36° into a transparent colourless liquid smelling like putrid wine, boiling at 199°. It gives a blue colour with ferric chloride; fused with potaasium hydrate, it yields para-oxy-benzoic acid. It is said to be formed in the decomposition of albumen and tyrosin, &c.

crē-sŏt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c., *cre(a)sot(e)*, and suff. *-ic.*] Pertaining to, or containing, more or less of creosote.

cresotic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_8H_8O_3$ or $C_6H_3(CH_3)\langle^{OH}_{CO\cdot OH}$.

Oxytoluic acids are formed by heating the corresponding sodium cresol in a stream of carbon dioxide. Pure para-cresol yields para-cresotic acid, melting at 148°. Pure ortho-cresol yields ortho-cresotic acid, melting at 160°. It gives a deep violet colour with ferric chloride.

crĕsp'-ĭe, s. [Lat. *crassus piscis* = a coarae fish.] A small whale; apparently the same with that commonly called the Grampus.

"Malcolm IV. likewise gave them [the monks of Dunfermline] a grant of the half of the blubber (*dimidium sagiminis*) of the *crespeis* or small whales, which should be taken between the Tay and Forth, for the use of the church, ad luminaria coram altaribus prænominatæ ecclesiæ."—*Stat. Acc.* xiii., 461, N. V.; also *Sibbald's Fife*, p. 295.

crĕss, * **cresse,** *s.* [A.S. *cærse, cyrse, cressæ.* Cognate with Dut. *kers;* Sw. *karse;* Ger. *kresse.* (*Skeat.*)]

1. *Gen., Ord. Lang., & Bot.:* Various cruciferous plants. In these the word *cress* is often used as the second one in a compound term.

"His court with nettles, moats with *cresses* stor'd."
Pope: Morat Essays, iii. 181.

¶ Halliwell thought that in one ancient manuscript it meant a rush, but Messrs. Britten and Holland doubt the existence of this signification. In the subjoined list of compounds, *Lapsana communis* (10), and a few others, are not cruciferous plants.

2. *Spec.:* The Golden Cress, *Lepidium sativum*, or any other species belonging to the same genus.

¶ (1) *American Cress: Barbarea præcox.* It is cultivated. It is called also the Belleisle Cress (q.v.).

(2) *Australian Cress:* A variety of the Common Garden Cress. It is called also the Golden Cress (q.v.).

(3) *Bank Cress:* [So called from its growing on hedge banks.] *Sisymbrium officinale.*

(4) *Bastard Cress:* The common name for the genus Thlaspi.

(5) *Belleisle Cress:* [Belleisle-cress].

(6) *Bitter Cress:* [Bitter-cress].

(7) *Brown Cress:* [Brown-cress].

(8) *Carl's Cress, Churl's Cress:* [Carl's Cress, Churl's Cress].

(9) *Cow Cress:* [Cow-cress].

(10) *Dock Cress: Lapsana communis.*

¶ Pratt calls it Succory Dock-cress. (*Britten & Holland.*)

(11) *French Cress: Barbarea vulgaris.*

(12) *Garden Cress: Lepidium sativum.* This is the cress preeminently so called.

(13) *Golden Cress:* [(2)].

(14) *Indian Cress:*

(*a*) *Sing.: Tropæolum majus.*

(*b*) *Pl.:* The order Tropæolaceæ.

(15) *Land Cress:* (*a*) *Barbarea præcox,* (*b*) *Cardamine hirsuta.*

(16) *Meadow Cress:* A book-name for *Cardamine pratensis.*

(17) *Mouse-ear Cress:* *Arabis Thaliana.* (*Treas. of Bot.*)

(18) *Normandy Cress:* *Barbarea præcox.*

(19) *Para Cress:* *Spilanthes oleracea.*

(20) *Penny Cress:* A modern book-name for *Thlaspi arvense.*

* (21) *Peter's Cress:* *Crithmum maritimum.* (*Treas. of Bot.*)

(22) *Rock Cress:* (*a*) the genus Arabis, * (*b*) an old name for *Crithmum maritimum.*

(23) *Sciatica Cress:* A species of Lepidium (?), good for the sciatica. (*Britten & Holland.*)

(24) *Spanish Cress:* *Lepidium Cardamines.* (*Treas. of Bot.*)

(25) *Spring Cress:* *Cardamine rhomboidea.* (*Treas. of Bot.*)

(26) *Swine's Cress:* (*a*) *Senebiera Coronopus* (*Coronopus Ruellii*), (*b*) *Lapsana communis*, (*c*) *Senecio Jacobæa.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

(27) *Thale Cress:* *Arabis Thaliana.* (*Treas. of Bot.*)

(28) *Tooth Cress:* The genus Dentaria. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

(29) *Tower Cress:* *Arabis Turrita.*

(30) *Town Cress:* *Lepidium sativum.*

(31) *Violet Cress:* *Ionopsidium acaule:* (*Treas. of Bot.*).

(32) *Wall Cress:*

(*a*) *Gen.:* Any species of Arabis.

(*b*) *Spec.:* *Arabis Thaliana.*

(33) *Wart Cress:* [So named from the wart-shaped fruit].

(*a*) *Gen.:* The genus Senebiera.

(*b*) *Spec.:* *Senebiera Coronopus* (*Coronopus Ruellii*).

(34) *Water Cress:* [WATER-CRESS].

(35) *Winter Cress:*

(*a*) *Gen.:* The genus Barbarea.

(*b*) *Spec.:* *Barbarea vulgaris.*

(36) *Wild Cress:* *Thlaspi arvense.*

(37) *Yellow Cress:* (*a*) *Nasturtium palustre*, (*b*) *N. amphibium.* (*Treas. of Bot.*)

cress-oils, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Garden Cress, *Lepidium sativum*, distilled with steam, yields a volatile aromatic oil, which is separated by agitation with benzene from the distillate. It boils at 226°, and is benzyl-cyanide, $C_6H_5{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}CN$; when heated to 200° with hydrochloric acid, or by boiling with alkalies, it yields phenyl-acetic acid, $C_6H_5{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}CO.OH$. Benzyl cyanide can also be obtained synthetically by heating benzyl chloride with potassium cyanide. It is isomeric with toluonitril, $C_6H_4\langle^{CH_3}_{CN}$. Water-cress, *Nasturtium officinale*, yields an oil, boiling at 261°, being phenyl-propionitril, $C_6H_5{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}CN$; on fusing it with potash it yielded a salt of phenyl-propionic acid.

cress-rocket, *s.* *Vella Pseudo-cytisus.*

crĕs-sĕl'-la, *s.* [Fr. *crécelle* = a rattle.]

Eccles.: A wooden rattle. (Used as a substitute for a bell in Roman Catholic churches from the Mass on Holy Thursday till the Mass on Holy Saturday.)

* **crĕs'-sĕt,** *s.* [O. Fr. *crasset.*]

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* A basket of open iron-work in which wood or coal is burned as a beacon. In former times the cresset was used where lighthouses are now erected, and its modern use is principally at wharves and boat-landings. (*Knight.*)

CRESSET.

"Far downward, in the castle-yard,
Full many a torch and *cresset* glared."
Scott: The Lay of the Last Minstrel, iii. 26.

2. *Fig.:* A burning light; a meteor.

"I cannot blame him: at my nativity,
The front of heaven was full of fiery shapes,
Of burning *cressets.*"
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., iii. 1.

II. *Coopering:* An iron basket or cage to hold fire, char the inside of a cask, and make the staves flexible. (*Knight.*)

crĕst, * creast, * creste, * crist, *s.* [O. Fr. *creste*, from Lat. *crista.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. A plume or tuft of feathers or comb on the top of the head of a bird.

"The male has also a small, longitudinal, leaden-coloured, fleshy *crest* or comb."—*Darwin: Descent of Man* (1871), pt. ii., ch. xiv., vol. ii., p. 129.

2. Any tuft or excrescence on the head of an animal.

"Oft he bowed
His turret *crest*, and sleek enamelled neck."
Milton: P. L., ix. 525.

3. In the same senses as B. 4.

"The crag is won, no more is seen
His Christian *crest* and haughty mien."
Byron: The Giaour.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. A badge.

"Let's write good angel on the devil's horn,
'Tis not the devil's *crest.*"
Shakesp.: Meas. for Meas., ii. iv.

* 2. The end, the extreme, the top.

"Two goldun ryngis, the whiche thou shalt putte in either *creeste* of the broche."—*Wyclife: Exod.* xxviii. 23.

* 3. Pride, spirit, courage, fire.

"Bristle up
The *crest* of youth against your dignity."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., i. 1.

4. The ridge or top of a wave.

5. The ridge or highest part of a mountain or hill.

"Pierce then the heavens, thou hill of streams!
And make the snows thy *crest!*"
Hemans: Eryri Wen.

* 6. A balk or ridge of land.

"*Creyste* of londe eryyde. *Porca.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

B. *Technically:*

1. *Architecture:*

(1) The ridge of a roof; hence *crest*-tiles, which lie on the comb of a roof and shed water both ways.

(2) Any ornament or carved work on the top or ridge of anything; also used for the ornamental finishing surrounding a screen or canopy of a building.

2. *Engin. & Fort.:* The top of a parapet, embankment, slope, or wall.

3. *Vet.:* The upper part of the neck of a horse. [CREST-FALLEN.]

CREST.

4. *Heraldry:*

(1) A plume or tuft of feathers, hair, or other similar material, affixed to the top of the helmet; and hence, sometimes the helmet itself.

"So saying, a noble stroke he lifted high,
Which hung not, but so swift with tempest fell
On the proud *crest* of Satan, . . ."
Milton: P. L., bk. vi.

* (2) The ornament on the helmet.

(3) A figure originally representing the ornament on the helmet, but now used to denote any figure placed on a wreath, coronet, or cap of maintenance, above the helmet and shield in a coat of arms.

¶ Crests are of considerable antiquity. Their first introduction is attributed by Herodotus to the Carians; and their revival to Richard Cœur de Lion, who in 1189 wore one, consisting of a plume of feathers, in his helmet.

5. *Bot.:* A fleshy appendage of fruits and seeds in the form of a crest. The middle lobe of the inferior petal of the Polygala is in the form of a crest. (*Balfour.*)

6. *Anat.:* A prominent border or elevation running some way along the surface of a bone. It is called also a line or ridge. Thus there is an external occipital crest, a nasal crest, a sphenoidal crest, &c.

crest-fallen, *a.*

1. *Ord. Lang. & Fig.:* Dispirited, dejected, abashed.

"When I have feasted with Queen Margaret?
Remember it, and let it make thee *crest-fall'n:*
Ay, and allay this thy abortive pride."
Shakesp.: 2 Hen. VI., iv. 1.

2. *Vet.:* A term used when the upper part of the neck upon which the mane grows sinks down on either side.

crest-tile, *s.*

Architecture:

1. A saddle-tile, one having a double slope, on the ridge of a roof. It is also called a *ridge-tile* (q.v.).

2. In Gothic architecture tiles decorated with leaves, foliage, or similar design, which run up the sides of a gable or ornamented canopy.

*** crest-wounding,** *a.* Wounding—*i.e.*, disgracing one's nobility; attainting.

"O unseen shame! invisible disgrace!
O unfelt sore! *crest-wounding* private scar!
Reproach is stamp'd in Collatinus' face,
And Tarquin's eye may read the mot afar."
Shakesp.: The Rape of Lucrece, 827—90.

crĕst, * creast, * crestyn, *v.t.* [CREST, *s.*]

* 1. To ornament or furnish with a crest.

"*Crestyn* or arayyn wyth a creste. *Cristo.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* 2. To serve as a crest for.

"His legs bestrid the ocean: his reared arm
Crested the world: his voice was propertied
As all the tuned spheres."
Shakesp.: Ant & Cleop., v. 2.

3. To form a crest or top to; to crown.

"The feudal towers that *crest* its height
Frown in unconquerable might."
Hemans: The Troubadour & Uhh. Cœur de Lion.

* 4. To mark with lines or streaks, as the plume of a helmet.

"Like as the shining skie in summer's night,
What time the dayes with scorching heat abound,
Is *crested* all with lines of fierie light,
That it prodigious seemes in common peoples sight."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. i. 13.

crĕst'-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *crest*; *-ed.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Adorned with or wearing a crest.

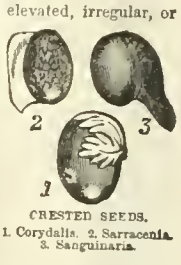
"On his brave head a *crested* helm he plac'd."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xv. 565.

2. Wearing a comb.

"The *crested* bird shall by experience know,
Jove made not him his master-piece below."
Dryden: Cock & Fox.

3. Surmounted or crowned.

II. *Bot.:* Having an elevated, irregular, or notched ridge, resembling the crest of a helmet. (Used chiefly of seeds or of the appendages of the anthers in some heaths, as *Erica triflora* and *E. comosa.*)



CRESTED SEEDS.
1. Corydalis. 2. Sarracenia. 3. Sanguinaria.

"The petal becomes *crested* as in Polygala."—*Balfour: Bot.*, § 372.

¶ (1) *Crested Dog's-tail Grass:*

Bot.: *Cynosurus cristatus.* A grass a foot or a foot and a half high, with a second raceme, and 3—5 flowered spikelets. It is common in Britain on dry pastures.

(2) *Crested Grebe:*

Ord. Lang. & Ornith.: A Grebe, *Podiceps cristatus.* It is called more fully the Great Crested Grebe, or sometimes the Great Tippeted Grebe, or merely the Grebe. [GREBE.]

crĕst'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CREST, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of adorning with a crest.

† **crĕst'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *crest*; *-less.*] Destitute of or not entitled to a crest; not of a noble family.

"His grandfather was Lionel, Duke of Clarence,
Third son to the Third Edward, king of England,
Spring *crestless* yeomen from so deep a root?"
Shakesp.: 1 Hen. VI., ii. 4.

crĕst'-ma-rine, *s.* [Eng. *crest*, and *marine.*] A plant, *Crithmum maritimum.*

crē'-sŷl, *s.* [Eng., &c., *cre(a)s(ote)* (q.v.); and Gr. ὕλη (*hulē*) = . . . matter as a principle of being.]

Chem.: An aromatic monad radical ($C_6H_4{\cdot}CH_3$)′.

crē-sŷl'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *cresyl*; *-ic.*] Pertaining to cresyl.

cresylic alcohol, *s.* [CRESOL.]

crē'-ta, *s.* [Lat. (as adj.) = from Crete, (as sulst.) = Cretan earth—*i.e.*, chalk, or a similar kind of earth.] Chalk.

creta præparata, *s.*

Phar.: Prepared chalk, $CaCO_3$. Chalk freed from most of its impurities by elutriation, and afterwards dried in small masses, which are usually of a conical form. Used in *Hydrargyrum cum Creta*, *Mistura Cretæ*, *Pulvis*

Cretæ aromaticus, Pulvis Cretæ cum Opio. Chalk is an antacid, and acts as an astringent. It is used in cases of diarrhœa.

crē-tā′-çē-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *cretaceus* = chalk-like.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* In any way pertaining to chalk.

"Nor from the sable ground expect success,
Nor from *cretaceous,* stubborn and jejune."
Phillips.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Min.,* † *Geol., &c.:* Consisting in larger or smaller amount of chalk.

2. *Bot. (Of colours):* Like chalk, chalky; very dull white with a dash of grey.

¶ (1) *Cretaceous system or formation:*

Geol.: The system or formation of which at least in England and some other countries, chalk (Latin *creta*) is the characteristic rock. Pure chalk of nearly uniform aspect and composition, stretches from N.W. to S.E., from the north of Ireland to the Crimea, a distance of about 1,311 English miles; the breadth of this great band, from the south of Sweden to the south of Bordeaux in France, being about 966 miles. But this area does not measure the superficial area of the chalk formation, which is founded not on the mineral character of chalk or any other rock, but on contemporaneousness of deposit, as proved by the identity, or at least the close similarity, of the organic remains. [CRETACEOUS PERIOD.]

The Cretaceous formation has generally been divided into an Upper and a Lower series, the former familiarly called the Chalk and the latter the Greensand. Chalk is not a bad popular name for the first series, but Greensand is less appropriate, the green or chloritic grains which originated the name being local and uncharacteristic. A better term is Neocomian, from Neocomium, the old Latin name of Neufchatel, where it is extensively deposited.

Lyell, in his "Student's Elements of Geology" (1871), the last edition of his Manual or Elements, thus divided the Cretaceous rocks and the period during which they were laid down:

(*a*) Upper Cretaceous or Chalk period:

1. Maestricht Beds and Faxoe Limestone.
2. Upper White Chalk, with flints.
3. Lower White Chalk, without flints.
4. Chalk Marl.
5. Chloritic Series, or Upper Greensand.
6. Gault.

(*b*) Lower Cretaceous or Neocomian:

1. Upper Neocomian } Wealden Beds
2. Middle " } (Upper part).
3. Lower "

The Cretaceous formation is the uppermost member of the Secondary or Mesozoic rocks. The Wealden rocks, with which it begins, are fluviatile, or in parts fluvio-marine, never marine. Coniferæ, Cycadeæ, and Ferns flourished on the adjacent lands, while Dicotyledonous Angiosperms were absent. It was still the reign of reptiles and specially of the giant Iguanodon, and other huge swimming and stalking reptilian creatores. Flying reptiles, such as Pterodactylus, were also present. In the Cretacious strata of the United States the most remarkable discovery is that of the toothed birds, Ichthyornis and Hesperornis. Huge dinorsaurs and other reptiles have also been found, some similar to those of Europe, others peculiar. With the Lower Neocomian marine conditions began and continued till the end of the Cretaceous period; the water, when the chalk was deposited, being apparently deep. The seas of those times were inhabited by such cephalopodous genera as Ammonites, Baculites, Hamites, and Turrilites, whilst among the lamellibranchiate mollusca was the abnormal genus Hippurites. Where islands existed pterodactyls, winged reptiles, flew forth, though birds doubtless existed too. But the organisms whose remains have left the most extensive traces were minute foraminiferous animals, Globigerinæ, and humble plants called Diatoms, the former forming chalk, and the latter, aided by sponges, forming flint. (*Lyell, &c.*)

(2) *Cretaceous period:*

Geol.: The period from first to last during which the Cretaceous formation was in process of deposition. The gap between the Cretaceous and the Eocene rocks, as yet very partially filled up, indicates a great lapse of geological time, the history of which is still unknown. One or two arches have been cast from the side of the Secondary and one or two from that of the Tertiary, across fragments of the chasm, but the mass of it still remains unbridged. Sir Charles Lyell thinks that the gap may be as great as all the time which has elapsed from the Eocene till now.

It is not correct to say that we are living in the Cretaceous period. [CHALK.] Nor is it true, as many unacquainted with geology believe, that recent discoveries have proved the Cretaceous period less remote than it was formerly held to be. The discovery that certain cretaceous species and genera once deemed extinct still exist, does not bring cretaceous times one day nearer; it only shows that vastly remote as they are, they have not produced as great a revolution as they were held to have done in the character of the animal life.

† **crē-tā′-çē-oŭs-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *cretaceous; -ly.*] In a manner like chalk; as chalk.

Crē′-tạn, * **Crē′-tĭ-ạn,** *a. & s.* [Eng. *Cret(e); -an.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the island of Crete.

B. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of Crete.

"The *Cretians* are alway liars, . . ."—*Titus* i. 12.

* **crē-tā′-tĕd,** *a.* [Lat. *cretatus.*] Rubbed or made white with chalk.

crē′-tĭc, * **crē′-tĭck,** *s. & a.* [Lat. *creticus* (*pes*); Gr. κρητικός (*πους*) (*crētikos pous*) = the Cretan foot or measure.]

A. *As substantive:*

Pros.: A measure in Greek and Latin poetry; a poetic foot consisting of one short syllable between two long ones – ⏑ –.

"The first verse here ends with a trochee, and the third with a *cretick.*"—*Bentley: Diss. upon Phalaris.*

B. *As adjective:*

Pros.: Of or pertaining to the measure described under A.

crē′-tĭ-çĭşm, *s.* [Lat. *creticus*; Gr. κρητικός (*krētikos*) = pertaining to Crete, and suff. *-ism.*] The same as CRETISM (q.v.).

crē′-tĭn, *s.* [Fr. *crétin.* By some believed to be from Lat. *Christianus,* because helpless imbeciles appeal to Christian sympathy. More probably from Fr. *kreide, craie* = chalk, from the blanched appearance of the cretin's skin.] The name given in the Valais and other Alpine valleys to one suffering from a particular kind of idiocy prevalent there. [CRETINISM.]

crē′-tĭn-ĭşm. *s.* [Fr. *crétinisme.*]

Physiol. & Med.: A kind of idiocy prevalent in various Alpine valleys. In most, if not in all cases, the afflicted person has an ugly swelling called a goitre on his neck. This varies in size from a walnut to a quartern loaf. The existence of such a protuberance does not, however, necessarily imply idiocy. The mental deficiency varies in degree, being in some cases so great that the unhappy person thus affected is unable to do anything for himself, and cannot even articulate words, but makes a sound like that of the inferior animals; in others there are some faint glimmerings of mind. Various causes of the disease have been assigned.

crē′-tĭşm, *s.* [Gr. κρητισμός (*krētismos*) = Cretan behaviour, *i.e.*, lying.] A lie, a falsehood. The term is derived from the old proverb alluded to by St. Paul in Titus i. 12. [CRETAN.]

crĕt′-ŏnne, *s.* [Fr.]

Fabric: A kind of cotton fabric manufactured with pictorial patterns printed on one side. It is used for curtains, furniture covers, &c.

† **crē′-tōşe,** *a.* [Lat. *cretosus,* from *creta* = chalk.] Chalky.

creutz-er, *s.* [KREUTZER.]

creûx (**x** silent), *s.* [Fr. = hollow.]

Engin. & Sculpt.: The reverse of relief; thus, to carve *en creux* is to carve below the surface.

crē-văsse′, *s.* [Fr. *crevasse;* Prov. *crehassa;* Low Lat. *crepatia,* from *crepo* = to rattle, to crack, to creak.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A crevice, a chink. [CREVICE.]

2. A break in the embankment of a river; an artificial lake, tank, &c., caused by the pressure of the water. (*American.*)

(1) *Gen.:* A crack or fissure in any body, as in an embankment.

(2) *Spec.:* A long deep fissure in the snow and ice of a glacier. [II.]

CREVASSE.

II. *Geol. & Ord. Lang.:* A deep fissure in the snow and ice of a glacier, in general extending to the rocky mountain side on which the glacier rests.

crevasse-stopper, *s.* A kind of floating dock which is brought broadside against the bank and sunk in place, to act as a dam. When it is fairly anchored, the sheet-piling is driven down into the bed both on the chord and arc side of the structure. (*Knight.*)

crĕv′-ĕt, *s.* [CRUET.] A crucible or melting-pot.

crĕv′-ĭçe, * **cravas,** * **crevase,** * **crevesse,** * **crevis,** * **crevisse,** *s.* [Fr. *crevasse,* from Fr. *crever* = to burst asunder, from Lat. *crepo.*] A crack, a cleft, a narrow opening, a fissure. [CREVASSE.]

"And still, all deadly aim'd and hot,
From every *crevice* comes the shot."
Byron: The Siege of Corinth, v. 22.

* **crĕv′-ĭçe,** *v.t.* [CREVICE, s.] To crack, to flaw, to make a crevice in.

"So laid, they are more apt in swagging down to pierce with their points, than in the jacent posture, and so to *crevice* the wall."—*Wotton: Architecture.*

crĕv′-ĭçed, *a.* [Eng. *crevic(e); -ed.*] Full of crevices or chinks.

"Trickling through the *crevic'd* rock."
Cunningham: Day.

* **crevis** (1), *s.* [CREVICE.]

* **crevis** (2), * **crevise,** *s.* [CRAVFISH.]

crew, * **crue** (**ew** as **û**), *s.* [Icel. *krú, grú, grúi* = a swarm, a crowd; *krúa* = to swarm. (*Skeat.*).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II.

2. A number of persons associated or assembled for any purpose.

"The king's owne troupe came next, a chosen *crew,*
Of all the campe the strength, the crowne, the flowre."
Fairfax: Godfrey of Boulogne, bk. xvii., § 29.

3. Used spec. in a bad sense; a gang, a mob.

"He was ably assisted in the work of extortion by the *crew* of parasites who were in the habit of drinking and laughing with him."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. v.

II. *Nautical:*

1. The company of seamen who man a boat, vessel, or ship. Properly the term includes officers as well as men, but it is now generally restricted to the latter.

". . . the Tarentines sank four of the ships, and took one with the *crew.*"—*Lewis' Cred. Ear. Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. xiii., pt. ii., § 37, vol. ii., p. 476.

2. The men assisting a gunner, boatswain, or carpenter.

crew, *pret. of v.* [CROW, *v.*]

crew′-ĕl (**ew** as **û**), * **crewell,** * **cruel,** *s. & a.* [Etym. uncertain; possibly the same as Dut. *kiewel* = a clew or ball of thread.]

A. *As subst.:* Fine two-threaded worsted, now used for embroidery; and in the sixteenth century for girdles, fringes, &c., to ornament the dresses of the lower classes.

"With here and there a tuft of crimson yarn,
Or scarlet *crewel*, in the cushion fix'd."
Cowper: Task, bk. i., 53, 54

B. *As adj.:* Made of the material described in A.

"Ere we contribute a new *crewel* garter
To his most worsted worship."
B. Jonson: Alchemist.

crew'-ĕls (ew as û), *s. pl.* [A corruption of Fr. *écrouelles.*] The scrofula.

". . . having a beloved child sick to death of the *crewels*, was free to expostulate, . . ."—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. xlvii.

crew'-ĕt (ew as û), *s.* [CRUET.]

crĕx, *s.* [Imitated from the voice of the bird.]

Ornith.: A genus of grallatorial birds, family Rallidæ, sub-family Rallinæ. *Crex pratensis* is the Corn-crake (q.v.).

crĕy'-ăt, *s.* [The name of the plant in various languages and dialects in India.] *Andrographis* or *Justicia paniculata.* It is the basis of a celebrated French bitter tincture called Drogue amère.

* **criande,** *pr. par.* [CRY.]

crĭb, * **cribbe,** * **cryb,** * **crybbe,** *s.* [A.S. *crib, cryb.* Cogn. with Dut. *krib*; Icel. *krubba*; Dan. *krybbe*; O. H. Ger. *chrippa*; M. H. Ger. *kripfe*; Ger. *krippe.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. A rack or manger of any beast.

"In a *cryb* was he layde."
Towneley Myst., p. 117.

2. A stall for cattle.

"Where no oxen are, the *crib* is clean: but much increase is by the strength of the ox."—*Prov.* xiv. 4.

* 3. A wicker-basket.

"They putte hym in a litel *cribbe*, lschape as a lite bote, and dede hym in to the see."—*Trevisa*, iv. 353.

4. A child's cot.

5. A small cottage, a hovel.

"Why rather, sleep, liest thou in smoky *cribs*,
Upon uneasy pallets stretching thee . . .
Than in the perfumed chambers of the great?
Shakesp.: 2 *Henry IV.*, III. i.

6. A reel for winding yarn (*Scotch.*)

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Anything stolen, a theft; a plagiarism.

2. A translation or key used by schoolboys, &c. (*Colloquial.*) (*Lytton: Pelham*, ch. ii.)

* 3. The stomach. (*Slang.*)

4. A house. [CRACK, *v.*, A. ¶ (1).]

B. *Technically:*

1. *Agric.:* A granary with slatted sides for ear corn.

2. *Timber trade:* A small raft of timber. (*Canadian.*)

3. *Civil Engineering:* A structure of logs to be anchored with stones. Cribs are used for bridge-piers, ice-breakers, dams, &c. [DAM.]

4. *Cards:*

(1) A popular name for cribbage (q.v.).

(2) In the game of cribbage, a hand of cards made up of two thrown out by each player.

5. *Roman Church:* A representation of the manger in which Jesus was born.

crib-biter, *s.*

Veterinary: A horse given to crib-biting (q.v.).

". . . there is no surer test of neglectful supervision than the existence of a *crib-biter*, or of a sore-back."—*Day: The Race-horse in Training*, 1880, ch. v., pp. 37-8.

crib-biting, *s.*

Veterinary: A bad habit in a horse, often occasioned by uncasiness in breeding of teeth, and from being ill-fed when hungry. It consists in seizing in the teeth the manger, rack, &c., and sucking in the air with a peculiar noise, known as wind-sucking. It frequently causes colic or gripes.

"Horses when idle often contract bad habits—*crib-biting*, wind-sucking, kicking in the stable."—*Day: The Race-horse in Training*, ch. v., p. 37.

crib-strap, *s.*

Ménage: A neck-throttler for crib-biting and wind-sucking horses.

crĭb, *v.t.* & *i.* [CRIB, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To shut up in a crib or narrow habitation; to confine.

"Now I am cabin'd, *crib'd*, confin'd, bound in
To saucy doubts and fears."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, III. 3.

2. *Fig.:* To steal, to appropriate, to plagiarize.

". . . I have a habit of never writing letters but at the office; 'tis so much time *cribbed* out of the Company."—*Lamb: Essays of Elia; Letter to Wilson.*

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To be shut up or confined in a crib.

"Who sought to make the glory of the nation and Church truckle under a Scotch canopy, and bishops to *crib* in a presbyterian trundle-bed."—*Bp. Gauden: Anti-Baal-Berith*, 1661, p. 35.

crĭb' bāge, * **crib-bidge,** *s.* [Prob. from *crib*, s.]

Cards: A game at cards played usually by two players, but sometimes by three or even four. The whole pack of cards is used, and the leader deals out five (or sometimes six) cards to each player. The crib is made up of two cards thrown out by each player, the non-dealer discarding first. The points are counted by the number of separate sets of fifteen formed by the pips, and also by pairs of any cards and runs or successions of three or more cards in regular order. The crib, or cards discarded, belong to the dealer, who acores all the points gained by it.

"For cardes, the philologie of them is not for an essay. A man's fancy would be cumm'd up in *cribbidge*."—*John Hall: Horæ Vacivæ*, p. 150 (1646.)

cribbed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CRIB, *v.*]

crĭb'-bĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CRIB, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb)

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* The act of enclosing in a crib or narrow place.

2. *Fig.:* Stealing, thieving, plagiarizing.

II. *Min.:* Internal lining of a shaft with frame-timbers and plank-backing, to prevent caving, stop percolation of water, &c. The different styles are known as spiking-cribs and wedging-cribs.

* **crĭb'-ble,** *s. & a.* [Lat. *cribellum*, dimin. of *cribrum* = a sieve.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A sieve.

2. Coarse flour or meal.

"Farro . . . bran, the *cribble* of meale, that is boulted or sifted out."—*Minsheu: Span. Dict.*

B. *As adj.:* Coarse, as flour or meal.

* **cribble-bread,** *s.* Bread made of coarse, unsifted flour.

"The gardens, with digging for novelties, are turned over and over, because we will not eat common *cribble bread*."—*Transl. of Bullinger's Sermons*, p. 243.

* **crĭb'-ble,** *v.t.* [CRIBBLE, *s.*] To sift, to riddle.

* **crĭb'-bled,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [CRIBBLE, *v.*]

* **crĭb'-blĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [CRIBBLE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of sifting or riddling.

crĭ-bĕl'-la, *s.* [From Lat. *cribellum* = a small sieve, dimin. of *cribrum* = a sieve.]

Zool.: A genus of Star-fishes, family Asteriadæ, sub-family Solasterinæ. There are but few rays, covered with spine-bearing warts; the intermediate spaces porous, with the avenues bordered by two sets of spines. *Cribella oculata* and *C. rosea* are common on the British coasts.

* **crĭ-brā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *cribratus*, pa. par. of *cribro* = to sift.] The act of sifting or separating by means of a sieve.

crĭ-brā-tōr'-ēş, *s. pl.* [From Lat. *cribro* = to sift. So called from the way in which the birds take their food.]

Ornith.: Macgillivray's name for a section of the Wading Birds. It contains the Geese and the Ducks. The name has not been generally adopted.

crĭb'-rĭ form, *a.* [Lat. *cribrum* = a sieve, and *forma* = form, appearance.] Like or resembling a sieve; pierced with numerous holes. (Used in anatomy, botany, &c.)

1. *Anat.:* There is a cribriform lamella or plate of the ethmoid bone, separating the nasal cavities from the brain, pierced with holes for the transmission of the filaments of the olfactory nerves. There are also a cribriform portion of the temporal bone, the *lamina cribrosa*, having in its lower part small apertures through which the divisions of the auditory nerve pass; and a cribriform fascia of the hip, perforated by numerous small foramina for the passage of bloodvessels and lymphatics.

". . . the white commissure which has a *cribriform* appearance, from being perforated by numerous blood-vessels." *Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. x., p. 256.

2. *Bot.:* There are certain cribriform cells, tubes, or vessels, thin-walled and delicate, described by Nägli as lying outside the cambium. It is believed that the descending sap passes through them. (*R. Brown.*)

* **crĭb'-rōse,** *a.* [As if from a Lat. *cribrosus*, from *cribrum* = a sieve.] Perforated like a sieve; cribriform.

crī-çĕ'-tō-dŏn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *cricetus*, and Gr. ὀδούς (*odous*), ὀδόντος (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil Muridæ, allied to Cricetus (q.v.). Various species occur in the Miocene of France. (*Nicholson.*)

crī-çē'-tŭs, *s.* [Of unknown etymology.]

1. *Zool.:* A genus of Muridæ, sometimes with allied genera made a sub-family. The incisors are $\frac{2}{2}$, the molars $\frac{3-3}{3-3} = 16$; there are four digits and a vestige of a thumb on the fore feet, and five on the hind ones. *Cricetus vulgaris* is the Hamster, found in many parts of Europe and Asia, not, however, in Britain.

2. *Palæont.:* The genus occurs in the Pliocene of Europe, and a species found in the Post-Tertiary is probably the Hamster, *Cricetus vulgaris.*

crĭch'-tŏn-īte (*ch* silent), *s.* [Named by the Comte de Bournon, in honour of Dr. Crichton.]

Min.: A variety of Menaccanite. Found at St. Cristophe and at Ingelsberg. (*Dana.*) A variety of ilmenite. (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*) Dana ranks Ilmenite partly under Menaccanite and partly under Mengite.

crĭck (1), * **cricke,** * **crykke,** *s.* [A variant of *creek* (q.v.), and allied to *crook.* (*Skeat.*)] A spasmodic affection of some part of the body, especially of the neck, which makes it impossible to move the part.

"With water he giveth it for the dropsie; to those also that with a *cricke* or crampe have their necks drawne backward."—*Holland: Plinie*, bk. xx., ch. v.

* **crĭck** (2), *s.* [CREAK.] The creaking or noise of a door.

* **crick-crackle,** *v.i.* To sound with a small crack.

"Not much unlike unto a fire in stubble,
Which, sodain spreading, stil the flame doth double,
And with quick succour of some southern blast,
Crick-crackling, quickly all the country waste."
Sylvester: Du Bartas, 222, 2.

crĭck'-ĕt (1), * **crykett,** * **crykette,** *s.* [O. Fr. *criquet, crequet* = a cricket; Wel. *criciad*; Dut. *krick.* From O. Fr. *criquer* = to creak, to rattle; Dut. *krikkraken* = to crackle; Wel. *cricellu* = to chirp. (*Skeat.*)] [CREAK.]

Ordinary Language and Entomology:

1. *Sing.:* The name given to any insects of the genus Acheta, or of the tribe Achetina. The antennæ are long and tapering, the wings are laid flat upon the back. When at rest they are folded, but are so long that they project behind the wing-cases. The tail ends in two bristles, besides which the female has an ovipositor. The best known species are the following: The Common Cricket or House Cricket, *Acheta domestica.* Its appropriate habitat is the kitchen hearth, where it makes its presence known by its song. The Field Cricket is *Acheta campestris*, which is found in burrows among stones and sand. The Mole Cricket, *Gryllotalpa vulgaris*, has curious mole-like hands or hand-like organs, admirably adapted for digging.

"Far from all resort and mirth,
Save the *cricket* on the hearth."
Milton: Il Penseroso.

2. (*Pl.*): The English name of the Achetina, a sub-family of Gryllidæ, or it may be made a family Achetidæ or a tribe Achetina.

cricket-bird, *s.* [So called from the note of the bird resembling that of the cricket.]

Ord. Lang. & Ornith.: A bird, the Grasshopper Warbler, *Sylvia locustella.* It occurs in Britain.

crĭck'-ĕt (2), *s.* [Fr. *criquet;* the remote etymology is uncertain.]

1. *Sports:* The national game of England, played by two sides, generally of eleven players each. At a distance of twenty-two yards apart the wickets, that is, three stumps, are pitched; on the tops of these stumps are transverse pieces of wood called *bails.* As soon as it has been determined which side is to bat first, the game begins. The batsmen take their places one at each wicket; the players on the opposite side are placed in different positions about the field, wherever it appears most advantageous to their captain. [Field.] One bowls the ball from behind the bowling-crease [Crease] at one wicket, and endeavours with it to hit the stumps at the other end. This the batsman endeavours to prevent, by hitting the ball away with his bat. The batsmen must not move out of their ground, that is, outside the popping-crease, except at the risk of being *put out,* that is, of having to give up batting to another of their own side. Should the batsman drive the ball a sufficient distance, the two batsmen endeavour to cross from one wicket to the other before the ball can be returned to the wicket by the fielders. Each time the batsmen thus change wickets a "run" is scored, which is put to the credit of the striker. Should one of them fail to reach his ground before one of the opposite side can knock the bails off the stumps, he is out. A batsman can also be out by any of the fielders catching a ball hit by him before it touches the ground, or by the bowler knocking off the bails of his wicket, or if he places any part of his body in such a position as to prevent the ball from hitting the wicket. When all the players of one side are out, the other side begins to bat, while their opponents take their places in the field, and the game is won by the side which scores the greatest number of runs. Cricket is supposed to be a development of the old English game of club-ball which was played with a crooked stick The word itself is first mentioned in 1598. [Bowler, Innings, Fielder, Over, *s.;* Wicket.]

2. A low stool, or a low table or portable shelf for kitchen uses.

cricket-ball, *s.* The ball used in the game of cricket. It weighs from 5½ to 5¾ oz., and measures from 9 to 9¼ in. in circumference. It is made of layers of cork and yarn, covered with thick leather.

cricket-bat, *s.* The bat used in the game of cricket. It is made of willow, generally with a cane handle. It must not be more than 38 in. in height, or 4¼ in. in width.

cricket-club, *s.* A club associated for the purpose of playing cricket. The chief club in England, by a committee of which the rules of cricket as now played were drawn up, is the Marylebone Cricket Club, whose ground is at Lord's in London.

crĭck'-ĕt-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *cricket; -er.*] One who plays the game of cricket.

"Stay, here's Kent, fertile in pheasants, cherries, hops, yeomen, codlings, and *cricketers.*"—*Coleman the Younger: The Poor Gentleman,* ch. iv.

crĭck'-ĕt-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *cricket; -ing.*] The act of playing at cricket.

crī'-cō, *in compos.* [Gr. κρίκος (*krikos*) = a ring.] In form like a ring. (Used as the first element in a compound word.)

crico-arytenoid, *a.*

Anat.: Partly resembling a ring and partly a pitcher. There are crico-arytenoid joints, ligaments, and muscles.

crico-thyroid, *a.*

Anat.: Partly resembling a ring and partly a door. There are a crico-thyroid artery, a membrane, and joints.

". . . the thyro-hyoid and *crico-thyroid* membranes."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.,* vol. i., ch. iii., p. 72.

crī-cō'-dŭs, *s.* [Gr. κρίκος (*krikos*) = a ring, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

Paleont.: A genus of Ganoid fishes, family Glyptodipterini, and the sub-family of it (unnamed), which has cycloidal scales. Traquair places the genus doubtfully under the Holoptychiidæ.

crī'-cōid, *a.* [Gr. κρίκος (*krikos*) = a ring, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, shape.]

Anat.: In form resembling a signet ring.

cricoid cartilage, *s.*

Anat.: One of the cartilages of the larynx. It is a ring of gristle, forming the top of the trachea or windpipe.

". . . the thyroid and *cricoid cartilages* and the rings of the trachea."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.,* vol. i., ch. iv., p. 91.

cried, *pret. & pa. par.* [Cry, *v.*]

crī'-ĕr, * **cry'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *cry; -er.*]

I. *Gen.:* One who cries or proclaims.

2. *Spec.:* A public officer appointed to proclaim the orders or directions of a court, &c.; also a person engaged to give public notice in the streets of matters concerning the inhabitants. [Town-crier.]

"He openeth his mouth like a *crier.*"—*Ecclesiasticus,* xx. 15.

crike, *s.* [Dut. *krick* = a cricket.] A small parasite that sometimes infests the human body; apparently a species of tick.

"Fidgin Davie clew his haffit,
Hotchin thrang o' *crikes* an' flaes."
Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 105. (*Jamieson.*)

* **criket,** *s.* [Cricket (1), *s.*]

crile, cryle, *s.* [Croyl.]

1. A dwarf.

"The tane was a wee bit burklin *crile* of an unearthly thing, as shrinkit an' wan as he had lien seven years i' the grave."—*Brownie of Bodsbeck,* i. 13.

2. A child or beast that has not thriven. (*Jamieson.*)

crim. con. [An abbreviation for Criminal Conversation (q.v.).]

crime, * **cryme,** *s.* [Fr. *crime,* from Lat. *crimen* = an accusation, a fault; Port. *crime;* Ital. *crimine.*]

* I. A fault, a ground of accusation, a charge.

"I rue
The error now which is become my *crime.*"
Milton: P. L., ix., 118.

2. Any act contrary to some law human or divine; a failure to perform some act ordered by law; a gross violation of some law.

"A *crime* or misdemesnor, is an act committed or omitted, in violation of a public law, either forbidding or commanding it."—*Blackstone: Comment.,* bk. iv., ch. i.

¶ A varying proportion of the population of all countries live by crime. In the United States crime is largely due to recent immigrants, of the lowest European type.

3. Any great act of wickedness; a sin.

"No *crime* was thine, if 'tis no *crime* to love."
Pope: Elegy on an Unfortunate Lady.

* 4. The cause or source of any crime.

"Great God it planted in that blessed stedd
With his Almighty hand, and did it call
The tree of life, the *crime* of our first fathers fall."
Spenser: F. Q., I. xi. 46.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *crime, vice,* and *sin*:—"A *crime* is a social offence; a *vice* is a personal offence: every action which does injury to others, either individually or collectively, is a *crime;* that which does injury to ourselves is a *vice.* The *crime* consists in a violation of human laws; the *vice* in a violation of the moral law; the *sin* in a violation of the Divine law: the sin, therefore, comprehends both the *crime* and the *vice;* but there are many *sins* which are not *crimes* and *vices: crimes* are tried before a human court, and punished agreeably to the sentence of the judge; *vices* and *sins* are brought before the tribunal of the conscience; the former are punished in this world, the latter will be punished in the world to come, by the sentence of the Almighty: treason is one of the most atrocious *crimes;* drunkenness one of the most dreadful *vices;* religious hypocrisy one of the most heinous *sins. Crimes* cannot be atoned for by repentance; society demands reparation for the injury committed: *vices* continue to punish as long as they are cherished: *sins* are pardoned through the atonement and mediation of our blessed Redeemer, on the simple condition of sincere repentance. *Crimes* and *vices* disturb the peace and good order of society, they affect men's earthly happiness only; *sin* destroys the soul, both for this world and the world to come: *crimes* sometimes go unpunished; but *sin* carries its own punishment with it: murderers who escape the punishment due to their *crimes* commonly suffer the torments which attend the commission of such flagrant *sins. Crimes* are particular acts; *vices* are habitual acts of commission; *sins* are acts of commission or omission, habitual or particular: personal security, respect for the laws, and regard for one's moral character, operate to prevent the commission of *crimes* or *vices;* the fear of God deters from the commission of *sin* . . ." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) He thus discriminates between *crime* and *misdemeanour:* "The former of these terms is to the latter as the genus to the species; a *misdemeanour* is in the technical sense a minor *crime.* House-breaking is under all circumstances a *crime;* but shop-lifting or pilfering amounts only to a *misdemeanour.* Corporeal punishments are most commonly annexed to *crimes;* pecuniary punishments frequently to *misdemeanours.* In the vulgar use of these terms, *misdemeanour* is moreover distinguished from *crime,* by not always signifying a violation of public law, but only of private morals; in which sense the former term implies what is done against the state, and the latter that which offends individuals or small communities." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **crīme'-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *crime; ful*(*l*).] Involving a ground of accusation; criminal, wicked; contrary to law or right.

"Sponged and made blank of *crimeful* record all
My mortal archives."
Tennyson: St. Simeon Stylites.

* **crīme'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *crime; -less.*] Free from crime or fault; faultless, innocent.

"My foes could not procure me any scathe,
So long as I am loyal, true, and *crimeless.*"
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., ii. 4.

crĭm'-ĭn-al, * **criminall,** *a.* & *s.* [O. Fr. *criminal;* Lat. *criminalis,* from *crimen* (genit. *criminis*) = a crime, a charge; Fr. *criminel;* Ital. *criminale;* Port. & Sp. *criminal.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Of things:* Of the nature of a crime; involving a crime; contrary to duty, law, or right.

"For on his backe a heavy load he bare
Of nightly stelths, and pillage severall,
Which he had got abroad by purchas *criminall.*"
Spenser: F. Q., I. iii. 16.

2. *Of persons:* Guilty of a crime; tainted with crime.

"The neglect of any of the relative duties, renders us *criminal* in the sight of God."—*Rogers.*

II. *Law:* Relating to crimes; opposed to *civil* (q.v.).

"The discussion and admeasurement of which (the general nature of *crimes* and their punishment), forms in every country the code of *criminal* law."—*Blackstone: Comm.,* bk. iv., ch. i.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *criminal* and *guilty:* "*Criminal* respects the character of the offence; *guilty* respects the fact of committing the offence. The *criminality* of a person is estimated by all the circumstances of his conduct which present themselves to observation; his *guilt* requires to be proved by evidence. The *criminality* is not a matter of question, but of judgment; the *guilt* is often doubtful, if not positively concealed. The higher the rank of a person, the greater his *criminality* if he does not observe an upright and irreproachable conduct: where a number of individuals are concerned in any unlawful proceeding, the difficulty of attaching the *guilt* to the real offender is greatly increased. *Criminality* attaches to the aider, abettor, or encourager; but *guilt,* in the strict sense, only to the perpetrator of what is bad. A person may therefore sometimes be *criminal* without being *guilty.* He who conceals the offences of another may, under certain circumstances, be more *criminal* than the *guilty* person himself. On the other hand, we may be *guilty* without being *criminal:* the latter designates something positively bad, but the former is qualified by the object of the *guilt.* Those only are denominated *criminal* who offend seriously, either against public law or private morals; but a person may be said to be *guilty,* either of the greatest or the smaller offences. He who contradicts another abruptly in conversation is *guilty* of a breach of politeness, but he is not *criminal. Criminal* is moreover applied as an epithet to the thing done; *guilty* is mostly applied to the person doing . . ." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

B. *As substantive:*

1. One who is guilty of a crime; one who has committed some great offence against law, duty, or right; a malefactor, a culprit, a felon.

"Suppose a civil magistrate should have a *criminal* brought before him, accused, for instance, of murder, burglary, or the like, and the fact is proved, would you not have him in that case to pronounce the sentence that the law has awarded to all such malefactors?"—*Sharp*, vol. vi., ser. 6.

2. One who is accused of crime.

"Was ever *criminal* forbid to plead?
Curb your ill-manner'd zeal."
Dryden: Spanish Friar.

* 3. (*Pl.*): Criminal cases.

"By the civil law, albeit probation, especially in *criminals*, cannot proceed unless the defender be present, yet the chief criminal doctors except the case of lese majesty."—*Stair: Suppl. Dec.*, p. 159.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *criminal*, *culprit*, *malefactor*, *felon*, and *convict*: "When we wish to speak in general of those who by offences against the laws or regulations of society have exposed themselves to punishment, we denominate them *criminals*: when we consider them as already brought before a tribunal, we call them *culprits*: when we consider them in regard to the moral turpitude of their character, as the promoters of evil rather than of good, we entitle them *malefactors*: when we consider them as offending by the grosser violations of the law, they are termed *felons*: when we consider them as already under the sentence of the law, we denominate them *convicts* . . ." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

¶ * (1) *Criminal conversation*:

Law: An action for adultery committed with a married woman. Nominally it is abolished by laws of recent enactment, but its essence remains in the right which a husband possesses to prosecute the adulterer, claiming damages against him. The individual arraigned generally figures as co-respondent in a suit, the respondent to which is the erring wife, against whom the injured husband may petition for a divorce or for judicial separation.

(2) *Criminal information*:

Law: An action in the Court of Queen's Bench, nominally at the instance of the Queen, without a previous indictment by a grand jury. It is of two kinds: (1) *Ex officio*, for misdemeanours and not for treasons or felonies. The offences for which it is put in force are chiefly blasphemy, libelling the Queen's ministers; and (2) *By an individual*, with the permission of the Court, for gross batteries, riots, immoralities, libel, &c.

(3) *Criminal jurisdiction*: [JURISDICTION].

(4) *Criminal law*:

Law: The law which defines what wrong acts are serious enough to be considered crimes, and indicates the penalty affixed by the legislature to each. Formerly it was almost of Draconian severity, but the exertions of men of philanthropic character, in the early part of this century, gave rise to a strong public feeling in favor of humane reform, and punishment has now become much less severe. The criminal law of the United States is closely based upon that of England, the accused person, for example, not being compelled to testify, as in most other countries. In the United States, however, there are public prosecutors, the district attorneys, whose duty it is to act for the state against the accused. In some states there may also be private prosecution. There is no such official in English law.

(5) *Criminal letters*:

Scots Law: A form of criminal prosecution in Scotland, nominally at the instance of the Crown, corresponding to the first kind of criminal information in England. (*Criminal information.*)

(6) *Criminal prosecution*:

Scots Law: The whole proceedings in a prosecution of a person for a criminal offence.

(7) *Criminal statutes*:

Law: Statutes relating to crimes.

† **crĭm'-ĭn-al-ist,** *s.* [Eng. *criminal*; *-ist.*] One versed in criminal law. (*Sprague.*)

crĭm-ĭ-năl'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *criminal*; *-ity.*] The quality of being criminal or guilty; guilt.

"He had almost as much as declared his conviction of her *criminality* last night."—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre*, ch. xvi.

crĭm'-ĭn-al-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *criminal*; *-ly.*] In a criminal or guilty manner; guiltily.

"As our thoughts extend to all subjects, they may be *criminally* employed on all."—*Rogers.*

* **crĭm'-ĭn-al-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *criminal*; *-ness.*] Criminality.

"It being no undertaking of ours to confess first, and then excuse our schism, or avert the *criminalness* of it."—*Hammond: Works*, vol. ii., p. 131.

crĭm'-ĭn-āte, *v.t.* [Lat. *criminatus*, pa. par. of *criminor* = to accuse; *crimen* = a crime, a charge.]

1. To accuse of or charge with a crime.

". . . divers have been pleased to take occasion to *criminate* the Bible, as if, its bulk considered, it were but a barren book."—*Boyle: Works*, vol. iii., p. 283.

2. To involve in a crime; to render liable to a charge.

"Both were impelled by the strongest pressure of hope and fear to *criminate* him."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

crĭm'-ĭn-ā-tĕd, *pa. pa.* or *a.* [CRIMINATE.]

crĭm'-ĭn-ā-tĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [CRIMINATE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act of accusing, charging, or involving in a crime.

crĭm-ĭn-ā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *criminatio.*] The act of accusing; an accusation, a charge.

"The time of the Privy Council was occupied by the *criminations* and recriminations of the adverse parties."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

* **crĭm-ĭn-ā'-tive,** *a.* [Eng. *criminat(e)*; *-ive.*] Pertaining to or containing a charge, or accusation; criminatory; accusing.

"The courtiers are often furious and . . . *criminative* against the judges."—*North: Life of Lord Guilford*, i. 200. (*Davies.*)

* **crĭm-ĭn-ā'-tŏr-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *criminat(e)*; *-ory.*] The same as CRIMINATIVE (q.v.).

"And now closed the *criminatory* evidence, and now the prisoner was asked the thrilling and awful question, 'what he had to say in his own behalf?'"—*Sir E. L. Bulwer: Eugene Aram*, bk. xi., ch. iv.

* **crĭm'-ĭn-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *criminosus.*]

I. *Of persons*: Criminal, guilty.

"They are led manacled after him as less *criminous*."—*Bishop Hall: Contemplations on the Old and New Testaments; The Crucifixion.*

II. *Of things*:

1. Criminal; exceedingly wicked or guilty.

"The punishment that belongs to that great and *criminous* guilt, is the forfeiture of his right and claim to all mercies, which are made over to him by Christ."—*Hammond.*

2. Involving a heavy charge; heinous.

"He perceived him to be more estranged than before time through the slaunders and *criminous* imputations which M. Lollius, companion and governour to the saide Caius, had put into his head."—*Holland: Suetonius*, p. 94.

* **crĭm'-ĭn-ŏŭs-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *criminous*; *-ly.*] In a criminal manner; guiltily, wickedly, criminally.

"Some particular duties of piety and charity, which were most *criminously* omitted before."—*Hammond.*

* **crĭm'-ĭn-ŏŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *criminous*; *-ness.*] The quality of being criminous; criminality, guilt.

"I could never be convinced of any such *criminousness* in him, as willingly to expose his life to the stroke of justice, and malice of his enemies."—*King Charles.*

* **crĭm'-ō-şĭn,** *a.* & *s.* [CRIMSON.]

* **crĭmp** (1), *a.* [Connected with *crumble*, *crumb*, &c. (q.v.).]

1. *Lit.*: Friable, brittle, easily crushed or crumbled.

"Now the fowler, warn'd
By these good omens, with swift early steps,
Treads the *crimp* earth, ranging through fields and glades." *Philips.*

2. *Fig.*: Not consistent; not forcible; weak.

"The evidence is *crimp*; the witnesses swear backwards and forwards, and contradict themselves, and his tenants stick by him."—*Arbuthnot: John Bull.*

* **crĭmp** (2), * **crĭmpe,** *a.* [A contr. of *scrimp* (q.v.), or perhaps a softened form of *cramped.*] Scarce, cramped.

crĭmp, *v.t.* [An attenuated form of *cramp* (q.v.); cogn. with Dut. *krimpen*; Sw. *krympa*; Ger. *krimpen* = to shrink.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. To curl or crimple.

"To *crimp* the little frill that bordered his shirt-collar."—*Dickens.*

2. To pinch, to seize.

3. To decoy into any service or cause.

"Coaxing and courting with intent to *crimp* him."—*Carlyle: Miscell.*, iii. 197. (*Davies.*)

II. *Technically*:

1. *Cookery*: (See extract).

"The operation of *crimping* fish consists in dividing the muscular fibre before it has become rigid, and immersing it in spring water. A small part treated in this manner contracts and hardens within five minutes."—*Mayo: Physiol.*, p. 33.

2. *Nautical*:

(1) To decoy into military or naval service.

(2) To decoy into a low lodging-house. [CRIMP (2), *s.*]

* **crĭmp** (1), *s.* [Etym. unknown.] A game at cards.

"Laugh, and keep company, at gleek or *crimp*."
B. Jonson: Magn. Lady.

crĭmp (2), *s.* [CRIMP, *v.*]

1. *Naut. & Mil.*: One who decoys men into the military or naval services; one who, having first plied men well with drink, induces them to sign articles and ship as sailors.

2. One who keeps a low lodging-house, into which sailors and others are decoyed and then robbed.

3. A dealer in coals. (*Provincial.*)

"The brokers of these coals are called *crimps*."—*De Foe: Tour through Great Britain*, ii. 144.

* **crimp-sergeant,** *s.* A sergeant who was sent forth to "crimp" or decoy young men into the army.

* **crĭmp'-ạğe,** *s.* [Eng. *crimp* (2); *-age.*] The act or system of crimping; the money paid to a crimp for men shipped as sailors. The system is now illegal.

crĭmped, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CRIMP, *v.*]

crĭmp'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *crimp*; *-er.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: One who or that which crimps.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Shoemaking*: A curved board over which the upper of a boot or shoe is stretched, to give it the required shape.

2. *Toilet*: A double pin or any similar contrivance in which hair is crimped so that it may acquire a wavy appearance.

3. *Fabric*: A machine for crimping or ruffling textile fabrics has usually a pair of fluted rollers between which the article is passed, in which are two fluted cylinders, the lower in fixed bearings, the upper vertically adjustable; one or both being hollow for the reception of a heated iron.

4. *Wire-working*:

(1) A machine in which wire is given a sinuous form, to adapt it the more readily to take its position in woven wire-work.

(2) A machine in which wire-cloth is crimped by pressure between dies, each of which has projecting teeth which come opposite the interdental spaces of the other die.

5. *Saddlery*: A press or break in which leather is moulded into form between dies. (*Knight.*)

crĭmp'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [CRIMP, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As substantive*:

I. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of curling or crimpling.

II. *Technically*:

1. The act or process of crimping fish.

2. The act or system of decoying men into the naval or military services.

"There was, in the Transatlantic possessions of the crown, a great demand for labour; and this demand was partly supplied by a system of *crimping* and kidnapping at the principal English seaports."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

crimping-house, *s.* A low lodging-house into which men are decoyed, afterwards plied with drink and induced to sign articles as sailors or to enlist as soldiers.

crimping-iron, *s.* An instrument for pinching, puckering, or fluting cap-fronts, frills, skirts, &c. [CRIMPER, II. 3.]

crimping-machine, *s.* [CRIMPER.]

crimping-pin, *s.* An instrument for pinching or puckering the border of a lady's cap.

† **crĭmp'-le,** *v.t.* [A dimin. or freq. form of *crimp* (q.v.).] To contract, to corrugate, to shrink, to curl up or together.

"He passed the cautery through them, and accordingly *crimpled* them up."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

crĭmp'-led, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CRIMPLE.]

crĭmp'-lĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CRIMPLE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of contracting, corrugating, or curling.

crĭm'-sŏn, * **crimosin,** * **crimosyn,** * **crimosine,** * **cremosine,** * **cram-mysyn,** *a. & s.* [Ger. *karmesin:* Fr. *cramoisi;* Sp. *carmesi;* Port. *carmesim;* Ital. *cremosi, cremisi, chermisi, cremisino, carmesino;* Low Lat. *carmesinus;* all from Arab. *quarmazi* = pertaining to the kermes; *quarmaz, quermez* = the cochineal insect. Mahn and Skeat believe this to be from Sans. *krimija* = produced from a worm: *krimi* = a worm, and *jan* = to generate.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Red with a slight admixture of blue, the colour of blood, of a blush, of lips in the sanguine temperament, of some flowers, and occasionally of parts of the sky.

"Early, before the Morne with *cremosin* ray
The windowes of bright heaven opened had."
Spenser: F. Q., II. xi. 3.

"Of those, the famed in song, who proudly died
When Rio Verde roll'd a *crimson* tide."
Hemans: The Abencerrage.

2. *Fig.* (*Of a sin or fault*): Deep dyed in its guilt. It is founded on the following passage in Isaiah i. 18: ". . . though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be as white as snow; though they be red like crimson, they shall be as wool."

B. *As subst.:* Red with a slight admixture of blue. [A. 1.]

"Can you blame her then, being a maid yet rosed over with the virgin *crimson* of modesty, . . . ?"—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, v. 2.

¶ Obvious compounds: *Crimson-lined, crimson-spotted.*

crimson-clover, *s.* The common name given by agriculturists to *Trifolium incarnatum.*

crimson-threaded, *a.* Marked with thin or fine lines of red.

"When from *crimson-threaded* lips
Silver-treble laughter trilleth."
Tennyson: Lilian, iii.

crimson-warm, *a.* Warm to redness.

† **crĭm'-sŏn,** *v.t. & i.* [CRIMSON, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To dye with crimson; to make crimson or red; to redden.

". . . and here thy hunters stand,
Sign'd in thy spoil, and *crimson'd* in thy lethe."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iii. 1.

B. *Intrans.:* To become crimson or red; to be suffused with a crimson or red colour; to redden.

"Ancient towers . . . beginning to *crimson* with the radiant lustre of a cloudless July morning."—*De Quincey.*

crĭm'-sŏned, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CRIMSON, *v.*]

crĭm'-sŏn-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CRIMSON, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of making of a crimson colour; the act or state of becoming crimson.

crī'-nal, *a.* [Lat. *crinalis,* from *crinis* = hair.] Of or pertaining to the hair.

"It [hair] is usually parted in the centre, from the *crinal* front line to the nape of the neck."—*Burton: Lake Regions of Cent. Equat. Africa*, p. 85, § 1.

† **crī-nā'-tĕd,** *a.* [Lat. *crinis* = hair.] Having or wearing hair; hairy; crinose.

* **crĭnch** (1), **crĭntch,** *v.i.* [CRINGE, *v.*] To crouch together.

"How now? what makes you sit downe so teuderly? you *crintch* in your buttocks like old father *Pater patrix.*"—*Trimming of Thomas Nashe*, 1627. (*Nares.*)

* **crĭnch** (2), *v.t.* [CRANCH, CRUNCH.]

* **crĭn', cŭm, crĭn'-kŭm,** *s.* [Cf. *grincomes.*] An old slang name for the venereal disease (gen. in pl.).

"For jealousy is but a kind,
Of clap and *crincum* of the mind."
Butler: Hudibras, III., l. 704.

* **crine, cryne,** *v.i.* [Gael. *crion* = to wither away.]

1. To shrink, to shrivel, by reason of heat, exposure to the air, or otherwise.

"All witch but sicht of thy greit micht ay *crinis.*"
Palice of Honour, iii. 94.

¶ One who is shrivelled by age is said to be *crynit in.*

"I haif bene formest ay in feild,
And now sae lang haif born the scheild,
That I am *crynit in* for eild
This litle, as ye may se."
Evergreen, i. 263, st. 13.

2. It is used improperly by Douglas, to denote the action of diminishing money by clipping it.

"Sum treitcheour *crynis* the cunye, and kepis corne stakkis."
Virgil, 238, 54.

* **crīne,** *s.* [Lat. *crinis* = hair.] Hair.

"Priests whose sacred *crine*
Felt never razor."
Sylvester: Du Bartas, p. 482. (*Latham.*)

crīned, *a.* [Lat. *crinis* = hair.]

Her.: An epithet in blazonry for an animal having its hair of a different tincture.

* **crĭn-et,** *s.* [Lat. *crin(is)* = hair, and Eng. dim. suff. *-et.*] A very fine hair-like feather; a black feather on a hawk's head. (*Gascoyne: Works*, 1587.) (*Halliwell.*)

crĭnge, *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *cringan, cringcan, crincan.*]

* **A.** *Transitive:*

1. To contract, to draw together.

"The pope *cringed* . . . in the Italian way, but said he had not time then to hear those papers."—*Burnet: Hist. of the Reformation* (1531).

2. To distort.

"Whip him, fellows,
Till, like a boy, you see him *cringe* his face,
And whine aloud for mercy."
Shakesp.: Ant. & Cleop., iii. 13.

B. *Intrans.:* To bend lowly and humbly to any one; to crouch, to fawn, to pay servile court to.

"Flatterers have the flexor muscles so strong, that they are always bowing and *cringing.*"—*Arbuthnot.*

† **crĭnge,** *s.* [CRINGE, *v.*] Humble bowing or fawning; servile court or flattery.

"They (what can they less?)
Make just reprisals: and with *cringe* and shrug,
And bow obsequious, hide their hate of her."
Cowper: Task, bk. ii., 644-6.

* **crĭnge'-lĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *cringe,* s.; dim. suff. *-ling.*] A cringer, a servile courtier or flatterer; a fawner.

† **crĭnge'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *cring(e); -er.*] One who cringes or pays servile court to another; a flatterer, a fawner.

crĭnge'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CRINGE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of paying servile court to or fawning upon one.

"A small matter it was which turn'd him [Jehoash] from following the ways of God, in which he had made so good a beginning, he was moved only by the flatteries, bowings, and *cringings* of his wicked courtiers to him."—*Goodwin: Works*, vol. iii., pt. i., p. 193.

† **crĭnge'-ĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *cringing; -ly.*] In a cringing, servile, or fawning manner.

crĭn'-gle, *s.* [Dut. *krinkel* = a curl, a bend; Icel. *kringla* = a circle.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A withe for fastening a gate.

2. *Naut.:* A rope made into a grommet and containing a thimble, and worked into the bolt-rope of a sail for the attachment of a bridle or other rope. The head-cringle is lashed by the head-earing to the strops on the yard-arm. The cringles on the leech are for the attachment of the reef-tackle.

* **crĭn-ĭ-cŭl'-tu-ral,** *a.* [Lat. *crinis* = hair; *cultura* = cultivation, culture.] Relating to the culture or growth of the hair.

crĭn'-ĭ-ger, *s.* [Lat. = hair-bearing, hairy.]

Ornith.: A genus of Thrushes, belonging to the family Merulidæ, and comprehending those species which have strong setæ on the bill, and whose feathers on the back of the neck have sometimes a setaceous termination.

* **crĭ-nĭg'-ĕr-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *criniger* = bearing hair; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Bearing or overgrown with hair; hairy.

* **crĭ-nĭp'-ar-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *crinis* = hair; *pario* = to produce.] Hair-producing.

"Bears' grease or fat is also in great request, being supposed to have a *criniparous* or hair-producing quality."—*Poetry of Anti-Jacobin*, p. 83 (note). (*Davies.*)

* **crĭ-nī'-tal,** *a.* [Eng. *crinit(e); -al.*] Hairy; as applied to a star, having a tail or train.

"He the star *crinital* adoreth."
Stanyhurst: Æneid, ii. 726.

crī'-nīte, *a.* [Lat. *crinitus* = hairy; *crinis* = hair.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* Hairy.

2. *Fig.:* Having a tail or train of light like a tuft of hair.

"How comate, *crinite*, caudate stars are form'd."
Fairfax: Tass. xiv. 44.

II. *Bot.:* Bearded; covered with hair in small tufts.

* **crĭn'-ĭ-tŏr-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *crinit(e); -ory.*] Relating to or consisting of hair.

". . . away came every vestige of its *crinitory* covering."—*Theodore Hook: Gilbert Gurney*, vol. ii., ch. iii.

* **crĭn'-kle,** * **crencle,** * **crinckle,** *v.i. & t.* [Dut. *krinkelen* = to curl, to wind.]

A. *Intrans.:* To wind in and out; to make short frequent bends and turns; to be formed in crinkles.

"Unless some sweetness at the bottom lie,
Who cares for all the *crinkling* of the pie?"
King: Cookery.

B. *Trans.:* To form or construct with frequent bends and turns; to mould into inequalities.

"And for the house is *crencled* to and fro,
And hath so queinte waies for to go,
For it is shapen as the mase is wrought."
Chaucer: Leg. of Good Women; Ariadne.

crĭn'-kle, *s.* [CRINGLE, *s.*] A wrinkle, a twist, a short bend or turn.

"It is the *crinkles* in this glass making objects appear double, . . ."—*Search: Light of Nature*, pt. iii., ch. 26.

* **crinkle-crankle,** *s.* A wriokle.

"Full of *crinkle-crankles.*"—*Cotgrave.*

* **crĭn'-kled,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [CRINKLE, *v.*]

* **crĭn'-klĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [CRINKLE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. A twist, a short bend or turn.

". . . so many windlesses and *crinklings*, before it come to the sea."—*Hollinshed: Disc. of Brit.*, ch. xv.

2. A rumpling or crackling; a squeaking.

"The curious *crinkling* of a silke stocking."—*Return from Parnassus*, 1606. (*Nares.*)

crĭn'-klў, *a.* [Eng. *crinkl(e); -y.*] Full of crinkles or twists; much twisted or wrinkled; having short bends or turns.

* **crĭn-kŭm-crăn'-kŭm,** *s.* [A redupl. form from crinkle (q.v.).] A twisting or bending about; a zig-zag; anything much ornamented or carved.

"All taste, zig-zag, *crinkum-crankum*, in and out, right and left."—*Colman & Garrick: Cland. Marriage*, ii. 2.

crī'-no (pl. **crinones**), *s.* [Lat. *crinis* = the hair.]

Med. (*pl.*): A disease characterised by the growth of rigid black hairs from the skin of the back, arms, and legs, attended by febrile symptoms and emaciation. It affects infants.

2. *Entom.:* A genus of Entozoa infesting chiefly horses and dogs.

crī'-noĭd, *a. & s.* [Gr. κρίνον (*krinon*) = a lily, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance.]

A. *As adjective:*

Zool. & Palæont.: Pertaining or relating to the Echinoderms of the order Crinoidea (q.v.). (*Owen.*)

B. *As subst.:* A member of the order Crinoidea.

"Of *crinoids*, or the lily-shaped tenants of the deep . . ."—*Murchison: Siluria*, ch. viii.

crī-noĭ'-dal, *a.* [Eng. &c. *crinoid* (q.v.), and suff. *-al.*] Pertaining to crinoids, abounding in crinoids or their remains.

¶ *Crinoidal limestone:*

Geol.: A name sometimes given to certain slates studded with the broken joints of encrinital stems. It is sometimes called Encrinital Marble.

crī-noĭ'-dĕ-a, *s. pl.* [CRINOID.] [From the lily-like appearance of the stalked and branched animals so named.]

1. *Zool.:* Crinoideans. An order of Echinodermata, in which the body is fixed during the whole or a portion of the existence of the animal to the sea-bottom, by means of a longer or shorter jointed and flexible stalk. There are five to ten "arms," each provided with branches or pinnulæ; the body is com-

posed of articulated plates, perforated centrally by a canal. The mouth is central and looks upwards. The embryo is free. At the summit of the stem is placed a calyx. The Crinoidea are divided into three familiea—(1)

CRINOIDEA (SEA-LILY).

Cystocrinidæ, found only fossil, (2) Encrinidæ or Sea-lilies, and (3) Comatulidæ (Hair-stars), the last two both recent and fossil. The living Crinoids, however, are but few, and occur sparingly in most seas. The Pentacrinidæ are stalked during the whole of their existence, while the Comatulidæ are ultimately free. The Crinoidea are called also PINNIGRADA (q.v.).

2. *Palæont.:* The Crinoidea are found from Silurian times on through the whole Palæozoic period, reaching their maximum in the Carboniferous rocks. Other forms flourish through the whole Mesozoic period. Most of these are stalked, but forms resembling the modern Comatula have been found in the Jurassic and the Cretaceous rocks. (*Nicholson, &c.*)

cri-noi-dē-ans, *s. pl.* [CRINOIDEA.]

Zool.: The English book-name of the Crinoidea (q.v.).

crĭn-ô-line, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *crinis* = hair, and *linum* = flax.]

Fabric: Originally, a horse-hair and cotton fabric for setting out a lady's skirts. The term is now commonly applied to the hoop-skirt, which has its periods of revival. Hoops were worn in 1740 three feet across the hips. (*Knight.*)

"One can move so much more quietly without *crinoline*."—*Miss Yonge: The Trial.*

¶ The modern crinoline, by that specific name, came into fashion in France and England in 1855.

cri-nōse, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *crinosus*, from Class. Lat. *crinis* = hair.] Hairy.

* **cri-nŏs-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *crinos(e)*; *-ity.*] The quality of being crinose or hairy; hairiness.

cri-nŭm, *s.* [Latinised form of Gr. κρινον (*krinon*) = a lily of any kind. The Latin word used by Pliny is *crinon*, not *crinum*. *Crinum* is Mod. Lat.]

Bot.: A genus of Endogens, order Amaryllidaceæ, tribe Amarylleæ. The perianth is long and tubular, with the limb reflexed or equal; the stamens six, the capsule membranous, bursting unequally; the seeds globose. The species are very beautiful. They are ornaments of our gardens. *Crinum asiaticum* is the Poison Bulb of the East Indies. It has a cylindrical bulb, which remains above the ground. It is a powerful emetic, and is used in the East Indies to produce vomiting after poison has been taken. *Crinum elegans* was introduced into greenhouses from the East Indies in 1823, and *C. amabile* more recently. The latter is now common.

cri-ŏç-ĕr-ăs, *s.* [Gr. κριος (*krios*) = a ram, and κερας (*keras*) = a horn.]

Palæont.: A genus of Cephalopodous Molluscs, family Ammonitidæ. The shell is discoidal, but the whorls are not in contact. Thirteen species are known. They occur in Britain and France from the Neocomian to the Upper Greensand.

* **cri-ŏ-çĕr-āte,** *s.* [Mod. Lat. *criocer(as)*, and Eng. suff. *-ate.*]

Palæont.: A fossil of the genus Crioceras, (q.v.). More generally written Crioceratite (q.v.).

cri-ô-çĕr-ā-tīte, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *crioceras* (genit. *crioceratis*) (q.v.), and suff. *-ite* (q.v.).]

Palæont.: A fossil of the genus Crioceras. [CRIOCERATE.]

cri-ô-çĕr-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *criocer(as)* and suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Tetramerous Beetles, akin to the Chrysomelidæ, in which they are merged by some entomologists. Type, Crioceris (q.v.).

cri-ŏç-ĕr-ĭs, *s.* [Gr. κριός (*krios*) = a ram, and κέρας (*keras*) = a horn.]

Entom.: A genus of Beetles, by some placed under the Chrysomelidæ, by others made the type of a family Crioceridæ (q.v.). Sharp in 1871 enumerated three British species. One—*Crioceris asparagi*—is the Asparagus Beetle. The perfect insect and the larva, the latter like green jelly, may be seen in the south of England on asparagus plants.

cri-ô-sphĭnx, *s.* [Gr. κριόσφιγξ (*krios-phingx*) = (see def.), κριός (*krios*) = a goat, and σφιγξ (*sphingx*) = a sphinx.]

Egypt. Myth.: The name given by Herodotus to a sphinx with the head of a ram, as distinguished from one with the head of a man or of a woman. No Greek sphinxes seem to have been of this type; all are Egyptian.

* **cri-ōŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *cry*; *-ous.*] Clamorous, noisy.

"A fool womman and *crious*."—*Wycliffe: Prov.* ix. 13.

* **crĭppe,** *s.* [For *scrip* (q.v.).] A scrip, a bag.

"This austynaunce is in my *crippe*."—*Polit. Relig. and Love Poems*, p. 156.

crĭp-pĭd, *pa. par.* or *part. adj.* [See def.] Perhaps a variant of crimped = pinched, squeezed. (*N.E.D.*) It occurs in Wycliffe's Bible (Lev. xxii. 24).

crĭp-ple, * **creeple,** * **crepel,** * **creple,** * **crepul,** * **crepyll,** * **cripel,** * **cripil,** * **criple,** * **crupel,** * **cruppel,** * **crypylle,** *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *crèpel*, from *creópan* = to creep, cognate with O. H. Ger. *krupel*; M. H. Ger. *krüpel, kruppel*; Icel. *kryppill*; Dut. *kreupel*; Dan. *krobling, krybe* = to creep; Ger. *krüppel.*]

A. *As subst.:* One who having lost or wanting the use of his limbs is unable to walk; one who creeps, halts, or limps.

"As you see yourself so shamefully halt, that neuer lame *cripple* that lay impotent by the walles in creping onte vnto a dole, halted half so sore."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 1126.

B. *As adj.:* Crippled, lame; without the use of one's limbs.

"And chide the *cripple* tardy-gaited night,
Who, like a foul and ugly witch, doth limp."
Shakesp.: Hen. V., iv. (chorus).

cripple-justice, *s.* A designation contemptuously given to one who is lame, and at the same time proud of his personal appearance.

cripple-men, *s. pl.* Oat-cakes toasted before the fire, probably denominated from the crooked shape they often assume from being set on edge while toasting. (*Scotch.*)

cripple-timber, *s.* Studding or scantling used in narrowing situations, where they are necessarily shorter than their fellows, as the cripple-studding from the rafters to the floor-joists in attics finished with a collar-beam ceiling. A jack-timber. (*Knight.*)

crĭp-ple, *v.t.* & *i.* [CRIPPLE, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To make lame; to deprive of the use of the limbs; to lame.

"Could he have had his pleasure vilde,
He had *crippled* the joints of the noble child."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, iii. 13.

2. *Fig.:* To disable; to deprive of the power of moving or exerting oneself.

"Does Russia desire to extend her own territory, or to *cripple* her natural foe, or to benefit oppressed fellow Christians, or to provide herself with means of future aggression?"—*Times*, Nov. 16, 1877.

B. *Intrans.:* To creep, to walk as a cripple.

"He crepeth *cripelande* forth."—*Bestiary*, 150.

crĭp-pled, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CRIPPLE, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Lame, lamed; deprived of the use of the limbs.

2. *Fig.:* Disabled.

"Away, with a hop and a jump, went Paul,
And, as he whistled along the hall,
Entered Jane, the *crippled* crone."
Longfellow: The Blind Girl of Castel-Cuillé.

* **crĭp-ple-dŏm,** *s.* [Eng. *cripple*; *-dom.*] The state or condition of being a cripple.

"What with my *crippledom* and thy piety . . ."—*C. Reade: Cloister and Hearth*, ch. lv. (*Davies.*)

* **crĭp-ple-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *cripple*; *-ness.*] The state or condition of being crippled; lameness.

crĭp'-plĕr, *s.* [Eng. *crippl(e)*; *-er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that which cripples, lames, or disables.

2. *Leather-working:* A board with a corrugated under-surface and a strap above to hold it to the hand, used in boarding or graining leather, to give it a granular appearance and render it supple. The leather is folded with the grain side in contact, and rubbed on the flesh side with the pommel, which is another name for the crippler.

crĭp-plĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CRIPPLE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* The act of making crippled or lame; laming.

2. *Fig.:* The act of disabling.

II. *Building:* One of a set of spars or beams set up as a support against the side of a building.

* **crĭp-plў,** *a.* [Eng. *crippl(e)*; *-y.*] Crippled; like a cripple.

"Because he so *cripply* he beant't to work no more."
—*Mrs. Trollope: Michiel Armstrong*, ch. iii.

* **crĭps,** *a.* [CRISP.]

"Hir heere that oundye was and *crips*."
Chaucer: Hous of Fame, iii. 296.

crĭs, *s.* [CREESE.]

crĭs-crŏss-rōw, *s.* [CRISS-CROSS-ROW.]

* **crise,** *s.* [Fr.] A crisis. [CRISIS.]

"Art and care . . . will quickeu the *crise* if the distemper is not too strong."—*Cheyne: Health, &c.*, p. 174. (*Latham.*)

crĭs'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. Κρισιή (*Krisiē*), a mythological name.]

Zool.: A genus of Polyzoa or Bryozoa, the typical one of the family Crisiadæ (q.v.).

crĭs-ĭ-ĭ-dæ, crĭs-ĭ-a-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *crisia* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Cyclostomatous Polyzoa or Bryozoa, founded by Milne-Edwards. They have tubular cells and terminal cell-mouths. The polyzoarium is divided into distinct internodes connected by a horny substance.

crī'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. κρισις (*krisis*) = a separating . . . a crisis, and κρίνω (*krinō*) = to decide; Fr. *crise.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A decisive or turning-point in any matter; the point of time at which any affair comes to its height.

"Free in his will to choose or to refuse,
Man may improve the *crisis* or abuse."
Cowper: The Progress of Error, 25, 26.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Polit.:* The point of time when affairs are in such a state that the fate of a ministry depends on the issue.

". . . the probability of an alarming *crises*."—*Macaulay Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

2. *Medical:*

(1) The point when a disease is at its height, the turning-point of a disease, the time when what may be called the powers of life and the powers of death decisively struggle against each other in a disease, recovery or a fatal issue speedily following as the one or the other combatant prevails. The period of crisis is not the same in every disease; in some maladies it is so regular that it can be determined beforehand.

(2) The symptoms which attend such a period of change.

"Wise leeches will not vain receipts obtrude;
Deaf to complaints, they wait upon the ill,
Till some safe *crisis* authorize their skill."
Dryden.

¶ For the difference between *crisis* and *conjuncture*, see CONJUNCTURE.

* **crĭs'-ô-lite,** * **crĭs-ô-lўte,** *s.* [CHRYSOLITE.]

*** crisom, * crisme,** *s.* [CHRISOM.]

*** crĭs'-ō-pāçe, * crȳs'-ō-pāse,** *s.* [CHRYSOPRASE.]

crĭsp, * crips, * crispe, * kyrspe, *a. & s.* [A.S., from Lat. *crispus* = curled; O. Fr. *crespe;* Sp., Port., & Ital. *crespo.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. Curled, curly.

"Bulls are more *crisp* on the head than cows."—*Bacon.*

* 2. Winding, twisting, crooked, indented.

"You nymphs, call'd Naiads, of the winding brooks,
With your sedged crowns, and ever-harmless looks,
Leave your *crisp* channels, . . ."
Shakesp.: Tempest, iv. 1.

3. Brittle, friable; breaking off short and clean.

"The cakes at tea ate short and *crisp.*"—*Goldsmith: Vicar of Wakefield,* ch. xvi.

4. Fresh-looking; having a fresh appearance.

"It [laurel] has been plucked nine months, and yet looks as hale and *crisp* as if it would last ninety years."
—*Leigh Hunt.*

5. Cheerful, brisk, lively.

"The snug small room with the *crisp* fire . . ."—*Dickens.*

* 6. Lively, not dead or palled; sparkling.

"Your neat *crisp* claret . . ."—*Beaum. & Fletcher.*

7. Crackling sharply, as snow under the foot when there is a sharp frost.

II. *Bot.:* Having undulated or curled margins.

"Other petals have a *crisp* or wavy margin."—*Balfour: Botany,* § 874.

* **B.** *As substantive:*

1. Fine linen or cobweb lawn.

"I haue foryet how in a robe,
Of clenely *crispe* side to his knels,
A bony boy out of the globe,
Gaue to hir Grace the siluer keis."
Barel: Watson's Coll., ii. 13.

2. The crackling of pork.

crĭsp, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *crispo.*]

* **A.** *Transitive:*

1. To curl, to form into curls or knots.

"Spirits of wine is not only unfit for inflammations in general, but also *crisps* up the vessels of the dura mater and brain, . . ."—*Sharp: Surgery.*

2. To wrinkle, to ripple.

"From that sapphire fount the *crisped* brooks
Rolling on orient pearl and sands of gold,
Ran nectar, visiting each plant."
Milton: P. L., iv. 237.

3. To interlace.

"Along the *crisped* shades and bowers
Revels the spruce and jocund spring."
Milton: Comus, 984-5.

B. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To curl, to grow in curls.

"Their hair *crisps,* but grows longer than the Africans."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels,* p. 337.

† 2. To ripple.

"To watch the *crisping* ripples on the beach."
Tennyson: The Lotos-Eaters; Choric Song, 6.

3. A term used to denote the crackling sound made by the ground under one's feet, when there is a slight frost.

"The days were short, the nights were lang,
Wi' frost the yird was *crispin'.*"
A. Scott: Poems, p. 63.

crĭs'-pāte, crĭs'-pā-tĕd, *a.* [Lat. *crispatus,* pa. par. of *crispo* = to curl.]

Bot.: Crisped, irregularly curled or twisted.

*** crĭs-pā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *crispatio,* from *crispo.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act or process of curling.

"Heat causeth pilosity and *crispation,* and so likewise beards in men."—*Bacon: Natural History,* § 872.

2. The state of being curled; curling.

"Some differ in the hair and feathers, both in the quantity, *crispation,* and colours of them."—*Bacon.*

II. *Surg.:* A term applied to a slight morbid or natural contraction of any part, as that of the minute arteries of a cut wound when they retract. (*Mayne.*)

*** crĭs'-pā-tūre,** *s.* [Lat. *crispatus,* pa. par. of *crispo.*] The same as CRISPATION (q.v.).

*** crĭsped, * cresped,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [CRISP, *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* (See the verb).

2. *Bot.:* Having the margin excessively divided in an irregular manner, and twisted. It is called also curled. Example, several varieties of the garden endive. (*Lindley.*)

*** crĭs'-pĕl, * cryspel,** *s.* [Eng. *crisp;* diminu. suff. *-el.*]

Old Cookery: Fritters.

"*Crympels.* Take and make a foile of gode past as thynne as paper, . . ."—*Forme of Cury,* p. 29.

crĭs'-pĕr, *s.* [Eng. *crisp; -er.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that which curls or crisps.

2. *Cloth-making:* An instrument for crisping the nap of cloth, *i.e.*, covering the surface with little curls, such as with petersham or chinchilla. A crisping-iron (q.v.). (*Knight.*)

*** crĭsp'-hood, * crysphecd,** *s.* [Eng. *crisp; -hood.*] Crispness.

"*Crysphecd,* or cryspnesse. *Crispitudo.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

Crĭs'-pĭn, *s.* [Lat. *Crispinus.*]

1. *As proper name:* The patron saint of the craft of shoemakers.

* 2. *Gen.:* A shoemaker.

crĭs'-pĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CRISP, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of curling or twisting.

2. The state of being curled or crisped.

crisping-iron, *s.*

1. The same as CRISPER, 2.

* 2. A curling-tongs.

"For never powder, nor the *crisping-iron,*
Shall touch these dangling locks."
Beaum. & Fl.: Queen of Corinth.

*** crisping-pin,** *s.* A curling-iron or tongs.

"The changeable suits of apparel, and the mantles, and the wimples, and the *crisping-pins.*"—*Isa.* iii. 22.

*** crisping-wire, *crisping wier,** *s.* A crisping-pin.

"That utensill . . . which they call a bodkin, wier, curling pin, or *crisping wier,* calamistrum."—*Withal: Dictionarie* (ed. 1608), p. 278.

*** crĭs-pĭs-ŭl'-cant,** *a.* [Lat. *crispisulcans,* from *crispus* = wavy, and *sulco* = to make a furrow or track, to dart.] Wavy or undulated, as lightning is represented.

crĭs'-pīte, *s.* [Named from Crispalt, St. Gothard, where it occurs.]

Min.: A variety of Rutile. It is called also SAGENITE (q.v.).

*** crisple,** *s.* [Eng. *crisp;* dimin. suff. *-le.*] A curl.

"The winde new *crisples* makes in her loose haire."
Godfrey of Bullogne, 1,594.

crĭsp'-nĕss, * cryspenesse, *s.* [Eng. *crisp; -ness.*] The quality or state of being crisp.

"Cryspheed or *cryspenesse. Crispitudo.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

*** crĭsp'-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *crisp; -y.*] Curled, curling.

"Turn not thy *crispy* tides, like silver curl,
Back to thy grass-green banks to welcome us."
Cornelia, O. Pl., ii. 281.

crĭss'-crŏss, *s. & a.* [For *Christ's Cross.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A mark or cross made by one who cannot write.

2. A child's game.

B. *As adj.:* In opposite directions; opposed, contrary.

*** criss-cross-row, * crĭs-crosse-row,** *s.*

1. *Lit.:* The alphabet, so called from a cross being placed at either end.

"It is folly for a schoolmaster to put his scholar into the Psalter, that cannot learn his *cris-crosse-row.*"
—*Barnard: Sermon Catechising* (1613), p. 18.

2. *Fig.:* The beginning, the first start.

"She is not come to the *criss-cross-row* of her perfection yet."—*Southerne.*

*** crĭss'-crŏss,** *v.t.* [CRISS-CROSS, *s.*] To mark or cover with cross lines.

"It's *criss-crossed* up and down in all the leaves."—*Leisure Hour,* No. 682, 1865, p. 84.

*** crist,** *s.* [CHRIST.]

crĭs'-ta, *s.* [Lat. = a tuft on the head of animals; specially a cock's comb, a crest.]

Anat.: A ridge, projection, or border. Thus there is a *crista frontalis,* which is a ridge down the frontal bone of the head, and a thick process called the *crista galli* (cock's comb) of the ethmoid bone.

*** crĭs'-tal, * cris-talle,** *a. & s.* [CRYSTAL.]

crĭs-tăl'-dre, *s.* [A corruption of *Christis* (Christ's) *ladder* (q.v.).] Christ's ladder, a plant, *Erythræa Centaurium.*

crĭs'-tāte, crĭs-tā'-tĕd, *a.* [Lat. *cristatus* from *crista* = a crest, a tuft.]

1. *Bot.:* The same as CRESTED (q.v.).

2. *Entom.:* Tufted with hairs.

"The mesosternum is always more or less *cristate.*"
—*Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc.,* vol. xiii., p. 118 (1873).

crĭs-ta-tĕl'-la, *s.* [Dimin. of Lat. *cristatus* = crested.]

Zool.: A genus of Polyzoa or Bryozoa, the typical one of the family CRISTATELLIDÆ (q.v.). It has a free and locomotive polyzoary. The single species, *C. mucedo,* is found in fresh water.

crĭs-ta-tĕl'-lĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cristatella* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Polyzoa or Bryozoa founded by Prof. Allman. It belongs to the order Phylactolæmata.

crĭs-tā'-tō, *in compos.* [Lat. *cristatus,* and *o* connective.]

As the first word in a compound: Crested.

cristato-rugose, *a.*

Bot.: Crested and furrowed; having the wrinkles of a surface deep and sharp-edged. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

crĭs-tĕl-lăr'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Dimin. of Lat. *crista* = a crest, and fem. sing. or neut. pl. adj. suff. *-aria.*]

Zool.: A genus of Foraminifers, the typical one of the family Cristellariidæ or Cristellaridea (q.v.).

crĭs-tĕl-lăr'-ĭd'-ĕ-a, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cristellar(ia),* and neut. pl. adj. suff. *-idea.*]

1. *Zool.:* According to Reuss, a family of Foraminifers, one of those with a perforate test, and that division of them in which that test is calcareous, glassy, and finely porous. The species are nautiloid. Dr. Carpenter, Prof. K. Parker, and Prof. T. Rupert Jones recognised the family.

2. *Palæont.:* They extend from the Cretaceous period till now.

crĭs-tĕl-la-rī'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cristellaria,* and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*] The same as CRISTELLARIDEA (q.v.).

*** cristen, * cristene,** *a. & s.* [CHRISTIAN.]

† crĭs'-tĭ-an-īte, *s.* [CHRISTIANITE.]

crī-tĕr'-ĭ-ŏn (pl. **criteria**), *s.* [Gr. κριτήριον (*kritērion*), from κριτής (*kritēs*) = a judge; κρίνω (*krinō*) = to judge, to decide.]

1. A standard by which anything is or can be judged; an established law, principle, or fact by which the quality of anything may be estimated.

"The great *criterion* of the state of the common people is the amount of their wages."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. iii.

2. Any ground or basis of judging.

"Certain inferences, founded on such enduring *criteria,* can be drawn from the historical times to the dark and unknown ages, . . ."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. viii., § i., vol. i., p. 268.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *criterion* and *standard:* "The *criterion* is employed only in matters of judgment; the *standard* is used in the ordinary concerns of life. The former serves for determining the characters and qualities of things; the latter for defining quantity and measure. The language and manners of a person are the best *criterion* for forming an estimate of his station and education. In order to produce a uniformity in the mercantile transactions of mankind one with another, it is the custom of government to set up a certain *standard* for the regulation of coins, weights, and measures. The word *standard* may likewise be used figuratively in the same sense. The Bible is a standard of excellence, both in morals and religion, which cannot be too closely followed It is impossible to have the same *standard* in the arts and sciences, because all our performances fall short of perfection, and will admit of improvement." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

crĭth, *s.* [Gr. κριθή (*krithē*) = barley, . . . a barleycorn.] A term introduced by Hoffmann, and signifying 0·0896 grammes—the weight of a litre of hydrogen at 0° Centigrade, and under a barometric pressure of 0·76 metres.

"The weight of 1 litre of hydrogen being called 1 *crith*, the volume-weight of other gases, referred to hydrogen as a standard, may be expressed in terms of this unit. For example, the relative volume-weight of chlorine being 35·5, that of oxygen 16, that of nitrogen 14, the actual weights of 1 litre of each of these elementary gases at 0°C. and 0·76 m.m. pressure, may be called respectively 35·5 *criths*, 16 *criths*, and 14 *criths*. So, again, with reference to compound gases, the relative volume-weight of each is equal to half the weight of its product-volume. Hydrochloric acid, for example, consists of 1 volume of hydrogen and 1 volume of chlorine = 2 volumes; or by weight 1 + 35·5 = 36·5 units, whence it follows that the relative volume-weight of hydrochloric acid gas is 36·5 ÷ 2 = 18·25 units, which last figure, therefore, expresses the number of *criths* which 1 litre of hydrochloric acid gas weighs at 0°C. temperature and 0·76 metres pressure, and the *crith* being 0·0896 grammes, we have 18·25 × 0·0896 = 1·6352, as the actual weight in grammes of a litre of hydrochloric acid gas. . . . Thus by aid of the hydrogen litre weight, or *crith*, 0·0896 grammes employed as a common multiple, the actual or concrete weight of 1 litre of any gas, simple or compound, at standard temperature and pressure, may be deduced from the mere abstract figure expressing its volume-weight relatively to hydrogen." —*Hoffmann: Modern Chemistry*, pp. 131, 152.

crith'-mŭm, *s.* [Gr. κρῆθμος (*krēthmos*), κρῆθμόν (*krēthmon*), κρίθμος (*krithmos*) = samphire. According to Hooker and Arnott from Gr. κριθή (*krithē*) = barley, to the grain of which the fruit of the plant has some resemblance.]

Bot.: A genus of Umbelliferous plants, family Seselinidæ. The involucres are many-leaved; the carpels spongy, with five elevated, sharp, somewhat winged ribs, and marked with numerous vittæ; fruit elliptic. *Crithmum maritimum*, a plant with bitriternate fleshy leaves, is the Sea-samphire alluded to by Shakespeare [SAMPHIRE] in connection with the cliffs of Dover, where it grows. It is found on various parts of the English sea coast, but is rare in Scotland. It occurs along the Atlantic coast in Europe, in the Mediterranean, the Black Sea, &c. It is one of the best ingredients in pickles.

***crith'-ō-măn-çy,** *s.* [Gr. κριθή (*krithē*) = barley, and μαντεία (*manteia*) = prophecy, divination.] An ancient method of divination performed by examining the dough or matter of the cakes offered in sacrifices, and the meal strewed over the victims to be killed.

crĭt'-ĭc, * crĭt'-ĭck, * crĭt'-îque, *s.* & *a.* [Gr. κριτικός (*kritikos*), κριτης (*kritēs*) = a judge; κρίνω (*krinō*) = to judge, to decide.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. One who is skilled to judge of and criticise the merit of literary or artistic productions; a connoisseur, an adept.

"Then comes the struggle for degrees,
With all the oldest and ablest *critics*."
Longfellow: The Golden Legend, vi.

2. A judge, an examiner.

"Ah, ne'er so dire a thirst of glory boast,
Nor in the *critic* let the man be lost."
Pope: Essay on Criticism, 522, 523.

3. One who is given to carping or cavilling; a severe judge or censurer; a caviller.

"Where an author has many beauties consistent with virtue, piety, and truth, let not little *critics* exalt themselves. . . ."—*Watts.*

4. The art of criticism; a critique (q.v.).

"If ideas and words were distinctly weighed, and duly considered, they would afford us another sort of logic and *critick*."—*Locke.*

* 5. An act of criticism; a criticism, a critique.

"But you with pleasure, own your errors past,
And make each day a *critique* on the last."
Pope: Essay on Criticism, 570, 571.

*** B.** *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to critics or criticism; critical.

". . . the praise of dressing to the taste
Of *critic* appetite, . . ."
Cowper: The Task, bk. iii., 460, 461.

critic-proof, *a.* Which cannot be found fault with by critics.

"This simile were apt enough,
But I've another, *critic-proof*."
Cowper: An Epistle to Robert Lloyd, Esq. (1754).

† crĭt'-ĭc, * **crĭt'-ĭck,** *v.t.* [CRITIC, *s.*] To play the critic; to criticise.

"They do but trace over the paths that have been beaten by the ancients: or comment, *critick*, and flourish upon them."—*Temple.*

crĭt'-ĭc-al, * **crĭt'-ĭc-all,** *a.* [Eng. *critic*; *-al.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Of or pertaining to critics or criticism; containing, or of the nature of, a criticism.

"Poets, and orators, and painters, and those who cultivate other branches of the liberal arts, have without this *critical* knowledge succeeded well in their several provinces and will succeed."—*Burke: On the Sublime and Beautiful.*

2. Qualified to criticise or pass judgment upon any literary or artistic production; exact, nice, accurate.

"It is submitted to the judgment of more *critical* ears to direct and determine what is graceful and what is not."—*Holder.*

3. Nice, exact.

". . . who . . . understands the *critical* niceties of learning, . . ."—*Stillingfleet*, vol. iii., ser. 3.

4. Inclined to make nice distinctions; overnice, acrupulous, fastidious.

"Virgil was so *critical* in the rites of religion, that he would never have brought in such prayers as these, if they had not been agreeable to the Roman customs."—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

5. Inclined to cavil or find fault; exacting, captious.

"O gentle lady, do not put me to 't;
For I am nothing, if not *critical*."
Shakesp.: Othello, ii. 1.

¶ In the following senses more directly from *Crisis* (q.v.).

6. Pertaining to or conatituting a crisis; decisive; forming a turning or deciding point in the isaue of any matter or business.

". . . he would serve her at this *critical* conjuncture with sincere good will."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

7. Attended with danger or riak; in a state of danger or uncertainty; hazardous.

"Our circumstances are indeed *critical*."—*Burke: Late State of the Nation.*

8. Forming a change or turning point.

"The moon is supposed to be measured by sevens, and the *critical* or decretory days to be dependent on that number."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

II. *Medical:*

1. Of or pertaining to the crisis or turning-point of a disease.

2. Producing a crisis, as a *critical* aweat.

¶ (1) *Critical angle:*

Optics: An angle of incidence of such a value that when light enters a medium at that number of degreea, the angle of refraction becomes a right angle. If there be a greater angle than this the ray of light cannot emerge, but becomea totally reflected.

(2) *Critical philosophy:*

Metaph.: A name sometimes given to the metaphysical ayatem of Kant, from his most important work, "The Critique of Pure Reason."

*** crĭt-ĭ-căl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *critical*; *-ity.*] The quality of being critical; criticalness. (*Gray.*)

crĭt'-ĭc-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *critical*; *-ly.*]

1. In a critical manner; according to the rules of criticism; exactly, nicely, accurately, closely.

"Difficult it is to understand the purity of English, and *critically* to discern good writers from bad. . . ."—*Dryden.*

* 2. At the exact point of time.

"Coming *critically* the night before the session."—*Burnet: Hist.*

* 3. In a critical position, place, or condition.

*** crĭt'-ĭc-al-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *critical*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality of being critical; exactness, accuracy, or closeness of examination or treatment; nicety.

2. Incidence at a particular point of time.

crĭt'-ĭc-ăs'-tĕr, *s.* [Formed from *critic*, on the analogy of *poetaster* (q.v.).] A petty critic.

"The rancorous and reptile crew of poeticules, who decompose into *criticasters*."—*Swinburne: Under the Microscope*, p. 36. (*Davies.*)

crĭt'-ĭ-çīse, crĭt'-ĭ-çĭze, *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *critic*; *-ize.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To examine into or judge critically, closely, or carefully.

2. To animadvert upon as faulty; to find fault with.

"An eye accustomed to the pomp of war would have found much to *criticise* in the spectacle."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

3. To examine critically the merits of any work of literature or art; to pass judgment upon.

"Nor shall I look upon it as any breach of charity, to *criticise* the author, so long as I keep clear of the person."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 262.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To examine into anything critically; to pass judgment upon any work of literature or art as a critic; to point out the merits and demerits of any person or thing.

"They who can *criticise* so weakly, as to imagine I have done my worst, . . ."—*Dryden.*

2. To animadvert upon or find fault with anything. (Followed by the prep. *on.*)

"Nor would I have his father look so narrowly into these accounts, as to take occasion from thence to *criticise on* his expences."—*Locke.*

crĭt'-ĭ-çīsed, crĭt'-ĭ-çĭzed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CRITICISE.]

crĭt'-ĭ-çī-zĕr, crĭt'-ĭ-çī-zĕr, *s.* [Eng. *criticis(e)*; *-er.*] One who criticises; a critic.

". . . pert *criticisers* and saucy correctors of the original before them."—*Blackwall: Sac. Class.* (1731), ii. 265.

crĭt'-ĭ-çī-sĭng, crĭt'-ĭ-çī-zĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [CRITICISE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or art of examining any work critically; a criticism.

crĭt'-ĭ-çĭsm, * **crĭt'-ĭ-çĭsme,** *s.* [Eng. *critic*; *-ism.*]

1. The act of examining critically into the merits and demerits of any work.

2. The art, system, rules, and principles which regulate the practice of the critic.

". . . err against the first principle of *criticism*, which is, to consider the nature of the piece, and the intent of its author."—*Pope: Homer's Odyssey* (Post.).

3. The act of animadverting upon or finding fault with anything; animadversion, cenaure.

". . . the bill, which was indeed open to verbal *criticism*. . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

4. A critical judgment or examination; a critique.

"There is not a Greek or Latin critick, who has not shewn, even in the style of his *criticisms*, that he was a master of all the eloquence and delicacy of his native tongue."—*Addison.*

* 5. A critical or minute point.

"Was it because he stood on this punctilio or *criticism* of credit."—*Fuller: Ch. Hist.*, V. iv. 26. (*Davies.*)

† crĭt'-ĭ-çī-za-ble, *a.* [Eng. *criticis(e)*; *-able.*] Capable or deserving of being criticiaed.

crĭt'-ĭ-çize, *v.* [CRITICISE.]

crĭt'-ĭ-çĭzed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CRITICISED.]

crĭt'-ĭ-çī-zĕr, *s.* [CRITICISER.]

crĭt'-ĭ-çī-zĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [CRITICISING.]

*** crĭ'-tĭck-ĭn,** *s.* [Eng. *critic*; dimin. auff. *-kin.*] A little or contemptible critic.

"Mr. *Critickin*—for as there is a diminutive for cat so there should be for critic—I defy you."—*Southey: The Doctor*, ch. lxxii. (*Davies.*)

crĭt-îque', * **crĭt'-ĭc,** *s.* [Fr.]

* 1. A critic.

"I thought at first he would have plaid the ignorant *critique* with every word."—*B. Jonson: Cynthia's Revels.*

* 2. The science or art of criticising; criticism.

3. A critical judgment or dissertation upon anything, especially of some literary or artistic work.

"I should as soon expect to see a *critique* on the poesy of a ring as on the inscription of a medal."—*Addison: Medals.*

*** crĭt-îque',** *v.t.* [CRITIQUE, *s.*] To examine or pass judgment upon as a critic; to criticise.

crĭz'-zĕl, crĭz'-zle, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. Fr. *crisser* = to crackle. (*N.E.D.*)] A kind of roughness on the surface of glass, rendering it dull.

crĭz'-zĕl-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *crizzel*; *-ing.*] The same as CRIZZEL (q.v.).

*** crō,** *s.* [Ir. *cró* = death.] The compensation or satisfaction made for the murder of any man, according to his degree.

"The *Cro* of ane Erle of Scotland is seven tymes twentie kye, or for ilk kow, thrie pieces of gold Ora;—of ane Earles sonne, or of ane Thane, is ane hundreth kye;—of the sonne of ane Thane,—thrie-score sax kye;—of ane husbandman—saxtene kye."—*Reg. Maj. B.*, iv., c. 36.

crōak, * **croke,** *v.i.* & *t.* [An onomatopœic word. A.S. * *cracian.* Cogn. with O. Dut. *krochen*; M. H. Ger. *krochzen*; Ger. *krächzen*; Goth. *hrukjan*; Lat. *crocio, crocito*; Gr. κρώζω (*krōzō*), κράζω (*krazō*). Cf. also *crake, creak*, and *crow.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To make a hoarse, low sound in the throat; as a frog, a raven, &c.

"So when Jove's block descended from on high,
Loud thunder to its bottom shook the bog,
And the hoarse nation *croak'd*—'God save King Log.'"
Pope: Dunciad, i. 330.

* 2. To make any low, hoarse sound

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To utter words in a dismal or grumbling tone; to grumble, to forbode evil.

"Marat *croaks* with such reasonableness, air of sincerity, . . ."—*Carlyle: French Revolution*, pt. iii., bk. ii., ch. i.

2. To die. (*Slang.*)

3. To suffer decay from age, &c.

B. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To utter in a low hoarse sound; as a frog, a raven, &c.

"But in the branches of the oak
Two ravens now began to *croak*,
Their nuptial song, a gladsome air."
Wordsworth: Oak and the Broom.

* 2. To announce by croaking.

"The raven himself is hoarse,
That *croaks* the fatal entrance of Duncan
Under my battlements."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, i. 5.

† **II.** *Fig.:* To utter in a croaking or dismal voice.

"But Marat will not drown: he speaks and *croaks* explanation, . . ."—*Carlyle: French Revolution*, pt. iii., bk. ii., ch. i.

crōak, *s.* [Croak, *v.*] The low harsh sound made by a frog, a raven, &c.

"Was that a raven's *croak*, or my son's voice?" *Lee*

crōak'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *croak*; *-er.*]

I. *Lit.:* One that croaks.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. One who is always grumbling or talking despondingly; a querulous person.

† 2. A corpse. (*Slang.*)

* **crōak'-ĭ-lў**, *adv.* [Eng. *croaky*; *-ly.*] In a croaky manner. (*Carlyle.*)

crōak'-ĭng, * **crōk'-ĭng**, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Croak, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. The act of uttering a low hoarse sound; as a frog, a raven, &c.

2. The low hoarse sound, as of a frog or a raven.

"While the tongue quivereth withall they make that *croking* abovesaid."—*Holland: Plinie*, bk. xi., ch. xxxvii.

3. Any low murmuring sound; a rumble.

". . . their whole time and pains is laid out to still the *croaking* of t eir own bellies."—*Locke: Human Understanding*, bk. iv., ch xx.

II. *Fig.:* The act of grumbling or talking despondently.

croaking lizard, *s.* [So called from the croaking noise it makes.] A Gecko Lizard, *Thecadactylus lævis*, found in Jamaica.

† **crōak'-ў**, *a.* [Eng. *croak*; *-y.*] Croaking, hoarse.

"His voice was *croaky* and shrill."—*Carlyle: Life of Sterling*, pt. ii., ch. iv.

crōan, *s.* [Crone.]

croan-berry, *s.* [Crone-berry.]

Crō'-ăt, *a. & s.* [Wendish *Chrobates*, *Hrowathes*, *Horwathes*, the name of a Wendish tribe which, coming from Bohemia, occupied the country of Croatia.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to the country of Croatia, formerly a province in the south of Austria, now included within the Austro-Hungarian empire.

B. *As subst.:* A native of Croatia, a province of the Austrian empire.

crō'-ca-līte, *s.* [Ger. *krokalith*, from Lat. *crocus*; Gr. κρόκος (*krokos*) = saffron; *a* connective, and λίθος (*lithos*) = stone.]

Min.: A sub-variety of Natrolite. It is a red zeolitic mineral from the Ural mountains.

* **crocards**, *s. pl.* [Etymol. doubtful. Cf. *crokard.*] A kind of old base money. (*Wharton.*)

* **croco**, *v.t.* [Cross, *v.*] To go across, to cross.

"The generall may dismiss suche regimentis—to go home be the neirest way to thair owne shyres, quhen they *croce* Tweid."—*Acts Cha. I.* (ed. 1814), v. 370.

* **croce** (1), *s.* [Cross.]

* **croce** (2), * **croche**, * **crowche**, *s.* [O. Fr. *croce*; Low Lat. *crocia.*]

1. A bishop's crosier. (*Prompt. Parv.*)

2. A shepherd's crook.

* **croce** (3), *s.* [Prob. from *cross.*] One of the sails in a ship, perhaps a cross-sail.

"Hels hie the *croce*, (he bad) al mak thaim boun,
And fessyn bonettis beneth the maine sale doun."
Doug.: Virgil, 156, 11.

* **crō'-çĕ-ŏŭs**, *a.* [Lat. *croceus*, from *crocus* = saffron.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Having the qualities of or resembling saffron.

2. *Bot.:* Saffron-coloured, deep yellow, with a shade of brown.

crō'-çĕ-tĭn, *s.* [Lat. *crocus*; *t* connective; Eng. suff. *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{34}H_{46}O_{11}$. A dark red amorphous powder, obtained by boiling crocin in an atmosphere of carbon dioxide with dilute sulphuric acid. Stuffs mordanted with tin salts acquire by boiling with crocetin a dingy yellow-green colour, which by ammonia is turned bright yellow. The yellow robes of the Chinese mandarins are dyed with the fruit of *Gardenia.*

* **croche**, *s.* [O. Fr. Cf. *crook*, and Gael. *croic* = a deer's antler.] A little knob which grows at the top of a deer's horn.

* **cro-chet** (1), * **crochett**, *s.* [Crotchet.]

crō'-çhĕt (*t* silent) (2), *s.* [Fr. dimin. from *croc* = a hook.] A kind of knitting performed with a little hook, the materials used being cotton, worsted, or silk.

crochet-lace, *s.* Hand-knitted lace.

crochet-needle, *s.* A needle with a hooked end, used for catching the thread and drawing it through the loop in crochet-work.

crochet-type, *s.* Type with fancy faces, to set up in imitation of lace, crochet, or worsted work. (*Knight.*)

crō'-çhĕt (*t* silent), *v.t.* [Crochet (2), *s.*] To knit or make in the style of crochet.

* **croch-e-teur**, *s.* [Fr.] A common porter.

"Rescued? 'Slight! would
Have hired a *crocheteur* for two carlecues.
To have done so much with his whip."
Beaum. & Fletch.: Hon. Man's T., iii. 1.

* **crō'-çĭ-ar-ў** (**cl** as **shĭ**), *s.* [Mid. Eng. *croiser* = a crozier; suff. *-y.*] [Crozier.]

Eccles.: The official who carries the cross before an archbishop.

crō-çĭd'-ō-līte, *s.* [Ger. *krokydolith*, from Gr. κροκίς (*krokis*), κροκύς (*krokus*) = woof, in allusion to the fibrous structure.]

Min.: A fibrous opaque mineral, in aspect like asbestos. Hardness, 4; sp. gr. 3·2—3·26; lustre, silky; colour, blue or green. Compos.: silica, 51—53; protoxide of iron, 26—34; soda, 5·6—7·0; water, 2·5—5·5, &c. Occurs in South Africa, in Moravia, and in Norway. (*Dana.*)

crō'-çĭn, *s.* [Lat *croc(us)*; Eng. suff. *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{24}H_{32}O_{15}$. A yellow colouring substance, occurring in Chinese yellow, obtained from the fruit of *Gardenia grandiflora.* It is a bright red powder, soluble in water and in alcohol; with strong sulphuric acid it turns indigo-blue, then violet. Boiled with dilute acid in an atmosphere of CO_2 it yields crocetin and sugar.

crŏck (1), *s.* [A.S. *crocca.* Cogn. with O. Fr. *krokha*; Dut. *cruik*; Icel. *krukka*; Sw. *kruka*; Dan. *krukke.* Skeat thinks it is probably from Gael. *crog* = a pitcher, a jar; Ir. *crogan*; Wel. *crwc*, *crochan.*]

1. An earthenware vessel; a pot, a pitcher, a cup.

". . . these *crocks* were mostly sufficiently kiln-baked to withstand percolation."—*Dr. Hume: Ancient Meals*, p. 334.

2. (For definition see extract.)

"Black or sa-ot of a pot, or a kettle, or chimney-stock, is called *crock*."—*Ray: South & East Country Words.*

3. A pot covered with dirt or soot.

"As black as a *crock*."—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre*, ch. xviii.

crock-saw, *s.* A bar of iron, toothed like a saw, which hangs at the back of the fire to carry pots and crocks. (*Blackmore: Lorna Doone.*)

crŏck (2), *s.* [Etym. unknown.]

1. *Lit.:* A ewe that has given over bearing. (*Burns: The Twa Herds.*)

2. *Fig.:* Any useless or worthless animal, especially a horse. (*Slang.*)

crŏck (3), *s.* [Etym. unknown.] A little stool.

"I bid her come out of the crowd, and seated her upon a little *crock* at my left hand."—*Tatler*, No. 118.

crŏck, *v.t.* & *i.* [Crock (1), *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To black with soot of a pot, kettle, &c.

"I couldn't condescend to touch with kitchen tongs, without *crocking* myself by the contact."—*Dickens: Nicholas Nickleby*, ch. xliii.

B. *Intrans.:* To give off soot or smut.

* **crocker**, * **crockere**, * **crokkere**, *s.* [Eng. *crock* (1), *s.*; *-er.*] A maker of earthenware vessels; a potter.

"As a vessel of a *crockere*."—*Wycliffe: Ps.* ii. 9.

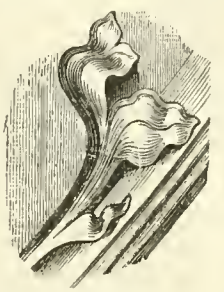
crŏck'-ĕr-ў, *s.* [Eng. *crocker*; *-y.*] Earthenware; vessels manufactured of clay, baked and glazed.

". . . articles of domestic *crockery* . . ."—*Dr. Hume: Ancient Meals*, p. 330.

crockery-ware, *s.* The same as Crockery (q.v.).

crŏck'-ĕt, *s.* [Fr. *crochet* = a little hook.]

1. *Arch.:* An upwardly projecting carved ornament on a Gothic gable or flying-buttress.



CROCKET.

"The earliest *crockets* are to be found in the Early English style . . ."—*Glossary of Architecture.*

† 2. Applied to the croches or knots on a stag's head.

"Of the antlers and the *crockets*."—*Blackmore: Princess of Thule*, ch. xxv.

crŏck'-ĕt-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *crocket*; *-ed.*]

1. *Lit. & Arch.:* Furnished or ornamented with crockets.

* 2. *Fig.:* Ornamented as with crockets.

crŏck'-ĕt-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *crocket*, s.; *-ing.*] Ornamentation with crockets; a row or series of crockets.

"The *crocketings* of the upper arches."—*Ruskin: Stones of Venice*, vol. i., pref. viii.

crŏck'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *crock* (1), s.; *-y.*] Covered with soot or smut.

crŏc'-ō-dīle, * **cokedrill**, *s.* & *a.* [Dan *crocodil*; Sw. & Dut. *krokodil*; Ger. *krokodill* Fr. *crocodile*; Prov. *cocodrilh*, *cocodrilhe*; Sp. & Port. *cocodrilo*; Ital. *coccodrillo*; Lat. *crocodilus*; from Gr. κροκόδειλος (*krokodeilos*), properly an Ionic word, = (1) a kind of lizard, (2) the crocodile or alligator of the Nile.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang. & Zool.:*

1. *Spec.:* A huge reptile, in general contour most resembling a great lizard, found in or near the Nile and some other rivers. It is the *Lacerta crocodilus* of Linnæus, the *Crocodilus vulgaris* of Cuvier. Its jaws project moderately; there are six cervical plates; the dorsal shields or scutcheons are quadrangular and surrounded by six rows of slightly elevated carinæ. The hinder feet are palmated, their posterinr border with a festooned crest. It is about twenty-five feet long. At least four varieties of it exist. It was held sacred among the ancient Egyptians. The Nile was and is its best known habitat. It darts with rapidity through the water after the fish, which is its appropriate food, but is dangerous also to dogs, or to human beings entering the water or lingering incautiously on the bank. A species of Crocodile (*C. acutus*) is found in tropical America, and occurs in the waters of Florida, in company with the much more common Alligator.

The leviathan of Job is almost certainly the crocodile, but in other parts of Scripture different animals are designated by the same word.

"By muddy shore of broad seven-mouthed Nile,
Unweeting of the perillous wandring wayes,
Doth meete a cruell craftie *crocodile*."
Spenser: F. Q., I. v. 18.

2. *Gen.:* Any closely allied animal. [CROCODILUS, CROCODILIDÆ.]

II. *Logic:* A fallacious dilemma mythically supposed to have been first propounded by a crocodile.

B. *As adjective:*

1. In any way pertaining to the animal described under A., or to its congeners.

2. Resembling the crocodile.

3. Consisting of crocodiles or animals akin to them, as the crocodile family or genus.

crocodile tears, *s. pl.* [So named from the ancient fable that the crocodile shed tears over its prey.] Hypocritical tears shed by a man of pitilessly cruel disposition.

† **crō-cō-dil'-ĕ-an,** *a. & s.* [CROCODILIAN.]

crō-cō-dil'-ĭ-a, *s. pl.* [Lat. *crocodil(us)*, and pl. neut. adj. suff. *-ia.*]

1. *Zool.:* An order of Reptiles, one of four which have modern representatives, the others being Lacertilia (Lizards), Ophidia (Serpents), and Chelonia (Turtles and Tortoises). They are most closely akin to the first, but differ in having a bony dermal exoskeleton in addition to the ordinary epidermic covering of scales, in having the teeth lodged in distinct sockets, and in internal anatomical characters. In all living crocodiles the centres of the dorsal vertebræ are concave in front; in the fossil species they may be either doubly concave or concave behind. The heart consists of two auricles and two ventricles; the fore feet have five toes, the hind ones four. All the species are oviparous. The order contains the modern Crocodiles, Alligators, and Caimans, with the extinct Teleosauria and Belodonts. Professor Owen divides the Crocodilia into three sub-orders: (1) Procœlia, or those which have the dorsal vertebræ concave in front; (2) Amphicœlia, or those which have them concave at both ends; and (3) Opisthocœlia, in which they are concave behind. The first sub-order comprehends all the living forms, whether Crocodiles proper, Alligators, or Garials. In 1875 Professor Huxley divided the Crocodilia into three suborders, founded on characters derived from the base of the skull and from the nostrils, &c.: (1) Parasuchia, (2) Mesosuchia, and (3) Eusuchia. (See these words.) Under the first were ranked Stagonolepis and Belodon, under the second Teleosaurus, &c., and under the third Crocodilus and other modern genera.

2. *Palæont.:* Professor Huxley points out that the Parasuchia came first in time, being specialised from the Lacertilia at least as early as the Upper Trias. The Mesosuchia began not later than the Upper Trias, from which they go on to the Cretaceous period. The Eusuchia begin in the Greensand and continue till now. He is of opinion that all this is exactly accordant with what is required by the theory of evolution, and the case of the crocodiles is as cogent evidence of the actual occurrence of evolution as that of the horses. (*Q. J. Geol. Soc.*, vol. xxxi. (1875), pt. i., pp. 423-438.)

crŏc-ō-dil'-ĭ-an, † **crŏc-ō-dil'-ĕ-an,** *a. & s.* [Eng. *crocodil(e)*, *i* or *e* connective, and suff. *-an.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.* (*of a reptile*): Akin to the crocodile.

"I think it is clear that Stegonolepis is, in the main, a *crocodilian* reptile."—*Prof. Huxley, in Q. J. Geol. Soc.*, vol. xv. (1859), pt. i., p. 455.

2. *Fig.:* Crocodile-like in character; treacherous and cruel.

"O what a *crocodilian* world is this,
Compos'd of treach'ries and insnaring wiles!"
Quarles: Emblems.

B. *As subst.:* A member of the order Crocodilia (q.v.).

". . . the dorsal scales of the same *Crocodilians* . . ."
Prof. Huxley, in Q. J. Geol. Soc., vol. xv. (1859), pt. i., p. 450.

crŏc-ō-dil'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *crocodil(us)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Zool.:* A family of Reptiles, the typical one of the order Crocodilia. It contains the Crocodiles, Alligators, and Garials (q.v.).

2. *Palæont.:* The genera Crocodilus, Alligator, and Garialis have all representatives in the Eocene beds of England.

crŏ'-cō-dī-līnc, *a.* [Lat. *crocodilinus.*] Like a crocodile.

† **crŏc-ō-dil'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Lat. *crocodil(us)*, and suff. *-ity.*]

Logic: A captious or sophistical method of argumentation. [CROCODILE, A. II.]

crŏc-ō-dī-lŭs, *s.* [Lat. = the crocodile (q.v.).]

Zool.: A genus of Reptiles, the typical one of the family Crocodilidæ and the order Crocodilia. They have an oblong, blunt, and flattened snout, with two long canine teeth, those of the lower jaw received into a notch in the upper one. The Nilotic, or Common Crocodile, *Crocodilus vulgaris*, belongs to the genus. The Alligators of the West Indies also belong to the genus, but those of the continent of America are ranked under the genuine genus Alligator (q.v.).

crō'-cō-īte, * **crō'-cŏi̯s-īte,** *s.* [Ger. *crocoisit, crocoise, krokoit*, from Gr. κρόκος (*krokos*) = saffron.]

Min.: A hyacinth-red translucent mineral, adamantine to vitreous in lustre; hardness 2·5—3, sp. gr. 6. Compos.: Oxide of lead, 68·9; chromic acid, 31·1 = 100. Found in Siberia, Brazil, Hungary, and the Philippian Islands. (*Dana.*) Dana prefers the form Crocoite, and the *Brit. Mus. Cat.* Crocoisite.

crō-cŏn-āte, *s.* [Eng. *crocon(ic)*, and suff. *-ate.*] A salt of croconic acid (q.v.).

crō-cŏn'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. κρόκος (*krokos*) = saffron.] Saffron-coloured.

croconic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_5H_2O_5$. Obtained by dissolving in water the compound formed by the union of carbon monoxide with potassium, after it has been exposed to the air for several weeks or else it explodes. It is a dibasic acid, and is obtained from the water solution in long yellow needles of croconate of potassium; oxalate of potassium remains in solution. The free acid is obtained in orange-yellow crystals, by decomposing the potassium salt with sulphuric acid. It is soluble in water. The croconates are yellow, hence the name of the acid.

crō-cō-xăn'-thin, *s.* [Lat. *crocus*, and Gr. ξανθός (*xanthos*) = yellow.]

Chem.: A yellow colouring matter, occurring in the flowers of *Crocus luteus.* It is not acted on by acids or bases. It is soluble in water and in alcohol, but insoluble in ether.

crō'-cŭs, *s.* [Lat. *crocus*; Gr. κρόκος (*krokos*) = the crocus.]

1. *Ord. Lang. & Bot.:* A genus of Iridaceæ. The perianth, which is single, is coloured; The tube is long and the limb cut into six equal segments. Stamens three, distinct; stigma three-parted or three-cleft, segments widening upwards, plaited; ovary three-celled, many-seeded. The root a corm, the leaves grassy. The appropriate habitat of the crocuses is in the south and east of Europe and in Asia Minor. They are cultivated in the United States and Britain in gardens and pots for the beauty of their flowers, but none of them are indigenous to America and probably none to Britain. Some are vernal, others flower in autumn. *Crocus luteus* is the Common or Large Yellow Crocus. It was brought from Turkey in A.D. 1629. *C. mœsiacus*, imported from Greece in the same year, may not be distinct; nor may *C. aureus*, the Small Yellow Crocus, also from Greece. *C. lagenæflorus*, another Greek species, has red-yellow, pale-yellow, and more typical yellow varieties. *C. vernus* is the Common Purple or White Spring Crocus. *C. sativus* is an autumnal plant, brought from the East. It has long been cultivated for its long reddish-orange drooping stigmas, which when dried become the saffron of the shops. According to Gussone *C. odorus* furnishes Sicilian saffron.

"A certaine young gentleman, called *Crocus*, went to plaie at coits in the field with Mercurie, and being heedlesse of himselfe, Mercurie's coit happened by mishap to hit him on the head, whereby he received a wound that yer long killed him altogither, to the great discomfort of his friends. Finallie, in the place where he bled, saffron was after found to grow, whereupon the people seeing the colour of the chiue as it stood (although I doubt not but it grew there before), adiudged it to come of the blood of *Crocus*, and therefore they gaue it his name."—*Holinshed: England*, ch. viii.

2. *Hortic.:* A dry sandy soil is the best for the several croruses. Their chief foes are slugs, which may be driven away by the application of lime-water.

3. *Phar.:* Saffron. The dried stigma and part of the style of *Crocus sativus.* It has a powerful aromatic odour, and stains the wet skin an intense orange-yellow. Saffron has a slight stimulating action. It is used as a colouring agent, as *Tinctura Croci*, and is an ingredient of the decoction of aloes, pill of aloes and myrrh, compound tincture of cinchona, ammoniated tincture of opium, and tincture of rhubarb.

* 4. *Chem.:* A name given by the alchemists to orange or red-coloured metallic oxides and oxysulphides. *Crocus antimonii* or *metallorum* was oxysulphide of antimony; *C. Martis* sesquioxide of iron, and *C. Veneris* cuprous oxide.

5. *Metal.:* A polishing powder composed of peroxide of iron. It is prepared from crystals of sulphate of iron, calcined in crucibles. The portion at the bottom, which has been exposed to the greatest heat, is the hardest, is purplish in colour, and is called crocus. It is used for polishing brass or steel. The upper portion is of a scarlet colour, and is called rouge. It is used for polishing gold, silver, and speculum metal. Rouge, the cosmetic, is made from safflower, or from carmine, which is a preparation of cochineal. (*Knight.*)

* **croe,** *s.* [CREW.] A crew or company.

croft (1), *s.* [A corruption of *carafe* (q.v.).] A glass water-bottle.

"The bishop . . . pushed the *croft* to the vicar."—*Savage: R. Medicott*, bk. iii., ch. xiii.

croft (2), **craft,** * **crofte,** *s.* [A.S. Cogn. with Dut. *kroft* = a hillock.]

1. A close or piece of enclosed ground adjoining a house.

"I knew a Scottish peasant who possessed
A few small *crofts* of stone-encumbered ground."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

2. A small farm.

"This have I learn'd,
Tending my flocks hard by, i' th' hilly *crofts*
That brow this bottom glade."
Milton: Comus, 530-32.

croft-land, *s.* The land of superior quality, which, according to the old mode of farming, was still cropped.

"Lime and manure were unknown, except on a few acres of what is called *croft-land*, . . ."—*P. Tinwald: Dumfr. Statist. Acc.*, i. 181.

croft'-ĕr, craft-er, * **croiteir,** *s.* [Eng. *croft*; *-er.*] One who cultivates a croft; esp. in Scotland, one of the joint tenants of a holding. These often combine fishing with the tillage of their ground.

"There cannot be too many day-labourers, nor too few large *crofters*, who hold their grounds of the farmers."—*Agr. Surv. Aberd.* (Pref. Obs.), p. 14.

croft'-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *croft*; *-ing.*]

1. The state of being successively cropped.

"By turning this croft-land into grass, the labour and manure that has yearly been bestowed upon it, may be employed in improving and enriching the other third part, and bringing it into *crofting*."—*Maxwell: Sel. Trans.*, p. 12.

2. Transferred to the land itself which is cropped in this way.

"The lands are generally divided into *crofting* and cattfeild-land.—The *crofting* consisteth of four breaks.—They shall dung no part of their former *crofting*, till these four new breaks are brought in."—*Maxwell: Sel. Trans.*, p. 816. (*Jamieson.*)

3. Exposing linen on the grass to the influence of air and sunshine, after being bucked or soaked in an alkaline lye.

* **crŏg'-an,** *s.* [Gael. *crog* = a crock.] A term used in the West Highlands, to denote a bowl, or vessel of a similar shape, for holding milk.

"Do you not remember now, Hugh, how I gave you a kaper, and a *crogan* of milk?"—*Clan-Albin*, i. 211.

* **croich-lies,** *s. pl.* [Etym. doubtful.] A disease affecting the cattle on the coast of Moray, and described as peculiar to that district.

"The only name by which it is any where known is the *croichlys*.—At first one apprehends a dislocation, or other cause of lameness, in the hip-joint. While attending to that, the other leg is discovered to be in the same state, and in a short time the lameness appears in all the legs."—*Agr. Surv. Nairn and Moray*, p. 316.

* **croil,** *s.* [Dut. *kriel.*] A dwarf, a crooked person. (*Polwart in Watson's Coll.*, iii. 13.)

***croin,** * **croon,** * **croyne,** *v.i.* [Croon, *v.*]

1. To make a continued cry or noise, as a bull.

"He said he was a licheius bul,
That *croynd* even day and nycht."
Maitland: Poems, p. 360.

2. To whine, to persist in moaning; often used concerning peevish children, or adults who habitually utter heavy complaints under slight indisposition.

3. To hum or sing in a low tone.

"Whiles holding fast his gude blue bonnet;
Whiles *crooning* o'er some auld Scots sonnet."
Burns: Tam o' Shanter.

***croin,** * **crone,** * **croyne,** * **crune,** *s.* [Croon, *s.*]

1. A hollow continued moan.

"Like as twa bustuous bullis by and by,—
With front to front and horne to horn attanis
Ruschand togiddir with *crones* and ferefull granis."
Doug.: Virgil, 437, 49.

2. A simple piece of music; a chant.

3. An incantation, as being uttered with a hollow murmuring sound.

"She can o'ercast the night, and cloud the moon,
And mak the deils obedient to her *crune*."
Ramsay: Poems, ii. 95.

croin'-ter, *s.* [Prob. a corruption of *crooner* (q.v.).] One of the names given, on the Frith of Forth, to the Grey Gurnard.

"Trigla *Gurnardus*, Grey Gurnard; Crooner, or *Crointer*."—*Neill: List of Fishes*, p. 14.

***crois,** *s.* [Cross.]

***crois-ade',** * **crois-a'-de,** *s.* [Fr. *croisade*, from *croix* = a cross.]

1. A crusade, a holy war.

"See that he take the name of Urban, because a pope of that name did first institute the *croisado* . . ."—*Bacon.*

2. A crusader.

"If envy make thy labours prove thy loss,
No marvel if a *croisade* wear the cross."
Verses prefixed to Fuller's Holy War.

3. A cross.

"Like the rich *croisade* on th' imperiall ball."
Zouch: Dove, 1,613.

***croise** (1), ***croisee,** *s.* [Fr. *croisé* = a crusader, from *croix* = a crosa.]

1. A pilgrim who carried a cross.

2. A crusader; a soldier fighting against infidels under the banner of the cross.

"The clergy, whose wealth and policy enabled them to take advantage of the necessity and weakness of the *croises*, were generally the purchasers of both."—*Burke: Abridgement of English History.*

***croise** (2), *s.* [Cruise (2), *s.*]

***croise,** *v.t.* [Fr. *croiser.*] To brand with the mark of the cross; to mark in any way with a cross. [Cross.]

"Himself the first was *croised* on his flesch."
Langtoft, p. 226.

crois'-ant, * **crois'-sant,** *a.* & *s.* [Crescent, *a.*]

***A.** *As adj.:* Increasing.

"So often as she [the Moone] is seene westward after the sunne is gone downe, and shineth the forepart of the night onely, she is *croisant*, and in her first quarter."—*Holland: Plinie*, bk. xviii., c. 32.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A crescent.

". . . seates a little imbowed neere the forme of a *croisant*."—*The Masque of the Inner Temple and Grayes Inne* (1612).

2. *Her.:* A cross, the ends of which terminated in crescents.

***crois'-ĕr-ie,** * **croys-er-ie,** * **croys-er-ye,** *s.* [O. Fr. *croiserie.*] A crusade.

"The prechede of the *crouserye* wide."
Rob. of Gloue., p. 466.

***crois'-ĕy,** * **croysey,** *s.* [Fr. *croisé* = a crusader.] A crusade.

". . . they were greatly abashed, and then ordeyned a *croysey*, against these yuell Christen people, . . ."—*Berners: Frois. Cron.*, c. 216.

***crois'-ĭ-ĕr,** *s.* [O. Fr. *croisier*, from *crois* = a cross.]

Ch. Hist.: A religious order, founded in honour of the invention of the Holy Cross by the Empress Helena. They followed the rule of St. Augustine. In England they obtained the name of *Crouched Friars* or *Crutched Friars* (q.v.). (*Staunton.*)

***croiteir,** *s.* [Crofter.] A crofter. (*Wharton.*)

***crok** (1), *s.* [Crock (1), *s.*]

***crok** (2), *s.* [Crock (2), *s.*]

***crok** (3), *s.* [Crook, *s.*]

***crŏk'-ard,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A counterfeit coin, value about one halfpenny, introduced from abroad in the reign of Edward I.

***crok-cd,** *a.* [Crooked.]

***crō'-kĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *croc(us)*; *-er.*] A cultivator of or dealer in saffron.

"The *crokers*, or saffron-men . . ."—*Holinshed: England*, c. 8.

***crom,** *s.* [Crumb.]

crō'-mą, *s.* [Ital.]

Music: A quaver (q.v.).

***crombe,** * **crowmbe,** *s.* [Cf. Gael. *crom* = (*s.*) a bending, (*a.*) bent.] A staff with a hooked end.

"*Crombe* or crome (*crowmbe*, P.). *Bucus, uncus, arpax.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

crom-bolle, *s.* [Mid. Eng. *crom* = crumb, and *bolle* = bowl.] A bread dish (?).

"At the londes eode laye a litell *crombolle*."
P. Plowman: Crede, 437.

crom-cruach, *s.* [Gael. *cromchruach.*] The name of the chief idol of the Irish before their conversion by St. Patrick.

***crŏme** (1), *s.* [Crumb.]

***crome** (2), *s.* [Gael. *crom* = bent.] A hook, a pincer.

"Rent apieces with hot burning *cromes*."—*Bacon: Works*, ii. 150.

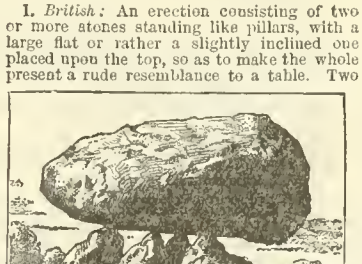
crŏm'-fŏrd-ite, *s.* [Named from Cromford, in Derbyshire, near to which it was first found, about the year 1800.]

Min.: A chloro-carbonate of lead, its composition being represented by the formula $PbOCO_2+PbCl$. It crystallises in the Pyramidal (*Miller*) or Tetragonal system (*Dana*), and mostly in simple forms of great beauty, in which the square prism predominates. Cleavages parallel to two prisms, and basal. Has occurred in late years in magnificent crystals in lead mines near Monte Poni, Sardinia, but is still scarce. The same as Phosgenite (q.v.). (*Thos. Davies, F.G.S.*)

crŏm'-lĕch (*ch* guttural), † **crom-leh,** *s.* [Wel. = an incumbent flag, a stone of covenant (*Spurrell*); from *crom* = bending, bowed, and *llech* = a flat stone, a flag.]

Archæology:

1. *British:* An erection consisting of two or more stones standing like pillars, with a large flat or rather a slightly inclined one placed upon the top, so as to make the whole present a rude resemblance to a table. Two



CROMLECH

fine cromlechs exist at Plas Newydd in Anglesea; others, less notable, are scattered through Wales; they exist also in Scotland, Jersey, Brittany, and throughout the Celtic area. Formerly they were generally held to be old altars for sacrifices. Borlase long ago suggested that they were sepulchres, an opinion which, meeting with but little credit at first, is now the one generally held. A cromlech is called also a Dolmen (q.v.).

2. *Foreign:* Somewhat similar erections are seen in various parts of Europe, in Arabia, in India, and North and South America, other races than the Celtic one having adopted the same idea.

¶ Nature can ape the formation of at least the top of a rude cromlech. If amid the subsidence which took place during the glacial period, an iceberg grounded on the top of a submarine shoal and melted, a flat tabular stone may have been deposited horizontally upon the summit. On the re-elevation of the land it may have remained in position. Pseudo-cromlechs of this kind are seen on various mountain-tops.

". . . and, there, behold
A Druid *cromlech!*"
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iii.

***cromme,** *s.* [Crumb.]

***crom-mell,** *s.* [Cromlech.]

crŏ-mor'-na, *s.* [Ger. *krummhorn* = a crooked horn; Fr. *cromorne.*] [Cremona.]

Music: The cromorna or krummhorn is a reed-pipe stop of an organ, tuned in unison with open-diapason, and depending for the peculiar timbre or quality of its tone upon the shape and proportions of the tube through which the sound of the tongue is emitted. (*Knight.*) [Stop.]

***crŏm'-plĕn,** *v.t.* [Crumple.]

***crŏm'-pĭd,** *a.* [Cf. Scotch *crump*, v.] Crisp, short.

"A *crompid* cake [wafer, in A. V.] of the leepe of therf looues."—*Wycliffe: Exod.* xxix. 23.

Crŏm-wĕl'-lĭ-ąn, *a.* & *s.* [From Oliver Cromwell, who was born at Huntingdon 25th April, 1599; made Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland 16th December, 1653; and died 3rd September, 1658.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining or relating to Oliver Cromwell.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A follower of Oliver Cromwell.

2. *In Ireland (Pl.):* The descendants of English settlers first sent to the sister isle by Oliver Cromwell.

". . . whose descendants are still called *Cromwellians*, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

***cron-ach,** *s.* [Coronach.]

crōne (1), * **croan,** * **crony,** *s.* [In sense 1 from *kronje*; in sense 2, from O. Fr. *carogne* = a cantankerous old woman. (*N.E.D.*)]

*1. An old ewe.

"Fresh herrings plenty Michel brings,
With fatted *crones*, and such old things."
Tusser: Husbandrie; The Farmer's Daille Diet.

2. An old woman.

"Wild Darrell is an altered man,
The village *crones* can tell."
Scott: Rokeby, v. 27.

† 3. A man who talks and acts like an old woman.

"A few old batter'd *crones* of office."—*Disraeli.*

***orone** (2), * **oroan,** *s.* [A corruption of *crane* (1) (q.v.).] A crane. Used chiefly in the following compounds.

crone-berry, croan-berry, *s.* (1) *Vaccinium Oxycoccos*, (2) *V. Myrtillus.*

***cron-el,** *s.* [Coronel (1).]

***crōne'-sănke,** *s.* [A corruption of *crane's shank.*] A plant, *Polygonum Persicaria.*

***cron-et** (1), *s.* [Coronet.]

***crŏn'-ĕt** (2), *s.* [A contr. of *coronet* (2), s. (q.v.).] The hair which grows on the top of a horse's hoof.

***crŏn'-ĭc-ąl,** * **crŏn'-ŷc-ąl,** *a.* [Acronical.]

***cron-i-cle,** *s.* & *v.* [Chronicle.]

***cron-i-cler,** *s.* [Chronicler.]

cron-ique, *s.* [O. Fr.] A chronicle.

"As the *cronique* telleth, . . ."—*Gower*, i. 31.

crŏn'-stĕd-tite, *s.* [Sw. & Ger. *cronstedtit.* Named after A. Fr. Cronstedt, a Swedish mineralogist and chemist.]

Min.: A brilliantly vitreous mineral, crystallising in hexagonal prisms or in diverging sub-cylindrical or reniform groups, or amorphous. The hardness is 3·5, the sp. gr. 3·3; the colour black, but with a dark olive-green streak. Compos.: Silica, 21—23; sesquioxide of iron, 29—35; protoxide of iron, 27—58; oxide of manganese, 1—5; magnesia, 3—4; water, 10—11. Found at Wheal Maudlin, in Cornwall, also in Bohemia. (*Dana.*)

crō'-nў, crō'-nie, *s.* [*Crony* and *crone* were originally only different ways of writing the same word.] [Crone.]

1. A crone.

"Marry not an old *crony* or a fool for money."—*Burton.* (*French: English Past and Present*, pp. 64, 65.)

2. An intimate friend, an associate.

"My name is fun—your *cronie* dear,
The nearest friend ye ha'e."
Burns: The Holy Fair.

* **crôe,** *v.i.* [An imitative word.] To coo as a dove. (*Ash.*)

* **crôe,** *s.* [Arm. *crou* = a stye.] A hovel, a stye.

"I may sit in my wee *croo* house,
At the rock and the reel to toil fu' dreary."
Jacobite Relics, i. 45.

crôod, croud, *v.i.* [An imitative word.] To coo as a dove.

"While thro' the brae the cushat *croods*
With wailfu' cry!"
Burns: To William Simpson.

crôo'-dle, *v.i.* [A dimin. of crood (q.v.).]

1. To coo like a dove.

"Far ben thy dark green plantin's shade,
The cushat *croodles* am'rously."
Tannahill: Poems, p. 159.

2. To hum a song.

3. To cower, to couch, to cuddle.

"'There,' said Lucia, as she clung *croodling* to him."
—*C. Kingsley: Two Years Ago,* ch. x. (*Davies.*)

crook, * croc, * crok, * croke, * crooke, * cruke, *s.* [O. Dut. *croke*; Dut. *kreuk* = a fold, a bend; Icel. *krókr* = a hook; Sw. *krok*; Dan. *krog* = a crook, *kroge* = to crook, to bend. Cf. also Gael. *crocan* = a hook, a crook; Wel. *crwca* = crooked; *crwg* = a crook; Fr. *croc.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. A crooked, bent, or curved instrument. *Used—*

(1) Of a hook.

"In goith the grapenel so ful of *crokes.*"
Chaucer: Leg. Good Women; Cleop., 61.

(2) Of a sickle or reaping-hook.

"Quen corne is corwen with *crokes* kene."
E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Pearl, 40.

(3) Of a shepherd's staff, a staff with a bent or curved piece of iron at the end, by means of which the shepherd is enabled to catch his sheep.

"He left his *crook,* he left his flocks." *Prior.*

* 2. A curl, a ringlet.

"Thogh yur crune be ischape, fair beth yur *crokes.*"
—*Relig. Antiq.,* ii. 175.

* **II.** *Figuratively:*

1. A curve, a bend, a meander, a turning.

"My wife ensued, through lanes and *crokes* and darknes most we past." *Phaer.: Virgill. Æneidos,* bk. iii.

2. A bow, a kneeling before any one.

"Hee is the now court-god, and well applyed
With sacrifice of knees, of *crooks,* and cringe."
Ben Jonson: Sejanus, act i.

3. A halt.

"If ye mind to walk to heaven, without a cramp or a *crook,* I fear ye must go your alone."—*Rutherford: Lett.,* P. II., ep. ii.

4. A trick, deceit, a trap.

"Hy were asshreynt in her *crook.*"
Alisaunder, 4,819.

5. A gibbet.

6. A dishonest person; a thief, forger or swindler.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Domestic:* The iron chain with its hooks on which vessels for cooking are hung over the fire.

"They're now as black as the *crook.*"—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor,* ch. xxxv.

2. *Music:* A short tube, either straight or curved, adopted for insertion between the mouthpiece and the body of the horn, trumpet, or cornet-à-piston, for the purpose of altering the key. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

3. *Eccles.:* The pastoral staff of a bishop or abbot, fashioned like a shepherd's crook, and ornamented with jewels, carvings, &c.

"For er the bishop hent hem with his *crook*
They weren in the archedeken's book."
Chaucer: The Freres Tale, v. 6,900.

¶ A bishop's crook is exactly of the same form as the lituus, or crooked wand of the old Roman augurs. It is not the same as a CROZIER (q.v.).

¶ (1) *By hook or by crook:* By some means or other; by fair means or foul.

"Nor wyll syffer this boke
By hooke ne by crooke
Prynted for to be."
Skelton: The Boke of Clout.

(2) *Crooks and bands:* The hooks and staples used for hinges. The crook is the iron hook fixed in stone or in a wooden door-post on which the band turns.

crook-back, *s.* A crook-backed person; one who has a crooked or deformed back.

"Nay, take away this scolding *crook-back* rather."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., v. 5.

crook-backed, crook-backt, *a.* Having a crooked or deformed back.

"Or *crook-backt,* or a dwarf, . . ."—*Lev.* xxi. 20.

* **crook-headed,** *a.* With a curved or bent face. (*Curvifrons; Withal,* ed. 1608, p. 92.)

crook-kneed, *a.* With crooked or bent knees, bandy.

"*Crook-kneed* and dew-lapp'd like Thessalian bulls."
Shakesp.: Mid. Night's Dream, iv. 1.

crook-saddle, *s.* A saddle for supporting panniers.

"Creels and *crook-saddles* are entirely in disuse."—*P. Alford: Aberd. Statist. Acc.,* xv. 462.

crook-shouldered, *a.* With crooked or deformed shoulders.

"It is reported of Plato, that being *crook-shouldered,* his scholars, who so much admired him, would endeavour to be like him, by bolstering out their garments on that side, that they might appear crooked too."—*South: Serm.,* viii. 190.

crook-studie, *s.* A cross-beam in a chimney from which the crook is suspended; that which keeps the crook steady.

crook-tree, *s.* The same as CROOK-STUDIE.

crook, * croken, * crooken, * crokyn, * croki, *v.t.* & *i.* [CROOK, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) To bend, to curve, to make crooked or curved.

". . . bowing or *crooking* the tail."—*Derham: Physico-Theology,* bk. v., ch. xi. (Note).

* (2) To curl.

"The hare here wel to *croki.*"—*Ayenbite,* p. 177.

* 2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To turn from the right path, to pervert.

". . . I thincke there is no one thing that *crokes* youthe more than such unlawful games."—*Ascham: Toxophilus.*

(2) To turn or pervert to an end; to misapply.

"Whatsoever affairs pass such a man's hands, he *crooketh* them to his own ends . . ."—*Bacon.*

II. *Music:* To alter the crook of a wind instrument, so as to put it into another key.

* **B.** *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To be bent, curved, or crooked; to have a curve or bend.

"The port lieth in from estern seas, and *crokith* like a bowe." *Phaer.: Virgill. Æneidos,* bk. iii.

2. To bow, to crouch, to cringe.

"I clyng, I cluche, I *croke,* I conwe."—*Relig. Antiq.,* ii. 211.

3. To halt in walking; to go lame.

"We halt, and *crook* ever since we fell."—*Rutherford: Lett.,* P. I., ep. 61.

II. *Fig.:* To go astray, to wander.

"Thee new ordres that *croken* fro ordenaunce of Crist."—*Wyclife: Sel. Works,* 289.

¶ (1) *To crook a finger:* To make the slightest exertion.

(2) *To crook a hough:* To sit down; to be seated; to bend the knee-joint in order to motion.

(3) *To crook the elbow:* To use freedom with the bottle.

(4) *To crook one's mou':* To close the lips in order to articulate; to disfigure the face, as when about to cry; to manifest anger or scorn by a distortion of the mouth.

"O kend my minny I were wi' yon,
Illfardly wad she *crook* her *mou'.*"
Galovlunyie Man, Herd's Coll., ii. 51.

crook'-ĕd, * croked, * crookede, * crokid, * crokyd, *a.* [Eng. *crook; -ed.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. Bent, curved.

"That tassell'd horn so gaily gilt,
That faulchion's *crooked* blade and hilt."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, i. 23.

2. Turning or twisting; not straight; winding.

". . . a small knot of narrow, *crooked,* and filthy lanes, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xvi.

3. Deformed.

"He is deformed, *crooked,* old, and sere."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, iv. 2.

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. *Of persons:* Departing from the right way; perverse.

† 2. *Of things:*

(1) Perverse, untoward, not straightforward.

"But whom, I ask, of individual souls,
Have ye withdrawn from passion's *crooked* ways?"
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

(2) Deceitful, untrustworthy, malignant.

"Calm, thinking villains, whom no faith could fix,
Of *crooked* counsels and dark politics."
Pope: Temple of Fame, 410, 411.

(3) Made or sold unlawfully; as, *crooked* whisky, *crooked* money.

(4) Dishonest, knavish, not straightforward; as, a *crooked* business.

crooked mouth, *s.* The name given to a species of Flounder. (*Buchan.*)

"Pleuronectes tuberculatus, *Crooked mouth.*"—*Arbuthnot: Peterhead,* p. 16.

crook'-ĕd-lў, * crokedly, *adv.* [Eng. *crooked; -ly.*]

I. *Lit.:* In a crooked, bent, or curved manner or fashion.

"She craumpysasheth her lymes *crokedly.*"
Chaucer Queen Anlyda, 174.

* 2. *Fig.:* Perversely, untowardly.

"If we walk perversely with God, he will walk *crookedly* towards us."—*Taylor: Rule of Living Holy.*

crook'-ĕd-nĕss, * crok-ed-nesse, *s.* [Eng. *crooked; -ness.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. The quality of being crooked, bent, or curved; curvature, curvity, inflection.

2. A physical deformity.

3. Dishonesty, knavishness. (*Colloq.*)

* **II.** *Fig.:* Perverseness, untowardness.

"But the wickednesse of his wil and *crokednesse* or forwardnesse wherewith hee alleth vnrighteously."—*Tyndall: Workes,* p. 301.

* **crook'-el,** *v.i.* [A frequent. from *croo,* v. (q.v.).] To coo as a dove. (*Ash.*)

† **crook'-en,** *v.t.* [Eng. *crook; -en.*]

I. *Lit.:* To make crooked, curved, twisted, or bent.

2. *Fig.:* To make perverse or untoward; to pervert, to lead astray.

"Images be of more force to *crooken* an unhappy soul, than to teach and instruct it."—*Homilies,* bk. ii.; *Against Idolatry.*

crookes'-ite, *s.* [Named after Mr. William Crookes, F.R.S., F.C.S., the discoverer of the metal thallium.]

Min.: A brittle mineral of metallic lustre and lead-gray color. Hardness, 2·5—3; sp. gr. 6·9. Compos.: selenium, 33·28; copper, 45.76; thallium, 17·25; silver 3.71 = 100. Occurs in Norway.

Crookes tube, *s.* [After its inventor.] A highly exhausted glass vacuum tube provided with two electrodes. [See ROENTGEN RAYS.]

crook'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [CROOK, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of making crooked (*lit. & fig.*).

* **crool,** *v.i.* [An imitative word.] To mutter. (*Ash.*)

crôom, crome, *s.* [Gæl. *crom* = bent.] A husbandman's forks with long tines. (*Prov.*)

crôon, * croin, * croyne, *v.i.* & *t.* [An imitative word.]

1. *Intrans.:* To sing in a low voice.

2. *Trans.:* To murmur softly.

"Hearing such stanzas *crooned* in her praise."—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre,* ch. xxiv.

crôon, *s.* [CROON, *v.*] A hollow and continued moan.

croon'-ĕr, crown-er, *s.* [Eng. *croon; -er.*]

Ichthy.: According to some, the Grey Gurnard, a fish. *Trigla gurnardus* (Linn.). It receives this name from the cruning or croyning noise it makes after being taken. It is also vulgarly called the Captain. (*Jamieson.*)

crôon'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [CROWN, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of singing or humming in a low tone; a croon.

crôop, *v.i.* [CROUP, *v.*]

crŏp (1), ***croppe, *crope,** *s.* [A.S. *cropp, crop* = (1) a top, . . (2) a bird's craw. Cogn. with Dut. *krop* = a craw ; Ger. *kropf* ; Icel. *kroppr* = a hunch or oump ; Sw. *kropp* ; Dan. *krop* = the trunk of the body. Also in Celtic languages : Wel. *cropa* = the craw of a bird ; Gael. and Ir. *sgroban.* (*Skeat.*)]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. The first stomach or craw of a fowl.

"So, stooping down from hawthorn top,
He thought to put him in his *crop.*"
Cowper: The Nightingale and Glowworm.

2. The top or highest part of anything.

"A man es a tre, . . .
Of whilk the *crop* es turned donward."
Hampole: P. of Consc., 662.

3. The act of cutting, clipping, or cropping.

4. That which is cut, gathered, or cropped from anything.

"Quiltless of steel, and from the razor free,
It falls a plenteous *crop* reserv'd for thee."
Dryden: Fables.

5. *Spec.:* The harvest ; the corn gathered of a field.

"Lab'ring the soil, and reaping plenteous *crop*
Corn, wine, and oil." *Milton: P. L.*, xii. 18.

6. Corn and other plants cultivated, while still growing.

7. The yield of a particular plant.

". . . but he hoped that before the time came for shipping the new *crop* [cotton] matters would have greatly improved."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 1, 1882.

*8. Hair worn short, and without powder.

"Wearing the hair short, and without powder, was, at this time considered a mark of French principles. Hair so worn was called a *crop.*"—*Letters of Sir G. C. Lewis*, p. 410. (*Davies.*)

9. A riding whip having a short, stout stick, with a crooked handle, and a leather loop for the attachment of a thong.

II. *Fig.:* A yield, a return, a harvest.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Mining:*

(1) Tin ore of the first quality, after it is dressed or cleaned for smelting.

(2) The appearance of a vein or seam, or of ore or coal, at the surface ; the strike.

2. *Geol.:* The outcrop of a bed, layer, or stratum.

3. *Ornith.:* A pouch or dilatation in the raptorial and grain-feeding birds at the lower part of the neck, just in front of the merry-thought. Here the food is kept for a time before being transferred to the proper digestive organs. (*Nicholson.*) [A., I. 1.]

4. *Entom.:* A membranous, usually folded stomach in the masticating insects. It constitutes a first stomach, from which the food passes into a second one termed the gizzard.

5. *Tanning:* An untrimmed hide.

¶ (1) *Crop of whey:* The thick part of whey.

". . . that delicious beverage called *crop of whey*, . . ."—*Blackwood's Mag.*, Jan., 1821, p. 393.

(2) *Crop and root:* A proverbial phrase signifying entirely, completely. (Comp. *Root and branch.*)

"Therefore they conclude to go on upon a course, and sweep off the bishops of both kingdoms *crop and root*, . . ."—*Spalding*, i. 100.

(3) *Rotation of crops:* [Rotation].

*** crop-doublet,** *s.* A short doublet.

"Hospitality went out of fashion with *crop-doublets.*"—*Love will find out the Way*, I. L.

crop-ear, *s.*

1. A horse whose ears have been cropped.

"What horse? a roan, a *crop-ear*, is it not?"—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, ii. 3.

2. A person whose ears have been cropped.

crop-eared, *a.* Having the ears cropped.

"A *crop-ear'd* scrivener, this."
Ben Jonson: Masques.

crop-lifting, *s.* The stealing of a crop.

crop-ore, *s.*

Min.: The best ore of a parcel.

crop-out, *s.*

Mining, Mineral Surveying, & Geol.: The rising up to the surface of one or more strata ; an outcrop (q.v.).

¶ For *crop out*, v., see Crop, *v.*

*** crop-sick,** *a.* Sick through over-eating or drinking ; sick with excess.

"Strange odds ! where *crop-sick* drunkards must engage
A hungry foe, and arm'd with sober rage."
Tate: Juvenal, sat. xv.

*** crop-sickness,** *s.* Sickness through excess in eating or drinking.

"Every visitant is become a physician ; one that scarce knew any but *crop-sickness*, cryeth, No such apothecary's shop as the sack-shop !"—*Whitlock: Mann. of the Eng.*, p. 126.

crop-weed, *s.* A name for *Centaurea nigra.*

crŏp (2), *s.* [Crap.] A name given to two plants : (1) *Polygonum Fagopyrum*, (2) *Lolium perenne.*

crŏp, * croppen, *v.t.* & *i.* [Crop (1), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) To cut off the top or tip, to lop.

"The withi thet 'sprutteth ut the bettere thet me him ofte *croppeth.*"—*Ancren Riwle*, p. 86.

(2) *Spec.:* To mow or reap the harvest.

"*Crops* the tall harvest, . . ."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, bk. xi., 685.

(3) To pluck off, to pull off or gather.

". . . upon whose side
The fewest roses are *croppi'd* from the tree."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., ii. 4.

(4) To eat off, to graze, to browze.

". . . grassy swarth, close *cropp'd* by nibbling sheep."
Cowper: The Task, bk. i.

(5) To raise a crop from ; to cause to bear a crop.

(6) To cut off a part of (the ear), generally as a means of identification. [Crop-ear.]

2. *Fig.:* To cut off untimely.

"Death destroys
The parent's hopes, and *crops* the growing boys."
Creech.

II. *Bookbinding:* To cut the edges of a book so closely as to reduce the margin too much.

"The book is quite perfect, but has been cruelly *cropt.*"—*S. J. Herritage: Introd. to Gesta Romanorum*, p. xxi.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To pluck, to gather.

"Of these she *cropp'd* to please her infant son,
And I myself the same rash act had done."
Pope: Fable of Dryope, 23.

*** II.** *Figuratively:*

1. To yield a harvest, to bear fruit. (*Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra*, ii. 2.)

2. The same as to *crop the cause*, or *causeway* (q.v.).

". . . treacherously *cropping* within his land."—*Spalding*, ii. 274.

¶ *To crop out:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To appear or come to light incidentally and occasionally.

". . . the same idea and phraseology *crop out.*"—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), x. 248.

2. *Mining, Mineral Surveying, & Geol.:* To come to or appear at the surface, as a layer, bed, or stratum, underlying another but showing itself from below at the edge, the main part of the surface being covered.

"In many places, immense quantities [of iron-stone] may be observed *cropping out* on the banks of those streams."—*Wilson: Agr. Sur. Renfr.*, p. 25.

¶ *To crop the causey:* To walk boldly in the street ; literally, to keep the uppermost part (S. synon. *the crown*) of the causey.

"All the covenanters now proudly *crop the causey*, glad at the incoming of this army."—*Spalding*, i. 176.

*** crope, * cropen,** *pret.* & *pa. par.* [Creep.]

*** crope,** *s.* [Crop.] A top or finial.

crope, *v.i.* [Croup (1), *v.*] To make a hoarse noise.

*** croper, * cropere, * croppere,** *s.* [Cropper.]

† crŏp'-fûl, *a.* [Eng. *crop* ; *full* (*l*).] Having a full crop or stomach ; satiated.

"And, *crop-full*, out of doors he flings,
Ere the first cock his matin rings."
Milton: L'Allegro.

*** cropin, * cropon, * cropyn,** *s.* [O. Fr. *cropion.*] The buttock or haunch.

"*Cropon* of a beste (croupe or *cropon* H. P.). *Cluniis.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

crŏpped, crŏpt, *pa. par.* or *a* [Crop, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Cut, lopped, mown, reaped.

"I saw him with that lily *cropped*
Impatient swim to meet
My quick approach, and soon he dropped
The treasure at my feet."
Cowper: The Dog and the Water Lily.

2. Planted or set with a crop.

II. *Bookbinding:* Cut (as book edges) so as to reduce the margin too much. When cut into the print, the book is said to bleed.

crŏp'-pĕr, *s.* [Eng. *crop* ; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* A grain or plant which yields a crop.

"The root was recognised as a field *cropper.*"—*Smithson: Useful Book for Farmers*, p. 32.

2. *Fig.:* A fall on to the head ; hence, an utter failure, a collapse.

"Handicraftsman was leading three lengths, but 'ell a *cropper*, which took all the go out of him."—*Field*, Jan. 28, 1882.

II. *Ornith.:* A variety of pigeon having a large crop. [Pouter.]

"There be tame and wild pigeons ; and of tame there be *croppers*, carriers, runts."—*Walton: Angler.*

*** croppic,** *s.* [Croppy.]

crŏp'-pĭng, *pr. par., a.,* & *s.* [Crop, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of cutting, lopping, mowing, or reaping.

"And slitting of noses, and *cropping* of ears,
While his own ass's rags were more fit for the shears."
Swift: The Yahoo Overthrown.

2. The act or process of raising crops.

crŏp'-pỹ, crŏp'-pie, *s.* [Eng. *crop* ; *-y.*]

1. One whose ears have been cropped for treason. The word was especially applied to an Irish rebel.

2. A Roundhead.

3. One whose hair has been cropped in prison. (*Slang.*)

croquet (pron. **crō'-kā**), *s.* [Fr. *croquer* = to crack.]

1. An open-air game played with mallets, balls, and little iron hoops or arches. It may be played by any two or more persons. It consists in driving the ball through a certain number of hoops in order till the player comes back to the starting-point. On the way he may if he choose endeavour to strike his opponent's ball and drive it away from the hoop which it has to pass through.

2. When a player has croqueted or struck his opponent's ball with his own, he is entitled to place his own ball in contact with it, and by a smart blow of his mallet to drive it to any distance he pleases : this is called a croquet.

croquet (pron. **crō'-kā**), *v.t.* & *i.* [Croquet, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* In the game of croquet, to drive the opponent's ball away from his hoop by a smart blow of the mallet on one's own ball.

B. *Intrans.:* To play the game of croquet.

crŏre, *s.* [Various Hindoo languages.] Ten millions. (*Anglo-Indian*). Often used of rupees, a crore of which are about a million pounds sterling.

*** crose-lĕt,** *s.* [Croslet (1), *s.*]

crosier (pr. **crō'-zhẽr**), *** crocer, * croycer, * croyser, * crozier,** & [O. Fr. *croiser* ; Fr. *croix* = a cross.]

1. *Ecclesiastical:*

HEAD OF A CROZIER.

(1) The pastoral staff of an archbishop, surmounted by a cross ; or of a bishop or abbot, terminating in a curve or crook. It is generally elaborately carved and ornamented with jewels, &c.

". . . Anselmus and Thomas Becket, who, with their *crosiers*, did almost try it with the king's sword."—*Bacon.*

(2) A cross-bearer.

"A *croser* : *cruciferarius, crucifer.*"—*Cathol. Angl.*

2. *Astron.:* A constellation in the Southern hemisphere, consisting of four stars in the form of a cross ; also known as the Southern Cross.

*** crosiered,** (pr. **crō'-zhẽrd**), *a.* [Eng. *crosier* ; *-ed.*] Carrying a crosier.

***cros'-lĕt** (1), ***crose-lett, *crosse lot,** *s.* [Cf. O. Fr. *croisel*; Fr. *creuset*; Sp. *crisol*; Ital. *crocuolo*; Low Lat. *crucibulum.*] A crucible.

"And this chanoun took out a *croselett*
Of his bosom, and schewed it the prest."
Chaucer: Canon's Yeoman's Tale, 1,304, 1,305.

***cros'-lĕt** (2), ***cross'-lĕt,** *s.* [A dimin. from *cross* (q.v.).] A little cross.

"Then Una gan to aske, if ought he knew,
Or heard abroad of that her champion trew,
That in his armour bare a *croslet* red?"
Spenser: F. Q., I. vi. 36.

***cros'-lĕt-ĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *croslet*; *-ed.*] Marked with a crosslet.

"The Saracens, Curdmans, and Ishmaelitos yield,
To the scallop, the saltier, and *crosleted* shield."
Scott: The Fire-King.

cross, *creoiz, *croice, *crois, *croiz, * cros, * crosse, * croyce, * croys, *croyse, *s., a., adv., & prep.* [O. Fr. *crois*; Fr. *croix*; Sp. & Port. *cruz*; Ital. *croce*, from Lat. *crucem*, accus. of *crux* = a cross; Sw. & Dan. *kors.* The root is the same as in Eng. *crook* (q.v.).]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A gibbet consisting of two pieces laid across each other at various angles, and in various patterns.

"At Costantynople is the *cros* of our Lord Jeau Crist."—*Maundeville*, p. 9.

(2) A monument or ornament, either made in form of a cross or surmounted with a cross.

"She doth stray about
By holy *crosses*, where she kneels and prays"
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

¶ In some countries rude erosses or crucifixes are set up to mark the scene of a fatal accident, a murder, or other tragic occurrence.

"This happened close to a *cross*, the record of a former murder."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. iii., p. 41.

(3) Anything in the shape of a cross.

"The mysterious *cross* of yew, first set on fire, and then quenched in the blood of a goat, was sent forth to summon all the Campbells, from sixteen to sixty."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

(4) A crucifix (q.v.).

"They knelt before the Cross, that sign
Of love eternal and divine."
Hemans: A Tale of the Secret Tribunal.

(5) A mark in shape of a cross, spec. one placed on a deed or other document by a person who cannot write, in lieu of his signature.

(6) A market-place; so called from the crosses so commonly erected in them.

". . . the place called Charing *Cross*."—*Baker: Edward I.*, an. 1306.

(7) A line drawn through another.

"And some against all idolizing
The *cross* in shop-books."
Butler: Hudibras, iii. 2.

* (8) A bishop's crosier.

"*Crosse* for a byssbopp. *Crosse.*"—*Palsgrave.*

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) The Christian religion.

"Hii sholde gon to the Holi lond
And fihte there for the *croiz.*"
Polit. Songs, p. 334.

* (2) Money; so called because formerly on the reverse of a coin was stamped a cross, for convenience in dividing the coin into halves or quarters.

". . . he had not a *cross* to pay them salary."—*Howel: Vocal Forest.*

* (3) The reverse of a coin; that stamped with a cross.

"Why, in tossing up a halfpenny, do we reckon it equally probable that we shall throw *cross* or pile?"—*J. S. Mill: System of Logic*, iii. 18, § 81.

* (4) The church lands in Ireland.

". . . the church lands lying within the same, which were called the *cross* . . ."—*Sir J. Davies.*

(5) Trouble, affliction, regarded as a test of patience or virtue; trial.

". . . we are on the earth,
Where nothing lives but *crosses*, care, and grief."
Shakesp.: Rich. II., ii. 2.

(6) Anything done on *the cross*—*i.e.*, unfairly or dishonestly; a swindle. (*Slang.*)

(7) A hybrid, a mixture.

"Toning down the ancient Viking into a sort of a *cross* between Paul Jones and Jeremy Diddler."—*Lord Dufferin: Lett. from High Latitudes*, lett. xiii. p. 387.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Her.:* The most ancient and noble of all the honourable ordinances, formed by the meeting of two perpendicular with two horizontal lines near the fess point, where they make four right angles. The numerous forms of cross fall under three leading types: (1) The *Crux decussata*, the St. Andrew's Cross, formed like the letter X; (2) the *Crux commissa*, or joined cross, like the letter T; and (3) the *crux immissa*, like the dagger used in printing (†). [Crucifixion.]

2. *Law:* The sign of a cross made to a deed or writing by such as cannot write.

3. *Min.:* Two nicks cut on the surface of the ground in the form of a cross, to mark the ground to be taken by miners who will dig for ores.

4. *Manège:* The cross movement of a horse, as to make a crosa in ballotades.

5. *Sports:* The act of impeding another in his course, and probably preventing him from winning a race by crossing in front of him.

6. *Teleg.:* Accidental metallic connection between two wires on a line.

7. *Surv.:* An instrument for laying off lines perpendicular to the main course.

8. *Breeding:*

(1) The mixing of two distinct breeds in producing animals.

". . . the above-described appearances are all due to ancient *crosses* with the dun stock."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. v., p. 164.

(2) An animal of a cross-breed.

* **9.** *Old Arm.:* The horizontal piece near the top of a dagger.

10. *Theol.:* Christian doctrine, regarded as having for its central truth the atoning death of Christ upon the cross. It is founded on such passages as the following: 1 Cor. i. 17, 18; Gal. v. 11, vi. 12, &c.

11. *Ch. & Civil Hist.:* Early in the second century the Christians seem to have signed with the cross. In the third century they supposed that the cross was a preservative against all evils, especially against the machinations of evil spirits, and therefore entered on no enterprise of importance without first crossing themselves. The allegation was made by Constantine that when advancing, in A.D. 312, to encounter Maxentius, he saw in the heavens a great shining cross, with the inscription, *In hoc signo vinces.* After his victory in that year he adopted the cross as his standard. According to Socrates and to Theodoret, Helena, the mother of the Emperor Constantine, found at Jerusalem three crosses with a superscription. One of these, having actually cured a dying woman, was held to be the true cross of Christ; one part was given to Jerusalem, another part to Constantinople, where it was encased within the emperor's statue, became the palladium of the city, and so venerated that the people used to assemble round the statue with wax candles. Chosroes, king of Persia, carried off the moiety of the cross kept at Jerusalem, but it was retaken by the Emperor Heraclius in A.D. 615, an auspicious event celebrated by the establishment, in A.D. 642, of a festival called the Exaltation of the Cross. Crosses were introduced into churches about A.D. 431, and began to be set up on steeples about A.D. 568. The Anglo-Saxons were accustomed to sign documents with the cross, accompanying it with their own name if they could write, and leaving it unaccompanied if they could not; this is the reason why the mark made by the illiterate is still a cross. A charter of King Caedwalla, signed with a cross, has a note appended at the instance of the monarch in which he frankly admits his inability to write. In 1641, when the Puritan party were dominant, crosses were removed from the churches.

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Literally:*

1. Transverse, oblique; falling across or athwart something else.

". . . they either advance towards one another in direct lines, or meet in the intersection of *cross* ones."—*Bentley.*

2. Oblique; lateral, zig-zag.

". . . the most terrible and nimble stroke
Of quick, *cross* lightning."
Shakesp.: King Lear, iv. 7.

II. *Figuratively:*

* **1.** Adverse, opposing or contrary; unpropitious, obstructing.

"We're both love's captives; but with fate so *cross*,
One must be happy by the other's loss."—*Dryden.*

2. Contrary, contradictory.

". . . all the appearing contrarieties and contradictions, that seemed to lie *cross* and uncouth, and to make the whole unintelligible."—*South.*

3. Perverse, untractable, untoward.

". . . the *cross* circumstances of a man's temper or condition. . . ."—*South.*

4. Peevish, ill-humoured; out of temper.

". . . a fine high-spirited young woman, who could now and then be *cross* and arbitrary."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

* **5.** Contrary to wishes or hopes; unfortunate; unlucky.

". . . the *cross* and unlucky issue of my design . . ."—*Glanville.*

* **6.** Interchanged.

"*Cross* marriages, between the king's son and the archduke's daughter . . ."—*Bacon: Reign of Hen. VII.*

7. Done in reply, replication, or opposition; as, A *cross* interrogatory.

8. Cross-bred.

*** C.** *As adverb:*

1. *Lit.:* Across, athwart.

". . . give him another staff; this last was broke *cross*."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing*, v. 1.

2. *Fig.:* In opposition or contrary to; adversely, opposite. (Followed by the prep. *to.*)

"It runs *cross to* the belief and apprehension of the rest of mankind . . ."—*Atterbury.*

*** D.** *As preposition:*

1. Across.

"I charge thee waft me safely *cross* the channel."
Shakesp.: 2 Hen. VI., iv. 1.

2. Through.

"A fox was taking a walk one night *cross* a village."—*L'Estrange.*

¶ (1) *The Catholic League of the Cross:*

Ch. Hist.: A Catholic league, instituted under the auspices of the late Cardinal Manning, for the promotion of temperance among Roman Catholics.

(2) *Cross and pile:* A game of tossing with money, equivalent to our heads and tails, the *cross* being the reverse or tail of the coin. [Cross, *s.*, A. I. 2 (3).]

"This I humbly conceive to be perfect boys' play; *cross*, I win, and *pile*, you lose . . ."—*Swift.*

(3) *Cross of Jerusalem: Lychnis chalcedonica.*

(4) *On the cross:* Unfairly, dishonestly. Opposed to *on the square* (q.v.) (*Slang.*)

(5) *Order of the Cross:*

(*a*) A sisterhood instituted in 1625 in Picardy by four young women, and afterwards removed to Paris. In 1640 it was erected into a regular order.

(*b*) An order of the same kind, instituted in 1668 by Eleanora de Gonzaga, wife of Leopold I.

(6) *To take up one's cross:* To bear troubles and trials with patience.

"If any man will come after me, let him deny himself, and *take up his cross* daily, and follow me."—*Luke* ix. 23.

¶ Obvious compound: *Cross-legged.*

cross-action, *s.*

Law: A case in which the defendant in an action brings another action against the plaintiff on points arising out of the same transaction.

cress-aisle, *s.*

Arch.: The same as Transept (q.v.).

cross-armed, *a.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* With arms folded across.

"Yet neither will I vex your eyes to see
A sighing Ode, nor *cross-arm'd* Elegie."
Donne: Poems, p. 182.

2. *Bot.:* Having branches in pairs, each at right angles to the pairs above and below; decussated.

*** cross-arrow,** *s.* The arrow of a crossbow.

". . . shot I' the head with a *cross-arrow*, . . ."—*Beaum. and Flet.: King and No King.*

cross-axle, *s.*

1. *Mach.:* A shaft, windlass, or roller worked by opposite levers; as the copper-plate printing press, &c.

2. *Railway Engin.:* A driving-axle with cranks set at an angle of 90° with each other. (*Knight.*)

cross-banded, *a.*

Carp.: A term used when a narrow ribbon of veneer is inserted into the surface of any piece of furniture, wainscotting, &c., so that the grain of it is contrary to the general surface.

cross-bar, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A bar fixed transverse to or across another.

2. *Naut.:* A round bar of iron, bent at each end, used as a lever to turn the shank of an anchor. (*Weale.*)

3. *Her.:* A bar sinister; a mark of illegitimacy.

"Few are in love with *cross-bars.*"—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 11. (*Davies.*)

¶ *Cross-bar shot:* A kind of shot which folds into a sphere for loading, but on parting from the muzzle expands to a cross with sections of the shot at the extremities of the arms.

cross-bar, *v.t.* To furnish or mark with cross-bars.

* **cross-barred,** *a.* Secured by bars fixed transversely.

". . . a thief bent to unhoard the cash
Of some rich burgher, whose substantial doors,
Cross-barr'd and bolted fast, fear no assault."
Milton: P. L., bk. iv.

cross-bars, *s.* A game for children.

* **cross-bated,** *a.* Chequered.

cross-beak, *s.*

Ornith.: The same as CROSSBILL (q.v.).

cross-beam, a

1. *Build.:* A beam in a frame laid cross-ways.

"And above it the great *cross-beam* of wood
Representeth the Holy Rood."
Longfellow: The Golden Legend, ii.

2. *Naut.:* In a ship, a piece laid across heavy posts called *bitts*, and to which the cable is fastened when riding at anchor. (*Knight.*)

cross-bearer, *s.*

1. *Roman Archæol.:* One who bears a cross. The rendering of the Latin expression *furcifer*, a term of reproach for slaves.

2. *Ecclesiastical:*

(1) The chaplain of an archbishop or primate who bears the cross before him on solemn occasions.

(2) An officer of the inquisition, who made a vow before the inquisitors to defend the Catholic faith, though with the loss of fortune and life. (*Webster.*)

3. *Mach.:* The transverse bars supporting the grate-bars of a furnace.

cross-bedding, *s.*

Geol.: Apparent lines of stratification crossing the real ones; false bedding, cross stratification.

cross-bill, cross bill, *s.* [Eng. *cross*, and *bill.*]

1. *Ord. Lang. & Ornith.* (*Of the form* cross-bill).

(1) Any bird of the sub-family Loxinæ, and specially the common species, *Loxia curvirostra.* The male is ash-coloured, tinged with green; the front, cheeks, and eyebrows grey, with yellowish and white spots; the tail small wing coverts, and scapulars greenish;

COMMON CROSS-BILL.

the rump yellow; the lower parts yellowish-green; wings and tail feathers black bordered with green. Length about six inches. It is found in the north of Europe, Japan, &c. It visits Britain at irregular intervals. In Worcestershire the complaint is made that crossbills spoil much fruit. They are therefore called also Shell-apples. When they breed, it is at the top of a pine-tree. Other British species are *Loxia pityopsittacus* and *L. leucoptera.*

(2) (*Pl. Crossbills*): A name for the Loxinæ, a sub-family of Fringillidæ. The English name is given because the tips of the mandibles cross each other. This structure enables crossbills to shell pine-cones to find the seeds. These are their special food, but they are said also to attack apples, &c.

2. *Law* (*Of the form* cross bill): A bill by which the defendant in a suit in equity prays for relief against the plaintiff, or against other defendants in the same suit, as concerning the matters in question in the original bill.

cross-billed, *a.* Having crossed bills or beaks.

cross-birth, *s.*

Surg.: A birth in which the child lies transversely within the uterus.

* **cross-bite,** *s.* A deception, a trick, a cheat.

"The fox, that trusted to his address and manage, without so much as dreaming of a *cross-bite* from so silly an animal, fell himself into the pit that he had digged for another."—*L'Estrange.*

* **cross-bite,** *v.t.* To deceive, to trick, to swindle, to gull.

"No rhetorick must be spent against *cross-biting* a country evidence, . . ."—*Collier.*

* **cross-biter,** * **crosbytcr,** * **crossc-biter,** *s.* A swindler, a cheat, a trickster.

". . . the 'coney-catchers, coosenors, and *crosse-biters*,' whose infamous practices he laid bare, menaced him repeatedly with threats of vengeance."—*R. Greene.*

* **cross-biting,** *s.* The act of swindling, cheating, or tricking; a swindle, a cheat.

"Affronts, tergiversations, *cross-bitings* and such like."—*North: Examen.*, p. 55. (*Davies.*)

cross-bitt, *s.* A cross-piece (q.v.).

* **cross-bitten,** *a.* Swindled, cheated, tricked.

cross-bond, *s.*

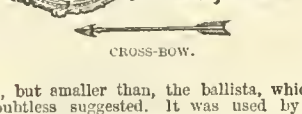
Bricklaying: A form of bricklaying in which the joints of one stretcher-course come in the middle of the courses above and below. (*Knight.*)

cross-bones, *s. pl.* The representation of two bones laid across each other on tombstones.

"Here's neither head nor foot stone, plate of brass,
Cross-bones or skull."
Wordsworth: The Brothers.

cross-bow, *s.*

Old Armour: A weapon formed of a bow cross-wise upon a stock. It is similar in kind



CROSS-BOW.

to, but smaller than, the ballista, which it doubtless suggested. It was used by the Normans at the battle of Hastings. The arbalest was a form of it. [LATCH.]

"I saw him draw a *crossbow* stiff,
And his true arrow struck afar."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, iv. 12.

* **cross-bower,** *s.* A cross-bow man.

"The French assisted themselves by land with the *cross-bowers* of Genoa against the English."—*Raleigh: Essays.*

* **cross-bow-man,** *s.* A soldier armed with a cross-bow.

"*Crossbowmen* were considered as a very necessary part of a well organized army."—*Hallam: Europe during the Middle Ages*, ch. ii., pt. ii.

cross-bred, *a.* Bred from a male and female of different breeds, strains, or varieties.

"Or again, as when the horns of *cross-bred* cattle have been affected by the shape of the horns of either parent."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. xiii., p. 443.

cross-breed, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* A breed of animals (or plants) produced by crossing different species or varieties; an animal (or a plant) of such breed.

2. *Fig.:* Anything partaking of the natures of two different things; a hybrid.

". . . a kind of *cross-breed* between a part-song and a psalm tune with orchestral accompaniment."—*Athenæum*, September 9, 1882.

cross-breeding, *s.* The practice or system of breeding animals from males and females of different breeds, strains, or varieties.

cross-bun, *s.* A bun marked with a cross indented. It is eaten on Good Friday.

* **cross-buttock,** *s.*

1. A blow across the back or loins.

"Many *cross-buttocks* did I sustain."—*Smollett: Roderick Random*, ch. xxvii. (*Davies.*)

2. A particular throw in wrestling.

cross causes, *s. pl.*

Law: Causes in which each of the litigants has a suit against the other in connection with the same affair, each thus being both plaintiff and defendant. Cross causes are generally brought on together. (*Blackstone.*)

cross-chap-vice, *s.* A vice in which the jaws close towards each other in a line contrary to their usual direction.

cross-chock, *s.*

Shipbuild.: A piece fayed across the dead-wood amidships, to make good the deficiencies of the lower futtocks. (*Knight.*)

* **cross-cloth,** * **cross-clont,** * **crosse-cloath,** *s.* A kerchief or cloth to wrap round the forehead.

"A *crosse-cloath*, as they tearme it, a powting-cloth, plagula."—*Withal: Dictionarie* (ed. 1608), p. 275. (*Nares.*)

cross-country, *a.* Across the country; not along the road.

"These carpets, so soft to the foot,
Caledonia's traffic and pride,
Oh spare them, ye knights of the boot,
Escaped from the *cross-country* ride!"
Cowper: Gratitude.

cross-course, *s.*

Mining: A non-metalliferous seam crossing at any angle thereto.

Cross-course spar:

Mining: Radiated quartz.

cross-crosslet, *s.*

Her.: A cross having the three upper ends terminating in three little crosses.

cross-cut, *v.t.* To cut across.

cross-cut, *s.*

Mining: A drift from a shaft to intersect a vein of ore.

¶ (1) *Cross-cut chisel:* A chisel with a narrow edge and considerable depth, used in cutting a groove in iron, especially in cast-iron, where a portion is to be cut or broken off. (*Knight.*)

(2) *Cross-cut saw:* A kind of saw adapted for cutting timber across the grain. Handsaws are made and set for the purpose. The ordinary saw for cutting timber into lengths has a handle at each end and cuts each way. (*Knight.*)

* **cross-days,** *s. pl.* The three days preceding Ascension-day.

* **cross-elbowed,** *a.* With the arms folded across.

cross-examination, *s.* The act of cross-examining.

cross-examine, *v.t.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To examine closely or minutely.

2. *Law:* To examine or interrogate the witnesses of the opposite side who have already been examined by their own counsel, to test the truth of evidence given by a second examination.

". . his chief business was to examine and *cross-examine* the most hardened miscreants of a great capital."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

cross-examined, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CROSS-EXAMINE.]

cross-examiner, *s.* One who cross-examines.

cross-examining, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [CROSS-EXAMINE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

Law: The act of examining the witnesses of the opposite side; cross-examination.

cross-eye, *s.* That kind of squint in which the eyes are turned inwards towards the nose; internal strabismus.

cross-eyed, *a.* Suffering from strabismus; squinting.

cross-fertilisation, *s.*

Bot.: A crossing between different flowers on the same plant, or between flowers on different plants belonging, however, to the same species.

cross-file, *s.* A file used in dressing out the arms or crosses of fine wheels. It has two convex faces of different curvatures. It is also known as a *double half-round* file. (*Knight.*)

cross-fire, *s.*

1. *Lit. & Mil.:* A term used to denote that the lines of fire of two or more batteries, or parts of works, cross one another.

† 2. *Fig.:* An attack from several sides at once.

". . . raising a *cross-fire* of artillery from the subtilizing intellect . . .".—*De Quincey: Works* (ed. 1863), vol. ii., p. 148.

cross-fish, *s.*

Zool.: Uraster rubens, the common starfish.

"The typical asterias—the *cross-fish* (uraster), . . ." —*Ansted: The Channel Islands*, p. 237.

cross-flookan, *s.*

Min.: A term in Cornwall for a vein of stony matter running north and south.

* **cross-flow,** *v.i.* To flow across or obliquely.

"That staid her flight with his *cross-flowing* course." *Milton: Comus*, 831.

cross-flower, *s.* A plant, *Polygala vulgaris.* So called, according to Gerard, who invented the name, from flowering in "Crosse or Gang weeke or Rogation weeke." (*Britten & Holland.*)

cross-frog, *s.* An arrangement of crossing rails at a rectangular intersection of roads. Each track is notched for the passage of the flanges of the wheels traversing the other track. A crossing.

cross-furrow, *s.* A furrow cut across a field transversely to other furrows, in order to intercept and carry off the water conveyed in them; a catch-drain.

cross-garnet, *s.*

Build.: A cross-shaped hinge made like the letter T on its side (⊢). The cross-portion is fastened to the jamb or post, and the strap is hinged to the vertical leaf and secured to the door or gate. (*Knight.*)

cross-gartered, *a.* Wearing the garters crossed on the leg.

". . . yellow stockings, and *cross-gartered* . . ." *Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, ii. v.

cross-grained, *a.*

1. *Lit. & Joinery:* Having the fibres running in contrary positions to the surfaces, and consequently unable to be made perfectly smooth when planed in one direction without turning it or turning the plane. (*Weale.*)

2. *Fig.:* Perverse, untractable, peevish, cranky.

"The spirit of contradiction, in a *cross-grained* woman, is incurable."—*L'Estrange.*

cross half-lattice iron. A kind of angle-iron with four radiating flanges. Double-T iron, with a section like a Greek cross.

cross-handle, *s.* A handle attached transversely to the axis of the tool, as that of the auger. One form of duelling-pistols had a cross-handle.

cross-head, *s.*

Steam-engine: A bar moving between parallel and straight slides. It is driven by the piston-rod, and by means of a connecting-rod imparts motion to a beam, or to the crank of an axle or shaft. On its ends are the cross-head blocks, which slide between two parallel guides. (*Knight.*)

Cross-head blocks:

Steam-engine: The parts which slide between the parallel guides. The ends of the cross-head are fitted into these blocks. The cross-head, cross-head block, and cross-head guides constitute what is called "the motion of the engine." (*Weale.*)

Cross-head guides:

Steam-engine: The parallel bars between which the cross-head moves in a right line with the cylinder and driving-wheel axle. They are also called Motion-bars. (*Weale.*)

* **cross-invite,** *v.t.* To return an invitation.

"His lordship chose to be so far rude as not to *cross-invite*."—*North: Life of Lord Guilford*, ii. 142. (*Davies.*)

cross-jack (pron. by sailors **crŏ'-jĕk**), **cross-jack-yard,** *s.*

Nautical:

1. The yard of a square-sail occasionally carried by a cutter in running before the wind.

2. The lower yard on the mizzen-mast.

cross-jingling, *a.* Antithetical. (*Milton: Reformation in England*, bk. i.)

cross-lode, *s.*

Mining: A cross-vein; one intersecting the principal lode.

cross-mouth chisel, *s.* A boring-chisel of a cylindrical form with a diametrical blade. (*Knight.*)

cross-multiplication, *s.* [DUODECIMALS.]

cross-patch, *s.* A cross, ill-tempered person. (*Colloquial.*) Generally used of a girl or woman, but Scott (*Heart of Midlothian*, ch. xxix.) applies it to a man.

"I'm but a *cross-patch* at best."—*Mrs. Gaskell: Sylvia's Lovers*, ch. xxvi.

cross-path, *s.* A path that crosses from one road or point to another; a by-path.

cross-pawl, cross-spall, *s.*

Shipbuilding: A temporary horizontal timber-brace, to hold a frame in position. Vertical or inclined braces are called *shores.* Cross-spalls hold the position afterwards occupied by the deck-beams. (*Knight.*)

cross-piece, * **crosse-peece,** *s.*

1. *Literally & Shipbuilding:*

(1) A flooring-piece resting upon the keel, and placed between the half-floors which form the lower sections of the ribs on each side. The half-floors make a butt-joint on the middle line of the vessel between the keel and keelson.

(2) A bar running athwartship between the knight-heads, and to which the running rigging is belayed.

(3) A bar connecting the hitt-heads. (*Knight.*)

2. *Anat.:* The *corpus callosum* (q.v.), from its connecting the hemispheres of the brain.

3. *Fig.:* An ill-tempered person.

". . . the rugged thoughts
That *crosse-peece* of your sex imprinted in mee. . . ."
Wilson: Inconstant Lady (1614). (*Nares.*)

* **cross-point,** *s.* A step in dancing.

"What, not one *cross-point* against Sundays?"—*Greene: James IV.*, iv. 3.

cross-pollination, *s.*

Bot.: The same as CROSS-FERTILIZATION (q.v.).

* **cross-post,** *s.* The post that carries letters on the cross-roads. (*Ash.*)

cross-purpose, *s.*

1. A contrary purpose; contradictory system; contradiction; inconsistency.

"To allow benefit of clergy, and to restrain the press, seems to have something of *cross-purpose* in it."—*Lord Shaftesbury.*

2. (*Pl.*): A kind of conversational game, carried on by question and answer.

"The preceding sport was probably the diversion of the age, and of the same stamp with our modern *cross-purposes*, or questions and commands."—*Whalley: Note on Ben Jonson's Cynthia's Revels.*

3. Misunderstanding.

"There has been a match of *cross-purposes* among you."—*Smollett: Humphrey Clinker.*

¶ *To be at cross purposes:* To misunderstand or act unintentionally counter to each other.

cross-quarters, *s. pl.*

Arch.: An ornament of tracery representing the four leaves of a cruciform flower.

cross-question, *v.t.* To cross examine; to question closely.

cross-questioning, *pr. par., a., & s.*

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* Cross-examination.

cross-reading, *s.* The combination of words produced by reading the lines of a newspaper, &c., directly across the page, instead of down each column.

cross-remainder, *s.*

Law: (See extract).

"Where a devise is of black acre to A. and of white acre to B. entail, and if they both die without issue, then every heir to A and B have *cross-remainders* by implication."—*Blackstone.* (*Craig.*)

cross-road, *s.*

1. A road running across or transversely to another. (Generally used in the plural.)

2. A bye-road.

"The carriages taking the road to Varennes, he went a *cross-road* to rejoin them."—*Guthrie: Geog. France.*

* **cross-row,** * **crosrowe,** *s.* The alphabet. [CRISS-CROSS-ROW.]

"He hearkens after prophecies and dreams,
And from the *cross-row* plucks the letter G."
Shakesp: Richard III., i. 1.

cross-rule, *s.*

1. A line ruled across or at right angles to another.

2. *Law* (pl. *cross-rules*): Rules where each of the opposite litigants obtains a rule *nisi*, as the plaintiff to increase the damages and the defendant to enter a nonsuit. (*Wharton.*)

Cross-rule paper: Paper ruled off in squares, affording a means of drawing a pattern for weaving or worsted work.

cross-sea, *s.* A current or waves running in contrary directions.

cross-set, *a.* Directed or set across any line or course.

"A *cross-set* current bore them from the track." *Joanna Baillie.*

cross-shaped, *a.* Of the shape or form of a cross.

"Then King Olaf raised the hilt
Of iron, *cross-shaped* and gilt."
Longfellow: The Saga of King Olaf, xii.

cross-shed, *s.* The upper shed of a gauze-loom.

cross-sill, *s.* A railroad sleeper or tie lying transversely beneath the rails.

cross-somer, cross-summer, *s.* A beam of timber.

cross-spale, *s.* [CROSS-PAWL.]

cross-spine, *s.* A plant, *Stauracanthus aphyllus.*

cross-springer, *s.*

Arch.: In a groined arch, the rib that springs from a pillar in a diagonal direction at the intersection of the arches forming the groin.

cross-staff, * **crosse-staffe,** *s.*

1. An instrument commonly called the fore-staff, used by seamen to take the meridian altitude of the sun or stars. (*Harris.*)

"The *crosse staffe* is an artificiall quadrant, . . ."—*Hopton: Baculum Geodæticum* (1614).

2. A surveyor's instrument for measuring off-sets.

cross-stone, *s.*

Mineralogy:

* 1. The same as HARMOTOME (q.v.). It was named from the twin intersecting crystals. (*Brit Mus. Cat.*, old ed.)

† 2. The same as STAUROLITE (q.v.). It is so called from the shape of some crystals.

3. The same as ANDALUSITE and CRUCITE (q.v.), especially the variety Chiastolite. It is so named because on a transverse section of the crystals markings like a cross appear. (*Dana, &c.*)

cross-straining, *s.*

Saddlery: Canvas or webbing stretched transversely over the first straining. The two are stretched over the tree, and united form the foundation for the seat of the saddle.

cross-stratification, *s.*

Geol.: The same as CROSS-BEDDING (q.v.).

cross-tail, *s.*

Steam-engine: A bar connecting the rear ends of the side-bars of a back-action steam-engine. The side-bars proceed from the crosa-head on the end of the piston-rod, and receive motion from the piston; from the crosa-tail proceeds the pitman, which is connected to the crank of the propeller-shaft. (*Knight.*)

Cross-tail gudgeon:

Mech.: A gudgeon having a winged or ribbed shank.

cross-tie, *s.*

Railway Engin.: A cross-sill beneath the rails, to support them and keep them from spreading apart.

cross-timber, *s.*

Ship-building: One of the floor-timbers of a frame, resting at its middle upon the keel. Butted against its heads are the heels of the first futtocks. Alongside of it are half-floor timbers, whose heels butt against each other over the keel. (*Knight.*)

cross-tining, *s.*

Agric.: A mode of harrowing crosswiss or transversely to the ridges.

cross-trees, *s. pl.*

Naut.: Timbers athwartship in the tops, resting on the trestle-trees, to spread the shrouds of the mast above and support the frame of the top. (*Knight.*)

cross-trip, *s.*

Sports: A term in wrestling when the legs are crossed within one another.

cross-vaulting, *s.*

Arch.: A ceiling formed by the intersection of two or more simple vaults of arch-work.

cross-way, *s.* A cross-road (q.v.). (*Obadiah* 14.)

cross-weaving, *a.* Adapted for weaving with a crossed warp.

Cross-weaving loom: A loom for weaving with a crossed warp.

cross-week, *s.* [Rogation week.]

cross-webbing, *s.*

Saddlery: Webbing stretched transversely over the saddle-tree, to strengthen the foundation for the saddle-seat.

cross-wind, *s.* A wind blowing across one a course; a side wind.

"A violent *cross-wind* from either coast."
Milton: P. L., iii. 487.

cross, * **creoisen,** * **croicl,** * **croise,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Cross, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) To lay one body across another; to draw a line across; to cause to intersect.

(2) To lie across or athwart; to intersect.

". . . the tips *crossing* one another, . . ."—*Derham: Physico-Theology.*

(3) To mark, stamp, or brand with a cross.

"Manie in hor bare fless hom late *croice* vaste."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 514.

(4) To make the sign of the cross upon.

"Friars that through the wealthy regions run . . .
Resort to farmers rich, and bless their halls,
And exorcise the beds, and *cross* the halls."
Dryden: Wife of Bath's Tale, 31.

(5) To come or move across a person's way.

"But soft, behold! lo, where it comes again!
I'll *cross* it, though it blast me."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 1.

(6) To pass over; to pass from one side to another.

"It was not very probable that her armies would *cross* the Elbe, or that her fleets would force a passage through the Sound."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

(7) To put one's leg across; to bestride.

"To *cross* his ambling pony day by day
Seems at the best but dreaming life away."
Couper: Retirement, 467, 468.

(8) To cancel.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To thwart, to oppose, to embarrass, to obstruct.

". . . the sole object of those who ruled that great city was to *cross* the Prince of Orange."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

* (2) To counteract; to be inconsistent with.

". . . their appetites *cross* their duty."—*Locke.*

* (3) To contradict.

". . . howsoever it *cross* the received opinion, . . ."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

* (4) To restrain, to moderate, to keep down.

"To make a good, a wise, and a virtuous man, 'tis fit he should learn to *cross* his appetite, . . ."—*Locke: On Education*, § 52.

* (5) To debar, to preclude, to shut out.

". . . from his loins no hopeful branch shall spring,
To *cross* me from the golden time I look for."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., iii. 2.

* (6) To cancel, to condone.

"By dying for the cross, *cross* the score of their own sins."—*Fuller.*

(7) To cause to interbreed; to effect a cross in the way of breeding.

". . . the most suitable dog to *cross* with her, . . ."—"*Stonehenge*": *The Greyhound*, ch. xix.

II. *Banking:* To write the name of a banker or banking company between two lines drawn across the face of a cheque. [Crossed-cheque.]

¶ (1) *To cross cudgels:* To submit; to yield.

"This forced the stubborn'st for the cause
To *cross the cudgels* to the laws."
Butler: Hudibras.

(2) *To cross one's path:*

(*a*) To come across, to meet.

(*b*) To oppose, to thwart, to obstruct.

B. *Reflex.:* To make the sign of the cross.

"Like a monk who, under his cloak,
Crosses himself, and sighs, alas!"
Longfellow: The Old Clock on the Stairs.

C. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To lie across or athwart another thing; to intersect.

2. To move or pass over or across.

". . . the bridge of Stane, some miles up the river, to *cross* there, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

* 3. To move zig-zag.

"He cranks and *crosses*, with a thousand doubles."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 682.

II. *Figuratively:*

* **1.** To be inconsistent.

"Men's actions do not always *cross* with reason."—*Sir P. Sidney.*

2. To interbreed.

crŏss-ar-chī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cross-arch(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*] [Crossarchus.]

crŏss-ar'-chŭs, *s.* [Gr. κροσσός (*krossos*) = a fringe, and ἀρχός (*archos*) = the fundament.]

Zool.: A genus of Viverridæ, with a more rounded head and a larger muzzle than the Ichneumons. *Crossarchus obscurus* is the Mangue of Western Africa. With Suricata, Crossarchus constitutes the Viverrine subfamily Crossarchinæ.

cross'-bill, *s.* [Cross-bill.]

crossed, * **crossydde,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Cross, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) Laid or lying across or athwart; having a line drawn across.

(2) Marked or signed with a cross.

"*Crossydde. Cruce signatus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. *Fig.:* Thwarted, opposed, obstructed.

II. *Her.:* Borne crosswise.

crossed belt, *s.*

Mach.: A belt crossed between pulleys so as to revolve them in opposite directions. [Belting.] To prevent the rubbing of the belts, rollers may be interposed. (*Knight.*)

crossed-cheque, *s.*

Banking: A cheque with two lines drawn across its face, between which the name of a particular banker or banking company may be written, stamped, or printed. Such cheques will only be paid by the bank on which they are drawn, when presented through another bank. When the name of the payee's banker is unknown to the person who draws the cheque, it is usual to insert the words "& Co.," leaving the payee himself to fill in the banker's name. The abbreviation "& Co." is not, however, essential, and may be omitted, the drawing the lines across the face of the cheque being sufficient.

Crossed Friars, *s. pl.*

Ch. Hist.: [Crutched Friars.]

crossed lens, *s.*

Optics: A form of single convex lens having the least spherical aberration. The refractive index of the glass should be 1·5, and the radius of the posterior surface six times that of the anterior surface, both surfaces being convex.

crossed out, *a.*

Mach.: When the web of a wheel is sawed and filed away so as to leave a cross of four spokes or arms, it is said to be crossed out. This is common in watch and clock wheels. (*Knight.*)

* **crosse'-lĕt,** *s.* [Croslet.]

cros-sĕtte', *s.* [Fr., dimin. of *crosse* = a crosier.]

Building:

1. A projecting piece on a voussoir, which gives it a bearing upon the next voussoir on the side towards the springing.

2. The return on the corners of door-cases or window-frames.

cross'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Cross, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The act of passing over or across; passage.

(2) The state of being crossed.

". . . as if the *crossing* of a hill was designed for this service."—*Derham: Physico-Theology.*

(3) Intersection.

". . . the endless *crossing* and twining of these microscopic filaments."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. iii., p. 75.

(4) The place where one crosses.

(5) The act of making the sign of the cross.

". . . your clerical shavings, your uncleanly unctions, your *crossings*."—*Bishop Hall: Epistles*, i.

2. *Fig.:* A contradiction, a thwarting, an obstruction.

"Of many men
I do not bear these *crossings*."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., iii. 1.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Banking:* The writing the name of a banker or banking company between two lines drawn across the face of a cheque. [Crossed-cheque.]

2. *Railway:* A casting placed at the intersection of two railways, where the rails of each track are partly cut away to allow passage to the flanges of the crossing wheels.

¶ *Level-crossing:* A place where a railway crosses a road on the level. In England it is protected by gates opening inwards on the line, and under charge of an official.

crossing-sweeper, *s.* A person who gains a livelihood by sweeping clean the crossings in streets.

cross'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *cross*, a.; *-ish.*] Rather cross. (*Richardson: Pamela*, i. 128.)

cross'-lĕt, *s.* [Croslet.]

cross'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *cross*, a.; *-ly.*]

* **1.** *Lit.:* Across, athwart, obliquely; so as to intersect something else.

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. Adversely, unfortunately, in opposition. (Followed by *to.*)

"And *crossly to* thy good all fortune goes."
Shakesp.: Richard II., ii. 4.

2. Unfortunately.

"If he have any child,
He shall be *crossly* matched."
Beaum. & Fl.: Philaster

3. Peevishly, with ill-humour, fretfully.

cross'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *cross; -ness.*]

I. *Lit.:* The quality or state of being cross or transverse; transverseness.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Opposition, contrariety, perverseness.

"The lighter sort of malignity turneth but to a *crossness* or aptness to oppose."—*Bacon.*

2. Peevishness, ill-humour.

"They help us to forget the *crossness* of men and things. . . ."—*Collier: Of the Entertainment of Books.*

crŏs-sŏp-tĕr-ўg'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Gr. κροσσός (*krossos*) = a tassel, a fringe, and πτέρυξ (*pteruz*), genit. πτερυγος (*pterugos*) = a wing, . . . a fin.]

Ichthy. & Palæont.: Fringe-finned fishes. The name given by Professor Huxley to a family of Ganoid fishes in which the fin rays of the paired fins are so arranged as to form a fringe round a central lobe. The majority have a heterocercal, the rest a homocercal tail. The Crossopterygidæ are of the sub-order Lepidoganoidei. Prof. Huxley raises them into a sub-order, and divides them into the following families: (1) Polypterini, (2) Saurodipterini, (3) Glyptodipterini, (4) Ctenodipterini, (5) Phaneropleurini, and (6) Cœlacanthini. Dr. Traquair divides the Crossopterygidæ into six families: (1) Polypteridæ, (2) Cœlacanthidæ, (3) Rhombodipteridæ, (4) Cyclodipteridæ, (5) Holoptychiidæ and (6) Phaneropleuridæ.

*[For the terminations of these "sub-orders" and "families" see FAMILY and CLASSIFICATION.

Most of the genera and species of Crossopterygidæ are Silurian, some are Devonian, and a smaller number Carboniferous. Only the Cœlacanthini are Mesozoic. In the present day the only living genus known is Polypterus. (*Nicholson.*)

crŏs-sŏp-tĕr-yĭ-ŏŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *crossopteryg(idæ)*, and Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Ichthy. & Palæont.: Pertaining to the family Crossopterygidæ or its characters.

crŏs-sō'-pŭs, *s.* [Gr. κροσσωτός (*krossōtos*) = tasselled, fringed, from κροσσοί (*krossoi*) = tassels, fringes, and πούς (*pous*) = a foot.]

Zool.: A genus of Soricidæ (Shrews). *Crossopus fodiens* is the Water-Shrew or Oared-Shrew of Britain. It was first discovered by Dr. Hooker in Norfolk.

cross'-wīsc, ***cross'-wȳse,** *adv.* [Eng. *cross*, and *wise.*]

1. Across.

"Till they found all further passage
Shut against them, barred securely,
By the trunks of trees uprooted,
Lying lengthwise, lying *crosswise*,
And forbidding further passage."
Longfellow: Song of Hiawatha, vi.

2. In figure of a cross.

"And kulled [killed] him on *crossouse*, to Calvarye on a Friday." *Piers Ploughman*, p. 373.

cross'-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *cross*, and suff. *-wort* (q.v.).]

Bot.: A name given to several plants, specially (1) *Galium cruciatum*, (2) the genus Crucianella, and (3) *Eupatorium perfoliatum.*

crŏt-a-cŏn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *crot(on)*, and *acon(it)ic.*] Derived from plants of the genera *Croton* and *Aconitum.*

crotaconic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_5H_6O_4$ or $C_3H_4(CO·OH)_2$. A dibasic acid, isomeric with citraconic, itaconic, and mesaconic acids. It is formed by the action of potassium cyanide on ethylic chlorocrotonate. On supersaturating the potassium salt of the resulting cyano-crotonic acid with hydrochloric acid, agitating with ether, and allowing the solution to evaporate, ammonium crotaconate is obtained, from which the acid is obtained by adding sulphuric acid and agitating with ether. Crotaconic acid is very soluble in water; it melts at 119°. Heated above 130° it gives off CO_2, and crotonic acid is formed. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*)

crŏt'-ăl, *a.* [CROTTLE.]

crŏt-a-lăr'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Lat. *crotalum*; Gr. κρόταλον (*krotalon*) = a rattle made of split reeds, pottery, or metal, and Lat. fem. sing. adj. suff. *-aria.* So named because, when the inflated legumes are shaken, the seeds rattle inside.]

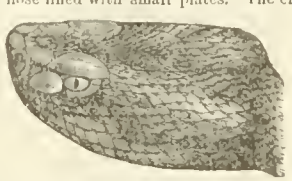
Bot.: A genus of papilionaceous plants, the typical one of the family Crotolarieæ (q.v.). The leaves are simple or compound, the inflorescence in racemes, the flowers generally yellow, the legume oblong, curved inwards, with puffed out or swollen sides. Between 250 and 300 species are known. *Crotalaria juncea* is cultivated in India and Southern Asia generally for the fibre yielded by the inner bark. It is called San, Sun, Shunum, or Sunn Hemp, a name which has no connection with the luminary of day, but is the Hindustani *san* or *sun* = hemp. It is termed also Madras hemp, Bombay hemp, Brown hemp, and Taag, &c. Bags and low-priced canvas are made in India from its fibres. It is also grown as a fodder plant. *C. retusa* is sometimes grown in India for its fibres. The branches of *C. Burhia* are twisted by the people of Scinde into tough ropes. A decoction of *C. Espadilla* is employed in Venezuela as sudorific in fevers.

crŏt-a-lăr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *crotalar(ia)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of papilionaceous plants, sub-tribe Genisteæ.

crŏ-tăl'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *crotal(us)* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of serpents, sub-order Viperina. There is a deep pit on each side of the nose lined with small plates. The crown



CROTALIDÆ.

of the head is scaly, the belly covered with shield-like plates. The poison fangs are very large; the other teeth are small. [CROTALUS.]

crŏt-a-lī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *crotal(us)* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Zool.: The typical sub-family of the Crotalidæ. The tail ends in a rattle.

crō-tą-lo, *s.* [Gr. κρόταλον (*krotalon*) = a rattle.] [CROTALUM.] A Turkish musical instrument.

crŏt'-a-lŭm, *s.* [Gr. κρόταλον (*krotalon*) = a rattle.]

Music: A rattle or clapper used sometimes to mark the rhythm of dancing in the worship of Cybele. It was generally made of wood, having a loose piece hinged midway, so that when shaken in the hand a clattering noise was produced, called by the Greeks πλαταγή (*platagē*). (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

CROTALUM.
1. From bas-relief of Vase, Villa Borghese.
2. Mosaic Pavement, Villa Corsini.

crŏt'-a-lŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Class. Lat. *crotalum*; Gr. κρόταλον (*krotalon*) = a rattle. So called because a series of horny bodies, loosely united together at the tail of the animal, rattles when it moves.]

Zool.: A genus of serpents, the typical one of the family Crotalidæ. *Crotalus horridus* is the Rattlesnake (q.v.).

* **crŏ-tăph'-ĭc,** *a.* [Gr. κρόταφος (*krotaphos*) = the temple.] Belonging to the temples. (*Ash.*)

* **crŏt-aph-ī'-tĭs,** *s.* [Gr. κροταφίτις (*krotaphitis*) = pertaining to the temples.]

Med.: A pain in the temples. (*Ash.*)

crŏtch, *s.* [O. Fr. *croche*; Fr. *croc* = a crook.] [CROCHE.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A hook, a fork.

"With poles upon *crotchis* as high as thy brest."
Tusser: Husbandrie, lvii. 51.

2. A curved weeding-tool.

"In Maie get a weede booke, a *crotch* and a gloue."
Tusser: Husbandrie, ii. 10.

3. A crutch.

"The next, get chaire and *crotches* to stay."
Tusser: Husbandrie, lx. 11.

II. *Naut.:* A forked post for supporting a boom or horizontal spar.

crŏtched, *a.* [Eng. *crotch*; *-ed.*]

1. *Lit.:* Forked, hooked, curved, winding.

"... which runneth by Estridiuodoch, a *crotched* brooke."—*Holinshed: Desc. of Britaine*, ch. xiv.

2. *Fig.:* Crotchety, peevish.

crŏtch'-ĕt, ***crŏch'-ĕt,** *s.* [Fr. dimin., from O. Fr. *croche*; Fr. *croc* = a hook.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) In the same sense as II. 6.

"Why these are very *crotchets* that he speaks;
Note, notes, forsooth, and nothing!"
Shakesp.: Much Ado, ii. 3.

*(2) A support, a crotch.

"A stately temple shoots within the skies,
The *crotchets* of their out in columns rise."
Dryden: Ovid, Met. Baucis & Philemon.

2. *Fig.:* A whimsical fancy or conceit; a perverse fancy.

"All his old *crotchets* in his brain he bears."
Sir J. Davies: Immortality of the Soul.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Surg.:* Applied to surgical and other instruments of a hooked form derived from the French; as the craniotomy or placenta hooks. Specifically, a curved instrument for extracting the fetus.

2. *Print.:* A bracket ([ ]).

"... the passages included within the paratheses or *crotchets*, as the press styles them, ..."—*Boyle: Works*, vol. ii., p. 3; *The Publisher to the Reader.*

3. *Naut.:* A forked support; a crotch.

4. *Fort.:* An indentation in a covered way, opposite to a traverse.

5. *Mil.:* An arrangement of troops by which they are drawn up in a line nearly perpendicular to the line of battle.

6. *Music:* A note (♩), one-fourth of the value of a semibreve (q.v.).

7. *Sport.:* The master-teeth of a fox.

8. *Anat.:* The name given by Vicq d'Azyr to a hook at the anterior extremity of the superior occipito-temporal convolution of the cerebrum.

crotchet-monger, *s.* One who has a crotchet or fancy on which he is perpetually harping.

"A few *crotchet-mongers*, Positivists and doctrinaires."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Aug. 17, 1882.

* **crŏtch'-ĕt,** *v.i.* [CROTCHET, *s.*]

Music: To play in a measured time, or to play rapidly.

"The nimblest *crocheting* musician."
Donne: Poems, p. 68.

* **crŏtch'-ĕt-ĕd,** * **crŏtch'-ĕt-ĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *crotchet*; *-ed.*] Marked with or measured by crotchets.

"Not these cantels and morsels of Scripture warbled, quavered, and *crotchetted*, to give pleasure unto the ears."—*Harmar: Transl. of Beza's Serm.* (1587), p. 267.

† **crŏtch'-ĕt-ĕer,** *s.* [Eng. *crotchet*; *-eer.*] One with a crotchet (I. 2).

"The author has a keen eye for modern varieties of *crotcheteers*."—*Athenæum*, Oct. 30, 1880, p. 565.

crŏtch'-ĕt-ў, *a.* [Eng *crochet*; *-y.*] Full of crotchets or perverse and whimsical fancies; whimsical, fanciful.

"This will please the *crotchety* radicals."—*Saturday Review*, Feb. 4, 1865.

* **crote,** * **croote,** *s.* [O. Fr. *crote*; Fr. *crotte* = dirt, mud.]

1. A clod; a lump of turf or earth.

"*Crote* of a turfe. *Glebicula*."—*Prompt. Parv.*, p. 105.

2. Refuse.

"My bones as *croote* han dried."—*Wycliffe: Ps.* cl. 4.

3. The smallest particle.

"And of it nevyr a *crote*,
Quhill I be wyrryd, owre-pas my throt
Wyntown, viii. 4, 83.

* **crŏt'-ęls,** * **crotells,** *s.* [A dimin. from Fr. *crotte* = dung, dirt.] The dung of hares. (*Howell.*)

* **crō-tēsc'-que,** *a.* & *s.* [O. Fr. *crotesque.*]

A. *As adj.:* Grotesque.

B. *As subst.:* A grotesque painting.

"Item twa paintit broddis the ane of the muses and the uther of *crotesque* or conceptis."—*Inventories* (A. 1561), p. 130.

crō'-tŏn (1), *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *croton* = the Castor-oil plant; Gr. κροτών (*krotōn*) = (1) a dog-louse, a tick, (2) the Castor-oil plant, *Ricinus communis*, the seeds of which were thought remotely to resemble ticks.]

A. *As substantive:*

Bot.: A genus of Euphorbiaceæ, the typical one of the tribe Crotoneæ. The flowers are monœcious, the males with a five-parted valvular calyx, five petals, five glands alternate

with the petals, definite stamens distinct from each other; the females with a five-parted calyx, no petals, styles bifid or multifid, three glands round the ovary, and tricoccous fruit. Some are trees, others bushes, and yet others herbaceous plants; the leaves and inflorescence are also variable. They occur in the warmer parts of both hemispheres. Some are purgative. A decoction of *Croton perdicipes* is used in Brazil as a cure for syphilis and as a diuretic. The purgative root of *C. campestris*, and the leaves and bark of *C. origanifolius*, are diaphoretic and antispastic. The wood of *C. Tiglium* is sudorific, and used against syphilis; the seeds are purgative. The oil of *C. Tiglium* and *Pavana*, two East Indian trees, is so acrid as to blister the skin. They are used as diuretics and purgatives. Many are balsamic. *C. balsamifer* is used in Martinique in the preparation of the liquor called Eau de Mantes. Frankincense is extracted from *C. thurifer* and *C. odipatus*, which grow on the Amazon. *C. humilis*, found in the West Indies, has aromatic qualities, and is used in medicating baths. *C. gratissimus* is fragrant, and is used as a perfume by the Koras in south Africa. The balsam of *C. origanifolius* is employed as a substitute for copaiva. *C. Cascarilla* is aromatic. Yet others have a colouring matter. *C. Draca* and *C. sanguiferum* furnish a red substance like gum-lac. *C. Cascarilla*, a Jamaica bush, was thought to furnish the cascarilla of commerce, which is now known to be derived from *C. Eleuteria*, a Bahama shrub; that of Mexico comes from *C. pseudo-China*; and *C. nitens*, *C. cascarilloides*, *micans*, and *suberosus* might also be made to yield cascarilla.

B. *As adj.*: Derived from any plant of the genus Croton. [CROTON-OIL.]

croton-oil, *s.*

Phar.: A fatty oil expressed from the seeds of *Croton Tiglium*. The oil is brownish-yellow, slightly viscid, and has an acrid nauseous taste. The seeds are smaller and duller than those of the castor-oil plant. Croton oil is a powerful irritant drastic purgative, often causing nausea and vomiting.

Croton-oil acids:

Chem.: Croton oil when saponified with soda yields salts of acetic, isobutyric, and valerianic acids, which are volatile, and a crystalline acid called tiglic, or methyl-crotonic acid, $C_5H_8O_2$ or $C_3H_5(CH_3)\cdot CO\cdot OH$, which is the chief product. It melts at 64°, and boils at 197°. A small quantity of higher acids of the acrylic series are also obtained.

crō′-tŏn (2), *s.* A name sometimes applied to the water-anpply of New York City, which is drawn from the Croton River.

croton-bug, *s.* A long-winged species of Cockroach, *Blatta germanica*. (*American.*)

¶ A Cockroach and a proper Bug belong to different orders.

crō′-tŏn-āte, *s.* [Eng., &c., *croton(ic)*, and suff. *-ate*.] A salt of crotonic acid.

crō-tō′-nĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *croton*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Euphorbiaceæ. The ovule is solitary, the flowers, which usually have petals, are in clusters, spikes, racemes, or panicles. (*Lindley.*)

crō-tŏn′-ĭc, *a.* [Lat., &c., *croton* (q.v.), and Eng. suff. *-ic*.] Pertaining to or in any way derived from some plant of the genus Croton.

crotonic acids, *s. pl.*

Chem.: $C_4H_6O_2$. The three modifications are—*Crotonic acid*, $CH_3\cdot CH=CH\cdot CO\cdot OH$; *Isocrotonic acid*, $CH_2=CH\cdot CH_2\cdot CO\cdot OH$; and *Methacrylic acid*, $\frac{H_3C}{H_2C}\!>\!C-CO\cdot OH$.

1. *Crotonic acid*: A solid substance crystallising in white needles, melting at 72°, and boiling at 182°. It can be formed synthetically by dropping ethylic α-monobrombutyrate into a warm alcoholic solution of potash. Both crotonic acid and isocrotonic acid are formed by the action of phosphorous pentachloride on ethyl-diacetic acid. Crotonic acid, fused with potash, yields only acetate of potassium. Crotonic acid, heated with fuming hydriodic acid on a water-bath, melts to a yellow liquid, which, on cooling, deposits large rhombic crystals of iodo-butyric acid; these, when boiled with potash, are converted into oxybutyric acid; on converting this acid into a zinc salt and gradually adding alcohol to the solution, the zinc salt of α-oxybutyric acid crystallises out first, and the last mother liquids yield the β-oxybutyrate of zinc as an amorphous varnish. Crotonic acid is formed by the oxidation of croton aldehydes, formed by the condensation of acetic aldehyde. Also by distilling allyl cyanide with canstic potash.

2. *Isocrotonic acid*: A liquid formed by the action of nascent hydrogen on the modification of chloro-crotonic acid, which melts at 59·5°. It is an oily liquid, boiling at 172°, but when heated in a sealed tube to 180° it is converted into solid crotonic acid.

3. *Methacrylic acid*: Obtained by heating to 100° citraconic anhydride saturated at 0° with hydrochloric acid, and boiling the product with strong soda solution. It crystallises from water in long colourless prisms, which melt at 16°, and boil at 160·5°. When fused with potash it yields propionic acid and carbon dioxide.

crotonic aldehyde, *s.*

Chem.: Croton aldehyde, C_4H_8O, or $CH_3\cdot CH=CHCO\cdot H$. Obtained by heating pure aldehyde in soda-water bottles with a very little zinc chloride and a few drops of water, for a day or two, at 100°. It is purified by distillation in a current of steam. Crotonic aldehyde is a colourless liquid, having an extremely pungent odour, and boils at 104°. It reduces silver oxide. In contact with the air it oxidises to crotonic acid. Crotonic aldehyde, saturated with hydrochloric acid gas, is converted into chloro-butyric aldehyde, $C_3H_6Cl\cdot CO\cdot H$, which crystallises in white needles, melting at 97°; insoluble in water, sparingly soluble in alcohol.

crotonic chloral, *s.*

Chem. & Pharm.: Croton chloral, a substance which has been found to be *butyric chloral*, $C_4H_3Cl_3O$, or $CCl_3\cdot CH_2\cdot CH_2\cdot CO\cdot H$ (Trichlorbutyl-aldehyde). It is prepared by passing chlorine into aldehyde, cooled in a freezing mixture, and heated to 100° at the close of the reaction. The liquid was distilled; the fraction which passed over between 160° and 180° yielded, by fractional distillation, a colourless, pecnliar-smelling oil, boiling at 164°. It combines with water, forming a crystalline hydrate, $CCl_3\cdot CH_2\cdot CH_2\cdot CH(OH)_2$, which is slightly soluble in water. It is stated by Garrod to produce a deep sleep accompanied by anæsthesia of the head, the fifth nerve being completely paralysed, while the pulse and respiration continue unaffected, and the voluntary muscles retain their tone. It is given in cases of trigeminal neuralgia, and where chloral hydrate is inadmissible owing to disease of the heart.

crō-tō-nī′-trĭl, *s.* [Eng. *croto(n)*, and *nitril*.]

Chem.: $C_3H_5\cdot CN$. Allyl cyanide. A liquid boiling at 117°, obtained by heating allyl iodide with potassium cyanide to 110° for two days.

crō′-tŏn-ŏl, *s.* [Eng. *croton*, and Lat. *ol(eum)* = oil.]

Chem.: $C_9H_{14}O_2$. A yellow, viscid substance, said to occur in croton-oil.

crō′-tŏn-yl, *s.* [Eng. *croton*; *-yl*.]

Chem.: An organic nomad radical (C_4H_9)′.

crotonyl amines, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Organic bases, $C_4H_9NH_2$, &c., formed together with butylene diamines by heating isobutylene dibromide to 100° with alcoholic ammonia, part of the dibromide being resolved into HBr and crotonyl bromide; the latter is converted by the ammonia into crotonyl amines.

crotonyl bromide, *s.*

Chem.: C_4H_9Br. A liquid boiling at 90°. Formed by the action of alcoholic potash on isobutylene dibromide, $C_4H_8Br_2$.

crō-tŏn′-yl-ēne, *s.* [Eng. *crotonyl*, and suff. *-ene*.]

Chem.: C_4H_6 or $HC\equiv C-CH_2\cdot CH_3$. Ethyl-acetylene. A hydrocarbon which occurs among the products obtained by the compression of coal-gas. It boils at 20° to 25°, and forms a tetrabromide, which melts at 116° and crystallises in shining needles.

crō-tŏph′-a-ga, *s.* [Gr. κροτών (*krotōn*) = a dog-louse, a tick, and φαγεῖν (*phageîn*) = to eat.]

Ornith.: A genus of birds, the typical one of the sub-family Crotophaginæ (q.v.). The bill is greatly compressed, and the ridge of the upper mandible keeled. The species are found in South America. *Crotophaga ani* is the Ani or Anno of the Latin races of South America, the Razor-billed Blackbird of Jamaica, called also the Savannah Bird and the Great Blackbird. It feeds on small lizards, insects, and seeds. It lives in flocks, and when one individual is killed the rest gather again almost at the same spot. Several females are said to use the same nest.

crō-tŏph′-a-ğĭ′-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *crotophag(a)* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Cuculidæ (Cuckoos). The bill is compressed, the ridge of the upper mandible curved, the wings usually short and rounded, and the two outer toes longer than the rest. [CROTOPHAGA.]

* **crott,** *s.* [Fr. *crotte*.] Excrement, ordure.

"... the dirt and *crott* of Paris may be smelt ten miles off, ..."—*Howel: Londonopolis* (1657), p. 36. (*Nares.*)

crŏt′-tle, crŏt′-al, *s.* [Gael. *crotal*.]

Botany:

1. *Gen.*: A name given to several species of lichen.

2. *Spec.*: *Parmelia omphaloides.*

¶ (1) *Black crottles*: *Parmelia saxatilis.* (*Chiefly Scotch.*)

(2) *Light crottles*: *Lecanora pallescens.* (*Chiefly Scotch.*)

(3) *Stone crottles*: *Parmelia saxatilis.* (*North of Ireland.*) (*Britten & Holland.*)

* **crŏt′-tlў, * crott-lie,** *a.* [Eng. *crott(le)*; *-ly*.] Covered with lichen.

"As o'er the *crottlie* crags they climbid."
Train: Mountain Muse, p. 66.

* **crŏt′-ў,** *v.i.* [Fr. *crotter*.] To dung, as a hare. (*Ash.*)

crŏuch (1), * **crowche** (1), *v.i.* & *t.* [A variant or derivative of Mid. Eng. *croken* = to bend; *crok* = a crook.] [CROOK.]

A. *Intransitive*:

I. *Lit.*: To stoop or bend low; to lie close to the ground.

"While Lufra, *crouching* by her side,
Her station claimed with jealous pride."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, vi. 23.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. To yield, to submit.

"... the Jacobite party, ... had *crouched* down in silent terror, ..."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

2. To cringe, to fawn, to stoop servilely.

"... servility, with supple knees,
Whose trade it is to smile, to *crouch*, to please."
Cowper: Table Talk, 127, 128.

† **B.** *Trans.*: To cause to bend lowly; to bend down.

"She ... *crouched* her head upon her breast."—*Coleridge.*

* **crouch-back,** *s.* A hunchback.

"With Edward went his brother Edmund, earl of Lancaster, surnamed *crouch-back* ..."—*Fuller: Holy War*, p. 215.

* **crŏuch** (2), * **crowche** (2), *v.t.* [Mid. Eng. *crouche* = a cross.] To sign with the cross.

"I *crowche* thee from elves and from wightes."
Chaucer: Miller's Tale, 3,473.

* **crŏuche,** * **cruche,** *s.* [O.S. *krûci*; O. H. Ger. *chrûci, chrûzi*; Lat. *crucem*, accus. of *crux* = a cross.]

I. *Literally*:

1. A cross.

"Toe Calvarye his *crouche* ha beer."—*Shoreham*, p. 85.

2. A crucifix.

"The halyede thinges, the *crouchen*, the calices."—*Ayenbite*, p. 4.

3. The sign of the cross.

"On the foreheved the *crouche* a set."—*Shoreham*, p. 15.

4. A mark or figure of a cross.

"Many a *crouche* on his cloke."
P. Plowman, 2,547.

II. *Fig.*: Coin, money.

"Loke wheder in this purse whether ther be eny cros or *crouche*."—*Occleve*, in *Halliwell*, p. 232.

* **crŏuched,** *a.* [Mid. Eng. *crouch* = a cross; *-ed*.] Marked with a cross.

* **crouched-friars,** *s. pl.* [CRUTCHED-FRIARS.]

crŏuch'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CROUCH (1), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of bending low to the ground; cringing, fawning.

* **crŏuch'-măs,** * **crowch-mas,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *crouche* = a cross, and *mas* = mass.] St. Helen's Day, May 3, being the feast of the Invention of the Holy Cross.

"From bull cow last
Till *Crowchemas* be past."
Tusser: Husbandrie, l. 36.

crŏuch'-ŭ, crŏuch'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *crouch* (1), v.; *-y.*] Crook-backed.

"Or *Crouchie* Merran Humphie."
Burns: Halloween.

* **crŏud** (1), * **crowde,** *s.* [CROWD (1), *s.*]

* **crŏud** (2), *s.* [CROWD (3), *s.*]

crŏud (3), * **crŏude,** * **crowde,** * **crowdes,** *s.* [O. Fr. *croute*, from Lat. *crypta.*] The crypt of a church.

"Wonder many yles, *crowdes* and vautes."—*Pylgrymage of Syr. R. Guylforde*, p. 24.

* **crŏud,** *v.i.* [CROWD (2), *v.*]

* **crŏude** (1), *v.t. & i.* [CROWD, *v.*]

crouds, *s. pl.* [CURD.]

croul, crowl, *v.t.* [CRAWL.] To crawl.

"Ha! whare ye gaun, ye *crowlin'* ferlie?"
Burns: To a Louse.

* **crounc,** *s.* [CROWN.]

crŏup (1), * **croupe,** *s.* [Fr. *croupe* = the croup.]

1. The rump or buttocks, especially of a horse.

"This carter thakketh his horse upon the *croupe*."
Chaucer: Fryar's Tale, 7,141.

2. The place behind the saddle.

"Each warlike feat to show:
To pass, to wheel, the *croupe* to gain."
Scott: Marmion, v. 2.

crŏup (2), * **crŏop,** *s.* [A.S. *hrópan* = to cry out; Icel. *hrópa*; Goth. *hropjan*; Dut. *roefen*; Ger. *rufen.*]

Med.: Membranous laryngitis. An inflammatory affection of the trachea and larynx, specially characterised by the formation of a false membrane, distinct from other diseases apparently but not really identical, especially so from diphtheria (q.v.) (*Niemeyer, Aitken*, &c.), although the diagnosis is by no means easy, and the two affections are frequently combined; distinct also from acute laryngitis, asthma, nervous croup, and others. It is not contagious. Daviot says, "Croup is non-contagious, and diphtheria and croup are the same; therefore diphtheria is non-contagious." This is sufficient condemnation of the identity theory from one of its chief supporters. Croup is peculiarly a disease of infancy, generally arising from damp. It has a brassy or ringing sound, like the crow of a cock or the sound of a piston forced up a dry pump, which is very unmistakeable. When fatal it is early in the disease, while a fatal issue in diphtheria is usually more protracted. (*Moir*, in *Edin. Med. Jour.*, 1878-79.)

croup (3), *s.* [A.S. *cropp, crop.*] A berry. (*Scotch.*)

crŏup (1), * **crope,** * **crowpe,** * **crupe,** *v.i.* [CROUP (2), *s.*]

1. To croak, to cry with a hoarse voice; a term applied to crows.

"The ropeen of the rauynis gart the cras (crows), *crope*."—*Compl. Scot.*, p. 60.

2. To speak hoarsely, as one does under the effects of a cold. (*Scotch.*)

* **crŏup** (2), *v.t.* [Fr. *croupe* = the rump, back. Comp. our use of the verb *to back.*] To back up, to help.

"I have a game in my hand, in which, if you'll *croup* me, that is, help me to play it, you shall go five hundred to nothing."—*Cibber: Provokt Husband*, p. 20.

crŏup-ade', *s.* [Fr. *croupe* = the croup.]

1. *Manège:* Higher leaps than those of curvets, that keep the fore and hind quarters of the horse in an equal height, so that he trusses his legs under his belly without yerking. (*Farrier's Dictionary.*)

2. *Cookery:* A particular way of dressing a loin of mutton. (*Ash.*) [CROUTADE.]

crŏup'-ăl, crŏup'-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *croup* (2), *s.*; *-al, -ous.*] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or resembling croup (q.v.).

crŏup'-ĭe, *s.* [CROUP (1), *v.*] A name given to the raven. (Sc.)

crŏup'-ĭer, * **croup-er,** *s.* [Fr., from *croupe* = the back; as of one who stands at your back to assist and support you.

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The vice-chairman at a dinner. He sits at the lower end of the table.

"Jeffrey presided at the Fox dinner on the 24th of January, 1828; Moncrieff was *croupier*."—*Lord Cockburn: Memorials of his Time*, ch. vii., p. 425.

2. *Gaming:* One who superintends and collects the money at a gaming-table.

crŏup'-ĭng, * **crowp-ing,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [CROUP (1), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* A hoarse noise or sound, as of ravens, cranes, &c.

"Trumpettis blast rayt within the toun
Sic mauere brute, as thocht men hard the soun
Of cranuis *crowping* fleing in the are."
Doug.: Virgil, 324, 32.

crŏup'-ŭ, *a.* [Eng. *croup* (2), *s.*; *-y.*]

1. Croupal.

2. Suffering from, or predisposed to croup.

crŏuse, *a. & adv.* [Etym. doubtful.]

A. *As adj.:* Brisk, lively, bold.

"Ane spak wi' wourdis wonder *crous*."
Peblis to the Play, x.

B. *As adv.:* Briskly, boldly.

crŏuse'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *crouse; -ly.*] Briskly, courageous-like, freely, boldly.

". . . when the like o' them can speak *crously* about any gentleman's affairs."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxxix.

* **crŏut,** *v.t. & i.* [An imitative word.]

A. *Trans.:* To coo out, to sing in a low tone.

"The don *croutit* hyr sad sang that soundit lyik sorrou."—*Compl. Scot.* p. 60.

B. *Intrans.:* To make a croaking, murmuring, or rumbling noise.

"And O, as he rattled and roar'd,
And graen'd and mutter'd, and *crouted*."
Jamieson: Popular Ball., i. 298.

* **crŏut-ad'e,** *s.* [Fr. *croûter* = to incrust.]

Cookery: A particular way of dressing a loin of mutton. (*Philips.*) [CROUPADE, 2.]

crŏw, * **craw,** * **crawe,** * **crowe,** *s.* [A.S. *crâwe* = a crow, *crâwan* = to crow; Icel. *kráke, kráka*; O. H. Ger. *craia*; M. H. Ger. *krâe, krâ*; Ger. *krähe.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as **II. 1.**

2. The cry of a cock.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Ornithology:*

(1) *Singular:*

(*a*) *Spec.:* *Corvus corone.* Called also the Carrion Crow. [III. 2 (4).]

(*b*) *Gen.:* Any one of various other birds belonging to the family Corvidæ (q.v.).

(2) *Plural:*

(*a*) *Gen.:* The family Corvidæ (q.v.).

(*b*) *Spec.:* The sub-family Corvinæ, or even the genus Corvus.

2. *Mech.:* An iron bar used as a lever; it had usually a bent end, which was frequently forked, and may have been named from its fancied resemblance to a beak.

"Go, get thee gone; fetch me an iron *crow*."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, iii. 1.

3. *Naut.:* Formerly, the beak or rostrum on the stem of a war-galley. Also a device formerly used, consisting of a pivoted lever and chain, with hooks for engaging an enemy's vessel or picking off her men. A corvus.

4. *Anat.:* The mesentery or ruffle of a beast.

III. *Special phrases and compounds:*

1. *Special phrases:*

(1) *As the crow flies:* In a direct line.

(2) *To have a crow to pluck with any one:* To have some fault to find with or an explanation to demand from one.

(3) *To pluck* or *pull a crow:* To be contentious; to demand an explanation.

"If you dispute, we must even *pluck a crow* about it."—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. *Compounds:*

(1) *Alpine Crow: Pyrrhocorax Alpinus.*

(2) *Black crow:* [4].

(3) *Bunting Crow:* [12].

(4) *Carrion Crow: Corvus Corone.* It is a crow, black with purple reflection above, green beneath, the plumage with glossy lustre. It is a solitary bird, feeding chiefly on carrion, but also eating shell-fish, small quadrupeds, nay, even young lambs. It also can subsist on grass.

¶ The crow of the United States (*C. Americanus*) is a closely similar bird, but somewhat smaller. After the breeding season it congregates in flocks, and is partially migratory. Its habits are intermediate between those of the Carrion Crow and the Rook. It is one of the most familiar of American birds.

(5) *Common Crow:* The rook, *Corvus frugilegus.*

(6) *Corby Crow:* [4].

(7) *Dun Crow:* [12].

(8) *Fruit Crows:* The sub-family Gymnoderinæ (q.v.). [FRUIT-CROWS.]

(9) *Gor Crow:* [4].

(10) *Grey-backed Crow:* [12].

(11) *Grey Crow:* [12].

(12) *Hooded Crow: Corvus cornix.* A crow with the head, fore-neck, wings, and tail black, the other parts ash-grey. It is found all the year in Scotland; in the south of England it is only a winter visitant from October to April. It frequents estuaries, feeding on fishes and molluscs, but attacking also small quadrupeds, and even lambs. It is called also the Grey or Grey-backed Crow, the Dun Crow, the Bunting Crow, the Hoodie Crow, and the Royston Crow.

(13) *Indian Crow: Corvus splendens.*

(14) *King Crow:* A chatterer—*Dicrurus macrocercus.* [DICRURUS, KING CROW.]

(15) *Laughing Crow: Garrulax leucolophus*, one of the Timalinæ.

(16) *Piping Crows:* The Streperinæ, a sub-family of Corvidæ.

(17) *Red-legged Crow:* The Cornish Chough —*Fregilus graculus.*

(18) *Royston Crow:* [12].

(19) *Tree Crows:* The Colleatinæ, a sub-family of Corvidæ.

crow-bar, *s.* [CROW, *s.*, II. 2.]

". . . masons, with wedge and *crowbar*, begin demolition."—*Carlyle: French Revolution*, iii. v. 3.

crow-bells, *s.* [The form is pl., the meaning sing.] *Scilla nutans* (chiefly in Wiltshire).

¶ *Yellow Crowbells: Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus.* (*Lyte.*)

crow-berry, *s.* [CROWBERRY.]

crow-bill, * **crowe-pil,** * **crouwepil,** *s. Erodium moschatum.*

crow-blackbird, *s.* A name given in America to *Quiscalus versicolor*, a bird of the family Sturnidæ (Starlings), and the sub-family Quiscalinæ (Boat-bills). It comes from South to North in the United States in spring, returning again to the South in autumn, and making great depredation on the crops of grain. It is black, but with blue, violet, and coppery reflections. It was called by Wilson the Purple Grakle.

crow-corn, *s. Aletris farinosa.*

crow-cranes, *s. Caltha palustris.*

crow-cup, *s. Fritillaria Meleagris.*

crow-fig, *s.* (See extract.)

"It is thought that he has been poisoned with *crow-fig*, the berry of the nux vomica."—*Morning Chronicle*, Sept. 16, 1858, p. 8.

crow-flower, *s.*

1. The same as CROWFOOT (q.v.).

"There with fantastic garlands did she come
Of *crow-flowers*, nettles, daisies, and long purples."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iv. 7.

2. *Caltha palustris.*

3. *Lychnis Flos-cuculi.*

4. *Geranium sylvaticum.*

crow-foot, *s.* [CROWFOOT.]

crow-garlic, *s. Allium vineale.*

* **crow-keeper,** *s.*

1. A boy employed to scare away crows.

2. A scarecrow.
"Scaring the ladies like a *crow-keeper*."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, i. 4.

crow-leek, *s.* *Scilla nutans.*

† **crow-net,** *s.* A net for catching wild fowl. (*Ogilvie.*)

crow-quill, *s.*
1. The quill from a crow's wing.
". . . nothing much larger than a *crow-quill* can be passed down."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. xiv., p. 50 (note).
2. A very fine pen used in lithography.

crow-shrike, *s.* A piping-crow (q.v.), esp. *Gymnorhina tibicen.*

crow-silk, *s.* [Crowsilk]

crow-stone, *s.*
1. *Build.:* The top stone of the gable end of a house.
2. *Geol.:* A local term for sandstone in Yorkshire and Derbyshire.

crow-toe, *s.*
1. (*Sing.*): Probably the same as crow-foot.
"Bring the rathe primrose that forsaken dies,
The tufted *crow-toe*, and pale jessamine."
Milton: Lycidas, 142, 143.
2. (*Pl.*): (*a*) *Lotus corniculatus*, (*b*) *Scilla nutans.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

crow's-bill, *s.*
Surg.: A bullet forceps.

crow's-feet, * **crowis-feete,** *s. pl.* The wrinkles under the eyes which become manifest in old age.
"So longe mote ye liven, and all proude,
Till *crowis-feete* growin under your eie."
Chaucer: Troil. & Cress., ii. 404.

crow's-foot, *s.*
1. *Bot.: Echinochloa crus-corvi. Daucus Carota*, Wild Carrot. (*Britten & Holland.*) Halliwell and Wright had supposed it to be "wild parsley."
2. *Well-boring:* A bent hook adapted to engage the shoulder or collar on a drill-rod or well-tube while lowering it into a well or drilled shaft, or to hold the same while a section above it is being attached or detached. In well-boring the auger or drill-rod passes through a hole in the staging, but the crow's-foot is too large to pass through the hole, and is thus the means of holding the sections of rod or tubing which are suspended therefrom.
3. *Fort.:* A ball armed with spikes, so arranged that one is always presented upwardly; such are strewn on the ground for defence against the approach of cavalry. A caltrop. (*Knight.*)

crow's-nest, *s.*
Naut.: A tub or box at the top-gallant mast-head, for the lookout-man who watches for whales.

crōw, * **craw,** * **crowe,** *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *crâwan* (pa. t. *creów*); Dut. *kraaijen*; Ger. *krahen*; M. H. Ger. *crawan, krâjan*; O. H. Ger. *chrâjan, crâhan, crâan.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To make the noise which a cock makes in joy or defiance.
". . . the cock shall not *crow* this day, before that thou shalt thrice deny that thou knowest me."—*Luke*, xxii. 34.

II. *Figuratively:*
1. To boast, to brag, to swagger, to vapour.
"Selby is *crowing*, and though always defeated by his wife, is *crowing* on."—*Richardson.*
2. To utter a sound expressive of joy or pleasure; to chuckle.
"The sweetest little maid,
That ever *crowed* for kisses." *Tennyson.*

* **B.** *Trans.:* To proclaim, to announce by crowing.
"There is no cock to *crowe* day."
Gower, ii. 102.

crōw'-bĕr-rў, *s.* [Eng. *crow*, and *berry.* So named because crows greedily devour the berries of the plant.]
1. *Sing.: Empetrum nigrum*, a small procumbent, greatly-branched plant, with recurved leaves, small purplish axillary flowers and black berries, abundant in Scotland on mountainous heaths. Its berries are subacid and unpleasant to the taste. They are eaten, however, in the north of Europe, and are regarded as scorbutic and diuretic. A fermented liquor is made from them by the Greenlanders.
2. *Pl.* (Crowberries): The name given by Lindley to the botanical order Empetraceæ (q.v.).
". . . few blackberries or *crowberries*, and only here and there, unless in very favourable localities, a cranberry or an arbutus."—*W. Macgillivray: Nat. Hist., Dee Side and Braemar.*

¶ *Broom crowberry:* An American name for Corema. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

crŏwd (1), * **crŏwde** (1), * **crŏwth,** * **crwth,** * **crouthe,** *s.* [Wel. *crwth, crwdd*; Gæl. *cruit*; Ir. *crot*; Low Lat. *chrotta.*]
Music:
1. An ancient instrument, like a violin, with six strings, four of which were played on by a bow, and the other two played or plucked

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by the thumb, as an accompaniment. The neck had a hole, through which the player thrust his hand, so that he could only command the notes lying under his fingers.
"*Crowde*, instrument of musyke. *Chorus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*
2. A tune played upon the instrument described in 1.
"He herde a symphonye and a *crowde*."—*Wyclife: Luke*, xv. 25.

crŏwd (2), * **crŏwde** (2), *s.* [A.S. *crodu, gecrod* = a crowd.]
I. *Literally:*
* 1. A wheelbarrow.
"*Crowde*, barowyr. *Cenivectorium.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*
2. A number of persons crowded together; a throng; a multitude closely and confusedly collected together.
". . . a *crowd* of people would have been very troublesome in the heat of the day . . ."—*Grew: Cosmo Sacra*, bk. v., ch. ii.
3. A collection or number of things closely pressed, or lying close together.
". . . that tumult he had observed in the Icarian sea, dashing and breaking among its *crowd* of islands."—*Pope.*
4. Any gathering or company of persons; a large assemblage.

II. *Fig.:* The mass, the mob, the populace, the lower orders.
"He went not with the *crowd* to see a shrine,
But fed us by the way with food divine."
Dryden: Fables.

crŏwd (1), * **crode,** * **croude,** * **crowdyn, crude,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *crêódan* = to crowd, to press, to push. Cogn. with Dut. *kruijen* = to push or drive along. (*Skeat.*)]
A. *Transitive:*
I. *Literally:*
* 1. To drive, to impel, to push.
"He *crud* his wain into the fen."
Amis & Amiloun, 1,883.
2. To press or drive closely together; to mass together; to collect into a mass.
". . . into those buildings men accused of no crime but their religion were *crowded* in such numbers that they could hardly breathe."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.
3. To fill by pressing or collecting together; to fill to overflowing.
". . . and the Dee was *crowded* with men of war and transports."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.
4. To collect in crowds round; to throng or press upon.

II. *Figuratively:*
* 1. To incommode or encumber by excess of numbers.
"How short is life! Why will vain courtiers toil,
And *crowd* a vainer monarch for a smile?"
Granville.
2. To compress.
". . . the vast business of eternity is *crouded* into this poor compass."—*South*, vol. viii., ser. 15.
3. To collect together in excess.
"It would not have entered into their thoughts to have *crowded* together so many allusions to time and place, . . ."—*Jortin: On the Christian Religion*, Dis. 6.

¶ (1) *To crowd out:* To press out; specifically, not to insert in a newspaper on account of pressure of more important matter.
(2) *To crowd sail:*
Naut.: To carry an extraordinary force or press of sail, in order to accelerate the way of a ship.

B. *Intransitive:*
I. *Literally:*
1. To press or throng; to swarm; to collect in crowds.
"The gownsmen *crowded* to give in their names."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.
† 2. To press or force one's way.

II. *Figuratively:*
1. To press, to throng, to appear or occur in great numbers.
"As a wave follows a wave, we shall find instances of folly *croud* in upon us."—*Bp. Taylor: On Repentance*, ch. x., § 7.
* 2. To sit, as a hen upon her eggs.
"*Accouver.* To brood, sit close, or *crowding*, as a henne over her egges, or chickens."—*Cotgrave.*

* **crŏwd** (2), * **croud,** * **crowde** (2), *v.i.* [Probably the same as Crout, v. (q.v.).]
I. *Literally:*
1. To coo as a dove.
"The kowschot *croudis* and pykkis on the ryse."
Doug.: Virgil, 403, 22.
2. To croak, as frogs.

II. *Fig.:* To groan, to complain.
"They are a groning generation, turtles *crouding* with sighes and grones which their tongues cannot expresse."—*Z. Boyd: Last Battell*, p. 299.

* **crŏwd** (3), *v.i.* [Crowd (1), *s.*] To play upon a crowd or fiddle.
"Fiddlers, *crowd* on, *crowd* on; let no man lay a block in your way. *Crowd* on, I say."—*Massinger: Old Law*, v. 1.

crŏwd'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Crowd (1), *v.*]
1. *Ord. Lang.:* (See the verb).
2. *Bot.:* A term used when the parts of any organ or organs are pressed closely round about each other.

crŏwd'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *crowd* (1), *s.*; *-er.*] One who plays upon a crowd or fiddle; a fiddler.
". . . commonly called *crowders* because they crowd into the company of gentlemen."—*Fuller: Worthies*, ch. x.

crŏw'-dĭe, crŏw'-dў, *s.* [Probably the same word as Groat (q.v.).] Meal and water in a cold state stirred together, so as to form a thick gruel; porridge.
"There will be drammock and *crowdie*."
Kitson: Scotch Poems, i. 211.

crowdie-time, *s.* Breakfast time.
"Then I gaid hame at *crowdie*-time."
Burns: Holy Fair.

crŏwd'-ĭng, * **crŏwd'-ўngе,** *pr. par., a.,* & *s.* [Crowd (1), *v.*]
A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).
C. *As substantive:*
* 1. The act of carrying in a barrow.
"*Crowdynge*, carynge wythe a barowe. *Cenivectura.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*
2. The act of pressing or thronging closely together; a gathering or collecting into a crowd.
"*Crowdynge* or schowynge. *Pressura, pulsio.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **crŏwd'-wāin,** * **croudewain,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *crowde* = a barrow, and *wain* = a waggon.] A cart, a waggon.
"Thai bought hem a gode *croudewain*."
Amis & Amiloun, 1,858.

crŏw'-dў, *s.* [Crowdie.]

crowdy-mowdy, *s.* The same as Crowdie (q.v.).

* **crowett,** *s.* [Cruet.]
"*Crowett* (cruet A.), *ampulla, bachium, ſiola, viscus.*—*Cathol. Anglicum.*

crōw'-fŏot, *s.* [Eng. *crow*, and *foot.*]
I. *Of the form* Crow-foot:
1. *Naut.:* A contrivance for suspending the ridge of an awning. It consists of a number

of cords depending from a long block called an euphroe or uphroe.

2. *Fort.:* A crow's foot or caltrop. [CALTROP.]

II. *Of the form* Crowfoot:

1. *Spec.:* (1) *Ranunculus acris*, (2) *R. bulbosus*, and (3) *R. repens.*

"And the cowslip and the *crowfoot* are over all the hill." *Tennyson: Maud Queen.*

2. *Pl.* (*Crowfoots*): The name given by Lindley to the botanical order Ranunculaceæ (q.v.).

¶ (1) *Rape Crowfoot:* [So named because the root is like that of the rape.] *Ranunculus bulbosus.*

(2) *Spear Crowfoot: Ranunculus Lingua* and *R. Flammula.*

(3) *Urchin Crowfoot:* [Named because its carpels are prickly, like those of the "Urchin," *i.e.*, the hedgehog.] *Ranunculus arvensis.*

(4) *Wood Crowfoot:* (1) A book-name for *Ranunculus auricomus*, (2) *Anemone nemorosa.*

crowfoot-cranesbill, *s.* [So named because the form of the leaves resembles that of some crowfoots (Ranunculi).] *Geranium pratense.*

crōw'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Crow, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* The act of uttering a crow like a cock.

2. *Fig.:* A boasting, vaunting, or bragging.

***crōw'-ĭsh, *crōw'-ỹsh,** *a.* [Eng. *crow*; *-ish.*] Of or pertaining to a crow; like a crow.

"*Crowyshe*, or of a crowe. *Coracinus, coruinus.*"—*Huloet.*

***crōwl,** *v.i.* [An imitative word. Cf. *growl.*] To rumble or grumble, as the stomach.

***crōwl'-ĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *crowl*; *-ing.*] Grumbling in the stomach.

"The *crowling* in the bellye, bothorigmon."—*Withal: Dictionarie* (ed. 1608), p. 297. (*Nares.*)

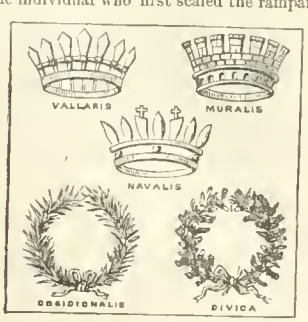
crōwn, *coron, *corone, *coroune, *corune, corown, *croune, *crowne, *crune, *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *corone*; Fr. *couronne*; Sp. & Ital. *corona*, from Lat. *corona*; Gr. κορώνη (*korōnē*) = the curved end of a bow; κορωνίς, κορωνός (*korōnis, korānos*) = curved. Cogn. with Gæl. *cruinn* = round, circular; Wel. *crwn* (*Skeat.*).]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A wreath or garland for the head, given as the reward of victory or of some noble deed. Amongst the Romans they were of several kinds: *Castrensis*, or *vallaris*, given to the individual who first scaled the rampart in



CROWNS.

assaulting the camp of an enemy; *muralis*, to him who first mounted the breach in storming a town; *navalis*, to him who first boarded an enemy's ship; *obsidionalis*, given by soldiers who had been beleaguered to the commander by whom they had been relieved; and *civica* (the most honourable of all), bestowed on him who had saved the life of a citizen. [CORONA.]

"Receive a *crown* for thy well ordering of the feast."—*Ecclus.*

(2) The ornament of the head, worn as a badge of sovereignty by emperors, kings, and princes. Those worn by the nobility are called *coronets* (q.v.). That worn by the Pope is more commonly called a *tiara* (q.v.).

¶ The monarchical practice of wearing crowns on state occasions is of considerable antiquity. Saul, the first king of Israel, did so (2 Sam. 1 10). So did the king of Ammon (2 Sam. xii. 30). Tarquinius Priscus, B.C. 616, is said to have been the first Roman sovereign who wore one. Constantine, who began to reign in A.D. 306, wore a crown. From him, it is said, the several European kings, from the fourth to the eighth centuries, borrowed the practice. Egbert, king of Kent, who began to reign in A.D. 780, is represented on his coins as crowned.

"In Queen Victoria's *crown* there are 1,363 brilliant diamonds, 1,273 rose diamonds, and 147 table diamonds, besides one large ruby, 17 sapphires, four small rubies, and 237 pearls."—*Weekly Review*, November 24, 1877.

*(3) A royal fillet or band for the brow (διάδημα).

*(4) A crowned personage; a king, a prince.

". . . In his livery
Walk'd *crowns* and crownets."
Shakesp.: Ant. & Cleop., v. 2.

(5) The sum of five shillings.

"But he that can eat beef, and feed on bread which is so brown,
May satisfy his appetite, and owe no man a *crown*."
Suckling.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Regal power or authority; royalty.

"The succession of a *crown* in several countries places it on different heads."—*Locke.*

(2) The sovereign, as the wearer of the crown.

"The unexpected demise of the *crown* changed the whole aspect of affairs."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

(3) The sovereign, as the representative or head of the government.

"That great law had deprived the *Crown* of the power of arbitrarily removing the judges, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

(4) Reward, mark of distinction.

"Be theirs, be theirs unfading honour's *crown*,
The living amaranths of bright renown!"
Hemans: England & Spain.

(5) Glory, ornament; source or ground of honour or glory.

". . . my brethren dearly beloved and longed for, my joy and *crown*. . . . —*Philip.* iv. 1.

(6) The top of anything; the highest part, as of—

(*a*) A mountain, hill, ridge, &c.

"Huge trunks of trees, fell'd from the steepy *crown*
Of the bare mountains, roll with ruin down."
Dryden: Æneid.

(*b*) The top of a hat.

". . . as big as the *crown* of a man's hat, . . ."—*Sharp: Surgery.*

(*c*) The head.

"Behold! if fortune or a mistress frowns,
Some plunge in business, others shave their *crowns*."
Pope: Mor. Ess., i. 103.

(7) The head, used for the mind.

"In more than twenty things which I set down:
This done, I twenty more had in my *crown*."
Bunyan: Apology.

(8) The completion or accomplishment; the highest or most perfect state; the acme, the consummation.

"But oh, thou bounteous Giver of all good,
Thou art of all thy gifts thyself the *crown!*"
Cowper: Task, v. 903, 904.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* That portion of a tooth which appears beyond the gum.

"The teeth of reptiles, with few exceptions, present a simple conical form, with the *crown* more or less curved, and the apex more or less acute."—*Owen: Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

2. *Architecture:*

(1) The vertex of an arch.

(2) The corona or upper member of a cornice.

(3) The dome of a furnace.

3. *Bell-founding:* The hub or canon of a bell. [CANON.]

4. *Bot.:* The same as CORONA (q.v.).

5. *Eccles.:* The clerical tonsure; a little circular patch shaved on the top of the head.

6. *Geom.:* The area inclosed between two concentric circles.

7. *Heraldry:*

(1) The same as A. I. (2).

(2) A representation of a crown in the mantling of an armorial bearing, to denote the dignity of the bearer.

8. *Jewelry:* The part of a cut gem above the girdle; the upper work of a rose diamond.

9. *Mech.:* The steel face of an anvil.

10. *Numismatology:*

(1) An English silver coin, of the value of five shillings. Gold crowns were first struck in the reign of Henry VIII., and were so called from the figure of the crown on the reverse. Silver crowns were issued in the reign of Edward VI. The crown had the king crowned on horseback, 1551.

(2) A name given to the French *écu*, and other foreign coins, nearly equal in value to the English crown.

11. *Naut.:* The part of an anchor where the arms join the shank.

12. *Paper-making:* A size of paper, 15 × 20 inches, so called from the water-mark. [CROWN-PAPER.]

13. *Astron.:* [CORONA.]

14. *Fort.:* An outwork having a large gorge and two long sides terminating towards the field in two demi-bastions, intended to inclose a rising ground, or even an intrenchment. [CROWN-WORK.]

¶ (1) *Crown of India; Imperial order of the Crown of India:*

Her.: An order instituted on December 31, 1877, the last day of the year on the first day of which Queen Victoria had legally assumed the title of Empress of India. It consists of princesses of the royal family and distinguished ladies of rank, all the latter connected with India.

(2) *Crown of the causey:* The middle of the road. (*Scotch.*) [CAUSEY.]

"I keep the *crown of the causey* when I gae to the borough."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxi.

(3) *Crown of the sun:* Gold coin of Louis XI. of France, with the mint mark of a sun. It was struck in 1475. Proclamations of Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Queen Mary fixed its value, which ranged from 4s 4d. to 7s.

"Let him be bound, my lord, to pay your grace.
Toward your expenses since your coming over,
Twenty-five thousand *crowns of the sun*."
Heywood: 2 Edward IV., i. 4. (*Nares.*)

(4) *Iron crown:*

Her. & Hist.: A crown having in it, besides gold and jewels, a thin circle of iron, said to have been made from a nail of Christ's cross. It was first used for the coronation of the Lombard kings in A.D. 591. Napoleon I. was crowned with it at Milan on May 26, 1805, and instituted the order of the Iron Crown. [¶ (5).]

(5) *Order of the Iron Crown:*

Her. & Hist.: An order instituted by Napoleon I. in 1805, to commemorate the fact that he had himself been crowned with the iron crown. It lapsed in 1814, but was renewed by the Emperor of Austria in 1816.

B. *As adj.:* (See the compounds).

crown-agent, *s.*

1. *Gen.:* A public officer who acts as agent for the Crown.

2. *Scots Law:* The solicitor who, under the Lord-Advocate, takes charge of criminal proceedings.

crown-antler, *s.* The topmost antler of the horn of a stag.

crown-colony, *s.* [COLONY.]

crown-court, *s.*

Law: The court in which the Crown or criminal business of an assize is transacted.

***crown-croacher,** *s.* One who encroaches upon the crown.

"Sith stories all doe tell in every age,
How these *crowne-croachers* come to shamefull ends."
Mirrour for Magistrates (1587). (*Nares.*)

crown-duties, *s. pl.* Duties or taxes payable to the Crown.

". . . preservation of his *crown-duties*, . ."—*Selden: Illust. of Drayton's Polyolbion*, § 9.

crown-gate, *s.*

Inland Navigation: The head-gate of a canal-lock.

crown-glass, *s.* Glass made by blowing and whirling, changing the ball of glass into a globe and eventually into a disk attached to the end of the ponty. Window-glass is made in this manner. Crown-glass is a finer variety, a compound of silicate of potash, or soda, and silicate of lime—silica, 63; potash, 22; lime, 12; alumina, 3. It is much harder than the glass into whose composition lead enters, and which is called flint-glass. The size of a table or disk of crown-glass is about 52 in., and a pot holding one half-ton will make about 100 tables. (*Knight.*) [GLASS.]

crown-grant, *s.* A grant of money to the Crown.

"... the animosity to *Crown grants*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

crown-imperial, crown imperial, *s.*

Bot.: A liliaceous plant, *Fritillaria Imperialis*. It has a six-parted perianth of chequered colours, each division having at its base a nectary, six stamens, and a three-parted ovary, crowned by the three-parted style. It is wild in the south of Europe and parts of Asia. Here it is only cultivated. It is poisonous, the very honey distilling from it being said to be emetic.

"... bold oxlips and
The *crown imperial*; lilies of all kinds,
The flower-de-luce being one!"
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

crown-jewels, *s. pl.* The regalia and other jewels and ornaments belonging to the sovereign for the time being.

crown-lands, *s. pl.*

Law & Government: Lands belonging to the Crown. These the sovereign is accustomed to surrender at the beginning of each reign, for its whole continuance, in consideration of receiving the amount of the Civil List settled upon him or her by Parliament.

crown-law, *s.*

Law: That part of the common law of England which is applicable to criminal matters.

crown-lawyer, *s.*

Law: A lawyer engaged by the Crown; a lawyer practising in criminal cases.

crown-office, *s.*

Law: An office of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice, which takes cognizance of criminal cases of every degree. It is commonly called the Crown side of the Court of Queen's Bench.

crown-paper, *s.* Paper which formerly had the crown for a water-mark. Its size is 15 × 20 in. [CROWN, II. 12.]

"And may not dirty socks from off the feet
From thence be turn'd to a *crowne-paper* sheet?"
Taylor: Workes (1630).

crown-piece, *s.*

1. A strap in a bridle, head-stall, or halter, which passes over the head of a horse, its ends being buckled to the cheek-straps.

2. An English coin of the value of five shillings, weighing 436·56 grains.

crown-post, *s.*

Carp.: A vertical post in a truss, supporting the crown-plate in a king-post truss; a king-post (q.v.).

crown-prince, *s.* In Germany, the heir-apparent to the Crown.

***crown-rape,** *s.* Usurpation of the crown by force.

"*Crowne-rape* accounted but cunning and skill,
Blondshead a blockehouse to beate away ill."
Mirour for Magistrates (1587). (*Nares.*)

*** crown-right, * crowne-right,** *s.* The right or title to the crown.

"To whom, from her, the *crowne-right* of
Lancastrians did accrewe."
Warner: Albion's England, bk. vii., ch. xxxiv.

crown-saw, *s.* A saw of cylindrical shape, with teeth on the end and operated by a rotative motion. The trephine was the first of the class. It is used for making buttons and markers, sawing staves, brush-backs, chair-backs, &c.

crown-scab, *s.*

Farr.: A cancerous scab that forms round the corners of a horse's hoof.

crown-sheet, *s.* The upper plate of a locomotive fire-box.

*** crown-shorn, * crowne-shorne,** *a.* Tonsured.

"This *crowne-shorne* generation."—*Fox: Martyrs.*

crown-side, *s.*

Law: [CROWN-OFFICE].

crown-solicitor, *s.*

Law: The solicitor who prepares the case for the prosecution when the Crown prosecutes. In England he is more commonly called the solicitor to the Treasury. In Ireland a separate officer is appointed to perform the duties for each circuit.

crown-tax, *s.*

Eccles. Hist.: A tax substituted for a golden crown which was required annually from the Jews by the king of Syria, in token of their subjection to his power.

"I release all the Jews from tribute ... and from *crown taxes*."—*1 Macc.* x. 29.

*** crown-thistle,** *s.* The name given by Johnson to a plant which he calls *Corona imperialis*. As he bestows the same name on the Crown imperial (q.v.), this is probably the flower he had in view.

crown-tile, *s.* A common flat tile; a plane tile.

crown-valve, *s.* A dome-shaped valve, which is vertically reciprocated over a slotted box.

crown-wheel, *s.* One in which the cogs are perpendicular to the plane of motion of the wheel. It is also called a contrate or face wheel.

Crown-wheel escapement: An escapement so named because the escape-wheel is a crown ratchet-wheel, whose teeth escape from the pallets of the verge; a vertical escapement.

crown-work, *s.*

Fort.: An extension of the main work, consisting of a bastion between two curtains, which are terminated by the main work.

crówn, * coronen, * coroun, * corounе, * corowne, * crouni, * crouny, * cruni, *v.t.* [CROWN, *s.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To decorate or invest with a crown; hence, to invest with royal dignity and authority.

"He did him *coroune* kyng."—*Rob. de Brunne*, p. 20.

2. To cover or surround the head as with a crown.

"He was clarifiet on crosse, and *crownet* with thorne."
Anturs of Arthur, xviii.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To surmount; to stand at the summit of.

2. To form a crown or ornament to.

"The line of yellow light dies fast away
That *crowned* the eastern copse."
Keble: Christian Year.

3. To dignify, to adorn, to make illustrious.

"Thou hast made him a little lower than the angels, and hast *crowned* him with glory and honour."—*Ps.* viii. 5.

4. To reward, to recompense.

"Who redeemeth thy life from destruction; who *crowneth* thee with lovingkindness and tender mercies."—*Ps.* ciii. 4.

5. To consummate, to be a favourable issue or result to, to reward.

"... the success which had generally *crowned* his enterprises, ..."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

6. To perfect, to complete, to consummate.

"I likewise must have power to *crown* my works with wished end." *Chapman: Homer's Iliad*, iv.

7. To complete, to terminate, to finish.

"All these a milk-white honeycomb surround,
Which in the midst the country banquet *crown'd*."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses viii.

8. To fill so full that the contents rise above the brim like a crown.

"The youths *crownd* cups of sacred wine, to all distributed." *Chapman: Homer's Iliad*, ix.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Mil.:* To effect a lodgment upon, as upon the covered way in a siege, by sapping upon a glacis near the crest. (*Webster.*)

2. *Naut.:* To crown a knot is to finish it by passing the strands of the rope over and under each other.

*** crówn'-a-rie, * crownry,** *s.* [Eng. *crowner* = coroner; *-ry.*] The office of a crowner; the same as CROWNARSHIP (q.v.).

"... the offices of shirefship and *crownarie* of the said shirefdome of Sutherland."—*Acts Cha. I.* (ed. 1814), vol. v., 63.

*** crówn'-ar-ship,** *s.* [Eng. *crowner; -ship.*] The office of a crowner.

"Carta to Allan Erskine, of the office of the *Crownarship* of Fyfe and Fothryf."—*Robertson's Index*, p. 50, 4.

crówn'-bëard, *s.* [Eng. *crown*, and *beard.*] An American name for Verbesina. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

crówned, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CROWN, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Invested with royal dignity or power.

* 2. Consummate, consummated, perfect.

"All innocent of his *crowned* malice."
Chaucer

II. *Her.:* Surmounted by a crown.

*** crowned-cup,** *s.*

1. A cup wreathed round with a garland.

2. A bumper, a cup so full of liquor that the contents rise above the brim like a crown.

"We'll drink her health in a *crowned cup*, my lads."
—*Old Couple*, O. Pl., x. 481.

crówn'-ĕr (1), *s.* [A vulgar corruption of *coroner* (q.v.).]

1. A coroner (q.v.).

"... make her grave straight; the *crowner* hath set on her, and finds it christian burial."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. 1.

* 2. He who had the charge of the troops raised in one county. (*Scotch.*)

"Renfrew had chosen Montgomery their *crowner*."
Baillie's Lett., i. 164.

crowner's-quest, *s.* A coroner's inquest.

"But is this law?"
"Ay, marry is 't; *crowner's-quest* law."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, v. 1.

crówn'-ĕr (2), *s.* [Eng. *crown*; *-er.*]

1. *Lit.:* One who crowns.

2. *Fig.:* One who or that which perfects, completes, or consummates.

"O thou mother of delights,
Crowner of all happy nights."
Beaum. & Fletch.: Mad Lover, v. 1.

crówn'-ĕr (3), *s.* [CROONER.]

*** crówn'-ĕt, * cron-et,** *s.* [A dimin. from *crown.*] [CORONET.]

1. *Lit.:* A little crown, a coronet.

"Sixty and nine, that wore
Their *crownets* regal, from the Athenian bay
Put forward toward Phrygia."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, Prol.

2. *Fig.:* The chief end, the ultimate reward or result of an undertaking; the consummation.

"O this false soul of Egypt! this grave charm,—
Whose eye beck'd forth my wars, and call'd them home;
Whose bosom was my *crownet*, my chief end."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iv. 12.

crówn'-ĭng, * coroun-yng, * corown-yngc, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CROWN, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* Investing with a crown or regal dignity and power.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Surmounting.

(2) Consummating, perfecting, completing.

"Each day too slew its thousands six or seven,
Till at the *crowning* carnage, Waterloo, ...
Byron: Vision of Judgment, v.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* Situated on the top of anything. Thus the limbs of the calyx may crown the ovary, and a gland at the apex of the filament may crown the stamens. (*Lindley.*)

2. *Mach.:* Convex at top. (Opposed to *dishing.*)

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* The act of investing with a crown or regal dignity and power.

2. *Fig.:* The consummating or perfecting of any undertaking; consummation.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* That which finishes off or crowns any decoration, as a piedment or a cornice.

2. *Naut.:* The finishing part of a knot made on the end of a rope.

3. *Mach.:* The central bulge or swell of a band-pulley.

*** crówn'-lëss,** *a.* [Eng. *crown*; *-less.*] Destitute of a crown.

"There she [Rome] stands,
Childless and *crownless*, in her voiceless woe."
Byron: Childe Harold, iv 79.

crówn'-wŏrts, *s. pl.* [Eng. *crown*; and pl. of suff. *-wort* (q.v.).]

Bot.: The name given by Lindley to the order Malesherbiaceæ (q.v.).

*** crowse,** *a.* [Crouse.] Sprightly, merry.

"'How chear, my hearts?'
'Most *crowse*, most capringly.'"
Brome: Jovial Crew, i.

crōw'-silk, *s.* [Eng. *crow*, and *silk.*]

1. *Gen.:* A name sometimes given to the Confervæ and other delicate green-spored Algæ, such as *Conferva fracta*, *C. crispata*, &c.

2. *Spec.: Conferva rivularis.*

crōw'-sōpe, *s.* [Eng. *crow*, s., and *sope*, old spelling of *soap.*] A plant, *Saponaria officinalis* (*Britten & Holland*). Lyte, &c., make it *Lychnis diurna.*

crōy, *s.* [Etym. unknown.]

1. Marsh land. (*Blount.*)

2. A mound or structure projecting into a stream, to break the force of the water on a particular part and prevent encroachments.

crōyl'-stōne, *s.* [First element of etym. doubtful, accond = Eng. *stone.*]

Min.: A name given to crystallized sulphate of barytes or cauk.

*** crōy'so, * croise,** *s.* [O. Fr. *croizeix, croyses* = persons intending to go to the Holy Land.] A pilgrim. So called because he wore the sign of the cross on his garments. (*Bracton.*) [Crosado.]

crōze, *v.t.* [Etym. unknown.]

1. *Coopering:* To make a groove in (said of casks).

2. *Hat-making:* To unroll and re-roll a hat-body so as to change the surfaces in contact, and prevent their felting together in the process of felting hats.

crōze, *s.* [Croze, *v.*]

Coopering:

1. A tool used for making the grooves for the heads of casks, after the ends of the staves have been levelled by a tool called a sun-plane, which is like a jack-plane, but of a circular plan. The croze resembles a guage, except that it is very much larger; the head is nearly semicircular, and terminates in two handles. The stem, which is proportionally large, is secured by a wedge; the cutter is composed of three or four sawteeth, closely followed by a hooked router, which sweeps out the bottom of the groove. (*Knight.*)

2. A groove for the reception of the edge of the head of a cask.

crōz'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Croze, *v.*]

crozing-machine, *s.*

Coopering: A machine for cutting on staves the croze or groove for the reception of the edge of the head.

crōz-ŏph'-ŏr-a, *s.* [First element in the compound doubtful. It would not bring a suitable meaning out if it were derived from Gr. κρωζω (*krōzō*) = to caw like a crow or raven. Cf. κρωσσός (*krōssos*) = a water-pail, a pitcher, accond element φορός (*phoros*) = bearing.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Euphorbiaceæ, tribe Crotoneæ. The flowers are monœcious: the male flowers with a 5-parted calyx and five petals, the female ones with a 10-parted calyx and no petals. *Crozophora tinctoria* is a small, prostrate, hairy annual, growing wild in barren places in the south of Europe, and cultivated around Montpelier, because it produces a deep purple dye called tournesole. The juice of the plant is acrid, and the seeds cathartic.

cruban (1), *s.* [Gael.] A disease of cows.

"The *cruban* prevails about the end of summer, . . ."—*Prize Essays; Highland Society*, ii. 209.

cruban (2), *s.* [Gael. *crobhan* = a hook.] In Caithness, a sort of pannier, made of wood, for fixing on a horse's back.

"The tenants carry home their peats, and some lead their corn, in what they call *crubans.*"—*P. Wick: Statist. Acc.*, x. 28.

*** cruce,** *s.* [O. Fr.] A jug or goblet.

"They had sucked such a juce
Out of the good ale *cruce.*"
The Unluckie Firmentie. (*Nares.*)

*** cruche,** *s.* [Crutch.]

*** cruche,** *v.* [Crouch.]

*** cruched,** *a.* [Crutched.]

*** crû-çĭ-a'-da,** *s.* [Sp. *cruzada* = (1) a crusade, (2) a bull.] A papal bull, giving certain privileges to those who joined in a crusade.

"The Pope's *Crucinda* drew thousands of soldiers."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, ii. 196. (*Davies.*)

crû'-çĭ-al (çĭ as shĭ), *a.* [Fr. *crucial*, from Lat. *crux* (genit. *crucis*) = a cross, and Lat. suff. *-alis*; Eng. suff. *-al.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. *Lit.:* In the form of a cross.

"Whoever has seen the practice of the *crucial* incision, must be sensible of the false reasoning used in its favour."—*Sharp.*

2. *Fig.* (*Of an experiment*): So severe as to bring a disputed matter to a decisive test, as if it had to stand the ordeal of crucifixion.

II. *Anat.:* In the same sense as I. 1.

¶ *Crucial ligaments:*

Anat.: Two ligaments placed in the centre of the knee-joint. They are called the anterior or external ligament, and the posterior or internal ligament. (*Quain.*)

crû'-çĭ-an (çĭ as shĭ), *s.* [Ger. *karausche*; Dan. *karudse*; Sw. *karussa.*]

Ichthy.: The German Carp, *Cyprinus carassius.* It was long confounded with the Prussian Carp, *C. gibelio.* The length of the head is to the depth of the body as 1 to 2; and to the whole length of head, body and tail, as 1 to 5; the depth of the body to the whole length as 2 to 5; the tail nearly square at the end. The only British locality for it known to Mr. Yarrell was the Thames, from Windsor to Hammersmith, where it weighs a pound and a half. Called also Crucian Carp.

*** crû'-çĭ-ar (çĭ as shĭ),** *s.* [Lat. *cruciator*, from *crucio* = to crucify, and *crux* = a cross.] A crucifier.

"He . . . prayed for his *cruciars*"—*Wycliffe: Apology*, p. 21.

crû'-çĭ-āte (çĭ as shĭ), *a.* [Lat. *cruciatus* = crucified, pa. par. of *crucio* = to crucify.]

Botany:

1. *Gen.:* In the form of a cross.

2. *Spec.* (*Of a flower*): Having four valvaceous sepals, four petals, and six tetradynamous stamens. (*Link.*)

*** crû'-çĭ-āte (çĭ as shĭ),** *v.t.* [Lat. *cruciatus*, pa. par. of *crucio.*]

1. *Lit.:* To torment, to torture.

"They [Mahometans] believe also the punishment of sepulchres, or that the dead therein are often *cruciated.*"—*L. Addison: Life of Mahomet*, p. 95.

2. *Fig.:* To torment.

"They vexed, tormented, and *cruciated* the weake consciences of men."—*Bale: Discourse on Revelations*, i. 5.

*** crû-çĭ-āt-ĕd (çĭ as shĭ),** *a.* [Eng. *cruciat(e); -ed.*] Tortured, tormented.

"The thus miserably *cruciated* spirit must needs quit its unfit habitation."—*Glanville: Pre-existence of Souls*, ch. xiv.

*** crû-çĭ-ā'-tion (çĭ as shĭ),** *s.* [Lat. *cruciatus*, pa. par. of *crucio* = to torture, from *crux* (genit. *crucis*) = a cross.] The act of torturing; torture.

". . . the *cruciation* and howling of his enemies."—*Bishop Hall: Soul's Farewell to Earth*, § 7.

*** crû'-çĭ-ā-tôr-ў (çĭ as shĭ),** *a.* [Lat. *cruciat(us)*, pa. par. of *crucio*, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ory.*] Torturing, excruciating.

"These *cruciatory* passions do operate with such a violence."—*Howell: Parley of Beasts*, p. 7. (*Davies.*)

crû'-çĭ-ble, * crû'-sĭ-ble, *s.* [Low Lat. *crucibulum*, *crucibolus* = a hanging-lamp, a melting-pot, from a base which appears in Fr. *cruche* = an earthen pot, a pitcher; Dut. *kroes* = a cup, a pot, a crucible. (*Skeat.*)]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Lit.:* In the same sense as B. 1.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Anything presenting the appearance of a furnace.

"Where, in a mighty *crucible*, expire
The mountains, glowing hot, like coals of fire."
Wordsworth: Descriptive Sketches.

† 2. A severe or searching trial or test.

"Seek from the torturing *crucible.*"
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

B. *Chemistry:*

I. A melting-pot of earthenware, porcelain, or of refractory metal, or of plumbago, adapted to withstand high temperatures, without sensibly softening, to stand sudden and great alterations of temperature without cracking, to resist the corrosive action of the substance fused in them, and the action of the fuel. They are mentioned by the Greek authors, are shown in the ancient Egyptian paintings, were early used for the operation of assaying, and were made by the old alchemists for their own use. Metallic crucibles are of platinum, silver, or iron.

¶ Metallic oxides, sulphides, &c., which are easily reduced, should not be heated in silver or platinum crucibles. A fused hard mass of silicate can be often removed from a platinum crucible by heating it on the outside, and plunging it in cold water.

2. A basin at the bottom of a furnace to collect the molten metal.

crucible-mould, *s.* Crucibles are moulded on a wheel or in a press. Different materials, qualities, and sizes require different treatment.

crucible-oven, *s.* A heater for crucibles, to dry them before burning in a kiln. Plastic clay is moulded into green crucibles, assumes the biscuit form by drying, and is burned to constitute a crucible.

crucible-steel, *s.* [Cast-steel.]

crucible-tongs, *s.* A form of tongs for lifting crucibles from the furnace.

crû'-çĭ-fĕr, *s.* [Lat. = the cross-bearer, from *crux* (genit. *crucis*) = a cross, and *fero* = to bear.]

Botany:

1. *Sing.:* A plant of the order Cruciferæ.

2. *Pl.* (*Crucifers*): The name given by Lindley to his order Brassicaceæ, by many called Cruciferæ (q.v.).

crû-çĭf'-ĕr-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *crux* (genit. *crucis*) = a cross, and *fero* = to bear. So named because the petals of the flowers are four in number, and arranged crosswise. (*Hooker.*)]

Bot.: An order of hypogynous exogens, alliance Cistales. Jussieu and many others used the name, which is still showing no symptoms of becoming obsolete. Lindley altered it to Brassicaceæ, to make it harmonise with the ending of other orders, but he appends the English name Crucifers. [Brassicaceæ.]

crû'-çĭ-fĕrş, *s. pl.* [Crucifer.]

crû-çĭf'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *crucifer*, and Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot., &c.: Bearing a cross. (Used specially of any plant of the order Cruciferæ, or of that order collectively viewed.)

crû'-çĭ-fīed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Crucify.]

crû'-çĭ-fī-ĕr, * **crû'-çў-fў-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *crucify; -er.*] One who puts another to death by crucifixion.

"For hys *crucyfyers* mekely he preyd."
Robert de Brunne: Meditations, 710.

crû'-çĭ-fĭx, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *crucifixus*, pa. par. of *crucifigo* = to crucify (q.v.); Ital. *crocefisso.*]

1. *Lit.:* A cross or figure of a cross, having on it a figure of Christ crucified.

"There stands at the upper end of it a large *crucifix*, very much esteemed. The figure of our Saviour represents him in his last agonies of death."—*Addison: Travels in Italy.*

¶ Its use began about the fourth and became general about the eighth century.

* 2. *Fig.:* The cross or religion of Christ.

*** crû'-çĭ-fĭx,** *v.t.* [Crucifix, s.] To crucify.

"Who mockt, beat, banisht, buried, *crucifixt*,
For our foule sins."
Sylvester: Du Sartas, 1,082. (*Latham.*)

crû-çĭ-fĭx'-ĭôn (x as ksh), *s.* [Fr. *crucifixion*; Sp. *crucifixion*; Port. *crucifixão*; Ital. *crocefissione, crucifissione*, all from Lat. *crux* (genit. *crucis*) = a cross, and *figo, fixi, fixum* = to fix, to fasten, drive in, attach.]

I. *Literally:*

1. *Gen.:* The act of affixing to a cross with the view of inflicting capital punishment attended by lingering torture. It was in use among the Egyptians, the Assyrians, the Carthaginians, the Persians, the Indians, the Germans, and the Greeks and Romans. Whether it was a Jewish punishment has been a matter of dispute; the preponderance of evi-

dence seems to show that it was not. Among the Romans it was considered the most cruel and at the same time the most infamous of punishments, being, as a rule, confined to slaves, though in cases of extreme guilt freemen also, if of humble rank or from the provinces, might be condemned to this method of death. Scourging of a severe character preceded crucifixion. (For the forms of crosses used see CROSS.) Sometimes the cross was first reared, and then the sufferer raised to be affixed to it; at others it was laid down horizontally, and he was affixed to it before it was raised. In some cases he was simply tied to it; in others nails were driven through his hands, while the feet were tied; and yet again in others nails were driven both through the hands and feet. In the last-named case the unnatural position of the victim, causing tension of every joint, the lesions to the nerves and tendons of the hands and feet, the burning fever, with its attendant thirst produced by the fever, which arose when the constitution in general had begun to sympathize with the local injuries, constituted untold agonies. Nevertheless it was found that a frame of average strength could bear up against this heavy load of suffering for about three days, and sometimes die at the last, it is said, of hunger, though more probably of gangrene. Constantine, in A.D. 330, abolished crucifixion as a punishment among the Romans, and sacred considerations prevented the Christian nations, even when they were in a backward state of civilisation, from introducing it again It was, however, practised in the thirteenth century by the Mohammedans of Syria, and in modern times by the Burmese. Anciently, a person doomed to crucifixion might in certain cases be put to death out of mercy before being affixed to the cross; to this there may be an allusion in Deut. xxi. 22, 23.

2. *Spec.:* The method of death in the case of our Lord. Tradition represents this as of the most cruel type—viz., that in which both hands and feet were pierced with nails, and there are Scripture passages which lend countenance to the statement (Matt. xxvii. 22—50; Mark xv. 12—37; Luke xxiii. 21—46; John xix. 15—30; cf. also xx. 25, and Ps. xxii. 16). Though in the last-named passage the Hebrew has an anomalous form, yet the English rendering of the verse which agrees with that of the Septuagint, *ὤρυξαν χεῖρας μου καὶ πόδας* (*ōruxan cheiras mou kai podas*), is probably correct. Several dates have been assigned to the Crucifixion—viz., Friday, April 5, A.D. 30; or April 15, A.D. 29, or April 3, A.D. 33, or March 31, A.D. 31.

"This earthquake, according to the opinion of many learned men, happened at our Saviour's *crucifixion*."—*Addison: On Italy.*

II. *Fig.:* Torture.

"Do ye prove
What *crucifixions* are in love?"
Herrick: Hesperides, p. 169.

crū'-çĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *crux* (genit. *crucis*) = a cross, and *forma* = form.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Of the form of a cross.

". . . that tremendous *cruciform* image, with three rotund bores on the head-board, in the Cornmarket." *T. Warton: The Student*, ii. 375.

2. *Bot.:* In the same sense. [¶ (1).]

"The polypetalous corolla if regular is cruciate or *cruciform* when composed of four petals, so as to form a cross, as in the wallflower, mustard, &c."—*Henfrey: Rudiments of Botany.*

¶ (1) *Cruciform corolla:*

Bot.: A corolla in which four unguiculate petals are arranged in the form of a cross. It exists in the Cruciferæ.

(2) *Cruciform ligament:*

Anat.: A name given to the transverse ligament of the atlas and its appendages.

crū'-çĭ-fỹ, * **crū'-çĭ-fīe,** * **cru-ci-fye,** * **cru-cy-fye,** *v.t.* [Fr. *crucifier*; Prov., Sp., & Port. *crucificar*; Ital. *crocefiggere, crocifiggere*, all from Low Lat. *crucifigo*; Class. Lat. *crux* (genit. *crucis*) = a cross, and *figo* = to fix.]

1. *Lit.:* To fix in any way to a cross with the view of inflicting capital punishment, or for some other purpose. [CRUCIFIXION.]

". . . and put his own clothes on him, and led him out to *crucify* him."—*Mark* xv. 20.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) *Scripture:*

(*a*) To cause to die or cease to exist with every expression of scorn, to destroy the influence of.

". . . the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ, by whom the world is *crucified* unto me, and I unto the world."—*Gal.* vi. 14.

(*b*) To put to mental torture and shame.

". . . they *crucify* to themselves the Son of God afresh, and put him to an open shame."—*Heb.* vi. 6.

(2) *Ord. Lang.:* To torture, to tormeot.

"It does me good to think how I shall conjure him,
And *crucify* his crabbedness."
Beaum. & Fletch.: Pilgrim.

crū'-çĭ-fỹ-ĭng, * **crū'-çỹ-fỹ-ỹng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [CRUCIFY, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par. & adj.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* The act of nailing to a cross.

2. *Fig.:* The state of tormenting any person or thing.

* **crū-çĭg'-ĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *crux* (genit. *crucis*) = a cross, and *gero* = to . . . carry.] Bearing or carrying a cross.

"The *crucigerous* ensigne carried this figure, . . ."—*Brown: Cyrus' Garden*, ch. i.

crū'-çĭl-lỹ, * **crū'-sĭl-ỹ,** *a.* [Lat. *crux, crucis* = a cross.]

Her.: A term applied to a field or charge strewn with crosses.

crū'-çīte, *s.* [Lat. *crux* (genit. *crucis*) = a cross.]

Min.: The same as ANDALUSITE (q.v.). See also CROSS-STONE.

* **crud,** * **crudde,** *s.* [CURD, *s.*]

* **crud,** * **crudde,** *v.t. & i.* [CURD, *v.*]

A. *Trans.:* To curdle.

"*Cruddinq* it to a pleasant tartnesse."—*Holland: Camden*, p. 601.

B. *Intrans.:* To become curdled.

"To *crudde: Coagulare.*"—*Cathol. Anglicum.*

* **crud-dis,** * **crudys,** *s.* [CROUD (2), *s.*]

"*Cruddis* (*Crudys* A.); *domus subterranea, cripta, tpogeum.*"—*Cathol. Anglicum.*

* **crŭd'-dle,** * **crud'-le,** *v.t.* [A frequent. form from *crud*, v. (q.v.).] To curdle, to coagulate.

"It would *curdle* the royal blood in your majesty's sacred veins."—*The Steamboat*, p. 144.

crūdo, *a.* [Lat. *crudus* = raw, with which word it is connected.] [RAW.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. Raw, not cooked; not prepared or dressed by fire.

2. Unripe, not matured.

"A juice so *crude* as cannot be ripened to the degree of nourishment."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

3. Unconcocted; not digested in the stomach.

". . . it is *crude* and inconcoct . . ."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

4. In a natural state; not changed by any process or preparation.

"Common *crude* salt, barely dissolved in common *aqua fortis*, will give it power of working upon gold."—*Boyle*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Not brought to perfection; imperfect, immature.

". . . saw beneath
Th' originals of nature, in their *crude*
Conception." *Milton: P. L.*, vi. 510, 511.

2. Not properly digested or matured in the intellect; immature.

". . . *crude* projects, inconsistent with the old polity of England."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

3. Having undigested or immature ideas; inexperienced.

"Deep vers'd in books, and shallow in himself,
Crude, or intoxicate, collecting toys."
Milton: P. R., iv. 327, 328.

* 4. Premature.

"John Huss, for the *crude* delivery of this truth, was sentenced by the council of Constance."—*Bp. Taylor*, pt. i., ser. 6.

B. *Fine Arts, &c.:* Coarse, rough, unfinished.

"No architect took greater care than he [Vanbrugh] that his work should not appear *crude* and hard: that is, that it did not abruptly start out of the ground without expectation or preparation."—*Sir Joshua Reynolds*, Dis. 13.

* **crū-dĕl'-ĭ-tĕ,** * **cru-del-i-tie,** *s.* [Fr. *crudelité*, from Lat. *crudelitatem*, acc. of *crudelitas* = cruelty.] Cruelty, an act of cruelty.

". . . the mortal weiris, *crudelities*, depredatiounis, and intollerabill iniuris done be our auld enemeis of Ingland," &c.—*Acts Mary*, 1548 (ed. 1814), p. 481.

crūde'-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *crude; -ly.*] In a crude, undigested, or immaturely considered manner; without proper consideration or preparation.

"The question *crudely* put, to shun delay,
'Twas carried by the major part to stay."
Dryden: Hind & Panther, iii. 525.

crūde'-nĕss, * **crūde'-nēs,** *s.* [Eng. *crude; -ness.*]

1. *Lit.:* The quality of being crude, raw, or undigested.

"The meate remaininge raw, it corrupteth digestion and maketh *crudenes* in the vaines."—*Elyot: Castel of Helth*, bk. ii.

2. *Fig.:* The quality of being imperfectly matured or digested in the intellect; crudity, rawness.

"You must temper the *crudeness* of your assertion"—*Chillingworth: Religion of Protestants a safe Way to Salvation.*

crūd'-ĭ-tỹ * **crūd'-ĭ-tĭe,** *s.* [Lat. *cruditas*, from *crudus* = raw.]

1. *Literally:*

1. Rawness, unripeness, immaturity.

2. Anything crude or undigested.

"A diet of viscid aliment creates flatulency and *crudities* in the stomach."—*Arbuthnot.*

II. *Fig.:* Crudeness, immaturity of mental digestion or preparation; an undigested notion.

". . . usher in their *crudities* under the name and umbrage of the men of sense.'—*Waterland: Charye*, p. 17 (1782).

* **crŭd'-le,** *v.t.* [A frequent., from *crud*, v. (q.v.).] [CRUDDLE.] To curdle, to coagulate.

"I felt my *crudled* blood,
Congeal with fear; my hair with horrour stood."
Dryden: Virgil.

crŭd'-wŏrt, *s.* [Dialectical difference for *curdwort.*] A plant, *Galium verum.*

* **crŭd'-ỹ (1),** * **crŭd'-dỹ,** *a.* [Eng *crud*, s.; *-y.*] Curdled, coagulated, concreted.

"And comming to the place, where all in gore
And *cruddy* blood enwallowed they fownd
The lucklesse Marinell lying in deadly swownd."
Spenser: F. Q., III. iv. 34.

crndy butter, *s.* "A kind of cheese, only made by the Scots, whose curds being generally of a poorer quality than the English, they mix with butter to enrich it." (*Sir J. Sinclair's Observ.*, p. 154.)

* **crūd'-ỹ (2),** *a.* [Eng. *crud(e); -y.*] Crude, raw, harsh. [Prob. influenced by *crudy* (1).]

". . . all the foolish and dull and *crudy* vapours, which environ it."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, iv. 3.

* **crue** (1), *s.* [CREW.]

crue (2), *s.* [Gael. *cro.*] A sheep pen or smaller fold.

". . . gather their sheep in [*v.* into] folds, or what are termed here punds and *crues*."—*Agr. Surv. Shetl., App.*, p. 43.

crūe-hĕr'-rĭng, *s.* [First element doubtful.] The pilchard (q.v.).

"*Alosa minor*, a *Crue-Herring.*"—*Sibb. Scot.* p. 23.

crū'-ĕl, * **crew-ell,** * **cru-elle,** * **cruw-el,** *a., s., & adv.* [Fr. *cruel*; Sp. & Port. *cruel*; Ital. *crudele*, from Lat. *crudelis* = cruel.] [CRUDE.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Of persons:*

1. Disposed to hurt or to take pleasure in the hurt of others; inhuman, unfeeling, hard-hearted; void of pity or feeling for others; savage.

"They shall lay hold on bow and spear; they are *cruel*, and have no mercy."—*Jer.* vi. 23.

* 2. Keen in battle.

"Perseys war trew, and ay of full gret waill,
Sobyr in pess, and *cruell* in battaill."
Wallace, iii. 308.

II. *Of acts, words, &c.:*

1. Characterized by or indicative of a disposition to take pleasure in the hurt of others; causing pain or hurt to others; savage, unfeeling, inhuman.

"Consider mine enemies; for they are many; and they hate me with *cruel* hatred."—*Psalms* xxv. 19.

2. Painful.

"And now, it is my chance to find thee out,
Must I behold thy timeless *cruel* death?"
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., v. 4.

* **B.** *As subst.:* A cruel person.

"If wolves had at thy gate howl'd that stern time,
Thou shouldst have said, Good porter, turn the key;
All *cruels* else subscribed."
Shakesp.: King Lear, iii. 7.

† **C.** *As adv.:* Cruelly, extremely.

"I would now aske ye how ye like the play,
But as it is with school boys, cannot say;
I m *cruel* fearful."
Beaum. & Fletcher: Two Noble Kinsmen.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *cruel, barbarous, brutal, inhuman,* and *savage:* "*Cruel* is the most familiar and the least powerful epithet of all these terms; it designates the ordinary propensity which is innate in man, and which, if not overpowered by a better principle, will invariably show itself by the desire of inflicting positive pain on others, or abridging their comfort: *inhuman* and *barbarous* are higher degrees of *cruelty; brutal* and *savage* rise so much in degree above the rest, as almost to partake of another nature. A child gives early symptoms of his natural *cruelty* by his ill treatment of animals; but we do not speak of his *inhumanity,* because this is a term confined to men, and more properly to their treatment of their own species, although extended in its sense to their treatment of the *brutes: barbarity* is but too common among children and persons of riper years. A person is *cruel* who neglects the creature he should protect and take care of; he is *inhuman* if he withhold from him the common marks of tenderness or kindness which are to be expected from one *human* being to another; he is *barbarous* if he find amusement in inflicting pain; he is *brutal* or *savage* according to the circumstances of aggravation which accompany the act of torturing. *Cruel* is applied either to the disposition or the conduct; *inhuman* and *barbarous* mostly to the outward conduct; *brutal* and *savage* mostly to the disposition." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *cruel* and *hard-hearted,* see HARD-HEARTED.

cruel-hearted, *a.* Having a cruel heart; without feeling or pity for others.

"They call me *cruel-hearted,* but I care not what they say, . . ." *Tennyson: May Queen.*

crû-ĕl-lȳ, * **crew-el-ly,** * **cru-el-iche,** *adv.* [Eng. *cruel*; *-ly.*]

1. In a cruel, inhuman, unfeeling, or barbarous manner; with a disposition to cause pain or hurt; so as to cause pain or hurt.

"Since you deny him entrance, he demands
His wife, whom *cruelly* you hold in bands."
Dryden: Aurengzebe, i. 1.

2. Painfully.

"Brimstone and wild fire, though they burn *cruelly,* . . ."—*Bacon.*

† 3. Extremely, exceedingly.

". . . a speculation which shows how *cruelly* the country are led astray in following the town."—*Spectator,* No. 129.

† **crû-ĕl-nĕss,** * **crû-ĕl-nĕsse,** *s.* [Eng. *cruel*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality of being cruel; cruelty, inhumanity.

"My people's daughters live
By reason of the foe's great *cruelnesse,* . . ."
Donne: Poems, p. 962.

* 2. Destructiveness.

"Once have the winds the trees despoiled cleane,
And once again begins their *cruelness.*"
Lord Surrey: Songs & Sonettes.

* **crû'-ĕls,** *s.* [*Fr. écrouelles.*] Scrofula; the king's evil.

"Not long after, his right hand and right knee broke out in a running sore, called the *cruels.*"—*Wodrow,* ii. 445.

crû'-ĕl-tȳ, *s.* [O. Fr. *cruelté*; Fr. *cruauté,* from Lat. *crudelitatem,* accus. of *crudelitas* = = cruelty; Sp. *crueldad;* Port. *crueldade;* Ital. *crudeltà.*]

1. A cruel disposition or temper; a disposition to take pleasure in inflicting pain or hurt on others, or in looking at the pain of others.

"All was obstinacy, *cruelty,* insolence."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiii.

2. A cruel, barbarous, or inhuman act; any act or conduct which causes pain or hurt to others.

". . . the *cruelties* of conquering, and the calamities of enslaved nations."—*Temple.*

* **crû'-ĕnt-āte,** *a.* [Lat. *cruentatus,* pa. par. of *cruento* = to make bloody; *cruentus* = bloody; *cruor* = blood.] Smeared with blood.

"Atomical aporrheas pass from the *cruentate* cloth or weapon to the wound."—*Glanville: Sceptis Scient.*

* **crû-ĕnt'-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *cruentus.*] Bloody.

"Thus a *cruel* and most *cruentous* civil war began, . . ."—*A Venice Looking-Glass,* &c. (1648), p. 9.

crû'-ĕt, * **crew-et,** * **crew-ete,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Prob. a dim. from O. Fr. *croye* = a pitcher.]

1. A bottle or vessel. (*Palsgrave.*)

2. A small glass pot or bottle for holding vinegar, oil, &c.

"[I] filled the *cruet* with the acid tide." *Swift*

3. *Eccles.:* One of the two vessels for holding the wine and water at mass.

cruet-stand, *s.* A frame in which cruets stand on the table.

crŭg, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The commons of bread at Christ's Hospital. (*Lamb: Essays; Christ's Hospital.*]

crûĭse (1), *s.* [Dut. *kruis* = a cross, from Lat. *crucem,* accus. of *crux.*] A voyage made in several directions; a sailing here and there for pleasure, exercise, or in acarch of an enemy.

"In his first *cruise,* 'twere pity he should founder."
Smollett: Epilogue to the Reprisal.

crûĭse, *v.i.* [Dut. *kruisen,* from *kruis* = cross.] To sail here and there; to rove about on the sea for pleasure, exercise, or in search of an enemy.

"Mid sands and rocks and storms to *cruise* for pleasure." *Young: Night Thoughts,* viii. 986.

crûĭse (2), *s.* [CRUSE.]

crūĭs'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *cruis*(*e*), v.; *-er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who cruises about.

2. *Navy:* A warship designed for cruising, either to protect the commerce of its own country or to inflict damage on that of another. Cruisers are graded into classes according to their tonnage, are now built on fine lines, almost exclusively of steel, and carry rifled guns of from 3-inch to 8-inch calibre in addition to smaller rapid-fire and machine guns. Unarmored cruisers, of which our "Columbia" and "Minneapolis" are the finest types afloat, are constructed for speed rather than offence or defence, and are practically destitute of armor plates. Armored cruisers are a grade between the ordinary cruiser and the battleship, having approximately the speed of the former with a fighting capacity approaching that of the latter. Our "New York" is the finest example of this class now in commission, but the "Brooklyn," now (1896) approaching completion, will probably prove even more effective both as a cruiser and a fighting ship. The extreme sea speed of our best cruisers is from 20 to 22 knots an hour, but they are seldom required to exceed 18 knots, and the smaller vessels average not more than from 11 to 14 knots in ordinary cruising.

crûĭs'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CRUISE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of sailing about here and there for pleasure, practice, or in search of an enemy.

". . . to secure the trade of the nation by *cruising.*"
Ludlow: Memoirs, vol i., p. 369.

cruithne, *s.* [Gael.] A Pict.

cruive, * **crufe,** * **creve,** *s.* [Gael. *cro.*]

1. A sty.

"Gif thair be ony swine *cruivis* biggit on the foregait, stoppand the samin, or doand on it unhonestlie."—*Chalm.: Air; Balfour's Pract.,* p. 588.

2. A hovel, a hut.

"I that very day
Frae Roger's father took my little *crove.*"
Ramsay: Poems, ii. 186.

3. A salmon-trap of the nature of a weir. It has stone walls, which cross the river, and an intermediate chamber of slats or spars which admit the fish but oppose their exit.

* **crull,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Ger. *kruller.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To contract or draw oneself up; to cower, to crouch.

B. *Trans.:* To curl.

crul-ler, *s.* [KRULLER.]

* **crŭmb** (*b* silent), * **croume,** *a.* [A.S. *crumb;* O. Fries. *krumb;* O. H. Ger. *chrumb, crump.*]

1. *Lit.:* Curved, bent.

"With a lytil *croume* knyfe."
Seven Sages, 2,477.

2. *Fig.:* Wrong, not correct.

"All that ohht is wrang and *crumb.*"
Ormulum, 9,207.

* **crumb** (1), * **cromyn,** *v.t.* [CRUMB, *a.*] To bend, to curve.

"Crokyn (*cromyn,* K.H.P.) *Unco.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

crŭmb (*b* silent), * **crome,** * **cromme,** * **crum,** * **crumme,** *s.* [A.S. *cruma,* cogn. with Dut. *kruim;* Dan. *krumme;* Ger. *krume.*]

1. A small piece or fragment of bread or other food.

". . . the dogs under the table eat of the children's *crumbs.*"—*Mark* vii. 28.

2. The soft part of bread.

¶ (1) *Crumb of bread sponge:* A sponge, the *Halichondria papillaris.* The orifices are large, subtubular, with entire smooth margins; the pores villous; the spicula fusiform, slightly curved. It is about a quarter of an inch thick. It encrusts rocks and the stalks of the larger fuci, and is very common on our shores.

(2) *To gather up one's crumbs:* To recover strength.

(3) *To a crum:* Exactly.

¶ Obvious compound: *Crumb-brush.*

crumb-cloth, *s.* A cloth laid over the carpet and under a table to receive crumbs, &c., falling from the table, and to preserve the carpet.

crumb-remover, *s.* A tray for receiving the crumbs swept up by the crumb-brush.

crŭmb (2) (*b* silent), * **crŭm,** * **crum-men,** * **crum-myn,** *v.t.* & *i.* [CRUMB, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* To break up into crumbs or small pieces with the fingers.

"*Crum* not your bread before you taste your porridge."—*Beaumont & Fletcher: Monsieur Thomas.*

2. *Cookery:* To cover with crumbs.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To crumble.

". . . the vally is a great slimy ground, and so rotten that it is not able to bear a man, but being trodden on, *crummeth* like white lime, and turneth to dust under his feet."—*North: Plutarch,* p. 493.

* **crŭm'-a-ble,** * **crŭm'-ma-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *cram* = crumb; *-able.*] Capable of being crumbled or broken into small particles.

* **crŭmbed,** * **crŭmpt,** *a.* [CRUMB (1), *v.*] Bent.

"*Crumb'd* with the budgets of the lustie broune."—*Hist. of Albura and Bellama.* (*Halliwell: Cont. to Lexicog.*)

crŭm'-ble, *v.t.* & *i.* [A freq. form from *crumb* (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To break into small particles; to comminute.

"The cannon are pointed, and ready to roar,
And crush the wall they have *crumbled* before."
Byron: Siege of Corinth, v. 22.

* 2. *Fig.:* To divide into minute parts or divisions.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To fall or break up into small particles.

"The whiter that salt is, the more brittle it is, and readier to *crumble* and fall to ponder."—*Holland: Plinie,* bk. xxxi., ch. viii.

2. *Fig.:* To fall to ruin; to perish; to dissolve away.

"The hopes his yearning bosom forward cast,
And the ancestral glories of the past;
All fell together, *crumbling* in disgrace,
A turret rent from battlement to base."
Longfellow: Theologian's Tale; Torquemada.

† **crŭm'-ble,** *s.* [A dimin. of *crumb* (q.v.).] A crumb, a small particle.

crŭm'-bled, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CRUMBLE, *v.*]

crŭm'-blĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CRUMBLE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of breaking into small particles; the state of being comminuted.

crŭm'-blў, *a.* [Eng. *crumbl*(*e*); *-y.*] Apt to crumble; easily crumbled.

"Brick too often ill baked and *crumbly.*"—*W. G Palgrave,* in *Macmillan's Mag.,* vol. xlv., p. 27 (1881).

crŭmb'-ў (*b* silent), *a.* [CRUMMY.]

* **crŭm'-cloth,** *s.* [CRUMB-CLOTH.]

* **crū'-mĕ-nal,** * **crumenall,** *s.* [Lat. *crumena.*] A purse.

"Thus cram they their wide-gaping *crumenall.*"
More: On the Soul, pt. i., bk. i., s. 19.

* **crŭm'-ma-ble,** *a.* [CRUMABLE.]

crŭm'-mĕt, *a.* [CRUMB (1), *v.*] Having crooked horns.

"Spying an unco, *crummet* beast
Amang his broomy knowes."
Davidson: Seasons, p. 51.

crŭm'-mĭe, crŭm'-mŏck, *s.* [CRUMMIE, *a.*] A name for a cow; properly, one that has crooked horns.

"My *crummie* is an useful cow,
And she is come of a good kine."
Auld Cloak; Tea Table Miscell.

crŭm'-mĭe, crŭm'-mў, *a.* [A dimin. form from *crumb*, a. (q.v.).] Crooked, curved, bent.

crummie-staff, *s.* A staff with a crooked head, on which the hand leans.

crŭm'-mŏck (1), *s.* [Gael. *crumag.*] Skirret, an umbelliferous plant, *Sium Sisarum.*

"Cabbage, turnip, carrot, parsnip, skirret, or *crummocks*, &c., grow to as a great bigness here as anywhere."—*Wallace: Orkney*, p. 36.

crŭm'-mŏck (2), *s.* [A dimin. from Gael. *crom* = crooked.]

1. The same as CRUMMIE, *s.* (q.v.).

"They tell me ye was in the other day,
And sauld your *crummock*, and her bassand quey."
Ramsay: Poems, ii. 87.

2. The same as CRUMMIE-STAFF (q.v.).

"But wither'd beldams, auld and droll,—
Lowpin' and flingin' on a *crummock*."
Burns: Tam o' Shanter.

crŭm'-mў, crŭmb'-ў (*b* silent), *a.* [Eng. *crumb*; *-y.*]

1. Full of crumbs.

2. Soft, like the crumb of bread.

crŭmp (1), *a.* [Probably an imitative word.] Hard and brittle, crisp (spoken of bread).

"Wi' sweet milk-cheese in monie a whang,
And farls bak'd wi' butter,
Fu' *crump* that day."
Burns: Holy Fair.

crŭmp (2), * **croump,** *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *crumb.*] [CRUMB, *a.*]

A. *As adj.:* Crooked, bent.

"*Crump* [is said] of some defect of body, as having some member crooked or withered."—*Verstegan: Restitution of Decayed Intelligence*, ch. ix.

B. *As subst.:* A deformed person.

"That piece of deformity! that monster! that *crump!*"—*Vanbrugh: Æsop*, ii.

* **crump-shouldered,** * **croump-shouldreed,** *a.* Crook-backed.

"*Crump-shouldered* and shrunken so vngoodly."—*Udal: Apoph. of Erasmus*, p. 203.

* **crŭmp,** *v.t.* [CRUMP (1), *a.*] To crunch.

crŭmp'-ĕt, *s.* [Prob. from *crump* (1), a.] A sort of thin tea-cake, very light and spongy.

"Muffins and *crumpets* on a stone with an iron plate fixed on the top."—*Kitchener: Cook's Oracle*, p. 456.

crŭm'-ple, *v.t.* & *i.* [A freq. form from *cramp* (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To draw or press into wrinkles; to rumple.

"Sir Roger alighted from his horse, and exposing his palm to two or three that stood by him, they *crumpled* it into all shapes, and diligently scanned every wrinkle that could be made."—*Addison.*

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To become wrinkled; to contract.

"The locust and grasshopper are both of them hard, crusty, cragged, *crumpling* creatures."—*Smith: Portraiture of Old Age*, p. 175.

crŭm'-pled, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CRUMPLE.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* (See the verb).

2. *Bot.:* Folded up irregularly, as the petals in the æstivation of the poppy.

crŭm'-plĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CRUMPLE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of wrinkling or pressing into wrinkles; the state of being wrinkled.

"This *crumpling* can be experimentally imitated . . ."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), xiv. 412.

* 2. A curl, a ringlet.

"Grezillons . . . *crumplings*, or twirles, as of haire curled."—*Cotgrave.*

3. A small degenerate apple; an apple nipped in its growth; one with an uneven or wrinkled surface. (*Ash.*)

* **crŭmp'-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *crump*; *-y.*] Easily broken; brittle.

crŭnch, * **crâunch,** *v.t.* & *i.* [An imitative word.] [SCRUNCH.]

A. *Trans.:* To crush with the teeth or chew with force and noise.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To make a noise as of crunching; to grind as the teeth.

"As ye peel the fig when its fruit is fresh;
And their white tusks *crunch'd* o'er the whiter skull."
Byron: Siege of Corinth, v. 16.

2. To force a way with violence and noise through some brittle substance.

"The transport waggons, whose wheels *crunched* over the sandy plains with a sound which to our ears seemed strangely loud."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Sept. 14, 1882.

* **crŭnk,** * **crŭnk'-le** (1), *v.i.* [Icel. *krúnka* = to croak as a raven, *krúnk* = a raven's cry.] To cry like a crane. (*Bailey.*)

"The crane *crunketh*, gruit grus."
Withals: Dictionarie (ed. 1608), p. 20.

crŭn'-kle (2), *v.t.* [CRINKLE.]

1. To crinkle, to rumple.

". . . this *crunkled* waur-for-the-wear hat, and his best hammer."—*Tennant: Card. Beaton*, p. 154.

2. To shrivel, to contract.

"Wi' *crunkl't* brow, he aft wad think
Upo' his barkin faes." *Turras: Poems*, p. 46.

crŭnt, *s.* [An onomatopœic word.] A blow on the head with a cudgel.

"An' monie a fallow gat his licks,
Wi' hearty *crunt*."
Burns: To William Simpson, Post.

crû'-or, *s.* [Lat.] Blood, gore.

crû'-ŏr-ĭn, *s.* [Lat. *cruor*, and Eng. suff. *-in* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: A name given to the colouring matter of blood. [HÆMOGLOBIN.]

crŭp, croup, *s.* [CROUP.] The croup, the buttocks.

crŭp, *a.* [CRUMP (1), *a.*]

1. Short, brittle; as, A *crup* cake.

2. Snappish; as, A *crup* answer.

* **cru-pel,** * **orup-pel,** *s.* [CRIPLE.]

crŭp'-pĕr, *s.* [Fr. *croupière*, from *croupe* = the buttocks.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The buttocks or haunch of a horse.

2. *Harness:* A loop which passes beneath the tail of a horse, and is connected by a strap with the saddle, to keep it from riding forward.

". . . then slipping off over the *crupper*, he caught hold of the tail, . . ."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. viii., p. 143.

crupper-chain, *s.*

Naut.: A chain for lashing the jib-boom down to the bowsprit.

crupper-loop, *s.*

Harness: The rounded portion at the end of the crupper.

crŭp'-pĕr, *v.t.* [CRUPPER, *s.*] To put a crupper on.

crup-pin, cruppen, *pa. par.* [CREEP.] Crept. (*Scotch.*)

". . . but they hae *cruppen* out some gate."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xl.

crûr'-a, *s. pl.* [Lat. pl. of *crus* (genit. *cruris*) = a leg, a shank, a shin.]

1. *Anat.:* Peduncles, connecting links or processes; pillars; anything shaped more or less like the leg of an animal or the peduncle (flower-stalk) of a plant. The term is used of the superior, inferior, and middle peduncles of the cerebellum which are called respectively *crura ad cerebrum*, *crura ad medullam*, and *crura ad pontem*. There are peduncles or *crura* (*crura cerebri*) at the base of the cerebrum, anterior and posterior *crura* or pillars of the fornix, *crura* of the diaphragm, and similar ones in other parts of the bodily frame.

2. *Bot.:* The legs or divisions of a forked tooth. (*R. Brown*, 1874.)

crûr'-al, *s.* [Fr. *crural*, from Lat. *cruralis* = pertaining to the legs, from *crus* (genit. *cruris*) = a leg, a shank, a shin.]

Anat., &c.: Pertaining to the leg. Thus, there are crural nerves, arteries, veins, &c.

¶ (1) *Crural arch:*

Anat.: A dense band of fibres arching over the vessels in connexion with the abdominal *fascia transversalis*. They constitute the ligament of the thigh.

(2) *Crural canal:*

Anat.: A canal, constituting the passage through which the femoral hernia descends. It is called also the *femoral canal.*

(3) *Crural nerve:*

Anat.: A nerve branching from the spinal cord in the lumbar region and going to the thigh.

(4) *Crural ring:*

Anat.: The ring through which the femoral hernia descends.

(5) *Crural septum:*

Anat.: The subperitoneal connective tissue covering the femoral ring.

(6) *Crural sheath:*

Anat.: An investment of fascia surrounding the femoral vessels.

crûs, *s.* [Lat. *crus.* Gen. pl.] [CRURA.]

Anat.: That part of the hind limb between the knee and the ankle; the lower leg. (Used also for a peduncle.)

"The inferior surface of the mesocephale, the *pons varolii*, consists of a series of curved fibres, which pass from one *crus cerebelli* to the other."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. 10, pp. 273-4.

crû-sā'-de, croi-sade, croi-sa-do, croy-sa-do, *s.* [Fr. *croisade*; Prov. *crozada*; Sp. *cruzada*; Port. *cruzado*; Ital. *crociata*, from Low Lat. *cruciata*, in the compound term, *expeditio cruciata* = an expedition conducted by those who had on their garments a cross, and for the interests of the cross figuratively so called; Class. Lat. *crux* (genit. *crucis*) = a cross.]

Ord. Lang. & Hist.: Properly an expedition conducted by those who wore a cross upon their breast, that symbol indicating that they fought for the interests of the cross. In the case of the crusaders described in this article the cross, which was of woollen cloth, was white, red, or green, and sewed upon the right shoulder of the crusader's dress.

¶ In the first vigour of Mohammedan conquest, the Holy Sepulchre and Jerusalem itself fell into Moslem hands. This did not deter Christian pilgrims from thronging to the Holy Land, and as long as the Saracens were in power in the East they had the prudence to act with tolerable kindness to the pilgrims. When the Saracens yielded their dominion to the Turks all this passed away. The pilgrims were pillaged, insulted, or even barbarously murdered, and those who returned filled all Europe with their complaints of Turkish insolence and barbarity. The Christians of every land felt humiliated that places of the most sacred interest should be in such custody, and as early as the concluding years of the tenth century Pope Sylvester II. attempted to induce the Christian world to succour the afflicted Church of Jerusalem, but, with the exception of the Pisans, none responded to the call, and the feeble and abortive effort of the people of Pisa is not reckoned a crusade.

The following seven are the enterprises against the Mohammedans regarded as crusades:—

(1) The daring pontiff Gregory VII. wished to lead a crusade, but his contest with Henry IV. turned his energy in another direction. His successor, Urban II., was also strongly in favour of an expedition to the East, and the matter was discussed at the Council of Placentia (Piacenza) in March, 1095, and decided on at that of Clermont, in Auvergne, in November of the same year. Universal enthusiasm in favour of the enterprise had been stirred up by the preaching of Peter the Hermit, who had travelled over Europe for the purpose, and the orator, with a number of others too impatient to wait for the prudent preparations of the men who understood what fighting meant, led to the East an immense but motley assemblage of people unadapted for military enterprise, who misbehaved all along the road, were especially cruel to the Jews, and nearly all perished miserably in Asia Minor. The warriors having at length completed all necessary preparations, started for the East under such capable leaders as Godfrey (Godefroy) of Bouillon, Duke of Lower Lorraine, his brother Baldwin, Count of Flanders, &c. In 1097 they took Nice, the capital of Bithynia; in 1098, Antioch in Syria; and in 1099 Jerusalem, where a Christian kingdom was set up. The institution of the two great military and religious orders, the Knights of Jerusalem and the Knights Templars, dates from this crusade.

(2) Edessa having been taken by the Mohammedans in A.D. 1144, Jerusalem was believed to be in danger, and Bernard, abbot of Clairvaux, preached a second crusade, as Peter the Hermit had done the first. Lewis VII., king of France, and Conrad III., Emperor of Germany, took the cross and went forth in 1147, but their enterprise ended in

complete failure. In A.D. 1187 the Christians were totally defeated at the battle of Tiberias, and Jerusalem soon after being captured by the celebrated Saladin (Salaheddin), the Christian kingdom, which had continued there for about 100 years, came to an end.

(3) In A.D. 1190, first Italian, German, and other warriors, and then Philip Augustus, king of France, and Richard the Lion-hearted, king of England, departed for the East. Some success attended the crusading arms; the exploits and even the successes of Richard were remarkable, but, in 1192, hostile action on the part of his late colleague the French king, who had returned home, compelled him to conclude a truce for a time with Saladin, leaving the latter potentate in possession of Jerusalem.

(4) The fourth crusade was successful, but in an unexpected direction. The Western Christians captured Constantinople from their Greek brethren in the East, and founded a Latin kingdom there, which lasted fifty-seven years.

(5) This crusade left under the leadership of Andrew, king of Hungary, and with the benediction of Pope Honorius III., in A.D. 1217. The crusaders temporarily took Damietta in A.D. 1220. In 1227 the German Emperor, Frederick II. of Hohenstauffen, then excommunicated, followed and obtained the city of Jerusalem by treaty, without expenditure of human blood.

(6) This crusade was led by Louis IX., king of France, in 1249, against Egypt, but it failed lamentably; the king was taken prisoner, and a heavy ransom exacted.

(7) This crusade was also undertaken by Louis IX., who died at Tunis in 1270. Prince Edward, afterwards Edward I. of England, was chosen leader, but the crusade was unsuccessful. In 1291 Acre capitulated, and Palestine fell again into the hands of the Saracens.

When the crusades to Palestine were abandoned similar enterprises were attempted against the Mussulmans of Spain, against European heathens, who still were numerous in Prussia and Lithuania, against the Albigenses "heretics," and others.

Enterprises conducted for two centuries with all the might of Europe could not fail of producing great changes in the several kingdoms. Millions of lives had been lost, yet more millions of money spent unproductively, and the domination of the Papacy unduly increased. But Europe was made more than previously one great federation, feudal power was broken, and the commercial and labouring classes received an impulse, bigotry was diminished, and the germs of new ideas sown in inquiring minds, which, in future centuries, were to advance to maturity.

"With gallant Frederick's princely power
He sought the bold *Crusade*."
Scott: William and Helen, 2.

2. *Fig.:* Any enterprise carried on with intense zeal, like that shown during the crusades by the soldiers of the cross; as, a *crusade* against vice, a *crusade* against intemperance.

*** crû-sādeʹ**, *v.i.* [From *crusade*, s. (q.v.).]

1. *Lit.:* To conduct a crusade or engage in one in a subordinate capacity.

2. *Fig.:* To prosecute any object with intense ardour.

"Religion with free thought dispense,
And cease *crusading* against sense."
Green: The Grotto.

crû-sā'-dĕr, *s.* [Eng. *crusad(e)*; *-er.*] One who engages in a crusade.

". . . the settlements, which the *crusaders* made in Palestine."—*Robertson.*

crû-sā'-dĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [Crusade, *v.*]

crû-sa'-dō, *s.* [Port. *crusado*, from Lat. *crux* (genit. *crucis*) = a cross. So named from having a cross stamped upon it.] A Portuguese coin worth about 2s. 9½d. of English money.

"Believe me, I had rather have lost my purse
Full of *crusadoes*." *Shakesp.: Othello*, iii. 4.

crûse, * cruce, * crouse, * crowse, *s.* [Icel. *krus* = a pot; Dut. *kroes* = a pot, a cup; Sw. *krus*; Dan. *kruus* = a jug or mug.] A small bottle or cruet.

". . . take thou now the spear that is at his bolster, and the *cruse* of water, and let us go."—*1 Sam.*, xxvi. 11.

crû-set, *s.* [Fr. *creuzet.*] A goldsmith's melting-pot; a crucible.

crŭsh, * cruschyn, * croussho, *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *cruisir, croissir*; Sw. *kripta*; Dan. *kripte*; Icel. *kreista, kreysta* = to squeeze, to press.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To press or squeeze between two harder bodies; to destroy by pressing.

"*Cruschyn* or quaschyn. *Quasso.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. To force or press with violence.

"The ass thrust herself unto the wall, and *crushed* Balaam's foot against the wall."—*Numbers*, xxii. 25.

3. To squeeze or press together in a mass.

"Wedg'd in the trench, by our troops confus'd,
In one promiscuous carnage *crushed* and bruis'd."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, xii. 82, 83.

4. To destroy or overwhelm by the pressure or weight of a superincumbent mass.

"Roofs and upper stories of houses fell in, and *crushed* the inmates."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

5. To comminute; to grind or bruise into fine particles.

6. To squeeze or subject to pressure so as to cause juice to be expressed.

7. To bruise, so as to break.

"Ye shall not offer unto the Lord that which is bruised, or *crushed*, or broken, or cut."—*Lev.*, xxii. 24.

II. *Figurutively:*

1. To overwhelm or press down by superior power; utterly to subdue or break.

"The Jacobites had seemed in August to be completely *crushed*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

2. To oppress; to keep under foot.

". . . and thou shalt be only oppressed and *crushed* alway."—*Deut.*, xxviii. 33.

3. To destroy, to ruin.

B. *Intrans.:* To become condensed or compact by pressure.

¶ For the difference between to *crush* and to *break*, see Break.

¶ (1) *To crush a cup or pot:* To crack a bottle, to drink. (Prob. because in early times grapes were squeezed into the cup)

"My master is the great rich Capulet; and if you be not of the house of Montagues, I pray come and *crush a cup* of wine."—*Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet*, i. 2.

"Come, George, we'll *crush a pot* before we part."
George a Greene, in *Dodsley*, iii. 51.

(2) *To crush out:*

(*a*) *Lit.:* To force or express by pressure.

". . . some astringent plasters *crush out* purulent matter."—*Bacon.*

(*b*) *Fig.:* To extract by violence or force.

"He *crushed* treasure *out* of his subjects' purses, by forfeitures upon penal laws."—*Bacon.*

crŭsh, *s.* [Crush, *v.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. A violent collision or pressing together; pressure.

". . . the cares that have caught some hurt either by bruise, *crush*, or stripe."—*Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxix., ch. vi.

2. A violent pressure caused by a crowd or throng.

II. *Fig.:* Ruin, destruction.

"The wreck of matter, and the *crush* of worlds."
Addison: Cato, v. 1.

crush-hat, *s.* A soft hat constructed to collapse with a spring, so as to be carried under the arm in a crush, without any danger of injury to its shape.

crush-room, *s.* A large room or hall at a theatre, opera, &c., in which the audience may promenade during the intervals.

"He ran up into the *crush-room*."—*Disraeli: The Young Duke*, bk. iii., ch. xviii.

crŭshed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Crush, *v.*]

¶ *Crushed sugar, crashed sugar:* Unrefined sugar which has undergone a second process of crystallization and requires to be crushed to bring it to a proper degree of smallness for use.

crŭshʹ-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *crush*; *-er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that which crushes.

2 *Tech.:* A mill or machine for mashing rock or ore. [Ore-crusher, Stone-crusher, Stamp.]

crŭshʹ-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Crush, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* The act of pressing or grinding between two harder bodies.

2. *Fig.:* Subjugation, overwhelming, conquest.

". . . the *crushing* of all those kings his neighbours."
&c.—*Ralegh: History of the World*, bk. iv., ch. ii., § v.

II. *Min.:* The grinding of ores, &c., without water.

crû-ṣi-an (ṣi as shĭ), *s.* [Crucian.]

crŭst, *s.* [O. Fr. *cruste, crouste*; Fr. *croûte*; Ger. *kruste*; Dut. *korst*, from Lat. *crusta.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. A hard, or comparatively hard, outer shell or covering by which any body is enveloped.

"I have known the statue of an emperor quite hid under a *crust* of dross."—*Addison: On Medals.*

2. The casing or covering of a pie.

"They stitched and spun, . . . and made the *crust* for the venison pasty."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

3. The outer hard portion of bread.

¶ The formation of the crust of bread is due to the almost total expulsion of moisture and the roasting of the outside of the loaves. Most of the starch is converted into gum by the heat of the oven.

"Th' impenetrable *crust* thy teeth defies."
Dryden: Juven

4. An incrustation or collection of matter into a hard body.

"The viscous *crust* stops the entry of the chyle into the lacteals."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

5. A deposit from wine as it ripens, consisting of tartar and colouring matter.

6. A waste piece of bread.

". . . a *crust* of mouldy bread would keep him from starving."
Massinger: A New Way to pay Old Debts, ii. 1.

*** II.** *Fig.:* A casing or covering.

"What penetrating power of sun or breeze,
Shall e'er dissolve the *crust* wherein his soul
Sleeps, like a caterpillar sheathed in ice?"
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

B. *Technically:*

I. *Geol.:* [¶ *Crust of the earth.*]

2. *Anatomy:*

(1) An external portion of anything less fluid than the rest.

". . . the buffy coat or inflammatory *crust*."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. i., p. 37.

(2) The rendering of the Latin word Crusta (q.v.).

3. *Zool.:* A chitinous or subcalcareous exoskeleton protecting the body of a crustacean.

"It has generally been supposed that the Trilobite occupied the median lobe of the *crust*."—*Nicholson: Zool.* (5th ed), 281.

4. *Bot.:* [Crusta].

¶ *Crust of the Earth:*

Geology, Physical and Mathematical Geography, &c.:

(1) *In a more extended sense:* The outer shell or rind of the earth at and beneath its surface which is solid, as distinguished from fluid or melted parts assumed to exist in the interior. If we suppose the whole of the earth to have once been perfectly fluid, and then a certain portion of the exterior to have acquired solidity by gradual refrigeration, the question arises—Are there means of ascertaining how much is now solid, and how much fluid? Mr. Hopkins—proceeding from the fact that the precession of the equinoxes produced by the attraction of the moon and that of the sun, specially the former, on the protuberant parts of the earth at the equator will be different according to the solidity or fluidity of the mass on which the two attractions operate—has calculated that one-fourth or one-fifth of the earth's radius, viz., from 800 to 1,000 miles, must be solid, though, as Lyell adds, great lakes or seas of melted matter may be distributed through the nominally solid area.

(2) *In a more limited sense:* Such superficial parts of our planet as are accessible to human observation, or on which we are enabled to reason by observations made at or near the surface (*Lyell*). The deepest mine only goes down a little over a mile, but when strata dip they bring to the surface oblique sections across lower beds which but for that dip would be buried hopelessly deep for human investigation, so that strata, collectively about ten miles thick, have been discovered and studied—about $\frac{1}{1000}$th part of the earth's radius, or about as much proportionately to the diameter of the earth as the thickness of a sheet of paper to the diameter of a globe a foot across.

crŭst, *v.t. & i.* [Crust, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To envelop; to cover with a hard case or crust.

"Why gave you me a monarch's soul,
And *crusted* it with base plebeian clay?"
Dryden.

2. To foul or incrust with concretions.

"... many musty, or very foul and *crusted* bottles, ..."—*Swift.*

* **II.** *Fig.:* To cover, to obscure.

"... their minds are *crusted* over, like diamonds in the rock."—*Felton.*

B. *Intrans.:* To become incrusted; to acquire a hard case or crust.

"I contented myself with a plaister upon the place that was burnt, which *crusted* and healed in very few days."—*Temple.*

crŭs'-ta, *s.* [Lat. = a hard shell, rind, or crust.]

1. *Anat.:* A crust, a fasciculated portion of anything. Thus there is a crust of each cerebral peduncle, and a *crusta petrosa* of a tooth.

2. *Zool.:* The same as Crust, *s.* B. 3.

3. *Bot.:* A brittle crustaceous thallus, constituting the upper surface of some lichens.

4. *Gem Engraving:* A gem engraved for inlaying a vase or other object.

¶ *Crusta petrosa:*

Anat.: The cement of a tooth. It is distinct both from the dentine and the enamel.

crŭs-tā'-çĕ-ạ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *crustacea*, n. pl. of adj. *crustaceus*, from Class. Lat. *crusta* (q.v.).]

1. *Zool.:* Crustaceans: a great and important class of animals, ranked under the subkingdom Articulata, better called Annulosa (Ringed Animals), and the higher division of it, that called Arthropoda—animals with jointed limbs. Speaking broadly, the smaller the number of limbs in the Annulosa the higher the organisation. If this principle be carried out, then the Insects stand highest as having but six legs; the spiders come next with eight, though anatomically they, in some respects, approach more closely than the insects do to the human organization. The Crustaceans are the third in order as possessing ten or more limbs, then follow the Centipedes and Millepedes, which, etymologically rather than zoologically, have the former "100" and the latter "1,000" limbs. The Annelids bring up the rear, with numerous imperfect limbs vegetatively repeated in indefinite numbers in the higher orders and none at all in the lower. Both the English book-name Crustaceans and the corresponding one in Latin point to the fact that the class of animals so designated possess a crusta, crust, or shell, cast periodically. [Crusta, *Zool.*] The body consists of a variable number of "somites" or definite segments, in the higher members of the class divided into three regions: a head, a thorax, and an abdomen. Of the "somites," in the view of some zoologists, theoretically twenty-one in number, seven belong to the head, seven to the thorax, and seven to the abdomen. Professor Huxley believes that their numbers should be six, eight, and six. All these somites, except the last, may have appendages; the last, called the "telson," does not possess any. Generally the head and thorax are welded together into a single mass called the cephalo-thorax; it is generally covered by a great shield or buckler called the "carapace." The upper part of a somite is termed its "tergum," and the lower one its "sternum," whilst the plate, constituted by the dividing line produced downwards and outwards, is called in the singular "pleuron," or in the plural "pleura." Of the appendages in the higher Crustacea, the first segment of the head has a pair of compound eyes borne upon long stalks, the second the lesser antennæ or antennules, a pair of jointed feelers; the third, the great antennæ; the fourth, the mandibles or jaws; the fifth, the first pair of maxillæ, a kind of jaws; the sixth, the second pair of maxillæ; the seventh, three pairs of foot-jaws or maxillipedes. The eighth segment, the first of the thorax, carries a second pair of foot-jaws, and the ninth, a third pair; the tenth, a pair of jointed limbs, constituting the nipping claws in a crab or lobster. The tenth to the fourteenth somites carry ambulatory limbs; these, taken collectively, constitute the appendages of the cephalo-thorax. The fifteenth to the twentieth segments have swimming appendages, called "swimmerets;" the last of all, called the "telson," has none. Respiration is by branchiæ. Crustacea occur in all seas; there are also fresh-water and terrestrial species.

To all but the naturalist the classification will look unnatural, which brings together the eatable crab, shrimp, and lobster on the one hand, the "slater" (Oniscua), the little one-eyed animals with bivalve shells (Cypridæ, &c.) of fresh-water brooks, the barnacles from returned ships' bottoms, and the Dudley trilobite of the quarries, but all are really akin to each other. It has cost even the scientific enquirer much observation and research to constitute the modern class Crustacea; one main difficulty being that many of the species undergo a metamorphoses, which makes them in their adult state totally unlike what they were when immature. [Cancer, &c.]

The following constitute the Sub-classes and Orders of Crustacea:—

Sub-class I.—Epizoa or Haustellata.	Sub-class III. (*continued*):
Order 1.—Ichthyophthira.	Order 4.—Phyllopoda.
,, 2.—Rhizocephala.	,, 5.—Trilobita.
Sub-class II.—Cirripedia.	,, 6.—Merostomata.
Order 1.—Thoracica.	Sub-class IV.—Malacostraca.
,, 2.—Abdominalia.	Division I.—Edriophthalmata.
,, 3.—Apoda.	Order 1.—Læmodipoda.
Sub-class III.—Entomostraca.	,, 2.—Isopoda.
Order 1.—Ostracoda.	,, 3.—Amphipoda.
,, 2.—Copepoda.	Division II.—Podophthalmata.
,, 3.—Cladocera.	Order 1.—Stomapoda.
	,, 2.—Decapoda.

2. *Palæont.:* The Crustacea are highly important for palæontological inquiries, as to the age of strata, &c. The less highly-organized members of the class come into existence apparently as early as the Cambrian period. Trilobites abounded in the Silurian, and went upwards into the Carboniferous rocks. The Stalk-eyed Crustaceans, begun in the last-named formation, went on increasing in numbers through the secondary and tertiary rocks, and apparently reach their maximum now.

crŭs-tā'-çĕ-ạn, *a. & s.* [Mod. Lat. *crustacea*, and Eng. &c., suff. *-an.*]

A. *As adjective:*

Zool.: Pertaining to the class Crustacea or any member of it; containing the crustaceans, as the crustacean class.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Sing.:* A member of the class Crustacea.

2. *Pl.:* The English name of the class Crustacea (q.v.).

"*Crustaceans*, for instance, not the highest in their own class, may have beaten the highest molluscs."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. x., p. 337

crŭs-tā-çĕ-ŏ-lŏg'-ĭc-ạl, *a.* [Eng. *crustaceology*; *-ical.*] Pertaining to crustaceology.

crŭs-tā-çĕ-ŏl'-ŏg-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *crustaceology*; *-ist.*] One who studies crustaceology; a zoologist who gives special attention to the study of the class Crustacea (q.v.).

"Dr. Leach, the most accomplished *Crustaceologist* of his day."—*Owen: Invertebrate Animals*, lect. xv.

crŭs-tā-çĕ-ŏl'-ŏg-y, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *crustacea*; *o* connective, and Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.] The department of zoological science which treats of the Crustacea. [Crustalogy.]

crŭs-tā'-çē-oŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *crustaceus*, from Class. Lat. *crusta* (q.v.).]

1. *Bot.:* Hard, thin, and brittle, as the testa of Asparagus or of Passiflora (the Passion-flower). (*Lindley.*)

2. *Zool.:* Pertaining to the crusta or shelly covering of the Crustacea, to any member of that class, or to the class itself.

"... some shells, such as those of lobsters, crabs, and others of *crustaceous* kinds, ..."—*Woodward: Nat. Hist.*

¶ *Crustaceous Lichens:*

Bot.: A sub-division of Lichens, with a stratified thallus. It includes those which have that thallus crustaceous. [Crusta, *Bot.*]

crŭs-tā'-çē-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *crustaceous*; *-ness.*] The quality of being crustaceous (q.v.).

* **crŭs'-tāde,** * **crŭs'-tātc,** *s.* [O. Fr. *croustade*; Ital. *crostata.*] A pie with a crust.

"*Crustate* of flershe."—*Liber Cure Cocorum*, p. 40.

* **crŭs-ta-lŏg'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *crustalog(y)*; *-ical.*] The same as Crustaceological (q.v.).

* **crŭs-tăl'-ŏ-ğĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *crustalog(y)*; *-ist.*] The same as Crustaceologist (q.v.).

* **crŭs-tăl'-ŏ-ğy,** *s.* [Lat. *crusta* (q.v.), and Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = . . . a discourse.] The same as Crustaceology (q.v.).

† **crŭs'-tā-tĕd,** *a.* [Lat. *crustatus*, pa. par. of *crusto* = to cover with a crust.] Covered with a crust, as crusted basalt.

* **crŭs-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *crustatus*, pa. par. of *crusto* = to incrust.] An incrustation; an adherent crust.

"The *crustation* of the building wa change I to what it now is."—*Pegge: Anecdotes of the Eng. Language.*

crŭs'-tĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Crust, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Encrusted; covered with a hard case or crust.

2. Applied to wine when a deposit of tartar and colouring matter collects in the interior of the bottles.

* **crŭs - tĭf' - ĭc,** *a.* [Lat. *crusta* = a crust; *facio* (pass. *fio*) = to make.] Producing or causing a crust or incrustation.

crŭs'-tĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *crusty*; *-ly.*] In a crusty, peevish, or ill-tempered manner.

crŭs'-tĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *crusty*; *-ness.*]

1. *Lit.:* The quality or state of being crusty.

2. *Fig.:* Peevishness, moroseness, ill-temper, surliness.

crŭst'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Crust, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of incrusting or covering with a crust; the state of becoming crusted.

crŭst'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *crust*; *-y.*]

1. *Lit.:* Like or of the nature of a crust.

"The egg itself deserves our notice: its parts witbin, and its *crusty* coat without, are admirably well fitted for the business of incubation."—*Derham: Physico-Theology.*

2. *Fig.:* Peevish, morose, surly, ill-tempered.

"How now, thou core of envy?
Thou *crusty* batch of nature, what's the news?"
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, v. 1.

crut, *s.* [Fr. *croûte* = crust.] The rough part of oak bark.

crŭtçh, *crucche, *cruche, crutche, *s.* [A.S. *crice*; cogn. with Dut. *kruk*; Sw. *krycka*; Dan. *krykke*; Ger *krücke* = a crutch. Apparently a derivate from *crook* (q.v.) (*Skeat.*).]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Lit.:* A staff with a crosspiece to support the person beneath the arm-pit. The foot is shod with a rubber pad, or may have a spur to prevent slipping.

"A *crutch*, a *crutch!*—Why call you for a sword?"
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, i. 1.

II. *Figuratively:*

† 1. A support.

"Rhyme is a *crutch* that lifts the weak along,
Supports the feeble, but retards the strong."
Smith.

* 2. Old age.

"Beauty doth varnish age, as if new born,
And gives the *crutch* the cradle's infancy."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, iv. 3.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Hor.:* The fork at the end of the arm which depends from the axis of the anchor-escapement. The pendulum-rod is contained within the limbs of the crutch, and vibrates the anchor, itself also receiving a slight impulse from the train. (*Knight.*)

2. *Saddlery:* One form of pommel for a lady's saddle, consisting of a forked rest which holds the leg of the rider.

3. *Shipwrighting:*

(*a*) One of the struts or stay-plates in the prow or stern of an iron vessel, which supports the sides where they nearly approach each other. They occupy a position corresponding to that of the dead-wood in a timber-vessel, and are used to prevent the crushing in of the plating.

(*b*) A knee-timber placed inside a vessel to secure the heels of the cant timbers abaft.

(*c*) A support upon the taffrail for the boom.

(*d*) A forked row-lock upon the gunwale.

4. *Founding:* The cross-handle on the end of a shank (a founder's metal-ladle), by which it is tipped. (*Knight.*)

*** crutch-back,** *s.* A crooked back.

"*Æsope* for all his *crutch-back* had a quick wit."—*Nine Worthies of London*, 1592. (*Davies.*)

crutch like, *a.* Like a crutch, acting as a crutch or support.

". . . a *crutch-like* rod,
Whose touch turns Hope to dust,—the dust we all have trod." *Byron: Childe Harold*, iv. 125.

*** crŭtch,** *v.t.* [Crutch, *s.*] To prop up with crutches; to support, as a cripple on crutches. (Gen. *fig.*, as in the example.)

"I hasten Og and Doeg to rehearse,
Two fools that *crutch* their feeble sense on verse."
Dryden: Absalom & Achitophel.

*** crŭtçhed** (1), *a.* [Eng. *crutch*; *-ed.*] Supported on crutches.

*** crŭtçh'-ĕd** (2), *a.* [M.E. *crouched*, from M.E. *crouche* = a cross. There is some confusion in form with crutch.] [Tau, 2; see also Potence (1).] Marked with or wearing a cross, as a badge.

¶ *Crutched Friars, Crouched Friars, Crossed Friars:*

Ch. Hist.: The name given to three orders of friars—one in England, one in Flanders, and one in Bohemia. All traced back their origin to St. Cletus, whom they considered to have been Pope at Rome from A.D. 78 to 91, and acknowledged as the restorer of their fraternity St. Cyriacus, bishop of Jerusalem in 331. Their real origin was evidently much less ancient. In 1169, Pope Alexander III. framed rules and a constitution. In 1462 they adopted the blue robe and silver cross, from the latter of which they derived their name of Crossed, Croised, or "Crutched" friars. In 1568, Pius V. enlarged and confirmed their privileges, but having long lost their original sanctity, they were suppressed by Pope Alexander VII. in A.D. 1656. (*Townsend.*)

"On the west side of this portion of the walls, stood the house of the *Crutched* or *Crossed Friars*, or *Fratres sanctæ Crucis*. This order was instituted, or at least reformed, about the year 1169, by Gerard, Prior of St. Mary de Morell, at Bologna."—*Pennant: London*, p. 347.

*** cruth, * crwth,** *s.* [Crowd (1), *s.*]

crŭx, *s.* [Lat. = a cross.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*** 1.** *Lit.:* A cross.

2. *Fig.:* Anything exceedingly puzzling or difficult to explain; a puzzle.

"But the next feast visited by Jesus (v. 1), which is indefinitely designated *a feast of the Jews*, has been the perpetual *crux* of New Testament chronologists."—*Strauss: Life of Jesus* (transl.), vol. i., § 59, pp. 415, 416.

II. *Astron.:* The cross, a constellation in the Southern hemisphere. [Crux Australis.]

¶ *Crux Australis:* The Southern Cross.

Astron.: A small but brilliant southern constellation, situated near the Pole, and close to the hinder legs and under the body of Centaurus. The name and grouping on the celestial map seem to have been the work of Augustin Royer, who turned to account the observations of Halley. It contains seven stars, one of which is of the first magnitude. It is a constellation to which voyagers from India, Australia, and elsewhere attach a sacred interest, and which, though a striking object in the sky, has had its splendour exaggerated in their letters to home-staying friends.

crûy'-shāģe, *s.* [Dan. *kruishaag*, from *kruis* = cross, and *haay*, *haai* = a shark.]

Ichthy.: Lamna cornubica, a shark with a somewhat triangular head and mouth.

crû-zā'-dō, *s.* [Crusado.]

cry, * crie, * crrien, * crye, * cryyn, * krie, *v.i. & t.* [Fr. *crier*; Sp. & Port. *gritar*; Ital. *gridare*; from Low Lat. *quirito* = to shriek, a freq. of Lat. *queror* = to lament.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To speak or call out loudly or vehemently; to shout, to exclaim.

"And about the ninth hour Jesus *cried* with a loud voice, . . ."—*Matt.* xxvii. 46.

2. To call earnestly and importunately; to utter earnest prayers.

". . . and he *cry* unto the Lord against thee, and it be sin unto thee."—*Deut.* xv. 9.

3. To proclaim; to make anything public.

"Go and *cry* in the ears of Jerusalem, . . ."—*Jerem.* ii. 2.

4. To talk eagerly or incessantly; to repeat words continually.

". . . therefore they *cry*, saying, Let us go, . . ."—*Exod.* v. 8.

*** 5.** To exclaim, to complain; to call for vengeance or punishment. [Cry out.]

". . . my guiltless blood must *cry* against them."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., ii. 1.

6. To utter lamentations; to lament loudly.

". . . ye shall *cry* for sorrow of heart, and shall howl for vexation of spirit."—*Isaiah* lxv 14.

7. To weep, to shed tears.

"For sometimes she would laugh and sometimes *cry*."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 76.

8. To squall as an infant.

"Thus, in a starry night, fond children *cry*
For the rich spangles that adorn the sky."
Waller.

9. To utter an inarticulate sound.

"Far from her nest the lapwing *cries* away."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, iv. 2.

10. To yelp as a hound.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To utter loudly; to call out, to exclaim.

*** 2.** To proclaim, to declare publicly.

"The Juwys dedyn *cryyn* her parlament."
Songs and Carols, p. 42.

*** 3.** To beg for, to implore. [Cry mercy.]

*** 4.** To demand, to call for.

". . . the affair *cries* haste, . . ."
Shakesp.: Othello, i. 3.

¶ (1) *To cry against:* To exclaim against, to accuse vehemently.

"What is the matter
That in these several places of the city,
You *cry* against the noble senate, . . .
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 1.

(2) *To cry aim.* [Aim.]

(3) *To cry down:*

(*a*) To depreciate, to decry, to blame.

". . . a band of stock-jobbers in the City, whose interest it happened to be to *cry down* the public securities."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxii.

* (*b*) To declare publicly the crimes or faults of any one.

". . . her husband first *cried* her *down* at the cross, and then turned her out of his doors."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

* (*c*) To prohibit.

"By all means *cry down* that unworthy course of late times, that they should pay money."—*Bacon: To Villiers.*

* (*d*) To overbear, to overwhelm.

"I'll to the king,
And from a mouth of honour quite *cry down*
This Ipswich fellow's insolence."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 1.

(4) *To cry mercy:* To implore mercy.

"Ever among *mercy* she *cride*." *Gower*, i. 149.

(5) *To cry one mercy:* To beg one's pardon.

"Then said Mr. Honest, I *cry you mercy*."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

(6) *To cry on* or *upon:* To call upon earnestly or importunately; to address or name with earnestness.

"No longer *on* St. Denis will we *cry*."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., i. 6.

(7) *To cry out:*

(*a*) To call or cry loudly, to vociferate.

"His Lady, sad to see his sore constraint,
Cride out, 'Now, now, Sir knight, shew what ye bee.'"
Spenser: F. Q., I. i. 19.

(*b*) To proclaim, to declare publicly.

"Art thou a man? thy form *cries out* thou art."
Shakesp.: Rom. & Jul., iii. 3.

(*c*) To complain.

"They groan as pitifully, and *cry out* as loud as other men."—*Tillotson.*

* (*d*) To be in labour; to be brought to bed.

"What! is she *crying out*?
So said her woman; and that her suff'rance made
Each pang a death." *Shakesp.: Hen. VIII.*, v. 1.

(8) *To cry out against:* To exclaim or complain loudly.

"Tumult, sedition, and rebellion, are things that the followers of that hypothesis *cry out against*."—*Locke.*

(9) *To cry out of:* To complain loudly, to find fault with.

"We are ready to *cry out of* an unequal management, and to blame the Divine administration."—*Atterbury.*

(10) *To cry out on* or *upon:* To complain loudly; to blame, to exclaim against.

"*Cry out upon* the stars for doing
Ill offices, to cross their wooing."
Butler: Hudibras.

(11) *To cry up:*

(*a*) To extol, to praise highly; to applaud.

"Everybody will *cry up* the goodness of men . . ."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

* (*b*) To raise the price of anything by proclamation.

"All the effect that I conceive was made by *crying up* the pieces of eight, was to bring in much more of that species, instead of others current here"—*Temple.*

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *to cry* and *to weep:* "*Crying* arises from an impatience in suffering corporeal pains; children and weak people commonly *cry: weeping* is occasioned by mental grief; the wisest and best of men will not disdain sometimes to *weep*. *Crying* is as selfish as it is weak; it serves to relieve the pain of the individual to the annoyance of the hearer; *weeping*, when called forth by other's sorrows, is an infirmity which no man would wish to be without: as an expression of generous sympathy it affords essential relief to the sufferer."

(2) He thus discriminates between *to cry, to scream*, and *to shriek:* "To *cry* indicates the utterance of an articulate or an inarticulate sound; *scream* is a species of *crying* in the first sense of the word; *shriek* is a species of *crying* in its latter sense. *Crying* is an ordinary mode of loud utterance resorted to on common occasions; one *cries* in order to be heard; *screaming* is an intemperate mode of *crying*, resorted to from an impatient desire to be heard, or from a vehemence of feeling. People *scream* to deaf people from the mistaken idea of making themselves heard; whereas a distinct articulation will always be more efficacious. It is frequently necessary to *cry* when we cannot render ourselves audible by any other means; but it is never necessary or proper to *scream*. *Shriek* may be compared with *cry* and *scream*, as expressions of pain; in this case to *shriek* is more than to *cry*, and less than to *scream*. They both signify to *cry* with a violent effort. We may *cry* from the slightest pain or inconvenience; but one *shrieks* or *screams* only on occasions of great agony, either corporeal or mental. A child *cries* when it has hurt its finger; it *shrieks* in the moment of terror at the sight of a frightful object; or *screams* until some one comes to its assistance."

(3) He thus discriminates between *to cry, to exclaim*, and *to call:* "We *cry* from the simple desire of being heard at a distance; we *exclaim* from a sudden emotion or agitation of mind. A *cry* bespeaks distress and trouble; an *exclamation* bespeaks surprise, grief, or joy. . . . To *cry* is louder and more urgent than to *call*. A man who is in danger of being drowned *cries* for help; he who wants to raise a load *calls* for assistance; a *cry* is a general or indirect address; a *call* is a particular and immediate address." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

cry, * **cri,** * **crie,** * **crye,** * **kri,** * **kry,** *s.* [O. Fr. *crit*; Fr. *cri*; Ital. *grida*, *grido*; Sp. & Port. *grito*, *grita*; O. Sp. *crida*, *grida*. Cf. M. H. Ger. *krei.*]

1. The act of crying out; a shriek, a scream, a loud noise, expressive of pain or suffering.

"And all the first-born in the land of Egypt shall die, and there shall be a great *cry* throughout all the land."—*Exod.* xi. 5, 6.

2. A tumult, a clamour, an outcry.

"*Crye* or grete noyse among the peple. *Tumultus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

3. A public outcry or demand for any particular course of action.

"But again that *cry* was found to have been as unreasonable as ever."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

4. An exclamation expressive of any emotion, as wonder, alarm, &c.

". . . so the *cry* goes round, without examining into the cheat."—*Swift.*

5. An importunate or earnest call or prayer.

". . . I would not cease
To weary Him with my assiduous *cries*."
Milton: P. L., xi. 309, 310.

*** 6.** A proclamation or public notification by authority.

"Than was it kenly komanded a *kri* to make newe."
William of Paterne, 2,174.

7. A proclamation or public calling out of goods for sale, as by hawkers.

8. Popular acclamation or favour.

"The *cry* went once for thee."
Shakesp.: Troil. & Cres., iii. 3.

9. A political or electioneering catchword.

"'And to manage them you must have a good *cry*,' said Taper. 'All now depends upon a good *cry*.' 'So much for the science of politics,' said the Duke, bringing down a pheasant."—*Disraeli: Coningsby*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

*** 10.** Noise, fame, report.

". . . the *cry* goes that you shall marry her."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, iv. 1.

*** 11.** A complaint or calling for punishment or vengeance.

"And the Lord said, Because the *cry* of Sodom and Gomorrah is great, and because their sin is very grievous; I will go down now, and see whether they have done altogether according to the *cry* of it, which is come unto me; and if not, I will know."—*Gen.* xviii 20, 21.

12. The act of weeping.

13. An inarticulate or confused noise, as of beasts, infants, &c.

"There shall be the noise of a *cry* from the fish-gate, and an howling from the second, and a great crashing from the hills."—*Zeph.* i. 10.

14. The yelping of dogs.

"He scorns the dog, resolves to try
The combat next; but if their *cry*
Invades again his trembling ear,
He strait resumes his wonted care." *Waller.*

* 15. A pack of dogs.

"You common *cry* of curs, whose breath I hate
As reek o' th' rotten fens . . ."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 3.

* 16. A company, a band. (Used in contempt.)

". . . get me a fellowship in a *cry* of players."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 2.

¶ (1) *Out of cry, out of all cry:* Out of or beyond all estimation.

"And then I am so stout, and take it upon me, and stand upon my pantofles to them, *out of all crie*."—*Old Taming of Shrew*, 6 pl., i. 174.

(2) *Cry of tin:* A sound emitted by tin when bent.

"The *cry of tin* is due to crystalline structure; it is not, however, characteristic of tin only, as generally supposed, but may be emitted by zinc and probably by other metals when crystalline in texture."—*Abstracts of Chem. Papers, Chem. Soc.*, 1881.

* **cry'-al,** *s.* [Cf. Wel. *cregyr* = a screamer.] A heron.

* **cry'-ĕn,** *v.* [Cry, *v.*]

* **cry'-ĕr** (1), *s.* [Crier.]

* **cry'-ĕr** (2), *s.* [Prob. from *cry*, v.; suff. *-er.*] A kind of hawk, called the falcon gentle, an enemy to pigeons, and very swift. (*Ainsworth.*)

cry'-ĭng, * **cri-inge,** * **crieng,** * **criyng,** * **cryeng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [Cry, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Calling out loudly; shrieking, lamenting.

2. Weeping, shedding tears.

". . . the passengers were grievously annoyed by invalids and *crying* children. . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

3. Calling for vengeance, punishment, or reformation; outrageous, notorious.

". . . imposed the limit of 500 jugera, as a necessary remedy for a *crying* evil."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. xiii., pt. i., § 9, vol. ii., p. 391.

C. *As substantive:*

1. A calling out; a cry, a shout.

"There is a *crying* for wine in the streets . . ."—*Isaiah* xxiv. 11.

2. Lamentation, mourning; a loud expression of grief.

"A voice of *crying* shall be from Horonaim, spoiling and great destruction."—*Jer* xlviii. 3.

3. An importunate cry or prayer.

"So will I pray that thou mayst have thy will,
If thou turn back, and my loud *crying* still."
Shakesp.: Sonnets, 143.

4. The noise of children.

"Voices of women were heard, and of men, and the *crying* of children."
Longfellow: Evangeline, i. 5.

* **cryll,** *s.* [Creel (?)] A creel, a basket(?)

"The hedge creeper that goes to seek custom from ship to ship, with a *cryll* under his arme."—*Tom of all Trades* (1631). (*Halliwell: Cont. to Lexicog.*)

cry'-ō-gĕn, *s.* [Gr. κρύος (*kruos*) = cold, and γεννάω (*gennaō*) = to engender.]

Nat. Phil. & Chem.: (For def. see extract).

"By *cryogen* I mean an appliance for obtaining a temperature below 0° Centigrade. In this paper it always signifies a freezing mixture."—*Prof. Frederick Guthrie, in Proceedings of Physical Society of London*, pt. ii.

cry'-ō-hȳ'-drate, *s.* [Gr. κρύος (*kruos*) = cold, and Eng., &c. *hydrate* (q.v.).]

Chem.: (For def. see extract).

"By *cryohydrate* I mean the body resulting from the union of water with another body, and which hydrate can only exist in the solid form below 0° Centigrade. Examples, Cryohydrate of sulphate of zinc, cryohydrate of magnesium, chryohydrate of nitrate of potassium, &c."—*Prof. Frederick Guthrie, in Proceedings of Physical Society of London*, pt. ii.

cry'-ō-līte, kry'-ō-līte, *s.* [Ger. *chryolith*; Gr. κρύος (*kruos*) = cold, and λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Min.: A brittle mineral subtransparent to translucent. Hardness, 2·5; sp. gr. 2·9—3·1. Lustre generally vitreous, colour snow-white, red, or black. Compos.: aluminium, 13·0; sodium, 32·8; fluorine, 54·2 = 100. Fusible in the flame of a candle. It occurs in great abundance at Arksut-fiord in Greenland, whence it has been imported to Europe and America for the manufacture of soda and alumina salts, as also the metal aluminium. (*Dana.*)

cryolite-glass, *s.* A semi-transparent glass made from cryolite and sand, and sometimes known as fusible porcelain or milk-glass.

cry-ŏph'-ŏr-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. κρύος (*kruos*) = ice, and φορός (*phoros*) = bearing, φέρω (*pherō*) = to bear, to carry.] An instrument to illustrate the process of freezing by evaporation, invented by Dr. Wollaston. It consists of two bulbs and a connecting tube, air being expelled from the interior by heating the body of water inclosed and hermetically closing the opening. The water being poured into one bulb, the other bulb is placed in a mixture of ice and salt, which condenses the vapour and causes so rapid evaporation from the former bulb as to freeze the water therein. (*Knight.*)

cry-ŏph'-ȳl-līte, *s.* [Gr. κρύος (*kruos*) = cold; φύλλον (*phullon*) = a leaf, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral, crystallising in six-sided prisms. Hardness, 2·2—5; sp. gr., 2·9. Lustre of the cleavage faces, pearly to resinous. Colour by transmitted light, emerald green, except transverse to the axis, where it is brownish red. Streak, greenish grey. Compos.: silica, 51·49; alumina, 16·77; sesquioxide of iron, 1·97; sesquioxide of manganese, 0·34; protoxide of iron, 7·78, &c. Occurs in the granite of Cape Ann. (*Dana.*)

cryŏpt, *s.* [Lat. *crypta*; Gr. κρύπτη (*kruptē*) = a vault or crypt; κρυπτός (*kruptos*) = hidden, secret; κρύπτω (*kruptō*) = to hide.]

1. *Arch.:* A vault beneath a church or mausoleum, and either entirely or partly underground.

". . . it was thought proper to deposit his body in the *crypt* of that magnificent church."—*Malone: Life of Sir Joshua Reynolds.*

2. *Anat.:* A tubular or saccular simple gland. It is called also a follicle or a lacuna.

3. *Bot. (Pl.):* [Crypta].

¶ (1) *Crypts of Lieberkühn:*

Anat.: Comparatively short tubular glands in the small and in the large intestines.

(2) *Multilocular crypt:*

Anat.: A gland in which the sides or extremity of a simple tube or sac becomes pouched or loculated. It is intermediate between a simple and a compound gland. The term was introduced by Quain.

cryŏpt'-ta (pl. **cryptæ**), *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Arch.:* Any long narrow vault, whether wholly or partially below the level of the earth.

2. *Anat.:* The same as Crypt, 2.

3. *Bot.:* One of the receptacles of oily secretion in the leaves of the Aurantiaceæ (Oranges), the Myrtaceæ (Myrtle blooms), and various other orders of plants.

cryŏpt'-tal, *a.* [Eng. *crypt*; *-al.*] Pertaining to or connected with a crypt or follicle.

"The use of the *cryptal* or follicular secretion."—*Dunglison: Dict. Med.*

cryŏp-tăn'-dra, *s.* [Gr. κρυπτός (*kruptos*) = hidden, secret, and ἀνήρ (*anēr*), genit. ἀνδρός (*andros*) = a man; by botanists used for a stamen.]

Bot.: An Australian genus of undershrubs, order Rhamnaceæ. They look like heaths. About seventy are known. (*Mr. Carruthers*, in *Treas. of Bot.*)

* **cryŏp'-tic,** * **cryŏp'-tick,** * **cryŏp'-tĭc-al,** *a.* [Gr. κρυπτικός (*kruptikos*) = fit for biding; κρύπτω (*kruptō*) = to hide.] Hidden, secret, occult, private.

"Speakers, whose chief business is to amuse or delight, do not confine themselves to any natural order, but in a *cryptical* or hidden method adapt everything to their ends."—*Watts.*

* **cryŏp'-tĭc-al-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *cryptical*; *-ly.*] In a secret or occult manner; secretly, occultly.

cryŏp'-tĭ-cŭs, *s.* [Gr. κρυπτικός (*kruptikos*) = fit for concealing; κρύπτω (*kruptō*) = to conceal.]

Entom.: A genus of Beetles, family Tenebrionidæ. There is only one British species, *Cryptious quisquilius.*

cryŏp'-tid-ĭn, *s.* [Gr. κρυπτός (*kruptos*) = secret; εἶδος (*eidos*) = form; and suff. *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: A base, $C_{11}H_{11}N$, homologous with chinolin. Formed in the fraction of the bases from coal-tar, which boils at 274°.

† **cryŏp-to-brăn̆ch-ĭ-ā'-tą,** *s. pl.* [Gr. κρυπτός (*kruptos*) = secret; βράγχια (*brangchia*) = the gills.]

Zool.: Animals with inconspicuous gills.

cryŏp-to-brăn̆ch'-ĭ-āte, *a.* [Cryptobranchiata.]

Zool.: Having inconspicuous gills; used of various molluscous and annulose animals.

cryŏp-tŏ-căl'-vĭn-ĭsts, *s. pl.* [Gr. κρυπτός (*kruptos*) = hidden, secret, and Eng. *Calvinists* (q.v.).]

Ch. Hist.: Certain German theologians in the 16th century, who, though nominally Lutherans, really held Calvinistic sentiments with regard to the Lord's Supper. Casper Peucer, the son-in-law of Melancthon, a physician and medical professor at Wittenberg, was their head. The views of the Cryptocalvinists having been clearly stated in 1574 at the Convention of Torgau, some, including Peucer, were imprisoned and others banished by Augustus, the Prince-Elector of Saxony. (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.*, Cent. xvi., ch. i., § 38, 39.)

cryŏp-tŏ-căr'-ȳ-ą, *s.* [Gr. κρυπτός (*kruptos*) = hidden, secret, and καρυα (*karua*) = the walnut tree.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Lauraceæ. There is a 6-cleft perianth, twelve stamens in four rows, the nine outer fertile, the three inner sterile. *Cryptocarya moschata* produces Brazilian nutmegs.

cryŏp-tŏ-çĕph'-ą-lŭs, *s.* [Gr. κρυπτός (*kruptos*) = hidden, secret, and κεφαλη (*kephalē*) = the head.]

Entom.: A genus of Beetles, family Chrysomelidæ. They are small insects, with the head deeply inserted into the thorax, the antennæ long and filiform, the body short and cylindrical. Sharp enumerates twenty-one British species. *Cryptocephalus sericeus* is about a quarter of an inch long. It is of a fine golden-green colour, and is found during July on the flowers of some composite plants. *C. lineola* is glossy black, the elytra red, except the margin. It is found on oaks and hazels.

cryŏp-tŏ-chī'-lĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cryptochilus* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Orchids, tribe Vandeæ.

cryŏp-tŏ-chī'-lŭs, *s.* [Gr. κρυπτός (*kruptos*) = hidden, secret, and χείλος (*cheilos*) = a lip. So named because the labellum is not easily seen on account of the contraction of the mouth of the calyx.]

Bot.: A genus of Orchids, the typical one of the family Cryptochilidæ. *Cryptochilus sanguinea* is an Indian orchid with spikes of crimson tubular flowers.

cryŏp-tŏ-cŏr-ȳ'-nē, *s.* [Gr. κρυπτός (*kruptos*) = hidden, secret, and κορύνη (*korunē*) = a club. So named from the shape of its flowers.]

Bot.: A genus of Araceæ. *Cryptocoryne ovata* is used to bring sugar to a good grain.

cryŏp-tŏ-cŏr-ȳ'-nē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cryptocoryn(e)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Araceæ. The stamens are distinct from the pistils. The latter are several in number, whorled round the base of the spadix, and there combined into a many-celled ovary. (*Lindley.*) [Cryptocoryne.]

cryŏp-tŏ-crys'-tąl-līne, *a.* [Gr. κρυπτός (*kruptos*) = hidden, and Eng. *crystalline.*]

Min.: Having no crystallisation apparent in the structure, even when examined microscopically. Sometimes used in the sense of micro-crystalline (q.v.).

cryŏp-tŏ-dŏn'-tĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [Gr. κρυπτός (*kruptos*) = hidden, secret, and ὀδούς (*odous*), genit. ὀδόντος (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Palæont.: The second family of Owen's Reptilian order Anomodontia.

cryŏp'-tŏ-găm, *s.* [Cryptogamia.]

1. *Sing.:* A plant of the Linnæan order Cryptogamia (q.v.).

2. *Pl.* (*Cryptogams*): The English name of Linnæus's class Cryptogamia (q.v.).

". . . well-developed *cryptogams*. . . ."—*Herbert Spencer: Data of Biology*, § 22.

crўp-tŏ-gā'-mĭ-a, *s. pl.* [Gr. κρυπτός (*kruptos*) = hidden, secret, and γάμος (*gamos*) = a wedding, a marriage.]

Bot.: The twenty-fourth and last order in the artificial botanical system of Linnæus. The class Cryptogamia is, however, essentially a natural one, the only question being whether it should not be divided into two. It corresponds to Lindley's Thallogens and Acrogens taken together. Linnæus divided it into the following orders, Filices, Musci, Algæ, Fungi, which are not artificial but natural groups of genera.

† **crўp-tŏ-gā-mĭ-an,** *a.* [Mod. Lat. *cryptogamia*, and Eng., &c. suff. *-an.*]

Bot.: The same as CRYPTOGAMIC (q.v.).

crўp-tŏ-găm'-ĭc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *cryptogam(ia)*, and Eng., &c. suff. *-ic.*]

Bot.: Having the organs of reproduction concealed, or at least having organs of reproduction the precise character of which is difficult to understand; pertaining to the class Cryptogamia (q.v.).

¶ Much light has been thrown upon the nature of the organs of reproduction in the Cryptogamia since Linnæus wrote, but the term Cryptogamic is still retained.

crўp-tŏg'-ą-mĭst, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *cryptogam(ia)*, and Eng., &c. suff. *-ist.*]

Bot.: One who studies cryptogamic botany.

crўp-tŏg'-ą-mous, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *cryptogam(ia)* (q.v.), and Eng., &c. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: The same as CRYPTOGAMIC (q.v.).

crўp-tŏg'-ą-mў, *s.* [From Mod. Lat. *cryptogam(ia)* (q.v.), and Eng., &c. suff. *-y.*]

Bot.: Obscure fructification, as in the Cryptogamia (q.v.).

"The idea of *cryptogamy* inspired Timæus with ideas of loves of other kind."—*Pennant. Hist. of Whiteford and Holywell* (1796).

crўp-tō-grăm, *s.* [CRYPTOGRAMMA.] Something written in secret characters; a cipher.

crўp-tō-grăm'-mą, *s.* [Gr. κρυπτός (*kruptos*) = secret, and γράμμα (*gramma*) = a letter, or γραμμή (*grammē*) = a line; from the concealed line of capsules.]

Bot.: A genus of ferns, order Polypodiaceæ. The sori at length confluent and marginal. Involucre formed from the revolute margins of the pinnules. *Cryptogramma crispa* is the Curled Rock-brake. The sterile fronds are bipinnate, the pinnules bi-tripinnatifid, the fertile ones are tripinnate below, bipinnate above. Found in the north-west of England, in Scotland, &c.

crўp'-tō-grăph, *s.* [Gr. κρυπτός (*kruptos*) = secret, and γραφή (*graphē*) = a writing; γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.] A system of writing in secret characters or cipher; a secret writing; a cipher. Sir Charles Wheatstone invented an apparatus for writing in cipher, publishing his discovery in 1868.

* **crўp-tŏg'-raph-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *cryptograph*; *-al.*] Secret, occult.

". . . neither have I any zeal for the character, as *cryptographal* or universal."—*Boyle: Works*, vol. vi., p. 339.

crўp-tŏg'-raph-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *cryptograph*; *-er.*] One who writes in secret characters or in cipher.

crўp-tō-grăph'-ĭc, crўp-tō-grăph'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Gr. κρυπτός (*kruptos*) = secret, and γραφικός (*graphikos*) = suited for writing; γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.] Written or writing in secret characters or in cipher.

"A *cryptographic* machine was patented 1860."—*Haydn Dates* (ed. 1878), p. 210.

* **crўp-tŏg'-raph-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *cryptograph(y)*; *-ist.*] The same as CRYPTOGRAPHER (q.v.).

crўp-tŏg'-raph-ў, *s.* [Gr. κρυπτός (*kruptos*) = secret, and γραφή (*graphē*) = a writing.]

1. The art or system of writing in secret characters or in cipher.

2. Secret characters, cipher; enigmatical language.

". . . the strange *cryptography* of Gaffarel in his Starry Book of Heaven."—*Browne: Cyrus' Garden*, c. 3.

crўp-tō-hўp'-nŭs, *s.* [Gr. κρυπτός (*kruptos*) = hidden, secret, and ὕπνος (*hupnos*) = sleep.]

Entom.: A genus of Beetles belonging to the family Elateridæ. Sharp enumerates six British species.

crўp'-tō-lĭte, *s.* [Ger. *kryptolith*, from Gr. κρυπτός (*kruptos*) = hidden, secret, and λίθος (*lithos*) = stone.]

Min.: An apparently hexagonal mineral, occurring in acicular prisms and minute grains. Sp. gr., 4·6; colour, wine-yellow. Transparent to translucent. Compos.: Phosphoric acid, 27·37; protoxide, either of cerium or of didymium, 73·70; protoxide of iron, 1·51. Occurs at Arendal in Norway, in the Tyrol, and in Siberia. It is very closely akin to PHOSPHOCERITE (q.v.).

crўp'-tō-līne, crўp-tō-lī'-nīte, *s.* [Gr. κρυπτός (*kruptos*) = hidden, secret, λίνον (*linon*) = anything made of flax, a net (?), and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A colourless, transparent fluid, resembling Brewsterlinite, but more dense than that species. It occurs in cavities of crystals. Index of refraction, 1·2946. Hardens, when exposed to the sun, into a yellowish transparent resin. (*Dana.*)

crўp-tŏl'-ō-gў, *s.* [Gr. κρυπτός (*kruptos*) = secret, and λογος (*logos*) = a word, a discourse.] Enigmatical or occult language.

crўp-tō-mor'-phite, *s.* [Gr. κρυπτός (*kruptos*) = hidden, secret, and μορφή (*morphē*) = form, shape. In allusion to the impossibility of seeing the structure unless with the aid of a microscope.]

Min.: A mineral without lustre, lying between crystals of glauber salts, at Windsor in Nova Scotia. Compos.: Boric acid, 55·6; lime, 16·7; soda, 6·2; water, 21·5 = 100. (*Dana.*)

crўp-tō-nē'-mą-tą, *s. pl.* [Gr. κρυπτός (*kruptos*) = hidden, secret, and νήματα (*nēmata*), pl. of νῆμα (*nēma*) = that which is spun, yarn.]

Bot.: Small cellular threads produced by Cryptostomata.

crўp-tō-nē'-mĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cryptonemia* (q.v.), and Lat. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-order of Algals (Sea-weeds), order Ceramiaceæ. The frond is cellular, favillidia containing a firm mass of compact granules within a gelatinous envelope. Tetraspores globose or oblong, formed out of cells of the circumference. The sub-order is a large one. Among the genera are Chondrus and Iridæa, species of which, abounding in gelatine, are used for food.

crўp-tō-nē'-mĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. κρυπτός (*kruptos*) = hidden, secret; νῆμα (*nēma*) = that which is spun, yarn, νέω (*neō*) = to spin.]

Bot.: A genus of Algals, the typical one of the sub-order Cryptonemeæ (q.v.).

crўp-tō-nē-mĭ-ā-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cryptonemi(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: An order of Sea-weeds, identical in its character and extent with the sub-order Cryptonemeæ of other classifications. [CRYPTONEMEÆ.]

crўp-tō-pĕn-tăm'-ĕr-ą, *s. pl.* [Gr. κρυπτός (*kruptos*) = hidden, secret, and πενταμερής (*pentamerēs*) = in five parts.]

Entom.: A term sometimes applied to the Beetles ranked by Latreille under his section Tetramera or Beetles, with four joints to the tarsi. They have really five, but the fifth joint is minute and concealed within the one adjacent to it.

crўp-tō-phăg'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cryptophag(us)*, and Lat. pl. fem. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Beetles, order Pentamera. They are minute in size, and are beetles found in fungi.

crўp-tŏph'-ą-gŭs, *s.* [Gr. κρυπτός (*kruptos*) = hidden, secret, and φαγεῖν (*phagein*) = to eat, or its root φαγ (*phag*).]

Entom.: A genus of Beetles, the typical one of the family Cryptophagidæ (q.v.). Sharp enumerates three British species.

crўp-tō-phăn'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. κρυπτός (*kruptos*) = hidden, secret, and φαίνω (*phainō*) = to bring to light, to make to appear, whence φανος (*phanos*) = light, φανή (*phanē*) = a torch, &c (?).]

Chem.: A word occurring only in the subjoined compound.

cryptophanic acid, *s.*

Chem.: A dibasic acid, $C_5H_9NO_5$, which occurs in normal human urine. The acid is amorphous and soluble in water, nearly insoluble in ether. The calcium salt is crystalline. Cryptophanic acid reduces alkaline copper solution.

† **crўp-tō-phў'-tēs, crўp-tō-phў'-tą,** *s. pl.* [Gr. κρυπτός (*kruptos*) = hidden, secret, and φυτά (*phuta*), pl. of φυτόν (*phuton*) = a plant.]

Bot.: A name sometimes given to Cryptogams. [CRYPTOGAMIA.] (*Rev. M. J. Berkeley.*) The Latin form of it, Cryptophyta, was introduced by Link.

crўp'-tŏp-ĭne, *s.* [Gr. κρυπτός (*kruptos*) = hidden, secret; ὄπιον (*opion*) = poppy-juice [OPIUM], and Eng. &c., suff. *-ine* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: An organic base, $C_{21}H_{23}NO_5$, which is found in opium, about one ounce in a ton. It occurs in alcoholic matter liquid from which morphine has been cryatallised, and is precipitated by milk of lime, and purified. Cryptopine crystallises from hot alcohol in colourless, six-sided short prisms; it melts at 217°. It is a strong alkaloid, and forms crystalline salts. Nitric acid converts it into yellow nitro-cryptopine; with strong sulphuric acid it gives a yellow solution, turning violet, then dark violet; ferric salts give a beautiful violet colour, turning dirty green on warming. Cryptopine has a bitter taste. Caustic potash precipitates it as a white amorphous powder, soluble in excess.

crўp-tō-pŏr'-tĭ-cŭs (*Lat.*), **crўp-tō-pŏr'-tĭ-cō** (*Ital.*), *s.* [Gr. κρυπτός (*kruptos*) = secret, hidden; Lat. *porticus* = a portico, &c.] An enclosed gallery or portico, having a wall with openings or windows in it, instead of columns at the side. (*Weale.*)

crўp-tō-prŏc'-tą, *s.* [Gr. κρυπτός (*kruptos*) = hidden, secret, and πρωκτός (*prōktos*) = hinder parts, bottom . . . tail.]

Zool.: A genus of mammals, family Viveridæ. It has, however, the retractile claws of the Felidæ, with which it is a connecting link. *Cryptoprocta ferox* is a native of Madagascar.

crўp-tō-rhўnch'-ĭ-dēs, *s. pl.* [Gr. κρυπτός (*kruptos*) = hidden, secret, and ρύγχος (*rungchos*) = snout.]

Entom.: According to Schoenherr, author of an elaborate work on the Curculionidæ, this is a family of Rhynchophora.

crўp-tor'-nĭs, *s.* [Gr. κρυπτός (*kruptos*) = hidden, secret, and ὄρνις (*ornis*) = a bird.]

Palæont.: A genus of birds, apparently allied to the Hornbills. It is founded on ornithic remains from the Upper Eocene.

crўp'-tō-scōpe, *s.* Same as SKIASCOPE (q.v.).

crўp-tō-stē'-ĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [Gr. κρυπτός (*kruptos*) = hidden, secret, and στέγη (*stegē*) = a roof.]

1. *Zool.*: A family of Foraminifera with a perforate test, in the classification of Reuss. The order does not figure in the systems of Dr. Carpenter, Mr. Parker, and Prof T. Rupert Jones.

2. *Bot.*: A genus of twining Asclepiadaceæ with reddish-white flowers in terminal cymes. Two species are known; one from India, the other from Madagascar.

crўp-tō-stŏm'-ą-tą, *s. pl.* [Gr. κρυπτός (*kruptos*) = hidden, secret, and στόματα (*stomata*), pl. of στόμα (*stoma*) = mouth.]

Bot.: Little circular nuclei found on the surface of some Algals. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

crўp-tō-tæn'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. κρυπτός (*kruptos*) = hidden, secret, and Lat. *tænia*; Gr. ταινία (*tainia*) = a band, a fillet.]

Bot.: A genus of Umbelliferæ. Only described species, *Cryptotænia canadensis*, known in its native country as the Honewort.

cryp-tō-tĕt-răm'-ĕr-a, *s. pl.* [Gr. κρυπτός (*kruptos*) = hidden, secret, and τετραμερής (*tetramerēs*)=quadrupartite, divided into four.] [TETRAMERA.]

Entom.: A name sometimes given to a section of Coleoptera (Beetles), which are generally called Trimera because they have apparently only three joints to the tarsi. The term Cryptotetramera implies that there is a fourth joint concealed, as is the case. It is nearly enclosed within the adjacent one.

cryp-tō-thē'-çĭ-ī, *s. pl.* [Gr. κρυπτός (*kruptos*) = hidden, secret, and θήκη (*thēkē*) = a box, a chest.]

Bot.: A small group of Muscaceæ (Mosses). Type Spiridens.

cryp-tur'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cryptur(us)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: In the classification of Prince Bonaparte, a family of Gallinaceous birds, equivalent to the modern Tinamidæ (q.v.).

cryp-tur-ī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *crpytur(us)* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Tetraonidæ. [CRYPTURUS.]

cryp-tūr'-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. κρυπτός (*kruptos*) = hidden, secret, and οὐρά (*oura*) = tail.]

Ornith.: A genus of Gallinaceous birds, by Swainson and others placed under Tetraonidæ, and by some made the type of a sub-family Crypturinæ, but by Prince Bonaparte elevated into a family, Crypturidæ. [TINAMOU.]

***cry's'-ō-līte,** *s.* [CHRYSOLITE.]

***cry's'-ō-prāse,** *s.* [CHRYSOPRASE.]

cry's'-tal, *cres-tel, *cris-tal, *cris-talle, crys-talle, *s. & a.* [Fr. *cristal*; Sp. & Port. *cristal*, from Lat. *crystallum*, from Gr. κρύσταλλος (*krustallos*) = ice, cryatal, κρύος (*kruos*) = ice.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same aense as II.

"The gold and the *crystal* cannot equal it, . . ."—*Job* xxviii. 17.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A body or substance resembling crystal in purity, transparency, or brightness, as water.

". . . the blue *crystal* of the seas."
Byron: The Giaour.

*(2) *Pl.:* The eyes.

"Therefore *caveto* be thy counsellor.
Go, clear thy *crystals.*"
Shakesp.: Henry V., ii. a

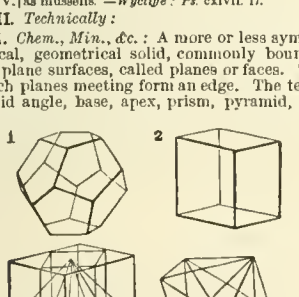
†(3) The glass of a watch-case.

*(4) It is used by Wycliffe to express the appearance of frost.

"He sendes his *cristal* [*crystallum*, Vulg. hoar-frost, A.V.] as mussells."—*Wycliffe: Ps.* cxlvii. 17.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Chem., Min., &c.:* A more or less aymmetrical, geometrical solid, commonly bounded by plane surfaces, called planes or faces. Two such planes meeting form an edge. The terms solid angle, base, apex, prism, pyramid, &c.,



FORMS OF CRYSTALS.

1. Regular Dodecahedron. 2. Crystal of Copper.
3. Crystal of Potassium. 4. Crystal of Amethyst.

used in describing crystals, are used in the same senses as they are in geometry. [CRYSTALLOGRAPHY.] Crystals of various substances can be produced by dissolving them in water, alcohol, &c., if they are soluble in one or other of these liquids, or if not then by fusing them and allowing them to cool slowly. In the chemistry of nature crystals continually occur, and the study of their structure and the laws which have operated in their formation constitute the science of crystallography, which is an essential part of Mineralogy. [CRYSTALLOGRAPHY.]

2. *Glass-making:* A peculiarly pellucid kind of glass. (*Knight.*)

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Consisting or made of crystal.

"Through *crystal* walls each little mote will peep."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,251.

2. *Fig.:* Clear, transparent or bright as crystal. Applied—

(1) To water.

". . . in the *crystal* spring I view my face."
Pope: Pastorals; Summer, 27.

(2) To the eyes. (*Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet*, i. 2.)

(3) To tears. (*Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis*, 491.)

(4) To hail-stones.

"The *crystal* pellets at the touch congeal,
And from the ground rebounds the rattling hail."
Brookes: Universal Beauty, bk. ii.

† ¶ (1) *Iceland crystal:*

Min.: An old name for Iceland Spar (q.v.).

(2) *Rock crystal:* A general term for quite or nearly colourless quartz, whether in distinct crystals or not. Dana makes it identical with ordinary crystallized quartz, the first subvariety of his Phenocrystalline, or Vitreous varieties of Quartz.

¶ Obvious compounds: *Crystal-form*, *crystal-girded.*

Crystal Palace. A well-known building at Sydenham for public instruction and entertainment, one of the greatest attractions of the suburbs of London. The Great Exhibition, opened by her Majesty on February 25, 1851, and the great promoter of which was Prince Albert, was held in Hyde Park. Important as it was, it could not be allowed to occupy that site permanently, and on October 11 it was closed to the public, and soon afterwards emptied and taken down. A company formed for the purpose bought the materials, and erected on a site obtained in perpetuity at Sydenham, in Kent, a building in various respects resembling its predecessor. Both were built mainly of glass, and were poetically called crystal palaces. The term Crystal Palace has now become the every-day name of the Sydenham edifice, and has to a certain extent been used also of all subsequent buildings of a similar kind erected throughout the British empire. The Sydenham Crystal Palace was opened by Queen Victoria on June 10, 1854.

cry's-tal-hy-drā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *crystal*, and *hydration.*]

Chem.: The formation of a hydrate which is also a crystalline body.

". . . the temperature of the salt and its degree of *crystalhydration.*"—*Proceedings of the Physical Society of London*, pt. ii., p. 81.

cry's'-tal-lin, *s.* [Eng. *crystal*; suff. *-in.*]

Chem.: An albuminous substance contained in the crystalline lens of the eye. [GLOBULIN.]

cry's'-tal-līne, *a. & s.* [Lat. *crystallinus*; Gr. κρυστάλλινος (*krustallinos*).]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Literally:*

1. Consisting or made of crystal.

"Mount, eagle, to my palace *crystalline.*"
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 4.

2. Made of crystal glass.

"Receivers, blown of *crystalline* glass."—*Boyle.*

3. Formed by crystallization; of the nature of crystal.

"Their *crystalline* structure."—*Whewell: Hist. Scient. Ideas*, ii. 27.

4. Pertaining to crystals or crystallization.

II. *Fig.:* Bright, transparent, pellucid, or clear as crystal.

III. *Entom.:* Applied to the simple eyes of insects, when they are apparently colourless.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Geol. & Min.:* Having the internal texture which regular crystals exhibit when broken, *i.e.*, having internally a confused assemblage of ill-defined crystals. (*Lyell.*)

¶ There is a difference between *crystalline* and *crystallized*, the latter term implying that the crystals are well defined and of regular forms. Loaf sugar and statuary marble have a *crystalline* texture; sugar-candy and alabaster are *crystallized.* (*Lyell.*)

2. *Chemistry:*

(1) In the same sense as B. 1.

*(2) An old term for aniline (q.v.).

¶ (1) *Crystalline heavens:*

Ancient Astron.: Two orbs supposed in the Ptolemaic system to exist between the *primum mobile*, or first mover, and the firmament.

(2) *Crystalline humour:*

Anat.: The same as CRYSTALLINE LENS (q.v.).

(3) *Crystalline lens:*

Anat.: A transparent solid body placed behind the iris of the eye, but very near it. It is sometimes called simply the lens. In form it is doubly convex, with the circumference rounded off. The convexity is greater behind than in front, and less at the centre than at the margin. It is above one-third of an inch across, and one-fifth from side to side. It is enclosed in a transparent elastic membrane, called the capsule of the lens. Both it and the imbedded lens are very transparent. Around the latter is an annular wreath called the ciliary ligament. The Crystalline Lens is called also the Crystalline Humour.

(4) *Crystalline limestone:*

Geol.: A kind of limestone of Permian age, called also Concretionary Limestone. It is found between the Wear and the Tees in Durham, and in Yorkshire. Among its characteristic fossils are *Schizodus Schlotheimi* and *Mytilus septifer.* (*Lyell.*)

(5) *Crystalline rocks:*

Geol.: A term often applied to the Plutonic rocks, such as granite, certain porphyries, and also to the Metamorphic rocks, such as gneiss, mica-schist, &c. The term refers to the fact that they are highly crystalline. Their structure almost necessarily leads to their being destitute of organic remains. This does not imply that they were laid down before life began upon the planet, for even in the most antique examples of them the same operation, or series of operations, which rendered the rocks crystalline, may have destroyed the organic remains. It is demonstrable that this has taken place in certain crystalline rocks of comparatively modern date. Crystalline rocks were once called by many primitive, but when it was shown that some of the rocks so designated had been deposited in Secondary, nay even in Tertiary times, the erroneous designation was abandoned. (*Lyell.*)

(6) *Crystalline schists:*

Geol.: Metamorphic rocks of crystalline structure, and notably gneiss, mica-schist, hornblende-schist, statuary marble, clay, slate, chlorite-schist, &c. (*Lyell.*)

(7) *Crystalline stylet:*

Zool.: A peculiar transparent glossy body on the right side of the stomach or opening into it in some lamellibranchiate bivalve Molluscs. Its use is unknown, but Mr. S. P. Woodward conjectured that it may be to crush the food and render it more easy of digestion.

cry's'-tal-lĭs-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CRYSTALLIZING.]

cry's'-tal-līte, *s.* [Gr. κρύσταλλος (*krustallos*) = crystal, and λιθός (*lithos*) = a stone.]

* *Lithology:* A name given to whinstone, cooled slowly after fusion.

cry's-tal-lĭz'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *crystalliz(e)*; *-able.*] Capable of being crystallized or of being formed into crystals.

". . . the *crystallizable* and the oily portion of the fat."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. iii., p. 85.

cry's-tal-lĭz-ā'-tion, *chry's-tal-lĭz-ā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *crystalliz(e)*; *-ation.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act or process of becoming crystallized.

". . . Haüy's theory of *crystallization.*"—*Phillips: Mineralogy* (2nd ed.), Pref.

2. The body formed by crystallizing.

II. *Chem., Min., &c.:* In the same sense as I 1—*i.e.*, the act of assuming the crystalline form or the state of being in that shape. As a rule, bodies which pass slowly from the liquid to the solid state tend to crystallize before the process is complete. When this takes place with a generally solid body in

a state of fusion, then crystallization is said to take place by the dry way. When, on the contrary, it is produced during the slow evaporation of a salt in solution, it is said to be effected by the moist way. Sometimes also crystals are formed when a body passes from the gaseous to the solid state. This is the case with iodine. Nearly all substances will crystallise when allowed to pass slowly into the solid state; those which do not crystallize are generally of very complex organization. [CRYSTAL, CRYSTALLOGRAPHY.]

¶ *Water of crystallization:*

Chem.: Water combining with a saline substance less intimately than is the case when a hydrate is formed. Still it has to do with the geometric figure of the salt. It is easily driven off by the application of heat.

crÿs'-tal-lize, ***chrÿs-tal-lize,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *crystal*; *-ize.*]

A. *Trans.:* To cause to congeal or concrete in crystals.

"If you dissolve copper in *aqua fortis*, or a frit of nitre, you may, by *crystallizing* the solution, obtain a goodly blue."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 507.

B. *Intrans.:* To become congealed or concreted into crystals; to form crystals.

"Recent urine will *crystallize* by inspissation."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

crÿs'-tal-lized, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CRYSTALLIZE.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (In senses corresponding to those of the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

Chem. and Min.: Existing in the state of regular forms or crystals.

¶ *Crystallized tin-plate,* or *moire métallique:* A variegated crystallized appearance produced on the surface of tin-plate by applying to it, in a heated state, some dilute nitro-muriatic acid, washing, drying, and coating it with lacquer. (*Knight.*)

crÿs'-tal-liz-ing, *pr. par., a.,* & *s.* [CRYSTALLIZE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of forming into crystals; crystallization.

crÿs-tă'-lo, *in comp.* [Gr. κρύσταλλος (*krustallos*) = crystal.] Crystal.

crystallo-ceramic, *a.* Noting that kind of ornamental ware, in which an opaque substance is embedded in colourless glass. A medallion or bas-relief is moulded in a peculiar kind of clay, and inclosed between two pieces of soft glass in their melted state. The molten glass is dropped upon the surface of the medallion, and the surface afterwards polished. The white clay seen within the clean and highly refractive glass presents an appearance nearly resembling that of unburnished silver. (*Knight.*)

crystallo-engraving, *s.* A mode of ornamenting glass-ware by taking impressions from intaglio, and impressing them on the ware while casting. The die is first sprinkled over with Tripoli powder, then with fine dry plaster and brick-dust, and then with coarse powder of the same two materials; it is placed under a press, and at the same time exposed to the action of water, by which the sandy layers become solidified into a cast. This cast thus obtained is placed in the iron mould in which the glass vessel is to be made, and becomes an integral part of the vessel so produced; but by the application of a little water the cast is separated, and leaves an intaglio impression upon the glass as sharp as the original die. The cake thus used seldom suffices for a second impression. (*Knight.*)

crÿs-tal-lō-ğĕn'-ic, crÿs-tal-lō-ğĕn'-ic-al, *a.* [Eng. *crystallogen(y)*; *-ic, -ical.*] Relating or pertaining to crystallogeny; crystal-producing.

"The *crystallogenic* forces that produce the cyanose of the mine."—*S. Highley,* in *Cassell's Technical Educator,* pt. iii., p. 358.

crÿs-tal-lŏğ'-en-ÿ, *s.* [Gr. κρύσταλλος (*krustallos*) = crystal; γεννάω (*gennaō*) = to produce.] That branch of science which treats of the formation of crystals.

crÿs-tal-lŏğ'-raph-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *crystallograph(y)*; *-er.*] One who describes or investigates crystals and the manner of their formation.

"... the chemist and *crystallographer*. ..."—*E. Forbes: Literary Papers,* 165.

crÿs-tal-lō-graph'-ĭc, crÿs-tal-lō-graph'-ic-al, *a.* [Eng. *crystallograph(y)*; *-ic; -ical.*] Of or pertaining to crystallography.

"The following are convenient, simple rules for use in connection with *crystallographic* measurements and calculations."—*Dana: Mineralogy* (5th ed.), p. xxvii.

crÿs-tal-lō-grăph'-ĭc-al-lÿ, *adv.* [Eng. *crystallographical*; *-ly.*]

1. After the manner of a crystallographer, or of crystallography.

"... *crystallographically* speaking, ..."—*Whewell: Hist. Scientific Ideas,* p. 89.

2. By crystallization.

crÿs-tal-lŏğ'-raph-ÿ, *s.* [Gr. κρύσταλλος (*krustallos*) = crystal; γραφή (*graphē*) = a writing; γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.] The science which describes or delineates the form of crystals. In A.D. 1672, Romé de Lisle published his "Essay on Crystallography," but the honour of being regarded as the founder of the science is given to the Abbe René-Just Haüy. He was born at St. Just, in what is now called the department of Oise, and among other works published his "Essay on the Structure of Crystals," in 1784, as also his "Treatise on Mineralogy" and his "Treatise on Crystallography" both in 1822—the year of his death. His view was that all the varieties of crystals which a particular mineral may assume are derivable from one simple form, which is the type of the mineral. That form he attempted to ascertain in each individual case. Essentially the same view is still held. Imaginary lines may be supposed to be drawn through a simple crystal longitudinally from end to end, transversely from side to side, or in either of those ways, or obliquely from angle to angle, around which imaginary lines all the particles of matter composing the crystal may be supposed to arrange themselves. Such imaginary lines are called the axes of the crystal. If skilfully chosen they become somewhat more than imaginary lines, for they may coincide with the optical axes of the crystal if it possess double refraction. According to the number, relative length, position, and inclination to each other of these lines depends the outward form of the crystal.

Dana enumerates the following "systems of crystallization":—

(1) Having the axes equal—the Isometric system.

(2) Having only the lateral axes equal—the Tetragonal and Hexagonal systems.

(3) Having the axes unequal—the Orthorhombic, Monoclinic, and Triclinic systems. (See these words).

"Instruction in *crystallography* is also attainable."—*Phillips: Mineralogy* (2nd ed.), *Pref.*

crÿs-tal-lōid, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. κρύσταλλος (*krustallos*) = crystal, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = appearance.]

A. *As adj.:* Having the form or likeness of a crystal.

B. *As substantive* (*pl.*)*:*

Physics: Bodies capable of crystallisation. They form a solution free from viscosity, are always sapid, and are especially endowed with the tendency to diffuse through colloids (q.v.). [DIALYSIS.]

* **crÿs-tăl'-lō-măn-çÿ,** *s.* [Gr. κρύσταλλος (*krustallos*) = a crystal, and μαντεία (*manteia*) = divination, prophecy.] A method of divination by means of a crystal or other transparent body, especially a beryl.

crÿs-tal-lŏm'-ĕt-rÿ, *s.* [Gr. κρύσταλλος (*krustallos*) = a crystal, and μετρον (*metron*) = a measure.] The art or method of measuring the forms of crystals.

* **crÿs-tăl'-lō-tÿpe,** *s.* [Gr. κρύσταλλος (*krustallos*) = crystal, and τυπος (*tupos*) = a blow. . . . a stamp.] A photographic picture on glass.

* **crÿs-tal-lōl'-ō-ğÿ,** s. [Gr. κρύσταλλος (*krustallos*) = crystal, and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.] The same as CRYSTALLOGRAPHY (q.v.).

* **crÿs'-tal-lŭr-ğÿ,** *s.* [Gr. κρύσταλλος (*krustallos*) = crystal, and ἔργον (*ergon*) = work.] Crystallization.

crÿs'-tal-wŏrts, *s. pl.* [Eng. *crystal,* and *wort.*]

Bot.: A name given by Lindley to his natural order Ricciaceæ (q.v.).

cshăt-rĭy-a, *s.* [KSHETRIYA.]

ctĕn-a-căn'-thŭs, *s.* [Gr. κτεις (*kteis*), genit. κτενός (*ktenos*) = a comb, and ἄκανθα (*akantha*) = a thorn, a prickle.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil Placoid fishes, ichthyodorulites (spines) of which have been found in the Old Red Sandstone and the Mountain Limestone.

ctĕn-ĭz'-a, *s.* [Gr. κτενίζω (*ktenizō*) = to comb; from κτεις (*kteis*), genit. κτενός (*ktenos*) a comb.]

Zool.: A genus of spiders, family Mygdalidæ. The species are of large size, and live in a subterranean burrow closed by a trap-door. Hence they are called Trap-door Spiders. They are found in the South of Europe.

ctĕn-ō-brăn̆ç-ĭ-ā'-ta, *s. pl.* [Gr. κτεις (*kteis*), genit. κτενός (*ktenos*) = a comb, and βράγχιον (*brangchion*) = a fin, *pl.* gills.]

Zool.: The name given by Van der Hoeven to a family of Molluscs characterised by spiral shells, in the last turn of which are comb-like branchiæ. Example, the Whelk.

ctĕn'-ō çÿst, *s.* [Gr. κτεις (*kteis*), genit. κτενός (*ktenos*) = a comb, and κύστις (*kustis*) = the bladder, . . . a bag.]

Zool.: The organ of sense which exists in the Ctenophora. It is probably the auditory one. (*Nicholson.*)

ctĕn-ō-dăc'-tÿl-ŭs, s. [Gr. κτεις (*kteis*), genit. κτενός (*ktenos*) = a comb, and δάκτυλος (*daktulos*) = a finger. So called because the two inner toes of the hind feet bear comb-like fringes, used by the animal for dressing the fur, and keeping it clean.

Zool.: A genus of Rodentia, family Octodontidæ. The tail is short and hairy. Incisor teeth, $\frac{2}{2}$, molars $\frac{3-3}{3-3}$. The best known species is *Ctenodactylus Massonii,* Masson's Comb-rat, from the Cape of Good Hope. Excluding the tail, it is about nine inches long. It is akin to the lemmings.

ctĕn-ō-dĭp'-tĕr-ine, *s.* [CTENODIPTERINI.] An animal belonging to the family Ctenodipterini (q.v.).

". . . unless Ceratodus be a *Ctenodipterine*."—*Huxley.*

ctĕn-ō-dĭp-tĕr-ĭn-ī, *s. pl.* [Gr. κτεις (*kteis*), genit. κτενος (*ktenos*) = a comb; Mod. Lat. *dipterus* (q.v.), and masc. pl. adj. auff. *-ini.*]

Ichthy. & Palæont.: A family of Crossopterygidæ in Prof. Huxley's classification of these fishes, but which may be a section of the Dipnoi. The dorsal fins are two, the scales cycloidal, the pectorals and ventrals acutely lobate, the dentition etenodont. It contains the genus Dipterus, and perhaps Ceratodus and Tristichopterus. Dr. Günther considers the first two genera closely akin, but Dr. Traquair would place Tristichopterus with the cycliferous division of the Glyptodipterini. Ceratodus has also been found to be closely allied to Lepidosiren, till lately considered as an Amphibian. These are now placed together in the order Dipnoi, which, however, is reduced by Günther to the rank of a sub-order of Ganoideans. The genus Dipterus, the typical genus of the order, is of Devonian age.

ctĕn'-ō-dŏnt, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. κτεις (*kteis*), genit. κτενός (*ktenos*) = a comb, and ὀδους (*odous*), ὀδόντος (*odontos*) = . . . tooth.]

A. *As adj.:* Having ctenoid teeth.

". . . dentition *ctenodont.*"—*Huxley: Geol. Survey of Great Britain.*

†**B.** *As subst.:* An animal with ctenoid teeth.

ctĕn'-ō-dŏn'-tĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Gr. κτεις (*kteis*), genit. κτενός (*ktenos*) = a comb, ὀδους (*odous*), genit ὀδόντος (*odontos*) = a tooth, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Algals, order Ceramiaceæ, tribe Cryptonemeæ.

ctĕn'-ō-dŭs, s. [CTENODONTIDÆ.]

1. *Palæont.:* A genus of fossil fishes, probably belonging to the order Dipnoi, and the section Ctenodipterini. It is found in the coal-measures of Yorkshire and Lancashire, and from the limestone of Burdie House; the latter is of Lower Carboniferous age.

2. *Bot.:* A genus of Algals, the typical one of the family Ctenodontidæ (q.v.).

ctĕn'-ōid, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. κτείς (*kteis*), genit. κτενός (*ktenos*) = a scale, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

A. *As adjective:*

Ichthyology & Palæontology:

1. Comb-shaped, pectinated; toothed like a comb, or having such a structure in some of its parts.

"In the tertiary limestones of Monte Bolca there are numerous *Ctenoid* Ichthyolites."—*Mantell: Fossils of the British Museum* (1851), p. 440.

2. Containing species with toothed comb-like scales.

"Fossil fishes of the *Ctenoid*, Cycloid, and Placoid orders."—*Mantell: Fossils of the British Museum*, p. 440.

B. *As substantive:*

Ichthyology & Palæontology:

1. (*Sing.*): A fish of the order of Ctenoids [2].

2. (*Pl.* Ctenoids): An order of fishes founded by Agassiz for those families which have ctenoid scales (q.v.). It is one of four orders into which Agassiz divided fishes, founding his classification on the character of the scales. The fossil Ctenoids first began in the Cretaceous formation, those from the slate of Glaris being the most ancient known. They abound in the white chalk of the South of England, and in that of Germany. Almost all the genera, however, of this age are extinct. Ctenoids go on through the whole Tertiary period, and are numerous in the modern seas.

¶ *Ctenoid scales:*

Ichthy. & Palæont.: Scales formed of plates which are toothed or pectinated on their posterior margin or edge like a comb. As the scales are imbricated, the lower over the upper, like slates on the roof of a house, the toothed margins, which alone are presented to the touch, make the scales feel very rough. Example, the Perch.

ctĕn-ōid'-ĕ-an, ctĕn-ōid'-ĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [Formed from Mod. Lat. *ctenoidei*, or Eng. *ctenoid*.]

Ichthyology & Palæontology:

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to any fish of the order Ctenoidei or to that order itself.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Sing.:* A fish covered with toothed or pectinated scales.

2. *Pl.:* The order Ctenoidei (q.v.).

"The *Ctenoidians* first appear in the Cretaceous formation."—*Mantell: Fossils of the British Museum*, p. 440.

ctĕn-ōid'-ĕ-ī, *s. pl.* [Gr. κτείς (*kteis*), genit. κτενός (*ktenos*) = a comb, εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, and Lat. m. pl. adj. suff. *-ei*.]

Ichthy. & Palæont.: One of four orders into which Agassiz divided the class of Fishes. It consists of those which have ctenoid scales. Orders founded on a single character are generally artificial, and this is no exception to the rule. It is, however, useful for palæontological purposes, inasmuch as scales are often the only remains found of certain fishes. It is, therefore, retained provisionally for the classification of some fragmentary exuviæ, but the zoologist is prepared to re-classify each species when more of it is found. The Ctenoidei are now merged in the Teleostean order.

ctĕn-ō-mȳs, *s.* [Gr. κτείς (*kteis*), genit. κτενός (*ktenos*) = a comb, and μῦς (*mus*) = a mouse.]

1. *Zool.:* A genus of rodent animals, family Octodontidæ. The toes are five on all the feet, the innermost one much shorter than the others. The best known species is *Ctenomys magellanicus*. The body is brownish-grey, tinged with yellow; its length, 7½ inches without the tail; the latter 2¾ inches. The animal is found on the shores of the Straits of Magellan, on the plains north of the Rio Colorado, &c., where it lives in burrows.

2. *Palæont.:* Mr. Darwin found a species of Ctenomys in a cliff of red earth of Pliocene age at Bahia Blanca, in the Argentine Confederation, on the east coast of South America.

ctĕn-ŏph'-ĕr-a, *s. pl* [Gr. κτείς (*kteis*), genit. κτενός (*ktenos*) = a comb, and φορά (*phora*), neut. pl. of φόρος (*phoros*) = bearing, carrying; φορέω (*phoreō*) = to bear, to carry.]

Zool.: An order of Actinozoa, consisting of marine animals which swim by means of ctenophores. [Ctenophore.] The body, which is gelatinous and transparent, is generally more or less oval in form. Most of the species have a pair of very extensible filiform tentacles. There are two tribes, Eurystomata and Stenostomata, the first containing the family Beroidæ, and the second the families Sacculæ, Lobatæ, and Taniatæ. The Ctenophora are found in all seas.

ctĕn-ŏph'-ŏr-al, *a.* [Eng. *ctenophor(e)*; *-al.*]

Zool.: Pertaining to a ctenophore; comb-bearing.

ctĕn-ŏph'-ŏr-an, *a.* & *s.* [Mod. Lat. *ctenophora*; Eng. suff. *-an.*]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to, or having the characteristics of the Ctenophora (q.v.).

B. *As subst.:* Any individual of the Ctenophora (q.v.).

ctĕn'-ō-phore, *s.* [Ctenophora.]

1. Any one of the eight ciliated, comb-like plates, used by the Ctenophora as swimming organs.

2. A Ctenophoran (q.v.).

ctĕn-ŏph'-ŏr-oŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *ctenophor(a)*; Eng. suff. *-ous.*] Ctenophoran (q.v.).

ctĕn-ŏs'-tō-ma, *s.* [Gr. κτείς (*kteis*), genit. κτενος (*ktenos*) = a comb, and στόμα (*stoma*) = mouth.]

Entom.: A genus of Coleoptera, family Cicindelidæ. The species are from South America. The best known is *Ctenostoma macilentum*, from Buenos Ayres.

ctĕn-ŏs-tŏm'-a-ta, *s. pl.* [Gr. κτείς (*kteis*), genit. κτενός (*ktenos*) = a comb, and στόματα (*stomata*), pl. of στόμα (*stoma*) = mouth.] [Ctenostoma.]

Zool.: A sub-order of marine Polyzoa, order Gymnolæmata. It consists of animals in which the cells arise from a common tube, and the closure of the mouths, which are terminal, is effected by means of a fringe of hairs, from which the name of the order is derived. The consistence of the cells is horny or fleshy.

Cu. [The first two letters of Lat. *cuprum* = copper.]

Chem.: The symbol for the metallic element copper.

cŭb (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Skeat refers to Ir. *cuib* = a cub, a whelp, and compares Wel. *cenau* = a whelp; Gael. *cuain* = a bitter of whelps.]

1. *Lit.:* The young of certain animals, as of a dog, a lion, a bear, a fox; a puppy, a whelp.

"I would outstare the sternest eyes that look. . . . Pluck the young sucking *cubs* from the she-bear."
Shakesp.: Mer. of Ven., ii. 1.

¶ In the following Waller applies the word to the young of a whale.

"One as a mountain vast, and with her came
A *cub*, not much inferior to his dam."
Waller: Battle of the Summer Islands, 87.

2. *Fig.:* A young boy or girl. (Used in contempt or aversion.)

"O thou dissembling *cub!* what wilt thou be
When time hath sow'd a grizzle on thy case?"
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, v. 1.

• **cub-drawn**, *a.* Sucked by cubs.

"This night wherein the *cub-drawn* bear would couch."
Shakesp.: King Lear, iii. 1.

cub-hood, *s.* The time during which an animal is a cub or young.

"The numerous teeth and jaws in the cave, ranging from *cub-hood* to old age."—*W. Boyd Dawkins: Early Man in Britain* (1880), p. 177.

* **cŭb** (2), *s.* [A variant of *coop* (q.v.).]

1. A stall for cattle.

"And why are they not turned out of theyr *cubbes*, if vowes may not be broken?"—*Confutation of N. Shaxton*, H. vi. b. (1546).

2. A press, a cupboard.

"The great ledger-book of the statutes is to be placed in archivis, . . . not in any *cub* of the library."—*Archbishop Laud: Chancellorship at Oxford*, p. 152.

* **cŭb** (1), *v.t.* [Cub (1), *s.*] To bring forth. (Applied in contempt.)

"*Cubb'd* in a cabin, on a mattress laid."
Dryden: Persius, sat. v.

* **cŭb** (2), *v.t.* [Cub (2), *s.*] To shut up or confine; to coop up. (*Burton: Anat. Melan.*)

cūb-aġe, *s.* [Eng. *cub(e)*; *-age.*] The act or process of determining the cubic contents of a body; cubature.

cū'-ban, *s.* [Ger. *cuban*, from Cuba, where it occurs.]

Min.: The same as Cubanite (q.v.).

cū'-ban-īte, *s.* [Eng., &c., *cuban*, from Cuba, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).] [Cuban.]

Min.: An isometric mineral, cleaving in cubes. It is a bronze or brass-yellow colour, with a dark-reddish bronze or even a black streak. The hardness is 4; the sp. gr., 4—4·1 or 4·2. Compos.: sulphur, 39·01—39·57; iron, 37·10—42·51; copper, 18·23—22·96. It occurs at Barracano in Cuba. (*Dana.*)

* **cu-bā'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *cubatio*, from *cubo* = to lie down.] The act or state of lying down.

* **cū'-ba-tŏr-ȳ**, *a.* [Lat. *cubatum*, sup. of *cubo* = to lie down.] Recumbent, reclining, lying down.

cū-bā-tūre, *s.* [Fr. *cubature*, an irregular formation, on the model of quadrature. (*Littré.*)]

Geom.: The act, operation, or process of finding exactly the solid contents of any proposed body by reducing it to a cube of equivalent bulk.

* **cŭbbed** (1), *pa. par.* or *a.* [Cub (1), *v.*]

* **cŭbbed** (2), *pa. par.* or *a.* [Cub (2), *v.*]

* **cŭb'-bĭng** (1), *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Cub (1), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of bringing forth.

cŭb'-bĭng (2), *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Cub (2), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of shutting or coop-ing up.

cŭb-brĭdġe'-head, *s.* [Etym. unknown.]

Naut.: A partition across the forecastle and half-deck of a ship.

cŭb'-by, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *cub* (2), s.; *-y.*]

A. *As adj.:* Narrow, close, confined, cooped up.

C. *As subst.:* A narrow, close or confined place.

cubby-hele, *s.* The same as Cubby (q.v.).

cūbe, *s.* & *a.* [Sw. *kub*; Dan. *cubus*; Dut. & Ger. *kubus* = a die, a cube, a cubic number; Wel. *cub* = a mass, a heap, a cube; Fr. *cube*; Ital., Sp., & Port. *cubo*; Lat. *cubus*, all from Gr. κύβος (*kubos*) = a cube.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Geom.:* A solid figure contained by six equal squares; a regular hexahedron. From the simplicity of its form it is the unit for measuring the contents of other solids. [Cubature, Cubic.] Cubes are to each other as the third power of any of the lines enclosing their sides.

2. *Arith.:* The third power of a number; a number multiplied by itself, and the product multiplied again by the original number; thus, 125 is the cube of 5, for it is = 5 × 5 × 5.

B. *As adjective:*

1. In any way pertaining to or standing in a geometrical or arithmetical relation to a cube in either of the senses described under A. [Cube-root.]

2. Cubical. [Cube-ore, Cube-spar.]

¶ (1) *Duplication of the cube:* [Duplication].

(2) *Leslie's cube:*

Nat. Phil.: A cubical canister filled with hot water, designed to be used in experiments on the reflection of heat.

cube-numbers, cube numbers, *s. pl.*

Arith.: Numbers produced by the multiplication of three equal factors, cubes; thus, 2 × 2 × 2 = the cube-number 8.

¶ *Series of cube-numbers:*

Arith.: The cubes of the natural numbers taken in order—viz., 1, 8, 27, 64, 125, &c.

cube-ore, cube ore, *s.* [Named from the cubical cleavage of the crystals.] The same as Pharmacosiderite (q.v.).

cube-root, cube root, *s.*

Arith., Alg., &c. (*Of a given number or quantity*): A number or quantity which twice

multiplied by itself will have for the double product that given number or quantity. Thus the cube root of 8 is 2, because 2 × 2 × 2 will make 8. Similarly, 3 is the cube root of 27, and 4 of 64.

cube spar, cube spar, *s.*

Min.: A variety of Anhydrite, which is pseudomorphous in cubes after rock-salt.

cūbe, *v.t.* [From *cube,* *s.* (q.v.).]

I. To raise a number or quantity to the third power.

2. To ascertain or work out the cubical contents of.

". . . other kinds of material which are taken by the cubic foot or yard, the three dimensions of length, breadth, and thickness being multiplied together, and the cubical contents obtained; such work is said to be *cubed.*"—*W. Tarn,* in *Cassell's Technical Educator,* pt. ii., p. 366.

cū'-bĕb, cū'-bĕbs, *s.* [Dut. *kubeber;* Ger. *kubebe;* Fr. *cubèbe;* Prov. & Sp. *cubeba;* Port. *cubebas;* Ital. *kubebe;* Low Lat. *cubeba;* Pers. *kabābah;* Hind. *kababa;* Arab. *kabābat;* corrupted, according to Endlicher, from Arab. *rhububuth* = the Butcher's Broom (*Ruscus aculeatus*).]

1. *Bot.:* The small spicy berry of the plant or plants described under CUBEBA (q.v.).

2. *Pharm.:* Cubeba. The dried unripe fruit of *Cubeba officinalis.* Cubebs has a warm camphoraceous taste and peculiar odour. The volatile oil extracted from it is colourless, boiling at about 260°. Cubebs is used in the form of tincture, and the oil is also used to arrest abnormal discharges of the mucous membranes of the urethra and the bladder.

"Aromaticks, as *cubebs,* cinnamon, and nutmegs, are usually put into crude poor wines, to give them more oily spirits."—*Floyer: On the Humours.*

cubebs camphor, *s.*

Chem.: The volatile oil of cubebs, after rectification with water, deposits this compound in rhombic crystals, melting at 67°, and distilling at 150° without decomposition. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether. Nitric acid converts it into a brown resin.

cū-bē'-bą, *s.* [CUBEB.]

Bot.: A genus of hypogynous Exogens, order Piperaceæ, tribe Piperidæ. The flowers are diœcious, invested by sessile bracts; the fruits contracted at the base into what look like pedicels. They occur in Asia and Africa. The ripe fruits of *Cubeba officinalis* and, to a certain extent, also those of *C. canina* and *C. Wallichii,* constitute the cubebs of the shops. The first species is a native of Java.

cū-bĕb-ēne, *s.* [Eng. *cubeb;* and suff. *-ene* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{15}H_{24}$. An oil isomeric with oil of cubebs, from which it is obtained by distillation with sulphuric acid. Cubebene, heated to 280° with fifty-six parts of concentrated hydriodic acid, yields pentane, C_5H_{12}; decane, $C_{10}H_{22}$; pentadecane, $C_{15}H_{32}$, and an oil volatilising at about 360°.

cū-bĕb'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *cubeb; -ic.*] Pertaining to, or derived from cubebs.

cubebic acid, *s.*

Chem.: A resinous bibasic acid, $C_{13}H_{14}O_7$, melting at 45°. It is obtained from the ethereal extract of cubebs. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and in ether; it forms salts with the alkalies which are soluble in water. Cubebic acid with strong sulphuric acid gives a crimson colour.

cū'-bĕb-ĭn, *s.* [Eng. *cubeb; -in.*]

Chem.: $C_{33}H_{34}O_{10}$. A crystalline substance obtained by exhausting with alcohol the pulpy residue left after the preparation of the essential oil of cubebs. Cubebin crystallises in small white needles, melting at 120°. Strong sulphuric acid gives with cubebin a bright red colour, which afterwards changes to crimson.

cūbed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CUBE, *v.*]

cū'-bĭc, *cū'-bĭck, cū-bĭc-ąl, *a.* [Fr. *cubique;* Sp. *cúbico;* Port. *cúbico;* Ital. *cubico;* Lat. *cubicus,* all from Gr. κυβικός (*kubikos*) = cubic, from κύβος (*kubos*) = cube.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Pertaining in any way to a cube; shaped like a cube. [II. 1.]

"Far otherwise the inviolable saints,
In *cubic* phalanx firm, advanced entire."
Milton: P. L., vi. 398, 399.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Geom.* (*Of solid figures*): Consisting of a cube; having the properties of a cube.

2. *Arith. & Alg.* (*Of numbers or quantities*): Existing as or containing the third power of one or more numbers or quantities.

3. *Crystallog. & Min.:* Monometric or tesseral. [CUNOID.]

¶ (1) *Cubic equation:*

Alg.: An equation in which the highest power of the unknown quantity is a cube.

(2) *Cubic foot:*

Geom.: A solid of the form of a cube, measuring a foot each way, or the equivalent in solid contents of such a body.

(3) *Cubic number:*

Arith.: A number produced by multiplying a number by itself, and then the product by the original number again; or produced by multiplying a square number by its root. It is now called also a Cube number.

(4) *Cubic quantity:*

Alg.: The third power in a series of continued geometrical proportionals, as a^3 in the series a, a^2, a^3, &c.

cū'-bĭc-ą, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Fabric: A very fine kind of ahalloon. (*Ogilvie,* old ed.)

cū'-bĭc-ąl, *a.* [CUBIC.]

Cubical system:

Crystallog.: A system in which the axes are rectangular. It is now merged in the isometric system (q.v.)

***cū'-bĭc-ąl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *cubical; -ly.*] So as to raise a number to a cube.

***cū'-bĭc-ąl-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *cubical; -ness.*] The state or quality of being cubical.

cū'-bĭ-çite, *s.* [Ger. *cubizit.* Named from its cubical cleavage.]

Min.: The same as ANALCITE or ANALCIME (q.v.).

cū'-bĭ-cle, *s.* [Lat. *cubiculum.*] A portion of a large dormitory or bed-room partitioned off so as to make a separate sleeping apartment. In many schools the dormitories are arranged upon the cubicle system.

***cu-bĭc'-ū-lar,** *a.* [Fr. *cubiculaire;* Ital. *cubicolare* = a groom of the chamber, from Lat. *cubicularius* = pertaining to a chamber, from *cubiculum* = a sleeping-place; *cubo* = to lie down.] Belonging or pertaining to a chamber or cubicle.

". . . the inseparable *cubicular* companion the king took comfort in."—*Howell: Letters,* iv. 16.

***cu-bĭc'-ū-la-rў,** *a.* [Eng. *cubicular; -y.*] Fitted for the posture of lying down or reclining.

"Custom, by degrees, changed their *cubicutary* beds into discubitory. . . ."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

cū-bĭ-cūle, *s.* [Lat. *cubiculum.*] A bed-chamber, a chamber.

***cu-bĭc'-ū-lō,** *s.* [Lat. *cubiculum.*] A cubicule; a bed-chamber.

"We'll call thee at the *cubiculo:* go."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night,* iii. 2.

cūb'-ĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *cubus* = a cube, and *forma* = form, appearance.] Having the form or shape of a cube.

cū'-bĭ-lĕ, *s.* [Lat.]

Masonry: The ground-work, or lowest course of stones in a building

cū'-bĭl-ōse, *s.* [Lat. *cubile* = a couch, a bed, from *cubo* = to lie down; and Eng. suff. *-ose.*]

Chem.: A constituent of the edible birds' nests of India, having the properties of neutral albuminoids.

cū'-bĭt, †cu-bite, *s.* & *a.* [In Port. *cûbito;* Ital. *cubito,* from Lat. *cubitum, cubitus* = (1) the elbow, (2) (*of length*) an ell, a cubit; Gr. κύβιτον (*kubiton*) = the elbow. A Sicilian Doric word.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang. & Scrip.:* In the same sense as II. 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* The inner bone of the forearm, the ulna.

2. *Measures:* A measure of length, usually from the elbow to the tip of the middle finger, but to a certain extent varying in different countries.

(1) *The Hebrew cubit:* This was called אַמָּה (*ammah*), according to Gesenius, from אֵם (*em*) = mother, as if the forearm were the mother of the arm, though others take it from the Egyptian *mahe* = cubit, which occurs in Coptic as *mahi.* It is mentioned in connection with the building of the ark (Gen. vi. 15, &c.), the deluge waters (vii. 20), the tabernacle (Exod. xxvi. xxvii.), the Temple (1 Kings vi. 2), &c. The cubit varied in length, so that it was needful to define which one was meant; thus there are the cubits of a man (*i.e.,* apparently of a full grown man), as if there had been other cubits, viz., measured on boys. The great cubit of Ezek. xli. 8, is literally a "cubit to the joint," and appears to be the same as the cubit and a handbreadth of Ezek. xl. 5; besides which the length of the cubit evidently varied at different periods of Jewish history, if, as is believed, the "first" measure of 2 Chron. iii. 3, means the first in point of time, that length which had become obsolete before the Chronicles were penned. Arbuthnot considered the Hebrew cubit twenty-two inches. This must have been the larger cubit; the ordinary one was probably only eighteen inches.

(2) *Roman cubit:* Arbuthnot considered this to be seventeen and a half inches.

(3) *English cubit:* Arbuthnot considered this to be eighteen inches (a foot and a half). Lindley defines a cubit, when used as a measure of length in botanical books, as "seventeen inches, or the distance between the elbow and the tip of the fingers."

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to a cubit in either of the senses defined under A.

CUBIT-ARM.

cubit-arm, *s.*

Her.: An arm cut off at the elbow, represented as part of a crest.

cubit-bone, *s.*

Anat. & Ord. Lang.: The bone described under Cubit II. 1.

"The *cubit-bone* of the bold Centaur broke."
Dryden: Ovid's Metamorph., bk. xii.

cubit-fashion, *adv.* With the forearm, from the elbow to the tip of the forefinger; as a cubit is measured.

cū'-bĭt-ąl, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *cubitalis.*]

A. *As adjective:*

* I. *Ord. Lang.:* Containing or of the length of a cubit.

". . . they appeared in a *cubital* stature."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

2. *Anat.:* Pertaining to the cubit or ulna.

* **B.** *As subst.:* A sleeve for the forearm from the elbow to the hand.

cubital artery, *s.*

Anat.: The ulnar artery.

cubital nerve, *s.*

Anat.: The ulnar nerve.

***cū'-bĭt-ĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *cubit; -ed.*] Having the measure of a cubit.

"The twelve-*cubited* man, as Jacobus a Voragine measureth his length, . . ."—*Sheldon: Miracles of Antichrist,* p. 303.

cū'-bĭt-ŭs, *s.* [Lat.]

Anat.: The forearm, from the elbow to the hand.

cŭb'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *cub; -less.*] Without or deprived of her cubs.

cū'-bō-, *in compos.* [Lat. *cubus;* Gr. κύβος (*kubos*) = a die, a cube, and *o* connective.] Approaching the form of a cube. [CUBE.]

cubo-cube, *s.*

Math.: The square of the cube or the sixth power of a number.

cubo-cubo-cube, *s.*

Math.: The cube of the cube, or the ninth power of a number.

cubo-cuneiform, *a.* Partly cubical, partly cuneiform or wedge-shaped.

¶ *Cubo-cuneiform articulation:*

Anat.: An articulation formed by cartilaginous surfaces which connect the cuboid and the external cuneiform bone of the lower limb.

cubo-dodecahedron, *s.*

Geom. & Crystallog.: A combination of the cube and the dodecahedron.

cubo-octahedral, *a.*

Geom. & Crystallog.: Combining the forms of the cube and of the octahedron.

cubo-octahedron, *s.*

Geom. & Crystallog.: A combination of the cube and the octahedron.

cūb'-ōid, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. κύβος (*kubos*) = a cube, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, shape.]

A. *As adjective:*

Anat. (Gen.): Resembling a cube in form.

"It deviates from the *cuboid* form."—*Quain: Anat.* (8th ed.), i. 116.

B. *As subst.:* The same as CUBOID BONE (q.v.).

"The outer side of the third cuneiform articulates by a smooth flat surface with the *cuboid*."—*Quain: Anat.* (8th ed.), i. 116.

¶ *Cuboid bone:*

Anat.: A bone somewhat cubical, but partly also pyramidal in form, situated at the outer side of the foot between the calcaneum and the fourth and fifth metatarsal bones.

* **cuchene,** *s.* [KITCHEN.]

* **cuchil,** * **cuthil,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A forest, grove, or wood.

"Ane thik aik wod, and skuggy fyrris stout
Belappit al the said *cuchil* about."
Doug.: Virgil, 264, 37.

cû-çhŭn-ȼhŭl'-lў, cuichunchulli, *s.* [A Peruvian word.]

Bot.: A plant, *Ionidium microphyllum*, belonging to the order Violaceæ. It is a violent purgative and emetic, and is said to be a cure for *Elephantiasis tuberculata*. It is used also as a substitute for ipecacuanha.

* **cŭck** (1), *v.t.* [CUCKING-STOOL.] To duck in the cucking-stool. (*Roxburgh Ballads*, i. 54.)

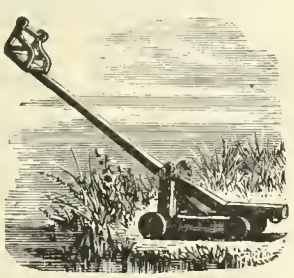
cŭck (2), *v.t.* [CUCKOO.] To cry cuckoo. (*Urquhart: Rabelais*, bk. iii., ch. xiii.)

cŭck'-ĕn-wōrt, *s.* [From A.S. *cicen* = a chicken, and Eng. suff. *-wort* (q.v.).] A name for Chickweed, *Stellaria media*. (*Scotch.*)

cŭck'-ĭng, *s.* [From the sound.] The sound emitted by the cuckoo.

"... clucking of moorfowls, *cucking* of cuckows, ..."—*Urquhart: Rabelais*, iii. 106.

* **cŭck'-ĭng-stōol,** * **cooking-stoole,** * **oucking-stoole,** * **cucking-stol,** * **cucke-stole,** * **cuk-stolle,** * **kuk-stole,** * **coking-stole,** *s.* [Icel. *kuka* = to go to stool, *kúkr*=dung, ordure, and Eng. *stool*.] A kind of chair used for the punishment of scolds or refractory women, or dishonest tradesmen. The culprit was placed in the chair, there to be hooted and pelted at by the mob. It was sometimes used as a ducking-stool (q.v.). It was in common use up to the seventeenth century. Chambers says that one was used at Kingston-on-Thames as late as A.D. 1745, and one at Cambridge till 1780. Townsend states that a woman was punished by means of the cucking-stool at the former place in 1801. Many cucking-stools are still in existence. It was called also trebucket, castigatory, or tumbrel; and the term cucking-stool, the etymology of which had become unintelligible to the common people before the apparatus itself ceased to be used, was corrupted into, or confused with, ducking-stool.



CUCKING-STOOL.

"These mounted on a chair curule,
Which moderne call a *cucstynstool*."
Butler Hudibras.

cŭck'-ōld, * **cocke-wold,** * **coke-wold,** * **cok-olde,** * **kuk-wald,** * **kuke-weld,** * **koke-wold,** *s.* [The *d* is excrescent, the true form being *cokol*, extended to *cokolde* in the "Coventry Myst.," p. 120. From O. Fr. *coucol*, a fuller form of Fr. *coucou* = a cuckoo, from Lat. *cuculus* = a cuckoo (q.v.). (*Skeat.*) The derivation refers to the fact of the cuckoo laying her eggs in the nests of other birds.]

1. The husband of an adultress; one whose wife is unfaithful.

"Were you the clerk that is to make me *cuckold*?"
Shakesp.: Mer. of Ven., v. 1.

2. A plant, the Burdock, *Arctium Lappa*.

cuckold-dock, *s.* A name given to the plant *Arctium Lappa*.

cuckold-maker, *s.* One who has criminal intercourse with a married woman.

"... either young or old,
He or she, cuckold or *cuckoldmaker*."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., v. 4.

cuckold-tree, *s.*

Botany:

1. *Acacia cornigera*, a South American tree.

2. An East Indian variety of the *Acacia Dahlia*, or Thorn-bearing Acacia.

cuckold's buttons, *s.* The fruit of *Arctium Lappa*.

cuckold's cut, *s.* In Roxburghshire the first or uppermost slice of a loaf of bread; the same with the Loun's-piece.

Cuckold's Haven, Cuckold's Point, *s.* Well-known spots on the Thames, below Greenwich, which are often alluded to by the old popular writers. According to tradition this place owes its name to the discovery by the injured husband of an amour between King John and a miller's wife at Eltham. The king, to escape exposure, was glad to give the miller all the land he could see between that spot and the river; and, in commemoration thereof, granted a charter for a yearly fair at Charlton for the sale of horned cattle and articles manufactured of horn. This was known as Horn-fair.

"... run her husband ashore at *Cuckold's haven*."—*Day: Ile of Gulls* (1633). (*Nares.*)

cuckold's-knot, *s.*

Naut.: [CUCKOLD'S-NECK.]

cuckold's-neck, *s.*

Naut.: A knot by which a rope is secured to a spar, the two parts of the rope crossing each other, and seized together.

* **cŭck'-ōld,** *v.t.* [CUCKOLD, *s.*]

1. To make a man a cuckold by criminal intercourse with his wife.

2. (*Of a wife*): To wrong a husband by unchastity.

"But suffer not thy wife abroad to roam,
Nor strut in streets with amazonian pace;
For that's to *cuckold* thee before thy face."
Dryden: Juvenal's Satires.

* **cŭck'-ōld-ĕd,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [CUCKOLD, *v.*]

* **cŭck'-ōld-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *cuckold*; *-ize.*] To make a cuckold of; to cuckold.

* **cŭck'-ōld-īz-ĭng,** *a.* [Eng. *cuckoldiz(e)*; *-ing.*] Having a tendency to make, or promoting the making of, cuckolds.

"Can dry bones live? or skeletons produce
The vital warmth of *cuckoldizing* juice?"
Dryden: Absalom and Achitophel, pt. ii. (*Latham.*)

* **cŭck'-ōld-lў,** *a.* [Eng. *cuckold*; *-ly.*] Like a cuckold; mean-spirited, cowardly, sneaking.

"Hang him, poor *cuckoldly* knave!"—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, ii. 2.

* **cŭck'-ōld-ōm,** *s.* [Eng. *cuckold*; *-dom.*]

1. The act of adultery.

"... conspiring *cuckoldom* against me."—*Dryden: Spanish Friar*, iv. 1.

2. The state of being cuckolded.

"It is a true saying, that the last man of the parish that knows of his *cuckoldom*, is himself."—*Arbuthnot: John Bull.*

* **cŭck'-ōld-rў,** *s.* [Eng. *cuckold*; *-ry.*] The system or practice of making, or of being made, cuckolds.

"How would certain topics, 'as aldermanity, *cuckoldry*, have sounded to a Terentian auditory."—*Lamb: Essays of Elia*; *Pop. Fall.*

cŭck'-ōl-dў, *a.* The same as CUCKOLDLY (q.v.).

cuckoldy-burs, *s. pl.* The fruit of the Burdock (*Arctium Lappa*).

cŭck'-ōo, * **coccou,** * **cockou,** * **cocow,** * **cocowe,** * **cukkow,** * **cucko,** *s.* [Imitated from the note of the bird, as it is in many other languages. In Sw. *kuku*; Dut. *kockoek*; Ger. *kuckuck*; N. L. Ger. *kukkuk*; O. L. Ger. *cuccuc*; Wel. *cwcw*; Gael. *cuach*, *cuthag*; O. Fr. & Prov. *cogul*; Fr. *coucou*; Sp. *cuclillo*; Port. *cuco*; Ital. *cucu*, *cuculo*; Lat. *cuculus*; Gr. κόκκυξ (*kokkux*), from κόκκυ (*kokku*), the bird's cry, though used only as an adv. = now, quick; Pol. *kukulka*, *kukawka*; Hind. *kocl*, *kokila*; Sans. *kokila*. Cf. also A.S. *geac*, *gœc*; Sw. *gök*; Dan. *giög*; Icel. *gaukr*; M. H. Ger. *gouch*; O. H. Ger. *kouch*.] [GAWK, GOWK.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) *Sing.: Cuculus canorus*, a well-known bird. The head and upper parts are of dark ash, the throat, the under side of the neck and fore part of the breast of a paler ash or brown, the rest of the breast and the belly white, with transverse undulating black lines, the quill feathers with white on their inner webs, the tail ash, white, and black commingled, feet yellow; length, fourteen inches. The common cuckoo arrives in Europe during April, from Northern Africa and Asia Minor, its note ("cuc—koo") being welcomed as the harbinger of spring. It remains only till about the end of June. It feeds chiefly on caterpillars. It builds no nest of its own, but deposits its egg in the nests of other birds. When the egg is hatched the young cuckoo unceremoniously pushes out of the nest the actual offspring of the foster parent. The American cuckoo (*Coccyzus Americana*) makes an imperfect nest, but occasionally deposits its eggs in the nests of other birds.

CUCKOO.

"To left and right
The *cuckoo* told his name to all the hills."
Tennyson: The Gardener's Daughter.

(2) *Pl.:* The English name for the family Cuculidæ, the sub-family Cuculinæ, or the genus Cuculus. (See these words.)

2. *Fig.:* A term of jesting or of contempt used for an individual who slavishly echoes the words or sentiments of another. (Since 1893 applied specifically to the more ardent supporters of President Cleveland in Congress.)

II. *Scrip.:* The Cuckoo of Scripture, Heb. שַׁחַף (*schachaph*), Lev. xi. 16 and Deut xiv. 15. The Septuagint translators render it λάρος (*laros*), and the Vulgate has it *larus*, both signifying a gull.

B. *As adj.:* In any way pertaining to or resembling the bird described under A.

¶ (1) *Ground Cuckoos:*

Ornith.: The English name of the Saurotherinæ, a sub-family of Cuculidæ.

(2) *Hook-billed Cuckoos:*

Ornith.: The English name of the sub-family Coccyzinæ.

(3) *Lark-heeled Cuckoos:*

Ornith.: The name for the genus Centropus, which is ranked under the family Cuculidæ and the sub-family Coccyzinæ. They have the claw of the hind toe long, as in the larks, whence their English name. They are called

also Pheasant Cuckoos from having lengthened tails.

(4) *Pheasant Cuckoos:* The same as *Lark-heeled Cuckoos* (q.v.).

(5) *Typical Cuckoos:*

Ornith.: A book-name for the sub-family Cuculinæ.

¶ Obvious compound: *Cuckoo-like.*

cuckoo-babics, *s.* *Arum maculatum.*

cuckoo-bees, *s. pl.* Bees of the family Andrenidæ and the genus Nomada. They are so called because instead of making nests of their own they deposit their eggs in the cells of other bees. They are elegant in form and brightly coloured. (*Dallas.*)

cuckoo-bread, * **cuckowes-brede,** *s.* *Oxalis Acetosella.*

cuckoo bread and cheese, cuckoo's bread and cheese, *s.* *Oxalis Acetosella.*

cuckoo buds, *s.* *Ranunculus bulbosus* (?)

"Lady-smocks all lily white,
And *cuckoo-buds* of yellow hue."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

cuckoo-clock, *s.* A clock in which the hours are sounded by wind proceeding through reeds which simulate the voice of the bird after which it is named.

cuckoo-flies, *s. pl.* A name often given to the hymenopterous insects called Ichneumonides, which deposit their eggs in the nests of other insects or in the bodies of their larvæ. The eggs when hatched give egress to predatory larvæ, which devour the insects which sheltered them in the earliest stage of their existence.

cuckoo-flower, * **cuckow-flower,** *s.* Various plants, (1) *Orchis mascula,* (2) *Lychnis Flos-cuculi,* (3) *Cardamine pratensis,* (4) *Arum maculatum,* (5) *Anemone nemorosa.* Other plants are locally called Cuckoo-flower. In the following example, Messrs. Britten and Holland believe No. 4 (*Arum maculatum*) to be the one intended.

"Where peep the gaping speckled *cuckoo-flowers,*
Prizes to rambling schoolboys' vacant hours."
Clare: Poems, p. 8.

¶ The same botanists believe that Nares is not correct in supposing the cuckoo-flower of Shakespeare's *King Lear* to be the cowslip.

"Nettles, *cuckoo-flowers,*
Darnel, and all the idle weeds. . . ."
Shakesp.: King Lear, iv. 4.

¶ It is doubtful which is Wordsworth's Cuckoo-flower.

"Here are daisies, take your fill!
Pansies and the *cuckoo-flower.*"
Wordsworth: Foresight.

Tennyson's is obviously *Cardamine pratensis.*

"And by the meadow-trenches blow the faint sweet
cuckoo-flowers." *Tennyson: May Queen.*

cuckoo-gilliflower, *s.* *Lychnis Flos-cuculi.*

cuckoo-hood, *s.* *Centaurea Cyanus.*

cuckoo-meat, cuckoo's-meat, *s.* *Oxalis Acetosella.*

cuckoo-orchis, *s.* *Orchis mascula.*

cuckoo-pint, * **cucko-pintell,** * **cock-kow-pintell,** *s.* *Arum maculatum.*

". . . the root of the *cuckoo-pint* was frequently scratched out of the dry banks of hedges, and eaten in severe snowy weather."—*White: Nat. Hist. Selborne,* let. xv.

cuckoo-sorrel, *s.* *Oxalis Acetosella.*

cuckoo-spice, *s.* *Oxalis Acetosella.*

cuckoo-spit, *s.*

I. *Zoology:*

(1) A secretion from the froghopper, often seen on plants. It contains the larva of the insect.

(2) The insect producing it. [*Cuckoo-spit froghopper.*]

2. *Botany:*

(1) *Cardamine pratensis,* because the food of the insect described under No. 1 is often upon it.

(2) *Arum maculatum.* (*Mascal: Government of Cattle; Britten & Holland.*)

¶ *Cuckoo-spit froghopper:* A homopterous insect, *Aphrophora spumaria,* which secretes the cuckoo-spit as a protection to its larvæ.

cuckoo's mate, cuckoo's maid, *s.* A name given in many parts of England to the wryneck, from its appearing about the same time as the cuckoo.

* **cŭck'-ŏt,** *s.* [Prob. from *cuckold* (q.v.).] A cuckold.

"You dolt, you asse, you *cuckot.*"
Randolph. Amyntas (1640). (*Nares.*)

* **cŭc'-quēan,** * **cuck'-quēan,** *s.* [Cock queene, Cotquean.] A woman whose husband is false to her.

"Now [he] her, hourly, her own *cucqueen* makes."
B. Jonson: Epigram, 25.

* **cŭc'-quēan,** * **cŭck'-quēanc,** *v.t.* [Cucquean, *s.*] To make a cucquean of.

"Came I from France queene dowager, quoth she, to pay so deere
For bringing him so great a wealth, as to be *cuckqueaned* heere."
Warner: Albion's Engl., viii. 41.

cū-cū'-bal-ŭs, *s.* [Altered from Gr. κακός (*kakos*) = bad, and βωλος (*bōlos*) = a clod or lump of earth.]

1. *Bot.:* A genus of plants, order Caryophyllaceæ, tribe Sileneæ. Calyx campanulate, petals deeply cleft, stamens 10, styles 3, fruit a globular berry, black when ripe. *Cucubalus baccifer* is a native of Continental Europe. It has been found in one place in Britain, but not truly wild.

2. *Zool.:* A genus of Jelly-fishes.

* **cu-cube,** *s.* [Cubebs.]

"Of *cucubes* there is no lakke."
Land of Cockayne, 73.

cū-cū'-jī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cucuj(us),* and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Beetles. Seven genera occur in Britain, but not Cucujus itself. Sharp enumerates fifteen species.

cū-cū'-jŭs, *s.* [From *cucujo,* a Brazilian word = a Buprestis beetle.]

Entom.: A genus of Beetles, the typical one of the family Cucujidæ.

* **cū'-cūle,** *s.* [Lat. *cucullus* = a hood, a cowl.] A monk's hood.

"Cotta, perplex'd with's wife, a *cucule* bought,
That dying he might die no cuckold thought."
Owen: Epigrams Englished (1677). (*Nares.*)

cū-cūl'-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *cucul(us),* and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: A family of Scansorial Birds. The bill is generally slender, with the upper mandible curved and notched at the tip; the tail is long and rounded. There are two toes before and two behind, which are long and unequal. It is divided into five families: (1) Cuculinæ (True cuckoos), (2) Crotophaginæ (Anis), (3) Coccyzinæ (Hook-billed cuckoos), (4) Saurotherinæ (Ground cuckoos), (5) Indicatorinæ (Honey-guides).

cū-cu-lī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *cucul(us),* and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: The typical sub-family of Cuculidæ. The wings are pointed, the nostrils circular, the bill slender, convex above; the tarsus very short.

cū-cŭl-læ'-a, *s.* [From Lat. *cucullus* = a cowl.]

Zool.: A genus of Molluscs, family Arcadæ. The shell is subquadrate, ventricose; the hinge teeth few and oblique, parallel at each end with the hinge line. Two recent species are known, from Mauritius, Nicobar, and China; and 240 fossil ones, the latter from the Lower Silurian rocks.

cū-cŭl-lār'-ĭs, *s.* [From Lat. *cucullus* = a hood.]

Anat.: Another name for the trapezius muscle. [Trapezius.]

cū'-cŭl-lāte, cū'-cŭl-lāt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *cucullatus* = hooded; *cucullus* = a hood, a cowl.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Hooded, covered as with a hood or cowl; cowled.

"They are differently *cucullated,* and capuched upon the head and neck."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

2. Having the shape or semblance of a hood or cowl.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* Formed like a hood, as a cucullate leaf or nectary. *Aquilegia vulgaris* is an example.

2. *Entom.:* Applied to the prothorax of insects when elevated into a kind of hood which receives the head.

cū'-cŭl-lāte-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *cucullate; -ly.*] In manner or shape of a hood or cowl.

cucullately saccate, *a.* Having a form between cucullate and saccate (q.v.).

* **cū'-cūlled,** *a.* [Lat. *cucullus* = a hood, a cowl.] Hooded.

"With hys venym wormes, hys adders, whelpes, and snakes,
Hys *cuculled* vermyne that unto all myschiefe wakes."
Bale: Kynge Johan, p. 92. (*Nares.*)

cu-cŭl'-li-form, *a.* [Lat. *cucullus* = a hood or cowl, and *forma* = form, appearance.]

Bot.: Having the form or appearance of a hood or cowl. (*Balfour.*)

cu-cŭl'-lŭs, *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A hood, a cowl, as worn by monks.

2. *Bot.:* A hood or terminal hollow.

cū'-cu-lŭs, *s.* [Lat.]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the family Cuculidæ and the sub-family Cuculinæ. The bill is broad at the base, the upper mandible is obsoletely notched, the culmen convex, the nostrils circular, the wings long, pointed, the third quill longest; the tarsus very short. The species inhabit the Old World. *Cuculus canorus* is the Common Cuckoo (q.v.).

cū'-cŭm-bĕr, * **cucumber,** * **cucumer,** *s.* [From O. Fr. *coucombre;* Mod. Fr. *concombre;* Prov. *cogombre;* Sp. *cohombro;* Port. *cogombro;* Ital. *cocomero;* Dut. *komkommer;* Ger. *kukumer;* all from Lat. *cucumis* (acc. *cucumerem*).]

1. *Ord. Lang. & Bot.: Cucumis sativus.* It has yellow unisexual male and female flowers in the axils of the leaf stalks. The leaves are large, the stems weak and trailing. It is a native of the South of Asia and of Egypt. For its early use in Egypt see 2. It is mentioned by Virgil. It is said to have been common in England during the reign of Edward III., A.D. 1327—1377. Having gone out of culture during the wars of the Roses it was re-introduced under Henry VIII. from the Netherlands, between 1509 and 1547, probably about 1538. It has become a common garden vegetable in the United States and throughout European countries.

"How *cucumbers* along the surface creep,
With crooked bodies and with bellies deep."
Dryden. Virgil; Georgic iv. 182.

2. *Scrip.:* The word, a plural one, is קִשֻּׁאִים (*qishuim*), which seems properly translated cucumbers (Numb. xi. 5, Isa. i. 8). In Arabic the cucumber is still called *kisha.*

¶ (1) *Bitter cucumber: Cucumis Colocynthis.*

(2) *Globe cucumber: Cucumis prophetarum.*

(3) *Madras cucumber: Cucumis maderaspatanus.*

(4) *Snake cucumber: Cucumis flexuosus.*

(5) *Serpent cucumber: Cucumis anguinus.*

(6) *Squirting* or *Spirting cucumber: Ecbalium agreste* (*Momordica Elaterium*).

cucumber-root, *s.* The genus Medeola. (*American.*)

cucumber-tree, *s.* (1) *Magnolia acuminata,* (2) *M. Frazeri.* (*American.*) (*Treas. of Bot.*)

cū'-cŭm-bĕrts, *s. pl.* [Eng. *cucumber,* and suff. *-ts.*]

Bot.: A name which has been proposed for the order Cucurbitaceæ (q.v.).

cū-cū'-mĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *cucumis* = a cucumber, and *forma* = form, shape.] Having the form or shape of a cucumber; cylindrical and tapering towards the ends.

cū'-cu-mĭs, *s.* [Lat. = the cucumber (q.v.).]

Bot.: A genus of Cucurbitaceæ, tribe Cucurbiteæ. The stigmas are divided into 3; ovary 3 or 6-celled; fruit internally pulpy, and many seeded; the seeds with a thin margin. *Cucumis sativus* is the cucumber (q.v.), *C. Melo* the melon, *C. Citrullus* the water-melon, *C. Colocynthis* the colocynth. *C. Hardwickii* and *C. Pseudocolocynthis,* with some other species, are powerfully cathartic; the melon, *C. Melo,* and *C. utilissimus,* are much less so.

cū-cu-mī′-tēs, *s.* [Lat. *cucumis,* and Lat. anff. *-ites.*]

Palæo-botany: A genus of fossil plants, apparently allied to Cucumis, occurring in the London Clay (Eocene) of Sheppey.

cu-cŭr′-bĭt, † **cū′-cŭr-bīte,** *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *cucurbita* = a gourd.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. An earthen or glass vessel used in distillation, and having a rounded shape like a gourd; hence the name. It contains the liquid to be distilled, and is crowned by the alembic. [ALEMBIC.]

"I have for curiosity's sake distilled quicksilver in a *cucurbite.*"—*Boyle: On Colours.*

2. *Bot.* (*Pl. Cucurbits*): The name given by Lindley to the order Cucurbitaceæ (q.v.).

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to a cucurbit; gourd-shaped.

"Let common yellow sulphur be put into a *cucurbite* glass, upon which pour the strongest *aqua fortis.*"—*Mortimer.*

cu-cŭr′-bĭ-ta, *s.* [Lat. *cucurbita* = a gonrd.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Cucurbitaceæ. The flowers are monœcious; the corolla campanulate, yellow; the petals united together, and found also in the calyx, stamens, &c., in three bundles; stigmas three, thick and two-lobed; fruit three to five-celled; seeds ovate, compressed; the margins but slightly tumid. *Cucurbita Pepo* is the Pumpkin, Pumpkin Gourd, or Pompion Gourd; *C. ovifera succada* is the Vegetable Marrow or Egg-bearing Gourd; *C. maxima,* the Common Large Gourd or Melon Pumpkin.

cu-cŭr-bĭ-tā′-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *cucurbit(a),* and fem. pl. adj. anff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: The Gourd tribes, called by Lindley Cucurbits (q.v.); an order of plants belonging to the sub-class Diclinous Exogens and the alliance Cucurbitales. The flowers are usually unisexual; the calyx generally five-toothed; the corolla five-parted, scarcely distinguishable from the calyx, sometimes fringed; the stamens five, either distinct or in three parcels, with long sinuous anthers; the ovary inferior, with three parietal placentæ; the fruit succulent, with flat ovate seeds; the stem succulent, climbing by tendrils; the leaves often palmate, generally rough; the flowers white, red, or yellow. Their habitat is India and other tropical countries, whence some straggle as far as Britain. In 1846 Lindley estimated the known species at 270. The order contains the melon and the cucumber. There is a bitter laxative quality in the pulp of them all, but the seeds are sweet, oily, and capable of forming an emulsion. The colocynth is, to some degree, poisonous. The order is divided into three tribes: (1) Nhandirobeæ, (2) Cucurbiteæ, and (3) Siceæ. For further details, see Benincasa, Bryonia, Cucumis, Feuillæa, Joliffia, Momordica, and Trichosanthes; also Colocynth.

cu-cŭr-bĭ-tā′-çē-ŏŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *cucurbitaceus,* from Class. Lat. *cucurbit(a)* = a gourd, and anff. *-aceus.*] Pertaining to the Cucurbitaceæ; gourd-like.

"*Cucurbitaceous* plants are those which resemble a gourd; such as the pumpion and melon."—*Chambers.*

cu-cŭr′-bĭ-tal, *a.* [Lat. *cucurbit(a)* = a gourd, and Eng. adj. anff. *-al.*] Pertaining to, ranked under, or akin to the Cucurbitaceæ (q.v.).

¶ *Cucurbital alliance:*

Bot.: Lindley's name for his alliance, including the Gourds.

cu-cŭr-bĭ-tā′-lēs, *s. pl.* [Lat. *cucurbit(a),* and pl. m. & f. adj. anff. *-ales.*]

Bot.: An alliance of Diclinous Exogens. They have monodichlamydeous flowers, inferior fruit, parietal placentæ, and embryo with no albumen whatever.

cu-cŭr′-bīte, *s.* [CUCURBIT.]

cū-cŭr-bĭt′-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *cucurbita* = a gourd, and fem. pl. adj. anff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: One of the three tribes into which the Cucurbitaceæ are divided. [CUCURBITACEÆ.]

cū-cŭr′-bĭ-tĭve, *a.* [Lat. *cucurbit(a)* = a gourd, and Eng. adj. anff. *-ive.*] Shaped like the seeds of a gourd.

cu-cŭr-bĭt′-u-la, *s.* [Lat., dimin. from *cucurbita* = (1) a gourd, (2) a cupping-glass.] A cupping-glass.

¶ The *cucurbitula cruenta* is designed to draw blood. The *cucurbitula sicca* is for dry cupping, and is a local vacuum apparatus. The *cucurbitula cum ferro* is armed with iron. (*Knight.*)

cū′-cŭrd, *s.* [Etym. unknown.] A plant, *Bryonia dioica* (?). (*Britten & Holland.*)

cŭd, * **code,** * **cudde,** * **cude,** * **qucde,** * **quidc,** *s.* [A.S., connected with A.S. *ceówan* = to chew.]

1. That food which is deposited by ruminating animals in the first stomach, thence to be drawn and chewed over again at leisure.

"Nevertheless these shall ye not eat of them that chew the *cud,* or of them that divide the hoof: as the camel, because he cheweth the *cud,* but divideth not the hoof."—*Lev.* xi. 4.

2. A quid or lump of tobacco chewed in the mouth. [QUID.]

¶ *To chew the cud:*

(1) *Lit.:* To chew a second time the food deposited in the first stomach of ruminating animals.

(2) *Fig.:* To ruminate, to ponder, to reflect.

cŭd (2), *s.* [COODIE.] A small tub. (*Scotch.*)

cŭd (3), *s.* [A contract. of *cudgel* (q.v.).] A strong staff, a cudgel.

"Brave Jessy, wi' an etnach *cud,*
Thau gae her daddie sic a thud,
As gar'd the hero squeel like wud."
Taylor: S. Poems, p. 26.

cŭd, *v.t.* [CUD (3), *s.*] To cudgel.

cŭd′-bĕar, *s.* [For etym. see extract.]

1. The name given in Scotland to a crimson dye manufactured by beating certain lichens, especially *Lecanora tartarea,* with an alkali. Glasgow was the first place of its manufacture, and the lichens were collected principally in the northern part of the island. Now they come chiefly from Sweden and Norway.

2. The lichen, *Lecanora tartarea,* itself.

"At Glasgow it is called *cud bear*—a denomination which it has acquired from a corrupt pronunciation of the Christian name of the chemist who first employed it on the great scale (Dr. *Cuthbert* Gordon); at least it is the principal species used in the *cud bear* manufacture."—*Edin. Encycl.,* xii. 739.

* **cŭd′-den,** * **cud-din,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful: perhaps related to *cuddy* (1).]

1. A clown, a stupid lout, a blockhead.

"The slavering *cudden,* propp'd upon his staff,
Stood ready gaping with a grinning laugh."
Dryden: Cymon & Iphigenia, 179, 180.

2. The coalfish, *Merlangus carbonarius.*

cŭd′-dĭe (1), *s.* [CUDDY.]

cŭd′-dĭe (2), *s.* [Etym. unknown.] The coalfish.

"The fish which frequent the coast are herrings, ling, cod, skate, mackerel, haddocks, flounders, aye, and *cuddies.*"—*P. Burinish: Sky, Statist. Acc.,* iii. 131.

cŭd′-dĭe (3), *s.* [A dimin. of *cud* (2), s.] A small basket made of straw.

cŭd′-dĭng, *s.* [Gael. *cudan.*] The char.

"In both loch and river [Doon] there are salmon, red and white trouts, and *cuddings,* or charr."—*P. Straiton: Ayrs. Statist. Acc.,* iii. 589.

cŭd′-dle, *v.i.* & *t.* [A frequent. formed from Mid. Eng. *couth* = well-known, familiar. Mid. Eng. *kuthithen* (= *couthen*), with the sense, to cuddle, occurs in *Will. of Palerne,* 1101. (*Skeat.*)]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To cover, to squat, to lie close.

"Have you mark'd a partridge quake,
Viewing the tow'ring falcon nigh?
She *cuddles* low behind the brake;
Nor would she stay, nor dare she fly." *Prior.*

2. To join in an embrace.

"I wat na how it came to pass,
She *cuddled* in wi' Jonnie."
Ramsay: Poems, i. 273.

B. *Trans.:* To embrace, to hug, to fondle.

cuddle-me-to-you, *s.* [CULL-ME-TO-YOU.]

cŭd′-dl-e, *s.* [Prob. from *cuddle,* v. (q.v.).] A whispering or secret muttering among a number of people.

cŭd′-dŏch, quoyach, *s.* [QUEY.] (*Scotch.*) A young cow or heifer of a year old.

* **cŭd′-dŭm,** *s.* [Fr. *coutume* = custom.] A custom. (*Scotch.*)

cŭd′-dŭm, cud-dem, *v.t.* [CUDDUM, *s.*]

1. To tame or make tractable.

2. To make sociable, to domesticate.

"Well, aunt, ye please me now, well mat ye thrive!
Gin ye hor *cuddum,* I'll be right belyve."
Ross: Helenore, p. 40.

cud-dum, *a.* [CUDDUM, *v.*] Tame, tractable.

cŭd′-dy (1), **cŭd-dĭe,** *s.* [An abbreviation of *Cuthbert.*]

1. *Lit.:* A donkey, an ass. (*Scotch.*)

"While studying the *pons asinorum* in Euclid, he suffered every *caddie* upon the common to trespass upon a large field belonging to the Laird."—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian.*

2. *Fig.:* A stupid fellow, a blockhead, a lout.

"... to a hoothful of country *cuddies.*"
Hood: Miss Kilmansegg.

cŭd′-dy (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful; probably of East-Indian origin.]

1. *Nautical:*

(1) The cook-house or galley of a vessel.

(2) A small double-decked portion of a canal-boat or lighter, forming a cabin for the crew.

2. *Mech.:* A lever mounted on a tripod for lifting stones, levelling up railroad-ties, &c.; a lever-jack. (*Knight.*)

cŭd′-dy (3), *s.* [CUDDIE (2), *s.*] *Gadus carbonarius,* the Coalfish.

"The *cuddy* is a fish, of which I know not the philosophical name."—*Johnson: Journey to the Western Isles.*

* **cude** (1), *s.* [CUD (1), *s.*]

* **cudo** (2), * **cud** (2), *s.* [Wel. *cuddio* = to cover.] A chrism-cloth (q.v.).

"The Earl of Eglington carried the salt, the Lord Semple the *cude* and the Lord Rose the bason and ewer."—*Spotswood,* p. 197.

cude-cloth, *s.* A cude or chrism-cloth.

"*Cude, cude-cloth,* a chrysom, or face-cloth for a child.—Probably *Gude-cloth,* i.e. *God's cloth,* or the holy piece of linen, used in the dedication of the child to God."—*Cowel.*

* **cude,** *a.* [Prob. from Dan. *kwide* = fear.] Hare-brained.

* **cudeigh,** *s.* [Gael. *cuideachadh* = a helping; *cuid* = a share.] A bribe, a gift, a premium, extra payment,

"With a *cudeigh,* and ten per cent.,
Lay in my hands."
Ramsay: Poems, i. 303.

cŭd′-ĕl, *s.* [Wel. *cogyl, cogail*; Gael. *cuigeal*; Ir. *cuigeal, coigeal.*] A short club or thick stick, a bludgeon.

"The ass was quickly given to understand, with a good *cudgel,* the difference betwixt the one playfellow and the other."—*L'Estrange.*

¶ *To cross the cudgels:* To forbear the contest, from the practice of cudgel-players to lay one over the other.

"... either to *cross the cudgels,* or to be baffled in the conclusion."—*L'Estrange.*

cudgel-play, *s.* Fighting with cudgels.

"Near the dying of the day
There will be a *cudgel-play,*
Where a coxcomb will be broke,
Ere a good word can be spoke."
Witts Recreations (1654). (*Nares.*)

cudgel-proof, *a.* Able to resist a blow of a cudgel.

"His doublet was of sturdy buff,
And though not sword, yet *cudgel-proof.*"
Butler: Hudibras.

cŭdġ′-ĕl, *v.t.* [CUDGEL, *s.*] To beat with a cudgel.

"Sometimes he was knocked down; sometimes he was cudgelled."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xii.

¶ *To cudgel one's brains:* To puzzle about anything; to labour long and earnestly to discover something.

"*Cudgel* thy brains no more about it; for your dull ass will not mend his pace with beating . . ."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet,* v. 1

cŭdġ′-ĕlled, * **cŭdġ′-ĕld,** *pa. par.* & *a.* [CUDGEL, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Beaten with a cudgel; thrashed.

2. *Fig.:* Embroidered thickly.

"... an Irish footman with a jacket *cudgeld* down the shoulders and skirts with yellow or orenge tawny lace. ..."—*Taylor: Workes* (1630). (*Nares.*)

cŭdġ′-ĕl-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *cudgel*; *-er.*] One who beats another with a cndgel.

"They were often liable to a night-walking *cudgeller,* ..."—*Milton: Apol. for Smectym.*

cŭdġ′-ĕl-ĭng, *pr. par.,* *a.,* & *s.* [CUDGEL, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of beating with a cudgel; the state of being cudgelled.

"... proud of an heroic *cudgelling*, ..."—*Shakesp.: Troil. & Cress.*, iii. 3.

* **cudle,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Some kind of small sea-fish

"Of round fish there are britt, spratt, *cudles*, eels."—*Carew.*

cŭd-wēed, * **cŭd-wēede,** *s.* [Etym. of first element doubtful.]

Botany:

1. The English name of *Gnaphalium sylvaticum*. Used chiefly in Yorkshire and Northumberland.

2. The English book-name of the genus Gnaphalium.

¶ *Sea cudweed:* A book-name for *Diotis maritima*.

cŭd-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *cud*, and suff. *-wort.*] A composite plant, *Filago germanica*.

cūe (1), *s.* [O. Fr. *coe*; Fr. *queue* = a tail, from Lat. *cauda, coda.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. The tail or end of anything, as the long curl of a wig.

2. A curl, a twist. (See example under *Cue*, v.)

II. *Figuratively:*

1. In the same sense as B. 2.

"... you speak all your part at once, *cues* and all. Piramus enter, your *cue* is past; it is 'never tire.'"—*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, iii. 1.

2. A hint, intimation, or direction.

"'The Whig papers are very subdued,' continued Mr Rigby. 'Ah! they have not the *cue* yet,' said Lord Eskdale."—*Disraeli: Coningsby*, bk. i., ch. v.

3. The part which any person is to play.

"Were it my *cue* to fight, I should have known it Without a prompter." *Shakesp.: Othello*, i. 2.

4. A humour, disposition, or turn of mind.

"My uncle was in thoroughly good *cue*."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xlix.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Billiards:* A staff with the end of which the billiard ball is struck. It is usually shod with vulcanite or leather. This end is known as the tip.

2. *Theatr.:* The last words of a speech, which the player who answers or follows waits for, and regards as an intimation to begin.

3. *Old Arm.:* A support or rest for a lance.

cue-ball, *a.* Piebald, skewbald.

"A gentleman on a *cue-ball* horse was coming slowly down the hill."—*Blackmore: Lorna Doone*, ch. xxxix.

cue-fellows, *s. pl.* Players who act together.

"You have formerly heard of the names of the priests, graund rectors of this comedie, and lately of the names of the devils, their *cue-fellowes* in the play." *Decline of Popish Impost.*, H., 2. (*Nares.*)

* **cūe** (2), * **eū,** *s.* [Q should seem to stand for *quadrans*, a farthing; but Minshew, who finished his first edition in Oxford, says it was only half that sum, and thus particularly explains it: "Because they set down in the battling or butterie bookes in Oxford and Cambridge, the letter q for half a farthing; and in Oxford when they make that cue or q a farthing, they say, *cap my q*, and make it a farthing, thus ❡. But in Cambridge they nse this letter, a little f; thus *f*, or thus s, for a farthing. He translates it in Latin *calculus panis.*" (*Nares.*).]

1. A half-farthing.

"*Cu*, halfe a farthynge, or q. (*cue* P.) *Calcus, minutum.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. A small portion of bread or beer; a term formerly current in both the English universities, the letter q being the mark in the buttery books to denote such a piece.

"To size your belly out with shoulder fees, With kidneys, rumps, and *cues* of single beer." *Beaum. & Fletch.: Wit at several Weapons*, ii.

¶ Mr. Way, in his note in the *Prompt.*, *s. v.* Cue, suggests that *cue* or *q* may have been an abbreviation for "*calcus, quarta pars doli.*"

* **cūe,** *v.t.* [Cue (2), *s.*] To curl, to twist.

"They separate it into small locks which they woold or *cue* round with the rind of a small plant. . . ."—*Cook: Voyage*, vol. iv., bk. iii., ch. vi.

cūe'-ist, *s.* [Eng. *cue* (1), s.; *-ist.*] A billiard player. (*Slang.*)

* **cūe-ĭs'-tĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *cueist*; *-ic.*] Pertaining to billiard playing. (*Slang.*)

"Many *cuistic* engagements have been . . . not real matches at all."—*Echo*, Jan. 9, 1882.

* **cû-ĕr'-pō,** *s.* [Sp., from Lat. *corpus* = the body.] The body; hence, *in cuerpo* = to be without an upper cloak or coat, so as to discover plainly the shape of the body.

"Exposed in *cuerpo* to their rage, Without my arms and equipage." *Butler: Hudibras.*

cŭff (1), *s.* [Cuff, *v.*]

1. A blow with the fist; a box, a stroke.

"The mad-brain'd bridegroom took him such a *cuff*, That down fell priest and book, and book and priest." *Shakesp.: Taming of Shrew*, iii. 2.

2. A blow or stroke of any kind, a buffet.

"The billows rude, rouz'd into hills of water, *Cuff* after *cuff*, the earth's green banks did batter." *Mirrour for Magistrates*, p. 619.

¶ (1) *To be at cuffs:* To fight, to quarrel.

"Their own sects, which now lie dormant, would be soon *at cuffs* again with each other about power and preferment."—*Swift.*

(2) *To go to cuffs:* To come to blows, to begin to fight.

"... it is an odd kind of revenge *to go to cuffs* in broad day with the first he meets. . . ."—*Swift: Apology; Tale of a Tub.*

cŭff, *v.t.* & *i.* [Sw. *kuffa* = to thrust, to push. Wedgwood refers to "Hamburg, *kuffen* = to box the ears."]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To strike or beat with the fist; to box.

"... *cuff* him soundly, but never draw thy sword." *Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, iii. 4.

* 2. To strike with the talons or wings.

"The dastard crow that to the wood made wing, With her loud kaws her craven kind does bring. Who, safe in numbers, *cuff* the noble bird." *Dryden.*

3. To strike or buffet in any way.

"*Cuffed* by the gale." *Tennyson.*

B. *Intrans.:* To fight, to scuffle, to come to blows.

"Clapping farces acted by the court, While the peers *cuff* to make the rabble sport." *Dryden: Juvenal.*

* **cŭff** (2), *s.* [Chuff.] An old miser.

"What, with that rich old *cuff*?"—*Bailey: Colloq. of Erasmus*, p. 371. (*Davies.*)

cŭff (3), * **coffe,** * **cuffe,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Cf. *coif.*]

1. A glove or mitten.

"*Cuffe*, glove, or meteyne or mitten. *Mitta.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. The fold at the end of a sleeve of a coat, shirt, &c.

"Ripe are their ruffes, their *cuffes*, their beards, their galte." *B. Jonson: The New Cry*, Epig. 92.

3. A linen band worn loose over the wrist-band of a shirt.

"... he would visit his mistress in a morning gown band, short *cuffs*, and a peaked beard."—*Arbuthnot.*

cŭff (4), *s.* [Scruff.] The fleshy part of the neck behind; the scruff.

"Her husband, seizing his grace by the *cuff* of the neck, swung him away from her . . ."—*R. Gilhaize*, i. 81.

cŭffed (1), *pa. par.* or *a.* [Cuff, *v.*]

cŭffed (2), *a.* [Eng. *cuff* (3), s.; *-ed.*] Wearing or furnished with cuffs.

cŭf-fĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Cuff, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of striking with the hand or otherwise; buffeting.

* **cŭf'-fle,** *v.i.* [A freq. of *cuff*, v. (q.v.)] To cuff or strike frequently.

"Now *cuffling* close, now chasing to and fro." *Spenser: F. Q.*, IV. iv. 29.

Cū'-fĭc, *a.* [Arab. *Cufa.* See def.] Pertaining to Cufa, a town founded by Omar I., in A.D. 637, the ruins of the Parthian capital Ctesiphon having been largely used for the purpose. Used also to note the Arabic letters of the time of Mohammed, in which the Koran was written.

cū'-guăr, *s.* [Cougar.]

cuī bō-nō, *phrase.* [Lat. = for whose good or benefit (is it?).] For whose benefit.

"For, what of all this? what good? *cui bono?*"—*Bp. Andrews: Serm. when Dean of West.* (1604).

cui-chun-chul'-li, *s.* [A Peruvian word (?).] A plant, *Ionidium microphyllum*. Its root is emetic and purgative.

cuif, *s.* [Icel. *kvelf.*] A blockhead, a ninny.

"How fumblin' *cuifs* their dearies slight." *Burns: Scotch Drink.*

cuin-ăge (cu as kw), *s.* [A corruption of *coinage* (q.v.).] The stamping of pigs of tin by the proper officer with the arms of the Duchy of Cornwall

* **cuinyeoure,** *s.* [Coiner.] The master of the mint. (See instance under Cuinyie, v.)

* **cuinyie,** *v.t.* [Coin, *v.*] To coin; to strike money.

"That the cuinyeourls vnder the pane of deid, nouther *cuinyie* Demy, nor vther that is cryit till haue cours in the land, nor yit vi. d. grotis."—*Acts Jas. II.* 1466, c. 64. (ed. 1566).

* **cuinyie,** *s.* [Coin.]

1. Coin, money.

". . . sall forge money, and *cuinyie* to serue the kingis lieges."—*Acts Jas. IV.* 1489, c. 34 (ed. 1566).

2. The mint.

". . . the siluer wark of this realme, quhilk is brocht to the *cuinye*, . . ."—*Acts Jas. IV.* 1489, c. 34 (ed. 1566).

* **cuinyie-house,** *s.* The mint.

"The valoure of money, sauld to the *cuinyie-house*, suld be modified be Goldsmithes."—*Skene: Index to Acts of Parliament.*

cui-răss' (cui as kwĭ), * **cu-race,** *s.* [O. Fr. *cuirace*; Fr. *cuirasse*; Ital. *corazza*; Sp. *coraza*, from Low Lat. *coratia, coratium*, from *corium* = leather, hide; Fr. *cuir.*]

1. *Mil.:* Armour for the body; formerly of leather, but now of metal. It consists of a breast and a back-plate, lapping on the shoulders and buckled together beneath the arms. It succeeded the hauberk, or coat-of-mail, and the hacqueton, or padded leather jacket, about 1350. It has survived all other forms of defensive armour for the body, being yet in use in the heavy cavalry of some European armies. The surcoat or jupon, which usually covered the former styles of armour, was laid aside about the time the cuirass was adopted, say the reign of Edward III. The early cuirass of the Greeks was of linen, which was afterwards covered with plates of horn. Those of the Roxalani were made of leather with thin plates of iron. The Persians wore a similar cuirass. The Romans introduced flexible bands of steel, folding over one another during the flexure of the body. The Roman *hastati* wore chain-mail (hauberks). The same nation, as well as the Greeks, used the back and breast-plate. (*Knight.*)

Napoleon had several regiments of cuirassiers. The first act of the battle of Waterloo was that an immense body of French cuirassiers swept across the plain to embarrass the British army in its formation. Most European powers have cavalry similarly equipped as an essential part of their army. The cuirass has been partially in use in the British army since about A.D. 1216. Only three regiments now wear cuirasses—viz., the 1st and 2nd Life Guards and the Royal Horse Guards Blue.

"We have forgotten one thing, a *cuirass* for yourself."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

2. *Ship-building:* A sheathing or skin of iron plates with which ironclads are armed.

". . . with a *cuirass* of iron plates about four-and-a-half inches thick."—*Brit. Quart. Rev.*, April, 1873, vol. lvii., p. 92.

cui-răssed' (cui as kwĭ), *a.* [Eng. *cuirass*; *-ed.*]

1. *Mil.:* Armed with or wearing a cuirass.

2. *Ship-building:* Sheathed or coated with iron plates.

"The first completed *cuirassed* vessels in the world."—*Brit. Quart. Rev.*, April, 1873, vol. lvii. p. 90.

cui-ras-sĭer' (cui as kwĭ), *s.* [Fr. & Ital. *corazziere*; Sp. *coracero*; Port. *couraceiro.*] A soldier armed with a cuirass.

"And to the torch glanced broad and clear The corslet of a *cuirassier*." *Scott: Rokeby*, i. 6.

* **cuir-bŏu-ĭl-lў,** * **cuïr-bŏu-ĭl-lў (cuir as qwēr),** * **quyr-boilly,** * **qwyr-holle,** *s.* [Fr. = boiled leather.] Leather softened by boiling or soaking in hot water, so that it might take any required shape, after which it was dried and became exceedingly stiff and hard. Froissart tells us that the Saracens covered their targes with "cuir bouilli de Cappadoce." It was used for many purposes, such as shields, sword-sheaths, pen-cases, purses, &c.

"His jambeux were of *quyrboilly*." *Chaucer: Rime of Sir Thopas*, 2,065.

* **cuirie,** *s.* [Fr. *écurie.*] Stable, mews.

"The King of France caused his Mr. Stabler to pass to his *cuirie*, where his great horse were, . . ."—*Pitscottie*, p. 159.

***cuish, cuisse** (pr. **kwis**), *s.* [Fr. *cuisse*; Ital. *coscia*, from Lat. *coxa* = the hip.]

Old Armour: Defensive armour for the protection of the thighs.

"And all his greaves and *cuisses* dash'd with drops Of onset . . ." *Tennyson: Morte d'Arthur.*

***cuish-ŷn (cuish** as **kwish),** *s.* [O. Fr. *cuissin.*] A cushion.

cui-şine' (cui as **kwi),** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *coquina* = a kitchen.]

1. A kitchen.

2. A style or manner of cooking.

cuis'-sarts (cuis as **kwis),** *s. pl.* [Fr. *cuisse* = the thigh.]

Ancient armour: Small strips of iron plate laid horizontally over each other round the thigh and riveted together. They were worn by troopers.

***cuisse,** *s.* [Cuish.]

***cuis-ser, *cusser,** *s.* [Courser.] A stallion. (*Scotch.*)

"Without, the *cuissers* prance and nicker, An' o'er the leerig scud." *Fergusion: Poems*, ii. 28.

***cûit** (1), *s.* [Cute, *s.*] The ankle.

"Gif me the copple of the King's *cuittis*, And ye sall se richt sone quhat I can do." *Lyndsay: S. P. Repr.*, ii. 237.

***cûit** (2), *s.* [O.Fr. = prepared, dressed.] A sort of sweet wine.

"Preserved in *cuit* or incorporat with hony."—*Holland: Pliny*, xix. 5. (*Davies.*)

cûit'-ĭ-kĭn, *s.* [A dimin. from *cuit* = the ankle.] A gaiter.

***cûlt-le, *cult-tle,** *v.t.* [Kittle.]

1. To tickle.

"And mony a weary cast I made, To *cuittle* the muir-fowl's tail." *Scott: Waverley*, ch. xi.

2. To wheedle, to hoax.

". . . the mode in which he had *cuittled* up the daft young English squire."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxiv.

cū'-jū-măr-ŷ, *s.* [From the specific name of the plant.] For def. see the compound.

cujumary beans, *s. pl.* The fruit of *Aydendron Cujumary*, a lauraceous plant.

***cŭk'-stoole, *cŭk'-stule,** *s.* [Cucking-stool.] A toadstool.

cūl'-ąge, *s.* [Fr. *cul* = the breech.] The laying up a ship in the dock to be repaired.

cūl-ăn-tril'-lō, *s.* [A Chilian word.]

Bot.: The genus Tetilla (q.v.), which is ranked under the Francoaceæ.

cụ-lăsse', *s.* [Fr. = the breech of a gun.]

Diamond-cutting: The lower faceted portion of a brilliant-cut diamond, which is embedded in the setting, or is below the girdle. The culasse has twenty-four facets, which occupy the zone between the girdle and the collet or culet. [Brilliant.]

Cŭl-dē'-an, *a.* [Eog. *Culdee*; *-an.*] Pertaining to, or characteristic of the Culdees; as a *Culdean* abbey, *Culdean* doctrines.

Cŭl'-dēes, *s. pl.* [Apparently an abbreviation and corruption of Lat. *cul(tores) Dei* = worshippers of God, or from Gael. *gille De* = servants of God, or from Gael. *cuil, ceal* = a sheltered place, a retreat.]

Ch. Hist.: A name which seems originally to have been given to certain Christians who, in the early centuries, fled from persecution to those districts of Scotland which were beyond the limits of the Roman empire. One of their number, Columba, who is said to have been from Ireland and of royal extraction, founded the monastery or abbey of Iona, the date assigned to the event being A.D. 563. They founded other semi-monastic houses at Dunkeld, Abernethy, Arbroath, Brechin, Monymusk, Lindisfarne, and St. Andrews, each establishment having twelve monks with a president. In the time of keeping Easter they followed the Eastern and not the Western Church, till the Synod of Whitby, in the year A.D. 662, when the Culdees in essential matters conformed to the Church of Rome. In the ninth and tenth centuries the monastery at Iona was oftener than once pillaged by the Danes. In 1176 the Culdees placed themselves under the Roman pontiff. In 1203 a Roman Catholic monastery was built at Iona in opposition to that of the Culdees, who seem to have retired to Kyle and Cunningham in the west of Scotland. They soon after became untraceable, yet their tenets never really died out; but to a certain extent sowed here and there over the land the seeds of future reformation. (*Hetherington*, &c.)

"These *Culdees*, and overseers of others, had no other emulation but of well doing—nor striving, but to advance true piety and godly learning."—*D. Buchanan: Pref. to Knox's Hist.*, C. i. b.

cûl'-dę-fôur, *s.* [Fr.]

Arch.: The arched roof of a niche on a circular plan; a spherical vault. (*Weale.*)

cûl'-dę-lampe, *s.* [Fr. = a tail-piece.]

1. A term applied to several decorations both in masonry and ironwork.

2. An ornament, usually of an arabesque character, at the end of a chapter of a book; a tail-piece.

cûl'-dę-sac, *s.* [Fr. = the bottom of a sack.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* A narrow lane or alley through which there is no thoroughfare; a blind alley.

* 2. *Fig.:* An inconclusive argument.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mil.:* The position of a body of troops when they are so hemmed in in some narrow place that they have no means of breaking out except at the front.

2. *Nat. Hist.:* A natural cavity, bag, or vessel open only at one end.

***cule,** *s.* [Fr. *cul*; Lat. *culus.*]

1. The fundament.

"Trapped with gold under her *cule*." *Rede me & be nott wrothe*, p. 56.

2. The keel. [Keel.]

"The schippe was . . . thritty cubite high from the *cule* to the bacches."—*Trevisa*, ii. 233.

cŭl'-ĕr-ąge, *s.* [Culrage.]

*** cụ-lĕt'tes,** *s.* [A dimin. of Fr. *cul* = the posteriors.]

Old Armour: The overlapping plates from the waist downwards behind, corresponding to the cuissarts (q.v.) in front.

cū'-lĕx, *s.* [Lat. = a gnat, a midge.]

Entom.: A genus of Diptera (two-winged Insects), the typical one of the family Culicidæ (q.v.). The palpi of the males are larger than the proboscis, those of the females being short. *Culex pipiens* is the Common Gnat [Gnat]; *C. mosquito* is the Mosquito (q.v.).

*** cŭl'-fre, * cull-fre,** *s.* [Culver.] A dove.

"Ou ane *culfre* oulicnesse."—*O. Eng. Homilies.*

cụ-lĭç'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *culex* (genit. *culicis*) = a gnat, a midge, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Dipterous insects, tribe Nemocera. The proboscis is long and slender, projecting forwards; the antennæ are filiform, covered in both sexes with hairs, which in the males resemble little plumes; the eyes are contiguous, and there are no ocelli; wings with one marginal and two sub-marginal cells. The family contains the Gnats, the Midges, and the Mosquitoes. The eggs are deposited one by one to the number of 200 or 300 on a raft, which floats on the water. The body of the larva, which is aquatic, has numerous segments; the head has two ciliate organs which are continually in motion.

cụ-lĭç'-ĭ-form, *a.* [Fr. *culiciforme*, from Lat. *culex* (genit. *culicis*) = a gnat, and *forma* = form, shape.] Of the form of a gnat.

cū-lĭl'-ą-wan, *s.* [From *culilawan*, the specific name of the plant. It seems to be an Amboynan word.]

culilawan bark, *s.* The bark of *Cinnamomum Culilawan.* It has a taste of cloves. It is called also Clove-bark. The tree is a native of Amboyna.

† **cū'-lĭn-ar-ĭ-lŷ,** *adv.* [Eng. *culinary*; *-ly.*] In a manner pertaining to the kitchen or cookery.

cū'-lĭn-ar-ŷ, *a.* [Lat. *culinarius*, from *culina* = a kitchen.] Relating or pertaining to the kitchen or the art of cookery; used in kitchens or in cooking.

". . . the air increases the heat of a *culinary* fire."—*Newton.*

culinary-boiler, *s.* A cooking-vessel for holding water in which victuals are boiled. Its form and appurtenances are adapted to the customary uses of people—to be swung over a fire, to stand on a hearth, to rest on the bars of a grate, or to be set within a pot-hole of a stove. (*Knight.*)

*** cull** (1), *** culle,** *v.t.* [Kill.]

cŭll (2), *** cullyn,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *coillir, cuillir*; Fr. *cueillir*; Port. *colher*; Ital. *cogliere*; Sp. *coger*, from Lat. *colligo* = to collect (q.v.).]

1. To select or pick out from others; to gather or select out of a number.

"Amongst the rest, a small unsightly root, But of divine effect, he *cull'd* me out." *Milton: Comus*, 629, 630.

2. To pick, to choose.

"Thereupon answered the Captain, embarrassed, and *culling* his phrases." *Longfellow: Courtship of Miles Standish*, ii.

3. To wander or search over.

"With humble duty and officious haste, I'll *cull* the farthest mead for thy repast." *Prior.*

† **cŭll** (3), *v.t.* [A corruption of *cuddle.*] A term occurring only in the following compound.

¶ *Cull-me-to-you:* A plant, *Viola tricolor.* It is called also Cuddle-me-to-you. (*Britten & Holland.*)

*** cŭll,** *s.* [Cully.] A fool, a dupe.

"Thinks I to myself, I ll nick you there, old *cull*."—*Fielding: Tom Jones*, bk. vii., ch. xii.

*** cŭl'-lą̣ge,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Habit, ahape, or figure of body.

"Al rouch of haris, semyng of *cullage*, In mannys forme." *Douglas: Virgil*, 322, 8.

cŭlled, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Cull (2), *v.*]

cŭl'-lęn-dĕr, *s.* [Colander.]

cŭl'-lĕr, *s.* [Eng. *cull* (2), v.; *-er.*]

1. One who culls, picks, or chooses from many.

2. The same as Culling, *s.*, 3.

cŭl'-lĕt, *s.* [A dimin. of Fr. *cul* = the back.]

1. *Gem-cutting:* A small central plane in the back of a cut gem.

2. *Glass:* Broken glass for remelting.

"A large proportion of broken plate-glass or *cullet* is used."—*Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. ii., p. 339.

*** cŭl-lĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tŷ,** *s.* [Eng. *cullible*; *-ity.*] Capability of being easily gulled or deceived; gullibility, credulity.

"Providence never designed Gay to be above two-and-twenty, by his thoughtlessness and *cullibility*."—*Swift: Lett.*

*** cŭl'-lĭ-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *cully*; *-able.*] Capable of being easily gulled or deceived; gullible, credulous.

cŭl'-lĭng, * cŭl'-lўńge, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Cull, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of picking or choosing out of many.

"To talk of looking out, and *culling* of places, is nonsense."—*Locke: Second Vindic.*

2. That which is culled or picked out from a number; the refuse or rejected portion.

"It is highly improbable that the lord Fairfax would take any thing out of the cabinet, and send up the *cullings* to the parliament."—*Dr. Walker: True Acc. of the Icon Bas.* (1692), p. 32.

3. An inferior sheep, separated from the rest.

"Those that are big'st of bone I still reserve for breed, My *cullings* I put off, or for the chapman feed." *Drayton: Nymphidia*, 6, p. 1,496.

4. A second or under-sized oyster.

*** cŭl'-lĭ-ŏn, * culyeon, * cullian,** *s.* [O. Fr. *couillon, couille.* Cf. Ital. *coglione*; Lat. *coleus, culeus, culleus* = a sheath, the scrotum.]

I. *Lit.:* A testicle.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. A poltroon; a mean, base, cowardly wretch.

2. A round or bulbous root.

3. *Pl.:* The genus Orchis.

*** cŭl'-lĭ-ŏn-lŷ, * cul-lyen-ly,** *a.* [Eng. *cullion*; *-ly.*] Mean, base, cowardly.

". . . you whoreson *cullionly* barber-monger, draw."—*Shakesp.: King Lear*, ii. 2.

***cŭl'-lĭ-ŏn-rў**, *s.* [Eng. *cullion; -ry.*] The conduct of a poltroon, or mean, base, cowardly fellow.

". . . cowardice and *cullionry*."—*Baillie: Letters*, ii. 284.

***cŭl'-lĭs** (1), ***cullice, *colles, *colcisc, *collysc,** *s.* [Fr. *coulis*, from *couler* = to strain.] A very fine and strong broth, strained and made clear for patients in a state of great weakness, especially for consumptive persons.

"When I am excellent at cawdles,
And *cullises*, and have enough spare gold
To boil away, you shall be welcome to me."
Beaum. & Fl.tch.: The Captain, i. 3.

cŭl-lĭs (2), *s.* [Fr. *coulisse.*] A gutter in a roof or elsewhere.

***cŭl'-lĭ-sęn, *cullisance, *cullizan,** *s* [See def.] A corruption of cognizance (q.v.); a badge of arms.

". . . I'll give coats, that's my humour, but I lack a *cullisen*."—*Ben Jonson: Every Man Out of his Humour.*

cŭl'-lŏck, cul-lcock, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A species of shell-fish.

"The shell-fish are spouts, muscles, cockles, *cullocks*, smurlins, partans, crabs, limpets, and black wilks."—*P. Unst. Statist. Acc.*, v 99.

cŭlls, *s. pl.* [Cull (2), *s.*] The name given in Canada to second-class timber from which the best has been culled or picked out.

***cŭl'-lŭm-bine,** *s.* [Columbine.] The plant columbine (q.v.).

"Her goodly bosom, like a strawberry bed;
Her neck, like to a bunch of *cullumbines*."
Spenser.

***cŭl'-lў,** *s.* & *a.* [Ital. *coglione* = a booby, a fool.] [Cullion.]

A. *As subst.:* A dupe; one who has been deceived or imposed upon, as by a sharper, a strumpet, &c.

"Or, to known good preferring specious ill,
Reason becomes a *cully* to the will."
Fenton: Epistle to Mr. Lambard

B. *As adj.:* Cheated, imposed upon, duped.

"Why should you, whose mother-wits
Are furnish'd with all perquisites,
B' allow'd to put all tricks upon
Our *cully* sex, and we use none?"
Hudibras.

***cŭl'-lў, *culye, *culyie,** *v.t.* [Cully, *s.*]

1. To wheedle, to coax, to get round, to cajole.

"Heav'n gave to woman the peculiar grace
To spin, to weep, and *cully* human race."
Pope: Wife of Bath, 160, 161.

2. To soothe.

"Sche hir lang round nek bane bowand raith,
To gif them souck, can thayin *culye* hayth."
Douglas: Virgil, 266, 3.

3. To cherish, to fondle, to cuddle.

"*Cullyeand* in hir bosum, and murnand ay."
Douglas: Virgil, 124, 19.

4. To gain, to draw forth.

"Our narrow counting *culyies* no kindness."—*Scotch Proverb*

5. To train to the chase.

"The cur or mastis he haldis at smale anale,
And *culyeis* spanyeartis, to chace partrik or quale."
Douglas: Virgil, 272, 1

¶ *To culye in with one:* To attempt to gain one's affection by wheedling, to curry favour. (*Scotch.*)

***cŭl'-lў-ĭşm,** *s.* [Eng. *cully; -ism.*] The state or condition of being a cully.

". . . these less frequent instances of eminent *cullyism*, . . ."—*Spectator*, No. 486.

cŭlm (1), *s.* [Lat. *culmus* = a haulm, a stalk, a stem, especially of grain; Gr. κάλαμος (*kalamos*).]

* **1.** *Ord. Lang.:* A club, a staff.

"To mak debate, he held in til his hand
Ane rural club or *culmer* in stede of brand."
Douglas: Virgil, 388, 53.

2. *Botany:*

* (1) A stem in general.

(2) The straw or hollow stem seen in the Graminaceæ (Grasses). It may be herbaceous or woody, and is generally simple, with well-marked elongated nodes.

¶ The culm of grasses and the calamus of rushes differ from each other. The former is a stem, the internodes of which are separated by thickened nodes, it is moreover usually hollow and unbranched; the latter is pithy and without thickened nodes.

cŭlm (2), ***culme,** *s.* & *a.* [Wel. *cwlm, cwlwm* = a knot, a tie. Named from the knots or balls in which anthracite is often found occurring in Wales.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. Stone-coal, anthracite-coal, especially if fractured into small pieces.

". . . in the state of stone-coal, *culm*, or anthracite."—*Murchison: Silaria* (ed 1854), ch x

2. Smut, blacks.

"*Culme* of a *smoke*. *Fuligo*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to stone-coal or anthracite.

***culm-measures,** *s. pl.*

Geol.: A name modelled on the term "Coal-measures." The culm-measures are certain rocks in Devonshire and Pembrokeshire, which Murchison and Sedgwick first settled to be of Carboniferous age. In Pembrokeshire the culm has been shivered into small fragments in some convulsion, and accumulated in small troughs or hollows, called by the miners "Slashes." [Slasil.]

*** cŭlmc,** *s.* [Lat. *culmen.*] The top.

"Who strives to stand in pompe of princely port
On guiddy top and *culme* of slippery court,
Finds oft a heavy fate."
Arthur, a Tragedy (1587).

cŭl'-mĕn, *s.* [Lat. = the top or summit of anything.]

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* The top of anything.

"At the *culmen* or top was a chapel."—*Sir T. Herbert; Travels*, p. 227.

2. *Fig.:* The height or acme.

"The *culmen* of the historian's art and invention."—*North: Examen*, p. 145.

II. *Ornith.:* The ridge along the summit of a bird's bill.

cŭl-mĭf'-ĕr-oŭs (1), *a.* [Fr. *culmifere*; Lat. *culmus; fero* = to bear, and Eng., &c., suff. *-ous.*] Bearing or producing culms or hollow stems.

". . . some *culmiferous* plants; as oats, barley, wheat, rice, rye, maize, panic, millet."—*Arbuthnot.*

cŭl-mĭf'-ĕr-oŭs (2), *a.* [Eng. *culm* (2) = anthracite; Lat. *fero* = to bear, and Eng. suff. *-ous.*] Containing anthracite in some abundance.

cŭl'-mĭn-ant, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *culmen* (genit. *culminis*).]

1. *Lit.:* Vertical, at the highest point or altitude.

"At once all *culminant* in one hemisphere."
Brome: To his Mistress.

2. *Fig.:* Predominating.

cŭl'-mĭn-āte, *v.i.* [Lat. *culmen* (genit. *culminis*) (q.v.), and Eng., &c., auff. *-ate*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same seose as II.

2. *Fig.* (*Of a person, a power, an enterprise, &c.*): To come to the highest point which he or it can, or at least will, ever reach.

"The ultimate *culminating* height of true Christianity."—*Milman: Lat. Christ.*, bk x., ch. iii.

II. *Astron.* (*Of a star or other heavenly body*): To come to the meridian, which is the highest point it can possibly reach.

"All the heavenly bodies *culminate* (i.e. come to their greatest altitudes) on the meridian . . ."—*Herschel: Astronomy*, 5th ed. (1858), p. 124.

cŭl'-mĭn-ā-tĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [Culminate]

cŭl-mĭn-ā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *culminat*(*e*), and suff. *-ion.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II.

* 2. *Of a person, a power, an enterprise, &c.:* The act or state of coming to the highest point which he or it can ever reach.

"We . . . wonder how that which in its putting forth was a flower, should in its growth and *culmination* become a thistle."—*Farindon: Sermons*, p. 429 (1657).

II. *Astron.* (*Of a heavenly body*): The act or state of coming to the meridian, which is the highest point it can ever reach.

"All celestial objects within the circle of perpetual apparition come twice on the meridian, above the horizon, in every diurnal revolution; once above and once below the pole. These are called their upper and lower *culminations*."—*Herschel: Outlines of Astronomy*, § 24, 125.

*** cŭl-mĭn'-ĭ-æ,** *s. pl.* [Lat. pl. of *culminia, colminiana* = an unknown kind of olive tree.]

Bot.: The twenty-sixth class of plants in Linnæus's Natural System of Botany, published in 1751, in his *Philosophia Botanica*. He included under it the genera Tilia, Bixa, Dillenia, Clusia, &c.

*** cŭl-ŏt'-tĭc,** *a.* [Fr. *culott*(*e*) = breeches, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ic.*] Wearing breeches, and hence belonging to the more respectable classes, as opposed to the *sansculottes.*

"Young Patriotism, *culottic* and sansculottic, rushes forward ruinlous."—*Carlyle: French Revolution*, pt. ii., bk. vi., ch. iii.

*** cŭl-ŏt'-tĭşm,** *s.* [Fr. *culott*(*e*), and Eng. suff. *-ism.*] The rule or influence of the more respectable classes.

"A new singular system of *culottism* and arrangement."—*Carlyle: French Revolution*, pt. iii., bk vii., ch. i.

† **cŭl-pa-bĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *culpable; -ity.*] The quality of being culpable; blamableness, culpableness.

"No blame attached to me: I am as free from *culpability* as any of you there."—*C. Bronte: Jane Eyre*, ch. xxix.

cŭl'-pa-blo, *coul-pa-ble, *cou-pa-blo, *a.* & *s.* [O. Fr. *culpable*; Fr. *coupable*; Sp. *culpable*; Ital. *colpabile*, from Lat. *culpabilis*, from *culpa* = a fault.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Blamable; blameworthy; deserving of censure or blame.

". . . artifices which even in an advocate would have been *culpable*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

2. Guilty, in fault.

"Proceed no straiter 'gainst our uncle Gloster,
Than from true evidence of good esteem
He be approved in practice *culpable*."
Shakesp.: 2 *Hen. VI.*, iii. 2.

¶ Followed by *of* before the crime or fault alleged.

"Flatrours *coupable* were *of* thre errours."—*Gower*, iii. 158.

* **B.** *As subst.:* A culprit.

"Talked . . . by those only who were the *culpables*."—*North: Life of Lord Guilford*, ii. 247.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *culpable* and *faulty*: "We are *culpable* from the commission of one *fault*; we are *faulty* from the number of *faults*: *culpable* is a relative term; *faulty* is absolute; we are *culpable* with regard to a superior whose intentions we have not fulfilled; we are *faulty* whenever we commit any *faults*. A master pronounces his servant as *culpable* for not having attended to his commands; an indifferent person pronounces another as *faulty* whose *faults* have come under his notice. It is possible therefore to be *faulty* without being *culpable*, but not *vice versâ*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

*** cŭl'-pa-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *culpable; -ness.*] The quality of being culpable; culpability.

"All those who have known me cannot be ignorant of my *culpableness* in those particulars."—*W. Mountague: Devout Essays*, p. 145 (1648).

cŭl'-pa-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *culpab*(*le*); *-ly.*] In a culpable, blameworthy, or censurable manner.

"If we perform this duty pitifully and *culpably*, it is not to be expected we should communicate holily."—*Taylor.*

*** cŭl'-pa-tŏr-ў,** *a.* [Lat. *culpatus*, pa. par. of *culpo* = to accuse, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ory.*] Blaming, censuring, inculpating.

". . . most commonly used by Latin authors in a *culpatory* sense."—*Walpole: Cat. of Engravers*, vol. v. (postscript).

*** cŭlpe** (1), *s.* [Lat. *culpa.*] Fault, blame, guilt.

"Baptisme . . . bynymeth us the *culpe*."—*Chaucer: Persones Tale.*

*** cŭlpe** (2), *s.* [Icel. *kolfr* = a root.] A root.

"As *culpes* of the see waggeth with the water."—*Trevisa*, ii. 181.

*** cŭlp'-ĕn,** *v.t.* [Culpon.] To carve, to cut up.

"*Culpen* that troute."—*Boke of Keruynge*, in *Babees Boke*, p. 265.

*** cŭl'-pŏns,** *s.* [O. Fr. *colp*; Ital. *colpo*; Fr. *coupon.*] A piece, a fragment, a bit. [Coupon.]

"Ful theune it lay, by *culp-ons* on and oon,
But hood, for jolitee, ne wered he noon."
Chaucer: The Prologue, 681, 682.

cŭl'-prĭt, *s.* & *a.* [Generally believed to stand for *culpate*, an Englished form of the Law Lat. *culpatus*—i.e., the accused, from Lat. *culpo* = to accuse. The *r* has been inserted (as in *cartridge*) by corruption. (*Skeat.*)]

A. *As substantive:*

1. One who is guilty of a crime; a criminal, a malefactor.

2. One who is arraigned before a judge on a charge.

"The knight appear'd, and silence they proclaim;
Then first the *culprit* answered to his name."
Dryden: Wife of Bath's Tale, 273.

3. One who is in fault or blamable.

B. *As adj.:* Culpable, guilty.

"Like other *culprit* youths he wanted grace."
Whitehead: Epilogue to Roman Father.

cŭl'-rāġe, cŭl-ĕr-āġe, *culrache, *cul-ratchc, *s.* [From Fr. *curage, culrage,* the name of the plant in that language. (*Cotgrave.*)] A name of the water-pepper, *Polygonum Hydropiper.*

"An erbe is cause of all this rage,
In our tongue called *culrage.*"
Hartshorne: Metr. Tales, 133. (*Britten & Holland.*)

***cul-reach,** *s.* [Gael. *cul* = custody, and *reachd* = law.] A surety given to a court, in the case of a person being repledged from it. [REPLEDGE.]

"Gif he is repledged to his Lords court, he sall leaue behinde him . . . ane pledge called *Culreach,* . . ."—*Quon. Attach.,* ch. viii., § 4.

***cul-ring,** *s.* [CULVERIN.]

***culroun, *culroin,** *s.* & *a.* [CULLION.]

"Calland the colyeare ane knaif and *culroun* full quere." *Doug.: Virgil,* 288, a 51.

cŭlt, *s.* [Fr. *culte;* Lat. *cultus* = (1) cultivation, (2) worship, from *colo* = (1) to cultivate, (2) to worship.]

I. Homage, worship.

". . . the reality of a better self, and of the *cult* or homage which is due to it."—*Shaftesbury: Advice to an Author,* pt. iii., § 1.

2. A system of religious belief; the ceremonies or ritual of a system of religious belief.

"The ceremonial or *cult* of the religion of Christ."—*Coleridge.*

cŭltch, *s.* [Etymol. unknown.] The gravel, stones, &c., placed for oysters to spawn on.

"The spat cleaves to stones, old oyster-shells, pieces of wood, and such-like things at the bottom of the sea, which they call *cultch.*"—*Defoe: Tour through Great Britain,* i. 9.

***cŭl'-tĕl,** *s.* [Lat. *cultellus,* dimin. of *culter* = a knife.] A long knife carried by a knight's squire.

***cŭl'-tĕr,** *s.* [Lat. = a knife.]

1. A knife, a dagger.

"Set a *culter* in thi throte."—*Wycliffe: Prov.* xxiii. 2.

2. A coulter (q.v.).

"*Culter* for a plowe. *Cultrum.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

†cŭl'-tĭ-va-ble, *a.* [Eng. *cultivat(e); -able.*] Capable of being cultivated; fit for cultivation.

***cŭl-tĭ-vāt'-a-ble, *cŭl-tĭ-vāt'-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *cultivat(e); -able.*] The same as CULTIVABLE (q.v.).

"Large tracts of rich *cultivatable* soil."—*British and Foreign Review,* No. 2, p. 267.

cŭl'-tĭ-vāte, *v.t.* [Low Lat. *cultivatus,* pa. par. of *cultivo* = to till, to cultivate, from Low Lat. *cultivus* = cultivated, from Lat. *cultus,* pa. par. of *colo* = to cultivate; Fr. *cultiver;* Sp. *cultivar;* Ital. *cultivare.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. To till; to prepare for crops; to manure, plough, harrow, sow, mow, or reap land.

2. To raise by cultivation.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To labour to improve by attention and study; to endeavour to advance, refine, or increase intellectually; to cherish, to foster.

"His own abilities were considerable, and had been carefully *cultivated.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xxi.

2. To make an object of study; to direct especial attention to; to devote oneself to the study of.

3. To endeavour to strengthen or improve.

". . . we are resolved to *cultivate* both long and constantly, to the utmost of our power, that friendship which is between your serenity and this republic."—*Milton: To the Grand Duke of Tuscany.*

4. To seek the friendship of.

"I loved and *cultivated* him accordingly."—*Burke.*

5. To cherish to foster.

"I . . . shall be heartily disposed to *cultivate* your acquaintance, and to merit your good opinion."—*Warburton: From Dr. Louth* (Oct. 1759).

*6. To civilize; to meliorate; to raise intellectually or morally.

"To *cultivate* the wild licentious savage
With wisdom, discipline, and liberal arts"
Addison: Cato, i. 1.

cŭl'-tĭ-vāt-ĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [CULTIVATE, *v.*]

cŭl'-tĭ-vāt-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CULTIVATE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* The act or process of the cultivation of land.

". . . without my *cultivating,* it has given me two harvests in a summer, . . ."—*Dryden: To Sir R. Howard.*

2. *Fig.:* The endeavouring to improve, refine, or strengthen intellectually; a fostering or cherishing.

cŭl'-tĭ-vā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *cultivat(e); -ion.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. The act, art, or practice of tilling and preparing land for crops; husbandry.

". . . the king of Tanjour, as proprietor of the land, always makes advances of money for the seed for the *cultivation* of the land."—*Burke: On the Nabob of Arcot's Debts,* App. No. 7.

2. The act or process of producing by tillage.

3. The state or condition of being cultivated.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. The act of endeavouring to improve or refine intellectually by study, application, and attention; the practice of such means as are likely to enlarge or refine any art or study; culture; a devoting or applying oneself to any study or pursuit.

"A foundation of good sense and a *cultivation* of learning, are required to give a seasoning to retirement, and make us taste the blessing."—*Dryden.*

2. A state or condition of refinement or culture.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *cultivation, culture, civilization,* and *refinement:* "*Cultivation* is with more propriety applied to the thing that grows; *culture* to that in which it grows. The *cultivation* of flowers will not repay the labour unless the soil be prepared by proper *culture.* In the same manner, when speaking figuratively, the *cultivation* of any art or science; the *cultivation* of one's taste or inclination, may be said to contribute to one's own skill or the perfection of the thing itself; but the mind requires *culture* previous to this particular exertion of the powers. *Civilization* is the first stage of *cultivation; refinement* is the last stage; we *civilize* savages by divesting them of their rudeness, and giving them a knowledge of such arts as are requisite for *civil* society; we *cultivate* people in general by calling forth their powers into action and independent exertion; we *refine* them by the introduction of the liberal arts. . . . *Cultivation* is applied either to persons or things; *civilization* is applied to men collectively, *refinement* to men individually; we may *cultivate* the mind or any of its operations, or we may *cultivate* the ground or anything that grows in the ground; we *civilize* nations; we *refine* the mind or the manners."

(2) He thus discriminates between *cultivation, tillage,* and *husbandry:* "*Cultivation* has a much more comprehensive meaning than either *tillage* or *husbandry. Tillage* is a mode of *cultivation* that extends no farther than the preparation of the ground for the reception of the seed; *cultivation* includes the whole process by which the produce of the earth is brought to maturity. We may *till* without *cultivating;* but we cannot *cultivate,* as far as respects the soil, without *tillage. Husbandry* is more extensive in its meaning than *tillage,* but not so extensive as *cultivation. Tillage* respects the act only of *tilling* the ground; *husbandry* is employed for the office of *cultivating* for domestic purposes. A *cultivator* is a general term defined only by the object that is *cultivated,* as the *cultivator* of the grape, or the olive; a *tiller* is a labourer in the soil that performs the office for another; a *husbandman* is a humble species of *cultivator,* who himself performs the whole office of *cultivating* the ground for domestic purposes." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

cŭl'-tĭ-vā-tŏr, *s.* [Eng. *cultivat(e); -or;* Fr. *cultivateur;* Sp. & Port. *cultivador;* Ital. *cultivatore.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. One who cultivates or tills the ground; a farmer, an agriculturist.

2. One who raises or produces any crop by cultivation.

". . . some *cultivators* of clover grass, . . "—*Boyle.*

II. *Fig.:* One who seeks to improve, promote, or refine by study, application, and attention; one who applies or devotes himself earnestly to any study.

"The most celebrated historians are manifestly inferior to the most successful *cultivators* of physical science . . ."—*Buckle: Hist. Civil.,* i. 1.

B. *Agric.:* This term, in a broad signification, includes harrows, drags, grubbers, scarifiers, scufflers, pulverizers, spiked harrows and rollers, horse-hoes, shovel-ploughs, and some other implements. The essential idea of cultivation is of course broader still, as it comprehends all the means of tillage, which would include ploughs, the dominant implement in the art of husbandry. The term cultivator, in the United States, embraces implements which are used in tending growing crops. These are: (1) The implement specifically known as a cultivator, having a triangular frame set with teeth or shares, and drawn by one horse, which walks in the balk between the rows of corn, potatoes, or other plants. The animal is hitched to the apex of the frame, and the implement is guided by a pair of handles at the rear. (2) Single and double shovel-ploughs, which are used for precisely the same purpose, but are known as ploughs. [SHOVEL-PLOUGH.] The cultivator is an improved harrow. (*Knight.*)

cultivator-plough, *s.* A plough used in tending crops, such as shovel-plough, a double shovel-plough, &c.

cŭl'-trāt-ĕd, cŭl-trāte, *a.* [Lat. *cultratus,* from *culter* = a knife.] Shaped like a pruning-knife, and sharp edged, straight on one side and curved on the other.

***cŭl'-trĭ-form,** *a.* [Lat. *culter* (genit. *cultri*) = a knife, and *forma* = form, shape.] Knife-shaped; cultrate.

cŭl-trĭ-rŏs'-tral, *a.* [Lat. *culter* (genit. *cultri*) = a knife, a razor, *rostrum* = a bill, and Eng. suff. *-al.*]

Ornith.: Razor-billed; having a bill shaped to a certain extent like a razor or a knife; pertaining to the Cultirostres (q.v.).

cŭl-trĭ-rŏs'-trēs, cŭl-tĭ-rŏs'-trēs, *s. pl.* [Lat. *culter* (genit. *cultri*) = a knife, a razor, *rostrum* = a bill, and m. & f. pl. adj. suff. *-es.*]

Ornith.: A tribe ranked under the order Grallatores (Waders). It was established by Cuvier. The bill is long and laterally compressed; the legs long and slender, with the greater part of the tibiæ unfeathered; the toes four, to a certain extent connected at their bases by a membrane. It contains two families —Gruidæ (Cranes) and Plataleidæ (Spoonbills).

***cŭl-trĭv'-ŏr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *culter* (genit. *cultri*) = a knife, *voro* = to swallow, and Eng. suff. *-ous.*] Swallowing, or pretending to swallow, knives.

***cŭl'-tu-ra-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *cultur(e); -able.*] Fit for or capable of cultivation; cultivable.

"The landlord will say that in England the land was made *culturable* by him, and not, as in Ireland, by the tenant."—*Spectator,* Sept. 24, 1881, p. 1,214.

cŭl'-tu-ral, *a.* [Eng. *cultur(e); -al.*] Of or pertaining to culture. (*Lit. & fig.*)

cŭl'-tūre (I), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *cultura* = cultivation, from *colo* (pa. par. *cultus*) = to cultivate; Sp., Port., & Ital. *cultura.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. The act, process, or practice of cultivation or tillage; husbandry, farming.

"Yet much depends . . .
On *culture,* and the sowing of the soil."
Cowper: Conversation, 5, 6.

*2. Cultivated land or ground.

". . . proceeds the caravan
Through lively spreading *cultures,* pastures green."
Dyer: The Fleece.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. The cultivation, improvement, refinement, or advancement of the intellect by study, application, and attention.

"They appear to have discovered the precise point to which intellectual *culture* can be carried without risk of intellectual emancipation."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. vi.

2. A devotion or application of oneself to any study, pursuit, or science; constant attention and care.

". . . especially in the *culture* of their bodies, . . ."—*Hobbes: Thucydides,* i.

3. A state of moral and intellectual refinement or cultivation.

¶ For the difference between *culture* and *cultivation,* see CULTIVATION.

*** cul-ture** (2), *s.* [COULTER.]
"A *culture*; *cultrum*."—*Cathol. Angl.*

*** cŭl'-ture,** *v.t.* [CULTURE, *s.*] To cultivate.

cŭl tūred, *a.* [Eng. *cultur(e)*; *-ed.*]
* 1. *Lit.*: Cultivated, tilled.
"And gardens smile around, and *cultured* fields."
Thomson: Summer, 770.

2. *Fig.*: Intellectually cultivated, improved, or refined; in a state of intellectual culture.
". . . a mind
Cultured and capable of sober thought."
Cowper. Task, bk., 823, 824.

*** cŭl'-ture-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *culture*; *-less.*] Destitute of cultivation; uncultivated.

*** cŭl'-tūr-ĭng,** *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [CULTURE, *v.*]
A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).
C. *As subst.*: The act or process of cultivating. (*Lit. & fig.*)

*** cŭl'-tūr-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *cultur(e)*; *-ist.*] A cultivator.

*** cŭl'-vĕr** (1), *** col-ver, * col-vere, * col-vyr, * culfre, * culvre, * culvere, * kulvre,** *s.* [A.S. *culfre, culufre*, a corruption of Lat. *columba* = a dove.] A pigeon, a dove.
". . whence, borne on liquid wing,
The sounding *culver* shoots."
Thomson. Spring, 452, 453.

culver-dung, *s.* Pigeons' dung. (*Lupton: Thousand Notable Things*, p. 105.) (*Halliwell.*)

*** culver-house,** *s.* A dove-cot.
"Yet was this poor *culver-house* sorer shaken."—*Harmar. Transl. of Beza's Serm.* (1587), p. 279.

culvers' physic, *s.* The same as CULVERS' ROOT (q.v.).

culvers' root, *s.* An American name for *Veronica virginica*.

*** cŭl'-vĕr** (2), *s.* [CULVERIN.]
"Falcon and *culver* on each tower."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, iv. 20.

*** cul-verd,** *s.* [COWARD.] (*Wharton.*)

cŭl'-vĕr-fo͝ot, *s.* [Mid. Eng. *culver*, and Eng. *foot.*] A plant, probably *Geranium columbinum* (*Prior*), or *G. molle* (*Cockayne*, also *Britten & Holland*).

*** cŭl'-vĕr-ĭn,** *s.* [O. Fr. *couleuvrine*, fem. of *couleuvrin* = snake-like; *couleuvre* = a snake, from Lat. *colubrinus* = snake-like; *coluber* = a snake.]
Old Ordnance: A cannon of the sixteenth century, from 9 to 12 feet long, 5½ inches bore, and carrying 18-pound round shot. A demi-culverin was a 9-pounder. Cannon in those days were named after reptiles and rapacious animals; as, for instance, *Culverin*, serpent, from the snake (*coluber*), which was formed upon it to constitute handles. (*Knight.*)
"Here and there, among the shrubs and flowers, may be seen the old *culverins* which scattered bricks, cased with lead, among the Irish ranks."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

*** cŭl'-vĕr-kĕy,** *s.* [Apparently from *culver* = a dove, a pigeon, and *key*, a word used for the seeds of the ash, &c.]
1. *Generally pl.* (*Culverkeys*): A bunch of ashkeys or pods of the ash-tree, *Fraxinus excelsior*.
2. A flower, *Aquilegia vulgaris*, the Columbine (culver in Lat. being *columba*). The flowers are supposed to resemble a culver, *i.e.*, a dove, and the florets keys. (*Britten & Holland.*)
"Looking down the meadows I could see a girl cropping *culverkeys* and cowslips, to make garlands."—*Walton: Angler*, I., ch. xvi.
3. *Scilla nutans*. (*Britten & Holland.*)
4. *Primula veris* (cowslip). (*Britten & Holland.*)
5. *Orchis mascula*. (*Britten & Holland.*)

cŭl'-vĕrt, *s.* [Either from O. Fr. *culvert*; Fr. *couvert* = a covered passage, from *couvrir* = to cover, or a corruption of O. Fr. *coulouère* = a channel, a gutter; Fr. *couler* = to flow, to trickle; Lat. *colo* = to filter; *colum* = a strainer. (*Skeat.*)] A drain or water-way of masonry beneath a road or canal. It is a bridge or viaduct on a small scale.

*** cul-vert, * cul-vard,** *a.* [O. Fr. *culvert*, *cuivert.*] Cowardly.
"The porter is *culuert* and felun."—*Florice & Blanchefleur*, 329.

*** cŭl'-vĕrt-ăġe,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *culvert*, a.; Eng. suff. *-age.*] The forfeiture of a vassal's land to the lord.
"Under pain of *culvertage* and perpetual servitude, . . ."—*Daniel: Hist. Eng.*, p. 116.

*** cŭl'-vĕr-tāil,** *s.* [Eng. *culver* = a dove, a pigeon, and *tail.*]
Carp.: A kind of tenon, the form of a dove's tail; a dovetail (q.v.). (*Ash.*)

*** cŭl'-vĕr-tāil,** *v.t.* [CULVERTAIL, *s.*] To fasten one piece of timber into another by tenon in the form of a dove's tail; to dovetail. (*Ash.*)

*** cŭl'-vĕr-tāiled,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [CULVERTAIL, *v.*]

*** cŭl'-vĕr-tāil-ĭng,** *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [CULVERTAIL, *v.*]
A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).
C. *As substantive*:
Carp.: The method of fastening by culvertails. (*Ash.*)

*** cŭl'-vĕrt-shĭp, * kŭl'-vĕrt-schĭpe,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *culvert*, a.; *schipe* = Eng. *ship.*] Cowardice. (*Ancren Riwle*, p. 294.)

cŭm, *prep.* [Lat.] With.
Cum grano salis: [Lat. = with a grain of salt.] With allowance for exaggeration.

cū'-mą, *s.* [Gr. κῦμα (*kuma*) = a wave.]
Zool.: A genus of sessile-eyed Crustaceans, typical of the Cumacea (q.v.).

cu-mā'-çe-ą, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cum(a)*; Lat. n. pl. adj. suff. *-acea.*]
Zool.: A group of Malacostracous Crustaceans, apparently representing persistent larvæ of higher forms.

cū'-mar-ĭn, *s.* [COUMARINE.]

cū'-māte, *s.* [Eng. *cumi(c)*; suff. *-ate.*] A salt of cumic or cuminic acid.

*** cū-măt'-ĭc-ăl,** *a.* [Gr. κῦμα (*kuma*), genit. κύματος (*kumatos*) = a wave; Eng. adj. suff. *-ical.*] Blue, of a sky colour; sea-green. (*Ash.*)

*** cŭm'-bent,** *a.* [Lat. *cumbens*, pr. par. of *cumbo* = to lie down.] Lying down.
"Too cold the grassy mantle of the marl,
In stormy winter's long and dreary night,
For *cumbent* sheep." *Dyer: Fleece.*

cŭm'-bĕr, * cum-byre, * cum-mere, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *combrer*, from Low Lat. *cumbra* = a heap; Lat. *cumulus*; Fr. *encombrer.*]
1. To crowd, to cover.
"Where now these warriors?—in their gore,
They *cumber* Marston's dismal moor!"
Scott: Rokeby, iv. 17.
2. To overload, to burthen.
"The multiplying variety of arguments, especially frivolous ones, is not only lost labour, but *cumbers* the memory to no purpose."—*Locke.*
3. To weigh down, to oppress.
"Hardly his head the plunging pilot rears,
Clogg'd with his cloaths, and *cumber'd* with his years." *Dryden: Virgil; Æneid* v. 232.
4. To be a trouble, an annoyance, or an obstruction to; to be a useless burthen to.
"Why *cumbereth* it the ground?"—*Luke* xiii. 7.
† 5. To embarrass, to retard or delay, as though by overloading.
"So fierce, so tameless, and so fleet,
Sore did he *cumber* our retreat."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, iv. 4.
* 6. To involve in troubles, difficulties, or dangers; to trouble, to vex, to distress.
"Domestic fury and fierce civil strife
Shall *cumber* all the parts of Italy."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iii. 1.
* 7. To busy, to distract with a multiplicity of cares.
"Martha was *cumbered* about much serving."—*Luke* x. 40.

cŭm'-bĕr, *s.* [CUMBER, *v.*]
1. An encumbrance.
"The greatest ships are least serviceable, go very deep in water, are of marvellous charge and fearful *cumber*."—*Raleigh.*
2. Trouble, vexation, embarrassment, distress.
"By the occasion thereof I was brought to as great *cumber* and danger, as lightly any might escape."—*Sidney.*

cŭm'-bĕred, * cum-byrd, * cum-merd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CUMBER, *v.*]

cŭm'-bĕr-fĭĕld, *s.* [Eng. *cumber*; and *field.*] *Polygonum aviculare*. (*Bulletin*; *Britten & Holland.*)

cŭm'-bĕr-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [CUMBER, *v.*]
A. & **B.** *As pr. par & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).
C. *As subst.*: The act of encumbering, embarrassing, hindering, or distracting.

Cŭm'-bĕr-land, *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *Cumbri*, and Eng. *land.*] [CUMBRIAN.]
A. *As substantive:*
Geog.: A county in the north-west of England.
B. *As adj.*: Pertaining to, or in any way connected with, the county named under A.

Cumberland hawthorn, *s. Pyrus Aria*, which, according to Gerarde, "delighteth to grow in our shadowie woods of Cumberland and Westmerland." (*Britten & Holland.*)

*** cŭm'-bĕr-mĕnt, * com-bur-ment,** *s.* [Eng. *cumber*; *-ment.* Cf. Fr. *encombrement.*] Trouble, embarrassment, annoyance, or vexation.
"To kepe hire fro *cumberment*."—*Alisaunder*, 471.

cŭm'-bĕr-sŏme, *a.* [Eng. *cumber*; *-some.*]
1. Unwieldy, unmanageable.
"Very long tubes are *cumbersome*, . . ."—*Newton: Opticks.*
2. Burdensome, embarrassing, vexatious, troublesome.
". . . going to perform a *cumbersome* obedience "—*Sidney.*

*** cŭm bĕr-sŏme-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *cumbersome*; *-ly.*] In a cumbersome, burdensome, troublesome, or vexatious manner; so as to encumber or embarrass.

cŭm'-bĕr-sŏme-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *cumbersome*; *-ness.*] The quality of being cumbersome, embarrassing, or vexatious; burdensomeness.

*** cŭm'-bĕr-wŏrld,** *s.* [Eng. *cumber*, and *world.*] One who is only a burden or encumbrance in the world; a useless being.
"A *cumber-world*, yet in the world am left,
A fruitles plot with brambles overgrowne."
Drayton: Shepherd's Garland, 1593.

*** cŭm'-ble,** *s.* [Lat. *cumulus* = a heap, the *b* being inserted for euphony, as in *number*, from *numerus.*] A pinnacle.
". . . the Spanish monarchy came to its highest *cumble*. . . ."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., let. 36.

*** cŭm'-brançe, * com-branse, * com-braunce, * cum-branse,** *s.* [COMBER, *v.*] A burden, an encumbrance; a source of embarrassment, trouble or vexation.

Cŭm'-brĭ-ăn, *a.* & *s.* [From Lat. *Cumbria* = the country of the Cumbri, an old British tribe, inhabiting what afterwards came to be called Cumberland.]
A. *As adj.*: Pertaining or relating to Cumberland.
B. *As substantive:*
1. *Ord. Lang.*: A native of Cumberland.
* 2. *Geol.*: The Cumbrian formation. (3.)
(1) *Cumbrian formation:*
Geol.: The same as (2) and (3) (q.v.).
(2) *Cumbrian group:*
Geol.: The same as (1) and (3) (q.v.).
(3) *Cumbrian rocks:*
Geol.: Ancient rocks constituting the lowest of the slaty deposits in Skiddaw and Grasmore Fell in Cumberland. They consist of the Skiddaw Slates—*i.e.*, the equivalent in age of the Lower Llandeilo Flags, above which are the Coniston Limestone = Bala Limestone, and the Coniston Grits = Llandovery group. The term Cumbrian was introduced by Prof. Sedgwick, who believed the beds in Cumberland thus designated to be the equivalents in age of others in Wales, on which, when occurring in the latter locality, he had bestowed the name Cambrian. There was no use for two terms if one would do, and Cumbrian is now disused, Cambrian being retained. Sir Roderick Murchison would also have dispensed with Cambrian, and brought Sedgwick's rocks so designated, with the Cumbrian beds, also under his Silurian system. Sir Charles Lyell, however, in his *Student's Elements of Geology*, has retained the word Cambrian, omitting Cumbrian. Under the heading

Upper Cambrian, he places Tremadoc Slates, and the Lingula Flags of Britain, enumerating as their foreign equivalents in age part of Barrande's Primordial Zone of Bohemia, the Alum Schists of Sweden and Norway, and the Potsdam Sandstone; and under the Lower Cambrian Rocks the Menevian beds of Wales, and the Longmynd group, the latter consisting of the Harlech Grits and the Llanberis Slates. The foreign equivalents of these are the lower portion of Barrande's Primordial Zone in Bohemia, the Fucoid Sandstones of Sweden, and perhaps the Huronian series of Canada. The Cambrian, as thus described, is made immediately to follow the Laurentian and precede the Silurian formation.

cŭm'-broŭs, *a.* [Eng. *cumber; -ous.*]

1. Burdensome, weighty, oppressive; embarrassing by reason of weight.

"The strong and *cumbrous* arms the valiant wield,
The weaker warrior takes a lighter shield."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, xiv 441, 442.

2. Causing trouble or annoyance; vexatious, annoying.

"A cloud of *cumbrous* gnattes doe him molest,
All striving to infixe their feeble stinges,
That from their noyance he no where can rest."
Spenser: F.Q., I. i. 23.

3. Confused, unmanageable, awkward.

"Ur of Chaldea, passing now the ford
To Harran; after him a *cumbrous* train
Of herds and flocks and numerous servitude."
Milton: P. L., xii. 131, 132.

4. Confused, mixed up, not simple or plain.

"... the provisions which have been recapitulated are *cumbrous*, puerile, inconsistent with each other ..."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

***cŭm'-broŭs-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *cumbrous; -ly.*] In a cumbrous, burdensome, embarrassing or confused manner.

"Capitals to every substantive are *cumbrously* intrusive upon the eye."—*Seward: Letters*, i. 164.

cŭm'-broŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *cumbrous; -ness.*] The quality of being cumbrous, embarrassing, or confused; awkwardness, want of simplicity and plainness.

"The *cumbrousness*, imperfection, and even expense, of this process would render such a mode of government intolerable."—*Sir G. C. Lewis: Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. vii.

***cume-lich, *cume-liche,** *a.* & *adv.* [Comely.]

cū'-mēne, *s.* [Eng. *cum(in); -ene.*]

Chem.: C_9H_{12} or $C_6H_5{\cdot}CH{<}^{CH_3}_{CH_3}$. Isopropyl-benzene. An aromatic hydrocarbon which exists in Roman cumin oil, and can be produced by diatilling cumic acid with baryta, and is also formed synthetically by the action of sodium on brombenzene and isopropyl-iodide. Cumene is a colourless oil, boiling at 151°. By boiling with nitric acid it yields benzoic acid and nitro-benzoic acid. It will not mix with water. Bromine forms substitution products.

cumene-sulphonic acid.

Chem.: An acid obtained by the action of fuming sulphuric acid on cumene. It forms small crystals, which are decomposed on heating into sulphuric acid and cumene. Its barium salt $(C_9H_{11}SO_3)_2Ba$ is soluble in water.

cŭm'-ĕnĝ-īte, *s.* [From Cummenge, who analyzed it.]

Min.: The same as Volgerite (q.v.). (*Dana.*)

cŭm'-ĕn-yl, *s.* [Eng. &c., *cumen(e)*, and suff. *-yl* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: The principle of cummin or cumin (q.v.). Occurs chiefly in compos. (See the subjoined compounds.)

cumenyl-acrylic acid.

Chem.: Isopropyl-phenyl-acrylic acid. $C_{12}H_{14}O_2$ or $C_6H_4{<}^{CH{<}^{CH_3}_{CH_3}}_{CH=CH{\cdot}CO{\cdot}OH}$. Obtained by heating cumic aldehyde with sodium acetate and acetic anhydride. It is purified by repeated crystallization from alcohol. Cumenyl-acrylic acid, crystallised in white needles, melting at 158°, is soluble in alcohol and hot glacial acetic acid, but only slightly soluble in boiling water. When boiled it is decomposed into CO_2 and isopropyl-cinnamene; oxidised with chromic acid mixture, it yields a distillate of cumic aldehyde. Nitric acts on it, forming nitro-substitution compounds.

cumenyl-angelic acid.

Chemistry:

$C_{14}H_{18}O_2$, or $C_6H_4{<}^{C_3H_7}_{CH=CH{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}CO{\cdot}OH}$.

Obtained by heating cumic aldehyde with butyric anhydride and sodium butyrate. It is a crystalline substance, melting at 123°. Soluble in hot alcohol.

cumenyl-crotonic acid.

Chemistry:

$C_{13}H_{16}O_2$, or $C_6H_4{<}^{C_3H_7}_{CH_2=CH_2{\cdot}CO{\cdot}OH}$.

Obtained by heating cumic aldehyde with sodium acetate and three parts of propionic acid, and purified. It crystallizes from alcohol in nodular masses, from petroleum spirit in oblique prisms, and melts at 91°.

cū-mĕn-yl'-am-īne, *s.* [Eng. *cumenyl; amine.*] Also called Cumenyl urea. [Cymyl-carbamide.]

cŭm'-frĕy, *cum-for-y, *cum-fir-ie, *s.* [Comfrey.]

*1. (*Of the form* Cumfirie): The daisy, *Bellis perennis.*

2. (*Of the other forms*): [Comfrey].

"They gave them a decoction of *cumfory* to bouze."—*Sir T. Browne: Tracts*, No. 5.

cŭm'-ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *cuminum*; Gr. κύμινον (*kuminon*) = cummin, and Eng., &c. suff. *-ic*, from Lat. *-icus*; Gr. *-ικος* (*ikos*).] Pertaining to or derived from cummin.

cumic acid, *s.*

Chem.: Cuminic acid. Cumylic acid, $C_{10}H_{12}O_2$, or $C_9H_{11}{\cdot}CO{\cdot}OH$ or $C_6H_4{<}^{C_3H_7}_{CO{\cdot}OH}$.

By dropping cumic aldehyde on fused potassium hydrate, hydrogen is liberated and cumate of potassium is formed; this salt is dissolved in water and decomposed by an acid; the cumic acid is deposited and purified by crystallization from alcohol. It is also obtained by oxidising cumic aldehyde with potassium permanganate. It forms colourless prismatic tables, which melt at 114° and boil at 250°. It ia very slightly soluble in cold water, but easily soluble in alcohol and in ether. By oxidation with chromic acid mixture it yields terephthalic acid.

cumic aldehyde, *s.*

Chem.: Also called Cuminic aldehyde, Cumyl hydride, or Cuminol.

$C_{10}H_{12}O$, or $C_9H_{11}CO{\cdot}H$, or $C_6H_4{<}^{CH{<}^{CH_3}_{CH_3}}_{CO{\cdot}H}$.

Cumic aldehyde occurs in the essential oil of cumin, on distilling which the cymene distils over first at 200° and afterwards the cumic aldehyde. If the cumin oil is agitated with a concentrated solution of acid sodium sulphite it forms a crystalline compound with cumic aldehyde, which can be decomposed by potash. These compounds also occur in the volatile oil obtained from the seeds of water-hemlock, *Cicuta virosa*. Cumic aldehyde is a colourless liquid, boiling at 230°. It should be distilled in an atmosphere of CO_2. It oxidizes into cumic acid and a resinous substance; when heated with chromic acid mixture it yields terephthalic acid; when boiled with alcoholic potash it is converted into cuminate of potassium and cymylic alcohol.

cŭm-ĭd'-ĭc ăç'-ĭd, *s.* [Eng. *cum(ene); -idic.*]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{10}O_4$, or $C_6H_2{<}^{CH_3}_{CH_3}{}^{CO{\cdot}OH}_{CO{\cdot}OH}$ An acid formed along with cumylic acid, but it is not volatilized in a current of steam. It is insoluble in water, slightly soluble in ether, more soluble in boiling alcohol. It crystallizes in long transparent needles, on adding benzene to its alcoholic solution. At high temperatures it sublimes without fusion

cŭm'-ĭd-īne, *s.* [Gr. κύμινον (*kuminon*) = cummin; εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance, and Eng. suff. *-ine*]

Chem.: Amido-cumene, $C_9H_{11}(NH_2)$, or $C_6H_4{<}^{NH_2}_{C_3H_7}$. Obtained by the reduction of nitro-cumol by alcoholic ammonium sulphide. Also by the distillation of amido-cuminic acid with baryta. It is purified by crystallising the oxalate and precipitating by potash. It is a pale yellow refractive oil, having a peculiar smell and a burning taste, boiling at 225°. The name has been given to other compounds.

cŭm'-ĭn, *s.* [Lat. *cumin(um).*] [Cummin.]

cumin oil, *s.*

Chem.: A volatile oil obtained from the seeds of *Cuminum cyminum* by extraction with absolute alcohol and precipitation by water. It is a mixture of cuminol and cymene.

cŭm-ĭn'-ăm-īde, *s.* [Eng. *cumin(ate); amide.*]

Chemistry: Cumylamide $C_{10}H_{13}NO$, or $C_9H_{11}{\cdot}CO{\cdot}NH_2$. Obtained by the action of heat on cuminate of ammonium. It is a crystalline substance, sparingly soluble in water, easily soluble in alcohol and ether.

cŭm'-ĭn-āte, *s.* [Eng. *cumin(ic); -ate.*] A salt of cumic or cuminic acid.

cŭm-ĭn'-ĭc, *a.* [Cumic.]

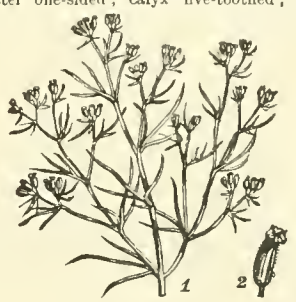
cŭm-ĭn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *cumin(um)*, and pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Umbelliferous plants. Type Cuminum (q.v.).

cŭm'-ĭn-ōl, *s.* [Cumic aldehyde.]

cu-mī'-nŭm, *s.* [Lat.] [Cumin.]

Bot.: A genus of Umbelliferous plants, the typical one of the family Cuminidæ. There are both general and partial involucres, the latter one-sided; calyx five-toothed; fruit



Cuminum.
1. Plant. 2. Flower.

elongated, with five filiform ridges and four intermediate ones prominent and slightly prickly, with a vitta between each. The species are annuals with multifid leaves and pink or white flowers. *Cuminum Cyminum* is the Cumin or Cummin (q.v.).

***cŭm-lĭ-cā'-tion,** *s.* [A corruption of *complication* (q.v.).] A complication.

***cum-lich, *cum-ly,** *a.* & *adv.* [Comely.]

***cum-lin, *cum-lynge,** *s.* [Comeling.]

***cum-mar,** *s.* [Cumber, *s.*] Vexation, difficulty, entanglement.

"Deliuir vs fra perrellis of ... derth, seditioun and battel, of pleyis and *cummar*." — *Abp. Hamilton: Catechism*, fo 190.

cŭm'-mĕr, *s.* [Commere, Gammer.] A gossip, a female acquaintance, a midwife.

"Gude day to ye, *cummer*, and mony ane o' them."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxvii.

cŭm'-mĭn, cŭm'-ĭn, *s.* [In Sw. *kummin*; Dan. *kommen*; Dut. *komijn*; Ger. *kümmel*; Fr. *cumin*; Sp. & Ital. *comino*; Port. *cominhos*; Lat. *cuminum*; Gr. κύμινον (*kuminon*), from Arab. *yamoun* = the name of the plant.] *Cuminum Cyminum:* The common cumin or cummin. It is a dwarf plant, resembling fennel, and is cultivated in the south of Europe, Asia Minor, &c., for its seeds, which are hot and aromatic, and used like those of anise, caraway, &c. It is not used medicinally, but only in veterinary practice.

"When he hath made plain the face thereof, doth he not cast abroad the fitches, and scatter the *cummin*, ..."—*Isaiah* xxviii. 25.

¶ *The cummin of Scripture:* It is in New Testament Gr. κύμινον (*kuminon*), and in Heb. כַּמֹּן (*kammon*) and is undoubtedly the plant described in this article (Isaiah xxviii. 25—27, Matt. xxiii. 23).

¶ (1) *Black cummin: Nigella sativa*, a ranunculaceous genus, the pungent seeds of which are used by the Afghans, who call them Scahdana, for the flavouring of curries.

(2) *Common cummin:* *Cuminum Cyminum.* (*Loudon.*)

(3) *Sweet cummin:* The anise, *Pimpinella anisum.* (*Treas. of Bot.*)

(4) *Wild cummin:* *Layacia cuminoides.* (*Loudon.*)

cummin-seed, *s.* The seed of the cummin.

¶ Cummin-seed was used for attracting pigeons to inhabit a dovecot.

"He [the gamester] is onely used by the master of the ordinarie, as men use *cummin-seede*, to replenish their culver-house."—*Citizens Whimz.*, p. 51.

cŭm'-mĭng, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; Conf. Prov. Eng. comb = a brewing vat.]

Brewing: A vessel for holding wort.

"Item, ane maskin fett—ane kettell—tua gyle fattes—ane *cumming*."—*Inventories, A.* (1566), p. 174.

cŭm'-mĭng-tŏn-īte, *s.* [Named from Cummington in Massachusetts, where it occurs.]

Min.: Two minerals—

(1) *Cummingtonite of Dewey:* A variety of Actinolite (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*). Iron-magnesia Amphibole (*Dana*). It is fibro-laminar, often radiated. The colour grey to brown.

(2) *Cummingtonite of Rammelsberge:* A variety of Rhodonite. Dana arranges it with Photicite, which he ranks under his heading Carbonated Rhodonite.

cŭm'-mŏck, *s.* [Cammock.] A short staff with a crooked head.

"Until you on a *cummock* driddle
A grey hair'd cairle.'
Burns. Epistle to Major Logan.

cŭm'-ō, *in compos.* [Eng., &c., *cum(ene)* (q.v.), and *o* connective.]

Chem.: Having cumene in its composition.

cumo-phenol, *s.*

Chem.: Also called Cumol. $C_9H_{12}O$, or $C_6H_4\langle^{C_3H_7}_{OH}$. Obtained by fusing potassium cumene sulphonate with potash, acidifying the aqueous solution of the fused mass, dehydrating the crude oily product, and purifying it with fractional distillation. It crystallizes in colourless needles, melting at 61°.

cŭm'-ŏl, *s.* [Eng. *cum(ene)*, and Lat. *ol(eum)* = oil.]

Chem.: A name which has been given to cumophenol, and also to cumene.

cŭm-ō-nī'-trĭl, *s.* [Eng. *cumene; nitril.*]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{11}N$, or $C_9H_{11}CN$, or $C_6H_4\langle^{C_3H_7}_{CN}$. Also called Cumenyl cyanide. It is obtained by heating cuminate of ammonium; also by heating cyanogen bromide with cuminate of sodium, $CNBr+C_9H_{11}CO{\cdot}ONa = C_9H_{11}CN+CO_2+KBr$. Cumonitril is a colourless, strongly refractive, pleasant smelling liquid; it is slightly soluble in water.

cŭm-ō-nī-trĭl'-ăm-ĭne, *s.* [Eng. *cumonitril; amine.*]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{10}(NH_2)N$, Amido-cumonitril. When cumonitril is added drop by drop to a cooled mixture of strong nitric and sulphuric acids, a crystalline nitro-cumonitril, $C_{10}H_{10}(NO_2)N$, is formed, which is dissolved in alcohol, and reduced by nascent hydrogen, from zinc and hydrochloric acid into cumonitrilamine. It is sparingly soluble in water, and crystallizes in large needles, which melt at 45°, and boils at 305°. It forms crystalline salts, mostly soluble in water and in alcohol.

cŭm'-ō-ĭl, *s.* [Eng. *cuminol; -yl.*]

Chem.: An aromatic mouad radical $(C_9H_{11}{\cdot}CO)'$.

oumoyl chloride, *s.*

Chem.: Commonly called Cumyl chloride, $C_{10}H_{11}OCl$, or $C_9H_{11}{\cdot}CO{\cdot}Cl$. Obtained by the action of pentachloride of phosphorus, PCl_5, on cumic acid. It is an oil, boiling at 260°. It is decomposed by water into hydrochloric acid and cumic acid.

cŭm-ō-yl'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *cumoyl; -ic.*] Derived from, or containing, cumoyl (q.v.).

cumoylic acid, *s.* [Hydrocinnamic acid.]

cŭm'-shaw, *s.* [Chin. *kom-tsie* = a present.] A present or bonus; originally, that paid on vessels entering the port of Canton.

cŭm'-shaw, *v.t.* [Cumshaw, *s.*] To make a present or bonus to.

* **cū'-mu-lāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *cumulatus*, pa. par. of *cumulo* = to heap up; *cumulus* = a heap; Fr. *cumuler.*]

I. *Lit.:* To heap up or together, to accumulate.

". . . the mighty shoals of shells, bedded and *cumulated*, heap upon heap amongst earth, . . ."—*Woodward.*

2. *Fig.:* To bring together; to combine.

"All the extremes of worth and beauty that were *cumulated* in Camilla."—*Shelton: Translation of Don Quixote*, Iv. 6.

* **cū-mu-lā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *cumulatio*, from *cumulatus*, pa. par. of *cumulo* = to heap up.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of heaping up or together; an accumulation.

2. *Universities:* The taking of two degrees by accumulation (q.v.).

"For *cumulation*, I must needs profess I never liked it."—*Archbishop Laud: History of his Chancellorship at Oxford*, p. 17.

* **cū'-mu-lāt-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *cumulat(e); -ist.*] One who gathers, collects, or accumulates; an accumulator.

cū'-mu-lāt-ĭve, *a.* [Fr. *cumulatif.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Consisting of parts heaped or aggregated together.

"As for knowledge which man receiveth by teaching, it is *cumulative*."—*Bacon: On Learning.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:*

(1) Augmenting or increasing the same point.

(2) Applied to a legacy when the legatee is more than once benefited in the same will.

2. *Logic:* Specially applied to a series of arguments, each of which may be by itself weak, but which give in the whole a sum of which the strength is greater than that of its component parts taken separately.

"Whatever objections may be made to this or that particular fact, . . . on the whole, I consider that a *cumulative* argument rises from them, . . ."—*Gladstone: Relation of the State to the Church*, p. 23.

3. *Med.:* Specially applied to drugs which remain in the system some time without showing signs of action, and, after an interval, exert their influence suddenly; digitalis, or foxglove, being a typical medicine of this kind.

¶ (1) *Cumulative legacy:* [II. 1 (2).]

(2) *Cumulative remedy:*

Law: A second mode of procedure in addition to one already available. It is opposed to an alternative remedy, for in the latter case, though there are two remedies provided, one or other must be chosen; both cannot, as in the former case, be enforced.

(3) *Cumulative vote:*

Suffrage: An arrangement which when several candidates present themselves enables an elector to accumulate his votes upon the one whom he prefers, instead of compelling him to bestow them singly on more candidates than one. It was proposed in Parliament, in 1867, by Mr. Robert Lowe, M.P. (afterwards Lord Sherbrooke), but was rejected on July 5, 1867, by 314 to 173. The experiment of how it would work was tried in the case of the London School Board, desire being felt to introduce into it representatives of all the religious and other bodies interested in education. If a party propose too many candidates for their voting power, a smaller number than their fair proportion will be elected; if they propose too few, they, of course, leave a larger number to be elected by others. To elect the maximum number of candidates a party have it in their power to carry, they must propose just as many candidates as will be exactly proportionate to their voting power, and concentrate their entire effort upon these.

cū-mu-lō, *in compos.* [Lat. *cumul(us)* = a heap, and *o* connective.]

cumulo-cirro-stratus, *s.*

Meteorol.: The same as the Nimbus or Rain-cloud.

cumulo-stratus, *s.*

Meteorol.: A cloud intermediate between the cumulus and the stratus. It tends to spread, settle down into a nimbus, and descend in rain.

* **cū'-mu-lōse,** *a.* [Formed as if from a Lat. *cumulosus*, from *cumulus* = a heap.] Full of heaps.

cū'-mu-lŭs (pl. **cumuli**), *s.* [Lat. = a heap, a pile.]

I. *Meteorol.:* One of the simplest forms of clouds. It consists of round masses like bales of wool or mountains heaped on mountains. It is more frequent in summer than in winter. In the former season they

CUMULUS.

may often be seen in the morning, their tendency, however, being to become reduced in bulk or even vanish altogether before evening. If, on the other hand, they increase in number, especially if they become surmounted by cirrus clouds, rain or storm may be expected. (*Ganot.*)

2. *Anat.:* The name given by Von Baer to the thickened portion of a cellular layer in which the ovum is imbedded.

cŭm'-yl, *s.* [Eng. *cum(ene); -yl.*]

Chem.: An aromatic monad radical, having the formula C_9H_{11}. This radical has been wrongly called cumoyl, but it corresponds to benzyl $(C_7H_9)'$ and not to benzoyl $(C_7H_5{\cdot}CO)'$.

cumyl chloride, *s.* [Cumoyl chloride.]

cŭm-yl'-ăm-ĭde, *s.* [Cuminamide.]

cŭm'-yl-ēne, *s.* [Eng. *cumyl;* suff. *-ene* (*Chem.*).] (See the compound.)

cumylene diamide, *s.*

Chem.: $C_9H_{14}N_2$, or $C_9H_{10}(NH_2)_2$. A crystalline base, obtained by distilling dinitrocumene with acetic acid and iron filings. It melts at 47°.

cŭm-yl'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *cumyl; -ic.*] Pertaining to cumyl; having cumyl in its composition.

cumylic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{12}O_2$, or $C_6H_2\begin{cases}CH_3\\CH_3\\CH_3\\CO{\cdot}OH.\end{cases}$ Obtained by oxidising durene (tetra-methyl-benzene, $C_6H_2(CH_3)_4$) with dilute nitric acid. It is separated from cumidic acid by distilling in a current of steam; is nearly insoluble in cold water; easily soluble in alcohol and ether, and crystallizes in needles, melting at 140° to 150°.

cŭm'-yl-īde, *s.* [Eng. *cumyl; -ide.*]

Chem.: Cumylide of potassium, $C_{10}H_{11}OK$. Produced by heating cumyl hydride with potassium.

* **cun,** * **cunne,** *s.* [Kin.]

1. Race, family, kin.

"Seinte Katerine of noble *cunne* com."
St. Katherine, l.

2. Kind.

"Alles *cunnes* wilde dor"—*O. Eng. Homilies*, p. 79.

* **cun** (1), *v.t.* [Can, Con.]

* **cun** (2), * **cunnen,** *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *cunnian*; O. H. Ger. *chunnen.*]

A. *Trans.:* To taste, to try.

"They sall not than a cherrie *cun*,
That wald not enterpryse."
Cherrie and Sloe, st. 47.

B. *Intrans.:* To try.

"He wollde *cunnen* awa to brinngnen inn hiss herte Erthlike thinngess lufe." *Ormulum*, 12,137.

† **cu-năb'-u-la,** *s.* [Lat. pl. = (1) a cradle, (2) birth, origin.] Birthplace, early abode, place of origin.

"The *cunabula* of German socialism."—*G. S. Hall: German Culture*, p. 74.

***cŭnc-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *cunctatio*, from *cunctor* = to delay.] Delay, procrastination, dilatoriness.

". . . celerity should always be contempered with *cunctation*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

***cŭnc'-tą-tive,** *a.* [Formed as if from a Lat. *cunctativus*, from *cunctatus*, pa. par. of *cunctor*.] Delaying, procrastinating, dilatory.

***cŭnc-tā'-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat.] A delayer, a procrastinator; one who is cautiously slow.

". . . unwilling to discourage such *cunctators*, . . ."—*Hammond: Fundam.*

¶ The title was especially given to Quintus Fabius Maximus, who, when elected dictator of Rome after the fatal battle at Lake Thrasymene, in B.C. 217, by a succession of skilful movements, marches, and countermarches, without ever coming to an engagement, greatly harassed the army of Hannibal.

***cŭnd,** *v.t.* [Conder.]

1. To give notice or intimation to; to guide by signal.

"They are directed by a balker or huer on the cliff, who, discerning the course of the pilchard, *cunde'th*, as they call it, the master of each boat."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall.*

2. To pilot or steer a ship; to con a vessel.

***cunde,** *s.* [Kind, *s.*]

***cŭn'-dĭe, *cŭn'-dy,** *s.* [Prob. a corruption of Eng. *conduit* (q.v.).]

1. A sewer, a conduit; a channel for water, &c.

2. A grating in a road, a gully.

3. An apartment, a place for lodging.

***cundie-hole, *cundy-hole,** *s.* A conduit, as one across a road.

"I mind whan neighbour Hewle's sheep
Through Wattie's *cundy-holes* did creep."
Ruickbie: Wayside Cottager, p. 109.

***cundyth,** *s.* [Conduit.]

***cune,** *s.* [Coin.]

***cū'-nĕ-al,** *a.* [Lat. *cuneus* = a wedge.] Of or pertaining to a wedge; wedge-shaped.

cū'-nĕ-āte, cū'-nĕ-āt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *cuneatus* = wedge-shaped, from *cuneus* = a wedge.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Wedge-shaped; made in the form of a wedge.

2. *Bot.* (*Chiefly of the form* cuneate): Wedge-shaped, inversely triangular, with rounded angles, as the leaf of *Saxifraga tridentata*. (*Lindley.*) A cuneate leaf passes gradually at its base into the petiole.

cū-nē-ăt'-ic, *a.* [Lat. *cuneatus* = wedge-shaped, and Eng., &c., adj. suff. *-ic*.] Pertaining to what is wedge-shaped, spec. wedge-shaped letters. [Cuneiform.]

". . . at the beginning of *cuneatic* decipherment."—*Prof. Sayce*, in *Bib. Arch. Soc. Trans.*, vol. iii. (1874), p. 465.

cū-nē'-ĭ-form, cū'-nĭ-form, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *cunéiforme*, from Lat. *cuneus* = a wedge, and *forma* = form.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Archæol.:* Wedge-shaped.

2. *Anat.:* In the same sense as 1. There are cuneiform bones of the head and others of the foot. There are also cuneiform cartilages of the larynx.

3. *Bot.:* The same as Cuneate (q.v.).

B. *As subst.:* Cuneiform characters or writing (q.v.).

¶ (1) *Cuneiform characters:* Characters resembling a series of wedges or arrow heads, commonly found covering the surface of Ninevite sculptures. The first step towards the discovery of the cuneiform alphabet was taken by Prof. Grotefend as long ago as 1802. In a paper read during that year before the Royal Society of Gottingen, and published in the *Literary Gazette* of the same town, he announced that in examining Persian cuneiform he had succeeded in deciphering the names of Cyrus, Darius, Xerxes, and Hystaspes, and had thus obtained the true determination of nearly a third of the entire alphabet. Britain was late in entering this field of inquiry, but it has since had very eminent students of cuneiform writing, such as Sir Henry Rawlinson, Mr. George Smith, of the British Museum, and others. *The Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, vol. x., and the first part of vol. xi. (the former published in 1846 and the latter in 1849), were entirely devoted to papers by Sir Henry Rawlinson on cuneiform writing. Adopting a classification which use had made extremely convenient, he divided the arrow-headed writing known to him into three classes—Babylonian, Median, and Persian. The first

CUNEIFORM INSCRIPTION.

of these, which he also called Complicated Cuneiform, he further sub-divided into Primitive Babylonian, Achæmenian Babylonian, Mædo-Assyrian, Assyrian, and Elymæan. (*Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society*, vol. x., pp. 1—52.)

In 1874 Mr. George Smith spoke of the fact that the cuneiform system of writing was the invention of a race having a Turanian language totally different from the Semitic language of the Assyrians and Babylonians. (*Bib. Arch. Soc. Transact.*, vol. iii. (1874), p. 462.) The Turanian or Ural Altaic people referred to by Mr. George Smith were shown by Professor Sayce and others to be the Accadians who descended into Chaldea from the highlands to the east of the Euphrates. Professor Sayce considers that their language, only recently known, stands to the other Turanian tongues in the same relation that Sanscrit does to the Aryan family of languages. He traces the cuneiform inscriptions of Media to the Amardi, the Cassi or Kossæans, and the Anzanites or Susaites, all akin to the Accadian. (*Professor Sayce*, in *Bib. Archæol. Soc. Transact.*, vol. iii., pp. 465—485.)

The earliest deciphered cuneiform inscription may be placed about 2,000 B.C.; the latest about the time of Alexander the Great, B.C. 336—323.

(2) *Cuneiform writing:* Writing in which the characters described under ¶ (1) are those employed. Every visitor to the Assyrian rooms in the British Museum, or to the Crystal Palace, is familiar with its appearance.

cų-nĕtte', *s.* [Fr.]

Fort.: A small ditch in the middle of a dry ditch, to drain the water off the place. (*Knight.*)

***cunge, *cungyn,** *v.t.* [Conge.]

***cų-nĭc'-u-lar,** *a.* [Lat. *cunæ* = a cradle.] Pertaining to the cradle or infancy; childish.

"In his *cunicular* days."—*Anecdote of Lodowick Muggleton* (1676). (*Davies.*)

cų-nĭc'-u-lāte, *a.* [Lat. *cuniculus* = (1) a rabbit, (2) a rabbit-hole, a mine.]

Bot.: Pierced with a long passage open at one end, as the peduncle of Tropæolum.

***cų-nĭc'-u-loŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *cuniculus* = a rabbit.] Of or pertaining to rabbits.

cū'-nĭ-form, *a.* [Cuneiform.]

***cunig, *cuning, *cunyng,** *s.* [Coning, Cony.] A rabbit.

"The con, the *cuning*, and the cat."
Cherrie and Slae, st. 3.

cū-nī'-lą, *s.* [Etym. doubtful. "A Roman name applied by Linnæus to this genus." (*Loudon.*) By some botanists it is supposed to be from *conus* = a cone, and by others to be from *Cunila*, the name of a town.]

Bot.: A genus of Lamiaceæ, the typical one of the family Cunilidæ (q.v.). The calyx is thirteen-nerved, the stamens two. An infusion of *Cunila mariana* is used in North America in slight fevers and colds, as is *C. microcephala* in Brazil.

cū-nil'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *cunil(a)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Bot.: A family of Lamiaceæ, tribe Satureæ, type Cunila (q.v.).

***cunner** (1), *s.* [Conner.]

cŭn'-nĕr (2), *s.* [Etym. unknown.] A kind of shell-fish less than an oyster, that sticks close to the rocks. (*Ainsworth.*)

***cunnes-man,** *s.* [Kinsman.] A kinsman, a relation.

"His men makede tho deol ynough . . .
And manliche his *cunnesmen*." *Beket*, 1656.

cŭn'-nĭng, *con-ning, *con-nyng, *con-nynge, *cun-nand, *cun-nyng, *kun-nyng, *a.* & *s.* [As adj., pr. par. of Mid. Eng. *cunnen* = to know; A.S. *cunnan*. As subst., from Icel. *kunnandi* = knowledge, from *kunna* = to know.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Of persons:*

1. *In a good sense:*

(1) Having knowledge, skill, or learning.

"A *konyng* man of lore."
William of Palerne, 2,917.

(2) Skilful, dexterous.

"And he made in Jerusalem engines, invented by *cunning* men, . . ."—*2 Chron.* xxvi. 15.

2. *In a bad sense:* Artful, crafty, sly, designing, shrewd, astute.

". . . the supple and slippery consciences of *cunning* priests, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

II. *Of things:*

1. Made or wrought with skill and art, ingenious, curious.

"To devise *cunning* works, to work in gold, and in silver, and in brass."—*Exod.* xxxi. 4.

2. Artful, crafty, sly.

"With all the *cunning* manner of our flight.
Determined of."
Shakesp.: Two. Gent. of Ver., ii. 4.

B. *As substantive:*

1. (*Originally*): Skill (no bad sense being implied).

"If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her *cunning*."—*Psalm* cxxxvii. 5.

¶ As early as the time of Lord Bacon, the word was degenerating in meaning, owing to the fact, discreditable to human nature, that skill is often used to defraud those less highly gifted.

* 2. A profession, a trade.

"Shame not these woods
By putting on the *cunning* of a carper."
Shakesp.: Timon, iv. 3.

3. Art, craft, artfulness, artifice, shrewdness, wiliness.

"*Cunning* is the natural defence of the weak."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *cunning*, *crafty*, *subtle*, *sly*, and *wily*: "The *cunning* man shows his dexterity simply in concealing: this requires little more than reservedness and taciturnity; the *crafty* man goes farther; he shapes his words and actions so as to lull suspicion: hence it is that a child may be *cunning* but an old man will be *crafty*; a *subtle* man has more acuteness of invention than either. . . . the *cunning* man looks only to the concealment of an immediate object; the *crafty* and the *subtle* man have a remote object to conceal: thus men are *cunning* in their ordinary concerns; politicians are *crafty* or *subtle*; but the former is more so as to the end, and the latter as to the means. A man is *cunning* and *crafty* by deeds; he is *subtle* mostly by means of words alone, or words and actions combined. *Slyness* is a vulgar kind of *cunning*; the *sly* man goes cautiously and silently to work. *Wiliness* is a species of *cunning* or *craft*, applicable only to cases of attack or defence." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

cunning-man (or **woman**), *s.* A man (or woman) who pretends to tell fortunes, to teach how to recover stolen goods, &c.

"He sent him for a strong detachment
Of beadle, constable, and watchmen,
T' attack the *cunningman* for plunder
Committed falsely on his lumber."
Butler: Hudibras.

cunning-simple, *a.* Simple but with some artfulness.

"So innocent, so *cunning-simple*,
From beneath her gather'd wimple."
Tennyson: Lilian, ii. 17.

***cun-nin-gaire, *cun-in-gar, *cun-nyn-garth,** *s.* [Prob. a corruption of Mid. Eng. *cony-gurthe* = a rabbit-warren: *cony* = a rabbit, and *garth* = a garden, an enclosure. Cf. Sw. *kuningaard* = a rabbit-warren.] A rabbit-warren.

"That na man tak cunnyngis out of wtheris *cunnyngarthis*."—*Acts Ja. III.*, 1474 (ed 1814), p. 107.

cŭn-nĭng-hăm'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named after J. and A. Cunningham, botanists and travellers in New South Wales.]

Bot.: A genus of Pinaceæ, section Abietineæ. *Cunninghamia sinensis* is a handsome tree, introduced into this country in 1804. It will grow with care near London in the open air, if protected in winter.

cŭn'-nĭng-lў, *con-ning-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *cunning*; *-ly*.]

1. Skilfully; with art or skill.

"A stately pallace built of squared bricke,
Which *cunninglie* was without morter laid.
Spenser: F. Q., I. iv. 4.

2. In a cunning, artful, or crafty manner; artfully, slily, wilily, craftily.

"But, good my lord, do it so *cunningly*.
That my discovery be not aimed at."
Shakesp.: Two Gent. of Ver., iii. 1.

cŭn'-nĭng-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *cunning*; *-ness.*] Cunning, art, artfulness, craft, wiliness.

"But mine is such a drench of balderdash,
Such a strange carded *cunningness*."
Beaumont & Fletch.: Tamer Tamed.

* **cun-ny,** *s.* [Cony.]

* **cunny-berry,** *s.* A rabbit-burrow; hence, a retreat, a refuge.

"He would fetch him out of his *cunny-berry*."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, p. 277.

* **cunny-catch,** *v.t.* [Cony-catch.]

"He will not suffer himself to be *cunny-catcht*."—*S. Lennard: Of Wisdome*, bk. ii., ch. i., § 4, p. 212 (1670).

cu-nō'-nĭ-a, *s.* [Named after John Christian Cuno, of Amsterdam, who in 1750 described his own garden in verse.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical one of the order Cunoniaceæ. There are a five-parted deciduous calyx, five petals, ten stamens, two diverging styles, a conical two-celled capsule, separable into two many-celled carpels. *Cunonia capensis*, the White Cunonia, is the Rood Elze of the Dutch residents at the Cape of Good Hope. It is a small tree with opposite pinnate leaves and dense racemes of small white flowers.

cu-nō-nĭ-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cunoni(a)* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: Cunoniads. An order of Perigynous Exogens, alliance Saxifragales. It consists of trees or shrubs with large interpetiolar stipules, a four or five-cleft nearly inferior calyx, petals four to five or none; stamens perigynous, definite, or indefinite; styles two; ovary two-celled, with two or many seeds; fruit two-celled, capsular, or indehiscent. The species are found at the Cape of Good Hope, in South America, the East Indies, and Australia. In 1844 Lindley enumerated 22 genera, and estimated the known species at 100.

cu-nō'-nĭ-ads, *s. pl.* [Lat. *cunoni(a)*, and Eng., &c. pl. suff. *-ads.*]

Bot.: The name given by Lindley to the botanical order Cunoniaceæ (q.v.).]

* **cun-sta-bylle,** *s.* [Constable.]

cŭn'-tĕy-cŭn-tĕy, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Law: A kind of trial by an ordinary jury. (*Wharton.*)

* **cun-try, * cun-trye,** *s.* [Country.]

* **cun-veth,** *s.* [Conveth.]

* **cun-y-sance,** *s.* [Cognisance.]

cŭp, * cop, * coppe, * coupe, * cowpe, * cupe, * cuppe, *s.* [Lat. *cupa* = a cask, a vat; Dan. & Dut. *kop*; Sw. *kopp*; Sp. & Port. *copa*; Ital. *coppa*; Ger. *kopf*; Fr. *coupe*; Gr. κυπελλον (*kupellon*) = a cup.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. A small vessel for liquids used to drink from; a drinking-vessel.

"Thou shalt deliver Pharaoh's *cup* into his hand."—*Genesis* xl. 13.

2. The quantity of liquor that may be contained in a cup; the contents of a cup.

"When the ava is ready, cups of it are handed about."—*Cook: Voyages*, vol. vii., bk. v., ch. 8.

3. A cooling beverage, consisting of wine or cider and aerated water, with other ingredients. Often in composition; as, cider-*cup*, champagne-*cup*, &c.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Anything shaped like a cup: as, the *cup* of a flower, an acorn, &c.

"The *cup* was all fill'd, and the leaves were all wet."
Cowper: The Rose.

2. (*Pl.*): An entertainment; a drinking-bout, a carouse.

"Amidst his *cups* with fainting shiv'ring seiz'd."
Dryden: Persius.

* **3.** The portion or lot which one has to endure. (Generally of evil, sorrow, or pain.)

"Can ye drink of the *cup* that I drink of? and be baptized with the baptism that I am baptized with?"—*Mark* x. 38.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Surg.:* A glass placed above a scarified place, to extract blood in cupping; a cupping-glass.

2. *Naut.:* The step of the capstan-spindle.

3. *Boilers:* One of a series of little domes attached to a boiler-plate and serving to extend the fire-surface.

4. *Eccles.:* The chalice used in the administration of the Holy Communion.

5. *Ch. Hist.:* The cup was first denied to the laity by the Council of Constance, by a decree issued on June 15, 1415. The Council of Basil in 1433 restored the cup to the Calixtines, and thus reconciled them to the Roman Pontiff. [Calixtines.]

¶ (1) *A cup too low:* With less than the ordinary allowance of wine or other stimulating liquor; in low spirits.

"To be sure I am what one calls *a cup too low*, but when thoroughly cleared I hope to feel fully equal to any business that may appear."—*Letter from George III. to Pitt*, in *Stanhope: Life of Pitt*, ii., App. 2.

(2) *Cup and can:* Familiar companions; boon companions.

"That you and he are *cup and can*." *Swift.*

(3) *In one's cups:* Drinking; intoxicated.

". . . reasoning, as one friend with another, by the fireside, or *in our cups*, . . ."—*Knolles: History of the Turks*

cup-and-ball joint, *s.* A ball-and-socket joint.

cup-and-cone, *s.*

Metal.: An apparatus used for charging iron furnaces, which are worked with clamped tops for collecting the waste gases. (*Weale.*)

cup-and-saucer, *s. & a.*

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Sing.:* In the literal sense.

2. *Pl.* (*Cups and Saucers*): A child's name for acorns and the cups that contain them. Chiefly in North Lincolnshire and Yorkshire. (*Britten & Holland.*)

B. *As adj.:* Resembling a cup and saucer.

¶ *Cup-and-saucer limpet:* A popular name for the molluscous genus Calyptræa, given because a process like half a cup is in the interior of the limpet-like shell. [Calyptræa.]

cup-flower, *s.* *Scyphanthus elegans.* (*Treas. of Bot.*)

cup-gall, *s.* A gall of a cup-like form found occasionally on oak leaves.

cup-goldilocks, *s.* *Trichomanes radicans.*

cup-lead, *s.* A long leaden weight with a cup-shaped cavity closed by a leather valve, used for deep-sea dredging.

cup-lichen, *s.* [So called from the form of the thallus.] *Scyphophorus pyxidatus.*

CUP-LICHEN (MAGNIFIED).

* **cup-man,** *s.* A hard drinker; a boon companion.

"'Oh, a friend of mine! a brother *cupman*, a quiet dog, who does not love these snarlings,' said Burbo, carelessly."—*Bulwer: Last Days of Pompeii*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

cup-moss, *s.*

1. *Scyphophorus pyxidatus.*

2. *Lecanora tartarea.* (Chiefly in Banffshire.) (*Britten & Holland.*) Neither of the two is a genuine moss; both are lichens.

"They find the red *cup moss* where they climb."
Hemans: The Adopted Child.

cup-mushroom, *s.* A name given to various species of Peziza.

cup-plant, *s.* An American name for *Silphium perfoliatum.*

* **cup-rose,** *s.* A name for the Poppy.

cup-shaped, *a.*

Bot.: Cynthiform, resembling a drinking-cup. Nearly the same as pitcher-shaped. Example, the limb of the corolla of Symphytum.

* **cup-shotten,** *a.* Intoxicated, tipsy.

"They take it generally as no small disgrace if they happen to be *cupshotten*."—*Harrison: Descrip. Eng.*, bk. ii., ch. 6, p. 168.

cups and ladles, *s. pl.* The husks of the acorn, from their resemblance to these utensils.

cup-valve, *s.*

Steam-engine:

1. A cup-shaped or conical valve, which is guided by a stem to and from its flaring seat.

2. A form of balance-valve which opens simultaneously on top and sides.

3. A valve formed by an inverted cup over the end of a pipe or opening.

cŭp, *v.t.* [Cup, *s.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Trans.:* To supply with cups—*i.e.*, with liquor.

"In thy fats our cares be drown'd;
With thy grapes our hairs be crown'd:
Cup us, till the world go round,
Cup us, till the world go round!"
Shakesp.: Ant. & Cleop., ii. 7.

2. *Intrans.:* To drink.

"The former is not more thirsty after his *cupping*."—*Adams: Works*, i. 484.

II. *Surg.:* To bleed by means of a cupping-glass.

"Him the damn'd doctors and his friends immur'd,
They bled, they *cupp'd*, they purg'd; in short, they *cur'd*." *Pope: Satires*, vi. 198.

cu-pā'-nĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Francis Cupani, an Italian monk and botanical author, who died in A.D. 1710.]

Bot.: A genus of hypogynous Exogens, order Sapindaceæ, tribe Sapindeæ. It has a capsular dehiscent fruit; the flowers in racemes; calyx five-parted; petals five; stamens ten, inside a fleshy rim; style trifid. The species are found chiefly in South America, but also in other parts of the tropics. More than fifty are known. The succulent root of the Akee tree, *Cupania sapida*, sometimes called *Blighia sapida*, is eaten. Boiled down with sugar and cinnamon it is used also in diarrhœa. *C. Cunninghami* is a large timber tree, growing in Australia. It has been introduced into Britain, where it grows best in a light loamy soil.

cŭp'-bēar-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *cup*, and *bearer.*]

1. *Gen.:* An attendant or official whose duty it is to hand round the wine to the guests.

". . . his carrying away his son Ganymede to be his *cupbearer*."—*Broome.*

* **2.** *Spec.:* An officer whose duty it was to taste the wine before handing it to his lord, thus guarding against poison.

"I was the king's *cupbearer*."—*Nehem.* i. 11.

cup-board (pron. **cŭb'-bĕrd**), *** cup-borde, * cup-burde,** *s.* [Eng. *cup*, and Mid. Eng. *borde* = a table.] [Board, *s.*]

* **1.** A board, shelf, or buffet on which cups, &c., were placed.

"Some trees are best for planchers, as deal; some for tables, *cupboards*, and desks, as walnut."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

2. A small press or case with shelves, on which plates, dishes, cups, &c., are placed; sometimes applied to a press without shelves; a wardrobe.

"Yet their wine and their victuals these curmudgeon-lubbards
Lock up from my sight, in cellars and *cupboards*."
Swift.

3. A sideboard or piece of furniture for the display of plate.

¶ (1) *Cupboard love:* Interested love; that which has an eye to what can be gained by a pretence of love.

"A *cupboard love* is seldom true,
A love sincere is found in few."
Poor Robin. (*Nares.*)

(2) *To cry cupboard:* To call for or demand food.

"My belly began *to cry cupboard*."—*Swift: Polite Conv.*, ii.

***cupboard** (pr. **cŭb'-bĕrd**), *v.t.* [CUPBOARD, *s.*] To treasure or hoard up in a cupboard.

"Still *cupboarding* the viand, ..."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 1.

***cupboarded** (pr. **cŭb'-bĕrd-ĕd**), *pa. par.* or *a.* [CUPBOARD, *v.*]

***cupboardy** (pr. **cŭb'-bĕrd-ў**), *a.* [Eng. *cupboard*; *-y.*] Like a cupboard or press in size; diminutive.

"Lucy was glad to have her funny little *cupboardy* room all to herself."—*Miss Braddon: Weavers and Weft*, p. 315 (ed. 1877).

***cupe**, *s.* [A.S. *cȳpa.*] A basket.

"Yif I myght gadre eny scrappes of the releef of the twelf *cupes*."—*Trevisa*, i. 15.

cū'-pęl, *cup-pel, *s.* [Lat. *cupella* = a small vat or cask, dimin. of *cupa* = a vat, a cask.]

* **1.** *Ord. Lang.:* A small cask; a firkin.

"Item, 4 *cuppells* of butter and cheese."—*Depred. on the Clan Campbell*, p. 112.

2. *Assaying:* A porous vessel, usually made of pulverized bone-ashes, and employed in assaying for separating the precious metals from their oxidizable alloys. Cupels are made in a mould with a die having a boss-like projection for forming the cavity for containing the specimens to be assayed. Those used in the British mint are made of the cores of ox-horns burned and pulverized. Cupels of bone-earth are described by the great Arabian chemist Djafar, who lived about A.D. 875. He was the discoverer of nitric acid and aqua-regia. (*Knight.*)

"There be other bodies fixed, as we see in the stuff whereof *cuppels* are made, which they put into furnaces, upon which fire worketh not."—*Bacon: Nat Hist.*

cupel-dust, *s.* Powder used in the purifying of metals.

cupel-pyrometer, *s.* An alloy pyrometer which indicates the heat by incipient or total liquefaction. (*Knight.*)

† cū'-pęl, *v.t.* [CUPEL, *s.*] To purify or refine in a cupel.

"Alloys containing both silver and gold are *cupelled* with lead and a quantity of silver . . ."—*Graham: Chemistry* (2nd ed.), vol. ii., p. 362.

cū-pĕl-lā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *cupell(a)*, and Eng. suff. *-ation.*]

Assaying: The act or process of purifying or refining gold or silver by a cupel. An alloy of silver and lead is exposed to a red heat on the floor of a muffle, where a current of air plays over its surface. The lead is converted into the protoxide, melts, and runs off, leaving the refined silver. In assaying silver it is purified in a small cupel subjected to an oxidizing heated blast. This leaves it pure silver, the lead passing into the porous vessel. The assay of gold is more complex. The copper and other oxidizable metals are removed by cupellation with lead. A large excess of silver is then added to the alloy, which is rolled into a sheet called a cornet. The silver is dissolved out with nitric acid, which leaves the gold as a sponge. This is called parting. (*Knight.*)

". . . refined by *cupellation* . . ."—*Babington: System of Mineralogy* (1799).

† cū'-pęl-lĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CUPEL, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* Cupellation.

". . . the quick melting down of ores, and *cupelling* of them. . . ."—*Boyle: Works*, vol. iii., p. 453.

cū'-pĕl-lō, *s.* [Lat. *cupella.*] A small furnace for assaying.

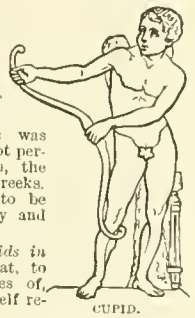
cŭp'-fŭl, *cupe-ful, *s.* [Eng. *cup*, and *ful(l).*] The quantity which a cup will hold.

cū'-phĕ-a, *s.* [Gr. κυφός (*kuphos*) = curved, in reference to the form of the capsule.]

Bot.: A genus of perigynous Exogens, order Lythraceæ, tribe Lythreæ. The leaves are opposite; the flowers solitary; calyx tubular, inflated below, and gibbous or spermed at the base on the upper side; petals 6 or 0, unequal in size; ovary one to two-celled; ovules few; fruit an oblong capsule. Habitat chiefly tropical America. In Brazil a decoction of *Cuphea Balsamona* is sometimes prescribed in intermittent fever.

cū'-pĭd, *s.* [Lat. *Cupido*, from *cupio* = to desire.]

Myth.: The god of Love, generally represented as a beautiful naked boy, winged, blind, and armed with a bow and a quiver full of arrows, with which he transfixed the hearts of lovers, kindling desire in them. He was equivalent to, but not perfectly identical with, the Ἔρως (*Erōs*) of the Greeks. He was supposed to be the son of Mercury and Venus.



CUPID.

¶ *To look for Cupids in the eyes:* To gaze at, to look into the eyes of, till one sees one's self reflected there.

"The Naiads, sitting near upon the aged rocks,
Are busied with their combs, to braid his verdant locks,
While *in their crystal eyes he doth for Cupids look.*"
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 2

cū-pĭd'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *cupidité*, from Lat. *cupiditus*, from *cupidus* = desirous; *cupio* = to desire, to long for.]

* **1.** Love; the affection over which Cupid presides.

"She calls her idle flame love—a *cupidity* which only was a something she knew not what to make of."—*Richardson: Sir C. Grandison*, vi. 179.

2. An eager or inordinate desire to possess something, especially wealth; covetousness, avarice.

"He rushed with ravenous eagerness at every bait which was offered to his *cupidity*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

***cŭp'-mēal, *cuppe-mele,** *adv.* [Eng. *cup*, and *meal* = a bit. Cf. *piecemeal.*] Cup by cup; by cups at a time.

"It cam in *cuppemele*."
P. Plowman, 2,921.

cū'-pō-la, *cu-po-lo, *cup-po-la, *s.* [Ital. *cupola*, a diminutive from Lat. *cupa* = a cup.]

1. *Architecture:*

(1) A lantern or small apartment on the summit of a dome.

(2) A spherical or spheroidal covering to a building or any part of it. (*Knight.*)

"The rocky summits, split and rent,
Formed turret, dome, and battlement,
Or seemed fantastically set
With *cupola* or minaret."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, i. 2

2. *Metallurgy:*

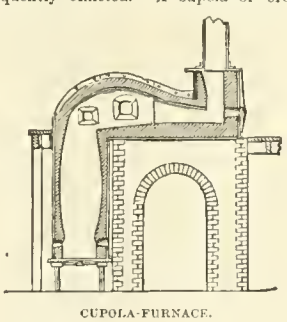
(1) A furnace for melting metals for casting. [CUPOLA-FURNACE.]

(2) A furnace for heating shot to be fired at shipping and other inflammable objects. (*Knight.*)

3. *Anat.:* The dome-like extremity of the canal of the cochlea.

cupola-furnace, *s.*

Metal.: A furnace for melting iron in a foundry. The name is derived from a cupola or dome leading to the chimney, which is now frequently omitted. A cupola of ordinary

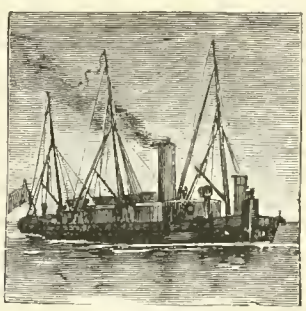


CUPOLA-FURNACE.

size may be thus described:—At the base is a pedestal of brickwork 20 to 30 inches high, upon which stands a cast-iron cylinder from 30 to 40 inches diameter, and 5 to 8 feet high; this is lined with fire-clay, brick, or other refractory matter, which contracts its internal diameter to from 18 to 24 inches. The furnace is open at the top for the escape of the flame and gases, and for the admission of the charge, consisting of pig-iron, waste or old metal, coke, and lime in due proportion. The lime acts as a flux, and much assists the fusion; chalk or oyster-shells are used where conveniently accessible. At the back of the furnace are several tuyere-holes, one above another, through which the air is urged by a blower. As the fluid metal collects below, the air is admitted at a higher aperture, and the lower blast-hole is stopped. The front of the furnace has a large opening at which clinkers, slag, and unconsumed fuel are removed when cleaning the furnace. This aperture is closed by a guard-plate, fixed on by staples attached to the iron case of the furnace. In the centre of the guard-plate is the tapping-hole, which is closed during the melting by a ramming of sand. Some furnaces are made rectangular or cylindrical, with separate plates like staves, bound by hoops, so that the furnace may be taken down if the charge should accidentally become solidified therein. (*Knight.*)

cupola-ship, *s.*

Naut.: There is a diversity of opinion as to who originated the turret-ship idea. It has been claimed for Captain Cowper Coles, of the English navy, who constructed a small turret-ship in 1855, for use in the Crimean war, and at a later date began the Rolf Krake, which was completed after the Monitor. But Ericsson, the builder of the Monitor, had conceived the idea at an earlier date, and submitted a plan for an armored cupola-ship to the Emperor Napoleon in 1854. The



CUPOLA-SHIP.

Monitor, which was the first ship of this kind used in war, sprang from this idea. Its complete success is a matter of history. The strong points about such vessels are—first, the difficulty of hitting them; secondly, the probability that, even if they be struck, the shot impinging obliquely will glance off without doing serious injury. The weak point is that, lying very low in the water, and being the reverse of buoyant, they may ship enough water by the funnel to founder at sea, as the Monitor itself ultimately did. A cupola-ship is called also a turret-ship. (q.v.)

cū'-pō-laed, *cū'-po-loed, *a.* [Eng. *cupola*; *-ed.*] Having a cupola.

"Opposite to this palace is a fair temple—*cupoloed*, compassed with walls, and open to the air."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels*, p. 163.

cŭp'-pa, *s.* [Etym. unknown.]

Her.: One of the furs composed of any metal and colour. Called also Potent-counter-potent (q.v.). (*Ogilvie.*)

cŭpped, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CUP, *v.*]

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.:* Intoxicated; in one's cups

"All night with one that had bin shrieve I sup'd,
Well entertain'd I was, and halfe well *cup'd*."
Taylor: Works, 1650.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Surg.:* Bled by means of a cupping-glass.

2. *Mach.:* Depressed at the centre; dished. The depression around the eye of a millstone is called the bosom. (*Knight.*)

cŭp'-pĕr, *s.* [Eng. *cup*, v.; *-er.*] One who bleeds by means of a cupping-glass; a scarifier.

cŭp'-pĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CUP, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of drinking.

2. The act of bleeding with a cupping-glass; scarifying.

"Blistering, *cupping*, and bleeding, are seldom of use but to the idle and intemperate."—*Addison: Spectator.*

¶ Cupping was known to Hippocrates. It was practised a good deal in the second decade of the nineteenth century, but has since gone into disuse, as blood-letting in all forms has done.

cupping-glass, *s.*

Surg.: A glass vessel resembling a cup, used in the operation of cupping. It is first heated, by which means the included air becomes rarefied. It is then applied to the skin, and as the heated air becomes cooler it produces a partial vacuum, by which means the skin and integuments are drawn into the cupping-glass. There are several varieties of cupping-glasses; in some cases the air is exhausted by means of a syringe. Dry cupping is the application of air-exhausted cups to an unscarified place to excite the part, and on an extended scale is known as a dejurator (q.v.).

"A bubo, in this case, ought to be drawn outward by *cupping-glasses*, and brought to suppuration."—*Wiseman.*

* **cupping-house,** *s.* A tavern.

"A *cupping-house*, a vaulting-house, a gaming-house."—*Adams: Works*, i. 277.

cū'-prĕ-īne, *s.* [Lat. *cupre(us)* = of copper, and Eng., &c. suff. *-ine.*]

Min.: The same as COPPER-GLANCE (*Brit. Mus. Catal.*). The same as CHALCOCITE, of which copper-glance is made a synonym. (*Dana.*) Breithaupt considered it a distinct species, but his views have not been accepted.

cū-prĕ-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *cupreus* = of copper, from *cuprum* = copper.] Containing more or less of copper, coppery. [CUPROUS.]

¶ (1) *Cupreous anglesite:*

Min.: The same as LINARITE (q.v.).

(2) *Cupreous idocrase:*

Min.: The same as CYPRINE.

(3) *Cupreous manganese:*

Min.: The same as LAMPADITE (q.v.).

cū-prĕs'-sĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *cupress(us)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A suborder of Pinaceæ. It is characterized by erect ovules and spheroidal pollen. It is sometimes called also Cupressinæ.

cū-prĕs-sī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *cupress(us)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*] The same as CUPRESSEÆ (q.v.).

cū-prĕs-sī-nī'-tēs, *s.* [Lat. *cupressin(e)* (q.v.), and Lat., &c. suff. *-ites.*]

Palæo-botany: A genus of fossil plants from the London clay of Sheppey, which is of Eocene age. Bowerbank described thirteen species.

cū-prĕs'-sīte, *s.* [Lat. *cupress(us)* (q.v.), and Eng., &c. suff. *-ite* (*Palæont.*) (q.v.).]

Palæo-botany: Plant remains from the Trias to the Wealden, resembling the genus Cupressus, but not proved to be of that actual genus.

cū-prĕs-sō-crĭn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cupressocrin(us)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: A family of Crinoidea with a cup-shaped calyx, the centre of its base being supported by the expanded uppermost joint of the column, surrounded by five basals, carrying five large radials and five smaller plates, these latter giving origin to the five arms. Known range in time, from the Devonian to the Carboniferous. Type, Cupressocrinus (q.v.).

* **cū-prĕs-sŏc-rĭ-nī'-tēs,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cupressocrin(us)*, and Lat., &c. suff. *-ites.*] The same as CUPRESSOCRINUS (q.v.).

cū-prĕs-sŏc'-rĭ-nŭs, *s.* [Lat. *cupress(us)*; *o* connective, and Lat. *crinon*; Gr. κρίνον (*krinon*) = a lily, specially Orange Lily (q.v.).]

Zool.: A genus of Crinoideans, the typical one of the family Cupressocrinidæ (q.v.). It occurs in the Devonian rocks.

cū-prĕs'-sŭs, *s.* [Lat. = the cypress; Gr. κυπάρισσος (*kuparissos*), of the same meaning.]

1. *Bot.:* A genus of Gymnogens, order Pinaceæ, sub-order Cupresseæ, of which latter it is the type. The leaves are reduced to mere scales; the cones consist of peltate woody bracts; the seeds are small and angular, several in each bract; the fruit is like that of the juniper, but much larger. *Cupressus sempervirens* is the Common Cypress. [CYPRESS.] There are other species.

2. *Palæo-botany:* The genus Cupressus is believed to have been found fossil in the American Cretaceous rocks.

cū'-prĭc, *a.* [Lat. *cupr(um)* = copper, and Eng. suff. *-ic.*] Having copper in its composition. Each molecule of the substance contains one atom of copper.

cupric acetate, *s.*

Chem.: $(CH_3{\cdot}CO{\cdot}O)_2Cu$. It is prepared by dissolving verdigris in hot acetic acid and allowing the filtered solution to cool. It forms dark-green crystals, which dissolve in fourteen parts of cold, and in five parts of boiling, water.

cupric carbonate, *s.*

Chem.: A green, basic carbonate, $CuCO_3{\cdot}Cu(OH)_2$ is obtained when sodium carbonate is added to a hot solution of cupric sulphate. It is used as a pigment, called verditer.

cupric chloride, *s.*

Chem.: $CuCl_2$. Obtained by burning copper filings in an excess of chlorine gas. It is a brown-coloured, deliquescent, powder. When cupric oxide or cupric carbonate is dissolved in hydrochloric acid, and the solution evaporated, green needle, deliquescent crystals, $CuCl_2{\cdot}2H_2O$, are found. It forms double salts. If the green needles are dried in a vacuum over sulphuric acid, they become pale blue. Cupric chloride is soluble in alcohol, the solution burning with a green flame.

cupric nitrate, *s.*

Chem.: Nitrate of copper, $Cu(NO_3)_2{\cdot}6H_2O$. Obtained by dissolving copper in nitric acid; it is a blue, deliquescent salt, crystallizing in rhombic prisms, which are very soluble in water. If a few crystals of cupric nitrate be wrapped up in tinfoil, they convert it into atannic oxide, the metal taking fire.

cupric oxide, *s.*

Chem.: CuO. Monoxide of copper, black oxide of copper, is obtained by heating the metal to redness in the air, or in oxygen. Cupric salts, mixed with potassium hydrate, give a pale blue precipitate of cupric hydrate, $Cu(HO)_2$, which, on boiling in water, is converted into black cupric oxide. Cupric oxide forms salts. Cupric oxide is soluble in ammonia, also in oils and fats. Cupric oxide is used in organic ultimate analysis (q.v.); the substance is powdered and mixed with the oxide, which must first be carefully dried, as it is hygroscopic. The mixture is then burnt, carbonic acid and water are formed, and the copper oxide is reduced. Cupric oxide gives a green colour to glass.

cupric sulphate, *s.*

1. *Chem.:* $CuSO_4{\cdot}5H_2O$. Sulphate of copper, blue vitriol, *Cupri Sulphas* of the Pharmacopœia. Sulphate of copper is obtained by boiling copper with sulphuric acid, or by heating copper with sulphur, which forms cuprous sulphide; this, when oxidised, yields cupric sulphate and oxide; this is thrown into dilute sulphuric acid and allowed to crystallize. Cupric sulphate crystallises in large blue, triclinic prisms, soluble in four parts of cold, and in two parts of boiling, water. When heated to 100°, it loses four molecules of water, and the remaining molecule at about 200°. The anhydrous salt readily absorbs water, and is used to remove water from alcohol. It is insoluble in absolute alcohol. Cupric sulphate dissolves in hydrochloric acid, forming cupric chloride. The anhydrous salt absorbs the vapour of hydrochloric acid. Cupric sulphate, at high temperatures, gives off SO_2 and O, and yields cupric oxide. Cupric sulphate forms double salts with sulphates of potassium and ammonium. Sulphate of copper is used in calico-printing.

2. *Phar.:* *Cupri Sulphas* is given in small doses as an astringent or tonic, in large doses (five grains) as an emetic. It is used in cases of obstinate diarrhœa and dysentery, also in cases of chorea and epilepsy. Externally, it is used to dress ulcers, &c. Sulphate of copper is used to prevent smut in corn, and has been employed to prevent dry-rot in timber.

cupric sulphide, *s.*

Chem.: Sulphide of copper. CuS occurs native. It is precipitated as a dark-brown powder when H_2S gas is passed through a solution of a cupric salt. Precipitated sulphide of copper is soluble in nitric acid, also in potassium cyanide; it is insoluble in KHS, and only slightly soluble in $(NH_4)_2S_2$, yellow ammonium sulphide.

cū-prĭf'-ĕr-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *cuprum* = copper; *fero* = to bear; and Eng. suff. *-ous.*] Copper-bearing; bearing copper.

"... the whole *cupriferous* district of North Wales."—*Sir H. Delabeche: Elements of Geology.*

* **cŭp'-rite** (1), *s.* [Eng. *cup*, and *rite.*] A libation.

"On the tabils varnisht, with *cuprite* magnifye dulye." *Stanyhurst: Virgil; Æneid*, lv. 214.

cū'-prīte (2), *s.* [Lat. *cupr(um)* = copper, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: An isometric mineral with octohedral cleavage. Hardness, 3·5—4; sp. gr., 5·85—6·15; lustre adamantine to earthy; colour red, streak shining brownish-red. It is subtransparent to subtranslucent, and in texture brittle. Composition: oxide of copper, 11·2; copper, 88·8 = 100. There are three varieties—(1) Ordinary Cuprite, crystallized or massive, (2) Chalcotrichite (q.v.), and (3) Earthy Cuprite, or Tile Ore. Found in Cornwall, in Devonshire, near Tavistock; near Lyons, in France; as well as in South Australia and South America. (*Dana.*)

cūp-roĭd', *a. & s.* [Lat. *cuprum* = copper, and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance.]

A. *As adj.:* Resembling copper.

B. *As substantive:*

Crystallog.: A crystal of the tetrahedral type, with twelve equal anglea.

cū-prō-plŭm'-bīte, *s.* [Lat. *cuprum* = copper; *plumbum* = lead, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: Dana considers this not a proper species, but only a mixture of galenite and chalcocite.

cū-prō-schēel'-īte, *s.* [Lat. *cuprum* = copper, and Eng., &c. *scheelite* (q.v.).]

Min.: A crystalline granular mineral of vitreous lustre, green colour, and light greenish-grey streak; its hardness, 4·5—5; composition: tungstic acid, 78·43; oxide of copper, 8·95; lime, 12·62 = 100. Occurs in Lower California. (*Dana.*)

cū-prō-sō-vĭn'-ўl, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *cuprous* = full of copper; *o* connective; *vinum* = wine; and Eng., &c., suff. *-yl* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).] Etymologically viewed, it signifies copper and wine, copper wine, or wine of copper.

cupresovinyl oxide, *s.*

Chem.: $C_3(Cu_2)''H_2O$. A red precipitate, obtained by passing ethine (acetylene) C_2H_2 into an ammoniacal solution of cuprous chloride. This compound yields *ethene* C_2H_4 when heated with zinc and dilute ammonia. (See *Synthesis of Alcohol.*)

cū-prŏŭr'-ăn-īte, *s.* [Lat. *cupr(um)* = copper; *o* connective; and Eng., &c. *uranite* (q.v.).]

Min.: The same as TARBERNITE. (*Dana.*) The same as URANITE. (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*)

cū'-prŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *cupr(um)* = copper, and Eng. suff. *-ous.*] Having a considerable quantity of copper in its composition. Each molecule of the substance contains two atoms of copper which are united to each other by a pair of bonds (Cu—Cu)".

cupreous chloride, *s.*

Chem.: Subchloride of copper, Cu_2Cl_2 or (Cl—Cu—Cu—Cl). A white crystalline powder, insoluble in water, obtained by the action of reducing agents on cupric chloride; also by burning copper in chlorine gas, or by distilling copper with mercuric chloride. Its ammoniacal solution absorbs oxygen from the air, and turns blue.

cupreous iodide, *s.*

Chem.: Cu_2I_2. Subiodide of copper is a white insoluble powder, obtained by heating copper with iodine, or by adding an iodide to a mixture of cupric sulphate and ferrous sulphate.

$2KI + 2CuSO_4 + 2FeSO_4 = Cu_2I_2 + K_2SO_4 + Fe_2(SO_4)_3$. This reaction is used to detect iodine in the presence of chlorides and bromides.

cuprous oxide, *s.*

Chem.: Cu_2O or $\begin{matrix}Cu\\Cu\end{matrix}\!\!>\!O$, red oxide of copper, suboxide of copper. Obtained by heating a cupric salt with sugar and excess of caustic potash. It is a bright red powder, soluble in ammonia, forming a colourless solution, which absorbs oxygen when exposed to the air, and turns blue. Cuprous oxide is soluble in hydrochloric acid, forming cuprous chloride. Nitric acid dissolves it, forming cupric nitrate, $Cu(NO_3)_2$. It is used to give a ruby red colour to glass. Cuprous oxide dissolves in smelted copper rendering it brittle; it is then called dry copper.

cuprous sulphide, *s.*

Chem.: Cu_2S, or $\begin{matrix}Cu\\Cu\end{matrix}\!\!>\!S$. A dark grey fusible powder, formed by heating three parts of sulphur and eight parts of copper, also by rubbing finely-divided copper with sulphur in a mortar, and by heating copper in sulphur vapour. When heated with cupric oxide it forms sulphur dioxide and metallic copper, $Cu_2S + 2CuO = SO_2 + 4Cu$. The fine metal obtained in copper smelting is chiefly cuprous sulphide.

cū'-pu-la, *s.* [Lat. = a little tub or cask, dimin. of *cupa* = a tub or cask.] The same as CUPULE (q.v.).

cupula-shaped, *a.*

Bot.: Slightly concave, with a nearly entire margin, as the calyx of citrus, or the cup of an acorn. The same as CUPULIFORM.

cū'-pu-lar, *a.* [CUPULA.] Having an inflorescence a cupula; tub-shaped, cask-shaped.

"It only differs from the true Dacrydia in wanting the *cupular* disk of the fruit."—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, No. 407 (1881), p. 503.

cū'-pu-lāte, *a.* [Lat. *cupul(a)* (q.v.), and Eng., &c. suff. *-ate*.]

Bot.: The same as CUPULAR (q.v.).

cū'-pule, cū'-pu-la, *s.* [CUPULA.]

Botany:

1. A kind of inflorescence consisting of a cup formed by bracts cohering by their bases. In the oak the cupule is woody, entire, and scaly, with undulated bracts; in the

CUPULE.

1. Oak. 2. Hazel. 3. Hornbeam.

beech it forms a sort of coriaceous, valvular, spurious pericarp; in the hazel-nut it is foliaceous and lacerated; and in the hornbeam it takes the form of a lobed bract.

2. A cup-like body existing in Peziza and some other Fungals.

cū-pu-lif-ĕr-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *cupula*, in the botanical sense, and *fero* = to bear.]

Bot.: The name given in A.D. 1808 by Richard, and subsequently by various other botanists, to the order of diclinous Exogens termed by Mirbel, Lindley, &c., Corylaceæ. They are so called from possessing a cupule which takes the form of a bony or coriaceous one-celled nut, more or less enclosed in an involucre. [COAYLACEÆ, MASTWORTS.]

cū-pu-lif-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *cupula*, *i* connective, *fero* = to bear, and Eng., &c. suff. *-ous*.]

Bot.: Bearing a cupule or cupules; pertaining to the botanical order Cupuliferæ.

cū'-pu-li-form, *a.* [Lat. *cupula*, in the botanical sense, and *forma* = form.]

Bot.: The same as CUPULA-SHAPED (q.v.).

cŭr, *s.* [Sw. dial. *kurre* = a dog; Dut. *korre* = a watchdog.]

1. *Lit.:* A degenerate, worthless, or cowardly dog.

"Flies, as before some mountain lion's ire
The village *curs* and trembling swains retire."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, xvii. 69, 70.

2. *Fig.:* Used as a term of contempt and reproach to a man.

"You common cry of *curs!* whose breath I hate."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 3.

† **cūr-a-bĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *a.* [Fr. *curabilité.*] The quality of being curable; curableness.

cūr'-a-ble, *a.* [Fr. *curable.*]

1. Capable of being cured; that may be healed or cured.

"... differs from all other *curable* diseases, ..."—*Harvey.*

* 2. Curative.

"Retaining a *curable* vertue against all diseases."—*Sandys: Travels*, bk. iii., p. 174.

cūr'-a-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *curable*; *-ness.*] The quality of being curable; capability or possibility of being healed or cured.

* **cu-ra-çi-on,** *s.* [CURATION.]

cūr-a-çōa', *s.* [Named from Curacoa, or Curazao, an island in the Caribbean Sea, near the coast of Venezuela, where the liquor so called was first made.] A liquor made of brandy with orange-peel and sugar, and a little cinnamon.

"It pleased me to think at a house that you know
Were such good mutton cutlets and strong *curacoa*."
Moore: Twopenny Post-Bag.

cūr'-a-çў, *s.* [Eng. *cura(te)*; *-cy.*]

1. The office or employment of a curate; curateship.

"They get into orders as soon as they can, and, if they be very fortunate, arrive in time to a *curacy* here in town."—*Swift.*

* 2. Guardianship, curateship.

"By way of *curacy* and protectorship."—*North: Examen*, p. 260.

cūr'-ą̊ge, cūr-a-gie, cul-råge, *s.* [CULRAGE.] A plant, *Polygonum Hydropiper.* (*Hollyband: Dictionary*, A.D. 1593.) (*Britten & Holland.*)

cūr-â'-na, *s.* [A Guiana word (?)]

Timber trade: The cedar wood of Guiana, *Icica altissima.* [CEDAR-WOOD.]

cū-răr'-ĭ, cū-rà'-ra, * ourari, curare, urari, woorara, woorali, * wourali, *s.* [A Guiana Indian word. In Fr. *curare.*]

Chem.: A resinous substance used by the Indians of South America for poisoning their arrows, said to be the aqueous extract of a climbing plant belonging to the genus Strychnos. It is a brown-black, shining, brittle, resinous mass, almost wholly soluble in water. It has a bitter taste, and burns with a yellowish-red flame, giving off disagreeable smelling vapours. It contains an alkaloid, curarine (q.v.). It is a deadly poison; when introduced into the blood through a wound it acts on the motor nerves, arresting their functions, while the sensorial nerves retain their activity. Death ensues from paralysis of the respiratory organs. Chlorine and bromine decompose curara and neutralise its poisonous action. Curara is said to contain no strychnine. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*)

cū ra'-rīne, *s.* [Fr. *curarine*, from *curari* (q.v.).]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{15}N$. Curarine is obtained from curara resin. When pure it crystallises in four-sided prisms. It is very soluble in water and alcohol, but is insoluble in anhydrous ether and in benzene. It forms crystalline salts. It is very poisonous, like curara. It gives a blue colour with potassium dichromate and sulphuric acid. Curarine can be separated from strychnine by its insolubility in benzene.

cū-ras'-sōw, *s.* [An American word (?)] The name given to a large Gallinaceous Bird, *Crax alector*, more fully denominated in English the Crested Curassow. The upper parts are deep black, with a glow of green on various parts; the lower parts dull white, a colour found also on the lower tail coverts. The Curassow is found in flocks in the forests of Mexico, Guiana, and Brazil. Its nest is

CURASSOW.

composed of branches interlaced with the stalks of herbaceous plants, and lined with leaves; the eggs five, six, or eight.

"The sternum of Columba coronata resembles that of the *curassow.*"—*Owen: Anat. of Vertebrates*, ch. xiii.

¶ (1) *Crested curassow:* [CURASSOW.]

(2) *Red curassow: Crax rubra.*

(3) *Red-knobbed curassow: Crax Yarrellii.*

* **curate** (1), * **curat** (1), * **curats, * curiet,** *s.* [CUIRASS.] A cuirass.

"His shield, his helmet, and his *curats* bare."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. v. 8.

cūr'-ate (2), * **cu-rat** (2), *s.* [Low Lat. *curatus* = one who is charged with the *cura*—*i.e.*, with the cure or care of souls. In Ital. *curato*; Fr. *curé.*] [CURE.]

Ecclesiol. & Ord. Lang.: The designation of an ecclesiastical functionary in the Church of England, whose position and functions have much varied in bygone times. The following have been the chief changes:—

I. *Formerly:*

1. *Originally (in a general sense):* Any one having cure of souls and of rank inferior to a bishop.

"*Curate*, a parson or vicar, one that serves a cure, or has the charge of soul's in a parish."—*Phillips: The New World of Words.* (*Trench.*)

¶ This meaning has left traces in the Prayer Book, where prayer is made for "bishops, curates, and all congregations committed to their charge." When in Scotland during the period immediately preceding the revolution of 1688 episcopally ordained parochial incumbents existed over Scotland, the people called them "curates," which was simply a survival of the original use of the word.

"About two hundred *curates*—so the episcopal parish priests were called—were expelled."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. *Next (in more special senses):*

(1) An incumbent of a parochial church in which no arrangement was ever come to for the ordination of a vicar.

(2) The incumbent of a chapel founded after the parochial arrangement had been completed, and which consequently had not the privileges of a parish church.

¶ The last two types of curates held perpetual curacies, and when a perpetual curacy is now held, the explanation of it is that given under 2 (1) or (2). [PERPETUAL CURACY.]

II. *Now:* The assistant to a rector or vicar, a minister temporarily officiating in the church instead of the proper incumbent. Between A.D. 1349 and A.D. 1366 Simon Islip, the Archbishop of Canterbury, fixed the pay of a curate at six marks (= £4). Archbishop Sudbury in 1378 raised this to eight marks (£5 6s. 8d.). By the statute 12 Anne, 11, c. 12, it was enacted that if any rector or vicar nominated a curate to the ordinary to be licensed, there should be settled upon him a salary not exceeding £50, or falling short of £20. The operation of demand and supply has since raised the salary of curates to £130 or more, though the average a quarter of a century ago was about £80. Even after allowance is made for the diminished purchasing power of money, the tendency of the curate's income is to rise quicker than the emoluments of the parochial clergy.

¶ *Perpetual curate:*

Ecclesiol. & Ord. Lang.: One holding a perpetual curacy; a curate not appointed by an

incumbent as his assistant or removable at the pleasure of the former, but holding an unendowed or badly-endowed non-parochial charge. [CURATE, f. 2 (I), (2).]

cür-a-tĕl'-la, *s.* [From Gr. κουρεύω (*koureuō*) = to be a barber, κουρεύς (*koureus*) = a barber, κείρω (*keirō*) = to shave, in allusion to the polishing effects of the leaves of one species. (See def.)]

Bot.: A genus of Dilleniaceæ belonging to the tribe Delimeæ. *Curatella Sambaïba* is astringent. It is used in Brazil as a wash for wounds, and also for tanning purposes. The rough leaves of *C. americana* are used in Guiana for polishing.

† **cür'-ate-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *curate,* and *ship.*] The office of a curate; curacy.

* **cür'-at-ĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *curat(e); -ess.*] The wife of a curate.

"A *curatess* would be sure to get the better of me."—*Trollope: Barchester Towers,* ch. xxi.

* **cür-ā'-tion, * cu-ra-çi on,** *s.* [Lat. *curatio,* from *curator,* pa. par. of *curo* = to take care of.] Cure, remedy, healing.

". . . so vnskilful an opinion
That of thy wo nis no *curacion.*"
Chaucer: Troilus, i. (*Rich.*)

cür'-a-tĭve, *a.* [Fr. *curatif;* Ital. *curativo.*] Relating to the curing or healing of diseases; tending to cure.

"There may be taken proper useful indications, both preservative and *curative,* from the qualities of the air."—*Arbuthnot.*

cür-ā'-tŏr (Scotch), **cür'-a-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat., from *curatus,* pa. par. of *curo* = to take care; Fr. *curateur.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A person who has the care and superintendence of anything, as of a public library, a museum, a gallery of pictures, &c.

". . . the society shall much stand in need of a *curator* of experiments."—*Boyle: Works,* vi. 147.

II. *Scots Law:*

1. A trustee for the carrying out of any purpose.

"The patronage . . . was transferred to seven *curators.*"—*Chambers' Encyclop.*

2. A guardian; a person duly appointed to manage the estate of any one who is not legally competent to manage it himself, as a minor, a lunatic.

"A minor cannot appear as a defendant in court, but by his guardian and *curator.*"—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

cür-ā'-tŏr-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *curator; -ship.*] The office of a curator. (*Ogilvie.*)

* **cür-ā'-trĭx,** *s.* [Lat.]

1. A woman who cures or heals.

"That nature of Hippocrates, that is the *curatrix* of diseases."—*Cudworth: Intell. System,* p. 167.

2. A female curator.

cŭrb, *s.* [CURB, *v.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. In the same sense as B. 1.

"That trot became a gallop soon,
In spite of *curb* and rein."
Cowper: John Gilpin.

2. In the same sense as B. 2.

II. *Fig.:* Anything which restrains or checks; a restraint, a check.

". . . the *curb* of conscience snapped."
Cowper: Task, ii. 571.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Harness:* A chain or strap behind the jaw of a horse, connected at its ends to the rings on the upper ends of the branches of a stiff-bit, and forming a fulcrum for the branches, which act as a lever. [CURB-BIT.] (*Knight.*)

2. *Paving:* The edge-stone of a sidewalk, or trottoir; the kerb.

3. *Hydraulic Engineering:*

(1) A stoned or boarded structure around a well, to keep back the surrounding earth. Iron curbs are constructed of boiler-iron or of cast-iron segments bolted together, rings being added at the top as the structure descends.

(2) A boarded structure to contain concrete, which hardens and acts as a pier or foundation.

(3) The outer casing-wheel of a turbine. It is a cylinder inserted into the floor of the forebay, inclosing the wheel which rotates within.

(4) A curved shrouding which confines the water against the floats or buckets of a Scoop-wheel or Breast-wheel (q.v.).

(5) The inclosure which leads water from a forebay to a water-wheel. Also called a Mantle. (*Knight.*)

4. *Carpentry:*

(1) The wall-plate at the springing of a dome.

(2) The circular plate at the top of a dome into which the ribs are framed.

(3) The wall-plate on the top of the permanent portion of a windmill, on which the cap rotates as the wind veers. (*Knight.*)

5. *Soap-manuf., &c.:* An inclined circular plate around the margin of a soap or salt kettle, to return what boils over.

6. *Civil Engin.:* A breast-wall or retaining wall to hold up a bank of earth.

7. *Farr.:* (For definition see extract).

"There are often injuries to particular parts of the hock-joint. *Curb* is an affection of this kind. It is an enlargement at the back of the hock, three or four inches below its point. . . . It is either a strain of the ring-like ligament which binds the tendons in their place, or of the sheath of the tendons; oftener, however, of the ligament than of the sheath. Any sudden action of the limb of more than usual violence may produce it, and therefore horses are found to 'throw out *curbs*' after a hardly-contested race, an extraordinary leap, a severe gallop over heavy ground, or a sudden check in the gallop. . . . *Curbs* are generally accompanied by considerable lameness at their first appearance, but the swelling is not always great. They are best detected by observing the leg sideway."—*Youatt: The Horse,* p. 369.

curb-beam, *s.* A beam of a wooden bridge to confine the road material.

curb-bit, *s.*

Harness: A stiff-bit having branches by which a leverage is obtained upon the jaws of a horse. The lower end has rings or loops for the reins, and the upper end has loops for the curb-chain and the cheek-straps of the head-stall. The curb-chain has usually twisted links, is held fast by one end to the loop of the off branch, and is hooked to the loop of the near branch. It forms the fulcrum for the leverage of the branches. [BIT.] (*Knight.*)

curb-pins, *s. pl.*

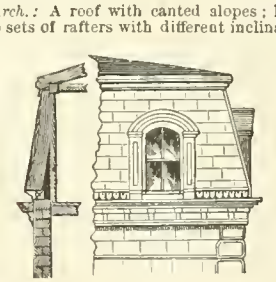
Horol.: The pins on the lever of a watch-regulator which embrace the hair-spring of the balance and regulate its vibrations. (*Knight.*)

curb-plate, *s.*

Arch.: The wall-plate of a circular or elliptical dome or roof.

curb-roof, *s.*

Arch.: A roof with canted slopes; having two sets of rafters with different inclinations.



CURB-ROOF.

Otherwise called a Mansard-roof, after the French architect who frequently adopted it; or a gambrel-roof, from its crooked shape, like the hind leg of a horse. (*Knight.*)

curb-stone, *s.* A stone laid along the edge of a footpath next the roadway, to keep up the material of the path, and to prevent vehicles from running on to it; a kerb-stone. [CURB, B. 2.]

cŭrb, * **courb,** * **curhe,** *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *courber* = to bend, to bow; Lat. *curvo,* from *curvus* = curved, bent.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

* 1. To bend, to curve.

"Though the course of the sun be *curbed* between the tropics, . . ."—*Rav.*

2. To restrain or to keep in check with a curb.

"Part *curb* their fiery steeds, or shun the goal,
With rapid wheels, or fronted brigads form."
Milton: P. L., ii. 531, 532

3. To strengthen, confine, or maintain the shape of anything with a curb.

"The well at Southampton was *curbed* in this way."—*Knight: Pract. Dict. of Mechanics.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To restrain, guide, or keep in check; to keep back.

"Perhaps he had spurred his party till he could no longer *curb* it, and was really hurried on headlong by those whom he seemed to guide."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. ii.

¶ It is sometimes followed by *from.*

"Yet you are *curbed from* that enlargement by
The consequence of the crown."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, ii. 3.

* 2. To swindle, to rob.

"Though you can foyst, nip, bug, lift, *curbe.*"
Greene: Theeves falling out (1615).

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To bend, to give way, to keep back.

"Virtue itself of vice must pardon beg,
Yea, *curb* and woo for leave to do him good."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 4.

¶ For the difference between *to curb* and *to check,* see CHECK.

cŭr'-ba, *s.* [A native word.] An African measure, used for the sale of palm-oil, grain, &c. It varies from 7½ to 18 gallons.

* **cŭrb'-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *curb; -able.*] That may or can be curbed, restrained, or checked.

cŭrbed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CURB, *v.*]

cŭrb'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CURB, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The act of restraining or keeping in check with a curb.

(2) In the same sense as II.

2. *Fig.:* The act of restraining or keeping in check; a restraint, a check.

". . . the mind that is warping to vice, should not think much to be kept upright by the *curbings* and the strokes of adversity."—*Feltham,* pt. ii., *Resolve* 57.

II. *Road-making:* A curb, a kerbstone.

* **cŭrb'-le,** *s.* [A dimin. from *curb,* s. (q.v.).] The mouth of a well.

". . . petticoats as big as a well's *curble,* . . ."—*Five Strange Wonders of the World.* (*Nares.*)

* **cŭrb'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *curb; -less.*] Without any curb, check, or restraint.

"That beck itself was then a torrent, turbid and *curbless.*"—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre,* ch. ix.

* **cŭrb'-lĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *curb;* dimin. suff. *-let.*] A little curb.

"I sprung from my horse and tied the steed
With silver *curblet* to a tree."
Sir J. Bowring: The Strawberries.

cŭr'-cas, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: A genus of Euphorbiaceæ, tribe Crotoneæ. It was formerly merged in Jatropha, but it has a bell-shaped corolla, while Jatropha has one with distinct petals. *Curcas purgans* is what was formerly called *Jatropha Curcas.* It is a large bush or a small tree, a native of the hotter parts of, but cultivated elsewhere in, the tropics. The seeds are called Purging-nuts. An oil pressed from them is of use in itch and herpes, and when diluted it has been helpful in chronic rheumatism. The oil, boiled with oxide of iron, makes a good varnish, used by the Chinese for covering boxes. Similarly the milky juice of the plant dyes linen black, and makes good marking-ink. The leaves are rubefacient and discutient. *Curcas multifidus,* a South American plant, now by some removed from the genus, yields a purgative oil called Pinhoen. (*Lindley, &c.*)

curch, *s.* [KERCHIEF.] A covering for a woman's head; a kerchief.

"Her house sae bien, her *curch* sae clean,
I wat she is a dainty chucky."
Burns: Lady Onlie.

* **cur-cheff,** *s.* [KERCHIEF.]

curch-ie, *s.* [CURTSY.] A courtesy or curtsy.

"An' wi' a *curchie* low did stoop,
As soon as e'er she saw me."
Burns: Holy Fair.

cŭr-cū'-lĭ-gō, *s.* [From Lat. *curculio* = a weevil, a process upon the seeds of this genus resembling a weevil's projecting rostrum or snout.]

Bot.: A genus of Hypoxidaceæ. The roots of *Curculigo orchioides* are somewhat bitter and aromatic, and are used in the East in gonorrhœa. The tubers of *C. stans* are eaten in the Marianne Islands.

cŭr-cū'-lĭ-ō, *s.* [Lat. = a corn-worm, a weevil.]

Entomology:

* 1. A genus of Insects founded by Linnæus. It included all insects which had a prominent rostrum or beak, with the antennæ subclavate and inserted upon it. In the thirteenth edition of the *Systema Naturæ* 95 species are enumerated. The genus is nearly identical with the modern family of Curculionidæ, which is a very large one. The beetles contained in it are popularly called Weevils. [Weevil.]

2. The genus, now much restricted, is the type of the family Curculionidæ. *Curculio imperialis* is the Diamond Beetle, so called from the splendour of its colours. It is brought from Brazil.

curculio trap, *s.* A tray, or a cincture of fibre, attached to the trunk of a plum, apricot, or other curculio-ravaged tree, to intercept the insects which climb up the bark.

cŭr-cū-lĭ-ōī'-dēş, *s.* [Lat. *curculio* = a beetle, and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil Beetles, doubtfully akin to Curculio. It is from the Carboniferous rocks.

cŭr-cū-lĭ-ŏn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *curculio* (genit. *curculionis*), and suff. *-idæ* (q.v.).]

1. *Entom.:* A large family of Insects, tribe Tetramera, sub-tribe Rhynchophora (Snout-bearing Insects). Or they may be called, as Stephens does, section and sub-section. The rostrum is thick, rounded, and frequently very long, the antennæ clavate, with from 9—12 joints, the basal one so much elongated as sometimes to be equal to all the rest united; these stand to it in certain cases at a right angle. The species are very numerous; some are beautifully coloured. The indigenous species are, as a rule, small. They are all vegetable feeders. Some are destructive to grain. The larvæ are somewhat elongate, linear, with the extremities acute, the head scaly, and the body furnished with tubercular projections in place of legs. Sharp enumerates 83 genera and 462 species as British. They are popularly called Weevils. (*Stephens, &c.*)

2. *Palæont.:* For doubtful remains of the family from the Carboniferous rocks, see Curculioides. Genuine Curculionidæ are believed to occur in the Lias. There are some also in rocks doubtfully regarded as of Eocene age at Taklee, near Nagpore, in Central India.

cŭr-cū-lĭ-ŏn'-ĭ-dēş, *s. pl.* [Lat. *curculio* (genit. *curculionis*) = a beetle, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ides.*]

Entom.: The equivalent in the classification of Schoenherr of the family Curculionidæ. He makes it a much higher designation, and proposes numerous divisions and sub-divisions.

cŭr'-cu-mą, *s.* [From Arab. *curcum*, the name of the turmeric plant. (See def.)]

Bot.: A genus of Zingiberaceæ (Gingerworts). *Curcuma longa* is the Turmeric plant. The corm is about as thick as the thumb, and is divided into several parts. The leaves, which are about a foot long, are lanceolate in form and sheathing. The flowers are in terminal spikes, bracteate, with a pale yellow flower in the axil of each bract. It is extensively cultivated in Bengal. The tuberous rhizomes furnish the substance called Turmeric (q.v.). The "root" or rhizome of *C. Zedoaria* (*Alpinia racemosa*) and *C. Zerumbet* (*A. Galanga*) are aromatic and stimulating. The starch of *C. rubescens, C. angustifolia*, and some other Asiatic species constitute East Indian arrowroot.

curcuma-paper, *s.* [Turmeric paper.]

cŭr'-cu-mĭn, *s.* [Low Lat. *curcum(a)*, and Eng. suff. *-in* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: $C_{14}H_{14}O_4$. The colouring matter of turmeric (q.v.). Curcumin is very soluble in alcohol and in ether. It is best extracted by boiling the rhizome with benzene. It forms orange-yellow crystals, which melt at 177°. It dissolves in alkalies, forming a brown-red solution. Boric acid solution gives an orange colour with a solution of curcumin, which is not altered by dilute acids, but alkalies turn it blue, which soon changes into a dirty grey. Hot nitric acid oxidizes curcumin into oxalic acid; chromic acid mixture converts it into terephthalic acid.

cŭrd, * crod, * crodde, * crudde, *s.* [Ir. *cruth, gruth*, or *groth*; Gael. *cruth.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. The coagulated or curdled part of milk, which is generally made into cheese, but is in some countries eaten as common food.

"A few *cruddes* and creme and an haver cake."
P. Plowman, 4,365.

2. The coagulated part of any liquid.

* **II.** *Fig.:* Sourness.

"Their acrid temper turns, as soon as stirred,
The milk of their good purpose all to *curd.*"
Cowper: Charity, 503, 504.

curd-breaker, *s.* A frame of wires or slats which is worked to and fro in a vat of cheese-curds, to break the latter into small pieces and enable the whey to drain off. A curd-cutter. (*Knight.*)

* **curd-cake,** *s.* A delicacy of the table in former times. (See example.)

"To make *curd-cakes*."—Take a pint of curds, four eggs, leaving two of the whites; add sugar and grated nutmeg, with a little flower; mix them well, and drop them like fritters in a frying-pan, in which butter is hot."—*Closet of Rarities* (1706). (*Nares.*)

curd-cutter, *s.*

1. A spindle with revolving knives on an axle, for cutting the curd to expedite the separation of the whey.

2. A hoop with a diametric knife having an arched stem and wooden handle. It is used by an up-and-down motion, the curd being in a tub. (*Knight.*)

* **cŭrd, * crudden, * cruddyn,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Curd, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To form into curds; to curdle.

"As cheese thou hast *crudded* me."—*Wycliffe: Job*, x. 10.

2. *Fig.:* To cause to coagulate; to curdle; to congeal.

"Maiden, does it *curd* thy blood,
To say I am thy mother."
Shakesp.: All's Well, i. 3.

B. *Intrans.:* To curdle; to become coagulated or congealed.

cŭrd'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Curd, *v.*]

* **cŭrd'-ĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *curdy*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being curdy or curded.

cŭrd'-le, *v.t.* & *i.* [A frequent. from *curd*, v. (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To curd, to form into curds; to coagulate, to thicken.

"There is in the spirit of wine some acidity, by which brandy *curdles* milk."—*Floyer.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To coagulate, to congeal, to cause to run slowly.

"But my chill blood is *curdled* in my veins,
And scarce the shadow of a man remains."
Dryden: Virgil's Æneid.

* 2. To condense, to congeal.

". . . in itself a thought,
A slumbering thought, is capable of years.
And *curdles* a long life into one hour."
Byron: The Dream, i.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To become curded or curdled; to coagulate.

"Sip round the pail, or taste the *curdling* cheese."
Thomson: Summer, 263.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To become congealed; to run slowly.

"Fancy shrinks
And the blood thrills and *curdles* at the thought
Of such a gulf as he design'd his grave."
Cowper: Task, vi. 512—14.

* 2. To creep slowly and coldly.

"An icy sickness *curdling* o'er
My heart, . . ." *Byron: Mazeppa*, xviii.

* **cŭrd'-le,** *s.* [Curdle, *v.*] A curd, a coagulation.

"There is a kind of down or *curdle* on his wit."—*Adams: Works*, i. 501.

cŭrd'-lęd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Curdle, *v.*]

* **cŭrd'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *curd*; *-less.*] Free from curds and coagulations.

cŭrd'-lĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Curdle, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of curding or coagulating; the state or condition of becoming curdled or congealed.

* **cŭr-dōō',** *v.i.* [Icel. *kyrra* = to calm, soothe, and *doo* = a pigeon.] To make love.

"She frequently chided Watty for neglecting the dinner hour, and '*curdooing*,' as she said, 'under cloud of night.'"—*The Entail*, i. 247.

cŭrd'-wŏrt, *s.* [Crudwort.]

cŭrd'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *curd*; *-y.*] Full of curds; coagulated, curdled, congealed.

". . . coagulating into a *curdy* mass with acids."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

* **cŭrd'-ў,** *v.t.* [Curdy, *a.*] To congeal.

". . . chaste as the icicle
That's *curdied* by the frost from purest snow."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, v. 3.

cūre (1), *s.* [Fr. *cure*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *cura*, from Lat. *cura* = care, cure. It is wholly unconnected with *care* (q.v.).]

* 1. Care, attention, concern, regard.

"If that he wol take of it no *cure*."
Chaucer: Troilus, ii. 283.

* 2. Affection, regard.

"Thou woldest sette al thi *cure* and thi love in him."—*Gesta Romanorum*, p. 167.

* 3. A charge, superintendence, or management.

"Ionatas toke in *cure* of the forest."—*Gesta Romanorum*, p. 148.

4. *Spec.:* A charge or care of the spiritual welfare of people; a care of souls.

". . . had obtained a *cure*, and had died in the performance of the humble duties of a parish priest."—*Macaulay. Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

5. The act of healing or curing.

"I do *cures* to-day, and to-morrow."—*Luke* xiii. 32.

6. A method or system of curing or treating disease.

7. A remedy, a restorative; a preparation or medicine intended or calculated to cure or heal.

"Of surgerie he knewe the *cures*."
Gower Con. Amantis, bk. vi.

8. Anything which acts as a remedy or restorative.

"That Scripture is the only *cure* of woe."
Cowper: Truth, 452.

9. The state of being cured, healed, or restored to health.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *cure* and *remedy*: "*Cure* denotes either the act of *curing*, or the thing that *cures*. *Remedy* is mostly employed for the thing that *remedies*. In the former sense the *remedy* is to the *cure* as the means to the end; a *cure* is performed by the application of a *remedy*. That is *incurable* for which no remedy can be found; but a *cure* is sometimes performed without the application of any specified *remedy*. The *cure* is complete when the evil is entirely removed; the *remedy* is sure which by proper application never fails of effecting the *cure*. A *cure* is sometimes employed for the thing that *cures*, but only in the sense of what infallibly *cures*. Quacks always hold forth their nostrums as infallible *cures*, not for one but for every sort of disorder; experience has, however, fatally proved that the *remedy* in most cases is worse than the disease." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **cūre** (2), * **kire,** *s.* [A.S. *cȳre.*]

1. Choice, pick.

"Ten thousand monnen . . . thet wes the beyste *cure* of al Brutlonde."—*Layamon*, i. 345.

2. A wish.

"Æfter *cure* heo him yeuen threo hundred yisles."—*Layamon*, i. 263.

3. A custom.

"Ehrisse fole adden an *kire*."
Genesis & Exodus, 2,451.

cūre (3), *s.* [Fr. *curé.*] A clergyman, a curate, a parson.

cūre, * **curen,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *curo* = to take care for, to cure.]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To take care of, to busy oneself about.

"Men dredeful *curiden* or biriden Stheuene."—*Wycliffe: Deeds*, viii. 2

2. To heal, to restore to health, to free from disease.

"If Peter and John *cured* the lame man by the strength of imagination . . ."—*Stillingfleet*, vol. i. Ser. 9.

3. To heal, to make sound or whole.

". . . all contusions of bones, in hard weather, are more difficult to *cure*."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

4. To remove by the application of remedies.

"He . . . gave them power to *cure* diseases."—*Luke* ix. 1.

5. To remedy, to correct.

". . . thinks to *cure* his evil nature, . . ."—*Bp. Taylor*, vol. I., Ser. 10.

6. To prepare for preservation; to preserve, to pickle.

"The beef would be so ill chosen, or so ill *cured*, as to stink many times before it came so far as Holland."—*Temple*

¶ (1) *To cure by verdict:*

Law: After a cause has been sent down to trial, the trial had, and the verdict given, the Court overlooks defects in the statement of a title which would be fatal on a demurrer, or if taken at an earlier period: this is what is called *to cure by a verdict.* (*New Law Dict.*)

(2) *To cure a person of a thing:*

(*a*) *Lit.:* To heal or free from a disease.

(*b*) *Fig.:* To correct a habit or practice; to cause one no longer to have a taste for something.

* **B.** *Intransitive:*

1. To take care; to strive.

"Hisyll *cure* or hope for to yyne thi self prouable."—*Wyclife*: 2 *Timothy* ii. 15.

2. To effect a cure, to heal.

". . . like to Achilles' spear,
Is able with the change to kill and *cure*."
Shakesp.: 2 *Henry VI.*, v. 1.

3. To be cured or healed; to heal.

"One desperate grief *cures* with another's anguish."
Shakesp.: *Romeo & Juliet*, i. 2.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to cure, to heal,* and *to remedy:* "To *cure* is employed for what is out of order; to *heal* for that which is broken: diseases are *cured*, wounds are *healed*; the former is a complex, the latter is a simple process. Whatever requires to be *cured* is wrong in the system; it requires many and various applications internally and externally; whatever requires to be *healed* is occasioned externally by violence, and requires external applications. In a state of refinement men have the greatest number of disorders to be *cured*; in a savage state there is more occasion for the *healing* art. *Cure* is used as properly in the moral as the natural sense; *heal* in the moral sense is altogether figurative. The disorders of the mind are *cured* with greater difficulty than those of the body. The breaches which have been made in the affections of relatives towards each other can be *healed* by nothing but a Christian spirit of forbearance and forgiveness. *Remedy* is used only in the moral sense, in which it accords most with *cure*. Evils are either *cured* or *remedied*, but the former are of a much more serious nature than the latter. The evils in society require to be *cured*; an omission, a deficiency, or a mischief requires to be *remedied*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

cure-all, *s.* A plant, *Geum rivale.*

cüred, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Cure, *v.*]

cüre'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *cure*; *-less.*] Without cure or remedy, that cannot be cured.

"To inflict a *cureless* wound."
Byron: Fare Thee Well.

cür'-ĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *cur(e)*; *-er.*] One who cures or heals; a healer.

"He is a *curer* of souls, and you a *curer* of bodies . . ."—*Shakesp.*: *Merry Wives*, ii. 3.

***cur-er** (2), *s.* [Coverer.] A cover, a dish.

"With all *rurers* of cost that cukis could kyth."—*Houlate*, iii. 5.

cu-rĕtte', *s.* [Fr.]

Surg.: An instrument shaped like a scoop, used for removing any matter that may be left in the eye after an operation for cataract.

"I punctured the anterior parts of both the capsules with the sharp end of a gold *curette*."—*Trans. of Royal Society* (1881), xci. 396.

cür'-fcw (ew as ū), * **cor-fu,** * **cor-fur,** * **cur-phour,** *s.* [Fr. *couvre-feu*=cover-fire, from *couvrir* = to cover, and *feu* = fire, from Lat. *focus* = a hearth.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II.

"This is the foul fiend Flibbertigibbet: he begins at *curfew*, and walks till the first cock."—*Shakesp.*: *Lear*, iii. 4.

2. A bell still rung in continuation of the ancient custom, but without retaining its meaning.

"Rang out the hour of nine, the village *curfew*, and straightway
Rose the guests and departed; and silence reigned in the household."
Longfellow: Evangeline, i. 3.

* 3. A cover for a fire; a fire-plate.

"But now for pans, pots, *curfews*, counters, and the like, . . ."—*Bacon.*

II. *Feudal Law:* A bell rung every evening as a signal to the people to extinguish all fires and retire to rest. It was introduced by William the Conqueror, most probably as a safeguard against fire, but it was regarded by the English as a badge of servitude. The original time for ringing it was eight o'clock P.M., but in the *Merry Devil of Edmonton* it is represented as being rung an hour later:

"Well, 'tis *nine* o'clock, 'tis time to ring *curfew*."—(*O. Plays*, v. 292.)

From the following passage in *Romeo & Juliet* (iv. 4), it seems that the bell which was commonly used to ring the curfew obtained in time the name of the *curfew-bell*, and was so called whenever it was rung on any occasion:

"Come stir, stir, stir! the second cock hath crowed,
The *curfew bell* hath rung, 'tis *three* o'clock."

In a few places the custom is still kept up of ringing a bell at nine o'clock P.M., and the old name is retained. In Scotland it was rung in boroughs at nine P.M., an hour which was changed to ten P.M. at the solicitation of James Stewart, favourite of James VI.

curfew-knoll, *s.* The sound of the curfew-bell.

". . . the *curfew-knoll*
That spake the Norman conqueror's stern behest."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

cŭr-fŭf-fle, *s.* [Curfuffle, *v.*] A ruffled, rumpled, disordered, or tumbled state; agitation, tremor.

". . . an he puts himself into alo a *curfuffle* for ony thing you could bring him, Edie."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxix.

cŭr-fŭf-fle, *v.t.* [Of doubtful origin.] To put in a disordered, ruffled, or rumpled state; to agitate, or disturb.

"His ruffe *curfuffled* about his craig."
Legend, Bp. St. Androis, Poems 16th Cent., 327.

cür'-ĭ-ą (pl. **curiæ**), *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Roman Antiquities:*

(1) One of the sub-divisions of the Roman people, as instituted by Romulus, there being three tribes, and each tribe being divided into ten sections or *curiæ*. The members of each *curia* were called in reference to each other *curiales*; each had its own chapel, its own place of meeting called *curia*, its own priest, called *Curio* or *Flamen Curialis*, who presided at the solemnities peculiar to his *curia*, and out of the thirty *curiones* one was selected who presided over the whole, under the title of *Curio Maximus.*

"His next act, according to Dionysius, is to divide the people into three tribes, and each tribe into thirty *curiæ*."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. xi., § 1, vol. I., p. 412.

(2) The building in which the *curiæ* met for divine worship.

(3) The Senate-house.

* 2. *Law:* A court of justice.

3. *Eccles.:* The Court of the Roman see, including the Pope, cardinals, &c., in their temporal capacities.

* **cür-ĭ-ą-lĭst'-tĭc,** *a.* [Lat. *curialis* = (1) of or belonging to a curia, (2) pertaining to a court.] Of or pertaining to a court.

* **cür'-ĭ-ăl'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [As if from a Lat. *curialitas*, from *curialis.*] Matters connected with a court, as its privileges, prerogatives, retinue, &c.

"I come to the last of those things which I propounded, the court and *curiality*."—*Bacon: To Villiers.*

cür'-ĭe, *s.* [Prob. from Lat. *cura* = care; or from *quæro* = to seek.] Inquiry, search, investigation.

"Sum goukis quhil the glas pyg grow al of gold yyt,
Throw *curie* of quentassence thocht cjay maugis crakkis."
Douglas: Virgil, 238, 52.

* **curiet,** *s.* [Curat (1), *s.*]

cür'-ĭng, * **cur-ynge,** *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Cure, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of healing, restoring to health, or making sound.

"*Curynge* or heelynge of sekenesse. *Curacio, sanacio.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. The act or process of preparing for preservation, as by drying, salting, &c.

curing-house, *s.* A house or building in which various articles, such as bacon, are cured; specifically, a building in which sugar is drained and dried.

* **cür-ĭ-ō-lŏg'-ĭc,** *a.* [Gr. κυριολογικός (*kurio logikos*) = speaking or describing literally: κύριος (*kurios*) = . . . strict, literal, and λόγος (*logos*) = a word; λέγω (*legō*) = to speak, to tell.] Applied to a rude kind of hieroglyphics, in which things are represented by their pictures.

cür-ĭ-ŏs'-ĭ-tȳ, * **cu-rĭ-os-ĭ-te,** * **curi-ouste,** *s.* [O. Fr. *curiosete*; Fr. *curiosité*; Sp. *curiosidad*; Port. *curiosidade*; Ital. *curiosità*; Lat. *curiositas*, from *curiosus* = careful (q.v.).] [Curious.]

1. A curious disposition or feeling; a strong desire to see something new or novel; inquisitiveness; an inclination or disposition to inquiry.

"Othere men se not hi ony *curiouste* the thingis that beu in the scyntuarie."—*Wyclife: Numb.* iv. 20.

* 2. Niceness, fastidiousness, delicacy.

"When thou wast in thy gilt, and thy perfuroe, they mocked thee for too much *curiosity* . . ."—*Shakesp.*: *Timon*, iv. 3.

* 3. Accuracy, exactness; niceness or delicacy of performance.

". . . the *curiosity* of the workmanship of nature."—*Ray.*

* 4. Elaborate work.

"The other kinde of fountaine, which we may call a bathing poole, it may admit much *curiosity* and beauty."—*Bacon: Essays*, No. 46.

5. A nice or curious experiment.

"There hath been practised also a *curiosity*, to set a tree upon the north side of a wall, and at a little height, to draw it through the wall, and spread it upon the south side . . ."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

6. An object of curiosity; a rarity; something strange, rare, or curious; something deserving of being seen or preserved.

"He has, likewise, a complete service of Corinthian metal, which though he admire as a *curiosity*, is far from being his passion."—*Melmoth: Pliny*, lib. let. 1.

7. A strange or curious personage; a character. (*Colloquial.*)

cür-ĭ-ō'-sō, *s.* [Ital.] A virtuoso; a collector of curiosities.

"Dr. J. Wilkins, warden of Wadham college, the great *curioso* of his time, . . ."—*Life of A. Wood*, p. 112.

* **cür'-ĭ-ŏŭs,** *v.i.* [Curious, *a.*] To work curiously or elaborately.

"When some artist *curiousing* upon it."
Sylvester: Magnificence, p. 920.

cür'-ĭ-ŏŭs, *a.* [O. Fr. *curios, curious, curius*; Fr. *curieux*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *curioso*, from Lat. *curiosus* = careful; *cura* = care.]

I. *Of persons:*

* 1. Careful, anxious, concerned, eager.

"That ben ful besy and *curious*
For to dispreisen that best deserven love and name.
Romaunt of the Rose, 1,052, 1,053.

2. Inquisitive; strongly desirous to see or know something new, strange, or extraordinary; prying

". . . he must take care not to be too *curious*."
B. Jonson: Discoveries.

3. Given to research or investigation.

". . . one of the *curiousest* and most observing makers of steel tools, . . ."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 413.

¶ It is sometimes followed by *after, in,* or *of* before the object of research or inquiry.

". . . a gentleman so very *curious after* things that were elegant and beautiful, . . ."—*Woodward.*

* 4. Accurate, exact, careful, precise, scrupulous.

". . . men were not *curious* what syllables or particles of speech they used."—*Hooker.*

* 5. Nice, fastidious, hard to please, anxious.

"A temperate person is not *curious* of fancies and deliciousness . . ."—*Taylor.*

6. Extraordinary, remarkable, out of the common, strange.

II. *Of things:*

1. Inquisitive; searching.

"The *curious* search of Eurycles's eye."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xix. 459.

2. Disposed strongly to research or investigation.

". . . a quarry, to the *curious* flight
Of knowledge, half so tempting or so fair,
As man to man."
Akenside: Pleasures of Imagination, iii.

* 3. Exact, nice; made or done with care and skill; elegant.

"And the *curious* girdle of the ephod, which is upon it, shall be of the same, according to the work thereof; even of gold, of blue, and purple, and scarlet, and fine twined linen."—*Exod.* xxviii. 8.

* 4. Over-nice, fastidious, or particular.

"By what strange parallax, or optic skill
Of vision, multiplied through air, or glass
Of telescope, were *curious* to inquire."
Milton: P. R., iv. 40-42.

* 5. Exact, particular, scrupulous.

"Each ornament about her seemly lies,
By *curious* chance, or careless art, compos'd."
Fairfax.

* 6. Nice, subtle, refined.

". . . a more *curious* discrimination, . . ."—*Holder.*

7. Strange, rare, remarkable, extraordinary, worthy of note.

"It is a *curious* fact, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *curious*, *inquisitive*, and *prying*: "The disposition to interest oneself in matters not of immediate concern is the idea common to all these terms. *Curiosity* is directed to all objects that can gratify the inclination, taste, or understanding; *inquisitiveness* to such things only as satisfy the understanding. The *curious* person interests himself in all the works of nature and art; he is *curious* to try effects and examine causes: the *inquisitive* person endeavours to add to his store of knowledge. *Curiosity* employs every means which falls in its way in order to procure gratification; the *curious* man uses his own powers or those of others to serve his purpose: *inquisitiveness* is indulged only by means of verbal inquiry; the *inquisitive* person collects all from others. A traveller is *curious* who examines everything for himself; he is *inquisitive* when he minutely questions others. *Inquisitiveness* is therefore to *curiosity* as a part to the whole; whoever is *curious* will naturally be *inquisitive*, and he who is *inquisitive* is so from a species of *curiosity*. *Curious* and *inquisitive* may be both used in a bad sense: *prying* is never used otherwise than in a bad sense. *Inquisitiveness*, as in the former case, is a mode of *curiosity*, and *prying* is a species of eager *curiosity*. A *curious* person takes unallowed means of learning that which he ought not to know: an *inquisitive* person puts many impertinent and troublesome questions: a *prying* temper is unceasing in its endeavours to get acquainted with the secrets of others. *Curiosity* is a fault common to women; *inquisitiveness* is most general among children: a *prying* temper belongs only to people of low character." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

cŭr'-ĭ-ŏŭs-lȳ, *cur-i-os-li, *cur-i-ouse-liche, *adv.* [Eng. *curious*; *-ly.*]

* 1. In an elegant, neat, or skilful manner; elegantly.

"That same kirk gert scho make *curiosli*."—*Leg. of Holy Rood*, p. 123.

* 2. With care, attention, or close investigation; attentively, closely, studiously.

"Observing it more *curiously* I saw within it several spots."—*Newton: Optics.*

* 3. With nicety, preciseness, or fastidiousness; over-nicely or scrupulously.

"Makes me vow,
Which shall be *curiously* observed."
Chapman: Homer's Iliad, ii. 225.

4. In a curious, strange, or extraordinary manner or degree; strangely.

"The formation of different languages and of distinct species, and the proofs that both have been developed through a gradual process, are *curiously* the same."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, pt i., ch. iii., p. 59.

***cŭr'-ĭ-ŏŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *curious*; *-ness.*]

1. Care, attention, carefulness.

"My father's care
With *curiousness* and care did train me up.
Massinger: Parl. of Love, i. 4.

2. Curiosity; inquisitiveness.

"Ah! *curiousness*, first cause of all our ill,
And yet the plague which most torments us still."
Sir W. Alexander: Hours, i. 62.

3. A curious or inquiring disposition; an inclination to research or investigation.

"Thus *curiousness* to knowlege is the guide."
Sir W. Alexander: Hours, i. 65.

4. Exactness, elaborateness.

". . . to the excellence of the metal, he may also add the *curiousness* of the figure."—*South: Sermons*, viii. 321.

5. Nicety.

"There is that coolness and *curiousness* in a verse, which speaks it greatly unsuitable to the vehemence and seriousness of the prophetick spirit."—*J. Spencer: Vulgar Prophecies*, p. 53.

***cur-jute,** *v.t.* [Etym. unknown.] To overwhelm; to overcome with liquor.

***cur-kling,** *s.* [From the sound.] The sound or noise emitted by the quail.

"*Curkling* of quails, chirping of sparrows, crackling of crows, . . ."—*Urquhart: Rabelais.*

cŭrl, *crul, *v.t.* & *i.* [Dut. *krul* = a curl, *krullen* = to curl; O. Dut. *krol* = curled, *krollen* = to curl; Dan. *krölle* = a curl, *krölle* = to curl; Sw. *krullig* = crisp; Sw. dial. *krulla* = to curl. We may regard *curl* as a contr. of to *crookle* or make crooked.] (*Skeat.*)

A. *Transitive:*

1. To twine, to twist.

"Letting them *curl* themselves about my limbs."
Beaum. and Flet.: Maid's Tragedy.

2. To bend, turn, or twist into ringlets or curls.

"A serving man, proud in heart and mind, that *curled* my hair, wore gloves in my cap, . . ."—*Shakesp.: King Lear*, iii. 4.

3. To dress out with curls.

"They up the trees
Climbing, sat thicker than the snaky locks
That *curl'd* Megæra." *Milton: P. L.*, x. 558-60.

4. To raise or cause to form in breaking waves.

"The morning breeze the lake had *curled*."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, iii. 23.

5. To bend or curve up in contempt.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To twist, twine, or contract into curls or ringlets.

"No more my locks in ringlets *curled* diffuse
The costly sweetness of Arabian dews."
Pope: Sappho to Phaon, 83, 84.

2. To bend or curve up with contempt.

"The full-drawn lip that upward *curled*."
Scott: Rokeby, i. 8.

3. To grow or rise in curves, curls, or spirals.

". . . where wanton ivy twines,
And swelling clusters bend the *curling* vines."
Pope: Pastorals; Spring, 35, 36.

4. To rise in undulations or ripples.

"To every nobler portion of the town
The *curling* billows roll their restless tide."
Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, ccxxxv.

* 5. To twist or twine.

"Then round her slender waist he *curl'd*,
And stamp'd an image of himself, a sov'reign of the world."
Dryden.

6. To shrink, to cower, to crouch; as, He *curled* down in the corner.

II. *Games:* To play at the game of curling (q.v.).

"To *curle* on the ice does greatly please,
Being a manly Scottish exercise."
Pennecuik: Poems (1715), p. 59.

cŭrl, *crolle, *crulle, *s.* & *a.* [Curl, *v.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A ringlet of hair.

"Her hair was thick with many a *curl*
That cluster'd round her head."
Wordsworth: We are Seven.

2. An undulation, a wave, a sinuosity.

". . . those numberless waves or *curls*, which usually arise from the sand holes."—*Newton: Optics.*

3. A bend or curve in contempt.

"The lip's least *curl*, the lightest paleness thrown
Along the govern'd aspect, speak alone
Of deeper passions; . . ." *Byron: Corsair*, i. 10.

4. A curve or winding in the grain of wood.

II. *Agric.:* A disease in potatoes, in which the leaves on their first appearance look curled and shrunk up, the plants producing minute tubers which never come to maturity. It is attributed to the unhealthy state of the seed, bad management, or a bad soil. It was first observed in A.D. 1764, and is still local. The curling up of leaves infested with aphides is a different phenomenon.

B. *As adj.:* Curled, curly.

"*Crulle* was his heer."
Chaucer: C. T., 3,314.

¶ *Blue Curls:* An American name for Trichostema. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

curl-headed, curl-pate, curly-pated, *a.* Having curly hair.

"Make *curld-pate* ruffians bald."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

† **curl-cloud,** *s.* A name sometimes applied to the cloud more generally known as Cirrus (q.v.).

cŭrl'-dŏd-dȳ, curl doddy, *s.* [Named from the resemblance which the head of its flowers presents to the curly pate of a boy.]

1. Chiefly *Scabiosa succisa.*

"*Curly doddy* do my biddin."
Chambers: Popular Rhymes of Scotland.

2. *Scabiosa arvensis.*

3. *Plantago lanceolata.*

4. *Plantago major.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

5. A name given to natural clover.

"Never did our eyes behold richer tracts of natural clover, red and white, than in this island; *Trifolium medium*; *T. alpestre* of Lightfoot; known in Orkney and in various parts of Scotland by the whimsical name of *Red Curldoddy*; and *Trifolium repens*, called *White Curldoddy*."—*Neill: Tour*, p. 41.

6. *Pl.*: Curly cabbage.

cŭrled, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Curl, *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* (See the verb).

2. *Bot.* (*Of leaves*): Having the margins very irregularly divided and twisted. It is called also Crisp (q.v.). Example, the Garden Endive.

*** cŭrled'-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *curled*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being curled or curly; curliness.

cŭrl'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *curl*, v.; *-er.*] A player at the game practiaed in Scotland called curling (q.v.).

"The sun had closed the winter day,
The *curlers* quat their roaring play."
Burns: The Vision.

***cur-let,** *s.* [A contraction of *coverlet* (q.v.).] A coverlet.

". . . twa fedder beddis, a doble *curlet* of sey, a pare of ffustiane blankatis, . . ."—*Act. Dom. Conc. A* (1493), p. 315.

cŭr'-lew (ew as **ū), *cŭr'-lū, *cor-lew, *cor-lue,** *s.* [Conn. with O. Fr. *corlieu*. Skeat thinks it comes from the bird's cry.]

Ornith.: A wading bird, *Numenius arquatus*, of the family Scolopacidæ (Snipes). Male of a bright ash colour on the head and breast, here and there clouded with red, white on the belly, and spotted. Female more ash-coloured, the red less pure. It is found in most parts of

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the world. In Scotland it is called the Whaup. Its food consists of earthworms, slugs, and other molluscs, insects, &c. Several species of curlews visit the United States, some of them migrating in summer to very northerly regions. They make simple nests, of a few dry leaves.

curlew-jack, *s.* *Numenius phæopus.*

curlew-knot, *s.* The same as Curlew Jack (q.v.).

cŭrl-ĭe-wŭrl'-ĭe, *s.* [A reduplicated form from *curlie* = curly (q.v.).] A fantastical circular ornament.

". . . and *curliewurlie* and open-steek hems about it . . ."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xix.

cŭrl'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *curly*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being curly.

cŭrl'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Curl, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Falling or contracting into ringlets.

". . . some have it [the hair] of a *curling* disposition, or of a brown colour."—*Cook: Voyage*, vol. v., bk. i., ch. viii.

2. Used or fit for curling hair, &c. [Curling-iron.]

3. Undulating, curving.

". . . as the *curling* breaker reached it."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. x., p. 224.

4. Rising in curls or spirals.

"As when through the *curling*
Smoke of the pipe or the forge thy friendly and jovial face gleams . . ." *Longfellow: Evangeline*, i. 2.

5. Curving or bending upwards in contempt.

II. *Games:*

1. Used in the game of curling. [CURLING-STONE.]

2. Established for or devoted to curling; as, a *curling-club.*

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act or habit of dressing the hair in curls.

"Thy *curling* and thy coat, thy friesling and thy fare."
Gascoigne: A Challenge to Beautie.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Hunting (Pl.):* The small spotted curls by means of which a deer's head is powdered. (*Ash.*)

2. *Games:* An amusement on the ice, in which contending parties move smooth stones towards a mark. These are called *curling-stanes.* The mark is called a *tee* (q.v.). The player endeavours to place his stone as near as possible to the tee, and to drive the stones of his rivals away from it.

¶ The game of curling is said to have been introduced into Scotland at the beginning of the sixteenth century by Flemish immigrants. (*Townsend.*)

"Of the sports of these parts, that of *curling* is a favorite, and one unknown in England: it is an amusement of the winter, and played on the ice, by sliding, from one mark to another, great stones of forty to seventy pounds weight, of a hemispherical form, with an iron or wooden handle at top. The object of the player is to lay his stone as near to the mark as possible, to guard that of his partner, which has been well laid before, or to strike off that of his antagonist."—*Pennant: Tour in Scotland* (1772), p. 93.

curling-iron, *s.* A heated rod, or a tube with an internal heater, around which hair is bent and pressed to curl it. The curling-iron of the Romans was hollow, and named *calamistrum,* from its resemblance to a reed (*calamus*). The use of it was common among both sexes in the imperial city.

". . . she bid me, with great vehemence, reach the *curling-irons*"—*Johnson: Idler,* No. 46.

curling-stone, curling-stane, *s.* The smooth stone used in the game of curling.

"The *curling-stane*
Slides murm'ring o'er the icy plain."
Ramsay: Poems, ii. 383.

curling-stuff, *s.* Timber in which the grain curls or winds at the place where branches shoot out from the trunk.

curling-tongs, *s.* A pair of tongs having one round member and one semi-tubular, between and around which hair is wound to curl it. (*Knight.*)

***cŭrl'-ĭng-lĭ,** *adv.* [Eng. *curling; -ly.*] In a curling, winding, or waving fashion.

***cŭrl'-ŏr-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Formed from A.S. *ceorl;* Eng. *churl* (q.v.).] Churlish, niggardly.

Ane *curlorous* coffe, that hege skraper."
Bannatyne Poems, p. 171, st. 7.

cŭrl'-ў, cŭrl-ĭe, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *curl; -y.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Having curls; wavy hair; curly-headed.

"Sometimes a *curly* shepherd lad."
Tennyson: The Lady of Shalott.

2. Inclined to curl or fall into ringlets.

". . . very crisp and *curly.*"—*Cook: Voyage,* vol. iv., ch. iii., ch. vi.

3. Wavy, undulated; full of undulations or ripples.

II. *Bot.:* Having the margins curled or wavy.

B. *As subst.:* A particular kind of cole-wort, so called because the leaves are curled, sometimes called *curlie-kail.*

curlie-doddie, *s.* [CURL-DODDY.]

curlie-fuffs, *s. pl.* A term applied in Teviotdale, apparently in a ludicrous way, to false hair worn by women in order to supply deficiencies; from the idea of puffing up the hair.

curly-headed, curly-pated, *a.* Having curly hair.

curly-kale, kurlie-kail, *s.* The same as CURLY, *s.*

"The hare nae langer loves to browze on the green dewy blade o' the clover, or on the bosom o' the kindly *curly kale.*"—*Blackwood's Mag.* (May, 1820), p. 159.

***cŭr-mŭdġe',** *s.* [CUMUDGEON.]

***cŭr-mūd'-ĕl,** *s.* [A form of *curmudgeon* adopted apparently from stress of rhyme.] A curmudgeon.

"Would one be so ungrateful a *curmudgel*
To steal away his age's cudgel?"
Cotton: Burlesque upon Burlesque, p. 920.

cŭr-mŭdġe'-ŏn, *cornomudgin, *corn-mudgin, *curmudgin, *curmudgon, *s.* [A corruption of *corn-mudging* — corn-hoarding or corn-withholding, from Mid. Eng. *muchen* = to hide; O. Fr. *mucer* (*Skeat*).]

1. *Lit.:* A corn-dealer; one who hoarded up corn in order to raise the price.

". . . the fines that certeln *cornmudgins* paid for hourding up and keeping in their graine."—*Holland: Lives,* p. 1,004.

2. *Fig.:* A miserly, niggardly person; a niggard, a churl.

". . . and a man will give any rate rather than pass for a poor wretch, or a penurious *curmudgeon.*"—*Locke.*

***cŭr-mŭdġe'-ŏn-lў,** *a.* [Eng. *curmudgeon; -ly.*] Like a curmudgeon; niggardly, miserly, churlish.

". . . a *curmudgeonly* fellow . . ."—*L'Estrange.*

***cŭr-mŭdġe'-ŏŭs,** *s.* [Scotch *curdmudge* = curmudgeon; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Mean, niggardly, churlish, curmudgeonly.

cŭr-mŭr'-rĭng, *s.* [An imitative word.] Grumbling.

". . . a glass of brandy to three glasses of wine prevents the *curmurring* in the stomach."—*Scott: Old Mortality,* ch. viii.

cŭrn (1), *s.* [CORN.]

1. A grain, a seed, a corn.

2. A particle, whether greater or smaller part of a grain of seed.

". . . it sould be broken in twa or thrie *cornes* in the myine."—*Chalmerlan Air,* ch. 26, § 6.

3. A number of persons.

"I saw a *curn* of camla-like fellows wi' them."—*Journal from London,* p. 8.

4. A quantity; an indefinite number.

". . . a drop mair lemon or a *curn* less sugar than just suits you."—*Scott: Redgauntlet,* ch. xiv.

***cŭrn** (2), ***curne,** *s.* [QUERN.] A hand-mill, a quern.

***cŭrn,** *v.i.* [CHURN.] To churn, to grind.

"Flie where men feele the *curning* axel-tree."
Chapman: Bussy d'Ambois, v.

***cŭr-năb, *curnob,** *v.t.* [Etym. of first syllable doubtful; second syllable, Eng. *nab* (q.v.).] To pilfer, to steal, to plunder.

"That of their honesty they oft are robd,
So their best jewell likewise is *curnobd.*"
The New Metamorphosis, 1600, MS. (*Nares.*)

***cŭrne,** *v.i.* [CORN.] To form grain; to granulate.

"Tho grene corn in somer ssolde *curne.*"
Robert of Gloucester, p. 490.

***cŭr'-nęl, *cur-nell, *cur-nle,** *s.* [KERNEL.]

"Seven *curnels* of a pyne appul."
Palladius: On Husbandrie, bk. xi., st. 54.

cŭrn'-ĕy, *a.* [CORNY.]

1. Grainy, full of grains.

2. Round, granulated.

". . . far frae being sae hearty or kindly to a Scotchman's stamach as the *curney* aitmeal is, . . ."—*Scott: Old Mortality,* ch. xx.

cŭr'-nŏck, *s.* [Probably conn. with Wel. *crynog* = a measure of eight bushels.]

Measures: A measure containing four bushels, or half a quarter. (*Wharton.*)

***curol, *curtol,** *s.* [The first form may be a mis-writing of the second, which is the same as curtal (q.v.).] A kind of knife. (*Halliwell: Contrib. to Lexicog.*)

***curphour,** *s.* [CURFEW.]

curpin, *curpon, *s.* [Fr. *croupion.*] A crupper; the buttocks.

"The grape be for a harrow taks.
An' haurls at his *curpin.*"
Burns Halloween.

***cŭrr** (1), *s.* [An imitative word.]

1. To coo like a dove.

2. To make a noise like an owl.

"The owlets hoot, the owlets *curr.*"
Wordsworth: The Idiot Boy.

***curr,** *v.i.* [COWER.]

cŭr'-ragh (gh silent), ***cur-rack, *cur-rock, *cur-rok, *cur-rough,** *s.* [Gael. *curach.*] [CORACLE.]

1. A coracle or small skiff; a boat of wicker-work covered with hide.

"Donald could—tat is, might—would—should send ta *curragh.*"—*Scott: Waverley,* ch. xvi.

2. A small cart made of twigs.

"Before that period the fuel was carried in creels, and the corns in *curracks* . . ."—*P. Aleah: Banffs. Statist. Acc.,* iv. 395.

currock-cross't, *a.* Bound to a *currack.*

"Behaud me bown' fast to a helter—
An' my auld hurdies *currock crosst,*"
The Cadgers Mares. Tarras's Poems, p. 63.

cŭr'-rant (pl. **currants, *corraunce, *corouns),** *s.* & *a.* [A corruption of *Corinthe,* in the French term *raisins de Corinthe,* i.e., of the city Corinth; Lat. *Corinthus;* Gr. Κόρινθος (*Korinthos*).]

A. *As substantive:*

1. (*Originally*): The dried currants of the shops. These are not, like No. 2, derived from the genus Ribes, but are the fruit of a small grape cultivated in what was the ancient Ithaca (the island of Ulysses), at Patras in the Morea, in Zante, Cephalonia, &c. Currants in this aense were introduced into England in the sixteenth century, under the name of Corinthes. Formerly a high duty existed on their importation, but this was modified in 1834 and 1844. Malic acid exists in currants.

2. The name given to a number of shrubs, placed in the genus Ribes, and by De Candolle in the sub-genus Ribesia. About forty so-called species are known, many of them doubtless mere varieties of others. It is a remarkable fact that though the currant grows in

CURRANT.
1. Flower. 2. Petal. 3. Fruit.

Greece, and must have attracted notice, allusions to it in the Greek and Roman writers have not been found, and if existent must be few. [RIBES.]

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to the currant; made of or resembling currants, &c.

¶ (1) *Australian Currant: Leucopogon Richei.* (*Treas. of Bot.*)

(2) *Black Currant: Ribes nigrum.* The leaves have a strong smell. Calyx of a rich brownish-red or pink colour; corolla whitish or yellowish-green; stamens normally five; berries black; they are tonic and stimulating. The black currant is found at large, but probably not really wild, in Britain, besides which it occurs in Sweden and the North of Russia, and in the South of Europe, though there more sparingly. It is found also in the Caucasus and in Siberia.

(3) *Bloody Currant:* The same as *Red-flowered Currant* (q.v.).

(4) *Dark Purple-flowered Currant:* A species of currant wild on the Altai Mountains, and the mountainous regions near the Ural river.

(5) *Golden-flowered Currant: Ribes aureum,* an American species.

(6) *Hawthorn Currant-tree: Ribes oxyacanthoides,* introduced from Canada in A.D. 1705. (*Haydn.*)

(7) *Indian Currant: Symphoricarpus vulgaris.* (*Treas. of Bot.*)

(8) *Red Currant, Common Red Currant: Ribes rubrum.* A well-known garden shrub in various respects resembling its ally the Black Currant, but having red fruit. It is found apparently wild in mountainous districts in Scotland and the North of England, as well as in the North of Europe, in Siberia, and in the northern parts of North America.

(9) *Red-flowered Currant,* or *Bloody Currant:* An ornamental species with large racemes of deep rose-coloured flowers, and bluish-black berries. It is indigenous to the north-west coast of North America.

(10) *Tasmanian currant:* A name given to various shrubs of the cinchonaceous genus Coprosma.

(11) *White currant:* A variety of red currant.

currant-bun, *s.* A bun or sweet cake with currants.

currant-jelly, *s.* A jelly made of the expressed juice of currants and sugar.

currant-wine, *s.* A kind of wine prepared from the juice of currants, red, white, or black.

***cur-rant** (2), *s.* [Courant.] A newspaper.

"It was reported lately in a *currant* . . ."—*J. Taylor: Works* (1630).

cŭr'-rant, cŭr'-rent, *cours-ant, *a.* [Lat. *currens*, pr. par. of *curro* = to run.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Running.

"Like to the *currant* fire." *Gower*, iii. 96.

2. *Her.:* The same as *courant* (q.v.).

cŭr'-rant-wŏrts, *s. pl.* [Eng. *currant; -worts.*]

Bot.: The name given by Lindley to the Grossulariaceæ (q.v.).

cŭr'-ra-tōw, *s.* [Etymol. doubtful.] A plant, *Anamassa Sagenaria.* (*Treos. of Bot.*)

***cur-rayn,** *v.t.* [Curry, *v.*]

cŭr'-rĕn-çў, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *currentia* = the current of a stream, a flowing; from Lat. *currens*, pr. par. of *curro* = to run, to flow.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A continual or constant flow; an uninterrupted course.

"The *currency* of time . . ."—*Aylife: Parergon.*

2. General reception by circulation amongst the public.

". . . different versions of its foundation got into *currency* . . ."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. x., § 7, vol. i., p. 394.

* 3. Circulation or constant passing from hand to hand, as a medium of trade, &c.

"The *currency* of those half-pence . . ."—*Swift: Drapier's Letters.*

* 4. Fluency, readiness of utterance; easiness of pronunciation.

* 5. General esteem or estimation; the nominal value of a thing.

". . . takes greatness of kingdoms according to their bulk and *currency*, and not after intrinsick value."—*Bacon.*

* 6. A right or claim to circulation; value as a medium.

". . . 'tis the receiving of them by others, their very passing, that gives them their authority and *currency*, . . ."—*Locke: Second Reply to the Bishop of Worcester.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Comm.:* The current money or circulating medium of a country, whether in coin or in paper.

"If both gold and silver are used simultaneously as a *currency*, the proportionate amount of labour required to produce each cannot . . . be disturbed."—*Rogers: Polit. Econ.*, ch. iii.

¶ (1) *Metallic currency:* The gold, silver, and copper coin in circulation in any country. But for these two latter aids to circulation the metallic currency would fall far short of the necessities of the country. In the United States, Germany, Belgium and Switzerland nickel coins, 25 per cent. nickel and 75 copper, are used instead of copper coins. In England and France bronze coin is used instead of copper. Coins of platinum have been used in Russia. The relation between metallic and paper currency and various intricate questions thence arising have long occupied the attention of political economists. In estimating the value of the metallic currency in most countries only one standard is now employed, that of gold; though there are earnest advocates of a bimetallic standard, or what has recently been called bimetallism. Whether or not silver shall be restored to its former monetary standard is one of the most debated questions in modern national finance.

(2) *Paper currency:* Bank-notes, bills of exchange, or cheques, which circulate as substitutes or representatives of coin.

2. *Law:* Sir Robert Peel passed Currency Acts in A.D. 1819 and 1844.

cŭr'-rent, *cŭr'-rant, *cur-raunt, *a.* & *s.* [O. Fr. *curant;* Fr. *courant*, pr. par. of O. Fr. *curre* = to run; Fr. *courir;* Lat. *currens*, pr. par. of *curro.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* Running, flowing.

"*Current* water is opposed to stagnant water, and commonly used to express the motion of water in rivers produced by the continuous but varying inclination of the bed of the streams."—*Pen. Cycl.*, viii. 235.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Passing at the present time; not yet past.

"The Lords continue the diet against the panuel till the twenty-ninth day of April *current*."—*Swinton: Trial of Will. Humphreys* (1679), p. 46.

* (2) Done or written at the time; contemporary.

". . . the *current* histories of those times."—*Swift.*

* (3) In accord or agreement; running on all fours with.

". . . In terms *current* with the forms of their state, . . ."—*Sir W. Temple: To Arlington* (Sept. 1668).

* (4) Flowing, moving easily.

"What shall I name these *current* traverses,
That on a triple dactyl foot do run."
Davies: Orchestra, lxix.

(5) Circulatory; in circulation.

". . . four hundred shekels of silver, *current* money with the merchant."—*Gen.* xxiii. 16.

(6) Generally received, acknowledged, or credited; authoritative.

". . . whatsoever they utter passeth for good and *current*."—*Hooker.*

(7) In general circulation amongst the public; common, general; having currency.

". . . we had a *current* report of the king of France's death."—*Addison.*

(8) In general or common estimation; nominal.

". . . that is a man's intrinsick, this, his *current* value . . ."—*Grew: Cosmologia Sacra.*

* (9) In general use or practice; popular, general.

"Oft leaving what is natural and fit,
The *current* folly proves our ready wit."
Pope: Essay on Criticism, 448, 449.

* (10) Such as may be admitted or accepted; admissible.

"The ill weare
His person had put on, transformed him so,
That yet his stampe would hardly *current* go."
Chapman: Homer; Odyssey xxiii.

* (11) Authentic, genuine, sterling.

"O Buckingham, now do I play the touch,
To try if thou be *current* gold indeed."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 2.

* (12) True; in force.

"It holds *current* that I told you yesternight."—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, ii. 1.

II. *Comm.:* Insured by authority and in general circulation.

". . . the foresayd money to ronne and be *curraunt* through the cytie."—*Fabyan: John* (an. 7).

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A flowing, running, or passing; a stream.

"Also if there commeth any whale within the *current* of the same, they make a pitifull crie."—*Hacluyt: Voyages*, vol. i., p. 311.

(2) A stream or body of water, air, &c., moving in a certain direction.

"The *current*, that with gentle murmur glides."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 7.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A course, movement, or progression; as, the *current* of time.

(2) A connected series or course; as, the *current* of events.

(3) The general or main course, direction, or inclination.

". . . the same *current* of ideas respecting antiquity which causes Virgil to be regarded as a magician by the Lazaroni of Naples. . . ."—*Scott: Thomas the Rhymer*, pt. ii. (*Introductory Note.*)

* (4) A movement, direction, or carrying to a place.

". . . drew on a resurprize of the castle, a recovery of the town, and a *current* of the war even into the walls of Sparta."—*Bacon.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Hydrol., Physical Geog., &c.:*

(1) *River currents:* Rivers have currents varying in strength, chiefly according to the inclination of the bed down which they descend.

(2) *Sea currents:* There are currents in the sea vastly broader than any existing even in the largest rivers, whilst the length is indefinite, for each is so connected with all the rest that the whole surface waters of the ocean resemble a very much curved and contorted chain, which, notwithstanding the excessive irregularity of its figure, so moves as perpetually to return into itself. In the Atlantic the chief currents were long held to be first the Gulf-stream, from the Gulf of Mexico in a north-easterly direction, a branch ultimately reaching the Azores and another the British Islands. This current was counterbalanced by a Polar one moving south-westward and carrying escaped icebergs in the direction of America. The Gulf-stream was partly fed by the Equatorial Current running from the coast of Africa to the Caribbean Sea. But Dr. Carpenter has shown that not merely the Gulf-stream but a great part of the surface of the Atlantic is moving northward. [Gulf-stream.] An Antarctic drift current originates a great Equatorial Current in the Pacific Ocean, which flows north around the western shores of South America, and then west through the Pacific, filling the entire tropics. Strong land currents sweep from it round East Australia, through the China Seas, and by the coast of Japan.

The movement of currents from warmer or colder regions, or *vice versâ*, modifies the temperature of the several regions through which they pass. Thus the Equatorial Current which crosses from Africa to Brazil and the Caribbean Sea, being 3° or 4° cooler than that of the ocean at the equator, diminishes the heat of the latter region. The Gulf-stream, on the contrary, brings with it heat, the temperature of the Mexican Sea being 7° above that of the Atlantic in the same latitude.

Among the causes of currents on a greater or less scale may be enumerated the winds, the tides, the evaporation produced by solar heat in certain places, and the expansion and contraction of water by heat and cold.

2. *Geol.:* The effects of currents in rivers and those in the ocean are the same. They waste away the land, and transport detritus to greater or less distances. They also deposit strata. They transport the seeds of plants from region to region, thus diffusing algæ, it is believed, from the Antarctic to the Arctic ocean.

3. *Navig.:* A flow or stream of a body of water, more or less rapid, by which vessels are compelled to alter or modify their course or velocity, or both, according to the set or drift of the current.

4. *Elect.:* The passage of electricity from one pole of a battery, pile, coil, &c., to the other. The investigation of the laws regulating the attraction and repulsion of electric currents by other currents of the same kind, or their operation upon magnets, constitutes the science of electrodynamics—that of electricity in motion—as opposed to electrostatics, electricity at rest. The numerous phenomena connected with the former science can be explained by carrying out to their remote consequences the two following simple laws: (1) Two currents which are parallel and in the same direction attract one another; two currents parallel but in contrary directions repel one another. The word current is used also in connection with electrostatics. (See the example.)

"In electrostatics, the numerical value of a *current* (or the strength of a *current*) is the quantity of electricity that passes in unit time."—*Everett: The C. G. S. System of Units* (ed. 1875), ch. xi., p. 65.

5. *Build.:* The fall or slope of a platform or sheet-metal roof, to carry off the water. Gutters usually have a current of a quarter-inch to the foot.

¶ The technical language in which the flow of water and its channels are known and described is as follows:—The bed is the water-course, having a bottom and two sides or shores. When the latter are described as right or left hand, going down stream is assumed. The transverse section is a vertical plane at right angles to the course of the current. The perimeter is the length of this section in the bed. The longitudinal section or profile is a vertical plane in the course of the flowing water. The slope or declivity is the mean angle of inclination of the surface of the water to the horizon. The fall is the difference in the height at any two points of determinate distance apart; as, for instance, eight inches to the mile. The line of current is the point of maximum velocity. The mid-channel is the deepest part of the bed. The velocity is greater at the surface than the bed. The surface is higher in the current than at the shore when the river is rising, lower than at the shore when the river is falling. The direction is the set of the current; the rate is the drift of the current. (*Knight.*)

current-fender, *s.* A structure to ward off the current from a bank which it may otherwise undermine.

current-gauge, *s.* [Current-meter.]

current-meter, *s.*

Civil Engin.: An instrument for measuring the velocity of currents.

(1) The Pilot tube, which acts by the ascension of water in a bent pipe whose lower orifice is presented squarely to the current, the indication being read by a float or graduation in or upon the vertical part of the tube.

(2) One which acts as a dynamometer, by opposing a resisting body to the action of the current, and indicating the force of the action by a dial or graduated bar. This is Boileau's.

(3) The dynamometer current-gauge of Woltmann, 1790, is a light water-wheel operated by the current, and having on its axis an endless screw, which operates toothed wheels and a register, the rate or force being deduced from the rotations in a given time. (*Knight.*)

current-mill, *s.* A mill driven by a current-wheel, and usually on board a moored vessel with stream-driven paddles. The first notice of current-mills is the account of the recourse had to them by Belisarius, A.D. 536, when the Romans were besieged by Vitiges the Ostragoth, who had cut the fourteen aqueducts which brought water to the imperial city. The surplus water of the aqueducts drove the grain-mills of the city, and the recourse had by Belisarius to moored twin-vessels provided with paddles, and the mills, enabled the people to eat bread instead of parched wheat and frumenty. (*Knight.*)

current-regulator, *s.*

Telegraphy: A device for determining the intensity of the current allowed to pass a given point. It usually consists of interposed coils of greater or less resistance. (*Knight.*)

current-wheel, *s.* The current-wheel is perhaps the first application of the force of water in motion to driving machinery. The noria has been in use for thousands of years in Egypt, Persia, Arabia, and Syria, and was introduced by the Romans or Saracens (probably the latter) into Spain. [Noria, Tympanum.] (*Knight.*)

cŭr-rĕn-tē căl'-am-ō, *phrase.* [Lat., lit. = with a running pen.] Rapidly, fluently, without hesitation or stop.

cŭr'-rent-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *current; -ly.*]

I. *Lit.:* With a constant flowing or motion.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. In accord or agreement.

". . . they even see how the word of God runneth *currently* on your side. . . ."—*Hooker: Eccl. Pol.* (Pref.).

2. Commonly, publicly, popularly, generally.

". . . it is *currently* reported at Norwich that he is a Methodist."—*Jones: Life of Dr. Horne.*

***cŭr'-rent-nĕss, *cur-rant-nes, *cŭr'-rent-nĕsse,** *s.* [Eng. *current; -ness.*]

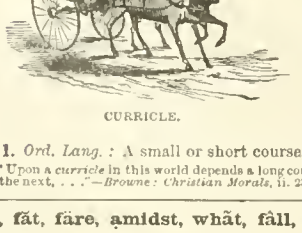
1. Circulation, currency.

". . . an order for the valuation and *currantnes* of monie."—*Nomenclator.* (*Nares.*)

2. Fluency, easiness of pronunciation.

"When substantialness combineth with delightfulness, and *currentness* with stayedness, how can the language sound other than most full of sweetness?"—*Camden: Remains.*

cŭr'-rĭ-cle, *s.* [Lat. *curriculum* = a course, a light car; a dimin. from *curro* = to run.]



CURRICLE.

***1.** *Ord. Lang.:* A small or short course.

"Upon a *curricle* in this world depends a long course of the next. . . ."—*Browne: Christian Morals,* ii. 23.

2. *Vehicles:* A two-wheel chaise with a pole for a pair of horses.

*** cŭr'-rĭ-cle,** *v.i.* [Curricle, *s.*] To drive in a curricle.

"Who is this that comes *curricling* through the level yellow sunlight?"—*Carlyle. Miscell.,* No. 98.

cŭr-rĭc'-ŭ-lŭm, *s.* [Lat.]

1. A race-course.

2. A fixed or specified course of study at a university, school, &c.

*** cur-rie** (1), *s.* [Quarry.] A quarry.

"New come from *currie* of a stag."
Chapman: Homer's Iliad, xvi.

*** cŭr'-rĭe** (2), *s.* [Curry, *s.*]

cŭr'-rĭed (1), *pa. par.* or *a.* [Curry (1), *v.*]

cŭr'-rĭed (2), *pa. par.* or *a.* [Cuary (2), *v.*]

*** cur-rĭ-er** (1), *s.* [Quarrier.] A trap or apparatus for catching birds.

"The *currier* and the lime-rod are the death of the fowle."—*Breton: Fantasticks* (*January*).

cŭr'-rĭ-ĕr (2), *** cor-ĭ-er, * cor-ĭ-our,** *s.* [Fr. *corroyeur;* Low Lat. *coriator;* Lat. *coriarius,* from *corium* = leather.] [Curry (1), *v.*] One whose trade it is to curry, dress, and colour leather after it has been tanned.

"Strain'd with full force, and tugg'd from side to side,
The brawny *curriers* stretch."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, xvii. 451, 452.

¶ The London Curriers were first incorporated into a guild in A.D. 1605.

currier's knife, *s.* A large, two-handled knife, with a recurved edge, employed by curriers to shave or pare the flesh side of hides. The knife is about twelve inches long and five wide; one end has a plain handle and the other a cross-handle, in the direction of the plane of the blade. The edge of the knife is brought up by means of a whetstone, and a wire edge is constantly preserved by a steel wire which acts as a burnisher. (*Knight.*)

cŭr'-rĭ-ĕr-ў, *s.* [Eng. *currier; -y.*]

1. The trade or business of a currier.

2. A place where the trade of a currier is carried on.

cŭr'-rĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *cur; -ish.*] Having the qualities or characteristics of a cur; cowardly, mean-spirited, churlish, snappish.

"Entreat some power to change this *currish* Jew."
Shakesp.: Mer. of Venice, iv. 1.

cŭr'-rĭsh-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *currish; -ly.*] In a currish, churlish, or snappish manner; like a cur.

"Boner being restored againe,—*currishly,* without all order of law or honesty,—wrasted from them all the livings they had."—*Foxe: Acts and Mon. Acc. of Ridley.*

cŭr'-rĭsh-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *currish; -ness.*] The quality of being currish; churlishness, snappishness.

"Diogenes, though he had wit, by his *currishness* got the name of dog."—*Feltham: Resolves,* ii. 69.

cŭr-rū'-ca, *s.* [Lat. *curruca* = a small bird, perhaps the Wagtail. (*Smith.*)]

Ornith.: An old generic name for some small European species of the family Sylviidæ, but now lapsed or little used. Koch employed it as a generic name for the warblers of which *Sylvia atricapilla* (the Black-cap Warbler) is the type.

cŭr'-rў (1), *** coraye, * corry, * currayyn, * currey,** *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *conroier, conreier, couroier, coureier;* Fr. *couroyer;* Ital. *corredare,* from O. Fr. *conroi* = apparatus, equipage, gear, &c.; O. Fr. *con* = Lat. *con* = *cum* = with, together, and O. Fr. *roi* = array, order. (*Skeat.*)]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To dress or rub down a horse with a comb.

"Lik as he wold *coraye* his maystres hors."
Lydgate: Minor Poems, p. 53.

2. To dress leather, after it is tanned, by beating, rubbing, scraping, and colouring. [Currying, *s.*]

*** II.** *Figuratively:*

1. To beat, to thrash, to drub.

"I may expect her to take care of her family, and *curry* her hide in case of refusal."—*Addison: Spectator.*

2. To flatter, to curry favour with.

"Thei *curry* kinges."
P. Plowman: Crede, 365.

3. To dress, to make ready.

"Yea, when he *curried* was, and dusted slicke and trimme,
I caused both hey and prouander to be allowde for him."
Gascoigne: Complaint of the Green Knight.

B. *Intrans.:* To curry favour, to use flattery.

"If I had a suit to master Shallow, I would humour his men; . . . If to his men, I would *curry* with master Shallow."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.,* v. 1.

¶ *To curry favour:* A corruption of Mid. Eng. *to curry favell;* Fr. *étriller fauveau* = lit. to rub down the chestnut horse; *favell* was a common name for a horse, and the same word, but from an entirely different source (Lat. *fabula*), was used for flattery.

"There ſelue *curryed* favell well."—*How a Merchant did his Wyfe Betray,* 203.

". . . changed their religion to *curry favour* with King James."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xvi.

curry-card, *s.* A leather or wooden slip with inserted teeth like those of wool-cards, and used for currying animals.

curry-comb, *s.* An implement with projecting serrated ribs, used for grooming horses. (*Knight.*)

curry-comb, *v.t.* To rub or comb down with a curry-comb.

*** curry-favel,** *s.* [See Curry, *v.* ¶.]

1. One who curries favour; a flatterer.

"Whereby all the *curryfavel,* that be next of the deputye is secrete counsayll, dare not be so bolde to shewe hym the greate iupardye and perell of his soule."—*State Papers,* ii. 15. (*Nares.*)

2. Flattery.

"As though he had lerned *cury favel* of some old frere."
Chaucer [?]: *C. T., The Merchant's Second Tale.*

*** curry-favour, * curri-favour,** *s.* A flatterer; one who tries to curry favour.

". . . some *curri-fauours* among them set forward the matter to the best of their powers."—*Holinshed: Scotland; Kenneth.*

cŭr'-rў (2), *v.* [Curry, *s.*] To flavour or prepare with curry.

cŭr'-rў, *s.* [Pers. *khur* = meat, relish; *khurdi* = broth, juice.]

1. A kind of sauce much used in India, and composed of cayenne-pepper, garlic, turmeric, coriander, ginger, and other spices.

". . . a strong flavour of *curry* and mulligatawney . . ."—*Theodore Hook: Gilbert Gurney,* vol. iii., ch. iii.

2. A dish or stew of fowl, rice, &c., prepared with curry.

". . . the unrivalled excellence of the Singhalese in the preparation of their innumerable *curries*. . . ."—*Sir J. E. Tennent: Ceylon,* pt. i., ch. ii., vol. i., p. 77.

curry-leaf tree, *s.* The name given in India to a small tree, *Bergera Königii.* (*Treas. of Bot.*)

curry-powder, *s.* A powder used in making curried dishes. It is composed of cayenne-pepper, ginger, coriander-seed, and other strong spices.

cŭr'-rў-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Curry (1), *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of rubbing or dressing down a horse with a curry-comb.

"We see that the very *currying*s of horses doth make them fat and in good liking."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.,* § 58.

2. *Leather-trade:* The process of shearing the green, tanned skins, to bring them to a thickness, and afterwards dressing them by daubing, graining, and surface-finishing; transmuting the tanned skins into merchantable leather. The mechanical part of the process is performed by a peculiar knife [Currier's Knife] upon a nearly vertical beam over which the hide is placed. (*Knight.*)

currying-glove, *s.* A heavy glove having a pile of coir woven into a hempen fabric, and shaped to the hand. Back and palm are alike, and either may be used for currying.

*** cŭrs'-a-ble,** *a.* [Coursable.] Valid, in force, current.

cŭrse, * corsen, * corsien, * kurse, *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *cursian, corsian;* prob. connected with Dan. *korse;* Sw. *kor-a* = to make the sign of the cross; Sw. & Dan. *kors;* Icel. *kross;* O. Fr. *crois* = a cross. (*Skeat.*)]

A. *As Transitive:*

1. To imprecate or wish evil to; to execrate; to invoke harm or evil upon.

". . . I called thee to *curse* mine enemies, and, behold, thou hast altogether blessed them these three times."—*Numbers* xxiv. 10.

2. To bring a curse upon; to cause evil or harm to; to blast.

3. To injure, vex, or torment heavily; to cause great sorrow, trouble, or injury to.

". . . no country could be secure which was *cursed* with a standing army."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

B. *Intrans.:* To utter imprecations, curses, or oaths; to swear, to blaspheme; to affirm or deny with curses.

"He stormed, *cursed*, and swore in language which no wellbred man would have used at a race or a cockfight."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

cŭrse, *cors, *curs, *s.* [A.S. *curs, cors.*]

1. An imprecation or invoking of evil upon; a malediction.

". . . his name was never mentioned without a *curse* . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

2. A solemn invocation of divine vengeance upon.

"The priest shall write all these *curses* in a book."—*Nehem.* x. 29.

3. Condemnation; a sentence of divine vengeance.

"For as many as are of the works of the law are under the *curse* . . ."—*Gal.* iii. 10.

4. Anything which causes evil, trouble, or great vexation; as, intemperance is the greatest *curse* of a country.

"'Tis the *curse* in love,
When women cannot love when they're beloved."
Shakesp.: Two Gent. of Ver., v. 4.

¶ *The Curse of Scotland:* The nine of diamonds. The epithet is variously accounted for; by some it is said to have originated from the tidings of the defeat of the Scots at Culloden having been written on the back of this card. Others explain it as a corruption of *Cross of Scotland*, the pips being arranged somewhat like a St. Andrew's Cross. Others, again, refer the origin to the arms (a cross of lozenges, arranged like the nine of diamonds) of Colonel Parker, who governed with great cruelty in Scotland after the death of Charles I.; others explain it by the resemblance of the arms of the Earl of Stair, who was concerned in the massacre of Glencoe. Grose, in his *Classical Dictionary*, gives the following explanation: "Diamonds, it is said, imply royalty, being ornaments to the imperial crown; and every ninth king of Scotland has been observed, for many ages, to be a tyrant and a curse to that country. Others say, it is from its similarity to the arms of Argyle; the Duke of Argyle having been very instrumental in bringing about the Union, which, by some Scotch patriots, has been considered as detrimental to their country."

¶ The vulgar phrase, *not to care a curse*, has really no connection whatever with the word *curse;* it is a corruption of a phrase not uncommon in Middle English, as in *P. Plowman* (C. xii. 14), "nat worth a *karse*," that is, not worth a *cress.* [Cress.]

cŭrs'-ĕd, †cŭrst, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Curse, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Deserving of a curse; execrable; accursed, abominable, damnable.

"Neither shalt thou bring an abomination into thine house, lest thou be a *cursed* thing like it: but thou shalt utterly detest it, and thou shalt utterly abhor it; for it is a *cursed* thing."—*Deut.* vii. 26.

2. Blasted by a curse; execrated, accursed, damned.

"How long on these *curs'd* confines will ye lie?"
Pope: Homer's Iliad, xv. 594.

3. Vexatious, troublesome.

"This *cursed* quarrel be no more renew'd."
Dryden.

*4. Froward, shrewish, malicious.

". . . shrewd touches of many *curst* boys. . . ."—*Ascham: Schoolmaster.*

***cursed-blessed,** *a.* Partly cursed and partly blessed.

"Their father was too weak, and they too strong.
To hold their *cursed-blessed* fortune long."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 865, 866.

cursed thistle, *s. Carduus arvensis* (*Nemnich*). (*Britten & Holland.*)

***cŭrs'-ĕd-hood, *cur-sid-hede,** *s.* [Eng. *cursed; -hood.*] Cursedness.

"Thei shul turnen awei themself . . . fro thei *cursedhedus*."—*Wycliffe: Baruk*, ii. 33.

cŭrs'-ĕd-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *cursed; -ly.*]

*1. With curses or imprecations.

"Neither speke you *cursedly* vnto men that punysh you throughe ignorance, . . ."—*Udal: 1 Peter* iii.

2. In a cursed, execrable, or damnable manner.

"Satisfaction and restitution lies so *cursedly* hard on the gizzard of our publicans."—*L'Estrange.*

cŭrs'-ĕd-nĕss, *cŭrs'-ĕd-nĕsse, *cŭrst'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *cursed; -ness.*]

1. The state or condition of being under a curse.

"Touch you the sourest points with sweetest termes,
Nor *curstness* grow to the matter."
Shakesp.: Ant. & Cleop., ii. 2.

*2. A cursed or damnable disposition; shrewishness.

"I could tellen of my wives *cursednesse*."
Chaucer: C. T., 9,116.

*3. Blasphemy, cursing, curses.

"His mouth is full of *cursedness*."
Metr. Version of Psalms, Ps. x.

*4. A cursed action.

"Alle forsothe this *cursidnessis* diden the tillers of the erthe."—*Wycliffe: Leviticus* xviii. 27.

***cŭrse'-fûl, *cŭrs'-fûl,** *a.* [Eng. *curse; -ful(l).*] Accursed; deserving of curse.

"His orisoun shal be mad *curseful*."—*Wycliffe: Proverbs* xxviii. 9.

cŭrs'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *curse(r); -er.*]

1. One who curses or execrates.

". . . a *curser* of father and mother."—*Wodroephe: French Grammar* (1623), p. 382.

2. One who is given to cursing or swearing, a blasphemer.

"But no man of you suffre as a mansleer, either a theef, either a *curser*, either a desirer of othere menes goodis."—*Wycliffe: 1 Peter* iv. 15.

***cŭr'-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *cur; -ship.*] A manner of contemptuously addressing one as a cur.

"How durst he, I say, oppose thy *curship*,
'Gainst arms, authority, and worship?"
Butler: Hudibras.

cŭrs'-ĭng, * oors-inge, * oors-ynge, *curs-inge, *curs-ynge, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Curse, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of invoking a curse upon; execration.

"With *cursinge* and enterdite."
Gower, i. 259.

2. A solemn denunciation of God's anger or vengeance.

"And afterwards he read all the words of the law, the blessings and *cursings*, . . ."—*Joshua* viii. 34.

3. The act or habit of uttering curses or oaths; blasphemy.

"As rash swearing, so all *cursing* also is a part of that prophanation of the name of God."—*Clarke: Sermons*, ii., Serm. 125.

II. *Law:* By 19 Geo. II., c. 21, cursing is punishable by fine.

***cŭr'-sĭ-tŏr, *cur-se-tor, *coore-se-toore, *cowre-se-tor,** *s.* [Lat., from *curso, cursito,* a freq. of *curro* = to run.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A courier, a runner.

"For their office was this, by running a great ground to be *cursitours* to and fro, . . ."—*Holland: Ammianus Marcellinus* (1609).

2. A vagrant, a vagabond.

"Callinge these vagabonds *cursetors* in the intytelynge of my booke, as runneres or rangers aboute the country."—*Harman: Caveat, To the Reader.*

II. *Law:* An officer of the Court of Chancery, whose office was to make out original writs. These cursitors were twenty-four in number, and had certain shires allotted to each, for which they made out such original writs as were required. In the oath of the clerks of the Court of Chancery they were called *clerks of course.* The office was abolished by Stat. 5 & 6 William IV., c. 82, but the name is perpetuated in Cursitor Street.

"Then is the recognition and value, signed with the handwriting of that justice, carried by the *cursitor* in Chancery for that shire where those lands do lie, and by him is a writ of covenant thereupon drawn and ingrossed in parchment."—*Bacon.*

***cursitor-baron,** *s.*

Law: An officer of the Court of Chancery who administered oaths to sheriffs, bailiffs, &c. The office was abolished by Stat. 19 & 20 Vict. c. 86.

cŭr'-sĭve, *a. & s.* [Low Lat. *cursivus;* Ital. *corsivo,* from Lat. *curso,* freq. of *curro* = to run, to flow.]

A. *As adj.:* Running, flowing; written in a running hand.

". . . all these *cursive* alphabets."—*Beames: Comp. Gram. Aryan Lang. of India*, vol. i. (1872), Introd., p. 55.

B. *As subst.:* A manuscript written in a cursive or running hand.

"The later manuscripts from being written in smaller characters, in running hand, were called *cursives*."—*Parochial Magazine*, Sept., 1861.

cŭr'-sŏr, *s.* [Lat. = a runner, from *cursus,* pa. par. of *curro* = to run.]

1. *Eccles.:* An inferior officer of the papal court.

2. *Ornith.:* [Cursores].

3. *Instr.:* A part of a mathematical instrument which slides on the main portion; as, The movable leg of a beam-compass; the joint of the proportional compassea; the hand of a barometer; the beam of the trammel; the slide of a Gunter rule; the adjustable plate of a vernier; the moving wire of a reading microscope. (*Knight.*)

***cŭr'-sŏr-a-rў,** *a.* [Eng. *cursor(y); -ary.*] Cursory, hasty, careless.

"I have but with a *cursorary* eye
O'erglanced the articles."
Shakesp.: Henry V., v. 2.

cŭr-sŏr'-ēs, *s. pl.* [Lat. pl. of *cursor* = a runner.] [Cursor.]

1. *Ornith.:* An order of birds characterized by wings ill-suited for flight, but, on the other hand, by feet admirably adapted for running. They are equivalent to Merrem's sub-class Ratitæ, in which the sternum has no prominent ridge or keel. The feathers approach in structure to hairs. The hind toe is wanting, except in the Apteryx, in which it is rudimentary. It is divided into two families—(1) Struthionidæ, containing the Ostrich, the Emeu, the Cassowary, &c.; (2) Apterygidæ, having for its typical genus Apteryx; and (3) Dinornithidæ. They belong to the Southern Hemisphere.

2. *Palæont.:* The oldest unequivocal representatives of this family are in the Eocene rocks. The most remarkable, however, are the Dinornis and its allies, which are of Post-pliocene age and from New Zealand. (*Nicholson.*)

cŭr-sŏr'-ĭ-a, *s. pl.* [Neut. pl. of **Lat.** *cursorius* = pertaining to a racecourse.]

Entom.: A sub-order of Orthoptera containing those families which have the legs adapted for running, as contradistinguished from those which have them fitted for leaping. It has been made to include the Phasmina or Walking Sticks, Mantina or Mantises, Blattina or Cockroaches, and the Forficulina or Earwigs. The last-named tribe, however, is now generally elevated into the order Dermaptera (q.v.), and Dr. Leach thought that the Cockroaches also should form an order by themselves, to which he gave the name of Dictyoptera (q.v.).

cŭr-sŏr'-ĭ-al, *a.* [Lat. *cursor; -ial.*]

*1. *Ord. Lang.:* Adapted or fitted for running.

2. *Zool.:* Of or belonging to the Cursores or Cursoria.

¶ (1) *Cursorial Isopoda:*

Zool.: In the system of Milne Edwards, a sub-order or section of Crustaceans, order Isopoda. They have no fin-like expansion at the posterior extremity of the body. Their limbs are adapted for running. There are three families—(1) Idotheidæ, (2) Asellidæ, and (3) Oniscidæ. The "Woodlouse" is a typical example of the Cursorial Isopods.

(2) *Cursorial Orthoptera:*

Entom.: The same as Cursoria (q.v.).

cŭr'-sŏr-ĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *cursory: -ly.*] In a cursory, hasty, or careless manner; hastily.

"I noticed these objects *cursorily* only."—*Charlotte Brontë: Jane Eyre*, ch. xxviii.

cŭr-sŏr-ĭ'-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *cursorius* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Charadriidæ (Plovers). They have short, slender, depressed bills, slightly arched at the extremity, long legs with the hind toe absent. Locality, the Eastern Hemisphere.

† **cŭr'-sŏr-ĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *cursory; -ness.*] The quality of being cursory; a cursory or superficial character.

cŭr-sōr'-ĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Lat. adj. = pertaining to a racecourse.]

Ornith.: A genus of Charadriidæ, the typical one of the family Cursorinæ. The bill is as long as the head, the mandibles arched, the base depressed, the extremities compressed, the tip sharp and entire, the nostrils basal, the first quill the longest, the legs long, three front toes without webs, the middle one the longest and with a serrated claw. *Cursorius Temminckii*, or *Isabellinus*, is the Black-bellied Courier, or Cream-coloured Courser, called by Selby the Cream-coloured Swift-foot. It is of a creamy brown, the top of the head and the breast ferruginous, a double collar, the upper white, the lower black, on the back of the head, middle of the body black, the sides white. Length, including the tail, 8 inches, legs, 3 inches. Its native country is Africa, especially Abyssinia, whence it has occasionally straggled to England.

cŭr'-sŏr-ў, *a.* [Low Lat. *cursorius;* from Lat. *cursor* = a runner, from *cursus*, pa. par. of *curro* = to run.]

* 1. Moving about, not stationary.

"... parsons at Rome; besides their *cursorie* men: as Gerrard, &c."—*Proceedings against Garnet*, sign. F. (1606).

2. Hasty, superficial, careless; without due care or attention; desultory.

"The coffee-house must not be dismissed with a *cursory* mention."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

¶ Crabb thus distinguishes between *cursory, hasty, desultory,* and *slight:* "*Cursory* includes both *hasty* and *slight;* it includes *hasty* inasmuch as it expresses a quick motion; it includes *slight* inasmuch as it conveys the idea of a partial action; a view may be either *cursory* or *hasty*, as the former is taken by design, the latter from carelessness: a view may be either *cursory* or *slight;* but the former is not so imperfect as the latter: an author will take a *cursory* view of those points which are not necessarily connected with his subject; an author who takes a *hasty* view of a subject will mislead by his errors; he who takes a *slight* view will disappoint with the shallowness of his information. Between *cursory* and *desultory* there is the same difference as between running and leaping; we run in a line, but we leap from one part to another; so remarks that are *cursory* have still more or less connection; but remarks that are *desultory* are without any coherence." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **cur-sour,** *s.* [Courser.]

cûrst, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Cursed.]

* **cŭrst'-fůl,** *a.* [Eng. *curst; -ful(l).*] Froward, peevish, ill-natured.

* **cŭrst'-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *curst; -ly.*] In a cursed manner; cursedly.

"So *curstly* and in such wise taunted, ..."—*Wilson: Art of Logike*, fo. 8.

* **cŭrst'-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *curst; -ness.*]

1. Cursedness.

2. Frowardness, peevishness, ill-nature.

"Then, noble partners,
Touch yon the sourest points with sweetest terms,
Nor *curstness* grow to the matter."
Shakesp.: Ant. & Cleop., i. 2.

* **cŭr'-sŭs,** *s.* [Lat. = a running ... a course ... progress, direction.] The offices of the Roman breviary; the choir-office.

cŭrt (1), *a.* [Lat. *curtus* = clipped, docked, shortened.]

1. Short, concise; not diffuse.

"... a man may have a *curt* epitome of the whole course thereof in the days of his own life."—*Browne: Christian Morals*, ii. 22.

2. Short and sharp, dry.

"... a *curt*, gruffish voice."—*Disraeli: The Young Duke*, bk. v., ch. vii.

cûrt. (2), *a.* [A contraction for *current*, a. (q.v.).] Current, instant; as, the 10th curt. = the 10th of the *current* month, or the 10th instant.

* **curt,** *s.* [Court, *s.*]

* **cŭr'-tāil,** * **cur-tal,** * **cur-tall,** *s.* [Curtail, *v.*]

1. A curtail-dog.

2. A horse whose tail has been docked, or shortened.

cŭr-tāil', * **cur-tall,** *v.t.* [O.Fr. *courtault, courtaut* = curtail (*Cotgrave*); Ital. *cortaldo* = a curtail; a horse sans taile; *cortare* = to shorten, to curtail; *corta* = short, briefe, curtald (*Florio*); from O.Fr. *court* (Ital. *corta*) = short; with suff. *-ault, -alt* = Ital. *aldo* (Low Lat. *-aldus*); from Lat. *curtus* = docked. (*Skeat.*)]

* **I.** *Lit.:* To cut the end or tail off.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To shorten, to dock, to cut off, to deprive.

"I that am *curtail'd* of all fair proportion,
Deform'd, unfinish'd, sent before my time
Into this breathing world."
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 1.

2. To abridge, to lessen, to contract.

"... *curtail* and retrench the ordinary means of knowledge and erudition, ..."—*Woodward.*

3. To reduce, to cut down.

"Our incomes have been *curtailed;* his salary has been doubled, ..."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

* It is followed by *of* before that which is taken away or cut off.

"The count assured the court that Fact, his antagonist, had taken a wrong name, having *curtailed* it of three letters; for that his name was not *Fact*, but *Faction*."—*Addison.*

curtail-dog, *s.* Originally the dog of an unqualified person, which, by the forest laws, must have its tail cut short, partly as a mark, and partly from a notion that the tail of a dog is necessary to him in running. In later usage, *curtail-dog* means either a common dog, not meant for sport, or a dog that missed his game. (*Nares.*)

"... I think if my breast had not been made of faith, and my heart of steel,
She had transformed me to a *curtal* dog, ..."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, iii. 2.

curtail-step, *s.*

Join.: The bottom step of a flight of stairs, when finished with a scroll and similar to the hand-rail.

cŭr-tāiled', * **cur-tald,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Curtail, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* having the tail docked.

"*Cur-tailed* dogs in strings."—*Fletcher: Faithful Shep.; Address to Reader.*

2. *Fig.:* Abridged, cut short, cut down, reduced.

* **cŭr-tāil'-ĕd-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *curtailed; -ly.*] In a curtailed, abridged, reduced, or shortened form.

"The name thereof, perhaps it was written *curtail'dly*."—*Barton: Anatomie*, 167.

cŭr-tāil'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *curtail; -er.*] One who curtails, abridges, lessens or reduces.

"... the Greeks had been *curtailers*."—*Waterland: On the Athan. Creed*, x., § 21.

cŭr-tāil'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Curtail, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of abridging, shortening, lessening, or reducing; curtailment, abridgment.

"Scribblers send us over their trash in prose and verse, with abominable *curtailings*, and quaint modernisms."—*Swift.*

cŭr-tāil'-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *curtail; -ment.*] The act of curtailing, abridging, reducing, or lessening.

cŭr'-tạin, * **cor-teyn,** * **cor-tyn,** * **cor-tyne,** * **cur-teyn,** * **curtyn,** *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *cortine, curtine;* Fr. *courtine,* from Low Lat. *cortina* = a small court or enclosure; Sp., Port., and Ital. *cortina.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A screen of cloth hanging beside a window or round a bed, which can be drawn backwards and forwards, so as to admit or exclude the light, or to conceal or disclose anything.

"Ther beddyng watz noble of *cortynes* of clene sylk."
Sir Gawayne, 853.

(2) A strip of leather which overlaps the parting of a trunk.

* 2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A tent, a habitation.

"I saw the tents of Cushan in affliction: and the *curtains* of the land of Midian did tremble."—*Habak.* iii. 7.

(2) A screen, a cover.

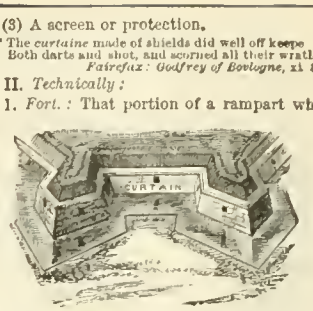
"Now, Truth, perform thine office; waft aside
The *curtain* drawn by Prejudice and Pride"
Cowper: Hope, 570, 571.

(3) A screen or protection.

"The *curtaine* made of shields did well off keepe
Both darts and shot, and scorned all their wrath."
Fairefax: Godfrey of Boulogne, xi 87.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Fort.:* That portion of a rampart which



CURTAIN.

extends between and joins the flanks of two bastions. [Bastion.]

"... raised up a *curtain* twelve foot high, at the back of his soldiers."—*Knolles.*

2. *Locksmithing:* A shifting-plate, which, when the key is withdrawn, interposes so as to screen the inner works from being seen or reached by tools. (*Knight.*)

3. *Theatre:* The screen in a theatre or similar place, which can be lowered or raised at pleasure, so as to conceal or discover the stage.

"The *curtain* rises—may our stage unfold
Scenes not unworthy Drury's days of old."
Byron: Address at Opening of Drury Lane Theatre.

B. *As adj.:* (See the compounds).

¶ (1) *To draw the curtain:*

(*a*) To admit the light; to discover, disclose, or expose anything.

"Let them sleep, let them sleep on,
Till this stormy night be gone,
And th' eternal morrow dawn;
Then the *curtain* will be *drawn*." *Crashaw.*

(*b*) To exclude the light; to conceal anything.

"I must *draw a curtain* before the work for a while. ..."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

(2) *To drop the curtain:* To end the scene; to end.

(3) *To raise the curtain:* To begin the scene; to discover or disclose anything.

(4) *The curtain rises:* The scene or the action begins.

(5) *The curtain falls:* The scene or the action ends.

curtain-lecture, *s.* A lecture or reproof given by a wife to her husband after they have retired.

"I still prevailed, and would be in the right,
Or *curtain-lectures* made a restless night."
Pope: Wife of Bath, 164, 165.

curtain-paper, *s.* A heavy paper, printed and otherwise ornamented, for window-shades. (*Knight.*)

curtain-pole, *s.* A pole extending across the top of a window on which the curtain-rings run.

curtain-rings, *s. pl.* Rings of wood or metal running along a curtain-pole, to which a curtain is attached, and by means of which the curtain can be drawn backwards or forwards.

curtain-serge, *s.*

Fabric: A stout all-wool stuff, employed for portières and other hangings. It is 54 in. in width. (*Dict. of Needlework.*)

* **cŭr'-tạin,** * **cor-tene,** *v.t.* [Curtain, *s.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. To furnish with curtains.

"... another traverse silled, and *cortened* all of white satten."—*Hall: Henry VIII.* (an. 24).

2. To enclose or shut in with curtains.

"Now o'er the one half-world
Nature seems dead, and wicked dreams abuse
The *curtained* sleep." *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, ii. 1.

II. *Fig.:* To surround, to shut in, to enclose.

"So, when the sun in bed,
Curtained with cloudy red,
Pillows his chin upon an orient wave."
Milton: Ode on the Nativity.

* **cŭr'-tạined,** * **cortened,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Curtain, *v.*]

* **cŭr'-tạin-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [Curtain, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of enclosing with curtains; shutting in, enclosing, or concealing.

2. A mass or body forming a curtain or screen.

"Spun round in sable *curtaining* of clouds."
Keats: Hyperion, i. 271.

cŭr'-tain-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *curtain; -less.*] Without curtains.

"I rose up on my *curtainless* bed."—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre*, ch. xxxii.

* **cŭr'-tal,** * **cŭr'-tăl,** *s.* & *a.* [Curtail, *s.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A horse with a docked tail.

2. A curtal-friar (q.v.).

"A *Curtall* is much like to the Vpright man, but hys authority is not fully so great. He vseth commonly to go with a short cloke, like to Grey Friers."—*Awdeley: The Fraternitye of Vacabondes* (1575) (ed. *Furnivall*), p. 4.

3. Any person cropped of his ears.

"I am made a *curtall*; for the pillory hath eaten off both my eares."—*Greene: Quip, &c.*, in *Hart. Misc.*, v. 410.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Curt, brief, concise.

". . . essays and *curtal* aphorisms. . . ."—*Milton: Eiconoclastes.*

2. Cut down, diminished, niggardly.

"We had some soure cherries, three soure plummes . . . but in that minced and *curtall* manner that . . ."
Mabbe: The Rogue (ed. 1623), pt. ii., p. 274.

* **curtal-axe,** *s.* [Curtle-axe.]

curtal-friar, *s.* A friar, wearing a short cloak or habit. [Curtal, A. 2.]

* **cŭr'-tald,** *s.* [O. Fr. *courtault.*] [Curtail.] A kind of cannon.

". . . the provision of ordinance, the quhilk is bot lettill that is to say ii great *curtaldis*, that war send out of France, . . ."—*Pink: Hist. Scot.; Lett. Ramsay of Balmane to Henry VII.*, ii. 440.

* **cŭr'-tal-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *curtal; -ize.*] To curtail or crop.

* **curtana,** *s.* [Curtein.]

cŭr-tāte, *a.* [Lat. *curtatus*, pa. par. of *curto* = to dock, to shorten.]

Geom. & Astron.: Shortened, lessened, reduced. (Used of a line projected orthographically upon a plane.)

¶ *Curtate distance of a planet:*

Astron.: The distance of a planet from the sun, reduced to the plane of the ecliptic, equal to the true distance multiplied by the cosine of the planet's heliocentric latitude. (*Craig.*)

* **cŭr-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *curtatus*, pa. par. of *curto.*]

Astron.: The interval between a planet's distance from the sun and the curtate distance.

* **cur-tays,** * **cur-teis,** *s.* [Courteous.]

* **cur-tays-ly,** *adv.* [Courteously.]

* **cûrt-ĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *curt; -ed.*] Curt, laconic.

"Do you *curted* Spartans imitate?"—*Sidney: Astrophel*, 92.

* **cŭr-tein,** * **cŭr-tā'-na,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The sword carried before the kings of England at their coronation; called also the sword of Edward the Confessor. It has the edge blunted, and wants the point, as an emblem of mercy.

¶ *Cortine, Corteyne,* or *Cortayn* was the name given to the sword of Ogier, one of the celebrated *Douzeperes* of Charlemagne.

* **cur-tel,** *s.* [Kirtle.]

* **curte-ly,** *adv.* [Courtly.] Courteous, kind.

"For which delightfull joyes yet thanke I *curtely* Jove, By whose allmightie power, such sweete delites I prove."
Paradyse of Daynty Devises (1576).

* **cŭrt'-ĕ-sy,** *s.* [Courtesy, Curtsy.]

cur-teyn, *s.* [Curtein.]

cur-teys, *a.* [Courteous.]

* **cur-teys-ly,** *adv.* [Courteously.]

* **cŭr'-tĭ-cōne,** *s.* [Lat. *curtus* = docked, and Eng. *cone* (q.v.).] The lower frustrum of a cone; a cone with the top cut off. (*Ash.*)

cŭr'-tĭl-age, *s.* [O. Fr. *courtilage;* Low Lat. *curtilagium*, from O. Fr. *courtil;* Low Lat. & Ital. *cortile* = a courtyard; Lat. *cors* (genit. *cortis*) = a court.]

Law: A piece of ground lying near and belonging to a dwelling-house, and included within the same fence; a court.

cŭr-tis'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Mr. William Curtis, founder of the *Botanical Magazine.*]

Bot.: A genus of Cornaceæ (Cornels). Calyx four-parted; petals four, blunt; stamens four alternate; the hind part of the stone-fruit four to five-celled. *Curtisia faginea* is a large tree from the Cape of Good Hope, called the Assegai Tree, because the natives form their assegais from its wood.

* **curtle-axe,** * **curtal-axe,** *s.* [A corruption of *cutlass* (q.v.).]

cûrt'-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *curt; -ly.*]

1. In a concise or brief manner; concisely, briefly.

2. In a curt, short, or sharp manner; with curtness.

". . . so *curtly*, succinctly, and concisely epitomiz'd the long story of the captive."—*Gayton: Notes on D. Quixote*, iv. 15.

cûrt'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *curt; -ness.*]

* 1. Conciseness, brevity.

"The sense must be curtailed and broken into parts to make it square with the *curtness* of the melody."—*Lord Kames: Elem. of Criticism*, ii. 130.

2. Shortness or sharpness of language or tone.

* **cŭr'-tōlde,** *o.* [Cuntal.]

"A slender slop close-couched to your docke,
A *curtolde* slipper, and a short silke hose."
Gascoigne: Steele Glasse, sig. N 8. (*Nares.*)

cûrt'-sy, * **cûrt'-seȳ,** *s.* [Originally the same word as Courtesy (q.v.).] A bow, a gesture of respect or civility performed by women.

"Among three thousand people at a ball,
To make her *curtsy* thought it right and fitting."
Byron: Beppo, lxxv.

cûrt'-sy, * **cûrt'-sie,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Curtsy, *s.*; Courtesy, *v.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To make a curtsy or bow.

"The Bird of Paradise *curtsied* . . . and crossed her breast with arms . . ."—*Disraeli: The Young Duke*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

B. *Trans.:* To make a curtsy or bow to; to salute.

"They cap me and *curtsie* me and worship me."—*H. Smith: Sermons*, i. 206.

¶ The word is now confined to women, but formerly it was applied to either sex.

"What's worse,
Must *curtsey* at the censure."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 3.

curtsy-capping, curtsie-capping, *s.* A low salutation or act of reverence.

"Great Sapio sated with fain'd *curtsie-capping*."
Sylvester: Du Bartas; Day 3, Week 1, 1,060.

cû'-rŭ-ba, *s.* [From the native name *culupa.*] The fruit of *Passiflora multiformis.*

cû'-rŭ cuĭ (u as w), *s.* [Brazilian.] A South American bird—*Trogon Curucui.*

cŭr'-ūle, *a.* [Lat. *curulis*, from *currus* = a chariot.]

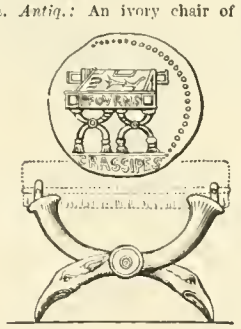
1. Of or pertaining to a chariot.

2. Having the right or privilege of a curule chair.

"Those who had raised themselves to a *curule* office."—*Ramsay: Rom. Antiq.*, p. 67.

curule-chair, *s.*

Rom. Antiq.: An ivory chair of peculiar



CURULE CHAIR.

form, somewhat like a modern camp-stool. The right of using it was confined to certain officers, as dictators, consuls, prætors, censors, and ædiles, who were thence called curule magistrates.

". . . the lictors with the fasces, the ivory *curule chair*. . . ."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. iv., § 3, vol. i., p. 103.

cŭr'-ant, cŭr'-al, *a.* [Lat. *curvans*, pr. par. of *curvo* = to curve, to bend.]

Her.: Curved, bent.

* **cŭr'-āt-ĕd,** *a.* [Lat. *curvatus*, pa. par. of *curvo.*] Curved, bent.

* **cŭr-vā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *curvatio*, from *curvatus*, pa. par. of *curvo.*] The act of curving, bending, or crooking; the state of being curved or bent; curvature.

". . . the *curvation* of our limb."—*Pearson: On the Creed*, Art. 6.

cŭr'-a-tĭve, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *curvativus*, from Lat. *curvatus*, and suff. *-ivus.*]

Bot.: Having the margins slightly curved either backwards or forwards without any sensible twisting. (*De Candolle*, in *Lindley.*)

cŭr'-a-tūre, *s.* [Lat. *curvatura*, from *curvo* = to curve, to bend.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of curving or bending.

2. The state of being curved or bent.

". . . the tree ferns, though not large, were, from their bright green foliage, and the elegant *curvature* of their fronds, most worthy of admiration."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (1870), ch. ii., p. 24.

3. A curve, a bend, a sweep.

". . . whose well-roll'd walks,
With *curvature* of slow and easy sweep—
Deception innocent—give ample space
To narrow bounds." *Cowper: Task*, i. 351-54.

II. *Geom.:* The comparative degree of flexion or bending which takes place near the different points of a curve.

¶ When the radius of a circle is doubled, the curvature is diminished one half. In most other cases the increase in the size of a curved body diminishes its curvature.

¶ (1) *Circle of curvature* or *circle of the same curvature:* A circle touching a curve in a certain point, so that no other circle, touching it in the same point, can pass between it and the curve.

(2) *Double curvature:* A term applied to the curvature of a line which twists so that all the parts of it do not lie in the same plane, as the rhomb line or the loxodromic curve. (*Ogilvie.*)

(3) *Radius of curvature:* The radius of the circle of curvature.

(4) *The curvature of a curve:* The angle turned by the tangent per unit distance travelled along the curve. If four stands for length, then it is = ¼. (*Everett: The C. G. S. System of Units* (ed. 1875), ch. i., p. 7.)

cûrve, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *curvus* = curved, bent. *curvo* = to curve or bend.]

A. *As adj.:* Bending; bent or crooked in a regular manner and without angles.

". . . describe a *curve* line about the attracting body."—*Bentley.*

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II. 1.

2. In the same sense as II. 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Geom.:* A line described by a moving point, the direction of which is continually changing; a line which may be cut by a right line in more than one point.

". . . like a bow long forced into a *curve*."
Cowper: Table Talk, 622.

¶ If a point move with a perfectly gradual change of direction, it describes a curve. Curves are of the same species when the motion of the describing point is regulated by the same mathematical law—viz., by the one characterizing the species. All circles, for instance, are of the same species; they vary greatly in the length of their radii, but the motion of the describing point in all cases is regulated by the same law. There are two kinds of curve lines—(1) algebraical or geometrical curves, and (2) tranacendental or mechanical curves. By means of co-ordinates every algebraical function can be connected with a curve. Among the curves which have received names are the circle, the ellipse, the parabola, and the hyperbola; these are the curves specially treated of under conic sections. Rarer ones are the cissoid, the con-

choid, the cycloid, various spirals, &c. In the higher algebra the word *curve* is used in so extended a meaning that it includes even a straight line, which looks like a contradiction in terms.

2. *Engin.:* A bend in road, canal, or railway; especially in the track of the latter.

3. *Draughtsmanship:* A draughtsman's instrument having one or a variety of curves of various characters other than arcs, which may be struck by a compass.

4. *Geol.:* A flexure or bending of strata. It is of two kinds, an anticlinal and a synclinal curve [¶ (2), (4)]. When strata appear vertical, they often constitute part of a great curve. These curves may have arisen, as an old experiment by Sir James Hale showed, by lateral compression applied horizontally at the two ends of the strata at the time when they were horizontal.

¶ (1) *Algebraic curves:*

Geom. & Alg.: Curves in which the relation between the abscissa and the ordinate is expressed by an algebraic equation called the equation of the curve. They are of various orders. In those of the first order the equation rises only to the second degree or dimension, in those of the second order it rises to the third degree or dimension, and so on in an ascending series.

(2) *Anticlinal curve:*

Geol.: A curve in which the strata tilted up do not meet in an angle, but are arched over so as to constitute a curve, saddle, or arch. Vertical strata are generally parts of such curves.

(3) *Mechanical curves:*

Math.: Curves which cannot be expressed analytically, and have no known equation.

(4) *Synclinal curve:*

Geol.: A curve in which the strata dipping downwards towards each other have not an angle at the point, but a curve, so as to make a trough or basin-like hollow.

(5) *Transcendental curve:*

Geom. & Calculus: A curve in which the relation between the abscissa and the ordinate is expressed by a differential instead of an algebraic equation.

curve-ribbed, *a.*

Bot. (*Of leaves, &c.*)*:* A term applied when the ribs describe a curve and meet at the point. Example, those of the *Plantago lanceolata.*

curve-veined, *a.*

Bot. (*Of leaves*)*:* A term applied when the primary veins, though resembling those in straight-veined leaves in being parallel, simple, and connected by unbranched proper veinlets, yet differ from them in diverging from the midrib along its whole length, and losing themselves in its margin, in place of passing from near the base of the leaf to its apex.

cŭrve, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *curvo* = to curve, to bend.]

A. *Trans.:* To bend, to crook, to inflect.

¶ *Baseball:* To throw a ball in such a manner that its rotation will cause a deflection from a natural course; the purpose being to perplex the batsman.

B. *Intrans.:* To bend, to be bent or curved.

"In the third it *curves* backward in the same degree." —*Owen: Trans. Brit. Assoc.* (1846).

cŭrved, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Curve, *v.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* (See the verb).

2. *Bot.:* Bent so as to constitute the arc of a circle, as the fruit of *Astragalus hamosus, Medicago falcata,* &c. (*Lindley.*)

curved-pump, *s.* One in which the piston reciprocates in an arc.

* **cŭrv'-ĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *curved; -ness.*] The quality or state of being curved; curvature.

"There is also a *curvedness,* which may be reduced to a fracture."—*Wiseman: Surgery,* bk. vii., ch. i.

cŭrv-ĕm-brў'-ĕ-æ, *s.pl.* [Lat. *curvus* = curved, and Mod. Lat. *embryo;* Gr. *ἔμβρυον* (*embruon*).] [Embryo.]

Bot.: The second of two sub-orders of Solanaceæ, in the classification of that order proposed by Mr. Miers. The first is the Rectembryeæ, in which the embryo is straight; in the second, Curvembryeæ, as the name imports, it is curved. These sub-orders are not adopted by Lindley, who simply divides the Solanaceæ into thirteen tribes.

cŭr-vĕt', * **cor-vet,** *s.* [Ital. *corvetta* = a curvet, a leap; *corvettare* = to curvet, or leap; O. Ital. *couare* = to bow, bend, curve; Lat. *curvo.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II.

2. *Fig.:* A frolic, a prank.

II. *Manège:* A particular leap of a horse, when he raises both his fore legs at once, equally advanced; and, as his fore legs are falling, he raises his hind legs, so that all four legs are off the ground at once.

"Which should sustain the bound and high *curvet*
Of Mars's fiery steed." *Shakesp.: All's Well,* ii. 3.

cŭr-vĕt', *v.i. & t.* [Curvet, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

(1) In the same sense as II.

(2) To leap, to bound.

"Yet scarce he on his back could get,
So oft and high he did *curvet.*"
Drayton: Court of Fairy.

2. *Fig.:* To frolic, to frisk, to prank.

"Cry holla! to thy tongue, I prithee, it *curvets* unseasonably."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It,* iii. 2.

II. *Manège.:* To perform a curvet.

"But would you sell or slay your horse
For bounding and *curvetting* in his course?"
Cowper: Table Talk, 304, 305.

* **B.** *Trans.:* To cause to perform a curvet; to make to spring or leap up.

"The upright leaden spout *curvetting* its liquid filament into it."—*Landor.*

* **cur-vett,** *s.* [Curvet, *s.*]

† **cŭr-vĕt'-tĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [Curvet, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of performing a curvet; frisking, frolicking, prancing.

† **cŭr-vī-cā'u-dāte,** *a.* [Lat. *curvus* = bent, and *cauda* = the tail.]

Zool.: Having the tail curved; curve-tailed.

† **cŭr-vī-cos'-tāte,** *a.* [Lat. *curvus* = bent, and *costatus* = having ribs; from *costa* = a rib.]

Bot.: Having bent ribs.

† **cŭr-vī-dĕn'-tāte,** *a.* [Lat. *curvus* = bent, and *dentatus* = toothed.] [Dentate.]

Bot.: Having curved teeth.

† **cŭr-vī-fō'-lī-āte,** *a.* [Lat. *curvus* = bent, and *foliatus* = leaved.] [Foliate.]

Bot.: Having leaves curved or bent backwards; having revolute leaves.

* **cŭrv'-ĭ-form,** *a.* [Lat. *curvus* = curved, bent, and *forma* = form, shape.] Having a curved or bent form.

* **cŭrv'-ĭ-fў,** * **cŭrv'-ĭ-fie,** *v.t.* [Eng. *curve; -fy.*] To curl.

"Irons to *curvifie* your flaxen locks."
Jordan: Death Dissected (1649).

cŭrv-ĭ-lin'-ĕ-ăd, *s.* [Lat. *curvi(us)* = curved, bent, and *linea* = a line.] A draughting-instrument used in describing irregular curves. The various shapes of its marginal outline enable it to be fitted into position, so as to project or transcribe the curve required. M. Desalier, of Paris, invented a machine for generating the curves and marking out the patterns. It is capable of making 1,200 varieties of curves.

† **cŭr-vī-lĭn'-ĕ-al,** *a.* [Lat. *curvi(us)* = bent, and *linealis* = consisting of lines; lineal.] The same as Curvilinear (q.v.).

cŭr-vĭ-lĭn'-ĕ-ar, *a.* [Lat. *curvi(us)* = bent, and *linearis* = linear.] Consisting of curved as distinguished from straight lines; curvilineal.

† **cŭr-vī-nĕr'-vāte,** *a.* [Lat. *curvi(us)* = bent, and *nervus* = a sinew, a tendon, a nerve.] The same as Curvinerved (q.v.).

cŭr-vī-nĕrved', *a.* [Lat. *curvi(us)* = bent, and Eng. *nerved.*]

Bot: Curve-nerved (q.v.). The same also as Convergate-nervose (q.v.).

cŭrv-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Curve, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. The act of bending or crooking; curvature.

2. The state of being curved or bent; curvature.

3. A curve, a bend, a winding.

† **cŭr-vi-rŏs'-tral,** *a.* [Lat. *curvus* = bent, and *rostralis* = pertaining to the rostra, but here used for pertaining to the beak.]

Entom., Bot., &c.: Having a curved beak, snout, or proboscis.

* **cŭr-vi-sĕr'-ĭ-al,** *a.* [Lat. *curvus* = curved, and Eng. *serial* (q.v.).]

Bot.: An epithet applied by Bravais to cases in which the leaves, instead of being placed directly over others in a straight series, are disposed in an infinite curve. (*Balfour: Outlines of Bot.,* p. 76.)

* **cŭrv'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Fr. *curvité,* from Lat. *curvitas; curvus* = curved, crooked.] A curving, a bending, an inflection; curvature.

"... give a greater *curvity* to the posture of the ossicles."—*Holder On Speech.*

cŭrv'-ô-graph, *s.* [Lat. *curvus* = curved, bent; Gr. *γράφω* (*graphō*) = to write, to describe.] An instrument for drawing a curve without reference to the centre. It is usually an elastic strip, which is adjustable to a given curve, and serves to transfer the latter to another plat or another place on the plat. [Arcograph, Cyclograph.]

* **cus,** * **cuss,** *s.* [Kiss, *s.*]

* **cus,** * **cussen,** *v.t.* [Kiss, *v.*]

* **cusche,** * **cusse,** *s.* [Cuisse.]

cŭs'-cō, *s.* [From Cuzco in Lower Peru, whence the bark is obtained.]

cusco-bark, *s.* A kind of Cinchona bark, exported from Arequipa. It is of use in the cold stage of intermittent fevers and in low typhoid states of the system.

cusco-china, *s.* The same as Cusco-bark (q.v.).

cŭs-cŏn'-ĭ-dĭne, *s.* [Eng., &c. *cuscon(ine);* Gr. *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = appearance, and suff. *-ine* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: An amorphous alkaloid accompanying cuscoonine.

cŭs-cō-nĭne, *s.* [Eng., &c. *cusco; -ine.*]

Chem.: An alkaloid, $C_{23}H_{28}N_2O_4$, obtained from Cusco cinchona bark. It occurs along with aricine. Barks containing these alkaloids give off brown vapours when heated, while those containing quiuine give off red vapours. [Cinchona bark.] An alcoholic solution of commiouted cusco-bark is supersaturated with soda and shaken with ether, and the ethereal liquid is agitated with acetid acid, which takes up the greater part of the alkaloids. The acetic solution is partly neutralised with ammonia, which throws down aricine acetate, and the filtrate is mixed with a saturated solution of ammonium sulphate, which precipitates cusconine as sulphate, from which cuseonine can be obtained as an amorphous precipitate, which can be recrystallized from alcohol in large white laminæ. It is a weak base, forming salts. Cusconine gives, when added to a warm solution of ammonium molybdate, a dark blue colour, changing to olive-green when heated, and again turning blue as the liquid cools. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*)

cŭs'-cŭs, *s.* [Latinised from the native name.]

Zoology:

I. A genus of small arboreal marsupials from Australia and the Papuan Islands, with several species about the size of a domestic cat.

† 2. A phalanger (q.v.).

cŭs-cū'-ta, *s.* [Sp. *cuscuta;* Fr. *cuscute;* Ital. *cuscuta, cussuta;* Dan. *kaskute;* all generally believed to be from Arab. *cochôut, keshut* = dodder, or rather one of the names of dodder, the common one in that language being *aftimûm.* Hooker & Arnott suggest as an alternative etymology Heb. חוּץ (*chhuts*) = to bend, to surround.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Cuscutaceæ. The calyx is four to five-cleft; the corolla campanulate, four to five-lobed, the tube sometimes, though rarely, with internal scales;

styles two; ovary two-celled, with two ovules in each; capsule two-celled, bursting all round. The species are plants, with long filiform twining stems. The common species is *Cuscuta europæa*, with red stems and pale yellowish-rose flowers. It is found in England on nettles, thistles, &c., but is not very common. *C. Epithymum* (Lesser Dodder), which has white flowers, is found on furze, heath, and thyme. It may be seen on common heath, *Calluna vulgaris*, in Epping Forest, between Loughton and High Beech. There are other species in England, but naturalised rather than genuine natives. *C. racemosa* is used in Brazilian pharmacy.

cŭs-cu-tā'-çē-æ, *s.pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cuscut(a)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: An order of Perigynous Exogens, alliance Solanales. It consists of leafless climbing colourless parasites, with the flowers in dense clusters; calyx inferior, persistent, four to five-parted, imbricated in æstivation; limb of the corolla four to five-cleft, having scales alternating with the segments; stamens five, free; ovary two-celled, each with two ovules; styles two or none; stigmas two; placentæ basal; fruit capsular or baccate, two-celled; cells one to two-seeded; embryo spiral. Found in the temperate parts of both hemispheres as twining parasites. In 1844 Lindley enumerated two genera, and estimated the known species at fifty.

cŭsh'-at, *cusch-ette, *s.* [A.S. *cusceote, cuscote, cuscute.*] The Ringdove, *Columba palumbus*, the largest of the wild pigeons in Britain.

"No! do not scorn, although its hoarser note
Scarce with the *cushat's* homely song can vie."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, i. (Introd.).

cushat-dove, *s.* The ringdove, or queest (*Columba palumbus*). Yarrell gives the name woodpigeon to that species, but the "English Cyclopædia" makes this another name for the Stock-dove (*Columba œnas*).

"Fair Margaret, through the hazel-grove,
Flew like the startled *cushat-dove*."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, ii. 34.

cŭsh'-cw (ew as ū), *s.* [Etym. doubtful. A native American word (?).]

Ornith.: A large bird, *Ourax pauxi*, of the family Cracidæ or Curassows, and itself sometimes called the Galeated Curassow. The bill is bright red, surmounted by a protuberance of a livid slate colour; the feathers of the head and neck are of a rich black colour and velvety texture; the greater part of the body brilliant black, with green reflections; the abdomen and under tail coverts white; legs red, claws yellow. The bird, which is about the size of a hen turkey, is a native of Mexico. It is gregarious, and builds its nest on the ground.

cushew bird, *s.* The same as CUSHEW (q.v.).

***cush-ie-neel,** *s.* [COCHINEAL.]

cŭsh'-iŏn, * cuischun, * cusheon, * cushin, * cuysshen, * coyschun, quysshon, *s.* [O. Fr. *coissin*; Fr. *coussin*; Ital. *cuscino*; Sp. *coxin*; Port. *coxim*; Ger. *küssen*, from Low Lat. **culcitinum*, dimin. of Lat. *culcita* = a cushion, a pillow. The modes of spelling this word in Mid. Eng. are exceedingly numerous: over five hundred have been counted.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Lit.:* A pillow or soft padded seat for a chair, &c.; a bag or case stuffed with feathers, wool, or other soft material, and used as a seat.

"So saying, he led Æneas by the hand,
And placed him on a *cushion* stuffed with leaves."
Cowper: Virgil's Æneid, viii. 411, 412.

*** II.** *Figuratively:*

1. Ease, peace.

"From the casque to the *cushion*."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iv. 7.

2. The seat of justice.

"[He] became the *cushion* exceedingly well."—*North: Life of Lord Guilford*, i. 14.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Billiards:* The side or edge of a billiard-table, which causes the balls to rebound. The cushions of billiard tables were formerly padded, but are now formed of solid india-rubber.

2. *Engrav.:* A flat leathern bag filled with pounce and supporting the plate.

3. *Gild.:* The pad on which the gilder spreads his gold-leaf, and from which he takes it by a camel's-hair tool called a tip.

4. *Lace-manuf.:* The pillow of a bone-lace maker. [LACE.]

5. *Elect.:* The rubber smeared with amalgam, the friction of which against the glass cylinder or disc causes the electrical excitation.

6. *Architecture:*

(1) The impost-stone on a pier; a coussinet.

(2) A capital of a column so sculptured as to resemble a cushion pressed down by the weight of its entablature.

(3) The Norman capital, consisting of a cube with the lower extremities rounded off.

7. *Steam-engine:* A body of steam at the end of a cylinder to receive the impact of the piston. This is accomplished by closing the eduction-port a little before the end of the stroke, or by opening the induction-port on the same side of the piston, a little before the end of the stroke. (*Knight.*)

8. *Customs:* A kind of dance formerly very common at weddings. [CUSHION-DANCE.]

* 9. *Archery:* The mark at which archers shot. [C. 1.]

"To be beside the *cushion*. *Scopum non attingere; à scopo aberrare.*"—*Coles: Latin Dict.*

C. *Special phrases & compounds:*

*** I.** *Phrases:*

1. *To hit* or *miss the cushion:* To hit or miss the point. [B. 9.]

"Alas, good man, thou now begin'st to rave,
Thy wits do err, and *miss the cushion* quite."
Drayton: Eclog. vii.

2. *To be beside the cushion:* To be mistaken, to be deceived. [B. 9.]

". . . I tell thee, Ned, thou art quite *beside the cushion*."—*The Woman turn'd Bully* (1675).

3. *To set, place,* or *put beside the cushion:* To lay or set aside; to pass over; to lay or put on the shelf.

"Thus is he *set beside the cushion*, for his sincerity and forwardness in the good cause."—*Spalding*, i. 291.

II. *Compounds:*

1. *Lady's cushion, Ladies' cushion, Our Ladies' cushion:*

(1) *Gen.: Armeria maritima.*

(2) *Locally:* (*a*) *Saxifraga hypnoides;* (2) *Chrysoplenium oppositifolium;* (3) *Lotus corniculatus.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

2. *Sea cushion: Armeria maritima.*

cushion capital, *s.*

Arch.: The same as CUSHION, *s.* B. 6 (3).

cushion-dance, *s.* An old-fashioned dance of a rather free character, used chiefly, it would appear, at weddings. In it each woman selected her partner by placing a cushion before him. But by some it is considered to be a corruption of *cussing-dance* = *kissing-dance.*

"I have, ere now, deserved a cushion: call for the *cushion-dance*."—*Heywood: Woman killed with Passion* (1600). (*Nares.*)

*** cushion-lord,** *s.*

1. A lord made by favour, and not for good service.

2. An effeminate person.

cushion-rafter, *s.*

Carp.: An auxiliary rafter beneath a principal one, to sustain a great strain. (*Knight.*)

cushion-stitch, *s.*

Embroid.: A flat embroidery stitch largely employed to fill in backgrounds in old needlework, especially in Church embroidery. It is a variety of *satin-stitch* (q.v.). (*Dict. of Needlework.*)

cŭsh'-iŏn, *v.t.* [CUSHION, *s.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

† I. *Literally:*

1. To furnish or fit with cushions.

2. To seat or place on cushions.

"Many, who are *cushioned* upon thrones, would have remained in obscurity."—*Bolingbroke: On Parties.*

3. To cover or conceal, as with a cushion.

*** II.** *Fig.:* To put aside, to suppress.

"Desiring to *cushion* his son's oratory."—*Savage: R. Medlicott*, bk. ii., ch. x.

B. *Billiards:* To place or leave a ball close up to the cushion.

cŭsh'-iŏned, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CUSHION, *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* (See the verb).

† 2. *Bot.:* Flattened or somewhat convex; pulvinate.

3. *Billiards:* Used of a player when his ball is left resting against the cushion; also of a ball so placed.

*** cŭsh'-iŏn-ĕt, * coshionet, * cushonet,** *s.* [Eng. *cushion*; dimin. suff. *-et.*]

1. A little cushion.

"Upon these pretty *cushionets* did lie
Ten thousand beauties, . . ."
Beaumont: Psyche, vi. 200.

2. A casket.

". . . she had afterwards put the latter letter in her bosome, and the first in her *coshuuet*, . . ."—*Howell: Familiar Letters* (1650).

cŭsh'-iŏn-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [CUSHION, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

Of steam: The gradual stoppage of the piston in a steam-engine by the resistance of a small quantity of steam left in the cylinder.

*** cŭsh'-iŏn-y,** *a.* [Eng. *cushion*; *-y.*] Flat and bulging.

"A bow-legged character with a flat and *cushiony* nose, . . ."—*Dickens: Uncom. Traveller*, ch. x.

*** cūs'-ĭng, * cūs'-y̆ng,** *s.* [A shortened form of *accusing* (q.v.).] An accusing, an accusation.

"Him selff began a sair *cusyng* to mak."
Wallace, vi. 397.

*** cŭs'-kĭn,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A drinking-cup.

cŭsp, * cŭspe, *s.* [Lat. *cuspis* = a point.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A point.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* An ornament in stonework of the Gothic order. In consists of projecting points, formed by the meeting of curves, and is the foundation of the peculiar foliation, feathering, tracery, arching, and panels of the order. The term was first applied by Sir James Hall in his Essay on the "Origin of Gothic Architecture."

"*Cusp* [is] a point formed by two parts of a curve meeting; hence applied to the projecting points formed by the meeting of the small arches or foils, in foil-arches on tracery. . . . In the Romanesque and Norman styles the *cusp* is often ornamented with a small cylinder."—*Glossary of Architecture.*

* 2. *Astrol.:* "The entrance of any house, or first beginning, which is the line whereon the figure and degree of the zodiac is placed, as you find it in the table of houses." (*Philips.*)

"I'll find the *cuspe*, and Alfridaria."
Albumazar (*Dodsley*), *O. Pl.*, vii. 171.

* 3. *Astron.:* A term used to express the points or horns of the moon or other luminary. (*Harris.*)

* 4. *Math.:* A term used where two branches of the same or of different curves appear to end in a point.

5. *Comp. Anat.:* The prominence in the molar teeth.

"It occupies half the length of the crown in the larger molars, and is preceded by an elevated conic *cusp*."—*Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc.* (1873), vol. xiii. p. 201.

cŭs-pär'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Lat. *cusp(is)* = a point, a spike, and fem. adj. suff. *-aria.*]

Bot.: An old genus of plants, now made a synonym of Galipea (q.v.). [CUSPARIEÆ.]

cusparia-bark, *s.*

Pharm.: Cusparice cortex. The bark of *Galipea cusparia*, order Rutacea, Angustura-bark tree growing in tropical South America. It is imported in straight pieces, more or less incurved at the sides, from half a line to a line in thickness, pared away at the edges, epidermis mottled-brown or yellowish-grey, inner surface yellowish-brown, flaky, breaks with a short fracture; the taste is bitter and slightly aromatic. The cut surface examined with a lens usually exhibits numerous white points or minute lines. The inner surface touched with nitric acid does not become blood-red, which distinguishes it from *Strychnos nux vomica*, or false Angustura bark. Cusparia bark is used to prepare *Infusum cusparie.* It is an aromatic stomachic, given in cases of atonic dyspepsia, diarrhœa, and dysentery, also in convalescence from acute diseases.

cŭs-pär'-ĭ-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cuspari(a)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Rutaceæ, the type Cusparia (q.v.).

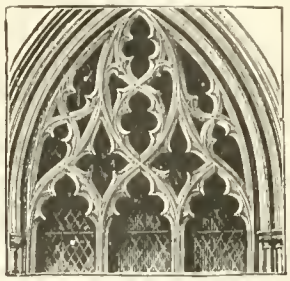
cŭs'-par-ĭne, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *cuspar(ia)*; Eng. auff. *-ine.*]

Chem.: A crystalline substance contained in cusparia bark. It is soluble in alcohol.

† **cŭs'-pā-tĕd,** *a.* [Lat. *cusp(is)* = a point, and Eng. auff. *-ated.*]

Bot.: The same as CUSPIDATED (q.v.).

cŭsped, *a.* [Eng. *cusp*; *-ed.*] Furnished with a cusp; cuspidal.



WINDOW WITH CUSPED MOULDINGS.

† **cŭs-pĭd-al,** *a.* [Lat. *cuspis* (genit. *cuspidis*) = a point, and Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*] Ending in a point.

cŭs'-pĭd-āte, * **cŭs'-pĭ-dā-tĕd,** *a.* [Lat. *cuspidatus* = made pointed, pa. par. of *cuspido* = to make pointed.]

1. *Zool.:* Furnished with small pointed eminences or cusps. [CUSPIDATE TEETH.]

2. *Botany:*

(1) Tapering gradually into a rigid point.

"The medium vein . . . at times ends in a free point or *cuspis*, and then becomes *cuspidate*."—*Balfour: Botany*, § 372.

(2) Abruptly acuminate, as the leaf of many Rubi. (*Lindley.*)

cuspidate teeth, *s. pl.*

Anat.: A name applied to the canine teeth in the human jaw, of which there are four, one on each side of the two incisors above and below. There is a single central point or cusp on the crown of these canines, whence the term cuspidate has been derived. The cusp is invariably worn away by use. (*Quain.*)

cŭs'-pĭ-dōr, *s.* A spittoon.

cŭs'-pĭs, *s.* [Lat.] A point, a tip.

"The multiplied *cuspis* of the cone . . ."—*More Notes on Psych*, p. 425.

* **cuss,** *s.* [KISS, *s.*]

* **cussen,** *v.t.* [KISS, *v.*]

* **cus-ser,** * **cuis-ser,** *s.* [COURSER.] A stallion. (*Scotch.*)

cŭs'-sō, *s.* [An Aoyssiuian word.] The same as CABOTZ (q.v.). [BRAYERA.]

* **cust,** *pret.* & *pa. par.* [KISS, *v.*]

* **cust,** * **custe,** *s.* [A.S. *cyst*; O.S. *kust*; O. H. Ger. *chust.*] A custom, a habit.

"Swulche weoren his *custes*."—*Layamon*, ii. 414.

cŭs-tard, * **crus-tade,** * **cus-tade,** *s.* [According to Skeat a corruption of Mid. Eng. *crustade*, a general name for pies made with crust; from O. Fr. *croustade* = a pasty, crust. Cf. Ital. "*crostata* = a kind of pie or tarte with a crust; also the paste, crust, or coffin of a pie" (*Florio*): from Lat. *crustatus*, pa. par. of *crusto* = to encrust.]

* 1. A pie, a pasty.

"*Custarde*, cheke them inche square."—*W. de Worde: Booke of Keruynge, in Babees Book*, p. 159.

2. A dish made of eggs, milk, and sugar, and baked or boiled.

custard-apple, *s.* [So called because the pulp of the fruit in the typical species is about the consistence of custard.]

1. A species of Anona, *A. reticulata.* It is a native of the West Indies, but is cultivated in India and the adjacent countries. It has yellow pulp. It is eaten, but is not so much prized as some other species of the genus. It is large, dark-brown in colour, and netted all over.

2. The genus Anona (q.v.).

* **custard-coffin,** * **custard coffen,** *s.* The raised crust of a pasty or pie. [COFFIN.]

"Why, thou say'st true; it is a paltry cap,
A *custard-coffin*, a bauble, a silken pie."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iv. 3.

* **cus-ti,** *a.* [A.S. *cystig* = good, liberal, excellent; O. H. Ger. *chustig*; M. H. Ger. *kustig.*] Excellent, preeminent, liberal.

"Cuthe he was swithe strong, kene and *custi*."—*Layamon*, i. 271.

* **cŭs'-tĭl,** *s.* [O.Fr. *coustel, coutil*; Lat. *cultellus.*] A knife, a dagger.

"Daggers, *custils*, and other basyelardes."—*English Gilds*, p. 427.

* **cŭs'-tĭ-nĕsse,** *s.* [A.S. *cystignes.*] Liberality.

"Largitas, that is *custinesse* on Englise."—*O. E. Homilies*, p. 105.

cŭs'-tŏc, cus-tock, *s.* [CASTACK, CASTOCK.] A cabbage-stalk.

"An' gif the *custoc's* sweet or sour,
Wi' joctelegs they taste them."
Burns: Halloween.

* **cus-tode,** * **cŭs-tō-dēe',** *s.* [Lat. *custos* (genit. *custodis*) = a guard, a guardian.]

Law: One to whom the custody or guardianship of anything has been committed; a custodian, a guardian.

"The religious earnestness of the young *custode*"—*Cornhill Mag.*, Oct. 1881, p. 446.

cŭs-tō-dī-a, *s.* [Lat. a guard-house; from *custos* (genit. *custodis*) = a guard.]

Ecclesiastical:

1. The shrine in which the host is carried in solemn processions; a custodial.

2. The shrine in which the relics of any saint are carried in a procession.

* **cŭs-tō'-dĭ-al,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *custodia*; from *custos* (genit. *custodis*) = a guard.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to custody or guardianship.

". . . for the *custodial* charges and government thereof, . . ."—*Lett. to the Bp. of Rochester* (1772), p. 2.

B. *As substantive:*

Eccl.: A custodia.

"The priest then took the *custodial*, and showed the patient the *Corpus Domini* within."—*C. Reade: Cloister and the Heart*, ch. lxii.

cŭs-tō-dī-ăm, *s.* [Accus. sing. of Lat. *custodia* = watching, ward, guard, or care.] Custody.

¶ *Custodiam lease:*

Law: A grant from the crown under the Exchequer seal, by which the custody of lands, &c., seized in the king's hands is demised or committed to some person, or custodee, or lessee thereof. (*Wharton.*)

cŭs-tō'-dĭ-an, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *custody*; *-an.*]

A. *As subst.:* One who has the custody, keeping, or guardianship of anything.

". . . the Ministry, the *custodian* of the national power, . . ."—*Times*, Nov. 16th, 1877.

B. *As adjective:*

Law: Given in charge, trust, or keeping.

cŭs-tō'-dĭ-an-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *custodian*; *-ship.*] The office, position or duty of a custodian or guardian.

* **cŭs-tō'-dĭ-ĕr,** *s.* [Low Lat. *custodiarius*; from Lat. *custodia*, from *custos.*] A custodian, a guardian, a keeper, a depository.

"Now he had become, he knew not why or wherefore, or to what extent, the *custodier*, as the Scottish phrase is, of some important state secret, . . ."—*Scott: Abbot*, ch. xix.

cŭs'-tō-dȳ, * **cŭs'-tō-dīe,** * **cus-to-dye** *s.* [Lat. *custodia*, from *custos* (genit. *custodis*) = a guard.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II.

2. A keeping guard, charge, or guardianship.

"Under the *custody* and charge of the sons of Merari, shall be the boards of the tabernacle."—*Numb.* iii. 36.

* 3. Defence, security, protection, preservation.

"There was prepared a fleet of thirty ships for the *custody* of the narrow seas."—*Bacon.*

4. Imprisonment, restraint of liberty.

"What peace will be given
To us enslav'd, but *custody* severe."
Milton: P. L., ii., 332, 333.

II. *Law:* The charge or care of a constable or other legally-authorised officer, to be kept in detention until some accusation has been determined or offence purged.

"Warrants had been out against him, and he had been taken into *custody*, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

cŭs'-tŏm, * **cos-tom,** * **cos-tome,** * **cos-toum,** * **cos-tume,** * **cus-tume,** * **kus-tume,** *s.* [O. Fr. *costume, custume*; Fr. *coutume*; Ital. *costume, costuma*; Port. *costume*, Low Lat. *costuma*, from an assumed pl. form, *consuetumina*, from *consuetumen* = a custom, from *consuetus*, pa. par. of *consuesco* = to accustom; inchoative form of *consueo* = to be accustomed: *con* = *cum* = with, together, fully, and *sueo* = to be accustomed. *Custom* is thus a doublet of *costume* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. An habitual or common use or practice; a regular habit.

"And the priest's *custom* with the people was, that when any man offered sacrifice, the priest's servant came, while the flesh was in seething, with a flesh-hook of three teeth in his hands."—*1 Sam.* ii. 13.

* 2. Frequent occurrence.

"Such things . . . are tricks of *custom*."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, iii. 3.

3. An established manner, usage, practice, or fashion.

". . . they went up to Jerusalem after the *custom* of the feast."—*Luke* ii. 42.

4. Familiarity, use, habit, fashion.

"*Custom*, a greater power than nature, seldom fails to make them worship."—*Locke.*

5. The practice of buying from or dealing with certain persons; a frequenting or applying to for goods, &c.

"You say he is assiduous in his calling, and is he not grown rich by it? Let him have your *custom* but not your votes."—*Addison.*

† 6. Application from buyers.

* 7. Tribute, toll, duty.

". . . of whom do the kings of the earth take *custom* or tribute? . . ."—*Matt.* xvii. 25.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Comm.:* The duty imposed by law on merchandise imported or exported. The management of the Customs is an important department of the United States Civil Service.

"They complain that it is made penal in an officer of the *customs* to open a box of books from abroad, except in the presence of one of the censors of the press."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

2. *Law:* The common or unwritten law (*lex non scripta*) of the country; a law or right not written but established by use from time immemorial, and daily practised.

¶ *Custom* is either *general* or *particular*; *general*, that which is current through any land; *particular* or *local* is that which belongs to this or that county; as gavel-kind to Kent; or this or that lordship, city, or town. *Custom* differs from *prescription*; for *custom* is common to more, and *prescription* is particular to this or that man; *prescription* may be for a far shorter time than *custom.*

¶ Blair thus distinguishes *custom* from *habit*: "*Custom* respects the action; *habit* the actor. By *custom* we mean the frequent repetition of the same act; by *habit* the effect which that repetition produces on the mind or body. By the *custom* of walking often in the streets one acquires the *habit* of idleness." (*Blair: Rhetoric and Belles Lettres*, 1817, vol. i., p. 228.)

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *custom* and *habit*: "*Custom* is a frequent repetition of the same act; *habit* the effect of such repetition; the *custom* of rising early in the morning is conducive to the health, and may in a short time become such a *habit* as to render it no less agreeable than it is useful. *Custom* supposes an act of the will; *habit* implies an involuntary movement: a *custom* is followed; a *habit* is acquired: whoever follows the *custom* of imitating the look, tone, or gesture of another is liable to get the *habit* of doing the same himself: as *habit* is said to be second nature, it is of importance to guard against all *customs* to which we do not wish to become *habituated*: the drunkard is formed by the *custom* of drinking intemperately, until he becomes *habituated* to the use of spirituous liquors: the profane swearer who *accustoms* himself in early life to utter the oaths which he hears will find it difficult in advanced years to break himself of the *habit* of swearing; the love of imitation is so powerful in the human breast, that it leads the major part of mankind to follow *custom* even in ridiculous things; Solomon refers to the power of *habit* when he says 'Train up a child in the way in which he should go; and when he is old he will not depart from it;' a power which cannot be employed too early in the aid

of virtue and religion. *Custom* is applicable to many; *habit* is confined to the individual: every nation has *customs* peculiar to itself, and every individual has habits peculiar to his own station and circumstances.

"*Customary* and *habitual*, the epithets derived from these words, admit of a similar distinction: the *customary* action is that which is repeated after the manner of a *custom*; the *habitual* action is that which is done by the force of habit." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) He thus discriminates between *custom*, *fashion*, *manner*, and *practice*: "*Custom* is authoritative; it stands in the place of law, and regulates the conduct of men in the most important concerns of life: *fashion* is arbitrary and capricious, it decides in matters of trifling import: *manners* are rational; they are the expression of moral feelings. *Customs* are most prevalent in a barbarous state of society; *fashions* rule most where luxury has made the greatest progress; *manners* are most distinguishable in a civilised state of society. *Customs* are in their nature as unchangeable as *fashions* are variable; *manners* depend on cultivation and collateral circumstances: *customs* die away or are abolished; *fashions* pass away, and new ones take their place; *manners* are altered either for the better or worse . . . Both *practice* and *custom* are general or particular, but the former is absolute, the latter relative; the *practice* may be adopted by a number of persons without reference to each other; but a *custom* is always followed either by imitation or prescription . . it may be the *practice* of a person to do acts of charity, as the occasion requires; but when he uniformly does a particular act of charity at any given period of the year, it is properly denominated his *custom*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(3) For the difference between *custom* and *tax*, see TAX: for that between *custom* and *usage*, see USAGE.

¶ *Custom of Merchants:* The *Lex mercatoria*, a particular system of customs used only among merchants, and relating to bills of exchange, mercantile contracts, freight, insurance of merchandise, &c., which, although they differ from the general rules of the common law, are yet engrafted into it, and made a part of it.

custom-duties, customs-duties, *s. Comm.:* The same as CUSTOM, *s.* II. 1.

custom-house, *s.*

* 1. The office of a collector of tribute or toll.

". . . as he passed by the *custome-house*, he espyed sitting there a certayne publicane, called Matthewe, . . ."—*Udal: Matthew*, ch. ix.

2. The house or office where vessels are entered and cleared, and where the proper customs or duties are paid.

3. That department of the government which has to do with the collection of duties.

¶ *Custom-house broker:* A person authorised to act for others in the entry and clearance of vessels, payment of customs, &c.

*** custom-shrunk,** *a.* Having fewer customers than usual.

"What with the gallows, and what with poverty, I am *custom-shrunk*."—*Shakesp.: Meas. for Meas.*, I. 2.

*** cŭs'-tŏm, cus-tume,** *v.t. & i.* [CUSTOM, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To make familiar with or used to; to accustom.

2. To give, bring, or supply custom or business to.

". . . while the winds blew the windmills wrought, and the water-mill was less *customed*."—*Bacon: Works*, v. 318.

3. To pay the duty or custom on at the custom-house; to clear.

". . . all the merchants, with other merchandize, Are safe arriv'd, and have sent me to know, Whether yourself will come and *custom* them."
Marlowe: Jew of Malta, I. 2.

4. To exact custom for, to subject to taxation.

"That na custumaris of hurrowis *custume* ony salt passand furth of the realme, . . ."—*Acts, James V.*, 1524, (ed. 1814), p. 290.

B. *Intrans.:* To be accustomed.

"For on a bridge he *custometh* to fight."
Spenser: F. Q.

*** cŭs'-tŏm-ą-ble, * cus-tum-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *custom*; *-able.*]

1. Customary, usual, habitual, frequent.

". . . the *customable* use thereof, . . ."—*Homilies*, bk. I., p. 78.

2. Subject or liable to the payment of custom or duty.

"*Customable* gudes may nocht be caried foorth of the realme, . . ."—*Skene: Ind. to Acts, s. v. Customers.*

*** cŭs'-tŏm-ą-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *customable*; *-ness.*]

1. Frequency, commonness, customariness.

2. Conformity to custom.

3. Liability to the payment of customs or duty.

*** cŭs'-tŏm-ą-blў,** *adv.* [Eng. *customabl(e)*; *-ly.*] Customarily, habitually, frequently, commonly.

"Works of darkness, not only because they are *customably* in darkness," &c.—*Homilies*, bk. I.; *Against Adultery.*

cŭs'-tŏm-ąl, *s.* [Eng. *custom*; *-al.*]

Archæol.: A book descriptive of the customs of a manor or city; a customary.

"If our manor court rolls and their *customals* were printed . . . very much new knowledge . . . would be forthcoming."—*Athenæum*, Nov. 6, 1880, p. 600, col. 3.

*** cŭs'-tŏm-ançe,** *s.* [Eng. *custom*; *-ance.*] Custom, habit, practice.

"Pluto these othes ouer all
Swore of his common *customance*."
Gower: Con. Amantis, bk. v.

cŭs'-tŏm-ar-ĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *customary*; *-ly.*] Habitually, commonly; of custom or habit.

". . . common discourse, *customarily* without consideration, . . ."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. ii.

cŭs'-tŏm-ar-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *customary*; *-ness.*] The quality of being customary, usual, or of frequent occurrence; frequency, commonness.

"A vice which for its guilt may justify the sharpest, and for its *customariness* the frequentest, invectives, which can be made against it."—*Government of the Tongue.*

cŭs'-tŏm-ar-ў, * cus-tum-ar-ye, * cus-tum-ar-y, *a. & s.* [Low Lat. *custumarius*; O. Fr. *coustumier*; Fr. *coutumier.*] [CUSTOM.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In conformity with established custom or usage.

". . . the *customary* marks of respects . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

2. Usual, wonted, accustomed.

"Her cottage, then a cheerful object, wore
Its *customary* look, . . ."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. I.

3. Habitual.

". . . the profane and irreverent use of God's name, by cursing, or *customary* swearing . . ."—*Tillotson.*

II. *Law:*

1. Holding under the customs of a manor, as, a customary tenant who is a copyholder.

2. Held under the customs of a manor, as, a customary freehold.

"Copyhold lands and such *customary* estates as are holden in ancient demesne."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. xix.

3. Acquired or held by the local usage of some particular place, or by the almost general and universal usage of the kingdom.

"I shall here mention three sorts of *customary* interests only, . . . viz., heriots, mortuaries, and heriooms."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. xxiv.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A book descriptive or explanatory of the customs of a manor, city, &c.

"As appeareth by their *custumary*."—*Spelman: Originals of Terms*, ch. xiv.

* 2. The office of the customs. (O. Fr. *coustumerie.*)

". . . anentis his office of thesaurarie of the *custumarie* of the burghe of Edinburgh."—*Acts Ja. V.*, 1540 (ed. 1814), p. 354.

customary court baron.

Law: A court which should be kept within the manor for which it is held. (*Wharton.*)

customary freehold, *s.*

Law: A land held under the customs of a manor, but not at the will of the lord. It is a superior kind of copyhold.

customary tenant, *s.*

Law: A copyholder who is not subject to the arbitrary will of the lord of the manor, the rights of the latter being defined and abridged by long continued custom which now has the force of law. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 9.)

*** cŭs'-tŏmed,** *a.* [Eng. *custom*; *-ed.*]

1. Usual, customary, wonted, common, of frequent occurrence.

"No common wind, no *customed* event."
Shakesp.: King John, III. 4.

2. Accustomed.

"Adam wak'd, so *custom'd*, for his sleep
Was sarie light." *Milton: P. L.*, v. 3, 4.

3. Supplied with or frequented by customers.

"If a shoemaker should have no shoes in his shop, but only work as he is bespoken, he would be weakly *customed*."—*Bacon*, I. 137.

* 4. Subject to or charged with custom.

"Any goods, wares, or merchandises . . . not lawfully *customed*."—*Hacklugt: Voyages*, I. 210.

cŭs'-tŏm-ĕr, * cus-tom-ere, * cus-tom-mere, *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *coustumier, costumier.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. One who frequents any place of sale for the purpose of purchasing.

"When, turning round his head, he saw
Three *customers* come in."
Cowper: John Gilpin.

* 2. One who collects tolls or tribute.

". . . Zaccheus's conversion from his evil way of covetousness and extortion, as a common *customer*."—*Mountagu: Appeal to Cæsar*, p. 184.

* 3. A common woman; a prostitute.

"I marry her! what? a *customer*!"—*Shakesp., Othello*, iv. 1.

4. A person with whom to deal or have anything to do. (*Slang.*)

"*Customer* for you: rum *customer* too."—*Bulwer: Eugene Aram*, bk. i., ch. ii.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Filling the office or place of a customer; purchasing.

"Such must be her relation with the *customer* country."—*J. S. Mill.*

† 2. Applied to goods made to special order, as opposed to ready made.

cŭs'-tŏs, *s.* [Lat. = a guard.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A keeper, a guardian.

2. *Music:* A sign (𝔚 or 𝔙) at the end of a page or line to show the position of the first note of the next.

*** custos brevium,** *s.*

Law: A name formerly given to certain officers in the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, who received and had the custody of all the writs returnable in their respective courts, field warrants, and various other documents connected with the business of the courts.

custos oculi, *s.*

Surg.: An instrument to fix the eye during an operation.

custos rotulorum, *s.* The chief civil officer or Lord Lieutenant of a county, to whose custody are committed the records and rolls of the sessions. He must be a justice of the peace and quorum in the county for which he is appointed.

*** cŭs'-trĕl** (1), *** cŭs'-trĕll,** *s.* [O. Fr. *coustillier*, from *coustille* = a long knife, a dagger; *coustel, coutel*; Lat. *cultellus* = a little knife, dimin. of *culter* = a knife.] An armour-bearer, a squire, or a knight.

"*Custrell*, or page whyche beareth hys master's buckler, shyelde, or target. *Scutigerulus*."—*Huloet*

*** ous trel** (2), *s.* [COSTREL.]

oŭt, * cutt, * cutte, * cuttyn, * kitt, * kitte, * knt, * kutte, * kytte (pa. t. * *cutte*, * *citte*, *cut*, * *kette*, * *kitte*, * *knt*, * *kutte*, * *kyt*), *v.t. & i.* [Wel. *cwtau* = to shorten, to curtail; *cwta* = short, abrupt, bobtailed; *cwtogi* = to shorten; *cwtws* = a lot, a scut, a short-tail; *cwt* = a tail, a skirt; *Cutaich* = to shorten, to curtail; *cutach* = short, docked; *cut* = a bob-tail, a piece. (*Skeat.*)]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) To divide or separate the parts of anything with a knife or other sharp-edged instrument.

"Into as many gobbets will I *cut* it
As wild Medea young Absyrtus did."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., v. 2.

(2) To separate from the main body with a sharp instrument.

". . . the one will help to *cut* the other."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, III. 1.

(3) To hew, to cause to fall, to fell.

". . . thy servants can skill to *cut* timber in Lebanon, . . ."—*2 Chron.* ii. 8.

(4) To mow or reap.

"Very little grain having been as yet *cut* down, . . ."—*Standard*, Sept. 2, 1882.

(5) To trim or clip.

". . *cut* your hair."—*Shakesp.: Two Gent of Ver.*, i. 1.

(6) To carve, to fashion by carving or sculpture.

"Why should a man, whose blood is warm within, Sit like his grandsire *cut* in alabaster?"
Shakesp.: Mer. of Ven., i. 1.

(7) To form by cutting.

"And they did beat the gold into thin plates, and *cut* it into wires, . . ."—*Exod.* xxxix. 3.

(8) To cut out, to fashion.

"A blue jacket *cut* and trimmed in what is known as 'man-o'-war' style."—*Century Magazine*, August, 1882, p. 587.

(9) To form or fashion with the sharp edge of anything.

"I, tired out
With *cutting* eights that day upon the pond"
Tennyson: The Epic, 9, 10.

(10) To hack, to wound.

". . . crying, and *cutting* himself with stones."—*Mark* v. 5.

(11) To open or clear by cutting away any intervening obstacle.

". . . tends his pasturing herds
At loopholes *cut* through thickest shade."
Milton P. L., ix. 1,109, 1,110.

(12) To excavate; to form by excavation.

"A canal having been *cut* across it by the British troops."—*Century Magazine*, August, 1882, p. 587.

(13) To castrate.

"*Cutte* or gelde. *Castro.*"—*Huloet.*

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To divide by passing through.

"With rapid swiftness *cut* the liquid way,
And reach Gesertus at the point of day."
Pope. Homer's Odyssey, iii 218, 216.

(2) To intersect, to cross. [II. 2.]

(3) To divide, to break up.

". . . it contains universal history down to the year 1600, *cut* into shreds. . . ."—*Southey: Letters*, vol. iv., p. 536 (1837).

(4) To pierce or wound deeply.

"The man was *cut* to the heart with these consolations."—*Addison.*

(5) To figure, to make, to describe.

(6) To leave, to quit, to give up.

"I've *cut* it, Piggy. I've *cut* it. That's the last."—*G. A. Sala: The Late Mr. D—.*

(7) To give up, or shun the acquaintance of.

"Some were expelled; his Grace had timely notice, and having before *cut* the Oxonians, now *cut* Oxford."—*Disraeli: The Young Duke*, bk. i. ch. ii.

* (8) To cheat, to cozen.

(9.) To cut down or reduce as low as possible in competition with others.

". . . to *cut* rates and thus injure the prospects of the leading roads."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 24, 1882.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Games:*

(1) *Cards:* To divide a pack of cards.

"We sure in vain the cards condemn,
Ourselves both *cut* and shuffled them." *Prior.*

(2) *Cricket:* To hit the ball to the off side square, or nearly so, with the wicket.

"Parnani's first ball Blackham *cut* very nicely for a couple, . . ."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 1, 1882.

2. *Geom.:* To intersect, to cross; as, one line *cuts* another at right angles.

3. *Surg.:* To perform the operation of lithetomy on any one.

4. *Min.:* To intersect a vein, brand, or lode by driving horizontally or sinking perpendicularly at right angles.

5. *Lapid.:* To grind down and polish precious stones.

6. *Fencing:* To deliver a cut.

7. *Paint.:* To lay one strong lively colour on another without any shade or softening.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) To separate or divide as a knife or sharp-edged instrument: as, this knife *cuts* well.

(2) To admit of being cut: as, this wood *cuts* easily.

(3) To go through the process or act of cutting.

"And when two hearts were join'd by mutual love,
The sword of justice *cuts* upon the knot,
And severs 'em for ever."
Dryden: Spanish Friar, iv. 2.

(4) To make a way by dividing or cutting.

". . . the teeth are ready to *cut*, . . ."—*Arbuthnot.*

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To move away quickly.

"I *cut* away and make too hasty haste."
Sylvester. Du Bartas, Week i., Day i., l. 841.

(2) To make a short cut.

"Sometimes we would *cut* across the shoulders of some projecting spur."—*Lord Dufferin: Letters from High Latitudes* (1857), Lett. viii., p. 114.

(3) To manage, to act, to contrive.

"And frankly leave us human elves
To *cut* and shuffle for ourselves." *Prior.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Games:*

(1) *Cards:* To divide a pack of cards.

(2) *Cricket:* To make a cut.

2. *Surg.:* To perform the operation of lithotomy.

". . . his manner of *cutting* for the stone."—*Pope.*

3. *Manège:* To strike the inner and lower part of the fetlock-joint while travelling; to interfere.

C. *Special phrases:*

1. *To cut away:*

(1) *Transitive:*

(*a*) *Lit.:* To separate from the main body.

"Of England's coat one half is *cut away*."
Shakesp.: 1 Hen. VI., i. 1.

(*b*) *Fig.:* To make away with, to remove.

"If all obstacles were *cut away*."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 7.

(2) *Intrans.:* To move, or run away.

2. *To cut down:*

(1) *Ordinary Language:*

(*a*) *Lit.:* To fell; to hew down.

"All the timber was *cut down* in the mountains of Cilicia."—*Knolles: Historie of the Turkes.*

(*b*) *Figuratively:*

(i) To reduce, to curtail, to retrench.

(ii) To compress, to abridge.

* (iii) To excel, to surpass, to humble.

"So great is his natural eloquence that he *cuts down* the finest orator, . . ."—*Addison Count Tariff.*

(2) *Ship-build.:* To reduce in height for the purpose of converting into a different kind of vessel, as from a line-of-battle ship to a frigate.

"One was produced by *cutting down* a magnificent three-decked line-of-battle ship, . . ."—*Brit. Quart. Review*, vol. lvii. (1873), p. 111.

3. *To cut in:*

(1) To cut a card with the view of joiuing in a game.

(2) To join or break in suddenly.

"'You think, then,' said Lord Bekdale, *cutting in* before Rigby, 'that the Reform Bill has done us no harm?'"—*Disraeli: Coningsby*, bk. iv., ch. xci.

4. *To cut off:*

(1) *Lit.:* To separate by cutting; to sever entirely and completely.

"And they *cut off* his head, and stripped off his armour, . . ."—*1 Sam.* xxxi. 9.

(2) *Figuratively:*

(*a*) To apostrophize, to drop.

"No vowel can be *cut off* before another, when we cannot sink the pronunciation of it."—*Dryden.*

(*b*) To destroy, to extirpate.

". . . that soul shall be *cut off* from his people."—*Lev.* vii. 27.

(*c*) To bring to an untimely end.

"*Cut off* in the fresh ripening prime of manhood."
Philips: Distrest Mother, v. 1.

(*d*) To put an end to; to obviate, to prevent.

"To *cut off* contentious, commissioners were appointed to make certain the limits."—*Hayward.*

(*e*) To withhold.

"We are concerned to *cut off* all occasion from those who seek occasion, that they may have whereof to accuse us."—*Rogers.*

(*f*) To preclude, to shut out.

". . . *cuts* himself *off* from the benefits and profession of christianity."—*Addison.*

(*g*) To intercept, to shut out from return or union.

"His party was so much inferior to the enemy, that it would infallibly be *cut off*."—*Clarendon.*

(*h*) To interrupt, to hinder: as, to *cut off* communication.

(*i*) To interrupt, to silence, to cut short.

". . . quickness of conceit in *cutting off* evidence . . ."—*Bacon.*

* (*j*) To put a stop to; to bring to an end.

"To *cut off* the argument."—*Shakesp.: As you Like It*, i. 2.

* (*k*) To reduce, to cut down, to curtail.

"Fetch the will hither, and we shall determine
How to *cut off* some charge in legacies."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iv. 1.

5. *To cut out:*

(1) *Ordinary Language:*

(*a*) *Literally:*

(i) To remove by cutting.

(ii) To shape or fashion by cutting.

"How to *cut out* and prepare work, with figures showing the necessary measurements."—*Times* (Ad.), November 4, 1875.

(iii) To erase, to eliminate.

(*b*) *Figuratively:*

(i) To fashion, to design, to adapt.

"You know I am not *cut out* for writing a treatise, . . ."—*Rymer.*

(ii) To scheme, to contrive, to prepare.

"Having a most pernicious fire kindled within the very bowels of his own forest, he had work enough *cut* him *out* to extinguish it."—*Howel.*

(iii) To debar, to preclude, to cut off.

"I am *cut out* from any thing but common acknowledgments, . . ."—*Pope.*

(iv) To excel, to outdo.

(2) *Naut.:* To capture a ship in harbour, and carry her off, by getting between her and the shore and attacking her from the land side.

6. *To cut short:*

(1) To abridge, to cut down, to curtail, to shorten.

* (2) To abridge or to withhold from: as, the soldiers were *cut short* of their pay.

(3) To hinder or stop from proceeding by interruption.

"But William *cut him short*. 'We shall not agree, my Lord; my mind is made up.'"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

7. *To cut under:* To undersell.

8. *To cut up:*

(1) *Transitive:*

(*a*) *Literally:*

(i) To divide into pieces; to carve.

"The boar's intemperance, and the note upon him afterwards, on the *cutting* him *up*, that he had no brains in his head, may be moralized into a sensual man."—*L'Estrange.*

(ii) To eradicate; to root up.

"Who *cut up* mallows by the bushes, and juniper-roots for their meat."—*Job* xxx. 4.

(iii) To make rough and uneven: as, the ground was *cut up.*

(*b*) *Figuratively:*

(i) To eradicate, to cut away.

"This doctrine *cuts up* all government by the roots."
Locke.

(ii) To wound deeply in the feelings.

"Poor fellow, he seems dreadfully *cut up*."—*Hughes: Tom Brown at Oxford*, ch. xxxii.

(iii) To criticise severely and unfavourably; to censure.

(2) *Intrans.:* To turn out or be worth when cut up.

9. *To cut up rough:* To be disagreeable or quarrelsome about anything.

10. *To cut a caper:* To leap, dance, or caper about.

11. *To cut a dash:* To show off; to make a show or display.

12. *To cut a feather:*

Naut.: A phrase used to express that a vessel cuts so quickly through the water that it foams before her.

13. *To cut a figure:* To make a show or display.

"A tall gaunt creature, pale enough, and smooth enough to be a woman certainly, but *cutting* a most ridiculous *figure*."—*Marryat: Snarleyyow*, vol. iii., ch. viii.

14. *To cut a joke:* To crack a joke.

"And *jokes* shall be *cut* in the House of Lords,
And throats in the county Kerry."
Praed: Twenty-eight and Twenty-nine, iv.

15. *To cut a knot:* To effect anything by short and strong measures, rather than by skill and patience (from the story of Alexander the Great cutting the Gordian knot with his sword).

"Decision by a majority is a mode of *cutting a knot* which cannot be untied: it is, therefore, on every account expedient that the *knot* should be *cut* effectually."—*Sir G. C. Lewis: Authority in Matters of Opinion.*

16. *Cut and come again:* A phrase designed to express that one may take as much to eat as he pleases, and then come back for more; hence, no stint, plenty.

"*Cut and come again* was the order of the evening."—*Blackmore: Lorna Doone*, ch. xxix.

17. *To cut one's stick, To cut one's lucky:* To move off quickly or at once. (*Slang.*)

"*Cut your lucky* or look out for squalls . . ."—*Captain Mackinnon: Atlantic and Trans-Atlantic Sketches.*

18. *To cut and run:*

Lit.: To cut the cable and sail off; hence (*fig.*) to move off quickly.

19. *To cut to pieces:*

(1) *Lit.:* To cut up into pieces.

(2) *Fig.:* To exterminate.

"Whole troops had been *cut to pieces*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

* 20. *To cut lots:* To draw lots.

* 21. *To cut the grass under one:* The same as *To cut the ground.*

"My Lord Clifford . . . *cutte the grasse under his feet*."—*Evelyn: Diary* (August 18, 1673).

22. *To cut the ground under* or *from under one:* To disconcert or leave a person without any plea or ground to stand on.

23. *To cut the round, To cut the volt:*

Manège: To change the hand when the horse volts upon one tread, so that, dividing the volt into two, he turns upon a right line to commence another volt.

24. *To cut the neck:*

Husb.: To cut the last handful of standing corn, which was the signal for merry-making.

25. *To cut one's teeth:* To have the teeth grown through the gum.

26. *To cut one's eye-teeth:* To become knowing or sharp. (*Slang.*)

27. *To cut one's way:* To make one's way or force a passage through opposing forces.

cŭt, * **cutt,** * **cutte,** * **kut,** *s.* [CUT, *v.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. The action of a sharp or edged instrument; a blow with a sharp or edged instrument or body.

2. The opening, notch, or gash made by a sharp or edged instrument; a wound made by cutting.

"Sharp weapons, according to the force, cut into the bone many ways; which *cuts* are called *sedes*, and are reckoned among the fractures."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

3. A slit made in a dress.

"Cloth of gold and *cuts* and laced with silver."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing*, iii. 4.

4. A channel, canal, or ditch made by excavation; a groove, a furrow.

"This great *cut* or ditch Sesostris the rich king of Egypt, and long after him Ptolomeus Philadelphus, purposed to have made a great deal wider and deeper, and thereby to have let in the Red Sea into the Mediterranean."—*Knolles: Historie of the Turkes.*

5. A part cut off from the main body.

"Suppose a board to be ten foot long, and one broad, one *cut* is reckoned so many foot."—*Mortimer: Whole Art of Husbandry.*

6. A small piece; a fragment, a shred, a portion cut off; as, "a cut off the joint."

* 7. A gelding.

"The collier's *cut*, the courtier's steed, will tire."
Gascoigne, in *Paradise of Dainty Devices* (1592).

8. In the same sense as B. 6 (1).

II. *Figuratively:*

1. The surface made or left by a cut; as, a clean *cut.*

2. A short or near way or path by which an angle or corner is cut off.

"But the gentleman would needs see me part of my way, and carry me a short *cut* through his own ground, . . ."—*Swift: Examiner.*

3. A near way or means to an end.

"The evidence of my sense is simple and immediate, and therefore I have but a shorter *cut* thereby to the assent to the truth of the things so evidenced."—*Hale: Origin. of Mankind.*

4. The fashion, manner, shape, or form in which anything is cut or made.

"Their clothes are after such a Pagan *cut* too."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 3.

5. A lot, from being made of pieces of stick, straw, paper, &c., cut to different lengths. [¶]

"The *cut* fil to the knight."
Chaucer: C. T., 847.

6. The act of passing a person without recognition or acknowledgment; the shunning an acquaintance.

"We met and gave each other the *cut* direct that night."—*Thackeray: Book of Snobs*, ch. ii.

7. Figure, style.

"There must have been something very innocent and confiding in the *cut* of our jib."—*Lord Dufferin: Letters from High Latitudes*; Lett. xiii., p. 386 (1857).

* 8. A fool, a dope.

"Send for money, knight; if thou hast her not i' the end, call me *cut*."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, ii. 3.

9. A degree; from count or tallies being kept by notches.

"This conjugal morality was a *cut* above Arghyrousa's mark."—*D. R. Morier: Photo the Sultote* (1857), vol. iii., ch. xxxv., p. 27.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Spinning, &c.:* A term for a certain quantity of yarn; the half of a heer (q.v.).

"A stone of the finest of it [wool] will yield 32 slips of yarn, each containing 12 *cuts*, and each *cut* being 120 rounds of the legal reel."—*P. Gatushiels, Roxburghs. Statist. Acc.*, ii. 308.

2. *Mach.:* The style of the notches of a file; as, Rough *cut*, bastard *cut*, second *cut*, smooth *cut*, dead-smooth *cut.*

3. *Typo.:* Cut of a letter: its size and shape.

4. *Engin.:* Cut of a pontoon-bridge; the water-way between the pontoons.

5. *Games:*

(1) *Cards:* The act or duty of cutting a pack of cards.

"The deal, the shuffle, and the *cut*." *Swift.*

(2) *Cricket:* The act of striking a ball to the off side, square or nearly so with the wicket; the stroke itself.

". . . a couple of forward *cuts* in the following over contributing eight."—*Daily Telegraph*, August 11, 1882.

6. *Engraving:*

(1) The stamp or block on which a picture is cut or carved.

(2) An impression from such stamp or block.

". . . he is set forth in the prints or *cuts* of martyrs by Cevallerius."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

7. *Fencing:* A stroke with the edge of the sword.

8. *Carp.:* The cut which is made in the thickness of a deal with the saw, so as to form a leaf. Thus, a *five-cut deal* is divided into six leaves.

¶ *To draw cut* or *cuts:* To draw lots.

". . . at last they acorded and sware, and made promyse before all the company, that they shulde *drawe cuttes*, and he that shulde have the longest strawe shulde go forthe, and the other abyde."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. i., ch. 288.

cŭt, *pa. par.* or *a.* [CUT, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) Divided, separated, gashed, wounded.

(2) Gelded, castrated.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Deeply wounded or affected; pained.

* (2) Tipsy, intoxicated.

"Was not master such-a one cruelly *cut* last night?"—*Goodman: Winter Evening Conference*, pt. i.

II. *Bot.:* Regularly divided by deep incisions.

¶ (1) *Cut and dry* (or *dried*): Ready prepared, ready beforehand.

" Sets of phrases, *cut and dry*,
Evermore thy tongue supply." *Swift.*

* (2) *Cut and long-tail:* A phrase intended to include all kinds of dogs, curtail curs, sporting dogs, &c.: hence, every one, any one; all kinds.

" He dances very finely, very comely,
And for a jig, come *cut and long-tail* to him.
He turns ye like a top."
Fletcher & Shakesp.: Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 2.

cut-away, *a. & s.*

A. *As adj.:* Having the skirts cut away or rounded off.

". . . boys of ten, in *cut-away* coats and dainty gaiters."—*Horticultural Record*, No. 15 (June, 1877).

B. *As subst.:* A coat, the skirts of which are cut away or rounded off.

"A fifth-form boy, clad in a green *cut-away*, with brass buttons and cord trousers."—*Hughes: Tom Brown's School Days*, pt. i., ch. vi.

cut-bracket, *s.*

Arch.: A bracket moulded on the edge.

cut-finger, *s.* [So called because the leaves are applied to cut fingers, &c.] Two plants—(1) *Valeriana pyrenaica*, (2) *Vinca major.*

cut-finger'd, *a.* A ludicrous term applied to one who gives a short answer, or replies with some degree of acrimony. (*Scotch.*)

cut-glass, *s. & a.*

A. *As subst.:* Flint-glass ornamented by having portions of it cut away. The decanter, tumbler, or other object, is held against a revolving wheel, whose surface is provided with a grinding material; and afterwards to another wheel with a polishing powder. The first, or cutting-wheel, is of iron, furnished with sand and water. The second, or smoothing-wheel, is of stone, with clear water, to work out the scratches of the grinder. The third, or polishing-wheel, is of wood, with rottenstone or putty-powder for polishing. (*Knight.*)

B. *As adj.:* Connected with the manufacture of cut-glass; dealing in or making cut-glass.

". . . one of the first *cut-glass* manufacturers in the kingdom, . . ."—*Anecdotes of the Life of Bp. Watson*, vol. i., p. 285.

cut-grass, *s.* A grass, *Leersia oryzoides*, the leaves being so rough as to cut the hand.

cut-heal, *s.*

1. *Valeriana officinalis* (*Prior*), but Messrs. Britten & Holland think *V. pyrenaica* the genuine species.

* 2. *Polemonium cæruleum.*

cut-hornit, *a.* Having the horns cut short.

"Tua ky, the ane tharof blak *cuthornit*, the vther broun taggit."—*Aberd. Reg.*, Cent. 16.

cut-in notes, *s. pl.*

Print.: Notes which occupy spaces taken out of the text, the lines of which are shortened to give room therefor.

cut-lugged, *a.* Crop-eared. (*Scotch.*)

". . . that's a' your Whiggery, and your presbytery, ye *cut-lugg'd*, graning curles."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xxx.

cut-mark, *s.* A mark made upon a set of warp-threads before placing on the warp-beam of the loom, to mark off a certain definite length, the mark defining the end of which shall appear in the woven piece and afford a measure to cut by. (*Knight.*)

cut-nail, *s.* A nail cut from a nail-plate, in contradistinction to one forged from a nail-rod, as a clasp, horse-shoe, or flat-head nail. (*Knight.*)

cut-off, *s.*

Engineering:

1. The term is applied to that mode of using steam or other elastic fluid in which it is admitted to the cylinder during a portion only of the stroke of the piston; the steam, after the induction ceases, working expansively in the cylinder during the remainder of the stroke of the piston. The cut-off in locomotive-engines is effected by a certain adjustment of the link-motion (q.v.). The cut-off, in many steam-engines, is effected by the governor, which is so connected to the valve-gear as to vary the throw of the valve-rod, modifying it according to the speed of the engine; the effect being that an acceleration of speed works a diminution of steam inducted and conversely, the object being to secure uniformity of speed. A drag cut-off is one actuated directly by the main valve.

2. A valve or gate in a spout, to stop discharge; as in grain-spout when the required weight or quantity has been discharged or the receiving vessel is full.

3. A device in a rain-water spout to send the falling water in either of two directions, as, for instance, to the gutter until the roof is clean, and then to the cistern.

4. A rod on a reaper, to hold up the falling grain while it is being cleared from the platform. (*Knight.*)

¶ *Cut-off valve:*

Engin.: A valve arranged to close the induction-ports of a steam-cylinder at any given period before the close of the stroke of the piston, in order that the steam may be used expansively in the interval. [CUT-OFF.]

cut-out, *s.*

Teleg.: A species of switch used in telegraph-offices to connect the wires passing through the office, and "cut-out" the instrument from the circuit. Usually a mere lever, pivoted between the wires leading to and from the instrument, so that, on being turned in the proper direction, it will connect the wires. (*Knight.*)

cut pile, *s.*

Fabric: A fabric woven in loops, and subsequently cut so as to give a pile (hairy) surface, such as velvet, plush, Wilton carpet, &c.

cut-purse, *s.* [CUTPURSE.]

cut-splay, *s.*

Build.: The oblique cutting of the edges of bricks in certain kinds of fancy brickwork.

cut-stone, *s.*

Masonry: A hewn stone; ashlars reduced to form by chisel and mallet.

cut-throat, * **cut-thrott,** *s.* & *a.*

A. *As substantive:*

1. An assassin, a murderer, a ruffian.

"The Gaucho, although he may be a *cut-throat*, is a gentleman, . . ."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (ed 1876), ch. xii., p. 258.

* 2. A dark lantern or bowet, in which there is generally horn instead of glass. It is so constructed that the light may be completely obscured, when this is found necessary for the perpetration of any criminal act.

* 3. The name formerly given to a piece of ordnance.

"Item, tua cairtis for *cutthrottis* with saxtreis quheillis schod, having their pavesis."—*Inventories* (A 1566), p. 169.

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Murderous, bloodthirsty.

"The ruffian robbers, by no justice awed,
And unpaid *cut-throat* soldiers are abroad."
Dryden: Juvenal, Sat. iii.

2. *Fig.:* Barbarous, cruel, inhuman.

"Not unfrequently I am favoured with a strain of good *cut-throat* abuse. . . ."—*Southey: Letters* (1826), vol. iv., p. 1.

* **cut-throatery,** *s.* Murder.

cut-under, *s.* A four-wheeled vehicle constructed with an open space in the body which admits the forward wheels when turning about.

cut-velvet, *s.*

Fabric: Piled goods in which the loops are cut.

cut-water, *s.*

1. *Shipwrighting:* The forward edge of the stem or prow of a vessel; that which divides the water right and left. It is fayed to the forepart of the stem.

"The beautifully tapering bow is appropriately terminated by a sharp *cut-water*."—*Century Magazine*, August, 1882, p. 603.

2. *Bridge:* The edge of a starling presented up stream, to divide the waters on each side of the pier. (*Knight.*)

cut-weed, *s.* Various marine Algæ, as *Fucus vesiculosus, F. serratus,* and *Laminaria digitata.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

* **cut-work,** *s.* & *a.*

A. *As substantive:*

1. A description of lace formed by working a pattern with a needle upon cloth or muslin, the interstices being then cut away with scissors, and the edges secured by the darning-needle or purling of crotchet-work. It is mentioned as early as the twelfth century. It was largely used in ecclesiastical embroidery.

"Then his band
May be disordered, and transformed from lace
To *cut-work*." *Beaum. & Flet.: The Coronation.*

* 2. Work cut out for one; or, possibly, work in cutting, *i.e.*, fighting.

"Let it be what it will, If he cut here
I'll find him *cut-work*."
Beaum. & Fletch.: The Chances, ii. 3.

B. *As adj.:* Embroidered or worked in cut-work.

". . . six purls of an Italian *cut-work*-band I wore, . . ."—*B. Jonson: Every Man out of his Humour.*

cut and birn, *s.* The skin of a sheep with the marks or brand thereon; hence, the whole of anything. (*Scotch.*)

" . . . marked both with *cut and birn*, . . ."—*Scott: Monastery*, ch. ix.

cū-tā'-nĕ-oŭs, *a.* [Low Lat. * *cutaneus*, from *cutis* = skin; Fr. *cutané.*] Belonging or pertaining to the cutis or skin; appearing on or affecting the skin.

¶ *Cutaneous nerves:*

Anat.: Nerves distributed to and through the *cutis vera*, and designed to render it sensitive.

cŭt'-bĕr-dĭll, cŭt'-bĕr-dōll, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A plant, *Aconthus mollis.*

cŭtch (1), *s.* [Catechu.]

cŭtch (2), *s.* [Cultch.]

cŭtch'-ĕr-rў, cŭt-ch-ĕr-ў, *s.* [Hind. & Mahratta *kacheri, kucheree.*] A public office for the transaction of the business of government. (*Anglo-Indian.*)

* **cŭtch'-ў,** *s.* [Coachee.] A coachman.

"Make thee a poore *cutchy* here on earth."—*Return from Parnassus* (1606).

cūte, * **kute,** *a.* [An abbreviation of *acute* (q.v.).] Cunning, sharp, clever, acute, keen witted. (*Slang.*)

"They are the *cutest*, and they are a precious slight too *cute* to disable the beast that carries grist to the mill."—*Reade: Never too late to Mend*, ch. xxiii.

* **cūte,** * **coot,** * **cuitt,** *s.* [Ger. *kote*; Flem. *kuyt.*] The ankle.

"Sum clashes thee, some clods thee on the *cutes*."
Dunbar: Evergreen, ii. 59, 23.

cūte-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *cute*, a.; *-ness.*] Sharpness, cleverness, cunning, acuteness.

"Who would have thought so innocent a face could cover so much *cuteness*!"—*Goldsmith: Good-natured Man*, ii. 1.

cŭt'-grass, *s.* [Cut-grass.]

* **cuth,** *a.* [A.S. *cuth.*] Knowing, famous, celebrated. [Couth.]

¶ The word occurs as the first element in several English names, such as *Cuth*win, *Cuth*red, *Cuth*bert.

cuth, cooth, *s.* [Etym. unknown.] A name which has been given to the cole-fish when not fully grown.

". . . a grey fish here called *cuths*, . . ."—*P. Cross: Orkn. Statist. Acc.*, viii. 453.

cū'-tĭ-cle, *s.* [Lat. *cuticula*, dimin. of *cutis* = skin.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II. 1.

* 2. *Fig.:* A thin skin or coating formed on the surface of any liquor.

"When any saline liquor is evaporated to *cuticle*, and let cool, the salt concretes in regular figures . . ."—*Newton: Optics.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* The epidermis or scarf-skin; the delicate and transparent membrane, which, destitute of nerves and blood-vessels, invests the whole surface of the body, except the parts occupied by the nails. It is designed to protect the true skin from injury. In parts of the body it is only $\frac{1}{214}$, and in other parts $\frac{1}{64}$, or even $\frac{1}{12}$ of an inch thick. It is thickest on the sides of the feet and on the hands, they being more exposed than most other parts to pressure.

". . . arteries, and veins, and skin, and *cuticle*, and nail, &c."—*Bentley: Sermons*, iii.

2. *Zoology:*

(1) *Gen.:* The outer layer of the integument in any animal.

(2) *Spec.:* The pellicle which forms the outer layer of the body amongst the Infusorial Animalcules.

3. *Botany:*

1. A tough membrane overlaying the epidermis of a plant, and constituting an outer layer of skin. It is thin, homogeneous, and without any appearance of organization. It is little sensitive to external or even to chemical agencies.

2. Any similar skin.

¶ *Cuticle of the enamel:*

Anat. & Zool.: The name given by Kölliker to a very thin membrane constituting the external covering of the enamel in an unworn tooth. Busk and Huxley call it Nasmyth's membrane. (*Quain.*)

cū-tĭc'-ŭ-lar, *a.* [Lat. *cuticula.*] Belonging or relating to the skin.

". . . the greater outlets of the body and *cuticular* pores."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 123.

cū-tĭc'-ŭ-lar-ĭze, *v.t.* [Eng. *cuticular*; *-ize.*] To render cuticular, or of the nature, composition, &c. of cuticle.

"The outermost lamella of the epidermis-cells is always *cuticularized*."—*Bennet: Botany.*

cū'-tĭ-kĭns, *s. pl.* [A dimin. from Scotch *cute*, *cuitt* = the ankle.] Overshoes, short gaiters. (*Scotch.*)

". . . a pair of stout walking shoes, with *cutikins*, as he called them, of black cloth, . . ."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xi.

cū'-tĭn, *s.* [Lat. *cut(is)* = the skin, and suff. *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: The same as Cutose (q.v.)

cū'-tĭs, *s.* [Lat. = the skin.]

1. *Anat. & Zool.:* The inferior vascular layer of the integument. It is sometimes called the *cutis vera* (true skin), and also the *corium*, or the *dermis.* It is distinguished from the scarf-skin, cuticle, or epidermis (q.v.). (*Huxley.*)

2. *Bot.:* The peridium of certain fungals.

¶ *Cutis vera:* The true skin. The inner fibrous skin in man or in the inferior animals. It consists of areolar and elastic tissue, with fat-cells, bloodvessels, nerves, absorbents, and unstriated muscular fibres. It is called also the corium or the dermis.

cū'-tĭ-sĕc-tŏr, *s.* [Lat. *cuti(s)* = skin, and *sector* = a cutter; *seco* = to cut.] A knife consisting of a pair of parallel blades, adjustable as to relative distance, and used in making thin sections for microscopy.

cutit, cuitit, *a.* [Scotch *cut(e)*, s.; *-it* = *ed.*] Having ankles; as, *sma'-cuitit*, having neat ankles, *thick-cuitit*, &c.

cŭt'-las, cŭt'-lass, * **courte-las,** * **cut-lash,** * **cutte-las,** * **cutal-axe,** * **curtle-axe,** *s.* [Fr. *coutelas*, from O. Fr. *coutel, cultel*; Ital. *coltello* = a knife, a dagger, from Lat. *cultellus* = a knife, dimin. of *culter* = a plough-share.] A short, heavy, curving sword. It was especially used by seamen in boarding and repelling boarders.

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". . . then draws the Grecian lord
His *cutlass*, sheathed beside his ponderous sword;
From the slain'd victims crops the curling hair,
The heralds part it, and the princes share."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, iii. 340-343.

* **cut-le,** * **cuitle,** * **cuittle,** *v.t.* [Prob. the same as Eng. *cuddle* (q.v.).] To wheedle. (*Scotch.*)

"Sir William might just stitch your auld barony to her gown sleeve, and he would sune *cuittle* another out o' somebody else, . . ."—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xiv.

cŭt'-lĕr, * **cote-ler,** *s.* [O. Fr. *cotelier*; Fr. *coutelier*, from Low Lat. *cultellarius* = (1) a soldier armed with a dagger, (2) a cutler.]

1. One whose trade is to make or deal in knives.

"Every smith, every carpenter, every *cutler* was at constant work on guns and blades."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

2. One who grinds or sharpens knives and other cutting instruments.

cŭt-lĕr'-ĭ-ă, *s.* [Named by Dr. Greville after Miss Cutler, of Sidmouth, a zealous student of marine botany.]

Bot.: A genus of Algals, order Cutleriaceæ (Fucoid Algæ), of which the type is *Cutleria multifida.* It has a laciniated, ribaud-like, olive-coloured frond, between membranous and cartilaginous, with scattered sori. [Cutleriaceæ.]

cŭt-lĕr'-ĭ-ā'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cuteria*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Fucoid Algals. It consists of olive-coloured unjointed seaweeds, the fructification consisting of stalked, eight-celled oosporanges and many-celled antheridia arranged in sori on the surface. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

¶ In Lindley's *Vegetable Kingdom* Cutleriaceæ is not recognized as a family, Cutleria being placed under the order Fucaceæ, the sub-order Halysereæ, and the tribe or family Dictyotidæ.

cŭt'-lĕr-ў, *s.* [Fr. *coutellerie.*]

1. The business or trade of a cutler.

¶ The art of manufacturing cutlery is one of great antiquity. It is not known when it was commenced in Britain, but Sheffield was celebrated for its steel blades as early as Chaucer's time. [Steel.]

2. Edged instruments or tools.

". . . laws fixing the price of *cutlery* or of broadcloth."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

cŭt'-lĕt, *s.* [Fr. *côtelette*; O. Fr. *costelette* = a little rib or side; a double dimin. from O. Fr. *coste*; Fr. *côte*; Lat. *costa* = a side, a rib.] A small piece of meat, generally from the loin or neck, cut for cooking.

"So mutton *cutlets*, prime of meat." *Swift.*

cū'-tōse, *s.* [Lat. *cutis* = skin.]

Chem.: Cutin, a kind of cellulose forming the fine transparent membrane which covers the exposed parts of vegetables. It is insoluble in sulphuric acid, but dissolves in dilute solutions of carbonate of potassium and sodium; with nitric acid it yields suberic acid. It is insoluble in ammoniacal solution of copper. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*)

cŭt'-pŭrse, ***cŭtt'-pŭrs,** ***kitte-pors,** *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *cut*, and *purse*.]

A. *As subst.* (*Orig.*): One who stole purses by cutting the string or ribbon by which they were fastened to the girdle; a highwayman, a robber, a thief. (*Shakesp.: King Lear*, iii. 3.)

B. *As adj.:* Thieving, robbing, dishonest.

"Away, yon *cut-purse* rascal!"—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

*** cutt,** ***cutte,** *s.* [Cut.]

cŭt'-ta-ble, *a.* [Eng. *cut; able.*] Capable of, or fit for being cut.

". . . consume all the *cuttable* grass of the nearest field. . . ."—*Maxwell: Sel. Trans.*, p. 204.

*** cŭt'-tĕd,** ***cut-tit,** *a.* [Eng. *cut; -ed.*]

I. *Lit.:* Cut, slashed.

"His wif walked hym with, with a long gode
In a *cuttede* cote *cutted* ful heyghe."
Piers Plowman; Crede.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Abrupt.

"A pathetic and *cutted* kind of speech, signifying that his heart was so boldened, that his tongue wald not serue him to express the mater."—*Bruce: Eleven Serm.*

2. Laconic, sharp.

*** cŭt'-tĕd-lỹ,** ***cŭt'-tĕd-lie,** ***cut-tet-lie,** *adv.* [Eng. *cutted; -ly.*]

1. With rapid but jerking motion.

"The fiery dragon flew on hie,
Out throw the skies, richt *cuttetlie*."
Burel: Watson's Coll., ii. 24.

2. Abruptly.

3. Laconically, sharply.

"The moderator *cuttedly* . . . answered, . . ."—*Baillie: Letters*, i. 104.

4. Briefly, shortly, concisely.

". . . certes vnder the persones & names of the apostles, they cannot be reported, but both coldly and *cuttedly*."—*Udal: Pref. of Erasmus.*

cŭt'-tee, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Weaving: The box to hold the quills in a weaver's loom.

cŭt'-tĕr, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *cut; -er.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who or that which cuts.

"He who is called the *cutter*, or dissector, with an Ethiopick stone cutts away as much of the flesh as the law commands."—*Greenhill: Art of Embalming*, p. 243.

* 2. *Spec.:* A sculptor.

". . . the *cutter*
Was as another nature, dumb; outwent her,
Motion and breath left her."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, ii. 4.

* 3. A bravo, a cut-throat.

". . . a thief, or rather a *cutter* by the high way, . . ."—*World of Wonders*, p. 95 (1648).

II. *Technically:*

1. *Agriculture:*

(1) An implement or machine for cutting feed, such as a straw-cutter, a root-cutter, &c. (*Knight.*)

(2) That portion of a mower or reaper which actually severs the stalk. The varieties are numerous, but the general verdict of approval has been given to what may be called the saw—a term which describes generally a device consisting of projecting teeth or sections affixed to a bar and reciprocated longitudinally of the latter. (*Knight.*)

2. *Anat.:* A fore-tooth, an incisor.

"The molares, or grinders, are behind, . . . and the *cutters* before, that they may be ready to cut off a morsel from any solid food, to be transmitted to the grinders."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

3. *Build.:* A soft brick adapted to be rubbed down to the required shape for ornamental brickwork or arches.

4. *Engraving:* A burin, an engraver's tool; as a tint-cutter.

5. *Mechanics:*

(1) A revolving cutting-tool of a gear-cutter, a planing-machine, &c. [Cutter-head.]

(2) An upright chisel on an anvil; a hack-iron.

(3) The router or scorper portion of the centre-bit, which removes the portion circumscribed by the nicker.

(4) A file-chisel. (*Knight.*)

6. *Nautical:*

(1) A vessel with one mast, having fore and aft sails. The spars are a mast, boom, gaff and bowsprit. Cutters are usually small, but the fancy has sometimes been to make them

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as large as 460 tons and 28 guns. They are either clincher or carvel build; have no jib-stay, the jib hoisting and hanging by the halyards alone. A cutter carries a fore and aft main-sail, gaff-topsail, stay, foresail, and jib.

(2) A boat smaller than a barge, and pulling from four to eight oars. It is from 22 to 30 feet long, and has a beam equal to ·29 to ·25 of its length. A number are required for the miscellaneous purposes of a large ship, and are known as first, second, &c., cutters. (*Knight.*)

". . . two frigates, a *cutter*, and a lugger."—*Southey: Life of Nelson*, i. 229.

* 7. *Law:* An officer in the Exchequer that provides wood for the tallies, and cuts the sum paid upon them; and then casts the same into the court to be written upon. (*Cowel.*)

8. *Shooting:* A wad-punch.

9. *Vehicles:* A one-horse sleigh.

10. *Mining:* A crack or fissure cutting across or intersecting the strata.

11. *Mineral.:* A crack in a crystal or precious stone; a flaw.

12. *Shoe-making:* A peg-cutter, or float.

13. *Tailoring:* A person who cuts out the cloth for garments according to measurement taken.

14. *Lapid.:* One who cuts and polishes gems.

". . . a skilful *cutter* of diamonds and polisher of gems, . . ."—*Boyle: Works*, v. 36.

¶ *Cutter of the tallies:* [II. 7].

cutter-bar, *s.*

1. *Boring-machinery:* A bar supported between lath-centres or otherwise in the axis of the cylinder to be bored, and carrying the cutting-tool. By various modifications having

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the same object in view, the tool-stock, cutter-bar, or cylinder may be moved, so as to cause the tool to pass around inside the cylinder or conversely, and also cause it to traverse from end to end. [Boring-machine.]

2. *Harvester:* A bar, usually reciprocating longitudinally, and having attached to it the triangular knives or sickles, which slip to and fro in the slots of the fingers, and cut the grain or grass as the machine progresses. The bar carrying the fingers is the finger-bar. (*Knight.*)

cutter-grinder, *s.* A grindstone or emery-wheel specially constructed for grinding the sections of the cutter-bars of reaping and mowing machines. (*Knight.*)

cutter-head, *s.* A rotating head, either dressed and ground to form a cutter, or having means for the attaching of bits or blades thereto.

*** cutter-off,** *s.* One who destroys or exterminates.

"The *cutter-off* of Nature's wit."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, i. 2.

cutter-stock, *s.* A head or holder in which a cutting blade is fastened for use. (*Knight.*)

cŭt'-tie (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A horse or mare of two years of age. (*Scotch.*)

cŭt'-tie (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The Black Guillemot.

". . . I observed several Black Guillemots, Colymbus Grylle, which the boatman called *cuttie*."—*Fleming: Tour in Arran.*

cŭt'-tie (3), *s.* [Cutty.] A slut, a worthless girl, a loose woman. (*Scotch.*)

". . . he's gaun to be married to Meg Murdieson, ill-faur'd *cuttie* as she is."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. v.

cŭt'-ting, ***cutt-ynge,** ***kit-ting,** *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Cut, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Lit.:* Penetrating or dividing by means of a sharp or edged instrument; serving to cut; sharp-edged.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Wounding the feelings deeply; bitter, acrimonious, sarcastic, biting.

". . . reprimanded by the court of King's Bench in the most *cutting* terms."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

2. Underselling; selling at a very small profit in order to cut out competition.

* 3. Thieving, cheating.

"Wherefore have I such a companie of *cutting* knaves to wait upon me?"—*Greene Friar Bacon*, v.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The act of dividing or separating with a sharp-edged instrument; the act of wounding or incising; the act of mowing, reaping, or trimming.

"This *kitting* awel is clepid circumcisioun."—*Wycliffe: Select Works*, i. 335.

(2) A wound, an incision, a cut.

"Ye shall not make any *cuttings* in your flesh for the dead, . . ."—*Leviticus* xix. 28.

(3) A piece or portion cut off. [II. 1.]

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A caper, a prank.

(2) The act of passing a person by without acknowledgment.

*(3) A fashioning, contriving, or adapting

"To prove at last my main intent
Needs no expense of argument,
No *cutting* and contriving."
Cowper: Friendship.

(4) A wounding deeply in the feelings.

(5) A sudden moving away or departure.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Gardening:* A slip or portion of a plant from which a new individual is propagated when placed in the earth.

"Many are propagated above ground by slips or *cuttings*."—*Ray.*

2. *Manége:* The action of a horse when he strikes the inner and lower part of the fetlock joint with his hoof while travelling.

3. *Civil Engin.:* An excavation for the purpose of a road, railroad, or canal. When the earth is not required for a fill or embankment, it is called waste. When the sides are not secure, sufficient slope must be allowed or retaining-walls constructed. These walls batter towards the bank in order to withstand the thrust. [Batter, Breast-wall, Retaining-wall.]

4. *Mining:* A poor quality of ore mixed with that which is better.

5. *Games:*

(1) *Cards:* The act of making a cut of a pack of cards.

(2) *Cricket:* The act of making a cut.

6. *Metal.* (*Pl.*): The larger and lighter refuse which is detained by the sieve in the hotching-tub, or hutch. (*Knight.*)

7. *Paint.:* The laying one strong, lively colour on another without any shade or softening.

cutting-board, *s.* A board for the bench or lap, in cutting out leather or cloth for clothing.

cutting-box, *s.*

Agric.: A machine for cutting hay, straw, or corn-stalk into short feed. [STRAW-CUTTER.]

cutting-compass, *s.* A compass, one of whose legs is a cutter, to make washers, wads, and circular discs of paper for other uses.

cutting-down, *pr. par.* & *s.*

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* The act of cutting away from the main body.

2. *Fig.:* The act of reducing, retrenching, or compressing.

(1) *Cutting-down line:*

Shipbuilding: A curved line on the sheer-plan, which touches the lowest part of the inner surface of each of the frames. It determines the depth of the floor-timbers and the height of the dead-wood fore and aft. (*Knight.*)

(2) *Cutting-down staff:*

Shipbuilding: A rod having marked upon it the height of the cutting-down line above the keel at the several frames. (*Knight.*)

cutting-engine, *s.*

Silk-machinery: A machine in which refuse or floss silk—the fibres having been previously disentangled, straightened, and laid parallel by the Hackle, Filling-engine, and Drawing-frame (q.v.)—are cut into lengths of about one and a quarter inches, so as to enable them to be treated as a staple by the carding-machine and the machines which follow in the cotton process, bringing the fibre to a sliver, a roving, and a thread, suitable for weaving. The cutting-engine, has feed-rollers and an intermittingly acting knife, somewhat similar to a chaff or tobacco cutter. (*Knight.*)

cutting-file, *s.* The toothed cutter of a gear-cutting engine.

cutting-gauge, *s.* A tool having a lancet-shaped knife (one or two) and a movable fence by which the distance of the knife from the edge of the board is adjusted. It is used for cutting veneers and thin wood.

cutting-line, *s.*

Printing: A line made by printers on a sheet to mark the off-cut; that which is cut off the printed sheet, folded separately, and set into the other folded portion. (*Knight.*)

cutting-machine, *s.*

1. A machine for reducing the length of staple of flax. [BREAKING-MACHINE.]

2. A machine for cutting out garments. A reciprocating vertical knife works in a slot of the table which supports the pile of cloth to be cut. The cloth is fed by the attendant so as to bring the line marked on the upper layer in line with the knife. (*Knight.*)

cutting-nippers, *s.* A pair of pliers the jaws of which are sharp and come in exact apposition. The cutters are sometimes on the face of the jaws and sometimes on the side. (*Knight.*)

cutting-out, *pr. par., a., & s.*

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of separating from the main body by cutting.

2. *Tech.:* The act of fashioning or shaping by cutting.

3. *Naut.:* The act of capturing a ship in harbour. [CUT, *v.* C. 5 (iv.)(2).] Also as adj. in such a phrase as a *cutting-out* expedition.

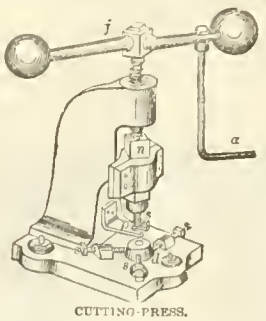
¶ *Cutting-out machine:* A machine by which planchets for coins, or blanks for other purposes, are cut from ribbons of metal. [CUTTING-PRESS.]

cutting-plane, *s.* A carpenter's smoothing-plane.

cutting-press, *s*

1. A screw-press for cutting planchets of metal from strips. It has a cast-iron frame fixed on a stone basement.

¶ In the cut *a* is the tail of the weighted swinging-lever *f*, which is moved by hand, to move the slider *n* and the punch. The lower die *d* is adjusted in position by the system of



CUTTING-PRESS.

act screws *s*, on the bed-piece; *p* is the holding-down plate.

2. A bookbinder's press for holding a pack of folded sheets while the book is sawed previous to sewing, or for holding the sewed book for edge-cutting. The screws pass through the side-pieces, which are steadied by sliding-guides. The pack may now be ploughed or sawcut on the back for the twines to which the sheets are sewed. (*Knight.*)

cutting-shoe, *s.* A horseshoe with nails on only one side, for horses that cut or interfere. A feather-edge shoe.

cutting-thrust, *s.* A tool like a cutting-gange, employed in grooving the sides of boxes, &c. It has a routing-cutter in a stock, and an adjustable sliding-head which forms a gange for distance from the guide-edge of the board. (*Knight.*)

cŭt'-tĭng-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *cutting; -ly.*] In a cutting manner.

cŭt'-tle, *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *cudele* = a cuttle-fish; Ger. *kuttel(fisch)*; Dut. *kuttel(visch).*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A Cuttle-fish (q.v.).

"It is somewhat strange that the blood of all birds, and beasts, and fishes should be of a red colour, and only the blood of the *cuttle* should be as black as ink." —*Bacon.*

• 2. Cuttle-bone (q.v.).

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to the animal alluded to under A. (See the first compound.)

cuttle-bone, *s.*

1. *Zool.:* The calcareous shell which constitutes the external and only skeleton in the cuttle-fish or cuttle-fishes. It consists of a broad laminated plate, terminated behind in a hollow imperfectly chambered apex called the mucro. Another name for it is the sepia-staire. (*S. P. Woodward.*)

2. *Manuf.:* The cuttle-bone was formerly employed as an antacid by apothecaries; it is now in use only as pounce, or in casting counterfeits. (*S. P. Woodward.*)

cuttle-fish, *s.*

1. *Singular:*

(1) A cephalopod mollusc, *Sepia officinalis.*

CUTTLE-FISH.

It has an oblong body, with lateral fins as long as itself, and ten arms, each with four rows of suckers. For its internal shell see CUTTLE-BONE. It is found in the British seas.

"He that uses many words for the explaining any subject doth, like the *cuttle-fish*, hide himself for the most part in his own ink."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

(2) As the singular corresponding to any of the series given under 2 *Pl.*

2. *Plural:*

(1) The cephalopods of the genus Sepia.

(2) The family Sepiadæ.

(3) The cephalopoda in general.

• **cŭt'-tlo** (2), *s.* [Lat. *cultellus* = a knife.]

1. A knife, a dagger.

"Dismembring himselfe with a sharp *cuttle* in her presence."—*Ante-English Votaries*, pt. ii.

2. A cut-throat, a bravo. [CUTTER, A. I. 3.]

"I'll thrust my knife in your mouldy chaps, an you play the saucy *cuttle* with me."—*Shakesp.:* 2 *Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

cŭt-tōe', cŭt-tōo', *s.* [Fr. *couteau* = a knife.] A large knife. (*American.*)

cuttoo-plate, *s.* A hood above the nave or hub of a vehicle, to prevent the street mud from falling upon the axle and becoming ground in between the axle-box and spindle. Otherwise called a dirt-board, or round robbin. It is attached to the axle or bolster. (*Knight.*)

cŭt'-tў, cŭt'-tie, *a.* & *s.* [Gael. *cutach* = short, bob-tailed; *cutaich* = to shorten, dock.] [CUT, *v.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Short.

"He gae to me a *cuttie* knife,
And bade me keep it as my life."
Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 208.

2. *Fig.:* Testy, hasty, hot-tempered.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A popgun.

2. A short spoon. [Gael. *cutag* = a short spoon.] [CUTTY-SPOON.]

"It is better to sup with a *cutty* than want a spoon." —*Ramsay: S. Prov.*, p. 44.

3. A short tobacco-pipe.

"I'm no nae scant of clean pipes, as to blaw with a brunt *cutty*."—*Ramsay: S. Prov.*, p. 40.

4. A short stump of a girl.

5. A hare.

"Lepus timidus, Common Hare.—S. Maukin, *Cuttie.*" *Edinburgh Magazine*, July, 1819, p. 507.

cutty-brown, *s.* Apparently a designation applied to a brown horse that is crop-eared, or perhaps docked in the tail. (*Jamieson.*)

"I scoured awa to Edinborow-town,
And my *cutty-brown* together."
Herd: Coll., ii. 220.

cuttie-clap, *s.* In Kinross and Perthshire the couch of a hare, its seat or lair.

cutty-free, *a.* Able to take one's food; free to handle the spoon. A person is said to be cutty-free, who, although he pretends to be ailing, yet retains his stomach. (*Jamieson.*)

cutty-gun, *s.* A short tobacco-pipe.

"But wha cam in to heese our hope,
But Andro wi' his *cutty-gun*."
Old Song, Andro, &c.

cutty-pipe, *s.* A short pipe.

"... they overtook a sharp-looking lad, with a short bit of a pipe in his mouth. He at once slipped the *cutty-pipe* into a side pocket."—*Rev. J. W. Warter: The Sea-board and the Down* (1865), vol. ii., p. 14.

cutty-quean, *s.*

1. A worthless woman.

2. Ludicrously applied to a wren.

"Then Robin turn'd him round about,
E'en like a little king;
Oo, pack ye out at my chamber door,
Ye little *cutty-quean*." *Herd: Coll.*, ii. 167.

cutty-rung, *s.* A crupper used for a horse that bears a pack-saddle, formed by a short piece of wood fixed to the saddle at each end by a cord. (*Jamieson.*)

cutty-spoon, *s.* A horn spoon with a short handle.

"If ye dinna eat instantly, and put some saul in ye, by the bread and the salt, I'll put it down your throat wi' the *cutty-spoon*."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xlvi.

cutty-stool, *s.*

1. A low stool.

2. The stool of repentance, on which offenders were seated in church, now disused. (*Jamieson.*)

"The *cutty stool* is a kind of a pillory in a church, erected for the punishment of those who have transgressed in the article of chastity, and, on that account, are liable to the censures of the church."—*Sir J. Sinclair*, p. 226.

cutty-stoup, cuttie-stoup, *s.* A pewter vessel holding the eighth part of a chopin or quart.

"The *cuttie-stoup* bit hands a soup,
Gae fetch the Hawick gill O." *Burns.*

cŭt'-wal, s. [Hind., Mahratta, &c.] The chief officer of police in an Indian town. (*Anglo-Indian.*)

cŭt-wĭd'-dĭe, cŭt-wŭd'-dĭe, *s.* [Eng. *cut*, and *wuddie*, a dim. of *wood*.]

1. The piece of wood by which a harrow is fastened to the yoke.

2. (*Pl.*): The links which join the swingletrees to the threiptree in a plough.

cŭt'-wŏrm, *s.* [Eng. *cut*, and *worm*.] A small white grub, which destroys coleworts and other vegetables of this kind, by cutting through the stem near the roots.

cu-vĕtte', *s.* [Fr., dim. of *cuve* = a vat.]

1. *Glass-making:* A basin for receiving the melted glass after it is refined, and decanting it on to the table to be rolled into a plate. The cuvettes stand in openings in the sides of the furnace, and are filled with melted glass from the pots by means of iron ladles. The material remains sixteen hours in the pots and sixteen in the cuvettes. In casting, the cuvette is lifted by means of a gripping-tongs, chains, and a crane, and the contents are poured upon the casting-table.

"The glass is transferred from the melting-pot to a large vessel called the *cuvette*, and allowed to remain some hours in the furnace."—*Timbs: Glass-making*, in *Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. iii., p. 339.

2. *Fort.:* A ditch in the main ditch. (*Knight.*)

cû-vĭ-ĕr'-a, *s.* [From Georges Cuvier, ultimately Baron Cuvier, born August 23, 1769, in France, but of a Swiss father. He himself was of the Protestant faith. At the age of twenty-six he, in 1795, became assistant in the Jardin des Plantes, in Paris, in the same year lectured on comparative anatomy, became in 1796 one of the first members of the French Institute formed that year, in 1798 published his first work on animals, and in 1800 became Professor of Natural Philosophy at the Collége de France. The same year he published the first two volumes of his *Comparative Anatomy*, the three following ones in 1805. After receiving many honours and offices, and rendering science good service, he in 1817 published the second edition of his *Ossemens Fossiles*, his first publication on the subject having appeared in 1798. In 1817 he published his *Règne Animal* (Animal Kingdom), which was an attempt at a natural classification based on similarity of structure, not external resemblance. He died in 1830.]

Zool.: A genus of Pteropoda with a cylindrical transparent shell, the animals with simple narrow fins. Four recent species are known, from the Atlantic, India, and Australia, and four fossil, the latter from the Miocene.

cŭz'-cō, *s.* [Cusco.]

cuzco-bark, *s.* [Cusco-bark.]

cw.

¶ For words beginning with *cw* see *qu*.

cwt, *s.* [See def.] An abbreviation of *hundredweight*, c. being the symbol for Lat. *centum* = a hundred; wt. a contraction of Eng. *weight*.

cy, an affix forming abstract nouns of state, an Eng. adaptation of Lat. *-tia* (really a compound affix formed by adding the abstract noun ending *-ia*, to adj. and particip. stems in *-t*, *-nt*, as *infa-*, *infa-nt-*, *infa-nt-ia*, *infa-n-cy*; *lega-*, *lega-t-us*, *lega-t-ia*, *lega-cy*).

Cy.

Chem.: A symbol sometimes used instead of $(CN)'$ for the monad radical of cyanogen $(CN)_2$.

çy-ăm'-ĕ-līdc, *s.* [Eng. *cy(anic)*, and *am(m)elide* (q.v.).]

Chem.: $(CNHO)x$. A white porcelain-like mass formed in the preparation of cyanic acid, CNHO. It is polymeric of cyanic acid, and is also formed when equivalents of phosphoric anhydride and urea are distilled at 40°. Also formed when cyanic acid is cooled to 0°.

çy-am-ĕl'-ür-āte, *s.* [Eng. *cyamelur(ic)*; *-ate*.]

Chem.: A salt of cyameluric acid.

çy-am-ĕl-ür'-ic, *a.* [Eng. *cya(nic)*, *mel(lone)*, and *uric* (q.v.).] A word occurring only in the subjoined compound.

cyameluric acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_3N_7O_3$, or $\begin{matrix}(CN)_6\\H_3\end{matrix}\Big\}N'''_3O_3''$, a tribasic acid prepared by boiling mellone with caustic potash. The free acid is obtained from an aqueous solution of potassium cyamelurate by adding hydrochloric acid. Cyameluric acid is a white crystalline powder, which when heated gives off vapours of cyanic acid, and leaves a yellow residue of mellone.

çy-ăm'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cyam(us)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool.: A family of Crustaceans, order Læmodipoda. The species are called Whalelice. The head is small, the body broad, the first pair of legs very small, the second, fifth, sixth, and seventh legs very powerful, the third and fourth converted into branchial vesicles. [Cyamus.]

çy-ăm'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *cyam(us)* [Cyamus], *-i* connective, and neut. sing. adj. suff. *-um*.]

Bot.: A kind of follicle resembling a legume. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

çy'-a-mŭs, *s.* [Lat. *cyamos*; Gr. κύαμος (*kuamos*) = (1) a bean, (2) the Egyptian bean (*Nelumbium speciosum*).]

1. *Bot.:* A genus of Nelumbiaceæ, now made simply a synonym of Nelumbium.

2. *Zool.:* The typical genus of the family Cyamidæ (q.v.). *Cyamus balænarum*, or *C. ceti*, is the common Whale-louse.

çy-ăn-, çy-ăn-o-, *pref.*

Chem.: Denotes that the compound contains the radical CN'.

çy-ā'-næ-a, *s.* [Cyanea.]

çy-ăn'-a-mĭde, *s.* [Eng. *cyan(ogen)*; *-amide*.]

Chem.: Carbo-diimide, $CN{\cdot}NH_2$, or $C\ll^{NH}_{NH}$.

Obtained by passing gaseous chloride of cyanogen into a solution of ammonia gas in anhydrous ether, ammonium chloride separating out, and the ethereal solution, evaporating in a water bath, yields pure cyanamide; also by the action of dry CO_2 on sodamide, NH_2Na, or by adding mercuric oxide, HgO, to a cold solution of thio-carbamide, $CS(NH_2)_2$. It forms colourless deliquescent crystals, melting at 40°, easily soluble in water, alcohol, and ether. By the action of nascent hydrogen it is converted slowly into ammonia and methylamine, $NH_2{\cdot}CH_3$, by sulphuric acid partly into ammelide and also into urea $CO(NH_2)_2$. When H_2S is passed into a solution of cyanamide in anhydrous ether, thiocarbamide is precipitated. By heating cyanamide with ammonium chloride in an alcoholic solution, guanidine hydrochlorate is formed. When cyanamide is heated with water or dilute alkalies, or when heated alone to 150°, it yields dicyan-diamide. Cyanamide gives a yellow precipitate, CN_2Ag_2, with silver nitrate, and dark brown precipitate, CN_2Cu, with cupric salts.

çy-ăn-āte, *s.* [Eng. *cyan(ogen)*; *-ate*.]

Chem.: A salt of cyanic acid. Metallic cyanates can occur in two modifications: Normal cyanates, as potassium normal cyanate, N=C—O—K, and Isocyanates, as potassium isocyanate, O=C=N—K. Nearly all the cyanates at present known are probably isocyanates.

¶ (1) *Cyanate of ammonium:*

Chem.: $CNO{\cdot}NH_4$ is formed when the vapour of cyanic acid is mixed with dry ammonia gas. It is a white crystalline substance, soluble in water, the solution giving off CO_2 when an acid is added, and NH_3 on the addition of caustic potash. If the aqueous solution of cyanate of potassium is boiled, it is converted into urea $CO\ll^{NH_2}_{NH_2}$.

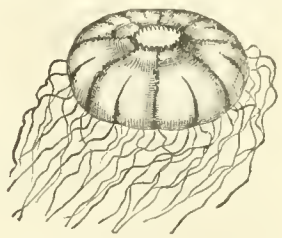
¶ This was the first synthesis of an organic substance.

(2) *Cyanate of potassium:*

Chem.: CONK, the ordinary potassium cyanate is an isocyanate, $CO{\cdot}NK$. It is prepared by fusing potassium cyanide, KCN, in a crucible and adding plumbic oxide, PbO, till it is no longer reduced; the fused cyanate of potassium is then decanted off, and purified by crystallization from boiling alcohol, from which it separates on cooling in deliquescent colourless plates. Cyanate of potassium is decomposed by sulphuric acid, thus, $2CONK+2H_2O+2H_2SO_4=(NH_4)_2SO_4+K_2SO_4+2CO_2$, a very small quantity of cyanic acid escaping. Cyanate of potassium exposed to moist air gives off ammonia, and is gradually converted into potassium bicarbonate.

çy-ā'-nĕ-a, çy-ā'-næ-a, *s.* [Lat. *cyaneus*; Gr. κυάνεος (*kuaneos*) = dark blue.]

Zool.: A genus of Cœlenterata (Radiata), subclass Lucernarida, order Pelagidæ. *Cyanea capillata* is common on the British coasts; it is about a foot across. It sometimes comes in



CYANEA.

contact with bathers, and, swimming away, leaves its "arms," which have stinging qualities, fixed in their bodies. The umbrella of *C. arctica* has in one case been found seven feet in diameter.

* **cy-ā'-nĕ-an,** *a.* [Gr. κυανος (*kuanos*)=dark blue.] Of an azure colour.

çy-ā'-nĕ-ous, *a.* [Lat. *cyaneus*; Gr. κυάνεος (*kuaneos*) = dark blue, glossy blue.]

Nat. Science: Of a clear bright blue colour.

çy-ăn'-ĕth-ĭne, *s.* [Eng. *cyan(ogen)*; *eth(yl)*; *-ine*.]

Chem.: $C_9H_{15}N_3$. Prepared by the action of metallic sodium on ethyl-cyanide, $C_2H_5{\cdot}CN$. It crystallises in white plates, which melt at 189°, and boils at 280°.

çy-ăn'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. κύανος (*kuanos*) = a dark blue substance, and Eng., &c., suff. *-ic*.]

1. *Bot.:* Dark blue; pertaining to that colour.

2. *Chem.:* Pertaining to, or derived from, cyanogen.

cyanic acid, *s.*

Chem.: CONH, probably $O=C=NH$, or $N\begin{matrix}CO\\H\end{matrix}$, isocyanic acid, carbimide. Obtained by heating in a sealed bent tube cyanuric acid, $C_3H_3N_3O_3$, the other limb of the tube being kept cold by ice. Cyanic acid condenses as a colourless volatile liquid having a pungent irritating odour; it attacks the skin; when kept it changes into the polymeric porcelain-like substance, cyamelide. An aqueous solution of cyanic acid decomposes, forming carbonic dioxide and ammonia; also by a secondary re-action urea is formed, thus $CO{\cdot}NH+H_2O=CO_2+NH_3$ and $CO{\cdot}NH+NH_3=CO\ll^{NH_2}_{NH_2}$, urea. Cyanic acid is monobasic, cyanates of lead, mercury, and silver are insoluble in cold water; cyanate of barium is soluble.

cyanic ethers, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Two isomeric modifications. (1) *Normal*, as methyl cyanate, $N=C-O-CH_3$. Obtained by the action of gaseous cyanogen chloride on sodium alcohols. They are colourless oily liquids, decomposed by dilute alkalies into cyanate and the corresponding alcohol. (2) *Iso*, or carbimides, $O=C=N-CH_3$, methyl isocyanate. Obtained by distilling a dry mixture of potassium isocyanate and methyl sulphate; it boils at 60°. Heated with a strong solution of potash it is decomposed, yielding CO_2 and methylamine, $NH_2{\cdot}CH_3$. Corresponding ethyl compounds are known.

cyanic series, *s.*

Bot.: The name given by De Candolle to the series of colours of which the typical one is blue. In 1825, Messrs. Schübbler and Funk published a memoir at Tubingen upon the colour of flowers, dividing them into two great series: (1) Those which have yellow for their type, and which are capable of passing

into red or white but never into blue; and (2) those of which blue is the type, which can pass into red or white but never into yellow. They called the first series *oxidised*, and the second *deoxidised*, and were of opinion that greenness was a state of equilibrium between the two series. To the first of these series De Candolle gave the name of the *xanthic* series, and on the second, as stated above, he bestowed the name of the *cyanic* series. The latter includes the following colours: red, violet-red, violet, violet-blue, blue, and greenish-blue. (*Lindley.*)

çy'-an-īde, *s.* [Eng. *cyan(ic)*, and suff. *-ide* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: Cyanides are chemical compounds which contain the monad radical (CN)', combined with a metallic element, as K(CN)', potassium cyanide, or with a hydrocarbon radical, as CH_3·(CN)', methyl cyanide. Cyanides can be obtained synthetically by heating a mixture of potassium carbonate and charcoal to redness in a porcelain tube, and passing nitrogen gas through the tube, $K_2CO_3 + 4C + N_2 = 2KCN + 3CO$. Also formed when an organic body containing nitrogen is heated in a tube with metallic sodium. If Cyanides are dissolved in water rendered alkaline by potash or soda, then a mixture of ferrous and ferric sulphates is added, and the mixture is rendered acid with dilute hydrochloric acid, a blue colour of ferrocyanide of iron being formed. If the liquid containing a cyanide be made acid with a few drops of hydrochloric acid, and then a little yellow ammonium sulphide be added, and the liquid gently evaporated till the excess of sulphide is volatilised, the residue will give a red colour when a few drops of dilute ferric chloride are added. Cyanides give a curdy white precipitate with silver nitrate, which is insoluble in cold nitric acid, the dry precipitate, Ag(CN)', when heated in a small glass tube, giving off cyanogen. Cyanides may be formed by dissolving metallic oxides or hydroxides in a solution of hydrocyanic acid, H·CN, also by double decomposition of metallic salts, with potassium cyanide if the resulting cyanide is insoluble.

¶ (1) *Cyanide of ammonium:*

Chem.: Ammonium cyanide, NH_4·CN. Obtained by mixing the vapour of hydrocyanic acid with ammonia gas, by passing ammonia over redhot charcoal; by heating a mixture of dry ferrocyanide of potassium with ammonium chloride; by passing a mixture of carbon-monoxide, CO, and ammonia through a redhot tube. It forms colourless very volatile crystals, which are very soluble in water and in alcohol. It sublimes at 40°.

(2) *Cyanide of allyl:*

Chem.: C_3H_5·CN. Crotonitril.

(3) *Cyanide of amyl:*

Chem.: C_5H_{11}·CN. Capronitril. Boiling point, 146°.

(4) *Cyanide of barium:*

Chem.: $Ba(CN)_2$. Obtained by passing air over an ignited mixture of barium carbonate and finely divided carbon. It is soluble in water. Heated to 300° C. in a stream of aqueous vapour it gives off its nitrogen in the form of ammonia.

(5) *Cyanide of benzyl:* [Cress oil.]

(6) *Cyanide of butyl:*

Chem.: C_4H_7·CN. Valeronitril. Boiling point, 125°.

(7) *Cyanide of cacodyl:* [Cacodyl].

(8) *Cyanide of cobalt:* [Cobalti-cyanide, Cobalto-cyanide (q.v.).]

(9) *Cyanide of ethyl:*

Chem.: C_2H_5·CN. [Propionitril.]

(10) *Cyanide of gold:*

Chem.: Aurous cyanide, Au'CN. Obtained by adding a solution of potassium cyanide to auric chloride, when it is precipitated as a lemon-yellow crystalline powder; it is soluble in excess of potassium cyanide. A solution of gold in excess of potassium is used for gilding silver or copper.

(11) *Cyanide of hydrogen:*

Chem.: HCN. Hydrogen cyanide, hydrocyanic acid (q.v.).

(12) *Cyanide of iron:* [Ferricyanide, Ferrocyanide (q.v.).]

(13) *Cyanide of mercury:*

Chem.: Mercuric cyanide, Hg"$(CN)_2$. Obtained by dissolving mercuric oxide, HgO, in a solution of hydrocyanic acid, and by boiling two parts of mercuric sulphate, $HgSO_4$, with one part of potassium ferrocyanide, $K_4Fe(CN)_6$, in eight parts of water. Mercuric cyanide crystallises in anhydrous colourless prisms; soluble in eight parts of cold water, insoluble in absolute alcohol. It is very poisonous. Heated it gives off cyanogen and metallic mercury, a little paracyanogen being also formed; if moist, it yields carbonic anhydride, ammonia, hydrocyanic acid, and mercury. Cyanide of mercury is not decomposed by potash.

(14) *Cyanide of methyl:*

Chem.: CH_3·CN. Acetonitrile (q.v.).

(15) *Cyanide of nickel:*

Chem.: $Ni(CN)_2$. When potassium cyanide is added to solutions of nickel salts they give a light apple-green precipitate of nickel cyanide, which is soluble in excess, forming a double salt; dilute acids reprecipitate the $Ni(CN)_2$.

(16) *Cyanide of phenyl:*

Chem.: C_6H_5·CN. Benzonitrile, Cyanobenzene (q.v.).

(17) *Cyanide of platinum:* [Platino-cyanide, Platinicyanide (q.v.).]

(18) *Cyanide of potassium:*

Chem.: KCN. Cyanide of potassium can be obtained pure by passing hydrocyanic gas into a solution of caustic potash in 90 per cent. of alcohol. Impure cyanide of potassium is formed by fusing in a covered crucible organic matter containing nitrogen, as horn, woollen rags, carcases of animals, leather, &c., with carbonate of potassium, but it is better to add iron filings, and form ferrocyanide of potassium; the fused mass is treated with water, and the crude salt is recrystallized. Eight parts of anhydrous ferrocyanide of potassium when fused with three parts of dry carbonate of potassium yield cyanide and isocyanate of potassium, thus, $K_4Fe(CN)_6 + K_2CO_3 = 5KCN + KCNO + Fe + CO_2$; the addition of a little charcoal prevents the formation of isocyanates. Cyanide of potassium exposed crystallizes in colourless cubes; when exposed moist to the air, it absorbs carbonic dioxide and gives off hydrocyanic acid. Cyanide of potassium is very poisonous; it is used in photography and in electrotyping; it is insoluble in absolute alcohol. It reduces metallic oxides when fused with them, and is used in blowpipe analysis. An aqueous solution when boiled is decomposed into ammonia and formate of potassium. Cyanide of potassium explodes when heated with chlorate of potassium; when fused with sulphur it is converted into sulphocyanate of potassium, KCNS. Cyanide of potassium removes the stains produced by silver nitrate, but it is dangerous if absorbed into a cut or wound of the skin.

(19) *Cyanide of propyl:*

Chem.: C_3H_7·CN. Butryonitrile. Boiling point, 115°.

(20) *Cyanide of silver:*

Chem.: Argentic cyanide, AgCN. Obtained as a white precipitate when argentic nitrate is added to potassium cyanide. It is insoluble in water and cold nitric acid, but soluble in ammonia and in excess of potassium cyanide. Heated it gives off cyanogen, leaving a mixture of metallic silver and paracyanogen. It forms a double salt with potassium cyanide, which is soluble in water and in boiling alcohol; it is used to electroplate metals with silver.

çy'-ăn'-ĭ-līne, *s.* [Eng. *cy(anic); aniline.*]

Chem.: $C_{14}H_{14}N_4$. A crystalline substance formed by the action of cyanogen on aniline.

çy'-an-īne, *s.* [Gr. *κύανος* (*kuanos*)=a dark blue substance; as adj. dark blue, and suff. *-ine* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: Chinoline blue, $C_{28}H_{35}I N_2$. Used as a blue dye. Prepared by the action of potash on amyl-chinoline iodide, $C_9H_7(C_5H_{11})NI$. It occurs as green or yellow crystalline powder, according to the amount of water contained in it. It dissolves in hot alcohol, forming a dark-blue solution; it is only slightly soluble in cold water.

çy'-an-īte, *s.* [Gr. *κύανος* (*kuanos*) = blue, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

1. *Min.:* A translucent or transparent triclinic mineral in flattened prisms. Its hardness is 5—7·25; its sp. gr. 3·45—3·7; its lustre from vitreous to pearly, crystals blue with white margins, or grey, green, or black; streak colourless. Compos.: silica, 36·8; alumina, 63·2 = 100. It occurs chiefly in gneiss and mica-achist. It is found in Scotland at Botriphnie in Banffshire, at Banchory in Kincardineshire, near Glen Tilt in Perthshire, and at Hillswick Point in the Shetland Islands. It is found also on the Continent of Europe and in North America. There are blue and white varieties of it. It is sometimes altered to talc and steatite. (*Dana.*)

2. *Chem.:* Chemically viewed, the mineral described under 1. is a basic aluminium silicate, $Al_2O_3SiO_2$.

çy'-ăn-měth'-īne, *s.* [Eng. *cyan(ogen); meth(yl); -ine.*]

Chem.: $C_6H_9N_3$. Obtained by the action of sodium on methyl-cyanide, CH_3·CN. A crystalline substance, melting at 180°, and forming salts with acids.

çy'-a-nō, *in compos.* [Gr. *κύανος* (*kuanos*).] [Cyanic.]

Bot., &c.: Blue; a clear, bright blue; Prussian blue.

çy̆-an-ō-bĕn'-zēne, *s.* [Eng. *cyano(gen)*, and *benzene.*]

Chem.: Phenyl cyanide, or benzonitril, C_6H_5·CN. Prepared by distilling potassium benzene-sulphonate with potassium cyanide; by distilling benzamide, C_6H_5·CO·NH_2, with phosphoric anhydride, P_2O_5.; by heating formanilide, C_6H_5·NH·CO·H, with concentrated hydrochloric acid. Cyanobenzene is a colourless liquid, smelling like oil of almonds, boiling at 191°. By heating with acids or alkalies it is converted into benzoic acid.

çy̆-a-nŏch'-rō-īte, *s.* [Gr. *κυανόχροος* (*kuanochroos*) = dark-coloured, dark-looking: *κύανος* (*kuanos*) = dark blue, and *χρῶα* (*chroa*) = colour, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A monoclinic mineral of a clear blue colour, believed by Scacchi to be a hydrous sulphate of potash and copper. (*Dana.*)

çy̆-a-nŏch'-roŭs, *a.* [Gr. *κυανόχροος* (*kuanochroos*)] [Cyanochroite.]

Pathol.: Having a blue skin, from defective circulation; affected with cyanosis (q.v.).

çy̆-ăn'-ō-form, *s.* [Eng., &c., *cyan(ide)*, and *(chlor)oform.*]

Chem.: Tricyanomethane, $CH(CN)_3$. Said to have been formed by heating trichlormethane (chloroform), $CHCl_3$, with potassium cyanide, K(CN.).

çy̆-ăn'-ō-gĕn, *s.* [Gr. *κύανος* (*kuanos*) = blue, and *γεννάω* (*gennaō*) = to produce.] [See def.]

Chem.: Dicyanogen, $(CN)_2$, or N≡C—C≡N, or Cy_2. Obtained by heating silver or mercuric cyanide; also by dry distillation of ammonium oxalate. Cyanogen is a colourless poisonous gas, which liquefies at —25°, or under a pressure of four atmospheres at 20°, and at —34° becomes crystalline. It burns with a flame of a purplish colour, forming CO_2 and nitrogen: water dissolves four volumes, and alcohol twenty-three volumes of the gas. Cyanogen is very poisonous, and smells like prussic acid. Cyanogen gas passed into strong aqueous hydrochloric acid is converted into oxamide. Nascent hydrogen from tin and hydrochloric acid converts cyanogen into ethylene-diamine, $N_2(C_2H_4)''H_4$. A solution of cyanogen in water turns dark and deposits azulmic acid, $C_4H_5N_5O$, and the solution contains hydrocyanic acid, urea, and oxalate and formate of ammonium. Cyanogen dissolves in an aqueous solution of potash, forming cyanide and isocyanate of potassium. Cyanogen can be regarded as the nitril of oxalic acid. Dry ammonia gas and cyanogen combine, forming hydrazulmin, $C_4N_6H_6$. Small quantities of cyanogen are formed during the distillation of coal. Potassium burns in cyanogen gas, forming potassium cyanide.

¶ Cyanogen was diacovered by Gay-Lussac in A.D. 1815.

cyanogen chloride, *s.*

Chem.: Also called gaseous cyanogen chloride, (CN)Cl. Obtained by the action of chlorine and aqueous solution of hydrocyanic acid, cooled by a mixture of salt and ice, the

excess of chlorine and hydrocyanic acid are removed by the addition of small quantities of mercuric oxide. Cyanogen chloride is a liquid nearly insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether. It boils at 15°, and gives off an irritating vapour which attacks the eyes; it is very poisonous.

cyanogen iodide, *s.*

Chem.: (CN)I. Obtained by subliming a mixture of one molecule of mercuric cyanide, $Hg(CN)_2$, with two molecules of iodide; or by adding iodine to a concentrated aqueous solution of potassium cyanide, and shaking out the (CN)I with ether. It is soluble in water, alcohol, and ether; its vapour has a very irritating smell. It sublimes in colourless needles at 45°. With ammonia it forms cyanamide and ammonium iodide. Cyanogen bromide, (CN)Br, is also a crystalline irritating substance.

çy-ăn'-ô-līte, *s.* [Gr. κύανος (*kuanos*) [Cyanic], and λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Min.: An amorphous mineral of a bluish-grey colour, believed by Dana to be an impure form of centrallassite with more than the normal amount of silica, or chalcedony impure with centrallassite.

çy-an-ŏm'-ĕt-ĕr, *s.* [Gr. κύανος (*kuanos*) = dark blue, and μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.] An apparatus invented by Saussure, for determining the depth of the tint of the atmosphere. A circular band of thick paper is divided into fifty-one parts, each of which is painted with a different shade of blue; the extremities of the scale being respectively deep blue and nearly white. The coloured band is held in the hand of the observer, who distinguishes the particular tint corresponding to the colour of the sky. The number of this tint, reckoning from the light end, indicates the intensity of the blue. (*Knight.*)

çy-a-nŏp'-a-thy, *s.* [Gr. κύανος (*kuanos*) = dark blue, and πάθη (*pathē*) = a passive state, suffering, or πάθος (*pathos*) = that which befalls one, . . . suffering.]

Med.: The same as Cyanosis (q.v.).

***çy-ăn'-ô-phyll,** *s.* [Gr. κύανος = dark blue, and φύλλον (*phullon*) = a leaf.]

Bot. & Chem.: A blue colouring matter, alleged to commingle with a yellow one called xanthophyll to produce the green characteristic of leaves. Micheli and Stokes deny its existence.

çy-a-nō'-sis, *s.* [Gr. κυάνωσις (*kuanōsis*) = a dark-blue colour.]

Med: What the ancients called Blue Jaundice, a disease in which the complexion becomes blue or leaden in hue, from the mixture of the venous and arterial blood.

çy-a-nō'-site, çy'-an-ōse, *s.* [Gr. κυάνωσις (*kuanōsis*) [Cyanosis]; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: The same as Chalcanthite (q.v.).

çy-a-nŏt'-ic, *a.* [Eng., &c., *cyanosis* (q.v.), *t* connect., and *-ic.*] Affected with cyanosis (q.v.).

çy-an-ō'-tis, *s.* [Gr. κύανος (*kuanos*) = dark blue, and οὖς (*ous*), genit. ὠτός (*ōtos*) = the ear.]

Bot.: A genus of Commelynaceæ (Spiderworts). It consists of hairy or woolly plants from the hotter parts of Asia. A decoction of *Cyanotis axillaris* is drunk in the East as a remedy for tympanitis.

çy-ăn-ŏt'-rich-īte, *s.* [Ger. *cyanotrichit;* Gr. κύανος (*kuanos*) = dark blue, and θρίξ (*thrix*), genit. τριχός (*trichos*) = hair.]

Min.: A blue mineral occurring in short capillary crystals of velvety aspect. Compos.: Sulphuric acid, 14·1—15·4; alumina, 11·0; sesquioxide of iron, 1·18; oxide of copper, 43·2—46·6; water, 23. It occurs in the Banat. The *British Museum Catalogue* calls it Lettsomite, after an English mineralogist, W. G. Lettsom.

çy-ăn'-ô-type, *s.* [Gr. κύανος (*kuanos*) = dark blue, and Eng. *type* (q.v.).]

Phot.: A process by Sir John Herschel in which cyanogen is employed. One form of the process is as follows:—A paper is washed with ferricyanide of potassium and dried; placed under a frame, the parts exposed to light are changed from yellow to blue (Prussian blue). The picture is washed, then fixed by carbonate of soda, and dried. The picture before washing is lavender on a yellow ground, but washes out to a blue on a white ground. It is rather curious than really useful. The process has several variations. (*Knight.*)

çy-an-ūr'-āte, *s.* [Eng. *cyanur(ic); -ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of cyanuric acid (q.v.).

çy-ăn'-u-rĕt, *s.* [Eng. *cyanogen* (q.v.), and *-uret.*]

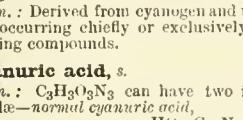
Chem.: A cyanide (q.v.).

çy-an-ūr'-ic, *a.* [Eng. *cyan(ogen)*, and *uric* (q.v.).]

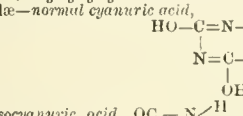
Chem.: Derived from cyanogen and urea. A word occurring chiefly or exclusively in the following compounds.

cyanuric acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_3H_3O_3N_3$ can have two isomeric formulæ—*normal cyanuric acid,*



and *isocyanuric acid,*



The common cyanuric acid is probably the isocyanuric acid, or tricarbimide. It can be formed by boiling cyanuric chloride, $C_3N_3Cl_3$, with dilute alkalies; also by passing a current of dry chlorine gas over fused urea, the ammonium chloride, which is formed at the same time, being removed by cold water, and the cyanuric acid crystallized out of boiling water. It forms colourless efflorescent rhombic prisms containing two molecules of water of crystallisation. It dissolves without decomposition in hot nitric acid, and also in sulphuric acid. When boiled with concentrated acids for a long time it is decomposed into CO_2 and $N'H_3$. Three atoms of hydrogen can be replaced by metals, forming cyanurates. Cyanuric acid, when distilled, splits up into three molecules of cyanic acid, and can be recognised by its characteristic odour.

cyanuric chloride, *s.*

Chem.: $C_3N_3Cl_3$. Tricyanic chloride, solid chloride of cyanogen. Obtained by distilling cyanuric acid with phosphorus pentachloride; also by exposing anhydrous hydrocyanic acid mixed with chlorine to the rays of the sun. It forms colourless needles, which melt at 140°. It has a powerful offensive odour, is sparingly soluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether.

cyanuric ethers, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Ethers existing in two modifications corresponding to those of the acids. They are always found in the preparations of both the *normal* and *iso* cyanic ethers (q.v.). They are crystalline solids, and can be easily separated from the cyanic ethers by their higher boiling point.

çy-ăph'-ĕn-ine, *s.* [Eng. *cya(n),* and *phen(ol); -ine.*]

Chem.: $(C_7H_5N.)_x$. Obtained by gently heating cyanobenzene with sodium. Also by the action of benzoyl chloride, C_6H_5COCl, on potassium cyanate. It is only slightly soluble in alcohol or ether, but crystallizes from carbon bisulphide in small needles, which melt at 224°.

çy-an-ūr'-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. κύανος (*kuanos*)=dark blue, and οὐρά (*oura*) = tail.]

Ornith.: A genus of birds, family Corvidæ (Crows), and sub-family Garrulinæ (Jays). *Cyanurus cristatus* is the Blue Jay of the United States.

çy'-ar, *s.* [Gr. κύαρ (*kuar*) = a hole, especially of a needle.]

Anat.: The orifice of the internal ear.

çy-a-thăx-ō-nī'-ī dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cyathaxonia* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*]

Zool. & Palæont.: A family of rugose Corals. The corallum is simple, the septa are well developed, and the interseptal loculi are open. (*Nicholson.*) Range from the deposition of the Palæozoic rocks till now.

çy-ăth'-ĕ-a, s. [So named from their cup-like indusium.]

Botany:

1. *Sing.* (*Cyathea*): A genus of Polypodiaceous Ferns, the typical one of the tribe Cytheæ. They have globose sori situated on a vein or veinlet, or in the axil of the fork of a vein, the involucre at first entire and covering the whole sorus, then bursting from the top with a nearly circular opening, becoming cup-shaped. The genus is extensive and widely spread, having representatives in South America, in Mexico, South Africa, India, China, and the eastern islands and those of the Pacific. They are Tree-ferns. *Cyathea arborea,* the Common Tree-fern, is the typical species. It is found in the West Indies and in the warmer parts of the American continent. The rhizome of *C. medullaris* is occasionally eaten.

2. *Pl.* (*Cytheæ*): A tribe of Polypodiaceæ. The spore cases have a vertical ring, usually sessile, on a more or less elevated receptacle; spores three-cornered or three-lobed. (*Kaulf.* also *Lindley.*)

çy-ăth'-ĕ-ā'-çĕ-oŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *cyathe(a);* Eng. adj. suff. *-aceous.*]

Bot.: Of or belonging to the Cytheæ.

çy-ăth'-ĭ-form, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *cyathiformis,* from Lat. *cyathus* = a cup, and *forma* = form, shape.]

Bot.: Cup-shaped, resembling a drinking cup. It differs from pitcher-shaped, in not being contracted at the margin. Example, the limb of the corolla of Symphytum.

çy-a-thō-crĭn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cyathocrin(us)* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Crinoidea. Type, Cyathocrinus (q.v.).

çy-a-thŏc'-rĭ-nŭs, *s.* [Lat. *cyathus* = cup, and Gr. κρίνον (*krinon*) = a lily.]

Zool.: The type of the family Cyathocrinidæ (q.v.). Calyx subglobose, five basals, five parabasals or subradiala, radials generally three to each arm, no inter-radials. Range, from the Silurian to the Permian, especially the Carboniferous and the Permian. (*Nicholson.*)

çy-a-thō-phyl'-lī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cyathophyll(um)* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: Cup-corals, the largest and most important family of the rugose corals. Corallum simple or compound, septa not generally quadripartite; tabulæ present, interseptal loculi with dissepiments. It is divided into two sub-families, Zaphrentioæ and Cyathophyllinæ. Only Palæozoic.

çy-a-thō-phyl-lī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cyathaphyll(um),* and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Palæont.: A sub-family of Cyathophyllidæ (q.v.). Septa more or less regularly radiate.

çy-a-thō-phyl'-lŭm, *s.* [Lat. *cyathus;* Gr. κύαθος (*kuathos*) = a cup, and φύλλον (*phullon*) = a leaf. So named because the corallum or polypidom has a more or less cup-like form; the polype being in a cell at the upper end.]

Palæont.: The typical genus of the sub-family Cyathophyllinæ, and of the family Cyathophyllidæ. Corallum simple or compound, septa well-developed, some of them forming a spurious columella. Range, from the Silurian to the Carboniferous period.

çy'-ath-ŭs, *s.* [Lat. = a cup.]

Botany:

1. A genus of Fungals, one of two generally called Bird's-nest Peziæ. Two species occur in England, *Cyathus striatus* and *C. vernicosus.*

2. The cup-like body containing the reproductive organs of Marchantia. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

çyb'-ĕ-lē, *s.* [Lat. *Cybele;* Gr. Κυβέλη (*Kubelē*). See def. 1.]

1. *Class. Myth.:* A Phrygian goddess, first worshipped at Pessinus, then throughout all

Asia Minor, next in Greece, and finally, from A.U.C. 547, at Rome, where she was called the Idæan mother. Her ritea in Greece coalesced with those of Rhea. (*Liddell & Scott.*)

2. *Astron.:* An asteroid, the sixty-fifth found, discovered by Tempel on March 1, 1861.

3. *Zool.:* A genus of Trilobites, family Encrinuridæ.

4. *Bot.:* An old genus of Proteads, now called Stenocarpus.

ȳ-bis'-tăx, *s.* [Of doubtful etym.]

Bot.: A genus of Bignoniaceæ. *Cybistax antisiphilitica*, the only known species, is a native of Peru, and is cultivated there and in Brazil. It is prescribed in syphilis. (*Dr. Seeman*, in *Treas. of Bot.*)

çȳb'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. *κύβιον* (*kubion*) = the flesh of the tunny, salted in square pieces; *κυβος* (*kubos*) = a cube.]

1. *Ichthy.:* A genus of fishes, natives of the seas about the East Indies.

2. *Palæont.:* Agassiz gives the name of Cybium to a genus of fossil fishes from the London clay of Sheppey.

çȳ'-căd, *s.* [Lat. *cycas* (genit. *cycadis*); Gr. *κύκας* (*kukas*), genit. *κυκαδος* (*kukados*) = a small Ethiopian palm. (*Loudon, Paxton, &c.*)]

Bot.: A plant belonging to the order Cycadaceæ.

çȳ-ca-dā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *cycas* (genit. *cycadis*) [CYCAD], and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

1. *Bot.:* An order of Gymnosperms, first separated by Richard, who considered them as plants intermediate between ferns and palms. In 1827 Robert Brown established their affinity with the Coniferæ. The order contains nearly 100 species, grouped in nine genera. The genus Cycas is confined to tropical Asia and Australasia, and to the Mascarine Islands. It is distinguished by the seeds being borne on the margins of altered open leaves. The stems are simple, cylindrical, and covered with the permanent bases of the leaves. In all the other genera the seeds are borne in pairs on scales which form a cone. The staminal flowers are arranged in cones in the whole order. Besides the species of Cycas found in Australia, there are two endemic genera, Macrozamia with imbricating scales to the fertile cone, and the anomalous genus Bowenia with peltate scales and bipinnatisect leaves. Africa has also two endemic genera, Encephalartos with cylindrical stems covered with the permanent bases of the leaves, and Stangeria with a short somewhat spherical naked stem, and leaves with forked veins. The American Cycadaceæ have been referred to four genera; the greater number of the species belong to Zamia, with peltate scales arranged in vertical series, and usually short repeatedly-branched stems. One species in Cuba with a slender cylindrical stem and velvety cones, is separated from Zamia and named Microcycas, while several species with taller stems, found in tropical America, are at once distinguished by their two horned cone scales, from which the generic name Ceratozamia has been given to them. Dion is an anomalous Mexican genus containing two species. The large seed-bearing cone is composed of woolly, thin, ovate-acute scales, with slender pedicels.

2. *Palæo-botany:* The Cycadaceæ form an important element in the Floras of Secondary age, wherever these have been investigated. Some fossils from the palæozoic rocks have been erroneously referred to this order. Besides species referable to the modern types, the Secondary rocks contain two extinct forms. One of these, Williamsonia, is an obscure plant from the Oolites of Yorkshire and of India, with uncertain affinities; and the other, Bennettites, has a compound fleshy fruit borne in the axils of the leaves, which has the same relation to the cone-bearing Cycads that the fruit of the Yew has to the cone-bearing Coniferæ. The species of this tribe constitute the "crow's nests" of the Portland quarries, and are found in the oolitic and cretaceous rocks of the South of England and the North of Scotland. The tertiary strata have hitherto yielded only some doubtful fragments. (*W. Carruthers, Esq., F.R.S., F.G.S., F.L.S.*)

çȳ-ca-dā'-çē-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *cycadace(æ)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Belonging to the natural order Cycadaceæ.

çȳ-căd-ĭ-form, *a.* [Eng. *cycad*; *i* connective; Lat. *forma* = form, appearance.] Resembling a cycad in form or appearance.

çȳ'-ca-dīte, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *cycas*, and suff. *-ite* (*Palæont.*) (q.v.).] A fossil cycad.

"Our fossil *cycadites* are closely allied . . . to existing Cycadeæ."—*Buckland.*

çȳ'-căs, *s.* [CYCAD.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Cycadaceæ (q.v.). A kind of sago is procured in Japan from *Cycas revoluta* and *C. circinalis*. Their nuts are eatable, and a bad kind of flour is made from them, while a grain-like tragacanth which they produce is applied to malignant ulcers, causing them to suppurate very quickly. (*Blume, &c., in Lindley.*)

çȳch'-rŭs, *s.* [From Gr. Κυχρεύς (*Kuchreus*), a mythological name. (*Agassiz.*)]

Entom.: A genus of predatory Beetles, family Carabidæ. Mandibles projecting, labial appendages consisting of slender processes, denticulated externally at the base; head and thorax attenuated; elytra broad, expanded, and reflected over the sides of the abdomen. *Cychrus rostratus* is a long narrow beetle, black in colour, and rugosely punctate. Found near London, in Scotland, &c.

çȳc'-lă-dēs, *s.* [Gr. *κυκλάδες* (*kuklades*) [*νῆσοι* (*nēsoi*)] = the encircling [islands]; *κυκλάς* (*kuklas*), genit. *κυκλάδος* (*kuklados*) = encircling; *κύκλος* = a circle.] A group or cluster of islands in the Ægean Sea, lying round Delos. At first they were only twelve in number, but were afterwards increased to fifteen. These were Andros, Ceos, Cimolos, Cythinos, Gyaros, Melos, Myconos, Naxos, Olearos, Paros, Prepesinthos, Seriphos, Siphnos, Syros, and Tenos. After the battle of Mycale, B.C. 479, they became subject to Athens.

çȳ-clăd'-ĭ-dæ, *s.pl.* [Lat. *cyclas* (genit. *cyclad*is) (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool.: A family of Conchifera, section Siphonida, and that portion of it in which the pallial line is simple. The shell is suborbicular and closed, the ligament external, the epidermis thick and horny, the hinge with cardinal and lateral teeth. Genera: Cyclas, Cyrene, &c. Both occur in fresh water. (*S. P. Woodward.*)

çȳc'-la-mĕn, *s.* [Gr. *κυκλάμινος* (*kuklaminos*). It is so named from its spiral peduncle.]

Bot.: Sowbread. A genus of Primulaceæ, family Primulidæ. Rootstock solid, tuberous; calyx campanulate, half five-cleft, corolla rotate, with reflexed segments; stamens five, not protruded; capsule globose, one-celled, opening with five teeth. One species has been included, doubtfully, in the British Flora, but is obviously an outcast from gardens. [SOWBREAD.] According to Sibthorp, the modern Greeks used the bruised root of *Cyclamen persicum* to draw the *Sepia octopodia* (now called *Octopus vulgaris*) out of its holes. The root of the same species is said to be innoxious and even eatable when dried or roasted.

"Thirdly, a kind of *cyclamen*, or sow-bread."—*Sprat: Hist. R. S.*, p. 211.

çȳc'-la-mĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *cyclam(en)*; Eng. suff. *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: Primulin, $C_{20}H_{34}O_{10}$. A glucoside extracted by alcohol from the tubers of *Cyclamen europæum*. It is a white crystalline powder, which melts at 236°. It has an acrid and bitter taste, and is soluble in water and dilute alcohol, insoluble in ether. By heating its aqueous solution to 95° with a little hydrochloric acid, it is decomposed into sugar and cyclamiretin. It is also contained in the roots of cowslips. Strong sulphuric acid dissolves cyclamin, forming a red solution; on diluting the solution the colour disappears, and cyclamiretin is precipitated.

çȳc-la-mĭr'-ĕ-tĭn, *s.* [Eng. *cyclam(in)*; second element not obvious.]

Chem.: $C_{15}H_{22}O_2$, is a white amorphous, inodorous, tasteless powder, soluble in alcohol and in ether, insoluble in water. It melts at 198°, and is coloured violet by sulphuric acid.

çȳc-lăn-thā'-çē-æ, *s.pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cyclanth(us)*; and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: A synonym for Pandanaceæ (q.v.).

çȳ-clăn'-thĕ-æ, *s.pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cyclanth(us)* (q.v.); and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: One of two tribes into which the Pandanaceæ are divided. The leaves are flabellate or pinnate, the flowers usually furnished with a calyx. Type, Cyclanthus.

çȳc-lăn'-thŭs, *s.* [Gr. *κύκλος* (*kuklos*) = a ring, a circle, and *ἄνθος* (*anthos*) = a blossom, a flower, in allusion to the arrangement of the flowers.]

Bot.: A genus of Pandanaceæ, the typical one of the tribe Cyclanthæ (q.v.). The species are from tropical America.

çȳc'-las, *s.* [Lat. *cyclas*; Gr. *κυκλάς* (*kuklas*) [*ἐσθής* (*esthēs*)] = a woman's dress with a border all round it.]

1. *Fabrics:* A rich stuff, manufactured in the Cycladea; also called Ciclatun or Ciclatoun (q.v.). Also a garment made of this stuff.

2. *Zool.:* A genus of Molluscs, the typical one of the family Cycladidæ (q.v.). The shell is thin, ventricose, and nearly equilateral, the cardinal teeth 2—1 minute, the lateral ones 1—1 to 2—2, elongated and compressed. Sixty species are known and widely spread in Europe, Asia, and America. The fossil species are thirty-eight, from the Wealden onward. *Cyclus cornea* is common in Britain; *C. rivicola* is in the Thames, the New River, &c.; *C. caliculata* in the North of England.

¶ A sub-genus Pisidium, with inequilateral shells, is also represented in this country. [PISIDIUM.]

cycle (pr. **sīkl**), *s.* [Gr. *κύκλος* (*kuklos*) = a circle.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A circle.

2. A long period of time.

"Young Nature thro' five *cycles* ran."
Tennyson The Two Voices.

3. A round or course, a calendar.

"A complete *cycle* of what is requisite to be done throughout every month."—*Evelyn: Kalendar.*

4. Any machine of the velocipede type; a bicycle, tricycle, &c. [WHEELMAN.]

B. *Technically:*

1. *Astron.:* An imaginary orb or circle in the heavens; an orbit.

"*Cycle* and epicycle, orb in orb."
Milton: P.L., viii. 84.

2. *Chronol.:* A round of years or period of time, in which certain revolutions or successions of events or phenomena take place, and at the end of the cycle begin again and go through the same course.

". . . changes which require eleven years or thereabout to run through their *cycle*."—*Times; Transit of Venus*, April 20, 1875.

3. *Literature:* An accumulation or collection of legendary or traditional matter round some mythical or heroic character or event, and embodied in verse or prose: such cycles are gathered round the Siege of Troy, the Knights of the Round Table, the Nibelungs, &c.

"Amadis de Gaul and other heroes of the later *cycles* of romance."—*Hallam: Literature of Middle Ages*, pt. i., ch. ii., § 57.

4. *Bot.:* A complete turn of the spine assumed to exist where leavea are spirally arranged. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

¶ (1) *Cycle of the Moon:* A period of nineteen years, after the lapse of which the new and full moon recur on the same days of the month. Also called the Golden Number and the Metonic Cycle, after its discoverer Meton.

(2) *Cycle of the Sun:* A period of twenty-eight years, after the lapse of which the dominical or Sunday letters in the calendar return to their former place; that is, the days of the month return to the same days of the week.

(3) *Cycle of Indiction:*

Roman Antiq.: A period of fifteen years, in use among the ancient Romans, beginning from B.C. 3. At the end of each of these cycles an extraordinary tax was levied for the pay of the soldiers, whose period of service then came to an end.

(4) *Metonic Cycle:* [METONIC.]

† **çȳ'-cle,** *v.i.* [CYCLE, *s.*]

1. To move in a circular or nearly circular orbit.

2. To ride a bicycle or tricycle.

çȳ'-clēr, *s.* One who rides a wheel, a cyclist.

* **çȳc'-lĭ-an,** *a.* [Gr. *κύκλος* (*kuklos*) = a circle; Eng. adj. suff. *-ian.*] Cyclic, cyclical. (*Bentley.*)

cyc-lic, *a.* [Lat. *cyclicus* = a cyclic poet; Gr. κυκλικός (*kuklikos*) = in a cycle, from κύκλος (*kuklos*).] [Cycle.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Pertaining to or moving in a cycle; cyclical.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Hist.:* Pertaining to a Roman year of ten months existing in early times.

". . . the old *cyclic* year of ten months."—*Arnold: Hist. Rome*, vol. i., ch. xiv., p. 282.

2. *Literature:* Pertaining to the cyclic poets, or to the cycle of events which they recorded.

¶ (1) *Cyclic chorus:* [So called because the performers danced round the altar of Bacchus in a circle.]

Greek worship: The chorus which performed the songs and dances of the dithyrambic odes at Athens. It was opposed to similar dances in which the arrangement was in a square.

(2) *Cyclic poets:* Certain poets whose compositions taken collectively formed a cycle or series of mythic and heroic story, down to the death of Ulysses; hence a cycle or series of poets on any subject.

"The Homer of this race of *cyclic poets* was to be an Italian."—*Milman: Hist. Latin Christianity*, bk. xiv., ch. vi.

cyc'-li-ca, *s. pl.* [Neut. pl. of κυκλικός (*kuklikos*).] [Cyclic.]

Entom.: A sub-section of Tetramera in the system of Latreille. The penultimate joint of the tarsi is bilobed; the antennæ are of moderate length, generally filiform; the body rounded or oval; the thorax as broad as the elytra. Stephens divides it into three families, Galerucidæ, Cassidiadæ, and Chrysomelidæ. All have representatives in Britain. They are beetles often short and thick in body, and of brilliant hues, the prevailing color being green. The larvæ are soft, have six legs, and feed upon the leaves of plants. The Turnip-fly, Turnip-flea, or Black Flea, the larva of which is so destructive to turnips, belongs to the Cyclica.

cyc'-li-cal, *a.* [Eng., &c. *cyclic*, and suff. *-al.*] The same as Cyclic (q.v.).

cyc-lif'-er-a, *s. pl.* [Gr. κύκλος (*kuklos*) = a circle, and Lat. *fero* = to bear.]

Zool.: A group of Ganoid Fishes, sub-order Holostea. Body covered with rounded overlying scales, fins destitute of fulcra. In both these characters the Cyclifera approach the ordinary bony fishes. Only family, Amiidæ.

cy' cling, *s.* The art, act or sport of wheeling.

cy'-clist, *s.* [Gr. κύκλος (*kuklos*) = a circle, a wheel; Eng. suff. *-ist.*] A rider of a bicycle or tricycle. Used originally as an abbreviation of bicyclist.

'*Cyclists*, it would seem, are excluded from all the parks."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 1, 1882.

cy-clo-brăn'-chi-ans, *s. pl.* [Cyclobranchiata.] The same as Cyclobranchiata (q.v.).

cy-clo-brăn-chi'-ā'-ta, *s. pl.* [Gr. κύκλος (*kuklos*) = a circle, and βράγχια (*branghia*) = . . . gills.] [Branchiæ.]

Zool.: The name given by M. De Blainville to what he considered an order of Gasteropodous Mollusca characterised by the circular arrangement of the branchiæ. It contains two families, the Chitonidæ and the Patellidæ. The order Cyclobranchiata is not universally adopted. Mr. S. P. Woodward, F.G.S., &c., arranged the Chitonidæ (Chitons) and Patellidæ (Limpets), as the thirteenth and fifteenth families of the class Gasteropoda, Mr. Milne Edwards a order Prosobranchiata and the section B Holostomata (Sea Snails). The fourteenth family—that standing between the two already mentioned—is the Dentaliidæ (Tooth-shells).

cy-clo-gĕn, *s.* [Gr. κύκλος (*kuklos*) = a circle, and γεννάω (*gennaō*) = to produce, to generate.]

Bot.: An exogen.

"Exogenous plants have sometimes received the name of *cyclogens*, in consequence of exhibiting concentric circles in their stems."—*Balfour: Botany*, § 77.

cy-clo-graph, *s.* [Gr. κύκλος (*kuklos*) = a circle, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write, to draw.] An arcograph or curvograph.

cy-cloid, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *cycloïde*, from Gr. κυκλοειδής (*kukloeidēs*) = circular, κύκλος (*kuklos*) = a circle, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

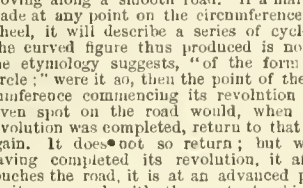
A. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Of the form of a circle.

2. *Zool. & Palæont.:* Pertaining to a cycloid scale or to the fishes which have this dermal covering. [Cycloid Scale, Cycloidei.]

B. *As substantive:*

Geom.: The curve which is produced when a circle rolls forward on a straight line. A familiar example of it is a carriage-wheel moving along a smooth road. If a mark be made at any point on the circumference of a wheel, it will describe a series of cycloids. The curved figure thus produced is not, as the etymology suggests, "of the form of a circle;" were it so, then the point of the circumference commencing its revolution at a given spot on the road would, when that revolution was completed, return to that spot again. It does not so return; but when, having completed its revolution, it afresh touches the road, it is at an advanced point in it compared with the spot at which it came into contact with it before. Let A B E be a circle—say a carriage-wheel—revolving around its centre, and at the same time moving forward along the straight line or road C D, from C to D. Let B, the highest point in the circumference of the circle, be also the point the movements of which it is



Cycloid.

desired to trace, then, during the time that B takes to move from B to E, a portion of the wheel exactly equal to the same B E will have measured its length upon the ground, and the wheel will have moved that distance horizontally forward. If E F be drawn parallel to C D, then the straight line E F will be = the arc B E. The whole arc C A D is four times the diameter of the circle by which it was generated. The area contained by the arc C A D and the straight line C D is three times the area of the circle A B E. If the cycloid be supposed to be reversed, and be now not a mathematical abstraction but a real material curve, then a weight placed at any point of it will take the same time to descend from any part of it to the lowest point. Moreover, it will descend more swiftly than it will in any other curve. The cycloid is a transcendental curve, since its equation cannot be expressed in common algebraic terms.

Cycloids are of different kinds. That now described is the common cycloid. Others are the prolate or inflected cycloid, and the curtate cycloid. There is also a curve called the Epicycloid, and another the Hypocycloid (q.v.).

"A man may form to himself the notion of a parabola or a *cycloid* from the mathematical definition of those figures."—*Reid: Inquiry into the Human Mind.*

¶ (1) *Curtate cycloid:*

Geom.: A cycloid in which the point whose motion generates the figure falls without the circle.

(2) *Inflected cycloid:* The same as *Prolate cycloid* (q.v.).

(3) *Prolate cycloid:*

Geom.: A cycloid in which the point whose motion generates the figure falls within the circle. It is called also an *Inflected cycloid* (q.v.).

(4) *Cycloid fishes:*

Zool. & Palæont.: Fishes with cycloid scales. [Cycloidei.]

(5) *Cycloid scale:*

Zool. & Palæont.: A scale with concentric striations upon it. The substance is thin and flexible, though horny; it is not bony or enamelled. The outline is smooth, the shape generally circular or elliptical. It is the kind of scale found on most of the fishes with which the public are familiar.

cy-cloi'-dal, *a.* [Eng., &c. *cycloid*; *-al.*] The same as Cycloid, *a.* (q.v.).

¶ (1) *Cycloidal engine:*

Engrav.: An instrument employed by engravers in making what is called machine-work upon the plates for bank-notes, cheques, &c. The lines have a general cycloidal form, being generated by a point revolving around a moving centre, or, what amounts to the same, are cut by a graver-point to which a revolution is imparted, the plate traversing below in a straight line, a waved line, a circle, ellipse, or other figure. The line is thus compounded of two movements, and a wavy or compound interlacing figure of absolute regularity is produced as a guard against counterfeiting; it being impossible to produce such work by any means other than such a tool. Counterfeiting, being an underhand proceeding and seeking secrecy, is followed by skilful men, but without the expensive and complicated mechanical adjuncts. (*Knight.*)

(2) *Cycloidal paddle:* The name is a misnomer, but is applied to a paddle-wheel in which the board is divided longitudinally into several strips in a slightly retreating order, *en échelon.* The object of the division of the float is to bring the sections in succession into the water, lessening the concussion; and by a more complete distribution of floats around the circumference of the wheel to make the resistance more uniform. (*Knight.*)

(3) *Cycloidal pendulum:*

Horology, &c.: A pendulum moving in a cycloid. It is perfectly isochronous in its beats, that is, the time taken by each beat is the same.

"Hence, despite the beauty of Huyghens' invention, we have been obliged to abandon his flexible *cycloidal pendulum*, and now exclusively make use of a rigid pendulum, restrained to describing only small arcs."—*Smyth & Grant: Arago's Pop. Astron.*, bk. ii., ch. x.

(4) *Cycloidal space:*

Geom.: The space contained between the cycloid and its substance. (*Chambers.*)

cy-cloi'-de-an, *a.* & *s.* [Mod. Lat. *cycloide(i)* (q.v.); Eng. suff. *-an.*]

Zoology:

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to cycloidal scales; having cycloid scales.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Sing.:* A fish having cycloid scales.

2. *Pl.:* (Cycloideans): The English name of the artificial order of Fishes, called by Agassiz Cycloidei (q.v.).

cy-cloi'-dĕ-ī, *s. pl.* [Masc. pl. of Mod. Lat. *cycloideus*, from Gr. κύκλος (*kuklos*) = a circle.]

Ichthy. & Palæont.:

1. The name given by Agassiz to one of the four orders into which, for palæontological purposes, he divided the great class of Fishes. It consisted of those which have cycloidal scales. The carp, the salmon, the herring, &c., possess this dermal covering. [Cycloid scale.]

2. In Prof. Owen's classification the second sub-order of the Acanthoptera or Acanthopterygious Fishes.

cy-clo-lăb'-rĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Gr. κύκλος (*kuklos*) = a circle, Lat. *labr(um)*=a lip, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

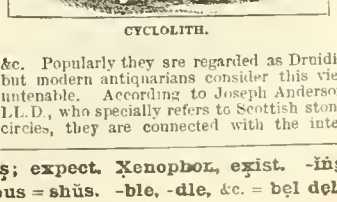
Ichthy.: A family of spiny-finned fishes, tribe Pharyngognathi. It contains the Wrasses. [Wrasse.]

cy-clo-li'-tēs, *s.* [Gr. κύκλος (*kuklos*) = a circle, and λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Palæont.: A genus of Actinozoa, family Fungidæ. It ranges from the Cretaceous to the Miocene strata.

cy-clo-lith, *s.* [Cyclolites.]

Archæol.: A circle of stones, such as those at Stonehenge in Wiltshire, Stennis in Orkney,



Cyclolith.

&c. Popularly they are regarded as Druidic, but modern antiquarians consider this view untenable. According to Joseph Anderson, LL.D., who specially refers to Scottish stone-circles, they are connected with the inter-

ment of the dead. In the stone age places of burial were marked by chambered cairns of two types. One of these, which was circular in form, passed into the bronze age. In some of the later cairns of the stone age there had been a circle of stones surrounding the cairn. In the early part of the bronze age the stone circle became the principal object, while the cairn was degraded into a mere structureless mass of boulders. Then in the rest of the bronze period the cairn disappeared, and only the encircling stones remained. On this view many at least of the so-called Druidical stones, or temples, were simply the enclosures of bronze burying places. It should be added that in other areas than the Celtic one stone-circles occur. For instance, at Takulghant, twenty miles from Nagpore, in Central India, about ninety stone-circles exist, with one stone outside the enclosure. The archaic remains dug from them were, however, of iron.

çȳ clŏm′ ĕ tēr, *s.* An instrument for recording the rotations of a wheel and thereby the distance it travels.

çȳ-clō-mĕ-tō′-pa, çȳ-clō-mĕ-tō′-pĭ-ta, *s. pl.* [Gr. *κύκλος* (*kuklos*) = a circle, and *μέτωπον* (*metōpon*) = the forehead, the front.]

Zool.: One of four families into which Prof. Milne Edwards divided the crustaceous sub-order Brachyura. It is the equivalent of the family Canceridæ (q.v.).

çȳ-clŏm′-ĕ-trȳ, *s.* [Gr. *κύκλος* (*kuklos*) = a circle, and *μέτρον* (*metron*) = a measure.] The art, operation, or process of measuring circles.

çȳ-clōn′-al, *a.* [Eng. *cyclon(e)*; *-al.*] The same as CYCLONIC (q.v.).

çȳ-clōne′, *s.* [Gr. *κυκλῶν* (*kuklōn*), pr. par. of *κυκλόω* (*kukloō*) = to whirl round; *κύκλος* (*kuklos*) = a ring, a circle.]

I. *Meteor. & Ord. Lang.:* The term proposed in 1848, by Mr. Piddington, of Calcutta, in his "Sailors' Hornbook," more appropriately to designate the violent rotatory storms popularly known as hurricanes. [HURICANE.] The word was so felicitous that it was at once adopted by scientific men, and, passing from them to the general public, soon firmly rooted itself in the language. The erroneous belief was formerly entertained that, as a rule, hurricanes blew in a straight line. Between the years 1835 and 1840, however, Mr. Redfield, a naval architect of New York, Lieutenant-Colonel (afterwards Sir) William Reid of the Royal Engineers, Mr. Piddington of Calcutta, and Prof. Dové of Berlin, showed that the wind in a hurricane has really two motions: it revolves with great rapidity (80 or 100 miles an hour), whilst at the same time the whole rotating mass is slowly moving forward. A spinning top slowly altering its position on a pavement has similar motions. The cause of cyclones is believed to be as follows: The fierce rays of the sun falling within the tropics so heat the air that it rapidly ascends, colder air rushing in beneath it to take its place. The rotation of the earth produces the revolving motion. There are no cyclones on the equator. Those south of it whirl in the same direction as that in which the hands of a watch move, those north of the line in exactly the opposite direction. There are various cyclone-regions of the world, such as the West Indies, the seas round the Mauritius, and the China Seas. In the last named region cyclones are known as typhoons. The West Indian cyclones mostly originate in the Caribbean Sea. They pass over or near the isles of St. Thomas, which they often devastate, and make way along the course of the Gulf-stream to Bermuda, thence they move north-eastward towards Europe, becoming, however, larger and feebler as they proceed, till finally, as a rule, they are extinguished whilst still at some distance from land.

Mr. Meldrum, of the Mauritius Observatory, stated that the cyclones of the Indian Ocean are most frequent in years of maximum sun-spots; but it is considered that this hypothesis has been shaken rather than confirmed by subsequent observations.

The Signal Service Bureau gives warning of the movement of cyclones along the Atlantic coast, towards Newfoundland, whence they are diverted across the ocean. They are accompanied by a sudden fall in the mercury as by a great difference of pressure at places not far removed from each other. They are described as cyclonic "depressions," that is, there is a saucer-like hollow in the more dense part of the atmosphere produced by the pressure of the spirally inflowing air above. When the contrary state of things prevails, there is a convexity as if the saucer had been reversed; this is now called an anti-cyclone.

2. *Navigation:* When a sailing-ship encounters a cyclone, the responsible navigators now try to ascertain how it is moving, and in what part of it they are at the moment. They sail out of it if they can; if they fail to do this, and pass through its centre or vortex, in which there is little wind but a rough sea, they adjust the sails to meet a blast from the opposite direction to that at which it struck them first, and in due time the other half of the cyclone comes up with a deafening roar. Before this was understood, many an old navigator hoisted sail when in the vortex, had his ship struck from an unexpected quarter when the other part of the cyclone came up, lost his ship, and, with his comrades, perished. [HURRICANE, TYPHOON.]

çȳ-clŏn′-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *cyclon(e)*; *-ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a cyclone.

"... *cyclonic* and anti-cyclonic storms, ..."—*Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc.* (1873), vol. xiii., p. 249.

çȳ′-clŏn-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *cyclon(e)*; *-ism.*] A state of being subject to cyclones.

"... Redfield's *centres of cyclonism*, ..."—*Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc.* (1873), vol. xiii., p. 248.

çȳ-clō-pæ-dī-a, * çȳ-clō-pæ-dȳ, çȳ-clō-pē-dī-a, * çȳ-clō-pēde, *s.* [Gr. *κυκλοπαιδία* (*kuklopaidia*), *κύκλος* (*kuklos*) = a circle, *παιδεία* (*paideia*) = discipline, instruction.]

I. A book or work containing information on all branches of science or knowledge; an encyclopædia.

"... tedious and unedifying commentaries on Peter Lombard's scholastic *cyclopede* of divinity, ..."—*Warton: Hist. of Eng. Poetry*, ii. 450.

* 2. A circle of learning.

"If regard be taken of the *cyclopædy* of the learning resulting from those several sciences."—*Fuller: Ch. Hist.*, II. ii. 56.

çȳ-clō-pæ′-dĭc, çȳ-clō-pæ′-dĭc-al, çȳ-clō-pē′-dĭc, çȳ-clō-pē′-dĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *cyclopæd(ia)*; adj. suff. *-ic*, *-ical.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a cyclopædia.

çȳ-clō-pē-an, *a* [Gr. *κυκλώπειος* (*kuklōpeios*) = pertaining to the Cyclopes.] [CYCLOPS.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* Of or pertaining to the Cyclopes.

2. *Fig.:* Immense, vast, gigantic, fierce

"... the *cyclopean* furnace of all wicked fashions, the heart, ..."—*Bp. Hall: The Fashions of the World.*

II. *Arch.:* An epithet applied to a very primitive style of architecture fabled to be the work of the Cyclopes. The only remains existing are fragments of circular walls round towns and palaces, found in Greece itself, and in many of the Greek colonies in Italy and Sardinia. The best known remains are at Myceneæ in Greece. Such walls consist of gigantic polygonal blocks of stone, the corners of which fit accurately into one another. Other structures of this kind consist of regular blocks of equal height. Both kinds are constructed entirely without mortar. The oldest of these monuments are formed of enormous unhewn boulders in their natural shape laid one on another, and the interstices filled up with smaller stones.

* **çȳ-clō-pēde,** *s.* [CYCLOPÆDIA.]

çȳ-clō-pē′-dĭ-a, *s.* [CYCLOPÆDIA.]

çȳ-clō-pē′-dĭc, çȳ-clō-pē′-dĭc-al, *a.* [CYCLOPÆDIA, CYCLOPÆDICAL.]

çȳ-clō′-pĕ-īte, *s.* [Named from the Cyclopean Islands (?), and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A mineral, called also Breislakite, a variety of Augite (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*), a variety of Pyroxene (*Dana*). It occurs in wool-like forms at Vesuvius and Capo di Bove. [BREISLAKITE.]

çȳ-clōph′-ŏr-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. *κύκλος* (*kuklos*) = a circle, and *φορός* (*phoros*) = bearing, carrying.]

Zool.: A genus of Gasteropodous Mollusca, family Cyclostomidæ. The shell is depressed, and has a circular aperture with a horny many-whorled operculum. The animal has long pointed tentacles. About 150 species are known from India, the Philippine Islands, New Zealand, the Pacific Islands, and tropical America. There are various sub-genera. [CYCLOTUS.]

çȳ-clŏph-thăl′-mŭs, *s.* [Gr. *κύκλος* (*kuklos*) = a circle, and *ὀφθαλμός* (*ophthalmos*) = an eye.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil Scorpions. *Cyclophthalmus senior* is from the Bohemian Coal-measures.

çȳ-clō′-pĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. *κύκλος* (*kuklos*) = a circle, and *πούς* (*pous*) = a foot, in allusion to the shape of the base of the pods. (*Paxton.*)]

Bot.: A genus of Papilionaceæ. *Cyclopia genista* is from the Cape of Good Hope, where it is called Bush-tea, from the tea-like smell and the astringent taste of its leaves. A decoction of it is given to produce expectoration in catarrh and consumption.

çȳ-clŏp′-ĭc (1), *a.* [Mod. Lat. *cyclopia* (q.v.), and Eng. suff. *-ic.*] Pertaining to the plant *Cyclopia genista*, or derived from it.

cyclopic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{14}H_{16}O_8$. An organic acid obtained as a yellow powder from the leaves of *Cyclopia Vogelli*, a plant used in Africa for the preparation of tea. Its alkaline solution gives a greenish-yellow florescence. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*)

çȳ-clŏp′-ĭc (2), * **çȳ-clŏp′-ĭck,** *a.* [Gr. *κυκλωπικός* (*kuklōpikos*) = of or pertaining to the Cyclopes.] Of or pertaining to the Cyclopes; Cyclopean.

"... so many bold giants, or *cyclopick* monsters ..."—*Bp. Taylor: Artif. Handa*, p. 53.

çȳ-clŏp′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat., &c., *Cyclops* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Entomostracans, order Copepoda. They have but a single eye.

çȳ-clŏ-pīte, *s.* [So called from being found in the Cyclopean islands, near Catania, where it coats geodes in the doleryte.]

Min.: A little-known mineral occurring in white, transparent, glossy crystals. Hardness, 6. Compos.: Silica, 41·45; alumina, 29·83; sesquioxide of iron, 2·20; lime, 20·83; magnesia, 0·66; soda, 2·32; potassa, 1·72; water, 1·91. (*Waltershausen*, in *Dana.*)

çȳ′-clŏps, *s.* [Lat. *Cyclops*; Gr. *κυκλωψ* (*kuklōps*), as adj. = round-eyed, as subst. = a round-eyed being.] [II. 1.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II. 1.

2. *Fig.:* Anything one-eyed or that by imagination may be represented as being so. Wordsworth uses it of the daisy.

"A little *Cyclops* with one eye."
Wordsworth: To the Daisy.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Classical Mythology:* One of the people called Cyclopes, alleged to be a savage race of giants, with a single eye in the middle of the forehead, resident in Sicily. They owned no social ties and were ignorant of cultivation. The caverns of Ætna were their smithy, and blacksmiths were looked upon as their descendants. (*Liddell & Scott.*)

"The land of *Cyclops* first, a savage kind,
Nor tam'd by manners, nor by laws confin'd."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, ix. 119, 120.

2. *Zool.:* A genus of Entomostraca, the typical one of the family Cyclopidæ. The foot-jaws are large, strong, and branched; eye single, frontal; the inferior antennæ simple; the ovaries two. The best known species is *Cyclops quadricornis.* It lives in fresh water. It is popularly called a Water-flea, some other entomostracans being included in the same appellation.

çȳ-clŏp′-tĕr-ĭs, *s.* [Gr. *κύκλος* (*kuklos*) = a circle, and *πτερίς* (*pteris*) = a kind of fern.]

Palæo-botany: A genus of ferns in which the frond is somewhat circular in form. It ranges from the Devonian to the Oolitic rocks. Example, *Cyclopteris hibernicus*, from the Old Red Sandstone rocks.

çȳ-clŏp′-tĕr-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. *κύκλος* (*kuklos*) = a circle, and *πτερον* (*pteron*) = a feather, a wing, a fin.]

Ichthy.: A genus of fishes, family Gobiidæ. The ventral fins constitute a sucker. *Cyclopterus lumpus* is the Lump-fish, so called because there is a row of tubercles along the

back. It can adhere firmly to any object by its sucker. It is marine, and is preyed on by

CYCLOPTERUS LUMPUS (LUMP-SUCKER).

the seal. It inhabits the British seas. The Scotch call it Cock-paddle.

cy-clō'-scr-is, *s.* [Gr. κύκλος (*kuklos*) = a circle.]

Palæont.: A genus of reef-building corals belonging to the group *Zoantharia sclerodermata.*

cy-clō'-sis, *s.* [Gr. κύκλωσις (*kuklōsis*) = an enclosing, a surrounding.]

Biol.: The streaming of protoplasm. The term was originally applied to the motion, sometimes observable in the latex of plants, and is now used of the streaming of protoplasm in the cell, which may be well seen in Anacharis with a low power of the microscope. Similar currents may be made out in some Protozians, especially in Paramecium, the Slipper Animalcule.

cy-clos'-tō-ma, *s.* [Gr. κύκλος (*kuklos*) = a circle, and στόμα (*stoma*) = the mouth.]

Zool.: A genus of Gasteropodous Molluscs, the typical one of the family Cyclostomidæ. The shell is turbinate and thin, and the axis perforated; the epidermis is very thin; the operculum calcareous; the animal with club-shaped tentacles. About 160 species are known recent, and 40 fossil, the latter from the Eocene onward. The majority of the recent species are from the South of Europe, Africa, and Madagascar. One, *Cyclostoma elegans,* is British; it is fossil also in the Newer Tertiaries. (*Woodward: Mollusca,* ed. Tate.)

cy-clos-tom'-a-ta, cy-clos-tom-ī, *s. pl.* [Cyclostoma.]

1. *Zool.:* Round-mouths, a group of Vertebrates, formerly classed with the Fishes, and called by Müller and Owen, Marsipobranchii. The gills are fixed, bursiform, inoperculate, receiving the respiratory streams by apertures usually numerous and lateral, distinct from the mouth; a heart present; skeleton cartilaginous, without ribs or jaws. There are two families: (1) Myxinoidei or Myxinidæ, the Myxines or Hags, and (2) the Petromyzontidæ, or Lampreys.

2. A sub-order of Polyzoa, order Gymnolæmata. They have tubular cells with terminal orifices, and have no operculum, avicularia, or vibracula. All are marine. The sub-order is divided into the following families: (1) Crisiadæ, (2) Idmoneidæ, (3) Tubuliporidæ, (4) Diastoporidæ, (5) Cerioporidæ, (6) Theonoidæ.

cy-clos-tom'-a-toŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *cyclostom(a)* (q.v.), and Eng., &c. suff. *-ous.*]

Zool.: Having a circular mouth or mouths.

"Passing on next to the series of the *cyclostomatous* polyzoa . . ."—*Nicholson: Palæont.* (2nd ed.), i. 430.

cy-clos-tome, *s.* [From Mod. Lat. *cyclostomata* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A member of the Vertebrate group Cyclostomata (q.v.).

"The primitive spermatic cells, which are persistent in the *cyclostomes,* have coalesced into tubes in osseous fishes."—*Owen: Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

cy-clos-tom'-i-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cyclostom(a)* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Gasteropodous Molluscs, order Pulmonifera, section Operculata. The shell is spiral, rarely elongated, often depressed, spirally striated, the aperture nearly circular, operculum spiral. The animal is unisexual. It has the eyes on slight prominences at the outer bases of the tentacles; the foot is somewhat elongated. The genera are Cyclostoma, Cyclophorus, Helecina, &c. They are terrestrial shells, which is the reason why so few of them have been found fossil.

cy-clos'-tō-mŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *cyclostoma* (q.v.), and Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Zool.: The same as Cyclostomatous (q.v.).

cy-clos-tyl'-ar, *a.* [Gr. κύκλος (*kuklos*) = a circle, and στῦλος (*stulos*) = a pillar.]

Arch.: Consisting of a circular row of columns without an interior building.

cy-clō-tel'-la, *s.* [Gr. κύκλος (*kuklos*) = a circle; Lat. dim. suff. *-ella.*]

Zool.: A genus of Diatomaceæ, in which the valves are circular, flat, depressed, or undulated, striated, and marked with dots or depressions arranged in radiating rows. Kützing enumerates twenty species, marine and fossil. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

cy-clō'-tŭs, *s.* [Gr. κυκλωτός (*kuklōtos*) = rounded; κυκλοῦν (*kukloun*) = to make round; κύκλος (*kuklos*) = a circle.]

Zool.: A sub-genus of Cyclophorus (q.v.). Known recent species 44, from tropical America, Southern Asia, &c. There is a fossil representative of the genus from the Eocene.

* **cy-con-ye,** *s.* [Lat. *ciconia.*] A stork.

"The somer foul that is clepid *cyconye.*"—*Wycliffe: Jeremiah* viii. 7.

cy'-dĕr, *s.* [Cider.]

cy'-dĕr-ach, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: A plant, *Polygonum Hydropiper.*

cy-dip'-pē, *s.* [Gr. Κυδίππη (*Kudippē*) = one of the Nereids; prob. from κῦδος (*kudos*) = glory, and ἵππος (*hippos*) = a horse.]

Zool.: A genus of Ctenophora, family Callianiridæ. It is sometimes called Pleurobrachia. It has a transparent, gelatinous, melon-shaped body, divided into eight more or less distinct sections by as many double longitudinal rows of vibratile cilia, which serve for locomotion. There are two long protrusile filaments, with shorter threads. *C. pileus* is common on the British coasts.

cy-dō'-ni-a, *s.* [Named, it is believed, from a place called Kydon, in the island of Crete, of which it is a native.]

Bot.: A genus of fruit trees, order Pomaceæ (Appleworts). It resembles Pyrus, but has leafy calyx lobes, and many-seeded cells in its fruit. *Cydonia vulgaris* is the Quince; *C. japonica* is an ornamental shrub which grows in British gardens.

cy-ē-sī-ŏl'-ŏ-gy, *s.* [Gr. κύησις (*kuēsis*) = conception, pregnancy, and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.]

Physiol.: The science which concerns itself with gestation.

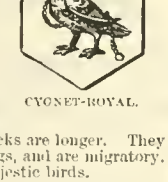
cyg'-nĕt, * **cig'-nĕt,** *s.* [A dimin. from O. Fr. *cigne;* Fr. *cygne* = a swan; Ital. *cigno,* from Lat. *cygnus;* Gr. κύκνος (*kuknos*) = a swan, and suff. *-et,* implying little.] A young swan.

"So doth the swan her downy *cygnets* save,
Keeping them prisoner underneath her wings."
Shakesp.: 1 Hen. VI., v. 3.

"The *cygnet* nobly walks the water:
So moved on earth Circassia's daughter,
The loveliest bird of Frangnestan!"
Byron: Giaour.

cygnet-royal, *s.*

Her.: A swan gorged with a ducal coronet, having a chain attached thereto, and reflexed over the back.



CYGNET-ROYAL.

cyg-nī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *cygn(us)* = a swan, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: Swans. A sub-family of Anatidæ, the Duck family. They have stouter feet proportionally than the true ducks; their bills are similar, but their necks are longer. They have long, powerful wings, and are migratory. They are elegant and majestic birds.

cyg'-nŭs, *s.* [Lat. = a swan.] [Cygnet.]

1. *Ornith.:* A genus of birds, the typical one of the sub-family Cygninæ (q.v.). The base of the bill is tumid, fleshy, and naked; the neck remarkably long; the feet short, the hinder toe simple. The birds which it contains are called Swans, and are of large size. One species, the Mute Swan (*Cygnus olor*), is permanently resident in Britain. It builds its nest, which is bulky, among sedges, composing it of grass, rushes, and coarse herbage. The aspect of the bird is well known, for it is the domesticated species. Three other species are visitants, viz., *Cygnus ferus,* the Hooper or Whistling Swan, so called from its note resembling the word "hoop" frequently repeated; *C. Bewickii,* Bewick's Swan; and *C. immutabilis,* the Polish Swan.

2. *Astron.:* One of the twenty ancient northern constellations. It contains two bright stars, Deneb, called also α Cygni, and Albiero. Deneb comes to the meridian at 8 p.m. on October 1. The bright stars of Cygnus form, with those in the constellations Aquila and Lyra, a remarkable triangle. The double star 61 Cygni possesses no slight interest. It has a proper motion of nearly 3″ in a year. It has, moreover, a parallax of one-third of a second, which would give a distance from the earth of 600,000 times the distance of the sun from us. (*Prof. Airy: Pop. Astron.* (6th ed.), pp. 197, 198, 214-216, &c.)

* **cylerye,** *s.* [See def.] Prob. the same as cilery (q.v.).

"Diaperye werke or *cylerye,* a kynde of carvynge for payntynge so called. *Volute.*"—*Hulvet.*

cy-lich'-na, *s.* [Gr. κυλίχνη (*kulichnē*) = (1) a small cup, (2) a dish for food.]

Zool.: A genus of Gasteropodous Molluscs, family Bullidæ. They have a strong cylindrical, smooth, or punctate-striate shell, with the spire minute or truncated, and the aperture narrow, rounded in front. Forty species are known from the United States, Greenland, Britain, Red Sea, and Australia. The genus is also represented in the British Tertiary strata.

cyl'-in-dĕr, *s.* & *a.* [Sw., Dan., & Ger. *cylinder;* Dut. *cilinder;* Fr. *cylindre;* Sp. & Ital. *cilindro;* Port. *cilindro, cylindro,* all from Lat. *cylindrus;* Gr. κύλινδρος (*kulindros*), from κυλινδρόω (*kulindroō*) = to roll level with a roller, κυλίνδω (*kulindō*) = to roll.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Geom.:* A solid figure described by the revolution of a right-angled parallelogram about one of its sides which remains fixed. The *axis* of a cylinder is the fixed straight line about which the parallelogram revolves. The *bases* of a cylinder are the circles described by the two revolving opposite sides of the parallelogram. (*Simpson: Euclid,* bk. xi., def. 21-24.)

"The square will make you ready for all manner of compartments, bases, pedestals, plots, and buildings; your *cylinder,* for vaulted turrets, and round buildings."—*Peacham.*

"The quantity of water which every revolution does carry, according to any inclination of the *cylinder,* may be easily found."—*Wilkins.*

¶ The solid contents of a cylinder are ascertained by multiplying the number of square units in the base by the linear units in the elevation.

2. *Steam-engine:* That chamber of a steam-engine in which the force of steam is utilized upon the piston.

3. *Pneum.:* The barrel of an air-pump, such as used by Hero of Alexandria, and that of Otto Guericke of Magdeburg. [Air-pump.] Perhaps the earliest use of the cylinder and piston is found in the blowing-machines of native metallurgists in portions of Asia and Africa. (*Knight.*)

4. *Weaving:*

(1) The cylinder of the Jacquard loom is really a square prism revolving on a horizontal axis and receiving the cards.

(2) A clothed barrel in a carding-machine. Urchins and doffers are clothed cylinders of smaller size.

5. *Elect.:* The glass barrel of an electrifying-machine. (*Knight.*)

6. *Printing:*

(1) An inking-roller of a printing-machine.

(2) The cylinder of some forms of printing-machines carries the type in turtles.

7. *Ordnance:*

(1) The bore of a gun. The charge cylinder is that occupied by the charge; the vacant cylinder is the remaining portion.

(2) A wooden bucket in which a cartridge is carried from the magazine to the gun.

8. *Mech.:* The body of a pump.

9. *Gard.:* A garden or field roller.

10. *Assyrian Antiq.:* A cylindrical stone or brick covered with inscriptions.

"The inscriptions being mostly incised on *cylinders* of clay."—*W. K. Cooper: Resurrection of Assyria* (1875), p. 30.

*11. *Surg.:* A kind of roll or plaister. (*Ash.*)

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or containing the geometric solid described under A, as *cylinder-tape, cylinder-engine* (q.v.).

cylinder-blower, *s.* A blowing-machine for blast and cupola furnaces, which consists of a piston working in a cylinder. [Blower.]

cylinder boring-machine.

Metal-working: A machine having face-plates on which the cylinder is dogged concentrically with the axial boring-bar on which a tool-holder has longitudinal feed, to move from end to end of the cylinders. The bar draws entirely out, to allow the work to be shifted, and independent slide-rests face off the ends of the cylinder. (*Knight.*)

cylinder-cock, *s.*

Steam-engine: A faucet in the end of a cylinder to allow water of condensation to escape when the piston approaches the said end of the cylinder. Owing to the incompressibility of water, the end of the cylinder may be driven out, if the water be allowed no means of escape. It is also used to allow the passage of steam blowing through the cylinder, &c., in warming up. It is then, functionally, a blow-through cock. When the cylinder-cock is made automatic, it has a spring to keep it closed against the normal pressure of steam, but which yields to the excessive pressure in the cylinder incident to the striking of the piston against a body of water, the result of the condensation of steam in the cylinder. (*Knight.*)

cylinder-cover, *s.*

Steam-engine: The lid bolted to a flange round the top of a cylinder, so as to be perfectly steam-tight. The piston-rod passes through a stuffing-box in the centre. The term is also applied to the jacket, lagging, or cleading, which prevents to some extent the radiation of heat. (*Knight.*)

cylinder-engine, *s.* A paper-machine in which the pulp is taken up on a cylinder and delivered in a continuous sheet to the dryers.

cylinder-escapement, *s.*

Horol.: Another name for the horizontal escapement invented by Graham. [Horizontal Escapement.]

cylinder escape-valve. A valve in the end of a cylinder to let off water of condensation. (*Knight.*)

cylinder-faces, *s. pl.*

Steam-engine: The port-faces of the steam-engine, *i.e.*, the smooth surface against which the faces of the slide-valve work. (*Ogilvie.*)

cylinder-glass, *s.*

Glass-making: A mode of making window-glass, in which the material is brought, by a succession of operations, to the shape of an open-ended cylinder, which is split by a diamond and flatted in a furnace. While crown-glass is blown into a globe, then whirled and blown into an oblate spheroid, pierced and eventually expanded into a disk, cylinder-glass or broad-glass, as it is often called, is made into a hollow bulb, which is made gradually to assume the cylindrical form; the ends are then opened, and finally the cylinder is split and flattened. Window glass made by this process has almost completely replaced crown-glass, and is largely produced in the United States. The process was long practiced in Germany and Belgium before it was brought to this country, but it is now common to the United States and England.

cylinder grinding-machine. A machine for making true and polishing the insides of cylinders.

cylinder-mill, *s.* One form of mill for pulverizing the ingredients of gunpowder, having a cylindrical runner traversing on a bedstone.

cylinder-powder, *s.* That of which the charcoal is made in iron cylinders.

cylinder-press, *s.*

Printing:

1. A form of press in which the type is secured on a cylinder which revolves and presents the form successively to the inking-rollers and to the paper. The type-revolving printing-machine of Hoe is of this class. These machines are made with two, four, six, or ten printing-cylinders arranged in planetary form around the periphery of the larger type-carrying cylinder. The type is secured in turtles, or the stereotype is bent to the curve of the cylinder. The circumference of the latter has a series of binary systems, the elements of which are an inking apparatus and an impression apparatus, the paper being fed to the latter, and the printed sheet carried away therefrom by tapes to a flyer, which delivers it on to the table.

2. A press in which the form is placed upon a bed and the impression taken by a cylinder, which takes a sheet and receives an impression from the form while it is passing under it. These are known as double, single, small, large, stop, cylinder-presses. In the double cylinder-press two cylinders are used, which take sheets alternately. The single has but one, and needs but one attendant feeder; the printed sheets are thrown down by a fly-frame. The stop-cylinder press is one in which, after a sheet is printed, the cylinder remains stationary while the bed is running back, during which time a fresh sheet is placed in position. In this press, designed for woodcut printing, special arrangements are made for inking—by a vibrating cylinder or inking-table, as may be desired—and the number of form-rollers may be proportioned to the character and size of the work, being usually adapted to the size of the bed. The impression cylinder is stationary during the return of the bed, and the fingers close on the sheet before the register-points are withdrawn; the cylinder then revolves, and it gears directly into the bed, and perfect register is obtained. The bed is arranged to run once, twice, or thrice beneath the inking-rollers to each impression, so as to secure a more perfect distribution of the ink. (*Knight.*)

cylinder-printing, *s.*

1. *Print.:* A mode of printing in which the type is secured to the cylinder, or the paper on a cylinder which acts in connection with a rolling bed. [Cylinder-press.]

2. *Calico-printing:* A system of printing calicoes by engraved copper cylinders, invented in Scotland and perfected in England. These are engraved on the Perkins principle, by which a small roller with the design in cameo is impressed against the surface of the revolving cylinder, delivering upon the latter the design in intaglio as many times repeated as the circumference of the small steel cylinder (the mill) is contained in the circumference of the copper cylinder. (*Knight.*)

cylinder-tape, *s.*

Print.: A tape running on the impression-cylinder beneath the edge of the paper, to remove the sheet from the cylinder after printing. (*Knight.*)

cylinder-wheel, *s.*

Horol.: A form of escape-wheel, used in the horizontal or cylinder escapement.

cylinder-wrench, *s.* A form of wrench adapted to grasp round rods or tubes. [Pipe-wrench.]

çy̆l-ĭn-drā'-çē-oŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *cylindraceus.*] Cylindrical.

çy̆l-ĭn-drĕl'-la, *s.* [Dimin. of Lat. *cylindrus.*] [Cylinder.]

Zool.: A genus of Pulmoniferous Gasteropods, called in English Cylinder Snails. The shell is cylindrical or pupiform, sometimes sinistral, many whorled, with the aperture round. One hundred and forty-three recent species are known from the hotter parts of America. None have yet been found fossil; land shells are much more rarely preserved than those which are freshwater or marine.

çy̆l-ĭn-drĕn'-chy̆-ma, *s.* [Gr. κύλινδρος (*kulindros*) = a roller, a cylinder, and ἔγχυμα (*engchuma*) = an infusion.]

Bot.: In the nomenclature of tissue first proposed by Professor Morren, a division of parenchyma, characterized by the cylindrical character of its cells. It occurs in the Conferva and in the hairs of various plants.

çy̆l-ĭn'-drĭc, çy̆l-ĭn'-drĭc-al, *a.* [Gr. κυλινδρικός (*kulindrikos*) = pertaining to a cylinder, cylindrical; κύλινδρος (*kulindros*) = a cylinder.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Having the form, nature, or properties of a cylinder.

2. *Bot.:* Having a nearly true cylindrical figure, as the stems of grasses and of various other monocotyledonous plants, the leaves of the Stonecrop (*Sedum acre*), &c.

"... those are glands, which are the extremities of arteries formed into *cylindrical* canals."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

(1) *Cylindrical arch:*

Arch.: An arch which is a prolongation of the same curve throughout its length; a vault without groine, resting upon two parallel walls.

(2) *Cylindrical boiler:* A boiler of a cylindrical shape, in contradistinction to the other and earlier forms. The cylindrical boiler was introduced into Cornwall, in consequence of the use of a higher pressure of steam, which rendered the haystack, hemispherical, and wagon boilers unsafe. [Cornish boiler.] Smeaton introduced the flue into the boiler. The cylindrical return-flue boiler was patented by Wilkinson in 1799. (*Knight.*)

(3) *Cylindrical bones:*

Anat.: Long bones, such as the chief bones of the limbs. They have a body or shaft, which is the part that is cylindrical or prismatic in form, whilst the extremities are usually thick. (*Quain.*)

(4) *Cylindrical lens:* A reading-glass whose back and front faces are formed by cylindrical surfaces, the diameters of which are at right angles to each other: the form being that of two segments of cylinders united at their bases. A lens having a cylindrical body and convex ends; a Stanhope lens. The term may also include a lens consisting of a true cylinder which gives a line of light; or of cylindrical segments parallel to each other, which combination also gives a line of light. (*Knight.*)

(5) *Cylindrical saw:* A saw having a cylindrical form and sharpened at one end. Used in sawing staves from the block, giving them a transversely rounded form; for sawing felloes, chair-backs, &c. It is on the principle of the crown-saw, and is variously called a Tub-saw, Drum-saw, Barrel-saw, &c. (*Knight.*)

(6) *Cylindrical valve:*

Steam-engine: A valve in a trunnion or elsewhere, having a cylindrical shape and oscillating on its axis, to open and close ports in the cylindrical case which forms its seat. (*Knight.*)

(7) *Cylindrical walling:*

Arch.: That erected upon a circular plan, forming a cylinder, or a part less than a cylinder, according as the plan is an entire circumference or a less portion. (*Weale.*)

çy̆l-ĭn'-drĭc-al-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *cylindrical; -ly.*] In the manner or shape of a cylinder.

† **çy̆l-ĭn'-drĭc-al-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *cylindrical; -ness.*] The same as Cylindricity (q.v.).

* **çy̆l-ĭn-drĭç'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *cylindric; -ity.*] The quality or state of being cylindrical.

* **çy̆l-ĭn'-drĭ-cule,** *s.* [Eng. *cylinder*, and dimin. suff. *-cule.*] A little cylinder.

"Each twin-corpuscle is surrounded by a circle of *cylindricules.*"—*Gwen: Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

çy̆l-ĭn'-drĭ-form, *a.* [Eng. *cylinder*, and Lat. *forma* = form, shape.] Having the form or appearance of a cylinder.

çy̆l-ĭn'-drō-, *a.* [Lat. *cylindrus*=a cylinder.]

In compos.: Cylindrical.

cylindro-conical, *a.*

Ordnance: A term applied to a shot having a cylindrical body and a conical head.

cylindro-conoidal, *a.*

Ordnance: A term applied to a shot having a cylindrical body and a conoidal head.

cylindro-cylindrical, *a.*

Arch.: A term applied to an arch formed by the intersection of a cylindrical vault with another cylindrical vault, of greater span and height, springing from the same level.

cylindro-ogival, *a.*

Ordnance: A term applied to a shot having a cylindrical body and an ogival head.

cy̆l-ĭn′-droĭd, *s.* [Gr. κύλινδρος (*kulindros*) = a cylinder, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = appearance.] A solid body approaching to the figure of a cylinder, but differing in some respects, as having the bases elliptical, but parallel and equal. (Used also attributively.)

cy̆l-ĭn-drŏ-mĕt′-rĭc, *a.* [Gr. κύλινδρος (*kulindros*) = a cylinder, and μετρικός (*metrikos*) = belonging to measure; μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.] Pertaining to a scale used in measuring cylinders.

cy̆l-ĭn-drŏm′-ĕt-rў, *s.* [Gr. κύλινδρος (*kulindros*) = a cylinder, and μετρον (*metron*) = a measure.] The art or act of measuring cylinders.

cy̆-mą, *s.* [Gr. κῦμα (*kuma*) = a wave.]

1. *Arch.:* The same as Cymatium (q.v.).

2. The same as Cyme (q.v.).

¶ (1) *Cyma recta:* A form of waved or ogee moulding, hollow in its upper part and swelling below. The member below the abacus or corona.

(2) *Cyma reversa:* An ogee in which the hollow member of the moulding is below.

cy̆-mą-phĕn, *s.* [Gr. κῦμα (*kuma*) = a wave, and φαίνω (*phainō*) = to show.] An apparatus in a telephone for receiving transmitted electric waves.

* **cy̆-mar′,** *s.* [Chimere.] A slight covering; a scarf.

"The maids in soft *cymars* of linen dressed."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, xviii. 685.

cy̆-mā′-ti-ŭm (ti as shi), *s.* [Lat.; Gr. κυμάτιον (*kumation*), dimin. of κῦμα (*kuma*) = a wave.]

1. *Arch.:* A moulding whose section or profile is one half convex and the other concave. [Cyma.] An ogee moulding.

"In a cornice, the gola, or *cymatium* of the corona, the coping, the modillions, or dentelli, make a noble show by their graceful projections."—*Spectator.*

2. *Sculp.:* Carved work resembling rolling waves.

cy̆-măt′-ŏ-līte, † cū-măt′-ŏ-līte, *s.* [Gr. κῦμα (*kuma*), genit. κύματος (*kumatos*) = a wave, and λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

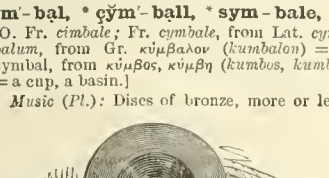
Min.: A mineral which Dana considers nearly or quite the same as Pilulite; whilst the Brit. Mus. Cat. separates them into two quite distinct species. [Pihlite.]

cy̆m′-bą, *s.* [Lat. *cymba*; Gr. κύμβη (*kumbē*) = a boat, a skiff.]

Zool.: Boatshell, a genus of Gasteropodous Molluscs, family Volutidæ. The shell, which is like that of Voluta, has a large and globular nucleus, with a few angular whorls. Animal with a very large foot. Ten species are known, all recent, from West Africa and Portugal.

cy̆m′-bąl, * cy̆m′-bąll, * sym-bale, *s.* [O. Fr. *cimbale*; Fr. *cymbale*, from Lat. *cymbalum*, from Gr. κύμβαλον (*kumbalon*) = a cymbal, from κύμβος, κύμβη (*kumbos, kumbē*) = a cup, a basin.]

Music (*Pl.*): Discs of bronze, more or less



CYMBALS.

basin-shaped, clashed together or lightly touched in accord with the music. They are very ancient, being represented in different forms upon the sepulchral monuments. They were used by the Levites in the Temple ordinances, and the sons of Asaph excelled in their use. They are mentioned among other instruments, 1043 B.C., when David brought the ark home—"harps, psalteries, timbrels, cornets, cymbals" (2 Sam. vi. 5). The loud-sounding and high-sounding cymbals mentioned in Ps. cl. 5, were probably the clashing cymbals and rattling castanets. The Arabians have two sorts at the present time: the larger used in religious ceremonies, the smaller only in accompaniments to a dance. Cymbals were the special instruments of the Corybantes, the priests of the goddess Cybele. [Corybant.] The metal used in their manufacture now is an alloy of 80 parts of copper to 20 of tin. They should not be struck together so as to coincide, but should rather be rubbed against each other with a single sliding motion.

"The flourish of trumpets, the clash of *cymbals*, and the rolling of drums . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

"Away with slothful loitering. Together arise, advance
To Cybele's Phrygian forest, to the goddess's Phrygian home,
Where ring the clanging *cymbals*, where echoes the bellowing drum."
Grant Allen: Trans. of Catullus, Carm. lxiii.

* **cymbal-doctor,** *s.* A teacher giving forth an empty sound (1 Cor. xiii. 1).

"He was a disciple of those *cymbal-doctors*."—*Milton: Eikonoklastes*, ch. viii.

cy̆m′-bal-ĭst, *s.* [Lat. *cymbalista.*] One who plays the cymbals.

cy̆m-bĕl′-la, *s.* [A dimin. of Lat. *cymbalum* = a cymbal.]

Botany:

1. A reproductive locomotive body of an elliptical shape, found in some algæ.

2. A genus of Diatomaceæ, the typical one of the sub-order Cymbellæ. It is so called from its cymbiform valves. It is found recent as an aquatic production and also fossil. Of the former kind five are British.

cy̆m-bĕl′-lĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *cymbell*(*a*), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-order of Algals, order Diatomaceæ. The individuals are quite free. They are angular and siliceous.

cy̆m-bĭd′-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Latinised dimin., from Gr. κύμβη (*kumbē*) = a boat. So named in allusion to the form of the labellum.]

Bot.: A large genus of Orchids, mostly from India, China, &c. All live on the ground. Several have been introduced into British greenhouses.

cy̆m′-bĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *cymba*; Gr. κύμβη (*kumbē*) = a boat, and *forma* = form, appearance.]

Bot., Anat., &c.: Shaped like a boat; hollowed. [Boat-shaped.] It is closely akin also to keeled (q.v.).

"According as the veins proceed in a straight or curved direction, so may the limb of the petal be flat or concave, or hollowed like a boat, *cymbiform* or navicular."—*Balfour: Botany*, § 373.

cy̆me, † cy̆′-mą, *s.* [Lat. *cyma* = a young sprout of a cabbage; Gr. κῦμα (*kuma*) = anything swollen, a wave . . . a young sprout of a plant.]

Bot.: A kind of depressed centrifugal inflorescence—that is, one in which the first flowers which come to perfection are those in

CYME.

the centre of the compound inflorescence, and the last those at the circumference. It has a solitary terminal flower, from beneath which secondary pedicels develop. If the leaves are opposite, and a peduncle is produced in the axil of each one of them, pedicels following in a similar arrangement, the cyme is a dichotomous one. If, instead of opposite leaves, there is a verticil of three, each sending a pedicel from the axil, then trifurcation occurs instead of bifurcation, and a trichotomous cyme is the result. There are various types of cyme, such as a helicoid cyme, a scorpioid one, &c. [See these words.] Examples of the cyme may be seen in the Guelder rose, in which it is globular, and the laurustinus, in which it is flat-headed or corymbose. The verticillaster is a modified cyme.

* **cyme** (2), *s.* [Cement.] Cement.

"Cement or *cyme*, wherewith stones be joyned together in a lumpe. *Lithocalla.*"—*Huloet.*

cy̆′-mēne, *s.* [Lat. *cym*(*inum*), the same as *cuminum* = cumin, and Eng., &c. suff. *-ene* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: Cymol, methyl-propyl-benzene, $C_{10}H_{14}$, or $C_6H_4\langle^{CH_3}_{C_3H_7}$. (1) *Ortho-* (1-2), obtained by the action of sodium on ortho-brom-tolnene (1-2) $C_6H_4\langle^{CH_3}_{Br}$ and propyl iodide, C_3H_7I. It boils at 182°. (2) *Meta-* (1-3), obtained by the action of sodium on meta-brom-tolnene (1-3) and propyl iodide, boiling at 177°. (3) *Para-* (1-4), obtained by the action of sodium on a mixture of para-brom-tolnene (1-4) and normal propyl bromide dissolved in anhydrous ether. It is also obtained by heating camphor, $C_{10}H_{16}O$, with phosphoric anhydride, P_2O_5; from thymol by the action of phosphorus pentasulphide, P_2S_5; also from cumin oil by separating the cuminic aldehyde by combining it with acid sodium sulphite, and then distilling off the cymene. Cymene occurs in cumin oil, in the seed of the Water Hemlock, *Cicuta virosa.* Also obtained in the distillation of coal-tar. Cymene is an agreeable smelling liquid, boiling at 175°. It dissolves in concentrated sulphuric acid, forming sulphonic acid. By the action of chromic acid mixture it is oxidized into terephthalic acid, $C_6H_4\langle^{COOH}_{COOH}$ (1-4). By the action of nitric acid it yields also paratoluic acid, $C_6H_4\langle^{CH_3}_{COOH}$.

cy̆′-mĭc, *a.* [Lat. *cym*(*inum*), and Eng., &c. suff. *-ic.*] Derived from cuminum (q.v.).

cymic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{11}H_{14}O_2$. A monatomic aromatic acid, prepared by the action of caustic alkalies on cymyl cyanide.

cy̆′-mĭ-dīne, *s.* [Lat. *cym*(*inum*); Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = . . . appearance, and Eng., &c. suff. *-ine* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{15}N$. An aromatic base, boiling at 250°, obtained by the reduction of the nitro-derivative.

† **cy̆-mĭf′-ĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *cyma* [Cyme]; *fero* = to bear, and Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Bearing a cyme or cymes.

cy̆m′-lĭng, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A kind of squash (q.v.).

cy̆-mī′-nŭm, *s.* [Cuminum]. The same as Cuminum (q.v.).

cy̆′-mŏĭd, *a.* [Lat. *cyma* [Cyme], and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = . . . form, appearance.]

Bot.: Having the form of a cyme; resembling a cyme.

cy̆′-mŏ-phāne, *s.* [Gr. κῦμα (*kuma*) = wave; *o* connective, and φαίνω (*phainō*) = to appear. In allusion to a peculiar opalescence sometimes seen in the crystal.]

Min.: A variety of Chrysoberyl. Chemically viewed, it is an aluminate of glucinium.

cy̆-mŏph′-an-oŭs, *a.* [Cymophanite.] Having a wavy floating light; opalescent, chatoyant.

cy̆-mō′-sæ, *s. pl.* [Fem. pl. of Lat. *cymosus* = full of shoots.] [Cyme.]

Bot.: An order in the Natural System of Linnæus, published in 1751, in his *Philosophia Botanica.* He included under it Lonicera, Loranthus, Ixora, and doubtfully Cinchona.

cy̆′-mōse, *a.* [Lat. *cymosus* = full of shoots, from *cyma.*] [Cyme.]

Bot. (*Of aggregate flowers*) : Containing a cyme, or approaching the arrangement of flowers characteristic of a cyme.

çȳ-mŏth'-ō-a, çȳ-mŏth'-ō-ē, *s.* [Gr. *κυμαθόη* (*kumathoē*), from *κῦμα* (*kuma*) = a wave (see def. 1), and *θοός* (*thoos*) = quick, nimble, active, swift.]

1. *Greek Mythol.* (of the form *Cymothoe*): The name of a Nereid.

"*Cymothoë* and Cymodoce were nigh."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, xviii. 49.

2. *Zool.* (of the form *Cymothoa*) : A genus of Isopod Crustaceans, the typical one of the family Cymothoidæ (q.v.).

çȳ-mō thō'-ĭ-dæ, çȳ-mō-thō'-ą-dæ, *s.pl.* [Lat. *cymothoa*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool. : A family of Crustaceans, order Isopoda. The antennæ are short, the head small, the legs short, with hooks which enable them to cling to the tails and other parts of fishes, on which they are parasitic.

† **çȳ'-moŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *cym(e)*, and suff. *-ous*.] The same as Cymose (q.v.).

çȳ'-mūle, *s.* [Dimin. of Eng. *cyme*.]

Botany:

I. A diminutive cyme.

2. A branch or cluster of a compound cyme.

cȳm'-rĭc, cwm'-rĭc (pr. **kŭm'-rĭc**), *a.* & *s.* [Cymry.]

A. *As adj.* : Of or pertaining to the Cymry; Welsh.

B. *As subst.* : The language spoken by the Cymry ; Welsh.

cym'-rȳ, cwm'-rȳ (pr. **kŭm'-rȳ, kŭm-rȳ'**), *s.* [Wel. *cymmro* (pl. *cymmry*) = a Welshman.] The name applied to themselves by the Welsh. More widely it is applied to that branch of the Celtic race which originally inhabited Britain before they were driven into Cornwall, Wales, and the Highlands by the Saxons and others.

çȳ'-mȳl, *s.* [Lat. *cym(inum)*, and suff. *-yl* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem. : A monad aromatic hydrocarbon radical, $C_{10}H_{13}$, of which cymene, $C_{10}H_{14}$, is the hydride.

cymyl alcohol, *s.*

Chem. : $C_{10}H_{14}O = C_{10}H_{13}(OH)$. Cumylic alcohol. It is a colourless liquid, boiling at 243°, insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether. Obtained by the action of alcoholic potash on cuminic aldehyde.

cymyl chloride, *s.*

Chem. : $C_{10}H_{13}Cl$, obtained by the action of chlorine on cymene, in the presence of iodine. It boils at 210°.

çȳ-mȳl'-ą-mīne, *s.* [Eng., &c. *cymyl*; *amine*.]

Chem.: $NH_2(C_{10}H_{13})$. An oily liquid, boiling at 280°. Obtained by heating cymyl chloride with alcoholic ammonia in sealed tubes.

çȳn-æ-lūr'-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. *κύων* (*kuōn*) = a dog, and *αἴλουρος* (*ailouros*) = a cat.]

Zool. : A genus of Felidæ. *Cynælurus jubotus* is the Cheetah, or Hunting Leopard, generally called *Felis jubata*. [Cheetah.]

* **çȳn'-ą-mōne,** * **cyn-o-mum,** *s.* [Cinnamon.]

çȳ-năñch'-ē, *s.* [Gr. *κυνάγκη* (*kunangkē*) = dog-quinsy, from *κύων* (*kuōn*) = a dog, and *ἄγχω* (*angchō*) = to press tight, to strangle.]

Med. : Malignal sore-throat. It is of various kinds.

¶ (1) *Cynanche maligna* : [Scarlatina, Pharyngitis.]

(2) *Cynanche parotidæa* : [Parotitis.]

(3) *Cynanche pharyngea* : [Pharyngitis.]

(4) *Cynanche tonsillaris* : [Tonsillitis.]

(5) *Cynanche trachealis* : [Croup.] (*Cycl. Pract. Med.*)

çȳn-ăñch'-ōl, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *cynanch(um)*; and Lat. *ol(eum)*.]

Chem. : A substance crystallizing in needles and plates, obtained from the sap of *Cynanchum acutum*. Cynanchol is said to be a mixture of *echicerin* $C_{30}H_{48}O_2$ and *echitin*, $C_{32}H_{52}O_2$, which occurs also in Dita-bark. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*)

çȳ-năñch'-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. *κύων* (*kuōn*) = a dog, and *ἄγχω* (*angchō*) = to press tight, to strangle. So named from its poisonous properties.]

Bot. : A genus of plants, order Asclepiadaceæ, tribe Asclepiadeæ. The corolla is somewhat rotate and five-parted, with a coronet of five to twenty lobed appendages; pollen masses ventricose, follicles smooth. A widely diffused genus, extending from 59° N. to 32° S. latitude. What was formerly called *Cynanchum Vincetoricum*, now *Vincetoricum officinale*, a native of the Continent of Europe though not found in Britain, is emetic and purgative. It was once valued as an antidote to poisons. *C. acutum* is also a drastic purgative. *C. Monspeliacum*, a native of Southern Europe, furnishes Montpellier Scammony. *C. Argel*, which grows in Upper Egypt, generally comes to this country mixed with the genuine senna leaves, not, however, it is believed, as an intentional adulterant. *C. ovalifolium*, which grows in Penang, yields caoutchouc.

çȳn-ăn'-thrŏp-ȳ, *s.* [Gr. *κύων* (*kuōn*), genit. *κυνος* (*kunos*) = a dog, and *ἄνθρωπος* (*anthrōpos*) = a man.]

Path. : A species of madness in which a man imagines himself to be transformed into a dog, and imitates its bark and habits.

çȳn'-ąp-īne, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *cynap(ium)*; Eng. suff. *-ine* (*Chem.*).]

Chem. : A poisonous alkaloid, said to occur in Fool's Parsley, *Æthusa Cynapium*.

çȳn'-ą-ra, *s.* [Lat. *cinara* ; Gr. *κινάρα* (*kinara*) = an artichoke. Cf. also Gr. *κυνάρα* (*kunara*) either also = the artichoke, or possibly = the dog-rose.]

Bot. : A genus of Composite plants, the typical one of the tribe Cynareæ. It is, however, placed under the sub-tribe Carduinea, of which the genus Carduus is the type. The involucre consists of thick, fleshy, spiny scales; the receptacle is thick, fleshy, and covered with bristles. *Cynara Scolymus* is the Artichoke, and *C. Cardunculus* is the Cardoon. The eatable part of the former consists of the succulent receptacles. The Arabs consider the roots and the gum derived from them aperient. Cardoons are the blanched leaf-stalks and stems of *C. Cardunculus*.

çȳn-ąr-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cynara*; Class. Lat. *cinar(a)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot. : The name proposed by Lindley, in his *Natural System of Botany*, for one of four orders into which he believed the Compositæ should be divided. It was identical with the Cynarocephalæ of Jussieu. The characters given were that the albumen was described as absent, the seed erect, the involucre rigid or spiny, conical, the flowers of the ray tubular, inflated, regular. In Lindley's *Vegetable Kingdom* another classification is adopted, the order Cynaraceæ no longer appears, and the tribe Cynareæ takes its place.

çȳn-ąr-ā'-çē-oŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *cynar(a)*, and Eng. adj. suff. *-aceous*.] Of or belonging to the Cynaraceæ.

* **çȳn-arc-tŏm'-ach-ȳ,** *s.* [Gr. *κύων* (*kuōn*), genit. *κυνός* (*kunos*) = a dog ; *ἄρκτος* = a bear ; *μάχη* (*machē*) = a fight, a battle.] A battle of a dog and bear.

"That some occult design doth lie
In bloody *cynarctomachy*."
Butler: Hudibras, i. 2.

çȳn-ăr'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cynar(a)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot. : A tribe of Composite plants, sub-order Tubulifloræ. [Cynara.]

çȳn-ăr'-ē-oŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *cynareus*.]

Bot. : Pertaining to the tribe Cynareæ (q.v.).

"In general the *cynareous* genera are characterised by intense bitterness."—*Lindley: Vegetable Kingdom* (1853), p. 707.

çȳn-ăr-ō-çĕph'-ą-læ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cynar(a)*; *o* connective, and Gr. *κεφαλή* (*kephalē*) = the head.]

Bot. : The name given by Jussieu to that great section of the Compositæ characterised by having all the florets tubular; the others being Corymbiferæ, in which only those of the disk are tubular, the remainder being ligulate, and Cichoraceæ, in which all the florets are ligulate.

çȳn-ar'-rhō-dŭm, çȳn-ar'-rhō-dŏn, *s.* [Mod Lat. *cynara* (q.v.), and *ῥόδον* (*rhodon*) = a rose.]

Bot. : An aggregated fruit, in which the ovaries are distinct, the pericarps hard, indehiscent, enclosed within the fleshy tube of a calyx. (*Lindley.*) Example, the "hips" of the rose. They are not true fruits, the true fruits being achenes.

* **çȳn'-dĕr,** * **çyn-dyr,** *s.* [Cinder.]

* **çȳn-ĕ-gĕt'-ĭcs,** *s.* [Gr. *κυνηγέτης* (*kunēgetēs*) = a hunter, *κυνηγετικός* (*kunēgetikos*) = pertaining to hunting, *ἡ κυνηγετική τέχνη* (*hē kunēgetikē technē*) = the art of hunting, *κύων* (*kuōn*) = a dog, *ἡγέομαι* (*hēgeomai*) = to lead.] The art or science of hunting, training dogs, &c.

"There are extant, in Greek, four books of *cynegeticks* or venation."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

çȳn'-ĭc, * çȳn'-ĭck, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *cynicus* = a cynic, from Gr. *κυνικός* (*kunikos*) = dog-like, cynical, *κύων* (*kuōn*), genit. *κυνός* (*kunos*) = a dog.]

A. *As adjective* :

I. *Ordinary Language* :

1. Having the qualities or habits of a dog; currish, snarling, snappish, misanthropical.

2. In the same sense as II. 2.

II. *Technically* :

1. *Astron.* : Pertaining to the Dog-star.

2. *Greek Phil.* : Belonging to the sect of philosophers known as Cynics.

B. *As substantive* :

1. *Ord. Lang.* : A sneering, sarcastic, or surly person ; a misanthrope.

"Without these precautions the man degenerates into a *cynick*, the woman into a coquette."—*Addison.*

2. *Greek Phil.* : One of a sect of philosophers, founded by Antisthenes. They were formed for the purpose of providing a remedy for the moral disorders of luxury, ambition, and avarice ; the great aim of its adherents being to inculcate a love of virtue, and to produce simplicity of manners. The rigorous discipline of the first Cynics degenerated afterwards into the most absurd severity. Of this sect the most distinguished member was Diogenes.

çȳn'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *cynic*; *-al.*] The same as Cynic (q.v.).

". . . one of those bitter and *cynical* smiles . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

çȳn'-ĭc-ąl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *cynical*; *-ly.*] In a cynical, sneering, or sarcastic manner.

"Rather in a satire and *cynically*, than seriously and wisely."—*Bacon: Works*, i. 176.

† **çȳn'-ĭc-ąl-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *cynical*; *-ness.*] The quality of being cynical; moroseness, bitterness, sarcasm; contempt for riches and pleasure.

† **çȳn'-ĭ-çĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *cynic*; *-ism.*] The conduct or philosophy of a cynic.

(1) *In a good sense:* Contempt for riches and pleasure.

(2) *In a bad sense:* Contempt for everything that other people value, and for the good opinion of mankind.

çȳn'-ĭcs, *s. pl.* [Cynic, *s.*]

çȳn-ĭc'-tis, *s.* [Gr. *κύων* (*kuōn*), genit. *κυνός* (*kunos*) = a dog, and *ἶκτις* (*iktis*) = a kind of weasel or ferret.]

Zool. : A genus of mammals whose proper place is perhaps among the Viverridæ (Civeta), though it has affinities also to the dogs, especially in the shape of the feet. The incisors are $\frac{3-3}{3-3}$, the canines $\frac{1-1}{1-1}$, the molars $\frac{6-6}{5-5}$ = 38. *Cynictis Steedmanii* or *Ogilbyi*, the Meerkat, is from the Cape of Good Hope.

çȳn-īp'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cynip(s)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Entom. : A family of Hymenopterous Insects, sub-order Petiolata, tribe Terebrantia, and sub-tribe Gallicola (Gall-inhabiting Insects). The antennæ, which are straight, have generally 13 to 15 joints, the palpi are short, and the wings have but few nervures, the ovi-

positor, shaped like the letter S, is nearly all concealed within the abdomen. The larvæ are destitute of feet. [Cynips.]

çȳn'-ips, *s.* [Gr. *σκνίψ* (*sknips*), pl. *σκνίφες* (*skniphes*) = an insect living under the bark of trees. From the Greek came the Low Lat. forms *cynifes*, *cynifes*, whence the generic name.]

Entom.: A genus of Hymenopterous Insects, the typical one of the family Cynipidæ. The species are minute animals which puncture the leaves or other parts of various trees or plants, producing the excrescences known as galls. *Cynips gallæ tinctoriæ* thus punctures an oak, *Quercus infectoria*, producing the galls of commerce. They come from Asia Minor, Syria, and the adjacent parts. *C. quercus folii*, in our own country, produces round excrescences on the common oak, which the uninitiated mistake for acorns, though there is little resemblance between them. The puncture of *C. insana* produces the Dead Sea Apples. [Sciniph.]

çȳn-ō-çĕph'-ăl-ŭs, *s.* [Lat. *cynocephalus*; Gr. *κυνοκέφαλος* (*kunokephalos*) = (as subst.) = the dog-headed baboon [def.], (as adj.) = dog-headed; *κυών* (*kuōn*), genit. *κυνός* (*kunos*) = a dog, and *κεφαλή* (*kephalē*) = the head.]

Zool.: A genus of Old World Monkeys or Baboons, family Simiidæ or Simiadæ. As the etymology implies, the head, which is very large, is like that of a dog. The resemblance is specially in the prolongation forward of the

CYNOCEPHALUS.

jaws and the low facial angle (about 30°), making the animal diverge more widely from the human type than the tailless apes. The natal callosities are of great size, and often bright coloured. The disposition of this baboon is violent. Its native country is South Africa. It is the species described in the following verse by Pringle, the Cape poet—

"And the grim satyr-faced baboon
Sits railing to the rising moon,
Or chiding with hoarse angry cry
The herdsman as he wanders by."

"The lid of one vase consisted of a curved human head; another was a jackal's head, and the third that of a *cynocephalus*."—*Blackwood's Magazine*, Nov. 1881, p. 681.

çȳn'-ō-dŏn, *s.* [Gr. *κυνόδων* (*kunodōn*), the same as *κυνόδους* (*kunodous*) = the canine tooth.]

1. *Bot.:* A genus of grasses, tribe Chloridæ. The spike is one-flowered with a superior rudiment, the glumes nearly equal, the styles long and distinct with feathery stigmas. *Cynodon Dactylon* (the Creeping Dog's-tooth Grass) has three to five digitate spikes. It is found in England on the coasts of Devonshire and Cornwall. It occurs also in Asia, and is an East Indian fodder grass. A cooling drink is made in that country from its roots. It has been considered as a good substitute for sarsaparilla. So has another Indian species, *C. linearis*, or *lineare*, which is called Durva-grass.

2. *Palæont.:* A genus of fossil mammals, belonging probably to the family Canidæ, though with affinities to the Viverridæ.

çȳn-ō-drā'-cō, *s.* [Gr. *κύων* (*kuōn*), genit. *κυνός* (*kunos*) = a dog, and Lat. *draco*; Gr. *δράκων* (*drakōn*) = a dragon.]

Palæont.: A genus of reptiles, order Theriodontia. Teeth of three sorts, as in the carnivorous mammals; the canines are large. Found in Triassic (?) strata in South Africa.

çȳn-ŏg'-a-lē, *s.* [Gr. *κύων* (*kuōn*), genit. *κυνός* (*kunos*) = a dog, and *γαλῆ* (*galē*), contraction of *γαλέη* (*galeē*) = a weasel.]

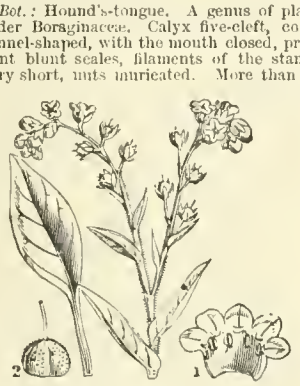
Zool.: A genus of mammals, family Viverridæ or Civets. *Cynogale Bennettii* is found in Borneo. It feeds partly on fish, which its webbed feet enable it to pursue in their native element.

çȳn-ō-glŏs'-sĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cynoglossum*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Boraginaceæ, type Cynoglossum (q.v.).

çȳn-ō-glŏs'-sŭm, *s.* [Lat. *cynoglossus*; Gr. *κυνόγλωσσον* (*kunoglōsson*); *κύων* (*kuōn*), genit. *κυνός* (*kunos*) = a dog, and *γλῶσσα* (*glōssa*) = a tongue.]

Bot.: Hound's-tongue. A genus of plants, order Boraginaceæ. Calyx five-cleft, corolla funnel-shaped, with the mouth closed, prominent blunt scales, filaments of the stamens very short, nuts muricated. More than fifty



CYNOGLOSSUM.
1. Section of Corolla. 2. Seed-vessel.

species are known. Two—viz., *Cynoglossum officinale*, the Common Hound's-tongue, and *C. montanum*, the Green-leaved Hound's-tongue—are British. Their flowers are purple-red. The former species has an unpleasant mouse-like smell, and is considered by some to be narcotic. Its leaves are bitterish, and produce a strong-scented oil.

* **çȳn-ŏg'-raph-ў,** *s.* [Gr. *κύων* (*kuōn*), genit. *κυνος* (*kunos*), = a dog; *γράφω* (*graphō*) = to write, to describe.] A treatise on, or history of, the dog.

çȳn-ō-mē'-tra, *s.* [Gr. *κύων* (*kuōn*), genit. *κυνός* (*kunos*) = a dog, and *μήτρα* (*mētra*) = the matrix or womb, from *μήτηρ* (*mētēr*) = a mother.]

Bot.: A genus of leguminous plants, the typical one of the tribe Cynometreæ (q.v.). It consists of East Indian trees, two of which have been introduced into British greenhouses.

çȳn-ō-mē'-trē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cynometr(a)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of leguminous plants, sub-order Cæsalpinieæ.

çȳn-ō-mŏr'-ĭ-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cynomori(um)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: In some classifications a distinct order of Rhizogens, constituted by what Lindley and others consider entitled to rank only as a tribe or family of Balanophoraceæ. [Cynomoridæ.] When made an order it is said to be distinguished from Balanophoraceæ by the distinct stamens and the imperfect perianth of the male flowers.

çȳn-ō-mŏr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cynomori(um)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Bot.: A tribe or family of Balanophoraceæ.

çȳn-ō-mŏr'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *cynomorium*; Gr. *κυνομόριον* (*kunomorion*) = a plant, the orobanche or broom-rape. This is not the modern cynomorium, but resembles it in being parasitical.]

Botany:

1. *Sing.:* A genus of Rhizogens (the same as Rhizanths), the typical one of the tribe or family Cynomoridæ. It is of the order Balanophoraceæ, for which Lindley gives the English equivalent of Cynomoriums. The only known species is *Cynomorium coccineum*, formerly called *Fungus melitensis*. It is of much higher organization than a fungus, having actual flowers, which are generally unisexual, but sometimes even hermaphrodite. The stem is herbaceous, and is covered with scales. It is found in the Levant, in Malta, the north of Africa, and the Canary Islands. It was formerly valued as a styptic.

2. *Pl.:* The English name given by Lindley to the order Balanophoraceæ (q.v.).

çȳn'-ō-mўs, *s.* [Gr. *κύων* (*kuōn*), genit. *κυνος* (*kunos*) = a dog, and *μῦς* (*mus*) = a mouse.]

Zool.: A genus of Mammals, family Sciuridæ. *Cynomys Ludovicianus* is the Prairie Dog of North America.

* **çȳn'-ō-pĕr,** *s.* [Cinoper.]

çȳn-ō-pĭ-thē'-cŭs, *s.* [Gr. *κυών* (*kuōn*), genit. *κυνός* (*kunos*) = a dog, and *πίθηκος* (*pithēkos*) = an ape, a monkey.]

Zool.: A genus of apes. The tail is entirely absent. *Cynopithecus niger* is found in Celebes and the Philippine Islands. It is an animal in some respects resembling a baboon.

çȳn'-ō-rĕx'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Fr. *cynorexie*. From Gr. *κύων* (*kuōn*) = a dog, and *ὄρεξια* (*orexia*) = a longing for, . . . appetite.]

Med.: A canine appetite, *i.e.*, a voracious one.

çȳn'-ō-sūre, * **çȳn-ō-sūr'-ą,** *s.* [Lat. *cynosura*, the Lesser Bear; Gr. *κυνόσουρα* (*kunosoura*); *κύων* (*kuōn*), genit. *κυνός* (*kunos*) = a dog; *οὐρά* (*oura*) = a tail.]

I. *Lit.:* The constellation of the Lesser Bear, containing the north star.

"Having the *Cynosure* and Ursa Minor for their best directors."—*Sir W. Herbert: Travels*, p. 377.

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. Anything which serves to guide or point the way.

"The Countess of Buckingham was the *Cynosura* that all the Papists steered by."—*Hacket: Life of Abp. Williams*, i. 171.

2. A centre of attraction.

"Where, perhaps, some beauty lies,
The *cynosure* of neighbouring eyes."
Milton: L'Allegro.

çȳn-ō-sūr'-ŭs, *s.* [Lat. *cynosura* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Dog's-tail Grass. A genus of grasses, tribe Festuceæ, family Bromidæ. The flowers are in a spiked unilateral panicle, the spikelets with two to five perfect florets, with a pectinated bractea at their base; glumes, two, equal, membranaceous, shortly awned; glumellas two. *Cynosurus cristatus*, the Crested Dog's-tail Grass, or Gold-seed, is indigenous to Britain, and is highly valued as a fodder grass. It is from twelve to eighteen inches high, with narrow linear leaves and secund racemes. *C. echinatus* is found in the Channel Islands.

Çȳn'-thĭ-ą, *s.* [From *Cynthus*, now *Monte Cintio*, a mountain of Delos, where Apollo and Diana were born.]

1. *Ancient Myth.:* One of the names of Diana; the moon.

"When *Cynthia's* light almost gave way to morn,
And nearly veil'd in mist a waning horn."
Byron: Lara, ii. 24.

2. *Zoology:*

(1) A genus of Lepidoptera, family Nymphalidæ, and sub-family Vanessidi of Stainton. It contains the Painted Lady, *Cynthia cardui*.

(2) A genus of Crustaceans.

(3) A genus of simple sessile Ascidians. Body sessile, external envelope coriaceous, branchial and anal orifices opening in four rays or lobes. Forbes and Hamley enumerate thirteen species as British.

* **çy'-ŏn,** *s.* [Scion.]

çў-ō-phŏr'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. *κύος* (*kuos*) = a fœtus, and *φορέω* (*phoreō*) = to carry, to bear.]

Med.: The period of gestation.

çў-pĕr-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cyper(us)* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: Sedges. A large order of endogenous plants, alliance Glumales. It consists of herbaceous plants, somewhat resembling grasses, but the latter have cylindrical stems with many joints, while the Cyperaceæ, as a rule, have triangular stems with only one joint. When the leaves form a sheath, that sheath is not slit. Flowers consisting of imbricated solitary bracts, of which the lower ones are generally empty: calyx none; corolla none; stamens one to twelve; ovary one-celled, often surrounded by setæ; ovule one, erect; nut crustaceous or bony. The order is divided into the ten following tribes: (1) Caricæ, (2) Elyneæ, (3) Sclereæ, (4) Rhyncosporeæ, (5) Cladeæ, (6) Chrysitricheæ, (7) Hypolytreæ,

(8) Fuireneæ, (9) Scirpeæ, and (10) Cypereæ. They are found more or less in every country, growing in marshes, ditches, streams, meadows, heaths, forests, on the sands of the seashore, and on mountains. There is in them a great absence of fæcula and sugar, so that cattle do not care to use them as fodder. There are 120 known genera, and more than 2,000 species.

çy-pĕr'-ŏ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cyper(us)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of plants, order Cyperaceæ.

çy-pĕr-ī'-tēş, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *cyper(us)*, and *-ites* (*Min.*) = stone.]

Paleo-botany: A genus of fossil plants, supposed, when the name was first given them, to be akin to Cyperus. Now, however, they are believed to be the leaves of Sigillaria, or some similar plant. They occur in the Carboniferous rocks.

çy-pĕr-ŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *cyperus:* Class. Lat. *cyperos, cyperum;* Gr. *κύπειρος* (*kupeiros*) = the species of the modern genus Cyperus, called by Linnæus *Cyperus longus*, or *C. comosus* of Sibthorp.]

Bot.: A large genus of Endogens, the typical one of the tribe Cypereæ and the order Cyperaceæ. The spikelets are many-flowered; the glumes of one valve, keeled, nearly all fertile, equal; bristles none; style deciduous. Altogether 370 species are enumerated by Kunth. It is essentially a southern genus, Carex taking its place in the north. One species, however, is wild in Britain—viz., *Cyperus longus*, the Sweet Cyperus or Galingale. It is, however, rare. Another, *C. fuscus*, is naturalised. The roots of the former are tonic and stomachic, as well as those of the Indian *C. odoratus*. The tubers of *C. hexastachyus* or *rotundus* are said by General Hardwicke to be given successfully by Hindoo practitioners in

CYPERUS LONGUS.
1. Spikelet. 2. Floret

cases of cholera. They call it Mootha. Those of *C. pertenuis*, or *Nagur Mootha*, dried and pulverised, are used by Hindoo ladies for scouring and perfuming their hair. *C. Iria* is administered in India in suppression of the menses and in colic. The tubers or corms of *C. esculentus* are used in the south of Europe for food, as well as for the preparation of orgeat; in India they have been roasted and used as a substitute for coffee or cocoa. Those of *C. bulbosus* (*C. jemenicus*, Linnæus), if not so small, would be similarly used in India. *C. textilis* is used in the same country for covering rooms and for making ropes. *C. inundatus*, by binding the bank of the Ganges, protects it from the action of the water. Finally, *C. Hydra* is the Nutgrass of the West Indies, which overruns sugar-cane plantations and renders them barren. (*Lindley, &c.*)

çy'-phĕl, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

* 1. The Common Houseleek, *Sempervivum tectorum.* (*Withering.*)

2. *Cherleria sedoides.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

çy'-phĕl-la, *s.* [Gr. *κύφελλα* (*kuphella*) = the hollows of the ears.]

Botany:

1. A genus of Hymenomycetous Fungi, forming somewhat membranous minute cups, sessile or stalked upon branches of trees or upon mosses. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

2. A pale tubercle-like spot on the under surface of the thallus of lichens.

* **çy'-phĕr,** *s.* [Cipher.]

çy'-phĕr, *v.* [Cipher, *v.*]

* **cypher-tunnel,** *s.* A dummy or mock chimney.

"The device of *cypher-tunnels* or mock-chimneys, merely for uniformity of building, being unknown in those parts."—*Fuller: Ch. Hist.*, V. iii. 46.

çy'-phī-a, *s.* [Gr. *κυφός* (*kuphos*) = bent, bent forwards, stooping; used with reference to the gibbous stigma.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Campanulaceæ, tribe Campanuleæ. Its appropriate locality is South Africa. It is said that the Hottentots eat the tuberous root of *Cyphia digitata.*

çy'-phŏn, *s.* [Gr. *κύφων* (*kuphōn*) = a crooked piece of wood.]

Entom.: A genus of Beetles, family Dascillidæ. Sharp enumerates eight species as British.

çy-phŏn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cyphon*, and fem. pl adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: In some classifications a family of Beetles, type Cyphon, which is more commonly placed under the Dascillidæ. [Cyphon.]

* **çy'-phŏn-işm,** *s.* [Gr. *κυφωνισμός* (*kuphōnismos*) = punishment in the pillory; *κύφων* (*kuphōn*) = a pillory.] An ancient mode of punishment or torture inflicted on criminals. It consisted in rubbing the offender with honey, and afterwards exposing him in a cage, or fastening him to a stake, to be a prey to swarms of insects. Another view is that it was the placing of a wooden collar around the neck of the malefactor, pressing it down, as is still done in China.

çy-præ'-a, *s.* [From Lat. *Cypris;* Gr. *κύπρις* (*kupris*) = a name of Venus or Aphrodite, from the island of Cyprus, in which she was first adored, and where her worship flourished most.]

Zool.: Cowry. A genus of Gasteropodous Molluscs, the typical one of the family Cyprædæ. The shell is ventricose, convolute, enamelled; the spire concealed, the aperture long and narrow, with a short canal at each end, the inner lip crenulated, the outer one inflected and crenulated. The young shell differs greatly from the mature one; it has a sharp outer lip and a prominent spire. One hundred and fifty recent species are known from the warmer parts of both hemispheres, especially from the Eastern one; fossil, eighty species, from the Chalk period till now. *Cyprœa moneta* is the Money Cowry, used as a circulating medium in Africa, India, and the East generally. *C. annulus* is used by the Asiatic Islanders as an ornament to their dress, a weight for their fishing nets, and for barter. Layard found specimens of it among the ruins of Nineveh. The species of Cowry so frequently seen on mantelpieces is *Cyprœa tigris.* (*S. P. Woodward: Mollusca* (ed. Tate), *&c.*)

çy-præ'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cypræ(a)* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Gasteropodous Molluscs. The shell is convolute, enamelled, the spire concealed, the aperture narrow, channelled at each end, the outer lip thickened and inflected; no operculum. The animal has a broad foot and a mantle expanded on each side into lobes. The Cyprædæ live in shallow water near the shore of the ocean, and feed on zoophytes. Chief genera, Cyprœa and Ovulum. (*S. P. Woodward.*)

çy-pres (pron. **çē-prā'**), *s.* [Norm. Fr. = as near as can be. (*Kelham.*)]

Law: Approximation. It is specially used in connection with wills and with charitable bequests. A person, by his will, bequeaths property to a certain descendant, but through unacquaintance with the law he proposes an illegal arrangement for carrying it out; the Chancery Division of the Supreme Court can do as the Old Court of Chancery has done continually, substitute a legal for the illegal method of carrying out the testator's intentions, and allow the essential part of the expressed intention to stand. A similar improvement of procedure is often made in connection with badly-drawn charitable bequests.

çy'-prĕss (1), * **ci-pre,** * **ci-presse,** * **cy-pur,** * **cy-pyr,** * **cy-pres,** * **cy-parisse,** * **cu-pressc,** *s.* & *a.* [In Sw. *cypress;* Dan. *cypres(træ);* Dut. & Sp. *cipres;* Ger. *cypresse;* Fr. *cypres;* Prov. *cypres;* Port. *cipreste;* Ital. *cipresso;* Lat. *cupressus*, from Gr. *κυπάρισσος* (*kuparissos*) = the cypress-tree. Cf. also Heb. גֹּפֶר (*gopher*) (Gen. vi. 14).] [Gopher.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A tree, *Cupressus sempervirens*, a tall, evergreen conifer, indigenous to Persia and the Levant, but planted all over the adjacent regions, though not to any extent in India. The Greek word *κυπάρισσος* (*kuparissos*) has by some been derived from Κύπρος (*Kupros*), the island of Cyprus, where it is abundant. It is planted, in the regions where it grows, in burial-grounds, especially in those of the Mohammedans and of the Armenians. The modern Romans admit it, as did their ancient predecessors, into their private gardens. The Greeks made their coffins of its wood, and some Egyptian mummy chests are of the same material. It is used in Candia, Malta, and other places for building purposes, being very durable. The doors of St. Peter's at Rome are formed of it, and have lasted 1,100 years. The gates of Constantinople, also built of it, continued the same length of time. The Bald Cypress (*Taxodium distichum*) is found in the coast swamps of the United States from Delaware to Texas. It is a large and lofty tree, its wood very durable, and largely used for shingles. In commerce there are three kinds, Red, Black and White Cypress, named from the color of the wood.

2. Any species of Cupressus. Thus, there is the Spreading Cypress (*Cupressus horizontalis.*)

II. *The Cypress of Scripture:* Heb. תִּרְזָה (*tirzah*) is derived from תָּרַז (*taraz*) = to be strong. It is, therefore, some strong tree which there are no means of identifying. It is probably not the cypress, which has another word to express it, namely, בְּרוֹשׁ (*berosh*), in most places translated cedar or fir.

B. *As adj.:* Made of cypress, or in any way pertaining to it.

"Let Nymphs and Sylvans *cypress* garlands bring."
Pope: Winter, 22.

¶ (1) *Bald Cypress:* An American name for Taxodium (*Treas. of Bot.*)

(2) *Broom Cypress: Kochia scoparia.* (*Treas. of Bot.*)

(3) *Deciduous Cypress: Taxodium distichum.* (*Treas. of Bot.*)

(4) *Field Cypress: Ajuga Chamæpitys.*

(5) *Garden Cypress:*

(*a*) *Artemisia maritima.* (*Gerard.*)

(*b*) *Santolina Chamæcyparissus.* (*Lyte; Britten & Holland.*)

(6) *Ground Cypress: Santolina Chamæcyparissus.* [(5) (*b*).] (*Treas. of Bot.*)

(7) *Summer Cypress:* The same as (2).

¶ Obvious compounds: *Cypress-bough* (*Hemans: The Cambrian in America*); *Cypress-bud* (*Milton: An Epitaph.*)

cypress-knees, *s. pl.* Great excrescences, produced by a disease called exostosis, on the roots of Taxodium. In America they are hollowed out, and then used for beehives. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

cypress-moss, *s.* *Lycopodium alpinum.* (*Parkinson; Britten & Holland.*)

cypress-oak, *s.* *Quercus pedunculata fastigiata.* (*Paxton.*)

cypress-powder, *s.* A powder made, in France at least, from the dried leaves of *Arum maculatum.* (*Paxton.*)

cypress-spurge, *s.* *Euphorbia cyparissus.* (*Hooker & Arnott.*)

cypress turpentine, *s.* *Pistacia Terebinthus*

çy'-press (2), *s.* [A contraction of Lat. *cyperus* (q.v.).] *Cyperus longus.* (*Gerard; Britten & Holland.*)

¶ (1) *Sweet Cypress: Cyperus longus.*

(2) *Cypress root: Cyperus longus.*

çyp'-rĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [From the proper name Cyprus.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Belonging to or pertaining to the island of Cyprus.

* 2. *Fig.:* Lewd, abandoned.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* A native of Cyprus; a Cypriot.

* 2. *Fig.:* A lewd woman; a prostitute; a courtezan.

çȳ-prĭ-car'-dĭ-ȧ, *s.* [Gr. *κύπρις* (*kupris*) = a name of Aphroditē or Venus, and *καρδία* (*kardia*) = the heart.]

Zool.: A genus of Conchiferous Molluscs, family Cyprinidæ. The shell is oblong, with 2—2 cardinal teeth, and 1—1 lateral ones in each valve. Thirteen recent species are known, from the Red Sea, India, and Australia, and sixty fossil, the latter from the Silurian rocks onward. (*S. P. Woodward.*)

çȳ'-prĭ-dæ, çȳ-prĭd'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cypr(is)* (q.v.), genit. *cypridis*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Zool.:* A family of Entomostracous Molluscs, order Ostracoda. They move the antennæ with great rapidity, thus converting them into swimming organs. They reside entirely within a bivalve shell, which, unlike the Conchiferous Molluses, they cast annually. Type, Cypris (q.v.).

2. *Palæont.:* The family extends from the Carboniferous period till now, its maximum development seeming to be at the present time. Individuals belonging to single species abound in the freshwater limestone of Burdie House (Lower Carboniferous), in the insect limestone (Lias), in the Wealden strata, and in the marls of Auvergne, the last-named of Eocene age.

çȳ-prĭ-dī'-nȧ, *s.* [Gr. *κυπρίδιος* (*kupridios*) = belonging to Aphroditē, and fem. sing. suff. *-ina.*]

1. *Zool.:* A genus of minute Entomostracous Crustaceans, the typical one of the family Cypridinidæ (q.v.). Eyes two stalked; antennæ two pairs, both pediform, one pair always enclosed within the shell; a beak-like projection in front of the carapace; abdomen terminated by a lamellar plate, armed with strong claws and hooked spines. They have a distinct heart, though this is wanting in the allied Cypris and Cythere. They are exclusively marine.

2. *Palæont.:* It has existed from the Carboniferous period till now.

çȳ-prĭ-dĭn'-ĭ-dæ, çȳ-prĭ-dĭn'-ȧ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cypridin(a)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Zool.:* A family of minute Entomostracous Crustaceans, order Ostracoda. Type Cypridina (q.v.). Other known genera, Entomis and Entomoconchus. The two last are extinct.

2. *Palæont.:* They range from the Silurian till now. [1.]

çȳ-prī'-nȧ, *s.* [Gr. Κύπρις (*Kupris*) = a name of Aphroditē or Venus, from the island of Cyprus, whence her worship is said to have come, and where it flourished.]

Zool.: A genus of Conchiferous Molluscs, the typical one of the family Cyprinidæ. The cardinal teeth are 2—2; the laterals 0—1, 1—0. *Cyprina Islandica* is a large bivalve, often seen on the shores after storms, especially in Scotland. It is a northern shell, though fossil in Sicily and Piedmont. It is the only recent species, but there are ninety fossil, ranging from the Muschelkalk onward till now.

çȳp'-rīne (1), ***çȳp'-rĭn,** *a.* & *s.* [Gr. *κύπρος* (*kupros*) = pertaining to Cyprus or to copper, and Eng. suff. *-ine.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the cypress.

B. *As substantive:*

Min.: A variety of Idocrase. (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*) For the latter mineral Dana prefers the name Vesuvianite. Cyprine is of a pale sky-blue colour, produced by a trace of copper. It is found in Norway. (*Dana.*)

çȳp'-rīne, (2), *a.* [Cyprinus.] Of or pertaining to a fish of the genus Cyprinus.

çȳ-prĭn'-ĭ-dæ (1), *s. pl.* [Lat. *cyprin(us)* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Zool.:* A family of fishes, order Malacoptera, sub-order Abdominalia. The mouth, which is small, is formed by the intermaxillary bones, and is generally destitute of teeth. The Pharyngeans, on the contrary, have strong teeth. The branchiostegous rays are few, the scales generally large. The genera represented in Britain are Cyprinus, Barbus, Gobio, Tinca, Abramis, Leuciscus, Cobitis, and Botia.

2. *Palæont.:* It is not known before the Tertiary period.

çȳ-prĭn'-ĭ-dæ (2), *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *Cyprin(a)* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of bivalve Molluscs, belonging to the class Conchifera, the section Siphonida, and that portion of it in which the pallial line is simple in place of being sinuated. They have regular equivalve oval or elongated shells, with solid close valves, an external conspicuous ligament with 1—3 cardinal teeth in each valve, and usually a posterior lateral tooth. The leading genera are Cyprina, Circe, Astarte, Crassatella, Isocardia, Cypricardia, Opis, Cardinia, and Cardita.

çȳ-prĭn-ō-dŏn'-tĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Gr. *κυπρῖνος* (*kuprinos*) = a kind of carp, and *ὀδούς* (*odous*), genit. *ὀδόντος* (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Ichthy.: A family of fishes, order Malacoptera, sub-order Abdominalia. As the name imports, in dentition they resemble the Cyprinidæ (Carps), with which they are still sometimes associated, but the jaws are more retractile and toothed. Genera Anableps, &c.

çȳ-prī'-nŭs, *s.* [Lat. *cyprinus*; Gr. *κυπρῖνος* (*kuprinos*) = a species of carp.]

Zool.: A genus of fishes, the typical one of the family Cyprinidæ [Cyprinidæ (1).] There is one large dorsal fin, the mouth small and without teeth, the scales large, the branchiostegous rays three, the second rays of the dorsal and anal fins large, bony, and more or less serrated. Yarrell enumerates four British species: (1) *Cyprinus carpio*, the Common Carp; (2) *C. carassius*, the Crucian Carp or German Carp; (3) *C. gibelio*, the Prussian Carp or Gibel Carp, and (4) *C. auratus*, the Gold Carp. The last named species, called the gold and silver fish, is a native of China, though now naturalised in Britain.

Çȳp'-rĭ-ŏt, *s.* [Gr. Κύπριος (*kuprios*) = Cyprian.] A native or inhabitant of Cyprus.

cȳp'-rĭ-pēd'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cypriped(ium)* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Orchids, type Cypripedium.

cȳp'-rĭ-pēd'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. Κύπρις (*Kupris*) = Aphroditē or Venus, and said to be from *πόδιον* (*podion*) = dimin. of *πούς* (*pous*) = a foot, used in the sense of a slipper; but more probably from *πεδίον* (*pedion*) = a plain, &c.]

Bot.: Lady's Slipper. A genus of Orchids, tribe Cypripedeæ. The lip is large and inflated, the column with a large terminal dilated lobe or stamen separating the two anthers; the two lateral sepals often combined.

CYPRIPEDIUM.
1. Column, back view. 2. Column, front view.

Cypripedium Calceolus, the Common Lady's Slipper, is very beautiful, and is found, though very rarely, in woods in the north of England. Several species are natives of the United States, others are found in Asia. *C. guttatum* is prescribed in Siberia as a palliative in epilepsy, and *C. pubescens* in North America as a substitute for Valerian.

çȳ'-prĭs, *s.* [Lat. *Cypris*; Gr. Κύπρις (*Kupris*) = a name of Aphroditē, from the island of Cyprus, which was the earliest seat of her worship, and its chief metropolis.]

1. *Zool.:* A genus of minute Entomostracous Crustacea, the typical one of the family Cyprida (q.v.). The eye is single, the inferior antennæ with a tuft or pencil of long filaments arising from the last joint but one. There is a bivalve carapace which the animal can open or shut at will, and from which it can protrude its feet. The swimming apparatus consists of appendages at the tail. The Cyprides are minute in size. They may be seen in great numbers swimming awkwardly in ditches, stagnant fresh-water pools, and similar places. Among these are *Cypris unifasciata*, *C. vidua*, &c.

2. *Palæont.:* The cast-off shells are so abundant in various fresh-water strata of different ages, that they impart to them a divisional structure like that so frequently produced by mica.

çȳp'-rīte, *s.* [Gr. *κύπρος* (*kupros*) = copper, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: The same as Copper glance or Chalcacite.

Çȳ'-prŭs (1), *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *Cyprus*; Gr. Κύπρος.]

A. *As substantive:*

Geog.: An island in the Levant. There were anciently celebrated copper mines in it. It was the great seat of the worship of Aphroditē or Venus. Now it is under British rule though still a part of the Turkish empire.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to the island described under A.

Cyprus bird, *s.* The Blackcap (*Curruca atricapilla*), said to be abundant in Cyprus.

Cyprus wine, *s.* A kind of wine made in Cyprus.

"The rich *Cyprus wine*, which is so much esteemed in all parts, is very dear."—*Pococke: Observations on Cyprus*, vol. ii., pt. i.

* **çȳ'-prŭs** (2), * **ci-pres,** * **cy-press,** * **sy-pres,** *s.* [See def.] [Crape.] A stuff supposed to have been originally introduced from Cyprus, whence its name. It is difficult to say exactly what kind of fabric it was: probably, a sort of linen crape.

"Lawn as white as driven snow,
Cyprus black as e'er was crow."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 4.

* **cyprus hat,** *s.* A hat with a crape hat-band on it.

* **cyprus lawn,** *s.* The same as Cyprus (2) (q.v.).

"And sable stole of *Cyprus lawn*,
Over thy decent shoulders drawn."
Milton: Il Penseroso.

çȳp-sĕl'-ȧ, *s.* [Gr. *κυψέλη* (*kupselē*) = any hollow vessel.]

Bot.: A kind of fruit placed by Lindley under his class Syncarpi or Compound Fruit. It is one-seeded, one-celled, indehiscent, with the integuments of the seed not cohering with the endocarp. In the ovarian state it evinces its compound nature by the presence of two or more stigmas, but at last it is unilocular, with only one ovule. It is generally called an achene, but as that term has been used in different senses, Lindley prefers cypsela. Example, the fruits of the Compositæ.

çȳp-sĕl'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *cypsel(us)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: A family of birds, tribe Fissirostres. It consists of birds, the affinity of which, in general characters, to the Swallows all must recognise. They differ, however, in having all the four toes pointed forwards, in having longer and narrower wings, in the structure of the trachea, &c. [Cypselus.]

çȳp'-sĕl-ŭs, *s.* [Lat. *cypsellus*, the spelling of which it will be observed has been altered in the modern genus; Gr. *κύψελος* (*kupselos*) = the Sand-martin.]

Ornith.: A genus of Birds, the typical one of the family Cypselidæ (q.v.). *Cypselus apus* is the Common Swift. It has a forked tail, is blackish-brown in colour, with a greyish-white throat. It flies with amazing rapidity, and with a loud screaming voice; sometimes careering in small parties round steeples or other elevated objects. It is migratory, like the Swallows, going off earlier in the autumn than they. They build here, forming a bulky nest, in which they deposit two or three white eggs. A second species, *C. melba*, the White-bellied Swift, has occasionally been taken in Britain. The Common Indian Swift is *C. affinis.*

***cy-pur, *cy-pyr,** *s.* [Cypress.]

***cyrcumsycyon,** *s.* [Circumcision.]

çȳ rē'-na, *s.* [From the nymph *Cyrene.*] [Cyrene.]

Zool.: A genus of Conchiferous Molluscs, family Cycladidæ. They have strong oval shells, with a thick epidermis, the hinge teeth —3, the laterals 1–1 in each valve. Those which have orbicular concentrically furrowed shells, with the lateral teeth elongated and striated across, belong to the section Corbicula. One hundred and thirty recent and one hundred and five fossil species are known, the latter from the Wealden upward. None of the recent species occur now in Britain: they are from the warmer parts of both hemispheres. *Cyrena consobrina* is found recent from Egypt to China, and fossil in the Pliocene of England, Belgium, and Sicily.

çȳ-rē-nā'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. κυρηναικός (*kurēnaikos*) = pertaining to Cyrene.]

1. Of or pertaining to Cyrene, a Greek colony on the north coast of Africa, named after the nymph Cyrene.

2. Pertaining or relating to the Epicurean school of philosophers founded by Aristippus, a disciple of Socrates, at Cyrene.

çȳ-rē'-nē, *s.* [Lat. *Cyrene;* Gr. κυρήνη (*kurēnē*).]

1. *Class. Mythol.:* A nymph carried into Africa by Apollo. The city Cyrene in Africa was said to be called after her.

2. *Astron.:* An asteroid, the 133rd found. It was discovered by Watson, on August 16, 1873.

Çȳ-rē-nī'-an, *s.* [Gr. κυρηναῖος (*kurēnaios*).] A native or inhabitant of Cyrene.

"And they compel one Simon a *Cyrenian* . . . to bear his cross."—*Mark* xv. 21.

çȳ-rĭl'-la, *s.* [Named after Dominico Cyrillo, M.D., Professor of Botany at Naples.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical one of the order Cyrillaceæ (q.v.).

çȳ-rĭl-lā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cyrill(a)* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Cyrillads. An order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Berberales. It consists of shrubs with evergreen simple exstipulate leaves, flowers usually in racemes, calyx four to five parted, petals five distinct, hypogynous, imbricated in æstivation; stamens five to ten, ovary two, three, or four-celled, fruit a succulent capsule or drupe, seeds inverted, with much albumen. Habitat, North America. Lindley, in 1845, enumerated three genera, and estimated the known species at five.

çȳ-rĭl'-lads, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cyrill(a),* and pl. adj. suff. *-ads.*]

Bot.: The name given by Lindley to the order Cyrillaceæ (q.v.).

çȳ-rĭl'-lĭc, *a.* [Eng. *Cyril; -ic.*] A term applied to the alphabet used by all the Slavonic nations who belong to the Eastern Church. It was brought into use by Clement, first bishop of Bulgaria, a disciple of St. Cyril. It is a modification of the Glagolitic, with some signs adopted from the Greek. [Glagolitic.]

***çȳr-ĭ-ō-lŏg'-ĭc,** *a.* [Gr. κυριολογίκος (*kuriologikos*) = speaking or describing literally: κύριος (*kurios*) = chief, and λόγος (*logos*) = a word.] Pertaining or relating to capital letters.

çȳr-tăn'-dra, *s.* [Gr. κυρτός (*kurtos*) = curved, arched, and ἀνήρ (*anēr*), genit. ἀνδρός (*andros*) = a man, . . . (*Bot.*) a stamen.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical one of the order Gesneraceæ, the tribe Cyrtandreæ, and the family Cyrtandridæ. It consists of a number of various shrubs or herbaceous plants with opposite leaves, tubular corollas, and from four to five stamens, only two of them fertile. They are natives of the Moluccas.

çȳr-tăn-drā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cyrtandr(a),* and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: An order of plants, alliance Bignoniales. Lindley makes them only a tribe of Gesneraceæ.

çȳr-tăn'-drĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cyrtandra,* and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of plants, order Gesneraceæ. They are herbaceous plants, sometimes stemless. They are not twiners, but are sometimes parasites. Calyx, corolla, and stamens as in Bignoniaceæ. Fruit a long, slender, two-celled pod, with many seeds. The tribe consists of beautiful flowers from the East Indies. The Cyrtandreæ differ from the Gesneriaceæ in having the seeds with no albumen and the fruit wholly free.

çȳr-tăn'-drĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cyrtandr(a),* and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of plants belonging to the order Gesneraceæ and the tribe Cyrtandreæ. The fruit is baccate.

çȳr-tŏç'-ĕr-ąs, *s.* [Gr. κυρτός (*kurtos*) = curved, arched, and κέρας (*keras*) = horn.]

Palæont.: A genus of Cephalopoda, family Orthoceratidæ. The shell is curved, the siphuncle small, internal or subcentral. Eighty-four species are known, from the Lower Silurian to the Carboniferous rocks. The species occur in this country, chiefly in Devonshire, and in Ireland.

çȳr'-tō-līte, *s.* [Gr. κυρτός (*kurtos*) = curved (from the convex faces of the crystals), and λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Min.: A brownish-red mineral with somewhat adamantine lustre. Hardness, 5·5; sp. gr., 3·85—4·04. It has been considered to be altered Zircon. Found at Rockport in Massachusetts. (*Dana.*)

çȳr'-tō-stȳle, *s.* [Gr. κυρτός (*kurtos*) = curved, arched, and στῦλος (*stulos*) = a pillar, a column.]

Arch.: A circular projecting portico.

çȳst, çȳs'-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. κύστις (*kustis*) = a bag, a pouch.]

1. *Path.:* A bag or sac containing some morbid matter.

". . . the vomica is contained in a *cyst* or bag."—*Arbuthnot: On Diet.*

2. *Phys.:* A hollow organ with thin walls, as the urinary bladder.

3. *Antiq.:* A cist (q.v.).

4. *Botany:*

(1) A reproductive cell in certain fungi.

(2) The receptacle of essential oil in the rind of the orange, &c.

çȳst'-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *cyst; -ed.*] Contained or enclosed in a cyst.

*** çȳs'-tĕrne,** *s.* [Cistern.]

çȳs'-tĭc, *çȳs'-tĭck, *a.* [Eng. *cyst; -ic.*]

1. Contained or enclosed in a cyst.

2. *Spec.:* Pertaining to or contained in the urinary or gall bladders.

"The bile is of two sorts; the *cystic,* or that contained in the gall-bladder, a sort of repository for the gall; or the hepatick, or what flows immediately from the liver."—*Arbuthnot.*

3. Cystose.

4. Formed in or shaped like a cyst.

"The transition from the *cystic* to the tænioid Entozoa, . . ."—*Owen: Comparative Anatomy,* lect. vi.

cystic artery, *s.* A branch of the hepatic (q.v.).

cystic duct, *s.* The canal serving to conduct the bile from the hepatic duct to the gall-bladder.

cystic plexus, *s.*

Anat.: A plexus of the gall-bladder.

cystic oxide, *s.* [Cystine.]

cystic worms, *s. pl.*

Zool.: Worms which were formerly supposed to be mature species, but are now known to be only tapeworms in certain stages of development. Four such stages are recognized —(1) the ovum, or egg; (2) the proscolex, or minute embryo liberated from the egg; (3) the scolex, or half-developed animal encysted within a cavity in the tissues of the animal on which it is parasitic; (4) the strobila, or mature tapeworm. (*Nicholson.*) Cystic worms are thus tapeworms in the third of the abovementioned stages of growth. A curious fact about them is, as a rule, that they do not inhabit the same animal during their early life that they will prey upon when they reach maturity. In their mature state they are called cestoid instead of cystic worms.

*** çȳs'-tĭ-ca,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from **Lat.;** Gr. κύστις (*kustis*) = a bladder, and neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ica.*] Cystic worms. What was once supposed to be an order of mature Intestinal Worms, but the species arranged under it are now known to be only immature forms of the tapeworms. [Cystic worms.]

*** çȳs-tĭ çĕr'-cŭs,** *s.* [Gr. κύστις (*kustis*) = a bladder, and κέρκος (*kerkos*) = a tail.]

Zool.: "The wandered scolex of *Tænia solium* in its hydatid form." (*Huxley.*) An old genus of Intestinal Worms, order Tæniada (Tapeworms). The genus is abolished because it was founded on the immature state of animals classified already in another part of the system. [Cystic worms.] *Cysticercus cellulosæ* produces "measles" in the pig; *C. cerebralis* what are called the staggers in the sheep. A species, *C. cellulosæ,* already mentioned, is the only one which at that stage infests the human subject, being occasionally found in the eye, the brain, the heart, and the voluntary muscles.

çȳst'-ĭ-clc, *s.* [Eng. *cyst,* dimin. suff. *-icle.*] A little cyst.

". . . the *cysticle* as an organ of hearing."—*Owen: Comparative Anatomy,* lect. ix.

çȳs-tĭd-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Gr. κύστις (*kustis*) = a bladder, εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, and Lat. fem. pl. suff. *-eæ.*]

Zool.: The same as Cystoidea (q.v.).

çȳs-tĭd'-ĕ-ans, *s.pl.* [Lat. *cystide(æ)* (q.v.), and Eng. pl. suff. *-ans.*]

Zool.: The English name of the Cystidea or the Cystoidea (q.v.).

"Lower Silurian *Cystideans.*"—*Murchison: Siluria,* ch. viii.

çȳs-tĭd'-ĭ-ŭm (pl. **cystidia),** *s.* [Latinised dimin. of Gr. κύστις (*kustis*) = a bladder.]

Botany:

† 1. The name given by Link to what Gœrtner, Lindley, and others call utriculus.

2. (*Pl. cystidia*): The projecting cells accompanying the basidia or asci of fungals, and supposed to be the antherids or male organs of the plants.

çȳs-tĭ-form, *a.* [Gr. κύστις (*kustis*) = a bladder, and Lat. *forma* = form, shape.]

Zool.: Bladder-shaped.

† ¶ *Cystiform Helminthozoa:*

Zool.: The same as Hytadis (q.v.).

çȳs'-tĭne, *s.* [Gr. κύστις (*kustis*) = a bladder, and suff. *-ine* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: Cystic oxide, $C_3H_7NSO_2$, or $CH_2(NH_2)\cdot CO\ CO(SH)$. Cystine occurs in a rare urinary calculus. It can be extracted by potash and precipitated by acetic acid. It crystallizes from a solution in hot potash in six-sided lamiuæ.

çȳs-tĭ-phȳl'-lĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cystiphyll(um),* and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: A family of Rugosa (Rugose Corals). The corallum generally simple, the wall complete, the visceral chamber with small convex vesicles of tabulæ and disseipiments, both combined; an operculum sometimes present. Range in time from the Silurian to the Devonian period.

çȳs-tĭ-phȳl'-lŭm, *s.* [Gr. κύστις (*kustis*) = a bladder, and φύλλον (*phullon*) = a leaf.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Cystiphyllidæ (q.v.).

çȳs-tĭ-rrhœ'-ą, *s.* [Gr. κύστις (*kustis*) = a bladder, and ῥέω (*rheō*) = to flow.]

Med.: Catarrh of the bladder.

† **çȳs'-tĭs,** *s.* [Mod. Lat. *cystis,* from Gr. κύστις (*kustis*) = a bladder.] The same as Cyst (q.v.).

"In taking it out the *cystis* broke, . . ."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

çȳs-tī'-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. κύστις (*kustis*) = the bladder, and suff. -ιτις (*-itis*) = denoting inflammation.]

Med.: Inflammation of the bladder.

çȳs'-tĭ tŏme, *s.* [Cystotome.]

çȳs-tō-carp, † çȳs-tō-car'-pĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. κύστις (*kustis*) = a bladder, and καρπός (*karpos*) = fruit.]

Bot. (*Of Algals*): A spore-case with many spores. It exists in many Florideæ.

çÿs-tō-çēle, *s.* [Gr. κύστος (*kustos*) = a bladder, and κήλη (*kēlē*) = (1) a tumour, (2) hernia.]

Med.: A hernia or rupture formed by the protrusion of the urinary bladder.

çÿs-tō-crĭn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cystocrin(um)* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool.: A family of Crinoidea. The body is round or ovnl, and formed of numerous calcareous plates. The Cystocrinidæ were attached by short stalks.

çÿs-tŏc'-rĭ-nŭs, *s.* [Gr. κύστις (*kustis*) = a bladder, and κρίνον (*krinon*) = a lily.]

Zool.: A genus of Crinoidea, the typical one of the family Cystocrinidæ (q.v.).

çÿs-tŏĭ'-dē-ạ, *s. pl.* [Gr. κύστις (*kustis*) = a bladder, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

Palæont.: An order of extinct Echinoderms. They are spheroidal animals, pedunculate or sessile, enclosed by polygonal calcareous plates. They have a mouth above; the arms are rudimentary. Von Buch first elucidated their structure and affinities in an essay published at Berlin, in A.D. 1845, and gave them the name of Cystideæ in place of Sphæronites, which was their original appellation. Now Cystideæ has become Cystoidea. They range from the Upper Cambrian to the Silurian, being especially prominent in the Bala Limestone.

çÿs-tō-lĭths, çÿs'-tō-lĭthes, *s.* [Gr. κύστις (*kustis*) = a bladder, and λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Bot. & Chem.: The name given by Weddell to certain crystalline bodies clustered in the superficial cells of nettles and some other Urticaceæ.

çÿs-tō-lĭth'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *cystolith*; *-ic.*]

Med.: Relating to stone in the bladder.

çÿs-tŏph'-ŏr-ạ, *s.* [Gr. κύστις (*kustis*) = a bladder, and φορα (*phora*), neut. pl. of φόρος (*phoros*) = bearing, carrying.]

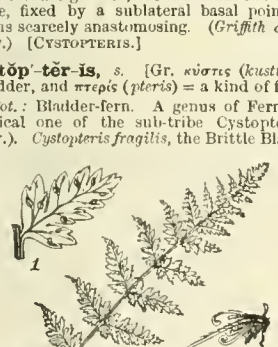
Zool.: A genus of Phocidæ, having in the male a proboscis-like appendage to the nose. *C. proboscidea* is the Bottle-nosed Seal, or Sea Elephant. It inhabits the Arctic Ocean, while a similar species, *C. cristata*, the Hooded Seal, finds its home in the Antartic seas.

çÿs-tŏp-tĕr-ĭ'-dē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cystopter(is)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ideæ*.]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Ferns, tribe Polypodeæ. The sori are globose, the indusium sub-acuminate, fixed by a sublateral basal point, the veins scarcely anastomosing. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*) [Cystopteris.]

çÿs-tŏp'-tĕr-ĭs, *s.* [Gr. κύστις (*kustis*) = a bladder, and πτερίς (*pteris*) = a kind of fern.]

Bot.: Bladder-fern. A genus of Ferns, the typical one of the sub-tribe Cystopteridæ (q.v.). *Cystopteris fragilis*, the Brittle Bladder-



CYSTOPTERIS FRAGILIS.
1. Pinnule. 2. Portion of Pinnule.
3. Spores of Involucre.

fern, is found occasionally on rocks and walls. *C. alpina*, the Laciniate Bladder-fern, and *C. montana*, the Mountain Bladder-fern, are rare.

çÿs-tō-pŭs, *s.* [Gr. κύστις (*kustis*) = a bladder, and πους (*pous*) = a foot (?).]

Botany:

1. A genus of Cæomacei (Coniomycetous Fungi), one species of which, *Cystopus candidus*, produces the "white rust" so commonly seen on cabbages and other cruciferous plants. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

2. A genus of Orchids from Java.

çÿs'-tōse, *a.* [Gr. κύστις (*custis*) = a bladder, and Eng. suff. *-ose*, from Lat suff. *-osus* = full of.] Full of bladders, containing bladders, bladdery.

çÿs-tō seĭr'-ạ, *s.* [Gr. κύστις (*kustis*) = a bladder, and σειρά (*seira*) = a cord, rope, string, or band.]

Bot.: A genus of Fucaceæ, the typical one of the family Cystoseiridæ. It consists of much branched seaweeds, common on rocks, in tide-pools, or between tide-marks.

çÿs-tō-seĭr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cystoseir(a)* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Bot.: A tribe and family of Fucoid Algals, sub-order Fuceæ. The conceptacles or receptacles are distinct from the frond.

çÿs'-tō-tome, *s.* [Gr. κύστις (*kustis*) = a cyst, and τομή (*tomē*) = a cutting; τέμνω (*temnō*) = to cut.]

Surg.: An instrument for cutting into a cyst, natural or morbid, such as opening the bladder for the extraction of urinary calculi, opening the capsule of the crystalline lens, &c.; a cystitome. (*Knight.*)

çÿs-tŏt'-ŏm-ў, *s.* [Cystome.]

Surg.: The act or operation of opening encysted tumours, or cutting the bag in which any morbid matter is contained; the cutting into the bladder for the extraction of urinary calculi.

çÿs'-tu-lạ (pl. **cystulæ**), *s.* [Fem. dimin. of Mod. Lat. *cystis*; Gr. κύστις (*kustis*) = a bladder.]

Botany:

1. A round closed apothecium, filled with spores, adhering to filaments, arranged like rays around a common centre in lichens. They are called also Cistellæ.

2. *Pl.* (*Cystulæ*): Little open cups, sessile on the upper surface of the fronds of Marchantia, and containing the organs of reproduction.

* **cyte,** *s.* [Cell.]

çў-thĕr'-ē, *s.* [Lat. *Cythere*; Gr. Κυθήρη or Κυθέρη (*Kutherē*) = the island of Cythere (Cerigo), and Aphroditē, who was connected with it.]

1. *Zool.*: A genus of Entomostraca, order Ostracoda, family Cytheridæ (q.v.). The eye is single, the inferior antennæ setigerous, but without a tuft or pencil of tiny filaments; three pairs of feet enclosed within the shell. No heart present. There are fifteen British species, all but one marine.

2. *Palæont.*: The genus has existed from the Palæozoic period till now. From the Chalk alone Prof. T. Rupert Jones describes nine fossil species.

çўth-ĕr-ē'-ạ, *s.* [From *Cytherea*, a name of Venus, so called because she is said to have sprung from the foam of the sea near Cythera, now Cerigo, an island on the S. E. of the Morea.]

Zool.: A genus of Conchiferous Molluscs belonging to the family Veneridæ. The shell is like that of the genus Venus. There are three cardinal teeth and an anterior one beneath the tunicle. The Cythereas are in all seas; 176 recent species are known, and 200 fossil, the latter ranging from the Oolite till now. (*S. P. Woodward*: *Mollusca*, ed. Tate.)

çў-thĕr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *Cyther(e)* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool.: A family of Entomostracous Crustaceans, of which Cythere is the type. The carapace is hard, calcareous, and generally uneven.

çўt-ĭ-nā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *cytin(us)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: An order belonging to the Cistus rapes, class Rhizogens. They are polygamous; the perianth tubular, four-lobed; the anthers sessile, on a central column, attached to the tube of the perianth; the ovary is inferior, one-celled, with many ovules, attached to parietal placentæ. The fruit is baccate, leathery, and divisible into eight many-seeded lobes. The order has the habit of Fungi, and yet possesses certain affinities to Bromeliaceæ and other endogenous plants. Griffith, however, believes the approximation to be to Exogens, of which he thinks the Cytinaceæ a reduced or degenerate form. Lindley in 1845 enumerated three genera and estimated the known species at seven. Habitat Europe and the Cape of Good Hope. They contain gallic acid, and have in consequence been used as astringents and styptics.

çўt-ĭ-nŭs, *s.* [Lat. *cytinus*; Gr. κύτινος (*kutinos*) = the calyx of the pomegranate.]

Bot.: A genus of Rhizogens, the typical one of the order Cytinaceæ (q.v.). It is parasitical upon Cistus in the south of Europe, whence an English name of the order Cistus rapes.

çўt-ĭs'-ō-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *cytis(us)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: A section or family of the papilionaceous sub-tribe Genisteæ.

çўt'-ĭs-ĭne, *s.* [Lat. *cytis(us)*; Eng. suff. *-ine* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{20}H_{27}N_3O$. An alkaloid occurring in the ripe seeds of the Laburnum, *Cystisus Laburnum*. It forms white crystals, which melt at 155°. It is soluble in water and in alcohol, but nearly insoluble in ether. It is a very strong base; the nitrate crystallizes out of alcohol in thick transparent prisms. Cytisine is very poisonous. Bromine water gives an orange-yellow precipitate in dilute solutions. Strong sulphuric acid dissolves cytisine, forming a colourless solution, which, on adding a fragment of potassium dichromate, turns yellow, then brown, and then green. (*Watts*: *Dict. Chem.*)

çўt'-ĭs-ŭs, *s.* [Lat. *cytisus*; Gr. κύτισος (*kutisos*) = a shrubby kind of clover, *Medicago arborea*. The Lat. *cytisus* and the Greek word meant also the Laburnum.]

Bot.: A genus of papilionaceous plants, belonging to the sub-tribe Genisteæ and the section or family Cytiseæ. The species consist of trees and shrubs. *Cytisus Laburnum* is the well-known and beautiful Laburnum of our gardens. [Laburnum.] *C. purpureus* is an elegant shrub about a foot high from Carniola; and there is a beautiful hybrid called *C. purpurascens* between it and the Laburnum. The ordinary broom once called *C. scoparius*, is now termed *Sarothamnus scoparius*. For the properties of the Laburnums, see Laburnum. *C. Weldeni*, a native of Dalmatia, is said to poison the milk of the goats which browse on its foliage. [Broom, Laburnum, Sarothamnus.]

"There tamariska with thick-leaved box are found;
And *cytisus* and garden-pines abound." *Congreve.*

çў-tō-blăst, *s.* [Gr. κύτος (*kutos*) = a hollow in a vessel, jar, or urn, and βλαστός (*blastos*) = a sprout, shoot, or sucker.]

Biology:

1. The nucleus of a cell (said chiefly of the freshwater algæ).

2. An amœbiform cell (in sponges).

çў-tō-blas-tē'-mạ, *s.* [Gr. κύτος (*kutos*) = a hollow, a cavity, and βλαστήμα (*blastēma*) = increase, growth.]

Biol.: Protoplasm; used spec. of the common gelatinous matrix of the Protozoa and sponges.

çў-tō-ġĕn'-ĕ-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. κύτος (*kutos*) = a vessel, a jar, an urn, and γένεσις (*genesis*) = origin.]

Bot.: The origin and development of cellular tissue in a plant.

çў-tō-ġĕ-nĕt'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. κύτος (*kutos*) = . . . a vessel, and γενέτης (*genetēs*) (as adj.) = belonging to one's birth.]

Physiol.: Pertaining or relating to cell formation; generating cells.

çў-tŏġ'-ĕn-ŭs, *a.* [Gr. κύτος (*kutos*) = a hollow, . . . a vessel, and γεννάω (*gennaō*) = to engender, to produce.]

Biol.: Producing cells.

cytogenous issue, *s.*

Biol.: The name given by Kölliker to what is otherwise called retiform or reticular connective tissue.

çў-tŏġ'-ĕn-ў, *s.* [Gr. κύτος (*kutos*) = . . . a vessel, a jar, an urn, and γεννάω (*gennaō*) = to

engender, to produce.] The same as CYTOGENESIS (q.v.).

cyt-tär'-i-a, *s.* [Gr. κυτταρίον (*kuttarion*) dimin. from κύτταρος (*kutturos*) = (1) any cavity, (2) the cell of a honeycomb, (3) any cell.]

Bot.: A genus of Fungals, order Ascomycetes. They are parasitical upon beeches in South America. *Cyttaria Darwinii* forms a great part of the food used by the natives of Tierra del Fuego during some months of the year.

***cyttenere,** *s.* [CITY.] A citizen.

"*Hic civis,* a *cyttenere?*"—*Wright: Vol. of Vocab.,* p. 211.

***cytyr,** *s.* [Lat. *citrus.*] A citron.

"*Cytyr*-tree. *Citrus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

***cyule, *ciule,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A sort of boat. (*Davies.*)

"Who being embarked in forty *cyules* or pinnaces."—*Holland: Camden,* p. 128.

Czar, *s.* [Russ. *tsare* = a king.] A king; the title of the Emperor of Russia. It was first assumed by Ivan II. in 1579.

Fig.: One who assumes or exercises unwarranted authority or offensive despotism through official position; an epithet applied to Hon. Thomas B. Reed, by his political enemies, when Speaker of the Fifty-second Congress.

Czar-ĕv'-na, *s.* [Russ. *tsarevna.*] The title of the wife of the Czarowitz.

Czar-î'-na, *s.* [In Russ. *tsaritsa.*] The wife of the Emperor of Russia.

czar-ĭn'-ĭ-an, *a.* [Eng. *czar, czarina; -ian.*] Of or pertaining to the Czar or Czarina of Russia.

***czar'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *czar: -ish.*] Pertaining to the Czar of Russia. Only used as below.

"His *czarish* majesty dispatched an express."—*Tatler,* No. 55

czar'-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *czar; -ism.*]

Polit.: Personal absolutism.

Czar'-ô-wĭtz, Czar-e-vitch, Czar-e-witch, *s.* [Russ. *tsarevitch.*] The title of the eldest son of the Emperor of Russia.

Czĕch (pron **Çhĕk**), *s.* [Boh.]

1. One of the Slavic people residing chiefly in Bohemia, portions of Hungary, and Moravia.

2. The language of the Czechs.

D.

D. The fourth letter, and the third consonant, in the English alphabet. It represents a dental sound formed by placing the tip of the tongue against the roots of the upper teeth, and then passing up vocalized breath into the mouth. It is always sounded in English words, though frequently slurred over in rapid speech in such words as *handkerchief.* After a non-vocal or surd consonant it takes a sharper sound, nearly approaching that of *t*, especially in the past tenses and past participles of verbs in *-ed.* D sometimes represents an older *t*, as in *card* = Fr. *carte,* Lat. *charta; proud* = O. Eng. *prut.* Sometimes the older *d* has become *t* as in *abbot* = O. Eng. *abbad, abbod; partridge* = O. Fr. & Lat. *perdrix.* Again it sometimes is represented by *th*, as *hither* = O. Eng. *hider.* It has been lost from some words, as *gospel* = O. Eng. *godspel; woodbine* = O. Eng. *wudu-bind; gossip* = O. Eng. *god-sib.* On the other hand, for phonetic reasons it has been intercalated in many words, as *thunder* = O. Eng. *thunor; sound* = O. Eng. *soun,* Lat *sonus; gender* = Fr. *genre,* Lat. *genus; jaundice* = Fr. *jaunisse,* &c.

D. *As an initial is used:*

I. *In Chronology:*

(1) For *Domini,* genit. sing. of Lat. *Dominus* = Lord, as A.D. = *Anno Domini* = in the year of our Lord.

(2) For died.

2. *In Music:* As an abbreviation for *Discantus, Dessus, Destra,* &c.

3. *In University degrees, &c.:* For Doctor, as M.D. = Doctor of Medicine; D.C.L. = Doctor of Civil Law; D.D. = Doctor of Divinity; D.Sc. = Doctor of Science, &c.

4. *In Titles:* For Duke.

D. *As a symbol is used:*

1. *In Numer.:* For 500. Thus DC = 600; DL = 550. When a dash or stroke is written over the letter (D) its value is increased tenfold, i.e., to 5,000.

2. *In Chem.:* For the element Didymium.

3. *In Music:*

(1) For the first note of the Phrygian, afterwards called the Dorian, mode.

(2) For the second note of the normal scale of C, corresponding to the Italian *re.*

(3) For the major scale having two sharps and for the minor scale having one flat in its signature.

(4) For a string tuned to D, *e.g.*, the third string of the violin, the second of the viola and violoncello.

(5) For a clef in old mensurable music, *D excellens.* (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

(6) *d* is used for *doh* in the tonic sol-fa system.

4. *In Biblical Criticism:* For the Beza manuscript of the Greek New Testament.

5. *In Comm.:* For a penny or pence, as £ s. d. = pounds, shillings, and pence.

da, *prep.* [Ital.] From, according to, as befits.

Music:

(1) *Da capo:* From the beginning. An expression signifying that the performer must recommence the piece, and conclude at the double bar marked *Fine.*

(2) *Da capo al fine:* From the beginning to the sign *Fine.*

(3) *Da capo al segno:* From the beginning to the sign (𝄋).

*** da** (1), *s.* [DAY.]

"The pepil clepit of Equicola
That hard furris had telit mony *da.*"
Doug., Virgil, 235, 40

*** da** (2), *** dae, * day,** *s.* [DOE.]

"His haill Woods, Forrestes, Parkes, Hanynges, *Da*, Ra, Harts, Hynds, . . . and utheris wild beastes within the same, are greattumly destroyed."—*Acts Ja. VI.,* 1594, c. 210.

*** da** (3), *s.* [DAW.] A sluggard.

dăb, dâub, *v.t. & i.* [Cognate with O. Dut. *duppen* = to pinch, to knead, to dabble; Ger. *tappen* = to grope, to fumble. It is a doublet of tap (q.v.). (*Skeat.*)]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. To strike gently, to tap.

"The Flemmisshe hem *dabbeth* o the het bare."
Political Songs, p. 192.

2. To ruh or pat gently.

"A sore should never be wiped by drawing a piece of tow or rag over it, but only by *dabbing* it with fine lint."—*Sharp.*

3. To daub, to besmear.

4. To daub, to rub on or apply so as to smear.

II. *Building:* To perform the process of dabbing (q.v.).

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To prick, to tap.

"The thorn that *dabs* I'll cut it down."
Jamieson: Popular Ball., i. 87.

2. To peck, as birds.

"Weel *daubit,* Robin! there's some mair,
Beath groats and barley, dinna spare."
Rev. J. Nicol: Poems, i. 43.

* 3. To fall with a noise, to patter down.

"Encombrid in my clothes that *dabbing* down from me did droppe." *Phaer: Virgill. Æneid,* bk. vi.

4. To fish in a particular manner. (See example.)

"And this way of fishing we call *daping, dabbing,* or *dibbing,* wherein you are always to haue your line flying before you—up, or down the river, as the wind serves—and to angle as near as you can to the bank of the same side whereon you stand."—*Walton: Angler,* pt. ii., ch. v.

¶ *To dab nebs:* To kiss.

"*Dab nebs* with her now and then."—*Coal-man's Courtship to the Creel-wife's Daughter,* p. 6.

dăb (1), *** dabbe,** *s.* [DAB, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A stroke, a blow

"Philot him gof anothir *dabbe.*"
Alisaunder, 2,396.

* 2. A peck or stroke from a bird's beak.

* 3. A smart push with a broken sword or pointless weapon.

"As he was recovering himself, I gave him a *dab* in the mouth with my broken sword, which very much hurt him . . ."—*Memoirs of Capt. Creichton,* p. 82.

4. A blow with any moist or soft substance.

5. Anything moist or slimy.

* 6. A trifle, a little bit.

"Some dirty *dab* of a negociation."—*Walpole: To Mann,* ii. 53.

7. A pinafore.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Die-sinking:* An impression in type-metal of a die in course of sinking.

2. *Ichthy.:* A name commonly applied to any species of fish belonging to the genus Pleuronectes (q.v.). Specially applied to *Pleuronectes limanda,* a small flat fish common on the sandy coasts of Britain.

dăb (2), *s. & a.* [Prob. a corruption of *adept* (q.v.).]

A. *As subst.:* An adept, a skilful person, an expert. (*Colloquial.*)

". . . a third is a *dab* at an index."—*Goldsmith: The Bee,* No. 1.

B. *As adj.:* Expert, adept, skilful, clever.

dăbbed, daubed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DAB, *v.*]

dăb'-bẽr, *s.* [Eng. *dab; -er.*]

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.:* One who dabs.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Printing:* The original inking-apparatus for a form of type. It consisted of a ball of cloth stuffed with an elastic material. Two of them were used, one in each hand. One of them being dabbed upon the inking-table to gather a quantity of ink, the balls were then rubbed together so as to spread it uniformly. This was done while the pull was being made, and when the bed was withdrawn from below the platen, and the printed sheet removed, the assistant, working actively with both hands, inked the surface of the form. Another form of dabber is a roll of cloth, the end of which is used for inking the engraved copperplate.

2. *Engraving:* A silk or leather ball, stuffed with wool, used in the first process of engraving, for spreading the ground upon the hot plates.

3. *Stereotyping:* In the paper process, the insinuation of the damp paper into the interstices of the letters by dabbing the back of the paper with a hair brush. The term has also been applied to the cliché process, in which the form is dabbed down into a shallow cistern of type-metal which is just setting. (*Knight.*)

dăb'-bĭng, daub'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DAB, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of striking, pecking, or smearing.

2. *Building:* Working the face of a stone after it has been broached and draughted with a pick-shaped tool, or the patent axe, so as to form a series of minute holes. (*Gwilt.*)

dabbing-machine, *s.*

Type-founding: The machine employed in casting large metal type. (*Knight.*)

dăb'-ble, *v.t. & i.* [A freq. form of *dab* (q.v.). Cognate with Dut. *dabbelen.*]

A. *Trans.:* To smear or daub over, to bespatter, to bespriukle.

"I scarified and *dabbled* the wound with oil of turpentine."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To play or splash about in water or mud.

"Where the duck *dabbles* 'mid the rustling sedge."
Wordsworth: Evening Walk.

2. *Fig.:* To do or practise anything in a superficial or amateur-like manner; to take up any pursuit or subject superficially or slightly; to dip into anything without following it up thoroughly; to trifle.

". . . written by the painter himself, who, we have seen, *dabbled* in poetry too."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting,* vol. i., ch. vii.

dăb'-blẽr, *s.* [Eng. *dabbl(e); -er.*]

1. *Lit.:* One who dabbles or plays about in water or mud; a meddler.

2. *Fig.:* One who dabbles in a subject or pursuit; a superficial student or investigator.

"Payne had been long well known about town as a *dabbler* in poetry and politics."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

dăb'-blĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DABBLE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* The act or action of playing in water or mud.

"'Tis but to dye, dogs do it, ducks with *dabbling*."
Beaum. & Flet.: Mad Lover, ii. 1.

2. *Fig.:* A superficial pursuit of any subject or profession.

† **dăb'-blĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *dabbling; -ly.*] In a superficial or shallow manner; not thoroughly or earnestly.

dăb'-çhĭck, dob-chick, *s.* [Eng. *dap*, a variant of the verb to *dip* (q.v.). The word *dabchick* thus means the chick or bird that *dips* or *dives.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* A chicken newly hatched, a chicken with its feathers not grown. (*Ash.*)

* 2. *Fig.:* A childish person.

II. *Ornith.:* A familiar name applied to the Little Grebe, *Podiceps minor*, a well-known bird which frequents most of our rivers, but more especially fresh-water lakes. [GREBE.]

dăh'-ĕr-lăck, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. A kind of long sea-weed.

2. Any wet dirty strap of cloth or leather. In this sense it is often used to signify the rags of a tattered garment, from its resemblance to long sea-weed.

3. Applied to the hair of the head when hanging in lank, tangled, and separate locks.

* **dăb'-lĕt,** * **daib-let,** *s.* [Fr. *diableteau*, dimin. from *diable* = the devil.] An imp; a little devil.

"When all the weird sisters had thus voted in one voce
The deid of the *Dablet*, then syne they withdrew."
Watson: Coll., iii. 16.

dą-bœ'-çĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after St. Dabeoc.]

Bot.: Irish-wort, formerly considered a genus of plants, but now made a sub-genus of Menziesia, consisting of a single species, *Dabœcia polifolia*, natural order Ericaceæ. It is a dwarf shrub with terminous, racemose, purple, or crimson flowers. It is a native of Ireland, France, and Spain, and is found in boggy heaths. In Ireland it is called St. Dabeoc's Heath, Irish-whorts and Cantabrian Heath.

dăb'-stĕr, *s.* [Eng. *dab* (2), s.; and suff. *-ster.*] An expert or adept person, a dab.

dąçe, *s.* [According to Skeat, the same as *darc*: "*Dace* or *dare*, a small river-fish" (*Kersey*); O. Fr. *dars* = dace, from *dars* or *darz* = a dart, so named from the quickness of its movements.]

Ichthy.: A small river fish, *Leuciscus vulgaris*, belonging to the family Cyprinidæ (q.v.). It is gregarious in its habits. It is common in many of our rivers.

dą-çĕ'-lō, *s.* [A transposition of *alcedo*, the Lat. name for the Kingfisher (q.v.).]

Ornith.: A genus of kingfishers, natives of Australia. *D. gigas* is the Laughing Jackass.

* **dăck'-ĕr,** * **daik-er,** * **dak-er,** *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful. Cf. O. Flem. *daeckeren.*]

1. To work as in job-work or piece-work.

2. To truck, to barter, to higgle.

3. To search or hunt as for stolen goods.

"The Sevitians will but doubt be here,
To *dacker* for her as for robbed gear."
Ross: Helenore, p. 91.

4. To loiter, to stroll about idly.

"'The d——'s in the daidling body,' muttered Jeany between her teeth; 'wha wad hae thought o' his *daikering* out this length?'"—*Scott: Heart of Mid-lothian*, ch. ix.

5. To engage, to grapple.

¶ (1) *To daiker on:* To continue in any situation, or engaged in any business, in a state of irresolution whether to quit it or not; to hang on.

"I hae been flitting every term these four and twenty years; but when the time comes, there's aye something to saw that I would like to see sawn,—and sae I e'en *daiker on* wi' the family frae year's end to year's end."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. vi.

(2) *To daiker up the gate:* To jog or walk slowly up a street.

"I'll pay your thousand punds Scots, plack and bawbee, gin ye'll be an honest fallow for anes, and just *daiker up the gate* wi' this Sassenach."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxiii.

* **dack-er,** * **daik-er,** *s.* [DACKER, *v.*] A struggle.

"For they great *dacker* made, an' tulyi'd strang,
Ere they wad yield an' let the cattle gang."
Ross: Helenore, p. 23.

dăc'-nē, *s.* [Gr. δάκνω (*daknō*) = to bite, to sting.]

Entom.: A genus of Coleoptera, belonging to the family Clavicornes.

dăc'-nĭs, *s.* [Gr. δάκνω (*daknō*) = to bite.]

Ornith.: A genus of birds belonging to the family Conirostres (q.v.). The forehead, shoulders, and wings are sky-blue, the tail black. They are natives of Mexico.

dą-cōĭt', dą-kōĭt', *s.* [Hind., &c. *dakait.*] A gang robber. (*Anglo-Indian.*)

¶ Such gang-robbers make their depredations chiefly in Lower Bengal. They go by night, and with disguised faces; their object, however, being not intimidation or revenge but robbery.

dą-cōĭ'-tў, dą-kōĭ'-tў, *s.* [Hind., &c. *dakaiti.*] Gang robbery.

dăc'-rўd, *s.* [DACRYDIUM.]

Bot.: A tree of the genus Dacrydium (q.v.).

"In New Zealand the *Dacryda* are sometimes no bigger than mosses."—*Lindley: Veg. King.* (3rd ed.), p. 228.

dăc-rўd'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. δακρύδιον (*dakrudion*), dimin. of δακρύ (*dakru*) = a tear, from the resinous exudations from the plants.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the Taxaceæ, or Yews. They vary greatly in appearance and size, from a dwarf shrub to a tall tree. They are natives of New Zealand and the East Indies. From the young branches of *Dacrydium taxifolium* (the kakaterro of the natives of New Zealand) an excellent anti-scorbutic beverage like spruce-beer is made.

dăc'-rў-ō-līte, *s.* [Gr. δακρύ (*dakru*) = a tear, ὁ connective, and λίθος (*lithos*)=a stone.]

Med.: A calculous concretion in the lachrymal passage.

dăc-rў-ō'-mą, *s.* [Gr. δακρύω (*dakruō*) = to weep; δακρύ (*dakru*) = a tear.]

Med.: A name given to a diseased condition of the lachrymal duct of the eye, by which the tears are prevented from passing into the nose, and consequently trickle over the cheek.

dăc'-tўl, *s.* [Lat. *dactylus;* Gr. δάκτυλος (*daktulos*) = (1) a finger, (2) a dactyl.]

1. *Pros.:* A name given to a poetical foot consisting of one long syllable followed by two short ones, as the joints of a finger: thus *cāndidĭs, tēgmĭnĕ* are dactyls.

2. *Ichthy.:* The Razor-fish (q.v.).

* **dăc'-tўl,** *v.i.* [DACTYL, *s.*] To run or move nimbly. (*B. Jonson.*)

* **dăc'-tўl-ąr,** *a.* [Eng. *dactyl; -ar.*] Of or pertaining to a dactyl; dactylic.

* **dăc'-tўl-ĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *dacty(l)*; dimin. suff. *-let.*] A dactyl.

". . . how handsomely befits
Dull spondees with the English *dactylets*."
Bp. Hall: Sat., i. 6.

dăc-tўl-ĕth'-rą, *s.* [Gr. δακτυλήθρα (*dactylēthra*) = a finger-sheath.]

Zool.: A genus of tailless Amphibians, natives of South Africa, the only one of the family Dactylethridæ (q.v.). It contains two species. The hind feet are webbed, and there are claws on the three inner toes. The genus is also called Xenopus.

dăc-tўl-ĕth'-rĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *dactylethr(a)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of amphibians vertebrata, consisting of the single genus Dactylethra (q.v.).

dăc'-tўl-ī, *s. pl.* [Gr. δάκτυλος (*daktulos*) = a finger.]

Class. Antiq.: The priests of Cybele in Phrygia, so called from having been five in number, thus corresponding with the number of fingers on the hand. Their functions appear to have been the same as, or similar to, those of the Corybantes and Cnretes.

dăc-tўl'-ĭc, * **dăc-tўl'-ĭck,** *a. & s.* [Lat. *dactylicus;* Gr. δακτυλικος (*daktulikos*), from δάκτυλος (*daktulos*).]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or consisting wholly or in part of dactyls.

"This at least was the power of the spondaik and *dactylick* harmony; but our language can reach no eminent diversities of sound."—*Johnson: Rambler*, No. 94.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A line consisting of or containing dactyls.

2. (*Pl.*): Metres which consist wholly or in part of dactyls. [HEXAMETER.]

* **dăc-tўl'-ĭ-ō-glўph,** *s.* [DACTYLIOGLYPHY.]

1. An engraver of rings or gems.

2. The inscription of the engraver's name on a stone or gem.

* **dăc-tўl-ĭ-ŏg'-lў-phў,** *s.* [Gr. δακτυλιογλυφία (*daktuliogluphia*), from δάκτυλος (*daktulos*) = a ring, and γλύφω (*gluphō*) = to engrave.] The art of cutting or engraving seal-rings or gems.

* **dăc-tўl-ĭ-ŏg'-rą-phў,** * **dăc-tўl-ŏg'-rą-phў,** *s.* [Gr. δακτύλιος (*daktulios*) = a ring, from δάκτυλος (*daktulos*) = a finger, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write, to describe.]

1. The art of engraving gems.

2. A description of, or treatise on, engraved stones and rings.

* **dăc-tўl-ĭ-ŏl'-ō-ġў,** *s.* [Gr. δακτύλιος (*daktulios*) = a ring, and λόγος (*logos*) = a treatise or discourse.] A treatise on finger-rings; the science which treats of finger-rings and their history.

* **dăc-tўl'-ĭ-ō-măn-çў,** * **dăc-tўl'-ō-măn-çў,** *s.* [Gr. δακτύλιος (*daktulios*) = a ring, and μαντεία (*manteia*) = prophecy, divination.] Divination by means of rings.

dăc-tўl'-ĭ-ŏn, *s.* [Gr. δάκτυλος (*daktulos*) = a finger.]

1. *Surg.:* Cohesion between two fingers, whether congenital or from burning.

2. *Music:* An instrument invented by Henry Herz for training the fingers and suppling the joints. [CHIROPLAST.] (*Knight.*)

dăc'-tўl-īs, *s.* [Gr. δάκτυλος (*daktulos*) = a finger.]

Bot.: A genus of grasses containing about a dozen species. *Dactylis glomerata*, the Common Cock's-foot-grass, is common in England, but is of little use as pasture, being coarse and hard.

* **dăc'-tўl-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *dactyl; -ist.*] A writer of dactylic or flowing verses.

"Dr. Johnson prefers the Latin poetry of May and Cowley to that of Milton, and thinks May to be the first of the three. May is certainly a sonorous *dactylist*."—*Warton: Pref. to Milton's Sm. Poems.*

* **dăc-tўl-ī'-tis,** *s.* [Gr. δάκτυλος (*daktulos*)= a finger; suff. *-itis* (*Med.*) (q.v.).]

Med.: Inflammation of the finger.

dăc-tўl'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. δάκτυλος (*daktulos*)= a finger.]

Bot.: A genus of Hyphomycetous Fungi, consisting of moulds growing over decayed plants. One species, *Dactylium oogenum*, grows upon the surface of the membrane within the shell of the eggs of fowls and other birds. Six British species are known. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

* **dăc-tўl'-ō-glўph,** *s.* [DACTYLIOGLYPH.]

* **dăc-tўl-ŏg'-lў-phў,** *s.* [DACTYLIOGLYPHY.]

dăc-tў-lŏl'-ō-ġў, *s.* [Gr. δάκτυλος (*daktulos*) = a finger, and λόγος (*logos*) = a word, a discourse.] The art or science of the communication of ideas by means of motions of the fingers or hands; cheirology.

"Cheirology, or *dactylology*, as the words import, is interpretation by the transient motions of the fingers . . ."—*Dalgarno: Deaf and Dumb Man's Tutor* (1680), Introd.

* **dăc-tўl'-ō-măn-çў,** *s.* [DACTYLIOMANCY.]

* **dăc-tўl-ŏn'-ŏm-ў,** *s.* [Gr. δάκτυλος (*daktulos*) = a finger, and νόμος (*nomos*) = a regulation, a law; νέμω (*nemō*) = to distribute.] The art or science of counting on the fingers.

dăc-tўl-ŏp'-ŏr-ą, *s.* [Gr. δάκτυλος (*daktulos*) = a finger, and πορος (*poros*) = a passage.]

Zool.: A genus of Foraminifera, the typical one of the family Dactyloporidæ (q.v.). Some, as *Dactylopora eruca*, are of simple organization, others are more complex.

dăc-tȳl-ō-pŏr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *dactylopora*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Biol.:* A family of Imperforate Foraminifera, sub-tribe Miliolida. By some they are held to be calcareous algæ. The successive chambers of the multilocular test or shell have no direct communication with one another, but simply cohere by their walls.

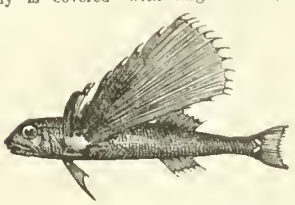
2. *Palæont.:* The Dactyloporidæ range from the Trias till now. Vast masses of Triassic limestone in the Bavarian and Tyrolese Alps are formed from their remains. (*Nicholson.*)

dăc-tȳl-ŏp'-tĕr-ŭs, *a.* [Gr. δάκτυλος (*daktulos*) = a finger, and πτερόν (*pteron*) = a wing, a fin.]

Ichthy.: An epithet applied to fish which have the inferior rays of their pectoral fins either wholly or partially free.

dăc-tȳl-ŏp'-tĕr-ŭs, *s.* [DACTYLOPTEROUS.]

Ichthy.: A name applied to a genus of fishes belonging to the order Acanthopterygii, in which the head is flattened, large, and long, and rises suddenly from a short muzzle; the body is covered with large scales; sub-



FLYING-GURNARD.

pectoral rays numerous and enormously large. It contains only two species, of which one, *Dactylopterus volitans*, is the Flying-gurnard. It is sometimes called the Flying-fish, but that name is given specially to *Exocœtus exiliens.* [EXOCŒTUS.]

dăc-tȳl-ō-rhī'-zą, *s.* [Gr. δάκτυλος (*daktulos*) = a finger, and ῥίζα (*rhiza*) = a root.]

Bot.: A disease in the bulbs of turnips, causing them to branch out and become hard and useless. It is generally called Fingers-and-Toes.

dăc-tȳl-zō-ō'-ōĭd, *s.* [Gr. δακτυλος (*daktulos*) = a finger, and Eng. zooid.]

Biol.: An elongated appendage with the function of a tentacle, in some hydrozoans. There is no mouth or gastric cavity.

dăc'-tȳl-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. δάκτυλος (*daktulos*) = a finger.] A Greek measure of length, the sixteenth part of an English foot. (*Weale.*)

dăd (1), *s.* [DAWD.]

1. A large piece.

2. A blow.

dăd (2), *s.* [Wel. *tad* = father; Corn. *tat*; Ir. *daid*; Gael. *daidein*; Gr. τάτα, τεττα (*tata, tetta*); Sansc. *tata* = father.] A child's name for a father.

"Dicky your boy, that with his grumbling voice
Was wont to cheer his *dad* in mutinies?"
Shakesp.: 3 *Henry VI.*, i. 4.

* **dad,** *v.t. & i.* [From the sound.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To thrash, to beat, to cuff.

"*Dadding* his heid to the calsay."—*Knox: Hist.* p. 95.

2. To dash.

B. *Intrans.:* To fall or clap down forcibly and with noise.

* **dăd'-dĕr,** *v.i.* [A freq. of *dade* (q.v.).] To quake, to tremble. [DIDDER, DITHER.]

"To *dadder, trepidare.*"—*Levins: Manip. Vocab.*

dadder-grass, *s.*

Bot.: Common Quaking-grass, *Briza media.*

dăd'-dĭe, dad'-dȳ, *s.* [Eng. *dad*; *-ie, -y.*] An affectionate form of dad, father.

daddy-longlegs, *s.*

Entom.: A name for various species of the Crane-fly; used also of harvest-spiders.

dăd'-dlo, dad'-dle, *v.i.* [A freq. form of *dade* (q.v.).]

1. To walk unsteadily, as a child or old man; to toddle.

2. To loiter about, to be lazy or idle.

"Aweel, thriftless bodie,—can ye kame wool? that's dainty wark for sic a *daidlen* bodie."—*Blackwood's Mag.*, Jan., 1821, p. 407.

dăd' dŏck, *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Ash suggests *dead oak.*] The heart or body of a tree thoroughly rotten.

* **dāde,** *v.i. & t.* [Etym. doubtful.]

A. *Intrans.:* To move unsteadily, as a child; to totter.

"Which, nourished and bred up at her most plenteous pap,
No sooner taught to *dade*, but from their mother trip,
And in their speedy course strive others to outstrip."
Drayton: Polyolbion, s. 1.

B. *Trans.:* To lead like a child by the hand; to hold up by leading strings.

"A man of years who is a politician, muste offer himself lovingly unto those that make toward him, and be glad to sort and converse with them; such he ought to inform, to correct, to *dade* and lead by the hand."—*Holland: Plutarch*, p. 399.

* **da-dĭr,** *v.i.* [Probably a freq. of *dade* (q.v.).] To shiver, to quake. [DIDDER.]

"To *dadir: Frigucio et cetera, ubi* to whake [qwake]."—*Cathol. Anglicum.*

dā'-dō, *s.* [Ital. = a die.]

Architecture:

1. A term for the die or plane face of a pedestal. The dado employed in the interior of buildings is a continuous pedestal, with a plinth and base moulding, and a cornice or dado moulding surmounting the die.

2. The solid block or cube forming the body of a pedestal, in classical architecture, between the base mouldings and cornice; an architectural arrangement of mouldings, &c., round the lower part of the walls of a room. (*Weale.*)

dăd ŏx-ȳl-ŏn, *s.* [Gr. δαΐς (*daïs*), contr. δᾶς (*das*), genit. δαΐδος (*daïdos*), contr. δᾶδος (*dados*) = a pine-torch, a fire-brand, and ξύλον (*xulon*) = wood.]

Palæont.: A kind of fossil Conifer, found in the carboniferous sandstone, as in Craigleith Quarry near Edinburgh. Some appear to be allied to the genus Araucaria. Also called Araucarites.

dā'-dȳl, *s.* [Gr. δαΐς (*dais*) = a torch; ὕλη (*hulē*) = matter.]

Chem.: A hydrocarbon formed by distilling the solid monohydrochlorate of turpentine oil several times over quicklime. It is a limpid, aromatic liquid, sp. gr. 0·87, boiling at 156°, and without action on polarised light.

* **dae,** *s.* [DEYE.]

dae-nettle, *s.* [DEYE-NETTLE.]

* **dæd'-ąl,** * **dædale,** *a.* [From Lat. *dædalus*; Gr. δαίδαλος (*daidalos*) = cunningly or curiously wrought.]

I. *Lit.:* Variegated, curiously or ingeniously worked or formed.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. *In a good sense:* Skilful, ingenious, clever.

"Nor hath
The *dædal* hand of nature only pour'd
Her gifts of outward grace." *Philips: Cider*, i.

2. *In a bad sense:* Deceitful, treacherous, insincere.

"The Latmian started up. Bright goddess, stay!
Search my most hidden breast! By truth's own tongue
I have no *dædale* heart." *Keats: Endymion*, iv.

dæd-ąl-ĕn'-chȳ-mą, *s.* [Gr. δαίδαλος (*daidalos*) = cunningly wrought, and ἔγχυμα (*enchuma*) = an infusion.]

Bot.: An epithet applied to the cells, as of some fungi, when entangled; tortuous cells.

* **dæ-dā'-lĭ-an,** *a.* [DÆDAL.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Curiously or artfully wrought; maze-like; resembling a labyrinth.

"Our bodies decked in our *dædalian* arms."
Chapman.

2. *Bot.:* The same as DÆDALOUS (q.v.).

dæ'-dąl-oŭs, *a.* [Gr. δαίδαλος (*daidalos*).] [DÆDAL.]

Bot.: A term applied to leaves of a delicate texture, whose margins are marked with various intricate windings.

** **dæl,** *s.* [DEAL, *s.*]

* **dæl,** *v.* [DEAL, *v.*]

dæ'-mŏn, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. δαίμων (*daimōn*) = a god, a spirit.] A spirit, a being of another world. [DEMON.]

"Baptized men poured libations of ale to one *Dæmon*, and set out drink offerings of milk for another."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

* **dæ-mon'-ĭc,** *a.* [DEMONIC.]

dæ-mŏn-ĭşm, *s.* [DEMONISM.]

dæ'-mŏn-ĭst, *s.* [DEMONIST.]

* **dæ-mŏn-ŏc'-rą-çy,** *s.* [DEMONOCRACY.]

* **dæ-mŏn-ŏl'-ŏ-ġer,** *s.* [DEMONOLOGER.]

* **dæ-mŏn'-ō-măn çy,** *s.* [DEMONOMANCY.]

dæ-mŏn-ō-mā'-nĭ-ą, *s.* [DEMONOMANIA.]

dæ-mŏn-ōr'-ŏps, *s.* [Probably from Gr. δαίμων (*daimōn*) = a god, a deity, and ὤψ (*ōps*) = face, appearance, alluding to the beauty of the plant. (*Dict. of Gardening.*)]

Bot.: A genus of palms, tribe Calameæ. About forty species are known. *Dæmonorops Draco* (formerly *Calamus Draco*) is the Dragon's-blood Palm. [DRAGON'S-BLOOD.]

dæsman, *s.* [DESMAN.]

* **daez,** * **daise,** *v.t.* [DAZE.] To stupefy, to daze.

"For me, I'm on Parnassus' hriuk,
Rivin' the words tae gar them clink;
Whyles *daez't* wi' love, whyles *daez't* wi' drink."
Burns: Second Epistle to Davie

* **daff,** * **daffe,** *s.* [Probably allied to *deaf.* Sw. *döf* = stupid; Icel. *daufr* = deaf.] A stupid blockhead, a numskull.

"And when this jape is tald another day,
I shal be halden a *daffe* or a cokenay."
Chaucer: C. T., 4,205, 4,206.

* **daff** (1), *v.t.* [DOFF.]

1. To doff, to put off, to lay or toss aside.

"There my white stole of chastity I *daff'd*,
Shook off my sober guards and civil fears."
Shakesp.: A Lover's Complaint, 297, 298.

2. To turn aside.

"And *daff'd* me to a cabin hang'd with care,
To descant on the doubts of my decay."
Shakesp.: The Passionate Pilgrim, xiv

* **daff** (2), *v.i.* [DAFF, *s.*]

1. To be foolish, to act foolishly.

"Dastard, thou *daffs* that with such devilry mels;
Thy reason savours of reek, and nothing else."
Polwart: Watson's Coll., iii. 27.

2. To play, to toy.

* **daf'-fĕr-ў,** *s.* [Eng. *daff*; *-ery.*] Romping; frolicksomeness; foolery.

"That wad be fain her company to get;
Wha in her *daffery* had run o'er the scora."
Ross: Helenore, p. 93.

daf'-fĭng, * **daffin,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [DAFF (2), *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Merry, light-hearted.

"... though she has a *daffing* way with her, she could never bide a hard word a' her days."—*Petticoat Tales*, i. 266.

C. *As substantive:*

1. Thoughtless gaiety; foolish playfulness; foolery.

"... sae folk ca'd us in their *daffin*, young Nick and auld Nick."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxii.

2. Folly, foolishness.

"But 'tis a *daffin* to debate,
And aurgle-bargain with our fate."
Ramsay: Poems, i. 324.

3. Loose or indelicate conversation.

4. A derangement of the mind, a frenzy.

"Going to France, there he falls into a phrenzie and *daffing* which keeped him to his death."—*Melvill: MS.*, p. 58.

dăf-fŏd-ĭl, * **daffadil,** * **daffadilly,** *s.* [Considered by Dr. Murray as "an unexplained variation of *affadyll, affodylle*, an adapt. of Med. Bot. Lat. *affodillus*, prob. late Lat. **asfodillus*, Class. Lat. *asphodillus, asphodelus*, from Greek. Another Med. Lat. corruption was *asphrodillus*, whence Fr. *afrodille.* Half-a-dozen guesses have been made at the origin of the initial D: a playful variation, like Ted for Edward, Dan (in the North) for Andrew; the Northern article *t'affodill*, the Southern article *th' affodill*, in Kent *de affodill*, or (?) *d'offodill* (Cotgrave actually has *th' offodill*); the Dutch bulb-growers *de affodil*, the Fr. (presumed) *fleur d'afrodille*, &c." (*Note in Phil. Soc. Trans.*, Feb. 6, 1880.)]

1. Botany:

* **1.** The Asphodel.

2. A name in common use for the *Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus.* [NARCISSUS.]

3. The Common Fritillary (*Fritillaria meleagris*), Hants. (*Britten & Holland.*)

II. *Pharm.:* The bulbs of the daffodil are emetic.

¶ *Chequered daffodil:*

Bot.: [CHEQUERED].

dăf-il-a, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Ornith.: A genus of Anatidæ, containing the Pintail Ducks.

* **daffte,** *a.* [DEFT.]

"Meoc and *daffte* and sedefull." *Orm.:* 4,610.

* **daffte-like,** *adv.* [DEFTLY.]

daft (1), * **daffte** (1), * **deft** (1), * **defte,** *a.* [DAFF, *s.*; DAFF (2), *v.*]

1. Mad, maniacal, insane.

"He was a *daft* dog."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xi.

2. Foolish, unwise.

(1) *Of persons:*

"Thow art the *daftiat* full that evir I saw." *Lyndsay: Pink. S. P. R.*, ii. 65.

(2) *Of things:*

"... carnal affection or sum vther *daft* opiniou, ..."—*Abp. Hamiltoun: Catechisme* (1552), fol. 50, a.

3. Giddy, thoughtless.

"Quhen ye your selfis ar *daft* and young." *Diallog* sine Tit. *Reign Qu. Mary.*

4. Wanton, frolicsome.

"However *daft* they wi' the lasses be." *Shirref: Poems*, p. 68.

Daft-days, *s. pl.* Those in England called the Christmas holidays. (*Scotch.*)

* **daft** (2), * **daffte** (2), *a.* [DEFT.]

daft'-ish, *a.* [Eng. *daft; -ish.*] In some degree deranged; a diminutive from *daft.*

daft'-like, *a.* [Eog. *daft; like.*]

1. Having the appearance of folly.

"I widna wish this tulyie had been seen, 'Tis sae *daftlike.*" *Ramsay: Poems*, ii. 148.

2. Having a strange or awkward appearance. (*Scotch.*)

"... for fear lest she should 'turn him into some *daft-like* beast,' ..."—*Brownie of Bodsbeck*, &c., ii. 381.

3. Silly, maniacal.

"The other broke suddenly out into an immoderate *daft-like* laugh that was really awful."—*The Steam-Boat*, p. 86.

* **daft-like,** * **daffte-like,** *adv.* [DEFTLY.]

daft'-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *daft; -ly.*]

1. Foolishly, like a fool.

"Some other chiel may *daftly* slug, That kens but little of the thing." *Ramsay: Works*, i. 143.

2. Merrily, gaily. (*Scotch.*)

"Toddling lammies o'er the lawn Did *daftly* frisk and play." *Davidson: Seasons*, p. 48.

daft'-nĕss, * **daft'-nĕs,** *s.* [Eng. *daft; -ness.*]

1. Foolishness, folly.

"The word of the crosse semis to be *daftnes* and folie to thame that perischis ..."—*Abp. Hamiltoun: Catechisme* (1552), fol. 101, b.

2. Fatuity, insanity, madness.

"But, Jenny, can you tell us of any instance of his *daftness*?"—*The Entail*, ii. 175.

dăg (1), *s.* [Icel. *dögg*; Sw. *dagg.*] [DEG.]

1. A thin or gentle rain.

2. A mist, a thick fog.

* **dăg** (2), * **dăgge,** *s.* [Fr. *dague*; Sp. & Ital. *daga*; Port. *daga, adaga* = a dagger.]

1. A dagger.

2. A fashion of wearing the dress, the edges being cut or slit in various styles.

"Beggars with high shewis knoppid with *dagges.*" *Romaunt of the Rose*, 7,260.

DAG.

3. A hand-gun or pistol.

"My *dagge* shall be my dagger."—*Decker.*

4. A dag-lock (q.v.).

5. A leather latchet.

dag-lock, *s.* A lock of wool which hangs at the tail of a sheep and draggles in the wet and dirt.

* **dag-maker,** * **dagge-maker,** *s.* A dagger-maker or a pistol-maker.

"The dagge was bought not many days before, of one Adrian Mulan, a *dagge-maker*, dwelling in East Smithfield, as by the said Mulan was testified *viva voce* upon his oath."—*State Trials; Death of Northumberland* (an. 1584).

* **dag-swain,** * **dag-swaynne,** * **dag-gysweyne,** *s.* A kind of rough cloth or rug.

"... covered only with a sheet, under coverlits made of *dagswain*."—*Harrison: Descr. of Eng; Pref. to Holinshed's Chron.*

* **dag-tailed,** *a.* Draggle-tailed.

* **dăg** (1), *v.i. & t.* [DAG (1), *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To rain gently, to drizzle.

B. *Trans.:* To besmear, to bemire, to daggle.

* **dăg** (2), * **daggen,** *v.t.* [DAG (2), *s.*]

1. To cut into slips.

2. To cut round the edges.

"Leet *daggen* his clothes." *P. Ploweman*, 14,210.

* **dagen,** *v.i.* [DAWN, *v.*]

* **dägge,** *s.* [DAG (2), *s.*]

* **dägged,** * **daggit,** * **daggyd,** * **daggyde,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [DAG (2), *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Slit at the edges.

"*Daggyde. Fractillosus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. Barbed.

"They schot speiris, and *daggit* arrowis, quhair the cumpaneis war thickest."—*Knox: Hist.*, p. 50.

II. *Comm.:* A name given to bireh-tar oil. It is also called Black Doggert or Deggett. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*, vol. i., p. 589.)

dăg'-gĕr, * **daggar,** * **daggere,** *s.* [Wel. *dagr* = a dagger; Ir. *daigear*; Gael. *daga*; Fr. *dague.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A short two-edged weapon resembling a miniature sword, and adapted for stabbing. It was a favourite instrument as an accessory to the soldier's equipment for close combat. [DIRK, STILETTO, PONIARD.]

"... the day When Brutus made the *dagger's* edge surpass The conqueror's sword, in bearing fame away." *Byron: Childe Harold*, iv. 82.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Fencing:* A blunt blade of iron with a basket hilt, used for defence.

2. *Printing:* A character (†) to call attention in the text to notes on the foot or margin of the page. As a reference-mark it comes next after the star (*). Also called an OBELUS or OBELISK (q.v.). A double dagger (‡) is another sign for a similar purpose when references are numerous. (*Knight.*)

3. *Shipbuilding:* A piece of timber crossing all the poppets of the bulgeways diagonally, to keep them together.

¶ (1) *To look daggers:* To look with an aspect of the greatest fierceness or animosity.

* (2) *To speak daggers:* To speak with great fierceness and animosity.

"As you have *spoke daggers* to him, ..."—*Junius*, Let. 26.

(3) *To be at daggers drawn with one:* To be on openly hostile terms. [DAGGERS' DRAWING.]

* **dagger-cheap,** *a.* [The "Dagger" was a low ordinary in Holborn, referred to by Ben Jonson and others; the fare was probably cheap and nasty.] Dirt-cheap.

"He [the Devil] may buy us even *dagger-cheap*, as we say."—*Andrewes: Sermons*, v. 546.

dagger-flower, *s.* [So named from the knife or dirk shaped anthers (?).]

Bot.: A composite plant-genus, Machæranthera, allied to Aster.

dagger-knees, *s. pl.*

Shipbuilding: Pieces in a ship's frame, whose side-arms are cast down and bolted through the clamp. They are placed at the lower decks of some ships, instead of hanging-knees, to preserve as much stowage in the hold as possible. (*Weale*, &c.)

dagger-knife, *s.* A weapon capable of being used either as a knife or as a dagger.

"Old Allan, though unfit for strife, Laid hand upon his *dagger-knife.*" *Scott: Lady of the Lake*, vi. 7.

* **dagger-money,** *s.* Money formerly paid to justices of the peace in the north of England to provide arms against marauders.

dagger-piece, *s.*

Shipbuilding: A diagonal piece in a ship's frame, as *dagger-knee, dagger-wood*, &c.

dagger-plank, *s.*

Shipbuilding: One of the planks which unite the poppets and stepping-up pieces of the cradle on which the vessel rests in launching.

dagger-plant, *s.* [So called because the tips of its endogenous leaves are very sharp.]

Bot.: The liliaceous genus Yucca (q.v.).

daggers' drawing, daggers-drawing, *s.* The act of drawing out daggers, hence, approach to actual violence, open violence, or quarrelling.

"They always are at *daggersdrawing*, And one another clapperclawing." *Butler: Hudibras.*

"I have heard of a quarrel in a tavern, where all were at *daggersdrawing*, till one desired to know the subject of the quarrel."—*Swift.*

* **dăg'-gĕr,** *v.t.* [DAGGER, *s.*] To pierce or stab with a dagger.

* **dăg'-gĕred,** *a.* [Eng. *dagger; -ed.*]

1. Furnished or armed with a dagger

2. Pierced with a dagger. (*Decker.*)

dagges, *s. pl.* [DAG (2), *s.*]

dăg'-gie, *a.* [Eng. *dag* (1), *s.*; *-ie* = *-y.*] Drizzling.

¶ *A daggie day:* A day characterised by slight rain.

* **dăg'-gle,** *v.t. & i.* [A freq. from Sw. *dagga*; Icel. *doggva* = to bedew.] [DAG (1), *s.*; DEW.]

1. *Trans.:* To bemire; to drag or trail through mud or wet; to befoul, to dirty, to defile.

"Her wreath of broom and feathers gray, *Daggled* with blood, beside her lay." *Scott: Lady of the Lake*, iv. 27.

2. *Intrans.:* To run through wet and mire.

"Nor like a puppy, *daggle* through the town, To fetch and carry sing-song up and down." *Pope: Prol. Sat.*, 2e, 226.

daggle-tail, *a. & s.*

A. *As adj.:* The same as DAGGLED-TAIL (q.v.).

B. *As subst.:* A slattern, a slut.

daggle-tailed, *a.* The same as DAGGLED-TAIL (q.v.).

dăg'-gled, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DAGGLE.]

* **daggled-tail,** *a.* Having the ends of the dress trailing in the wet and mire; bespattered, bemired.

"The gentlemen of wit and pleasure are apt to be choaked at the sight of so many *daggledtail* parsons that happen to fall in their way."—*Swift.*

dăg'-gling, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DAGGLE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

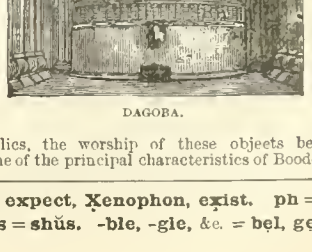
C. *As subst.:* The act of trailing or befouling in mire and wet; the state of being so fouled.

* **dagh,** * **daugh,** *s.* [A.S. *dâg.*] Dough. [DOUGH.]

"*Hec pasta, dagh.*"—*Wright's Vol. of Vocab.*, p. 201.

dā'-gō, *s.* An Italian or any dark-complexioned foreigner. (*U. S. Slang.*)

da-gō'-ba, * **deh-gop,** *s.* [Pali.] The Eastern topes, or tumuli, mostly contained



DAGOBA.

relics, the worship of these objects being one of the principal characteristics of Booddh-

ism. These were termed *dagobas*, of which the word *pagoda* appears to be a corruption. In a Booddhist temple, the dagoba is a structure which occupies the place of an altar in a Christian church. It consists of a low circular basement or drum surmounted by a hemispherical or elliptical dome, that supports a square block covered by a roof called a tee. [Tope.]

Dā'-gŏn (1), *s.* [Heb. דָּגוֹן (*dagon*); Sept. Δαγών (*Dagôn*).] A national god of the Philistines worshipped at Gaza (Judges xvi. 21—30), Ashdod (1 Sam. v. 5, 7, and 1 Chron. x. 10), and elsewhere. The word has by some been derived from דָּגָן (*dagan*) = corn, but the general opinion is that it comes from דָּג (*dag*) = a fish, and that Dagon was the fish-god. *On* at the end of the word may be a diminutive designed as a term of endearment; or as Gesenius thinks, it may be an augmentative meaning a large fish. Probably he had the head and hands of a man with the body and tail of a fish. The temple of Dagon at Ashdod continued beyond the period of the Old Testament, but it was destroyed by Judas Maccabæus about the year B.C. 148.

FIGURES OF DAGON.

"*Dagon* his name, sea-monster, upward man
And downward fish: yet had his temple high."
Milton: P. L., i. 462, 463.

*** dag'-on** (2), *** dagoun,** *s.* [A dimin. from *dag* (2), s. (q.v.).] A little slip or piece, a strip.

"Gif us . . . a *dagoun* of your blanket, leeve dame."
Chaucer: Parsones Tale, p. 296.

*** Dā'-gŏn-ăl,** *s.* [Eng. *Dagon* (1), s.; *-al.*] A feast or orgie in honour of Dagon.

"A banquet worse than Job's children, or the *Dagonals* of the Philistines."—*Adams: Works*, i. 160.

Da-guĕr'-reĭ-an, *a.* [From the proper name Daguerre, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ian.*] Relating to Daguerre, or his process of photography. [Daguerreotype.]

da-guĕr'-rĕ-ŏ-tўpe, *s.* [Named after M. Daguerre, of Paris, the inventor of the process, and Gr. τύπος (*tupos*) = a blow, a stamp, a model.]

Photography:

1. The photographic process invented by Daguerre during the years 1824–39, resulting in the use of the camera for the exposure of a silver or silvered plate, sensitized by exposure to fumes of iodine in a dark chamber. The latent image was developed by fumes of mercury and fixed by hyposulphite of soda. In 1829, Daguerre was joined in his experiments by Niepce, who had been experimenting for fifteen years with an allied process in which a plate coated with asphaltum was exposed in a camera, the image developed by dissolving away the unalloyed portions by oil of lavender. The French Government granted a pension of 6,000 francs to Daguerre, one half of which was to revert to his widow; and 4,000 francs to Niepce's son, also with reversion of one half to his widow. Niepce died in 1833, and Daguerre in 1851. (*Knight.*) [Photography.]

2. A photographic picture produced by the process described in 1.

daguerreotype etching. A mode of etching by means of the influence of light on a prepared plate. The plate becomes exposed where the dark lines of the image fall, and the plate is corroded at those places by a subsequent operation.

daguerreotype process. The process of photography on the method introduced by Daguerre.

† da-guĕr'-rĕ-ŏ-tўpe, *v.t.* [Daguerreotype, *s.*]

1. *Lit.:* To produce or represent by the daguerreotype process.

2. *Fig.:* To imitate or reproduce with great exactness and distinctness.

† da-guĕr'-rĕ-ŏ-tўp-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *daguerreotyp(e); -er.*] One who produces pictures by the daguerreotype process.

† da-guĕr-rĕ-ŏ-tўp'-ĭc, † da-guĕr-rĕ-ŏ-tўp'-ĭc-ăl, *a.* [Eng. *daguerreotyp(e); -ic, -ical.*] Of or pertaining to a daguerreotype or the daguerreotype process.

† da-guĕr-rĕ-ŏ-tў'-pĭst, *s.* [Eng. *daguerreotyp(e); -ist.*] A daguerreotyper.

† da-guĕr'-rĕ-ŏ-tў-pў, *s.* [Eng. *daguerreotyp(e); -y.*] The act or process of producing pictures by the daguerreotype process.

*** dagyn,** *v.* [Dawn, *v.*]

"*Dagyn* or wexyn day. *Diesco.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

da-ha-bi'-ĕh, *s.* [A native word.] A kind of boat in use on the Nile for passenger traffic. It carries from two to six or eight passengers. It is two-masted, with triangular sails.

Dahl'-grĕn, *s.* [A proper name.] [Dahlgren gun.]

Dahlgren gun, *s.* [Named from the late Rear-Admiral John A. Dahlgren, of the United States Navy.] A gun in which the front portion is materially lightened and the

SECTION OF DALGHREN GUN.

metal transferred to the rear, giving the "bottle-shape," which caused some surprise on its first appearance in Europe. Colonel Bomford, Chief of Ordnance of the United States army, commenced making this experiment previous to the war of 1812, and gave the name of "Columbiad" to the piece. (*Knight.*) [Columbiad.]

dāhl'-ĭ-a, *s.* [So called after Andrew Dahl, a Swedish botanist, and a pupil of Linnæus, by whom this beautiful garden plant was first brought into cultivation.]

1. *Bot.:* A genus of Composite plants, tribe Asteroideæ, sub-tribe Eclipteæ. The receptacle is chaffy, the pappus none, involucre double, the outer one multifoliate, the inner one with a leaf divided into eight segments. Two species are cultivated in gardens, *Dahlia superfluo*, which has the outer involucre reflexed, and *D. frustranea*, in which it is spreading. *D. variabilis* is a cross between the two. Both are from Mexico. A species named *D. imperialis*, the Tree Dahlia, has of recent years been imported from Mexico. It attains a height of twelve to fourteen feet. The genus was first carried over into Spain about 1787. The Marchioness of Bute the same year introduced it into England, and becoming extinct it was brought anew to this country in 1804. A beautiful carmine is obtained from the corolla of the dahlia.

2. *Chem.:* The tubers of *Dahlia pinnata* contain 10 per cent. of inulin; also citric and malic acids, chiefly as calcium salts, a fixed oil and a volatile oil which quickly resinises when exposed to the air.

dahlia-paper, *s.*

Paper-making: A kind of paper made for the production of artificial flowers, especially dahlias. It is thick, and coloured externally on both sides according to the colour required.

dahl'-ĭne, *s.* [Eng. *dahl(ia); -ine.*]

Chem.: A name given by Payen to the inuline extracted by him from the tuberous roots of the dahlia. Formula, $C_6H_{10}O_5$. [Inuline.]

*** dai,** *s.* [Day.]

dāi'-dle (1), *v.i.* [Daddle.]

1. To loiter about.

2. To trifle.

dāi'-dle (2), *v.i.* [A corruption of *daggle* (q.v.).] To daggle, to bemire, to befoul.

dāi'-dle, daid-lie, *s.* [From *daggle* (q.v.).] A larger sort of bib, used for keeping the clothes of children clean; a pinafore. (*Scotch.*)

"For—petticoat, dishclout and *daidle*."
Jacobite Relics, i. 7.

dāid'-ling, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Daidle (1), *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Lazy, mean-spirited.

"... he's but a *daidling* coward body."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. xvii.

*** daieseyehe,** *s.* [Daisy.]

*** daigening,** *s.* [Dawning.]

daigh, *s.* [Dough.]

daigh-ie, *a.* [Doughy.]

1. *Lit.:* Doughy. (Applied to bread not well fired.)

2. *Fig.:* Soft, inactive, destitute of spirit.

3. Applied to rich ground, composed of clay and sand in due proportions.

*** daigh-i-ness,** *s.* [Doughiness.] The state of being doughy.

*** dāik' ĕr** (1), *v.t.* [Fr. *décorer* = to decorate.] To arrange in order, to lay out.

". . . Madge Mackittrick's skill has failed her in *daikering* out a dead dame's flesh."—*Blackw. Mag.*, Sept., 1820, p. 652.

dāik'-ĕr (2), *v.i.* [Dacker, *v.*]

dāik'-ĕr, *s.* [Daker.]

*** dail,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A ewe which, not becoming pregnant, is fattened for consumption.

"Than the laif of ther fat flokkis follouit on the fellis baythit youis and lammis, kebbis and *dailis*, gylmyrs and dilmondis, and mony berueist bog."—*Compt. Scotland*, p. 103.

*** dailiht,** *s.* [Daylight.]

"Tha was hit *dailiht*." *Layamon*, iii. 89.

† dāil'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *daily; -ness.*] The quality of happening or occurring daily; daily occurrence.

*** daill,** *s.* [Deal, *s.*] Dealing, intercourse.

daill-silver, daill-siluer, *s.* Money for distribution among the clergy on a foundation.

"Oure souerane lordis dearest mothir gave and grantit to the provest, &c. of Edinburghe for the sustentatioun of the ministry and hospitalitie within the samyn, all landis, annuellis, obitis, *daill siluer*, madlis, rentis, &c. . . ."—*Acts James VI.* 1579 (ed. 1814), p. 169.

dāil'-ў, * dayly, * daylye, *a., adv., & s.* [A.S. *dæglic*; O. H. Ger. *tagalih*; Ger. *täglich*; Icel. *dagligr*; Sw. & Dan. *daglig.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Literally:*

1. Happening or recurring every day; done day by day; appearing daily.

"Dread sovereign, how much are we bound to heaven
In *daily* thanks, that gave us such a prince."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., v. 3.

2. Fitted, proper, or necessary for each day.

"Give us day by day our *daily* bread."—*Luke* xi. 3.

II. *Fig.:* Ordinary, usual, not uncommon; as, A matter of *daily* occurrence.

B. *As adverb:*

I. *Lit.:* Every day, day by day.

"Be merciful unto me, O Lord: for I cry unto thee *daily*."—*Ps.* lxxvi. 3.

2. *Fig.:* Constantly, continually.

"Blessed is the man that heareth me, watching *daily* at my gates, waiting at the posts of my doors."—*Prov.* viii. 34.

C. *As subst.:* A newspaper published daily, that is, on every week-day.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *daily* and *diurnal*: "*Daily* is the colloquial term which is applicable to whatever passes in the *day* time; *diurnal* is the scientific term, which applies to what passes within or belongs to the astronomical *day*: the physician makes *daily* visits to his patients; the earth has a *diurnal* motion on its own axis." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dāi'-mĕn, *a.* [Etym. unknown.] Rare, happening now and then, occasional. (*Scotch.*)

"I doubt na, whyles, but thou may thieve;
What then? poor beastie, thou maun live!
A *daimen* icker in a thrave
'S a sma' request."
Burns: To a Mouse.

daim'-ĭ-ō, *s.* [Japanese native word.] The official title of a class of feudal lords in Japan. Previous to 1871, eighteen of the 264 daimios in the empire were independent princes, the remainder, though to a great extent independent, yet owed nominal allegiance to the

mikado. They are all now the official governors of their districts, having no claim to independence in any way.

DAIMIO IN COURT DRESS.

***dāin'-ĭng,** *s.* [DAWNING.]

"The *daining* her nu men mai sen."
Gen. & Exod., 1,810.

***dāint, *daynt,** *s.* & *a.* [A syncop. form of *dainty* (q.v.).]

A. *As subst.:* A dainty; something exquisite or delicious.

"Excesse, or *daints*, my lowly roof maintain not."
P. Fletcher: Piss. Ecl., vii. 37.

B. *As adj.:* Delicate, elegant.

"Picturing the parts of beauty *daynt*."
Spenser: F. Q. (Prol.), III.

***dāint'-ē-oŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *dainty*; *-ous.*] Dainty, excellent.

"The most *dainteous* of all Itaille."
Chaucer: C. T., 9,588.

***dāint'-ē-oŭs-lў, *dayntcousliche,** *adv.* [Eng. *dainteous*; *-ly.*] Daintily.

"Thenne was this folk feyne, and fedde hunger *dayntcousliche*."
P. Plowman, p. 145.

***dāint'-ĭe,** *a.* [DAINTY.]

***dāint-ĭ-fĭ-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *daintify*; *c* connect.; and suff. *-ation.*] Dandyism, affectation, effeminacy.

"He . . . is all *daintification* in manner, speech, and dress."—*Mad. D'Arblay: Diary*, i. 327.

***dāint'-ĭ-fў,** *v.t.* [Eng. *dainty*; *-fy.*] To make dainty; to refine away.

"Not to *daintify* his affection into respects and compliments."—*Mad. D'Arblay: Diary*, i. 414

***dāint'-ĭ-hood,** *s.* [Eng. *dainty*; *-hood.*] Nicety, daintiness.

"To avoid shocking her by too obvious an inferiority in *daintihood* and ton."—*Mad. D'Arblay: Diary*, i. 356.

dāint'-ĭ-lў, *dāint'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *dainty*; *-ly.*]

1. In a dainty manner; on dainties, luxuriously, delicately, sumptuously.

"Those young suitors had been accustomed to nothing but to sleep well, and fare *daintily*."—*Broome: View of Epick Poems.*

2. Luxuriously, delicately, tenderly.

". . . whom thou fought'st against,
Though *daintily* brought up, with patience more
Than savages could suffer . . ."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, i. 4.

3. Elegantly, prettily.

"And a fair carpet, woven of home-spun wool,
But tinctured *daintily* with florid hues."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

4. Pleasantly, agreeably.

"There is no region on earth so *daintily* watered, with such great navigable rivers."—*Howel: Vocal For.*

5. With ceremony or niceness of manners; ceremoniously.

6. Fastidiously, squeamishly, over-nicely.

dāint'-ĭ-nĕss, *dāint'-ĭ-nĕsse, *s.* [Eng. *dainty*; *-ness.*]

1. Niceness or deliciousness to the palate.

"It was more notorious for the *daintiness* of the provision which he served in it, . . ."—*Hakewill: On Providence.*

2. Luxuriousness, delicacy, softness.

"How justly may this barbarous and rude Russe condemne the *daintinesse* and uicenesse of our captaines, . . ."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, vol. i., p. 250.

* 3. Beauty, elegance, neatness.

"The duke exceeded in the *daintiness* of his leg and foot, . . ."—*Wotton.*

4. Scrupulosity or over-niceness in manners; ceremoniousness.

5. Fastidiousness, squeamishness.

"Of sand, and lime, and clay, Vitruvius hath discoursed without any *daintiness*."—*Wotton.*

***dāint'-ĭth, *daint-eth,** *s.* [Wel. *daintaidd*, *dainteith.*] A dainty.

"Save you, the board wad cease to rise,
Bedight wi' *daintiths* to the skies."
Fergusson: Poems, ii. 97.

***dāint'-lў,** *adv.* [DAINT.] The same as DAINTILY (q.v.).

***dāint'-rel, *deintrell,** *s.* [A dimin. from *dainty* (q.v.).] A delicacy, a dainty; luxuries.

"Neither glut thyselfe with present delicates, nor long after *deintrelles* hard to be come by."—*Transl. of Bullinger's Sermons*, p. 249.

dāint'-ў, *dainte, *daintie, *daynte, *deinte, *deintie, *deynte, *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *daintie*, from Lat. *dignitatem*, accus. of *dignitas* = worth, from *dignus* = worthy. (*Skeat.*)]

A. *As substantive:*

1. Anything very nice to the taste; a delicacy, a luxury.

"Approach, and taste the *dainties* of our bower."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, xviii., 456.

* 2. Anything agreeable or pleasant; a pleasure.

"It was *daynte* for to see the cheere betwix hem two."
Chaucer: C. T., 8,988.

* 3. Excellence, value, neatness.

"They . . . maken clothis of gilt *deynte*."
Alisaunder, 7,069.

* 4. A term of endearment.

"There's a fortune coming
Towards you, *dainty*, that will take thee thus,
And set thee aloft."
Ben Jonson.

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Of things:*

1. Nice or pleasing to the taste; delicious, grateful to the palate.

"So that his life abhorreth bread, and his soul *dainty* meat."—*Job* xxxiii. 20.

2. Delicate, tender.

"But hope to pluck a *dainty* doe to ground."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, ii. 2.

* 3. Pleasing or desirable in any way.

". . . and all things which were *dainty* and goodly are departed from thee, . . ."—*Rev.* xviii. 14.

4. Delicate, nice, sensitive, difficult to please.

"This is the slowest, yet the *daintiest* sense."
Davies.

5. Elegant, neat, handsome.

II. *Of persons:*

1. Of a delicate or nice sensibility; fond of dainties, fastidious.

"They were a fine and *dainty* people; frugal and yet elegant, though not military."—*Bacon.*

2. Scrupulous or precise in manner; ceremonious.

"Therefore, to horse;
And let us not be *dainty* of leave-taking,
But shift away . . ."
Shakesp.: Macb., ii. 3.

3. Over-nice, affected.

"Your *dainty* speakers have the curse,
To plead bad causes down to worse."
Prior: Alma, ii.

¶ *To make dainty:*

(1) To scruple, to be particular.

(2) To feast, to enjoy one's self.

"Jacob here *made dainty* of lentils."—*Adams: Works*, i. 5.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *dainty* and *delicacy*: "In as much as a *dainty* may be that which is extremely *delicate*, a *delicacy* is sometimes a species of *dainty*; but there are many *delicacies* which are altogether suited to the most *delicate* appetite, that are neither costly nor rare, two qualities which are almost inseparable from a *dainty*: those who indulge themselves freely in *dainties* and *delicacies* scarcely know what it is to eat with an appetite; but those who are temperate in their use of the enjoyments of life will be enabled to derive pleasure from ordinary objects." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***dainty-chapped,** *a.* Fastidious or particular as to food.

"You *dainty-chapped* fellow."—*Bailey: Erasmus*, p. 42.

***dainty-mouth,** *s.* An epicure.

"Syburita [signifieth] a delicate *dainty-mouth*."—*Holland: Camden*, p. 10.

dāir'-ў, *dāir'-ĭe, *deyrye, *deyery, *deyrie, *s.* & *a.* [From Mid. Eng. *deye* = a maid, with the Fr. termination *erie* = Lat. *-aria*, or Fr. *-rie* = Lat. *-ria.*] [DEYE.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A place or apartment where milk is stored and made into butter or cheese.

"*Deyrye* (*deyery*). *Androchianum, vaccaria.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. A shop or place where milk, butter, &c. are sold.

3. The art or occupation of keeping cows for the production of milk to be converted into butter or cheese.

"Grounds were turned much in England either to feeding or *dairy* . . ."—*Temple.*

4. A dairy-farm.

"*Dairies*, being well housewived, are exceeding commodious."—*Bacon.*

B. *As adj.:* Used or suitable for the purposes of a dairy.

"Children, in *dairy* countries, do wax more tall than where they feed more upon bread and flesh."—*Bacon.*

dairy-farm, *s.* A farm, the greater part of which is laid down as pasture for the keep of cows, whose milk is either sold direct or converted into butter or cheese.

dāir'-ў-hoŭse, *s.* [Eng. *dairy*, and *house.*] The same as DAIRY, A. 1 (q.v.).

dāir'-ў-māid, *s.* [Eng. *dairy*, and *maid.*] A maid or woman servant whose business it is to milk cows, attend to the dairy, &c.

"Come up quickly, or we shall conclude that thou art in love with one of Sir Roger's *dairymaids*."—*Addison.*

dāir'-ў-man, *s.* [Eng. *dairy*, and *man.*] One who keeps a dairy-farm (q.v.); one who sells dairy produce.

dāir'-ў-rŏom, *s.* [Eng. *dairy*, and *room*] A dairyhouse.

dā'-ĭs (1), ***deis, *des, *dese, *deys, *dees, *dece, *deesse,** *s.* [O. Fr. *deis, dois, dais*; Ital. *desco*, from Lat. *discus* = (1) a quoit, a platter, (2) a table; Gr. δίσκος (*diskos*) = a quoit, a plate.]

* 1. The high or principal table at the end of a hall, usually covered with tapestry or hanginga. At it the chief guests were seated.

"At the heighe *deys* sitte."
P. Plowman, 4,495.

* 2. The raised portion of the floor or platform at the end of the hall, on which the high table was placed.

"He . . . goth toward the *deis* on high."
Gower, iii. 74.

* 3. The chief seat at the high table.

* 4. The canopy or hangings over the high table, or over any chair of state.

* 5. Any chair of state.

"Sittend upon his highe *deis*."
Gower, iii. 148.

* 6. A seat or form ranged against a wall, and serving for either a seat or a table. (*Scotch.*)

7. A raised platform in any hall or room, on which the chief personages sit at any meeting.

¶ *To begin the dais:* To have the seat of honour at the high table.

"The marchand *the dees began*."
Amadace, xx.

dā'-ĭs (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, belonging to the order Thymelaceæ, or Daphnaceæ. The bark of *Dais madagascariensis* is made into paper.

***dāize,** *v.t.* [DAZE.]

1. To wither, to become rotten.

2. To become cold or benumbed.

dāiz'-ĭed, *a.* [Eng. *daisy*; *-ed.*] Full of or covered with daisies.

". . . let us
Find out the prettiest *daisied* plot we can."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iv. 2.

dāis'-ĭng, *s.* [DAISE.] A disease in sheep, called also Pining and Vanquash.

***daistern, *daisterre,** *s.* [DAYSTAR.]

dāiz'-ў, *daiesyghe, *daiseie, *daysey, *daysy, *daysye, *dayesye, *s.* [A.S. *dæges eage*, from *dæges* (genit. of *dæg*) = a day, and *ége, éage* = an eye; hence, literally, it means the day's eye (*i.e.*, the sun), from the appearance of the flower.]

Bot.: The common name of the well-known plants and flowers of the genus Bellis, especially *Bellis perennis.* [BELLIS.] Every one feels the charm of this familiar little flower, nor is the appreciation confined to one country. The French call the daisy "Marguerite," from the Greek word μαργαρίτα (*margarita*) = a pearl. The Daisy of the United States, the Big or Ox-eye Daisy, is properly a Crysanthemum (*C. leucanthemum*), and is quite

distinct from the Daisy of English poetry. It is an introduced plant, but has made itself at home in our fields, and spread far and wide.

¶ (1) *Big Daisy:* *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum.*

(2) *Blue Daisy:* *Aster Tripolium.*

(3) *Devil's Daisy:* *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum.*

(4) *Dog Daisy:* (*a*) *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum,* (*b*) *Achillea millefolium,* (*c*) *Bellis perennis,* (*d*) *Anthemis Cotula.*

(5) *Ewe Daisy:* *Potentilla Tormentilla.*

(6) *Great Daisy:* [*Big Daisy*].

(7) *Horse Daisy:* [*Big Daisy*].

(8) *Irish Daisy:* The Dandelion.

(9) *Marsh Daisy:* *Armeria maritima.*

(10) *Michaelmas Daisy:* *Aster Tripolium.*

(11) *Midsummer Daisy:* *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum.*

(12) *Moon Daisy:* *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum.*

(13) *Ox-eye Daisy:* *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum.*

(14) *Sea Daisy:* *Armeria maritima.*

(15) *Shepherd's Daisy:* *Bellis perennis.*

daisy-cutter, *s.*

1. A trotting horse.

"I should like to try that *daisy-cutter* of yours upon a piece of level ground."—*Scott: Rob Roy,* ch. iii.

2. *Cricket:* A ball bowled so low that at no time does it seem to rise from the ground.

3. *Baseball:* A ball so batted that it skims swiftly across the field only a few inches from the ground.

daisy-goldins, *s.* *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum.*

daisy-mat, *s.* A wool mat made in a wooden frame, and so called from the likeness the round fluffy balls of which it is composed are supposed to bear to the buds of daisies.

daisy-star, *s.* Bellidiastrum, a genus of plants.

dak, *s.* [DAWK (2), *s.*]

***dă'-kĕr** (1), ***dakir, *dakyr,** *s.* [Lat. *decuria,* from *decem* = ten.] A term used in old statutes for the twentieth part of a last of hides: each last containing twenty dakirs, and each dakir ten hides. But by Statute James I., c. xxxiii., one last of hides or akins is twelve dozen. (*Blount.*) [DICKER.]

da-ker (2), *s.* [Apparently a corruption of Wel. *creciar* = the daker-hen.] [DAKER-HEN.]

daker-hen, *s.*

Ornith.: The Landrail or Corncrake (q.v.).

***dakir,** *s.* [DAKER.]

dą-kŏ̄ĭt', *s.* [DACOIT.]

dą-kŏ̄ĭt'-ĭ, *s.* [DACOITY.]

dăk-ō-sau'-rŏs, *s.* [Gr. δάκος (*dakos*) = a noxious or poisonous animal; σαῦρος (*sauros*) = a lizard.]

Palæont.: A genus of Amphicœliau Crocodiles, confined altogether to the Mesozoic period, ranging from the Lias to the Chalk.

***dal,** *s.* [DHAL.]

da-laĭ' la'-mą, *s.* [Mongol Tartar *dalaĭ* or *tale* = the ocean, and Tibetan *lama* = priest. The priest who resembles the ocean (in vastness of mind).]

Booddhist Theol.: The official title given to the Booddhist pontiff and temporal ruler who resides at Lhassa in Tibet. When the spirit of Booddha quitted the earthly tenement which it had inhabited, it was believed that it transmigrated to another human body, the individual thus favoured becoming in consequence a spiritual guide worthy of implicit confidence. One of these pontiffs, residing at Putala in Tibet in the thirteenth century, was raised by the Mogul Tartars to a position of high authority, and one of his successors in the sixteenth century had the title bestowed upon him by which the line of Tibetan pontiffs has since been known. Sometimes a Lama of this type is elected to the pontifical throne when yet an infant. One whom Mr. Samuel Turner visited on December 3, 1783, was an infant of eighteen months old, being under the protection and juriadiction of the Emperor of China.

dą-lar'-nīte, *s.* [From *Dalarn,* in Sweden, where it occurs, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as ARSENOPYRITE (q.v.).

dăl-bĕrg'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named in honour of Nicholas Dalberg, a Swedish botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of papilionaceous plants, the typical one of the tribe Dalbergieæ. The calyx, which is campanulate, is five-toothed; stamens eight to ten, a stipitate membranous legume tapering at both ends; seeds one to three. The species are generally shrubs, with unequally pinnate leaves; more rarely they are trees. At least twenty-two species are known. *Dalbergia Sissoo* furnishes the Sissoo-wood of Bengal. *D. latifolia* is the East Indian Rosewood tree or Black-wood. *D. monetaria* yields a resin like that of Dragon's blood.

dăl-bĕrg-ĭ-ē'-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *dalbergia;* Lat. adj. fem. pl. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of papilionaceous plants. The filaments are monadelphous or diadelphous, the legume continuous, generally indehiscent; the cotyledon, at least in most cases, fleshy; the leaves usually pinnate. (*Lindley.*)

***dale** (1), *s.* [DOLE.]

dāle (2), ***dael, *daylle, *deal,** *s.* [A.S. *dæl;* Icel. *dalr;* Dan., Sw., and Dut. *dal;* Goth. *dal, dals;* Ger. *thal;* O. H. Ger. *tal.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A valley or low-lying place between two hills. [DELL.]

"Went wand'ring over *dale* and hill,
In thoughtless freedom bold."
Wordsworth: Ruth.

2. *Naut.:* A spout or trough to carry off water, as a pump-dale.

dale-land, *s.* Low-lying land.

dale-lander, *s.* A dalesman.

dāle'-mĭnz-īte, *s.* [Named from *Dalminzien,* the ancient name of Freiberg; Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral, resembling in its physical characters Argentite. It is found near Freiberg. Sp. gr., 7·044—7·049.

dāleș'-mąn, *s.* [Eng. *dale,* and *man.*] A native or inhabitant of a dale or valley. Used specially of dwellers in the dales of Cumberland and Westmorland.

"The dawning of my youth, with awe
And prophecy, the *Dalesman* saw."
Scott: Rokeby, vi. 21.

dalk, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A term sometimes applied to particular varieties of slate clay, and sometimes to common clay, by the common coal-miners in Scotland.

"Below the coal, there is eighteen inches of a stuff, which the workmen term *dalk;* then the white lime, of an inferior quality to the other, and as yet but seldom wrought."—*P. Campbie: Stirlings. Acc.,* xv. 329.

***dalke,** *s.* [A.S. *dale, dole;* Icel. *dalkr* = a thorn.] A pin, a brooch, a clasp.

"A *Dalke* (or a tache); *Pirmaculum, firmatorium, monile.*"—*Cathol. Anglicum.*

dăl'-lĭ-ançe, *dal-ĭ-ance, *dal-ĭ-aunce, *dalyaunce, *s.* [DALLY.]

1. The interchange of caresses or acts of fondness; the act of dallying.

"Old Michael, while he was a babe in arms,
Had done him female service, not alone
For *dalliance* and delight, as is the use."
Wordsworth: Michael.

2. Conjugal conversation, sexual intercourse.

"And my fair son here show'st me, the dear pledge
Of *dalliance* had with thee in heav'n."
Milton: P. L., ii. 818, 819.

3. Delay, procrastination.

"Good Lord! you use this *dalliance* to excuse
Your breach of promise . . ."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, iv. 1.

4. Toying, trifling.

"And keep not back your powers in *dalliance.*"
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., v. 2.

dăl'-lĭ-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *dally; -er.*] One who dallies; a fondler, a trifler.

"The daily *dalliers* with pleasant words, with smiling countenances, and with wagers purposed to be lost before they were purposed to be made."—*Ascham.*

dăl'-lŏp, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A patch, a tuft, a clump.

"Leave never a *dallop* unmowne and had out."
Tusser: Husbandrie, ch. lvi., st. 5.

dăl'-lў, *dallen, *daly, *dalye, *dalyyn, *dayly, *v.i.* & *t.* [M.E. *dalien,* a dialectal form of *dwelien* = A.S. *dwelgean* = to err, to be foolish (*Skeat*).]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To trifle, to toy, to amuse oneself with idle play.

"A while he stood upon his feet;
He felt the motion—took his seat;
And *dallied* thus."
Wordsworth: Blind Highland Boy.

2. To exchange caresses or acts of fondness.

"Thay dronken and *daylyeden,* thise lordez and ladyez."
Gawaine, 1,114.

3. To play, to sport, to frolic.

"Our nery huildeth in the cedar's top,
And *dallies* with the wind and scorns the sun."
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 3.

4. To chat, to gossip, to pass the time in idle talk.

"*Dalyyn,* or talkyn. *Fabulor, confabulor, colloquor.*"
—*Prompt. Parv.*

5. To delay, to waste time.

"If thou shouldst *dally* half an hour, his life,
With thine, and all that offer to defend him,
Stand in assured loss." *Shakesp.: King Lear,* iii. 6.

B. *Trans.:* To put off, to procrastinate, to delay, to defer.

"King James was *dallying* off the day
With Heron's wily dame."
Scott: Marmion, v. 34.

***dăl'-lў,** *a.* [DALLY, *v.*] Idle.

"A working mother makes a *dally* daughter."—*Tricks of Leper the Tailor,* p. 11.

dăl'-lў-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DALLY, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. Dalliance, trifling, fooliah play.

2. Delay, procrastination.

"Is there now any *dallying* in such a matter as this?"—*Sharp: Sermons,* vii. 13.

***dăl-lў-ĭng-lў, *dalliengly,** *adv.* [Eng. *dallying; -ly.*] With trifling or dallying.

"Wher as he doth but *dalliengly* persuade, they may enforce and compel."—*Bale: Image,* pt. ii.

***dăl-mą-hŏ̄ў',** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A kind of wig, worn especially by chemists during the eighteenth century.

Dăl-mā'-tian, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *Dalmati(a); -an.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Dalmatia, a province of Austria on the Gulf of Venice.

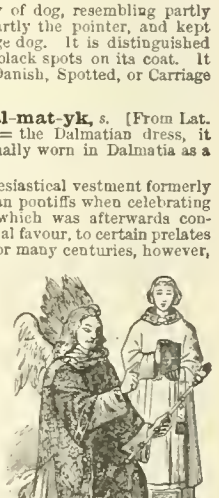
B. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of Dalmatia.

Dalmatian dog,

Zool.: A variety of dog, resembling partly the hound and partly the pointer, and kept mainly as a carriage dog. It is distinguished by the numerous black spots on its coat. It is also called the Danish, Spotted, or Carriage dog.

dăl-măt'-ĭc, *dal-mat-yk, *s.* [From Lat. *Dalmatica (vestis)* = the Dalmatian dress, it having been originally worn in Dalmatia as a royal robe.]

Eccles.: An ecclesiastical vestment formerly worn by the Roman pontiffs when celebrating mass, the use of which was afterwards conceded, as an especial favour, to certain prelates of the church. For many centuries, however, every bishop has been entitled to assume this, with his other vestments, when celebrating mass. It is not worn by priests. St. Sylvester conceded to the deacons at Rome the use of the dalmatic on particular solemnities, a privilege which was extended to other churches by succeeding popes. It is now universally worn, in the Latin and Greek churches, by deacons when ministering at High Mass. It is a long robe, open on each side, and differs from the chasuble in having a species of short sleeve. It was formerly white, but is now made in all five colours which the Roman Church employs. (*Rock.*) It succeeded the ancient Roman



DALMATIC.

Colobium, which it closely imitates, whence it has been confounded with that vestment. It was sometimes embroidered with orphreys round the bottom of the robe and on the edges of the sleeves, and with pearls and jewels. (*Staunton, &c.*)

"*Dalmatyk. Dalmatica.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

dalmes, *s.* [Damask.] Damask cloth.

dăl segno (pr. **dăl sān'-yō**), *phr.* [Ital. = from the sign.]

Music: A direction put at the end of a passage to go back to the sign 𝄋 and repeat to the close.

dalt, *s.* [Gael. *dalta.*] A foster-child.

"It is false of thy father's child; falser of thy mother's son; falsest of my *dalt.*"—*Scott: Fair Maid of Perth,* ch. xxix.

* **dalt,** *pret. of v.* [Deal, *v.*]

"Al the loud that ther was they *dalten* it in two."
The Cokes Tale of Gamelyn, 44, 45.

dăl-tō'-nĭ-ăn, *a. & s.* [From the proper name *Dalton,* and Eng. adj. suff. *-ian.*]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or discovered by Dalton. [Daltonism.]

B. *As subst.:* One suffering from daltonism (q.v.).

dâl'-tŏn-ĭşm, *s.* [From the proper name *Dalton,* and Eng. suff. *-ism.*] Colour-blindness (q.v.).

¶ Daltonism, or inability to distinguish betweeo different colours, especially between green and red, is so called from John Dalton, the celebrated physicist and founder of the atomic theory of chemistry. In a paper which he read before the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, in October, 1794, he gives the earliest account of that ocular peculiarity known as dyschromatopsis, chromatopseudopsis, daltonism, parachromatism, or colour-blindness, and sums up its characteristics as observed in himself and others. When a boy, being present at a review of troops, and hearing those around him expatiating on the brilliant effect of a military costume, he asked in what the colour of a soldier's coat differed from that of the grass on which he trod, and the derisive laugh of his companions first made him aware of the defectiveness of his eyesight. He stated in the paper above referred to, "That part of the image which others call red appears to me little more than a shade or defect of light; after that the orange, yellow, and green seem one colour, which descends pretty uniformly from an intense to a rare yellow, making what I should call different shades of yellow." The subject is fully treated of in Dr. G. Wilson's *Researches on Colour-Blindness* (1855).

dăm (1), * **damme** (1), *s.* [A corruption of *dame* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* **1.** A woman, a lady. (A title of respect.)

"*Dam* Hellenore quene was sche."
Langtoft, p. 73.

† **2.** A mother. (Of a woman in contempt.)

"Hence with it, and together with the *dam*
Commit them to the fire!"
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, ii. 3.

3. A female parent. (Used of beasts.)

"A faithful nurse thou hast; the *dam* that did thee yean
Upon the mountain-tops no kinder could have been."
Wordsworth: The Pet Lamb.

II. *Draughts:* A crowned man in the game of draughts. [Dam-board.]

dăm (2), * **dame,** * **damme** (2), *s.* [Prob. an A.S. word, though not found except in the compound verb *fordemma* = to stop up. O. Fris. *dam, dom;* M. H. Ger. *tam;* Icel. *dammr;* Dut. & Dan. *dam;* Sw. *damm.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* In the same sense as II. 1. and 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Engineering:*

(1) A bank or structure across the current of a stream, intended to obstruct or keep back the flow of the water for any purpose, as to obtain sufficient head and power for driving a water-wheel, &c.

(2) The water kept back by a mound, mole, or bank.

* (3) A pond, a lake, a body of water.

"*Hoc stangnum,* a *dame.*"—*Wright: Vol. of Vocab.,* p. 239.

2. *Iron-works:* A wall of fire-brick closing the hearth of a blast-furnace. [Dam-plate, Dam-stone.]

3. *Law:* A boundary or confinement within the bounds of a person's own property or jurisdiction.

dam-head, *s.* The top of a dam or mole.

"... as much water must run over the *dam-head* as if there was no dam at all."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations,* bk. iv., ch. v.

dam-plate, *s.* A plate in front of the dam-stone which forms the bottom of the hearth in a blast-furnace (q.v.). (*Knight.*)

dam-stone, *s.* The stone at the bottom of the hearth of a blast-furnace.

dăm, *v.t.* [Sw. *dämma;* Dut. *dammen;* Icel. *demma.*] [Dam, *s.*]

I. *Lit.:* To confine, keep back, or obstruct the flow of water by a dam. (Generally used with the adverbs *in* or *up.*)

"... a weight of earth, that *dams* in the water. ..."—*Mortimer.*

* II. *Figuratively:*

1. To confine, to restrain, to keep down.

"The more thou *damm'st* it up, the more it burns."
Shakesp.: Two Gent. of Verona, ii. 7.

2. To obstruct, to hinder.

"And *dammed* the lovely splendour of their sight."
Cowley.

dā'-mą, *s.* [Lat. = a fallow-deer, buck or doe.]

Zool.: A genus of mammals, family Cervidæ. *Dama platyceros* is the Fallow-deer, called by Prof. Thomas Bell and many other zoologists, *Cervus dama.* [Fallow-deer.]

dăm'-ąge, *s.* [O. Fr. *damage, domage;* Fr. *dommage;* Ital *dannaggio,* from Low Lat. * *damnaticum,* from Lat. *damnum* = loss, injury.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Any hurt, injury, mischief, or detriment done to any person or thing.

"... to the great *damage* both of their fame and fortune."—*Bacon.*

2. The hurt, injury, mischief, or detriment suffered by anyone; any loss or harm incurred.

3. The value or cost of hurt or injury done. [II.] (Generally plural.)

"... to pay the *damages* which had been sustained by the war."—*Clarendon.*

4 Retribution or reparation for hurt, injury, or detriment done or suffered. [II.]

"The bishop demanded restitution of the spoils taken by the Scots, or *damages* for the same."—*Bacon.*

5. The cost of anything. (*Slang.*)

II. *Law:*

1. (*Sing.*): Any loss or injury sustained by the fault or illegal act of another.

2. (*Pl.*): The amount in money at which any damage sustained by any person, through the act or omission of another, is assessed by a jury; the pecuniary recompense for damage sustained claimed by the plaintiff, or awarded by the jury, in a civil action.

"Tell me whether ... I may not sue her for *damages* in a court of justice?"—*Addison.*

¶ For the difference between *damage* and *injury,* see Injury.

* **damage-cleer,** *s.* [Lat. *damna clericorum* = damages—that is, fees—of the clerks.] [See def.]

Old law: A fee formerly assessed on the tenth part in the Court of Common Pleas, and on the twentieth part in the Courts of King's Bench and Exchequer, out of all damages, exceeding five marks, recovered in those Courts in all actions in the case of covenant, trespass, battery, &c., and given originally to the prothonotaries and their clerks for drawing special writs and pleadings. It was abolished by the Stat. 17 Charles II., c. 6, § 2.

* **damage-feasant,** * **damage-feceant,** *a.* [O. Fr. *damage faisant* = causing damage.]

Old law: Doing hurt or injury, as the cattle of one person entering the grounds of another without his consent, and there feeding or otherwise damaging the crops, wood, fences, &c. In such cases the owner may distrain the trespassing animals, or impound them, until satisfaction be made for the injury done or damage sustained.

dăm'-ąge, *v.t. & i.* [Damage, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To cause damage, hurt, or injury to, to hurt, to injure, to harm.

"Soon after the English fleet had refitted themselves (for they had generally been much *damaged* by the engagement in Solbay,) they appeared in sight of Scheveling, making up to the shore."—*Burnet: Own Time,* an. 1672.

2. *Fig.:* To hurt, to impair, to cause detriment to; as, To *damage* one's reputation or character.

† **B.** *Intrans.:* To receive damage or hurt, to become damaged.

dăm'-ąge-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *damage; -able.*]

† 1. Liable to be damaged, susceptible of damage.

* 2. Causing damage, hurtful, mischievous.

"*Damageable* and infectious to the innocence of our neighbours."—*Government of the Tongue.*

dăm'-ąged, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Damage, *v.*]

* **dăm'-ąge-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *damage; -ment.*] Damage, injury.

"The more's the soule and bodie's *damagement.*"—*Davies: Microcosmos,* p. 44.

* **dăm'-ąge-oŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *damage; -ous.*] Hurtful, injurious, damaging.

"*Damageous* or doynge hurte or hurtful. *Damnificus, incommodus, iniuriosus.*"—*Huloet.*

dăm'-ąg-ĕş, *s. pl.* [Damage, *s.*]

¶ *Damages ultra:*

Law: Damages claimed by a plaintiff beyond those paid into court by a defendant.

dăm'-ąg-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Damage, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of causing damage, hurt, or injury to.

2. The act or process of becoming damaged.

da-mą-ja'-văg, *s.* [Etym doubtful.] A preparation of the chestnut tree, used as a substitute for oak-bark and gall-nuts in tanning. (*Ogilvie.*)

dăm'-ąl-ĭs, *s.* [Gr. = a young cow, a heifer.]

Zool.: A genus of antelopes, related to, and sometimes included in, the genus *Alcelaphus.* The horns are sub-cylindrical, lyrate, and diverge from each other; a small, bald, moist muffle exists between and below the nostrils; the female has two teats. *Damalis lunatus* is the Sassaby or Bastard Harte-Beest; *D. senegalensis,* the Korrigum; *D. pygarga,* the Nunni or Bonte-boc; *D. albifrons,* the Bless-boc; and *D. zebra,* the Doria.

dăm-ąl-ŭr'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. δάμαλις, (*damalis*) = a young cow, a heifer, and Eng. *uric* (q.v.).] Pertaining to the urine of cows.

damaluric acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_7H_{12}O_2$. A volatile monatomic acid, said to exist in the urine of cows and horses.

dam'-an, *s.* [Syriac.]

Zool.: *Procavia syriaca* (= * *Hyrax syriacus*), the "coney" of Scripture. [Conv.]

dăm'-ar, *s.* [Dammar.]

dăm-ą-rē-teĭ'-ŏn (pl. **dăm-ą-rē-teĭ'-ą**), *s.* [Gr. δαμαρετειον (*damareteion*) = pertaining to Damarete, the wife of Gelon.] A Syracusan silver coin, weighing about ten Attic drachmæ.

dăm'-ąs, *s.* [Fr. = Damascus.] A sabre made of Damascus-steel. (*Nuttall.*)

Dăm-ąs-çēne', *a. & s.* [Lat. *Damascenus,* from *Damascus.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Damascus.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A native or inhabitant of Damascus.

"In Damascus the governor under Aretas the king kept the city of the *Damascenes* with a garrison. ..."—*2 Cor.* xi. 32.

2. *Bot.:* [Damson].

"In April follow the cherry-tree in blossom, the *damascene* and plum-trees in blossom, and the white thorn in leaf."—*Bacon.*

Damascene lace. An imitation of Honiton lace, and made with lace braid and lace sprigs joined together with corded bars. The difference between it and modern point lace, which it closely resembles, consists in the introduction into Damascene of real Honiton sprigs, and the absence of any needlework fillings. (*Dict. of Needlework.*)

Damascene work, *s.* The same as DAMASK-WORK (q.v.).

* **dăm-as-çēne',** *v.t.* [DAMASCENE, *a.*] To damask, to damaskeen.

Da-măs'-cŭs, *s.* [See def.] A celebrated city of Syria, often mentioned in the Holy Scriptures. It is a city of the greatest antiquity, having existed in the time of Abraham; and it is even asserted by some ancient writers that this patriarch reigned there. It is still one of the most distinguished cities in Syria, and is beautifully situated in a fertile plain of the same name, bounded on the north and west by the mountains of Anti-Libanus. It is distant north-east from Jerusalem about 140 miles.

Damascus-blade, *s.* A sword originally manufactured chiefly at Damascus. The surface was variegated with white, silvery, or black streaks or veins. The swords of Damascus were celebrated for the excellence of the quality of their steel. [DAMASK, *s.*, 2.]

Damascus iron, *s.* Damascus-iron is produced by the following method:—Unite by welding twenty-five bars of iron and mild steel alternately, each about 2 feet long, 2 inches wide, and ¼ inch thick, and having drawn the fagot into a bar ¾ inch square, cut it into lengths of 5 or 6 feet. One of these pieces is heated to redness, and one end is held firmly in a vice, while the other is twisted by a wrench or tongs, which shortens the rod to half its length and makes it cylindrical. If two of these twisted pieces are to be welded together, they are turned in diverse directions, one to the right and the other to the left; these are laid parallel to each other, welded and flattened. If three rods be used, the outside ones turn in a direction the opposite of the middle one, and this produces the handsomest figure. By these operations the alternations of iron and steel change places at each half-revolution of the square rod, composed of twenty-five laminæ, the external layers winding round the interior ones; thus forming, when flattened into a ribbon, irregular concentric ovals or circles. The fineness of the Damascus depends upon the number and thickness of the alternations. (*Knight.*)

Damascus-steel, *s.* A kind of steel brought from the Levant, greatly esteemed for the manufacture of cutting instruments. (*Weale.*) [DAMASK-STEEL.]

Damascus-twist, *s.* A kind of gun-barrel made of a ribbon of Damascus-iron coiled around a mandrel and welded. (*Knight.*)

dăm'-ą-sēe, *s.* [DAMSON.]

dăm'-ą-sĭn, *s.* [DAMSON.]

dăm'-ąsk, *s.* & *a.* [From Damascus, where it was originally manufactured.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. *Fabric:*

(1) A rich silk stuff originally made at Damascus, and thence deriving its name. It had raised figures in various patterns, and flowers in their natural colours embossed upon a white or coloured ground. The work was probably of the nature of embroidery in the first place, but the figures were afterwards exhibited on the surface by a peculiar arrangement of the loom, which brought up certain of the colours and depressed others, according to the requirements of the pattern.

(2) A woven fabric of linen, extensively made in Scotland and Ireland, and used for table-cloths, fine towelling, napkins, &c. By a particular management of the warp-threads in the loom, figures, fruits, and flowers are exhibited on the surface, as in the ancient damask. It is known as *washing* damask, or, when unbleached, as *brown* damask. A small-patterned towelling, known as *diaper*, has a figure produced in the same manner. (*Knight.*)

"He looked at the table-cloth, and praised the figure of the *damask* . . ."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. II.; *On the Use of Language.*

(3) Stuff with a wavy or watered appearance. (*Knight.*) [MOIRE.]

2 *Metallurgy:* A wavy pattern shown in articles forged from a combined iron and steel blank. The two metals are mechanically associated, and the bar is then twisted, doubled, welded, or otherwise treated, so as to convolve the fibres of the respective metals. When the forging and grinding (and tempering, if a sword) are completed, the article is dipped in acidulated water, which corrodes the steel and does not affect the iron. The steel waves thus appear black, and the iron remains white. The *damask* is produced by the unequal tendency to oxidation of the two metals. (*Knight.*)

* **II.** *Fig.:* Used for a red colour, as that of the damask-rose.

"And for some deale perplexed was her spirit,
Her *damask* late, now clean'd to purest white."
Fairfax.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to Damascus.

2. Of a red colour, rosy.

"But let concealment, like a worm i' the bud,
Feed on her *damask* cheek . . ."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, ii. 4.

* 3. Variegated, diversified with flowers.

"The *damaske* meddowes, and the crawlinge streames,
Sweeten, and make soft thy dreame."
Corbet: The Country Life.

damask-carpet, *s.* Also known as *British*, a damask Venetian. A variety of carpet resembling the Kidderminster in the mode of weaving, but exposing the *warp* instead of the *weft*.

damask-loom, *s.* A loom for weaving figured fabrics. [JACQUARD.]

damask-plum, *s.*

Bot.: The Damson (q.v.).

damask-rose, * damaske-rose, *s.*

1. *Bot.:* A red variety of rose, *Rosa damascena*, originally brought from Damascus.

"*Damask-roses* have not been known in England above one hundred years, and now are so common."—*Bacon.*

2. *Pharm.:* As *Aqua Rosæ*, ten lbs of the fresh petals to two gallons of water, and distil. Rose water is only given as an agreeable medium for medicines, and in colouring lotions.

damask-steel, *s.* The steel of Damascus originally; the process travelled into Khorassan and Persia, where it prospered long, but decayed as the hordes swept over the country. It is a laminated metal of pure iron and steel, of peculiar quality, produced by careful heating, laborious forging, doubling, and twisting. (*Knight.*) [DAMASCUS-IRON.]

damask-stitch, *s.*

Needlework: A name given to Satin-stitch when worked upon a linen foundation. [SATIN-STITCH.]

damask-violet, *s. Hesperis matronalis.* It is called also Dame's-violet (q.v.).

damask-work, *s.* The art or process of inlaying one metal upon another in the manner described under A. I. 2.

dăm'-ąsk, *v.t.* [DAMASK, *s.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. To ornament steel-work with figures, streaks, or stripes.

"The cuishes, which his brawny thighs infold,
Are mingled metal, *damask'd* o'er with gold."
Dryden: Virgil: Æneid, xi. 735, 736

2. To imprint the figures of flowers upon.

* **II.** *Figuratively:*

1. To paint or colour, to stain.

"The last reason of such their going naked sometimes was out of an opinion that no clothing so adorned them as their painting and *damasking* of their bodies."—*Speed: Ancient Britaines*, bk. v., ch. viii., § 7.

2. To variegate, to diversify.

"Around him dance the rosy hours,
And *damasking* the ground with flow'rs."
Fenton

¶ *To damask wine:* To warm it a little. (*Kersey.*)

dăm'-ąsked, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DAMASK, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* Variegated or ornamented with figures like watering.

2. *Fig.:* Variegated, diversified.

". . . the *damask'd* meads
Unforc'd, display ten thousand painted flowers."
J. Philips: Cider, ii.

II. *Her.:* An epithet applied to a field or charge when it is covered over with small squares fretted all over. Also called *diapered* (q.v.).

dăm'-ąs-kēen, dăm'-ąs-kĕn, *v.t.* [Fr. *damasquiner.*] To ornament one metal by another by inlaying or incrustation, as, for instance, a sword-blade of steel by figures of gold. The metal to be ornamented is carved or etched, and the hollows or lines filled in with the gold or silver, and united by hammering or by solder. It was practised as early as 617 B.C. by Glaucus of Chios. This mode of decoration of metal is principally applied to the ornamentation of swords and other weapons, and has three forms among the Persians, where the art is principally practised: (*a*) The design is drawn by a brush, engraved, wires laid in so as to project, and fastened at points by golden nails. The surface of the gold inlay is then engraved. (*b*) The engraved blade is filled even to the surface with gold, which is pressed in and polished by a burnisher of nephrite. (*c*) The design consists of a great number of minute holes, which are filled with gold-wire burnished in. (*Knight.*)

dăm-ąs-kēened', *pa. par.* or *a.* [DAMASKEEN.]

* **dăm-ąs-kēen-ĕr-ў,** *s.* [Eng. *damaskeen*, *-ery.*] The art of damaskeening; steel-work damaskeened. (*Ash.*)

dăm-ąs-kēen-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DAMASKEEN.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The art or process of ornamenting one metal by another, by inlaying or incrustation. It is used principally in enriching the blades of swords, the locks of pistols, &c.

* **dăm'-ąs-kĭn,** *s.* [Lat. *Damascenus* = of or pertaining to Damascus.] A Damascus-blade

"No old Toledo blades, or *damaskins*;
No pistols, or some rare-spring carabines."
Howell's Lett.: Poem to A. Ch. I., 1641.

dăm'-ąsk-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DAMASK, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The art or process of damaskeening.

dăm-ą-sō'-nĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Class. Lat. *damasonium*; Gr. δαμασώνιον (*damasônion*) = the plant described in the definition.]

Bot.: A genus of Alismaceæ, formed for the reception of the common Star-fruit, of which the more common scientific name is *Actinocarpus Damasonium.* [ACTINOCARPUS, STAR-FRUIT.]

dą-măsse', *s.* [Fr.]

Fabric: A Flanders linen woven with flowers and figures, and resembling damask.

dăm'-ąs-sĭn, *s.* [Lat. *damascenus.*]

Fabric: A silk damask containing gold or silver flowers in the fabric.

* **dăm-a-sўn,** *s.* [DAMSON.]

* **dăm'-bōard, * dăm'-brŏd,** *s.* [Eng. *dams*, and *board.*] A chess-board (*Scotch*).

dambrod pattern, *s.* A large check pattern.

dăm'-bōard-ĕd, * dăm'-bŏrd-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *damboard*; *-ed.*] Having square divisions, chequered, diced.

"See that upland loon wi' the *damborded* back . . ."
—*Blackwood's Magazine*, Nov., 1820, p. 154.

dăm'-bŏn-īte, *s.* [From the native name of the tree; Eng. suff. *-ite.*]

Chem.: $C_6H_{10}(CH_3)_2O_6$. A saccharine substance extracted by alcohol from a variety of caoutchouc exported from Gaboon on the west coast of Africa. It crystallizes in white needles, melts at 190°, and sublimes at about 200°. By acting upon it with hydriodic acid it yields dambose and methyl iodide. It is readily soluble in water.

dăm'-bōse, *s.* [From the native name; Eng. suff. *-ose* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: Obtained by the action of hydriodic acid on dambonite. Dambose, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, is a crystalline sugar. It forms six-sided thick anhydrous prisms, which melt at 212°. It is soluble in water, and insoluble in absolute alcohol.

dame, *s.* [Fr. *dame;* Sp., Port., and Ital. *dama;* from Lat. *domina,* fem. of *dominus* = a lord.]

1. A lady, a title of honour or respect to women (now specially applied to the widow of a knight or baronet).

"How would the sons of Troy, in arms renown'd,
And Troy's proud *dames,* whose garments sweep the ground." *Pope: Homer's Iliad,* vi. 562, 563.

2. A mistress.

"Bothe beon obedient to hore *dame.*"—*Ancren Riwle,* p. 424.

3. A woman in general, especially one advanced in years.

4. A mistress of an elementary school.

"He . . . received his first regular instruction at a *dame's* school."—*D. O. Gregory.*

* 5. A mother, a dam.

"As eny kyde or calf folwing his *dame.*" *Chaucer: C.T.,* 3,259.

dame's violet, *s.*

Bot.: The common name of *Hesperis matronalis,* a perennial flower belonging to the order Cruciferæ. The flowers are pale-purplish and sweet-scented, especially in the evening.

dame-wort, *s.*

Bot.: The same as DAME'S VIOLET (q.v.).

dā'-mĕr, *s.* [Etym. obscure.] A long needle, with a considerably elongated eye, somewhat like the long eye in a bodkin, intended to receive the coarse loosely twisted strands of darning yarn, either of wool or cotton.

***dames,** *s.* [DAMS.]

***dăme-şęle, *dameselle,** *s.* [DAMSEL.]

Dā-mĭ-an, Dā'-mĭ-ĕn, *s.* [Name of a mediæval saint.]

¶ *Hermits of St. Damian* or *Damien.*

Ch. Hist.: A name given to the Celestines (q.v.). The French called them Damianes.

dăm ĭ ăn'-ą, *s.*

Pharm.: A drug made from the leaves of a Mexican plant and said to be valuable as a nerve tonic, especially in cases of sexual atomy.

Dā-mĭ-an-ĭsts, *s.pl.* [From the name of their founder, and Eng. suff. *-ist.*]

Eccl.: A religious sect, disciples of Damian, Bishop of Alexandria, in the sixth century. They disowned any distinction of persons in the Godhead, and professed one single nature incapable of any change, yet they called God, the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost.

dăm'-mar, dăm'-mą-rą, *s.* [Javan and Malay *dâmâr.*]

1. *Bot.:* A genus of trees belonging to the Coniferæ. Six species are known, widely distributed throughout the Malayan and other islands of the southern tropic; one extending to New Zealand, *Dammara australis,* is also called the Kauri or Cowrie Pine (q.v.). *D. orientalis,* a native of the Moluccas, &c., furnishes the resin called Dammar (q.v.). It grows to a great height; the wood is like cedar, light, and unfit for exposure to the weather. *D. vitiensis* is a native of Fiji, attaining a height of 80 to 100 ft. The wood is largely used for masts, booms, spars, &c.

2. *Chem.:* [DAMMARIN].

¶ *Piney Dammar:* [PINEY.]

dammar-gum, *s.* [DAMMAR-RESIN.]

dammar-pine, dammer-pine, *s.*

Bot.: A tree, formerly called *Agathis loranthifolia.* Now, however, Agathis has been reduced to a synonym of Dammara, and the pine formerly placed under it, originally the *Pinus Dammara* of Linnæus, has become in turn *Agathis Dammara, Abies Dammara, Dammara alba,* and *D. orientalis.* It is a tree 100 feet high, growing on mountain-tops in Amboyna, Ternate, and the Molucca islands. The timber is light, and of inferior quality. It furnishes the dammar-resin (q.v.).

dammar-resin, *s.* [DAMMARIN.]

Commerce:

(1) *From Australia:* Also called Cowrie-gum, Kauri-gum. The produce of a large coniferous tree, *Dammara australis,* which grows in New Zealand. It occurs in hard white-yellow masses, having a shining fracture and an odour of turpentine. It contains an acid resin, Dammaric acid, and a neutral resin, Dammaran. The former is soluble in dilute alcohol. The resin distilled yields a volatile oil, called Dammarol, boiling at 156°, and having the formula $C_{10}H_{20}O_7$. When distilled with quicklime it yields a yellow oil, called Dammarone.

(2) *East Indian: Dammar Puti* (Cat's-eye resin), said to be obtained from *Dammara alba.* The resin exudes from excrescences on the stem near the root, in the form of yellowish transparent lumps, having a conchoidal fracture. It is partly soluble in alcohol. The part which dissolves in alcohol is called Dammarylic acid. Afterwards a part can be dissolved in ether, forming a hydrocarbon called Dammaryl. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*)

dăm'-mar-ąn, *s.* [Eng. *dammar;* suff. *-an.*] [DAMMAR-RESIN, 1.]

dăm'-mar-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *dammar; -ic.*]

Chem.: Pertaining to or derived from dammar.

dammaric acid, *s.* [DAMMAR-RESIN, 1.]

dăm'-mar-ĭn, *s.* [Eng. *dammar;* suff. *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: A resin found in various species of dammar. *Dammara orientalis* furnishes one kind, which, mixed with chalk and pulverised bamboo-bark, is used for caulking ships. Another kind, obtained from the *Dammara australis,* or Cowrie-pine of New Zealand, is dissolved in turpentine and used as a colourless varnish. It is also used for mounting purposes instead of Canada-balsam. The best form of varnish is to dissolve one ounce of dammar-gum in a fluid ounce of turpentine: to dissolve one ounce of mastic in two fluid ounces of chloroform, and mix.

dăm'-mar-ŏl, *s.* [Eng. *dammar; -ol.*] [DAMMAR-RESIN, 1.]

dăm'-mar-ōne, *s.* [Eng. *dammar; -one.*] [DAMMAR-RESIN, 1.]

dăm'-mar-yl, *s.* [DAMMER-RESIN, 2.]

dăm-mar-yl'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *dammaryl; -ic.*] Of or pertaining to dammaryl. [DAMMAR-RESIN, 2.]

dămmed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DAM, *v.*]

dăm'-mĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *dam; -er.*] One who dams up water; the constructor of a dam.

dăm'-mĕr (2), *s.* [DAMMAR.]

dammer-pine, *s.* [DAMMAR-PINE.]

dammer-pitch, *s.* The resin of *Vateria indica,* the White Dammer-tree.

dammer-tree, *s.*

Bot.: The two trees which follow. [DAMAR.]

¶ (1) *Black dammer-tree: Canarium strictum.*

(2) *White dammer-tree: Vateria indica.*

***dammes,** *s.* [DAMASK.]

dăm'-mĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DAM, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of confining or restraining the flow of water by a dam.

dămn (*n* silent), ***damnyn, *dampne,** *v.t. & i.* [O.Fr. *damner;* Sp. & Port. *damnar;* Ital. *dannare,* from Lat. *damno* = to condemn, *damnum* = a loss, a fine.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) To condemn

(*a*) *Absolutely:*

"Yt is no maistrye for a lorde
To *dampne* a man, without answere of worde."
Chaucer: Legend of Good Women, Prol., 400.

(*b*) *With the penalty expressed:*

"Wherfor Adam was *dammyd* to helle."
Towneley Myst., p. 49.

(2) To condemn to eternal punishment. [II.]

(3) To cause to be eternally condemned.

"That which he continues ignorant of, having done the utmost lying in his power that he might not be ignorant of it, shall not *damn* him."—*South: Serm.*

(4) To curse; to call down the curse of God on.

"Infected be the air whereon they ride;
And *damn'd* all those that trust them!"
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 1.

¶ Frequently used interjectionally as a curse.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To condemn, to cry down, to ruin by expressing disapprobation.

". . . you are not so arrant a critick as to *damn* them, like the rest, without hearing."—*Pope.*

(2) To ruin, to blast.

† **II.** *Scripture & Theology:*

1. *Gen.:* To condemn as sinful; to pronounce blameworthy; to doom to punishment without indicating what is its character or amount. [DAMNATION, 1.]

"And he that doubteth is *damned* if he eat, because he eateth not of faith: for whatsoever is not of faith is sin."—*Rom.* xiv. 23.

2. *Spec.:* To sentence or condemn to eternal punishment, or to the penalty designed as the appropriate punishment of the unbeliever and impenitent sinner.

"He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved; but he that believeth not shall be *damned.*"—*Mark* xvi. 16.

¶ In the R.V. it is altered to *condemned* in each of the passages cited.

B. *Intrans.:* To curse, to swear profanely, to blaspheme.

dămn (*n* silent), *s.* [DAMN, *v.*] A curse, a profane oath.

***dăm-ną-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *dăm-ną-bĭl'-ĭ-tĭe,** *s.* [Eng. *damnable; -ity.*] The quality or state of being damnable; damnableness.

"Of the *damnabilitie* belonging to the mortale offence."—*Sir T. More: Workes,* p. 438.

dăm'-ną-ble, *a.* & *adv.* [Fr., from Lat. *damnabilis.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Deserving of or liable to damnation or condemnation.

". . . the Russian divines pronounced it *damnable.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xxiii.

2. Odious, vile, execrable, pernicious.

* **B.** *As adv.:* Damnably.

"That did but show thee, of a fool, inconstant
And *damnable* ingrateful . . ."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iii. 2.

dăm'-ną-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *damnable; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being damnable or deserving of damnation.

"The question being of the *damnableness* of error."—*Chillingworth: Religion of Protestants.*

2. Vileness, execrableness, odiousness.

dăm'-ną-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *damnab(le); -ly.*]

1. In a damnable manner; in a manner calling for damnation; cursedly.

"They do cursedly and *damnably* ayenst Crist."—*Chaucer: Persones Tale.*

2. Odiously, vilely, execrably.

"The more sweets they bestowed upon them, the more *damnably* their conserves stunk."—*Dennis.*

dăm'-nā'-tion, *damnacioun, *dampnacion, *dampnacioun, *dampnacyone, *s.* [Lat. *damnatio,* from *damno* = to condemn.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. The act of sentencing or condemning to eternal punishment. [B.]

". . . whose judgment now of a long time lingereth not, and their *damnation* slumbereth not."—2 *Pet.* ii. 3.

2. The state of being condemned to eternal punishment.

". . . and they that have done evil, unto the resurrection of *damnation.*"—*John* v. 29.

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. A crime so execrable as to call for eternal punishment.

"Twere *damnation*
To think so base a thought . . ."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, ii. ..

† 2. The condemnation or damning of a play, book, &c., by openly-expressed disapprobation.

"Don't lay the *damnation* of your play to my account."—*Fielding.*

B. *Theology:*

1. *Gen.:* Judgment without indicating its character; a penalty inflicted on account of some sin for which one has been Divinely judged.

"For he that eateth and drinketh unworthily, eateth and drinketh *damnation* to himself . . ."—1 *Cor.* xi 29 (A.V.).

¶ In the R.V. this is very properly altered to judgment. The "damnation" spoken of seems to have been that some were weak and sickly, and some slept, *i.e.,* the "judgment" sent was temporal; in less aggravated cases,

"sickness," in those more aggravated, death; temporal as distinguished from eternal death. (1 Cor. xi. 30—32.)

2. *Spec.:* The act of God in condemning the unbelieving and impenitent sinners; the state of being so condemned; the penalty inflicted. [CONDEMNATION, II.]

dăm'-na-tŏr-ў, *a.* [Lat. *damnatorius*, from *damno.*] Containing a sentence of condemnation; condemnatory.

". . . the Commissioners were equally unwilling to give up the doctrinal clauses and to retain the *damnatory* clauses."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

dămned (*n* silent), ***dampned,** ***damp-nyd,** *pa. par.* & *a.* [DAMN, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Condemned to eternal punishment; accursed of God.

"That evil one, Satan, for ever *damn'd.*"
Milton P. R., iv. 194.

2. Vile, execrable, damnable, hateful.

". . . swore savagely at the Act of Settlement, and called the English interest a foul thing, a rogulsh thing, and a *damned* thing. . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

3. Condemned by loudly-expressed disapprobation.

4. Used to express strong approbation or reprobation; and also as an intensive adverb = very, exceedingly.

dăm-nĕd-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *damned; -ly.*] Damnably.

"Fell it out so accursedly?"
Arabi. "So *damnedly.*"
Tourneur: Revenger's Tragedie, iii. 1.

***dăm-nĭf'-ĭc,** *a.* [Lat. *damnificus*, from *damnum* = loss, injury, and *facio* (pass. *fio*) = to make, to cause.] Causing or producing hurt or injury; hurtful, pernicious, damaging.

dăm-nĭ-fĭ-cā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *damnificus*, from *damnum* = damage, loss; *facio* = to make, and Eng., &c. suff. *-ation.*]

Law: That which causes damage or loss. (*Wharton.*)

***dăm'-nĭ-fied,** ***damnifyde,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [DAMNIFY.]

"To see my Lord so deadly *damnifyde.*"
Spenser: F. Q., II. vi. 43.

***dăm'-nĭ-fў,** *v.t.* [Lat. *damnifico: damnum* = loss, injury, and *facio* = to make, to cause.]

1. To cause loss, detriment, or damage to; to injure, to endamage.

"To stay here so much of their goods as they have *damnified* mee."—*Hacluyt: Voyages*, vol. iii., p. 134.

2. To hurt, to injure in person.

". . . they could never yet have power by their conjurations to *damnify* the English . . ."—*Boyle: Works*, vol. iii., p. 320.

***dăm-nĭ-fўde,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [DAMNIFIED.]

***dăm'-nĭ-fў-ĭng,** *pr. par., a.,* & *s.* [DAMNIFY.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of causing damage, detriment, or injury to, in person or property.

dăm'-nĭng, *pr. par., a.,* & *s.* [DAMN, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Involving or deserving of damnation; damnable.

". . . . a scroll
Of *damning* sins, seal'd with a burning soul."
Moore: Veiled Prophet of Khorassan.

2. Making use of profane oaths; cursing, swearing blasphemously.

C. *As substantive:*

1. Condemnation to eternal punishment.

2. The act of ruining or destroying.

3. The act or habit of using profane oaths; cursing.

***dăm'-nĭng-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *damning; -ness.*] The quality of being damning or damnable; damnableness.

"He may vow never to return to those sins which he hath had such experience of, for the emptiness and *damningness* of them, and so think himself a complete penitent."—*Hammond: Works*, i. 20.

***dăm'-nōse,** *a.* [Lat. *damnosus.*] Hurtful, injurious. (*Ash.*)

***dăm-nŏs'-ĭt-ў,** *s.* [Lat. *damnositas.*] Hurtfulness, injury. (*Ash.*)

dăm'-nŭm, *s.* [Lat.]

Law: Such a damage, whether pecuniary or perceptible, or not, as is capable of being estimated by a jury. (*Smith: Manual of Common Law*, 5th ed., p. 418.)

***dăm-ō-clē-an,** *a.* [From *Damocle(s)*, and Eng. adj. suff. *-an.*] Of or relating to Damocles, a courtier of Dionysius, tyrant of Syracuse, who, having grossly flattered his sovereign, was by his orders seated in his place, but with a sword suspended by a single hair over his head, to illustrate the fickle and dangerous nature of such exalted positions. Perilous, anxious.

***damoisel,** ***damosell,** *s.* [DAMSEL.]

1. A young, unmarried woman; a maid, a damsel.

"*Damosell*, a mayde, *damoiselle.*"—*Palsgrave.*

2. The wife of an esquire.

dăm-ŏl'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. δάμαλις (*damalis*) = a young cow, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to cows.

damolic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{13}H_{24}O_2$. A volatile monatomic acid, said to exist in the urine of cows and horses.

***damon,** *s.* [DAMAN.]

da-mŏn'-ĭ-co, *s.* [Ital.] A compound of terra di Sienna and Roman ochre, burnt and having all their qualities; it is rather more russet in hue than the orange de Mars, has considerable transparency, and is rich and durable in colour. (*Weale.*)

***dă-mō-sĕl,** ***damosella,** *s.* [DAMSEL.]

dăm'-our-īte, *s.* [Named after M. Damour, a French chemist; and Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: An aggregate of fine scales, mica-like in structure; colour yellow or yellowish-white. Closely allied to margarodite. (*Dana.*) The British Museum Catalogue makes it a variety of Museovite.

dămp, *a.* & *s.* [Cogn. with Dut. & Dan. *damp*; Ger. *dampf* = vapour; Icel. *dampr.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Literally:*

1. Moist, in a state between dry and wet, humid, containing moisture.

"Wide anarchie of chaos, *damp* and dark."
Milton: P. L., x. 283.

2. Clammy.

"O'erspread with a *damp* sweat and holy fear."
Dryden: Virgil's Æneid, vi. 85.

3. Admitting moisture or wet, not impervious to wet; as, A *damp* house.

* **II.** *Fig.:* Dejected, depressed, cast down.

"All these and more came flocking, but with looks Downcast, and *damp* . . ."
Milton: P. L., i. 522, 523.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. Humidity, dampness, moisture, fog.

"And felt the *damp* of the river's fog,
That rises after the sun goes down."
Longfellow: Landlord's Tale.

2. An exhalation or vapour issuing from the earth, noxious or fatal to animal life. Such vapours are found in mines, in deep unused wells, &c. [AFTER-DAMP, CHOKE-DAMP, FIRE-DAMP.]

". . . we see lights will go out in *damps* of mines."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 375.

* **II.** *Fig.:* Dejection or depression of spirits.

"Adam by this from the cold sudden *damp*
Recovering, and his scatter'd spirits return'd."
Milton: P. L., xi. 293, 294.

¶ *The Damps:* Dampness resulting from mists or fog (*Walpole: Letters* ii. 177).

damp-sheet, *s.*

Min.: A large sheet placed as a curtain or partition across a gate-road to stop and turn an air-current.

dămp, *v.t.* [O. H. Ger. *damfjan* = to suffocate: Sw. *damma* = to raise a dust; Dut *dampen* = to steam.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

* 1. To suffocate.

"Al watz *dampped* and don and drowned by thenne."
E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness, 989.

2. To make damp, moist, or humid; to moisten.

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. To discourage, to reprove, to condemn.

"And male it one dale please God to vouchsafe whan he seeth his time, to *dampe* ye taunting mockes of such persones. . . ."—*Udal: Luke*, xvi.

2. To depress, to deject, to cast down, to chill.

"Dread of death hangs over the mere natural man, and, like the handwriting on the wall, *damps* all his jollity."—*Atterbury.*

* 3. To weaken, to abate, to dull.

"A soft body *dampeth* the sound much more than a hard."—*Bacon.*

* 4. To discourage, to depress.

"Usury dulls and *damps* all industries, improvements, and new inventions, . . ."—*Bacon.*

B. *Technically:*

1. *Iron-working:* To damp down a furnace is to fill it with coke to prevent its going out. It is done when, owing to a strike of the workmen or other cause, the furnace is not likely to be required for some time.

"Blast furnaces are being generally *damped* down, that is filled with coke to prevent their going out."—*Times*, May 6, 1874.

2. *Music:*

(1) On instruments played by plucking the strings, as the harp, guitar, &c., to check the vibrations by placing the hand lightly on the strings.

(2) To apply mechanical dampers. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

¶ *To damp off:*

Hort.: To become ulcerated, as the stems of seedlings and tender plants, from the soil and atmosphere being too moist or damp.

dămped, *pa. par.* & *a.* [DAMP, *v.*]

† **dămp-ĕn,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *damp; -en.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To make damp or humid; to damp.

". . . *dampens* the smiling day."
P. Fletcher: Purple Island, vii. 33.

2. *Fig.:* To chill, to depress or deject, to discourage.

B. *Intrans.:* To grow or become damp.

"And o'er his brow the *dampening* heart-drops threw."
Byron: Lara, i. 28.

dămp-ĕn-ĭng, *pr. par., a.,* & *s.* [DAMPEN.]

dămp-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *damp; -er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* One who or that which makes damp or humid.

2. *Fig.:* One who or anything which damps, depresses, or chills. (*Colloquial.*)

"This was . . . rather a *damper* to my ardour."—*Theodore Hook.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Furnaces, Chimneys, &c.:* A plate in an air-duct, whether air-draft or flue, for the purpose of regulating the energy of the fire by regulating the area of the passage of ingress or egress, as the case may be. Dampers are of various forms. They are to the air-pipe or flue what the valve or faucet is to the duct for steam or liquids. The dampers of furnaces are either in the door of the ash-pit, to regulate the ingress of air, or in the course of or on top of the chimney, to close the egress of the volatile results of combustion. In the latter form they are used in almost all metallurgic furnaces. (*Knight.*)

2. *Locomotive engines:* A kind of iron venetian-blind, fixed to the smoke-box end of the boiler in front of the tubes; it is shut down when the engine is standing, and thus stops the draught and economizes fuel, but it is opened when the engine is running. (*Weale.*)

3. *Music:*

(1) A padded finger in a piano movement which comes against the strings and limits the period of the vibrations. Its normal position is upon the string, from whence it is lifted by a wire as the key is depressed by the player.

(2) The mute of a horn and other brass wind instruments. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

4. *Baking:* A kind of bread made of flour and water, without fermentation, and baked on flat stones. (*Australian.*)

damper-regulator, *s.* A device, by which the heat of a furnace or the pressure of steam is made to vary the area of the air-supply opening of the furnace, or of the flue which carries from the furnace the volatile results of combustion. (*Knight.*)

dămp'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Damp, *v.*]

damping-machine, *s.*

1. *Printing:* A machine for damping sheets of paper previous to printing. A certain amount of the paper may be thoroughly wetted and built up between dry quires into a pile, by their own weight or pressure causing an equal distribution; or a quire may be quickly passed under water and out again and then built up with others into a pile; or a sparger may be used, as in the perfecting presses which print from a roll, which sends a fine spray upon the paper as it is rolled off from one rod and rolled on to another.

2. *Fabrics:* A machine in which starched goods are moistened previous to running them through the calendering-machine, to give them a finished and lustrous surface. (*Knight.*)

dămp'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *damp; -ish.*] Rather damp or moist.

"One mile in *dampish* shade."
More: Song of the Soul, ii. 62.

dămp'-ĭsh-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *dampish; -ly.*] In a dampish manner, rather damply.

dămp'-ĭsh-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *dampish; -ness.*] The quality or state of being dampish; a moderate amount of moisture or humidity; a tendency to dampness.

***dămp'-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *damp; -ly.*] In a damp manner.

***dampne,** *v.t.* [Damn, *v.*]

dămp'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *damp; -ness.*] The quality or state of being damp; humidity, moisture, a tendency to wetness.

dămp'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *damp; -y.*]

***I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* Damp, humid, moist.

"I wish the matter as well tried as might be, by very *dampy* vapours about the mouth of the barascope, or in the closet, and then again. . . ."—*Boyle: Works,* vol. vi., p. 397.

2. *Fig.:* Dejected, depressed, gloomy, discouraged.

"The lords did dispel *dampy* thoughts, which the remembrance of his uncle might raise, by applying him with exercises and disports."—*Bayward.*

II. *Mining:* When foul gases do not move freely by the ordinary natural ventilation in a colliery, it is said to be dampy. (*Weale.*)

***dams, *dames,** *s. pl.* [Fr. *dames* = draughts.] The game of draughts.

"There he played at the *Dames* or draughts."—*Urquhart: Rabelais,* p. 94.

dăm'-sĕl (1), ***damaisele, *damaysele, *damcsel, *damesele, *dameselle, *damisele, *damoisel, *damosel, *damoysel, *damysele, *damyselle,** *s.* [O. Fr. *dameisele, damisele, damoisele;* Sp. *damisella;* Ital. *damigella,* from Low Lat. *domicellus* = a page, *domicella* = a maid, from *dominus* = a lord, a master.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. A young unmarried woman; a lady.

"*Damsels* of the best families in the town wove colours for the insurgents."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. v.

2. A female attendant, a maid.

"With her train of *damsels* she was gone
In shady walks, the scorching heat to shun."
Dryden: Sigismonda & Guiscardo, 201, 202.

***II.** *Fig.:* A contrivance put into bed to warm the feet of old or sick persons. (*Bailey.*) (Evidently in reference to the passage, 1 Kings i. 1—4.)

B. *Millwork:* A projection on a mill-stone apindle for shaking the shoe.

damsel-flies, *s. pl.* [Fr. *demoiselle.*] Probably Dragon-flies of the genus Æshna or Agrion, so called from the elegance of their appearance and attire.

"The beautiful blue *damsel-flies.*"
Moore: Paradise & the Peri.

damsel-train, *s.* A train of female attendants.

"I saw it not, (she cried), but heard alone,
When death was busy, a loud dying groan.
The *damsel-train* turn'd pale at every wound."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xxiii. 41-3.

***dăm' sĕl** (2), ***dam-sil,** *s.* [Damson.] The same as Damson (q.v.).

dăm'-sŏn, *damasine, *damasyn, *damassyn, *dammasin, *damysyn, *s.* [Fr. *damuisine* = a Damascene or Damson plum (*Cotgrave*): *Damas* = Damascus; Lat. *damascenus* = of or pertaining to Damascus.]

Botany:

1. A small species of black plum, the fruit of *Prunus domestica* or *communis* (var. *damascena*) [Prunus], so called from having been originally brought from Damascus.

". . . my wife desired some *damsons,*
And made me climb, with danger of my life."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., ii. 1.

2. The tree *Prunus domestica* or *communis.*

¶ (1) *Bitter damson:* *Simaruba amara.*

(2) *Mountain damson:* The same as (1) (q.v.)

(3) *Wild damson:* The bluish-black plums of the hedge; the sloe.

damson-cheese, *s.* A conserve of fresh damsons pressed to the consistency of cheese.

***dam-yse,** *s.* [Damson.]

***dam-y-sele, *dam-y-selle,** *s.* [Damsel.]

***dăn** (1), ***danz, *daun,** *s.* [O. Fr. *dans;* Lat. *dominus* = a lord, a master.] [Don, Dom.] A title of respect or honour equivalent to sir or master.

"*Dan, sicut monachi vocantur: nonnus.*"—*Cathol. Anglicum.*
"Thre steedes . . covered with armes of *dan* Arcyte."
Chaucer: C. T., 2,891.

dăn (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Mining: A truck or sled used in coal-mines.

Dăn'-ā-ē, *s.* [Gr.]

1. *Ancient Myth.:* The daughter of Acrisius, king of Argos, and mother of Perseus by Jupiter, who introduced himself into her chamber under the form of a shower of gold.

2. *Astron.:* An asteroid, the fifty-ninth found. It was discovered by Goldschmidt on September 9, 1860.

dăn'-æ-a, *s.* [Named after Pierre Martin Dana, who wrote on the plants of Piedmont.]

Bot.: A genus of Ferns, the typical one of the order Danæaceæ. The rhizome is large and woody, the fronds pinnate, or more rarely simple; sori linear, covering the whole undersurface of the frond. The species are numerous. They are found in the West Indies and South America.

dăn-æ-ā'-çē-æ, dăn-æ'-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *danæa* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ, -æ.*]

Bot.: An order of fern-like Acrogens, having the habit of dorsiferous ferns, but distinguished by ringless dorsal spore-cases, which are combined in masses and split irregularly by a central cleft. They are all tropical plants. One species is used in the Sandwich Islands to perfume cocoa-nut oil.

dăn'-æ-a-wŏrts, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *danæa,* and Eng. *worts.*]

Bot.: The English name given by Lindley to the order Danæaceæ (q.v.).

dăn'-ā-ĭde, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Hydr. Mach.: A water-wheel having a vertical axis and inner and outer drums between which radial floats are attached. The water acts tangentially upon the spirally arranged radial floats, passes down between the said inner and outer cases, and is discharged at the bottom. The water dashes upon the wheel from a chute, and, the floats being spiral, the wheel may be said to act by percussion and recoil. A tub-wheel. (*Knight.*)

dăn'-ā-ĭs, *s.* [Lat. *Danais* = a daughter of Danaus, king of Argos.]

1. *Bot.:* A genus of plants belonging to the order Cinchonaceæ, and consisting of climbing or straggling shrubs, with fragrant orange-coloured flowers. They are natives of Mauritius.

2. *Entom.:* A genus of Butterflies.

dān'-ā-īte, *s.* [Named after Mr. J. F. Dana, an American geologist; and Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A cobaltic variety of Arsenopyrite (q.v.). It contains from 4 to 10 per cent. of cobalt.

dān'-al-īte, *s.* [Named after Mr. J. D. Dana, the celebrated American mineralogist; and Eng suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: An isometric mineral occurring in various parts of the United States. Sp. gr., 3·427; colour, flesh-red to gray. It is translucent and brittle. (*Dana.*)

dăn'-bŭr-īte, *s.* [From Danbury, Connecticut, where it occurs; and Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A triclinic mineral, of a pale yellow or whitish colour. Sp. gr., 2·95. (*Dana.*)

dançe, *daunce, *daunse, *v.i. & t.* [O. Fr. *dansar, dancer;* Fr. *danser;* Sp. & Port. *dansar;* from O. H. Ger. *dansôn* = to draw, to trail along.]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To move or trip with graceful motion and measured steps in time with a tune sung or played on an instrument.

". . . the daughter of the said Herodias came in, and *danced,* and pleased Herod . . ."—*Mark* vi. 22.

2. To skip or frolic about; to move about quickly.

"And saw the light, now fix'd, and shifting now,
Not like a *dancing* meteor, but in line."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To leap, to move quickly with excitement or joy, to exult, to triumph.

"I have tremor cordis on me: my heart *dances;*
But not for joy; not joy."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, i. 2.

***2.** To move or pass quickly.

"Our youthful summer oft we see
Dance by on wings of game and glee."
Scott: Marmion, iv. (Introd.).

B. *Transitive:*

1. To perform or carry out, as in dancing.

". . . do you sing it, and I'll *dance* it."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing,* iii. 4.

2. To dandle, to make to dance or move quickly up and down.

***3.** To excite, to stir up.

"In pestilences, the malignity of the infecting vapour *danceth* the principal spirits."—*Bacon.*

¶ (1) *To dance attendance:* To wait upon constantly and obsequiously; to pay constant court to without being admitted to the presence. (*Richard III.,* iii. 7.)

(2) *To dance upon nothing:* A euphemism for hanging.

dançe, *daunce, *daunse, *dawnce, *s.* [O. Fr. *dance, danse;* Fr. *danse;* Ital. & Sp. *danza;* Port. *dança;* Dan. *dands;* O. H. Ger. *tanz;* Icel. & Sw. *dans.*]

1. A graceful movement of the feet or body, intended as an expression of various emotions, with or without the accompaniment of music to regulate its rhythm.

"He lered lugila men a neu *daunce.*"—*Minot,* p. 18.

2. A tune by which the movements in dancing are regulated: as the *waltz,* the *polka,* the *minuet,* the *cotillon,* &c. (See these words.)

3. A social gathering at which dancing is the main feature; a dancing party (q.v.).

¶ (1) *Dance of death:* An allegorical representation of the power of death over all ages and ranks. It is frequently met with in old MSS., books, and decorations.

(2) *To lead a person a dance:*

(*a*) To cause one great trouble or delay in the pursuit of any object.

(*b*) To make a person pursue or follow one hither and thither.

dance-music, *s.* Music specially composed to regulate the movements in a dance.

dançed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Dance, *v.*]

dan'-çĕr, *daun-cer, *dawn-cere, *s.* [Eng. *danc(e); -er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.* (*Sing.*): One who practises or engages in dancing.

2. *Ch. Hist.* (*Pl.*): A religious sect which arose in A.D. 1373, at Aix-la-Chapelle, and spread through Liége, Hainault, and other parts of Belgium. Persons of both sexes, holding each other by the hand, danced, in public or in private, with great energy till they became quite exhausted. They maintained that whilst so engaged they were favoured with wonderful visions. They made a livelihood by religious mendicancy. They had little respect for ordinary church worship or for the ecclesiastical hierarchy. The priests at Liége attributed the frenzy of the dancers to demoniacal possession, and believed that they succeeded in casting out the evil spirit by means of hymns and incense. (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.* (cent. xiv.), pt. ii., ch. v., § 8.)

¶ *Merry dancers:* A popular name given to streamers in connection with the Aurora Borealis or to the Aurora itself. The name is most appropriate to streamers which appear to revolve as they occasionally do.

***dan'-çĕr-ĕss, *danceresse,** ***daun-seressc,** *s.* [Eng. *dancer*; *-ess.*] A female dancer, a danseuse.

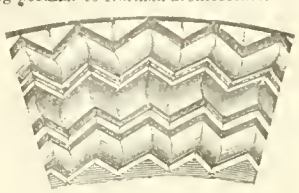
"Be not thou customable with a *daunseresse*."—*Wycliffe: Eccles.*, ix. 4.

***dan'-çĕr-ў, *dan'-çĕr-ĭe,** *s.* [Eng. *dance*; *-ry.*] Dancing, the dance.

"Two, with whom none would strive in *dancerie*."
Chapman: Homer's Odyssey, viii.

dan-çĕtte', *s.* [Fr., from the zigzag shape.]

Arch.: The zigzag or chevron fret or moulding peculiar to Norman architecture.



DANCETTE.

dan-çĕt'-té (é as ā), *a.* [Fr.]

Her.: Broken into large zigzags; resembling a dancette (q.v.). The difference between *dancetté* and *indented* is that in the former the notches are deeper and wider.

dan-chi, dhun-chi, *s.* [A native name.] The name of a fibre obtained from *Sesbania aculeata*, a slender, prickly-stemmed annual belonging to the Leguminosæ, and having winged leaves formed of numerous leaflets, which in some degree partake of the nature of the sensitive plant. The fibre is rough but strong, and lasts a long time under water. (*Smith, &c.*)

dan'-çĭng, *daun-cing, *daun-sing, *daun-singe, *dawn-cynge, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DANCE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The art or practice of moving in a dance.

"And it came to pass, as soon as he came nigh unto the camp, that he saw the calf, and the *dancing* . . ."—*Exod.* xxxii. 19.

dancing-girls, *s. pl.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Girls employed to dance at the courts of certain Oriental sovereigns, specially those of the Indian Rajahs or in the houses of wealthy natives. Among Anglo-Indians they are often called Nautch girls.

2. *Bot.:* A plant, *Mantisia saltatoria.*

dancing-master, *s.* One who teaches the art of dancing.

"The apes were taught their apes' tricks by a *dancing-master*."—*L'Estrange.*

dancing-party, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* A party or number of persons met for the purpose of dancing.

2. *Fig.:* Applied to an assemblage of animals, esp. birds amusing themselves with various evolutions.

"With Birds of Paradise a dozen or more full plumaged males congregate in a tree to hold a *dancing-party* as it is called by the natives. . . ."—*Darwin: The Descent of Man* (1871), pt. ii., ch. xviii., vol. ii., p. 88.

***dancing-pipe, *dawncynge-pype,** *s.* Probably a flute.

"*Dawncynge-pype. Carola.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

***dancing-rapier,** *s.* A sword or rapier worn only for ornament while dancing.

". . . our mother, unadvised,
Gave you a *dancing-rapier* by your side."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, ii. 1.

dancing-room, *s.* A room set apart for dancing; a ball-room.

dancing-school, *s.* A school or place where dancing is taught.

"They bid us to the English *dancing-schools*."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iii. 5.

dăn'-çў, *a.* [DANCETTE.]

dăn-dē-lī'-ŏn, ***dent-de-lyon,** *s.* [Fr. *dent de lion* = lion's tooth; from Lat. *dentem*, accus. of *dens* = a tooth, and *leonem*, accus. of *leo* = a lion.]

1. *Bot.:* The common and well-known plant, *Taraxacum Dens Leonis* or *officinale*, belonging to the natural order Compositæ. It yields a milky juice, which in the form of extract is used medicinally as a diuretic and alterative. It contains a bitter crystalline principle called taraxacine. Its root has been used to adulterate coffee in a similar way to chicory. It has a naked, hollow stalk with a single bright yellow flower. The blanched leaves have been recommended as a winter salad, and the roots are eaten as such by the French. The seed is furnished with a fine white pappus, by means of which it is carried far and wide by the wind. The leaves are lanceolate and sinuous, rising from a tap-root in the form of a rosette.

2. *Pharm.:* [TARAXACUM.]

dandelion-root, *s.*

Pharm.: Taraxaci Radix, the fresh and dried roots of *Taraxacum Dens Leonis.* It is used fresh in the preparation of *Extractum Taraxaci*, *Succus Taraxaci*, and dried for making *Decoctum Taraxaci.* Dandelion acts on the liver, modifying and increasing its secretion, and is given in hepatic diseases attended with an habitually engorged state of the vessels of that organ; it also promotes digestion.

dăn'-dĕr, *v.i.* [A corruption of *dandle* or *daddle.*]

1. To wander about.

2. To maunder, to talk incoherently.

dăn'-dĕr (1), *s.* [A corruption of *dandruff* (q.v.).]

1. *Lit.:* Dandruff.

2. *Fig.:* Passion, temper, anger. (*Slang.*)

dăn'-dĕr (2), *s.* [Of obscure origin.] A cinder. (Generally in the plural; used for the slag or refuse of a furnace.)

"And when the callans romping thick,
Did crowd the hearth alang,
Oft have I blown the *danders* quick
Their mizzle shins amang."
A. Scott: Poems, p. 146.

***dăn'-dĭ-ą-çal,** *a.* [From *dandy.*] Pertaining to a dandy, dandified.

"Those *Dandiacal* Manicheans, with the host of Dandyising Christians, will form one body . . ."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. iii., ch. x.

dăn'-dĭ-fied, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DANDIFY.]

dăn'-dĭ-fў, *v.t.* [Formed from Eng. *dandy*, on the analogy of other verbs in *-fy.*] To make like a dandy.

"Whose *dandified* manners . . . gave umbrage to these elderly apprentices."—*Thackeray: Newcomes*, ch. xviii.

***dăn-dĭ-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *dandy*; *-ly.*] In manner of a dandy, like a dandy.

dăn'-dĭ-prăt, *s.* [Eng. *dandy*, and *prat* = *brat* (q.v.).]

† 1. *Ord. Lang.:* A little fellow, an urchin, a lad. (Used both in fondness and contempt.)

"The vile *dandiprat* will overlook the proudest of his acquaintance."—*Brewer: Lingua*, iii. 3.

* 2. *Numis.:* A small silver piece coined in the reign of Henry VII., and worth 1½d. (*Camden: Remaines; Money.*)

dăn'-dle, *v.t.* [Cogn. with Ger. *tändeln* = to toy, to trifle, to lounge; Ital. *dandolare* = to swing.]

* 1. To play or trifle with, to put off.

"King Henry's ambassadors into France having been *dandled* by the French."—*Speed: Hen. VII.*, bk. ix., ch. xx., § 28.

* 2. To delay, to procrastinate, to put off, to defer.

"Captains do so *dandle* their doings, and dally in the service, as if they would not have the enemy subdued."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

* 3. To treat as a child, to fondle, to pet.

". . . their child shall be advanced,
And be received for the emperor's heir,
And let the emperor *dandle* him for his own."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, iv. 2.

* 4. To pet, to encourage, to cherish.

"Dare not you cherish those sins in your souls . . .? Do you not *dandle* them in your thoughts?"—*Hopkins: Serm.* xiv.

5. To rock or move a child up and down on the knees, or with the hands; to toss in the arms.

"A mother, whose spirit in fetters is bound,
While she *dandles* the babe in her arms to the sound."
Wordsworth: Power of Music.

dăn'-dled, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DANDLE.]

† **dăn'-dlĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *dandl(e)*; *-er.*] One who dandles or plays with children.

dăn'-dlĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DANDLE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of tossing in the arms or rocking on the knee, as a child; fondling.

"Or like the froward infant still'd with *dandling*."
Shakesp. Venus & Adon, 172.

dăn'-drŭff, dan-driff, * **dan druffe,** *s.* [Wel. *ton* = skin, and *drwg* = bad. (*Skeat.*)]

Path.: Pityriasis, a disease in which scurf forms in bran-like patches on the head, which exfoliate and recur without crusts or excoriations. There are several varieties; as, *Pityriasis rubra*, red dandruff; *Pityriasis nigra*, black dandruff, &c.

". . . the *dandruffe* or unseemely skales within the haire of the head or beard."—*Holland: Plinie*, bk. xx., ch. viii.

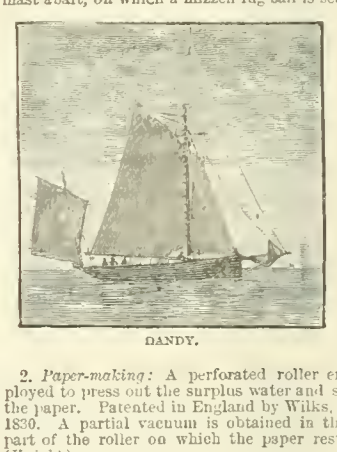
dăn'-dў (1), *s.* [Fr. *dandin*, from Eng. *dandle* (*Littré.*)]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A fop; a person extravagantly fond of dress; a coxcomb.

"First, touching *Dandies*, let us consider, with some scientific strictness, what a *Dandy* specifically is. A *Dandy* is a Clothes-wearing Man, a Man whose true idle office and existence consists in the wearing of Clothes. Every faculty of his soul, spirit, purse and person is heroically consecrated to this one object, the wearing of Clothes wisely and well: so that as others dress to live, he lives to dress."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. iii., ch. x.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Naut.:* A sloop or cutter with a jigger-mast abaft, on which a mizzen lug-sail is set.



DANDY.

2. *Paper-making:* A perforated roller employed to press out the surplus water and set the paper. Patented in England by Wilks, in 1830. A partial vacuum is obtained in that part of the roller on which the paper rests. (*Knight.*)

3. *Comm.:* A dandy-note (q.v.).

4. A small glass, as in the expression, A *dandy* of punch. (*Irish.*)

dandy-brush, *s.* A hard whalebone-bristle brush.

dandy-cock, dandy-hen, *s.* A name given to a bantam cock or hen.

***dandy-horse,** *s.* A velocipede.

dandy-note, *s.*

Comm.: For goods removed from the warehouses of H. M Customs a form of dandy-note and pricking-note combined is used. A dandy-note is a document used for the shipment of goods. This paper is filled in by the exporter, and is then passed at the office of the Controller of Accounts. In the case of the delivery for exportation of wine or spirits, the gauger, who examines these, notes on the back of the dandy the bung and wet dimensions and the contents and ullage of each cask. The export examining officer also records his examination of the goods, and on the shipment of these it is forwarded to the Principal Searcher's office. (*Bithell: Counting-House Dict.*)

dandy-rig cutter, dandy-rigged-cutter, *s.* A peculiarly rigged sloop. [DANDY (1), II. 1.]

dandy-roller, *s.*

Papermaking: A sieve-roller beneath which the web of paper-pulp passes, and by which it is

compacted and partially drained of its water. It may be made the means for water-marking the paper, which passes thence to the first pair of pressing-rollers. A dandy. (*Knight.*)

dăn'-dy (2), *s.* [A corruption of *dengue* (q.v.).]

dandy-fever, *s.* The same as DENGUE (q.v.).

† **dăn'-dy-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *dandy*; *-ish.*] Like a dandy; having the manners or habits of a dandy.

dăn'-dy-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *dandy*; *-ism.*] Foppishness; the manners of a dandy.

* **dăn'-dy-īze,** *v.i. & t.* [Eng. *dandy*; *-ize.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To act like a dandy; to acquire the habits of a dandy. [See ex. under DANDIACAL.]

B. *Trans.:* To form like a dandy; to dandify.

* **dăn'-dy-lĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *dandy*, and dimin suff. *-ling.*] A little or insignificant dandy.

Dāne, *s.* [Low Lat. *Dani*, contr. for *Dacini.*] A native of Denmark.

Dane-money, *s.*

Eng. Hist.: [DANEGELT].

"Danegelt, which is or was to meanne, money payde to ye Danys, or shortly *Dane-money.*"—*Fabyan*, I. c. 198.

danes'-blood, *s.*

Bot.: A book-name of several plants.

(1) Dwarf Elder, *Sambucus Ebulus.* [DANEBALL.]

(2) *Anemone Pulsatilla.*

(3) *Campanula glomerata.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

danes'-flower, *s.*

Bot.: *Anemone Pulsatilla.*

dane-weed, danes'-weed, *s.*

Botany:

(1) *Eryngium campestre.*

"The road hereabouts, too, being overgrown with *Daneweed*, they fancy it sprung from the blood of Danes slain in battle."—*De Foe: Tour thro' Gt. Britain.*

(2) Dwarf elder.

dāne'-bâll, *s.* [Eng. *Dane*, and *ball.*]

Bot.: A book-name for *Sambucus Ebulus*, the Dwarf Elder, also called Danes'-blood, Dane-weed, and Danewort (q.v.). According to Camden it received its name from its having sprung up from the blood of the Danes killed in the battle of Swanfield. (*Britten & Holland.*)

dāne'-gĕlt, danegeld, *s.* [A.S. *danegeld*; Low Lat. *danigeldum, danegeldum.*]

Eng. Hist.: Originally a tax or tribute on every hide of land in England for the purpose of raising and maintaining forces to protect the coasts from the plundering attacks of the Danes. At first it was 1s. for every hide, but in time it rose as high as 7s. The tax enforced by Ethelred and his successors for the purpose of buying off the Danes was similarly called Danegelt. His payments for this purpose, at first only £10,000, at last reached the sum of £48,000. The Danegelt proper was abolished by Edward the Confessor, but a tax under the same name continued to be levied by the Danish kings on every hide of land owned by the conquered nation. It was finally abolished by Stephen.

"He [Edward the Confessor] remitted the heavy imposition called *Danegeld*, amounting to £40,000 a year, which had been constantly collected after the occasion ceased."—*Burke: Abridg. of Eng. Hist.*, ii. 5.

Dāne'-lâgh, Dane lage, *s.* [A.S. *Dena logu* = the law of the Danes.]

1. (*Of the form* Dane lage): Certain customs or legal arrangements introduced by the Danes and retained when the expulsion of those invaders left the Saxons free, if they pleased, to return in all respects to their ancient institutions. (*Blackstone: Comment.* (Introd.), § 3, bk. iv., ch. xxxiii.)

2. (*Of the form* Danelagh): The portion of England allotted to the Danes by the Treaty of Wedmore in 878 A.D. It extended from the east coast to a line which ran from the Thames a little below London to Chester on the Dee.

dāne'-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *Dane*, and *wort* (q.v.).]

Bot.: The Dwarf Elder, *Sambucus Ebulus.* [DANEBALL.]

dăng, dŭng, *pret. & pa. par.* [DING, *v.*] Struck; subdued; knocked over.

", . . whomling a chield on the tap o' me, that *dang* the very wind out of my body."—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xxiv.

dān'-jĕr, * **dangere,** * **daunger,** * **dawnger,** *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *danger, dangier*; Fr. *danger*; Low Lat. *dominiarium*, from *dominus* = a lord. (*Skeat.*)]

A. *As substantive:*

* 1. Originally a feudal word, implying that the suzerain possessed strict rights with regard to the fief held by his vassal, the violation of which on the part of the latter would be followed by the confiscation of the fief. Such a fief was called a *fief de danger*, a fief in danger of being forfeited, "juri stricto atque adeo confiscationi obnoxium." (*Du Cange.*)

* 2. Servitude.

"We ourselves were in times past unwise, disobedient, deceived, in *daunger* to lusts (δουλεύοντες ἐπιθυμίαις)."—*Tyndale: Titus* iii. 3.

* 3. Power, jurisdiction, authority.

"Come not within his *danger* by thy will."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 639.

¶ Used commonly for being in one's power through debt.

"To be in your *danger*, with more care
Should be avoided than infectious air."
Massinger: Fatal Dowry, I. 1.

4. Sparingness, niggardliness, stiot.

"Golde and siluer for to spende
Without lacking or *daungere*
As it were pourde in a garnere."
Rom. of Rose, 1,147.

* 5. Coyness, shyness.

"And if thy voice is faire and clere,
Thou shalt maken no great *daungere*
When to singen they goodly pray;
It is thy worship for to obey."
Rom. of Rose, 2,317-20.

* 6. Insolence, opposition.

"And swore if she him *daunger* make
That certainly she shulde dele."
Gower, I. 196.

7. Risk, peril, hazard; a state of exposure to injury or loss of any kind.

"But new to all the *dangers* of the main."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, ii. 746.

¶ (1) *But dawngere:* Without hesitation or apprehension.

"Than Rychard Talbot can hym pray
To serwe hym of thre Cours of Were,
And he thaim grawntyt *but dawngere.*"
Wyntown, viii. 35, 144.

(2) *To make danger:* To hesitate.

"I *made danger* of it awhile at first."—*Maitland: On the Reformation*, p. 17.

(3) *To danger:* Dangerously.

"I am hurt *to danger.*" *Shakesp.: Othello*, ii. 3.

* **B.** *As adj.:* Dangerous.

"We ar our ner, sic purpos for to tak,
A *danger* chace thai mycht vpon wa mak."
Wallace, viii. 202.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *danger, peril*, and *hazard:* "The idea of chance or uncertainty is common to all these terms; the two former may sometimes be foreseen and calculated upon; but the latter is purely contingent. The *danger* and *peril* are applied to a positive evil; the *hazard* may simply respect the loss of a good; risks are voluntarily run from the hope of good: there may be many *dangers* included in a *hazard*; and there cannot be a *hazard* without some *danger*. A general *hazards* a battle, in order to disengage himself from a difficulty; he may by this step involve himself in imminent *danger* of losing his honour or his life; but it is likewise possible that by his superior skill he may set both out of all *danger:* we are hourly exposed to *dangers* which no human foresight can guard against, and are frequently induced to engage in enterprises at the *hazard* of our lives and of all that we hold dear. *Dangers* are far and near, ordinary and extraordinary; they meet us if we do not go in search of them: *perils* are always distant and extraordinary; we must go out of our course to expose ourselves to them: in the quiet walk of life, as in the most busy and tumultuous, it is the lot of man to be surrounded by *danger;* he has nothing which he is not in *danger* of losing; and knows of nothing which he is not in *danger* of suffering: the mariner and the traveller who go in search of unknown countries put themselves in the way of undergoing *perils* both by sea and land." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

danger-signal, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A signal made by one person to another to warn him of danger close at hand.

"Wild horses and cattle do not, I believe, make any *danger-signal* . . ."—*Darwin: Descent of Man* (1871), pt. i., ch. iii., vol. i., p. 74.

2. *Railway Engin.:* A signal, generally a semaphore extended horizontally by day and a red light at night, to indicate to the driver of any train that there is an obstruction or obstacle involving danger ahead of him, and to warn him to stop his train.

* **dān'-jĕr,** *v.t.* [DANGER, *s.*] To place in a position of danger, to endanger.

". . . whose quality, going on,
The sides o' the world may *danger* . . ."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, I 2.

* **dān'-jĕred,** *a.* [Eng. *danger*; *-ed.*] Placed in a position of danger; endangered.

"With more care our *dangered* fields defend."
Bp. Hall: Satires, v. 3.

* **dān'-jĕr-fēld,** *s.* [So called from one Dangerfield, a dramatic bully of the seventeenth century, whose sword and habit of feigning to draw it had become proverbial.] A sword.

"I shall answer you by the way of *Dangerfield.*" [Claps his hand on his sword.]—*Dryden: Marriage à la Mode*, v. 1.

* **dān'-jĕr-fûl,** *a.* [Eng. *danger*; *-ful(l).*] Full of or involving great danger; dangerous.

"Other things less *dangerful.*"—*Ward: Eng. Reformation*, ch. ii., p. 172.

* **dān'-jĕr-fûl-lў,** * **daungierfully,** *adv.* [Eng. *dangerful*; *-ly.*] Dangerously; in a manner involving danger.

"Whose solles ye spirite of Satan did more *daungierfully* possesse."—*Udal: Luke*, ch. xi.

* **dān'-jĕr-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *danger*; *-less.*] Free from danger or risk; without danger.

"Burrough did therein, not *dangerless* prevaile."
Warner: Albion's Eng., bk. xi., c. 67.

dān'-jĕr-oŭs, * **daungerous,** * **daungerouse,** *a.* [O.Fr. & Fr. *dangereux.*]

1. Niggardly, parsimonious, sparing.

"My wages ben full streyt and eke ful smale,
My lord to me is hard and *daungerous.*"
Chaucer: C. T., 7,008, 7,009.

2. Full of or involving danger; hazardous, risky, unsafe.

"That winding leads through pits of death, or else
Instructs him how to take the *dangerous* ford."
Thomson: Autumn, 1,160, 1,161.

3. Producing, or likely to produce, danger or risk.

"No, Cæsar shall not: danger knows full well
That Cæsar is more *dangerous* than he."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, ii. 2.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *dangerous, hazardous*, and *perilous:*—"It is *dangerous* for a youth to act without the advice of his friends; it is *perilous* for a traveller to explore the wilds of Africa; it is *hazardous* for a merchant to speculate in time of war: experiments in matters of policy or government are always *dangerous;* a journey through deserts that are infested with beasts of prey is *perilous;* a military expedition conducted with inadequate means is *hazardous.*" (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dān'-jĕr-oŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *dangerous*; *-ly.*] In a dangerous manner; perilously, hazardously.

"Oh! too convincing—*dangerously* dear—
In woman's eye the unanswerable tear."
Byron: Corsair, ii. 18.

† **dān'-jĕr-oŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *dangerous*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being dangerous; danger, risk, peril.

"I shall not need to mind you of judging of the *dangerousness* of diseases, by the nobleness of that part affected."—*Boyle.*

dăn'-gle, *v.i. & t.* [Dan. *dangle* = to dangle, to bob; *dingle* = to dangle or swing about; Sw. dial. *dangla* = to swing; *dingla* = to dangle; Icel. *dingla* = to dangle. (*Skeat.*)]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To hang loosely, swinging or waving about.

"A weather-beaten rag as e'er
From any garden scarecrow *dangled.*"
Wordsworth: Alice Fell.

2. *Fig.:* To hang about one, to be a constant follower or attendant upon.

"The presbyterians, and other fanaticks that *dangle* after them, are well inclined to pull down the present establishment."—*Swift.*

B. *Trans.:* To cause to dangle, to swing about.

dangle-thorn, *s.* According to Nemnich, the Quaking-grass (*Briza media*), but the name is inappropriate, and Messrs. Britten & Holland suspect an error in the identification.

† **dăn'-glo-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *dangle*; *-ment.*] The act of dangling.

"The very suspension and *danglement* of any puddings."—*Lytton: Caxtons*, bk. vii., ch. i.

dăn'-glŏr, *s.* [Eng. *dangl(e)*; *-er.*] One who hangs about women; a woman-hunter.

"Gay, young, military sparks, and *danglers* at toilets."—*Burke: Lett. to Nat. Assembly.*

dăn'-glĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DANGLE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. The state of hanging loosely, swinging or waving about.

2. The act of swinging about or causing to dangle.

II. *Fig.:* The act or habit of hanging about women.

Dăn'-ĭ-el (Iel as **yel),** *s.* [Heb. דָּנִיֵּאל or דָּנִאל (*Daniel*); דָּנִי, or דִּנִי (*Dani*) = my judge, or judge of, and אל (*El*) = God. Thus Daniel means either God [is] my judge, or the judge of God, *i.e.*, who does justice in God's name.]

Script.: Three, if not four, or even five, persons mentioned in the Bible.

(1) A son of David, called also Chileab (1 Chron. iii. 1; 2 Sam. iii. 3).

(2) A very celebrated Hebrew prophet, who was carried when he was very young to Babylon, in the third year of Jehoiakim (B.C. 604), brought up with other young men for the king's service, held high office under successive kings, saw visions, and prospered till at least the third year of Cyrus (Dan. vi. 28; x. 1). [¶ *The Book of Daniel.*] His Babylonish name, Belteshazzar, means the Prince of Bel, or the Prince whom Bel favours.

(3) A descendant of Ithamar, who returned to Judea with Ezra (Ezra viii. 2).

(4) A priest who sealed the covenant with Nehemiah (Neh. x. 6). Probably he is the same as 3.

(5) One who was held up for admiration for his righteousness and for his wisdom in Ezekiel's time (Ezek. xiv. 14, 20; xxviii. 3). He is almost certainly the same as No. 2, the only shade of doubt arising from the fact that Daniel the prophet was very young at that time. But it rests on other historical evidence that he did actually rise to great eminence at a remarkably early period of life.

¶ *The Book of Daniel:*

Scripture Canon: One of the most important prophetic books of the Old Testament, honoured by quotations on the part of our Lord (Matt. xxiv. 15; Mark xiii. 14); containing one of the most remarkable Messianic prophecies existing (Dan. ix. 24—27) [*Seventy Weeks*], and in symbolic language, and to a certain extent in subject, resembling the New Testament Apocalypse, to which it stands in a certain relation.

Daniel commences in Hebrew, which goes on to chapter ii., and the middle of verse 4, then Aramæan takes its place to the end of chapter vii., after which Hebrew is resumed, continuing to the end of the book. Gesenius places the Hebrew of Daniel in the same class with that of Esther, Ecclesiastes, 1st Chronicles, and Jonah. He deems it somewhat purer than that of Ezra, Nehemiah, Zechariah and Malachi. The Aramæan is not like that of the "Targums," Translations or Paraphrases, about the commencement of the Christian era, but like that of Ezra. Startling as it may appear, there are what look uncommonly like four Greek words written in Hebrew letters (Dan. iii. 5, 7, 10, 15).

The Jewish Church received the Book of Daniel as canonical. They placed it, however, not among the other prophets, but among the "Kethubim" (Holy Writings), the Hagiographa of the Greeks, between Esther and Ezra. The early Christian Church regarded it as inspired, and received it with much veneration, as the immense majority of Christians in every Church do to the present day.

The date of its composition has been the subject of much controversy, and its settlement in one direction or another has a bearing on more than chronology. Porphyry, who in the third century wrote a work in fifteen books against Christianity, devoted the whole of the twelfth one against Daniel. He maintained that it was written, not by Daniel in Babylonian or Persian times, but by a Jew of Palestine in the time of Antiochus Epiphanes, "and that Daniel did not so much predict future events as narrate past ones." What doubtless operated with him to produce this view was the fact that the prophecies of Daniel, and especially ch. xi., are very specific to the time of Antiochus Epiphanes (B.C. 175—164), then they become vague, and remain so for the whole period intervening between that king and Messianic times. The English deist, Collins, in the early part of the eighteenth century, took the same view. Subsequently on the Continent Corrodi, Eichhorn, Bertholdt, Gesenius, Bleek, De Wette, Lücke, and others followed in the same direction, many of them impugning the correctness of the narrative. More recently advocates for the late date of Daniel have not been wanting in England, even within the Christian Church, Dr. Arnold of Rugby leading the way. Hengstenberg and others on the Continent, with Dr. Pusey, Mr. Bosanquet, &c., have been the able defenders of the older view.

Mr. Bosanquet, it should be mentioned, has a scheme of chronology of his own, by which he places the final destruction of Jerusalem by Darius, whom he believes to have been the well-known Darius Hystaspes, in B.C. 492, in place of B.C. 538, *i.e.*, forty-six years lower than the common view, and reduces the whole range of dates connected with the Jewish monarchy twenty-five years. He also makes two Cyruses, and believes that the conqueror of Babylon was the son, and not the father of Cambyses. (See his *Messiah the Prince*, 2nd ed., 1869, Pref., pp. 11, 12.) For the apocryphal additions to the Book of Daniel see BEL AND THE DRAGON, also SUSANNA.

Dăn'-ĭ-el-īte, *s. & a.* [Proper name *Daniel*, and suff. *-ite.*]

A. *As subst.:* A member of an order founded in 1876 by a life-long abstainer and vegetarian, T. W. Richardson, to bring about the general adoption of a non-animal diet. The name is derived from the refusal of the prophet to partake of the "king's meat." (Dan. i. 8–16.)

B. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the Danielites.

Daniell, *prop. name.* [From John Frederick Daniell, F.R.S., who received the Copley medal from the Royal Society in 1837 for this invention; he died in 1845.]

Daniell's battery, *s.* The double-fluid battery invented by Daniell. It consists of a jar of glass or earthenware, in which fits a plate of copper, bent into cylindrical form. Within the copper is a porous cup containing the zinc. The liquids used are a saturated solution of sulphate of copper in the outer cell, and of sulphuric acid in the inner cell or porous cup. To the copper a perforated shelf or jacket is often attached for holding crystals of sulphate of copper, so that the solution may be kept at the point of saturation. (*Knight.*) [GALVANIC BATTERY.]

Daniell's cell, *s.* The same as Daniell's battery.

Daniell's hygrometer, *s.* A hygrometer in which a glass bulb containing a thermometer placed in ether is cooled by evaporation till dew is deposited.

Daniell's pyrometer, *s.* A pyrometer for measuring very high temperatures by the expansion of a metallic rod.

Dăn'-ĭsh, *a. & s.* [Eng. *Dan(e)*; *-ish.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Denmark or the Danes.

"Hardecanute thus dead, the English, rejoicing at this unexpected riddance from the *Danish* yoke, sent over to Elfred."—*Milton: Hist. Eng.*, vi.

B. *As subst.:* The language of the Danes.

Danish balance, *s.* A form of the steelyard, the inverse of the Roman or Chinese. The weight and load are suspended at the respective ends, and the suspension-loop is shifted along the beam till equilibrium is attained. The weight of the goods is thus to the weight of the *bob* reciprocally as their respective distance from the loop. (*Knight.*)

Danish dog, *s.* [See DALMATIAN DOG.]

* **Dăn'-ĭşm** (1), *s.* [Eng. *Dan(e)*; *-ism.*] An idiom or peculiarity of the Danish language.

† **dăn-ĭşm** (2), *s.* [Gr. δάνεισμα (*daneisma*) = a loan.] The lending of money upon usury. (*Wharton.*)

Dăn'-īte, *s.* [Proper name *Dan*, and suff. *-ite.*] A member of a band alleged to exist among the Mormons, for the purpose of dealing, as avengers of blood, with the "Gentiles." They are said to have been organised about 1837. They derived their name from Jacob's blessing to his son Dan (Gen. xlix. 17).

dănk, * **daunke,** * **daunke,** *a. & s.* [Cog. with Icel. *dokk* = a pit, a pool; *dökkr* = black, dark; *dögg* = dew. (*Skeat.*)]

A. *As adj.:* Damp, moist; exhaling cold damp vapours.

"Content to rear his whitened wall
Beside the *dank* and dull canal?"
Scott: Marmion, iii. (**Introd.**)

* **B.** *As substantive:*

1. Dampness, moisture, humidity.

"The rawish *dank* of clumsy winter rain.
The fluent summer's vein; . . .
Marston: Antonio & Mellida (**Prol.**).

2. The sea; water generally.

"Oft they quit
The *dank* and rising on stiff pinions, tour
The mild aerial sky." *Milton: P. L.*, vii. 440-42.

* **dănk,** * **doňk,** *v.t.* [DANK, *a.*] To make damp or moist.

"Deowes *donketh* the dounes." *Lyric Poems*, p. 44.

† **dănk'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *dank*; *-ish.*] Rather dank.

"A dark and *dankish* vault at home."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, v. 1.

* **dănk'-ĭsh-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *dankish*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being dankish; dampness.

Dăn'-nĕ-brŏg, *s.* [Dan = Danish national flag.] A Danish order of knighthood instituted in 1219, revived in 1693, and reconstituted in 1808.

dăn-nĕ-mŏr-īte, *s.* [Ger. *dannemorit.* Named from Dannemora in Sweden, where there are large iron mines.]

Min.: A variety of amphibole. Dana calls it iron-manganese amphibole.

dan'-nĕr, *v.i.* [DANDER.] To saunter, to stroll about.

"Lang, lang they *danner'd* to and fro,
Wha miss'd a kinsman or a beau."
Mayne: Siller Gun, p. 86.

dan-seůşe', *s.* [Fr.] A female dancer on the stage.

Dăns'-kĕr, *s.* [Dan. *dansk* = Danish.] A Dane

". . . what *Danskers* are in Paris."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 1.

* **dant,** *v.* [DAUNT.]

Da-nū'-bĭ-an, *a.* [Eng. *Danub(e)*; *-ian.*] Of or connected with the Danube; bordering on the Danube.

da-ůur'-īte, *s.* [Named from Daouria, a country east of Lake Baikal in Siberia, where it occurs; Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral, also called Rubellite (q.v.) It is a variety of Tourmaline.

dăp, *v.i.* [A variant of *dip* (q.v.).] To fish by letting the bait fall gently into the water.

"He even tried *dapping* with the natural fly."—*Blackmore: Alice Lorraine*, vol. ii., ch. i.

* **dă-păt'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Lat. *dapaticus*, from *dapes* = a feast.] Sumptuous in cheer. (*Bailey.*)

* **dape,** *v.i.* [DAP.]

dăp-ĕd'-ĭ-dæ, *s.pl.* [Mod. Lat. *dapedium*, and suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: In Prof. Owen's classification the ninth family of his Lepidoganoidei, a sub-order of Ganoidean fishes. (*Prof. Owen: Palæont.*, ed. 1860.) The tail fin is slightly heterocercal; scales interlocked by pegs and sockets; back teeth obtuse.

dăp-ĕd-ĭ-ŭm, dăp-ĕd-ĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. δαπίδιον (*dapidion*), dimin. from δάπεδον (*dapedon*) = the floor of a chamber.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil fishes, belonging to the family Dapedidæ (q.v.). They are peculiar to the Lias. The arrangement of the scales resembles a tesselated pavement. It is compressed and deep-bodied; front teeth typically notched or bifurcate. The body tapers greatly towards the tail, which terminates in two equal lobes.

dăph'-năds, *s.pl.* [Eng. *daphn(e)*, and suff. *-ad.*]

Bot.: Lindley's English name for the Thymeliæaceæ.

dăph'-năl, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *daphn(e)* = a laurel-tree or bay-tree, and adj. suff. *-al.*]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to the genus Daphne or the order Thymeliæaceæ.

B. *As substantive:*

(1) *Sing.:* A plant of the order Thymeliæaceæ.

(2) *Pl.:* Lindley's name for the alliance including the Daphnads and Laurels.

"Natural order of *Daphnals.*" — *Lindley: Veg. Kingd.* (3rd ed.), p. 529.

¶ *Daphnal Alliance:* [DAPHNALES.]

dăph-nā'-lēs, *s. pl.* [Pl. of Mod. Lat. *daphnalis* = daphnal (q.v.).]

Bot.: The Daphnal Alliance. An alliance of perigynous Exogens. The flowers are monochlamydeous, the carpel solitary, an amygdaloid embryo without albumen. Lindley includes under it Thymeliæaceæ, Proteaceæ, Lauraceæ, and Cassythaceæ.

Dăph'-nē, *s.* [Lat. *daphne;* Gr. δάφνη (*daphnē*) = the laurel, or rather the bay-tree.]

1. *Anc. Myth.:* One of the nymphs of Diana, who was said to have been turned into a laurel-tree.

2. *Astron.:* An asteroid, the forty-first found. It was discovered by Goldschmidt on March 22, 1856.

3. *Bot.:* A genus of plants belonging to the Thymeliæaceæ (q.v.). Orifice of the calyx without appendages, stamens eight to ten, enclosed within the calyx, stigma simple, fruit succulent. *Daphne Laureola* is the Spurge Laurel. It is an evergreen. *D. mezereum* has deciduous leaves and very fragrant flowers. They are all found in the temperate districts of Asia and Europe. The bark of the root, as well as that of the branches, of *D. mezereon* is used in decoction as a diaphoretic in cutaneous and syphilitic affections. In large doses it is an irritant poison, causing hypercatharsis. Used externally it acts as a vesicant. It contains a ventral crystalline principle, called Daphnein (q.v.). The fruit is poisonous. The barks of *D. gnidium, D. alpina, D. Cneorum, D. pontica* and *D. Laureola* have similar properties. The berries of the last are poisonous to all animals except birds. The inner bark of *D. Lagetta*, when cut into thin pieces after maceration, assumes a beautiful net-like appearance, whence it has received the name of Lace-bark. (*Balfour, &c.*)

dăph'-nĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Eng. &c. *daphn(e);* Lat. adj. fem. pl. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A section of the order of Thymeliæaceæ with hermaphrodite or rarely unisexual flowers, and plano-convex cotyledons.

dăph'-nein, *s.* [DAPHNIN.]

dăph'-nē-tĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *daphne; t* connective; Eng. suff. *-in* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: Obtained by boiling a solution of Daphnin in dilute hydrochloric acid. It crystallizes in small needle-shaped monoclinic prisms, having a strong refracting power, soluble in boiling water and in boiling alcohol, melting at 220°. Nitric acid colours it red; ferric chloride gives a green colour, which is destroyed by the addition of acid. Daphnetin reduces in the cold an alkaline cupric solution. It gives a yellow precipitate with plumbic acetate.

dăph'-nĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. δάφνη (*daphnē*); Lat. pl. adj. suff. *-ia.*]

Zool.: A genus of Entomostraca, order Cladoceira, family Daphniadæ. Seven British species are recognised; most of them common. *Daphnia pulex* is the Common Water-flea. The head is large, rounded above and in front; superior antennæ very small; the head produced into a more or less prominent beak; eye spherical, with about twenty lenses; jaws composed of a strong body ending in four horny spines, three of which curve inward. The antennæ act as oars, by which the animals project themselves by a series of jerks through the water. They are frequently very numerous in ponds and ditches, which they often colour, especially when the water is stagnant, with an appearance of blood. *D. pulex* is a favourite and interesting microscopic object.

dăph-nĭ'-a-dæ, dăph-nī'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *daphnia* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Cladocerous Entomostraca. The head protrudes beyond the shell.

dăph'-nĭn, dăph'-nīne, *s.* [Fr. *daphnine.*]

Chem.: A crystalline glucoside obtained from the bark of *Daphne alpina* and *D. mezereum.* The alcoholic extract of the bark is exhausted with water, the solution precipitated by plumbic acetate, the precipitate washed with water, and decomposed by H_2S, the filtrate evaporated to dryness and crystallized out of alcohol. Daphnin forms colourless transparent prisms, $C_{15}H_{16}O_9+2H_2O$, and is isomeric with Aesculin. It melts at 200°, and then decomposes, yielding Daphnetin. Heated with aqueous acids it yields Daphnetin and glucose. Ferric chloride (neutral) gives a bluish colour with Daphnin.

da-pī'-chō, da-pī'-cō, *s.* [For etymology see definition.]

Comm.: The South American name of the dirty white spongy caoutchouc which exudes from the roots of *Siphonia elastica.* It is blackened over an open fire, and used for making stoppers. It is also called Zaspis. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*, vol. ii., p. 305.)

* **dăp'-ĭ-fĕr,** *s.* [Lat., from *dapes* = a feast, and *fero* = to bear, to carry.] One who carried the meat to the table: a steward; afterwards the chief steward or bailiff of any honour or manor.

"Thou art all for inlandish meat, and outlandish sawces; thou art the *dapifer* to thy palate, or the cupbearer to thy appetite."—*Reeve: God's Plea for Nineveh*, 1657.

dăp'-ĕr, * daper, * dapyr, *a.* [Dut. *dapper;* O. H. Ger. *taphar;* Ger. *tapfer* = valiant, courageous. Trench attributes the degeneracy in meaning of this word in English to the depression of the Saxons after their conquest by the Romans.] Spruce, smart, brisk, active, neat.

"*Dapyr* or praty. *Elegans.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

¶ A contemporary of Spenser's, who wrote a glossary on the poet's *Shepherd's Calendar* for the exposition of old words, includes "dapper" among them, but it has since thoroughly revived.

* **dăp'-pĕr-lĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *dapper*, and dimin. suff. *-ling.*] A dandiprat, a little fellow.

dăp'-ple, *a.* & *s.* [Icel. *depill* = a spot. Cog. with Eng. *dip* and *dimple.* (*Skeat.*)]

A. *As adj.:* Spotted; variegated with shades or spots of different colours.

¶ Used in composition with the name of a colour to express that that colour is variegated with spots of another colour; as, *Dapple-bay, dapple-gray.*

"O swiftly can speed my *dapple-gray* steed,
Which drinks of the Teviot clear."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, i. 24.

B. *As substantive:*

* I. A spot, a mark.

"As many eyes upon his body, as my gray mare hath *dapples.*"—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. ii., p. 271.

2. A dappled or spotted horse.

"Be it *Dapple's* bray,
Or be it not, or be it whose it may."
Cowper: The Needless Alarm.

* **dăp'-ple,** *v.t.* [DAPPLE, *a.*] To spot, to streak, to variegate with spots or shades of colour.

"Before the wheels of Phœbus, round about
Dapples the drowsy east with spots of grey."
Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing, v. 3.

dăp'-pled, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DAPPLE, *v.*]

* **dăp'-plĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [DAPPLE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of marking with dapples or spots.

† **dăp'-stẽr,** *s.* [DABSTER.] An expert, a dab, a dabster.

". . . a *dapster*, thorough-skilled, ready-handed."—*Barnes: Early England & the Saxon English* (1869), p. 126.

dăp'-tŭs, *s.* [Gr. δάπτω (*daptō*) = to devour, to feed on.]

Entom.: A genus of coleopterous insects belonging to the family Harpalidæ.

* **dar,** *v.* [DARE.]

dar, dart, *s.* The Dace (q.v.).

"*Hic capita*, a *dar.*"—*Wright: Vol. of Vocab.*, p. 253.

da-răp'-tī, *s.* [A word of no etymology.]

Logic: An arbitrary name for a mode of syllogisms in the third figure, in which the Middle Term is the Subject of both premisses. Taking X to represent the Major Term, Y the Minor, and Z the Middle, the scheme of this figure is— Z X / Z Y / Y X; and a syllogism in dArAptI would stand thus:—All Z is X; all Z is Y, ∴ some Y is X; that is, from two Universal Affirmatives (A) we arrive at a Particular Conclusion (I). This mode is valid, but useless, in the first figure, but may be employed in the fourth. [LOGIC, SYLLOGISM.]

dar-bŏt-tle, *s.* [Eng. *dark* = dark (?), and *bottle.*] A plant, *Centaurea nigra.*

dar'-bỹ, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. *Sing.* (*Plastering*): A float-tool used by plasterers in working on ceilings especially. It is 3½ feet long and 7 inches wide, with two handles on the back by which it is manipulated. (*Knight.*)

2. *Pl.:* Handcuffs. (*Slang.*)

Dar'-bỹ-ītes, *s.* [From Mr. Darby, see def.]

Ch. Hist.: The followers of Mr. Darby, a very prominent personage among the Plymouth Brethren, and, in the opinion of some, their founder. A schism taking place among the brethren, Mr. Darby, with others, seceded from those with whom he had been formerly associated. The name Darbyites has never been acknowledged by the Plymouth Brethren themselves.

* **darce,** *s.* The Dace (q.v.).

"Roche, *darce*, makerelle."—*Babees Book*, p. 166.

* **dard,** *s.* [Fr. = a dart.] A spout, a small aperture.

"Through the spikes of the trident are made three *dards* or spouts."—*Dr. Harris: Descr. of the Palace at Loo* (1699), p. 31.

dāre (1), * **dar, * dear, * dur, * durren, * der** (pret. * *dorst*, * *dorste*, * *durste*, * *dore, dared, durst;* pa. par. *dared*), *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *ic dear* = I dare; pret. *ic dorste* = I dared, *we durston* = we dared or durst; infin. *durran* = to dare; Goth. *dars* = I dare, *daursta* = I durst, *daurstan* = to dare; O. H. Ger. *tar* = I dare, *torsta* = I dared, *turran* = to dare. Cogn. with Gr. θαρσῶ (*tharsō*) = to be bold, θρασύς (*thrasus*) = bold, daring. (*Skeat.*)]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To venture, to have courage or strength of mind for any act or purpose; to be bold or adventurous enough.

"Therfore *dur* not the marchauntes passen there."
Maundeville, p. 271.

2. To be able, to have reason or grounds for doing anything; as, I *dare* say, I *dare* assure you.

". . . my robe,
And my integrity to heaven, is all
I *dare* now call mine own."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 2.

3. To be willing or ready to do any act.

". . . I *dare* be bound again,
My soul upon the forfeit, that your lord
Will never more break faith advisedly."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

B. *Transitive:*

I. To venture on, to attempt, to risk.

"What man *dare*, I *dare.*"
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 4.

"And, sure of glory, *dare* immortal deeds."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, xi. 374.

2. To challenge, to defy.

"Unless a brother should a brother *dare*
To gentle exercise and proof of arms."
Shakesp.: 1 Hen. IV., v. 2.

* 3. To terrify, to daunt.

"Those mad mischiefs
Would *dare* a woman."
Beaum. & Flet.: Maid's Tragedy, iv. 1.

¶ In the transitive uses the form *dared* only is used for the past tense.

¶ For the difference between *to dare* and *to brave* see BRAVE, *v.*

dare-devil, *s.* & *a.*

I. *As subst.:* One who fears nothing, but is ready for any enterprise.

"I deem myself a *dare-devil* in rhymes."—*Woolcot: Peter Pindar*, p. 189.

2. *As adj.:* Fearing nothing; reckless.

* **dāre** (2), * **daare, * daryn,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Cogn. with O. H. Ger. *tarnjan* = *tarhnjan;* A.S. *dernan* = to lie hid, *dearc, deorc* = dark, hidden. (*Mätzner.*)]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To lie hid, to hide, to keep out of sight.

"He mighte not *dare* or be priuy."—*Wycliffe: Mark* vii. 24.

"*Daryn*, or drowpyn, or prively to be hydde. *Latito, latco.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. To droop, to be frightened, to tremble.

"The kynge *dared* for dowte, dye as he schulde."
Morte Arthure, 3,226

B. *Transitive:*

1. To be hidden or concealed from; to escape notice of.

"It *daarith* hem willinge this thing."—*Wycliffe: 2 Pet.* iii. 5.

2. To catch birds, especially larks, by causing them to crouch and hide, by means of a mirror or mirrors fixed on scarlet cloth, or of a hawk either carried on the wrist or kept hovering over the spot where the birds lie. A similar practice is even now sometimes followed with a kite, cut in shape of a hawk, and kept steady over the birds.

"They doe so insult over, and reuell in them, never Holy so *dared* a larke."—*Burton: Anat. Melancholy*, p. 654.

* **dare** (3), *v.i.* [A.S *thurfan*; Icel. *thurfa*; Goth. *thaurban*; O.H. Ger. *durfan* = to have need.] To want, to have need.

"Ne *dar* he seche non other leche."
Castell of Love, 783.

* **dare** (1), *s.* [Fr. *dard* = a dart.] The dace.

* **dare** (2), *s.* [DARE (1), *v.*]

1. Boldness, daring, dash.

"It lends a lustre and more great opinion,
A larger *dare* to our great enterprise."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., iv. 1.

2. A challenge, a defiance.

"Sextus Pompeius
Hath given the *dare* to Cæsar."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, i. 2.

* **dāre**, *a.* [DARE (2), *v.*] Stupid, dull.

"Drowpane and *dare*."—*Houlate*, l. 15

* **dāre'-fūl**, *a.* [Eng. *dare; -ful(l).*] Full of defiance.

"We might have met them *dareful*, beard to beard,
And beat them backward home."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, v. 5.

† **dār'-ĕr**, *s.* [Eng. *dare* (1), v.; *-er.*] A challenger; one who dares or defies.

"Don Michael, Leon; another *darer* come."
Beaum. & Flet.: Rule a Wife, iii. 5.

* **darf**, *a.* [DERF.]

darg, dargue, * dark, *s.* [A corruption of *dawerk* = daywork.]

1. A day's work.

"I canna gang in—I have a lang day's *darg* afore me."—*Scott: Heart of Midlothian*, ch. xxvi.

2. The quantity of work done in a day.

"... the men, even at the reduced rates, are making better wages now than they obtained when rates were 20 to 30 per cent. higher with the restricted *darg*."—*Colliery Guardian*, Nov. 5, 1880.

* **darg-days,** *s. pl.* Cottars were formerly bound to give the labour of a certain number of days to the superior, in lieu of rent, which were called "darg-days"—*i.e.*, days of work.

darg, *v.i.* [DARG, *s.*] To be employed on day-work or by the day.

darg'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *darg; -er.*] One who works by the day.

dăr'-ĭc, * darick, *s.* [Gr. δαρεικός (*dareikos*), prob. from Darius, king of Persia, either, as Herodotus states, Darius Hystaspes, or, in the opinion of some, an earlier monarch.]

Numis.: A gold coin current in Persia, Asia Minor, &c. It was of the value of about £1 1s. 10d., and weighed about 130 gr. On the *obverse* is the figure of a crowned archer kneeling with a bow and long javelin, on the *reverse* a rude indentation. There is no inscription. Darics are mentioned in Xenophon's *Anabasis*, so they would be in circulation about 400 B.C. They are also mentioned under the name of *adarkonim* in some of the later Old Testament books, viz., in 1 Chron. xxix. 7 and Ezra viii. 27.

"He repaired at the length unto Cimon, and brought him home to his own door two bowls, the one full of *daricks* of gold, and the other full of *daricks* of silver, which be pieces of money so called, because that the name of Darius was written upon them."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 415.

dar-ĭ-ī', *s.* [A word of no etymology.]

Logic: An arbitrary name for a mode of syllogisms in the first figure, in which the Middle Term is made the subject of the Major and the predicate of the Minor premiss. By this mode we arrive at a Particular Conclusion from a Universal and a Particular premiss, *e.g.*, (A) All men are mortal. (I.) John is a man. (I.) Therefore John is mortal [LOGIC, SYLLOGISM.]

dăr'-ĭng (1), *pr. par., a., & s.* [DARE (1), *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As adjective:*

I. *In a good sense:* Bold, brave, courageous, fearless, stout, hardy.

"The gate, judge if the echoes rung!
Onward his *daring* course he bore."
Scott: Bridal of Triermain, iii. 23.

2. *In a bad or depreciatory sense:* Presumptuous, audacious.

"Weak, *daring* creatures!"
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xiii. 169

C. *As substantive:*

1. *In a good sense:* Boldness, bravery, courage, stoutness.

"Chance aids their *daring* with unhop'd success."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid, v. 282.

2. *In a bad sense:* Presumption, audacity, hardihood.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *daring* and *bold:* "These terms may be both taken in a bad sense, but *daring* much oftener than *bold;* in either case *daring* expresses more than *bold:* he who is *daring* provokes resistance and courts danger; but the *bold* man is contented to overcome the resistance offered to him: a man may be *bold* in the use of words only; he must be *daring* in actions: he is *bold* in the defence of truth; he is *daring* in military enterprise." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **daring-hardy,** *a.* Audacious, presumptuous.

"On pain of death, no person be so bold
Or *daring-hardy* as to touch the lists."
Shakesp.: Richard II., i. 3.

* **dăr'-ĭng** (2), *pr. par., a., & s.* [DARE (2), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of catching birds by means of a mirror or a hawk.

* **daring-glass,** *s.* A mirror used to dare larks; hence, any fascination.

"... *daring-glasses* or decoyes to bring men into the snares."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 197.

dăr'-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *daring* (1); *-ly.*]

1. Bravely, courageously, fearlessly.

"Your brother, fir'd with his success,
Too *daringly* upon the foe did press."
Halifax.

2. Audaciously, presumptuously.

"Some of the great principles of religion are every day openly and *daringly* attacked from the press."—*Atterbury.*

* **dăr'-ĭng-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *daring; -ness.*] The quality of being daring; boldness, daring.

"All the deep *daringness* of thought and deed
With which the Dives have gifted him."
Moore: Veiled Prophet of Khorassan.

dark, * darck, * derk, * derke, * dere, * deork, * dirk, * dirke, * dorke, * durk, * durke, *a., s., & adv.* [A.S. *deorc.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Literally:*

1. Destitute of or without light. (Opposed to light.)

2. Approaching to black, dull. (Opposed to bright or light coloured.)

"In Muscovy the generality of the people are more inclined to have *dark* coloured hair than flaxen."—*Boyle.*

3. Of a brownish colour. (Opposed to fair.)

"Their complexion is rather *darker* than that of the Otaheiteans."—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. v., ch. iii.

4. Opaque. (Opposed to transparent.)

5. Shaded, gloomy.

"No! not for these will he exchange
His *dark* Lochaber's boundless range."
Scott: Marmion, iii. (Introd.)

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. Deprived of light—*i.e.*, of sight; blind.

"The eyen of Ysrael weren *derke* for greet eelde."—*Wycliffe: Gen.* xlviii. 10.

2. Not enlightened by knowledge; ignorant, untaught.

"The age wherein he liv'd was *dark*; but he
Could not want sight, who taught the world to see."
Denham: Progress of Learning, 63, 64.

3. Obscure, ambiguous, mysterious; hard to explain or understand.

"But what have been thy answers, what but *dark*,
Ambiguous, and with double sense deluding."
Milton: P. R., i. 434, 435.

4. Hidden, concealed, not open.

"Thei that . . . wenten hi *derke* weies."—*Wycliffe: Prov.* ii. 13.

5. Morally black, wicked, atrocious.

"The dedes whiche are inward *derke*."
Gower, i. 68.

* 6. Gloomy, cheerless.

"All men of *dark* tempers, according to their degree of melancholy or enthusiasm, may find convents fitted to their humours."—*Addison: On Italy.*

7. Unfavourable, disheartening, discouraging, dismal.

* 8. Reticent, secret, not open.

"The *dark* unrelenting Tiberius . . ."—*Gibbon.*

9. Applied, in racing slang, to a horse which has never appeared in public.

"This *dark* brother to Reveller had been almost lost sight of."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 20, 1882.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. Darkness, obscurity, absence of light; night time.

"When it dreew to the *derk* and the dale slaked."
Alisaunder, Fragment, 714.

* 2. A dark spot, or part.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Want or absence of moral or intellectual enlightenment; ignorance.

"Till we ourselves perceive by our own understandings, we are as much in the *dark*, and as void of knowledge, as before."—*Locke.*

2. A state of obscurity; the background.

"All he says of himself is, that he is an obscure person; one, I suppose he means, that is in the *dark*."—*Atterbury.*

3. Secrecy, privacy.

* **C.** *As adv.:* In the dark, without light.

"I see no more in you
Than without candle may go *dark* to bed."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, iii. 5.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *dark, obscure, dim,* and *mysterious:* "*Darkness* expresses more than *obscurity:* the former denotes the total privation of light; the latter only the diminution of light. *Dark* is opposed to light: *obscure* to bright. *Darkness* may be used either in the natural or moral sense; *obscurity* only in the moral sense; in this case the former conveys a more unfavourable idea than the latter; *darkness* serves to cover that which ought not to be hidden; *obscurity* intercepts our view of that which we would wish to see; the former is the consequence of design; the latter of neglect or accident: the letter sent by the conspirator in the gunpowder plot to his friend was *dark;* all passages in ancient writers which allude to circumstances no longer known must necessarily be *obscure;* a corner may be said to be *dark* or *obscure,* but the former is used literally and the latter figuratively: the owl is obliged, from the weakness of its visual organs, to seek the *darkest* corners in the day-time; men of distorted minds often seek *obscure* corners, only from disappointed ambition. *Dim* expresses a degree of *darkness,* but it is employed more in relation to the person seeing than to the object seen. The eyes are said to grow *dim,* or the sight *dim.* The light is said to be *dim,* by which things are but *dimly* seen. *Mysterious* denotes a species of the *dark,* in relation to the actions of men; where a veil is intentionally thrown over any object so as to render it as incomprehensible as that which is sacred. *Dark* is an epithet taken always in the bad sense, but *mysterious* is always in an indifferent sense. We are told in the Sacred Writings that men love *darkness* rather than light, because their deeds are evil. Whatever, therefore, is *dark* in the ways of men, is naturally presumed to be evil; but things may be *mysterious* in the events of human life, without the express intention of an individual to render them so. The speeches of an assassin and conspirator will be *dark:* any intricate affair which involves the characters and conduct of men may be *mysterious.*" (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

¶ *Dark* is used largely in composition with the names of colours, to express the deepness of shade of the colour: as *dark-blue, dark-brown, dark-grey, dark-red,* &c. Obvious compounds are: *Dark-browed* (*Scott*), *dark-coloured, dark-haired, dark-skinned.*

dark ages, *s. pl.* An epithet frequently applied to the middle ages, when exaggerated views were entertained as to the amount of ignorance then existing. Hallam makes it to span a little more than 1000 years, commencing with the invasion of France by Clovis, A.D. 486, to the invasion of Naples by Charles VIII. in 1495.

dark-box, *s.* A closed chamber in which an electric light is placed, in order that experiments may be deprived of all light except the beams issuing at the lens. (*Knight.*)

dark-chamber, *s.* [CAMERA OBSCURA.]

dark-drift, *s.*

Min.: A small opening in the lead-mines of the Richmond district.

dark-eyed, *a.*

1. *Lit.:* Having dark or black eyes.

* 2. *Fig.:* Dark.

"... *dark-eyed* night." *Shakesp.: Lear*, ii. 1.

dark-fringed, *a.* Having dark lashes

"Slow the *dark-fringed* eyelids fall,
Curtaining each azure ball."
Scott: Bridal of Triermain, ii. 27.

dark-glancing, *a.* Having dark eyes.

"With Spain's *dark-glancing* daughters."
Byron: Childe Harold, i. 59.

dark-glasses, *s.pl.* Shades fitted to optical reflecting-instruments to intercept the sun's rays.

dark-horse, *s.* [DARK, A. II. 9.] Also used of any competitor in a contest of any kind, about whose abilities or prowess nothing is certainly known.

* **dark-house,** *s.* A place of confinement for lunatics, a mad-house.

"Love is merely a madness, and, I tell you, deserves as well a *dark-house* and a whip as madmen do."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iii. 2.

* **dark-land,** *s.* An allegorical expression for the country of ignorance. (*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress.*)

dark-lantern, *s.* A lantern having a circular shade, which may be used to close the aperture and hide the light.

dark-lines, *s. pl.* [SPECTRUM ANALYSIS.]

dark-minded, *a.* Having a traitorous or depraved mind.

dark-red silver.

Min.: The same as PYRARGITE (q.v.).

dark-rolling, *a.* Rolling darkly.

"Path of the Dane to fame and night!
Dark-rolling wave!"
Longfellow: Translation; King Christian.

dark-slide, *s.*

Phot.: The holder for the sensitized plate. [PLATE-HOLDER.]

dark-souled, *a.* Having a depraved spirit.

dark-veiled, *a.* Closely or darkly veiled; hidden, concealed.

"*Dark-vell'd* Cotytto!" *Milton: Comus*, 129.

dark-well, *s.* A cell elevated beneath a transparent object in a microscope, to form an opaque background when the said object is to be viewed as illuminated by light from above.

dark-working, *a.* Working or acting secretly; not openly.

"*Dark-working* sorcerers, that change the mind."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, i. 2.

* **dark,** * **darke,** * **derke,** * **derken,** * **dirk,** *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *dearcian.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To make dark, to darken.

"The nightes chaunce
Hath *derked* all the brighte sonne."
Gower: iii. 307.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To obscure, to hide.

"Our feith was *dirked*."
Lydgate: Minor Poems, p. 138.

2. To disfigure.

"This so *darks*
In Philoten all graceful marks."
Shakesp.: Pericles, iv. (Introd.).

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To become dark.

"The wind aros, the wether *darketh*."
Gower: iii. 295.

2. To hide, to lie hid.

"Al that day in that den they *darked*."
William of Palerne, 2,851.

* **darke'-lŏng,** *adv.* [DARKLING.]

"Such as for pouertie be not able to go to that charges are in the night *darkelong*, without all pompe and ceremonies buried in a dunghill." — *Hackluyt: Voyages*, vol. ii., pt. ii., p. 86.

dark'-ĕn, * durken, * dyrkyn, *v.t. & t.* [Eng. *dark; -en.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To lie hid, to conceal oneself, to hide.

"Alle *dyrkyns* the dere in the dym scoghes."
Anturs of Arthur, v.

2. To become dark or darker.

"As one who, walking in the twilight gloom,
Hears round about him voices as it *darkens*."
Longfellow: Dedication.

B. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To make dark or darker; to deprive of light.

"But in those days, after that tribulation, the sun shall be *darkened*, and the moon shall not give her light."—*Mark* xiii. 24.

2. To cover so as to make dark, to obscure.

"They covered the face of the whole earth so that the land was *darkened*."—*Exod.* x. 15.

* **II.** *Figuratively:*

1. To obscure, to cloud, to make dark or obscure.

"Who is this that *darkeneth* counsel by words without knowledge?"—*Job* xxxviii. 2.

2. To perplex, to cloud, to dim.

"Such was his wisdom, that his confidence did seldom *darken* his foresight, especially in things near hand."—*Bacon.*

3. To foul, to sully, to disgrace.

"Spend'st thou thy fury on some worthless song,
Darkening thy power to lend base subjects light?"
Shakesp.: Sonnets, 100.

4. To make gloomy or cheerless.

"What cloud soever hath *darkened* my present lot."
—*Speed: The Romans*, bk. vi., ch. vi., § 15.

dark'-ĕned, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DARKEN, *v.*]

dark'-ĕn-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *darken; -er.*] One who or that which darkens. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"... it is a pernicious evil, the *darkener* of man's life, the disturber of his reason, and common confounder of truth."—*B. Jonson: Discoveries.*

dark'-ĕn-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DARKEN, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act or state of becoming dark or darker.

2. The act of making dark or darker.

* 3. The twilight, the evening.

* **dark'-fŭl,** * **derk-ful,** *a.* [A.S. *deorcfull.*] Full of darkness.

"Yif thyn eighe be weyward, al thi body shal be *derkful*."—*Wycliffe: Matt.* vi. 22.

* **dark'-hood,** * **deorkhede,** * **derkhede,** * **durchede,** *s.* [Eng. *dark,* and *hood.*] Darkness.

"Al o tide of the dai we were in *durchede*."—*St. Brandan*, p. 2.

* **dark'-ĭng,** * **deorcunge,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [A.S. *deorcung.*] [DARK, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or state of becoming dark; darkening.

dark'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *dark; -ish.*] Rather dark, dusky.

"Then the priest shall look: and, behold, if the bright spots in the skin of their flesh be *darkish* white, . . ."—*Levit.* xiii. 39.

* **dark'-le,** *v.i.* [A freq. or incept. form from *dark* (q.v.).] To grow dark.

"... his honest brows *darkling* as he looked towards me."—*Thackeray: Newcomes*, ch. lxvi.

* **dark'-lĭng,** *a. & adv.* [Eng. *dark,* and adv. suff. *-ling.*]

A. *As adj.:* Dark, gloomy.

"And down the *darkling* precipice
Are dash'd into the deep abyss."
Moore: Fire Worshippers.

B. *As adv.:* In the dark.

"So out went the candle, and we were left *darkling*."
—*Shakesp.: King Lear*, i. 4.

dark'-lĭns, *adv.* [DARKLING.] In the dark.

"An' to the kiln she goes then,
An *darklins* graipit for the banks."
Burns: Hallowe'en.

dark'-lỹ, * **darckelye,** * **derkliche,** *adv.* [A.S. *deorclice*; Eng. *dark; -ly.*]

1. *Lit.:* In a dark manner; without light.

2. *Fig.:* Obscurely, dimly, vaguely, uncertainly, imperfectly.

"Yet must I think less wildly!—I have thought
Too long and *darkly*...."
Byron: Childe Harold, iii. 7.

dark'-nĕss, * **darkenesse,** * **darknes,** * **derknes,** * **derkness,** * **derkenesse,** * **dirknesse,** *s.* [Eng. *dark; -ness.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. The state or quality of being dark or without light; obscurity, gloominess. (Opposed to *brightness.*)

"And when the sixth hour was come, there was *darkness* over the whole land until the ninth hour."—*Mark* xv. 33.

2. The state or quality of being opaque. (Opposed to *transparency.*)

3. The state of being of a dark colour. (Opposed to *fairness.*)

II. *Figuratively:*

1. The state of being obscure, secret, mysterious, or not easily explained or understood; obscurity.

2. A state of ignorance, or of moral or intellectual blindness.

"Though left in utter *darkness* as to what concerned his interests, he had the sure guidance of his principles."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

* 3. Blindness; deprivation of sight.

Ende I wol, as Edippe, in *derkenesse*
My soruful lyf."
Chaucer: Troil. & Cres., iv. 271.

* 4. Privacy, secrecy.

"What I tell you in *darkness* that speak ye in light."
—*Matt.* x. 27.

5. Wickedness.

"The instruments of *darkness* tell us truths."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, i. 3.

6. The empire or power of Satan or the devil; hell.

"Now let the powers of *darkness* boast
That I am foiled, and thou art grieved!"
Cowper: Olney Hymns, xl.

* 7. Death.

"I will encounter *darkness* as a bride."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iii. 1.

* 8. Ill will, bad blood.

"Ther is som *darknes* hapned 'twixt the two Favourites."—*Howel: Lett.*, p. 122.

† **dark'-sŏme,** * **darkesum,** *s.* [Eng. *dark,* and suff. *-some* (q.v.).]

1. *Lit.:* Dark, gloomy, shaded.

"Their *darksome* boughs on either side."
Wordsworth: White Doe of Kylstone, iv.

2. *Fig.:* Dark, gloomy, cheerless.

"The *darksome* hours . . ."—*Carlyle.*

dark'-ỹ, *s.* [Eng. *dark; -y.*]

1. A common name for a negro. (*Colloquial.*)

2. A bull's-eye; a policeman's lantern.

dar'-lĭng, * **derling,** * **derlyng,** * **derlynge,** * **derrlinng,** * **durling,** *s. & a.* [A.S. dim. *deórling,* from *deór* = dear.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* One who is dearly beloved; a favourite, a pet.

"Dauid, Godes owune *deorling*"—*Ancren Riwle.*

"Come, and see my ship, my *darling!*"
Longfellow: Musician's Tale.

* 2. *Fig.* (*Script.*): The life.

"Deliver my soul from the sword; my *darling* יְחִידָתִי (*yehidathi*) from the power of the dog."—*Psalms* xxii. 20.

¶ The parallelism of the Hebrew poetry shows that darling here means life.

B. *As adj.:* Dearly beloved; regarded with great kindness and tenderness; favourite.

"Great Æsyetes was the hero's sire;
His spouse, Hippodamè, diviuely fair,
Anchises' eldest hope and *darling* care."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, xiii. 538-40.

* **dar'-lĭng-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *darling; -ness.*] The quality or state of being greatly beloved; dearness, great affection. (*Browning: Aristoph. Apol.*, p. 39.)

dar-lĭng-tō'-nĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Dr. Darlington, an American botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of pitcher-plants, belonging to the order Sarraceniaceæ (Sarraceniads). The *Darlingtonia californica* grows in the northern part of California, chiefly in the district around Mount Shasta. It is found in boggy places, on the slopes of mountains. It entraps insects, which are attracted to the curious pitcher or hood at the extremity of the tubular leaves; and, once inside, are prevented by the fine hairs which point downwards from again returning. Sometimes the leaf stems at their base are filled to the depth of four or five inches with insect remains. The larva of a small moth, *Xanthoptera semicrocea*, preys on the plant, and that of a dipterous insect, *Sarcophaga sarraceniæ*, feeds on

the dead insecta which it encloses. (*Horticultural Records*, No. 15, June, 1877, p. 81.)

darn (1), ***dern** (1), *v.t.* & *i.* [Wel. *darnio* = to piece, *darn* = a piece; O. Fr. *darne* = slice, a piece. (*Skeat.*)]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To mend or patch a hole or rent by imitating the texture of the original material with cotton, wool, yarn, &c.

"Will she thy linen wash, or hosen *darn*?" *Gay.*

2. *Fig.:* To patch up.

"To *darn* up the rents of schism."—*Milton.*

B. *Intrans.:* To mend or patch by darning.

***darn** (2), ***dern** (2), *v.t.* & *i.* [Darn, *a.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To hide, to conceal.

2. To cause to hide; to drive into concealment.

"... till he kill or *derne*, in putting the fox in the earth, and then hooke him out, or starve him."—*Monro: Exped.*, P. ii. 122.

B. *Intrans.:* To hide.

"Their courage quailed and they began to *dern*."
Hudson Judith, p. 81.

darn, *s.* [Darn, *v.*] A hole, rent, or piece mended by darning.

***darn, *dern,** *a.* [A.S. *derne*.] [Derne.] Secret, hidden, private.

"There's not a *dern* nook, or cove, or corri, in the whole country, that he's not acquainted with."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xviii.

darned, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Darn, *v.*]

dar-nel, *der-nel, *der-nell, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; prob. connected with O. Fr. *darne* = stupefied. (*Skeat.*)]

Bot.: The popular name for *Lolium temulentum*, which some suppose to be the *Infelix*

DARNEL.

lolium of Virgil and the ζιζάνια (*zizania*) or tares of Scripture. It was believed by the ancients to be poisonous and narcotic. It is common in cornfields. It has culms one to two feet high, the spike being like that of *Triticum repens*, the Wheat-grass or Couch-grass.

¶ *Red darnel: Lolium perenne.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

darn'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *darn*; *-er*.] One who darns or mends by darning.

dar'-nĕx, dar'-nix, *s.* [Dornick.] A sort of coarse damask, manufactured at Tournay, for carpets, &c. (*Beaumont & Fletcher: Noble Gentleman*, v. 2.)

darn'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Darn, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of mending holes or rents by darning.

"Now supposing those stockings of Sir John's endued with some degree of consciousness at every particular *darning*, they would have been sensible, that they were the same individual pair of stockings, both before and after the *darning*; and this sensation would have continued in them through all the succession of *darnings!*"—*Arbuthnot & Pope: Mart. Scrib.*

darning-ball, *s.* An egg-shaped ball, made of hard wood, ivory, cocoa-nut shell, or glass, over which a stocking or other article to be darned is drawn smooth; a darning-last.

darning-last, *s.* A potato, an egg, an apple, a small gourd, or anything similar, used to stretch a portion of a stocking while being darned.

darning-needle, *s.* A needle of large size for carrying a woollen yarn in atopping holes in knitted or woven fabrics.

¶ *Devil's darning-needle:* [Devil.]

dar'-nĭs, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Entom.: A genus of Hemiptera, belonging to the family Cercopidæ. The animal is enclosed in a hard shell without any external appearance of wings, which lie concealed beneath.

da-rō'-gāh, *s.* [Mahratta, &c. *dároga*.] An overseer, a superintendent. (*Anglo-Indian.*)

dă-rôo', *s.* [An Egyptian word (?)] See the compound.

daroo-tree, *s.*

Bot.: The Egyptian Sycomore, *Ficus sycomorus*.

***dar-rāin', *dar-reyne, *de-raine, *derayne, *dereyne,** *v.t.* [Norm. Fr. *daraigner, deraigner*; Low Lat. *deraisno*, from *deratione*, from Lat. *de* = from, by, and *ratio* = a reason, an account.] [Deraign.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To defend in battle, to champion.

"That hymself . . . in wylde field wolde fyghte
To *derayne* Godes ryghte."
Richard Cœur de Lion, 7,096.

2. To win or gain in battle.

"Thou wenest to *dereyne* hire by batayle."
Chaucer: C. T., 1,610.

3. To set out in order of battle, to range.

"*Darraign* your battle, for they are at hand."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., ii. 2.

4. To engage in, to undertake battle.

"Therewith they 'gan to hurlen greedily,
Redoubted battle ready to *darraine*."
Spenser: F. Q., I. iv. 20.

II. *Old Law:* To clear a legal account; to answer an accusation; to settle a controversy.

***dar-rein,** *a.* [O. Fr. *darrein*; Fr. *dernier*.]

Old Law: The last: as *darrein* presentment = the last presentment.

¶ *Assize of darrein presentment* is an assize sought when on a benefice becoming void a stranger presents a clerk to it in prejudice of the right which the proper patron has received from his ancestors. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. xvi.) It was abolished by 3 & 4 William IV., c. 27, § 36.

***dar-reine,** *v.t.* [Darrain.]

dart (1), *s.* [O. Fr. *dart*, a modification of A.S. *daradh, daredh*; Sw. *dart*; Icel. *darradhr*; O. H. Ger. *tart*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* A javelin, a short missile weapon thrown by the hand, or impelled by the breath through a tube. Dart-heads are usually made of iron, but among savage nations flints, seashells, fish-bones, and other hard substances have been employed; and among some of the aboriginal inhabitants of Africa and America the dart was merely a sharp-pointed stick, the end of which was carbonised by fire. The weapon is always very simple in its construction, and is usually from 3 to 5 feet long.

"And he took three *darts* in his hand, . . ."—2 *Sam.* xviii. 14.

2. *Fig.:* Anything which pierces or wounds as a dart.

II. *Needlework:* A term employed to denote the two short seams made on each side of the front of a bodice, whence small gores have been cut, making the slope requisite to sit in closely under the bust. (*Dict. of Needlework.*)

***dart-caster,** *s.* One who throws darts; a light-armed soldier.

"And anone after, the Bœotians caused a certaine nomber of slingers and *dart-casters* to comme from Malie wyth two thousande good souldiars on fote."—*Nicolt: Thucid.*, fol. 116.

*** dart-man,** *s.* A dart-caster.

"Without an aim the *dart-man* darts his spear."
Sylvester: The Vocation, 304.

dart-snake, *s.*

Zool.: A name given to the serpentiform lizards of the genus Acontias, from their habit of darting on their prey or enemies.

dart, * darte, *v.t.* & *i.* [Dart (1), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To pierce with a dart.

"I *darte*, I perce or stryke thorowe with a *darte*."—*Palsgrave.*

† 2. To throw as a dart, to cast hostilely.

"He whets his tusks, and turns, and dares the war;
Th' invaders *dart* their javelins from afar."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid, x. 1,004, 1,005.

3. To shoot out.

"Forth from his head his forked tongue he throws,
Darting it full against a kitten's nose."
Cowper: Colubriad

4. To emit, to send forth, to shoot out.

"Pan came, and ask'd what magick caus'd my smart:
Or what ill eyes malignant glances *dart*."
Pope; Autumn, 80, 81.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To start and rush suddenly; to run or move with speed

"He spurr'd his steed, he couched his lance,
And *darted* on the Bruce at once."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, vi. 18.

* 2. To throw darts.

"Now, *darting* Parthia, art thou struck."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, III. i.

dart (2), *s.* [Dace.] The dace.

dart'-ars, *s.* [Fr. *dartre* = ringworm, tettera.]

Veterinary: An ulcer on the skin, to which lambs are subject.

dart'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Dart, *v.*]

dart'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *dart*; *-er*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who throws darts.

". . . what Jupiter was feigned to be among the Gods, a *darter* of lightning, . . ."—*Sir W. Jones: To Lord Althorp.*

2. One who starts and springs forward suddenly and quickly.

"The Finny *darter* with the glittering scales."
Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 67.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Ornithology:*

(1) An order in Macgillivray's classification of birds, containing the Kingfishers, Beeeatera, and Jacamars, so called from their habit of darting on to their prey. [Jaculatores.]

(2) A genus of web-footed swimming birds belonging to the Pelecanidæ. The neck in all is exceedingly long. *Plotus melanogaster* is

SNAKE-BIRD.

the Snake-bird, so called from the serpent-like form of the neck and head. The Darters are natives of tropical America and Africa, and of Australia. [Snake-bird, Plotus.]

2. *Ichthy.:* The darter-fish, Toxotes.

darter-fish, *s.* [Archer-fish.]

dart'-ĕrs, *s. pl.* [Dartre.]

Dart'-ford, *s.* [The name of a small town in Kent, England.]

Dartford blue, *s.* A British butterfly—the Chalk-hill Blue, *Polyommatus* or *Lycæna Corydon*, found in plenty on a range of hillocks between Dartford and Darenth Wood.

Dartford warbler, *s.*

Ornith.: Sylvia provincialis, a sombre-plumaged warbler ranging from the southeast of England to North Africa and Palestine. The first English specimen was obtained at Dartford.

dart'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Dart, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of throwing darts.

2. The act of starting, running, or moving with velocity.

*** dart'-ĭng-lĭ,** *adv.* [Eng. *darting*; *-ly*.] In manner of a dart; with velocity.

dart'-le, *v.i.* [A freq. from *dart* (q.v.).] To dart.

"My star that *dartles* the red and the blue.'
Browning: My Star.

dart'-ōid, *a.* [Gr. δαρτός (*dartos*) = flayed, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance.] Resembling, or consisting of, dartos (q.v.).

dartoid-tissue, *s.*

Anat.: The structure of the dartos, intermediate between muscle and elastic fibrous tissue.

dar'-tŏs, *s.* [Gr. δαρτός (*dartos*) = flayed; δέρω (*derō*) = to flay.]

Anat.: The second or proper covering of the scrotum, the other being the integument. The dartos is a very thin and abundant layer of contractile fibrous tissue, between elastic tissue and muscular fibre in property. It sends inwards the *Septum scroti*, a distinct septum dividing into two cavities for the two testes. It is continuous round the base of the scrotum with the common superficial fascia of the perineum and abdomen.

dar-tre, *s.* [Fr.] Herpes, a term used occasionally by French writers to denote almost any disease of the skin. [DARTARS.]

dar'-troŭs, *a.* [Eng. *dartr(e); -ous.*] Of or pertaining to dartre; herpetic.

Dar-wĭn-ĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [From the proper name *Darwin*, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ian.*] [DARWINISM.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or relating to Charles Darwin or his biological views.

"The second reason is a somewhat *Darwinian* one. There seems to exist among words, even as among living beings, a struggle for existence, terminating in the 'survival of the fittest.'"—*Beames: Comp. Gram. Aryan Lang. of India*, vol. i. (1872). *Introd.*, p. 72.

B. *As subst.:* A follower of Charles Darwin. [DARWINISM.]

Dar-wĭn'-ĭc-al, *a.* [From (Charles) *Darwin*; and Eng. adj. suff. *-ical.*] Pertaining or relating to Charles Darwin or his views.

Dar-wĭn'-ĭc-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *Darwinical*; *-ly.*] After the manner of Charles Darwin; in accordance with Darwinism.

Dar'-wĭn-ĭşm, *s.* [Named after Charles Darwin, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S., the grandson of Dr. Erasmus Darwin, author of the *Botanic Garden*, published in 1781; the *Zoonomia, or Laws of Organic Life*, given to the world in 1796; and the *Phytologia, or Philosophy of Agriculture and Gardening*, sent forth in 1800. The son of Dr. Erasmus Darwin was an eminent physician practising at Shrewsbury, in which town Mr. Charles Darwin was born, in February, 1809. He was educated at Shrewsbury, Edinburgh, and Cambridge. He first became known through going (without salary) as naturalist with the *Beagle* surveying ship of war, which, between December, 1831, and December, 1836, circumnavigated the globe. In 1839 he married his cousin, Miss Emma Wedgwood, and had ultimately a family of five sons and two daughters. Between 1842 and 1846 he published three important works, one of which—that on Coral-reefs—revolutionized the views till then held on the formation of the Pacific Islands. On November 24, 1859, he gave to the world the first edition of his immortal work on the *Origin of Species*; on January 7, 1860, the second appeared. That now before us, printed in 1882, is stated to be the sixth edition, with additions and corrections to 1872. The work has been translated into most, if not all, civilized languages. In 1871 Mr. Darwin, in his *Descent of Man*, extended the views advanced in the *Origin of Species*, to the human race. His last great work, one announcing great discoveries in connection with the earthworm, was called *The Formation of Vegetable Mould.* When the *Origin of Species* and the *Descent of Man* were sent forth, many replies were published by religious men who deemed his views completely antagonistic to Revelation; but when he died, on April 19, 1882, his merits were acknowledged on all sides. Admirers considered him the Sir Isaac Newton of biology, whilst even those who could not assent to his views believed that Westminster Abbey was his fitting resting-place, and in a circular appealing for contributions to a memorial in his honor two of the most prominent names are those of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York.]

Biol., Hist., &c.: The views, especially regarding the origin of species and the descent of man, expressed in detail and advocated with much earnestness, but with perfect scientific candor, by Mr. Charles Darwin. [Etym.]

Just before the publication of Mr. Darwin's first great work on the subject, the vast majority of naturalists believed that each species, whether of animals or of plants, was a separate creation. It was known that it might run into "varieties," might be improved by cultivation, or might help to originate a "hybrid" between it and another species, in which case the hybrid was sterile, but it was deemed quite a canon of natural science that it could undergo no farther change. Mr. Darwin followed a small but distinguished school of naturalists in setting wholly aside this canon, and accepting instead of it the transmutation of species. [TRANSMUTATION.] Mr. Darwin's views as to how species originated, arrived at independently about the same time by Mr. Alfred Russel Wallace, and foreshadowed by many ancient writers, may be embodied in the following postulates or propositions.

(1) That a certain amount of variability exists in every animal or plant. No children of the same parents are quite alike, and the circumstances of the life of each tend to increase the original variation. It is the same with animals and plants. Variation is so great under domestication that it has excited universal notice. Witness the case of tame pigeons, dogs, cats, or cattle. Similar changes go on at a slower rate in nature among wild animals and plants.

(2) Animals and plants, when not checked in their increase, tend to multiply at a geometrical ratio. Malthus long ago pointed out that this is the case with man, and it is the same with inferior animals and plants. Each species would singly fill the earth were it not checked by others.

(3) Hence there is a continual struggle for existence among all organized beings in the world, individuals of each species battling against those of all other species, and yet more severely against those of their own.

(4) Speaking broadly, those best adapted for the struggle will be the victors in it, while those less adapted to it will be defeated and die. This is called by Mr. Darwin Natural Selection.

(5) As the offspring of any animal or plant tends to be in most respects like its parent, and as the less improved forms are likely to be vanquished and perish, each race will ultimately be continued by the individuals in it more highly organized than the rest. Sexual preferences will produce a selection tending in the same direction.

(6) The result will be an endless progression, evolving higher species, genera, families, orders, classes, if not even sub-kingdoms themselves, the infinitely varied forms being each adapted to the circumstances by which it is surrounded. Man is believed by Mr. Darwin to have possibly descended at a highly remote period, from "a group of marine animals resembling the [minute tadpole-like] larvæ of existing Ascidians." The line of our ancestry ran next through the Ganoid fishes, the Amphibians, the Monotremata, the ancient Marsupials, the early progenitors of the Placental Mammals, the Lemuridæ, the Simiadæ, the Anthropoid Apes, and a species covered with hair, both sexes having beards, the ears pointed and capable of movement, great canine teeth present in the males, the body provided with a tail, the foot prehensile, the habits arboreal, the birthplace some warm forest-clad land.

¶ Darwinism was and is, to a certain extent, misunderstood by the general public. When first it was broached it was held as teaching, among other views, that—

"A very tall pig, with a very long nose,
Puts forth a proboscis quite down to his toes,
And then by the name of an elephant goes."

Here the transformation is in the lifetime of one animal. Mr. Darwin's transformations demand for their accomplishment vastly extended geological ages, and at the end of them the pig does not become the elephant. He held that at a remote point of bygone geological time an animal, which was neither a pig nor an elephant, but had the characteristics common to both, existed. It gave rise to more specialized forms; the same process took place with them till the pig came at last from an ancestor not so specialized as itself, and the elephant from another. It is difficult, if not impossible, to harmonize Darwinism with the views regarding creation entertained by the great majority of the people; with Theism it has not necessarily any controversy. With regard to the origin of life Mr. Darwin believes that it may have "been originally breathed by the Creator into a few forms or into one." Thus not merely a God, but a Creator, is recognized. [DEVELOPMENT, EVOLUTION, TRANSFORMATION, TRANSMUTATION.]

dar'-wĭn-ītc, *s.* [Named after Charles Darwin.] [DARWINISM.]

Min.: The same as WHITNEYITE (q.v.).

* **dasche,** *v.* [DASH.]

dăs-çĭl'-lĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *dascillus*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Pentamerous Beetles. Chief genera, Dascillus, Cyphon, and Helodes.

dăs-çĭl'-lŭs, *s.* [Gr. δάσκιλλος (*daskillos*) = the name of a fish.]

Entom.: A genus of Beetles, the typical one of the family Dascillidæ. *Dascillus cervinus* is found in Britain.

* **dase,** *v.* [DAZE.]

dăsh, * **dasche,** * **dassche,** * **dasse,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Icel. *daska* = to strike; Sw. *daska*; Dan. *daske* = to slap.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To strike violently, to shatter.

"*Daschte* and adreynte fourty shippes there."
Rob. of Gloucester, p. 51.

¶ Generally with the adverb, phrase, *To pieces, in pieces.*

"A brave vessel . . . *dash'd* all *to pieces.*"
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

2. To strike, to smite, to knock. (Generally with the adverb *out.*)

"Troilus had his brains *dashed out* . . ."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iv. 1.

3. To strike violently, to cause to come sharply into collision with anything.

". . . lest at any time thou *dash* thy foot against a stone."—*Matt* iv. 6.

4. To knock or throw away sharply.

"And *dash'd* away the tear he scorn'd."
Scott. Lord of the Isles, iv. 20.

5. To throw violently.

"*Dashing* water on them may prove the best remedy."—*Mortimer.*

6. To bespatter, to besprinkle.

7. To agitate or throw up violently, to cause to rise.

"At once the brushing oars and brazen prow
Dash up the sandy waves, and ope the depths below."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid, v. 188, 189.

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. To bespatter, to disturb.

". . . this tempest,
Dashing the garment of this peace, abodes
The sudden breach on't."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 1.

2. To place or put hastily or carelessly.

* 3. To mingle, mix, or adulterate with some inferior admixture.

"Several revealed truths are *dashed* and adulterated with a mixture of fables and human inventions."—*Spectator*, No. 580.

4. To flood, to fill with water.

"Fountains and cypresses peculiarly become buildings, and no man can have been at Rome, and seen the vast basins of marble *dashed* with perpetual cascades in the area of St. Peter's, without retaining an idea of taste and splendour."—*Walpole: On Modern Gardening.*

5. To compose or sketch in haste or carelessly; to throw off, to dash off.

"Never was *dash'd* out, at one lucky hit,
A fool so just a copy of a wit."
Pope: Dunciad, ii. 47, 48.

* 6. To obliterate, to cross out, to blot out.

"To *dash* over this with a line, will deface the whole copy extremely, and to a degree that, I fear, may displease you."—*Pope.*

* 7. To confound, to abash, to shame, to confuse.

"After they had sufficiently blasted him in his personal capacity, they found it an easy work to *dash* and overthrow him in his political."—*South.*

† 8. To destroy, to ruin.

"Some stronger pow'r eludes our sickly will;
Dashes our rising hope with certain ill." *Prior.*

* 9. To overspread or suffuse, as in confusion.

"The nymph, when nothing could Narcissus move,
Still *dash'd* with blushes for her slighted love."
Addison.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To rush violently or excitedly.

"The drawbridge falls—they hurry out—
Clatters each plank and swinging chain,
As, *dashing* o'er, the jovial rout
Urge the shy steed, and shock the rein."
Scott: Cadyow Castle.

2. To be thrown up violently.

"If the vessel be suddenly stopped in its motion, the liquor continues its motion, and *dashes* over the sides of the vessel."—*Cheyne.*

3. To fall or fly in flashes.

"The breaking waves *dashed* high
On a stern and rock-bound coast."
Mrs. Hemans: Pilgrim Fathers.

II. *Fig.:* To compose or execute anything with rapidity and apparent carelessness.

"With just bold strokes, he *dashes* here and there,
Showing great mastery with little care."
Rochester: An Allusion to Horace.

¶ *To dash off:*

1. *Trans.:* To compose or execute with rapidity and apparent carelessness; to form or sketch hastily; to do anything with a dash.

2. *Intrans.:* To rush away violently or excitedly.

dăsh, *s.* & *adv.* [DASH, *v.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A collision or violent striking together of two bodies.

"By the touch ethereal rous'd,
The *dash* of clouds, or irritating war
Of fighting winds, while all is calm below,
They furious spring."
Thomson: Summer, l.113-16.

(2) A rapid movement, a stroke; a sudden attack, rush, or onset.

"Horses that can make a rapid *dash* . . ."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. viii.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) An admixture, mingling, or infusion of any other substance or quality.

"There is nothing which one regards so much with an eye of mirth and pity, as innocence, when it has in it a *dash* of folly."—*Addison.*

(2) A small quantity of any substance mixed with another.

* (3) A stain, a disgrace, a blot.

"Now (had I not the *dash* of my former life in me) would preferment drop on my head."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, v. 2.

(4) Capacity and readiness for dashing actions; spirit, daring, activity, or promptness.

". . . lately she has evinced all the brilliancy and *dash* that characterised her victory of a twelvemonth back."—*Daily Telegraph*, Feb. 6, 1882.

(5) A flourish, a show off, bluster.

(6) A sudden check or blow; frustration, disappointment.

(7) A short stroke.

"For Th. hee would haue the Saxon letter Thorne, which was a D with a *dash* through the head or Þ."
—*Camden: Remains; Languages.*

II. *Technically:*

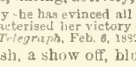
1. *Printing and writing:* A short line (—) occurring in a sentence to mark a significant pause of more moment than that indicated by a comma. Also used to indicate a consecutive series; as, John xiv. 1—8. Also used as a "ditto" mark. The em-dash is the length of the "em" of its fount; the en-dash one half the former. The double-dash has the length of two em's. [EM.]

"Strange! how the frequent interjected *dash*
Quickens a market, and helps off the trash."
Cowper: Charity, 521, 522.

2. *Vehicle:* Formerly *splash-board.* A board or fender erected on the forepart of the bed, and standing in front of the driver. A dash-board (q.v.). (*Knight.*)

3. *Music:*

(1) A line drawn through a figure in thorough-bass, showing that the interval must be raised one semitone, *e.g.*,



(2) A line drawn through the duple time-sign, *e.g.*, implying a division either of measurement or of pace.

(3) A short stroke (') placed above note or chords, directing that they are to be played *staccato.*

(4) In harpsichord music, a dash passing between two bars, called a slur or coulé. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

¶ (1) *At a dash:* At one movement, at once.

"And whan he perceyueth, that Scriptures wyl not ayde hym in approuynge of hys babblynges, he heapeth me in, an whole halfe leafe *at a dash*, out of Saynt Augustyne."—*Bale: Apology*, fol. 87.

(2) *At first dash:* From the first, at once.

"She takes upon her bravely *at first dash.*"—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI.*, i. 2.

B. *As adv.:* In a dashing manner; with a dash, dashingly.

"Hark, hark, the waters fall;
And, with a murmuring sound,
Dash, dash, upon the ground,
To gentle slumbers call." *Dryden.*

dash-board, *s.*

1. The float of a paddle-wheel.

2. The splash-board of a vehicle. [DASH, *s.*, II. 2.]

dash-pot, *s.* A contrivance for easing the fall of a weight. The falling-rod is connected to the piston, and the latter plunges into the water contained in the cylinder.

dash-rule, *s.*

Printing: A rule between articles across a column or page, and shorter than the width-measure.

dash-wheel, wash-wheel, *s.*

Bleaching: A wheel with compartments revolving partially in a cistern, to wash and rinse calico in the piece, by alternately dipping it in the water and then dashing it from side to side of the compartments as the wheel rotates.

dăshed, * **dasht,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [DASH, *v.*]

dăsh'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *dash; -er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* One who or that which dashes, as the plunger of a churn, the float of a paddle-wheel, &c.

2. *Fig.:* One who makes a dash, a dashing person.

"These young ladies were *dashers*, . . ."—*Miss Edgeworth: Almeria*, p. 292.

II. *Vehicles:* A dash-board (q.v.).

dăsh'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [DASH, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Lit.:* Striking violently against or in collision with anything.

"Thou desperate pilot, now at once run on
The *dashing* rocks thy sea-sick weary bark!"
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, v. 3.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. *Of persons:* Daring, spirited, prompt in undertaking any work of danger or difficulty; smart, brilliant.

"The *dashing* fellow, as great genius usually shows strong indications of it at the earliest age, begins his career of glory at the public school, . . ."—*Knox: Winter Evenings*, Even. 28.

2. *Of things:* Brilliant, smart, daring.

C. *As subst.:* The state of being in collision with or striking violently against anything.

". . . their streaks and *dashings* against one another, . . ."—*Cudworth: Intellectual System*, p. 97.

* **dăsh'-ĭşm,** *s.* [Eng. *dash; -ism.*] Dash, courage, high spirit.

"He must fight a duel, before his claim to complete heroism, or *dashism*, can be universally allowed."—*Knox: Winter Evenings*, Even. 28.

* **das-i-berde,** * **daysyberd,** * **dosebeirde,** *s.* [Icel. *dasinn* (shortened to *dasi*) = a lazy fellow; Sw. *dåsig*; Dan. *dösig.*] A stupid fellow.

"A *daysyberd: Duribuccus.*"—*Cathol. Anglicum.*

dăs-or'-nĭs, dăs-ŭ-or'-nĭs, *s.* [Gr. δασύς (*dasus*) = hairy; ὄρνις (*ornis*) = a bird.]

Palæont.: A large bird, allied to the ostrich, but still more closely to the Dinornis (q.v.); it is found in the London clay.

dăss, *s.* [Icel. *des.*]

1. That part of a hay-stack that is cut off with a hay-knife for immediate use.

2. What remains of corn when a quantity in the sheaf is left in the barn, after part has been removed. In the same manner the hay left in the stack, when part is cut off, receives this designation.

3. A small landing-place.

"They soon reached a little *dass* in the middle of the linn, or what an Englishman would call a small landing-place."—*Brownie of Bodsbeck*, ii. 61.

dăs'-tard, * **das'-tarde,** *s.* & *a.* [Icel. *dastr* = exhausted, breathless; O. Dut. *dasaert, daasaardt* = a fool.]

A. *As subst.:* A coward, a poltroon, a mean-spirited, cowardly fellow.

"And die the *dastard* first, who dreads to die."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, ii. 422.

B. *As adj.:* Cowardly, mean-spirited.

"Permitted by our *dastard* nobles, who
Have all forsook me, . . ."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iv. 5.

* **dăs'-tard,** *v.t.* [DASTARD, *s.*] To terrify, to intimidate, to make cowardly, to dispirit, to dastardize.

"I'm weary of this flesh which holds us here,
And *dastards* mainly soul with hope and fear."
Dryden: Conquest of Mexico, ii. 2.

* **dăs'-tard-ĭçe,** *s.* [Eng. *dastard; -ice.*] Cowardliness, dastardliness.

"I was upbraided with ingratitude, *dastardice*, . . ."
—*Richardson: Cl. Harlowe*, vi. 49.

* **dăs'-tard-ize,** *v.t.* [Eng. *dastard; -ize.*] To make cowardly, to terrify, to frighten, to dispirit.

". . . would blunt my sword in battle,
And *dastardize* my courage."
Dryden: Don Sebastian, ii. 2.

* **dăs'-tar-dized,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [DASTARDIZE.]

* **dăs-tard-ĭ'-zĭng,** *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [DASTARDIZE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of terrifying, dispiriting, or making cowardly.

dăs'-tard-lĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *dastardly; -ness.*] The quality or state of being dastardly; cowardliness.

dăs'-tard-ly, *a.* [Eng. *dastard; -ly.*] Cowardly, mean.

". . . opposed the *dastardly* proposition with great ardour."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

* **dăs'-tard-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *dastard; -ness.*] Cowardliness, dastardliness.

* **dăs-tar-dy,** * **dăs'-tar-dĭe,** *s.* [Eng. *dastard; -y.*] Dastardliness, cowardliness.

"*Foiblesse de cœur. Dastardie*, faint-heartedness, cowardise."—*Cotgrave.*

dăs'-ŷ-a, *s.* [Gr. δασύς (*dasus*) = thick, hairy.]

Bot.: A genus of Florideous Algæ, consisting of tufted, filamentous seaweeds, of a red, brown, or purple colour. Four species are British.

dăs-ŷ-ăn'-thŏs, *s.* [Gr. δασύς (*dasus*) = thick, hairy, and ἄνθος (*anthos*) = a flower.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Ericaceæ. They are natives of the Cape of Good Hope.

dăs-ŷ-clā'-dĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *dasyclad(us)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Algals arranged by Kützing under his sub-order Dœloblasteæ. [DASYCLADUS.]

dăs-ŷ-clā'-dŭs, *s.* [Gr. δασύς (*dasus*) = shaggy, and κλαδος (*klados*) = a young shoot or branch of a tree.]

Bot.: A genus of Algala, the typical one of Kützing's tribe Dasycladeæ.

dăs-ŷ-găs'-trĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Gr. δασύς (*dasus*) = shaggy, and γαστήρ (*gastēr*), γαστρός (*gastros*) = belly, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Entom.: A little group of bees instituted by Cuvier, in which the abdomen of the female is generally furnished with a silky brush. It ranks under the Apides, *s.* distinguished from the Andrænides, and includes the genera Megachile, Osmia, &c.

dăs-ŷm'-ĕt-ĕr, *s.* [Gr. δασύς (*dasus*) = thick, dense, and μετρον (*metron*) = a measure.]

Nat. Phil.: An instrument for weighing gases. It consists of a thin glass globe, which is weighed in the gas and then in an atmosphere of known density. (*Knight.*)

dăs-ŷ-or'-nĭs, *s.* [Gr. δασύς (*dasus*) = thick, dense, and ὄρνις (*ornis*) = a bird.]

1. *Ornith.:* A genus of birds belonging to the Merulidæ, or Thrush family. They are natives of South Australia.

2. *Palæont.:* [DASORNIS].

dăs-ŷ-pĕl'-tĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Gr. δασυς (*dasus*) = thick; πέλτη (*peltē*) = a shield, and Lat. fem. adj. pl. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of serpents, of which Dasypeltis is the type.

dăs-ȳ-pĕl'-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. δασύς (*dasus*) = thick; πέλτη (*peltē*) = a shield.]

Zool.: A genus of serpents, destitute of teeth. [ANODON.]

dăs-ȳp'-ŏd-ą, *s.* [Gr. δασύς (*dasus*) = thick, hairy, and πούς (*pous*), genit. ποδός (*podos*) = a foot.]

Entom.: A genus of Bees belonging to the family Anthophila.

dăs-ȳp-ŏd'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *dasypus*, and Lat. adj. pl. suff. *-idæ*.]

1. *Zool.:* A small family of edentate mammals including the armadillos. They resemble the anteaters in the form of their head and jaws, but they have wider mouths, and the jaws are furnished with numerous molar teeth. The species occur in South America.

2. *Palæont.:* The family was represented in Pliocene and Post-pliocene times in South America by the gigantic Glyptodon, Schistopleurum, Chlamydotherium, and Dasypus.

dăs-ȳ-prŏc'-tą, *s.* [Gr. δασύς (*dasus*) = thick, dense, and πρωκτός (*prōktos*) = the anus, the tail.]

Zool.: A genus of mammals, the typical one of the family Dasyproctidæ (q.v.). It contains the Agoutis. [AGOUTI.]

dăs-ȳ prŏc'-tĭ dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *dasyproct(us)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool.: A family of mammals, order Rodentia. [DASYPROCTA.]

dăs'-ȳ-pŭs, *s.* [Gr. δασύς (*dasus*) = thick, hairy, and πούς (*pous*) = a foot.]

1. *Zool.:* The Armadillo (q.v.)

2. *Palæont.:* [DASYPODIDÆ.]

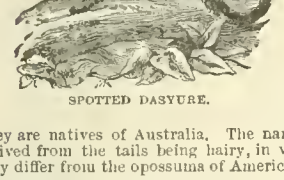
dăs-ȳs'-tēş, *s.* [Gr. = hairiness.]

1. *Entom.:* A genus of Coleoptera belonging to the family Cleridæ.

2. *Physiol.:* Hairiness; an unusual or extraordinary growth of hair on any part not usually covered by it.

dăs-ȳ-ūr'-ŭs, *s* [Gr. δασύς (*dasus*) = thick, hairy, and οὐρά (*oura*) = a tail.]

Zool.: The Brush-tailed Opossums, the type-genus of the family Dasyuridæ (q.v.).



SPOTTED DASYURE.

They are natives of Australia. The name is derived from the tails being hairy, in which they differ from the opossums of America.

dăs'-ȳ-ūre, *s.* [DASYURES.]

Zool.: Any individual of the genus Dasyurus (q.v.).

dăs-ȳ-ūr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *dasyur(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool.: A family of small predatory Marsupials from the Australian region.

dăs-ȳ-ūr-ī-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *dasyur(us)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

Zool.: A sub-family of Marsupials, of which the genus Dasyurus is the type. [DASYURUS.]

dā'-tą, *s.* [Lat. neut. pl. of *datus* = granted, pa. par of *do* = to give, to grant.] [DATUM.] Certain facts or positions granted from which other facts or positions may be deduced.

"... the most important experimental *data* relating to each subject are concisely presented on one uniform scale."—*Everett: The C. G. S. System of Units* (1875). Preface.

dā-tār'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Low Lat., from the formula at the end of the Bulls, *datum Romæ* = given (sealed) at Rome.] The Papal Chancery at Rome, from which all Bulls are issued.

dā'-tąr-ȳ, *s.* [DATARIA.]

1. An officer of the Papal Chancery, who affixes the *datum Romæ* to all Bulls.

2. The office or employment of a datary.

"Pius V. sent a greater aid to Charles IX. and for riches, besides the temporal dominions, he hath in all the countries before named the *datary* or dispatching of Bulls."—*Howell*, bk. i., § 1, let. 38.

* 3. A chronologer; one skilled in dates.

"I am not *datary* enough to understand this."—*Fuller: Ch. Hist.*, III. iv. 8.

dāte (1), *s.* [Lat. *data*, pl. of *datum* = something giveo, neut. of *datus* = given, pa. par. of *do* = to give. From the formula *datum* (*Romæ*, &c.) appended to letters, deeds, &c.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The formula appended to a letter, deed, &c., to denote the year, month, and day when such letter or deed was signed or executed.

"My father's promise ties me not to time;
And bonds without a *date*, they say, are void."
Dryden: Spanish Friar, iii. 3.

2. The point of time at which anything happened, or is appointed to happen.

"... his days and times are past,
And my reliances on his fracted *dates*
Have smit my credit." *Shakesp.: Timon*, fl. 1.

* 3. Duration, continuance; time generally.

"Could the declining of this fate, O friend,
Our *date* to immortality extend?"
Denham: Sarpedon's Speech to Glaucus.

4. The period of time during which any person or thing is in existence.

* 5. An end or conclusion.

"What time would spare, from steel receives its *date*:
And monuments, like men, submit to fate."
Pope: Rape of the Lock, iii. 173, 172.

6. An appointment or engagement for a meeting. (*U. S. Colloq.*)

II. *Law:* A deed may be good, although it mentions no date, or has a false date, or even if it has an impossible date, as the 30th of February, provided the real day of its being dated or given, that is delivered, can be proved. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. xii.)

* **date-broke,** *a.* Not met or provided for on the appointed day.

"How goes the world, that I am thus encounter'd
With clamorous demands of *date-broke* bonds?"
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, ii. 2.

dāte (2), *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *date*; Fr. *datte*; Dan. *daddel*; Dut. *dadel*; Ger. *dattel*; Prov. *datil*, *dactil*; Sp. *datil*; Port. *datile*; Ital. *dattero*, all from Lat. *dactylus* = a date; Gr. δάκτυλος (*daktulos*) = a finger, from the shape of the fruit.]

A. *As substantive:*

Ord. Lang. & Bot.: The English name of the fruit of the palm belonging to the genus Phœnix, and particularly the species *Phœnix dactylifera*; also that of the tree itself. For its botanical characters see PHŒNIX. It is the palm-tree of Scripture and of classic writers. It still flourishes in Egypt, Arabia, Syria, Persia, and the adjacent regions; and is of immense importance to their inhabitants. The fruit is made into a conserve with sugar.

DATE-PALM, AND FRUIT.

The stones, when ground, are eaten by camels, or they may be formed into beads. The leaves are made into couches, baskets, bags, &c.; the fibres into ropes; the trunk split into spars for fences, the framework of houses, &c., and the juice is used for the manufacture of arrack. An analogous species, *P. sylvestris*, is the most common palm in the interior of India; from its juice toddy is made. There are other species.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to the date, resembling the date. [A.]

date line, *s.* An imaginary line 180° from Greenwich. To the east of this line the nominal date is one day earlier than on the west.

date-palm, *s.* The tree described under A.

date-plum, *s.*

1. The fruit of *Diospyros lotus*.

2. The same as DIOSPYROS (q.v.).

date-season, *s.* The time of year when the dates are ripe.

"And still, when the merry *date-season* is burning,
And calls to the palm-groves the young and the old."
Moore: Fire Worshippers.

date-shell, *s.* [LITHODOMUS.]

date-sugar, *s.* Sugar manufactured from the sap of the date-palm.

dāte, *v.t.* & *i.* [DATE (1), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To affix a date to, to write down the point of time at which a letter is written or a deed, &c., executed.

2. To fix or note the time of anything.

* 3. To give rise to, to originate.

"From the blessings they bestow,
Our times are *dated* and our eras move:
They govern and enlighten all below,
As thou dost all above."
Prior: Hymn to the Sun.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To reckon, to count.

"'Tis all one, in respect of eternal duration yet behind, whether we begin the world so many millions of ages ago, or *date* from the late æra of about six thousand years."—*Bentley.*

2. To begin, to exist, to have an origin

3. To write under a certain date; as h *dates* from Rome.

4. To bear a date, to be dated.

dā'-tĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DATE, *v.*]

† **dāte'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *date*, and *less.*]

1. Not having a date; undated.

2. Having no fixed period or limit; unlimited, indefinite in time or duration.

"The sly slow hours shall not determinate
The *dateless* limit of thy dear exile.
Shakesp.: Richard II., i. 3.

3. Going so far back as to be beyond date.

"From *dateless* usage which our peasants hold
Of giving welcome to the first of May
By dances round its trunk."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

dā'-tĕr, *s.* [Eng. *dat(e)*; *-er.*]

1. One who affixes a date to a document.

* 2. A datary.

"The *dataire* is more particularly the *dater* or dispatcher of the pope's bulls."—*Cotgrave.*

dăth'-ōl-īte, *s.* [DATOLITE.]

* **dāt'-ĭf,** *a.* [DATIVE.]

dā'-tĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [DATE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of affixing or assigning a date to a letter or other document.

dą-tĭs'-cą, *s.* [Etym. unknown.]

1. *Bot.:* A genus of plants, the typical one of the small order Datiscaceæ (q.v.). *Datisca cannabina* is found in the south of Europe; it is used in Candia, Italy, and elsewhere as a substitute for Peruvian bark, in fevers as well as in gastric and scrofulous diseases. It, moreover, furnishes a yellow dye.

2. *Comm.:* The leaves of *Datisca cannabina*, Bastard Hemp, contain a yellow dye which is prepared by precipitating the aqueous decoction with plumbic acetate, decomposing the precipitate with sulphuric acid, and evaporating the filtrate. Datisca yellow is a brown translucent mass insoluble in cold alcohol, soluble in water. It is used to dye silk. A concentrated decoction of the plant, mixed with a little potash, can be used as a yellow ink.

dăt-ĭs-cā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *datisc(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: Datiscads. An order of Diclinous Exogens, alliance Cucurbitales. The species are either branched herbs or trees of some size. Leaves alternate, without stipulæ. Flowers in axillary racemes or panicles; calyx of the male flower divided into three to four pieces, those of the female ones adherent, three to four-toothed. Stamens, three to

seven; ovary, one to three-celled, with three to four parietal placentæ; seeds many. Fruit capsular, one-celled. In 1845 Lindley enumerated three genera, and estimated the known species at four. They are scattered over North America, Asia, and the south-east of Europe. (*Lindley.*)

da-tĭs'-cads, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *datisc(a)*, and pl. suff. *-ads.*]

Bot.: The name given by Lindley to the order Datiscaceæ.

da-tis'-cĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Datiscaceæ.]

dăt-ĭs-çĕt'-ĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *datisca*, *t* connective, and Eng. suff. *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{15}H_{10}O_8$. Obtained by boiling datiscin with dilute sulphuric acid. Datiscetin is deposited in colourless, tasteless needles, which are nearly insoluble in water, easily soluble in alcohol. Nitric acid converts it into picric acid. It is soluble in aqueous alkalies, and reprecipitated by acids.

da-tĭs'-çĭn, dat-ĭs'-çĭne, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *datisc(a)*, and Eng. suff. *-in*, *-ine* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: $C_{21}H_{22}O_{12}$. A glucoside closely allied to salicin. Obtained from the leaves of *Datisca cannabina;* also from the roots by treating the alcoholic extract with water to precipitate resin, and evaporating the filtrate; this is redissolved in alcohol, and the resin precipitated with water till the alcoholic solution yields colourless silky needles of datiscin; these are only sparingly soluble in cold water, easily soluble in alcohol. It melts at 180°. Boiled with dilute sulphuric acid it yields datiscetin and sugar.

dăt'-ĭs-ĭ, *s.* [A word of no etymology.]

Logic: An arbitrary name for a mode of syllogisms in the third figure. It differs only from darapti (q.v.) in having the Minor premiss Particular (I) instead of a Universal Affirmative (A).

dā'-tĭve, *a. & s.* [Lat. *dativus* = giving, from *datus*, pa. par. of *do* = to give; Fr. *datif.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Gram.:* The epithet applied to that case of a noun which follows a verb or other word expressive of giving, handing, or passing over.

2. *Law:*

(1) That may be given away or parted with at pleasure.

(2) Removable at pleasure; holding an office during pleasure.

(3) Applied to executors who are appointed as such by a court, as distinguished from such as are appointed by a testator in his will.

"We haif given our full power to our saids Commissaries of Edinburgh, to give *datives*, and constitute sik persons as they, be the aviss of our Lords of the said Sessioun, or ane certain nowmer of them as sall be appoinit to that effect (sall judge proper to be) *executors-datives* to the guids and geir of the persons deceissand."—*Act Sedt.*, July 24, 1564.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Scots Law:* A power legally granted to one to act as executor of a latter will, when it is not confirmed by the proper heirs of the testator. He to whom this power is granted is called the executor-dative. [See extract A. 2 (3).]

2. *Gram.:* That case of a noun or pronoun which usually follows verbs or other words expressive of giving, handing, or passing over.

dăt'-nĭ-a, *s.* [Etym. unknown.]

Ichthy.: A genus of fishes belonging to the sub-family Helotinæ and family Percidæ, or Perches. The body is broad; the head and muzzle are contracted, and rather pointed; the dorsal and anal spines remarkably large, and head scaly.

dăt'-ŏl-ite, dăth-ŏl-ite, *s.* [Gr. δατέομαι (*dateomai*) = to divide, and Eng. suff. *-lite* = Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Min.: A monoclinic mineral, of colours varying from white to olive-green. It is of a vitreous lustre, and translucent. Sp. gr., 2·8—3; hardness, 5—5·5. It occurs in various localities in North America, Scotland, Sweden, &c. Compos.: Silica, 36·08—38·51; boric acid, 19·34—22·40; lime, 34·68—35·67; water, 4·60—8·63.

dā'-tŭm, *s.* [Neut. sing. of *datus*, pa. par. of *do* = to give.] [Data, Date (1), s.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Any point or position given, granted, or admitted.

"All the rules, relating to purches, perpetually refer to this settled law of inheritance, as a *datum* or first principle."—*Blackstone.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Math.:* A quantity, condition, or other mathematical premiss given or supposed to be known, from which other unknown quantities, &c., are or may be discovered.

2. *Geom.:* [Hypothesis.]

3. *Civil Engin.:* [Datum-line.]

datum-line, *s.*

Engin.: The horizontal line of a section from which all heights and depths are calculated.

dā-tūr'-a, *s.* [Arab. *tatorah* = the plant-genus described below.]

Bot.: A genus of Solanaceæ, tribe Datureæ. The calyx and corolla are infundibulate, the latter much the larger of the two, both five-lobed; capsule four-celled. *Datura Stramonium* is the Thorn Apple. It is found on dunghills, in waste places, &c. When taken internally it is a violent narcotic; medically it is used in mania, convulsions, epilepsy, tic-

DATURA STRAMONIUM.

douloureux, &c. When smoked it palliates the symptoms in asthma. *D. Tatula* and *Metel* are similarly used. The seeds of these two latter species are said to have been used to produce the frenzied ravings of the priests in the Delphic and some other temples. The Peruvians use for the same purpose *D. sanguinea*, manufacturing from it also an intoxicating beverage.

dā-tur-ĭ'-na, dā-tūr'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Daturine.]

dā'-tur-ine, dā'-tur-ĭn, *s.* [Eng. *datur(a)*, and suff. *-in*, *-ine* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: A mixture of two alkaloids, atropine and hyoscyamine, both of which, when heated, yield tropic acid $C_9H_{10}O_3$, and tropine, $C_8H_{15}NO$. Pure atropine, $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$, melts at 107°; strongly heated with nitric acid it yields picric acid. Daturine is very poisonous, and is obtained from *Datura stramonium* and *Atropa Belladonna.*

dâub, ***dauben,** ***dawbyn,** *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *dauber*, from Lat. *dealbo* = to whiten, to plaster; *albus* = white (*Skeat*).]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To smear over; to plaster or cover with mud or other substance.

"She took for him an ark of bulrushes, and *daubed* it with slime and with pitch."—*Exod.* ii. 3.

2. To paint coarsely.

"If a picture is *daubed* with many bright and glaring colours, . . ."—*Watts.*

* 3. To make dirty, to stain.

"He's honest though *daub'd* with the dust of the mill." *Cunningham: The Miller.*

* **II.** *Figuratively:*

1. To cover over or disguise with something specious.

"So smooth he *daub'd* his vice with show of virtue." *Shakesp.: Richard III.*, iii. 5.

2. To cover with anything gaudy or tasteless; to dress up ostentatiously and showily.

"Let him be *daub'd* with lace, live high, and whore." *Dryden: Juvenal*, sat. xvi.

3. To flatter grossly, to bedaub with flattery.

"I would not be a king to be beloved
Causeless, and *daubed* with undeserving praise."
Cowper: Task, v. 359, 360.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To smear, to bedaub, to paint coarsely.

"Hasty *daubing* will but spoil the picture, and make it so unnatural as must want false light to set it off."—*Otway.*

* 2. *Fig.:* To flatter grossly, to bedaub with flattery.

"Let every one, therefore, attend the sentence of his conscience; for, he may be sure it will not *daub* nor flatter."—*South.*

dâub, *s.* [Daub, *v.*]

1. The act of smearing or daubing over.

2. A smear; the state of being daubed over.

"She duely, once a month, renews her face;
Meantime, it lies in *daub*, and hid in grease."
Dryden: Juvenal, vi.

3. A coarse painting.

"And soothed into a dream that he discerns
The difference of a Guido from a *daub*."
Cowper: Task, vi. 284, 285.

dâubed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Daub, *v.*]

dâub'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *daub*; *-er.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. One who daubs.

"I am a younger brother, basely borne, of mean parentage, a durt *dauber's* sonne, am I therefore to be blamed?"—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 329.

2. A coarse, poor painter.

"What they called his picture, had been drawn at length by the *daubers* of almost all nations, and still unlike him."—*Dryden.*

* **II.** *Fig.:* A mean, gross flatterer.

* **dâub'-ĕr-ў, * dâub'-rў,** *s.* [Eng. *daub*; *-ery*, *-ry.*]

1. Daubing.

2. Specious colouring; false pretence.

"She works by charms, by spells, by the figure, and such *daubery* as this is; beyond our element: we know nothing. Come down, you witch, you hag you; come down, I say!"—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iv. 2.

dâub-ĭng, * **daubyng,** *pr. par., a & s.* [Daub, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The act of smearing over.

(2) That which is smeared over anything.

"Such gross and dangerous *daubings* of black, red and white as wholly change the very natural looks."—*Taylor: Artific. Handsomeness*, p. 116.

(3) The act of painting coarsely.

2. *Fig.:* Gross and mean flattery.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Currying:* A mixture of fish-oil and tallow which is worked into leather after the latter has been shaved by the knife at the currier's beam. Also called dubbing (q.v.).

2. *Plastering:*

(1) A rough coat of mortar thrown upon a wall, and supposed to give it the appearance of stone. [Rough-cast.]

(2) The chinking or closing of the apertures between the logs of a cabin. The daubing is usually mud. The chimneys, made of sticks are also daubed inside and out.

* **dâub'-rў,** *s.* [Daubery.]

* **dâub'-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *daub*; *-y.*]

1. Adhesive, sticky, glutinous, viscous.

"Not in vain th' industrious kind
With *dauby* wax and flow'rs the chinks have lin'd."
Dryden: Virgil, Georgic, iv., 53, 54.

2. Coarsely and inartistically painted; presenting the appearance of a daub.

dâu'-çĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *daucus*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Umbelliferous plants, type Daucus (q.v.).

dâu'-cŭs, *s.* [Gr.]

Bot.: A genus of Umbelliferous plants. There are several species, one of which, *Daucus carota*, is the origin of the Garden Carrot. The fruit is spinous, somewhat ovate or oblong. *Daucus gummifer* furnished what the old pharmacopœias called *Sicilian bdellium.*

dâud, *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To thrash, to abuse.

"I'm hizzie too, and skelpin' at it,
But bitter, *daudin'* showers hae wat it."
Burns: Third Epistle to John Lapraik.

* **dâugh** (*gh* silent or guttural), *s.* [A contraction of Gael. *daimh* = oxen, and *ach* = a field.] An old division of land, capable of producing 48 bolls. It contained two ploughgates, each of 104 acres. (*Scotch.*)

dâugh'-tĕr (*gh* silent), ***doohter, *dohter, *dohtre, *doghter, *doghtre, *doughter, *doughtyr, *douhter,** *s.* [A.S. *dóhter.* Cog. with Dut. *dochter*; Icel. *dóttir*; Dan. *datter, dotter*; O. H. Ger. *tohter*; Ger. *tochter*; Sw. *dotter*; Goth. *dauhtar*; Gr. θυγάτηρ (*thugatēr*).]

I. *Literally:*

1. A female child (considered in relation to her parents).

"Creusa, Priames kinges *dohter*."—*Layamon*, i. 10.

*2. A daughter-in-law.

"And Naomi said, Turn again, my *daughters* . . ."—*Ruth* i. 11.

*3. Any female descendant.

". . . the *daughters* of Israel went yearly to lament the *daughter* of Jephthah the Gileadite four days in a year."—*Judges* xi. 40.

4. Used as a paternal form of address by a confessor to a female penitent.

"My leisure serves me, pensive *daughter*, now."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, iv. 1.

†5. The female offspring of a plant or animal.

***II.** *Fig.:* The offspring.

". . . and left that command
Sole *daughter* of his voice."
Milton: P. L., ix. 652, 653.

† daughter-cell, *s.*

Bot.: A cell proceeding from an original cell called a mother-cell. Its formation is preceded by the generation of fresh nuclei in addition to the nucleus existing in the mother-cell. (*Thomé.*)

daughter-in-law, *s.* The wife of a son.

*** dâugh'-tĕr-lĭ-nĕss** (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *daughterly*; *-ness.*] The conduct or actions becoming a daughter.

"This must assuredly be a considerable accession to the womanishness or *daughterliness*, if I may so speak, of the church of Rome."—*More: On the Seven Churches* (Pref.).

*** dâugh'-tĕr-lĭng** (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *daughter*, and dim. suff. *-ling.*] A little daughter.

"What am I to do with this daughter or *daughterling* of mine?"—*Miss Bronte: Villette*, ch. xxv.

*** dâugh'-tĕr-lȳ** (*gh* silent), *** dâugh'-tĕr-lie,** *a.* [Eng. *daughter*; *-ly.*] Becoming a daughter.

"Sir Thomas liked her naturall and deare *daughterlie* affection towards him."—*Cavendish: Life of Sir T. More.*

dauk, *s.* [Dawk.]

*** dauke,** *s.* [Daucus.] The wild carrot, *Daucus carota.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

*** dau-kin,** *s.* [Dawkin.]

dâu'-lĭ-ăs, *s.* [Gr. Δαυλιάς (*Daulias*) = a woman of Daulis, a city of Phocis; used as an epithet of Philomela.]

Ornith.: A genus of Passerine birds, of which the nightingale (q.v.) is the type.

daunçe, *s.* & *v.* [Dance.]

daun'-dĕr-ĭng, dan'-dĕr-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Dander, *v.*] Sauntering; roaming idly from place to place.

". . . was gaun *daundering* about the wood at e'en to see after the laird's game . . ."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxi.

*** daun'-stĕr,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *daun(sc)* = dance, and fem. suff. *-ster.*] A female dancer.

dâunt, * dant, * daunte, * dauntcn, * dawnte, *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *danter, donter*; Fr. *dompter*, from Lat. *domito* = to subdue, to tame, a freq. form from *domo* = to tame.]

A. *Transitive:*

***1.** To tame, to break in.

"Sum began to *dant* beystis."—*Compl. Scotland*, p. 145.

2. To intimidate, to frighten, to subdue, to deprive of spirit or courage.

"Thus oft it haps that, when within
They shrink at sense of secret sin,
A feather *daunts* the brave"
Scott: Marmion, iii. 14.

*****3. To conquer, to overcome.

"That which of hem that other *daunteth*
In armes, nym she shulde take."
Gower: Confessio Amantis, bk. iv.

*****4. To fondle, to cherish.

"Vpon the knes men shul *daunte* you."—*Wycliffe: Is.* lvi. 12.

***B.** *Intrans.:* To be afraid.

¶ For the difference between *to daunt* and *to dismay*, see Dismay.

*** dâunt,** *s.* [Daunt, *v.*] A fright, an alarm.

"Til the crosses dunt yaf him a *daunt*."
Legends of Holy Rood, p. 146.

dâunt'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Daunt.]

dâunt'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *daunt*; *-er.*] One who daunts or intimidates.

dâunt'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Daunt, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of taming, intimidating, or discouraging.

"A doctor of Jesuits, that is, a doctor of five D D's as dissimulation, deposing of kingdoms, *daunting* and deterring of subjects, and destruction."—*State Trials*, an. 1606; *Henry Garnet.*

*** dâunt'-ĭng-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *daunting*; *-ness.*] The quality of being daunting. (*Daniel.*)

dâunt'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *daunt*; *-less.*] Fearless, bold, not discouraged or timid; intrepid.

". . . the union of *dauntless* courage and commanding powers of mind with a bland temper and winning manners . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

dâunt'-lĕss-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *dauntless*; *-ly.*] In a dauntless, fearless, or intrepid manner.

dâunt'-lĕss-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *dauntless*; *-ness.*] The quality of being dauntless; fearlessness, intrepidity.

dâu'-phĭn, *s.* [O. Fr. *daulphin*; Fr. *dauphin*, from Lat. *delphinus* = a dolphin. The crest of the lords of Vienne.] The title of the eldest son of the kings of France or of the heir apparent to the throne. It arose from the circumstance of Humbert II., lord of Vienne, in the ninth century, having bequeathed his lordship as an appanage to the French throne, on condition that the eldest son always bore the title of Dauphin of Viennois. [Dolphin, Delphin.]

"Look upon the years
Of Lewis the *dauphin* and that lovely maid."
Shakesp.: King John, ii. 1.

dâu'-phĭn-ĕss, *s.* [Eng. *dauphin*; *-ess.*] The wife of the Dauphin of France.

"It is now sixteen or seventeen years since I saw the queen of France, then the *dauphiness*, at Versailles."—*Burke: On the Fr. Revolution.*

dâur, *v.* [Dare.] To dare, to defy, to brave, to challenge.

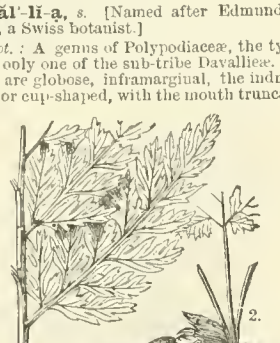
"'I *daur* ye to touch him,' spreading abroad her long and muscular fingers garnished with claws which a vulture might have envied."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xxx.

dâuw, *s.* [A native name.]

Zool.: A species of South African Zebra, *Equus burchelli.*

da-văl'-lĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Edmund Davall, a Swiss botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of Polypodiaceæ, the typical and only one of the sub-tribe Davallieæ. The sori are globose, inframargiual, the indusium urn or cup-shaped, with the mouth truncated;



DAVALLIA.
1. Part of a frond. 2. Rhizome.

veins pinnate. They are from southern Asia, Australia, South America, &c. *Davallia canoriensis* is the Hare's-foot Fern. It and the other species are beautiful; many are cultivated in British greenhouses.

da-văl-lĭ-ĕ'-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *davallia*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Polypodiaceæ, tribe Polypodeæ.

dăv'-en-pŏrt, *s.* [From the name of the original maker.] A kind of small writing-desk with drawers on each side.

Dā'-vĭd, *s.* [Heb. דָּוִד or דָּוִיד (*David*). (See def.). The meaning of the name is, one who loves or one who is beloved.] The second king of Israel, known and venerated by Christians, Jews and Mohammedans.

David's harp, *s.* (Sam. xvi. 16—23.) *Polygonatum multiflorum.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

Dā'-vĭd-ĭst, *s.* [From the name of the founder.]

Ch. Hist.: One of a sect in the sixteenth century founded by David George, a native of Delft, who gave out that he was the Messiah, denied the resurrection, and interdicted marriage. Also called David-Georgian.

dā'-vĭd-sŏn-īte, *s.* [Named after the discoverer, Prof. Davidson, of Marischal College, Aberdeen, and Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of Beryl, found at Rubislaw, near Aberdeen. It is of a greenish-yellow colour.

da-vĭl'-la, *s.* [Named after Henry Catherine Davila, a celebrated Italian historian.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Dilleniaceæ. *Davilla rugosa* is astringent. A decoction of it is used in Brazil in swellings of the legs and other parts. *D. elliptica*, which is also astringent, furnishes the vulnerary called Sambaibinha.

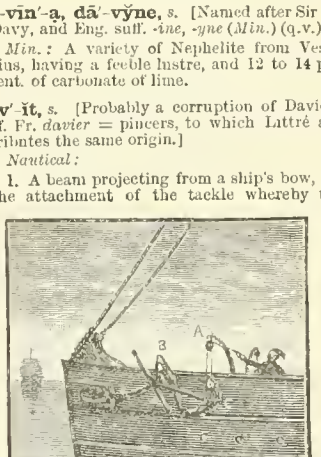
da-vĭn'-a, dā'-vȳne, *s.* [Named after Sir H. Davy, and Eng. suff. *-ine, -yne* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of Nephelite from Vesuvius, having a feeble lustre, and 12 to 14 per cent. of carbonate of lime.

dăv'-ĭt, *s.* [Probably a corruption of David; cf. Fr. *davier* = pincers, to which Littré attributes the same origin.]

Nautical:

1. A beam projecting from a ship's bow, for the attachment of the tackle whereby the



DAVIT.
A. Fish davit. B. Cat-head. C. Anchor-fluke.

anchor-fluke is lifted without dragging against the side of the vessel. The operation is termed fishing the anchor.

2. One of a pair of cranes on the gunwale of a ship, from which are suspended the quarter or other boats. The boat-tackles are attached to rings in the bow and stern of the boat respectively, and the fall is belayed on deck. When the boat is lowered the hooks of the fall-blocks are cast off simultaneously, or great danger results when the ship is under way.

davit-fall hook, *s.* A hook having a means for instant unclutching or release, and used at the end of a davit-fall to engage a ring-bolt at the stem or stern of a boat. (*Knight.*)

dā'-vīte, *s.* [After Sir H. Davy.]

Min.: A sulphate of alumina, constituting a variety of Alunogen, if indeed it is really distinct from that species. It was found in a hot spring, containing sulphuric acid, near Bogota, in South America.

Dā'-vȳ, *proper name.* [Davy-lamp.]

Davy-lamp, *s.*

Mining: The safety-lamp of Sir Humphry Davy, in which a wire-gauze envelope covers the flame-chamber and prevents the passage of flame outward to the explosive atmosphere of the mine, while it allows circulation of air.

dā'-vȳne, *s.* [Davina.]

Dā'-vў-ŭm, *s.* [Named after Sir H. Davy.]

Min.: A metal, said to occur in Russian platinum ore. At. wt., 154; sp. gr., 9·39. A hard silver-white, malleable metal, easily dissolved by aqua regia. H_2S gives a brown-black precipitate, soluble in alkaline sulphides. Potassium thiocyanate colours its solution deep red. An acid solution of the chloride gives a brown precipitate with potassium ferrocyanide. Davyum chloride forms crystals soluble in water. The sodium salt is insoluble in water as well as in alcohol. The sodium double chlorides of the other metals of the platinum group are soluble in water.

*** dâw (1), * dawe** (1), *s.* [Day.]

dâw (2), *** dawe** (2), *s.* [An imitative word. Cognate with Ger. *dohle* = a jackdaw, a dimin. from O. L. Ger. *daha;* O. H. Ger. *tâha;* M. H. Ger. *tâhe.*]

1. *Lit.:* A jackdaw (q.v.).

"... the clamour of rooks, *daws,* and kites."
Cowper: Hope, 342.

2. *Fig.:* An empty-headed fellow.

*** daw-eock,** *s.*

1. *Lit.:* A cock jackdaw.

2. *Fig.:* An empty-headed chatterer.

*** daw-dressing,** *s.* The assuming of a character or quality to which one is not entitled; from the old fable of the jackdaw which dressed itself in peacock's feathers.

*** daw-pate,** *s.* A daw, a simpleton.

*** daw** (3), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A broad-bladed, short, pointless sword.

*** dâw** (1), *** dawen, * dawyn, * daghen, * dagyn, * dayyn, * daighen,** *v.i.* [A.S. *dagian;* O. H. Ger. *tagên;* Icel. *daga;* Dan. *dages;* Sw. *dagas* = to dawn.] To dawn, to break. [Day; Dawn, *v.*]

"Tyll the day *dawed* these damosels daunced."
P. Plowman, fol. 103, b.

*** dâw** (2), *v.t.* [Adaw.] To frighten, to terrify.

"Tyll with good rappes,
And heuy clappes
He *dawde* hym vp agayne."
Sir T. More: Works; These Fowre Thinges.

dâwd, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A large piece. (*Scotch.*)

"An *dawds* that day." *Burns: The Holy Fair.*

dâw'-dle, *v.t.* & *i.* [Daddle.]

A. *Intrans.:* To trifle, to idle about, to waste time; to gossip.

"Come, some evening, and *dawdle* over a dish of tea with me."—*Johnson: Letters.*

B. *Trans.:* To waste, to spend idly.

*** dâw'-dle,** *s.* [Dawdle, *v.*] A dawdler, an idler.

dâw'-dlĕr, *s.* [Eng. *dawdl(e); -er.*] One who dawdles about, an idler.

dâw'-dў, *s.* [Dowdy.] A slattern, a slut who affects finery.

*** dâwe,** *s.* [Day.]

*** dâw-ĕn,** *v.i.* [Daw (1), *v.*]

*** dâw'-ĭng, * dawunge, * dawynge, * dayyng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [Daw (1), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* Dawning, dawn; break of day.

"He springeth ase the *dawunge* efter nihtes theosternesse."—*Ancren Riwle,* p. 352.

*** dâw'-ĭsh, * dâw'-ĭshe,** *a.* [Eng. *daw* (2), *s.*; *-ish.*] Like a daw; foolish, conceited, empty-headed.

"Such *dawishe* dodypols were the parents of him that was borne blinde, ..."—*Bale: Yet a Course, &c.* (1543), fol. 59.

dâwk (1), *s.* [Dalk.] A hollow, crack, or incision in wood.

"Observe if any hollow or *dawks* be in the length."—*Moxon.*

dâwk (2), **dauk,** *s.* [Hind. *dâk* = a post.] The East-Indian word for the post, carried by relays of men in stages; also a relay of horses or palanquin bearers.

"There isn't much above 1,000 miles to come by *dauk.*"—*Hughes: Tom Brown at Oxford,* ch. xliv.

dâwk, *v.t.* [Dawk (1), *s.*] To make a mark, cut, or incision in wood.

"... where a small irregularity of stuff should happen, jobb the edge into the stuff, and so *dawk* it."—*Moxon.*

*** dâw'-kĭn,** *s.* [A dimin. from *daw* (2), *s.* (q.v.).] A fool, a simpleton.

dâwn, *v.i.* [Daw (1), *v.*]

I. *Lit.:* To grow light, to break.

"... when the first of August *dawned,* ..."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xii.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To become more light or evident; to become less obscure or dark; to break in upon.

2. To begin to expand; to give signs of future eminence or lustre.

"Whether thy hand strike out some free design,
Where life awakes and *dawns* at every line."
Pope, Ep. iii. 3, 4.

† 3. To come into sight; to become gradually visible in increasing daylight.

"I waited underneath the *dawning* hills."
Tennyson: Œnone, 46.

dâwn, *s.* [Dawn, *v.*]

1. *Lit.:* The first appearance of light in the morning; the break of day.

2. *Fig.:* The first beginnings or appearances; the first rise.

"That dims the *dawn* of being here below."
Thomson: Liberty, v. 582.

dawn-light, *s.* Morning light.

"The return of the beautiful *dawn-light.*"—*Cox: Aryan Mythol.,* ii. 5.

dâwn'-ĭng, * daun-ynge, * dawn-ynge, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Dawn, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Breaking, becoming more luminous.

"A nobler charge shall rouse the *dawning* day."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, viii. 652.

2. *Fig.:* First appearing; giving the first signs of life, or future eminence.

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The dawn or break of day; the first appearance of light.

"Nor Tees alone, in *dawning* bright,
Shall rush upon the ravished sight."
Scott: Rokeby, ii. 3.

* (2) Used as we now use *day* and *morning.*

"Good *dawning* to thee, friend."
Shakesp.: Lear, ii. 2.

2. *Fig.:* The dawn or first opening or appearance; the first promise of future eminence or excellence.

"... from the very first *dawning* of any notions in his understanding, ..."—*Locke.*

dâwt, *v.t.* [Dote.] To fondle, caress.

"An' *dawtit,* twal-pint Hawkie's gaen
As yeld's the hill."
Burns: Address to the Deil.

dāy (1), *** dai, * dæi, * dag, * daig, * dagh, * daghe, * dawe, * daye, * dei, * deie,** *s.* [A.S. *dæg,* pl. *dagas;* Dut., Dan., & Sw. *dag;* Icel. *dagr;* Ger. *tag;* Goth. *dags.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. In the same sense as B. I.

"... he abode with him three *days.*"—*Judges* xix. 4.

¶ Among the Jews the day began at sunset. Our practice of commencing it at midnight was borrowed at first from the Romans.

2. The whole time or period of a single revolution of the earth on its axis; a period of twenty-four hours.

"How many hours bring about the *day?*
How many *days* will finish up the year?"
Shakesp.: 3 *Henry VI.,* ii. 5.

3. Daylight, light.

"The west yet glimmers with some streaks of *day.*"
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 3.

4. Daytime; the period during which it is light.

"So sone so hit wes *day.*"—*Old Eng. Miscell.,* p. 45.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Any particular or specified time; an age. (In this sense frequently used in the plural.)

"In the *days* of the Protectorate, he had been a judge."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiii.

2. The best time of life, the prime.

3. (*Pl.*): Life, lifetime.

"Honour thy father and thy mother: that thy *days* may be long upon the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee."—*Exod.* xx. 12.

4. An appointed or fixed time.

"Or if my debtors do not keep their *day.*" *Dryden.*

5. A day appointed for the commemoration of any event.

"Then call we this the field of Agincourt,
Fought on the *day* of Crispin Crispianus."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. 7.

6. A contest, a battle, an engagement.

"To quit the plunder of the slain,
And turn the doubtful *day* again."
Scott: Marmion, vi. 33.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Astron.:* The time taken by the earth to revolve once on its axis. This varies according to the method adopted in making the calculation.

¶ A *solar day* is the interval between the time of the sun's coming to the meridian and returning to it again. Similarly a *sidereal day* is the interval between the time of a star's coming to the meridian and again returning to it on the immediately subsequent night. A *mean solar day* is twenty-four hours long. A *mean sidereal day* is about 23 hours, 56 minutes, and 4 seconds. The reason of the difference is that the sun appears to go slowly to the east through the stars, which makes them reach the meridian in a shorter time than he does, if the estimate be made by sun-time. (*Prof. Airy: Pop. Astron.* (6th ed.), pp. 120, 121.) An *apparent day* is the interval which exists between two successive transits of the sun across the meridian. An *astronomical day* is a day beginning at one p.m. and continuing to one p.m. again. It is divided into 24 hours, not into two periods of 12 hours each.

2. *Scripture Harmony:* Some harmonists, comparing Gen. i. with the teachings of geology, consider *day* in that chapter to mean an indefinitely long period of time. Hugh Miller, modifying this view, and combining with it the vision hypothesis of Mr. James Sime, made the days the times taken for the successive visions given to Moses of the sequence of events in the geological period of the earth's history.

C. *Special phrases and compounds:*

1. *A dog will have his day:* [See C. 5.]

"Let Hercules himself do what he may,
The cat will mew, and *dog will have his day.*"
Shakesp.: Hamlet, v. 1.

2. *Day in banc, Day in bank:*

Law: A day in which appearance may be made in the Court of Common Pleas. Several such days exist at intervals of about a week. On some one of them all original writs must be made returnable. They are therefore often called the returns of that term. (*Blackstone: Comment.,* bk. iii., ch. xviii.)

3. *Day of the Lord* (*literally Jehovah*)*, Day of God:*

(1) *Generally:*

Scrip.: Any day during which some striking judgment or other awe-inspiring Divine operation is witnessed. In Joel ii. 1 the reference is to the destruction of the crops by locusts. See verses 2—11, also 20, 25.

"Behold, the *day* of the Lord cometh, and thy spoil shall be divided in the midst of thee."—*Zech.* xiv. 1.

(2) *Specially:*

(*a*) The first advent of Christ (Matt. iv. 5, 6).

(*b*) The second advent (2 Thess. v. 2) or the day of judgment. It is sometimes called shortly "that day" (2 Tim. iv. 1, 8).

(*c*) The day or time when all things shall be dissolved (2 Peter iii. 10—12).

4. *Day of Grace:*

(1) *Law:* A day given as a favour beyond the time when an appearance in court or other legal act ought in strict propriety to be carried out.

(2) *Comm.* (*Pl.*): A certain number of days allowed over and above the time specified on the face of a bill (payable otherwise than on demand). In England three days of grace are allowed, so that a bill becomes due upon the third day of grace, and not earlier, unless it fall upon a Sunday, Christmas Day, Good Friday, or a day of public fasting or thanksgiving, in which cases the bill becomes due the day before; if on a Bank Holiday, the day after. In Austria three, and in Russia ten, days of grace are allowed; no other countries in Europe allow them.

5. *Every dog has his day:*

(1) *Lit.:* Every dog has a period during which he is in his prime and has a certain sphere. [C. 1.]

(2) *Fig.:* The phrase, though spoken of dogs, is meant of men, and signifies that every person has a time during which he lives, flourishes, and makes more or less noise in the world; after which it is only in exceptional cases that one hears of him any more. [C. 1.]

6. *To gain the day:* The same as *to win the day* (q.v.).

7. *To win the day:* To gain the battle; to succeed in any enterprise. [A. II. 6.]

"If, striking first, you were to win the *day!*"
Dryden.

day-bed, *s.* A couch, a sofa.

"Having come from a *day-bed*, where I have left Olivia sleeping."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, ii. 5.

day-blindness, *s.* Nyctalopia, a defect of sight, owing to which objects can be seen distinctly only by night, and not in the daytime. [NYCTALOPIA.]

* **day-blush,** *s.* The dawn or break of day.

". . . when the *day-blush* bursts from high."
Byron: Bride of Abydos, ii. 23.

* **day-daw,** *s.* The dawn.

". . . we may rise with the *day-daw*."—*Tennant: Card. Beaton*, p. 28.

* **day-devourer,** *s.* A waster of time.

"A *day-devourer*, and an evening spy!"
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xix. 83.

day-distracting, *a.* Causing distraction or trouble during the day.

"The night renews the *day-distracting* theme."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xx. 102.

* **day-fever,** *s.* The sweating sickness. So called from its short duration, it proving fatal in a few hours.

"That pestilent *day-fever* in Britaine."—*Holland: Camden*, p. 24.

day-flier, *s.* An animal that flies by day.

* **day-god,** *s.* The sun.

"Full of the *Day-god's* living fire."
Moore: Fire Worshippers.

day-labour, *s.* Daywork; labour done daily.

"Doth God exact *day-labour*, light denied?"
Milton: On his Blindness.

day-labourer, *s.* One who works by the day.

"His shadowy flail hath thresh'd the corn,
That ten *day-labourers* could not end."
Milton: L'Allegro.

day'-lily, *s.*

Botany:

1. *Sing.:* [HEMEROCALLIS.]

2. *Pl.* (Day-lilies): The Hemerocalleæ, a tribe of Liliaceæ.

† **day-mare,** *s.* An incubus experienced in the daytime, similar in its nature and symptoms to the nightmare (q.v.).

day-reflection, *s.* A daydream.

"The *day-reflection* and the midnight dream."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, iv. 1,062.

day-room, *s.* A room in a prison, asylum, &c., in which the inmates are kept during the day.

* **day-rule,** * **day-writ,** *s.*

Old Law: A rule or order of court, allowing a prisoner of the King's Bench to leave the prison for one day.

day-school, *s.*

1. A school which the scholars attend every day, but at which they are not boarded.

2. A school held in the daytime, as opposed to a night-school.

† **day-shine,** *s.* Daylight.

"Naked in open *day-shine*."
Tennyson: Gareth & Lynette.

day-sight, *s.* Hemeralopia, a defect of the sight, owing to which objects can only be seen distinctly in the daylight, and but dimly or confusedly in the dusk.

day-sky, *s.* The appearance of the sky at break of day or at twilight.

"It was a while before the *day-sky*—when I thought I saw something white."—*Perils of Man*, ii. 256.

day-tale, *a.* Hired by the day. (*Sterne: Tristram Shandy*, iii. 143.)

day-times, *adv.* By day, in the daytime. (*American.*) (*The Lamplighter*, p. 116.)

* **day-wearied,** *a.* Wearied with the occupation of the day.

"The old, feeble, and *day-wearied* sun."
Shakesp.: King John, v. 4.

day-were, *s.* [Eng. *day*, and Mid. Eng. *were* = work.] Day's work. Used only in the subjoined phrase—

* ¶ *Day-were of land:*

Law: As much arable land as can be ploughed up in a day's work. (*Wharton.*)

day-work, day's-work, *s.* [DAY-WORK.]

day-writ, *s.* [DAY-RULE.]

day (2), *s.* [DEYE.] A term used only in the subjoined compound.

day-nettle, *s.* A plant, *Galeopsis Tetrahit.*

dāy'-bēam, *s.* [Eng. *day*, and *beam.*] A beam or ray of daylight.

"After the *day-beam's* withering fire."
Moore: Fire Worshippers.

dāy'-bĕr-rў, *s.* [Eng. *day*, and *berry.*]

Bot.: The Wild Gooseberry.

dāy'-bo͝ok, *s.* [Eng. *day*, and *book.*]

1. *Lit.:* A book in which a merchant enters all the transactions of each day, and from which they are afterwards posted into the ledger, &c.

2. *Fig.:* The "books" which will be opened at the day of judgment.

"The other keeps his dreadful *day-book* open
Till sunset, that we may repent . . ."
Longfellow: The Golden Legend, vi.

dāy'-brēāk, *s.* [Eng. *day*, and *break.*] The dawn, the first appearance of day.

"As men for *daybreak* watch the Eastern skies."
Dryden.

dāy'-cōal, *s.* [Eng. *day*, and *coal.*]

Mining: The upper stratum of coal, so called by miners from its being nearest the surface or the light.

dāy'-drēam, *s.* [Eng. *day*, and *dream.*] A reverie, the indulgence of fancies while awake; a castle in the air.

". . . the mere *daydreams* of a feeble mind."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

dāy'-drēam-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *daydream*; *-er.*] One who is given to daydreams; a dreamer.

* **dāy'-drēam-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *daydream*; *-y.*] Pertaining to, or of the nature of daydreams; given to daydreams.

dāy'-flŏw-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *day*, and *flower.*]

Bot.: A popular name for a genus of plants, the Commelyna.

dāy'-flў, *s.* [Eng. *day*, and *fly.*]

Entom.: A popular name for insects belonging to the genus Ephemera. [EPHEMERIOÆ.]

dāy'-lĭght (*gh* silent), *s.* [A.S. *dœgleóht.*]

I. *Lit.:* The light of the sun, as opposed to that of the moon, a candle, &c.; the light of day.

"They, by *daylight* passing through the Turks' fleet, recovered the haven. . . ."—*Knolles.—Historie of the Turkes.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Open or public view; not secrecy or privacy.

"He stands in *daylight*, and disdains to hide
An act, to which by honour he is tied."
Dryden.

2. The space left in a partly-filled glass between the liquor and the brim. (*Slang.*)

*3. The eyes.

† **dāy'-lŏng,** *a.* [Eng. *day*, and *long.*] Lasting all day. (*Tennyson.*)

dāy'-lў, *a.* & *adv.* [DAILY, *a.* & *adv.*]

* **dāy'-māid,** * **dey-maid,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *dey*, *deie* = a dairymaid.] A dairymaid.

dāy'-măn, *s.* [Eng. *day*, and *man.*] A day-labourer.

dāy'-nĕt, *s.* [Eng. *day*, and *net.*] A net for catching small birds, as larks, &c.

* **dāy'-pēep,** *s.* [Eng. *day*, and *peep.*] The dawn or break of day. (*Milton.*)

* **dāy̆s'-măn,** * **dayes-man,** *s.* [Eng. *day*, and *man.*]

1. An umpire, an arbitrator, a mediator.

"Neither is there any *daysman* betwixt us, that might lay his hand upon us both."—*Job* ix. 33.

2. A day-labourer.

"He is a good *daysman* or labourer."—*Ward: Sermons*, p. 105.

† **dāy'-spring,** *s.* [Eng. *day*, and *spring.*] The dawn or break of day; daybreak.

"So all, ere *day-spring*, under conscious night,
Secret they finish'd." *Milton: P. L.*, vi 521, 522.

* **dāy'-star,** *s.* [Eng. *day*, and *star.*]

1. The morning-star.

"Sunk to a curve, the *daystar* lessens still."
Wordsworth: Evening Walk.

2. The sun.

"So sinks the *daystar* in the ocean bed."
Milton: Lycidas, 168.

dāy'-time, *s.* [Eng. *day*, and *time.*] The time during which there is daylight; the day as opposed to night.

"And there shall be a tabernacle for a shadow in the *daytime* from the heat, . . ."—*Isa.* iv. 6.

* **dāy'-wŏm-an,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *dey*, *deie* = a dairymaid; Eng. *woman.*] A dairymaid.

"For this damsel, I must keep her at the park: she is allowed for the *day-woman*."—*Shakesp.: Love's Lab. Lost*, i. 2.

dāy'-wŏrk, * **da-werk,** *s.* [Eng. *day*, and *work.*]

1. Work done by the day; day-labour.

"True labour in the vineyard of thy lord,
Ere prime thou hast th' imposed *daywork* done."
Fairfax.

2. Work done in the daytime.

3. The amount of work done in a day.

". . . fiftj *dawerk* of hay, price xx merkis," &c.—*Act. Audit*, A. 1489, p. 140.

dāze, * **dase,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Icel. *dasask* = to become weary or exhausted; Sw. *dasa* = to lie idle. Cf. A.S. *dwæs*, *gedwæs* = stupid, foolish.] [DOZE.]

A. *Transitive:*

† 1. To stun, to stupefy.

"The deire of his dynt *dasit* hym but litle."
Destr. of Troy, 7,654.

† 2. To dazzle, to overpower with light.

"While flashing beames do *daze* his feeble eyen."
Spenser: F. Q., I. iv. 9.

*3. To addle, to spoil.

"But then she minds when from the nest they're rais'd,
They stay not too long off, lest th' eggs be *dazed*."
Money Masters All Things (1698), p. 103.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To become dazed, stunned, or stupefied.

"I *daze* and I dedir for ferd of that taylle."
Towneley Myst., p. 28.

dāze, *s.* [DAZE, *v.*]

Min.: A glittering stone. (*Ogilvie.*)

* **dā'-zĕd-lў,** * **da-sed-li,** *adv.* [Eng. *dazed*; *-ly.*] In a dazed, stupid manner.

"When a man God *dasedli* loves, . . ."—*Hampole: Pricke of Conscience*, p. 259 (ed. *Morris*).

* **dā'-zĕd-nĕss,** * **da-sed-nes,** *s.* [Eng. *dazed*; *-ness.*] Foolishness, stupidity.

"Agayn the *dasednes* of charite."
Hampole: Pricke of Consc., 4,904.

* **dā'-zĭed,** *a.* [DAISIED.]

dăz'-zle, * **daz-le,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A freq. form from *daze* (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To daze or overpower the sight by an excess of light.

"But the glare of the sepulchral light
Perchance had *dazzled* the Warrior's sight."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, ii. 21.

2. *Fig.:* To overpower or confuse by glitter, splendour, or brilliancy.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To be so bright as to overpower the sight.

* 2. To become dazzled, dimmed, or overpowered; to lose the power of sight.

"Upon his hurt she looks so steadfastly,
That her sight *dazzling* makes the wound seem three."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 1,060, 1,061.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To confound or overpower with brilliancy or splendour.

"As pleasures in this vale of pain,
That *dazzle* as they fade."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, i. 23.

* 2. To mislead, to deceive.

"Thus I hurl
My *dazzling* spells into the spungy air."
Milton: Comus, 153, 154.

* **dăz'-zle,** *s.* [DAZZLE, *v.*]

1. *Lit.:* An overpowering or dazzling light.

2. *Fig.:* Meretricious show or display.

dăz'-zled, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DAZZLE.]

* **dăz'-zle-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *dazzle*; *-ment.*] A dazzling; a dimming or overpowering of the sight.

"It beat back the sight with a *dazzlement*."—*Donne: Hist. of the Septuagint* (1633), p. 55.

† **dăz-zlĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *dazzl(e)*; *-er.*] One who or a thing which dazzles by brilliancy or splendour.

dăz zlĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [DAZZLE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of overpowering or confounding by excess of light, splendour, or brilliancy. (*Lit. & fig.*)

dăz'-zlĭng-lў, * dazelingly, * dazzelingly, *adv.* [Eng. *dazzling*; *-ly.*]

1. In a dazzling manner; so as to dazzle.

2. In a dazzled or confused manner; as though dazzled.

dbk. A contraction for *drawback* (q.v.).

d-block, *s.*

Naut.: A block bolted to the ship's side in the channels, to reeve the lifts through.

D.D. An abbreviation for Doctor of Divinity.

de, *pref.* [Lat. or Fr.] A prefix largely used in English, and representing generally the Lat. *de* = down from, away from; but sometimes representing the Latin *dis* = apart, through the O. Fr. *des-*; Fr. *dé-*. Sometimes, however, the force of this prefix is intensive, as in *declare, deprave,* &c.

deã, *s.* [DEYE.]

dea nettle, *s.* (1) Various species of Lamium, (2) *Galeopsis versicolor,* (3) *G. Tetrahit,* (4) *Stachys palustris.* All these are labiate plants. (*Britten & Holland.*)

dea-con (pron. **dēkn**), *** deakne, * decon, * decoun, * dekene, * dekyn, * diakne,** *s.* [A.S. *deacon, diacon*; Dut. *diaken*; Sw. & Dan. *diaconus*; Ger. *diakonus*; Fr. *diacre*; Prov. *diacre, diaque*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *diacono*; Lat. *diaconus,* all from Gr. διάκονος (*diakonos*)=(as subst.) (1) a servant, a waiting-man, . . . (2) a minister of the church, especially a deacon, a deaconess; (as adj.) serving, serviceable; probably from διώκω (*diōkō*) = to cause to run, to pursue.]

1. The president of an incorporated trade in Scotland.

2. *Ecclesiol. & Ch. Hist.:*

(1) *In Scripture:* Omitting the passages in which διάκονος (*diakonos*) has a general meaning, three portions of the New Testament refer to the ecclesiastical officers so denominated. In Phil. i. 1 they are mentioned in conjunction with the "bishops," and were evidently of inferior authority to them, for they are mentioned last. In 1 Tim. iii. 6—13 the proper qualifications requisite for their office, as well as the character which their wives should possess, are pointed out, but no mention is made of the precise duties which they had to discharge. In Rom. xvi. 1, Phebe is described as a servant or deaconess of the church at Cenchrea, and in commendation of her it is stated that she had been a succourer of many, the Apostle Paul himself being among the number. There is a very general opinion that the first institution of the order of deacons is narrated in Acts vi., but as the functionaries there elected are not specially called deacons some doubt must remain upon the identification. If the officers whose election is described in Acts vi. were deacons, then the special duty of that order of men was the distribution of the church alms to the poor. A "daily ministration" took place in the early apostolic times to widows who could not support themselves unaided. The majority of these could speak only Aramaic; a minority, Jewish by descent like the former, were Grecians, *i e.*, spoke Greek, or at least their husbands had done so. The majority monopolised all the attention of the alms-givers, and the representatives of the minority had to complain of neglect. The apostles, being appealed to, felt that it would interfere with the success of their spiritual work if they became mixed up with disputes about the apportionment of money, and, expressing their unwillingness "to leave the, Word of God to serve tables," they advised or commanded that seven men of honest report, *&c.*, of honourable reputation, full of the Holy Ghost and wisdom, should be sought and appointed almsmen to the church. Their acceptance of this office did not preclude them from discharging higher functions, for of the seven men elected one was Stephen, the first martyr. (Acts vi. 5, 8-11, &c.)

(2) *In modern churches:*

(*a*) *In the Churches of Rome and England:* A deacon is a spiritual officer ranking beneath the bishops and priests or presbyters. The diaconate may be held at twenty-three years of age [DIACONATE], the priesthood not till twenty-four.

(*b*) *In the Presbyterian Churches:* The orders here are teaching elders, or ministers, ruling elders, generally called simply elders (these two orders looking over the spiritual affairs of the congregation); and deacons (now gradually being displaced in many places by managers), to attend to the more secular matters.

(*c*) *In the Congregational, Baptist, and some other Churches:* Deacons are spiritual officers ranking immediately under the minister, and looking after both the spiritual and the temporal concerns of the congregations.

* **dēa'-cŏn-ĕss, * dea-con-isse,** *s.* [Eng. *deacon*; *-ess.*]

Ecclesiastical:

1. A female deacon in the early Christian Church.

2. A term sometimes applied to a sister-of-mercy or those ladies who live in community and follow the rule of the Lutheran deaconesses.

¶ Deaconesses existed in the first century, and were generally respectable matrons or widows charged to look after the poor and perform other offices of utility to the church. (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.*, cent. i., pt. ii., ch. ii., § 10.) The office of deaconess lapsed in the Western Church in the fifth and sixth centuries, and in the Greek Church about the twelfth. It has been recently revived in Germany, and to a certain extent in England.

* **dēa'-cŏn-hood,** *s.* [Eng. *deacon*, and *hood.*]

1. The same as DEACONSHIP (q.v.).

2. A number of deacons taken collectively.

† **dēa'-cŏn-rў,** *s.* The office or dignity of a deacon.

". . . the deacons of all those churches should make up a common *deaconry* . . ."—*Goodwin: Works*, vol. iv., pt. iv., p. 188.

dēa'-cŏn-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *deacon*, and *ship.*] The office, dignity, or ministry of a deacon.

". . . a common *deaconship* . . ."—*Goodwin: Works*, vol. iv., pt. iv., p. 188.

dĕad, * dæd, * ded, * dede, * deed, * deædc, * deade, * dyad, * dyead, *a.*, *s.*, *& adv.* [A.S. *dēad*; Icel. *daudhr*; Goth. *dauths*; Dut. *dood*; Dan. & Sw. *död.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) Deprived of life; lifeless.

". . . he hath been *dead* four days."—*John* xi. 39.

¶ With *of* before the cause of death.

". . . the crew, all except himself, were *dead of* hunger."—*Arbuthnot.*

(2) Destitute of or without life; inanimate.

(3) Temporarily deprived of life or power of action. [DEAD-DRUNK.]

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Resembling death; motionless.

". . . cast into a *dead* sleep."—*Ps.* lxxvi. 6.

* (2) Causing or threatening death; deadly, mortal.

"So should a murderer look so *dead*, so grim."
Shakesp.: Mids. Night's Dream, iii. 2.

(3) Without life or spirit.

"*Dead* for two years before his death was he."
Tennyson: Aylmer's Field, 837.

* (4) Deadly pale; pale as death.

"Honest Iago, that look'st *dead* with grieving."
Shakesp.: Othello, ii. 3.

(5) Still, motionless, perfectly calm.

". . . *dead* calms are in the ocean,
When not a breath disturbs the drowsy main." *Lee.*

(6) Having lost the power of procreation, growth, or vegetation; as, A *dead* branch.

"Being not weak in faith, he considered not his own body now *dead*. . . ."—*Rom.* iv. 19.

† (7) Without natural force, power, or efficacy; as, A *dead* fire

(8) Flat, stale, tasteless, vapid; having lost the natural life.

"Pale wyne whyche is *deade* and vinewed . . . *Mucidum vinum*."—*Huloet.*

(9) Destitute of ardour or warmth; cooled down, abated.

". . . my love to her is *dead*."
Shakesp.: Two Gent. of Ver., iii. 6.

(10) Dull, frigid; wanting in animation or spirit.

"How cold and *dead* does a prayer appear, that is composed in the most elegant forms of speech, . . ."—*Addison*

(11) Not presenting the resemblance of life or spirit; dull, flat.

". . . I must touch the same features over again, and change the *dead* colouring of the whole."—*Dryden.*

(12) Dull, heavy; not sharp or clear.

". . . the bell seemed to sound more *dead* than it did when just before it sounded in the open air."—*Boyle.*

(13) Dull, gloomy, melancholy.

". . . a view of the most gay season in the midst of that which is the most *dead* and melancholy."—*Addison.*

(14) Deep, still, undisturbed.

". . . the *dead* darkness of the night."—*Hayward.*

(15) Useless, unprofitable, unemployed.

". . . he will take care not to let so glorious an attribute lie *dead* and useless by him."—*Addison.*

(16) Empty, vacant.

"Nought but a blank remains, a *dead* void space."
Dryden.

(17) Certain or unerring as death; as, A *dead* shot, a *dead* certainty. (*Colloquial.*)

(18) No longer in use, unspoken, disused; as, A *dead* language.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mech., Building, &c.:*

(1) Lustreless (as of some kinds of unpolished or unburnished metallic surfaces). Also of colour without brilliancy; as, A *dead* colour. [DISTEMPER.]

(2) False (as of imitation doors and windows, put in as architectural devices to balance parts).

(3) Motionless; as, The *dead* spindle of a lathe, which does not rotate; a *dead*-lock; the *dead*-centre of a crack.

(4) Opaque; as, a *dead*-light or shutter over a cabin window.

(5) Solid, without light or opening; as, A *dead*-wall, a *dead*-plate, or unperforated portion of a furnace-grate; the *dead*-wood of a ship.

(6) Useless; as, *Dead* steam—that is, exhausted; a *dead*-head, a feeding-head or sullage-piece; a *dead*-weight; *deads* in mining, the useless substances which enclose the ore.

(7) Soundless; as, A *dead*-floor, which absorbs the sound.

(8) Flat; as, A *dead*-smooth file, having the least possible height of teeth. [DEAD-LEVEL.] (*Knight.*)

2. *Law:* Accounted as one civilly dead; deprived of all rights of citizenship.

3. *Theology:*

(1) In a state of spiritual death.

". . . *dead* in trespasses and sins."—*Ephes.* ii. 1.

(2) Not productive of good works; not springing of a true and lively faith.

". . . purge your conscience from *dead* works, . . ."—*Heb.* ix. 14.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *dead*, *deceased*, and *departed*: "As an epithet, *dead* is used collectively; *departed* is used [generally] with a noun only; *deceased* generally without a noun, to denote one or more according to the connection. There is a respect due to the *dead*, which cannot be violated without offence to the living. It is a pleasant reflection to conceive of *departed* spirits as taking an interest in the concerns of those whom they have left. All the marks on the body of the *deceased* indicated that he had met with his death by some violence." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *dead* and *lifeless*, see LIFELESS.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.* (*Pl.*): Those who have died or are dead; the departed.

2. *Fig.:* Depth, stillness; the height or acme of any period of time; as, The *dead* of night, the *dead* of winter.

"He reached the camp-fires at *dead* of night, . . ."
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

II. *Mining* (*Pl.*): Non-metalliferous rock excavated around a vein or in forming drifts, levels, shafts, cross-courses, &c. Many veins are too narrow for working and the walls have then to be cut into to afford space. Such work, as yielding nothing, is called dead-work or tut-work, and the proceeds are

deads or attle, to be got rid of as economically as possible, by sending up to the surface, or filling up the gunnies and goafs of old workings. (*Knight.*)

C. *As adv.:* Completely, quite, entirely; as in *dead*-drunk, *dead*-beat, *dead*-ripe, *dead*-against, &c.

dead account, *s.*

Bank.: An account standing in the name of a person deceased.

"When the probate of a will is lodged at the Bank, the stock specified only is placed at the command of the executors. But should there be any other funds in the name of the deceased party, the word 'deceased' is placed against his name; and this prevents unauthorised persons from receiving the interest. By the rules of the Bank also no more stock can be added to that which is technically termed a *dead account.*"—*Francis: History of the Bank of England.*

dead-alive, dead-and-alive, *a.* Without spirit or animation; dull, spiritless.

dead-angle, *s.*

Fort.: The space in front of a parapet which is out of view of the soldiers in the work, and which they cannot fire upon.

dead arsesmart, *s. Polygonum Persicaria*, of which Gerard says "It doth not bite as the other doth." The other is *P. Hydropiper.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

dead-axle, *s.* An axle which runs but does not communicate motion, as distinguished from a driving axle, which is a live axle.

dead-beat, *a. & s.*

A. *As adj.:* Quite exhausted; unable to move.

B. *As subst.:* A worthless, lazy fellow who aponges on others. (*American.*)

¶ *Dead-beat escapement:*

Hor.: An escapement also known as the escapement of repose, invented by Graham about 1700, and intended to isolate the going works more completely from the pendulum. The seconds-hand in the dead-beat stands still after each drop, whereas in the recoil escapement there is a back-lash to the train. The working surfaces of the pallets of the anchor in this escapement are curved concentrically with the axis of oscillation of the anchor. When a pallet escapes from one tooth and allows a partial rotation of the scape-wheel, a tooth on the opposite side is arrested by the other pallet, but without giving any back-lash to the wheel, which would cause a recoil to the train of gearing. The term dead-beat is to contradistinguish it from the recoil escapement, in which the working faces are curved eccentrically in relation to their axis of oscillation so as to offer a slight impediment to the motion of the wheel. This impediment causes a slight recoil of the scape-wheel, which is communicated to the train. The pallets in the recoil escapement are both check and impulse, but in the dead-beat one is simply check and the other gives a slight impulse at the moment of escaping. The impulse given to the pallet is communicated to the pendulum, to overcome the friction on the pendulum bearing and the resistance of the air, and thereby keep the beats of the pendulum isochronous. The cylinder or horizontal escapement is a dead-beat escapement for watches, and was also invented by Graham. (*Knight.*)

*** dead-bed, * ded-bed, * dede-bed,** *s.* A death-bed.

"On his *ded-bed* he lay."
Childe of Bristowe.

dead-bell, * dede-bell, *s.*

1. The passing-bell.

2. A ringing in the ears. So called from the superstition that it forebodes death.

dead-born, *a.* Falling flat or spiritless; dull, not spirited or animated.

"All, all but truth, drops *dead*-born from the press."
Pope: Epil. to Sat., ii. 26.

dead-candle, * dede-candle, *s.* A light seen by the superstitious, and believed by them to presage death.

dead-centre, *s.*

Mach.: One of the two points in the orbit of a crank, in which it is in line with the connecting-rod. It is also called a Dead-point (q.v.).

dead-colouring, *s.*

Painting: A first layer of colour forming a basis for that which succeeds it. It is called dead because it has no gloss, and is to be hidden by the finishing coats. (*Knight.*) [Distemper.]

*** dead-deal, * dede-deal,** *s.* A stretching-board for a dead-body.

dead-dipping, *s.* The process of giving by the action of an acid a dead pale yellow colour to brass. (*Weale.*)

*** dead-doing,** *a.* Destructive; causing death; fatal, mortal.

"Make up some fierce *dead-doing* man."
Butler: Hudibras.

*** dead-dole, * dede-dole,** *s.* A dole given away at funerals.

dead-door, *s.*

Ship-building: A door fitted in exterior rabbets, to protect a cabin-window or cover an opening when the lights are carried away. (*Knight.*)

dead-drunk, *a.* So drunk as to be insensible and incapable of action.

dead-eye, *s.*

Nautical:

1. A block without a sheave, probably so named from a fancied resemblance to a death's head or skull. Such are those flat, round blocks fixed in the channels, and having eyes for the lanyards by which the shrouds are set up. The circumferential groove for the shroud is called the score. The dead-eye is also known as a ram-block.

2. The crow-feet dead-eyes are cylinders with a number of holes for the lines composing the crow's-foot. Also called a Euphroe or Uvrow.

3. The eye-bolt or staple on the gunwale of a canal-boat to which the towing-line is bent. The line is retained by a key of wood, which passes through the eye and is cast loose by pulling out or breaking the key. (*Knight.*)

dead-fall, *s.*

Machinery:

1. A dumping-platform at the mouth of a mine.

2. A trap in which a falling gate, board, or log drops upon the game and kills it. Used especially for vermin. (*Knight.*)

dead-file, *s.* A file which cuts so fine and close that its operations are practically noiseless. [Dead-smooth File.]

dead-flat, *s.* The midship bend or frame having the greatest breadth.

dead-floor, *s.* [Deadening, C. II. 1.]

dead-flue, *s.* A flue bricked up at bottom and discontinued.

dead-freight, *s.*

Comm. Law: The freight or hire paid by a charterer for unoccupied space in a ship, when he has not supplied sufficient cargo to fill the whole ship.

dead-gold, *s.* The unburnished surface of gold or gold-leaf, from the electro bath or the hands of the gilder. Parts of objects are frequently left unburnished as a foil to the brilliant and lustrous burnished portions. Gilders call it matt. [Gilding.] (*Knight.*)

dead-ground, *s.*

Mining: A body of non-metalliferous rock dividing a vein, which passes on each side of it. The vein is said to take horse, in allusion to its straddling the intervening rock.

dead-head, *s.*

1. *Ordnance:* An extra length of metal cast on the muzzle end of a gun in order to contain the dross and porous metal which floats on the sounder metal beneath. When cooled and solid the dead-head is cut off.

3. *Founding:* That piece on a casting which fills the ingate at which the metal entered the mould; a feeding-head or sullage-piece.

3. *Lathe:* The tail-stock of a lathe containing the dead-spindle and back-centre; in contradistinction to the live-head or head-stock at the other end of the sheers, which contains the live-spindle.

4. *Naut.:* A block of wood used as an anchor-buoy. (*Knight.*)

5. One who habitually obtains admission to places of entertainment, &c., without payment; one who is on the free list, a sponger. (*American slang.*)

"Poor hopelessly-abandoned loafers, wearing plainly the stamp of *deadhead* on their shameless features."—*A. C. Grant: Bush-life in Queensland*, 1881, ii. 235.

*** dead-hearted,** *a.* Spiritless, dull, lifeless, listless.

"There are *dead-hearted* patients, . . ."—*Bp. Hall: Select Thoughts*, § 63.

*** dead-heartedness,** *s.* Want of spirit or life, lifelessness, listlessness.

"This meets with my *dead-heartedness* and security . . ."—*Bp. Hall: Dev. Soul*, § 25.

dead-heat, *s.*

1. *Racing:* A race in which two or more of the contestants reach the winning-post so closely together that the judge cannot say which has won.

2. *Fig.:* A state or position of exact equality.

dead-hedge, *s.* A hedge or fence made of dead wood, that is, not growing.

dead-horse, *s.* Work paid for before it is executed.

¶ *To pull the dead-horse:* To do work which has been paid for before it is finished. (*Slang.*)

dead-house, *s.* A room or place in which dead bodies are kept; a mortuary.

dead-killing, *a.* Fatal, mortal.

"Here with a cockatrice *dead-killing* eye."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 540.

dead-latch, *s.* A kind of latch whose bolt may be so locked by a detent that it cannot be opened from the inside by the handle or from the outside by the latch-key. The detent is usually capable of locking the bolt in or out, so that the device forms a latch, a dead-lock, or is made inoperative, as desired. (*Knight.*)

dead-letter, *s.*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A letter which from some reason or other, such as imperfect or illegible address, removal, &c., cannot be delivered by the postal officials to the person to whom it is addressed. Such letters are after a time opened in the Dead-letter office, and then returned to the senders.

2. *Fig.:* Anything inoperative, of none effect or influence, or not put into force.

"The Hatti Humayan was from the first a *dead-letter.*"—*Mr. Forsyth, M.P., Parl. Deb.* (*Times*, Feb. 17, 1877.)

*** II.** *Print.:* Type which has been used for printing, and is ready for distribution. Also called Dead-matter. (*Knight.*)

dead-level, *s.* A perfect level.

*** dead-lift,** *s.* A hopeless chance, the last extremity.

"And have no power at all, nor shift,
To help itself at a *dead-lift.*" *Butler: Hudibras.*

dead-light, *s.*

1. *Naut.:* A shutter placed over a cabin window in stormy weather, to defend the glass against the blows of the waves.

"The *dead-lights* are letting the spray and the rain in." *Barham: Brothers of Birchington.*

2. (*Pl.*): The name given by the peasantry to the luminous appearance which is sometimes observed over putrescent animal bodies, and which arises probably from the disengagement of phosphuretted hydrogen gas.

"At length, it was suggested to the old man, that there were always *dead lights* hovered over a corpse by night, if the body was left exposed to the air . . ."—*Blackwood's Magazine*, March, 1823, p. 318.

dead-lock, *s.*

1. *Locksmithing:* A lock operated on one side by a handle and on the other by a key.

2. *Fig.:* A position or state of affairs so complicated that no progress can be made with them, a complete standstill being the result; a hopeless entanglement or complication.

dead-lown, *a.* Completely still or calm. (Said of the air.) (*Scotch.*)

dead-man, *s.*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* One who is dead.

2. *Fig.:* A bottle emptied at a dinner or carouse.

II. *Naut.:* The reef or gasket-ends carelessly left dangling under the yard when the sail is furled, instead of being tucked in.

¶ (1) *Dead-man's bell:* The foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea.*

(2) *Dead-man's bellows:*

Bot.: *Ajuga reptans.*

(3) *Dead-man's bones:*

Bot.: A name given to several plants, as the *Orchis mascula, O. Morio, O. maculata,* &c.

"Our cold maids do *dead-men's fingers* call them."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iv. 7.

(4) *Dead-man's hand:*

(*a*) *Botany:*

(i) [*Dead-man's fingers.*]

(ii) Applied to several ferns, from the appearance of the young fronds before they begin to open, resembling a closed fist. (*Britt. & Holland.*)

(iii) *Laminaria digitata.*

(*b*) *Zool.:* *Alcyonium digitatum.* It is called also *dead-man's fingers* and *dead-man's toes.*

(5) *Dead-man's neeshin:* The spores of Lycoperdon, and especially those of *L. Bovista.* (*Scotch.*) (*Jamieson.*) (*Britten & Holland.*)

(6) *Dead-man's part:*

Law: The remainder of an intestate person's movables, beyond that which of right belongs to his wife and children. [DEAD'S PART.]

(7) *Dead-man's thumb:*

Bot.: *Orchis mascula.*

(8) *Dead-man's toe:*

Bot.: *Laminaria digitata.*

dead-march, *s.*

Mil.: A march, or piece of slow solemn music played at a funeral, but specially at that of a soldier.

dead-matter, *s.*

Print.: [DEAD-LETTER, II.]

dead-metal, *s.* Metal, such as gold or silver, left with dead or lustreless, that is, unburnished or unpolished, surface. [MATT.]

dead-neap, *s.*

Naut.: A low tide.

dead-nettle, *s.* [DEADNETTLE.]

dead-oil, *s.* The heavy oil obtained in the distillation of coal-tar, also called kreasote oil. It contains phenol, cresol, aniline, naphthalene, and other hydrocarbons. It has powerful antiseptic properties, is used for the preservation of timber for railway sleepers, &c., and is burnt in lamps and employed for heating purposes.

dead-on-end.

Naut.: Exactly opposite to the ship's course. (Applied to the wind.)

* **dead-pale,** *a.* Deadly pale; as pale as death.

dead-pay, *s.*

Mil.: The continued pay of soldiers actually dead, which dishonest officers took for themselves.

"Number a hundred forty-nine *dead-pays.*"
Davenant: Siege of Rhodes, iii.

dead-plate, *s.*

Furn.: An ungrated portion of a furnace floor, on which coal is coked previously to being pushed into the fire above the grates. It was introduced by Watt in his patent of 1785. (*Knight.*)

dead-pledge, *s.*

Law: A mortgage on lands and goods. (*Wharton.*)

dead-point, *s.*

Mach.: One of the points at which the crank assumes a position in line with the pitman or the rod which impels it. In steam-engines with vertical cylinders, the dead-points are the highest and lowest positions of the crank; a dead-centre (q.v.). (*Knight.*)

dead-reckoning, *s.*

Naut.: The estimation or calculation which sailors make of their position by keeping an account of the ship's way as shown by the log, the course steered, and by making the necessary allowances for driftway, leeway, &c.; so that this reckoning is without any observation of the sun, moon, and stars, and must be rectified as often as any good observation can be had.

* **dead-ripe,** *a.* So ripe that all growth has ceased.

". . . others are of opinion that it should be *dead-ripe,* in other words that the circulation, in both straw and corn, should be over before it is cut down."
—Agr. Surv. E. Loth., p. 116.

* **dead-rising,** *s.* The portion of the ship's bottom formed by the floor timbers. (*Knight.*)

dead-ropes, *s. pl.*

Naut.: Such ropes as do not run in any block or pulley.

Dead sea, *a. & s.*

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Lit.:* Of or pertaining to the Dead Sea.

"Like *Dead Sea* fruits that tempt the eye
But turn to ashes on the lips."
Moore: Fire Worshippers.

¶ *Dead Sea Fruit,* or *Apples of Sodom,* are the fruit of *Asclepias procera,* a plant which grows on the borders of the Dead Sea. They are beautiful on the outside, but are bitter to the taste, and when mature are filled with fibre and dust.

2. *Fig.:* Deceptive, illusory.

B. *As subst.:* The name given to that inland sea in the Holy Land covering the sites of Sodom and Gomorrah. It is about forty-six miles long by ten and a third broad. Its waters are intensely bitter. Asphalt is found along its shores, whence it acquired the name of *Lacus Asphaltites.* It is 1,317 feet below the level of the Mediterranean.

dead-set, *s.*

1. *Shooting:* The set or point of a dog at game.

2. A preconcerted attack or plot against any one.

dead-sheave, *s.*

Naut.: A scored channel for the run of a rope; destitute of a sheave.

dead-shoar, dead-shore, *s.*

Building: A timber strut worked up in brick-work to support a superincumbent mass, till the brick-work which is to carry it has set or become hard.

dead-shot, *s.* A marksman who seldom misses his aim.

dead-smooth, *a.* Perfectly smooth.

Dead-smooth file:

Mech.: A file whose teeth are of the finest and closest quality. The grades are—rough, middle-cut, bastard, second-cut, smooth, dead-smooth. The number of the teeth to the inch of a dead-smooth file varies with its length in inches. (*Knight.*)

dead's-part, * deedis-part, *s.*

Scots Law: That part of a man's movables which remains besides what is due to the wife and children; or which he has a right to dispose of before his death in whatever way he may please.

". . . it is called the *dead's part,* because the deceased had full power over it."—*Erskine: Inst.,* B. iii. T. ix. sec. 18.

dead-spindle, *s.*

Lathe: The non-rotating spindle in the tail-stock or dead-head of a lathe.

dead-stand, *s.*

I. A determined opposition.

* **2.** A difficulty, a dilemma, a standstill.

"I am at a *dead-stand* in the course of my fortunes."
—Howell: Letters.

dead-steam, *s.* Steam destitute of energy, inactive from want of heat, from having attained its ultimate expansion, or from being so placed as to have no effective value in any given case. (*Knight.*)

dead-stroke, *a.* A stroke unattended by any recoil.

Dead-stroke hammer: A power-hammer which delivers its blow without being affected by the recoil of the shaft on which the ram or hammer is stocked. (*Knight.*)

dead-thraw, *s.* The death agony, the death-throe. (*Scotch.*)

". . . my lady's in the *dead-thraw.*" *—Scott: Guy Mannering,* ch. x.

dead-top, *s.* A disease which sometimes befalls young trees.

dead-use, *s.*

Law: A future use. (*Wharton.*)

dead-wall, *s.*

1. A blank wall, unrelieved by windows or other openings.

". . . scrawled upon every *dead wall.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xxiv.

2. [DEADENING, C. II. 1.]

dead-water, *s.*

Naut.: The eddy water immediately at the stern of a ship while under way.

dead-weight, *s.*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* The weight of the vehicle of any kind; that which must be transported in addition to the load.

2. *Fig.:* A heavy burden or weight.

II. *Naut.:* A cargo which pays freight according to its weight, not its bulk.

dead-well, *s.* A well dug through a stratum impervious to water and penetrating porous strata; used to allow surface water to pass away, or to carry off by infiltration refuse water of factories, dye-houses, &c. An absorbing-well. [DRAIN-WELL.] (*Knight.*)

dead-wind, *s.*

Naut.: A wind blowing dead-on-end against a ship.

dead wire, *s.* An electrically useless wire on a dynamo, or a disused electric wire.

dead-wood, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Branches, &c., which have lost the power of vegetation.

2. *Shipbuilding:* The solid mass of built-up timbers at the narrow portions of the extremities of a ship's frame, fore and aft, above the keel, and continued as high as the cutting-down-line. In arctic vessels the dead-wood is in unusual quantity, to give solidity to a structure liable to contact with ice-floes and drifts. (*Knight.*)

dead-wool, *s.*

Comm.: Wool taken from sheep which have been slaughtered or have died.

dead-work, *s.*

1. *Min.:* [DEAD, *adj.*, B. II.].

2. *Naut.* (*Pl.*): The parts of a vessel above the load water-line. (*Knight.*)

* **dĕad,** * **dede,** *v.i. & t.* [DEAD, *a.*]

I. *Intransitive:*

1. To die, to lose vital power.

"The bolde tre bygan to *dede.*"—*Seven Sages,* 622.

2. To lose force or life.

"Iron, as soon as it is out of the fire, *deadeth* straitways."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

II. *Transitive:*

1. To kill.

"After that the body is *dedid.*"
Chaucer: Boethius, p. 127.

2. To destroy or weaken the force of.

3. To deprive of life, vigour, or sharpness; to deaden.

". . . the laxness of that membrane will certainly *dead* and damp the sound."—*Holder.*

4. To deprive of freshness or liveliness; to make dull or stale.

"The beer and the wine . . . have not been palled or *deaded* at all."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.,* § 355.

* **dead-bote,** * **daed-bote,** * **ded-bote,** *s.* [A.S. *dædbôte.*] A penalty or compensation paid for any crime or offence.

"Bochsamnesse ine dede, thet is amendinge and *dedbote.*"—*Ayenbite,* p. 33.

dĕad'-ĕn, *v.t.* [Eng. *dead; -en.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To deprive of sense or sensibility.

". . . what *deadens* the sensation of the brain, by procuring sleep."—*Arbuthnot: On Diet.*

2. To abate or lessen the force or power of anything.

"This motion would be quickly *deadened* by countermotions."—*Glanville: Sceptis Scientifica.*

3. To retard, to delay.

4. To deprive of freshness; to make dead or stale.

II. *Gilding:* To diminish the glitter, gloss, or brilliancy of; to tone down.

dĕad'-ẹned, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DEADEN.]

dĕad'-ẹn-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DEADEN.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of depriving of force, life, or vigour.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Carp.:* Packing in a floor, ceiling, or wall, to prevent conduction of sound. Such provision constitutes it a *dead-floor* or *deal-wall.*

2. *Gilding:*

(1) A thin coat of glue, slightly warmed, smeared over a surface that is gilded in distemper, and is not to be burnished.

(2) Roughening a surface to diminish the glitter.

dĕad'-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *dead,* v.; *-ing.*]

Steam-engine: The clothing or jacket put around a steam boiler or cylinder to prevent radiation of heat. Called also Cleading or Lagging.

* **dĕad'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *dead; -ish.*] Death-like, resembling death.

"The lips put on a *deadish* paleness."
Stafford: Niobe, pt. ii. (1611), p. 186.

* **dĕad'-lĭ-hood,** *s.* [Eng. *deadly; -hood.*] The state of being dead; death.

". . . the state or condition of the dead, in *deadlihood.*"—*Pearson: On the Creed,* art. v.

dĕad'-lĭ-nĕss, * **dead-lic-nesse,** * **dede-ly-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *deadly; -ness.*] The state or quality of being deadly.

"*Dedelynesse. Mortalitas.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"He that had formerly denied the *deadliness* of Lazarus his sickness, would not suddenly confess his death."—*Bp. Hall: Contempt.,* bk. iv.

dĕad'-lỹ, * **deade-ly,** * **dead-lich,** * **deed-li,** * **dede-lik,** * **ded-li,** * **dede-ly,** * **ded-ly,** * **ded-lich,** * **dyad-lich,** *a. & adv.* [A.S. *dēadlic;* Icel. *daudhligr;* Sw. *dödlig;* Dan. *dödelig;* M. H. Ger. *tôtlich.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Literally:*

* 1. Of old that which suffered no less than that which inflicted death; subject or liable to death, mortal.

"Elye was a *deedli* man like us."—*Wycliffe: James* v. 7.

* 2. Suffering death; punished by death.

"Al dai *dedelik* er we for the."—*E. Eng. Psalter: Ps.* xliii. 22

3. Causing or procuring death, fatal, mortal.

(1) Of the death of the body.

"*Deedli* dryuke, yif thei taken it, anoieth hem not."—*Wycliffe: Select Works,* i. 361.

(2) Of spiritual death.

"Tha syns that er cald *dedly* . . . thai sal be punyst ay in helle."—*Hampole: Pricke of Conscience,* 3,358.

II. *Fig.:* Implacable, mortal, irreconcilable.

"Dionise, which was her *dedlich* enemy."
Gower: iii. 320.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *deadly, fatal,* and *mortal:* "*Deadly* is applied to what is productive of death; *mortal* to what terminates in or is liable to death; *fatal* applies not only to death, but everything which may be of great mischief. A poison is *deadly;* a wound or a wounded part is *mortal;* a step in walking, or a step in one's conduct, may be *fatal.* Things only are *deadly;* creatures are *mortal.* Hatred is *deadly;* whatever has life is *mortal.* There may be remedies sometimes to counteract that which is *deadly;* but that which is *mortal* is past all cure; and that which is *fatal* cannot be retrieved." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

B. *As adv.:* [A.S. *dēadlice.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. Mortally, fatally, so as to cause or procure death.

(1) *Of the death of the body:*

"He wonded the kyng *dedely* fulle sore."—*Langtoft,* p. 33.

(2) *Of spiritual death:*

"He zenegheth *dyadliche.*"—*Ayenbite,* p. 66.

2. Like death, so as to resemble death.

"And ask'd him why he look'd so *deadly* wan?"
Dryden.

* **II.** *Figuratively:*

1. Mortally, implacably, irreconcilably.

"Thus hate I *deadely* thilke vice."
Gower: Confessio Amantis, bk. iii.

2. Used as an intensive: very, extremely, excessively.

"Lewis was so *deadly* cunning a man."—*Arbuthnot.*

deadly-carrot, *s.*

Bot.: A common name for the genus Thapsia (q.v.).

deadly-feud, *s.*

Ord. Lang. & Law: A feud so bitter that those engaged in it seek the death of their antagonist or antagonists.

* **deadly-handed,** *a.* Sanguinary, murderous.

"The *deadly-handed* Clifford slew my steed."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., v. 2.

deadly-nightshade, *s.*

Botany:

1. The popular name of the plant *Atropa Belladonna.* [BELLADONNA, NIGHTSHADE.]

2. Sometimes misapplied to *Solanum dulcamara.*

dĕad'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *dead; -ness.*]

I. *Lit.:* The state or quality of being dead or without life; absence of life or vital power.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. A loss or absence of the power of procreation, growth, or vegetation.

". . . he manifested his power, by cursing it to *deadness* with a word."—*South,* vol. viii., ser. 1.

2. Weakness of the vital powers; languor, dulness.

"Your gloomy eyes, my lord, betray a *deadness,*
And inward languishing."
Dryden & Lee: Œdipus, iv. 1.

3. A state of indifference or carelessness.

". . . a time of chillness and numbness, and of *deadness* of the faculties for repentance."—*Pearce,* vol. iii., ser. 16.

4. Frigidity, absence of ardour, energy, or warmth of affection.

". . . our natural *deadness* and disaffection towards them."—*Rogers.*

5. Flatness, dulness, vapidness.

"*Deadness* or flatness in cyder . . ."—*Mortimer.*

6. Inactivity, dulness, want of animation.

"By the *deadness* of trade they did want employment."—*Clarendon: Civil War,* i. 412.

7. Flatness, dulness, want of clearness or sharpness. (Said of sound.)

dĕad'-nĕt-tle, *s.* [Eng. *dead* (*i.e.*, inactive, not stinging), and *nettle.*]

Bot.: A popular name for several species of Lamium, especially *L. album* and *L. purpureum.* Although nettle-like in foliage, they do not sting. [ARCHANGEL, LAMIUM.]

¶ (1) *Red deadnettle: Lamium purpureum.*

(2) *Yellow deadnettle: Lamium Galeobdolon.*

* **dĕad'-plĕdġe (pledge as plĕj),** *s.* [Eng. *dead,* and *pledge.*] A pawning or mortgaging of goods; also that which is mortgaged or pawned.

deads, *s. pl.* [DEAD, *s.*, II.]

* **dĕad'-strŭck,** *a.* [Eng. *dead,* and *struck.*] Struck with horror, confounded, dismayed, thunderstruck.

"The *deadstruck* audience."
Bp. Hall: Sat. i. 3.

dĕad'-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *dead,* and suff. *-wort.*] The elder tree, *Sambucus Ebulus.*

dĕaf, * **dæfe,** * **deave,** * **deef,** * **def,** * **defe,** * **deffe,** * **dyaf,** *a. & s.* [A.S. *deaf;* Icel. *daufr;* Goth. *daubs;* Ger. *taub;* Dan. *döv;* Sw. *döf;* Dut. *doof.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Literally:*

1. Destitute of the sense of hearing, either wholly or in part; not capable of receiving sounds.

"*Deef* men he made to heere."—*Wycliffe: Mark* vii. 37.

2. Deprived temporarily of the sense of hearing; deafened.

"*Deaf* with the noise I took my hasty flight."
Dryden.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Unwilling to hear, inattentive, disregarding; refusing to listen.

". . . they are like the *deaf* adder that stoppeth her ear."—*Ps.* lviii. 4.

¶ With the prep. *to* before that which should be heard or listened to.

"I will be *deaf* to pleading and excuses."
Shakesp.: Romeo, III. 1.

2. Applied to inanimate objects, as destitute of all sense.

"Infected minds
To their *deaf* pillows will discharge their secrets."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, v. 1.

* 3. Obscure, dull; not easily heard or distinguished, stifled.

"Nor silence is within, nor voice express,
But a *deaf* noise of sounds that never cease."
Dryden.

* 4. Flat, not sharp, applied to soil. (*Scotch.*)

* 5. Dead, having lost the power of vegetation.

B. *As subst.* (*Pl.*): Those who are destitute of the sense of hearing, wholly or in part.

"To helo the *defe* and the dome."
Townely Myst., p. 192.

deaf-mute, *s.* One who is both deaf and dumb.

deaf-nettle, *s.* (*a*) *Lamium purpureum;* (*b*) *L. album.* (*Prompt. Parv., &c.*)

deaf-nut, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* A nut the kernel of which is rotten.

2. *Fig.:* Anything which disappoints expectation and turns out worthless.

"He is but a *deaf-nut* that hath outward service without inward fear."—*Bp. Hall: Works,* v. 81.

* **dĕaf,** * **deave,** * **deeffe,** * **deve,** *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *adēafian* = to become deaf; Icel. *deyfa* = to stupefy; Dan. *döve;* Sw. *döfva;* Ger. *betäuben;* Dut. *dooven.*]

1. *Trans.:* To deprive of the power of hearing; to deafen; to stupefy with clatter.

"This eager river seems outrageously to roar,
And, counterfeiting Nile, to *deaf* the neighbouring shore."
Drayton: Polyolbion, song v.

2. *Intrans.:* To become deaf.

"I *deeffe,* I begyn to wante my heryng."—*Palsgrave.*

dĕaf'-ẹn, *v.t.* [Eng. *deaf; -en.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To deprive of the power of hearing; to make deaf.

2. To stun with a loud noise.

"Heard far and wide, and all the host of hell
With *deafening* shout return'd them loud acclaim."
Milton: P. L., ii. 519, 520.

II. *Building:* To prevent the passage of sound through wooden partitions by the use of pugging.

dĕaf'-ẹned, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DEAFEN.]

dĕaf'-ẹn-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DEAFEN.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of making deaf, wholly or in part.

¶ *Deafening-sound boarding:* The pugging used to prevent the passage of sound through wooden partitions. (*Weale.*)

* **dē-af-fŏr'-ĕst-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *de,* and *afforested* (q.v.).]

Old Law: Discharged from being a forest; disforested.

* **dĕaf'-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [DEAF, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of making deaf, or deafening.

2. The state of being or remaining unwilling to hear.

"It is enough, my hearing shall be punish'd,
With what shall happen, 'gainst the which there is
No *deafing,* but to hear."
Beaum. & Flet.: Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 1.

dĕaf'-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *deaf; -ly.*]

1. *Lit.:* Without sense of sounds.

2. *Fig.:* Obscurely, dimly, not clearly.

dĕaf'-nĕss, * **def-nes,** *s.* [Eng. *deaf; -ness.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* The state or quality of being deaf, or without a sense of sounds; inability to receive sounds, wholly or in part.

"Those who are deaf and dumb, are dumb by consequence of their *deafness.*"—*Dodder.*

2. *Fig.:* Unwillingness or refusal to listen to another.

"I found such a *deafness,* that no declaration from the bishops could take place."—*King Charles.*

II. *Path.:* Deafness is found in all degrees ranging from a total inability to receive

sounds, the sense of hearing being entirely absent, to a defect in that sense by which the ear is unable accurately to distinguish or appreciate slight or faint sounds. Dumbness is a frequent consequence of total deafness, even when there is no natural defect in the organs of speech. Those who are deaf and dumb generally communicate their thoughts by means of a manual alphabet. Of late years, however, Profs. Melville and Graham Bell, the inventors of "Visible Speech," have succeeded in teaching them to communicate by the motion of the lips. This system is now largely adopted in America in the government schools.

dēal, * **dælen,** * **deale,** * **dealen,** * **dalen,** * **dele,** * **deilen,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *dǽlan*; O.S. *dēlian*; Dut. *deelen*; O. H. Ger. *teilan*; Goth. *dailjan*; Icel. *deila*; Dan. *dele*. Originally to *deal* and to *dole* were but two different ways of writing the same word (*Trench*).] [DOLE, *v.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To divide, to distribute, to break up.

"*Del* it so on sundri *del*."
Gen & Exod., 3,238.

* 2. To separate, to sunder, to put apart.

"The man . . . *deleth* him fro gode."—*Ayenbite*, p. 76.

3. To share, to part, to distribute.

"Thal *delt* to thaim ml schroudes ilkan."
E. Eng. Psalter, Ps. xxi. 19.

(1) Frequently with the adverb *out*.

"Lih'ral in all things else, yet Nature here
With stern severity *deals out* the year."
Cowper: Table Talk, 208, 209.

* (2) Sometimes followed by *with* (*mid*).

"*Delen mid* ham thet god thet he hefde."—*Ancren Riwle*, p. 248.

4. To scatter about, to hurl, to distribute.

"One with a broken truncheon *deals* his blows.
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, iii. 612.

* 5. To arrange, to ordain.

"This thing was *deled* and dight
So hem thought best."
Arthour & Merlin, 5,439.

II. *Cards:* To distribute, as the cards to the players previous to the commencement of a game.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language.*

* 1. To share, to participate.

* 2. To separate one's self, to part from, to withdraw.

"Julius . . . here *dalden* from than fihte.
Layamon, i. 323.

3. To have intercourse or society with.

* 4. To have sexual intercourse with.

"The womman that ye with *deele*."
P. Plowman, 4,664

5. To have business or traffic, to trade, to transact business.

"They buy and sell, they *deal* and traffic."—*South.*

6. To behave, to act, to conduct oneself towards others.

"But thus shall ye *deal* with them: ye shall destroy their altars, and break down their images . . ."—*Deut.* vii. 5.

7. To have to do with, to be concerned with.

". . . in bows he *deals*.
Perhaps he makes them or perhaps he steals."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xxi. 433, 434.

8. To act between two parties; to intervene.

"Sometimes he that *deals* between man and man, raiseth his own credit with both."—*Bacon.*

* 9. To fight, to contend.

"Thus heo gannen *delen* thene dæi longe."
Layamon, iii. 221.

II. *Cards:* To distribute the cards to the players before the commencement of a game.

¶ (1) *To deal by:* To act towards, to treat.

"Such an one *deals* not fairly *by* his own mind, nor conducts his own understanding aright."—*Locke.*

(2) *To deal in:* To be engaged in, to follow as a pursuit, to practise.

". . . those who *deal in* political matters."—*Addison.*

(3) *To deal out:* To distribute, to share.

(4) *To deal with:*

(*a*) To have to do with.

"*Dealing with* witches and with conjurers."—*Shakesp.*: *2 Henry VI.*, ii. 1.

* (*b*) To make a secret agreement with.

(*c*) To treat, to behave towards.

"As man *deals with* the inferior animals the Cromwellian thought himself at liberty to *deal with* the Roman Catholic."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

"Now have they *dealt with* my apothecary to poison me."—*Ben Jonson: Poetaster*, iv. 2.

dēal, * **dale,** * **dæl,** * **dæle,** * **deale,** * **del,** * **dele,** * **deille,** * **dclle,** * **dole,** *s.* [A.S. *dǽl*; Dut. & Dan. *deel*; O.H. Ger *teil*; Ger. *teil*, * *theil*; Goth. *dails* = a part, a portion.] [DEAL, *v.*, DOLE.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A share, a division, a part, a portion.

"*Dele* or parte. *Portio*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* 2. A share, a participation in, a portion.

"Their tresour and their meles
He toke to his own *deles*."
Rich. Cœur de Lion, 2,221.

3. The act of distributing or sharing; a dole. [DOLE.]

4. An indefinite quantity more or less; generally qualified by the adj. *great*, and is then equivalent to a considerable degree, proportion, or extent.

"Sorting and puzzling with a *deal* of glee
Those seeds of science called his A B C."
Cowper: Conversation, 13, 14.

¶ *A great deal* is also used adverbially, with the sense of greatly, considerably.

5. Any secret bargain or understanding exclusively beneficial to those engaged in it. (*U. S.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Cards:* The act or process of dealing cards to the players.

2. *Carpentry:*

(1) *In America:* A plank 12 feet long, 11 inches wide, and 2½ inches thick. Deals are sawn of other sizes, but are reduced to that cubic dimension in computing them.

(2) *In England:* Lumber not exceeding 3 inches in thickness and 9 inches wide. (*Knight.*) The word is applied especially to the wood of the fir. If the planks are 7 inches or less in width, they are called battens [BATTEN], and if less than 6 feet long, deal-ends. Fifty cubic feet of deals are a load, and 100 feet superficial are a square.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *deal*, *portion*, and *quantity*:—"*Deal* always denotes something great, and cannot be coupled with any epithet that does not express much: *quantity* is a term of relative import; it either marks indefinitely the how, or so much of a thing, or may be defined by some epithet to express much or little; *portion* is of itself altogether indefinite, and admits of being qualified by any epithet to express much or little: *deal* is a term confined to familiar use, and sometimes substituted for *quantity*, and sometimes for *portion*. It is common to speak of a *deal* or a *quantity* of paper, a great *deal* or a great *quantity* of money; likewise of a great *deal* or a great *portion* of pleasure, a great *deal* or a great *portion* of wealth; and in some cases *deal* is more usual than either *quantity* or *portion*, as a *deal* of heat, a *deal* of rain, a *deal* of frost, a *deal* of noise, and the like; but it is altogether inadmissible in the higher style of writing. *Portion* is employed only for that which is detached from the whole; *quantity* may sometimes be employed for a number of wholes. We may speak of a large or small *quantity* of books; a large or a small *quantity* of plants or herbs; but a large or small *portion* of food, a large or small *portion* of colour." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

deal-apple, *s.* The cone of *Pinus sylvestris.*

deal-end, *s.* [DEAL, *s.* II. 2, (2).]

deal-fish, *s.* [So named from its likeness to a deal or board.]

Ichth.: A fish, *Trachypterus arcticus*, sometimes found on the coasts of Orkney and Shetland.

deal-frame, *s.*

Carp.: A *gang-saw* for slitting deals or balks of pine-timber.

* **deal-taking,** *s.* Participation, sharing.

* **deal** (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A kind of Rhenish wine.

* **dē-ăl'-bāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *dealbatus*, pa. par. of *dealbo* = to whiteo: *de* = intensitive; *albus* = white.] To whiten, to bleach.

dē-ăl'-bāte, *a.* [Lat. *dealbatus*, pa. par. of *dealbo* = to whitewash, to plaster.]

Botany:

1. Whitened; covered with a very opaque white powder, as the leaves of many cotyledons.

2. Slightly covered with white upon a darker ground.

* **dē-al-bā-tion,** *s.* [Lat *dealbatio.*] The art or process of making white or bleaching.

"All seed is white in viviparous animals, and such as have preparing vessels, wherein it receives a manifold *dealbation*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

* **dēaled,** *pret. & pa. par.* of *v.* [DEAL, *v.*, DEALT.]

dēal'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *deal*; *-er.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Lit.:* One who deals or traffics in any particular goods; a trader, a merchant a trafficker.

"Where fraud is permitted and connived at, the honest *dealer* is always outdone . . ."—*Swift: Gulliver's Travels.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. One who concerns himself with or practises anything; a meddler in.

". . . these small *dealers* in wit and learning . . ."—*Swift.*

* 2. One who acts or behaves himself in any particular way (now obsolete, except in the uses a plain *dealer*, a double *dealer*).

"Why, thou didst conclude hairy men plain *dealers* without wit."—*Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors*, ii. 2

B. *Cards:* The player who deals out the cards to the other players.

dēal'-ĭng, * **deal-ynge.** *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [DEAL, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Literally:*

1. Distributing, sharing, dividing out.

2. Scattering, giving out.

"Glorious in arms, and *dealing* deaths to Troy."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, xvii. 442.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Having to do or concerned with; practising.

* 2. Acting or behaving in any particular manner (obsolete, except in the compounds plain-*dealing* and double-*dealing*).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* The act of distributing, parting, or sharing.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Conduct towards others; behaviour, actions, practice.

"Sobriety, and order, and chaste love,
And honest *dealing*, and untainted speech."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

(2) Intercourse or connection in matters of business. (Gen. in pl.)

"His *dealings* with foreign powers.—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

(3) Traffic, trade. (Gen. in pl.)

"With an avaricious man we seldom lose in our *dealings* . . ."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. 3.

II. *Cards:* The act of distributing the cards to the players before the commencement of a game.

dēalt, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DEAL, *v.*]

* **dē-ăm-bu-lāte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *deambulo*, from *de* = from, away, and *ambulo* = to walk.] To walk abroad.

* **dē-am-bu-lā'-tion,** * **de-am-bu-la-çi-en,** *s.* [Lat. *deambulatio.*] The act of walking abroad.

". . . *deambulations* or moderate walkynges."—*Sir T. Elyot: Governour*, bk. i., ch. 15.

* **dē-ăm'-bu-lā-tŏr-ў,** * **de-am-bu-la tour,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *deambulatorius* = fit for walking out in.]

A. *As adj.:* Walking abroad, strolling, wandering.

"The *deambulatory* actors used to have their *quietus est*, . . ."—*Bp. Morton: Episcopacy Asserted*, p. 142.

B. *As subst.:* A covered place in which to walk for exercise; an ambulatory. Also the aisles or cloisters of a church.

". . . *deambulatories*, for the accommodation of the citizens in all weathers."—*Warton: Hist. of English Poetry*, ii. 93.

dēan (1), * **deen,** * **deene,** * **dene,** *s.* [O Fr. *deien*; Fr. *doyen*; Lat. *decanus* = (1) an officer over ten men, (2) a prior set over ten monks, (3) a dean; *decem* = ten.]

1. *Eccles.:* A certain ecclesiastical officer or dignitary usually attached to a cathedral

Though the great body of the clergy are connected with parishes, yet some are retained in cathedrals for the assistance of the bishop in the celebration of divine service, and in other offices. [Chapter.] Over these the dean presides. There are four sorts of deans and deaneries recognized by the English law. The first is a dean who has a chapter, consisting of canons, as a conneil assistant to the bishop in matters spiritual, relating to religion, and in matters temporal, relating to the temporalities of his bishopric. They are also responsible for the fabric and maintenance of the cathedral over which they have jurisdiction, and for the management of the cathedral estates. To them belongs also the right of electing the bishop, under a *Congé d'élire.* [Congé d'Élire.] But this first class does not include deans of collegiate churches, as Westminster and Windsor, who yet have no connection with episcopal sees, nor does it include the deans of the Chapels Royal. The second sort is a dean who has no chapter and yet is presentative, and has cure of souls; he has a peculiar, and a court wherein he holds ecclesiastical jurisdiction, but he is not subject to the visitation of the bishop or ordinary; such is the dean of Battle in Sussex. The third dean is ecclesiastical also, but the deanery is not presentative but donative, nor has it any cure of souls. The fourth dean is he who is usually called the rural dean, having no absolute judicial power in himself, but he is to order the ecclesiastical affairs within his deanery and precinct, by the direction of the bishop or of the archdeacon, and is a substitute of the bishop in many cases. (*Stephens: Laws relating to the Clergy, &c.*)

"Pride may be pampered while the flesh grows lean,
Humility may clothe an English *dean.*"
Cowper: Truth, 118.

¶ *Dean of the Province of Canterbury:* The Bishop of London, by whom under a mandate from the Archbishop, the Bishops of the Province are summoned to meet in Convocation.

2. *Universities:*

(1) *English:* The head of a faculty. At Oxford and Cambridge the dean of a college is a resident Fellow, usually in Holy Orders, who is responsible for the performance of divine worship in the college chapel, and also for the discipline of the undergraduates. If the dean is a layman he appoints a chaplain.

(2) *American:* The secretary or registrar of a faculty or department.

3. *Law:*

(1) *Dean of Faculty:* The president of an incorporation of barristers. Specially the president of the incorporation of Advocates, in Edinburgh.

(2) *Dean of a Guild:*

Scots Law:

* (*a*) A magistrate of a royal burgh, who was also head of a guild or merchant company.

(*b*) The magistrate to whom it belongs to take care that all buildings within the burgh be agreeable to law, neither encroaching on private property nor on the public streets or passages; and that houses in danger of falling be thrown down. (*Erskine.*) He has his court, the Dean of Guild Court, over which he presides, and which has jurisdiction over all matters relating to buildings, weights and measures, police, &c.

(3) *Dean of the Arches:* The lay judge of the Court of Arches.

4. *Mining:* The end of a level or gallery.

dĕan (2), *s.* [Dene.] A sandy valley; a narrow valley.

"A broad . . . separated from the sea by a narrow strip of low sand-banks, and sandy downs or *deanes.*"—*Blackwood's Magazine*, No. 364, April, 1845, p. 424.

dĕan-ĕr-y, * **denerye,** *s.* [Eng. *dean; -ry.*]

1. The office or appointment of a dean.

"... he went to kiss hands for his new *deanery* ..."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. The revenue of a dean.

"Instead of the deans make the *deanery* double.'
Swift.

3. The jurisdiction of a dean.

"Each archdeaconry is divided into rural *deaneries*, and each *deanery* is divided into parishes."—*Blackstone.*

4. The official residence of a dean.

"He lay that night at the *deanery*, ..."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

* **dĕan'-ĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *dean; -ess.*] The wife of a dean; a female dean.

"The prioress, the *deanes*, the subchauntress."—*Sterne: Tristram Shandy; Tale of Slaukenbergius.*

† **dĕan'-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *dean; -ship.*] The personality or position of a dean; a deanery.

"In spite of his *deanship* and journeyman Waters."
Swift: An Excellent New Song.

dĕar, * **dcere,** * **dere,** * **deore,** * **dcir,** * **dicr,** *a., adv., & s.* [A.S. *deóre, dȳre*; Icel. *dýrr*; Dut. *duur*; Dan. & Sw. *dyr*; O. H. Ger. *tiurî*; M. H. Ger. *tiure*; Ger. *theuer.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Beloved, loved.

"... the *dear* isle in distant prospect lies.'
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, i. 76.

2. Highly valued, precious.

"... from thy *dear* friendship torn."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, xxiii. 675.

* 3. Important, weighty.

"... full of charge
And *dear* import."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, v. 2.

4. Heartfelt, sincere, earnest.

"So *dear* the love my people bore me."
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

5. Valuable, costly, precious, of a high price.

"The *dearest* ring in Venice will I give you."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

6. Not plentiful, characterised by dearth or scarcity.

"I trowe ther be a *deere* year."
Lydgate: Minor Poems, p. 133.

7. Charging a high price; exorbitant.

"The *dearest* chandler's in Europe." —*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, iii. 3.

¶ It appears in Shakespeare to bear a meaning of *own, private;* "... let thy folly in, And thy *dear* judgment out."—*Lear* i. 4. (Cf. the use of the Gr. φίλος (*philos*) = dear, as in φίλον κάρα (*philon kara*) = one's own head, φίλα εἵματα (*phila heimata*) = one's own clothes).

B. *As adverb.*

1. Dearly, with great affection.

"I could not love you *dearer.*"
Shakesp.: Sonnets, 115.

2. At a high price.

"To zelle the thinges as *dyere* ase me may."—*Ayenbite*, p. 44.

C. *As substantive:*

1. One who is dear or highly beloved; a darling, a favourite.

"A guide, a goddess, and a sovereign,
A counsellor, a traitress, and a *dear.*"
Shakesp.: All's Well, i. 1.

* 2. Dearness, scarcity, dearth.

"A strong *dere* bigan to rise of korn of hred."—*Havelok*, 824.

¶ Obvious compounds: *Dear-bought, dear-purchased.*

dear-loved, *a.* Dearly beloved; greatly or dearly loved.

"Above the *dear-loved* peaceful seat
Which once contain'd our youth's retreat."
Byron: To Edward Noel Long, Esq.

* **dĕar,** * **derc,** *v.t.* [Dear, *a.*]

1. To make dear, to endear.

"Deprived of his *deared* conversation."
Shelton: Trans. of Don Quixote, pt. 4, ch. vi.

2. To raise in price.

"That na vittalis, mannys met, na horss met, be *deryt* apon our lorde the kyngis men in ony place vythin the kynryk."—*Acts Ja. I.*, A. 1424, ed. 1814, p. 7.

dĕar'-born, *s.* [From the name of the inventor.]

Vehicles: A light four-wheeled family carriage of moderate pretensions.

* **dearc,** *s. & v.* [Dere.]

dĕar'-ĭe, dĕar'-ȳ, *s.* [Eng. *dear; -ie, -y.*] A diminutive of dear; a little dear or darling.

"Wilt thou be my *dearie?*"
Burns: Wilt Thou be My Dearie?

* **dĕar'-lĭng,** * **dere-lynge,** *s.* [Eng. *dear; -ling.*] [Darling.] A darling, a pet.

"Were we never so deare *derelynges* to him."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 700.

dĕar'-lȳ, * **dcor-liche,** * **deor-ly,** * **dere-ly,** * **dcre-lych, dcr-like,** *adv.* [A.S. *deórlice.*]

1. With great fondness or affection.

"... if you did love him *dearly.*"
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, i. 3.

• 2. Heartily, earnestly.

"... we *dearly* grieve
For that which thou hast done."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iv. 3.

3. At a high price, expensively.

"It is rarely bought, and then also bought *dearly* enough with such a fine."—*Bacon.*

* 4. Finely, exquisitely.

"I ... dighte me *derely.*
P. Plowman, 12,962.

dearly-loved, *a.* Greatly beloved, held in great affection.

"For so Apollo, with unweeting hand,
Whilom did slay his *dearly-loved* mate.'
Milton: On the Death of a Fair Infant.

* **dĕarn,** *a.* [Derne.]

* **dearn,** *v.* [Darn.]

dĕarn, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] [Dern.]

Arch.: A doorpost or threshold.

dĕar'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *dear; -ness.*]

1. Fondness, great affection or love.

"My brother ... holds you well, and in *dearness* of heart hath holp to effect your ensuing marriage."—*Shakesp: Much Ado About Nothing*, iii. 2.

2. An act of affection or love.

"The peace between the two kings, whatever mutual *dearnesses* there had appeared, was but short."—*Strype: Memorials*, anno 1521.

3. The state of being dear or greatly beloved.

"Could he but come to see the king's face again, he should be reinvested in his former *dearness.*"—*State Trials; Sir L. Overbury* (anno 1615).

4. High price, scarcity, dearth.

"... the *dearness* of corn."—*Swift.*

* **dearn'-lȳ,** *adv.* [Dernly.] Secretly, unseen; sadly, mournfully.

"At laat, as chaunst them by a forest side
To passe, for succour from the scorching ray,
They heard a ruefull voice, that *dearnly* cride
With percing shriekes." *Spenser: F. Q.*, II. i. 35.

* **dearn-ful,** *a.* [Dernful.]

dĕarth, *s.* [Eng. *dear; -th.*]

1. A scarcity, causing a dearness of food.

"And Elisha came again to Gilgal: there was a *dearth* in the land."—2 *Kings* iv. 38.

* 2. High price.

"... his infusion of such *dearth* and rareness ..."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. 2.

3. Want, need, famine, lack.

"Eat freely with glad heart; fear here no *dearth.*"
Milton: P. L., viii. 322.

4. Absence, barrenness, sterility, poornesa.

"Her last companion, in a *dearth*,
Of love, upon a hopeless earth."
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, ii.

dearth-cap, *s.* The name given in the Carse of Gowrie to a species of fungus which in its form resembles a bowl, or what is in Scotland called a cap, containing a number of seeds.

¶ It must have received its name from its being supposed to afford a supply in a time of scarcity. (*Jamieson.*) Probably *N dularia campanulata.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

• **dĕarth, deart,** *v.t.* [Dearth, *s.*] To raise the price of anything.

"That thay *dearth* the mercat and countrey of eggis buying."—*Chalm.: Air, Balfour's Pract.*, p. 583.

dĕarth'-fŭl, *a.* [Eng. *dearth; -ful.*] Dear, high-priced.

* **dē-ar-tie'-ŭ-lāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. pref. *de* = away from, and *articulo* = to joint; *articulus* = a joint.] To disjoint.

* **dĕar'-wŏrth,** * **deoro-wurthe,** * **dere worth,** * **dere-wurth,** * **dcr-worth,** * **dire-werthe,** *s.* [A.S. *deórwyrdhe.*] Worthy of being loved; dear, beloved.

"This is my *derworth* sone, ..."—*Wyclife: Matt.* xvii. 5.

* **dĕar'-wŏrth-lȳ,** * **deore-wurth-liche,** * **dere-worth-liche,** *adv.* [Eng. *dearworth;* Mid. Eng. *deorwurth*, &c.; Eng. *-ly*, Mid. Eng. *-liche.*] Dearly, with fondness or affection.

"That heo with the wolle of bote *deoreworthliche* dele."
Wright: Lyric Poems, p. 54.

dĕar'-ȳ, *s.* [Dearie.] A dear, a pet, a favourite.

"But to return to my *deary.*"—*Johnson: Rambler*, No. 15.

* **deas,** *s.* [Dais.]

dēa'-sil (s as sh), *s.* [Gael.] Motion from east to west. (*Scotch.*)

dĕath, * **dæth,** * **deeth,** * **deth,** * **dethe,** * **dede,** *s.* [A.S. *déath*; Icel. *dauthi*; Goth. *dauthus*; Dut. *dood*; Dan. & Sw. *död*; Ger. *tod.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. The state of being dead; that state of any animal, being, or plant in which the vital functions have totally and permanently ceased to act; the extinction of life.

"Warm'd in the brain the smoking weapon lies,
The purple *death* comes floating o'er his eyes."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, xx 551, 552.

2. This state personified.

". . . his name that sat on him was *Death*. . . ."—*Rev.* vi. 8.

3 The act or state of dying; the manner of dying; decease.

"Thou shalt die the *deaths* of them that are slain in the midst of the seas."—*Ezek.* xxviii 8.

4. The state or condition of the dead.

"In swinish sleep
Their drenched natures lie, as in a death."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, I. 7.

5. That which causes death; the agent or instrument of death.

(1) *Of persons:*

"All the endeavours Achilles used to meet with Hector, and be the *death* of him. . . ."—*Broome: View of Epic Poetry.*

(2) *Of things:*

"And there the quiver, where now guiltless slept
Those winged *deaths* that many a matron wept."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xii 15, 16.

6. Mortality, destruction.

"In riddles and affairs of *death*."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, III. 5.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. A skeleton or figure of a skeleton.

"I had rather be married to a *death's* head, with a bone in his mouth, than to either of these."—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, I. 2.

* 2 Murderous proclivities or actions; murder.

". . . in this, not to suffer a man of *death* to live."—*Bacon.*

† 3. Destruction; anything deadly.

". . . they cried out, and said, O thou man of God, there is *death* in the pot."—2 *Kings* iv. 40.

4. Capital punishment; as, to be sentenced to *death*.

5. The state of being considered civilly dead. [Civil, B. 3 (2).]

* 6. Total loss or extinction, a death-blow; as, "This was the *death* of all his hopes."

7. Anything exceedingly dreadful or dreaded.

"It was *death* to them to think of entertaining such doctrines."—*Atterbury.*

B. *Technically:*

I. *Theology:*

1. A state of spiritual alienation from God; the state of being spiritually dead.

2. Eternal separation from God, and condemnation to everlasting punishment, called the "second death" in Rev. ii. 11.

"We pray that God will keep us . . . from everlasting *death*."—*Church Catechism*

II. *Physiol.:* Death sometimes happens from decay of nature, as in old age, but more frequently from accident or disease. Death has been divided into somatic and interstitial, *i.e.*, death of the whole body, and death of a part. Somatic death is said to begin at the heart, the brain, or the lungs. (1) (*a*) By syncope, when the action of the heart stops from loss of blood, or decline of aortic pressure, indicated by anæmia (q.v.). (*b*) By asthenia, when the contractile movements of the heart stop from loss of nerve-power, indicated by fainting, as distinct from syncope. (c) By starvation, in which fainting and syncope become united. (2) Death by coma commences at the brain, indicated by profound stupor, with stertorous breathing. (3) Death by asphyxia, or suffocation, commences at the lungs, when the respiratory functions are suspended, as when the entry of air into the lungs is impeded or prevented, accompanied generally by convulsions, finally tremor of the limbs, relaxation of the muscles and sphincters. The heart may not cease beating for three minutes and fifteen seconds, and the pulse may be even felt, after every other sign of life is gone. The physiological cause of sudden death is still very imperfectly understood. Molecular death (of the individual tissues and organs) follows more closely on somatic death in warm-blooded than in cold-blooded animals. In man the duration of the powers of the brain, generative system, and other organs and structures, is longest when they have been exercised in moderation, and is curtailed by excess; but their entire or partial disuse does not lead to increased duration of activity, as atrophy is induced, which is injurious. When the organization has lost its vitality, and all power of action has gone, then death ensues, so that it is entirely untrue that "the dead body may have all the organization it ever had whilst alive." Death, then, is the cessation of vitality or organization in action.

¶ (1) *The death:* Generally means either a violent death, or one in accordance with judicial sentence.

"He that curseth father and mother, let him die *the death*."—*Matt.* xv 4.

(2) *To death, To the death:* Mortally, fatally, so as to cause or be followed by death.

"A vengeful canker eat him up *to death*."
Shakesp.: Sonnets, 99.

¶ *Death* is frequently found used as an imprecation.

"*Death* and damnation!" *Shakesp.: Othello*, III. 3.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *death*, *decease*, *demise*, and *departure*: "*Death* is a general or a particular term: it marks in the abstract sense the extinction of life, and is applicable to men or animals, to one or many. *Departure*, *decease*, and *demise* are particular expressions, suited only to the condition of human beings. *Departure* is a Christian term, which carries with it an idea of a passage from one life to another; *decease* is a technical term in law, which is introduced into common life to designate one's falling off from the number of the living; *demise* is substituted for *decease* sometimes in speaking of princes. *Death* of itself has always something terrific in it; but the Gospel has divested it of its terrors: the hour of *departure*, therefore, for a Christian, is often the happiest period of his mortal existence. *Decease* presents only the idea of leaving life to the survivors. Of *death* it has been said, that nothing is more certain than that it will come, and nothing more uncertain than when it will come. Knowing that we have here no resting place of abode, it is the part of wisdom to look forward to our *departure*: property is in perpetual occupancy; at the *decease* of one possessor, it passes into the hands of another." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

death-adder, *s.* *Acanthophis tortor*, a viperine snake found in Australia.

death-agony, *s.* The agony or struggle immediately preceding death.

death-angel, *s.* The messenger or instrument of death sent by God.

"Then straight into the city of the Lord
The Rabbi leaped with the *Death-Angel's* sword."
Longfellow: Spanish Jew's Tale.

death-bed, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As substantive:*

1. The bed on which a person dies, or lies in his last illness.

"By many a *death-bed* I have been,
And many a sinner's parting seen. . . ."
Scott: Marmion, vi. 32.

2. A last illness; a fatal sickness.

B. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to a death-bed or a last sickness; especially used in the phrase, "A *death-bed* repentance."

"A *death-bed* repentance ought not indeed to be neglected. . . ."—*Atterbury.*

death-bell, *s.* A passing-bell.

"'Tis *death-bells'* clang, 'tis funeral song,
The body to the clay."
Scott: William & Helen, xl.

death-blow, *s.*

1, *Lit.:* A blow which causes death; a fatal blow.

2. *Fig.:* Anything which causes utter ruin or destruction; as, "A *death-blow* to one's hopes."

death-boding, *a.* Foreboding death.

"No noise but owls' and wolves' *death-boding* cries."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 185

death-bolt, *s.* A bolt or arrow scattering death abroad.

". . . and when showered
The *death-bolts* deadliest the thinn'd files along."
Byron: Childe Harold, iii. 29.

death-candle, *s.* The appearance of what is viewed by the vulgar as a preternatural light, giving warning of death; a death-fire.

death-chair, *s.* A specially constructed chair occupied by the victim during an electrocution (q.v.).

† **death-cord,** *s.* The rope of a gallows.

death-counterfeiting, *a.* Imitating or counterfeiting sleep; death-like.

"Till o'er their brows *death-counterfeiting* sleep
With leaden legs and batty wings doth creep."
Shakesp.: Mid. Night's Dream, III. 2.

death-cry, *s.* The cry of a dying man.

"Every twanging of the bow-string
Was a war-cry and a *death-cry*."
Longfellow: Song of Hiawatha, ix.

death-damp, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As subst.:* The cold clammy sweat which breaks out before death.

B. *As adj.:* Covered with cold clammy sweat.

". . . with *death-damp* hand
The corpse upon the pyre he lays."
Moore: Fire Worshippers

death-dart, *s.* A fatal dart, a death-bolt.

"Struck by a thousand *death-darts* instantly."
Moore: Veiled Prophet of Khorassan.

death-darting, *a.* Causing death with a glance; shooting out death.

". . . the *death-darting* eye of cockatrice."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, III. 2.

death-deafened, *a.* Rendered deaf in death.

". . . shrieked in his *death-deafened* ear."
Scott: Cadyow Castle

death-defiance, *s.* An utter disregard or absence of fear of death.

"*Death-defiance* on the one hand, and such love of music on the other: I could call these two opposite poles of a great soul, . . ."—*Carlyle: Heroes*, Lect. iv

death-devoted, *a.* Devoted or consigned to death.

death-die, *s.* The die or lot of life and death.

". . . the tremendous *death die* cast!"
Moore: Fire Worshippers.

death-divining, *a.* Presaging its own death.

"Be the *death-divining* swan."
Shakesp.: Phœnix and Turtle, 15.

death-doomed, *a.* Doomed or devoted to death.

death-drink, *s.* A fatal draught.

"A *death-drink* salt as the sea."
Longfellow: Musician's Tale.

death-drum, *s.* A drum acting as a signal of death.

"And quick—I hear the dull *death-drum*
Tell Denzil's hour of fate is come."
Scott: Rokeby, vi. 24.

death-feud, *s.* A deadly feud; war to the death.

"I stanched thy father's *death-feud* stern,
With stout De Vaux and grey Glencairn."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, vi. 27.

death-fire, *s.* A kind of *ignis fatuus* or luminous appearance, supposed to presage death.

death-firman, *s.* A firman or Turkish sentence of death.

"Will laugh to scorn the *death-firman*."
Byron: Bride of Abydos, I. 7.

death-flames, *s. pl.* Flames causing death.

"The *death-flames* which beneath him burned."
Moore: Fire Worshippers.

death-flash, *s.* A flash causing or accompanied by death.

"More red, more dark, the *death-flash* broke."
Scott: Rokeby, v. 31.

death-game, *s.* A game, struggle, or contest to the death.

"When stubborn Russ, and metalled Swede,
On the warped wave their *death-game* played."
Scott: Marmion, iii. (Introd.).

death-grapple, *s.* A struggle for life or death.

". . . the *death-grapple* between the two hostile nations was at hand. . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

death-groan, *s.* The groan of a dying person.

"Now sink beneath an unexpected arm,
And in a *death-groan* give their last alarm."
Moore: Veiled Prophet of Khorassan.

death-halloo, *s.* The shout of a victor over his slain antagonist.

"For the death-wound, and *death-halloo*,
Mustered his breath, his whinyard drew."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, I. 8.

death-hour, *s.* The hour or moment of death.

"Yet shall his *death-hour* leave a track
Of glory, permanent and bright."
Moore: Fire Worshippers.

death-hymn, *s.* A funeral hymn.

"For a departing being's soul
The *death-hymn* peals and the hollow bells knoll."
Byron: Parisina, v. 15.

death-ill, *s.* Mortal sickness.

death-kingdom, *s.* The kingdom or region of death.

". . . at the foot of it, in the *Death-kingdom*, sit three Norns."—*Carlyle: Heroes*, Lect. i.

death-knell, *s.* A knell rung for the dead.

"I must not Moray's *death-knell* hear!"
Scott: Lord of the Isles, vi. 18.

death-light, *s.* A death fire.

"That just has caught upon her side
The *death-light*, and again is dark."
Moore: Fire Worshippers.

death-marked, *a.* Marked out for death; destined or doomed to perish.

"The fearful passage of their *death-mark'd* love."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet (Prol.).

death-note, *s.* A battle-cry or blast.

"Of late, before each martial clan,
They blew their *death-note* in the van"
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, vi. 3.

death-pang, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* The pangs or agony of a dying person.

2. *Fig.:* The pangs accompanying utter ruin or destruction.

"With bitter drops were running o'er
The *death-pangs* of long-cherished hope."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, ii. 33.

death-peal, *s.* A death-knell.

"Is it not strange, that, as ye sung,
Seemed in mine ear a *death-peal* rung?"
Scott: Marmion, iii. 13.

* **death-practised,** *a.* Threatened with death by conspiracy.

"With this ungracious paper strike the sight
Of the *death-practised* duke."
Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 6.

death-prayer, *s.*

1. A prayer said for the soul of a dying person.

2. A prayer said for the repose of the soul of a dead person.

"The mass and the *death-prayer* are said for me,
But, lady, they are said in vain."
Scott: Eve of St. John.

death-rattle (*Eng.*), **death-ruckle** (*Scotch*), *s.* A rattling or gurgling sound in the throat of a person on the point of death.

"That was the *death-ruckle*—he's dead."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxvii.

death's-door, *s.* The very gates of death; a near approach to death.

"I myself knew a person of sanctity, who was afflicted to *death's-door* with a vomiting."—*Taylor: Worthy Communicant.*

* **death-shadowed,** *a.* Dark and dismal as death.

"With dreary sound doth pierce through the *death-shadowed* wood."
More: Song of the Soul, I. iii. 21.

death's-head, *s.*

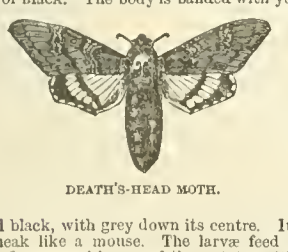
1. A human skull or a picture or figure of one. [A. H. 1.]

* 2. A ring with a death's-head carved upon it. Such rings were usually worn by procuresses in the time of Queen Elizabeth.

"Sell some of my cloaths to buy thee a *death's head*."
—*Massinger: Old Law*, iv. 1.

death's-head moth, *s.* [So named from having on the thorax certain markings which to the imaginative are suggestive of a human skull.]

Entom.: A species of Hawk-moth or Sphinx, the *Acherontia atropos*. The upper wings are black, with black and red freckles, while the under ones are yellow, bordered with a double bar of black. The body is banded with yellow



DEATH'S-HEAD MOTH.

and black, with grey down its centre. It can squeak like a mouse. The larvæ feed upon the flowers and leaves of the potato, without, however, injuring the crop, even when they are in large numbers. The chrysalis is of a mahogany colour; the larvæ are full grown, some in July and others in October, and the perfect insect is found in September and October.

death-shot, *s.* A fatal shot.

"The *death-shot* parts—the charger springs."
Scott: Cadyow Castle.

death-shriek, *s.* The shriek of a dying person.

"It was the last *death-shriek*."
Wordsworth: To the Daisy.

death's-man, *s.* An executioner, a headsman, a hangman.

"The very *deaths-men* paused to hear."
Scott: Rokeby, vi. 32.

death-song, *s.* A song or hymn said over a dead person.

"Amid the rushing and the waving of the whirlwind element come tones of a melodious *death-song*."
—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, ch. vii.

death-sough, *s.* The last inspiration of a dying person. (*South of Scotland.*)

"Heard nae ye the lang drawn *death-sough*? The *death-sough* of the Morisons is as hollow as a groan frae the grave."—*Blackwood's Magazine*, Sept. 1820, p. 652.

death-stroke, *s.* A fatal stroke; a death-blow.

"For the *death-stroke* my brand I drew."
Scott: Marmion, vi. 8.

death-struck, *a.* Having received a fatal stroke; mortally wounded.

"Though *death-struck*, still his feeble frame he rears."
Byron: Childe Harold, i. 77.

death-swimming, *a.* Becoming glazed or glassy in death.

"Short time had Count Albert in horror to stare
On those *death-swimming* eyeballs."
Scott: The Fire-King.

death-thirst, *s.* The thirst of death.

"Deep in the tide of their warm blood lying,
Scorch'd with the *dear-death-thirst*, and writhing in vain."
Byron: Siege of Corinth, v. 17.

death-throe, *s.* A death-agony or pang.

death-tick, *s.* The death-watch (q.v.).

". . . *death-ticks* (*Anobium tessellatum*) are well known to answer each other's ticking, . . ."—*Darwin: Descent of Man* (1871), pt. ii., ch. x., vol. i., pp. 384, 385.

death-token, *s.* A sign or token of approaching death.

"He is so plaguy proud that the *death-tokens* of it
Cry 'No recovery.'" *Shakesp.: Troil. & Cres.*, ii. 3.

death-train, *s.* A funeral procession.

"Meanwhile the Bruce, with steady eye,
Sees the dark *death-train* moving by."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, v. 28.

death-warrant, *s.*

I. *Lit.:* A warrant or order for the execution of a criminal.

". . . Ingoldsby, whose name was subscribed to the memorable *death-warrant*, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. *Fig.:* A death-blow.

death-watch, *s.*

Entomology:

I. The name commonly applied to certain species of wood-boring Beetles, belonging to the genus Anobia, that produce a clicking sound by striking the walls of their burrows with the head or mandibles. They are mostly found in old wood, and the sound produced is by the superstitious still thought to be a forewarning of death in the house. The species which have been proved to produce it are *Anobium tessellatum* and *A. striatum*.

"Chambermaids christen this worm a *death-watch*,
Because like a watch it always cries 'Click!'"
Swift.

2. A minute wingless insect, *Atropos pulsatorius*, belonging to the family Psocidæ (q.v.). It is of the order Dictyoptera. It is often seen in collections of dried plants, in neglected books, &c. The name Atropos, which is that of one of the Greek Fates, points to the superstition mentioned under 1.

death-winged, *a.* Bearing death on its wings.

"Had braved the *death-wing'd* tempest's blast."
Byron: To Florence.

death-worthy, *a.* Deserving or worthy of death.

"This guilt would seem *death-worthy* in thy brother."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 683.

death-wound, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A death-blow; a fatal wound.

2. *Naut.:* The springing of a fatal leak in a vessel.

* **dĕath'-fûl,** *a.* [Eng. *death*, and *ful(l).*]

1. Full of death or destruction; deadly, fatal.

"That fatal bait hath lured thee back,
In *deathful* hour, o'er dangerous track."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, iv. 17.

2. Liable to death; mortal.

"The deathless gods and *deathful* earth."
Chapman: Homer; Hymn to Hermes.

* **dĕath'-fûl-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *deathful*; *-ness.*] An appearance of death; an association with death.

". . . we may study to adorn our looks, so as may be most remote from a *deathfulness*, . . ."—*Bp. Taylor: Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 70.

* **dĕath'-ĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *deathy*; *-ness.*] An atmosphere of death.

"With the air around
Its dead ingredients mingle *deathiness*."
Southey: Thalaba, v.

dĕath'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *death*; *-less.*]

1. *Lit.:* Not liable to death; immortal, undying.

"O thou! whose glory fills th' ethereal throne,
And all ye *deathless* powers! protect my son."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, vi. 604, 605.

2. *Fig.:* That cannot be destroyed or overcome; imperishable.

"Ne'er shall oblivion's murky cloud
Obscure his *deathless* praise."
Sir W. Jones: From the Chinese.

dĕath'-lĭke, *a.* [Eng. *death*; *-like.*] Resembling death; still, gloomy, unmoved, motionless.

"Who from the anarchy of dreaming sleep
Or from its *death-like* void, . . ."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

* **dĕath'-lĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *deathly*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being deathly; deadliness.

* **dĕath'-lĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *death*, and dimin. suff. *-ling.*] A child of death; one subject to death.

"That Death should get a num'rous breed:
Young *deathlings*."
Swift: Death & Daphne.

* **dĕath'-lỹ,** *a.* & *adv.* [Eng. *death*; *-ly.*]

A. *As adj.:* Deadly, fatal, mortal.

B. *As adv.:* Like death; so as to resemble death.

* **dĕath'-ward,** *adv.* [Eng. *death*; *-ward.*] Towards death.

"Alas, the sting of conscience
To *death-ward* for our faults."
Beaum. and Flet.: Love's Pilgrimage, iv. 3.

* **dĕath'-ỹ,** *adv.* [Eng. *death*; *-y.*] Deadly, death-like.

"The cheeks were *deathy* pale."
Southey: Thalaba, ii.

* **dē-âu'-rāte,** * **dē-au-rat,** *a.* [Lat. *deauratus*, pa. par. of *deauro* = to gild: *de*, intens., and *aurum* = gold.] Gilded, gilt, golden. (*Bailey.*)

"And while the twilight and the rows rede
Of Phebus light were *deaurat* alite
A penne I tooke."
Chaucer: The Blacke Knight.

dēave, dēve, *v.t.* [Icel. *deyfa.*] To deafen; to stupefy or stun with noise. [DEAF.]

". . . it wad better set you to be nursing the gudeman's bairns than to be *deaving* us here."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xxx.

* **dē-a-wăr'-rĕn,** *v.t.* [Pref. *de*=away, from, and Eng. *warren* (q.v.).] (For definition see extract.)

"*Deawarrened* is when a warren is diswarrened or broke up and laid in common."—*W. Nelson: Laws conc. Game*, 1727, p. 32.

* **dē-băc'-chāte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *debacchatus*, pa. par. of *debacchor* = to celebrate the rites of Bacchus.] To rave or rage as a bacchanal or drunkard.

* **dē-băc-chā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *debacchatio*, from *debacchor.*] A revelling, a raving.

". . . most impure pollutions, most wicked *debauchations*, and sacrilegious execrations."—*Prynne: Histrio-Mastix*, pt. I., vi. 12.

dē-ba'-cle, *s.* [Fr.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* A breaking up of ice in a river, &c.

2. *Fig.:* A sudden flight, a stampede.

II. *Geol.:* A sudden outburst and rush of water, carrying with it stones, &c.; a great aqueous torrent; a breaking up and transport of massive rocks and gravel by an enormous rush of water.

"Geologists would have formerly brought into play the violent action of some overwhelming *debacle* . . ."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (1870), ch. ix., p. 181.

***de-bait,** *s.* & *v.* [Debate.]

dĕ-bar', *v.t.* [Pref. *de,* and Eng. *bar* (q.v.).]

1. To shut out, to exclude, to preclude, to hinder.

"Preclude forgiveness, from the praise *debarr'd*
Which else the Christian virtue might have claim'd."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

* 2. To prevent, to stop, to oppose.

"Whether God . . . oppose the felicities of his enemies, and *debar* their injustice to his adherents, . . ."—*Mountagu: Devoute Essayes,* pt. ii., Treat. iv., § 2.

¶ For the difference between *to debar* and *to deprive,* see Deprive.

***dĕ-barb',** *v.t.* [Lat. *de* = away, from, and *barba* = a beard.] To deprive a man of his beard.

***dĕ-bārē',** ***de-bayre,** *a.* [Pref. *de* (intens.), and Eng. *bare* (q.v.).] Bare, stripped.

"As woodes are made *debayre* of leaues, . . ."
Drant: Horace; Art of Poetrye

†dĕ-bark', *v.i.* & *t.* [Fr. *débarquer.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To disembark; to pass from a ship to the land

"With speed *debarking,* land the naval stores."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xvi. 346.

B. *Trans.:* To cause to disembark; to land.

dē-bark-ā'-tion, *s.* [Debark.] The act or process of disembarking.

". . . the Indian troops, in part at least, have reached the point of *debarkation.*"—*Daily Telegraph,* Aug 28, 1882.

dĕ-barked', *pa. par.* or *a.* [Debark.]

dĕ-bark'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Debark.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* Debarkation, disembarking.

***dĕ-bark'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *debark; -ment.*] Debarkation, disembarking.

"In the open field at the place of *debarkment.*"—*Jarvis: Don Quixote,* pt. i., bk. iv., ch. xii.

***dĕ-bär'-rass,** *v.t.* [Fr. *débarrasser.*] To clear or set free from embarrassment; to disembarrass.

"Clement had time to *debarrass* himself of his boots and his hat."—*Reade: Cloister & Hearth,* ch. lxxxiv.

dĕ-barred, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Debar.]

dĕ-bar'-rĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Debar.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of shutting out, excluding, or precluding.

dĕ-bāse', *v.t.* [Pref. *de* (intens.), and Eng. *base,* a. (q.v.).]

1. To lower in state, condition, quality, or position; to degrade.

"Exalt the lowly or the proud *debase.*"
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xvi. 233.

2. To make mean or despicable; to degrade in character.

". . . all that the discipline . . . of James's army had done for the Celtic kerne had been to *debase* and enervate him."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xvi.

3. To vitiate, to adulterate.

"He ought to be careful of not letting his subject *debase* his style. . . ."—*Addison.*

4. To lessen in value by an addition of baser admixtures; to adulterate.

"He reformed the coin, which was much adulterated and *debased* . . ."—*Hale.*

dĕ-bā'sed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Debase.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Lowered in condition, quality, or position; degraded, vitiated, adulterated.

". . . restore a *debased* currency, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xxiii.

II. *Her.:* Inverted, turned over.

dĕ-bāse'-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *debase; -ment.*]

1. The act of debasing or degrading.

"It is a wretched *debasement* of that sprightly faculty, the tongue, thus to be made the interpreter to a goat or boar."—*Government of the Tongue.*

2. A state of degradation.

dĕ-bās'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *debas(e); -er.*] One who or that which debases or degrades.

***dĕ-bāsh'ed,** *a.* [Pref. *de* (intens.), and Eng. *abashed* (q.v.).] Abashed, confounded, confused.

"Fell prostrate down, *debash'd* with reverent shame."
Niccols: England's Eliza, Induction.

dĕ-bās'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Debase.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of lowering in value, condition, or position; degrading, debasement.

dĕ-bās' ĭng lў, *adv.* [Eng. *debasing; -ly.*] So as to debase.

dĕ-bāt'-a ble, dĕ-bāte'-a ble, *a.* [Eng. *debat(e); -able.*] That may be debated; subject or open to debate or question.

". . . the possession of the *debatable* land of Thyrea."
—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. xiv., § 8.

dĕ-bāte', ***de-baat,** *s.* [Fr. *débat.*]

1. A discussion of a question; a contest of arguments or reasoning.

"Vernon acquitted himself well in the *debate.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xxiv.

2. A quarrel, contention, or controversy.

"He would not waken old *debate,*
For he was void of rancorous hate."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, v. 28

* 3. A delay.

dĕ-bāte' (1), ***de-bait** (1), *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *debattre;* Fr. *débat* = debate.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To contend about in words or arguments; to dispute, to argue, to discuss, to deliberate, to consider.

". . . the error that you hear *debated.*"
Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing, v. 4.

† 2. To strive or contend for with arms.

* 3. To strive or seek for diligently.

". . . commandit na vagabound nor ydill pepyll to be ressauit in ony town without they had sum craft to *debait* their leuying."—*Bellendene: Cron.* B. xv., c. 1.

* 4. To protect.

". . . sa vehement weit & haill, that he mycht skarslie *debait* hym self & his army vnperist be storme of wedder."—*Bellendene: Cron.* B. xv., c. 12.

*** B.** *Intransitive:*

1. To deliberate, discuss, or argue.

"Nay, stay, Sir John, awhile, and we'll *debate*
By what safe means the crown may be recover'd."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., iv. 7.

* 2. To fight or contend with arms.

"Over that his cote-armour in which he wold *debate.*"
Chaucer C. T., 15,274.

3. To dispute, to contend.

"To *debate* with fruitless choler."—*Fletcher: False One,* iii. 1.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to debate* and *to deliberate:* "Both these words mark the act of pausing or withholding the decision, whether applicable to one or many. To *debate* supposes always a contrariety of opinion; to *deliberate* supposes simply the weighing or estimating the value of the opinion that is offered. Where many persons have the liberty of offering their opinions, it is natural to expect that there will be *debating;* when any subject offers that is complicated and questionable, it calls for mature *deliberation.* It is lamentable when passion gets such an ascendency in the mind of any one, as to make him *debate* which course of conduct he shall pursue; the want of *deliberation,* whether in private or public transactions, is a more fruitful source of mischief than almost any other." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***dĕ-bāte'** (2), ***de-bait** (2), *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *de* = down, and Eng. *abate* (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To abate, to lower, to bring down.

The same wyse thir Rutulianis, as he wald,
Gan at command *debait* thare voce and ceice."
Doug.: Virgil, 459, 11.

B. *Intrans.:* To fall off, to abate.

"When they are at the full perfection doo *debate* and decrease againe."—*Webbe: Eng. Poetrie,* p. 94.

dĕ-bāt'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Debate, *v.*]

***dĕ-bāte'-fûl,** ***dĕ-bāte'-fŭll,** *a.* [Eng. *debate; -ful(l).*]

1. *Of persons:* Quarrelsome, contentious.

". . . if ye be so *debatefull,* and contencious, . . ." *Udal:* 1 *Corinthians,* vi.

2. *Of things:* Subject to or causing debate or contention.

"*Debatefull* strife, and cruel enmitie."
Spenser; F. Q., II. vi. 35.

***dĕ-bāte'-fûl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *debateful; -ly.*] With debate or contention.

***dĕ-bāte'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *debate; -ment.*] Controversy, debate, discussion, consideration.

"Without *debatement* further, more or less,
He should the bearers put to sudden death."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, v. 2.

dĕ-bāt'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *debat(e); -er.*]

***** 1. A quarrelsome person.

"Priuy backbiteris, detractouris, hateful to God. *debatouris,* . . ."—*Wycliffe: Romaynes* i.

2. One who takes part in a debate; a disputant, an arguer.

"He was not likely to find any equal among the *debaters* there."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiii.

dĕ-bāt'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Debate, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of deliberating, discussing or arguing on a point; debate.

". . . a *debating* of the several enterprizes, . . ."—*State Trials. Sir C. Blunt* (an. 1600).

¶ *Debating Club* or *Society:* A society or club established for the purpose of holding debates on important points, with a view to enlarge the views and improve the extempore speaking of the members.

"But what army commanded by a *debating club* ever escaped discomfiture and disgrace?"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. v.

***dĕ-bāt'-ĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *debating; -ly.*] In manner of a debate.

***dĕ-bāt'-ŏŭs,** ***de-bat-ouse,** *a.* [Eng. *debat(e); -ous.*] Quarrelsome, contentious.

"*Debatouse: contentiosus, contumeliosus, diuidiosus.*"—*Cathol. Angl.*

dĕ-bauch', ***de-baush,** ***de-bosh,** *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *desbaucher;* Fr. *débaucher.*]

A. *Transitive:*

† 1. To corrupt, to lead astray.

". . . his conscience thoroughly *debauched* and hardened, . . ."—*South.*

2. To lead astray from chastity; to seduce.

3. To degrade, to debase.

". . . to *debauch* himself by intemperance and brutish sensuality."—*Tillotson.*

* 4. To spoil, to render useless or unserviceable.

"Last year his barks and gallies were *deboshed;*
This spring they sprout again."
Fairnus Troes (*Dodsley,* viii. 503).

* 5. To squander, to dissipate.

". . . her husband had *debauched* all, and left nothing to her."—*Foord: Suppl. Dec.,* p. 399.

B. *Intrans.:* To indulge in intemperance or excess, especially of drinking.

dĕ-bauch', *s.* [Debauch, *v.*]

1. An excessive indulgence in eating and drinking; intemperance, drunkenness.

"With shallow shifts and old devices worn
And tatter'd in the service of *debauch.*"
Cowper: Task, v. 632, 633.

2. An act of debauchery; a carouse, a drunken fit.

". . . half slept off his *debauch,* his cheeks on fire, his eyes staring like those of a maniac."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. iv.

dĕ-bauch'ed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Debauch, *v.*]

† **dĕ-bauch'-ĕd-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *debauched; -ly.*] In a debauched or profligate manner.

† **dĕ-bauch'-ĕd-nĕss,** ***de-baucht-ness,** *s.* [Eng. *debauched; -ness.*] The quality or state of being debauched; profligacy, intemperance.

"A strange kind of loose *debauchedness* hath possessed too many of the young gallants of our time."—*Bp. Hall: Rem.,* p. 45.

dĕb'-âu-chēe, ***de-bau-che** (**au** as **ō**), *s.* [Fr. *debauche,* pa. par. of *debaucher* = to debauch.] A man given to excess or intemperance, a roué, a profligate.

"The Marquis d'Argens attempts to add the character of a philosopher to the vices of a *debauchée.*"—*Goldsmith: On Polite Learning,* ch. viii.

dĕ-bauch'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *debauch; -er.*] One who debauches or seduces others; a corrupter, a seducer.

dĕ-bauch'-ĕr-ў, *s.* [Eng. *debauch; -ry.*] Excess, intemperance, profligacy.

". . . brought scandal on the Christian name by gross fraud and *debauchery.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* ch. xiv.

dĕ-bauch'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Debauch, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* Debauchment, debauchery.

***dĕ-bauch'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *debauch; -ment.*] The act of debauching or seducing; corruption, seduction, debauchery.

***dĕ-bauch'-nĕsse,** *s.* [Eng. *debauch; -ness.*] Debauchery

"By their own *debauchnesse* and distempers."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p 390.

de-baucht-ness, *s.* [DEBAUCHEDNESS.]

* **de-baurd,** *s.* [DEBORD, *s.*] A going out of the way.

". . . the ground of all our sinful *debaurds*, (viz.) our unbelief. . . ."—*Annand: Mysterium Pietatis*, p. 118.

* **dē-bĕl',** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *débeller*; Lat. *debello.*] To beat in war. [DEBELLATE.]

"Him long of old
Thou didst *debel*, and down from heaven cast
With all his army." *Milton: P. R.*, lv. 604-6.

* **dē-bĕl'-lāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *debellatus*, pa. par. of *debello* = to beat in war: *bellum* = war.] To beat in war, to overcome, to conquer.

* **dē-bel-lā'-tion, * de-bel-la-ci-on,** *s.* [Lat. *debellatio*, from *de ello.*]

1. The act of overcoming or conquering in war; conquest.

"The *debellacion* of Salem and Bizance made by Syr Thomas More, . . ."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 929.

2. A putting an end or stop to war.

"*Sedatio et sedatio:* an insurrection and a *debellation*."—*Adams: Works*, iii. 281.

* **dē-bĕl'-lish,** *v.t.* [Pref. *de* = away, from; Lat. *bellus* = pretty.] [EMBELLISH.] To disfigure.

"What blast hath thus his flowers *debellished*!"
G. Fletcher: Christ's Triumph.

dē bē'-nē cĕs'-sē, *phrase.* [Lat.]

Law: At or for its present value; for what it is worth; as, to take a thing *de bene esse*, i.e., to allow it for the present without prejudice, until the point can be more fully discussed.

dē-bĕn'-ture, *de-ben-ter, *de-ben-tur, *s.* [Lat. = they are owed, third pers. pl. pr. ind. pass. of *debeo* = to owe.]

1. *Finance:* A certificate or document signed by a legally authorized officer, as an acknowledgment of a debt due to some person; a deed or bond of mortgage on certain property for the repayment to a certain person of a certain sum of money advanced by such person, together with interest thereon at a certain stated rate. Debentures are frequently issued by public companies, for the purpose of raising money for the completion or carrying on of their undertakings.

2. *Customs:* A certificate entitling the person to whom it is granted to a drawback on certain goods exported, the duties on which had been paid.

3. *Public Offices:* In some government departments a term used to denote a bond or bill by which the government is charged to pay a creditor or his assigns the money due on auditing his account. (*Ogilvie.*)

dē-bĕn'-tured, *a.* [Eng. *debenture*(*s*); *-ed.*] Secured by or subject to a debenture; entitled to a drawback.

dē-bĕt, *phrase.* [Lat. = he owes, third pers. sing. pr. indic. of *debeo* = to owe.]

Law: The form of a writ, &c., stating that the defendant owes (*debet*) and keeps back (*detinet*) the sum or thing due.

* **dē'-bĭle,** *a.* [Lat. *debilis.*] Weak, feeble, impotent, imbecile.

"For that I have not wash'd
My nose that bled, or foil'd some *debile* wretch."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 9.

dĕ-bĭl'-ĭ-tant, *a. & s.* [Lat. *debilitans*, pr. par. of *debilito* = to weaken.]

A. *As adj.:* That weakens; having the property of reducing excitement.

B. *As subst.:* A medicine administered to allay or reduce excitement.

dĕ-bĭl'-ĭ-tāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *debilitatus*, pa. par. of *debilito* = to weaken, to cripple; *debilis* = weak, feeble.] To weaken, to enfeeble; to make weak or feeble; to enervate; to impair; to reduce the strength or force of.

"Immoderate watch drieth to moch the body, and doth *debilitate* the powers animall."—*Sir T. Elyot: Castel of Helth*, bk. ii.

* **dĕ-bĭl'-ĭ-tāte,** *a.* [Lat. *debilitatus.*] Weak, feeble, debilitated.

"*Debilitate*, or feble or wythout synnowes. *Eneruis, eneruus.*"—*Huloet.*

* **dĕ-bĭl'-ĭ-tā-tĕd,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [DEBILITATE.]

* **dĕ-bĭl'-ĭ-tā-tĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [DEBILITATE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of weakening, enfeebling, or enervating; debilitation.

". . . the taking quite away or the *debilitating* of the resistance from within, . . ."—*Boyle: Works*, vol. i., p. 18.

* **dĕ-bĭl-ĭ-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *debilitatio.*] The act or process of debilitating or weakening.

"The weakness cannot return any thing of strength, honour, or safety to the head, but a *debilitation* and ruin."—*King Charles: Eikon Basilike.*

dĕ-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ, * de-byl-y-te, *s.* [Fr. *débilité*; Lat. *debilitas.* The word is explained in the Glossary to Philemon Holland's Translation of Pliny's Natural History, A.D. 1601, as if then of recent introduction into English.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Weakness, loss or want of strength; feebleness, faintness, imbecility.

". . . the men being quite jaded, we were obliged, by mere *debility*, to desist, . . ."—*Anson: Voyage round the World*, bk. iii., ch. iv.

*2. *Astrol.* (*Pl.*): Certain affections of the planets, whereby they are weakened, and their influences become less vigorous or more depraved; and they are either essential, as when a planet is in his Detriment, Fall, or Peregrine; or Accidental, as when he is in the 12th, 8th, or 6th houses; or Combust, or beheld of the Infortunes, &c.: by each of which circumstances, as he is comparatively more or less affected, so he is said to have in such a case so many or so few *Debilities.*" (*Moxon.*)

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *debility*, *infirmity*, and *imbecility*: "The two former, particularly the first, respect that which is physical, and the latter that which is physical or mental. *Debility* is constitutional, or otherwise; *imbecility* is always constitutional; *infirmity* is accidental, and results from sickness, or a decay of the frame. *Debility* may be either general or local; *infirmity* is always local; *imbecility* always general. *Debility* prevents the active performance of the ordinary functions of nature; it is a deficiency in the muscular power of the body: *infirmity* is a partial want of power, which interferes with, but does not necessarily destroy, the activity: *imbecility* lies in the whole frame, and renders it almost entirely powerless." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dĕb'-ĭt, *s.* [Lat. *debitum*, neut. sing. of *debitus*, pa. par. of *debeo* = to owe.]

1. An amount which is set down as a debt or owing.

". . . casting up their *debits* and credits."—*Burke: On a Regicide Peace.*

2. That side of an account in which are set down the sums owing by any person; the debit-side.

debit-side, *s.*

Bookkeeping: The left-hand side of an account

dĕb'-ĭt, *v.t.* [DEBIT, *s.*]

1. To charge with, to set down to the account or debit of.

2. To enter or set down on the debit or debtor side of a ledger.

* **dĕb'-ĭte, * debyte,** *s.* [DEPUTY.] A deputy.

". . . the vicar and *debyte* of Christ."—*Udal: Reuelacion*, xvii.

dĕb'-ĭt-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DEBIT, *v.*]

dĕb'-ĭt-ĭng, *pr. par. & s.* [DEBIT, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As subst.:* The act of setting down to the debit of any person.

* **dĕb'-ĭt-ŏr,** *s.* [Lat., from *debeo* = to owe.] A debtor.

¶ *Debitor and creditor:* An account-book.

"You have no true *debitor and creditor* but it."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, v. 4.

dē-bĭ-tū-mĭn-ĭz-ā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *bituminization* (q.v.).] The act or process of freeing from bitumen.

dē-bĭ-tū'-mĭn-īze, *v.t.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *bituminize* (q.v.).] To free or clear from bitumen.

dē-bĭ-tū'-mĭn-īzed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DEBITUMINIZE.]

dē-bĭ-tū'-mĭn-īz-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DEBITUMINIZE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* Debituminization.

déblai (as **dā-blā'**), *s.* [Fr.]

Fort.: Earth excavated from a ditch to form a parapet.

* **dē-blăt'-ĕr-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *deblateratus*, sup. of *deblatero.*] To babble. (*Cockeram.*)

* **de-boise, * deboish, * de-boist, * de-bosh,** *v.t.* [DEBAUCH, *v.*]

* **de-boise, * de-boyse,** *s.* [DEBAUCH, *s.*]

1. A debauch.

2. A debauchee, a profligate. (*Butler: Rem Character of a Clown.*)

† **dĕb-ŏn-ăir', * de-bō-nāire,** *a.* [Fr. *debonnaire.*] Of good manners or breeding; affable, courteous, agreeable, accomplished.

"Courtiers as free, as *debonair*, unarm'd,
As bending angels; that's their fame in peace."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, i. 3.

* **dĕb-ŏn-ăir'-lȳ, * de-bon-ayr-ly, * de-bon-er-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *debonair*; *-ly.*] With good breeding or manners; courteously, affably, winningly, elegantly.

"And up his look *debonairly* he caste."
Chaucer: Troilus, iii. 1,259.

* **dĕb-ŏn-ăir'-nĕss, * de-bo-ner-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *debonair*; *-ness.*] Good manners or breeding, courtesy, elegance, affability.

"For treuthe and *debonernesse* and righteolsnesse."
—*Wycliffe: Ps.* xliv. 5.

* **dĕb-ŏn-ăir'-tȳ, * de-bō-năir'-ĭ-tȳ, * debonerite, * debonerte,** *s.* [O. Fr. *debonairete*; Fr. *débonnaireté.*] The same as DEBONAIRNESS (q.v.).

". . . the *debonarity* and facility of the king."—*Donne: Hist. of the Septuagint* (1633), p. 24.

* **dĕb-ŏn-năir',** *a.* [DEBONAIR.]

* **dĕb-ŏn-năir'-lȳ,** *adv.* [DEBONAIRLY.]

* **dĕb-ŏn-năir'-nĕss,** *s.* [DEBONAIRNESS.]

* **dē-bōrd', * de-board, * de-baurd,** *v.i.* [Fr. *déborder.*] To depart from the right way, to go to excess, to go beyond bounds.

"It is a wonder that men should take pleasure to *deboard* in their cloathing. . . ."—*Durham: Ten Command.*, p. 362.

* **dē-bōrd',** * **de-baur,** *s.* [DEBORD, *v.*] A going beyond bounds or to excess.

* **dē-bōrd'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *debord*; *-ment.*] Excess.

"To cleanse it of all those *deboardments* and defilements."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, 214.

* **dē-bōsh',** *v. & s.* [DEBAUCH.]

* **dē-bōsh'-ed,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [DEBAUCHED.]

* **dē-bōsh'-mĕnt,** *s.* [DEBAUCHMENT.]

dē-bōuçh', *v.i.* [Fr. *déboucher* = to issue out: *de* = from, *bouche* = a mouth.] To march or issue from a narrow place into a more open ground.

"We watched them *debouche* from the forest."—*H. Kingsley: Geoffry Hamlyn*, ch. xviii.

dē-bōu-çhē', *s.* [Fr.]

1. An opening, a mouth.

2. A mart, a market.

dē-bōu-çhūre', *s.* [Fr.] A mouth or opening of a river.

* **de-bout,** *v.t.* [Fr. *débouter.*] To thrust from.

"Yet his fraud was detected before they came home, and he *debouted*, and put from that authority."—*Hume: Hist. Doug.*, p. 264.

* **de-break, * de-breke,** *v.t.* [Pref. *de*, and Eng. *break* (q.v.).] To agitate, to tear.

"The vnclene goost *debrekynge* hym, wente away fro hym."—*Wycliffe: Mark* i. 26.

dē-bride-ment' (**ment** as **mănt**), *s.* [Fr. *débrider* = to unbridle.]

Surg.: The act of enlarging or opening up a gunshot wound, by cutting the parts affected.

dē-brīs' (*s* silent), *s.* [Fr., from O. Fr. *desbriser* = to tear asunder: *des* = Lat. *dis* = apart; *briser* = to break.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* Broken rubbish, fragments, ruins.

2. *Fig.:* Any remains or relics.

". . . the supposed renegadoes at Mtesa's capital were the *debris* of the slave-hunting hordes whose power he broke."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 30, 1875.

II. *Geol.:* Any accumulation of fragmentary or broken matter, such as fragments of rocks, boulders, gravel, sand, trunks of trees, &c., detached from the summits or sides of mountains, hills, &c., by a rush of water.

*** dĕ-brûĺse * de-brise, * de-bruse,** *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *debruisir, debruser.*]

I. *Trans.:* To break, to bruise.

"Our giwes *debrusede* al his bones."—*Legends of Holy Rood*, p. 10.

2. *Intrans.:* To be bruised or hurl.

"He trupte and *debrusede*, and delde to a stounde." *Rob. of Gloucester*, p. 537.

dĕ-brûĺsed, *a.* [Pref. *de* = down; Eng. *bruised* (q.v.).]

Her.: An epithet applied to a bend or other ordinary placed over some animal, in such a manner as to appear to restrain its freedom of action.

DEBRUISED.

dĕbt (*b* silent), *** dĕt, * dette, * deytte,** *s.* [Fr. *dette*; Lat. *debita* = a sum due, *debeo* = to owe. The *b* was introduced under the false idea that the word was derived directly from the Latin. It was never sounded.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Lit.:* Anything owing from one person to another, either in money, goods, or services; a sum of money due by certain and express agreement.

"Increasing taxes and the nation's *debt*." *Cowper: Table Talk*, 177.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Any obligation due, a claim, a liability or penalty incurred.

"Fly not; stand still: ambition's *debt* is paid." *Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar*, iii. 1.

2. A duty or liability neglected, a trespass.

"And forgive us our *debts*, as we forgive our debtors." —*Matt.* vi. 12.

B. *Law:* An action which lies when one man owes a sum of money to another.

¶ 1. *To pay the debt of nature:* To die.

2. *Debts and Credits:*

Mil.: The monthly accounts given in by the captain of a troop or company.

3. *A debt of honor:* A debt the payment of which cannot be enforced by law, but must depend upon the good faith or honor of the debtor; specifically, a debt incurred in gambling.

4. *National Debt:* The debt which a nation owes in its corporate capacity. In the case of England the creditors are mainly capitalists, born and carrying on their occupations within the country itself. From a remote period of antiquity the kings of England were accustomed temporarily to borrow money on the security of their revenues, faith, as a rule, being honorably kept with those who lent them money. The first national securities were negotiated in 1664. In 1672, Charles II., or his government, broke faith, and professed inability to pay either principal or interest. The fraud thus attempted amounted to £1,321,000, but, better thoughts prevailing, interest again began to be paid on this same debt; in 1684 and in 1699 an Act of Parliament was passed making that interest permanent, and fixing it at three per cent. The foundation of the funded debt was then laid, and the arrangement which still obtains with respect to that portion of the national debt is, that the creditor cannot claim the principal back from the borrowers, but he may rest assured that he will regularly receive the interest. If he wish for the principal he may sell out the stock which he possesses—that is, his claims upon the government—*to* some one else, a transaction which is regarded as quite legal. The wars in which William III. or his generals were engaged in the years succeeding the Revolution of 1688, increased the national obligations, and at the peace of Ryswick, in 1697, the debt amounted to £21,500,000. In 1714, when George II. ascended the throne, it was £54,000,000. At the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748, it was above £78,000,000. When the seven years' war began in 1756, it was £75,000,000; when it was ended by the peace of Paris, in 1763, the debt stood at £139,000,000. At the end of the American war of independence, in 1783, it was £268,000,000, which was reduced only by £8,000,000 in the years of peace intervening between that date and the breaking out of the war arising from the French Revolution. On January 5, 1816, when that war had closed, it was £885,186,324, which was the highest point it ever reached. In 1893, it was £671,042,842. Goschen's Conversion Act (1888) provides for a reduction of interest from 3 to 2¾ and ultimately to 2½ per cent. By this it is estimated that the yearly saving between 1889 and 1903 will be £1,400,000, and after 1903 £2,800,000.

The National debt of the United States has experienced sudden and great fluctuations. At the close of the Revolutionary War it was, while its sum would now be deemed trifling, almost sufficient to bankrupt the country. At a later date, in the third decade of the present century, this country attained the enviable state of being free from debt and having a surplus to distribute among the states. During the Civil War, on the contrary, the debt increased with startling rapidity, and reached, at the end of the war, the sum of more than $2,800,000,000. This debt has been reduced with a rapidity that has been the admiration of the world, and to-day more than half of it has been paid, while the interest has been reduced much more than one-half, the rate of interest having been decreased from six per cent., and even more, to three and four per cent. Since 1893, however, there has been a material addition to the national debt, the increase to date (February, 1896) approximating $262,000,000.

The Franco-Prussian War, with the immense subsidy exacted by Germany after its close, increased the debt of France until it won the distinction, if such it can be called, of carrying the greatest debt of any nation in the world, its burden in 1880 being $3,829,982,399, while that of England at the same date was $50,000,000 less. During the recent period the debts of the other civilized nations have steadily and rapidly grown, until now the total sum is something frightful to contemplate.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *deb* and *due:* "*Debt* is used always as a substantive; *due*, either as a substantive or an adjective. A person contracts *debts*, and receives his *due*. The *debt* is both obligatory and compulsory; it is a return for something equivalent in value, and cannot be dispensed with: what is *due* is obligatory, but not always compulsory. A *debtor* may be compelled to discharge his *debts:* but it is not always in the power of a man even to claim that which is his *due*. *Debt* is generally used in a mercantile sense: *due* either in a mercantile or moral sense." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

*** dĕbt'-bĭnd (debt as dĕt),** *v.t.* [Eng. *debt*, and *bind.*] To oblige, to put under an obligation.

"Banish'd by them whom he did thus *debtbind*." *Sackville: Duke of Buckingham*, st. 43.

*** dĕbt'-bound (debt as dĕt),** *a.* [Eng. *debt*, and *bound.*] Under an obligation or engagement.

*** dĕbt'-ĕd** (*b* silent), *** det-tid,** *a.* [Eng. *debt; -ed.*]

1. In debt, indebted.

"Which doth amount to three odd ducats more Than I stand *debted* to this gentleman." *Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors*, iv. 1.

2. Owing, owed.

"To whom ony thing is *dettid* ethir nwid."—*Wycliffe: Deut.* xv. 2.

*** dĕbt'-ēe'** (*b* silent), *s.* [Eng. *debt; -ee.*]

Law: One to whom a debt is due; a creditor.

*** dĕbt'-fûl** (*b* silent), *a.* [Eng. *debt; -ful(l).*]

1. Due, honest.

". . . gaif his ayth for *debt'full* administratioun thairof."—*Acts. Dom. Con. A.* (1567); *Keith's Hist.*, p. 553.

2. Indebted.

". . . *debtful* to him in greater sums," &c.—*Foord: Suppl. Dec.*, p. 434.

*** dĕbt'-lĕss** (*b* silent), *** dette-les,** *a.* [Eng. *debt*, and *less.*] Free from debt or obligation.

dĕbt'-ŏr (*b* silent), *** det-tour, * det-ur,** *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *deteur*; Lat. *debitor.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Lit.:* One who owes anything to another; one who is indebted to another for goods received or services done.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) One who is under an obligation to another.

"I am *debtor* both to the Greeks, and to the Barbarians . . ."—*Rom.* i. 14.

* (2) One who fails in any duty or obligation.

"As we forgive oure *dettouris*."—*Wycliffe Select Works*, iii. 95.

II. *Law:* During many centuries the law of England, like that of most other countries, was that a debtor should be imprisoned. This was changed in November, 1861, when an Act came into operation by which none were to be imprisoned except fraudulent debtors, and those in confinement up to that date were released. The 32 and 33 Vict. c. 62, passed on August 9, 1869, abolished the penalty of imprisonment even for fraudulent debtors unless in special circumstances, and those in prison were set free.

B. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to a debt, as the *debtor* side of an account = the debit-side (q.v.).

"When I look upon the *debtor* side, I find such innumerable articles, that I want arithmetick to cast them up . . ."—*Addison.*

debtor-executor, *s.*

Law: One who is at once a person's debtor and his executor when he dies. At law his appointment releases him from his debt, but equity requires him to add it to the assets of the testator's estate. (*Wharton.*)

*** dē-bŭl-lī'-tion,** *s.* [Formed as if from a Lat. *debullitio*, from *de* (intens.), and *bullio* = to boil over.] A bubbling or boiling over. (*Bailey.*)

*** dē-bŭrse',** *v.t.* [Lat. *de* = away, from, and *bursa* = a purse.] To pay out of the purse, to expend, to disburse.

". . . the charges, whyche the cytie had *deburssed for* that preparation."—*Nicoll: Thucydides*, fol. 157.

dē'-bŭ-scope, *s.* [From the inventor, M. Debus, a French optician; and Gr. *σκοπέω* (*skopeō*) = to see.]

Optics: A modification of the kaleidoscope. It consists of two highly polished silvered plates, set at an angle of 70° with each other. When placed before a picture or design, an assemblage of flower petals, or other small colored objects, beautiful designs are formed by their reflected images. The instrument is held stationary while these are copied, and by successively moving it over the object, different combinations of figures are shown, which may be added to the first. It is particularly intended for the use of draftsmen who are required to design ornamental patterns for fabrics. (*Knight.*)

dĕb-ût' (*t* silent), *s.* [Fr.] A first entrance or appearance, a first attempt. (Specifically applied to the first appearance in public of an actor or other public performer.)

"To-night you throng to witness the *debût* Of embryo actors to the Drama new." *Byron: An Occasional Prologue.*

dĕb û-tant' (*mas.*), **dĕb-û-tante'** (*fem.*), *s.* [Fr.] One who makes his or her début; specifically a male or female performer making his or her first appearance before the public.

*** de-bylle,** *s.* [DIBBLE.]

"A *Debylle: pastinacum, subterratorium*."—*Cathol. Angl.*

dec., *s. & adv.* [See definition.]

Music:

1. *As subst.:* An abbreviation for *decani* (q.v.).

2. *As adv.:* An abbreviation for *decrescendo* (q.v.).

dĕc'-a-, *pref.* [Gr. = ten.] A prefix largely used in composition, with the force of ten, ten times.

† dĕc'-a-chord, * dĕc'-a-chord-ôn, *s.* [Gr. *δεκαχορδος* (*dekachordos*) = ten-stringed, *δεκα* (*deka*) = ten, and *χορδή* (*chordē*) = a string.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A collection or set of ten.

"A *decachordon* of ten quodlibetical questions concerning religion and state."—*Watson: Quodlibets of Religion and State* (1642).

2. *Music:* A Greek musical instrument of ten strings. It was triangular in shape.

"It signifies *decachord*, or instrument of ten strings." —*Hammond: Works*, vol. iv., p. 91.

*** dē-ca-cū'-mĭn-ā-tĕd,** *a.* [Lat. *decacuminatus*, from *de* = away, from, and *cacuminatus* = topped, *cacumen* = a top.] Having the top cut off.

***dĕc'-ạd-ạl,** *a.* [Eng. *decad(e); -al.*] Pertaining to or consisting of ten.

dĕc'-ạdc, dĕc'-ạd, *s.* [Fr., from Gr. δεκάδα (*dekáda*), accus. sing. of δεκάς (*dekas*) = a company of ten. (*Skeat.*)]

1. A company or group of ten; specially applied to works written in ten books, as the *Decades* of Livy, &c.

"All rank'd by tens: whole *decads*, when they dine,
Must want a Trojan slave to pour the wine."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, ii. 157, 158.

2. A period or aggregate of ten years.

". . . through the two stormy *decades* interposed between 1861 and 1881."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 10, 1881.

***dĕ-cā'-dençe,** ***dē-cā'-dęn-çy,** *s.* [Fr. *décadence*, from Low Lat. *decadentia* = decay, from *de* = down, away, and *cadentia* = a falling.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A state of decay or ruin.

". . . long since abandoned by its princes to obscurity and *decadency*."—*Swinburne: Spain*. Lett. 44.

2. *Art:*

(1) A declension from the standard of excellence.

(2) *Ancient:* A term applied to the works of the ages which succeeded the fall of Rome until the revival of classical researches in the fourteenth century.

(3) *Modern:* Applied to that art which succeeded the Renaissance, and began to assume the rococo of Louis Quinze. (*Fairholt.*)

***dĕ-cā'-dent,** *a.* [Lat. *de* = away, down, and *cadens* = falling.] In a state of decay or ruin.

***dĕc'-ad-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *decad(e); -ist.*] One who writes a work in decades.

dĕc'-ạ-gŏn, *s.* [Gr. δέκα (*deka*) = ten, and γωνια (*gōnia*) = a corner.]

Geom.: A plane figure having ten angles and ten sides. A regular decagon is one which has all the sides and angles equal.

† dę-căg'-ŏn-ạl, *a.* [Eng. *decagon; -al.*] Of or pertaining to a decagon; ten-sided.

dĕc'-ạ-grăm, dĕc'-ạ-grămme, *s.* [Fr. *décagramme*, from Gr. δέκα (*deka*) = ten; Fr. *gramme* = a weight (q.v.).]

Weights: A French weight of ten grammes, or 5·644 drams avoirdupois; each gramme being equal to 15·43249 grains.

dĕc'-ạ-gўn, *s.* [Gr. δέκα (*deka*) = ten, and γύνη (*gunē*) = a woman, a female.]

Bot.: An epithet applied to a plant which has ten pistils.

dĕc-ạ-gў'-nĭ-ạ, *s. pl.* [Eng. *decagyn*, and Lat. pl. adj. suff. *-ia.*]

Bot.: Linnæus's name for those orders of plants which are decagyns.

dĕc-ạ-gў'-nĭ-ạn, *a.* [Eng. *decagyn; -ian.*]

Bot.: Having ten pistils.

dĕc-ăg'-ўn-ŏŭs, *a.* [Eng. *decagyn; -ous.*]

Bot.: The same as DECAGYNIAN (q.v.).

dĕc-ạ-hē'-drạl, *a.* [Gr. δέκα (*deka*) = ten, and ἕδρα (*hedra*) = a seat, a base.]

Geom.: Of or pertaining to a decahedron; having ten sides.

dĕc-a-hē'-drŏn, *s.* [Gr. δέκα (*deka*) = ten, and ἕδρα (*hedra*) = a seat, a base.]

Geom.: A solid figure having ten sides.

***dę-caid,** *v.i.* [Lat. *de* = away, from, and *cado* = to fall.] To fail, to decay. [DECAY.]

dĕ-cāis'-nĕ-ạ (*s* silent), *s.* [Named after M. Decaisne, a French botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, natives of the Himalayas, remarkable as being the only genus of the order Lardizabalaceæ, which are not climbers. They have pinnate leaves, racemose inflorescence, with greenish flowers, having six sepals, no petals, six stamens, three ovaries developing into follicles, with parietal placentæ and many seeds. The leaves are at times two feet long; the fruit resembles a cucumber, and is edible.

dē-căl-çĭ-fĭ-cā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *calcification* (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The removing or clearing away of calcareous matter.

2. *Dentistry:* The removal of the hardening matter of the teeth by chemical process.

dē-căl'-çĭ-fў, *v.t.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *calcify* (q.v.).] To free or clear of calcareous matter; to deprive of lime.

dē căl cō mā'-nĭą, *s.* The transferring of prints from paper to glass, porcelain, &c.

dĕc'-ạ-lĭ-tre, *s.* [Fr., from Gr. δέκα (*deka*) = ten; Fr. *litre* = a measure of capacity.] A French measure of capacity, containing 10 litres or 610·27 cubic inches, and so nearly equal to 2⅛ imperial gallons.

***dĕ-căl'-ō-gĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *decalog(ue); -ist.*] One who treats on or explains the decalogue.

". . . Mr. Dod, the *decalogist*."—*Account of J. Gregory; Pref. to his Posthuma* (1650).

dĕc'-ạ-lŏgue, * de-ca-loge, *s.* [Fr. *décalogue*, from Lat. *decalogus;* Gr. δεκάλογος (*dek·logos*), from δέκα (*deka*) = ten, and λόγος (*logos*) = a word, a discourse.] The Ten Commandments given by God to Moses on Mount Sinai. They were first introduced into the Liturgy of the Church of England in the Prayer-book of Edward VI., in 1552.

"The commands of God are clearly revealed both in the *decalogue* and other parts of sacred writ."—*Hammond.*

dē-căm'-ĕr-ŏn, *s.* [Fr., from Gr. δέκα (*deka*) = ten, and ἡμερα (*hēmera*) = a day.]

I. *Literally:*

*1. *Gen.:* Anything of ten days' occurrence.

2. *Spec.:* The title given to the collection of tales by Boccaccio, written in ten parts, each part containing ten stories, and being supposed to occupy one day in the narration. Boccaccio represents the stories as being told by seven ladies and three gentlemen, who had fled from Florence into the country to escape the fearful plague of 1348, and who had no other means of passing the time.

"A tale of the *Decameron*, told
In Palmieri's garden old."
Longfellow: Tales of a Wayside Inn, Interlude.

*II. *Fig.:* Apparently used to express a revel in which ladies and gentlemen took part.

". . . such a *decameron* of sport fallen out, Boccace never thought of the like."—*B. Jonson: The Silent Woman*, i. 3.

dĕc'-ạ-mē-tre, *s.* [Fr., from Gr. δέκα (*deka*) = ten, and μετρον (*metron*) = a measure.] A French measure of length, containing ten metres or 393·7 English inches = 32·8 English feet.

dē-căm'p', *v.i.* [Fr. *décamper*, from Lat. pref. *dis* = away, apart, and *campus* = a field.]

1. To move a camp from one place to another; to shift a camp; to march away from a camp or camping-ground.

". . . the army of the King of Portugal was at Elvas on the 2nd of the last month, and was to *decamp* on the 24th. . . ."—*Tatler*, No. 11.

2. To depart quickly or suddenly, especially with an implied idea of secrecy or slyness; to move or take oneself off.

***dē-căm'p-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *decamp; -ment.*] The act of decamping; a shifting or moving from one camp to another.

***dē-căn'-ạl,** *a.* [Lat. *decan(us);* Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a dean or a deanery.

"In his rectorial, as well as *decanal* residence . . ."—*Churton: Life of A. Nowell*, p. 78.

***dē'-cạn-āte,** *s.* [Lat. *decem* = ten.]

Astrol.: Third part, or ten degrees, of each sign, attributed to some particular planet, who being therein, shall be said to have one Dignity, and consequently cannot be Peregrine. (*Moxon.*)

dĕc-ăn'-dĕr, *s.* [Gr. δέκα (*deka*) = ten, and ἀνηρ (*anēr*), genit. ἀνδρός (*andros*) = a man, a male.]

Bot.: A plant which has ten stamens.

dĕc-ăn'-drĭ-ạ, *s. pl.* [Eng. *decander*, and Lat. adj. pl. suff. *-ia.*]

Bot.: The name given by Linnæus to the tenth class of plants in his system. They are distinguished by having ten stamens.

dĕc-ăn'-drĭ-ạn, dĕc-ăn'-droŭs, *a.* [Eng. *decander; -ian, -ous.*]

Bot.: Having ten stamens.

dē'-cāne, *s.* [Lat. *dec(em)* = ten; suff. *-ane* (*Chem.*)] *Chem.:* A hydrocarbon ($C_{10}H_{22}$), boiling between 155° and 162°. Obtained by heating turpentine oil to 275° for twenty-four hours with sixty parts of hydriodic acid. It can also be obtained from Cubebene (q.v.).

dĕc-ăn'-gụ-lar, *a.* [Gr. δέκα (*deka*) = ten, and Eng. *angular* (q.v.).]

Geom.: Having ten angles.

dĕ-cănt', *v.t.* [Fr. *décanter*, from Ital. *decantare*, from *de* = down, and *canto* = a side, a corner; hence, to lay or lower a bottle on its side.] To pour out gently; to pour wine from the bottle into another vessel, as a decanter (q.v.).

"They attend him daily as their chief,
Decant his wine, and carve his beef." *Swift.*

***dĕ-cănt'-āte (1),** *v.t.* [Ital. *decantare.*] To decant, to pour out.

***dē-cănt'-āte (2),** *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *decantatus*, pa. par. of *decanto.*]

1. *Trans.:* To speak much of, to celebrate.

"Yet were we not able sufficiently to *decantate*, sing, and set forth his praises."—*Bacon: Works*, i. 182.

2. *Intrans.:* To speak much or often.

"These men impertinently *decantate* against the ceremonies."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 49.

***dē-cănt-ā-tion,** *s.* [Fr.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of decanting or pouring a liquid from one vessel to another; the pouring of a clear liquid from the sediment. In starch-making and operations on a similar scale it is performed by siphons.

2. *Chem.:* The separation of a clear liquid from a precipitate or deposit by inclining the vessel and suffering the liquid to run out. The glass should not be filled above three-quarters of its depth, as otherwise the stream of liquid which runs out on inclining the vessel makes too sharp an angle with the side, and a portion of it may run down the edge. A wet glass rod should be held, in a nearly vertical position, against the edge of the glass, so as to cause the stream of liquid to run down it. This prevents the liquid from running down the sides of the vessel, and also causes it to fall into the lower vessel without splashing.

dĕ-cănt'-ĕd (1), *pa. par.* or *a.* [DECANT.]

***dĕ-cănt'-ĕd (2),** *a.* [Lat. *decanto* = to speak much of.] Commonly spoken or reported.

"This *decanted* notion of a popular action."—*Forbes: Suppl. Decrees*, p. 29.

dĕ-cănt'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *decant; -er.*]

1. One who decants liquors.

2. A large glass vessel used to contain wine which has been decanted from the lees, &c., and from which it can be poured into the wine-glasses.

dĕ-cănt'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DECANT.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of pouring liquors gently from one vessel into another, so as to free them from the lees, &c.

dĕc-ăph'-ўl-loŭs, *a.* [Gr. δέκα (*deka*) = ten, and φυλλόν (*phullon*) = a leaf.]

Bot.: An epithet applied to those flowers, the perianths of which have ten leaves.

† dē-căp'-ĭt-ạl-īze, *v.t.* [Pref. *de* = away, from; Eng. *capital;* suff. *-ize.*] To reduce from the rank or position of capital.

". . . if Rome could not be *decapitalized* without war . . ."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 13, 1882.

dē-căp'-ĭt-āte, *v.t.* [Low Lat. *decapitatus;* Lat. *de* = away, and *caput* (genit. *capitis*) = the head.] To cut off the head or top; to behead.

"Hedge-row ashes may the oftener be *decapitated*, . . ."—*Evelyn: Sylva*, i. 7, § 2.

dē-căp'-ĭt-āt-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DECAPITATE.]

dē-căp'-ĭt-āt-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DECAPITATE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of cutting off the head or top; decapitation.

dē-căp-ĭt-ā'-tion, *s.* [Fr.] The act of cutting off the head; beheading.

". . . corporal punishment and *decapitation*."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. xl., § 1, vol. i., p. 416.

dĕc'-ă-pŏd, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. δέκα (*deka*) = ten, πούς (*pous*), genit. ποδός (*podos*) = a foot.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the Decapoda (q.v.).

"Associated with the skeletons of the fishes are the remains of some new phyllopod and *decapod* crustaceans."—*Times*, Nov. 2, 1881, p. 8.

B. *As subst.:* One of the Decapoda.

dĕ-căp'-ō-dą, *s. pl.* [Decapon.]

Zoology:

1. A section of one of the great classes (Cephalopoda) into which the sub-kingdom Mollusca is divided. The Decapoda have eight arms, and two tentacles, originating within the circle of the arms, making ten so-called feet or cephalic processes. The tentacles are longer than the arms, are more or less retractile, and serve to seize prey which may be beyond the reach of the latter, or to moor the animal safely in a stormy sea. The shell is horny and translucent in the Calamaries, when it is termed the pen or *gladius*, a calcareous bone, so called, or *sepiostaire* in the Cuttle-fishes, and a delicate spiral-chambered tube in Spirula. In all it is internal, and, with the exception of Spirula, unattached to the body by any muscles, but merely loosely lodged in the mantle. The shells of the fossil forms present various modifications in shape. The Decapods chiefly frequent the open sea, appearing periodically, like fishes, in great shoals on the coasts and banks, either in pursuit of food or, in the case of females, when seeking for favourable spawning places. The families are (1) Tenthidæ, (2) Belemnitidæ, (3) Sepiadæ, (4) Spirulidæ (q.v.), (*S. P. Woodward, &c.*)

2. The highest order of Crustaceans. [Crustacea.] Members of this order have five pairs of ambulatory thoracic legs, of which the first pair is modified to form nipping-claws, some of the other pairs behind this being chelate as well. The whole of the thoracic segments are united with those of the head into a single piece (*cephalothorax*), and the gills are contained in cavities at the sides of the thorax. The order Decapoda includes the greater number of the stalk-eyed Crustaceans. Their earliest appearance in geological time is in the Carboniferous formation, where they are represented by the genus Anthracopalæmon, whilst the higher forms of the order are very abundant in Tertiary rocks, and especially in the London clay.

3. Decapoda are subdivided into (1) Brachyura, Crabs, (2) Anomoura, Hermit Crabs, (3) Macroura, Lobsters and Shrimps. (*Nicholson, Woodward, &c.*)

dĕ-căp'-ō-dal, *a.* [Eng. *decapod*; *-al.*] Of or belonging to the order of Decapoda; ten-footed.

dĕ-căp'-ō-dous, *a.* [Eng. *decapod*; *-ous.*] The same as Decapodal (q.v.).

dē-car'-bŏn-āte, *v.t.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *carbonate* (q.v.).] To rid or clear of carbonic acid.

dē-car-bŏn-īz-ā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng *carbonization* (q.v.).] The act or process of ridding or clearing of carbon; as in the process of conversion of cast-iron into malleable iron or steel. [Carbonizing-furnace.] Cast iron particles are exposed to a strong heat in contact with some peroxide of iron, by which it is deprived of its carbon and rendered tough.

dē-car'-bŏn-īze, *v.t.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *carbonize* (q.v.).] To rid or clear of carbon.

dē-car'-bŏn-īzed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Decarbonize.]

dē-car-bŏn-īz-ĭng, *pr. par., a.,* & *s.* [Decarbonize.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of freeing from carbon; decarbonization.

decarbonizing-furnace, *s.* A furnace in which superfluous carbon is burned out of a metal. The term is a very general one, and may include the boiling and puddling furnaces in which cast-iron is heated to make the metal malleable. (*Knight.*)

dē-car-bŭr-īz-ā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *carburization* (q.v.).] The act or process of freeing from carbon; decarbonization.

"A new process for the production of steel by the partial *decarburization* of cast iron."—*Academy*, Feb. 15, 1871, p. 141.

* **dē-card,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Discard.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To cast off, to discard.

"You have cast those by, *decarded* them."—*Fletcher.*

2. *Cards:* To discard or throw away a card from a hand.

B. *Intransitive:*

Cards: To discard.

"Can you *decard*, madam?"
Dumb Knight (*Dodsley*, iv. 485).

* **dē-car'-dĭn-al-īze,** *v.t.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *cardinalize* (q.v.).] To remove or degrade from the rank or position of cardinal. (*Howel.*)

* **dē-car-nā'-tion,** *s.* [Formed with the pref. *de* = away, from, on analogy of *incarnation* (q.v.).] The putting off or laying aside of carnality or fleshly lusts.

"For God's incarnation inableth man for his own *decarnation*, as I may say, and devestiure of carnality."—*Mountague. Devoute Essayes*, Tre.t. ii., § 1.

* **dĕc'-ą-stĭch,** *s.* [Gr. δέκα (*deka*) = ten, and στίχος (*stichos*) = a row, a line, a verse.] A verse or short poem consisting of ten lines.

"According to your friendly request, I send you this *decastich*."—*Howell: Lett.*, I. vi. 27.

dĕc'-ą-stўle, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. δέκα (*deka*) = ten, and στυλος (*stulos*) = a pillar, a column.]

A. *As adj.:* Applied to those temples which have a portico containing ten columns in a line; containing ten columns.

B. *As subst.:* A portico or colonnade consisting of ten columns in front.

dĕc-ą-sўl-lăb'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. δέκα (*deka*) = ten, and Eng. *syllabic* (q.v.).] Having or containing ten syllables.

"Not that Dryden's rhyme composition is seen so clearly in his odes as in his *decasyllabic* poems."—*Athenæum*, May 7, 1881.

dē-căy', * **de-cale,** *v.i.* & *t.* [O. Fr. *decaer*, from Lat. *de* = down, from, and *cado* = to fall.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To decline gradually from a state of soundness or perfection to one less sound or perfect; to become gradually impaired; to fall or waste away, to deteriorate.

"But thou wast worthy ne'er to have *decayed*."
Cowper: On the Death of the University Bedel.

2. To fade away, to pass away.

"Till in the vault of heaven the stars *decay*."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xi. 468.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To impair; to make less sound or perfect; to cause to fail.

"Infirmity, that *decays* the wise, doth ever make the better fool."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, i. 5.

* 2. To destroy.

". . . every day that comes, comes to *decay*
A day's work in him."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, i. 5.

* 3. To slacken, to abate.

"*Decayeth* his pace, as a man weary."
Puttenham: Eng. Poesie, bk. ii., ch. iii.

dē-căy', * **de-caie,** * **de-caye,** *s.* [Decay, *v.*]

1. The act or state of declining gradually from a state of soundness or perfection to one less sound or perfect; deterioration, wasting, or failing.

"Has life's fair lamp declin'd by slow *decays*?"
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xi. 208.

2. Anything which causes decay or deterioration.

". . . he that plots to be the only figure among cyphers, is the *decay* of a whole age."—*Bacon.*

* 3. A mark or sign of decay or deterioration.

"She has been a fine lady, and paints and hides her *decays* very well."—*Ben Jonson.*

4. A consumption. (*Scotch.*)

"They have a charm also whereby they try if persons be in a *decay* or not. . . ."—*Brand: Orkney*, p. 62.

5. A decline in worldly prosperity; want.

"And if thy brother be waxen poor, and fallen in *decay* with thee; then thou shalt relieve him."—*Levit.* xxv. 35.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *decay*, *decline*, and *consumption:* "The direction expressed by both these actions [*decay* and *decline*] is very similar; it is a sideward movement, but *decay* expresses more than *decline*. What is *decayed* is fallen or gone; what *declines* leads towards a fall or is going; when applied, therefore, to the same objects, a *decline* is properly the commencement of a *decay*. By *decay* things lose their perfection, their greatness, and their consistency; by *decline* they lose their strength, their vigour, and their lustre; by *consumption* they lose their existence. *Decay* brings to ruin; *decline* leads to an end or expiration. There are some things to which *decay* is peculiar, and some things to which *decline* is peculiar, and other things to which both *decay* and *decline* belong. The corruption to which material substances are particularly exposed is termed *decay*; the close of life, when health and strength begin to fall away, is termed the *decline*; the *decay* of states in the moral world takes place by the same process as the *decay* of fabrics in the natural world; the *decline* of empires, from their state of elevation and splendour, is a natural figure drawn from the *decline* of the setting sun. *Consumption* is seldom applied to anything but animal bodies." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **dē-căy'-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *decay*; *-able.*] Capable of or liable to decay.

"Were his strength *decayable* with time."—*Adams: Works*, iii. 3.

dē-căy'ed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Decay, *v.*]

dē-căy'-ĕd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *decayed*; *-ness.*] A state of being decayed or deteriorated.

". . . weakness and sickness of body, *decayedness* of understanding. . . ."—*Whole Duty of Man; Duty to Parents*, § xiv.

dē-căy'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *decay*; *-er.*] That which causes decay.

dē-căy'-ĭng, *pr. par., a.,* & *s.* [Decay, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or state of becoming decayed; decay.

"These indeed are not
So subject to *decayings* as the face."
Massinger: City Madam, i. 1.

dē-çēase', *s.* [Fr. *décès*, from Lat. *decessus* = a departing: *de* = away, from, and *cedo* = to go.] Death; departure from this life.

"Lands are by human law, in some places, after the owner's *decease*, divided unto all his children . . ."—*Hooker.*

¶ For the difference between *decease* and *death*, see Death.

dē-çēase', *v.i.* [Decease, *s.*] To depart this life, to die.

". . . the first, when he had married a wife, *deceased*, and, having no issue, left his wife . . ."—*Matt.* xxii. 25.

dē-çēas'ed, * **deceassyd,** *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *decease*; *-ed.*]

A. *As adjective:*

* 1. *Gen.:* Departed, gone, passed away.

"O all ye blest ghosts of *deceased* loves."
F. Beaumont: An Elegy.

2. *Spec.:* Departed this life; dead.

B. *As subst.:* A person who has died.

dē-çēas'-ĭng, *pr. par., a.,* & *s.* [Decease, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* Decease, death.

* **dē-çēde',** *v.i.* [Lat. *decedo*: *de* = away, from, and *cedo* = to go, to yield.] To go away, to depart, to secede.

"Moderation in what they *deceded* from Rome."—*Fuller: Ch. Hist.*, V. iii. 25.

* **dē-çēd'-ent,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *decedens*, pr. par. of *decedo* = to go away, to depart.]

A. *As adj.:* Departing, going away, removing.

B. *As substantive:*

1. One who has given up an office.

2. Deceased, dead.

* **de-ceipt,** *s.* [Deceit, *s.*]

dē-çēit', * **de-ceipt,** * **de-ceite,** * **de-ceyt,** * **de-ceytc,** * **desceit,** * **dessate,** * **dissait,** * **dyssayt,** *s.* [O. Fr. *decepte*, from Lat. *deceptus*, pa. par. of *decipio* = to deceive.] [Deceive.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of deceiving, misleading, or cheating any person; any act or practice in-

tended to cause what is false to pass for what is true; fraud, cheating, double-dealing.

"*Deceyte* or begylynge. *Fraus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. That which deceives, misleads, or cheats; deceitfulness, trickery, deception, duplicity.

3. A stratagem or artifice.

"His demand
Springs not from Edward's well-meant honest love,
But from *deceit* bred by necessity."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., iii. 3.

II. *Law:* Any trick, device, plot, collusion, craft, or false representation intended to defraud another.

"He is a merchant, the balances of *deceit* are in his hand . . ."—*Hos.* xii. 7.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *deceit* and *deception*: "A *deceiver* is full of *deceit*; but a *deception* may be occasionally practised by one who has not this habit of *deceiving*. *Deceit* is a characteristic of so base a nature, that those who have it practise every species of *deception* in order to hide their characters from the observation of the world. The practice of *deceit* springs altogether from a design, and that of the worst kind; but a *deception* may be practised from indifferent, if not innocent motives, or may be occasioned even by inanimate objects. A person or a [course of] conduct is *deceitful*; an appearance is *deceptive*."

(2) He thus discriminates between *deceit*, *duplicity*, and *double-dealing*: "The former two may be applied either to habitual or particular actions, the latter only to particular actions. There may be much *deceit* or *duplicity* in a person's character or in his proceedings; there is *double-dealing* only where dealing goes forward. The *deceit* may be more or less veiled; the *duplicity* lies very deep, and is always studied whenever it is put into practice. *Duplicity* in reference to actions is mostly employed for a course of conduct: *double-dealing* is but another term for *duplicity* on particular occasions. Children of reserved characters are frequently prone to *deceit*, which grows into consummate *duplicity* in riper years: the wealthy are often exposed to much *duplicity* when they choose their favourites among the low and ignorant; nothing gives rise to more *double-dealing* than the fabrication of wills."

(3) He thus further discriminates between *deceit*, *fraud*, and *guile*: "*Deceit* is here, as in the preceding article, indeterminate when compared with *fraud*, which is a specific mode of deceiving: *deceit* is practised only in private transactions; *fraud* is practised towards bodies as well as individuals, in public as well as private: a child practises *deceit* towards its parents; *frauds* are practised upon the government, on the public at large, or on tradesmen; *deceit* involves the violation of moral law, *fraud* that of the civil law. A servant may *deceive* his master as to the time of his coming or going, but he *defrauds* him of his property if he obtains it by any false means. *Deceit*, as a characteristic, is indefinite in magnitude; *guile* marks a strong degree of moral turpitude in the individual. The former is displayed in petty concerns; the latter, which contaminates the whole character, displays itself in inextricable windings and turnings that are suggested in a peculiar manner by the author of all evil." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dĕ-çēit'-fŭl, * dyseatful, *a.* [Eng. *deceit; ful(l)*]

1. Full of deceit or deception; deceiving, cheating, fraudulent.

". . . neither shall a *deceitful* tongue be found in their mouth."—*Zeph.* iii. 13.

2. Delusive, disappointing expectation.

"Conceit *deceitful*, so compact, so kind."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,423.

dĕ-çēit'-fŭl-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *deceitful; -ly.*] In a deceitful manner; with intent to deceive; fraudulently.

"And after the league made with him he shall work *deceitfully*, . . ."—*Dan.* xi. 23.

dĕ-çēit'-fŭl-nĕss, * dyseatfalnes, *s.* [Eng. *deceitful; -ness.*] The quality or state of being deceitful; a tendency to deceive; a deceitful or fraudulent habit.

". . . the *deceitfulness* of riches, . . ."—*Matt.* xiii. 22.

*** dĕ çēit'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *deceit; -less.*] Free from deceit or deception; guileless, honest, true.

". . . he that should call Satan an unclean devil, should inwardly that some devil is not unclean; or deceivable lusts, some lusts *deceitless*?"—*Bp. Hall: Old Rel.*, § 2.

dĕ-çēiv'-a-ble, * de-ceyv-a-ble, * dis-seyvable, *a.* [Eng. *deceiv(e); -able.*]

† 1. Capable of being deceived; open or subject to deceit.

"Man was not only *deceivable* in his integrity, but the angels of light in all their clarity."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

* 2. Deceitful, fraudulent, deceptious.

". . . there's something in't
That is *deceivable*."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, iv. 3.

dĕ-çēiv'-a-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *deceivable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being deceivable.

"And with all *deceivableness* of unrighteousness in them that perish, . . ."—2 *Thess.* ii. 10.

dĕ-çēiv'-a-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *deceivable(le); -ly.*] In a deceivable or deceitful manner; deceitfully.

*** dĕ-çēiv'-ąnçe, * desceyvance,** *s.* [O. Fr. *decevance.*] Deceit, deceitfulness.

"Here of a *desceyvance* thei conseilld him to do."
Robert de Brunne, 133.

*** dĕ-çēiv'-ąnt, * dē-çēiv'-aunt,** *a.* [O. Fr. *decevant.*] Deceitful.

"That thou be nought *deceivaunt*."
Gower, i. 82.

dĕ-çēive', * decayve, * deceyve, * dis-ceyve, * disseyve, * dyssayve, * dy-save, * dyssave, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *deceivre, deceveir*, from Lat. *decipio* = to take away, deceive: *de* = away, from, and *capio* = to take.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To mislead intentionally; to cause to mistake; to impose upon; to cheat, to delude.

2. To disappoint, to frustrate one's expectation or hope.

"I now believ'd
The happy day approach'd, nor are my hopes
deceiv'd." *Dryden.*

¶ With *of* before the thing expected.

"The Turkish general, *deceived of* his expectation, withdrew his fleet twelve miles off."—*Knolles.*

3. To deprive or take from stealthily, to rob.

". . . so *deceive* and rob them of their nourishment."—*Bacon.*

† 4. To while away, to cause to pass pleasantly.

"These occupations oftentimes *deceived* the listless hour."—*Wordsworth.* (*Ogilvie.*)

B. *Intrans.:* To cheat, to mislead, to cause to mistake, to delude.

"Can those too flatter, and can Jove *deceive*?"
Pope: Homer's Iliad, xii. 186.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to deceive*, *to delude*, and *to impose upon*: "Falsehood is the leading feature in all these terms: they vary, however, in the circumstances of the action. To *deceive* is the most general of the three: it signifies simply to produce a false conviction; the other terms are properly species of *deceiving*, including accessory ideas. A *deception* does not always suppose a fault on the part of a person *deceived*, but a *delusion* does. A person is sometimes *deceived* in cases where *deception* is unavoidable; he is *deluded* through a voluntary blindness of the understanding. . . . *Deception* is practised by an individual on himself or others; a *delusion* is commonly practised on one's self; an *imposition* is always practised on another. Men *deceive* others from a variety of motives; they always *impose upon* them for purposes of gain or the gratification of ambition. Men *deceive* themselves with false pretexts and false confidence; they *delude* themselves with vain hopes and wishes." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dĕ-çēived', *pa. par.* or *a.* [Deceive.]

dĕ-çēiv'-ĕr, * de-ceyv-ar, * deceyver * disseyver, *s.* [Eng. *deceiv(e); -er.*] One who deceives; a cheat.

"For there are many unruly and vain talkers and *deceivers*, . . ."—*Titus* i. 10.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *deceiver* and *impostor*: "*Deceiver* is a generic term; *impostor* specific: every *impostor* is a species of *deceiver*: the words have, however, a distinct use. The *deceiver* practises *deception* on individuals; the *impostor* only on the public at large. The false friend and the faithless lover are *deceivers*; the assumed nobleman who practises frauds under his disguise, and the pretended prince who lays claim to a crown to which he was never born, are *impostors*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

*** dĕ-çēiv'-ĕr-ĭc,** *s.* [Eng. *deceive; -rie* = *-ry.*] A course of deceitful conduct.

dĕ-çēiv'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Deceive.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of misleading, cheating, or deluding; a deceit.

". . . they everlastingly perish in their own *deceivings*."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

dē'-çĕm, *a.* [Lat.] A numerical adjective, ten, which is largely used in composition in English, with the meaning of *ten*, *tenth*, or *tenfold*.

decem tales, *s.* [Lat. = ten such men.]

Law: A writ to a sheriff to supply ten men to make up a full jury.

Dē'-çĕm-bĕr, *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Originally:* The tenth month of the year, the Roman year beginning in March, and not, as with us, in January.

2. *Now:* The twelfth and last month of the year, when the sun is at its greatest distance south of the equator. It contains thirty-one days. The 26th of December, or, if that falls on a Sunday, the following Monday, is a Bank Holiday.

*** Dē'-çĕm'-bĕr-lў,** *a.* [Eng. *December; -ly.*] Like December; wintry; cold.

"The many bleak and *decemberly* nights of a seven years' widowhood."—*Sterne: Tristram Shandy*, v. 208.

dē-çĕm-dĕn'-tāte, *a.* [Lat. *decem* = ten, *dentatus* = toothed, *dens* = a tooth.] Having ten teeth or points.

dē-çĕm'-fĭd, *a.* [Lat. *decem* = ten, and *fido* (perf. tense *fi, ii*) = to cut, to divide.]

Bot.: An epithet applied to the perianths of flowers which are divided into ten divisions or parts; ten-cleft.

dē-çĕm-lŏc'-ŭ-lăr, *a.* [Lat. *decem* = ten, *locul(us)* = a little bag, a cell, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ar.*]

Bot.: Ten-celled; having ten receptacles or cells for seeds.

*** dē-çĕm'-pē-dą,** *s.* [Lat., from *decem* = ten, and *pes* (genit. *pedis*) = a foot.] A ten-foot rod, used by surveyors and architects in taking measurements.

*** dē-çĕm'-pē-dąl,** *a.* [Lat. *decem* = ten, *pedalis* = of the length of a foot, *pes* = a foot.] Ten feet in length.

dē-çĕm'-vĭr (pl. **dē-çĕm'-vĭr-ī,** *Lat.*; **dē-çĕm'-vĭrs,** *Eng.*), *s.* [Lat., from *decem* = ten, and *vir* = a man.]

1. *Roman Hist.:* One of a body of ten magistrates, in whom was vested the sole government of Rome for a period of two years, from B.C. 449 to B.C. 447. The brutal and licentious conduct of one of the number, Appius Claudius, caused their downfall in the latter year.

"The *decemviri*, having now taken the government upon them, agreed, . . ."—*Kennet: Roman Antiquities*, ii. 11.

† 2. *Now:* A member of any body of ten men appointed for any special purpose or office.

dē-çĕm'-vĭr-ąl, *a.* [Lat. *decemviralis.*] Of or pertaining to the Decemvirs.

". . . the *decemviral* legislation . . ."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. iv., § 4.

dē-çĕm'-vĭr-āte, *s.* [Lat. *decemviratus.*]

1. *Roman History:*

(1) The office or rank of the ten senators elected instead of consuls at Rome in B.C. 449. [Decemvir.]

(2) The period during which decemvirs were in office.

† 2. Any body of ten men in authority.

"If such a *decemvirate* should ever attempt to restore our constitutional liberty."—*Sir W. Jones: Letter to Lord Althorp.*

*** dē-çĕm'-vĭr-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *decemvir* (q.v.); *-ship.*] The office or position of a decemvir.

"The *decemvir-ship* and the conditions of his colleagues had so greatly changed."—*Holland: Livy*, p. 115.

*** dē'-çençe,** *s.* [Decency.]

dē'-çen-çў, * dē'-çençe, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *decentia* = what is becoming, neut. pl. of

decens, pr. par. of the imp. verb *decet* = it is becoming.]

* 1. The quality or state of being decent or becoming; suitableness to character; propriety.

"And most I own, she said, my secret smart,
What with more *decence* were in silence kept?"
Dryden: Virgil; Knight, x. 95, 96.

2. Propriety of form; proper form or formality; becoming manners or behaviour, decorum.

". . . the offices of religion strict of all the external *decencies* of worship. . . ."—*Atterbury.*

3. *Spec.*: Decent or modest words or actions; a freedom from anything obscene or ribald.

"Immodest words admit of no defence;
For want of *de cency* is want of sense."
Roscommon: Essay on Translated Verse.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *decency* and *decorum*: "*Decency* respects the conduct; *decorum* the behaviour; a person conducts himself with *decency*; he behaves with *decorum*. *Indecency* is a vice; it is the violation of public or private morals: *indecorum* is a fault; it offends the feelings of those who witness it. Nothing but a depraved mind can lead to *indecent* practices; indiscretion and thoughtlessness may sometimes give rise to that which is *indecorous*. *Decency* enjoins upon all relatives, according to the proximity of their relationship, to show certain marks of respect to the memory of the dead: regard for the feelings of others enjoins a certain outward *decorum* upon every one who attends a funeral." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dē-çēne', *s.* [Lat. *decem* = ten; Eng. anff. *-ene.*] *Chem.*: A hydrocarbon, $C_{10}H_{20}$. Obtained, along with decine, $C_{10}H_{18}$, by heating turpentine oil for some hours with twenty parts of hydriodic acid. It boils at 165°, and has an alliaceous odour.

***dē-çĕn'-na-rў** (1), *s.* [Lat. *decennium* = a period of ten years: *decem* = ten, and *annus* a year.] A period of ten years; now commonly supplanted by *decade* (q.v.).

***dē-çĕn'-na-rў** (2), *s.* [Lat. *decem* = ten.] *Feudal Law*: A town or tithing, consisting of ten families or freeholders.

". . . the whole land was divided into hondreds, and those again into *decennuries*, . . ."—*Hobbes: A Dialogue on the Common Law.*

***dē-çĕn'-nĕr**, *s.* [Low Lat. *decenus*, from *decem* = ten.] A freeholder of a decennary.

"In case of the default of appearance in a *decenner*, his nine pledges had one and thirty days to bring the delinquent forth to justice."—*Fielding: On the Causes of the Increase of Robbers*, § 5.

dē-çĕn'-nĭ-ăl, *a.* [Lat. *decennalis* = of ten years: *decem* = ten, and *annus* = a year.]

1. Lasting or continuing for a period of ten years.

2. Occurring every ten years.

dē-çĕn'-nĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat.] A period of ten years; a decennary.

". . . an entire *decennium*."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. xii., § 60.

***dē-çĕn'-nō-văl**, ***dē-çĕn'-nō-va-rў**, *a.* [Lat. *decem* = ten, and *novem* = nine.] Of or pertaining to the number nineteen.

". . . a *decennoval* circle, or of nineteen years . . ."—*Holder.*

". . . this whole *decennovary* progress of the epacts, . . ."—*Ibid.*

dē'-çent, ***de-cente**, *a.* & *adv.* [Fr., from Lat. *decens*, pr. par. of *decet* = it is becoming.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Becoming, fit, suitable, seemly, decorous.

"For place or pension laid in *decent* row."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 76.

2. Graceful, comely, noble.

"And plain in manner; *decent*, solemn, chaste,
And natural in gesture. . . ."
Cowper: Task, ii. 401, 402.

3. Free from obscenity, immodesty, or ribaldry.

4. Moderate, tolerable, sufficiently great or good, passable.

*** B.** *As adv.*: Decently, becoming, seemlily.

"And *decent* on the pile dispose the dead."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, vii. 513.

¶ For the difference between *decent* and *becoming*, see BECOMING.

† dē'-çent-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *decent*; *-ish.*] Fair, moderately good, passable.

"We've *decentish* wine."
Barham: Some Account of a New Play.

dē'-çent-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *decent*; *-ly.*]

1. In a decent, becoming, or seemly manner; becomingly.

"Let all things be done *decently* and in order."—*1 Cor.* xiv. 40.

2. With decency; without breach of decorum.

"Such gifts as we shall bring, for gifts demand
That grace, nor can be *decently* refus'd."
Cowper: Homer's Odyssey, xviii.

3. Without obscenity, immodesty, or ribaldry.

4. Moderately, tolerably well, passably.

***dē'-çent-nĕss**, ***dē'-çĕnt-nĕsse**, *s.* [Eng. *decent*; *-ness.*] Decency, decorum.

"Shall they be carried forth without any *decentnesse*?"—*Hunting of Purgatory* (1561), fol. 37.

dē-çĕn-tral-ĭ-zā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *centralization* (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act or process of decentralizing.

2. *Polit.*: The act or system of distributing the administration of the internal affairs of a country in various places in that country, as opposed to centralization, where the administration of all matters is concentrated at one place.

dē-çĕn'-tral-īze, *v.t.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *centralize* (q.v.).] To carry out the system of decentralization; to distribute the administration of internal affairs in various places in a country.

***dē-çĕp-tĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў**, *s.* [Eng. *deceptible*; *-ity.*] Liability to be deceived.

". . . the *decept'bility* of our decayed natures."—*Glanvill: Vanity of Dogm.*, ch. viii.

***dē-çĕp'-tĭ-ble**, *a.* [Mid. Eng. *deceipt*; Lat. *deceptus* = deceit; Eng. suff. *-able.*] Liable or possible to be deceived; open to fraud or deceit.

". . . the common infirmity of human nature: of whose *deceptible* condition, perhaps, those should not need any other evidence than the frequent errours we shall ourselves commit."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*

dē-çĕp'-tion, ***de-cep-ci-oun**, ***de-cep-ci-oune**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *deceptio*, from *deceptus*, pa. par. of *decipio* = to deceive.]

1. The act of deceiving, misleading, cheating, or deluding.

"All *deception* is a misapplying of those signs, which, by compact or institution, were made the means of men's signifying or conveying their thoughts."—*South.*

2. A state of being deceived, misled, or deluded.

"And fall into *deception* unaware."
Milton: P. L., ix. 362.

3. That which deceives or misleads; a deceit, a fraud.

¶ For the difference between *deception* and *deceit*, see DECEIT.

*** dē-çĕp'-tĭoŭs**, *a.* [O. Fr. *deceptieux.*] Deceitful, deceiving, deceptive.

". . . those organs had *deceptious* functions."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, v. 2.

dē-çĕp'-tĭve, *a.* [Lat. *decept(us)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ive.*] Deceitful, deceiving, cheating, false, misleading.

". . . dates, in such a context, are misleading and *deceptive*."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. viii., § 1.

deceptive cadence, *s.*

Mus.: A term used when the last chord of a phrase is other than the tonic chord, and is preceded by that of the dominant. Called also Interrupted or False Cadence. (*Stainer & Barrett.*) [CADENCE.]

dē-çĕp'-tĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *deceptive*; *-ly.*] In a deceptive, deceitful, or misleading manner.

***dē-çĕp'-tĭve-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *deceptive*; *-ness.*] The quality of being deceptive or deceitful; deceitfulness.

*** dē-çĕp-tĭv'-ĭ-tў**, *s.* [Eng. *deceptiv(e)*; *-ity.*] A deceit, a sham. (*Carlyle.*)

*** dē-çĕp'-tŏr-ў**, *a.* [Formed as if from a Lat. *deceptorius*, from *deceptus.*] Containing or tending to deceit; deceptive, deceitful, misleading.

dē-çĕrn', ***dē-çĕrne'**, ***dē-sĕrne'**, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *décerner*; Lat. *decerno* = to decree: *de* — away, from, and *cerno* = to distinguish.]

A. *Transitive:*

*** I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. To separate, to divide.

"*Decerning* the good and lerned from the evil and unlerned."—*Joye: Expos. of Daniel*, ch. i.

2. To discern, to distinguish.

"They can see nothyng, nor *decern* what maketh for them, nor what against them."—*Abp. Cranmer: On the Sacrament*, fol. 83.

3. To decree, to pronounce, to declare.

"We . . . *decerne* and declare the same King Richard before this to have been and to be unprofitable, unable &c."—*Holinshed: Chron. Richard III.* (anno 1399).

II. *Scots Law*: To adjudge, to decree.

B. *Intransitive:*

*** 1.** *Ord. Lang.*: To discern.

"To *decerne* betwene the true doctrine and the false."
Sir T. More: Works, p. 823.

2. *Scots Law*: To give judgment, to decree.

"The saidis lordis and estatis of parliament, find, *decernis*, and declaris, that the said Princes, sumtyme erll Bothoile, hes committit and done oppin and manifest treasone aganis our said soverane lord." &c.—*Acts Ja. VI.*, 1535 (ed. 1814), p. 11.

dē-çĕrned', *pa. par.* & *a.* [DECERN.]

*** dē-çĕrn'-ĕr**, *s.* [Eng. *decern*; *-er.*] One who gives a judgment or opinion.

". . . those slight and vulgar *decerners*. . . ."—*Glanvill: Lux Orientalis* (Pref.).

dē-çĕrn'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [DECERN.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par.* & *particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act of decreeing or adjudging.

*** dē-çĕrn'-ĭ-türe**, *s.* [Lat. *decernturus*, fut. par. of *decerno* = to decree.]

Scots Law: A decree or sentence of a court, sometimes as enforcing payment of a debt.

". . . to infer *decerniture* against the heritors."—*Newbyth: Suppl. Dec.*, p. 517.

*** dē-çĕrn'-mĕnt**, *s.* [Eng. *decern*; *-ment.*] Discernment, judgment, apprehension.

". . . a yet more refined elective discretion or *decernment*, . . ."—*Goodwin: Works*, vol. iii., p. 468.

*** dē-çĕrp'**, *v.t.* [Lat. *decerpo.*] To crop, to pluck off.

*** dē-çĕrpt'**, *a.* [Lat. *decerptus*, pa. par. of *decerpo* = to crop: *de* = away, from, and *carpo* = to pluck.]

1. Cropped, taken off, torn away.

". . . manues soule, being *decerpt* or taken of the portion of diuinite called *mens*, . . ."—*Elyot: Gouernor*, bk. iii., c. 23.

2. Torn or rent in pieces, distracted.

"O howe this moste noble ile of the worlde was *decerpt* and rent to pieces."—*Elyot: Gouernor*, b. i. c. 2.

*** dē-çĕrpt'-ĭ-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *decerpt*; *-able.*] That may be cropped or plucked off.

*** dē-çĕrp'-tion**, *s.* [Formed as if from a Lat. *decerptio*, from *decerptus*, pa. par. of *decerpo.*]

1. The act of cropping or plucking off.

2. That which is plucked off; a piece, a fragment.

". . . our souls are but particles and *decerptions* of our parents, . . ."—*Glanvill: Pre-existence of Souls*, c. 3.

*** dē-çĕr-tā'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *decertatio.*] A striving or contending; contention, dispute.

*** dē-çĕsse'**, *s.* [DECEASE, *s.*]

*** dē-çĕss'-ĭon (ss as sh)**, *s.* [Lat. *decessio*, from *decessus*, pa. par. of *decedo* = to go away.] A going away, a departure.

*** dē-çĕst**, *v.i.* [DESIST.] To cease, to desist from.

*** dē-çharm'**, *v.t.* [Fr. *décharmer.*] To disenchant, to remove a spell or charm.

". . . he was suddenly cured by *decharming* the witchcraft."—*Harvey: On Consumption.*

*** dē-çharmed'**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DECHARM.]

*** dē-çharm'-ĭng**, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [DECHARM.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par.* & *particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act of disenchanting or removing a spell or charm; disenchantment.

déchaussé (pr. *dā-shō'-sā'*, *a.* [Fr.]
Her.: The same as DISMEMBERED (q.v.).

děch'-ĕn-īte, *s.* [Named after a German geologist, Von Dechen.]
Min.: A red or yellow greasy mineral, occurring massive, botryoidal, nodular, stalactitic, and at times slightly columnar. Hardness, 3—4; sp. gr. 5·6—5·8. Compos.: Sesquioxide of vanadium, 16·81—49·27; protoxide of lead, 48·7—57·66; protoxide of zinc, 0—21·41. Found in Germany. [EUSYNCHITE.]

***dē-chrĭs'-tĭ-ăn-īze,** *v.t.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *christianize* (q.v.).] To turn or pervert from Christianity; to heathenize.
"The next step in *dechristianizing* the political life of nations."—*Disraeli: Lothair*, ch. lxxxiv.

***dē-chrĭs'-tĭ-ăn-īzed,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [DECHRISTIANIZE.]

***dē-chrĭs'-tĭ-ăn-īz-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [DECHRISTIANIZE.]
A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).
C. *As subst.:* The act of perverting or turning from Christianity.

dĕç'-ĭ-ā-tīne, *s.* [DESSIATINE.]

de-çīd'-ă-ble, *a.* [Eng. *decid(e); -able.*] Capable of being decided.
"Our controverses about things indifferent are *decidable* by these principles."—*Jones: Rome No Mother Church* (1678), § 1.

dĕ-çīde', *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *décider*; Ital. *decidere*, from Lat. *decido* = to decide: *de* = away, and *cædo* = to cut.]
A. *Transitive:*
*1. To cut off, to separate.
"The sea too near *decides* us from the rest."—*Fuller: Holy State*, bk. ii., ch. xx.
2. To determine a question or dispute; to settle, to adjudge.
". . . who dare question aught that he *decides*?"
Byron: Corsair, i. 8
B. *Intransitive:*
1. To give a decision on a question or dispute; to determine, to adjudge.
". . . who *decides* so often, and who examines so seldom, . . ."—*Pope: Homer's Odyssey* (Postscript).
2. To make up one's mind on a point; to come to a decision.
*3. To be determined or settled.
"At last I thought,
Since ye are thus divided,
I print it will; and so the case *decided*."
Bunyan: Apology.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *decide*, to *determine*, and to *conclude upon*: "The idea of bringing a thing to an end is common to the signification of all these words; but *decide* expresses more than *determine*, and *determine* more than *conclude*. *Decide* and *determine* are both employed in matters relating to ourselves or others; *conclude* is employed in matters that respect the parties only who *conclude*. As it respects others, to *decide* is an act of greater authority than to *determine*: a parent *decides* for his child; a subordinate person may *determine* sometimes for those who are under him in the absence of his superiors. In all cases, to *decide* is an act of greater importance than to *determine*. The nature and character of a thing is *decided* upon: its limits or extent are *determined* on. A judge *decides* on the law and equity of the case; the jury *determine* as to the guilt or innocence of the person. An individual *decides* in his own mind on any measure, and the propriety of adopting it; he *determines* in his own mind as to how, when, and where it shall be commenced. To *determine* and *conclude* are equally practical: but *determine* seems to be more peculiarly the act of an individual; *conclude* may be the act of one or of many. We *determine* by an immediate act of the will; we *conclude* on a thing by inference and deduction. Caprice may often influence in *determining*; but nothing is *concluded on* without deliberation and judgment. Many things may be *determined* on which are either never put into execution, or remain long unexecuted; but that which is *concluded on* is mostly followed by immediate action. To *conclude on* is properly to come to a final *determination*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dĕ-çīd'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DECIDE.]
A. *As pa. par.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.
B. *As adjective:*
1. *Of things:*
(1) Settled, determined, adjudged.
(2) Clear, evident, unambiguous; that cannot be doubted or mistaken.
". . . every member of an oppressed church is a man who has a very *decided* preference for that church."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.
(3) Strong, determined, resolute.
". . . compelled the Privy Council to take *decided* steps."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.
2. *Of persons:* Determined, resolute, unhesitating, unwavering.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *decided*, *determined*, and *resolute*: "A man who is *decided* remains in no doubt: he who is *determined* is uninfluenced by the doubts or questions of others: he who is *resolute* is uninfluenced by the consequences of his actions. A *decided* character is at all times essential for a prince or a minister, . . . a *determined* character is essential for a commander, or any one who has to exercise authority; a *resolute* character is essential for one who is engaged in dangerous enterprises. Pericles was a man of a *decided* temper which was well fitted to direct the affairs of government in a season of turbulence and disquietude; Titus Manlius Torquatus displayed himself to be a man of a *determined* character, when he put to death his victorious son for a breach of military discipline; Brutus, the murderer of Cæsar, was a man of *resolute* temper."

(2) He thus discriminates between *decided* and *decisive*: "*Decided* marks that which is actually *decided*: *decisive* that which appertains to *decision*. *Decided* is employed for persons or things; *decisive* only for things. A person's aversion or attachment is *decided*; a sentence, a judgment, or a victory is *decisive*. A man of a *decided* character always adopts *decisive* measures. It is right to be *decidedly* adverse to every thing which is immoral; we should be cautious not to pronounce *decisively* on any point where we are not perfectly clear and well grounded in our opinion." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dĕ-çīd'-ĕd-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *decided; -ly.*] In a decided manner; clearly, plainly, unmistakeably.
". . . men *decidedly* superior to the generality of the people."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

***dĕ-çīde'-mĕnt, *des-cide-ment,** *s.* [Eng. *decide; -ment.*] A decision, a deciding.
"Fie Signior, there be times, and terms of honour
To argue these things in, *de cidements* able
To speak ye noble gentlemen, . . ."
Beaum. & Flet.: Love's Pilgrimage, ii. 1.

***dĕ-çīd'-ençe,** *s.* [Lat. *decidentia*, from *decidens*, pr. par. of *decido* = to fall down: *de* = down, away, and *cado* = to fall.] The act or process of falling off or away.
"Men, observing the *decidence* of their horned, do fall upon the conceit that it annually rotteth away, . . ."
—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. ix.

dĕ-çīd'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *decid(e); -er.*]
I. *Ordinary Language:*
1. One who decides questions or cases; a judge.
". . . proper judges or *deciders* of controversy."—*Watts.*
2. One who or that which determines a contest or contention
II. *Sports:* A race run or a game played to decide a match, when in the former race or games the contestants have been exactly equal.
". . . Frisky Matron and Latour, the former of whom won the *decider*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 26, 1881.

dĕ-çīd'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DECIDE.]
A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).
C. *As subst.:* The act of determining or settling a case, question, or contention; decision.

***dĕ-çīd-ĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *deciding; -ly.*] Decisively, decidedly.
". . . so *decidingly* concludeth," &c.—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vii., ch. xiii.

dĕ-çīd'-u-ă, *s.* [Lat. *deciduus.*]
Physiol.: A membrane thrown off the uterus after parturition. It has a threefold division, the larger forming the immediate lining of the uterine cavity, being called *decidua vera* (true decidua), the second *decidua reflexa* (turned-back decidua), and the third really a special development of part of the first—*decidua serotina* (late decidua).

dĕ-çīd'-u-ăte, *a.* [Eng. *decidua(a); -ate.*]
1. An epithet applied to those mammals which part with a decidua after parturition.
2. Being deciduous, falling away (said of a placenta). Primates (excepting the Lemurs), Cheiroptera, Insectivora, Rodentia, and most Edentates have a deciduate placenta.

***dĕ-çĭd-ū'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Formed as if from a Lat. *deciduitas*, from *deciduus.*] The quality of being deciduous.

dĕ-çĭd'-u-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *deciduus*, from *decido* = to fall down.]
1. *Botany:*
(1) (*Of leaves, &c.*): Falling, not permanent; an epithet applied to those organs which detach themselves after fulfilling their functions. Most of the trees of this country have deciduous leaves. Those trees which are called evergreen, as the Pines and Evergreen Oak, always lose a certain number of leaves at intervals, sufficient, however, being left to preserve the green appearance.
(2) (*Of trees, &c.*): Having deciduous leaves, &c.
". . . the lighter green of the *deciduous* trees."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (ed. 1870), ch. ii., p. 31.
2. *Zool.:* Applied to those parts which have only a temporary existence, and are shed during the lifetime of the animal, as the hair, horns, and teeth of certain animals.
". . . *deciduous* parts, such as the *placenta uterina*, and the different membranes that involve the fœtus."—*Boyle: Works*, vol. vi., p. 733.
¶ *Deciduous Cypress:* A tree, *Taxodium distichum.*

dĕ-çĭd'-u-ŏŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *deciduous, -ness.*] The quality of being deciduous.

dĕ'-çĭ-grăm, dē-çĭ-grămme, *s.* [Fr. *décigramme.*] A weight of one-tenth of a gramme = 0·056438 drams. [GRAMME.]

dē'-cil, dē-çīle, *s.* [Lat. *decem* = ten.]
Astron.: An aspect or position of two planets, when they are distant from each other a tenth part of the zodiac.

dĕ'-çĭ-lĭ-tre, *s.* [Fr.] A French measure of capacity, equal to the tenth part of a litre, or 0·176077 of a pint.

dē-cil'-lĭ-ŏn, *s.* [Lat. *decem* = ten.]
Math.: In American notation, a thousand involved to the eleventh power, a unit with thirty three ciphers attached; in English notation, a million involved to the tenth power, a unit with sixty ciphers attached.

dē-çĭl'-lĭ-ônth, *a. & s.* [Eng. *decillion; -th.*]
A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to a decillion.
B. *As subst.:* One of a decillion equal parts; the decillionth part.

dĕç'-ĭ-mă, *s.* [Lat. fem. of *decimus* = the tenth; *decem* = ten.]
Music: A tenth, an interval of a tenth.
(1) *Decima plena de tonis:* A major tenth.
(2) *Decima non plena de tonis:* A minor tenth.
(3) *Decima quarta:* A fourteenth, or octave of the seventh.
(4) *Decima quinta:* A fifteenth or double octave.
(5) *Decima tertia:* A thirteenth, or octave of the sixth. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

dĕç'-ĭ-mal, *a. & s.* [Lat. *decimus*=the tenth.]
A. *As adjective:*
I. *Ordinary Language:*
1. Of or pertaining to ten; counted or proceeding by tens.
". . . it is hard to go beyond eighteen, or, at most, four-and-twenty *decimal* progressions, without confusion."—*Locke.*
*2. Of or pertaining to tithes.
II. *Math.:* [DECIMAL ARITHMETIC.]
B. *As substantive:*
*1. Any number expressed in a decimal notation, on a scale of tens.
2. A decimal fraction (q.v.).

decimal arithmetic.
Mathematics:
† 1. The common system of arithmetic, in which the figures represent a different value, progressing or decreasing by tens: the value increasing tenfold for each place nearer to the left hand, and decreasing tenfold for each place nearer the right hand.
2. That part of the science of numerical calculation which treats of decimal fractions.

decimal fraction.
Math.: A fraction whose denominator is 10, or some power of ten, that is some multiple of 10, into itself, as 100, 1,000, &c. Thus $\frac{3}{10}$, $\frac{5}{100}$, $\frac{7}{1000}$ are decimal fractions, but for convenience the denominator is usually omitted, and its place supplied by a dot or point placed on the left hand side of as many figures of the numerator as there are ciphers in the denominator: thus the fractions given above are usually written ·3, ·05, ·007, ciphers being added on the left hand side where the number of figures in the numerator is not equal to that of the ciphers in the denominator.

decimal measure. A measure, the unit of which is divided into ten equal parts.

decimal notation.
Math.: The system of numerical calculation by tens.
"... it is a species of order extremely obvious to all who use the *decimal notation*."—*Burke: Abridg. of Eng. History*, bk. ii., ch. vii.

decimal system. A system of weights and measures in which the values of the several weights, &c., proceed by multiples of ten. [METRIC SYSTEM.] (See 41 & 42 Vict., c. 49, sec. 21.)

† **dĕç'-ĭ-măl-ĭşm,** *s.* [Eng. *decimal; -ism.*] The principle of a decimal system of currency, weights, measures, &c.

† **dĕç'-ĭ-măl-ĭz-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *decimaliz(e); -ation.*] The act or process of decimalizing the currency, weights, measures, &c., of a country.

† **dĕç'-ĭ-măl-ize,** *v.t.* [Eng. *decimal; -ize.*] To reduce or adapt to the decimal system.

dĕç'-ĭ-măl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *decimal; -ly.*] By means of tens; according to the decimal notation.

dĕç'-ĭ-māte, *v.t.* [Lat. *decimatus*, pa. par. of *decimo*, from *decimus* = tenth; *decem* = ten.]
A. *Ordinary Language:*
I. *Literally:*
1. In the same sense as B.
* **2.** To take the tenth part or tithe of.
II. *Fig.:* To destroy a considerable proportion of.
"The Egyptians fought with determined bravery, replying to the hot fire poured into their forts from our heavy guns until they must have been quite *decimated*."—*Despatch from Sir F. B. Seymour*, July 14, 1882.
B. *Mil. Law, &c.:* To select every tenth man for punishment by death in case of a general mutiny or other outbreak.
"To *decimate* the guilty would have been to commit a frightful massacre."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

dĕç'-ĭ-māt-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DECIMATE.]
A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).
* **B.** *As adj.:* Having lost the great proportion of one's property.
"... as poor as a *decimated* cavalier, ..."—*Dryden: Wild Gallant*, ii. 2.

dĕç'-ĭ-māt-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DECIMATE.]
A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).
C. *As substantive:*
1. The act or practice of selecting by lot every tenth man for punishment; decimation.
2. A taking of the tenth part or tithe; decimation.

dĕç-ĭ-mā'-tion, * **dĕç-ĭ-ma'-çĭ-oun,** *s.* [Fr. *décimation*; Ital. *decimazione*; Lat. *decimatio*, from *decimatus.*]
A. *Ordinary Language:*
I. *Literally:*
1. In the same sense as B.
* **2.** The taking of the tithe or tenth part, a tithing.
"*Imprimis*, the first means or course intended to increase your Majesty's revenues or profits whilst, is of greatest consequence, and I call it a *decimation*, ..."—*State Trials: The Earl of Bedford, &c.* (an. 1590).
II. *Fig.:* A destruction of a considerable proportion of persons; a severe loss of life.
B. *Mil. Law, &c.:* The act or system of selecting by lot every tenth man for punishment by death.
"By *decimation*, and a tithed death."—*Shakesp.: Timon of Athens*, v. 4.

* **dĕç'-ĭ-māt-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *decimat(e); -or.*] One who decimates.
"... armies, committees, sequestrators, triers, and *decimators*."—*South: Serm.*, vol. 5, ser. 1.

* **dĕç-ĭ-mĕs'-trĭ-al,** *a.* [Lat. *decem* = ten, and *-mestris*, combining form of *mensis* = a month.] Consisting of ten months.
"... the *decimestrial* year of Romulus."—*Lewis: Astron. Ancients*, ch. i., § 3.

dĕç-ĭ-mē-tre, *s.* [Fr.] A French measure of length, equal to the tenth part of a metre, or 3·93710 inches.

dĕç-ĭ-mō-sĕx'-tō, *s.* [Lat. = sixteenth.]
I. *Ordinary Language:*
1. *Lit.:* [II.].
2. *Fig.:* A very small compass.
"Proceed, my little wit
In *decimo-sexto*." *Massinger: Unnat. Combat*, i. 2.
II. *Print. & Bookbinding:* A name given to the size of a book, the leaves of which are of the size of one fold of a sheet folded so as to make sixteen leaves. It is generally written 16mo.

dē'-çĭne, *s.* [Lat. *dec(em)*=ten, and Eng. suff. *-ine* (*Chem.*).]
Chem.: A hydrocarbon, $C_{10}H_{18}$, formed along with Decene by heating turpentine oil for some hours with 20 parts of hydriodic acid. It boils at 170° to 175°. Heated to 280° with hydriodic acid, it is converted into Decane, $C_{10}H_{22}$, with evolution of a gaseous mixture of 57 parts of hydrogen and 43 parts of propane, C_3H_8.

* **dē'-çĭn-ĕr, dĕ-çen'-nĭ-ĕr, dē'-zĭn-ĕr,** *s.* [Lat. *decem* = ten.] A tithing man. He had the oversight of ten households mutually bound by frankpledge for the preservation of the peace.
"The tithing man or *deciner*."—*Ward: Sermons*, p. 128.

dē-çĭ'-phĕr, *v.t.* [Fr. *déchiffrer.*]
I. *Literally:*
1. To explain or make clear any secret characters or cipher; to discover the meaning of any secret writing.
"They *deciphered* Latin inscriptions."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.
2. To read or explain bad or indistinct writing.
* **II.** *Figuratively:*
1. To discover, to explore, to investigate.
"The better *deciphering* of the River of Plate, ..."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, vol. iii., p. 763.
2. To explain, to make clear, to unfold, to unravel, to interpret.
"... the spirit of God has vouchsafed to *decipher* it."—*South: Serm.*, vol. ii., Serm. 2.
3. To discover, to detect, to find out.
"That you are both *deciphered*, that's the news."—*Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus*, iv. 2.
4. To write or set down in characters; to set forth, to declare.
"Then were laws of necessity invented, that so every particular subject might find his principal pleasure *deciphered* unto him, in the tables of his laws."—*Locke.*

* **dē-çĭ'-phĕr,** * **dē-çў'-phĕr,** *s.* [DECIPHER, *v.*] An explanation or key to a cipher.
"Baker brought me a *decypher*."—*State Trials* (anno 1571), *Duke of Norfolk.*

† **dē-çĭ'-phĕr-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *decipher; -able.*] Able or possible to be deciphered; that may or can be deciphered.
"... nothing but the Name was *decipherable*."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. ii., ch. 1.

dē-çĭ'-phĕred, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DECIPHER, *v.*]

dē-çĭ'-phĕr-ĕr, * **dē-çў'-phĕr-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *decipher; -er.*] One who reads or explains anything written in cipher or secret characters.
"... delude and forestall all the cunning of the *decypherer*, ..."—*Bacon: On Learning*, bk. vi., ch. 1.

dē-çĭ-phĕr-ĭng, * **dē-çў'-phĕr-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [DECIPHER, *v.*]
A. & **B.** *As pr. par & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).
C. *As subst.:* The act or science of reading or explaining anything written in cipher or secret characters; decipherment.
"The knowledge of cyphering hath drawne on with it a knowledge relative unto it, which is the knowledge of *decyphering*."—*Bacon: On Learning*, bk. vi., ch. 1.

dē-çĭ'-phĕr-mẹnt, *s.* [Eng. *decipher; -ment.*] The act or science of deciphering secret or obscure writing.
"The Herculaneum papyri, when the practicability of their *decipherment* was suggested, were confidently regarded as a wholesale repertory of the lost literature of the ancients."—*Edinburgh Review*, No. 236, p. 319, October, 1862.

dē-çĭp'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Lat. *decipio* = to deceive.]
Chem.: The oxide of decipium, formula doubtful; either DpO or Dp_2O_3.

dē-çĭp'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [DECIPIA.]
Chem.: Symbol Dp, atomic weight 106, if the oxide is DpO. Found in the samarskite of North Carolina, and said to be intermediate in character between the metals of the cerium and yttrium groups. Its salts are colourless. The acetate crystallizes easily. The double sulphate of decipium and potassium is only slightly soluble in a saturated solution of potassium sulphate, but easily soluble in water. Decipium nitrate gives in direct solar light an absorption spectrum containing at least three bands in the blue and indigo. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.; Yttrium Metals*, vol. viii., pt. ii., p. 2,156.)

* **dē-çīşe',** *v.t.* [Lat. *decisus*, pa. par. of *decido.*] To decide, to settle, to determine.
"No man more profoundly discusseth or more fynely *deciseth* the vse of ceremonies."—*Udal: Preface to Matthew.*

dē-çĭ'-şion, *s.* [Lat. *decisio*, from *decido.*] [DECIDE.]
A. *Ordinary Language:*
I. *Literally:*
* **1.** The act of cutting off or separating.
"Not by derivation or *decision*, but by a total and plenary communication."—*Pearson: On Creed*, art. ii.
* **2.** A piece cut off, a fragment.
"And especially from rocks and stones along the sea, continually washed and dashed with waves, there be *decisions*."—*Holland: Plutarch*, p. 847.
3. The act of deciding, determining, or settling any point, question, difference, or contest.
"... no measure of legislation, no *decision* of war or peace, ... could take place with out the consent of the Senate and people."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. xi., § 40.
4. The judgment given in any case.
5. The determination of an event.
"And claims for ever, as his royal right,
The event and sure *decision* of the fight."
Cowper: Expostulation, 303.
II. *Fig.:* The quality of being decided; a decided, resolute, or determined character; resolution, firmness.
B. *Law:*
1. *Gen.:* The judgment given in a court of law.
2. *Scots Law:* A report of the proceedings of the Court of Session.
¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *decision, judgment*, and *sentence:* "... *decision* conveys none of the collateral ideas which are expressed by *judgment* and *sentence:* a *decision* has no respect to the agent; it may be said of one or many; it may be the *decision* of the court, of the nation, of the public, of a particular body of men, or of a private individual: but a *judgment* is given in a public court, or among private individuals: a *sentence* is passed in a court of law, or at the bar of the public. A *decision* specifies none of the circumstances of the action; it may be a legal or an arbitrary *decision*; it may be a *decision* according to one's caprice, or after mature deliberation: a *jud ment* is always passed either in a court of law, and consequently by virtue of authority; or it is passed by an individual by the authority of his own *judgment:* a *sentence* is always passed by the authority of law, or the will of the public." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dē-çĭ'-sĭve, *a.* [Fr. *décisif*, from Lat. *decisus*, from *decido* = to decide (q.v.).]

I. *Of persons:* Characterized by decision, firmness, or resolution; decided.

II. *Of things:*

1. Having the power or attribute of deciding or determining a question, difference, or event; conclusive, final.

"... the *decisive* hour was at hand."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

2. Final, irrevocable, unalterable.

"... the soul immediately after its departure, receives a *decisive* irrevocable doom, ..."—*Hutes: Ser.: Prov.* i. 32.

3. Characterized by decision, firmness, or resolution.

* ¶ *Decisive oath:*

Civil Law: When one of the parties to a suit was unable to prove his allegation against the other, he challenged his adversary to swear that it was not so. If guilty he was placed in this dilemma, that he must either confess his crime or on the other hand perjure himself. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 22.)

dē-çī'-sīve-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *decisive; -ly.*]

1. In a decisive manner; so as to decide any point, question, or difference.

"Not pointing very *decisively* anywhither."—*Carlyle: Lett. & Speeches of Cromwell*, iii. 167.

2. With decision, firmness, or resolution.

dē-çī'-sīve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *decisive; -ness.*]

1. The quality of being decisive, final, or conclusive.

2. Decision, firmness, or resolution of character.

dē-çī'-şō, *adv.* [Ital.]

Music: Determined, decided, with decision.

* **dē-çī'-sŏr-ȳ,** *a.* [Formed as if from a Lat. *decisorius*, from *decisus.*] Having the quality or power of deciding; decisive.

děck, * **děcke,** *v.t.* [O. Dut. *decken*; Dut. *dekken*, cogn. with Dan. *dække*; Sw. *täcka*; Ger. *decken*; Lat. *tego*, all = to cover. Cf. A.S. *theccan* = to thatch.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. To cover, to overspread.

"Whether to *deck* with clouds th' uncolour'd sky,
Or wet the thirsty earth with fallin; showers."
Milton: P. L., v. 189, 190.

* 2. To clothe, to dress, to array.

"He shall *decke* me like a brydegrome, ..."—*Bible* (1551): *Esaye*, lxi.

3. To adorn, to beautify, to embellish, to set off.

"... or diamond drops
That sparkling *deck'd* the morning grass."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

* 4. To equip, to furnish out.

"He *decked* and vitalled dyuers shippes of warre ..."—*Hall: Henry VIII.*, an. 25.

II. *Shipbuilding:* To furnish with a deck.

děck (1), *s.* & *a.* [Deck, *v.*]

A. *As substantive:*

Shipbuilding: A floor in a ship above the bottom of the hold. Boats have no permanent decks, but are sometimes temporarily covered with a preventer-deck. (*Knight.*)

"Æneas from his lofty *deck* holds forth
The peaceful olive branch, ..."
Cowper: Translations from Virgil; Æneid, bk. viii.

¶ Decks may run from stem to stern, or be but partial. Some fishing-craft have a partial deck, forming a cuddy. Vessels are classed, for some purposes, by the number of their decks; as, single-*decked*, two-*decked*, three-*decked*. In three-decked ships the decks above the water-line are known as the upper or spar, main, middle, gun or lower-deck. In two-decked ships, the upper or spar, main, and gun-deck. In frigates and merchant-vessels, the upper and main decks. The deck next below the water-line is the orlop-deck in two- or three-deckers, but is known as the lower deck in vessels of the lower grades. The after part of the orlop-deck is the cock-pit. A passage round the orlop-deck, to get at the ship's side for repairs during action, is called the wing-passage. On this deck are the cabins and berths of officers and men. A complete deck over the main-deck is the spar or flush-deck. The forecastle is the foremost part, and the quarter-deck the aftermost part, of the spar-deck; the waist is the space amidships. A small deck at the after end is the poop or round-house, and usually extends to the mizzen. Above it is the poop-deck. A similar deck at the forward end is called the topgallant-forecastle. A transverse deck extending across the middle of the vessel is called a hurricane-deck, bridge-deck, or bridge. It is common in steam-vessels, covering the space below the paddle-boxes. Detached buildings on a deck are deck-houses. The openings in a deck are ladder-ways or hatchways. *Tween-decks* is the space below the spar-deck. The former is covered by a hood or covering called a companion. The coverings of a hatchway are hatches. The raised ledges aro ind the hatchway are coamings in the fore and aft direction; head-ledges in the parts athwartships. Glasses inserted in holes made in a deck are called deck-lights, and serve to light cabins below. (*Knight.*)

B. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to a deck; as, *deck*-light, *deck*-pump, &c.

2. Carried on the deck; as, *deck*-cargo, *deck*-passenger, &c.

¶ *To clear the decks:* To prepare for action.

deck-beam, *s.*

Shipbuild.: A strong beam running across a ship, to support the deck and keep the sides at their proper distance.

deck-bridge, *s.*

1. *Rail. Eng.:* One in which the track occupies the upper stringer, as distinguished from one in which the track, whether for cars or carriages, rests on the lower stringer and forms a through bridge.

2. *Naut.:* A platform connecting the paddle-boxes of a paddle steamer, or above and across the deck amidships of a screw.

deck-cargo, *s.*

Naut.: That portion of the cargo which is carried on the deck.

deck-feed pump, *s.*

Naut.: A hand-pump used for washing decks, feeding the boiler, &c.

deck-hook, *s.*

Shipbuild.: A thwartship-frame crossing the apron in a nearly horizontal position, to strengthen the bow and support the forward end of the deck. [Stem.]

deck-light, *s.* A bull's-eye or thick glass window let into an upper deck to light a cabin or state room. Side-lights are made in a similar manner, and light the state-rooms through windows in the side of the vessel. (*Knight.*)

deck-load, *s.*

Naut.: The same as Deck-cargo (q.v.).

deck-nail, *s.*

Naut.: A diamond-shaped spike for nailing down the deck-planks.

deck-passage, *s.* A passage or voyage as a deck-passenger.

deck-passenger, *s.* A passenger who pays for accommodation on deck, and is not entitled to a sleeping-berth. Such passengers are only carried on short trips.

deck-pipe, *s.*

Naut.: An iron pipe through which a chain cable is paid into the locker.

deck-plate, *s.*

Steam-engine: A plate around the chimney of a marine-engine furnace, to keep it from contact with the wood of the deck.

deck-pump, *s.*

Naut.: [Deck-feed pump].

deck-sheet, *s.*

Navt.: The sheet of a studding-sail leading directly to the deck, by which it is steadied until set.

deck-stopper, *s.*

Naut.: A cable-stopper on deck, to secure the cable forward of the windlass while it is being overhauled; or one abaft the bitts to keep more cable from running out.

deck-transom, *s.*

Shipbuild.: A horizontal timber under a ship's counter. (*Knight.*)

* **děck** (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. A pack of cards.

"But, while he thought to steal the single ten,
The king was slily finger'd from the *deck*."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., v. 1.

2. A heap, a pile, as of papers.

"And for a song I have
A paper-blurrer who on all occasions,
For all times, and all seasons, hath such trinkets
Ready in the *deck*." *Massinger: Guardian*, iii. 3.

děcked, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Deck, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Covered, dressed, adorned, set out

II. *Technically:*

1. *Shipbuild.:* Furnished with a deck.

"... busses or *decked* vessels from twenty to eighty tons burden. ..."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. xiv., ch. v.

2. *Her.:* An epithet applied to a bird when the feathers are trimmed or edged with a small line of another colour.

děck'-ęl, *s.* [Ger. *deckel* = a cover, a lid.]

Paper-making: A curb which, by confining the pulp, determines the width of the sheet or roll of paper. In hand-machines it is a loose rectangular frame of wood. In machine work it is continuous; usually of linen and caoutchouc along the two margins of the apron. The uncut edge is known as the *deckel* edge. (*Knight.*)

deckel-edge, *s.* [Deckel.]

děck'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *deck; -er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who decks, covers, or adorns anything.

2. *Shipbuild.:* A vessel furnished with a deck or decks. (Only used in composition; as, a two-*decker*, three-*decker*, &c.)

děck'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Deck, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of dressing, adorning, or setting out.

"Such glorious *deckings* of the temple."
Homilies, B. ii.; *Against Idolatry.*

2. An ornament.

"... ornaments apt for her,
And *deckings* to her delicacy."
Beaum. & Flet.: Love's Pilgrimage, iii. 2.

II. *Shipbuild.:* The act of furnishing a ship with decks.

děc'-kle, *s.* [Deckel.]

Mach.: An endless band, used in machinery to communicate motion. (*Rossiter.*)

dē-clāim', * **de-clame,** *v.i.* [Fr. *déclamer*; Sp. & Port. *declamar*; Lat. *declamo* = to cry out: *de*, intens., and *clamo* = to cry, to shout.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To harangue, to speak a set oration in public.

"It is usual for masters to make their boys *declaim* on both sides of an argument."—*Swift.*

2. To inveigh.

"The orators of the opposition *declaimed* against him with great animation and asperity."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

3. To speak or write pompously.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To utter loudly in public; to utter rhetorically.

"Right as they *declamede* this matere."
Chaucer: Troilus, ii. 1,247.

* 2. To support by declaiming.

"Whosoever strives to beget, or foment in his heart, such [malignant] persuasions concerning God, makes himself the devil's orator, and *declaims* his cause."—*South: Serm.*, vol. ii. 82.

* 3. To cry down.

"This banquet then is ... *declaimed*, spoken of and forbidden."—*Adams: Works*, i. 175. (*Davies.*)

† **dē-clāim'-ant,** *s.* [Fr. *déclamant*, pr. par. of *declamer.*] A declaimer (q.v.).

dē-clāim'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *declaim; -er.*]

1. One who declaims or harangues.

"... these *declaimers* contradicted themselves."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

2. One who inveighs or protests.

"Your salamander is a perpetual *declaimer* against jealousy."—*Addison.*

3. A clamourer, a noisy speaker.

dē-clāim'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Declaim.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of haranguing or speaking rhetorically in public.

2. A harangue, a speech.

"Using not the sharp two-edged sword of God's Word, but the blunt foils of human fallacies and *declaimings*."—*Bp. Taylor: Artif. Handsom.*, p. 95.

dĕ-clą-măn'-dō, *adv.* [Ital.]

Music: In a declamatory style.

dĕc-lą-mā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *declamatio.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of declaiming or speaking rhetorically in public; the delivery of a speech or harangue in public.

"Or even, perhaps, the *declamation* prize.
If to such glorious height he lifts his eyes."
Byron: To ought Suggested by a College Examination.

2. A speech or harangue made in public, and addressed to the passions; a set oration.

"At length these *declamations* became too ridiculous to be repeated."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

3. Showy, pompous oratory; empty, bombastic speaking.

II. *Music:* The proper rhetorical rendering of words set to music. (*Stainer & Barrett.*) [RECITATIVE.]

†dĕc'-lą-mā-tŏr, ***dec-la-ma-tour,** *s.* [Lat.] A declaimer.

"Who could I say, hear this generous *declamator*, without being fired at his noble zeal?"—*Tatler.*

dĕ-clam'-ą-tŏr-ў, *a.* [Lat. *declamatorius.*]

1. Of or pertaining to declamation; treated or spoken rhetorically.

". . . a *declamatory* theme amongst the religious men of that age."—*Wotton.*

2. Appealing to the passions; noisy, bombastic.

". . . thought low, or vainly *declamatory*, to exhort our youth from the follies of dress, and of every other superfluity."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. 5.

†dĕ-clăr'-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *declar(e); -able.*]

1. That may or can be shown or proved.

"What slender opinions the ancients held of the efficacy of this star is *declarable* from their compute."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iv., ch. xiii.

2. That may be declared or expressed.

". . . the divine is inexpressible, but the human *declarable*."—*Cudworth: Intel. System*, p. 23.

***dĕ-clăr'-ąnt,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr., pr. par. of *déclarer.*]

A. *As adj.:* Declaring, showing, proving.

B. *As subst.:* One who declares, shows, or proves.

dĕc-lą-rā'-tion, *dec-la-ra-çi-on, *dec-la-ra-çi-oun, *s.* [Fr. *déclaration*; Sp. *declaracion*; Port. *declaração*; Lat. *declaratio*, from *declaro* = to make clear; *de*, intens., and *clarus* = clear.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of explaining or making clear; an explanation, an interpretation.

"He shal discrine to hym a *declaracioun* of this lawe."—*Trevisa*, i. 243.

2. The act of declaring, making known, affirming, publishing, or avowing; an open assertion, avowal, or affirmation.

". . . plain and full *declarations* of mercy and love to the sons of men, . . ."—*Tillotson.*

3. That which is declared, affirmed, or avowed.

"Hear diligently my speech, and my *declaration* with your ears."—*Job* xiii. 17.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:*

(1) *England:*

(*a*) That part of the process or pleadings in which a statement of the plaintiff's complaint against the defendant is set forth, with the additional circumstances of time and place, when and where the injury was committed, where these are requisite.

"When the plaintiff has stated his case in the *declaration*, it is incumbent on the defendant within a reasonable time to make his defence by putting in a plea."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. xi.

(*b*) A simple affirmation allowed in certain cases to be taken instead of an oath or solemn affirmation.

(2) *Scots Law:* The statement made by a prisoner on being arrested on suspicion of a crime, which is taken down in writing.

2. *Eccles.:* A solemn form to which the English Church requires subscription from all who seek admission to her ministry.

¶ (1) *Declaration of Independence:*

Amer. Hist.: The Declaration adopted by the Continental Congress on July 4, 1776, in which the tyranny and usurpation of Great Britain over the rights of the American Colonies are recited, and the claim made "that these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states, that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved." This document, written by Thomas Jefferson, is viewed by the American people as the most precious treasure they possess.

¶ (2) *Declaration of Rights:*

Eng. Hist.: A declaration drawn up by Parliament, and presented to William III. and Mary on their acceptance of the Crown of England, 1689. In it Parliament claimed as the right of Englishmen to keep arms for their own defence; that the election of members of Parliament ought to be free; that no excessive fines or other punishments should be inflicted; that money should not be raised without the consent of Parliament; that a standing army must not be raised or kept up in times of peace without the consent of Parliament, &c. These articles were afterwards embodied in the Bill of Rights. [BILL, B. II.]

"The *Declaration of Rights* was therefore turned into a Bill of Rights."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

(3) *Declaration of War:*

Polit.: A public proclamation by the State in which it declares itself to be at war with another Power.

dĕ-clăr'-ą-tĭve, *a.* [Fr. *déclaratif.*]

1. Explanatory, making plain or clear.

"This is a *declarative* law, and such are not to be taken by way of consequence, equity, or construction, but by the letter only . . ."—*Baker Chas. I.* (an. 1641).

2. Making declaration; assertive, declaratory.

"Notwithstanding ye sonne is the cause *declarative* wherby we know that the other is a father."—*Tyndall: Workes*, p. 67.

***dĕ-clăr'-a-tĭve-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *declarative*; *-ly.*] By way of declaration or assertion.

"'The priest shall expiate it,' that is *declaratively*, . . ."—*Bates: Harmony of Divine Attributes*, ch. xiii.

dĕ-clăr'-ą-tŏr, *s.* [Lat.]

Scots Law: [ACTION OF DECLARATOR].

". . . an action of general *declarator* of non-entry."—*Erskine: Inst.*, B. ii., tit. 5, § 30.

¶ (1) *Action of declarator:*

Scots Law: A form of procedure in the Court of Session in Scotland, by which an action is raised to have it judicially declared that a certain right, or a certain character, exists in a particular person or persons.

(2) *Declarator of Property:*

Scots Law: A statement set forth of one's title to land of which he seeks to be declared the sole proprietor.

(3) *Declarator of Trust:*

Scots Law: A statement set forth that certain money which a person is using for his own benefit is not his property, but belongs to a trust.

***dĕ-clăr'-ą-tŏr-ĭ-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *declaratory*; *-ly.*] By way of declaration or assertion.

". . . both *declaratorily* confirmed the same."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

dĕ-clăr'-ą-tŏr-ў, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *déclaratoire.*]

A. *As adj.:* Declarative, expressive, affirmatory, affirmative.

". . . whether the bill should or should not be *declaratory*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

¶ Followed by *of* before that which is declared or affirmed.

". . . merely *declaratory of* the law as it stood, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

***B.** *As subst.:* An explanatory declaration.

". . . looking certainly for none other thing but a summary confession in the cases of controversy, with a small *declaratory* to have followed."—*State Trials: The Duke of Norfolk* (an. 1571).

¶ *Declaratory part of an Act:*

Law: A part of an Act which clearly defines rights to be observed and wrongs to be avoided. (*Wharton.*)

declaratory act, *s.*

Polit.: An act intended to explain or declare more clearly the meaning of a previous act.

declaratory action, *s.*

Scots Law: [ACTION OF DECLARATOR.]

dĕ-clāre', *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *declarer*; Sp. & Port. *declarar*; Ital. *dichiarare*; Lat. *declaro*, from *de*, intens., *claro* = to make clear, *clarus* = clear.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. To make clear or plain; to explain, to expound.

"As hit is *declared* ynoere in his place."—*Trevisa*, i. 89.

* 2. To make known or evident; to describe, to unfold.

"To *declare* this a little we must assume that the surfaces of such bodies are exactly smooth."—*Boyle.*

3. To tell or speak out publicly or openly.

"Go, set a watchman, let him *declare* what he seeth."—*Isaiah* xxi. 6.

4. To publish, to spread abroad, to exhibit.

"*Declare* his glory among the heathen."—*1 Chron.* xvi. 24.

5. To proclaim; to appoint by proclamation.

". . . *declaring* her Queen of France."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

6. To manifest, to show, to proclaim.

"The heavens *declare* the glory of God. . . ."—*Psalms* xix. 1.

7. To assert, to affirm, to avow.

* 8. To clear, to exculpate.

"Whethe must be answerd the causes why, and we *declared*."—*Paston Letters*, i. 508.

II. *Customs:* To make a declaration or statement of, as goods upon which duties are payable at the custom-house.

B. *Reflex.:* To avow, to throw off reserve or disguise, and state openly one's opinion, or the side one will take.

"We are a considerable body, who, upon a proper occasion would not fail to *declare* ourselves."—*Addison.*

C. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To make clear, to show, to describe, to tell.

"Also ferforth as I can *declare*."—*Gower*: i. 158.

2. To manifest, to show clearly.

"The sun by certain signs *declares*,
Both when the south projects a stormy day,
And when the clearing north will part the clouds away."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic, i. 6-9-22.

3. To affirm, to avow, to declare, to state openly.

"He *declared* therefore that he abhorred the thought of a standing army."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

4. To make a declaration or avowal of one's views; to declare oneself.

5. To lay cards, face up, on the table, for scoring; (esp. at *bézique*).

(1) With *for* = in favour of any person or thing.

"Like fawning courtiers, for success they wait,
And then come smiling, and *declare for* fate."
Dryden.

(2) With *against* = in opposition to any person or thing.

"The internal faculties of will and understanding decreeing and *declaring against* them."—*Taylor.*

II. *Law:*

1. To make a declaration of the cause of action against the defendant.

2. To make a simple declaration or affirmation in lieu of a solemn affirmation or oath.

¶ *To declare off:* To refuse to proceed with any undertaking, contract, or engagement; to renounce.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *declare*, to *publish*, and to *proclaim*: "The word *declare* does not express any particular mode or circumstance of making known, as is implied by the others; we may *declare* publicly or privately; we *publish* and *proclaim* only in a public manner: we may *declare* by word of mouth, or by writing; we may *publish* or *proclaim* by any means that will render the thing most generally known. In *declaring*, the leading idea is that of speaking out that which passes in the mind; in *publishing*, the leading idea is that of making public or common; in *proclaiming*, the leading idea is that of crying aloud: we may therefore often *declare* by *publishing* and *proclaiming*: a *declaration* is a personal act; a *proclamation* is of general interest." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

For the difference between to *declare* and to *discover*, see DISCOVER; and for that between to *declare* and to *express*, see EXPRESS.

dĕ-clār'ed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DECLARE.]

A *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Made clear, known, or manifest.

2. Openly avowed, professed.

dĕ-clār'-ĕd-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *declared*; *-ly.*] Openly, avowedly, explicitly; without disguise or concealment.

"... undiscernably as some, or suspectedly as others, or *declaredly* as many."—*Bp. Taylor: Artif. Handsomeness*, p. 93.

* **dĕ-clār'-ĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *declared*; *-ness.*] The state or quality of being declared, or openly avowed.

* **dĕ-clāre'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *declare*; *-ment.*] A declaration, manifestation, or proof.

"Which is a *declarament* of very different parts."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. i.

dĕ-clār'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *declar(e)*; *-er.*] One who makes a declaration; one who proclaims, declares, or avows anything.

"... an open *declarer* of God's goodness."—*Udal: Luke*, c. 13.

dĕ-clār'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DECLARE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act of making clear, known, or public; declaration.

"And now we will come to the *declaring* of the matter in few words."—*2 Macc.* vi. 17.

dĕ-clĭn'-sion, *s.* [Fr. *déclinaison*, from Lat. *declinationem*, acc. of *declinatio* = a turning or leaning away.] [DECLINE.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A turning or moving away; declination, descent.

"... the *declension* of the land from that place to the sea ..."—*Burnet: Theory.*

2. An act or state of descending or falling from a better toward a worse state; falling off.

"From almost nullity into a state
Of matchless grandeur, and *declension* thence."
Cowper: Yardley Oak.

* 3. A state of deterioration or inferiority.

"To base *declension* and bath'd bigamy."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 7.

* 4. The act of courteously declining or refusing; a refusal.

II. *Grammar:*

1. The inflection of nouns, adjectives, and pronouns: the different forms assumed by them as they lean or fall away from the form of the nominative. [CASE.]

"... ancient languages were more full of *declensions*, cases, conjugations tenses, and the like."—*Bacon: On Learning*, bk. vi. ch. i.

2. The act of declining a noun, &c., that is, of repeating in order the different forms assumed in the different cases.

3. A number or class of nouns declined after the same pattern.

¶ *Declension of the needle:* [DECLINATION].

† **dĕ-clĕr'-ĭ-cal-īze,** *v.t.* [Pref. *de* = away, from; Eng. *clerical*; *-ize.*] To remove from ecclesiastical authority or supervision; to secularize.

† **dĕ-clĕr'-ĭ-cal-īz-ĭng,** *pr. par. & s.* [DECLERICALIZE.]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb).

B. *As subst.*: The act of removing from ecclesiastical authority or supervision; secularization.

"We shall have fresh measures directed to the *declericalizing* of education."—*Times*, Aug. 24, 1881, p. 7, col 4.

dē-clī-enx'-ī-a, *s.* [Named after M. Declieux, a French gardener; Lat. adj. pl. suff. *-ia.*]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Cinchonaceæ, and consisting chiefly of shrubs, rarely herbs.

dĕ-clīn'-a-ble, *a.* [Fr. *déclinable.*] Capable of being declined; having inflections.

"Infinitives [of Hebrew words] are not *declinable*."—*Sharpe: On the Hebrew Language*, let. 4.

dĕ-clīn'-al, *a.* [Eng. *declin(e)*; *-al.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Bending down, declining.

2. *Geol.*: Applied to the slope of strata from the axis.

dĕc'-lĭn-ant, *a.* [Lat. *declinans*, pr. par. of *declino.*]

Her.: An epithet applied to a serpent borne with the tail straight downwards; also called Declivant (q.v.).

dĕc'-lĭn-ātc, *a.* [Lat. *declinatus*, pa. par. of *declino.*] [DECLINE, *v.*]

Bot.: Applied to organs curving or bending downwards, whether the natural direction or in virtue of weakness.

dĕc-lĭn-ā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *declinationem*, acc. of *declinatio* = a bending down, from *declino*; Fr. *déclinaison*; Sp. *declinacion.*] [DECLINE, *v.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. The act of bending or moving downwards; a descent, a slope.

"... few men have frowned first upon Fortune, and precipitated themselves from the top of her wheel, before they felt at least, the *declination* of it."—*Bryden: Amboyna* (Dedication).

2. The act of moving obliquely; deviation from a straight line.

3. A variation from a fixed point.

"There is no *declination* of latitude, nor variation of the elevation of the pole, ..."—*Woodward.*

* **II.** *Figuratively:*

1. A deviation from moral rectitude; a going aside from the straight way.

"... a peccant creature should disapprove and repent of every *declination* ..."—*South: Sermons.*

2. The act or state of falling off or becoming weaker; decay, deterioration.

"... oure force groweth in *declination*."—*Brende: Quintus Curtius*, fol. 260.

3. The act of declining or refusing; a refusal, a non-acceptance.

4. An averseness or disinclination.

"... the queen's *declination* from marriage, ..."—*Stow: Queen Elizabeth* (an. 1581).

B. *Technically:*

1. *Astron.*: The angular distance of a star or planet north or south of the celestial equator. It is measured on the great circle which passes through the centre of the body and the two poles, and is consequently perpendicular to the equator.

2. *Compass:* The horizontal angle which a needle makes with the meridian. [VARIATION.]

3. *Dialling:* The declination of a plane is an arc of the horizon, comprehended either between the plane and the prime vertical circle, if accounted from the east or west; or else between the meridian and the plane, if accounted from the north or south. (*Harris.*)

* 4. *Gram.*: The declension or declining of a noun through its cases.

¶ (1) *Declination circles:* [CIRCLES OF DECLINATION].

(2) *Declination of a wall or plane:* [DECLINATION, B. 3].

(3) *Declination of the needle:* [DECLINATION, B. 2].

declination compass, *s.* An instrument by which the magnetic declination of any place may be measured when its astronomical meridian is known. (*Gunot: Physics*, § 677.) [DECLINOMETER.]

declination needle, *s.* [DECLINOMETER.]

dĕc'-lĭn-ā-tōr, *s.* [Fr. *déclinatoire*; Ital. *declinatorio*, from Lat. *declinat(us)*, pa. par. of *declino.*]

1. *Dialling:* An instrument used in dialling, for taking the declination and inclination of a plane. (*Knight.*)

2. *Scots Law:* The same as DECLINATURE (q.v.).

"... to go to the council, and make a *declinator* against the bishops, ..."—*Spalding*, i. 64.

* **dĕ-clīn'-a-tōr-ў,** *a. & s.* [Low Lat. *declinatorius*, from *declinatus*, pa. par. of *declino.*]

A. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to declination or declining; expressive of or containing a refusal.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.*: An excuse, a reason for declining.

"They had a *declinatory* of course, viz., that matters of parliament were too high for them."—*North: Life of Lord Guilford*, ii. 10. (*Davies.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Dialling:* The same as DECLINATOR, 1.

"There are several ways to know the several planes; but the readiest is by an instrument called a *declinatory* fitted to the variation of your place."—*Mozon.*

2. *Law:* The same as DECLINATOR 2 (q.v.).

* ¶ *Declinatory plea:*

Old Law: The act of pleading benefit of clergy before trial or conviction. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. xvi.)

dĕ-clīn'-a-tūre, *s.* [Fr. *déclinature.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of declining or refusing.

2. *Scots Law*: The privilege in certain cases of being allowed to decline to acknowledge the jurisdiction of the court before which one is cited; a term used both in civil and in ecclesiastical courts.

"*Declinature* is founded, 3rdly, *rationa suspecti judicis*, where either the judge himself, or his near kinsman, hath an interest in the suit."—*Erskine: Inst.*, bk. i., t. ii., § 25.

dĕ-clīne', *v.i. & t.* [Fr. *décliner*; Sp. & Port. *declinar*, from Lat. *declino* = to bend or lean away from: *de* = away from, and *clino* = to bend, to lean.]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To bend or lean downwards; to hang down.

"... with *declining* head into his bosom."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, Induc. i.

* 2. To bend or bow down.

"Far more to you do I *decline*."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, iii. 2.

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. To move aside or away; to deviate from what is right; to leave the straight path.

"Neither shalt thou speak in a cause to *decline* after many to wrest judgment."—*Exodus* xxiii. 2.

* 2. To turn aside or keep away from.

"... yet do I not *decline* from thy testimonies."—*Ps.* cxix. 157.

* 3. To sink down.

"I am *declined*
Into the vale of years."
Shakesp.: Othello, iii. 3.

4. To become feeble, decayed, or deteriorated; to decay, to sink or fall into a worse state; to fail.

"His popularity and authority among his brethren had greatly *declined* ..."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

5. To approach the close or end.

* 6. To incline, to tend.

"The purple lustre ... *declineth* in the end to the colour of wine. —*Holland: Pliny.*

* 7. To condescend, to bend.

"He would *decline* even to the lowest of his family."—*Lady Hutchinson.*

8. To avoid, to refuse, to shirk or shun.

B. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

† 1. *Literally:*

(1) To bend or hang down; to depress, to lower.

"Carnations once
Prized for surpassing beauty, and no less
For the peculiar pains they had required,
Declined their languid heads without support."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. i.

(2) To cause to descend or turn downwards, to direct to one side.

"And now fair Phœbus 'gan *decline* in haste
His weary waggon to the western vale."
Spenser.

2. *Figuratively:*

* (1) To cause to bend or give way; to influence; to bend to one's will.

"A lady tamer he, and leads men warnings
How to *decline* their wives and curb their manners."
Beaum. & Fletch.: Rule a Wife, ii. 4.

* (2) To turn aside.

"... when feasts his heart might have *declined*,
With which they welcomed him."
Chapman: Homer's Iliad, v. 807.

* (3) To diminish, to reduce, to decrease.

"You have *declined* his means."—*Beaum. & Fletch.*

(4) To lower, to abase, to degrade. (*Lamb. Decay of Beggars.*)

(5) To shun, to refuse, to avoid, to turn away from.

"... they far more readily forgive a commander who loses a battle than a commander who *declines* one."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

II. *Gram.*: To inflect a noun; to repeat or write the various terminations of a noun according to its various cases.

"You *decline* musa, and construe Latin, by the help of a tutor, or with some English translation."—*Watts.*

dĕ-clīne', *s.* [Fr. *déclin*; Ital. *declino.*] [DECLINE, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. *Lit.*: A setting or sinking.

"This evening from the sun's *decline* ..."
Milton: P. L., iv. 793.

2. *Fig.*: A falling off or sinking from a better, stronger, or more perfect state to one worse; a becoming impaired, decayed, or deteriorated; decay, diminution, deterioration.

"The *decline* of the old Roman empire, . . ."—*Sir W. Temple: Heroic Virtue.*

II. *Medical:*

1. A common name for consumption, particularly pulmonary, and other chronic diseases, in which the strength gradually fails until the person affected dies.

2. That stage of a disease at which the characteristic symptoms begin to abate.

dĕ-clĭn'ed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DECLINE, *v.*]

dĕ-clĭn'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *declin(e); -er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who declines.

". . . a studious *decliner* of honours and titles."—*Evelyn: Memoirs,* vol. i., p. 1.

2. *Dialing:* The same as DECLINING-DIAL (q.v.).

dĕ-clĭn'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DECLINE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of bending, turning, or hanging down.

2. A declination from the right path; a deviation from rectitude.

". . . the most seeming *declinings* of his equitie, . . ."—*Montague: Devoute Essayes,* pt. ii., Treat. 4, § 4.

3. The act of refusing, rejecting, or shunning; non-acceptance.

II. *Gram.:* The declination or declension of a noun.

". . . the first *declining* of a nowne and a verbe."—*Ascham: The Scholemaster,* bk. ii.

declining-dial, *s.*

Dialing: One which cuts either the plane of the prime vertical circle or plane of the horizontal obliquely. (*Knight.*)

dĕ-clĭn-ŏm'-ĕt-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *declin(e),* and Gr. *μέτρον* (*metron*) = a measure.] An apparatus for measuring the declination of a magnetic needle; its variation from the true meridian. (*Knight.*)

† **dĕ-clĭn'-oŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *declin(e); -ous.*]

Bot.: The same as DECLINATE (q.v.).

dĕc'-lĭv-ant, *a.* [Lat. *declivis* = inclining downwards.]

Her.: The same as DECLINANT (q.v.).

* **dĕ-clĭv'-ĭt-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *declivis* (genit. *declivitis*); Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Gradually sloping or descending; moderately steep.

dĕ-clĭv'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *déclivité,* from Lat. *declivitatem,* accus. of *declivitas* = a declivity, a slope; *declivis* = inclining downwards: *de* away, down, and *clivus* = a slope.]

1. An inclination, slope, or gradual descent of the surface of the ground; the same inclination of the ground is, when regarded from the bottom upwards, an acclivity (q.v.), and when regarded from the top downwards a declivity.

"Nor soft *declivities* with tufted hills,
Nor view of waters turning busy mills."
Cowper: Retirement, 333, 334.

2. An inclination, fall, or descent.

". . . is so called from the swiftness of its current: and that swiftness [is] occasioned by the *declivity* of its course."—*Walton: Angler,* pt. ii., ch. i.

* **dĕ-clĭv'-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *declivus* = sloping downwards.] Declivitous, sloping.

dĕ-cŏct', *v.t.* [Lat. *decoctus,* pa. par. of *decoquo* = to boil down: *de* = down (intens.), and *coquo* = to cook.]

I. *Lit.:* To prepare by boiling or by digesting in hot water.

"The longer malt or herbs are *decocted* in liquor, the clearer it is."—*Bacon.*

* **II.** *Figuratively:*

1. To digest by heat of the stomach.

"There she *decocts* and doth the food prepare."
Davies: Immort. of Soul, s. 12.

2. To warm up, to heat.

"Can sodden water, . . .
Decoct their cold blood to such valiant heat?"
Shakesp.: Henry V., iii. 5.

dĕ-cŏc'-ta, *s. pl.* [Lat. neut. pl. of *decoctus,* pa. par. of *decoquo* = to boil down.]

Pharm.: Decoctions are watery solutions of vegetable medicinal substances prepared by boiling. They should not be prepared from substances containing volatile oils, as they are dissipated in the process. They should be strained when hot, as some of the active substances may be deposited on cooling.

dĕ-cŏct'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DECOCT.]

* **dĕ-cŏct'-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *decoct; -able.*] That may be boiled, or digested.

dĕ-cŏc'-tion, * **de-coc-ci-oun,** *s.* [Fr. *décoction;* Sp. *decoccion;* Ital. *decozione,* all from Lat. *decoctionem,* acc. of *decoctio,* from *decoctus,* pa. par. of *decoquo* = to decoct (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act or process of preparing by boiling or by digesting in hot water.

"The lineaments of a white lily will remain after the strongest *decoction.*"—*Arbuthnot.*

2. A preparation made by boiling in water; the liquor in which any vegetable or animal matter has been digested.

"If the plant be boiled in water, the strained liquor is called the *decoction* of the plant."—*Arbuthnot.*

II. *Pharm.:* An aqueous solution of the active principles of any substance, obtained by boiling. These solutions are classed as simple and compound. [DECOCTA.]

* **dĕ-cŏct'-ĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *decoct; -ive.*] Having the power or quality of decocting.

* **dĕ-cŏct'-ūre,** *s.* [Eng. *decoct; -ure.*] A decoction; a substance prepared by decocting.

dĕc'-ō-dŏn, *s.* [Gr. *δέκα* (*deka*) = ten, and *ὀδούς* (*odous*), genit. *ὀδόντος* (*odontos*) = a tooth. So called because the calyx has ten teeth.]

Bot.: A genus of Lythraceæ. *Decodon verticillatus,* the Swamp Loose-strife, is a native of the United States. It has been used as an emmenagogue.

* **dĕ-cōr-mĕnt,** *s.* [Fr. *décorement.*] A decoration or decorating.

". . . the policie and *decoirment* of this realme, . . ."—*Acts Ja. VI.,* 1587 (ed. 1814), p. 506.

* **dĕ-cŏll',** *v.t.* [Lat. *decollo.*] [DECOLLATE.] To behead.

"By a speedy dethroning and *decolling* of the king."—*Parliam. Hist* (an. 1648).

* **dĕ-cŏl'-lāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *decollatus,* pa. par. of *decollo* = to behead: *de* = away, from; *collum* = the neck.] To behead, to decapitate.

"He brought forth a statue with three heads: two of them were quite beat off, and the third was much bruised, but not *decollated.*"—*Heywood: Hierarch. of Angels* (1635), p. 474.

* **dĕ-cŏl'-lāt-ĕd,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [DECOLLATE.]

Zool.: A term applied to spiral shells that have lost their apex. It frequently happens that as spiral shells become adult, they cease to occupy the upper part of the cavity. The deserted space is sometimes very thin, and becoming dead and brittle it breaks away, leaving the shell truncated or decollated. This happens constantly with the Truncatellæ, Cylindrellæ, and *Bulimus decollatus.* (*Woodward: Mollusca.*)

* **dĕ-cŏl'-lāt-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [DECOLLATE.]

A & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of beheading; decollation.

dĕ-cŏl-lā'-tion, * **de-col-la-ci-oun,** *s.* [Fr. *décollation,* from Lat. *decollationem,* acc. of *decollatio,* from *decollatus,* pa. par. of *decollo* = to behead.] The act of beheading or decapitating. It is more especially applied to the beheading of St. John the Baptist.

"Of the *decollacioun* of Seint John."—*Trevisa* v. 49.

dĕ-cōl'-ŏr-ant, *a. & s.* [Lat. *decolorans,* pr. par. of *decoloro.*]

A. *As adj.:* Capable of depriving of colour; bleaching, blanching.

B. *As subst.:* Anything which bleaches or removes colour.

* **dĕ-cōl'-ŏr-ātc,** *v.t.* [Lat. *decoloratus;* pa. par. of *decoloro* = to remove colour from: *de* = away, from; *color* = colour.] To remove colour from; to bleach, to blanch.

* **dĕ-cōl'-ŏr-āte,** *a.* [Lat. *decoloratus.*]

Bot.: Having lost its colour.

* **dĕ-cōl-ŏr-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *decoloratio.*]

1. The act or process of depriving of colour; bleaching, blanching.

2. The state of being without colour; absense or loss of colour.

". . . we must not understand by this word *pale* a simple *decoloration,* or whiteness of the skin."—*Ferrand: Love Melancholy* (1640), p. 121.

dĕ-cōl-ŏr-ĭm-ĕt-ĕr, *s.* [Lat. *decolor* = without colour; Gr. *μέτρον* (*metron*) = a measure.] A measurer of the effects of bleaching-powder. An instrument to test the power of charcoal in its divided state in decolourizing solutions. It is a graduated tube charged with a test solution of indigo or molasses. (*Knight.*)

dĕ-cōl-ŏr-ĭz-ā'-tion, de-col-our-iz-a-tion, *s.* [Eng. *decolouriz(e); -ation.*] The act or process of decolourizing or bleaching.

dĕ-cōl'-ŏr-ize, *v.t.* [DECOLOURIZE.]

* **dĕ-cōl'-ŏur,** *v.t.* [Lat. *decolor* = without colour.] To deprive of colour; to bleach.

dĕ-cōl'-ŏur-ant, *a. & s.* [Lat. *decolorans,* pr. par. of *decoloro* = to deprive of colour.]

A. *As adj.:* Capable of removing colour; bleaching.

B. *As subst.:* Any substance capable of removing colour.

* **dĕ-cōl'-ŏur-āte,** *v.t.* [DECOLORATE.]

* **dĕ-cōl-ŏur-ā'-tion,** *s.* [DECOLORATION.] An abstraction; loss or absence of colour.

dĕ-cōl'-ŏur-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DECOLOUR.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of removing colour; bleaching.

decolouring-style, *s.* A method of calico-printing in which the piece of goods is coloured, and a part of it—forming a given pattern—is subsequently discharged. Also known as the *discharge-style.* It may be done by printing a dyed piece with something which cancels a portion of the colour, or by printing an uncoloured piece with a substance which keeps the colour from penetrating certain parts. This is called the *resist-style.* By printing certain parts with a mordant, then colouring, a subsequent washing may remove all trace of dye except at the mordanted parts. (*Knight.*)

* **dĕ-cōl'-ŏur-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *decolour; -ize.*] To remove colour from; to deprive of colour; to bleach.

dē-cŏm-plĕx, *a.* [Pref. *de* (intens.), and Eng. *complex* (q.v.).] Compounded of complex ideas.

dē-cŏm-pōs'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *decompos(e); -able.*] Capable of being decomposed or resolved into its constituent elements.

dē-cŏm-pōṣe', *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *décomposer.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To resolve a compound into its constituent elements; to separate the elementary parts of.

"That portion of this earth, which is by water introduced into the plant, is *decomposed* . . ."—*Kirwan: On Manures,* p. 49.

2. To break up, to dissolve.

". . . busy in their trade of *decomposing* organization, . . ."—*Burke: Lett. to a Noble Lord.*

B. *Intrans.:* To become resolved into the constituent elements; to become decomposed, broken up, or analyzed; to putrefy.

dē-cŏm-pōṣ'ed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DECOMPOSE.]

dē-cŏm-pōṣ'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DECOMPOSE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of resolving a compound into its constituent elements.

2. The state of becoming decomposed.

dē-cŏm'-pŏṣ-ite, *a. & s.* [Pref. *de* (intens.), and Eng. *composite* (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Compounded a second time; compounded with something already composite.

2. *Bot.:* The same as *decompound* (q.v.).

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Gen.:* A substance compounded with others already compounded.

2. *Chem.:* A metallic or other body composed of the metal and a menstruum.

"*Decomposites* of three nootals . . ."—*Bacon.*

dē-cŏm-pō-ṣĭ'-tion (1), *s.* [Fr. *décomposition.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. The act or process of resolving a compound body into its constituent elements; resolution, analysis.

2. *Gen.:* The state or condition of becoming resolved into the constituent elements; a release from combined matter; disintegration, resolution; putrefaction.

3. *Spec.:* The state of becoming decomposed or decayed.

II. *Fig.:* A breaking up or dissolving.

". . . it is to be effected without a *decomposition* of the whole civil and political mass . . ."—*Burke: On the French Revolution.*

¶ (1) *Decomposition of forces:*

Mech.: The same as *Resolution of Forces* (q.v.).

(2) *Decomposition of light:*

Optics: The resolving or breaking up of a beam of light into the prismatic colours.

dē-cŏm-pō-ṣĭ'-tion (2), *s.* [Pref. *de* (intens.); Eng. *composition* (q.v.).] The act of compounding substances already compound.

"We consider what happens in the compositions and *decompositions* of saline particles."—*Boyle.*

dē-cŏm-pŏ̄ŭnd' (1), *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *de* (intens.), and Eng. *compound*, a. (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang. & Gen.:* Compounded of things already compound; doubly compounded.

". . . they are rather, to borrow a term of the grammarians, *decompound* bodies, made up of the whole metal and the menstruum, or other additaments employed to disguise it."—*Boyle.*

2. *Bot.:* Applied to an organ which is deeply divided, the divisions themselves being divided. A leaf is said to be decompound when it is twice or thrice pinnate; a panicle, when its branches are also panicled; a flower, when it is formed of compound flowers.

B. *As subst.:* A decomposite (q.v.).

". . . they are but compounds and *decompounds* of the several presbyteries of presbyterial churches."—*Goodwin: Works*, vol. iv., pt. iv., p. 149.

dē-cŏm-pŏ̄ŭnd' (1), *v.t.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *compound*, v. (q.v.).] To decompose; to resolve into the constituent elements.

". . . if we consider that in learning their names, and the signification of these names, we learn to *decompound* them . . ."—*Bolingbroke: On Human Knowledge.*

dē-cŏm-pŏ̄ŭnd' (2), *v.t.* [Pref. *de* (intens.), and Eng. *compound*, v. (q.v.).] To compound a second time; to compound a substance with another already compound.

"The same may be done in all our complex ideas whatsoever; which, however compounded and *decompounded*, may at last be resolved into simple ideas."—*Locke: Human Understanding*, bk. ii., ch. xxii.

dē-cŏm-pŏ̄ŭnd'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *decompound* (1), v.; *-able.*] Capable of being decomposed or resolved.

". . . all nature seems to be *decompoundable* into fluidity."—*Brit. Crit.*, ix. 58.

dē-cŏm-pŏ̄ŭnd'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Decompound, *v.*]

dē-cŏm-pŏ̄ŭnd'-ĭng (1), *pr. par., a., & s.* [Decompound (1), *v.*]

dē-cŏm-pŏ̄ŭnd'-ĭng (2), *pr. par., a., & s.* [Decompound (2), *v.*]

* **de-compt,** *s.* [O. Fr. *descompt*; Fr. *décompte.*] An account.

* **dē-cŏn-cŏct',** *v.t.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *concoct* (q.v.).] To decompose, dissolve, or separate.

"Since these Benedictines have had all their crudities *deconcocted*."—*Fuller: Ch. Hist.*, vi. 267.

dē-cŏn'-sĕ-crāte, *v.t.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *consecrate* (q.v.).] To deprive of a sacred character; to unconsecrate; to secularize, to devote or apply to secular uses.

dē-cŏn-sĕ-crā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *consecration* (q.v.).] The act of deconsecrating, or depriving of sacred character; secularization; turning or applying to secular uses.

* **de-coped,** *a.* [Fr. *découpé.*] Cut, slashed.

"With shoon *decoped*, and with laas."
Romaunt of the Rose, 842.

* **de-cor,** *v.t.* [Decur.]

* **dĕc'-ō-rą-mĕnt,** *s.* [Lat *decoramen*, from *decoro* = to ornament.] An ornament or embellishment.

dĕc'-ō-rāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *decoratus*, pa. par. of *decoro* = to ornament; *decus* (genit. *decoris*) = an ornament.]

I. *Literally:*

1. *Gen.:* To adorn, to beautify, to embellish, to deck out.

". . . the ancient Romans had *decorated* their baths and temples with many-coloured columns . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. *Spec.:* To invest a person with a cross, medal, or other insignia for distinguished conduct.

". . . it is probable that gentleman will be *decorated* for his clever and gallant behaviour."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 11, 1882.

* II. *Fig.:* To adorn, to ennoble, to enrich.

". . . my myndo deliberately determined to haue *decorated* this realme, wyth wholesome lawes, statutes and ordinaunces."—*Hall: Edward IV.* (an. 23.)

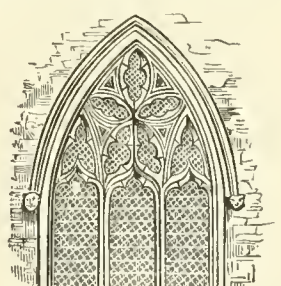
dĕc'-ō-rāt-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Decorate, *v.*]

A. *As. pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Decked out, adorned, ornamented, embellished.

2. *Arch.:* An epithet applied to the Middle, or Perfect, Pointed style of architecture in England, which lasted from about the end of the thirteenth to the end of the fourteenth century. This style exhibits the most complete stage of development in Pointed architecture, combined with elegance and richness of form. Its most distinguishing feature is



DECORATED WINDOW.

the tracery of the windows, the patterns of which consisted at first of geometrical figures, such as circles and trefoils, but subsequently became more complicated with undulating and intersecting lines. The application of ornament was also freer, both in its nature and in its treatment. The normal form of the piers of the nave in ornate churches was diamond-shaped. The Decorated style was preceded by the Early Pointed style, and succeeded by the Perpendicular. [Perpendicular, Pointed.]

dĕc'-ō-rāt-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Decorate.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of making beautiful or adorning; decoration.

dĕc-ō-rā'-tion, *s.* [Fr. *décoration*; Sp. *decoracion*; Ital. *decorazione*, all from Low Lat. *decoratio*, from *decoratus*, pa. par. of *decoro.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of decorating, embellishing, or adorning.

". . . if he attempted *decoration*, seldom produced anything but deformity."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. Anything used as an ornament, or to decorate any place, person, or thing.

". . . our church did even then exceed the Romish in ceremonies and *decorations*."—*Marvel: Works*, vol. ii., p. 208.

3. *Spec.:* A cross, medal, or other insignia, given and worn for distinguished conduct.

"His Highness the Khedive has already conferred *decorations* upon the officers leaving . . ."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 9, 1882.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Music:* The signature of a piece of music. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

2. *Art, Arch., &c.:* The combination of ornamental objects, which are employed in great variety principally for the interior and exterior of all kinds of edifices, and for purposes of art generally.

decoration-day, *s.* In the United States a day, May 30, appointed for the decoration with flowers, &c., of the graves of those who fell in the Civil War, 1861—5.

dĕc'-ō-rāt-ive, *a.* [Fr. *décoratif.*] Decorating, adorning; pertaining to, used, or fit for embellishment; skilled in decorating.

decorative art. The art of decoration. In 1835, A. W. Pugin, the celebrated Gothic architect, investigated its principles as applied to churches and their furniture. Others have since followed in the direction in which he led, and of late years especially have developed the art in its relation to secular objects.

* **dĕc'-ō-rāt-ĭve-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *decorotive; -ness.*] The quality or state of being decorative.

dĕc'-ō-rā-tŏr, *s.* [Fr. *décorateur.*]

1. *Gen.:* One who decorates, ornaments, or embellishes.

2. *Spec.:* A man whose profession it is to decorate houses, rooms, &c.

* **dē-cōre,** *v.t.* [Lat. *decoro.*] To adorn, to beautify, to ennoble.

". . . al supernaturall gifts beautifies and *decores* nature."—*Bruce: Serm. on the Sacr.*, M. 3, b.

* **dē-cōre'-mĕnt,** * **dē-cōr'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Fr. *decorement.*] A decoration, ornament, or embellishment.

"These *decorements* which beautify and *adorn* her . . ."—*Heywood.*

dē-cōr'-ŏŭs, dē'-cō-rŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *decorus* = becoming, seemly.] Becoming, seemly, befitting, decent.

"Which now and then will make a slight inroad
Upon *decorous* silence, . . ."
Byron: Vision of Judgment, xcv.

dē-cōr'-ŏŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *decorous; -ly.*] In a decorous, fitting, or becoming manner.

* **dē-cōr'-ŏŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *decorous; -ness.*] Decent or becoming behaviour; decorum.

"The will of God is goodness, justice, and wisdom, *decorousness*, fitness."—*Cudworth: Intellectual System*, p. 874.

* **dē-cor'-tĭ-cāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *decorticatus*, pa. par. of *decortico* = to strip the bark from: *de* = away, and *cortex* (genit. *corticis*) = bark.] To strip the bark, peel, or husk from; to peel to husk.

"Take great barley, dried and *decorticated*, after it is well washed, and boil it in water."—*Arbuthnot.*

* **dē-cor'-tĭ-cāt-ĕd,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Decorticate.]

* **dē-cor'-tĭ-cāt-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [Decorticate.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of stripping the bark, peel, or husk from; decortication.

* **dē-cor-tĭ-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Fr. *décortication*; Lat. *decorticatio.*] The act or process of stripping the bark, peel, or husk from.

"*Decortication*, the putting off the outward bark of trees; also the peeling or huskusking of roots."—*Miller: Gard. Dict.*

dē-cor'-tĭ-cā-tŏr, *s.* [Eng. *decorticat(e); -or.*] A process or a machine for removing the hull from grain. In the hominy-mill the fibrous envelope is taken from the corn, which may be left nearly intact otherwise, if desired. The process is sometimes performed by a preliminary steaming, followed by rubbing or rasping. Decorticating was practised by the Romans, the whole grain being pounded in mortars with some abradant which rasped off the cuticle or bran. Mills for decorticating are known in England as barley-mills, that grain being principally used as human food in the condition known as pearl barley. The barley-mill has a roughened exterior, and revolves in a wooden casing. The middle portion of the latter is lined with sheet-iron

pierced like a grater with holes, the sharp edges of which turn upward. In Germany grain is decorticated between stones set at such a distance apart as to rasp the bran off the grain without mashing the latter. (*Knight.*)

dĕ-cōr'-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. neut. sing. of *decorus* = becoming, seemly, from *decet* = it becomes, is fitting.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Decency and propriety of conduct and words; an observance of the laws of good society.

"It would have been well if our writers had also copied the *decorum* which their great French contemporaries, with few exceptions, preserved."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

* 2. *Arch.:* The suitableness of a building, with its several parts and ornaments, to its position and intended use.

¶ For the difference between *decorum* and *decency*, see DECENCY.

dĕ-cŏup-lé', *a.* [Fr., pa. par. of *découpler* = to untie, uncouple.]

Her.: Parted, severed. The same as UNCOUPLED (q.v.).

* **dē-court',** *v.t.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *court*, s. (q.v.).] To drive or expel from court.

". . . if he be but *decourted*, . . ."—*Cabbala: To his Sacred Majestie, ab Ignoto.*

dĕ-cōy', *v.t.* [Formed by prefixing *de* to O. Fr. *coi*, *coy* = tame, quiet.] There is no etymological connection with *duck-coy*, the name given in the Fens to the ponds or traps for wild fowl, the second element of which is Dut. *kooi* = a cage, an enclosure, a sheepfold; Norfolk dialect *coy* = a decoy for ducks, used also for the wicker-work "pot" in which lobsters are taken.

1. To allure, lure, or entice into a trap or cage; to draw into a snare; to entrap.

"A fowler had taken a partridge, who offered to *decoy* her companions into the snare."—*L'Estrange.*

2. To allure or attract; to draw.

"Did to a lonely cot his steps *decoy*."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 6.

dĕ-cōy'. duck-coy, *s.* & *a.* [DECOY, *v.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. A pond or enclosed water into which wild fowl are decoyed; a place for entrapping wild fowl. The pond is entered by numerous channels covered over with light net or wire-work. The wild fowl are enticed into these channels by tame ducks trained for the purpose, or else by food scattered on the surface of the water. As soon as they have gone some distance up the channel, the decoy-man with his dogs appears and drives them into the nets at the upper end of the pond. The principal English decoys are found in Norfolk.

"*Decoys*, vulgarly *duck-coys*."—*Sketch of the Fens, in Gardener's Chron.*, 1849.

2. A tame duck, or an imitation of one, used to decoy wild fowl into the channels leading to the decoy.

II. *Fig.:* Anything intended to act or acting as an allurement into a snare; an allurement into temptation or danger.

"The devil could never have had such numbers, had he not used some as *decoys* to ensnare others."—*Government of the Tongue*

B. *As adj.:* Acting as a decoy or allurement; decoying, alluring.

decoy-duck, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* A tamed duck trained to decoy wild fowls into the decoy.

"There is a sort of ducks, called *decoy-ducks*, that will bring whole flights of fowl to their retirements, . . ."—*Mortimer.*

2. *Fig.:* Any person who acts as a decoy to allure others into a snare or temptation.

". . . drawn into the net by this *decoy-duck*, this tame cheater."—*Beaum. & Fl.: Fair Maid of the Inn*, iv. 1.

decoy-man, *s.* A man employed to attend to a decoy.

dĕ-cōyed', *pa. par.* or *a.* [DECOY, *v.*]

dĕ-cōy'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DECOY, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of alluring or attracting by means of a decoy. (*Lit. & fig.*)

dĕ-crēase', * **de-crece,** * **de-crese,** *v.i. & t.* [O. Fr. *decroistre*, *decrestre*; Port. *decrecer*; Ital. *decrescere*, from Lat. *decresco*, from *de* = away, from, and *cresco* = to increase.]

A. *Intrans.:* To become less, to become diminished in size, bulk, quantity, or quality; to wane, to fail.

"Thanne begynnethe the ryvere for to wane, and to *decrece* lytyl by lytylle."—*Maundeville*, p. 44.

B. *Trans.:* To make less, to diminish; to reduce in size, bulk, quantity, or quality; to cause to wane or fail.

"Nor cherish'd they relations poor,
That might *decrease* their present store."
Prior: An Epitaph.

dĕ-crēase', *s.* [O. Fr. *decrois.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act, process, or state of becoming less or diminished in bulk, size, quantity, or quality; diminution.

"Ay weak'ning toil and hoary age o'ercome,
See thy *decrease*, and hasten to thy tomb."
Prior: Solomon, III. 728.

2. The amount, quantity, or extent by which anything becomes less.

II. *Astron.:* The wane of the moon

". . . they differ from those that are set in the *decrease* of the moon."—*Bacon.*

dĕ-crēased', *pa. par.* or *a.* [DECREASE, *v.*]

dĕ-crēas'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DECREASE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act, process, or state of becoming less or diminishing.

decreasing function, *s.*

Math.: In analysis one quantity is a decreasing function of another when it decreases as the other increases.

decreasing series, *s.*

Math.: A series is said to be decreasing when each term is less than the preceding one. Thus, a geometrical progression is decreasing when the ratio is less than 1. In any series whatever if the quotient obtained by dividing any term by the preceding is numerically less than 1, the series is decreasing. [PROGRESSION.]

dĕ-crēas'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *decreasing*; *-ly.*] In a decreasing or diminishing manner.

¶ *Decreasingly pinnate:*

Bot.: A term applied to a pinnate leaf in which the leaflets diminish insensibly in size from the base to the apex. Example, those of *Vicia sepium.*

* **dē-crĕ-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *creation* (q.v.).] The undoing or destruction of creation.

". . . the continual *decreation* and annihilation of the souls of the brutes, . . ."—*Cudworth: Intel. System*, p. 45.

dĕ-crēe', * **de-cre** (*Eng.*), * **de-creet,** * **de-creit** (*Scotch*), *s.* [O. Fr. *decret*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *decreto*, from Lat. *decretum*, neut. sing. pa. par. of *decerno* = to decree.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. An edict, law, or ordinance made by any superior authority for the government, guidance, or regulation of inferiors.

"Then watz demed a *decre* bi the duk seluen."
E. Eng. Allit. Poems: Cleanness, 1,745.

2. An edict, order, or ordinance made by a council or legally-constituted body, for the administration of business within its own jurisdiction.

* **II.** *Fig.:* A fixed and established rule.

"When he made a *decree* for the rain, and a way for the lightning of the thunder."—*Job* xxviii. 26.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Law:*

(1) In the United States the order or judgment of a court of equity, admiralty, or common law court with equity powers. The decrees of a competent court having full jurisdiction in one state are binding in any other state.

* (2) The award or decision of an umpire in any case submitted to his arbitration.

2. *Theol.:* The predetermined purpose of God concerning future events.

"The last leaf which by Heaven's *decree*
Must hang moon a blasted tree."
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, II.

3. *Eccles.:* A judicial decision of the Papal Court at Rome; an ordinance, which is enacted by the pope himself, by and with the advice of his cardinals in council assembled, without being consulted by any one thereon. (*Ayliffe.*) [DECRETAL.]

¶ (1) *Decree absolute:* [DECREE NISI].

(2) *Decree arbitral, Decreet arbitral:*

Scots Law: The decision or award of one or more umpires.

(3) *Decree dative:*

Law: A decree or order conferring on any one, not being the executor nominate, the duty of executor.

(4) *Decree in absence:*

Law: A judgment by default. [DEFAULT.]

(5) *Decree in equity:*

Law: A decree given forth with the view of doing substantial justice in cross causes, those in which both parties have suits against each other, each being at once plaintiff and defendant. (*Blackstone*, bk. iii., ch. xxvii.)

(6) *Decree nisi:*

Law: A decree by the judge of the Divorce Court granting the petitioner in a suit a divorce, unless (*nisi*) within six months cause shall be shown by the intervention of the Queen's Proctor that the petitioner had himself been guilty of misconduct, or that the suit was collusive. If no cause be shown, the decree is made *absolute.*

(7) *Decree of exoneration, Decreet of exoneration:*

Scots Law: A decree discharging trustees, executors, factors, tutors, and others. (*Bell.*)

(8) *Decree of locality, Decreet of locality:*

Scots Law: A decree dividing and proportioning among the heritors a parish minister's stipend, of which modification, in most cases in the direction of augmentation, has been obtained. (*Bell.*)

(9) *Decree of modification, Decreet of modification:*

Scots Law: A decree modifying a stipend to a minister, but not apportioning it among the heritors. (*Bell.*)

(10) *Decree of registration:*

Law: A decree obtained without an action for payment of money secured by a bond or deed containing a clause of consent to registration for execution. (*Ogilvie.*)

(11) *Decree of valuation of teinds, Decreet of valuation of teinds:*

Scots Law: A decree formerly of the Teind Court, now of the Court of Session, determining the extent and value of a heritor's teinds.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *decree*, *edict*, and *proclamation:* "A *decree* is a more solemn and deliberative act than an *edict*; on the other hand an *edict* is more authoritative: a *decree* is the decision of one or many; an *edict* speaks the will of an individual: councils and senates, as well as princes, make *decrees*; despotic rulers issue *edicts*. *Decrees* are passed for the regulation of public and private matters; they are made known as occasion requires, but are not always public; *edicts* and *proclamations* contain the commands of the sovereign authority, and are directly addressed by the prince to his people. An *edict* is peculiar to a despotic government; a *proclamation* is common to a monarchical and an aristocratic form of government: the ukase in Russia is a species of *edict*, by which the emperor makes known his will to his people; the king of England communicates to his subjects the determinations of himself and his council by means of a *proclamation*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dĕ-crēe', *v.t. & i.* [DECREE, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To establish, determine, fix, or decide by a decree.

"Thou shalt also *decree* a thing, and it shall be established . . ."—*Job* xxii. 28.

2. To doom, to fate, to assign.

"For Fate *decreed* one wretched man to fall."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, x. 68.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:* To determine, order, or appoint judicially.

2. *Theol.:* To predetermine the course of future events; to establish immutably.

"Well hop'd we then to meet on this fair shore,
Whom Heaven, alas! *decreed* to meet no more."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xxiv. 365, 3 6.

B. *Intrans.:* To determine, to establish, to decide.

"All hast thou spoken as my thoughts are, all
As my eternal purpose hath *decreed*."
Milton: P. L., iii. 171, 172.

***dĕ-crēe'-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *decree; -able.*] That may or can be decreed.

dĕ-crēed', *pa. par.* or *a.* [DECREE, *v.*]

dĕ-crēe'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DECREE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of establishing, determining, or fixing a decree.

† dĕ-crē'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *decre(e); -er.*] One who issues a decree; one who ordains or determines.

"In thy book it is written of me, says Christ; that I should do thy will; he is not willing only, but the first *decreer* of it, it is written of me."—*Goodwin: Works*, vol. i., pt. iii., p. 103.

de-creet, *de-creit, *s.* [DECREE, *s.*]

dĕc'-rĕ-mĕnt, *s.* [Lat. *decrementum;* from *decresco* = to decrease.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A decrease or decreasing; the action or state of becoming less.

"Rocks, mountains, and the other elevations of the earth suffer a continual *decrement*, and grow lower and lower."—*Woodward.*

2. The quantity or amount lost by decreasing or diminution.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Her.:* The wane of the moon from the full to the new; the moon in this state is called *moon decrescent*, or in *dècours.*

2. *Math.:* A term in the doctrine of annuities, whence, by the annual decrease of a certain number of persons by death, it may be shown when all shall be dead.

3. *Phys.* (*Pl.*)*:* The small points by which a variable and decreasing quantity becomes gradually less.

4. *Crystall.:* A gradual and successive diminution of the layers of molecules applied to the faces of the primitive form, by which the secondary forms are hypothetically produced. (*Ogilvie.*)

*5. *Univ.:* A fee paid at the Universities for the damage done to things in the use of the students.

dĕ-crĕp'-ĭt, *de-crep-id, *a.* [Fr. *décrépit;* Lat. *decrepitus* = noiseless, hence unable to move or stir: *de* = away, from, and *crepitus* = a noise.]

I. *Literally:*

1. Broken down by age and infirmities; feeble, decayed.

"This pope is *decrepit*. . . ."—*Bacon.*

*2. Causing infirmity, feebleness, and decay.

". . . from the north to call
Decrepit winter . . ." *Milton: P. L.*, x. 654, 655.

* **II.** *Fig.:* Worn out, exploded.

"*Decrepit* superstitions, . . ."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

dĕ-crĕp'-ĭt-āte, *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *de* (intens.), and Eng. *crepitate* (q.v.).]

* **A.** *Trans.:* To roast or calcine in strong heat, so as to cause a constant crackling of the substance.

"So will it come to pass in a pot of salt, although *decrepitated*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

B. *Intrans.:* To make a loud and constant crackling noise, as salt in a strong heat.

dĕ-crĕp'-ĭt-āt-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DECREPITATE.]

dĕ-crĕp'-ĭt-āt-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DECREPITATE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act or process of wasting or calcining in strong heat, so as to cause a constant crackling.

2. The act of crackling, as salt in a strong heat.

dĕ-crĕp-ĭt-ā'-tion, *s.* [Fr. *décrépitation.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The crackling or bursting noise made by several salts and minerals when wasted or exposed to a strong heat in a crucible.

2. *Chem.:* The crackling noise which several salts make when suddenly heated, accompanied by a violent exfoliation of their particles, due to the sudden conversion into steam of the water which is mechanically enclosed between the solid particles of the body; or to the unequal expansion of the lamina of which the mineral is composed in consequence of their being imperfect conductors of heat. The true cleavage of minerals may be often detected in this way, for they fly asunder at their natural fissures. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*)

***dĕ-crĕp'-ĭt-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *decrepit; -ness.*] The same as *decrepitude* (q.v.).

". . . from wailing infancy to querulous *decrepitness* . . ."—*Barrow*, vol. iii., Ser. 8.

dĕ-crĕp'-ĭt-ude, *s.* [Fr. *décrépitude.*] A state of decay or breaking down from old age and infirmities; old age.

"Praise from the rivell'd lips of toothless, bald
Decrepitude." *Cowper: Task*, ii. 488, 489.

***dĕ-crĕp'-ĭt-y,** *s.* [Eng. *decrepit; -y.*] The same as *decrepitude* (q.v.).

"Honest credulity
Is a true loadstone to draw on *decrepity*."
Chapman: All Fools, iv. 1.

dē-cresc-ĕn'-dō (cresc as krĕsh), *s.* [Ital.]

Mus.: A gradual decrease in the volume of tone. It is indicated in music by the abbreviations *Dec.*, *Decres.*, or the sign ——. Whether there was originally any difference between decrescendo and diminuendo or not, at present the two terms appear to be convertible. (Used also attributively.)

dē-crēs'-çent, *a.* [Lat. *decrescens*, pr. par. of *decresco* = to decrease (q.v.).]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Growing or becoming less; decreasing, waning.

"Between the increscent and *decrescent* moon."
Tennyson: Gareth & Lynette.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Her.:* A term applied to the moon when in her decrement, or waning from the full to the last quarter. [DECREMENT, II. 1.]

2. *Bot.:* Applied to the form of those organs which decrease gradually from the base to the summit.

dĕ-crēt'-al, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *decretalis* = containing a decree; *decretum* = a decree.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or containing a decree.

"A *decretal* epistle is that which the pope decrees . . ."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

B. *As substantive:*

* **I.** *Singular:*

1. *Gen.:* A letter containing or embodying a decree or authoritative order.

2. *Spec.:* A letter of the Pope determining a point or question in ecclesiastical law.

II. *Plural:*

1. *Gen.:* A book or collection of decrees or edicts; a corpus of laws.

2. *Spec.:* A collection or body of decrees, rescripts, mandates, edicts, and general resolutions of the Papal Council for the determination of points in ecclesiastical law or discipline. (*Hayda, &c.*)

"Traditions and *decretals* were made of equal force, and as authentical as the sacred charter itself."—*Howel: Vocal Forest.*

¶ When the occupant of the See of Rome was only one of many bishops, it was customary to submit to the episcopal body in general any difficult points of doctrine or discipline requiring to be decided. As he rose above his colleagues in power and dignity, such questions came to be submitted to him individually rather than to them in common. In the twelfth century his decisions in such cases acquired the force of law. The term decretals applied to them was intended to recall the term decrees used of the Emperor's decisions in the old Roman Empire. The decretals had the force of law throughout the church, and were received with implicit obedience till the Papacy began to decline, early in the fourteenth century.

Successive collections of these decretals were made. In the sixth century, Dionysius Exiguus, the distinguished chronologer who calculated the Christian era, made a collection of Papal decisions, but candidly confessed that he could find none earlier than the pontificate of Syricius, who succeeded Damasus I. in A.D. 385. In the ninth century, a man of a different spirit issued what professed to be an earlier series, from Clement I. to Damasus I., A.D. 384. He appended to them the signature of Isidore, an eminent Spanish bishop in the sixth century. The word *peccator* (sinner) was appended to Isidore's name, in token of humility. Transcribers, not knowing why this term was used, altered it to *mercator* (= merchant); the author is therefore called Isidorus Mercator, or the Pseudo-Isidorus. The decretal epistles which he sent forth were accepted as genuine in the middle ages, and were used in support of the papal claims; they are now universally given up as forgeries. About A.D. 1141 or 1151 Gratian, a monk of Bologna, completed his "*decretum*," or *Concordia Discordantium Canonum.* Raymond of Pennafort, a Catalonian and general of the Dominican order, compiled five books of decretals, which Gregory IX. ordered to be added to the work of Gratian. They were published about A.D. 1230. Near the end of the century a sixth book was added by direction of Boniface VIII., about A.D. 1298. The decretals constitute a portion of what is called *Canon Law* (q.v.). The Clementines were collected by Clement V. in 1313.

¶ *Decretal Order:*

English Law: A chancery order in the nature of a decree. (*Wharton.*)

*** dĕcrete,** *s.* [Lat. *decretum.*] A decree.

***dĕ-crē'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *decretus*, pa. par. of *decresco* = to decrease.] A decrease, a decreasing.

". . . by which *decretion* we might guess at a former increase . . ."—*Pearson: On the Creed*, Art. i.

***dĕ-crēt'-ĭst,** *s.* [Low Lat. *decretista;* from Lat. *decretum* = a decree.] One who studies or professes the knowledge of the decretals.

"The *decretists* had their rise and beginning under the reign of the emperor Frederick Barbarossa."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

***dĕ-crēt'-ive,** *a.* [Lat. *decretum* = a decree.] Pertaining to or having the force of a decree.

"The will of God is either *decretive* or preceptive; the *decretive* extends to all events . . ."—*Hales: On Spiritual Perfection*, ch. xi.

***dĕ-crē-tōr'-ĭ-al,** *a.* [Eng. *decretory; -al.*] Decretory, authoritative.

". . . overrule the Scripture itself, in a *decretorial* manner . . ."—*Farmer: Letters to Wor. bington*, let. i.

***dĕc'-rē-tōr-ĭ-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *decretory; -ly.*] In a decretory manner.

"Deal concisely and *decretorily*."—*Goodman: Winc. Ev. Cont.*, P. iii.

***dĕc'-rē-tōr-ў,** *a.* [Lat. *decretorius*, from *decretum* = a decree.]

1. Judicial, deciding, definitive.

". . . the *decretory* rigours of a condemning sentence."—*South: Sermons.*

2. Critical, determining.

"The motions of the moon, supposed to be measured by sevens, and the critical or *decretory* days depend on that number."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

*** dĕ-crew'** (cw as **û**), *v.i.* [Fr. *décrue* = a decrease; *decru* = pa. par. of *decroître* = to decrease.] To decrease, to fail, to waste.

"Sir Arthegall renewed
His strength still more, but she still more *decrewed*."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. vi. 18.

*** dĕ-crewed'** (ew as **û**), *pa. par.* or *a.* [DECREW.]

*** dĕ-crī'-al,** *s.* [Eng. *decry; -al.*] A decrying; a clamorous outcry against; hasty or noisy censure or condemnation.

". . . a *decrial* or discouragement of those raw works to which they owed their early character and distinction."—*Shaftesbury: Miscel. Reflec.*, Misc. 3, ch. ii.

dĕ-crīed', *pa. par.* or *a.* [DECRY.]

dĕ-crī'-ĕr, * dĕ-crў'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *decry; -er.*] One who decries, or cries down any person or thing.

". . . the brutish folly and absurd impudence of the late fanatic *decryers* of the necessity of human learning. . . ."—*South*, vol. viii., Ser. 4.

*** dĕ-crōwn',** *v.t.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *crown* (q.v.).] To deprive of a crown, to dethrone.

"Dethroning and *decrowning* princes . . ."—*Dr. Hakewill: Answ. to Dr. Carier* (1616), p. 37.

*** dĕ-crōwn'-ĭng,** *pr. par. & s.* [DECROWN.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As subst.:* The act of depriving of a crown; dethroning.

". . . the *decrowning* of kings, . . ."—*Overbury: Characters.*

dē-crŭst-ā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *crustation* (q.v.).] The removal of a crust or incrustation.

dē-crȳ', *v.t.* [Fr. *décrier.*] To cry down; to disparage; to clamour against; to depreciate; to condemn.

"Quacks and impostors . . . *decry* others' cheats only to make more way for their own."—*Swift.*

¶ For the difference between *to decry* and *to disparage*, see DISPARAGE.

dē-crȳ'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [DECRY.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of crying down, clamouring against, or disparaging.

". . . there hath been a *decrying* by the people, . . ."—*State Trials: J. Hampden* (an. 1637).

***dē-cu-bā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *decubo* = to lie out of a bed: *de* = away, from, and *cubo* = to lie.] The act of lying down.

"At this *decubation* upon boughs the satirist seems to hint."—*Evelyn: Sylva*, lv. § 7.

dē-cū'-bĭ-tŭs, *s.* [Lat.]

Med.: The same as ANACLISIS (q.v.).

***dĕc'-u-măn,** *a.* [Lat. *decumanus* = *decimanus*, from *decimus* = tenth, *decem* = ten.]

1. *Lit. & Rom. Antiq.:* The name given to the gate in a Roman camp near which the tenth cohorts were stationed. It was the principal gate of the camp, and was situated at the rear.

2. *Fig.:* The greatest, the chief. (Chiefly of waves, because the tenth wave was supposed to be the longest.)

"To be quite sunk by such *decumane* billows."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 80.

***dē-cŭmb',** *v.i.* [Lat., *decumbo.*] To lie down, to rest. (*Honey Masters all Things*, 1698, p. 55.)

***dē-cŭm'-bençe, *dē-cŭm'-bĕn-çy,** *s.* [Lat. *decumbens*, pr. par. of *decumbo* = to lie down.] The act of lying down; a decumbent position or posture.

"They lie not down, and enjoy no *decumbence* at all."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

dē-cŭm'-bent, *a.* [Lat. *decumbens*, pr. par. of *decumbo.*]

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. Recumbent, reclining, prostrate.

"Underneath is the *decumbent* portraiture of a woman resting on a death's head."—*Ashmole: Berkshire*, i. 2.

2. Lying on a bed of sickness.

"To know how to deal aright with the consciences of *decumbent*, dying sinners."—*Atterbury.*

II. *Bot.:* Lying flat by its own weight; declined, bent down.

"The lower [branches] *decumbent* by the weight of their numerous branchlets."—*Field*, Jan. 28, 1882.

***dē-cŭm'-bent-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *decumbent*; *-ly.*] In a decumbent or recumbent manner or posture.

***dē-cŭm'-bĭ-ture,** *s.* [Lat. *decumbo* = to lie down.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of lying down.

2. The time at which a person takes to his bed in a disease, or during which he is confined to his bed.

"During his *decumbiture* he was visited by his most dear friend, . . ."—*Life of Firmin.*

II. *Astrol.:* A scheme of the heavens erected for the time of a person taking to his bed, by which the prognostics of recovery or death are discovered.

". . . if her eye but akes,
Or itches, its *decumbiture* she takes."
Dryden: Juvenal, vi.

dĕc'-u-plc, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *décuple*; Ital. *decuplo*; Low Lat. *decuplus*; Gr. δεκαπλόος, δεκαπλοῦς (*dekaploos*, *dekaplous*) = tenfold.]

A. *As adj.:* Containing ten times as many; tenfold.

"Man's length, that is, a perpendicular from the vertex unto the sole of the foot, is *decuple* unto his profundity . . ."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

B. *As subst.:* A quantity or number tenfold another.

". . . that is, as I guess, near a *decuple* . . ."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. i.

dĕc'-u-plo, *v.t.* [DECUPLE, *a.*] To increase tenfold.

***dĕc-ŭ-plcd,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [DECUPLE, *v.*]

dĕc' ụ plet, *s.* [DECUPLE.]

Mus.: A group of eight or ten notes played in the time of eight or four. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

***dē-cŭr'-ĭ-ŏn,** *s.* [Lat. *decurio*, from *decem* = ten.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II.

2. A tithing-man; an overseer or commander of ten; the chief man of a colony.

"He instituted *decurions* through both these colonies, that is, one over every ten families."—*Temple.*

II. *Roman Mil. Antiq.:* An officer commanding ten men, or a decury; a corporal.

¶ Wycliffe speaks of Joseph of Arimathea as "a *decurion*, a good man, and a just," where the A. V. has *counsellor.*

***dē-cŭr'-ĭ-ŏn-āte,** *s.* [Lat. *decurionatus.*] The position or duties of a decurion.

***dē-cŭr'-rençe,** *s.* [DECURRENCY.] A running down; a lapse.

". . . by long *decurrence* of time . . ."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 526. (*Davies.*)

dē-cŭr'-rĕn-çy, *s.* [Lat. *decurrentia*, neut. pl. of *decurrens*, pr. par. of *decurro* = to run down.]

Bot.: The state of being decurrent; the portion of a leaf extending along the stem below the point of insertion.

dē-cŭr'-rent, *a.* [Lat. *decurrens*, pr. par. of *decurro* = to run down: *de* = down, and *curro* = to run.]

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.:* Running or flowing downwards.

II. *Bot.:* An epithet applied to leaves which are attached along the side of a stem below their point of insertion. Such decurrent stems are often called *winged.*

"Leaves . . . *decurrent* as in Thistles."—*Balfour: Botany*, § 163.

dē-cŭr-rĕnt-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *decurrent*; *-ly.*] In a decurrent manner.

***dē-cŭr'-sion,** *s.* [Lat. *decursio*, from *decurro* = to run down.]

1. *Gen.:* The act or state of running or flowing down.

". . . decayed by that *decursion* of waters, . . ."—*Hale.*

2. *Spec.:* A hostile incursion or attack by soldiers.

". . . preserved upon coins, as sacrifices, triumphs, congiaries, allocutions, *decursions*, &c."—*Priestley: On History*, pt. ii., lect. 6.

† dē-cŭrs'-ĭve, *a.* [Fr. *décursif.*]

Bot.: Decurrent.

***dē-cŭrs'-ĭve-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *decursive*; *-ly.*]

Bot.: The same as *decurrently* (q.v.).

decursively-pinnate, *a.*

Bot.: An epithet applied to leaves which have their leaflets decurrent, or running along the petiole.

***dē-cŭrt',** *v.t.* [Lat. *decurto*: *de*, intens.; *curto* = to shorten, to curtail; *curtus* = short.] To curtail, abridge, cut short.

". . . bring
"Thy free, and not *decurted*, offering."
Herrick: Hesperides, p. 339.

*** dē-cŭrt',** *a.* [Lat. *decurto.*] Curtailed, abridged, cut short.

***dē'-cŭrt-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *decurtatus*, pa. par. of *decurto* = to cut off, to curtail, to mutilate.] To shave, to trim the hair.

"He sends for his barber to depure, *decurtate*, and sponge him."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe.*

***dē-cŭrt-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *decurtatio*, from *decurto.*] The act of curtailing, cutting short, or abridging.

"Ambiguous equivocation, affected *decurtation* or sophistication of expression."—*Gaule: Mag-Astro-Mancer*, p. 69.

***dē-cŭrt'-ĕd,** *pa. par.*, *a.*, or *s.* [DECURT.]

***dĕc'-u-rȳ,** *s.* [Lat. *decuria* = a company of ten, from *decem* = ten.]

1. *Gen.:* A set or body of ten.

". . . parted themselves into tens or *decuries*, and governed success-ively by the space of five days, one *decury* after another in order."—*Raleigh: History of the World*, bk. v., ch. 3, § 7.

2. *Rom. Mil. Antiq.:* A company or body of ten men, under the command of a decurion (q.v.).

*** dē-cŭs'-sāte,** *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *decussatus*, pa. par. of *decusso* = to cross, to put in form of an X; from *decussis* = a coin of the value of ten asses, and marked with an X = 10.]

A. *Trans.:* To intersect or cross at acute angles; to intersect.

". . . the form of the letter X, made up of many fibres, *decussating* one another longways."—*Ray.*

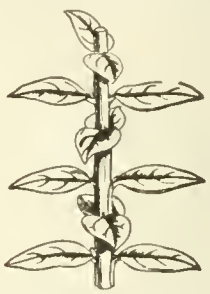
B. *Intrans.:* To intersect at acute angles.

"But whether they *decussate*, coalesce, or only touch one another, they do not well agree."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. iv., ch. 2.

dē-cŭs'-sāte, *a.* [Lat. *decussatus.*]

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.:* Crossed or intersected at acute angles.

II. *Bot.:* An epithet applied to opposite



DECUSSATE

leaves crossing each other in pairs at right angles.

dē-cŭs'-sāt-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DECUSSATE, *v.*]

* **A.** *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.:* Crossed, intersected.

". . . we observe the *decussated* characters in many Consulary coynes. . . ."—*Browne: Cyrus' Garden*, ch. i.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* The same as *decussate*, a. (q.v.).

* 2. *Rhet.:* An epithet applied to a period which consists of two rising and two falling clauses, placed alternately in opposition to each other.

dē-cŭs'-sāte-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *decussate*; *-ly.*] In a decussate or intersecting manner.

***dē-cŭs'-sāt-ĭng,** *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [DECUSSATE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of intersecting or crossing at acute angles.

***dē-cŭs-sā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *decussatio.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. An intersection in the form of an X. The act of intersecting or crossing at acute angles.

2. A decussated figure; a figure like an X.

". . . being doubled at the angle, makes up the letter X, that is the emphatical *decussation*, or fundamental figure."—*Browne: Cyrus' Garden*, ch. i.

II. *Geom., Optics, &c.:* The crossing of two nerves, lines, or rays, which meet in a point and then diverge.

". . . there be *decussation* of the rays in the pupil of the eye, . . ."—*Ray.*

***dē-cŭs'-sa-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *decussat(e)*; *-ive.*] Crossing or intersecting at acute angles.

". . . *decussative* diametrals, quincunciall lines and angles."—*Browne: Cyrus' Garden*, ch. i.

***dē-cŭs'-sa-tĭve-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *decussative*; *-ly.*] In the form of an X or cross; in an intersecting manner; decussately.

". . . the high priest was anointed *decussatively* or in the form of an X."—*Browne: Cyrus Garden*, ch. i.

dē-cŭs-sŏr'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Low Lat., from Lat. *decusso* = to make into form of an X; to divide.]

Surg.: An instrument used for pressing gently on the dura mater, causing an evacuation of the pus collected between the cranium and that membrane, through the perforation made by the trepan.

dē'-çȳl, *s.* [Gr. δέκα (*deka*) = ten. So named because it contains ten carbon atoms.]

Chem.: A monatomic hydrocarbon radical, $C_{10}H_{21}$'.

decyl hydride, *s.*

Chem.: Also called Diamyl or Di-iso-pentyl. $C_{10}H_{22}$, obtained by the action of sodium on amyl iodide. It is a liquid boiling at 158°. By the action of chlorine it yields decyl chloride, $C_{10}H_{21}Cl$.

dē-çȳl'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *decyl*; *-ic.*]

decylic acid, *s.*

Chem.: C_9H_{19}·CO·OH. [CAPRIC ACID.]

* **dē'-dal,** *a.* [DÆDAL.]

* **dē-dā'-lĭ-an,** *a.* [DÆDALIAN.]

* **dē'-da-loŭs,** * **dē-dā'-lē-oŭs,** *a.* [DÆDALOUS.]

* **ded-bote,** *s.* [DEADBOTE.]

* **dede** (1), *s.* [DEATH.]

* **dede** (2), *s.* [DEED.]

* **dede,** *v.t.* & *i.*, *a.* & *s.* [DEAD.]

* **dē-dĕc'-ŏr-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *dedecoratus*, pa. par. of *dedecoro* = to disgrace: *de* = away, from, and *decoro* = to adorn, to ornament.] To disgrace.

"Why lett'st weake wormes thy Head *dedecorate?*" —*Davies: Holy Roode*, p. 13.

* **dē-dĕc-ŏr-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *dedecoratio.*] The act of disgracing; a disgrace.

* **dē-dĕc'-ŏr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *dedecorosus.*] Disgraceful, shameful, unbecoming.

* **de-dein,** *v.* & *s.* [DISDAIN.]

* **dē-dĕn-tĭ'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *de* = away, from; Eng. *dentition* (q.v.).] A falling out, loss, or shedding of the teeth.

"... *dedentition*, or falling of teeth."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iv. ch 12

dĕd'-ĭ-cāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *dedicatus*, pa. par. of *dedico* = to devote: *de* (intens.), *dico* = to devote; Fr. *dédier*; Sp. & Port. *dedicar*; Ital. *dedicare.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

* **1.** To hand over, to deliver.

"I heard that he had *dedicated* a letter to you, desiring you not to come."—*Dr. Black: Lett. to Adam Smith*, Aug. 26, 1776.

2. In the same sense as B.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. To devote, apply, or give wholly up to some person, purpose, act, or thing.

"Pitied nor hated, to the face of peril
Myself I'll *dedicate.*"
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 1.

2. To inscribe or address, as to a friend or patron.

"... having brought this long work to a conclusion, I desire to *dedicate* it ..."—*Pope: Homer's Iliad* (Postscript).

3. To devote or consecrate to the memory of any person.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Relig.:* To consecrate or set apart with certain solemn forms or ceremonies to a Divine Being, or to some sacred use or object; to devote solemnly.

"So the king and all the people *dedicated* the house of God."—*2 Chron.* vii. 5.

2. *Law* (*Of roads*): To make a private way a public one by acts showing an intention of doing so. (*Wharton.*)

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *dedicate*, to *consecrate*, to *devote*, and to *hallow*: "There is something more positive in the act of *dedicating* than in that of *devoting*; but less so than in that of *consecrating*. To *dedicate* and *devote* may be employed in both spiritual and temporal matters: to *consecrate* and *hallow* only in the spiritual sense: we may *dedicate* or *devote* anything that is at our disposal to the service of some object; but the former is employed mostly in regard to superiors, and the latter to persons without distinction of rank: we *dedicate* a house to the service of God; or we *devote* our time to the benefit of our friends or the relief of the poor: we may *dedicate* or *devote* ourselves to an object; but the former always implies a solemn setting apart springing from a sense of duty; the latter an entire application of oneself from zeal and affection: in this manner he who *dedicates* himself to God abstracts himself from every object which is not immediately connected with the service of God: he who *devotes* himself to the ministry pursues it as the first object of his attention and regard: such a *dedication* of oneself is hardly consistent with our other duties as members of society; but a *devotion* of one's powers, one's time, and one's knowledge to the spread of religion among men is one of the most honourable and sacred kinds of *devotion*. To *consecrate* is a species of formal *dedication* by virtue of a religious observance; it is applicable mostly to places and things connected with religious works: *hallow* is a species of informal *consecration* applied to the same objects: the church is *consecrated*; particular days are *hallowed.*" (*Crabb: Eng Synon.*)

* **dĕd'-ĭ-cāte,** *a.* [Lat. *dedicatus.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II.

2. *Fig.:* Wholly given up or devoted to some pursuit, act, or thing.

"He that is truly *dedicate* to war
Hath no self-love."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., v. 2.

II. *Relig.:* Solemnly consecrated and set apart to a Divine Being or some sacred use.

dĕd'-ĭ-cā-tĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DEDICATE, *v.*]

* **dĕd-ĭ-cā-tēe',** *s.* [Eng. *dedicat(e)*; *-ee.*] One to whom anything is dedicated.

"M. Daudet was hardly guilty of the usual insincerity of *dedicatees.*"—*Saturday Rev.*, Nov. 4, 1882.

dĕd'-ĭ-cāt-ĭng, * **ded-i-cat-ynge,** *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [DEDICATE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The same as DEDICATION (q.v.).

"... ye *dedicatynge* of the altar ..."—*Bible* (1551): *Numeri*, ch. vii.

dĕd-ĭ-cā'-tion, *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *dedicatio*, from *dedicatus*, pa. par. of *dedico.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) The act of giving up or devoting wholly to some person, purpose, or thing; devotion, devotedness.

"My love, without retention or restraint,
All his in *dedication.*"
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, v. 1.

(2) The act of inscribing or addressing, as to a friend or patron.

"Fed by soft *dedication* all day long,
Horace and he went hand in hand in song."
Pope: Prologue to Sat., 233, 234.

(3) The form of words in which a book, &c., is inscribed or addressed to any person.

* (4) Anything dedicated, devoted, or inscribed.

"You are rapt in some work, some *dedication* to the great lord."—*Shakesp.: Timon of Athens*, i. 1.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Relig.:* The act of solemnly consecrating or setting apart with certain religious forms and ceremonies to a Divine Being, or some sacred use, or ministry; consecration.

"And ... the children of ... ie captivity kept the *dedication* of this house of God with joy."—*Ezra* vi. 16.

2. *Law:* The act of dedicating a highway. (*Wharton.*)

¶ *The Feast of Dedication:*

Jewish Hist.: A feast kept in memory of Judas Maccabeus, by whom the temple and altar had been dedicated anew after their profanation by Antiochus Epiphanes.

B. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to a dedication.

dedication day, *s.* A feast or festival held annually to commemorate the dedication of a church to a particular saint.

dedication feast, or **festival,** *s.* The same as DEDICATION DAY (q.v.). The village feast is generally held on this day.

dĕd'-ĭ-cā tŏr, *s.* [Lat. In Fr. *dédicateur.*] One who dedicates, devotes, or inscribes anything to another.

"Here they dedicate some brazen bowls, with the names of the *dedicators.*"—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. ix., § 5.

* **dĕd-ĭ-cā-tŏr'-ĭ-al,** *a.* [Eng. *dedicatory*; *-al.*] The same as DEDICATORY (q.v.).

* **dĕd'-ĭ-cā-tŏr-ȳ,** *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *dedicator*; *-y.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of the nature of or containing a dedication.

"Thus I should begin my epistle, if it were a *dedicatory* one ..."—*Pope.*

B. *As subst.:* A dedication, an inscription.

"... a passion sermon, with a formal *dedicatory* in great letters to our Saviour."—*Milton. An Apology for Smectymnuus.*

* **dĕd'-ĭ-fȳ,** * **dĕd'-ĭ-fȳe,** *v.t.* [A curious formation from Lat. *dedico* = to dedicate, and *facio* (pass. *fio*) = to make.] To dedicate, to consecrate.

"*Dedyfye*; *dicare, dedicare,*" &c.—*Cathol. Angl.*

dē-dī-mŭs, *s.* [Lat. = we have given, 1st pers. pl. perf. indic. of *do* = to give.]

Law: A writ empowering any person to do some act for or in place of a judge. So called from the first words, *dedimus potestatem* = we have given power or authority.

* **dē-dĭ'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *deditio*, from *dedo* = to give up.] The act of giving up or surrendering anything; a surrender.

"It was not a complete conquest, but rather a *dedition* upon terms and capitulations agreed between the conqueror and the conquered."—*Hale.*

* **ded-ley,** *a.* [DEADLY.]

* **dē-dol-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Low Lat. *dedolatio*, from *dedolo* = to hew with an axe.]

Surg.: A term applied to the action whereby a cutting instrument inflicts an oblique wound with loss of substance. Such wounds occur most frequently on the head.

* **dē'-dō-lent,** *a.* [Lat. *dedolens*, pr. par. of *dedoleo* = to cease from or to lose feeling.] Without feeling or compunction.

"Then men are *dedolent* and past feeling."—*Ballywell: Saving of Souls* (1677), p. 114.

dē-dŭ-cā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *deduc(e)*; *-ation.*] A leading away, or leading in the wrong direction; a leading into error.

"The amount of *deducation* attempted about the Repeal of the Corn Laws."—*Hymns to Virgin* (Ear. Eng. T. S.), Pref. p. viii.

dē-dūçe', *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *deduco* = to lead or draw down: *de* = down, and *duco* = to lead; Fr. *déduire*; Sp. *deducir*; Ital. *diburre.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) To lead or draw down.

"To *deduce* a genius down from heaven."—*Gauls: Mag-Astro-Mancer*, p. 24.

(2) To lead, to conduct.

"... he should hither *deduce* a colony."—*Selden: Illustrations of Drayton*, § 17.

2. *Figuratively:*

* (1) To derive.

"My boast is not that I *deduce* my birth
From loins enthroned, and rulers of the earth."
Cowper: On the Receipt of my Mother's Picture.

(2) To trace down through several steps.

"... they naturally sought to *deduce* the pedigree of the great Roman family from its origin."—*Lewis; Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. iii., § 7, vol. i., p. 83.

(3) To draw or derive from the beginning.

"O goddess, say shall I *deduce* my rhymes
From the dire nation in its early times?"
Pope.

(4) To gather by reasoning; to infer, to conclude.

"Kepler had *deduced*, from a vast mass of observation, the general expressions of planetary motion known as Kepler's law."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), ch. iii., pp. 59, 60.

* (5) To deduct, to subtract.

"A matter of four hundred
To be *deduced* upon the payment."
Ben Jonson.

* **II.** *Law:* To bring before a court for decision.

† **B.** *Intrans.:* To gather from reasoning, to infer, to conclude.

"We *deduce* thereupô that he wil not suffer his church fal into yᵗ erronious belief of anie damnable vntrouthe, ..."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 461.

¶ For the difference between to *deduce* and to *derive*, see DERIVE.

dē-dūçed', *pa. par.* or *a.* [DEDUCE.]

* **dē-dūçe'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *deduce*; *-ment.*] Anything deduced, gathered, or inferred; a deduction.

". . . those *deducements* which I am confident are the remote effects of revelation."—*Dryden.*

dĕ-dūc-ĭ-bĭl'-ĭt-ў, *s.* [Eng. *deducible; -ity.*] The quality of being deducible; deducibleness.

dĕ-dūc'-ĭ-blĕ, *a.* [Eng. *deduc(e); -able.*] Capable of being deduced, gathered, or inferred.

"The condition, although *deducible* from many grounds, yet shall we evidence it but from few."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

†**dĕ-dūc'-ĭ-blĕ-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *deducible; -ness.*] The quality or state of being deducible.

dĕ-dūc'-ĭng, ***dĕ-dūc'-ўng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [DEDUCE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of gathering by reasoning, or inferring.

***dĕ-dūc'-ĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *deduc(e); -ive.*] Performing the act of deduction; deducing. (*Bailey.*)

dĕ-dŭct', *v.t.* [Lat. *deductus*, pa. par. of *deduco* = to draw down, to deduce.]

***I.** *Lit.:* To lead forth, to conduct, to guide.

". . . a people *deducted* out of the citie of Philippos. . . ."—*Udall: Prof. to the Philippians.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To subtract, to take away.

"We *deduct* from the computation of our years that part of our time which is spent in incogitancy of infancy."—*Norris.*

***2.** To derive, to deduce.

"Having yet in his *deducted* spright
Some sparks remaining of that heavenly fyre."
Spenser: Hymn of Love, 107.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *deduct* and to *subtract*: "*Deduct*, from the Latin *deductus*, participle of *deduco*, and *subtract*, from *subtractus*, participle of *subtraho*, have both the sense of taking from, but the former is used in a general, and the latter in a technical sense. He who makes an estimate is obliged to *deduct*; he who makes a calculation is obliged to *subtract*. The tradesman *deducts* what has been paid from what remains due; the accountant *subtracts* small sums from the gross amount." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dĕ-dŭct'-ĭng, *pr. par., a, & s* [DEDUCT.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of taking away or subtracting; deduction.

dĕ-dŭc'-tĭon, *s.* [Fr. *déduction*; Lat. *deductio*; from *deductus*, pa. par. of *deduco*.]

***I.** *Lit.:* The act of leading forth or guiding.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. The act of deducing, inferring, or gathering by reasoning from principles or established data.

"To prove or disprove the induction, we must resort to *deduction* and experiment."—*Tyndall: Frag of Science* (3rd ed.), ch. iii., p. 58.

2. An inference, a consequence, or a conclusion drawn from premisses; a fact, opinion, or result collected from principles or established data. (*Deductive reasoning.*)

"This was the first-fruit of his *deduction*."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), ch. iii., p. 61

3. The act of deducting, subtracting, or taking away.

4. That which is deducted or subtracted.

". . . five hundred and eighty-five thousand pounds, clear of all *deductions*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

¶ For the difference between *deduction* and *conclusion*, see CONCLUSION.

dĕ-dŭct'-ĭve, *a.* [Eng. *deduct; -ive.*] Deducible; that is or may be deduced from premisses or by deduction.

"All knowledge of causes is *deductive*."—*Glanville.*

¶ *Deductive reasoning:*

Log.: That process of reasoning by which we arrive at the necessary consequences, starting from admitted or established premisses. It is the opposite to *Inductive* (q.v.).

dĕ-dŭct'-ĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *deductive; -ly.*] By deduction; by way of inference or consequence.

". . . the value of physical science as a means of discipline consists in the motion of the intellect, both inductively and *deductively*."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), p. 101.

***do-dult,** ***dedut,** ***dedute,** *s.* [O. Fr. *dedait, desdit*; Fr. *déduit.*] Pleasure, sport, game.

"Al is solas and *dedute*."—*Land of Cockayne*, 60.

dē-dū-plĭ-cā'-tĭon, *s.* [Pref. *de*, and Eng. *duplication* (q.v.).]

Bot.: The same as CHORISIS (q.v.).

"Parts of the flower are often increased by a process of *deduplication*."—*Balfour: Botany*, § 654.

***dee** (1). *s.* [DIE.]

***dee** (2), *s.* [DEY.]

dee, *v.t.* [DIE.]

dēed (1) ***dead,** ***dede,** *s.* [A.S. *dǽd*; O. Fris. *dēde*; Goth. *gadēds*; O. H. Ger. *tat*; Ger. *that*; Dut. & Dan. *daad*; Swed. *dåd*; Icel. *dathr.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. An action or thing done, or effected, whether good or bad.

"Only add
Deeds to thy knowledge answerable."
Milton: P. L., xii., 581, 582.

2. A noble or illustrious exploit or performance; an achievement.

"Thousands were there, in darker frame that dwelt,
Whose *deeds* some nobler poem shall adorn."
Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, clxxvi.

***3.** The power of acting or action.

"Nor knew I not
To be with will and *deed* created free."
Milton: P. L., v. 547, 548.

4. Fact, reality. [¶ 3.]

"David therefore sent out spies, and understood that Saul was come in very *deed*."—*1 Sam.* xxvi. 4.

II. *Law:* An instrument in writing or in print, or partly in each, comprehending the term of a contract or agreement, and the evidence of its due execution between parties legally capable of entering into a contract or agreement.

¶ (1) *Deed of composition:*

Law: A deed by which an insolvent person comes to an arrangement with his creditors, they agreeing to accept a certain percentage of their debt in lieu of the whole.

(2) *Deed of covenant:*

Law: A covenant entered into by means of a separate deed.

(3) *In deed,* **In dede:* In fact, in truth, in reality. (Now generally written as one word, and employed as an adverb.)

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *deed, exploit, achievement*, and *feat*: "The first three words rise progressively on each other: *deed*, compared with the others, is employed for that which is ordinary or extraordinary; *exploit* and *achievement* are used only for the extraordinary; the latter in a higher sense than the former. *Deeds* must always be characterized as good or bad, magnanimous or atrocious, and the like: *exploit* and *achievement* do not necessarily require such epithets: they are always taken in the proper sense for something great. *Exploit*, when compared with *achievement*, is a term used in plain prose; it designates not so much what is great as what is real: *achievement* is most adapted to poetry and romance; it soars above what the eye sees and the ear hears, and affords scope for the imagination. Martial *deeds* are as interesting to the reader as to the performer: the pages of modern history will be crowded with the *exploits* of Englishmen both by sea and land, as those of ancient and fabulous history are with the *achievements* of their heroes and demi-gods. An *exploit* marks only personal bravery in action; an *achievement* denotes elevation of character in every respect, grandeur of design, promptitude in execution, and valour in action. An *exploit* may be executed by the design and at the will of another; a common soldier or an army may perform *exploits*. An *achievement* is designed and executed by the *achiever*; Hercules is distinguished for his *achievements*: and in the same manner we speak of the *achievements* of knight-errants or of great commanders. *Feat* approaches nearest to *exploit* in signification: the former marks skill, the latter resolution." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

deed-achieving, *a.* Performing noble exploits.

"By *deed-achieving* honour newly named—
What is it?—Coriolanus must I call thee?"
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, II. i.

deed-box, *s.* A tin or iron box in which lawyers keep the deeds referring to any particular estate.

deed poll, *s.*

Law: A deed made by one person only and not indented but polled (*i.e.*, cut even), beginning generally with the words: "Know all men by these presents," &c.

dēed (2), *s.* [DEAD, *s.*] The gravel or coarse soil, &c., which is taken out of the bottom of a ditch. (*Scotch.*)

". . . what is taken out of the ditch (vernacularly the *deeds*) thrown behind this facing to support it."—*Agr. Surv. Peeb.*, p. 131.

***dēed,** *v.t.* [DEED, *s.*] To transfer or convey by deed. (*American.*)

'dēed, *adv & interj.* [DEED, *s.*] A contraction for *in deed* or *indeed*.

***dēed-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *deed; full.*] Full of noble deeds; marked by noble exploits. (*Tennyson.*)

***dēed-ĭ-lў,** *adv.* [Eng *deedy; -ly.*] Busily industriously.

"Most *deedily* occupied about her spectacles."—*Miss Austen: Emma*, vol. ii., ch. x.

***dēed-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *deed; -less.*] Inactive; not having performed any noble deeds.

"Though then not *deedless*, nor unknown to fame."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, xiii. 978.

***dēed'-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *deed; -y.*] Industrious, active, efficient.

"Who praiseth a horse that feeds well but is not *deedy* for the race or travel, speed or length?"—*Ward: Sermons*, p. 165.

dēem, ***deman,** ***deme,** ***demen,** *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *dēman*; Dut. *doemen*; Dan. *dömme*; Sw. *dömma*; Icel. *dœma*; O. H. Ger. *tuomen.*]

A. *Transitive:*

***1.** To judge.

"Whar Crist sal *deme* bathe qwik and dede."
Hampole: Pricke of Consc., 3,981.

***2.** To sentence, to condemn.

"Sum sal be *demed* to helle to wende."
Hampole: Pricke of Consc., 6,023.

***3.** To decide, to determine, to conclude.

"Ne miht tu nout theo hwule *demen* wel hwat hit is."—*Ancren Riwle*, p. 118.

4. To consider, to think, to suppose, to look upon as.

"Mortham,—whom all men *deemed* decreed
In his own deadly snare to bleed."
Scott: Rokeby, vi. 11.

***5.** To declare, to lay down.

"Dauid that *demed* this speche
In a psalme."
E. Eng. Allit. Poems, III. 119.

B. *Intransitive:*

***1.** To decide, to determine.

"Hi ne conne . . . *deme* betuenes grat and smal."—*Ayenbite*, p. 82

2. To judge, to consider, to suppose.

"And little *deem'd* he what thy heart, Gulnare!
When soft could feel, and when incensed could dare."
Byron: Corsair, iii. 6.

***dēem** (1), *s.* [DEEM, *v.*]

1. Judgment, sentence, doom.

2. Thought, idea.

"I true! how now? what wicked *deem* is this?"
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, iv. 4.

***deem** (2), ***deame,** ***deeme,** *s.* [DIME.] A tithe, a tenth.

"There was graunted vnto him halfe a *deem* of the spiritualitie, and halfe a *deeme* of the temporalitie, . . ."—*Grafton: Richard II.* (an. 10).

dēemed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DEEM, *v.*]

***dēem'-ĕr,** ***demar,** ***demer,** *s.* [A.S. *démere.*] A judge, an adjudicator.

"*Demar. Judicator.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

dēem'-ĭng, ***dem-ynge,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [DEEM, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of considering, supposing, or judging; a sentence, a decision.

"*Demynge*, or doom. *Judicium.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

dēem'-stĕr, ***demester,** ***demister,** ***dempster,** ***demster,** *s.* [Eng. *deem; -ster.*]

***1.** *Gen.:* A judge, an umpire.

"After Sampson was Hell *dempster*."
Cursor Mundi, 7,263.

2. *Spec.:* A judge; one of two officers in the Isle of Man, who officiate as judges, one for the northern part of the island, the other for the southern. They hold their courts weekly. [DOOMSTER.]

***dēene,** *s.* [DIN.] A din, a noise.

dēep, *deap, *deepe, *deop, *dep, *depe, *deope, *dup, *dyep, *a., adv., & s.* [A.S. *dēop*; Dut. *diep*; Dan. *dyb*; Sw. *djup*; O. H. Ger. *tiuf*; Ger. *tief*; Icel. *djúpr.* (*Skeat.*)]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) Descending far below the surface, having depth; profound; not shallow.

"Helle is *dyep* wythoute botme."
Ayenbite, p. 264.

(2) Situated low down; below the surrounding ground.

(3) Measured from the surface downwards.

". . . when he was sunk many fathoms *deep* into the water, . . ."—*Newton.*

(4) Entering far; penetrating some distance, as, the wound was very *deep.*

"His faea *deep* scars of thunder had intrenchi."
Milton: P. L., i. 601.

(5) Away from the outside.

"So the false spider, when her nets are spread,
Deep ainhushd in her silent den does lie"
Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, clxxx.

* (6) Measured from below upwards; high.

"This way seems difficult and *deep* to scale."
Milton: P. L., ii. 71.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Not obvious or superficial; not evident; abstruse.

"If the matter be knotty, and the sense lies *deep*, . . ."—*Locke.*

(2) Dark-coloured.

"With *deeper* brown the grove was overspread."
Dryden: Theodore and Honoria, 92.

(3) Very still, gloomy, or heavy.

"And the Lord God caused a *deep* sleep to fall upon Adam."—*Gen.* ii. 21.

(4) Grave or low in sound; not sharp or clear.

"The sounds made by buckets in a well, are *deeper* and fuller than if the like percussion were made in the open air."—*Bacon.*

(5) Sonorous, loud, full-toned.

". . . the thunder,
That *deep* and dreadful organ-pipe, . . ."
Shakesp.: Tempest, iii. 3.

(6) Very much depressed or weighed down.

"Their *deep* poverty abounded unto the riches of their liberality."—2 *Cor.* viii. 2.

(7) Grave, solemn, heartfelt, earnest.

"Curses not loud, but *deep*." *Shakesp.: Macb.*, v. 3.

(8) Sagacious, penetrating, cunning, sharp, skilled.

"Who hath not heard it spoken
How *deep* you were within the books of God?"
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 2.

(9) Cunning, artful, scheming.

(*a*) *Of persons:*

"*Deep*, hollow, treacherous, and full of guile,
Be he to me." *Shakesp.: Richard III.*, ii. 1.

(*b*) *Of things:*

"The statesman, skill'd in projects dark and *deep*,
Might turn his useless Machiavel, and sleep."
Cowper: Charity, 612, 613.

* (10) Important; touching one nearly.

"I'll read you matters *deep* and dangerous."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., i. 3.

* (11) Heavy, grievous.

"'Tis much *deep*." *Shakesp.: Timon*, iii. 4.

(12) Hidden, secre

". . . the Spirit searcheth all things, yea, the *deep* things of God."—1 *Cor.* ii. 10.

II. *Mil.:* Applied to the rows or ranks of men standing one behind the other; as two, three, &c., *deep.*

B. *As adverb:*

I. *Lit.:* Far below the surface.

"The wonders hidden *deep* in earth below."
Fawkes: On Sir I. Newton.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Strongly, profoundly, earnestly.

2. Deeply, inwardly, feelingly.

"This avarice
Strikes *deeper*, grows with more pernicious root."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 3.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) Anything particularly deep; specially the sea, the ocean.

The goddess spoke: the rolling waves unclose:
Then down the *deep* she plung'd from whence she rose."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, i. 562, 563.

¶ Sometimes used in the plural, with the meaning of waves, waters.

"The *deeps* dividing, o'er the coast they rise."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, xxiv. 127.

(2) The channel or deepest part of a river.

"At the Ford-dike the *deep* or channel of the river is upon the Seaton side."—*State: Leslie of Powis*, p. 119.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) The most solemn or still part; the depth.

"There want not many that do fear,
In *deep* of night, to walk by this Herne's oak."
Shakesp.: Merry Wives, iv. 4.

* (2) Hell; the lower regions.

"I can call spirits from the vasty *deep*."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., iii. 1.

* (3) Anything very deep, profound, or abstruse.

"Thy judgments are a great *deep*."—*Prov.* xxxvi. 6.

* (4) The bottom of the heart.

"She cast a sigh out of her *depe*."
Chaucer: Cuckoo & Nightingale.

II. *Naut.* (*Pl.*): The estimated fathoms between the marks on the hand lead-line.

¶ Obvious compounds: *Deep-blooming, deep-brooding, deep-browed, deep-chested, deep-crimsoned, deep-felt, deep-furrowed, deep-laden, deep-loaded, deep-piercing, deep-rooted, deep-scarred, deep-sounding, deep-toned, deep-wrinkled.* For *deep* compounded with a colour, see A. 2 (2).

* **deep-brained,** *a.* Ingenious.

". . . *deep-brained* sonnets . . ."
Shakesp.: A Lover's Complaint, 209.

deep-brown, *a.*

Bot.: Pure dull brown. Nearly the same as umber-brown.

* **deep-contemplative,** *a.* Given up to profound meditation. (*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, ii. 7.)

* **deep-domed,** *a.* Having a deep dome or vault.

"The *deep-domed* empyrean."
Tennyson: Milton, 7.

deep-drawn-tit, *a.* Designing, artful, crafty.

deep-drawing, *a.* Sinking deep into the water; requiring a great depth of water.

"The *deep-drawing* barks do there disgorge
Their warlike fraughtage."
Shakesp.: Troil. & Cres. (Prol.).

deep-drawn, *a.* Heartfelt, earnest.

deep-drinking, *a.* Given or addicted to drinking deeply.

deep-dyed, *a.* Dyed of a deep or dark colour.

"Gently flows
The *deep-dyed* Brenta, where their hues instil
The odorous purple of a new-born rose."
Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 28.

deep-echoing, *a.* Giving out a loud echo.

"*Deep-echoing* groan the thickets brown."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, xxiii. 148.

deep-embattled, *a.* Drawn up in deep ranks, numerous.

"Sometimes she bids the *deep-embattled* host,
Above the vulgar reach resistless form'd,
March to sure conquest, never gained before."
Thomson: Liberty, v. 412-14.

* **deep-fermenting,** *a.* In strong preparation.

"Or seen the *deep-fermenting* tempest brew'd."
Thomson: Winter, 13.

* **deep-fet,** *a.* Deeply-fetched.

"My *deep-fet* groans." *Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI.*, ii. 4.

deep-fixed, *a.* Fixed deeply or strongly.

"It was no mortal arm that bore
That *deep-fixed* pillar to the shore."
Byron: Bride of Abydos, ii. 28.

deep-green, *a.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Of a dark green colour.

"The *deep-green* emerald, in whose fresh regard
Weak sights their sickly radiance do amend."
Shakesp.: A Lover's Complaint, 214, 214.

2. *Bot.:* Green a little verging upon black.

deep-laid, *a.* Cunningly devised or plotted.

"And shall their triumph soar o'er all
The schemes *deep-laid* to work their fall?"
Scott: Rokeby, vi. 31.

deep-mouthed, *a.* Having a loud, sonorous voice or note.

"But of their monarch's person keeping ward,
Since last the *deep-mouthed* bell of vespers tolled."
Scott: Vision of Don Roderick, iii.

deep-musing, *a.* Deeply meditating; contemplative.

"But he, *deep-musing*, o'er the mountains stray'd."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xiv. 1.

* **deep-premeditated,** *a.* Craftily or carefully prepared.

"Comest thou with *deep-premeditated* lines?"
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry VI.*, iii. 1.

deep-read, *a.* Having great knowledge in; well read.

". . . *deep-read* men in the maxims of state and government."—*L'Estrange: Transl. of Quevedo's Vis.* p. 232.

deep-revolving, *a.* Deeply-thinking; crafty.

"The *deep-revolving* witty Buckingham."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 2.

deep-sea, *a.* Of or pertaining to the open sea or ocean.

¶ (1) *Deep-sea-buckie: Murex corneus*, Long Whelk.

(2) *Deep-sea-crab: Cancer araneus*, Spider Crab.

(3) *Deep-sea Coral Zone:* From 50 to 100 fathoms; one of the zones into which the sea-bed has been divided. In the northern seas the largest corals (Oculina and Primnoa) are found in this zone, and shells are relatively more abundant owing to the uniformity of temperature at these depths. These deep-sea shells are mostly small and destitute of bright colours, but are interesting from the circumstances under which they are found, their wide range, and high antiquity. Among the characteristic genera are Crania, Thetis, Neæra, Cryptodon, Yoldia, Dentalium, and Scissurella. (*Woodward: Mollusca*, p. 152.)

(4) *Deep-sea line:*

Nautical:

(*a*) A water-laid line of 200 fathoms, and used with a 28-pound weight in sounding.

(*b*) A line for deep-sea fishing; a cod-line.

(5) *Deep-sea soundings:*

Hydrol.: Soundings in the deeper parts of the sea or ocean. [SEA.]

deep-seated, *a.* Situated low; deeply implanted.

* **deep-sworn,** *a.* Promised by a solemn oath.

". . . *deep-sworn* faith."
Shakesp.: King John, iii. 1.

deep-tangled, *a.* With branches closely interwoven.

"Every copse
Deep-tangled, tree irregular, and bush . . ."
Thomson: Spring, 594, 595.

deep-thinking, *a.* Deeply meditating; contemplative, musing.

deep-thrilling, *a.* Thrilling or moving strongly.

"That joy, *deep-thrilling*, stern, severe,
At which the heartstrings vibrate high."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, iv. 20.

deep-throated, *a.* Emitting a deep, sonorous sound.

"But soon obscured with smoke, all heaven appear'd,
From those *deep-throated* engines belch'd, whose roar
Embowell'd with outrageous noise the air."
Milton: P. L., iv. 585-87.

deep-transported, *a.* Enrapt.

"Before thou clothe my fancy in fit sound:
Such where the *deep-transported* mind may soar."
Milton: College Exercise.

deep-vaulted, *a.* Having a deep vault or expanse.

"From hell's *deep-vaulted* den to dwell in light."
Milton: P. R., i. 116.

deep-voiced, *a.* Sending out deep sonorous echoes.

"Loud from its rocky caverns, the *deep-voiced* neighbouring ocean
Speaks, and in accents disconsolate answers the wail of the forest." *Longfellow: Evangeline* (Introd.).

deep-waist, *s.*

Nautical:

1. The part of the open skids between the main and fore drifts in a man-of-war.

2. The remaining part of a ship's deck when the quarter-deck and forecastle are very much elevated above the level of the main-deck so as to leave a vacant space in the middle of the upper deck.

deep-waisted, *a.*

Naut.: Having a deep waist, as a ship when the quarter-deck and forecastle are elevated four to six feet above the level of the main deck.

deep-well pump, *s.* A pump specially adapted for oil and brine wells which are bored of small diameters and to great depths.

deep-worn, *a.* Showing deep marks of wear.

deep-wounded, *a.* Wounded to the quick.

". . . your *deep*-wounded heart."
Byron: Reply to some Verses.

dēep'-ĕn, *deopen, *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *deep* + *-en.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To make deeper; to sink lower.

". . . it would raise the banks and *deepen* the bed of the Tiber."—*Addison.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To make dark or deep; to intensify.

"You must *deepen* your colours so that the ordinment may be the highest. —*Peacham.*

2. To make more sad or gloomy.

"*Deepens* the murmurs of the falling floods,
And breathes a browner horror on the woods."
Pope: Eloisa to Abelard, 169, 170.

3. To make more deep, grave, or low.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To become deep or deepen.

"The water *deepned* and sholdned so very gently."—*Dampier: Voy. to N. Holland* (1699).

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To grow in loudness or sonorousness; to become louder.

"Follows the loosen'd aggravated roar,
Enlarging, *deepening*, mingling."
Thomson: Summer, 1,141, 1,142.

2. To become deeper or greater; to be intensified.

"Ere yet the *deepening* incidents prevail,
Till rous'd attention feel our plaintive tale."
Falconer: Shipwreck, i. 105, 107.

dēep'-ĕned, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DEEPEN.]

dēep'-ĕn-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DEEPEN.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of becoming or making deeper (*lit. & fig.*).

dcepin, *s.* [Gael. *dipinn.*] A net.

deepin-worker, *s.* A net-weaver.

dēep'-lў, *deopliche, *deplike, *adv.* [A.S. *deóplice.*]

I. *Lit.:* To or at a great depth; far below the surface.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To the bottom, profoundly, thoroughly.

"Fear is a passion that is most *deeply* rooted in our natures. . . ."—*Tillotson.*

2. Profoundly; with great care or attention.

"He had studied the question of allegiance long and *deeply*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

3. Earnestly, from the heart, solemnly, feelingly

"And he sighed *deeply* in his spirit."—*Mark* viii. 12.

4. With a tendency to darkness or intensity of colour.

"Hedge and wood full-leaved and *deeply* tinted."—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre,* ch. xxiii.

5. Strongly, greatly; in a high degree.

"To keep his promise with him, he had *deeply* offended both his nobles and people."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

6. Gravely; with deep or low tone.

dēep'-mōst, *a.* [Eng. *deep; most.*] The furthest or most remote; the extreme

"Loud should Clan-Alpine then
Ring from her *deepmost* glen."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, ii. 19. (*Boat Song.*)

dēep'-nĕss, *deop-nesse, *depe-nes, *dep-nes, *dep-nesse, *dep-nisse, *dyep-nesse, *s.* [A.S. *deópness, deópniss.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. Depth, profundity; distance below the surface.

". . . forthwith they sprung up, because they had no *deepness* of earth."—*Matt.* xiii. 5.

* 2. The deep, or deeps.

"In the se and in alle *deepnesses*."—*E. Eng. Psalter; Ps.* cxxxiv. 6.

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. Incomprehensibility; mystery.

"The thridde [aseweth] the *dyepnesse* of his zothhede."
Ayenbite, p. 105.

2. Cunning, craft.

"The *deepness* of Satan . . ."—*Gregory.*

* 3. Profundity, excellence; as, the *deepness* of his learning or reading.

¶ *Depth* is more usually employed in the literal, *deepness* in a figurative sense.

***dēep'-shĭp, *deope-shipe,** *s.* [A.S. *deópscipe.*] Deepness, depth.

"The *deopeschipe* and te dearne run of his death rolle." *Legend St. Katherine,* 1,839.

***dēep'-sōme,** *a.* [Eng. *deep; -some.*] Deep.

". . . he [Proteus] dined the *deepsome* watrie heapes."
Chapman: Homer's Odyssey, iv.

dēer, *der, *dere, *deor, *s.* [A.S. *deór*; O.S. *dier.* Cogn. with O. Fris. *diar, dier*; Goth. *dius*; O. H. Ger. *tior*; Ger. *thier*; Dut. *dier*; Dan. *dyr*; Icel. *dýr*; Lat. *fera*; Gr. θηρ (*thēr*) = a wild beast.]

1. *Zool.:* The true Deer (Cervidæ) are a family of the Ruminants distinguished chiefly by the nature of the horns or antlers, which, with the single exception of the Reindeer, are borne by the males only. They are bony throughout, are annually shed and reproduced at the breeding season, increasing each time in size and the number of branches until, in the old males of some species, they attain an enormous size. The antlers are carried upon the frontal bone, and are produced by a process not unlike that by which injuries of osseous structures are made good in man. At first they are covered with a sensitive skin or "velvet"; but as development proceeds this skin dries up and peels off; a bony ridge or "burr" being formed on the antler just above its base of attachment to the frontal bone. When fully developed the antlers consist of a main stem or "beam," carrying one or more branches or "tynes." When first produced, in the second year after birth, the antler consists only of the "beam," the animal being then termed a "brocket." The next year a basal branch or "brow-tyne" is developed; it is then termed a "spayed;" and in the following year a second branch or "tres-tyne," directed forwards, appears above the former, the hinder portion of the beam constituting the "royal." Should the antler develop further, it is by the more or less complete branching of these tynes; the "royal-tyne," in particular, being very liable to become subdivided in successive years. The Musk-deer and the Water-deer of China have no horns. Deer are very generally distributed, but none have yet been discovered in either Australia or South Africa. The largest living form is the True Elk (*Alces palmatus*) or Moose, whilst the Indian Muntjacs are amongst the smallest, the Chevrotains being now placed in a group by themselves. Except the Reindeer (*Cervus tarandus*), no member of the group has been completely domesticated.

2. *Palæont.:* In the fossil state Deer are not found earlier than in the Pliocene period, whilst the best known extinct form, the Irish Deer, or Irish Elk, occurs in peat bogs or cave deposits.

deer-balls, *s.*

Bot.: A book-name for *Elaphomyces granulatus.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

deer-berry, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Eng.: Gaultheria procumbens*; (2) *Amer.: Vaccinium stamineum.*

deer-fold, *s.* A deer-park.

deer-hair, deer's-hair, *s.*

Bot.: Eleocharis cæspitosus, the Heath Club rush.

"And on the spot where they boiled the pot,
The spreat and the *deer-hair* never shall grow."
Minstrelsy of the Border, iii. 376.

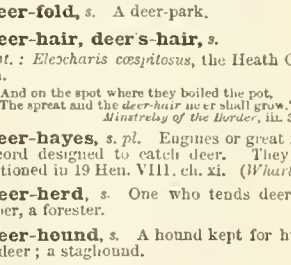
deer-hayes, *s. pl.* Engines or great nets of cord designed to catch deer. They are mentioned in 19 Hen. VIII. ch. xi. (*Wharton.*)

deer-herd, *s.* One who tends deer; a keeper, a forester.

deer-hound, *s.* A hound kept for hunting deer; a staghound.

deer-mouse, *s.*

Zool.: A small Rodent (*Hesperomys leucopus*)



DEER-MOUSE

belonging to the family Muridæ, which is distributed all over the continent of North America. Its fur shows various brownish or greyish tints above, whilst the lower surface and feet, up to the wrists and ankles, are snow-white. The tail, which varies considerably in length, is generally white beneath. The length of the head and body is about three inches. Its habits are nocturnal, and it feeds on corn, of which, with acorns and nuts, it lays up stores for winter use. The deer-mouse constructs a small nest for itself of fine moss and strips of bark, or takes up its abode in the deserted nest of a squirrel or small bird. (*Duncan; Cassell's Nat. Hist.*)

deer-neck, *s.* A term applied to a thin, ill-formed neck in a horse.

deer-skin, *dere-skynne, *s.* The skin or leather made from the skin of a deer.

"Magic mittens made of *deer-skin*."
Longfellow: Song of Hiawatha, ix.

deer-stalker, *s.*

1. One who kills deer by stalking.

2. A kind of low felt hat.

deer-stalking, *s.* The killing of deer by stalking.

deer-stealing, *s.*

Law: The offence of stealing deer. It is a heavily punishable one.

deer's-foot, *s.* The foot of a deer.

¶ *Deer's-foot grass:*

Bot.: Agrostis setacea.

dēer-ĭng'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Charles Deering, an English botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of Amaranthaceæ. The bitter and acrid leaves of *Deeringia celosioides* are used in Java in cases of measles.

dĕ-ē'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. δέησις (*deēsis*) = a supplication.]

Rhet.: An invocation, a supplication.

***dē'-ĕss,** *s.* [Fr. *déesse.*] A goddess

". . . he hath made her a kind of joint *dees* with God in the affairs thereof."—*Bp. H. Croft on Burnet's Theory* (1685), pref. a. 7.

dēev, dīve, *s.* [Zend.]

Persian Mythol.:

1. *Formerly:* One of the inferior spirits of the lower regions. [BRAHMANISM.]

2. *Now:* A kind of malignant spirit.

dēe'-vĭl, *s.* [DEVIL.]

dē-fāçe', *de-faas, *dif-face, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *desfacer*, from O. Fr. *des* = Lat. *dis* = apart, away, and Lat. *facies* = a face. (*Skeat.*)]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To disfigure; to spoil the appearance or beauty of; to mar.

". . . weeds *defaced*
The hardened soil, and knots of withered grass."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. i.

2. To erase, to obliterate.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To disfigure, to mar.

"Thi vertues let no fulthe *defaas*."
E. Eng. Poems, p. 128.

* 2. To cancel.

"Pay him six thousand, and *deface* the bond."
Shakesp.: Mer. of Ven., iii. 2

3. To slander, to defame.

"The Norman writers . . . who have so *defaced* earle Goodwine."—*Harrison: Description of England,* bk. ii., ch. i.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To become disfigured or spoiled.

"Which of thy derke clondy face
Makest the worldes light *deface*."
Gower, ii. 97.

¶ By 16 & 17 Vict., c. 102, it is a misdemeanour to deface the coin of the realm by stamping on it or otherwise.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *deface*, to *disfigure*, and to *deform*: "*Deface* expresses more than either *deform* or *disfigure*. To *deface* is an act of destruction; it is the actual destruction of that which has before existed: to *disfigure* is either an act of destruction or an erroneous execution, which takes away the figure: to *deform* is altogether an imperfect execution, which renders the *form* what it should not be. A thing is *defaced* by design; it is *disfigured* either by design or accident; it is *deformed* either by an error or by the nature of the thing. Persons

only *deface:* persons or things *disfigure;* things are most commonly *deformed* of themselves. . . . A statue may be *defaced, disfigured,* or *deformed;* it is *defaced* when any violence is done to the face or any outward part of the body; it is *disfigured* by the loss of a limb; it is *deformed* if made contrary to the perfect form of a human being. Inanimate objects are mostly *defaced* or *disfigured,* but seldom *deformed;* animate objects are either *disfigured* or *deformed,* but not *defaced.* A person may *disfigure* himself by his dress; he is *deformed* by the hand of nature." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dē-fāçed', *pa. par.* or *a.* [DEFACE.]

defaced coin, s. A coin which has been defaced by stamping or otherwise; such a coin is not a legal tender, and any person uttering such a coin is liable to a penalty of forty shillings.

dē-fāçe'-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *deface; -ment.*]

1. The act of defacing, disfiguring, or spoiling the appearance of.

2. That which defaces or disfigures; a disfigurement.

"... the image of God is purity, and the *defacement* sin."—*Bacon.*

dē-fāç'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *deface*): *-er.*] One who or that which defaces, disfigures, or spoils; a destroyer, a violator.

"*Defacers* of a public peace. . . ."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., v. 3.

dē-fāç'-ĭng, * **de-fac-ynge,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [DEFACE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* A defacement.

"The which *defacynge* & blottyng of the beutye of that countrey. . . ."—*Hall: Henry VII.* (an. 7).

* **dē-fāç'-ĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *defacing; -ly.*] In a defacing or disfiguring manner; so as to deface or disfigure.

dē fāc'-tō, *phrase.* [Lat. = in fact.] In fact, in reality; as, A king *de facto* is one actually in possession of the throne, a king *de jure* is one having the right to the throne, but not in possession.

* **dĕ-fāde,** * **dif-fade,** *v.t.* [Pref. *de* (intens.), and Eng. *fade* (q.v.).] To fade away.

"Now es my face *defadede.*"
Morte Arthure, 3,304.

dĕf-æ-cā'-tion, *s.* [DEFECATION.]

* **de-fāik,** *v.t.* [Fr. *défalquer.*]

1. To relax, to remit.

"Thir nouellis maid Cesius to *defalk* sum part of his carriage."—*Bellen len: Cron.,* fol. 39, a.

2. To make default in respect to money.

* **dĕ-fāil',** * **dē-fāill',** *v.i.* [Fr. *défaillir.*] To fail; to wax feeble.

"Feill Scottis hi ras was drewyn into trawaill,
Forrown that day, so irkyt can *defaill.*"
Wallace, x. 704.

* **dĕ-fāil'-ạnçe,** *s.* [Fr.] A failure, a miscarriage.

". . . it must suppose a *defailance,* or an infirmity, as physick supposes sickness and mortality."—*Bishop Taylor: On Repentance.*

* **dē-fāiled',** * **dē-fāy'led,** *a.* [Fr. *défaillir.*] Failed, feeble, broken down.

"He is al recreyd and *defayled.*" *Ayenbite,* p. 33.

* **dĕ-fāiṣ'-ạnçe,** * **de-feas-ance,** *s.* [Fr.]

1. An acquittance from a claim.

2. An excuse, a subterfuge.

3. A defalcation.

"It sall be leum to the annuellaris, notwithstanding the *defeisance* maid presentlie, gif thay plels, to by in agane."—*Acts Marie* (1551), c. 9.

* **dĕ-fāiṣe',** * **de-fease,** * **de-fese,** *v.t.* [Fr. *défaire.*]

1. To discharge, to free from, to acquit of.

"He has charteris to *defese* him tharof."—*Act Dom. Conc.* (1478), p. 22.

2. To deduct.

"Twenty shillings Scots he be *defeasel* to the defender."—*Newlyth: Suppl. Rec.,* p. 499.

* **dē-fāite',** * **de-fait-ed,** *a.* [O. Fr. *desfoit, desfaict.*] Defeated, undone, decayed, wasted.

"He so *defaite* was." *Chaucer: Troilus,* v.

* **dē-fālc',** * **dē-fālk',** *v.t.* [Fr. *défalquer.*] To subtract, to deduct. [DEFALCATE, *v.*]

"They should be allowed £9,500, to be *defalked* in nine and a half years out of their rent."—*State Trials: Lord Naas; Middlesex* (an. 1624).

* **dē-fāl'-cāte,** *v.t.* [Low Lat. *diffalco, defalco* = to abate, to deduct, to take away from, from Lat. *dif* = *dis* = apart; Low. Lat. *falco* = to cut with a sickle; Lat. *falx* (genit. *falcis*) = a sickle (*Skeat*); Fr. *défalquer;* Ital. *diffalcare;* Sp. & Port. *desfalcar.*] To take away, to deduct, to embezzle. (Generally used of money.)

"To show what may be practicably and safely *defalcated* from them."—*Burke: Late State of the Nation.*

* **dē-fāl'-cāte,** *a.* [Low Lat. *defalcatus,* pa. par. of *defalco* = to deduct, to take away.] [DEFALCATE, *v.*] Deprived, lopped, diminished.

"Yet ben nat these in ania parte *defalcate* of their condigne praises."—*Sir T. Elyot: The Governour,* bk. ii., ch. x.

* **dē-fāl'-cāt-ĕd,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [DEFALCATE, *v.*]

dē-fāl'-cāt-ĭng, *pr. par., a.,* & *s.* [DEFALCATE, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

* 1. Cutting off, deducting.

2. Deficient in money entrusted; making default.

C. *As subst.:* The act or state of being a defaulter; defalcation.

dē-fāl-cā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *diffalco* = to defalcate (q.v.).]

* 1. Originally a cutting down, as with a scythe; a lopping off.

". . . some additions, *defalcations,* and other alterations more or less."—*Sanderson: Sermons* (1671). Preface. (*Trench: Glossary,* p. 49.)

* 2. An abatement, a deduction, a diminution.

"With the *defalcation* of the annual butt of sack."—*Mason: Ode to Sir F. Norton* (Note).

* 3. A curtailment.

"The tea-table is set forth with its customary bill of fare, and without any *defalcation.*"—*Addison: Spectator,* No. 488.

* 4. That which is abated or deducted.

5. A fraudulent making default in regard to money entrusted; the abstraction or embezzlement of money by an agent or servant.

6. The amount in which default is made; a deficiency, a sum embezzled.

". . . the prosecutors could only find alleged *defalcations* to the amount of £30."—*Daily Telegraph,* Oct. 17, 1882.

* **dē-fālk',** *v.t.* [Fr. *défalquer.*]

1. To cut off, to lop away, to defalcate.

"*Defalke* a decre, law, or statute. *Rejigere decreta vel leg s,*" &c.—*Huloet.*

2. To abrogate, to abolish.

"What he *defalks* from some insipid sin, is but to make some other more gustful."—*More: Decay of Piety.*

* **dē-fālt',** *v.* & *s.* [DEFAULT.]

* **dĕf-ạ-māte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *diffamatum,* sup. of *diffamo* = to spread a report.] To defame, to slander.

dĕf-ạ-mā'-tion, * **dif-fa-ma-çi-oun,** *s.* [Lat. *diffamatio,* from *diffamo* = to spread a report.] [DEFAME.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of defaming or slandering; the false and malicious uttering of slanderous words with a view to damage the character, reputation, or business of another; slander, calumny, libel.

* 2. A disgrace, a scandal.

"Sometyme it were a great *diffamacioun* for a man to vse mere rynges than oon."—*Trevisa,* ii. 313.

II. *Law:* Defamation of character is actionable either by indictment or by action. But to support an action it is necessary that the plaintiff should aver some particular damage to have happened to him. Words spoken in derogation of a peer, a judge, or other great officer of the realm, are called *scandalum magnatum,* and were formerly held to be more heinous. Words tending to scandalize a magistrate or person in public trust, are reputed more highly injurious than when spoken of a private man. (*Blackstone: Comment.,* bk. iii., ch. v.) [SLANDER, LIBEL.]

* **dĕf-ạ-mā-tŏr,** *s.* [Eng. *defamat(e); -or.*] A defamer, a slanderer.

". . . to ferret our *defamators.*"—*Gent. Instructed,* p. 66.

dĕ-fām'-ạ-tŏr-ў, *a.* [Fr. *diffamatoire,* as if from a Lat. *diffamatorius,* from *diffamo.*] Containing or involving defamation; slanderous, libellous, calumnious.

"James, a short time before his accession, had instituted a civil suit against Oates for *defamatory* words."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. iv.

dŏ-fāme', * **dif-fame,** * **dyf-fame,** *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *diffamer, defamer;* Port. *difumar;* Sp. *difamar;* Ital. *diffamare,* from Lat. *diffamo* = to spread a report: *dif* = *dis* = apart, about, and *fama* = a report.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To utter or publish falsely and maliciously slanderous words with a view to damage the character, reputation, or business of another; to slander, to libel.

2. To speak evil of, to asperse; to bring or endeavour to bring into disgrace or ill repute.

* 3. To cry down, to condemn, to blame.

"Thus will the common voice our deed *defame.*"
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xxi 355.

* 4. To disgrace, to bring a scandal or disgrace on.

"Lest, they by sight of swords to fury fir'd,
Dishonest wounds or violence of soul
Defame the bridal feast and friendly bowl."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xix. 14-16.

* 5. To charge, to accuse, to indict.

"Rebecca is *defamed* of sorcery."—*Scott: Ivanhoe,* ch. xxxviii.

B. *Intrans.:* To utter or publish defamatory words; to slander, to libel.

"They held no torture then so great as shame,
And that to slay was less than to *defame.*"
Butler: On the Weakness and Misery of Man.

* **dĕ-fāme',** * **dif-fame,** *s.* [O. Fr. *diffame.* Disgrace, infamy.

"Decrees which mighte torne into *diffame.*"
Gower, iii. 154.

dĕ-fāmed', *pa. par.* or *a.* [DEFAME, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Slandered, calumniated.

2. *Her.:* An epithet applied to an animal which has lost its tail.

dĕ-fām'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *defam(e); -er.*] One who defames another; a slanderer, a libeller, a calumniator.

"It may be a useful trial for the patience of the defamed, yet the *defamer* has not the less crime."—*Government of the Tongue.*

dĕ-fām'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DEFAME, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of uttering defamatory words; defamation.

"I heard the *defaming* of many."—*Jer.* xx. 10.

† **dĕ-fām'-ĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *defaming; -ly.*] In a defamatory or slanderous manner.

* **dĕf-am-oŭs,** *a.* [From *defame,* v., on the analogy of *infamous* (q.v.).] Defamatory, slanderous.

". . . there was a knighte that spake *defamous* words of him."—*Holinshed,* vol. ii., K k 1.

* **dĕ-făt'-ĭ-ga-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *defatigo* = to tire, to weary.] Liable to become wearied.

"We were made on set purpose *defatigable.* . . ."—*Glanvill: Pre-exist. of Souls,* p. 116.

* **dĕ-făt'-ĭ-gāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *defatigatus,* pa. par. of *defatigo* = to tire out: *de* (intens.), *fatigo* = to tire, to weary.] To tire out, to weary, to exhaust.

"The power of these men's industries, naver *defatigated,* hath been great."—*Dr. Maine.*

* **dē-făt-ĭ-gā'-tion,** * **de-fat-i-ga-çy-on,** *s.* [Lat. *defatigatio.*] Weariness, fatigue, exhaustion.

"We shall come in to euerlastynge *defatigacyons* and werynesse in helle."—*Fisher: Seven Psalmes,* cxliii. 2.

dĕ-fàult', * **de-falt,** * **de-faulte,** * **de-faute,** *s.* [O. Fr. *deffaute, defaute;* Fr. *défaut: def* = Lat. *dis* = apart, away, and *faute* = a fault.] [FAULT.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. Want, need.

"The lady had *defaute* bothe of mete and drynk."
Langtoft, p. 122.

* 2. A failing, fail.

"Thou miht withoute *defaulte* to paradys avene gon."
Legends of Holy Rood, p. 23.

3. An omission or failure to do any act; neglect.

"Sedition tumbled into England more by the *default* of governors than the people's."—*Haywood.*

* 4. A fault, a failing.

"God amend *defaulte.*" *Chaucer: C.T.,* 7,392.

5. A defalcation in accounts.

II. *Law:* A failure to appear in any court on the day assigned; especially applied to a defendant when he fails or neglects to plead or put in his answer in the time limited. In such cases the plaintiff is entitled to sign judgment against him, which is called judgment by default, and the defendant is said to suffer judgment by default.

¶ (1) *In default of:* Instead or in lieu of something wanting or absent.

"Still make our former loves my pleasing theme,
And, *in default of* passion, give you fame."
Boyse: To his Wife.

(2) *To make default:*

(*a*) To fail to appear in a court or to observe any engagement, obligation, contract, or claim.

(*b*) To be a defaulter in monetary matters.

***dĕ-fâult', *de-falt, de-faut en,** *v.i.* & *t.* [DEFAULT, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To fail, to be wanting.

". . . ne *defaulte* sicke a maner meet."—*Wycliffe: Numbers* xi. 33.

2. To fail or omit to do any act.

3. To fail in duty; to offend.

"And pardon craved for his so rash default,
That he gainst courtesie so fowly did *default*."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. iii. 21.

4. To fail, to give away, to break down.

"The men that ben wery and han *defautid*."—*Wycliffe: Judges* viii. 15.

5. To give way, to become dilapidated.

"The old *default'd* building being rid out of the way."—*Knight: Trial of Truth* (1580), fol. 63.

II. *Law:* To make default in appearing in any court, or in putting in an answer or plea in the time limited.

B. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To fail in the performance of; to omit, to neglect.

". . . what they have *defaulted* towards him as no king."—*Milton: Tenure of Kings and Magistrates.*

2. To keep back a part of, to excise, to lop off.

". . . selecting out of the best writers what is necessary, *defaulting* unnecessary and partial discourses."—*Hales: Remains; Ser. Rom.* xiv. 1.

II. *Law:*

1. *Eng.:* To enter any person as a defaulter who fails to appear in a court on the day assigned, and to give judgment by default against him.

2. *Scots:* To adjudge as culpable.

"The court beand fensed, the serland thereof sall call the soytes, and *defalt* the absentes, that ar not lauchfullie essonyed."—*Skene: Verb. Sign.*, s.v. *Sok.*

***dĕ-fâult'-ĕd, *de-falt-ed,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [DEFAULT, *v.*]

dĕ-fâult'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *default; -er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Gen.:* One who fails in any duty.

"That very law annulled the *defaulter's* right of inheritance, . . ."—*Bis. of Dualling.* (Introd.)

2. *Spec.:* One who fails to account for moneys entrusted to him, or passing through his hands.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:* One who makes default by not appearing in court, or by omitting or neglecting to put in a plea or answer within the time specified.

2. *Stock Exchange or Betting Ring:* One who is unable to meet his engagements.

"The Committee of the Stock Exchange notify that Messrs. . . . were to-day declared *defaulters*."—*Daily Telegraph*, July 1, 1892.

***dĕ-fâult'-ĭng, *de-faut-ing,** *pr. par., a.* & *s.* [DEFAULT, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of making default; a default, a failure.

"The enemyis of hem suffredeu paynes fro the *defauting* of ther driue."—*Wycliffe: Wisdom*, xi. 5.

***dĕ-fâult'-ĭve, *defautiyf,** *a.* [Eng. *default; -ive.*] Defective, imperfect.

"Y am . . . *defautiyf* in lippis."—*Wycliffe: Exodus* vi. 12.

***dĕ-fâult'-lĕss, *de-faut-les,** *a.* [Mid. Eng. *defaute* = Eng. *default*, and suff. *-less.*] Free from fault, failing, or imperfection; perfect.

"Alle laymes of this lyfe here . . .
That any man myght ordayne *defautles*."
Hampole: Prycke of Conscience, 8,697.

***dĕ-fâult'-ў,** ***de-faut-y,** ***de-fawt-y,** *a.* [Eng. *default; -y.*] Defective.

"*Defawty. Defectivus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

***de-faute,** *s.* [DEFAULT.]

***defe,** *a.* [DEAF.]

dĕ-fēaṣ'-ançe, *dĕ-fēaz'-ançe, *dĕ-fēaṣ'-aunçe, *s.* [Fr. *defaisance.*] [DEFEASANCE.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*1. A defeat, conquest, or overthrow.

"After his foe's *defeasance*, . . ."
Spenser: F. Q., I. xii. 12.

2. The act of annulling or abrogating any contract or stipulation.

II. *Law:*

1. A condition relating to a deed, which being performed the deed is defeated or rendered void; or a collateral deed made at the same time with a feoffment or other conveyance, containing certain conditions on the performance of which the estate then created may be defeated or totally undone. A defeasance on a bond, or recognizance, or judgment recovered, is a condition which, when performed, defeats or undoes it, in the same manner as a defeasance of an estate. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, ii. 17.)

2. The writing in which a defeasance is contained.

dĕ-fēaṣ'-anced, *dĕ-fēaz'-anced, *a.* [Eng. *defeasance(e); -ed.*] Subject to defeasance.

***dĕ-fēaṣ'-ant, *dĕ-fēṣ'-ant,** *s.* [O. Fr.] A defeasance.

"*Defeants*, warrants, or thy mittimusses."—*Barry: Merry Tricks*, iii. 1.

***dĕ-fēaṣ'-i-ble, *de-fes-i-ble,** *a.* [O. Fr. *defesible*; Fr. *defaire* = to make void.] That may be annulled or abrogated. (Now only used in the negative comparative indefeasible, q.v.).

"He came to the crown by a *defeasible* title, so was never well settled."—*Davies.*

***dĕ-fēaṣ'-i-ble-nĕss, *de-fes-i-ble-nes,** *s.* [Eng. *defeasible; -ness.*] The quality or state of being defeasible.

dĕ-fēat', *s.* [DEFEAT, *v.* In Fr. *défaite.*]

1. The overthrow or discomfiture of an army.

"Too well I see and rue the dire event
That with sad overthrow and foul *defeat*
Hath lost us heaven." *Milton: P. L.*, i. 134-36.

2. The state of being overthrown or discomfited; as, He suffered a *defeat.*

3. A frustrating, disappointing, or nullifying.

". . . the *defeat* of Julian's impious purpose to rebuild the temple of Jerusalem . . ."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. ii. (notes).

*4. An act of violence; destruction, undoing, ruin.

"And made *defeat* of her virginity."
Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing, iv. 1.

dĕ-fēat', *v.t.* [O. Fr. *defait, desfait*, pa. par. of *defaire, desfaire* = to undo: *de* (*des*) = Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and *faire* (Lat. *facere*) = to do, to make.]

1. To overthrow, to discomfit, to vanquish; as one army defeats another.

"They invaded Ireland, and were *defeated* by the Lord Mountjoy."—*Bacon.*

*2. To undo or destroy.

"My stronger guilt *defeats* my strong intent."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 3.

3. To frustrate, disappoint, nullify, or thwart.

". . . his designs were *defeated*, his desires thwarted, his offers refused, . . ."—*Barrow: Sermons*, i. 1.

4. To render null and void.

"A defeazance on a bond, or recognizance, or judgment recovered, is a condition which, when performed, *defeats* or undoes it."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 18.

5. To resist successfully; to baffle, to foil.

*6. To spoil, to undo, to disfigure.

". . . *defeat* thy favour with an usurped beard . . ."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, i. 3.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between to *defeat*, to *foil*, to *frustrate*, and to *disappoint*: "*Defeat* and *foil* are both applied to matters of enterprise; but that may be *defeated* which is only planned, and that is *foiled* which is in the act of being executed. What is rejected is *defeated:* what is aimed at or purposed is *frustrated:* what is calculated on is *disappointed.* The best concerted schemes may sometimes be easily *defeated:* where art is employed against simplicity the latter may be easily *foiled:* when we aim at what is above our reach, we must be *frustrated* in our endeavours; when our expectations are extravagant, it seems to follow of course that they will be *disappointed.* Design or accident may tend to *defeat*, design only to *foil*, accident only to *frustrate* or *disappoint.*" (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *to defeat* and *to beat*, see BEAT; for that between *to defeat* and *to baffle*, see BAFFLE.

dĕ-fēat'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DEFEAT, *v.*]

dĕ-fēat'-ĭng, *pr. par., a.,* & *s.* [DEFEAT, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of overthrowing, overcoming, or frustrating; a defeat.

***dĕ-fēat'-ure** (1), ***dif-feat-ure,** *s.* [Eng. *defeat; -ure.*] A defeat, an overthrow.

"The inequality of our power will yield us
Nothing but loss in their *defeature*."
Beaum. & Fl.: Thierry & Theod., i. 2.

***dĕ-fēa'-tūre** (2), *s.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *feature* (q.v.).] A change of features; a disfigurement; deformity.

"What ruins are in me, that can be found
By him not ruined? Then is he the ground
Of my *defeature*?
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, ii. 2.

***dĕ-fēa'-tūre,** *v.t.* [DEFEATURE (2), *s.*] To change the features, to disfigure, to disguise.

"Features when *defeatured* in the way I have described."—*De Quincey.*

dĕf ĕ-cāte, *dĕf-æ-cāte, *v.t.* [DEFECATE, *a.*]

1. *Lit.:* To purify liquors from dregs, lees, or other foulness; to purify, to clarify, to clear.

"I practised a way to *defecate* the dark and muddy oil of am ber."—*Boyle.*

*2. *Fig.:* To purify or clear from any extraneous mixture.

"We *defecate* the notion from materiality, and abstract quantity, place, and all kind of *corporeity* from it."—*Glanvill.*

***dĕf-ĕ-cāte, *dĕf-æ-cāte,** *a.* [Lat. *defæcatus*, pa. par. of *defæco* = to purify from dregs, &c.: *de* = away, from, and *fex* (genit. *fecis*) = dregs, lees.]

1. *Lit.:* Purified, clarified, or cleared of dregs, lees, or other foulness.

"This liquor was very *defecate*, and of a pleasing golden colour."—*Boyle.*

2. *Fig.:* Purified or cleared of any extraneous mixture.

". . . no absurdities to our more *defæcate* faculties."—*Glanvill: Vanity of Dogmatising*, ch. xi.

dĕf-ĕ-cāt-ĕd, dĕf-æ-cāt-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DEFÆCATE, *v.*]

dĕf-ĕ-cāt-ĭng, dĕf-æ-cāt-ĭng, *pr. par., a.,* & *s.* [DEFECATE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* Defecation.

dĕf-ĕ-cā'-tion, dĕf æ-cā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *defecatio*, from *dejæcatus.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. The act or process of purifying from dregs, lees, &c.; clarification, purification.

2. The act of discharging fæces; evacuation of the bowels.

"The spleen and liver are obstructed in their offices of *defecation*, whence vicious and dreggish blood."—*Harvey.*

*II. *Fig.:* The act of clearing or freeing from any extraneous mixture.

"His abstinence from meat might be a *defecation* of his faculties."—*Taylor: Great Exemplar*, i. 6.

†**dĕ-fē-cā'-tion-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *defecation; -ist.*] One who practises or is in favour of defecation.

dĕ'-fē-cā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat.]

Sugar-manufac.: An apparatus for the removal from a saccharine liquid of the immature and feculent matters which would impair the concentrated result. (*Knight.*)

dĕ-fĕct', *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *defectus* = a want, from *defectus*, pa. par. of *deficio* = to be wanting, to fail.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A want, absence of something necessary; insufficiency, failure.

"... neither of them was fully aware of the *defects* of the other's army."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. Any natural physical want or imperfection, blemish, or failure.

"Men, though some *defect* in the organs, want words, yet fail not to express their universal ideas by signs."—*Locke.*

3. A moral want or imperfection; a failing.

"Sometimes occasion brings to light
Our friend's *defect* long hid from sight."
Cowper: Friendship.

4. A fault, a mistake, an error.

"We had rather follow the perfections of them whom we like not, than in *defects* resemble them whom we love."—*Hooker.*

¶ For the difference between *defect* and *imperfection*, see IMPERFECTION; for that between *defect* and *blemish*, see BLEMISH.

B. *As adj.:* Deficient, defective, imperfect.

"Where though their service was *defect* and lame
Th' Almightie's mercy did accept the same."
Taylor: Workes (1630).

***dĕ-fĕct',** *v.i. & t.* [DEFECT, s.]

A. *Intrans.:* To be deficient or defective; to fail, to fall short.

"... the enquiries of most *defected* by the way, and tired within the sober circumference of knowledge."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

B. *Trans.:* To damage, to injure.

"Who is't will say so, men may much suspect;
But yet, my lord, none can my life *defect*."
Troubles of Queene Elizabeth (1639).

***dĕ-fĕct-ĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *defectible; -ity.*] The quality or state of being defectible; deficiency, imperfection.

"... the *defectibility* of that particular tradition."—*Lord Digby: To Sir Ken. Digby.*

***dĕ-fĕct'-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *defect; -able.*] Imperfect, defective, deficient.

"The extraordinary persons, thus highly favoured were for a great part of their lives in a *defectible* condition."—*Hale: Prim. Origin of Mankind.*

dĕ-fĕc'-tion, *s.* [Fr. *défection;* Lat. *defectio.*]

1. A want, a deficiency.

2. A failure in duty; an apostasy, a falling away.

"That since the flowers of Eden felt the blast,
That after man's *defection* bid all w ste."
Cowper: Conversation, 751, 752.

3. A falling away from allegiance; desertion of one's lord; revolt.

"... by the voluntary *defection* of him who ought to have been our protector."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *defection* and *revolt*: "*Defection* is a general, *revolt* a specific term, that is, it denotes a species of *defection*. *Defection* is applicable to any person or thing to which we are bound by any obligation; *revolt* is applicable only to the government to which one is bound. There may be a *defection* from religion, or any cause that is held sacred: a *revolt* is only against a monarch or the supreme authority. *Defection* does not designate the mode of the action; it may be quietly made or otherwise; a *revolt* is an act of violence, and always attended with violence. The *defection* may be the act of one; a *revolt* is properly the act of many." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***dĕ-fĕc'-tion-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *defection; -ist.*] One who supports or is in favour of defection.

***dĕ-fĕc'-tious,** *a.* [Eng. *defect; -ious.*] Full of defects; defective, imperfect.

"Perchance in some one *defectious* peece, we may find a blemish."—*Sidney: Apology for Poetry.*

dĕ-fĕct'-ĭve, *a.* [Fr. *défectif*, from Lat. *defectivus;* Sp. & Port. *defectivo;* Ital. *difettivo.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Lit.:* Wanting in the proper or just quantity; deficient, imperfect.

"Nor will polished amber ... be found a long time *defective* upon the exactest scales."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Wanting or imperfect in any physical quality.

"Sheds every hour a clearer light
In aid of our *defective* sight."
Cowper: Epistle to Lady Auston.

2. Imperfect, not complete, faulty.

"The only remaining account of the debate is *defective* and confused."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

3. Wanting or imperfect morally and intellectually.

"If it renders us perfect in one accomplishment, it generally leaves us *defective* in another."—*Addison.*

4. Failing in duty, faulty, blamable.

"Our tragedy writers have been notoriously *defective* in giving proper sentiments to the persons they introduce."—*Addison.*

B. *Technically:*

1. *Gram.:* Wanting one or more of the usual forms of declension or conjugation, as a defective noun or verb.

2. *Music.:* [DIMINISHED, IMPERFECT.]

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *defective* and *deficient*: "*Defective* expresses the quality or property of having a *defect*. [BLEMISH.] *Deficient* is employed with regard to the thing itself that is wanting. A book may be *defective* in consequence of some leaves being *deficient*. A *deficiency* is therefore often what constitutes a *defect*. Many things however may be *defective* without having any *deficiency*, and *vice versâ*. Whatever is misshapen, and fails either in beauty or utility, is *defective;* that which is wanted to make a thing complete is *deficient*. It is a *defect* in the eye when it is so constructed that things are not seen at their proper distances; there is a *deficiency* in a tradesman's accounts, when one side is made to fall short of the other. Things only are said to be *defective;* but persons may be termed *deficient* either in attention, in good breeding, in civility, or whatever else the occasion may require." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

¶ *Defective hyperbola:*

Math.: A curve having two infinite branches and but one rectilinear asymptote.

dĕ-fĕct'-ĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *defective; -ly.*] In a defective manner; imperfectly.

"The poets use to express it sometimes *defectively*, and sometimes more fully."—*Abp. Usher: Answer to the Jesuit Malone*, p. 299.

† dĕ-fĕct'-ĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *defective; -ness.*] The quality or state of being defective; imperfection, deficiency, faultiness.

"... the *defectiveness* of some other particular,..."—*Addison.*

*** dĕ-fĕct'-ų-ŏs-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Fr. *défectuosité;* Sp. *defectuosidad;* Ital. *difettosità*, as if from a Lat. *defectuositas.*] The same as DEFECTIVENESS (q.v.).

"Those acts, wherein man conceives some perfection, are in the sight of God *defectuosities*."—*W. Mountagu: Devoute Essays*, ii. 135.

*** dĕ-fĕct'-ų-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *defectuosus;* Fr. *défectueux;* Sp. & Port. *defectuoso;* Ital. *difettoso.*] Defective, deficient, imperfect, faulty.

"Nothing in nature or in providence, that is scant or *defectuous*, can be stable or lasting."—*Barrow: Serm.*, ii. 15.

*** dĕf-ē-dā'-tion, * dĕ-fæ-dā'-tion,** *s.* [Fr. *défédation*, from Lat. *de* (intens.), *fœdo* = to befoul.] A making foul or dirty; a staining or defiling.

"... successive crops
Of *defœdations* oft will spot the skin."
Grainger: Sugar Cane, iv.

dĕf-ĕnçe', * de-fens, * de-fense, * dif-fence, * dif-fense, *s.* [Fr. *défense;* Sp. & Port. *defensa;* Ital. *difesa*, from Lat. *defensa* = a defending, from *defensus*, pa. par. of *defendo* = to defend. (*Skeat.*)]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. The act of defending, protecting, or guarding.

2. That which defends, protects, or guards; a protection; anything which affords or is intended to afford security or protection.

"That England, being empty of *defence*,
Hath shook and trembled at the ill neighbourhood."
Shakesp.: Henry V., v. 2.

3. The science of defending or guarding against enemies; military skill.

"He is, said he, a man of great *defence*,
Expert in battell and in deedes of armes."
Spenser: F. Q., V. ii. 5.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. A vindication, apology, or justification, whether in words or writing.

"Alexander beckoned with his hand, and would have made his *defence* unto the people."—*Acts* xix. 33.

* 2. A prohibition.

"Ny wol not certein breken youre *difence*."
Chaucer: Troilus, iii. 1,250.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Fort.:* That part which flanks another work.

2. *Law:*

(1) The vindication made by or for a defendant in any case.

"*Defence*, in its true legal sense, signifies not a justification, protection, or guard which is now its popular signification; but merely an opposing or denial (from the French verb *défendre*) of the truth or validity of the complaint."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. xx.

(2) The side or part of the defendant.

"The examination and cross examination of the witnesses for the *defence*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 13, 1882.

¶ *Line of defence:*

Fort.: A continuous line or succession of fortified places.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *defence* and *protection*: "*Defence* requires some active exertion either of body or mind; *protection* may consist only of the extension of power in behalf of any particular. A *defence* is successful or unsuccessful; a *protection* weak or strong. A soldier *defends* his country; a counsellor *defends* his client: a prince *protects* his subjects." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

*** defence-month,** *s.* The same as FENCE-MONTH (q.v.).

"The Fence-Month by the Antient Foresters was called the *Defence-month*, and is the Fawning time; during which Watch and Ward is kept."—*W. Nelson: Laws conc. Game*, p. 77.

*** dĕ-fĕnçe', * de-fens-yn,** *v.t.* [DEFENCE, *s.*]

1. To defend or protect with fortifications; to fortify.

"The city itself he strongly fortifies,
Three sides by six it well *defenced* has."
Fairfax.

"*Defensyn. Defenso, munio.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. To defend, to maintain.

"This Gospell ... she hath maintained in her owne countries without change, and *defenced* against all kingdomes that sought change."—*Lyly: Euphues and his England.*

*** dĕ-fĕn çed, * de-fenst,** *a.* [Eng. *defence; -ed.*] Defended or protected with fortifications; fortified.

"... these *defenced* cities remained of the cities of Judah."—*Jer.* xxxiv. 7.

dĕ-fĕnçe'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *defence; -less.*]

1. Naked, undefended, unprotected; without means of defence.

"To refuse him military resources is to leave the state *defenceless*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

2. Powerless, weak, impotent.

"Will such a multitude of men employ
Their strength against a weak *defenceless* boy?"
Addison.

*** dĕ-fĕnçe'-lĕss-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *defenceless; -ly.*] In a defenceless manner; nakedly.

*** dĕ-fĕnçe'-lĕss-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *defenceless; -ness.*] The quality or state of being defenceless.

"Compensation obtains throughout, *defencelessness* and devastation are repaired by fecundity."—*Paley: Nat. Theol.*, ch. xxvi.

*** dĕ-fĕnç'-ĕr, * de-fen-seur, * de-fen-ser,** *s.* [Eng. *defenc(e); -er.*] A defender, a protector, a supporter.

"If I may know any of their fautors, comforters, counsellers, or *defencers*."—*Fox: Book of Martyrs*, p. 591.

dĕ-fĕnç'-ĕş, *s. pl.* [DEFENCE, *s.*]

Ord. Lang. & Fort.: The line or lines of works which defend any point.

*** dĕ-fĕnç'-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [DEFENSIBLE.] Capable of defence.

"... making the place which nature had already fortified, much more by art *defencible*."—*Speed: Henrie II.*, bk. ix., ch. vi., § 56.

*** de-fen-ci-on,** *s.* [Lat. *defensio.*] A defence.

"... no *defencion* could take place, .. "—*Fox: Book of Martyrs*, p. 158.

*** dĕ-fĕnç'-ĭve,** *a.* [DEFENSIVE.]

dĕ-fĕnd', * **defende,** * **defenden,** * **dif-fende,** *v. t. & i.* [Lat. *defendo* = to strike down, to ward off; from *fendo* = to strike; Fr. *défendre;* Sp. & Port. *defender;* Ital. *difendere.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. To ward or keep off, to repel.

"Orest Jove *defend* the mischiefe now at hand."
Ferrex & Porrex (*Dodsley*, i. 199).

2. To protect, to guard; to ward or repel attacks from.

"Deliver me from mine enemies, O my God; *defend* me from them that rise up against me."—*Ps.* liv. 1.

3. To support, to maintain, to vindicate, to uphold by power or argument.

"Here let them end it, and God *defend* the right."
Shakesp.: Henry VI., ii. 3.

4. To hedge about, to make secure.

"And here the access a gloomy grove *defends*,
And here th' innavigable lake extends."
Dryden: Virgil: Æneid vi. 340, 341.

* 5. To hedge about with restrictions; to forbid, to prohibit.

"Shal I than only be *defended* to use my right?"
Chaucer: Boethius, p. 34.

II. *Law:*

1. To justify, maintain (as a case) by evidence or argument.

"For it would be ridiculous to suppose that the defendant comes and *defends* (or, in the vulgar acceptation, justifies) the force and injury, in one line, and pleads that he is not guilty of the trespass complained of, in the next."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. xx

2. To plead a case for (a defendant).

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

† 1. To protect, to act as a guard or protection; to make defence.

"Lay down our proportions to *defend*
Against the Scot." *Shakesp.: Henry V.*, i. 2.

* 2. To forbid.

"God *defend* his grace should say us nay!"
Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 7.

* **II.** *Law:* To appear in court and make a defence of a case.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *defend*, to *protect*, and to *vindicate*: "*Defend* is a general term; it defines nothing with regard to the degree and manner of the action; *protect* is a particular and positive term, expressing an action of some considerable importance. Persons may *defend* others without distinction of rank or station: none but superiors *protect* their inferiors. *Defence* is an occasional action; protection is a *permanent* action. A person may be *defended* in any particular case of actual danger or difficulty; he is *protected* from what may happen as well as what does happen. *Defence* respects the evil that threatens; *protection* involves the supply of necessities and the affording comforts. To *vindicate* is a species of *defence* only in the moral sense of the word. Acts of importance are *defended*: those of trifling import are commonly *vindicated* . . . *Defence* is employed in matters of opinion or conduct, *vindicate* only in matters of conduct." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

† **dĕ-fĕnd'-a-ble, * dĕ-fĕnd'-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *defend*; *-able.*] Capable of being defended.

"... easily *defendible* by the power of man's reason and art, ..."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. v., ch. vi.

dĕ-fĕnd'-ant, * dĕ-fĕn'-dĕnt, *a. & s.* [Fr. *défendant*, pr. par of *défendre* = to defend.]

A. *As adjective:*

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. Defending; acting on the defence.

"Now growling, spluttering, wauling, such a clutter,
'Tis just like puss *defendant* in a gutter."
Dryden: Epilogue to The King & Queen.

2. Defensive; fit for defence.

"With men of courage and with means *defendant*."
Shakesp.: Henry V., ii. 4.

II. *Law:* In the position of a defendant.

"... then commeth an officer and arresteth the party *defendant*"—*Backluyt: Voyages*, vol. i., p. 240.

B. *As substantive:*

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who defends, protects, or guards another against danger; a defender, a protector.

"... conveniently fight the *defendants* on the wall."
—*Wilkins: Mathematical Magick.*

2. One who defends a cause.

"But the *defendant* doth that plea deny,
And says in him thy fair appearance lies."
Shakesp. Sonnets, 46.

II. *Law:* A person accused or summoned into court, who defends, denies, or opposes the demand or charge, and asserts his own right.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *defendant* and *defender*: "The *defendant* defends himself; the *defender* defends another. We are *defendants* when any charge is brought against us which we wish to refute; we are *defenders* when we undertake to rebut or refute the charge brought against another." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dĕ-fĕnd'-ĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [Defend.]

* **dĕ-fĕnd'-ēe',** *s.* [Eng. *defend*; *-ee.*] One who is defended.

dĕ-fĕnd'-ĕr, * dē-fĕnd'-ŏr, *s.* [Eng. *defend*; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who defends or protects another.

"... without a friend and *defender*."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

2. One who supports, maintains, or upholds a cause.

"Undoubtedly there is no way so effectual to betray the truth, as to procure it a weak *defender*."—*South.*

II. *Technically:*

1 *Law:*

(1) *Eng.:* An advocate who pleads the case for a defendant.

(2) *Scots Law:* A defendant.

2. *Hist. (Pl.):* A faction in Ireland, which took its origin from a quarrel between residents of Market Hill on July 4, 1784. Their friends joined them, and many battles were fought. The Defenders were Roman Catholics; their opponents, who were ultimately called Peep-o'-day Boys, were Presbyterians, or at least Protestants. [Peep of day.] (*Haydn.*)

¶ *Defender of the Faith* (*Fidei defensor*): A title generally believed to have been bestowed by Pope Leo X. on Henry VIII., in 1521, for his treatise on the Seven Sacraments, written in opposition to Luther. The title has ever since been retained by the sovereigns of England. But Chamberlayne says the title belonged to the kings of England before 1521, and in proof of his assertion appeals to several charters granted to the University of Oxford; so that Pope Leo's Bull was only a renovation of an ancient right.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *defender*, *advocate*, and *pleader*: "A *defender* exerts himself in favour of one that wants support; an *advocate*, from the Latin *advoco*, to call or speak for, signifies one who is called to the assistance of another; he exerts himself in favour of any cause that offers; a *pleader*, from *plea* or *excuse*, signifies him who exerts himself in favour of one who is in distress. A *defender* attempts to keep off the threatened injury by rebutting the attack of another: an *advocate* states that which is to the advantage of the person or thing *advocated*: a *pleader* throws in *pleas* and extenuations; he pleads entreaty with argument. Oppressed or accused persons and disputed opinions require *defenders*; that which falls in with the humours of men will always have *advocates*; the unfortunate and the guilty require *pleaders*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *defender* and *defendant* see Defendant.

dĕ-fĕnd'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Defend.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of protecting, guarding, or maintaining.

* **dĕ-fĕnd'-rĕss, * dĕ-fĕnd'-rĕsse,** *s.* [Eng. *defender*; *-ess.*] A female defender.

"... Queene's maiesties vsuall stile of England, France, and Ireland, *defendresse* of the faith, &c.—*Stow: Queen Elizabeth* (an. 1586).

* **dē-fĕn-ĕr-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *de* = of, and *fenero* = to lend on usury.]

Law: The act of lending money on usury. (*Wharton.*)

* **dĕ-fĕns'-a-tĭve,** *s.* & *a.* [Formed as if from a Lat. *defensativus*; from *defenso* = to defend.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A defence, a protection, a guard.

"A very unsafe *defensative* it is against the fury of the lion."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

2. *Surg.:* A bandage, plaster, &c., used to protect a wound from external injury.

B. *As adj.:* Defensive.

"No war can be called just that bears no real Tincture of *Defensative*."—*Osborn: Characters*, p. 629.

dĕ-fĕns-ĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *defensible*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being defensible.

dĕ-fĕns-ĭ-ble, * dĕ-fĕns'-a-ble, * de-ffens-ў-ble, *a.* [Fr. *défensible*; from Low Lat. *defensibilis*, from Lat. *defensus*, pa. par. of *defendo.*]

* 1. Capable of being defended.

"... one of the most *defensible* cities in the world."
—*Addison.*

† 2. Capable of being maintained, supported, or upheld; justifiable.

"I conceive it very *defensible* to disarm an adversary."—*Collier.*

* 3. Capable of making defence, able to defend.

"Where nothing but the sound of Hotspur's name
Did seem *defensible*." *Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, ii. 3.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *defensible* and *de ensive*: "*Defensible* is employed for the thing that is *defended*: *defensive* for the thing that *defends*. An opinion or line of conduct is *defensible*; a weapon or a military operation is *defensive*. The *defensible* is opposed to the *indefensible*; and the *defensive* to the *offensive*. It is the height of folly to attempt to *defend* that which is *indefensible*; it is sometimes prudent to act on the *defensive*, when we are not in a condition to commence the offensive." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dĕ-fĕns'-ĭ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *defensible*; *-ness.*] Capability of being defended or vindicated; defensibility.

* **dĕ-fĕns'-ĭ-blў,** *adv.* [Eng *defensib(le)*; *-ly.*] With arms of defence.

"Eche of you in your owne persones *defensibly* araied."—*Paston Letters*, ii. 422.

dĕ-fĕns'-ĭve, *a. & s.* [Fr. *défensif*; Sp. & Port. *defensivo*; Ital. *difensivo*; from Low Lat. *defensivus*, from *defensus*, pa. par. of *defendo.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Capable of defence; defensible.

2. Defending, serving for defence.

"The fault was mine; nor do I seek to screen
My errors with *defensive* paradox."
Byron: Epistle to Augusta.

3. In a state or posture of defence.

4. Used or useful for repelling attack; opposed to *offensive.*

"Thei that be ill been alwaies double ill, bycause thei beare armour *defensiue* to *defend* their own yuels: and armes *offensiue*, to assaile the good maners of other."—*The Golden Boke.*

5. Carried on in self-defence; not offensive.

6. Entered into for purposes of mutual defence; as, an alliance offensive and *defensive.*

B. *As substantive:*

* 1. A safeguard, a defence, a protection.

2. A state or posture of defence.

¶ *To be, act,* or *stand on the defensive:* To be or remain in a posture or condition ready for defence or resistance to an attack.

"He therefore made up his mind *to stand on the defensive*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

¶ For the difference between *defensive* and *defensible*, see Defensible.

defensive allegation.

Law: The mode of propounding circumstances of defence by a defendant in the spiritual courts, to which he is entitled to the plaintiff's answer upon oath, and may thence proceed to proofs as well as his antagonist. (*Ogilvie.*)

dĕ-fĕns'-ĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *defensive*; *-ly.*] In a defensive manner; on the defensive.

* **dĕ-fĕns'-ŏr-ў,** *a.* [Lat. *defensorius.*] Tending to or useful for defence; defensive.

dĕ-fer' (1), *** de-ferre,** *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *differer* = to delay; Lat. *differo* = to carry in different ways: *dif* = *dis* = away, apart, and *fero* = to carry.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To put off, to postpone, to adjourn, to delay.

"Thus the resignation was *deferred* till the eve of the King's departure."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

2. To appoint for a future; to put off.

"And when Felix heard these things, having more perfect knowledge of that way, he *deferred* them, ..."
—*Acts* xxiv. 22.

B. *Intrans.:* To delay, to postpone, to put off.

"... for God,
Nothing more certain, will not long *defer*
To vindicate the glory of his name."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 472-73.

¶ For the difference between to *defer* and to *delay*, see Delay.

dĕ-fĕr' (2), *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *déférer*, from Lat. *defero* = to bear down or to a person: *de* = down, and *fero* = to bear.]

* **A.** *Transitive:*

1. To offer, to render.

2. To refer, to leave to one's judgment or decision; to submit.

"The commissioners being somewhat astonished, *deferred* the matter to the Earle of Northumberland."
Bacon: Henry VII., p. 67.

B. *Intrans.:* To yield or give way to the opinion of another; to submit; to pay deference.

"In peace and war, in council and in fight;
And all I move, *deferring* to thy sway."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, xii. 250, 251.

dĕf-ĕr-ençe, *s.* [Fr. *déférence.*]

1. Regard, respect.

". . . neither Whigs nor Tories were disposed to show any *deference* for the authority of the Peers."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

2. A courteous yielding or submission to the opinions or views of another.

"Most of our fellow subjects are guided either by the prejudice of education, or by a *deference* to the judgment of those who, perhaps in their own hearts, disapprove the opinions which they industriously spread among the multitude."—*Addison.*

¶ For the difference between *deference* and *complaisance*, see COMPLAISANCE.

***dĕf-ĕr-ent,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *deferens*, pr. par. of *defero* = to bear down.]

A. *As adj.:* Carrying or conveying.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Anything which carries or conveys; a conveyer, a carrier.

". . . sounds may be created without air, though air be the most favourable *deferent* of sounds."—*Bacon.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Astron.:* A circle or oval curve, on which the centre of another oval moves, while a planet is supposed to move round the latter. The term belongs to the Ptolemaic system. [EPICYCLE.]

2. *Anat.* (*Pl.*): Certain vessels in the human body appointed for the conveyance of humours from one place to another.

ĕf-ĕr-ĕn'-tial, *a.* [Eng. *deferent*; *-ial.*] Showing deference; courteously yielding to the views or opinions of others.

"It made them emulous to merit the *deferential* treatment they received."—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre*, ch. xxxi.

dĕf-ĕr-ĕn'-tial-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *deferential*; *-ly.*] In a deferential manner; with deference.

***dĕ-fĕr'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *defer* (1), v.; *-ment.*] A putting off, a delay, an adjournment.

"But, sir, my grief, join'd with the instant business,
Begs a *deferment*." *Sir J. Suckling.*

dĕ-fĕr'red (1), *pa. par.* or *a.* [DEFER (1), *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Put off, postponed, adjourned.

deferred annuity, *s.* An annuity which does not begin to be paid at once, but at a certain future day.

dĕ-fĕr'red (2), *pa. par.* or *a.* [DEFER (2), *v.*]

***dĕ-fĕr'-rent,** *s.* [Lat. *deferens*, pr. par. of *defero.*] One who hands over or refers.

"If the materials I have amassed be still in heapes blame not me, who write not for glory, unlesse you approve of what I write, and assist the *deferrent*, for I am no more."—*Evelyn: Mem.; To Lord Clifford*, Nov., 1671.

dĕ-fĕr'-rĕr, *s.* [Eng. *defer* (1), v.; *-er.*] One who puts things off, a procrastinator, a delayer.

"A great *deferrer*, long in hope, grown numb
With sloth, yet greedy still of what's to come."
B. Jonson: Horace; Art of Poetry.

dĕ-fĕr'-rĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DEFER (1), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of putting off, postponing, or adjourning.

". . . the *deferring* of my revenge, . . ."—*State Trials; Lord Sanquire* (an. 1612).

dē-fĕr-vĕs'-çençe, dē-fĕr-vĕs'-çen-çў, *s.* [Lat. *defervescens*, pr. par. of *defervesco* = to cool down: *de* = away, down, and *fervesco* = to become warm, incept. from *ferveo* = to be warm.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act or state of becoming cool; a cooling down. (*Lit. & fig.*)

". . . they are abated by *defervescency* in holy actions."—*Jeremy Taylor.*

2. *Pathol.:* An abatement of fever or feverish symptoms.

***dē-feŭ'-dal-īze,** *v.t.* [Pref. *de* = away from, and Eng. *feudalize* (q.v.).] To deprive of the feudal character or form.

***dĕff'-lў,** *adv.* [DEFTLY.]

***def-formed,** ***deffermyd,** *a.* [Pref. *de* (intens.), and Eng. *formed* (q.v.).] Formed, cut, graven.

"*Deformyd* by lettris in stoones."—*Wycliffe: 2 Cor.* iii. 7.

dĕ-fī-ançe, ***dē-fў'-ançe,** *s.* [O. Fr. *desfiance*; Sp. *desfianza.*] [DEFY.]

1. Originally the release from all bonds of faith which had heretofore bound one to the individual to whom the defiance—*i.e.*, renunciation—was sent.

"Now although I instanced in a question which by good fortune never came to open *defiance*, yet there have been such formed on lesser grounds."—*Jeremy Taylor: Liberty of Prophesying*, § 3, 5. (*Trench: Select Glossary*, pp. 50, 51.)

* 2. A despising; a looking-down upon.

* 3. An expression of abhorrence or contempt.

". . . it hade such express *defiance* to apostasy. . . ."—*More: Decay of Piety.*

4. A challenge to battle.

"*Defiance*, traitors, hurl we in your teeth."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, v. 1.

5. A challenge to any contest.

6. A contemptuous and daring manner or look.

". . . he saw triumph and *defiance* in the bully's countenance."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

7. A contemptuous or daring disregard for anything.

"In *defiance* of the weather a great multitude assembled . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

¶ *To bid* or *to set at defiance:* To defy, to brave.

"Nobody will so openly *bid defiance* to common sense, as to affirm visible and direct contradictions."—*Locke.*

dĕ-fī'-ant, *a.* [Fr. *défiant.*] Characterised by or exhibiting defiance; daring, bidding defiance.

"He looked as proudly *defiant* as if daring him to the act."—*C. Lever: The Daltons*, ch. xi.

dĕ-fī'-ant-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *defiant*; *-ly.*] In a defiant manner.

***dĕ-fī'-ant-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *defiant*; *-ness.*] Defiance.

"Speaking with quick *defiantness*."—*G. Eliot: Middlemarch*, ch. lxi.

***dĕ-fī-a-tŏr-ў,** *a.* [Low Lat. *diffadatorius.*] Bidding defiance, defiant.

***dē-fī'-brĭn-ate,** *v.t.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *fibrin(e)*; *-ate.*] To defibrinize.

***dē-fī-brĭn-ā'-tion,** *s.* [DEFIBRINATE.] The act or process of depriving of fibrine.

***dē-fī'-brĭn-īze,** *v.t.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *fibrin(e)*; *-ize.*] To deprive or clear of fibrine.

dē-fī'-cien-çў, ***dē-fī'-cience,** *s.* [Lat. *deficiens*, pr. par. of *deficio* = to fail, to be wanting.]

1. A failing, an imperfection, a defect.

"Thou in Thyself art perfect, and in Thee
Is no *deficience* found . . ."
Milton: P. L., viii. 415, 416.

2. A want, a failure, or shortcoming of the full amount or quantity.

". . . it is found necessary to supply the *deficiency* by enlisting largely from among the poorer population of Munster and Connaught."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

3. Especially applied to the amount by which the revenue of a state, company, &c., falls short of the expenditure; a deficit.

4. A defalcation.

dē-fī'-çient, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *deficiens.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Wanting, defective, not complete, imperfect.

2. Failing, defective, not fully supplied, prepared, or endowed.

". . . by no means *deficient* in readiness and shrewdness . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

* 3. Failing, fainting, giving way.

"I'll look no more;
Lest my brain turn, and the *deficient* sight
Topple down headlong."
Shakesp.: King Lear, iv. 6.

* **B.** *As subst.:* A deficiency.

". . . we have with painfull and faithfull service every where sought out, and collected assistances, that supplements to *deficients*,—to variations, rectifications,—may be ministered."—*Bacon: On Learning* (Pref.).

deficient number, *s.*

Arith.: A number, the sum of the aliquots of which are together less than the number itself—thus, 10 is a deficient number, since the sum of its aliquot parts, 1, 2, 5, is only 8.

deficient hyperbola, *s.*

Math.: A curve having one asymptote.

deficient year, *s.* An epithet applied to the Jewish year, when the month Cisleu is twenty-nine days, instead of thirty.

dĕ-fī'-cient-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *deficient*; *-ly.*] In a deficient or defective manner.

***dĕ-fī'-cient-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *deficient*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being deficient.

dĕf-ĭ-çĭt, *s.* [Lat. = it is wanting; third pers. sing. pr. indic. of *deficio* = to be wanting; Fr. *déficit.*] A deficiency or falling short. (Specially used when the revenue of a country falls short of the estimate or expenditure.)

"The corn he has imported betrays his *deficit* in grains."—*Lord Auckland: Consid.*, pt. i. 42.

***de-fide,** *v.t.* [Lat. *diffido.*] To distrust. [DIFFIDE.]

dĕ-fīed', *pa. par.* or *a.* [DEFY.]

dĕ-fī'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *defy*; *-er.*] One who defies or challenges; a challenger; one who acts in defiance of any authority, power, or laws.

". . . those bold and insolent *defiers* of Heaven."—*Tillotson.*

***dē-fĭg-ū-rā'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *figuration* (q.v.).] A disfiguring.

"These traditions are *disfigurations* and deformations of Christ exhibited."—*Bp. Hall: Rem.*, p. 30.

***dē-fĭg'-ūre** (1), *v.t.* [Pref. *de* = down, and Eng. *figure* (q.v.).] To figure, to delineate.

"On the pavement of the said chapel be these two stones as they are here *defigured*."—*Weever: Funer. Mon.*, p. 814.

***de-fig-ure** (2), ***defygure,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *desfigurer*; Fr. *défigurer.*] To disfigure.

"Fowle devels of helle, and horribely *defygured*."
Rampole: Pricke of Conscience, 2,340.

dē-fī-lā'de, *v.t.* [Fr. from *défiler.*]

Fort.: To raise the defences so as to shelter the interior works when they are in danger of being commanded by guns placed on some higher point.

dē-fī-lād'-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *s.* [DEFILADE, DEFILEMENT (2).]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As substantive:*

Fort.: That branch of the science the object of which is to determine, when the intended work would be commanded by eminences within range, the directions or heights of the lines of rampart or parapet, so that the interior of the work may not be incommoded by a fire directed to it from such heights.

dē-fīle' (1), ***de-foil,** ***de-foyle,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. pref. *de* (intens.), and A.S. *fýlan* = to make foul; *fúl* = foul.] [DEFOUL.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) To make foul or filthy; to dirty; to befoul.

(2) To make turbid or impure.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To soil, sully, or tarnish; to disgrace, to stain.

"No sour, pedantical, abusive rage,
No vicious rant *defiles* her freest page."
Byrom: Dulces ante omnia Musæ.

(2) To make morally impure or unclean; to corrupt, to taint.

"God requires rather that we should die, than *defile* ourselves with impieties."—*Stillingfleet.*

(3) To debauch, to violate; to corrupt the chastity of.

"Every object his offence revil'd,
The husband murder'd, and the wife *defil'd*." *Prior.*

II. *Mosaic Law:* To make ceremonially unclean.

"And there were certain men, who were *defiled* by the dead body of a man, that they could not keep the passover on that day. —*Num.*, ix. 7.

B. *Intrans.:* To befoul, to soil, to make foul or filthy

"This pitch, as ancient writers do report, doth *defile*; so doth the company thou keepest . . ."—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

dĕ-fīle (2), *v.i.* & *t.* [Fr. *défiler*: *de* = Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and *file* = Lat. *filum* = a thread, a row.]

A. *Intrans.*: To file off; to march off in a line, or file by file.

B. *Transitive*:

Fort.: To defilade.

dĕ-fīle, *s.* [Fr. *défilé*, from *défiler*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A narrow pass or passage, as between hills, along which men can only march in file.

"Livy describes this pass as a small plain to which there was one inlet and one outlet, through narrow *defiles*, covered with wood."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. xiii., pt. ii., § 29.

2. *Fort.*: Defilading.

dĕ-fīled, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DEFILE (1), *v.*]

dĕ-fīle-mĕnt (1), *s.* [Fr. *défiler*.]

Fort.: The arrangement of a fortification in regard to the height of its parapet and direction of its faces, so as to secure it from an enfilading or reverse fire. [DEFILADE.]

dĕ-fīle-mĕnt (2), *s.* [Eng *defile*; *-ment.*]

1. The act of defiling, befouling, or making unclean.

2. That which defiles; pollution.

3. A state of being defiled; pollution, impurity, physical or moral

"... the chaste cannot rake into such filth without danger of *defilement*."—*Spectator.*

dĕ-fīl'-ĕr, * **dĕ-fȳl'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng *defil(e)*; *-er.*] One who defiles; a corrupter, violator, or debaucher.

"Thou bright *defiler*
Of Hymen's purest bed! thou valiant Mars!"
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, Iv. 6.

dĕ-fīl'-ĭng (1), *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [DEFILE (1), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act of befouling, polluting or violating; defilement.

dĕ-fīl'-ĭng (2), *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [DEFILE (2), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act of filing off, or marching file by file.

dĕ-fīn'-ą-ble, * **dĕ-fī'ne-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *defin(e)*; *-able.*]

1. Capable of being defined in words.

"... whether any form be sufficiently constant and distinct from other forms to be capable of definition; and if *definable*, whether the differences be sufficiently important to deserve a specific name."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. xiv., p. 484.

2. Capable of being fixed or determined.

"Concerning the time of the end of the world, the question is, whether that time be *definable* or no."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

3. Having qualities capable of being determined or defined.

† **dĕ-fīn'-ą-blў,** *adv.* [Eng. *definab(le)*; *-ly.*] In a definable manner.

dĕ-fī'ne, * **de-fyne,** * **dif-fyne,** *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *definer*; Fr. *définir*, from Lat. *definio* = to limit, to define: *de* = down, and *finis* = a limit, a boundary.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To determine or describe the limits or bounds of.

2. To circumscribe; to bound; to mark the limit.

"When the rings appeared only black and white, they were very distinct and well *defined*, ..."—*Newton: Optics.*

* 3. To determine, to decide, to settle.

"A more ready way to *define* controversies."—*Barrow: On the Pope's Supremacy.*

1. To give a definition of; to explain anything by its qualities and circumstances.

"It [gravity] was no better, but often worse, than what a French wit had long ago *defined* it."—*Sterne: Tristram Shandy*, ch. xl.

5. To explain or state the particular properties or circumstances of anything; to describe with precision; as, to *define* an angle.

* **B.** *Intransitive*:

1. To determine, to decide, to conclude.

"The unjust judge is the capital remover of landmarks, when he *defineth* amiss of lands and properties."—*Bacon.*

2. To give a definition; to explain anything by its qualities and circumstances.

"But I have *defined*, that blisfulness is soverain good, ..."—*Chaucer: Boethius*, bk. iii.

dĕ-fīn'ed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DEFINE.]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb).

B. *As adjective*:

1. Determined, fixed; of a determinate or definite size, value, or amount; definite.

"... a certain *defined* amount, ..."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. v., § 1.

2. Determined or explained by a definition; having its qualities and circumstances explained.

* **dĕ-fī'ne-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *define*; *-ment.*] Description, definition.

"His *defeasement* suffers no perdition in you."
Shakesp. Hamlet, v. 2.

dĕ-fīn'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *defin(e)*; *-er.*] One who defines, determines, or explains anything; one who describes the qualities and circumstances of anything.

"Let your imperfect definition show,
That nothing you the weak *definer* know."
Prior.

dĕ-fīn'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [DEFINE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act or process of explaining or determining; a definition.

* **de-fin-ish,** *v.t.* [Fr. *définir*; Lat. *definio*.] To define, to explain.

"... any such thynge as I have *definished* a litle here beforn."—*Chaucer: Boethius*, bk. v.

dĕf'-ĭ-nite, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *definitus*, pa. par. of *definio* = to define; Fr. *défini*.]

A. *As adjective*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Bounded by certain limits; limited, determinate.

"... had the sight of the goddess, who in a *definite* compass can set forth infinite beauty."—*Sidney.*

2. Fixed, certain, determinate.

"We learn, for example, that the water of our rivers is formed by the union, in *definite* proportions, of two gases, oxygen and hydrogen."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), p. 8.

3. Determinate, defined, or fixed in meaning; exact, precise.

* 4. Resolved, determined, free from hesitation; precise.

"For idiots, in this case of favour, would
Be wisely *definite*." *Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, i. 6.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Gram.*: [DEFINITE ARTICLE].

2. *Log.*: [DEFINITE TERM].

3. *Chem.*: [DEFINITE PROPORTIONS].

4. *Bot.*: The same as terminal or centrifugal. Terminating in a single flower. When stamens are under twenty they are said to be definite. (*Balfour.*) [DEFINITE INFLORESCENCE.]

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *definite* and *positive*: "The understanding and reasoning powers are connected with what is *definite*: the will with what is *positive*. A *definite* answer leaves nothing to be explained: a *positive* answer leaves no room for hesitation or question. It is necessary to be *definite* in giving instructions, and to be *positive* in giving commands. A person who is *definite* in his proceedings with another puts a stop to all unreasonable expectations; it is necessary for those who have to exercise authority to be *positive*, in order to enforce obedience from the self-willed and contumacious." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

B. *As subst.*: Anything defined, determined or explained.

"... the general, again, is nothing else but a *definite* of the special."—*Aytiffe.*

definite article, *s.*

Gram.: The article or demonstrative pronoun *the*, so called because it defines or limits the noun to which it belongs. In the oldest English it was inflected like an adjective for number, gender, and case. [THE, ARTICLE.]

definite inflorescence, *s.*

Bot.: The same as CENTRIFUGAL INFLORESCENCE (q.v.).

definite peace, *s.*

Hist.: The name given to the Treaty signed at Paris, September 3, 1783, by which Great Britain acknowledged the independence of the United States. (*Townsend.*)

definite proportions, *s. pl.*

Chem.: The relative proportions in which bodies unite to form compounds. [EQUIVALENT, *s.*]

definite term, *s.*

Log.: A term which defines or determines a particular class of things, or a single person, in contradistinction to an *indefinite term*, which does not mark out any particular object.

dĕf ĭn ĭte lў, *adv.* [Eng. *definite*; *-ly.*] In a definite or determinate manner; definitively.

† **dĕf'-ĭn-ĭte-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *definite*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being definite; certainty, exactness, determinateness.

"[To] reveal the purpose for which it was created with *definiteness* of expression."—*Dr. Dresser*, in *Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. ii., p. 376.

dĕf-ĭn-ĭ'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *definitio*, from *definio* = to limit, to define; Fr. *définition*; Ital *definizione*; Sp. *definicion.*]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act or process of defining or describing anything by its qualities and circumstances.

2. A brief description or explanation of anything by its qualities and circumstances; an explanation of a word or term.

"The *definition* of the crime, the amount of the penalty, remained unaltered."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Logic*: Archbishop Whately regards a definition as being an expression explanatory of that which is defined, *i.e.*, separated as by a boundary from everything else; an expression which explains any term so as to separate it from everything else. John Stuart Mill states that the simplest and most correct notion of a definition is a proposition declaratory of the meaning of a word—namely, either the meaning which it bears in common acceptation, or that which the speaker or writer, for the particular purpose of his discourse, intends to annex to it. (*J. S. Mill: Logic*, bk. i., ch. viii.) According to Whately, definitions are divided into those which are essential and those which are accidental. An *essential* definition states what are regarded as the constituent parts of the essence of that which is to be defined, while an *accidental* definition is one which lays down what are regarded as circumstances belonging to it—viz., as properties or accidents, such as causes, effects, &c. Accidents in the narrowest sense cannot be employed in a description—*i.e.*, in an accidental definition of any species, whilst not properties but accidents generally of the kind called inseparable are used in discriminating an individual. An essential definition is divided into a physical—*i.e.*, a natural—and a logical—*i.e.*, a metaphysical—definition. [¶ (4).] Another division is into nominal and real definitions. [¶ (6) & ¶ (8).] To be perfect a definition should be (1) adequate—*i.e.*, neither too extensive nor too narrow; (2) it should be plainer than that which it is intended to explain; and (3) it should be couched in a convenient number of appropriate words. (*Whately: Logic*, bk. ii., ch. v., § 6.)

2. *Nat. Science*: Linnæus, in his *Systema Naturæ*, defined the species under each genus, not by describing their whole characters, but by stating only, and in the fewest possible words, the point or points discriminating them from the other known species of the same genus. That system is now used, chiefly if not exclusively, in analytical tables. Discriminating characters are not enough, unless one is sure that all the species of the genus existing, or that ever have existed, are before him; else his distinctive characters will fail to identify the species. If, for instance, there was in Linnæus's time a genus of plants with two known species, one with ovate and one with lanceolate leaves, *Foliis ovatis* and *Foliis lanceolatis* would have been enough to discriminate them. But perhaps by this time the two species have been raised by fresh discovery to twenty, thirteen of them with ovate leaves and seven with lanceolate ones, in which case the Linnæan characters are not enough to discriminate them. Lengthened definitions are consequently now given, all the essential characters being enumerated instead of simply one or two. The Linnæan method employs the metaphysical definition [¶ (4)], that which superseded it is the physical definition [¶ (7)].

¶ (1) *Accidental definition:* [II. 1].

(2) *Essential definition:* [II. 1].

(3) *Logical definition:*

Logic: A definition consisting of the genus and difference. Thus if a planet be defined as a wandering star, star is the genus and wandering points out the difference between a planet and an ordinary type of star. It is sometimes called also a metaphysical definition.

(4) *Metaphysical definition:* The same as *Logical definition* (q.v.). The term metaphysical is used to imply that a dual conception of the object is merely a mental one, and not inherent in the object itself.

(5) *Natural definition:*

Logic: The same as a *Physical definition* (q.v.).

(6) *Nominal definition:*

Logic: A definition which explains only the meaning of the term defined. It is opposed to a *Real definition* (q.v.).

(7) *Physical definition:*

Logic: A definition made by enumerating such parts as are actually separable, as the hull, masts, &c. of a ship, the leaves, petals, &c. of a rose.

(8) *Real definition:*

Logic: A definition which explains the nature of the thing signified by a particular name. (*Whately.*)

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *definition* and *explanation:* "A *definition* is correct or precise; an *explanation* is general or ample. The *definition* of a word defines or limits the extent of its signification: it is the rule for the scholar in the use of any word; the *explanation* of a word may include both *definition* and illustration: the former admits of no more words than will include the leading features in the meaning of any term; the latter admits of an unlimited scope for diffuseness on the part of the explainer." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dĕ-fĭn-ĭ-tion-al, *a.* [Eng. *definition; -al.*] Of or pertaining to a definition; of the nature of a definition.

dĕ-fĭn'-ĭt-ĭve, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *definitivus;* from *definitus,* pa. par. of *definio;* Fr. *définitif.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Limiting or determining the extent; determinate, exact.

2. Final, conclusive, positive, exact.

"Other authors write often dubiously, even in matters wherein is expected a strict and *definitive* truth." —*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

*3. Determined, peremptory, absolute.

"Never crave him: we are *definitive.*"
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, v. 1

***II.** *Law:* Final, conclusive; opposed to *provisional* or *interlocutory.*

"This was not a *definitive* sentence, but a sentence interlocutory, as it is termed in that court."—*State Trials: Duke of Buckingham* (an. 1626).

***B.** *As substantive:*

Gram.: A word used to define or limit the extent of the signification of an appellative or common noun. Such are the definite article and the demonstrative pronouns.

"... as they can do no more than in some manner define or determine, they may justly for that reason be called *definitives.*"—*Harris: Hermes,* i. 3.

dĕ-fĭn'-ĭt-ĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *definitive; -ly.*]

1. Determinately, expressly, positively.

"... *definitively* set down by Moses."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

2. Finally, conclusively, definitely.

"... from that to a national synod, which must *definitively* end all."—*Strype: Life of Whitgift.*

dĕ-fĭn'-ĭt-ĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *definitive; -ness.*] The quality or state of being definitive; decisiveness, positiveness, definiteness.

***dĕ-fĭn'-ĭ-tūde,** *s.* [Eng. *definit(e); -ude.*] Definitiveness.

"Deatitute of the light and *definitude* of mathematics."—*Sir W. Hamilton.*

***dĕ-fix',** *v.t.* [Lat. *defixus,* pa. par. of *defigo* = to fix, or fasten down; *de* = down, and *figo* = to fix.] To fix, to settle, to fasten.

"The country person is generally sad, because he knows in thing but the cross of Christ, his mind being *defixed* on, and with those nails wherewith his Master was."—*Herbert: Country Parson,* ch. xxvii.

***dĕ-flā-grą-bĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *deflagrable; -ity.*]

Chem.: Combustibility; the quality of taking fire and becoming totally consumed.

"We have spent more time than the opinion of the ready *deflagrability,* if I may so speak, of saltpetre did permit us to imagine."—*Boyle: Works,* i. 362.

***dĕ-flā'-grą-blc,** *a.* [As if from a Lat. *deflagrabilis,* from *deflagro* = to consume by fire.]

Chem.: Capable of being totally consumed by fire; combustible.

"Our chemical oils . . . the more inflammable and *deflagrable.*"—*Boyle: Works,* i. 536.

***dĕf-la-grāte,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *deflagratus,* pa. par. of *deflagro* = to consume by fire; *de* (intens.), and *flagro* = to burn.]

A. *Trans.:* To set fire to and consume totally by deflagration.

B. *Intrans.:* To be rapidly consumed in fire.

***dĕf-la-grāt-ĕd,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [DEFLAGRATE.]

dĕf-la-grāt-ĭng, *pr. par., a.* & *s.* [DEFLAGRATE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of consuming totally by fire; deflagration.

deflagrating mixtures, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Combustible mixtures, made with nitre, the oxygen of which promotes their combustion.

dĕf-la-grā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *deflagratio;* from *deflagro* = to consume by fire.]

Chem.: The sudden combustion of a substance for the purpose of producing some change in its composition by the joint action of heat and oxygen. It is usually performed by projecting in a red-hot crucible, in small portions at a time, a mixture of about equal parts of the body to be oxidized, and nitrate or chlorate of potash or other energetic oxydizer. (*Knight.*)

"I excited . . . as many *deflagrations* as I could."—*Boyle: Works,* iii. 89.

dĕf-la-grāt-ŏr, *s.* [Lat.]

Elect.: An instrument for producing intense heat. It was generally a form of the voltaic battery. Such was used by Davy in 1807–8, when he decomposed soda, potash, borax, and lime. (*Knight.*) Hare's deflagrator is a simple voltaic arrangement, consisting of two large sheets of copper and zinc rolled together in a spiral, but preserved from direct contact by bands of leather or horsehair. The whole is immersed in a vessel containing acidulated water, and the two plates are connected outside the liquid by a conducting-wire. (*Ganot.*)

dĕ-flĕct', *v.i.* & *t.* [Lat. *deflecto: de* = away, from, and *flecto* = to turn.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To turn or move to one side; to deviate, to become deflected.

"At some parts of the Azores the needle *deflecteth* not, but lieth in the true meridian . . ."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

*2. *Fig.:* To deviate or swerve from the right course.

"That principle . . . can every moment *deflect* from the line of truth and reason."—*Warburton: Nat. and Revealed Relig.,* Ser. 2.

***B.** *Trans.:* To bend, or cause to turn to one side, or from a straight line.

"Sitting with their knees *deflected* under them, to show their fear and reverence."—*Lord: Discov. of the Banians* (1630), p. 72.

dĕ-flĕct'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DEFLECT.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Turned or bent to one side or from a straight line.

2. *Bot.:* The same as DEFLEXED (q.v.).

dĕ-flĕc'-tion, * **dĕ-flĕx'-iŏn (x as xsh),** *s.* [Fr. *deflexion;* Lat. *deflexio,* from *deflexus,* pa. par. of *deflecto* = to turn aside.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A turning aside, a deviation; a departure from the straight line or course; a causing to bend or give way from a straight line. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"... from the dimensions of those orbits, we calculate the amount of *deflection,* in either, from their tangents, in equal very minute portions of time, ..."—*Herschel: Astron.* (1833), § 550.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Naut.:* The deviation or departure of a ship from its true course.

2. *Optics:* A deviation of the rays of light toward the surface of an opaque body.

3. *Math:* The distance by which a curve deviates or departs from another curve, or from a straight line.

4. *Mech., Engin., &c.:* The measurement of the distance by which any material deflects or gives way from a straight line under a load.

dĕ-flĕct'-ĭve, *a.* [Eng. *deflect; -ive.*] Causing deflection.

deflective forces, *s. pl.*

Mech.: Those forces which, acting upon a moving body, cause it to deviate from its course, or to move in another direction.

dē-flĕc-tŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Eng. *deflect; o* connective; Gr. μετρον (*metron*) = a measure.] An instrument for measuring the deflection of a rail by a weight in rapid motion. (*Knight.*)

dĕ-flĕct'-ŏr, *s.* [Lat.] A plate, diaphragm, or cone in a lamp, furnace, or stove, to bring the flame and gases into intimate contact and improve the combustion. (*Knight.*)

dē-flĕx'ed, *a.* [Lat. *deflexus* = bent down.]

Bot.: Curved downwards.

***dē-flĕx'-ūre,** *s.* [Lat. *deflexus.*] A bending down or aside; a deflection.

***dĕ-flŏr'-āte,** *a.* [Low Lat. *defloratus,* from Lat. *defloreo* = to lose its blossoms: *de* = away, from, and *flos* (genit. *floris*) = a flower.]

Bot.: An epithet applied to a flower when it has discharged its farin, pollen, or fecundating dust; also to a plant when its flowers have fallen.

***dĕ-flŏr-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Fr. *défloration,* from Low Lat. *defloratus.*]

1. *Lit.:* The act of deflouring; the taking away of a woman's virginity; ravishing.

2. *Fig.:* A selection of the most beautiful and valuable parts of anything.

"The laws of Normandy are, in a great measure, the *defloration* of the English laws, and a transcript of them."—*Hale.*

dĕ-flōūr', * **de-flore,** * **dĕ-flŏw'-ĕr,** * **de-flowre,** *v.t.* [Fr. *deflorer,* from Low Lat. *defloro.*]

***I.** *Lit.:* To take away flowers from; to deprive of flowers.

"... *deflowering* the gardens."—*Mountague: Devoute Essayes,* pt. i., treat. 10, § 6.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To take away a woman's virginity; to ravish.

"As is the lust of an eunuch to *deflower* a virgin; so is he that executeth judgment with violence."—*Ecclus.* xx. 4.

*2. To cull the most beautiful or best parts from.

"The whiche book Robert Bisshop of Herforde *deflorede.*"—*Trevisa,* i. 39.

*3. To take away, to rob.

"For soone comes age, that will her pride *deflowre.*"
Spenser: F. Q., II. xii. 75.

***dĕ-flōūred',** * **dĕ-flŏw'-ered,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [DEFLOUR.]

***dĕ-flōūr'-ĕr,** ***dĕ-flŏw'r-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *deflour; -er.*] One who takes away a woman's virginity; a ravisher.

"I have often wondered that those *deflourers* of innocence, . . . are not restrained by humanity."—*Addison.*

dĕ-flōūr'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DEFLOUR.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of taking away a woman's virginity; ravishing, defloration.

***dĕ-flōw',** *v.i.* [Lat. *defluo: de* = down, and *fluo* = to flow.] To flow down.

"Superfluous matter *deflows* from the body unto their proper emunctories."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

***dĕ-flū'-ĕn-çў,** *s.* [Lat. *defluens,* pr. par. of *defluo.*] A flowing down; a flow.

"... the cold had taken away the *defluency* of the oil."—*Boyle: Works,* ii. 642.

***dĕ'-flū-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *defluus,* from *defluo.*] Flowing down; falling off.

***dē-flŭx'**, *s.* [Lat. *defluxus.*] A downward flow.

"Both bodies are clammy, and bridle the *deflux* of humours."—*Bacon.*

dĕ-fluxion (fluxion as **flŭk'-shŭn)**, *s.* [Lat. *defluxio*, from *defluo.*]

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.:* A flowing down; a deflux.

2. *Med.:* A flowing down of humours from a superior to a lower part of the body; a discharge of humours, as a defluxion from the nose in catarrh.

". . . and so doth cold likewise cause rheums and *defluxions* from the head."—*Bacon.*

***dĕf'-lў**, *adv.* [DEFTLY.] Dexterously, skilfully.

"They dauncen *deftly*, and singen soote,
In their merriment."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender: April.

***dē-fōe dā'-tion**, *s.* [DEFEDATION.]

". . . the *defedation* of so many parts by a bad printer, and a worse editor."—*Bentley.*

***dē fōl'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and *folium* = a leaf.] To strip off the leaves.

"Over and beside, in disburgeoning and *defolding* a vine, you must beware how you pluck off those burgeons that are like to beare the grape, or to go with it."
—*Holland: Plinie*, xvii. 22.

***dĕ-fō'-lī-āte, *dē-fō-lī-ā-tĕd**, *a.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *foliate* (q.v.).] Deprived of or having lost its leaves.

***dē-fō-lī-ā'-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *foliation* (q.v.).] The fall or shedding of a leaf; the time when leaves are shed; autumn.

***dē-fōrçe'**, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *déforcer* = to dissoise, dispossess (*Cotgrove*); Low Lat. *difforcio* = to take away by violence.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* To treat with violence; to take anything out of the possession of by forcible means.

"The herald . . . was manifestly *deforced*, and his letters riven."—*Pitscottie* (ed. 1768), p. 137.

II. *Law:*

1. *Eng.:* To disseize and keep out of lawful possession of an estate; to withhold the possession of an estate from its rightful owner.

"If she were *deforced* of part only of her dower."—*Blackst me: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch 7.

2. *Scots Law:* To resist or use violence to an officer of the law in the execution of his duty.

***dĕ-fōrçe'**, *s.* [DEFORCE, *v.*] Violent ejectment; defurcement.

"That Johne Lindissay sall restore . . a kow of a *deforce*, a salt mert, a mask fat, . . ."—*Act. Dom. Conc.* (an. 1479), p. 33.

***dĕ-fōrçed'**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DEFORCE, *v.*]

***dĕ-fōrçe'-ment**, *s.* [Low Lat. *deforciomentum.*]

Law:

1. *Eng.:* The withholding the possession of an estate from its rightful owner; the holding of lands or tenements to which another person has a right.

"*Deforcement* may be grounded on the disability of the party deforced."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. vii.

2. *Scots Law:* The resisting or using violence to an officer of the law in the execution of his duty.

***dĕ-fōrçe'-ōr, *dē-fōrs'-ōr**, *s.* [Eng. *deforce(e)*; *-er.*]

Law: A deforciant.

***dĕ-fōrç'-ĭ-ant**, *s.* [O. Fr. *déforciant*, pr. par. of *déforcier.*]

Law:

1. One who keeps the rightful owner out of possession of an estate.

2. One against whom a fictitious action is brought in line and recovery. It was abolished by Stat. 3 & 4 William IV., c. lxxiv.

***dĕ-fōrç-ĭ-ā'-tion**, *s.* [O. Fr.]

Law: The seizing of goods in satisfaction of a lawful debt; distress.

dĕ-fōrç'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DEFORCE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

dē for'-ĕst, *v.t.* To strip of forests; to disforest.

dē for-es tā'-tion, *s.* The act of cutting down and clearing away forests. [See AFFORESTATION.]

C. *As subst.:* Deforcement.

dĕ-form', *v.t.* [O. Fr. *difforme* = deformed, ugly; Fr. *déformer*; Sp. & Port. *deformar*; Ital. *deformare*, from Lat. *deformo*, from *deformis* = deformed, ugly: *de* = away, from, and *forma* = form, beauty.]

I. *Literally:*

1. To render ugly or unshapely; to disfigure.

". . . *deformed* by many miserable relics of a former age."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

* 2. To put out of form or order; to disarrange, to disturb.

"Me Pallas gave to lead the martial storm,
And the fair ranks of battle to *deform*."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xiv. 251, 252.

* 3. To render ugly or displeasing by the application of anything.

"His purple garments, and his golden hairs,
Those he *deforms* with dust, and these he tears."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, xviii. 29, 30.

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. To render unpleasant or disagreeable.

"His driving sleets
Deform the day delightless."
Thomson: Spring, 20, 21.

2. To disfigure, to make ungraceful or unpleasant; to mar, to spoil.

"The quaint ingenuity which had *deformed* the verses of Donne . . . disappeared from our poetry."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

¶ For the difference between to *deform* and to *deface*, see DEFACE.

***dĕ-form'**, ***do fourme**, *a.* [O. Fr. *defforme*; Lat. *deformis.*] Of an ugly or ungainly form; disfigured, distorted, unshapely.

dē fōr-ma-bĭl'-ĭ-ty, *s.* Capacity for deformation or change of form; pliability. (*Nature.*)

***dĕ-form'-āte**, *a.* [Lat. *deformatus.*] Deformed, disfigured.

"And whan she sawe her visage so *deformate*
If she in hart were wo, I ne wite God wate."
Chaucer: Compl. of Cresseide.

***dĕ-for-mā'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *deformatio*; Fr. *deformation*; Sp. *deformacion.*] A rendering deformed or ugly; a defacing, a disfiguring.

"I confesse 'tis hard in some sense, *i.e.* to them that suffer under you for being heretickes (as you call those that depart from your *deformations*)."—*Hammond: Works*, vol. ii., p. 617.

dĕ-formed', *pa. par.* or *a.* [DEFORM, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Lit.:* Of an ugly or distorted figure; misshapen.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Morally disfigured, debased, polluted.

"Thus has he ransomed you from your transgressions by blood, and covered your polluted and *deformed* souls with righteousness . . ."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

* 2 Causing deformity or disfigurement.

"And careful hours, with time's *deformed* hand,
Have written strange defeatures in my face."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, v. 1.

***dĕ-form'-ĕd-lў**, *adv.* [Eng. *deformed*; *-ly.*] In an ugly deformed manner; so as to disfigure.

". . . with these *deformedly* to quilt and interlace the entire, the spotless, and undecaying robe of truth, the daughter not of time, but of heaven."—*Milton: Of Prelatical Episcopacy.*

***dĕ-form'-ĕd-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *deformed*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being deformed; ugliness, deformity.

dĕ-form'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *deform*; *-er.*] One who deforms, disfigures, mars, or injures.

"They are now to be removed, because they have been the most certain *deformers* and ruiners of the church."—*Milton: Animadvsion Remonstrants' Defence.*

dĕ-form'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DEFORM, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of disfiguring or spoiling.

dĕ-form'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *déformité*; Sp. *deformidad*; Ital. *deformità*, all from Lat. *deformitas*, from *deformis* = deformed, ugly.]

I. *Literally:*

1. That which deforms, disfigures, or makes ungainly, ugly, or misshapen; a disfigurement, a distortion.

"Why should not man,
Retaining still Divine similitude
In part, from such *deformities* be free?"
Milton: P. L., xi. 511-13.

2. The state or condition of being deformed, ugly, or misshapen.

"Proper *deformity* seems not in the fiend
So horrid as in woman."
Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 2.

II. *Fig.:* That which spoils or mars the beauty of a thing; an absurdity, an irregularity, a disfigurement.

". . . when *deformities* are such, that the perturbation and novelty are not like to exceed the benefit of reforming."—*King Charles: Eikon Basilike.*

***dĕ-fōrs'-ĕr**, *s.* [DEFORCEOR.] A deforciant.

***dĕ-fos-sion (fossion** as **fŏsh'-ŭn)**, *s.* [Lat. *defossus*, pa. par. of *defodio* = to bury in the earth.] The punishment of burying alive.

***dĕ-fōŭl', *de-foil, *de-foul-y, *de-foyle**, *v.t.* [DEFILE.]

1. To defile, to pollute.

"She *defouleth* with hir fete hir metes yshed."
Chaucer: Boethius, p. 62.

2. To tread under foot, to oppress, to cover.

"Derknesse schulen *defoule* me."—*Wycliffe: Ps.* cxxxviii. 11.

***dĕ-fōŭl', *de fowle**, *s.* [DEFOUL, *v.*] Disgrace.

"Wys men sull drede thare inmymys;
For lychelynes and sudewrly
Drawys in *defowle* comownally."
Hymnwa, viii 26, 54.

***dĕ-fōŭl'-ĭng, *de-foul-yng, *de-fowlynge**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DEFOUL.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of defiling or polluting; defilement.

"*Defowlynge. Deturpacio, maculacio.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* 2. The act of treading under foot.

"I haue younn to you power of *defoulinge* othir tredinge on serpents."—*Wycliffe: Luke*, x. 19.

II. *Hunting (Pl.):* The marks made by a deer's feet in wet soil.

***dē fŏund'**, *v.t.* [Lat. *defundo.*] To pour down.

"The son schene
Begouth *defound* his beims on the grene.
Douglas: Virgil, 223, 8.

***dĕ-fōwled'**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DEFOUL.]

dĕ-frâud', *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *defrauder*; Sp. & Port. *defraudar*; Ital. *defraudare*, from Lat. *defraudo* = to take away by fraud: *de* = away, from, and *fraus* (genit. *fraudis*) = fraud.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. Fraudulently to deprive any one of what is his right, whether by deception or artifice; to cheat, to cozen.

". . . if I haue ony thing *defraudid* ony man: I yelde foure so myche."—*Wycliffe: Luke* xix. 8.

2. It is followed by *of* before the thing that is fraudulently taken away or withheld.

"He besought Pallas and Juno
And Diane, for to helpe also
That he be not *defrauded of* his boone."
Lydgate: Story of Thebes, i.

3. Fraudulently to withhold what is the right or due of another.

"My son, *defraud* not the poor of his living, and make not the needy eyes to wait long."—*Ecclus.* iv. 1.

4. Fraudulently to frustrate or cheat.

"By the duties deserted . . . by the claims *defrauded*."—*Paley.*

B. *Intrans.:* To cheat, to cozen, to withhold anything fraudulently.

¶ For the difference between to *defraud* and to *cheat*, see CHEAT.

***dĕ-frâud-ā'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *defraudatio*; from *defraudo.*] The act of defrauding.

"Their impostures are worse than any other, deluding not only into pecuniary *defraudations*, but the irreparable deceit of death."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

dĕ-frâud'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DEFRAUD.]

dĕ-frâud'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *defraud*; *-er.*] One who defrauds; a cheat, a swindler, an embezzler.

"The profligate in morals grow severe,
Defrauders just and sycophants sincere."
Blackmore.

dĕ-frâud'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DEFRAUD.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of cheating, swindling, or fraudulently withholding from another what is his right or due.

***dĕ-frâud'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *defraud*; *-ment.*] The act of defrauding.

"I grant infirmities, but not outrages, not perpetual *defraudments* of truest conjugal society."—*Milton: Doct. and Disc. of Divorce.*

dĕ-frāy', *v.t.* [Fr. *défrayer*; *de* = Lat. *dis* = away, from; *frais* = expense, from Lat. *fractus* = expense.]

1. *Lit.:* To pay or bear the expense of; to discharge the cost of; to pay for; to bear the charge of.

". . . and he trusted that the Commons would grant him the means of *defraying* the increased expense."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

* 2. *Fig.:* To satisfy, to appease, to avert.

"Can Night *defray*
The wrath of thundring Jove . . . ?"
Spenser: F.Q., I. v. 42.

***dĕ-frāy'-al,** *s.* [Eng. *defray*; *-al.*] The act of defraying or discharging the cost of; defrayment.

dĕ-frāyed', *pa. par.* or *a.* [DEFRAY.]

dĕ-frāy'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *defray*; *-er.*] One who defrays the expenses of; one who bears the cost of.

". . . the *defrayers* of the charges of common plays."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 273.

dĕ-frāy'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [DEFRAY.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of bearing or discharging the cost of.

***dĕ-frāy'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *defray*; *-ment.*] The defraying or discharging of expenses.

". . . two hundreth thousand nobles, towards the *defrayment* of the duke's huge charges."—*Speed: Richard II.*, bk. ix., ch. 13, § 85.

dĕft, *a.* & *adv.* [A.S. *dæft* = fit, which occurs in *dæftlice* = fitly, conveniently.)

A. *As adjective:*

1. Neat, handsome, spruce.

"He said I was a *deft* lass."
Brome: Northern Lass.

* 2. Proper, fitting, convenient.

3. Dexterous, clever.

"Loud fits of laughter seiz'd the guests, to see
The limping god so *deft* at his new ministry."
Dryden.

B. *As adv.:* Dexterously, cleverly, nimbly.

"Emerald rings on brown heath tracing,
Trip it *deft* and merrily."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, i. 18.

dĕft'-lў, *adv.* [A.S. *dæftlice.*]

1. Neatly, finely.

"*Deftly* deck'd with all costly jewels."—*Beehive of Romish Church*, 25.

2. Aptly, cleverly, dexterously.

"Plied so *deftly* and so well."
Longfellow: Building of the Ship.

dĕft'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *deft*; *-ness.*] Cleverness, dexterity, neatness.

"Two little Isles, her handmaids; which compared
With those within the Poole, for *deftness* not outdared."
Drayton: Polyolb., S. 2.

dē-fŭñct', *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *defunctus*, pa. par. of *defungor* = to fulfil one's duty: *de* (intens.), *fungor* = to fulfil.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Dead, deceased.

"In the *defunct.*" *Shakesp.: Othello*, i. 3.

2. Having ceased to exist or be in operation.

B. *As subst.:* One who has performed the course of life; one that is deceased; a dead person.

"For nature doth abhor to make his bed
With the *defunct*, or sleep upon the dead."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iv. 2.

***dĕ-fŭñc'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *defunctio*, from *defunctus.*] Death, decease.

"After *defunction* of King Pharamond."
Shakesp.: Henry V., i. 2.

***dĕ-fŭñct'-ĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *defunct*; *-ive.*] Pertaining to the dead, or to a burial.

"The priest in surplice white,
That *defunctive* music can."
Shakesp.: Phœnix & Turtle, 20.

***dĕ-fŭş'-ĕd-lў, *dĕ-fŭş'-ĕd-lie,** *adv.* [Apparently for *diffusedly* (q.v.).] Confusedly.

"So *defusedlie* written that letters stood for whole words."—*Holinshed: Description of Ireland*, ch. xxii.

dĕ-fў' (1), ***def-fye, *de-fye, *de-fyghe, *dyf-fyyn,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *deffier*, *desfier*; Fr. *défier*, from Low Lat. *diffido* = to renounce faith: *dif* = *dis* = apart, from, and *fides* = trust, faith; Ital. *disfidare*; Sp. & Port. *desafiar.*]

* 1. Originally to dissolve all bonds of faith between two parties, so that there should be no restraint in extreme hostility if or when it should be subsequently proclaimed; hence, to renounce utterly.

"All studies here I solemnly *defy*,
Save how to gall and pinch this Bolingbroke."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., i. 3.

* 2. To despise, to look down upon

"*Duffyn* or vtterly dyspysyn. *Vilipendo.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

3. To dare; to challenge; to invite to a contest.

"I *defy* the armies of Israel this day; give me a man, that we may fight together."—1 Sam. xvii. 10.

4. To dare, to brave; to risk a contest or struggle with.

"All these tribunals insulted and *defied* the authority of Westminster Hall."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

5. To set at defiance; to disregard; to make light of.

"Fired with a zeal peculiar, they *defy*
The rage and rigour of a polar sky."
Cowper: Hope, 461, 462.

6. To challenge to any act.

". . . that I *defy* any one at first sight to be sure that it was not a fish leaping for sport."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (1870), ch. ix., p. 199.

¶ For the difference between to *defy* and to *brave*, see BRAVE.

***dĕ-fў'** (2), ***de-fie, *de-fye, *de-fyen, *di-fye,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *de* (intens.), and Mid. Eng. *fien*, *fyin* = to digest.]

A. *Trans.:* To digest.

"My stomach may it nought *defye*."
Gower, iii. 25.

B. *Intrans.:* To be digested.

"Shal nevere fyssh on fryday
Defyen in my wombe."
P. Ploweman, 3,251.

***dĕ-fў',** *s.* [DEFY (1), *v.*] A challenge or invitation to a contest.

"At this the challenger, with fierce *defy*,
His trumpet sounds."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, iii. 580, 581.

***dĕ-fў'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *defy* (1), v.; *-er.*] One who defies another; a challenger; a defier.

"God may revenge the affronts put upon them by such impudent *defyers* of both, . . ."—*South.*

dĕ-fў'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [DEFY (1), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of challenging, braving, or daring another.

dĕg (1), *v.t.* [Icel. *dögg*; Sw. *dagg* = dew.] To sprinkle.

dĕg (2), *v.t.* [Fr. *dague* = a dagger (q.v.).] [DIG, *s.*]

1. To strike a sharp-pointed object into anything, by means of a smart stroke; as, "*Deg* the knife into the buird," strike the knife into the table.

2. To pierce with small holes or indentations by means of smart strokes with a sharp-pointed instrument.

dĕg, *s.* [DEG (2), *v.*]

1. A stroke with a sharp-pointed instrument; a sharp blow.

". . . Winterton, when he lay down, gave him a *deg* with his elbow, and swore at him to be quiet."—*R. Gibbaize*, i. 127.

2. The hole or indentation thus produced.

dē-ga-gé (gé as zhā'), *a.* [Fr.] Free; at ease.

"No dancing bear was so genteel,
Or half so *dégagé*." *Cowper: Of Himself.*

***dē-gar'-nĭsh,** *v.t.* [Fr. *dégarnir*, pr. par. *dégarnissant.*]

1. To strip of furniture; to remove furniture from.

2. To remove troops or a garrison from.

***dē-gar'-nĭshed,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [DEGARNISH.]

***dē-gar'-nĭsh-ĭng,** *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [DEGARNISH.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of stripping of furniture or of a garrison.

***dē-gar'-nĭsh-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *degarnish*; *-ment.*] The act of stripping or depriving of furniture, troops, &c.

***dē-gĕn'-dĕr,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *gender* (q.v.)]

A. *Intrans.:* To degenerate; to become degenerated.

"*Degendering* to hate, fell from above,
Through pride."
Spenser: Hymn of Heav. Love.

B. *Trans.:* To cause to degenerate.

"They into that ere long will be *degendered.*"
Spenser: F. Q., V. (Introd.).

***dē-gĕn'-dĕred,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [DEGENDER.]

***dē-gĕn'-dĕr-ĭng,** *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [DEGENDER.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of becoming degenerate; degeneration.

***dē-gĕn'-ĕr,** *v.i.* [Fr. *dégénérer.*] To degenerate.

"Is he not able, though all the naturall seed should *degener*, yet of stones to raise children to Abraham?"—*Forbes: Defence*, p. 22.

***dē-gĕn'-ĕr-a-çў,** *s.* [Lat. *degeneratio*, from *degeneratus.*]

1. A falling off from a better to a worse state; a decline in quality; degeneration.

"The ruin of a state is generally preceded by an universal *degeneracy* of manners."—*Swift.*

¶ Followed by *from* before the original state.

". . . our wilful *degeneracy from* goodness."—*Tillotson.*

2. The state or condition of being degenerate.

"Let idle declaimers mourn over the *degeneracy* of the age; but, in my opinion, every age is the same."—*Goldsmith: Essays*, v.

dē-gĕn'-ĕr-āte, *v.i.* [Fr. *dégénérer*; Sp. *degenerar*; Ital. *degenerare.*] [DEGENERATE, *a.*]

1. To deteriorate; to fall off in quality from a better to a worse state; to suffer a loss or diminution of good qualities.

"What would the Romans have been, had they *degenerated* in this proportion for five or six generations more?"—*Harris: Phil. Inquiries.*

¶ It is followed by *from* before the original state, and by *into* before the state fallen into.

"When wit transgresseth decency, it *degenerates into* insolence and impiety."—*Tillotson.*

2. To fall from its kind; to become wild or base.

"Most of those fruits that use to be grafted, if they be set of kernels or stones, *degenerate.*"—*Bacon.*

dē-gĕn'-ĕr-ąte, *a.* [Lat. *degeneratus*, pa. par. of *degenero*, from *degener* = base, ignoble: *de* = away, from, and *genus* (genit. *generis*) = a kind, a class.]

1. Having fallen off from a better to a worse state; having lost some good qualities; declined in natural or moral worth; deteriorated.

"How much unmeet for us, a faint *degenerate* band!"
Scott: Vision of Don Roderick (Introd.), 3.

2. Characterised by degeneracy.

"Such men as live in these *degenerate* days."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, v. 372.

dē-gĕn'-ĕr-āt-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DEGENERATE, *v.*]

***dē-gĕn'-ĕr-ąte-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *degenerate*; *-ly.*] In a degenerate or unworthy manner; basely, meanly.

"That blindness worse than this,
That saw not how *degenerately* I serv'd."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 418, 419.

***dē-gĕn'-ĕr-ąte-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *degenerate*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being degenerate; degeneracy, degeneration.

"Wherefore complains another of its falling into *degenerateness*?"—*Gaule: Mag-Astro-Mancer*, p. 61.

dē-gĕn'-ĕr-āt-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [DEGENERATE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of becoming degenerate; degeneration.

dē-gĕn-ĕr-ā'-tion, *s.* [Fr. *dégénération*; Sp. *degeneracion*; It. *degenerazione*, from Lat. *degeneratus*, pa. par. of *degenero.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act or process of falling off from a better to a worse state; a growing worse or becoming deteriorated in qualities; a loss of natural or moral worth; the state of being degenerate.

"Let us hate and bewail this common *degeneration* of Christians."—*Bishop Hall: Remains*, p. 151.

2. That which has become degenerated.

"... cocks, arcans, mules, and other *degenerations*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* A transition from the normal to another state, as when the leaves become petaloid, or the petals foliaceous.

"*Degeneration*, or the transformation of parts, often gives rise either to an apparent want of symmetry, or to irregularity in form."—*Balfour: Botany*, § 654.

2. *Physiol.:* The state or condition of a tissue, which has become impaired or deteriorated in vitality; the gradual deterioration of any class of animals, or of any organ, from natural causes.

3. *Hort.:* The return of a plant changed by cultivation to its original state.

dĕ-ĝĕn-ĕr-ā'-tion-ist, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *degeneration*; *-ist.*]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or connected with the theory of degeneration.

B. *As subst.:* One who holds or supports the theory that there is in all organised bodies a tendency to a permanent and hereditary degeneration, as well as to a higher development.

† **dĕ-ĝĕn'-ĕr-ą-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *degenerat(e)*; *-ive.*] Tending to degenerate or deteriorate.

* **dĕ-ĝĕn'-ĕr-ize,** *v.i.* [Lat. *degener* = base, ignoble; Eng. suff. *-ize.*] To degenerate; to become degenerated.

"*Degenerized*, decay'd, and withered quight."
Sylvester: The Vocation, 104. (*Davies.*)

* **dĕ-ĝĕn'-ĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *degener* = base, ignoble; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*]

1. Degenerate, degenerated; deteriorated or fallen away from a higher or better state.

"Which never yet *degenerous* bastard did
Upon his parent." *B. Jonson: Sejanus*, III. 1.

2. Vile, base, infamous, low.

"*Degenerous* passion, and for man too base."
Dryden.

* **dĕ-ĝĕn'-ĕr-oŭs-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *degenerous*; *-ly.*] In a degenerate manner; basely, meanly.

"How wounding a spectacle is it to see heroes, like Hercules at the distaff, thus *degenerously* employed!"—*More: Decay of Piety.*

deg-er'-o-ite, *s.* [From *Degero* in Finland, where it is found; Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of Hisingerite (q.v.).

* **dē'-ĝĕst,** *a.* [Lat. *digestus.*] Grave, composed.

"Furth held the stout and *degest* Anietes."
Douglas: Virgil, 321, 49.

* **dē-ĝĕs'-te-ą-ble,** *a.* [DIGESTABLE.] Concocted.

"The flouris suete,
Degesteable, engenered throu the hete."
Wallace, iii 2. M.S.

* **dē'-ĝĕst-līe,** *adv.* [Eng., &c. *degest*; *-lie* = *-ly.*] Sedately, deliberately.

"Agit Alethes, that na wysdome wantit,
Bot haith was ripe in counsele and in yeris,
Unto thir wourdis *degestlie* maid answeris."
Douglas: Virgil, 284, 3.

* **dĕgg'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *deg* (1), *v.*; *-er.*] One who degs or sprinkles.

dĕgg'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [DEG (1), *v.*]

degging-machine, *s.*

Cotton Manufacture: A machine for damping the fabric in the process of calendering.

* **dĕ-ĝīşe',** * **de-gyşe,** *s.* [DISGUISE.] A disguise.

"In selcouthe manors and sere *degyse*."
Hampole: Pricke of Conscience, 1517.

* **dē-glōr'-ў,** *v.t.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *glory* (q.v.).] To disgrace, to dishonour.

"His head
That was before with thorns *di gloried*."
G. Fletcher: Christ's Triumph.

* **dē-glûbe,** *v.t.* [Lat. *deglubo.*] To skin, to peel.

"Now euter his taxing and *deglubing* face."
Cleaveland: Poems, 1,651.

* **dē-glûb'-ĭng,** *pr. par.* & *a.* [DEGLUBE.]

* **dē-glū'-tĭn-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *deglutinatus*, pa. par. of *deglutino* = to unglue, to separate: *de* = away, from, and *glutino* = to glue; *gluten* = glue.] To unglue; to loosen; to unstick; to separate.

"The Hand of Outrage that *d-glutinates*
His Vesture, glu'd with gore-blood to his backe."
Drues: Holy Roode, p. 16.

* **dē-glū'-tĭn-āt-ĕd,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [DEGLUTINATE.]

* **dē-glū-tĭ'-tion,** *s.* [Fr. *déglutition*, from Lat. *deglutio*—to swallow.] The act, power, or process of swallowing.

"When the *deglutition* is totally abolished, the patient may be nourished by clysters."—*Arbuthnot: On Diet.*

* **dē-glū-tĭ'-tious,** *a.* [As if from a Lat. *deglutitiosus*, from *deglutio.*] Pertaining to or connected with deglutition.

* **dē-glū'-tĭ-tōr-ў,** *a.* [As if from a Lat. *deglutitorius*, from *deglutio.*] Serving for deglutition.

* **dē-goût'-ĭt,** *a.* [Fr. *dégoutter* = to drop.] Spotted.

"A mantill . . .
Degoutit with the self in spottis blake."
King's Quhair, v. 9, 10.

dĕg-ra-dā'-tion, *s.* [Fr. *dégradation*, from Low Lat. *degradatio*, from Lat. *degrado* = to degrade (q.v.); Sp. *degradacion*; Ital. *degradazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of degrading or reducing in rank; a depriving of any dignity, honour, or position; a dismissal from office.

"The word *degradation* is commonly used to denote a deprivation and removing of a man from his degree."
Ayliffe.

2. The state or condition of being degraded or reduced in rank, honour, or position.

3. The state or condition of being degraded morally or intellectually; debasement, degeneracy.

"... licentiousness had produced its ordinary effect, the moral and intellectual *degradation* of women."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

4. A diminution or loss of strength, efficacy, or value.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Eccles.:* An ecclesiastical censure, whereby a clergyman is divested of his ministerial character and authority. Of this there are two kinds: the one summary, or by word of mouth; the other a more solemn ceremony of stripping the offender of the vestments, &c., which are the outward signs of his ministerial character and authority. The mode of proceeding in the trial of a clergyman is determined by the canons of the various dioceses. In the Digest, title 3, canon x., sect. 2, it is declared that "when any minister is degraded from the Holy Ministry, he is degraded from it entirely, and not from a higher to a lower order of the same." And "no degraded minister shall be restored to the ministry." This latter rule has in a few cases been dispensed with. In case of degradation information is given to every minister and vestry in the diocese, and also to all the bishops of the church, in order to secure the church from any intrusion on the part of the person degraded.

2. *Law:* The depriving a peer or knight of his rank and title. A peer can only be degraded by Act of Parliament.

3. *Mil.:* The depriving an officer of his rank and commission; cashiering.

* 4. *Paint.:* The lessening and rendering confused the appearance of distant objects in a landscape, that they may appear as they would to an eye placed at a distance.

5. *Geol.:* The wearing away of higher lands, strata, rocks, &c., by the action of water, &c.

6. *Bot.:* A change in the form of a plant, arising from the loss, removal, abortion, or new development of any organs.

"There is thus traced a *degradation*, as it is called, from a flower with three stamens and three divisions of the calyx, to one with a single bract and a single stamen or carpel."—*Balfour: Botany*, § 649.

7. *Nat. Hist.:* The state of a type which presents a degraded form; degeneration.

degradation products.

Biol.: Products brought into existence through changes causing degradation in the substance of organised substances. Examples, the mucilage of quince seeds, linseed, and possibly also lignin and cork. (*Thome.*)

dĕ-grāde', *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *dégrader*; Sp. & Port. *degradar*; Ital. *degradare*; from Lat. *degrado* = to deprive of rank: *de* = away, from, and *gradus* = rank.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To deprive of rank; to reduce from any rank, office, or dignity. [DISGRACE.]

"... to *degrade* him, to reprimand him publicly, was impossible."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. To lower morally and intellectually; to debase, to sink.

"O miserable mankind, to what fall
Degraded, to what wretched state reserved!"
Milton: P. L., xi., 500, 501

3. To diminish the value or estimation of; to bring into contempt; to lessen.

"Nor shalt thou, by descending to assume
Man's nature, lessen or *degrade* thine own."
Milton: P. L., iii. 303, 304.

II. *Geol.:* To wear away or down; to reduce in height or magnitude, as by the action of water, &c.

B. *Intransitive:*

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* To degenerate; to become degraded or degenerated.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Nat. Hist.:* To become degraded or degenerated in type; to degenerate; to exhibit degraded forms.

2. *Univ.:* To take a lower degree than one is entitled to; to omit to take a degree at the proper time; to descend from a higher to a lower class.

"As he lost . . . the whole of the ensuing term, he was obliged to *degrade*, as it is called, i.e., to place his name on the list of the year below."—*Farrar: Julius Home*, ch. xxvi., p. 548.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between to *degrade* and to *disgrace:* "In the general or moral application, *degrade* respects the external station or rank; *disgrace* refers to the moral estimation or character: one is often *disgraced* by a *degradation*, and likewise when there is no express *degradation*; whatever is low and mean is *degrading*; whatever is immoral is *disgraceful*; it is *degrading* for a nobleman to associate with prize-fighters and jockeys; it is *disgraceful* for him to countenance the violation of the laws which he is bound to protect: it is *degrading* for a clergyman to take part in the ordinary pleasures and diversions of mankind in general; it is *disgraceful* for him to indulge in any levities: Domitian *degraded* himself by the meanness of the employment which he chose; he *disgraced* himself by the cruelty which he mixed with his meanness: King John of England *degraded* himself as much by his mean compliance when in the power of the barons, as he had *disgraced* himself before by his detestable tyranny and oppression. The higher the rank of the individual the greater his *degradation:* the higher his character, or the more sacred his office, the greater his *disgrace*, if he act inconsistently with its dignity; but these terms are not confined to the higher ranks of life; there is that which is *degrading* and *disgraceful* for every person, however low his station: when a man forfeits that which he owes to himself, and sacrifices his independence to his follies and vices, he *degrades* himself below the scale of a rational agent; he thereby forfeits the good opinion of all who know him, and thus adds *disgrace* to his *degradation*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between to *degrade* and to *disparage*, see DISPARAGE.

dĕ-grād-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DEGRADE, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Reduced in rank, position, value, or estimation.

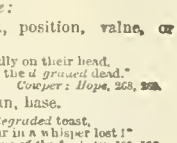
"The coronet, placed idly on their head,
Adds nothing now to the *d graced* dead."
Cowper: Hope, 268, 269.

2. Debased, low, mean, base.

"Already see you a *degraded* toast,
And all your honour in a whisper lost!"
Pope: Rape of the Lock, iv. 109, 110.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Her.:* Furnished with steps: an epithet in blazoning for a cross that has steps at each end, diminishing as they ascend towards the centre.



DEGRADED.

2. *Nat. Hist.:* Degenerated in type; exhibiting degenerate forms; imperfectly developed.

¶ *Cross degraded and conjoined:*

Her.: A plain cross having its extremities placed upon a step or step joined to the sides of the shield.

***dĕ-grade'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *degrade; -ment.*] The act of degrading; degradation; the state of being degraded.

"So the words of Ridley at his *degradement*, and his letter to Hooper, expressly shew."—*Milton: Of Reformation in England.*

dĕ-grād'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DEGRADE, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Debasing; lowering morally; disgracing.

". . . the attempt to inflict on all these men without exception a *degrading* punishment . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. of Eng.*, ch. xv.

2. *Geol.:* Wearing down or dissolving, or tending to wear down or dissolve, elevated parts of the earth's surface, and to carry down the detritus to lower levels. The term is applied to atmospheric influence, the action of water, &c.

C. *As subst.:* The act of depriving of a dignity; degradation, debasement.

† dĕ-grād'-ĭng-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *degrading; -ly.*] In a degrading, debasing, or disgraceful manner.

"This is what bishop Taylor *degradingly* calls virtue and precise duty."—*Coventry: Philemon to Hydaspes, Conv.* 1.

*** dĕg-ra-vā'-tion,** *s.* [As if from a Lat. *degravitio*, from *degravatus*, pa. par. of *degravo* = to press or weigh down: *de* = down, and *gravis* = heavy.] The act of making heavy or of pressing down.

dē-grēe', * **de-gre,** *s.* [Fr. *dégré*, from Lat. *de* = down, and *gradus* = a step.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. A step, a stair.

"These twelue *degres* weren brode and stayre."
E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Pearl, 1,021.

2. In the same sense as B. 2.

3. In the same sense as B. 3.

4. In the same sense as B. 7.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. A step or movement towards an end; a step of progression.

". . . scorning the base *degrees*
By which he did ascend."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.

2. A measure of quality or condition; a proportion; a certain amount.

". . . they will stun you to that *degree*, that you will fancy your ears were torn in pieces."—*Dryden.*

3. A step or measure of increase or decrease.

"Poesy
Admits of no *degrees*; but must be still
Sublimely good, or despicably ill."
Roscommon: Art of Poetry.

4. Quality, rank, station, or position.

"You know your own *degrees*, sit down."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, III. 4.

* 5. An order or class.

"The several *degrees* of angels may probably have larger views."—*Locke.*

B. *Technically:*

1. *General.:* A certain distance or remove in the line of descent, determining the proximity of blood.

"And these descended in the third *degree*."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, v. 676.

2. *Geom.:* The 360th part of the circumference of a circle. The circumference of every circle is supposed to be divided into 360 equal parts, each of which is called a degree. Each degree is again divided into 60 minutes, and each minute into 60 seconds. The sign of a degree is a small circle written or printed at the top of the last figure denoting the number of degrees. Thus ninety degrees is written 90°. [MINUTE, SECOND.] An angle is said to contain so many degrees or parts of a degree as there are in the arc subtended by an equal angle at the centre of a circle. [ANG.] So we say that a star is so many degrees above the horizon, as there are degrees in the angle subtended by the arc between the star and the horizon. A *degree of latitude* is the 360th part of the earth's surface north or south of the equator, measured on a great circle forming the circumference of the earth at right angles to the equator. A *degree of longitude* is the 360th part of the earth's surface east or west of a fixed meridian. [MERIDIAN.] Since the length of a degree depends upon the magnitude of the circumference of the circle of which it forms a part, it is manifest that the length of every degree of longitude is greatest at the equator, and diminishes gradually as it approaches the poles. At the equator a degree of longitude measures 60 geographical or 69½ statute miles. The length of a degree of latitude on the contrary, owing to the fact that the figure of the earth is not a perfect circle, increases as it nears the poles. The geographical position of any town or place is fixed by the number of degrees or parts of degrees in the latitude and longitude at their point of intersection. [LATITUDE, LONGITUDE.]

". . . shall the shadow go forward ten *degrees*, or go back ten *degrees*?"—*2 Kings* xx. 9.

3. *Gram.:* The degrees of comparison of an adjective or adverb are those inflections which denote the different degrees of the same quality. They are three in number, the *positive*, the *comparative*, and the *superlative*. (See these words.)

4. *Mathematics:*

(1) *Alg.:* A term used to denote the class of an equation according to the highest power of the unknown quality. Thus, if the index of the unknown quantity be 3 or 4, the equation is said to be of the third or fourth degree respectively.

* (2) *Arith.:* (See extract).

"A *degree* consists of three figures—viz., of three places, comprehending units, tens, and hundreds; so three hundred and sixty-five is a *degree*."—*Cocker: Arithmetic.*

* 5. *Math. Instruments, &c.:* The divisions of the lines upon several kinds of mathematical and philosophical instruments, as thermometers, barometers, &c. In thermometry the unit of measure varies according to the scale, being $\frac{1}{180}$ of the distance between the freezing and boiling points in the Centigrade scale, $\frac{1}{80}$ in Réaumur's, and $\frac{1}{180}$ in Fahrenheit's.

6. *Music* (*Degree of a scale*)*:* A step in the tone-ladder. It may consist of a semitone, a tone, or (in the minor scale) of an augmented tone. (*Stainer & Barrett.*) When the notes are on the same line or space they are in the same degree. The interval of a second is one degree, the interval of a third two degrees, and so on, irrespective of the steps being tones or semitones. Hence, also, notes are in the same degree when they are natural, flat, or sharp, of the same note, as C and C♯, E and E♭; and they are in different degrees when, though the same note on an instrument of fixed intonation, they are called by different names, as F♯ and G♭, C and D♭. (*Grove.*)

7. *University:* A title of honour or mark of distinction conferred on such members of a university as have passed through all the exercises required of them, as a testimony of proficiency in certain arts and sciences. [BACHELOR, DOCTOR, MASTER.] Honorary degrees are those conferred on persons distinguished in any path of life, who are not members of the university by which the degrees are conferred. The particular degree which a person has received is indicated by its initials, as L.L. D., D. D., &c.

¶ *By degrees:* Gradually; by little and little.

"At first, progressive as a stream they seek
The middle field; but, scattered by *degrees*,
Each to his choice, soon whiten all the land."
Cowper: Task, i. 292-94.

* **dĕ-grēe',** *v.t.* [DEGREE, *s.*] To advance step by step.

"I will *degree* this noxious neutrality one peg higher."—*Bucket: Life of Williams*, ii. 139. (*Davies.*)

* **dĕ-grēed',** *a.* [Eng. *degree(e); -ed.*] Placed in a position or rank.

"We that are *degreed* above our people."—*Heywood: Rape of Lucrece.*

* **dĕ-grēe'-ĭng-lĭ,** *adv.* [Eng. *degree; -ing, -ly.*] By degrees, step by step.

"*Degreeingly* to grow to greatness."—*Feltham: Resolves*, i. 97.

* **dē-gŭst',** *v.t.* [Lat. *degusto.*] To taste.

"A *goupe au vin*, Madam, I will *degust*, and gratefully."—*C. Reade: Clouds er & Hearth*, ch. ii.

* **dē-gŭs-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *degustatio*, from *degusto* = to taste.] A tasting.

"It is no otherwise even in carnal delights, the *degustation* whereof is wont to draw on the heart to a more eager appetition."—*Bishop Hall: Soul's Farewell to Earth*, § 9.

* **dē-gŭst'-ĕd,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [DEGUST.]

* **dē-gŭst'-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [DEGUST, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of tasting; degustation.

* **dĕ-gȳs'-ĭt,** *a.* [Fr. *déguiser* = to disguise.] Disguised.

"And ay to thame come Repentance amang,
And maid thame chere *degysit* in his wede."
King's Quhair, III. 4.

dĕ-hĭs'-çe, *v.i.* [Lat. *dehisco* = to gape.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* To gape, to open, to yawn.

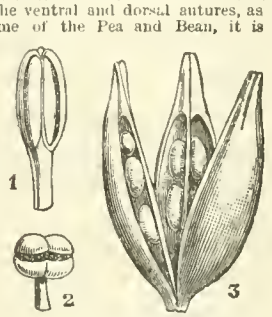
† 2. *Bot.:* To open, as the capsules or anthers of plants.

". . . they may *dehisce* by the dorsal suture."—*Balfour: Botany*, § 532.

dĕ-hĭs'-çençe, *s.* [Lat. *dehiscens*, pr. par. of *dehisco.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* A gaping, an opening, a yawning.

2. *Bot.:* The opening of capsules and of the cells of anthers for the discharge of their contents. This takes place either by clefts, by hinges, or by pores. When the anther-lobes are erect, the cleft takes place lengthwise along the line of the suture, constituting longitudinal dehiscence. At other times the slit takes place in a horizontal manner, from the connective to the side, as in *Alchemilla arvensis* and in *Lemna*, where the dehiscence is transverse. When the dehiscence takes place by the ventral and dorsal sutures, as in the legume of the Pea and Bean, it is called



DEHISCENCE.

1. Dehiscent Anther of Begonia (longitudinal).
2. Dehiscent Anther of Lemna (transverse).
3. Dehiscent Capsule of Hibiscus (loculicidal).

antarial. When composed of several united carpels, the valves may separate through the dissepiments, so that the fruit will be resolved into its original carpels, as in Rhododendron, Colchicum, &c. This dehiscence, in consequence of taking place through the lamellæ of the septum, is called septicidal. Loculicidal dehiscence is where the union between the edges of the carpels is persistent, and they dehisce by the dorsal suture, or through the back of the loculaments, as in the Lily and Iris. Sometimes the fruit opens by the dorsal suture, and at the same time the valves or walls of the ovaries separate from the septa, leaving them attached to the centre, as in Datura. This is called septifragal dehiscence, and may be looked upon as a modification of the loculicidal. (*Balfour: Botany*, &c.)

dĕ-hĭs'-çent, *a.* [Lat. *dehiscens*, pr. par. of *dehisco.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Gaping, yawning, opening.

2. *Bot.:* Opening; as the capsules of a plant, the cells of anthers, &c.

". . . the fruit opens between the two vascular bundles, either at the ventral or dorsal suture, so as to allow the seeds to escape, and then it is *dehiscent*."—*Balfour: Botany*, § 630.

* **dē-hŏn-ĕs'-tāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *dehonestatus*, pa. par. of *dehonesto: de* = away, from, and *honesto* = to honour.] To disgrace.

"The excellent and wise power he took in this particular, no man can *dehonestate* or reproach. . . ."—*J. Taylor: Sermon Preached at the Funeral of the Lord Primate.* (*French: On some def. in our Eng. Dict.*, p. 13.)

* **dē-hŏn-ĕs-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *dehonestatio*, from *dehonesto* = to dishonour.] A disgracing or dishonouring; disgrace.

"Who can expiate the infinite shame, *dehonestation*, and misery which they bring?"—*Bishop Gauden: Hierapistes*, p. 482.

dĕ-hors' (*s* silent), *prep.* [Fr.]

Law: Outside of, without; foreign to or irrelevant.

dē-hort', *v.t.* [Lat. *dehortor* = to dissuade: *de* = away, from, and *hortor* = to encourage.] The opposite of exhort; to dissuade from anything, to advise to the contrary.

"He proceeds to admonish and *dehort* her from unworthy society."—*Dr. Richardson: On the Old Testament*, p. 341.

¶ Trench well calls this a word whose place neither *dissuade* nor any other exactly supplies. He evidently means that while *dissuade* implies that the advice against a certain course of conduct has proved successful, *dehort* suggests no more than that it has been given.

dē-hor-tā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *dehortatio*, from *dehortor*.] A dissuading from anything; an advising to the contrary; a counselling against anything.

"Did they never read these *dehortations?*"—*Ward On Infidelity.*

dē-hor'-ta-tĭve, *a.* [Lat. *dehortat(us)*, pa. par. of *dehortor*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ive.*] Dissuasive, dehortatory.

dē-hor'-ta-tŏr-ў, *a.* [Lat. *dehortatorius*, from *dehortor*.] Dissuasive; counselling or advising against; pertaining to dissuasion.

dē-hort'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *dehort*; *-er*] One who disuades from or advises against anything; a dissuader.

dē-hort'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [DEHORT.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of dissuading; dehortation.

"When God desists from his gracious and serious *dehorting*."—*Gaule: Mag-Astro-Mancer*, p. 29

dē-hū'-man-īze, *v.t.* [Pref. *de* = away, from; Eng. *humanize* (q.v.).] To deprive of humanity or of natural feeling and tenderness; to brutalize. (*Kingsley.*)

dē-hŭsk', *v.t.* [Pref. *de* = away, from; Eng. *husk* (q.v.).] To deprive of the husk; to shell.

"Wheat *dehusked* upon the floor."—*Drant: Horace; Epistle to Numitius.*

dē-hў-drą-çĕt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng *dehydr(ate)*; *acetic.*] [DEHYDRATION.]

dehydracetic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_8H_8O_4$. An acid crystallizing in needles obtained by heating aceto-acetic-ethyl-ether, $CH_3{\cdot}CO{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}CO\ OC_2H_5$ to 250°. It melts at 108°, and boils at 269°. It is slightly soluble in alcohol or water, easily soluble in ether. It is a monobasic acid.

dē-hў'-drāte, *v.t.* & *i.*

A. *Trans.:* To deprive or rid a substance of its water.

B. *Int.:* To lose water.

dē-hў-drā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *de* = down; Gr. ὕδωρ (*hudōr*) = water, and Eng., Fr., &c., suff. *ation.*]

Chem.: The removal of water from a body in which it occurs as an element.

dē-ī-am'-ba, *s.* [A native word.]

Pharm.: Congo tobacco, a plant growing wild in the marshy districts of Congo, the flowers of which produce a narcotic effect when smoked. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*)

dē'-ī-çīde, *s.* [Fr. *déicide*, from Lat. *deus* = God, and *cædo* = to kill.]

1. The putting to death of God in the person of our Lord.

"How by her patient victor Death was slain,
And earth profan'd, yet bless'd, with *deicide*."
Prior: I am that I am.

2. One concerned in putting our Lord to death.

dēĭc'-tĭc, *a.* [Gr. δεικτικός (*deiktikos*) = showing, from δείκνυμι (*deiknumi*) = to show, to point out.]

Logic: Direct; applied to reasoning which proves directly.

dēĭc'-tĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *deictic*; *-al.*] Direct, deictic.

dēĭc'-tĭc-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *deictical*; *-ly.*] In a direct manner; directly, definitely.

"Christ spake it *deictically*."—*Hammond: Works*, i. 703.

deid, *s.* [DEATH.] (*Scotch.*)

dē-ĭf'-ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *deificus*, from *deus* = God, and *facio* (pass. *fio*) = to make.] Making god or divine; deifying, god-making.

"They want some *deific* Impulse"—*Bushnell: Sermons for New Life*, p. 43.

dē-ĭf'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *deific*; *-al.*] The same as DEIFIC (q.v.).

"The ancient catholick fathers were not afraid to call this Supper . . . a *deifical* communion."—*Homilies*; serm. i., *On the Sacrament*

dē-ĭf-ĭ-cā'-tion, **dē-if-ĭ-ca-çĭ-on**, *s.* [Fr.]

1. *Lit.:* The act of deifying or making god; the raising to the rank of a god; the state of being made a god.

"Through what creacion He hath *deification*."
Gower, iii. 153.

2. *Fig.:* An excessive praise or worship of.

"[He, ran into *deifications* of my person, pure flames, constant love, . . ."—*Tatler*, No. 33.

¶ When one whom we greatly love dies, all faults and failings of the deceased are forgotten, and the individual mourned for stands forth to the imagination as deserving of boundless veneration, and as almost a perfect model to ourselves, creatures of toil and of sin. Wherever, as in Christian countries, monotheism has been cordially accepted, this veneration tends to stop short of actual worship; where polytheism flourishes there is no check upon it, and the individual mourned for is simply raised to the level of the inferior gods, becoming a deified hero or heroine. This process in the case of Alcestis, celebrated in one of the dramas of Euripides as having died for her husband, is thus described in Anstice's *Greek Choric Poetry:*

"We will not look on her burial sod
As the cell of sepulchral sleep;
It shall be as the shrine of a radiant god,
And the pilgrim shall visit that blest abode,
To worship and not to weep."

The Greeks called deification apotheosis, and there is reason to believe that some of the divinities they adored were originally men. The Romans thus raised to the skies Romulus, and after a long interval quite a crowd of emperors. So also Râma, Hunooman, and various other Hindoo divinities, seem originally to have lived as ordinary earthly heroes, who were elevated on dying to the skies. Nay, the process of deification has not stopped in India: it is in full operation at the present day, some of the deities created being Englishmen. In 1857 a sect at least temporarily arose called the Nykkul Sens, or worshippers of the brave General Nicholson, mortally wounded at the siege of Delhi, and an officer whose heroism greatly impressed the natives in the early wars carried on by our countrymen in the East, has long been worshipped as a deity in part of Western India. [APOTHEOSIS, CONSECRATION.]

dē'-ĭ-fĭed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DEIFY.]

dē'-ĭ-fī-ẽr, **dē'-ĭ-fў-ẽr**, *s.* [Eng. *deify*; *-er.*] One who deifies; an idolater.

". . . so signal an interposition of Heaven [the Flood] against the first *deifiers* of men, should have given an effectual check to the practice."—*Coventry: Philemon to Hydaspes*, Conv. 2.

dē'-ĭ-form, *a.* [Low Lat. *deiformis*, from Lat. *deus* (genit. *dei*) = God, and *forma* = form, shape.]

1. Of a godlike form or appearance.

"If the final consummation
Of all things make the creature *deiform*."
H. More: Song of the Soul.

2. In accordance with or conformable to the will of God.

"How exactly *deiform* all its motions and actions."—*Scott: Christian Life*, pt. i., ch. iii.

dē'-ĭ-form'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *deiform*; *-ity.*]

1. Godlike form or character.

"Thus the soul's numerous plurality
I've prov'd, and shew'd she is not very God;
But yet a decent *deiformity*
Have given her."
H. More: Song of the Soul, iv. 27.

2. Conformity or accordance with the will of God.

"The short and secure way to divine union and *deiformity* being faithfully performed, . . ."—*Spiritual Conquest* (1651), iv. 36

dē'-ĭ-fў, *v.t.* [Fr. *déifier*, from Lat. *deus* = God, and *facio* (pass. *fio*) = to make; Sp. & Port. *deificar*; Ital. *deificare.*]

I. *Lit.:* To make a god of; to raise to the rank of God; to adore as a god.

"The seals of Julius Cæsar, which we know to be antique, have the star of Venus over them, . . . as a note that he was *deified*."—*Dryden.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To love or regard idolatrously.

"Persuade the covetous man not to *deify* his money, and the proud man not to adore himself."—*South.*

2. To make godlike.

"By our own spirits are we *deified*."
Wordsworth.

3. To praise excessively; to extol as a god.

"He did again so extol and *deify* the pope."—*Bacon.*

dē'-ĭ-fў-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [DEIFY.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* Deification.

"The *deifying* of Hercules and Bacchus."—*Brende: Q. Curtius*, fol. 223.

dēign (*g* silent), **dayne**, **dein**, **deyne**, *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *deigner*, *daigner*, *degner*, Fr. *daigner*; Sp. & Port. *dignar*; Ital. *degnare*, from Lat. *dignor* = to think worthy, *dignus* = worthy.]

A. *Intrans.:* To think worthy or becoming; to condescend, to vouchsafe.

"And thus Saint Hilda *deigned*."
Scott: Marmion, v. 22.

B. *Reflex.:* To think becoming for oneself; to demean oneself.

"Ham ne *daynede* naght to do zenne."—*Ayenbite*, p. 17.

C. *Transitive:*

1. To think worthy or worth notice; to condescend to.

"Thy palate then did *deign*
The roughest berry on the rudest hedge."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, i. 4.

2. To grant, to concede, to permit.

"Nor would we *deign* him burial of his men."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, i. 2.

dēigned' (*g* silent), *pa. par.* or *a.* [DEION.]

dēign'-ĭng (*g* silent), *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [DEION.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of condescending, vouchsafing, or granting.

dēign-oŭs (*g* silent), **deyn-ous**, *a.* [Fr. *dédaigneux.*] Proud, disdainful, scornful.

"Hire chere whiche somdele *deignous* was."
Chaucer: Troilus, i. 289.

Dē'-ī grā'-tī-ą (tī as shī), *phr.* [Lat.] By the grace of God; a phrase used in the formal title of a sovereign of England, especially on coins, where it is abbreviated to D.G., as *Victoria, D[ei] g[rotia] Brit[anniarum] reg[ina], fid[ei] def[ensor]* = Victoria, by the grace of God, queen of the Britains, defender of the faith. From the fact that the abbreviation D.G. was accidentally omitted on the first issue of florins in the present reign, those coins are known amongst numismatists as the *godless* florins.

Dē-ī jū-dĭ'-çĭ-ŭm, *phr.* [Lat. = the judgment of God.]

Old Law: A term applied to trial by ordeal.

dēil, *s.* [DEVIL.] Devil. (*Scotch.*)

"*Deil's* in it—I am too late after all!"—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. i.

¶ (1) *Deil gaes o'er Jock Wabster:* An expression to denote that everything has gone wrong, and there is the devil to pay.

(2) *Between the deil and the deep sea:* Between two difficulties equally dangerous. (*Kelly: S. Prov.*, p. 58.)

"I, with my partie, did lie on our poste, as *betwixt the devill and the deepe sea*."—*Monro: Exped.*, pt. ii., p. 55.

deil-ma-care, *s.* No matter, for all that.

"But *deil-ma-care*,
It just play'd dirl on the bane."
Burns: Death & Doctor Hornbook.

deil's bit, *s.*

Bot.: Scabiosa succisa.

deil's books, *s. pl.* Playing cards.

deil's bread, *s.*

Bot.: Bunium flexuosum.

deil's dozen, *s.* The number thirteen.

deil's darning-needle, *s.*

1. *Entom.:* A Dragon-fly.

2. *Bot.: Scandix pecten.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

deil's elshin, *s.*

Bot.: Scandix pecten. (*Britten & Holland.*)

deil's foot, *s.* The tubers of *Orchis latifolia.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

deil's kirnstaff, *s.* Petty Spurge, *Euphorbia Helioscopia.* [DEVIL'S CHURNSTAFF.]

deil's meal, *s.*
Bot.: Anthriscus sylvestris, and other Umbelliferæ. (*Britten & Holland.*)

deil's oatmeal, *s.*
Bot.: Bunium flexuosum.

deil's snuff-box, *s.*
Bot.: [DEVIL'S SNUFF-BOX].

deil's spoons, *s. pl.*
Botany:
1. *Potamogeton natans.*
2. *Alisma plantago.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

dei-lĕph'-il-ą, *s.* [Gr. δείλη (*deilē*) = the afternoon, . . . the evening, and φιλέω (*phileō*) = to love.]
Entom.: A genus of Sphingides (Hawk-moths). *Deilephila Elpenor* is the Elephant Hawkmoth (q.v.).

* **deïn,** *v.i.* [DEION.]

* **deïn-ăc'-rĭ-dą,** *s.* [Gr. δεῖνος (*deinos*) = dreadful, and ἀκρις (*akris*), genit. ἀκρίδος (*akridos*) = a locust.]
Entom.: A genus of Insects belonging to the Locust tribe (Saltatoria), order Orthoptera (q.v.). The Deinacrida, which were first described by White, are abundant in New Zealand, where they inhabit decaying trees, and chinks and crannies in old woodwork. They are carnivorous, and their bite is very severe.

* **deïne,** * **deien,** *v.i.* [DIE.]

deï-nŏ-brȳ'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [DINOBRYIDÆ.]

deï-nŏ-çĕr'-ą-tą, *s. pl.* [DINOCERATA.]

deïn-or-nĭs, *s.* [DINORNIS.]

deïn'-ō-sâur, *s.* [DINOSAUR.]

deï-nō-sâur'-ĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [DINOSAURIA.]

deï-nō-sâur'-ĭ-ąn, *a. & s.* [DINOSAURIAN.]

deï-nō-thĕr'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [DINOTHERIUM.]

* **dêin'-oŭs,** *a.* [DEIGNOUS.]

* **dêin'-tĕ,** * **deyn-te,** * **dein-tle,** *a.* [DAINTY, *a.*]

* **dêin'-tĕe,** *s.* [DAINTY, *s.*]

* **dêin'-tĕ-fŭll,** *a.* [DAINTIFUL.]

* **dē-ĭn-tĕ-grāte,** *v.t.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *integrate* (q.v.).] To take from the whole; to disintegrate.

* **dêin'-tĕ-oŭs,** *a.* [Mid. Eng. *deinte* = dainty, and Eng. suff. *-ous.*] Dainty, choice, valuable.

* **dêin'-trĕll,** *s.* [DAINTREL.] A dainty, a delicacy.
"Long after *deintrelles* hard to be come by."—*Bullinger: Sermons,* p. 249.

* **dē-ĭp'-ąr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *deiparus,* from *deus* = god, and *pario* = to bear, to bring forth.] Bearing or bringing forth a god; an epithet applied to the Blessed Virgin.

deïp-nŏs'-ō-phĭst, *s.* [Gr. δειπνοσοφιστής (*deipnosophistēs*), from δεῖπνον (*deipnon*) = a feast, and σοφιστής (*sophistēs*) = a sophist.] One of an ancient sect of philosophers famed for their learned conversation at meals.

* **dē'-ĭs,** *s.* [DAIS.]

dē'-ĭşm, *s.* [Fr. *déisme,* from Lat. *deus* = a god.] The doctrines or tenets of a deist; the system of belief which admits the being of a God, and acknowledges several of His perfections, but denies not only the existence but the necessity of a divine revelation.
"Halifax had been during many years accused of scepticism, *deism,* atheism."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xi.

dē'-ĭst, *s.* [Fr. *déiste,* from Lat. *deus.*] [THEIST.] One who admits the being of a God, but denies the existence or even necessity of a divine revelation, believing that the light of nature and reason are sufficient guides in doctrine and practice; a believer in natural religion only; a freethinker.
"Their disputes with the *Deists* are almost at an end."—*Goldsmith: Essays,* iv.
"Certain *deists* . . . laughed at the prophecy of the day of judgment."—*Burnet.*

¶ Etymologically the words *deist* and *theist* are the same in meaning, only *deist* is from Latin and *theist* from Greek. Conventionally, however, they are widely different in import; the term *theist* being applied to any believer in God whether that believer be a Christian, a Jew, a Mohammedan, &c., or a deist properly so called. A *deist* is, as the definition states, one who believes in God but disbelieves in Christianity, or more generally in revelation.

* **dē-ĭst'-ĭc,** * **dē-ĭst'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *deist; -ic, -ical.*] Pertaining to deism or the deists; containing the doctrines of deism.
". . . who have taken the pen in hand to support the *deistical* or antichristian scheme of our days."—*Watts.*
¶ *Deistic Controversy:*
Ch. Hist.: A controversy which arose in England in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, between those who believed and those who disbelieved in revelation; the latter, however, not occupying the atheistic standpoint, but accepting as a settled point the being of a God. [DEIST.] The first, in point of time, of the celebrated English deists was Lord Herbert of Cherbury, the publication of whose work, *De Veritate,* which appeared in Paris in 1624, commenced the controversy. There followed, on the same side, Hobbes, Tindal, Morgan, Toland, Bolingbroke and others. The standard work on the subject is the Rev. Dr. John Leland's *Deistical Writers.* Leland's work was first published in A.D. 1754.

* **dē-ĭst'-ĭc-ąl-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *deistical; -ly.*] After the manner of deists.

* **dē-ĭst'-ĭe-ąl-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *deistical; -ness.*] The quality or state of being deistical; deism.

* **dē'-ĭ-tāte,** *a.* [Formed on a supposed analogy from *deity.*] Made God, deified.
"One person and one Christ, who is God incarnate, and man *deitate*."—*Abp. Cranmer to Bp. Gardiner,* p. 350.

Dē-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *déité,* from Lat. *deitas,* the Latin equivalent of the Gr. θεότης (*theotēs*). "Hanc divinitatem, vel ut sic dixerim deitatem; nam et hoc verbo uti jam nostros non piget, ut de Græco expressius transferunt id quod illi θεότητα appellant," &c.—*Augustin. De Civitate Dei,* vii. 1. (*Trench: Synonyms of the New Testament,* p. 10.) The Latin *deus* is cognate with A.S. *Tîw* (the name of a god still preserved in our *Tuesday,* A.S. *Tiwesdæg;* Icel. *tívi* = a god; O. H. Ger. *Ziu* = the God of War; Wel. *duw;* Gael. & Ir. *dia* = god; Gr. Ζεύς (*Zeus*) = Jupiter; Sansc. *deva* = a god; *daiva* = divine; the root being seen in Sansc. *div* = to shine. (*Skeat.*).]
* **1.** Godhead; divinity; the nature and essence of God.
"We mean to hold what anciently we claim
Of *deity* or empire." *Milton: P. L.,* v. 723, 724.
2. God, the Supreme Being. (Preceded by the definite article.)
"The more he contemplated the nature of the *Deity* . . ."—*Addison.*
3. A fabulous god or goddess; a heathen object of worship.
"Will you suffer a temple, how poorly built soever, but yet a temple of your *deity,* to be razed?"—*Sidney.*
* **4.** Divine qualities or character.
"Nor can there be that *deity* in my nature,
Of here and everywhere."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, v. 1.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *Deity* and *divinity:* "*Divinity,* from *divinus,* signifies the *divine* essence or power: the *deities* of the heathens had little of *divinity* in them; the *divinity* of Our Saviour is a fundamental article in the Christian faith." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

de-jąn-ĭr'-ą, *s.* [Gr.]
1. *Class. Myth.:* The daughter of Œneus, king of Ætolia, and wife of Hercules.
2. *Astron.:* An asteroid, the 157th found. It was discovered by Borelly on December 1, 1875.

dē-jĕct', *v.t.* [Lat. *dejectus,* pa. par. of *dejicio* = to cast down: *de* = down, and *jacio* = to cast, to throw.]
* **I.** *Lit.:* To cast down or downwards.
"One, having climb'd some roof, the concourse to descry,
From thence upon the earth *dejects* his humble eye."
Drayton: Polyolbion, S. xii.

II. *Figuratively:*
1. To cast down; to depress in spirit; to discourage, to dispirit, to dishearten.
"Halifax, mortified by his mischances in public life, *dejected* by domestic calamities, . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xv.
* **2.** To throw down; to lower, to debase.
"Many things about a house [are] proper to be looked at by them [wives] which a man of an excellent spirit will hardly *deject* his thoughts to think of."—*H. Percy (9th E. of Northum.): Instruct.*
* **3.** To diminish, to depress, to spoil.
"It *dejecteth* the appetite."—*Venner: Treat. on Tobacco,* p. 405.

* **dē-jĕct',** *a.* [Lat. *dejectus.*] Dejected, cast down, disheartened, dispirited.
"And I of ladies most *deject* and wretched
That sucked the honey of his music vows."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 1.

dē-jĕct'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DEJECT, *v.*]
A *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).
B. *As adjective:*
1. *Lit.:* Cast down, lowered.
"With humble mien and with *dejected* eyes."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, ix. 626.
2. *Fig.:* Cast down, dispirited, disheartened, depressed in spirit.
"Never elated, while one man's oppress'd;
Never *dejected,* while another's blest."
Pope: Essay on Man, iv. 323, 324.

† **dē-jĕct'-ĕd-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *dejected; -ly.*] In a dejected or depressed manner; sadly, without spirit.
"No man in that passion doth look strongly, but *dejectedly.*"—*Bacon.*

* **dē-jĕct'-ĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *dejected; -ness.*]
1. The quality or state of being dejected; lowness of spirits.
"To turn the causes of joy into sorrow, argues extreme *dejectedness,* and a distemper of judgment no less than desperate."—*Bp. Hall: Contemplations,* i.
2. Humility.
"The text gives it to the Publican's *dejectedness,* rather than to the Pharisee's boasting."—*Feltham: Resolves,* ii. 2.

* **dē-jĕct'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *deject; -er.*] One who dejects, debases, or casts down. (*Cotgrave.*)

dē-jĕct'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DEJECT, *v.*]
A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj:* (See the verb).
C. *As subst.:* The act of making dejected or depressed; dejection.

dē-jĕe'-tion, *s.* [Fr. *déjection,* from Lat. *dejectio,* from *dejectas.*]
A. *Ordinary Language:*
* **I.** *Lit.:* The act of casting or hurling down.
". . . their *dejection* and detrusion into the caliginous regions of the air."—*Hallywell: Melampronœa* (1681), p. 13.
II. *Figuratively:*
* **1.** The act of humbling or abasing oneself in reverence before any person or thing.
"Adoration implies submission and *dejection.*"—*Pearson: On the Creed.*
2. Lowness of spirits; depression of mind; dejectedness.
"As high as we have mounted in delight
In our *dejection* do we sink as low."
Wordsworth: Resolution and Independence.
* **3.** A state of weakness or inability.
"The effects of an alkalescent state, in any great degree, are thirst and a *dejection* of appetite."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*
* **B.** *Med.:* Evacuation of excrements; a going to stool.
". . . not only to provoke *dejection,* but also to attenuate the chyle."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *dejection, depression,* and *melancholy:* "*Dejection* and *depression* are occasional, and depend on outward circumstances; *melancholy* is permanent, and lies in the constitution. *Depression* is but a degree of *dejection:* slight circumstances may occasion a *depression;* distressing events occasion a *dejection:* the death of a near and dear relative may be expected to produce *dejection* in persons of the greatest equanimity; lively tempers are most liable to *depressions; melancholy* is a disease which nothing but clear views of religion can possibly correct." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **dē-jĕct'-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *deject,* a.; *-ly.*] Dejectedly.
"I rose *dejectly,* curtsied and withdrew without reply."—*H. Brooke: Fool of Quality,* ii. 237. (*Davies.*)

* **dē-jĕe'-tŏr-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *deject; -ory.*]

Med.: Having the power or quality of promoting evacuation by stool.

"It [melancholy] may be the more easily wrought upon and evacuated by the *dejectory* medicines."—*Ferrand: On Love Melancholy* (1640), p. 340.

***dĕ-jĕc-ture,** *s.* [Eng. *deject; -ure.*] That which is voided; excrement.

***dĕj-ĕr-āte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *dejeratum*, sup. of *dejero* = to swear solemnly: *de* (intens.), and *juro* = to swear.] To swear deeply or solemnly.

***dĕj-ĕr-ā-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *dejeratio*, from *dejero.*] A taking of a solemn oath; a swearing solemnly.

"With many vows, and tears, and *dejerations*."—*Bishop Hall: Works*, ii. 258.

***dē-jeu-ne (jeune** as **zhe-nā),** *s.* [O. Fr. *dejeûne.*] An older form of *dejeuner* (q.v.).

"Take a *dejeune* of muscadel and eggs."
B. Jonson: New Inn, iii. 1.

dē-jeu-ner (jeuner as **zhe-nā),** *s.* [Fr., from *de* = away, from, and *jeûner* = to fast.] The morning meal, breakfast. (Generally used as synonymous with luncheon.)

¶ *Déjeûner à la fourchette:* Lit., a breakfast with forks—*i.e.*, with meat; a luncheon.

dē jū-rē, *phr.* [Lat.] By right, of right; by law. [DE FACTO.]

Dĕk-a-brist, *s.* [Russ. *Dekab(e)r* = December, and Eng. suff. *-ist.*] One implicated in a military conspiracy which broke out in St. Petersburg on the accession of the Emperor Nicholas on December 26, 1825.

dek-a-ma'-lī, *s.* [Various Hindoo languages.]

dekamali resin, *s.*

Comm.: A resin which exudes from *Gardenia lucida*, an East Indian plant. It dissolves in alcohol with a greenish-yellow colour. On exhausting the resin with hot alcohol, gardenin separates out in yellow acicular crystals. Fused with caustic potash it yields a substance from which protocatechuic acid is separated by acids.

***dē-king',** *v.t.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *king.*] To cause to be no longer king; to dethrone, to depose.

"Edward being thus *dekinged*."—*Speed: Edward III.*, bk. ix., ch. xii., § 75.

dĕk-le, *s.* [DECKLE.]

Paper-making:

1. A curb which determines the margin of the sheet of pulp in hand-made paper.

2. A strip, sometimes of caoutchouc, lying on the edge of the travelling cloth in a Fourdrinier machine, and forming the edge of the sheet.

*** dēl,** *s.* [DEAL.]

dĕl., *pret. of v.* An abbreviation for *delineavit* = he drew, placed on engravings with the name of the draughtsman.

dĕl-a-bĕch'-ĕ-a, *s.* [Named after the eminent geologist, De la Beche.]

Bot.: A genus of Sterculiaceæ. *Delabechea rupestris* is the Bottle-tree, which grows in the North-eastern parts of Australia. The gum, which resembles tragacanth, is eaten by the natives in times of scarcity.

***dē-lăb'-ĭ-al-īze,** *v.t.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *labialize* (q.v.).] To alter or change from a labial.

"When the *o* of *hano* became *delabialized* into *a*."—*H. Sweet: Dialects and Prehist. Forms of Old English* (Trans. Philol. Soc.), p. 568.

***dē lăc'-ĕr-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *delaceratus*, pa. par. of *delacero.*] To tear to pieces.

"The fierce Medea did *delacerate* Absyrtus tender members."—*The Cyprian Academy*, 1647.

***dē-lăc-ĕr-ā-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *delaceratus*, pa. par. of *delacero* = to tear in pieces.] A tearing in pieces.

***dē-lăc-rĭ-mā-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *delacrimatio: de* (intens.), and *lacrimatio* = a crying; *lacrima* = a tear.] A preternatural discharge of humours from the eyes; waterishness of the eyes.

***dē-lăc-tā-tion,** *s.* [Low Lat. *delactatio: de* = away, from, *lactatus* = a suckling; *lacteo* = to suckle; *lac* = milk.] The act or process of weaning from the breast.

***dē-lā'i,** *s.* [DELAY.]

***dē-lāi'-ęn,** *v.* [DELAY, *v.*]

***dē-lāie-mĕnt,** *s.* [DELAYMENT.]

dē-lāine', *s.* [Fr. *de* = from, and *laine* = wool.]

Fabric: A lady's dress-goods with a cotton chain, woollen filling, untwilled. It is dyed, figured in the loom, or printed. All-wool delaines are similar, excepting that the chain is of wool.

dĕ-la-nō-vīte, *s.* [Fr. *delanouite;* Ger. *delanovit.*]

Min.: A variety of Montmorillonite (q.v.) (*Dana*); a variety of Halloysite (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*). It is from Nontron, in France.

***dē-lăp-sā-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *delapsus* = fallen down, pa. par. of *delabor* = to fall down.] A falling down; delapsion.

***dē-lăpse',** *v.i.* [Lat. *delapsus.*]

1. To fall or glide down.

2. To hand or pass on by inheritance.

"The right before all other
Of the *delapsed* crown from Philip." *Drayton.*

***dē-lăpsed',** *pa. par.* or *a.* [DELAPSE.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Fallen down; passed on.

2. *Med.:* Bearing or falling down. It is used in speaking of the womb and the like.

***dē-lăp'-sion,** *s.* [Lat. *delapsus.*] A falling or bearing down, as of the womb, &c.

"The same rays should have their frictions, fluxions, and *delapsions*."—*Holland: Plutarch*, p. 954.

***dē-lăsh',** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *deslacher;* Fr. *délacer.*] To discharge.

"Against this ground, they *delash* their artillerie sicklike."—*Bruce: Serm. on the Suer.*

***dē-lās-sā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *delassatio*, from *de* (intens.), and *lassatus* = tired, fatigued.] Fatigue.

"Able to continue longer upon the wing without *delassation*."—*Ray: Three Discourses.*

***dē-lāte',** *v.t.* [Lat. *delatus*, pa. par. of *defero* = to bear.]

† **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. To carry, to convey.

"Try exactly the time wherein sound is *delated*."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 209.

2. To make public; to carry abroad.

"When the crime is *delated* or notorious."—*Jer. Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. iii., ch. 4.

3. To conduct, to manage, to carry on.

"*Delating* in a male attire the empire new begun"
Warner: Albion's England, bk. i., ch. 1.

4. To accuse, to inform against.

"The Jews that persecuted him, they *delate* him not before Pilate for blasphemie."—*Rollocke: Lect. on the Passion*, p. 52.

5. To dilute, to allay.

"If the pure wine offend them, it may be *delated* with any manner of water."—*Frampton: Joyfull News*, 28.

II. *Eccl.:* In Scotland, to summon to appear before an ecclesiastical court.

***dē-lā'-tion, *dē-lā'-çĭ-ŏŭn,** *s.* [Lat. *delatio*, from *delatus.*]

1. The act of carrying or conveying; carriage, conveyance.

"In *delation* of sounds, the inclosure of them preserveth them, and causeth them to be heard further."—*Bacon.*

2. An accusing or informing against; an accusation, an impeachment.

". . . who receive all secret *delations* in matter of practice against the republick."—*Wotton: Rem.*, p. 307.

3. Procrastination, delay, a putting off.

"This outrage micht suffir na *delacioun*, sen it was sa ner approcheand to the wallis and portis of the toun."—*Bellenden: T. Liv.*, p. 25.

***dē-lā'-tŏr, *dē-lāt'-ŏr,** *s.* [Lat. *delator.*] An accuser, an informer.

"What were these harpies but flatterers, *delators*, and inexpleably covetous?"—*Sandys: Travels.*

dē-lā-tō'-rĭ-an, *a.* [Lat. *delatorius* = of or belonging to an informer.] Of or belonging to a body of secret police; spying, denunciatory.

"That *delatorian* cohort which Lord Sidmouth had organised."—*Moore: Fudge Family* (Pref.).

*** dĕl'-ąt-ŏr-ў,** *a.* [DILATORY.]

dĕl-a-wär'-īte, *s.* [From *Delaware* Co., U.S., where it is found; and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A pearly and distinctly cleavable variety of Orthoclase.

dē lāy' (1), *dē-lāle', *dē-lāye', *dī-lāio, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *delayer.*] [DELAY, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To postpone, to adjourn, to put off, to defer.

"This roof, the Douglas, and that maid,
Thank thou for punishment *delayed*."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, ii. 34.

2. To hinder, detain, or keep back; to retard.

"Having been *delayed* for nearly a fortnight in the city."—*Darwin: Voyage Round the World* (1870), ch. viii., p. 142.

*3. To temper, to moderate, to soften.

"A gentle spirit, that lightly did *delay*
Hot Titans beames."—*Spenser: Prothalamion.*

B. *Intrans.:* To put off action for a time; to linger, to move slowly.

"And when the people saw that Moses *delayed* to come down out of the mount, . . ."—*Exod.* xxxii. 1.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *delay*, to *defer*, to *procrastinate*, to *postpone*, to *prolong*, to *protract*, and to *retard:* "To *delay* is simply not to commence action; to *defer* and *postpone* are to fix its commencement at a more distant period; we may *delay* a thing for days, hours, and minutes; we *defer* or *postpone* it for months or weeks. *Delays* mostly arise from faults in the person *delaying;* they are seldom reasonable or advantageous; *deferring* and *postponing* are discretionary acts, which are justified by the circumstances; indolent people are most prone to *delay;* when a plan is not maturely digested, it is prudent to *defer* its execution until everything is in an entire state of preparation. *Procrastination* is a culpable *delay* arising solely from the fault of the *procrastinator;* it is the part of a dilatory man to *procrastinate* that which it is both his interest and duty to perform. . . . We *delay* [or *postpone*] the execution of a thing; we *prolong*, or *protract* the continuation of a thing; we *retard* the termination of a thing; we may *delay* answering a letter, *prolong* a contest, *protract* a lawsuit, and *retard* a publication." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dē-lāy', * dē-lāi, * dē-lāle', * dē-lāye', *s.* [Fr. *délai;* Ital. *dilata*, from Lat. *dilata*, fem. of *dilatus*, pa. par. of *differo* = to put off.]

1. A stay or stopping.

"The keeper charm'd, the chief without *delay*
Pass'd on, and took the irremediable way."
Dryden: Æneid, vi., 574, 575.

2. A deferring or putting off; postponement.

"The case was so clear that he could not, by any artifice of chicanery, obtain more than a short *delay*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

*** dē-lāy' (2),** *v.t.* [Fr. *délayer*, from Lat. *deliquo* = to clarify by straining.]

1. To allay, to alleviate.

"To *delay* their cutting rebukes with kindness."—*Holland: Plutarch: Morals*, p. 16.

2. To alloy, to dilute.

"Whe *delayed* and mixed with water."—*Nomenclator.*

*** dē-lāy'-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *delay; -able.*] Capable of delay; that may be delayed.

"Law thus divisible, debateable, and *delayable*."—*H. Brooke: Fool of Quality*, i. 250.

dē lāyed', de-layd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DELAY, *v.*]

dē-lāy'-ĕr, * dē-lāi'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *delay; -er.*]

1. One who delays, puts off, or defers anything.

"He is oftentimes called of them Fabius Cunctator, that is to say, the tarrier and *delaier*"—*Sir T. Elyot: Governour*, fol. 75.

2. One who causes delay or hinders.

"Oppressors of nobles, sullen, and a *delayer* of justice."—*Swift: Character of Henry II.*

*** dē-lāy'-fŭll,** *a.* [Eng. *delay; -full.*] Dilatory, delaying.

"Satiate her *delayfull* splene."
Chapman: Homer's Odyssey, bk. iv.

dē-lāy'-ĭng, * dē-lāi'-ĕng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DELAY, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of putting off or deferring anything; delay, stopping.

2. The act of causing hindrance or delay.

† **dē-lāy'-ĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *delaying; -ly.*] In a delaying manner; so as to cause delay.

"She held him so *delayingly*."
Tennyson: Enoch Arden, 465.

*** dē-lāy'-mĕnt, * de-laie-ment,** *s.* [Eng. *delay; -ment.*] Delay.

***dĕ-lāy'-oŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *delay; -ous.*] Dilatory, procrastinating.

"I remember well that ye delt wythe ryght *delayous* peple."—*Paston Letters*, ii. 368.

dĕl crĕd'-ĕr-ĕ, *phr.* [Ital. = of belief or trust.]

Comm.: A guarantee or warranty, given by factors, brokers, or mercantile agents, who, for an additional commission, become bound not only to transact business for their employers, but also to guarantee the solvency of the persons to whom the goods are sold, or with whom business is done. This additional commission is known as a *del-credere* commission.

***dēlc,** *s.* [DEAL, *s.*]

***dēle,** *v.t.* [DEAL, *v.*]

dē'-lĕ, *v.t.* [Lat., imperative of *deleo* = to erase.] To erase, blot out, or omit. In printing, the expunging term of the proof-reader, marked on the margin.

***dĕl'-ē-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *delebilis*, from *deleo* = to erase.] Capable of being blotted out or effaced.

"He that can find of his heart to destroy the *deleble* image of God, would, if it lay in his power, destroy God himself."—*More: Notes upon Psychozoia*, p. 369.

***dĕ-lĕct-ą-bĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *delectab(le); -ity.*]

1. The quality of being delectable.

2. Anything delectable or delightful.

dĕ-lĕct'-a-ble, *a.* [Fr. *délectable*, from Lat. *delectabilis*, from *delecto* = to delight.] Delightful, highly pleasing, charming.

***dĕ-lĕct-ą-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *delectable; -ness.*] The quality of being delectable; delightful.

"Full of *delectableness* and pleasantness."—*Barret.*

***dĕ-lĕct'-ą-blў,** *adv.* [Eng. *delectab(le); -ly.*] In a delectable or delightful manner; delightfully.

"Of myrrhe, bawme, and aloes they *delectably* smell."—*Bale: On the Revel.*, pt. ii. sign. a. vii.

***dĕ'-lĕc-tar-ў,** *a.* [Lat. *delectus*, pa. par. of *deligo* = to choose.] Chosen, accepted.

"He bathe made me clene and *delectary*,
The wyche was to synne a subrectary."
Digby Mysteries (ed. Furnivall, 1882), p. 83, l. 751.

***dĕ-lĕct'-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *delectatus*, pa. par. of *delecto* = to delight.] To delight, to charm.

dē-lĕc-tā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *delectatio*, from *delectatus*, pa. par. of *delecto* = to delight.]

1. Delight, pleasure.

"Out break the tears for joy and *delectation*."—*Sir T. More*

2. A cause of pleasure or agreeableness.

"It induceth a smoothing *delectation* to the gullet."—*Venner: Via Recta*, p. 103.

dē-lĕc'-tŭs pĕr-sō'-næ, *phr.* [Lat.]

Scots Law: The choice or selection of any person for some particular purpose on the ground of some personal qualification.

dĭ-leĕr'-ĭt, de-leer-et, *a.* [DELIRIOUS.] Delirious. (*Burns.*)

***dĕl'-ĕ-gą-çў,** *s.* [Lat. *delegatio*, from *delegatus*, pa. par. of *delego* = to send to a place, to depute.]

1. The act of delegating or sending as a delegate.

"By way of *delegacy* or grand commission."—*Raleigh: Hist. of the World*, bk. v., ch. ii.

2. The state or position of being delegated.

3. A number or body of persons delegated; a delegation.

"The *delegacy* for printing books met between eight and nine in the morning."—*Life of A. Wood*, p. 226.

dĕl'-ĕ-gāte, *v.t.* [Fr. *déléguer*; Sp. & Port. *delegar*; Ital. *delegare.*] [DELEGATE, *a.*]

* **I.** *Of persons:*

1. To send away; specially to send as one's delegate, agent, or representative, with authority to transact business; to depute.

2. To appoint as a judge to hear a particular cause.

"[Commissioners] *delegated* or appointed by the king's commission, to sit upon an appeal to him in the Court of Chancery."—*Acts of Parliament*, 26 *Henry VIII.*, c. xix.

II. *Of things:* To commit, to entrust, to deliver.

"... to whom the banished King had *delegated* his authority."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

dĕl'-ĕ-gate, *a. & s.* [Lat. *delegatus*, pa. par. of *delego* = to send as a deputy, to depute: *de* = from, and *lego* = to send, to depute.]

* **A.** *As adjective:*

1. Deputed or appointed as an agent or representative to act for another.

"Princes in judgment, and their *delegate* judges, must judge the causes of all persons uprightly and impartially."—*Bp. Taylor.*

2. Delegated, entrusted, committed.

"By a *delegate* power unto them."—*Strype: Life of Whitgift*, an. 1591.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A person delegated or deputed by another or others with authority to transact business as his or their representative; a deputy; a commissioner; a representative.

"And now the *delegates* Ulysses sent
To bear the presents from the royal tent."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, 243, 244.

II. *Technically:*

* 1. *Old Law:* One of a body of commissioners, so called because delegated or appointed by the King's Commissioners under the Great Seal, to sit upon an appeal to the king in the Court of Chancery in three cases: (1) When a sentence is given in any ecclesiastical cause by the Archbishop or his official. (2) When any sentence is given in any ecclesiastical cause in places exempt. (3) When a sentence is given in the Admiral Court, in suits, civil and marine, by order of the civil law. (*Blount.*)

¶ They are now superseded by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

2. *Ecclesiology:*

(1) A layman deputed to attend an ecclesiastical council.

(2) The delegates composing a diocesan convention are the clergy of the parish churches, together with a representation of laymen chosen in each parish, under the regulations of the canons of the diocese.

3. *America:*

(1) A person elected as the representative of a state or district in Congress.

(2) A person sent to a convention for nomination of officers, or for forming or altering a constitution.

¶ *Court of delegates:* The court described under Delegate, B. II. 1.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *delegate* and *deputy:* "A *delegate* has a more active office than a *deputy;* he is appointed to execute some positive commission; a *deputy* may often serve only to supply the place or answer in the name of one who is absent: *delegates* are mostly appointed in public transactions; *deputies* are chosen either in public or private matters." (*Crabb; Eng. Synon.*)

dĕl'-ĕ-gāt-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DELEGATE, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Of persons:* Deputed; appointed as the delegate or representative of another.

2. *Of things:* Committed, entrusted, given in charge.

"Minotti held in Corinth's towers
The Doge's *delegated* powers."
Byron: Siege of Corinth, 9.

delegated jurisdiction, *s.*

Scots Law: Jurisdiction which is communicated by a judge to another who acts in his name, called a *depute* or *deputy.* It is contradistinguished from *Proper jurisdiction* (q.v.).

dĕl'-ĕ-gāt-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DELEGATE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of appointing as a delegate or deputy; delegation.

2. The act of entrusting, committing, or delivering into the charge of another.

dĕl-ĕ-gā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *delegatio*, from *delegatus*, pa. par. of *delego.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A sending away.

† 2. The act of delegating, deputing, or appointing as a delegate or deputy.

† 3. The act of delegating, entrusting, or committing to the charge of another.

"God did by gift and *delegation* confer upon our Lord a supereminent degree of dignity and authority."—*Barrow: Serm.*, vol. ii., ser. 22.

4. A body of delegates or deputies. In America, the representatives of any particular state or district.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:* The assignment of a debt to another; the appointment by a debtor of another who is his debtor to answer to the creditor in his stead.

2. *Commerce:*

(1) A letter or other instrument employed by bankers for the transfer of a debt or credit, with a view to economize the use of bills of exchange, cheques, and other instruments which require a stamp. As the stamp-duty is evaded by the use of these forms, they are much employed by merchants and bankers well known to each other, and very frequently they pass from one department of the same house to another. But they are wanting in validity as negotiable instruments from the absence of the stamp, and their vagueness. (*Bithell.*)

(2) A share certificate; especially used with reference to Suez Canal Shares.

"The English Government intended purchasing 200,000 Suez Canal *delegations.*"—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 10, 1882.

***dĕl-ĕ-gā'-tŏr-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *delegat(e); -ory.*] Delegated; holding the position of a delegate.

"Some politique *delegatory* Scipio."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe.*

† **dē-lĕn'-da,** *s. pl.* [Lat. = to be erased or blotted out, from *delco* = to erase, to blot out.] Things to be erased or expunged.

¶ *Delenda est Carthago:* [Lat. = Carthage must be blotted out or destroyed.] The celebrated sentence with which Cato the elder was accustomed to conclude all his speeches in the Roman Senate. His hatred of Carthage arose from a jealousy of its flourishing state, and the consequent danger to Rome, and eventually led to its destruction in 146 B.C.

***dē-lē-nĭf'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Low Lat. *delenificus*, from Lat. *delenio* = to soften down: *de* = down; *lenis* = soft; *facio* = to make.] Having the power or quality of assuaging or easing pain.

dĕ-lĕs-sēr'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after M. Benjamin Delessert, a French patron of botany.]

Bot.: A genus of Florideous Algæ, the typical one of the sub-order Delesserieæ. The species have a flat membranaceous rose-coloured frond, with a percurrent midrib. They are small, being generally from two to eight inches high. About six are British, most of them common. The one best known is *Delesseria sanguinea.* Its fruit ripens in winter.

dĕ-lĕs-sēr'-ĭ-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *delesseria*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-order of Algæ, order Ceramiaceæ (Rose-tangles). The frond is cellular, the coccidia enclosing closely-packed oblong granules arising from the base, within a spherical cellular envelope which finally bursts; tetraspores in definite heaps or collected in sporophylls. (*Lindley.*) [DELESSERIA.]

dĕ-lĕs'-sīte, *s.* [Named after M. Delesse, a French mineralogist, and Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A massive olive-green or blackish-green mineral.

† **dē-lēte',** *v.t.* [Lat. *deletus*, pa. par. of *deleo* = to erase, to blot out.]

1. *Lit.:* To erase, expunge, or blot out.

"I stand ready with a pencil in one hand and a spunge in the other, to aid, alter, insert, expunge, enlarge, and *delete.*"—*Fuller: Worthies*, c. 25.

* 2. *Fig.:* To get rid of, to expunge.

"*Delete* this principle out of men's hearts."—*State Trials; Col. Fiennes* (an. 1643.)

***dē-lē-tĕr'-ĭ-al, *de-le-ter-i-all,** *a.* [Lat. *deleterius.*] Deleterious, hurtful.

"It [tobacco] is hot and drie in the third degree, and hath a *deleteriall* or venomous quality."—*Venner: Treat. on Tobacco*, p. 397.

dĕ-lĕ-tēr'-ĭ-oŭs, *a.* [Low Lat. *deleterius*, from Gr. δηλητήριος (*dēlētērios*) = noxious, hurtful; δηλέομαι (*dēleomai*) = to hurt; δηλητήρ (*dēlētēr*) = a destroyer.]

1. Noxious, poisonous, hurtful, or injurious to life.

"Many things neither *deleterious* by substance or quality, are yet destructive by figure, or some occasional activity."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

2. Injurious, hurtful morally.

***dē-lēt'-ēr-ĭ** (1), *a.* [Lat. *deleterius.*] Deleterious, noxious, poisonous, deadly.

"Nor doctor epidemick,
Though stor'd with *deletery* med'cines."
Butler: Hudibras.

***dē-lēt'-ēr-ĭ** (2), *s.* [DELETORY.]

dē-lē'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *deletio*, from *deletus*, pa. par. of *deleo* = to erase, to blot out.]

†1. *Literally:*

1. The act of deleting, erasing, or expunging.

2. An erasure, a word or passage erased.

"Some *deletions* . . . have been restored."—*Sir W. Hamilton.*

*II. *Fig.:* Destruction.

"Indeed, if there be a total *deletion* of every person of the opposing party or country, then the victory is complete, because none remains to call it in question."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind.*

***dēl ē-tĭ'-tious,** *a.* [Lat. *deletus*, pa. par. of *deleo.*] An epithet applied to paper of such a quality that anything marked on it may be erased.

***dē-lēt'-ĭve, *dē-lĭt'-ĭvo,** *a* [Eng. *delet(e); -ive.*] Fit or intended for erasing or blotting out.

"The obtuser end [of the stylus] was made more *deletive.*"—*Evelyn: Sculpture*, ch. i.

***dē-lēt'-ŏr-ĭ, *dē-lēt'-ĕr-ĭ** (2), *s.* [As from a Lat. *deletorius*, from *deletus*, pa. par. of *deleo.*] Anything which serves to erase or blot out.

"Confession was certainly intended as a *deletory* of sin."—*Bp. Taylor: Diss. from Popery*, ch. ii. § 2.

dĕlf (1), ***delph** (1), *s.* [A.S. *delf* = digging, *delfan* = to dig with a spade; Dut. *delven.*]

*I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A place dug out, a pit.

"He drew me down derne in *delf* by ane dyke."
Douglass: Virgil, xii. 289.

*2. A grave.

"That *delf* thai stoppyd hastyly."—*Wyntown*, vi. 4, 9.

*3. A mine, a quarry.

"The *delfs* would be so flown with waters, that no gins or machines could suffice to lay and keep them dry."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

4. That which is dug out; a sod.

"If a *delph* be cast up in a field that hath lien for the space of five or six years, wild oats will spring up of their own accord."—*App. Agr. Surv. Banffs.*, p. 42.

II. *Her.:* One of the abatements or marks of disgrace, indicating that a challenge has been revoked, or one's word broken. It is represented by a square-cut sod of earth, turf, &c.

dĕlf (2), **delft, delph** (2), *s.* & *a.* [From Delft in Holland, a town founded about 1074, and famous for its earthenware, first manufactured there about 1310. (*Haydn, &c.*)]

A. *As substantive:*

1. The same as DELFT-WARE (q.v.).

2. Crockery generally. (*Scotch.*)

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or made of delft-ware or crockery.

"On the shelf that projected immediately next the dresser, was a number of *delf* and wooden bowls, of different dimensions."—*Mrs. Hamilton: Cottagers of Glenburnie*, p. 144.

delft-blue, *s.*

Calico-printing: A mode of printing, also known as China-blue.

delft-ware, *s.* A kind of pottery originally manufactured at Delft, in Holland, in the fourteenth century. It is now considered coarse, but was among the best of its day, being considered equal to the Italian in quality, but somewhat inferior in its ornamentation. The glaze of the Delft-ware is made as follows: Kelp and Woolwich sand are calcined together, to form a vitreous mass called frit. Lead and tin are calcined to form a grey, powdery oxide. The frit is powdered and mixed with the oxide, zaffre being added to confer blue colour, arsenic for dead-white. This is fused, making an opaque enamel; ground and mixed to the consistence of cream. Delft-ware is made of a calcareous clay of varying colour, which is ground in water, strained, and evaporated to a plastic consistence; it is then tempered, and stored in cellars to ripen. Prolonged storage increases its tenacity and plasticity. It is then kneaded, without sand; formed on the wheel, dried, and partially burned, reaching the biscuit condition. The bibulous ware is then glazed, dried, packed in saggars, which are piled in the kiln and baked. (*Knight.*)

***dĕl'-fȳne,** *s.* [DOLPHIN.]

"Brunswyne or *delfyne. Foca. Delphinus, suillus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

dē'-lĭ-ăc, *s.* [From the island Delos.] A kind of sculptured vase; also, beautiful bronze and silver.

Dē'-lĭ-ăn, *a.* [From Delos, an island in the Ægean, now called Dili.] Of or pertaining to Delos.

Delian problem, *s.*

Math.: The duplication of the cube; so called from the reply of the oracle of Delos to the deputation sent from Athens to inquire how to stop the plague then raging, that the plague would be stayed as soon as they had doubled the altar of Apollo, which was a cube. [DUPLICATION.]

***dĕl'-ĭ-bāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *delibatum*, sup. of *delibo* = to taste.]

1. *Lit.:* To taste, to sip.

2. *Fig.:* To dabble in, to have a slight acquaintance with.

"When he has travelled, and *delibated* the French and the Spanish."—*Marmion: Antiquary.*

***dĕl-ĭ-bā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *delibatio.*] A tasting, a supping; a trial or essay of.

"Some *delibation* of Jewish antiquity."—*Mede: Works*, bk. i., dis. 3.

***dĕ-lĭb-ĕr, *doliberon,** *v.i.* [Fr. *délibérer.*] To deliberate, to consult.

"For which he gan *deliberen* for the best."
Chaucer: Troilus, iv. 141.

dĕ-lĭb'-ĕr-āte, *v.i.* & *t.* [DELIBERATE, *a.* Fr. *délibérer;* Sp. & Port. *deliberar;* Ital. *deliberare;* Lat. *delibero* = to consult: *de* (intens.), *libro* = to weigh; *libra* = a balance.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To weigh matters in the mind; to ponder, to balance the reasons for and against any course; to estimate the weight of reasons or arguments; to debate, to consult.

2. To hesitate.

"The woman that *deliberates* is lost."
Addison: Cato, iv. 1.

B. *Trans.:* To weigh or balance in the mind; to debate.

". . . if you shall not be firm to *deliberated* counsels, they which are bound to serve you may seek and find opportunities to serve themselves upon you."—*Abp. Laud: Sermons*, p. 226.

¶ For the difference between to *deliberate* and to *consult*, see CONSULT; for that between to *deliberate* and to *debate*, see DEBATE.

dĕ-lĭb'-ĕr-ate, *a.* [Lat. *deliberatus*, pa. par. of *delibero* = to consult.]

1. Weighing matters or reasons carefully in the mind; circumspect, not hasty in deciding or in action; cool.

"Your most grave belly was *deliberate.*"
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 1.

2. Done or carried out deliberately or without haste; well-advised.

". . . desirous of slow and *deliberate* death, against the stream of their sensual inclination."—*Hooker.*

3. Slow, gradual; not quick or sharp.

"Others are more *deliberate*, . . ."—*Bacon.*

¶ For the difference between *deliberate* and *thoughtful*, see THOUGHTFUL.

dĕ-lĭb'-ĕr-āt-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DELIBERATE, *v.*]

dĕ-lĭb'-ĕr-ate-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *deliberate; -ly.*]

1. With deliberation; after careful consideration; not hastily or rashly.

"The sacrifice of Iphigenia by her father is an act commanded by the gods, and is *deliberately* performed."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. xiii. pt. iii., § 54.

2. Slowly, gradually.

"We had gone thus *deliberately* forward for some time."—*Goldsmith: Essays*, 10.

dĕ-lĭb'-ĕr-ate-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *deliberate; -ness.*] The quality of being deliberate; careful thought or consideration; circumspection, wariness, coolness.

"They would not stay the fair production of acts, in the order, gravity, and *deliberateness* befitting a parliament."—*King Charles: Eikon Basilike.*

dĕ-lĭb'-ĕr-āt-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DELIBERATE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of weighing or balancing facts and arguments in the mind; deliberation.

dŏ-lĭb-ĕr-ā'-tion, *de-lĭb-er-a-cion, *de-lĭb-er-a-cioun, *s.* [Fr. *délibération;* Sp. *deliberacion;* Ital. *deliberazione*, from Lat. *deliberatus*, pa. par. of *delibero* = to deliberate (q.v.).]

1. The act of deliberating or weighing facts and arguments in the mind; calm and careful consideration.

"Meanwhile the face
Conceals the mood lethargic with a mask
Of deep *deliberation.*"
Cowper: Task, iv. 298-300.

2. Coolness or freedom from haste or rashness in action.

"Choosing the fairest way with a calm *deliberation.*"—*Mountague: Devoute Essayes*, pt. ii., treat. viii. § 3.

3. A discussion or debating of a measure or proposition.

". . . to protect the *deliberations* of the Royalist Convention."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

dĕ-lĭb'-ĕr-ā-tĭve, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *délibératif;* Sp. & Ital. *deliberativo*, from Lat. *deliberativus.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining or given to deliberation; capable of thought.

"The will of man, either as a natural appetite, or a *deliberative* faculty."—*Bp. Barlow: Remains*, p. 50.

2. Proceeding or acting by deliberation, as opposed to *executive.*

3. Having a right to join in a deliberation or discussion.

*** B.** *As substantive:*

1. The discourse in which a question is deliberated, weighed, or examined.

"In *deliberatives*, the point is, what is evil? and, of good, what is greater? and of evil, what is less?"—*Bacon: Colours of Good and Evil.*

2. A kind of rhetoric employed in proving a thing, and convincing others of its truth, in order to persuade them to adopt it.

***dĕ-lĭb-ĕr-ā-tĭve-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *deliberative; -ly.*] By way of deliberation or mutual discussion.

"None but the thanes or nobility were considered as necessary constituent parts of this assembly (the witenagemote), at least whilst it acted *deliberatively.*"—*Burke: Abridg. of Eng. Hist.*, ii. 7.

dĕ-lĭb'-ĕr-ā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat.] One who deliberates.

***dĕl'-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *deleo* = to erase, to expunge.] Capable of being erased, blotted out, or expunged.

***dĕl'-ĭ-brāte,** *v.t.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and *liber* = bark.] To strip off the bark; to peel. (*Ash.*)

***dĕl-ĭ-brā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *delibrat(e); -ion.*] The act of stripping off bark or peeling. (*Ash.*)

dĕl'-ĭ-cą-çȳ, *del-ĭ-ca-cie, *s.* [Fr. *délicatesse.*] [DELICATE.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*1. Effeminacy, self-indulgence, excess. (Originally implied a much more severe degree of censure than in this more luxurious age it is held to do.)

"Thus much of *delicacy* in general; now more particularly of her first branch, gluttony."—*Nash: Christ's Tears over Jerusalem*, p. 140. (*Trench's Select Glossary*, pp. 51, 52.)

2. Nicety in the choice of food.

"Be not troublesome to thyself or others in the choice of thy meats, or the *delicacy* of thy sauces."—*Bishop Taylor.*

3. Daintiness; agreeableness to the taste; deliciousness.

"On hospitable thoughts intent,
What choice to choose for *delicacy* best."
Milton: P. L., v. 332, 333.

4. That which is dainty, delicious, or agreeable to the senses, and more especially to the taste; a dainty.

". . . the merchants of the earth are waxed rich through the abundance of her *delicacies.*"—*Rev.* xviii. 3.

5. Elegance, beauty.

"A man of goodly presence, in whom strong making took not away *delicacy*, nor beauty fierceness."—*Sidney.*

6. Politeness, civility, refinement, courtesy; a nice observance of propriety and good-feeling. (Opposed to *coarseness.*)

"In that narrative he admits that he was treated with great courtesy and *delicacy*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

7. Tenderness, niceness, softness of disposition, refinement.

"The Archbishop's mind was naturally of almost feminine *delicacy*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

8. Nicety or acuteness of perception; critical refinement, fastidiousness, scrupulousness.

"True *delicacy*, as I take it, consists in exactness of judgment and dignity of sentiment; or, if you will, purity of affection."—*Spectator*, No. 286.

9. Nicety or minute accuracy; refinement.

"Van Dyck has even excelled him in the *delicacy* of his colouring, and in his cabinet pieces."—*Dryden.*

* 10. Neatness; elegance of dress.

11. Indulgence, tenderness, gentle treatment.

"Persons born of families noble and rich derive a weakness of constitution from . . . the *delicacy* of their own education."—*Temple.*

12. Tenderness of constitution; a natural tendency easily to receive hurt or injury; bodily weakness.

13. A delicate texture or constitution; fineness, tenuity.

14. The state of being such as to require delicate or careful treatment.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Fine Arts, &c.:* A term used to describe refinement in manipulation, and softness of expression, colour, or touch.

2. *Mathematical and other Instruments:* The state of being affected by slight causes; as, a *delicate* balance, a *delicate* thermometer.

¶ There are two ways in which a thermometer may be delicate. It is so called (1) When it indicates very small changes of temperature, (2) When it quickly assumes the temperature of the surrounding medium. (*Ganot.*)

¶ For the difference between *delicacy* and *dainty*, see DAINTY.

děl'-ĭ-cate, * **dcl-i-cat,** *a. & s.* [Fr. *délicat*; Lat. *delicatus* = luxurious; *delicia* = pleasure, luxury; *delicio* = to allure, to amuse; *de* = away, from, and *lacio* = to allure, to entice; Ital. *delicato*; Sp. & Port. *delicado.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Dainty, nice, or highly pleasing to the taste; delicious.

"Whan man yiveth him to *delicate* mete or drinke."—*Chaucer: Parson's Tale.*

2. Dainty; nice in choice of food; luxurious.

"So that the man that is tender among you, and very *delicate*, his eye shall be evil towards his brother." *Deut.* xxviii. 54.

3. Dainty, hard to please, fastidious.

"I am nought glteles
That I somdele am *delicate*." *Gower*, iii. 26.

4. Luxurious or grand in dress, mannera, &c.

"More *delicat*, more pompous of array,
More proud was never emperour than he."
Chaucer: C. T., 15,957.

* 5. Choice, select, excellent.

6. Of a fine texture; fine, soft, smooth, not coarse.

"As much blood passeth through the lungs as through all the body; the circulation is quicker, and heat greater, and their texture is extremely *delicate*." —*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

7. Fine, soft, delicately shaded; as, A *delicate* colour.

8. Lovely, graceful.

". . . a most fresh and *delicate* creature."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, ii. 3.

9. Nice in manner or form; courteous, refined, polite; characterized by a careful observance of propriety and good feeling.

". . . the most *delicate* generosity."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

10. Nice or minutely accurate in the perception of what is agreeable to any of the senses; as, A *delicate* taste, a *delicate* ear.

"And such, I exclaimed, is the pitiless part
Some act by the *delicate* mind." *Cowper: Rose.*

11. Soft, effeminate; luxuriously brought up, tender.

"Witness this army, of such mass and charge,
Led by a *delicate* and tender prince."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iv. 4.

12. Constitutionally weak or feeble; very susceptible of hurt or injury.

"The Princess Anne had been requested to attend, but had excused herself on the plea of *delicate* health." —*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

* 13. Ingenious, skilful, artful, dexterous.

"So *delicate* with her needle."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, iv. 1.

* 14. Marked by artfulness or art; cunning.

"It were a *delicate* stratagem."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, iv. 6.

15. Requiring careful and nice handling or treatment, as a *delicate* question or point.

II. *Instruments:* Easily affected. Thus a delicate balance turns with a very small weight

* **B.** *As substantive:*

* 1. A delicacy, a dainty, something nice or dainty.

"*Delycates*, deyntie meates, *viandes delicates*."—*Palsgrave.*

2. A dainty, nice, or fastidious person.

"My *delicatis* or nurshid in delicis walkiden sharp weies."—*Wycliffe: Baruch*, iv. 26.

¶ For the difference between *delicate* and *fine*, see FINE.

děl'-ĭ-cate-lў, * **del-i-cat-li,** *adv.* [Eng. *delicate*; *-ly.*]

* 1. Daintily, luxuriously. (Implying a heavier censure than with our increasing tendency to luxury is held to attach to it now.)

"She that liveth *delicately* [Gr σπαταλῶσα, Auth. Vers., in pleasure] is dead while she liveth."—1 *Tim.* v. 6. (Auth. Vers., margin).—*Trench: Select Glossary*, pp. 51, 52.

2. In a delicate, refined, or courteous manner; with strict observance of propriety and good feeling.

3. Finely, not coarsely, neatly, gracefully.

"Fine by defect, and *delicately* weak,
Their happy spots the nice admirer take."
Pope: Moral Essays, ii. 43, 44.

4. Tenderly, effeminately; in luxury, indulgently.

"He that *delicately* bringeth up his servant from a child shall have him become his son at length."—*Prov.* xxix. 21.

* 5. With affectation; affectedly, mincingly.

"Agag came unto him *delicately*."—1 *Samuel* xv. 32.

* **děl'-ĭ-cate-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *delicate*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being delicate; delicacy, softness, tenderness.

děl ĭ-cą-tēs'-sĕn, *s.*

1. Cakes, ices, and other delicate refreshments.

2. A store or shop where such articles are sold or served. (*Colloq.*)

* **děl'-ĭ-cą-tųde,** *s.* [Eng. *delicat(e)*; *-ude.*] Deliciousness. (*Ash.*)

* **děl-ĭç'-e,** *s.* [Fr. *délice*; Sp. & Port. *delicia*; Ital. *delizia*, from Lat. *deliciæ* = pleasures.] Pleasure, delight.

"He shal yeue *delices* to kyngis."—*Wiclife: Genesis* xlix. 20.

¶ * *Flower Delice*, * *Flowre Delice* (Lat. *Flos deliciarum*): The Iris. [FLEUR-DE-LIS.]

"The chevisaunce
Shall match with the fayre *flowre Delice*."
Spenser. Shepheards Calender; April.

* **dĕ-lĭç'-ĭ-āte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *deliciæ* = pleasures, delights.] To indulge in delicacies; to take delight.

"When Flora is disposed to *deliciate* with her minious, the rose is her Adonis."—*Parthenicia Sacra* (1633), p. 18.

dĕ-lĭ'-çious * **de-li-ciouse,** * **de-ly-cious,** * **di-li-cious,** * **dy-ly-cyus,** *a.* [Fr. *délicieux*, from Low Lat. *deliciosus*, from Lat. *deliciæ* = pleasurea, delights; Sp. & Port. *delicioso*; Ital. *delizioso.*]

1. Dainty; delightful or highly pleasing to the taste.

"Of all the trees
In Paradise that bear *delicious* fruit."
Milton: P. L., iv. 421, 422.

2. Highly pleasing, delightful, yielding exquisite pleasure to the mind.

"Now I feed myself
With most *delicious* poison."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, i. 5.

3. Charming, affording pleasure or comfort.

"He brought thee into this *delicious* grove."
Milton: P. L., vii. 318.

* 4. Dainty, luxurious, effeminate, given to pleasure.

"Yea, soberest men it [idleness] makes *delicious*."
Sylvester: Du Bartas; Week ii.

dĕ-lĭ'-çious-lў, * **de-li-cious-liche,** *adv.* [Eng. *delicious*; *-ly.*]

* 1. Daintily, luxuriously.

"How much she hath glorified herself, and lived *deliciously* [ἐστρηνίασε] so much torment and sorrow give her."—*Rev.* xviii. 7.

2. Delightfully; in a manner highly pleasing to any of the senses.

dŏ-lĭ'-çious-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *delicious*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality of being delicious or highly pleasing to any of the senses.

* 2. Luxury, extravagance; indulgence in delicacies.

"Further now to drive away all superfluity and *deliciousness*, . . ."—*North: Plutarch; Lycurgus.*

* **dĕ-lĭç'-ĭ-tў,** * **dclycyte,** *s.* [DELICIOUS.] Delightfulness, deliciousness.

". . . have fed me with fode of most *delycyte*."
Digby Mysteries (ed. Furnivall, 1882), p. 132, l. 2049.

dē-lĭct', *s.* [Lat. *delictum* = a fault of omission; *delinquo* = to omit doing what one ought to do: *de* = away, from, and *linquo* = to leave.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A failure to do some act; an offence, a crime.

"According to the quality of the *delict*."—*Howel: Letters*, p. 114.

2. *Scots Law.:* A misdemeanour.

"Crime is generally divided into crimes properly so called, and *delicts*. *Delicts* are commonly understood of slighter offences, which do not affect the public peace so immediately."—*Erskine: Inst.*, bk. iv., t. 4, § 1.

¶ A challenge *propter delictum* in English law is for some crime or misdemeanour that affects the juror's credit, and renders him infamous. This was formerly the case after a conviction of treason, felony, perjury, or conspiracy, &c. But the grounds of a challenge *propter delictum* are now simply having been convicted of treason, felony, or any infamous offence, which atain, however, a free pardon will obliterate, or being outlawed, or excommunicated, the latter being a species of outlawry in use in the ecclesiastical courts. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. xiii.)

* **děl'-ĭe,** * **delye,** *a.* [Fr. *délié*, from Lat. *delicatus.*] Soft, delicate, fine.

"Hir clothes weren maked of right *delye* thredes."
Chaucer: Boethius, p. 8.

dē-lĭĕr'-ĕt, *a.* [DELEERIT.]

* **děl-ĭ-gā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *deligatio*, from *deligatus*, pa. par. of *deligo* = to bind up.]

Surg.: A binding up or bandaging; the regular and methodical application of bandages.

"The third intention is *deligation*, or retaining the parts so joined together."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

dē-līght' (*gh* silent), * **dc-lit,** * **de-lite,** * **de-lyt,** *s.* [O. Fr. *deleit, delit*, from Lat. *delecto* = to delight; Sp. & Port. *delaite*; Ital *diletto.*]

1. A state or degree of great pleasure and aatisfaction; joy, rapture.

"*Delight* itself, however, is a weak term to express the feelings of a naturalist, who, for the first time has wandered by himself in a Brazilian forest."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (1870), ch. i., p. 11.

2. That which affords or creates great pleasure or joy.

"She was his care, his hope, and his *delight*;
Most in his thought, and ever in his sight."
Dryden: Sigismonda & Guiscardo, 11, 12.

dē-līght' (*gh* silent), * **de-lit-en,** * **de-lyt-en,** *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *deleiter, deliter*; Sp. *delectar, deleitar*; Port. *deleitar*; Ital. *dilettare*, from Lat. *delecto* = to delight.]

A. *Trans.:* To afford delight to; to please greatly; to charm.

"To *delight* his ear."
Shakesp.: Passionate Pilgrim, 47.

B. *Reflex.:* To take delight or great pleasure to oneself.

"I will *delight* myself in thy statutes: I will not forget thy word."—*Ps.* cxix. 16.

C. *Intrans.:* To have or take delight; to be delighted, highly pleased, or charmed.

". . . the livery she *delights* to wear."
Cowper: Task, iv. 760.

* **dē-līght'-ą-ble** (*gh* silent), * **dc-lit-a-ble,** * **de-lyt-a-ble,** *a.* [O. Fr. *delitable, deleitable*; Sp. *deleytable*; Port. *deleitavel*; Ital. *dilettabile*, from Lat. *delectabilis* = delectable (q. v.).] Delightful, delectable, charming.

"Wel may that lond be called *delytable*."
Maundeville, p. 3.

* **dē-līght'-ą-blў** (*gh* silent), * **dc-lit-a-bly,** *adv.* [Eng. *delightab(le)*; *-ly.*] In a delightful or delectable manner; delightfully.

"Whanne Philosophie hadde songen softly and *delitably*." *Chaucer: Boethius*, p. 108.

* **dē-līght'-ĕd** (*gh* silent), *pa. par.* or *a.* [DELIGHT, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Full of delight; charmed, overjoyed.

* 2. Attended with delight; delightful, delighting.

"If virtue no *delighted* beauty lack,
Your son-in-law is far more fair than black."
Shakesp.: Othello, i. 3.

¶ In the following passage the meaning of the word is very obscure; by some it is taken as = *delightful*, the sense being: the spirit, having the power of giving delight, &c.; by others it is understood as meaning lightened or freed of encumbrance, etherealized.

"Ay, but to die, and go we know not where:
. . . and the *delighted* spirit
To bathe in fiery floods."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iii. 1.

† **dĕ-līght'-ĕd-lў** (*gh* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *delighted*; *-ly.*] In a delighted manner; with delight.

dĕ-līght'-ĕr (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *delight*; *-er.*]

1. One who delights or affords delight.

2. One who takes delight.

"We should, concerning the author of the report, consider whether he be not ill-humoured, or a *delighter* in telling bad stories."—*Barrow: Serm.*, i. 260.

dĕ-līght'-fŭl (*gh* silent), *a.* [Eng. *delight*; *-full*(1).]

1. Affording delight; charming; causing or attended with great pleasure or satisfaction; exquisite, lovely.

"Come, peace of mind, *delightful* guest!"
Cowper: Ode to Peace.

* 2. Full of delight, cheerful, joyous.

"Too chilling a doctrine for our *delightful* dispositions."—*C. Sutton: Learn to Die* (1634), p. 16.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *delightful* and *charming*: "When they both denote the pleasure of the sense, *delightful* is not so strong an expression as *charming*: a prospect may be *delightful* or *charming*; but the latter rises to a degree that carries the senses away captive. Of music we should rather say that it was *charming* than *delightful*, as it acts on the senses in so powerful a manner: on the other hand, we should with more propriety speak of a *delightful* employment to relieve distress, or a *delightful* spectacle to see a family living together in love and harmony." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dĕ-līght'-fŭl-lў (*gh* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *delightful*; *-ly.*]

1. In a delightful manner; so as to cause delight; charmingly.

2. With delight.

"O voice, once heard
Delightfully, increase and multiply."
Milton: P. L., x. 729, 730.

dĕ-līght'-fŭl-nĕss (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *delightful*; *-ness.*] The quality of being delightful or highly pleasing; the quality of affording delight.

"This . . . doth not altogether take away the *delightfulness* of the knowledge."—*Tillotson.*

dĕ-līght'-ĭng (*gh* silent), * **de-lit-ing**, * **de-lit-yng**, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [DELIGHT, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of causing delight.

2. The state of being delighted, or of taking delight.

3. That which affords delight; delight or pleasure.

"*Delitingus* in thi righth honde."—*Wycliffe: Ps.* xv. 10.

* **dĕ-līght'-ĭng-lў** (*gh* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *delighting*; *-ly.*] With delight, delightedly, cheerfully.

"He did not consent clearly and *delightingly* to Sesquiri's death."—*Jer. Taylor.*

* **dĕ-līght'-lĕss** (*gh* silent), *a.* [Eng. *delight*; *-less.*] Void of delight; affording no delight; cheerless.

"And Winter oft at eve resumes the breeze,
Chills the pale morn, and bids his driving sheets
Deform the day *delightless*."
Thomson: Spring, 19-21.

* **dĕ-līght'-ŏŭs** (*gh* silent), *a.* [Eng. *delight*; *-ous.*] Delightful.

* **dĕ-līght'-sŏme**, * **dĕ-līght'-sŭm** (*gh* silent), *a.* [Eng. *delight*; suff. *-some* (q.v.).] Delightful, delectable.

"And all the nations shall call you blessed: for ye shall be a *delightsome* land, saith the Lord of hosts."—*Mal.* iii. 12.

* **dĕ-līght'-sŏme-lў** (*gh* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *delightsome*; *-ly.*]

1. In a delightful or delighting manner.

2. With delight, delightedly.

"Yet laughed *delightsomely*."
Chapman: Homer's Iliad, ii. 235.

* **dĕ-līght'-sŏme-nĕss** (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *delightsome*; *-ness.*] The quality of being delightsome; delightfulness.

* **dē-līg-nāte**, *v.t.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Lat. *lignum* = wood.] To deprive of wood.

". . . dilapidating or rather *delignating* his bishoprick."—*Fuller: Ch. Hist.*, IX. iii. 34.

dĕ-lī-mā, *s.* [Lat. *delimo* = to file off, because the leaves of some of the species are used for polishing.]

Bot.: A genus of plants consisting of climbing shrubs, and belonging to the order Dilleniaceæ (q.v.).

* **dē-lī-māte**, *v.t.* [Lat. *delimatus*, pa. par. of *delimo.*] To file off. (*Ash.*)

dĕ-lĭm'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *delim*(*a*), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ew.*]

Bot.: A tribe of plants belonging to the order Dilleniaceæ. They are distinguished by the filaments of the stamens being dilated at the apex, and bearing on both sides the separated roundish cells of the anthera.

* **dē-lĭm'-ĭt**, *v.t.* [Pref. *de* (intens.), and Eng. *limit* (q.v.).] To limit, to bound.

† **dē-lĭm-ĭ-tā-tion**, *s.* [Fr. *délimitation.*] A limitation; a defining or settling the bounds of.

"Proposing an exact system of *delimitation* to Parliament."—*Gladstone*, in *Ogilvie.*

* **dē-līne'**, *v.t.* [Lat. *delineo* = to sketch, to delineate.] To delineate, to mark or sketch out.

"A certain plan had been *delined* out."—*North: Examen*, p. 523.

* **dĕ-lĭn'-ĕ-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *deline*; *-able.*] Capable of being delineated, marked out, or sketched.

"In either vision there is something not *delineable*."—*Feltham: Letters*, xvii.

* **dĕ-lĭn'-ĕ-a-mĕnt**, *s.* [O. Ital. & O. Sp. *delineamento*, as if from a Lat. *delineamentum*, from *delineo* = to delineate.] A representation by delineating; a delineation, a sketch.

". . . a fair *delineament*
Of that which Good in Plato's school is hight."
More: Song of the Soul, iii. 11.

dĕ-lĭn'-ĕ-āte, *v.t.* [Lat. *delineatus*, pa. par. of *delineo* = to sketch out.]

1. To mark or draw out in outline; to sketch out; to make the first draught of.

2. To paint; to represent a true likeness of in a picture.

"The *licentia pictoria* is very large: with the same reason they may *delineate* old Nestor like Adonis."—*Browne.*

3. To describe; to portray in words; to set forth.

"I have not here time to *delineate* to you the glories of God's heavenly kingdom."—*Wake.*

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *delineate* and to *sketch*: "Both these terms are properly employed in the art of drawing, and figuratively applied to moral subjects to express a species of descriptions: a *delineation* expresses something more than a *sketch*; the former conveying not merely the general outlines or more prominent features, but also as much of the details as would serve to form a whole; the latter, however, seldom contains more than some broad touches, by which an imperfect idea of the subject is conveyed. A *delineation* therefore may be characterized as accurate, and a *sketch* as hasty or imperfect: an attentive observer who has passed some years in a country may be enabled to give an accurate *delineation* of the laws, customs, manners, and character of its inhabitants; a traveller who merely passes through can give only a hasty *sketch* from what passes before his eyes." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **dĕ-lĭn'-ĕ-āte**, *a.* [Lat. *delineatus.*] Delineated, sketched, portrayed.

dĕ-lĭn'-ĕ-āt-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DELINEATE.]

dĕ-lĭn'-ĕ-āt-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [DELINEATE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of sketching out, portraying, or describing; delineation.

"The landscape mixture and *delineatings*."—*Drayton: Barons' Wars*, bk. vi.

dĕ-lĭn-ĕ-ā-tion, *s.* [Fr. *délinéation*; Lat. *delineatio*, from *delineatus*, pa. par. of *delineo.*]

1. The act of sketching out in outline.

2. The act of describing, depicting, or portraying.

3. A representation or portrayal pictorially or verbally; a sketch, a drawing, a description.

"In the orthographical schemes, there should be a true *delineation*, and the just dimensions."—*Mortimer.*

¶ Puttenham in 1589 ranked this among words of quite recent introduction into the language.

dĕ-lĭn'-ĕ-ā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who delineates or represents pictorially or verbally.

"A modern *delineator* of character."—*Ruskin.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Tailoring:* A pattern formed by rule; being expansible in the directions where the sizes vary, as indicated by the varying lengths obtained by measurement.

2. *Surv.:* A perambulator, or geodetical instrument on wheels, with registering devices for recording distances between points; a pendulum arrangement by which a profile line is inscribed on a travelling strip; and certain other data, according to construction. (*Knight.*)

* **dĕ-lĭn'-ĕ-a-tŏr-ў**, *a.* [Eng. *delineat*(*e*); *-ory.*] Delineating, descriptive.

"The *delineatory* part of his work."—*Scott*, in *Ogilvie.*

* **dĕ-lĭn'-ĕ-a-tūre**, *s.* [Eng. *delineat*(*e*); *-ure.*] Delineation.

* **dĕ-lĭn'-ĭ-mĕnt**, *s.* [Lat. *delinimentum*, from *delinio* = to soften down: *de* = down, and *lenis* = soft.]

1. A mitigating or assuaging of pain.

2. That which mitigates or assuages pain.

* **dĕ-lĭn-ĭ'-tion**, *s.* [As if from a Lat. *delinitio*, from *delino* = to besmear.] The act of besmearing.

"The *delinition* also of the infant's ears and nostrils with the spittle."—*H. More: Mystery of Iniquity*, bk. i., ch. xviii., § 7. (*Trench: On some Def. of our Eng. Dict.*, p. 8.)

dĕ-lĭn'-quen-cў, *s.* [Lat. *delinquentia*, from *delinquo* = to fail in doing.] [DELICT.] A failure or omission of duty; a fault, an offence, a misdeed, a misdemeanour.

". . . a tribunal which might investigate, reform, and punish all ecclesiastical *delinquencies*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

dĕ-lĭn'-quent, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *delinquens*, pr. par. of *delinquo* = to fail in doing; Fr. *délinquant.*]

A. *As adj.:* Failing in or omitting one's duty; offending by neglect.

". . . the most *delinquent* were deprived of their public territory and received colonies of Roman settlers."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. xiii., pt. ii., § 21.

B. *As subst.:* One who fails in or omits a duty; one who offends by neglect of duty; an offender, a culprit.

"Does law, so jealous in the cause of man,
Denounce no doom on the *delinquent*?"
Cowper: Task, vi. 431, 432.

* **dĕ-lĭn'-quent-lў**, *adv.* [Eng. *delinquent*; *-ly.*] By way of delinquency or neglect of duty.

* **dē-lĭn'-quĭsh-mĕnt**, *s.* [Cf. *relinquishment.*] Relinquishment, giving up. (*Patient Grissil*, 1603.)

* **dĕl'-ĭ-quāte**, *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *deliquatus*, pa. par. of *deliquo* = to pour out: *de* = away, and *liquo* = to melt.]

A. *Trans.:* To cause to melt or dissolve.

"As the lixivia of tartar, or the *deliquated* salts of tartar do."—*Sprat's Hist. Royal Society*, p. 292.

B. *Intrans.:* To melt or dissolve away.

"It will be resolved into a liquor very analogous to that which the chymists make of salt of tartar, left in moist cellars to *deliquate*."—*Boyle.*

* **dĕl'-ĭ-quāt-ĕd**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DELIQUATE.]

dĕl-ĭ-quā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *deliquatio*, from *deliquatus*, pa. par. of *deliquo.*] A melting or dissolving away.

dĕl-ĭ-quĕ'sçe, *v.i.* [Lat. *deliquesco* = to melt away: *de* = away, from, and *liquesco*, incept. of *liqueo* = to become fluid, to melt.]

Chem.: Gradually to melt away, finally becoming liquid by the absorption of moisture from the air.

"In other cases the salt *deliquesces* after uniting with water of chemical hydration."—*C. F. Cross*, in *Nature*, p. 494 (1891).

dĕl-ĭ-quĕs'-çence, *s.* [Lat. *deliquescens*, pr. par. of *deliquesco*.]

Chem.: The property which certain very soluble salts and other bodies possess of absorbing moisture from the atmosphere. This property is made use of in drying salts, &c., the substance being placed over another substance which absorbs water from the air, as sulphuric acid, chloride of calcium, quicklime, &c., in an air-tight vessel called a desiccator.

dĕl-ĭ-quĕs'-çent, *a.* [Lat. *deliquescens.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II. 1.

†2. *Fig.:* Melting or dissolving away insensibly; easily consumed, as money, property.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Chem.:* Having the quality of becoming liquefied by the absorption of moisture from the air; liquefying in the air.

2. *Bot.:* Branched in such a manner that the stem is lost in the branches.

***dĕ-lĭ'-quĭ-āte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *deliquium* = a flowing or melting; a variant of *deliquate* (q.v.).] To melt or become liquefied by deliquescence.

***dĕ-lĭ-quĭ-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *deliquiat(e);-ion.*] The act of deliquiating; deliquescence.

dĕ-lĭ'-quĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat.]

I. *Literally & Technically:*

1. *Chem.:* A spontaneous dissolution or liquefaction of certain salts, alkalies, &c., on exposure to the air; deliquescence.

2. *Pathol.:* Syncope; a swooning away.

"For fear of *deliquiums* or being sick."—*Bacon.*

3. *Astron.:* An interruption or failing of the light of the sun without an eclipse.

"Such a *deliquium* we read of subsequent to the death of Cæsar."—*Spenser.*

***II.** *Fig.:* A melting or maudlin mood.

"... there came a hitherto unfelt sensation, as of Delirium Tremens, and a melting into total *deliquium*."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. iii., ch. x.

***dĕ-lĭr'-ą-çy,** *s.* [Lat. *deliratio.*] Delirium. [Deliration.]

dĕ-lĭr'-ą-ment, ***dĕ-lĭr'-ĕ-mĕnt,** *s.* [Lat. *deliramentum*, from *deliro* = (1) to go out of the way; (2) to be foolish or crazy.] [Delirium.] A wandering or doting state of the mind; delirium.

"Of whose *deliraments* further I proceed."—*Heywood: Hierarchy of Angels*, p. 285.

***dĕ-lĭr'-an-çy,** *s.* [Lat *delirantia*, neut. pl. of *delirans*, pr. par. of *deliro* = ... to be crazy or foolish.] The state of being delirious; delirium.

"Extasies of *delirancy* and dotage."—*Gauden: Funeral Sermon on Bp. Brownrig*, p. 57.

***dĕ-lĭr'-ant,** *a.* [Lat. *delirans*, pr. par. of *deliro.*] Delirious; out of one's mind; wandering in mind.

***dĕ-lĭr'-āte,** *v.i. & t.* [Lat. *deliratum*, sup. of *deliro=lit.*, to go or drive the plough out of the furrow: hence (1) to go out of the way; (2) to be crazy: *de* = away, from; *lira* = a furrow; Fr. *délirer*; Ital. *delirare.*] [Delirium.]

I. *Intrans.:* To rave, to dote; to be delirious; to wander in one's mind.

II. *Trans.:* To cause delirium; to madden.

"It hath an infatuating and *delirating* spirit in it."—*Holland: Plutarch, Morals*, ii. 393.

***dĕ-lĭr-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *deliratio*, from *deliro* = to be crazy or foolish.] A wandering or doting state of the mind; delirium, dotage.

"Such puerile hallucinations and anile *delirations*."—*Gaule: Mag-Astro-Mancer*, p. 116.

***de-lir-i-et,** *a.* [Fr. *délirer* = to dote.] Delirious. [Delirium.]

***de-lir-i-et-ness,** *s.* [Eng. *deliriet; -ness.*] Delirium.

"I won'er that my mother did na send word o'the nature of this *delirietness* o' Charlie."—*The Entail*, ii. 33.

dĕ-lĭr'-ĭ-oŭs, *a.* [A modern word, formed from Eng. *delir(ium)* and suff. *-ous*, and replacing the older *delirous* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II.

"I've seen the sick and ghastly bed
Of Sin *delirious* with its dread."
Byron: Prisoner of Chillon, viii.

†2. *Fig.:* Characterized or accompanied by wild excitement; frantic.

"Bacchantes . . . sing *delirious* verses."
Longfellow: Drinking Song.

II. *Med.:* Suffering from delirium; wandering in mind.

dĕ-lĭr'-ĭ-oŭs-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *delirious; -ly.*] In a delirious manner; like one suffering from delirium.

***dĕ-lĭr'-ĭ-oŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *delirious; -ness.*] The quality or state of being delirious.

"Pope, at the intermission of his *deliriousness*, was always saying something kind either of his present or absent friends."—*Johnson: Lives of the Poets; Pope.*

dĕ-lĭr'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat., from *delirus* = crazy, foolish, from *deliro* = (1) to go out of the way, (2) to be crazy or foolish: *de* = away, from, and *lira* = a furrow.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II.

2. *Fig.:* Wild or frantic excitement or enthusiasm; rapture.

"Too well the Imposter nursed
Her soul's *delirium*."
Moore: Veiled Prophet of Khorassan.

II. *Med.:* Increased ideation ranging from simple confusion of thought to fixed delusion, accompanied by incoherence, restlessness, and frequently combined with some amount of unconsciousness, deepening at times into coma. It often occurs in the course of general specific diseases, in pneumonia, erysipelas, gout, acute mania, alcoholic poisoning, as delirium tremens (q.v.), and as a consequence of nervous exhaustion from mental overwork.

delirium tremens, *s.*

Med.: Alcoholism, specially accompanied by delusions, from loss of cerebral power, with general disturbances of functions, depression, and debility, feeble but rapid action of heart, tremor and undecided muscular action, fear, and mental agitation all indicative of the most depressed condition of all the vital functions, with a characteristic peculiar odour of a saccharo-alcoholic kind, usually very marked. Beef-tea, soup, yolk of eggs, with capsicum or cayenne pepper, good nursing, with total abstinence, are the chief requirements in the immediate treatment of this affection—in fact, it needs nutrients and rest.

***dĕ-lĭr'-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *delirus.*] Delirious.

"*Delirous* that doteth and swerveth from reason."—*Blount.*

dĕ-lĭs'-sĕ-ą, *s.* [Named in 1826 by Gaudichaud after D. M. Delisse, a physician from the Isle of France, and naturalist to the French expedition under D'Entrecasteaux, from 1800 to 1804, to the South Seas.

Bot.: A genus of Lobeliads, the typical one of the tribe Delisseæ. The calyx is hemispherical; the corolla two-lipped; the fruit a globular two-celled berry. Habitat, the Sandwich Islands.

dĕ-lĭs'-sĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *delissea*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Lobeliads, type Delissea (q.v.).

***dĕ-lĭt',** *s.* [Delight, *s.*]

***dĕ-lĭt'-a-ble,** *a.* [Delightable.] Delightful, delectable.

"And many anothir *delitable* sight."
Chaucer: C. T., 7,938.

***dĕ-lĭt'-ĕn,** *v.* [Delight, *v.*]

dĕ-lĭ-tĕs'-çence, dĕ-lĭ-tĕs'-çen-çy, *s.* [Lat. *delitescens*, pr. par. of *delitesco* = to lie hid: *de* = away, from, and *latesco*, incept. of *lateo* = to lie hid.]

***I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. The state of being in retirement, concealment, or obscurity.

"I have enjoyed a happy *delitescency*."—*Aubrey: Life*, p. 13.

2. A state of inactivity or apathy, idleness.

"Every man has those about him who wish to soothe him into inactivity and *delitescence*."—*Johnson.*

II. *Surg.:* A mode of termination peculiar to phlegmasiæ, in which there is a sudden and total disappearance of inflammation.

¶ *Period of delitescence:*

Med.: [Incubation].

***dĕ-lĭ-tĕs'-çent,** *a.* [Lat. *delitescens*, pr. par. of *delitesco.*] Lying hid, concealed, or obscured.

***dĕ-lĭt'-ĭ-gāte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *delitigatum*, sup. of *delitigo* = to quarrel.] To quarrel. [Litigate.]

***dĕ-lĭt-ĭ-gā'-tion,** *s.* [Delitigate.] A quarrelling; a striving in words; a brawl.

***dĕ'-lĭt-ive,** *a.* [Deletive.]

dĕ-lĭv'-ĕr (1), ***deliveren,** ***delivre,** ***delivri,** ***delyver** (1), ***delyveryn,** ***delyvri,** *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *délivrer*; Low Lat. *delibero* = to set free: *de* = away, from, and *libero* = to set free; *liber* = free.] [Liberate.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To liberate, to set free, to release.

"Thus she the captive did *deliver*." *Prior.*

2. To save, to rescue. (Generally followed by *from* or *out of*, and in Scriptural language by *out of* or *from the hand of.*)

"Who are they among all the gods of the countries, that have *delivered* their country *out of* mine hand?"—*2 Kings* xviii. 35.

3. To hand over, to transfer, to commit.

"Lord, thou *deliveredst* unto me two talents."—*Matt.* xxv. 22.

4. To give up, to surrender, to yield, to resign. (Generally followed by *up.*)

"Are the cities, that I got with wounds,
Delivered up again with peaceful words?"
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., i. 1.

5. To place in the power of any one; to hand over.

"Behold, this day thine eyes have seen how that the Lord had *delivered* thee to-day into mine hand in the cave."—*1 Sam.* xxiv. 10.

6. To communicate, to impart.

"William's message was *delivered* by Portland to Lewis at a private audience."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

7. To utter, to pronounce; as, to *deliver* a speech or an address.

* 8. To describe, to speak of.

"She is *delivered* for a masterpiece in nature."—*Massinger: Grand Duke of Florence*, i. 2.

* 9. To show, to discover.

"I'll *deliver*
Myself your loyal servant."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, v 6.

10. To discharge, to send out, to direct, to let fly.

"... *delivered* such a shower of pebbles."—*Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, v. 4.

11. To discharge, to pass; as, a pipe will *deliver* so many feet in the minute.

* 12. To cast away, to throw off.

"... the exalted mind
All sense of woe *delivers* to the wind." *Pope.*

* 13. To exert, to put in motion.

"Musidorus could not perform any action on horse or foot more strongly, or *deliver* that strength more nimbly."—*Sidney.*

14. To disburden of a child; to bring to bed.

"His Queen was safely *delivered* of a daughter."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

II. *Law:* To hand over a deed to the grantee, as in the attestation, "sealed and delivered." [Delivery, II. 1.]

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To speak, to declare.

"An't please you, *deliver*."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 1.

¶ (1) *To deliver a cargo:* To discharge it from the ship and hand it over to the owners.

(2) *To deliver over:*

(*a*) To put into the hands, power, or discretion of another.

"*Deliver* me not *over* unto the will of mine enemies."—*Ps.* xxvii. 12.

(*b*) To hand down, to transmit.

"Your lordship will be *delivered over* to posterity in a fairer character than I have given."—*Dryden.*

(3) *To deliver out:* To distribute.

"See what I do *deliver out* to each."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 1.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between to *deliver*, to *rescue*, and to *save*: "The idea of taking or keeping from danger is common to these terms; but *deliver* and *rescue* signify rather the taking from, *save* the keeping from danger: we *deliver* and *rescue* from the evil

that is; we *save* from evils that may be as well as those that are. *Deliver* and *rescue* do not convey any idea of the means by which the end is produced; *save* commonly includes the idea of some superior agency: a man may be *delivered* or *rescued* by any person without distinction; he is commonly *saved* by a superior. *Deliver* is an unqualified term, it is applicable to every mode of the action or species of evil; to *rescue* is a species of *delivering*—namely, *delivering* from the power of another; to *save* is applicable to the greatest possible evils: a person may be *delivered* from a burden, from an oppression, from disease, or from danger, by any means; a prisoner is *rescued* from the hands of an enemy; a person is *saved* from destruction." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between to *deliver* and to *give up*, see GIVE; for that between to *deliver* and to *free*, see FREE.

***dĕ-lĭv'-ĕr** (2), ***de-lyv-er** (2), *v.t.* [Lat. *delibero* = to deliberate (q.v.).]

1. To deliberate.

"The Statis thare assemblyd hale,
Delyverydd, and gave hym for cownsale,
Of fewt til gyve up all band."
Wyntown, viii. 10. 76.

2. To determine, to resolve.

"He perswadit the kyng to send ane garyson of armyt men to the bordoure to resist the fury of Scottis and Fychtis, quhilkis war *delyuerit* (as he was cleirly informit) to reuenge the injuris done be his army."—*Bellenden: Cron.*, B. viii. c. 12.

***dĕ-lĭv'-ĕr**, *s.* [The imperative of the verb.] The challenge of a highwayman.

"Untill some booty doth aproach him nye,
To whom a loude *deliver* he shall crye."
The Newe Metamorphosis, 1,600, MS. (*Nares*)

***dĕ-lĭv'-ĕr, *de-lyv-er, *de-lyv-ere,** *a.* [O. Fr. *delivré*.] [CLEVER.]

1. Active, clever.

"Of his stature he was of even length,
And wonderly *deliver*, and grete of strength."
Chaucer: C. T., 83, 84.

2. Delivered. (In this sense directly from *deliver*, v.)

"This abbas was all slepand
Delyuer of a fayr knawe chylde."
Metr. Homilies, p. 168.

***dĕ-lĭv'-ĕr-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *deliver*; *-able*.] Capable of being delivered.

dĕ-lĭv'-ĕr-ance, *de-liv-er-aunce, *de-lyv-er-aunce, *s.* [Fr *délivrance*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of setting free, releasing, or liberating.

"God let sende Moises to make the *deliverraunce*."
Gower, ii. 182.

2. The act of saving or rescuing from danger; rescue.

3. The state of being saved, rescued, or delivered from danger.

"Dionysius describes the joy of the Romans at this unexpected *deliverance* from imminent danger as unbounded."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. xii., pt. ii., § 22.

* 4. The act of handing over or delivering to another.

* 5. The act of speaking, uttering, or pronouncing.

"And at each word's *deliverance*
Stab poniards in our flesh."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., ii. 1.

* 6. An utterance; a declaration; a statement.

"You have it from his own *deliverance*."—*Shakesp.: All's Well*, ii. 5.

* 7. The act of bringing forth children.

"Ne'er mother
Rejoic'd *deliverance* more."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 5.

¶ In the last four meanings *delivery* is now used.

* 8. Deliberation, consultation.

"Thir novillis maid the Faderis sa astonist, that thay usit the samen *deliverance* that thay usit in extreme necessite."—*Bellenden: T. Liv.*, p. 212.

* 9. Determination, sentence.

"Both parties were compromit by their oaths to stand at the *deliverance* of the arbitrators chosen by them both."—*Pitscottie* (ed. 1728), p. 14.

II. *Law:*

1. *Eng.:* The acquittal of a prisoner by the verdict of a jury.

2. *Scots Law:* The decision of a judge or arbitrator.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *deliverance* and *delivery*: "*Deliverance* and *delivery* are drawn from the same verb to express its different senses of taking from or giving to; the former denotes the taking something from one's self; the latter implies giving something to another. To wish for a *deliverance* from that which is hurtful or painful is to a certain extent justifiable: the careful *delivery* of property into the hands of the owner will be the first object of concern with a faithful agent." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dĕ-lĭv'-ĕred (1), *pa. par.* or *a.* [DELIVER (1), *v.*]

***dĕ-lĭv'-ĕred** (2), ***dĕ-lĭv'-ĕr-ĭt,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [DELIVER (2), *v.*] Determined, resolved.

"In sa fer as pertenes to me, I am *deliverit* to departe baselie of your ciete, and to returne hame."—*Bellenden: T. Liv.*, p. 194.

dĕ-lĭv'-ĕr-ĕr, *dĕ-lyv-ĕr-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *deliver*; *-er*.]

1. One who delivers or sets free another; a saviour, a preserver.

"Since that time the history of every great *deliverer* has been the history of Moses retold."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

* 2. One who communicates or relates anything.

"... the *deliverers* of those experiments."—*Boyle.*

3. One who delivers or hands over anything to another.

***dĕ-lĭv'-ĕr-ĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *deliver*; *-ess*.] A female deliverer.

dĕ-lĭv'-ĕr-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [DELIVER, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of setting free, rescuing, or preserving.

2. The act of communicating, handing over, or relating.

delivering-roll, *s.* [DELIVERY-ROLLER.]

***dĕ-lĭv'-ĕr-lȳ, *de-liv-er-liche, *de-lyv-er-ly,** *adv.* [Mid. Eng. *deliver*, a.; *-ly*.] Actively, nimbly, with sharpness. [CLEVER.]

"Thei taken more scharpely the bestes and more *delyverly* than don hounddes."—*Maundeville*, p. 29.

***dĕ-lĭv'-ĕr-nĕss, *de-lyv-er-nes, *de-lyv-er-nesse,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *deliver*, a.; *-ness*.] Activity, nimbleness, cleverness.

"*Delyvernes* and bewte of body."
Hampole: Pricke of Conscience, 5,899.

dĕ-lĭv'-ĕr-ȳ, *dĕ-lĭv'-ĕr-ĭé, *s.* [DELIVER, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of delivering, setting free, or releasing, release, deliverance.

2. The act of rescuing or delivering from danger; rescue.

3. The state or condition of being delivered from danger, &c.

"He hugged me in his arms, and swore, with sobs,
That he would labour my *delivery*."
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 4.

4. The act of delivering or handing over to another; transfer.

5. The act of surrendering, yielding, or giving up to another; surrender.

"After the *delivery* of your royal father's person into the hands of the army, . . ."—*Denham.*

6. Charge, care.

"You'll put your soune and heire to his *deliverie*."—*Chester: Love's Martyr*, p. 46.

7. A distribution of letters, &c., from a post-office to the persons to whom they are addressed.

8. The quantity of water, &c., discharged by a pipe in a given time.

9. The act of uttering or pronouncing; utterance.

"I make a broken *delivery* of the business."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, v. 2.

10. A style or manner of speaking; address.

"I was charmed with the gracefulness of his figure and *delivery*, as well as with his discourses."—*Addison.*

11. Childbirth.

"Like as a woman with child, that draweth near the time of her *delivery*, is in pain, and crieth out."—*Isa.* xxvi. 7.

* 12. Activity; free or active use of the limbs. [DELIVER, *a.*]

"The earl was the taller, and much the stronger; but the duke had the neater limbs, and freer *delivery*."—*Wotton.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:*

(1) The delivery of a deed, or the handing of it over to the grantee, which is expressed in the attestation, "sealed and *delivered*," is one of the requisites to a good deed. A deed takes effect only from this delivery; for if the date be false or impossible, the delivery ascertains the time of it. A delivery may be either absolute, that is, to the grantee himself, or to a third person, to hold till some conditions be performed on the part of the grantee. In certain cases, as wills, bonds made by a parent in favour of his children, or deeds in which the grantee has himself an interest, or where there is a mutual obligation between the parties, delivery is not required.

(2) Also called gaol delivery, a term applied to the Sessions at the Old Bailey, or the Assizes, when the gaol is delivered or cleared of the prisoners.

* 2. *Mint:* The moneys coined within a certain period at the Mint.

3. *Baseball or Cricket:*

(1) The act of delivering or bowling a ball.

(2) The manner or style of delivering or bowling a ball.

(3) The ball delivered or bowled.

"... came in, and the first *delivery* from Spofforth clean bowled him."—*Daily Telegraph*, August 18, 1882.

4. *Founding:* The draft or allowance by which a pattern is made to free itself from close lateral contact with the sand of the mould as it is lifted. Also called Draw-taper.

¶ For the difference between *delivery* and *deliverance*, see DELIVERANCE.

delivery-roller, *s.* That roller in a carding, paper, or calendering, or other machine, which conducts the object finally from the operative portions of the apparatus.

delivery-valve, *s.* That valve through which the discharge of a pumped fluid occurs, as the upper valve of the air-pump in the condensing steam-engine, through which water is lifted into the hot-well. (*Knight.*)

dĕll (1), ***delle,** *s.* [A variant of *dale* (q.v.).] A small narrow valley between hills; a dale, a ravine.

"Then, with mild Una in her sober cheer,
High over hill and low adown the *dell*."
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone (Introd.).

***dell** (2), *s.* [Etym. unknown.] A young girl, a maid, a wench. (Thieves' slang.)

"*Dells* are young bucksom wenches."—*Dunton: Ladies Dictionary*, 1694. (*Nares.*)

Dĕl-la-crŭs'-ĕan, *a.* [For etym. see def.] Pertaining to or in any way connected with the celebrated Academy of Della Crusca at Florence.

¶ *Dellacruscan School of Literature:* A name applied to some English writers residing at Florence about A.D. 1785.

dĕlph (1), *s.* [DELF (1), *s.*]

Hydraul. Engin.: The drain on the land side of a sea embankment. It should be at sufficient distance not to encourage the percolation of water from the outside of the bank, or the slipping of the bank from outside pressure. Thirty-six feet from the foot of the bank, 12 feet width at top, 6 feet at bottom, and a depth of 4 or 5 feet, are approved proportionate dimensions. (*Knight.*)

dĕlph (2), *s.* [DELF.] Delf or crockery-ware.

"A supper worthy of herself;
Five nothings in five plates of *delph*." *Swift.*

dĕl-phī-an, dĕl-phĭc, *a.* [Lat. *Delphi*; Gr. Δελφοί (*Delphoi*); Eng. adj. suff. *-an*, *-ic*.]

1. *Lit.:* Of or belonging to Delphi, a town of Phocis, in Greece, where was a celebrated oracle of Apollo.

"Behind his *Delphian* rock he sinks to sleep."
Byron: Curse of Minerva.

2. *Fig.:* Inspired, prophetic.

dĕl'-phĭn, dĕl-phĭn'-ĭ-an, *a.* [DELPHINE.]

dĕl-phĭn-āte, *s.* [Eng. *delphin(e)*; suff. *-ate* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: A salt formed by a union of delphinic acid with a base.

dĕl'-phīne, dĕl'-phĭn, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *delphis*, *delphinus* = a dolphin.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Ichthy.:* Pertaining to the Dolphin or Delphinidæ.

2. *Bibliography:* Prepared or published for the use of the Dauphin of France; a title given to a certain edition of the Latin classics,

prepared and annotated by thirty-nine of the most eminent scholars of the time, at the command of Louis XIV., king of France, for the benefit of his son, the Dauphin of France [*in usum Delphini*], under the superintendence of his governor, Montausier, and his tutors, Bossuet and Huet.

B. *As substantive:*

Chem.: A neutral fat found in the oil of *Delphinus globiceps, D. Phocæna,* and *D. marginatus.* It is an oil which boils at 258°. It is soluble in hot alcohol. One hundred parts of delphin, saponified with potash, yield thirty six parts of valeric acid, fifty-nine parts of delc acid, and fifteen parts of glycerin.

dĕl-phĭn'-ĭ-ą, dĕl'-phĭn-ą, dĕl'-phĭ-ą, dĕl'-phĭn-ĭne, *s.* [DELPHINE.]

Chem.: An alkaloid $C_{24}H_{35}NO_2$, obtained from the seeds of *Delphinium staphisagria* or Stavesacre. It is a yellowish-white powder which turns brown at 102° and melts at 119°. It is soluble in alcohol and ether. Delphinine when taken produces nausea, and causes irritation when rubbed on the skin. It is used as a remedy in chronic swellings of the glands.

dĕl-phĭn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *delphin(e); -ic.*]

Chem.: Of or pertaining to delphine.

delphinic acid, *s.* [VALERIC ACID.]

dĕl,phĭn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *delphin(us)* = a dolphin, and fem. adj. pl. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Zool.:* One of the families into which the order Cetacea is divided. It comprises such forms as the True Dolphins, the Fresh-Water Dolphins of the Ganges and Amazon, the Porpoises, the Beluga, the Orca, and, according to some authors, the Narwhal. The members of this group possess considerable diversity in outward form, in skeletal characters, and dentition; but in all the head is of moderate size, and, with the exception of the Narwhal, they agree in having numerous conical teeth in both jaws, whilst nearly all have dorsal fins.

2. *Palæont.:* The Delphinidæ are found fossil in deposits of Miocene and later date, some of the genera being now extinct.

dĕl'-phĭn-īte, *s.* [Named from being found in *Dauphiny;* Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q. v.).] [DAUPHIN.]

Min.: A variety of Epidote occurring in yellowish-green crystals, sometimes transparent, and found near Bourg d'Oisans, in the Piedmontese Alps.

dĕl-phĭn'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *delphinus* = a dolphin, from the resemblance which the nectary bears to the imaginary figures of the dolphin.]

Bot.: Larkspurs, a genus of plants belonging to the natural order Ranunculaceæ. They are widely spread over the northern temperate zone. They are erect, branching, annual or perennial shrubs, with blue or violet, rarely white,

DELPHINIUM.
1. Spur. 2. Follicle.

racemose flowers; calyx deciduous, petal-like, and irregular. *Delphinium staphisagria,* or Stavesacre, has seeds which are irritant and narcotic, and yield the alkaloid delphinia (q.v.). *D. Consolida* is a simple astringent. It is found in a semi-wild state in parts of England.

dĕl'-phĭn-ŏĭd, *a.* [Gr. δελφίς (*delphis*), genit. δελφίνος (*delphinos*) = a dolphin, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = appearance.] Resembling or partaking of the nature of a dolphin or the delphinidæ.

dĕl'-phĭn-ōne, *s.* [Eng. *delphin;* suff. *-one* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: A synonym of Valerone (q.v.).

dĕl-phĭn-ŏp'-tĕr-ą, *s. pl.* [Lat. *delphinus* = a dolphin, and Gr. πτερόν (*pteron*) = a fin.]

Zool.: A sub-division of the Delphinidæ established by Comte de Lacépède to include such members of that family as, like Beluga, do not possess a dorsal fin. As a generic name (Delphinopterus) it is still used by some authors, who class under it the Right Whale-porpoise, or *Delphinopterus Peronii,* the *D. Commersonii,* and *D. borealis.* The two former inhabit seas of high south latitudes, whilst the latter is found in the North Pacific. These species are about five or six feet long.

dĕl-phĭn-ō-rhŷn'-ĕhŭs, *s.* [Lat. *delphinus* = a dolphin, and Gr. ῥύγχος (*rhunchos*) = a snout.]

Zool.: A genus of Cetaceans, family Delphinidæ, in which the beak is very long and narrow, being often four times the length of the skull. Like the True Dolphins, they have a dorsal fin, but no furrow between the beak and forehead. Some six species have been placed under this genus, of which *Delphinorhynchus coronatus,* which frequents the Spitzbergen Seas, is the largest, measuring from thirty to thirty-six feet.

dĕl-phĭn'-ų-lą, *s.* [A dimin. from Lat. *delphinus.*]

Zool.: A genus of Mollusca having a turbinated, subdiscoidal, and umbilicated univalve shell.

dĕl-phī'-nŭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. δελφίς (*delphis*), genit. δελφῖνος (*delphinos*) = a dolphin.]

1. *Zool.:* A genus of Cetaceans, and the typical one of the family Delphinidæ (q.v.). It includes numerous species, but the best known are the Common Dolphin (*Delphinus delphis*) and the Bottle-nose Dolphin (*D. tursio*) of our coasts. The Dolphin occurs commonly in all European seas, and is especially abundant in the Mediterranean.

2. *Palæont.:* The genus Delphinus appears to date from the Miocene Tertiary, being well represented in deposits of Pliocene age. In Miocene strata also occur the Delphinoid remains, which have been referred to the genus Stereodelphis. (*Nicholson.*)

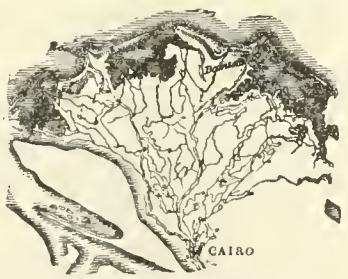
3. *Astron.:* The Dolphin, a constellation in the northern hemisphere.

Dĕl-sär'-tian, *a.* Relating to François Delsarte, a French singer and teacher of physical exercises; pertaining to the Delsartian system.

Delsartian (or Delsarte) system, *s.* A system of physical exercises, somewhat like calisthenics, introduced by François Delsarte, and intended to promote the grace and vigor of the body.

Dĕl'-sär-tĭsm, *s.* The Delsartian system.

dĕl-tą, *s.* [The name of the fourth Greek letter, corresponding with the English *d.* As a capital it is written Δ.] Originally applied to the Δ-shaped island formed by deposits between the two mouths of the Nile; afterwards applied to other similarly shaped tracts



MAP OF THE NILE DELTA.

formed at the mouths of large rivers by two or more diverging branches. The deltas of many rivers, as the Ganges, Niger, Mississippi, &c., are geologically most instructive, exhibiting, as they do, perfect analogues of many of the older formations in magnitude, variety of composition, alternation of beds, and entombment of plants and animals.

"Before the Restoration scarcely one ship from the Thames had ever visited the *Delta* of the Ganges."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xviii.

***dĕl-tą-fĭ-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Gr. δέλτα (*delta*), Lat. *facio* = to make.] The act or process of forming a delta at the mouth of a river.

†dĕl-tā'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *delta; -ic.*] Pertaining to, or of the form of, a delta.

†dĕl'-tĭc, *a.* [Eng. *delt(a); -ic.*] The same as DELTAIC (q.v.).

dĕl-tō-hē'-drŏn, *s.* [Gr. δελτο (*delto*), the form δελτα (*delta*) takes when the first element in a compound, and ἕδρα (*hedra*) = a seat . . a base.]

Geom.: A solid, the surface of which is formed by twenty-four deltoids. (*Rossiter.*)

dĕl'-tōĭd, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. δελτοειδής (*deltoeidēs*) = delta-shaped, triangular, from Gr. δέλτα (*delta*), and εἶδος (*eidos*)=form, appearance.] [DELTA.]

A. *As adj.:* Resembling the Greek letter Δ in section or outline; triangular. Applied—

1. *In Anat.:* To a triangular muscle of the shoulder, moving the arm.

2. *In Bot.:* To a leaf of a triangular or nearly triangular shape. Properly applied solely to describe the transverse sections of solids.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Geom.:* A four-sided figure formed of two unequal isosceles triangles on opposite sides of a common base. (*Rossiter.*)

2. *Anat.:* The deltoid muscle.

deltoid-hastate, *a.*

Bot.: A term applied to a hastate leaf when short, and resembling the Greek letter delta, as in ivy, &c.

deltoid-ovate, *a.*

Bot.: A term applied to a leaf having an outline between the shape of a Δ and an egg.

***dē-ŭ-brŭm,** *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Roman Antiquity:*

(1) A shrine, a temple, or other hallowed or sacred place.

(2) That part of the temple in which the altar or statue of the deity was erected.

2. *Eccles. Arch.:* A font or baptismal basin.

***dē-lūd-ą-bĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *deludabl(e); -ity.*] The quality of being easily deceived or imposed upon.

dē-lūd'-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *delud(e); -able.*] Capable of being deluded; easily imposed upon or deceived.

"Not well understanding omniscience, he is not so ready to deceive himself, as to falsify unto him whose cogitation is in no ways *deludable.*"—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

dē-lūde', *v.t.* [Lat. *deludo* = to mock, to deceive: *de* (intens.), *ludo* = to play.]

1. To deceive, to impose upon; to beguile, to cheat.

"He, after the fashion of all the false prophets who have *deluded* themselves and others, . . . —*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xxiv.

2. To frustrate, to disappoint.

"It *deludes* thy search." *Dryden.*

¶ For the difference between *to delude* and *to deceive,* see DECEIVE.

dē-lūd'-ĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [DELUDE.]

dē-lūd'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *delud(e); -er.*]

1. One who deludes, deceives, or imposes upon another; a deceiver, a cheat, an impostor.

"And every blow that sinks the heart
Bids the *deluder* rise."
Goldsmith: An Oratorio, ii.

2. One who beguiles.

"And thus the sweet *deluders* tune the song."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey, xii. 221.

dē-lūd'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DELUDE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of beguiling, deceiving, or imposing upon; a beguilement.

"Ananias and Sapphira's dainty *deludings* with a smooth lie."—*Bp. Prideaux: Euchologia,* p. 228.

dĕl'-ųge, *s.* [Fr. *déluge;* from Lat. *diluvium,* from *diluo* = to wash away: *di* = *dis* = apart; *luo* = to wash.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. A general overflowing of water or inundation; specifically, the general inundation or flood in the time of Noah.

"The apostle doth plainly intimate, that the old world was subject to perish by a *deluge*, as this is subject to perish by conflagration."—*Burnet's Theory.*

2. An overflowing of the natural bounds of a river; a flood.

"No longer then within his banks he dwells,
First to a torrent then a *deluge* swells."
Denham: Cooper's Hill, 855, 356.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Applied to a torrent or flood of anything resembling water, as fire, lava, melted stone, &c.

"The beds of lava rise in successive gently-sloping plains, towards the interior, whence the *deluges* of melted stone have originally proceeded."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (1876), ch. i., p. 6.

2. A violent or overwhelming calamity.

B. *Scripture:* The great flood or cataclysm sent in punishment of flagrant sins committed by the antediluvians, all of whom were drowned with the exception of Noah, his wife, his three sons, Japheth, Shem, and Ham, with their three wives, in all eight persons, who were saved in an ark which the Patriarch was commanded to build. For details see Genesis vi. to viii. Three schools of thought or opinion exist with respect to the deluge. 1st. The common one that it was universal not merely as regards the human race, but with respect to the world, every part of which, the highest peaks of the Himalayas not excepted, was submerged. 2nd. That whilst drowning all mankind except the eight persons in the ark, it was partial, being limited to Central Asia. The ordinary mind will consider this view absurd, and say that the water standing high in Central Asia would run over the world, becoming shallower as it went; but the geologist knows that in such a vast flood what appears to the eye the rising of the waters is really the sinking of the land. If the land subsided in Central Asia, cracks extending to the Caspian, the Persian Gulf, &c., a deluge would be produced, whilst a like upheaval of the land would bring it to a termination. This view was supported by Lenormant, and by the Abbé Motais, as consistent with Roman doctrine. 3rd. Bishop Colenso considers the deluge unhistorical.

According to Hales, who followed the Septuagint chronology, the deluge took place B.C. 3155. According to Ussher, who adopted the Hebrew reckoning, it was B.C. 2348.

Traditions of such an event are found among many races. For these, and for the subject of the deluge generally, see Hugh Miller's *Testimony of the Rocks*, only be it observed that the Indian narrative of Shem, Ham, and Japheth was an impudent forgery of Captain Wilford's Hindoo Pundit, a fact of which Mr. Miller when he quoted it was not aware. [DELUGE TABLET.]

The old view that the fossils collected by the geologists were deposited during the Noachian deluge is now held only by the unenlightened, and even the *Reliquiæ Diluvianæ* of Dr. Buckland are attributed to an earlier submergence, the date of which is determined to have been during the Newer Pliocene period.

deluge tablet, deluge tablets, *s. & s. pl.*

Archæol.: The name given to a tablet or tablets (the eleventh of the Izdubar Legends) inscribed with cuneiform writing, which being translated is found to contain the Chaldean account of the deluge. Perhaps it may have been originally Accadian. A paper on the subject was read by Mr. George Smith, of the British Museum, before the Society of Biblical Archæology, on Dec. 3, 1872 [BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY], and a revised translation published in 1874. What Mr. George Smith called the Flood-hero was Adra-hasis. In Babylonian proper names compounded like this of two elements, either might at pleasure be placed first. Reversing the relative positions of the two elements, the name becomes Haais-adra, which being imperfectly heard by the Greeks was by them written Xithurus or Xisithrus. This pious man was ordered by the god Izdubar to make a ship of a certain number of cubits length, breadth, and height.

"Cause," it was said, "to ascend the seed of life all of it to the midst of the ship." "Into the deep launch it." Adra-hasis replied. "When by me it shall be done, I shall be derided by young men and old men."

The deity insisted:

"Into it enter, and the door of the ship turn. Into the midst of it thy grain, thy furniture, and thy goods, thy wealth (?), thy woman servants, thy female slaves, and the young men, the beasts of the field, the animals of the field: all I will gather, and I will send to thee: they shall be inclosed in thy door."

Omitting much, let the following suffice as further specimens of the tablets:

"Wine in receptacles and wine I collected like the waters of a river; also food like the dust of the earth; also I collected in boxes with my hand and placed. . . . Seed of life the whole I caused to go up into the ship. . . . A flood Shamas made, and he spake, saying, 'In the night I will cause it to rain from heaven heavily; enter the midst of the ship, and shut thy door.' That flood happened, of which he spake, saying, 'In the night I will cause it to rain from heaven heavily.' . . . "The bright earth to a waste was turned, the surface of the earth like . . . it swept it destroyed all life from the face of the earth, the strong deluge over the people reached to heaven . . . "In heaven the gods feared the tempest, and sought refuge, they ascended to the heaven of Anu. . . Six days and nights passed, the wind, deluge, and storm overwhelmed. On the seventh day in its course the rain from heaven, and all the deluge which had destroyed like an earthquake quieted, the sea he caused to dry, and the wind and deluge ended." . . . "I perceived the sea making a tossing, and the whole of mankind turned to corruption. . . . Like reeds the corpses floated. . . To the country of Nizir went the ship; the mountain of Nizir stopped the ship, and to pass over it was not able." "I sent forth a dove, and it left. The dove went and turned, and a resting-place it could not enter, and it returned. I sent forth a swallow, and it left. The swallow went and turned, and a resting-place it could not enter, and it returned. I sent forth a raven, and the raven went, and the corpses which were in the water it saw, and it did eat, it swam and wandered away, and did not return. I sent the animals forth to the four winds. I poured out a libation. I built an altar on the peak of the mountain."—*Bib. Archæol. Soc. Trans.*, iii. (1874), 530-596.

dĕl'-ūġe (1), *v.t. & i.* [DELUGE, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To overwhelm or drown with water; to flood, to inundate.

"The whole country was *deluged*, and the Duke's camp became a marsh."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To overwhelm, to sweep over, to cover.

2. To overwhelm, or cause to sink under the weight of any calamity.

"At length corruption, like a general flood,
Shall *deluge* all."
Pope: Moral Essays, iii. 135, 136.

B. *Intrans.:* To be deluged; to be subjected to a deluge.

"I'd weep the world to such a strain,
That it should *deluge* once again."
Marq. of Montrose: On the Death of Charles I.

* **dē-lūġe'** (2), *v.i.* [Fr. *déloger* = to dislodge.] To dislodge, to remove.

"In the law Land I come to seik refuge,
And purpoult thair to mak my residence,
But singular Proffeit gart me sone *deluge*."
Lyndsay: Warkis (1592), p. 255.

dĕl'-ụġed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DELUGE (1), *v.*]

dĕl'-ụġ-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DELUGE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of overwhelming with a deluge; inundation.

dē-lŭn'-dŭng, *s.* [Javanese.]

Zool.: The Weasel-cat, *Prionodon gratilis*, a small quadruped inhabiting the vast forests of the eastern extremities of Java and Malacca. It is of a pale yellowish-white colour, with elegantly-marked stripes and bands of a deep brown. It is allied to the civets, but is destitute of a scent-pouch.

dē-lū'-şion, *s.* [Lat. *delusio*, from *delusus*, pa. par. of *deludo* = to delude, to deceive, to mock.]

1. The act of deluding, cheating, or imposing upon another; a cheat, an imposition, a deceit.

2. The state of being deluded, deceived, or imposed upon.

"That they are people peculiarly liable to . . . *delusions* of the imagination is less generally acknowledged, but is not less true."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

3. A false impression or belief; an illusion; an error; a mistaken idea; a fallacy.

"Another fatal *delusion* had taken possession of his mind, which was never dispelled till it had ruined him."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

¶ (1) For the difference between *delusion* and *fallacy*, see FALLACY.

(2) "*Illusion* has most to do with visions of the imagination; *delusion* with some decided mental deception. An *illusion* is an idea which is presented before our bodily or mental vision, and which does not exist in reality. A *delusion* is a false view entertained of something which really exists, but which does not possess the quality or attribute erroneously ascribed to it." (*Trench: Eng. Synonyms.*)

dē-lū'-sĭve, *a.* [Lat. *delus(us)*, pa. par. of *deludo*, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ive.*] Deluding, deceiving, deceptive, beguiling; apt to deceive, impose upon, or mislead.

"Time flies: it his melancholy task
To bring, and bear away, *delusive* hopes."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

dē-lū'-sĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *delusive*; *-ly.*] In a delusive, deceptive, or misleading manner.

"He that acts præstigiously and *delusively*."—*Gaule: Mag-Astro-Mancer*, p. 24.

dē-lū'-sĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *delusive*; *-ness.*] The quality of being delusive or deceptive; deceitfulness.

dē lū-sōr'-ў, *a.* [Lat. *delusus*, pa. par. of *deludo*, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ory.*] Apt to deceive or mislead; delusive, deceptive.

"This confidence is founded on no better foundation than a *delusory* prejudice."—*Glanvill.*

* **dē-lū'-vў,** *s.* [Lat. *diluvium.*] A deluge, a flood.

dĕl-vaux'-ēne (vaux as **vō),** *s.* [Named after M. Delvaux.]

Mineralogy:

1. A variety of Dufrenite. It occurs at Beeman, near Visé, in Belgium.

2. The same as BONOCHITE (q.v.).

dĕl-vaux'-īte (vaux as **vō),** *s.* [Named after M. Delvaux, who analysed it; and Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of Dufrenite. It is of a yellowish-brown to brownish-black or reddish colour. Sp. gr., 1·85.

† **dĕlve,** * **del-ven,** * **del-vyn** (pret. * *dalf*, * *dalfe*, * *dolve*, * *dolfe*, * *dulve*, † *delved*), *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *delfan*; Dut. *delven*; M. H. Ger. *telben.*]

* **A.** *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To dig; to open up with a spade; to excavate.

"Heo letten *delven* dichea." *Layamon*, i. 394.

2. To open or break or turn up with a spade.

"Then it [the erthe] *delve* and diche."
Gower, i. 132.

3. To bury; to hide in a hole dug in the earth.

"The thridde ded bodie that is *dolven*."—*Wycliffe: Select Works*, iii. 99.

4. To dig up; to dig out of the earth.

"To *delven* up his boonys."
Lydgate: Minor Poems, p. 145.

5. To pierce, to transfix.

"Thei *dolue* myn hondis and my feet."—*Wycliffe: Ps.* xxi. 17.

II. *Fig.:* To fathom, to get to the bottom of, to sift, to sound.

"I cannot *delve* him to the root: his father
Was called Sicilius."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, i. 1.

† **B.** *Intrans.:* To dig, to work with a spade.

"When Adam *dalfe* and Eue spane."—*Relig. Pieces*, p. 79.

"They found Ser Federigo at his toil
Like banished Adam *delving* in the soil."
Longfellow: Student's Tale.

dĕlve, *s.* [DELVE, *v.*]

† 1. *Ord. Lang.:* A pit, a hole, a ditch, a den, a cave.

"The very tigers, from their *delves*,
Look out, and let them pass."
Moore: Fire Worshippers.

2. *Mining:* A certain quantity of coals dug in the mine or pit.

† **dĕlved,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [DELVE.]

† **dĕl'-vēr,** * **del-var,** * **del-vere,** *s.* [Eng. *delv(e)*; *-er.*] One who digs with a spade; a digger.

"Nay, but hear you, goodman *delver*."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. 1.

† **dĕlv'-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [DELVE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of digging with a spade.

* **dē'-ma,** *s.* [A.S.] A judge, an arbiter.

"The helend is alles monciennes *dema*."—*O. Eng Homilies*, p. 95.

dē-măg-nĕt-ī-zā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *demagnetiz(e)*; *-ation.*] The act or process of demagnetizing, or of freeing from magnetic or mesmeric influence.

dē-măg'-nęt-īze, *v.t.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *magnetize* (q.v.).] To deprive of magnetic polarity; to free from mesmeric influence.

dĕm'-a-gō-ġī, *s. pl.* [A Latinised pl. of the Gr. *δημαγωγός* (*dēmagōgos*) = a demagogue (q.v.).] Demagogues.

"These noted *demagogi* were but hirelings and tributary rhetoricians."—*Hacket: Life of Archbishop Williams*, pt. i., p. 175.

dĕm-ą-gŏğ'-ĭc, dĕm-ą-gŏğ'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Gr. δημαγωγικός (*dēmagōgikos*), from δημαγωγός (*dēmagōgos*) = a demagogue.] Pertaining to or characteristic of a demagogue; factious.

"There is a set of *demagogical* fellows who keep calling out . . ."—*Lytton: My Novel*, bk. xi., ch. ii.

* **dĕm'-ą-gŏğ ĭşm,** † **dĕm'-ą-gŏğuc ĭşm,** *s.* [Eng. *demagogue; -ism.*] The practices or tenets of a demagogue.

"The great drag upon it—namely, *demagogism*—has crumbled to pieces of its own accord."—*C. Kingsley: Alton Locke* (Pref.).

dĕm'-ą-gŏğue, *s.* [Gr. δημαγωγός (*dēmagōgos*), from δῆμος (*dēmos*) = the people, and ἀγωγός (*agōgos*) = leading; ἄγω (*agō*) = to lead; Fr. *démagogue.* "Bossuet (d. 1704) first introduced the word into French." (*Trench: English Past & Present*, Lect. iii.)]

I. *In a good sense:* One who is a leader of the people by his superior eloquence or oratory.

"Demosthenes and Cicero, though each of them a leader, or, as the Greeks called it, a *demagogue*, in a popular state, yet seemed to differ in their practice."—*Swift.*

2. *In a bad sense:* An unprincipled or factious public orator who obtains an influence over the mob by great professions, and by suiting his addresses to the prejudices of his hearers.

"In every age the vilest specimens of human nature are to be found among *demagogues*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

¶ The occurrence of the word *demagogue* in the *Eikon Basilike* made Milton doubt whether the production emanated from Charles at all.

"Setting aside the affrightment of this goblin word [*demagogue*], for the King, by his leave, cannot coin English as he could money to be current, and it is believed this wording was above his known style and orthography, and accuses the whole composure to be conscious of some other author."—*Milton: Eikonoclastes*, § 4. (*French: On Some Def. in our Eng. Dict.*, p. 26.)

* **dĕm'-ą-gŏğ-ў,** *s.* [Eng. *demagog(ue); -y.*] The same as DEMAGOGISM (q.v.).

"A store of figures of speech, which he airs in standing out against *demagogy*."—*Daily News*, Nov. 15, 1881, p. 5.

* **dĕ-māĭ'-ęn,** *v.* [DISMAY.]

* **dĕ-māin',** *s.* [DEMESNE.]

* **dĕ-māin',** * **de-mean,** *v.t.* [Lat. *de* = away, from, and *manus* (Fr. *main*) = the hand.] To punish by cutting off the hand.

". . . and then *demeaning* and executing them, what in fields, and what on scaffolds, as the most desperate traitors."—*Crookshank: Hist. Church of Scotland (Argyll's Declaration)*, ii. 316.

* **dĕ-māine',** *v.t.* [DEMEAN.]

* **dĕ-māine,** * **de-meigne,** * **de-meine,** * **de-meyn,** * **de-meyne,** *s.* [O. Fr. *demeine, demaine, domaine;* Sp., Port., & Ital. *dominio*, from Lat. *dominium* = power, jurisdiction.] Power, authority, control.

"Every creature
Sometime a yere hath love in his *demaine*."
Gower, iii. 349.

dĕ-mand', *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *demander;* Sp. & Port. *demandar;* Ital. *dimandare*, from Low Lat. *demando* = to demand; Lat. *demando* = to commit, give in trust; *de* = away, down, and *mando* = to commit.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

(1) To ask or claim with authority, or as a right.

"But Fate, Archilochus, *demands* thy breath."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, xiv 540.

(2) To ask or claim (without any idea of authority).

(3) To question, to interrogate authoritatively.

"*Demand* me nothing." *Shakesp.: Othello*, v. 2.

(4) To inquire; to seek to ascertain by questioning.

"Why *demand* you this?"—*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 2.

2. *Fig.:* To call for, require, or necessitate.

". . . prophecy *demands*
A longer respite, unaccomplished yet."
Cowper: Task, ii. 66, 67.

II. *Law:* To sue for; to seek to obtain by legal process.

B. *Intransitive:*

* I. To claim, to ask as a right.

"He doth *demand* to have repaid a hundred thousand crowns."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, ii. 1.

2. To ask, to inquire.

"And the soldiers likewise *demanded* of him, saying, And what shall we do?"—*Luke* iii. 14.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *demand* and to *require:* "We *demand* that which is owing and ought to be given; we *require* that which we wish and expect to have done. A *demand* is more positive than a *requisition;* the former admits of no question; the latter is liable to be both questioned and refused: the creditor makes a *demand* on the debtor; the master *requires* a certain portion of duty from his servant: it is unjust to *demand* of a person what he has no right to give; it is unreasonable to *require* of him what it is not in his power to do. A thing is commonly *demanded* in express words; it is *required* by implication: a person *demands* admittance when it is not voluntarily granted; he *requires* respectful deportment from those who are subordinate to him. In the figurative application the same sense is preserved: things of urgency and moment *demand* immediate attention; difficult matters *require* a steady attention." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dĕ-mand', * **de-mande,** * **de-maunde,** *s.* [Fr. *demande;* Sp. & Port. *demanda;* Ital. *dimanda.*] [DEMAND, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of demanding or claiming with authority, or as a right; an authoritative claim or request.

2. The asking of a price for goods on sale, or for work done.

3. That which is demanded; a claim.

4. An earnest or peremptory question or inquiry.

5. A question, a problem, a query.

6. The calling for or desire to purchase anything.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:*

(1) (See extract.)

"The asking of what is due. It hath also a proper signification distinguished from plaint; for all civil actions are pursued either by *demands* or plaints, and the pursuer is called demandant or plaintiff. There are two manners of *demands*, the one of deed, the other in law: in deed, as in every *præcipe*, there is express *demand;* in law, as every entry in land distress for rent, taking or seizing of goods, and such like acts, which may be done without any words, are *demands* in law."—*Blount.*

(2) That which is demanded, claimed, or sued for.

¶ (1) *Demand and supply* (*Polit. Econ.*): A phrase used to denote the relations between the demand for any article by consumers, and the supply of it by the producers—that is, between consumption and production. These relations determine the price or exchangeable value of the various commodities. If the demand exceeds the supply then the price rises; on the other hand, if the supply exceeds the demand the price falls.

(2) *In demand:* Much sought after; in request.

(3) *On demand:* On being presented.

demand note, *s.* A note payable on demand; *spec.* (*U. S. Hist.*), one of the notes authorized by Congress in 1861 for an issue of $50,000,000 of paper money.

dĕ-mand'-ą-blе, *a.* [Eng. *demand; -able.*] That may be demanded, claimed, or asked for.

"All sums *demandable*, for licence of alienation to be made of lands holden in chief, have been stayed in the way to the hanaper."—*Bacon.*

* **dĕ-mand'-ąnt,** *s.* [Fr., pr. par. of *demander* = to demand.

Law: One who makes a demand at law; a plaintiff in a real action; a plaintiff generally.

dĕ-măn'-dāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *demandatus*, pa. par. of *demando* = to give in charge to, to commend to.] To delegate or commission. (*Bp. Hall: Works*, x. 186.)

dĕ-mand'-ĕr, *s.* [Fr. *demandeur.*]

1. One who demands or claims anything.

2. One who asks a question; a questioner; an interrogator.

3. One who asks or seeks for anything with a view to purchase.

"They grow very fast and fat, which also bettereth their taste, and delivereth them to the *demanders'* ready use at all seasons."—*Carew.*

dĕ-mand'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DEMAND, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of claiming or asking authoritatively or as a right; a questioning.

* **dĕ-man'-drĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *demand(e)r; -ess.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A female demander or claimer.

2. *Law:* A female demandant.

* **dĕ-māne,** * **de-maine,** *v.t.* [DEMEAN.] To treat (generally in a bad sense); to maltreat.

"Sall I the se *demanit* on sic wyse?"
Doug.: Virgil, 294, 1.

dē-mar'-cāte, *v.t.* [Formed from *demarcation* (q.v.).]

I. *Lit.:* To mark or fix the limits of; to bound.

". . . each of whom holds his own separately *demarcated* lands."—*Athenæum*, August 26, 1882, p. 265.

2. *Fig.:* To mark the limits of; to discriminate, to distinguish.

"The fact is that gratitude is a passion with all the lower animals, and this *demarcates* them very sharply from man."—*Athenæum*, October 28, 1882.

dē-mar-cā'-tion, * **de-mar-ka-tion,** *s.* [Fr. *demarcation.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. The act of marking or fixing the bounds or limits of.

2. A boundary, a limit.

II. *Fig.:* A bound, a limit, a line of separation or distinction.

"We can see why it is that no line of *demarcation* can be drawn between species."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (1859), ch. xiv., p. 469.

dēm'-arch (1), *s.* [Gr. δήμαρχος (*dēmarchos*), from δῆμος (*dēmos*) = a district, and ἄρχω (*archō*) = to govern.]

Greek Antiq.: The governor or chief officer of a Greek deme or district; a mayor.

* **dĕ-marçh** (2), *s.* [Fr. *démarche* = step, gait.] A march, a walk, an advance.

"Reason checks fancy in its most extravagant sallies, and imagination enlivens reason in its most solemn *demarches*."—*Collect of Lett. in Lond. Journ.* (1721), No x.

† **dē-mą-tĕr-ĭ-ą-lĭ-zā'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *de* = away, and Eng. *materialization* (q.v.).] The destruction, evaporation, or dissipation of matter.

"To prevent that gradual process of *dematerialization*."—*Lytton: My Novel*, bk. iii., ch. xvii.

† **dē-mą-tĕr'-ĭ-ą-līze,** *v.t.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *materialize* (q.v.).] To deprive of material qualities or characteristics.

"*Dematerializing* matter by stripping it of every thing . . . which has distinguished matter."—*Milman.*

dĕ-măt'-ĭ-ē-ī, *s. pl.* [Gr. δεμάτιον (*demation*) = a little bundle, dimin. of δέμα (*dema*) = a bundle, δέω (*deō*) = to bind.]

Bot.: A family of Hyphomycetous Fungi, growing on the dead parts of plants, and characterised by the mostly septate spores being attached to rigid thick-walled filaments, which are continuous or septate. There are twenty-three British genera. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

dĕ-măt'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. δεμάτιον (*demation*) = a little bundle.]

Bot.: A genus of Dematiei (q.v.), growing upon dry leaves, bark, &c., distinguished by the sporiferous branchlets arising closely together near the base of the erect filaments. *Dematium griseum*, the only British species, is found on rotten hazel-stumps. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

* **dĕ-mâunde',** *s.* [DEMANDE.]

"And I answer to that *demaunde* agayn."
Chaucer: C. T., 4,892.

* **dĕ-māyn',** * **de-mayne,** *s.* [DEMAINE, DEMEAN, *s.*]

1. Power, authority, jurisdiction.

"To have yn *demayn* othir woman."
Alisaunder, 7440.

2. Demeanour.

"Right fayre and modest of *demayne*."
Spenser: F. Q., II. ix. 43.

3. Treatment.

***dēme,** *v.t.* [Deem.]

dēme, *s.* [Gr. δῆμος (*dēmos*).]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A sub-division or district in Greece; a township.

2. *Biology:*

(1) A zooid.

(2) An undifferentiated aggregate of monads.

dē-mēan', ***de-maine,** ***de-meane,** ***de-mene,** ***de-meyne,** *v.t.* [Fr. (*se*) *démener* = to bustle about; O. Fr. *démener* = to conduct, to guide: *dé* = Lat. *de* = down, and *mener* = to guide, from Low Lat. *mino* = to lead, to conduct; Lat. *mino* = to drive.]

* I. To manage, to treat, to conduct.

"To lat a foole han governaunce
Of thing that he can not *demeyne*."
Chaucer: House of Fame, ii. 450.

2. (*Reflex.*) To behave or conduct oneself.

"The troops were required to *demean* themselves with civility towards all classes."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

3 To debase, to lower, to degrade. (This sense is due to erroneous derivation from Lat. prep. *de* = down, and Eng. *mean*, adj. = base.)

***dē-mēan'** (1), *s.* [Demean, *v.*]

I. Conduct, treatment, or management.

2. Behaviour, carriage, demeanour.

"All kind and courteous, and of sweet *demeane*."
Lyly: Woman in the Moon, C 2.

3. Treatment.

"Of all the vile *demeane* and usage bad."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. vi. 18.

***dē-mēan'** (2), *s.* [Demesne.]

I. The same as *demesne* (q.v.).

2. Property, resources.

"You know how narrow our *demeanes* are."—*Massinger.*

***dē-mēan-ançe,** *s.* [Eng. *demean*; *-ance.*] Demeanour. (*Skelton.*)

dē-mēaned, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Demean, *v.*]

dē-mēan'-ĭng, *de-mean-yng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Demean, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* Demeanour, behaviour, conduct.

dē-mēan'-ŏŭr, *demeasnure, *de-meanure, *demenure, *s.* [From *demean*, v. (q.v.).]

* I. Conduct, treatment, or management of a business.

"God commits the managing so great a trust . . . wholly to the *demeanour* of every grown man."—*Milton.*

2. Conduct, carriage, behaviour, manners, deportment.

"Both the *demeanour* of Monmouth and that of Grey, during the journey, filled all observers with surprise."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

dē mō-dī-ē-tā'-tē, *phr.* [Lat. = of or in half.]

Law: A term applied to a jury consisting half of foreigners, impanelled to try a case in which an alien is indicted.

***demeine, *demeyn,** *s.* [Demaine, *s.*]

***dē-mĕlle',** *s.* [Fr. *démêlé.*] An engagement, an encounter.

***dē-mĕl'-lī-tĭe,** *s.* [Demelle.] A hurt, a stroke, an injury.

***dē-mĕm'-bĕr,** *v.t.* [Fr. *démembrer*; from Lat. *de* = away, from, and *membrum* = a limb.] To dismember, to mutilate.

"Quhare ony mane happinis to be slane or *demembrit*."—*Acts James IV.*, 1491 (ed. 1814), p. 225.

***dē-mĕm'-brāre,** *s.* [Eng. *demember*; *-er.*] One who mutilates or maims another.

"The schirref . . . sall pass and perseu the slaaris or *demembraris* ane or mae."—*Acts James IV.*, 1491 (ed. 1814), p. 225.

***dē-mĕm-brā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *dememb(e)r*; *-ation.*] The act of dismembering, mutilating, or maiming another.

dē-mĕm-brĕ, *a.* [Fr., pa. par. of *démembrer.*]

Her.: The same as Dismembered (q.v.).

***dē'-men-çy,** *s.* [Fr. *démence*; Lat. *dementia.*] Madness.

"The kyng his clemency
Dispenseth with his *demency*."
Skelton: Poems, p. 161.

***dēm'-ĕnd,** *s.* [A.S. *démend.*] A judge.

"For that hie shulen cnowen ure *demendes* wraththe."
O Eng. Homilies, ii. 171.

***dĕ-mēne',** *v.t.* [Demean, *v.*]

***dĕ-mĕnt',** *v.t.* [Lat. *demens* (genit. *dementis*) mad; *de* = away, from; *mens* = the mind, reason.] To deprive of reason; to make mad or demented.

"Always if the finger of God in their spirits should so far *dement* them as to disagree, I would think there were yet some life in the play."—*Baillie: Letters*, ii. 225.

***dĕ-mĕn'-tāte,** *a.* [Lat. *dementatus.*] Mad, demented, infatuated.

"Arise, thou *dementate* sinner, and come to judgment."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 522.

***dĕ-mĕn'-tāte,** *v.t.* [Dementate, *a.*] To make mad; to deprive of reason.

"I speak not here of men *dementated* with wine."—*Wollaston: Religion of Nature*, § 5.

***dĕ-mĕn'-tāt-ĕd,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Dementate, *v.*]

***dĕ-mĕn-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *dementatio.*]

1. The act of making mad or depriving of reason.

2. Madness.

"We would have accounted such a thought not only disloyalty, but *dementation* and madness."—*Woodrow: Hist.*, i. 75.

dĕ-mĕnt'-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *dement*: *-ed.*]

1. Insane, mad, out of one's senses.

"Said Dumbiedikes, whistling for very amazement, 'The Lassie's *demented*.'"—*Scott: Heart of Midlothian*, ch. xxvi.

* 2. Foolish, stupid, nonsensical.

"Of late they have published some wild, enthusiastick, deluded, *demented*, nonsensical pamphlets."—*Walker: Peden*, p. 14, 72.

***dĕ-mĕnt'-ĕd nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *demented*; *-ness.*] The state or quality of being demented; madness, infatuation.

"It is named by Pinel dementia or démence, *dementedness*."—*Pritchard.*

dĕ-mĕn'-ti-ą (ti as shĭ), *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Idiotcy, infatuation; deprivation of reason or intellect.

2. *Med.:* Loss or feebleness of the mental faculties, from failing memory and confusion of thought ranging on to utter fatuity, with a vacant look, laugh, or smile. When the loss of faculties is induced by age, it is called senile dementia, of which feebleness is the chief symptom.

***demeoren, *demeren,** *v.i.* [O. Fr. *demorer*; Sp. & Port. *demorar*; Ital. *dimorare*; Lat. *demoror* = to delay; *mora* = delay.] To delay.

"*Demeore* ye the lengre."—*Ancren Riwle*, p. 242.

† dē-mĕph-ĭt-ī-zā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *demephitiz(e)*; *-ation.*] The act or process of purifying from mephitis or foul air.

† dē-mĕph'-ĭt-īze, *v.t.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Fr. *méphitiser* = to infect with foul air; *méphitique* = foul, unwholesome.] [Mephitis.] To purify from mephitis or unwholesome air.

† dē-mĕph'-ĭt-īzed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Demephitize.]

† dē-mĕph'-ĭt-īz-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Demephitize.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.:* The same as Demephitization (q.v.).

***demer, *demere,** *s.* [Deemer.]

***dē-mĕrge',** *v.t.* [Lat. *demergo*: *de* = down; *mergo* = to plunge.] To plunge or sink into, to immerse.

"The water in which it was *demerged*."—*Boyle: Works*, iv. 519.

dē-mĕr'-ĭt, *s.* [Fr. *démérite*, from Lat. *demeritum* = a fault, neut. sing. of *demeritus*, pa. par. of *demereo* = to earn merit; *demereor* = to deserve well of; *mereo* = to earn; *mereor* = to merit.]

* 1. (*Originally*): Merit, what one deserves; as *demereo* and *mereo* in Latin do not materially differ in signification.

"My *demerits*
May speak unbonneted to as proud a fortune
As this that I have reached."
Shakesp.: Othello, i. 2.

2. (*Subsequently*): The opposite of merit. One can say that a person merits punishment, as well as reward; and after the two words merit and demerit had been for a time synonymous, convenience led to their being used in opposite senses, merit being retained for conduct worthy of praise, and demerit for that obnoxious to censure.

"Thou liv'st by me, to me thy breath resign;
Mine is the merit, the *demerit* thine." *Dryden.*

***dē-mĕr'-ĭt,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *démériter.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To deserve, to merit either good or bad

"If I have *demerited* any praise or blame."—*Udal*, Preface.

2. To depreciate.

"Faith . . . doth not *demerit* justice and righteousness."—*Bp. Wootton.*

B. *Intrans.:* To deserve, to merit either good or bad.

***dē-mĕrse',** *v.t.* [Lat. *demersus*, pa. par. of *demergo* = to plunge in.] [Demerge.] To plunge into, to immerse.

"The orifice of the tube will be found *demersed* in it."—*Boyle. Works*, iv. 516.

***dē-mĕrsed,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Demerse.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Immersed.

2. *Bot.:* A term applied to the leavea of aquatic plants, which are sunk or grow under the water.

***dē-mĕr'-sion,** *s.* [Lat. *demersio*, from *demersus*, pa. par. of *demergo.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* A plunging into a fluid; a drowning, an immersion.

2. *Fig.:* A sinking into the earth; an overwhelming; the state of being overwhelmed.

"The sinking and *demersion* of buildings into the earth."—*Ray.*

II. *Chem.:* The putting any medicine into a dissolving liquor or menstruum. (*Bailey.*)

† dē-mĕs'-mĕr-ize, *v.t.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *mesmerize* (q.v.).] To release or free from mesmeric influence.

dē-mēsne' (*s* silent), ***de-main, *de-mean,** *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *demaine, domaine.* "The spelling *demesne* is false, due probably to confusion with O. Fr. *mesnee* or *maisnie*, a household." (*Skeat.*)]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. An estate in land.

"Of fair *demesnes*, youthful, and nobly trained."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, iii. 5.

2. Land adjoining a mansion; a park.

"The lord of this enclosed *demesne*,
Communicative of the good he owns,
Admits me to a share."
Cowper: Task, i. 331-38.

* 3. A district, a territory.

"The *demesnes* that here adjacent lie."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, ii. 1.

II. *Old law:* "Demains (accordiog to common speech) are the lord's chief mannor place, with the lands thereto belonging, which he and his ancestors have from time to time kept in their own manual occupation; howbeit (according to law) all the parts of a mannor (except what is in the hands of freeholders), are said to be demains. And the reason why copihold is accounted demain, is because copiholders are adjudged in law to have no other estate, but at the will of the lord; so that it is still reputed to be in a manner in the lord's hands." (*Blount.*)

B. *As adj.:* Of the nature of a demesne; demesnial.

"Tullus Hostilius is described as having divided the royal *demesne* land among the poorer citizens."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. xi., § 14.

***dē-mēsn'-ĭ-ąl** (*s* silent), *a.* [Eng. *demesn(e)*; *-ial.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a demesne.

Dē-mē-tĕr, *s.* [Gr., prob. for γῆ μήτηρ (*gē mētēr*) = mother earth.]

Gr. Mythol.: A Greek goddess, the deity of agriculture, and corresponding in many respects to the Roman Ceres.

dĕ-mī', *s.* [Demi, *pref.*] The same as Demy (q.v.).

dĕm'-ĭ, *pref.* [Fr. *demi* (masc.), *demie* (fem.) = half, from Lat. *dimidius*, from *di* = *dis* = apart,

and *medius* = the middle.] A prefix, meaning half, used largely in composition in English.

demi-atlas, *s.* One who is half an Atlas, that is, supports half the world.

"The *demi-Atlas* of this earth, the arm
And burgonet of men."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, I. 5.

demi-bastion, *s.*

Fort.: A single face and flank, resembling the half of a bastion.

*** demi-bath, * demi-bain,** *s.* A bath in which only half the body can be immersed.

demi-baton, *s.* (*Music*): A semi-breve rest.

demi-brigade, *s.*

Mil.: A half-brigade.

demi-cadence, *s.* (*Music*): A half-cadence, or a cadence on the dominant. [CADENCE.]

*** demi-cannon,** *s.*

Old Ordnance: A cannon of three sizes—

(1) *The lowest:* A great gun that carries a ball of thirty pounds weight and six inches diameter. The diameter of the bore is six inches and two-eighth parts.

(2) *The ordinary:* A great gun six inches four-eighths diameter in the bore, twelve feet long. It carries a shot six inches one-sixth diameter, and thirty-two pounds weight.

(3) *The greatest:* A gun six inches and six-eighth parts diameter in the bore, twelve feet long. It carries a ball of six inches five-eighths diameter, and thirty-six pounds weight. (*Bailey.*)

"What! this a sleeve, 'tis like a *demi-cannon.*"
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, v. 3.

demi-caponniere, *s.*

Fort.: A construction across the ditch, having but one parapet and glacis.

*** demi-castor,** *s.* A sort of hat.

"Nor shall any hats, called *demy-castors,* be henceforth made to be sold here."—*Anderson: Origin of Commerce.*

demi-circle, *s.* An instrument for measuring and indicating angles. It resembles a protractor, and has sights at each end of its diameter, also sights at each end of a rule or alidada, which has an axis over the centre of the circle, so as to sweep the graduated arc. A given object being observed from a station, through the sights, the alidada is adjusted so that the other object is observable through the sights. The point of the rule then indicates the angle. In the middle of the instrument is a compass to show the magnetic bearings. By providing the instrument with telescopes, a considerable degree of accuracy may be attained, and more distant points conveniently observed. It is a modest substitute for a theodolite. The plane of the instrument is placed horizontally for taking distances, and vertically for heights. (*Knight.*)

*** demi-coronal,** *s.* A half-coronet.

"Marquis Dorset, bearing a sceptre of gold, on his head a *demi-coronal* of gold."—*Shakesp.: Henry VIII.,* iv. 1 (Stage directions).

*** demi-cross,** *s.* An instrument for taking the altitude of the sun and stars.

*** demi-culverin,** *s.*

Old Ordnance: A cannon of three sizes—

1. *Of the lowest size:* A gun four inches two-eighths diameter in the bore, and ten feet long. It carries a ball four inches diameter and nine pounds weight.

2. *Ordinary:* A gun four inches four-eighths diameter in the bore, ten feet long. It carries a ball four inches two-eighths diameter, and ten pounds eleven ounces weight.

3. *Elder sort:* A gun four inches and six-eighths diameter in the bore, ten feet one-third in length. It carries a ball four inches four-eighth parts diameter, and twelve pounds eleven ounces weight. (*Bailey.*)

"They continue a perpetual volley of *demi-culverins.*"—*Raleigh*

*** demi-deify,** *v.t.* To deify in part.

"They *demi-deify* and fume him so,
That in due season he forgets it too."
Cowper: Task, v. 266, 267.

demi-devil, *s.* One who is in nature half a devil.

"Will you, I pray you, demand that *demi-devil*
Why he hath thus ensnared my soul and body?"
Shakesp.: Othello, i. 2.

demi-distance, *s.*

Fort.: The distance between the outward polygons and the flank.

*** demi-ditone,** *s.* (*Music*): A minor third.

† demi-equitant, *a.*

Bot. (*Of prefoliation*): Half equitant. Used of leaves when only half of one embraces half of another. Examples, Sage (*Salvia officinalis*) and Scabiosa. It is called also obvolute. (*R. Brown,* 1874.)

demi-forester, *s.* The figure of a man dressed as a forester, and ending at the waist.

"The family have adopted as their crest a *demi-forester* proper, winding a horn, with the motto, Free for a Blast."—*Scott: Gray Brother* (Note).

demi-god, *s.* One who is half a god; one partaking in part of divine nature; an inferior deity.

"A thousand *demi-gods* on golden seats."
Milton: P. L., i. 796.

demi-goddess, *s.* A female demi-god.

demi-gorge, *s.*

Fort.: The line formed by the prolongation of the curtain to the centre of a bastion.

*** demi-groat,** *s.* A half-groat.

*** demi-hag,** *s.*

Old Armour: A small kind of hagbut.

*** demi-island, * demi-isle,** *s.* A peninsula. (Used before the word peninsula had been introduced into English.)

"In the Red Sea there lieth a great *demi-island* named Cadara so far out into the sea that it maketh a huge gulf under the wind."—*Holland: Pliny,* pt. i., p. 235. (*French: On some Def. in our Eng. Dict.,* p. 31.)

*** demi-jambe,** *s.*

Old Armour: A piece of armour which covered the front of the legs only.

demi-jeu, *s.* (*Music*): Half-power, mezzo-forte. (Applied to organ or harmonium playing.) (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

*** demi-lance, * demylance,** *s.*

Old Armour:

1. A light lance; a half-pike.

"Light *demi-lances* from afar they throw."
Dryden: Virgil: Æneid.

2. A light horseman armed with a lance; a lancer.

"On their steeled heads their *demi-lances* wore
Small pennons, which their ladies' colours bore."
Dryden: 1 Conquest of Granada, i. 1.

*** demi-lass,** *s.* A demi-rep.

"At this hole this pair of *demi-lasses* planted themselves."—*Jarvis: Don Quixote,* pt. i., bk. iv., ch. xvi.

demi-lune, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A crescent.

"It is an immense mass of stone of the shape of a *demi-lune.*"—*North: Life of Lord Guilford,* i. 228.

2. *Fort.:* An outwork of the nature of a ravelin.

*** demi-man,** *s.* One who has only half the spirit of a man. (Used as a term of reproach or contempt.)

"We must adventure this battle, lest we perish by the complaints of this barking *demi-man.*"—*Knolles.*

demi-monde, *s.*

1. Persons not recognised in society.

2. Prostitutes, courtesans.

*** demi-natured,** *a.* Having half the nature of another; half-grown together with another.

"As he had been incorpsed and *demi-natured*
With the brave beast." *Shakesp.: Hamlet,* iv. 7.

demi-official, *a.* Partly official.

demi-parallel, *s.*

Fort.: Shorter entrenchments thrown up between the main parallels of attack, for the protection of guards of the trenches.

demi-pause, *s.* (*Music*): A minim rest.

*** demi-placcate,** *s.*

Old Armour: The lower part of a breast-plate, fastened to the upper by a buckle and strap.

*** demi-premisses,** *s.* Half-proved premisses.

"They judge conclusions by *demi-premisses* and half principles."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity,* v. 81.

*** demi-puppet,** *s.* A little or diminutive puppet.

"You *demi-puppets* that
By moonshine do the green-sour ringlets make."
Shakesp.: Tempest, v. 1.

demi-quaver, *s.* (*Music*): A semi-quaver (q.v.).

demi-relief, demi-rilievo, *s.* A term applied to sculpture projecting moderately from the face of a wall; half raised, as if cut in two, and half only fixed to the plane. Mezzo-rilievo. A degree between alto and basso-rilievo.

*** demi-rep,** *s.* A woman of doubtful reputation.

"The Sirens, those celebrated songstresses of Sicily, who were ranked among the demi-gods, as well as *demi-reps* of antiquity."—*Burney: Hist. Music,* i. 306.

demi-revetment, *s.*

Fort.: A retaining wall for a scarp, covering it as high as protected by the crest of the glacis.

demi-rilievo, *s.* [DEMI-RELIEF.]

demi-semi-quaver, *s.*

Music: A note of the value of the half of a semi-quaver, or one-fourth of a quaver. In French "triple croche;" in Italian "semi-biscroma." It is shown by or, when joined, by and its rest by .

demi-soupir, *s.* (*Music*): A quaver rest.

demi-tint, *s.* A half-tint or medium shade of colour. In studying architectural effects it is observable that the demi-tint is the shade seen when the sun's rays strike the side of a house at a certain angle, say 45°, with the ground plane. (*Knight.*)

demi-toilette, *s.* Morning dress.

"For *demi-toilette* there is a large selection of suitable materials."—*Times,* Oct. 30, 1875 (Advt.).

*** demi-tone,** *s.* (*Music*): A semi-tone.

*** demi-vill,** *s.*

Old Law: A half vill, consisting of five freemen or frankpledges. [VILL.]

demi-wolf, *s.* An animal half a wolf and half a dog; a cross between a wolf and a dog.

"Shoughs, water-rugs, and *demi-wolves* are clept
All by the name of dogs."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 1.

dĕm-ĭ-dŏf-fīte, *s.* [Russ. *demidovit.*]

Min.: A variety of Chrysocolla, occurring in the Ural Mountains.

*** dĕ-mī'-grāte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *demigratum,* sup. of *demigro: de* = away, from, and *migro* = to travel, to wander.] To emigrate.

*** dĕ-mī-grā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *demigratio.*] The act of emigrating; emigration; banishment, exile.

"The curse of Cain . . . that is, of *demigration.*"—*Bp. Hall: Censure of Travell,* 22.

dĕm'-ĭ-jŏhn, *s.* [Fr. *dame-jeanne,* a corruption of Arab. *damagan,* from *Damaghan,* a town in Khorassan, once famous for its glassware.] A glass vessel or bottle with a large body and small neck enclosed in wicker-work.

*** dēm'-ĭng, * dem-yng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [DEEMING.]

dĕ-mĭs-a-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *demisable*; *-ity.*]

Law: The quality of being demisable.

dĕ-mĭs'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *demis(e); -able.*]

Law: That can be demised; capable of being leased, as an estate demisable by copy of court-roll.

dé-mī'se, *s.* [Fr. *démis* (masc.), *démise* (fem.), pa. par. of *démettre* = to put down: *de* = Lat. *de* down, and *mettre* = to place; Lat. *dimitto* = to send away, to dismiss.]

1. Transfer, transmission; the devolution of a right or estate.

"There has been a *demise* of the crown. At the instant of the *demise* the next heir became our lawful sovereign."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. x.

"A third attribute of the sovereign is his perpetuity. The king never dies. . . . So tender is the law of supposing even a possibility of his death, that his natural dissolution is generally called his *demise,* an expression which signifies merely a transfer of pro-

perty; for when we say the *demise* of the crown we mean only that, in consequence of the disunion of the king's natural body from his body politic, the kingdom is transferred or *demised* to his successor; and so the royal dignity remains perpetual."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. vii.

2. The death of a Sovereign or other exalted personage. (Hence euphemistically = death.)

3. *Law:* A transfer or conveyance of an estate by lease or will for a term of years, or in fee simple.

¶ For the difference between *demise* and *death*, see DEATH.

dĕ-mīse, *v.t.* [DEMISE, *s.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. In the same sense as B

* 2. To free, to let go.

II. *Fig.:* To bequeath.

"Tell me, what state, what dignity, what honour,
Canst thou *demise* to any child of mine?"
Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 4.

B. *Law:* To transfer or convey, as an estate for a term of years, or in fee simple; to bequeath by will.

dĕ-mī-sc-a-ble, *a.* [DEMISABLE.]

dĕ-mī-sed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DEMISE, *v.*]

dĕ-mīs-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [DEMISE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of transferring or conveying, as an estate, for a term of years, or in fee simple.

* **dĕ-mĭss',** * **de-misse,** *a.* [Lat. *demissus*, pa. par. of *demitto* = to send down, to humble: *de* = down, and *mitto* = to send.] Humble, cast down, submissive.

"He downe descended, like a most *demisse*
And abject thrall."
Spenser: Hymne of Heavenly Love, 137, 138.

* **demission (dĕ-mish'-ŭn),** *s.* [Fr. *démission*; Lat. *demissio*, from *demissus*, pa. par. of *demitto* = to send away.]

I. *Lit.:* The act of laying down or resigning an office.

"So at my Lord Lindsay's coming, she subscribed the signature of renunciation and *demission* of the government to the prince."—*Melvill: Mem.*, p. 85.

2. *Fig.:* Degradation; depression; diminution of dignity.

"Inexorable vigour is worse than a lasche *demission* of sovereign authority."—*L'Estrange.*

* **demissionary (dĕ-mish'-ŭn-ą-rў),** *a.* [Eng. *demission*; *-ary.*]

1. *Lit., Ord. Lang., & Law:* Pertaining to the demising of an estate.

2. *Fig.:* Tending to degrade or lower; degrading.

* **dĕ-mĭs'-sĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *demiss*; *-ive.* Comp. *submissive.*]

1. *Lit.:* Bent down, lowered.

"They pray with *demissive* eyelids, and sitting with their knees deflected under them, to show their fear and reverence."—*Lord: Disc. of the Banians* (1630), p. 72.

2. *Fig.:* Humbled, submissive.

* **dĕ-mĭss'-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *demiss*; *-ly.*] In a humble, submissive manner.

* **dĕ-mĭs'-sŏr-ў,** *a.* [Lat. *demissus.*] Relating to the laying down or resignation of an office.

dē-mĭt', **dĭ mĭt',** *s.*

Free Masonry: An official document embodying an honorable dismissal from one lodge with a recommendation to another; given to members transferring their membership. [DIMIT, *v.*]

* **dĕ-mĭt',** *v.t.* [Lat. *demitto* = to send down, to lower.]

I. *Literally:*

1. To let fall, to lower, to drop.

"When they are in their pride, that is, advancing their train, if they decline their neck to the ground, they presently *demit* and let fall the same."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii. 27.

2. To send away, to dismiss.

"However Mr. John was *demitted*, and Balmerino sent prisoner to the castle of Edinburgh."—*Guthry: Mem.*, p. 12.

3. To resign, to lay down, to abdicate, as an office.

"Mr. James Sandilands *demitted* his place as canonist with great subtilty."—*Spalding*, i. 216.

II. *Figurotively:*

1. To humble, to abase, to lower.

2. To announce, to give intimation or notice of.

"They *demittit* na were to Romanis, quhil thay war cummin with arrayit batall in their landis."—*Bellenden: T. Livius*, p. 22.

dĕm'-ĭ-ŭrge, *s.* [Gr. δημιουργός (*dēmiourgos*): δῆμος (*demos*) = the people, and ἔργον (*ergon*) = a work.]

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.:* An artificer.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Greek Antiq.:* In some of the Peloponnesian states the name of a magistrate, probably corresponding to the Tribunes of Rome.

2. *Platonic Philos.:* A name given by the Platonian philosophers to an exalted and mysterious agent, by whom God was supposed to have created the universe. He was the chief of the æons or lower order of spirits, and was also looked on as the author of evil. He corresponds to the *Logos* or *Word* of St. John and the Platonizing Christians of the Early Church. The Demiurge figures conspicuously also in many of the Gnostic systems of philosophy.

dem-ĭ-ŭrg'-ĭc, dĕm-ĭ-ŭrg'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Gr. δημιουργικός (*dēmiourgikos*) = pertaining to a δημιουργός (*dēmiourgos*).] Pertaining to a demiurge or to creative power.

"The *demiurgic* power of this religion."—*De Quincey.*

dĕm-ĭ-ŭr-gŏs, *s.* [DEMIURGE.]

dĕm-ĭ-vŏlt, dĕm-ĭ-vŏlte, *s.* [Fr.]

Manège: One of the seven artificial motions of a horse, in which he raises his forelegs in a particular manner.

"Then making a *demi-volte* in the air, with the other arm outstretched in a like manner, he wheeled round, with astonishing force, in an opposite direction."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (1870), ch. viii., p. 153.

† **dē-mŏb-ĭl-ĭz-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *demobiliz(e)*; *-ation.*] The act of disbanding or demobilizing troops; the state of being disbanded.

† **dē-mŏb'-ĭl-ize,** *v.t.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and *mobilize* (q.v.).] To disband troops; to disarm and dismiss them to their homes.

". . . It has been decided to *demobilize* those Reserve men now with the colours . . ."—*Daily Telegraph*, October 23, 1882.

dē-mŏc'-rą-çў, *s.* [Fr. *démocracie*; O. Fr. *democratie*, from Gr. δημοκρατια (*dēmocratia*), from δῆμος (*dēmos*) = the people, and κρατέω (*krateō*) = to rule.]

1. That form of government in which the sovereign power is in the hands of the people collectively, and is exercised by them either directly or indirectly through elected representatives or delegates.

"There the form of the government is a perfect *democracy*."—*Locke.*

2. In the United States one of the two great political parties into which the country is divided; opposed to republican; the Democratic party.

3. The people or populace, regarded as rulers.

¶ The third book of Herodotus describes it as it existed in ancient Greece, the first country perhaps where it was ever allowed scope for development. Aristotle also treated of the subject. Blackstone was of opinion that in democracy, "where the right of making public laws resides in the people at large, public virtue, or goodness of intention, is more likely to be found than either of the other qualities of government." "Popular assemblies," he says, "are frequently foolish in their contrivance, and weak in execution; but generally mean to do the thing that is right and just, and have always a degree of patriotism or public spirit." (See the introduction to his *Commentaries.*) Democracy at present is firmly rooted in America. It is everywhere making way through Europe. In Asia it scarcely exists.

There is a wide distinction between democracy and ochlocracy. The former is rule by the many through means of laws duly enacted; the latter is mob law, *i.e.*, a state of anarchy in which the multitude break through all legal enactments and make their arbitrary and ever varying will the only law in force.

dĕm'-ŏ-crăt, *s.* [DEMOCRACY.]

1. One who supports or is in favour of a democracy.

"I would say to the most violent *democrat* in the kingdom, . . ."—*Bishop Watson: Charge* (1798), p. 19.

2. In France, a name adopted by the French republicans in A.D. 1790, their opponents being termed aristocrats.

3. In the United States, a member of the Democratic party. The democrats were the defenders of slavery; the republicans its opponents.

dĕm-ŏ-crăt'-ĭc, dĕm-ŏ-crăt'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. δημοκρατικος (*demokratikos*), from δημοκρατια (*dēmokratia*) = a democracy.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or supporting a democracy; suited for popular government.

"A class of laws artfully framed to delude the vulgar, *democratic* in seeming, but oligarchic in effect."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

* **B.** *As subst.:* A democrat. (*Hobbes.*)

† **dĕm-ŏ-crăt'-ĭc-ąl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *democratical*; *-ly.*] In a democratic manner; as becomes a democracy.

"This democratical embassy was *democratically* received."—*Alg. Sidney: On Government.*

† **dĕ-mŏc'-rą-tĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *democrat*; *-ism.*] The principles of a democrat or of a democracy.

* **dĕ-mŏc'-rą-tĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *democrat*; *-ist.*] A democrat.

"The most furious *democratists* in France."—*Burke: Thoughts on French Affairs.*

* **dĕ-mŏc'-rą-tize,** *v.t.* [Eng. *democrat*; *-ize.*] To make democratic.

* **dĕ-mŏc'-rą-tў,** * **dĕ-mŏc'-rą-tie,** *s.* [DEMOCRACY.] A democracy.

"Forms of commonwealths, monarchies, aristocraties, *democraties*."—*Burton: Anat. of Mel.*, p. 37.

* **dĕ-mō-crit'-ĭc-ąl,** *a.* [From Democritus, a writer on the language of birds.] Pertaining to Democritus; in the style of Democritus; incredible. (Applied to stories connected with natural history.)

"Not to mention *democritical* stories."—*Bailey: Colloq. of Erasmus*, p. 394. (*Davies.*)

dĕm'-ŏ-dĕx, *s.* [Gr. δημός (*dēmos*) = fat, and δηξ (*dēx*) = a worm.]

Entom.: A genus of Arachnida, usually placed in the family Acarina. *Demodex folliculorum* inhabits the sebaceous follicles of the face of many persons, especially in the vicinity of the nose.

dē-mŏ-gor'-gŏn, dæ-mŏ-gor'-gŏn, *s.* [Gr. δαιμων (*daimon*) = a spirit, a demon, and γοργός (*gorgos*) = fearful, grim.] A terrible deity in ancient mythology, whose very name was capable of producing the most dreadful effects. The title was also given to that terrible nameless deity, of whom Lucan and Statius speak, when they introduce magicians threatening the infernal gods.

"Orcus and Ades, and the dreaded name
Of *Demogorgon*." *Milton: P. L.*, ii. 964, 965

dē-mŏg'-ra-phēr, *s.* [Eng. *demograph(y)*; *-er.*] One versed in demography.

dĕm-ŏ-graph'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *demograph(y)*; *-ic.*] Pertaining to demography.

* **dē-mŏg'-rą-phў,** *s.* [Gr. δῆμος (*dēmos*) = the people, γραφη (*graphē*) = a writing, a treatise, γοάφω (*graphō*) = to write.]

Anthrop.: The application of vital and social statistics to the study of a nation or people.

"*Demography* . . . does not give its results as absolute."—*H. Morselli: Suicide* (1881), p. 5.

dęm-oi-sĕlle' (oi as wâ), *s.* [Fr.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A young lady; a lady's maid.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Ornith.: Anthropoides Virgo*, a species of Crane. It is of a slaty-gray colour, with the outer portion of the quill-feathers dingy black; a tuft of feathers from the breast blackish. It is found all over Africa, whence it straggles occasionally to Europe and India. It is called also the Numidian Crane.

2. *Entom.:* The damsel-fly (q.v.).

3. *Music:* A coupler in the organ.

dē-mŏl'-ĭsh, *v.t.* [Fr. *démolissant*, pr. par. of *démolir*, from Lat. *demolior* = to pull down: *de* = down, and *molior* = to build, to erect; Port. & O. Sp. *dimolir*; Sp. *demoler*; Ital. *demolire.*]

1. *Lit.:* To pull or throw down; to raze; utterly to destroy: to ruin; to break or pull to pieces; to dismantle.

"*Demolishing* the temples at Alexandria."—*Jortin: On Ecclesiastical History.*

† 2. *Fig.:* Utterly to destroy or rednce to nought.

"I expected the fabrick of my book would long since have been *demolished*, and laid even with the ground." —*Tillotson.*

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *demolish*, to *raze*, to *dismantle*, and to *destroy:* "A fabric is *demolished* by scattering all its component parts; it is mostly an unlicensed act of caprice: it is *razed* by way of punishment, that it may be left as a monument of public vengeance: a fortress is *dismantled* from motives of prudence, in order to render it defenceless: places are *destroyed* by various means, and from various motives, that they may not exist longer. Individuals may *demolish:* justice causes a *razure:* a general orders towns to be *dismantled* and fortifications to be *destroyed*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dĕ-mŏl'-ĭshed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DEMOLISH.]

dĕ-mŏl'-ĭsh-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *demolish; -er.*] One who or that which demolishes; a destroyer.

dĕ-mŏl'-ĭsh-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DEMOLISH.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of razing or destroying; demolishment, demolition.

"I will therefore attempt the taking away of his life, and the *demolishing* of Doubting Castle."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

dĕ-mŏl'-ĭsh-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *demolish; -ment.*] The act of demolishing, razing, or utterly destroying; ruin, destruction.

"Look on his honour, sister,
That bears no stamp of time, no wrinkles on it,
No sad *demolishment*; nor death can reach it."
Beaum. & Flet.: Mad Lover, v. 4.

dĕm-ō-lĭ'-tion, *s.* [Fr. *démolition*, from Lat. *demolitio*; Sp. *demolicion*; Ital. *demolizione.*]

1. *Lit.:* The act of demolishing or utterly destroying; destruction, ruin.

"Two gentlemen should have the direction in the *demolition* of Dunkirk."—*Swift.*

2. *Fig.:* An utter overthrow or reducing to nought.

* **dĕm-ō-lĭ'-tion-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *demolition; -ist.*] A demolisher.

"Marching homewards with some dozen of arrested *demolitionists*."—*Carlyle: French Revolution*, pt. iii., bk. iii., ch. v.

dē'-mŏn, *s.* [Fr. *démon;* Sp., Port., & Ital. *demonio*, from Lat. *dæmon;* Gr. δαίμων (*daimōn*) = a spirit.]

I. *Literally:*

1. *Originally:* A name given by the ancient Greeks to beings equivalent to those spiritual existences termed angels in the Bible. The word in Scripture is translated *devil*, but it meant properly a spirit generally, whether good or evil; the good spirits were specifically called ἀγαθοδαίμονες (*agathodaimones*) and the evil spirits κακοδαίμονες (*kakodaimones*). [CACODEMON.] Demons were supposed to have the power of taking possession of persons, especially the insane; whence we read in Scripture of persons being seized or possessed by a devil, δαίμων (*daimōn*).

2. *Later:* A fallen angel; a devil.

"By the smooth *demon* so it ordered was"
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 21.

II. *Fig.:* A very wicked or cruel person; a devil.

"Cursed *demon!* O for ever broken lie
Those fatal shafts by which I inward bleed!"
Prior.

* **dē'-mŏn-arch,** *s.* [Gr. δαίμων (*daimōn*) = a demon, and ἄρχω (*archō*) = to rule, to govern.] A ruler or chief of demons or spirits.

"*Demonarch* was a term never applied by them to any but to the devil."—*Farmer: Letters to Worthington*, lett. ii.

* **dē-mŏn'-ar-chīze,** *v.t.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *monarchize* (q.v.).] To alter the constitution of a state from a monarchy.

† **dē'-mŏn-ĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *demon; -ess.*] A female demon or spirit.

"The Sichemites had a goddess or *demoness* under the name of Jephthah's daughter."—*Mede: Apost. of Later Times*, p. 31.

dē-mŏn-ĕt-ĭz-ā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *demonetiz(e); -ation.*] The act or process of demonetizing; the state of being demonetized.

dē-mŏn'-ĕt-īze, *v.t.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *monetize* (q.v.).] To withdraw from circulation; to deprive of value as a currency.

"They [gold mohurs] have been completely *demonetized* by the company."—*R. Cobden.*

dē-mŏn'-ĕt-ĭz-ĭng, *pr. par., a.,* & *s.* [DEMONETIZE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* Demonetization; withdrawal from circulation.

"The extensive *demonetizing* of silver in Europe is very seriously affecting India."—*Times: Letter of Calcutta Correspondent*, Dec. 23, 1873.

dĕ'-mō'-nĭ-ăc, * **dē-mō-nī'-ăk, dē-mō-nī'-ă-cal,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *demoniacus;* Fr. *demoniaque;* Sp. & Port. *demoniaco*, from Gr. δαιμονικός (*daimonikos*) = possessed by a demon; δαίμονιος (*daimonios*) = pertaining to a demon.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Literally:*

1. Pertaining to demons or spirits.

"He, all unarmed,
Shall chase thee with the terror of his voice
From thy *demoniack* holds, possession foul."
Milton: P. R., iv. 626-28.

2. Produced by a demon or diabolical influence.

"*Demoniack* phrensy, moping melancholy."
Milton: P. L., xi. 485.

3. Possessed by a devil.

"I hold him certeinly *demoniak*."
Chaucer: C. T., 7,822.

II. *Fig.:* Devilish, diabolical.

"Even the foe had ceased,
As if aware of that *demoniac* feast."
Moore: Veiled Prophet of Khorassan.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One possessed by a demon or evil spirit; one whose will and actions were supposed to be under the influence of some supernatural agency.

"Those lunaticks and *demoniacks* that were restored to their right mind, were such as sought after him, and believed in him."—*Bentley.*

2. *Ch. Hist.:* One of a sect of Anabaptist Universalists, who extended their belief to the final salvation of Satan and his angels.

* **dē-mō-nī'-ă-cal-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *demoniacal; -ly.*] In a demoniacal manner; like a demoniac.

* **dē-mō'-nī-ă-çĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *demoniac; -ism.*] The condition or state of being a demoniac; the acts of a demoniac.

* **dē-mō'-nĭ-ăl,** *a.* [Gr. δαιμόνιος (*daimonios*, = pertaining to a demon.] Pertaining to, characteristic of, or produced by demons.

"No one who acknowledges *demonial* things can deny demons."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 264.

* **dĕ-mō'-nĭ-ăn,** *a.* & *s.* [Gr. δαιμονιος (*daimonios*).]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to, possessed by, or having the qualities of a demon.

"*Demonian* spirits now, from the element
Each of his reign allotted."
Milton: P. R., iii. 122, 123.

B. *As subst.:* A demoniac.

* **dĕ-mō'-nĭ-ăn-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *demonian; -ism.*] The condition or state of being possessed by a demon.

* **dĕ-mō'-nĭ-ăsm,** *s.* [Eng. *demon; -iasm.*] The same as DEMONIANISM (q.v.).

dē-mŏn'-ĭc, dæ-mŏn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *demon; -ic.*] Pertaining to a demon; demoniacal.

"Sudden impulses which have a false air of *dæmonic* strength."—*G. Eliot: Daniel Deronda*, ch. xv.

* **dē-mō'-nĭ-fūge,** * **dæ-mō'-nĭ-fūge,** *s.* [Lat. *dæmon* = a demon, and *fugo* = to put to flight.] A charm or protection against demons.

"Few stood more in need of a *dæmonifuge*."—*Pennant: London*, p. 271.

* **dē'-mŏn-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *demon; -ism.*] A belief in demons or false gods.

"The established theology of the heathen world . . . rested upon the basis of *demonism*."—*Farmer: Demoniacs of New Testament*, ch. i., § 7.

* **dē'-mŏn-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *demon; -ist.*] One who believes in or worships demons.

"To believe the governing mind or minds not absolutely and necessarily good, nor confined to what is best, but capable of acting according to mere will or fancy, is to be a *Demonist*."—*Shaftesbury.*

* **dē'-mŏn-īze,** *v.t.* [Lat. *dæmonizo;* Gr. δαιμονιζομαι (*daimonizomai*).]

1. To render demoniacal or diabolical.

2. To possess with a demon; to place under the influence of a demon.

"Invented by demons and worked by *demonized* men."—*Rogers.*

* **dē-mŏn-ŏc'-ra-çȳ,** *s.* [Fr. *démonocratie;* Gr. δαίμων (*daimon*) = a demon, and κρατέω (*krateō*) = to rule.] The power or government of demons, or of evil spirits.

"A *demonocracy* of unclean spirits
Hath governed long these synods of your church."
H. Taylor: Isaac Comnenus, ii. 3.

* **dē-mŏn-ŏl'-a-try,** *s.* [Fr. *démonolatrie;* Gr. δαιμων (*daimōn*) = a demon, and λατρεία (*latreia*) = service, worship.] The worship of demons, or of evil spirits.

"Cosmo-latry, Astro-latry, and *Demono-latry*."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 595.

* **dē-mŏn-ŏl'-ō-ġēr,** * **dæ-mŏn-ŏl'-ō-ġēr,** *s.* [Eng. *demonolog(y); -er.*] One skilled in demonology.

"I am no *dæmonologer*."—*North: Examen*, p. 652.

* **dē-mŏn-ŏl-ŏġ'-ĭc,** * **dē-mŏn-ŏl-ŏġ'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *demonolog(y); -ic, -ical;* Fr. *démonologique.*] Of or pertaining to demonology.

* **dē-mŏn-ŏl'-ō-ġĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *demonolog(y); -ist.*] One who discusses or writes on demonology.

* **dē-mŏn-ŏl'-ō-ġȳ,** *s.* [Fr. *démonologie;* Gr. δαίμων (*daimōn*) = a demon, and λόγος (*logus*) = a discourse.] A treatise on demons or evil spirits.

¶ This was the title given by James I. to his work on witches.

* **dē-mŏn'-ō-măn-çȳ,** * **dæ-mŏn-ō-man-çȳ,** *s.* [Gr. δαίμων (*daimōn*) = a demon, and μαντεία (*manteia*) = divination.] (For def. see extract.)

"*Dæmonomancy*, divining by the suggestions of evil dæmons or devills."—*Gaule: Mag-Astro-Mancer*, p. 165.

* **dē-mŏn-ŏ-mā'-nĭ-ą,** *s.* [Gr. δαίμων (*daimōn*) = a demon, and μανία (*mania*) = madness.]

Med.: A kind of mania in which the sufferer believes himself possessed by devils.

* **dē-mŏn'-ō-mĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *demonom(y); -ist.*] One who lives in subjection to demons or evil spirits.

"No place engendering greater *demonomists*, or till of late worse savages."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels*, p. 388.

* **dē-mŏn'-ō-mȳ,** *s.* [Gr. δαίμων (*daimōn*) = a demon, and νόμος (*nomos*) = a law, rule.] The dominion or power of demons or of evil spirits.

"These Javans are drunk in *demonomy*."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels*, p. 365.

dē-mŏn-ŏp'-ą-thȳ, *s.* [Gr. δαίμων (*daimōn*) = a demon, and παθος (*pathos*) = suffering.]

Med.: The same as DEMONOMANIA (q.v.).

* **dē'-mŏn-rȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *demon; -ry*] Demoniacal influence.

"What *demonry*, thinkest thou, possesses Varus?"—*J. Baillie.*

* **dē'-mŏn-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *demon; -ship.*] The state or condition of a demon.

"First they commenced heroes, who were as probationers to a *demonship*; then, after a time sufficient, demons!"—*Mede: Apostasy of Latter Times*, p. 18.

dĕ-mŏns-tra-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *demonstrabl(e); -ity.*] The quality or state of being demonstrable.

dĕ-mŏn's'-tra-ble, dĕm'-ŏn-stra-ble, *a.* [Lat. *demonstrabilis*, from *demonstro* = to demonstrate (q.v.).]

1. That may be demonstrated or proved beyond doubt or contradiction; capable of demonstration by clear and certain evidence.

"The articles of our belief are as *demonstrable* as geometry."—*Glanvill.*

* 2. Proved, apparent.

"Some unbatched practice
Made *demonstrable* here in Cyprus to him."
Shakesp.: Othello, iii. 4

dĕ-mŏn'-stra-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *demonstrable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being demonstrable; demonstrability.

"Notwithstanding the natural *demonstrableness* both of the obligations and motives of morality."—*Clarke: Evid. of Nat. and Rev. Religion.*

dĕ-mŏn'-stra-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *demonstrab(le); -ly.*] In a manner beyond doubt or contradiction; in a manner that admits of clear proof or demonstration; clearly, evidently, incontrovertibly.

"He should have compelled his ministers to execute the law in cases that *demonstrably* concerned the publick cause."—*Clarendon.*

* **dē-mŏn'-strançe,** * **dē-mon-straunce,** *s.* [O. Fr. *demonstrance*, from Lat. *demon-*

strans, pr. par. of *demonstro* = to demonstrate (q.v.).]

1. A demonstration; a clear and incontrovertible proof.

"*Demonstrances* of how many calamities obstinacy is the cause."—*Holland*

2. A sign, an indication.

"The heavenly signe makith *demonstraunce*
How worldly thynges goo forwarde."
Lydgate: Minor Poems, p. 60.

dĕ-mŏn'-strāte, dĕm'-ŏn-strāte, *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *demonstratus*, pa. par. of *demonstro* = to show fully: *de* (intens.), and *monstro* = to show; O. Sp. and Port. *demonstrar*; Sp. and Port. *demostrar*; Ital. *dimostrare*; Fr. *démontrer*.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. To point out, to show, to indicate.

"Description cannot suit itself in words
To *demonstrate* the life of such a battle."
Shakesp.: Henry V., Iv. 2.

2. To prove beyond the possibility of doubt or contradiction; to prove in such a manner as to show that the contrary position is evidently absurd.

"Very few propositions in politics can be so perfectly *demonstrated* as this, that parliamentary government cannot be carried on by two really equal and independent parliaments in one empire."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

II. *Anat.:* To exhibit or point out the parts, as of a body when dissected.

B. *Intrans.:* To prove clearly beyond doubt or contradiction.

dĕ-mŏn'-strat-ĕd, dĕm'-ŏn-strāt-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DEMONSTRATE.]

dĕm'-ŏn-strā-tĕr, *s.* [DEMONSTRATOR.]

dĕm-ŏn'-strat-ĭng, dĕm-ŏn-strāt-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DEMONSTRATE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of proving beyond doubt or contradiction; demonstration.

2. *Anat.:* The pointing out the parts of a body when dissected.

dĕm-ŏn-strā'-tion, * de-mon-stra-ci-on, * de-mon-stra-ci-oun, *s.* [Fr. *démonstration*; Sp. *demostracion*; Ital. *dimostrazione*, from Lat. *demonstratio*, from *demonstratus*, pa. par. of *demonstro* = to demonstrate (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A showing or pointing out; an indication, manifestation, or exhibition.

"Did your letters pierce the queen to any *demonstration* of grief?"—*Shakesp.: King Lear*, Iv. 3.

2. The act of demonstrating, or proving beyond the possibility of doubt or contradiction.

"What appeareth to be true by strong and invincible *demonstration*."—*Hooker.*

3. A clear or incontrovertible proof; indubitable evidence.

"Which way soever we turn ourselves, we are encountered with clear evidences and sensible *demonstrations* of a Deity."—*Tillotson.*

4. A public exhibition or declaration of principles, numbers, or objects, by any party.

5. A public display or manifestation of feeling.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* The exhibition or pointing out of parts, as of a body, when dissected.

2. *Logic:* A series of syllogisms, all whose premisses are either definitions, self-evident truths, or propositions already established. Demonstrations may be either *positive* or *negative*, *à priori* or *à posteriori*. A *positive* (or direct) demonstration proceeds by positive or affirmative propositions; a *negative* (or indirect) demonstration, also called *reductio ad absurdum*, proves the truth of any proposition by proving the absurdity of the contrary position. A demonstration *à priori* proves a proposition by deduction from a necessary cause, or by conclusions drawn from something previously known or proved. A demonstration *à posteriori* proves a cause from an effect or a conclusion by something posterior, whether an effect or consequent.

3. *Math.:* A mode of proof by which any proposition is proved as a necessary consequence of assumed or already proved premisses.

4. *Mil.:* A movement of troops towards any position, as if to make an attack.

dĕ-mŏn'-stra-tĭve, * de-mon-stra-tif, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *démonstratif*; Port. *demonstrativo*; Sp. *demostrativo*; Ital. *dimostrativo*, from Lat. *demonstrativus*, from *demonstro* = to demonstrate (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Having the power or faculty of reasoning by demonstration.

". . . the *demonstrative* faculty and the inductive faculty coexisted in such supreme excellence and perfect harmony."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. Demonstrating or proving beyond doubt or contradiction; conclusive.

". . . inasmuch as for them to have been deceived it is not impossible; it is, that *demonstrative* reason or testimony divine should deceive."—*Hooker: Eccl. Pol.*, bk. ii., ch. viii., § 5.

3. Having the power of showing with clearness and certainty.

"Painting is necessary to all other arts, because of the need which they have of *demonstrative* figures."—*Dryden.*

4. Exhibiting or manifesting the feelings strongly and openly; very expressive of the feelings.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Gram.:* [DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUN].

2. *Rhet.:* Explaining or describing with clearness, force, and beauty; as, *demonstrative* eloquence.

B. *As subst.:* A demonstrative pronoun (q.v.).

"*That* was used as a *demonstrative*, as at present."—*Morris: Hist. Out. of Eng. Accidence*, p. 45.

demonstrative legacy.

Law: A legacy in which the testator indicates the particular fund from which he wishes it to be paid. If the fund be deficient, the legatee will receive the amount out of the general fund of the deceased, and even if the general fund be insufficient to meet all claims upon it, he will be paid in full.

demonstrative pronoun.

Gram.: A pronoun which is used to point out with clearness and precision the particular object to which it refers; the demonstrative pronouns are *the*, *this*, and *that*.

¶ *The* is commonly called the definite article. [ARTICLE.]

dĕ-mŏn'-stra-tĭve-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *demonstrative*; *-ly*.]

1. So as to demonstrate or prove beyond doubt or contradiction.

"First, I *demonstratively* prove
That feet were only made to move." *Prior.*

2. Clearly, plainly; with certain knowledge.

"*Demonstratively* understanding the simplicity of perfection, it was not in the power of earth to work them from it."—*Brown.*

3. In a manner capable of demonstration.

"What you say is *demonstratively true*."—*Hale: Contemp.*, vol. I.; *Humility.*

4. In a demonstrative manner; in a manner very expressive of the feelings.

dĕ-mŏn'-stra-tĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *demonstrative*; *-ness*.] The quality of being demonstrative.

"The eyes have intensity of expression and a fixed regard without *demonstrativeness*."—*Athenæum*, Feb. 23, 1882.

dĕm-ŏn-strāt-ŏr, dĕm'-ŏn-strā-tĕr, *s.* [Lat.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who demonstrates or proves beyond doubt or contradiction.

2. *Anat.:* One who points out to students the parts, as of a body, after dissection.

***dĕm-ŏn-strā'-tŏr-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *demonstrat(e)*; *-ory*.] Tending to demonstration; demonstrating; demonstrative.

* **dē-mŏnt',** *v.i.* [Fr. *démonter*.] To dismount.

"This Tempanius cryit, 'All horsemen that desiris the public weill to be saiffit, *demont* haistilie fra thare hors.'"—*Bellenden: T. Liv.*, p. 361.

* **dĕ-mŏr'-ăge,** *s.* [DEMURRAGE.]

dē-mŏr-al-ĭz-ā'-tion, *s.* [Fr. *démoralisation*, from *démoraliser*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of demoralizing; the subverting of morals and principles.

2. The state of being demoralized; subversion or corruption of moral principles.

"The inevitable *demoralization*, which this accursed practice produces, is not checked by any system of religious instruction."—*Quarterly Review*, Nov., 1810

II. *Mil.:* A loss of courage and spirit, and consequently of discipline.

dĕ-mor'-al-īze, *v.t.* [Fr. *démoraliser*.] [MORALIZE.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To subvert or corrupt the morals and principles of; to corrupt in morals.

"The pernicious influence of their *demoralizing* creed."—*Critical Review*, Aug., 1808.

2. To deprive of spirit or energy.

II. *Mil.:* To deprive of courage and spirit, and consequently of discipline; to render incapable of any act or effort requiring spirit or daring.

dĕ-mor'-al-īzed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DEMORALIZE.]

dĕ-mor'-al-īz-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DEMORALIZE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of subverting, corrupting, or undermining the morals of; a depriving of courage and spirit; demoralization.

* **dē-mŏr'-rançe,** *s.* [O. Fr. *demorance*; Ital. *dimoranza*, from Lat. *demoror* = to delay.] Delay.

"He wolde wende . . . to Darye . . . aaun *demorrance*." *Alisaunder*, 4,120.

dē-mŏs-thē'-nĭ-an, *a.* [*Demosthen(es)*, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ian*.] The same as DEMOSTHENIC (q.v.)

"The reviewer considers that pamphlets such as the 'Drapier Letters,' and the 'Conduct of the Allies, are' *Demosthenian* in style and method.'"—*Athenæum*, Aug. 19, 1882, p. 244.

dē-mŏs-thĕn'-ĭc, *a.* [Fr. *Démosthénique*, from Lat. *Demosthenicus* = pertaining to Demosthenes; Gr. Δημοσθένης (*Dēmosthenēs*). (See def.)]

1. Of or pertaining to Demosthenes, the most celebrated of Greek orators; born at Pæania, in Attica, B.C. 385, died by his own hand about B.C. 322. Many of his speeches are still extant, and from those in which he inveighed so bitterly against Philip of Macedon we derive the term Philippic (q.v.)

2. In the style or manner of Demosthenes.

dē-mŏt'-ĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. δημοτικός (*dēmotikos*) = pertaining to the people; δῆμος (*dēmos*) = the people.]

A. *As adjective:*

* 1. Of or belonging to the people; popular, common.

2. Applied specifically to the alphabet used by the laity and people of Egypt after 500 or 600 B.C., in contradistinction to that used by the priestly caste, which was called the *hieratic*, and of which it was a simplified form.

"At the time of the Ptolemies three languages were extant in Egypt: the hieroglyphic or dead Egyptian; the *demotic* or vernacular, the spoken language of the day written in a simpler manner by cursive signs or a modified hieroglyphic system, and standing in the same relation to it as modern English compared with the dead Anglo-Saxon."—*Cooper: Monumental Hist. of Egypt*, 1876, p. 8.

B, *As subst.:* The demotic language of Egypt.

"A dictionary of hieroglyphic and *demotic* has been published."—*Athenæum*, October 14, 1882.

* **dē-mount',** *v.i.* [Fr. *démonter* = to dismount.] To fall down.

"If it do not Pilâtre-like explode, and *demount* all the more tragically."—*Carlyle: French Revol.*, pt. i., bk. ii., c. vi.

* **dempne,** *v.t.* [DAMN.] To condemn.

"Thy loore y *dempne*."
Chaucer: Boethius, Appen., p. 183.

* **dĕmp-stĕr** (*p* silent), *s.* [DEEMSTER, DOOMSTER.]

* **dempt** (*p* silent), *pret.* & *pa. par.* [DEEM.]

* **dĕmp'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *demptio*, from *demptus*, pa. par. of *demo* = to take away.] A taking away.

"Colysion, abjection, contraction, or *demption* of the vowel, as this: thayre for the ayre, thadvice for the advice. *Symphonesis.*"—*Huloet.*

* **dĕm'-stĕr,** *s.* [DEEMSTER.]

* **dē-mŭlçe',** *v.t.* [Lat. *demulceo* = to soothe down: *dē* = down, and *mulceo* = to soothe.] To soothe, to pacify, to appease, to soften.

"Saturn was *demulced* or appeased."—*Sir T. Elyot: The Governour*, bk. i., ch. 20.

dē-mŭl'-cent, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *demulcens*, pr. par. of *demulceo* = to soothe down.]

A. *As adj.:* Softening, mollifying, lenitive.

"Mild and *demulcent* in the highest degree."—*Arbuthnot.*

B. *As substantive:*

Med.: Any medicine which protects sensible parts of the body from the irritating action of other substances; anything which allays irritation.

* **dē-mŭl'-sion,** *s.* [Lat. *demulceo* = to soothe down.]

1. The act of flattering or soothing.

2. That which soothes or flatters; flattery or soft words.

"The soft *demulsion* of a present contentment."—*Feltham: Resolves*, 37.

dē-mūr', * **de-moure,** * **de-murre,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Fr. *demeurer*; O. Fr. *demourer* = to stay, abide; Ital. *dimorare*; Sp. and Port. *demorar*, from Lat. *demoror* = to delay: *de* (intens.), and *moror* = to delay; *mora* = delay, hesitation.]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* **1.** *Lit.:* To tarry, to remain, to delay.

"And the sayde Peloponesyans *demoured* in the land."—*Nicoll: Thucydides*, fol. 72.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To delay, to loiter.

"Yet durst they not *demoure*, nor abyde upon the camp."—*Nicoll: Thucydides*, fol. 73.

(2) To hesitate, to pause in doubt or hesitation.

"They *demurring*,
I undertook that office."
Milton: P. R., i. 373, 374.

(3) To doubt, to have scruples or doubts.

"That wills, and *demurs*, and resolves, and chooses, and rejects."—*Bentley.*

(4) To object; to state objections or difficulties; to take exception (generally followed by *to*).

II. *Law:* To stop or take exception to any point in the pleadings as insufficient.

* **B.** *Transitive:*

1. To doubt, to hesitate, or scruple about.

"The latter I *demur*." *Milton: P. L.*, ix. 558.

2. To put off.

"He demands a fee,
And then *demurs* me with a vain delay." *Quarles.*

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *demur*, to *hesitate*, and to *pause:* "The idea of stopping is common to these terms, to which signification is added some distinct collateral idea for each. We *demur* from doubt or difficulty; we *hesitate* from an undecided state of mind; we *pause* from circumstances. *Demurring* is the act of an equal: we *demur* in giving our assent: *hesitating* is often the act of a superior; we *hesitate* in giving our consent: when a proposition appears to be unjust we *demur* in supporting it, on the ground of its injustice; when a request of a dubious nature is made to us we *hesitate* in complying with it: prudent people are most apt to *demur;* but people of a wavering temper are apt to *hesitate: demurring* may be often unnecessary, but it is seldom injurious; *hesitating* is mostly injurious when it is not necessary; the former is employed in matters that admit of delay; the latter in cases where immediate decision is requisite. *Demurring* and *hesitating* are both employed as acts of the mind; *pausing* is an external action: we *demur* and *hesitate* in determining; we *pause* in speaking or doing anything." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dē-mŭr', *s.* [Demur, *v.*]

1. A doubt, hesitation, or scruple about anything.

"Without any *demur* at all."—*South.*

2. An objection or scruple stated; an exception taken.

"All my *demurs* but double his attacks"
Pope: Prol. to Sat., 65

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *demur*, *doubt*, *hesitation*, and *objection:* "*Demurs* are often in matters of deliberation; *doubt* in regard to matters of fact; *hesitation* in matters of ordinary conduct; and *objections* in matters of common consideration. It is the business of the counsellor to make *demurs;* it is the business of the inquirer to suggest *doubts;* it is the business of all occasionally to make a *hesitation* who are called upon to decide; it is the business of those to make *objections* whose opinion is consulted. *Hesitation* lies mostly in the state of the mind: *objection* is rather the offspring of the understanding. The *hesitation* interferes with the action; the *objection* affects the measure or the mode of action." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dē-mūre', *a.* [Fr. *de mœurs* = of good manners.]

* **1.** (*Originally*): Sober, grave, modest. The term did not at first imply that all this might possibly be hypocritical, and that the real character might be the opposite of what it appeared.

"These and other suchlike irreligious pranks did this Dionysius play, who, notwithstanding, fared no worse than the most *demure* and innocent."—*H. More: Antidote against Atheism*, bk. iii., ch. i. (*Trench: Select Glossary*, pp. 53, 54.)

2. (*Subsequently*): Affectedly modest; coy.

"Hell's fiercest fiend I of saintly brow *demure*."
Thomson: Liberty, iv. 69.

* **dē-mūre',** *v.i.* [Demure, *a.*] To look with affected modesty.

"Your wife Octavia, with her modest eyes
And still conclusion, shall acquire no honour
Demuring upon me."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iv. 15.

* **dē-mūred',** *a.* [Eng. *demur(e)*; *-ed.*] Marked with demureness.

"Voice *demur'd* with godly paint."
Benshaw: Daily Thoughts, p. 187.

dē-mūre'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *demure*; *-ly.*]

1. Soberly, gravely.

"Wear prayer-books in my pocket, look *demurely*."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, ii. 2.

2. With affected modesty.

"Next stood Hypocrisy with holy leer,
Soft smiling, and *demurely* looking down."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, ii. 564, 565.

* **3.** Solemnly.

"Hark! the drums
Demurely wake the sleepers."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iv. 9.

* **4.** In accordance with custom.

dē-mūre'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *demure*; *-ness.*]

* **1.** (*Originally*): Sobriety, gravity, modesty.

"Which advantages God propounds to all the hearers of the gospel, without any respect of works or former *demureness* of life, if so he they will but now come in and close with this high and rich dispensation."—*Henry More: On Godliness*, bk. viii., ch. v. (*Trench: Select Glossary*, pp. 53, 54.)

2. (*Subsequently*): Affected modesty or gravity.

* **dē-mūr'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eog. *demur(e)*; *-ity*]

1. Demureness.

"They pretend to such *demurity* as to form a society for the regulation of manners."—*T. Brown: Works*, ii. 185.

2. One who acts demurely; a demure character.

"She will act after the fashion of Richardson's *demurities*."—*Lamb.*

† **dē-mūr'-ra-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *demur*; *-able.*] That may be demurred to; open to demur, exception, or objection.

dē-mŭr'-rage, * **de-mor-age,** *s.* [Eng. *demur*; *-age.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* In the same sense as II. 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Maritime Law:*

(1) The time during which a vessel is detained by the freighter beyond what is named in the charter-party in loading or unloading. A vessel thus detained is said to be *on demurrage.*

(2) The compensation or allowance made by the freighter of a vessel for such delay or detention. Demurrage must be paid in every case except when the delay is caused by tempestuous weather, any fault of the owner, captain, or crew of the vessel, or detention by an enemy.

"The ship was delayed at a *demurrage* of a hundred dollars a day."—*Burke: Against Warren Hastings.*

2. *Railway:* A similar compensation or allowance payable for delay in loading or unloading railway cars beyond a certain specified period allowed for the purpose.

3. *Bank.:* The allowance of 1½d. per ounce made to the Bank of England in exchanging coins or notes for bullion. The metallic value of standard gold is £3 17s. 10½d. per oz.; at the Bank of England £3 17s. 9d. is given for it without any delay. If it were taken to the Mint there would be a delay of some days before it could be converted into coin. The difference of 1½d. per oz., by which this delay is avoided, is called demurrage.

* **dē-mŭr'-ral,** *s.* [Eng. *demur*; *-al.*] Demurrage, doubt, hesitation.

"The same causes of *demurral* existed."—*Southey Life of Nelson*, i. 74.

dē-mŭr'-rant, *s.* [Eng. *demur*; *-ant.*] One who demurs, a demurrer.

"The *demurrant* argues first."—*Jacob: Law Dict.*

dē-mŭrred', *pa. par.* or *a.* [Demur.]

dē-mŭr'-rĕr, *s.* [Eng. *demur*; *-er.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who demurs, hesitates, objects, or takes exception to anything.

"Is Lorenzo a *demurrer* still?"
Young: Night Thoughts, ix. 1366.

II. *Law:* A stop or abiding upon a point of law, to be determined by the judges; an issue upon matter of law. A demurrer in law confesses the facts to be true, as stated by the opposite party, but denies that, by the law arising upon those facts, any injury is done to the plaintiff, or that the defendant has made out a legitimate excuse (according to the party which first demurs, *demoratur*, rests or abides upon the point in question), as, if the matter of the plaintiff's complaint, or declaration, be insufficient in law, as by not assigning any sufficient trespass, then the defendant demurs to the declaration; if, on the other hand, the defendant's excuse or plea be invalid, as if he pleads that he committed the trespass by authority from a stranger, without making out the stranger's right; then the plaintiff may demur in law to the plea. A demurrer in equity is nearly of the same nature as a demurrer in law; being an appeal to the judgment of the court whether the defendant is bound to answer the bill; as, for want of sufficient matter of equity therein contained; or where the plaintiff, upon his own showing, appears to have no right; or where the bill seeks a discovery of a thing which may cause a forfeiture of any kind, or may convict a man of any criminal misbehaviour. For any of these causes a defendant may demur to the bill. And if, on demurrer, the defendant prevails, the plaintiff's bill, unless he be allowed to amend, is dismissed. If the demurrer be overruled, the cause will proceed. A demurrer is incident to criminal cases, as well as civil, when the fact as alleged is allowed to be true, but the prisoner joins issue upon some point of law in the indictment, by which he insists that the fact, as stated, is no felony, or whatever the crime is alleged to be. And if, on demurrer, the point of law be adjudged against him, he shall have judgment and execution, as if convicted by verdict. A *general demurrer* is for some defect in substance, a *special demurrer* for some defect in form. (*Blackstone: Comment.*)

"A prohibition was granted, and hereunto there was a *demurrer*."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

dē-mŭr'-ring, *pr. par., a.,* & *s.* [Demur, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of hesitating, doubting, objecting, or taking exception to anything.

2. *Law:* The act of putting in a demurrer.

dē-mў', dĕm'-ў, *s.* & *a.* [Demi.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Paper-making:* A size of drawing and flat writing-paper, varying with different makers unfortunately, but quoted by Ringwalt as 16 × 20 or 16 × 21 inches. Square demy is 17 × 17 inches.

* **2.** *Comm.:* A gold coin, anciently current in Scotland.

"Item, That the *demy*, the grot, and the half grot, that now rinnis haue thair cours."—*Acts James II.*, A 1551, c. 34 (1566).

3. *University:* The name given to those members of the foundation of Magdalen College, Oxford, who in other colleges are styled scholars—originally half-fellows, as being on probation for fellowships, but since the alteration in the statutes there is no longer any connection between a demyship and a fellowship.

"When Charnock summoned the *demies* to perform their academical exercises before him."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

* **4.** *Dress:* A close-fitting garment.

"He . . . stript him out of his golden *demy* or mandillion, and fiead him."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe.*

B. *As adjective:*

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.:* The same as Demi (q.v.).

II. *Technically:*

1. *Her.:* A term for any charge that is borne half, as a demy-lion or half-lion.

2. *Paper, Bibliography, &c.:* Of the size of demy paper; made of demy paper.

demy-ostage, *s.* A woollen stuff used in Scotland.

dĕn (1), *** denne,** *s.* [A.S. *denn*, cogn. with O. Dut. *denne* = a floor, a platform; Ger. *tenne* = a floor.] [DENE.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A cave or hollow place in the earth.

"Which *denne* with the feeld Abraham halde hought."—*Wyclife: Gen.* l. 13.

2. The hiding-place of a wild beast.

"Then the beasts go into *dens*, and remain in their places."—*Job* xxxvii. 8.

3. A narrow glen, a dell, a ravine, a wooded hollow. (*Scotch.*)

"I have made several visits of late to the *Den* of Rubislaw."—*Sir W. Forbes: Life of Beattie*, ii. 5.

* 4. A cot, a hut.

"No such sad cares, as wont to macerate
And rend the greedie mindes of covetous men,
Do ever creepe into the shepheards *den*."
Spenser: Virgils Gnat, 96.

5. A dirty or squalid place of resort or residence.

6. A place of resort of low characters.

7. A room in one's home specially reserved for one's self; frequently a study or studio. (*Colloq.*)

II. *Philol.:* As the termination to names of places it means dell or glen; as, Clieveden, &c.

dĕn (2), *s.* [A corruption from *good even, good e'en* = good evening.] Good evening; a form of salutation used by our ancestors as soon as noon was past.

"Good *den*, brother."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing*, iii. 2.

***dĕn** (1), *v.t.* & *i.* [DEN (1), *s.*]

1. *Trans.:* To hide, to secrete.

2. *Intrans.:* To live in dens.

"They *den* among rocks."—*Chambers*, s. v. *Snake*.

***dĕn** (2), *v.t.* [Probably a mistake for *dem*, which is the reading of one MS.] To dam up water.

†**dē-nar'-cŏt-īze,** *v.t.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *narcotize* (q.v.).] To deprive of or free from narcotine; to take away the narcotic principle or quality.

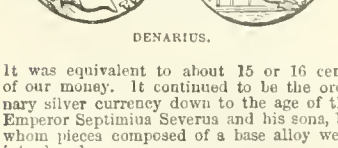
***dē-năr'-ĭ-āte,** *s.* [Low Lat. *denariata*, from Lat. *denarius*.]

Old Law: As much land as was worth one denarius a year. It is given by different authors variously as an acre and a perch. (*Blount.*)

dē-năr'-ĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Lat., from *deni* = ten, by ten; *decem* = ten.]

I. *Roman Antiquities:*

1. A Roman silver coin, originally of the value of ten asses or pounds of copper; but afterwards of sixteen asses, when the weight of the as was reduced to one ounce in B.C. 217.



DENARIUS.

It was equivalent to about 15 or 16 cents of our money. It continued to be the ordinary silver currency down to the age of the Emperor Septimius Severus and his sons, by whom pieces composed of a base alloy were introduced.

2. A gold coin struck during the empire; its full title was *denarius aureus*, and it was generally called *aureus*, but by Pliny uniformly *denarius*. It passed for twenty-five silver *denarii*.

* **II.** *Old Eng. Law:* A penny. *Denarius Dei*, God's penny, or earnest money given and received by parties in a contract, &c. *Denarius sancti Petri*, St. Peter's pence (q.v.). *Denarius tertius comitatus.* When county courts had superior jurisdiction in England, two-thirds of the fines were reserved for the king, and one-third, or a penny, to the earl of the county, who either received it in specie or had an equivalent for it out of the exchequer. (*Paroch. Antiq.*, 418.)

***dē-năr'-ra-blo,** *a.* [Lat. *denarro* = to relate.] Proper to be related; capable of being related. (*Ash.*)

***dē-năr-rā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *denarratus*, pa. par. of *denarro* = to relate.] A narration. (*Ash.*)

***dē'-na-ry,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *denarius* = containing ten.]

A. *As adj.:* Containing ten; tenfold.

B. *As substantive:*

1. The number ten; a body of ten men; a division of an army.

"They may very well be compared to . . . centenaries, that are composed of *denaries*."—*Sir Kenelm Digby: Suppl. to Cabala*, p. 248.

2. A tithing, a decennary.

"He divided hundreds into tithings or *denarics*."—*Holinshed: Descr. of England*, ch. iv.

3. A denarius.

"A hundred *denaries*, or pieces of sylver coyne."—*Cdal: Matthew*, ch. xix.

dē-nā-tion-ăl-ĭz-ā-tion, *s.* [Eng. *denationalize*(*e*); *-ation.*] The act or process of denationalizing; the state of being denationalized.

dē-nā'-tion-al-īze, *v.t.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *nationalize* (q.v.).] To divest of national character or nationality by transference to another nation.

"A publick crime, the commission of which can expose the ships of any power to be *denationalized*."—*Declar. of the Prince Regent* (Jan., 1813).

dē-nā'-tion-al-īzed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DENATIONALIZE.]

dē-nā'-tion-al-īz-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *denationalize*(*e*); *-er.*] One who or that which denationalizes.

"Hot water has not been a *denationalizer*."—*Blackwood's Magazine*, Nov., 1881, p. 623.

dē-nā'-tion-al-īz-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DENATIONALIZE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* Denationalization.

dē-năt'-ū-ral-īze, *v.t.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *naturalize* (q.v.).]

1. To render unnatural.

"It is easier to undermine in the hearts of subjects their reverence for rank and station, than it is to dissolve the ties of parentage and brotherhood, or to *denaturalize* the hearts of children."—*Chalmers: Bridgewater Treat.*, pt. i., ch. vi., p. 175.

2. To deprive of the condition of a naturalized citizen of any country; to denationalize.

"They also claimed the privilege when aggrieved, of *denaturalizing* themselves, or in other words, of publicly renouncing their allegiance to their sovereign, and of enlisting under the banners of his enemy."—*Prescott.*

dē-năt'-ū-ral-īzed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DENATURALIZE.]

dē-năt'-ū-ral-īz-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DENATURALIZE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of depriving of the condition of naturalization; denaturalization.

***dē-năt'-ū-rāte,** *v.t.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and *natura* = nature.] To render unnatural; to denaturalize.

***dē-nāy',** *s.* [DENY.] A denial or refusal.

"My love can give no place, bide no *denay*."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, ii. 4

***dē-nāy',** *v.t.* [DENY.] To deny, to refuse.

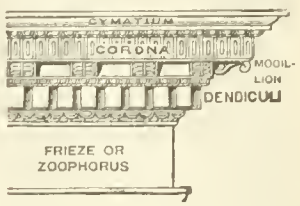
"What were those three,
The which thy proffred curtesie *denay'd*?"
Spenser: F. Q., II. vii. 51.

dĕnch'-ĕr, *s.* [DENSHIRE.] (For def. see extract.)

"A kind of manure, much used in this part of the country [Kent], called *dencher*."—*B. Faussett: Inventorium Sepulchrale* (1856), p. 127.

dĕn-dic'-ū-lŭs, *s.* [Lat. *denticulus*, dimin. of *dens* (genit. *dentis*) = a tooth.]

Arch.: A member in the Ionic and Corinthian entablatures, occurring between the zoophorus and corona, and, properly speaking, a part of the latter; so called because it repre-



DENDICULUS.

sents denticuli or small teeth, placed at intervals apart. (*Weale.*)

dĕn'-drą-chāte, *s.* [Gr. δένδρον (*dendron*) = a tree, and ἀχάτης (*achatēs*) = an agate.]

Min.: Arborescent or moss-agate; agate exhibiting in its sections the forms or figures of vegetable growth.

***dĕn drăn-thrō pŏl'-ō-gy,** *s.* [Gr. δένδρον (*dendron*) = a tree, and Eng. *anthropology* (q.v.).] A study based on the theory that man had sprung from trees.

"He formed, therefore, no system of *dendranthropology*."—*Southey: The Doctor*, ch. ccxv.

dĕn-drăs-pĭd'-ĭ dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *dendraspis*, genit. *dendraspid*(*is*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of venomous snakes from South Africa. The fangs are very long, and erect.

dĕn-drăs'-pĭs, *s.* [Gr. δένδρον (*dendron*) = a tree, and ἀσπίς (*aspis*) = an asp.]

Zool.: The type-genus of Dendraspidæ (q.v.). *D. angusticeps*, the narrow-headed Dendraspis, is of an olive-brown color, tinged with green; in length it is about six feet; its body long and thin. It is a good climber.

dĕn-drĕr'-pĕ-tŏn, *s.* [Gr. δένδρον (*dendron*) = a tree, and ἕρπετον (*herpeton*) = a lizard, a snake; ἕρπω (*herpō*) = to creep.]

Palæont.: A genus of Labyrinthodonts from the Lower Coal-measures of Nova Scotia. The genus was founded on teeth and bones discovered in a hole in the trunk of a Sigillaria.

dĕn'-drĭ-form, *a.* [Gr. δένδρον (*dendron*) = a tree, and Lat. *forma* = form, shape.] Having the form or appearance of a tree; arborescent.

dĕn'-drīte, *s.* [Gr. δένδρον (*dendron*) = a tree, and Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A stone or mineral on or in which are the figures of shrubs, mosses, or other vegetable growth: an arborescent or dendritic mineral. The colors are due to the traces of organic matter, or of oxides of iron, manganese, or titanium.

dĕn-drĭt'-ĭc, dĕn-drĭt'-ĭc-ăl, *a.* [Eng. *dendrit*(*e*); *-ic, -ical.*]

Mineralogy:

1. Resembling a tree; dendriform, arborescent; a term applied to certain branching moss-like figures which appear on the surfaces of the fissures and joints in rocks. They are strictly organic and of chemical origin, as much so as the dendritic frost-work on the surface of a window-pane on a winter's night.

"Moss-agate or Mocha-stone, filled with brown moss-like or *dendritic* forms distributed through the mass."—*Dana: Mineralogy*, p. 195.

2. Marked by or containing figures resembling shrubs, mosses, and other vegetable growth.

"*Dendritic* agate, containing brown or black *dendritic* markings."—*Dana: Mineralogy*, p. 195.

dĕn-drō'-bĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *dendrobium* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Orchids, of the tribe Malaxeæ.

dĕn-drō'-bĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. δένδρον (*dendron*) = a tree, and βίος (*bios*) = life. So named because they are found on trees.]

Bot.: A genus of Orchids, the typical one of the family Dendrobidæ. The anther is two-celled, with four pollen masses with no separate

stigmatic gland. Above 200 are known, some of them with fine flowers, others of more humble character. About eighty are cultivated in greenhouses. Their native country is the East Indies.

dĕn'-drō-çœl, *a.* [DENDROCŒLOUS.]

dĕn-drō-çœl'-ą, *s. pl.* [Gr. δένδρον (*dendron*) = a tree, and κοῖλος (*koilos*) = hollow.]

Zool.: A section of Planarian worms, the intestines being branched, and the body flat or broad.

dĕn drō-çœl'-oŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *dendrocœl(a)*; *-ous.*] Having the intestine branched, belonging to the Dendrocœla.

dĕn-drō-eō-lăp'-tēş, *s.* [Gr. δένδρον (*dendron*) = a tree, and κολάπτω (*kolaptō*) = to peck.]

Ornith.: Hook-billed Creepers, a genus of the sub-family Dendrocolaptinæ (q.v.).

dĕn-drō-eō-lăp-tī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *dendrocolapt(es)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: A sub-family of birds belonging to the family Certhiidæ, or Creepers. They are natives of South America.

dĕn-drō-çyg'-ną, *s.* [Gr. δένδρον (*dendron*) = a tree, and Lat. *cygnus* = a swan.]

Ornith.: The Tree Ducks, a genus of aquatic birds belonging to the family Anatidæ. The toes are long and project beyond the membrane, enabling them to perch on trees, whence the name.

dĕn-drō-dĕn'-tine, *s.* [Gr. δένδρον (*dendron*) = a tree, and Eng. *dentine* (q.v.).] A term applied to a modification of the fundamental tissue of the teeth produced by the aggregation of several simple teeth into one mass, the blending of the dentine, enamel, and cement, producing a dendritic appearance.

dĕn'-drō-dŏnt, *s.* [Gr. δένδρον (*dendron*) = a tree, and ὀδούς (*odous*), genit. ὀδόντος (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Palæont.: One of an extinct family of fishes, consisting of a single genus, Dendrodus, characteristic of the Old Red Sandstone, or Devonian System. The name is derived from the section of their seemingly simple conical teeth, which presents numerous fissures radiating or spreading like the branches of a tree from a central mass of vasodentine, or vascular uncalcified tissue. (*Page*, &c.)

dĕn'-drō-dŭs, *s.* [Gr. δένδρον (*dendron*) = a tree, and ὀδούς (*odous*) = a tooth.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil fishes, the typical one of the family Dendrodonts (q.v.). Prof. Huxley places it under the family Glyptodipterini, and Dr. Traquair doubtfully under the Holoptychiidæ. Found in the old Red Sandstone of Elgin and Moray, in Scotland, and also in Russia.

dĕn-drŏg'-ra-phy, *s.* [Gr. δένδρον (*dendron*) = a tree, and γραφή (*graphē*) = a writing; γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.] A discourse or treatise on or description of trees; dendrology.

dĕn-drō-grăp'-tŭs, *s.* [Gr. δένδρον (*dendron*) = a tree, and γραπτός (*graptos*) = painted . . . marked with letters, written, the fossil bearing a certain resemblance to written characters on the matrix in which it lies.] [GRAPTOLITE.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil Hydrozoa, consisting of plant-like spreading and branched growths, furnished with a strong footstalk. The branchlets carry upon one side a series of little chitinous cups or cellules, each of which must have contained a polypite. They are exclusively confined to the upper Cambrian and Lower Silurian formations. The genus may be ranked with the Graptolites, or may be one of the Sertularida.

dĕn'-droĭd, dĕn'-droĭd-al, *a.* [Gr. δενδροειδής (*dendroeidēs*) = tree-like, from δένδρον (*dendron*) = a tree, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance; Fr. *dendroïde.*] Having the form or appearance of a tree or shrub.

dĕn'-drō-ĭt, *s.* [Fr. *dendroïte*; Gr. δένδρον (*dendron*) = a tree, and Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).] A fossil which has some resemblance in form to the branch of a tree.

dĕn-drŏl'-ą-gŭs, *s.* [Gr. δένδρον (*dendron*) = a tree, and λαγως (*lagōs*) = a hare.]

Zool.: A genus of marsupial animals belonging to the Kangaroo family. They are natives of New Guinea.

dĕn-drŏl'-īte, *s.* [Gr. δένδρον (*dendron*) = a tree, and λιθος (*lithos*) = a stone.] Fossil wood; a general term for any fossil stem, branch, or other fragment of a tree.

dĕn-drŏl'-ō-ğĭst, *s.* [Eng. *dendrology*; *-ist.*] One who is skilled in dendrology.

dĕn-drŏl'-ō-ğy, *s.* [Gr. δένδρον (*dendron*) = a tree, and λόγος (*logos*) = a word, a discourse.] A treatise on or description of trees; dendrography.

dĕn-drŏm'-ĕt-ĕr, *s.* [Gr. δένδρον (*dendron*) = a tree, and μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.] An instrument for measuring the height and diameter of trees, to estimate the cubic feet of timber therein. It has means for taking vertical and horizontal angles, and is mounted on a tripod stand. Adjusting screws, circular racks and pinions, afford means for adjusting the limbs of the instrument, and altering their position, as circumstances may require. (*Knight.*)

"Of timber measures and *dendrometers* there are various kinds, and their use is for taking the dimensions of standing timber without climbing the tree." —*Loudon: Encycl. of Gardening*, § 1780.

dĕn'-drō-mŭs, dĕn'-drō-mўs, *s.* [Gr. δένδρον (*dendron*) = a tree, and μὺς (*mus*) = a mouse.]

Zool.: A genus of rodent quadrupeds, belonging to the mice family, and consisting of a single species, *Dendromus typus*, an animal about three inches and a-half long, with a tail four and a-half inches. It frequents the branches of trees, where it forms its nest, and brings forth its young. It is a native of South Africa.

dĕn-drō-nĕs'-są, *s.* [Gr. δένδρον (*dendron*) = a tree, and Epic νῆσσα (*nēssa*), Attic νῆττα (*nēttа*) = a duck.]

Ornith.: A genus of Anatidæ (Ducks). *Dendronessa sponsa* is the Summer-duck of the United States. It frequents fresh-water ponds and creeks, and sometimes builds even in mill-dams.

dĕn-drŏph'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *dendroph(is)*, and Lat. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of snakes, sub-order Colubriformes. The body and tail of these snakes are much compressed, or are very slender and elongate; the head is distinct from the neck, and has a wide gape. The Dendrophidæ are diurnal in their habits, living in trees, and are extremely active climbers; their colours assimilate with the surrounding foliage. They occur in all tropical regions, are innocuous, and feed principally on tree-lizards. Two genera are classed under this family—Chrysopelea and Dendrophis.

dĕn-drŏph'-ĭs, *s.* [Gr. δένδρον (*dendron*) = a tree, and ὄφις (*ophis*) = a serpent.]

Zool.: A genus of snakes, family Dendrophidæ (q.v.), with smooth scales, which are much larger along the back than on the sides; the sides of the abdomen are slightly keeled. This genus occurs in India, the East Indies, and Australia, and its members are not venomous.

dĕn-drō-phўl'-lĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. δένδρον (*dendron*) = a tree, and φύλλον (*phullon*) = a leaf.]

Zool. & Palæont.: A genus of deep-sea corals, ranging from the chalk to modern times.

dĕn'-drō-plĕx, *s.* [Gr. δένδρον (*dendron*) = a tree, and πλῆξις (*plēxis*) = a stroke, a blow.]

Ornith.: A genus of birds belonging to the Certhiidæ, or Creeper family.

dĕn-drō-pū'-pą, *s.* [Gr. δενδρον (*dendron*) = a tree, and Lat. *pupa.*]

Zool.: A genus of gasteropodous Molluscs proposed by Mr. Dawson for the reception of the single specimen, *Pupa vetusta*, discovered in the Coal-measures of Nova Scotia, in the hollow trunk of an erect Sigillaria. Nicholson thinks the shell is so remarkably like some living chrysalis-shells, that there is no sufficient reason for framing a new genus for its reception.

dĕn-drō-saur'-ą, *s. pl.* [Gr. δένδρον (*dendron*) = a tree, and σαυρα (*saura*) = a lizard.]

Zool.: The name given by Dr. J. E. Gray to a tribe of Saurians, sub-order Pachyglossæ. The scales of the belly, the sides, and the back, are granular. The tongue is elongate, sub-cylindrical, worm-like, very exsertile. The eyes are globular, very mobile, with a small central round opening. The toes are equal, united into two opposing groups. It contains but a single family, Chamæleontidæ (q.v.).

dĕn-drō-sō'-mą, *s.* [Gr. δένδρον (*dendron*) = a tree, and σῶμα (*sōma*) = a body.]

Zool.: A genus of Rhizopoda, belonging to the family Acinetina. Body conical, thick, soft, and smooth, alternately branched; branches tentaculate at the end. *D. radians* is found on aquatic plants in fresh water.

dĕn-drŏs-træ'-ą, *s.* [Gr. δένδρον (*dendron*) = a tree, and ὄστρεον (*ostreon*) = an oyster.]

Zool.: A genus of Mollusca belonging to the oyster family.

dĕn'-drō-stўle, *s.* [Gr. δένδρον (*dendron*) = a tree, and στύλος (*stūlos*) = a pillar.]

Zool.: A stout pillar supporting a thick flat quadrate disk in the Rhizostomidæ.

dĕn-drўph'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. δένδρον (*dendron*) = a tree, and φυή (*phuē*) = growth.]

Bot.: A genus of Hyphomycetous Fungi, consisting of moulds growing over dead herbaceous plants. Three British species are known.

* **dēne** (1), *s.* [A.S. *denu* = a valley.] [DEN (1), *s.*]

1. A valley, a dell.

"Thou says thou trawez me in this *dene*."
E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Pearl, 195.

2. As an element in place-names it means valley, dell.

* **dēne** (2), *s.* [DUNE.] A hillock, a bank,

* **dēne** (3), *s.* [DEAN].

Deneb, *s.* [A corruption of Arab. *zanab* = a tail.]

Astron.: A fixed star of magnitude two and a-half, called also Deneb Aleet, Denebola, and β Leonis.

Deneb Adige, *s.*

Astron.: A fixed star of the first magnitude, called also Arided and α Cygni.

Deneb Aleet, *s.*

Astron.: A fixed star, of magnitude two and a-half, called also Deneb, Denebola, and β Leonis.

Deneb Algiedi, *s.*

Astron.: A fixed star, of magnitude three and a-half, called also δ Capricorni.

Dē-nĕb'-ōl-ą, *s.* [Corrupted Arabic.]

Astron.: A fixed star, of magnitude two and a-half, called also Deneb Aleet, Deneb, and β Leonis.

* **dĕn'-ē-gāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *denegatum*, sup. or *denego*: to deny: *de* (intens.), and *nego* = to deny.] [DENY.] To deny.

* **dĕn-ē-gā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *denegatio.*] A denying or denial.

"A *denegation* of my faith and true opinions."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 8677.

dēne'-hōles, *s. pl.* [A.S. *denn* = a cave; Eng. *hole.*]

Archæol.: Ancient artificial excavations, consisting of a round vertical shaft, from 2 ft. 6 in. to 3 ft. in diameter, ending below in a cavern in the chalk. The shafts were usually descended by means of footholes in the sides. The chambers in the oldest, simplest, and shallowest are usually mere expansions of a beehive shape; in the deeper pits the cavern may consist of a series of chambers symmetrically ranged around the shaft, or the walls of the chambers may have disappeared, and the roof be supported by pillars of chalk. Of three recently descended by the Essex Field Club at Hangman's Wood, near Grays, Essex, the greatest length was about 70 ft., breadth 46 ft., and height 18 ft., and they were all about 80 ft. deep. Though often very close together, no communication has hitherto been found between adjacent pits. Deneholes may be entirely in the chalk, or their shafts may be almost wholly in overlying beds. In England they abound most in Kent, north of the North Downs, and in Essex, between Purfleet and East Tilbury. A very few of the older

and simpler pits have been explored; they are found to date back to the Stone Ages. The deeper ones still need examination. It has been sometimes conjectured that deneholes were excavated for the purpose of obtaining chalk or flint, but as they are especially concentrated both at Bexley (Kent) and near Grays, where fifty to sixty feet of gravel and Thanet sand overlie the chalk, though in each instance there is plenty of bare chalk within a mile, this explanation cannot apply in their case. They were probably storehouses and places of occasional refuge. On the ordnance maps the word is spelled *daneholes*, suggesting a closer connection with the Danes than appears to have been the case. The general conclusion seems to be that these *deneholes* were probably used for the secret storage of grain in British or Romano-British times.—*Academy*, Jan. 28, 1888.

*** dĕn'-ĕr-ỹe,** *s.* [DEANERY.]

*** dĕn'-guê,** *s.* [Said to be a mistake for Eng. *dandy*; the disease, when it first made its appearance in the British West India Islands, being called the dandy-fever, from the stiffness and constraint caused to the limbs. This the Spaniards mistook for their word *dengue* = prudery, which might also be very well used for stiffness or constraint.]

Med.: A continued fever common in the East and West Indies, Africa, and America. The chief symptoms are severe pain in forehead, limbs, back, and joints, with an eruption like measles, or rather erysipelas, with painful swellings. The pains are of an agonising character, and are apt to recur. The acute stage lasts seven or eight days, and then desquamation begins.

dĕ-nī'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *deny*; *-able.*] Capable of being denied; that may or can be denied or contradicted.

"The negative authority is also *deniable* by reason."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

dĕ-nī'-al, *s.* [Eng. *deny*; *-al.*]

1. The act of denying, contradicting, or refusing.

"Word of *denial* in thy labras here."
Shakesp.: Merry Wives, i. 1.

2. A negation; a contradiction of the truth of any statement; or the contrary to *affirmation.*

"An entire *denial* of the miracles."—*Trench.*

3. A denying or refusing to confess or own to; the contrary to *confession.*

"*Denial* would but make the fault fouler."—*Sidney.*

4. An abjuration; a rejection or refusing to acknowledge; a disowning.

"... we act our confessions or *denials* of Him."—*South.*

5. *Loosely:* A failure to obtain.

"Such a total *denial* of success has certainly been very rare in the present century."—*Times; Transit of Venus*, April 20, 1875.

6. A restraint of one's appetites or desires; self-denial.

*** dĕ-nī'-ançe,** *s.* [Eng. *deny*; *-ance.*] Denial.

"Either for the affirmance or *deniance* of the same."
Hall: Edward IV., an. 22.

dĕ-nīed', *** de-nayed,** *** de-nyed,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [DENY.]

dĕ-nī'-ĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *deny*; *-er.*]

1. One who denies, contradicts, or maintains the negative of a proposition.

"And the *denier* by the word Virtue means only courage."—*Watts.*

2. One who disowns, abjures, or refuses to acknowledge.

"Christ looked his *denier* into repentance."—*South.*

3. One who refuses to grant or concede anything.

"It may be I am esteemed by my *denier* sufficient of myself to discharge my duty to God as a priest, not to men as a prince."—*King Charles.*

dĕn'-ĭ-ĕr (2), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *denarius* (q.v.).] A small French coin, the twelfth part of a sou.

"I'll not pay a *denier*."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV.*, iii. 3.

*** dĕn'-ĭ-grāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *denigratum*, sup. of *denigro* = to blacken; *de* (intens.), and *nigro* = to make black; *niger* = black.]

"Hartshorn and other white bodies will be *denigrated* by heat."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 711.

*** dĕn-ĭ-grā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *denigratio*, from *denigro.*] A making black, a blackening.

"These are the advenient and artificial ways of *denigration*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vi., ch. 12.

*** dĕn'-ĭ-grāt-ŏr,** *s.* [Eng. *denigrat(e)*; *-or.*] One who or that which blackens or denigrates.

dĕn'-ĭm, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Fab.: A coloured, twilled cotton cloth, used for overalls.

"Cotton jeans, *denims*, drillings, bed-tickings, &c."—*Contemp. Review*, Nov., 1881, p. 828.

denis d'or, *s.* [Fr.]

Mus.: An instrument having a finger-board like a piano and pedals like an organ, capable of producing a vast number of different qualities of sound. It was invented in 1762 by Procopius Divis, in Moravia. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

*** dĕn'-ĭ-son,** *s.* [DENIZEN.]

dē-nī'-trāte, *v.t.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *nitrate* (q.v.).] To disengage or set free nitric acid from.

dē-nī-trā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *denitrat(e)*; *-ion.*] The act or process of disengaging or freeing nitric acid.

*** dē-nĭt'-rĭ-fỹ,** *v.t.* [Pref. *de* = away, from; Eng. *nitre*; and Lat. *facio* (pass. *fio*) = to make.] To deprive or free of nitre.

*** dĕn-ĭ-zā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *deniz(en)*; *-ation.*] The making any one a denizen, citizen, or subject.

"That the mere Irish were reputed aliens appears by the charters of *denization*, which in all ages were purchased by them."—*Davies: On the State of Ireland.*

*** dĕn'-ĭze,** *** den nize,** *v.t.* [DENIZEN, *s.*]

1. To make a denizen, citizen, or subject; to denizen.

"There was a private act for *denizing* the children of Richard Hills."—*Strype: Edward IV.*, an 1552.

2. To naturalize.

"The Irish language was free *dennized* in the English pale."—*Holinshed: Descr. Ireland*, ch. i.

dĕn'-ĭ-zen, *s.* [Derived by Wedgwood, with whom Skeat agrees, from O. Fr. *deinzein*, a word formed by adding the suff. *-ein* = Lat. *-anus*, to O. Fr. *deinz* = Fr. *dans* = within, from within.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit:* A citizen, an inhabitant.

"... the world's tired *denizen*."
Byron: Childe Harold, ii. 26.

2. *Fig.:* One who inhabits or dwells in; a resident.

"Thus th' Almighty Sire began: Ye gods,
Natives, or *denizens* of blest abodes."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid, x. 5, 6.

II. *Law:* A denizen is an alien born, but one who has obtained letters-patent to make him an English subject. He thus occupies a middle position between an alien and a natural born subject.

dĕn'-ĭ-zen, *v.t.* [DENIZEN, *s.*]

1. *Lit.:* To make a denizen, citizen, or subject; to naturalize.

2. *Fig.:* To admit to rights and privileges as a citizen.

"Falsehood is *denizen'd*, virtue is barbarous."
Donne.

dĕn'-ĭ-zened, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DENIZEN, *v.*]

dĕn'-ĭ-zen-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *denizen*; *-ship.*] The state of being a denizen.

*** dĕnk,** *a.* [DINK.]

1. Neat, trim, gay.

"Young lustie gallandis
I held mair in dawtie, and deirar be full mekill,
Na him, that dressit me sa *denk*."
Dunbar: Maitland Poems, p. 58.

2. Saucy.

"Bot scho was sumthing *denk*, and dangerous."
Dunbar: Maitland Poems, p. 67.

*** dĕn'-nar,** *** den-nare,** *s.* [DINNER.]

dĕn'-nĕt, *s.* [From the name of the inventor.]

Vehicles: A light, open, two-wheeled carriage like a gig, hung by a combination of three springs; two of which are placed across the axle, at right angles with it, the third being suspended from them behind by shackles. (*Knight.*)

"In those days men drove gigs, as they since have driven stanhopes, tilburys, *dennets*, and cabrioletes."—*T. Hook: Gilbert Gurney*, vol. ii., ch. xi.

*** dĕn'-nĭng,** *s.* [DEN (1), *v.*] A place where beasts make their lair.

"This serpent hath no nestling, no stabling, no *denning*."—*Ward: Sermons*, p. 158.

*** dĕ nŏm'-ĭn-a-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *denomino* = to denominate (q.v.).] That may be named, denominated, or denoted.

"An inflammation consists of a sanguineous affluxion, or else is *denominable* from other humours."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. 3.

dĕ-nŏm'-ĭ-nant, *s.* [Lat. *denominans*, pa. par. of *denomino* = to name.] The abstract noun that corresponds to an adjective signifying an accidental quality, as *bravery, whiteness.*

dĕ-nŏm'-ĭn-āte, *v.t.* [DENOMINATE, *a.*]

1. To name; to give a name, epithet, or title to.

"Those places which were *denominated* of angels and saints."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

2. To give a right or title to a name.

"The two faculties that *denominate* us men, understanding and will."—*Hammond.*

*** dĕ-nŏm-ĭn-āte,** *a.* [Lat. *denominatus*, pa. par. of *denomino* = to name: *de* = down, and *nomino* = to name; *nomen* = a name.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Named, designated, entitled, denominated.

2. *Arith.:* A term applied to a qualifying number, or one which expresses the kind of unit treated of: thus, in seven pounds, seven is a denominate number; but seven, when used without reference to any concrete units, is an abstract number.

dĕ-nŏm'-ĭn-āt-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DENOMINATE, *v.*]

dĕ-nŏm'-ĭ-nāt-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DENOMINATE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of naming, designating, or denoting; denomination.

dĕ-nŏm-ĭ-nā'-tion, *** dĕ-nŏm-ĭn-ā-çĭ-ŏn,** *s.* [Fr. *dénomination*, Sp *denominacion*; Port. *denominação*; Ital. *denominazione*; Prov. *denominetio*; all from Lat *denominatio*, from *denominatus*, pa. par. of *denomino.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of naming or designating.

2. A name or appellation given to a thing; an epithet, a designation.

"The liking or disliking of the people gives the play the *denomination* of good or bad; but does not really make or constitute it such."—*Dryden.*

3. A class, society, collection, or sect.

"Philosophy, the great idol of the learned part of the heathen world, has divided it into many sects and *denominations*."—*South.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arithmetic:*

(1) *Gen.* (*Of concrete quantities*): Figures similarly designated. Thus in the expression £1 2s. 6d. and £4 4s. 3d., £1 and £4 are of the same denomination, 2s. are of the same denomination as 4s., and 6d. of the same as 3d.

† (2) *Spec.* (*Of fractions*): Having the same denominator.

2. *Eccles.:* A religious communion, a section of the Christian Church; a body of professing Christians holding essentially the same tenets, and more or less closely bound together, either under a common government or under governments of the same type. It is more frequently used generically of a number of sects holding identical views as to Church government than of a single one of those sects: thus the Baptist denomination is a term more frequently used than the Particular Baptist denomination, and the Presbyterian denomination than the Reformed Presbyterian denomination. It is also more frequently used in England in connexion with dissenters than with the established churches.

¶ *The Three Denominations:*

Eccles.: The name given to a union formed in A.D. 1727 of representatives belonging to the Presbyterians, the Independents or Congregationalists, and the Baptists, with the view of making a direct approach to the reigning sovereign. It still exists, and at intervals meets and acts.

dĕ-nŏm-ĭ-nā'-tion-al, *a.* [Eng *denomination*; *-al.*] Pertaining to or connected with a denomination.

¶ *Denominational System of Education:*

Education: The complete separation of Church and State in the United States has acted as a preventive to the establishment of denominational teaching in the public schools,

as practiced in England and elsewhere The only church that has made any effort to have it introduced, as a feature of our school system, is the Roman Catholic, which claims that the reading of the Protestant translation of the Bible in the schools which they help to support is unfair and injurious. The Catholics, on this plea, consider that they have a right to demand a share of the school tax to support schools for the separate education of their children. In this they have been unsuccessful. The policy of reading the Bible in the public schools is objected to by many Protestants, but it is continued, and in many instances the Catholics have withdrawn their children from the schools to parish schools of their own. Some of the other denominations support parish schools to a minor extent. A higher form of denominational education in this country is that afforded by the colleges, the most of which are under sectarian influence. In some cases the college is a part of the denominational machinery In others the relation is one of general superintendency.

In England the first efforts of Government were in the direction of the denominational system of education, and when the Education Act of 1870 brought into existence a multitude of "board schools," these were designed to supplement, and not to supersede, the denominational schools previously existing In India the historic development was in exactly an opposite direction. The Government first founded schools and colleges of its own, excluding Christianity, because the money to support them was derived from taxes levied on Hindoos and Mohammedans. In 1854 Sir Charles Wood extended pecuniary support to the missionary schools, colleges, and "institutions" in India, as an acknowledgment of the good secular education they imparted, purposely forbearing to inquire whether or not Christianity was taught. Thus the two systems of education exist side by side and with little friction.

dĕ-nŏm-ĭ-nā'-tion-al-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *denominational*; *-ism*. Treuch, writing in 1855, characterized this as a "monstrous birth," and considered that it was found chiefly, if not exclusively, in dissenting magazines. (*English Past and Present*, Lect. iv.).]

1. *Gen.:* The act of ranking oneself with some denomination; attachment to a denomination; party spirit in defending its tenets.

2. *Spec.:* Attachment to the view that education is best carried out through the several religions denominations.

dĕ-nŏm-ĭn-ā-tion-al-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *denominational*; *-ist.*] One in favour of the denominational system of education. [Denominational.]

dĕ-nŏm-ĭ-nā'-tion-ăl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *denominational*; *-ly.*] According to denomination; by denominations or sects.

dĕ-nŏm'-ĭn-ą-tĭve, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *denominat(e)*; *-ive.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Giving or conferring a name or designation; denominating.

"Connotative names have hence been also called *denominative*, because the subject which they denominate is denominated by or receives a name from the attribute which they connote."—*J. S. Mill: System of Logic*, bk. I., ch. iii., s. 6.

*2. Bearing or capable of bearing a distinct appellation; denominable.

"The least *denominative* part of time is a minute, the greatest integer being a year."—*Cocker: Arithmetic.*

II. *Gram.:* Applied to a verb derived from a substantive or adjective.

"Such *denominative* verbs abound in every member of our family."—*Whitney: Life and Growth of Language*, ch. viii., p. 131.

B. *As substantive:*

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* That which has the character of a denomination.

2. *Gram.:* A verb formed from a noun either substantive or adjective.

dĕ-nŏm'-ĭn-ą-tĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *denominative*; *-ly.*] By denomination.

dĕ-nŏm'-ĭn-ā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* He who or that which denominates or gives a name; he from whom or that from which a denomination or appellation is derived.

"Both the seas of one name should have one common *denominator*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arithmetic:*

* (1) (See extract).

"The *denominator* of any proportion is the quotient arising from the division of the antecedent by the consequent: thus 6 is the *denominator* of the proportion that 30 hath to 5, because 5)30(6. This is also called the exponent of the proportion or ratio."—*Harris.*

(2) The denominator of a fraction is the number below the line which shows into how many parts the integer is supposed to be divided: thus in the fraction $\frac{3}{4}$ 4 is the denominator, and shows that the integer is supposed to be divided into four equal parts, while the numerator, 3, shows that of these four parts three are supposed to be taken.

2. *Alg.:* The expression under the line in a fraction; thus in the fraction $\frac{ax}{by}$, *by* is the denominator.

dĕ-nōt'-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *denot(e)*; *-able.*] Capable of being denoted or distinguished.

"In hot regions, and more spread and digested flowers, a sweet savour may be allowed, *denotable* from several human expressions."—*Browne: Miscell.*, p. 25.

***dĕ-nōt'-ātc,** *v.t.* [Lat. *denotatus*, pa. par. of *denoto.*] To denote, to mark out.

"These terms *denotate* a longer time."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy*, p. 716.

***dĕ-nō-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *denotatio*, from *denoto* = to denote (q.v.).] The act of denoting, marking, or distinguishing; separation or distinction by name.

***dĕ-nōt'-ą-tĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *denotat(us)*, pa par. of *denoto*, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ive.*] Having the power or quality of denoting or marking out.

"The alteration it produces is so *denotative*, that a person is known to be sick by those who never saw him in health."—*Letters upon Physiognomy*, p. 121.

dĕ-nō'te, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *dénoter*; Sp. & Port. *denotar*; Ital. *denotare*, from Lat. *denoto* = to mark out: *de* = down, and *noto* = to mark; *nota* = a mark.]

I. *Transitive:*

1. To mark, to betoken, to show or indicate by a mark or sign; to signify visibly.

2. To betoken; to be a sign or symptom of; to indicate, to imply.

"Sweet scent, or lovely form, or both combined,
Distinguish every cultivated kind;
The want of both *denotes* a meaner breed."
Cowper: Hope, 290-92.

II. *Intrans.:* To betoken, to indicate, to be a sign.

"If it be not, then love doth well *denote*
Love's eye is not so true as all men's."
Shakesp.: Sonnets, 148.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *denote* and to *signify*: "*Denote* is employed with regard to things and their characters: *signify* with regard to the thoughts or movements. A letter or character may be made to *denote* any number, as words are made to *signify* the intentions and wishes of the person . . . In many cases looks or actions will *signify* more than words." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dĕ-nōt'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Denote.]

***dĕ-nō'te-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *denote*; *-ment.*] A sign or indication.

"They are close *denotements* working from the heart."
Shakesp.: Othello, iii. 3. (Quarto 1.)

dĕ-nōt'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Denote.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of marking out or distinguishing.

dénouement (as **dā-nōō'-mănh**), *s.* [Fr., from *dénouer* = to untie: *de* = Lat. *dis* = apart; *nouer* = to tie in a knot; *noue* = a knot; Lat. *nodus.*] The unravelling of the plot of a story; the winding up or catastrophe of a plot; the issue or result.

"The *denouement*, as a pedantic disciple of Bossu would call it, of this poem is well conducted."—*Warton: Essay on Pope*, i. 250.

***de-noum-bren,** *v.t.* [Denumber.]

dĕ-nŏŭnçe, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *dénoncer*; Sp. & Port. *denunciar*; Ital. *denunziare*, from Lat. *denuntio* = to declare: *de* = down, and *nuntio* = to announce; *nuntius* = a messenger.]

I. *Transitive:*

* 1. To proclaim, to declare.

"Under the leading and name of his sonne Constans, whom of a monk he had *denounced* Augustus or Emperor."—*Holland: Camden*, p. 85.

* 2. To denote or express in a threatening manner.

"He ended frowning, and his look *denounced*
Desperate revenge." *Milton: P. L.*, ii. 106, 107.

3. To threaten publicly; to proclaim as a threat.

"Against all others unsparing vengeance was *denounced*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

4. To accuse, to inform against, to charge, to delate.

"Archdeacons ought to . . . *denounce* such as are negligent."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

5. To cry down, to inveigh against, to condemn, to stigmatize.

* **II.** *Intransitive:*

1. To declare in a solemn or threatening manner.

"I *denounce* unto you, this day, that ye shall surely perish."—*Deut.* xxx. 18.

2. To declare war; to threaten.

"If not *denounced* against us, why should not we
Be there in person?" *Shakesp.: Ant. & Cleop.*, iii. 7.

dĕ-nŏŭnçed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Denounce.]

***dĕ-nŏŭnçe-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *denounce*; *-ment.*] A denouncing or declaring in a threatening manner; a denunciation.

"False is the reply of Cain upon the *denouncement* of his curse, My iniquity is greater than can be forgiven."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

dĕ-nŏŭnç'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *denounc(e)*; *-er.*] One who denounces.

"Here comes the sad *denouncer* of my fate,
To toll the mournful knell of separation."
Dryden.

dĕ-nŏŭnç'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Denounce.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb)

C. *As subst.:* Denouncement, denunciation.

***dĕ-nō've-mĕnt,** *s.* [Formed from Lat. *de* = from; *novus* = new; with Eng. suff. *-ment.*] A revolution.

"I intend now to present a *denorement* of affairs."—*North: Examen*, p. 595. (*Davies.*)

dē nō'-vō, *phr.* [Lat.] Anew, afresh; from the beginning.

dĕns, *s.* [Lat.]

Anat.: A tooth (q.v.).

***dĕns,** ***dĕnsh,** *a.* [Danish.] Danish.

dĕns'-ăix, *s.* [O. Scotch *dens*, and Dan. *aix* = an axe.] A Danish axe.

"Of these only fourscore could be furnished with muscaths, pickes, gunnis, halberds, *dennixes*, or Lochaber axes."—*P. Elgyn: Moraya. Statist. Acc.*, v. 16, N.

dĕnse, *a.* [Lat. *densus*; Fr. *dense*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *denso*; cogn. with Gr. δασυς (*dasus*) = thick, dense.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. Thick, close, compact, approaching to solidity; having the constituent parts closely united.

"All *dense* bodies are colder than most other bodies, as metals, stone, glass; and they are longer in heating than softer bodies."—*Bacon.*

2. Crowded, thickly populated.

"The decks were *dense* with stately forms."
Tennyson: Morte d'Arthur, 196.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Deep, thick-headed; as, *dense* ignorance.

2. Stupid, obtuse.

B. *Bot.:* Having an abundance of flowers very close together.

dĕns'-e-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *dense*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being dense; density.

dĕns'-e-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *dense*; *-ly.*] In a dense manner or state; closely, compactly.

dĕn'-shire, *v.t.* [See extract.] For def. see extract.

"Burning of land, or burn-bating, is commonly called *denshiring*, that is, *Devonshiring*, or *Denbighshiring*, because most used or first invented there."—*Mortimer.*

dĕn-sĭm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Lat. *densus* = thick, and Gr. μετρον (*metron*) = a measure.] An instrument contrived by Colonel Mallet, of the French army, and M. Bianchi, for ascertaining the specific gravity of gunpowder. It consists of a glass globe having a tube which

communicates with a quantity of mercury in an open vessel. The globe is joined at top to a graduated glass tube, which may, by means of a flexible tube, be connected with an air-pump. A diaphragm of chamois skin fits over the lower, and one of wire-cloth over the upper orifice of the globe, and the tubes above and below those orifices are provided with stop-cocks. For ascertaining the density of the gunpowder, the air is exhausted from the globe by means of the air-pump, until the mercury rises to a certain mark on the graduated tube, when the globe is detached from its support and weighed; it is then emptied and cleaned, and a given weight of gunpowder introduced, when it is again attached to the tubes and the air exhausted as before, filling with mercury all the space in the globe not occupied by the powder, up to the mark before indicated; the stop-cocks are now closed, and the globe once more detached and weighed. The absolute specific gravity of the powder is obtained by multiplying the weight of the powder contained in the globe by the known specific gravity of mercury, and dividing the product by the product resulting from multiplying the difference between the weight of the globe when filled with mercury alone, and its weight when filled with mercury and powder, into the weight of the powder employed in the experiment. (*Knight.*)

děns'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *densité*; Sp. *densidad*; Port. *densidade*; Ital. *densità*, from Lat. *densitas*, from *densus* = thick, dense.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* The quality of being dense, close, or compact; closeness, compactness; denseness.

2. *Fig.:* Depth; as the *density* of ignorance.

II. *Phys.:* That quality of a body which depends upon the denseness or close cohesion of its constituent particles. It is estimated by the proportion which the bulk bears to the weight. Thus, if there be two bodies of equal bulk, but of different weights, then the body of greater weight is of greater density. Or if two bodies be of equal bulk but of different densities, then the body which is of greater density contains the proportionately greater quantity of matter. Or if two bodies contain the same quantity of matter, but one of different bulk, then the body which is of the less bulk is of a greater density than the other. Thus the density is seen to be directly proportional to the quantity of matter, and indirectly proportional to the bulk.

"The air within the vessels being of a less *density*, the outward air would press their sides together."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

dĕnt (1), * **dint,** * **dunt,** * **dynt,** * **dyntte,** *s.* [A variant of *dint* (q.v.)]

* **1.** A blow, a stroke.

"He schal hym scle with dethes *dent*." *Octovian*, 1,001.

2. A mark, hollow, or depression caused by a blow; a notch, an indentation.

"The bullet made a very considerable *dent* in a door."—*Sprat: Hist. Royal Society.*

dĕnt (2), *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *dens* (genit. *dentis*) = a tooth.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Weaving:* One of the splits of the reed which is fixed in the swinging lathe, and whose office it is to beat the weft-thread up to the web.

2. *Mach.:* A tooth of a gear-wheel.

3. *Carding:* The wire staple that forms the tooth of a card. [Card.]

4. *Locksmith.:* A salient knob or tooth in the works of a lock. (*Knight.*)

B. *As adjective:*

Her.: Indented.

dĕnt, * **dent-yn,** * **dint-en,** * **dynt-en,** *v.t.* [Dent, *s.* Dint, *v.*] To make a dent, hollow, or depression in; to indent.

"A part of the wall was shattered as if by gunpowder, and the fragments had been blown off with force sufficient to *dent* the wall on the opposite side of the room."—*Darwin: Voyage Round the World* (1870), ch. iii., p. 62.

dĕnt'-al, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *dens* (genit. *dentis*) = a tooth, and Eng. adj. suff. *-al*; Fr. *dental*; Ital. *dentale.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. lang.:* Of or pertaining to the teeth.

2. *Gram.:* Pronounced or formed by the teeth with the tongue.

"The Hebrews have assigned which letters are labial, which *dental*, and which guttural."—*Bacon.*

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Gram.:* A letter or articulation formed by placing the end of the tongue against the upper teeth, or the gum immediately above them. The dentals are *d*, *t*, and *th*. When two dentals come together, the first is sometimes changed into a sibilant; as O. Eng. *mot-te* = *moste* = most, *wit-te* = *wiste* = wist.

"The *dental* consonants are easy, therefore let them be next; first the labial-*dentals*, as also the lingua-*dentals*."—*Holder.*

2. *Conchol.:* A shell belonging to the family Dentalidæ; a tooth-shell.

"Two small black and shining pieces seem, by the shape, to have been formed in the shell of a *dental*."—*Woodward.*

dental arches, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Arches consisting of the teeth, the gums, and the alveolar borders of the maxillæ, all which are situated within the lips and cheeks. (*Quain.*)

dental articulator, *s.* An instrument for matching the dentures of the upper and lower jaw.

dental-canals, *s. pl.*

Anat.: The bony canals through which the vessels and nerves pass to the interior of the teeth.

dental-cartilage, *s.*

Anat.: The cartilaginous elevation, divided by slight fissures, on the biting margins of the gums in infants, prior to dentition. It is a substitute for the teeth.

dental-cavity, *s.*

Anat.: A cavity in the interior of the teeth, in which is situated the dental pulp (q.v.).

dental chisel, *s.* A chisel for excavating cavities in the teeth or cutting the natural teeth, preparatory to filling. They have straight or oblique edges, and are used by a pushing action. Tools of other shapes used by a lateral, rotatory, or drawing action, are excavators, drills, burs, &c. (q.v.). (*Knight.*)

dental-cut dovetail, *s.* A dovetail having a number of dents on each part fitting within the interdental space of the fellow-portions. Drawers and well-constructed boxes are thus secured at their corners. (*Knight.*)

dental drill, *s.* An instrument for cutting out carious portions of teeth, for opening out a nerve-cavity, for plugging, or for the insertion of a pivot. The drills are sized and shaped for their work. (*Knight.*)

dental file, *s.* A file made for use in operative or mechanical dentistry. Dental files are of various kinds.

dental foramen, *s.*

Anat.: A foramen, *i.e.*, an aperture leading into the dental canal.

dental forceps, *s.* The dentist uses a variety of operating-forceps. Some are distinguished by their objective names, others by shape or peculiar conformation, and others by the kind of duty.

dental formula, *s.* A formula or notation used by zoologists to denote the number and kind of teeth of a mammaliferous animal, the teeth forming one of the elements in its generic character. Thus the dental formula of Man is I. $\frac{4}{4}$ C. $\frac{1-1}{1-1}$ P. M. $\frac{2-2}{2-2}$ M. $\frac{3-3}{3-3}$ = 32; that is, there are four incisors in either jaw, with one canine, two premolars (or false molars), and three molars on either side of these incisors, both in the upper and in the lower jaw. In other words, the incisors being taken as the centre, the upper figures refer to the upper jaw in either side, and the lower figures to the lower jaw.

dental groove, *s.*

Anat.: Two ridges prolonged downwards from the lower surface of the alveolar arch.

dental hammer, *s.* An instrument for plugging teeth; operated by the alternate pressure and relaxation of pressure of the stock upon the point. The plugging-tool presses against the filling in the tooth; pressure on the case makes the tool-stock recede, imparting its movement to the lifting-bar and hammer, until the bar passes the incline of the wedge, releases its hold on the catch, and releases the hammer, which descends under the influence of the spring. The force is adjusted by devices operated by an exterior hand. (*Knight.*)

dental plugger, *s.* An instrument for compacting the metallic filling of teeth. The point of the plugger continues to press upon the metal in the cavity of the tooth, being actuated by the tension of the spring, while the tube is reciprocated and acts by concussion on the end of the stem.

dental-pulp, *s.*

Anat.: A pultaceous substance of a reddish gray colour, very soft and sensible, which fills the cavity of the teeth.

dental pump, *s.* An apparatus used for withdrawing the saliva from the mouth during dental operations. [Saliva-pump.] (*Knight.*)

dĕn-tą-lĭ'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *dens* (genit. *dentis*) = a tooth, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: The Tooth-shells, a family of Mollusca, consisting of the single genus Dentalium (q.v.).

dĕnt'-al-īte, s. [Lat. *dens* (genit. *dentis*) = a tooth, and Gr. λιθός (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Palæont.: A fossil Dentalium or Tooth-shell.

dĕn-tā-lĭ'-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *dens* (genit. *dentis*) = a tooth.]

1. *Zool.:* A genus of Gasteropodous Molluscs, the typical one of the family Dentaliidæ. It has a tubular, smooth, or longitudinally striated shell, open at both ends. The common name for the genus is Tooth-shells. There are numerous species.

2. *Palæont.:* Several species have been described from the Devonian, and more especially from the Carboniferous rocks, some of them of great size. The Secondary rocks have yielded a considerable number of species, and they become still more numerous in the Tertiaries. (*Nicholson.*)

dĕn-tār'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Lat. fem. of *dentarius* = pertaining to the teeth, from *dens* (genit. *dentis*) = a tooth.]

Bot.: Coral-root. A genus of Cruciferous plants, belonging to the family Arabidæ. The pod is narrow, lanceolate, and tapering; the valves flat, generally separating elastically, nerveless; the seed-stalks broad. *Dentaria bulbifera*, the Bulbiferous Coral-root, has a creeping root with thick fleshy scales or tooth-like processes, lanceolate leaves, and large purple flowers. It is wild in Britain, but rare.

dĕnt'-ą-rў, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *dens* (genit. *dentis*) = a tooth, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ary.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the teeth or dentition; bearing teeth.

B. *As substantive:*

Comp. Anat.: That bone in the lower jaw of fishes and reptiles, corresponding to the lower jaw of man, which carries the teeth.

dentary bone, *s.*

Anat.: [Dentary, B.]

dĕn-tā'-tą, *s.* [Lat., fem. of *dentatus* = toothed.]

Anat.: A name given to the second vertebra of the spinal column, from the tooth-like (odontoid) process which occurs in it at the upper end.

dĕn'-tāte, dĕn-tāt'-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *dentatus* = toothed.]

Bot.: Toothed. A term applied to the short and triangular divisions, the results of incisions existing at the margin of leaves. These incisions or dentate parts are caused by a failure of parenchyma. The term is also applied to the free triangular extremities of the divisions forming a gamosepalous calyx and a gamopetalous corolla.

dentate-ciliate, *a.*

Bot.: A term applied to a dentate margin, fringed or tipped with cilia.

dentate-sinuate, *a.*

Bot. The same as Dentato-sinuate (q.v.).

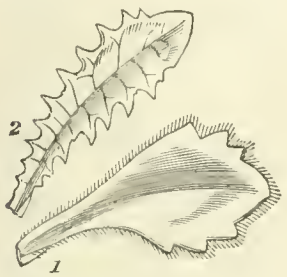
dentated suture, *s.*

Anat.: Any serrated suture; a suture in which the contiguous margins of the bones are subdivided or broken up into projecting points and recesses fitting very closely to each other. (*Quain.*)

dĕn'-tāte-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *dentate; -ly.*]

Bot.: In a dentate manner.

¶ The following combinations with this word occur in botany: *dentately-ciliate*, the same as DENTATE-CILIATE (q.v.); *dentately-lobed*, toothed so as to appear lobed; *dentately-*



DENTATELY-CILIATE.

1. Dentate-ciliate leaf of Sedum denticulatum.
2. Dentate-sinuate leaf of Hypochœris glabra.

pinnatifid, toothed so as to appear pinnatifid; *dentately-runcinate*, toothed so as to appear runcinate; *dentately-serrated*, having the margin divided into incisions resembling the teeth of a saw; *dentately-sinuate*, the same as DENTATO-SINUATE (q.v.).

***dĕn-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *dentatus* = toothed.]

1. The same as DENTITION (q.v.).

"How did it get its barb, its *dentation*?"—*Paley.*

2. An indentation.

"You could see . . . every *dentation* of the wall."—*Besant & Rice: By Celia's Arbour*, ch. i. (1878).

dĕn-tā'-tō-, *in comp.* [Lat. *dentatus* = toothed.] Toothed.

dentato-crenate, *a.*

Bot.: Applied to a leaf divided at the edge into triangular notches; crenato-dentate.

dentato-laciniate, *a.*

Bot.: Having the teeth irregularly extended into long points.

dentato-serrate, *a.*

Bot.: Having the teeth taper-pointed and directed forwards like serrations.

dentato-sinuate, *a.*

Bot.: Having the margin scalloped and slightly toothed.

dĕnt'-ĕd (1), *a.* [Eng. *dent* (1), s.; *-ed.*] Marked with a dent or indentation; indented.

dĕnt'-ĕd (2), *a.* [Eng. *dent* (2), s.; *-ed.*] Dentated, toothed.

dented chisel, *s.*

Sculp.: A chisel with a dentated edge, used in carving stone.

dĕnt'-el, dent-il (Eng.), **dĕn-tĕl'-lō** (pl. *dentelli*) (Ital.), *s.* [Ital., from Lat. *denticulus* = a little tooth.]

Arch.: One of the small blocks or projections in the bed-mouldings of cornices in the Ionic, Corinthian, Composite, and occasionally Doric, orders. Their breadth should be half their height; and, as Vitruvius teaches, the interval [METOCHE] between them two-thirds of their breadth. In the Grecian orders they are not used under modillons. (*Gwilt.*)

"The modillons, or *dentelli*, make a noble show by graceful projection."—*Spectator.*

dent-e-lī'-on, *dentylion, *s.* [DANDELION.]

"Sere downis smal on *dentilioun* sprang."
Douglas: Virgil, 401, 14.

dĕn-tĕl'-la, *s.* [Lat. *denticulus*, dimin. of *dens* (genit. *dentis*) = a tooth.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, belonging to the order Cinchonaceæ. They are small creeping-plants, and are so called from the sides of the segments of the corolla being furnished with a small tooth. They are annuals, and have glabrous leaves and white flowers.

dĕn-tĕll'e, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *denticulus* = a little tooth.]

Bookbinding: An ornamental tooling resembling notching or lace.

dĕn'-tĕx, *s.* [Lat. *dens* (genit. *dentis*) = a tooth.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Acanthopterygious Fishes, belonging to the family Sparidæ. In each jaw there is a row of strong, conic teeth. The dorsal fin is slightly emarginate. They are exceedingly voracious. They resemble the perch, frequenting shallows among rocks. *Dentex vulgaris*, also called the Four-toothed Sparus, is a large fish, sometimes as much as three feet long, and twenty to thirty pounds in weight. It is a native of the mouths of the rivers in Dalmatia and the Levant.

***dĕnt'-ĭ-cle,** *s.* [Lat. *denticulus*, dimin. of *dens* (genit. *dentis*) = a tooth.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A small tooth, or projecting point.

2. *Arch.:* A dentel. (*Ash.*)

dĕn-tĭc'-ŭ-lāte, dĕn-tĭc'-ŭ-lāt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *denticulatus*, from *denticulus* = a small tooth.]

1. *Bot.:* Having the margin very finely toothed.

2. *Arch.:* Formed into dentels.

3. *Entom.:* Having the margin very finely toothed.

"Anterior tibiæ very finely *denticulate*."—*Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc.*, vol. xiii., p. 289 (1873).

dĕn-tĭc'-ŭ-lāte-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *denticulate; -ly.*] In a denticulate manner.

denticulately-ciliated, *a.* Having the margin so finely toothed as to appear edged with ciliæ or fine hairs.

denticulately-scabrous, *a.* Having rough denticulations, or very small teeth.

denticulately-serrated, *a.* Having the margin finely toothed, resembling the edge of a fine saw.

dĕn-tĭc-ŭ-lā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *denticulatus.*] The state or condition of being set with small teeth, or prominences resembling teeth, like those of a saw.

"He omits the *denticulation* of the edges of the bill, or those small oblique incisions made for the better retention of the prey."—*Grew: Museum.*

dĕnt'-ĭ-cule (*Eng.*), **dĕn-tĭc'-ŭ-lŭs** (*Lat.*), *s.* [Lat., dim. of *dens* (genit. *dentis*) = a tooth.]

Arch.: The flat projecting part of a cornice on which dentela are cut.

dĕnt'-ĭ-făc-tŏr, *s.* [Lat. *dens* (genit. *dentis*) = a tooth, and *factor* = a maker; *facio* = to make.] A machine for the manufacture of the teeth, gums, &c., used in dental surgery.

dĕnt'-ĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *dens* (genit. *dentis*) = a tooth; and *forma* = form, appearance.] Having the form or appearance of a tooth; odontoid.

dĕnt'-ĭ-frĭçe, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *dentifricium*, from *dens* (genit. *dentis*) = a tooth, and *frico* = to rub.] A powder prepared for the rubbing and cleansing of the teeth; a tooth-powder.

"The shells of all sorts of shell-fish, being burnt, obtain a caustic nature: most of them, so ordered and powdered, make excellent *dentifrices*."—*Grew: Museum.*

dĕn-tĭg'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *dens* (genit. *dentis*) = a tooth, and *gero* = to bear.] Bearing or carrying teeth; toothed.

dĕn'-tĭl, *s.* [DENTEL.]

dĕnt-ĭ-lā'-bĭ-al, *a.* [Lat. *dens* (genit. *dentis*) = a tooth; Eng. *labial* (q.v.).] Applied to a sound formed by bringing forward the tips of the teeth and laying them upon the lower lip, as in pronouncing *f* or *v*.

"A *dentilabial* instead of a purely labial sound."—*Whitney: Life and Growth of Language*, ch. iv.

dĕnt'-ĭ-lā-tĕd, *a.* [Lat. *dens* (genit. *dentis*) = a tooth.] Having teeth; toothed; formed like teeth.

***dĕnt-ĭ-lā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *dentilat(e); -ion.*] The same as DENTITION (q.v.).

***dĕnt'-ĭ-lāve,** *s.* [Lat. *dens* (genit. *dentis*) = a tooth, and *lavo* = to wash.] A lotion or preparation for washing the teeth.

dĕnt'-īle, *s.* [Ital. *dentello*; from Lat. *denticulus*; dimin. of *dens* (genit. *dentis*) = a tooth.]

Conchol.: A little tooth, as that of a saw.

dĕnt-ĭ-lĭn'-guăl, *a.* & *s.* [DENTOLINGUAL.]

***dĕn-tĭl'-ŏ-quĭst,** *s.* [Lat. *dens* (genit. *dentis*) = a tooth, *loquor* = to speak, and Eng. suff. *-ist.*] One who speaks through the teeth.

***dĕn-tĭl'-ŏ-quȳ,** *s.* [Lat. *dens* (genit. *dentis*) = a tooth, and *loquor* = to speak.] The habit or practice of speaking through the teeth.

dĕnt'-īls, *s.* [DENTEL.]

dĕn'-tĭn, dĕn'-tīne, *s.* [Lat. *dens* (genit. *dentis*) = a tooth, and Eng. suff. *-in* (*Chem.*).] That tissue which forms the body of the tooth, the others being *cement*, which forms the outer crust; and *enamel*, which (when present) is situated between the *dentine* and the *cement*. It is composed of an organized animal basis, arranged in the form of minute tubes and cells of earthy particles.

dĕnt'-in-al, *a.* [Eng. *dentin(e); -al.*] Of the nature of or pertaining to dentine.

dentinal-tube, *s.* One of the minute tubes of the dentine of the tooth, proceeding from the hollow of the tooth, or pulp-cavity, at right angles to the outer surface.

dĕnt'-ĭng, *dent-yng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DENT, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of making a dent or indentation in; a dent, an indentation.

den'-tĭ-phōne, *s.* An instrument by which sonorous vibrations are conveyed to the inner ear of deaf people through their teeth.

dĕnt-ĭ-rŏs'-tĕr, *s.* [DENTIROSTRES.]

Ornith: A bird belonging to the tribe Dentirostres.

dĕnt-ĭ-rŏs'-trāte, dĕnt-ĭ-rŏs'-tral, *a.* [Lat. *dens* (genit. *dentis*) = a tooth, *rostrum* = a beak, and Eng. adj. suff. *-al, -ate.*] Having a tooth-like process on the beak.

dĕnt-ĭ-rŏs'-trēs, *s. pl.* [Lat. *dens* (genit *dentis*) = a tooth, and *rostrum* = a beak.]

Ornith.: A tribe of birds of the order Insessores, or Perchers; so named from having a notch near the tip of the beak in the upper mandible. They include the Shrikes, Butcher-birds, &c. The tribe is divided into the following families: (1) Laniidæ (Shrikes), (2) Ampelidæ (Chatterers), (3) Muscicapidæ (Fly-catchers), (4) Turdidæ (Thrushes), and (5) Sylvidæ (Warblers) (q.v.).

dĕnt'-ĭ-scălp, *s.* [Lat. *dentisculpium*, from *dens* (genit. *dentis*) = a tooth, and *scalpo* = to scrape.] An instrument for scaling teeth.

dĕnt'-ĭst, *s.* [Fr. *dentiste*; Lat. *dens* (genit. *dentis* = a tooth.] One whose profession or business it is to clean, extract, or repair teeth when diseased, or to replace them with artificial ones when necessary; one who professes or practises dentistry.

dentist's chair, *s.* A chair provided with numerous adjustments to suit the exigencies of surgical dentistry. The chair itself is pivoted on a stand which has castors. The seat is vertically adjustable, the back inclinable. The head-rest is adjustable vertically and as to inclination.

dentist's flask, *s.* A case in which a moulded vulcanite base for dentures is subjected to the heat of the muffle. A clamp holds the parts of the flask in perfect apposition. (*Knight.*)

dentist's furnace, *s.* A furnace for baking and burning porcelain teeth. It is made of fire-clay, and hooped with sheet-iron. These furnaces are oval in form, with hinged doors, the centre sections cased with sheet-iron. The muffles are 12 inches long by 3¾ wide, inside measurement. The outside measurement of the furnace is 43 inches high, 21 wide, and 16 deep. (*Knight.*)

***dĕn-tĭst'-ĭc, *dĕn-tĭst'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *dentist; -ic; -ical.*] Of or pertaining to dentistry or dentists.

dĕnt-ĭs-trў, *s.* [Eng. *dentist; -ry.*] The art, science, or profession of a dentist.

dĕn-tĭ'-tĭon, *s.* [Lat. *dentitio*, from *dentio* = to breed teeth; *dens* (genit. *dentis*) = a tooth.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act or process of breeding or growing teeth.

2. The time of breeding or growing teeth.

II. *Comp. Anat.:* The system or arrangement of teeth peculiar to any animal. [DENTAL FORMULA.]

"The structure of the *dentition* of the upper jaw, with the mode of articulation of the mandible, removes it from such orders as *Rodentia* and *Edentata*."—*Trans. Amer. Philos Soc.*, vol. xiii., p. 206 (1873).

dentition formula, *s.* [DENTAL FORMULA.]

***dĕnt-ĭze,** *v.i.* [Lat. *dens* (genit. *dentis*) = a tooth, and Eng. suff. *-ize.*] To renew the teeth, or to have them renewed; to breed teeth.

"The old countess of Desmond, who lived till she was seven score, did *dentize* twice or thrice, casting her old teeth, and others coming in their place."—*Bacon: Natural History*, § 755.

***dĕnt-ĭzed,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [DENTIZE.]

***dĕnt-ĭz-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [DENTIZE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of renewing the teeth; dentition.

dĕnt-ŏĭd, *a.* [Lat. *dens* (genit. *dentis* = a tooth, and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance.] Having the form or appearance of a tooth; odontoid.

† dĕnt-ō-lĭn'-gual, dĕnt-ĭ-lĭn'-gual (gu as gw), *a. & s.* [Lat. *dens* (genit. *dentis*) = a tooth, *lingua* = the tongue; Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*]

A. *As adjective:*

Gram.: A term applied to a consonant pronounced by applying the tongue to the teeth or to the gum immediately above the teeth; linguadental.

B. *As substantive:*

Gram.: A sound pronounced by applying the tongue to the teeth or to the gum immediately above the teeth; a linguadental; as *d, t, s.*

"Real *dentilinguals*, produced between the tongue and teeth."—*Whitney: Life and Growth of Language*, ch. iv.

dĕnt'-ŭre, *s.* [Fr.]

A set of teeth natural or artificial. The latter is called a *full* denture, a single tooth, or part of a set, being a *partial* denture. Artificial dentures may be classified as follows:

1. A pivot-tooth is an artificial crown set upon a natural root.

2. Dentures made from dentine or river-horse teeth, plate and teeth carved from a solid block.

3. Plates carved from dentine to fit the gums, or the gums and the roof of the mouth, upon which are pivoted natural human teeth.

4. Plates made of gold or silver fitted to the mouth and mounted with porcelain teeth.

5. Continuous gum-dentures. Plates made of platinum and mounted with porcelain teeth, around the necks of which, and upon the lingual surface of the plate, a silicious compound or enamel is fused.

6. Mineral plate dentures. Made entirely of porcelain; plate and teeth moulded and carved from porcelain mixture, enamelled and burned.

7. Plates made of vulcanized rubber with porcelain teeth, secured by being embedded previous to the process of vulcanizing, assisted by pins and staples of platinum.

8. Plates made by casting a base metal alloy, with porcelain teeth secured by being partially embedded in the casting. (*Knight.*)

¶ Among the technical terms appertaining to dentures are: Pivot-tooth, an artificial crown secured to a natural root by the insertion of a pivot or pin; plate-tooth, one fastened to a plate; plain-tooth, one without any gum; gum-tooth, one made with a portion of gum attached; block, two or more teeth made unitedly; set, a full furnishing for one jaw; base, that which artificial teeth are mounted on or attached to; mounting, attaching teeth to a base. (*Knight.*)

*** denty, * dentie,** *a.* [DAINTY.]

1. Dainty, nice, delicate. (*Scotch.*)

"Twa finer *dentier* wild-ducks never wat a feather."—*Scott: Rride of Lammermo'r*, ch. xiii.

2. Scarce.

"For horses in that region are but *dentie*,
But elephants and camels they have plentie."
Harrington: Ariosto, xxxviii. 29.

*** dē-nu-dā'-tæ,** *s. pl.* [Fem. pl. of Lat. *denudatus*, pa. par. of *denudo* = to lay bare, to make naked.]

Bot.: An order in Linnæus's natural system. It contained the crocus and its allies.

dē'-nu-dāte, *v.t.* [DENUDATE, *a.*] To make naked or bare; to strip, to denude.

"Who ruined have Evanders stock and state,
And strongly did the Arcadians *denudate*
Of all their arms? *Vicars: Virgil* (1632).

"Till he has *denudated* himself of all incumbrances, he is unqualified."—*Decay of Piety.*

dē-nū'-dāte, *a.* [Lat. *denudatus*, pa. par. of *denudo* = to make naked, to denude (q.v.).]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Made naked or bare; stripped, denuded.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Botany:*

(1) Appearing naked. (A term applied to plants when the flowers appear before the leaves.)

* (2) Applied to the texture or polish of bodies, as opposed to hairy or downy.

2. *Geol.:* [DENUDED].

dē-nud-āt'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DENUDATE, *v.*] The same as DENUDATE, *a.* (q.v.).

dē-nud-ā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *denudatio*, from *denudatus*, pa. par. of *denudo* = to strip, to denude (q.v.).]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of making naked or bare; a stripping or denuding.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Geol.:* A laying bare by removal. The removal of superficial matter so as to lay bare the subjacent strata is an act of denudation; so also is the removal by water of any formation or part of a formation. Thus we hear of denuded rocks or of strata removed by denudation. As the matter removed from one place must necessarily be deposited in another, denudation must necessarily accompany and precede deposition.

2. *Med.:* The condition of a part deprived of its natural coverings, whether by wound, gangrene, or abscess. It is particularly applied to the bones when deprived of their periosteum, and to the teeth when they lose their enamel or dental substance, or when the gums recede from them and their sockets are destroyed.

¶ *Valley of denudation:*

Geol.: A valley formed by the denudation of the strata in which it is hollowed out. Murchison describes such a valley as existing at Woolhope in Herefordshire. (See *Silurian*, ch v.)

dē-nūde, *v.t.* [Lat. *denudo* = to make bare: *de* (intens.), and *nudo* = to bare; *nudus* = bare, naked.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* To make bare or naked; to strip.

"If in summer-time you *denude* a vine-branch of its leaves, the grapes will never come to maturity."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. i.

* 2. *Fig.:* To deprive or divest of, to strip; as of dignity, office, rank, &c.

"Raise me this beggar and *denude* that lord."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

II. *Geol.:* To lay bare by demudation; to remove the superficial matter from.

dē-nūd'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DENUDE.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Made bare or naked; stripped, divested.

2. *Geol.:* Laid bare by denudation.

dē-nūd'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DENUDE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of making naked or bare; denudation.

*** dē-nŭm',** *v.t.* [Pref. *de* (intens.), and Eng. *numb* (q.v.).] To confound; to perplex; to stupefy by incessant foolish talk.

*** dĕ-nŭm'-bĕr, * de-noum-bren,** *v.t.* [Lat. *denumero, dinumero.*] To number, to reckon, to count up.

"For thi drede thi wrathe *denoumbren*."—*Wycliffe: Ps.* lxxxix. 11.

*** dĕ-nū-mĕr-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat *denumeratus, dinumeratus*, pa. par. of *denumero.*] To count down, to pay down. (*Ash.*)

*** dĕ-nū-mĕr-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *denumeratio, dinumeratio.*]

Law: The act of present payment. (*Ogilvie; Ash.*)

*** dĕ-nŭn'-çĭ-ant,** *a.* [Lat. *denuntians*, pr. par. of *denuntio.*] Denouncing.

"By *denunciant* friend, by triumphant foe."—*Carlyle: French Revolution*, pt. ii., bk. v., ch. v.

dĕ-nŭn'-çĭ-āte, *v.t.* [Lat. *denunciatus*, pa. par. of *denuncio* = to denounce.] To denounce, to cry out against.

"The vicinage of Europe had not only a right . . . to *denunciate* this new work before it had produced the danger we have so severely felt."—*Burke: On a Regicide Peace.*

dĕ-nŭn-çĭ-ā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *denunciatio*, from *denunciatus*, pa. par. of *denuncio*; Fr. *dénonciation*; Sp. *denunciacion.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. The act of proclaiming or publishing; a proclamation.

"In a *denunciation* or indiction of a war, the war is not confined to the place of the quarrel, but is left at large."—*Bacon.*

2. The act of denouncing or solemnly threatening.

"Midst of these *denunciations*, and notwithstanding the warning before me, I commit myself to lasting durance."—*Congreve.*

3. A solemn threat; a public warning accompanied with a threat.

"Christ tells the Jews that, if they believe not, they shall die in their sins; did they never read those *denunciations*?"—*Ward.*

4. The act of accusing, chargiog, or delating.

5. The act of denouncing, finding fault with, or crying out against.

II. *Scots Law:* The act or form of declaring a person who has disobeyed the charge given on letters of Horning an outlaw or a rebel. [HORNING.]

dĕ-nŭn'-çĭ-ā-tĭve, *a.* [Eng. *denunciat(e); -ive.*]

1. Of the nature of a denunciation; denunciatory.

2. Given or inclined to denunciation.

"The clamorous, the idle, and the ignorantly *denunciative*."—*Farrar.* (*Ogilvie.*)

dĕ-nŭn'-çĭ-ā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat.; Fr. *dénonciateur*; Sp. *denunciador*; Ital. *denunziatore.*]

1. One who denounces or publicly threatens.

2. One who brings a charge or lays an information.

"The *denunciator* does not make himself a party in judgment as the accuser does."—*Aylife: Parergon.*

3. One who denounces, condemns, or cries out against any person or thing.

dĕ-nŭn-çĭ-ā'-tŏr-ў, *a.* [Eng. *denunciat(e); -ory.*] Pertaining to, of the character of, or containing a denunciation.

dē-nў', * de-nay, * de-naye, * de-ney, * de-nye, * dē-ny-yn, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *deneier, denoier*; Fr. *dénier*; Sp. & Port. *denegar*; Ital. *dinegare*, from Lat. *denego* = to deny: *de* (intens.), and *nego* = to deny, to refuse.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To contradict; to say no to; to gainsay.

2. To show or prove the falsity of.

"That I can *deny* by a circumstance."—*Shakesp.: Two Gent. of Ver.*, i. 1.

3. To refuse to grant, to withhold.

"But heaven's eternal doom *denies* the rest."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, xvi. 307.

¶ Sometimes followed by *to* before the person from whom anything is withheld.

"Jove to his Thetis nothing could *deny*."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, i. 720.

4. To refuse to, to withhold from.

"I mean the man who, when the distant poor
Need help, *denies* them nothing but his name."
Cowper: Task, iv. 427, 428.

5. To refuse to yield or accede to.

"He prays but faintly, and would be *denied*."
Shakesp.: Richard II., v. 3.

6. To refuse to acknowledge; to disavow. (Opposed to *confess.*)

"All *denyede* it anon, no mon assenyit."
Destruction of Troy, 8,069.

7. To disown; to refuse to acknowledge; to reject. (Opposed to *own* or *acknowledge*.)

"Though I should die with thee, yet will I not *deny* thee."—*Matt.* xxvi. 35.

* **8.** To decline, to refuse to accept, to reject.

"*Deny* his offered homage."
Shakesp.: Richard II., ii. 1.

† **9.** To forbid, to refuse permission to.

"To be your fellow
You may *deny* me." *Shakesp.: Tempest*, iii. 1.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To say no, to refuse; not to comply.

"And how she blushed, and how she sighed,
And, half consenting, half *denied*."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, ii. 29.

2. To contradict; to assert the falsity of anything.

"And again he *denied* with an oath, I do not know the man."—*Matt.* xxvi. 72.

3. To refuse to grant or allow.

"Patroclus shakes his lance, but fate *denies*."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, xvi. 463.

* **4.** To refuse, to decline; not to agree or consent.

"*Deny* to speak with me? They are sick?"
Shakesp.: Lear, ii. 4.

5. To refuse to acknowledge or own.

"Do not *deny* to him that you love me."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, iv. 1.

¶ *To deny oneself:* Not to gratify the appetite or desire; to refrain or abstain from.

"The best sign and fruit of *denying* ourselves, is mercy to others."—*Sprat.*

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between to *deny* and to *refuse*: "To *deny* respects matters of fact or knowledge; to *refuse* matters of wish or request. We *deny* what immediately belongs to ourselves: we *refuse* what belongs to another. We *deny* as to the past; we *refuse* as to the future: we *deny* our participation in what has been; we *refuse* our participation in that which may be; to *deny* must always be expressly verbal; a *refusal* may sometimes be signified by actions or looks as well as words. A *denial* affects our veracity; a *refusal* affects our good nature. . . . *Deny* is sometimes the act of unconscious agents: *refuse* is always a personal and intentional act."

(2) He thus discriminates between to *deny* and to *disown*: "*Deny* approaches nearest to the sense of *disown* when applied to persons; *disown*, that is, not to own, on the other hand, bears a strong analogy to *deny* when applied to things. In the first case *deny* is said with regard to one's knowledge of or connection with a person; *disowning*, on the other hand, is a term of larger import, including the renunciation of all relationship or social tie: the former is said of those who are not related; the latter of such only as are related. Peter *denied* our Saviour; a parent can scarcely be justified in *disowning* his child let his vices be ever so enormous; a child can never *disown* its parent in any case without violating the most sacred duty. In the second case *deny* is said in regard to things that concern others as well as ourselves; *disown* only in regard to what is done by oneself or that in which one is personally concerned. A person *denies* that there is any truth in the assertion of another; he *disowns* all participation in any affair. We may *deny* having seen a thing; we may *disown* that we did it ourselves. Our veracity is often the only thing implicated in a *denial;* our guilt, innocence, or honour is implicated in what we *disown*. A witness *denies* what is stated as a fact; the accused party *disowns* what is laid to his charge. A *denial* is employed only for outward actions or events; that which can be related may be *denied: disowning* extends to whatever we can own or possess; we may *disown* our feelings, our name, our connexions, and the like." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(3) For the difference between to *deny* and to *contradict*, see CONTRADICT; see also DISAVOWAL.

dĕ-nȳ'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DENY.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of contradicting, refusing, disavowing, or rejecting.

† **dĕ-nȳ'-ĭng-lȳ**, *adv.* [Eng. *denying; -ly.*] In a manner expressive of denial.

"How hard you look, and how *denyingly!*"
Tennyson: Vivien, 187.

* **dē-ŏb'-strŭct**, *v.t.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and *obstruct* (q.v.).] To remove obstructions from; to clear of anything which obstructs; to clear.

"It is a singular good wound-herb, useful for *deobstructing* the pores of the body."—*More: Antidote against Atheism.*

* **dē-ŏb-strŭct'-ĕd**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DEOBSTRUCT.]

* **dē-ŏb-strŭct'-ĭng**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DEOBSTRUCT.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst:* The act or process of clearing of obstructions.

* **dē-ŏb'-strŭ-ent**, *a. & s.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and *obstruens*, pr. par. of *obstruo* = to obstruct, to block up.]

A. *As adjective:*

Med.: Removing obstructions; having the power or quality of opening and clearing the natural ducts of the fluids and secretions of the body; resolving viscidities; aperient.

"All sopes are attenuating and *deobstruent*, resolving viscid substances."—*Arbuthnot. On Aliments.*

B. *As substantive:*

Med.: A medicine which has the power or quality of opening and clearing the natural ducts of the fluids and secretions of the body; an opening or aperient medicine.

"It is a powerful and safe *deobstruent* in cachectick and hysterick cases."—*Bishop Berkeley: Siris*, § 6.

* **dē-ŏc'-ŭ-lāte**, *v.t.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and *oculatus* = having eyes; *oculus* = an eye.] To deprive of the eyes or of sight; to blind.

dē'-ō-dănd, *s.* [Lat. *Deo dandum* = to be given to God.]

Old Law: A personal chattel, which had been the immediate cause of the death of any person, as if a horse struck his keeper and so killed him, or if a tree fell and killed a passer-by. In these and such cases that which caused the death was to be given to God—that is, forfeited to the crown—to be sold or otherwise disposed of, and the proceeds applied to religious uses or charity. No deodand was due where an infant under the age of discretion was killed by a fall from a cart, or horse, or the like. The right to deodands within certain limits was frequently granted by the crown to individuals. Deodands were abolished in 1846.

dē-ō-dar', *s.* [Sansc. *devadaru* = divine tree.]

Bot.: Cedrus Deodara, a large tree, attaining to the height of 100 ft., a native of the Himalayas, and similar in habit of growth to the Cedar of Lebanon, of which it is thought by some to be only a variety. Its timber is much valued and used in India. It was introduced into this country in 1831. The name Deodar is also locally applied to other trees, especially Coniferæ, in India, as at Simla, to the *Cupressus torulosa*. The *C. Deodara* yields by exudation, and partly by heat, a kind of turpentine, resin, and pitch.

* **dē'-ō-dāte**, *s.* [Lat. *Deo datum* = a thing given to God.]

I. An offering to God.

"Whatsoever their corban contained, wherein that blessed widow's *deodate* was laid up."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*, bk. vii., § 22.

2. A gift from God.

"He would be a *deodate*, a fit new year's gift for God to bestow on the world."—*D'Oyly: Life of Sancroft*, ch. ii.

dē-ō'-dŏr-ant, *a. & s.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *odorant* (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Deodorizing.

B. *As subst.:* A deodorizer.

dē-ō-dŏr-ī-zā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *deodoriz(e); -ation.*] The act or process of removing or destroying any fetid, infectious, or noxious effluvia by chemical or other deodorizers.

dē-ō'-dŏr-īze, *v.t.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *odorize* (q.v.).] To deprive of or free from any effluvium or odour, especially one that is fetid or noxious; to disinfect.

dē-ō'-dŏr-īzed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DEODORIZE.]

dē-ō'-dŏr-īz-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *deodoriz(e); -er.*] One who or that which deodorizes; specifically, any substance which has the power or quality of destroying any fetid, infectious, or noxious effluvia, such as chloride of lime, carbolic acid, &c. A drug or pastille applied to, or burned in the presence of, putrescent, purulent, infectious, or fetid matter. Deodorizers are a sanitary provision for the defecation of matter having noxious effluvia; acting to render the matter inert, to absorb it mechanically, or only to disguise it, supplanting the fetor by superior energy, as in the use of aromatic pastilles.

dē-ō-dŏr-īz-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DEODORIZE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of deodorization.

* **deo-fell-shine**, *s.* [A.S. *deófol* = devil, and *sân* = a phantasm.] Devilish craft or cunning.

"He dide mare inoh off *deofellshine* o life."
Ormulum, 8,109.

* **deo-fle**, * **deo-vel**, * **deo-vle**, *s.* [DEVIL.]

* **deol**, * **del**, * **deil**, * **dol**, * **dool**, * **doole**, * **doylle**, * **dul**, *s.* [O. Fr. *doel, duel, deol, dul, &c.*; Sp. *duelo;* Ital. *duolo.*] [DOLE (2), *s.*] Grief, sorrow, pain, trouble.

"*Deol* thou might habbe."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 101.

* **deo-len**, *v.i.* [O. Fr. *doloir.*] [DEOL.] To grieve, to sorrow, to lament.

"Alisaundres folk *deoleth* ywis
For the knyght that is yslawe."
Alisaunder, 2,734.

* **deol-ful**, * **del-ful** * **dole-fulle**, * **dol-full**, * **dul-full**, * **dyl-ful**, *a.* [DOLEFUL.]

* **deol-ful-liche**, * **del-ful-li**, * **dol-ful-li**, * **dul-ful-li**, * **dul-ful-liche**, *adv.* [DOLEFULLY.]

* **dē-ŏn'-ĕr-āte**, *v.t.* [Lat. *deoneratus*, pa. par. of *deonero* = to unload: *de* = away, from, and *onus* (genit. *oneris*) = a load.] To unload, to disburden.

* **dē-ŏn-tō-lŏg'-ĭc-al**, *a.* [Eng. *deontolog(y); -ical.*] Of or pertaining to deontology.

* **dē-ŏn-tŏl'-ō-jist**, *s.* [Eng. *deontolog(y); -ist.*] One versed in deontology.

* **dē-ŏn-tŏl'-ō-jȳ**, *s.* [Gr. δέον (*deon*), neut. pr. par. of δεῖ (*dei*) = it behoves, and λόγος (*logos*) = a word, a discourse.] The science of moral duty, or of that which is morally binding or obligatory; a term applied by the followers of Jeremy Bentham to their doctrine of ethics. [BENTHAMISM.]

"Reasoning produces theosophy or ontology and *deontology*."—*Athenæum*, Sept. 2, 1822.

* **deop**, * **deope**, * **dep**, *a.* [DEEP.]

dē-ō-pĕr'-cŭl-ate, *a.* [Lat. *de* = down, away, and *operculatus* = covered with a lid; *operculum* = a lid.]

Bot.: Having lost the operculum (said of *Mosses*).

* **deope-schipe**, *s.* [A.S. *deóp; -scipe.*] Depth.

"The *deopeschipe* and te dearue run of his death o rode."—*Leg. St. Katherine* (1339).

* **deop-liche**, * **deop-like**, * **dep-like**, *adv.* [DEEPLY.]

* **deop-nesse**, *s.* [DEEPNESS.]

* **dē-ŏp'-pĭ-lāte**, *v.t.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and *oppilatus*, pa. par. of *oppilo* = to stop up or obstruct.] To deobstruct; to clear a passage; to free from obstructions.

"It maketh the belly soluble, and *deoppilateth* or unstoppeth the veins."—*Venner: Via Recta*, p. 184.

* **dē-ŏp-pĭ-lā'-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and *oppilatio* = a blocking up.] Deobstruction; the act of clearing obstructions.

"Though the grosser parts be excluded again, yet are the dissoluble parts extracted, whereby it becomes effectual in *deoppilations*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. 22.

* **dē-ŏp-pĭ-lā-tĭve**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *déoppilatif.*]

A. *As adjective:*

Med.: Deobstruent, aperient.

"A physician prescribed him a *deoppilative* and purgative apozem."—*Harvey.*

B. *As substantive:*

Med.: A deobstruent or aperient medicine.

* **deor**, * **deore**, * **der**, *s.* [DEER.]

* **deor**, * **deore**, * **dere**, *a.* [DEAR.]

* **dē-or-di-nā'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *ordination* (q.v.).] Derangement, disorder.

"All things were of that kind, as did rather shew the frailty of nature than a *deordination* or reproach of it."—*Rowley: Tr. Bacon, Collect. of Q. Eliz*

* **deor-liche,** * **dcor-luke,** *adv.* [Dearly.]

* **deor-ling,** *s.* [Darling.]

* **deor-wurthe,** *a.* [Dearworth.]

* **dē-ŏs'-cu-lāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *deosculatus*, pa. par. of *deosculor* = to kiss affectionately : *de* (intens.), and *osculor* = to kiss.] To kiss.

* **dē-ŏs-cu-lā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *deosculatio.*] The act of kissing, a kiss.

"We have an enumeration of the several acts of worship required to be performed to images—viz., processions, genuflexions, thurifications, and *deosculations.*"—*Stillingfleet.*

* **dē-ŏs'-si-fỹ,** *v.t.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *ossify* (q.v.).]

I. *Lit.:* To deprive of bones.

2. *Fig.:* To weaken, to enervate.

"The revocation of the Edict of Nantes . . . had *deossified* France."—*Quarterly Review*, July, 1881, p. 4.

dē-ŏx-id-āte, *v.t.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *oxidate* (q.v.).]

Chem.: To deprive of oxygen ; to abstract oxygen from.

dē-ŏx'-id-āt-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Deoxidate.]

dē-ŏx'-id-āt-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Deoxidate.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of abstracting oxygen ; deoxidation.

dē-ŏx-id-ā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *deoxidat(e)* ; *-ion.*]

Chem.: The abstraction of oxygen. This term ought to be restricted to partial abstraction of oxygen, the term *reduction* being applied to the total abstraction of that element ; thus, peroxide of manganese, MnO_2, is said to be deoxidized by heat, $3MnO_2 = Mn_3O_4 + O_2$; but oxide of silver, Ag_2O, is reduced, thus $Ag_2O = O + Ag_2$, metallic silver. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*)

dē-ŏx-ĭd-ī-zā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *deoxidiz(e)* ; *-ation.*]

Chem.: The same as Deoxidation (q.v.).

dē-ŏx'-ĭd-īze, *v.t.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *oxidize* (q.v.).]

Chem.: The same as Deoxidate (q.v.).

dē-ŏx-ĭd-ized, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Deoxidize.]

dē-ŏx'-ĭd-īz-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Deoxidize.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* Deoxidization, deoxidation.

dē-ŏx-ỹ-bĕn'-zŏĭn, *s.* [Pref. *de*, and Eng. *oxy(gen), benzoin.*]

Chem.: Phenyl-benzyl-ketone, $C_6H_5{\cdot}CO{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}C_6H_5$. Obtained by reducing benzoin, $C_6H_5{\cdot}CH(OH){\cdot}CO{\cdot}C_6H_5$, a ketonic alcohol, by zinc and hydrochloric acid ; also by heating mono-brom-toluylene with water to 180° to 190°. It crystallizes out of alcohol in large tables, which melt at 55°, and sublime without decomposition. Heated with hydriodic acid it forms dibenzyl, $C_6H_5{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}C_6H_5$.

dē-ŏx'-ỹ-ğĕn-āte, *v.t.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *oxygenate* (q.v.).]

Chem.: To deprive of oxygen ; to deoxidate.

dē-ŏx'-ỹ-ğĕn-āt-ed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Deoxygenate.]

dē-ŏx'-ỹ-ğĕn-āt-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Deoxygenate.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* Deoxidization ; deoxidation.

dē-ŏx-ỹ-ğĕn-ā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *deoxygenat(e)* ; *-ion.*]

Chem.: The same as Deoxidation (q.v.).

* **dē-pā'-gan-ize,** *v.t.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *pagan(ize* (q.v.)]. To raise from a state of paganism.

* **dē-pāint',** *v.t.* [Fr. *depeint*, pa. par. of *depeindre* = to depict, describe.]

1. To depict, to picture ; to represent by a picture or drawing.

"Those pleas'd the most where, by a cunning hand, *Depainted* was the patriarchal age."
Thomson Castle of Indolence, i. 87.

2. To depict or describe in words.

"Such ladies fair would I *depaint*
In roundelay, or sonnet quaint." *Gay.*

3. To mark with colour ; to colour, to stain.

"Silver drops her vermeil cheeks *depaint*."
Fairfax.

* **dē-pāint'-ĕd,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Depaint.]

* **dē-pāint'-ĕr,** * **de-paynt-er,** *s.* [Eng. *depaint* ; *-er.*] One who paints or colours.

"Welcum *depaynter* of the bloumyt medis."
G. Douglas: Virgil (Prol.).

* **dē-pāint'-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [Depaint.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of painting, figuring, or describing.

* **dē-pāir',** *v.t.* [Fr. *dépérir.*] To destroy ; to ruin.

"Your excellence maist peirles is sa knaw,
Na wretchis word may *depair* your hie name."
Palice of Honour, ii. 22.

* **dē-păl'-māte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *depalmo.*] To strike with the palm of the hand ; to box the ears.

* **dē-pa-rō'-chĭ-āte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *de* = away, from, and *parochia* = a parish.] To move from a parish.

"If such a number of peasants were to *deparochiate*."
Foote: The Orators, i.

dĕ-part', * **departyn,** * **deperte,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *départir* = to divide, to distribute ; *se départir* = to separate oneself, to depart ; Lat. *de* = away, from, and *partior* = to distribute ; *pars* = a part ; Sp. *departir* ; Ital. *departire.*]

A. *Transitive :*

* 1. To divide, to distribute, to share, to part.

"We wille *departe* his clothing."—*Towneley Myst.*, p. 228.

* 2. To separate, to divide.

"The hilles *departen* the kyngdom of Surrye and the contree of Phenesie."—*Maundeville*, p. 103.

* 3. To divide into parties.

"The multitude was *departed*."—*Wycliffe: Acts* xxiii. 7.

* 4. To distinguish, to discriminate.

"That con *deperte* falshed from trewthe."
Poem on Freemasonry, 573.

* 5. To leave, to retire from, to quit.

"I would your highness would *depart* the field."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., ii. 2.

¶ Now only used in the phrase, To *depart* this life.

B. *Intransitive :*

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. *Literally :*

* (1) To become separated or scattered.

"As a flock of scheep . . . the which *departeth* and desparpleth."—*Maundeville*, p. 4.

* (2) To divide, to separate.

"The Rede see strecceth forth and *departeth* in twele mouthes and sees."—*Trevisa*, ii. 63.

(3) To go away from a place ; to move away.

(*a*) Absolutely.

"The man *departed*, and told the Jews that it was Jesus, which had made him whole."—*John* v. 15.

(*b*) With *from* before the place left.

"And they *departed from* Dophkah, and encamped in Alush."—*Numb.* xxxiii. 13.

(*c*) With *out of* before the place left.

"They besought him that he would *depart out of* their coasts."—*Matt.* viii. 34.

(*d*) With *for* before the place gone to.

2. *Figuratively :*

† (1) To desist, to forsake, to abandon (with *from*).

"*Depart* from evil and do good."—*Ps.* xxxiv. 14.

† (2) To forsake, to desert, to fall away.

"Hear me now therefore, O ye children, and *depart* not from the words of my mouth."—*Prov.* v. 7.

(3) To yield or give way ; to abandon a purpose, &c.

"His majesty prevailed not with any of them to *depart* from the most unreasonable of all their demands."—*Clarendon.*

* (4) To deviate, to wander, to vary.

(5) To pass away ; to be lost, to perish.

"The good *departed* away, and the evil abode still."
—*2 Esdras* iii. 22.

* (6) To cease.

"The prey *departeth* not."—*Nahum* iii. 1.

(7) To die, to decease, to leave this world.

"Lord, now lettest thou thy servant *depart* in peace, according to thy word."—*Luke* ii. 29.

II. *Law :* To vary or deviate from the title or defence which a party has once insisted on in pleading.

¶ *To depart with :* To part with, to resign, to give up.

"The felon shewed himselfe as lothe *to depart with* any money, as if Diogenes had said, . . ."—*Udall Apophth.*, fol. 94, C.

* **dĕ-part',** *s.* [Depart, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. *Lit.:* The act of departing ; departure.

"I had in charge, at my *depart* from France,
To marry Princess Margaret."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., i. 1.

2. *Fig.:* Death, decease.

"Tidings, as swiftly as the post could run,
Were brought me of your loss and his *depart*."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., ii. 1.

II. *Chem.:* The separation or resolution of a compound into its constituent elements.

"The chymists have a liquor called water of *depart*."
—*Bacon.*

* **dĕ-part'-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *depart* ; *-able.*] That can be divided or separated ; capable of division ; divisible.

"Thre persones in parcelles *departable* fro other."
P. Ploweman, 11,499.

dĕ-part'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Depart, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective :*

* 1. Shared, distributed.

* 2. Divided, separated.

3. Gone away, left.

4. Dead, deceased ; having left this world.

"If fix'd or wandering star could tidings yield,
Of the *departed* spirit."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iii.

dĕ-part'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *depart* ; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language :*

* 1. One who divides, distributes, or shares.

"Who ordeyneth me domesman, or *departer* on you?"—*Wycliffe: Luke* xii. 14.

* 2. One who discriminates ; a judge.

"*Departer* or demer of thoughtis."—*Wycliffe: Heb.* iv. 12.

3. One who departs, or goes away.

* II. *Chem.:* One who refines metal by separation.

dĕ-part-ĭng, * **de-part-yng,** * **de-part-ynge,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [Depart, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive :*

* 1. The act of dividing, or separating.

"To the *departynge* of soul and spirit."—*Wycliffe: Heb.* iv. 12.

* 2. A division.

"A derk myst was maad . . . and passide thorow tho *departingis*."—*Wycliffe: Gen.* xv. 17.

* 3. A distinction, a separation.

"Y shall sette *departyng* bitwix my people and thi people."—*Wycliffe: Exod.* viii. 23.

* 4. A dissension, a division.

"I heere *departyngis* or disscencioons for to be."—*Wycliffe: 1 Cor.* xi. 18.

5. A departure, or going away.

"The first *departing* of the king for Ireland."
Shakesp.: Richard II., ii. 1.

6. Death, decease.

* **dĕ-part'-ĭng-lỹ,** * **de-part-yng-li,** *adv.* [Eng. *departing* ; *-ly.*] Not continuously, or for any time ; shortly.

"Tho schulen not sowne *departyngli*."—*Wycliffe: Numb.* x. 7.

* **dĕ-part-ĭs'-ĭng,** *s.* [Depart, *v.*] Division, partition.

"The time of the divisioune and *departising* made."
—*Act. Dom. Conc.* (1490), p. 66.

dĕ-part'-mĕnt, *s.* [Fr. *département.*]

I. *Ordinary Language :*

* 1. The act of departing ; departure.

"Sudden *departments* from one extreme to another."
—*Wotton: Reliquiæ*, p. 61.

* 2. A division or separation.

* 3. A division.

"The Roman fleets, during their command at sea, had their several stations and *departments*."—*Arbuthnot.*

4. A separate allotment or branch of business, administration, &c. ; a distinct branch

or office in which a certain class of duties is assigned to and carried out by a particular person.

"The only *department* with which no fault could be found was the *department* of Foreign Affairs."—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

5. A branch of science or study.

II. *Technically :*

1. *Geog. :* One of the districts into which France is divided. It usually comprehends four or five arrondissements, each of which contains several cantons, each of which again consists of several communes.

2. *Mil. :* A military sub-division of a country. (*American.*)

dē-part-mĕn'-tal, *a.* [Eng. *department ; -al.*] Of or pertaining to a department.

". . . *departmental* guards, called together for the protection of the revolutionists."—*Burke : Pref. to Brissot's Address.*

dĕ-part'-ụre, *s.* [Eng. *depart ; -ure.*]

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. *Literally :*

*(1) The act of separating or putting aside ; separation.

"No other remedy . . . but absolute *departure*."—*Milton.*

(2) The act of departing or going away.

"They were seen not only all the while our Saviour was upon earth, but survived after his *departure* out of this world."—*Addison.*

2. *Figuratively :*

*(1) An abandonment ; a forsaking or desisting from.

"The fear of the Lord, and *departure* from evil, are phrases of like importance.—*Tillotson.*

(2) A deviation from a standard, purpose, or object.

*(3) Ruin, destruction.

"The isles that are in the sea shall be troubled at thy *departure*."—*Ezek.* xxvi. 18.

(4) Death, disease ; a departing from this world.

"Happy was their good prince in his timely *departure*, which barred him from the knowledge of his son's miseries."—*Sidney.*

II. *Technically :*

1. *Law :* A deviating or departing from the title or defence which a party has once insisted on in pleading.

"Such rejoinder would be an entire *departure* from his original plea."—*Blackstone : Comment.*, bk. iii., ch xi.

2. *Navigation :*

(1) The distance of two places on the same parallel, counted in miles, of the equator ; the easting or westing of a ship with regard to the meridian it departed from : the difference of longitude between the present meridian and where the last reckoning was made.

(2) The bearing or position of an object from which a vessel commences her dead reckoning.

*3. *Chem. :* The parting or separating of silver from gold.

¶ For the difference between *departure* and *death* see DEATH ; for that between *departure* and *exit* see EXIT.

***dē-păs'-çent,** *a.* [Lat. *depascens*, pr. par. of *depasco* = to feed : *de* (intens.), and *pasco* = to feed.] Feeding.

dē-past'-ụre, ***dē-păs'-tre,** *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *depascor* = to feed, to graze.]

A. *Transitive :*

*1. To eat up, to consume.

"They keep their cattle, and live themselves, in bodies pasturing upon the mountains, and removing still to fresh land, as they have *depastured* the former."—*Spenser : State of Ireland.*

2. To put out to graze, to pasture.

"If 40 sheep yield 8 lb. of wool, and are *depastured* in one parish for a whole year, the parson shall have 8 lbs."—*Aylife : Parergon.*

*B. *Intrans. :* To feed, to graze.

"If a man takes in a horse or other cattle to graze and *depasture* in his grounds."—*Blackstone.*

dē-past'-ụred, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DEPASTURE.]

dē-past'-ụr-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DEPASTURE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj. :* (See the verb).

C. *As subst. :* The act of grazing or pasturing.

***dē-pa'-trī-ăte,** *v.i. & t.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and *patria* = one's country ; cf. *expatriate.*]

A. *Intrans. :* To leave one's country ; to go into voluntary exile.

"*Depatriate!* What's that?"
"Why, ye fool you, leave my country."
Villiers (Duke of Buckingham) : The Chances.

B. *Trans. :* To drive from one's country ; to banish, to expatriate.

***dē-pau'-pĕr,** *v.t.* [Lat. *depaupero.*] To make poor ; to impoverish.

"Ye have not onlie . . . *depaupereit* the inhabitantis of the toun."—*Acts James VI.*, 1571 (ed. 1814), p. 69.

***dē-pau'-pĕr-ăte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *depauperatus*, pa. par. of *depaupero : de* (intens.), and *paupero* = to make poor ; *pauper* = poor.]

1. *Lit. :* To make poor, to impoverish, to beggar.

"Liming does not *depauperate* ; the ground will last long, and bear large grain."—*Mortimer.*

2. *Fig. :* To weaken, to depress.

"Which *depauperates* the spirit."—*Taylor : Great Examples*, pt. ii., 12.

dē-pau'-pĕr-āte, dē-pau'-pĕr-āt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *depauperatus.*]

*1. *Ord. Lang. :* Made poor, impoverished.

"They become low and much *depauperated*."—*Smith : Portraiture of Old Age*, p. 184.

2. *Bot. :* Imperfectly developed, starved, or ill-formed from want of nutriment.

***dē-pau'-pĕr-āt-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [DEPAUPERATE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj. :* (See the verb).

C. *As subst. :* The act or process of making poor or impoverishing.

†**dē-pau'-pĕr-ĭze,** *v.t.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *pauperize* (q.v.).]

1. To raise from a state of pauperism.

"Our efforts at *depauperizing* the children of paupers."—*Edinburgh Review.* (*Ogilvie.*)

2. To make poor.

"This immense fauna . . . is shrunk and *depauperised* in North Asia."—*Huxley : Critiques & Addresses* (1873), p. 206.

***dēpe,** ***deppe,** *a. & s.* [DEEP.]

***dē-pēach',** ***de-peehe,** *v.t.* [Fr. *dépêcher* = to hasten.] To discharge, to despatch.

"As soon as the party which they shall find before our justices shall be *depeached*."—*Hackluyt : Voyages*, i. 267.

***dē-pĕc'-tĭ-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *depecto* = to comb down : *de* = down, and *pecto* = to comb.] Tough, clammy, tenacious ; capable of being extended.

"It may be also that some bodies have a kind of lentor, and are of a more *depectible* nature than oil."—*Bacon.*

***dē-pĕc'-ụ-lā-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *depeculatus*, pa. par. of *depeculor* = to embezzle.] Embezzlement, robbery, peculation.

"*Depeculation* of the public treasure."—*Hobbes : Commonwealth*, ch. xxvii.

***dē-peinct' (peinct** as **pant),** *v.t.* [DEPAINT.] To depict, to paint.

"The redde rose medled with the white yfere,
In either cheeke *depeincten* lively chere."
Spenser : Shepherds Calender (April).

***de-peint,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [DEPAINT.] Painted.

"With large toppes, and mastes longe,
Richly *depeint*." *Chaucer : Dreme*, 711.

***dē-pĕll',** *v.t.* [Lat. *depello : de* = away, from, and *pello* = to drive.] To drive away, to repel, to rebut.

"They encrease strength, and *depell* old age."—*Venner : Via Recta*, p. 218.

***dep-en,** *v.t.* [A.S. *dẹ̄pan.*] To plunge, to dip.

"Olepl me mot hym *depe* ine the water."—*Shoreham*, p. 11.

dē-pĕnd', *v.i.* [Fr. *dépendre*, from Lat. *dependeo* = to hang down, to depend ; *de* = down, and *pendeo* = to hang ; Ital. *dipendere ;* Sp. *depender.*]

*I. *Literally :*

1. To hang down ; to be suspended.

"From the frozen beard
Long icicles *depend*, and crackling sounds are heard."
Dryden.

2. To hang, to lean.

". . . two winking Cupids
Of silver, each of one foot standing ; nicely
Depending on their brands."
Shakesp. : Cymbeline, ii. 4.

II. *Figuratively :*

1. To be dependent, as to the issue or result, on something else ; to be contingent upon ; to be related to as the result to the cause, or the consequent to the antecedent.

"The peace and happiness of a society *depend* on the justice and fidelity, the temperance and charity, of its members."—*Rogers.*

2. To be in a state of dependence on another ; to be subject as a dependant or retainer.

"And the remainders, that shall still *depend*,
To be such men as may besort your age."
Shakesp. : Lear, i. 4.

3. To be connected with or influenced by.

"A better state to me belongs
Than that which on thy humour doth *depend*."
Shakesp. : Sonnets, 92.

4. To rely, to trust, to have confidence, to rest (followed by *on* or *upon*).

"I am a stranger to your characters, further than as common fame reports them, which is not to be *depended upon*."—*Swift.*

5. To look to solely ; to rely upon as for aid or support ; to be dependent upon for the power or means of doing anything.

6. To be in a state of suspense ; to be undetermined ; to be pending.

"The judge corrupt, the long *depending* cause,
And doubtful issue of misconstrued laws." *Prior.*

7. To impend.

"This is the curse *depending* on those that war for a plackett."—*Shakesp. : Troilus*, ii. 5. (*Quarto.*)

†**dē-pĕnd'-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *depend ; -able.*] That may or can be depended upon ; reliable.

". . . attractive, if not in all points *dependable*, volumes."—*Athenæum*, February 18, 1882.

dē-pĕnd'-ạnçe, *s.* [DEPENDENCE.]

dē-pĕnd'-ạnt, *a.* [DEPENDENT.]

dē-pĕnd'-ençe, dē-pĕnd'-ançe, dē-pĕnd'-ẹn-çy, *s.* [Fr. *dépendance.*]

A. *Ordinary Language :*

I. *Of all forms :*

1. *Literally :*

(1) A state of hanging or depending from something.

(2) Something hanging down or depending from another.

"Like a large cluster of black grapes they show,
And make a large *dependance* from the bough."
Dryden : Virgil ; Georgic iv. 805, 806.

2. *Figuratively :*

(1) Mutual connection ; inter-relation, concatenation.

"Connection and *dependance* of ideas should be followed, till the mind is brought to the source on which it bottoms."—*Locke.*

(2) The relation of anything to another, as of an effect to its cause.

"I took pleasure to trace out the cause of effects, and the *dependence* of one thing upon another in the visible creation."—*Burnet : Theory.*

(3) A state of being subject to the influence or at the disposal of another.

"Every moment we feel our *dependance* upon God."—*Tillotson.*

(4) A state of being dependent, subordinate, or subject to another.

". . . that so they may acknowledge their *dependency* upon the crown of England."—*Bacon.*

(5) Reliance, trust, confidence.

"Their *dependancies* on him were drowned in this conceit."—*Hooker : Eccles. Polity.*

*(6) The term for the subject of a quarrel when duels were first in vogue, meaning, as it seems, the affair depending. [¶.]

"The bastinado! a most proper and sufficient *dependance*, warranted by the great Caranza."—*Ben Jonson : Every Man in his Humour*, i. 4.

II. *Of the form* dependency *only :*

1. Anything attached to but subordinate to another.

"We speak of the sublunary worlds, this earth, and its *dependencies*."—*Burnet : Theory.*

2. A territory or district remote from but subject to a kingdom or state.

"It will be seen how, in two important *dependencies* of the crown, wrong was followed by just retribution."—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

3. The thing or persons of which any person has the dominion or disposal.

"Never was there a prince bereaved of his *dependancies* by his council, except where there hath been either an over-greatness in one counsellor, or an over-strict combination in divers."—*Bacon.*

B. *Technically :*

1. *Law* (*of the form* dependence) : The state of depending, or being pending or undetermined.

"An action is said to be in *dependence* from the moment of citation till the final decision of the House of Lords."—*Bell.*

2. *Logic* (*of the form* dependency) : That, the existence of which presupposes the exist-

ence of something else; something non-essential; an accident, a quality.

"Modes I call such complex ideas . . . which are considered as *dependencies* or affections of substances." —*Locke.*

¶ *Master of the dependances:* A master of ceremonies for duels, an imaginary office which Meercraft, the Projector, in Ben Jonson's play, bestows on Everill.

"*Master of the Dependances!* a place
Of my projection too, sir, and hath met
Much opposition; but the State now sees
That great necessity of it, as, after all
Their writing and their speaking against duels,
They have erected it."
Ben Jonson: The Devil's an Ass, iii. 1.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *dependance* and *reliance*: "*Dependance* is the general term; *reliance* is a species of *dependance*: we *depend* either on persons or things; we *rely* on persons only: *dependance* serves for that which is immediate or remote; *reliance* serves for the future only. We *depend* upon a person for that which we are obliged to receive or led to expect from him: we *rely* upon a person for that which he has given us reason to expect from him. *Dependance* is an outward condition or the state of external circumstances; *reliance* is a state of the feelings with regard to others. We *depend* upon God for all that we have or shall have; we *rely* upon the word of man for that which he has promised to perform. We may *depend* upon a person's coming from a variety of causes; but we *rely* upon it only in reference to his avowed intention." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dĕ-pĕnd'-ent, dĕ-pĕnd'-ant, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *dependant*, pr. par. of *dépendre* = to depend.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* Hanging down.

"In the time of Charles the Great, and long since, the whole furs in the tails were *dependent*."—*Peacham.*

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Depending on or subordinate to another.

"This great plan, with each *dependant* art."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 24.

(2) In the power or authority of another; subject to or at the disposal of any one.

"On God, as the most high, all inferior causes in the world are *dependant*."—*Hooker.*

(3) Depending or relying on another for support, help, or strength.

". . . until an ant was formed as abjectly *dependent* on its slaves as is the *Formica rufescens*."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (1859), ch. vii., p. 224.

(4) Contingent; depending on as to the issue or result.

"That deeper far it lies
Than aught *dependent* on the fickle skies."
Wordsworth: Ode for a General Thanksgiving.

(5) Relating to or occasioned by something previous.

". . promise-breach thereon *dependant*."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, v. 4.

*(6) Impending.

"The curse *dependant* on those that war for a placket."—*Shakesp.: Troilus*, ii. 3. (Folios.)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* Hanging down, drooping; as, A dependent leaf.

2. *Law:* Pending, undetermined.

B. *As substantive:*

1. One who is subject to, sustained by, or at the disposal of another; a retainer.

"His *dependants* shall quickly become his proselytes."—*South.*

2. One depending upon another for support, help, or strength.

"We are indigent, defenceless beings: the creatures of his power, and the *dependents* of his providence."—*Rogers.*

3. That which depends or is contingent on something else; a consequence, a corollary.

"With all its circumstances and *dependents*."—*Prynne.*

¶ When used as an adjective the word is now generally spelt *dependent*; when used as a noun *dependant* is the more usual.

* **dĕ-pĕnd'-ent-lȳ, * dĕ-pĕnd'-ant-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *dependent*; *-ly.*] In a dependent manner.

† **dĕ-pĕnd'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *depend*; *-er.*] One who depends or relies.

"What shalt thou expect,
To be *depender* on a thing that leans?"
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, i. 6.

dĕ-pĕnd'-ĭng, * dĕ-pĕnd'-ĭnge, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [DEPEND.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Hanging; suspended.

"A third dispels the darkness of the night,
And fills *depending* lamps with beams of light."
Pope: Theb., 692, 610.

2. Subject to, dependent on, relying.

3. In a state of suspense; pending.

"The matter of variance *dependinge* betwixt yow."—*Edward IV.*, in *Paston Letters*, ii. 338.

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act or state of being dependent.

* 2. Suspense.

"Delay is bad, doubt worse, *depending* worst."—*Ben Jonson: To W. Roe.*

* **dĕ-pĕnd'-ĭng-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *depending*; *-ly.*] In a dependent, contingent, or subordinate manner.

* **dē-pēo'-ple,** *v.t.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *people* (q.v.).] To depopulate.

* **dĕ-pĕr'-dĭt,** *s.* [Lat. *deperditum*, neut. pa. par. of *deperdo* = to lose: *de* (intens.) and *perdo* = to lose.] Anything which is lost or destroyed.

"No reason can be given why, if these *deperdits* ever existed, they have now disappeared."—*Paley: Nat. Theol.*, ch. v., § 4.

* **dē-pĕr'-dĭte-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *deperdit*; *-ly.*] In the manner of one utterly lost or abandoned; desperately.

"The most *deprrditely* wicked of all others, in whom was the root of wickedness."—*Dean King: Sermons* (1608), p. 17.

* **dē-pĕr-dĭ'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *deperditus*, pa. par. of *deperdo* = to lose.] Loss, destruction.

"It may be unjust to place all efficacy of gold in the non-omission of weights, or *deperdition* of any ponderous articles."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*

* **dē-pērt'-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *depert* = depart; *-able.*] That can be divided; divisible, departable.

* **dĕ-pesch'e,** *s.* [Fr. *dépêcher* = to hasten.] A despatch.

"We received your *depesche* sent by Captain Mure." *Letter* (1566), in *Keith's Hist. Scot.*, p. 330.

* **dē-pēynt'-ĕd,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [DEPAINT.]

* **dē-phlĕgm'** (*g* silent), *v.t.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Gr. φλεγμα (*phlegma*) = phlegm.] To free from phlegm or aqueous matter, either by evaporation or distilling.

"We have sometimes taken spirit of salt, and carefully *dephlegmed* it."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 328.

* **dē-phlĕg'-māte,** *v.t.* [Eng. *dephlegm*; *-ate.*] The same as DEPHLEGM (q.v.).

"We *dephlegmated* some by more frequent . . . rectifications."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 329.

dē-phlĕg'-māt-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DEPHLEGMATE.]

* **dē-phlĕg-mā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *dephlegmat(e)*; *-ion.*]

Chem.: An old term, applied to the process of freeing spirituous or acid liquids from water. The apparatus used is called a dephlegmator.

"In divers cases it is not enough to separate the aqueous parts by *dephlegmation*."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 321.

dē-phlĕg'-mā-tŏr, *s.* [Eng. *dephlegmat(e)*; *-or.*] A form of condensing apparatus for stills, consisting of broad sheets of tinned copper soldered together, so as to leave narrow spaces between them. (*Knight.*)

* **dē-phlĕgmed'** (*g* silent), *pa. par.* or *a.* [DEPHLEGM.]

* **dē-phlĕgm'-ĕd-nĕss** (*g* silent), *s.* [Eng. *dephlegmed*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being freed from phlegm or aqueous matter.

"The proportion betwixt the coralline solution and the spirit of wine, depends so much upon the strength of the former liquor, and the *dephlegmedness* of the latter."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 442.

* **dē-phlŏ-gĭs'-tĭ-cāte,** *v.t.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *phlogisticate* (q.v.).] To deprive of phlogiston or the supposed principle of inflammability. [PHLOGISTON.]

* **dē-phlŏ-gĭs'-tĭ-cā-tĕd,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [DEPHLOGISTICATE.]

dephlogisticated air, *s.*

Chem.: An old name for oxygen, which chemists regarded as common air deprived of phlogiston.

* **dē-phlŏ-gĭs'-tĭ-cāt-ĭng,** *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [DEPHLOGISTICATE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of dephlogistication.

* **dē-phlŏ-gĭs-tĭ-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *dephlogisticat(e)*; *-ion.*] The abstraction of phlogiston (q.v.).

dĕ-pĭct', *v.t.* [DEPICT, *a.*]

1. To paint; to form a likeness of in colours; to portray.

"The cowards of Lacedemon *depicted* upon their shields the most terrible beasts they could imagine." —*Taylor.*

2. To describe or represent in words.

"Alas! the idle tale of man is found
Depicted in the dial's moral round."
Wordsworth: Evening Walk.

3. To represent in any way.

"With doubt and strange surmise
Depicted in their look"
Longfellow: Discoverer of the North Cape.

* **dĕ-pĭct',** *a.* [Lat. *depictus*, pa. par. of *depingo*; *de* = down, and *pingo* = to paint.] Painted, depicted, represented.

"I found a lyknesse *depict* upon a wal."
Lydgate: Minor Poems, p. 177.

dĕ-pĭct'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DEPICT, *v.*]

dĕ-pĭct'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [DEPICT.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of painting, representing, or describing.

* **dĕ-pĭc'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *depictus.*] The act of depicting; a painting; a representation.

† **dĕ-pĭc'-ture** (as **dĕ-pĭct'-chĕr**), *v.t.* [Pref. *de* = down, and Eng. *picture* (q.v.).] To depict, to represent, to paint.

"'Twas paint, 'twas life! and sure to piercing eyes
The warriour's face *depictured* Henry's mien."
Shenstone: Love & Honour

† **dĕ-pĭc'-tured,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [DEPICTURE.]

* **dĕp'-ĭ-lāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *depilatus*, pa. par. of *depilo* = to pull out the hair; *de* = away, from, and *pilus* = hair.] To pull out the hair of; to strip off hair from; to peel, to husk.

"Made of rice accurately *depilated* and boyled in milk."—*Venner: Via Recta*, p. 124.

* **dĕp'-ĭ-lāt-ĕd,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [DEPILATE.]

* **dĕp'-ĭ-lāt-ĭng,** *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [DEPILATE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of pulling out the hair; depilation.

dĕp-ĭ-lā'-tion, *s.* [Fr. *dépilation*; Lat. *depilatio*, from *depilo* = to pull out the hair.] A very good term to describe the process which is usually called unhairing. It consists in the loosening and removing of hair from hides and skins, and is usually accomplished by lime. It is hence called limeing. Lime being injurious to leather, other processes have been suggested and to some extent practised. [UNHAIRING.] (*Knight.*)

dĕ-pĭl'-a-tōr-ȳ, *a.* & *s.* [Formed as if from a Lat. *depilatorius*, from *depilo* = to pull out hair.]

A. *As adj.:* Having the power or quality of stripping off hair.

"Œhan says that they were *depilatory*, and if macerated in vinegar would take away the beard."—*Chambers*, in *v. Urtica Marina.*

B. *As subst.:* ANY preparation or application used to strip off the hair without injuring the skin; a cosmetic employed to remove superfluous hair from the face.

"The effects of the *depilatory* were soon seen."—*T. Hook: Gilbert Gurney.*

* **dĕp'-ĭ-lŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *de* = away, from, and *pilosus* = hairy; *pilus* = hair.] Without hair; deprived of hair.

"This animal is a kind of lizard, or quadruped corticated and *depilous*; that is, without wool, furr, or hair."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. 14.

dē-plān-āte, *a.* [Pref. *de* = down, and Eng. *planate* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Flattened. (*Cooke.*)

* **dē-plant',** *v.t.* [Fr. *déplanter*; Lat. *deplanto.*] To take plants up from the bed; to transplant.

* **dē-plăn-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *deplantatio*, from *deplanto.*] The act of taking plants up from the bed; the act of transplanting. (*Ash.*)

* **dĕ-plēte'**, *v.t.* [Lat. *depletus*, pa. par. of *depleo* = to empty: *de* = away, from, and *pleo* = to fill.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* To empty.

"At no time were the Bank cellars *depleted* to any alarming extent."—*Saturday Review.* (*Ogilvie.*)

2. *Fig.:* To exhaust, to drain off; to deprive of strength, resources, &c.

II. *Med.:* To empty or diminish the quantity of blood in the vessels by venesection; to let blood.

* **dĕ-plēt'-ĕd**, *pa. par.* & *a.* [DEPLETE.]

dĕ-plē'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *depletus*, pa. par. of *depleo*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act or process of emptying, draining, or exhausting.

"Abstinence and a slender diet attenuates, because *depletion* of the vessels gives room to the fluid to expand itself."—*Arbuthnot.*

2. *Med.:* The act of diminishing the quantity of blood in the vessels by venesection; bloodletting.

* **dĕ-plēt'-ĭve**, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *deplet(e)*; *-ive.*]

A. *As adj.:* Tending to or causing depletion.

"*Depletive* treatment is contra-indicated."—*Wardrop: On Bleeding.*

B. *As subst.:* Any preparation or medicine which tends to depletion.

"She had been exhausted by *depletives*."—*Wardrop: On Bleeding.*

* **dĕ-plēt'-ŏr-ў**, *a.* [Eng. *deplet(e)*; *-ory.*] Calculating or tending to deplete or empty.

* **dē-plĭ-cā'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *de* = away, from, and *plicatio* = a folding; *plico* = to fold.] An unfolding, untwisting, or unplaiting.

"An unfolding and *deplication* of the inside of this order."—*Mountague: Devoute Essayes*, pt. i., treat. xv., § 3.

* **dĕ-plŏr-ą-bĭl'-ĭ-tў**, *s.* [Eng. *deplorabl(e)*; *-ity.*] The quality of being deplorable; deplorableness.

dĕ-plŏr'-ą-ble, *a.* [Fr. *déplorable*, from Lat. *deploro* = to deplore (q.v.).]

1. That is or should be deplored; lamentable, sad, grievous, wretched.

"The military administration was as *deplorable* as ever."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

2. Miserable, poor, contemptible; as, *deplorable* nonsense, *deplorable* ignorance, &c.

dĕ-plŏr'-ą-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *deplorable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being deplorable; a deplorable condition.

"The sadness and *deplorableness* of this estate."—*Drake: West Indian Voyage*, p. 58.

dĕ-plŏr'-ą-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *deplorab(le)*; *-ly.*] In a deplorable manner; lamentably, sadly, miserably.

"Notwithstanding all their talk of reason and philosophy, God knows, they are *deplorably* strangers to them."—*South.*

* **dĕ-plŏr'-āte**, *a.* [Lat. *deploratus*, pa. par. of *deploro.*] Deplorable, lamentable.

"The case is then most *deplorate*, when reward goes over to the wrong side."—*L'Estrange.*

* **dĕ-plŏr-ā'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *deploratio*, from *deploro.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of deploring or lamenting.

"The *deploration* of her fortune."—*Speed: Henry VII.*, bk. ix., ch. xx., 16.

2. *Music:* A dirge or mournful strain.

dē-plŏr'e, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *déplorer*; Sp. *deplorar*; Ital. *deplorare*, from Lat. *deploro* = to lament: *de* (intens.), and *ploro* = to lament.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. To lament, to bewail, to bemoan, to grieve over.

"A mind intolerant of lasting peace
And cherishing the pang which it *deplored*."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

* 2. To complain of.

"Never more
Will I my master's tears to you *deplore*."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, iii. 1.

* 3. To despair of, to give over.

"Physicians do make a kind of scruple and religion to stay with the patient after the disease is *deplored*."—*Bacon: Adv. of Learning*, bk. ii.

† B. *Intrans.:* To lament, to bewail, to bemoan.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *deplore* and to *lament:* "*Deplore* is a much stronger expression than *lament*; the former calls forth tears from the bitterness of the heart; the latter excites a cry from the warmth of feeling. *Deplorable* indicates despair; to *lament* marks only pain or distress. Among the poor we have *deplorable* instances of poverty, ignorance, vice, and wretchedness combined; among the higher classes we have often *lamentable* instances of extravagance and consequent ruin." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dĕ-plŏ'red, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DEPLORE.]

* **dĕ-plŏr'-ĕd-lў**, *adv.* [Eng. *deplored*; *-ly.*] Deplorably.

"To be *deploredly* old, and affectedly young, is not only a great folly, but a gross deformity."—*Bishop Taylor: Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 72.

* **dĕ-plŏr'-ĕd-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *deplored*; *-ness.*] Deplorableness.

"The *deploredness* of our condition."—*Bp. Hall: A Patheticall Meditation*, 2.

* **dē-plōre'-mĕnt**, *s.* [Eng. *deplore*; *-ment.*] The act of deploring.

dĕ-plŏr'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *deplor(e)*; *-er.*] One who deplores or laments; a mourner, a lamenter.

dĕ-plŏr'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [DEPLORE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of lamenting, mourning, or bewailing.

dĕ-plŏr'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *deploring*; *-ly.*] In a deploring manner.

dē-plŏy', *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *déployer*; O. Fr. *desployer* = to unfold; *de* = Lat. *dis* = apart, and *ployer* = Lat. *plico* = to fold; Sp. *desplegar*; Port. *despregar.*] [DISPLAY.]

A. *Transitive:*

Mil.: To open out; to extend a line of small depth; as an army, a battalion, which has been previously formed in one or more columns.

"Of this large number a considerable proportion were *deployed* along the Mall and on the Horse Guards Parade."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 20, 1882.

B. *Intransitive:*

Mil.: To open out; to extend in a line of small depth.

"A column is said to *deploy* when it makes a flank march or unfolds itself so as to display its front."—*Sullivan.*

dē-plŏy', *s.* [DEPLOY, *v.*]

Mil.: The same as DEPLOYMENT (q.v.).

dē-plŏyed', *pa. par.* or *a* [DEPLOY, *v.*]

dē-plŏy'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [DEPLOY, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of extending in a line of small depth; deployment.

dē-plŏy'-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *deploy*; *-ment.*]

Mil.: The act of extending a body of troops in a line of small depth.

* **dē-plŭ-mā'-tĕd**, *a.* [Lat. *deplumatus.*] Having the feathers taken off. (*Ash.*)

* **dē-plŭ-mā'-tion**, *s.* [Lat *deplumatio*: *de* = away, from, and *pluma* = a feather.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A plucking or stripping off the feathers; a loss of feathers.

"Through the violence of her moulting or *deplumation*."—*Stillingfleet: Origines Sacræ*, bk. iii., ch. 3.

2. *Surg.:* A swelling of the eyelids, accompanied with the fall of the hairs from the eyebrows. (*Phillips.*)

* **dē-plūme'**, *v.t.* [Fr. *déplumer*, from Lat. *de* = away, and *pluma* = a feather.]

I. To pluck or strip the feathers from; to deprive of plumage.

"Such a person is like Homer's bird, *deplumes* himself to feather all the naked callows that he sees."—*Jeremy Taylor: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 13.

2. To lay bare, to expose.

"The exposing and *depluming* of the leading humbugs of the age."—*De Quincey.*

* **dē-plūmed'**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DEPLUME.]

* **dē-plūm'-ĭng**, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [DEPLUME.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of plucking or stripping the feathers from.

* **dēp-nĕs**, * **dep-nesse**, *s.* [DEEPNESS.]

* **dē-pōis'**, * **de-pose**, *s.* [DEPOSE.]

dē-pō-lar-ī-zā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *depolariz(e)*; *-ation*; Fr. *dépolarisation.*] The act or process of depriving of polarity.

dē-pō'-lar-īze, *v.t.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *polarize* (q.v.); Fr. *dépolariser.*] To deprive of polarity.

* **dē-pō-lī'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *depolio* = to polish.] The act of polishing. (*Ash.*)

dĕ-pōn'e, *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *depono* = to lay down; *de* = down, and *pono* = to place, to lay.]

* A. *Transitive:*

I. To lay down, to deposit.

"While the obedient element
Lifts or *depones* its burthen."
Southey.

2. To deposit.

"Who had *deponed* his money in David his hand."—*Foord: Suppl.*, Dec., p. 394.

3. To risk, to deposit as a pledge.

"On this I would *depone*
As much, as any cause I've known."
Butler: Hudibras.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. To give evidence upon oath; to give testimony; to depose.

"Marion Meason *deponed* that she heard her say, Common thief."—*Statis. Acc.*; *Trial for Witchcraft*, xviii. 654.

* 2. To assert, to make an assertion.

* 3. To bear witness.

"This fact or phenomenon . . . *depones* strongly both for a God and for the supreme righteousness of his nature."—*Chalmers: Bridgewater Treat.*, pt. i., ch. i., p. 81.

dĕ-pōn'-ent, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *deponens*, pr. par. of *depono* = to lay down; Fr. *déponent.*]

A. *As adjective:*

* I. *Ord. Lang.:* Laying down.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:* Bearing testimony upon oath; deposing.

2. *Gram.:* In Latin grammar applied to a verb which has a passive form, but an active force, as *loquor* = to speak, *fateor* = to confess.

"A verb *deponent* endeth in *r*, like a passive; and yet, in signification, is but either active or neuter."—*Lilly.*

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Law:* One who gives evidence upon oath in a court of justice; a witness. One whose evidence is not given *vivâ voce*, but is taken down in writing, and then sworn to; one who makes an affidavit to any statement of fact.

"This strange *deponent* made oath, as in the presence of God."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

2. *Gram.:* In Latin grammar a verb which has a passive form, but an active force.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *deponent*, *evidence*, and *witness:* "The *deponent* always declares upon oath; he serves to give information: the *evidence* is likewise generally bound by an oath; he serves to acquit or condemn: the *witness* is employed upon oath or otherwise; he serves to confirm or invalidate. A *deponent* declares either in writing or by word of mouth; the *deposition* is preparatory to the trial; an *evidence* may give *evidence* either by words or actions; whatever serves to clear up, whether a person or an animal, the thing is used as an *evidence*; the *evidence* always comes forward on the trial: a *witness* is always a person in the proper sense, but may be applied figuratively to inanimate objects; he declares by word of mouth what he personally knows. Every *witness* is an *evidence* at the moment of trial, but every *evidence* is not a *witness.*" (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dĕ-pŏn'-ĕr, * **de-pon-ar**, *s.* [Eng. *depon(e)*; *-er.*] One who makes oath in a court; a deponent.

"This *deponar* for the tyme being in Falkland in companie with his maiestie."—*Acts Jas. VI.*, 1600 (1814), p. 203.

* **de-po-ni-tioun**, *s.* [Lat. *depono.*] An oath; the substance of what is deposed in a court; a deposition.

"Ordinis the *deponitiouns* of the witnes now takin to be closit in the meyn tyme."—*Act. Dom. Conc.* A 1492, p. 284.

* **de-poost**, * **de-post**, *s.* [DEPOSIT, *s.*]

* **dē-pŏp'-u-la-çў**, *s.* [Lat. *de* = away, from, and *populus* = a people.] Depopulation.

"Mars answered, O Jove, neither she nor I,
With both our aids, can keep *depopulacy*
From off the frogs."
Chapman: Homer; Batrachomyomachia.

***dē-pŏp'-ū-lar-ize,** *v.t.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *popularize* (q.v.).] To render unpopular.

dē-pŏp'-ū-lāte, *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *depopulatus*, pa. par. of *depopulor* = to depopulate.] [PEOPLE.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To unpeople; to clear of inhabitants; to lay waste or bare.

"Swift as a lion, terrible and bold,
That sweeps the fields, *depopulates* the fold."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, xvi. 909, 910.

* 2. To reduce in numbers, to exterminate.

"Grim death, in different shapes,
Depopulates the nations." *Philips.*

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To lay waste or bare; to clear of inhabitants.

"He turned his arms upon unarmed and unprovided people, to spoil only and *depopulate*."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

2. To become depopulated; to lose its inhabitants.

"This is not the place to enter into an inquiry, whether the country be *depopulating* or not."—*Goldsmith.*

dē-pŏp'-ū-lāt-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DEPOPULATE.]

dē-pŏp'-ū-lāt-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DEPOPULATE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of depriving of inhabitants; depopulation.

dē-pŏp-ū-lā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *population* (q.v.).]

1. The act of depopulating or depriving of inhabitants.

"This wild and barbarous *depopulation*."—*Clarendon: Civil War*, iii. 74.

2. The state of being depopulated.

"Several of our best and wisest friends concur in the opinion that the *depopulation* it deplores is nowhere to be seen."—*Goldsmith: Deserted Village* (Dedication).

***dē-pŏp'-ū-lā-tŏr,** *s.* [Eng. *depopulat(e)*; *-or.*] One who depopulates or deprives any place of its inhabitants; a depeopler.

"Covetous landlords, inclosers, *depopulators*, &c."—*State Trials; Duke of Buckingham*, 1626.

dē-pŏrt', *v.t.* [Fr. *déporter* = to transport, to banish; O. Fr *déporter* = to bear, to suffer, to endure (*Cotgrave*); Fr. *se déporter* = to recede, to cease; Sp. *deportar*; Ital. *deportare*; Lat. *deporto* = to carry away, to remove; *de* = away, from, and *porto* = to carry.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. To carry, to transport, to convey.

"He told us he had been *deported* to Spain."—*Walsh.*

2. *(Used reflexively):* To conduct, to carry, to behave, to demean.

"Let an ambassador *deport* himself in the most graceful manner before a prince."—*Pope.*

II. *Law:* To transport either from one part of a kingdom to another, with prohibition to quit the assigned place, or to remove as a penal measure to a foreign land.

***dē-pŏrt',** *s.* [DEPORT, *v.*] Deportment, behaviour, demeanour.

"One rising, eminent
In wise *deport*, spake much of right and wrong."
Milton: P. L., xi. 665, 666.

dē-pŏr-tā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *deportatio*, from *deporto.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

† 1. The act of banishing or carrying away to a foreign land.

"That sudden transmigration and *deportation* out of our country."—*Stokes.*

* 2. The state of being banished; exile.

"An abjuration, which is a *deportation* for ever into a foreign land, was anciently with us a civil death."—*Ayliffe.*

II. *Law:* The act of transporting from one part of a kingdom to another, or of removing as a penal measure to a foreign land.

***dē-pŏr'-tā-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat.] One who carries away or banishes others.

". . . oppressors, enclosers, depopulators, *deportatore*, depravators."—*Adams: Works*, ii. 481.

dē-pŏrt'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DEPORT, *v.*]

dē-pŏrt'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DEPORT, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of banishing or carrying away to a foreign land; transportation, banishment.

dē-pŏrt'-mĕnt, *s.* [O. Fr *deportment, deportmen*; Fr. *deportement.*]

1. Conduct, management.

"Touching the duke's own *deportment* in that island."—*Wotton: Remains.*

2. Demeanour, carriage, behaviour, manners.

"But William's *deportment* soon reassured his friends."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

¶ For the difference between *deportment* and *behaviour*, see BEHAVIOUR.

***dē-pŏr'-ture,** *s.* [Eng. *deport*; *-ure.*] Deportment, carriage, demeanour.

"Stately port and majestical *deporture*."—*Speed.*

† dē-pōş'-a-ble, *dē-pōş'-ĭ-ble, *a.* [Eng. *depos(e)*; *-able.*] Capable of being deposed; liable to deposition; that may be deprived of office.

"Hereafter they shall be only keepers of the great seal, which, for title and office, are *deposable*."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., s. iv., let. 8.

***dē-pōş'-al,** *s.* [Eng. *depos(e)*; *-al.*] The act of deposing from or depriving of office; deposition.

"The short interval between the *deposal* and death of princes is proverbial."—*Fox: Hist. of James II.*, p. 14.

dē-pōşe', *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *déposer*: *de* = Lat. *de* = away, from, and *poser* to place; Lat. *pauso* = (1) to pause, (2) to place. *Depose* is only remotely connected with Lat. *depono*, not derived directly from it (*Skeat*).]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To lay down, to deposit.

"Its surface raised by additional mud *deposed* upon it."—*Woodward.*

* 2. To lay or put aside; to abdicate.

"Thus when the state one Edward did *depose*
A greater Edward in his room arose."
Dryden: Ep. to Sir. Congreve.

* 3. To be freed or cleared from.

"If they be againe sodden . . . they so *depose* all their bitternesse."—*Venner: Vita Recta*, p. 206.

* 4. To take away, to deprive of, to divest, to strip off.

"You may my glory and my state *depose*."
Shakesp.: Richard II., iv. 1.

5. To remove or degrade from a throne or other high station; to dethrone.

"She did not assist to *depose* him until he had conspired to disinherit her."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

* 6. To abate, to put down.

"Thei shal . . . youre pride *depose*."
P. Plowman, 10,646.

* 7. To examine on oath.

"And formally, according to our law,
Depose him in the justice of his cause."
Shakesp.: Richard II., i. 3.

* 8. To give testimony about, to bear witness to, to attest.

"It was usual for him that dwelt in Southwark, or Tothill-street, to *depose* the yearly rent or valuation of lands lying in the north, or other remote part of the realm."—*Bacon.*

B. *Intrans.:* To bear witness, to give evidence. (Frequently followed by *to.*)

"I'll *depose* I had him in mine arms."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, v.

***dē-pōş'e, *de-pos,** *s.* [Lat. *depositum*, neut. pa. par. of *depono* = to lay down, to deposit.]

1. Anything deposited or put in trust.

"*Depose* (*depos*). *Depositum*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. Trust, deposit.

". . . the somez of money that was in *depos* the tyme of the decess of the said Dauid."—*Act. Dom. Conc.*, A. 1480, pp. 54, 55.

dē-pōşed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DEPOSE.]

dē-pōş'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *depos(e)*; *-er.*]

† 1. One who deposes another from a high station.

"To see *deposers* to their crowning pass."
Davenant: Gondibert, iii. 3.

* 2. One who deposes or testifies; a deponent.

"Whether they be true, and their *deposers* of credit."—*State Trials: E. Campion*, an. 1581.

*** dē-pōş'-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [DEPOSABLE.]

dē-pōş'-ĭng, *dē-pōş'-ẏng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DEPOSE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of dethroning or removing from a high station.

"The persecuting bulls, interdicts, excommunications, *deposings*, and such like, published and acted by them."—*Seldon: On Drayton's Polyolb.*, s. 17.

2. The act of bearing witness or testifying; deposition.

dē-pŏş'-ĭt, *de-pos-ite, *v.t.* [Fr. *déposiler*, from Lat. *depositus*, pa. par. of *depono*; Sp. & Port. *depositar*; Ital. *depositare.*]

1. To lay down, to place.

"The eagle got leave here to *deposit* her eggs."—*L'Estrange.*

2. To let fall, to throw down, as sediment.

"Having *deposited* a rich alluvium."—*McCulloch: Geogr. Dict.*; *Egypt.*

* 3. To lay aside.

"The difficulty will be to persuade the *depositing* of those busts, which have, by I know not what fascination, so endeared themselves."—*More: Decay of Christian Piety.*

4. To lay in a place of preservation, to bury.

"Dryden wants a poor square foot of stone, to show where the ashes of one of the greatest poets on earth are *deposited*."—*Garth.*

5. To commit or entrust to anyone for safety.

"His most important papers had been *deposited* with the Tuscan minister."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

6. To lodge or place with any person at interest, or as a pledge or security.

"Each company *deposited* securities worth 60,000 dollars."—*Daily Telegraph*, August 26, 1862.

dē-pŏş'-ĭt, *de-poost, *de-pos-ite, *de-post, *s.* [Lat. *depositum*, neut. pa. par. of *depono* = to lay down, to deposit.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Anything deposited or laid down in a place.

2. Anything committed to the trust and care of another; anything deposited with another for safe keeping.

3. A charge or trust.

"Thou, Tymothe, kepe the *depoost*."—*Wycliffe*: 1 *Tim* vi. 20.

4. A pledge, a pawn; anything given as a security.

5. The state of a thing deposited for safe-keeping, pledged, or pawned.

"They had since Marseilles, and fairly left it: they had the other day the Valteline, and now have put it in *deposite*."—*Bacon.*

* 6. A place where things are deposited.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Banking:* Money lodged in a bank for safe keeping. Strictly speaking a deposit signifies only bonds or bills, or bullion deposited with a bank at interest, and not capable of being withdrawn except after some certain specified notice. [DEPOSIT-ACCOUNT.]

2. *Commerce:*

(1) Deposits of money are sometimes received by commercial companies with a view to employ it in their business. Interest of varying amounts will be given on deposits of this kind, according as the deposit is subject to withdrawal at a week's, or month's, or six months' notice. (*Bithell.*)

(2) Deposits of bonds, share-certificates, and other negotiable instruments, are often made for the sake of safety with a merchant or banker, in exchange for which a deposit-receipt is given. A commission or some other form of remuneration is usually paid by the depositor for the trouble and expense of the custody of such deposits. Similar documents are frequently placed in the hands of merchants and bankers as a security for loans made to the depositors. In these cases the deposit is made at the time the loan is advanced, and withdrawn when the loan is repaid. (*Bithell.*)

3. *Law:*

(1) Money deposited in the hands of another as a security for the performance of some engagement or contract, or as part payment.

(2) A naked bailment of goods to be kept for the bailer without recompense, and to be returned when the bailer shall require it.

4. *Scots Law:* The same as DEPOSITATION (q.v.).

5. *Geol.:* A term applied to matter which has settled down after suspension in water, such as mud, sand, &c., and the shales and sandstones of older date. Deposits are usually distinguished by the positions in which they occur, or by the agencies concerned in their formation, as fluviatile, lacustrine, estuarine, marine, &c.

6. *Pathol. & Physiol.:* A structureless substance, separated from the blood or other fluid, as the typhous, tuberculous, purulent, melanic, diphtheritic, and urinary deposits.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *deposit*, *pledge*, and *security*: "The *deposit* has most regard to the confidence we place in another; the *pledge* has most regard to the security we give for ourselves; *security* is a species of *pledge*. A *deposit* is always voluntarily placed in the hands of an indifferent person; a *pledge* and *security* are required from the parties who are interested. A person may make a *deposit* for purposes of charity or convenience; he gives a *pledge* or *security* for a temporary accommodation, or the relief of a necessity. Money is *deposited* in the hands of a friend in order to execute a commission: a *pledge* is given as an equivalent for that which has been received: a *security* is given by way of *security* for the performance. A *deposit* may often serve the purpose of a *security*; but it need not contain anything so binding as either a *pledge* or a *security*; both of which involve a loss on the non-fulfilment of a certain contract. A *pledge* is given for matters purely personal; a *security* is given on behalf of another. *Deposits* are always transportable articles, consisting either of money, papers, jewels, or other valuables: a *pledge* is seldom pecuniary, but it is always some article of positive value, as estates, furniture, and the like, given at the moment of forming the contract: a *security* is always pecuniary, but it often consists of a promise, and not of any immediate resignation of one's property. *Deposits* are made and *securities* given by the wealthy; *pledges* are commonly given by those who are in distress. *Deposit* is seldom used but in the proper sense; *pledge* and *security* may be employed in a figurative application." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

¶ *In* or *on deposit:* Committed or entrusted to any person for safe keeping, or on interest.

deposit-account, *s.*

Banking: Money deposited with a banker at interest for some certain specified time. It is opposed to a current account, which can be added to or drawn upon at any time without notice to the bankers.

deposit-receipt, *s.*

Banking: A receipt or acknowledgment by a banker for money deposited with him for a certain specified time. [DEPOSIT, *s.*, II. 2 (2).]

deposit-warrant, *s.*

Comm.: An acknowledgment, receipt, or certificate showing that certain commodities have been deposited in a certain place for safe keeping, as security for a loan, or some other defined purpose. They are of two kinds:—

(1) *Special deposit-warrants*, such as bills of lading, pawn-tickets, dock-warrants, certificates of deposits, which entitle the holder to claim certain specific goods, and not merely others of equal value in exchange for them. Documents of this kind, unless fraudulently issued, are amongst the best of securities, as they are always based on articles of value, and cannot be issued in excess of the goods actually deposited.

(2) *General deposit-warrants:* Warrants of this kind do not require that certain specific goods shall be delivered up in exchange for them. Such are contracts, promissory notes, bills, warrants for the delivery of coal, corn, pig-iron, &c. (*Bithell.*)

dĕ-pŏs'-ĭ-tar-ў, *s.* [Lat. *depositarius;* Fr. *depositaire;* Sp., Port., & Ital. *depositario*, from Lat. *depositus*, pa. par. of *depono* = to lay down, to deposit.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One with whom anything is deposited for safe keeping; a trustee, a guardian.

"... as were the best *depositaries* of the traditionary notions on constitutional and legal subjects."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. iv., § 5.

2. *Law:* One to whom goods are bailed to be returned to the bailer without recompense.

* **dĕ-pŏs'-ĭ-tā'-tion,** *s.* [DEPOSIT.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of depositing for the purpose of safe keeping.

"Instruments relative to the delivery of the Regalia of Scotland by the Earl Marischal, and their *deposition* in the crown room in the castle of Edinburgh. MDCCVII."—*Inventories*, p. 331.

2. *Scots Law:* A contract by which a subject belonging to one person is committed to the gratuitous charge of another, called the depositary (q.v.), to be delivered up when demanded. A *proper depositation* is one where a special subject is deposited to be restored without alteration; an *improper depositation* is one where money or other fungibles are deposited to be returned in kind.

dĕ-pŏs'-ĭt-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DEPOSIT.]

dĕ-pŏs'-ĭt-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DEPOSIT, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of laying or putting down.

2. The act of committing or giving in trust or charge to another.

* 3. A giving up, forsaking, or abandoning.

dĕ-pŏs-ĭ'-tion, *s.* [Fr. *déposition;* Sp. *deposicion;* Ital. *deposizione*, from Lat. *depositio*, from *depositus*, pa. par. of *depono.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of depositing, laying, or putting down. [II. 2.]

2. That which is deposited; a deposit. [II. 2 (2).]

3. The act of deposing from a throne or high station; a divesting of sovereignty, or of office or dignity. [II. 1.]

4. The act of bearing witness under oath.

5. A declaration or statement; evidence given. [II. 3.]

* 6. The act of bringing forward or presenting; production, presentation.

"The influence of princes upon the dispositions of their courts needs not the *deposition* of their examples."—*Mountagu: Devoute Essayes.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Eccles.:* The displacing or degrading of an unworthy clergyman from the ministry; degradation.

2. *Geology:*

(1) The act or process of depositing matter from a state of suspension in water; the state of being deposited.

"The *deposition* of rock matter is going forward less or more rapidly in all waters on the surface of the globe."—*Page: Hand-book of Geol. Terms.*

(2) That which is deposited; a deposit.

3. *Law:* The evidence or statement of a witness on oath or affirmation, signed by the justice before whom it is given; an affidavit.

"The *depositions* of witnesses duly taken before the committing justices are admissible in evidence on the trial of the accused, if it is proved that the person making such *deposition* is dead, or is so ill as not to be able to travel, and also that the *deposition* was taken in the presence of the accused, and that he or his counsel or attorney had a full opportunity of cross-examining the witness."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 27.

dĕ-pŏs'-ĭt-ĭve, *a.* [Eng. *deposit; -ive.*]

Med.: An epithet used by Sir Erasmus Wilson to express that condition of the membrane in which plastic lymph is exuded into the tissue of the derma, so as to give rise to the production of small hard elevations of the skin, or pimples. Under "depositive inflammation of the derma," he comprises strophulus, lichen, and prurigo.

dĕ-pŏs'-ĭ-tŏr, *s.* [Lat.] One who, or that which, deposits; specially one who deposits money in a bank.

dĕ-pŏs'-ĭ-tŏr-ў, *s.* [DEPOSITARY.]

1. A depositary; one with whom anything is deposited.

"One who was ... the *depository* of the gravest secrets of state."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

2. A place where anything is deposited for safe keeping.

"There were, however, at Rome certain official *depositories*."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Rom. Hist.*, ch. v. § 3.

* **dĕ-pŏs'-ĭt-ŭm,** *s.* [Lat. neut. of *depositus*, pa. par. of *depono* = to lay down, deposit.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A thing deposited; a deposit.

¶ The form used before the naturalisation of the word "deposit" in the English language, and continued by some writers after Bacon had set the example of using the modern form.

"They are laid up as a rich *depositum* in the hand of the Saviour."—*Culverwell: The Worth of Souls.* (*Trench: On some Def. in our Eng. Dict.*, p. 29.)

2. *Rom. Law:* A term used to denote that the commodity deposited was in due course to be returned *in specie*, i.e., the thing itself was to be returned. Goods deposited in wharfs, docks, and warehouses, are of this nature. (*Bithell.*)

* **dĕ-pŏs'-ĭ-ture,** *s.* [Eng. *deposit; -ure.*] The act of depositing; deposition.

"By *depositure* in dry earths."—*Browne: Urn Burial*, ch. i.

* **de-post,** *s.* [DEPOSIT, *s.*]

dĕp'-ōt (*t* silent), *s.* [Fr. *dépôt* = a deposit, a magazine; O. Fr. *depost*, from Lat. *depositum* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A place of deposit; a depository; a magazine; a storehouse; a place for the reception, storing, or warehousing of goods; a goods station.

"The islands of Guernsey and Jersey are the great *depôts* of this kingdom."—*British Critic* (1794), p. 203.

2. A railway station (pron. **dē -pō**). (*Amer.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Military:*

(1) A magazine where arms, ammunition, accoutrements, &c., are stored.

(2) A station where recruits are received and drilled.

(3) The headquarters of a regiment.

(4) That portion of a battalion which remains at the headquarters while the rest are on foreign service.

2. *Fort.:* A particular place at the tail of the trenches, out of the reach of the cannon of the place, where the troops generally assemble who are ordered to attack the outworks.

* **de-poul-sor,** *s.* [DEPULSE.] An expeller.

"The *depulsor* and driver awaye of all evills."—*Udal: Apophth. of Erasmus*, p. 130. (*Davies.*)

* **dĕ-pŏv'-ĕr-ĭsh,** *v.t.* [Formed with prefix *de*, on analogy with *impoverish* (q.v.).] To impoverish.

"So is your power *depoverished*."
Grafton: Richard II., an. 16.

* **dĕp'-ra-vāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *depravatus*, pa. par. of *deprāvo.*] [DEPRAVE.] To malign, to disparage.

"Whereat the rest . . .
His Diuine Truth with taunts doe *depravate*."
Davies: Holy Roode, p. 7. (*Davies.*)

dĕp-ra-vā'-tion, *s.* [Fr. *dépravation;* Sp. *depravacion;* Ital. *depravazione*, from Lat. *depravatio*, from Lat. *depravatus*, pa. par. of *deprāvo.*] [DEPRAVE.]

I. The act of depraving, corrupting, or making anything bad; corruption, depraving.

"The corruption of our taste is not of equal consequence with the *depravation* of our virtue."—*Wharton.*

2. The state or condition of being depraved; degeneracy, deterioration; depravity.

"To consider how far its *depravation* was owing to the impossibility of supporting continued perfection."—*Goldsmith: On Polite Learning*, ch. ii.

* 3. Detraction, censure, defamation.

"Stubborn critics, apt, without a theme
For *depravation*. . . ."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, v. 2.

¶ For the difference between *depravation* and *depravity*, see DEPRAVITY.

dĕ-prāve', *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *dépraver;* Sp. & Port. *depravar;* Ital. *depravare*, from a Lat. *depravo* = to make bad; *de* (intens.), and *pravus* = (1) crooked; (2) perverse, vicious.]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. *Originally:* To represent as perverse in character, to calumniate, to slander, to misrepresent.

"Delighting to *deprave*,
Who track the steps of glory to the grave."
Byron: Monody on the Death of Sheridan.

2. *Now:* To make bad or corrupt; to vitiate, to deteriorate.

"Grecian ingenuity and Syrian asceticism had contributed to *deprave* her."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To calumniate, or misrepresent.

"That lie, and cog, and flout, *deprave*, and slander."
Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing, v. 1.

dĕ-prāved', *pa. par.* & *a.* [DEPRAVE.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

* 1. Slandered, calumniated, misrepresented.

2. Made bad or worse; corrupted, vitiated, deteriorated.

3. Corrupt, wicked; destitute of good principles or morality; vicious, profligate.

† **dĕ-prāv'-ĕd-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *depraved; -ly.*] In a depraved, corrupted, or vitiated manner.

"The writings of both *depravedly*, anticipatively, counterfeitly imprinted."—*Browne: Religio Medici* (To the Reader).

* **dĕ-prāv'-ĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *depraved; -ness.*] The quality or state of being depraved, vitiated, or corrupted; depravity, corruption, vitiation.

"Our original *depravedness*, and proneness of our eternal part to all evil."—*Hammond.*

* **dĕ-prāv'e-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *deprave; -ment.*] A vitiated or corrupt state.

"He maketh men believe, that apparitions are either deceptions of sight, or melancholy *depravements* of fancy."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. i., ch. 10.

dĕ-prāv'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *deprav(e); -er.*] One who depraves or vitiates; a corrupter.

dĕ-prāv'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DEPRAVE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of making bad or worse; corrupting, vitiating.

". . . shall preach, declare, or speak anything in the derogation or *depraving* of the Book," &c.—*Act of the Uniformity of Common Prayer, &c.*, 1 *Eliz.*, c. 2.

* **dĕ-prāv'-ĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *depraving; -ly.*] In a depraving, corrupting, or vitiating manner.

dĕ-prāv'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *deprav(e); -ity.*]

1. A state of corruption; a vitiated or deteriorated state.

"Nothing can show greater *depravity* of understanding than to delight in the show when the reality is wanting."—*Johnson.*

2. Wickedness, profligacy; an utter absence of morality or good principles.

"The *depravity* of this man has passed into a proverb."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *depravity*, *depravation*, and *corruption*: "The term *depravity* characterizes the thing as it is; the terms *deprovation* and *corruption* designate the making or causing it to be so: *depravity* therefore excludes the idea of any cause; *depravation* always carries us to the cause or external agency: hence we may speak of *depravity* as natural, but we speak of *depravation* as the result of circumstances: there is a *depravity* in man which nothing but the grace of God can correct; the introduction of obscenity on the stage tends greatly to the *depravation* of morals; bad company tends to the *corruption* of a young man's morals. *Depravity* or *depravation* implies crookedness, or a distortion from the regular course; *corruption* implies a dissolution as it were in the component parts of bodies. Cicero says (*de Finibus*, ii.) that *depravity* is applicable only to the mind and heart; but we say a *depraved* taste, and *depraved* humours in regard to the body. A *depraved* taste loathes common food, and longs for that which is hurtful. *Corruption* is the natural process by which material substances are disorganized. . . . A judgment not sound or right is *depraved*; a judgment debased by that which is vicious is *corrupted*. What is *depraved* requires to be reformed; what is *corrupted* requires to be purified. *Depravity* has most regard to apparent and excessive disorders; *corruption* to internal and dissolute vices . . . *Depravity* is best applied to those objects to which common usage has annexed the epithets of right, regular, fine, &c., and *corruption* to those which may be characterized by the epithets of sound, pure, innocent, or good. Hence we prefer to say *depravity* of mind and *corruption* of heart; *depravity* of principle and *corruption* of sentiment or feeling: a *depraved* character; a *corrupt* example, a *corrupt* influence. . . . The last thing worthy of notice respecting the two words *depravity* and *corruption*, is that the former is used for man in his moral capacity; but the latter for man in a political capacity: hence we speak of human *depravity*, but the *corruption* of government." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **dĕp'-rĕ-cą-blc,** *a.* [Lat. *deprecabilis*, from *deprecor* = to deprecate (q.v.).] That is or ought to be deprecated.

"I look upon the temporal destruction of the greatest king as far less *deprecable* than the eternal damnation of the meanest subject."—*Eikon Basilike.*

dĕp'-rĕ-cāte, *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *deprecatus*, pa. par. of *deprecor* = to pray against: *de* = away, from, and *precor* = to pray.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To pray against; to pray deliverance from; to endeavour to avert by prayer.

"Amongst the three evils he petitioned to be delivered from, he might have *deprecated* greater evils."—*Baker: Reflections on Learning.*

2. To argue or plead earnestly against; to express strong disapproval of; to condemn.

3. To implore mercy of.

"Much he advis'd them all, Ulysses most
To *deprecate* the chief, and save the host."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, ix. 235, 236.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To pray earnestly, to request, to ask pardon. (*Ash.*)

dĕp'-rĕ-cāt-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DEPRECATE.]

dĕp'-rĕ-cāt-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DEPRECATE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of praying against; a strong disapproval, a deprecation.

dĕp'-rĕ-cāt-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *deprecating; -ly.*] In a deprecating or deprecatory manner; with deprecations.

dĕp-rĕ-cā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *deprecatio*; Fr. *déprécation*; Sp. *deprecacion*; Ital. *deprecazione*, from Lat. *deprecatus*, pa. par. of *deprecor.*]

1. The act of praying against or seeking to avert by praying.

"I, with leave of speech implor'd
And humble *deprecation*, thus replied."
Milton: P. L., viii. 377, 378.

* 2. A prayer against evil.

"Sternutation they generally conceived to be a good sign, or a bad one; and so, upon this motion, they commonly used a gratulation for the one, and a *deprecation* for the other."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

* 3. An earnest entreaty; an excuse, an excusing.

* 4. An imprecation.

"We may with too much justice apply to him the scriptural *deprecation*."—*Gilpin.*

5. An earnest arguing or pleading against; a strong condemnatiou or disapproving.

† **dĕp'-rĕ-cā-tĭve,** *a.* [Fr. *déprécatif*; Ital. & Sp. *deprecativo*; Lat. *deprecativus*, from *deprecatus*, pa. par. of *deprecor.*] Deprecating, deprecatory.

"The form of absolution in the Greek Church is *deprecative*: 'May God absolve you.'"—*Staunton: Ecclesiastical Dictionary*, p. 254.

* **dĕp'-rĕ-cāt-ĭve-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *deprecative; -ly.*] In a deprecative or deprecatory manner; deprecatingly.

"Looking up to him *deprecatively*, he said, . . ."—*P. E. Drummond: Perthshire in Bygone Days* (1879), ch. xiv., p. 80.

dĕp'-rĕ-cā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat.]

1. One who prays against or seeks to avert evil by prayer.

2. One who earnestly argues or pleads against; one who strongly condemns or disapproves.

dĕp'-rĕ-cā-tŏr-ў, *a. & s.* [Lat. *deprecatorius.*]

A. *As adj.:* Serving to or tending to deprecation; having the form of a deprecation; deprecative.

"Bishop Fox sent many humble and *deprecatory* letters to the Scottish king to appease him."—*Bacon.*

* **B.** *As subst.:* A deprecation.

"Full of *deprecatories* and apologetics."—*North: Examen*, p. 344. (*Davies.*)

dĕ-prē'-çĭ-āte (or **çĭ** as **shĭ**), *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *depretiatus*, pa. par. of *depretio* = to depreciate: *de* = away, from, and *pretium* = price; Fr. *déprécier, dépriser.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To lower the value or price of; to bring down in price.

". . . *depreciated* paper, which he had fraudulently substituted for silver."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

2. To represent as of less value or merit; to disparage, to undervalue, to decry, to underrate.

"They both took every method to *depreciate* the merit of each other."—*Goldsmith On Polite Learning*, ch. vii.

3. To take away from the value of.

B. *Intrans.:* To fall in value or price; to become of less worth.

¶ For the difference between to *depreciate* and to *disparage*, see DISPARAGE.

dĕ-prē'-çĭ-āt-ĕd (or **çĭ** as **shĭ**), *pa. par.* or *a.* [DEPRECIATE.]

dĕ-prē'-çĭ-āt-ĭng (or **çĭ** as **shĭ**), *pr. par., a., & s.* [DEPRECIATE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of lowering in value, price, or estimation; depreciation.

dĕ-prē-çĭ-ā'-tion (or **çĭ** as **shĭ**), *s.* [Fr. *dépréciation*, from Lat. *depretiatus*, pa. par. of *depretio* = to depreciate.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of depreciating, lowering, or lessening in value or price.

"In consequence of an artificial *depreciation* of the currency."—*Rogers Political Economy*, p. 309.

2. The act or state of becoming depreciated or lowered in value or price.

3. The act of depreciating, disparaging, underrating, or decrying.

II. *Comm., Finance, &c.:* The diminution or falling off in value of coins, bullion, or of a paper currency.

¶ "*Depreciation* is often confounded with *debasement*, especially when used with reference to the coinage. But *debasement* is the wilful act of a dishonest government, or of dishonest persons: while *depreciation*, whether of coin, bullion, or commodities, is usually altogether beyond human control. As the price, or value, of a thing is the ratio in which that thing exchanges for some other thing, it is obvious that if any one commodity becomes unusually abundant in the market, the ratio in which it exchanges with all other commodities is altered, and the same may be said if the supply be abnormally scant. When, in the course of these fluctuations, the quantity of any commodity given in exchange is greater than usual, the value of that commodity is said to be depreciated." (*Bithell: Counting-house Dictionary.*)

dĕ-prē-çĭ-āt-ĭve (or **çĭ** as **shĭ**), *a.* [Fr. *dépréciatif.*] Tending to depreciate or lower in value, price, or estimation.

dĕ-prē-çĭ-ā-tŏr (or **çĭ** as **shĭ**), *s.* [Lat.] One who depreciates.

dĕ-prē-çĭ-ā-tŏr-ў (or **çĭ** as **shĭ**), *a.* [Formed as if from a Lat. *depretiatorius*, from *depretiatus.*] Tending to depreciate; depreciative.

* **dĕp'-rĕ-dą-blc,** *a.* [Eng. *depred(ate); -able.*] Liable to depredation.

"Made less *depredable*."—*Bacon: On Learning*, bk. iv., ch. 2.

dĕp'-rĕ-dāte, *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *deprædatus*, pa. par. of *deprædor* = to plunder, to pillage: *de* (intens.), and *prædor* = to plunder; *præda* = booty, plunder; Fr. *dépréder*; Sp. *depredar*; Ital. *depredare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

† 1. To rob, to plunder, to pillage.

* 2. To waste, to spoil.

"It maketh the substance of the body more solid and compact, and so less apt to be consumed and *depredated* by the spirits."—*Bacon.*

* 3. To eat up, to consume.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To rob, plunder, pillage.

† **dĕp'-rĕ-dāt-ĕd,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [DEPREDATE.]

dĕp'-rĕ-dāt-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DEPREDATE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of plundering or pillaging; depredation.

dĕp-rĕ-dā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *deprædatio*, from *deprædatus*, pa. par. of *deprædor* = to depredate; Fr. *déprédation*; Sp. *depredacion*; Ital. *depredazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of plundering, pillaging, or laying waste; plunder, pillage, robbery.

"The land had never been before so free from robberies and *depredations* as through his reign."—*Wotton.*

2. A waste; a consumption; a wearing away or despoiling.

". . . such *depredations* and changes of sea and land."—*Woodward.*

II. *Scots Law:* A forcible or violent driving away of cattle and other beasts. [HERSHIP.]

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *depredation* and *robbery*: "*Depredation* signifies the act of spoiling or laying waste, as well as

taking away. *Robbery*, on the other hand, signifies simply the removal or taking away from another by violence. Every *depredation*, therefore, includes a *robbery*, but not *vice versâ*. A *depredation* is always attended with mischief to some one, though not always with advantage to the *depredator*; but the *robber* always calculates on getting something for himself. *Depredations* are often committed for the indulgence of private animosity; *robbery* is always committed from a thirst for gain. *Depredation* is either the public act of a community, or the private act of individuals; *robbery* mostly the private act of individuals. *Depredations* are committed wherever the occasion offers, in open or covert places; *robberies* are committed either on the persons or houses of individuals. In former times neighbouring states used to commit frequent *depredations* on each other, even when not in a state of open hostility; *robberies* were, however, then less frequent than at present. *Depredation* is used in the proper and bad sense, for animals as well as for men; *robbery* may be employed figuratively and in the indifferent sense. Birds are great *depredators* in the cornfields; bees may be said to plunder or *rob* the flowers of their sweets." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dĕp'-rĕ-dā-tŏr, *de-pre-da-tour, *s.* [Lat. *depredator*, from *depredatus.*] [Depredation.]

1. One who commits depredations; a plunderer, a devourer.

† 2. Anything which wastes or consumes.

"They be both great *depredatours* of the earth, and one of them starveth the other."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 492.

* 3. A plagiarist, a copier.

"We have three that collect the experiments, which are in all books: these we call *depredatori*."—*Bacon.*

dĕp'-rĕ-dā-tŏr-ў, *a.* [Depredator.] Tending to or causing depredations; plundering, pillaging.

". . . *depredatory* incursions."—*Cook: Voyages*, vol vii., bk. v., ch. vii.

***dĕ-prĕd'-ĭ-cāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *de* (intens.), and *prædico* = to proclaim, to publish.] To proclaim, to celebrate.

"The Hebrew which signifies to praise, or celebrate, or *depredicate*."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 1.

***dĕ-prĕd'-ĭ-cāt-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [Depredicate.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of proclaiming or celebrating.

"The *depredicating* of vertues."—*Hammond: Works*, i. 294.

***dĕp-rĕ-hĕnd',** *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *deprehendo: de* (intens.), and *prehendo* = to seize.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To catch, to seize, to take unawares or in the act.

"That wretched creature, being *deprehended* in that impiety, was held in ward."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

2. *Fig.:* To discover, to apprehend, to comprehend, to find out.

"The motions of the minute parts of bodies, which do so great effects, are invisible, and incur not to the eye; but yet they are to be *deprehended* by experience."—*Bacon.*

B. *Intrans.:* To discover, to comprehend, to apprehend.

"Surely in the books of Tully men may *deprehend*, that in him lacked not the knowledge of geometry, ne musick, or grammar."—*Sir T. Elyot: Governour*, bk. i., ch. xiv.

***dĕp-rĕ-hĕnd'-ĕd,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Deprehend.]

***dĕp-rĕ-hĕnd'-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [Deprehend.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* The act of catching or taking unawares, or in the act.

2. *Fig.:* The act or process of apprehending, comprehending, or discovering.

***dĕp-rĕ-hĕn'-sĭ-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *deprehensus*, pa. par. of *deprehendo* = to catch, to seize.]

1. *Lit.:* That may or can be caught or seized.

2. *Fig.:* That may or can be apprehended, comprehended, or discovered; intelligible, comprehensible.

***dĕp-rĕ-hĕn'-sĭ-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *deprehensible*; *-ness.*]

1. *Lit.:* Capability of being caught or seized.

2. *Fig.:* Capability of being apprehended, comprehended, or discovered; intelligibility.

***dĕp-rĕ-hĕn'-sion,** *s.* [Lat. *deprehensio*, from *deprehensus*, pa. par. of *deprehendo.*]

1. *Lit.:* A seizing or taking unawares or in the act.

"Her *deprehension* is made an aggravation of her shame."—*Bp. Hall: Contemp.; Woman taken in Adultery.*

2. *Fig.:* A comprehending or apprehending; comprehension.

dĕ-prĕss', ***de-prece,** ***de-pres,** *v.t.* [Lat. *depressus*, pa. par. of *deprimo* = to press down: *de* = down, and *premo* = to press.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) To press or thrust down; to lower.

(2) To let fall, to let down, to lower.

"The same thing I have tried by letting a globe rest, and raising or *depressing* the eye, or otherwise moving it, to make the angle of a just magnitude."—*Newton.*

*(3) To help the digestion or concoction of.

"They help the concoction by *depressing* the meates."—*Venner: Via Recta*, p. 137.

2. *Figuratively:*

*(1) To vanquish, to conquer, to subdue.

"That either *depreced* provinces." *Gawaine*, 6

(2) To humble, to abase.

". . . *depressed* he is already."
Shakesp.: Richard II., iii. 4.

(3) To lower or reduce in power or influence.

"Charles was desirous to *depress* the party which had resisted his father."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

(4) To make dull, languid, or inactive.

"The potato market is still as *depressed* almost as ever."—*Field*, Jan. 23, 1882.

(5) To deject, to sadden, to dispirit.

"Passion can *depress* or raise
The heavenly, as the human mind." *Prior.*

(6) To impoverish, to lower in worldly estate or position.

(7) To lower or reduce in value, to depreciate.

"Monstrous fables were circulated for the purpose of raising or *depressing* the price of shares."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix

* (8) To release.

"Wolde ye, lady louely . . . *deprece* your prysoun."
Gawaine, 1,219.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Gunnery:* To lower the muzzle of a gun.

* 2. *Math.:* To reduce to a lower degree, as an equation.

¶ *To depress the pole:*

Navig.: So many degrees as you sail from the pole towards the equator, so many you are said *to depress the pole*, because it becomes so much lower in the horizon. (*Weale.*)

***dĕ-prĕss',** *a.* [Lat. *depressus.*] Depressed, hollow in the centre.

"If the seal be *depress* or hollow."—*Hammond: Works*, i. 259.

dĕ-prĕssed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Depress.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* Lowered, pressed down.

"Close smother'd lay the low *depressed* fire."
Daniel: Civil War, bk. v.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Humbled, abased, reduced in power or influence.

(2) Dispirited, discouraged.

". . . the chief of a great but *depressed* and disheartened party, and the heir to vast and indefinite pretensions."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

(3) Dull, languid, inactive.

(4) Depreciated; lowered or reduced in value or price.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Botany:*

(1) Applied to an organ flattened from above downwards.

(2) Lying flat; applied to a radical leaf lying on the ground.

2. *Zool.:* Applied to a part or the whole of an animal when its vertical section is less than the transverse.

3. *Her.:* The same as Debruised (q.v.).

dĕ-prĕss'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Depress, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* The act of pressing down or lowering.

2. *Fig:* The act of humbling, dispiriting, rendering dull and inactive, or depreciating.

dĕ-prĕss'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *depressing*; *-ly.*] In a depressing, discouraging, or dispiriting manner.

depression (dĕ-prĕsh'-ŭn), *de-pres-sioun, *s.* [Fr. *dépression*; Sp. *depresion*; Ital. *depressione*, from Lat. *depressio*, from *depressus*, pa. par. of *deprimo* = to depress (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The act of pressing or thrusting down; a lowering.

". . . if they suffer any *depression* by other weight above them."—*Wotton.*

(2) The sinking, lowering, or falling of a body.

(3) A hollow, a sinking in, an indentation.

"Not doubting but a small *depression* of the bone will either rise, or cast off, by the benefit of nature."—*Wiseman.*

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) The act of humbling or abasing; abasement.

"*Depression* of the nobility may make a king more absolute, but less safe."—*Bacon.*

(2) A sinking of the spirits; a state of dejection or discouragement.

"In great *depression* of spirit."—*Baker: Charles II.*, an. 1660.

*(3) A low or weak state of the body; a state of body succeeding debility in the formation of disease.

(4) A state of dulness, languidness, or inactivity.

"The coal trade in all parts is better, and the *depression* that has existed for the last few months appears to be passing away."—*Daily Telegraph*, September 11, 1882.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Astronomy:*

(1) [*Depression of the pole*].

(2) The distance of a star from the horizon below is measured by the arch of the vertical circle or azimuth, passing through the star, intercepted between the star and the horizon.

(3) [*Depression of the horizon*].

2. *Surgery:*

(1) The reducing or pushing into place an obtruding part. [Depressor.]

(2) The same as Couching (q.v.).

*3. *Math.:* The reducing an equation to a lower degree, as a biquadratic to a cubic, &c., by dividing each side by a common factor.

4. *Gunn.:* The lowering the muzzle of a gun so that the shot shall be thrown under the point-blank line.

5. *Meteor.:* A fall in, or low state of, the barometer, indicative of bad weather.

¶ The fall of the barometer is produced by diminished pressure in the atmosphere, which renders a column of it, able a little before to support say 30 inches of mercury, incapable of sustaining perhaps more than 29½. For such diminished pressure meteorologists often use the word depression. In general it immediately heralds stormy weather, and is made known by the barometer, whilst yet the maximum depression is at a considerable distance from the point of observation. The connection between a storm and diminished pressure is this: When the latter occurs, a movement of the wind impelled by gravitation takes place from every adjacent area of overpressure, and the nearer these areas are the steeper are the gradients, and consequently the more violent the wind. With regard to its direction, it does not move in a straight line to the vortex, but flows in spirally, making a cyclone (q.v.). The distribution temporarily or permanently of these areas of high and low pressure over the world is the key that unlocks the mystery of the weather. [Pressure (*Meteor.*). See also Isobar.] (*Buchan: Metereol.*)

"The meteorological department signalises indications of a fresh *depression* at the mouth of the Channel."—*Daily Telegraph*, August 28, 1882.

¶ (1) *Angle of depression:* The angle by which any straight line drawn from the eye to an object dips below the horizon. [Dip, *s.*]

(2) *Depression of the pole:*

Navig.: The sinking of the polar star towards the horizon as a person moves towards the equator; a phenomenon arising from the spherical figure of the earth. [Depress, ¶.]

(3) *Depression of the sun*, or *a star:*

Astron.: [Depression, II. 1 (2)].

(4) *Depression*, or *dip, of the horizon:*

Navig.: The depression or dipping of the visible horizon below the true horizontal plane, arising from the eye of the observer not being placed on the same level with the sea, but at some distance above it. [Dip, *s.*]

¶ For the difference between *depression* and *dejection*, see Dejection.

dĕ-prĕs'-sĭve, *a.* [Eng. *depress; -ive.*]

* **I.** *Lit.:* Able or tending to depress or press down.

"We must pronounce that substance to be ponderous *depressive*, and earthy."—*Warton: Notes on Milton.*

2. *Fig.:* Depressing; causing depression or lowness of spirits.

"Ev'n where the keen *depressive* north descends."
Thomson: Britannia, 273.

† **dĕ-prĕs'-sĭve-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *depressive; -ness.*] The quality of being depressive; depression.

"Ill-health, and its concomitant *depressiveness*."—*Carlyle: Miscell.*, iii. 88.

dĕ-prĕs'-sŏr, *s.* [Lat.]

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* One who or that which depresses.

2. *Fig.:* An oppressor, an opponent.

"The great *depressors* of God's grace."—*Archbishop Usher.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* A term applied to several muscles of the body, whose action is to depress the parts to which they adhere. There are a *depressor alæ nasi*, a *depressor anguli oris*, and a *depressor labii inferioris.*

2. *Surg.:* An instrument like a curved spatula, used for reducing or pushing into place an obtruding part. Such are used in operations on the skull involving the use of the trephine, and in couching a cataract. Also used in removing beyond the range of the knife or the ligature needle a portion intruding within the area of the operation. (*Knight.*)

dĕp'-rĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Etym. unknown.] Plastering done to represent tooled ashlar-work. It is first pricked up and floated as for set or stucco, and then small stones are forced on dry from a board. (*Knight.*)

* **dĕp'-rĭ-mĕnt,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *deprimens*, pr. par. of *deprimo* = to press down, depress.]

A. *As adjective:*

Anat.: Tending or having the power to depress. An epithet applied to certain muscles which pull downwards, as the *rectus inferior oculi*, which draws down the ball of the eye.

". . . which is the case of the attollent and *depriment* muscles."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. iv., ch. ii.

B. *As subst.:* Depression.

* **dĕ-prīs'e,** *v.t.* [Fr. *dépriser*, a doublet of *déprécier* = to depreciate (q.v.).] To depreciate; to undervalue.

"Now quhill the King misknawis the veritie,
Be scho ressavit, then he will be *deprysit.*"
Lyndsay: S. P. L., ii. 206.

* **dĕ-prīs'-ure,** *s.* [Fr. *dépriser* = to depreciate, to undervalue.] Depreciation, low esteem, contempt.

"A great abatement and *deprisure* of their souls."—*Mountague: Devoute Essayes*, Treat. vi., § 2.

† **dĕ-prīv'-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *depriv(e); -able.*] That may be deprived, deposed, or dispossessed; liable to deprivation.

"Upon surmise they gather, that the persons that enjoy them possess them wrongfully, and are *deprivable* at all hours."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*, v., § 81.

dĕp-rĭ-vā'-tion, *s.* [Low Lat. *deprivatio*, from Lat. *de* = away, from, and *privatio* = a depriving; *privo* = to deprive.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of depriving or taking away anything.

"It is to these, then, that the *deprivation* of ancient polite learning is principally to be ascribed."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. ii.

2. The act of depriving of or deposing from an office. [II.]

"If the oaths so tendered are refused, let *deprivation* follow."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

3. The state of being deprived; loss, want.

"Fools whose end is destruction, and eternal *deprivation* of being."—*Bentley.*

4. A state of want or destitution; hardship, privation.

"Hundreds of nailers were suffering great *deprivations*."—*Standard*, September 3, 1 82.

II. *Eccl. Law:* An ecclesiastical censure, whereby a clergyman is deprived of his parsonage, vicarage, or other spiritual promotion or dignity. It is of two kinds: *a beneficio* and *ab officio*. By the first the clergyman is deprived of his preferment or living; by the second he is deprived of his orders or degraded (q.v.).

dĕ-prīve, * **de-priv-en,** * **de-pryve,** *v.t.* [Low Lat. *deprivo*; from Lat. *de* = away, from, and *privo* = to deprive; O. Fr. *depriver.*] [Private.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To take away from, to bereave (followed by *of* before that which is taken away).

"It was seldom that anger *deprived* him of power over himself."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

* 2. Used absolutely: to bereave of an inheritance, to dispossess.

"And permit
The curiosity of nations to *deprive* me."
Shakesp.: Lear, i. 2.

* 3. To take away.

"Love is a jewel (some say) inestimable,
But, hung at the ear, *deprives* our own sight."
Beaum. & Fl.: Maid in the Mill, iv. 3.

4. To hinder, to debar; to shut out from.

"The ghosts rejected, are th' unhappy crew
Deprived of sepulchres and fun'ral due."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid, vi. 445, 446.

¶ It is used in this sense by Milton, without the preposition *of.*

"From his face I shall be hid, *deprived*
His blessed countenance."
Milton: P. L., xi. 316, 317.

* 5. To injure, to destroy, to affect.

"Melancholy hath *deprived* their judgments."—*Reginald Scot.*

* 6. To prevent, to avert, to keep off.

II. *Eccl. Law:* To divest of an ecclesiastical dignity or preferment; to punish by deprivation.

"If, on the first of February, 1690, he still continued obstinate, he was to be finally *deprived*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between to *deprive*, to *debar*, and to *abridge*: "*Deprive* conveys the idea of either taking away that which one has, or withholding that which one may have; *debar* conveys the idea only of withholding; *abridge* conveys that also of taking away. *Depriving* is a coercive measure; *debar* and *abridge* are merely acts of authority. We are *deprived* of that which is of the first necessity; we are *debarred* of privileges, enjoyments, opportunities, &c.; we are *abridged* of comforts, pleasures, conveniences, &c. Criminals are *deprived* of their liberty; their friends are in extraordinary cases *debarred* the privilege of seeing them; thus men are often *abridged* of their comforts in consequence of their own faults. *Deprivation* and *debarring* sometimes arise from things as well as persons; *abridging* is always the voluntary act of conscious agents. Misfortunes sometimes *deprive* a person of the means of living; the poor are often *debarred*, by their poverty, of the opportunity to learn their duty; it may sometimes be necessary to *abridge* young people of their pleasures when they do not know how to make a good use of them. Religion teaches men to be resigned under the severest *deprivations*; it is painful to be *debarred* the society of those we love, or to *abridge* others of any advantage which they have been in the habit of enjoying." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between to *deprive* and to *bereave*, see Bereave.

dĕ-prīved', *pa. par.* & *a.* [Deprive.]

* **dĕ-prīv'e-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *deprive; -ment.*] The act of depriving; the state of being deprived; deprivation.

"The widower may lament and condole the unhappiness of so many *deprivements*."—*Ricaut: Greek Church*, p. 306.

dĕ-prīv'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *depriv(e); -er.*] One who deprives or bereaves.

"*Depriver* of those solid joys
Which sack creates."
Cleaveland: Poems, &c., p. 38.

dĕ-prīv'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Deprive.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of bereaving, dispossessing, or deposing; deprivation.

* **dĕ-prŏs'-trāte,** *a.* [Pref. *de* (intens.), and Eng. *prostrate* (q.v.).] Low, mean, base.

"His unsmooth tongue and his *deprostrate* style."
G. Fletcher.

Dĕpt'-fŏrd (*p* silent), *s.* & *a.* [A proper name.]

A. *As subst.:* A borough and naval port, partly in Kent, partly in Surrey, near Greenwich.

B. *As adj.:* In any way pertaining to Deptford; found at Deptford.

Deptford pink, *s.*

Bot.: This is generally said to be *Dianthus Armeria*, but Messrs. Britten and Holland are of opinion that Gerard's original description would seem to refer rather to *D. deltoides.*

dĕpth, * **depthe,** *s.* [Formed from *deep*, with suff. *-th*; cog. with Icel. *dýpt, dýpdh*; Dut. *diepte.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) Deepness; the measure of anything from the surface, or highest point, downwards.

"As for men, they had buildings in many places higher than the *depth* of the water."—*Bacon.*

(2) The measure of anything from the anterior to the posterior part, or from the front to the rear. [II. 2.]

(3) A deep place.

"A spirit raised from *depth* of underground."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., i. 2.

(4) *Specifically:* The sea, the ocean (generally used in the plural).

"Derkenesis weren on the face of *depthe*."—*Wyclif's: Gen.* i. 2.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) The innermost recess; the furthest, or extreme part.

"In the eternal *depths* of heaven."
Byron: Heaven & Earth, i. 1.

(2) The middle or height of any season; the darkest, or stillest part.

"The earl of Newcastle, in the *depth* of winter, rescued the city of York from the rebels."—*Clarendon.*

(3) Immensity, infinity.

"O the *depth* of the riches both of the wisdom and knowledge of God."—*Romans* xi. 33.

(4) Profoundness, profundity, extent of penetration.

(5) Abstruseness, obscurity; something abstruse or obscure, and not easily understood.

"There are greater *depths* and obscurities in an elaborate and well-written piece of nonsense, than in the most abstruse tract of school divinity."—*Addison: Whig Exam.*

* (6) Profoundness, or extent of learning or experience.

"While mixt in thee combine the charm of youth,
The force of manhood, and the *depth* of age."
Thomson: Autumn, 940, 941.

* (7) The full extent; the limit, the end.

"I was come to the *depth* of my tale."—*Shakesp. Romeo & Juliet*, ii. 4.

II. *Technically:*

* 1. *Logic:* The number of simple elements which an abstract conception or notion includes; the comprehension or content.

2. *Mil.:* The depth of a squadron or battalion is the number of men in a file from front to rear.

3. *Naut.:* The depth of a sail is the extent of the square sails from the head-rope to the foot-rope, or the length of the after-leach of a staysail or a boomsail.

¶ *Out of one's depth:*

(1) *Lit.:* In water sufficiently deep to drown one.

(2) *Fig.:* Confused, puzzled; beyond one's comprehension or knowledge.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *depth* and *profundity*: "These terms do not differ merely in their derivation; but *depth* is indefinite in its signification; and *profundity* is a positive and considerable degree of *depth*. Moreover the word *depth* is applied to objects in general; *profundity* is confined in its application to moral objects; thus we speak of the *depth* of the sea, or the *depth* of a person's learning; but his *profundity* of thought." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

depth-gauge, *s.* A graduated measuring-tool, or one capable of being set to a measure, to determine the depth of a hole.

* **dĕpth'-en,** *v.t.* [Eng. *depth; -en.*] To make deep, to deepen.

* **dĕpth'-ĕn-ĭng,** *pr. par.* or *a.* [Depthen.]

depthening-tool, *s.*

1. A countersinker for deepening a hole.

2. A watchmaker's tool for gauging the distances of pivot-holes in movement-plates. (*Knight.*)

* **dĕpth'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *depth*; *-less.*] Having no depth, shallow.

"The *depthless* abstractions of fleeting phenomena." —*Coleridge.*

* **dē-pū'-çē-lāte,** *v.t.* [Fr. *dépuceler* = to deflower; Lat. *de* = away, from, and Fr. *pucelle*; Low Lat. *pucella* = a maid, a virgin.] To deflower, to deprive of virginity.

* **dē-pū'-dĭ-cāte,** *v.t.* [Low Lat. *depudicatus*, pa. par. of *depudico* = to deflower: Lat. *de* = away, from, and *pudicus* = modest.] To deflower, to deprive of virginity.

* **dē-pūd'-ŏr-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *de* = away; *pudor* = shame.] To render void of shame, or shameless.

"Partly *depudorated* or become so void of shame."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 193.

* **dē-pŭl'se,** *v.t.* [Lat. *depulsus*, pa. par. of *depello* = to drive away: *de* = away, and *pello* = to drive.] To drive away.

* **dē-pŭl'sed,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [DEPULSE.]

* **dē-pŭl'-sĕr,** * **de-poul-sour,** *s.* [Eng. *depuls(e)*; *-er.*] One who or that which drives or thrusts away.

* **dē-pŭl'-sion,** *s.* [Lat. *depulsio*, from *depulsus*, pa. par. of *depello.*] A driving or thrusting away.

"To pruvey for his owne security, and their *depulsion*."—*Speed: Henry VII.*, bk. ix., ch. xx., s. 28.

* **dē-pŭl'-sŏr-ў,** * **dē-pŭl'-sŏr-ĭe,** *a.* [Eng. *depuls(e)*; *-ory.*]

1. Driving or thrusting away.

2. Deprecatory, averting.

"In making supplication and prayer unto the gods by the meanes of certaine *depulsorie* sacrifices."—*P. Holland: Ammianus Marcellinus* (1609).

* **depulye,** *v. t.* [Fr. *dépouiller*, from Lat. *despolior.*] To spoil; to plunder.

"Thay *depulye* the mekil byng of quhete,
And in thare byik it carvis al aad sum."
Douglas: Virgil; Æneid, 118, 49.

* **dĕp'-ŭ-rāte,** *v.t.* [Low Lat. *depuratus*, pa. par. of *depuro* = to clear, purify: *de* (intens.), and *puro* = to purify; Fr. *dépurer.*] To purify, to clear, to cleanse or free from impurities.

"Chemistry enabling us to *depurate* bodies."—*Boyle.*

* **dĕp'-ŭ-rate,** *a.* [Low Lat. *depuratus*, pa. par. of *depuro*: *de* (intens.), and *puro* = to purify.]

1. *Lit.*: Cleansed, purified, freed from impurities.

"A very *depurate* oil, smelling like camphor."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 209.

2. *Fig.*: Pure, uncontaminated.

"Neither can any boast a knowledge *depurate* from the defilement of a contrary, within this atmosphere of flesh."—*Glanvill.*

* **dĕp'-ŭ-rā-tĕd,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [DEPURATE, *v.*]

* **dĕp'-ŭ-rā-ting,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [DEPURATE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act or process of purifying, or freeing from impurities; depuration.

* **dĕp-ŭ-rā'-tion,** *s.* [Low Lat. *depuratio*, from *depuratus*, pa. par. of *depuro.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act or process of purifying, or clearing from impurities or dregs.

"This manner of *depuration* and clarifying of it by a strainer."—*Holland: Plutarch*, p. 609.

2. *Surg.*: The cleansing or clearing of a wound from matter.

dĕp'-ŭ-rā-tŏr, *s.* [Low Lat., from *depuratus*, pa. par. of *depuro.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who or that which purifies or cleanses.

2. *Med.*: An apparatus to assist the expulsion of morbid matter by means of the excretory ducts of the skin. It consists of an apparatus, topical or general, by which the natural pressure of the air is withdrawn from the surface of the body. The depurator is described in Nathan Smith's English patent, 1802. The chamber is filled with steam and the air exhausted to the extent required by the patient, "giving aid to the elastic force of the internal air contained within the human body to throw out the offensive matter."

dĕp'-ŭ-rā-tŏr-ў, *a.* [Fr. *dépuratoire*, from Low Lat. *depuratorius*, from *depuratus*, pa. par. of *depuro.*] Cleansing, purifying; tending to purity or purification; specially applied to medicines and diets which are considered to have the power or quality of clearing the body.

* **dē-pūre,** *v.t.* [Fr. *dépurer*; Low Lat. *depuro*; Lat. *de* (intens.), and *puro* = to purify.]

1. To cleanse, to purify, to free from impurities.

2. To purge or free from some noxious quality.

"It produced plants of such imperfection and harmful quality, as the waters of the general flood could not so wash out or *depure*."—*Raleigh.*

dĕp-ŭ-rĭ'-tion, *s.* [DEPURATION.]

* **dē-pūrse,'** *v.t.* [Fr. *débourser.*] To disburse.

"With power to borrow, vptak, and leavie moneyes, —and to give and prescryve ordor and directiones for *depursecing* thereof."—*Acts Chas. I.* (1814), v. 479.

* **dē-pūr'se-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *depurse*; *-ment.*] Disbursement.

"The remander of the tua termes payment thairoff is assigned to Sr Wm Dick for necessarie *depursements* bestowed be him."—*Acts Chas. I.* (1814), v. 479.

* **dēp'-ŭ-ta-ble, dē-pū'-ta-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *deput(e)*; *-able.*] Fit or qualified to be deputed, or to act as a deputation.

"A man *deputable* to the London Parliament and elsewhither."—*Carlyle: Miscell.*, iii. 88.

dĕp-ŭ-tā'-tion, * **dĕp-ŭ-tā'-çion,** *s.* [Fr. *députation*, from Low Lat. *deputatio* = a selecting; Lat. *deputo* = to cut off, to destine; Ital. *deputazione*; Sp. *diputacion*; Port. *deputação.*]

1. The act of deputing, appointing, or sending one or more as a delegate or substitute to represent or act as agent for others, either generally or with a certain special commission.

2. The authority or commission given to any person or persons to represent or act as agent for others.

"The authority of conscience stands founded upon its vicegerency and *deputation* under God."—*South.*

* 3. *Spec.*: An authority to shoot game.

"He would give the game-keeper his *deputation* the next morning."—*Fielding: Tom Jones*, bk. iv., ch. 5. (*Davies.*)

4. The person or persons appointed or deputed to act as agents or representatives for others.

¶ *By* or *in deputation*: By deputy or through a substitute.

"Say to great Cæsar this: *in deputation*
I kiss his conquering hand."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iii. 13.

* **dēp'-ŭ-tā-tĭve, dē-pū'-ta-tĭve,** *a.* [Low Lat. *deputatus.*] Deputed, acting by deputation or delegacy.

"The Parliament was holden at Westminster, begun by a *deputative* commission granted by the Queen."—*Camden: Q. Elizabeth* (an. 1586).

* **dēp'-ŭ-tā-tŏr,** *s.* [Low Lat. *deputatus*, pa. par. of *deputo* = to depute.] One who grants deputations.

dē-pūt'e, *v.t.* [Fr. *députer*; Sp. & Port. *deputar*; Ital. *deputare*; Low Lat. *deputo* = to select, to depute; Lat. *deputo* = to cut or prune down, to impute, to destine, from *de* = down, and *puto* = to cleanse, to arrange, to estimate.]

* 1. To set aside, to assign.

"The most conspicuous places in cities are usually *deputed* for the erection of statues."—*Barrow.*

* 2. To assign, to impute, to attribute.

"Al what euere to he *deputed* to the grace of God."—*Wyclife: Romans* (Prol.), p. 229.

3. To appoint or send as a substitute or representative to act as agent for others; to give a commission to or empower to transact business in the name of others.

"Sir John Lowther . . . was *deputed* to carry the thanks of the assembly to the palace."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

¶ For the difference between to *depute* and to *constitute*, see CONSTITUTE.

* **dēp'-ute,** *a. & s.* [Fr. *député.*]

A. *As adj.*: Deputed; acting as deputy.

B. *As subst.*: A deputy, a substitute.

"The fashion of every *deputé* carrying his own shell on his back in the form of his own carriage is a piece of very modern dignity. I myself rode circuits, when I was advocate-*depute* between 1807 and 1810."—*Lord Cockburn: Memoirs.*

dē-pūt'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DEPUTE.]

dē-pūt'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DEPUTE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act of appointing or sending one or more as substitutes or representatives to act as agents for others.

* **dēp'-ŭ-tĭ-shĭp,** *s.* [DEPUTYSHIP.]

† **dĕp'-ŭ-tīze,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *deput(y)*; *-ize.*]

A. *Trans.*: To appoint or send as a deputy; to depute or empower to act for others.

B. *Intrans.*: To act as deputy for others.

"Organist.—An amateur wishes to *deputize* in return for practice."—*Church Times*, April 18, 1875.

† **dĕp'-ŭ-tīzed,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [DEPUTIZE, *v.*]

† **dĕp'-ŭ-tīz-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [DEPUTIZE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As substantive*:

1. The act of deputing or empowering one or more to act as representatives or substitutes for others.

2. The acting as deputy or substitute for another.

* **dēp'-ŭ-trĭe,** *s.* [Eng. *deput(e)*; *-ry.*] Vicegerency.

"Confermis the gift to Schir Robert Melvill of Murdocarnie knicht of the office of *deputrie*."—*Acts James VI.*, 1584 (1814), p. 390.

dēp'-ŭ-tў, * **deb-y-tye,** * **dep-u-tie,** *s. & a.* [Fr. *député*; Sp. *deputado*; Ital. *deputato*, from Low Lat. *deputatus*, pa. par. of *deputo* = to depute.]

A. *As substantive*:

I. *Ord. Lang.*: One who is appointed, sent, commissioned, or empowered to act as substitute or representative for another.

"He had, indeed, when sheriff, been very unwilling to employ as his *deputy* a man so violent and unprincipled as Goodenough."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Law*: One who exercises any office or other thing in another man's right, whose forfeiture or misdemeanour shall cause the officer or person for whom he acts to lose his office. (*Philips.*)

2. *Polit.*: One who is elected as the representative of a place or district in the French Chambers.

¶ *Chamber of Deputies*: [Fr. *La chambre des Députés.*]

French Govt.: The name given from 1814 to 1852 to what was next called the Legislative Body (*Corps Législatif*). Since 1875 the term Chamber of Deputies has been restored.

B. *As adj.*: Acting as deputy, substitute; as, *deputy-collector*, *deputy-marshal*, *deputy-postmaster*, *deputy-sheriff*, &c.

¶ For the difference between *deputy* and *delegate*, see DELEGATE.

* **deputy-sealer,** *s.* Formerly an officer of the Court of Chancery.

"He [Chaffwax] forms part of a homogeneous combination of Sealer, *Deputy-sealer*, and the Lord Chancellor's Purse-bearer."—*The Great Seal*, in *Daily Telegraph*, August 4, 1874.

* **dē-quā'çe,** *v.t.* [Lat. *de* = down, and *quatio* = to shake.] To shake down, to crush, to bruise.

"And thus with sleight shalte thou surmount and *dequace* the yuel in their heartes."—*Chaucer: Test. of Love*, bk. i.

* **dē-quān'-tĭ-tāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *de* = away, from, and *quantitas* (genit. *quantitatis*) = quantity.] To diminish the quantity of, to lessen.

"For that which is current, and passeth in stamp amongst us, by reason of its allay, . . . is actually *dequantitated* by fire."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. 5.

* **dēr** (1), *s.* [DEER.]

* **der** (2), *a.* [DARING.]

* **der-doing,** *s.* Performing daring deeds.

"Me ill besits, that in *der-doing* armes
And honours suit my vowed daies do spend."
Spenser: F. Q., II. viii. 10.

* **dē-răç'-ĭ-nāte,** *v.t.* [Fr. *déraciner*: *de* = Lat. *de* = away, from, and *racine* = Lat. * *radicina*, from *radix* (genit. *radicis*) = a root.]

1. *Lit.*: To pluck or tear up by the roots.

"While that the coulter rusts,
That should *deracinate* such savagery."
Shakesp.: Henry V., v. 2.

2. *Fig.:* To extirpate, to exterminate, to abolish, to destroy.

***dē-răç'-ĭ-nāt-ĕd,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [DERACINATE.]

***dē-răç'-ĭ-nāt-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [DERACINATE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of tearing or plucking up by the roots; deracination.

***dē-răç-ĭn-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Fr.] The act of plucking or tearing up by the roots; extirpation, extermination.

"A violent and total *deracination*." — *Sonnini: Travels*, i. 227.

***de-rai,** *s.* [DERAY.]

***dē-rāign'** (1) (*g* silent), ***de-rain', *de-raine, *de-rayne, *de-reyne,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *deraisnier, derainer, deresnier;* Low Lat. *derationo, disrationo.*] [DARRAIGN.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To justify, to champion, to assert.

"To *derayne* God's ryghte."
Richard Cœur de Lion, 7,096.

2. To gain, to win.

"*Deraine* it with dintes and deedes of armes."
Alisaunder: Frag., 122.

II. *Law:* To prove.

"When the parson of any church is disturbed to demand tythes in the next parish by a writ of *indicavit*, the patron shall have a writ to demand the advowson of the tythes being in demand: and when it is *deraigned*, then shall the plea pass in the court christian, as far forth as it is *deraigned* in the king's court." —*Blount.*

***dē-rāign'** (2) (*g* silent), *v.t.* [DERANGE.] To disarrange; to put out of order or into confusion.

***dē-rāign** (*g* silent), ***de-reyne, *de-renye,** *s.* [DERAIGN (1), *v.*]

1. A claim.

"This *dereyne* hy the barouns is ymade."
Alisaunder, 7,353.

2. Contest; decision.

"On Saryzynys thre *derenyeyt* faucht he;
And, in till ilk *derenye* off tha,
He wencussyt Saryzynys twa."
Barbour, xiii. 324.

***dē-rāign'-mĕnt** (1) (*g* silent), ***dē-rāin'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *deraign; -ment.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of justifying, asserting, or championing.

2. *Law:* The act or proeess of proving in court.

***dē-rāign'-mĕnt** (2) (*g* silent), *s.* [DERANGEMENT.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of disarranging or throwing into confusion.

2. *Law:* A resigning or renunciation of a religious life or profession.

"In some places the substantive *deraignment* is used in the very literal signification with the French dérayer or desranger; that is, turning out of course, displacing or setting out of order; as, *deraignment* or departure out of religion, and *deraignment* or discharge of their profession, which is spoken of those religious men who forsook their orders and professions."—*Blount.*

***dē-rāil',** *v.i.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *rail* (q.v.).]

Of a locomotive engine or carriage: To run off or leave the rails. (*American.*)

dē-rāil'-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *derail; -ment.*]

Railway Engin.: The condition of a locomotive or car in respect of being off the rails.

***dē-rān'ge,** *s.* [DERANGE, *v.*] Disturbance; derangement. (*Hood.*)

dē-rān'ge, *v.t.* [Fr. *déranger;* O. Fr. *desranger;* O. Fr. *des*, Fr. *dé* = Lat. *dis* = apart, and Fr. *ranger* = to rank, to range; *rang* = a row or rank.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To put out of line or order; to throw into confusion; to disarrange.

"The republic of regicide has actually conquered the finest parts of Europe; has distressed, disunited, *deranged*, and broke to pieces, all the rest."—*Burke: On a Regicide Peace.*

2. To disturb, to unsettle.

"Both these kinds of monopolies *derange* more or less the natural distribution of the stock of the society."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. iv., ch. vii.

3. To disturb, disorder, or disarrange the actions or functions of.

"A casual blow, or a sudden fall, *deranges* some of our internal parts."—*Blair: Sermons*, lv., ser. 18.

† 4. To disorder or affect the intellect; to unsettle the reason of. (Seldom used except in the pa. par.)

II. *Mil.:* To remove from office, as when a general officer resigns or is removed from office, the members of the personal staff appointed by himself are said to be deranged.

¶ For the difference between to *derange* and to *disorder*, see DISORDER, *v.*

***dē-rān'ge-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *derange; -able.*] Liable to derangement; delicate.

"The real impediment to making visits is that *derangeable* health which belongs to old age."—*Sydney Smith: Letters* (1843).

dē-rān'ged, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DERANGE.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Disturbed, disarranged, thrown into confusion; unsettled.

2. Disordered or unsettled in the intellect.

"The story of a poor *deranged* parish lad."—*Lamb: Lett. to Wordsworth.*

dē-rān'ge-mĕnt, *s.* [Fr. *dérangement.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of deranging, disturbing, or throwing into confusion.

2. The state of being disturbed, disarranged, or thrown into confusion.

"The instruments required (the transit and meridian circle) are the simplest and least liable to error and *derangement* of any used by astronomers."—*Herschel: Astronomy* (5th ed.), § 292.

3. A state of being deranged, disordered or unsettled in intellect.

II. *Medical:*

1. A state of disorder or unsettlement of any organ; a slight affection.

2. Mental disorder or disturbance.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *derangement, insanity, lunacy, madness,* and *mania:* "*Derangement* implies the first stage of [loss of] intellect. *Insanity* or unsoundness implies positive disease, which is more or less permanent. *Lunacy* is a violent sort of *insanity*. . . . *Madness* and *mania* imply *insanity* or *lunacy* in its most furious and confirmed stage. *Deranged* persons may sometimes be perfectly sensible in everything but particular subjects. *Insane* persons are sometimes entirely restored. *Lunatics* have their lucid intervals, and *maniacs* their intervals of repose. *Derangement* may sometimes be applied to the temporary confusion of a disturbed mind, which is not in full possession of all its faculties: *madness* may sometimes be the result of violently inflamed passions; and *mania* may be applied to any vehement attachment which takes possession of the mind." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dē-rān'-ging, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DERANGE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of disarranging, disturbing, or throwing into confusion; derangement.

2. The act of disordering or unsettling the intellect.

***dē-rāy', *de-raie,** *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *desroier, desraier.*] [DERAY, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To derange, to disturb, to confuse.

2. To conduct or bear like one deranged or disordered in mind.

"He *deraied* him as a deuel."
William of Palerne, 2,061.

B. *Intrans.:* To act madly or outrageously.

"Nectabanus . . *deraide* as a dragoun, dreedful in fight."
Alisaunder: Frag., 881.

***dē-rāy', *dē-rāi', *dis-rāy',** *s.* [O. Fr. *desroi, derei; des* = Lat. *dis* = apart, from, and O. Fr. *roi, rei* = order.]

1. Tumult, disorder, confusion.

"He gan make gret *disray*." *Alisaunder*, 4,853.

2. Noisy merriment.

"Of the banket and of the grete *deray*,
And how Cupide inflames the lady gay."
Douglas: Virgil, 25, 11.

dēr'-bў, dar'-bў, *s.* [Etym. unknown. Prob. from the inventor's name.]

Plastering: A two-handed float used in plasterer's work.

Derby (pron. **Dar'-bў**), *s.* [Named in 1780, after the then Earl of Derby, a great patron of the turf.]

1. A race for a sweepstakes of fifty sovereigns each, half forfeit, for three-year-old horses, run annually at Epsom in Surrey.

* 2. The same as DERBY-ALE (q.v.).

"Can't their *Derby* go down but with a tune?"—*J. Brown: Works*, ii. 162.

Derby ale, *s.* Some kind of choice ale.

"I have sent my daughter this morning as far as Pimlico to fetch a draught of *Derby ale*, that it may fetch a colour in her cheeks."—*Greene: Tu Quoque.*

Derby-day, *s.* The day on which the Derby is run (the Wednesday before Whit-Sunday).

Der'-bў-shire (Der as **Dar),** *s.* [Eng. proper name Derby, the etym. of which is doubtful; some deriving it from A.S. *deor* = deer, wild animal, and Scand. *by* = a town; others attribute the name to the site of the Roman station *Derventio*, itself a corruption of Derwent; and Eng. *shire* (q.v.).]

Geog.: A county in the middle of England, lying between Yorkshire (on the north), Leicester and Stafford (on the south), Nottingham and Leicester (on the east), and Stafford and Chester (on the west).

Derbyshire neck, *s.*

Med.: A name given to bronchocele, from its being prevalent in some hilly parts of the county. [BRONCHOCELE.]

Derbyshire spar, *s.*

Min.: Also called Fluorite, Fluor-spar, and Blue-john. [See these words.] It is abundant in Derbyshire, and also in Cornwall. In the north of England it is the gangue of the lead mines, which intersect the coal formations in Northumberland, Cumberland, Durham, and Yorkshire. It is found of almost every variety of colour, the yellow, greenish and violet-blue being the most common, the red the rarest.

Dēr-çē'-tĭs, dēr-çē'-tĭs, *s.* [See def.]

1. *Myth.* (*Of the form* Dercetis): A goddess of Syria, represented as a beautiful woman above the waist, and as a fish downwards.

2. *Palæont.* (*Of the form* dercetis): A ganoid eel-like fish of the Chalk formation, belonging to the family Plectognathi, and known to quarrymen as the "petrified eel." The body is very elongated, head short, with a pointed beak, upper jaw a little longer than the lower; with jaws armed with long, conical, elevated teeth, and several rows of very small ones. (*Page.*)

***dēre** (1), *v.i.* [DARE.] To fear, to be afraid, to shrink or cower.

"Fast feriug, and *dering*
That hellhound auld and hair."
Burel: Pilg. (*Watson's Coll.* ii. 43).

***dēre** (2), ***dear, *deir, *deyr,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *derian;* O. H. Ger. *terian, terran;* O. Fris. *dera.*]

A. *Trans.:* To hurt, to injure, to damage, to harm.

"Eneadanis neuir from the ilk thraw
Aganis you sal rebell nor mone were,
Ne with wappinnis eftir this cuntre *dere*."
Douglas: Virgil, 413, 52.

B. *Intrans.:* To hurt; to do hurt, harm, or injury.

"The deuel *dereth* dernelike." *Bestiary*, 428.

¶ *To dere upon:* To affect, to make impression.

***dēre,** *a.* [DEAR.]

dēre (1), *s.* [DERE (2), *v.*] Hurt, harm, annoyance.

"The constable a felloun man of wer,
That to the Scottis he did full mekill *der*."
Wallace, i. 204.

***dēre** (2), *s.* [DEER.]

dēr'-ĕ-lĭct, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *derelictus*, pa. par. of *derelinquo* = to desert, to abandon.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Left, forsaken, deserted, abandoned.

"The affections which these exposed or *derelict* children bear to their mothers."—*Taylor: Great Exemplar*, pt. i., disc. i.

*2. Lost, abandoned, wanting.

"A government which is either unable or unwilling to redress such wrongs is *derelict* to its highest duties. —*Pres. Buchanan: Message to Congress*, Dec. 19, 1859.

II. *Law:*

1. Abandoned or forsaken at sea.

2. Left dry by a sudden retiring of the sea.

"Taking out a patent in Charles the Second's time for *derelict* lands."—*Letters (Sir P. Pett to A. Wood)*, i. 61.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Anything abandoned or forsaken; a waif, specially in the same sense as II. 1.

"I was a *derelict* from my cradle."—*Savage: The Wanderer*, ch. v. (note).

II. *Law:*

1. A vessel abandoned at sea.

2. Land left dry by the sudden retiring of the sea.

dĕr-ĕ-lĭc'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *derelictio*, from *derelictus*, pa. par. of *derelinquo* = to abandon, to forsake.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. The act of forsaking, abandoning, or deserting.

"You must mean, without an explicite and particular repentance and *dereliction* of their errors."—*Chillingworth: Relig. of Prot. (Ans. to Pref.).*

2. A neglect or omission, as, a dereliction of duty.

* 3. The state or condition of being forsaken or abandoned.

"There is no other thing to be looked for, but . . . *dereliction* in this world, and in the world to come confusion."—*Hooker.*

† 4. Destitution.

"You, my Lord are not reduced to so deplorable a state of *dereliction*."—*Junius: Letters*, 66.

* **II.** *Law:* The gaining or reclaiming of land by the sudden retirement of the sea.

"If the alluvion or *dereliction* be sudden and considerable, it belongs to the Crown."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. xiii.

***dē-rē-lĭg'-ĭŏn-ĭze,** *v.t.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, Eng. *religion*, and suff. *-ize.*] To make irreligious; to turn from religion.

"He would *dereligionize* men beyond all others."—*De Quincey.*

† dĕre'-lĭng, *s.* [Darling.]

*** dereth,** *s.* [Etymol. unknown.] The name of some kind of office.

"Robert, Abbot of Dunfermline, grants Symoni dicto Dereth filio quandam Thome Dereth de Kinglassy, officium vel *Dereth* loci prenominati, et annuos redditus eidem officio pertinentes."—*Chart. Dunfermk.*, fol. 99.

*** dēre'-wŏrth,** *a* [Dearworth.]

*** dĕ-reyne (ey as ā),** *v.t.* [Deraign (1), *v.*]

*** dĕrf, * darfe, * derfe, * derrf * derve,** *a. & s.* [A.S. *deorf*; O.S. *derbi*; O.Fris. *derve*; Ital. *djarfr*; O.Sw. *diarver*; Sw. *djerf*; Dan. *djærv.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Bold, daring.

"The hardy Cocles *derf* and bald
Durst brek the bryg that he purposit to hald."
Douglas: Virgil, 266, 48.

2. Strong, hardy.

"Here are not the slaw weremen Atrides;
Nor the fenyeare of the fare speche Ulyxes.
Bot we that bene of nature *derf* and doure."
Douglas: Virgil, 299, 7.

3. Strong, heavy, massive.

"The dynte of theire *derfe* wapyns"
Morte Arthure, 312.

4. Strong, fierce.

"*Derfe* dynitys they dalte." *Morte Arthure*, 3,750.

5. Difficult, hard.

"His reades *derue* beoth to fullen."—*Hali Maidenhad*, p. 19.

6. Cruel, hard, painful.

"So ich *derfre* thing for his luue drepe."—*St. Juliana*, p. 17.

B. *As subst.:* Pain, hardship, trouble.

"Euerich licomliche *derf* thet eileth the vlesche."—*Ancren Riwle*, p. 180.

*** dĕrf-lў, * derfli, * derffly, * derflike, * derflyche, * dervely,** *a. & adv.* [Mid. Eng. *derf*; *-ly*; Icel. *djarfligo-*.]

A. *As adj.:* Shameful, bold.

"This *derfli* dede has liknes nan."
Cursor Mundi, 1,143.

B. *As adverb:*

1. Daringly, boldly.

"*Derfly* thanne Danyel deles thyse wordes."
E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness, 1,641

2. Strongly, with might.

"Dang hym *derfly* don." *Destr. of Troy*, 1,339.

3. Quickly.

"He *deruely* at his dome dyght hyt bylyne."
Ear. Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness, 632.

4. Painfully, cruelly, hardly.

"Therefore *derflyche* I am dampnede for ever."
Morte Arthure, 3,278.

*** dĕrf-nĕss, * derfe-nes,** *s.* [Eng. *derf*; *-ness.*] Daring, presumption.

"Shuld degh for his *derfenes* by domys of right."
Destr. of Troy, 5,109.

*** dĕrf'-shĭp, * derf-schipe,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *derf*; *-ship.*] Craft, cunning.

"This is nu the *derfschipe* of thi duale onswere and te depusse." *Leg. St. Katherine*, 978.

*** der-gat,** *s.* [Target.] A target, a shield.

"*Dergat*, spere, knyf, and sword." *Wyntoun*, vii. 1. 61.

*** der'-ic,** *s.* [Derrick.]

dē-rīde, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *derideo: de* (intens.), and *rideo* = to laugh.]

A. *Trans.:* To laugh at, to mock, to ridicule, to make sport of, to scorn.

"He from heaven's height
All these our motions vain sees and *derides*."
Milton: P. L., ii. 190, 191.

B. *Intrans.:* To mock, to laugh to scorn, to ridicule.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *deride*, to *mock*, to *ridicule*, to *banter*, and to *rally*: "*Derision* and *mockery* evince themselves by the outward actions in general; *ridicule* consists more in words than actions; *rallying* and *bantering* almost entirely in words. *Deride* is not so strong a term as *mock*, but much stronger than *ridicule*. There is always a mixture of hostility in *derision* and *mockery*; but *ridicule* is frequently unaccompanied with any personal feeling of displeasure. *Derision* is often deep, not loud; it discovers itself in suppressed laughs, contemptuous sneers or gesticulations, and cutting expressions; *mockery* is mostly noisy and outrageous; it breaks forth in insulting buffoonery, and is sometimes accompanied with personal violence; the former consists of real but contemptuous laughter; the latter often of affected laughter and grimace. *Derision* and *mockery* are always personal; *ridicule* may be directed to things as well as to persons. *Derision* and *mockery* are a direct attack on the individual, the latter still more so than the former; *ridicule* is as often used in writing as in personal intercourse. *Derision* and *mockery* are practised by persons in any station; *ridicule* is mostly used by equals. A person is *derided* and *mocked* for that which is offensive as well as apparently absurd or extravagant; he is *ridiculed* for what is apparently ridiculous. Our Saviour was exposed both to the *derision* and *mockery* of his enemies; they *derided* him for what they dared to think his false pretensions to a superior mission; they *mocked* him by platting a crown of thorns, and acting the farce of royalty before him. *Rally* and *banter*, like *derision* and *mockery*, are altogether personal acts, in which application they are very analogous to *ridicule*. *Ridicule* is the most general term of the three; we often *rally* and *banter* by *ridiculing*. There is more exposure in *ridiculing*, reproof in *rallying*, and provocation in *bantering*. A person may be *ridiculed* on account of his eccentricities; he is *rallied* for his defects; he is *bantered* for accidental circumstances: the two former actions are often justified by some substantial reason; the latter is an action as puerile as it is unjust, it is a contemptible species of *mockery*. Self-conceit and extravagant follies are oftentimes best corrected by good-natured *ridicule*; a man may deserve sometimes to be *rallied* for his want of resolution." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dē-rīd'-ĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [Deride.]

dē-rīd'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *derid(e)*; *-er.*]

1. One who derides, mocks, or ridicules another; a mocker, a scoffer.

"Upon the . . . contempts offered by *deriders* of religion, fearful tokens of divine revenge have been known to follow."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

* 2. A droll, a buffoon.

dē-rīd'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Deride.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Mocking, scoffing, ridiculing, derisive.

"Asking him in a *deriding* manner . . ."—*Ludlow: Memoirs*, ii. 171.

C. *As subst.:* The act of mocking, scorning, or ridiculing.

dē-rīd'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *deriding*; *-ly.*] In a deriding or mocking manner; derisively.

"His parasite was wont *deridingly* to advise him."—*Bp. Reynolds: On the Passions*, ch. xxxvii.

*** der-ing** (1), *s.* [Daring.]

*** dĕr'-ĭng** (2), *pr. par., a., & s.* [Der, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of hurting, injuring, or harming.

dē-rĭ'-shion, *s.* [Fr. *derision*; Lat. *derisio*; from *derisus*, pa. par. of *derideo* = to deride (q.v.).]

1. The act of deriding, mocking, or turning into ridicule.

"The only effect, however, of the reflection now thrown on him was to call forth a roar of *derision*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

† 2. The state of being derided, mocked, or scorned.

"I am in *derision* daily; every one mocketh me."—*Jer.* xx. 7.

† 3. An object of scorn or ridicule.

"I was a *derision* to all my people; and their song all the day."—*Lam.* iii. 14.

*** dē-rĭ'-shion-ar-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *derision*; *-ary.*] Derisive.

"That *derisionary* festival."—*T. Brown: Works*, ii. 215.

dē-rī'-sĭve, *a.* [Lat. *derisus*, pa. par. of *derideo* = to deride (q.v.).] Mocking, deriding, scorning, ridiculing.

"*Derisive* taunts were spread from guest to guest."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, ii. 364.

dē-rī'-sĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *derisive*; *-ly.*] In a derisive, mocking, or ridiculing manner; deridingly.

"The Persians [were] thence called Magussæi *derisively* by other Ethnicks."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels*, 243.

dē-rī'-sĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *derisive*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being derisive.

*** dē-rī'-sŏr-ў,** *a.* [Fr. *dérisoire*; Lat. *derisorius*, from *derisus*, pa. par. of *derideo.*] Mocking, ridiculing, derisive.

"The comic or *derisory* manner is further still from making show of method."—*Shaftesbury: Advice to an Author*, ii., § 2.

dē-rīv'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *deriv(e)*; *-able.*]

1. That may or can be derived, drawn, or received, as from a source.

"God has declared this the eternal rule . . . of all honour *derivable* upon me."—*South.*

2. That may be received or inherited from an ancestor.

3. That may be drawn or deduced, as from premisses; deducible.

"The second sort of arguments . . . are *derivable* from some of these heads."—*Wilkins.*

4. That may be derived, as from a root.

*** dē-rīv'-a-blў,** *adv.* [Eng. *derivabl(e)*; *-ly.*] By derivation.

*** dĕr'-ĭ-vāte,** *a. & s.* [Lat. *derivatus*, pa. par. of *derivo* = to derive (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Derived, derivative.

"Putting trust in Him
From whom the rights of kings are *derivate*."
Taylor: Edwin the Fair, i. 7.

B. *As subst.:* A word derived from another; a derivative.

*** dĕr'-ĭ-vāte,** *v.t.* [Derivate, *a.*] To derive.

*** dĕr'-ĭ-vāt-ĕd,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Derivate, *v.*]

*** dĕr'-ĭ-vāt-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [Derivate, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of deriving; derivation

dĕr-ĭ-vā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *derivatio*, from *derivatus*, pa. par. of *derivo* = to derive (q.v.); Fr. *dérivation*; Sp. *derivacion*; Ital. *derivazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. *Literally:*

(1) A drawing or leading away of water from its natural channel; a turning aside.

"An artificial *derivation* of that river."—*Gibbon.*

(2) A turning aside or out of the natural channel; a deviation.

"These issues and *derivations* being once made, . . . would continue their course till they arrived at the sea, just as other rivers do."—*Burnet.*

(3) The transmission of anything from its source.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) In the same sense as II. 1.

(2) The act of deriving, drawing, deducing, or receiving from a source; deduction.

". . . the *derivation* of angelic and spiritual natures according to a fantastic system."—*Hurd: Serm.*, vol. vi., No 8.

(3) That which is deduced, derived, or drawn from a source.

"Most of them are the genuine *derivations* of the hypothesis they claim to."—*Glanvill.*

* (4) Extraction, descent.

" My *derivation* was from ancestors
Who stood equivalent with mighty kings."
Shakesp.: Pericles, v. 1.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Gram.:* The tracing or drawing of a word from its original source, or root.

"The *derivation* of words, especially from forrain languages."—*Bacon: On Learning*, bk. vi., ch. v.

2. *Gunnery:* The peculiar constant deviation of an elongated projectile from a rifled gun.

3. *Math.:* The deriving or deducing of a derivate from that which precedes it, or from the function.

4. *Med.:* The drawing of humours from one part of the body to another, as from the eye by a blister on the neck; agents which produce this result are called derivatives (q.v.).

"*Derivation* differs from revulsion only in the measure of the distance, and the force of the medicines used: if we draw it to some . . . neighbouring place, and by gentle means, we call it *derivation*."—*Wiseman.*

¶ (1) *Law of derivation:*

Alg.: A law used in finding the successive differential coefficients of a power of x: get the next differential coefficient, multiply the last by its expunent, and reduce the exponent by a unit.

(2) *Calculus of derivations:*

Math.: A name given by Arbogast to a method of developing functions into a series, by the aid of certain formulæ deduced from the principles of the calculus of operations. The binomial formula is an instance of this principle.

† dĕr-ĭ-vā′-tion-ăl, *a.* [Eng. *derivation*; *-al.*] Relating or pertaining to derivation.

"Weigand treats the termination O. H. G. *-not*, A.S. *-ōd*, as *derivational*."—*Earle: Eng. Plants*, p. xcviii.

dĕ-rĭv′-ă-tĭve, *a. & s.* [Fr. *dérivatif*, from Low Lat. *derivativus*, from Lat. *derivo* = to derive (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Derived, drawn, deduced, or taken from another; secondary.

"As it is a *derivative* perfection, so it is a distinct kind of perfection from that which is in God."—*Hale.*

2. Deriving, deducing; arguing by deduction.

"Philosophers of the *derivative* school of morals formerly assumed that the foundation of morality lay in a form of selfishness; but more recently in the 'Greatest Happiness' principle."—*Darwin: Descent of Man* (1871), ch. iii., p. 97.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:* [Derivative conveyance.]

2. *Music:* Derived from a fundamental chord.

3. *Gram.:* Derived from another word.

"The preterit, the participle, the *derivate* noun."—*Whitney: Life and Growth of Language*, ch. vii.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II.

2. Anything derived, drawn, or deduced from another.

" For honour,
Tis a *derivative* from me to mine,
And only that I stand for."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iii. 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Gram.:* A word derived from or taking its origin in another.

"The word *honestus* . . . is but a *derivative* from *honor*, which signifies credit or honour."—*South.*

2. *Math.:* A function expressing the relation between two consecutive states of a varying function; a differential coefficient.

3. *Med.:* An agent employed to draw humours from one part of the body to another by producing a modified action in some organ or texture. Revellents are among the most important remedies. [Derivation, II. 4.]

4. *Music:*

(1) The actual or supposed root or generator, from the harmonics of which a chord is derived.

(2) A chord derived from another, that is, in an inverted state; an inversion. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

derivative conveyance, *s.*

Law: A secondary deed, as a release, confirmation, surrender, consignment, and defeasance.

derivative-rocks, *s. pl.*

Geol.: A name sometimes given to mechanically-formed aqueous rocks, such as can be proved to have been derived from the abrasion of other pre-existent rocks.

* **dĕ-rĭv′-ă-tĭve-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *derivative*; *-ly.*] In a derivative manner; by derivation, secondarily.

"That Magick is Primitively in God, *Derivatively* in the Creature."—*Gaule: Mag-Astro-Mancer*, p. 124.

* **dĕ-rĭv′-ă-tĭve-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *derivative*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being derivative.

dŏ rīve′, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *dériver*; Sp. & Port. *derivar*; Ital. *derivare*, from Lat. *derivo* = to drain, draw off water: *de* = down, away, and *rivus* = a river, a stream.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. *Lit.:* To draw off or drain; to divert a stream.

"Then bee . . . shewed what was the solemne and right manner of *deriving* the water."—*Holland: Livy*, p. 190.

2. *Figuratively:*

* (1) To turn the course of, to divert, to draw.

" What friend of mine,
That had to him *derived* your anger, did I
Continue in my liking?"
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., ii. 4.

* (2) To spread, to diffuse.

"Company lessens the shame of vice by sharing it, and abates the torrent of a common odium by *deriving* it into many channels."—*South.*

* (3) To communicate to another, as from the origin or source.

"So through the righteousnesse of one which is *deriued* into all such as belene."—*Udal: Romaines*, c. v.

(4) To receive by transmission; to draw.

"To the weight *derived* from talents so great and various he united all the influence which belongs to rank and ample possessions."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

* (5) To communicate to by descent of blood; to transmit, to hand down.

"Besides the readiness of parts, an excellent disposition of mind is *derived* to your lordship from the parents of two generations."—*Felton.*

(6) To cause to spring; to give birth or origin to.

"But each organism will still retain the general type of structure of the progenitor from which it was originally *derived*."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, ch. vi., p. 211.

(7) To deduce; to draw, as from a cause or principle.

" Men *derive* their ideas of duration from their reflection on the train of ideas they observe to succeed one another in their own understandings."—*Locke.*

(8) In the same sense as II.

II. *Gram.:* To draw or trace a word from its root or original.

* **B.** *Reflex.:* To descend, to transmit by inheritance.

". . . this imperial crown,
Which, as immediate from thy place and blood,
Derives itself to me." *Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, iv. 5.

* **C.** *Intransitive:*

1. To come or proceed; to owe its origin.

" The wish that of the living whole
No life may fail beyond the grave,
Derives it not from what we have
The likest God within the soul?"
Tennyson: In Memoriam, lv.

2. To be descended.

" When two heroes, thus *deriv'd*, contend."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, xx. 250.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *derive*, to *trace*, and to *deduce*: "The idea of drawing one thing from another is included in all the actions designated by these terms. The act of *deriving* is immediate and direct; that of *tracing* a gradual process; that of *deducing* by a ratiocinative process. We discover causes and sources by *derivation*; we discover the course, progress, and commencement of things by *tracing*; we discover the grounds and reasons of things by *deduction*. A person *derives* his name from a given source; he *traces* his family down to a given period; principles or powers are *deduced* from circumstances or observations." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dĕ-rīved, *pa. par* or *a.* [Derive.]

¶ (1) *Derived current:*

Elect.: The current which passes along a wire in contact at both ends with another wire along which a current is passing.

(2) *Derived Polynomial:*

Alg.: A polynomial which is derived from a given polynomial which is a function of one unknown quantity; a differential coefficient.

* **dĕ-rīve-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *derive*; *-ment.*] That which is derived or deduced; a deduction.

"I offer these *derivements* from these subjects to raise our affections upward."—*Montague: Devoute Essays*, pt. ii., treat. iv., § 4.

dĕ-rīv′-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *deriv(e)*; *-er.*] One who draws or diverts.

"Such a one makes a man not only a partaker of other men's sins, but also a *deriver* of the whole intire guilt of them to himself."—*South: Serm.*, vol. ii. ser. 6.

dĕ-rīv′-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Derive.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act or process of drawing, receiving, or deducing.

"The *deriving* of causes, and extracting of axiomes" *Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 176.

2. *Gram.:* Derivation.

* **derk,** * **derke,** *a.* [Dark.]

* **derk-en,** * **derk-yn,** * **dirk-en,** *v.* [Darken.]

* **derk-ful,** *a.* [A.S. *deorcful.*] Full of darkness.

"Al thi body shal be *derkful*."—*Wycliffe: Matt.* vi. 23.

* **derk-hede,** *s.* [Darkhood.]

* **derk-ly,** * **derk-liche,** *adv.* [Darkly.]

* **derk-nes,** * **derk-nesse,** * **derke-nesse,** *s.* [Darkness.]

"Cast al away the werkes of *derknes*."
Chaucer: C. T., 15,852.

dĕrm, dĕr′-ma, dĕr′-mĭs, *s.* [Gr. δέρμα (*derma*) = the skin; δέρω (*derō*) = to skin, to flay; akin to Eng. *tear*, v. (q.v.).]

I. *Anat.:* The true or under layer of the skin, as distinguished from the cuticle (q.v.).

2. *Bot.* (*Of the forms* dermis *and* derma): The skin of a plant, the cellular portion of the epidermis, underlying and united with the cuticle.

dĕr′-măd, *adv.* [Gr. δέρμα (*derma*)=the skin.] Towards the dermal aspect. (*Barclay.*)

dĕr-ma-hæ′-mal, dĕr-mō-hæ′-mal, *a.* [Gr. δέρμα (*derma*) = skin, and αἷμα (*haima*) = blood.] A term applied to the ossified developments of the dermo-skeleton in fishes, when they form points of attachment for the fins on the ventral or hæmal side of the body. (*Ogilvie.*)

dĕrm′-ăl, *a.* [Eng. *derm*; *-al.*] Belonging to the skin; consisting of the skin.

dermal instruments.

Surg.: Instruments acting upon the skin, such as the acupuncturator, hypodermic syringe, scarificator, artificial leech, cupping-glass, vacuum apparatus, depurator, &c. (*Knight.*)

dermal skeleton, dermal-skeleton, *s.*

Anat.: The integument and various hardened structures connected with it. It is called also the Exo-skeleton (q.v.). (*Quain.*)

dĕr-măl′-ĕ-ă, *s.* [Gr. δέρμα (*derma*) = the skin, and ἄλγεω (*algeō*) = to feel pain.]

Med.: Neuralgia of the skin.

dĕr-ma-neür′-ăl, dĕr-mō-neür′-ăl, *a.* [Gr. δέρμα (*derma*) = skin, and νευρον (*neuron*) = a nerve.]

Zool.: A term applied to the upper row of spines in the back of a fish, from their connection with the skin, and their relation to that surface of the body on which the nervous system is placed.

dĕr-măp′-tĕr-a, *s. pl.* [Gr. δέρμα (*derma*)= skin, and πτερον (*pteron*) = a wing.]

Entom.: An order of insects separated from the Orthoptera of Latreille, and restricted to the earwigs by Kirby. It comprehends three genera, which have the elytra wholly coriaceous and horizontal, the two membranous wings folded longitudinally, and the tail armed with a forceps.

dĕr-măp-tĕr-ăn, *a. & s.* [Dermaptera.]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging or pertaining to the Dermaptera.

B. *As subst.:* Any individual of the order Dermaptera.

dĕr-măp'-tĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *dermapter(a)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Of or belonging to the Dermaptera (q.v.).

dĕr-măt'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. δέρμα (*derma*), genit. δερματος (*dermatos*) = the skin; Eng. adj. suff. *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the skin.

dĕrm-ą-tĭn, dĕrm'-ą-tīne, *a. & s.* [Gr. δερμάτινος (*dermatinos*), from δέρμα (*derma*), genit. δέρματος (*dermatos*) = skin.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the skin; dermatic.

B. *As substantive:*

Min.: A variety of Hydrophite occurring as an incrustation on serpentine. It is massive, uniform, of a resinous lustre and green colour. It is found at Waldheim, in Saxony.

† **dĕr-măt'-ō-ĕĕn,** *s.* [Gr. δέρμα (*derma*), genit. δέρματος (*dermatos*) = skin, and γεννάω (*gennaō*) = to generate, to produce.]

Bot.: The epidermal tissue. (*Thomé.*)

dĕrm-ą-tŏg-rą-phy, *s.* [Gr. δέρμα (*derma*); genit. δέρματος (*dermatos*) = skin, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write, to describe.] An anatomical description of or treatise on the skin.

dĕrm'-ą-tŏĭd, *a.* [Gr. δερματώδης (*dermatōdēs*), from δέρμα (*derma*), genit. δέρματος (*dermatos*) = skin, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance.] Having the characteristics or likeness of skin; skin-like.

dĕrm-ą-tŏl'-ō-ĕĭst, *s.* [Eng. *dermatology*; *-ist.*] One who is skilled or versed in dermatology.

dĕrm-ą-tŏl'-ō-ğy, *s.* [Gr. δέρμα (*derma*), genit. δέρματος (*dermatos*) = skin; and λόγος (*logos*) = a word, a discourse.]

Physiol.: That branch of science which treats of the skin and its diseases. The appearances of cutaneous diseases are very varied, but the usual classification, both in this country and abroad, is that of Willan and Bateman, comprising eight orders:—(1) Papulæ, or pimples; (2) Squamæ, or scales; (3) Exanthemata, or rashes; (4) Bullæ, or blebs, miniature blisters; (5) Pustulæ, or pustules; (6) Vesiculæ, or vesicles; (7) Tuberculæ, or tubercles; (8) Maculæ, or spots. Dr. Aitken gives the following as the more common diseases of the skin:—Erythema, urticaria, nettle-rash, lichen, psoriasis, herpes, pemphigus or pompholyx, eczema, ecthyma, acne. The parasitic diseases are ringworm, or tinea tonsurans, favus, and itch or scabies. Many of these may appear in combination, or as symptoms of general, constitutional, or febrile diseases; and, in addition to these, having various forms of cutaneous manifestation, are syphilis, purpura, leprosy, scurvy, and the like, with bronzed-skin or Addison's disease (q.v.). But the classifications are endless.

dĕrm-ą-tŏl'-ў-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. δέρμα (*derma*), genit. δέρματος (*dermatos*) = the skin, and λύσις (*lusis*) = loosing, setting free . . . parting, relaxation.]

Med.: A disease in which the skin over a particular part of the body is loose, hent into folds, and occasionally even pendulous.

dĕr-măt'-ō-phyte, *s.* [Gr. δέρμα (*derma*), genit. δέρματος (*dermatos*) = skin; φυτόν (*phuton*) = a plant; and φύω (*phuō*) = to grow.]

Physiol.: A parasitic plant infesting the cuticle and epidermis of men and animals, and giving rise to various forms of skin disease, as ringworm, &c.

† **dĕr-mą-tŏp'-tĕr-ą,** *s. pl.* [Gr. δέρμα (*derma*), genit. δέρματος (*dermatos*) = skin, and πτερά (*ptera*), pl. of πτερόν (*pteron*) = a feather, a wing.]

Entom.: A name sometimes given to the order or sub-order containing the Earwigs. The common term for it is, however, the shorter form Dermaptera (q.v.). (*Huxley, &c.*)

dĕrm-ą-tŏr-rhœ'-ą, *s.* [Gr. δέρμα (*derma*), genit. δέρματος (*dermatos*) = skin; and ῥέω (*rheō*) = to flow.]

Physiol.: A morbidly increased secretion from the skin.

dĕr-mĕs'-tēs, *s.* [Gr. δερμηστής (*dermēstēs*), or δερμιστής (*dermistēs*) = a worm which eats leather or skin; δέρμα (*derma*) = skin, and ἐσθίω (*esthiō*) = to eat.]

Entom.: A genus of Coleoptera, the type of the family Dermestidæ, so named from the ravages on dead animals and the skins of stuffed species in museums, committed by the larvæ. *Dermestes lardarius* is the Bacon-beetle.

dĕr-mĕs'-tĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *dermest(es)*; Lat. fem. pl. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of coleopterous insects belonging to the section Necrophaga. The antennæ are short, eleven-jointed, and clavate; thorax convex; mandibles short, thick, and toothed at the top; body oval, hairy, or scaly; legs short, partially contractile, with five-jointed tarsi. The larvæ feed upon dead bodies, skins, leather, bacon, &c., amongst which they create great ravages. There are six British genera.

dĕrm'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. δέρμα (*derma*) = skin; Eng. adj. suff. *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the skin; acting on or through the skin, as *dermic* remedies.

dĕrm'-ĭs, *s.* [Derm.]

dĕr-mō-brăn-chĭ-ā'-tą, *s. pl.* [Gr. δέρμα (*derma*) = skin, and βράγχια (*brangchia*) = gills.]

Zool.: A family of Gasteropods or Snails, the external branchiæ or gills of which occur in the form of thin membranous plates, tufts, or filaments. Also called Nudibranchiata (q.v.).

dĕr-mō-brăn'-chŭs, *s.* [Dermobranchiata.]

Zool.: A genus of Gasteropodous Molluscs, the branchiæ or respiratory organs of which consist of ramified skin.

dĕr-mŏg'-rą-phy, *s.* [Gr. δέρμα (*derma*) = skin, and γραφω (*graphō*) = to write, to describe.]

Physiol.: The same as Dermatography (q.v.).

dĕr-mō-hæ'-mąl, *a.* [Dermahæmal.]

dĕr-mō-hæ'-mĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. δέρμα (*derma*) = skin, and αἷμα (*haima*) = blood.]

Med.: The same as Hyperæmia; congestion of the skin.

dĕr'-mŏĭd, *a.* [Gr. δέρμα (*derma*) = skin, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = appearance, form.] Resembling skin, skin-like; dermatoid.

dĕr-mŏl'-ō-ğy, *s.* [Gr. δέρμα (*derma*) = skin, and λόγος (*logos*) = a word, a treatise.] The same as Dermatology (q.v.).

dĕr-mō-păth'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. δέρμα (*derma*) = skin, and πάθος (*pathos*) = suffering.] Pertaining to any affection or disease of the skin.

dermopathic instrument, *s.*

Surg.: An acicular instrument used to introduce a vesicatory beneath the skin. [Acupuncturator; Hypodermic Syringe.]

dĕr-mŏp'-tĕr-ĭ, dĕr-mŏp-tĕr-ŷğ'-ĭ-ĭ, *s. pl.* [Gr. δερμα (*derma*) = skin, and πτερυξ (*pterux*), genit. πτερυγος (*pterugos*) = a wing, a fin.]

Zool.: An old group of fish-like vertebrates, now lapsed. It formerly contained two orders: Cirrostomi, in which the lancelets were placed, and Cyclostomi, containing the hags and the lampreys.

dĕr-mō-sclĕr'-ĭte, *s.* [Gr. δέρμα (*derma*) = skin, σκληρος (*sklēros*) = hard.]

Zool.: A mass of spicules occurring in the tissues of some of the Actinozoa.

dĕr-mō-skĕl'-ĕ-tąl, *a.* [Eng. *dermoskelet (on)*; *-al.*] Pertaining to the dermoskeleton.

dĕr-mō-skĕl'-ĕ-tŏn, *s.* [Gr. δέρμα (*derma*) = skin; and Eng. *skeleton* (q.v.).] The hard integument which covers and affords protection to most invertebrate, and also to many vertebrate animals; the *external* or "exo-skeleton" in contradistinction to the *internal* or true bony skeleton of the higher animals. It makes its appearance as a tough, coriaceous membrane, as shell, crust, scales, horny scutes, &c., but never as true bone.

dĕr-mŏt'-ō-mў, *s.* [Gr. δέρμα (*derma*) = skin, and τομή (*tomē*) = a cutting.] The anatomy or dissection of the skin.

dĕrm skĕl'-ĕ-tŏn, *s.* [Dermo-skeleton.]

dĕrn, *s.* [Derner.] A door- or gate-post.

"I just put my eye between the wall and the *dern* of the gate."—*C. Kingsley: Westward Ho!* ch. xiv.

* **dĕrn,** * **darn,** * **dærne,** * **dearne,** * **dcorne,** * **dcrne,** * **durne,** *a., adv., & s.* [A.S. *derne, dyrne*; O. S. *derni*; O. Fris. *dern*; O. H. Ger. *tarni.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Secret, hidden.

"In a *derne* stude he hem sette."—*Legends of the Holy Rood*, p. 28.

2. Out of the way, secret.

"Out, no! it's past the skill of man to tell where he's to be found at a' times: there's not a *dern* nook, or cove, or cairn, in the whole country, that he's not acquainted with."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xviii.

3. Secret, reserved.

"Ye mosten be ful *derne* as in this caas."
Chaucer: C. T., 3,297.

B. *As adv.:* Secretly.

"Nis it no so *derne* idon." *Moral Ode*, st. xxxix.

C. *As substantive:*

1. Secrecy, concealment.

"In *derne* to sle the underhand."—*E. Eng. Psalter, Ps.* ix. 29.

2. A secret, a hidden thing.

"*Derne* of thi wisdom thou opened unto me."—*E. Eng. Psalter, Ps.* ii. 8.

* **dĕr'-nęl,** *s.* [Darnel.]

* **dĕrn'-ĕn,** * **dern-y,** *v.t.* [A.S. *dernan, dyrnan*; O. S. *dernian*; O. H. Ger. *tarnjan, tarnen.*] To hide, to conceal, to keep secret.

"No leuge he nolde hit *derny*." *Shoreham*, p. 79.

* **dĕrn-er,** * **dernere,** * **dirner,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A door-post. [Dern, *s.*]

"On ilk a post, on ilk *dernere*."
Cursor Mundi, 6,076

* **dĕrn'-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *dern*, and *ful(l).*] Solitary, sad, mournful.

"The birds of ill presage this lacklesse chance foretold
By *dernful* noise."
Bryskett: Mourning Muse of Thestylis.

* **dĕr'-nĭ-er (er as ê),** *a.* [Fr.] Last.

". . . this being the *dernier* resort and supreme court of judicature."—*Ayliffe.*

* **dĕrn'-lў,** * **dernelicke,** * **dernliche,** * **dernelike,** * **dcorneliche,** * **durneliche,** *adv.* [Eng. *dern*; *-ly.*]

1. Secretly.

"*Dernliche* thu scalt don theos ilka deda."
Layamon, i. 187.

2. Sadly, mournfully.

"Next stroke him should have slaine,
Had not the lady, which by him stood bound,
Dernly unto her called to abstaine."
Spenser: F. Q., iii. 12.

* **dĕrn'-shĭp,** * **darnscipe,** *s.* [Eng. *dern*; *-ship.*] Secrecy.

"Mid *darnscipe* he heo luuede." *Layamon*, i. 12.

* **dĕr'-ō-gant,** *a.* [Lat. *derogans*, pr. par. of *derogo.*] Derogatory, disrespectful.

"The other is both arrogant in man and *derogant* to God."—*Adams: Works*, i. 12.

dĕr'-ō-gāte, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *derogatus*, pa. par. of *derogo* = (1) to repeal a law, (2) to detract from, from *de* = away, from, and *rogo* = to ask.]

* **A.** *Transitive:*

1. To repeal, or annul partially; to lessen the force or effect of. [B. II.]

"Many of those civil and canon laws are controuled and *derogated*."—*Hale*

2. To lessen, to diminish, to detract from.

"He will *derogate* the praise and honour due to so worthie an enterprise."—*Holinshed: Ireland; Ep. Ded. to Hooker.*

3. To disparage, to detract from the name or worth of a person.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To detract, to lessen the reputation. (Followed by *from.*)

"So that now from the Church of God too much is *derogated*."—*Hooker: Eccl. Pol.*, bk. v., ch. viii., § 4.

* 2. Sometimes followed by *to.*

". . . *derogating* much *to* the archbishop's credit."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, xi. 218. (*Davies.*)

* 3. To act beneath one's rank or position; to degenerate.

"You cannot *derogate*, my lord."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, i. 4.

II. *Law:* To draw back, to withdraw a part, to annul.

"Whatever might be the true meaning of the provisos in the lease, they had certainly not been expressed with sufficient clearness to entitle the lessor to *derogate* from his grant."—*Standard*, Nov. 29, 1882.

¶ For the difference between to *derogate* and to *disparage*, see DISPARAGE.

***dĕr'-ô-gate,** *a.* [Lat. *derogatus.*]

1. Invalidated, lessened in authority, annulled.

"The authorities of the substitute was clerely *derogate*."—*Hall. Henry VI.* (an 4).

2. Degenerate, degraded.

"Dry up in her the organs of increase
And from her *derogate* body never spring
A babe to honour her." *Shakesp.: Lear*, I. 4.

dĕr'-ô-gāt-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DEROGATE, *v.*]

***dĕr'-ô-gate-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *derogate*; *-ly.*] In a disparaging manner; disparagingly.

"More laugh'd at, that I should
Once name you *derogately*."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleop., ii. 2.

dĕr'-ô-gāt-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DEROGATE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of detracting or disparaging; derogation, detraction.

dĕr-ô-gā'-tion, *s.* [Fr. *dérogation*; Sp. *derogacion*; Ital. *derogazione*, from Lat. *derogatio* = the alteration of a law, from *derogatus*, pa. par. of *derogo.*] [DEROGATE, *v.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

***I.** *Lit.:* The act of revoking, annulling, or diminishing the force or effect of some part of a law. [B.]

"It is also certain that the Scripture is neither the *derogation* nor relaxation of that law."—*South.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. The act of derogating or detracting from the worth, name, or character of a person or thing; detraction, a disparagement.

"I say not this in *derogation* to Virgil."—*Dryden.*

2. That which derogates or detracts from the worth, name, or character of a person or thing; a disparagement, a disgrace.

"Is it fit I went to look upon him? Is there no *derogation* in't?"—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, iii. 1.

B. *Law:* The act of weakening or restraining a former law or contract. (*Wharton.*)

***dĕ-rŏg'-ą-tĭve,** *a.* [Low Lat. *derogativus*, from *derogatus*, pa. par. of *derogo.*] Detracting, disparaging, derogatory.

"That spirits are corporeal, seems to me a conceit *derogative*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

***dĕ-rŏg'-ą-tŏr-ĭ-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *derogatory*; *-ly.*] In a derogatory, detracting, or disparaging manner; disparagingly.

"He was of a high, rough spirit, and spake *derogatorily* of Sir Amias Paulet."—*Aubrey: Card. Wolsey* (Anecdote 2), p. 187.

***dĕ-rŏg'-ą-tŏr-ĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *derogatory*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being derogatory.

dĕ-rŏg'-ą-tŏr-ў, *a.* [Lat. *derogatorius*, from *derogatus*, pa. par. of *derogo*; Fr. *dérogatoire.*] Tending to derogate or detract from the worth, name, or character of a person or thing; disparaging (generally followed by *to* before the person disparaged and *from* before the thing).

"His language was severely censured by some of his brother peers as *derogatory* to their order."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

¶ A *derogatory* clause, in a will, is a sentence or secret character inserted by the testator of which he reserves the knowledge to himself, with a condition that no will he may make hereafter shall be valid unless this clause is inserted, word for word. This was done as a precaution to guard against later wills being extorted by violence, or otherwise improperly obtained.

***derre,** *a.* [DEAR.] Dearer.

***der-reyne,** *v.t.* [DERAIGN (I.).]

"That every schuld an hundred knightes bryng.
The batail to *derreyne*, as I you tolde."
Chaucer: C. T., 2,098, 2,099.

dĕr'-rĭ-as, *s.* [An Abyssinian word, according to the spelling of Pearce, while Hemprech writes it *Kurrai.*]

Zool.: A baboon, *Cynocephalus Hamadryas*, found in Arabia and Abyssinia. The Arabic name of it is Rohah or Robba. Though not now occurring in Egypt, it is sculptured on the monuments of that country.

dĕr'-rĭck, *der-rie, *deric, *der-ich, *s.* [For etym. see def. I. 1.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

***1.** The name of a celebrated hangman of Tyburn, whose name frequently occurs in plays of the beginning of the seventeenth century.

"He rides circuit with the devil, and *Derrick* must be his host, and Tyborne the tune at which he will light."—*Decker: Belman of London* (1616).

***2.** A common hangman.

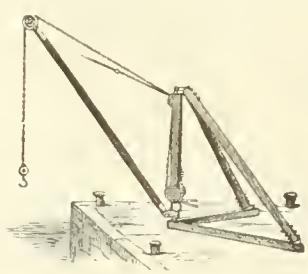
***3.** A gallows.

"Pox o' the fortune-teller! Would *Derrick* had been his fortune seven years ago!—to cross my love thus."
Puritan, iv., 1. Suppl. to Sh., ii. 602.

4. In the same sense as II.

II. *Machinery:*

1. A form of hoisting machine. The peculiar feature of a derrick, which distinguishes it from some other forms of hoisting-machines, is that it has a boom stayed from a central post, which may be anchored, but is usually stayed by guys. A derrick has one leg, a shears two, and a gin three. A crane has a post and jib. A whim or whim has a vertical axis on which a rope winds. The capstan has a vertical drum for the rope, and is rotated by bars. The windlass has a horizontal barrel, and is rotated by handspikes. The winch has a horizontal barrel, and is



DERRICK.

frequently the means of winding up the tackle-rope of the derrick; it is rotated by cranks. The crab is a portable winch, and has cranks. The derrick is more commonly used in the United States than in Europe, and has attained what appears to be maximum effectiveness with a given weight. Two spars, three guys, and two sets of tackle—one for the jib and one for the load—complete the apparatus, except the winch, crab, or capstan for hoisting. The invention is nautical, the original being the sailor's contrivance, made of a spare topmast or a boom, and the appropriate tackle. Such are used in masting, putting in boilers and engines, and hoisting heavy merchandise on board or ashore.

2 The derrick-crane is a combination of the two devices, as its name imports, having facility for hoisting and also for swinging the load horizontally. (*Knight.*)

***der-ril, *derle,** *s.* [Etym. unknown.] A broken piece of bread.

***der-rin,** *s.* [Etym. unknown.] A broad, thick cake or loaf of oat or barley meal, or of pease and barley meal mixed.

***dĕr'-rĭng,** *a.* & *s.* [DARING.]

***derring-do, *derring-doe,** *s.* An act of daring. (*Spenser: Shepheards Calender, Sept.*)

***derring-doer,** *s.* A doer of daring acts. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, IV. ii. 88.)

dĕr'-rĭn-gĕr, *s.* [From the name of the inventor.] A short-barrelled pistol of large bore. (*Amer.*)

dĕr'-trŏn, dĕr'-trŭm, *s.* (pl. **dĕr-tra**). [Late Gr. δέρτρον (*dertron*) = a vulture's beak.]

Ornith.: The end of the upper mandible, when hooked, furnished with a nail, or otherwise differing from the rest of the bill

***derve, *der-ven,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *deorfan*; O. S. *forderven.*]

1. *Trans.:* To hurt, to pain, to harm.

"Beo thou nothing adrel, for non schal the *derue*."
Joseph of Arimathie, 47.

2. *Intrans.:* To hurt, to pain.

"A lutel thurt [thei eie *derueth* more than dede a muchel [the bele."—*Ancren Riwle*, p. 112.

***derve-nesse,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *derve*; *-nes*] Pain.

"Thes thu hefdest mare *derueneasse* on thisse liue."—*O. Eng. Homilies*, p. 21.

dĕr'-vĭsh, der'-vĭs, dĕr-vĭse, dĕr'-wĭsh, *s.* [Pers. *darvish*: (*a.*) poor, (*s.*) a dervish, a monk.] A Mohammedan monk or religious fanatic, who makes a vow of poverty and austerity of life. There are several orders, some living in monasteries, some as hermits, and some as wandering mendicants. Some, called *dancing dervishes*, are accustomed to spin or whirl themselves round for hours at a time, until they work themselves into a state of frenzy, when they are believed to be inspired.

"A captive *Dervise*, from the Pirate's nest
Escaped, is here—himself would tell the rest."
Byron: Corsair, ii. 8.

***des,** *s.* [DAIS.]

***dē-sar-çĭn-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *de* = away, from, and *sarcina* = a load.] The act of unloading. (*Ash.*)

***dĕṣ'-art,** *a.* & *s.* [DESERT.]

"The scenes are *desart* now and bare,
Where flourished once a forest fair."
Scott: Marmion, ii. (Introd.)

***dĕs'-blâme,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *desblamer.*] To clear from blame, to acquit.

"*Desblameth* me if any worde be lame."
Chaucer: Troilus ii. (proem) 17.

dĕs'-cănt, *s.* [O. Fr. *descant, deschant*; F. *déchant*; Low Lat. *discantus*; from *dis*=apart, and *cantus* = a song.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A song or tune with modulations, or in parts.

"'Wake, Maid of Lorn!' 'twas thus they sung,
And yet more proud the *descant* rung."
Scott. Lord of the Isles, i. 2.

2. A treble, an accompaniment.

"Nay, now you are too flat,
And mar the concord with too harsh a *descant*."
Shakesp.: Two Gent. of Verona, i. 2.

***3.** A discourse, a disputation, a discussion, a series of comments.

"And look you get a prayer-book in your hand,
And stand between two churchmen, good my lord;
For on that ground I'll make a holy *descant*."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 7.

II. *Mus.:* The addition of a part or parts to a tenor or subject. This art, the forerunner of modern counterpoint and harmony, grew out of the still earlier art of diaphony or the organum. It may be said to have come into existence at the end of the eleventh or beginning of the twelfth century. Originally, as had been previously the case with diaphony, it consisted of two parts only, but later in its life developed into motetts and various other forms of composition. The real difference between *diaphony* and *descant* seems to have been that the former was rarely, if ever, more complicated than note against note, whereas descant made use of the various proportionate value of notes. [DIAPHONY.] *Double descant* is where the parts are contrived in such a manner that the treble may be made the bass, and the bass the treble. (*Steiner & Barrett, &c.*)

dĕs-cănt', * **dĕs-cânt,** *v.i.* [DESCANT, *s.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

***1.** *Lit.:* To sing in parts.

2. *Fig.:* To comment, or discourse at large; to dilate.

"Camest thou for this, vain boaster, to survey me,
To *descant* on my strength?"
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 1,227, 1,228.

II. *Music:* To compose music in parts; to add a part or parts to a melody or subject.

dĕs-cănt'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *descant*; *-er.*] One who descants.

dĕs-cănt'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DESCANT, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act or art of composing music in parts, or of adding a part or parts to a melody or subject.

2. The act of commenting or discoursing at large; a comment, a discourse.

"According to the *descantings* of fanciful men."
Burnet: Life of Lord Rochester, p. 107.

***dĕ-scăt'-tĕr, *de-skat-er,** *v.t.* [Pref. *des* = Lat. *dis* = apart, and Eng. *scatter* (q.v.).] To scatter widely.

"Hit is so *deskatered* bothe hider and thidere."
Political Songs, p. 337.

dĕ-sçĕnd', *v.i.* & *t.* [Fr. *descendre*; Sp. & Port. *descender*; Ital. *descendere*, from Lat. *descendo*, from *de* = down, and *scando* = to climb.]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. *Of animate beings:* To move, pass, or come downward from a higher to a lower position.

"I saw the Spirit *descending* from heaven like a dove, and it abode upon him."—*John* i. 32.

2. *Of inanimate objects:* To fall, flow, or run down.

"The rain *descended*, and the floods came, and the winds blew, and beat upon that house."—*Matt* vii. 25.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To come or go down. (Implying an arrival at a place.)

"He shall *descend* into battle and perish."—1 *Sam.* xxvi. 10.

2. To come down, to invade, to attack.

"The goddess gives the alarm; and soon is known,
The Grecian fleet *descending* on the town."
Dryden.

3. To fall suddenly or violently.

"His wished return with happy power befriend,
And on the suitors let thy wrath *descend*."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, iv. 1,011, 1,012.

* 4. To retire; to withdraw oneself mentally.

"He, with honest meditations fed,
Into himself *descended*."
Milton: P. R., ii. 110, 111.

5. To spring; to have birth, origin, or descent; to be derived.

". . . a much greater proportion of the opulent, of the highly *descended*, and of the highly educated, than any other Dissenters could show."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

6. To fall or be transmitted in order of succession; to revert.

"The father's natural dominion, the paternal power, cannot *descend* unto him by inheritance."—*Locke.*

7. To come down, to pass on; as from more important to less important matters.

"Congregations discerned the small accord that was among themselves, when they *descended* to particulars."—*More: Decay of Christian Piety.*

* 8. To condescend.

"*Descending* to play with little children."—*Evelyn.*

9. To lower or abase oneself morally or socially; as, to *descend* to an act of meanness.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To walk, move, or pass along downwards from above to below.

"By all the fiends, an armed force
Descends the dell, of foot and horse."
Scott: Rokeby, iv. 26.

* 2. To come down from.

"Thou factious Duke of York, *descend* my throne,
And kneel for grace and mercy at my feet."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., i. 2.

dĕ-sçĕnd'-ą-ble, *a.* [DESCENDIBLE.]

dĕ-sçĕnd'-ąnt, *dĕ-sçĕnd'-ent, *s.* [Fr. *descendant*, pr. par. of *descendre* = to descend.] A person proceeding from an ancestor in any degree; offspring, issue.

"The defection of our first parents and their *descendants*."—*Hale: Christ Crucified.*

dĕ-sçĕnd'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DESCEND.]

***dĕ-sçĕnd'-ent, dĕ-sçĕnd'-ant,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *descendens*, pr. par. of *descendo* = to descend.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Descending, falling, moving, or passing downwards.

"This *descendant* juice is that which principally nourishes both fruit and plant."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

2. *Fig.:* Descended, sprung, proceeding.

"More than mortal grace
Speaks thee *descendent* of ethereal race."
Pope.

B. *As subst.:* A descendant.

"Abraham's *descendents* according to the flesh."—*Clarke: On the Evidences*, prop. xiv.

†dĕ-sçĕnd-ĕn-tal-ĭsm, *s.* [Formed with suff. *-ism*, as if from an Eng. *descendental*.] A lowering, disparaging, or depreciation.

"The grand unparalleled peculiarity of Teufelsdröckh is, that with all this *Descendentalism*, he combines a Transcendentalism no less superlative."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. i., ch. x.

dĕ-sçĕnd'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng *descend*; *-er*.]

1. One who descends or goes down.

From among the *descenders* into the pit, or from going down."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 93.

* 2. One who is descended from a certain ancestor.

* ¶ *Writ of formedon in the descender:* [FORMEDON].

***dĕ-sçĕnd-ĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *descendible*; *-ity*.] The quality of being descendible.

"He must necessarily take the crown . . . with all its inherent properties; the first and principal of which was its *descendibility*."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. iii.

dĕ-sçĕnd'-ĭ-ble, *a.* [Eng. *descend*; *-able*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* That may or can be descended; admitting of descent.

2. *Law:* That may or can descend or be transmitted from an ancestor to an heir.

"Consequently their ancestor must have a *descendible* estate."—*Sir W. Jones: Comm. on Issue.*

dĕ-sçĕnd'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DESCEND.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* Coming, moving, or passing down; descendent.

"With piercing frosts or thick *descending* rain."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, iii. 6.

2. *Fig.:* Proceeding, springing.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Astron.:* The opposite of *ascending* (q.v.).

2. *Bot.:* An epithet applied to that part of the plant, as the root, which goes into the earth; sloping downwards.

3. *Her.:* An epithet applied to an animal, bird, &c., the head of which is represented as turned towards the base of the shield.

4. *Math.:* [*Descending series*].

5. *Anat.:* Directed downwards.

¶ (1) *Descending latitude:*

Astron.: The decreasing latitude of the moon or of a planet.

(2) *Descending node:*

Astron.: That node of the moon in which it passes from the northern to the southern side of the ecliptic.

(3) *Descending series:*

Math.: A series in which each term is numerically less than the one preceding it; thus the progression 8, 4, 2, 1 is a descending series.

(4) *Descending signs of the zodiac:*

Astron.: Those signs through which the sun passes whilst approaching his greatest southern declination. They are Cancer, Leo, Virgo, Libra, Scorpio, and Sagittarius.

(5) *Descending vessels:*

Anat.: Those which carry the blood downwards, that is, from the higher to the lower parts of the body.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of moving, passing, or coming downwards; descent.

"This *descending* of the heavenly citie Jerusalem."—*Udal: Revelation*, ch. xxi.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:* Transmission or descent from an ancestor to an heir.

2. *Mus.:* The passing from a higher pitch to a lower.

descending-letter, *s.*

Print.: One of those letters which descend below the line, as *f*, *g*, *j*, *p*, *q*, *y*.

dĕ-sçĕnd'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *descending*; *-ly*.] In a descending manner.

***dĕ-sçĕn'-sion, *de-scen-ci-oun, *di-scen-ci-oun,** *s.* [O. Fr. & Sp. *descension*; Ital. *descensione*; from Lat. *descensio*, from *descensus*, pa. par. of *descendo*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* The act of falling, moving, or sinking downwards; descent.

"They hinder both the *descension* and concoction of the meat that is taken after them."—*Venner: Via Recta*, p. 137.

2. *Fig.:* A declension, a fall, a degradation.

"From a god to a bull? a heavy *descension!*"
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., ii. 2.

II. *Technically:*

* 1. *Chem.:* The falling downwards of the essential juice dissolved from the distilled matter.

2. *Astronomy:*

(1) *Right descension* is an arc of the equinoctial, intercepted between the next equinoctial point and the intersection of the meridian, passing through the centre of the object, at its setting, in an oblique sphere.

(2) *Oblique descension* is an arc of the equinoctial intercepted between the next equinoctial point and the horizon, passing through the centre of the object, at its setting, in an oblique sphere.

(3) *Descension of a sign* is an arc of the equator, which sets with such a sign or part of a zodiac, or any planet in it.

(4) *Right descension of a sign* is an arc of the equator, which descends with the sign below the horizon of a right sphere, or the time the sign is setting in a right sphere. (*Craig.*)

"That he be nat retrograd . . . ne that he be nat in his *descencioun*, ne coigned with no planete in his *descencioun*."—*Chaucer: Astrolabe*, p. 19.

***dĕ-sçĕn'-sion-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *descension*; *-al*.] Of or pertaining to descension or descent.

¶ *Descensional difference:*

Astron.: The difference between the right and oblique descension of any star or point in the heavens.

***dĕ-sçĕn'-sĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *descens(us)*, pa. par. of *descendo*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ive*.] Descendent, descending, tending downwards.

***dĕ-sçĕn'-sŏr-ie, *dĕ-sçĕn'-sŏr-ў,** *s.* [Low Lat. *descensorium*, from *descensus*, pa. par. of *descendo*.]

Chem.: A vessel in which distillation by descent was carried out. [DESCENT.]

"Our urinals and our *descensories*."
Chaucer: C. T., 16,260.

***dĕ-sçĕn-sŏr'-ĭ-ŭm,** *s.* [Low Lat.]

Chem.: The same as DESCENSORIE (q.v.).

dĕ-sçĕnt', ***dis-sent,** *s.* [Fr. *descente*, formed from *descendre*, as *vente* from *vendre*; Lat. *descensus*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The act of descending, moving, or passing from a higher to a lower place.

"Why do fragments, from a mountain rent,
Tend to the earth with such a swift *descent?*"
Blackmore: Creation.

(2) An inclination, declivity, slope; a road or way of descending.

"The heads and sources of rivers flow upon a *descent*, . . . without which they could not flow at all."—*Woodward: Natural History.*

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Progress downwards.

"Observing such gradual and gentle *descents* downwards, . . . the rule of analogy may make it probable that it is so also in things above."—*Locke.*

* (2) Course.

"The verie *dissent* of ethimologie."
Chaucer: Remed. of Love.

(3) A degree, a step in the scale of rank.

". . . infinite *descents*
Beneath what other creatures are to thee."
Milton: P. L., viii. 410, 411.

(4) An invasion, a hostile landing from the sea.

"The outcry against those who were . . . suspected of having invited the enemy to make a *descent* on our shores was vehement and general."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

(5) An attack, an attempt.

"For, should the fools prevail, they stop not there
But make their next *descent* upon the fair."
Dryden.

* (6) A fall or falling from a higher state; degradation, abasement.

"O foul *descent*, that I, who erst contended
With gods to sit the highest, am now constrain'd
Into a beast."
Milton: P. L., ix. 163-65.

* (7) The lowest place or part.

"To the *descent* and dust below thy foot,
A most toad-spotted traitor."
Shakesp.: Lear, v. 3.

(8) The state of being descended from an original or ancestor.

"All of them, even without such a particular claim, had great reason to glory in their common *descent* from Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob."—*Atterbury.*

(9) Birth, extraction, lineage.

"He had great and various titles to consideration; *descent*, fortune, knowledge, experience, eloquence."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

(10) Source, origin.

"Know their spring, their head, their true *descent*."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, v. 3.

* (11) A single step in the line of genealogy; a generation.

"Even thrice eleven *descents* the crown retain'd,
Till aged Heli by true heritage it gain'd."
Spenser: F. Q., II. x. 45.

* (12) Offspring, descendants, heirs.

"From him
His whole *descent*, who thus shall Canaan win."
Milton: P. L., xii. 268, 269.

II. *Technically:*

* 1. *Chem.:* Distillation by descent, a mode of distillation in which the fire was applied at the top and round the sides of the vessel, the orifice of which was at the bottom, so that the vapours were made to distil downwards. [Descensorie.]

2. *Her.:* A term expressive of coming down from above, as a lion *in descent*, with his head towards the base point and his heels toward one of the corners of the chief, as though he were leaping down from some high place.

3. *Law:* A passing from an ancestor to an heir; a transmission by succession or inheritance. *Lineal descent* is where property descends directly from father to son, and from son to grandson; *collateral descent* is where it proceeds from a man to a brother, nephew, or other collateral representative.

"If the agreement and consent of men first gave a sceptre into any one's hand, that also must direct its *descent* and conveyance."—*Locke.*

4. *Music:* A passing from a higher degree of pitch to a lower.

5. *Mech.:* Descent of bodies is their motion towards the centre of the earth, occasioned by the attraction of gravity, either directly, obliquely, or by curves.

descent-cast, *s.*

Law: The devolving of realty upon the heir on his ancestor dying intestate. (*Wharton.*)

descent-theory, *s.*

Biol.: The theory advocated by Mr. Darwin that any peculiarity, as of structure, colouring, &c., existing in a number of allied species, is best accounted for by supposing that they descended from a common ancestor, possessing that characteristic.

"Hence, in accordance with the *descent-theory*, we may infer that these nine species, and probably all the others of the genus, are descended from an ancestral form which was coloured in nearly the same manner."—*Darwin: Descent of Man* (1871), ch. xi., p. 388.

descloizite (pron. **dā-klwâ'-zīte**), *s.* [Named after M. Descloizeaux, a French mineralogist.]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral, of an olive-green colour, occurring in small crystals clustered on a silicious and ferruginous gangue from South America. Hardness, 3·5; sp. gr., 5·839. (*Dana.*)

* **dĕs-cŏl'-our,** *v.t.* [Discolour.]

dĕ-scrīb'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *describ(e)*; *-able.*] That may or can be described; capable of description

". . . four hundred and forty-six muscles, dissectible and *describable*."—*Paley: Nat. Theol.*, ch. ix.

dĕ-scrī'be, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *describo* = to write down, to draw out: *de* = down, fully, and *scribo* = to write; Sp. *describir*; Ital. *descrivere*; Fr. *décrire.*] [Describe.]

A. *Transitive.*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To draw, trace out, or delineate. [II.]

2. To form or trace out by motion.

* 3. To set down, to distribute.

"*Describe* the land into seven parts, and bring the description hither to me."—*Josh.* xviii. 6.

4. To set forth the qualities, characteristics, properties, or features of anything in words; to depict.

"I pray thee, over-name them; and as thou namest them, I will *describe* them."—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, i. 2.

5. To narrate, relate, recount, or explain.

II. *Geom.:* To draw or lay down a figure.

"About a given circle to *describe* a triangle equiangular to a given triangle."—*Euclid*, IV. 3.

B. *Intrans.:* To give a description, to explain, to narrate, to relate.

dĕ-scrī'bed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Describe.]

dĕ-scrī'b'-ent, *a. & s.* [Lat. *describens*, pr. par. of *describo.*]

* **A.** *As adj.:* Describing, marking out by its motion. (*Ash.*)

B. *As substantive:*

Geom.: The line or surface from the motion of which a surface or body is supposed to be generated or described which cannot be measured. (*Weale.*) In the case of a line the describent is a point, and of a surface it is a line. A generatrix (q.v.).

dĕ-scrīb'-ĕr, * **de-scry ber,** *s.* [Eng. *describ(e)*; *-er.*] One who describes.

"From a plantation and colony, an island near Spain was by the Greek *describers* named Erythra."—*Browne.*

dĕ-scrīb'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Describe.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of describing, defining, explaining, or relating.

2. *Geom.:* The act of drawing or laying down a figure.

* **de-scrie,** *v.* [Descry.]

dĕ-scrī'ed, *pa. par.* [Descry, *v.*]

* **de-scri-eng,** *s.* [Descrying.]

dĕ-scrī'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *descry*; *-er.*] One who descries, discovers, or espies; a discoverer.

"The glad *describer* shall not miss
To taste the nectar of a kiss." *Crashaw.*

* **dĕ-scrĭpt',** *a. & s.* [Lat. *descriptum*, neut. sing. of *descriptus*, pa. par. of *describo* = to describe.]

A. *As adj.:* Described.

B. *As subst.:* A plant that has been described. (*Ash.*)

dĕ-scrĭp'-tion, * **de-scrip ci-oun,** * **di-scrip-ci-on,** *s.* (Fr. *description*; Sp. *descripcion*; Port. *descripção*; Ital. *descrizione*, from Lat. *descriptio*, from *descriptus*, pa. par. of *describo.*]

† 1. The act of writing down or registering; a census.

"Syrvne . . . bigan to make this *discripcion*."—*Wycliffe: Sel. Works*, i. 316.

2. The act of drawing, delineating, or representing a figure by a plan.

"The *description* is either of the earth and water both together, and it is done by circles."—*J. Gregory: Posthuma*, p. 257.

3. The figure or appearance of anything represented by visible lines, marks, colours, &c.

4. The act of describing, defining, or setting forth the qualities, characteristics, properties, or features of anything in words, so as to convey an idea of it to another.

"A poet must refuse all tedious and unnecessary *descriptions*; a robe which is too heavy is less an ornament than a burthen."—*Dryden.*

5. The act of narrating, relating, recounting, or explaining.

6. The account, definition, or representation of anything given in words; the passage or sentence in which anything is described.

"In all which *description* there is no one passage which does not speak something extraordinary and supernatural."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 9.

7. A combination of qualities which constitute a class, species, variety, or individual; a kind, a sort.

"Pay him six thousand, and deface the bond, . . .
Before a friend of this *description*
Shall lose a hair." *Shakesp.: Mer. of Venice*, iii. 2.

* **dĕ-scrĭp'-tion,** *v.t.* [Description, *s.*] To describe.

"I will *description* the matter to you, if you be capacity of it."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, i. 1.

dĕ-scrĭp'-tĭve, *a.* [Fr. *descriptif*; Sp. *descriptivo*; Ital. *descrittivo*, from Low Lat. *descriptivus*, from Lat. *descriptus.* [Describt.]

1. Containing a description.

"I shall produce some noble lines which begin the ninth book of Lucan's Pharsalia, *descriptive* of the apotheosis of Pompey."—*Looker-On*, No 81.

2. Capable of describing; having the power or faculty of describing.

"Above the reach of her *descriptive* powers."—*Reynolds: Art of Painting*, v. 92.

descriptive geometry, *s.* The application of geometry to the representation of the forms of bodies upon a plane, in such a manner that their dimensions may be measured or computed, as distinguished from perspective projections, which give only a pictorial representation. The situation of points in space is represented by their orthographical projections in two planes at right angles to each other, called the planes of projection. It is used in civil and military engineering and fortification. (*Weale*, &c.)

descriptive geology, *s.* That branch of geology which confines itself to the consideration of facts and appearances as presented in the rocky crust of the earth.

dĕ-scrĭp'-tĭve-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *descriptive*; *-ly.*] In a descriptive manner; by description.

dĕ-scrĭp'-tĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *descriptive*; *-ness.*] The quality of being descriptive.

". . . whether with dramatic energy and picturesque *descriptiveness*, or in the calm, passionless style of the Evangelical record."—*Daily Telegraph*, sept. 1, 1882.

* **dĕ-scrī've,** * **de-screve,** * **de-scryve,** * **de-scry-ven,** * **di-scryve,** * **di-skryve,** * **dy-scryfe,** * **dy-scryvc,** *v.t.* (O. Fr. *descrivre*; Ital. *descrivere*; Port. *descrever*, from Lat. *describo* (q.v.). *Describe* is thus a doublet of *describe*, and the older form.]

1. To describe, to explain.

"We may judge and *descryve* the dyversyte of one syume from an other."—*Bp. Fisher: Ps.* xxxix.

2. To enroll, to register.

"A maundement went out fro Cesar August that al the world schulde be *discryued*."—*Wycliffe: Luke* ii. 1.

* **dĕ-scrīv'-ĭng,** * **de-scriv-yng,** * **dy-scryv-yng,** *pr. par. & s.* [Describe.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As substantive:*

1. The act of registering or enrolling; a census.

"This first *discryuyng* was maad of Cyryne."—*Wycliffe: Luke* ii. 2.

2. The act of describing; description.

dĕ-scrȳ', * **de-scrie,** * **de-scrye,** * **de-scry-en,** * **de-scry-yn,** * **di-scrygbe, dy-scrye,** *v.t.* (O. Fr. *descrire*, a shortened form of *descrivre* (cf. Fr. *décrire*), from Lat. *describo.* *Descry* is thus a doublet of *describe* (q.v.).]

* 1. To describe, to depict, to explain.

"*Descryuu. Describo.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

† 2. To detect, to discover.

". . . to *descry* new lands,
Rivers, or mountains, in her spotty globe."
Milton: P. L., i. 290, 291.

* 3. To spy out, to explore, to examine.

"And the house of Joseph sent to *descry* Bethel."—*Judges* i. 23.

4. To see, to observe, to behold.

"What sudden blaze of majesty
Is that which we from hence *descry*,
Too divine to be mistook?"
Milton: Arcades (song).

* 5. To give notice of, to discover, to reveal.

"He would to him *descrie*
Great treason to him meant."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. viii. 12.

* **dĕ-scrȳ',** *s.* [Descry, *v.*] A discovery, a thing discovered.

". . . the main *descry*
Stands on the hourly thought."
Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 6.

dĕ-scrȳ'-ĭng, * **de-scri-eng,** * **di-scry-ing,** *pr. par. & s.* [Descry, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As subst.:* The act of discovering, detecting, or beholding.

"Vpon the first *descrieng* of the enimies approach."—*Holinshed: Hist. Scot.* (*Donald.*)

* **dĕs-dāin',** * **des-deyne,** *v.* [Disdain.]

* **dĕs-dāyn',** *s.* [Disdain.]

* **dĕs'-ĕ-crāte,** *a.* [Lat. *desecratus*, pa. par. of *desecro* = to desecrate: *de* = away, from, and *sacro* = to make sacred; *sacer* = sacred.] Desecrated, profaned.

dĕs'-ĕ-crāte, *v.t.* [Desecrate, *a.*]

1. To divert from any sacred or religious purpose to which anything has been consecrated; to treat in a sacrilegious manner, to profane.

"It cannot be imagined that the most holy vessel which was once consecrated to be a receptacle of the Deity, should afterwards be *desecrated* and prophaned by human use."—*Bp. Bull: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 4.

* 2. To divest of a sacred character, or office.

"The clergy cannot suffer corporal punishment without being first *desecrated*."—*Tooke.*

dĕs'-ĕ-crāt-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Desecrate.]

dĕs'-ĕ-crāt-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Desecrate, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of profaning or treating sacrilegiously; desecration.

dĕs'-ĕ-crāt-ŏr, dĕs'-ĕ-crāt-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *desecrat(e); -or; -er.*] One who desecrates.

dĕs-ĕ-crā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *desecrat(us)*, pa. par. of *desecro*; Eng. suff. *-ion.*] The act of diverting from any sacred or religious purpose or use to which anything has been consecrated; a treating sacrilegiously; a profaning or profanation.

"So as to threaten a gradual *desecration* of that holy day."—*Porteous: On Prof. of the Lord's Holy Day.*

dē-sĕg-mĕn-tā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *de*, and Eng. *segmentation.*] The process or result of uniting two or more segments or metameres of the body. The coalescence of the bones of the skull is a well-known example.

dē-sĕg'-mĕnt-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *dē-*, and Eng. *segmented.*] Marked by the coalescence of two or more segments.

dĕş'-ĕrt (1), *** des-art, * des-erte,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *désert* (a. & s.); Lat. *desertus* = waste, deserted, pa. par. of *desero* = to desert; Ital. & Port. *deserto*; Sp. *desierto.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Deserted, uninhabited, uncultivated, untilled; waste.

"And he took them, and went aside privately into a *desert* place belonging to the city called Bethsaida."—*Luke* ix. 10.

* 2. *Scots Law:* Prorogued, adjourned.

"That this present parliament proceide & stande our without ony continuacioun, ay & quhill it pleiss the kingis grace that the samin be *desert*, & his speciale commande gevin thareto."—*Acts Jas. V.*, 1539 (1814), p. 353.

¶ For the difference between *desert* and *solitary*, see SOLITARY.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* A waste, uninhabited, uncultivated, or deserted place; a waste, a wilderness. Specifically, the Deserts of Africa, Arabia, and Central Asia, which are arid, sandy, and shingly; the desert steppes of northern Asia, which are partly barren, and partly covered with rough grasses; and the desert plains of Australia, which are scrubby and waterless.

"Bi the *desert* awei che nam." *Gen. & Exod.*, 1,227.

2. *Fig.:* Solitude, dreariness.

"Fair was she and young; but, alas! before her extended
Dreary and vast and silent, the *desert* of life . . ."
Longfellow: Evangeline, ii. 1.

desert-bird, *s.* The pelican.

"The *desert-bird*
Whose beak unlocks her bosom's stream,
To still her famished nestlings' scream."
Byron: The Giaour.

desert-dweller, *s.* A hermit.

"Or if, in lonely glen or strath,
The *desert-dweller* met his path . . ."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, iii. 4.

desert-flora, *s.*

Botanical Geog.: The flora growing in the desert. According to Dr. C. C. Parry, that of North America, between 32° and 42° N. lat., presents a contrast between the annual and perennial plants, the former being of slight texture, evanescent and rapidly maturing; the latter exhibiting scanty foliage, frequently apinescent branches, and large tap-roots, while the leaves are frequently coated with a copious resinous varnish, or a dense woolly tomentum, serving in either case to check growth. (*Brit. Assoc. Rep.* for 1870, pt. ii., p. 122.) The plants growing in the deserts of the Old World—the Egyptian one for example—present similar characteristics.

desert-rod, *s.*

Bot.: Eremostachys, a genus of labiate plants from the Caucasus. (*Treas. of Botany.*)

dĕ-şĕrt', *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *déserter*; Sp. *desertar*; Ital. *desertare*, from Lat. *desertus*, pa. par. of *desero* = to desert: *de* = away, from, and *sero* = to join, to bind.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To go away; to forsake; to abandon; to prove faithless to.

"*Deserted* at his utmost need
By those his former bounty fed."
Dryden: Alexander's Feast, lv.

2. To quit or leave without permission.

3. To fail, to cease to help.

". . . but found that at that point the contemporary writers *deserted* us."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. iii., § 1.

4. To fall away from.

"He had never *deserted* James till James had *deserted* the throne."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

B. *Intransitive:*

Mil. & Naval: To leave or abandon the service without permission.

"If any militia man, having joined the corps, shall *desert* during the time of annual exercise, &c."—*Stat. Militia Act.*

* **dĕ-şĕrt'** (2), *s.* [DESSERT.]

dĕ-şĕrt' (3), *** de-serte** (2), *** des-serte,** *s.* [O. Fr. *deserte* = a thing deserved, merit, pa. par. of *deservir* = to deserve.]

1. A deserving; that which deserves or gives a claim to either reward or punishment equal or proportionate to the acts or conduct of the agent.

"All without *desert* have frowned on me."
Shakesp.: Richard III., ii. 1.

2. Merit, claim to reward or honour.

"Yet I confess that often ere this day,
When I have heard your king's *desert* recounted,
Mine ear hath tempted judgment to desire."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., iii. 3.

3. That which is deserved or merited.

"Render to them their *desert*."—*Ps.* xxviii. 4.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *desert*, *merit*, and *worth*: "*Desert* is taken for that which is good or bad: *merit* for that which is good only. We *deserve* praise or blame; we *merit* a reward. The *desert* consists in the action, work, or service performed; the *merit* has regard to the character of the agent or the nature of the action. The idea of value, which is prominent in the signification of the term *merit*, renders it closely allied to that of *worth*. The man of *merit* looks to the advantages which shall accrue to himself; the man of *worth* is contented with the consciousness of what he possesses in himself; *merit* respects the attainments or qualifications of a man; *worth* respects his moral qualities only. It is possible therefore for a man to have great *merit* and little or no *worth*. He who has great powers and uses them for the advantage of himself or others is a man of *merit*; he only who does good from a good motive is a man of *worth*. We look for *merit* among men in the discharge of their several offices or duties; we look for *worth* in their social capacities. From these words are derived the epithets *deserved* and *merited*, in relation to what we receive from others; and *deserving*, *meritorious*, *worthy*, and *worth*, in regard to what we possess in ourselves: a treatment is *deserved* or *undeserved*; reproofs are *merited* or *unmerited*: the harsh treatment of a master is easier to be borne when it is *undeserved* than when it is *deserved*; the reproaches of a friend are very severe when *unmerited*. A labourer is *deserving* on account of his industry; an artist is *meritorious* on account of his professional abilities; a citizen is *worthy* on account of his benevolence and uprightness. The first person *deserves* to be well paid and encouraged; the second *merits* the applause which is bestowed on him; the third is *worthy* of confidence and esteem from all men. Betwixt *worthy* and *worth* there is this difference, that the former is said of the intrinsic and moral qualities, the latter of extrinsic qualities: a *worthy* man possesses that which calls for the esteem of others; but a man is *worth* the property which he can call his own." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dĕ-şĕrt'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DESERT, *v.*]

dĕ-şĕrt'-ĕr, dĕ-şĕrt'-ŏr, *s.* [Fr. *déserteur*, from *déserter* = to desert.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who deserts, forsakes, or abandons a cause, a party, a friend, &c.

"It was not without reluctance that the stanch royalist crossed the hated threshold of the *deserter*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

2. *Mil. & Naval:* One who deserts from the service; one who without leave absents himself from his regiment, station, or ship, for a longer period than twenty-four hours, under which period he is classed as absent without leave.

"The natives . . . would give them any intelligence of the *deserter*."—*Cook: Voyages*, vol. i., bk. i., ch. xvi.

* **dĕ-şĕrt'-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *desert* (3), s.; *ful(l).*] High in desert or merit; deserving, meritorious.

"The due reward of your *desertful* glories
Must to posterity remain."
Beaum. & Flet.: Laws of Candy, i. 2.

dĕ-şĕrt'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [DESERT, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of forsaking, abandoning, or leaving without permission; desertion.

dĕ-şĕr'-tion, *s.* [Fr. *désertion*; Sp. *desercion*; Ital. *deserzione*, from Lat. *desertio*, from *desertus*, pa. par. of *desero* = to desert (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of forsaking, abandoning, or deserting a cause, post, friend, &c.

". . . our adherence to one will necessarily involve us in a *desertion* of the other."—*Rogers.*

2. The state or condition of being forsaken, abandoned, or deserted.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mil. & Naval:* The act of deserting from the service in which one is engaged. Desertion in time of peace is punishable by imprisonment, and, if necessary, reduction; in time of war the penalty is death.

2. *Theol.:* Spiritual despondency; a feeling of being forsaken by God.

"Christ bears and sympathizes with the spiritual agonies of a soul under *desertion*, or the pressures of some stinging affliction."—*South.*

¶ *To desert the diet:*

Scots Law: To relinquish the suit or prosecution for a time (a forensic phrase).

"If the prosecutor shall either not appear on that day, or not insist, or if any of the executions appear informal, the court *deserts the diet*, by which the instance also perishes."—*Ersk. Inst.*, B. iv. T. iv., § 90.

* **dĕ-şĕrt'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *desert* (3), s.; *-less.*] Without merit or desert.

"First, who think you the most *desertless* man to be constable?"—*Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing*, iii. 3.

* **dĕ-şĕrt'-lĕss-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *desertless*; *-ly.*] Without deserving; undeservedly; unworthily.

"But now people will call you valiant; *desertlessly*, I think; yet, for their satisfaction, I will have you fight."—*Beaum. & Flet.: King and no King*, iii. 2.

† **dĕş'-ĕrt-nĕss, * dĕş'-ĕrt-nĕsse,** *s.* [Eng. *desert*; *-ness.*] The state or condition of being desert or waste.

"The *desertnesse* of the countrey lying waste and salunge."—*Udal: Luke* v.

* **dĕ-şĕrt'-ŏr,** *s.* [DESERTER.]

† **dĕ-şĕr'-trĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *deserter*; *-ess.*] A female deserter.

* **dĕ-şĕr'-trĭçe, * dĕ-şĕr'-trĭx,** *s.* [O. Fr. *désertrice*; Lat. *desertrix*, from *desertus*, pa. par. of *desero.*] A female who deserts.

"Cleave to a wife; but let her be a wife, let her be a meet help, a solace, not a nothing, not an adversary, not a *desertrice*."—*Milton: Tetrachordon.*

dĕ-şĕr've, *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *deservir*, *desservir*, from Lat. *deservio* = to serve devotedly: *de* (intens.), and *servio* = to serve.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To merit, to be worthy of (whether good or bad).

"Ungrateful man! *deserves* not this thy care,
Our troops to hearten, and our toils to share?"
Pope: Homer's Iliad, vii. 414, 415.

2. To merit or be worthy of for labours, services, or qualities.

(1) Of good or reward.

"But mine and every god's peculiar grace
Hector *deserves*, of all the Trojan race."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, xxiv. 87, 88.

(2) Of pain, punishment, or retribution.

"Death is the only wages we have all *deserved*."—*Beveridge: Sermon*, vol. ii., ser. 90.

* 3. To serve, to treat.

B. *Intrans.:* To merit; to be worthy or deserving.

"Richard hath best *deserved* of all my sons."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., i. 1.

dĕ-şĕrv'-ed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DESERVE.]

1. Merited.

* 2. Deserving.

"Unpitied let me die,
And well *deserved*."
Shakesp.: All's Well, ii. 1.

¶ For the difference between *deserved* and *merited*, see DESERT (3), *s.*

dĕ-şĕrv'-ĕd-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *deserved*; *-ly.*] According to one's deservings, deserts, or merit; worthily, justly.

"A man *deservedly* cuts himself off from the affections of that community which he endeavours to subvert."—*Addison.*

* **dĕ-şĕrv'-ĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *deserved*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of deserving or meriting

"Obnoxiousness and *deservedness* to be destroyed."—*Goodwin: Works*, vol. i., pt. iii., p. 170.

***dĕ-şĕr'-vĕ-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *deserve; -less.*] Undeserving.

"*Deserveless* of the name of Paragon."
Herrick: Hesperides, p. 79.

dĕ-şĕrv'-ĕr, ***dĕ-şĕrv'-ŏur,** *s.* [Eng. *deserv(e); -er.*] One who deserves or merits.

"Whose love is never linked to the *deserver*,
Till his deserts are past."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, i. 2.

dĕ-şĕrv'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DESERVE.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Meriting, worthy, having deserved. Used—

(1.) Absolutely.

"I know her virtuous and well *deserving*."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 2

(2.) Followed by *of*.

"*Deserving of* a better doom."
Cowper: Conversation, 414.

C. *As subst.:* The act or state of meriting; desert, merit.

"Spoke your *deservings* like a chronicle,
Making you ever better than his praise."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., v. 2.

dĕ-şĕrv'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *deserving; -ly.*] In a deserving manner; worthily, deservedly.

"We have raised Sejanus . . . to the highest and most conspicuous point of greatness; and, we hope, *deservingly*."—*B. Jonson: Sejanus*, v. 10.

***des-es-peire, *desespeyre,** *s.* [O. Fr. *desespeir, desespoir.*] Despair.

"In *desespeire* a man to falle." *Gower*, ii. 125.

***des-es-per-aunce,** *s.* [O. Fr. *desesperance.*] Despair.

"From *desesperaunce* thow be my shelde."
Chaucer: Troilus, ii. 530.

***des-ev-er-en,** *v.t.* [DISSEVER.]

***des-gise, *des-guise,** *v.t. & s.* [DISGUISE, *v. & s.*]

***des-gys-yng,** *s.* [DISGUISING.]

dĕs-hă-bille', *s.* [Fr. *déshabillé* = undress, *déshabiller* = to undress: *dés* = Lat. *dis* = apart, from, and *habiller* = to dress.] Undress.

***des-hon-our, *deseneur,** *v. & s.* [DISHONOUR.]

***dĕ-sĭc'-ĕ-ant,** *a. & s.* [Lat. *desiccans*, pr. par. of *desicco* = to dry up, to desiccate.]

A. *As adj.:* Drying or tending to dry up.

B. *As subst.:* A preparation or application which has the quality of drying up, as the flow of sores, &c.

"This, in the beginning, may be prevented by *desiccants*, and wasted."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. viii., c. 5.

dĕ-sĭc'-cāte, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *desiccatus*, pa. par. of *desicco* = to dry up: *de* (intens.), and *sicco* = to dry up; *siccus* = dry.]

A. *Trans.:* To dry up, to exhaust of moisture.

"Where there is moisture enough, or superfluous, there wine helpeth to digest or *desiccate* the moisture."
—*Bacon: Natural History.*

***B.** *Intrans.:* To become dry.

". . . in the moist damps of a vault to dry and *desiccate* like the mummies in Egypt."—*Ricaut: Greek Church*, p. 277.

***dĕ-sĭc'-cāte,** *a.* [Lat. *desiccatus.*] Dried up.

"As in bodies *desiccate* by heat or age."—*Bacon: Life and Death*, § 842.

dĕs'-ĭc-cāt-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DESICCATE, *v.*]

dĕs'-ĭc-cāt-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DESICCATE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of drying up; desiccation.

dĕs-ĭc-cā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *desiccatio*, from *desiccatus*, pa. par. of *desicco.*]

1. The evaporation or drying off of the aqueous portion of bodies. It is practised with fruit, meat, milk, vegetable extracts, and many other matters. It is usually done by a current of heated dry air, and as such may be considered as distinguished from evaporators, so called, to which furnace heat or steam heat is applied. (*Knight.*)

2. The state or quality of becoming desiccated.

"If the spirits issue out of the body, there followeth *desiccation*, induration, and consumption."—*Bacon.*

desiccation cracks, *s. pl.*

Geol.: When clay and clayey beds are desiccated by the sun's heat and become dry, they shrink and crack in all directions. Were such beds to be overlaid by a new deposit of mud or other soft matter, portions of it would enter these cracks, and the two strata, on being separated (after consolidation) would present the lower, the "mould," and the upper, the "casts" of these fissures. Such appearances are frequent among the strata of all formations, are known as *desiccation cracks*, and are not to be confounded with *joints*, *cleavage*, and similar phenomena. (*Page.*)

***dĕ-sĭc'-ca-tĭve,** *a. & s.* [Eng. *desiccat(e); -ive.*]

A. *As adj.:* Having the property or quality of desiccating; tending to desiccate; desiccant.

"They are of a *desiccative* or drying nature."—*Ferrand: Love of Melancholy*, p. 358 (1640).

B. *As subst.:* The same as DESICCANT, *s.* (q.v.).

"The ashes of a hedgehog are said to be a great *desiccative* of fistulas."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, No. 979.

dĕs-ĭc-cā-tŏr, *s.* [Eng. *desiccat(e); -or.*]

Chem.: An apparatus used to dry chemical substances which are decomposed by heat, or by being exposed in a moist state to the action of the air. It consists of a vessel containing either sulphuric acid, chloride of calcium, or some other substance which has a great affinity for water; over this is supported the vessel, or the porous plate containing the substance to be dried. The whole is covered by a bell jar resting on a glass plate, the edges of the jar being ground perfectly smooth and covered with grease so as to make the apparatus air-tight.

dĕ-sĭc'-ca-tŏr-ў, *a.* [Eng. *desiccat(e): -ory.*] Tending to dry up.

"Pork is *desiccatory*, but it strengthens."—*Travels of Anacharsis*, ii., 467.

***dĕ-sĭd'-ĕr-a-bĭe,** *a.* [Lat. *desiderabilis.*] To be desired; worthy or deserving of desire.

"And most men verily are of the same nature, passing good and *desirable* things."—*Holland: Plutarch*, p. 124.

† dĕ-sĭd'-ĕr-āte, *a.* [Lat. *desideratus*, pa. par. of *desidero* = to desire (q.v.).] Desired, longed for, wanted.

"These are the parts which in the knowledge of medicine are *desiderate*."—*Bacon: On Learning*, iv. li.

† dĕ-sĭd'-ĕr-āte, *v.t.* [DESIDERATE, *a.*] To desire, to long for, to want, to miss, to feel the loss or absence of.

"We *desiderate*, in the first place, the civic title of the worthy alderman."—*Edinburgh Review*, May, 1811, p. 123.

dĕ-sĭd-ĕr-ā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *desideratio*, from *desideratus*, pa. par. of *desidero.*]

† 1. The act of desiderating, desiring, longing for, missing, or regretting; desire, regret.

"*Desideration* is inflicted by reminiscences."—*W. Taylor.*

* 2. That which is desiderated; a desideratum.

dĕ-sĭd-ĕr-ą-tĭve, *a. & s.* [Lat. *desideratívus.*]

A. *As adjective:*

Ord. Lang. & Gram.: Having or expressing desire.

"The verbs called deponent, *desiderative*, frequentative, inceptive, &c."—*Beattie: Moral Science*, pt. i., ch. i., § 3.

B. *As substantive:*

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* An object of desire or desideration; a desideratum.

2. *Gram.:* A verb formed from another, and expressive of a desire to do the action implied in the primitive verb.

dĕ-sĭd-ĕr-ą'-tŭm (pl. **dĕ-sĭd-ĕr-ą'-tą**), *s.* [Lat. neut. sing. of *desideratus*, pa. par. of *desidero* = to desire.] Anything desired, wished for, or wanted; a thing of which we feel the loss or absence; a state of things to be desired.

"A 'good' hater is still a *desideratum* in the world."
Carlyle: Essays: Burns.

***dĕ-sĭd'-ĕr-ў,** *s.* [Lat. *desiderium*, from *desidero* = to desire.] Desire.

"My name is True Love, of cardinal *desidery*,
. . . the very exemplary."
Chaucer: Ballads; Craft of Lovers

***dĕ-sĭd'-ĭ-ōse, dĕ-sĭd'-ĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *desidiosus*, from *desidia* = sloth, idleness.] Idle, lazy, slothful. (*Money Masters All Things* (1698), p. 6.)

***dĕ-sĭd'-ĭ-oŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *desidious; -ness.*] Sloth, laziness, idleness.

"The Germans perceiving our *desidiousness* and negligence."—*Leland: To Sec. Cromwell* in *Wood's Athenæ Oxon.*

***dĕ-sĭght'-ment** (*gh* silent), *s.* [Pref. *de-* = away, from; Eng. *sight* (q.v.), and suff. *-ment.*] The act of making unsightly or disfiguring.

"Substitute jury-masts at whatever *desightment* or damage in risk."—*Times* (in *Ogilvie*).

dĕ-şīgn' (*g* silent), *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *désigner* = to describe, *dessiner* = to design, to draw; Lat. *designo* = to mark, to denote: *de* = down, and *signo* = to mark; *signum* = a mark, a sign.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To draw, to delineate by drawing; to sketch in visible outline, to plan.

"Thus while they speed their pace, the prince *designs*
The new elected seat, and draws the lines." *Dryden.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To denote, to mark or point out.

"There must be ways of *designing* and knowing the person to whom this regal power of right belongs."—*Locke.*

2. To project, to plan.

"We are to observe whether the picture or outlines be well drawn, or, as more elegant artists term it, well *designed*."—*Wotton.*

3. To purpose, to intend, to have in contemplation. (*Southey.*)

4. To devote, or to set apart for a purpose.

"But if a sweeter voice, and one *designed*
A blessing to my country and mankind,
Reclaim the wandering thousands. . . ."
Cowper: Expostulation, 725-28.

(1) Followed by *for* or *as* before the object intended.

"Ask of politicians the end *for* which laws were originally *designed*; and they will answer that the laws were *designed as* a protection for the poor and weak against the oppression of the rich and powerful."
—*Burke: Vindication of Nat. Society.*

(2) Followed by *to*.

"He was born to the inheritance of a splendid fortune; he was *designed to* the study of the law."—*Dryden.*

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To point out, to indicate.

"Meet me to-morrow where the master
And this fraternity shall *design*."
Beaumont & Fletcher

2. To plan, to intend, to purpose, to have in view.

* 3. To direct one's course; to start for.

"From this city she *designed* for Collin [Cologne]."—*Evelyn.*

Crabb thus discriminates between to *design*, to *intend*, to *mean*, and to *purpose*: "*Design* and *purpose* are terms of higher import than *intend* and *mean*, which are in familiar use; the latter still more so than the former. The *design* embraces many objects; the *purpose* consists of only one; the former supposes something studied and methodical, it requires reflection; the latter supposes something fixed and determinate, it requires resolution. A *design* is attainable; a *purpose* is steady. We speak of the *design* as it regards the thing conceived; we speak of the *purpose* as it regards the temper of the person. Men of a sanguine or aspiring character are apt to form *designs* which cannot be carried into execution; whoever wishes to keep true to his *purpose* must not listen to many counsellors. The *purpose* is the thing proposed or set before the mind; the *intention* is the thing to which the mind bends or inclines: *purpose* and *intend* differ therefore both in the nature of the action and the object; we *purpose* seriously; we intend vaguely: we set about that which we *purpose*; we may delay that which we have only *intended*: the execution of one's *purpose* rests mostly with one's self; the fulfilment of an *intention* depends upon circumstances: a man of a resolute temper is not to be diverted from his *purpose* by trifling objects; we may be disappointed in our *intentions* by a variety of unforeseen but uncontrollable events. *Mean*, which is a term altogether of colloquial use, differs but little from *intend*, except that it is used for more familiar objects; to *mean* is simply to have in the mind; to *intend* is to lean with the mind towards any thing. *Purpose* is always applied to some proximate or definite object; *intend* and *mean* to that which is general or remote:

we *purpose* to set out at a certain time or go a certain route; we *mean* to set out as soon as we can, and go the way that shall be found most agreeable; the moralist *designs* by his writings to effect a reformation in the manners of men; a writer *purposes* to treat on a given subject in some particular manner; it is ridiculous to lay down rules which are not *intended* to be kept: an honest man always *means* to satisfy his creditors. *Design* and *purpose* are taken sometimes in the abstract sense; *intend* and *mean* always in connexion with the agent who *intends* or *means* . . . *Design*, when not expressly qualified by a contrary epithet, is used in a bad sense in connexion with a particular agent; *purpose*, *intention* and *meaning*, in an indifferent sense." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dĕ ṣīgn' (*g* silent), *s.* [Fr. *dessin*; Ital. *disegno*; Sp. *designio.*] [DESIGN, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* The idea formed in the mind of an artist on any particular subject, which he transfers to some medium, for the purpose of making it known to others; a sketch, a plan, a model, a representation in outline.

"Even the *designs* for the coin were made by French artists."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A plan, a project, a scheme.

"He explains with perfect simplicity vast *designs* affecting all the governments of Europe."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

(2) A plan, purpose, or course of action.

"Is he a prudent man, as to his temporal estate, that lays *designs* only for a day, without any prospect to the remaining part of his life?"—*Tillotson.*

(3) A scheme, plan, or purpose designed with evil intention; a plot.

"Why did I doubt their quickness of career?
And deem *design* had left me single here?"
Byron: Corsair, ii. 4.

(4) A set purpose, intention, or aim.

(5) Contrivance, skill, art, invention. [II. 1. (2).]

"The machine which we are inspecting demonstrates, by its construction, contrivance and *design*."—*Paley: Nat. Theol.*, ch. ii.

(6) The realization or working out of an artistic idea.

"The painted walls, wherein were wrought
Two grand *designs*."
Tennyson: Princess, vii. 106, 107.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Art, &c.:*

(1) The art of drawing or representing in lines the form of any object.

(2) The combination of invention and purpose which enables the artist to compose a picture or a group, without reference to the material in which it is executed.

(3) In the same sense as I. (1).

"Whether thy hand strike out some free *design*,
Where life awakes and dawns at every line."
Pope: Ep. iii. 3, 4.

2. *Music:* The plan and arrangement of each part.

¶ *Argument from design:*

Nat. Theol.: The argument in favour of the existence of God, as well as of His power, wisdom, and goodness, founded on the evidences of design in nature. Design is held to imply a Designer.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *design*, *plan*, *scheme*, and *project*: "Arrangement is the idea common to these terms: the *design* includes the thing that is to be brought about; the *plan* includes the means by which it is to be brought about: a *design* was formed in the time of James I. for overturning the government of the country; the *plan* by which this was to have been realized consisted in placing gunpowder under the parliament-house and blowing up the assembly. A *design* is to be estimated accordiog to its intrinsic worth; a *plan* is to be estimated according to its relative value, or fitness for the *design*: a *design* is noble or wicked, a *plan* is practicable: every founder of a charitable institution may be supposed to have a good *design*; but he may adopt an erroneous *plan* for obtaining the end proposed. *Scheme* and *project* respect both the end and the means, which makes them analogous to *design* and *plan*: the *design* stimulates to action; the *plan* determines the mode of action; the *scheme* and *project* consist most in speculation: the *design* and *plan* are equally practical, and suited to the ordinary and immediate circumstances of life. *Scheme* and *project* differ principally in the magnitude of the objects to which they are applied; the former being much less vast and extensive than the latter: a *scheme* may be formed by an individual for attaining any trifling advantage; *projects* are mostly conceived in matters of state, or of public interest." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **dĕ-ṣīgn'-a-ble** (*g* silent), *a.* [Eng. *design*; *-able.*] Capable of being distinguished, or marked out; distinguishable.

"The power of all natural agents is limited; the mover must be confined to observe these proportions, and cannot pass over all these infinite *designable* degrees in an instant."—*Digby.*

dĕṣ'-ĭg-nāte, *v.t.* [DESIGNATE, *a.*]

1. To mark out, to indicate or show by visible marks or lines.

2. To point out, to name.

"Neither common law nor statute law *designated* any person as entitled to fill the throne between his demise and his decease."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

3. To name, to denominate; to denote or distinguish by name or designation.

". . . a select number of members who were *designated* as the Lords of the Articles."—*Macaulay: Hist Eng.*, ch. xiii.

4. To appoint, to select, to assign.

"Are the instructors of a different description from those *designated* by the founders?"—*Knox: On Grammar Schools.*

dĕṣ'-ĭg-nāte, *a.* [Lat. *designatus*, pa. par. of *designo*=to mark, to denote.] [DESIGN, *v.*] Appointed, chosen to an office, but not yet formally and fully admitted.

"Sir Richard Plantagenet, the fourth duke of that royal family, and king of England, *designate* by king Henry the sixth."—*Sir G. Buck: Hist. of Richard III.* (1646), p. 3.

dĕṣ'-ĭg-nā-tĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DESIGNATE, *v.*]

dĕṣ'-ĭg-nāt-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DESIGNATE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of denoting, distinguishing, or appointing; designation.

dĕṣ-ĭg-nā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *designatio*, from *designatus*, pa. par. of *designo*; Fr. *désignation*; Sp. *designacion*; Ital. *designazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. The act of marking out, indicating, or distinguishing by visible lines or signs.

2. The act of distinguishing or denoting by name or otherwise; a pointing to, an indication.

"This is a plain *designation* of the Duke of Marlborough."—*Swift.*

3. The act of appointing, choosing, or assigning to an office.

4. A name, title, or epithet by which any person or thing is designated.

* 5. Direction, command, instruction.

"He is an High Priest, and a Saviour all-sufficient. First by his Father's eternal *designation*."—*Hopkins: Ser.*, 26.

* 6. A character or disposition.

"Such are the accidents which . . . produced that *designation* of mind."—*Johnson.*

* 7. Import, intention, distinct application.

"Finite and infinite seem to be looked upon by the mind as the modes of quantity, and to be attributed primarily in their first *designation* only to those things which have parts, and are capable of increase or diminution."—*Locke.*

* 8. An arrangement, disposition, or assignment.

"A wise *designation* of time this is, well becoming the Divine care and precaution."—*Derham: Physico-Theol.*, bk. ii., ch. xvi.

9. The right to lay down oysters in a given piece of ground; used also for the ground itself. (*Amer.*)

II. *Scots Law:*

1. A distinguishing or distinctive addition to a name, as of rank, profession, trade, &c.

2. The setting apart of mansea and glebes for the use of the clergy from parish church lands, by the presbytery of the bounds.

dĕṣ'-ĭg-nāt-ĭve, *a.* [Eng. *designat(e)*; *-ive.*] Serving to designate or distinguish; designating.

dĕṣ'-ĭg-nāt-ŏr, *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who designates, distinguishes, or points out.

* 2. *Roman Antiq.:* One who arranged or marshalled public shows, funeral processions, &c.; a master of the ceremonies.

* **dĕṣ-ĭg-nā'-tŏr-ў,** *a.* [Low Lat. *designatorius.*] Serving to designate; designative.

dĕ-ṣīgn'ed (*g* silent), *pa. par. & a.* [DESIGN, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Sketched out, drawn.

2. *Fig.:* Intended, intentional; done by design.

dĕ-ṣīgn'-ĕd-lў (*g* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *designed*; *-ly.*] Of set design or purpose; intentionally, purposely; not through ignorance, inadvertence, or chance.

"Some things were made *designedly*, and on purpose, for such an use as they serve to."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

dĕ-ṣīgn'-ĕr (*g* silent), *s.* [Eng. *design*; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) One who designs, proposes, or intends.

* (2) One who enters into a design, plot, or scheme; a plotter, a contriver, a schemer.

"It has therefore always been both the rule and practice for such *designers* to suborn the public interest."—*More: Decay of Christian Piety.*

II. *Art, &c.:* One who draws or represents with lines a design or artistic idea framed in his own mind.

"The Latin poets, and the *designers* of the Roman medals, lived very near one another, and were bred up to the same relish for wit and fancy."—*Addison: On Medals.*

* **dĕ-ṣīgn'-fŭl** (*g* silent), *s.* [Eng. *design*; *ful(l).*] Full of design; designing.

* **dĕ-ṣīgn'-fŭl-nĕss** (*g* silent), *s.* [Eng. *designful*; *-ness.*] The quality of being designful; designing or full of art and craft.

"All the portraiture of human nature is drawn over with the dusky shades and irregular features of base *designfulness* and malicious cunning."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. vii.

dĕ-ṣīgn'-ĭng (*g* silent), *pr. par., a., & s.* [DESIGN, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Capable of forming or drawing a design.

2. Full of craft or deceit; scheming, treacherous.

"Haste then (the false *designing* youth replied),
Haste to thy country: love shall be thy guide."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xv. 470, 471.

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act or art of delineating or drawing the appearance of objects by lines.

"Music, or painting, or *designing*, or chemistry."—*Cowley: Essay on Solitude.*

2. The act of forming or entering into a design; purposing, intention; plotting, scheming.

* **dĕ-ṣīgn'-lĕss** (*g* silent), *a.* [Eng. *design*; *-less.*] Without any set purpose, design, aim, or intention.

"In a manner Platonick, *designless* of love of sinning."—*Hammond: Works*, vol. ii.

* **dĕ-ṣīgn'-lĕss-lў** (*g* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *designless*; *-ly.*] In a manner without set purpose, or design; undesignedly.

"In this great concert of his whole creation, the *designlessly* conspiring voices are as differing as the conditions of the respective singers."—*Boyle.*

* **dĕ-ṣīgn'-mĕnt,** * **dĕ-ṣīgne'-mĕnt** (*g* silent), *s.* [Eng. *design*; *-ment.*]

1. The act of designing, sketching, or planning a work.

"The scenes which represent cities and countries are . . . painted on boards and canvas; but shall that excuse the ill painture or *designment* of them?"—*Dryden.*

2. A design, sketch, or plan of a work.

"Yet still the fair *designment* was his own."
Dryden: Cromwell, xxiv.

3. A design, a plot, a scheme, an enterprise.

"Whatsoeuer wicked *designement* shal be conspired and plotted against her majesty."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 619.

4. A design, purpose, aim, or intent.

"The desperate tempest hath so banged the Turks,
That their *designment* halts."
Shakesp.: Othello, ii. 1.

dē-sĭl'-vĕr, *v.t.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *silver* (q.v.).] To remove silver from; to deprive of or free from silver.

dē-sĭl'-vĕr-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DESILVER.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The process of removing lead from an alloy with silver. It is done by abstracting crystals of the former from the cooling alloy. The Pattinson process. (*Knight.*)

dē-sĭl-vēr-ĭz-ā'-tĭon, *s.* [Eng. *desilveriz(e); -ation.*] The same as DESILVERING, *s.* (q.v.).

dē-sĭl'-vēr-ĭze, *v.t.* [Eng. *desilver; -ize.*] The same as DESILVER (q.v.).

* **dĕ-sī'ne,** *v.t.* [DESIGN.] To indicate.

"That seemed some perilous tumult to *desine*."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. iii. 37

* **dĕs'-ĭn-ęnce,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *desinens*, pr. par. of *desino* = to cease: *de* = away, from, and *sino* = to leave.] An end or close.

"In their poesies, the fettering together the series of the verses, with the bonds of like cadence or *desinence* of rhyme."—*Bp. Hall: Postscript to his Satires.*

* **dĕs'-ĭn-ęnt,** *a.* [Lat. *desinens*, pr. par. of *desino*.] Ending, terminating, extreme.

"In front of this sea were placed six tritons; their upper parts human, their *desinent* parts fish."—*B. Jonson: Masques at Court.*

* **dĕ-sĭp'-ĭ-ęnt,** *a.* [Lat *desipiens*, pr. par. of *desipio* = to be foolish, to dote: *de* = away, from, and *sapio* = to be wise, prudent.] Foolish, doting, silly, childish.

dē-şĭr-ą-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *desirable; -ity.*] The quality of being desirable; desirableness.

"Stories . . . which make the *desirability* of a residence in the country doubly doubtful."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Oct. 13, 1882.

dē-şĭr'-ą-ble, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *désirable*, from Lat. *desiderabilis*; from *desidero* = to desire, to regret.] [DESIDERATE, *v.* DESIRE, *v.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Worthy or deserving of being desired; calculated to inspire feelings of desire.

"But youth, health, vigour, to expend
On so *desirable* an end."
Cowper: Moralizer Corrected.

2. Pleasing, delightful, grateful.

"Our own sex, our kindred, our houses, and our very names, seem to have something good and *desirable* in them."—*Watts.*

* **B.** *As subst.:* Anything desirable, or desired.

"Pleasure and riches, and all mortal *desirables*."—*Watts: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 2.

dē-şĭr'-ą-hle-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *desirable; -ness.*] The quality of being desirable; desirability.

"Painted beauty is a great argument of the *desirableness* of that which is true and native."—*Goodman: Winter's Evening Conference*, p. i.

dĕ-şĭr'-ą-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *desirabl(e); -ly.*] In a desirable manner or degree.

dĕ-şĭ're, *s.* [From the verb. In Fr. *désir*; Sp. *deseo*; Ital. *desire, desiderio*; Lat. *desiderium.*]

* 1. Regret for some object of affection lost.

"And warm tears gushing from their eyes, with passionate *desire*
Of their kind manager."
Chapman: Homer's Iliad, xvii. 380, 381.

2. An emotion, eagerness, or excitement of the mind directed towards the attainment, enjoyment, or possession of some object from which pleasure, profit, or gratification is expected; an earnest wish, longing, or aspiration for a thing.

"Though bold, and burning with *desire* of fame,"
Pope: Homer's Iliad, vii. 136.

* 3. Affection, love.

"The bloom of young *desire*, and purple light of love." *Gray: Progress of Poesy*, 41.

4. Lust, appetite, craving.

"His genius and his moral frame
Were thus impair'd, and he became
The slave of low *desires*."
Wordsworth: Ruth.

* 5. That which is desired, looked, or longed for; the object of desire.

"The *desire* of all nations shall come."—*Haggai* ii. 7.

* 6. Hope, dependence.

"And on whom is all the *desire* of Israel?"—*1 Sam.* ix. 20.

* 7. A wish, command, or injunction.

"Ye wolen do the *desires* of your fadir."—*Wycliffe: John* viii.

* **dĕ-şĭ're,** * **de-syre,** * **de-syr-y,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *désirer*; Ital. *desirare, desiderare*; from Lat. *desidero* = to long for. *Desire* is thus a doublet of *desiderate* (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To regret.

"He [Jehoram] reigned in Jerusalem eight years, and departed without being *desired*."—*2 Chron.* xxi. 20.

2. To wish or long for the attainment or possession of some object from which pleasure, profit, or gratification is expected.

"They knew that, once landed in Great Britain, he would have neither the will nor the power to do those things which they most *desired*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

3. To express a wish or desire to obtain; to beg for, to crave, to entreat.

". . . he *desires*
Some private speech with you."
Shakesp.: All's Well, ii. 5.

¶ Shakespeare uses the word in two constructions.

(1) To desire a thing of a person.

"Sir, I *desire* of you
A conduct over-land to Milford Haven."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 5.

* (2) To desire a person of a thing.

"I humbly do *desire* your grace of pardon."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

4. To bid, to enjoin.

* 5. To require, to demand, to call for.

"A doleful case *desires* a doleful song." *Spenser.*

* 6. To invite.

"But shall we dance, if they *desire* us to't?"
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

B. *Intrans.:* To wish, to long, to be eager or anxious.

"Thy mother and thy brethren stand without, *desiring* to see thee."—*Luke* viii. 20.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between to *desire*, to *wish*, to *long*, to *hanker*, and to *covet*: "The *desire* is imperious, it demands gratification; the *wish* is less vehement, it consists of a strong inclination; *longing* is an impatient and continued species of desire; *hankering* is a *desire* for that which is set out of one's reach; *coveting* is a *desire* for that which belongs to another, or what is in his power to grant: we *desire* or *long for* that which is near at hand, or within view; we *wish* for and *covet* that which is more remote, or less distinctly seen; we *hanker after* that which has been once enjoyed: a discontented person *wishes* for more than he has; he who is in a strange land *longs* to see his native country; vicious men *hanker after* the pleasures which are denied them; ambitious men *covet* honours, avaricious men *covet* riches. *Desires* ought to be moderated; *wishes* to be limited; *longings, hankerings*, and *covetings*, to be suppressed: uncontrolled *desires* become the greatest torments; unbounded *wishes* are the bane of all happiness; ardent *longings* are mostly irrational, and not entitled to indulgence; *coveting* is expressly prohibited by the Divine law. *Desire*, as it regards others, is not less imperative than when it respects ourselves; it lays an obligation on the person to whom it is expressed: a *wish* is gentle and unassuming; it appeals to the good nature of another: we act by the *desire* of a superior, and according to the *wishes* of an equal: the *desire* of a parent will amount to a command in the mind of a dutiful child: his *wishes* will be anticipated by the warmth of affection." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between to *desire* and to *beg*, see BEG.

dĕ-şĭr'ed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DESIRE, *v.*]

* **dĕ-şĭr'e-fûl,** * **dĕ-sĭre'-fûll,** * **de-syr-ful,** *a.* [Eng. *desire; -ful(l).*]

1. Full of desire, desirous, eager.

"Ye haue need of readie and *desirefull* heartes."—*Udal: Luke* iv.

2. Desirable, pleasant.

"Y eete not *desireful* breede."—*Wycliffe: Daniel*, x. 3.

* **dĕ-şĭr'e-fûl-nĕss,** * **dĕ-sĭre'-fûl-nĕsse,** *s.* [Eng. *desireful; -ness.*] A state of being full of desire, or desirous.

"Jesus because he would ye more enkiendle *desirefulnes*"—*Udal: Luke* xxiii.

* **dĕ-şĭre'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng, *desire; -less.*] Without any desires, appetites, or wishes; languid.

"The appetite is dull and *desireless*."—*Donne: Devotions*, p. 25.

* **dĕ-şĭr'-ĕr,** * **de-syr-er,** *s.* [Eng. *desir(e); -er.*] One who desires or wishes eagerly for anything.

"I will counterfeit the bewitchment of some popular man, and give it bountiful to the *desirers*."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, ii. 3.

dĕ-şĭr'-ĭng, * **de-syr-ynge,** *pr. par., a.,* & *s.* [DESIRE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of feeling desire; desire.

"My *desiring* was him to seen ouer al thing."
Rom. of the Rose.

dĕ-şĭr'-oŭs, * **de-syr-ous,** *a.* [O. F *desiros*; Fr. *désireux*; Ital. *desideroso*, from Low Lat. *desiderosus*, from *desidero* = to desire.]

1. Full of desire or eager longing; eager to obtain, wishful, anxious.

"Be not *desirous* of his dainties: for they are deceitful meat."—*Prov.* xxiii. 3.

* 2. Desirable, pleasant.

"So *desirous* were the terrible torments unto Vincent, as a most pleasant banquet."—*Bale: Select Works*, p. 580.

† **dĕ-şĭr'-oŭs-lў,** * **de-syr-ous-lye,** *adv.* [Eng. *desirous; -ly.*] With desire or eager longing; eagerly, anxiously.

"Affeccion of this instrument is a thinge, by whiche ye bee drawe *desirously* any thinge to wilne in couetous maner."—*Chaucer: Test. of Love*, bk. iii.

* **dĕ-şĭr'-oŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *desirous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being desirous; eager longing or desire.

dĕ-şĭst', *v.i.* [Fr. *désister*; Sp. & Port. *desistir*; Ital. *desistere*, from Lat. *desisto* = to leave off: *de* = away, from, and *sisto* = to put or place.] To stop, cease, forbear, leave off, or discontinue (generally followed by *from* before the thing or practice given up, but sometimes by an infinitive).

"*Desist*, obedient to his high command."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, viii. 510.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *desist* and to *leave off*: "*Desist* is applied to actions good, indifferent, or offensive to some person; *leave off* to actions that are indifferent; the former is voluntary or involuntary, the latter voluntary: we are frequently obliged to *desist*, but we *leave off* at our option. . . . He who annoys another must be made to *desist*; he who does not wish to offend will *leave off* when requested." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

¶ Blair thus distinguishes the four words *desist, renounce, quit*, and *leave off*: "Each of these words implies some pursuit or object relinquished; but from different motives. We *desist* from the difficulty of accomplishing. We *renounce* on account of the disagreeableness of the object, or pursuit. We *quit* for the sake of some other thing which interests us more; and we *leave off* because we are weary of the design. A politician *desists* from his designs, when he finds they are impracticable; he *renounces* the court because he has been affronted by it; he *quits* ambition for study or retirement; and *leaves off* his attendance on the great, as he becomes old and weary of it." (*Blair: Lect. on Rhetoric and Belles Lettres*, 1817, vol. i., pp. 228, 229.)

† **dĕ-şĭst'-ąnce,** * **dĕ-şĭst'-ęnce,** *s.* [Low Lat. *desistantia, desistentia*, from Lat. *desistens*, pr. par. of *desisto*.] The act of desisting, ceasing, or leaving off; cessation.

"Men make it both the motive and excuse of their *desistance* from giving any more, that they have given already."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 268.

dĕ-şĭst'-ĭng, *pr. par., a.,* & *s.* [DESIST.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of leaving off or ceasing; cessation, desistance.

"The going into the city was a pursuance and carrying on of the enterprize, and not a *desisting* or departing from it."—*State Trials; Sir C. Blount* (an. 1600).

* **dĕ-şĭst'-ĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *desist; -ive.*] Ending, concluding.

* **dĕ-şĭ'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *desistus*, pa. par. of *desino* = to cease, to desist.] An end or conclusion.

"The soul must be immortal, and unsubject to death or *desition*."—*The Soul's Immortality Defended* (1645), p. 27.

dĕş'-ĭ-tĭve, *a.* [Lat. *desitus*, pa. par. of *desino* = to desist, to leave off.] Ending, concluding, final.

"Inceptive and *desitive* propositions are of this sort; the fogs vanish as the sun rises."—*Watts.*

dĕsk, * **deske,** *s.* [A.S. *desc* = a dish (q.v.); Dut. *disch*; Ger. *tisch*; Sw. & Dan. *disk* = a table; O. H. Ger. *disc, tisc* = a dish, a platter.] [DISH, DISK.]

1. *Lit.:* A sloping table, frame, or case for a writer or reader, frequently made with

drawers below, and racks for books, &c., above; the lid is also often made to lift up, so as to form a lock-up receptacle for papers, &c. The term is also applied to a small frame or writing-case to stand on a table.

"*Deske. Pluteum.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. *Fig.:* Mercantile affairs or occupation; the position of a clerk.

"Those who from the miserable servitude of the *desk* have been raised to empire."—*Burke: On a Regicide Peace*, Lett. 3.

desk-knife, *s.* An eraser.

desk-work, *s.* Work at a desk, writing, copying; the work of a clerk. (*Tennyson.*)

* **dĕsk,** *v.t.* [Desk, *s.*]

1. To place or set at a desk.

"Then are you entertain'd and *desk't* up *cy* Our Ladies Psalter and the rosary."
John Hall: Poems (1646), p. 2.

2. To shut up as in a desk.

"With this I'll read a leaf of that small Iliad,
That in a walnut-shell was *desked*."
Albumazar, i. 3.

* **dĕsked,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Desk, *v.*]

* **dĕs-māi-ĕn,** * **des-maye,** *v.t.* [Dismay.]

dĕs'-man, *s.* [Fr. & Sw.]

Zool.: The Musk-rat (q.v.).

dĕs-manth'-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. δέσμη (*desmē*) = a bundle, and ἄνθος (*anthos*) = a blossom, a flower. So named from the fascicles of flowers, which seem as if bound in bundles.]

Bot.: A genus of leguminous plants. The Chinese pot-herb formerly called *Desmanthus natans* is now termed *Neptunia oleracea*. The seeds of *D. virgatus* are strung like beads.

dĕs'-mĭd, dĕs-mĭd'-ĭ-an, *s.* [Desmidium.]

Bot.: A plant belonging to the family Desmidiaceæ.

dĕs-mĭd-ĭ-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *desmidi(um)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: A family of Confervoid Algæ, consisting entirely of microscopic flexible organisms inhabiting fresh-water, scarcely a specimen of which can be found that does not contain some of them. Sometimes they adhere in large quantities to aquatic plants, forming green films investing these, at others they rest as a thick coating at the bottom of the water, or lie intermingled with Confervæ, &c. The most distinctive feature in their appearance is the bilateral symmetry, indicative of the tendency to divide into two valves or segments. Many of the genera have the power of fixing themselves to external objects, and possess a feeble power of locomotion. Reproduction is effected by (1) cell-division, where each frustule divides into two; (2) by zoospores; (3) by conjugation. There are five tribes, containing twenty-two genera. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

The Desmids are nearly related to Diatoms, but may be distinguished from the latter by their color, which is bright green instead of brownish-yellow, by their enclosing case or wall, which is of cellulose, instead of silica as in the Diatom, and by their form, which is usually constricted in the middle line. Like Diatoms they unite in long chains. About four hundred species have been described, but many of these are variable and ill-defined. Desmids are usually found in the standing pools of heaths and peat mosses, where they rarely form large aggregations, but occur in association with filamentous algæ and other microscopic forms. They are much prized by the microscopist on account of their singular beauty of form. Their mode of division is remarkable, the two halves being forced asunder at the point of constriction by the development of two new bud halves to complete them. Two new Desmids are thus formed, as symmetrical as the original one, yet whose halves are of very unequal age, one-half being practically the descendant of the other. In the case of reproduction by conjugation, or the fusion of two Desmids into one, a resting spore is formed, whose cyst may have peculiar markings or hook-like prominences.

dĕs-mĭd-ĭ-ĕ'-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *desmidi(um)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Desmidiaceæ, in which the cells are united into an elongated jointed filament. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

dĕs-mĭd'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. δέσμη (*desmē*) = a bundle, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance.]

Bot.: A genus of Desmidiaceæ, tribe Desmideæ, having the cells united into a brittle, regularly-twisted triangular or quadrangular filament, and two-toothed at the angles. It contains two species. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

dĕs'-mīne, *s.* [Gr. δέσμη (*desmē*) = a bundle.]

Mineralogy:

1. The same as Hypostilbite (q.v.).
2. The same as Stilbite (q.v.).

dĕs-mĭ-ō-spĕr'-mĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Gr. δέσμιος (*desmios*) = binding, δεσμός (*desmos*) = a chain, a bond, and σπέρμα (*sperma*) = a seed.]

Bot.: A genus of rose-spored Algæ, in which the spores form distinct chains like necklaces.

dĕs-mŏb'-rў-a, *s. pl.* [Gr. δεσμός (*desmos*) = a chain, a bond, and βρύον (*bruon*) = a kind of mossy sea-weed.]

Bot.: A name applied to ferns in which the fronds are produced terminally.

dĕs-mō'-dĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. δεσμός, δέσμη (*desmos, desmē*) = a bundle, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance.]

Bot.: A genus of papilionaceous plants, subtribe Hedysareæ. The leaves have generally three leaflets; more rarely they are simple. The flowers are in racemes or panicles; the legumes jointed, each joint one-seeded. About 100 species are known, chiefly from South America or from India. *Desmodium gyrans*, an Indian species, is the Moving-plant, so called from the rotatory movement of the leaflets. It is also known as the Telegraph Plant, and possesses a very peculiar activity. Of the three leaflets of which its leaf is composed, the small, lateral ones have, especially if the atmosphere be warm and humid, an odd, spontaneous motion, from which the popular name of the plant is derived. They jerk up and down, sometimes as often as 180 times in a minute, as if signalling. At the same time they rotate on their axes. This is one of the many spontaneous movements of plants which have been observed of late years. They are generally due to the stimulus of contact, light, or temperature, which produces movement by altering the turgidity of the cells. The movements are varied in character. *D. diffusum* is a fodder plant.

dĕs-mō'-dĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Desmodium.]

Zool.: A genus of Bats, including the true Vampires (q.v.).

dĕs-mŏg'-ra-phў, *s.* [Gr. δεσμός (*desmos*) = a bond, a fetter, from δέω (*deō*) = to bind, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.]

Anat.: A description of the ligaments of the body.

dĕs'-mŏĭd, *a.* [Gr. δεσμός (*desmos*) = a bond, a fetter, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance.]

Surg.: Resembling a bundle. (Applied to certain tumours which on section show numerous white fibres, closely interwoven and interlaced in bundles.)

dĕs-mŏl'-ō-ġў, *s.* [Gr. δεσμός (*desmos*) = a bond, a fetter, and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.]

Anat.: That branch of the science which treats of the ligaments and sinews of the body.

dĕs-mŏne'-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. δεσμός (*desmos*) = a bond, and ὄγκος (*ongkos*) = a hook.]

Bot.: A genus of Brazilian palms, tribe Cocoeæ. They have reed-like flexuous stems, and straight or hooked prickles. The flowers are cream-coloured, the drupes red. *Desmoncus macranthos*, the Jacitara of South America, is a climbing or trailing palm. Strips of the stem are plaited by the Indians so as to make strainers for squeezing out the poisonous juice of the manioc root. (*Loudon, Treas. of Bot., &c.*)

dĕs-mŏt'-ō-mў, *s.* [Gr. δεσμός (*desmos*) = a bond, a fetter, and τομή (*tomē*) = a cutting; τέμνω (*temnō*) = to cut.]

Anat.: The act of dissecting the ligaments and sinews of the body.

dĕs'-ō-late, * **des-o-lat,** * **dis-so-late,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *desolatus*, pa. par. of *desolo* = to make lonely or desolate: *de* (intens.), and *solo* = to make lonely; *solus* = alone.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Deprived of or without inhabitants; uninhabited, deserted.

"What a forest of masts would have bristled in the *desolate* port of Newry."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

2. Laid waste, ruined.

"Every resume departed agens itself schal be *desolat*."—*Wycliffe: Luke* xi.

* 3. Destitute, unprovided.

"I were right now of tales *desolat*."
Chaucer: C. T., 4,551.

4. Solitary, forsaken, forlorn.

"Here to be lonely is not *desolate*,
For much I view which I could most desire."
Byron: Epistle to Augusta.

5. Afflicted, comfortless.

"The heart once left thus *desolate*
Must fly at last for ease—to hate."
Byron: The Giaour.

* **B.** *As subst.:* One who is forsaken, afflicted, or comfortless.

"A poor *desolate*
That now had measured many a weary mile."
G. Fletcher: Christ's Victorie, ii. 1.

¶ For the difference between *desolate* and *solitary*, see Solitary.

dĕs'-ō-lāte, *v.t.* [In Fr. *désoler*; Ital. *desolare*; Sp. *dessolar*, from Lat. *desolo*.] [Desolate, *a.*]

1. To deprive of inhabitants; to lay waste; to reduce to solitude or dreariness; to make into a wilderness or desert.

"Pray to that God who, high on Ida's brow,
Surveys thy *desolated* realms below."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, xxiv. 359, 360.

2. To ruin; to reduce to a state of ruin.

"Who curse the hour your Arabe came
To *desolate* our shrines of flame."
Moore: The Fire Worshippers.

dĕs'-ō-lāt-ed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Desolate, *v.*]

dĕs'-ō-late-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *desolate*; *-ly*.] In a desolate, forsaken, or deserted manner.

"I have been kept a great while from you *desolately* alone."—*Fox: Book of Martyrs*, p. 1,900.

† **dĕs'-ō-late-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *desolate*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being desolate.

dĕs'-ō-lāt-ĕr, *dĕs'-ō-lāt-ŏr, *s.* [Eng. *desolat(e)*; *-er*.] One who desolates, lays waste, or destroys.

"But who is this *desolator*, or maker of desolations?"
Mede: On Daniel, p. 44.

dĕs'-ō-lāt-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Desolate, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of making desolate, deserted, or ruined.

dĕs-ō-lā'-tion, *des-o-la-çi-onn, *s.* [Fr. *desolation*; Sp. *desolacion*; Ital. *desolazione*, from Lat. *desolatus*, pa. par. of *desolo* = to make lonely or desolate.]

1. The act of desolating or making desolate, waste, and deserted; a laying waste, a depriving of inhabitants; devastation, depopulation.

¶ The history of mankind presents numerous examples, the outcome of barbarian warfare. The most striking instance of Desolation that can be offered is that which exists in the region of Mesopotamia, which in the past was for thousands of years the seat of powerful and populous empires, successively those of Babylonia, Assyria, Persia, and Macedonia, the country being brought to the greatest degree of fertility and densely filled with inhabitants. The warlike raids of the Mongol Tartars, and subsequently of the Turks, reduced this flourishing country to the barren and almost depopulated region of to-day, over which heaps of clay are the sole relics of the great cities of the past.

"Come, behold the works of the Lord, what *desolations* he hath made in the earth."—*Ps.* xlvi. 8.

2. A desolate state or condition; ruin.

"The said island was brought almost into *desolation*."—*Hacklugt: Voyages*, i. 14.

3. A place made desolate; a wilderness, a wild.

"How is Babylon become a *desolation* among the nations."—*Jer.* l. 23.

4. A state or condition of being forsaken, deserted, afflicted, or comfortless; sadness.

"And mine's the guilt, and mine the hell,
This bosom's *desolation* dooming."
Byron: Herod's Lament.

* **dĕs'-ō-lāt-ŏr,** *s.* [Eng. *desolat(e)*; *-or*.] The same as Desolater (q.v.).

"The *Desolator* desolate!
The Victor overthrown!"
Byron: Ode to Napoleon.

***dĕs-ō-lā-tŏr-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *desolator*; *-y.*] Causing or accompanied by desolation.

"These *desolatory* judgments are a notable improvement of God's mercy."—*Bishop Hall: Rem.*, p. 55.

***dē-sō-phĭs'-tĭ-cāte,** *v.t.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *sophisticate* (q.v.).] To clear from sophism or error.

***des-or-dein, * desordeynen,** *v.t.* [DISORDAIN.]

***des-or-dene, * disordene, * disordeyn,** *a.* [DISORDAIN.] Disordinate, mordinate.

"Avarice is *disordene* loue." *Ayenbite*, p. 34.

dĕs-ŏx'-a-late, *s.* [Eng. *desoxal(ic)*, and suff. *-ate* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: A salt of desoxalic acid (q.v.).

dĕs-ŏx-ăl'-ĭc, *a.* [Fr. pref. *dés*, and Eng. *oxalic* (q.v.).]

Chem.: Formed by the deoxidation of oxalic acid

desoxalic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_5H_8O_8$, or $HO{\cdot}C\begin{cases}CO\,OH\\ CO{\cdot}OH\end{cases}$ A tri-

$HO{\cdot}CH-CO{\cdot}OH$

basic acid, obtained by acting on ethylic oxalate (containing alcohol) with sodium amalgam, which forms its triethyl ether, crystallizing in large prisms, melting at 85°. By acting on this compound with baryta water, and decomposing the barium salt with sulphuric acid, the free acid is obtained on evaporation in deliquescent crystals; by heating its solution to 45° it decomposes into CO_2 and racemic acid $HO\,OC{\cdot}CH(OH){\cdot}CH(OH){\cdot}CO{\cdot}OH$.

dĕs-ŏx'-ў, *in compos* [Fr. pref. *dés*, and Eng *oxy(gen)* (q.v.).]

desoxy-anisoin, *s*

Chem.: $C_{16}H_{16}O_3$. A crystalline substance soluble in alcohol and ether, melting at 95°, obtained by the action of dilute sulphuric acid on hydranisoin, $C_{16}H_{18}O_4$.

desoxy-benzoin, *s.*

Chem.: Phenyl-benzyl-ketone, $C_6H_5{\cdot}CO{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}C_6H_5$. Obtained by the action of zinc and hydrochloric acid on chloro-benzil $C_6H_5{\cdot}CO{\cdot}CHCl_2{\cdot}C_6H_5$, or by heating monobrom-stilbene with water to 180°. It crystallises out of alcohol in large tables which melt at 55°. Desoxy-benzoin can also be obtained by reducing benzoin $C_6H_5{\cdot}CO{\cdot}CH(OH){\cdot}C_6H_5$.

desoxy-glutaric acid, *s.* [GLUTARIC ACID.]

dĕ-spāir', * despeir, * despeire, * despeyr, * dispair, * dispayre, *s.* [Fr. *désespoir*. At a not remote period this word and diffidence were all but synonymous with each other, though they differ in etymology; *despair* meaning the absence of hope, and *diffidence* that of faith.] [DESPAIR, *v.*]

1. The absence, or loss of hope; hopelessness; the result of despondency caused by loss of fortune, the death of friends, or nervous depression due to sickness or over nerve strain. Despair is nearly related to desperation, and not infrequently leads to suicide as the seemingly only means of escape from ills of a mental or material character.

"Thinking to fly from *despair*, that swifter than keel is or canvas."
Longfellow: Courtship of Miles Standish, v.

* 2. That which causes despair, or desperation.

"The mere *despair* of surgery he cures."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 3.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *despair*, *desperation*, and *despondency*: "*Despair* is a state of mind produced by the view of external circumstances; *desperation* and *despondency* may be the fruit of the imagination; the former therefore always rests on some ground, the latter are sometimes ideal: *despair* lies mostly in reflection; *desperation* and *despondency* in the feelings; the former marks a state of vehement and impatient feeling, the latter that of fallen and mournful feeling. *Despair* is often the forerunner of *desperation* and *despondency*, but it is not necessarily accompanied with effects so powerful: the strongest mind may have occasion to *despair* when circumstances warrant the sentiment; men of an impetuous character are apt to run into a state of *desperation*; a weak mind full of morbid sensibility is most liable to fall into *despondency*. *Despair* interrupts or checks exertion; *desperation* impels to greater exertions; *despondency* unfits for exertion: when a physician *despairs* of making a cure, he lays aside the application of remedies; when a soldier sees nothing but death or disgrace before him, he is driven to *desperation*, and redoubles his efforts." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dĕ spāir', * de speire, * de speyre, * de spayre, * di spaire, * di speyre, *v.i.* & *t.* [O. Fr. *desperer*; Fr. *désesperer*; O. Sp. *desperar*; Sp. *desesperar*; Ital. *disperare*, from Lat. *despero*: *de* = away, from, and *spero* = to hope; *spes* = hope.]

A. *Intrans.*: To be without hope; to be or fall into a state of despair; to give up all hope (followed by *of* before that of which one gives up hope).

"In the mourful tone of a man who *despaired* of ever being reconciled to them."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

¶ Sometimes followed by *to*.

"He has incurr'd a long arrear,
And must *despair* to pay."
Cowper: Bill of Mortality (1792).

* **B.** *Reflex.*: To give up to despair.

"Thou shalt the nought *despeire*." *Gower*, i. 272.

* **C.** *Transitive*:

1. To give up or lose all hope of or in; to despair of.

"Full counsel must mature: peace is *despair'd*;
For who can think submission?
Milton: P. L., i. 660, 661.

2. To cause to despair; to create despair in.

"Miseries for a moment could not *despair* them."—*Chr. Sutton: Learn to Die* (1600), p. 189 (ed. 1848).

*** dĕ-spāir'-a-ble, * de-speir-a-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *desperabilis*.] Desperate, fit or liable to be despaired of.

"Whi . . . my wounde *desperable* for-oc to be cured."—*Wycliffe: Jerem.* xv. 18.

dĕ-spāir'ed, * de-speyred, * di-speired, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DESPAIR, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb).

B. *As adjective*:

1. Despaired of; hopeless.

"Thus *despeyred* out of all cure."
Chaucer: Troilus, v. 713.

2. In despair; desperate; without hope.

"I, as who saith, all *despeired*." *Gower*, i. 281.

dĕ spāir'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *despair*; *-er.*] One who falls into, or gives way to despair.

"He cheers the fearful, and commends the bold,
And makes *despairers* hope for good success."
Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, cclxii.

*** dĕ-spāir'-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *despair*; *-ful(l).*] Full of despair; desperate, hopeless.

"Laying open in all her gestures the *despairful* affliction."—*Sydney: Arcadia*, bk. v.

dĕ-spāir'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DESPAIR, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act or state of giving up all hope; despair, desperation.

dĕ-spāir'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *despairing*; *-ly.*] In a despairing, hopeless manner; in a manner expressive of or indicating despair.

"He speaks severely and *despairingly* of our society."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 237.

*** dĕ-spāir'-ĭng-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *despairing*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being despairing, or in despair; hopelessness.

*** dĕs-păr'-a-ge,** *v.t.* [DISPARAGE.]

*** dĕs-par'-ple, dis-par-ple, * dis-par-poile, * dys-par-ple,** *v.t.* & *t.* [O. Fr. *esparpeiller*; Ital. *sparpagliare*; Sp. *desparpajar.*]

A. *Intrans.*: To become scattered, to scatter.

"As a flock of scheep . . . departeth and *desparpleth*."—*Maundeville*, p. 4.

B. *Trans.*: To scatter.

"The wolf rauyschith and *disparpilth*, or scaterith, the scheep."—*Wycliffe: John* x. 12.

dĕs-pătch', dĭs-pătch', *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *despescher*; Fr. *dépêcher* = to hasten; O. Fr. *des* = Lat. *dis* = apart, from, and O. Fr. * *pescher*, found in *despescher* and *empescher*, from Low Lat. * *pedico* = to put an obstacle in the way; *pedica* = a fetter; *pes* (genit. *pedis*) = a foot. (*Skeat.*)]

A. *Transitive*:

* 1. To rid, to clear, to free, to disencumber.

"When I had cleane *despatched* myself of this great charge."—*Udal: Pref. to Matthew*

* 2. To get rid of.

"Edmund, I think, is gone . . . to *despatch*
His nighted life." *Shakesp.: Lear*, iv. 6.

* 3. To deprive, to bereave.

"Thus was I, sleeping, by a br other's hand,
Of life, of crown, of queen, at once *despatched*."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 5.

4. To put to death, to send out of the world.

"Now, sirs, have you *despatched* this thing?"
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iii. 2.

* 5. To execute quickly, to perform out of hand.

"These things I bid you do, get them *despatched*."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, i. 5.

6. To send away: particularly used of messengers, messages, &c., and especially when haste is implied.

"Persons of high rank were instantly *despatched* from Versailles to greet and escort him."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

7. To make ready, to prepare, to expedite.

"*Despatch* you with safest haste."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, i. 3.

* 8. To satisfy, to send away satisfied.

"*Despatch* us with all speed."
Shakesp. Henry V., iii. 4.

* **B.** *Intransitive*:

1. To conclude a business or affair with another; to come to an understanding, to agree.

"They have *despatch'd* with Pompey."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iii. 3.

2. To hasten, to hurry.

"And now *despatch* we towards the court."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV, iv. 3.

dĕs-pătch', dĭs-pătch', *s.* [DESPATCH, *v.*]

* 1. The act of getting rid of; a doing or putting away.

"What needed, then, that terrible *dispatch* of it into your pocket?"—*Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 2.

2. The act of sending out of the world; execution.

3. A hasty performance; expeditious, prompt execution.

"You'd see, could you her inward motions watch,
Feigning delay, she wishes for *despatch*."
Glanvill.

4. Speed, haste, expedition.

"To whom the Spartan: These thy orders borne,
Say shall I stay, or with *despatch* return?"
Pope: Homer's Iliad, x 69, 70.

* 5. Management, conduct, or completion of a business.

"You shall put
This night's great business into my *despatch*."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, i. 5.

6. A sending away in haste.

* 7. A decisive or final answer.

"To-day we shall have our *despatch*."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour Lost, iv 1.

8. A message or letter sent in haste or by special messenger, and containing matters of public concern or business; an official communication.

"The testimony which Waldeck in his *despatch* bore to the gallant conduct of the islanders was read with delight by their countrymen."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

¶ *Happy despatch*: [HARRI-KARRI.]

despatch-box, *s.* A box or case in which despatches are enclosed and locked up while passing between two persons.

dĕs-pătch'ed, dĭs-pătch'ed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DESPATCH, *v.*]

dĕs-pătch'-ĕr, * dĭs-pătch'-ĕr, * dys-patch-er, *s.* [Eng. *despatch*; *-er.*]

1. One who despatches or sends off.

"The dataire (is) a dater of writings, and more particularly the dater or *dispatcher* of the pope's bulls; an ordinary officer in the court of Rome."—*Cotgrave: in v. Dataire.*

* 2. One who gets rid of or destroys; a finisher.

"Avaryce was the other *dyspatcher*, whych hath made an end both of our lybraryes and bokes without respect."—*Bale: Pref. to Leland's Itin.*, sign. B 4.

* 3. One who writes or sends despatches.

"The first attempt of our *dispatcher* is to give an account of his writing at all."—*Hammond: Works*, vol. ii., pt. ii., p. 167.

*** dĕs-pătch'-fŭl, * dĭs-pătch'-fŭl, * dĭs-pătch'-fŭll,** *a.* [Eng. *despatch*; *-ful(l).*]

1. Bent or intent on haste; expeditious, quick.

"Their keen-edged axes to the tow'ring oaks
Dispatchfull they applied."
Cowper: Homer's Iliad, bk. xxiii.

2. Indicating or expressive of haste.

"So saying, with *despatchfull* looks, in haste
She turns, on hospitable thoughts intent."
Milton: P. L., v. 331, 332.

dĕs-păţch'-ĭng, dĭs-păţch'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DESPATCH, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of sending away in haste; despatch.

"I have differed the *dispatching* of a currier."—*Cabbala: The Marq. Yniosa to Lord Conway.*

dē-spē-çĭf'-ĭ-cāte, *v.t.* [Lat. pref. *de* = away, from, and *species* = a kind, a class.] To desynonymize. (*Grote: Journal of Philol.*, vol. iv. (1872), p. 63.)

***dē-spĕct',** *s.* [Lat. *despectus*, pa. par. of *despicio* = to look down upon: *de* = down, and *specio* = to look at.] A looking down upon; despection, contempt. (*Coleridge.*)

***dē-spĕc'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *despectio*, from *despectus*, pa. par. of *despicio.*] [DESPISE.] A looking down upon; a despising; contempt.

"... a calm *despection* of all those shining attractives which they see to be so transitory."—*W. Mountagu: Devoute Essayes* (1648), pt. i., p. 362.

***dē-spēed',** *v.t.* [Pref. *de* (intens.), and Eng. *speed* (q.v.).] To send with speed or haste; to despatch.

"Out of hand they *despeeded* certaine of their crue to crave pardon."—*Speed: K. John*, bk. ix., ch. viii., § 31.

***de-speire,** *v.* & *s.* [DESPAIR.]

***dē-spĕnçe,** *s.* [DISPENSE.]

***dē-spĕnd',** *v.t.* [DISPEND.] To spend, to expend.

"Some noble men in Spain can *despend* £50,000."—*Howell: Letters* (1650).

***dē-spĕnd'-ĕr,** ***de-spend-our,** *s.* [DISPENDER.]

***dē-spĕns,** ***de-spense,** *s.* [DISPENSE.]

dĕs-pĕr-ā'-dō, *s.* [O.Sp., pa. par. of *desperar* = to despair.] A desperate or furious fellow one who is reckless of life or property, and acts without fear of danger or consequences. The pioneer population of many of the western states was made up largely of persons of this character, who disregarded all restrictions of law, and robbed and murdered at will. This has been particularly the case in our mining districts, the early population of California, Colorado, and other mining states being in considerable part composed of such characters, against whom in the end the people were forced to combine and dispose of them with summary justice. The prevalence of Lynch Law in parts of the United States is an outcome of this state of affairs.

"This dismal tragedy, perpetrated not by any private *desperadoes* of that faction."—*The Cloak in its Colour.* (1679), p. 9.

***dĕs'-pĕr-ançe,** ***dĕs'-pĕr-ąunçe,** *s.* [O.Fr. *desperance*; Fr. *désespérance.*] Despair; loss of hope.

"I am fulfilled of *desperaunce.*" *Gower*, ii., 119.

dĕs'-pĕr-ąte, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *desperatus*, pa. par. of *despero* = to despair (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Of persons:*

*1. In despair; without all hope; hopeless.

"The Deuel is *desperate*, and hath not nor cannot have faith and trust in God's promises."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 266.

¶ Sometimes followed by *of.*

"Yet gives not o'er, though *desperate* of success."
Milton: P. R., iv. 23.

2. Reckless, rash; utterly fearless of danger or consequences.

"The reports of plotters, many of whom were ruined and *desperate* men."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

¶ Sometimes followed by *of.*

"But venture not, in useless strife,
On ruffian *desperate* of his life."
Scott: Rokeby, ii. 26.

II. *Of things:*

1. Reckless, rash; characterized by utter carelessness and fearlessness of danger or consequences.

"Familiarity with ghastly spectacles produced a hardheartedness and a *desperate* impiety."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. Hopeless; of which there is little or no hope.

"But they run them upon *desperate* ventures to obtain they know not what."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

3. Very great; extreme. (*Colloquial.*)

* **B.** *As subst.:* A reckless, desperate fellow; a desperado.

"... of men, thieves, and adulterous *desperates.*"—*Donne: Hist. Septuagint* (1633), p. 204.

* ¶ *Desperate debt:*

Law: A debt hopeless of recovery. (*Wharton.*)

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *desperate* and *hopeless:* "*Desperate*, when applied to things, expresses more than *hopeless*; the latter marks the absence of hope as to the attainment of good, the former marks the absence of hope as to the removal of an evil: a person who is in a *desperate* condition is overwhelmed with actual trouble for the present, and the prospect of its continuance for the future; he whose case is *hopeless* is without the prospect of effecting the end he has in view: gamesters are frequently brought into *desperate* situations when bereft of everything that might possibly serve to lighten the burden of their misfortunes. It is a *hopeless* undertaking to reclaim men who have plunged themselves deep into the labyrinth of vice." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dĕs-pĕr-ąte-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *desperate*; *-ly.*]

1. In a desperate, furious, frantic, or reckless manner.

"When he broke forth as *desperately* as before he had done unclvilly."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

2. Extremely, exceedingly, very greatly.

"She fell *desperately* in love with him, and took a voyage into Sicily in pursuit of him."—*Addison.*

***dĕs'-pĕr-ąte-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *desperate*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being desperate; madness, fury, recklessness.

"The going on ... boldly, hopingly, confidently, in wilful habits of sin, is called a *desperateness* also; and the more bold thus, the more desperate."—*Hammond.*

2. Hopelessness.

"The Lord Digby ... quickly considered the *desperateness* of his condition."—*Clarendon Civil War*, i. 705.

dĕs-pĕr-ā'-tion, ***des-per-a-çi-on,** *s.* [Lat. *desperatio*, from *desperatus*, pa. par. of *despero.*]

1. The act of despairing or giving up all hope; despairing.

"This *desperation* of success chills all our industry."—*Hammond.*

2. A state of despair or hopelessness.

"It shal be darcke with carefull *desperacion.*"—*Isaiah* v. (1551).

3. A state of fury and utter recklessness of danger or consequences.

"The very place puts toys of *desperation*,
Without more motive, into every brain."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 4.

¶ For the difference between *desperation* and *despair*, see DESPAIR.

***dĕs-pĭc-ą-bĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *despicable*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being despicable; despicableness.

"A life full of falsehood, feebleness, poltroonery, and *despicability.*"—*Carlyle: Critical and Miscellaneous Essays*, iii. 94. (*Davies.*)

dĕs'-pĭc-ą-ble, *a.* [Lat. *despicabilis*, from *despicor* = to look down upon, to despise. Puttenham, in 1589, classed this word among those then quite recently introduced into the language. A writer, a little earlier (R. Willes, 1577), condemns it, ranking it with inkhorn terms "smellyng to much of the Latine." (*Trench: English Past and Present*, Lect. iii.)] Contemptible, vile, worthless, mean; deserving of contempt.

"How sacred he! how *despicable* they!"
Thomson: Liberty, iv. 981.

¶ For the difference between *despicable* and *contemptible*, see CONTEMPTIBLE.

dĕs'-pĭc-ą-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *despicable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being despicable; meanness, vileness, worthlessness.

"We consider the great disproportion between the infinity of the reward and the *despicableness* of our service."—*More: Decay of Christian Piety.*

dĕs'-pĭc-ą-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *despicable*(*le*); *-ly.*] In a despicable or contemptible manner; meanly, vilely, contemptibly.

"Here wanton Naples crowns the happy shore,
Nor vainly rich, nor *despicably* poor."
Addison: Italy.

***dē-spī'-cience (cience as shens),** ***dē-spī-cien-çy (cien as shen),** *s.* [Lat. *despiciens*, pr. par. of *despicio* = to look down upon: *de* = down, and *specio* = to look.] A looking down upon; contemplation.

"Without any ferther *despicion* thereupon."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 248.

2. Despising; contempt.

"Fal from meke learnyng into idle *despitions*."—*Tyndale: Workes*, p. 377.

***dē-spīght'-fŭl** (*gh* silent), *a.* [DESPITEFUL.] Malicious, malignant.

"The other was a fell *despightful* fiend."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 50.

***dē-spīs'-a-blc,** *a.* [Eng. *despis(e)*; *-able.*] Fit for or deserving of contempt; contemptible, despicable.

"... the most *despisable* thing in the world."—*Arbuthnot: To Pope.*

***dē-spīs'-ąl,** *s.* [Eng. *despis(e)*; *-al.*] The act of despising; contempt.

"... a *despisal* of religion."—*South: Sermons*, viii. 335.

dē-spī'ṣe, ***de-spis-en,** ***de-spys-yn, de-spyse,** ***di-spice,** ***di-spise,** ***di-spyse,** *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *despiz*, pa. par. of *despire* = to despise; Lat. *despicio* = to look down upon, to despise: *de* = down, and *specio* = to look.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To look down upon, to contemn, to feel contempt for, to scorn, to disdain.

"Of all foreigners they were the most hated and *despised.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

2. To treat with contempt or disrespect.

"Thou hast *despised* me, and hast taken the wife of Uriah the Hittite to be thy wife."—2 *Sam.* xii. 10.

*3. To abhor.

"Let not your ears *despise* my tongue for ever."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 3.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To contemplate, to look.

"Thy God requireth thee here the fulfilling of all his precepts, if thou *despisest* to live with him for ever."—*Bacon.*

¶ For the difference between to *despise* and to *contemn*, see CONTEMN.

dĕ-spīṣ'ed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DESPISE.]

***dĕ-spīṣ'-ĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *despised*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being despised; despicability; contemptibility.

"He sent foolishness to confute wisdom, weakness to bind strength, *despisedness* to vanquish pride."—*Milton: Reason of Church Government*, ii.

***dĕ-spī'ṣe-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *despise*; *-ment.*] Contempt, despising, scorn.

"The contempt and *despisement* of worldly wealth."—*Holland: Plutarch*, p. 128.

dĕ-spīṣ'-ĕr, ***de-spys-er,** ***de-spcys-ere,** *s.* [Eng. *despis(e)*; *-er.*] One who despises, contemns, scorns, or slights any person or thing.

"Art thou thus bolden'd, man, by thy distress?
Or else a rude *despiser* of good manners?"
Shakesp.: As You Like It, iii. 7.

dĕ-spīṣ'-ĭng, ***de-spis-ynge,** ***de-spys-ynge,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [DESPISE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of contemning, scorning, or slighting; despisal.

"All my contempts and *despisings* of Thy spiritual favours have not yet made Thee withdraw them."—*Whole Duty of Man.*

dĕ-spīṣ'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *despising*; *-ly.*] In a despising, slighting, or contemptuous manner; contemptuously, scornfully.

dē-spī'te, ***de-spight,** ***de-spit,** ***de-spyt,** ***di-spite,** ***dy-spyte,** *s., prep., & adv.* [O. Fr. *despit*; Ital. *dispetto*; Lat. *despectus* = (s.) contempt, (a.) despised, pa. par. of *despicio* = to look down upon, to despise.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. Contempt.

"Hadden *despit* that wommon kyng schulde be."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 37.

*2. A state of contempt; despicability.

"To make of the same gobet oo vessel into onour, & nothir into *dispyte.*"—*Wycliffe: Rom.* ix.

*3. Malice, malignity.

"A man full of malice and *despight.*"—*Hacklugt's Voyages*, i. 64.

4. A contemptuous defiance. [¶.]

"Come to meet danger with *despite*."
Longfellow. [*Ophelia.*]

* 5. An act of contempt joined with malice; an indignity; a contumely.

"Thou havest don me *despites* thre."
Seven Sages, l. 1807.

¶ *In despite:* In spite of.

". . . he forced upon them, in their own *despite*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

B. *As prep.:* In spite of.

"His banner Scottish winds shall blow,
Despite each moan or mighty foe"
Scott: Lord of the Isles, ii. 10.

C. *As adv.:* In spite of; despite. (Followed by *of*.)

"So thou through windows of thine age shalt see
Despite of wrinkles, this thy golden time."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 3.

* **dĕ-spī'tc,** *v.t. & i.* [DESPITE, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To treat with despite or contempt; to despise.

"He litheth and loveth that Godes law *despiteth*."
P. Ploweman, p. 116.

2. To vex, to offend, to tease, to spite.

"Setting the town on fire to *despite* Bacchus."—*Raleigh: Hist. World.*

B. *Intrans.:* To be filled with indignation at any person or thing.

* ¶ *To do despite to:* To dishonour; to treat with contumely.

"Have *done despite* unto the spirit of grace."—*Heb.* x. 29.

* **dĕ-spīt'-ĕd,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [DESPITE, *v.*]

dĕ-spīte-fŭl, * dc-spight-full, * de-spyte-ful, *a.* [Eng. *despite; -ful(l).*]

1. Full of contempt, scorn, malignity, and malice; malicious; malignant.

"Preserve us from the hands of our *despiteful* and deadly enemies."—*King Charles: Eikon Basilike.*

2. Done through malice or hatred.

"The heinous and *despiteful* act
Of Satan done in Paradise." *Milton: P. L.*, x. 1, 2.

dĕ-spīte-fŭl-lў, * dĕ-spight'-fŭl-lў, * de-spight-ful-lye, *adv.* [Eng. *despiteful; -ly.*] In a despiteful, malicious, or contemptuous manner.

"Pray for them that *despitefully* use you and persecute you."—*Matt.* v. 44.

* **dĕ-spīte-fŭl-nĕss, * dĕ-spight'-fŭl-nĕss, * de-spyte-ful-nes,** *s.* [Eng. *despiteful; -ness.*] Malice, hatred, or malignity.

"Let us examine him with *despitefulness* and torture, that we may know his meekness, and prove his patience."—*Wisdom* ii. 19.

* **dĕ-spīt'-ĕ-oŭs, * de-spit-ous, * de-spit-i-ous, * dī-spīt-ous,** *a.* [O. Fr. *despiteux.*] Despiteful, malicious, malignant.

"Amends from Deloraine to crave,
For foul *despiteous* scathe and scorn."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, v. 19.

dĕ-spīt'-ĕ-oŭs-lў, * de-pit-ous-liche, * de-spit-ous-ly, * dc-spit-us-ly, * dī-spit-ous-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *despiteous; -ly.*] In a despiteful or malignant manner; despitefully.

"And saw his wife *despitously* yslein."
Chaucer: C. T., 5,025.

* **dĕ-spīt'-ĭng, * dc-spight-ing,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [DESPITE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of treating with despite.

* **dĕs-pī'-tion,** *s.* [DESPICION.]

* **dĕ-spīt'-oŭs,** *a.* [DESPITEOUS.]

* **dĕs-plāī'-ĕn, * dĕs-plāy',** *v.t.* [DISPLAY, *v.*]

dĕ-spoĭl', * dc-spoil-en, * de-spuil-en, * dc-spule, * dis-poyl-en, * dis-puyl, * dys-poyle, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *despoiller, despuiller*; Fr. *dépouiller*; Sp. & Port. *despojar* from Lat. *despolio* = to plunder: *de* (intens.) and *spolio* = to plunder; *spolium* = plunder, spoil.]

1. To strip, to rob, to plunder, to deprive, to take anything away from by force.

"If mine the glory to *despoil* the foe,
On Thebus' temple I'll his arms bestow."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, vii. 95, 96.

¶ Followed by *of* before the thing taken away.

"Having *despoil'd* me of my sword, mine honour."
Beaum. & Flet.: Love's Cure, v. i.

2. To strip.

"Ionathus *dispuylid* himself fro the coote."—*Wycliffe: 1 Kings* xviii 4

* 3. To strip to divest.

"These formed stones, *despoiled* of their shells, and exposed upon the surface of the ground, in time moulder away."—*Woodward: Fossils.*

* **dē spoĭl',** *s.* [DESPOIL, *v.*] Spoil, plunder, spoliation, desolation.

"'Tis done: *despoil* and desolation
O'er Rylstone's fair domain have blown."
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, viii.

dĕ-spoĭl'ed, * dc-spuiled, * dī-spoyled, * dī spoylid, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DESPOIL, *v.*]

dĕ-spoĭl'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *despoil; -er.*] One who despoils, robs, strips, or plunders; a plunderer.

"The *despoilers* and the despoiled had, for the most part, been rebels alike."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

dĕ-spoĭl'-ĭng, * dc-spoyl-ynge, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DESPOIL, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of spoiling, robbing, or plundering; despoliation.

* 2. That which is taken; spoils.

"He rafte the *despoylynge* fro the cruel lyoun."—*Chaucer: Boethius*, p. 147.

* **dĕ-spoĭl' mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *despoil; -ment.*] The act of despoiling or plundering; despoliation.

† **dĕ-spō-lĭ-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *despoliatio*, from *despoliatus*, pa. par. of *despolio* = to despoil (q.v.).] The act of despoiling or plundering; spoliation, plunder, robbery.

¶ In the history of nations Despoliation has played in some respects the greatest part, most of the wars which prevailed in the past being essentially armed incursions of despoilers, who robbed without limit and destroyed without compunction, so that, while all nations had vigorous laws to prevent private despoliation and surprises banditti, the rulers and aristocracy have stood above the law and plundered to their hearts' content. Ostensibly, indeed, the great wars of the past have not been campaigns of despoliation, but practically nearly all of them come under this category, and many of the wars to which history pays respectful attention were unblushing raids of robbers, intended to despoil neighboring peoples of their wealth, their inhabitants, or their country. Happily, growing civilization has practically put an end to wars of this character.

dĕ-spŏnd', *v.i.* [Lat. *despondeo* = (1) to promise fully, (2) to give up, to lose: *de* = away, from, and *spondeo* = to promise.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To be cast down in spirits; to give way to despair or despondency; to lose heart and hope; to be dejected.

"Others depress their own minds, *despond* at first difficulty."—*Locke.*

2. *Theol.:* To lose hope of Divine mercy.

"Some may terrify the conscience, some may allure the slothful, and some encourage the *desponding* mind."—*Watts.*

* **dĕ-spŏnd',** *s.* [DESPOND, *v.*] Despondency.

"Wherefore Christian was left to tumble in the Slough of *Despond* alone."—*Bunyan: Pilg. Prog.*, pt. i.

dĕ-spŏn'-dĕn-çў, * dĕ-spŏn'-dĕnçe, *s.* [Lat. *despondens*, pr. par. of *despondeo.*] A state of being despondent; a loss of heart or spirits; dejection of mind.

"The unhappy prince seemed, during some days, to be sunk in *despondency*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

¶ For the difference between *despondency* and *despair*, see DESPAIR.

dĕ-spŏn'-dĕnt, *a.* [Lat. *despondens*, pr. par. of *despondeo.*] In a state of despondency; dejected in spirit; desponding; losing heart and resolution.

". . . e dull *despondent* flock,
With not a brightness waving o'er their plumes,
And nought save chattering discord in their note."
Thomson: Autumn, 979-81.

* **dĕ-spŏn'-dĕnt-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *despondent; -ly.*] In a despondent or desponding manner; despondingly.

"He thus *despondently* concludes."—*Barrow: Serm.*, p. 319.

dĕ-spŏnd'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *despond; -er.*] One who desponds, or gives way to despondency.

"I am no *desponder* in my nature."—*Swift.*

dĕ-spŏnd'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DESPOND, *v.*]

A & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.:* The act of giving way to despondency; despair, dejection, loss of heart or resolution.

dĕ-spŏnd'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *desponding; -ly.*] In a desponding manner; despairingly.

"Swift, without a penny in his purse, was *despondingly* looking out of his window, to gape away the time."—*Sheridan: Life of Swift.*

* **dĕ-spŏn' sa-çe,** *s.* [Lat. *desponsus*, pa. par. of *despondeo.*] The act of betrothing; betrothal; desponsation.

". . . for *desponsage* of Athelrid his daughter"—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 103.

* **dĕ-spŏn'-sāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *desponsatus*, pa. par. of *desponso* = to betroth: *de* (intens.), and *spondeo* = to promise.] To betroth, to affiance. (*Cockeram.*)

* **dĕ-spŏn-sā'-tion,** *s.* [Fr. *desponsation*; Low Lat. *desponsatio*, from *desponsatus*, pa. par. of *desponso.*] The act or ceremony of betrothing or affiancing; betrothal.

"For all this *desponsation* of her."—*Taylor, Great Exemplar*, pt. i., s. 1.

* **dĕ-spŏn'-sŏr-y,** *s.* [Lat. *desponsus*, pa. par. of *despondeo* = to betroth, to pledge.] A betrothal.

"Having left the *desponsories* in the hands of the Earl of Bristol."—*Clarendon: Civil War*, i. 46.

* **dĕ-spŏrt',** *v.* & *s.* [DISPORT.]

dĕs'-pŏt, * dĕs'-pŏ-ta, *s.* [Fr. *despote*; Sp. & Ital. *despota, despoto*, from Low Lat. *despotus*, from Gr. δεσποτης (*despotēs*) = a lord.]

1. An irresponsible ruler or sovereign; an emperor, king, or other prince invested with absolute power, or ruling without any control of men, constitution, or law. Numbers of instances might be named, mankind having been under the rule of Despots much longer than under limited rulers. All the old nations, the Egyptian, Assyrian, Persian, Macedonian, Roman, Chinese, &c., were governed by long dynasties of despotic rulers, of which perhaps the most irresponsible were those of Rome, who were controlled neither by an aristocracy of nobles nor by any powerful religious establishment, while the army belonged to them rather than to the nation. Of modern despotic rulers, those of China are controlled by a well-defined series of ancient political and religious rules, which they dare not transgress, while the Czars of Russia are held in check by a vigorous infusion of modern democratic sentiment in the nobles and the middle class of the people. The most complete of modern despots are the rulers of Turkey and Persia, whose rule is based on the ignorance and fanaticism of the people.

2. A lord or prince; one high in authority.

"To their favourite sons or brothers they imparted the more lofty appellation of lord or *despot*."—*Gibbon: Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, ch. liii.

3. A tyrant; a tyrannical and arbitrary person or class.

"The friends of Jacobins are no longer *despots*; the betrayers of the common cause are no longer traitors."
Burke: On a Regicide Peace.

* **dĕs'-pŏ-ta,** *s.* [DESPOT.]

* **dĕs'-pŏ-tāt,** *s.* [DESPOT.] Government by a despot; absolute and irresponsible rule; a territory governed by a despot.

"The Greek *despotat* of Epeirus held by the house of Angelos."—*Freeman: Hist. Geog. Europe*, i. 284.

dĕs-pŏt'-ĭc, * dĕs-pŏt'-ĭck, dĕs-pŏt'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Fr. *despotique*; Gr. δεσποτικός (*despotikos*), from δεσπότης (*despotēs*) = a lord.]

1. Absolute, irresponsible, uncontrolled by men, laws, or constitution; as a *despotic* government.

"What kings decree, the soldier must obey,
Waged against foes; and, when the wars are o'er,
Fit only to maintain *despotick* power."
Dryden: Sigismunda & Guiscardo, 597-99

2. Absolute, uncontrolled, arbitrary, tyrannical.

"It was not by the ordinary arts of courtiers that she established and long maintained her *despotic* empire over the feeblest of minds."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv

dĕs-pŏt'-ĭ-cal-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *despotical; -ly.*] In a despotic, arbitrary, or absolute manner; arbitrarily.

"Fortescue well distinguished between a monarchy *despotically* regal, and a political or civil monarchy."—*Burke.*

* **dĕs-pŏt'-ĭ-cal-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *despotical;*

-ness.] The quality of being despotic; absoluteness, absolutism.

dĕs'-pŏt-ĭsm, *s.* [Fr. *despotisme*; Sp. & Ital. *despotismo,* from Gr. δεσπότης (*despotēs*) = a lord.]

I. Absolutism; absolute, uncontrolled, or irresponsible authority, power, or government.

¶ The history of nearly every nation has been one of a growth of despotism, followed in most cases by a gradual development of republican sentiment and a regaining of power by the people. The early empires were all controlled by despotic governments, particularly that of Rome, perhaps the most complete and irresponsible Despotism the world has ever known. Several of the ancient Despotisms still survive, directly in the Government of China, and secondarily in those of Persia and Turkey. Modern Europe has been saved from Despotisms by the free spirit of the nobles and the struggle for liberty among the people, the nearest approaches to a Despotism being in France, during the reigns of Louis XIV. and Napoleon. These remarks do not apply to Russia, whose Government is almost as despotic as that of ancient Rome.

"It is time to take heed that we do not so pursue our victory over *despotism* as to run into anarchy."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

2. A despotic use of power; arbitrariness, tyranny.

* **dĕs'-pŏt-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *despot; -ist.*] A supporter of despotism.

"As thorough a *despotist* and imperialist as Strafford himself."—*C. Kingsley: Life*, ii. 66. (*Davies.*)

* **dĕs-pŏt-ŏc'-rą-çў,** *s.* [Gr. δεσπότης (*despotes*) = a lord, and κρατέω (*krateō*) = to rule.] The rule of despots; despotism.

"*Despotocracy*, the worst institution of the middle ages."—*Theodore Parker: Works*, v. 262. (*Davies.*)

* **dē-sprĕ'ad,** *v.t.* [Dispread.]

* **dē-sprō've,** *v.t.* [Disprove.]

* **dē-spū'-māte,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Lat. *despumatus*, pa. par. of *despumo* = (i.) to take off the scum, to skim, (i.) to foam, to boil: *de* = away, and *spuma* = foam.]

A. *Intrans.:* To throw off parts in foam; to froth, to foam, to work.

"That discharge is a benefit to the constitution, and will help it the sooner and faster to *despumate* and purify."—*Cheyne: English Malady* (1733), p. 304.

B. *Trans.:* To throw off in froth or foam.

"They were thrown off and *despumated* upon the larger emunctory and open glands."—*Cheyne: English Malady* (1733), p. 360.

* **dē-spu-mā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *despumatio*, from *despumo.*] The act or process of throwing off in froth or foam; working off.

"This they do in eruptive fevers, by a kind of *despumation.*"—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. xxvi.

* **dē-spū'me,** *v.t.* [Fr. *despumer*; Lat. *despumo.*] To clear from scum or froth, to skim, to clarify.

"If honey be *despumed*, that is to say, skimmed and clarified . . ."—*Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxii., ch. 24.

* **dēs-pū'te,** *v.* & *s.* [Dispute.]

* **dē-squā'-māte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *desquamatus*, pa. par. of *desquamo* = to scale off: *de* = away, from, and *squama* = a scale.] To scale or peel off; to exfoliate.

* **dēs-qua-mā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *desquamatio*, from *desquamo.*]

Old Surg.: The act of scaling foul bones.

* **dē-squăm'-ą-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *desquamat(e); -ive.*] The same as Desquamatory (q.v.).

* **dē-squăm'-ą-tŏr-ў,** *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *desquamat(e); -ory.*]

A. *As adj.:* Relating to or of the nature of desquamation; exfoliating.

"The *desquamatory* stage now begins."—*Plumbe.*

B. *As substantive:*

Old Surg.: A kind of trepan used to remove the laminæ of exfoliated bones.

"In the tail of these, came the surgeons laden with pincers, crane-bills, catheters, *desquamatories*, dilaters, scissers, saws."—*L'Estrange: Quevedo's Visions*, p. 28.

* **dĕss,** * **dĕsse,** *s.* [Dais.]

1. A dais.

2. A desk.

"And next to her sate goodly Shamefastnesse, Ne ever durst her eyes from ground upreare, Ne ever once did looke up from her *desse*."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. x. 50.

dĕs-sĕrt', *s.* [Fr. = the last course at table, from *desservir* = to clear the table: *des* = Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and Fr. *servir* = to serve.] The last course at a dinner or entertainment; a service of fruit and sweetmeats laid after the meat, &c., has been removed.

"At your *dessert* bright pewter comes too late, When your first course was well serv'd up in plate."
King: Art of Cookery.

* **dĕs'-tançe,** *s.* [Distance.]

* **dē-stā'te,** *v.t.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *state* (q.v.).] To divest of state or grandeur.

"The king of eternal glory, to the world's eye, *destating* himself."—*Adams: Works*, i. 480. (*Davies.*)

* **dĕs-tĕm'-pĕr,** *s.* [Distemper.]

* **dĕs-tĕm'-praunçe,** *s.* [Distemperance.]

* **dĕs-tĕm'-prĭnge,** *s.* [Distemperino.]

* **des-ten-yng,** *s.* [Destining.]

* **des-ter,** *s.* [O. Fr. *destre*; Prov. *destra, dextra*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *destra*; Lat. *dextra.*] The right hand.

"Thi stedes that though baddest in *dester* leddes."—*Body and Soul*, 35.

* **des-teyn,** *v.t.* [Destine, *v.*]

* **dĕs-tĭn,** *s.* [Fr.] Destiny, fate. [Destiny.]

"Under the *Destin's* adamantine hand." *Marston.*

* **dĕs'-tĭn-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *destin(e); -able.*] Capable of being destined or predetermined.

"This miracle of the ordre *destinable*."—*Chaucer: Boethius*, bk. iv.

* **dĕs'-tĭn-ą-blў,** *adv.* [Eng. *destinab(le), -ly.*] In a destinable manner.

* **dĕs'-tĭn-ąl,** * **dĕs'-tĭn-ąll,** *a.* [As if from a Lat. *destinalis.*] Destined; fixed by or depending on destiny

"The ordre *destinal* procedith of the simplicite of purueaunce."—*Chaucer: Boethius*, p. 135.

* **dĕs'-tĭn-ąte,** *v.t.* [Destinate, *a.*] To destine, to appoint, to design.

"Birds are *destinated* to fly among the branches of trees and bushes."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

* **dĕs'-tĭn-āte,** * **des-tin-at,** *a.* [Lat. *destinatus*, pa. par. of *destino* = to fasten, to make firm, to destine; *destina* = a prop, a support: *de* = down, and *sto* = to stand.] Fixed by destiny or fate; destined, appointed, fated.

"Art cannot regain
One poor hour lost, nor rescue a small fly
By a fool's finger *destinate* to die."
Habington: Castara, Funerals of G. Talbot.

* **dĕs'-tĭn-āt-ĕd,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Destinate, *v.*]

* **dĕs'-tĭn-āt-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [Destinate, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of destining, appointing, or designing.

"The *destinating* and denoting of voprofitable . . . inventions."—*Prynne: Histrio-Mastix*, pt. i., act 2

dĕs-tĭn-ā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *destinatio*, from *destinatus*, pa. par. of *destino*; Fr. *destination*; Sp. *destinacion*; Port. *destinacio*; Ital. *destinazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of destining, appointing, or designing.

"Which *destination* not coming to be accomplished."
Boyle: Works, v. 423.

2. The end, purpose, use, or aim for which anything is appointed, intended, or designed.

"There is a great variety of apprehensions and fancies of men, in the *destination* and application of things to several ends and uses."—*Hale.*

3. The place or point to which one is bound, or to which a thing is sent; the intended end of a journey, voyage, &c.

"A possibility of not arriving at the place of his *destination*."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. ii., pt. iii., ch. 26.

II. *Scots Law:*

1. *Gen.:* A term applied to the series of heirs called to the succession of heritable or movable property, by the provision of the law or title, or by will.

2. *Spec.:* A nomination of successors in a certain order, according to the will of the testator.

¶ For the difference between *destination* and *destiny*, see Destiny.

dĕs'-tĭne, *v.t.* [Fr. *destiner*; Prov., Sp., & Port. *destinar*; Ital. *destinare*, from Lat. *destino* = to destine.]

1. To fate; to predetermine, appoint, assign, or devote to any use, purpose, position, or place.

"The greatness which she [Britain] was *destined* to attain."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

2. To appoint or set aside to any use.

3. To fix or determine unalterably.

"The infernal judge's dreadful power
From the dark urn shall throw thy *destined* hour."
Prior: To the Memory of Col. Villiers.

* 4. To devote, to doom to punishment or misery.

"May heaven around this *destined* head
The choicest of its curses spread."
Prior: To a Young Gentleman in Love.

dĕs'-tĭned, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Destine, *v.*]

dĕs'-tĭn-ĭng, * **des-ten-yng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [Destine, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of designing, intending, or appointing beforehand.

2. Destiny, fate.

"Of God hit was thy *destenyng*."
Alisaunder, 6,866.

† **dĕs'-tĭn-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *destin(y); -ism.*] A belief in destiny or fate; fatalism.

* **dĕs'-tĭn-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *destin(y); -ist.*] A believer in destiny or fate; a fatalist.

* **dĕs'-tĭn-ў,** *v.t.* [Destiny, *s.*] To destine. (*Chettle: Kindhart's Dream*, 1592, p. 58, ed. 1841.)

dĕs'-tin-y, * **des-tan-ee,** * **des-tan-ye,** * **des-tegn-e,** * **des-ten-ye,** * **des-ten-e,** * **des-tin-e,** * **des-tin-ee,** * **des-tyn-e,** * **des-tyn-ie,** *s.* [Fr. *destinée*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *destino*, from Lat. *destinata*, fem. sing. of *destinatus*, pa. par. of *destino* = to destine.] [Destinate, *a.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The fate, lot, doom, or fortune appointed, allotted, or predetermined for each person or thing; the ultimate fate of a person.

"At the pit of Acheron
Meet me in the morning; thither he
Will come to know his *destiny*."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 5.

2. Unavoidable, invincible necessity; fate.

"All unavoided is the doom of *destiny*."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 4.

II. *Myth.:* The power which presides over the lot or fortune of men; the same as the Parcæ or Fates in classical mythology. (Generally in the plural.)

"Perhaps great Hector then had found his fate;
But Jove and *Destiny* prolonged his date."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, xi. 213, 214.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *destiny, fate, lot,* and *doom:* "All these terms are employed with regard to human events which are not under one's control. *Destiny* is used in regard to one's station and walk in life; *fate* in regard to what one suffers; *lot* in regard to what one gets or possesses; and *doom* is that portion of one's *destiny* or *fate* which depends upon the will of another: *destiny* is marked out; *fate* is fixed; the *lot* is assigned; the *doom* is passed. It was the *destiny* of Julius Cæsar to act a great part in the world, and to establish a new form of government at Rome; it was his *fate* at last to die by the hands of assassins, the chief of whom had been his avowed friends; had he been contented with a humbler *lot* than that of an empire, he might have enjoyed honours, riches, and a long life; his *doom* was sealed by the last step which he took in making himself emperor: it is not permitted for us to inquire into our future *destiny*; it is our duty to submit to our *fate*, to be contented with our *lot*, and prepared for our *doom*: a parent may have great influence over the *destiny* of his child, by the education he gives to him, or the principles he instils into his mind; there are many who owe their unhappy *fate* entirely to the want of early habits of piety; riches or poverty may be assigned to us as our *lot.*"

(2) He thus discriminates between *destiny* and *destination:* "The *destiny* is the point or line marked out in the walk of life; the *destination* is the place fixed upon in particular: as every man has his peculiar *destiny*, so every traveller has his particular *destination*. *Destiny* is altogether set above human control; no man can determine, though he may influence, the *destiny* of another: *destination* is, however, the specific act of an individual,

either for himself or another; we leave the *destiny* of a man to develop itself; but we may inquire about his own *destination*, or that of his children: it is a consoling reflection that the *destinies* of short-sighted mortals like ourselves are in the hands of One who both can and will overrule them to our advantage if we place full reliance on Him." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***destiny-reader,** *s.* A fortune-teller. (*Ash.*)

***dĕs-tĭt'-ū-ĕnt,** *a.* [Lat. *destituens*, pr. par. of *destituo*.] Failing, wanting, deficient.

dĕs'-tĭ-tūte, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *destitutus*, pa. par. of *destituo* = to set or place alone: *de* = away, from, and *statuo* = to place; *status* = a standing, a position; *sto* = to stand.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Forsaken, deserted, abandoned, friendless.

2. Poor; in a state of destitution or want; needy.

"In thee is my trust; leave not my soul *destitute*." —*Ps.* cxli. 8.

3. In want, without, wanting, deprived. (Followed by *of*.)

"Now I am *of* gode cownesayle *destitute*." *E. Eng. Poems*, p. 140.

***B.** *As subst.:* A destitute, poor, forsaken, or friendless person; one in a state of destitution.

"O, my friends, have pity upon this poor *destitute*, for the hand of God hath touched her."—*P. St. John: Sermons* (1737), p. 224.

¶ For the difference between *destitute* and *bare*, see BARE; for that between *destitute* and *forsaken*, see FORSAKEN.

***dĕs'-tĭ-tūte,** *v.t.* [DESTITUTE, *a.*]

1. To forsake, to abandon, to desert.

"Suppose God do thus *destitute* us, yet our anxiety or solicitude . . can never be able to relieve or secure us."—*Hammond: Pract. Catechism*, lii., § 5.

2. To disappoint.

"Lest, expecting greater matters than the cause will afford, he be needlessly offended, when his expectation is *destituted*."—*Fotherby. Atheom.* (1622), p. 8.

3. To render destitute; to strip; to deprive.

"They, being *destituted* of their head, submitted."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 183.

4. To leave without care or attention; to neglect.

"It is the sinfullest thing in the world to forsake or *destitute* a plantation."—*Bacon: Essays: Of Plantations.*

***dĕs'-tĭ-tūte-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *destitute*; *-ly.*] In a state or condition of destitution.

"She beyng *destitutely* left without comforte of husbande."—*Udal: 1 Tim.* v.

***dĕs'-tĭ-tūte-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *destitute*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being destitute; destitution.

dĕs-tĭ-tū'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *destitutio*, from *destitutus*, pa. par. of *destituo*.]

1. The state or condition of being destitute or in want; abject poverty or want.

"*Destitution* in food and cloathing is such an impediment, as, till it be removed, suffereth not the mind of man to admit any other care."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

2. The state or condition of being deprived of anything; deprivation.

"I am unhappy—thy mother and thyself at a distance from me; and what can compensate for such a *destitution*?"—*Sterne: Letter* 91.

dĕs-tra, *a.* [Ital.]

Music: The right; as *destra mano*, the right hand. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

***dĕs-treine (ei as a), *des-treyne,** *v.t.* [DISTRAIN.]

***dĕs'-trĕr, *dĕs'-trēre,** *s.* [O. Fr. *destrier, destrer*; Prov. *destrier*; Ital. *destriere, destriero*, from Low Lat. *destrarius*.] A war-horse, a charger.

"Trussed heore somers,
And lopen on heore *destrers*."
Alisaunder, 849, 850.

***des-tresse,** *s.* [DISTRESS.]

***dĕ-strĭc'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *destrictio*, from *destrictus*, pa. par. of *destringo* = to bind down.] The act of binding. (*Ash.*)

***de-strie, *de-stroie, *de-stroye, *de-strui, *de-struye,** *v.t.* [DESTROY.]

***destrier,** *s.* [DESTROYER.]

***dĕ-strĭg-mĕnt,** *s.* [Lat. *destringo* = to strip or rub off.] A scraping; that which is scraped off. (*Ash.*)

dĕ-strōў', *do-strei, *de-strie, *de-stroie, *de-stroye, *de-strue, *de-strui, *de-struye, *di-strie, *di-stroy, *di-struye, *v.t.* [O.Fr. *destruire*; Fr. *detruire*; Prov., Sp. & Port. *destruir*; Ital. *distruggere*; from Lat. *destruo* = to pull down, to destroy: *de* = down, and *struo* = to heap up, to build; *strues* = a heap, a pile.]

I. *Literally:*

1. To bring to ruin by pulling or throwing down, razing, or demolishing; to pull to pieces.

"He hath *destruyed* the auter of Baal."—*Wycliffe: Judges* vi. 30.

2. To annihilate, to ruin, to demolish, to consume.

"Cyrus tooke that citie afterward, and *destroyed* hit." —*Trevisa*, i. 97.

3. To lay waste, to ravage.

"Come and *destruye* al his lond."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 46.

4. To kill, to extirpate, to sweep away.

"And behold, I, even I, do bring a flood of waters upon the earth, to *destroy* all flesh. . . ."—*Gen.* vi. 17.

5. To spoil, to render useless, to ruin, to make away with.

6. To devour, to eat up, to consume.

"And he shall not *destroy* the fruits of your ground." *Mal.* iii. 11.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To ruin, to overthrow, to subvert, to demolish.

"The mother too hath her title, which *destroys* the sovereignty of one supreme monarch."—*Locke.*

2. To make of none effect, to do away with.

"Think not that I am come to *destroy* the law, or the prophets: I am not come to *destroy*, but to fulfil." *Matt.* v. 17.

3. To put an end to.

"To . . . *destroy* that peace, and love, and amity, that ought to be among Christians."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. i.

4. To spoil, to injure, to hurt, to ruin.

"Do we not see that slothful, intemperate, and incontinent persons *destroy* their bodies with diseases, their reputations with disgrace, and their faculties with want?"—*Bentley.*

¶ For the difference between to *destroy* and to *consume*, see CONSUME; for that between to *destroy* and to *demolish*, see DEMOLISH.

†dĕ-strōў'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *destroy*; *-able.*] That may or can be destroyed; capable of or liable to destruction; destructible.

"Plants . . . scarcely *destroyable* by the weather."—*Derham: Physico-Theol.*, bk. iv., ch. xi.

dĕ-strōў'ed, *de-stroied, *de-struyed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DESTROY.]

dĕ-strōў'-ĕr, *de-stroy-ere, *de-strier, *s.* [Eng. *destroy*; *-er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who destroys, ravages, annihilates, kills, or extirpates.

"And I will prepare *destroyers* against thee, every one with his weapons."—*Jer.* xxii. 7.

2. *Script.:* The devil; sin.

"I have kept me from the paths of the *destroyer*."—*Ps.* xvii. 4.

dĕ-strōў'-ĭng, *de-stroy-enge, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DESTROY.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of ruining, consuming, or annihilating; destruction.

"He hath not withdrawn his hand from *destroying*." —*Lam.* iii. 8.

***dĕ-strŭct',** *v.t.* [Lat. *destructus*, pa. par. of *destruo*.] To destroy.

"The creatures either wholly *destructed*, or marvellously corrupted from that they were before."—*Mede: Paraph. on St. Peter*, p. 12 (1642).

dĕ-strŭct-ĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *destructible*; *-ity.*] Capability of or liability to destruction.

dĕ-strŭct'-ĭ-ble, *a.* [Lat. *destructibilis*, from *destructus*, pa. par. of *destruo*.] That may or can be destroyed; liable to destruction.

"Forms *destructible* by dissolution."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. ii. pt. i., ch. ii.

dĕ-strŭct'-ĭ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *destructible*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being destructible; destructibility.

dĕ-strŭc'-tion, *de-struc-ei-on, *de-struc-ey-one, *de-struc-ei-oun, *de-struc-ti-oun, *s.* [Lat. *destruccio*, from *destructus*, pa. par. of *destruo* = to destroy; Fr. *destruction*; Prov. *destruction, destruccio*; Sp. *destruccion*; Ital. *distruzione*; Port. *destruição*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of destroying; a pulling or throwing down; demolition.

"Expect the time to Troy's *destruction* given."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, ii. 344.

2. The act of laying waste, ruining, or ravaging.

"*Destruction* he makes of rentes and fees."
Langtoft, p. 202.

3. A destroying, overthrowing, or making of none effect.

4. The act of killing or murdering; murder, slaughter.

"There was a deadly *destruction* throughout all the city."—*1 Sam.* v. 11.

5. The state of being destroyed; ruin, death.

"When that which we immortal thought
We saw so near *destruction* brought."
Waller: To the Queen on her Birthday.

6. That which destroys; the cause of destruction.

"The *destruction* that wasteth at noon-day."—*Ps.* xci. 6.

II. *Scripture & Theology:*

1. Eternal death.

"Broad is the way that leadeth to *destruction*."—*Matt.* vii. 13.

2. The state of the dead, the "grave" in a figurative sense.

"Shall thy loving-kindness be declared in the grave? or thy faithfulness in *destruction*?"—*Ps.* lxxxviii. 11.

3. One of the seven names for Gehenna, or Hell, in the Jewish Talmud.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *destruction* and *ruin*: "*Destruction* is an act of immediate violence; *ruin* is a gradual process: a thing is *destroyed* by some external action upon it; a thing falls to *ruin* of itself: we witness *destruction* wherever war or the adverse elements rage; we witness *ruin* whenever the works of man are exposed to the effects of time: nevertheless, if *destruction* be the more forcible and rapid, *ruin* is, on the other hand, more sure and complete; what is *destroyed* may be rebuilt or replaced, but what is *ruined* is lost for ever, it is past recovery. When houses or towns are *destroyed*, fresh ones rise up in their places; but when commerce is *ruined*, it seldom returns to its old course. *Destruction* admits of various degrees; *ruin* is something positive and general. The property of a man may be *destroyed* to a greater or less extent, without necessarily involving his *ruin*. The *ruin* of a family is oftentimes the consequence of *destruction* by fire. The health is *destroyed* by violent exercises, or some other active cause; it is *ruined* by a course of imprudent conduct. The happiness of a family is *destroyed* by broils and discord; the morals of a young man are *ruined* by a continued intercourse with vicious companions. *Destruction* may be used either in the proper or the improper sense; *ruin* has mostly a moral application. The *destruction* of both body and soul is the consequence of sin; the *ruin* of a man, whether in his temporal or spiritual concerns, is inevitable, if he follow the dictates of misguided passion." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***dĕ-strŭc'-tion-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *destruction*; *-able.*] Destroying, destructive.

***dĕ-strŭc'-tion-fûl,** *a.* [Eng. *destruction*; *-ful(l).*] Destructive, wasteful.

***dĕ-strŭc'-tion-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *destruction*; *-ist.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who is given to destruction; a destructive.

2. *Theol.:* One who believes in the total destruction or annihilation of the wicked.

dĕ-strŭc'-tive, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *destructif*; Prov. *destructive*; Sp. *destructivo*; Ital. *distruttivo*, from Lat. *destructivus*, from *destructus*, pa. par. of *destruo* = to destroy.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Causing, or tending to destruction having the quality or property of destroying having a tendency to destroy; ruinous.

"Nor should I much condemn it, if it spring
From disregard of time's *destructive* power."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

2. Pernicious, ruinous, baleful.

¶ It is followed by *of* or *to* before the thing destroyed.

"He will put an end to so absurd a practice, which makes our most refined diversions *destructive of* all politeness."—*Addison.*

"Excess of cold, as well as heat, pains us; because it is equally *destructive* of that temper which is necessary to the preservation of life."—*Locke.*

3. Mischievous, wasteful.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Chem.:* [Destructive distillation].

2. *Logic:* [Indirect].

"In a *destructive* sorites you of course go back from the denial of the last consequent to the denial of the first antecedent: 'G is not H, therefore A is not B.'"—*Whately: Elements of Logic*, bk. ii., ch. iv., § 7.

B. *As subst.:* One who is given or inclined to destruction; one who favours the destruction or subversion of existing institutions; a radical, a destructionist.

"Anarchist, *Destructive*, and the like."—*Finlay: Hist. Greece.*

destructive distillation, *s.*

Chem.: Dry distillation. The heating of organic bodies which are non-volatile in a retort. They undergo decomposition, liberating gases consisting of CH_4, C_2H_4, H_2, C_2H_2, C_6H_6, CO, CO_2, CS_2, NH_3, H_2S, &c. A liquid generally distils over, and a solid mass, consisting chiefly of charcoal, if sufficient heat has been applied, remains in the retort. The chief substances which are commercially distilled are: (1) Coal, which yields gases [Coal-gas], an aqueous liquid containing chiefly ammonia, C_6H_6, CO, a dark oily substance, or tar [Coal-tar], and [Coke] remain in the retort. (2) Wood, which yields gases, an aqueous solution which contains methyl alcohol, $CH_3{\cdot}OH$ [Wood-spirit], and acetic acid [Pyroligneous acid], and small quantities of acetone, methyl acetate, &c., and also a tar [Wood-tar] and [Charcoal] is left. (3) Bones, which yield gases, and a liquid called Bone-oil (q.v.), and leave a residue of Bone-ash (q.v.). [Animal Charcoal.] Many new organic compounds are formed by the dry distillation of organic bodies: thus citric acid yields aconitic, itaconic, and citraconic acids. By the dry distillation of calcium salts of organic acids ketones are obtained, thus calcium acetate yields acetone, $CH_3{\cdot}CO{\cdot}CH_3$; and by the dry distillation of a potassium salt of a fatty acid with potassium formate, the aldehyde is obtained.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *destructive*, *ruinous*, and *pernicious*: "*Destructive* and *ruinous*, as the epithets of *destruction* and *ruin*, have a similar distinction in their sense and application; fire and sword are *destructive* things; a poison is *destructive*: consequences are *ruinous*; a condition or state is *ruinous*; intestine commotions are *ruinous* to the prosperity of a state. *Pernicious* approaches nearer to *destructive* than to *ruinous*; both the former imply tendency to dissolution, which may be more or less gradual; but the latter refers us to the result itself, to the *dissolution* as already having taken place; hence we speak of the instrument or cause as being *destructive* or *pernicious*, and the action or event as *ruinous*: *destructive* is applied in the most extended sense to every object which has been created or supposed to be so; *pernicious* is applicable only to such objects as act only in a limited way: sin is equally *destructive* to both body and soul; certain food is *pernicious* to the body; certain books are *pernicious* to the mind." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dĕ-strŭc'-tĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *destructive*; *-ly.*] In a destructive manner; with the power of destruction; ruinously.

"What remains but to breathe out Moses's wish? O that men were not so *destructively* foolish!"—*More: Decay of Piety.*

dĕ-strŭc'-tĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *destructive*; *-ness.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The quality or state of being destructive, ruinous, fatal, or pernicious.

"The desperateness and excessive unavoidable *destructiveness* of these monstrous ways to the speedy peace and settlement of our church and state."—*Prynne: Speech; Parl. Hist.* (1648).

2. *Phren.:* An organ above the ear, the function of which is said to be a propensity to destroy. This conception was based upon the phrenological ideas held some years ago, to the effect that each element of the character had its seat in a particular portion of the brain, and that if such qualities as destructiveness, amativeness, approbativeness, and many others were strongly developed that particular portion of the brain would grow and expand, so as to change the shape of the skull above it. The skull was therefore mapped out in a series of raised portions, or "humps," and depressions, signifying large or deficient elements of character, and it was held that by feeling these the character of a person could be closely indicated. For a time this so-called science gained much prominence, despite the fact that the phrenologists made awkward mistakes in their prognostications of character, but it has, by recent research into brain conditions, been proven to be based on a fallacy. Though the shape of the head may, in a broad, general way, indicate some of the leading elements of the character, it is futile to attempt to deduce the details of character from this source, there being no reason to believe that the faculties named are thus localized, or that the skull is ready to yield to each local expansion of the brain.

* **dĕ-strŭc'-tŏr**, *s.* [Lat.; Fr. *destructeur.*] A destroyer, a ruiner, a consumer.

"Helmont wittily calls the fire the *destructor* and the artificial death of things."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 527.

* **dĕ'-strŭ-ĭe**, *v.t.* [Destroy.]

* **dĕs-tŭrb**, *v.t.* [Disturb.]

* **dĕs-tŭrb'-ŏŭr**, *s.* [Disturber.]

* **dĕs'-tŭrne**, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *destourner*; Fr. *détourner.*] To turn aside, to divert.

"Thi fader pray al thylke harme *desturne*."
Chaucer: Troilus, iii. 669.

dē-su-dā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *desudatio* = a sweating, from *desudo* = to sweat freely: *de* (intens.), and *sudo* = to sweat.]

Med.: A profuse and inordinate sweating, often succeeded by an eruption of small pimples resembling millet seeds, which sometimes occurs on the skin of children.

* **dē-sū'-da-tŏr-ў**, *s.* [As if from a Lat. *desudatorium*, from *desudo.*] A hot-house, a bagnio. (*Ash.*)

* **dĕs'-uēte** (**u** as **w**), *a.* [Lat. *desuetus.*] Obsolete, laid aside as out of date. (*Ash.*)

dĕs'-uē-tūde (**u** as **w**), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *desuetudo* = disuse, from *desuetus*, pa. par. of *desuesco* = to grow out of use: *de* = away, from, and *suesco* = to come into use or custom.]

1. Disuse; discontinuance or cessation of practice or habit.

2. A state of disuse.

Law: In Scotch law the word Desuetude has a peculiar use, signifying a condition not known elsewhere. It indicates the repeal or revocation of a statute, not by subsequent enactment of a statute of opposed significance, but by the establishment of an opposite usage, sanctioned by time and the consent of the community. Such a condition does not exist in the legal usage of the United States or England, and the word, therefore, has not come into use in this sense. In these countries an enactment remains in force, however antiquated and unsuited to the conditions of society it may be, until it is directly repealed by legislative process. This idea was formerly carried so far, that if a statute repealing another was itself afterwards repealed, the first statute came again into force without any formal action. This, however, no longer holds good. A curious example of the persistence of law in England, occurred early in this century, when a party to an ordinary civil suit challenged his opponent to "judicial combat," and it was held by the court that his right to do so could not be disputed, since the old statute had never been repealed. In Scotland, on the contrary, a statute may expire by disuse, or "go into desuetude," as the phrase is. But there must not be simply non-use, there must be contrary usage, of a kind inconsistent with the statute, and such as to prove the altered feeling of the community. Both rules are open to objection, and in some recent cases of Scottish suits, based upon ancient laws, the plea of desuetude has been disregarded (as in 1887, when a person was charged with keeping open a pie and lemonade shop on Sunday, in contravention of the act of 1661).

". . . renewing at the same time some laws of Romulus and Numa, which had fallen into *desuetude*."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. xi., § 25.

dē-sŭl'-phu-rāte, *v.t.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *sulphurate* (q.v.).] To deprive of or free from sulphur.

dē-sŭl'-phu-rāt-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Desulphurate.]

dē-sŭl'-phu-rāt-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Desulphurate.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of depriving of sulphur; desulphuration.

dē-sŭl-phu-rā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *sulphuration* (q.v.).] The act or process of freeing from, or depriving of, sulphur.

dē-sŭl'-phu-rīze, *v.t.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *sulphurize* (q.v.).] To free from or deprive of sulphur; to desulphurate.

dē-sŭl'-phu-rīz-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Desulphurize.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The same as Desulphuration.

desulphurizing furnace, *s.*

Metall.: A roasting-furnace for driving off the sulphur from pyritic ores. There are many forms adapted to the requirements of different ores, facilities of building, kind of fuel, and the more or less perfect result demanded by the value of the metal and other commercial and economical incidents. Ores are desulphurized by roasting in heaps: In reverberatory furnaces of the usual kind [Copper-furnace]; in rotary inclined cylinders exposed to the heat of a fire beneath; in a flue or stack, where they fall through a column of flame [Decarbonizing-furnace]; on a rotary-table furnace, where the desulphurizing-chamber is surrounded with flues, through which the caloric currents from the furnace are compelled to pass on their way to the chimney. (*Knight.*)

dĕs'-ŭl-tŏr-ĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *desultory*; *-ly.*] In a desultory, loose, or disconnected manner.

dĕs'-ŭl-tŏr-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *desultory*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being desultory or disconnected; discursiveness.

"Much of the seeming *desultoriness* of my method."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 254

* **dĕs-ŭl-tō'-rĭ-ŭs**, *a.* [Lat. *desultorius.*] [Desultory.] Desultory, disconnected, discursive, unmethodical.

"It is not only *desultorious* and light, but insignificant."—*Bp. Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. i., ch. ii.

dĕs'-ŭl-tŏr-ў, *a.* [Lat. *desultorius* = inconstant, fickle, from *desultor* = one who in the circus vaulted from one horse to another: *de* = down, from, and *salio* = to leap.]

* **I.** *Lit:* Leaping, skipping, or moving about.

"I shot at it, but it was so *desultory* I missed my aim."—*Gilbert White.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Passing from one subject to another, following no regular plan; loose, disconnected, unsystematic.

"This makes my reading wild and *desultory*."—*Warburton: Lett.*, Feb. 2, 1740.

* 2. Unstable, fickle, inconstant.

"Unstable, *i.e.*, light, *desultory*, unbalanced minds."—*Atterbury: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 9.

3. Said or done at random; not following any method, rule, or connection; random.

"Need I to thee, dear Erskine, tell,
I love the licence all too well,
In sounds now lowly and now strong,
To raise the *desultory* song?"
Scott: Marmion, iii. (Introd.)

¶ For the difference between *desultory* and *cursory*, see Cursory.

* **dĕ-sŭl'-tūre**, *s.* [Lat. *desultura*, from *desilio* = to leap down.] A leaping; a leap from one horse to another. (*Ash.*)

* **dē-sū'-me**, *v.t.* [Lat. *desumo*: *de* = away, from, and *sumo* = to take.]

1. To take away, to take from, to derive.

"They have left us relations suitable to those of Ælian and Pliny, whence they *desumed* their narrations."—*Browne.*

2. To deduce, to draw.

"That part of our eighteenth experiment, whence the matter of fact is *desumed*."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 132

* **dē-sŭmp'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *desumptus*, pa. par. of *desumo.*] The act of taking from others. (*Ash.*)

desvaux-ĭ-ā'-cĕ-æ (**desvaux** as **dā-vōz**), *s. pl.* [Named after M. Desvaux, a French botanist, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Bristleworts, an order of small herbs

like species of Scirpus, having setaceous leaves, flowers glumaceous in a spathe, fruit consisting of utricles opening longitudinally, and separate ovaries attached to a common axis. They are natives of the South Sea Islands and New Holland.

dē-sȳ-nŏn-ȳ-mī-zā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *desynonymiz(e); -ation.*] The act or process of desynonymizing.

dē-sȳ-nŏn'-ȳ-mīze, *v.t.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *synonymize* (q.v.).] To turn or apply to different meanings words originally synonymous.

"This [flicker] and flutter are thoroughly *desynonymized* now."—*Trench: Select Glossary*, p. 79.

dē-sȳ-nŏn'-ȳ-mī-zing, *pr. par., a.,* & *s.* [DESYNONYMIZE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* Discriminating the meaning of two words formerly identical in signification.

* **dĕt,** *s.* [Fr. *dette.* DEBT.] Duty.

"Enterpe daily dois hir *det*,
In dulce blastis of pypis sweit but let."
Palice of Honour, ii. 10.

dĕ-tăch', *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *détacher* = to unfasten: *dé* = Lat. *dis* = apart, from, and Fr. **tacher* = to fasten, found in *attacher, détacher.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To separate, to disengage, to disunite, to set loose, or apart.

"The several parts of it are *detached* one from the other, and yet join again, one cannot tell how."—*Pope.*

2. To separate and send away from a main body on some special duty or service.

"If ten men are in war with forty, and the latter *detach* only an equal number to the engagement, what benefit do they receive from their superiority?"—*Addison.*

3. To disengage, to distract.

"To *detach* us from the present scene."—*Porteous: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 1.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To become detached or separated. (*Tennyson: Vision of Sin*, iii.)

dĕ-tăch'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *detach; -able.*] That may be detached or separated.

dĕ tăch-a-bil'-i-ty, *s.* [Eng. *detach; -ability.*] Detachable condition.

dĕ-tăch'ed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DETACH.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Separated, disengaged, loose, not connected together.

"A *detached* body of the French."—*Burnet: Hist. of his own Time* (an. 1709).

2. *Paint.:* A term applied to figures which appear to stand out one from the other, or from the background. (*Weale.*)

detached escapement, *s.*

Hor.: The detached escapement was invented by Mudge in the seventeenth century. The term *detached* is also applied to the ordinary form of lever-escapement with two pallets, which engage the teeth of the scape-wheel, and a fork which engages a pin on the balance-arbor. The term *detached*, in this case, is to distinguish it from the *anchor*-escapement, wherein a segment-rack engages a pinion of the balance-arbor. Several escapements, most of them long in use, are employed in watches, including—(1) the old *vertical escapement*, now almost out of use; (2) the *lever escapement*, at present perhaps the most common; (3) the *horizontal* or *cylinder escapement*, also quite common; (4) the *duplex escapement*, less in fashion than formerly; and (5) the *detached* or *chronatic escapement*, which has received its latter name from the fact that it is always used in marine chronometers. The Detached Escapement was brought to virtual perfection by Earnshaw nearly a century ago, and is still in use with scarcely any change. It has the advantage of working with very little friction, while the lever escapement meets with a good deal of friction. Various other escapements have been devised, not necessary to mention here, since none of them have come into general use. [LEVER-ESCAPEMENT.]

detached work, *s.*

Fort.: A work included in the defence, but placed outside the body of the place. (*Knight.*)

* **dē-tăch'-ĕd-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *detached; -ly.*] Disconnectedly, desultorily; without proper arrangement or connection.

"Brief notices of different particulars of this case are given *detachedly* by Rushworth."—*State Trials: Judge Jenkins* (an. 1647).

dĕ-tăch'-ĭng, *pr. par., a.,* & *s.* [DETACH.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of setting free, separating, or disengaging.

dĕ-tăch'-mĕnt, *s.* [Fr. *détachement.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of detaching or disengaging.

2. The state of being detached.

3. A number of things or persons detached or separated.

"Who for the task should fit *detachments* chuse
From all the atoms?" *Blackmore.*

4. *Specif.:* In the same sense as II.

"As soon as he learned that a *detachment* of the Gaelic army was advancing towards Perth . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mil. & Nav.:* A body of troops or a number of ships detached from the main body, and sent away on some special service or expedition.

"Against a *detachment* of fifty men."—*Sterne: Tristram Shandy*, vol. iv., ch. 7

2. *Gun.:* The men detailed to serve a gun.

* 3. *Fine Arts:* The parts of a work as distinguished from the whole.

dĕ-tāil', *v. t.* [Fr. *détailler* = (1) to cut into pieces, (2) to relate minutely; Ital. *dislagliare.*] [DETAIL, *s.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To set forth, to relate or describe minutely, particularly, or in detail; to particularize.

"They will perceive the mistakes of these philosophers, and be able to answer their arguments, without my being obliged to *detail* them."—*Cheyne.*

2. *Mil.:* To detach or appoint for any particular service or expedition.

¶ *To detail on the plane:*

Arch.: Said of a mouldiog which is exhibited in profile by abutting against the plane.

dē'-tāil, dĕ'-tāil, *s.* [Fr. *détail*, from *détailler* = (1) to cut into pieces, (2) to relate minutely: Fr. *dé* = Lat. *de* (intens.), and *tailler* = to cut; *taille* = a cut; Lat. *talea* = a rod, a layer; Low Lat. *talco, talio* = to cut; Sp. *tallar;* Port. *talhar;* Ital. *tagliare* = to cut.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A minute part; a particular, an item.

"He was laborious, clearheaded, and profoundly versed in the *details* of finance."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

2. A minute, particular, or circumstantial account.

"I shall not enter into a *detail* of the arguments."—*Derham: Astro-Theol.*, bk. iv., ch. iii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mil.:* A body or number of men detailed for some special duty or expedition.

2. *Fine Arts:* Minute or particular parts of a picture, statue, &c., as distinguished from the work as a whole.

3. *Arch.:* A term usually applied to the drawings on a large scale for the use of builders, and generally called *working drawings.*

¶ *In detail:* Minutely, particularly, circumstantially.

"I was unable to treat this part of my subject more *in detail*."—*Pope.*

dĕ-tāil'ed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [DETAIL, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Related or described in detail; as, a *detailed* account.

"A professed and *detailed* poem on the subject."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. iv., p. 83.

2. Exact, particular, minute; as, a *detailed* examination.

dĕ-tāil'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *detail; -er.*] One who details or relates anything in detail.

"Individuality was sunk in the number of *detailers*."—*Seward: Lett.* vi., 135.

dĕ-tāil'-ĭng, *pr. par., a.,* & *s.* [DETAIL, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of relating or setting forth in detail.

dĕ-tāin', * **de-tayne,** * **de-teigne,** *v. t.* [Fr. *detenir;* Lat. *detineo* = to keep or hold back: *de* = away, from, and *teneo* = to hold; Sp. & Port. *detener;* Ital. *detenere.*]

1. To keep or hold back that which belongs to another; to withhold.

"No longer then (his fury if thou dread)
Detain the relics of great Hector dead."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, xxiv. 171, 172.

"The interest of the sum fraudulently *detained* in the Exchequer by the Cabal."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. To withhold, to keep back.

"These things sting
His mind so venomously, that burning shame
Detains him from Cordelia."
Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 3.

3. To restrain or delay from proceeding; to stop.

"But adverse winds *detained* him three weeks at the Hague."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

4. To keep in custody or confinement.

"A constable . . . is authorized to *detain* the party suspected."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. xxi.

¶ For the difference between to *detain* and to *hold*, see HOLD.

* **dĕ-tāin',** * **de-taine,** *s.* [DETAIN, *v.*] Detention.

"And gan enquire of him with mylder mood
The certaine cause of Artegals *detaine*."
Spenser: F. Q., V. vi. 15.

* **dĕ-tāin'-al,** *s.* [Eng. *detain; -al.*] The act of detaining; detention. (*W. Taylor: Annual Review* (1806), vol. iv., p. 116.)

* **dĕ-tāin'-dĕr,** *s.* [DETAIN, *v.*]

Law: A writ for holding one in custody. So Ash, but probably the word is a mistake for *detainer* (q.v.)

dĕ-tāin'ed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DETAIN, *v.*]

dĕ-tāin'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *detain; -er.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who detains or keeps back any person or thing.

"The *detainers* of tithes, and cheaters of men's inheritances."—*Bp. Taylor.*

II. *Law:*

1. The keeping or holding possession of that which belongs to another.

"Deprivation of possession may also be by an unjust *detainer* of another's goods, though the original taking was lawful. As if I lend a man a horse, and he afterwards refuse to restore it, this injury consists in the *detaining*, and not in the original taking; and the regular method for me to recover possession is by action of *detinue*."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. vi.

2. A writ by which a person arrested at the suit of one debtor may be detained at the suit of another; a writ of detainer.

* 3. The act of detaining any person in custody.

"Unless some cause of the commitment, *detainer*, or restraint be expressed."—*State Trials: Liberty of the Subject* (1628).

¶ (1) *Forcible detainer:*

Law: A violently taking or keeping possession of lands and tenements, without the authority of law.

* (2) *Writ of detainer:*

Law: A writ directed to the governor of a prison, commanding him to detain the prisoner till discharged.

dĕ-tāin'-ĭng, *pr. par., a.,* & *s.* [DETAIN, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of keeping or holding back what belongs to another.

2. The act of keeping or holding back; detention.

"A *detaining* therin by some stronger power than themselfe."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 386.

3. The state or condition of being detained; detention.

"To shew the cause of his *detainment* in prison."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. ix.

dĕ-tāin'-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *detain; -ment.*] The act of detaining or keeping back; detention.

"Unless the cause of the *detainment* in prison be returned."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. ix.

dĕ-tăr'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [From *detar*, the native name in Senegal.]

Bot.: A genus of leguminous plants, consisting of trees, natives of Senegal. Two species are known. *Detarium senegalense* furnishes a hard wood resembling mahogany, and two varieties of fruit, one sweet, the other

bitter. The former is much sought after for food, but the latter is stated to be a strong poison. The succulent drupes of *D. microcarpum* are eaten by the negroes.

*** dĕ-tāste,** *v.t.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *taste* (q.v.).] To dislike.

"Who now in darkness do *detaste* the day."
Stirling.

*** dĕt'-bŭnd,** *a.* [Mid. Eng. *det* = debt, and Scotch *bund* = bound.] Predestinated; bound by a divine decree.

"As therto *detbund* in my wretchit age."
Douglas: Virgil, 366, 29.

dĕ-tĕct', *v.t.* [Lat. *detectus*, pa. par. of *detego* = to uncover, to expose; *de* = away, from, and *tego* = to cover.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. To disclose, to discover, to expose.

"To let thy tongue *detect* thy base-born heart."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., ii. 2.

2. To discover or find out, especially applied in science to the discovery or detection of substances existing in minute particles or quantities.

3. To discover or find out as a crime or guilt; to bring to light, to expose.

"Not a single man or woman who had the smallest interest in *detecting* the fraud had been suffered to be present."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

* 4. To accuse, to bring to trial of, to inform against, to denounce.

"If he be denounced or *detected* unto him."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 219.

II. *Chem.:* To discover the presence of an element or chemical compound in a substance, by means of characteristic chemical reactions.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *detect* and to *discover*: "*Detect* is always taken in a bad sense: *discover* in an indifferent sense. A person is *detected* in what he wishes to conceal; a person or a thing is *discovered* that has unintentionally lain concealed. Thieves are *detected* in picking pockets; a lost child is *discovered* in a wood, or in some place of security. *Detection* is the act of the moment; it is effected by the aid of the senses: a *discovery* is the consequence of efforts, and is brought about by circuitous means, and the aid of the understanding. A plot is *detected* by any one who communicates what he has seen and heard; many murders have been *discovered* after a lapse of years by ways the most extraordinary. Nothing is *detected* but what is actually passing; many things are *discovered* which have long passed." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

*** dĕ-tĕct',** *a.* [Lat. *detectus*, pa. par. of *detego*.] Accused, denounced, informed against.

"A priest named Sir Thomas Bagley was *detect* of heresy."—*Fabyan: Chronicles* (1531).

dĕ-tĕct'-a-ble, dĕ-tĕct'-ĭ-ble, *a.* [Eng. *detect*; *-able*.] That may or can be detected; liable or open to detection.

"These errors are *detectible* at a glance."—*Latham.*

dĕ-tĕct'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DETECT, *v.*]

dĕ-tĕc'-tĕr, *s.* [DETECTOR.]

dĕ-tĕct'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DETECT, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of discovering, finding out, or exposing; detection.

dĕ-tĕc'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *detectio*, from *detectus*, pa. par. of *detego*.]

1. The discovery or finding of anything; especially applied in science to the finding or discovering of minute particles or quantities.

"Not only the sea, but rivers and rains also, are instrumental to the *detection* of amber and other fossils."—*Woodward.*

2. A discovering, finding out, or exposing of a crime, guilt, &c.

"Dreading a *detection* which must be fatal to his honour."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

dĕ-tĕc'-tĭve, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *detect*; *-ive*.]

A. *As subst.:* One of a body of police officers, usually dressed in plain clothes, to whom are entrusted the detection of crimes and the apprehension of the offenders. Their predecessors in London were the Bow-street runners.

In the United States the detective service has in a great measure passed out of the regular police force, and become a matter of business enterprise, large bodies of private detectives, skilled in all the arts of the criminal classes, being held by certain agencies, subject to the use of those needing their services. Such private detectives have proved highly serviceable in the detection of crime, and of late years considerable numbers of so-called detectives have been employed for quite different purposes, as a body of private militia, subject to call for the repression of violence or disorder. Such was the case in the great strike at Homestead, Pennsylvania, when an armed party of Pinkerton detectives were sent, at the request of the proprietors of the iron works, to guard these works against the strikers. The result was a battle, in which the detectives were defeated and conquered, many lives being lost. This affair, by the public disapprobation which it produced, put an end to the employment of detectives for this purpose, but private organizations of detectives, of use for their normal purpose, still exist.

B. *As adj.:* Employed or fitted for detection or discovery: as, *detective* police.

dĕ-tĕc'-tŏr, dĕ-tĕc'-tĕr, *s.* [Lat.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who detects or brings anything to light.

"O heavens! That this treason were not, or not I the *detector*."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, iii. 5.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Locksmithing:* An arrangement in a lock, introduced by Ruxton, by which an overlifted tumbler is caught by detent, so as to indicate that the lock has been tampered with. In Mitchell and Lawton's lock, 1815, the motion of the key throws out a number of wards, which engage the key and keep it from being withdrawn until the bolt is moved, when the pieces resume their normal position and release the key. Should the key fail to act upon the bolt, it cannot be withdrawn, but the lock must be destroyed to release it. Chubb had a *detector* in his lock of 1818. (*Knight.*)

2. *Boiler-making:* A means of indicating that the water in a boiler has sunk below the point of safety. [LOW-WATER DETECTOR.]

3. *Elect.:* An instrument showing the existence and the direction of a current of electricity; a small galvanoscope.

¶ *Bank-note detector:* A periodical publication intended to facilitate the detection of forged, worthless or depreciated notes. (*U. S.*)

*** dĕ-tĕn'-ĕ-brāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *de* = away, from, and *tenebratus* = dark, darkened, pa. par. of *tenebro* = to darken; *tenebræ* = darkness.] To remove darkness from, to make light or clear.

". . . afford us any light to *detenebrate* and clear the truth."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vi., ch. vi.

dĕ-tĕnt', *s.* [Fr. *détente*, from Lat. *detentus* = a holding back, from *detineo* = to hold back.] [DETAIN.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II.

* 2. *Fig.:* Anything which acts as a stop or hindrance.

II. *Mech.:* A pin, stud, or lever forming a stop in a watch, clock, tumbler-lock, or other machine. It is variously called in specific cases; as, click, pawl, dog, fence, &c. It is usually capable of motion, either at certain intervals, as in some escapements, or by operation of a key, as in locks. A detent-catch falls into the striking-wheel of a clock, and stops it from striking more than the right number of times. The watch escapement has also a detent. The ratchet-wheel has a click, to prevent back motion. The windlass has a pawl, to fall into the notches of the rim. (*Knight.*)

dĕ-tĕn'-tion, *s.* [Fr. Sp. *detencion*; Ital. *detenzione*, from Lat. *detentio*, from *detentus*, pa. par. of *detineo*.] [DETAIN, *v.*]

1. The act of detaining, keeping back, or withholding that which belongs to another.

". . . the *detention* of long-since-due debts,
Against my honour." *Shakesp.: Timon*, ii. 2.

2. The act of delaying, hindering, or stopping from proceeding.

3. The act of detaining in custody; the state of being detained or kept in custody or confinement.

4. The state of being hindered or delayed.

"Minding to proceede further south without long *detention* in those parts."—*Hacluyt: Voyages*, iii. 150.

¶ *House of detention:* A place where offenders or accused persons are kept in custody while under remand or till committed to prison.

dĕ-tĕr', *v.t.* [Lat. *deterreo* = to frighten away: *de* = away, from, and *terreo* = to frighten.] To discourage or frighten from any act; to cause to cease, desist from, or abandon any practice, habit, or intention.

"Rather animated than *deterred* by the flames and falling buildings."—*Anson: Voyage*, bk. iii., ch. x.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *deter*, to *discourage*, and to *dishearten*: "One is *deterred* from commencing any thing, one is *discouraged* or *disheartened* from proceeding. A variety of motives may *deter* any one from an undertaking; but a person is *discouraged* or *disheartened* mostly by the want of success or the hopelessness of the case. The wicked are sometimes *deterred* from committing enormities by the fear of punishment; projectors are *discouraged* from entering into fresh speculations by observing the failure of others; there are few persons who would not be *disheartened* from renewing their endeavours, who had experienced nothing but ill-success. The prudent and the fearful are alike easily to be *deterred*; impatient people are most apt to be *discouraged*; faint-hearted people are easiest *disheartened*. The foolhardy and the obdurate are the least easily *deterred* from their object; the persevering will not suffer themselves to be *discouraged* by particular failures; the resolute and self-confident will not be *disheartened* by trifling difficulties." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dĕ-tĕr'-ge, *v.t.* [Lat. *detergo* = to wipe off, from *de* = away, from, and *tergo* = to wipe.] To cleanse, clear, or wipe away foul or offensive matter from a wound or sore.

"Sea-salt . . . *detergeth* the vessels, and keeps the fluids from putrefaction."—*Arbuthnot.*

*** dĕ-tĕrg'-ed,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [DETERGE.]

*** dĕ-tĕr'-gĕn-çy,** *s.* [Lat. *detergens*, pr. par. of *detergo*.] A cleansing or purifying power.

"Bath water . . . possesses that milkiness, *detergency*, and middling heat."—*Defoe: Tour through Gt. Britain*, ii. 200. (*Davies.*)

*** dĕ-tĕr'-gĕnt,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *detergens*, pr. par. of *detergo* = to wipe away.]

1. *As adj.:* Having the quality or property of cleansing or cleaning; detersive.

"The food ought to be nourishing and *detergent*."—*Arbuthnot: On Diet.*

2. *As subst.:* A medicine or preparation which has the quality or property of cleansing or clearing; a detersive.

"The virtues of the most valuable preparation . . . are in a great degree answered by tar-water as a *detergent*."—*Bp. Berkeley: Siris*, § 23.

*** dĕ-tĕrg'-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [DETERGE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of cleansing or clearing from foul or offensive matter; detersion.

*** dĕ-tĕr'-ĭ-ŏr-ăt, * dĕ-tĕr'-ĭ-ŏr-āte,** *a.* [Lat. *deterioratus*.] Injured, impaired, made worse, deteriorated.

dĕ-tĕr'-ĭ-ŏr-āte, *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *deterioratus*, pa. par. of *deterioro* = to make worse; *deterior* = worse: *de* = away, from; *-ter* and *-ior*, [comparative suffixes.]

A. *Trans.:* To make worse or inferior; to reduce or lower in quality or value.

"There were designed most magnificent cloysters, the brave design, whereof Dr. J. Fell hath *deteriorated* with his new device."—*Aubrey: Anecd.*, ii. 589.

B. *Intrans.:* To become worse or inferior; to become reduced or lowered in quality or value.

dĕ-tĕr'-ĭ-ŏr-ăt-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DETERIORATE.]

dĕ-tĕr'-ĭ-ŏr-ăt-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DETERIORATE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of making worse, or reducing in quality; the state of becoming deteriorated; deterioration.

dĕ-tĕr-ĭ-ŏr-ā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *deterioratus*.] The act of making anything worse or inferior; a reducing in value or quality; the state of becoming deteriorated.

"such changes . . . may be more justly ascribed to the client's gradual *deterioration*."—*Goldsmith: Citizen of the World*, let. 99.

* **dē-tēr-ĭ-ŏr'-ĭ-tȳ**, *s.* [As if from a Lat. *deteriorita's*; from *deterior* = worse.] A worse state or quality; a state of deterioration.

"The *deteriority* of diet."—*Ray.*

* **dē-tēr'-me**, *v.t.* [DETERMINE.]

1. To determine, to decide.

"To *determe* all causis in the said parlyament."—*Act Audit. A.*, 1489, p. 145.

2. To determine, to resolve, to agree.

"We now being all of one minde are aggreit and *determit* to put in execution sic thingis."—*Earl of Arran to Henry VIII.*

* **dē-tēr'-mĕnt**, *s.* [Eng. *deter*; *-ment.*]

1. The act of deterring or discouraging.

"It is a *determent* from this sin."—*Hammond: Works*, i. 91.

2. That which deters.

"These are not all the *determents* that opposed my obeying you."—*Boyle.*

† **dē-tēr'-mĭn-ą-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ**, *s.* [Eng. *determinable*; *-ity.*] The quality of being determinable.

dē-tēr'-mĭn-a-ble, * **de-ter-myn-a-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *determinabilis.*]

1. That may or can be determined, decided, ascertained, or fixed certainly.

"Upon matters *determinable* at the common law."—*Hall: Henry IV* (introd.).

2. That may be determined or ended. [DETERMINABLE FREEHOLD.]

determinable freehold, *s.*

Law: An estate for life which may expire upon future contingencies before the life for which it was created expires.

† **dē-tēr'-mĭn-ą-ble-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *determinable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being determinable; determinability.

* **dē-tēr'-mĭn-ą-blȳ**, *adv.* [Eng. *determinable*; *-ly.*] In a determinable manner.

dē-tēr'-mĭn-ąnt, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. pr. par. of *determiner.*]

A. *As adj.:* Serving or tending to determine; determinative.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* That which determines or tends to determine.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Logic:* A mark or attribute added to the subject and predicate, which narrows the extent of both, but renders them more definite, or better determined. (*Thomson: Laws of Thought*, § 87.)

2. *Math.:* A name given to the sum of a series of products of several numbers, these products being formed according to certain specified laws. Thus the determinant of the nine numbers—

$$\begin{matrix} a\ ,\ b\ ,\ c \\ a'\ ,\ b'\ ,\ c' \\ a'',\ b'',\ c'' \end{matrix}$$

is $ab'c''-ab''c'+a'b''c'+a''bc'-a''b'c-a'bc''$.

dē-tēr'-mĭn-ate, * **dē-tēr'-mĭn-ąt**, * **de-ter-myn at**, *a.* [Lat. *determinatus*, pa. par. of *determino* = to bound: *de* (intens.), and *termino* = to limit, to bound; *terminus* = a limit.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. Determined, fixed, settled, established.

"Him, being delivered by the *determinate* counsel and foreknowledge of God, ye have taken, and by wicked hands have crucified and slain."—*Acts* ii. 23.

† 2. Fixed, ascertained, certain.

"The former of *determinate* date."—*Whitney: Life and Growth of Language*, p. 185.

* 3. Limited, defined.

"Demonstrations in numbers . . . are more general in their use, and *determinate* in their application."—*Locke.*

* 4. Concluded.

"My bonds in thee are all *determinate*."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 87.

* 5. Decisive, conclusive, determined.

"Ere a *determinate* resolution, he
(I mean the bishop) did require a respite."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., ii. 4.

* 6. Determined or decided upon.

"My *determinate* voyage is mere extravagancy."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, ii. 1.

* 7. Determined, resolute.

"Like men disused in a long peace, more *determinate* to do, than skilful how to do."—*Sidney.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot. Determinate inflorescence:* That in which the axis is either elongated and ends in a solitary flower, which then terminates the axis, and if other flowers are produced they are secondary, and further from the centre; or the axis is shortened, and produces at once a number of flower-buds, but of these the central flower expands first, being in fact the termination of the axis, while the other flowers are developed in succession farther from the the centre. Called also Centrifugal, Definite, or Terminal inflorescence. (*Balfour.*)

2. *Mathematics:*

(1) *Determinate equation:* One which admits of a finite number of solutions. Every equation which contains but one unknown quantity, and which is not identical, is *determinate.* If a group of equations be independent of each other, and equal in number to the number of unknown quantities which they contain, the group is *determinate*, and there will be but a finite number of sets of valves for the unknown quantities.

(2) *Determinate geometry:* That branch of geometry which has for its object the solution of determinate problems.

(3) *Determinate problem:* One which admits of a finite number of solutions.

(4) *Determinate quantity:* One which admits of but a finite number of values. Thus in an equation which contains but one unknown quantity, that quantity is said to be *determinate.*

(5) *Determinate series:* A series whose terms proceed by the powers of a determinate quantity; as, $1+\frac{1}{2}+(\frac{1}{2})^2+(\frac{1}{2})^3+\ldots(\frac{1}{2})^r$, &c.

* **dē-tēr'-mĭn-ate**, *v.t.* [DETERMINATE, *a.*] To circumscribe, to limit, to determine.

"The sly slow hours shall not *determinate*
The dateless limit of thy dear exile."
Shakesp.: Richard II., i. 3.

* **dē-tēr'-mĭn-ąte-lȳ**, *adv.* [Eng. *determinate*; *-ly.*]

1. With certainty, certainly, precisely.

"If the affections of angels and men had been *determinately* fixed by their creation."—*Mountague: Devoute Essayes*, pt. ii., treat. iii., § 1.

2. With determination or resolution; resolutely.

"In those errours they are so *determinately* settled, that they pay unto falsity the whole sum of whatsoever love is owing unto God's truth."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

* **dē-tēr'-mĭn-ąte-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *determinate*; *-ness.*]

1. The state or quality of being determinate, settled, or fixed.

2. The state or quality of being determined; determination, resolution.

"His *determinateness* and his power seemed to make allies unnecessary."—*Miss Austen: Mansfield Park*, ch. xiv.

dē-tēr-mĭn-ā'-tion, * **dē-tēr-mĭn-ā'-çion**, *s.* [Fr. *détermination*; Sp. *determinacion*; Ital. *determinazione*, from Lat. *determinatio* = a boundary.] [DETERMINE.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of ending, concluding, or limiting.

"The great appearance there was of a speedy *determination* of that war. . . ."—*Ludlow: Memoirs*, i. 339.

2. The act of determining, deciding, or settling.

"Let us give it the priority in our *determinations*."—*State Trials; Bishop of Ely* (1640).

3. The act or process of determining or ascertaining by scientific means.

". . . to explain the principles, by which astronomical observation is applied to geographical *determinations*."—*Herschel: Astronomy* (5th ed.), § 205.

4. The result of a scientific investigation or observation.

"Chronology, moreover, without which political history cannot exist, is dependent upon astronomical *determinations*."—*Lewis: Astron. of the Ancients* (1862), ch. i., § 1.

5. A decision of a question in the mind; a conclusion or resolution formed.

". . . for my *determination* is to gather the nations."—*Zephaniah* iii. 8.

6. Strength or firmness of mind; resolution; resolve.

7. An absolute direction to a certain end.

"Remissness can by no means consist with a constant *determination* of will or desire to the greatest apparent good."—*Locke.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Chem.:* The ascertaining of the exact amount or proportion of any chemical compound or element in a substance.

2. *Law:*

(1) The hearing and deciding upon questions judicially.

(2) The putting an end to; as, the *determination* of an estate or interest.

3. *Logic:* The defining a notion or concept by limiting it by the addition of differentia.

"As abstraction augments the extension by diminishing the marks, so *determination* augments the intension by increasing them."—*Thomson: Laws of Thought*, § 53.

4. *Med.:* A rapid afflux or flow; as, the *determination* of blood to the brain, &c.

5. *Nat. Science:* The referring or assigning of plants, animals, &c., to the species to which they belong.

dē-tēr-mĭn-ā-tive, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *determinat(e)*; *-ive.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. Having the quality or property of determining; conclusive, final.

"That individual action, which is justly punished as sinful in us, cannot proceed from the special influence and *determinative* power of a just cause."—*Bramhall: Against Hobbes.*

* 2. Fixed, determined.

"The *determinative* time of three days."—*Hale: Cont.*, vol. ii.; *Christ Crucified.*

† 3. Tending or designed to determine the species, class, &c., to which various things belong.

"The *determinative* particles are more often prefixed than suffixed."—*Whitney: Life and Growth of Lang.*, p. 248.

II. *Logic:* Limiting.

"If the term added to make up the complex subject does not necessarily or constantly belong to it, then it is *determinative*."—*Watts: Logic*, pt. ii., ch. ii.

B. *As subst.:* A word or sign prefixed or suffixed to a word for the purpose of determining its meaning; a determinant.

* **dē-tēr'-mĭn-ā-tŏr**, *s.* [Lat.] One who or that which determines, or tends to determine, settle, or decide.

"They have recourse unto the great *determinator* of virginity, conception, fertility, and the inscrutable infirmities of the whole body."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

dē-tēr'-mĭne, * **de-ter-myne**, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *déterminer*; Sp. & Port. *determinar*; Ital. *determinare*, from Lat. *determino* = to limit, to bound: *de* (intens.), and *termino* = to bound; *terminus* = a bound, a limit.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To bound, to end, to conclude.

* 2. To put an end to, to kill.

"Now, where is he that will not stay so long
Till his friend sickness hath *determined* me?"
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 4.

3. To fix the limits or bounds of, to set out, to pre-arrange.

"God hath *determined* the times before appointed."—*Acts* xvii. 26.

* 4. To limit, to bound, to confine, to shut in.

"No sooner have they climbed that hill, which thus *determines* their view at a distance, but a new prospect is opened."—*Atterbury.*

5. To limit or confine, to assign in definition.

"The *principium individuationis* is existence itself, which *determines* a being of any sort to a particular time and place."—*Locke.*

6. To decide, to settle.

"To *determine* this either way, is to beg the question. . . ."—*Locke.*

7. To resolve or decide on.

"It was, however, *determined* to slaughter them for food."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

† 8. To fix irrevocably, to settle finally.

"Till the concluding stroke
Determines all, and closes our design."
Addison.

9. To influence the choice or decision; to give an impulse to the judgment.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Chem.:* To ascertain the amount or proportion of a chemical compound or element in a substance.

2. *Law:*

(1) To hear and decide on a case judicially.

(2) To end, to put an end to, as an estate or interest.

3. *Logic:* To define a notion or concept by the addition of determinants.

"From the broad class of diseases we *determine* or mark out the class of fevers by the peculiar symptoms of heat, rapid pulse, &c., which are their marks."—*Thomson: Laws of Thought*, § 53.

* **B.** *Reflex.* To form a resolution or determination with; to resolve with.

"To hynde and *determine* him self to serue our lorde ged."—*Caxton: Dictes and Sayings* (1477).

C. *Intransitive:*

1. To end, to terminate, to come to an end.

"All pleasure springing from a gratified passion, as most of the pleasure of sin does, must needs *determine* with that passion."—*South.*

* 2. To finish, to make an end, to decide a point.

"One stroke they aim'd
That might *determine* . . ."
Milton: P. L., vi. 317, 318.

3. To come to a determination or decision; to decide, to settle.

"It was then necessary to *determine* whether the rule laid down in 1679 . . . was to be accounted the law of the land."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

¶ Sometimes followed by *of.*

"Now, noble peers, the cause why we are met
Is—to *determine* of the coronation."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 4.

4. To make up one's mind firmly and strongly, to resolve.

"In a few days it became clear that Schomberg had *determined* not to fight."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xlv.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between to *determine* and to *resolve:* "To *determine* is more especially an act of the judgment; to *resolve* is an act of the will; the former requires examination and choice: we *determine* how or what we shall do; the latter requires a firm spirit: we *resolve* that we will do what we have *determined* upon. . . . In the ordinary concerns of life we have frequent occasion to *determine* without *resolving;* in the discharge of our moral duties, or the performance of any office, we have occasion to *resolve* without *determining:* the master *determines* to dismiss his servant; the servant *resolves* on becoming more diligent. Personal convenience or necessity gives rise to the *determination;* a sense of duty, honour, fidelity, and the like, gives birth to the *resolution.* A traveller *determines* to take a certain route; a learner *resolves* to conquer every difficulty in the acquirement of learning. Humour or change of circumstances occasions a person to alter his *determination;* timidity, fear, or defect in principle, occasions the *resolution* to waver. Children are not capable of *determining;* and their best *resolutions* fall before the gratification of the moment. Those who *determine* hastily are frequently under the necessity of altering their *determinations:* there are no *resolutions* so weak as those that are made on a sick bed; the return of health is quickly succeeded by a recurrence to the former course of life. In science, to *determine* is to fix the mind, or to cause it to rest in a certain opinion; to *resolve* is to lay open what is obscure, to clear the mind from doubt and hesitation. We *determine* points of question; we *resolve* difficulties." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between to *determine* and to *decide*, see DECIDE; for that between to *determine* and to *fix*, see FIX.

dĕ-tĕr'-mĭned, *pa. par.* & *a.* [DETERMINE.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (In senses corresponding to those of the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Ended, concluded, terminated.
2. Bounded, limited.
3. Decided, settled, fixed.
4. Definite, fixed.
5. Resolved, resolute; having a firm and fixed purpose.

"Pathetic in its praise, in its pursuit
Determined." *Cowper: Task*, iv. 719, 720.

¶ For the difference between *determined* and *decided*, see DECIDED.

dĕ-tĕr'-mĭned-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *determined; -ly.*] In a determined manner; resolutely.

"So stubborn and *determinedly* stiff."—*Cumberland: From Alexis; Observer*, No. 143.

dĕ-tĕr'-mĭn-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *determin(e); -er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who determines, decides, or settles.

"Good M. doctor *determiner*, how prove you that Antichrist's persecution shall dure but three years and a half?"—*Fulke's Retentive* (1580), p. 158.

* 2. *Law:* The same as TERMINER (q.v.).

"Then ye iiii day of May was an Oyer and *determiner* at London."—*Hall: Henry VIII.* (an. 9).

dĕ-tĕrm'-ĭng, * **de-term-ynge,** *pr. par.* & *s.* [DETERME.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As subst.:* The act of determining or deciding; determination, decision.

"So the matter was a *determynge* concernynge the men that had outlandysh wyves."—*Eadrus*, bk. iii., ch. ix. (1551).

dĕ-tĕr'-mĭn-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DETERMINE.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Ending, limiting, bounding.
2. Deciding, decisive.

"I am, however, far from supposing that this is the sole *determining* cause."—*Darwin: Descent of Man* (1871), pt. ii., ch. viii.

C. *As substantive:*

1. An ending, finishing or concluding as an end, a close.
2. The act of settling, deciding, arranging.

"For the *determining* of quarrels that might arise."—*Hales: Remains; Serm. on Duels.*

3. The act or process of defining; definition, determination.

determining line, *s.*

Math.: In conic sections a line parallel to the base of the cone; in the hyperbola this line is within the base; in the parabolic sections it forms a tangent to the base; in the elliptic it falls without it. In the intersecting line of a circle the determining line will never meet the plane of the base to which it is parallel. (*Gwilt.*)

† **dĕ-tĕr'-mĭn-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *determin(e); -ism.*] A name applied by Sir W. Hamilton to that system of philosophy which holds that the will is not a free agent, but is irresistibly determined by providential motives, that is, by motives furnished by Providence, which turn the balance in our mental deliberations in accordance with its views.

* **dĕ-tĕr-rā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *de* = away, from, and *terra* = earth, land; Fr. *déterrer* = to disinter.] The removal of earth which covers or hides anything.

"This concerns the raising of new mountains, *deterrations*, or the devolution of earth down upon the valleys from the hills and higher grounds."—*Woodward.*

dĕ-tĕrr'ed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DETER.]

* **dĕ-tĕr'-rĕnçe,** *s.* [Lat. *deterrens*, pr. par. of *deterreo.*] That which deters; a deterrent; the act of deterring.

dĕ-tĕr'-rĕnt, *a. & s.* [Lat. *deterrens*, pr. par. of *deterreo* = to deter.]

A. *As adj.:* Having the power or quality of deterring; tending or intended to deter.

"The *deterrent* effect of such penalties is in proportion to their certainty."—*Benthem.*

B. *As subst.:* Anything, as a law, penalty, intended to deter from any act.

"No *deterrent* is more effective."—*Bentham.*

dĕ-tĕr'-rĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DETER.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of discouraging or frightening from any act.

* **dĕ-tĕr'-sion,** *s.* [Lat. *detersus*, pa. par. of *detergo* = to wipe off.] The act of deterging or cleansing from foul or offensive matter, &c.

"I endeavoured *detersion*, but the matter could not be discharged."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

* **dĕ-tĕr'-sive,** *a. & s.* [Fr. *détersif*, from *detersus.*]

A. *As adj.:* Cleansing, detergent.

"Of a penetrative, cooling, and *detersive* faculty."—*Venner: Via Recta*, p. 120.

B. *As subst.:* A detergent.

"The other ulcers and excoriations I dressed, some with *detersives*."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. ii., ch. vii.

* **dĕ-tĕr'-sive-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *detersive; -ly.*] In a detersive manner; by way of detersives.

* **dĕ-tĕr'-sive-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *detersive; -ness.*] The quality of being detersive; detergency.

dĕ-tĕst', *v.t.* [Fr. *détester;* Sp. *detestar;* Ital. *detestare*, from Lat. *detestor* = to execrate: *de* = down, fully, and *testor* = to call to witness; *testis* = a witness.]

* 1. To testify against; to denounce; to condemn.

"The heresy of Nestorius was *detested* in the Eastern churches."—*Fuller: Church History.*

2. To abhor, to abominate, to hate exceedingly.

"He *detested* those republican theorists which were intermingled with the Genevese divinity."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

¶ For the difference between to *detest* and to *hate*, see HATE.

dĕ-tĕst-a-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *detestabl(e); -ity.*] Detestableness, odiousness.

"So young gentlemen do then attain their maximum of *detestability*."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. ii., ch. iv.

dĕ-tĕst'-a-blc, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *detestabilis.*] Deserving of extreme hate or abhorrence; abominable, execrable.

"The pavement was *detestable*; all foreigners cried shame upon it."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

dĕ-tĕst'-a-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *detestable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being detestable.

"It is their intrinsick hatefulness, and *detestableness*, which originally inflames us against them."—*A. Smith; Theory of Moral Sentiments*, pt. ii., § 2.

dĕ-tĕst'-a-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *detestab(le); -ly.*] In a detestable or abominable manner or degree; abominably.

"We live together abhominably and *detestably* in open adultery."—*Hall: Henry VIII.* (an. 20).

* **dĕ-tĕst'-ant,** *s.* [Lat. *detestans*, pr. par. of *detestor.*] A detester.

"*Detestants* of the Romish Idolatry."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, i 121.

* **dĕ-tĕs'-tate,** *a.* [Lat. *detestatus*, pa. par. of *detestor.*] Detested, abominated, execrated.

* **dĕ-tĕs'-tāte,** *v.t.* [DETASTATE, *a.*] To detest, to abhor, to abominate.

"Well might he *detestate* star-chamber examinations."—*State Trials: Lord Lilburne* (1649).

dĕ-tĕs-tā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *detestatio*, from *detestatus*, pa. par. of *detestor;* Fr. *détestation;* Sp. *detestacion;* Ital. *detestazione.*] A feeling of extreme hatred, abhorrence, or loathing.

"To hide himself with part of his ill-gotten wealth from the *detestation* of mankind."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

dĕ-tĕst'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DETEST.]

dĕ-tĕst'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *detest; -er.*] One who detests, abhors, or abominates.

"That stood as spectators and *detesters* of those religious barbarities."—*South: Serm.*, vol. ix., ser. 4.

dĕ-tĕst'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DETEST.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or state of abhorring or abominating; abhorrence; detestation.

"In their abhorring and *detesting* of it."—*Mountagu: Appeale to Cæsar*, p. 57.

* **dĕt'-fūl,** *a.* [Mid. Eng. *det* = debt; *ful(l).*] Owing; bound in duty.

* **dĕt'-fūl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *detful; -ly.*] Dutifully; as bound in duty.

"That oure seuuerain lord & his successouris, &c., sal execut *detfully* the panys of proscripcioun & tresoun agains the saidis persons."—*Acts Jas. III.* (1478) (ed. 1814), p. 123.

dĕ-thrōne, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *desthroner: des* = *dis* = apart, from, and O. Fr. *throne* = a throne (q.v.).]

I. *Lit.:* To remove, depose, or drive from a throne; to divest or deprive of royal dignity.

"The question of *dethroning* . . . kings will always be an extraordinary question of state."—*Burke: French Revolution.*

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. To deprive or drive from power.

"The Republicans being *dethroned* by Cromwell."—*Hume: Hist. Eng.*

2. To depose from any position of preeminence.

dĕ-thrōned, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DETHRONE.]

dĕ-thrōn'-ĕ-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *dethrone; -ment.*] The act of dethroning, deposing, or driving from royal dignity; the state of being dethroned or deposed.

"The *dethronement* of Philip in favour of Charles was made a condition of peace."—*Bolingbroke: On History*, lett. viii.

dĕ-thrōn'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *dethron(e); -er.*] One who dethrones.

"The hand of our *detroners* hath prevailed against the regal and sacerdotal throne."—*Armeny: Moderation of Charles I.* (1661), p. 186.

dĕ-thrōn'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DETHRONE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & partcip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* Dethronement.

* **dĕ-thrŏn-ĭz-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *dethroniz(e); -ation.*] The act of dethroning; dethronement.

"When shee was aduertised of her husband's *dethronization*."—*Speed: Edward II.*, bk. ix., ch. xii. § 73.

* **dĕ-thrŏn'-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *dethron(e); -ize.*] To dethrone.

"To consent to the four votes of *dethronizing* him."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*

* **dĕt'-ĭ-nĕt,** *s.* [Lat. = he detains, 3rd per. sing. pr. indic. of *detineo* = to detain.]

Old Law: A writ which lies against one for withholding from another what is his due.

dĕt'-ĭ-nue, *s.* [Fr. *détenu*, pa. par. of *détenir* = to detain.]

Law: The form of an action for the recovery of chattels unlawfully detained, and damages for their detention: or, if they have been returned, damages only.

"I'll bring my action of *detinue* or trover."—*Wycherley: Plain Dealer*, iii. 1.

* **dĕt'-ĭ-nỹ,** *s.* [Detinue.] A detention, a retaining, a withholding.

"This little *detiny* is great iniquity."—*Adams: Works*, i. 145. (*Davies.*)

* **dĕ-tŏmb'** (*h* silent), *v.t.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *tomb* (q.v.).] To remove or raise from the tomb.

"*Detombed* arise
To match thy muse with a monarchicke theame."
Stirling: To Author of Monarchicke Tragedies.

dĕt'-ŏ-nāte, *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *detonatus*, pa par. of *detono* = to thunder down: *de* = down, and *tono* = to thunder; Fr. *détonner.*]

A. *Trans.:* To cause to explode; to burn or inflame with a sudden report.

B. *Intrans.:* To explode or burn with a sudden report.

dĕt'-ŏ-nāt-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Detonate.]

dĕt'-ŏ-nāt-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Detonate.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Explosive; exploding with a sudden report.

C. *As subst.:* The act of causing to explode with a sudden report; the act of exploding.

detonating-gas, *s.* A mixture of two volumes of hydrogen with one volume of oxygen, which detonate violently when ignited, or an electric spark is passed through it, water being formed.

detonating-hammer, *s.* The hammer of a percussion gun-lock.

detonating-powder, *s.* A powder which explodes by a blow. The compound used in the priming of percussion-caps and fuses is the fulminate of mercury or of silver, collected as a precipitate when the metal, dissolved in nitric acid, is poured into warm alcohol. The precipitate is collected, washed, and dried. Chloride of nitrogen, NCl_3, teriodide of nitrogen, NI_3, potassium picrate, $C_6H_2(NO_2)_3OK$, a mixture of potassium chlorate, $KClO_3$, with sulphur, phosphorus, sugar, &c., are most powerful detonating substances. A mixture of equal volumes of chlorine and hydrogen exposed to direct sunlight detonates violently, forming hydrochloric acid gas which occupies the same volume as the original mixture.

detonating-primer, *s.*

Blasting: A primer exploded by a fuse, and used in blasting operations to violently explode gun-cotton, instead of the former plan by which the charge of gun-cotton was simply ignited. (*Knight.*)

detonating-tube, *s.* A graduated tube used for the detonation of gases. It is pierced by two opposed wires by which an electric spark is introduced. The gas is confined over water or mercury. [Eudiometer.] (*Knight.*)

dĕt-ŏ-nā'-tion, *s.* [Fr. *détonation*, from *detonatus*, pa. par. of *detono.*]

1. *Chem.:* The act of detonating or causing to explode; an explosive or instantaneous combustion with a loud report.

"A new coal is not to be cast on the nitre, till the *detonation* occasioned by the former be either quite or almost altogether ended."—*Boyle.*

2. *Music:* False intooation. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

dĕt'-ŏ-nāt ŏr, *s.* [Eng. *detonat(e); -or.*] One who or that which detonates.

* **dĕt'-ŏ-nī-zā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *detoniz(e); -ation.*] The same as Detonation (q.v.).

* **dĕt'-ŏ-nīze,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Detonate.]

A. *Transitive:*

Chem.: To calcine with detonatioo; to cause to explode; to detonate.

"Nineteen parts in twenty of *detonized* nitre is destroyed in eighteen days."—*Arbuthnot. On Air.*

B. *Intrans.:* To detonate; to explode with a sudden report.

"This precipitate . . . *detonizes* with a considerable noise."—*Fourcroy.*

* **dĕt'-ŏ-nīzed,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Detonize.]

* **dĕt'-ŏ-nīz-ĭng,** *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Detonize.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* Detonation.

* **dĕ-tor-sion,** * **dĕ-tor'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *detortus*, pa. par. of *detorqueo.*] A twisting, a turning, a perversion. [Detort.]

"Cross those *detursions* when it [the heart] downward tends,
And when it to forbidden heights pretends."
Donne: Poems, p. 327.

* **dĕ-tort',** *v.t.* [Lat. *detortus*, pa. par. of *detorqueo* = to turn, to distort: *de* = down, away, and *torqueo* = to twist.] To twist, wrest, or distort from the true or original meaoing or design; to pervert.

"The Arians *detorted* the words of Scripture to their sence."—*Hammond: Works*, i. 475.

* **dĕ-tort'-ĕd,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Detort.]

* **dĕ-tort'-ĭng,** *pr. par.*, *a*, & *s.* [Detort.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of distorting or perverting; detortion.

* **dĕ-tor'-tion,** *s.* [Detorsion.] A twisting, wresting, or perverting.

"The *detortion* and disguising of those places."—*Hammond: Works*, i. 375.

dĕ-tour', *s.* [Fr., from *détourner*; O. Fr. *destourner: des* = Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and *tourner* = to turn.]

1. A roundabout path or road, a byway; a deviation from the direct road.

"We had escaped their observation by making a *détour* from the regular route."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 21, 1882.

2. A winding, turning, or heating about the bush.

"This is in fact saying the same thing, only with more *detours* and circumvolutions."—*Dr. Tucker: Letter to Dr. Kippis* (1775), p. 65.

dĕ-trăct', *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *détracter*; Sp. *detractar*, from Lat. *detractus*, pa. par. of *detraho* = to draw away: *de* = away, from, and *traho* = to draw.]

* **A.** *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To take or draw away; to abstract.

"The multitude of partners does *detract* nothing from each private share, nor does the publicness of it lessen propriety in it."—*Boyle.*

2. *Fig.:* To derogate; to take away from the good name or reputation of a person; to defame, to slander, to disparage.

"*Detracting* what laboriously we do."
Drayton: Moses, bk. ii.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To take away, to diminish.

"By no means to add to it, or to *detract* from it."—*Sharp: Works*, vol. v., diss. i.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To defame, to slander, to disparage.

"Hard is his fate on whom the public gaze
Is fix'd for ever to *detract* or praise."
Byron: Monody on Death of Sheridan.

2. To take away from the reputation or good name of a person. (Followed by *from.*)

"It has been the fashion to *detract from* both the moral and literary character of Cicero."—*Knox: Letter* viii.

¶ For the difference between to *detract* and to *disparage*, see Disparage.

dĕ-trăct'-ĕr, *s.* [Detractor.]

dĕ-trăct'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Detract.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of slandering or defaming; detraction.

* **dĕ-trăct'-ĭng-lỹ,** *adv.* [Eng. *detracting; -ly.*] In a detracting, disparaging, or defamatory manner.

"Rather by a hidden and oblique way insinuate his error to him, than *detractingly* blaze it."—*Bishop Henshaw: Thoughts* (1641), p. 13.

dĕ-trăc'-tion, * **de-trac-ci-on,** * **de-trac-ci-oun,** * **de-trac cy-on,** * **de-trac ti-oun,** *s.* [Lat. *detractio* = a taking away, from *detractus*, pa. par. of *detraho* = to take away; Fr. *detraction*; Prov. *detraccio*; Sp. *detraccion*; Port. *detracção*; Ital. *detrazione.*]

* 1. *Lit.:* The act of taking away, withdrawing, or abstracting anything.

"You shall enquire of the unlawful taking of partridges, and pheasants, or fowl, the *detraction* of the eggs of the said wild-fowl."—*Bacon: Charge at the Sessions for the Verge*, p. 18.

2. *Fig.:* The act of taking away from the good name or reputation of another; depreciation, disparagement, defaming, slander, backbiting.

"*Detraccyon*, or bagbytynge (bakbytynge). *Detractio, obloquium.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

"Faine . . .
We may justly now accuse
Of *detraction* from her praise."
Milton: Arcades.

* **dĕ-trăc'-tious,** *a.* [Eng. *detract; -ious.*] Containing, implying, or of the nature of detraction.

"Derogatory. *Detractious*: that lessens the honour of; dishonourable."—*Johnson.*

* **dĕ-trăc'-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *detract: -ive.*]

1. *Lit.:* Drawing.

"Finding that his patient hath any store of herbes in his garden, [the surgeon] straightway will apply a *detractive* plaister."—*Knight: Tryal of Truth* (1580), fol 28.

2. *Fig.:* Detracting, disparagiog, depreciating, defamiog.

"The iniquity of an envious and *detractive* adversary."—*Bishop Morton: Discharge* (1634), p. 276.

* **dĕ-trăc'-tĭve-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *detractive; -ness.*] The quality of being detractive.

dĕ-trăc'-tŏr, dē-trăc'-tĕr, * **de-trac-towre,** *s.* [Lat.; Fr. *détracteur.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who detracts from, disparages, depreciates, or defames the good name or reputatinn of others; a slanderer, a defamer, a backbiter.

"Even his *detractors* have generally admitted that . . . he acted with uprightness, dignity, and wisdom."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii

II. *Anat.:* A muscle, the function of which is to draw the part to which it belongs from another part.

* **dĕ-trăc'-tŏr-ỹ,** *a.* [Eng. *detractor; -y.*] Defamatory, disparaging, derogatory, depreciatory, calumnious (sometimes followed by *from* or *unto*).

"The *detractory* lye takes from a great man the reputation that justly belongs to him."—*Arbuthnot.*

* **dĕ-trăc'-trĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *detractor; -ess.*] A woman who detracts from, disparages, or defames the good name or character of another.

"If any shall detract from a lady's character, unless she be absent, the said *detractress* shall be forthwith ordered to the lowest place of the room."—*Addison.*

dĕ-trāin', *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *train* (q.v.).]

1. *Trans.:* To cause to alight from a railway train.

"Meantime the regiment had been swiftly *detrained*."—*Daily Telegraph*, November 14, 1882.

2. *Intrans.:* To alight from a train.

"About 2,500 men of engineers and infantry only will *detrain*."—*Daily Chronicle*, April 3, 1882.

dĕ-trāin'-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *s.* [Detrain.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As subst.:* The act of alighting or causing to alight from a train.

"To superintend the *detraining* of the troops."—*Daily Telegraph*, November 16, 1882.

* **dĕ-trāy',** *v.t.* [Lat. *detraho.*] To take away, to abstract.

"Ye be put at liberty so to qualify, so to add, *detray*, minnis, change, &c., as ye shall think good."—*Burnet: Records*, bk. ii., No. 22.

* **dĕ-trĕct',** *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *detrecto: de* = away, from, and *tracto* = to undertake, to do.]

1. *Trans.:* To refuse, to decline.

"He [Moses] *detrected* his going into Egypt."—*Fotherby: Atheomastix*, p. 194.

2. *Intrans.:* To decline, to avoid.

"Do not *detrect*; you know th' authority
Is mine." *Ben Jonson: New Inn*, ii. 6.

***dē-trĕc-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *detrectatio.*] A declining, a refusing, a refusal.

dĕt'-rĭ-mĕnt, *det-re-ment, *det-ry-ment, *s.* [Fr. *détriment*; Ital. & Sp. *detrimento*, from Lat. *detrimentum* = a rubbing away, a loss, from *detritus*, pa. par. of *detero* = to rub away: *de* = away, down, and *tero* = to rub.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Loss, injury, damage, mischief, depreciation, harm.

"If your joint power prevail, the affairs of hell
No *detriment* need fear; go, and be strong."
Milton: P. L., x. 408, 409.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Her.:* A term applied to the moon in her wane or eclipse.

2. *Univer., &c.:* The charge made to each member of the Universities or Inns of Court to defray loss, damage, or dilapidation to the buildings.

¶ For the difference between *detriment* and *disadvantage*, see DISADVANTAGE.

***dĕt'-rĭ-mĕnt,** *v.t.* [DETRIMENT, *s.*] To injure, to damage, to harm.

"I would not have them *detrimented* in the least degree."—*Fuller: Worthies*, i. ch. ii.

dĕt-rĭ-mĕn'-tăl, *a.* & *s.* [Low Lat. *detrimentalis*, from Lat. *detrimentum.*]

A. *As adj.:* Causing detriment or hurt; hurtful, injurious, mischievous, damaging.

"The infirmities of William's temper proved seriously *detrimental* to the great interests of which he was the guardian."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

***B.** *As subst.:* (For def. see extract).

"A *detrimental* is a person who pays great attention to a young lady without any serious intentions, and thereby discourages the attentions of others."—*Auberon Herbert.*

dĕt-rĭ-mĕn'-tăl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *detrimental*; *-ly.*] In a detrimental manner.

"Tells *detrimentally* on the people."—*Spencer: Data of Ethics*, § 81.

***dĕt'-rĭ-mĕn'-tăl-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *detrimental*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being detrimental.

***dĕt'-rĭ-mĕn-tĕd,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [DETRIMENT, *v.*]

dĕ-trī'-tăl, *a.* [Eng. *detrit(us)*; *-al.*]

Geol.: Of or pertaining to detritus; of the nature or composed of detritus. Detrital matter may consist of clay, sand, gravel, chalk, rubbly fragments, or of any admixture of these according to the nature of the rocks and the amount of attrition to which their particles have been subjected. (*Page.*)

detrital rocks, *s. pl.*

Geol.: A term applied to such rocks as appear to have been derived from the detritus of pre-existing solid mineral matter.

***dĕ-trī'te,** *a.* [Lat. *detritus.*] Worn out or down.

***dĕ-trī'-tion,** *s.* [Low Lat. *detritio*, from Lat. *detritus*, pa. par. of *detero.*] The act of wearing down or away.

"The gradual *detrition* of time."—*Stevens: Note on Shakespeare's 2 Henry VI.*, v. 3.

dĕ-trī'-tŭs, *s.* [Lat., pa. par. of *detero* = to rub down: *de* = down, fully, and *tero* = to rub.]

I. *Literally:*

Geol.: The waste or matter worn off rocks, &c., by attrition; the disintegrated materials of the earth's surface; accumulations arising from the waste or disintegration of exposed rock-surfaces.

†2. *Fig.:* Waste, rubbish.

"Words which have thus for ages preserved their exact form in the mass of *detritus* of which modern languages are composed."—*Farrar.*

dĕ trop (*p* silent), *phr.* [Fr. = too much, too many.] In the way, not wanted; a term applied to a person whose company is inconvenient or not wanted. One too many.

***dĕ-trūde,** *v.t.* [Lat. *detrudo* = to push down: *de* = down, and *trudo* = to push.]

1. To push, force, or thrust down.

"Such as are *detruded* down to hell."
Davies: Immortality of the Soul, st. xxxii.

2. To expel from, to thrust out of.

"The condition of devils to be *detruded* Heaven."—*Feltham: Resolves*, pt. ii., No. 56.

***dĕ-trūd'-ĕd,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [DETRUDE.]

***dĕ-trūd'-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [DETRUDE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of pushing or thrusting down; detrusion.

***dĕ-trŭn'-cāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *detruncatus*, pa. par. of *detrunco* = to lop, to cut off: *de* = away, from, and *truncus* = the body, the trunk.] To lop or cut off; to shorten by lopping or cutting. (*Cockeram.*)

***dĕ-trŭn'-cāt-ĕd,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [DETRUNCATE.]

***dē-trŭn-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *detruncatio*, from *detruncatus.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of cutting or lopping off; excision.

"This can never prove either any interpolations in the former or *detruncations* in the latter."—*Biblioth. Bibl.* (Oxf. 1720), p. 58.

2. *Surg.:* The separation of the trunk from the head of the fœtus, the latter remaining in the uterus.

***dĕ-trŭnk',** *v.t.* [Lat. *detrunco* = to lop off.] To lop or cut off; to detruncate.

"She the head *detruncte* dyd bear about."
Drant: Horace, sat. ii. 8.

***dĕ-trū'-şion,** *s.* [Lat. *detrusio*, from *detrusus*, pa. par. of *detrudo* = to thrust or push down.] The act of pushing or thrusting down.

"From this *detrusion* of the waters towards the side, the parts towards the pole must be much increased."—*Keil: Against Burnet.*

dĕ-trū'-ŏr, *s.* [Lat. *detrusus*, pa. par of *detrudo.*] That which pushes or thrusts down.

detrusor urinæ, *s.*

Anat.: A muscle whose function it is to expel the urine.

***dĕtte,** *s.* [DEBT.]

***dĕtt'-ĕd, *dett-it,** *a.* [Mid. Eng. *dette* = debt; *-ed.*]

I. Indebted.

"We are *dettit* to you, as faderis to thair chyldrin."—*Bellenden: Chron.*, fol. 6 *a.*

2. Owed.

"To whom ony thing is *dettid*."—*Wycliffe: Deut.* xv. 2.

***dĕt'te-lĕs,** *a.* [Mid. Eng. *dette* = debt; Eng. *-less.*] Free from debt; not indebted.

"In honour *detteles*." *Chaucer: C. T.*, 583.

***dē-tu-mĕs'-çĕnçe,** *s.* [Lat. *detumescens*, pr. par. of *detumesco* = to cease swelling: *de* = away, from, and *tumesco* = to begin to swell; *tumeo* = to swell.] The act of subsiding or settling down after having been swollen.

"Still hath it the more subsidence and *detumescence*."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 531.

***dē-tŭrb',** *v.t.* [Lat. *deturbo.*] To throw down violently.

"As soon may thy throne [be] *deturbed* as he can be foiled."—*Bp. Hall.*

***dē-tŭr'-bāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *deturbatus*, pa. par. of *deturbo* = to thrust or drive away.] To thrust or drive out, to expel.

***dē-tŭr'-bāt-ĭng,** *pr. par.* & *s.* [DETURBATE.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As subst.:* The act of driving out or expelling.

"Where is now this your . . . *deturbating* and thrusting out of Anatholius?"—*Foxe: Martyrs*, p. 535.

***dē-tŭr-bā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *deturbatus*, pa. par. of *deturbo.*] A thrusting or driving out; expulsion.

***dē-tŭrn',** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *destourner*; Fr. *détourner.*]

I. *Lit.:* To turn aside, to divert.

"To *deturne* a litill the said way."—*Acts, James VI.* (1607).

2. *Fig.:* To turn away or aside; to divert, to distract.

". . . *deturn* many from lending a pleased ear to the wholesome doctrine."—*Digby Man's Soul*, ch. iii.

***dĕ-tŭr'-pāte,** *v.t* [Lat. *deturpatus*, pa. par. of *deturpo* = to defile: *de* (intens.), and *turpo* = to defile; Fr. *déturper*; Sp. *deturpar*; Ital. *deturpare.*] To defile, to pollute, to contaminate.

"Errors, superstitious, heresies, and impieties, which had *deturpated* the face of the Church."—*Bp. Taylor: Diss. from Popery*, ch. i., § 11.

***dē-tŭr-pā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *deturpatus.*] The act of defiling or corrupting; a corruption.

"And the remaining part have passed through the limbecks and strainers of heretics, and monks, and ignorants, and interested persons, and have passed through the corrections, and *deturpations*, and mistakes of transcribers."—*Bp. Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

*** deu,** *s.* [DEW.]

deuçe (1), *s.* [Fr. *deux*; Lat. *duo* = two.] Two; the number two on a card or a die; the card marked with two pips.

deuce-ace, *s.* The one and two thrown at dice.

"Then, I am sure, you know how much the gross sum of *deuce-ace* amounts to."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, i. 2.

deuçe (2), *** duse, * deus, * deuse,** *s.* [O. Fr. *deus*; Lat. *deus* = O God, voc. of *deus* = God. (*Skeat.*)]

* 1. An exclamation or oath, invoking the Deity.

"*Deus!* lemman, hwet may this be?"
Havelok, 1,812.

2. An evil spirit, the devil.

"'Twas the prettiest prologue, as he wrote it!
Well, the *deuce* take me if I ha'n't forgot it."
Congreve: Old Bachelor (Prol.).

deuç'-ĕd, *a.* & *adv.* [Eng. *deuce* (2); *-ed.*] Confounded, devilish.

deuç'-ĕd-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *deuced*; *-ly.*] Confoundedly, devilishly.

*** deuch,** *s.* [Gael. *deoch.*]

1. A draught, a drink.

2. Drink in general.

deuch-an-dorach, deuch-an-doris, deoch-an-doris, dock-an-dorach, dok-and-doris, *s.* [Gael. *deoch an doruis.*] A drink taken at the door of a house at parting; a parting or stirrup cup.

*** deuke** (1), *s.* [DUKE.]

*** deuke** (2), *s.* [DUCK.]

deū-tĕr-ŏ-cą-nŏn'-ĭc-ăl, *a.* [Gr. δεύτερος (*deuteros*) = second, and Eng. *canonical* (q.v.).] An epithet applied to those books of Scripture which were admitted as canonical after the rest [CANON], either by reason that they were not written till after the compilation of the canon, or on account of some hesitation concerning their inspiration. The deutero-canonical books of the modern canon are the Book of Esther, either the whole, or at least the seven last chapters, the Epistle to the Hebrews, those of St. James, St. Jude, Second of St. Peter, Second and Third of St. John, and the Revelation.

*** deū-tĕr-ŏg'-ą-mĭst,** *s.* [Gr. δεύτερος (*deuteros*) = second, γάμος (*gamos*) = marriage, and Eng. suff. *-ist.*] One who marries a second time.

"He had published for me against the *deuterogamists* of the age."—*Goldsmith: Vicar of Wakefield*, ch. xviii.

*** deū-tĕr-ŏg'-ą-mў,** *s.* [Gr. δευτερογαμία (*deuterogamia*) = a second marriage.] [DEUTEROGAMIST.] A second marriage; the practice of marrying a second time.

"That unfortunate divine who has so long . . . fought against the *deuterogamy* of the age."—*Goldsmith: Vicar of Wakefield*, ch. xiv.

† deū-tĕr-ŏ-nŏm'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. δεύτερος (*deuteros*) = second, and νομικός (*nomikos*) = pertaining to the law; νόμος (*nomos*) = law.] Pertaining to or contained in the Book of Deuteronomy.

"The *Deuteronomic* law designs to make such syncretism henceforth impossible."—*Prof. R. Smith: Old Test. in Jewish Church*, § xii., p. 353.

deū-tĕr-ŏn'-ō-mĭst, *s.* [Eng., &c. *deuteronom(y)*; *-ist.*]

Bible Criticism: The author, or one of the authors of Deuteronomy. [DEUTERONOMY.]

deū-tĕr-ŏn-ō-mĭs'-tĭc, *a.* [Eng. *deutero nomist*; *-ic.*]

Bible Criticism: Emanating from the "Deuteronomist" (q.v.).

"While xxxi.—xxxiv. contains also *Deuteronomistic* matter, but mixed with passages of very different age and authorship."—*Colenso: Pentateuch and Book of Joshua*, pt. vi., pref vii.

Deū-tĕr-ŏn'-ō-mў, *s.* [Lat. *Deuteronomium*; Gr. Δ δευτερονόμιον (*Deuteronomion*) = the Second or Repeated Law: δεύτερος (*deuteros*) = second, and νόμος (*nomos*) = . . . law.]

Scrip. Canon: The fifth book of the Pentateuch. It is called in Hebrew אֵלֶּה הַדְּבָרִים (*Elleh haddebharim*), these being the first words of the book. Occasionally it is written simply דְּבָרִים (*debharim*), which, it will be perceived, is one of the foregoing three words. In the opening verse a heading or title, either to the whole or part of the book, apparently the former, is thus given: "These be the words which Moses spake unto all Israel on this side Jordan in the wilderness, in the plain over against the Red sea, between Paran and Tophel, and Laban, and Hazeroth, and Dizahab." The third verse gives us the date of these words, the fortieth year (doubtless of the wandering) the eleventh month, and the first day of the month. The whole book, to the end of ch. xxxii., is in the form of an oral address from the Jewish leader, a detailed restatement of the law, moral, ceremonial, and judicial (*i.e.*, civil and criminal) [see the etym.], coming in as part of his discourse. Towards the close, in ch. xxviii., a prophetic statement is made of the future prosperity with which the people should be blessed if they obeyed the divine law, and the calamities which should befall them if they were disobedient to its commands. The Jewish Church universally attributed the authorship of Deuteronomy to Moses, the record of his own death being, however, admitted to be by a later hand. Our Lord quoted it as part of Scripture. (Compare Matt. iv. 4, Luke iv. 4, with Deut. viii. 3; Matt. iv. 10, Luke iv. 8, with Deut. vi. 13; and Matt. iv. 7, Luke iv. 12, with Deut. vi. 16.) The Apostle Peter and Stephen the Martyr similarly accepted it, and applied the prediction in ch. xviii. 15, 18, 19, to Christ (Acts iii. 22, 23; vii. 37). The Christian Church of all ages, and in all its ramifications, has almost universally accepted the Book of Deuteronomy as canonical, and as penned, except the few concluding verses, by Moses. This opinion has been held by such scholars as Moses Stuart, Hengstenberg, and Havernick. The modern school of rationalistic critics, on the other hand, almost with one accord, reject the Mosaic authorship. Stähelin attributes the work to the Jehovist; Gesenius, De Wette, and others, believe the Jehovist and the Deuteronomist distinct. The latter is supposed by Ewald, Riehm, Bleek, Davidson, and Kalisch to have written it in Manasseh's time; while De Wette, Von Bohlen, Knobel, Graf, Koster, Noldeke, Colenso, and, after a change of view, Kuenen, consider him to have done so in the early part of Josiah's reign. Colenso is of opinion that the original address of Moses consisted only of chapters v.—xxvi., xxviii., to which ch. i.—iv, xxix., xxx. were afterwards added by the same hand, while chapters xxxi.—xxxiv. contain also Deuteronomistic matter, but mixed with passages of a different age and authorship. Prof. Robertson Smith also holds the late date, and consequently the non-Mosaic authorship of Deuteronomy, combining, however, this opinion in historic criticism with belief in evangelic doctrines. A prevalent view with critics of the last-mentioned school is that the prophet Jeremiah was the author of a great part, if not of the whole, of Deuteronomy.

*** deū-tĕr-ŏ-păth'-ĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *deuteropath(y)*; *-ic.*] Relating to, or of the nature of, deuteropathy.

deū-tĕr-ŏp'-a-thȳ, deū-tĕr-ō-păth'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. δεύτερος (*deuteros*) = second, and πάθη, πάθος (*pathē, pathos*) = suffering, pain; πάσχω (*paschō*) = to suffer.]

Med.: A sympathetic affection of one part with another; a secondary disease.

*** deū-tĕr-ŏs'-cē-pȳ,** *s.* [Gr. δεύτερος (*deuteros*) = second, and σκοπέω (*skopeō*) = to see, to look at.]

1. *Lit.:* Second sight. (*Scott.*)

2. *Fig.:* The second, inner, or hidden meaning or intention of words.

"Not attaining the *deuteroscopy*, or second intention of the words."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

deū-tĕr-ō-zō'-ĭd, *s.* [Gr. δεύτερος (*deuteros*) = second, and Eng. *zooid* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A term applied to a zooid produced by gemmation from a zooid.

*** deu-ter-y, * dew try,** *s.* [Datura.]

deūt-hȳ-drŏg'-u-rĕt, deū-tō-hȳ-drŏg'-u-rĕt, *s.* [Gr. δεύτερος (*deuteros*) = second, and Eng. *hydroguret* (q.v.).]

Chem.: A compound of two atoms of hydrogen with one of some other element.

deū-to, *pref.* [Gr. δεύτερος (*deuteros*) = second.]

Chem, &c.: In composition used to express that two atoms of the substance named are combined with one or more of another. The proper use of the prefix *deuto* is to denote the second in order of the terms of any series: thus, in the several series of oxides FeO, Fe_2O_3; MnO, Mn_2O_3, MnO_2; Pb_2O, PbO, Pb_2O_3, PbO_2, the compounds Fe_2O_3, Mn_2O_3, PbO are, properly speaking, the deutoxides of the respective metals, the *deuto* denoting simply the place of the compound in the series, not its atomic composition. But the prefix has often been confounded with *bi-* or *di-*, which properly refers to the constitution of the compound, as compared with that of the *proto-* or *mono-* compounds of the same series. (*Watts.*)

deū-tō-plăsm, *s.* [Pref. *deuto*, and Gr. πλάσμα (*plasma*) = anything formed or moulded.]

Biol.: A term applied to that portion of the yolk of ova which furnishes nourishment for the embryo and its accessories. [Protoplasm.]

*** deūt'-ŏx-īde, * deūt' ŏx ȳde,** *s.* [Pref. *deuto*, and Eng. *oxide* (q.v.).]

Chem.: A compound of two atoms of oxygen to one or more of a metal. A term formerly used to denote the second oxide of an element but not its atomic composition; thus the second oxides, Fe_2O_3, Mn_2O_3, SnO_2, are the respective deutoxides of iron, manganese, and tin.

deūt-zī-a (or as **dŏit zĭ a**), *s.* [Named after John Deutz, a Dutch naturalist.]

Bot.: A genus of shrubs, natives of the East Indies, belonging to the natural order Philadelphaceæ, or Syringas. The leaves are opposite, deciduous, and exstipulate, and, especially in the case of *Deutzia scabra*, are covered with beautiful star-like hairs or scales. The leaves are used in Japan for polishing purposes, and their inner bark for poultices.

*** deu-zan,** *s.* [Etym. uncertain.] A species of apple.

"'Tis not the lasting *deuzan* I require,
Nor yet the red-cheek'd queening I request."
Quarles: Emblems.

*** dĕ-vāil, * de-vaill, * de-val,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Fr. *devaler*, from Low Lat. *devallo* = to descend: *de* = down, and *vallis* = a valley.]

1. *Intrans.:* To descend, to fall low, to subside.

"The tempest low in the deep *devailis*."
Douglas: Virgil, 200, 29.

2. *Trans.:* To let fall, to bow, to lower.

"Thankand greit God, thair heidis law *devaill*."
Palice of Honour, ii. 53.

*** dĕ-vâll** (1), *s.* [O. Fr. *devallée.*] A sunk fence, a haw-haw.

*** dĕ-vâll** (2), *** de-vald,** *s.* [Devall, *v.*] A stop, cessation, intermission.

*** dĕ-vâll, * de-vald,** *v.i.* [O. Fr. *defallir*; Fr. *défaillir.*] To cease, to leave off.

"*Devall*, then, sirs." *Ferguson: Poems*, ii. 99.

dē-văp-ŏr-ā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *de* = down, away, and Eng. *vaporation* (q.v.).] The change of vapour into water, as in the generation of rain.

*** dĕ-văst',** *v.t.* [Fr. *dévaster*; Lat. *devasto*: *de* = fully, and *vasto* = to lay waste; *vastus* = waste.] To lay waste, to devastate, to desolate.

"From wounds her eaglets suck the reeking blood,
And all-*devasting* war provides her food."
Sandys: Paraphrase of Job, p. 58.

dĕv-ăs-tāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *devastatus*, pa. par. of *devasto* = to devastate.] [Devast.] To lay waste, to ravage, to desolate, to harry.

"Argyle had found his principality *devastated*, and his tribe disarmed and disorganised."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

dĕv-ăs-tāt-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Devastate.]

dĕv-ăs-tāt-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Devastate.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of laying waste, plundering, or ravaging; devastation.

dĕv-ăs-tā-tion, *s.* [Fr. *dévastation*; Sp. *devastacion*; Ital. *devastazione*, from Lat. *devastatio*, from *devastatus*, pa. par. of *devasto.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of devastating, laying waste, or plundering a country.

"By *devastation* the rough warrior gains,
And farmers fatten most when famine reigns."
Garth: Dispensary, ii. 65, 66.

2. The state of being devastated or laid waste; desolation.

"That flood which overflowed Attica in the days of Ogyges, made cruel havoc and *devastation* among them."—*Woodward.*

II. *Law:* The waste of the gooda of a deceased person by the executor or administrator.

*** dĕv'-ăs-tā-tŏr,** *s.* [Low Lat. *devastator*; Ital. *devastatore.*] One who devastates, plunders, or lays waste; a plunderer.

"He marched against the *devastators* of the Palatinate."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

*** dē-văs-tā'-vĭt,** *s.* [Lat. = he has wasted, 3rd pers. sing. perf. indic. of *devasto* = to waste.]

Law: A writ which lies against an executor or administrator, who wastes or misapplies the goods of a deceased person.

*** dē-văs-tĭ-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *de* = fully, and *vastitas*, a wilderness, a waste.] A destruction, devastation, or laying waste.

"Wherefore followed a pitiful *devastitation* of Churches."—*Heylin: Hist. Presbyt.*, p. 164. (*Davies.*)

*** dē-vâunt',** *v.i.* [Pref. *de*, and Eng. *vaunt* (q.v.).] To vaunt, to boast.

"Which we did . . . *devaunt* to keep most exactly."
—*Fuller: Church History*, vi. 320.

*** deve,** *v.t.* [Deaf, *v.*]

*** dĕv'-ĕl** (1), *s.* [Devil.]

dĕv'-ĕl (2), **dev-vel,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful, probably connected with Devel (1).] A very heavy blow, a severe stroke. (*Scotch.*)

"Ae gude downright *devvel* will split it, I se warrant ye!"—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxv.

dĕv'-ĕl-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *devel*; *-er.*] A boxer, a pugilist, a dexterous young fellow. (*Scotch.*)

dĕ-vĕl'-ŏp-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *develop*; *-able.*] That may or can be developed. (See example under Development.)

dĕ-vĕl'-ŏpe, dĕ-vĕl'-ŏp, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *développer* = to unfold: *de* = Lat. *dis* = apart, from, and **veloper* = to fold, found in *enveloper.* (*Skeat.*)]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To uncover, to disengage from something which enfolds and conceals; to disclose, to bring to light gradually.

"To *develope* the latent excellencies . . . of our art."
—*Sir J. Reynolds: Disc.*, xv.

2. To give rise and encouragement to; to further, to promote.

"Indeed, law and police, trade and industry, have done far more . . . to *develope* in our minds a sense of the wilder beauties of nature."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

3. To form by natural growth.

"The other flowers are *developed* in succession farther from the centre."—*Balfour: Botany*, § 332.

4. To work out, to perfect, to complete.

"Each inherits from his ancestors a physical constitution which makes him *develop* unconsciously the same speech as theirs."—*Whitney: Life and Growth of Language*, ch. i., p. 9.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Biol.:* To impart or furnish the impulse or power to organisms, to enable them to go through the process of evolution.

2. *Math.:* To change the form of an expression by the carrying out of certain indicated operations, without changing the value of the expression. Thus, in the equation $(x+a)^3 = x^3 + 3ax^2 + 3a^2x + a^3$, the first member is the indicated cube of $x + a$, and the second member its development.

3. *Phot.:* To call into visible existence the latent picture produced in the camera or under a negative. [Development.]

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To advance or progress from one stage to another; to expand.

"There is an undertone of strength, that may at any time *develop* into a trying movement."—*Century Magazine* (Aug., 1882), p. 546.

2. To be evolved or spring from by natural growth.

3. To become visible, known, or manifest; to come to light.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Biol.:* To advance stage by stage by gradual evolution from the lowest to the highest, or perfect stage.

2. *Phot.:* To become visible by the process of development.

dĕ-vĕl'-ŏp-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *develope*; *-able.*] Capable of being developed.

dĕ-vĕl'-ŏped, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DEVELOPE.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb)

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Disclosed, advanced, furthered, formed.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Phot.:* Made visible by development.

2. *Her.:* Unfurled, as colors flying.

dĕ-vĕl'-ŏp-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *develop(e)*; *-er.*] One who, or that which, developes.

dĕ-vĕl'-ŏp-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DEVELOPE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of disclosing, furthering, advancing, or making evident; the state of becoming developed.

2. *Phot.:* The same as DEVELOPMENT, II. 3.

developing-stick, *s.*

Phot.: A stick used for holding the glass while being developed. The developing-stick has a suction-pad of india-rubber, by which it is made to cling to the glass, allowing great freedom of motion without danger of becoming detached. (*Knight.*)

dĕ-vĕl'-ŏp-mĕnt, *s.* [Fr. *développement.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of developing, disclosing, furthering, or advancing gradually, stage by stage.

"The new *development* of those powers disgusted and alarmed him."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

2. The state or condition of being developed; full, open exhibition.

3. The state of advancing or rising gradually more and more nearly to perfection; growth and advancement.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Biol.:* The gradual advance stage by stage of animal or vegetable bodies from the embryonic to the perfect state. [¶ (2).]

2. *Math.:* The act or process of developing an expression by the execution of certain indicated operations. Also the new form of an expression resulting from such process. [DEVELOP, A. II. 2.]

3. *Phot.:* The treatment of an exposed sensitive photographic surface with certain reducing agents, so as to call into visible existence the latent picture produced in the camera or under a negative—an operation always performed in an actinically dark room. (*Knight.*)

4. *Ship-building:* The process of drawing the figures which given lines on a curved surface would assume, if that surface were a flexible sheet and were spread out flat upon a plane without alteration of area and without distortion. Surfaces not truly developable are drafted on a plane surface by the process termed Expansion (q.v.). (*Knight.*)

5. *Biol.:* [¶ (2).]

6. *Music:* A word used in two somewhat different senses: on the one hand of a whole movement, in a sense analogous to its use with reference to an organism; and on the other of a subject or phrase, with reference to the manner in which its conspicuous features of rhythm or melody are employed by reiteration, variation, or any other devices which the genius or ingenuity of the composer suggests, with the object of showing the various elements of interest it contains. . . . The development of a movement is rightly the development of the ideas contained in its subjects. (*Grove.*)

¶ (1) *Development of a surface:*

Math.: If a single curved surface be rolled upon a plane till every element comes in contact with the plane, that portion of it which is touched is called the development of the curved surface.

(2) *Development hypothesis* or *theory:*

Biol.: A hypothesis or theory which contends that species were not each of them a separate creation, but by some process or other came from previous species, the only exception, if any, existing being one or more primordial forms. By a similar process arose also the greater differences of structure on which have been founded genera, families, orders, classes, and even higher groups. Every one has taken note that man comes into the world as an infant, and that bodily and mental development, operating by means of changes so gradual as to escape notice at the time, make that infant successively pass through childhood, youth, and so on to full maturity. Growth, still continuing, is now less apparent than before, and finally, counter causes arrest, overcome it, and produce decline. It is the same with the inferior animals. Thus, in the Index to Prof. Owen's *Lectures on the Comparative Anatomy of the Incertebrate Animals* thirteen entries occur commencing with the word development, the animals indicated being the Acalephæ, the Anellata, the Arachnida, &c. Similarly, plants grow from seeds; the oak being ultimately produced by the acorn. Thus development is the law of the *individual* both in the Animal and in the Vegetable Kingdom. Among the several races of mankind there is a tendency to progression from a less to a more civilized state, which again is development in another form. If it exist clearly in the individual and in the human, if not even in all, species, the inquiry, according to the upholders of this theory, is inevitable, May it not also do so in genera, in families, orders, &c.? May not the more highly-organized animals and plants have in some occult way developed from the lower ones, and the time-honored view that species—each of them a separate creation—are so nearly constant that they can run only into varieties, require modification?

Buffon, in a vacillating way, believed in the transformation of species. Lamarck strongly contended for the same view, first publishing his opinions on the subject in A.D. 1801; stating them at greater length in 1809 in his *Philosophie Zoologique*, and in 1815, in the introduction to his *Hist. Nat. des Animaux sans Vertebres*. He maintained that all species, man himself not excluded, had descended from other species existing at a prior time. As early as A.D. 1795 Geoffroy St. Hilaire suspected that all known species are degenerations of one primitive type; he did not, however, publish his views till 1828. In 1844 appeared a work called *Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation*, which by 1853 was in its tenth edition, and strongly advocated the Development hypothesis. Many replies to this work were given, the most celebrated being Hugh Miller's *Footprints of the Creator; or, the Asterolepis of Stromness*. The eminent metaphysician, Mr. Herbert Spencer, in an essay which appeared in the *Leader* in March, 1852, and republished in his *Essays* in 1858, contrasted the theories of Creation and Development, and intimated his belief in the latter.

The last-named year commenced a new epoch in the history of the Development hypothesis. On July 1, 1858, a paper was read by Mr. Alfred Wallace, and another by Mr. Charles Darwin, on Natural Selection, a modification of the Development hypothesis, to which each had come independently; the former on observation and reflection while studying the natural history of the Malay Archipelago, the latter by powerful and long-continued thought on the phenomena of organic life which he had witnessed during his voyage round the world in the *Beagle* surveying vessel from 1832 to 1836. This is the form in which the Development hypothesis now flourishes. For details, see DARWINISM. Darwin's celebrated book, entitled *The Origin of Species*, first appeared in 1859, and his *Descent of Man* in 1871. There have been many other works in support of the development theory, by such well-known writers as Wallace, Huxley, Haeckel, Asa Gray, &c. It has, on the other hand, been severely criticised, and various weak points indicated by Mivart, Butler, the Duke of Argyle, &c. Pure Darwinism has been questioned here, and an active Neo-Lamarckian school has arisen, strongly argued, by eminent thinkers. The factors of use and disuse, with their effect upon the tissues, hold a leading place in this new school, which favors development but not pure Darwinism. [EVOLUTION.]

dĕ-vĕl-ŏp-mĕn'-tal, *a.* [Eng. *development*; *-al.*] Pertaining to or formed by development.

"The *developmental* changes proceeded."—*Beale: Bioplasm* (1872), § 44.

* **dĕ-vĕ-nŭs'-tāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *devenusto*, from *de* = away, from, and *venustas* (genit. *venustatis*) = beauty.] To deprive of beauty or grace; to disfigure.

"They would rejoice to see what yet remains of beauty and order *devenustated*, and exposed to shame and dishonour."—*Waterhouse: Apology for Learning* (1653), p. 245.

* **dev-er,** * **dev-erc,** *s.* [DEVOIR.]

* **dĕ-vĕr'-ĕĕnçe,** * **dĕ-vĕr'-ĕĕn-çy,** *s.* [DIVERGENCE.]

dĕ-vĕst', *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *devester*; Fr. *dévêtir*, from *dé* = Lat. *dis* = apart, from, and *vêtir*; Lat. *vestio* = to clothe; *vestis* = a dress.]

A. *Transitive:*

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* To strip, to deprive or divest of clothes, to undress.

"In Quarter and in termes like Bride and Groome *Devesting* them for Bed."
Shakesp.: Othello, ii. 3. (Folio.)

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To free or clear from.

"How to *devest* it [auricular confession] from its evil appendages."—*Bishop Taylor: Dissuasive from Popery*, pt. i., bk. i., § 11.

(2) To annul, to deprive, to make forfeited.

"What are those breaches of the law of nature and nations, which do forfeit and *devest* all right and title in a nation to government?"—*Bacon.*

II. *Law:* To alienate as to title or right.

B. *Intransitive:*

Law: To be lost or alienated, as a title or estate.

¶ Except in the legal sense this word is now written *divest* (q.v.).

dĕ-vĕst'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DEVEST.]

dĕ-vĕst'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DEVEST.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of undressing, depriving of, or stripping.

2. *Law:* The act of alienating; the state of becoming alienated.

* **dĕ-vĕs'-tūre,** *s.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *vesture* (q.v.).] The act of putting off or leaving aside.

"For his own decarnation, as I may say, and *devesture* of carnality."—*Mountague: Devoute Essayes*, Treat. ii., § i.

* **dĕ-vĕx',** * **dĕ-vĕxe',** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *devexus*, pa. par. of *devcho* = to carry down: *de* = down, and *veho* = to carry.]

A. *As adj.:* Bending or bent downwards.

B. *As subst.:* A curve, devexity.

"Upon the western lands,
Following the world's *devex*, he meant to tread."
May: Lucan's Pharsalia, x.

* **dĕ-vĕx'-ĭ-tỹ,** *s.* [O. Fr. *devexité*; Lat. *devexitas*, from *devexus*.] A curving or incurvation downwards; a declivity.

"The Heaven's *devexity*." *Davies: Wit's Pilgrimage.*

* **dĕ-vĭ-ant,** * **de-vi-aunt,** *a.* [Fr., pr. par. of *dévier* = to go out of the way, to deviate.] Deviating, wandering, straying.

"From yon schole so *deviaunt* I am."
Romaunt of the Rose.

dē'-vĭ-āte, *v.i.* & *t.* [Lat. *deviatus*, pa. par. of *devio* = to go out of the way: *de* = away, from, and *via* = a way.]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To go, digress, or turn aside from one's right course.

"The Captain's solicitude to arrive at Otaheite put it out of his power to *deviate* from his direct track."—*Cook: Travels*, vol. v. (Introd.)

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To wander or swerve from the usual or established course or rule.

"They *deviated* as little as possible from the ordinary methods prescribed by the law."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. To swerve, to digress, to err, to stray from the path of duty.

3. To diverge, to vary, to differ, to depart, to deflect.

"It was absolutely necessary that the copy should *deviate* from the original."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

* **B.** *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To cause to deviate.

"They were further authorized to *deviate* that line, and construct certain new lines and works."—*Times*, October 30, 1875.

2. *Fig.:* To lead astray; to cause to wander or err.

"To let them *deviate* him from the right path."—*Cotton: Montaigne*, ch. xxxv. (*Davies*)

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between to *deviate*, to *wander*, to *swerve*, and to *stray*: "*Deviate* always supposes a direct path; *wander* includes no such idea. The act of *deviating* is commonly faulty, that of *wandering* is indifferent: they may frequently exchange significations; the former being justifiable by necessity; and the latter arising from an unsteadiness of mind. *Deviate* is mostly used in the moral acceptation; *wander* may be used in either sense. A person *deviates* from any plan or rule laid down; he *wanders* from the subject in which he is engaged. As no rule can be laid down which will not admit of an exception, it is impossible but the wisest will find it necessary in their moral conduct to *deviate* occasionally; yet every wanton *deviation* from an established practice evinces a culpable temper on the part of the *deviator*. Those who *wander* into the regions of metaphysics are in great danger of losing themselves; it is with them as with most *wanderers*, that they spend their time at best but idly. To *swerve* is to *deviate* from that which one holds right; to *stray* is to *wander* in the same bad sense: men *swerve* from their duty to consult their interest; the young *stray* from the path of rectitude to seek that of pleasure." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between to *deviate* and to *digress*, see DIGRESS.

dē-vī-ā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *deviatio*, from Lat. *deviatus*.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Lit.:* The act of wandering or diverging from the direct or proper course.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. A variation or departure from the usual or established course or rule.

". . . when any *deviation*, whether for the better or for the worse, from the established course of proceeding, is proposed."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

2. A wandering, digressing, or departing from the path of duty.

"Worthy persons, if inadvertently drawn into a *deviation*, endeavour instantly to recover their lost ground."—*Richardson: Clarissa.*

3. A digression, a wandering from the subject.

"I shall make what *deviations* and excursions I shall think fit, as I proceed in my random essays."—*Shaftesbury. Miscellaneous Reflections*, ch. i.

B. *Technically:*

* 1. *Astron.:* A motion of the deferent either towards or from the ecliptic.

2. *Comm.:* The voluntary departure of a vessel without necessity from the regular and usual course of the specific voyage insured, which discharges the underwriters from their responsibility.

"It has been laid down that a *deviation* made expressly for the object of succouring ships in distress does not discharge the underwriter."—*Daily Telegraph*, September 26, 1882.

3. *Railway Engin.:* The distance or extent to which a line when complete may legally differ from the original deposited plans. [*Limit of deviation.*]

4. *Naut.:* The departure or difference of a ship's compass from the true magnetic meridian, caused by the presence of iron. This depends, in iron ships, upon the direction with regard to the magnetic meridian in which the ship was laid down, the deviation being least when the ship has been built with her head pointing south. [COMPASS.]

"Their humour yet so various—
They monifest their whole life through
The needle's *deviations* too,
Their love is so precarious."
Cowper: Friendship.

¶ (1) *Deviation of the compass:* [DEVIATION, B. 4].

(2) *Deviation of a falling body:* The deviation from a perpendicular line which occurs in the descent of a falling body, owing to the rotation of the earth on its axis.

(3) *Limit of deviation:*

(*a*) *Deviations in line:*

(i) In towns, ten yards each side of the centre line.

(ii) In country, one hundred yards, or nearly five chains.

(iii) Curves upwards of half a mile radius may be sharpened to half-mile radius; curves of less than half-mile radius must not be sharpened.

(*b*) *Deviations in level:* In towns, two feet; in the country, five feet.

(*c*) *Deviations of gradient:*

(i) Gradients flatter than 1 in 100, deviation ten feet per mile steeper.

(ii) Gradients steeper than 1 in 100, deviation three feet per mile steeper.

* **dē'-vī-ā-tōr,** *s.* [Eng. *deviat(e)*; *-or.*] One who deviates (*lit. & fig.*). (*Henry.*)

dē-vīçe, * **de-vis,** * **de-vys,** * **de-vyse,** *s.* [Fr. *devis*, *devise*; Ital. *divisa*; Sp. *devisa*; Low Lat. *divisa* = a division, a bound, a mark, a device, fem. sing. of *divisus*, pa. par. of *divido* = to divide.] [DEVISE, DIVIDE.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A plan, a contrivance, a stratagem, a design.

"This is our *device*,
That Falstaff at that oak shall meet with us."
Shakesp.: Merry Wives, iv. 4.

* 2. The act of plotting or scheming; devising.

". . . their *device* against me all the day."—*Lamentations*, iii. 62.

3. A plot, a trick, a scheme; craft.

"He disappointeth the *devices* of the crafty."—*Job* v. 12.

4. Skill or faculty of devising; inventive genius.

"Adorned all with gemmes of endlesse price . . .
As could be framed by workmans rare *device*."
Spenser: F. Q., V. ix. 27.

* 5. A suggestion, a plan, an idea, a purpose.

"We wolde rewled be at his *deryse*."
Chaucer: C. T., 818.

* 6. An opinion.

"Certes, as at my *devys*
Ther is no place in Paradys
So good inne for to dwelle."
Romaunt of the Rose, 651.

* 7. Any piece of work made or conceived with art, skill, and fancy; a design, an emblem, a conceit.

"Lo, this *device* was sent me by a nun."
Shakesp.: Lover's Complaint, 232.

8. In the same sense as II.

"A seal bearing exactly the same *device* and the same superscription."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

* 9. The motto attached to or fitted for an emblem.

"A banner with the strange *device*,
Excelsior!"
Longfellow: Excelsior.

* 10. A masque.

"That is an old *device*."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, v. 1.

* 11. The fashion, design, style, or workmanship of anything.

"Plate of rare *device*." *Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, i. 6.

* 12. Manner of thinking, cast, or disposition of mind.

"He's gentle, never schooled, and yet learned, full of noble *device*."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, i. 1.

II. *Her., &c.:* An emblem, intended to represent a family, person, action, or quality, with a suitable motto.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *device* and *contrivance*: "There is an exercise of art displayed in both these actions; but the former has most of ingenuity, trick, or cunning; the latter more of deduction and plain judgment in it. A *device* always consists of some invention or something newly made; a *contrivance* mostly respects the mode, arrangement, or disposition of things. Artists are employed in conceiving *devices;* men in general use *contrivances* for the ordinary concerns. A *device* is often employed for bad and fraudulent purposes; *contrivances* mostly serve for innocent purposes of domestic life. Beggars have various *devices* for giving themselves the appearance of wretchedness and exciting the compassion of the spectator; those who are reduced to the necessity of supplying their wants commonly succeed by forming *contrivances* of which they had not before any conception. *Devices* are the work of the human understanding only; *contrivances* are likewise formed by [the lower] animals. Men employ *devices* with an intention either to deceive or to please others; [the lower] animals have their *contrivances* either to supply some want or to remove some evil." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **dē-vīçe-fûl,** * **dē-vīçe-fûll,** * **de-vise-ful,** *a.* [Eng. *device*; *-ful(l)*.]

1. Full of devices or skilful conceits and contrivances.

"The goodly service, the *devicefull* sights,
The bridegromes state, the brides most rich aray."
Spenser: F. Q., V. iii. 5.

2. Inventive, skilful, ingenious.

"Some clarkes doe doubt in their *devicefull* art."
Spenser F. Q., V. x. 1.

* **dē-vīçe-fûl lȳ,** * **de-vise-ful-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *deviceful*; *-ly.*] Skilfully, artfully, cunningly.

"How they, *devicefully* belaw set
And bound up, might with secrecy
Deliver errands."
Donne Poems, p. 77.

dĕv'-ĭl (or as **dēvl),** * **deofel,** * **deofell,** * **deofle,** * **deovel,** * **dev-el,** * **dev-ele,** * **dev-le,** * **dev elle** * **dev-lil,** * **dev-lille,** * **dev-yl,** * **dev-ylle,** * **dif-le,** * **div-el,** * **diev-el,** * **dlev-le,** * **dyev-el,** * **dyev-le,** *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *deafol*, *deofol*, from Lat. *diabolus*; Gr. διάβολος (*diabolos*) = the slanderer, the devil; διαβάλλω (*diaballō*) = (1) to throw across or in the way, (2) to slander: διά (*dia*) = through, across, and βάλλω (*ballō*) = to throw; O. S. *diubal*; O. Fris. *diovel*, *divel*; O. H. Ger. *tiufal*; Icel. *djöfull*; Sw. *djefvul*; Dan. *djævel*; Dut. *duivel*; Ger. *teufel*; Fr. *diable*; Sp. *diablo*; Port. *diabo*; Ital. *diavolo.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II. 1.

"The *deuel* of helle him sone take!"
Havelok, 446.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) An exceedingly wicked person; a demon, a fiend.

"Could the world pick out three such enemies again as that fiend Douglas, that spirit Percy, and that *devil* Glendower?"—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

(2) Any great evil or calamity.

"A war of profit mitigates the evil;
But to be tax'd and beaten, is the *devil*."
Granville.

(3) Used as an expletive to express wonder or vexation.

"What a *devil* hast thou to do with the time of the day?"—*Shakesp.*. 1 *Henry IV.*, i. 2.

"'Here's your niece.'
"'My niece! the *devil* she is!'"—*Love will find out the Way*, iv.

(4) Used as a kind of ludicrous negative.

"The *devil* a puritan that he is . . . but a time-pleaser."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, iii. 2.

(5) A mischievous person.

(6) Used as an expression of mingled pity and contempt; as, a poor *devil.*

(7) One who does literary work for which another takes the credit; a barrister who prepares a case for another, or pleads without a fee to gain a reputation.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Script. & Theol.:* An evil spirit, whose special employment, as the etymology of the name shows, is to stand forth as an accuser or slanderer [see etym.], the brethren, *i.e.*, Christians, being the special object of his calumnies (Rev. xii. 10). He is identified with the Satan who figures in the later Old Testament compositions (1 Chron. xxi. 1; Job i. 6—12; Psalm cix. 6; Zech. iii. 1, 2), and throughout the New (Mat. iv. 10, xii. 26; Luke x. 18; Acts v. 3; 1 Cor. v. 5, &c.). His procedure in accusing and slandering the patriarch Job was exactly that which the New Testament name devil would have led one to expect (Job i. 6—12, ii. 1—8). The name Satan (Heb. שָׂטָן) is generally held to mean not accuser, calumniator, but adversary, enemy; there is, however, a cognate one, שִׂטְנָה (*sitnah*), which is rendered by Gesenius *accusation*, so that the signification of Devil and Satan is very closely akin. His character is malignant to the last degree; for he is represented as tempting our Lord (Mat. iv. 1, 5, 8, 11; Luke iv. 2, 3, 5, 13), as sowing tares among wheat (Mat. xiii. 39), as entering Judas Iscariot immediately before the unworthy disciple betrayed his Master (John xiii. 2), as practising wiles (Ephes. vi. 11), and laying snares (1 Tim. iii. 7). His ability for mischief is great; thus he is described as having the power of death (Heb. ii. 14), but he is not omnipotent, and if resisted will be put to flight (James iv. 7). He is the leader of (wicked) angels, and for him and them everlasting fire is prepared (Mat. xxv. 41). Into that lake of fire the devil will ultimately be cast (Rev. xx. 10). As an infernal hierarchy is thus recognised, a question may arise as to whether the numerous names applied to devils in Scripture, such as the "Prince of the power of the air" (Ephes. ii. 2), Abad-

don, Apollyon, &c. (Rev. ix. 11), are all meant for the same malignant being, or whether some of them may not refer to his more prominent followers. Beelzebub and Satan are, however, identical (Mat. xii. 24—26). The Scripture does not represent the devil and his angels as having been created at first in the low moral state in which they exist. They were originally happy spirits, who when in heaven lapsed into sin (Jude, 6), that of Satan being pride (1 Tim. iii. 6), in consequence of which they were expelled from that blissful abode. The battle in which Michael was the leader of the angelic hosts who remained true in their allegiance to God, has been supposed to be the one in which Satan was expelled from heaven; but it may have another reference (Rev. xii. 7—12). The devil figured largely in the theology of the middle ages, his name inspiring great terror. Nominally he holds exactly the same place in the Christian system still, but he is to a considerable extent ignored in the preaching of the present day. [Demon, Satan.]

2. *Printing:* A printer's errand-boy.

"The loaded press beneath her labour groans,
And printer's *devils* shake their weary bones."
Byron: English Bards & Scotch Reviewers.

3. *Weaving, &c.:*

(1) A machine for opening out the tussocks of cotton, and cleaning therefrom the dirt and offal. It has various other names, such as willower, willy, beating-machine, &c. [Cotton-cleaning machine.]

(2) A rag-engine or spiked mill for tearing woollen rags into shoddy, or linen and cotton rags to make paper pulp.

4. *Mach.:* A machine for making wood screws.

5. *Ichthy.:* [Sea-devil.]

6. *Zool.:* The Tasmanian name for *Dasyurus ursinus*, a carnivorous marsupial quadruped about eighteen inches long, but which is capable of destroying sheep.

7. *Cookery:* A dish, as a bone with some meat on it, grilled with cayenne pepper.

8. *Plumbing:* A three-legged grate, full of burning coals, carried by plumbers to the tops of houses or other buildings to melt solder, lead, &c. The name devil is applied from the havoc which it sometimes makes with the building if a live coal dropping from it find its way among the woodwork of the roof.

¶ A little charcoal stove, shaped like an iron bottle with a hole in the side, is sometimes used by zinc-workers for heating their irons. It is not, however, so dangerous as the three-legged apparatus, nor is it called by plumbers a devil.

9. *Horol.:* A small lump of coarse matted wire, with a short handle, used to support articles to be treated with the blowpipe.

10. *Pyrot.:* A kind of small cracker or firework.

* **B.** *As adj.:* Devilish, fiendish, demoniacal; diabolical, damnable.

"That *devil* monk,
Hopkins, that made this mischief."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., ii. 1.

¶ *In phrases and proverbs:*

(1) *To go to the devil:* To go to ruin.

(2) *To play the devil with:* To do great harm or injury to, to ruin.

"One that will *play the devil*, sir, with you."
Shakesp.: King John, ii. 1.

(3) *To give the devil his due:* To allow even the worst man credit for any good qualities he may have.

* (4) *A twenty devils' way:* In the name of twenty devils.

* (5) *The devil rides on a fiddle-stick:* A proverbial expression, apparently meant to indicate anything new, unexpected, and strange.

"Heigh, heigh! the *devil rides upon a fiddlestick*; what's the matter?"—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

(6) *When the devil is blind:* Never.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *devil* and *demon:* "Since the *devil* is represented as the father of all wickedness, associations have been connected with the name that render its pronunciation in familiar discourse offensive to the chastened ear; while *demon* is a term of indifferent application, that is commonly substituted in its stead to designate either a good or an evil spirit. Malice and fraud are the peculiar characteristics of the *devil;* rage is properly that of a *demon*. The *devil* is said in proverbial discourse to be in such things as go contrary to the wish; the *demon* of jealousy is said to possess the mind that is altogether carried away with that passion." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

¶ Obvious compound: *Devil-born* (*Tennyson*).

devil-bird, *s.*

Ornith.: A name sometimes applied to the members of the genus Dicrurus.

devil-carriage, *s.* A carriage used for moving heavy ordnance; a sling-cart.

devil-fish, *s.*

Ichthy.: Lophius piscotorius, the Angler (q.v.). Applied also to a large ray (*Ceratoptera vampyrus*).

devil in a bush, or **devil in a mist.**

Botany:

(1) *Nigella damascena*, from its horned capsules peering from a bush of finely-divided involucre. (*Prior.*)

(2) *Paris quadrifolia.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

devil-may-caro, *a. & s.*

A. *As adj.:* Reckless, careless.

"He who is sitting there,
With a rollicking
Devil-may-care,
Free-and-easy look and air."
Longfellow: Golden Legend, iv.

B. *As subst.:* A reckless, careless fellow.

devil-monkey, *s.*

Zool.: A monkey, *Pithecia Satanas.*

devil on both sides, devil o' both sides, *s.* [Supposed to be so called from the prickly sheaves of the fruit. (*Britten & Holland.*)] A plant, *Ranunculus arvensis.*

devil-tree, *s.*

Bot.: Alstonia scholaris.

devil-worship, *s.* The worship of evil personified, still practised in some parts of Asia, Africa, and America, by races who believe that there are two powers presiding over this world, the one of good and the other of evil, and that these two have equal power. Devil-worship is only a slight advance on fetichism, the difference being that in devil-worship the destructive powers of nature are personified.

devil's advocate, *s.* [Advocatus diaboli.]

devil's-apple, *s.* The mandrake.

devil's-apron, *s.* The very broad form of the sea-weed *Laminaria saccharina*, a North American plant.

devil's-bit, deil's-bit, *s.*

Botany:

1. *Scabiosa succisa*, from the well-known legend that the devil bit off a portion of the root in order to destroy its medicinal properties, a story invented to account for its premorse root. (*Britten & Holland.*)

2. *Helonia dioica*, a North American plant, called also the Blazing Star. (*Lindley.*)

¶ *Devil's-bit Scabious:*

Bot.: The same as Devil's-bit.

* **devil's-bones,** *s. pl.* Dice.

* **devil's-books,** *s. pl.* Cards.

"'Your cards,' said he, 'they are the *Devil's books*.'"
—*Swift: Polite Conv.*, iii.

devil's-brushes, *s. pl.*

Bot.: A general name for ferns in the "Black Country." (*Britten & Holland.*)

devil's-candlestick, *s.*

Bot.: Nepeta Glechoma. (*Britten & Holland.*)

devil's churn-staff, *s.*

Bot.: Euphorbia Helioscopia, from its poisonous properties. (*Britten & Holland.*)

devil's-claws, *s.*

1. *Botany:*

(1) *Ranunculus arvensis.*

(2) *Lotus corniculatus.*

2. *Mach.:* A grapnel.

devil's coach-horse, *s.*

Entom.: The popular name of a species of beetle, *Ocypus olens.* It is about an inch long, of a dull black colour, and when it meets anything which excites its anger, it throws up its head, opens its sickle-like jaws to their fullest extent, and waves its evil-smelling tail over

OCYPUS OLENS.

its back, like that of a scorpion. The odour is peculiarly fetid and enduring. It is very pugnacious and extremely common. Its nature is predaceous, and it runs with great speed, whence its name.

devil's coach-wheel, *s.*

Bot.: Ranunculus arvensis. (*Britten & Holland.*)

devil's-corn, *s.*

Bot.: Stellaria Holostea. (*Britten & Holland.*)

devil's-cow, *s.*

Entom.: The same as Devil's coach-horse (q.v.).

devil's-currycomb, *s.*

Bot.: Ranunculus arvensis.

devil's-cut, *s.*

Bot.: The wood of the Wild Clematis (*C. Vitalba*), dried and used by boys for smoking. (*Britten & Holland.*)

devil's darning-needle, *s.*

1. *Entom.:* A popular name for various species of Dragon-fly, so applied from the long slender shape of their bodies.

2. *Bot.: Scandix Pecten*, from its long awns.

* **devil's-dung,** *s.*

Pharm.: Ferula asafœtida.

devil's-dust, *s.*

Weaving: The flock which is torn out of cotton or wool by the teazing-machine; of this cheap cloth is made.

"Does it beseem thee to weave cloth of *devil's-dust* instead of true wool?"—*Carlyle: Miscell.*, iv. 22.

devil's dye, *s.*

Bot.: Indigofera, the Indigo genus of plants.

devil's-eyes, *s.*

Bot.: Stellaria Holostea.

devil's fig, *s.*

Bot.: A yellow poppy, *Argemone mexicana.*

devil's-fingers, *s.*

Bot.: Lotus corniculatus.

devil's-flower, *s.*

Bot.: Lychnis diurna. (*Britten & Holland.*)

devil's-guts, *s.*

Botany:

1. Cuscuta, various species, especially *C. europæa*, from the thread-like stems, which wind round other plants and strangle them.

2. *Convolvulus arvensis.*

3. *Convolvulus sepium.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

devil's-horn, *s.*

Bot.: Phallus impudicus.

devil's ladies and gentlemen, *s.*

Bot.: Arum maculatum. (*Britt. & Holland.*)

devil's leaf, *s.*

Bot.: An exceedingly pungent nettle, *Urtica urentissima.* It is found in Timor. (*Lindley.*)

devil's-milk, *s.* [From the acrid quality of the milky juice.]

Botany:

1. *Chelidonium majus.*

2. *Euphorbia Peplus.*

3. *Euphorbia helioscopia.* (*Britt. & Holland.*)

devil's-nettle, *s.*
Bot.: *Achillea millefolium*

devil's-oatmeal, *s.*
Bot.: *Anthriscus sylvestris*

Devil's Own, *s.*
Military:
1. A name given by General Picton to the 88th Regiment of the hue for their bravery in the field and their disorder in camp.
2. The Inns of Courts Rifle Volunteer Corps, from its members all being lawyers.

devil's parsley, *s.*
Bot.: *Anthriscus sylvestris.*

* **devil's-paternoster,** *s.* A grumble; a curse.
"What *devills pater noster* is this he is saying?"—*Terence in English* (1614).

devil's-posy, *s.*
Bot.: *Allium ursinum.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

devil's snuff-box, *s.*
Bot.: Various species of Lycoperdon, especially *L. Bovista*, from its supposed deleterious properties, and from the clouds of brown snuff-like spores that fly off when a ripe puff-ball is squeezed. (*Britten & Holland.*)

devil's-stinkpot, *s.*
Bot.: A kind of fungus, *Phallus impudicus.*

devil's-tattoo, *s.* A drumming with the fingers, as on the table, window, &c.

devil's-turnip, *s.*
Bot.: Bryonia, a genus of Cucurbitaceæ.

dĕv'-il (or as **dĕvl**), *v.t.* & *i.* [DEVIL, *s.*]
A. *Transitive:*
1. To make devilish or diabolical.
2. *Cookery:* To grill with cayenne pepper.
3. *Weaving:* To prepare cotton or wool with the devil or teazing-machine.
B. *Intrans.:* To act as a literary or legal devil. [DEVIL, *s.* A. 2 (7).]

* **dĕv'-il-dŏm,** *s.* [Eng. *devil*; *-dom.*] Dealings with the devil.
"I defy you to name a man half so famous
For *devildoms.*"
Barham: Ingoldsby Leg., Lord of Tholouse

* **dĕv'-il-ĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *devil*; *-ess.*] A she-devil.
". . . angel, man, devil, nor *deviless.*"—*Urquhart: Rabelais*, bk. iii., ch. xxvii. (*Davies.*)

* **dĕv'-il-ĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *devil*), and dimin. suff. *-let.*] A little devil; an imp.
"And pray now what were these *devilets* call'd?"
Barham: Ingoldsby Leg., Truants.

* **dĕv'-il-fŭl-lў,** *adv.* [Formed from *devil*, as *manfully* from *man.*] Like a devil.
"He . . . strove manfully, yea *devilfully*, to attain it."—*E. Peacock: Ralf Skirlaugh*, iii 7.

* **dĕv'-il-hood,** * **dev-el-hede,** *s.* [Eng. *devil*; *-hood.*] Devilishness; the nature of a devil.
"No *deuelhede* I ne habbe in me" *Leben Jesu*, 499.

* **dĕv'-il-ĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *devil*, and dimin. suff. *-ing.*] A devilet, an imp, a young devil.
"Engender young *devilings.*"
Beaum. & Flet.: Knight of Malta, v. 2.

dĕv'-il-ish, * **dĕv'-il-lishe,** *a.* [Eng. *devil*; *-ish.*]
I. *Literally:*
1. Of the nature of a devil.
"He that hath the devill to his father must neede have *devilish* children."—*Latimer: Serm.*, p. 9.
2. Befitting a devil; diabolical, damnable.
"Thus Beelzebub
Pleaded his *devilish* counsel."
Milton: P. L., ii. 378, 379.
II. *Figuratively:*
1. Used as an epithet of abhorrence; exceedingly evil or malicious.
"The most suited to a mean and *devilish* nature."—*Hume: Nat. Hist. of Religion.*
2. Used ludicrously in the sense of excessive, extreme, exceeding.
"He's off and on at so *devilish* a rate, a man knows not where to have him."—*Dryden: Love Triumphant*, iv. 1.

* **devilish-holy,** *a.* Wicked and good at the same time.
"When truth kills truth, O *devilish-holy* fray!"
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 2.

dĕv'-il ish lў, *adv.* [Eng. *devilish*; *-ly.*]
1. *Lit.:* Like a devil. In the way that a devil might be expected to do; diabolically, infernally, damnably.
"Then they begin to pick holes, as we say, in the coats of some of the godly, and that *devilishly*"—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.
2. *Fig.:* Exceedingly, extremely.
"I was deceiv'd in you *devilishly.*"—*Wycherley: Country Wife*, v. 4.

dĕv' il-ish-nĕss, * **dyv-el-ysh-nesse,** *s.* [Eng *devilish*; *-ness.*] A quality or character befitting a devil; a diabolical or infernal character.
". . . this *devilishness* of temper."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. ii., ch. iv.

* **dĕv'-il-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *devil*; *-ism.*] Devilry; an act befitting a devil.
"This is not heresy, but meer *devilism*"—*Bp. Hall: Remains*, p. 150.

* **dĕv'-il ize,** *v.t.* [Eng. *devil*; *-ize.*] To place or rank amongst devils.
"He that should defy a saint, should wrong him as much, as he that should *devilize* him."—*Bp. Hall: Remains*, p. 13.

* **dĕv' il kin,** *s.* [Eng. *devil*, and dimin. suff. *-kin.*] A devilet, a little devil, an imp.
"No wonder that a Beelzebub has his *devilkins* to attend at his call."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, vi. 14.

dĕv'-illed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DEVIL, *v.*] Grilled with cayenne pepper.

dĕv' il mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *devil*; *-ment.*] Mischief, roguery, pranks.

* **dĕv'-il nĕss,** * **dev-el nesse,** *s.* [Eng *devil*; *-ness.*] A state or condition of devils.
"Alle goddes of genge *develnesses* ere tha."—*Early Eng. Psalter: Ps.* xcv. 5.

* **dĕv'-il ŏck,** *s.* [Eng. *devil*, and dimin. suff. *-ock.*] A little devil, an imp.

dĕv'-il-rў, * **dev yl-ry,** * **dewylry,** *s.* [Eng. *devil*; *-ry.*]
I. *Literally:*
1. The acts or characteristics of the devil; diabolical wickedness.
"He calleth vnwrytten veritles starke lyes and *deuilry.*"—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 1,129.
2. Dealings or communication with the devil.
"I always thought there was *devilry* among you."—*Walker: Peden*, p. 65.
II. *Fig.:* Devilment, mischief.
"Better this honest simplicity than the *devilries* of the Faust of Goethe."—*Hazlitt.* (*Ogilvie.*)

* **dĕv'-il-shĭp,** *s.* [Formed from *devil* on the analogy of *lordship*, &c.] The person or character of a devil.
"But I shall find out counter charms,
Thy airy *devilship* to remove."
Cowley: Description of Honour.

† **dĕv'-il-trў,** *s.* [Eng. *devil*; *-try.*] Devilish or diabolical acts; devilry.
"The rustics beholding crossed themselves and suspected *deuilries.*"—*Reade: Cloister and Hearth*, ch. xcv.

* **dĕv'-il-ward,** *adv.* [Eng. *devil*; *-ward.*] Towards the devil.
"Instead of struggling *Devilward.*"—*Carlyle: Letters of Cromwell*, iii. 166.

* **de-vine,** *v.* [DIVINE, *v.*]

* **de-vine,** *a.* [DIVINE, *a.*]

* **de-vin-ing,** *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [DIVINING.]

* **devinour,** *s.* [DIVINER.]

* **de-vint,** *a.* [Lat. *devinctus*, pa. par. of *devincio* = to bind down: *de* = down, and *vincio* = to bind.] Bound, under an obligation.
"The mair obleist and *devint* to be cairfull of his hienes preseruatioun."—*Acts Jas. VI.* (1573).

dē'-vi-ō-scōpe, *s.* [Lat. *devius* = out of the way, and Gr. σκοπέω (*skopeō*) = to see.] (For def. see extract.)
"The *deviascope*, or apparatus showing directly the ratio between the angular velocity of the earth and that of any horizon round the vertical of a place."—*Nature*, vol. xxiv., p. 60.

dē'-vi-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *devius* = going out of the way.] [DEVIATE.]
I. *Literally:*
1. Wandering out of the way, circuitous, meandering, winding.
"Where'er thy *devious* current strays,
The lap of earth with gold and silver teems."
Longfellow: The Brook.
2. Out of the usual track; out of the way
"While o'er *devious* paths I wildly trod,
Studious to wander from the beaten road."
Pitt: Virgil's Æneid ii.
II. *Fig.:* Going astray or wandering from the path of duty; erring.
"Whose heart is . . . so *devious* from the truth through perverse error."—*Prynne: Histrio-Mastix*, vi. 12.

dē'-vi-oŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *devious*; *-ly.*] In a devious, wandering manner. (*Lit. & Fig.*)
"Without this the strongest intellect may be fruitlessly or *deviously* employed."—*Sir J. Reynolds' Disc.* 1.

dē'-vi-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *devious*; *-ness.*] The quality of being devious; departure or deviating from a right course.
"No words can fully expose the astonishing *deviousness* of such a digression as this."—*Whitaker: Rev. of Gibbon's Hist.*, p. 252.

* **dē-vīr'-gĭn-ate,** *a.* [Low Lat. *devirginatus*, pa. par. of *devirgino*: *de* = away, from, and *virgo* (genit. *virginis*) = a virgin.] Deprived of virginity; deflowered.
"Fair Hero left *devirginate.*"
Marlowe: Hero & Leander, s. 3.

* **dē-vīr'-gĭn-āte,** *v.t.* [DEVIRGINATE, *a.*]
I. *Lit.:* To rob or deprive of virginity, to deflower.
"Stage-players *deviginate* unmarried persons."—*Prynne: Histrio-Mastix*, vi. 3.
2. *Fig.:* To deprive or rob of purity; to defile.
"This very expression of virgin does direct us to make use of watchfulness over ourselves, that sin do not *devirginate* us."—*Dr. Allestree: Serm.* (1684), pt. ii., p. 56.

* **dē-vīr'-gĭn-ā-tĕd,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [DEVIRGINATE, *v.*]

* **dē-vīr-gĭn-ā-tion,** *s.* [Low Lat. *devirginatio*, from *devirginatus.*] The act of depriving of virginity; deflowering.
"Maidens when they bee forced, and suffer *devirgination.*"—*Holland: Suetonius*, p. 192.

dĕ-vīs'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *devis(e)*; *-able.*]
1. *Ord. Lang.:* That may or can be devised, contrived, or imagined.
"Cavils *deviable* by curious and captious wits against it."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 2.
2. *Law:* Capable of being devised or bequeathed by will.
"It seems sufficiently clear that, before the Conquest, lands were *deviable* by will."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 20.

* **dĕ-vīs'-al,** *s.* [Eng. *devis(e)*; *-al.*] The act or mode of devising or inventing; the state of being devised.
"Each word . . . has its own place, mode, and circumstances of *devisal.*"—*Whitney: Life and Growth of Language*, ch. xiv., p. 309.

* **dē-vĭs'-cer-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *de*=away, from, and *viscera* = the entrails.] To disembowel, to eviscerate.

dē-vīse, * **de-vice,** * **de-vize,** * **de-vyse,** * **dy-vyse,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *deviser*; Ital. *divisare*; Low Lat. *dirisa* = a division of goods; Lat. *divisus*, pa. par. of *divido* = to divide.] [DEVICE, *v.*]
A. *Transitive:*
I. *Ordinary Language:*
1. To invent, to contrive, to excogitate, to strike out or compose by thought and consideration; to scheme, to plot.
"It was necessary to *devise* something. Something was *devised*, something of which the effects are felt to this day in every part of the globe."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.
* 2. To think of, determine, or settle on; to plan, to purpose.
"Even in the mouth which he had *devised* of his own heart."—1 *Kings* xii. 33.
* 3. To imagine, to think of.
"Herte of mon dyadlich ne may hit thencke, ne mouth *deuisi.*"—*Ayenbite*, p. 144.
* 4. To direct, to describe.
"As I have you er this *devised.*"
Romaunt of the Rose.
* 5. To guess.
"If ought else that I mote not *devise.*"
Spenser: F. Q., II. ix. 42.
* 6. To paint, to draw.
"That deare Crosse uppon your shield *devized.*"
Spenser: F. Q., II. i. 31.
II. *Law:* To beqneath, or give by will. (Used of landed estates as distinguished from personalty.)
"The origin and antiquity of *devising* real estates by will."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 20.

B. *Intransitive:*

*1. To contrive, to plan, to cogitate.

"As Mercury did first *devise*."
Milton: Comus, 963.

*2. To reflect, to consider (with *of*.)

"When he had *devized* of her case."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. iv. 34.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *devise* and to *bequeath*: "To *devise* is a formal, to *bequeath* is an informal assignment of our property to another on our death. We *devise* therefore only by a legal testament; we may *bequeath* simply by word of mouth, or by any expression of our will: we can *devise* only that which is property in the eye of the law; we may *bequeath* in the moral sense any thing which we cause to pass over to another: a man *devises* his lands; he *bequeaths* his name or his glory to his children." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between to *devise* and to *contrive*, see CONTRIVE.

dĕ-vī'şe, *de-vis, *de-vyce, *de-vys, *de-vyse, *di-vise, *s.* [O. Fr. *devis*; Prov. *devis* (m.), *devisa* (f.), from Lat. *divisus*.] [DEVICE.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*1. Direction, order, authority, power, control.

"Thou salle haue at thin owen *deuys*."
Langtoft, p. 167.

*2. Opinion.

"The myryeste margarys, at my *deyse*
That euer I segh with myn yghen."
E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Pearl, 199.

3. A contrivance, a device, a design.

"Proportionet partly with painteres *deuyse*."
Destruction of Troy, 5,052.

II. *Law:*

1. The act of bequeathing, or giving landed property by will.

"After innumerable leases and releases, mortgages and *devises*, it was too late to search for flaws in titles."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

2. That which is devised or bequeathed by will.

3. A will or testament.

dĕ-vī'şed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DEVISE, *v.*]

dĕv'-ĭ-sēe, *s.* [Eng. *devis(e)*; *-ee.*] One to whom anything is devised by will.

"The *devisee* of the use could in Chancery compel its execution."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii. ch. 20.

***dĕ-vī'şe-mĕnt, *de-vyse-ment,** *s.* [O. Fr. *devisement*; Ital. *divisiamento*.] A description.

"I knew hit by his *deuysement* in the Apocalyppez."
E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Pearl, 1,018.

dĕ-vīz'-ĕr, de-vi-sor, *de-vy-sour, *de-vi-zor, *di-vi-ser, *s.* [Eng. *devis(e)*; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who devises, plans, or contrives; a contriver.

"A law should by the selfsame maker and *deviser* of the same be again revoked."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 148.

*2. One who feigns or pretends; a deceiver, an inventor.

"I say, they are daily mocked into errour by *devisers*."—*Browne.*

II. *Law* (of the form *devisor*): One who devises or bequeaths anything by will.

"The burning, tearing, or destroying thereof by the *devisor*."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 20.

dĕ-vīz'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DEVISE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of contriving, planning, or inventing anything.

2. *Law*: The act of bequeathing landed property by will.

dĕ-vīz'-ŏr, *s.* [DEVISER.]

***dĕv'-ĭ-ta-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *devitabilis*, from *devito* = to avoid: *de* = away, from, and *vito* = to avoid.] That may or can be avoided or escaped; avoidable.

*** dē-vī'-tal-īze,** *v.t.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *vitalize* (q.v.).] To deprive of life or vitality.

"I do not speak of woman demoralized, *devitalized* by slavery."—*W. S. Mayo: Never Again*, ch. xvi.

*** dĕv'-ĭ-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *devitatio*, from *devito*.]

1. The act of avoiding or escaping.

2. A warning off.

"If there be any here that . . . will venture himself a guest at the devil's banquet, maugre all *devitation*, let him stay and hear the reckoning."—*Adams: Works*, i. 177. (*Davies.*)

*** dē-vĭt-rĭ-fĭ-eā'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *vitrification* (q.v.).] The act or process of depriving glass of its transparency, and making it soft and pliable.

"Malleable Glass.—M. Peligot has called attention to this new fact, that he has discovered the *devitrification* of a piece of St. Gobain glass."—*J. Timbs*, in *Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. ii. p. 339.

*** dē-vĭt'-rĭ-fy,** *v.t.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *vitrify* (q.v.).] To deprive of lustre and transparency.

*** dē-vī've,** *v.t.* [Lat. *de* = away, from, and *vivus* = living; cf. *revive*.] To deprive of life; to devitalize.

"Prof. Owen has remarked that there are organisms which we can devitalize and revitalize, *devive*, and revive many times."—*Beale: Bioplasm.*

dē-vōe-al-ī-zā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *devocalize(e)*; *-ation.*] The act or process of making voiceless or non-sonant.

"Before voiceless stops there is always *devocalization*."—*H. Sweet: Sounds of Spoken Swedish* (*Trans. Philol. Soc.*), p. 484.

dē-vōc'-al-īze, *v.t.* [Pref. *de* = away, from, and Eng. *vocalize* (q.v.).] To make voiceless or non-sonant.

***dĕv'-ō-cāte,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *devocatus*, pa. par. of *devoco*.]

1. *Trans.*: To call away.

2. *Intrans.*: To rob, to plunder.

"From them you *devocate*."—*Preston: K. Cambises.* (*Davies.*)

*** dĕv-ō-eā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *devocatus*, pa. par. of *devoco* = to call away: *de* = away, from, and *voco* = to call.] A calling, seducing, or leading astray.

"He that makes it his business to be freed and released from all its [sorcery's] blandishments and flattering *devocations*."—*Hallywell: Melampronœa*, p. 97.

dĕ-vōid', *de-voyd, *de-voyde, *a.* [O. Fr. *desvuidwr, desvoidier*; Fr. *dévider* = to empty out; O. Fr. *des* = Lat. *dis* = apart, from; O. Fr. *voidier, vuidier* = to void; *void, vuit* = empty, void; Lat. *viduus*.]

1. Empty, deserted, vacant, void.

"When I awoke and found her place *devoid*,
And nought but pressed grass where she had lyen."
Spencer: F. Q., I. ix. 15.

2. Wanting, destitute of, not possessing.

"And what avails tune without voice,
Devoid of matter?"
Cowper: Trans. of Milton's Ad Patrem.

3. Free from.

"*Devoid* of pride certaine she was."
Romaunt of the Rose.

¶ For the difference between *devoid* and *empty*, see EMPTY.

*** dĕ-vōid', *de-voyde, *de-woyde,** *v.t.* [DEVOID, *a.*]

1. To clear out of, to quit, to depart from.

"He had her swythe *devoyde* hys land."
R. Cœur de Lion, 1,228.

2. To put away, to put aside.

"*Devoyde* now thy vengaunce."
Eur. Eng. Allit. Poems; Patience, 283.

devoir (dĕv'-wâr), *de-veer, *de-ver, de-vere, *s.* [Fr.; Sp. *deber*; Ital. *devere, dovere*; Prov. & Port. *dever*; from Lat. *debeo* = to owe.]

1. A service, a duty.

"Do the *deuer* that thow hast to done."
William of Palerne, 2,546.

2. An act of civility or politeness; respects.

"Gentlemen, who do not design to marry, yet pay their *devoirs* to one particular fair."—*Spectator.*

¶ The word was once naturalized in English, but has ceased to be regarded as such. (*Trench: English Past and Present*, lect. iii.)

*** dĕv'-ō-lûte, * dĭv'-ō-lûte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *devolutus*, pa. par. of *devolvo* = to roll down: *de* = down, and *volvo* = to roll.] To transfer, to devolve.

"The realme of France, by Ooddes lawe and mannes lawe to you lawfully *divoluted*."—*Hall: Henry V.*, (an 2).

dĕv-ō-lû'-tion, *dev-o-lu-ei-on, *s.* [Low Lat. *devolutio*, from *devolutus*, pa. par. of *devolvo*; Fr. *dévolution*; Sp. *devolucion*; Ital. *devoluzione*.]

***I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.*: The act of rolling down.

"The raising of new mountains, deterrations, or the *devolution* of earth down upon the valleys from the hills and high grounds, will fall under our consideration."—*Woodward.*

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) The act of passing on or transferring; the state of devolving or being handed on or transferred.

"By the alteration of the state and the *devolution* of the same to Henry the Fourth."—*Grafton: Chron. Henry VIII.* (an. 34).

(2) A moving or passing on from one stage to another.

"The jurisdiction exercised in those courts is derived from the crown of England, and the last *devolution* is to the king by way of appeal."—*Hale.*

II. *Scots Law:*

1. The reference of a case in dispute by the umpires to an arbitrator when they are unable to agree.

2. The falling of a lot sold under articles of roup to the next highest bidder, when the highest bidder fails to complete or find security for the completion of the purchase within the specified time.

dĕ-vŏl've, *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *devolvo*: *de* = down, *volvo* = to roll; Sp. *devolver*; Ital. *devolvere*.]

A. *Transitive:*

*1. *Lit.*: To roll down.

"The swelling Nile . . .
Through splendid kingdoms now *devolves* his maze."
Thomson: Summer, 816.

2. *Fig.*: To transfer, to hand over, to pass on.

"He did *devolve* the supreme authority of this Commonwealth into the hands of those persons therein mentioned."—*Clarendon: Civil War*, iii. 483.

B. *Intransitive:*

*1. *Lit.*: To roll down.

"The matter which *devolves* from the hills down upon the lower grounds, does not considerably raise them."—*Woodward.*

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To fall, or pass in succession from one to another; to be transferred.

"On great Æneas shall *devolve* the reign."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, xx. 355.

(2) To fall, to become incumbent.

"Our care *devolves* on others left behind."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, xx. 282.

dĕ-vŏl'ved, *pa. part.* or *a.* [DEVOLVE.]

*** dĕ-vŏl've-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *devolve*; *-ment.*] The act or process of devolving; devolution.

dĕ-vŏlv'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DEVOLVE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of being transferred or handed over; devolution.

Dĕ-vō'-nĭ-an, *a. & s.* [Eng. *Devon*; *-ian.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Devon, or Devonshire, a county in the south-west of England.

B. *As subst.:* The Devonian rocks (q.v.).

Devonian period.

Geol.: The time during which the Devonian rocks were being deposited [DEVONIAN ROCKS.]

Devonian rocks, or **system.**

Geol.: One of the great divisions of the Palæozoic strata. It is intermediate in age between the Silurian, which is older than it, and the Carboniferous, which is newer. In the early days of geological inquiry, two red sandstones were recognised, one called the Old Red and the other the New Red Sandstone. The New Red is now divided into Triassic and Permian, between which a great gap in time occurs. But it is with the Old Red that this article has to do. That appellation has gone widely abroad beyond geological circles, from its being associated with the researches of Hugh Miller in the days when he was a working stone-mason. It will be remembered by readers of his works that the prominent fossils are mailed fishes of abnormal type, Pterichthys, Coccosteus, &c. When the lamented geologist just named published his *Footprints of the Creator*, it was supposed that the most antique of the Old Red Sandstone strata in Scotland was the Caithness and Orkney series—that from which the Asterolepis had been brought. These are at present considered Middle Old Red, whilst the Forfarshire beds, then deemed Middle, are now known to be the oldest of all. This sets aside one half of Mr. Miller's argument in the book, for the first Devonian fish is not the huge Asterolepis, but apparently the small Cephalaspis. Old Red

Sandstones of an analogous character occur in England, in Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Shropshire, and in South Wales. Formerly these were assumed to have been deposited in the ocean; now they are held to be lacustrine: in other words, a series of lakes of magnificent size, like those on the present St. Lawrence, occupied the greater part of Scotland and a smaller portion of England in Old Red Sandstone times. In 1839 Messrs. Sedgwick and Murchison proved that a series of marine beds in Devonshire were of Old Red Sandstone age, and, at the suggestion of Mr. Lonsdale, proposed to call them Devonian. They constituted the deposits in the ocean at or near the time when those in the lakes were laid down.

Rocks of the Devonian age occur widely in the United States and Canada, both types of strata being represented, the arenaceous Old Red deposits in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and rocks of the Devonian type in New York and the Appalachian region, and largely developed in the basin of the Mississippi. Devonian rocks also appear in much of Europe, outcropping in Northern France and Belgium and in Central Europe. In Russia they extend over more than 7000 miles, both the arenaceous and the calcareous rocks appearing. The Devonian strata are evidently of marine origin, while those of the Old Red appear to have been laid down in large lakes or inland seas. As a consequence the former extend over enormous areas, while the latter are met with in isolated basins. They abound in fossil plant and animal remains, the animals including numerous fishes of the Ganoid order, that from which the first Batrachians probably developed. Of these fish forms, the largest known was the Dinichthys of the United States, a creature whose armor-clad head was three feet in length. According to Dr Newberry this fish was probably fully fifteen feet long, "incased in armor and provided with formidable jaws, which would have severed the body of a man as easily as he bites off a radish." Other forms appear to be distantly related to Ceratodus, the mud-fish of Australia.

Another very interesting class of fossils in the American strata is that of insects, formerly not thought to be older than the Carboniferous rocks. These insect forms belong to the orders of Neuroptera and Orthoptera, among them wings of the ancestral forms of the May Fly, &c. Myriapods have also been found. Among the most common Devonian fossils are Brachiopods, which seem to have attained their highest development in the waters of that remote age. The fish fauna of the period seem to have abounded in the great lakes, probably making their way through the rivers to the seas. As to the land life of the period its animal forms were confined, so far as we know, to the insects and myriapods mentioned, though vertebrate forms may have existed. Plants seem to have been numerous, mostly a monotonous flowerless vegetation, though large pines grew on the drier uplands, whence their trunks were carried by rivers to the seas. Tree ferns and smaller ferns abounded, together with Lepidodendroids, great Calamites or Horsetails, and Sigillarioids. In the ocean depths corals were numerous and Crinoids abounded. Trilobites, which had been so abundant in the preceding period, were now much reduced in numbers and variety. As a whole the life of the Devonian age seems to have been abundant and varied.

dĕv'-ŏn-īte, *s.* [From being first discovered at Barnstaple, Devon.]

Min.: The same as WAVELLITE (q.v.)

dĕv'-ŏn-pŏrt, *s.* [Etym. doubtful, see DAVENPORT.] A kind of small ornamental writing-table or desk, with a sloping top, and fitted with drawers down each side.

Dĕv'-ŏns, *s. pl.* [From the county where they are reared. (See def.)] The name given to a breed of cattle which occurs in Devonshire. They are rather wild, of a dark red colour, and can be used instead of horses for ploughing. They are smaller than Shorthorns or Herefords. The bull has a small head, fine muzzle and face, very handsome horns, which should taper upward and rather backward; the eye is large and rather wild, indicating an active disposition; the neck is arched, but the dewlap is not much developed; tail set on rather high; good barrel well up behind the shoulder; not the depth of carcase in the same height as is found in the Shorthorns; skin of a dark-red and rather of a mottled character, and plenty of long curling hair; the skin is thicker than that of Shorthorns, but not so thick as that of Herefords. They form a good deal of inside fat and firm meat. The cows yield a very rich milk. They are hardy, and able to find food on poor uplands.

Dĕv'-ŏn-shīre, *s.* & *v.t.* [Eng. *Devon*, and *shire.*]

A. *As subst.:* The county or shire of Devon.

B. *As verb:*

Agric.: (For def. see extract). [DENSHIRE.]

"To *Devonshire* land is to pare off the surface or top-turfle thereof, then lay it together in heaps and burn it, which ashes are a marvellous improvement to battle barren ground. . . . An husbandry which, wherever used, retains the name of the place where it was first invented, it being usual to *Devonshire* land in Dorsetshire and other countries."—*Fuller: Worthies; Devon*, i. 273. (*Davies.*)

Devonshire beauty, *s.*

Bot.: A white dwarf garden species of Phlox. (*Britten & Holland.*)

Devonshire colic, *s.*

Med.: Also called Painter's colic (q.v.). A species of colic caused by the introduction of lead into the system. It is frequent amongst the workers in the lead mines of Devonshire, whence its name.

Devonshire myrtle, *s.*

Bot.: Myrica Gale. (*Britten & Holland.*)

dĕv'-ŏn-shīr-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *s.* [DEVONSHIRE, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As substantive:*

Agric.: The same as DENSHIRING (q.v.).

* **dĕv-ŏr-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *devoratio*, from *devoro* = to devour.] The act of devouring; the state of being devoured.

"They have beene occasione of the death and *deoration* of manie children."—*Hollinshed: Descript. Eng.*, ch. x

* **dĕv-ŏr-ĭe,** *s.* [Fr. *devoir.*] A duty payable from land, or belonging to one in virtue of his office.

"With all and sindrye landis, commoditees, privilegeis, fies and *deuories* pertening to the keping of the said castell."—*Acts Mary* (1567) (ed. 1814), p. 550.

* **dĕ-vŏr's,** *s.* [DIVORCE.]

"Was no *deuors* made betwene a man and his wyf." *Trevisa*, i. 251.

* **dĕ-vō'-a-rў,** *s.* [Low Lat. *devotarius*, from Lat. *devotus*, pa. par. of *devoveo* = to vow, to devote.] A votary.

"There went up a more famous and frequent pilgrimage of *devotaries* than to any holy land of theirs whatsoever."—*Gregory: Works* (1684), p. 50.

dĕ-vō'-te, *v.t.* [Lat. *devotus*, pa. par. of *devoveo*: *de* = fully, and *voveo* = to vow; Fr. *dévouer.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. To consecrate; to dedicate; to set apart or appropriate by vow.

"No *devoted* thing that a man shall *devote* unto the Lord . . . shall be sold or redeemed."—*Lev.* xxvii. 21.

2. To offer up; to give as an offering to the gods.

"Decius, following the example of his father at the battle of Veseris, *devoted* himself for the Romans."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. xiii., pt. ii., § 33.

* 3. To execrate, to curse, to doom to destruction.

"Let her, like me, of every joy forlorn,
Devote the hour when such a wretch was born."
Rowe: Jane Shore, iv. 2.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To addict; to give wholly up to.

"The ardour and perseverance with which he *devoted* himself to his mission have scarcely any parallel in history."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

2. To give up, to resign, to abandon.

"Alike *devote* to sorrow's dire extreme
The day reflection and the midnight dream.
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, iv. 1,061, 1,062.

3. To doom, to consign.

"Aliens were *devoted* to their rapine and despight." *More: Decay of Picty.*

¶ For the difference between to *devote* and to *dedicate*, see DEDICATE.

* **dĕ-vō'-te,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *devotus*; Fr. *dévot.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Doomed, set apart, devoted.

"How art thou lost! how on a sudden lost,
Defaced, defloured, and now to death *devote*!"
Milton: P. L., ix. 900, 901.

2. Devoted, addicted, attached.

"Let's be no stoics nor no stocks, I pray;
Or *so devote* to Aristotle's checks,
As Ovid be an outcast quite abjured."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, I. i.

3. Devout.

"Be dep *deuote* in hol mekenesse."
E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Pearl 406.

B. *As subst.:* A devotee.

"One professeth himself a *devote* or peculiar servant to our Lord."—*Sir E. Sandys: State of Religion.*

dĕ-vō'-tĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [DEVOTE, *v.*]

A. *As pt. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Dedicated; solemnly set apart; consecrated.

"None *devoted*, which shall be *devoted* of men, shall be redeemed; but shall surely be put to death."—*Lev.* xxvii. 29.

2. Doomed; consigned to destruction; fated.

"The flames went up from every market-place, every hamlet, every parish church, every country seat, within the *devoted* provinces."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

3. Wholly given up, addicted, or attached to any pursuit, study, habit, &c.

"A generation equally *devoted* to monarchy and to vice."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

4. Ardently or strongly attached; zealous.

"In the midst of a *devoted* household and tenantry." *Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

* **dĕ-vōte-lĭche,** * **dĕ-vōte-ly,** *adv.* [DEVOUTLY.]

dĕ-vō'-tĕd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng *devoted; -ness.*]

1. The state of being devoted or addicted; attachment; dedication.

"The owning of our obligation unto virtue, may be styled natural religion; that is to say, a *devotedness* unto God, so as to act according to his will."—*Grew.*

2. Strong or warm attachment; zealousness

"With what a deep *devotedness* of woe
I wept thy absence."
Moore: Veiled Prophet of Khorassan.

dĕv-ō-tēe', *s.* [DEVOTE, *a.*]

1. One who is wholly devoted or superstitiously given up to religious duties and ceremonies; a votary, a bigot, a religious enthusiast.

"The secret expectation of a few recluse *devotees*."—*Paley: Evidences*, pt. i., ch. i.

2. One wholly devoted to any practice, pursuit, or study; an enthusiast.

"He . . . was esteemed by some a Rosie Crucian, and a great *devotee* to Dr. Job Dee."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon. & Edward Dyer.*

* **dĕ-vō'-te-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *devote; -ment*; Fr. *dévouement.*] The act of devoting, dedicating, or setting apart by a vow; the state of being devoted or dedicated.

"Her [Iphigenia's] *devotement* was the demand of Apollo, and the joint petition of all Greece."—*Hurd: Notes on Ars Poetica.*

dĕ-vōt'-ĕr, * **dē-vō'-tor,** *s.* [Eng. *devot(e); -er.*]

1. One who devotes, dedicates, or sets apart.

* 2. A devotee or worshipper.

"Whole towns sometimes, as Sienna by name, are *devoters* of our Lady."—*Sir Miles Sandys Essays* (1634), p. 196.

"His sacred hand He [Christ] lifted up,
And round about on his *devoters* dealt
His bounteous blessing."
Beaumont: Psyche, ix. 123.

* **dĕ-vōt'-ĕr-ĕr,** *s.* [DEVOTORING.] An adulterer.

"Let him be slain, both the *devoterer* and the adv outeress."—*Bacon: Works*, i. 450.

dĕ-vōt'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DEVOTE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of dedicating, setting apart, or giving up to anything.

dē-vō'-tion, * **dĕ-vō'-çion,** * **de-vo-ci-oun,** * **de-vo-cy-on,** * **de-vo-ty-oun,** *s.* [Fr. *dévotion*; Sp. *devocion*; Ital. *divozione*; Port. *divoção*, from Lat. *devotio*, from *devotus*, pa. par. of *devoveo.*]

1. The act of solemnly devoting or dedicating to some purpose.

2. The act of devoting or applying oneself or one's time to anything.

* 3. The power of devoting or applying to any purpose; disposal.

"They are entirely at our *devotion*, and may be turned backward and forward, as we please."—*Godwin: Enquirer*, p. 363.

4. The state of being solemnly devoted or dedicated to any particular purpose.

* 5. That which is solemnly dedicated, or set apart.

* 6. An offering to God or for religious purposes.

"The Deacons, Church-wardens, or other fit person appointed for that purpose, shall receive the alms for the poor, and other *devotions* of the people, in a decent bason."—*Rubric in Communion Service; Book of Common Prayer.*

* 7. A sincere and heartfelt love towards the Supreme Being; piety, devoutness.

"Pure *deuocion* and indefiled before God the father is this."—*James* i. 27 (1551).

8. An act of reverence or worship done to the Supreme Being; prayer, religious worship, or duties. (Generally in the plural.)

* 9. An object of worship.

"For as I passed by and beheld your *devotions*, I found an altar with this inscription, To the Unknown God."—*Acts* xvii. 23.

10. The state of being devoted or wholly given up to any pursuit, study, or practice.

11. A strong, zealous attachment to any person.

"He had a particular reverence for the person of the king, and the more extraordinary *devotion* for that of the prince."—*Clarendon.*

* 12. An act expressive of devotion or attachment.

"Upon the like *devotion* as yourselves,
To gratulate the gentle princes there."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 1.

† 13. Earnestness, eagerness, ardour, zeal.

". . . he seeks their hate with greater *devotion* than they can render it him."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, ii. 2.

* **dĕ-vō'-tion-āir,** *s.* [O. Fr.] A devotee.

"The Lord Chief Justice Hales . . . both *devotionair* and moralist."—*North: Life of Lord Guilford*, ii. 264. (*Davies.*)

dĕ-vō'-tion-al, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *devotion*; *-al.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to devotion; characteristic of or befitting devotion; devout.

"The *devotional* as well as the active part of religion."—*Atterbury: Serm.*, vol. iv., ser. 9.

* **B.** *As subst.:* A form of devotion.

"Their disputings against the *devotionals* of the Church of England."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 87.

* **dĕ-vō'-tion-al-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *devotional*; *-ist.*] One who is superstitiously and formally devout; a devotee.

"Give a religious turn to this natural softness, and you have the complete image of a French *devotionalist*."—*Coventry: Philemon to Hydaspes*, conv. 1.

* **dĕ-vō-tion-ăl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *devotional*; *-ity.*] Affected devotion; hypocrisy.

"First we must mention and dismiss pure *devotionality*."—*A. H. Clough: Remains*, i. 299.

* **dĕ-vō'-tion-al-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *devotional*; *-ly.*] In a devotional manner; towards devotion: as, to be *devotionally* inclined.

* **dĕ-vō'-tion-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *devotion*; *-ist.*] A devotionalist.

"There are certain zealous *devotionists*, which abhor all set forms and fixed hours of invocation."—*Bp. Hall: Soliloq.*, 73.

* **dĕ-vō'-tioŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *devot(e)*, *-ious*, *-ness.*] Devoutness, devotion.

"Tis clear what notion they had of . . . *devotiousness*."—*Hammond: Works*, i. 234.

* **dē-vō'-tō,** *s.* [Ital.] A devotee.

"This hath been commonly experimented by the *devotos* of all religions."—*Scott: Works* (1718), vol. ii., p. 120.

* **dĕ-vōt'-ôr,** *s.* [Devoter.]

* **dĕ-vōt'-ŏr-ĭng,** *a.* [Cf. O. Fr. *avoltre*, *avoutre* = an adulterer; O. Ital. *avolterare* = to commit adultery.] Adulterous.

"What a *devotoring* rogue this is! He would have been at both."—*The Wizard, a Play* (1640). (*Nares.*)

dĕ-vôur', * **de-vowr-yn,** * **de-voure,** * **de-vour-en,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *dévorer*; Sp. & Port. *devorar*; Ital. *devorare*, *divorare*, from Lat. *devoro*: *de* (intens.), and *voro* = to devour.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To eat up ravenously or greedily, as a wild beast, or a very hungry man.

"These men *devoureth* her owne children."—*Trevisa*, iv. 447.

2. To swallow up.

"The yerde of Aaron *devourde* her yerdes."—*Wyclife: Exod.* vii. 12.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To destroy or consume rapidly and violently; to annihilate.

"How dire a tempest from Mycenæ pour'd,
Our plains, our temples, and our town *devour'd*."
Dryden; Virgil: Æneid, vii. 302, 303.

* 2. To destroy or do away with utterly.

"Such a pleasure as grows fresher upon enjoyment; and though continually fed upon, yet is never *devoured*."—*South.*

3. To enjoy with avidity.

"Longing they look, and gaping at the sight,
Devour her o'er and o'er with vast delight."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid vii. 1,107

4. To take into the mind with eagerness and avidity.

"She'll come again, and with a greedy ear
Devour up my discourse."
Shakesp.: Othello, i. 3.

* 5. To consume or waste in dissipation and riot.

"Thy son which hath *devoured* thy living with harlots."—*Luke* xv. 30.

* 6. To ruin, to plunder.

"Their rejoicing was as to *devour* the poor secretly."—*Hab.* iii. 14.

B. *Intrans.:* To act as a devourer or consumer; to consume.

"A fire *devoureth* before them, and behind them a flame burneth."—*Joel* ii. 3.

† **dĕ-vôur'-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *devour*; *-able.*] Capable of being devoured; fit to be devoured.

dĕ-vôur'cd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Devour.]

dĕ-vôur'-ĕr, * **de-vouer-er,** * **de-vowr-ar,** *s.* [Eng. *devour*; *-er.*]

1. *Lit.:* One who devours; a glutton.

"A man *devouerer* and drynkynge wyn."—*Wycliffe: Luke* vii.

2. *Fig.:* One who or that which utterly destroys or consumes.

"Such theevish *devourers* of men's most sacred time."—*Prynne*: 1 *Histrio-Mastix*, vi. 1.

devourer-beetle, *s.*

Entom.: A book-name for a carnivorous beetle belooging to the genus Broscus.

* **dĕ-vôur'-ĕss,** * **dĕ-vôur'-ĕsse,** *s.* [Eng. *devour*; *-ess.*] A woman who devours; a female devourer.

"Thou art a *devouresse* of man, and stranglinge thi fole."—*Wycliffe: Ezek.* xxxvi. 13.

dĕ-vôur'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Devour.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. lang.:* Eating up, consuming, destroying, annihilating, wasting.

"Your ever anxious mind and beauteous frame,
From the *devouring* rage of grief reclaim."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xix. 299, 300.

2. *Her.:* The same as Vorant (q.v.).

C. *As subst.:* The act of eating up, consuming, destroying, or wasting.

dĕ-vôur'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *devouring*; *-ly.*] In a devouring, greedy, or eager manner; with eagerness and avidity.

* **de-vours,** *s.* [Divorce.]

dĕ-vôut', * **de-vot,** * **de-vote,** * **de-voute,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *dévot*; Lat. *devotus*, pa. par. of *devoveo*; Sp. & Port. *devoto*; Ital. *devoto*, *divoto.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Devoted to religion and piety; pious, religious.

"Misfortune generally made him *devout* after his own fashion."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

2. Filled with devotion.

"For this, with soul *devout*, he thank'd the god
And, of success secure, return'd to his abode."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, iii. 373, 374.

3. Expressive of devotion; pious.

"Into thy presence let my prayer,
With sighs *devout*, ascend."
Milton: Translation, Ps., **xxxviii.**

4. Sincere, heartfelt, earnest.

* **B.** *As substantive:*

1. Devotion.

"Till we come to the *devout* of it."—*Milton: Eikonoklastes*, ch. i.

2. A devotee.

"They are not to be the ordinary followers of Antichrist, but they are to be in his special *devouts*, and as it were sworn slaves."—*Sheldon: Miracles of Antichrist* (1616), p. 247.

¶ For the difference between *devout* and *holy*, see Holy.

* **dĕ-vôut'-ĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *devout*; *-ed.*] Devoted, devout.

"Hee showed himselfe a well *devouted* Christian."—*Stow: King James* (an. 1603).

* **dĕ-vôute'-mĕnt,** *adv.* [O. Fr. *devotement.*] Devoutly.

"The holy pope prayede God *devoutement*."—*Octovian*, 61.

* **dĕ-vôut'-fûl,** *a.* [Eng. *devout*; *ful(l).*]

1. Full of devotion; exceedingly devout.

"In that *devoutful* action of the East."
Daniel: Civil Wars, bk. i.

2. Sacred.

"To make her his by most *devoutful* rights."
Marston.

* **dĕ-vôut'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *devout*; *-less.*] Destitute of or without devotion.

* **dĕ-vôut'-lĕss-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *devoutless*; *-ness.*] The quality of being devoutless; want of devotion.

"The last point of this armour be the darts of *devoutlessness*, unmercifulness, and epicurisme."—*Bp. of Chichester: Two Sermons* (1576).

dĕ-vôut-lў, * **dĕ-vote-ly,** * **de-voute-liche,** * **de-vout-liche,** *adv.* [Eng. *devout*; *-ly.*]

1. In a devout manner; with devotion; piously, religiously.

"Cast her fair eyes to heav'n, and pray'd *devoutly*."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iv. 1.

2. Earnestly, sincerely, with heartfelt earnestness.

"A consummation
Devoutly to be wished."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 1.

dĕ-vôut'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *devout*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being devout; devotion.

"'Twas observed before, that there are some who have a sort of *devoutness* and religion in their particular complexion."—*Glanville: Sermons*, p. 52.

* **dĕ-vō've,** *v.t.* [Lat. *devoveo*: *de* (intens.), and *voveo* = to vow.] To dedicate, to consecrate, to devote, to destine for a sacrifice.

"'Twas his own Son whom God and mankind lov'd
His own victorious Son, whom He *devov'd*."
Cowley: Davideis, iv.

* **dĕ-vôw',** *v.t.* [Pref. *de*, and Eng. *vow* (q.v.).]

1. To dedicate, to vow, to devote.

"As making full account either to win the victorie, or *devow* and betake themselves to be consumed with the ashes of their countrey."—*Holland: Ammianus Marcellinus* (1609).

2. To devote or give oneself wholly up to.

"To the inquiry
And search of which, your mathematical head
Hath so *devowed* itself."
Ben Jonson: Magnetic Lady, i. 1.

* **devoyre,** *s.* [Devoir.]

dew (ew as ū), * **deow,** * **deew,** * **dev,** * **dewe,** *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *dēaw*; cogn. with Dut. *dauw*; Icel. *dögg*; Dan. *dug*; Sw. *dagg*; O. H. Ger. *tou*, *tau*; Ger. *thau.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II.

"He glod away as *dew* in son." *Amadas*, 761.

2. *Figuratively:*

* (1) Anything which falls or descends lightly, so as to refresh.

"The golden *dew* of sleep."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 1.

† (2) Used as an emblem of freshness.

"Having the *dew* of his youth, and the beauty thereof." *Longfellow: Miles Standish*, i.

* (3) Tears.

"Do not steep thy heart
In such relenting *dew* of lamentations."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,828, 1,829.

* (4) A drop.

"*Dews* of blood,
Disasters in the sun; and the moist star,
Upon whose influence Neptune's empire stands."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 1.

II. *Meteorol.:* Moisture condensed from the atmosphere upon the surface of certain bodies. Dew must have attracted the attention of mankind from the earliest ages. In modern times Pictet of Geneva, Le Roy of Montpellier, Six of Canterbury, and Patrick Wilson of Glasgow, have investigated the subject — especially the last-named man of science, who wrote, in A.D. 1780, valuable observations on this part of meteorology; but the standard work on the subject is *The Theory of Dew*, published in A.D. 1814, by Dr. Charles William Wells, F.R.S., of London (formerly of Carolina). The higher the temperature the more aqueous vapour can the atmosphere retain in solution. The diminution, therefore, of heat, which takes place when day is succeeded by night, in many cases renders the air incapable of retaining some of the moisture which it held in the form of vapour during the day. This is deposited on any bodies which at the time are colder than the adjacent atmosphere. It scarcely ever happens that the air is saturated with vapour, or, as it is more correctly worded, that the aqueous vapour is in the condition of

greatest possible density for the temperature. As Aristotle long ago observed, dew is deposited chiefly on calm and serene nights. It is more plentiful in spring and autumn than in summer. A cloudy night interferes with the condensation, for the clouds intercept radiation from the earth, and, in many cases, prevent the temperature falling to the dew-point. [Dew-point.] Dew when congealed becomes hoar-frost. Mr. Aitkin, of Edinburgh, in 1885, gave evidence to show that dew is principally formed from vapor that has just risen from the ground, and is condensed on grass, &c., while rising.

B. *As adj.:* In any way pertaining to dew; moist, damp.

"Ane hate fyry power, warme and *dew*,
Heuinly begynning, and original,
Bene in thay sedis quhilkis we saulis cal."
Douglas: Virgil, 191, 8.

¶ Obvious compounds: *Dew-bedabbled, dew-bespangled, dew-besprinkled, dew-drenched*, &c.

dew-bead, *s.* A bead or single drop of dew.

"Admiring the *dew-beads* on the branches."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Oct. 13, 1892.

dew-beater, *s.*

1. A coarse oiled shoe, which resists the dew.

* 2. An early walker.

"The *dew-beaters* have trud their way for those that come after them."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, i. 57.

* **dew-bent,** *a.* Bent or weighed down with dew.

"Just as the *dew-bent* rose is born."
Thomson: Hymn to Solitude.

dew-berry, *s.*

Botany:

1 The popular name of *Rubus cæsius*, so called from its fruit being covered over with a fine waxy white secretion like dew.

2. The fruit of 1. It is black, with a bluish bloom, and has a pleasant acid taste.

"Feed him with apricocks and *dewberries*,
With purple grapes, green figs, and mulberries."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 1.

3. *Ribes Grossularia.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

* 4. The raspberry.

"*Dewberries*, as they stand here among the more delicate fruits, must be understood to mean raspberries, which are also of the bramble kind."—*Hanmer.*

* **dew-besprent,** *a.* Sprinkled with dew.

"Had ta'en their supper on the savoury herb
Of knot-grass *dew-besprent*."
Milton: Comus, 541, 542.

dew-bit, *s.* The first meal in the morning. (*Prov.*)

dew-bright, *a.* Bright with dew.

"Aslant the *dew-bright* earth, and colour'd air
He looks in boundless majesty abroad."
Thomson: Summer, 86, 87.

* **dew-burning,** *a.* Sparkling or glistening like dew in the sun. (*Spenser.*)

dew-claw, *s.*

1. One of the bones or little nails behind a deer's foot.

2. The uppermost claw in a dog's foot, smaller than the rest, and not reaching the ground.

"His head is decidedly inferior to Bayard's, and he is lacking *dew-claws*."—*Field*, Jan. 28, 1882.

dew-cold, *a* Cold with dew.

"Unheeded there, pale, sunk, aghast,
With brow against the *dew-cold* mast."
Moore: Fire Worshippers.

dew-cup, *a.*

1. *Ord Lang.:* The first allowance of beer to harvestmen.

2. *Bot.: Alchemilla vulgaris*, Ladies' mantle, from its being frequently seen with drops of dew or rain lying on the foliage, which do not wet the leaves, but roll about on the hairy surface. (*Britten & Holland.*)

"They [the fairies] 'll hae to gang away an' sleep in their *dew-cups* till the gloaming come on again."—*Brownie of Bodsbeck*, ii. 183.

dew-drink, *s.* The same as Dew-cup, 1 (q v.).

dew-drop, *s.* A single drop of dew.

"*Dew-drops* may deck the turf that hides the bones,
But tears of godly grief ne'er flow within."
Cowper: Bill of Mortality, A.D. 1788.

dew-dropping, *a.* Wetting, rainy.

"Half in a blush of clustering roses lost
Dew-dropping Coolness to the shade retires."
Thomson: Summer, 206.

dew-fall, *s.* The falling of dew; the time when dew falls.

"Expanding while the *dew-fall* flows."
Moore: Light of the Haram.

dew-grass, *s.*

Bot.: Dactylis glomerata. (*Britt. & Holland.*)

* **dew-impearled,** *a.* Sparkling with dew, as though with pearls.

"Where nightingales in Arden sit and sing
Amongst the dainty *dew-impearled* flowers."
Irrayton: Sonnet 53.

dew-piece, *s.* A piece of bread, which in former times used to be given to farm-servants, when they went out to their work early in the morning.

"When I was eating my *dew piece* [apparently meant for *dew-piece*] this morning, something come and clicked it out of my hand."—*Sinclair: Satan's Invisible World*, p. 48.

dew-point, *s.*

Meteorol.: The temperature of the glass in a hygrometer at the moment when dew begins to form upon its surface. It corresponds with the point of saturation in the air. When the air outside a house has cooled down by radiation to this point, dew is deposited and latent heat given out. Thus the dew-point determines the minimum temperature of the night, and to ascertain it is of importance to the horticulturist, as it enables him, in certain cases, to predict frost and take timely precautions against its probable effects. (*Buchan.*)

* **dew-rake,** *s.* A fine rake, used on lawns.

"Like *dew-rakes* and harrowes, armed with so many teeth, that none great or small should escape them."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 381.

dew-retting, *s.* The process of softening and removing the mucilage from the fibrous and cellular portions of the stalks of flax and hemp, by exposure to dew, showers, sun, and air upon a sward. (*Knight.*) [Retting.]

dew-rounds, *s. pl.* The ring-walks of deer.

dew-stone, *s.* A species of limestone found in Nottinghamshire, which collects a large quantity of dew on its surface.

dew-worm, *s.* The common earth-worm, *Lumbricus terrestris.*

"For the trout, the *dew-worm*, which some call the lob worm, and the brandling are the chief."—*Walton: Angler.*

* **dew,** *pret.* of *v.* [Day, *v.* Daw.]

"Bot restyt still quhill that the brycht day *dew*;
Agayne began the toun to sailye new."
Wallace, viii. 860. MS.

* **dew** (ew as ū), * **dewe,** * **dewyn,** *v.t. & i.* [A. S. *deáwian*; O. Fris. *dawa*; Dut. *dauwen*; O. H. Ger. *touwon*; Icel. *döggva*; Sw. *dugga*; Dan. *dugge.*] [Dew, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To wet with dew, to bedew.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To wet, to moisten, as with dew.

"In Gallick blood again
He *dews* his reeking sword." *Philips: Blenheim.*

2. To accuse, to stain.

"He that is unfortunate . . . shall find many that will *dew* him with that at least supposed folly."—*Feltham: Resolves*, p. 88.

B. *Intrans.:* To send down dew, to scatter dew.

"*Dewith*, ye heuenus, fro aboue."—*Wycliffe: Isa.* xlv 8.

dē-wān', *s.* [Mahratta *diwân, diwâna* = a prime minister; Arab. *diwan* = (1) a royal court, a tribunal of justice, revenue, &c., (2) the president of the council, (3) the august or imperial court.] [Divan.] In the East Indies the head officer of finance and revenue.

de-wân'-nȳ, *s.* [Mahratta *diwanee, diwani.*] In the East Indies a court for trying revenue and other civil causes.

* **dewed** (pron. **dūd**), *pa. par.* or *a.* [Dew, *v.*]

dew'-ĕy-līte (ew as ū), *s.* [Named after Prof. Chester *Dewey*, an American mineralogist, and Eng. suff. *-lite* (*Min.*) (q v.).]

Min.: An amorphous, translucent, brittle mineral of a whitish, yellowish, or greenish colour. Sp. gr. 1·936—2·31; hardness, 2—3·5; lustre, translucent.

* **dew'-fūll** (ew as ū), *a.* [Eng. *dew* = due; *-full.*] Due.

"Of my desert or of my *dewfull* right."
Spenser: F. Q., VII. vi. 35.

* **dew'-gar** (ew as ū), *s.* [Fr. *Dieu garde* = God save (you).] A mode of salutation.

"He salust thaim, as it war bot in scorn;
Dewgar, gude day, bone Benyhour, and gud morn."
Wallace, vi. 130. MS.

* **dewgs** (ew as ū), *s. pl.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. Dag.] Rags, shreds, shapings of cloth, small pieces.

"But gane onny of their friends be here, tell them if they stur again, they shall awe be cut in *dewgs*."—*W. Lalck: Answer to the Scots Presb. Eloquence*, pt. i., p. 52.

dew'-i-nĕss (ew as ū), * **dew-i-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *dewy*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being dewy, or wet with dew.

"A *dewinesse* dispersed or . . . radicale in the very substance of the body."—*Bacon: Life & Death.*

* **dew'-ĭng** (ew as ū), * **dew-yng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [Dew, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The falling of dew; dew.

"Theo sunne ariseth, and falbith the *dewyng*."
Allmunder, 914.

* **dĕ-witt,** *v.t.* [In reference to the murder of John and Cornelius *De Witt*, in Holland, in 1672.] To murder, to assassinate.

"They apprehended and *dewitted* him, one of the brethren taking a sop of his heart-blood."—*Brand: Orkney and Zetland*, pp. 116, 117.

dew'-lăp (ew as ū), * **dew-lappe,** *s.* [Eng. *dew*; *-lap*, from *lapping* or licking the *dew.*]

1. *Lit.:* The loose fold of skin hanging from the throat of an ox or cow.

"Their horns are curved towards each, but . . . they have no *dewlaps*."—*Cook: Voyages*, vol. ii., bk. iii., ch. ix., p. 250.

* 2. *Fig.:* The flesh of throat become flaccid through age.

"And, when she drinks, against her lips I bob,
And on her wither'd *dewlap* pour the ale."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, II i.

dew-lăpp'ed, dew-lăpt' (ew as ū), *a.* [Eng. *dewlap*; *-ed.*] Furnished with dewlaps or a similar appendage.

"Who would believe that there were mountaineers,
Dewlapped like bulls?" *Shakesp. Tempest*, iii. 3.

* **dewle,** *s.* [Fr. *deuil.*] Mourning, lamentation.

"The deadly *dewle* which she so sore did make."
Sackville: The Induction, § xiv.

* **dew'-lĕss** (ew as ū), *a.* [Eng. *dew*, and *less.*] Free from or destitute of dew.

* **dew'-trȳ** (ew as ū), *s.* [Datura.]

"Make leeches and their punks with *dewtry*
Commit phantastical advowtry."
Butler: Hudibras, III. i. 319, 320.

dew'-ȳ (ew as ū), * **deaw-ie,** *a.* [Eng. *dew*; *-y.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Full of or accompanied with dew.

"But from the earth a *dewy* mist
Went up, and watered all the ground."
Milton: P. L., vii. 333, 334.

2. Resembling dew.

"I would these *dewy* tears were from the ground."
Shakesp.: Richard III., v. 3.

3. Covered with dew; roscid.

"The herds and flocks are yet abroad to crop
The *dewy* grass." *Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. v.

4. Falling gently like dew; refreshing.

"Immersed in *dewy* sleep ambrosial."
Cowper: Homer's Iliad, bk. ii.

II. *Bot.:* Having the appearance of being covered with dew; roscid.

* **dewy-feathered,** *a.* Falling gently as dew.

"And the waters murmuring,
With such consort as they keep
Entice the *dewy-feathered* sleep."
Milton: Il Penseroso, 144-46.

* **dewy-skirted,** *a.* Skirted or accompanied by dew.

"The *dewy-skirted* clouds imbibe the sun."
Thomson: Autumn, 960.

dĕx'-a-mīne, *s.* [Gr. δεξαμενή (*dexamenē*) = a receptacle, a reservoir.]

Zool.: A small genus of Crustaceans, family Gammaridæ, order Amphipoda; established by Leach. *Dexamine spinosus* is very common on the southern coasts of England, and is often taken in the shore net or found beneath stones among the rocks at low tide. In general appearance the Dexamine are not unlike their allies the Sand-hoppers or Sand-fleas. The antennæ are long, slender, and three-jointed; there are fourteen legs, the first and second pairs being monodactyle, with a small compressed hand, the other

pairs are furnished with simple claws; the body, including the head, has twelve joints.

dĕx'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. δεξιά (*dexia*) = the right hand.]

Entom.: A genus of Dipterous insects, the type of the family Dexiariæ.

dĕx-ĭ-ăr'-ĭ-æ, *s. pl* [Mod. Lat. *dexi(a)*, and Lat. adj. pl. fem. suff. *-ariæ*.]

Entom.: A family of Dipterous insects, which subsist chiefly on the juices of flowers.

dĕx'-tĕr, *a.* & *adv.* [Lat.]

A. *As adjective:*

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) Pertaining to or situated on the right hand side.

"My mother's blood
Runs on the *dexter* cheek, and this sinister
Bounds in my father's."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, Iv 5.

(2) Appearing on the right-hand side.

"As thus he spoke, behold, in open view,
On sounding wings a *dexter* eagle flew."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, xiii 1,038, 1,039.

2. *Fig:* Favourable, auspicious, propitious.

"Prosperous he sailed with *dexter* auguries,
And all the winged good omens of the skies."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xxiv. 362, 363.

II. *Her.:* The right; situated on the right; as the *dexter* side of a shield is that opposite the left hand of the spectator.

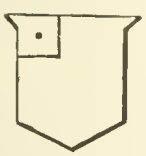
"How comes it that the victorious arms of England . . . are not placed on the *dexter* side?"—*Brewer: Lingua*, iii. 6.

* **B.** *As adv.:* On or towards the right-hand side.

"In solemn speed the bird majestic flew
Full *dexter* to the car."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xv. 183, 184.

¶ *Dexter chief point:*

Her.: A point in the right-hand upper corner of a shield.



DEXTER CHIEF POINT.

* **dĕx-tĕr'-ĭ-cal,** *a.* [Eng. *dexter*; *-ical.*] Dexterous.

"Divine Plato affirmes, that those have most *dexterical* wits, who are wont to be etird up with a heavenly fury."—*Optick Glasse of Humors* (1639). (*Nares.*)

dĕx-tĕr'-ĭ-tȳ, * **dex-ter-i-tee,** *s.* [Fr. *dexterité*; Lat. *dexteritas*, from *dexter* = the right; Gr. δεξιτερός (*dexiteros*) = the right, as opposed to the left.]

1. The ability to use the right hand better or more expertly than the left; right-handedness.

"*Dexterity* appears to be confined to the human race, for the monkey tribes use the right and left limbs indiscriminately."—*Lancet.* (*Ogilvie.*)

2. Bodily or physical activity, expertness, adroitness, or skill; readiness or suppleness of limbs; the skill or expertness gained by practice or experience.

"The fiery youth who was to be
The heir of his *dexterity*."
Longfellow: The Building of the Ship.

3. Mental quickness or readiness; promptness in contriving or inventing means to attain an object or accomplish a purpose; skill in the management of an affair; tact, cleverness.

"Dundee was contending with difficulties which all his energy and *dexterity* could not completely overcome."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *dexterity*, *address*, and *ability*: "*Dexterity* respects the manner of executing things; it is the mechanical facility of performing an office: *address* refers to the use of means in executing: *ability* to the discernment of the things themselves. *Dexterity* and *address* are but in fact modes of *ability*: the former may be acquired; the latter is the gift of nature: we may have *ability* to any degree, but *dexterity* and *address* are positive degrees of *ability*. To form a good government there must be *ability* in the prince or his ministers: *address* in those to whom the detail of operations is entrusted; and *dexterity* in those to whom the execution of orders is entrusted. With little *ability* and long habit in transacting business we may acquire a *dexterity* in despatching it, an *address* in giving it whatever turn will best suit our purpose. *Dexterity* lends an air of ease to every action; *address* supplies art and ingenuity in contrivance; *ability* enables us to act with intelligence and confidence." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dĕx'-tĕr-ĕŭs, dĕx'-troŭs, *a.* [Eng. *dexter*; *-ous.*]

1. Using the right hand in preference to the left; right-handed.

2. Expert or skilled in any manual employment; active, skilful, clever in the use of the limbs.

"Alden . . . was watching her *dexterous* fingers."
Longfellow: Courtship of Miles Standish, viii.

3. Quick and ready mentally; prompt in contriving or inventing means for the attainment of an object or accomplishment of a purpose.

"The most cautious, *dexterous*, and taciturn of men."
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

4. Done or managed with dexterity or address; skilful, able.

". . . were induced by *dexterous* management to abate much of their demands."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

¶ For the difference between *dexterous* and *clever*, see CLEVER.

dĕx'-tĕr-ŭs-lȳ, dĕx'-troŭs-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *dexterous*; *-ly.*] In a dexterous, skilful, or expert manner; with dexterity, skill, or expertness.

"He had employed a messenger who had very *dexterously* managed to be caught."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

* **dĕx'-tĕr-ŭs-nĕss,** * **dĕx'-treŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *dexterous*; *-ness.*]

1. Dexterity in manual employment.

"Besides the *dexterousness* and propensity of the child being descended lineally from so many of the same trade."—*Howell: Letters*, iii. 8.

2. Mental readiness or quickness.

"He hath no way to extricate himself but by the *dexterousness* of his ingenuity."—*Feltham: Resolves*, ii. 60.

* **dĕx'-trăd,** *adv.* [Eng. *dexter*; *-ad.*]

Med.: Towards the dextral aspect, as of the body; towards the right of the mesial plane.

* **dĕx'-tral,** *a.* [Lat. *dextralis.*] Right; on the right; as opposed to left.

"Any tunicles or skins which should hinder the liver from enabling the *dextral* parts . . ."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iv., ch. v.

dextral shell, *s.*

Conchol.: A spiral shell, whose whorls, when the mouth is placed towards the observer, turn from left to right. This is the general course in nature. Sinistral or reversed shells are those whose spires turn from right to left. In other words, when spiral shells are placed vertically with the spires uppermost, and the mouth towards the observer, the aperture in dextral shells is towards the right, and in sinistral towards the left.

dĕx-trăl'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *dextral*; *-ity.*]

1. The state or condition of being situated on the right side, not on the left.

"If there were a determinate prepotency in the right, and such as ariseth from a constant root in nature, we might expect the same in other animals, whose parts are also differenced by *dextrality*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iv., ch. v.

2. Right-handedness.

"Did not institution but nature determine *dextrality*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iv., ch. v.

dĕx'-trĭn, dĕx'-trĭne, *s.* [Lat. *dexter*, and Eng. suff. *-ine* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: $C_6H_{10}O_5$. Starch gum, British gum. Obtained by the action of boiling dilute sulphuric acid on starch, and afterwards neutralizing with chalk; if boiled for a longer time the dextrin is converted into dextrose (q.v.). Dextrin can also be formed by heating starch to between 170° to 200° C. It is a gummy amorphous mass, soluble in water, and precipitated by alcohol. It is called dextrin on account of its dextro-rotatory action on polarized light. Dextrin is formed in germinating seeds by the action of an azotized substance called Diastase (q.v.). Dextrin is used as a substitute for gum. [GUM, STARCH.]

dextrin sugar, *s.* An uncrystallizable dextro-rotary sugar, probably a mixture of dextrin and glucose.

dĕx'-trō-, *in compos.* [Lat. *dexter* = the right.]

Chem.: Used in composition to signify the turning of the plane of a ray of polarized light to the right.

dextro-compeund, *s.*

Chem.: Any compound body which has the property of causing the plane of a ray of polarized light to rotate to the right. Such are dextrine, dextro-glucose, tartaric acid, malic acid, &c.

dextre-glucose, *s.* [DEXTROSE.]

dextro-gyrate, *a.* Causing to turn towards the right hand.

"If the analyzer [a piece of quartz] has to be turned towards the right, so as to cause the colours to succeed each other in their natural order . . . the piece of quartz is called right-handed or *dextro-gyrate*."—*Rodwell.*

dextre-racemic, *a.* Used only in the subjoined compound.

¶ *Dextro-racemic acid:*

Chem.: A name given to ordinary tartaric acid to distinguish it from lævo-racemic, lævo-tartaric, or anti-tartaric acid.

dextre-retatory, dextro-rotary, *a.* Causing to rotate to the right.

"It [dextrine] is named from its powerfully *dextro-rotary* action on light."—*Williamson: Chemistry*, § 314.

dextro-tartaric, *a.*

Chem.: The same as *Dextro-racemic acid.*

dĕx-trē-ġȳr'-āte, *a.* [Pref. *dextro*, and Lat. *gyratus*; pa. par. of *gyro* = to turn.] [GYRATE.]

dextro-rotatory. Used of a crystal that turns the plane of polarization to the right.

dĕx'-trŏn-ātc, *s.* [Eng. *dextron(ic)*, and suff. *-ate* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: A salt of dextronic acid.

dĕx-trŏn'-ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *dextro* (in compos.) = to the right; *n* euphonic; Eng. adj suff. *-ic.*]

dextronic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_{12}O_7$. Obtained by acting on dextrine or starch with bromine-water at 100° C., and then treating it with silver oxide. It is a sour, uncrystallizable syrup. It forms crystalline salts, which are less soluble than those of the isomeric gluconic acid; by long boiling dextronates are converted into gluconates. Dextronic acid is monobasic.

dĕx-trŏr'-sal, dĕx-trŏr'se, *a.* [Lat. *dextrorsum* = towards the right; contr. from *dextrovorsum*: *dexter* = right, and *vorsum*, *versum* = turned; *verto* = to turn.] Rising from right to left, as a spiral line, climber, helix, &c.

dĕx'-trōse, *s.* [Lat. *dexter* = right, and Eng. suff. *-ose* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: Grape sugar, dextro-glucose, $C_6H_{12}O_6$ or $C_6H_7O(OH)_5$. Dextrose occurs along with levulose in grapes and other sweet fruits, also in honey, and in the urine of diabetic patients. It can be produced by the action of dilute sulphuric acid on cane sugar, starch, cellulose, &c. It can be best obtained by boiling for several hours fifty parts of starch with dilute sulphuric acid (100 parts of water to five parts of H_2SO_4). The solution is then neutralized with chalk, filtered, boiled with animal charcoal to remove traces of colour, and then evaporated carefully to dryness, forming an amorphous mass, which contains about sixty per cent. of dextrose, the remainder being chiefly dextrin. Pure dextrose can be obtained by crystallization from alcohol; it contains then one molecule of water of crystallization, and forms microscopic rhombic crystals, which soften at 60°, melt at 86°, and lose their water of crystallization at 110°. Heated to 170° it is converted into glucosan ($C_6H_{10}O_5$). Dextrose crystallizes out of absolute alcohol in anhydrous fine prisms, which melt at 146°. It turns polarized light to the right, and dissolves lime, baryta, oxide of lead, &c. Dextrose reduces an alkaline solution of cupric sulphate, giving a red precipitate of Cu_2O on heating. It reduces ferric salts to ferrous salts. On heating it with a solution of sodium carbonate and basic bismuthic nitrate the liquid becomes dark, and a grey-brown precipitate is formed. On boiling it with an alkaline solution of mercuric cyanide, metallic mercury is precipitated. An aqueous solution readily ferments when mixed with yeast and exposed to a temperature of 21° to 26° C., yielding alcohol: $C_6H_{12}O = 2C_2H_5(OH) + 2CO_2$, glycerine and succinic acid are also formed in small quantities. [FERMENTATION.] Dextrose tastes much less sweet than ordinary cane sugar. Heated with acetic anhydride, it forms diacetyl and triacetyl compounds as $C_6H_7O \begin{cases} (OH)2 \\ (O{\cdot}C_2H_3O)_3. \end{cases}$ By the action of sodium amalgam on dextrose, it is converted into

mannite, $C_6H_{14}O_6$. A solution of dextrose becomes brown when boiled with caustic alkalies. [Sugan.]

* **dĕx'-trŏŭs,** *a.* [Dexterous.]

dey (ey as **ā)** (1), *s.* [Turk. *dâi* = (1) an uncle, (2) one of mature age, (3) a commander.] The title of the old sovereigns of Algiers and Tripoli, under the protectorate of Turkey, and of Tunis under that of France.

***dey** (2), ***deyc,** *s.* [Icel. *deigja* = a dairy-maid; Sw. *deja* = literally a dougher, a maker of bread, from Icel. *deig*; Sw. *deg* = dough.] [Dairy.]

1. A maid; especially a dairy-maid.

"Sche was as it were a maner *deye*"
Chaucer: C. T., 16,332.

2. A mad-servant, a herd.

* **deye,** *v.i.* [Die.]

* **deyer,** *s.* [Dyer.]

dey'-mit-tĭn, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Chem.: A substance said to occur in the roots and stalks of *Cissampelos Pareira*. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*)

D. F. An abbreviation for *defensor fidei* = defender of the faith.

D. G. An abbreviation for *Dei gratiâ* = by the grace of God.

dhâk, *s.* [A native word.]

Bot.: *Butea frondosa*, a tree belonging to the order Leguminosæ. It is a native of the East Indies. It yields a resinous matter, and the flowers discharge a beautiful yellow or orange dye.

¶ The more common Indian name of *Butea frondosa* is, however, Palas, Pulus, or Pullus. [Butea.]

dhâl, *s.* [A native word.]

Bot.: A kind of vetch, a native of the East Indies.

dhōle, *s.* [Cingalese.]

Zool.: The wild dog of India, *Canis dukkunensis*. It is of a brown or deep bay colour, and in size between a wolf and a jackal. It hunts in packs.

dhō-nĕy, *s.* [A native word.] A native coasting-vessel of India with two masts, and not exceeding 150 tons.

dhō-tĕe, dhōo'-tў, dhō'-tў, *s.* [Hind. *dhotee*; Mahr. *dhotur*.] A long, narrow strip of cotton or gauze worn by male Hindus as pantaloons. It is called also *loong*, or *lunggote*.

"Jacconets, mules, and *dhooties* can only be sold at unremunerative rates."—*Standard*, Feb. 6, 1882.

dhōw, *s.* [Arab.] An Arab vessel with a single mast, a yard the length of the vessel, and a lateen sail. Dhows are from 150 to 200 tons burden.

dhû, dŭbh (bh as **v),** *a.* [Gael.] Black.

dhûr'-ra, dhôor'-ra, dôûr-ah, *s.* [Doura (2).]

dī- (1), *pref.* [Gr. *δι-* for *δίς* (*dis*) = twice; Lat. *bis*; Sansc. *dvis*, *dvi*.] A common prefix expressing twice, double, or twofold; as, *di*-branchiate = having two gills. In Chemistry *di-* prefixed to a word denotes that it contains two atoms, or two radicals of the substance to which the *di* is prefixed; thus *di*-chlor-acetic acid, $CHCl_2.CO.OH$, contains two atoms of chlorine; *di*-phenyl ketone, $C_6H_5.CO.C_6H_5$, contains the radical phenyl, C_6H_5, twice. [Bi.] (Only the important *di-* compounds are given in this Dictionary, for others see *Watts: Dict. Chem.*)

di- (2), **dif-, dis-,** *pref.* [Lat. *dis* = apart.] A common prefix used to signify division, separation, or distribution. *Dif* is used before words beginning with *f*.

dī-a-, *pref.* [Gr. *διά* (*dia*) = through, between, apart.] A prefix in words derived from the Greek, and used to express—by, through, division, or diversity.

dī'-a-bāse, *s.* [Pref. *di* = twice, and Eng. *base* (q.v.).]

Min.: A fine-grained, compact, crystalline-granular rock, tough and heavy.

diabase aphanite, *s.* A very fine-grained or compact variety of quartz-diabase, in which the constituents are not to be recognised without the aid of the lens or the microscope. (*Rutley: On Rocks*, p. 247.)

diabase-porphyry, *s.*

Min.: The dark-green antique porphyry, containing hornblende in its compact, diabase-like mass. Sp. gr. 2·9—3·0.

diabase-schist, *s.* An aphanitic rock with a schistose structure. (*Rutley: On Rocks*, p. 247.)

* **dī-a-bā-tĕr'-ĭ-al,** *a.* [Gr. *διαβατήρια* (*diabatēria*); sc. *ἱερα* (*hiera*) = offerings presented before crossing a river, border, &c.; *διαβαίνω* (*diabainō*) = to cross; *διά* (*dia*) = through, and *βαίνω* (*bainō*) = to go.] Passing across or beyond the borders of a place.

dī-a-bē'-tēs, *s.* [Gr. *διαβαίνω* (*diabainō*) = to go or pass through.]

Med.: A constitutional disease produced by mal-assimilation in the stomach, liver, kidneys, or in the blood, specially marked by a very excessive discharge of urine, which is always saccharine, excessive thirst, and great bodily emaciation. Dr. Thomas Willis, in the time of Charles II., first observed the constant presence of sugar in the urine. The quantity of urine passed may vary from ten to thirty or more pints in the day, with intense thirst, the patient often drinking many quarts, or even gallons daily. The density of the urine is usually increased, and from 400 to 900 grs. of sugar will be passed in each pint of urine, so that in a single day from one to two, or even two and a-half pounds of sugar will be passed in the twenty-four hours, and in a few months patients will pass their own weight in sugar. The drain on the constitution is very great, even the teeth sometimes falling out; and although life may be prolonged, yet the disease is very intractable. Dr. Donkin has met with considerable success by the skimmed milk treatment.

"An increase of that secretion may accompany the general colliquations; as in fluxes, hectic sweats, and coughs, *diabetes*, and other consumptions."—*Derham: Physico-Theology.*

dī-a-bĕt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *diabet(es)*; *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to diabetes.

diabetic sugar, *s.* [Dextrose.]

* **dī-a-bĕt'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *diabetic*; *-al.*] Of or pertaining to diabetes.

dī-a'-ble, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *diabolus*.] [Devil.] The devil.

"*Diable!* Jack Rugby, mine host de Jarteer,—have I not stay for him to kill him?"—*Shakesp: Merry Wives*, iii. 1.

* **dī-a'-blĕr-ĭe,** * **dī-a'-blĕr-ў,** *s.* [Fr. *diablerie*.]

1. Mischief, wickedness, devilry.

2. Dealings with the devil; diabolic agency.

dī-a'-blō, *s.* [Sp. *diablo*, from Lat. *diabolus*.] [Devil.] The devil.

"Who's that that rings the bell? *Diablo*, oh!"
Shakesp.: Othello, ii. 3.

* **dī-ăb'-ōl-arch,** *s.* [Gr. *διάβολος* (*diabolos*) = the devil, and *ἄρχω* (*archō*) = to rule.] A prince or ruler of devils.

"There will be no need to expound it of the *diabolarch*."—*J. Ozley: Conjut. of the Diabolarchy*, p. 9.

* **dī-ăb'-ōl-arch-ў,** *s.* [Diabolarch.] The rule of the devil.

"The received dogma of the *diabolarchy*."—*J. Ozley: Conjut. of the Diabolarchy*, p. 30.

dī-a-bŏl'-ic, * **dī-a-bŏl'-ĭck, dī-a-bŏl-ĭ-cal,** *a.* [Fr. *diabolique*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *diabolico*; Lat. *diabolicus*; Gr. *διαβολικός* (*diabolikos*) = devilish; *διάβολος* = the devil (q.v.).]

I. Of or pertaining to the devil; devilish.

". . . *diabolic* power
Active within, beyond the sense of brute"
Milton: P. L., ix. 95, 96.

2. Infernal, devilish, damnable, outrageous.

* **dī-a-bŏl-ĭ-căl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *diabolical*; *-ity.*] Diabolicalness, damnableness.

dī-a-bŏl'-ĭ-cal-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *diabolical*; *-ly.*]

1. In a diabolical, devilish, or damnable manner or degree.

* 2. With the devil or by means of devilish mediums.

dī-a-bŏl'-ĭ-cal-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *diabolical*; *-ness.*] The quality of being diabolical; damnableness, devilishness.

"I wonder he did not change his face as well as his body, but that retains its primitive *diabolicalness*."—*Dr. Warton. Satire on Ranelagh House.*

* **dī-a-bŏl'-ĭ-fў,** *v.t.* [Lat. *diabolus*; Gr. *διάβολος* (*diabolos*) = the devil; Lat. *facio* (pass. *fio*) = to make.] To rank amongst devils; to ascribe diabolical qualities to.

"One faction turns them against another; the Lutheran against the Calvinist, and *diabolifies* him."—*Farindon: Serm.* (1647), p. 69.

* **dī-ăb'-ōl-ĭsh,** *adv.* [Lat. *diabol(us)* = the devil, and Eng. adj. suff. *ish*.] Devilishly, deucedly (jocose).

"The Professor said it was a *diabolish* good word."—*Holmes: Autocrat of Breakfast-Table*, p. 139.

* **dī-ăb'-ōl ĭsm,** *s.* [Lat. *diabol(us)*, and Eng. suff. *ism*.]

1. Actions or conduct worthy of or befitting a devil; diabolical actions.

"While thou so hotly disclaimest the devil, be not guilty of *diabolism*."—*Brown: Chr. Mor.*, ii. 16.

2. Possession by the devil.

"He was now projecting the farce of *diabolisms* and exorcisms."—*Warburton: Doct. of Gr.*, ii. 238.

* **dī-ăb'-ōl-īze,** *v.t.* [Lat. *diabol(us)* = the devil, and Eng. suff. *-ize*.] To render diabolical or devilish.

* **dī-a-brō'-sĭs,** *s.* [Gr., from *διά* (*dia*) = throughout, fully, and *βρῶσις* (*brōsis*) = an eating; *βιβρώσκω* (*bibrōskō*) = to eat.]

Surg.: Corrosion; the action of substances which occupy an intermediate position in properties between escharotics and caustics.

* **dī-a-brōt'-ĭc,** *a.* & *s.* [Gr. *διαβρωτικός* (*diabrōtikos*) = corrosive.]

A. *As adj.:* Corroding; eating off by degrees. (*Ash.*)

B *As subst.:* A medicine to corrode the part to which it is applied; a corrosive. (*Ash.*)

dī-a-căl'-pē, *s.* [Gr. *διά* (*dia*) = across, and *κάλπη* (*kalpē*) = a pitcher, an urn.]

Bot.: A genus of Polypodioid Ferns, with globular indusia, splitting open at the top, and containing sporanges inserted in a punctiform receptacle rising from the middle of the vein. They are natives of Java. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

* **dī-a-ca-thŏl'-ĭ-cŏn,** *s.* [Gr. *διά* (*dia*) = through, and *καθολικός* (*katholikos*) = universal.] [Catholic.]

Med.: The universal purgative; the old name given to an electuary composed of vegetable and carminative substances.

dī-a-câus'-tĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. *διά* (*dia*) = through; *καυστικός* (*kaustikós*) = burning; *καίω* (*kaiō*) = to burn.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Surg.:* Cauterizing by refraction, as when the solar rays are concentrated and made to act on the animal organs by a burning lens.

2. *Math.:* Applied to a species of caustic curve formed by refraction. [Diacaustic curve.]

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Medicine:*

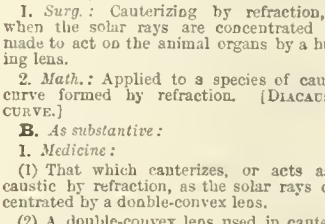
(1) That which cauterizes, or acts as a caustic by refraction, as the solar rays concentrated by a double-convex lens.

(2) A double-convex lens used in cauterizing parts of the body.

2. *Math.:* A diacaustic curve.

diacaustic curve, *s.*

Math.: A caustic curve formed by refraction. If A B represent a section of a surface of a refracting medium, B the radiant point,



DIACAUSTIC CURVE.

B^1, B^2, B^3, &c., rays of light incident upon the surface, and 1 *a*, 2 *b*, 3 *c*, &c., refracted rays, then the curve *A a b c . . e*, which is tangent to all the refracted rays, is a diacaustic curve.

dī-a-çĕt'-a-mīde, *s.* [Pref. *di* = twice, twofold, and Eng. *acetamide.*]

Chem.: $NH{\cdot}(C_2H_3O)_2$. A crystalline substance, melting at 59°, and boiling at 210°. It is very soluble in water. Diacetamide is obtained by heating acetamide, $NH_2{\cdot}C_2H_3O$, in a dry stream of hydrochloric acid, $2(NH_2{\cdot}C_2H_3O)+HCl=NH{\cdot}(C_2H_3O)_2+NH_4Cl$. This is a general reaction by which *primary amides* can be converted into *secondary amides*. Diacetamide can also be obtained by heating to 200° methyl-cyanide (acetonitril), $CH_3{\cdot}CN$, with glacial acetic acid.

dī-a-çĕt-ŏn'-a-mīne, *s.* [Pref. *di*, Eng. *aceton(e)*, and *amine.*]

Chem.: $C_6H_{13}NO$, or $\frac{CH_3}{CH_3}>C<\frac{NH_2}{CH_2{\cdot}CO{\cdot}CH_3}$. Obtained by passing dry ammonia gas into gently boiling acetone, $CH_3{\cdot}CO{\cdot}CH_3$, neutralizing the distillate with sulphuric acid, and recrystallizing the sulphate out of boiling alcohol. Diacetonamine is a colourless liquid slightly soluble in water, which, when distilled, is decomposed into NH_3 and mesityl-oxide, $\frac{CH_3}{CH_3}>C=CH{\cdot}CO{\cdot}CH_3$

dī-a-çĕt-ŏn'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *di* = twice, twofold, Eng. *aceton(e)*, and suff. *-ic.*] Pertaining to, or obtained from, diacetonamine (q.v.).

diacetonic alcohol.

Chem.: Obtained by the action of potassium nitrite, KNO_2, on diacetonamine. Diacetonic alcohol, $\frac{CH_3}{CH_3}>C(OH){\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}CO{\cdot}CH_3$. It is a syrupy liquid, boiling at 164°, and mixes with water, alcohol, and ether.

dī-a-chæ'-nĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *di*=twice, twofold, and *achænium* (q.v.).]

Bot.: A cremocarp, a fruit composed of two achænia, as in the Umbelliferæ and Galium. [Cremocarp.]

dī-ăch'-ŷ-lŭm, dī-ăch'-ŷ-lŏn, *s.* [Gr. διάχυλος (*diachulos*) = very juicy: διά (*dia*), intens., and χυλος (*chulos*) = juice.]

I. *Lit. & Med.:* Formerly a plaster made of the juices of several plants; now a plaster made by boiling hydrated oxide of lead with olive-oil; sticking-plaster.

"Devising stopples made of the common plaister, called *diachylum.*"—*Boyle: Works*, i. 7.

* 2. *Fig.:* A soothing application.

"He thought it better, as better it was, to assuage his bruised dignity with half a yard square of balmy diplomatick *diachylon.*"—*Burke: On a Regicide Peace.*

dī-ăch'-ŷ-ma, *s.* [Gr. διά (*dia*) = through, between, and χύμα (*chuma*) = an infusion, χέω (*cheō*) = to pour.]

Bot.: The parenchyma or cellular tissue of leaves.

dī-ăc'-la-şīte, *s.* [Gr. διάκλασις (*diaklasis*) = breakage, cleavage.]

Min.: An orthorhombic, foliated, massive mineral of a brass-yellow to a greenish-grey colour; transparent or translucent and brittle. Hardness, 3·5—4; sp. gr. 3·054.

* **di-a-cle,** *s.* [Etym. unknown.] The compass used in a fishing-boat. (*Scotch.*)

"Every boat carries one compass at least, provincially a *diacle.*"—*Agric. Survey of Shetland*, p. 87.

dī-a-cō'-dĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. διακώδιον (*diakōdion*): διά (*dia*) = through, and κώδεια, κωδία (*kōdeia, kōdia*) = a poppy-head.]

Phar.: A preparation of poppies. *Syrup of diacodium*, the former name of syrup of white poppies.

dī-ăc'-ŏn-al, *a.* [O. Fr., from Low Lat. *diaconalis*, from Lat. *diaconus* = a deacon (q.v.).] Of or pertaining to a deacon.

dī-ăc'-ŏn-āte, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *diaconat*, from Lat. *diaconatus*, from *diaconus.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. The office or dignity of a deacon.

2. The body of deacons collectively.

* **B.** *As adj.:* Managed or superintended by deacons.

"This one great *diaconate* church."—*Goodwin: Works*, vol. iv., pt. iv., p. 189.

dī-a-cŏn'-ĭ-cŭm, *s.* [Gr. διακονικόν (*diakonikon*), neut. of διακονικός (*diakonikos*) = pertaining to service; διάκονος (*diakonus*) = a servant, a deacon.]

Arch.: A place contiguous to the ancient churches, wherein were preserved the sacred vestments, vessels, relics, and ornaments of the altar. In modern language, the sacristy (q.v.). (*Gwilt.*)

dī-ăc'-ŏ-pē, *s.* [Gr. διακοπή (*diakopē*) = a cutting in two, a cut: διά (*dia*) across, and κόπτω (*koptō*) = to cut.]

1. *Gram.:* Tmesis; the separating of two parts of a word by the interpolation of other words: as, "Of whom *be* thou *ware.*"

2. *Ichthy:* A genus of Acantheropterygian Fishes belonging to the family Percidæ, or Perches, many species of which inhabit the Indian seas. They are distinguished by a notch in the lower part of the preoperculum, in which a projecting tubercle is fitted.

3. *Surg.:* A longitudinal fracture or fissure of the cranial bone, or an oblique cut of the cranial integuments.

dī-a-cŏûs'-tĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. διά (*dia*) = through, and ἀκουστικός (*akoustikos*) = pertaining to hearing; ἀκούω (*akouō*) = to hear.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to the science or doctrine of refracted sounds.

B. *As subst.* (*Pl.*): The science or doctrine of refracted sounds; that branch of science which treats of the properties of refracted sounds. It is also called Diaphonics (q.v.).

* **dī-a-crī'-sīs,** *s.* [Gr. διά (*dia*) = between, and κρίνω (*krinō*) = to judge, to decide.] The same as Diagnosis (q.v.).

dī-a-crĭt'-ĭ-cal, dī-a-crĭt'-ĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. διακριτικός (*diakritikos*) = fit for judging or deciding, from διακρίνω (*diakrinō*) = to distinguish.]

A. *As adj.* (*of both forms*): Used or serving to distinguish or separate; distinguishing, distinctive: as a *diacritical* mark used to distinguish letters which are similar in form, or the different sounds of a letter.

"From *f*, in the Icelandick alphabet, *v* is distinguished only by a *diacritical* point."—*Johnson: Grammar of the English Tongue.*

B. *As subst.* (*of the form* diacritic): A diacritical mark or sign.

"In some cases the *diacritic* becomes incorporated into the letter."—*H. Sweet: Hist. of Eng. Sounds* in *Trans. Philol. Soc.*, 1873-4, p. 482.

dī-a-dĕlph, *s.* [Gr. pref. δι (*di*) = twice, twofold, and ἀδελφος (*adelphos*) = a brother.]

DIADELPH.

1. Spray of Common Sweet-pea. 2. Diadelphous Stamens.

Bot.: A plant which has the stamens united into two bodies or bundles by their filaments.

dī-a-dĕl'-phĭ-a, *s. pl.* [Eng. *diadelph*, and Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ia.*]

Bot.: In the Linnæan system the seventeenth class of plants, characterized by having the stamens diadelphous.

dī-a-dĕl'-phĭ-an, dī-a-dĕl'-phĭc, dī-a-dĕl-phoŭs, *a.* [Eng. *diadelph*; *-ian*, *-ic*, *-ous.*]

Bot.: Having the stamens united into two bundles by their filaments. The bundles may be equal or unequal, as it frequently happens in Papilionaceous plants that out of ten stamens, nine are united by their filaments, while one (the posterior) is free.

dī'-a-dĕm, * **di-a-deme,** * **dy-a-deme,** *s.* [Fr. *diadème*, from Lat. *diadema*; Gr. διάδημα (*diadēma*), from διαδέω (*diadeō*) = to bind round: διά (*dia*) = apart, around, and δέω (*deō*) = to bind.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A fillet or band for the head, worn as an emblem of sovereignty. It was made of silk, linen, &c., and tied round the forehead and temples, the ends being left loose. It was first used by the Roman emperors in the person of Constantine the Great, and after his time was set with pearls and precious stones.

2. A crown; a head-ornament worn by royalty.

"Ye sceptres, *diadems*, and rolling trains
Of flatt'ring pomp, farewell!"
Smollett: The Regicide.

3. A reward, a prize; a crown of glory or victory.

"Bright is the *diadem*, boundless the sway
Or kingly the death, which awaits us to-day."
Byron: Song of Saul.

4. Anything resembling a crown.

"Mount Blanc . . . with a *diadem* of snow."
Byron: Manfred, i. 1.

5. Supreme power; sovereignty.

"Faction, that once made *diadems* her prey,
And stopt our prince in his triumphant way,
Fled like a mist before this radiant day."
Roscommon.

II. *Her.:* An arch rising from the rim of a crown or of a coronet, and uniting with other arches to form a centre, which, in the case of a crown, serves to support the globe and cross or fleur-de-lis as a crest.

DIADEM

diadem lemur, *s.*

Zool.: *Indris diadema.*

diadem spider, *s.* A name sometimes given to the Garden Spider, *Epeira diadema.* [Garden Spider.]

* **dī'-a-dĕm,** *v.t.* [Diadem, *s.*] To adorn with a diadem or anything resembling a diadem.

"Arabia's harvest and the Paphian rose
Her lofty front she *diadems* around."
Cowper: Milton; Latin Poems, elegy v. (Transl.)

dī-a-dē'-ma, *s.* [Lat. *diadema*; Gr. διάδημα (*diadēma*).] [Diadem.]

Zool.: A genus of Echinoids, the typical one of the family Diadematidæ (q.v.).

* **dī'-a-dĕm-ā-tĕd,** *a.* [Lat. *diadematus.*] Wearing a diadem; wearing a crown; wearing a turban. (*Ash.*)

dī-a-dē-măt'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *diadema*, gen. *diademat(is)*, fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Zool.:* A family of Regular Echinoids. The test is circular or pentagonal; the ambulacral areas wide and having two rows of large primary tubercles; the spines cylindrical, slender, and usually of considerable length. Sometimes it is made to include the Hemicidaridæ.

2. *Palæont.:* The family commenced at least as early as the Lias.

† **dī'-a-dĕmed,** * **di-a-demyd,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Diadem, *v.*] Adorned with or wearing a diadem.

"Not so, when *diademed* with rays divine."
Pope: Ep. to Satires, ii. 232.

dī-a-dĕs'-mŭs, *s.* [Gr. διά (*dia*) = across, and δεσμός (*desmos*) = a bond.]

Zool.: A genus of Diatomaceæ containing eight species, some of which are fossil.

dī-ăd'-ŏ-chīte, *s.* [Gr. διάδοχος (*diadochos*) = a successor, on the supposition that it is an iron sinter, in which phosphoric acid has replaced the arsenic acid.]

Min.: A reniform or stalactitic mineral of a yellow or yellowish-brown colour, found near Grafenthal and Saalfeld in Thuringia. (*Dana.*)

* **dī'-a-drŏm,** *s.* [Gr. διάδρομος (*diadromos*) = a running through: διά (*dia*) = through, and δρόμος (*dromos*) = a running; δραμεῖν (*dramein*), 2nd aor. infin. of τρέχω (*trechō*) = to run.] The time in which any motion is performed; the time in which a pendulum performs its vibration.

"Whose *diadroms*, in the latitude of forty-five degrees, are each equal to one second of time, or a sixtieth of a minute."—*Locke.*

dī-æ'-rē-sīs, ***dī-ĕ'-rē-sīs,** *s.* [Lat. *diæresis*; Gr. διαίρεσις (*diairesis*) = a dividing; διαιρέω (*diairĕō*) = to take apart: δι = δια (*dia*) = apart, and αἱρέω (*hairĕō*) = to take; Fr. *diérèse.*]

1. *Gram.:* The resolution or dividing of one syllable into two.

2. *Printing:* A mark (··) placed over the second of two adjacent vowels to indicate that they should be both pronounced; as, *aerated*; also placed over a syllable not usually pronounced to show that it is to be pronounced; as, *beloved, cursed.*

dī-ą-glўph' *ĭc,* *a.* [Gr. διαγλύφω (*diaglyphō*) = to carve all over: διά (*dia*), intens., and γλύφω (*glyphō*) = to carve.]

Fine Arts: A term applied to sculpture, engraving, &c., in which the subject is sunk into the general ground.

dī-ăg-nō'şe, *v.t.* & *i.* [Gr. διάγνωσις (*diagnōsis*) = a distinguishing between.] [Diagnosis.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To distinguish, to discriminate, to determine.

2. *Path.:* To discriminate or distinguish the nature of a disease; to ascertain from the symptoms the true nature and seat of a disease.

"It was a case which a qualified medical man ought to be able to *diagnose.*"—*Daily Telegraph,* Oct. 3, 1882.

B. *Intransitive:*

Path.: To make a diagnosis of a disease.

"Mr. ——'s opinion was worthless, as he did not *diagnose.*"—*Daily Telegraph,* Oct. 3, 1882.

dī-ăg-nō'-sīs, *s.* [Gr., from διά (*dia*) = between, and γνῶσις (*gnōsis*) = enquiry, knowledge; γιγνώσκω (*gignōskō*) = to know; Fr. *diagnose.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A scientific determination or discrimination; a short distinctive description.

"In a score of words Mr. Bain has here sketched my mental *diagnosis.*"—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), ch. viii., p. 128.

2. *Path.:* A scientific determination or discrimination of diseases by their symptoms.

"The *diagnosis* of the case would be apparent to all medical men."—*Daily Telegraph,* Oct. 3, 1882.

3. *Biol.:* The short character by which one organism is distinguished from another.

dī-ąg-nŏs'-tĭc, ***dī-ąg-nŏs'-tĭck,** *a.* & *s.* [Gr. διαγνωστικός (*diagnōstikos*) = able to distinguish, from διάγνωσις (*diagnōsis*) = knowledge, judgment.]

A. *As adj.:* That which serves to distinguish; distinctive; characteristic.

"The pathognomonic or *diagnostic* symptoms."—*Dr. Tweedie: Art. Fever* in *Cyc. of Pract. Med.,* ii. 161.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A sign or symptom by which anything is known, discriminated, or distinguished from anything else.

"Since the motions of the spirit cannot by any certain *diagnostick* be distinguished from the motions of a man's own heart."—*South: Serm.,* vol. ii., ser. vi.

2. A diagnosis.

"In spite of all the *diagnostics* and prognostics of State physicians."—*Macaulay Hist. Eng.,* ch. xix.

II. *Pathology:*

1. The sign or symptom by which a disease is known or distinguished from others.

2. (*Pl.*) That branch of medical science which deals with the study of the symptoms by which diseases are diagnosed or discriminated; symptomatology.

¶ Diagnostics are of two kinds: (1) The special or pathognomonic, which are peculiar to a certain disease, and serve to distinguish it from all other diseases; and (2) the adjunct, or such as are common to many diseases.

***dī-ąg-nŏs'-tī-cāte,** *v.t.* [Eng. *diagnostic*; *-ate.*] To diagnose.

dī-ą-gŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. διάγω (*diagō*) = to conduct through: διά (*dia*) = through, and ἄγω (*agō*) = to lead.]

Elect.: An electroscope invented by Rousseau, in which the dry pile is employed to measure the amount of electricity transmitted by different bodies, to determine their conductivity. It is used to ascertain the conducting power of oils, as a means of detecting their adulteration.

dī-ăg'-ŏn-ąl, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *diagonale*; Lat. *diagonalis*, from Gr. διαγώνιος (*diagōnios*) = diagonal: διά (*dia*) = through, across, and γωνία (*gōnia*) = a corner, an angle.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II.

2. Lying in an angular or oblique direction.

II. *Geom.:* Extending from one angle of a quadrilateral figure to the opposite angle; joining the opposite angles of a quadrilateral figure.

"When the parallelogram is divided into two equal triangles by a *diagonal* line."—*Cudworth: Morality,* bk. iv., ch. iii.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* In the same sense as II.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Geom.:* A line drawn joining the opposite angles of a quadrilateral figure.

"The diameter or *diagonal* of a square is incommensurable to the sides."—*Cudworth: Intell. System,* p. 731.

2. *Shipbuilding:*

(1) A timber brace, knee, plank, truss, &c., crossing a vessel's timbers obliquely.

(2) A line cutting the body-plan diagonally from the timbers to the middle line.

(3) An oblique brace or stay connecting the horizontal and vertical members of a truss or frame. (*Knight.*)

diagonal built, *a.*

Ship-building: Noting the manner of boat-building in which the outer skin consists of two layers of planking at angles of about 45° with the keel in opposite directions. Diagonal-built boats are constructed upon temporary transverse moulds. After setting up and fixing the moulds upon the keel, the gunwale, a shelf-piece, and a series of rib-bands are temporarily fixed in the moulds. Two layers of planking are then put on, bent to fit the moulds and rib-bands, and fastened to each other and to the keel, stem, stern-post, shelf, and gunwale with nails, driven from the outside, and clenched inside upon small rings, called roves. The gunwale is then shored to keep it in shape. The moulds and rib-bands are taken out, and floors, hooks, thwarts, &c., are put in as in a clinker-built boat. (*Knight.*)

diagonal cloth, *s.*

Fabric: A soft, woollen, twilled material, made in various colours, without any pattern. It measures 52 in. in width, and is much employed for decorative embroidery, and for gentlemen's clothing and ladies' jackets.

diagonal couching, *s.*

Needlework: One of the numerous varieties of couching, a mode of decoration with materials too thick to pass through the lower foundations. Chiefly used in church work.

diagonal eyepiece, *s.* Used for solar observations. A very small percentage of the sun's light and heat is reflected from the first surface of a prism, the rest being transmitted. (*Knight.*)

diagonal framing and **stays,** *s. pl.*

Steam-engine: The oblique frame and braces which connect the plumber-block of the paddle-shaft with the framing of the side-lever steam-engine. (*Knight.*)

diagonal lines, *s. pl.*

Shipbuilding: Lines showing the boundaries of various parts, formed by sections which are oblique to the vertical longitudinal plane, and which intersect that plane in straight lines parallel to the keel. Usually drawn in red in the draught. (*Knight.*)

diagonal rib, *s.*

Arch.: A projecting band of stone or timber passing diagonally from one angle of a vaulted ceiling across the centre to the opposite angle. (*Knight.*)

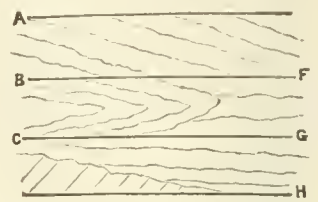
diagonal scale, *s.*

Draught.: A mathematical scale in which the smaller divisions are made by lines that run obliquely across the larger divisions. With the aid of compasses lines can be laid down by such a scale of any required length down to the 200th part of an inch.

diagonal stratification, *s.*

Geol.: Strata of some size, and having a certain dip, all the beds of which, however, or at least some of them, contain minor layers with a dip different from that of the stratum or bed of which they constitute a part. It is called also cross or false stratification, or sometimes false bedding.

In the figure, the larger beds are A F, B G, and C H. The dip of the three is obvious,



Diagonal Stratification.

but the minor layers, it will be perceived, have dips varying from that one and from each other. (*Lyell,* &c.)

diagonal tie, *s.* An angle-brace.

diagonal wrench, *s.* An S-shaped wrench adapted to be used in corners where the ordinary wrench will not turn.

dī-ăg'-ŏn-ąl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *diagonal*; *-ly.*] In a diagonal direction; obliquely.

"Stitch it across with double silk *diagonally.*"—*Walton Angler,* pt. i., ch. v.

***dī-ą-gō'-nī-ąl,** *a.* [Diagonal.] Diagonal. (*Milton.*)

dī-ăg'-ŏn-īte, *s.* [Diagonal.]

Min.: The same as Brewsterite (q.v.).

***dī-ăg'-ŏn-oŭs,** *a.* [Diagonal.]

Bot.: Having four corners.

dī'-ą-grăm, *s.* [Lat. *diagramma* = a scale; Gr. διάγραμμα (*diagramma*) = a figure, or plan: διά (*dia*) = across, through, and γράμμα (*gramma*) = a drawing; γραφω (*graphō*) = to write, to draw.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II. 1.

2. Any illustrative figure drawn in outline

"Why do not these persons make a *diagram* of these cogitative lines and angles?"—*Bentley.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Geom.:* A drawing or delineation made for the purpose of demonstrating or illustrating some property of a geometrical figure.

"Many a fair precept in poetry is . . . very specious in the *diagram,* but failing in the mechanick operation."—*Dryden.*

* 2. *Mus.:* A musical scale.

dī-ą-grąm-măt'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. διάγραμμα (*diagramma*), genit. διαγράμματος (*diagrammatos*), and Eng. adj. suff. *-ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a diagram; illustrated by a diagram.

"These memoirs are illustrated by thirty-three *diagrammatic* plates."—*Athenæum,* Oct. 7, 1882.

dī-ą-grąm-măt'-ĭ-cąl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *diagrammatic*; *-ally.*] By means of or in manner of a diagram.

"The terms are *diagrammatically* placed upon a level."—*Sir W. Hamilton.*

dī-ą-grăm'-mĕt-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *diagram,* and *meter.*] An instrument specially made for measuring the ordinates of indicator-diagrams 5" long, and used much after the manner of a parallel rule, the registering nut on the screw being first placed at zero; when it is required to register a measurement the break key is depressed, and when all the measurements have been taken the distance the nut has travelled gives the mean ordinate. (*Cat. Loan Coll. S. Kensing. Mus.*).

dī'-ą-grăph, *s.* [Gr. διαγράφω (*diagraphō*) = to draw or sketch out.] An instrument enabling a person without any knowledge of drawing or perspective to sketch the figures of objects before them. It was invented by M. Gavard, of Paris.

***dī-ą-grăph'-ĭc,** ***dī-a-grăph'-ĭc-ąl,** *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *diagraph*; *-ic, -ical.*]

A. *As adj.:* Descriptive; belonging to the descriptive arts, or to sculpture and engraving.

B. *As subst.:* The art of design or drawing.

*** dī-a-grȳd'-ī-āte,** *s.* [Low Lat. *diagrydium, diacrydium, diagridium, digredion,* corrup. from Gr. διακρύδιον (*diakrudion*) = (1) a little tear, (2) a kind of scammony.]

Med.: A strong purgative made with diagrydium.

dī-a-hē-lĭ-ō-trŏp'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *diahelio-trop(ism)*; *-ic.*] Pertaining to diaheliotropism (q.v.); turning transversely to the light. (*Darwin: Movement of Plants*, p. 445).

dī-a-hē'-lĭ-ō-trŏp-ĭsm, *s.* [Gr. διά (*dia*) = through, across; ἥλιος (*hēlios*) = the sun; τροπή (*tropē*) = a turning, and Eng. suff. *-ism.*] A movement of plants in a transverse direction to the light. (*Darwin: Movements of Plants*, p. 5.)

dī-al, * **dy-al,** * **dy-ale,** * **dy-el,** *s.* [Low Lat. *dialis* = pertaining to a day; *dies* = a day.]

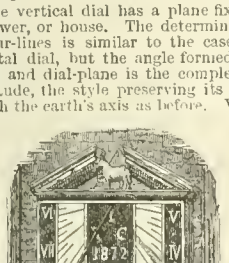
I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. An instrument for showing the time of day by the sun's shadow. It is evident that the dial having a gnomon which makes with the horizontal plane an angle equal to the latitude of the place is the invention of the Asiatics. When Ahaz went to Damascus to greet his benefactor, about 771 B.C., he saw a beautiful altar, and sent working drawings of it to Urijah, the priest in Jerusalem. An altar was completed against his return. He likewise set up the dial which is mentioned in the account of the miraculous cure of his son Hezekiah, thirteen years after the death of Ahaz. This is perhaps the first dial on record, and is 140 years before Thales, and nearly 400 years before Aristotle and Plato, and just a little previous to the lunar eclipses observed at Babylon, as recorded by Ptolemy. Dials are of various construction, according to the presentation of the plane of the dial.

(1) The polar-dial has a plane parallel to the axis of the earth and perpendicular to the meridian of the place. In this case, the style is parallel to the plane of the dial, and the hour-lines are parallel straight lines, whose distances from the meridional line are respectively proportioned to the tangents of the angles which the hour-planes make with the plane of the meridian.

(2) The common dial has a horizontal plane, and makes with the style an angle equal to the latitude of the place, the style preserving its parallelism to the earth's axis. This becomes a polar-dial at the equator, as the plane of the dial is also parallel to the earth's axis. At other latitudes, the hour-lines intersect each other in the point in which the style intersects the plane of the dial. The angles which the hour-lines make with each other and with the meridional line cutting the XII. depend upon the latitude.

(3) The vertical dial has a plane fixed to a wall, tower, or house. The determination of the hour-lines is similar to the case of the horizontal dial, but the angle formed by the gnomon and dial-plane is the complement of the latitude, the style preserving its parallelism with the earth's axis as before. Varieties



VERTICAL DIAL, PUMP COURT, TEMPLE.

of the vertical dial are found with those having presentatioos east, west, &c. When the plane is east or west, it is in the meridian, is parallel to the vertical plane of the style, and the hour-lines are all parallel. When a wall dial is not perpendicular, it is said to be declined. When it does not face directly one of the four cardinal points, it is called a vertical declined dial. The dial shows true or solar time, and not the mean time of a well-regulated clock. The dial agrees with such a clock four days in the year.

(4) An azimuth dial has a style perpendicular to the plane of the horizon, and marks the sun's azimuth. The pocket sun-dial has a little compass for adjustment, and, of course, is only moderately exact at its calculated latitude. (*Knight.*)

2. The graduated and numbered face-plate of a watch or clock. A dial-plate.

* 3. A watch.

"And then he drew a *dial* from his poke."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, iii. 7.

4. A miner's compass.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mach.:* A circularly graduated plate on which an index-finger marks revolutions, pressure, or what not, in a register, counter, or meter.

2. *Lapidary:* An instrument for holding the dop on the end of which the gem is cemented while exposed to the lap or wheel. It has adjustments as to inclination, and also axial, with markers indicating degrees in adjustment, so as to portion out the circumference of the stone in facets forming chords of specific arcs at given depths. [ANGULOMETER.]

3. *Teleg.:* An insulated stationary wheel having alternating conducting and non-conducting portions against which the point of a spring key is in frictional contact.

dial-lock, *s.* A lock provided with one or more dials, having a series of letters or figures on them. Each dial has a hand or pointer connected by a spindle with a wheel inside the lock; on the wheel is a notch which has to be brought into a certain position before the bolt can be moved. There are false notches to add to the difficulty of finding the true notch in each wheel. To adjust the notches to their proper position, a nut on the back of the wheel is loosened, and the pointer is set at any letter or figure chosen by the user. [PERMUTATION-LOCK.] (*Knight.*)

dial-plate, *s.*

Horol.: The face on which the divisions indicating the hours and minutes are placed.

"His characters are like watches with *dial-plates* of transparent crystal; they show you the hour like others, and the inward mechanism is all visible."—*Carlyle: Heroes and Hero Worship*, lect. iii.

dial-wheel, *s.*

Horol.: One of those wheels placed between the dial and pillar plate of a watch. Also called minute-wheel works.

dial-work, *s.*

Horol.: The motion work between the dial and movement plate of a watch.

dī'-al, *v.t.* [DIAL, *s.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* To measure with or upon a dial.

"Hours of that true time which is *dialled* in heaven."
Talfourd.

2. *Min.:* To survey by means of a dial.

dī-ăl'-dāne, *s.* [Pref. *di*; Eng. *ald(ol)*, and suff. *-ane.*]

Chem.: $C_8H_{14}O_3$. A compound obtained by the action of hydrochloric acid and two molecules of alcohol, $CH_3{\cdot}CH(OH){\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}CO{\cdot}H$, a molecule of water being liberated. Dialdane dissolves in boiling water, and crystallizes out in cooling in brilliant scales, which melt at 139°. It is only slightly soluble in ether. Its aqueous solution reduces silver oxide with formation of a mirror.

dī-ăl-dăn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *dialdan(e)*; suff. *-ic.*] Pertaining to, or derived from, dialdane (q.v.).

dialdanic acid, *s.*

$$CH{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}CH(OH){\cdot}CH_3$$

Chem.: $C_8H_{14}O_4$, or ‖

$$CH{\cdot}CH(OH){\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}CO{\cdot}OH$$

A monobasic acid, obtained by heating an aqueous solution of dialdane with silver oxide, or by the action of potassium permanganate at ordinary temperatures, and is obtained in a free state by decomposing the silver salt with H_2S. It is soluble in water, alcohol, and ether. It forms large colourless monoclinic crystals, which melt at 80° and boil at 198°. It forms crystalline salts.

dī'-a-lĕct, *s.* [Fr. *dialecte*, from Lat *dialectus* = a manner of speaking; Gr. διάλεκτος (*dialektos*) = discourse, speech, dialect; διαλέγομαι (*dialegomai*) = to discourse.] [DIALOGUE.]

1. The forms or idioms of a language peculiar to a particular limited district or people, as distinguished from the literary language of the main body of the people. Dialects are influenced in their character by considerations of climatic, physical, and natural peculiarities; they are branches of a parent language modified by time, place, and other accidents, and they frequently retain the true forms of the original tongue.

"Our rustic *dialect.*" *Wordsworth: Michael.*

2. A style of language.

"This book was writ in such a *dialect*,
As may the minds of listless men affect."
Bunyan: Apology.

¶ For the difference between *dialect* and *language*, see LANGUAGE.

*** dī'-a-lĕct,** *v.t.* [DIALECT, *s.*] To speak as a dialect.

"By corruption of speech they false *dialect* and misse-sound it."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe.*

*** dī-a-lĕc'-tal,** *a.* [Eng. *dialect*; *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a dialect; dialectic.

"The principal *dialectal* and grammatical peculiarities of the poem."—*S. J. Herrtage: Sir Ferumbras* (Introd.), p. 20.

dī-a-lĕc'-tic, * **dī-a-lĕc'-tick, dī-a-lĕc'-tic-al,** *a.* & *s.* [Gr. διαλεκτικος (*dialektikos*), from διάλεκτος (*dialektos*) = a speech, a dialect (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to a dialect or dialects; dialectal.

"This department of *dialectical* study."—*Dr. J. A. H. Murray: Dialects of Scotland*, p. 90.

2. Distinguished by or possessing a peculiar dialect.

"A local worker in each *dialectical* district."—*Dr. J. A. H. Murray: Dialects of Scotland*, p. 91.

3. Logical, argumentative; pertaining to logic.

"In mere *dialectical* skill he had very few superiors."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

4. Designed for the study of philosophical questions; as, the *Dialectic* Society.

B. *As subst.:* [DIALECTICS.]

dī-a-lĕc'-tic-al-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *dialectical*; *-ly.*]

1. In manner of a dialect; as regards dialect; in a dialect.

"In Latin itself an original *d* changes *dialectically* with *l*."—*Max Müller: Selected Essays*, i. 498 (note).

2. Logically; in a logical manner.

"He discoursed or reasoned *dialectically*."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. i.

dī-a-lĕc-tī'-cian, *s.* [Eng. *dialectic*; *-ian.*] One skilled in dialectics; a logician, a reasoner.

"Let us see if doctors or *dialecticians*
Will dare to dispute my definitions."
Longfellow: Golden Legend, vi.

dī-a-lĕc'-tics, * **dī-a-lĕc'-tiques, dī-a-lĕc'-tic,** *s.* [Gr. ἡ διαλεκτικὴ τέχνη (*hē dialektikē technē*) = the art of logic or reasoning; διαλέγομαι (*dialegomai*) = to discourse, to reason.]

I. *Of the form* dialectics:

1. That branch of logic which teaches the rules and methods of reasoning or arguing, or of discriminating truth from error; the application of logical principles to discursive reasoning. By Plato it was used in the following senses:

(1) Discussion by dialogue, as a method of scientific investigation.

(2) The method of investigating the truth by analysis.

(3) The science of ideas, or of the nature and law of being.

2. The logic of probabilities, as opposed to the doctrine of demonstration and scientific deduction.

II. *Of the form* dialectic:

1. The logic of appearances or illusions, whether these arise from accident or error, or from those necessary limitations which originate in the constitution of the human intellect. As logical or formal, it treats of the sources of error or illusion and their destruction; as transcendental, it is the exposure of that natural error or illusion arising from human reason itself, which is ever inclined to look upon phenomena as things in themselves, and cognitions *a priori* as properties adhering to these things, and in such way to form the super-sensible, according to this assumed cognition of things in themselves. (*Ogilvie*, &c.)

2. The method of dissecting, dividing, subdividing, and analyzing a subject, so as to ascertain the proper arguments by which to investigate, attack, or defend it.

† **dī-ą-lĕc-tŏl'-ō-ġĕr,** *s.* [Gr. διάλεκτος (*dialektos* = . . . a dialect; λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse, and Eng. suff. *-er.*] One who studies or is skilled in dialectology.

"The county presents to the *dialectologer* two varieties of English dialect."—*Athenæum*, April 23, 1881.

† **dī-ą-lĕc-tŏl'-ō-ġĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *dialectolog(y)*; *-ist.*] A dialectologer.

dī-ą-lĕc-tŏl'-ō-ġy, *s.* [Gr. διάλεκτος (*dialektos*) = . . . a dialect, and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.] That branch of philology which deals with the nature and relation of dialects.

* **dī'-ą-lĕc-tŏr,** *s.* [Eng. *dialect*; *-or.*] One skilled in dialectics; a dialectician.

* **dī'-ąl-īst,** *s.* [Eng. *dial*; *-ist.*] A constructor of dials.

"Scientifick *dialists* . . . have found out rules to mark out the irregular motion of the shadow in all latitudes and on all planes."—*Moxon: Mech. Dialling.*

dī-ăl-kăl'-ą-mīde, *s.* [Pref. *di*; Eng. *alkal(i)*; and *amide.*]

Chem.: An organic nitrogenous compound derived from two molecules of ammonia, by replacing the hydrogen partly by acid and partly by basic radicals, as, Ethyl-carbamide, $N_2{\cdot}CO''{\cdot}C_2H_5{\cdot}H_2$; dimethyl-oxamide $N_2{\cdot}(CH_3)_2{\cdot}(C_2O_2)''{\cdot}H_2$.

dī-ăl'-ą-ġē, *s.* [Gr. διαλλαγή (*diallagē*) = an interchange, a difference: διά (*dia*) = between, and ἀλλάσσω (*allassō*) = to change; ἄλλος (*allos*) = other.]

1. *Rhet.:* A figure of speech by which arguments, having been first considered from various points of view, are then brought all to bear on one point.

2. *Min.:* A non-aluminous variety of pyroxene; colour greyish-green to bright grass-green; lustre of cleavage surface pearly, sometimes metalloidal or brassy. Hardness, 4; sp. gr., 3·2—3·35. Common, especially in serpentine rocks.

¶ (1) *Metalloidal diallage:*

Min.: The same as Enstatite (q.v.).

(2) *Green diallage:*

Min.: The same as Smaragdite (q.v.).

dī-ąl-lăġ'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *diallage*; *-ic.*] Pertaining to or formed of diallage.

diallagic-augite, diallagoid-augite, *s.* A form of pyroxene intermediate in character between augite and diallage. Its sections can be distinguished from ordinary augite by the occurrence of straight and parallel fissures or striæ, which, in the longitudinal sections of the crystals, cross the coarser cleavage planes at angles from 70° to 90°. The mineral is not dichroic, and polarizes in strong colours, the crystal sections sometimes presenting iris-coloured margins. (*Rutley: On Rocks*, pp. 125, 126.)

* **dī'-ąl-lēl,** *a.* [Gr. δι = διά (*dia*) = through, across, and ἀλλήλων (*allēlōn*) = of one another. Cf. *parallel.*] Crossing, intersecting.

dī'-ąl-lĭng, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *dial*; *-ing.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The art, science, or act of constructing dials.

2. *Mining:* Surveying with a dial, a method followed by miners to determine the course of a vein.

B. *As adj.:* Used in the art of dialling. (*Ash.*)

dialling-globe, *s.* An instrument for drawing all sorts of dials. (*Ash.*)

dialling lines, or **scale,** *s.* Graduated lines or rules on the edges of quadrants, &c., made to facilitate the construction of dials.

dialling-sphere, *s.* A dialling-globe.

dī-ăl'-lō-ġīte, *s.* [Dialogite.]

dī-ăl'-lŷl, *s.* [Pref. *di* = twice, twofold, and Eng. *allyl* (q.v.).]

Chem.: C_6H_{10}, or $H_2C{=}CH{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}CH_2CH{=}CH_2$. A hydrocarbon obtained by the action of sodium on allyl iodide, $H_2C{=}CH{\cdot}CH_2I$, and by distilling allyl-mercuric-iodide, C_3H_5HgI, with potassium cyanide, KCN. Diallyl is a pungent ethereal liquid, boiling at 59°. It unites with bromine, forming a crystalline tetrabromide, $C_6H_{10}Br_4$, which melts at 63°.

diallyl-carbinol, *s.*

Chem.: $(C_3H_5)_2{\cdot}CH(OH)$. A monatomic alcohol obtained by the action of zinc on a mixture of allyl iodide, C_3H_5I, and ethyl formate, $H{\cdot}CO{\cdot}OC_2H_5$. The crude product consists of diallyl and diallyl-carbinol and a high-boiling product. Diallyl-carbinol boils at 151°, unites with bromine, forming a tetrabromide. Pentachloride of phosphorus, PCl_5, forms a mono-chlor-heptine, $C_7H_{11}Cl$, or $(C_3H_5)_2{\cdot}CH{\cdot}C$, which boils at 140°, being partly converted into heptone, C_7H_{10}, which boils at 115°.

diallyl-urea, *s.*

Chemistry: Diallyl-carbamide, sinapoline, $C_7H_{12}N_2O$, or $N_2(CO)''.(C_3H_5)'_2H_2$. Obtained by the action of oxide of lead on sulpho-cyanate of allyl (oil of mustard), $C_3H_5{\cdot}CNS$, or by heating cyanate of allyl, $C_3H_5{\cdot}CNO$, with water. It crystallizes in shining laminæ, which melt at 100°, and is soluble in alcohol and ether. The aqueous solution is alkaline to test paper.

dī-ăl'-lŷl-ēne, *s.* [Pref. *di* = twice, twofold; Eng. *allyl* (q.v.), and suff. *-ene.*]

Chem.: A hydrocarbon, C_6H_6, isomeric with benzene. [Propargylene.]

† **dī-ą-lŏġ'-ĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Gr. διαλογικός (*dialogikos*), from διάλογος (*dialogos*) = a dialogue (q.v.).] Pertaining to or of the nature of a dialogue.

"That *dialogicall* disputation with Zacharias."—*Burton: Anat. Melan.*, p. 258.

† **dī-ą-lŏġ'-ĭc-ąl-lŷ,** *adv.* [Eng. *dialogical*; *-ly.*] After the manner of a dialogue; by way of dialogue.

* **dī-ăl-ō-ġĭsm,** *s.* [Gr. διαλόγισμα (*dialogisma*) = a discourse or argument.] An imaginary conversation or dialogue between two or more persons.

"Enlarging what they would say by bold and unusual metaphors, by their *dialogisms* and colloquies."—*Stokes: On the Minor Prophets* (1659), Pref.

* **dī-ăl'-ō-ġĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *dialog(ue)*; *-ist.*]

1. One who takes part in a dialogue.

"Varro, one of the *dialogists*, said to him."—*Warburton: Div. Leg.*, bk. iii., ch. iii.

2. A writer of dialogues.

"The characters or personages employed by our new orthodox *dialogists*."—*Shaftesbury: Miscell. Refl.*, ch. ii., mis. 5.

* **dī-ą-lō-ġĭst'-ĭc,** *a.* [Gr. διαλογιστικός (*dialogistikos*), from διάλογος (*dialogos*) = a dialogue.] Having the form or nature of a dialogue.

* **dī-ą-lō-ġĭst'-ĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *dialogistic*; *-al.*] Making use of dialogue.

"Two *dialogistical* conjurers, with their dramatick enchantments, change the scene."—*Icon. Lib. or Hist. of Pamphlets* (1715), p. 185.

* **dī-ą-lō-ġĭst'-ĭc-ąl-lŷ,** *adv.* [Eng. *dialogistical*; *-ly.*] By way of dialogue; dialogically.

"In his Prophecy he [Malachi] proceeds most *dialogistically*."—*Bp. Richardson: On the Old Testament*, p. 449.

* **dī-ăl'-ō-ġīte,** *s.* [Gr. διαλογή (*dialogē*) = doubt, and Eng. suff. *-ite.*]

Min.: The same as Rhodonosite (q.v.).

* **dī-ăl'-ō-ġīze,** * **dī-ăl'-ō-ġuīze,** *v.t.* [Gr. διαλογίζομαι (*dialogizomai*) = to argue, to discourse.] To discourse in dialogue.

"These interlocutory and *dialoguising* dreams were not unknown even to the very heathens."—*Fotherby: Atheomastix*, p. 126.

dī'-ą-lŏġue, *s.* [Fr. *dialogue*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *dialogo*, from Lat. *dialogos*; Gr. διάλογος (*dialogos*) = a conversation; διαλέγομαι (*dialegomai*) = to converse.]

1. A conversation or discourse between two or more persons; a formal conversation, as in theatrical performances, &c., in which two or more persons carry on a conversation.

"In that *dialogue* betwixt him and Peter."—*Burton: Anat. Melan.*, p. 258.

2. A written composition in which a subject is treated by way of an imaginary conversation between two or more persons.

"It is somewhat singular that so many modern *dialogue-writers* should have failed in this particular."—*Warton: Essay on Pope.*

¶ For the difference between *dialogue* and *conversation*, see Conversation.

* **dī'-ą-lŏġuc,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Dialogue, *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To hold a dialogue, to converse, to confer.

"Dost *dialogue* with thy shadow?"—*Shakesp.: Timon*, iv. 2.

B. *Trans.:* To put into the form of a dialogue.

"And *dialogued* for him what he would say,
Ask'd their own wills, and made their wills obey."—*Shakesp.: Lover's Complaint*, 172, 133.

dī'-ą-lōse, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *dial(ium)*, and Eng., &c., suffix *-ose.*]

Chem.: A substance resembling disintegrated cellulose obtained from the pericarp of a Chinese leguminous plant (a species of Dialium). It swells up in water to a bulky, colourless jelly, the gummy part of which is not precipitated by baryta water, basic lead acetate, or alcohol. The desiccated amorphous substance dissolves in strong sulphuric acid, but does not thereby acquire the property of being coloured by iodine. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*)

dī-ą-lūr'-ą-mīde, *s.* [Eng. *dialur(ic)*, and *amide.*]

Chem.: $C_3H_5N_3O_3$, or $N{\cdot}(C_4H_3N_2O_3)'H_2$. An amide obtained by mixing together alloxantin and chloride ammonium solutions, freed from air by boiling; it crystallizes out in white hard needles, which are turned red by traces of ammonia; they are insoluble in cold water. By the action of nitrous acid it is converted into alloxan; by boiling with ammonia, dialuramide yields murexide.

dī-ą-lūr'-āte, *s.* [Dialuric acid.]

dī-ą-lūr'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *di*; Eng. *al(loxan)*, and *uric.*]

dialuric-acid, *s.*

Chemistry: $C_4H_4N_2O_4$. Tartronyl-urea, $CO\langle^{NH{\cdot}CO}_{NH{\cdot}CO}\rangle CH{\cdot}OH$. Obtained by reducing alloxan with zinc and hydrochloric acid, and from dibrom-barbituric acid, by reducing it with H_2S. Dialuric acid crystallizes in needles, and forms compounds with metals, called dialurates. It turns red in the air, absorbing oxygen, and is converted into alloxantin.

dī-ăl-ŷ-car'-poŭs, *a.* [Gr. διαλύω (*dialuō*) = to separate, and καρπός (*karpos*) = fruit.]

Bot.: Applied to plants of which the carpels are not united, but of which the fruit is composed of several free carpels.

dī-ăl'-ŷ-pĕt'-ą-læ, *s. pl.* [Gr. διαλύω (*dialuō*) = to separate, and πέταλον (*petalon*) = a leaf.]

Bot.: The same as Polypetalæ (q.v.).

dī-ą-lŷph'-ŷl-loŭs, *a.* [Gr. διαλύω (*dialuō*) = to separate, and φύλλον (*phullon*) = a leaf.]

Bot.: The same as Dialysepalous (q.v.).

dī'-ą-lŷşe, dī'-ą-lŷze, *v.t.* [Dialysis.]

Chem.: To separate by a dialyzer, or the process of dialysis (q.v.).

dī-ăl'-ŷ-sĕp'-ą-lous, *a.* [Gr. διαλύω (*dialuō*) = to separate; Eng. *sepal*, and suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Applied to flowers, the calices of which are separate; polysepalous.

dī'-ą-lŷş-ĕr, dī'-ą-lŷz-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *dialys(e)*; *-er.*]

Chem.: The parchment paper or septum stretched over a wood or india-rubber ring, used in the process of dialysis.

dī-ăl'-ŷ-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. διάλυσις (*dialusis*) = a loosening, a separating: δια (*dia*), intens., and λύω (*luō*) = to loose, to dissolve.]

1. *Rhet.:* A figure of speech, by which connectives are omitted; asyndeton.

2. *Print.:* The same as Diæresis (q.v.).

3. *Med.:* Exhaustion, weakness, loss of strength.

4. *Chem.:* A process of analysis depending upon the differential rate of the diffusion of liquids through porous septa. Uncrystallizable bodies diffuse much more slowly than crystallizable ones, so that sugar may be separated from gum, or salt from gelatine by merely allowing their solutions in water to be subjected to the action of a parchment paper septum or dialysis for a few hours. The septum is stretched over a wood or india-rubber ring, the edges drawn up and fastened by an outer rim. It is then allowed to float on water.

The substance to be dialyzed is poured on to the septum, when diffusion immediately begins, the crystallized elements passing through and being dissolved in the pure water, while the colloid remains behind. Dialysis affords an easy method of detecting the presence of poisons, most of those commonly used being crystalloids, as arsenic, strychnine, oxalic acid, &c. [COLLOID, CRYSTALLOID.]

dī-a-lȳt'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. διαλυτικός (*dialutikos*) = able to dissolve, from διαλύω (*dialuō*).] Pertaining to dialysis; unloosing, relaxing.

dī-a-măg'-net, *s.* [Gr. διά (*dia*) = through, and Eng. *magnet* (q.v.).] A body or substance having diamagnetic polarity.

dī-a-măg-nĕt'-ĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. διά (*dia*) = through, across, and Eng. *magnetic* (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or exhibiting the phenomena of diamagnetism. The term is applied to certain bodies which, when magnetized and suspended freely, take up a position at right angles to the magnetic meridian—that is, either due west or due east. The principal of such substances are antimony, bismuth, cadmium, copper, gold, lead, mercury, silver, tin, zinc, and most solid, liquid, or gaseous substances.

"For *diamagnetic* substances (such as bismuth) it is negative."—*Everett: The C. G. S. System of Units* (1875), ch. x., p. 59.

B. *As subst.:* A substance which, when magnetized and suspended freely, takes up a position at right angles to the magnetic meridian.

dī-a-măg-nĕt'-ĭc-al-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *diamagnetic; -al; -ly.*] In a diamagnetic manner; according to the principles of diamagnetism.

dī-a-măg'-net-ĭşm, *s.* [Gr. διά (*dia*) = through, across, and Eng. *magnetism* (q.v.).]

I. That branch of magnetism which treats of diamagnetic substances and phenomena.

2. That influence which causes a substance, when magnetized and suspended freely, to take up a position at right angles to the magnetic meridian.

***dī-a-măn'-tine,** *a.* [Mid. Eng. *diamant* = adamant, diamond, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ine.*] Adamantine.

"In Destiny's hard *diamantine* rock."
Sylvester: Du Bartas (1621), p. 82.

dī-ăm'-ĕt-ĕr, *diametre, *s.* [Fr. *diametre;* Lat. *diametros;* Gr. διάμετρος (*diametros*) = a diagonal, a diameter; διαμετρέω (*diametreō*) = to measure through or across: διά (*dia*) = through, across, and μετρέω (*metreō*) = to measure.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The length of a line passing through the centre of any object from one side to the other: hence, equivalent to the width or thickness of the body.

"The bay of Naples is the most delightful one that I ever saw; it lies in almost a round figure of about thirty miles in the *diameter*."—*Addison: Italy.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* The measure across the lower part of the shaft of a column. This being divided into sixty parts, called minutes, gives a scale by which all the parts of the order can be measured. A module is half the diameter, or thirty minutes.

2. *Geometry:*

(1) A line drawn passing through the centre of a circle or other curvilinear figure, and terminating each way in the circumference. That point which bisects all lines drawn through a figure from side to side is called a centre, and every line drawn through a centre and terminating in the circumference or opposite boundaries is a diameter. Every circle has an infinite number of diameters. A diameter which is perpendicular to the chords which it bisects is called an axis. A circle has an infinite number of axes, every diameter being an axis. The parabola has one axis, and each of the other conic sections two axes.

(2) A diagonal (q.v.).

***dī-a-mĕt'-ral, *dī-a-mĕt'-ral,** *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *diameter; -al.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to a diameter.

2. Diametrical; directly opposed.

"So *diametrall*
One to another, and so much opposed."
Ben Jonson: Magnetic Lady, i. 1.

B. *As subst.:* A diameter, a diagonal.

"By decussative *diametrals*, quincuncial lines and angles."—*Browne: Garden of Cyrus,* ch. iii.

diametral-curve, *s.*

Math.: A curved line which bisects a system of parallel chords drawn in any given curve.

diametral-plane, *s.*

Math.: A plane which bisects a system of parallel chords drawn in a surface. If a diametral plane is perpendicular to the chords which it bisects, it is called a principal plane of the surface.

diametral-surface, *s.*

Math.: A curved surface, which bisects a system of parallel chords drawn in the surface, a particular case of which is the diametral plane.

***dī-a-mĕt'-ral-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *diametral; -ly.*] Diametrically; in a directly opposite manner.

"Christian piety is, beyond all other things, *diametrally* opposed to profaneness and impiety of actions."—*Hammond.*

dī-a-mĕt'-rĭc-al, *dī-a-mĕt'-rĭc, *a.* [Eng. *diameter; -al, -ic.*]

I. *Lit.:* Of or pertaining to a diameter; forming or describing a diameter.

2. *Fig.:* Directly opposed; as far removed as possible, as though at the opposite ends of a diameter.

"The sin of calumny is set in a most *diametrical* opposition to the evangelical precept of loving our neighbours as ourselves."—*Government of the Tongue.*

dī-a-mĕt'-rĭc-al-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *diametrical; -ly.*]

I. *Lit.:* Like a diameter; directly across or opposite.

"Thus intercepted in its passage, the vapour, which cannot penetrate the stratum *diametrically*, glides along the lower surface of it."—*Woodward.*

2. *Fig.:* In a manner directly opposed or opposite.

"A public functionary might receive *diametrically* opposite orders."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xv.

dī-a-mĭc'-tŏn, *s.* [Gr. διά (*dia*) = through, and μικτός (*miktos*) = mixed, blended.]

Arch.: The Roman method of building a wall, with regular ashlar work on the outsides, and filled in with rubble between. It is similar to emplecton (q.v.), but without the diatoni, or binding stones, which go through the thickness of the walls, showing on both sides. (*Gwilt.*)

dī'-a-mīde, *s.* [Pref. *di* = twice, twofold, and Eng., &c. *amide* (q.v.).]

Chem.: A name given to organic nitrogenous bodies which are derived from two molecules of ammonia, $N_2H_2H_2H_2$; the hydrogen being replaced wholly or partly by acid radicals. Diamides are divided into: (1) Primary diamides, in which two atoms of hydrogen are replaced by one diatomic acid radical, as oxamide, $N_2(C_2O_2)''H_2$. These differ from the normal ammonium salts of their acids in containing two atoms less of water. They can be formed by the action of ammonia on the ethers of the acids, or on the chlorides of acid radicals, by heating normal ammonium salts of dibasic acids. When boiled with dilute acids, they take up two molecules of H_2O, and yield the acid and NH_3. With nitrous acid, HNO_2, they evolve nitrogen, and the acid is reformed. Thus oxamide, $N_2C_2O_2H_4 + 2HNO_2 = 2N_2 + 2H_2O + (COOH)_2$ oxalic acid. (2) Secondary diamides, in which four atoms of hydrogen are replaced by two diatomic acid radicals, or by one diatomic and two monatomic acid radicals. (3) Tertiary diamides, in which all the hydrogen is replaced by acid radicals, of which one at least must be dibasic, as trisuccinamide, which is formed by the action of argento-succinamide, $2(N{\cdot}C_4H_4O_2{\cdot}Ag)$, on chloride of succinyl, $C_4H_4O_2{\cdot}Cl_2 = N_2(C_4H_4O_2)'_3$. (*Watts: Dict. of Chem.*)

dī-ăm'-ĭd-ō-, *in compos.* [Pref. *di* = twice, twofold, and Eng., &c. *amido* (q.v.).]

Chem.: Compounds in which the radical amidogen, $(NH_2)'$, is contained twice, having replaced two atoms of hydrogen, as diamidobenzene, $C_6H_4(NH_2)_2'$.

dī'-a-mīne, *s.* [Pref. *di* = twice, twofold, and Eng. *amine* (q.v.).]

Chem.: A compound derived from two molecules of ammonia, $N_2H_2H_2H_2$, by replacing the hydrogen wholly or partly by basic radicals. Diamines are divided into: (1) Primary diamines, in which two atoms of hydrogen are replaced by one diatomic base radical, as ethylen-amine, $N_2(C_2H_4)''H_4$. (2) Secondary diamides, in which four atoms of hydrogen are replaced by two diatomic base radicals, as di-ethylen-amine, $N_2(C_2H_4)_2''H_2$. Both the primary and secondary amines are formed by the action of ethylen-bromide on ammonia. They contain the diatomic hydrocarbon radical ethylen, C_2H_4''. (3) Tertiary diamines, in which all the hydrogen is replaced, either by three diatomic base radicals, as tri-ethylen-amine, $N_2(C_2H_4)_3''$, or by two diatomic and two monatomic basic radicals, as di-ethylen-diphenyl-amine, $N_2(CH_4)_2''(C_6H_5)_2$, which is formed by the action of chloride of ethylene on phenylamine. (*Watts: Dict. of Chem.*)

dī-a-mŏnd, *di-a-maunde, *di-a-mȧunt, *di-ay-ment, *dy-a-mand, *dy-a-mawnte, *dy-a-mownte, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *diamant,* constructed upon *-dimant,* a shortened form of *adimant* = adamant. Diez, in his *Wörterbuch d. roman. Sprachen,* p. 123, supposes that it was under the influence of the word *diafano* = translucent, that *adamante* in Ital. was changed into *diamante.* Sp *diante;* Ger. & Dut. *diamant.* The word is a doublet of *adamant* (q.v.).]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*** I.** Adamant.

2. In the same sense as II. 5.

3. *Baseball:* A ball-ground; *spec.,* the space enclosed by the base lines.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Geom.:* A geometrical figure, a lozenge or rhomb. The name is conferred upon nuts and bolt-heads of that form; also upon gravers which are rhombal, and not square in cross section.

2. *Glazing:* A small piece of diamond, mounted in a handle, used for cutting glass; a glazier's diamond (q.v.).

3. *Print.:* A small kind of type used in English printing.

This line is printed in Diamond type.

4. *Cards:*

(1) *Sing.:* One of a suit in a pack of cards, the pips on which are diamond-shaped.

(2) *Pl.:* A suit of such cards.

5. *Min.:* An isometric mineral or precious stone, found of various colours, from white or colourless, through yellow, red, orange, green, blue or brown, to black. It is transparent and translucent, with octahedral cleavage, highly perfect. It is composed of pure carbon, and can be completely burned to carbon dioxide between the poles of a powerful battery. The back planes reflect all the light that strikes them at an angle exceeding 24° 13', whence comes the peculiar brilliancy of the gem. It is the hardest substance known, being able to scratch all other minerals. Hardness, 10; sp. gr., 3·52—3.55. When cut and polished, a diamond of perfect shape and colour weighing one carat is worth about $100. [CARAT.] The value of heavier stones, up to twenty carats, is roughly calculated by multiplying the square of the weight in carats by the price per carat; above twenty carats the value increases at a much more rapid rate. The slightest tinge of colour greatly affects the commercial value. Blue-white is an exceedingly rare colour, and one of this shade, known as the "Hope" diamond, though only weighing 4½ carats, but of peculiar beauty and brilliancy, is valued at $125,000. Diamonds have been found in India, Brazil, &c.; the principal source of supply is now the South African Diamond Fields, discovered in 1867, the exports from which amounted in 1887 to over $20,000,000. Diamonds are used for many purposes. The powder is used by the lapidary for polishing gems; small fragments are set and used by glaziers for cutting glass [GLAZIER'S DIAMOND], while larger specimens are used for boring or drilling [DIAMOND-DRILL]. They are also used by engravers for etching-points. They are cut in various forms, and the value is commonly increased threefold by skilful cutting.

Sir Isaac Newton suggested that the diamond is combustible, but the first to establish the fact were the Florentine Academicians, in 1694; they succeeded in burning it in the focus of a large lens. Lavoisier, in 1772, examined the results of combustion, which

showed it to be pure crystalline form of carbon. Among the celebrated diamonds may be noted the following:—

Great Mogul: Found in 1550, in Golconda, and seen by Tavernier. Weighed 793 carats; cut to 279 carats (carat = 4 grains).

Russian: Taken from a Brahminical idol by a French soldier; sold to the Russian Count Orloff and presented by him to the Empress Catharine. Weight 194 carats.

Pitt: Brought from India by Mr. Pitt, the grandfather of the first Earl of Chatham; sold to the Regent Duke of Orleans, in 1717, for £135,000. Weighed when rough, 410 carats; cut to 136½ carats. Napoleon placed it in the hilt of his sword.

Koh-i-noor. Captured by the English at the taking of the Punjab. Presented to the Queen by the East India Company in 1850; weighed in the rough 800 carats, cut to 186 1-16 carats, recut to 103½ carats.

Austrian. A rose-cut diamond, 139½ carats.

It is stated that, on June 30, 1893, a diamond, of fine quality, weighing 973¾ carats was found in the South African mines. It is valued at $5,000,000, and is in the Bank of England vaults.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Made or set with diamonds; as, a *diamond* bracelet.

2. Resembling a diamond in shape; diamond-shaped.

¶ Obvious compounds: *Diamond-hilted, diamond-merchant, diamond-mine.*

diamond-beetle, *s.*

Entom.: *Eutimus imperialis,* a splendid coleopterous insect belonging to the family Curculionidæ. It is a native of South America.

diamond-borer, *s.* [Diamond-drill.]

diamond-bort, *s.* Fragments of diamonds which are too small for jewelry.

diamond-cutter, *s.* One whose trade is to cut diamonds.

Diamond-cutter's compass:

Diamond-cutting: An instrument used to measure the inclination of the sides of jewels. It is a movable arm inserted at an angle of 45° into a metallic base.

diamond-cutting, *s.* The art of cutting diamonds. Until 1476, when de Berghem, of Bruges, first discovered this art, the diamond in Europe was worn uncut; the four great stones in the mantle of Charlemagne furnishing an example; but the art was practised long before in India, the facing of the Koh-i-noor dating back into uncertain time. The diamond is cut in three forms, the Brilliant, the Rose, and the Table, and their respective values are in the order named. The form a diamond shall assume is determined by its shape in the rough, the duty of the lapidary being to cut it so as to sacrifice as little as possible of the stone, and obtain the greatest surface, refraction and general beauty. The rough diamond is fixed in a cup, leaving the part exposed which is to be removed to form one facet. The projecting portion is then removed by attrition against another diamond similarly set, or by means of diamond-dust and oil upon a disk, wheel, or wire, according to circumstances. When one facet is finished, the stone is reset in the cup and the process repeated. It was formerly a work of several months to cut a large stone; but of late years steam has been used as a motive power, and the time taken in the process of cutting has been much reduced. The polishing is performed upon a rapidly revolving iron wheel, driven by a band, and fed by hand with diamond-dust and oil. The diamond is set in a cup as before, on the end of a weighted arm, and held against the wheel; the results of the process being collected in a box for future operations. (*Knight.*)

diamond-draft, *s.*

Weaving: A method of drawing the warp-threads through the heddles.

diamond-drill, *s.* A drill armed with a diamond, which cuts its way into the material as the drill-stock is rotated. It was invented by Hermann, and patented in France by him, June 3, 1854. He states that he makes crystals or angular fragments of the black diamond useful in "working, turning, and polishing, &c., hard stones such as granite, porphyry, marbles, &c." The diamond is broken to obtain angular fragments, which are embedded by alloys in the metallic stock, to form a cutting-tool. Diamond-drills were used in the Mont Cenis Tunnel.

diamond-edition, *s.*

Bibliog.: A term applied to books printed in diamond type.

diamond-feot, *s.*

Arch.: A species of moulding formed of fillets intersecting each other, in such a manner as to form diamond-shaped or rhomboidal figures.

diamond-gauge, *s.* A gauge employed by jewellers in estimating the sizes of small diamonds. In the staff are set small crystals of graduated sizes by which jewels are compared. The crystals are from ¼ to $\frac{1}{64}$ of a carat.

diamond-headed, *a.* Having a diamond-shaped or rhomboidal head.

¶ *Diamond-headed bolt:* A bolt whose head has a lozenge or rhomboidal shape.

diamond knot, *s.* A kind of knot made at equi-distant intervals on a rope, to give support to the hand or foot.

diamond-lens, *s.*

Optics: The diamond-lens, owing to its high refractive and small dispersive power, requires much less curvature than glass lenses of the same focal length. It therefore admits of the employment of a larger pencil of rays, and gives more light. A diamond and a plate-glass lens of similar form and radius are in their comparative magnifying powers as eight is to three. (*Knight.*)

diamond-linen, *s.*

Fabric: [Diaper].

diamond-mortar, *s.* Diamonds for the use of the lapidary are crushed in a mortar, which consists of a cylindrical box and a pestle, both made of hardened steel. A small rough diamond is placed in the mortar, and the pestle driven down by a hammer. The pieces of broken diamond are examined for the detection of fragments suitable for gravers, drills, and etching points. The remainder is mashed to an impalpable powder by several hours' continued work, rotating the pestle between blows. (*Knight.*)

diamond-nail, *s.* A nail having a rhombal head.

diamond-plough, *s.* A small plough having a mould-board and share of a diamond shape, that is, rhomboidal. One side of the rhomb runs level on the ground, another forms the breast, and the other two are the marginal lines of the backward extension of the mould-board.

diamond-point, *s.*

Engraving: A stylus armed with a diamond, either ground conical or made of a selected fragment of the desired shape. Wilson Lowry introduced the diamond-point into engravers' ruling-machines. Etching-tools have been pointed with diamonds. Diamond-points are used in ruling the graduation of the finer kinds of instruments, also by Nobert, it is supposed, in ruling the wonderful series of lines that form the tests of the microscopes of higher powers. (*Knight.*)

¶ *Diamond-point chisel:* A chisel whose corners are ground off obliquely.

diamond-powder, *s.* The fine dust produced by a diamond-mortar (q.v.).

diamond-shaped, *a.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Shaped like a diamond; of a lozenge or rhomboidal shape.

2. *Bot.:* Applied to leaves somewhat resembling a diamond in shape, having the opposite sides equal, and the angles two acute and two obtuse.

diamond-spar, *s.* [Corundum.]

diamond-tool, *s.*

Metal-working: A metal-turning tool whose cutting edge is formed by facets.

diamond-work, *s.*

Masonry: Reticulated work formed by courses of lozenge-shaped stones, very common in ancient masonry.

***di-a-mond-ed,** *a.* [Eng. *diamond; -ed.*] Of the shape of a diamond or lozenge; diamond-shaped. (*Fuller: Profane State,* p. 368.)

di-a-mond if-er-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *diamond;* Lat. *fero* = to produce, and *-ous.*] Producing or yielding diamonds. (Used of strata.)

***di-a-mor-pha,** *s.* [Gr. διάμορφος (*diamorphos*) = endued with form.]

Bot.: A genus of Crassulaceæ, the typical one of the tribe Diamorpheæ. The branches and flowers are whorled, the fruit a four-celled capsule. Habitat, North America.

di-a mor'-phæ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *diamorph(a),* and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Crassulaceæ (q.v.).

di-ăm-yl, *s.* [Pref. *di* = twice, twofold, and Eng., &c. *amyl.*]

Chem.: Decyl hydride, $C_{10}H_{22}$. A hydrocarbon obtained by the action of sodium on amyl iodide, a colourless liquid, boiling at 156°. It mixes with alcohol, but not with water. It has an agreeable smell and burning taste.

di-ăm-y-lēne, *s.* [Pref. *di* = twice, twofold; Eng., &c., *amyl,* and suff. *-ene.*]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{20}$. A hydrocarbon prepared by shaking together one volume of pure amylene, C_5H_{10}, with two volumes of strong sulphuric acid and one volume of water in stoppered cylinders immersed in ice-cold water. Pure diamylene is obtained by fractional distillation. It boils at 150°. Diamylene combines with bromine.

Di-ăn-a, *s.* [Lat.]

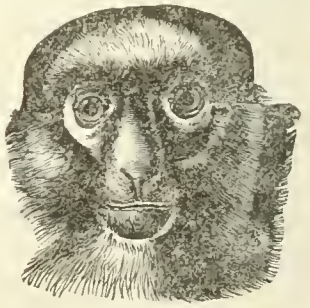
1. *Rom. Mythol.:* The Latin name of the Greek Artemis, the goddess of the chase. She was also invoked as Lucina in childbirth. In later times she was confounded with Luna, or the Moon. Her most famous temple was at Ephesus. It was considered one of the seven wonders of the world.

2. *Astron.:* An asteroid, the 78th found. It was discovered by the astronomer Luther, on March 15, 1863.

3. *Alchemy:* The name given by the alchemists to the metal silver; the dendritic amalgam, precipitated by mercury from a solution of nitrate of silver, was called *Arbor Dianæ.* Silver was supposed to be under the influence of the moon, Luna, hence the term lunar caustic applied to fused nitrate of silver, $AgNO_3$, Diana being the goddess of the moon.

diana-monkey, *s.*

Zool.: *Cercopithecus Diana,* the *Simia Diana* of Linnæus, or Palatine-monkey of Pennant,



Head of Diana-monkey.

an African species of monkey, so named from the crescent-shaped band, resembling that which poets and mythologists assign to the goddess Diana.

***di-a-năt'-ic,** *a.* [Gr. διανάω (*dianaō*) = to flow through.] Reasoning, logically and progressively, from one subject to another.

di-ăn'-ehor-a, *s.* [Pref. *di* = twice, twofold, and Gr. ἄγκυρα (*angkura*) = an anchor, a hook.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil Conchifera, the shells of which are delicate, adherent, regular, symmetrical, equilateral, subarticulated, and inequivalve; one valve hollowed within and convex without, the other flat; the hinge

FAMOUS GEMS AND PRECIOUS STONES.

DIAMONDS.

1 THE GREAT MOGUL (Russia), 279 carats (rough, 793 carats).
2 THE KOH-I-NOOR (Great Britain), before recutting, 186¼ carats.
3 THE ORLOW, or ORLOFF (Russia), 194 carats.
4 THE SHAH OF PERSIA (Russia), 95 carats.
5 THE REGENT (France), 136½ carats (rough, 410 carats).
6 THE STAR OF THE SOUTH (Brazil), 124 carats.
7 THE GRAND DUKE OF TUSCANY (Austria), 139½ carats.
8 THE PIGOTT (England), 82 carats.
9 THE NASSAC (England), 48 carats.
10 THE PACHA OF EGYPT (Egypt), 49 carats.
11 THE POLE STAR (Russia), 40 carats.
12 THE SANCY (France), 33 carats
13 THE HOPE (England), 44 carats.
14 THE KOH-I-NOOR (England), after recutting, 103¾ carats.
15 THE TIFFANY YELLOW DIAMOND (United States).

PRECIOUS GEMS.

16 HUNGARIAN OPAL.
17 PERSIAN TURQUOISE.
18 ORIENTAL RUBY.
19 EMERALD.
20 SIAM RUBY.
21 OLIVINE.
22 ORIENTAL PEARL.
23 SAPPHIRE.
24 CAT'S EYE.
25 MOONSTONE.
26 LAPIS-LAZULI.
27 AMETHYST.

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composed of two distant condyles. It is now called Spondylus (q.v.).

† **dī-ăn'-dĕr,** *s.* [Pref. *di* = twice, twofold, and *ἀνήρ* (*anēr*), genit. *ἀνδρός* (*andros*) = a male, a man.]

Bot.: A flower which has two stamens. Example, Veronica.

dī-ăn'-drī-a, *s. pl.* [For first element see *diander*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ia.*]

Bot.: In the Linnæan system the second class containing those genera of plants, the flowers of which have only two stamens, provided these are neither united at the base nor combined with the pistil and stigma nor separated from the pistil.

dī-ăn'-drĭ-an, dī-ăn'-drŏŭs, *a.* [Eng. *diandr(ia)*; *-ian*; *-ous.*]

Bot.: Applied to plants which have two stamens.

dī-a-nĕl'-la, *s.* [From *Diana*, the goddess.]

Bot.: A genus of Liliaceæ, tribe Asparageæ. They have drooping blue flowers in panicles. They occur in Australia and the south of Asia. The powdered roots of *Dianella odorata* are made into fragrant pastilles. A decoction of it is prescribed in Java for gonorrhœa, dysury, and *fluor albus.*

dī'-a-nīte, *s.* [Lat. *Dian(a)*; Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: The same as Columbite (q.v.).

* **dī-a-nō-ĕt'-ĭc,** *a.* [Gr. *διανοητικός* (*dianoētikos*) = capable of thought, intellectual.] Capable of thought; intellectual; of or pertaining to the discursive faculty.

* **dī-a-nŏĭ-ăl'-ō-ġy,** *s.* [Gr. *διάνοια* (*dianoia*) = thought, and *λόγος* (*logos*) = a discourse.] That branch of philosophy which treats of the dianoëtic faculties. (*Sir W. Hamilton.*)

dī-ăn'-thŭs, *s.* [Gr. *δῖος* (*dios*) = divine, and *ἄνθος* (*anthos*) = a flower.]

Bot.: A genus of Caryophyllaceæ, sub-order Sileneæ. Calyx tubular, five-toothed, surrounded by about four imbricated scales or bracteoles; petals five, furnished with claws; stamens ten; styles two; capsule cylindrical, one-celled; seeds peltate. Four species occur wild in Britain, *Dianthus Armeria*, the Deptford-pink; *D. prolifer*, the Proliferous-pink; *D. deltoides*, the Maiden-pink, and *D. cæsius*, the Cheddar-pink. Half naturalised is *D. Caryophyllus*, the Clove-pink, Carnation, or Clove-gillyflower, which grows on old ruined castles in Kent; it is the origin of the Carnation of our gardens, with all its diversities of colour and form.

* **dī'-a-pāse,** *s.* [Diapason.]

* **dī'-a-păsm,** *s.* [Gr. *διάπασμα* (*diapasma*), from *διαπάσσω* (*diapassō*) = to sprinkle.] Aromatic herbs dried and reduced to powder; they were formerly made into little balls with sweet water, and strung together, or worn loose in the pocket.

"There's an excellent *diapasm* in a chain too, if you like it."—*B. Jonson: Cynthia's Revels*, v. 2.

dī-a-pā'-şŏn, dī'-a-pāse, *s.* [Lat. *diapason* = an octave; Gr. *διαπασῶν* (*diapasōn*) = a concord of the first and last notes of an octave; a contraction for *διὰ πασῶν χορδῶν συμφωνία* (*dia pasōn chordōn sumphōnia*) = concord extending through all the notes; *διά* (*dia*) = through, and *πασῶν* (*pasōn*) = all, genit. plur. fem. of *πᾶς* (*pas*) = all.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II. 1.

"... up the lofty *diapason* roll
Such sweet, such sad, such solemn airs divine."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 41.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Harmony, concord, accord, agreement.

"The fair music that all creatures made
To their great Lord, whose love their motion sway'd
In perfect *diapason.*" *Milton: At a Solemn Music.*

(2) Completion, usefulness.

(3) A combination or union of various sounds.

"The *diapason* of the cannonade."
Longfellow: The Arsenal.

II. *Music:*

* 1. An octave.

2. The name given in this country to the most important foundation stops of an organ, termed in other countries more properly *Principal.* There are two kinds of diapasons, the open and stopped. Open diapasons on the manual are nearly always of metal, but on the pedals are often of wood. Stopped diapasons were formerly, in most cases, of wood, but now are frequently made of metal. When two or more open diapasons are on the same manual they are of different scales.

3. Fixed pitch.

¶ (1) *Normal diapason:* A recognised standard of pitch. [Pitch.] (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

(2) *Diapason cum diapente:*

Mus.: The interval of a twelfth.

(3) *Diapason cum diatessaron:*

Mus.: The interval of an eleventh.

(4) *Diapason ditone:*

Mus.: A compound concord, whose terms are in the proportion of ten to four or five to two.

(5) *Diapason semiditone:*

Mus: A compound concord whose terms are in the proportion of twelve to five.

dī-a-pĕn'-sĭ-a, *s.* [Lat. *diapente*; Gr. *διὰ πέντε* (*diapentē*) = a fifth in music; so named by Linnæus, because the flowers are five-cleft.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical one of the sub-order Diapensieæ.

dī-a-pĕn-sĭ-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *diapensi(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: A natural order of dicotyledonous plants, natives of northern Europe and North America. They are prostrate, shrubby plants, with crowded, heath-like exstipulate leaves and solitary terminal flowers. They are in many respects allied to the Phloxes, from which they differ chiefly in their imbricated bracts, transversely two-celled anthers, and peltate seeds. There are six genera.

dī-a-pĕn'-sĭ-ăds, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *diapensi(a)*, and pl. suff. *-ads.*]

Bot.: The name given by Lindley to the order Diapensiaceæ (q.v.).

dī-a-pĕn'-sĭ-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *diapensi(a)*; Lat. adj. fem. pl. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-order of plants, with anthers dehiscing transversely: ovary, three-celled; style, single.

dī-a-pĕn'-tĕ, *s.* [Gr. *διά* (*dia*) = through, and *πέντε* (*pente*) = five.]

1. *Mus.:* The interval of a fifth.

2. *Phar.:* A composition or mixture of five ingredients.

dī'-a-pĕr, * dia-per-y, * dy-a-per, *s.* [Fr. *diapré*, pa. par. of *diaprer* = to variegate or diversify with figures; from O. Fr. *diapre, diaspre* = a jasper; O. Ital. *diaspro*, a corrupt. of Lat. *jaspidem*, acc. sing. of *jaspis* = a jasper; Gr. *ἰασπίδα* (*iaspida*), acc. sing. of *ἴασπις* (*iaspis*) = a jasper.] [Jasper.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II. 1.

2. A towel, a napkin.

"Let one attend him with a silver basin
Full of rose-water, and bestrewed with flowers;
Another bear the ewer; the third a *diaper*,
And say, 'Will't please your lordship cool your hands?'"
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew (Induction i.).

3. A piece of cloth or napkin wrapped round a child or woman.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Fabric:*

* (1) A kind of rich material decorated with raised embroidery.

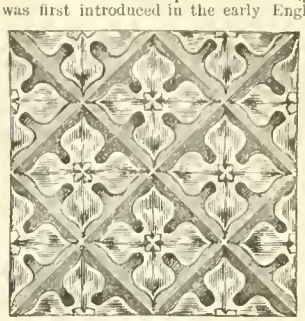
(2) A linen towelling with a small figure thrown up, as in damask. It is manufactured in Ireland and Scotland, and is of various widths, ranging from twenty-four to forty-four inches.

2. *Her.:* The same as Diaperino (q.v.).

3. *Arch.:* A panel or flat recessed surface covered with carving or other wrought work in low relief.

diaper-ornament, *s.*

Arch.: An ornamentation of flowers, applied to a plain surface, either carved or painted; if carved, the flowers are entirely sunk into the work below the general surface: they are usually square, and placed close to each other, and are various in their pattern and design; it was first introduced in the early English



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style in some of the principal Gothic structures in England. (*Weale.*)

diaper-work, *s.*

Masonry: A pavement checkered by stones or tiles of different colours.

* **dī'-a-pĕr,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Diaper, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To variegate or embroider; to work in a pattern.

"Over al *diapred* and writen
With ladyes and with bacheleris."
Romaunt of the Rose, 933, 934.

2. To variegate, to diversify.

"The wanton spring
When she doth *diaper* the ground with beauties."
Ford: Sun's Darling, iv. 1.

B. *Intrans.:* To work in embroidery; to embroider.

"If you *diaper* upon folds, let your work be broken."
—*Peacham: On Drawing.*

dī'-a-pĕred, * di-a-pred, * dy-a-pred, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Diaper, *v.*]

dī'-a-pĕr-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Diaper, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of embroidering, variegating, or ornamenting in diaper.

2. A diaper pattern.

II. *Her.:* The covering the surface of a shield with an ornament of some kind, independently of the bearings or colours. It is sometimes painted, sometimes in low relief.

* **dī-ăph'-a-nal, * dī-aph-a-nall,** *a.* [Eng. *diaphan(e)*; *-al.*] The same as Diaphanous (q.v.).

"Being but dark earth, though made *diaphanall.*"
Davies: Witt's Pilgrimage, p. 21.

dī'-a-phāne, *s.* [Fr., from Gr. *διαφαίνω* (*diaphainō*) = to show through: *διά* (*dia*) = through, and *φαίνω* (*phainō*) = to appear, to show.]

1. *Fabric:* A woven silk stuff with transparent and coloured figures. It is not now used.

2. *Anat.:* An investing, cortical membrane of a sac or cell.

* **dī'-a-phāned,** *a.* [Eng. *diaphan(e)*; *-ed.*] Transparent.

"Drinking of much wine hath the virtue to make bodies *diaphaned* or transparent."—*Trans. of Boccalini* (1626), p. 53.

* **dī-a-pha-nē'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Fr. *diaphanéité.*] The quality of being diaphanous; transparency; the power of transmitting light.

"... apt to grow dry, and shrink, and lose their *diaphaneity.*"—*Ray: On the Creation.*

* **dī-a-phăn'-ĭc,** *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *diaphan(e)*; *-ic.*]

A. *As adj.:* Transparent, pellucid; having the power or quality of transmitting light.

"Air is an element superior, and lighter than water, through whose vast, open, subtle, *diaphanick*, or transparent body, the light afterwards created, easily transpired."—*Raleigh.*

B. *As subst.:* [Diaphonics.]

dī-a-pha-nŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Eng. *diaphan(e)*; *o* connective, and *meter.*] An instrument for measuring the transparency of the air.

dī-a-phăn'-ō-scōpe, *s.* [Eng. *diaphan(e)*; *o* connective, and Gr. *σκοπέω* (*skopeō*) = to see.]

Optics: A dark box for exhibiting transparent pictures with or without a lens.

dī-a-phăn'-ō-tȳpe, *s.* [Eng. *diaphan(e)*; o connective, and *type.*]

Phot.: Another name for the hellenotype, in which a diaphanous or pale positive on a paper rendered translucent by varnish is coloured on the back and placed over and in exact correspondence with a duplicate positive of strong character. (*Knight.*)

dī-ăph'-an-ŏŭs, *a.* [Gr. διαφανής (*diaphanēs*), from διαφαίνω (*diaphainō*) = to show through.] Transparent, translucent, clear; having the power or quality of transmitting light.

"Aristotle calleth light a quality luherent, or cleaving to a *diaphanous* body."—*Raleigh.*

dī-ăph'-an-ŏŭs-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *diaphanous*; *-ly.*] Transparently, translucently.

dī-a-phŏn'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. διά (*dia*) = through, and φωνέω (*phōnĕō*) = to sound; φωνή (*phōnē*) = a sound.] The same as DIACOUSTIC (q.v.).

dī-a-phŏn'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *diaphonic*; *-al.*] Diaphonic.

dī-a-phŏn'-ĭcs, *s. pl.* [DIAPHONIC, *a.*] That branch of science which deals with the properties of refracted sounds; diacoustics.

dī-a-phŏ-rĕ'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr., from διαφορέω (*diaphoreō*) = to carry off or through, as a fever by perspiration: διά (*dia*) = through, and φορέω (*phoreō*) = to carry.]

Med.: An unusual or unnatural degree of perspiration.

dī-a-phŏ-rĕt'-ĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *diaphorétique*; Lat. *diaphoreticus*, from Gr. διαφορητικός (*diaphorētikos*), from διαφόρησις (*diaphorēsis*) = perspiration.]

A. *As adj.:* Having the power or quality of increasing or promoting perspiration.

"A *diaphoretick* medicine, or a sudorifick, is something that will provoke sweating."—*Watts.*

B. *As substantive:*

Pharmacy:

1. A medicine or preparation having the power or quality of increasing or promoting perspiration. A sudorific is more powerful in its effects than a diaphoretic.

2. (*Pl.*): A class of medicines, also called Sudorifics, acting on the skin and increasing its functions. They are divided into Stimulant sudorifics, which stimulate the vascular system, as ammonia, carbonate, acetate, and citrate of ammonia, camphor, chloroform, ethers, opium, &c.; and Sedative sudorifics, as oxide of antimony, tartarated antimony, and ipecacuanha. Diaphoretics are assisted by the application of warmth, hot vapour to the skin, and warm diluents; and may be used: (1) To restore the action of the skin in cases in which its function has been checked by cold. (2) To determine to the surface in febrile cases, to relieve the system of water and excreta. (3) To keep up an increased action of the surface in skin diseases. (4) To cause the skin to take on an augmented action, and by this means to relieve certain other organs, especially the kidneys. (5) To cause the skin to act vicariously when the action of other secreting organs is excessive, as in diabetes and chronic diarrhœa (*Garrod: Materia Medica.*)

"*Diaphoreticks*, or promoters of perspiration, help the organs of digestion, because the attenuation of the aliment makes it perspirable."—*Arbuthnot.*

* **dī-a-phŏ-rĕt'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *diaphoretic*; *-al.*] The same as DIAPHORETIC (q.v.).

"It may work upon the mind, as physicians say those kind of *diaphoretical* medicines do upon the body."—*Mountague: Devoute Essayes* (1648), pt. i., p. 60.

dī-ăph'-ŏr-īte, *s.* [Gr. διάφορος (*diaphoros*) = different, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.)]

Min.: The same as ALLAGITE (q.v.).

dī'-a-phrăgm (*g* silent), *s.* [Fr. *diaphragme*; Lat. *diaphragma*, from Gr. διάφραγμα (*diaphragma*) = (1) a partition, a wall, (2) the midriff; διαφράγνυμι (*diaphragnumi*) = to fence off: διά (*dia*) = between, and φράγνυμι (*phragnumi*) = to fence.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A partition in a chamber, tube, or other object. Flexible diaphragms are used in steam-pressure indicators, faucets, gas-regulators, pumps, &c.

"It consists of a fasciculus of bodies parted into numerous cells by means of *diaphragms*."—*Woodward: On Fossils.*

2. In the same sense as II. 1.

"He cut away the ribs, *diaphragm*, and pericardium of a dog."—*Derham: Physico Theology*, bk. iv., ch. vii. (note 1).

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* An inspiratory muscle, and the sole agent in tranquil respiration. It is the muscular septum between the thorax and abdomen, and is composed of two portions, a *greater* muscle arising from the ensiform cartilage, and a *lesser* arising from the bodies of the lumbar vertebræ by two tendons. There are three openings in the diaphragm, one for the passage of the inferior *vena cava*, one for the passage of the œsophagus and pneumo-gastric nerves and the aortic, through which passea the aorta, the right *vena azygos*, and thoracic duct. It assists the abdominal muscles, which are expiratory, powerfully in expulsion, each act of that kind being accompanied or preceded by a deep inspiration. It alao comes into play in hiccough and sobbing, laughing and crying, sometimes causing hernia, or rupture of the viscera.

2. *Optics:* An annular disc in a camera or telescope, or other optical instrument, to exclude some of the marginal rays of a beam of light. The original form of this beautiful contrivance is the iris of the eye, which shuts out strong light and regulates the quantity admitted. The use of the iris was known to Leonardo da Vinci. (*Knight.*)

3. *Conchol.:* The straight calcareous plate which divides the cavity of certain shells into two parts.

diaphragm faucet, *s.* One which closes its aperture by the depression of the diaphragm upon the end of a pipe by means of a screw-plunger.

diaphragm-plate, *s.* A plate beneath the stage of a compound microscope, to restrict the amount of light reflected from the mirror. The plate has a number of holes of varying sizes, either of which may be brought to bear.

diaphragm-pump, *s.* A pump in which a disc-piston is attached by an elastic diaphragm, usually of leather, to the sides of the barrel. It was described by Desaguliers, in 1744, as "a piston without friction." It is much older than the time of this philosopher, however. It has been again and again re-invented, and brought out with a flourish of trumpets. [BAG-PUMP.] Its application may have been suggested by the human diaphragm. (*Knight.*)

dī-a-phrăg-măt'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. διάφραγμα (*diaphragma*), genit. διαφράγματος (*diaphragmatos*), and Eng. adj. suff. *-ic.*]

Anat.: Of or pertaining to the diaphragm; as *diaphragmatic* nerve, &c.

dī-a-phrăg-ma-tī'-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. διάφραγμα (*diaphragma*), genit. διαφράγματος (*diaphragmatos*), and Eng. suff. *-itis* (*Med.*).]

Med.: Inflammation of the diaphragm or of its peritoneal coats.

dī-ăph-thŏr-aī'-mą, *s.* [Gr. διαφθείρω (*diaphtheirō*) = to destroy, and αἷμα (*haima*) = blood.]

Med.: A generic term for blood contaminated, poisoned, or corrupted by any cause, so as to terminate fatally, if this result be not averted by medical treatment or by the efforts of nature.

dī-ăph'-ȳ-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. διάφυσις (*diaphusis*) = a growing through, a bursting of a bud; διαφύω (*diaphuō*) = to grow through: διά (*dia*) = through, and φύω (*phuō*) = to grow.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A growing between, an intestine.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Botany:*

(1) An abnormal extension of the centre of a flower, or of an inflorescence.

(2) The nodi of grasses.

(3) The interstices or portions of the culm between the nodi of grasses.

2. *Anat.:* The central portion of the long bones, from which the process of ossification commences, proceeding towards a secondary centre, epiphysis, situated at each extremity.

dī-a-plăs'-tĭc, *s.* [Gr. διαπλαστικός (*diaplastikos*) = good at moulding or forming; διαπλάσσω (*diaplassō*) = to mould, to set a limb.]

Med.: A medicine or preparation used in the treatment of fractured or dislocated limbs.

dī-ăp-nŏt'-ĭc, *s.* [Gr. διαπνοή (*diapnoē*) = evaporation.]

Med.: A remedy which operates by promoting a gentle or imperceptible perspiration.

dī-ăp-ō-phȳs'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *diapophys(is)*; *-ical.*] Of or pertaining to a diapophysis (q.v.).

dī-a-pŏph'-ȳs-ĭs, *s.* [Gr. διά (*dia*) = through, and ἀπόφυσις (*apophusis*) = a growing, a growth.]

Anat.: The dorsal or tubercular portion of the transverse process of a vertebra.

dī-a-pō-rē'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. διαπορέω (*diaporeō*) = to be in doubt.]

Rhet.: Doubt, or hesitation, as to which of two subjects to begin with.

* **dī'-a-pred (pred as pĕrd),** *a.* [DIAPERED.]

* **dī'-a-prȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *diaper*; *-y.*] Variegated, adorned, flowered.

"They ly neerer the *diapry* verges
Of tear-bridge Tigris swallow-swifter surges."
Sylvester: The Colonies, 428. (*Davies.*)

* **dī'-ar-chȳ,** *s.* [Pref. *di* = twice, twofold, and ἄρχω (*archō*) = to rule.] A form of government in which the supreme power is in the hands of two persons.

* **dī-ār'-ī-al,** * **dī-ār'-ī-an,** *a.* [Eng. *diary*; *-al*, *-ian.*] Of or pertaining to a diary or journal.

"*Diarian* sages greet their brother sage."
Crabbe. Newspaper.

dī'-a-rist, *s.* [Eng. *diar(y)*; *-ist.*] One who keeps a diary or journal.

dī-a-rrhœ'-ą, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. διάῤῥοια (*diarrhoia*) = a flowing through; διαῤῥέω (*diarrheō*) = to flow through: διά (*dia*) = through, and ῥέω (*rheō*) = to flow.]

Med.: The excessive discharge of fluid alvine evacuations, generally arising from unwholesome diet, excess in food or drink, cold, wet, fatigue, or exposure, or from functional derangements of the biliary or gastro-intestinal organs; it is a chief symptom in cholera. Dr. Aitken mentions three forms of idiopathic diarrhœa: (1) Diarrhœa of irritation; (2) congestion or inflammatory diarrhœa; (3) diarrhœa with discharges of unaltered ingesta.

"During his *diarrhœa* I healed up the fontanels."—*Wiseman.*

dī-a-rrhœ'-tĭc, dī-a-rrhē'-tĭc, *a.* [Eng. *diarrhœa*, and adj. suff. *-etic.*] Causing or tending to cause diarrhœa.

"Millet is *diarrhœtick*, cleansing, and useful in diseases of the kidneys."—*Arbuthnot.*

dī-ar-thro-dī-al, *a.* [Eng. *diarthros(is)*; *-ial.*]

Anat.: Of or pertaining to diarthrosis; having free motion in the articulations of the joints.

diarthrodial cartilage, *s.*

Anat.: One which invests the articular extremities of bones.

dī-ar-thrō'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr., from διαρθρόω (*diarthroō*) = to divide by joints: διά (*dia*) = between, asunder, and ἀρθρόω (*arthroō*) = to joint, to fasten; ἄρθρον (*arthron*) = a joint.]

Anat.: A movable articulation, the most common of all the joint-movements of the body. This class is divided into three genera: Arthrodia, carpal and tarsal bones; Ginglymus, elbow, wrist, knee, ankle; and Enarthrosis, hip and shoulder.

dī'-a-rȳ, *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *diarium* = (1) a daily allowance of food for a soldier, (2) a diary; *dies* = a day; Ital. *diario.*]

A. *As subst.:* An account of the transactions or occurrences of each day; a book in which the events of each day are registered; an almanack or calendar with blank spaces for notes, memoranda, &c.; a journal.

"Samuel Pepys, whose library and *diary* have kept his name fresh to our time."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

B. *As adj.:* Daily; lasting but a day.

"The offer of a usurpation, though it was but as a *diary* ague."—*Bacon: Letters*, 83. (*Trench: On some Def. in our Eng. Dict.*, p. 21.)

dī-ą-schĭsm, dī-ą-schĭs'-mą, *s.* [Gr. διάσχισμα (*diaschisma*) = a division; διασχίζω (*diaschizō*) = to cleave.]

Music: An approximate half of a limma (q.v.).

dī'-ą-spōre, *s.* [Gr. διασπορά (*diaspora*) = a scattering; διασπείρω (*diaspeirō*) = to scatter; in allusion to the usual decrepitation before the blow-pipe.]

Min.: An orthorhombic, massive, or sometimes stalactitic mineral of various colours, white to violet or plum-blue. It is very brittle and subtranslucent or translucent when thin. In a closed tube it decrepitates strongly, separating into pearly white scales. It is commonly found with corundum or emery in dolomite, chlorite schist, and other crystalline rocks. It occurs in the Urals, Switzerland, Asia Minor, and elsewhere. Hardness, 6·5—7; sp. gr. 3·3—3·5. (*Dana.*)

***dī-ą-stăl'-tĭc,** *a.* [Gr. διασταλτικός (*diastaltikos*) = able to distinguish.]

Music: Dilated or extended; a term applied in Greek music to certain intervals, as a major third, major sixth, or major seventh.

dī'-ą-stāse, *dī-ăs'-tā-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. = a separation: διά (*dia*) = between, apart, and στάσις (*stasis*) = a standing, a position; στα- (*sta*), root of ἵστημι (*histēmi*) = to stand.]

I. *Surg.* (*Of the form* diastasis)*:* A forcible separation of two bones previously in contact, or of the pieces of a fractured bone.

2. *Chem.* (*Of the form* diastase)*:* A peculiar nitrogenous substance produced during the malting of grain. Its effect is to act upon the starch of the grain, converting part of it into sugar and rendering it soluble.

dī-ăs'-tą-tīte, *s.* [Gr. διάστατος (*diastatos*) = split up, disturbed, and Eng., &c., suff. *-ite* (q.v.).]

Min.: A black hornblende, from Nordmark, in Wermland. It is placed by Dana under his division, Aluminous Amphibole.

dī'-ą-stĕm, dī-ą-stē'-mą, *s.* [Gr. διάστημα (*diastēma*), from διαστῆναι (*diastēnai*) infin. of διίστημι (*diistēmi*) = to separate, to stand at intervals.] [DIASTASIS.]

I. *Music* (*Of the form* diastem)*:* An interval.

2. *Zool.* (*Of the form* diastema)*:* The intervals between a series or range of teeth.

dī-ăs'-tŏl-ē, *dī-ăs'-tōl-ў, *s.* [Gr. διαστολή (*diastolē*) = a drawing apart: διά (*dia*) = apart, and στέλλω (*stellō*) = to send, to place.]

I. *Ord. Lang. & Tech.:*

1. *Gram.:* The lengthening of a syllable which is naturally short; the figure by which a syllable naturally short is made long.

2. *Med.:* A dilatation of the heart and arteries. (Opposed to systole, q.v.)

"The systole seems to resemble the forcible bending of a spring, and the *diastole* its flying out again to its natural state."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

3. *Phys.:* The pulse.

* II. *Fig.:* A lengthening, a drawing out, a protracting.

"As in long-drawn systole and long-drawn *diastole*, must the period of faith alternate with the period of Denial."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

dī-ąs-tŏl'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *diastol(e); -ic.*] Pertaining to diastole, or the dilatation of the heart and arteries.

diastolic sound, *s.*

Phys.: The second sound of the heart, heard after the first sound, systolic (q.v.), which is coincident with the shock of the heart's apex forwards against the side. Diastolic, the second sound, is synchronous with the diastole of the ventricles, the recedence of the heart from the side, and the pulseless state, or systole, of the large arteries; because of maximum loudness at the upper part of the heart it is sometimes called the superior sound.

dī-ăs-tŏp'-ŏr-ą, *s.* [Gr. διαστο (*diasto*), in compos. = opened, put asunder, from διαστέλλω (*diastellō*) = to put asunder, to open, and πόρος (*poros*) = a passage.]

Zool.: A genus of Polyzoa, or Bryozoa, the typical one of the family Diastoporidæ. The encrusting cœnœcium is discoidal, and more or less eccentric in its mode of growth.

dī-ăs-tō-por'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *diastopora*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool. & Palæont.: A genus of Polyzoa, or Bryozoa (two names for the same class). The tubular cells are not free in any part of their length. It ranges from the Silurian period till now.

dī'-ą-stўlo, *s.* [Gr. διαστύλιον (*diastulion*) = the space between columns: διά (*dia*) = between, and στῦλος (*stulos*) = a pillar.]

Arch.: An arrangement of columns in Grecian and Roman architecture, in which the intercolumniation or space between them is equal to three or four diameters of the shaft.

***dī'-ą-sўrm,** *s.* [Gr. διασυρμός (*diasurmos*) = a tearing in pieces, mockery; διασύρω (*diasurō*) = to tear in pieces, to mock.]

Rhet.: A figure of speech expressing mockery and contempt, or by which reproof is conveyed in an ironical manner.

dī'-ą-tĕs'-są-rŏn, *s.* [Gr. διά (*dia*) = between, through, apart, and τέσσαρα (*tessara*) = four.]

1. *Music:* An interval of a fourth; its proportion is as four to three, being composed of a greater tone, a lesser tone, and a greater semitone.

2. *Bib.:* A harmony of the four Gospels.

3. *Med.:* A medicine or preparation compounded of gentian, *Aristolochia rotunda*, bayberries, and honey, incorporated with extract of juniper.

dī-ą-thĕr'-mal, *a.* [Gr. διά (*dia*) = through, and θερμαίνω (*thermainō*) = to heat; θερμός (*thermos*) = heat.] Through which heat can freely permeate.

dī-ą-thĕr'-mąn-çў, *s.* [Gr. διαθερμαίνω (*diathermainō*) = to heat through: διά (*dia*) = through, and θερμαίνω (*thermainō*) = to heat; θερμός (*thermos*) = heat.] The quality of being diathermal; the property of transmitting radiating heat.

dī-ą-thĕr-mą-nē'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Gr. διαθερμαίνω (*diathermainō*).] The same as DIATHERMANCY (q.v.).

dī-ą-thĕr'-mąn-ĭsm, *s.* [Gr. διαθερμαίνω (*diathermainō*), and Eng. suff. *-ism.*] The doctrine or phenomena of the transmission of radiant heat.

dī-ą-thĕr'-mąn-oŭs, *a.* [Gr. διαθερμαίνω (*diathermainō*).] The same as DIATHERMAL (q.v.).

"A rough surface is more likely to cause increased emission of heat in the case of bodies that are very slightly *diathermanous*, in which therefore the total radiation is confined to a very small depth below the surface."—*Academy*, Oct. 22, 1870, p. 16.

dī-ą-thĕr'-mĭc, *a.* [Gr. διά (*dia*) = through, and θερμός (*thermos*) = heat.] Transmitting heat; allowing heat to pass through.

dī-ą-thĕr-mŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. διά (*dia*) = through, and Eng., &c., *thermometer.*] An instrument for measuring the thermal resistance of a substance by noting the amount of heat which it transmits.

dī-ăth'-ĕ-sĭs, *s.* [Greek, from διατίθημι (*diatithēmi*) = to place, to arrange.]

Med.: A certain natural state or constitution of body, by which a person is predisposed to certain particular diseases.

"There are medicines of which the effect is to correct the lithic *diathesis*, as it is called."—*Watson: Lectures on Physic*, lect. lxxvi.

dī-ą-thўr-ą, *s.* [Gr. διάθυρα (*diathura*).]

Arch.: The vestibule before the room of a Greek house, corresponding with the prothyra of the Romans.

dī'-ą-tŏm, *s.* [DIATOMA.]

Botany:

1. *Strictly:* A member of the genus Diatoma (q.v.).

2. *Loosely:* A member of the order Diatomaceæ (q.v.). [DIATOMACEAN.]

diatom-prism, *s.*

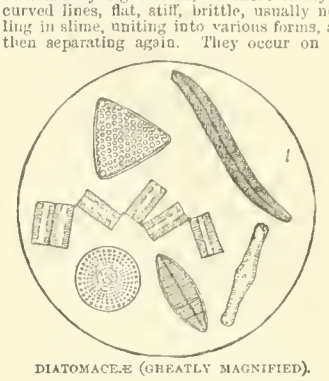
Optics: A triangular prism used for illuminating small objects in the field by oblique light.

dī-ăt'-ôm-ą, *s.* [Gr. διατομή (*diatomē*) = a cutting through: διά (*dia*) = through, and ταμή (*tomē*) = . . . a cutting; τέμνω (*temnō*) = to cut.]

Bot.: A genus of Algals, the typical one of the order Diatomaceæ. The frustules are in the front view linear, sometimes curvate, at first united with flat filaments, but afterwards separating so as to remain connected by the generally alternate angles only, thus forming a zigzag chain. About nine species are known.

dī-ą-tō-mā'-çē-æ, *dī-ą-tŏ-mā'-çē-ą, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *diatom(a)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ; -acea.*]

1. *Bot.:* Brittleworts. An order of flowerless plants, alliance Algales. The species are crystalline fragmentary bodies, generally bounded by right lines, or more rarely by curved lines, flat, stiff, brittle, usually nestling in slime, uniting into various forms, and then separating again. They occur on the



DIATOMACEÆ (GREATLY MAGNIFIED).

surface of stones constantly moistened by water, on the glass of hothouses, on the face of rocks in the sea, or of walls where the sun never shines, or the hard paths in damp parts of gardens after rain. They multiply either by division or by conjugation. Many authorities consider that these organisms belong to the animal kingdom, and their exact position is not clearly defined. The green of the chlorophyll is masked by a brownish pigment. There is some power of motion, and some observers record a protrusion of protoplasm resembling pseudopodia.

2. *Palæo-botany:* Diatomaceæ occur fossil in such great abundance that they form hills, rocks, and such minerals as tripoli. Many of the species were formerly classed as animals, and ranked with the Infusoria.

dī-ą-tō-mā'-çē-ąn, *s.* [Lat. *diatomace(æ)* (q.v.), and Eng. suff. *-an.*]

Bot.: A member of the order Diatomaceæ.

dī-ăt-ō-mā'-çeous, *a.* [Mod. Lat *diatomace(æ); -ous.*] Pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling diatoms.

dī-ą-tŏm'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *di* = twice twofold, and Eng. *atomic* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: Dyad. A term given to an element which is incapable of directly combining with only two atoms of monatomic (monad) element; as with two atoms of hydrogen, chlorine, &c. [ATOMICITY.] Oxygen is a diatomic (dyad) element; it has its atomicity represented by two bonds, thus —O—; or by two dashes, as O″.

diatomic acid, *s.*

Chem.: An organic acid derived from a diatomic alcohol. (Only primary alcohols can yield acids.) The acid is said to be monobasic, if one of the primary alcohol radicals $(CH_2{\cdot}OH)'$ is converted into an acid radical $(CO{\cdot}OH)'$; if both primary alcohol radicals are converted into acid radicals then the acid is dibasic. Thus the diatomic alcohol glycol CH_2OH | CH_2OH can yield the monobasic acid CH_2OH | $CO{\cdot}OH$ glycolic acid, and the dibasic acid $CO{\cdot}OH$ | $CO{\cdot}OH$ oxalic acid.

diatomic alcohol, *s.*

Chem.: An alcohol derived from a hydrocarbon by the replacement of two atoms of hydrogen, respectively, by the monad radical $(OH)'$ hydroxyl. [GLYCOLS.]

dī-ăt'-ō-mĭst, *s.* [Eng. *diatom; -ist.*] A microscopist devoted to the study of the diatomaceæ.

dī-ăt'-ō-mŏŭs, *a.* [Gr. διατομή (*diatomē*) = a cutting through, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*]

Min.: Having crystals with one distinct diagonal cleavage.

dī-ăt'-ō-nī, *s. pl.* [Gr. διάτονος (*diatonos*).]

Arch.: Angle-stones in a wall, wrought on two faces, and projecting between the general face of the wall. According to Vitruvius, the girders or hand-stones formerly employed in constructing walls; corner-stones.

dī-ą-tŏn'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. διατονικός (*diatonikos*); διάτονος (*diatonos*), from διατείνω (*diateinō*) = to stretch.]

I. *Greek Mus.:* One of the three genera of music among the Greeks; the other two being the chromatic and the enharmonic.

II. *Modern Music:*

1. The major and minor scales.]

2. Chords, intervals, and melodic progressions, &c., belonging to one key-scale.

diatonic chord, *s.*

Music: A chord having no note chromatically altered.

diatonic interval, *s.*

Music: An interval formed by two notes of a diatonic scale unaltered by accidentals.

diatonic melody, *s.*

Music: A melody not including notes belonging to more than one scale.

diatonic modulation, *s.*

Music: A modulation by which a key is changed to another closely related to it. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

dī-ą-tŏn'-ĭ-cal-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *diatonic*; *-ally.*] In a diatonic manner.

dī'-ą-trībe, * **dī-ą-trī'-bą,** *s.* [Lat. *diatriba* = a place or school for disputations; Gr. διατριβή (*diatribē*) = (1) a wearing away, (2) a discussion; διατρίβω (*diatribō*) = (1) to wear away, (2) to discuss.]

* 1. *Of both forms:* A prolonged discussion, a treatise, an essay, a discourse.

"That excellent *diatriba* upon St. Mark."—*Worthington: Preface to Mede's Works*, p. 1.

2. Ultimately the word became naturalized in English as diatribe, with the meaning of an invective discourse; a strain of abuse and reviling.

* **dī-ą-trīb'-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *diatrib(e)*; *-ist.*] One who makes a prolonged discussion on anything; the maker or writer of a diatribe.

"The same I desire may introduce my address to this *diatribist*."—*Hammond: Works*, vol. ii., pt. iv., p. 134.

dī-ą-trў'-mą, *s.* [Gr. διά (*dia*) = through, and τρῦμα (*truma*) = a hole.]

Palæont.: A genus of Cursorial Birds. *Diatryma gigantea* is twice as large as the Ostrich. It is described by Professor Cope from remains of it found in the Eocene of New Mexico. (*Nicholson.*)

* **dī-ău'-lŏn,** *s.* [Gr. δίαυλος (*diaulos*).]

Greek Antiq.: A race-course, the circuit of which was two stadia, or 1,200 feet, whence it was used to signify a measure of two stadia.

* **dī-ą-zeū'-tĭc,** * **dī-ą-zeūc'-tĭc,** *a.* [Gr. διαζευκτικός (*diazeuktikos*) = disjunctive: διά (*dia*) = between, apart, and ζεύγνυμι (*zeugnumi*) = to join.] Disjoining, disjunctive.

diazeutic-tone, *s.*

Music: A tone which lay between two tetrachords, as the modern F to G.

"They allowed to this *diazeutick tone*, which is our La, Mi, the proportion of nine to eight."—*Harris.*

dī-ą-zeūx'-ĭs, *s.* [Gr. διάζευξις (*diazeuxis*).]

Music: The separation of two tetrachords by a tone; opposed to *synaphē* (συναφή) or the overlapping of tetrachords. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

dī-ăz ō-, *in compos.* [Pref. *di* = twice, twofold, and Eng., &c. *azo(te)* = nitrogen.]

Chem.: Diazo compounds are derived from aromatic hydrocarbons by the substitution of two atoms of nitrogen for two atoms of hydrogen, the two atoms of nitrogen being united to each other by two bonds, forming a dyad radical (—N=N—). One of the nitrogen atoms is directly united to an aromatic hydrocarbon radical, and the other to an atom of a haloid element, as Cl, Br, or to an acid radical, as $(NO_3)'$, as diazo-benzene bromide, $C_6H_5{\cdot}N=NBr$; diazo-benzene nitrate, $C_6A_5{\cdot}N=N{\cdot}NO_3$. Diazo compounds are obtained by the action of the vapour of nitrous acid on the salts of aromatic amido compounds, or better, by dissolving the salt of the aromatic amido compound in dilute nitric acid and adding potassium nitrite, thus $C_6H_5{\cdot}NH_2{\cdot}HNO_3+HNO_3+KNO_2=C_6H_5{\cdot}N=N{\cdot}NO_3+2H_2O+KNO_3$. Diazo compounds are mostly crystalline, colourless substances, which turn brown when exposed to the air; they are soluble in water, and slightly in alcohol, and are precipitated from their alcoholic solution by ether; they explode violently when heated and on percussion. When boiled with water they are decomposed, yielding phenol, as $C_6H_5{\cdot}N_2{\cdot}NO_3+H_2O=C_6H_5{\cdot}OH+N_2+HNO_3$. When boiled with strong alcohol they yield hydrocarbons, the alcohol being oxidized into aldehyde, $C_6H_5N_2{\cdot}HSO_4+C_2H_6OH=C_6H_6+N_2+H_2SO_4+CH_3{\cdot}CO{\cdot}H$.

diazo-amido, *in compos.*

Chem.: Diazo-amido compounds are obtained by the action of the salts of diazo-compounds on primary and secondary amines, as $C_6H_5{\cdot}N_2{\cdot}NO_3+2C_6H_5{\cdot}NH_2=C_6H_5{\cdot}N=N—NH{\cdot}C_6H_5+C_6H_5{\cdot}NH_2{\cdot}HNO_3$. Also by the action of nitrons acid upon an amido aromatic compound dissolved in ether, as $2C_6H_5{\cdot}NH_2+HNO_2=C_6H_5N=N—NHC_6H_5+2H_2O$. The diazo-amido compounds are mostly neutral yellow bodies, which do not unite with acids; they are insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol, ether, and benzene. By the action of hydrobromic acid they are decomposed, $C_6H_5{\cdot}N_2{\cdot}NH{\cdot}C_6H_5+2HBr=C_6H_5Br+N_2+C_6H_5{\cdot}NH_2{\cdot}HBr$. Boiled with water they decompose thus, $C_6H_5{\cdot}N_2{\cdot}NH{\cdot}C_6H_5+H_2O=C_6H_5{\cdot}OH+N_2+C_6H_5{\cdot}NH_2$.

¶ *Diazo-amido-benzene:*

Chem.: Diazo-amido-benzene, $C_6H_5{\cdot}N=N—NH{\cdot}C_6H_5$, is obtained by the action of nitrous acid on an alcoholic solution of aniline, also by mixing aniline with diazo-benzene nitrate. It crystallizes out of hot alcohol in golden yellow plates; it is insoluble in water, but melts and explodes when heated to 91°. It forms a double salt with platinic chloride, which crystallizes in red needles.

diazo-benzene perbromide, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_5—N—N—Br$ (Br Br) Diazo-benzene bromide, $C_6H_5—N=N{\cdot}Br$, unites directly with two atoms of bromine. Diazo-benzene perbromide is insoluble in water; it crystallizes out of cold alcohol in yellow plates. When boiled with strong alcohol it yields monobrom benzene, $C_6H_5{\cdot}N_2Br_3=C_6H_5Br+Br_2+N_2$.

diazo-benzenimide, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_5{\cdot}N_3$, or $C_6H_5—N—N$ (N) Obtained by the action of aqueous ammonia on diazo-benzene perbromide, $C_6H_5{\cdot}N_2{\cdot}Br_3+4NH_3=C_6H_5{\cdot}N_2{\cdot}N+3NH_4Br$; also by the action of dilute alkalies on the nitroso compound of phenyl-hydrazin, $C_6H_5{\cdot}N(NO)NH_2$. Diazo-benzenimide is a yellow oil, insoluble in water, soluble without alteration in sulphuric and in nitric acids. By the action of zinc and hydrochloric acid on a solution of it in alcohol, it is decomposed into ammonia and aniline, $C_6H_5N_3+8H=C_6H_5{\cdot}NH_2+2NH_3$.

diazo-benzoic, *a.*

¶ *Diazo-benzoic nitrate:*

Chem.: $C_6H_4{<}^{CO.OH}_{N=N—NO_3}$. Obtained by the action of nitrous acid on a solution of meta-amido-benzoic acid in dilute nitric acid. It is slightly soluble in cold water; it crystallizes in colourless prisms, which explode violently on being heated. Boiled with water it yields meta-oxy-benzoic acid.

diazo-phenol, *s.*

Chem.: The nitrate is obtained along with ortho and para-nitrophenol by passing nitrous acid into an ethereal solution of phenol, $C_6H_5{\cdot}OH$, cooled with ice. It crystallizes in light brown needles.

dī-ą-zōm'-ą, *s.* [Gr. = a girdle, a cornice.]

1. *Arch.:* A term used for the landing and resting places, which encircled the amphitheatre at different heights, like so many bands.

2. *Zool.:* A genus of Ascidia, in which the species are disposed circularly or in rays, sometimes forming one or more stilliform systems, imbedded in a horizontal gelatinous mass.

dĭb (1), **dub,** *s.* [Connected with *dip* (q.v.). Cf. Gael. *dubadh* = a pool, a pond.] A small pool of rain-water.

"He kens the loan from the crown of the causeway, as well as the duck does the midden from the adle *dib*."—*Ayrshire Legatees*, p. 100.

dĭb (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. *Sing.:* One of the small bones in the leg of a sheep, a hucklebone. [See also AS-TRAGALUS.]

2. *Plural:*

(1) A childish game, in which the players throw up the small bones described above, or pebbles, and catch them, first on the palm, and then on the back of the hand; called also Chuckies.

(2) Money. (*Slang.*)

dĭb, dibbe, *v.i.* & *t.* [DIP.]

A. *Intrans.:* In angling, to dap or dip. [DIP.]

"This kind of fishing we call daping, dabbing, or *dibbing*: wherein you are always to have your line flying before you, up or down the river, as the wind serves, and to angle as near as you can to the bank of the same side whereon you stand."—*Walton: Angler*, p. ii., ch. v.

* **B.** *Trans.:* To dip.

"He bad thaim *dib* thair cuppes alle."
Metrical Homilies, p. 121.

dī-bās'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *di* = twice, twofold, and Eng. *basic* (q.v.).] An acid is said to be dibasic when it contains two atoms of hydrogen, which can be replaced by other metals, as sulphuric acid, H_2SO_4. [BIBASIC ACID.]

dĭb'-bĕr, *s.* [DIBBLE.]

1. One who dibs or angles for fish.

2. A dibble (q.v.).

dĭb'-ble, * **deb-ylle,** * **dib-bille,** * **dib-le,** *s.* [A dim. from *dib*=dip.] A pointed implement with a spade-handle used to make a hole in the ground to receive seed.

"I'll not put
The *dibble* in earth to set one slip of them."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 4.

dĭb'-ble, *v.t.* & *i.* [DIBBLE, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To make holes in with or as with a dibble.

"A skipping deer,
With pointed hoof *dibbling* the glebe, prepared
The soft receptacle." *Cowper: Yardley Oak.*

2. To plant or set with a dibble.

"He's broughte forith of foreign leeks,
An' *dibbled* them in his yardie."
Remains of Nithsdale Song, p. 144.

B. *Intrans.:* To dip or dib in angling.

"This stone-fly, then we dape or *dibble* with, as with the drake."—*Walton: Angler*, pt. ii., ch. vii.

dĭb'-blĕr, *s.* [Eng. *dibbl(e)*; *-er.*]

1. One who dibbles, or sets plants with a dibble.

2. A dibble or dibbling machine

3. One who dibbles for fish.

dĭb'-blĭng, *pr. par.* & *s.* [DIBBLE, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As subst.:* The act or process of setting or planting with a dibble.

dibbling-machine, *s.* One used for making holes in rows for potato sets, for beans, or other things which are planted isolated in rows.

dī-bĕn'-zōyl, *s.* [Pref. *di* = twice, twofold, and Eng. *benzoyl* (q.v.).]

Chem.: $C_{14}H_{10}O_2$ or $C_6H_5{\cdot}CO{\cdot}CO{\cdot}C_6H_5$. Benzile, a diketone obtained by the action of sodium amalgam on benzoyl chloride $C_6H_5{\cdot}CO{\cdot}Cl$. It crystallizes in large six-sided prisms, melting at 90°. It is oxidized by chromic acid mixture in benzoic acid. When heated with PCl_5 to 200° it forms tolane tetrachloride.

dī-bĕn'-zўl, *s.* [Pref. *di* = twice, twofold, and Eng. *benzyl* (q.v.).]

Chem.: $C_{14}H_{14}$, or $C_6H_5{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}C_6H_5$. An aromatic hydrocarbon obtained by the action of sodium on benzyl chloride $C_6H_5{\cdot}CH_2Cl$, or by heating stilbene, $C_6H_5{\cdot}CH=CH{\cdot}C_6H_5$,

toban, $C_6H_5{\cdot}C{\equiv}C{\cdot}C_6H_5$, or desoxybenzoin $C_6H_5{\cdot}CO{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}C_6H_5$, with hydriodic acid; or by the action of aluminium chloride on benzene C_6H_6, and ethylene chloride, $C_2H_4Cl_2$. Dibenzyl crystallizes in large colourless prisms which melt at 52° and boil at 284°. Heated to 500° it yields stilbene and toluene. It is oxidized by chromic acid mixture into benzoic acid.

dī-blas'-tu-la (pl. **dī-blas'-tu-læ**), *s.* [Pref. *di* = twice, twofold, and Eng., &c., *blastula* (q.v.).]

Biol.: Lankester's name for the two-layered sac developed from the single cells constituting the germs of the Enterozoa.

dī-bŏth'-rĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [Mod. Lat. *dibothri(um)*; *-an.*]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to, or characteristic of, the Dibothriidæ.

B. *As subst.:* Any individual of the Dibothriidæ.

dī-bŏth-rĭ'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *dibothri(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of cestoid flat-worms, in which there are only two suckers on the head.

dī-bŏth'-rĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. δι (*di*), and Gr. βοθριον (*bothrion*) = a little pit.]

Zool.: The type-genus of Dibothriidæ (q.v.).

dī-brăn-chĭ-ā'-tą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *di* = twice, twofold, and Gr. βράγχια (*brangchia*) = gills.]

1. *Zool.:* An order of Cephalopods characterized by the possession of two gills only, and by the fact that the shell, if external, as is rarely the case, is never chambered. It includes the Cuttle-fishes, Squids, and Paper Nautilus, as well as the extinct family of Belemnitidæ. The order contains two sections, Octopoda and Decapoda.

2. *Palæont.:* [Belemnitidæ].

dī-brăn'-chĭ-ate, *a.* & *s.* [Dibranchiata.]

A. *As adj.:* Having two gills; as the dibranchiate Cephalopods.

B. *As subst.:* A member of the order Dibranchiata (q.v.).

dī'-brŏm-, dī-brō'-mō-, *in compos.* [Pref. *di* = twice, twofold, and Eng., &c. *brom(ine)* (q.v.).]

Chem.: A term applied to compounds in which two atoms of bromine have replaced two atoms of hydrogen, as dibrom-benzene, $C_6H_4Br_2$.

dī-brŏm'-īde, *s.* [Pref. *di* = twice, twofold, and Eng., &c., *bromide* (q.v.).]

Chem.: A compound in which two atoms of bromine are united to a dyad element or radical, as ethylene dibromide $C_2H_4Br_2$. Also called Bibromide.

dĭb'-stōne, *s.* [Eng. *dib* (2), s., and *stone* (q.v.).] A children's game, known also as dibs, chuckies, &c.

"I have seen little girls exercise whole hours together, and take abundance of pains, to be expert at *dibstones*."—*Locke.*

dī-bū'-tўl, *s.* [Pref. *di* = twice, twofold, and Eng., &c., *butyl* (q.v.).]

Chem.: Normal octane, C_8H_{18}, or $C_4H_9{\cdot}C_4H_9$. Obtained by the action of sodium and normal butyl iodide. It boils at 125°.

dī-bū-tўr-ăl'-dine, *s.* [Pref. *di* = twice, twofold; Eng., &c., *butyr(ic)*, *ald(ehyde)*, and suff. *-ine* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: A base formed by the union of two molecules of butyric aldehyde with one molecule of ammonia. It is obtained along with tetrabutyraldine by treating normal butyric aldehyde with alcoholic ammonia for two months at 30° or one day at 100°. By dry distillation it yields paraconine, an alkaloid having the properties of conine.

dī-cā'-çious, *a.* [Lat. *dicax* (genit. *dicacis*) = talkative; *dico* = to say.] Talkative, saucy.

* **dī-cā'-çious-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *dicacious*; *-ness.*] Talkativeness, pertness. (*Ash.*)

* **dī-căç'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Lat. *dicacitas*, from *dicax.*]

1. Talkativeness, fluency.

"To remit the freedom of inquiry after it for their *dicacity*."—*Byrom: Enthusiasm* (Introd.).

2. Sauciness, pertness.

"This gave a sort of petulant *dicacity* to his repartees."—*Graves: Spiritual Quixote*, i. 2.

* **dī-çæ-ŏl'-ó-ġў,** *s.* [Gr. δίκαιος (*dikaios*) = just, and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.]

Rhet.: A figure of speech by which an orator endeavours to move an audience in his favour.

dī-car'-bŏn-ate, *s.* [Pref. *di* = twice, twofold, and Eng. *carbonate* (q.v.).]

Chem.: A term applied to a carbonate containing one atom of carbonic acid with two of the element with which it is combined.

* **dĭc'-ăst,** *s.* [Gr. δικαστής (*dikastēs*) = a judge, or rather a juror; δίκη (*dikē*) = justice.]

Greek Antiq.: A juror.

* **dĭc-ăs'-tĕr-ў,** *s.* [Gr. δικαστήριον (*dikastērion*).]

Greek Antiq.: A court of justice.

dīçe, * **dees,** * **dis,** * **dies,** * **dyse,** *s. pl.* [Die (2), *s.*]

1. [Die, *s.*]

2. A game played with dice.

dice-box, *s.* The box or cylindrical case out of which dice are thrown.

"When the bottle or the *dice-box* was going round." *Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

dice-coal, *s.* The layers in a coal-seam of a glossy bituminous nature, which break up into cubical pieces.

dīçe, * **dycyn,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Dice, *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To play at dice, to gamble.

"The Dick Talbot who had *diced* and revelled with Grammont."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* ch. xvii.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To sew a kind of waved or zigzag pattern round the edge of a dress.

2. To ornament with squares or diamonds by pressure. [Dicing.]

* **3.** To cut up in cubes or squares.

"*Dycyn*, as men do brede, or other lyke. *Quadro.*" —*Prompt. Parv.*

dī-çĕn'-trą, *s.* [Gr. δίκεντρος (*dikentros*) = with two stings: δι = δίς (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and κέντρος (*kentros*) = a sting.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Fumariaceæ, tribe Fumarieæ. *Dicentra cuculluria* has been employed in America as a medicine to expel intestinal worms, and as an emmenagogue. It is a tree growing in Brazil and Guiana.

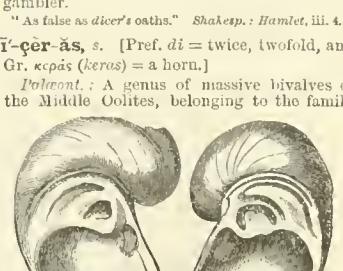
dī-çĕph'-ą-loŭs, *a.* [Gr. δι = δίς (*dis*) = twice, two-fold, and κεφάλη (*kephalē*) = a head.] Having two heads on one body; two-headed.

dī'-çĕr, * **di-cour,** * **di-sar,** * **dy-sar,** *s.* [Eng. *dic(e)*; *-er.*] One who plays at dice; a gambler.

"As false as *dicer's* oaths." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 4.

dī'-çĕr-ăs, *s.* [Pref. *di* = twice, twofold, and Gr. κεράς (*keras*) = a horn.]

Palæont.: A genus of massive bivalves of the Middle Oolites, belonging to the family



DICERAS.

Right Valve. B. Left Valve. A.

Chamidæ or Clam-shells. The shell is subequivalve, attached by either umbo; beaks very prominent, spiral, furrowed externally by ligamental grooves; hinge very thick; teeth 2—1, prominent. The beaks are twisted backwards like rams' horns. (*Woodward*, &c.)

diceras limestone, *s.*

Geol.: A division of the Oolite in the Alps, in which the shells of the genus Diceras occur in great abundance.

* **dich** (1), * **dichen,** *v.t.* [Dike, *v* Ditch.]

1. To dig.

2. To surround with a ditch.

"The whiche tounne the queene Simyramus Lect *duchon* al about."

Chaucer: Leg. Good Women; Tesbe, 3.

* **dĭch** (2), *v.i.* [A corruption of *do 't* = do it.] May it do.

"Much good *dich* thy good heart, Apemantus." *Shakesp.: Timon of Athens*, i. 2.

¶ Though this has the appearance of being a familiar and colloquial form, it has not been met with elsewhere . . . Nor is it known to be provincial. (*Nares.*)

* **dich,** * **diche,** *s.* [Ditch, Dike.]

di-chæls, di-chals, *s.* [Gael. *diochla.*] A reproof, a correction, a beating.

dī-chăs'-tă-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. διχάζω (*dichazō*) = to part asunder; δίχα (*dicha*) = in two parts, apart.] Spontaneous subdivision.

dī-chăs'-tic, *a.* [Dichastasis.] Capable of spontaneous subdivision.

dī-chĕ-lĕs-tĭ'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *dichelesti(um)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Entomostracans, order Parasita. The anterior segment has four antennæ, one pair is filiform, the others stout and furnished with a prehensile claw.

dī-chĕ-lĕs'-tĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Prob. from Gr διχηλος (*dichēlos*) = two parted; δίχηλον (*dichēlon*) = forceps.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Dichelestidæ (q.v.). The species are parasitic upon fishes, &c.

di-chens, *s. pl.* [Prob. connected with *di-chels* (q.v.).] A beating; a correction.

"They'll get their *dichens* for 't some day."—*Brownie of Bodsbeck*, ii. 127.

dī-chlăm-ўd'-ĕ-oŭs, *a.* [Pref. *di* = twice, twofold; Gr. χλαμύς (*chlamus*) = a cloak, and Eng. adj. suff. *-eous.*]

Bot.: Having two coverings, a corolla and a calyx.

dī-chlōr'-, dī-chlōr'-ō-, *in compos.* [Pref. *di* = twice, and Eng., &c., *chloro-* (q.v.).]

Chem.: Applied to compounds in which two atoms of chlorine have replaced two atoms of hydrogen; as dichloracetic acid.

dichloracetic acid, *s.* [Chloracetic acid.]

dī-chlōr-hў'-drĭn, *s.* [Pref. *di* = twice, twofold, and Eng., &c., *chlorhydrin* (q.v.).]

Chem.: $C_3H_5''(OH)Cl_2$. Dichlorhydrin exists in two modifications: (1) Symmetrical, $CH_2Cl{\cdot}CH(OH){\cdot}CH_2Cl$. Obtained by saturating equal volumes of glycerin and glacial acetic acid with hydrochloric acid gas at 100°, neutralizing with sodium carbonate, and fractionating the resulting oil; or by shaking $CH_2{\cdot}CH{\cdot}CH_2Cl$, epichlorhydrin, $\backslash O /$ with concentrated hydrochloric acid. It is an ethereal-smelling liquid, boiling at 172°. Slightly soluble in water, easily soluble in alcohol and ether. Heated with hydriodic acid, HI, it is converted into isopropyl iodide; by sodium amalgam into isopropyl alcohol. By oxidation with chromic acid mixture it is oxidized into chloracetic acid and β dichloracetone, $CHCl{\cdot}CO{\cdot}CHCl$. (2) Unsymmetrical, $CH_2Cl{\cdot}CHCl{\cdot}CH_2(OH)$. Obtained by the addition of chlorine to allyl alcohol, or of hypochlorous acid to allyl chloride, $CH_2{=}CH{\cdot}CH_2Cl$. It is a liquid, boiling at 182°; is converted into allyl alcohol by sodium, and by fuming nitric acid it is oxidized into dichlor-propionic acid.

dī-chlōr'-īde, *s.* [Pref. *di* = twice, twofold, and Eng., &c. *chloride* (q.v.).]

Chem.: A compound of two atoms of chlorine with an element or radical, as ethylene dichloride, $C_2H_4''{\cdot}Cl_2$. Dichlorides are often called bichlorides (q.v.).

dī-chō-bū'-nē, *s.* [Gr. δίχα (*dicha*) = in two parts, apart, and βουνός (*bounos*) = a height, a ridge.]

Palæont.: A genus of quadrupeds belonging to the family Anoplotheridæ, and found in the Middle Eocene formations. They form a kind of transition between the Swine and the true Ruminants. They are so called from the ridges in the upper molars.

dī'-chŏ-dŏn, *s.* [Gr. δίχα (*dicha*) = two parts, apart, and ὀδούς (*odous*), genit. ὀδόντος (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Palæont.: A genus of artiodactyle Mammals, found in the Middle Tertiary formations in Hampshire, and so called from the double crescent-shaped lines of enamel on the upper surface of the true molars. They are closely allied to the genus Dichobune (q.v.).

dī-chŏg'-ą-moŭs, *a.* [Eng. *dichogam(y)*; *-ous.*]

Bot.: Characterized by dichogamy.

dī-chŏg'-ą-mỹ, *s.* [Gr. δίχα (*dicha*) = in two parts, apart, and γάμος (*gamos*) = a marriage.]

Bot.: A provision in hermaphrodite flowers to prevent self-fertilization, the stamens and pistils within the same flower not being matured at the same time.

dī-chŏ-grăp'-sŭs, *s.* [Gr. δίχα = apart, asunder, and Mod. Lat. *grapsus*, a modification of *graptolite* (q.v.).]

Palæont.: A genus of Fossil Hydrozoa, belonging to the sub-class Graptolitidæ (Graptolites). There are more than four (usually eight) simple monoprionidian branches, arising from the same number of divisions of a non-cellulliferous basal process.

dī-chŏn'-dra, *s.* [Gr. δι = δίς (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and χόνδρος (*chondros*) = corn, grain, in allusion to the form of the capsules.]

Bot.: A genus of Convolvulaceæ, tribe Dichondreæ, of which it is the type.

dī-chŏn'-drĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *dichondr(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ĕæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Convolvulaceæ, characterized by having the carpels distinct instead of consolidated.

dī-chord, *s.* [Gr. δι = δίς (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and Eng. *chord* (q.v.).]

Music:

1. An instrument having two strings.

2. An instrument having two strings to each note.

dī-chŏt'-ŏm-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *dichotom(y)*; *-ic.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Branching off or dividing into two parts, heads, or divisions; double.

"The Scriptural representation is as often *dichotomic* as it is trichotomic."—*British Quarterly Review*, vol. lvii., p. 301 (1873).

2. *Bot.:* The same as Dichotomous (q.v.).

* **dī-chŏt'-ŏ-mĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *dichotom(y)*: *-ist.*] One who dichotomizes or divides things into two.

"He that will be a flat *dichotomist* . . .
Is in your judgment thought a learned man."
Marlowe: Massacre at Paris, i. 1.

* **dī-chŏt'-ŏ-mīze,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Gr. διχοτομέω (*dichotomeō*), from δίχα (*dicha*) = in two, apart, and τομή (*tomē*) = a cutting; τέμνω (*temnō*) = to cut.]

A. *Trans.:* To cut into two parts; to divide or break up into pairs.

"That great city might well be *dichotomized* into cloisters and hospitals."—*Bishop Hall: Epist.*, i. 5.

B. *Intrans.:* To separate into two parts.

dī-chŏt'-ŏ-mīzed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Dichotomize.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

Astron.: Half illuminated. An astronomical term, used especially with regard to the moon.

"This is a Greek expression, used to denote that state of the moon when it is *dichotomized*."—*Prof. Airy: Pop. Astronomy* (6th ed.), p. 167

dī-chŏt'-ŏ-moŭs, *a.* [Gr. διχοτόμος (*dichotomos*) = cut or divided into two parts or divisions.]

Bot.: Branching or dividing into twos or pairs.

"The divisions in this case always take place by two, or in a *dichotomous* manner."—*Balfour: Botany*, § 338.

dichotomous-corymbed, *a.*

Bot: Composed of corymbs in which the pedicles are dichotomous.

dī-chŏt'-ŏ-moŭs-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *dichotomous*; *-ly.*] In a dichotomous manner.

dī-chŏt'-ŏ-mỹ, * **dī-chŏt'-ŏ mie,** *s.* [Fr. *dichotomie*; Gr. διχοτομία (*dichotomia*) = a division into two parts or heads.]

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. A dividing or division; a separation.

"A general breach or *dichotomy* with their church." *Browne.*

2. A distribution or division into pairs.

"Whatsoever doth not aptly fall within those *dichotomies*."—*Bacon: On Learning*, bk. vi., ch. ii., § 1.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Logic:* A distribution or separation of ideas by pairs; the division of a class into two sub-classes opposed to each other by contradiction

"Some persons have . . . abused their readers by an affectation of *dichotomies*, trichotomies, sevens, twelves, &c."—*Watts: Logic.*

2. *Bot.:* A term applied to that kind of branching by a constant furcation or division into two parts, as where the stem of a plant branches into two branchlets, each of which in its turn divides into others, and so on. Example, the mistletoe. The veins of various ferns thus branch dichotomously.

3. *Astron.:* That phase of the moon where it appears bisected or is only half illuminated, as at the quadratures.

dī-chrō'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. δίχροος (*dichroos*) = of two colours.] The same as Dichroitic (q.v.).

dī'-chrō-ĭsm, *s.* [Gr. δίχροια (*dichroia*) = double colour, from δι = δίς (*dis*) = twice, twofold; χρόα (*chroa*), χροιά (*chroia*) = colour, and Eng. suff. *-ism.*]

Optics: The property by which a crystallized body assumes two or more colours, according to the direction by which light is transmitted through it. Examples, iolite, mica, muriate of palladium, &c. Dichroism depends upon the absorption of some of the coloured rays of the polarized light in its passage through the crystal, this absorption varying with the different relative positions of the planes of primitive polarization of these rays to the axis of double refraction of the crystals, so that the two pencils formed by double refraction are differently coloured.

dī'-chrō-īte, *s.* [Gr. δίχροος (*dichroos*) = of two colours, and Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: The same as Iolite (q.v.).

dī-chrō-ĭt'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. δίχροος (*dichroos*) = of two colours.] Characterized by dichroism; exhibiting dichroism.

"In fact the agent, whatever it is, which sends us the light of the sky, exercises in so doing a *dichroitic* action."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), ch. vii., pp. 141, 142.

dī-chrō'-mate, *s.* [Gr. δι = δίς (*dis*) twice, twofold; and Eng. *chromate* (q.v.).]

Chem.: A double chromate. Potassium dichromate has the formula $K_2Cr_2O_7$, or $K_2CrO_4{\cdot}CrO_3$. [Chromate.]

dī-chrō'-mĭc, *a.* [Gr. δι = δίς (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and Eng. *chromatic* (q.v.).] Characterized by or producing two colours.

dī'-chrō-oŭs, *a.* [Gr. δίχροος (*dichroos*).] The same as Dichroitic (q.v.).

dī-chrō-scōpe, *s.* [Gr. δίχροια (*dichroia*) = double colour, and σκοπέω (*skopeō*) = to see.]

Optics: An instrument to exhibit the two complementary colours of polarized light. The quality called the dichroism of crystals consists in transmitting different colours when viewed in different directions. There are several varieties of this apparatus invented by Arago and Brewster. As constructed by Brewster, it consists of a tube about two inches long, blackened on the interior, and attached to a ball and socket. The ball contains two prisms of calcareous spar, separated by a film of sulphate of lime, so placed that each pair of the four images is tinged with the complementary colours. A lens is arranged upon or near the prisms either at front or back. On viewing the sky or any luminous object, four brilliantly coloured images of the aperture will be seen, the colour of the two middle ones being complementary to that of the outer ones. By moving the ball in the socket the colours will constantly change, and the images will sometimes overlap and sometimes separate, exhibiting a great variety of hues, pleasing the eye by their combinations and by the soft harmony of their contrasts. Many beautiful variations may be obtained by using several films of sulphate of lime having their axes variously inclined to one another. (*Knight.*)

dī-chrō-scŏp'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *dichroscop(e)*; *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to dichroism, or the use of the dichroscope.

* **dicht,** * **dycht,** *v.t.* [Dight.]

dĭç'-ĭng, * **dys-yng,** *pr. par., a.,* & *s.* [Dice, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of gambling or playing with dice.

"What commys of *dysyng* I pray you hark."
Towneley Myst., p. 243.

2. A mode of ornamenting leather in squares or diamonds by pressure, either of a blunt awl or an edging-tool, or in a machine by pressure between dies.

dicing-house, *s.* A gambling-house; a hell.

"There is such *dicing-houses* also, they say, as had not been wont to be."—*Latymer. Serm.* v.

dī-çĭn'-ną-mēne, *s.* [Pref. *di* = twice, twofold, and Eng. *cinnamene* (q.v.).]

Chem.: $C_{16}H_{16}$. Distyrol, distyrolene. A hydrocarbon formed by heating cinnamene, C_8H_8, with hydrochloric acid to 170°. It is an oily liquid.

* **dĭck,** *s.* [A corruption of *Richard.*] Apparently, a worthless fellow.

"O, he, sir, he's a desperate *Dick*, indeed. Bar him your house."—*London Prodigal*, i. 2.

dĭck'-ĕns, *interj.* [Prob. a corruption of *devilkins* or *devils.*] The devil, the deuce.

"I cannot tell what the *dickens* his name is."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iii. 2.

dĭck'-ĕr, *s.* [L. Ger. & Sw. *deker*; Ger. *decker* = ten hides or skins; Low Lat. *ducra*, *decara*, from Lat. *decuria* = the number of ten; *decem* = ten.] [Daker.] A number or quantity of ten of any commodity, as a *decker* of hides or skins = ten hides or skins; a bundle.

"'Behold,' said Pas, 'a whole *dicker* of wit.'"—*Sidney: Arcadia.*

dĭck'-ĕr, *v.t.* & *i.* [Prob. from Dicker, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To barter, to exchange, to deal in. (*American.*)

B. *Intrans.:* To barter, to chaffer, to haggle, to drive a bargain.

"I had acquired quite a reputation in *dickering* with the thievish Italian landlords and vetturini."—*Headley: Letters from Italy* (1849), p. 99.

dĭck'-ĕy (1), **dĭck'-ỹ** (1), *s.* [Perhaps from Dut. *dekken*, Ger. *decken* = to cover; A.S. *theccan* = to thatch, to cover; Icel. *thekja*; Dan. *dække.*] [Thatch, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A child's pinafore or bib; a leathern apron.

2. A linen shirt-front.

II. *Vehicles:* A seat behind the body of a carriage for servants. In the old-fashioned English stage-coach it was occupied by the guard and some passengers.

"Mr. Bob Sawyer was seated, not in the *dickey*, but on the roof of the chaise."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. 1.

dĭck'-ĕy (2), **dĭck-ỹ** (2), *s.* [A dimin. from *Richard.*] An ass, a donkey.

"Time to begin the *Dicky* races,
More famed for laughter than for speed."
Bloomfield: Richard & Kate. (*Davies.*)

dickey-bird, *s.* A pet name for a little bird.

"The dear little *dickey*-birds carol away."
Barham: Knight & Lady.

dicky-daisy, *s.*

Bot.: *Bellis perennis.*

¶ *Large dicky-daisy: Chrysanthemum leucanthemum.*

dicky-delver, *s.*

Bot.: *Vinca major* or *minor.*

dĭck-sō'-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after Mr. James Dickson, an eminent cryptogamic botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of Polypodiaceæ, the type of the section Dicksonieæ. The species are mostly arborescent ferns from the Southern Hemisphere. The tree-fern of St. Helena is *Dicksonia arborescens.* It has more than once been brought to this country, but has died in a few months. Other species of the genus have also been introduced. Of these *D. Antarctica* is very beautiful, and is often seen in greenhouses.

dĭck-sō-nĭ-ē′-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *dicksonia*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Polypodiaceæ.

dĭck′-ў, *a.* [Etym. doubtful.] Not in a perfectly sound or safe state; doubtful, questionable. *(Slang.)*

"It [meat] couldn't do any one much harm if it was ever so *dicky.*"—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 3rd, 1882.

dī-clē′-şĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. δικλίς (*diklis*) = folding two ways.]

Bot.: A small, dry, indehiscent pericarp, having the indurated perianth adherent to the carpel, and forming part of the shell, as in Marvel of Peru.

dī-clĭn-ātc, dī-clĭn′-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. δι = δίς (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and κλίνω (*klinō*) = to bend, to incline.]

Crystallog.: A term applied to crystals in which two of the axes are obliquely inclined, as in the oblique rectangular prism.

dī′-clĭn-oŭs, *a.* [Gr. δι = δίς (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and κλίνη (*klinē*) = a bed; κλινω (*klinō*) = to bend, to incline.]

1. *Bot.:* A term given to plants which have the stamens in one flower and the pistils in another.

2. *Crystallog.:* The same as DICLINIC (q.v.).

dī-clĭp′-tĕr-ą, *s.* [Gr. δι = δίς (*dis*) = twice, twofold; κλειω (*kleiō*) = to shut, and πτερόν (*pteron*) = a wing. So named because the fruit is two-valved.]

Bot.: A genus of Acanthaceæ, tribe Dicliptereæ, of which it is the type. The sepals are five, the corolla two-lipped, its tube twisted, the stamens two. About seventy species are known from the tropics of both hemispheres.

dī-clĭp-tĕr′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *diclipter(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family or tribe of Acanthaceæ.

dī-cŏc′-coŭs, *a.* [Gr. δίκοκκος (*dikokkos*), from δι = δίς (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and κόκκος (*kokkos*) = a berry.]

Bot.: Two-grained; consisting of two cohering grains or cells, with one seed in each.

dĭ-çœ′-loŭs, *a.* [Gr. δι = δίς (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and κοῖλος (*koilos*) = hollow.] Having two cavities. Used chiefly of the heart in animals.

dī-cŏn′-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. δι = δίς = twice, twofold, and Eng (*a*)*conic* (q.v.).]

Chem.: A term occurring only in the following compound.

diconic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_9H_{10}O_6$. Obtained by heating citric acid to 190° to 200° with concentrated hydrochloric acid. At 140°, aconitic acid is formed, along with a syrupy variety of citric acid called dicitric acid; on further heating the mixture diconic acid is formed; also by heating aconitic acid with fuming hydrochloric acid. It crystallizes in small crystals, which melt at 200°, and are soluble in water, alcohol, and ether. *(Watts: Dict. Chem.)*

dī-cŏt′-ў-lē′-dŏn (pl. **dī-cŏt′-ў-lē′-dŏns, dī-cŏt′-ў-lē′-dŏn-ēş,** *s.* [Gr. pref. δι = δίς (*dis*) = twice, and κοτυλεδών (*kotuledōn*) = any cup-shaped hollow or cavity.]

Botany:

1. *(Sing.):* A plant having two cotyledons or seed-leaves, that is, primordial leaves, contained in the embryo. The majority of flowering plants have this structure. When therefore seed is sown, in most cases the future plant first appears above the ground as a tiny two-leaved existence, and in certain cases the next pair of leaves which appear, and all the future ones, are of a different structure from the first. The primordial pair of leaves are the two cotyledons. Their use in the economy of nature is to shelter the ordinary leaves situated inside.

2. *(Pl.):* The highest class of the vegetable kingdom, containing orders of plants with the structure of seed described under 1. It is a natural division and has other characteristics than that now mentioned; specially, new wood is added to the old externally, whence these plants are very often termed Exogens (q.v.). The Dicotyledons comprise at least two-thirds of all known plants.

dī-cŏt′-ў-lē′-dŏn-oŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat., &c. *dicotyledon*, and Eng., &c. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Having two cotyledons; pertaining to the class Dicotyledones.

"The arrangement of the cotyledons follows the same laws as that of the leaves in *dicotyledonous* or exogenous plants, being opposite or verticillate, according to the mode of formation of the axis."—*Balfour: Botany*, § 598.

dī-cŏt′-ў-lĭs-ēş, *s.* [Gr. δίς (*dis*) = twice, and κοτύλη (*kotulē*) = a cavity.] [PECCARY.]

Zool.: A genus of Swine [SUIDÆ (q.v.)], familiarly known as Peccaries, confined to the American continent and ranging from Paraguay as far north as Texas and Arkansas. The Dicotyles differ from other swine in the number and shape of the teeth, in having only three toes on each hind foot, and in possessing a glandular opening in the loins, secreting a fetid humour; for the rest they are not unlike small pigs, either in appearance or habits, and are gregarious, generally occurring in small flocks. Two species of Peccary are known—the Common, or Collared Peccary (*Dicotyles torquatus*), and the White-Lipped Peccary (*D. labiatus*). The latter, which is the larger and more ferocious of the two, is confined to the forests of South America.

dī-crăn-ā′-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *dicran(um)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: A family of apocarpous operculate Mosses, branching by ionovations, or with the tops of the fertila branches several times divided. The leaves are lanceolate or subulate; cells prosenchymatous, rarely papillose; capsule oval or cylindrical, arched or straight. There are two British genera.

dī-crăn-ŏç′-ĕr-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. δίκρανος (*dikranos*) = two-headed, forked, and κερας (*keras*) = a horn.]

Zool.: A genus of quadrupeds belonging to the Antelope family, in which the horns are greatly compressed, rough, with an anterior process; tail very short, facial line convex; structure cervine.

dī-crăn-ō-grăp′-sŭs, *s.* [Gr. δίκρανος (*dikranos*) = two-headed, forked, and Mod. Lat. *grapsus* = a modif. of *graptolite* (q.v.).]

Paleont.: A genus of fossil Hydrozoa, belonging to the sub-class Graptolitidæ (Graptolites); exclusively Lower Silurian. Polypary is at first diprionidian, but soon splits into two monoprionidian branches, which carry the cellules along their outer margins. *(Nicholson.)*

dī-crā′-nŭm, *s.* [Gr. δίκρανος (*dikranos*) = two-headed, forked.]

Bot.: A genus of Mosses, the typical one of the family Dicranaceæ. It includes numerous British species, very varied in size and habit; some, like *D. scoparium*, very common. *(Griffith & Henfrey.)*

dī-crŏt′-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. δι = δίς (*dis*) = twice, twofold; and κροτέω (*krotéō*) = to make to rattle, to knock, to strike; κροτος (*krotos*) = a striking or rattling together.]

Pathol.: An epithet applied to the pulse, when the artery, when felt, conveys the sensation of a double pulsation.

dī′-crŏt-ĭşm, *s.* [From the same elements as *dicrotic* (q.v.), and Eng suff. *-ism.*]

Physiol.: The double beating of the pulse.

dī′-crŏt-oŭs, *a.* [Gr. δίκροτος (*dikrotos*).]

Med.: Beating twice as fast as usual (applied to the pulse).

dī′-crŏt-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. δίκροτος (*dikrotos*) = double-beating pace, with two ranks of oars: δι = δίς (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and κροτέω (*krotéō*) = to make to rattle, to strike.] A boat with two oars, or with two banks of oars on each side.

dī-crŭr′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *dicrur(us)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: A family of Dentirostral birds, order Passeres, which by its founder, G. R. Gray, was classed with the family Ampelidæ. The Dicruridæ (King-crows or Drongo-shrikes) resemble the Flycatchers (Muscicapidæ), to which they are allied, especially in having the nostrils entirely hidden by bristles. They have, however, only ten tail-feathers. The feet are essentially constructed for grasping, which, with the lengthened tail, renders walking difficult. All the species feed on insects, which they capture on the wing, returning again immediately to the perch they have just quitted or some adjoining place of rest. The members of this family range through the Æthiopian and Indian regions and the Austro-Papuan, including the Moluccas.

dī-crū-rī′-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *dicrur(us)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: A sub family of the Dicruridæ (q.v.).

dī-crū′-rŭs, dī-crōō′-rŭs, *s.* [Gr. δίκρους (*dikroos*) = forked, and οὐρα (*oura*) = a tail.]

Ornith.: A genus of birds, the typical one of the sub-family Dicrurinæ. There are several species, amongst which may be named the *Dicrurus macrocerus*, the King of the Crows, of Bengal, and *D. musicans*, whose notes have been compared to those of the thrush and nightingale.

* **dĭct,** *s.* [Lat. *dictum.*] A saying.

"The old *dict* was true after all."—*C. Reade: Cloister & Hearth*, ch. xxxvi.

dĭc′-tą, *s. pl.* [DICTUM.]

* **dĭc-tā′-mĕn,** *s.* [Low Lat., from *dicto* = to dictate; Fr. *dictamen* = inward consciousness.] A dictate, a precept, an injunction.

"The *dictamens* of a higher understanding."—*Lord Falkland*, in *Hammond's Works*, vol. ii., pt. i., p. 600.

* **dĭc-tą-mĕnt,** *s.* [Low Lat. *dictamen*, from *dicto* = to dictate.] A dictate.

"If any followed . . . the *dictaments* of right reason."—*Sir K. Digby: Observ. on Browne's Religio Medici.*

* **dic-tamne,** *s.* [DICTAMNUS.] The herb dittany (q.v.).

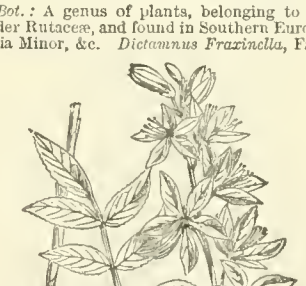
"Whilst I seeke for *dictamne* to recure his scarre."
Stirling: Aurora, st. 5.

dĭc-tăm′-nĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *dictamn(us)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Rutaceæ.

dĭc-tăm′-nŭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. δίκταμνος (*dictamnos*) = dittany, from Mount Dicte in Crete, where the plant grows in great abundance.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, belonging to the order Rutaceæ, and found in Southern Europe, Asia Minor, &c. *Dictamnus Fraxinella*, False



DICTAMNUS, ROOT, LEAF, AND BLOSSOM.

Dittany, abounds in volatile oil to such a degree that the atmosphere around it becomes inflammable in hot, dry, and calm weather. [DITTANY.]

dĭc-tā′-te, *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *dictatus*, pa. par. of *dicto* = to dictate, a frequent. from *dico* = to say; Fr. *dicter*; Sp. *dictar*; Ital. *dittare*, *dettare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To say frequently, to repeat.

"Such, and not nobler, in the realms above,
My wonder *dictates* is the dome of Jove."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, iv. 89, 90.

2. To tell, deliver, or declare to another with authority; to state, prescribe, or deliver as a command, order, or direction.

"Whatsoever is *dictated* to us by God himself must be believed with full assurance."—*Watts.*

3. To repeat or declare to a subordinate words to be written or repeated by another.

". . . pages *dictated* by the Holy Spirit."—*Macaulay Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

4. To lay down the terms or conditions of; to impose.

"She had *dictated* treaties."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

* 5. To instigate, to urge, to encourage.

"Or led by hopes, or *dictated* from heaven."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, vi. 557.

6. To suggest, to prompt, to instigate.

". . . attached to the policy which had *dictated* the Triple Alliance."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To give orders, to propose or impose terms.

". . . who presumed to *dictate* to the sovereign."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

2. To utter words to be written or repeated by another.

"Sylla could not skill of letters, and therefore knew not how to *dictate*."—*Bacon: Advancement of Learning*, I. vii. 29.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *dictate* and to *prescribe*: "To *dictate* amounts even to more than to command; it signifies commanding with a tone of unwarrantable authority, or still oftener a species of commanding by those who have no right to command; it is therefore mostly taken in a bad sense. To *prescribe* partakes altogether of the nature of counsel, and nothing of command; it serves as a rule to the person *prescribed*, and is justified by the superior wisdom and knowledge of the person *prescribing*; it is therefore always taken in an indifferent or a good sense. He who *dictates* speaks with an adventitious authority; he who *prescribes* has the sanction of reason. To *dictate* implies an entire subserviency in the person *dictated* to: to *prescribe* carries its own weight with it in the nature of the thing *prescribed*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dĭc-tāte, *s.* [Lat. *dictatum*, neut. sing. of *dictatus*, pa. par. of *dicto* = to dictate; Sp. & Port. *dictado*; Ital. *dittato, dettato.*]

1. An order, command, injunction, or prescription.

"My sons! the *dictates* of your sire fulfil."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. 531.

2. A suggestion, rule, or direction of the mind.

"How slow to learn the *dictates* of His love."
Cowper: Epistle to a Lady in France.

*3. A precept, rule, or maxim.

"I credit what the Grecian *dictates* say." *Prior.*

¶ *Dictates of Hildebrand, Dictate of Hildebrand:*

Literature & Ch. Hist.: Twenty-six short propositions relating to the supreme power of the Roman pontiffs over the whole church, as well as over states. (*Murdoch.*)

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *dictate* and *suggestion*: "The *dictate* comes from the conscience, the reason, or the passion; *suggestions* spring from the mind, the will, or the desire. *Dictate* is taken either in a good or bad sense; *suggestion* mostly in a bad sense. It is the part of a Christian at all times to listen to the *dictates* of conscience: it is the characteristic of a weak mind to follow the *suggestions* of envy. A man renounces the character of a rational being who yields to the *dictates* of passion: whoever does not resist the *suggestions* of his own evil mind is very far gone in corruption, and never will be able to bear up long against temptation. *Dictate* is employed only for what passes inwardly; *suggestion* may be used for any action on the mind by external objects. No man will err essentially in the ordinary affairs of life who is guided by the *dictates* of plain sense. It is the lot of sinful mortals to be drawn to evil by the *suggestions* of Satan as well as their own evil inclinations." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dĭc-tāt'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DICTATE, *v.*]

dĭc-tāt'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DICTATE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of ordering, commanding, or suggesting; dictation.

dĭc-tā'-tion, *s. & a.* [Lat. *dictatio*, from *dictatus*, pa. par. of *dicto* = to dictate.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. The act of dictating, ordering, or enjoining.

"A nature on which *dictation* and contradiction acted as philtres."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

2. The act of giving out verbally words to be written or repeated by another.

"Giving from *dictation* common words which illustrate the same or analogous forms and combinations."—*Fearon: School Inspection* (1876), p. 37.

3. Words or a passage written out after the dictation of another.

B. *As adj.:* Dictated, given from dictation; as, *dictation* exercise.

dĭc-tā'-tŏr, ***dĭc-ta-tour**, *s.* [Lat., from *dicto* = to dictate; Fr. *dictateur.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who dictates, orders, or commands; one who is invested with supreme power.

"Their great *dictator*, whose attempt
At first against mankind so well had thrived."
Milton: P. L., i. 115, 114.

2. One who has authority to determine or decide on any point or question.

"Did they appeal to St Peter, as the supreme *dictatour* and judge of controversies?"—*Barrow: On the Pope's Supremacy.*

II. *Rom. Antiq.:* A magistrate created in times of great emergency, distress, or danger, and invested, during the term of his office, with absolute and unlimited power. The name given to this magistrate was originally *Magister Populi*, but subsequently he was styled Dictator, a name already familiar to the Latin States. The office was probably first created in B.C. 501, and the first Dictator was Titus Larcius. The Dictator was nominated by one of the Consuls in pursuance of a decree of the Senate, whence the name, from the technical phrase, *Dicere dictatorem*. The nominator performed his duty at dead of night. Originally only one who had held the office of Consul could be named Dictator, but subsequently the office was thrown open to all, the first plebeian Dictator being C. Marcius Rutilus, in B.C. 356. The Dictator was named for six months only, but he seldom retained the office after the object for which he had been appointed was fulfilled. The office was abolished by law after the death of Cæsar.

"Without a *dictator* she would probably have succumbed to a powerful foe in some moment of weakness."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. xii., pt. i., § 13.

dĭc-tą-tō-rĭ-al, *a.* [Eng. *dictator*; *-ial.*]

1. Of or pertaining to a dictator; absolute, unlimited, uncontrolled.

". . . entrusted with *dictatorial* power in the hour of peril."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

2. Imperious, overbearing, dogmatical.

"A young academick often dwells upon a journal in a *dictatorial* stile, and is lavish in the praise of the author."—*Watts.*

dĭc-tą-tō-rĭ-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *dictatorial*; *-ly.*] In a dictatorial, imperious, or dogmatical manner.

***dĭc-tą-tō-rĭ-an**, *a.* [Lat. *dictatorius.*] Dictatorial, absolute, unlimited.

"You will have a *dictatorian* power over all times and laws past."—*State Trials: Col. Lilburne* (an. 1649).

dĭc-tā'-tŏr-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *dictator*; *-ship.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. The office of a dictator.

"A still stronger proof was his laying down the *dictatorship*."—*Langhorne: Plutarch: Sylla*

2. The period during which a dictator held office.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Supreme or absolute authority or power.

"This being a kind of *dictatorship*."—*Wotton*

*2. Imperious or dogmatic conduct or assertion.

"This is that perpetual *dictatorship* which is exercised by Lucretius."—*Dryden.*

***dĭc-tą-tŏr-ў**, *a.* [Lat. *dictatorius.*] Dictatorial, dogmatical.

"Our English will not easily find servile letters enow to spell such a *dictatory* presumption."—*Milton: Areopagitica.*

†**dĭc-tā-trĕss** (Eng.), ***dĭc-tā'-trix** (Lat.), *s.* [Lat. *dictatrix.*] A female dictator; a woman who gives orders or lays down rules dogmatically and imperiously.

"Earth's chief *dictatress*, ocean's mighty queen."
Byron: English Bards & Scotch Reviewers.

***dĭc-tāt'-ūre**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *dictatura.*]

1. The office of a dictator; dictatorship.

2. Supreme authority.

"The very same autors, who have usurpt a kind of *dictature* in sciences."—*Bacon: On Learning* (Pref.), p. 9.

***dĭc'-tĕr-ў**, *s.* [Fr. *dicter* = to dictate.] A saying, a maxim.

"I did heap up all the *dicteries* I could against women, but now recant."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy*, p. 584. (*Davies.*)

dĭc-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *dictio*, from *dico* = to speak.]

*1. A word.

"Two sondrie wordes, albeit by reason of the figure called Synalephe it seemeth no more but one *diction*."—*Udall: Apophtheg. of Erasmus*, p. 13 (ed. 1876)

*2. The act of speaking of, naming, or describing.

"To make true *diction* of him, his semblable is his mirror."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. 2.

3. Style; manner of expressing oneself in writing or speaking; language.

"Mr Trenchard and Dr Davenant were political writers of great abilities in *diction*."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. viii.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *diction, style, phrase*, and *phraseology*: "*Diction* expresses much less than *style*: the former is applicable to the first efforts of learners in composition; the latter only to the original productions of a matured mind. Errors in grammar, false construction, a confused disposition of words, or an improper application of them, constitute bad *diction*: but the niceties, the elegancies, the peculiarities, and the beauties of composition, which mark the genius and talent of the writer, are what is comprehended under the name of *style*. . . . As *diction* is a term of inferior import, it is of course mostly confined to ordinary subjects, and *style* to the productions of authors. We should speak of a person's *diction* in his private correspondence, but of his *style* in his literary works. *Diction* requires only to be pure and neat: *style* may likewise be neat, elegant, florid, poetic, sober, and the like. *Diction* is said mostly in regard of what is written; *phrase* and *phraseology* are said as often of what is spoken as of what is written. He has adopted a strange *phrase* or *phraseology*: the former respects single words, the latter comprehends a succession of *phrases*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***dĭc-tion-ā-rĭ-an**, *s.* [Eng. *dictionary*; *-an.*] A compiler of a dictionary, a lexicographer.

dĭc'-tion-ar-ў, *s. & a.* [Fr. *dictionnaire*; Sp. *diccionario*; Ital. *dizionnario*, from Low Lat. *dictionarium*, from Lat. *dictio* = a saying.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A word-book; a book containing the words of any language in alphabetical order, with their definitions; a vocabulary. In addition to the definition, most dictionaries give also the pronunciation, etymology, and various spellings of each word, and frequently add to these quotations from authors, illustrating the several uses or shades of meaning of each, and giving in some cases engravings or diagrams of the objects defined or described.

"*Dictionary* writing was at that time much in fashion."—*Goldsmith: On Polite Learning*, ch. iii.

2. A work intended to furnish information on any subject, branch of science, &c., under words or heads arranged alphabetically; as, a *dictionary* of medicine, a *dictionary* of biography, &c.

B. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to a dictionary; contained or given in a dictionary.

"The late *dictionary* explanations of it . . . are mere guesses."—*F. J. Furnivall*, in *Notes and Queries*, Nov. 4, 1882.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *dictionary* and *encyclopædia*: "The definition of words, with their various changes, modifications, uses, acceptations, and applications, are the proper subjects of a *dictionary*; the nature and property of things, with their construction, uses, powers, &c., are the proper subjects of an *encyclopædia*. A general acquaintance with all arts and sciences as far as respects the use of technical terms, and a perfect acquaintance with the classical writers in the language, are essential for the composition of a *dictionary*; an entire acquaintance with all the minutiæ of every art and science is requisite for the composition of an *encyclopædia*. A single individual may qualify himself for the task of writing a *dictionary*; but the universality and diversity of knowledge contained in an *encyclopædia* render it necessarily the work of many. A *dictionary* has been extended in its application to any work alphabetically arranged, as biographical, medical, botanical *dictionaries*, and the like, but still preserving this distinction, that the *dictionary* always contains only a general or partial illustration of the subject proposed, whilst the *encyclopædia* embraces the whole circuit of science."

(2) He thus discriminates between *dictionary, lexicon, vocabulary, glossary*, and *nomenclature*: "*Lexicon* is a species of *dictionary* appropriately applied to the dead languages. A Greek or Hebrew *lexicon* is distinguished from a *dictionary* of the French or English. A *vocabulary* is a partial kind of *dictionary*

which may comprehend a simple list of words, with or without explanation, arranged in order or otherwise. A *glossary* is an explanatory *vocabulary*, which commonly serves to explain the obsolete terms employed in any old author. A *nomenclature* is properly a list of names, and in particular reference to proper names." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

¶ *Dictionary, Encyclopædic:* [ENCYCLOPÆDIC].

dictionary-maker, *s.* The compiler of a dictionary; a lexicographer.

"Of course if Bengali *dictionary-makers* or pandits would only let us see that language as it really is, . . ." —*Reames: Comp. Gram.*

¶ This word is occasionally used in a contemptuous sense, implying a mere compiler. (Compare BOOKMAKER, 1.)

***dĭc'-tĭt-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *dictito*, freq. of *dico* = to say.] To say or repeat frequently.

***dĭc'-tōur,** *s* [Prov. *dictayre, dictador*, from Lat. *dictator.*] A ruler, judge, or guardian.

"Mordrede . . . salle be thy *dictour.*" *Morte Arthure*, 709.

dĭct'-ŭm, *s.* [Lat., neut. sing. of *dictus*, pa. par. of *dico* = to say.]

1. A positive or dogmatic assertion.

"There are Anglo-Saxon communities where this *dictum* may have a meaning counterpart."—*Standard*, Feb. 2, 1883.

* 2. The award, sentence, or arbitrament of an arbitrator.

dĭc-tu-ō-lī'-tēs, *s.* [Gr. δίκτυον (*diktuon*) = a net, and λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil Fucoids found in the Upper Silurian rocks.

dĭc-tŭd'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. δικτύδιον (*diktudion*), dimin. of δίκτυον (*diktuon*) = a net.]

Bot.: A genus of Myxogastres (Gasteromycetous Fungi). They are exceedingly elegant little plants, growing upon rotten wood. When the spores are expelled the transparent case appears like a cage, formed of the veins alone. One species, *Dictydium umbilicatum*, is British; it is of a brownish-purple colour until the spores are discharged, then hyaline. It is gregarious. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

dĭc-tȳ'-ō-gĕn, *s.* [Gr. δίκτυον (*diktuon*) = a net, and γενναω (*gennaō*) = to produce.]

Bot.: A member of the sub-class Dictyogenæ (q.v.).

dĭc-tȳ-ŏg'-ĕn-æ, *s. pl.* [DICTYOGEN.]

Bot.: A sub-class of monocotyledonous plants with leaves reticulated, often articulated with the stem; branches with the usual structure of Endogens, but the rhizomes or underground stems have the woody matter disposed in a compact circle, or in wedges containing central cellular tissue, and often showing medullary processes. It comprises three orders, Dioscoreaceæ, or Yam tribe; Smilaceæ, or the Sarsaparilla family; and Trilliaceæ, or the Trillium family.

dĭc-tȳ-ŏg'-ĕn-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *dictyogen*; *-ous.*]

Bot.: Having or presenting the characteristics or features of a Dictyogen; an epithet applied to certain monocotyledonous plants, the leaves of which present a reticulated appearance.

dĭc-tȳ-ō-nē'-mą, *s.* [Gr. δίκτυον (*diktuon*) = a net, and νημα (*nēma*) = a thread.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil Hydrozoa, having a frond branched and plant-like, and fan-shaped or funnel-shaped in form. It has no footstalk. The branches radiate from the base, running nearly parallel with each other, and often bifurcating. The genus ranges from the Upper Cambrian to the Middle Devonian. (*Nicholson.*)

dĭc-tȳ-ŏph'-ȳl-lŭm, *s.* [Gr. δίκτυον (*diktuon*) = a net, and φυλλον (*phullon*) = a leaf.]

Bot.: A provisional genus erected for the reception of all unknown fossil dicotyledonous plants which exhibit the common reticulated structure. Dictyophylla have been found as low as the Trias and Permian. (*Page.*)

dĭc-tȳ-ŏp'-tĕr-ą, *s. pl.* [Gr. δίκτυον (*diktuon*) = a fishing-net, and πτερά (*ptera*), pl. of πτερόν (*pteron*) = . . . a wing.]

Entom.: A sub-order of Orthoptera. It was introduced by Burmeister. The larvæ and pupæ closely resemble the perfect insect. It contains the Blattidæ or Cockroaches, in some other classifications arranged as Blattina, a tribe of the order Orthoptera.

dĭc-tȳ-ŏp'-tĕr-ĭs, *s.* [Gr. δικτυον (*diktuon*) = a net, and πτέρις (*pteris*) = a kind of fern.]

Palæo-botany: A genus of culmiferous ferns established by Guttier for those forms possessing the general habit of Neuropteris, but differing from it in having a somewhat radiate-reticulate venation, and no distinct midrib. (*Page.*)

dĭc-tȳ-ō-pȳ'-gĕ, *s.* [Gr. δίκτυον (*diktuon*) = a net, and πυγη (*pugē*) = the buttocks.]

Palæont.: A genus of Ganoid fishes from the Triassic coal-fields of Virginia, and so named by Sir P. Egerton from the net-like appearance of the large anal fin. The scales are smooth rhomboidal, the tail heterocercal, and the fins broad and flowing. The species vary from four to six or eight inches in length.

dĭc-tȳ'-ō-tą, *s.* [Gr. δικτωτός (*diktuōtos*) = made in net fashion.]

Bot.: A genus of Algals, the typical one of the family Dictyotidæ (q.v.). *Dictyota dichotoma* is very common on the coasts of Britain.

dĭc-tȳ-ō'-tĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Gr. δικτωτός (*diktuōtos*) = net-like, reticulated; δικτυόω (*dictuoō*) = to weave like a net; δίκτυον (*diktuon*) = a net.]

Bot.: An order of Algæ, with dark seeds, superficial spores, or cysts, arranged in spots or lines, fronds flat or thread-like.

dĭc-tȳ-ō'-tĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *dictyot(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Algals, order Fucaceæ, tribe Halysereæ. The frond is continuous, membranous; the vesicles supported by flocks collected in heaps or scattered over the upper surface of the frond. (*Lindley.*) [DICTYOTEÆ.]

dī-çȳ'-ăn-, dī-çȳ'-ąn-ō-, *in compos.* [Pref. *di* = twice, twofold, and *cyan-, cyano-* (q.v.).]

Chem.: Compounds in which the radical cyanogen, (CN)', is contained twice, having replaced two atoms of hydrogen, chlorine, &c.

dicyano-diamide, *s.*

Chem.: Param, $C_2N_4H_4$, or $HN{=}C\langle^{NH}_{NH}\rangle C{=}NH$. A polymeride of cyanamide. It is obtained by heating cyanamide to 150°, or by boiling it with water, or with aqueous alkalies. It crystallizes out of water or alcohol in plates, which melt at 205°; it is insoluble in ether. When heated strongly it gives off NH_3, and leaves a yellow residue of melamine, $C_3H_6N_6$. By boiling dicyanodiamide with baryta-water amido-di-isocyanic acid is formed, which crystallizes in needles, and by warming with sulphuric acid is converted into biuret.

dicyano-diamidine, *s.*

Chem.: A compound which contains the monad radical $-C\langle^{NH}_{NH_2}$, in which the hydrogen atoms can be replaced by hydrocarbon radicals. They are obtained by the action of ammonia, or amines, on imide chlorides, and on thio-amides. Also by heating nitrils with the hydrochlorates of ammonia, or of amines. Dicyano-diamidine ($C_2N_4H_8O$, or $HN{=}C\langle^{NH_2}_{NH\cdot CO\cdot NH_2}$) is a base formed by the action of dilute acids on dicyano-diamide; or by fusing a salt of guanidine, $HN{=}C\langle^{NH_2}_{NH_2}$, with urea, $CO\langle^{NH_2}_{NH_2}$, ammonia being also formed, and washing the fused substance with water, and precipitating the dicyano-diamidine with cupric sulphate, the rose-coloured precipitate is decomposed by H_2S. The free base is strongly alkaline; its crystals absorb CO_2 from the air. It forms crystalline salts. When the sulphate is boiled with excess of baryta-water it evolves ammonia, and the filtered solution on evaporation yields urea.

dī-çȳ'-ą-nīde, *s.* [Pref. *di* = twice, twofold, and Eng., &c. *cyanide* (q.v.).]

Chem.: A compound which contains the radical cyanogen (CN)' twice, the (CN)' being united to another element, or dyad radical, as $Hg''(CN)_2$, mercuric dicyanide. The prefix *di* is often omitted in the case of metallic cyanides, the atomicity of the metal indicating the number of (CN)' contained in it.

dī-çȳn'-ŏ dŏn, *s.* [Gr. δι = δίς (*dis*) = twice, twofold; κυων (*kuōn*) = a dog, and ὀδούς (*odous*), genit. ὀδοντος (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil reptiles, occurring in a sandstone, supposed to be of Triassic age, in Southern Africa and India. The principal remains yet found, the bones of the head, indicate a gigantic type between the Lizards and Turtles. The anterior portions of the jaws appear to have been altogether toothless, and they form a kind of beak, which was probably sheathed in horn. The lower jaw has no teeth; but each superior maxilla carries an enormous tusk-like tooth, growing from a persistent pulp. Eye orbits very large, cranium flat, with nostrils divided as in Lizards. Order, Anomodontia.

dī-çȳn-ŏ-dŏn'-tī-ą (tĭ as shĭ), *s.pl.* [Gr. δι = δίς (*dis*) = twice, twofold; κυων (*kuōn*) = a dog; ὀδους (*odous*), genit. ὀδοντος (*odontos*) = a tooth, and Lat. adj. pl. suff. *-ia.*]

Zool.: In Prof. Owen's classification, the first family of Anomodontia, the fifth order of the class Reptilia, or Reptiles. (*Prof. Owen: Palæontology*, 1860). Prof. Huxley makes the Dicynodontia an order equivalent to Prof. Owen's Anomodontia. They have long canine fangs, projecting downwards from the upper jaw, whence their name. Genera, Dicynodon, Oudenodon, and perhaps Rhynchosaurus, which last, however, Prof. Huxley considers to belong to the Lacertilia.

dī-çȳ-pĕl'-lī-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. δι = δίς (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and dimin. of κύπελλον (*kupellon*) = a goblet, a cup.]

Bot.: A genus of Lauraceæ. The bark of *Dicypellium caryophyllatum* is the clove cassia of Brazil.

dī-çȳs-tĭd'-ĕ-ą, *s. pl.* [Gr. δι = δίς (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and κύστις (*kustis*) = a bladder.]

Zool.: A division of Gregarinida, in which the body is composed of two cysts.

dĭd, *pret. of v.* [Do.]

1. As the simple pret. of the verb to do.

"He *did* it unconstrained." *Shakesp.:* 1 *Henry VI.*, i. 1.

2. As a substituted verb.

". . . and prayed and gave thanks before his God as he *did* aforetime."—*Dan.* vi. 10.

3. As auxiliary of the past tense.

"The mountain *did* burn with fire."—*Deut.* v. 23.

4. Used to convey emphasis.

¶ *Did* is the only surviving instance in English of the oldest mode of indicating past time—viz, by reduplication, as commonly found in Greek and occasionally in Latin. In O. Eng. the suffix of the pret. of weak verbs was *de*, in Goth. and O. S. *da*; thus in O. Eng. the pret. of *do* was *di-de*, in A.S. *dyde*, in O. S. *deda*. In Mod. Eng. the suffix of the pret. of weak verbs is *ed*, *e* is a connecting vowel, and *d* a contracted form of *did*; thus *we loved* really represents *we love did*, or as we now say, *we did love.* [DO, -ED.]

dī-dăc'-tĭc, dī-dăc'-tĭc-ąl, *a. & s.* [Gr. διδακτικός (*didaktikos*), from διδασκω (*didaskō*) = to teach; cogn. with Lat. *doceo*; Fr. *didactique.*]

A. *As adj.* (*Of both forms*): Adapted or tending to teach or convey instruction; containing precepts, rules, or doctrines.

"*Didactick* poetry openly expresses its intention of conveying knowledge or instruction."—*Blair: Lect.* xl.

*** B.** *As subst.* (*Of the form* didactic):

1. (*Sing.*): A treatise on education.

2. (*Pl.*): The art or science of teaching.

dī-dăc'-tĭc-ąl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng *didactical*; *-ly.*] In a didactic manner, so as to convey instruction.

"Points best resolved by the books of the Fathers, written dogmatically or *didactically.*"—*Bp. Andrewes. Answer to Cardinal Perron*, p. 50.

dī-dăc'-tics, *s. pl.* [DIDACTIC.]

dī-dăc'-tȳl, dī-dăc'-tȳle, *a. & s.* [Fr. *didactyle*, from Gr. διδάκτυλος (*didaktulos*); δι = δίς (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and δάκτυλος (*daktulos*) = a finger.]

A. *As adj.:* Having only two toes or fingers.

B. *As subst.:* An animal which has only two toes.

dī-dăc'-tȳl-oŭs, *a.* [Gr. διδάκτυλος (*didaktulos*).] Having two fingers or toes; didactyle.

***dĭ-dall,** *s.* [Etym doubtful.] A kind of triangular spade used for cutting and banking up ditches.

"A sickle to cut with, a *didall* and crome,
For draining of ditches, that noies thee at home."
Tusser: Husbandrie, xvii. 19.

dĭd'-ăp-pĕr, *dyd-op-per, *dive-dap-per, *s.* [A contraction of *dive*, and *dapper* or *dopper* = one who dips or dives.]

Ornith.: The Little Grebe or Dabchick, *Podiceps minor.*

***dĭ-dăs'-cal-ar, *dĭ-dăs-căl'-ĭc, *dĭ-dăs-cal'-ĭck,** *a.* [Gr. διδασκαλικος (*didaskalikos*), from διδάσκω (*didaskō*) = to teach.] Didactic, preceptive.

"Whether *didascalick* or heroick, I leave to the judgment of the criticks." *—Prior. Solomon* (Pref.).

dĭd'-dĕr, *dyd-der, *dyd-cr-in, *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful. Cf. Ger. *zittern* = to tremble.] To shiver as with cold. [DADE, DADIR, DOTER.]

"*Diddering* and shivering his chaps."—*Urquhart: Rabelais*, bk. iii., ch. xx.

didder-grass, *s. Briza media.*

dĭd'-dĕr-ĭng, *dyd-er-inge, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DIDDER.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* A shivering or shaking as with cold.

"*Dyderinge. Frigitus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

dĭd'-dle, *v.i.* & *t.* [Perhaps a freq. of *dade* (q.v.). A.S. *dyderian* = to deceive; originally, probably, to deceive by rapid motions. (*Wedgwood.*)]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To totter, to walk unsteadily, as a child.

"To see him *diddle* up and down the room!"
Quarles: Divine Fancies, i. 4.

2. To jog; to move backwards and forwards.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To move rapidly backwards and forwards; to jog.

"In his profession he had right good luck
At bridals his elbo' to *diddle*."
A. Scott: Poems (1811), p. 34.

2. To cheat.

dĭd'-dle, *s.* [DIDDLE, *v.*] A jingle of music.

"In their ears it is a *diddle*,
Like the sounding of a fiddle."
Train: Poet. Rev.

diddle-daddle, *s.* Nonsense.

"Let us have done now with all this *diddle-daddle*"
—Mad. D'Arblay: Diary, i. 108. (*Davies.*)

***dĭd'-dle-dŏm, *dld-die-dome,** *s.* [Eng. *diddle*; *-dom.*] A trifle; kickshaws.

"Feede him with a dish of *diddledomes*."—*Breton: Dreame of Strange Effects*, p. 17. (*Davies.*)

dĭd'-dlĕr, *s.* [Eng. *diddl(e)*; *-er.*] A cheat, a swindler.

dī-dĕc-ą-hē'-dral, *a.* [Gr. δι = δίς (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and Eng. *decahedral* (q.v.).]

Crystallog.: Having the form of a decahedral prism, with pentahedral summits.

dī-dĕl'-phĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [Gr. δι = δίς (*dis*)=twice, twofold, and δελφύς (*delphus*) = a womb.]

Zool.: One of the three primary divisions into which the class Mammalia is divided, when the structure of the reproductive organs is taken as a basis for classification; the other two being the Ornithodelphia (Monotremata) and the Monodelphia. Didelphia comprises the Marsupialia (q.v.), or those non-placental Mammals in which the uterine dilations of the oviducts continue distinct throughout life, opening into two separate vaginæ, which in turn open into a urogenital canal, distinct from the rectum, though embraced by the same sphincter muscle. The young of this sub-class are born imperfect, or, as it were, prematurely, and are carried in the pouch or second womb till perfect.

dī-dĕl'-phĭ-an, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *didelphi(a)*, and Eng. adj. suff. *-an.*] Of or belonging to the Didelphia (q.v.)

dī-dĕl'-phĭc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *didelph(ia)*, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ic.*] The same as DIDELPHIAN (q.v.).

dī-dĕl'-phĭd, *a.* & *s.* [Mod. Lat. *didelph(ia)*, and Eng. adj. suff. *-id.*]

A. *As adj.:* The same as DIDELPHIAN (q.v.).

B. *As subst.:* A member of the group Didelphia (q.v.).

dī dĕl'-phy'-ĭ-dæ, dī-dĕl'-phĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *didelph(ia)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Zool:* One of the families of the order Marsupialia, and the only one found out of Australia. The Didelphyidæ or Opossums inhabit North and South America, are arboreal in their habits, and carnivorous, feeding upon small quadrupeds and birds; but they will also eat insects and even fruit. The great toe of the hind foot has no nail, and is opposable to the other toes, enabling the creature to grasp; the tail also is prehensile. The marsupium or pouch in some species is but slightly developed, and in others absent. Their dentition is remarkable for the number of incisors.

2. *Palæont.:* Remains of a small Opossum Dryolestes, referable to the Didelphyidæ, have been found in beds of Upper Jurassic age in North America. Species closely resembling existing forms are met with in the Eocene Tertiaries of the Paris Basin; whilst the Post Pliocene deposits of America yield the bones of existing genera.

dī-dĕl'-phys, *s.* [Gr. δι = δίς (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and δελφύς (*delphus*) = womb.]

1. *Zool:* A genus of Opossums (Didelphyidæ) (q.v.). These animals are confined to the American continents, and are arboreal and nocturnal in their habits. They are carnivorous, preying upon small quadrupeds and birds, but will also eat insects and even fruit. One species, *Didelphys carnivora*, subsists chiefly on crabs. The marsupial pouch is not always present, and in *D. dorsigera* is merely represented by folds of the skin concealing the nipples. The female of this species carries her young about on her back whilst they cling to her by twining their tails round hers.

2. *Palæont.:* Remains of Didelphys are found in the Post-Pliocene deposits of America.

*** did'-ęn,** *pret. pl. of v.* [Do.]

dī-dĕr'-ma, *s.* [Gr. δι (*di*)=δίς (*dis*)=twice, twofold, and δέρμα (*derma*) = a skin.]

Bot.: A genus of Gasteromycetous Fungi, consisting of minute epiphytic plants. The peculiar character resides in the double layer of the peridium, the outer being smooth and crust-like, fragile and dehiscent, while the inner is very delicate and evaneseent. A dozen species are recorded as British. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

dī'-dī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *didus*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: A family of birds, of which Didus is the type.

dī'-dĭne, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *did(us)*, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ine.*] Of or pertaining to the Dididæ (q.v.).

***did-le,** *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful.] To dabble, to dredge.

"To *didle* in their mud for pearl-muscles."—*W. Taylor: Holberd's Memoirs* (1803), i. 471. (*Davies.*)

dī-dō-dĕc-ą-hē'-dral, *a.* [Gr. δι = δίς (*dis*) =twice, twofold, and Eng. *dodecahedral* (q.v.).]

Crystallog.: Having the form of a dodecahedral prism, with hexahedral summits.

dī'-drăchm (*ch* silent), **dī-drăch'-ma,** *s.* [Gr. δίδραχμον (*didrachmon*) = a double drachma (q.v.).]

Greek Numis.: A coin, the fourth part of an ounce of silver.

"A *didrachm*, the fourth part of an ounce of silver, which was the tribute."—*Bishop Taylor: Life of Christ*, iii. § 14.

dī-drĭm'-ite, *s.* [DIDYMITE.]

dĭdst, *2nd pers. sing. pa. t. of v.* [Do.]

*** dī-dūce'-ment,** *s.* [Lat. *diduco* = to draw apart: Lat. *di* = *dis* = apart; and *duco* = to draw; Eng. suff. *-ment.*] The act of dividing or separating into distinct parts.

*** dī-dūc'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *diductio*, from *diduco* = to draw apart.] The act of separating by withdrawing one part from the other.

"He ought to show what kind of strings they are, which, though strongly fastened to the inside of the receiver and superficies of the bladder, must draw as forcibly one as another, in comparison of those that within the bladder draw so as to hinder the *diduction* of its sides."—*Boyle.*

*** dī-dūc'-tive,** *a.* [Lat. *diduct(us)*, pa. par. of *duluco*, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ive.*] Separating or tending to separate; disjunctive.

*** dī-dūc'-tive-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *diductive*; *-ly.*] By diduction or deduction.

"Either directly expressed or *diductively* contained in this work."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. i., ch. viii.

dī-dŭn-cū'-lī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *didunculus*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: A family of Columbacei (Pigeons), which they connect with the extinct Dodo.

dī-dŭn'-cu-lŭs, *s.* [Lat. dimin. of *didus* (q.v.).]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the family Didunculidæ. *Didunculus strigirostris* inhabits the Navigators' Isles.

dī'-dŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat.]

Ornith.: A genus of Rasores, sub-order Columbacei (Pigeons). *Didus ineptus* is the Dodo (q.v.).

dī'-dym-īte, *s.* [Gr. δίδυμος (*didumos*) = a twin, and Eng suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A schist from the Tyrol, closely approaching Muscovite in its composition. It is a feeble pearly or greyish-white in colour. Hardness, 1·5—2; sp. gr., 2·75. (*Dana.*) Sometimes incorrectly written *didrimite.*

dī-dym'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. δίδυμος (*didumos*) = a twin.]

1. *Chem.:* A metallic triad element, symbol Di''', atomic weight 144. It occurs along with cerium (q.v.) and lanthanum in the mineral cerite. It is separated from cerium by igniting the oxalates, and treating the resulting oxides with very dilute nitric acid, which does not dissolve the cerium oxide. The filtered solution is mixed with sulphuric acid, concentrated by evaporation, and then a hot solution of potassium sulphate is added, which precipitates the lanthanum and didymium as double sulphates. Didymium can be separated from lanthanum by precipitating half the oxide with ammonia, and leaving the precipitate in contact with the solution; the lanthanum, being the stronger base, then passes into solution in predominant quantity. By repeating the process, the oxides being again dissolved and precipitated, the didymium oxide is obtained nearly pure. Didymium is a white metal with a tinge of yellow; sp. gr. 6·5. It tarnishes in dry air; it burns with great brilliancy when thrown into a flame. Its oxide, Di_2O_3, is a dirty bluish colour; the nitrate is obtained in large violet crystals by dissolving the oxide in nitric acid. The sulphate, $Di_2(SO_4)_3{\cdot}6H_2O$, forms rose-red crystals. The oxalate is a crystalline powder. The spectrum of a solution of a salt of didymium contains characteristic dark bands. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*, &c.)

2. *Bot.:* A genus of Gasteromycetous Fungi, consisting of minute plants growing upon leaves, bark, rotten wood, &c., distinguished by its double peridium. Sixteen species are recorded as British, several of which are not uncommon. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

dĭd-ўm-ō-car'-pĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *didymocarp(us)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-order of plants belonging to the order Bignoniaceæ. Fruit succulent or capsular, or siliquose and two-valved; seeds small, ovate, or cylindrical, suspended apterous, sometimes comose.

dĭd-ўm-ō-car'-pŭs, *s.* [Gr. δίδυμος (*didumos*) = twin, and καρπός (*karpos*) = fruit.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical one of the sub-order Didymocarpeæ.

dĭd-ўm-ō-grăp'-sŭs, *s.* [Gr. δίδυμος (*didumos*) = twin, and Mod. Lat. *grapsus*, a modification of *graptolite* (q.v.).]

Palæont.: The twin Graptolite; a genus of fossil Hydrozoa, belonging to the sub-class Graptolitidæ (Graptolites), in which the polypary consists of two simple monoprionidian branches, springing from a common point. The cells are arranged in single rows, as in the common Graptolite, but the axes are in twins, or two-branched. The genus is commonest in the Upper Cambrian and the Lower Silurian of Wales.

dĭd-ўm-ō-hē'-lix, *s.* [Gr. δίδυμος (*didumos*) = twin, and ἕλιξ (*helix*) = a screw, a spiral.]

Bot.: A genus of Confervoid Algæ, with the threads consisting of pairs of microscopic, interlacing, spiral filaments. They ordinarily occur in ferruginous bog-water. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

dĭd-ŷm-ŏp′-rĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. *δίδυμος* (*didumos*) = twin, and *πρίων* (*priōn*) = a saw.]

Bot.: A genus of Desmidiaceæ, differing from Desmidium in having only two processes, and not being angular, and in the number of rays of the endochrome in the side view not depending upon the number of angles. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

dĭd′-ŷ-moŭs, *a.* [Gr. *δίδυμος* (*didumos*) = twin.]

Bot.: Twin, growing double. A didymous fruit is composed of two carpels united laterally by their sutures. Example, the fruit in the Galium. A didymous anther is the result of two lobes united by a very short connective, as the anther in the genus Euphorbia

dĭd′-ŷ-năm, *s.* [Didynamia.]

Bot.: A didynamous plant.

dĭd-ŷ-nā′-mĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [Gr. *δι* = *δίς* (*dis*) = twice, twofold, *δύναμις* (*dunamis*) = power, and Lat. pl. suff. *-ia.*]

Bot.: In the Linnæan system of plants the fourteenth class, consisting of those which have four stamens, two long and two short. It contains two orders, Gymniospermia and Angiospermia (q.v).

dĭd-ŷ-nā′-mĭ-an, dĭd-ŷn′-ą-moŭs, dĭd-ŷ-năm′-ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *didynam(ia)*; Eng. suff. *-ian, -ous, -ic.*]

Bot.: An epithet applied to a flower containing four stamens, two of which are shorter than the others, as in the Scrophulariaceæ.

"Some flowers are *didynamous*, having only four out of five stamens developed, and the two corresponding to the upper part of the flower longer than the two lateral ones."—*Balfour: Botany*, § 419.

dīe (1), ***de, *dee, *deghe, *deghen, *deie, * deien, * deighe, * deigen, * deighen, * dey, * dieghe, * dye, * dyghe,** *v.i.* [From Icel. *deyja*; cogn. with Sw. *dö*, Dan. *döe*, O. Sax. *dōian*, Goth. *diwan*, O. H. Ger. *tōwan*, M. H. Ger. *touwen*; all = to die; O. Fris. *dēia, deja* = to kill.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To lose life, to expire; to become dead; to leave this world.

¶ It is followed:

(1) By *of* before the cause of death.

"... have been infected with disease, and have *died of* it."—*Wiseman.*

(2) By *by* before the instrument of death.

"Their young men shall *die by* the sword: their sons and daughters shall *die by* famine."—*Jer.* xi. 22.

(3) By *for* before the cause of death, when that cause is the privation—expressed or implied—of anything. [C. (1).]

"And loaths the wat'ry glass wherein she gaz'd,
And shuns it still, altho' *for* thirst she *die*."
Davies.

2. To depart this life; to meet death.

"There taught us how to live; and (oh, too high
The price for knowledge), taught us how to *die*."
Tickell: On the Death of Addison.

3. To perish by violence.

"God forbid; thou shalt not *die*."—1 *Sam.* xx. 2.

4. To be punished with death; to suffer capital punishment.

"If I *die* for it, as no less is threatened me, the king, my old master, must be relieved."—*Shakesp.: King Lear*, iii. 3.

5. To lose vegetable life; to wither away, to become dead.

"Except a corn of wheat fall into the ground, and *die*, it abideth alone."—*John* xii. 24.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To perish, to come to nought, to be lost, to cease to exist.

"This day all quarrels *die*."—*Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus*, i. 2.

2. To become useless or powerless; to fail.

"His project *dies*."—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, ii. 1.

3. To lose or be deprived of the principal quality or property; to become useless for any purpose.

"A *dying* coal." *Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis*, 338.

4. To become gradually less strong or distinct; to cease or pass away gradually; to vanish; as, The sound *died* away in the distance.

"When *dying* clouds contend with growing light."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., ii. 5.

5. To pass from memory; to become forgotten.

"Dedes that wolde *deie*, storye kepeth hem euermore."—*Trevisa*, i. 7.

6. To sink, to faint.

"His heart *died* within him, and he became as a stone."—1 *Sam.* xxv. 37.

7. To languish with affection; to pine.

"The young men acknowledged, in love letters, that they *died* for Rebecca."—*Tatler.*

* 8. To lose strength and life; to become vapid and spiritless; (applied to liquors). [Dead, A. I. I (8).]

* 9. To become indifferent to; to cease to be under the power of; as, To *die* to the world, To *die* to sin.

* 10. To endure great hardship or affliction.

"I *die* daily."—*Cor.* xv. 31.

B. *Theol.:* To perish everlastingly.

"So long as God shall live, so long shall the damned *die*."—*Hakewill: On Providence.*

C. *Special phrases:*

(1) *To die for something:*

(*a*) To lose life through something. [Die I., ¶ (3).]

(*b*) To pine.

"And in despite of all [she] *dies* for him."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing*, iii. 2.

(2) *To die away:* To become gradually less distinct.

(3) *To die out:* To become gradually extinct.

*(4) *To die in the pain:* To die in the attempt to do a thing.

"Amongst whom were a v. M women, wholy bent to revenge the villaines done to theyr persons by the Romains, or to *die in the payne*."—*Holinshed* (1577).

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *die* and to *expire*: "There are beings, such as trees and plants, which are said to live, although they have not breath: these *die*, but do not *expire*. There are other things which absorb and emit air, but do not live: such as the flame of a lamp, which does not *die*, but it *expires*. By a natural metaphor, the time of being is put for the life of objects; and hence we speak of the date *expiring*, and the like: and as life is applied figuratively to moral objects, so may death to objects not having physical life." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

die-back, *s.* A disease affecting orange-trees, causing them to die away at the top

die-earth, *s.*

Min.: A local term at Coalbrook Dale for the Wenlock shale, because this stratum lies beneath all the mining-ground of the district, the minerals *dying* out, as it were, at this stage of descent. (*Page.*)

* **dīe** (2), *v.t.* [Dye, *v.*]

* **dīe** (1), *s.* [Dye, *s.*]

* **dīe** (2) (pl. *dies, dice, dees, dis, dyse*), *s.* [O. Fr. *det, dé* (pl. *dez*) = a die; Prov. *dat*; Ital. *dado* (pl. *dadi*) = a cube, a pedestal; Sp. *dado* (pl. *dados*); Low Lat. *dadus* = a die. *Dadus* = Lat. *datus* (sc. *talus* = a die) = given, pa. par. of *do* = to give, to throw. (*Skeat.*)] [Dice.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. In the same sense as B. 2.

"No *die*, but an ace, for him; for he is but one."—*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, v. 1.

2. In the same sense as B. 3.

3. A small square or cubic body.

"Young creatures have learned spelling of words by having them pasted upon little flat tablets or *dice*."—*Watts.*

* **II.** *Fig.:* Hazard, chance, lot, fortune.

"Th' equall *die* of warre he well did know."
Spenser: F. Q., II. v. 18.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* The cube or dado of a pedestal.

2. *Games:* A cube marked with figures on its respective sides and used in games of chance. The Greek dice were cubes, and were numbered like our own, 6–1, 5–2, 4–3, so that the opposite faces should add 7. They usually threw three dice. The original dice are supposed to have been knuckle-bones, and they still maintained their popularity after the more perfect numbered cube had been introduced. The bones were called *tali*, and were used five in number. The *astragali* were probably cubes without numbers, and played like the knuckle-bones; they were made of bone, stone, metal, ivory, or glass. The number of pieces used was similar to the number of the lines on the Greek abacus, or the digits of the hand. [Abacus.] The game of *astragali* is represented in ancient sculpture and in a painting in Herculaneum. Pliny mentions a group in bronze by Polycletus of two naked boys at play, then in the Atrium of Titus. The same subject in stone is in the British Museum. In the game of *duodecim scripta* the moves were determined by dice; the games of *tali* and *tessera* were played with dice. Dice similar to ours were found at Herculaneum, and the destruction which overwhelmed Pompeii surprised a hazard-party at their amusement; 1800 years afterward the dice were found in their bony hands, and the game yet unsettled. The dice-box of the ancients (*fritillus*) was of a cylindrical form, and had parallel indentations to turn the dice as they were shaken. (*Knight.*)

¶ In this sense the form *dice* alone is used in the plural: in all others, with the exception of A. I., 3, the form used is *dies*.

3. *Metal.:*

(1) In punching-machines, a bed-piece which has an opening the size of the punch, and through which the piece is driven. This piece may be a planchet or blank, or it may be merely a plug driven out of the object to form a bolt or rivet hole. In nut-machines the nut-blanks may be made by one die and punched by another.

(2) *Forging:* A device consisting of two parts which coact to give to the piece swaged between them the desired form.

(3) *Sheet-metal:* A former and punch or a cameo and intaglio die between which a piece of sheet-metal is pressed into shape by a blow or simple pressure. [Drop-press.]

(4) *Coining:* Both dies are intaglio, so as to make a cameo or raised impression upon each face of the planchet. The upper die has the obverse, the face, which is often the bust of the sovereign or national emblem. The lower die has the reverse, with an effigy, legend, value, escutcheon, as the case may be. Owing to the random way in which ornaments are disposed on coins, any general definition will no longer meet all cases. A die for coining, mechanically considered, is made by the following process:—A piece of softened steel called a hub is prepared, and upon its end the design is cut. The steel is then hardened, and is used to make a matrix, in which the impression is intaglio, that is, sunken. A plug of softened steel a little larger than its ultimate size, and with the centre a little raised, is placed on the bed of a screw-press, and, the hardened matrix being placed upon it, pressure is brought to bear on the matrix, which delivers its impression on the face of the plug. The result is a salient impression, and forms the punch. In all cases where metal is condensed it becomes heated and hardened, and in this case it becomes necessary to withdraw the imperfect punch and anneal it, after which it receives another pressure from the matrix. This is repeated until the impression is fully developed. The punch, by a similar operation, is then employed to make a die. The die is then hardened, and may be used for coining or for making a new hub if the former should become injured. The first perfect die is generally retained for the purpose last mentioned. The date is put by hand into the dies to be used in coining, as it requires to be changed; and the first die and the hub may be preserved for many years and may make hundreds of dies. For the application of the dies, see Coining. A mode of procedure which saves one step in the above process is to engrave the design in intaglio in the first place. This, when hardened, forms a matrix, from which the punch is made; the punch being used to form the die for coining. A die will sometimes deliver 250,000 impressions before it is necessary to remove it from the coining-press; and sometimes a die will crack at the first impression. (*Knight.*)

"Such variety of *dies* made use of by Wood in stamping his money makes the discovery of counterfeits more difficult."—*Swift.*

(5) *Engraving:* An engraved plate or small roller of steel, subsequently hardened and used to deliver an impression upon the surface of a soft steel roller, which in turn is hardened and forms a mill. The die is intaglio, and the mill is cameo. The latter is used to impress a plate or a roller to be used for bank-note printing or calico-printing respectively. [Transferring-machine; Clamming-machine.]

(6) One of the pieces which combine to form a hollow screw for cutting threads on bolts

and such like. The two portions are fitted in a stock. In some, the dies are set up by screws, in others by scrolls. (*Knight.*) [CLOCKS, DIES.]

1. *Min.:* A piece of hard iron placed in the pan to receive the friction of the muller. Between the die and the muller the ore is crushed.

¶ *To cast the die:*

(1) *Lit.:* To throw dice from the dice-box.

(2) *Fig.:* To run a risk or hazard.

die-sinker, *s.*

Engraving: One who cuts or engraves dies for coins, medals, &c.

die-sinking, *s.*

Engraving: The art of making dies for coins, medals, &c. It is a branch of engraving, but involves turning, tempering, and the use of other tools besides the graver. (*Knight.*)

die-stock, *s.*

Metal-working: A frame to hold the dies for cutting external screw-threads. The dies are detached pieces of steel, containing the thread on their inner curved surfaces, and these fit into grooves or upon ridges in the slot of the die-stock, being closed upon the bolt to be threaded by means of a set screw. Plier die-stocks are made by setting removable dies in the jaws of pliers.

die-weed, *s.* [DYE-WEED.]

dīēb, *s.* [A native term.]

Zool.: A species of wild dog (*Canis anthus*) found in North Africa.

dī-ē-ci-an, *s.* [DIŒCIAN.]

dī-ē-cious, *a.* [DIŒCIOUS.]

dī-ĕ-dral, *a.* [DIHEDRAL.]

diĕf-fĕn-băch'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named after H. Dieffenbach, a German botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of Araceæ, tribe Anaporeæ. *Dieffenbachia sequina* is the Dumb-cane (q.v.).

dī-ĕ-gĕ'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr., from διηγέομαι (*diēgeomai*) = to set out in detail, to narrate.] A description, narrative, history, or recital.

dī-ĕk'-ta-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. = a stretching out.] A lengthening or drawing out of a short syllable.

dī-ĕ-lĕc'-trĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. διά (*dia*) = through, across, and Eng. *electric* (q.v.).]

A *As adj.:* Non-conducting; that transmits electric effects, without conduction.

B. *As subst.:* A non-conductor separating a body electrified by conduction from the electrifying body.

* **dī-ĕr,** *s.* [DYER.]

dī-ĕr'-ĕ-sĭs, *s.* [DIÆRESIS.]

dī-ĕr-vĭl'-la, *s.* [Named after M. Dierville, the discoverer.]

Bot.: A genus of erect shrubs, belonging to the order Caprifoliaceæ. They are natives of North America, China, and Japan. *Diervilla Canadensis* is a hardy shrub with yellow flowers.

dī-ēs, *s.* [Lat.] A day.

dies iræ, *s.* [Lat.] Day of Wrath; a famous Latin hymn beginning with these words.

dies non. [Lat.]

Law: A day when the courts do not sit, as a Sunday, a public holiday, &c.

dī-ē'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. διεσις (*diesis*) = a division, a quarter-tone in music: διά (*dia*) = through, and ἡμι (*hiēmi*) = to send.]

1. *Print.:* The double dagger (‡), a reference-mark.

2. *Music:* Originally the name of a semitone, called afterwards a limma. In later writings, applied to a third or quarter of a tone in the enharmonic and chromatic scales. The modern enharmonic diesis is the interval represented by 125 : 128, that is, the difference between three true major-thirds and one octave. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

dī'-ĕt (1), * **di-ete,** *s.* [Fr. *diète;* Sp., Port., & Ital. *dieta;* Low Lat. *dieta, diæta* = a ration of food; Gr. διαιτα (*dinita*) = diet.]

1. An allowance of food, a ration.

"For his diet, there was a continual *diet* given him of the king."—*Jeremiah* lii. 34.

2. Food, provisions, meat.

"Of his *diete* measurable was he."
Chaucer: C. T., 437.

3. An article of food.

"Milk appears to be a proper *diet* for human bodies."—*Arbuthnot.*

4. A course of food prescribed or regulated medically for the prevention or treatment of disease, preservation of health, &c.

"I commend rather some *diet* for certain seasons, than frequent use of physick; for those *diets* alter the body more, and trouble it less."—*Bacon.*

¶ *To take diet:* To be under a regimen for a disease, which anciently was cured by severe discipline of that kind.

"To fast, like one that *takes diet*."—*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, ii. 1.

☞ For the difference between *diet* and *food*, see FOOD.

* **diet-bread,** *s.* A sort of sweet cake.

* **diet-drink,** *s.* A medicated liquor; drink brewed with medical ingredients.

"The observation will do that better than the lady's *diet-drinks*."—*Locke.*

* **diet-house,** *s.* A dining or banquetting hall.

"His *diet-houses*, intertainment, and all other things necessarie."—*Holinshed: Chron. of Ireland*, p. 133.

dī'-ĕt (2), * **dy-ett,** *s.* [Essentially the same word as *diet* (1), s.; but "the peculiar sense of the word undoubtedly arose from a popular etymology that connected it with the Lat. *dies* = a day, especially a set day, a day appointed for public business; whence, by extension, a meeting for business, an assembly." (*Skeat.*)]

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. A journey, an expedition.

"His *diet* would be sooner perhaps than was looked for."—*Calderwood*, p. 248.

2. The fixed day for holding a market.

"This market being ruled by the *dyets* of the holt-market of Wigton."—*Symson: Descr. Galloway*, p. 26.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Polit.:* A meeting or assembly of delegates or dignitaries convened and held from day to day for legislative, ecclesiastical, political, or administrative purposes; specif., the legislative assemblies of the German Empire, Austria, the Cantons of Switzerland, &c. The Diet of the German Empire was composed of three colleges; one of electors, one of princes, and one of imperial towns, and commenced with the edict of Charles IV. in 1356. The best known meetings were those at Nuremburg, 1467, Worms, 1521 (at which Luther was excommunicated), Spires, 1529, and Augsburg, 1530.

"And (save debates in Warsaw's *diet*)
He reign'd in most unseemly quiet."
Byron: Mazeppa, iv.

2. *Ecclesiastical:*

(1) Used to denote the discharge of some part of ministerial duty at a fixed time; as a *diet of examination*, a *diet of visitation*, on such a day, or at such an hour. (*Scotch.*)

(2) Used also in relation to the order in which ministers officiate in succession; as *A. has the first diet* of preaching, *B. the second.* (*Scotch.*)

¶ *Diet of Compearance:*

Scots Law: The day on which a person is cited to appear in court.

* **diet-booke,** *s.* A diary, a journal.

"It [conscience] is a *diet-booke*, wherein the sinnes of everie day are written, and for that cause to the wicked a mother of feare."—*Epistle of Christian Brother* (1624), p. 25.

dī'-ĕt, * **di-ete,** *v.t.* & *i.* [DIET, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To feed.

"They must be *dieted* like mules."—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI.*, i. 2.

2. To feed according to the rules of medicine.

"I will attend my husband, be his nurse,
Diet his sickness, for it is my office."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, v. 1.

3. To support with food, to nourish.

"*Dieted* by thee, I grow mature."
Milton: P. L., ix. 603.

* **II.** *Fig.:* To feed, to fill.

"As if I love my little should be *dieted*
In praises sauced with lies."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. ix.

B. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To eat, to feed.

"Spare Fast, that oft with gods doth *diet*."
Milton: Il Penseroso, 46.

† 2. To eat or take food according to a prescribed regimen, or the rules of medicine.

dī'-ĕt-a-ry, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *diet; -ary.*]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to a regimen or the rules of diet.

"Statistics, *dietary* tables, commissioners' rules, &c."—*Disraeli: Coningsby.*

B. *As substantive:*

1. A regimen; a prescribed system or course of diet; rules of diet.

"References to *dietaries*."—*Disraeli: Coningsby.*

2. A fixed allowance of food given daily.

dī'-ĕt-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DIET, *v.*]

* **dī'-ĕt-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *diet; -er.*] One who prescribes or prepares food according to rules.

"And sauced our broths, as Juno had been sick,
And he her *dieter*." *Shakesp.: Cymbel.*, iv. 2.

dī-ĕ-tĕt'-ĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. διαιτητικός (*diaitētikos*).]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to diet, or the use of food according to medical rules.

"This book of Cheyne's produced even sects in the *dietetick* philosophy."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments* (Pref.)

B. *As subst.* (*Pl.*): That branch of medicine which relates to the proper use of food, so as to adapt the quantity and quality of the diet to the particular state of each person, and to extract the greatest quantity of nutriment from a given quantity of nutritive matter.

* **dī-ĕ-tĕt'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *dietetic*; *-al.*] Of or pertaining to diet; dietetic.

"He received no other counsel than to refrain from cold drink, which was but a *dietetical* caution."—*Brown: Vulgar Errours.*

* **dī-ĕ-tĕt'-ĭc-al-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *dietetical; -ly.*] In a dietetical manner; according to the rules of diet.

* **dī-ĕ-tĕt'-ĭst,** *s.* [Gr. διαιτητικός (*diaitētikos*).] One who is skilled in dietetics; a dietist.

dī-ēth'-ĕr-ĕ-scōpe, *s.* [Gr. διά (*dia*) = through, and αἰθήρ (*aithēr*) = ether, the upper, purer air; or διαιθρος (*diaithros*) = quite clear and fine, and σκοπεω (*skopeō*) = to look at.] An instrument for geodesy and for teaching optics, invented by G. Luvini, of Tunis, and announced by him in April, 1876. (*Haydn.*)

dī-ēth'-ȳl-, *in compos.* [Pref. *di*=twice, twofold, and Eng., &c. *ethyl* (q.v.).]

Chem.: This term denotes that two atoms of hydrogen in an organic compound have been each replaced by the monad radical ethyl, $(C_2H_5)'$.

diethyl-carbinol, *s.* [AMYL ALCOHOL.]

* **dī-ēth'-ȳl,** *s.* [BUTANE.]

dī-ĕ-thȳl'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. δι = δίς (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and Eng. *ethylia* (q.v.).]

Chem.: A compound obtained from ethylia by the action of ethylic bromide, and subsequent distillation with potash. It resembles ethylia very much in its re-actions. Formula, $(C_2H_5)_2HN$: boiling point, 57°C.

* **dī-ĕt'-ĭc,** *s.* [Eng. *dietic*; *-ic.*] A system of diet.

"Gentle *dietics* or healing applications."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 397. (*Davies.*)

dī'-ĕt-īne, *s.* [Fr.] A subordinate or local diet; a cantonal convention.

dī'-ĕt-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DIET, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act or practice of taking food according to the rules of dietetics.

"Those maiden *dietings* and set prescriptions of baths and odours."—*Milton: Reason of Church Gov.*

2. Diet, food.

"Yet can I set my Gallio's *dieting*,
A pestle of a lark or plover's wing."
Donne: Satires, iv. 4.

dī'-ĕt-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *diet; -ist.*] One who is skilled in dietetics.

* **dī-ĕ-tĭ'-tian,** *s.* [Gr. διαιτητικός (*diaitētikos*).] A dietist.

Dieu, *s.* [Fr.] God.

Dieu et mon droit, *phr.* God and my right; the motto of the Royal Arms of England, first adopted by Richard I., at the battle of Gisors, Sept. 20, 1198, and afterwards assumed as the royal motto by Henry VI.

***dieu-gard, *diew-gardo,** *s.* God save you; a salutation.

"Each heck of yours shall be in stead of a *diew garde* unto me."—*Florio: Second Frutes* (1591), p. 81.

***dĭf-fa-mā'-tion, *dĭf-fa-ma-ci-oun,** *s.* [Lat. *diffamatio.*] [DEFAMATION.]

***dĭf-fā'me,** *s.* [DEFAME.]

***dĭf-fā'-moŭs-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *diffame; -ous; -ly.*] Injuriously, defamatorily.

"Wherenpon should your lordship . . . say of me so *diffamously*?"—*Maitland: On Reformation*, p. 556.

***dĭf-făr-rē-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *diffarreatio*, from *dif* = *dis* = apart, and *farreum* = a cake made of spelt; *far* = a kind of grain, spelt.]

Rom. Antiq.: The breaking of a cake between man and wife, as a sign of divorce. The opposite of *confarreatio* (q.v.).

dĭf-fĕr (1), *v. i. & t.* [Lat. *differo* = to carry in opposite directions: *dif* = *dis* = apart, and *fero* = to carry; Ital. *differire;* Sp. *diferir;* Fr. *différer.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To be dissimilar, distinct, or unlike; to have properties, qualities, or characteristics different from those of another.

"*Differing* in language, manners, or in face."
Cowper: Charity, 21.

*2. It is now followed by *from*, but formerly *with* was occasionally used.

"Idolatry . . . *differeth* but a letter *with* idiolatry."—*Bp. Andrewes: Ser.*, vol. ii., p. 323.

3. To disagree in opinion, to dissent; not to be in accord; followed either by *from* or by *with*.

"There are certain measures to be kept, which may leave a tendency rather to gain than to irritate those who *differ with* you in their sentiments."—*Addison: Freeholder.*

4. To be at variance; to dispute, to contend, to quarrel.

"A man of judgment shall sometimes hear ignorant men *differ*, and know well within himself that those which so *differ* mean one thing, and yet they themselves never agree."—*Bacon.*

***B.** *Transitive:*

1. To make different, distinct, or unlike.

"A different dialect or pronunciation *differs* persons of divers countries."—*Derham: Physico-Theol.*, bk. v., ch. ix., note l.

2. To set at variance; to cause a difference between.

"For as gude and as bonny as she is, if Maister Angis and her mak it up, I'se ne'er be the man to *differ* them."—*Saxon & Gael.*, i. 79.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to differ*, to *dissent*, to *disagree*, and to *vary:* "*Differ*, *vary*, and *disagree*, are applicable either to persons or things; *dissent* to persons only. First as to persons: to *differ* is the most general and indefinite term, the rest are but modes of *difference:* we may *differ* from any cause or in any degree; we *vary* only in small matters; thus persons may *differ* or *vary* in their statements. There must be two at least to *differ;* and there may be an indefinite number: one may *vary*, or an indefinite number may *vary;* two or a specific number *disagree:* thus two or more may *differ* in an account which they give; one person may *vary* at different times in the account which he gives; and two particular individuals *disagree:* we may *differ* in matters of fact or speculation; we *vary* only in matters of fact; we *disagree* mostly in matters of speculation. Historians may *differ* in the representation of an affair, and authors may *differ* in their views of a particular subject; narrators *vary* in certain circumstances; two partieular philosophers *disagree* in accounting for a phenomenon. To *disagree* is the act of one man with another; to *dissent* is the act of one or more in relation to a community; thus two writers on the same subject may *disagree* in their conclusions, because they set out from *different* premisses; men *dissent* from the established religion of their country according to their education and character. When applied to the ordinary transactions of life, *differences* may exist merely in opinion, or with a mixture of more or less acrimonious and discordant feeling; *variances* arise from a collision of interests; *disagreements* from asperity of humour; *dissensions* from a clashing of opinions; *differences* may exist between nations, and may be settled by cool discussions; when *variances* arise between neighbours, their passions often interfere to prevent accommodations. . . . In regard to things, *differ* is said of two things with respect to each other; *vary* of one thing in respect to itself: thus, two tempers *differ* from each other, and a person's temper *varies* from time to time. . . . *Differ* is said of everything promiscuously, but *disagree* is only said of such things as might agree: thus two trees *differ* from each other by the course of things, but two numbers *disagree* which are intended to agree." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***dĭf-fĕr'** (2), *v. t.* [O. Fr. *differer.*] [DEFER.] To defer, to delay.

"It is folye to *differ* the thing tyll tomorowe that had nede to be done by and by."—*Palsgrave.*

dĭf'-fĕr, *s.* [DIFFER (1), *v.*] Difference. (*Vulgar.*)

dĭf-fĕr-ençe, (1) ***dĭf-fĕr-en-çў, *dĭf-fĕr-ens,** *s.* [Fr.; Sp. *diferencia;* Ital. *differenzia;* Lat. *differentia*, from *differo.*] [DIFFER, (1), *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The state or condition of being different or distinct from, or unlike something else; dissimilarity, unlikeness, dissimilitude, diversity.

"There maie no *difference* bee
Betwix a drunken man and mee."
Gower, vi.

2. The quality or property by which one thing differs from another.

3. The disproportion between two things.

"Mark now the *difference*, ye that boast your love
Of kings, between your loyalty and ours."
Cowper: Task, v. 346, 347.

4. A distinction, a distinguishing.

"Making a *difference*."—*Jude* 22.

5. An evidence of distinction; a differential mark. [II. 1.]

"Henry had the title of sovereign, yet did not put those things in execution which are the true marks and *differences* of sovereignty."—*Davies.*

*6. A part, a division.

"There bee of time three *differences*: the first from the Creation of man to the Floud, or Delnge, . . . the second from the Floud to the first Olympias."—*Holland: Camden*, p. 34. (*Davies.*)

7. A point or question in dispute; a ground of controversy.

"Are you acquainted with the *difference*
That holds this present question in the court?"
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

8. A dispute, a quarrel, a controversy, a contention, a disagreement, a variance.

"Nothing could have fallen out more unluckily than that there should be such *differences* among them."—*Tillotson.*

9. A disagreement in opinion; dissent.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Her.:* A certain figure added to a coat-of-arms, serving to distinguish one family from another, or to show how distant a younger

Arms of De Wortley.

Arms of Mounteney.

DIFFERENCES.

branch is from the elder or principal branch. Thus the eldest son (during the lifetime of his father) bears a *label;* the second son, a *crescent;* the third, a *mullet;* the fourth, a *martlet;* the fifth, an *annulet;* the sixth, a *fleur-de-lys;* the seventh, a *rose;* the eighth, a *cros-moline;* the ninth, a *double quatre-foil.*

2. *Logic:* The mark or marks by which the species is distinguished from the rest of its genus; the specific charseteristic.

3. *Math.:* The remainder of a sum or quantity when a number or quantity is subtracted from it.

"The *difference* of the two float lines gives the height in question."—*Herschel: Astronomy* (1868), § 286.

4. *Geography:*

(1) *Difference of latitude:* An arc of the meridian included between the parallels of latitude in which two places lie.

(2) *Difference of longitude:* An arc of the equator comprehended between the meridians of two places.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *difference, variety, diversity,* and *medley:* "*Difference* and *variety* seem to lie in the things themselves; *diversity* and *medley* are created either by accident or design: the *difference* may lie in two objects only; a *variety* cannot exist without an assemblage; . . . where a number of men come together with *different* habits, we may expect to find a *medley* of characters; good taste may render a *diversity* of colour agreeable to the eye; caprice or bad taste will be apt to form a ridiculous *medley* of colours and ornaments. A *diversity* of sounds heard at a suitable distance in the stillness of the evening, will have an agreeable effect on the ear; a *medley* of noises, whether heard near or at a distance, must always be harsh and offensive."

(2) He thus discriminates between *difference* and *distinction:* "*Difference* lies in the thing; *distinction* is the act of the person; the former is, therefore, to the latter as the cause to the effect; the *distinction* rests on the *difference;* those are equally bad logicians who make a *distinction* without a *difference*, or who make no *distinction* where there is a *difference:* Sometimes *distinction* is put for the ground of *distinction*, which brings it nearer in sense to *difference*, in which case the former is a species of the latter: the *difference* is either external or internal; the *distinction* is always external; we have *differences* in character, and *distinctions* in dress; the *difference* between profession and practice, though very considerable, is often lost sight of by professors of Christianity; in the sight of God, there is no rank or *distinction* that will screen a man from the consequences of unrepented sins."

(3) He thus discriminates between *difference, altercation, dispute,* and *quarrel:* "All these terms are here taken in the general sense of a *difference* on some personal question; the term *difference* is here as general and indefinite as in the former case: a *difference*, as distinguished from the others, is generally of a less serious and personal kind; a *dispute* consists not only of angry words, but much ill blood and unkind offices; an *altercation* is a wordy *dispute*, in which *difference* of opinion is drawn out into a multitude of words on all sides; *quarrel* is the most serious of all *differences*, which leads to every species of violence: the *difference* may sometimes arise from a misunderstanding, which may be easily rectified; *differences* seldom grow to *disputes* but by the fault of both parties; *altercations* arise mostly from pertinacious adherence to, and obstinate defence of, one's opinions; *quarrels* mostly spring from injuries real or supposed; *differences* subsist between men in an individual or public capacity; they may be carried on in a direct or indirect manner; *disputes* and *altercations* are mostly conducted in a direct manner between individuals; *quarrels* may arise betwixt nations or individuals, and be carried on by acts of offence directly or indirectly." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

difference-engine, s. The same as Babbage's Calculating Machine. [CALCULATING MACHINE.]

difference tone, *s.*

Music: A third tone produced when two different musical notes are sounded, the rate of vibration of which is equal to the difference of the rates of the primary tones. (*Rossiter.*)

***dĭf-fĕr'-ençe** (2), ***dĭf-fĕr'-rençe,** s. [DIFFER (2), *v.*] Delay, procrastination.

"Utherwyse the hail warld may se that it is bot *differrence* that ye desyre, and not to bait the mater at ane perfyte tryall."—*Crosraguell* (*Keith's Hist.*, App. p. 198).

***dĭf-fĕr-ençe,** *v.t.* [DIFFERENCE, *s.*] To cause or make a difference in; to make different; to vary; to distinguish.

"We see nothing that *differences* the courage of Mnestheus from that of Sergesthus."—*Pope: Essay on Homer.*

dĭf-fĕr-ençed, *pa. par. & a.* [DIFFERENCE, *v.*]

***A.** *As. pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

*1. *Ord. Lang.:* Distinguished, varied, made different.

"The style is *differenced*, but *differenced* in the smallest degree possible."—*Coleridge: Table Talk.*

2. *Her.:* Marked or distinguished with a difference.

dĭf-fĕr-ençĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DIFFERENCE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & partic. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of making a difference or distinction.

dĭf-fĕr-ent, *a.* [Fr. *différent;* Sp. *diferente;* Ital. *differente;* Lat. *differens,* pr. par. of *differo.*] [DIFFER (1), *v.*]

1. Unlike, dissimilar.

"Soon, however, appeared a very *different* version of the story."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xviii.

¶ It is properly followed by *from,* but *to* was formerly commonly, and is still occasionally, used. *Different than* was also used.

2. Distinct; not the same.

"There are covered galleries that lead from the palace to five *different* churches."—*Addison: On Italy.*

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *different, distinct,* and *separate:* "*Difference* is opposed to similitude; there is no *difference* between objects absolutely alike: *distinctness* is opposed to identity; there can be no *distinction* where there is only one and the same being: *separation* is opposed to unity; there can be no *separation* between objects that coalesce or adhere: things may be *different* and not *distinct,* or *distinct* and not *different: different* is said altogether of the internal properties of things; *distinct* is said of things as objects of vision, or as they appear either to the eye or the mind: when two or more things are seen only as one, they may be *different,* but they are not *distinct;* but whatever is seen as two or more things, each complete in itself, is *distinct,* although it may not be *different:* two roads are said to be *different* which run in *different* directions, but they may not be *distinct* when seen on a map; on the other hand, two roads are said to be *distinct* when they are observed as two roads to run in the same direction, but they need not in any particular to be *different:* two stars of *different* magnitudes may, in certain directions, appear as one, in which case they are *different,* but not *distinct;* two books on the same subject, and by the same author, but not written in continuation of each other, are *distinct* books, but not *different* What is *separate* must in its nature be generally *distinct;* but everything is not *separate* which is *distinct;* when houses are *separate* they are obviously *distinct;* but they may frequently be *distinct* when they are not positively *separated:* the *distinct* is marked out by some external sign, which determines its beginning and its end; the *separate* is that which is set apart, and to be seen by itself: *distinct* is a term used only in determining the singularity or plurality of objects; the *separate* only in regard to their proximity or to distance from each other: we speak of having a *distinct* household, but of living in *separate* apartments; of dividing one's subject into *distinct* heads, or of making things into *separate* parcels: the body and soul are *different,* in as much as they have *different* properties; they are *distinct* inasmuch as they have marks by which they may be *distinguished,* and at death they will be *separate.*"

(2) He thus discriminates between *different, several, divers, sundry,* and *various:* "*Several,* from sever, signifies split or made into many: they may be either *different* or alike; there may be *several* different things, or *several* things alike, but there cannot be *several divers* things, for the word *divers* signifies properly many *different. Sundry,* from asunder or apart, signifies many scattered or at a distance, whether as it regards time or space. *Various* expresses not only a greater number, but a greater *diversity* than all the rest. The same thing often affects *different* persons *differently:* an individual may be affected *several* times in the same way; or particular persons may be affected at *sundry* times and in *divers* manners; the ways in which men are affected are so *various* as not to admit of enumeration: it is not so much to understand *different* languages as to understand *several different* languages; *divers* modes have been suggested and tried for the good education of youth."

(3) He thus discriminates between *different* and *unlike:* "*Different* is positive, *unlike* is negative: we look at what is *different,* and draw a comparison; but that which is *unlike* needs no comparison: a thing is said to be *different* from every other thing, or *unlike* to anything seen before; which latter mode of expression obviously conveys less to the mind than the former. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dĭf-fĕr-ĕn'-ti-ā (ti as **shĭ),** *s.* [Lat.]

Logic: The same as DIFFERENCE, II. 2.

dĭf'-fĕr-ĕn'-ti-al (ti as **shĭ),** * **dif-fĕr-ĕn-çi-al,** *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *different; -ial.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Differing; consisting of a difference.

"Therefore weight is made by the *differencial,* not the absolute pressure of earth."—*Search: Light of Nature,* vol. ii., pt. ii., ch. xxii.

2. Distinguishing; discriminating; making a difference or distinction.

II. *Mathematics:*

1. An epithet applied to an infinitely small quantity, so small as to be less than any assignable quantity; as a *differential* quantity.

2. Pertaining to differentials, or to mathematical or mechanical processes in which they are employed.

B. *As substantive:*

Math.: An infinitesimally small difference between two consecutive states of a variable quantity.

differential block, *s.*

Mech.: A double block having sheaves of different sizes. [DIFFERENTIAL PULLEY.]

differential calculus, *s.*

Math.: The Differential Calculus is that branch of mathematics which has for its object the explanation of the method of deriving one determinate function from another by the process of differentiation. If in any determinate function of one variable we give to the variable n constant increment, and find the corresponding increment of the function, and then divide the increment of the function by the increment of the variable, we shall find a ratio which will in general be dependent upon the increment of the variable. If now we pass to the limit of this ratio, by making the increment of the variable equal to 0, we shall in general obtain a function of the original variable, which is called the *differential co-efficient of the function.* If this be multiplied by the differential of the variable, the result is called the *differential of the function.* Any function of a single variable will have one and only one differential co-efficient, and consequently it will have but one differential of the same order. The Differential Calculus consists of two parts. The first embraces the *science* of the differential calculus, and explains the methods of finding the differentials and successive differentials of all determinate functions. The second treats of the *application* of the differential calculus to the other branches of mathematics, as Algebra, Analytical Geometry, &c. [CALCULUS.]

differential co-efficient, *s.*

Math.: The differential co-efficient of a function of one variable is a function whose form depends upon that of the given function, and which may be derived from it by a fixed law called the law of differentiation.

differential coupling, *s.*

Mach.: A form of extensible coupling, to vary the speed of the driven part of the machinery.

differential duties, *s. pl.*

Polit. Econ.: Duties which are not levied equally upon the productions of different countries; as when a tax on certain commodities is lighter in one country than it is in another.

differential equation, *s.*

Math.: An equation which expresses the relations between variables and their differentials. If a differential equation be differentiated, and its differential equation found, this is called a differential equation of the second order; and the differential equation of a differential equation of the second order is one of the third order, and so on.

differential feed, *s.*

Mach.: An arrangement by which a regular powerful and slow movement is obtained, for carrying forward a tool, from the motion-work whereby the tool is rotated.

differential gearing, *s.*

Mech.: A form of gearing first introduced by Dr. Wollaston in his trochiometer, for counting the turns of a carriage-wheel, in which two cog-wheels of varying sizes are made to travel at the same absolute surface-rate and in the same direction, and communicate motion equivalent to the difference between the circumferences of the two (*Knight.*)

differential machine, *s.* The same as Babbage's Calculating Machine. [CALCULATING MACHINE.]

differential motion, *s.*

Mech.: A contrivance by which a single combination is made to produce such a low rate of speed, as by ordinary arrangements could only be effected by a considerable train of mechanism. Such a combination is the differential pulley (q.v.).

differential pulley, *s.*

Mech.: This, in a somewhat clumsy form, has been known for centuries under the name of the Chinese windlass, and one was found by the allied English and French armies to be in use for raising one of the drawbridges in the city of Pekin. It was described by Dr. Carpenter in his *Mechanical Philosophy* (1844). The chain winds over two drums of different diameters, winding on to one as it unwinds from the other; the effect gained is as the difference between the two, the smaller the difference the greater the power and the less the speed. In the geared differential pulley the effect is produced by making one more tooth in one of the wheels the chain passes over than in the other. (*Knight.*)

differential screw, *s.*

Mech.: A screw invented by Hunter, the celebrated surgeon. Two threads of unequal pitch are upon the same shaft, one unwinding as the other winds. The effective progression is equal to the difference of the pitches of the two threads. By making this difference very small great power may be attained without the weakness due to a very fine screw. (*Knight.*)

differential thermometer, *s.*

Physics: A thermometer having two air-bulbs connected by a bent stem occupied by coloured sulphuric acid. When one leg is exposed to heat, the air in the bulb is expanded, and the liquid in that leg of the instrument is depressed. (*Knight.*)

differential tones, *s. pl.*

Music: The same as DIFFERENCE TONES (q.v.).

differential windlass, *s.*

Mach.: A windlass whose barrel consists of two portions of varying diameters. The rope winds on to one as it winds off the other, the effect of a revolution being governed by the difference between the circumferences of the two portions. If it wind on to the larger and off to the smaller the load is raised, and conversely. (*Knight.*) [CHINESE WINDLASS.]

differential worm-wheel, *s.*

Mach.: A cog-wheel working with a screw on a shaft.

dĭf-fĕr-ĕn'-ti-al-lў (ti as **shĭ),** *adv.* [Eng. *differential; -ly.*] By way of distinction or differentiation; in a distinctive manner.

"When biting serpents are mentioned in the Scripture, they are not *differentially* set from such as mischief by stings."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. vi., ch. xxviii.

dĭf-fĕr-ĕn'-ti-āte (ti as **shĭ),** *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *differentia* = a difference.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To make different or distinct; to make a difference between; to mark or distinguish by a difference.

2. To produce or cause differences in.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Logic:* To discriminate or distinguish between by observing the differentia or marks of differentiation.

2. *Math.:* To obtain the differential, or the differential co-efficient of.

3. *Biol.:* To assign or to set apart for a specific purpose; to specialize.

"We thus see that the musical apparatus is more *differentiated* or specialized in the Locustidæ, which includes, I believe, the most powerful performers in the order."—*Darwin: Descent of Man* (1871), pt. ii., ch. x., vol. i., p. 355.

† **B.** *Intrans.:* To acquire a different or distinct character; to become differentiated.

dĭf-fĕr-ĕn-tĭ-ā'-tion (ti as shĭ), *s.* [Eng. *differentiat(e)*; *-ion.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of differentiating, distinguishing, or discriminating differences or varieties.

2. A distinction or mark of difference.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Logic.:* The act of discriminating or distinguishing between by observing the differentia or marks of difference.

2. *Math.:* The operation or process of differentiating a function.

3. *Zool.:* The assignment of each function to an organ specially devoted to it.

"He justly considers the *differentiation* and specialization of organs as the test of perfection."—*Darwin: Descent of Man* (1871), pt. i., ch. ii., vol. i., p. 61.

4. *Biol.:* The production or formation of different parts, organs, species, &c., by a process of evolution or development; as when the root and stem of a plant are developed from the root, or the leaves, branches, flowers, &c., from the stem.

dĭf-fĕr-ĕnt-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *different*; *-ly.*] In a different or varying manner; variously; not alike.

"He may consider how *differently* he is affected by the same thought."—*Addison.*

dĭf-fĕr-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *a.* [DIFFER, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Unlike; dissimilar; not agreeing.

"*Differing* multitudes."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, III. 6.

* 2. Angry.

"His *differing* fury."
Chapman: Homer's Iliad, IX. 543.

* **dĭf-fĕr-ĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *differing*; *-ly.*] In a differing or different manner; differently.

"Such protuberant and concave parts of a surface may remit the light so *differingly*, as to vary a colour."—*Boyle.*

dĭf-fĕr'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *differ* (2), v.; *-er.*] Delayer; the person who delays.

"I saye, quhilk of both is the *differer* of the caus?"—*Willock, Lett. to Crosraguell; Keith: Hist.*, App., p. 198.

* **dĭf-fĭb'-u-lāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *diffibulatus*, pa. par. of *diffibulo*: *dif* = *dis* = away, apart, and *fibulo* = to fasten with a buckle; *fibula* = a buckle.] To unbuckle, to unbutton.

* **dĭf-fĭç'-ĭle,** * **dĭf-fĭ-çĭll,** * **dĭf-fĭ-çĭl,** * **dĭf-fĭ-cul,** *a.* [Fr. & Ital. *difficile*; Sp. *difícil*; Lat. *difficilis* = difficult (q.v.).]

1. Difficult, hard, not easy.

"No matter so *difficile* for man to find out."
New Customs, li. 2.

2. Backward, reluctant, scrupulous, hard to persuade.

"Quhair many persones were *difficill* and scroupulous to leu moneyes, these have given thair awin particular bandis."—*Acts Chas. I.* (ed. 1814), v. 479.

* **dĭf-fĭç'-ĭle-nĕss,** * **dĭf-fĭç-ĭle-nĕsse,** *s.* [Eng. *difficile*; *-ness.*]

1. Difficulty, hardness.

2. Reluctance, hardness to be persuaded, scrupulousness.

"The lighter sort of malignity turneth but to a crossness, or frowardness, or aptness to oppose, or *difficilnesse* or the like."—*Bacon: Essays; Goodness.*

* **dĭf-fĭ-çĭl'-ĭ-tāte,** *v.t.* [Pref. Lat. *dif* = *dis* (neg.), and Eng. *facilitate* (q.v.).] To render difficult.

"The inordinateness of our love *difficilitateth* the duty."—*Mountague: Devoute Essayes*, pt. i., tr. 15, § 4.

* **dĭf'-fĭ-cŭl-lўe,** *adv.* [Eng. *difficul*; *-ly.*] With difficulty, hardly.

"*Difficulye, dificile Difficulter, obscure.*"—*Huloet.*

dĭf'-fĭ-cŭlt, * **dĭf'-fĭ-cŭlte,** *a.* [A word somewhat rare in early authors, being merely developed from the sub. *difficulty.* (*Skeat.*) Ital. *difficultoso, difficoltuoso*; Sp. *dificultoso.*]

1. Hard to do, execute, fulfil, or carry out; not easy; attended with labour, trouble, or pains; arduous, troublesome.

2. Hard to please or satisfy; austere, unaccommodating, crabbed, peevish, following a frequent use of the Latin *difficilis.*

3. Hard to understand.

¶ For the difference between *difficult* and *hard*, see HARD.

* **dĭf'-fĭ-cŭlt,** *v.t.* [DIFFICULT, *a.*]

1. To render difficult, to impede, to put difficulties in the way of.

"Their pretensions had *difficulted* the peace."—*Sir W. Temple.*

2. To perplex.

"What most *difficulted* the judges was, that the arrester could not confirm a disposition to which he had no right."—*Kames: Suppl. Dec.*, p. 155.

* **dĭf'-fĭ-cŭl-tāte,** *v.t.* Lat. *difficultatem*, accus. of *difficultas* = difficulty (q.v.).] To render difficult.

* **dĭf'-fĭ-cŭlt-ĕd,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [DIFFICULT, *v.*]

* **dĭf'-fĭ-cŭlt-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *difficult*; *-ly.*] With difficulty, hardly.

"They nourish much, but *difficultly* digest."—*Passenger of Benvenuto* (1612).

* **dĭf'-fĭ-cŭlt-nĕss,** * **dĭf-fĭ-cŭlt-nĕs,** *s.* [Eng. *difficult*; *-ness.*] Difficulty, hardness.

"The *difficultnes* of their present work."—*Golding: Cæsar, Comment.* (Pref.)

* **dĭf'-fĭ-cŭl-tў,** * **dĭf-fi-cul-tee,** *s.* [Fr. *difficulté*; Prov. *dificultad*; Ital. *difficoltà*; Sp. *dificultad*; Lat. *difficultas* (accus. *difficultatem*), an abbrev. of *difficilitas*, from Lat. *difficilis* = difficult: *dif* = *dis* = apart, away, and *facilis* = easy; *facio* = to do.]

1. The quality of being difficult or hard; hardness; a state or condition of anything to be done, fulfilled, or carried out, which causes labour or trouble.

"Such a divine might without *difficulty* be found."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

2. That which is difficult to be done, fulfilled, or carried out.

"By mastering *difficulties* so . . .
He bravely came to disappoint his foe."
Daniel: Funeral Poem.

3. An obstacle, impediment, or hindrance; that which causes trouble, perplexity or embarrassment.

"But though she carefully abstained from doing or saying anything that could add to his *difficulties*, those *difficulties* were serious indeed."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

4. Anything difficult or hard to be understood, explained, or believed; a difficult point or question.

"Let us see whether by attending to the practice of mathematicians . . . we can make any discovery preparatory to the solution of the *difficulty*."—*Beattie: On Truth*, pt. ii., ch. i., § 1.

5. An objection, cavil, scruple, or question.

"Men should consider, that raising *difficulties* concerning the mysteries in religion cannot make them more wise, learned, or virtuous."—*Swift.*

6. A serious complication likely to lead to a quarrel; an embroilment, a dispute, a misunderstanding.

7. (*Pl.*): Pecuniary embarrassment.

"A still higher value of money would perhaps cause some *difficulties*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 9th, 1882.

¶ *To be in difficulties*: To be pecuniarily embarrassed.

¶ Blair thus discriminates between a *difficulty* and an *obstacle*: "A *difficulty* embarrasses; an *obstacle* stops. We remove the one; we surmount the other. Generally, the first expresses somewhat arising from the nature and circumstances of the affair; the second somewhat arising from a foreign cause. Philip found *difficulty* in managing the Athenians, from the nature of their dispositions; but the eloquence of Demosthenes was the greatest *obstacle* to his design." (*Blair: Lect. on Rhetoric and Belles Lettres* (1817), vol. i., p. 231.)

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *difficulties, embarrassments*, and *troubles*: "These terms are all applicable to a person's concerns in life: but *difficulties* relate to the *difficulty* of conducting a business; *embarrassments* relate to the confusion attending a state of debt; and *trouble* to the pain which is the natural consequence of not fulfilling engagements or answering demands. Of the three, *difficulties* expresses the least, and *troubles* the most. A young man on his entrance into the world will unavoidably experience *difficulties*, if not provided with ample means on the outset. But let his means be ever so ample, if he have not prudence and talents fitted for business, he will hardly keep himself free from *embarrassments*, which are the greatest *troubles* that can arise to disturb the peace of a man's mind."

(2) He thus discriminates between *difficulty, obstacle*, and *impediment*: "All these terms include in their signification that which interferes with the actions or views of men. The *difficulty* lies most in the nature and circumstances of the thing itself; the *obstacle* and *impediment* consist of that which is external or foreign: the *difficulty* interferes with the completion of any work; the *obstacle* interferes with the attainment of any end; the *impediment* interrupts the progress, and prevents the execution of one's wishes: the *difficulty* embarrasses, it suspends the powers of acting or deciding; the *obstacle* opposes itself, it is properly met in the way, and intervenes between us and our object; the *impediment* shackles and puts a stop to our proceedings: we speak of encountering a *difficulty*, surmounting an *obstacle*, and removing an *impediment*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **dĭf-fĭ'-dе,** *v.i.* [Lat. *diffido*: *dif* = *dis* = apart, away, and *fido* = to trust.] In distrust; not to have confidence in.

"In the council-board he had the ability still to give himself the best council, but the unhappy modesty to *diffide* in it."—*South: Sermons*, vol. v., ser. 2.

dĭf'-fĭ-dençe, * **dĭf'-fĭ-dęn-çў,** *s.* [Lat. *diffidentia*, from *diffidens*, pr. par. of *diffido* = to distrust: *dif* = *dis* = apart, away, and *fides* = faith, confidence; Ital. *diffidenzia*; Sp. *difidencia.*]

* 1. Distrust; want of faith or confidence in others; suspicion.

"Thou dost shame thy mother,
And wound her honour with this *diffidence*."
Shakesp.: King John, I. 1.

* 2. A distrust in every one, almost amounting to despair.

"Of the impediments which have been in the affections, the principal whereof hath been despair or *diffidence* . . ."—*Bacon: Of the Interpretation of Nature*, ch. xix.

3. Distrust of oneself, or of one's powers; bashfulness, reserve.

"It is good to speak on such questions with *diffidence*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

dĭf'-fĭ-dent, *a.* [Lat. *diffidens*, pr. par. of *diffido*; Sp. *difidente*; Ital. *diffidente.*]

* 1. Distrustful; without faith or confidence in others.

"Not *diffident* of thee do I dissuade
Thy absence from my side."
Milton: P. L., v. 293, 294.

* 2. Doubtful, uncertain; without a firm trust in.

"You were always extremely *diffident* of their success."—*Melmoth: Cicero*, bk. ix., lett. 4.

3. Having a modest distrust of oneself, or of one's own powers; bashful, modest, reserved; timid, shy.

"The *diffident* maidens."
Longfellow: Children of the Lord's Supper.

¶ For the difference between *diffident* and *distrustful*, see DISTRUSTFUL.

dĭf'-fĭ-dent-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *diffident*; *-ly.*] In a diffident manner; with diffidence.

"In man humility's alone sublime,
Who *diffidently* hopes he's Christ's own care."
Smart: Hymn to the Supreme Being.

* **dĭf-fĭnd',** *v.t.* [Lat. *diffindo.*] To cleave in two, to split.

* **dĭf-fĭ'ne,** * **dĭf-fў'ne,** *v.t.* [Fr. *définir.*] To end, to conclude.

"Tho *diffynen* the ende of my labour."—*Maundeville*, p. 315.

* **dĭf-fĭn-ĭ'-ęĭ-ŏŭn,** *s.* [DEFINITION.]

"Yit herd I never tellen in myn age
Upon this noumbre *diffinicioun*."
Chaucer: C. T., 5,606, 5,607.

* **dĭf-fĭn'-ĭ-tĭve,** *a.* [DEFINITIVE.] Determinate, deciding, conclusive.

"The tribunal where we speak being not *diffinitive*, I now promised to ease his memory myself with an extract of what I had said."—*Sir H. Wotton: Letters*, p. 537.

* **dĭf-fission (fission as fĭsh'-ŭn),** *s.* [Lat. *diffissio*, from *diffissus*, pa. par. of *diffindo.*] The act of cleaving in two, or splitting.

* **dĭf-flā'te,** *v.t.* [Lat. *diffiatus*, pa. par. of *diffio* = to blow about, to scatter.] To blow away, to dissipate, to scatter.

"Thereby are . . . vaporous and rheumatick superfluities discussed and *diffiated*."—*Venner: Via Recta*, p. 311.

* **dĭf-flā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *diffiatus*, pa. par. of *diffio* = to blow about, to scatter: *dif* = *dis* = apart, and *flo* = to blow.] The act of scattering with a blast of wind.

* **dĭf'-flŭ-ençe,** * **dĭf'-flŭ'-ęn-çў,** *s.* [Lat. *diffluens*, pr. par. of *diffluo* = to flow in different directions: *dif* = *dis* = apart, away, and *fluo* = to flow.] The quality or act of flowing or falling away on all sides; fluidity; the contrary to consistence.

"Ice is water congealed by the frigidity of the air, whereby it acquireth no new form, but rather a consistence or determination of its *diffluency*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. i., ch. i.

***dĭf-flŭ-ent,** *a.* [Lat. *diffluens*, pr. par. of *diffluo*.] Flowing or falling away on all sides; not consistent.

dĭf-flŭ-gĭ-a, *s.* [Lat. *diffluo*.]

Zool.: A genus of Rhizopoda, of the family Arcellina. They are aquatic, and are contained in a spherical, or oblong, urceolate, incrusted test or shell. There are numerous species.

*** dĭf-form,** *a.* [Formed as if from a Lat. *difformis*, from *dif* = *dis* = apart, away, and *forma* = form.]

I. Irregular, or not uniform in shape; as, a *difform* flower or corolla, the parts of which do not correspond in size or proportion.

2. Unlike, dissimilar.

"The unequal refractions of *difform* rays proceed not from any contingent irregularities."—*Newton: Optics.*

*** dĭf form'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Fr. *difformité*.]

1. An irregularity or want of uniformity; a diversity in form.

"Without any possible difference, *difformity*, or variety whatsoever."—*Clarke: Attributes of God*, § 7.

2. A diversity or divergence.

"They desire in them a *difformity* from the primitive rule."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

*** dĭf frăct',** *v.t.* [Lat. *diffractus*, ps. par. of *diffringo* = to break in pieces: *dif* = *dis* = apart, and *frango* = to break.] To break in pieces; to break up as in a prism.

*** dĭf frăct'-ĕd,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [DIFFRACT.]

***dĭf frăct'-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [DIFFRACT.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of breaking up or in pieces; diffraction.

dĭf-frăc'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *diffractus*, pa. par. of *diffringo*.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of breaking in pieces.

2. *Optics:* [DIFFRACTION OF LIGHT].

¶ *Diffraction of light:*

Optics: That peculiar modification which light undergoes when it passes by the edge of an opaque body by being deflected from its direct course.

diffraction gratings, *s. pl.*

Optics: A number of equidistant parallel lines placed very closely together, which when the light falls upon them so diffract it as to produce a spectrum with the rainbow colours.

*** dĭf-frăn'-çhĭse,** *v.t.* [DISFRANCHISE.]

*** dĭf-frăn'-çhĭse-mĕnt,** *s.* [DISFRANCHISEMENT.]

***dĭf-fū'-gŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *diffugio* = to fly in different directions: *dif* = *dis* = away, apart, and *fugio* = to fly.] Flying divers ways, or in different directions.

dĭf-fūse, *v.t.* [Lat. *diffusus*, pa. par. of *diffundo* = to pour abroad: *dif* = *dis* = apart, and *fundo* = to pour.]

I. *Literally:*

1. To pour abroad; to spread by pouring out.

"When these waters began to rise at first, long before they could swell to the height of the mountains, they would *diffuse* themselves every way."—*Burnet: Theory.*

2. To circulate, to extend.

" . . . *diffused* through the senseless tronck."
Spenser: F. Q., II. ii. 4.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To spread or extend on every side.

"The poet and the historian are they who *diffuse* a lustre upon the age."—*Goldsmith: On Polite Learning*, ch. iii.

* 2. To make confused or uncouth.

" If but as well I other accents borrow
That can my speech *diffuse*."
Shakesp.: Lear, v. 3.

¶ For the difference between to *diffuse* and to *spread*, see SPREAD.

dĭf-fūse, *a.* [Lat. *diffusus*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* Scattered, widely spread or dispersed.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Wide, copious, full.

"A *diffuse* and various knowledge of divine and human things."—*Milton: To the Parliament.*

(2) Copious, prolix, verbose, full, not concise.

"The reasoning of them is sophistical and inconclusive; the style *diffuse* and verbose."—*Dr. Warton: Essay on Pope.*

* (3) Difficult, requiring a long time.

" It is *diffuse* to fynde
The sentence of his mind."
Skelton: Poems, p. 237.

II. *Bot.:* Spreading widely.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *diffuse* and *prolix:* "The *diffuse* is properly opposed to the precise; the *prolix* to the concise or laconic. A *diffuse* writer is fond of amplification, he abounds in epithets, tropes, figures, and illustrations; the *prolix* writer is fond of circumlocution, minute details, and trifling particulars. *Diffuseness* is a fault only in degree, and according to circumstances; *prolixity* is a positive fault at all times. The former leads to the use of words unnecessarily; the latter to the use of phrases, as well as words, that are altogether useless. the *diffuse* style has too much of repetition; the *prolix* style abounds in tautology. *Diffuseness* often arises from an exuberance of imagination; *prolixity* from the want of imagination; on the other hand, the former may be coupled with great superficiality, and the latter with great solidity." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dĭf-fūs'ed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DIFFUSE, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Lit.:* Spread or scattered abroad.

* II. *Figuratively:*

1. Untidy, loose, wild.

"*Diffused* attire."—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, v. 2.

2. Uncouth, confused, irregular.

" Let them from forth a sawpit rush at once,
With some *diffused* song."
Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 4.

dĭf-fūs'-ĕd lў, *adv.* [Eng. *diffused*; *-ly.*]

1. *Lit.:* Widely, dispersedly, extensively.

* 2 *Fig.:* Irregularly, wildly, neglectful of dress.

"Go not so *diffusedly*,
There are great ladies purpose, sir, to visit you."
Beaum. & Flet.: Nice Valour, iii. 3.

dĭf-fūs'-ĕd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *diffused*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being diffused, or widely spread.

"A conjecture I had made about the great *diffusedness* of the noctilucal matter."—*Boyle: Works*, iv. 482.

dĭf-fūs'e-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *diffuse*; *-ly.*]

* 1. Widely, extensively.

" Pleas'd that her magic fame *diffusely* flies."
Rowe: Lucan's Pharsalia, vi. 936.

2 Copiously, verbosely, fully, not concisely.

"These places have been more *diffusely* urged in a late discourse."—*Glanvill: Pre-existence of Souls*, ch. xi.

dĭf-fūse'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *diffuse*; *-ness.*] The quality of being diffuse, prolix, or verbose; an excessive or superfluous wordiness or verbosity.

dĭf-fūs'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *diffus(e)*; *-er.*] One who diffuses or spreads abroad.

"If the Jews were such *diffusers* of secular learning. . . ?"—*Mannyngham's Disc.* (1681), p. 32.

dĭf-fūs-ĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *diffusible*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being diffusible; capability of being diffused.

dĭf-fūs'-ĭ-ble, *a.* [Eng. *diffus(e)*; *-able.*] That may or can be diffused; capable of being diffused.

dĭf-fūs'-ĭ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *diffusible*; *-ness.*] The same as DIFFUSIBILITY (q.v.).

dĭf-fūs'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DIFFUSE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of spreading abroad; diffusion.

dĭf-fū'-şion, *s.* [Lat. *diffusio*, from *diffusus*, pa. par. of *diffundo*.]

I. The act of diffusing or spreading about of a liquid, fluid, &c.

"A sheet of very well sleeked marbled paper did not throw its light with an equal *diffusion*."—*Boyle: On Colours.*

2. A spreading or diffusing abroad of a matter.

3. The state of being spread or dispersed widely.

4. The act of spreading, extending, or propagating widely, as the *diffusion* of knowledge.

"The Royal Institution of Great Britain was established in 1800 for the Promotion, *Diffusion*, and Extension of Science and Useful Knowledge."—*Haydn*

* 5. Copiousness, exuberance of style; prolixity, verbosity.

¶ (1) *Diffusion of gases:*

Chem.: The passing of one gas into the space occupied by another. The name given to that phenomenon by which the composition of the atmosphere is kept uniform, or nearly so. When two gases, which do not act chemically on each other, are mixed together in any proportions they will, after a short time, become diffused through each other, so that, whatever may be their respective densities, they become intimately blended, the heavier gas not falling nor the lighter rising. Gases diffuse into one another according to a fixed law, that is, inversely as the square root of their densities. [DIFFUSION-VOLUME.]

(2) *Diffusion of heat:*

Phys.: A term applied to those modes by which the equilibrium of heat is effected—viz., conduction, radiation, and connection.

(3) *Diffusion of liquids:* When two liquids that are capable of mixing are put in contact they gradually diffuse one into the other, notwithstanding the action of gravity. Thus, if a vessel containing a solution of common salt be placed carefully, with its mouth covered, in a vessel containing water, the water being sufficiently deep to cover the vessel of salt and water, and if the cover be removed from that vessel, in time the salt and water solution will diffuse out into the larger vessel, and the water into the smaller vessel, until both liquids are of equal density.

diffusion-apparatus, *s.*

Sugar-manufacture: A mode of extracting the sugar from cane or beet-root by dissolving it out with water. It is adopted in some establishments in British India and in Austria.

diffusion-tube, *s.*

Chem.: An instrument for determining the rate of diffusion of different gases. It consists of a graduated tube closed at one end by plaster-of-Paris — a substance which, when moderately dry, possesses the required porosity. (*Knight.*)

diffusion-volume, *s.*

Chem.: A term used to denote the different dispositions of gases to become diffused into others.

dĭf-fū'-sĭve, *a.* [Fr. *diffusif*; Ital. *diffusivo*; Sp. *difusivo*, from Lat. *diffusus*, pa. par. of *diffundo*.]

1. Scattering or spreading widely; diffusing.

"*Diffusive* of themselves, where'er they pass
They make that warmth in others they expect."
Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, liii.

2. Scattered, spreading, or extending widely.

"And each *diffusive* harmony unite."
Thomson: Winter, 581.

3. Widely spread or distributed; collective.

"They are not agreed amongst themselves where infallibility is seated; whether in the pope alone or in the *diffusive* body of Christians."—*Tillotson.*

4. Capable of diffusion.

"All liquid bodies are *diffusive*."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

* 5. Copious, diffuse, full, not concise.

"If I were to choose I should clearly give the preference to this style. . . . full and *diffusive*."—*Melmoth: Pliny*, bk. i., lett. 20.

* 6. Wide, general, universal, extensive.

"No man is of so general and *diffusive* a lust, as to prosecute his amours all the world over."—*South.*

*** dĭf-fū'-sĭve-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *diffusive*; *-ly.*]

1. Widely, extensively, diffusively.

"Through secret streams *diffusively* they bless."
Young: Love of Fame, sat. vi.

2. In a diffuse, verbose, or copious manner; diffusely.

dĭf-fū'-sĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *diffusive*; *-ness.*]

1. The power or quality of diffusing; the state of being diffused.

2. The state of being widely spread or extending; wideness, extensiveness.

"As may appear by the *diffusiveness* of his learning."—*Fuller: Worthies; Wiltshire.* (*Horeman.*)

3. Prolixity, copiousness, want of conciseness, fulness.

"The fault that I find with a modern legend is its *diffusiveness*."—*Addison: On Medals.*

dĭ-flŭ'-ĕn, *s.* [Pref. *di* = *dis* = away, apart, and Lat. *fluo* = to flow.]

Chem.: A term for an indifferent body produced by evaporation of a solution of alloxanic acid, which is thereby decomposed into this substance and an acid named leucoturic acid.

dig, * **deg-gen,** * **dig-gen,** * **dygge,** * **dyg-gyn** (pa. t. * *digged, dug*), *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *dician* = to make a dike or ditch; *dic* = a dike or ditch; cogn. with Sw. *dika* = to dig a ditch; *dike* = a ditch; Dan. *dige* = (v.) to dig, (s.) = a ditch (*Skeat*).] [DIKE, DITCH.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To pierce, cut, open, or cultivate with a spade.

"It shall not be pruned, nor *digged*."—*Isaiah* v. 6.

2. To form, fashion, or excavate by digging.

"And they *digged* another well."—*Genesis* xxvi. 21.

3. To win or gain by digging.

"In Gallia beth many good quarers and noble for to *digge* stoon."—*Trevisa*, i. 271.

* 4. To bury in the ground.

"I *dygge*, or burye in the grounde."—*Palsgrave.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To pierce with a sharp point or instrument.

"A ravʼnous vulture in his opened side
Her crooked beak and cruel talons tried:
Still for the growing liver *digged* his breast."
Dryden: Virgil: Æneid vi. 808-10.

2. To push or thrust in violently.

¶ (1) *To dig down:* To cause to fall by undermining.

(2) *To dig out:* To obtain anything by digging into the earth where it is: as, *To dig out* a fox or rabbit.

(3) *To dig up:* To dig or excavate and throw to the surface that which is under the surface.

"*Digging up* the cellars of London in order to collect the nitrous particles from the walls."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To work with a spade.

"I cannot *dig*; to beg I am ashamed."—*Luke* xvi. 3.

2. To make a hole in, with a spade or similar instrument.

"But he that had received one went and *digged* in the earth, and hid his lord's money."—*Matt.* xxv. 18.

3. To seek for, to try to win by digging.

* **II.** *Fig.:* To seek for.

". . . *dig* for it more than for hid treasures."—*Job* iii. 21.

dig, *s.* [DIG, *v.*]

1. A thrust, a blow, a poke. (*Colloq.*)

2. A diligent or plodding student. (*Amer.*)

dī-găl'-lĭc, *a.* [Pref. *di* = twice, twofold, and Eng. *gallic*, (q.v.).]

digallic acid,

Chem.: $C_{14}H_{10}O_9$. [TANNIN.]

* **dĭg'-ą-mĭst,** *s.* [DIGAMY.] One who marries a second time.

dī-găm'-ma, *s.* [Gr. δι = δίς (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and γάμμα (*gamma*) the name of the third letter of the Greek alphabet: so named because when written it resembled a double gamma, or two gammas, one above the other, the gamma being written ⌜ and the digamma Ϝ.] The name given to a letter in the oldest Greek alphabet, which early fell into disuse, being retained longest in the Æolian dialect. It is considered to have had the power of the English *w* or *v*, and is frequently represented in Latin by *u* (*v*): thus Gr. οἶκος (Ϝοῖκος) = Lat. *vicus*, Eng. *wick*; Gr. οἶνος (Ϝοῖνος) = Lat. *vinum*, Eng. *wine.*

"While, towering o'er your alphabet, like Saul,
Stands our *digamma*, and o'ertops them all."
Pope: Dunciad, iv. 217, 218.

* **dĭg'-ą-mŏŭs,** *a.* [Gr. δίγαμος (*digamos*).] Pertaining to digamy. [DIGAMY.]

* **dĭg'-ą-mȳ,** *s.* [Gr. διγαμία (*digamia*), from δίγαμος (*digamos*), from δι = δίς (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and γάμος (*gamos*) = a marriage.] A second marriage: that is, a marriage with a second wife after the death of the first, as distinguished from *bigamy* (q.v.).

"Dr. Champny . . . brings nothing to prove that such bigamy, or *digamy* rather, deprives a bishop of the lawful use of his power of ordaining." *Bishop Ferne.*

* **dī-găs'-trĭc,** * **dī-găs'-trĭck,** *a.* [O. Fr. *digastrique* = having two bellies (*Cotgrave*); Gr. δι = δίς (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and γαστήρ (*gastēr*) = a belly.] Having a double belly.

digastric groove.

Anat.: A longitudinal depression of the mastoid process, so called from its giving attachment to the digastric muscle (q.v.).

digastric muscle.

Anat.: A term applied to a double muscle, situated externally between the lower jaw and the mastoid process. Its function is to pull the lower jaw downwards, and when the jaws are shut to draw the larynx, and, with it, the pharynx, upwards in the act of swallowing.

"A certain muscle, called the *digastrick*, rises on the side of the face."—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. ix.

dī-ğĕn'-ĕ-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. δι = δίς (*dis*) = twice, double, and γένεσις (*genesis*) = birth, production.]

Physiol.: The same as PARTHENOGENESIS (q.v.).

dĭ'-ğĕn-ĭte, *s.* [Gr. διγενής (*digenēs*) = of doubtful sex, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of Chalcocite (Copper Glance). Found in Germany, Austria, Russia, the west coast of Africa, and Chili.

* **dĭğ'-ĕr-ent,** *a.* [Lat. *digerens*, pr. par. of *digero*.] Having the power or quality of digesting. [DIGEST, *v.*]

dĭ'-ğĕst, *a. & s.* [Fr. *digeste*; Lat. *digestus* (neut. pl. *digesta*), pa. par. of *digero* = to carry apart, resolve, digest: *di* = *dis* = apart, and *gero* = to carry.]

* **A.** *As adj.:* Digested, concocted.

"*Digest* humours upward doon hem dresse."
Lydgate: Minor Poems, p. 195.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II.

2. A collection, compilation, or summary, arranged under proper heads or titles.

"They had given their sanction to a *digest* of the great principles of Christianity."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

II. *Law:* A collection, compilation, or body of laws disposed under their proper heads or titles; specifically, a collection or body of the Roman Law digested and arranged under the proper heads by order of the Emperor Justinian, A.D. 534; the Pandects. [CODE.]

"Laws in the *digest* shew that the Romans applied themselves to trade."—*Arbuthnot: On Coins.*

dĭ-ğĕst', * **de-gest,** * **dis-geste,** *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *digérer*; Sp. *digerir*; Ital. *digerire.*] [DIGEST, *a.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) To arrange or dispose methodically under proper heads or titles; to distribute into various classes or heads.

"He has been more fortunate in joining them together and *digesting* them into order."—*Blair*, vol. iii., lect. 35.

(2) To concoct or dissolve in the stomach; to prepare food for digestion; to convert into chyme.

"Thy stomache shall *digeste* the meate that thou puttest into it."—*Tyndall: Workes*, p. 234.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To arrange; to settle; to reduce to a system, method, or order.

"We have cause to be glad, that matters are so well *digested*."—*Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra*, ii. 2.

(2) To receive and arrange methodically in the mind; to prepare for mental nourishment or improvement.

(3) To meditate, consider, or ruminate upon.

"Whan they the mater ripely did *digest*."
Chaucer: Test. of Creseide.

(4) To put up with; to endure, to brook.

"Go then—*digest* my message as you may."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, ix. 550.

* (5) To condone, to pardon.

"Your offensive rape by Tamburlaine
Hath seemed to be *digested* long ago."
Marlowe: 1 Tamburlaine, iii. 2.

* (6) To comprehend, to understand.

"How shall this bisson multitude *digest*
The Senate's courtesy?"
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 1.

* (7) To believe, to accept as true.

"He should have . . . the stomach of an ostrich to *digest* fables."—*Jortin: Rem. on Eccles. Hist.*

* (8) To receive and enjoy.

"Cornwall and Albany,
With my two daughters' dower, *digest* this third."
Shakesp.: Lear, i. 1.

* (9) To mature or ripen.

"Aromatic spices, rich wines, and well *digested* fruits."—*J. Taylor: Disc. on Friendship.*

* (10) To dissolve and prepare for manure, as plants, &c.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Chem.:* To soften and prepare by heat. [DIGESTER.]

* 2. *Med.:* To dispose to suppurate, as an ulcer or wound.

3. *Physiol.:* To concoct in the stomach by digestion. [DIGESTION, II. 4.]

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To be concocted in the stomach; to undergo digestion; to be digested.

"My labour brings me meat,
Which best *digests* when it is sauc'd with sweat."
Brome: To J. B.

2. To be prepared by heat.

* 3. To be dissolved or prepared for manure, as plants, &c., in compost.

* 4. To abate, to quiet down.

"Passions must have leisure to *digest*."—*Bp. Hall: ep.* iii., dec. 2.

II. *Med.:* To generate suppuration or pus; to suppurate, as an ulcer or wound.

¶ For the difference between to *digest*, and to *dispose*, see DISPOSE.

dĭ-ğĕst'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DIGEST, *v.*]

* **dĭ-ğĕst'-ĕd-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *digested*; *-ly.*] In a well-arranged or methodical manner.

"Not in a slight and perfunctory manner, but studiedly and *digestedly*."—*Mede: Works* (Pref.), p. xxxix.

dĭ-ğĕst'-ĕr, * **dĭ-ğĕst'-ŏr,** *s.* [Eng. *digest*; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who digests or arranges methodically under proper heads or titles.

2. One who digests food.

"People that are bilious and fat, rather than lean, are great eaters and ill *digesters*."—*Arbuthnot.*

† 3. Anything which helps to promote digestion.

"Rice is of excellent use for all illnesses of the stomach, a great restorer of health, and a great *digester*."—*Temple.*

II. *Chem.:* A strong boiler with a tightly-fitting cover closed by a screw, and used to expose food to a heat above 212°, invented by Dr. Papin in 1680. By a certain increment of heat the gelatine is separated from the phosphate of lime of the bones; the earthy particles sinking to the bottom. It has a safety-valve on the top to allow steam to escape when it begins to acquire a dangerous tension. It was in contriving this boiler that Dr. Papin invented the safety-valve. The lard and other grease tanks used for working up poor carcases and the offal of slaughter-houses belong to this class of apparatus. Thousands of carcases of cattle and sheep too poor for the market are thus worked up yearly in the United States, and the lard-tank is a regular feature in the hog-slaughtering centres, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., where the entrails and other offal yielding grease are thus treated on a large scale. (*Knight.*)

"March 12th, 1682. I went this afternoon with several of ye Royal Society to a supper, which was all dress'd, both fish and flesh, in Mr. Papin's *digestors*, by which the hardest bones of beefe itselfe and mutton were made as soft as cheese, without water or other liquor."—*Evelyn: Memoirs.*

dĭ-ğĕst-ĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *digestible*; *-ity.*] The quality of being digestible.

"The *digestibility* and easy dissolution of it [meat] is obstructed."—*Cheyne: On Regimen*, disc. 2.

dĭ-ğĕst'-ĭ-ble, *a.* [Lat. *digestibilis*; Fr. & Sp. *digestible*; Ital. *digestibile.*] Capable of being digested.

"His diete . . . was of no superfluite,
But of gret norisching and *digestible*."
Chaucer: C. T., 433, 436.

† **dĭ-ğĕst'-ĭ-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *digestible*, *-ness.*] The quality of being digestible; digestibility.

dĭ-ğĕst'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DIGEST, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of disposing or arranging methodically, under proper heads or titles.

"For the full *digesting* of many things in order."—*Drake: West Indian Voyage*, p. 9.

2. The act or process of digestion.

dĭ-ĝĕst'-ion (ion as yŏn), * digestioun, * dygestioun, * dygestyon, *s.* [Lat. *digestio*, from *digestus*, pa. par. of *digero* = to digest; Fr. & Sp. *digestion*; Ital. *digestione*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The act or process of digesting or concocting food in the stomach; the conversion of food into chyme, for circulation throughout the body and nourishment. [Chyme.] This is a chemical process, in which the gastric juices assist greatly. [Gastric.]

"Their appetite is to be invited and their *digestion* helped."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. I., ser. 16.

(2) The digestive organs.

"Some *digestions* turn all meat to phlegm."
Dorset: To Howard.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) The maturation of a design; the reducing of things to order and method.

"The *digestion* of the counsels in Sweden is made in Senate."—*Sir W. Temple.*

† (2) Meditation, consideration.

"Commending these salutary thoughts to their *digestion*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 8, 1882.

(3) The dissolution and preparation of substances, as plants, &c., for manure, as in compost.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Medicine:*

(1) The disposition of a wound or sore to suppurate or generate pus.

"The first stage of healing is by surgeons called *digestion*."—*Sharpe: Surgery.*

(2) An application which causes a wound or sore to suppurate or generate pus.

2. *Chem.:* The process or operation of exposing bodies to a gentle heat, to prepare them for some action on each other; the slow action of a solvent on any substance.

3. *Bot.:* The absorption of carbonic acid by plants under the influence of light. (*Carpenter.*)

4. *Physiol.:* The process by which the reduction in the stomach of the food to a nearly fluid condition is performed, by means of the gastric juice, and its active principle, pepsine. Digestion has three purposes to fulfil: the reduction of the food to the fluid form; the separation of that which can be assimilated into organized texture from that which is useless for the purpose, and which is at once rejected; and the alteration of the chemical constitution of the first, which prepares it for the important changes it has to undergo. Eating too much or too fast retards digestion, as does the use of cold water or ice at meal times, from their injurious effects on the gastric juices. The pulpy substance, which is the product of digestion, or the reducing action of the gastric juice, is called chyme.

dĭ-ĝĕst'-ĭve, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *digestif*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *digestivo*, from Lat. *digestivus*, pa. par. of *digero*.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) Having the power or quality of promoting digestion; aiding or strengthening the digestion.

"*Digestive* cheese and fruit there sure will be."
B. Jonson: Epigram 101.

(2) Having the power of digesting; pertaining to digestion.

"The wonderful *digestive* powers of the ostrich."—*S. J. Herrtage: Cathol. Angl.*, s. v. *Ostriche*, p. 262.

* 2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Softening by heat.

"The one active, piercing, and *digestive*, by its heat."—*Bate.*

(2) Digesting, or arranging methodically.

"To business, ripened by *digestive* thought,
His future rule is into method brought;
As they who first proportion understand
With easy practice reach a master's hand."
Dryden: Astræa Redux, 89-92.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Chem.:* Dissolving, or capable of dissolving by heat.

2. *Med.:* Causing suppuration in wounds or sores.

* **B.** *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Any substance or article of food which aids or promotes digestion; a stomachic, a corroborant.

"Whereof it is written in the table of *digestiues*."—*Elyot: Castel of Helth*, bk. iv., ch. i.

2. *Med.:* An application which ripens a sore or wound, disposing it to generate pus, or suppurate.

"I dressed it with *digestives*."—*Wiseman: On Abscesses.*

† digestive animals.

Zool.: The name given by Oken to the animals of lower organization, one chief function of which is the digestion of food.

digestive apparatus.

Anat.: The organs of digestion. The name is applied chiefly to the alimentary canal and the various glands of which it receives the secretions. (*Quain.*)

digestive canal.

Compar. Anat.: The same as the Alimentary Canal (q.v.).

digestive system.

Anat.: The same as Digestive apparatus (q.v.).

† **dĭ-ĝĕst'-ĭve-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *digestive; -ly.*] By way of digestion. (*W. Collins: Dead Secret.*)

* **dĭ-ĝĕst'-lĭe,** *adv.* [Eng. *digest; -ly.*] Deliberately.

"And for sindrie vtheris sene and proffitable causis *digestlie* considerit, have thairioir ratefeit," &c.—*Acts Jas. VI.*, 1606 (ed. 1814), p. 312.

* **dĭ-ĝĕst'-ŏr,** *s.* [Digester.]

dĭ'-ĝĕsts, *s. pl.* [Digest, *s.* B. II.]

* **dĭ-ĝĕst'-ūre,** *s.* [Eng. *digest; -ure.*] The act or process of digesting; digestion.

"Neither tie yourself always to eat meats of easy *digesture*."—*Harvey: On Consumption.*

* **dĭg'-ga-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *dig; -able.*] That may or can be dug; fit for digging.

"*Diggable*, or which may be digged. *Fossilis, fossilius*."—*Huloet.*

* **dĭgge,** *s.* [Duck, *s.*] A duck.

"Heare are doves, *digges*, drackes."—*Chester Plays*, i. 52.

* **dĭgged,** *pret.* & *pa. par.* [Dig.]

dĭg'-gĕr, * dyg-gar, *s.* [Eng. *dig; -er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Gen.:* One who digs or opens the ground with a spade.

"Deluar, or *diggar*. *Fossor*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. *Spec.:* A gold-miner in Australia, California, &c.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Agric.:* A name applied to some forms of spade-like implements in which the soil is lifted and turned by other than the usual modes.

2. *Entom.* (*Pl.*): The Hymenopterous tribe of iosects called Fossores (q.v.).

dĭgg'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Dig, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of opening the ground with a spade.

2. (*Pl.*) (*Slang*):

(1) A locality, a district, a place; a meaning adopted from the miners.

"She won't be taken with a cold chill when she realises what is being done in these *diggings*."—*Dickens: Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxi.

(2) A man's lodgings or home; where one resides.

II. *Mining:*

1. The operation of freeing ore from the stratum in which it lies, where every stroke turns to account; in contradistinction to the openings made in search of such ore, which are called Hatches, or Essay hatches.

2. (*Pl.*): A term applicable to all mineral deposits and mining camps, but in usage in the United States applied to places—mining only. In England applied specially to the gold-mines of Australia, California, &c.

"A rich gold-*diggings* in the interior."—*Morning Chronicle*, July 24, 1858, p. 3.

digging-machine, *s.*

Agr.: A spadding-machine for loosening and turning the soil. There are many forms, which may be classed under two heads, reciprocating and rotary.

dĭgg'-ŏt, *s.* [Etym. uncertain.] A contemptuous designation given to a child, implying the notion of dishonourable conduct; as, "Ye dirty *diggot*;" frequently used among schoolboys. (*Scotch.*)

* **dighel,** *a.* [A. S. *dëägol, dëógol, dégol*; O. H. Ger. *tougal, tougal.*] Secret, hidden, private.

"In one suthe *dighele* hale." *Owl & Nightingale*, 2.

* **dighe-ly, * digeliche, * dieliche, * dighelliche, * dugheliche,** *a.* & *adv.* [A. S. *dëágollice, dígelice, dýgelice*; O. H. Ger. *tauganlihho*; M. H. Ger. *tougenliche* = secretly.]

A. *As adj.:* Secret, hidden.

"That other *digeliche* tocume beoth . . ."—*Old English Homilies*, II. 5.

B. *As adv.:* Secretly.

"He . . . awo *digeliche* bit al dihte."—*Old English Homilies*, II. 25.

* **dĭgh-el-nesse, * dĭgh-hell-nesse,** *s.* [A. S. *dëágolnes, dígelnes.*]

1. Secrecy, privacy, solitariness.

"He wolde . . . his godd hure inne *dighelnesse*."
Layamon, I. 101.

2. A secret, a mystery.

"Thatt dærne *dighhellnesse* that writenn was thurrh Moyssen."
Ormulum, 12,945.

* **dĭght (gh *silent*), * dĭght-en, * dĭht-en, * dyght, * dyht-en, * dyht-yn,** *v.t.* [A. S. *dihtan*; O. H. Ger. *tucton, dihtón*; M. H. Ger. *tihten, dihten*; Ger. *dichten*; Icel. *dikta*; Dan. *digte*, from Lat. *dicto* = to dictate, to prescribe.] [Dictate.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To arrange, to dispose, to settle.

"Thus he hit gon *dihten*." *Layamon*, III. 172

2. To rule, to manage, to govern.

"The kyng *dyghte* tho this lond nobliche withalle."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 67.

3. To treat, to handle.

"Herkneth how Gamelyn was *dight*."
Gamelyn, 329.

4. To prepare, to get ready.

"These his supper made to *dighte*."
Chaucer: Dream, 1,526.

5. To dress.

"Sche was . . . all redy *dight*." *Chaucer: C. T.*, 1,048.

6. To deck out, to bedeck, to ornament.

"I *dighte* me derely, and dide me to chirche."
P. Plowman, 12,953.

7. To put on.

"Bnt ere he could his armour on him *dight*,
Or get his shield." *Spenser: F. Q.*, I. vii. 8.

8. To handle, treat, or discuss a question.

9. To make clean.

"When I get them *dight* my boots."
Colvil: Mock Poems, pt. I., p. 81.

10. To sift; or clean corn from chaff.

"The cleanest corn that ere was *dight*."
Burns: Address to the Unco' Guid.

11. To wipe away.

"Bnt they canna *dight* their tears now, so fast do they fa'."
Lament of L. Maxwell (Jacobite Relics), II. 85.

12. To polish, to plane, to dress. (*Scotch.*)

"They had into thare handis wirkand fast,
That aue parte polist, burnist wele and *dycht*."
Douglas: Virgil, 257, 30.

¶ The act of smoothing a piece of wood by means of a plane, is called "*dichting*" a deal. In the same sense carpenters speak of *dressing* wood.

* **B.** *Reflexively:*

1. To dress oneself, to prepare, to get ready.

"He *dyhte* hym as palmer." *Octovian*, 1,358.

2. To direct one's course, to make one's way.

"King Richard . . . toward Acres gan hym *dyght*."
Richard Cœur de Lion, 2,598.

¶ *To dight one's doublet:* To give one a sound drubbing; to curry his hide.

"There Longoveil, that brave and warlike knight,
Nobly behav'd, and did their doublets *dight*."
Hamilton: Wallace, ix. 241.

dĭght (gh *silent*), *a.* [Dight, *v.*] Dressed, adorned, bedecked, ornamented, embellished (Obsolete, except in poetry.)

"And storied windows richly *dight*."
Milton: Il Penseroso, 159.

dĭght-ĕr, * dight-ere (gh *silent*), *s.* [Eng. *dight; -er.*]. One who makes ready, prepares, or bedecks. Specifically, one who is employed in winnowing grain. (*Scotch.*)

dight'-ĭng, * **dight-inge (gh** *silent*), *pr. par., a., & s.* [DIGHT, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

* 1. The act of making ready, preparing, or bedecking.

"The *dightinge* of his house."—*Ayenbite*, p. 24.

2. The act or process of winnowing corn.

3. Refuse; especially of corn after winnowing; chaff.

* **dight'-lĭ,** *adv.* [Eng. *dight; -ly.*] Handsomely. (*Davies.*)

"Houses *dightly* furnished."—*Adams: Works*, i. 27.

dĭg'-ĭt, *s.* [Lat. *digitus* = a finger; Gr. δάκτυλος (*daktulos*).

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A finger.

"The innermost *digit* is often stunted."—*Owen.*

2. The measure of a finger's breadth, or three-quarters of an inch.

"If the inverted tube of mercury be but twenty-five *digits* high."—*Boyle: Spring of the Air.*

3. In the same sense as **II. 1.**

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arith.:* Any integer under 10; so called from the primitive mode of counting on the *fingers.*

"Computable by *digits.*"—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iv., ch. 12.

* 2. *Astron.:* The twelfth part of the diameter of the sun or moon; a term used to express the quantity or magnitude of an eclipse; thus an eclipse is said to be of six digits, when one half of the disk is red.

* **dĭg'-ĭt,** *v.t.* [DIGIT, *s.*] To point at with the finger.

"I shall never care to be *digited* with, 'That is he.'"—*Feltham: Resolves*, pt. i., No. 28.

dĭg'-ĭ-tal, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *digitalis.*]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to the fingers or digits, or the toes. Thus there are digital arteries of the foot as well as of the hand.

B. *As subst.:* A finger.

"Paste rings upon unwashed *digitals.*"—*Lytton: What will he do with it?* bk. iv., ch. ix.

digital cavity, *s.*

Anat.: The occipital portion of the lateral ventricle of the brain.

digital impressions, *s. pl.*

Anat.: The slight depressions observable on the inner surface of the bones of the cranium, which correspond to the cerebral convolutions.

dĭ-ĝĭt'-a-leĭn, *s.* [Lat. *digita(lis)*, and suff. *-ein.*] A bright yellow powder obtained from the aqueous extract of foxglove leaves. It is said to be a non-azotized glucoside.

dĭg-ĭ-tā'-lĭ-a, *s.* [DIGITALINE.]

dĭg-ĭ-tăl'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *digital(in); -ic.*] Of or pertaining to digitalin.

digitalic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{54}H_{96}O_{33}$. [DIGITALIRETIN.]

dĭ-ĝĭ-tā'-lĭ-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *digitali(s)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: In the arrangement of Scrophulariaceæ given by Mr. Bentham and adopted by Dr. Lindley, a tribe of the sub-order Rhinanthideæ.

dĭg-ĭ-tā'-lĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *digitalis* = pertaining to a finger, and *forma* = form.]

Bot.: Resembling a finger in form; applied to the slightly irregular campanulate corolla of Digitalis.

dĭg'-ĭ-ta-lĭn, dĭg'-ĭ-ta-lĭne, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *digital(is)* = foxglove, and Eng., &c., suff. *-in; -ine* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: $C_{25}H_{40}O_{15}$. A vegetable alkaloid which occurs along with digitin (digitonin $C_{31}H_{52}O_{17}$) in the Foxglove (*Digitalis purpurea*). It is obtained by exhausting the leaves with alcohol, and adding to the concentrated solution three times its bulk of water, which precipitates the alkaloids; they are separated by chloroform, which dissolves the digitalin and leaves the digitin. Digitalin crystallizes in slender, shining needles, which dissolve in hydrochloric acid, forming an emerald-green solution on the addition of water; the alkaloid is precipitated as a resin. Sulphuric acid dissolves it, forming a green solution, which is turned light-red by bromine vapour; on the addition of water the green colour is restored. Digitalin is an active poison. It is doubtful whether the alkaloid has been obtained pure.

dĭg-ĭ-ta-lĭ'-na, *s.* [Lat. *digitalis* = pertaining to a finger; *digitus* = a finger.]

Zool.: A genus of ciliated Infusoria, belonging to the family Vorticellidæ, and characterised by the oblong, cylindrical, urn-shaped body surmounting a slender hollow stalk. They are commonly found growing on the backs of minute freshwater crustaceans, such as the water-flea (Daphnia), &c., whose movements are often seriously impeded by the number of these Infusoria adhering to them.

dĭg-ĭ-tal-ĭr-ĕt-ĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *digitalis*; second element not obvious; suff. *-etin.*]

Chem.: $C_{30}H_{50}O_{10}$. A glucoside obtained by boiling digitaline with a dilute alkalinic solution and precipitating by an acid, which gives digitalic acid, $C_{54}H_{96}O_{33}$, a substance crystallizing from alcohol, and capable of forming crystalline salts. By boiling with acids it is resolved into digitaliretin and glucose. (*Miller.*)

dĭg'-ĭ-tā'-lĭs, *s.* [Lat. *digitalis*, from *digitus* = a finger, from the flowers being put on their fingers by children.]

1. *Bot.:* A genus of plants belonging to the natural order Scrophulariaceæ. They are natives of Europe and Western Asia. There are numerous species, all of them tall herbs. *Digitalis purpurea*, the Foxglove, is a common plant in England.

2. *Pharm.:* The dried leaves of the Foxglove are used in medicine, as powder, infusion, or tincture, or in the form of the active principle, Digitaline. *Digitalis purpurea* belongs to the order Scrophulariaceæ, and is very useful in cases of heart disease, acting as a cardiac sedative, especially in mitral disease with dilated heart; also in *delirium tremens* and acute mania. It should not be given where the renal functions are disordered, as in chronic Bright's disease, but as a diuretic in the dropsy of the heart disease it is extremely useful. The powdered leaves or an extract of *Digitalis purpurea, ochroleuca, lævigata, ferruginea*, and other species, produce vomiting, vertige, and other symptoms, followed even by death. *D. purpurea*, in small doses, is however, used in medicine.

dĭg-ĭ-tār'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Lat. *digit(us)* = a finger, and neut. pl. adj. suff. *-aria.*]

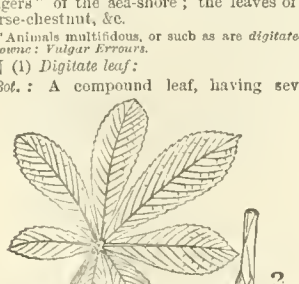
Bot.: Finger-grass, a genus of grassea so named from the digitate spikes. There are two species: *Digitaria sanguinalis*, or Cock's-foot Finger-grass, and *D. humifusa*, Smooth Finger-grass. Both are found in England, they are probably, however, not indigenous, but have been introduced with foreign corn.

dĭg'-ĭ-tāte, dĭg'-ĭ-tāt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *digitatus* = having fingers or toes; *digitus* = a finger.] Finger-shaped; applied to bodies whose parts branch out in finger-like processes; as *e.g.* to Alcyonia, the "Dead-men's Fingers" of the sea-shore; the leaves of the Horse-chestnut, &c.

"Animals multifidous, or such as are *digitated.*"—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

¶ (1) *Digitate leaf:*

Bot.: A compound leaf, having several



DIGITATE.
1. Leaf. 2. Root.

leaflets arranged almost like a fan, as in the Lupins.

(2) *Digitate root:*

Bot.: A root having the tubercles divided into lobes like fingers, the divisions extending nearly to the base of the root, as in some species of Orchis.

* **dĭg'-ĭ-tāte,** *v.t.* [DIGITATE, *a.*] To point out, to point to as with the finger.

"The resting on water, without motion, doth *digitate* a reason."—*Robinson: Eudoxa* (1658), p. 46.

dĭg-ĭ-tā'te-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *digitate; -ly.*] In a digitate manner.

digitately-pinnato, *a.*

Bot.: An epithet applied to digitate leaves whose leaflets are pinnate.

dĭg'-ĭ-tā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *digitatus*, from *digitus.*]

Anat.: A division into fingers or finger-like processes, as exhibited by several of the muscles, particularly those of *Serratus magnus* and *Obliquus externus*, in their coalescence on the ribs.

dĭ-ĝĭ-tā'-tō-, *in compos.* [Lat. *digitatus.*] [DIGITATE.]

Bot.: Digitate.

digitato-pinnate, *a.*

Bot.: The same as DIGITATELY-PINNATE (q.v.).

dĭg'-ĭ-tĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *digitus* = finger, and *forma* = form.] Finger-shaped; formed like or having the appearence of fingers, as in the leaves of *Hibiscus digitiformis.*

dĭg'-ĭ-tĭ-grād-a, *s. pl.* [Lat. *digitus*=a toe, and *gradus* = a walking, a step; *gradior* = to walk.]

Zool.: A section of the order Carnivora (q.v.), comprising the Lions, Tigers, Cats, Dogs, &c., in which the heel is raised above the ground, so that the animals walk more or less on the tips of the toes. The other two sections are the Pinnigrada and the Plantigrada (q.v.). The section Digitigrada is divided into the families Mustelidæ, Viverridæ, Canidæ, Hyænidæ, and Felidæ. The first two are aberrant, being Semiplantigrade. The term is not now used.

dĭg'-ĭ-tĭ-grāde, *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *digitus* = a toe, and *gradus* = a walking, a step.]

A. *As adjective:*

Zool.: Belonging to the Digitigrada; walk-on the toes.

B. *As subst.:* A member of the Digitigrada; an animal which walks on its toes.

dĭg'-ĭ-tĭn, *s.* [Eng. *digit(alis)*, and suff. *-in* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: The part of the alkaloid extracted from digitalis which is insoluble in chloroform. It is soluble in ether, and crystallizes in needles. It is insoluble in water and in hydrochloric acid. Strong sulphuric acid dissolves digitin, forming a yellow brown solution, which, when exposed to the air, turns a purple-red colour. The addition of water turns it green. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*)

dĭg'-ĭt-ĭ-nĕrved, *a.* [Eng. *digit*, and *nerved.*]

Bot. (*Of the ribs of leaves*): Radiating from the petiole.

* **dĭg'-ĭ-tīze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *digit; -ize.*]

1. To finger; to use with the fingers.

"None but the devil, besides yourself, could have *digitiz'd* a pen after so scurrilous a fashion."—*T. Browne: Works*, ii. 211.

2. To point with the finger. (*Ash.*)

dĭg'-ĭ-tō-nĭn, *s.* [DIGITIN.]

dĭg'-ĭ-tŏr'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *digitus* = a finger.]

Music: A small portable dumb instrument, invented by M. Marks, for the purpose of strengthening and giving flexibility to the fingers for pianoforte playing. It consists of a key-board with five keys, kept in their places by springs of metal.

dĭg'-ĭ-tūle, *s.* [Lat. *digitulus*, dimin. from *digitus.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A little finger or toe.

2. *Entom.:* One of the hairs on the tarsus of the Mealy Bug.

dĭg'-ĭ-tŭs, *s.* [Lat.]

Anat.: A finger or toe.

***dī-glā'-dĭ ātc,** *v.i.* [Lat. *digladiatus*, pa. par. of *digladior* = to fight : *di* = *dis* = apart, and *gladius* = a sword.] To fight, to contend, to quarrel.

"*Digladiating*, like Æschines and Demosthenes."—*Hales : Remains*, p. 42.

***dī-glā-dĭ-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *digladiatio*, from *digladiatus*.] A combat, a fight, a contest or contention.

"Aristotle seems purposely to intend the cherishing of controversial *digladiations*."—*Glanvill : Scepsis Scientifica.*

dī-glē'-na, *s.* [Or. δι = δίς (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and γλήνη (*glēnē*) = an eyeball.]

Zool. : A genus of Rotatoria, family Notommatidæ, with seven British species. The body is sub-cylindrical, but very changeable in outline. There are two minute eyes, and the foot is furcate.

dī'-glŏt, *a.* [Gr. δίγλωττος (*diglōttos*) = speaking two languages.] [Polyglot.] Using or speaking two languages; written in two languages.

dī-glŏt'-tĭc, *a.* [Eng. *diglot*; *-ic.*] Diglot (q.v.).]

dī-glўph', *s.* [Gr. διγλυφος (*digluphos*) = with double carving or indentation : δι = δίς (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and γλύφω (*gluphō*) = to carve, to cut.]

Arch. : An imperfect triglyph, with only two channels instead of three. [Triglyph.]

***dĭg-nā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *dignatio.*] A considering worthy; esteem; condescension.

"His speciall *dignation* and loue towards you."—*Foxe : Book of Martyrs*, p. 1,497.

***dĭgno** (*g* silent), *a.* [Fr. ; Sp. & Port. *digno*; Ital. *degno*, from Lat. *dignus* = worthy.]

1. Worthy, deserving.

"One that was a *digne* damisele"
William of Palerne, 582.

2. Fit, suitable, comparable.

"I have non Englisch *digne* unto thy malice."
Chaucer : C. T., 5,198.

3. Disdainful, proud, contemptuous.

"Ne of his speeche daungerous ne *digne*."
Chaucer : C. T., 518.

***dĭgne'-lў** (*g* silent), ***digne-liche,** *adv.* [Mid. Eng. *digne*; *-ly.*]

I. Worthily.

"He has don his deuere *digneliche*."
William of Palerne, 520.

2. Prondly, disdainfully, contemptuously.

"I wot thow nylt it *digneliche* endite."
Chaucer : Troilus, iii. 1,023.

***dig-net-e, *ding-net-e,** *s.* [Dignity.]

***dĭg-nĭ-fī-eā'-tion,** *s.* [Dignify.] The act of dignifying or exalting; exaltation.

"All *dignification* retains still the same title of the merit of some virtue."—*Mountague : Devoute Essayes*, pt. ii., treat. iv., § 1.

dĭg'-nĭ-fĭed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Dignify.]

A. *As pa. par. :* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective :*

1. Invested with some dignity.

"Abbots are styled *dignified* clerks, as having some dignity in the church."—*Aylife : Parergon.*

2. Noble, august, stately.

"Offering to the most virtuous of the nonjurors a tranquil and *dignified* asylum."—*Macaulay : Hist Eng.*, ch. xvii.

3. Marked with dignity; stately, noble, majestic.

dĭg'-nĭ-fў, *dig-ni-fie, *v.t.* [O Fr. *dignifier*; Sp. & Prov. *dignificar*; Ital. *degnificare*, from Low Lat. *dignifico*, from Lat. *dignus* = worthy, and *facio* (pass. *fio*) = to make.]

* I. To think worthy, to esteem.

"Age to compare vnto thine excellence
I nil presume him so to *dignifie*."
Romaunt of Love.

2. To invest with or advance to some dignity; to exalt, to prefer.

"They were set up thus to be deluded rather than *dignified*."—*Mountague : Devoute Essayes*, pt. ii., treat. iv., § 2.

3. To give lustre to; to honour; to make illustrious, noble, or honourable; to ennoble.

"The generous motive *dignifies* the scar."
Pope : Homer's Odyssey, xvii. 561.

dĭg'-nĭ-fў-ĭng, *pr. par., a.,* & *s.* [Dignify.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj. :* (See the verb).

C. *As subst. :* The act of investing with dignity or honour.

dĭg'-nĭt-a-rў, *s.* [Fr. *dignitaire*, from Lat. *dignitas* = dignity (q.v.).] One who holds a position of dignity. The title is popularly used for an ecclesiastic who is invested with a dignity or benefice which gives him some pre-eminence over mere priests; but in strictness it is only applicable to bishops, deans, archdeacons, and some below them who hold jurisdiction.

"If there be any *dignitaries*, whose preferments are perhaps not liable to the accusation of superfluity, they may be persons of superior merit."—*Swift.*

dĭg'-nĭt-ў, *dig-net-e, *dig-nit-e, *ding-net-e, *dig-nyt-ee, *dyg-nit-e, *s.* [O. Fr *dignite*, *dignete*, *dignitet*; Fr. *dignité*; Prov. *dignitat*, *dignetat*; Sp. *dignidad*; Port. *dignidade*; Ital. *dignità*, *degnità*, from Lat. *dignitatem*, accus. of *dignitas* = worth; *dignus* = worthy.]

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. Worth, nobility, worthiness, estimation.

"Of se swithe heh stal, of se muche *dignete*."—*Hali Meidenhad*, p. 5.

2. Rank, high position, grandeur.

"Two households, both alike in *dignity*."
Shakesp. : Romeo & Juliet (Prol.).

3. The importance due to rank or position.

"He had a high sense of his own personal *dignity*."—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

4. Elevation or stateliness of mien or manners.

"To calm his rage
Vain were thy *dignity*, and vain thy age."
Pope : Homer's Iliad, xxiv. 253, 254.

5. Moral worth; true nobility of character; a high sense of honour and uprightness, with an utter contempt of what is mean or dishonourable.

6. Stateliness, grandeur.

"A *dignity* of dress adorns the great."
Pope : Homer's Odyssey, vi. 73.

7. A high office, conferring rank in society; a position of importance, rank, or honour.

"Proud of such a *dignity*"
Shakesp. : Rape of Lucrece, 437.

* 8. One who holds a high office; a dignitary.

"Likewise also these filthy dreamers . . . speak evil of *dignities*."—*Jude* 8.

* 9. A maxim of general acceptation; a general principle.

"The sciences concluding from *dignities*, and principles known by themselves, receive not satisfaction from probable reasons."—*Browne.*

II. *Technically :*

* 1. *Astrol. :* A certain advantage, which a Planet hath by virtue of being in such a place of the Zodiack, or such a configuration with other Planets, &c., whereby his virtue is increased and augmented. (*Mozon.*)

2. *Eccles. :* Properly that promotion or preferment to which any jurisdiction is annexed, but commonly used for any high position in the Church.

* 3. *Rhet. :* One of the three parts of elocution, consisting in the right use of tropes and figures.

***dig-nōs'-çe,** *v.t.* [Lat. *dignosco.*] To distinguish, to discriminate, to determine.

"Who sall haue power to *dignosce* and tak cognitioune whidder the same fallis within the said act of pacificatioune."—*Acts Chas. I.* (ed. 1814), v. 342.

*** dig-nōs'-tĭc,** *s.* [Diagnostic.] An indication, a distinguishing mark.

*** dig-nō'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *dignosco*, *dignotum* = to distinguish : *di* = *dis* = apart, and *gnosco*, *nosco* = to know.] A distinction; a distinguishing mark or characteristic.

"That temperamental *dignotions*, and conjecture of prevalent humours, may be collected from spots in our nails, we are not averse to concede."—*Browne : Vulgar Errours.*

*** dī'-gŏn-oŭs,** *a.* [Gr. δι = δίς (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and γωνία (*gōnia*) = an angle.]

Bot. : Having two angles.

dī'-grăm, *s.* [Gr. δι = δίς (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and γράμμα (*gramma*) = a writing, a letter.] The same as Digraph (q.v.).

dī'-grăph, *s.* [Gr. δι = δίς (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and γραφή (*graphē*) = a writing, a figure.] A combination of two vowels or two consonants to represent one simple sound; a double sign for a simple sound.

dī-grăph'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *digraph*; *-ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a digraph.

"Cases of the arbitrary use of consonants as *digraphic* modifiers also occur."—*H. Sweet*, in *Trans. Philological Society* (1873-4), p. 483.

dī-grĕss', dī-grĕss', *v.i.* [Lat. *digressus*, pa. par. of *digredior* : *di* = *dis* = apart, and *gradior* = to walk, to go.]

I. *Lit. :* To go or turn aside from the right or direct path; to deviate.

"Moreover she beginneth to *digresse* in latitude, and to diminish her motion from the morne rising."—*Holland : Plinie*, bk. ii., ch. 17.

II. *Figuratively :*

* 1. To go or turn aside from the path of duty; to transgress, to deviate from the right, to offend.

"Thy abundant goodness shall excuse
This deadly blot on thy *digressing* son."
Shakesp. : Richard II., v. 3.

* 2. To wander, to depart, to swerve.

"*Digressing* from the valour of a man."
Shakesp. : Romeo & Juliet, iii. 3.

3. To wander from the subject or question; to depart or deviate from the main point or design of a discourse.

"It seemeth (to *digress* no farther) that the Tartarians spreading so far, cannot be the Israelites."—*Brerewood : Enquiries.*

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *digress* and to *deviate* : "Both in the original and the accepted sense, these words express going out of the ordinary course; but *digress* is used only in particular, and *deviate* in general cases. We *digress* only in a narrative whether written or spoken; we *deviate* in actions as well as in words, in our conduct as well as in writings. *Digress* is mostly taken in a good or indifferent sense; *deviate* in an indifferent or bad sense. Although frequent *digressions* are faulty, yet occasionally it is necessary to *digress* for the purposes of explanation; every *deviation* is bad, which is not sanctioned by the necessity of circumstances." (*Crabb : Eng. Synon.*)

*** dī-grĕss',** *s.* [Digress, *v.*] A digression.

"Nor let any censure this a *digress* from my history."—*Fuller : Church History*, bk. xi., ch. x., § 43.

dĭ-grĕss'-ĭng, *pr. par., a.,* & *s.* [Digress, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj. :* (See the verb).

C. *As subst. :* The act of wandering or departing from the main subject; digression.

dī-grĕss'-ĭon (ss as sh), *s.* [Lat. *digressio*, from *digressus*, pa. par. of *digredior*; Fr. *digression*; Sp. *digresion*; Ital. *digressione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language :*

* 1. *Lit. :* A deviation or wandering from the direct course.

"The *digression* of the sun is not equal: but, near the equinoctial intersections, it is right and greater; near the solstices, more oblique and lesser."—*Browne : Vulgar Errours.*

2. *Figuratively :*

* (1) A deviation or wandering from the path of virtue; a transgression, an offence.

"Then my *digression* is so vile, so base,
That it will live engraven in my face."
Shakesp. : Rape of Lucrece, 202, 203.

(2) A wandering or departing from the main point or subject of a discourse, argument, or narration.

"*Digression* is so much in modern use."
Cowper : Conversation, 855.

(3) That part of a discourse, &c., which wanders from the main point or subject, though still having some connection with it.

"To content and fill the eye of the understanding, the best authors sprinkle their works with pleasing *digressions*, with which they recreate the minds of their readers."—*Dryden.*

* (4) Anything irrelevant.

"The good man thought so much of his late conceived commonwealth, that all other matters were but *digressions* to him."—*Sidney.*

II. *Astron. :* The apparent distance of the inferior planets, Mercury and Venus, from the sun. The greatest digression of the former is 28°, and of the latter 47½°.

*** dī-grĕss'-ĭon-al (ss as sh),** *a.* [Eng. *digression*; *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a digression; of the nature of a digression.

"Milton has judiciously avoided Fletcher's *digressional* ornaments."—*Warton : Notes on Milton.*

dī-grĕs'-sĭve, *a.* [Fr. *digressif*; Ital. *digressivo*; Sp. *digresivo.*] Digressing; of the nature of a digression.

"The *digressive* sallies of imagination would have been compressed and restrained by confinement of rhyme."—*Johnson : Lives of the Poets*; *Young.*

dĭ-grĕs'-sĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *digressive*; *-ly.*] By way of digression.

dīgue, *s.* [Fr.] A sea-wall or breakwater. An artificial construction opposing a barrier

to the sea or preventing the denudation of the land thereby. [DIKE.]

"The learned hydrographer, Fournier, speaks of those dams and *digues*."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 421.

dī-ġŷn', *s.* [Gr. δι = δίς (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and γυνή (*gunē*) = a female.]

Bot.: A plant having two pistils or styles.

dī-ġŷn'-ĭ-a, *s. pl.* [Eng. *digyn*; Lat. neut. pl. adj., suff. *-ia.*]

Bot.: The name which was given by Linnæus to the second order in his artificial system of plants, comprising such as have two free styles, or a single style, deeply cleft into two parts.

dī-ġŷn'-ĭ-an, dī'-ġŷn-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *digyn*; *-ian*; *-ous.*]

Bot.: Having two pistils or styles.

dī-hē'-drăl, ***dī-ē'-drăl,** *a.* [Gr. δι = δίς (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and ἕδρα (*hedra*) = a seat, a face.]

1. *Of a figure:* Having two sides.

2. *Of a crystal:* Having two planes.

dihedral-angle, *s.* The mutual inclination of two intersecting planes, or the space included between them.

dī-hē'-drŏn, *s.* [DIHEDRAL.] A figure having two sides or surfaces.

dī-hĕx-a-hē-drăl, *a.* [Gr. δι = δίς (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and Eng. *hexahedral* (q.v.).]

Crystallog.: Having the form of a hexahedral prism with trihedral summits.

dī-hȳ'-drīc, *a.* [Pref. *di* = twice, twofold, and Eng. *hydric* (q.v.).]

Chem.: Noting a compound of two hydrogen atoms with an acid radical. Used to denote dibasic acids, the acids being regarded as a salt of hydrogen—as dihydric sulphate, H_2SO_4, commonly called sulphuric acid. In this Dictionary these compounds are described under the name of the respective acid, as sulphuric acid (q.v.).

dī-hȳ'-drīte, *s.* [Gr. δι = δίς (*dis*) twice, twofold; ὕδωρ (*hudōr*) = water, and Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of Pseudomalachite. Compos.: Phosphoric acid, 24·7; oxyde of copper, 69·0; water, 6·3.

dī-ī-ăm'-bŭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. δι = δίς (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and ἴαμβος (*iambos*) = an iambus (q.v.).]

Pros.: A foot consisting of two iambuses (∪ – ∪ –).

dī'-ī-ŏd-, *in compos.* [Pref. *di* = twice, twofold, and Eng., &c. *iod(ine)* (q.v.).]

Chem.: Compounds in which two atoms of hydrogen have been replaced by two atoms of iodine.

dī-ī'-ŏ-dīde, *s.* [Pref. *di* = twice, twofold, and Eng., &c. *iodide* (q.v.).]

Chem.: A compound of two atoms of iodine with a dyad element or radical, as mercuric diodide, HgI_2. Also called Biniodide.

dī-ī-sō-pĕnt'-ȳl, *s.* [DECYL HYDRIDE.]

***dī-jū'-dĭ-cant,** *s.* [Lat. *dijudicans*, pr. par. of *dijudico.*] One who decides or adjudicates on a question.

"Many things which popular *dijudicants* hold as certain as their creeds."—*Glanvill: Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. xxiii.

***dī-jū'-dĭ-cāte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *dijudicatus*, pa. pa. of *dijudico*: *di* = *dis* = apart, and *judico* to judge, to decide.] To decide, to determine, to adjudicate.

"The church of Rome, when she commends unto us the authority of the church in *dijudicating* of scriptures, seems only to speak of herself."—*Hales: Remains*, p. 260.

***dī-jū'-dĭ-cāt-ĕd,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [DIJUDICATE.]

***dī-jū-dĭ-cāt'-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [DIJUDICATE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of judging, determining, or deciding; dijudication.

***dī-jū-dĭ-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *dijudicatio*, from *dijudicatus.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of deciding, determining, or distinguishing.

"In the *dijudications* we make of colours."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 674.

2. *Law:* Judicial distinction. (*Wharton.*)

dĭ'-ka, *s.* [A native West African word.]

dika-bread, *s.*

Chem.: A vegetable substance, somewhat resembling cocoa, prepared from the fruit of *Mangifera Gabonensis*, a tree growing abundantly on the West Coast of Africa, from Sierra Leone to the Gaboon. The fruit, which is about the size of a swan's egg, contains a white almond. These almonds when coarsely bruised and warm-pressed, form dika-bread, which has a grey colour with white spots, smells like roasted flour and cocoa, and has an agreeable, somewhat bitter, and astringent taste, and is greasy to the touch. It is a valuable article of food, and is used abundantly by the natives. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*)

dike, ***dic, dyke,** *s.* [A.S. *dic*; cogn. with Dut. *dijk*; Icel. *dikī*; Dan. *dige*; Sw. *dike*; M. H. Ger. *tich*; Ger. *teich*, all = a dike; Gr. τεῖχος (*teichos*) = a wall (*Skeat*). *Ditch* is merely a softened form of *dike*. Cf. *pouch* and *poke*, *stitch* and *stick*.] [DIG, DITCH, DIGUE.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A ditch; a channel for water made by digging; a moat.

"Aboute the castel was a *dyke*."
Richard Cœur de Lion, 6,021.

2. A mound or dam of stones, earth, sand, &c., raised to protect low-lying lands from being flooded by the sea or a river.

"*Dikes* that the hands of the farmers had raised."
Longfellow: Evangeline, i. 1.

3. A wall or fence, whether of turf or stone. (*Scotch.*)

"The gentlemen have begun to enclose with *stone dykes* or walls."—*P. Craig: Forfars. Stat. Acc.*, ii. 498.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Geol.:* A wall-like mass of cooled and hardened volcanic or igneous rock, which when hot and a fluid penetrated into a rent or fissure in the sedimentary strata. As a rule, to which, however, there are not a few exceptions, the volcanic material is harder than the sedimentary rocks into which it has intruded itself. In many cases these have been washed away, leaving it standing alone like a wall. It was natural for the natives of Scotland and the north of England to call it, like a wall made by human hands, a dyke, and

BASALTIC DIKES, RATHLIN ISLAND, ANTRIM.
d. Dikes. *m.* Chalk converted into Granular Marble. *c.* Chalk.

the term, at first local, is now everywhere used. Geologists employ it even when the line of volcanic material does not rise above the sedimentary strata. A dike is analogous to a vein, but is on a larger scale, and does not ramify to the same extent as a vein. Recent dikes are seen in Vesuvius and Etna. They are formed by the filling up of open fissures with liquid lava. Exactly similar appearances are presented amid the extinct volcanoes of Auvergne in France, in Scotland, in St. Helena, and in other places. Sometimes, as in St. Helena, they have a vitreous selvage. (*Lyell.*)

2 *Mining:* A non-metallic wall of mineral matter occupying a former fissure in rock, intercepting and disturbing the order of ore-bearing strata.

***dike-grave,** *s.* An officer appointed to look after the dykes in Fen countries.

"The chief *Dike-grave* here is one of the greatest officers of trust in all the province."—*Howell: Letters*, p. 8.

dike-leaper, dyke-louper, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* A beast that breaks through all fences.

2. *Fig.:* A person given to immoral conduct. (*Scotch.*)

dike-leapin', dyke-loupin', *s.*

1. *Lit.:* Applied to cattle that cannot be kept within fences.

2. *Fig.:* Loose or immoral conduct. (*Scotch.*)

***dike-reeve,** *s.* The same as DIKEGRAVE (q.v.). (*Ash.*)

***dike, *dik-en, *dyke, *dyk-en,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *dician.*] [DIG, *v.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To dig, to open by digging.

"To delve and *dike* a deep diche al aboute."
Piers Plowman, p. 886.

2. To surround with a ditch.

"Now dos Edward *dike* Berwik brode and long."
Langtoft, p. 272.

3. To bury.

"Depe dolvene and dede *dyked* in moldez."
Morte Arthure, 974.

B. *Intrans.:* To dig.

"It were better *dike* and delve,
And stand upon the right faith.'
Gower: C. A. (Prol.).

***dīked, *dȳked,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [DIKE, *v.*]

dīk'-ĕr, dȳk'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *dik(e)*; *-er.*] A person whose employment is to build enclosures of stone, generally without lime; often called a *dry-diker.* (*Scotch.*)

"The *dyker*, as he is called, gets from £2 to £3 sterling, and sometimes more, for three months in summer."—*P. Tarland: Aberd. Statist. Acc.*, vi. 209.

dīk'-ĭĕ, dȳk'-ĭĕ, *s.* [A dimin. from *dike* (q.v.).] A little ditch or dike.

***dīk'-ĭng, *dȳk'-ĭng,** *pr. par. & s.* [DIKE, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As subst.:* The act of digging.

***dī-lăç'-ĕr-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *dilaceratus*, pa. par. of *dilacero* = to tear in pieces: *di* = *dis* = apart, and *lacero* = to tear.] To tear in pieces, to rend asunder, to burst.

"The infant *dilacerates* and breaks those parts which restrained him before."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. vi.

***dī-lăç'-ĕr-āt-ĕd,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [DILACERATE.]

***dī-lăç-ĕr-ā'-tion,** ***dī-laç-er-a-ci-oun,** [Lat. *dilaceratio.*]

1. *Lit.:* The act of tearing, breaking, or rending in two; the state of being torn or rent asunder.

"The greatest sensation of pain is by the obstruction of the small vessels, and *dilaceration* of the nervous fibres."—*Arbuthnot*

2. *Fig.:* A violent rupture, falling out, or dispute.

"Many *dilaceracions* and diuisions may folowe."—*Joye: Expos. of Daniel*, ch. xi.

dī-lăm-ĭn-ā'-tion, *s.* [Gr. δι = δίς (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and Lat. *lamina* = a plate, a slice, a blade.]

Bot.: The same as CHORIZATION (q.v.).

***dī-lā'-nī-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *dilaniatus*, pa. par. of *dilanio* = to tear to pieces: *di* = *dis* = apart, and *lanio* = to lacerate, to tear.] To tear to pieces, to rend, to dilacerate.

"Rather than they would *dilaniate* the entrails of their own mother, and expose her thereby to be ravished, they met half way in a gallant kind."—*Howel: England's Tears.*

***dī-lā-nī-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *dilaniatio*: *di* = *dis* = away, apart, and *lanio* = to mangle, to lacerate.] A rending or tearing in pieces; dilaceration.

***dī-lăp'-ĭ-dāte,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *dilapidatus*, pa. par. of *dilapido* = to destroy: *di* = *dis* = apart, and *lapidem*, accus. of *lapis* = a stone.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To damage, to injure, to bring to or suffer to fall into a state of ruin.

"If the bishop, parson, or vicar, &c., *dilapidates* the buildings, or cuts down the timber of the patrimony of the church."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 4.

2. *Fig.:* To waste, to squander.

"*Dilapidating* the revenues of the church."—*Bp. Hurd.*

B. *Intrans.:* To fall into ruin, to become dilapidated.

"The church of Elgin . . . was suffered to *dilapidate* by deliberate robbery and frigid indifference."—*Johnson: A Journey to the Hebrides.*

dī-lăp'-ĭ-dāt-ĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [DILAPIDATE.]

dī-lăp'-ĭ-dāt-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DILAPIDATE.]

***A.** & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

"In the neighbourhood of *dilapidating* edifices."—*Johnson: Lives of the Poets; Dyer.*

C. *As subst.:* The act of ruining, wasting, or suffering to fall into decay; the state of falling into decay.

dĭ-lăp-ĭ-dā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *dilapidatio*, from *dilapidatus*; Fr. *dilapidation*; Sp. *dilapidacion*; Ital. *dilapidazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* Decay for want of repair; a state of partial ruin.

* 2. *Figuratively:*

(1) The act of wasting, damaging, or injuring.

"The church should sue you for *dilapidations* of its power."—*Marvell: Works*, ii. 460.

(2) A state of decay.

"The state of *dilapidation* into which a great empire must fall."—*Burke: Nabob of Arcot's Debts.*

(3) Peculation.

II. *Law:* The act of an incumbent in suffering the chancel, parsonage-house, and other buildings thereto belonging, to go to ruin or decay, whether such dilapidation is voluntary, that is, by pulling down any part of the buildings; or passive, that is, by neglecting to keep them in repair. Dilapidations also extend to any wilful waste in or upon the glebe-woods, or any other inheritance of the Church. For such acts an action lies either in the spiritual court by the canon law, or in the courts of common law, and it may be brought by the successor against the predecessor, if living, or, if dead, then against his executors.

"'Tis the duty of all churchwardens to prevent the *dilapidations* of the chancel and mansion-house belonging to the rector or vicar."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

dĭ-lăp'-ĭ-dā-tŏr, *s.* [Eng. *dilapidat(e)*; *-or.*] One who causes or suffers dilapidations.

"The late bishop, a monstrous *dilapidator* of that see."—*Strype: Life of Parker.*

dĭ-lăt-a-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *dilatabilité.*] The quality of being dilatable.

"We take notice of the wonderful *dilatability* or extensiveness of the gullets of serpents."—*Ray.*

dĭ-lāt'-a-ble, *a.* [Fr. & Sp.; Ital. *dilatabile*, from Lat. *dilatus*, pa. par. of *differo.*] [Dilate.] Capable of dilatation; that may or can be dilated or expanded; elastic; the opposite to *contractible.*

"These end in small air bladders, *dilatable* and contractible."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

dĭ-lā-tā'-tion. * **dĭl-a-ta-ci-oun,** *s.* [Fr. *dilatation*; from Lat. *dilatatio*, from *dilatatus*, pa. par. of *dilato* = to extend; Sp. *dilatacion*; Ital. *dilatazione*; Port. *dilatação.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. The act of dilating, extending, or expanding; extension, expansion, distension; the opposite to *contraction* (q. v.).

"The motions of the tongue, by contraction and *dilatation*, are so easy and so subtle, that you can hardly conceive or distinguish them aright."—*Holder.*

2. The state of being dilated, extended, distended or expanded.

"By his energy he produces . . . fluidity, contraction, and *dilatation* of the circulating vessels in plants and animals."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. ii., pt. ii., ch. xxii.

* II. *Figuratively:*

1. A swelling or expanding of the spirits.

"All these are the effects of the *dilatation* and coming forth of the spirits into the outward parts."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

2. The act of dilating or enlarging upon any subject.

"What needeth greater *dilatation*?"
Chaucer: C. T., 4,682.

B. *Surg.:* The accidental or abnormal augmentation of a canal or opening, as in aneurisms, varices, &c., or the process of opening any aperture or canal. (*Dunglison.*)

* **dĭ-lā'-te** (1), *v.t.* [Delate.]

dĭ-lāte (2), *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *dilater*; Sp. & Port. *dilatar*; Ital. *dilatare*, from Lat. *dilatus*, pa. par. of *differo*: *di* = *dis* = apart, and *latus* = borne.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To expand, to extend, to distend; to enlarge in all directions; the opposite to *contract* (q. v.).

"The second refraction would spread the rays one way as much as the first doth another, and so *dilate* the image."—*Newton.*

* 2. To increase, to extend, to spread.

"They now *dilate* and now contract their force."
Prior

* 3. To spread abroad,

"Bows and branches which did broad *dilate*
Their clasping arms in wanton wreathings intricate."
Spenser: F. Q., II. xii. 53.

* II. *Figuratively:*

1. To enlarge upon; to relate at large or fully.

"But he would not endure that woful theam
For to *dilate* at large." *Spenser: F. Q.*, II. v. 37.

2. To amplify.

"To *dilate* and embellish each particular image with a variety of adjuncts."—*Lowth*: vol. i., lect. 12.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To swell, to expand, to be extended or enlarged.

"This little golden thread
Dilates into a column high and vast."
Longfellow: Sand of the Desert.

2. *Fig.:* To speak fully and copiously; to enlarge, to descant; followed by *on* or *upon.*

"To *dilate upon* it, and improve their lustre, by any addition or eloquence of speech."—*Clarendon.*

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *dilate* and to *expand*: "The idea of drawing anything out so as to occupy a greater space is common to these terms, in opposition to *contracting*. . . . A bladder *dilates* on the admission of air, or the heart *dilates* with joy; knowledge *expands* the mind, or a person's views *expand* with circumstances. In the circulation of the blood through the body, the vessels are exposed to a perpetual *dilatation* and contraction; the gradual *expansion* of the mind by the regular modes of communicating knowledge to youth is unquestionably to be desired; but the sudden *expansion* of a man's thoughts from a comparative state of ignorance by any powerful action is very dangerous." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **dĭ-lā'-te,** *a.* [Lat. *dilatus.*] Extended, enlarged, expanded, wide.

"Whom they out of their bounty have instructed
With so *dilate* and absolute a power."
B. Jonson: Sejanus, i. 2.

dĭ-lāt'-ĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Dilate, *v.*]

1. *Lit.:* Expanded, extended, enlarged.

* 2. *Fig.:* Full, copious, amplified, detailed.

"Take a more *dilated* farewell."—*Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well*, ii. 1.

dĭ-lāt'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *dilat(e)*; *-er.*] [Dilator.]

1. *Lit.:* One who enlarges, expands, extends, or amplifies.

"Thy labours shew thy will to dignify
The first *dilaters* of thy famous nation."
Skelton: Verses pref. to Verstegan's Restitution.

2. *Fig.:* One who dilates or discourses copiously upon any subject.

dĭ-lāt'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Dilate, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par.* & *particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* The act of expanding, extending, or enlarging.

2. *Fig.:* The act of enlarging or amplifying upon.

dĭ-lā'-tion (1), *s.* [Eng. *dilat(e)*; *-ion.*] The act of dilating, extending, or enlarging; the state of being dilated; dilatation.

* **dĭ-lā'-tion** (2), *s.* [Lat. *dilatio.*] A delaying or delay; procrastination.

"What construction canst thou make of our wilful *dilations*, but as a stubborn contempt?"—*Bp. Hall: Contemplations*, bk. iv.

dĭ-lā'-tĭve, *a.* [Eng. *dilat(e)*; *-ive.*] Dilating, causing dilation or expansion. (See extract under *dilative.*)

dĭ-lāt'-ŏr (1), *s.* [Eng. *dilat(e)*; *-or.*] [Dilater.]

* I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that which dilates or expands.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* Any of the muscles, whose function is to dilate the parts on which it acts.

"The buccinatores and the *dilators* of the nose, are too strong in choleric people."—*Arbuthnot.*

2. *Surg.:* An instrument for extending parts, such as the eyelids, or dilating the walls of a cavity, the urethra, vagina, anus, &c.

* **dĭ-lāt'-ŏr** (2), * **dĭ-lat-our,** *s.* [Lat. *dilator.*] One who or that which causes delay.

"The answer he received from the town was a *dilator*, till the state, which within a few days was to meet, did consider of his demands."—*Baillie: Lett.*, i. 165.

* **dĭ-lāt'-ŏr** (3), * **dĭ-lāt'-ar,** *s.* [Delator.] An informer.

"The ane halff to our soverane lordis use, and the vther halff to the apprehendar and *dilatar*."—*Acts Jas. VI.*, 1587 (ed. 1814), p. 427.

† **dĭl'-a-tŏr-ĭ-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *dilatory*; *-ly.*] In a dilatory, procrastinating manner; lazily.

"Some time in March I finished the Lives of the Poets, which I wrote in my usual way, *dilatorily* and hastily."—*Johnson: Prayers and Medit.*, p. 190.

† **dĭl'-a-tŏr-ĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *dilatory*; *-ness.*] The quality of being dilatory; laziness, slowness, tardiness, procrastination.

"The *dilatoriness* and bad management of the War Office."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 14, 1882.

dĭl'-a-tŏr-ў, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *dilatoire*; Sp. & Ital. *dilatorio*, from Lat. *dilatorius*, from pa. par. of *differo* = to put off.]

B. *As adjective:*

1. Causing or tending to cause delay, or to gain time.

"The policy of Austria was, at that time, strangely *dilatory* and irresolute."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

2. Given or addicted to procrastination or delay; slow, not ready or active; wanting in diligence.

3. Marked or characterized by procrastination or delay.

"The dignity of the professions may be supported by this *dilatory* proceeding."—*Goldsmith: On Polite Learning*, ch. xiii.

* B. *As subst.:* Delay.

"Without any *dilatories*, arts or evasions."—*North: Life of Lord Guilford*, i. 85.

dilatory-defence, *s.*

Scots Law: A plea offered by a defendant for breaking down the conclusions of the action, without entering into the merits of the cause; the effect of which, if sustained, is to absolve from the *lis pendens* without necessarily cutting off the pursuer's grounds of action.

dilatory-plea, *s.*

Law: A plea designed or tending to cause delay in the trial of a case.

* **dĭl'-dō,** *s.* [See def.] A burden in popular songs.

". . . with such delicate burdens of *dildos* and fadings."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.

* **dildo-glass,** *s.* Probably a large drinking-glass.

"Good to fill gallipots and long *dildo-glasses*."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Nice Valour*, iii. 2.

* **dĭ-lĕc'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *dilectio*, from *dilectus*, pa. par. of *diligo* = to love.] The act of loving; love, affection, kindness.

"So free is Christ's *dilection*, that the grand condition of our felicity is our belief."—*Boyle: Seraphic Love.*

dĭ-lĕm'-ma, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. δίλημμα (*dilēmma*) = a double proposition; a conclusion from two premisses: δι (*di* = δίς (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and λημμα (*lēmma*) = a proposition.] [Lemma.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II.

2. A difficult or doubtful choice or position; a position in which difficulties or evils appear to present themselves on both sides, so that there seems to be no way to escape; an awkward predicament.

"A refusal of supplies at Edinburgh reduced him to no such *dilemma*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

II. *Logic:* An argument in which the adversary is caught between two difficulties, by having a choice of alternatives, each of which is fatal to his cause.

"A young rhetorician applied to an old sophist to be taught the art of pleading and bargained for a certain reward, to be paid when he should gain a cause. The master sued for his reward, and the scholar endeavoured to elude his claim by a *dilemma*: If I gain my cause, I shall withhold your pay, because the judges award will be against you; if I lose it, I may withhold it because I shall not yet have gained a cause. On the contrary, says the master, if you gain your cause, you must pay me, because you are to pay me when you gain a cause; if you lose it, you must pay me, because the judge will award it."—*Johnson.*

¶ *The horns of a dilemma:* The alternatives presented to an adversary in a dilemma, the choice of either of which is fatal to his cause; a position of extreme difficulty, from which there appears to be no way of escape.

* **dĭ-lĕm'-maed,** *a.* [Eng. *dilemma*; *-ed.*] Placed in a dilemma.

"Like a novel-hero *dilemma'd*, I made up my mind to be guided by circumstances."—*E. A. Poe: Marginalia* (Introd.).

dĭl-ĕt-tan'-tē, * **dĭl-ĕt-tănt'** (pl. **dĭl-ĕt-tăn'-tī**), *s.* & *a.* [Ital. *dilettante*, pr. par. of *dilettare* = to love, to take a delight in; Lat. *delecto.*]

A. *As subst.:* A lover or admirer of the fine

arts; an amateur; frequently applied half in contempt to one who affects a taste for or skill in art, science, or literature.

"Of dardan tours let *dilettanti* tell."
Byron: English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

¶ *The Society of Dilettanti*, consisting of gentlemen who had travelled, and who were desirous of encouraging a taste for the fine arts in Great Britain, was established in 1734.

B. *Adj.:* Pertaining to, or characterized by, dilettantism.

*** dĭl-ĕt-tant'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *dilettant(e); -ish.*] Like a dilettante; amateurish.

"You are *dilettantish* and amateurish."—*G. Eliot: Middlemarch*, ch. xix.

dĭl-ĕt-tant'-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *dilettant(e); -ism.*] The characteristics or manners of dilettanti; a desultory, affected, or amateurish pursuit or cultivation of art, science, or literature.

"The age of finical *dilettantism* and emasculated elegance . . . soon afterwards followed."—*Hallam: Modern English*, p. 147.

*** dĭlgh-en,** *** dĭllghen,** *v.t.* [A. S. *dilegian, dilgian*; O. H. Ger. *tiligôn.*] To destroy, to abolish.

"Forr swa to . . . cristess laghhess dillghhenn."
Ormulum, 5,300.

dĭl'-ĭ-ġençe, *** dĭl'-ĭ-ġen-çў,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *diligentia*, from *diligo* = to love; Sp. & Port. *diligencia*; Ital. *diligenzia.* A moral lesson is in the etymology of this word. One can never permanently exhibit diligence unless he loves his work; hence, when practicable, he should choose the work for which he is best adapted by nature, and *diligence* in which will be to him a comparatively easy task.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Steady application or assiduity in any business or task; industry, assiduity.

"I have followed him everywhere . . . I am sure with *diligence* enough."—*Dryden: Letter to Sir H. Howard.*

2. Care, heedfulness.

"Keep thy heart with all *diligence.*"—*Prov.* iv. 23.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:* The law recognises three degrees of diligence: (*a*) Low or slight, which persons of little or no prudence take of their own concerns; (*b*) Common or ordinary, which men of an average type exercise; (*c*) High or great, which persons of exceptional prudence take. This refers to the care demanded of contracting parties in the preservation of the subject matter.

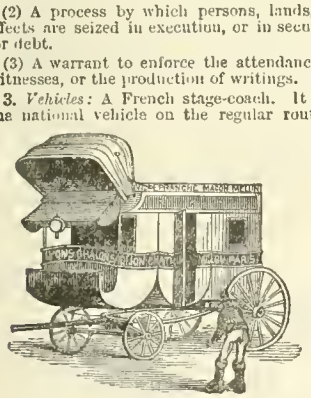
2. *Scots Law:*

(1) The nature and extent of the attention incumbent on the parties to a contract with regard to the care of the subject matter of the contract.

(2) A process by which persons, lands, or effects are seized in execution, or in security for debt.

(3) A warrant to enforce the attendance of witnesses, or the production of writings.

3. *Vehicles:* A French stage-coach. It was the national vehicle on the regular routes;



DILIGENCE.

had four wheels, two compartments, a deck, and a dickey; was drawn by four to seven horses (pron. **dē-lē-zhaṅs**). Sometimes applied to a stage coach, and pronounced as spelt.

". . . the beggars, whom he had been accustomed to see . . . pursuing a *diligence* up hill."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

dĭl'-ĭ-ġent, *a.* [Fr. *diligent*; Ital., Sp., & Port. *diligento*, from Lat. *diligens*, pr. par. of *diligo* = to love, delight in: *di* = *dis* = apart, between, and *lego* = to choose.]

1. *Of persons:* Constant and steady in application to any business or task; assiduous, persevering, persistent, industrious; sedulous; not idle or negligent.

". . . those honest, *diligent*, and God-fearing yeomen."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

2. *Of things:* Prosecuted, or applied with diligence and care; careful, assiduous, painstaking.

"And the judges shall make *diligent* inquisition."—*Deut.* xix. 18.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *diligent, expeditious*, and *prompt*: "*Diligent*, from *diligo* to love, marks the interest one takes in doing something; he is *diligent* who loses no time, who keeps close to the work. *Expeditious*, from the Latin *expedio*, to dispatch, marks the desire one has to complete the thing begun. He who is *expeditious* applies himself to no other thing that offers; he finishes every thing in its turn. *Prompt*, from the Latin *promo* to draw out or make ready, marks one's desire to get ready; he is *prompt* who works with spirit so as to make things ready. Idleness, dilatoriness, and slowness, are the three defects opposed to these three qualities. The *diligent* man has no reluctance in commencing the labour; the *expeditious* man never leaves it; the *prompt* man brings it quickly to an end. It is necessary to be *diligent* in the concerns which belong to us, to be *expeditious* in any business that requires to be terminated, to be *prompt* in the execution of orders that are given to us." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

*** dĭl'-ĭ-ġent-lў,** *** dĭl-ĭ-gen-ly,** *** dĭl-ĭ-gent-lĭche,** *adv.* [Eng. *diligent; -ly.*] With diligence, assiduity, and steady application; carefully, industriously, sedulously.

"Go and search *diligently* for the young child."—*Matt.* ii. 8.

dī-lĭt-ūr'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. δι = δίς (*dis*) = twice, twofold; Eng. *lit(hic)*, and *-uric* (q.v.).]

diluturic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_4H_3(N_2O_2)NO_3$. Nitro-barbituric acid, obtained by the action of fuming nitric acid on barbituric acid (q.v.). It crystallizes in colourless prisms, which are soluble in water, forming a yellow solution.

*** dĭll,** *** dille,** *a.* [Dull.]

dĭll, *** dile,** *** dylle,** *s.* [A. S. *dile*; cogn. with Dut. *dille*, Dan. *dild*, Sw. *dill*, O. H. Ger. *tilli*, M. H. Ger. *tille*, Ger. *dill.*]

Botany:

1. *Anethum graveolens*; a genus of plants belonging to the order Umbelliferæ or Apiaceæ. The seeds, or rather fruits, which are imported from the middle or south of Europe, are oval, flat, and about a line and a-half in length, with a pale membranous margin. They are stimulant and carminative, and furnish a pale-yellow aromatic oil. Dill-water is used as a remedy in flatulence and gripes of children.

2. Applied by husbandmen to *Æthusa Fœniculum, Daucus*, and *Torilis infesta.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

*** dĭll** (1), *v.t.* [Icel. *dylja*; O. Sw. *dylia*; Sw. *dölja*; Dan. *dölge.*] To conceal, to hide.

"Joseph . . . wist and *dilled* it as the wise."
Cursor Mundi, 4,270.

dĭll (2), *v.t.* & *i.* [Icel. *dilla* = to lull.]

A. *Trans.:* To soothe, to quiet, to calm.

"My dule in dern bot gif thow *dill*,
Doutless bot dreid I die."
Bannatyne Poems, p. 98, st. 1.

*** B.** *Intrans.:* To subside, to quiet down.

"The noise of the Queen's voyage to France has *dilled* down."—*Baillie: Letters*, i. 252.

dĭl-len-bŭrg'-ĭte, *s.* [From *Dillenburg*, where it is found, and Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of chrysocolla, containing a slight admixture of carbonate of copper.

dĭl-lēn'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *dillen(ia)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: One of the tribes into which the order Dilleniaceæ is divided, the other being Delimeæ (q.v.). The Dilleneæ have the connective of the anthers equal or narrow at the point. They occur in Asia and Australia. (*Lindley.*)

dĭl-lē'-nĭ-a, *s.* [Named after *J. J. Dillenius*, a professor of Botany at Oxford.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical one of the order Dilleniaceæ. They are lofty forest trees, natives of tropical Asia. *Dillenia pentagyna* furnishes excellent spars for ships; and the fruit of *D. indica* is edible, though very acid. It is used by the natives in India in curries and jellies, and the acid juice sweetened with sugar forms a cooling drink. The leaves of *D. scabrella* are very rough, and are used instead of sandpaper.

dĭl-lē-nĭ-ā'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *dillenī(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: An order of plants found chiefly in Australia, Asia, and the warm parts of America. They are nearly related to the Ranunculaceæ. Sepals five, persistent; petals five, deciduous, in a single row; seeds universally arillate; stamens indefinite, hypogenous. The species are trees, shrubs, or under-shrubs. The Indian species are remarkable for their beauty, the grandeur of their foliage, and the magnificence of their flowers. They have astringent properties, and some of the species afford excellent timber. Lindley enumerated twenty-six genera, comprising 200 species.

dĭl-lēn'-ĭ-ȧdş, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *dillenī(a)*, and Eng. suff. *-ads.*]

Bot.: The English name given by Lindley to the order Dilleniaceæ.

*** dĭl'-lĭ-grôut,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Cf. *grout*, s.] Pottage made for the king's table on his coronation-day. Some lands were held of him in serjeantry by the tenure of furnishing such pottage for the above-named great occasion. (*Wharton.*)

*** dĭll'-ĭng,** *s.* [Prob. from Icel. *dilla* = to lull.] A darling, a favourite, a pet.

"To make up the match with my eldest daughter, my wife's *dilling*, whom she longs to call madam."—*Eastward Hoe*, i. 1.

dĭll'-nīte, *s.* [From *Dilln*, where it is found, and Eng suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: Probably a mixture of diaspore and kaolinite or pholerite. An earthy mineral, related to collyrite. (*Dana.*)

*** dĭl'-lōw,** *s.* [Icel. *deila.*] A noisy quarrel. (*Scotch.*)

dills, *s.* [Dulse.]

dĭl-lû'-ĭng, *s.* [Apparently from Lat. *diluo* = to wash away.] A Cornish word for the operation of sorting ores in a hand sieve. The sieve has a hair bottom of close texture, and contains about thirty pounds of stamped tin ore. The sieve is immersed in water and moves the ore up and down and circularly, so as to cause all the particles to be in a state of suspension in the water. By inclining the sieve the lighter particles are allowed to run off into the keeve, while the richer particles are laid aside for roasting. (*Knight.*)

*** dĭl'-lў** (1) *s.* [A corrupt. of *diligence* (q.v.).] A coach, a diligence.

"The Derby *dilly*, carrying six insides."
Canning: Loves of the Triangles.

dĭl'-lў (2), *s.* [An abbreviation for *daffodilly.*] [Daffodil.]

Bot.: Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus. (*Britten & Holland.*)

¶ *White dillies:*

Bot.: Narcissus poeticus.

dĭl'-lў-dăl-lў, *v.i.* [A redup. of *dally* (q.v.).] To idle, to loiter about, to waste time, to hesitate.

"What you do, sir, do; don't stand *dilly-dallying.*"
Richardson: Pamela, i. 275.

dĭl'-nōte, *s.* [Etymol. doubtful.]

Bot.: The Cyclamen.

*** dī-lŏġ'-ĭc-ȧl,** *a.* [Gr. διλόγος (*dilogos*) = double-tongued, doubtful: δι = δίς (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and λογος (*logos*) = a word.] Having a double meaning.

"In such spurious, enigmatical, *dilogical* terms as the devil gave his oracles."—*Adams: Works*, i. 10.

dĭl'-ŏġ-ў, *s.* [Gr. διλογία (*dilogia*) = repetition.]

Rhet.: A figure of speech in which a word is used in an equivocal sense; an expression which may have two meanings.

*** dĭlp,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A trollop, a slut, a sloven.

"Neither a *dilp*, nor a da."
Jamieson: Pop. Ballads, i. 294.

dilse, *s.* [DULSE.]

dil'-sēr, *s.* [Scotch *dils(e)*; *-er.*] The Rock or Field Lark, *Alauda campestris*, so called from feeding on the sea-lice among the dilse.

***dī-lū'-çid, *dī-lu-cide,** *a.* [Lat. *dilucidus.*]

1. Clear, transparent; not opaque.

2. Clear, plain, evident.

"So perspicuous and *dilucide* description of lawes." *Bacon: On Learning*, bk. viii., aph. 3.

***dī-lū'-çid-āte,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *dilucidatus*, pa. par. of *dilucido.*]

A. *Trans.:* To make clear, plain, or evident; to explain, to elucidate.

"To bring in a passage or two of Scripture to *dilucidate* or confirm something."—*Boyle: Works*, vi. 768.

B. *Intrans.:* To give explanations; to explain, to elucidate.

"I shall not extenuate, but explain and *dilucidate*." *Browne: Vulgar Errours*

***dī-lū-çid-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *dilucidatio*, from *dilucidatus.*] The act of making clear, plain, or evident; elucidation.

"If such *dilucidations* be necessary to make us value writings."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 260.

***dī-lū-çid'-ī-tȳ,** *s.* [Pref. *di*, and Eng. *lucidity* (q.v.).] Lucidness, clearness, plainness.

"With plainnesse and *dilucidity*."—*Holland: Plutarch*, p. 977.

***dī-lū'-çid-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *dilucid*; *-ly.*] Clearly, plainly, lucidly.

"Nothing could be said more *dilucidly* and fully to this whole matter."—*Hammond: Works*, vol. ii., pt. iv., p. 192.

dī-lū-ĕn'-dō, *adv.* [Ital.]

Music: Wasting away, diminishing, decrescendo.

***dī'-lū-ent,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *diluens*, pr. par. of *diluo* = to wash away: *di* = *dis* = apart, away, and *luo* = to wash.]

A. *As adj.:* Making thin, or liquid; attenuating or weakening by water, &c.; diluting.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* That which makes thin or liquid; that which attenuates or lesseus the strength of by dilution.

"There is no real *diluent* but water: every fluid is diluent, as it contains water in it."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments*, ch. v.

2. *Med.:* A substance or preparacion which has a tendency to increase the amount of fluid in the blood. Diluents consist chiefly of water, whey, buttermilk, &c., with additions to render them agreeable, or to give them a slightly demulcent quality. They are employed when the secretions are too viscid, or the contents of the stomach, intestines, &c., are too acrid, and also when the heat of the body is too great.

dī-lūte, *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *dilutus*, pa. par. of *diluo* = to wash away; Fr. *diluer*; Sp. *diluir*; Ital. *deluire.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To make thin with water.

"By constant wreping mix their watery store,
With the chyle's current, and *dilute* it more."
Blackmore: Creation, bk. vi.

2. To weaken by the admixture of water; to reduce the strength of with water.

"Drinking a large dose of *diluted* tea, . . . she got to bed."—*Locke.*

* 3. To make weak or weaker.

"The chamber was dark, lest these colours should be *diluted*."—*Newton.*

* **B.** *Intransitive:*

1. To act as a diluent.

"The aliment ought to be thin to *dilute*"—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

2. To become attenuated, thin, or weak.

dī-lūte, *a.* [Lat. *dilutus.*]

1. *Lit.:* Made thin or weak; reduced in strength or intensity; diluted, redneed.

"If the red and blue colours were more *dilute* and weak, the distance of the images would be less than an inch."—*Newton.*

* 2. *Fig.:* Poor, weak.

"This is but a *dilute* and waterish exposition of this place."—*Hopkins: Serm.*, xiv.; *On New Birth.*

dī-lūt'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DILUTE, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Made weak by dilution.

"The social circle, the *diluted* bowl."
Mason: Art of Painting, 672.

2. *Fig.:* Made poor; colourless.

* **dī-lūt'-ĕd-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *diluted*; *-ly.*] In a diluted form or state.

* **dī-lū'te-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *dilute*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being diluted.

"What that *dilateness* is . . . I understand not."—*Wilkins: Real Character*, pt. iii., ch. xii.

dī-lūt'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *dilut(e)*; *-er.*] He who or that which dilutes, attenuates, or makes poor or weak; a diluent.

"Water is the only *diluter*, and the best dissolvent of most of the ingredients of our aliment."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments*, i. 6.

dī-lūt'-ĭng, *pr. par., a.,* & *s.* [DILUTE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & partcip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of making poor or weak; dilution.

diluting roller, *s.* A roller in paper-making machinery, which conducts an additional supply of water into the pulp-cistern to reduce its density.

dī-lū-tion, *s.* [Lat. *dilutio*, from *dilutus.*] The act of making thin, poor, or weak by diluting; the state of becoming diluted.

"Opposite to *dilution* is coagulation or thickening." *Arbuthnot: On Aliments*, ii. 5.

dī-lū'-vī-al, *a.* [Lat. *diluvialis*, from *diluvium.*]

1. Of or pertaining to a flood or deluge; specifically, pertaining to the deluge in the days of Noah.

2. Caused by or resulting from a deluge; formed or produced by a deluge.

diluvial formation, *s.*

Geol.: The name given to superficial deposits of gravel, sand, clay, &c., brought together far from their original sites by an extraordinary action of water. [DILUVIUM.] Such action may be the result of heavy rains, submarine earthquakes, melting of snow, &c. What was formerly called the diluvial formation is now termed the boulder formation or the Northern drift, or simply the drift. The greater part of it was deposited during the Newer Pliocene Period, or in the early part of the recent one, the temperature of Northern America and Europe generally being then excessively low, with snow and ice everywhere prevailing. It is called also the Glacial Period (q.v.).

dī-lū'-vī-al-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *diluvial*; *-ist.*] One of those theorists who regard the boulder-clay, abraded and polished rock-surfaces, ossiferous gravels, and similar superficial phenomena, as the result of the Noachian deluge; in other words, those who ascribe to a universal deluge such superficial results as they cannot readily reconcile with the ordinary operations of water now going on around them. (*Page.*)

† **dĭ-lū'-vĭ-an,** *a.* [Lat. *diluvi(um)*, and Eng. adj. suff. *-an.*] The same as DILUVIAL (q.v.).

"Suppose that this *diluvian* lake should rise to the mountain tops in one place, and not diffuse itself equally into all countries about."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

* **dī-lū'-vī-āte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *diluviotus*, pa. par. of *diluvio* = to inundate, to flood.] To run as a flood; to cause an inundation.

"These inundations have so wholly *diluviated* over all the south."—*Sir E. Sandys: State of Religion* (1605), S 2.

dī-lū'-vī-ŭm, dī-lū'-vī-ŏn, *dī-lu-vye, *diluuye, *s.* [Lat.] [DELUGE.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A flood; an inundation, a deluge.

"Bringynge in the *diluuye*, or greet flood."—*Wycliffe: 2 Peter* ii. 5.

2. *Geol.:* Formerly applied to accumulations of gravel, sand, clay, &c., supposed to be the result of the Noachian deluge; then applied to all masses of comparatively recent age, apparently the result of powerful aqueous agency; now the name is verging to extinction, *drift* having taken its place. [DILUVIAL FORMATION.]

dĭlv'-ĭng, *s.* [DILLUING.]

dĭm, *dimme, *dym, *dymme, *a.* & *adv.* [A.S. *dim*; cogn. with Icel. *dimmr* = dim; Sw. *dimmig* = foggy; *dimma* = a fog, a mist; M. H. Ger. *timmer*, *timber* = dark, dim; O. S. *thîm* = dim; Ger. *dämmerung* = dimness; Ir. *teim* = dim; Sansc. *tamar* = gloom. (*Skeat.*)]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Literally:*

1. Somewhat dark; dusky.

"A *dym* dulful dale."
Hampole: Pricke of Conse., 1,168.

2. Overshadowed, darkened, obscured.

"The sunne of all the world is *dimme* and darke."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; November

3. Not seeing clearly; having a defective or imperfect vision.

"Isaac was old, and his eyes were *dim*."—*Gen* xxvii. 1.

4. Deprived of lustre; tarnished; dull.

"How is the gold become *dim*!"—*Lament* iv. 1.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Not clearly seen; obscure, imperfect; vague, confused, not clear.

"We might be able to aim at some *dim* and seeming conception how matter might begin to exist."—*Locke.*

* 2. Hard to understand; not plain or clear.

"*Dymme* or harde to vndyrstonde. *Misticus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* 3. Imperfectly heard; not clear, indistinct, low.

"He herd a murmuring ful low and *dim*."
Chaucer: C. T., 2,458.

* 4. Dull of apprehension.

"The understanding is *dim*, and cannot by its natural light discover spiritual truths."—*Rogers.*

5. Wicked, base.

"And did awai his dedes *dim*."
Metr. Homilies, p. 111.

* **B.** *As adv.:* Dimly, indistinctly, not clearly.

"He herde a vois which cried *dimme*."
Gower: C. A., ii. 293.

¶ For the difference between *dim* and *dark*, see DARK.

dĭm, *dim-men, *dime, *dym-men, *dym-myn, *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *dimmian*; Icel. *dimma.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To render dim; to deprive of clearness of vision, to obscure the sight of.

"As where th' Almightie lightning brond does light,
It *dimmes* the dazed eyen, and daunts the senses quight."
Spenser: F. Q., I. viii. 21.

2. To make dark; to obscure with shade or darkness.

"Now set the sun, and twilight *dimm'd* the ways."
Cowper: Homer's Odyssey, ii.

3. To deprive of lustre; to tarnish, to sully.

"It once was bright and clear as thine,
But blood and tears have *dimmed* its shine."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, iv. 27.

* II. *Figuratively:*

1. To obscure, to darken, to defile.

"If the light of your lyfe be *dimmed* with worldly desires and lustes."—*Udal: Matt.* v.

2. To render dull; to obscure mentally.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To become dim, dull, or obscure.

"His fair iere falowith, and *dimmith* is sighte."
Early Eng. Poems, p. 24.

* **dim-discevered,** *a.* Dimly or faintly seen.

"Ships, *dim-discovered*, dropping from the clouds."
Thomson: Summer, 944.

dim-eyed, *a.* Having weak or bad vision.

dim-seen, *a.* Dimly seen.

"The *dim-seen* eagle." *Keats: Sleep and Poetry.*

dim-sighted, *a.* Dull, obtuse.

"Too small, perhaps, the slight occasion
For our *dim-sighted* observation."
Cowper: Epistle to Lady Austen.

dim-twinkling, *a.* Twinkling or shining dimly or faintly.

dī-măg'-nĕt-īte, *s.* [Gr. δι = δίς (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and Eng. *magnetite* (q.v.).]

Min.: A magnetite pseudomorph from Monroe, Orange Co., U.S. (*Dana.*)

dĭm'-ar-ĭs, *s.* [A word of no etymology.]

Logic: An arbitrary name for a mode of syllogisms in the fourth figure, in which the Middle Term is the predicate of the Major and the subject of the Minor Premiss. This figure is the most awkward and unnatural of all, and is the direct reverse of the first. Taking X to represent the Major term, Z the Minor, and Y the Middle, this syllogism may be expressed thus: Some X is Y; all Y is Z; ∴ Some Z is X. For example:—

(dIm) Some men are Englishmen.
(Ar) All Englishmen are mortal.
(Is) Some mortals are men.

***dĭm'-ble,** *s.* [Prob. connected with *dimple* (q.v.).] A dell, a dingle; a bower.

"Deep in a gloomy *dimble* she doth dwell."
Ben Jonson: Sad Shepherd, II. 2.

dīme, *dism, *dyme, *s.* [Fr.; O. Fr. *disme, dixme;* Prov. *desme, deime;* O. Sp. *diezmo, diezma;* Ital. *decima,* from Lat. *decimus* (m.), *decima* (f.) = tenth; *decem* = ten.]

* **1** *Ord. Lang.:* A tithe, a tenth part.

"He gaue hym *dymes* of alle thingis."—*Wycliffe: Gen.* xiv. 20.

2. *Comm.:* A small silver coin current in the United States. It is equal to ten cents, or one-tenth of a dollar. Weight, 38·4 grains; fineness, ·900; value, 4·7353d. = 4¾d. nearly.

dī-mĕn'-sion, *s.* [Fr.; Sp. *dimension;* Ital. *dimensione,* from Lat. *dimensionem,* accus. of *dimensio* = a measuring, from *dimensus,* pa. par. of *demetior* = to measure off from a thing: *di* = *dis* = apart, away, and *metior* = to measure. Puttenham, in 1589, classed this with words of quite recent introduction into the language.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. In the same sense as B. 2.

2. Size, extent (generally in the plural).

"There are a few of much greater *dimension*."—*Darwin: Voyage Round the World* (1870), ch. ii., p. 25.

* 3. Outline, shape, figure.

"In *dimension* and the shape of nature
A gracious person."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, i. 5.

II. *Fig.:* Size, importance, consequence.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Alg.:* A literal factor of a product or term; also called a degree (q.v.): thus a^2b is an expression of *three* dimensions. A *simple* equation is said to be of *one* dimension, a *quadratic* of *two*, a *cubic* of *three*, and so on.

2. *Geom.:* Extension in a single line or direction. A line is extended in one direction, or has one *dimension*, that is *length;* a surface is extended in two directions, or has two *dimensions*, *length* and *breadth;* a solid is extended in three directions, or has three *dimensions*, *length*, *breadth*, and *height* or *thickness*. [GEOMETRY.]

"My gentleman was measuring my walls, and taking the *dimensions* of the room."—*Swift.*

dimension-lumber, *s.* Lumber sawed to specific sizes to order, in contradistinction to *stock-lumber* which is of the usual market-sizes. [STOCK-GANG.]

dimension-stone, *s.* [ASHLAR.]

***dī-mĕn'-sion,** *v.t.* [DIMENSION, *s.*] To suit or make agree in size or measurement.

"A mantle purple-tinged, and radiant vest,
Dimensioned equal to his size."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xix. 275, 276.

dī-mĕn'-sion-al, *a.* [Eng. *dimension; -al.*] Relating to dimensions.

¶ *Dimensional equations:* They are such as the following: The dimensions of acceleration are $\frac{\text{length}}{(\text{time})^2}$; the dimensions of the unit of acceleration are $\frac{\text{unit of length}}{(\text{unit of time})^2}$. Or (more shortly) velocity = $\frac{\text{length}}{\text{time}}$; acceleration = $\frac{\text{velocity}}{\text{time}} = \frac{\text{length.}}{(\text{time})^2}$ (*Everett: The C. G. S. System of Units* (1875), ch. i., p. 4.

dī-mĕn'-sioned, *dī-men-cioned, *a.* [Eng. *dimension; -ed.*] Having dimensions. (Seldom found except in composition.)

"He would els [have] ben invisible wyth all his *dimencioned* body vnder the forn of bredde."—*The Supper of the Lord* (1533), B 3.

***dī-mĕn'-sion-lĕss, *dī-mĕn'-tion-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *dimension; -less.*]

1. Devoid of size or dimensions; without size; hence insignificantly small.

"As the earth is but a point compared to the orb of Saturn, so the orb of Saturn itself grows *dimensionless* when compared with that vast extent of space."—*Warburton: Works*, vol. ix., serm. 2.

2. Without any definite shape or form.

"In they pass'd
Dimensionless through heavenly doors."
Milton: P. L., xi. 16, 17.

***dī-mĕns'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Formed on the analogy of *immensity* (q.v.).] Extent, capacity.

"Of the smallest stars in sky
We know not the *dimensity*."
Howell: Letters, iv 44.

***dī-mĕn'-sive,** *a.* [Lat. *dimens(us)*, pa. par. of *dimetior*, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ive.*]

1. Having dimensions; of a definite size.

"The existence of his body is *dimensive*, and complete with the full proportion and quantity of the same bodie wherewith he ascended."—*Foxe: Martyrs*, p. 210.

2. That marks the dimensions, boundarica, or outlines of.

"All bodies have their measure, and their space;
But who can draw the soul's *dimensive* lines?"
Davies: Immortality of the Soul, iv.

dĭm'-ĕr-a, dĭm'-ĕr-ănş, *s. pl.* [Gr. δι = δίς (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and μέρος (*meros*) = a part.]

Entom.: A section of Homoptera, in which the tarsi are two-jointed, as in the Aphides.

dĭm-ĕr-ō-sō'-ma-ta, *s. pl.* [Gr. δι = δίς (*dis*) = twice, twofold, μέρος (*meros*) = a part, and σῶμα (*sōma*), pl. σώματα (*sōmata*) = a body.]

Entom.: An order of Arachnida, comprising the true Spiders. The name is derived from the division of the body into two parts, the cephalothorax and abdomen. [ARACHNIDA.] They are also called Araneina (q.v.) They may be divided into three families: (1) Araneidæ, (2) Lycosidæ, and (3) Mygalidæ.

dĭm'-ĕr-ŏŭs, *a.* [Gr. δι = δίς (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and μέρος (*meros*) = a part.]

Bot.: Consisting of two pieces.

"When the number of parts is two, the flower is *dimerous*."—*Balfour: Botany*, § 643.

dī-mĕt-a-, *in compos.* [Gr. δι = δίς (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and μετά (*meta*), implying change or substitution.]

Chem.: Applied to aromatic compounds containing two benzene rings, in each of which the atoms of hydrogen in the position (1—3) are respectively replaced by other monad elements, or monad radicals.

dĭm-ĕt-ĕr, *a. & s.* [Lat., from Gr. δι = δίς (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.

A. *As adjective:*

Pros.: Having two measures.

"The octosyllable metre was in reality the ancient *dimeter* lambick."—*Tyrwhitt: Essay on Chaucer.*

B. *As substantive:*

Pros.: A verse of two measures.

dī-mĕth'-ўl, *s.* [Pref. *di* = twice, twofold, and Eng. &c. *methyl* (q.v.).]

Chem.: A name given to the hydrocarbon Ethane (q.v.).

¶ In composition *dimethyl-* denotes that two atoms of hydrogen have been each replaced by the monad hydrocarbon radical methyl (CH_3)′ in an organic compound.

dimethyl-ketone, *s.* [ACETONE.]

dimethyl-ethyl carbinol, *s.* [AMYL ALCOHOLS.]

¶ For other *Dimethyl compounds*, consult *Watts' Dictionary of Chemistry* and the Journals of the German, English, and French Chemical Societies.

***dĭm-ĭ-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *dimicatio*, from *dimico* = to fight.] The act of fighting; a fight, a contest.

***dī-mĭd'-ĭ-āte,** *v.t.* [DIMIDIATE, *a.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To divide into halves; to halve.

2. *Her.:* To represent the half of.

dī-mĭd'-ĭ-ate, *a.* [Lat. *dimidiatus*, from *dimidio* = to halve: *di* = *dis* = a part, and *medius* = the middle.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Divided into two equal parts; halved.

"Upon the *dimidiate* platform of your staircase."—*Search: Light of Nature*, pt. ii., ch. xxiii.

2. *Technically:*

(1) *Bot.:* Divided or split into parts, as the stamens of *Salix rubra*, or the calyptra of some Mosses. Also applied to an anther when by the suppression of one lobe, as in Gomphiena, or by the disappearance of the partition between the two lobes, it becomes one-celled

(2) *Zool.:* A term used when the organs on one side are of different functions from the corresponding organs on the other side; as when those on one side are male, and on the other female.

***dī-mĭd-ĭ-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *dimidiatio*, from *dimidiatus.*] The act of halving, or dividing into two equal parts.

dī-mĭd-ĭ-ā'-tō-, *in compos.* [Lat. *dimidiatus* = divided into halves.] Halved.

dimidiato-cordate, *a.*

Bot. (*Of a leaf*): Dimidiate with the lower part cordate.

dĭ-mĭn'-ĭsh, *dy-min-ishe, *v.t. & i.* [A word formed from Eng. *minish* (q.v.), by the pref. *di* = Lat. *dis* = apart. Fr. *diminuer;* Sp. & Port. *diminuir;* Ital. *diminuire.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To lessen; to make smaller or less by the subtraction of a part; to decrease.

"That we call good which is apt to cause or increase pleasure, or *diminish* pain in us."—*Locke.*

* 2. To lessen or lower in power or position; to degrade, to abase.

"Therefore will I also *diminish* thee."—*Ezek.* v. ii.

3. To take away or subtract.

"Ye shall not add unto the word which I command you, neither shall ye *diminish* ought from it."—*Deut* iv. 2.

* 4. To weaken, to impair.

"I came not to *dyminishe* and abate the lawe."—*Udal: Matth.* v.

II. *Music:* To lessen by a semitone.

B. *Intrans.:* To become or to appear less or smaller; to grow less; to decrease.

"What judgment I had, increases rather than *diminishes*."—*Dryden: Fables* (Pref.).

***dī-mĭn'-ĭsh-a-blc,** *a.* [Eng. *diminish; -able.*] That may or can be diminished or reduced in size or quality: capable of diminution.

dī-mĭn'-ished, *pa. par. & a.* [DIMINISH.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Made less or smaller; reduced in size or quality.

"This complaint now comes with *diminished* influence."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. i.

* 2. Weakened, impaired.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Music:* Lessened by a semitone.

(1) *Diminished intervals* are those made less than minor, *e.g.*: C♯ to F♯ is a diminished 7th, because C to F being a minor 7th, C♯ to F contains one semitone less than the minor interval. Some authors, however, apply this term in a manner liable to lead to much confusion, namely, to a perfect interval when made smaller by one semitone, and to an imperfect interval when made less by two semitones; thus, according to them, C to G♭ is a diminished 5th, but C to E♭♭, or C♯ to E♭, a diminished 3rd. [INTERVAL.]

(2) *Diminished subjects* or *counter-subjects* are subjects or counter-subjects introduced with notes half the value of those in which they were first enunciated.

(3) A *diminished triad* is the chord consisting of two thirds on the sub-tonic, *e.g.*, B, D, F, in the key of C. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

2. *Arch.:* A *diminished arch* is one less than a semicircle. A *diminished column* is one whereof the upper diameter is less than the lower.

3. *Carp.:* A *diminished bar* is that bar of a sash which is thinnest at its inner edge.

dī-mĭn'-ish-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *diminish; -er.*] One who or that which diminishes, or causes diminution.

"The *diminisher* of regal, but the demolisher of episcopal authority."—*Clarke: Sermon.* (16-7), p. 241.

dī-mĭn'-ish-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DIMINISH.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of reducing in size or quality; diminution.

"Giving to the poor is a *diminishing* of our goods."—*Latymer: On the Lord's Prayer*, ser. vi.

2. The state of being diminished or reduced in size or quality.

diminishing-rule, *s.*

Arch.: A broad rule cut with a concave edge, so as to ascertain the swell of a column, and to try its curvature.

diminishing-scale, *s.*

Arch.: A scale of gradation used in finding the different points for drawing the spiral curve of the Ionic volute, by describing the arc of a circle through every three preceding points, the extreme point of the last being one of the next three. Each point through which the curve passes is regulated so as to be in a line drawn to the centre of the volute, and the lines at equal angles with each other. (*Gwilt.*)

diminishing-stuff, *s.*

Shipbuilding: Planking wrought under the wales, and trimmed to correspond with the thickness of the bottom plank.

***di-mĭn'-ĭsh-ĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *diminishing*; *-ly.*]

1. *Lit.:* In a manner tending to diminish or become less in size or quality.

2. *Fig.:* In a manner tending to depreciate or lessen reputation.

"I never heard him censure, or so much as speak *diminishingly* of any one that was absent."—*Locke.*

***dĭ-mĭn'-ĭsh-ment, *de-mĭn-ĭsh-ment,** *s.* [Eng. *diminish*; *-ment.*] Diminution, lessening.

"For *diminishment* of the Christian prince's authority."—*Bale: English Votaries*, pt. ii.

***dĭ'-mĭn-ue, *dy-myn-ue,** *v.i.* [Fr. *diminuer*: Lat. *diminuo.*] [DIMINISH.] To say things derogatory or disparaging.

"Ye han *dymynued*, or spoken yuel agheins me."—*Wycliffe: Ezekiel* xxxv. 13.

dĭ-mĭn-ū-ĕn'-dō, *adv.* [Ital.]

Music: Decreasing in power of sound; expressed by *dim.*, *dimin.*, or the sign ——. It is used indiscriminately with decrescendo (q.v.).

***dĭ-mĭn'-ụ-ent,** *a.* [Fr., *diminuer.*] Diminishing, lessening.

"The comparative degree in such kind of expressions, being usually taken for a *diminuent* term."—*Bp. Saunderson: Sermons* (Pref.).

***dĭm'-ĭn-ūte, *dy-mĭn-ute,** *a.* [Lat. *diminutus*, pa. par. of *diminuo* = to diminish.]

1. Diminished, defective, imperfect.

"Some of his audience . . . dydde wryte it [the sermon] *dymynute*, and mancled for lacke of good remembraunce."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 861.

2. Small, diminutive.

"The first seeds of things are little and *diminute*."—*Sir F. Gorges.*

***dĭm'-ĭn-ūte-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *diminute*; *-ly.*] In a diminished, defective, or imperfect manner.

"An execration only: but that, too, elliptically and *dimminutely* uttered."—*Bp. Saunderson: Promissory Oaths*, i. § 10.

dĭ-mĭ-nū'-tion, *diminucion, *s.* [Fr.; Sp. *diminucion*; Ital. *diminuzione*, from Lat. *diminutio*, from *diminutus*, pa. par. of *diminuo* = to diminish.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of diminishing, lessening, or reducing in size or quality; a subtracting from.

"Reading doth convey to the mind that truth, without addition or *diminution*, which Scripture hath derived from the Holy Ghost."—*Hooker: Eccl. Pol.*, bk. v., ch. xxii., § 6.

2. The state of becoming or appearing less or smaller.

"Their intellects suffer an equal *diminution* with their prosperity."—*Goldsmith: On Polite Learning*, ch. ii.

* 3. A discredit; a loss of dignity; a degradation; a disgrace.

"Herotck laurel'd Eugene yields the prime;
Nor thinks it *diminution* to be rank'd
In military honour next."—*Phillips.*

*4. A deprivation of or lowering of dignity.

"They might raise the reputation of another, though they are a *diminution* to his."—*Addison: Spectator.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* The gradual decrease in the diameter of the shaft of a column from the base to the capital. The shafts are diminished as they rise, sometimes from the foot itself of the shaft, sometimes from one-quarter, and sometimes from one-third of the height. The diminution at top is seldom less than one-eighth or more than one-sixth of the inferior diameter of the column. [ENTASIS.] In Gothic architecture neither swell nor diminution is used, all the horizontal sections being similar and equal.

2. *Her.:* The defacing of some particular point in the escutcheon.

3. *Law:* An omission in some part of the proceedings, or in the record, which is certified in a writ of error on the part of either of the parties to the suit.

4. *Music:* An imitation of a reply to a subject in notes of half the value of those of the subject itself. A canon by diminution is when the consequent is half the value of the antecedent. [CANON.]

dĭ-mĭn-ụ-tĭ'-val, *a.* [Eng. *diminutiv(e)*; *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a diminutive; of the nature of a diminutive.

"The Latin in the same way was in the habit of forming contemptuous terms for men by means of a *dim. nautical* suffix."—*Key: Philological Essays* (1869), p. 214.

dĭ-mĭn'-ụ-tĭve, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *diminutif*; Ital. *diminutivo*; Lat. *diminutivus*, *deminutivus*, from *diminutus*, pa. par. of *diminuo.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Small, little.

"The sheep and the ox of that time were *diminutive* when compared with the sheep and oxen which are now driven to our market."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. Narrow, poor, contracted.

"The light of man's understanding is but a short, *diminutive*, contracted light."—*South: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 6.

*3. Diminishing, abridging, lessening.

"*Diminutive* of liberty."—*Shaftesbury.*

4. Expressing or signifying diminution, diminutival: as a *diminutive* suffix.

B. *As substantive:*

***I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. Anything of a diminutive or very small size.

"*Diminutives* of nature."—*Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida*, v. 1.

2. Anything of very small value; the smallest of coins.

"Let him take thee
And hist thee up to the shouting plebeians.
Follow his chariot, like the greatest spot
Of all thy sex; most monster-like, be shown
For poorest *diminutives*, for doits."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iv. 12.

3. In the same sense as II. 1.

4. A term of endearment or affection.

"He calls them by endearing *diminutives*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Gram.:* A word formed from another word to express a diminution or lessening in size or importance: as in Lat. *lapillus* = a little stone, from *lapis* = a stone; as in Eng. *circlet* = a little circle, *leaflet* = a little leaf, &c. The diminutive suffixes in Eng. are *-et*, *-let*, *-kin*, *-ock.*

*2. *Med.:* Any medicine or preparation which tends to diminish or abate.

"Diet, *diminutives*, alteratives, cordials, correctors, as before."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy.*

¶ For the difference between *diminutive* and *little*, see LITTLE.

dĭ-mĭn'-ụ-tive-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *diminutive*; *-ly.*]

1. In a diminutive manner.

"Magnify the former, they are still *diminutively* conceived."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, iii., ch. i.

*2. In a manner tending to lessen, depreciate, or disparage.

†**dĭ-mĭn'-ụ-tive-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *diminutive*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being diminutive; smallness, littleness.

"The *diminutiveness* of his figure."—*Student*, ii. 223.

***dĭm'-ĭsh,** *a.* [DIMMISH.] Somewhat dim.

"'Tis true, but let it not be known,
My eyes are somewhat *dimish* grown."
Swift: Stella's Birthday.

***dimission (dĭ-mĭsh'-ŭn)** (1), *s.* [DEMISSION.] Humility, lowliness.

"Zeal of spirit and *dimission* of mind."—*Hammond: Works*, i. 235.

***dimission (dĭ-mĭsh'-ŭn)** (1), *s.* [Lat. *dimissio*, from *dimitto* = to dismiss: *di* = *dis* = apart, away, and *mitto* = to send.]

I. A dismissal, a leave to depart, discharge; release.

"He is anointed to preach *dimission* to the captives."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 23.

2. A division, a section.

"The lessons of the prophets distributed into as many haptarah, or sperturæ, or, as some render it, *dimissions*."—*Hammond: Works*, i. 102.

dĭm'-ĭs-sŏr-ў, *dĭ-mĭs'-sạr-ў, *a.* [Lat. *dimissorius*, from *dimissus*, pa. par. of *dimitto.*]

***I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. Sending away, dismissing, discharging.

2. Giving leave to depart.

II. *Eccles.:* Letters *dimissory* are letters given to a candidate for holy orders by the bishop of the diocese for which he has a title, and addressed to the bishop of another diocese, giving leave for the bearer to be ordained by him.

"A formal document known as Letters *Dimissory*, given to a candidate for Holy Orders when his own bishop is not going to hold an ordination."—*Church Times*, February 10, 1882.

***dĭ-mĭt',** *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *dimitto* = to send away.]

A. *Trans.:* To send away; to permit to leave.

B. *Intrans.:* To pass into; to terminate.

"The public river of Tweed, whose use is common, and which *dimits* in the sea."—*Fountainh. Suppl.*, December, p. 283.

dĭm'-ĭ-tў, *dĭm'-ĭt-tў, *s.* & *a.* [Gr. δίμιτος (*dimitos*) = (s.) dimity, (a) made with a double thread: δι = οις (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and μιτος (*mitos*) = a thread.]

A. *As substantive:*

Fabric: A heavy, fine, white cotton goods, with a crimped or ridged surface; plain, striped, or cross-barred. The Greek *dimitos* (double warp-thread) is believed to have been a kind of twilled fabric.

"I directed a trowze of fine *dimitty*."—*Wiseman.*

B. *As adj.:* Made of the stuff described under A.

"Thy *demity* breeches will be mortal."—*Mayne: City Match*, i. 1.

dĭm'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *dim*; *-ly.*]

1. Not clearly or plainly; obscurely; with imperfect sight.

"These are thy glorious works, Parent of Good!
Almighty, thine this universal frame
Thus wondrous fair: thyself how wondrous then!
To us invisible, or *dimly* seen."
Milton: P. L., v 153-56.

2. Not brightly or luminously; obscurely.

"Like a sullen star
Dimly reflected in a lonely pool."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

3. Not with a clear mind or understanding; vaguely.

dĭm'-mĭng, *dymm-yng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [DIM, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of making dim or obscure; the state of becoming dim.

"To wail the *dimming* of our shining star."
Shakesp.: Richard III., ii. 2.

dĭm'-ĭsh, *dim-ish, *a.* [Eng. *dim*; *-ish.*]

1. Somewhat dim of sight.

2. Somewhat dark or obscure.

***dĭm'-mў,** *a.* [Eng. *dim*; *-y.*] Rather dim, obscure.

"You *dimmy* clouds which well employ your stouing." *Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. iv.

dĭm'-nĕss, *dim-nes, *s.* [A.S. *dimness.*]

1. The quality or state of being dim or obscure; darkness, obscurity.

"*Dimness* o'er this clear luminary crept."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iii.

2. Dulness of sight.

3. Want of apprehension; dulness.

"Answerable to this *dimness* of their perception was the whole system and body of their religion."—*More: Decay of Piety.*

4. A want or loss of brightness or lustre; dulness.

dĭ mŏl'-tō, *adv.* [Ital.]

Music: Very much; as, *allegro di molto*, very fast.

dĭ'-morph, *s.* [Gr. δίμορφος (*dimorphos*) = of two forms.] Either of the forms assumed by a dimorphous substance or organism.

dĭ-mor-phăn'-drą, *s.* [Gr. δίμορφος (*dimorphos*) = two-formed, and ἀνήρ (*anêr*), gent. ἀνδρός (*andros*) = a man, used by modern botanists for a stamen.]

Bot.: A genus of Cæsalpinieæ, the typical one of the tribe Dimorphandreæ (q.v.).

dĭ-mer-phăn'-drē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *dimorphandr(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of the sub-order Cæsalpinieæ.

dī-mor-phăn'th-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. *δίμορφος* (*dimorphos*) = two-formed, and *ἄνθός* (*anthos*) = a blossom, a flower, so named because there are flowers of two kinds, some producing and others not producing seeds.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Araliaceæ. *Dimorphanthus edulis* is employed in China as a sudorific. Its young shoots are regarded as esculent. The Japanese eat the root also; it is bitter, aromatic, and of agreeable taste. (*Lindley*, &c.)

dī-mor'-phĭc, *a.* [Gr. δι = *δίς* (*dis*) = twice, twofold; *μορφή* (*morphē*) = form, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ic.*] Having two distinct forms; dimorphous.

dī-morph'-ĭ-na, *s.* [Gr. δι = *δίς* = twice, twofold; *μορφή* (*morphē*) = form, and Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina.*]

Zool.: A hyaline Foraminifer, in which the early chambers have the alternate growth of a Polymorphina, and the later ones the linear arrangement of a Nodosaria. *Dimorphina tuberosa* is the type of this dimorphous Polymorphina. They are found both fossil and recent. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

dī-morph'-ĭsm, *s.* [Gr. δι = *δίς* = twice, twofold; *μορφή* (*morphē*) = form, and Eng. suff. *-ism.*]

1. *Crystallog.:* The power of assuming or crystallizing in two distinct forms. Sulphur, for instance, which usually crystallizes in the rhombic system, when melted, may form monoclinohedric crystals. This property has been explained by its discoverer on the principle that the form and, with it, the other physical characters of a body, depend not merely on the chemical nature of the atoms, but also on their relative position. Hence the same chemical substance may form two or even more distinct bodies or mineral species. Thus carbon in one form is the diamond, in another graphite; and carbonate of lime appears as calc-spar or as arragonite. Even the temperature at which a substance crystallizes influences its forms, and so far its composition, as seen in arragonite, Glauber salt, borax, &c.

2. *Zool.:* A difference of form between members of the same species.

"We have here a curious and inexplicable case of *dimorphism*, for some of the females of four European species of Dytiscus, and of certain species of Hydroporus, have their elytra smooth; and no intermediate gradations between sulcated or punctured and quite smooth elytra have been observed."—*Darwin: Descent of Man* (1871), ch. x., p. 343 (Note).

3. *Bot.:* A state in which two forms of flower are produced by the same species.

dī-morph'-īte, dī-morph'-īne, *s.* [Gr. δι = *δίς* (*dis*) = twice, twofold; *μορφή* (*morphē*) = form, figure, and Eng. suff. *-ite*, *-ine* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: An orthorhombic fragile mineral of two types. It is of an orange or saffron-yellow colour, translucent or transparent. Sp. gr., 3·58; hardness, 1·5. Compos.: Sulphur, 24·55; arsenic, 75·45 = 100. (*Dana.*)

dī-morph'-ō-dŏn, *s.* [Gr. δι = *δίς* (*dis*) = twice, twofold; *μορφή* (*morphē*) = form, and *ὀδούς* (*odous*), genit. *ὀδόντος* (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Palæont.: A genus of Pterosauria, or flying reptiles, in which the anterior teeth are large and pointed, the posterior teeth small and lancet-shaped.

dī-morph'-oŭs, *a.* [Gr. δι = *δίς* (*dis*) = twice, twofold; *μορφή* (*morphē*) = form, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*]

1. *Crystallog.:* Applied to a chemical substance which crystallizes into two distinct forms.

"How should we know that sulphur is *dimorphous* without resort to the crucible?"—*S. Highley*, in *Cassell's Popular Educator*, pt. ii., p. 388.

2. *Bot. & Zool.:* Characterized by or exhibiting dimorphism.

dĭm'-ple, *s.* [A nasalized form of *dipple*, a dimin. from *dip* (q.v.); hence = a little depression or dip. (*Skeat.*)] [DIMBLE.]

1. A little depression or hollow.

"The garden pool's dark surface . . .
Breaks into *dimples* small and bright."
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, iv.

2. A small, natural depression, indentation, or hollow on the face, especially on the cheek or chin, seen more particularly in the young when smiling.

"The *dimple* from the cheek of mirth."
Blair: Grave, 112.

dĭm'-ple, *v.t. & i.* [DIMPLE, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To mark with dimples.

B. *Intrans.:* To form dimples; to sink in slight hollows, indentations, or depressions.

"Run in transports to the *dimpling* deeps."
Wordsworth: Evening Walk.

dĭm'-pled, *a.* [Eng. *dimple*; *-ed.*]

1. Marked with or sinking into slight hollows or depressions.

"The *dimpled* water speaks his jealous fear."
Thomson: Spring, 425.

2. Marked with dimples on the face.

"On each side her
Stood pretty *dimpled* boys, like smiling Cupids."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iii. 2.

dĭm'-plĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, *& s.* [DIMPLE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & partcip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or state of sinking into slight hollows or depressions.

"And praised the pretty *dimpling* of his skin."
Beaumont: Hermaphrodite.

***dĭm'-plў,** *a.* [Eng. *dimple*; *-y.*] Marked with or full of dimples; dimpled.

"As the smooth surface of the *dimply* flood
The silver-slippered virgin lightly trod."
Warton: Ista.

dĭm-ў-ăr'-ĭ-a, *s. pl.* [Gr. δι = *δίς* (*dis*) = twice, twofold; *μύς* (*mus*) = a muscle, and Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-aria.*]

Zool.: That division of the Conchiferous bivalves whose shells are closed by two adductor muscles, distinct from each other, as the common edible Mussel. [MONOMYARIA.]

dĭm-ў-ăr'-ĭ-an, * dĭm'-ў-a-rў, *a. & s.* [DIMYARIA.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining or belonging to the Dimyaria (q.v.).

B. *As subst.:* One of the Dimyaria (q.v.). A bivalve with two muscular impressions on each valve.

dĭm'-ў-lŭs, *s.* [Gr. δι = *δίς* (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and *μῦλος* (*mulos*) = a grinder.]

Paleont.: A genus of Mole-like animals, belonging to the family Talpidæ, and founded upon remains from the Miocene and later Tertiary deposits.

dĭn, *dene, *dine, *dyn, *dynne, *dune, *s.* [A.S. *dyn*, *dyne*; cogn. with Icel. *dynr*; Dan. *dön*; Sw. *dån* = a rumbling; Sanse. *dhuni* = a torrent.] A loud and continued noise; a rattling or clattering sound.

"With *din* of arms and minstrelsy."
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, ii.

dĭn, *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *dynnan*; Icel. *dynja*; Dan. *döne*; Sw. *dona*; Sanse. *dhvan.*]

A. *Transitive:*

† 1. To strike or stun with a loud continued noise; to harass with clamour.

"Rather live
To bait thee for his bread, and *din* your ears
With hungry cries." *Otway: Venice Preserved*, ii. 1.

2. To repeat or impress with a loud-continued noise.

"*Dinning* in my ears the folly of refusing honours."
—*Fielding: Journey from this World*, ch. xxiii.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To sound with, or as with, a din.

"The gay viol *dinning* in the vale."
Seward: Sonnets, p. 25.

dĭn, *a.* [DUN.] Dun; of a tawny colour.

"If it be snails and puddocks they eat, I canna but say he is like his meat; as dun as a dockeu, an' as dry as a Fintrum speldin."—*Saxon & Gael*, i. 197.

dī-nar', *s.* [Persian.] A gold coin, the unit of value and of account in Servia, identical in value with the French franc.

"In the Oriental series the very rare *dinar* of A.D 77, the first struck with purely Muslim types, has been acquired."—*Times*, August 8, 1874.

***dĭn'-ar-chў,** *s.* [Gr. δι = *δίς* (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and *ἀρχή* (*archē*) = a government.] The same as DIARCHY (q.v.).

dĭn'-dle, *dĭn-dylle, *v.i.* [Dut. *tintelen.*] To tingle; to feel a tingling pain.

"To *dindylle*: *condolere*."—*Cathol. Anglicum.*

dĭn'-dle, *s.* [DINDLE, *v.*]

Botany:

1. *Sonchus oleraceus*, or *S. arvensis.*

2. Dandelion.

dĭn'-dlĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, *& s.* [DINDLE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* A tingling pain or sensation.

"... for cares ache and *dindling*."—*Langham: Garden of Health* (1579).

dĭn-dў-mē'-nē, *s.* [Gr., one of the names of Cybele, from being worshipped on Mount Dindymus in Galatia.]

Zool.: A genus of Trilobites, the typical one of the family Dindymenidæ (q.v.).

dĭn-dў-mĕn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *dindymen*(*e*), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Crustaceans, order Trilobita. It is identical with the Zethidæ of Barrande. It has a semi-circular head-shield, no eyes, tumid cheeks, ten body-rings, with a large tail divided into body-rings. Only known genus, Dindymene, found in the Silurian rocks

dīne, *dyne, *dynyn, *v.i. & t.* [Fr. *diner*; O. Fr. *disner*, from Low Lat. *disno*; Ital. *desino*, supposed to be from Lat. **decorno*, from *decornat* = a supper. Skeat rejects Mahn's etym. from Lat. **desjejuno* = to break one's fast, to breakfast.]

A. *Intrans.:* To take dinner; to eat the principal meal of the day.

"Has he *dined*, canst thou tell?"—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, v. 2.

B. *Transitive:*

* To eat, to feed on.

"Laborers denyed noght to *dyne* a day
Nyght-olde wortes." *P. Plowman*, 4,417.

2. To give a dinner to; to provide a dinner for.

"Boil this restoring root in generous wine,
And act beside the door the sickly stock to *dine*."
Dryden: Virgil: Georgics iv., 399, 400.

3. To afford room or convenience for dining; to accommodate at dinner.

"A table massive enough to have *dined* Johnny Armstrong and his merry men."—*Scott.*

¶ (1) *To dine with Duke Humphrey:* (See extract).

"This proverb [*To dine with Duke Humphrey*] hath altered the original meaning thereof, for first it signified *aliend vivere quinarii*, to eat by the bounty, feed by the favour of another man, for Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester . . . was so hospital that every man of fashion, otherwise unprovided, was welcome to dine with him. But after the death of good Duke Humphrey (when many of his former alms-men were at a loss for a meal's meat) this proverb did alter its copy: *to dine with Duke Humphrey* importing to be *dinnerless*."—*Fuller: Worthies: London.*

(2) *To dine out:* To dine at another person's house; to dine away from home.

dīne, *s.* [DINE, *v.*]

* 1. A dinner.

2. Dinner-time.

"We twa hae paidl't i' the burn,
Frae morning sun till *dine*."
Burns: Auld Lang Syne.

dīn'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *din*(*e*); *-er.*]

1. One who dines, or takes dinner.

* 2. [DINNER.]

"*Diner*, meale; *disner*."—*Palsgrave.*

dīner-out, *s.* One who habitually dines away from home; one who is frequently invited out to dinner.

***dīn-ĕt'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Gr. *δινητικός* (*dinētikos*), from *δινεω* (*dineō*) = to move rapidly.] Whirling round, spinning as on an axis.

"It hath also a *dinetical* motion, and rowls upon its own poles."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vii., ch. v.

***dĭng,** *a.* [DIGNE.] Worthy.

"I pray thie, heuand vp my handis,
And be thy welebelouit nader *ding*."
Douglas: Virgil, 179, 10.

***dĭng, *deng, *dinge, *dyng, *dyngo, *dyngen** (pa. t. * *dang*, * *dong*, * *dang*), *v. t. & i.* [A.S. * *denegan*; cogn. with Icel. *dengja* = to hammer; Dan. *dænge*; Sw. *dänga* = to bang.]

I. *Transitive:*

1. To strike, to beat.

"His son with scourges for to *dyng*."
Seven Sages, 2,853.

2. To throw with violence, to dash down.

"Whom there charret wheles downe *dinges*."
Palsgr.: Virgil; Æneid xii.

3. To pierce, to strike through.

"Scho . . . *dang* his self with ane dagger to the heart."—*Bellenden: Chron.*, bk. ix., ch. xiv.

4. To drive, to thrust out, to expel.

"The valiant Grieks furth frae their ruius *dang*."
Bellenden: Virtue & Vyce; Exemplem, f. 46

5. To drive or knock in; to burst (generally followed by *in*).

"The causeway was rnlled frne the Netherbow to the Stinking Style, with stakes of timber *dang in* the end."—*Spalding: Troubles*, i. 25.

6. To beat, to subdue, to overcome.

"We'll *ding* Jock o' Dawston Cleugh now, after a'!" —*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxxviii.

7. To excel, to surpass.

"Far *dang* the brightest beauties of the green." *Ferguson: Poems*, ii. 2.

8. To urge, to press.

"When the signe was offered to him [Ahaz] be Isaiah, and *dang* on him, hee would not haue it."—*Bruce: Eleven Sermons*, E 8, 6.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To hit, to strike, to beat.

"The gleymen on the tabour *dinge*." *Havelok*, 2,329.

2. To drive.

"The hale schoure hoppls and *dingis* In furdis schald, and brayis here and thare." *Douglas: Virgil*, 302, 8.

3. To rush violently, to attack fiercely.

"Than thai, that saw sua sodanly Thair fayis *dyng* on thaim, war sa rad, That thai na hart to help thaim had." *Barbour*, xiv. 439.

4. To fall or descend heavily, as rain or snow.

5. To bluster, to bounce.

"He huffs and *dings*, because we will not spend the little we have left, to get him the title of lord Strut." —*Arbuthnot.*

¶ (1) *To ding back:* To beat back; applied to a state of warfare.

"But all thir arguments misgave this nobil marquis; for the earls come in, and were *dung back* again."—*Spalding*, ii. 107.

(2) *To be dung by:* To be confined by some ailment.

(3) *To ding doun:* To overthrow.

"The toun Wes takyn thus, and *dongyn doun*." *Barbour*, ix. 478.

(4) *To ding off*, or *aff:* To drive from.

"Quhilk maanfully schupe thaim to with stand At the coist syde, and *dyng* thaym *of* the land." *Douglas: Virgil*, 225, 8.

(5) *To ding on:* It is used impersonally, and applied to rain, hail, or snow.

"Upon the 3rd of October in the afternoon there fell out in Murray a great rain, *dinging on* night and day." —*Spalding: Troubles*, i. 50.

(6) *To ding oneself:* To vex oneself about anything. (*Scotch.*)

(7) *To ding out:*

(*a*) To expel.

"Sen the Britonis war common ennymes baith to Scottis and Pichtis, force is to thaym to be reconseild [reconciled] or ellis to be schamfully *doung out* of Albion."—*Bellenden: Cron.*, bk. i. 7 a.

(*b*) To frustrate, to defeat.

"I am hopeful that the bottom of their sball be *dung out*."—*Baillie: Letters*, ii. 68.

(8) *To ding over:* To overturn, to overthrow, to overcome.

"Then Ajax, wha alane gainstood Gods, Trojans, sword and fire, See him that cudna be o'ercome *Dang o'er* by his ain ire." *Poems in the Buchan Dialect*, p. 38.

(9) *To ding throw:* To pierce; to run through the body.

"He *dang* hym *throw* the body with ane swerd afore the alter of Sancte John."—*Bellenden: Cron.*, bk. xv., ch. ix.

(10) *To ding to dede:* To kill with repeated strokes.

"Sone entrit thai quhar Sotheroune slepand war, Apon thaim set with strakis sad and sar; Feill frekis thar thai freris *ding to dede*." *Wallace*, viii. 485. MS.

(11) *To ding up:* To break up, to force open.

"At the ludgings chosen men were plantit to *ding up* durres, and bring out prisoneris."—*Hist. James the Sext*, p. 147.

* **ding-ding**, *s.* A term of endearment.

"Loe, heere I come a woing my *ding-ding*." *Tragedy of Hoffman* (1631). (*Nares.*)

ding-dong, *s. & adv.*

A. *As substantive:*

1. A reduplication of ding, intended to represent the sound of bells.

"I'll begin it—*Ding dong*, bell. *Ding dong*, bell." *Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, iii. 2.

2. *Horol.:* A striking arrangement in which two bells of different tones are used and struck in succession to mark the quarter-hours.

B. *As adv.:* Pell-mell, helter-skelter.

"Falling down helter-skelter, *ding-dong*."—*Sterne: The Fragment*, ch. ii.

* **ding-thrift**, *s.* A spendthrift; one who *dings* or drives away thrift, that is prudence and economy,

"No, but because the *ding-thrift* now is poore, And knowes not where i' th' world to borrow more." *Herrick: Works*, p. 186.

* **dĭn̓ged**, *pa. par. & a.* [Ding.]

dinged work, *s.* Work embossed by blows which depress one surface and raise the other. [Chasing.]

dĭn̓-ghy̆, **dinghi**, **dinghee**, **dingey**, *s.* [Mahratta *dinge*, *dunge*.]

Nautical:

1. A row-boat of the Hoogly, which probably gave the name to the little jolly-boat of the merchant-service, mentioned below.

2. A boat of Bombay, propelled by paddles, and having one mast and a settee-sail.

3. An extra boat of a ship for common uses. It is clinker-built, from twelve to fourteen feet long, and has a beam one-third of its length. The name is also applied, on the Thames especially, to any small rowing-boat not outrigged.

"The water being found partly fresh, Mr. Chaffers took the *dingey* and went up two or three miles."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (1870), ch. viii., p. 69.

dĭn̓-gĭ-ly̆ (1), *adv.* [Eng. *dingy*; *-ly.*] In a dingy, soiled, or dirty manner or state.

* **dĭn̓-gĭ-ly̆** (2), *adv.* [Ding, *v.*] Forcibly.

"Do confute so *dingilly* the sentence and saying of Floribell"—*Philpot: Works*, p. 370. (*Davies.*)

dĭn̓-gy̆, *s.* [Eng. *dingy*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being dingy.

". . . the *dinginess* of the colour."—*G. R. Redgrove*, in *Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. ii., p. 267.

* **dĭn̓g-ĭng** (1), *pr. par., a., & s.* [Ding, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of striking; a stroke, a blow.

"He schal be dongun with many *dingings*"—*Wyclife: Apolog.*, p. 37.

ding-ĭng (2), *s.* [From the sound.] The ringing of a bell.

"The accursed *dinging* of the dustman's bell."—*W. Irving: Sketch Book.* (*Davies.*)

dĭn̓-gle, *s.* [A variant of *dimble* and *dimple* (q.v.).] A dell, a hollow, or valley between hills.

"Both field and forest, *dingle*, cliff and dell, And solitary hearth, the signal knew." *Scott: Lady of the Lake*, iii. 1.

dingle-dangle, *a.* [A reduplicate of Dangle, *v.* (q.v.).] Hanging pendulous or loosely; dangling.

"By dingle . . . he understands boughs hanging *dingle-dangle* over the edge of the dell."—*Warton Notes on Milton.*

dĭn̓-gle, *v.i.* [Dindle, Dinle.] To shake, to tremble; to be put into a vibrating motion.

". . . garring the very stane-and-lime wa's *dingle* wi' his screechings."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xliv.

dĭn̓-gō, *s.* [A native word.]

Zool.: Canis Dingo, the Australian dog, an animal of a wolf-like appearance. It is, in all probability, not a true native of the island, but an importation. It is remarkable as being the only mammal not belonging to the group of Marsupials (Kangaroos, Wombats, &c.)

DINGO.

found in the island. It approaches the Shepherd's Dog in appearance: the head is elongated, the forehead flat, and the ears short and erect, or slightly inclined forwards. The body is thickly covered with hair of two kinds—the one woolly and grey, the other silky and of a deep yellow or fawn colour. It seldom barks or growls if irritated, but erects the hairs of its whole body like bristles, and becomes furious. Owing to the ravages committed by it among sheep, endeavours have been made to exterminate the race, and it is now only to be found in the interior of the island.

dĭn̓-gy̆, *a.* [Eng. *dung*; *-y.*]

1. Dirty, soiled.

2. Of a dusky, soiled, or dun colour; faded.

"Fresh females may frequently be seen paired with battered, faded, or *dingy* males."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, ch. xx., 399, 401.

* **dingyle**, *v.t.* [Deign.] To deign.

". . . bie wald ga visit his masonis, and wald not *dingyle* himself to ga from his gallerie to bis hall for hering of a sermone."—*Knox: Letter to the Faithful in London* (Life, i. 396).

din-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Dine, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of taking dinner.

dining-chamber, *s.* A dining-room.

"I came no sooner into the *dining-chamber*, but he steps me to her trencher and steals her capon's leg."—*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen*, iv. 4.

dining-hall, *s.* A dining-room.

dining-room, *s.* The room in a house in which the principal meals are taken.

"Prudence took them into a *dining-room*, where stood a pair of excellent virginals."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

dī-nī-trō, *in compos.* [Pref. *di*=twice, twofold, and Eng. *nitro-* (q.v.).]

Chem.: Applied to compounds in which the radical $(NO_2)'$ is contained twice, having replaced two atoms of hydrogen, as Dinitrobenzene, $C_6H_4(NO_2)_2$.

dinitro-phenol, *s.*

Chem.: Nitrophenesic acid, $C_6H_4(NO_2)_2O$. Obtained by the action of nitric acid on phenol. It crystallizes in yellow prismatic crystals, which melts at 104. It is slightly soluble in water, but dissolves in alcohol.

dĭn̓k, *a.* [Ger. *ding* = gay.]. Neat, tidy, trim.

"My lady's *dink*, my lady's drest, The flower and fancy o'er the west." *Burns: My Lady's Gown.*

dĭn̓k, *v.t.* [Dink, *a.*] To deck, or dress out.

"Ye may stand there, *dinked* out and dished forth a willing mouthfou to some gomeral"—*Blackwood's Magazine*, Nov., 1820, p. 154.

dĭn̓k-ly̆, *adv.* [Eng. *dink*; *-ly.*] Neatly.

"They stand sae *dinkly*, rank and file." *R. Galloway: Poems*, p. 163.

dinle, **dinnle**, *s.* [Dinle, *v.*]

1. A vibration, a tingling.

2. A thrilling sensation, as applied to the mind.

"Ane aye thinks at the first *dinnle* o' the sentence." *Scott: Heart of Midlothian*, ch. xxv.

dinle, **dynle**, *v.i.* [Cf. Dut. *tintelen.*] [Dindle.]

1. To tremble, to shake.

"The large are did reirdiug with the rusche, The brayis *dynlt* and all doun can dusche." *Douglas: Virgil*, 294, 30.

2. To make a great noise.

"The birnand towris doun rollis with ane rusche, Quhil all the heuynnys *dynlit* with the dusche." *Douglas: Virgil*, 296, 35.

3. To tingle.

dĭn̓-mŏnt, * **dil-mond**, *s.* [Etym. uncertain.] A wether in the second year, or rather from the first to the second shearing.

"Kehhis and dailis, gylmyrs and *dilmondis*."—*Compl. of Scotland*, p. 103.

dĭn̓-na, *v. & neg.* [A Scots contr. of *do not.*] Do not.

"'And the morn's sabbath too,' said the querist, 'I *dinna* ken what will be done.'"—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxxvi.

dĭn̓-na-good, **dĭn-na-gude**, *a.* [A Scots contr. of *do no good.*] Worthless, disreputable, good for nothing.

"The wee bit prodigal, *dinnagood* lassie that was here."—*Brownie of Bodsbeck*, ii. 163.

dĭn̓ned, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Din, *v.*]

* **dĭn̓-nĕr**, *v.i.* [Dinner, *s.*] To dine.

"Ken ye wha *dinner'd* on our Bessy's haggies?"—*Jacobite Relics*, ii. 190.

dĭn̓-nĕr, * **dener**, * **diner**, * **dyner**, * **dynceer**, * **dynere**, *s.* [Fr. *dîner*, O. Fr. *disner* = to dine; the infin. being used substantively.]

1. The principal meal of the day, corresponding to the δεῖπνον (*deipnon*) of the Greeks, and the *cœna* of the Romans. It is eaten at various times from mid-day to evening. [DINNER-HOUR.]

"Let me not stay a jot for *dinner*; go, get it ready." —*Shakesp.*: *Lear*, i. 4.

2. A feast, an entertainment.

dinner-hour, *s.* The hour at which one dines; the time set apart for dinner. In mediæval times, and indeed up to the end of last century, the usual hour was about mid-day. Since then the hour has gradually become later, till now from six p.m. to eight p.m. is the usual hour among the wealthier classes.

"The boats being hauled on shore at our *dinner-hour*, we were admiring from the distance of half-a-mile a perpendicular cliff of ice."—*Darwin*: *Voyage Round the World* (1870), ch. x., p. 224.

dinner-time, *s.* The same as DINNER-HOUR (q.v.).

"At *dinner-time* we lauded among a party of Fuegians."—*Darwin*: *Voyage Round the World* (1870), ch. x., p. 218.

dĭn'-nĕr-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *dinner*; *-less.*] Without dinner.

"To dine with Duke Humphrey, importing to be *dinnerless*."—*Fuller*: *Worthies*; *London.*

* **dĭn'-nĕr-lў,** *a.* [Eng. *dinner*; *-ly.*] Appertaining to dinner; attending upon dinner.

"A gent. of her majesties privi-chamber coming to a merry recorder of London, about some state affaire, met him by chance in the street going to dinner to the lord maior, and proffered to deliver him his encharge, but the *dinnerly* officer was so hasty on his way that he refused to heare him, poasting him over to another season, the gent. notwithstanding still urged him to audience, without discovering either who he was or what he would."—*Copley*: *Wits, Fits, and Fancies* (1614). (*Nares.*)

* **dĭn'-nĕr-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *dinner*; *-y.*] Pertaining to dinner.

"The *dinnery* atmosphere of the salle-à-manger." *Mrs. Gaskell*: *Curious if True.* (*Davies.*)

dĭn'-nle, *v.* & *s.* [DINLE.]

dĭn'-noŭs, *a.* [Eng. *din*; *-ous.*] Noisy.

"Ye're haudin' up your vile *dinnous* gorravich i' the wuds here."—*Saint Patrick*, ii. 357.

dī-nō-brў'-ī-nạ, *s. pl.* [Gr. δῖνος (*dīnos*) = a whirling, a round area; βρύον (*bruon*) = a kind of seaweed, and Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina.*]

Zool.: A family of Infusoria. It containe two genera, Dinobryon and Epipyxis.

dī-nŏb'-rў-ŏn, *s.* [DINOBRYINA.]

Zool.: A genus of Infusoria, the typical one of the family Dinobryna. It is distingnished from Epipyxis by an interior red pigment-spot and a flagelliform filament. There are four species.

dī-nŏç'-ĕr-ạs, *s.* [Gr. δεινός (*deinos*) = terrible, and κέρας (*keras*) = a horn, pl. κέρατα (*kerata*).]

Palæont.: A genus of Mammalia, order Dinocerata (q.v.).

dī-nŏ-çĕr'-ạ-tạ, *s. pl.* [Pl. of Mod. Lat. *dinoceras* (q.v.).]

Palæont.: An order of Mammalia having on each of the four feet five well-developed toes, each termioated by a hoof. There are three pairs of horn cores. No upper incisors; upper canines assuming the form of long tusks directed downwards. The species are large mammals from the Eocene of North America. Prof. Cope ranks the Dinocerata as an aberrant group of Ungulata, while Prof. Marsh considers them a distinct order intermediate between the Perissodactyle Ungulata and the Proboscidea.

dī-nō-chăr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *dinochar(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of loricated free-swimming Rotifers, with three genera.

dī-nŏch'-ạ-rĭs, *s.* [Gr. δῖνος (*dīnos*) = a whirling, and χάρις (*charis*) = grace, pleasure.]

Zool.: A genus of Rotatoria, the type of the family Dinocharidæ. The lorica is vase-shaped, with projecting plates, or dorsal spines; head retractile, eye single; foot and toes very long, the former bearing spines. There are three species.

* **dĭn-ŏm'-ĭ-ŏ,** *a.* [Gr. δι = δίς (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and νομός (*nomos*) = a pasture, a region.]

Bot.: A term applied to a group of plants which occurs in two of the six great divisions of the globe. (*Balfour*: *Botany*, § 1,151.)

dĭn-ŏph'-ĭs, *s.* [Gr. δεινός (*deinos*) = strange, dreadful, and ὄφις (*ophis*) = a snake.]

Palæont.: A genus of Ophidia, formed for the reception of a gigantic constricting aerpent from the Tertiary rocks of the United States.

dĭn-ŏph'-ў-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. δεινός (*deinos*) = strange, dreadful, and φύσις (*phusis*) = nature.]

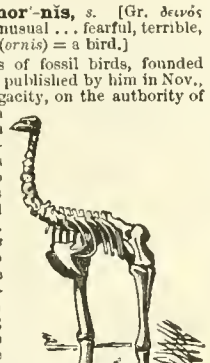
Zool.: A genus of Infusoria belonging to the family Peridiniidæ. They are marine. There extends down the body a folded crest or fringe, like that of Stentor, except that it is a part of the carapace. A crown of cilia exists round the neck, and a longer flagelliform filament.

dī-nor'-nĭ-dæ, dī-nor-nĭth'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *dinorn(is)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: A family of fossil Ratite birds found in New Zealand, and believed to be akin to the Struthionidæ, or Ostriches. Chief genera, Dinornis and Palapteryx. The natives called these birds Moas. They have the wings useless for flight, their place, however, being supplied by strong cursorial feet. They occur in the Post-Tertiary of Recent deposits in New Zealand. Type, Dinornis (q.v.). [MOA.] There are other species from the European Miocene.

dī-nor'-nĭs, deī-nor'-nĭs, *s.* [Gr. δεινός (*deinos*) = strange, unusual . . . fearful, terrible, dreadful, and ὄρνις (*ornis*) = a bird.]

Ornith.: A genus of fossil birds, founded by Prof. Owen, and published by him in Nov., 1839, with much sagacity, on the authority of the fragment of a femur brought from New Zealand. Subsequent discoveries have brought to light several species of Dinornis, and some allied genera. *Dinornis giganteus* was from ten to eleven or twelve feet high, or one-third higher than the tallest ostrich; *D. struthioides* was seven feet, or the height of an ostrich of moderate size; *D. dromioides* five feet, or that of the emu; and *D. didiformis* four feet, or between the cassowary and the dodo. The Maories say that these birds co-existed with their ancestors, and bones, with the fragment of an egg-shell apparently burnt, found by Mr. Walter Mantell, seem to confirm the belief. (*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, iv. 225-241; vi. 319-342, &c.)



DINORNIS.

dī'-nō-sâur, * **deī'-nō-sâur,** *s.* [DINOSAURIA.] A member of the sub-order Dinosauria.

". . . in the *Dinosaur* it may be a question."—*Huxley*, in *Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, xxvi. (1870), 27.

dī-nō-sâu'-rī-ạ, * **deī-nō-sâu'-rī-ạ,** *s. pl.* [Gr. δεινός (*deinos*) = strange, unnatural, . . . fearful, terrible, dreadful, and σαῦρος (*sauros*), or σαῦρα (*saura*) = a lizard.]

Palæont.: A tribe or sub-order of Reptiles established by Herman von Meyer in 1832, and subsequently called by him Pachypodes, or Pachypoda. In 1841 Professor Owen gave them the name which they still retain, Dinosauria. Huxley places them as one of two sub-orders under his order Ornithoscelida [ORNITHOSCELIDA], and thus defines them: Cervical vertebræ short, femur as long as or longer than the tibia. Huxley divides them into three families: the Megalosauridæ, the Scelidosauridæ, and the Iguanodontidæ (q.v.). (*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, xxvi. (1870) 1-51.)

dī-nō-sâu'-rĭ-an, * **deī-nō-sâu'-rĭ-an,** *a.* & *s.* [Mod. Lat. *dinosauri(a)*, and Eng. adj. suff. *-an.*]

A. *As adj.*: Pertaining or belonging to the Dinosauria.

". . . a thoroughly *dinosaurian* aspect."—*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, xxiv. 48.

B. *As subst.*: A member of the sub-order Dinosauria. (*Owen*: *Report on British Fossil Reptiles*, 1841.)

dī-nō-thē'-rĭo, *s.* [DINOTHERIUM.] Any individual of the fossil genus Dinotherium (q.v.).

dī-nō-thēr'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. δεινός (*deinos*) = . . . terrible, and θηρίον (*thērion*) = a beast, a wild animal.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil mammals generally referred to the order Proboscidea, or to the order Cetacea. *Dinotherium giganteum*, of which the entire skull and lower jaws were found in Miocene sand at Eppelsheim on the Rhine by Klipstein, and

DINOTHERIUM.

were described by Kaup, was apparently larger than the elephant. Its tusks, which projected from the lower jaw, curved downwards, and were used by the animal, which was semi-aquatic, to support its head upon the shore. It is believed that it had a short flexible trunk.

dĭn-ŏx'-ĭde, *s.* [See def.] An erroneous form of dioxide (q.v.).

dĭn'-sŏme, *a.* [Eng. *din*; *-some*] Noisy, dinning.

dĭnt, * **dent,** * **dunt,** * **dynt,** * **dyntte,** *s.* [A.S. *dynt*; cogn. with Icel. *dyntr* = a dint *dynta* = to diut; Sw. dial. *dunt* = a stroke *dunta* = to strike.]

I. *Literally*:

1. A blow, a stroke.

" At a *dint* he slow them thre." *Havelok*, 1,807.

2. The mark, dent, or indentation caused by and remaining after a blow.

" From Kahibouokka's forehead,
From his snow-beaprinkled tresses,
Drops of sweat fell fast and heavy,
Making *dints* upon the ashes."
Longfellow: *Song of Hiawatha*, ii.

* **II.** *Figuratively*:

1. A blow, a calamity.

" Thurrh Adamess gilltess *dinnt*,
Wass all mannkinn thurrhwundedd."
Ormulum, 4,290.

2. Power, force.

" O, now you weep; and, I perceive, you feel
The *dint* of pity."
Shakesp.: *Julius Cæsar*, iii. 2.

¶ *By dint of*: By means of, by the power or force of.

"Alone able to make these discoveries *by dint of* reason."—*Bolingbroke*: *Essays*, iii.; *Monotheism.*

dĭnt, * **dunten,** * **dynt,** *v.t.* & *i.* [DYNT, *s.*]

A. *Transitive*:

* **1.** To beat, to strike, to drive with blows.

" *Dunt* the develes thider in."
Metrical Homilies, p. xii.

2. To make a dint, indentation, or hollow in; to dent.

" There's blood upon that *dinted* sword,
A stain its steel can never lose."
Byron: *The Giaour.*

3. To impress deeply.

" Fall foul the hand which bends the steel
Around the courser's thundering heel:
That e'er shall *dint* a sable wound
On fair Glamorgan's velvet ground."
Scott: *Norman Horseshoe*, i.

* **B.** *Intrans.*: To strike, to beat, to hit.

" Doughtely *dyntand* on mules and on stede."
Towneley Mysteries, p. 234.

dĭnt'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DINT.]

dĭnt'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [DINT, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act of striking, beating, or indenting.

dĭnt'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *dint*; *-less.*] Without, or free from any dints.

" Veiling with hushed softness its *dintless* rocks."—*Ruskin.*

°**dĭ-nū-mĕr-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *dinumeratio*, from *dinumeratus*, pa. par. of *dinumero* = to count up.] The act of numbering or counting out singly.

dī-ŏç'-ĕ-san, *a. & s.* [Fr. *diocésain*; Sp. & Ital. *diocesano*; Port. *diocesano*, from Low Lat. *diœcesanus*.] [DIOCESE.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to a diocese.

"Either by *diocesan* or provincial synods."—*Spectator: On Sepulture*, p. 189.

B. *As substantive:*

1. One who has ecclesiastical jurisdiction over a diocese; the bishop of a diocese. The term *diocesan* is more limited than *bishop*, the latter including all the peculiar functions of the episcopate, while the former has reference only to the bounds in which these functions shall be exercised.

† 2. (*Pl.*): Clergy having any dignity in a diocese

"The bishops sold to the curates, and to other ecclesiastics, their *dioceseins*, this liberty."—*Urquhart: Rabelais*, bk. ii., ch. vii. (note).

diocesan court, *s.*

Eccles.: A consistorial or consistory.

dī'-ŏ-çēse, °**dī-o-cise,** °**dī-o-cyse,** *s.* [Fr. *diocese*; Lat. *diœcesis*, from Gr. διοίκησις (*dioikēsis*) = housekeeping, administration; διοικέω (*dioikeō*) = to keep house, to manage: δι = διά (*dia*) = through, and οἰκέω (*oikeō* = to inhabit; οἶκος (*oikos*) = a house; Port. *diocese*; Ital. & Sp. *diocesi*.]

1. The territorial district or portion of the Church forming the spiritual jurisdiction of a bishop.

"The bishops of several extensive *dioceses* were able to resort to him that not a single dissenter was to be found within their jurisdiction."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

* 2. A division, a district, a province.

"He . . . had in every *diocyse* a dyuerse oama."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 211.

¶ Even as early as the New Testament history we find some plain indications of the rise of the diocesan system, in the cases respectively of James, Bishop of Jerusalem; Timothy, Bishop of Ephesus; Titus, of Crete: to whom may be added the Angels or Bishops of the Seven Churches in Asia. These were resident in cities, and had jurisdiction over the churches and inferior clergy in those cities, and probably in the country adjacent. To these episcopal districts or bishoprics the name of Diocese was not given till the beginning of the fourth century. Previously to that period they were denominated Parochia. Dioceses retain this primitive meaning, indicating the territories of jurisdiction of bishops in the Roman Catholic and Protestant Episcopal Churches. Each of the States of the American Union possesses one or more dioceses of each of these churches, while they are numerous in Great Britain and Ireland.

¶ For the difference between *diocese* and *bishopric*, see BISHOPRIC.

°**dī-ŏ-çēse'-nĕr,** *s.* [DIOCESE.] One who belongs to a diocese.

"Parishoners or *diocesenera*."—*Bacon.*

°**dī'-ŏ-çēss,** *s.* [DIOCESE.]

dī-ŏc'-lē-a (pl. **dī-ŏc'-lē-æ**), *s.* [Named after Diocles Carystinus, an ancient Greek botanist.]

Botany:

1. *Sing.:* A genus of papilionaceous plants, the typical one of the sub-tribe Dioclee (q.v.).

2. *Pl.* (*Dioclew*): A sub-tribe of papilionaceous plants, tribe Phaseolee.

Dī-ŏ-clē'-tian, *s. & a.* [Lat. *Diocletianus*.]

A. *As sb.:* The name of one of the Roman emperors, proclaimed at Chalcedon, in A.D 284. In his reign took place one of the cruelest persecutions of the Christians. He was originally a private soldier. He resigned the sovereignty in A.D 305, and died nine years after.

B. *As adj.:* (See the compounds).

Diocletian era, *s.*

Chron.: An era used by Christian writers until the introduction of the Christian era in the sixth century, and still employed by the Abyssinians and Copts. It dates from the day on which Diocletian was proclaimed Emperor (August 29, 284), and is also called the Era of Martyrs, from the persecution of Christians in the last year of his reign. (*Haydn*, &c.)

Diocletian window, *s.*

Arch.: A Venetian window.

dī-ŏ-tą hē'-dral, *a.* [Gr. δι = δίς (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and Eng. *octahedral* (q.v.).]

Crystallog.: Having the form of an octahedral prism with tetrahedral summits.

dī-ŏd-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. δι = διά (*dia*) = through, across, and ὁδός (*hodos*) = a way.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, consisting of trailing shrubs or herbs, with small white flowers, natural order Rubiaceæ. They are natives of the warm parts of America and Africa. The name is derived from many of the species growing by the roadside.

dī'-ŏ-dŏn, *s.* [Gr. δι = δίς (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and ὀδούς (*odous*), genit. ὀδόντος (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Ichthy.: A genus of teleostean fish, family Gymnodontes, order Plectognathi, deriving their name from the fact that the ivory-clad terminations of the jaws show no suture, and the fish thus appear to possess but two teeth. The body, as in other members of the family, can be inflated with air till the creature floats on the surface of the water under side uppermost; it is likewise covered with ossifications in the skin, each with a pair of lateral roots and a stiff, movable, erectile spine. The rotundity of these fish when distended has earned for them the name of Globe-fish, or Prickly Globe-fish (*Orbes épineux* of the French), in addition to the designations Porcupine-fish and Sea Hedgehog, suggested by the numerous spines. The four species of Diodon are found in all the seas between the Tropics, and range to the Cape of Good Hope. The largest species (*Diodon hystrix*) attains the length of two feet six inches. The food of Diodon consists of crustaceans and sea-weeds, for the trituration of which its jaws are admirably adapted. This genus has by some naturalists been made the type of a family Diodontidæ.

dī-ŏ-dŏn'-tĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *diodon*; *-t* connective, and Lat. fem. adj. pl. suff. *-idæ*.]

Ichthy.: A family of fishes, of which Diodon is the type. It belongs to the order Teleostei, and the sub-order Plectognathi.

dī-œ'-çĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. δι = δίς (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and οἶκος (*oikos*) = a house.]

Bot.: The twenty-second class in the Linnæan system. It comprehends those plants which have the staminiferous and pistilliferous flowers on separate individuals.

dī-œ'-çious, dī-œ'-çĭ-an, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *diœc(ia)*, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous*, *-ian*.]

1. *Bot.:* A term applied to unisexual plants, such as the willow and hemp, in which the staminiferous and pistilliferous flowers are on separate individuals.

"Monœcious and *diœcious* plants are produced by the suppression of the essential organs of the flowers."—*Balfour: Botany*, § 648.

2. *Zool.:* A term applied to those animals in which the sexes are distinct: that is, those in which the ovum is produced by one individual (female) and the spermatozoon by another (male). It is opposed to Monœcious (q.v.).

dī-œ'-çĭ-oŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *diœcious* (q.v.); *-ly*.]

Bot.: In a diœcious manner; having stamens or pistils in different plants.

diœciously-hermaphrodite, *a.*

Bot.: Hermaphrodite, but yet not having perfect stamens and pistil in any one individual flower.

† **dī-œ'-çious-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *diœcious*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being diœcious.

† **dī-œ'-çĭşm,** *s.* [Mod. Lat. *diœc(ia)*, and Eng. suff. *-ism*.] The same as DIŒCIOUSNESS (q.v.).

Dī-ŏg'-ĕn-ēş, *s.* [Gr.] The name of a celebrated Greek philosopher, a native of Sinope. He was the disciple of Antisthenes, the founder of the Cynic school of philosophy. He was born in B.C. 413. His utter disregard of all the conveniences and comforts of life caused him great notoriety. He wore a coarse cloak, and lodged in a tub or cask. In his old age, when sailing from Athens to Ægina, he was captured by pirates and carried to Crete, where he was sold as a slave to a wealthy Corinthian, named Xeniades, who made him tutor of his children, and eventually gave him his freedom. He died at Corinth, B.C. 323.

Diogenes' crab, *s.*

Zool.: A species of Cœnobita so called from its habit of making its residence in a shell, as Diogenes did in his tub. It is a native of the West Indies, and somewhat resembles the Hermit-crab.

Diogenes' cup, *s.*

Anat.: The cup-like cavity of the hand, formed by bending the metacarpal bone of the little finger. It derives its name from the story that Diogenes, seeing a boy drinking water from the palm of his hand, threw away his cup as a useless luxury, and used his hand for drinking ever after.

dī-ōĭ'-cō-, *in compos.* [Gr. δι = δίς (*dis*) = twice, and οἶκος (*oikos*) = a house.] Diœcious.

dioico-polygamous, *a.*

Bot.: A term used when some of the flowers of a diœcious plant produce hermaphrodite flowers. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

* **dī-ōĭ'-coŭs,** * **dī'-ōĭc,** *a.* [DIŒCIOUS.]

dī-ŏ-mē-dē'-ą, *s.* [After Diomedes, one of the Greek warriors before Troy.]

Ornith.: A genus of birds belonging to the Procellaridæ, or Petrels. *Diomedea exulans* is the albatross (q.v.).

dī-ǫn, *s.* [Gr. δι = δίς (*dis*) = twice, and ὠόν (*ōon*) = an egg. So named because each scale bears two ovules.]

Bot.: A genus of Cycadaceæ. The leaves are pinnate; the leaflets very sharp; female cone large, with lance-shaped woolly scales, each scale with two large seeds. A kind of arrowroot is made in Mexico from the starch which exists copiously in the seeds of *Dion edule*.

dī-ō-næ'-ą, *s.* [Gr. Διώνη (*Diōnē*), one of the names of Venus.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging, to the natural order Droseraceæ. It consists of a single species, *Dionæa muscipula*, commonly called Venus' Fly-trap. The lamina is articulated to the petiole, and consists of two portions united together by a joint along the

DIONÆA.

midrib. On the upper side of each part of the lamina are situated three irritable hairs, with swellings at the base, which, on being touched, cause the folding of the division from below upwards, so as to enclose any object, as a fly, which may happen to light on them. The food thus captured is digested by the action of a fluid resembling gastric juice in its properties. Venus' Fly-trap is a native of North America. The corymbs are terminal, the flowers large and white.

dī-ō-nȳş'-ĭ-ą, dī-ō-nūş'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [DIONYSIAC ¶ (3).]

dī-ō-nȳş'-ĭ-ăc, dī-ō-nȳş'-ĭ-ăk, *a.* [Gr. Διονυσιακος (*Dionusiakos*) = pertaining to Dionysos or to the Dionysia. Bacchic.]

Class. Myth.: Belonging or relating to Dionysos

"Another vase represents Hephaistos returning to heaven on the *Dionysiak* ass."—*R. Brown: Great Dionysiak Myth*, i. 342.

¶ (1) *Dionysiac cycle:* (See extract).

"The *Dionysiak cycle* forms the third of Millengen's well-known seven divisions of the Vases, according to their subjects; and includes the History of Dionysos, the Satyroi, Seilenoi, Bakchai, Mainades, the Bakchik Thiasos, the ass Ereton, Dionysiak Festivals, processions dances, mystic scenes and general amusements."—*R. Brown: Great Dionysiak Myth.* i. 329.

(2) *Dionysiac dance:* A religious dance in honour of Dionysos, in which the performers pantomimically represented the principal actions of that deity.

(3) *Dionysiac festivals:*

(*a*) The Διονυσια κατ' ἀγρούς (*Dionusia kat' agrous*), or Lesser Dionysia, were celebrated in the various demes of Attica, in the month of Posideon, corresponding nearly to our December. This rural festival was doubtless the most ancient of the feasts in honour of Dionysos, and was celebrated with the greatest merriment and freedom; while it lasted slaves enjoyed their liberty, and took part in the rejoicings. It was especially a vintage festival, accompanied by song, dance, phallos-processions, and the impromptu performances of itinerant players, in which may be discovered the origin of comedy. R. Brown (*op. cit.*), who considers Dionysos a Semitic deity, remarks upon the vintage shoutings of Semitic nations, and in that connection cites Isaiah xvi. 9: "I will bewail with the weeping of Jazer the vine of Sibmah: I will water thee with my tears, O Heshbon and Elealeh: for the shouting for thy summer fruits and for thy harvest is fallen."

(*b*) The *Lenæa*, so called from ληνός (*lēnos*)= a winepress, were held in the month Gamelion, corresponding nearly to our January. The place of its celebration was the ancient temple of Dionysos, near which stood the Dionysiac theatre. At the Lenæa there were processions and scenic contests in tragedy and comedy; a goat was sacrificed, and the chorus, standing round the altar, sang the dithyrambic ode to the god.

(*c*) The *Anthesteria*, or Feast of Flowers, took place in the month Antheserion, corresponding nearly to February, and lasted three days. On the first day the casks of wine made in the preceding year were opened and tasted; the second day seems to have been devoted to boisterous jollity and to rude dramatic representations like those of the Lesser Dionysia; on the last day pots with flowers, seeds, and cooked vegetables were offered to Dionysos and to Hermes Chthonios, and games in honour of the god were celebrated.

(*d*) The fourth Attic festival—Διονύσια ἐν ἄστει (*Dionusia en astei*), the Festival in the City, or Greater Dionysia—was celebrated in the month Elaphebolion, corresponding nearly to our March, but it is uncertain whether it lasted more than one day. It was an expression of joy at the departure of winter and the promise of returning summer. According to Demosthenes the following was the order in which the solemnities took place: the great public procession, the chorus of boys, the chorus proper, and performance of comedies and tragedies. The prize awarded to the dramatist for the best play consisted of a crown, and his name was proclaimed in the Dionysiac theatre.

Dī-ō-ny'-sŏs, Dī-ō-nȳ'-sŭs, *s.* [Gr. Διόνυσος (*Dionusos*).]

Greek Myth.: The Greek god of wine, too often confused with the Latin Bacchus (q.v.).

¶ *Fruit of Dionysos:* (For def. see extract).

"Dionysos is the productive overflowing and intoxicating power of Nature, which carries man away from his usual quiet and sober mode of living. Wine is the most natural and appropriate symbol of that power, and is therefore called the *fruit of Dionysos.*"—*Smith: Dict. of Greek and Roman Myth.*

dī-ō-phăn'-tine, *a.* [After *Diophantus*, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ine.*] Of or pertaining to Diophantus, a mathematician of Alexandria, who wrote on algebra and arithmetic about the third century, A.D., according to some, but the more probable account is that he was contemporary with the Emperor Julian the Apostate, 354-363 A.D. It is to his treatise that we are, to the present day, indebted for most of our knowledge on the solution of indeterminate problems.

diophantine analysis, *s.*

Math.: A branch of algebra which treats of the method of solving certain kinds of indeterminate problems, relating principally to square and cube numbers, and rational right-angled triangles. The following are examples:

1. To separate a given square number into two parts, each of which shall be a square number.

2. To find three square numbers which are in arithmetical progression.

3. To find a right-angled triangle whose sides shall be commensurable with each other.

dī-ŏp'-side, *s.* [Gr. δι = δίς (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and ὄψις (*opsis*) = appearance.]

Min.: A variety of Pyroxene, containing no alumina. It is of a white, yellowish, or pale green colour, occurring in crystals, cleavable, and granular, massive. At times found colourless and transparent. Sp. gr. 3·2 — 3·38. Compos.: Silica, 55·7; magnesia, 18·5; lime, 25·8 = 100. It is also called Malacolite (q.v.). A similar crystallized body has been produced by fusing silica, lime, and magnesia in the proper proportions.

dī-ŏp'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. δι = δίς (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and ὄψις (*opsis*) = appearance.]

1. *Entom.:* A genus of Dipterous insects, belonging to the family Muscidæ, in which the eyes and antennæ are situated at the extremities of long, slender, horny pedunoles, rising from the sides of the head.

2. *Zool.:* A genus of turbellarian worms.

dī-ŏp'-tāse, *s.* [Gr. δι = διά (*dia*) = through, and ὀπτομαι (*optomai*) = to see, because the cleavage directions are distinguishable on looking through the crystal.]

Mineralogy:

1. A species of beryl.

2. A rhombohedral mineral, of an emerald-green colour, with a vitreous lustre and green streak. It is brittle and transparent, or subtranslucent. Sp. gr 3·27—3·34. Hardness = 5. Compos.: Silica, 36·47—38·93; oxyd of copper, 45·10—50·10; water, 11·40—12·29. It is found in Tartary and Nassau, and is also called Emerald-copper or rhomboliedral emerald-malachite.

* **dī-ŏp-tĕr,** * **dī-ŏp'-tra,** *s.* [Gr. διοπτήρ (*dioptēr*), δίοπτρα (*dioptra*), from διά (*dia*) = through, and ὀπτομαι *optomai*) = to see.]

1. An old form of theodolite.

2. The unit of refractive power of a lens, having a focal length of one metre. The numerical power of a lens expressed in diopters is the ratio of one metre to its focal length.

dī-ŏp'-trĭc, dī-ŏp'-trĭc-ăl, *a.* [Gr. διοπτρικός (*dioptrikos*) = pertaining to the *diopter* or *dioptra* (q.v.).]

1. Affording a medium for or assisting the sight in the view of distant objects.

"View the asperities of the moon through a *dioptrick* glass, and venture at the proportion of her hills by their shadows."—*More: Antidote against Atheism.*

2. Of or pertaining to dioptrics.

dioptric light, *s.* A plan of lighting used in lighthouses in which the illumination is produced by refraction instead of reflection, as in Catoptrics (q.v.), the rays from a central lamp being transmitted through a combination of lenses surrounding it. Lenses were used in the South Foreland light in 1752, and in the Portland light in 1789. The system fell into disfavour, owing to certain mechanical difficulties in the construction and arrangement of the lenses. It was revived and improved by Fresnel about 1810, and has been generally adopted throughout France and Holland, and partially in England. It is considered superior to the catoptric, and was re-adopted in England in 1834, being placed in the Lundy Island Lighthouse, Devonshire. (*Knight.*)

dioptric micrometer, *s.* A form of the double image micrometer, introduced by Ramsden (1735-1800), in which the divided lens is in the eye-tube. In the ordinary form it is the object-glass which is divided.

dioptric telescope, *s.*

Optical Instrum.: The same as a refracting telescope. It is opposed to a catoptric or reflecting telescope.

* **dī-ŏp'-trics,** * **dī-ŏp'-trĭcks,** *s.* [Dioptric.]

Optics: That branch of the science which treats of the different refractions of light in passing through different mediums, as air, water, glass, &c., but especially through lenses. [Refraction.]

dī-ō-ra'-ma, *s.* [Gr. δι = διά (*dia*) = through, and ὁραμα (*horama*) = a view; ὁράω (*horaō*) = to see.]

1. A mode of scenic representation in which the spectator and picture are placed in separate rooms, and the picture viewed through an aperture the sides of which are continued towards the picture, so as to prevent the distraction of the eye by other objects. All light admitted passes through this aperture from the picture, which is illumined by light from above at such an angle as to be reflected through the aperture towards the spectators. By means of shutters, screens, and reflectors, the light is modified to represent changes of sunlight, cloud, and moonlight; transparent portions of the picture admitting light from behind certain portions which are brilliantly illuminated. (*Knight.*)

¶ Dioramas were first exhibited in London, September 29, 1823, by the inventors, MM. Daguerre and Bouton.

2. A building in which dioramic views are exhibited.

dī-ō-răm'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *diorama*; *-ic.*] Relating or pertaining to a diorama.

* **dī'-ō-rĭsm,** *s.* [Gr. διορισμός (*diorismos*) = a defining, a definition; διορίζω (*diorizō*) = to bound, to define.] The act of defining; a definition, a distinction.

"To eat things sacrificed to idols, is one mode of idolatry: but, by a prophetical *diorism*, it signifies idolatry in general."—*More: Expos. of Seven Churches*, p. 72.

* **dī-ō-rĭs'-tĭc,** * **dī'-ō-rĭs'-tĭc-ăl,** *a.* [Gr. διοριστικος (*dioristikos*), from διορίω (*diorizō*) = to bound, to define.] Defining, distinguishing.

* **dī-ō-rĭs'-tĭc-ăl-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *dioristical*; *-ly.*] By way of definition or distinction.

"Which vice is here noted by Nicolaitism *dioristically.*"—*More: Expos. of Seven Churches*, p. 72.

dī'-ō-rīte, dī'-ō-rȳte, *s.* [Gr. διορος (*dioros*) = a divider; διορίω (*diorizō*) = to divide, to bound.]

Geol.: A granite-like rock, consisting of hornblende and albite. It is greyish-white to nearly black in colour. It derives its name from being unmistakable or clearly defined, as distinguished from Dolerite (q.v.).

dī-ō-rĭt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *diorit(e)*; *-ic.*] Pertaining to, containing, or of the nature of diorite.

dī-or-thō-, *in compos.* [Gr. δι = δίς (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and Eng., &c., *ortho-* (q.v.).]

Chem.: A term applied to aromatic compounds containing two benzene rings, in each of which the atoms of hydrogen in the position (1—2) are respectively replaced by other monad elements, or monad radicals.

dī-or-thō'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr., from διορθόω (*diorthoō*) = to make straight: διά (*dia*) = through, and ὀρθόω (*orthoō*) = to make straight, ὀρθος (*orthos*) = straight.]

1. *Surg.:* The reduction of a fracture or dislocated bone.

2. *Rhet.:* (See extract).

"The *diorthosis*—i.e., the setting free from figure and parable, the fulfilment—of the Old Testament in the New."—*British Quarterly Review* (1870), vol. lvii. p. 297.

* **dī-or-thŏt'-ĭc,** *a.* [Gr. διορθωτικός (*diorthōtikos*), from διορθωσις (*diorthōsis*).] Pertaining to the correction or emendation of ancient texts.

"He took leave for ever of *diortotic* criticism."—*London Quarterly Review*, in *Ogilvie.*

dī-ŏs-cō'-rĕ-ă, *s.* [Named after Dioscorides, a Greek physician.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical one of the order Dioscoreaceæ. Various species, as *Dioscorea alata*, *sativa*, *Batatas*, and *aculeata*, produce the esculent tubers called Yams, which are used in warm countries as a substitute for potatoes.

dī-ŏs-cō-rĕ-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *dioscore(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: A natural order of plants belonging to the class Dictyogens, consisting of twining shrubs, with large epigeal or hypogeal tubers;

leaves alternate, sometimes opposite, and reticulated; flowers small, spiked, bracteated, and unisexual; perianth in six divisions, adherent; seeds compressed, winged or wingless. Lindley enumerates six genera and 110 species. *Testudinaria Elephantipes* is the Tortoise plant of the Cape, or Elephant's-foot. *Tamus communis*, Black Bryony, is common in hedge-rows in England. [Bryony.]

dī-ŏs'-mą, *s.* [Gr. *δι-* *δια* (*dia*) = through, and *ὀσμη* (*osmē*) = a smell.]

1. *Bot.:* A genus of plants, belonging to the Rutaceæ or Rue family. They are small shrubs with white or red flowers; leaves alternate or opposite, simple. They are remarkable for their overpowering and penetrating odour, arising from the presence of a yellowish volatile oil. They are the Bucku plants of the Cape of Good Hope.

2. *Pharm.:* It has been employed in chronic affections of the bladder and urinary organs in general, and has also been administered in cholera.

dī-ŏs'-mĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *diosm(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: A sub-order of plants, with exalbuminous seeds, and a two-valved endocarp, which dehisces at the base, and when the seed is ripe separates from a two-valved sarcocarp. They abound at the Cape of Good Hope and New Holland.

dī-ŏs'-mīne, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *diosm(a)*, and Eng. suff. *-ine* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: A chemical substance obtained from the leaves of *Diosma crinata*.

dī-ŏs'-mō-sĕ, *s.* [Gr. *δίοσμος* (*diosmos*) = transmitting smells.]

Botan. Physiol.: The mingling of fluids through a permeable partition wall without visible perforations. It is called also Osmose and Diffusion.

dĭ-ŏs'-pȳr-ŏs, *s* [Gr. *δῖος* (*dios*) = divine, and *πυρός* (*puros*) = wheat.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the natural order Ebenaceæ. They consist of trees and shrubs, with white or pale yellow flowers. *Diospyros Lotos* is the Indian Date-plum, and is supposed by some to be the Lotus of the ancients. [Lotus.] The trees of several of the species furnish ebony wood. The fruit of *D. kaki* is occasionally brought from China as a dry sweetmeat, and *D. virginiana* is the date-plum, the bark of which is employed as a febrifuge, along the Mississippi, in cases of *cholera infantum* and diarrhœa. A kind of cider has been made from this fruit, and a spirituous liquor distilled from its fermented infusion.

dĭ-ō'-ta, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *δώτος* (*diōtos*) = two-eared; *δι-* = *δίς* (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and *ὄυς* (*ous*), genit. *ὠτος* (*ōtos*) = an ear.]

Antiq.: A vessel used for water or wine. It had a narrow neck, a full body, and two handles, whence the name. The form and size varied, but it was generally made tall and narrow, and terminating in a point, which could be let into a stand or into the ground, to keep the vessel upright, in which position several have been found in the cellars at Pompeii.

DIOTA.

dĭ-ō'-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. *δώτος* (*diōtos*) = two-eared, so named from the lobes of the corolla being ear-shaped.] [Diota.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, belonging to the natural order Chenopodiaceæ, so called from the two ear-like appendages at the base of the florets. *Diotis maritima* (Sea-side Cotton-weed) is wild in Britain, being found on sea shores, chiefly in the east and south of England. The root runs deeply into the sand; the leaves, which are oblong, are covered with a dense tomentum of a white colour; the flowers are yellow.

dī-ŏx'-ide, dī-ŏx-īd, *s.* [Gr. *δι-* = *δίς* (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and Eng. *oxide* (q.v.).]

Chem.: A term applied to an oxide consisting of one atom of a metal combined with two of oxygen.

dī-ŏx'-in-dŏl, *s.* [Eng. *diox(ide)*; *ind(igo)*, and (*alcoh*)*ol.*]

Chem.: $C_8H_7NO_2$. Ortho-amido-phenyl-glycollic anhydride, $C_6H_4\begin{smallmatrix}\text{—CH(OH)·CO.}\\ \text{—NH—}\end{smallmatrix}$. Dioxindol is obtained by boiling isatin with water containing a little hydrochloric acid and zinc dust. It is soluble in water and in alcohol, crystallizes in colourless prisms, which turn yellow. It melts at 180°, and decomposes at 195°, forming aniline. Its aqueous solution oxidizes and turns red, isatin being formed. By the action of nitrous acid on its alcoholic solution, it is converted into nitroso-dioxindol, $C_8H_6(NO)NO_2$, which melts at 300°, and sublimes in white needles.

dī-ŏx-ȳ-, dī-ŏx-, *in compos.* [Gr. *δι-* = *δίς* (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and Eng., &c., *oxy-* (q.v.).]

Chem.: A term applied to organic compounds containing the monad radical hydroxyl twice, each of which has replaced an atom of hydrogen, as dioxybenzene, $C_6H_4(OH)_2$.

dioxy-benzaldehyde, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_3(OH)_2CO·H$. Exists in several modifications. [Resorcylaldehyde, Protocatechuic aldehyde.]

dioxy-benzene, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_4(OH)$. Exists in three modifications: Ortho-, 1—2 [Pyrocatechin]; para-, 1—3 [Resoncin]; meta-, 1—4 [Hydroquinone].

dī-ŏx'-ȳ-lȳte, *s.* [Ger. *dioxylith*; Gr. *διά* (*dia*) = through . . . in different directions; *ὀξύς* (*oxus*) = sharp . . . dazzling, bright, and *λίθος* (*lithos*) = stone (?).]

Min.: The same as Lanarkite (q.v.).

dĭp, * dippe, * duppe, * dyp-pyn, *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *dippan*; cogn. with Dan. *dyppe*; Sw. *doppa* = to dip; Dan. *doopen*; Goth. *daupjan*; Ger. *taufen* = to baptize.] [Deep, Dive.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To immerse or plunge in a liquid for a short time.

"Send Lazarus that he *dippe* the beste part of his fyngur in water, and kele my tunge."—*Wycliffe: Luke* xvi. 24.

* 2. To wet, to moisten; to make damp or wet.

"And though not mortal, yet a cold shudd'ring dew
Dips me all o'er, as when the wrath of Jove
Speaks thunder and the chains of Erebus
To some of Saturn's crew."
Milton: Comus, 802-05.

3. To bale or take out as with a ladle. (Generally with the adverb *out*.)

* 4. To baptize by immersion.

* **II.** *Figuratively:*

1. To cause to bend down, to lower and raise again.

2. To engage in any affair.

"In Richard's time, I doubt, he was a little *dipt* in the rebellion of the Commons."—*Dryden: Fables* (Pref.)

3. To engage as a pledge: to mortgage.

"Put out the principal in trusty hands,
Live on the use, and never *dip* thy lands."
Dryden: Persius, sat. vi.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) To plunge into a liquid for a short time.

"Unwatched along Clitumnus
Grazes the milk-white steer;
Unharmed the water-fowl may *dip*
In the Volscinian mere."
Macaulay: Horatius Cocles, vii.

(2) To plunge one's finger, hand, &c., into a liquid.

"And he answered and said unto them, It is one of the twelve, that *dippeth* with me in the dish."—*Mark* xiv. 20.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To sink, as below the horizon; to set.

"The sun's rim *dips*, the stars rush out,
At one stride comes the dark."
Coleridge: Ancient Mariner, iii.

(2) To stoop, to bend, to bow.

(3) To enter, to pierce slightly.

"The vulture *dipping* in Prometheus' side,
His bloody beak with his torn liver dyed."
Granville.

(4) To engage or enter slightly into any business.

"We *dipt* in all
That treats of whatsoever is."
Tennyson: Princess, ii.

(5) To read or glance through cursorily; to peruse here and there at random.

"When I think all the repetitions are struck out in a copy, I sometimes find more upon *dipping* in the first volume."—*Pope.*

(6) To choose by chance.

"With what ill thoughts of Jove art thou possessed?
Wouldst thou prefer him to some man? Suppose
I *dipped* among the worst, and Statius chose?"
Dryden: Persius, sat. ii.

dĭp, *s.* [Dip, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) An inclination or sloping downwards.

"Great columns of stone hang down the face of some of these rocks almost perpendicularly, or with a very slight *dip*."—*Pennant.*

(2) A depression, a hollow.

"The constant turns in the road, the *dips* of landscape."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 16, 1882.

(3) The act of dipping or immersing in a liquid.

"The *dip* of oars in unison awake."
Glover: Athenaid, viii.

(4) A bath, a bathing.

(5) A candle made by repeated dipping of the wick in melted tallow.

"He burns wax, while we burn *dips*."
Punch, Feb. 6, 1864.

* 2. *Fig.:* The act of taking that which comes first.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Compass:* The vertical angle which a freely suspended needle makes with the horizon. Inclination. [Dipping-needle.]

2. *Mining Eng.:* The inclination or pitch of a stratum. The point of the compass towards which it declines is the point of dip. The angle with the horizontal is the amount of dip or the angle of dip. The strike is the extension of the stratum at right angles to the dip. Dip is also known as Hade, Slope, and Underlie.

3. *Geol.:* The inclination or angle at which strata slope or dip downwards into the earth. This angle is measured from the plain of the horizon or level, and may be readily ascertained by the clinometer. [Clinometer.] The opposite of *dip* is *rise*, and either expression may be used, according to the position of the observer. It is used in geological maps to indicate the direction of the *dip* by an arrow, and the line of outcrop or *strike* of a stratum by a bold line, the one being at right angles to the other. [Strike, *s.*]

4. *Naut.:* The depth of submergence of the float of a paddle-wheel.

5. *Vehicles:* The slight downward inclination of the arms of an axle. [Swing.]

6. *Fortification:*

(1) The superior slope of a parapet.

(2) The inclination of the sole of an embrasure.

¶ *Dip of the horizon:* The angle contained between two straight lines drawn from the eye of the observer, which is supposed to be above the level of the sea, the one to a point on the visible horizon, the other parallel to the horizon.

dip-chick, *s.* [Dabchick.]

dip-circle, *s.* A vertical graduated circle, in the plane of which a delicate magnetic needle is suspended on a horizontal axis, which rests upon two polished agate supports. The circle is set in the plane of the magnetic meridian, and the needle indicates upon the graduated circle the angle of inclination.

dip-head level, *s.*

Mining: The gallery proceeding right and left from the engine-pit bottom. The main-level.

dip-pipe, *s.* A device, also known as a seal, in the hydraulic main of gas-works.

dip-roller, *s.*

Printing: A roller to dip ink from the fountain.

dip-sector, *s.* A reflecting-instrument. One was invented by Dr. Wollaston, and one by Troughton. It is used for ascertaining the true dip of the horizon; the principle is similar to the sextant.

dī-para-, *in compos.* [Gr. *δι-* = *δίς* (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and Eng., &c., *para-* (q.v.).]

Chem.: Noting compounds with two benzene rings, in each of which the atoms of hydrogen

in the position (1—4) are respectively replaced by other monad elements, or monad radicals.

dī-păs'-chal, *a.* [Gr. δι = δίς (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and Eng. *paschal* (q.v.).] Including two passovers.

dī-pĕt'-a-loŭs, *a.* [Gr. δι = δίς (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and Eng. *petalous* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Two-petaled; having two separate petals.

dī pĕt'-tō, *phr.* [Ital.]

Music: With the natural voice; opposed to *falsetto.*

dĭph'-an-īte, *s.* [Gr. δι = δίς (*dis*) = twice, twofold; φαίνω (*phainō*) = to appear, and Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.)]

Min.: A variety of Margarite occurring in hexagonal prisms. Colour white to bluish. It occurs in the emerald mines of the Ural, with chrysoberyl and phenacite. Sp. gr., 3·04—3·97; hardness, 5—5·5.

dĭph'-da, *s.* [Arab.] A fixed star, of magnitude 2¾, called also β Ceti.

dī-phĕn'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. δι = δίς (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and Eng. *phenic* (q.v.).]

diphenic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $\begin{matrix} C_6H_4{\cdot}CO{\cdot}OH \\ | \\ C_6H_4{\cdot}CO{\cdot}OH \end{matrix}$ (Di-ortho) is obtained by the oxidation of phenanthrene or phenanthrene-quinone with chromic acid mixture. It is soluble in hot water, alcohol, and ether; and crystallizes in needles, which melt at 229° and sublime. Its barium and calcium salts are soluble in water. When heated with soda lime, it yields diphenyl.

dī-phĕn'-ŏl, [Gr. δι = δίς (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and Eng. *phenol* (q.v.).]

Chem.: $C_{12}H_8(OH)_2$. $C_6H_4(OH){\cdot}C_6H_4(OH)$ (Di-para). Obtained from benzidine [DIPHENYL], by converting it into a diazo-compound and decomposing with boiling water. It forms colourless needles, melting at 272°. Other modifications are known.

dī-phĕn'-yl, [Gr. δι = δίς (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and Eng. *phenyl* (q.v.).]

Chem.: $C_{12}H_{10}$, or $C_6H_5{\cdot}C_6H_5$ (Phenyl-benzene). An aromatic hydrocarbon obtained by the action of sodium on a solution of brombenzene, $C_6H_5B_r$, in ether; or by passing the vapour of benzene through a red-hot iron tube containing fragments of pumice, and by heating potassium phenol, $C_6H_5{\cdot}OK$, with potassium benzoate, $C_6H_5{\cdot}CO{\cdot}OK$. It occurs in coal-tar oil. Diphenyl crystallizes out of alcohol and ether in large colourless plates, which melt at 70·5° and boil at 254°. When dissolved in glacial acetic acid it is oxidized by chromic anhydride to benzoic acid. By the action of halogens, nitric acid, and sulphuric acid on diphenyl, there are found mono- and di- substitution compounds. By oxidation with chromic anhydride the mono-substituted diphenyls yield para- derivatives of benzoine acid, the other benzene ring being broken up. By the action of fuming nitric acid on diphenyl two modifications of dinitro-diphenyl, $C_{12}H_8(NO_2)_2$, are formed, (α) or di-para- is in alcohol slightly soluble, and melts at 233°; the other (β) is more soluble in alcohol, and melts at 93°. By the reduction of the (α) dipara, $C_6H_4NO_2{\cdot}C_6H_4{\cdot}NO_2$, benzidine, $C_6H_4NH_2{\cdot}C_6H_4NH_2$, is formed. Benzidine is soluble in hot water and in alcohol; it crystallizes in silver-white flates, which melt at 188°. It is also obtained by the action of sodium on para-bromaniline, $C_6H_4B_r(NH_2)$.

diphenyl-acetic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $(C_6H_5)_2{\cdot}CH{\cdot}CO{\cdot}OH$. Obtained by heating a mixture of phenyl bromacetic acid, $C_6H_5{\cdot}CHBr{\cdot}CO{\cdot}OH$, with benzene and zinc dust. Also by heating benzilic acid $(C_6H_5)_2{\cdot}C(OH){\cdot}CO{\cdot}OH$., with hydriodic acid to 150°. It crystallizes from water in needles, from alcohol in plates, which melt at 146°. It is oxidized by chromic acid mixture into benzophenone; by heating with soda-lime into diphenyl-methane, $C_6H_5{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}C_6H_5$.

diphenyl-benzene, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_4{<}^{C_6H_5}_{C_6H_5}$. Diphenylphenylene. A hydrocarbon formed by the action of sodium on a mixture of dibrombenzene (1—2) and brombenzene $C_6H_5B_r$., and by passing the mixed vapours of diphenyl and benzene through a red-hot tube. Diphenyl-benzene crystallizes in needles, which melt at 205° and boil at 400°. Dissolved in glacial acetic acid, it is oxidized by chromic trioxide, C_2O_3, to diphenyl-carbonic acid, $C_6H_5\ C_6H_4{\cdot}CO{\cdot}OH$, and then to terephthalic acid, $C_6H_4{<}^{COOH}_{COOH}$(1—4).

diphenyl-dicarbonic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $\begin{matrix} C_6H_4{\cdot}CO{\cdot}OH \\ | \\ C_6H_4{\cdot}CO{\cdot}OH \end{matrix}$ (Dipara-). It is obtained by heating dicyan-diphenyl, $C_{12}H_8{\cdot}(CN)_2$, with alcoholic potash, and oxidizing a solution of dictolyl in glacial acetic acid with chromic anhydride. It is a white amorphous powder, insoluble in alcohol and in ether. Its barium and calcine salts are insoluble in water. Heated with lime, it yields diphenyl.

diphenyl-glycollic acid, *s.* [BENZILIC ACID.]

diphenyl-ketone, *s.* [BENZOPHENONE.]

diphenyl-methane, *s.* [BENZYL-BENZENE.]

dī-phĕn-ŷl'-a-mīne, *s.* [Gr. δι = δίς (*dis*) = twice, twofold; Eng. *phenyl*, and *-amine* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: An aromatic secondary monamine. Diphenylamine, $(C_6H_5)_2NH$, is obtained by the dry distillation of triphenyl-rosanilin (rosanaline blue); also by heating aniline hydrochlorate, $C_6H_5{\cdot}NH_2{\cdot}HCl$, with aniline, $NH_2{\cdot}(C_6H_5)$, to 240°; also by heating aniline phenol with $ZnCl_2$ to 260°. Diphenylamine is a pleasant-smelling crystalline substance, which melts at 54° and boils at 310°. It is nearly insoluble in water, easily soluble in alcohol and in ether. It is a weak base; its salts are decomposed by water. It is coloured a deep blue by nitric acid, and by sulphuric acid which contains oxides of nitrogen. By heating diphenylamine with benzyl-chloride, $C_6H_5{\cdot}CH_2Cl$, and soda solution, benzyl-diphenylamine, $(C_6H_5)_2{\cdot}N{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}C_6H_5$, is obtained, which melts at 87°; and by oxidation with arsenic acid it yields a green dye, viridin.

dī-phĕn'-ŷl-ēne, *a.* [Gr. δι = δίς (*dis*) = twice, twofold; Eng. *phenyl*, and suff. *-ene* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).] (See compounds.)

diphenylene-methane, *s.*

Chem.: Fluorene, $\begin{matrix} C_6H_4 \\ | \\ C_6H_4 \end{matrix}{>}CH_2$. An aromatic hydrocarbon, occurring in the part of coal-tar which boils between 300° and 305°. It is also obtained by passing the vapour of diphenyl-methane, $C_6H_5{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}C_6H_5$, through a red-hot tube, and by heating diphenylene-ketone with zinc-dust to 160°. It crystallizes out of hot alcohol in colourless plates, which have a violet fluorescence, melting at 113° and boiling at 295°. By oxidation with chromic acid mixture it yields diphenylene-ketone (q.v.)

diphenylene ketone, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{13}H_8O$, or $\begin{matrix} C_6H_4 \\ | \\ C_6H_4 \end{matrix}{>}CO$. Obtained by heating diphenic acid, or phenyl-benzoic acid with lime, or by oxidation of diphenylene-methane with chromic acid mixture; also by heating anthra-quinone and phenanthrene-quinone with caustic potash. Diphenylene-ketone is soluble in alcohol and ether; it crystallizes in large yellow prisms, which melt at 84° and boil at 337°. By permanganate of potassium it is oxidised into phthalic acid, $C_6H_4{<}^{COOH}_{COOH}$(1—2). Fused with potash it forms phenyl-benzoic acid, $C_6H_5{\cdot}C_6H_4{\cdot}CO{\cdot}OH$. By reducing agents it is converted into diphenylene-methane.

diphenylene-oxide, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{12}H_8O$, or $\begin{matrix} C_6H_4 \\ | \\ C_6H_4 \end{matrix}{>}O$. Obtained by heating phenol with lead oxide. It crystallizes in plates, which melt at 81° and boil at 273°.

dī-phĕn'-ŷl'-ĭm-īde, *s.* [Greek δι = δίς (*dis*) = twice, twofold; Eng. *phenyl*, and suff. *-imide* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: Carbazol, $C_{12}H_9N$, or $\begin{matrix} C_6H_4 \\ | \\ C_6H_4 \end{matrix}{>}NH$. Obtained by passing the vapour of aniline, $C_6H_5{\cdot}NH_2$, or diphenyl-amine, $(C_6H_5)_2NH$ through a red-hot tube. It is found in coal-tar, which boils between 320° and 360°. It crystallizes out of red-hot alcohol in colourless plates, which melt at 238° and boil at 351°. It dissolves in concentrated sulphuric acid, forming a yellow solution, which is turned dark green by oxidizing agents. The atom of nitrogen occupies the ortho position in both benzene rings.

dī-phĕn'-ŷl-ŏl, *s.* [Greek δι = δίς (*dis*) = twice, twofold; Eng. *phenyl*, and (*alcoh*)*ol.*]

Chem.: Oxydiphenyl, $C_{12}H_9{\cdot}OH$, or $C_6H_5\ C_6H_3(OH)$. Obtained by the action of potassium nitrite, KNO_2, on amido-diphenyl sulphate. It sublimes in colourless plates, which melt at 165°. It dissolves in concentrated sulphuric acid, forming a beautiful green solution.

* **dĭph-rĕ-lăt'-ĭc,** *a.* [Gr. δίφρος (*diphros*) = a chariot, and ἐλατικός (*elatikos*) = pertaining to driving; ἐλαύνω (*elaunō*) = to drive.] Chariot-driving.

"I and others known to me studied the *diphrelatic* art."—*De Quincey: English Mail Coach.* [*Davies.*]

dĭph'-thĕr'-ĭ-ą *s.* [From Greek διφθέρα (*diphthera*) = leather, a membrane.]

Med.: A specific constitutional blood disease, characterized by the forming of a false membrane composed of elastic tibres, of a higher organization than the false membrane of Croup (q.v.), and found chiefly on the pharynx, nostrils, tonsils, and palate, or on any denuded surface of skin, as tongue, gums, and sometimes even the œsophagus, rarely on the larynx, the chief seat of the pellicle in croup, and still more rarely in the trachea and bronchi; of an ashy-grey colour, and penetrating through the epithelium, constantly leaving a bleeding surface when detached. Diphtheria is often followed by paralysis, chiefly of the palate, frequently epidemic, though sometimes sporadic, highly contagious, and terminating often by blood poisoning. A glandular swelling in the neck behind the angle of the jaw is usual in diphtheria, and dangerous interruption of the renal functions, from the presence of albumen in the urine. The peculiar hereditariness of croup also distinguishes it from this disease, as no one has ever heard of diphtheria being transmitted in that way; it is only spread by contagion. Diphtheria is a disease of all ages; croup of infancy and childhood. Inflammatory changes of the parotid and sub-maxillary glands are common in diphtheria, with much difficulty in swallowing. From its asthenic character it is a highly dangerous disease, some physicians putting the mortality as high as 90 per cent. Dr. Frederick Steele found that in fatal cases of croup after operation, death generally took place about the second day; in diphtheria the local symptoms did not manifest themselves till the seventh day, after which the patient gradually sank. In diphtheria, iron, quinine, bark, chlorate of potash, are the chief remedies, with local application of the saturated solution of the perchloride of iron with glycerine; chlorine, Condy's fluid, carbolic acid, &c., are also useful. It frequently accompanies croup, scarlet fever, typhoid fever, &c., and then the chances of recovery are very doubtful. Dr. E. L. Fox states that more females die of this disease than males. [ANTITOXIN.]

dĭph-thĕr'-ĭ-ăl, dĭph'-thĕr-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *diphtheri*(*a*); *-al*, *-ic.*] Pertaining to diphtheria; diphtheritic.

dĭph-thĕr-ĭt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *diphther*(*ia*); *-itic.*] Pertaining to, arising from, or of the nature of diphtheria.

"The *diphteritic* condition continues to subside."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 5, 1882.

dĭph'-thŏng, * dĭp'-thŏng, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *diphthongue*; Sp. *diptongo*; Port. *diphtongo*; Ital. *dittongo*, from Lat. *diphthongus*; Gr. δ.φθογγος (*diphthongos*) = with two sounds: δι = δίς (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and φθογγός (*phthongos*) = a sound.]

A. *As substantive:*

Gram.: The union or coalition of two vowel sounds in one syllable.

"Pronouncing the vowels and *diphthongs*, and several of the consonants very much amiss."—*Strype: Life of Sir J. Cheke*, ch. i., § 2.

B. *As adj.:* Of the nature of a diphthong; diphthongal.

"We abound more in vowel and *diphthong* sounds."—*Blair*, vol. i., lect. 9.

dĭph-thŏn'-gal, dĭp-thŏn'-gal, *a.* [Eng. *diphthong*; *-al.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a diphthong; consisting of two vowel sounds in one syllable.

"In the same manner the English alphabetical sound of the *a*, as in *gate*, is replaced by another *diphthongal* one."—*Prince L. Bonaparte*, in *Trans. Philological Society* (1876), p. 575.

dĭph-thŏn'-gal-lў, dĭp-thŏn'-gal-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *diphthongal*; *-ly.*] In a diphthongal manner; as a diphthong.

dĭph-thŏn-gā'-tion, dĭp-thŏn-gā'-tion, [Eng. *diphthong*; *-ation.*] The formation or conversion of a simple vowel into a diphthong by affixing another vowel.

dĭph-thŏng'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *diphthong*; *-ic.*] Of the nature of a diphthong; diphthongal.

"The *diphthongic* character of our *ā* and *ō*."—*H. Sweet*, in *Trans. Philological Society* (1873-4), p. 530.

dĭph-thŏn-gĭz-ā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *diphthongiz(e)*; *-ation.*] The same as DIPHTHONGATION (q.v.).

"The broad element and the labial being pronounced successively instead of simultaneously—a common source of *diphthongization*."—*H. Sweet*, in *Trans. Philological Society* (1876), p. 568.

dĭph-thŏn'-gize, *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *diphthong*; *-ize.*]

A. *Trans.:* To form or convert a simple vowel into a diphthong by affixing another vowel.

"Long *ī* and *ū* . . . soon began to be *diphthongized*."—*H. Sweet*, in *Trans. Philological Society* (1873-4), p. 520.

B. *Intrans.:* To be converted into a diphthong.

"It is clear that *wīd* could not *diphthongize* into *eā*."—*H. Sweet*, in *Trans. Philological Society* (1876), p. 568.

dī-phų-çĕph'-ą-lą, *s.* [Gr. διφυής (*diphuēs*) = of double nature or form, and κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = a head.]

Entom.: A genus of Coleopterous insects, belonging to the family Lamellicornes. They are generally of a rich golden-green colour.

dī'-phў-çĕrc, dī-phў-çĕr'-cal, *a.* [Gr. διφυής (*diphuēs*) = of double nature or form, and κέρκος (*kerkos*) = a tail.] A term applied to those fishes in which the vertebral column extends into the upper lobe of the tail.

"The tail is divided into two equal lobes by the prolonged conical termination of the body, thus becoming *diphycercal*."—*Nicholson: Man. of Paleont.*, p. 227.

dī'-phў-dēş, dī'-phў-dæ, dī'-phў-ēş, *s. pl.* Gr. διφυής (*diphuēs*) = of double nature or form.]

Zool.: A genus of free-swimming Hydrozoa, belonging to the order Siphonophora, sub-order Calycophoræ (q.v.), and typical of the family Diphydæ (or Diphyidæ). The genus Diphyes has two swimming-sacs, one placed as it were within the bell of the other.

dī-phўl'-loŭs, *a.* [Gr. δι = δίς (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and φύλλον (*phullon*) = a leaf.]

Bot.: Having two leaves, as a calyx, &c.

dī'-phў-ō dŏnt, *a.* [Gr. δι = δίς (*dis*) = twice, twofold; φύω (*phuō*) = to generate, and ὀδούς (*odous*), genit. ὀδόντος (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Zool.: A term applied to those mammals which have two sets of teeth: one deciduous, the other permanent. Most animals are diphyodont. Those which have only one set are termed monophyodont.

dī-phў-ō-zō'-ōid, *s.* [Gr. διφυής (*diphuēs*) = of double nature or form, ζῷον (*zōon*) = an animal, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = appearance.]

Zool.: One of the detached reproductive portions of adult members of that order of oceanic Hydrozoa called Calycophoridæ. They swim about by means of their calyx.

dī-phўş-çĭ-ā'-cĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *diphysci(um)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: A family of operculate Acrocarpous mosses, having a capsule of very curious structure, being large, oblique, and gibbous. Inflorescence monœcious. There is only one British genus.

dī-phўs'-çĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. δι = δίς (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and φυσκιον (*phuskion*) = a kind of bean.]

Bot.: A genus of Acrocarpous mosses, the type of the family Diphysiaceæ. Calyptra conical, peristome simple, internal, surrounded at the base by a large, multiplex, soluble annulus. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

dĭp'-ĭn, *s.* [Gael. *dipinn* = a net.]

1. A part of a herring-net.

"Sex herring-nets with six *dipins*."—*Depred. Argyll* (1685).

2. The bag of a salmon-net.

dĭp-ląc-ăn'-thŭs, *s.* [Gr. διπλόος (*diploos*) = double, and ἄκανθα (*akantha*) = a spine.]

Palæont.: A genus of Ganoid fishes, belonging to the sub-order Acanthodidæ, and found only in the Devonian Rocks. It is distinguished by two dorsal fins, the fronts of which are provided with a strong spine, simply indented in the flesh; tail hetero-cercal, scales exceedingly small, shagreen like; no operculum.

dĭ'-plăx, *s.* [Gr. = double-folded.]

Zool.: A genus of free-swimming loricated Rotifers, of the family Dinocharidæ (q.v.). Lorica oblong, widely open at both ends; head and foot protrusile; foot and toes long and slender; eye wanting. There are two species, both British, but rare. (*Hudson & Gosse.*)

dĭ-plāz'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [From Gr. διπλάζω (*diplazō*) = to double. So named because the indusium is double.]

Bot.: A genus of Polypodiaceæ. The rhizomes of *Diplazium esculentum* are occasionally eaten.

dĭ-plĕ-cŏ-lō'-bĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Gr. δι = δίς (*dis*) = twice; πλέκω (*plekō*) = to plait, to twine, to weave; λοβός (*lobos*) = a lobe, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-division of the order Cruciferæ, in which the cotyledons are twice folded. A section across the seed presents an appearance like this— 0 ‖ ‖ ‖.

dĭ-pleĭ-dŏ-scōpe, *s.* [Gr. διπλόος (*diploos*) = double; εἶδος (*eidos*) = appearance, and σκοπέω (*skopeō*) = to see, to view.]

Optics: An optical instrument for indicating the passage of a heavenly body over the meridian by the coincidence of two images formed by a single and double refraction from a triangular prism which has one transparent and two silvered planes, one of the latter being in the plane of the meridian. (*Brande.*)

dĭ-plĭn'-thĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. δι = δίς (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and πλίνθος (*plinthos*) = a brick.] A wall of two bricks thick.

dĭp-lō-dăc'-tўl-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. διπλοός (*diploos*) = double, and δάκτυλος (*daktulos*) = a finger, a toe.]

Zool.: A genus of lizards belonging to the family Geckotidæ.

dĭp-lō-dŏn'-tŭs, *s.* [Gr. διπλόος (*diploos*) = double, and ὀδούς (*odous*) genit. ὀδόντος (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Zool.: A genus of Arachnida of the order Acarina and family Hydrachnea, having the mandibles terminated by a straight acute, and immovable tooth, to which is attached a movable hook or claw. There are three British species.

dĭp'-lō-ē, *s.* [Gr. διπλόος (*diploos*) = double, two-old.]

1. *Anat.:* A soft medullary substance or osseous tissue between the plates of the skull.

2. *Bot.:* That part of the parenchyma of a leaf which intervenes between the two layers of epiderm.

dĭp-lō-gĕn'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. διπλόος (*diploos*) = double, and Mod. Lat. *grapsus*, a modification of *graptolite* (q.v.).]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil Hydrozoa in which the polypary consists of two simple monoprionidian stipes, firmly united to one another, back to back. They range in Britain and North America from the Upper Cambrian to the summit of the Lower Silurian series; but in Bohemia they rise into the lower portion of the Upper Silurian deposits. They belong to the sub-class Graptolitidæ.

dĭp'-lō-ĭc, dĭp-lō-ĕt'-ĭc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *diploe*, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ic*, *-etic.*]

Anat.: Of or pertaining to the diploe.

diploic-veins, diplоetic-veins.

Anat.: Veins in the flat cranial bones, the trunks and larger branches of which run mostly separately in special arborescent larger canals. (*Dunglison.*)

dĭ'-plō-īte, *s.* [Ger. *diploit*, from Gr. διπλόος (*diploos*) = twofold, double, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).] So named because the crystals are often in twins.

Min.: The same as LATHOEITE (q.v.).

dĭ-plō'-ma, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. δίπλωμα (*diplōma*) = (1) anything folded, (2) a license, a diploma, from διπλόος = double; Fr. *diplome.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A paper or document, written and folded.

2. In the same sense as II. 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Chem.:* A double vessel; a water-bath.

2. *Law:* A writing or document conferring some power, authority, privilege, or honour, usually under seal and signed by a duly authorized official. Diplomas are given to graduates of a university on their taking their degrees: to clergymen who are licensed to officiate; to physicians, civil engineers, &c., authorizing them to practise their professions.

"To persuade the University of Dublin to send a *diploma* to me, constituting I is poor man Master of Arts in their University."—*Lord Gower* in *Murphy's Life of Johnson.*

* **dĭ-plō'-maed,** *a.* [Eng. *diploma*; *-ed.*] Fortified, strengthened, or supported by a diploma.

"Doggeries never so *diplomaed*, bepuffed, gaslighted, continue doggeries."—*Carlyle.*

dĭ-plōm'-ą-çў, s. [Fr. *diplomatie*]

1. The science or art of conducting negotiations between nations; the art of managing public business and protecting public interests in matters in which foreign nations are concerned; political skill and tact.

"A family eminently distinguished at the bar, on the bench, in the senate, in *diplomacy*, in arms, and in letters."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. The art of negotiating between nations; the forms of international negotiations.

"The insurrection began some months since, and *diplomacy* was at once in action."—*Times*, Nov. 10, 1875.

*3. The body of ministers accredited to a foreign court collectively; the diplomatic corps.

"The foreign ministers were ordered to attend . . . The *diplomacy*, who were a sort of envoys, were quite awe-struck."—*Burke: Regicide Peace*, letter 4.

4. Tact or skill in conducting negotiations of any kind; artful or dexterous management.

* **dĭp'-lō-măt, * dĭp'-lō-mąte,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *diplomat.*]

A. *As adj.:* Invested or presented with a diploma.

B. *As subst.:* A diplomatist.

"Sir Charles, who wears the Windsor uniform, is assiduous in his attentions to the *diplomats*."—*Daily Telegraph*, December 5, 1882.

* **dĭ'-plō-mąte,** *v.t.* [Eng. *diplom(a)*; *-ate.*] To invest or present with a diploma.

"By virtue of the Chancellor's letters he was *diplomated* doctor of divinity in 1660."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon. (Bp. Nicolson).*

* **dĭ'-plō-mąt-ĕd,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [DIPLOMATE, v.]

* **dĭp-lō-mā'-tl-ąl (tl as çl),** *a.* [Lat. *diploma* (genit. *diplomatis*), and Eng. adj. suff. *-ial.*] Diplomatic.

dĭp-lō-măt'-ĭc, * dĭp-lō-măt'-ĭck, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *diplomatique.*]

A. *As adjective:*

* 1. Pertaining or relating to diplomas.

2. Pertaining or relating to the science of diplomatics.

"One of the principal objects of the following work is the illustration of what for near two centuries has been called the *diplomatick* science."—*Astle: Origin and Progress of Writing* (introd.).

3. Pertaining or relating to diplomacy or to ambassadors.

"He would have been condemned, even by the low standard of *diplomatic* morality in the last century."—*Times*, November 24, 1875.

4. Engaged or skilled in diplomacy; accredited to a foreign court.

"His lordship is a great member of the *diplomatick* body."—*Burke: On a Regicide Peace.*

5. Artful, skilful, dexterous; full of or characterized by tact.

***B.** *As substantive:*

1. A diplomatist; one engaged or skilled in diplomacy.

2. Diplomacy.

diplomatic corps or **body,** s. The whole body of diplomats accredited to a court or government.

***dip-lō-măt'-ĭc-ăl,** *a.* [Eng. *diplomatic; -al.*] The same as DIPLOMATIC (q.v.).

dĭp-lō-măt'-ĭc-ăl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *diplomatical; -ly.*] In a diplomatic, artful, or dexterous manner; by diplomacy.

*** dĭp-lō-măt'-ĭcs,** *s.* [DIPLOMATIC, *a.*] The science of diplomas; that is, of ancient writings, literary and public documents, letters, deeds, decrees, charters, wills, &c., which has for its object the ascertaining of the authenticity, date, genuineness, &c.; the diplomatic science.

*** dĭ-plō'-mą-tĭzm,** *s.* [Lat. *diploma* (genit. *diplomatis*), and Eng. suff. *-ism.*] Diplomacy.

dĭ-plō'-mą-tĭst, *s.* [Fr. *diplomatiste.*] One who is engaged or skilled in diplomacy; a diplomat.

"There is no injustice in saying that *diplomatists*, as a class, have always been more distinguished by their address, . . . than by generous enthusiasm or austere rectitude."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

dĭp-lō-mĭt'-rī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *diplomitri(um)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of flowerless plants, order Jungermanniaceæ (Scale-mosses).

dĭp-lō-mī'-trĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. διπλόος (*diploos*) = twofold, double, and μιτρίον (*mitrion*), dimin. from μίτρα (*mitra*) = a belt or girdle.]

Bot.: An old genus of flowerless plants, now made a synonym of Hollia.

dĭp-lō-păp'-pĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *diplopapp(us)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of composite plants, tribe Asteroideæ.

dĭp-lō-păp'-pŭs, *s.* [Gr. διπλόος (*diploos*) = twofold, double, and πάππος (*pappos*) = the down on the seeds of certain plants such as the dandelion.]

Bot.: A genus of composite plants, the typical one of the sub-tribe Diplopappeæ.

dĭp-lō-pĕr-ĭst'-ō-mī, *s. pl.* [Gr. διπλόος (*diploos*) = double; περί (*peri*) = around, about, and στόμα (*stoma*) = the mouth.]

Bot.: A term applied to certain Mosses which have two rows of hygrometric cellular teeth in the peristome.

dĭ-plō-pĭ-ą, dĭp-lō-pȳ, *s.* [Gr. διπλόος (*diploos*) = double, and ὤψ (*ops*), genit. ὠπός (*opos*) = the eye, sight; Fr. *diplopie.*]

Med.: A disease of the eyes, in which the patient sees objects double. Usually the two images are almost entirely superposed, and one is more distinct than the other. The defect may be produced by the co-operation of two unequal eyes, or it may proceed from one. (*Ganot.*)

¶ There is an analogous disease called Triplopy (q.v.), in which the patient sees not double, but triple.

dĭp-lō-pnō'-ī, *s. pl.* [Gr. διπλόος (*diploos*) = twofold, double, and πνοή (*pnoē*) = a blowing, a breathing. So named because these fishes breathe both by lungs and gills.]

Ichthy.: The same as DIPNOI (q.v.).

dĭp'-lō-pŏd, *s.* [DIPLOPODA.] A member of the Diplopoda (q.v.).

dĭ-plŏp'-ō-dą, *s. pl.* [Gr. διπλόος (*diploos*) = double, and πούς (*pous*), genit. ποδός (*podos*) = a foot.]

Entom.: [CHILOGNATHA].

dĭ-plŏp'-tĕr-ą, *s.* [Gr. διπλόος (*diploos*) = double, and πτερόν (*pteron*) = a wing.]

Entom.: A division of Hymenopterous Insects, comprising the three families Eumenidæ, Masaridæ, and Vespidæ. (See these words.)

dĭ-plŏp'-tĕr-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. διπλόος (*diploos*) = double, and πτερόν (*pteron*) = a wing, a fin.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil Ganoid fishes, belonging to the family Saurodipterini. They have two dorsal fins; scales rhomboidal and smooth; fins sub-acutely lobate. They are found in the Old Red Sandstone.

dĭp'-lō-pȳ, *s.* [DIPLOPIA.]

dip-lō-stē'-mŏn-oŭs, *a.* [Gr. διπλόος (*diploos*) = double, and στήμων (*stemōn*) = a thread.]

Bot.: A term applied to those plants the flowers of which have twice as many stamens as petals.

dĭp-lō-stȳ'-lŭs, *s.* [Gr. διπλόος (*diploos*) = double, and στυλος (*stulos*) = a pillar.]

Palæont.: A genus of small shrimp-like Crustaceans, from the coal formation of Nova Scotia, and so named by Mr. Salter from the two pairs of appendages to the last segment, tetson, or tail-plate. (*Page.*)

dĭp-lō-tăx'-ĭs, *s.* [Gr. διπλόος (*diploos*) = double, and τάξις (*taxis*) = arrangement.]

Bot.: A genus of Cruciferæ, comprising about twenty species of herbaceous plants, with yellow flowers, leaves pinnatifid, seeds oblong or oval, arranged in two rows. Two species, *D. muralis* and *D. tenuifolia*, are British. The latter is a fetid plant, with large yellow flowers; it grows on old walls, and is by no means uncommon in England and Scotland; the former species is much less frequently met with.

dĭp-lō-tĕg'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. διπλόος (*diploos*) = double, and τέγος (*tegos*), the same as στέγος (*stegos*) = a roof, a covering of a house.]

Bot.: An inferior dry pericarp, dehiscent or rupturing. Lindley places it in his class of Syncarpæ, or compound fruit.

dĭp-lō-zō'-ŏn, *s.* [Gr. διπλόος (*diploos*) = double, and ζωον (*zōon*) = an animal.]

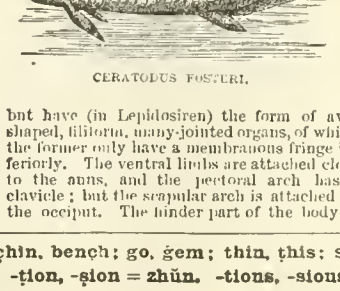
Zool.: A genus of Entozoa, family Trematoda, consisting of parasitical worms which infest the gills of the bream, carp, roach, &c., and which have the appearance of two distinct bodies in a state of conjugation in the form of an X or St. Andrew's cross, the two bodies being of different sexes, soft, elongated, and flattened, and each terminated posteriorly by a transverse, oval, or almost quadrilateral expansion, furnished with four suctorial disks. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

dip-neū-mō'-nĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Gr. δι = δίς (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and πνεύμων (*pneumōn*) = a lung.]

Entom.: A section of Araneidæ, or Spiders, comprising such as have two pulmonary sacs.

dĭp'-nōī, *s. pl.* [Gr. δι = δίς (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and πνοή (*pnoē*) = breath.]

1. *Ichthy.:* An order of fishes, small in number, but of great importance as exhibiting a distinct transition between the Fishes and Amphibia. So many, in fact, and so striking, are the points of resemblance between the two, that until recently the Lepidosiren was always made to constitute the lowest class of Amphibia. The highest authorities, however, now concur in placing it amongst the fishes, of which it constitutes the highest order. The order Dipnoi is defined by the following characters: the body is fish-like in shape; there is a skull with distinct cranial bones and a lower jaw, but the notochord is persistent, and there are no vertebral centra, nor an occipital condyle. The exo-skeleton consists of horny, over-lapping scales, having the cycloid character. The pectoral and ventral limbs are both present,



CERATODUS FOSTERI.

but have (in Lepidosiren) the form of awl-shaped, filiform, many-jointed organs, of which the former only have a membranous fringe inferiorly. The ventral limbs are attached close to the anus, and the pectoral arch has a clavicle; but the scapular arch is attached to the occiput. The hinder part of the body is fringed by a vertical median fin. The heart has two auricles and one ventricle. The respiratory organs are twofold, consisting on the one hand of free filamentous gills, contained in a branchial chamber, which opens externally by a single vertical gill-slit, and on the other hand of true lungs in the form of a double cellular air-bladder, communicating with the œsophagus by means of an air-duct or trachea. The branchiæ are supported upon branchial arches, but these are not connected with the hyoid bone; and, in some cases at any rate, rudimentary external branchiæ exist as well. The nasal sacs open posteriorly into the throat. Until recently the only two members of the order were the *Lepidosiren paradoxa* of South America, and the *Lepidosiren* (*Protopterus*) *annectens* of Africa. Recently, however, there has been discovered a most remarkable fish in the rivers of Queensland, which is referable to this order. This is the *Ceratodus Fosteri*, or Australian Mud-fish. [CERATODUS.] Dr. Günther considers the order Dipnoi as a sub-order of Ganoidei. By Professor Owen they are called Protopteri.

2. *Palæont.:* [CERATODUS].

dĭp'-nō-ŭs, *a.* [DIPNOI.]

Surg.: Having two vent-holes. An epithet applied to wounds which pass through a part, and admit the air at both ends.

dĭ-pŏd'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [From *dipus* (q.v.), the typical genus, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: The Jerboas, a widely distributed family of hopping rodents. The body is light and slender, the hind limbs much elongated, fore limbs very small, and the tail usually tufted at the end. It includes the American Jumping Mouse (*Zapus* or *Meriones hudsonius*), *Dipus ægyptius*, the Common Jerboa, the Jumping Hare of South Africa (*Pedetes capensis*), the Alactaga (*Alactaga jaculus*), &c. The family is found in Central Asia, Syria, and Arabia, South Africa and North America.

dĭp'-ō-dȳ, *s.* [Gr. δι = δίς (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and πούς (*pous*), genit. ποδός (*podis*) = a foot.]

Pros.: Two metrical feet included in one measure, or a series of two feet.

dī-pō'-lar, *a.* [Gr. δι = δίς (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and Eng. *polar* (q.v.).] Having two poles, as a magnetic bar.

dĭpped, dĭpt, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DIP, *v.*]

Dĭp'-pel, *s.* [See definition.] The name of a chemist in the seventeenth century.

Dippel's oil, s.

Comm.: Purified hartshorn oil, or animal oil, *Oleum animale Dippelii*, *Ol. cornu cervi rectificatum.* An oil prepared as a medicine by Dippel, from crude fetid animal oil (*Ol. cornu cervi fœtidum*), by submitting it to repeated rectification, *per se*, till it left no longer any black residue. The oil thus obtained is colourless, highly refractive, smells somewhat like cinnamon, and has a burning taste. It was valued as an anti-spasmodic and nervous stimulant, but is no longer used in medicine. Taken in excess it is poisonous. Animal oil is now rectified with sand, water, or lime. Nearly all the animal oil of commerce is now obtained by the destructive distillation of bones, as a by-product in the preparation of bone black. [BONE OIL.]

dĭp'-pĕr, * **dip-pere,** *s.* [Eng. *dip*; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who dips in the water or other liquid

2. A vessel used for dipping or ladling water or other liquid; a ladle.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Ch. Hist.:* A name given in contempt to the sect of Baptists. (Still in use in America.)

"Our townsmen, since of floods they must turn skippers,
Will change religion too, and so turn *dippers.*"
Cleaveland Poems, p. 18.

2. *Astron.:* A name given in America to the seven stars in the constellation of the Great Bear, from their being arranged in the form of a dipper, or ladle.

3. *Ornith.:* *Cinclus aquaticus*, a genus of birds belonging to the family Merulidæ and order Passeres. The bird derives its name from its habit of dipping or bowing the head while sitting, at the same time flirting up its tail. Common in Britain.

4. *Phot.:* An instrument used for immersing plates in upright baths containing nitrate of silver, and withdrawing the same after sensitizing. They are slender flat strips of hard rubber, wood, glass, porcelain, and sometimes silver wire, having short projections upon which to rest the edge of the plate, which stands nearly upright in the bath while the chemical changes take place. (*Knight.*)

dĭp'-pĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Dip, v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of plunging or immersing in a liquid for a short time.

"That which is dyed with many *dippings* is ingrain, and can very hardly be washed out."—*Bp. Taylor: Of Repentance*, ch. v., § 4.

2. The act of bending, or inclining downwards.

* 3. The act of baptizing by immersion.

4. The act or method of taking snuff by rubbing it on the teeth or gums.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Brass-work:* The process of brightening ornamental brass-work: The grease is removed by heat or lye, the work is pickled in dilute aquafortis, scoured with sand and water, washed, dipped in a bath of pure nitrous acid for an instant, washed, rubbed with beech sawdust, burnished, and lacquered.

2. *Tin-work:* Plunging sheet-iron plates in the pickle or the tin bath in tinning.

3. *Pottery:* The process of coating coarse clay ware with enamel, or of glazing stone ware.

4. *Leather-dressing:* The Scotch term for the dubbing of American and English curriera. It consists of boiled-oil, fish-oil, and tallow.

5. *Phot.:* Immersing the collodionized plate in a sensitizing bath.

6. *Min.:* The angle at which the mineral vein is inclined; the dip.

dipping-frame, *s.*

1. *Candle-making:* A frame from which candle-wicks are suspended while dipping into the vat of melted tallow. [Candle.]

2. *Dyeing:* A frame on which the fabric is stretched and immersed in dyeing with indigo.

dipping-needle, *s.* A magnetized needle, moving in a vertical plane, on an axis which passes at right angles exactly through the centre of gravity. When thus mounted it will, if placed anywhere not in the magnetic equator, dip or point downwards. The position of the magnetic pole can thus be determined from the intersection of two or more lines formed by making experiments with the dipping-needle at various places. The inclination or dip of the magnetized needle was not known to the Chinese, who had discovered its variation during the twelfth century. This element of terrestrial magnetism appears to have been discovered by Robert Norman, a compass-maker of Ratcliff, London, who detected the dip, and published the fact in 1576. He contrived the dipping-needle, and found the dip at London to be 71° 50'. [Dip-circle.] Captain Sir James Ross, the celebrated Arctic navigator, reached the magnetic pole, latitude 70° 5' 17" N., and longitude 96° 46' 45" W., on the first of June, 1831. The amount of dip was 89° 59'. (*Knight.*)

dipping-pan, *s.*

Stereotyping: A square, cast-iron tray in which the floating-plate and plaster-cast are placed for obtaining a stereotype cast. The floating-plate is to form the back of the stereotype, and the mould the face; the dipping-pan forms the flask, and is plunged beneath the surface of the metal in an iron pot. The metal runs in at holes through the lid and forces apart the plate and the mould. (*Knight.*)

dipping-tube, *s.* A tube for taking microscopic objects out of a liquid. [Fishing-tube.] Dipping-tubes vary in length from about five inches to a foot, and in calibre from ⅛ to ½ inch. One end is coated outside with sealing-wax and spirit, or some other coloured liquid. (*Knight.*)

dĭp'-rĭ ŏn, *s.* [Gr. δι = δίς (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and πρίων (*prīōn*) = a saw.]

Palæont.: A synonym of Diplograpsus (q.v.), the serrated cells on each side the central axis giving the organism the appearance of a double saw.

dĭp-rĭ-ō-nĭd'-ĭ-an, *a.* [Gr. δι = δίς (*dis*) = twice, twofold, πρίων (*prīōn*) = a saw, and Eng. adj. suff. *-idian.*]

Palæont.: A term applied to those fossil Hydrozoa in which the polypary possesses a row of cellules on each side.

"The *diprionidian* Graptolites, with rare exceptions, are confined to the Lower Silurian and Cambrian Rocks."—*Nicholson: Man. of Palæont.*, p. 82.

dī-prĭs-măt'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. δι = δίς (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and Eng. *prismatic* (q.v.).]

1. *Optics:* Doubly prismatic.

2. *Crystallog.:* Having cleavages parallel to the sides of a four-sided vertical prism, and, at the same time, to a horizontal prism.

dī-prō-par'-ĝyl, *s.* [Etym. uncertain.]

Chem.: C_6H_6, or $HC{\equiv}C{-}CH_2{-}CH_2{-}C{\equiv}CH$. Obtained by distilling diallyl-tetrabromide, $C_6H_{10}Br_4$, with a large excess of caustic potash, which converts it into dibromdiallyl, $C_6H_8Br_2$, which is then boiled with alcoholic potash. Dipropargyl is a pungent liquid, boiling at 85°. With ammoniacal solution of cuprous chloride it gives a greenish-yellow precipitate, $C_6H_4(Cu_2)'' + 2H_2O$, and with a silver solution a white precipitate, $C_6H_4Ag_2 + 2H_2O$, which blackens on exposure to the light, and explodes when heated to 100°. Dipropargyl is isomeric with benzene, which boils at 81°. Its density is less than benzene, being 0·82 instead of 0·89. It is much less stable, being very easily polymerized, and forms an addition compound with eight atoms of bromine, $C_6H_6Br_8$, which melts at 140°.

dī'-prō-pyl, *s.* [Hexane.]

dī-prōt'-ō-dŏn, *s.* [Gr. δι = δίς (*dis*) = twice, twofold; πρωτος (*prōtos*) = first, and ὀδούς (*odous*), genit. ὀδόντος (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Palæont.: A gigantic Pachydermoid Marsupial mammal, resembling in most essential respects the Kangaroo, the dentition especially showing many points of affinity. The hind limbs, however, were not so disproportionately long as in the Kangaroos. The skull of one in the British Museum measures three feet in length. It is found in the Pleistocene or Upper Tertiary beds of Australia, and derives its name from the large scalpriform character of its incisors or front teeth.

dī-prōt'-ō-dŏnt, *a.* [Diprotodon.]

Zool.: Having the same structure of tooth as in the genus Diprotodon (q.v.).

"In the *Diprotodont* forms . . ." — *Nicholson: Palæont.* ii. 289.

dī-prōt-ō-dŏn'-tĭ-a (ti as shĭ), *s. pl.* [Diprotodon.]

Zool.: A primary group of the Marsupialia, consisting of genera which have only two lower incisors, the canines rudimentary or wanting, and the molars generally with broad grinding crowns. It contains the Macropodidæ (Kangeroos), the Phalangistidæ (Phalangers), &c.

dĭp-sā'-çē-æ, dĭp-sa-cā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *dipsac(us)*, the typical genus, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: The Teazel family, a natural order of exogenous plants, consisting of herbs or undershrubs, with opposite or verticillate leaves, and capitate or verticillate flowers, surrounded by a many-leaved involucre. They are found in the south of Europe, the Levant, and the Cape of Good Hope. Lindley enumerates six genera and 160 species.

dĭp'-sa-cŭs, *s.* [Gr. διψάς (*dipsas*) = (1) a serpent, (2) a plant; διψάω (*dipsaō*) = to thirst.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical one of the order Dipsacaceæ. They are erect, pilose, or prickly biennial herbs, with lilac, white, or yellow flowers. The dried heads of *Dipsacus fullonum* (Fuller's Teazel) are used in dressing cloth. Some of the species have febrifugal properties. The name is derived from the bases of the leaves of some of the species being coronate in such a way as to enclose a cavity, which contains water ready to allay thirst. The water thus contained was once considered good for bleared eyes. [Teazel.]

dĭp-săd'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Gr. διψάς (*dipsas*), genit. διψάδος (*dipsados*) a venomous serpent, whose bite caused intense thirst, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Colubrine Snakes, tribe Suspecta. They have a long, compressed, slender body, generally narrower than the head. Both jaws have sometimes fangs. (*Dallas.*) Type Dipsas, in some classifications placed under the Colubridæ, using that term for the whole group of Colubrine Snakes.

dĭp'-săs, *s.* [Gr. διψάς (*dipsas*) = a serpent.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A serpent, whose bite was fabled to produce unquenchable thirst.

"Cenastes horn'd, hydrus, and ellops drear,
And *dipsas*." *Milton: P. L.*, x. 526.

II. *Zoology:*

1. A genus of non-venomous snakes belonging to the family Colubridæ: body long and compressed; vertical scales square; lateral scales linear; subcaudal plates double.

2. A genus of fresh-water bivalves, intermediate between Unio and Anodonta.

* **dĭp-sĕt'-ĭc,** *a.* [Gr. διψητικός (*dipsētikos*), from διψάω (*dipsaō*) = to thirst.] Having a tendency to excite thirst.

dĭp-sō-mā'-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. διψάω (*dipsaō*) = to thirst, and μανια (*mania*) = madness.]

Med.: Alcoholism; the brain-fever of drunkards, or *delirium tremens* (q.v.).

dĭp-sō-mā'-nĭ-ac, *s.* [Gr. διψάω (*dipsō*) = to thirst, and Eng. *maniac* (q.v.).] One who is subject to dipsomania.

dĭp-sō-ma-nĭ'-ăc-al, *a.* [Gr. διψάω (*dipsaō*) = to thirst, and Eng. *maniacal* (q.v.).] Of or pertaining to dipsomania.

dĭp-sŏp'-ą-thy, *s.* [Gr. διψάω (*dipsaō*) = to thirst, and πάθος (*pathos*) = suffering.]

Med.: A mode of treatment which consists in abstaining from drinks.

dĭp-sō'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. διψάω (*dipsaō*) = to thirst.]

Med.: A morbid thirst.; excessive desire of drinking.

dĭp'-tĕr-a, *s. pl.* [Gr. δίπτερος (*dipteros*) = two-winged: δι = δις (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and πτερόν (*pteron*) = a wing.]

Entom.: An order of insects, such as gnats, houseflies, &c., that have only two membranous wings developed, the hind pair being represented by two small knobbed organs, called *halteres*, or poisers, whose exact function is as yet undetermined. The mouth is suctorial, and forms a proboscis composed of mandibles, maxillæ, and a central piece, or tongue (*glossarium*), the labinm, often with a fleshy, terminal lip, serving as a sheath; frequently some of these parts are converted into chitinous setæ, or into lancet-shaped bodies, with which their owners pierce the tissues of animals or plants, whose juices, thus set free, they feed on, sucking them up through the tubular proboscis. They have two large compound eyes, often composed of thousands of facets, on either side of the head; and three small ocelli on the top. The antennæ are variable in form and size, but more commonly are very short, and composed of three joints. The foot, in addition to a pair of strong claws, is furnished with two, rarely three, cushions, covered beneath with fine hair-like suckers, which, aided by a viscid secretion that renders adhesion more perfect, enables these insects to crawl on the under surfaces of objects however smooth. The metamorphosis in Diptera is complete, and the larvæ are generally destitute of feet. Many of the Diptera are useful scavengers in the larval state, but others are very injurious—*e.g.*, the Hessian Fly (*Cecidomyia destructor*) to wheat-crops, the Crane Fly (*Tipula oleracea*) to grass lands. In the perfect state they are too often pests to man and beast, sucking the blood or depositing their eggs in or on their bodies, causing tumours, ulcerations, and death. The species are very numerous (about 9,000 being found in Europe alone), and world-wide in their distribution. In the fossil state they have been found as far back as the beginning of the Secondary period. The classification of the Diptera is a matter of some difficulty. By some authors they are divided into three sub-orders: Nemocera, Brachycera, and Pupipara; by others into five tribes: Nemocera, Notacantha, Tanystoma, Athericera, and Pupipara; whilst some naturalists even include the Fleas, Aphaniptera.

dĭp-tĕr-ā'-çē-æ, dĭp-tĕr-ō-oar'-pĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Gr. δίπτερος (*dipteros*) = two-winged; δι = δίς (*dis*) = twice, twofold; πτερόν (*pteron*) = a wing; καρπός (*karpos*) = fruit, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ, -eæ.*]

Bot.: An order of Exogenous trees, with alternate leaves, having an involute vernation, and deciduous convolute stipules. They are found in India, and especially in the eastern islands of the Indian Archipelago. There are eight genera and forty-eight species known. The trees belonging to this order are handsome and ornamental, and abound in resinous juice. *Dryobalanops camphora*, or *aromatica*, a native of Sumatra, when old, furnishes a kind of camphor, secreted in crystalline masses, naturally into cavities in the wood. When young, it yields, on incision, a pale yellow liquid, consisting of resin, and a volatile oil having a camphoraceous odour. Indian copal, or gum, the *gum animi* of commerce, is the inspissated varnish obtained from *Vateria Indica*. The fruit of this tree yields to boiling water the celebrated butter of Canara, or Pinei tallow.

dĭp'-tĕr-ăds, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *dipter(aceæ)*, and Eng., &c. pl. suff. *-ads.*]

Bot.: The English name given by Lindley to the order Dipteraceæ (q.v.).

dĭp'-tĕr-al, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. δίπτερος (*dipteros*) = two-winged: δι = δίς (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and πτερόν (*pteron*) = a wing.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Arch.:* A term applied to a temple having a double range of columns all round; it usually had eight in the front row of the end porticoes, and fifteen at the sides, the columns at the angles being included in both.

2. *Entom.:* Having only two wings; dipterous.

B. *As substantive:*

Arch.: A dipteron, or dipteral temple.

dĭp'-tĕr-an, *s.* [Diptera.]

Entom.: A member of the Diptera (q.v.), a dipterous insect.

dĭp-tĕr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Gr. δίπτερος (*dipteros*) = two-winged: δι = δίς (*dis*) = twice, twofold, πτερόν (*pteron*) = a wing, a fin, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: In Prof. Owen's classification, the first family of his Lepidoganoidei, a sub-order of Ganoidean fishes. (*Owen: Palæontology*, 1860.)

dĭp'-tĕr-ĭx, dĭp'-tĕr-ŷx, *s.* [Gr. δι = δίς (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and πτέρυξ (*pterux*) = a wing.]

Bot.: A genus of Leguminous plants, consisting of trees with abruptly-pinoate leaves. The name is derived from the two upper lobes of the calyx, which appear like wings. They are natives of the northern parts of South America. The fragrant seeds of *Dipterix odorata* are known as Tonka or Tonquin-bean, and are used to scent snuff. [Tonka-bean.]

dĭp-tĕr-ō-car'-pĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Dipteraceæ.]

dĭp-tĕr-ō-car'-pŭs, *s.* [Gr. δίπτερος (*dipteros*): δι = δις (*dis*) = twice, twofold; πτερόν a wing, and καρπός (*karpos*) = fruit.]

Bot.: A genus of trees, the type of the order Dipterocarpeæ, or Dipteraceæ. They have showy white flowers mixed with red. Various species yield a substance like Balsam of Copaiva.

dipterocarpus-balsam, *s.* Wood-oil. The volatile oil of this balsam (which is also known as Gurjun balsam), may be distinguished by the splendid violet colour produced on dissolving it in about twenty parts of CS_2, and adding a cooled mixture of strong nitric and sulphuric acids. Cod-liver oil and valerian oil likewise exhibit a fine violet colour, but for a short time only. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*)

dĭp'-tĕr-ŏn, dĭp'-tĕr-ŏs, *s.* [Gr. δίπτερος (*dipteros*), neut. δίπτερον (*dipteron*) = having two wings.]

Arch.: A temple having a double row of columns on each of its four sides. Such an edifice is said to be *dipteral.*

dĭp'-tĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Gr. δίπτερος (*dipteros*) = two-winged: δι = δίς (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and πτερόν (*pteron*) = a wing.]

1. *Bot.:* A term applied to seeds, the margins of which are prolonged, so as to present the appearance of wings.

2. *Entom.:* Two-winged; pertaining or belonging to the order Diptera (q.v.).

dĭp'-tĕr-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. δίπτερος (*dipteros*) = two-winged: δι = δίς (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and πτερόν (*pteron*) = a wing, a fin.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil Ganoid fishes, the type of the family Ctenodipterini. The body is covered with cycloidal, overlapping, smooth scales; the head is protected by a kind of helmet formed of the anchylosed cranial bones, and the teeth are conical in form and nearly equal in size. The two dorsal fins are placed far back; tail heterocercal. All the species are Devonian. (*Nicholson.*)

dĭp-tĕr-ўg'-ĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. δι = δίς (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and πτέρυξ (*pterux*), genit. πτέρυγος (*pterugos*) = a wing, a fin.]

A. *As adj.:* A term applied to those fishes which have only two dorsal fins.

B. *As subst.:* A member of a family of dipterygian fishes.

* **dĭp'-tōte,** *s.* [Gr. δι = δίς (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and πτωτικός (*ptōtikos*) = pertaining to a case: πτῶσις (*ptōsis*) = a case; πίπτω (*piptō*) = to fall.]

Gram.: A noun which has only two cases.

dĭp'-tўch, *s.* [Low Lat. *diptycha*; Gr. δίπτυχα (*diptucha*) = a pair of writing tablets; neut. pl. of δίπτυχος (*diptuchos*) = folded, doubled: δι = δίς (*dis*) = twice, twofold; πτυκτός (*ptuktos*) = folded; πτύσσω (*plussō*) = to fold.]

1. *Antiq.:* Double-folded tablets made of carved ivory on the outer side and wax on the inner. They were used as a register of the names of consuls and other magistrates, and derived their name from being formed of two tables or leaves. Tablets of three leaves were called *triptychs* (q.v.).

2. *Eccles.:* A list or register of bishops, martyrs, &c., containing a double catalogue, in one of which were entered the names of the living, and in the other the names of the dead, for whom prayers were to be offered during the mass.

"The commemoration of saints was made out of the *diptychs* of the church, as appears by multitudes of places in St. Austin."—*Stillingfleet.*

dĭp'-tў-chŭm, dĭp'-tў-chŭs, *s.* [Diptych.]

dī'-pŭs, *s.* [Gr. δι = δίς (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and πούς (*pous*) = a foot.]

1. *Zool.:* The Jerboas, a genus of rodents, the type of the family *Dipodidæ* (q.v.). It includes about twenty species. *Dipus ægyptiacus* is a native of north-eastern Africa, Arabia, and South-western Asia. It lives in burrows, and is generally gregarious. When going along quietly, the jerboa walks and runs by alternate steps of the hind feet; but when there is occasion for rapidity it springs from both hind feet at the same time, covering so much ground at each leap, and touching the ground so momentarily between them, that its motion is more like that of a bird skimming close to the surface of the ground than that of a fourfooted beast. It is about six inches long, with a tail eight inches long, exclusive of the tuft at the end. Its upper surface is of a greyish sand colour, the lower surface white; the tail pale yellowish above, and white beneath; the tip white, with an arrow-shaped black mark on the upper surface.

2. *Palæont.:* The remains of a species of Dipus have been discovered in the Miocene deposits in France.

dī-pȳ're, *s.* [Gr. δι = δίς (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and πῦρ (*pur*) = fire, from the two effects of fusion and phosphorescence.]

Min.: A tetragonal, transparent, or translucent mineral, occurring in rather coarse crystals in Metamorphic rocks. It is found in the Pyrenees. When heated before the blow-pipe it first becomes phosphorescent and then fuses. Sp. gr. 2·646; hardness, 5—5·5; comp.: silica, 55·5—60; alumina, 22·68—24·8; lime, 6·85—10; soda, 0—9·4; potassa, protoxyd of manganese, and magnesia, traces; water, 2—4·55. (*Dana.*)

dī-pȳ-rē'-noŭs, *a.* [Gr. δι = δίς (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and πυρήν (*purēn*) = the stone of stone fruit.]

Bot.: Containing two pyrenes or stones.

dī-quin'-ō-lino, *s.* [Gr. δι = δίς (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and Eng. *quinoline* (q.v.).]

Chem.: $C_{18}H_{14}N_2$. A yellow oil, formed by boiling quinoline with sodium. It forms crystalline hydrochloride of a splendid red colour, which forms double salts with platinic chloride.

dī-rā-dī-ā'-tion, *s.* [Low Lat. *diradiatio*, from *di* = *dis* = apart, and *radiatio* = radiation; *radius* = a ray.] The emission and diffusion of rays of light from a luminous body.

dĭr-ca, *s.* [Lat. *Dirce*; Gr. Δίρκη (*Dirkē*) = a fountain near Thebes in Bœotia, sacred to the Muses. In allusion to the wet places in which the plant grows.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the natural order Thymelæaceæ, and consisting of a single species, *Dirca palustris*, the Leather-wood of America. The bark is tough, and is made into ropes and paper; in small doses it is used medicinally as a cathartic, but in strong doses it produces vomiting. The fruit is said to be narcotic.

dĭr-dŭm, dĭr'-dĭm, *s.* [Gael. *diardan* = anger, passion.]

1. An uproar, a tumult, a disturbance.

"It's just because—just that the *dirdums* a' about yon man's pokmanky."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xiv.

2. An evil chance, damage; disagreeable consequences.

3. A severe reprehension or reproof; a scolding.

"My word! but she's no blate to show her nose here. I gi'ed her such a *dirdum* the last time I got her sitting in our laundry, as might hae served her for a twelvemonth."—*Petticoat Tales*, i. 280.

* **4.** A blow.

"It may be some of you get a clash of the kirk's craft, that's a business I warrand you, a fair *dirdim* of their synagogue."—*M. Bruce: Soul-Confirmation*, p. 14.

dĭre, *a.* [Lat. *dirus* = dreadful.] Dreadful, fearful, horrible, dismal, terrible, mournful, lamentable, sad.

"Oh! ere that *dire* disgrace shall blast my fame,
O'erwhelm me, earth! and hide a monarch's shame."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, iv. 218, 219.

¶ Used adverbially in such compounds as *dire-looking* (*Milton*); *dire-labouring*, *dire-muttered* (*Thomson*), &c.

dī rĕct', *a., adv.,* & *s.* [Lat. *directus* = straight, pa. par. of *dirigo* = to set straight, to direct; Fr. *direct*; Ital. *diritto.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

(1) Straight; directed in a straight line from one body or place to another.

"He said, and on His Son with rays *direct*
Shone full." *Milton: P. L.*, vi. 719, 720.

(2) Straight; not curved or crooked; right.

"The ships . . . consequently must needs encounter when they either advance towards one another in *direct* lines, or meet in the intersection of cross lines."—*Bentley.*

(3) Nearest, shortest, most expeditious; as, To take the *direct* road to a place.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Leading or tending to an end or result, as by a straight line; not circuitous.

"My *direct* road to enjoy a more flowery path."—*Melmoth: Pliny*, bk. i., lett. ii.

(2) Not collateral; in the line of descent from father to son; as, A descendant in a *direct* line.

(3) Immediate; not received or gained indirectly.

"In mine own *direct* knowledge."—*Shakesp.: All's Well*, iii. 6.

(4) Plain, express, to the point.

"Yield me a *direct* answer."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, iv. 2.

(5) Open, plain, straightforward, sincere, honest, upright.

"There be, that are in nature faithful and sincere, and plain and *direct*, not crafty and involved."—*Bacon.*

(6) Assessed or paid directly. [Direct taxation.]

II. *Technically:*

1. *Astron.:* Applied to the motion of a planet when it is in the same direction as the sun moves among the fixed stars—viz., to the left of an observer looking south; in other words, the direct motion of a planet is towards the east. (*Airy: Popular Astronomy* (6th ed.), pp. 91, 123, 124.) [Retrograde.]

"The earth was revolving from left to right, or in the way which we call *direct*."—*Airy: Popular Astronomy* (6th ed.), p. 158.

2. *Logic:* In direct demonstration the premises employed in each step of the reasoning, are either axioms, definitions, or truths previously demonstrated. In the indirect demonstration, or *reductio ad absurdum*, the premises or some of the steps may depend upon one or more hypotheses.

B. *As adverb:*

1. Directly; in a straight line.

"God Phebus *direct* descending down."
Chaucer: Test. of Creseide.

2. Directly, at once, immediately.

3. To the point.

"*Direct* or indirectly then
To answer, all is one."
Warner: Albion's England, ix. 51.

* **C.** *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A direction.

"It is a *direct*, a reference, a dash of the Holy Ghost's pen." *Adams: Works*, ii. 110. (*Davies.*)

2. *Music:* A sign (,) used at the bottom of a page or even at the end of a line of music, to indicate the note next to be sung or played; acting as a catchword in printed books. It was formerly universal, but is now very seldom, if ever, used.

¶ For the difference between *direct* and *straight*, see STRAIGHT.

direct-action, *a.*

¶ *Direct-action steam-engine:* A form of steam-engines in which the piston-rod or cross-head is connected directly by a rod with the crank, dispensing with working-beams and side-levers. They may be classed generally under three heads: those which obtain the parallelism of the piston-rod by means of the system of jointed rods called a parallel motion; those which use guides or sliding surfaces for this purpose; and those denominated oscillating-engines, in which the cylinder is hung upon pivots and follows the oscillations of the crank. In Napier's direct-action steam-engine the beam is retained, but only for the purpose of working the pumps. (*Knight.*)

direct-draft, *s.* In steam-boilers, when the hot air and smoke pass off in a single direct flue. In contradistinction to a reverting, a wheel, or a split draft.

direct-interval, *s.*
Music: [INTERVAL].

direct-motion, *s.*
Music: [MOTION].

direct-proportion, *s.*
Math.: [PROPORTION].

direct-radial, *s.*
Perspect.: A right line from the eye perpendicular to the picture.

direct-ratio, *s.*
Math.: [RATIO].

direct-taxation, *s.*
Polit. Econ.: The assessing of taxes directly on real estate, as houses and lands, or on income; as opposed to indirect taxation, which is assessed on some article of commerce, and is thus paid indirectly by the purchaser.

dĭ-rĕct', ***di-recte,** *v.t.* & *i.* [From the adj. (q.v.). In Fr. *diriger*; Sp. & Port. *dirigir*; Ital. *dirigere.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To point, set, or lay in a direct or straight line towards a place or object.

"And he sent Judah before him unto Joseph, to *direct* his face unto Goshen."—*Gen.* xlvi. 20.

2. To point out or show the direct or right road to.

"*Direct* me, if it be your will,
Where great Antidius lies." *Shakesp.: Coriol.*, iv. 4.

3. To address, or inscribe with an address or direction.

"A cargo of copes, images, beads, crosses, and censers arrived at Leith *directed* to Lord Perth."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

4. To address, speak, or utter to a person.

"Words sweetly placed and modestly *directed*."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., v. 3.

5. To aim or point; to design, to intend.

"Offenders against whom Sacheverell's clause was *directed*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

6. To lead, to guide, to regulate, to prescribe a course to.

"Some god *direct* my judgment!"
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, ii. 7.

7. To instruct, to order, to command, to give instructions to.

"I'll first *direct* my men what they shall do."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iv. 2.

8. To rule, to manage, to administer; to act as leader or head of.

"... undergone the trouble of really *directing* the administration." *Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

B. *Intrans.:* To guide, to lead, to give instructions, to order, to prescribe.

"She hath *directed*,
How I shall take her from her father's house."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, ii. 4.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between to *direct* and to *regulate*: "To *direct* is personal, it supposes authority; to *regulate* is general, it supposes superior information. An officer *directs* the movements of his men in military operations; the steward or master of the ceremonies *regulates* the whole concerns of an entertainment; the *director* is often a man in power; the *regulator* is always the man of business ... To *direct* is always used with regard to others; to *regulate* frequently with regard to ourselves. One person *directs* another according to his better judgment; he *regulates* his own conduct by principles or circumstances." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between to *direct* and to *conduct*, see CONDUCT.

dĭ-rĕct'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DIRECT, *v.*]

* **dĭ-rĕc'-tŏr, dĭ-rĕc'-tòr,** *s.* [DIRECTOR.]

dĭ-rĕct'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DIRECT, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of laying, placing, or setting in a direct line with any object or place.

2. The act of addressing, or inscribing with the address or direction of a person.

3. The act of instructing, guiding, leading, or ordering.

directing-circle, *s.*
Fort.: A ring used in giving the proper shape in making gabions.

directing-line, *s.*
Perspect.: The line in which an original plane would cut the directing-plane (q.v.)

directing-plane, *s.*
Persp.: A plane passing through the point of sight parallel to the plane of the picture.

directing-point, *s.*
Persp.: The point where any original line meets the directing plane.

dĭ-rĕc'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *directio* = a setting straight, a directing, from *directus*, pa. par. of *dirigo* = to set straight, to direct; Fr. *direction*; Sp. *direccion*; Ital. *direzione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of directing or setting in a direct line for any object or place.

2. The use, end, or object towards which anything is directed.

3. The course or line taken by a body, or in which it moves.

"They fired their carbines, and galloped off in different *directions* to give the alarm."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

4. A point or position towards which one looks.

5. The act of addressing, or inscribing with an address.

6. A superscription of a letter, parcel, &c., giving the name and residence of the person for which it is intended; an address.

7. The act of directing, turning, or applying to any end, object, or purpose.

"The *direction* of good works to a good end is the only principle that distinguishes charity."—*Smalridge.*

8. The act of directing, regulating, leading, or administering.

"The supreme *direction* of liberal education."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

9. An order, command, instruction, whether verbal or written

"The state implicitly obeyed the *direction* of a single mind."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

* 10. Regularity, adjustment.

"All nature is but art unknown to thee;
All chance, *direction* which thou canst not see."
Pope: Essay on Man, i. 289, 290.

11. A body of directors; a directorate.

II. *Technically:*

Eccles.: The guidance or function of a spiritual adviser or director.

¶ (1) *Angle of direction:*

Mech.: An angle contained by the lines of direction of two conspiring forces.

(2) *Line of direction:*

(*a*) *Gunnery:* The direct line in which a gun is laid.

(*b*) *Mech.:* The line in which a body moves or endeavours to move.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *direction*, *address*, and *superscription*: "The *direction* may serve to direct to places as well as to persons; the *address* is never used but in direct application to the person; the *superscription* has more respect to the thing than to the person. The *direction* may be written or verbal; the *address* in this sense is [nearly] always written; the *superscription* must not only be written, but either on or over some other thing: a *direction* is given to such as go in search of persons and places: it ought to be clear and particular; an *address* is put either on a card, a letter, or in a book: it ought to be suitable to the station and situation of the person *addressed*; a *superscription* is placed at the head of other writings or over tombs and pillars: it ought to be appropriate."

(2) He thus discriminates between *direction* and *order*: "*Direction* contains most of instruction in it; *order* most of authority. *Directions* should be followed; *orders* obeyed. It is necessary to *direct* those who are unable to act for themselves; it is necessary to *order* those whose business it is to execute the *orders* ... *Directions* extend to the moral conduct of others, as well as to the ordinary concerns of life; *orders* are confined to the personal convenience of the individual. A parent *directs* a child as to his behaviour in company, or as to his conduct when he enters life; a teacher *directs* his pupil in the choice of books, or in the distribution of his studies: the master gives *orders* to his attendants to be in waiting for him at a certain hour; or he gives *orders* to his tradesmen to provide what is necessary." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

direction-angle, *s.*
Nat. Phil.: The angle formed by the lines of direction of two forces. [ANGLE OF DIRECTION.]

* **direction-giver,** *s.* An adviser, a counsellor.

"Therefore, sweet Proteus, my *direction-giver*,
Let us into the city presently."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 2.

* **dĭ-rĕc'-tĭ-tūde,** *s.* [A corrupted or coined word.] Meaning, apparently, difficulties.

"Which friends, sir, as it were, durst not, look you, sir, show themselves, as we term it, his friends, whilst he's in *directitude*."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, iv. 5.

* **dĭ-rĕc'-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *direct*; *-ive.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Having the power of directing, instructing, or regulating.

"Mind, as the principal and *directive* cause."—*Cudworth: Intellectual System*, p. 153.

2. Able to be directed, capable of being directed.

"Swords and bows
Directive by the limbs." *Shakesp.: Troilus*, i. 3.

3. Guiding, directing, pointing, or showing the way.

"Nor visited by one *directive* ray,
From cottage streaming, or from airy hall."
Thomson: Autumn, 1,147, 1,148.

II. *Law:* Pertaining to or containing directions as to things to be done; directory, in contradistinction to penal.

"Subject to the laws thereof, as well in the penal, as in the *directive* part of them."—*State Trials; Lieut.-Colonel Lilburne* (1649).

dĭ-rĕct'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *direct*; *-ly.*]

1. In a direct or straight line; straight on; without deviating or deflection; rectilineally.

"He proceeded *directly* along the street."—*Scott: Cadyow Castle* (Introd.)

2. By direct means; in a direct manner. Opposed to *indirectly.*

"Indirectly and *directly* too
Thou hast contrived against the very life
Of the defendant."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

3. Used much in the sense of exactly, precisely, immediately.

"Having *directly* over it a very faire and rich canopy."—*Drake: World Encompassed*, p. 90.

4. As an immediate step or deduction.

"Now of this major or first proposition . . . doth the conclusion *follow directly*."—*Fiske: Works*, p. 147.

5. Without any intervening space; at once.

"The ridges rise *directly* from the sea."—*Cook: Voyages*, vol. i., bk. i., ch. xvii.

6. Immediately, at once, very soon, without delay or hesitation, instantly.

"*Doct.* Will she go now to bed?
Gent. Directly." *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, v. 1.

7. On the instant that, as soon as.

"Yet, *directly* we begin to follow him step by step there is abundance to justify the contempt."—*Quarterly Review*, Jan., 1850, p. 72.

8. Openly, plainly, expressly, without circumlocution or ambiguity.

"If you give me *directly* to understand you have prevailed."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, i. 4.

* 9. Honestly, straightforwardly.

"I have dealt most *directly* in thy affair."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, iv. 2.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *directly*, *immediately*, *instantly*, and *instantaneously*: "*Directly* is most applicable to the actions of men; *immediately* and *instantly* to either actions or events. *Directly* refers to the interruptions which may intentionally delay the commencement of any work; *immediately* in general refers to the space of time that intervenes. A diligent person goes *directly* to his work; he suffers nothing to draw him aside; good news is *immediately* spread abroad upon its arrival. . . . *Immediately* and *instantly*, or *instantaneously*, both mark a quick succession of events, but the latter in a much stronger degree than the former. *Immediately* is negative: it expresses simply that nothing intervenes; *instantly* is positive, signifying the very existing moment in which the thing happens. A person who is of a willing disposition goes or runs *immediately* to the assistance of another; but the ardour of affection impels him to fly *instantly* to his relief, as he sees the danger. . . . A course of proceeding is *direct*, the consequences are *immediate*, and the effects *instantaneous*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

directly proportional, *a.*

Math.: A term used in contradistinction to the term inversely proportional. Two quantities are directly proportional when they both increase or decrease together, and in such a manner that their ratio shall be constant.

di-rĕct'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *direct*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being direct or straight; straightness; direct tendency to a point.

"They argued from celestial causes only, the constant vicinity of the sun, and the *directness* of his rays."—*Bentley.*

2. Nearness of way.

3. The quality of being direct or to the point; absence of wandering; straightforwardness.

"There was an unceremonious *directness* in his gaze now."—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre*, ch. xxix.

di-rĕc'-tŏr, *s.* [Lat., from *directus*, pa. par. of *dirigo*; Fr. *directeur*; Sp. *director*; Ital. *direttore.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who points out, shows, or sets out a direction or cause.

2. One who directs, superintends, or manages others; one who superintends or regulates any act or operation.

"Sir Christopher was a chief *director* of things done in the house."—*State Trials: Sir C. Blunt* (1600).

3. In the same sense as II. 4.

4. An instructor, an adviser, a counsellor.

"The precept and example of our divine *director*."—*Montague: Devoute Essayes*, pt. i., tr. xv., § 3.

* 5. A rule, ordinance, or guide.

"Common forms were not design'd
Directors to a noble mind." *Swift.*

6. Anything which controls, regulates, or directs by influence.

"Safety from external danger is the most powerful *director* of national conduct."—*Sir W. Hamilton.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Eccles.* (*especially in the Roman Catholic Church*): A spiritual adviser or guide; a confessor.

"I am her *director* and her guide in spiritual affairs."—*Dryden: Spanish Friar*, ii. 2.

2. *Elect.:* A metallic instrument on a glass handle, and connected by a chain with the pole of a battery or Leyden jar. It is applied on that part of a body to which a shock is to be sent.

3. *Sur.:* A grooved instrument for guiding a bistoury, bullet-extractor, &c.

"The manner of opening with a knife is by sliding it on a *director*."—*Sharpe: Surgery.*

4. *Merc.:* One of a board or body of men appointed by the shareholders in a company to transact the affairs of the company.

¶ (1) *Director plane:*

Math.: In the first class of warped surfaces the plane to which all of the lined elements are parallel is called the director plane of the surfaces.

(2) *Director of an original line:*

Perspect.: The straight line passing through the directing-point and the eye of the spectator.

(3) *Director of the eye:*

Perspect.: An intersection of the plane with the directing plane, perpendicular to the original plane and that of the picture, and hence also perpendicular to the directing and vanishing planes, since each of the two latter is parallel to each of the two former. (*Gwilt.*)

di-rĕc'-tŏr-ăte, *s.* [Eng. *director*; *-ate.*]

1. The office or position of a director.

2. A body or board of directors or managers; the directors collectively.

"The more vigorous action of the *directorate*."—*Athenæum*, April 1, 1882.

di-rĕc-tŏr-ĭ-ăl, *a.* [Eng. *directory*; *-al.*]

1. Pertaining to or containing directions or commands.

"The emperour's power in the collective body is not *directorial*, but executive."—*Guthrie: Germany.*

2. Pertaining to directors.

3. Pertaining to the French Directory.

"When this object was to be weighed against the *directorial* conquests, the principle of barter became perfectly ridiculous."—*Burke: On a Regicide Peace.*

* **di-rĕc'-tŏr-ize,** *v.t.* [Eng. *director(y)*; *-ize.*] To bring under the Presbyterian Directory for public worship.

"Undertaking to *directorize*, to unliturgize, to catechize, and to disciplinize their brethren."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 609. (*Davies.*)

di-rĕc'-tŏr-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *director*; *-ship.*] The office or position of a director.

"In 1773 he was a candidate for the *directorship*."—*Mickle: To Commander Johnston.*

di-rĕc-tō-rĭ-ȳ, *a.* & *s.* [O. Fr. *directoire*; Lat. *directorius.*]

* A. *As adjective:*

1. That serves to direct or guide; directing.

"This needle the mariners call their *directory* needle."—*Gregory: Posthuma*, p. 251.

2. Directing, commanding, enjoining.

"Every law may be said to consist of several parts: one declaratory, whereby the rights to be observed, and the wrongs to be eschewed, are clearly laid down; another *directory*, whereby the subject is enjoined to observe those rights, and abstain from the commission of those wrongs."—*Blackstone: Comment.* (Introd.), § 1.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. That which serves to direct or guide; a guide.

"This example of Christ's choosing illiterate men is no more our *directory* to follow them it is to choose such as we knew Judasses, as he did."—*Whitlock: Manners of the English.*

* 2. A board of directors; a directorate.

3. A book containing the names of the inhabitants of a town, city, or district, arranged alphabetically, with their professions, businesses, and places of abode.

¶ The first London Directory was printed in 1677. The *Post Office Directory* first appeared in 1800. (*Haydn.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Ecclesiastical:*

(1) In the Roman Catholic Church the title of a book containing the systematical list of sins to be inquired into at confession.

"The bishop being writ to, to send an account out of the canonical *directories* for confessors . . . returned this answer."—*Bp. Burnet: Hen. VIII.*, p. 222.

(2) A book of directions for public worship, drawn up by an assembly of divines at Westminster in 1644, after the suppression of the Book of Common Prayer. The Directory prescribed no form of prayer or manner of external worship, and enjoined the people to make no responses except Amen. It was adopted by the Parliament of Scotland in 1645, and many of its regulations are still observed. (*Haydn*, &c.)

"Under the *Directory* there will be as different religions and as different desires."—*Bp. Taylor: On Extempore Prayer.*

2. *Hist:* A name given to the government established by the constitution of August 22, 1795. It was composed of five members: MM. Lépeaux, Letourneur, Rewbel, Barras, and Carnot. It ruled in conjunction with two chambers, the Council of Ancients and Council of Five Hundred. At the revolution of 18th Brumaire (Nov. 9, 1799), it was deposed by Bonaparte, who with Cambacérès and Lebrun assumed the government as three consuls, himself the first, December 15, 1799. (*Haydn.*)

di-rĕc'-trĕss, *s.* [Fr. *directrice*; Lat. *directrix.*] A female who directs, guides, or superintends.

"How much the mild *directress* of the plough
Owes to alliance with these new-born arts!"
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

di-rĕc'-trix, *s.* [Lat.]

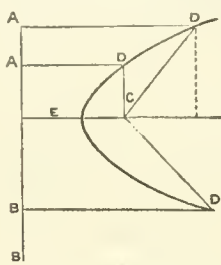
* I. *Ord. Lang.:* A female who directs; a directress.

"The regent and *directrix* of the whole body's culture, motion, and welfare."—*Bp. Taylor: Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 24.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mathematics:*

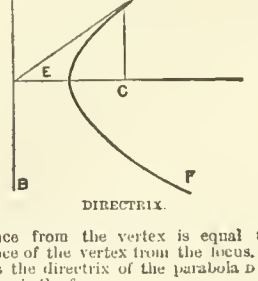
(1) The directrix of a conic section is a straight line so placed that the ratio obtained by dividing the distance from any



DIRECTRIX.

point of the curve to it by the distance from the same point to the focus shall be constant. The directrix is always perpendicular to the principal axis. Thus if D E represent a conic section of which C is the focus and A B the directrix, then $\frac{A\ D}{C\ D}$ = a constant quantity. In the ellipse and hyperbola there are two directrices, each of which corresponds to one-half of the curve.

(2) The directrix of a parabola is a line perpendicular to the axis produced, and whose



DIRECTRIX.

distance from the vertex is equal to the distance of the vertex from the focus. Thus A B is the directrix of the parabola D E F, of which C is the focus.

2. *Descr. Geom.:* A line along which the generatrix moves in generating a warped or single curved surface.

di're-fŭl, *a.* [Eng. *dire*; *-ful(l).*] Dire, dreadful, calamitous, fatal, fearful

"See what a tempest *direful* Hector spreads."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, xvii. 288.

di're-fŭl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *direful*; *-ly.*] In a dire or direful manner; dreadfully, direly, fearfully.

di're-fŭl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *direful*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being direful, terrible, or calamitous.

"The *direfulness* of this pestilence is more emphatically set forth in these few words, than in forty such odeums Sprat's on the plague at Athens."—*Dr. Warton: Essay on Pope.*

† **di're-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *dire*; *-ly.*] In a dire or fearful manner or degree; direfully.

***dĭ-rĕmpt'**, *a.* [Lat. *diremptus*, pa. par. of *dirimo* = to separate, to divide: *di* = *dis* = apart, and *emo* = to buy.] Divided, disjointed, separated.

"Bodotria and Glota have sundry passages into the sea, and are clearly *dirempt* one from the other."—*Stow: Annals*, A 2.

***dĭ-rĕmpt'**, *v.t.* [DIREMPT, *a.*] To break off, to separate.

"The definitive strife might be *dirempted* by sentence."—*Holinshed: Conquest of Ireland*, ch. xxviii.

***dĭ-rĕmp'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *diremptio*, from *diremptus*, pa. par. of *dirimo*.] A separation, a breaking off or apart.

"A just *diremption* on the part of the judges."—*Bp. Hall: Cases of Conscience.*

dĭre-nĕss, *s.* [Eng *dire*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being dire; direfulness.

"*Direness*, familiar to my slaughterous thoughts, Cannot once start me." *Shak. sp.: Macbeth*, v. 5.

***dĭ-rĕp'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *direptio*, from *direptus*, pa. par. of *diripio*: *di* = *dis* = apart, away, and *rapio* = to snatch.] The act of plundering or pillaging.

"The whole country by these continuall *direptions* was vtterly deprived of the staffe of food."—*Speed: The Saxons*, bk. vii., ch. i., § 2.

***dĭ-rĕp-tĭ'-tious**, *a.* [From Lat. *direptus*, pa. par. of *diripio* = to plunder.] Having the character of direption; plundering, pillaging.

***dĭ-rĕp-tĭ'-tious-lў**, *adv.* [Formed from Lat. *direptus*, pa. par. of *diripio* = to plunder; on the analogy of *surreptitiously* (q.v.).] By way of direption or plunder.

"And so the grants surreptitiously and *direptitiously* obtained."—*Strype: Memorials* (an. 1532).

dĭrge, ***dirige**, *s.* [Lat. *dirige* = direct thou, imper. of *dirigo* = to direct. From the first word of the antiphon in the office for the dead, which begins with the words (Ps. v. 8), "*Dirige*, Domine meus, in conspectu tuo viam meam."]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A funeral song or hymn; a lament; a song or tune expressive of grief and mourning.

"She comes, and in the vale hath heard The funeral *dirge*."
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, vi.

II. *Mus.:* A solemn piece of music, of a funereal or memorial character, so called from the first word of the Antiphon. The office of burial of the dead was called in the Primer (cir. 1400) *Placebo* (from the words of the antiphon, "*Placebo* Domino, in regione vivorum"). and *Dirige*, and in the Primer of Henry VIII. (1545) is called The Dirige. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

*** dirge-ale**, *s.* A funeral feast. [ALE.]

"Church-ales, helpe-ales, and soule-ales, called also *dirge-ales*, with the heatheuish rioting at bride-ales."—*Holinshed: Descrip. Brit.*, bk. ii., ch. i.

dirge-like, *a.* Sad, mournful, sorrowful.

"A *dirge-like* voice that mourns the dead."
Hemans: Tale of the Secret Tribunal.

dirge-note, *s.* The note of a funeral hymn or tune.

"Ready to sound o'er land and sea That *dirge-note* of the brave and free."
Moore: Fire Worshippers

*** dirge-priest**, *** dirige-priest**, *s.* A priest who said prayers for the dead.

"There were mass-priests, *dirge-priests*, chantry-priests."—*Strype: Memorials* (an. 1546).

dĭr-ġē'e, dĭr-zē'e, *s.* [Mahratta, &c., *durzee*, fem. of *durza* = a tailor.] A native domestic tailor or needlewoman.

dĭr'ġe-fŭl, *a.* [Eng. *dirge*; *-ful(l).*] Moaning, lamenting.

"Soothed sadly by the *dirgeful* wind."
Coleridge: Monody on Chatterton.

*** dĭr'-ĭ-ġē**, *s.* [DIRGE.] The office for the dead.

"Matins, and mass, and evensong, and placebo, and *dirige*, and commendat on, and mattins of our Lady, were ordained of sinful men, to be sung with high crying."—*Wycliffe: Of Prelates*, ch. xi.

*** dĭr'-ĭ-ġĕnt**, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *dirigens*, pr. par. of *dirigo* = to direct.]

A. *As adj.:* Directing.

"The *dirigent* line in geometry is that along which the line describent is carried, in the generation of any figure."—*Harris.*

B. *As substantive:*

Geom.: The same as DIRECTRIX (q.v.).

dĕr'-ĭġ-ĭ-ble, *a.* [As if from a Lat. *dirigibilis*.] That may be directed or controlled.

*** dĭr'-ĭ-mĕnt**, *a.* [Fr. *dirimant* = rendering null, from Lat. *dirimens*, pr. par. of *dirimo* = to take asunder, to part.]

Law: Rendering null and void.

¶ *Diriment impediments of marriage:*

Law: Impediments of marriage which from the very outset render it null and void. (*Wharton.*)

dirk (1), **dŭrk**, *s.* [Ir. & Gael. *duirc.*] A dagger or poniard, worn as part of the equipment of a Highlander.

DIRK.

"In haste the stripling to his side His father's *dirk* and brand sword tied."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, iii. 18

dirk-knife, *s.* A knife with a hinged dirk-blade.

*** dĭrk** (2), *s.* [DIRK (1), *a.*] Darkness.

"Light with *dirk* hath accordance."
Lydgate: Minor Poems, p. 69.

*** dĭrk** (1), *** dirke**, *** dyrk**, *a.* [A. S. *deorc.*]

1. *Lit.:* Dark.

"Day that was is wightly past, And now at earst the *dirke* night doe haste."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender (Sept.).

2. Obscure, dull.

"Worldli liif is *dirk*."—*Wycliffe: Sel. Works*, i. 394.

dĭrk (2), **durk**, *a.* [DUNK, *a.*] Thick-set, strongly-made, muscular.

dĭrk (1), **dŭrk**, *v.t.* [DIRK (1), *s.*] To stab with a dirk; to poniard.

"I thought of the Ruthvens that were *dirked* in their ain house, for it may be as small a forfeit."—*Scott: Fortunes of Nigel*, ch. iii.

*** dĭrk** (2), *** dĭrk'-ĕn**, *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *dearcian.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To darken, to make dark.

"The whiche clothes a derkenes . . . hadde duskid and *dirked*."—*Chaucer: Boethius*, p. 5.

2. *Fig.:* To obscure, to hide.

"Our feith was *dirkid*."
Lydgate: Minor Poems, p. 138.

B. *Intrans.:* To become dark or darkened.

dĭrk'ed (1), *pa. par.* or *a.* [DIRK (1), *v.*]

dĭrk'ed (2), *** dirk-id**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DIRK (2), *v.*]

*** dĭrk'-en**, *** dirk-yn**, *v.t.* [DIRK (2), *v.*]

dĭrk'-ĭng (1), *pr. par.* & *s.* [DIRK (1), *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As subst.:* The act of stabbing with a dirk.

dĭrk'-ĭng (2), *pr. par.* & *s.* [DIRK (2), *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As subst.:* The act or state of darkening or of becoming darker.

*** dĭrk'-nĕss**, *** dirk-nesse**, *s.* [DARKNESS.]

dĭrl (1), *** dirle** (1), *v.i.* [THRILL.]

1. To thrill, to tingle.

"Like the noop of my elbow, it whiles gets a hit *dirl* on the corner."—*Scott: Heart of Midlothian*, ch. xvii.

2. To vibrate, to tinkle.

"Twisting a rope of straw round his horse's feet, that they might not *dirl* or make a din on the stones, he led it cannily out, and down to the river's brink."—*R. Gilhaize*, i. 131.

*** dĭrl** (2), *** dirle** (2), *v.t.* [DRILL, *v.*] To penetrate, to pierce.

"Young Pirrance, the sone of erle Dragabald, Was *dirlit* with lute of fair Meridiane."
Bannatyne: MS. Chron. S. P. iii. 236.

*** dĭrl**, *s.* [DIRL (1), *v.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. A slight tremulous stroke.

2. A tremulous motion or vibration, accompanied with a slight noise.

II. *Fig.:* A twinge of conscience.

*** dĭrl'-ĭng**, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [DIRL (1), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The sound caused by frequent knockings.

2. A slight tingling or smarting pain.

"Of his body, as thocht it had not bene Bot ane *dirling*, or ane litill stound."
Douglas: Virgil, 424, 49.

dĭrr, *a.* [DINN, *v.*] Benumbed, insensible, torpid.

dĭrr, *v.t.* [DOR, *v.*] To numb; to make torpid or benumbed.

dĭrt, *** drit**, *** dritt**, *** dritte**, *** drytt**, *s.* [Icel. *drit* = dirt, excrement; *drita* = to void excrement; O. Dut *driet* = dirt; Dut. *drijten* = to void excrement.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. Mud, filth, mire; anything which adheres to a body and renders it dirty, foul, or unclean.

"But let me scrape the *dirt* away That hangs upon your face."
Cowper: History of John Gilpin.

* 2. Excrement.

"And he could not draw the dagger out of his belly; and the *dirt* came out."—*Judges* iii. 22.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. A thing of little or no value.

"All thingis . . . I deme as *dryt*, that I wynne Crist."—*Wycliffe: Philip.* iii.

* 2. An epithet of abuse, scorn, or contempt.

"Go hom, awithe, fuls *drit*, cherl." *Havelok*, 682.

3. Meanness, sordidness.

"Honours which are thus thrown away upon *dirt* and infamy."—*Melmoth: Pliny*, bk. vii., lett. 29.

4. Abuse; abusive or scurrilous language.

B. *Min.:* A miner's term for the earth, gravel, stones, &c., put into the cradle to be washed.

dirt-beds, *s. pl.*

Geol.: A name given to certain dark-coloured loam-like beds, which occur interstratified with Oolitic limestones and sandstones of Portland, evidently the sorts in which grew the cycads, zamias, and other plants of the period. They contain not only Cycadeæ, but also stumps of trees from 3 ft. to 7 ft. in height, in an erect position, with their roots extending beneath them. Stems of trees are also found prostrate, some of them from 20 ft. to 25 ft. in height, and from 1 ft. to 2 ft. in diameter. (*Page*, &c.)

dirt-board, *s.*

Vehicles: A board for warding off earth from the axle-arm. A cuttoo-plate.

dirt-cheap, *a.* As cheap as dirt. (*Colloq.*)

dirt-eating, *s.*

Med.: A disease of the nutritive functions amongst negroes, *Cachexia Africana*, in which the patient is seized with an irresistible desire to eat dirt

*** dirt-fear**, *s.* A fright or fear which causes one to become livid.

"He trembled, and, which was a token Of a *dirt-fear*, looked dun as docken."
Meston: Poems, p. 131.

*** dirt-fear'd**, *a.* Made pale or livid with fear.

dirt-flee, **dirt-fly**, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* The yellow fly that haunts dung-bills, *Musca stercoraria.*

2. *Fig.:* The term is sometimes proverbially applied to a young woman who, from pride, has long remained in a single state, and makes a low marriage after having scornfully refused good offers.

dirt-house, *s.* A close stool, a privy.

dirt-pie, *** dirt-pye**, *s.* Clay or mud moulded by children in imitation of pastry, &c. [MUD-PIE.]

"I will learn to ride, fence, vault, and make fortifications in *dirt-pyes*."—*Otway: The Atheist* (1684).

dirt-scraper, *s.* A grading-shovel; a road-scraper; an implement drawn by a pair of horses, managed by one man, and used in levelling, banking up, or grading ground. (*Knight.*)

dirt-weed, *s.*

Bot.: A name given to *Chenopodium album* from its growing on dung-hills.

dĭrt, *v.t.* [DIRT, *s.*; DRITE.] To make dirty or filthy; to bedaub with dirt or filth.

"Ill company is like a dog who *dirts* those most whom he loves best."—*Swift.*

dirt'-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *dirt*; *-ed.*] Made dirty or filthy; bedaubed, dirtied.

***dĭrt'-ĕn,** ***dĭrt'-ĭn,** *a.* [Eng. *dirt; -en.*]

I. *Lit.:* Dirty, filthy.

"Rotten crok, *dirten* dok, cry Cok, or I sall quell thee." *Dunbar: Evergreen*, II. 60.

2. *Fig.:* Mean, sordid, contemptible, base.

"And thairfor this jurnay wes callit the *dirtin* raid." *—Bellenden: Cron.*, bk. xvi., ch. xix.

***dĭrt'-ĕn-lĭ,** *adv.* [Eng. *dirten; -ly.*] In a dirty manner; dirtily.

dĭrt'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *dirt; -er.*] In a mill the vibrating stick that strikes the bolter. (*Scotch.*)

dĭrt'-ĭĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DIRTY, *v.*]

dĭrt'-ĭ-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *dirty; -ly.*]

I. *Lit.:* In a dirty, filthy, or foul manner or state.

2. *Fig.:* In a mean, sordid, or shameful manner.

"Such gold as that wherewithal
Chimiques from each mineral
Are *dirtily* and desperately gulfd."
Donne: Elegy xii.

dĭrt'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *dirty; -ness.*]

I. *Lit.:* The quality or state of being dirty or filthy; filthiness.

"His [a collier's] high wages arise altogether from the hardship, disagreeableness, and *dirtiness* of his work."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. i., ch. x.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Disagreeableness, moistness, sloppiness; as, The *dirtiness* of the weather.

2. Meanness, sordidness, baseness.

3. Filthiness, obscenity.

"This degenerate wantonness and *dirtiness* of speech." *—Barrow: Sermons*, I. 13.

dĭrt'-ў, ***durt-le,** *a.* [Eng. *dirt; -y.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. Full of or covered with dirt; foul, filthy, turbid.

2. Making filthy, foul, nasty, or unclean.

"He seemed breathlesse, hartlesse, faint, and wan;
And all his armour sprinkled was with blood,
And soiled with *durtie* gore, that no man can
Discerne the hew thereof."
Spenser: F. Q., II. vi. 41.

3. Impure, dusky; not clear.

"Pound an almond, and the clear white colour will be altered into a *dirty* one."—*Locke.*

4. Involving or accompanied by dirt or sloppiness; sloppy. (Frequently used by sailors as expressing weather dark, gusty, and wet.)

"There's some *dirty* weather to the westward."—*Lever: Harry Lorrequer*, ch. xxxiii.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Mean, base, despicable, dishonourable.

"But to break through the ties of allegiance merely because the sovereign was unfortunate was not only wicked but *dirty*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. Coarse, obscene, filthy.

dirty Dick, *s.*

Bot.: Chenopodium album, from its growth on dung-hills. [DIRT-WEED.]

dirty John, *s.*

Bot.: Chenopodium vulvaria.

dirty-shirted, *a.* Dirty or unclean in dress.

"If we must have *dirty-shirted* guards upon the theatres, . . ."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. 1.

dĭrt'-ў, *v.t.* [DIRTY, *a.*]

1. *Lit.:* To make dirty or foul; to soil, to defile.

"The dust falls in such quantities as to *dirty* everything on board, and to hurt people's eyes."—*Darwin: Voyage Round the World* (1870), ch. i., p. 5.

2. *Fig.:* To disgrace, to stain, to sully, to tarnish.

"He rather soyled his fingers then *dirtied* his hands in the matter of the Holy Maid of Kent."—*Fuller: Worthies: London.*

dĭrt'-ў-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DIRTY, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of making dirty, foul, or filthy; a tarnishing, disgracing, or sullying.

***dĭ-rŭp'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *diruptio*, from *diruptus*, pa. par. of *dirumpo* = to break or burst asunder: *di* = *dis* = apart, and *rumpo* = to break, to burst.] The act of breaking or bursting asunder; the state of being broken or burst asunder; disruption.

dĭs, *s.* [Ger.]

Mus.: The German term for D♯, and also, according to a curious former Viennese custom, for ED. (*Grove.*)

dĭs-, *pref.* A prefix or inseparable particle largely used in composition to express privation or negation, as to *disarm* = to deprive of arms; to *disagree* = not to agree. It is from the Lat. *dis* = apart, and this is from an older *dvis*, from Lat. *duo* = two. The Lat. *dis* became *des* in Old French; French *dé:* this appears in several words, as in *defeat, dety*, &c., where the prefix must be carefully distinguished from that due to Lat. *de.* Again, in some cases *dis-* is a late substitution for an older *des-*, which is the Old French *des-:* thus Chaucer has *desarmen*, from the Old French *des-armer*, in the sense of *disarm.* (*Skeat.*)

dĭ'-sa, *s.* [Etymol. uncertain.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, belonging to the Orchidaceæ, or Orchids. *Disa grandiflora* is found on Table Mountain at an elevation of 3,582 feet, the only known locality; for it is in a marshy bottom, near the eastern extremity of the summit, where it is abundant among rushes on the margins of small pools and streamlets in a black boggy soil. Two other rare species are also seen there, *D. ferruginea* and *D. tenuifolia.*

dĭs-a-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *ability* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A want of bodily ability, strength, or power to do any act; impotence, weakness.

"Many withdrew themselves out of pure faintness, and *disability* to attend the conclusion."—*Raleigh.*

2. A want of mental or intellectual ability or capacity; incapacity.

"The ability of mankind does not lie in the impotency or *disabilities* of brutes."—*Locke.*

3. A want of competent or necessary means or instrumeots to do any act; inability.

II. *Law:* A want of competence to do any legal act; legal incapacity; a state of being by law incompetent to do certain acts, to perform certain duties, or to hold certain offices.

"The acts which imposed civil *disabilities* on those who professed his religion."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

¶ For the difference between *disability* and *inability*, see INABILITY.

dĭs-ā'-ble, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *able* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) To render unable; to deprive of strength or power bodily to do any act; to weaken so as to render incapable of action; to incapacitate.

"Those, though the swiftest, by some god withheld,
Lie sure *disabled* in the middle field."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, xxiii. 544, 545.

(2) To render mentally or intellectually incapable; to weaken or destroy the mental powers of.

"Womanish tremors and childish fancies now *disabled* him from using it."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

(3) To deprive of the means, resources, or instruments of action.

"I have known a great fleet *disabled* for two months."—*Temple.*

*2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To impair, to diminish, to impoverish.

"'Tis not unknown to you, Antonio,
How much I have *disabled* mine estate."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

(2) To disparage, to blacken the character of.

"Farewell, Monsieur Traveller: look you lisp and wear strange suits; *disable* all the benefits of your own country."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iv. 1.

(3) To deprive of usefulness or efficacy.

"Your days I will alarm, I'll haunt your nights,
And worse than age *disable* your delights."
Dryden.

(4) To exclude or disqualify, as wanting the proper qualifications.

"I will not *disable* any for proving a scholar."—*Wotton.*

(5) To confute, refute, or disprove.

"To *disable* or confute those thinges which have beene reported." — *Hakluyt: Voyages*, p. 221.

II. *Law:* To render incapable or incompetent to perform any legal act; to incapacitate.

"An attainder of the ancestor corrupts the blood, and *disables* his children to inherit." — *Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 28.

¶ The incapacity to inherit to which Blackstone refers was repealed by 3 & 4 Will. IV., c. 106.

***dĭs-ā'-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *able* (q.v.).] Unable, incompetent, unfit.

"Consider that my conning is *disable* to write to you."
Chaucer: Ballades; Lenuoy.

dĭs-ā'-bled, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISABLE, *v.*]

dĭs-ā'-ble-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *disable; -ment.*]

1. The act of disabling physically or mentally; the state of being physically disabled.

"This is only an interruption of the acts, rather than any *disablement* of the faculty." — *South: Sermons*, v. 182.

2. The act of disabling legally; legal incapacity or incompetence.

"The penalty of the refusal thereof was turned into a *disablement* to take any promotion."—*Bacon: Observ. on a Libel in* 1592

***dĭs-ā'-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *disable; -ness.*] Impotence.

"His own *disablencss* and his wife's youthfulness."—*Adams: Works*, i. 493. (*Davies.*)

dĭs-ā'-blĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISABLE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of rendering incapable or incompetent, whether physically, mentally, or legally; disablement.

disabling-statute, *s.*

Law: A statute passed to prevent bishops, deans and chapters, colleges and other ecclesiastical or eleemosynary corporations, and all parsons and vicars, from making improvident leases, which they were always ready to do, in consideration of a fine or premium paid to themselves, the interests of their successors being entirely disregarded. It was also called a Restraining statute. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 17.)

dĭs-ą-būșe, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *abuse* (q.v.); Fr. *désabuser.*]

1. To free from error or misapprehension; to set right, to undeceive; to deliver from fallacy or deception.

"But reason heard, and nature well perused,
At once the dreaming mind is *disabused.*"
Cowper: Tirocinium, 89, 90.

2. It is followed by *of* before the misapprehension or delusion from which one is set free.

"The admirers of Hume were more likely to be *disabused* of their error."—*Knox: Winter Evenings*, Even. 62.

*3. To misuse, to abuse. (*Scotch.*)

*4. To mar, to spoil. (*Scotch.*)

dĭs-ą-būș'ed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISABUSE.]

dĭs-ą-būș'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISABUSE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.* (See the verb).

C. *As. subst.:* The act or process of undeceiving, or freeing from error or misapprehension.

***dĭs-ąc-cŏm'-mŏd-āte,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *accommodate* (q.v.); Fr. *désaccommoder.*] To put to inconvenience, to incommode.

"I hope this will not *disaccommodate* you."—*Warburton to Hurd*, Lett. 192.

***dĭs-ąc-cŏm'-mŏd-āt-ĕd,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISACCOMMODATE.]

***dĭs-ąc-cŏm'-mŏd-āt-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISACCOMMODATE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of incommoding or putting to inconvenience.

dĭs-ąc-cŏm-mŏd-ā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *accommodation* (q.v.).] The state or condition of being unsuited, unfitted, or unprepared.

"Devastations have happened in some places more than in others, according to the accommodation or *disaccommodation* of them to such calamities."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind.*

***dĭs-ąc-cŏm'-pan-ĭed,** *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *accompanied* (q.v.).] Unaccompanied.

"To come *disaccompanied*."—*Daniel: Hist. Eng.*, p. 10. (*Davies.*)

***dĭs-ąc-cord',** ***dĭs-a-cord',** *v.i.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *accord*, v. (q.v.).]

1. To disagree, to be discordant.

"Presence and predestinacion is nothing *disacorden.*"
Chaucer: Test. of Love, bk. iii.

2. To refuse assent.

"She did *disaccord*,
Ne could her liking to his love apply."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. iii. 7.

***dĭs-ąc-cord'-ant,** ***dĭs-a-cord-aunt,** *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *accordant* (q.v.).]

Disagreeing; not in accord or agreement; discordant.

"It is *disacordaunt* unto other writers."—*Fabyan: Chron.*, vol. i., ch. c.

* **dĭs-ac-cŭs'-tŏm,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *accustom* (q.v.).] To render unaccustomed; to do away with or free from the force of custom or habit.

* **dĭs-ac-cŭs'-tŏmed,** *pa. par.* & *a.* [DISACCUSTOM.]

† **dĭs-ac-cŭs tŏm-ĭng,** *pr. par.* & *s.* [DISACCUSTOM.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As subst.:* The act or process of making disaccustomed.

dĭs-a-çĭd' ĭ-fy, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *acidify* (q.v.).] To render free from acidity; to neutralize or remove the acid in.

* **dĭs-ăc-knŏwl'-ĕdje,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *acknowledge* (q.v.).] Not to acknowledge; to deny, to disown, to disavow.

"The manner of denying Christ's deity here prohibited, was, by words and oral expressions verbally to deny and *disacknowledge* it."—*South.*

* **dĭs-ăc-knŏwl'-ĕdj-ĭng,** *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [DISACKNOWLEDGE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of denying, disowning, or disavowing.

* **dĭs-ac-quā'int,** * **dis-ac-quainte,** * **dis-a-quaynt,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *acquaint* (q.v.).] To render unacquainted, unfamiliar, or strange; to disuse, to disaccustom.

"Ye must now *disacquaint* and estraunge yourselfes from the soure old wine of Moses lawe."—*Udal: Luke* xvi.

* **dĭs-ac-quāint'-ance,** *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *acquaintance* (q.v.).] A state of disuse of familiarity; a being disaccustomed.

"Conscience, by a long neglect of, and *disacquaintance* with itself, contracts an inveterate rust or soil."—*South.*

* **dĭs-ac-quāint'-ĕd,** * **dis-a-quaynt-ed,** *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *acquainted* (q.v.).] Disused, disaccustomed, rendered unfamiliar.

"'Tis held a symptom of approaching danger,
When *disacquainted* sense becomes a stranger,
And takes no knowledge of an old disease."
Quarles: Emblems.

* **dĭs-ăd-mŏn'-ĭsh,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *admonish* (q.v.).] To dissuade, to disadvise.

* **dĭs-ad-orn',** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng *adorn* (q.v.).] To strip or deprive of ornament; to disfigure.

"He saw grey hairs begin to spread,
Deform his beard, and *disadorn* his head."
Congreve: Homer's Hymn to Venus.

* **dĭs-ad-orn'ed,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISADORN.]

* **dĭs-ad-orn'-ĭng,** *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [DISADORN.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb)

C. *As subst.:* The act of depriving of ornament; disfiguring.

* **dĭs-ad-vançe,** * **dis-ad-vaunce,** * **dis-a-vaunce,** *v.t. & i.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *advance* (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To draw back, to retire, to withdraw.

"Which th' other seeing gan his course relent,
And vaunted spear effs sons to *disadvance*."
Spenser: F. Q., V. iv. 7.

2. To hinder, to impede.

"I *disamunce*: I disadowe or hynder."—*Palsgrave.*

B. *Intrans.:* To retreat, to retire, to withdraw, to draw back.

"Soon did they *disadvance*,
And some unto him kneel, and some about him dance." *G. Fletcher: Christ's Triumph*, pt. ii

dĭs-ad-vant'-aġe, * **dis-ad-vaunt-age,** * **dis-a-vaunt-age,** *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *advantage*, s. (q.v.).]

1. An injury, detriment, or hurt done.

"And to no wight do no *disavantage*."
Chaucer: La Belle Dame

2. A loss, injury, detriment, or hurt suffered.

3. An unfavourable position or condition; a state in which one person or thing stands or contrasts unfavourably with another.

"Even if the place should notwithstanding all *disadvantages*, be able to repel a larger army."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch xii.

¶ (1) *At disadvantage, at o disadvantage:* In a disadvantageous or unfavourable manner, position, or state.

"We have *at disadvantage* fought."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, I. 6.

(2) *To disadvantage:* So as to suffer loss, injury, or detriment to property, interest, credit, or fame; as, He sold it *to disadvantage*; To appear *to disadvantage*.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *disadvantage, injury, hurt, detriment*, and *prejudice*: "The *disadvantage* is rather the absence of a good; the *injury* is a positive evil: the want of education may frequently be a *disadvantage* to a person by retarding his advancement; the ill word of another may be an *injury* by depriving of friends. The *disadvantage*, therefore, is applied to such things as are of an *adventitious* nature: the *injury* to that which is of essential importance. The *hurt, detriment*, and *prejudice*, are all species of *injuries*. *Injury*, in general, implies whatever ill befalls an object by the external action of other objects, whether taken in relation to physical or moral evil to persons, or to things; *hurt* is that species of *injury* which is produced by more direct violence; too close application to study is *injurious* to the health; reading by an improper light is *hurtful* to the eyes: so in a moral sense, the light reading which a circulating library supplies is often *injurious* to the morals of young people: all violent affections are *hurtful* to the mind. The *detriment* and *prejudice* are species of *injury* which affect only the outward circumstances of a person: the former implying what may lessen the value of an object, the latter what may lower it in the esteem of others. Whatever affects the stability of a merchant's credit is highly *detrimental* to his interests: whatever is *prejudicial* to the character of a man should not be made the subject of indiscriminate conversation. It is prudent to conceal that which will be to our *disadvantage*, unless we are called upon to make the acknowledgment. There is nothing material that is not exposed to the *injuries* of time, if not to those of actual violence. Excesses of every kind carry their own punishment with them, for they are always *hurtful* to the body. The price of a book is often *detrimental* to its sale. The intemperate zeal or the inconsistent conduct of religious professors is highly *prejudicial* to the spread of religion." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **dĭs-ad-vant'-aġe,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *advantage* (q.v.).] To place at a disadvantage; to cause loss, injury, or detriment to; to prejudice.

"All other violences are so far from advancing Christianity, that they extremely weaken and *disadvantage* it."—*More: Decay of Piety.*

* **dĭs-ad-vant-aġe-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *advantageable* (q.v.).] Causing disadvantage or injury; disadvantageous, detrimental, unfavourable.

"Hasty selling is commonly as *disadvantageable* as intricate."—*Bacon.*

* **dĭs-ad-vant'-aġed,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISADVANTAGE, *v.*]

dĭs-ăd-van-tā'-ġeoŭs, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *advantageous* (q.v.).]

1. Contrary to advantage, profit, or interest; attended with or causing disadvantage, injury, detriment, or prejudice; prejudicial, detrimental, injurious, or unfavourable to one's interest.

"The divided power of the consular tribunes had doubtless been found *disadvantageous*."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. xiii., pt. i.

* 2. Unfavourable, prejudiced, biassed.

"Whatever *disadvantageous* sentiments we may entertain of mankind."—*Hume: Essay on Princ. of Government.*

dĭs-ăd-van-tā'-ġeoŭs-lў, *adv.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *advantageously* (q.v.).] In a disadvantageous manner; so as to cause or suffer disadvantage, injury, detriment, or prejudice.

"An approving nod or smile serves to drive you on, and make you display yourselves more *disadvantageously*."—*Government of the Tongue.*

dĭs-ăd-van-tā'-ġeoŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *advantageousness* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being disadvantageous; unfavourableness.

* **dĭs-ad-vĕnt'-ụre,** * **dis-a-vent-ure,** *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *adventure* (q.v.); O. Fr. *desaventure*.] A misfortune, a misadventure, a mishap.

"Experience hath oft proved, that such as esteem themselves most secure, even then fall soonest into *disadventure*."—*Raleigh: Arts of Empire*, p. 176.

* **dĭs-ad-vĕnt'-ụ-roŭs,** * **dis-a-vent-rous,** *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *adventurous* (q.v.).] Unfortunate, unhappy.

"There unto him befell a *disaventrous* case."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. xii. 4.

* **dĭs-ad-vīse,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *advise* (q.v.).] To advise not to do anything; to dissuade from doing anything.

"I had a clear reason to *disadvise* the purchase of it."—*Boyle: Works*, v. 4vo.

* **dĭs-af-fĕct',** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *affect* (q.v.).]

1. To fill with discontent; to alienate the goodwill of; to make discontented or disaffected; to estrange.

"They had attempted to *disaffect* and discontent his majesty's late army."—*Clarendon: Civil War.*

2. To disturb, to disorder.

"It *disaffects* the bowels, entangles and distorts the entrails."—*Hammond: Serm.*, xxiii.

3. To dislike; to be without a liking or esteem for; to shun; to avoid.

"That truth which my charity persuades me the most part of them *disaffect*."—*Chillingworth: Religion of Protestants* (Dedic.).

dĭs-af-fĕct'-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *affected*.]

1 Discontented; alienated in spirit; estranged: unfriendly.

"He had frequently talked of the havoc which was making among his *disaffected* subjects."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

2. Disturbed, disordered, in disorder.

"As if a man should be dissected
To find what part is *disaffected*."
Butler: Hudibras, pt. ii., c. 1.

* 3. Disliked, unwished for, undesired.

"To cast her against her mind upon a *disaffected* match."—*Bp. Hall: Cases of Conscience.*

dĭs-af-fĕct'-ĕd-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *disaffected*; *ly*.] In a disaffected, discontented, or estranged manner.

* **dĭs-af-fĕct'-ĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *disaffected*; *ness*.] The quality or state of being disaffected; disaffection.

"The treachery and *disaffectedness* of the rest."—*Strype: Mem. Grindal* (an. 153.).

* **dĭs-af-fĕct'-ĭng,** *pr. par.*, *a.*, *& s.* [DISAFFECT.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of making disaffected; the state of becoming or being disaffected; disaffection.

dĭs-af-fĕc'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *affection* (q.v.).]

* 1. A state or feeling of dislike or ill-will.

"In making laws, princes must have regard to the public dispositions, to the affections and *disaffections*, of the people."—*Taylor: Rule of Holy Living.*

* 2. A want or loss of affection.

"This daughter that was so unjustly suspected of *disaffection*."—*Adventurer*, No. 122.

3. Discontent, estrangement, or alienation of the affections, especially towards those in authority; disloyalty.

"In this age, everything disliked by those who think with the majority is called *disaffection*."—*Swift.*

* 4. In a physical sense, disorder or derangement of any part; bad constitution.

"The disease took its original merely from the *disaffection* of the part, and not from the peccancy of the humours."—*Wiseman.*

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *disaffection* and *disloyalty*: "Men are *disaffected* to the government; *disloyal* to their prince. *Disaffection* may be said with regard to any form of government; *disloyalty* only with regard to a monarchy. Although both terms are commonly employed in a bad sense, yet the former does not always convey the unfavourable meaning which is attached to the latter. A man may have reasons to think himself justified in *disaffection*; but he will never attempt to offer anything in justification of *disloyalty*. A usurped government will have many *disaffected* subjects with whom it must deal leniently; the best king may have *disloyal* subjects, upon whom he must exercise the rigours of the law. Many were *disaffected* to the usurpation of Oliver Cromwell, because they could not be *disloyal* to their king." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***dĭs-ăf-fĕc'-tion-ate,** *a.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *affectionate* (q.v.).]

1. Without affection; not affectionate.

"He had been tormented by a beautiful but *disaffectionate* and disobedient wife."—*Hayley: Life of Milton.*

2. Disaffected, unfriendly, not well-disposed.

"They, according to that climate, were found *disaffectionate* to the Turkish affairs."—*Blount: Voyage into the Levant* (1650), p. 99.

***dĭs-ăf-firm',** ***dĭs-ăf-fyrme,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *affirm* (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To deny, to contradict.

"Neither doth Glanvil or Bracton *disaffirm* the antiquity of the reports of the law."—*Davies: Preface to Reports.*

2. *Law:* Not to confirm; to annul, to reverse, as the decision of a lower court.

***dĭs-ăf-firm'-ançe,** *s.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *affirmance* (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of denying or contradicting; negation, refutation.

"That kind of reasoning which reduceth the opposite conclusion to something that is apparently absurd, is a demonstration in *disaffirmance* of any thing that is affirmed."—*Hale.*

2. *Law:* The annulling or reversing of a decision of a lower court.

***dĭs-ăf-firm'ed,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISAFFIRM.]

***dĭs-ăf-firm'-ĭng,** *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [DISAFFIRM.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of denying, contradicting, or reversing; disaffirmance.

***dĭs-ăf-fŏr'-ĕst,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *afforest* (q.v.).]

1. *Lit.:* To reduce from the state or privileges of a forest to those of common, that is, ordinary ground; to strip of forest laws; to throw open to common purposes.

"The commissioners of the treasury moved the king to *disafforest* some forests of his."—*Bacon: Apophthegms.*

2. *Fig.:* To refine, to cultivate.

"How happy's he, which hath due place assign'd
To his beasts; and *disafforested* his mind!"
Donne.

***dĭs af-fŏr'-ĕst-ĕd,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISAFFOREST.]

***dĭs-ăf-fŏr'-ĕst-ĭng,** *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [DISAFFOREST.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of reducing from the state of a forest to that of common land.

dĭs-ą-grēe', *v.i.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *agree* (q.v.).]

1. Not to agree, to differ, to be different or unlike.

"The mind clearly and infallibly perceives all distinct ideas to *disagree*; that is, the one not to be the other."—*Locke.*

2. To differ in opinion or views; to hold opposite or contrary views.

"Who shall decide when doctors *disagree*?"
Pope: Moral Essays, iii. 1.

3. To quarrel, to fall out.

"But where will fierce contention end,
If flowers can *disagree*?"
Cowper: The Lily and the Rose.

¶ *To disagree with:*

(1) To be of a different opinion; to differ in opinion or views; not to harmonize or agree.

"They reject the plainest sense of Scripture, because it seems to *disagree with* what they call reason."—*Atterbury.*

(2) To be unsuitable or improper for.

¶ For the difference between to *disagree* and to *differ*, see DIFFER.

***dĭs-ą-grēe-a-bĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Pref *dis,* and Eng. *agreeability* (q.v.).] Disagreeableness, unpleasantness.

"The depression of countenance which some immediate *disagreeability* had brought on."—*Madame D'Arblay: Diary*, iii. 334. (*Davies.*)

dĭs-ą-grēe'-ą-ble, *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *agreeable* (q.v.); Fr. *désagréable.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Not in agreement or accord; discordant, discrepant.

"Teach nothing that is *disagreeable* therevnto."—*Udal: Mark* iv.

2. Offensive, unpleasant, repugnant to the feelings or senses.

"I will not persist in reading what is so *disagreeable*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

***B.** *As subst.* (*Pl.*): Annoyances, unpleasantnesses.

"I had all the merits of a temperance martyr without any of its *disagreeables*."—*C. Kingsley: Alton Locke*, ch. xiv. (*Davies.*)

dĭs-ą-grēe'-ą-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *disagreeable; -ness.*]

*1. The quality or state of being contrary, discordant, or discrepant; contrariety, disagreement.

2. The quality or state of being unpleasant, offensive, or repugnant to the feelings or senses; unpleasantness, offensiveness.

"First the agreeableness or *disagreeableness* of the employments themselves."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. i., ch. x.

dĭs-ą-grēe'-ą-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *disagreeabl(e); -ly.*]

1. In a discordant, disagreeing, or discrepant manner.

2. In a disagreeable, unpleasant, offensive, or repugnant manner or degree.

"The clearer the day, the more *disagreeably* did those missiapen masses . . ."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

***dĭs-ą-grēe'-ançe,** ***dis-a-gre-aunçe,** ***dis-a-grie-ançe,** *s.* [Eng. *disagree; -ance.*] Disagreement.

"They sall within the foresaid threttie dayis report the groundis and caussis of their *disagreiances* to his Majestie."—*Acts Jas. VI.*, 1597 (ed. 1814), p. 158.

dĭs-ą-grēed', *pa. par.* [DISAGREE.]

***dĭs-ą-grē'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *disagre(e); -er.*] One who dissents or disagrees; a dissentient.

"To awe *disagreers* in all matters of faith."—*Hammond: Works*, vol. ii., pt. 1, p. 605.

dĭs-ą-grēe'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [DISAGREE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or state of not agreeing; disagreement.

dĭs-ą-grēe'-mĕnt, *s.* [Fr. *désagrément.*]

1. The state or quality of not being in accord, harmony, or agreement.

"Its early date, the absence of any known author who lived at or near the time, and its *disagreement* with other accounts of the same person, render its veracity suspicious."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. vi., § 4.

2. Unsuitableness, unfitness.

"There necessarily arises an agreement or *disagreement* of some things to others, or a fitness or unfitness of the applications of different things or different relations one to another."—*Clarke: On the Attributes*, Prop. 10.

3. A difference of opinion or views.

"As touching their several opinions . . . in truth their *disagreement* is not great."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

4. A falling out, a quarrel, a difference.

***dĭs-ăg'-grĕg-āte,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *aggregate* (q.v.).] To separate an aggregate mass into its component parts.

***dĭs-ăg-grĕg-āt-ĭng,** *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [DISAGGREGATE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The same as disaggregation (q.v.).

***dĭs-ăg-grĕg-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *aggregation* (q.v.).] The act or process of separating an aggregate mass into its component parts.

***dĭs-ą-guĭse** (1), *v.t.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *aguise.*] To strip off.

"What hath she then with me to *disguise*?"
Sterling Memorial, an Echo.

***dĭs-ą-guĭse** (2), ***dis-a-gyis,** *v. t.* [DISGUISE.] To disguise.

"Beand of this sort troublit and *disagysit*."—*Compl. of Scotland*, p. 70.

dĭs-ąl-ĭ'ed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISALLY.]

***dĭs-ąl-lēġe,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *allegiance.*] To alienate or estrange from allegiance.

"What greater dividing than, by a pernicious and hostile peace, to *disalliege* a whole feudary kingdom from the ancient dominion of England?"—*Milton: Articles of Peace between Earl of Ormond and the Irish.*

dĭs-ąl-lōw', ***dis-a-low,** *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *desaloer, desaloer*; Low Lat. *dislaudo*; Lat. *dis* = apart, and *laudo* = to praise; *laus* = praise.] [ALLOW.]

A. *Transitive:*

*1. To disapprove of, to censure; not to approve or justify.

"All that is humble he *disalloweth*." *Gower*, i. 83.

*2. To reject, to disown, not to acknowledge or recognize.

"*Disallowed* indeed of men, but chosen of God and precious."—1 *Peter* ii. 4.

*3. To disapprove; to refuse to sanction or permit.

"The propositions . . . I ever *disallowed* and utterly rejected them."—*State Trials: Walter and Others* (1643).

*4. To refuse assent to.

"But if her father *disallow* her in the day that he heareth; not any of her vows . . . shall stand."—*Num.* xxx. 5.

5. Not to allow, sanction, or authorize; to reject.

"His claim was *disallowed* by the prætor, L. Licinius."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. iv., § 5.

***B.** *Intrans.:* To disapprove, to refuse assent or permission.

"What follows, if we *disallow* of this?"
Shakesp.: King John, I. 1.

***dĭs-ąl-lōw'-ą-ble,** ***dis-a-lew-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *allowable* (q.v.).] Not allowable or permissible; that cannot be approved, allowed, or sanctioned.

"Which deed was so *disallowable* that he durst not defend it for wel done."—*Vives: Instruct. Christ. Woman*, bk. i., ch. xiii.

***dĭs-ąl-lōw'-ą-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *disallowable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being disallowable.

dĭs-ąl-lōw'-ançe, *s.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *allowance* (q.v.).] The act of disallowing, disapproving, or rejecting; disapprobation, rejection.

"It requireth not of me any denial or *disallowance* of the, cause of discipline."—*State Trials: John Udal* (1590).

dĭs-ąl-lōw'ed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISALLOW.]

dĭs ąl-lōw'-ĭng, ***dis-a-low-yng,** *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [DISALLOW.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of disapproving or rejecting; disallowance.

*2. The state of being disallowed, rejected, or not approved.

"For drede of *disalowyng*." *P. Plowman*, 9,196.

***dĭs-ąl-lў',** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *ally* (q.v.). In this case *dis* is used as in *disadventure*, with the force of *mis.* Fr. *désallier* = to unbind.] To ally, unite, or bind wrongly or improperly.

"Both so loosely *disallied*
Their nuptials."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 1,022, 1,023.

***dĭs-ąl-lў'-ĭng,** *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [DISALLY.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of allying or uniting wrongly or improperly.

***dĭs-ălt,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis* = away, apart, and Lat. *alt(us)* = high.]

Law: To disable or incapacitate a person. (*Wharton.*)

***dĭs-ăl'-tĕrn,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *altern* (q.v.).] To change or alter for the worse.

"O wilt thou *disaltern*
The rest thou gav'st?"
Quarles: Emblems, iii. 4. (*Davies.*)

dĭ sal'-tō, *phrase.* [Ital.]

Mus.: By a leap; used of melody progressing by skips. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

***dĭs-ą-năl'-ō-gàl,** *a.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *analogal* (q.v.).] Not analogous; having no analogy.

"Which is utterly unsuitable and *disanalogal* to that knowledge."—*Hall: Contempl.: The Works of God*, vol. ii.

***dĭs-ăñch'-ŏr,** ***dis-ancre,** ***dis-anker,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *anchor* (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To raise or weigh the anchor of; to set free from the anchor.

"Sixe gallyes they *disanker* from the isle
Cald desert, and their barke incompasse round."
Heywood: Troi. Britan., 1609. (*Nares.*)

B. *Intrans.:* To weigh anchor.

"Thei *disancred* and sailed along the coastes of Sussex."—*Hall: Henry VIII.* (an. 37).

***dĭs-ăñch'-ŏred,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISANCHOR.]

*** dĭs-ăn̆oh'-ŏr-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [DIS-ANCHOR.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of raising or weighing anchor.

dĭs-ăn-ğĕl'-ĭ-eal, *a.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *angelical* (q.v.).] Not angelical.

"That learned casuist accounts for the shame attending these pleasures of the sixth sense, from their *disangelical* nature."—*Coventry: Philemon to Hydaspes,* Conv. ii.

*** dĭs-ăn'-ĭ-mate,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *animate* (q.v.).]

1. To deprive of life or vitality.

"That soul and life that is now fled and gone . . . is only a loss to the particular body . . . which by means thereof is now *disanimated*."—*Cudworth: Intell. System,* p. 38.

2. To deprive of animation, spirit, or courage; to discourage, to dispirit.

"It *disanimates* his enemies";
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iii. 1.

3. To dissuade, to discourage, to deter.

"They . . . also rather animate than *disanimate* them to persevere in their wickedness."—*Stubbes: Display of Corruptions* (1583), p. 39 (ed 1882).

*** dĭs-ăn'-ĭ-măt-ĕd,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISANIMATE.]

*** dĭs-ăn'-ĭ-măt-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [DIS-ANIMATE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of depriving of life, spirit, or courage; disanimation.

"To the *disanimating* and discouraging of the rest of the princes of Germany."—*State Trials: Duke of Buckingham* (1626).

*** dĭs-ăn-ĭ-mā'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *animation* (q.v.).]

1. The act of depriving of life or vitality.

2. The state of being deprived of life or vitality.

"Affections which depend on life, and depart upon *disanimation*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

3. The act of depriving of spirit or courage; discouraging, dispiriting.

4. The state of being discouraged or dispirited.

dĭs-an-nĕx', *v.t.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *annex,* v. (q.v.).] To set loose, to disjoin, to separate, to break up.

"When the provinces were lost and *disannexed*."—*State Trials: Case of the Postnati* (1608).

dĭs-an-nŭl', * **dis-a-null,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis* (in this case used intensively), and Eng. *annul* (q.v.).] To annul; to make null and void or of none effect; to cancel, to abrogate.

"For the Lord of hosts hath purposed it, and who shall *disannul* it?"—*Isaiah* xiv. 27.

*** dĭs-an-nŭl'-ĕr,** *s.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eog. *annuller* (q.v.).] One who disannuls, annuls, or makes null and void.

"Two of the *disannullers* lost their nightcaps."
Beaum. & Flet.: The Woman's Prize, ii. 5.

dĭs-an-nŭl'-lĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISANNUL.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of annulling, cancelling, or abrogating.

"There is verily a *disannulling* of the commandment going before."—*Heb.* vii. 18.

*** dĭs-an-nŭl'-ment,** *s.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *annulment* (q.v.).] The act of disannulling, or making null and void.

*** dĭs-ą-nôint',** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *anoint* (q.v.).] To deprive of an office with which one has been solemnly invested.

"They have divested him, *disanointed* him, nay cursed him all over in their pulpits."—*Milton: Tenure of Kings and Magistrates.*

*** dĭs-ąp-păr'-ęl,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *apparel* (q.v.).] To deprive of apparel; to disrobe, to strip.

"Drink *disapparels* the soul, and is the betrayer of the mind."—*Junius: Sin Stigmatised* (1635), p. 82.

*** dĭs-ąp-păr'-ęlled,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISAPPAREL.]

*** dĭs-ąp-păr'-ęl-lĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISAPPAREL.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of stripping, disrobing, or divesting.

*** dĭs-ăp-par ĭ-tion,** *s.* [Prof. *dis,* and Eng. *apparition* (q.v.).] The act of disappearing; disappearance.

dĭs-ąp-pĕar', *v.i.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *appear* (q.v.).]

1. To go out of or be lost to sight; to vanish; to become invisible.

"A thousand, thousand rings of light
That shape themselves and *disappear*
Almost as soon as seen."
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, iv.

2. To cease to exist.

"Abuse after abuse *disappeared* without a struggle."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. i.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *disappear* and to *vanish:* "To *disappear* comprehends no particular mode of action; to *vanish* includes in it the idea of a rapid motion. A thing *disappears* either gradually or suddenly; it *vanishes* on a sudden. A thing *disappears* in the ordinary course of things; it *vanishes* by an unusual effort, a supernatural or a magic power. Any object that recedes or moves away will soon *disappear;* in fairy tales things are made to *vanish* the instant they are beheld. To *disappear* is often a temporary action; to *vanish* generally conveys the idea of being permanently lost to the sight. The stars *appear* and *disappear* in the firmament; lightning *vanishes* with a rapidity that is unequalled." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dĭs-ąp-pĕar'-ąnce, *s.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *appearance* (q.v.).]

1. The act or process of disappearing; a vanishing from sight.

2. The act of ceasing to exist.

"They are such as are not likely to be remembered a moment after their *disappearance*."—*Addison: Spectator,* No. 317.

dĭs-ąp-pĕar'-ed, *pa. par.* [DISAPPEAR.]

dĭs-ąp-pĕar'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISAPPEAR.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Vanishing from sight, becoming invisible.

2. *Bot.:* Deliquescent, branched, but so divided that the principal axis is lost sight of in the ramifications; as the head of an oak tree. (*Lindley.*)

C. *As subst.:* The same as DISAPPEARANCE, (q.v.).

"The frequent absences and *disappearings* of the heavenly bodies."—*Coventry: Philemon to Hydaspes,* Conv. 3.

*** dĭs-ąp-pĕn'-dęn-cў,** *s.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *appendency* (q.v.).] A separation or detachment from a former connection.

*** dĭs-ąp-plī'ed,** *a.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eog. *applied* (q.v.).] Misapplied.

"Twere logick *dis-applied*
To prove a consequence by none denied."
Cowper: Tirocinium, 103, 104.

dĭs-ąp-pôint', *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *desapointer,* from *des* = Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and O. Fr. *apointer* = to appoint.] [APPOINT.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To defeat of expectation, wish, hope, or desire; to frustrate, to balk, to deceive of something expected or looked for.

"But he was cruelly *disappointed*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiv.

2. It is followed by *of* before that which is expected or looked for.

"The Janizaries, *disappointed* by the bassas *of* the spoil, received of the bounty of Solymon a great largess."—*Knolles: Historie of the Turkes.*

3. To frustrate, to avoid, to escape, to foil, to defeat.

"Ulysses, cautious of the vengeful foe,
Stoops to the ground, and *disappoints* the blow."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xviii. 438, 439.

4. To fail or neglect to keep an appointment or engagement with.

B. *Intrans.:* To fail or neglect to keep an appointment or engagement.

¶ For the difference between to *disappoint* and to *defeat,* see DEFEAT.

dĭs-ąp-pôint'-ĕd, *a.* [DISAPPOINT, *v.*]

* 1. Unprepared, unready.

"Cut off even in the blossoms of my sin,
Unhouseled, *disappointed,* unaneled."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 5.

2. Frustrated, balked, deceived of their hopes, expectations, or desires.

"He was an angry and *disappointed* man."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xx.

dĭs-ąp-pôint'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISAPPOINT.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Defeating, deceiving, or frustrating one's hopes, expectations, or desires.

2. Not coming up to one's expectations.

dĭs-ąp-pôint'-ment, *s.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *appointment* (q.v.).]

1. A defeat or frustration of one's hopes, expectations, or desires.

2. The state of being disappointed or deceived in hopes, expectations, or desires.

"The sage replies,
With *disappointment* lowering in his eyes."
Cowper: Hope, l. 2.

3. A frustrating, balking, foiling, or defeating.

"The providence of God may interpose for the *disappointment* of it."—*Wilkins: Nat. Relig.,* bk. ii. ch. ii.

*** dĭs-ąp-prē'-çĭ-ātе** (or **çĭ** as **shĭ**), *v.t.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *appreciate* (q.v.).] Not to appreciate; to undervalue, to depreciate.

*** dĭs-ąp-prē'-çĭ-āt-ĕd** (or **çĭ** as **shĭ**), *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISAPPRECIATE.]

*** dĭs-ąp-prē'-çĭ-āt-ĭng** (or **çĭ** as **shĭ**), *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISAPPRECIATE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The same as disappreciation (q.v.).

*** dĭs-ąp-prĕ-çĭ-ā'-tion** (or **çĭ** as **shĭ**), *s.* [Prof. *dis,* and Eng *appreciation* (q.v.).] The act of undervaluing or depreciating; depreciation.

dĭs-ăp-prŏ-bā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *approbation* (q.v.).] The act or state of disapproving, censuring, or condemning: disapproval, censure, either expressed or unexpressed.

"He was obliged to publish his letters, to shew his *disapprobation* of the publishing of others."—*Pope.*

¶ For the difference between *disapprobation* and *displeasure,* see DISPLEASURE.

*** dĭs-ăp-prŏ-bā'-tŏr-ў,** *a.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *approbatory* (q.v.).] Containing, expressing, or implying disapprobation.

dĭs-ąp-prō'-prĭ-ąte, *a.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *appropriate* (q.v.).]

Eccl. Law.: Not appropriated; not having the fruits of a benefice annexed; stripped or divested of appropriations [APPROPRIATION, B. 1].

"If the corporation which has the appropriation is dissolved, the parsonage becomes *disappropriate* at common law."—*Blackstone: Comm.,* bk. i. ch. 2.

dĭs-ąp-prō'-prĭ-āte, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *appropriate* (q.v.).]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* To remove or reduce from the state or condition of being proper or appropriated to one person or thing.

"To assist nature in *disappropriating* that evil."—*Milton: Tetrachordon.*

II. *Law:*

1. To sever or separate as an appropriation.

"The appropriations of the several parsonages . . . would have been by the rules of the common law *disappropriated*."—*Blackstone: Comm.,* bk. i., ch. 2.

2. To deprive, strip or divest of appropriations.

dĭs-ąp-pro-prĭ-ā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *appropriation* (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of removing from the appropriate use.

2. *Law:* The act of alienating church property from the purpose to which it was appropriated.

dĭs-ąp-prôv'-ąl, *s.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *approval* (q.v.).] The act of disapproving, condemning, or censuring; disapprobation, censure.

"There being not a word let fall from them in *disapproval* of that opinion."—*Granvill: Pre-existence of Souls,* ch. iv.

dĭs-ąp-prôve, *v.t. & i.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *approve* (q.v.); Fr. *désapprouver.*]

1. To condemn or censure as wrong; to dislike; to show, express, or feel disapprobation of.

"The rest were banditti, whose violence and licentiousness the Government affected to *disapprove*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

2. To reject; not to confirm, sanction, or approve.

B. *Intrans.*: To express or show disapprobation, or dislike. (It is generally followed by *of* before that which is censured or disliked.)

"A project for a treaty of barrier with the States was transmitted hither from Holland, and was *disapproved of* by our courts."—*Swift.*

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *disapprove* and to *dislike*: "*Disapprove* is an act of the judgment; *dislike* is an act of the will. To *approve* or *disapprove* is peculiarly the part of a superior, or one who determines the conduct of others; to *dislike* is altogether a personal act, in which the feelings of the individual are consulted. It is a misuse of the judgment to *disapprove*, when we need only *dislike*; it is a perversion of the judgment to *disapprove* because we *dislike*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dĭs-ăp-prôv'ed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISAPPROVE.]

dĭs-ap-prôv'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISAPPROVE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act of expressing or showing disapproval or disapprobation.

dĭs-ăp-prôv'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *disapproving*; *-ly.*] In a manner expressive of disapproval; with disapprobation.

***dĭs-ā'-prŏned,** *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *aproned* (q.v.).] Without or not wearing an apron.

"The aproned or *disaproned* burghers moving in to breakfast."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. ii, ch. iii.

***dĭs-ārch-bĭsh'-ŏp,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *archbishop* (q.v.).] To deprive of or reduce from the status of an archbishop.

"We had to *disarchbishop* and unlord,
And make you simple Cranmer once again."
Tennyson: Queen Mary, iv. 2.

***dĭs'-ard,** ***dis-arde,** *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *dysig* = silly, foolish.] [DIZARD, DIZZY.]

A. *As subst.*: A blockhead, a fool, a silly fellow.

"He ran abrode in a fole's cote like a *disard*."—*Goldyng: Justine*, fo. 41.

B. *As adj.*: Silly, stupid.

"By your *disarde* king, not you, their wrong on me doth fall." *Abp. Hall: Transl. of Homer* (1581), p. 10.

dĭs-arm', ***des-arm-en,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *désarmer*: O. Fr. *des* = Lat. *dis* = away, from, and Fr. *armer* = to arm.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To deprive of arms; to take away arms or weapons from.

"He . . . had entered the town and had *disarmed* the inhabitants."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

2. To cause to lay aside arms; to reduce to a peace footing; to disband.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. *Of persons, animals, &c.*:

(1) To render harmless, quiet, or innocuous; to quiet, calm, or tame.

"Poetry *disarms*
The fiercest animals with magic charms."
Cowper: Retirement, 253, 254.

(2) To render unfit or unprepared for offence or defence.

"Security *disarms* the best appointed army."—*Fuller.*

2. *Of things*:

*(1) To render useless as an arm or weapon.

"Hector drawing nigh
To Ajax, of its brazen point *disarm'd*
His ashen beam."
Cowper: Homer's Iliad, xvi.

(2) To render harmless, powerless, or innocuous.

"To *disarm* envy by a studied show of moderation."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Gen.*: To lay arms down or aside; to divest oneself of arms.

2. *Spec.*: To dismiss or disband troops; to reduce forces to a peace footing.

dĭs-ar'-ma-mĕnt, *s.* [Prob. for *disarmment*; Fr. *désarmement.* (*Skeat.*)]

1. *Gen.*: The act of depriving or stripping of arms; a disarming; the act of laying arms down or aside.

2. *Spec.*: The reduction of forces to a peace footing.

***dĭs-ar'-ma-tūre,** *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *armature* (q.v.).] The act of disarming or divesting of anything used as a weapon. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"The responsibility of this singular and dangerous *disarmature*."—*Sir W. Hamilton.* (*Ogilvie.*)

dĭs-arm'ed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISARM.]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Deprived or divested of arms; rendered harmless, powerless, or innocuous.

2. *Her.*: Applied to a bird or beast deprived of claws, teeth, or beak.

dĭs-ar'-mĕr, *s.* [Eng. *disarm*; *-er.*] One who disarms.

"So much learning and abilities, as this *disarmer* is believed to have."—*Hammond: Works*, ii. 62.

dĭs-arm'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISARM.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act or process of depriving or stripping of arms; a rendering harmless, powerless, or innocuous.

"All the scoffings and revilings which were thought necessary by S. W. for the *disarming* of schism."—*Hammond: Works*, ii. 63.

2. The act of laying arms down or aside; disarmament.

dĭs-ar-rān'ge, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *arrange* (q.v.). Suggested by O. Fr. *desarrenger* = "to unranke, disorder, disarray" (*Cotgrave*). (*Skeat.*)] To disturb the order or arrangement of; to put out of order; to derange.

"Complaint was heard on every part,
Of something *disarranged*."
Scott: Marmion, iv. 1.

dĭs-ar-rān'ged, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISARRANGE.]

dĭs-ar-rān'ge-mĕnt, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *arrangement* (q.v.).]

1. The act of disarranging or putting out of order.

"How, I pray, is it possible that the mere *disarrangement* of the parts of matter should perform this?"—*A. Baxter: On the Soul* (1737), ii. 137.

2. A state of being disarranged or not in regular order or method; disorder; want of arrangement.

"Here glitt'ring turrets rise, upbearing high
(Fantastic *disarrangement*), on the roof
Large growth of what may seem the sparkling trees."
Cowper: Task, v. 110-12.

dĭs-ar-rāng'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISARRANGE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act of disturbing or putting out of order or arrangement; disarrangement.

dĭs-ar-rāy', *v.t.* & *i.* [O Fr. *désarroyer.*]

A. *Transitive:*

† 1. To undress; to divest of clothes.

"Now night is come, now soon her *disarray*,
And in her bed her lay."
Spenser: Epithalamium.

2. To throw into confusion or disorder; to rout.

"While o'er the necks
Thou drovest of warring angels *disarray'd*."
Milton: P. L., iii. 395, 396.

***B.** *Intrans.*: To divest oneself of clothes; to undress.

dĭs-ar-rāy', ***dis-a-ray,** ***des-ray,** ***dis-ray',** *s.* [Fr. *désarroi*: *des* = Lat. *dis* = away, from; Fr. *ar* = Lat. *ad* = to, and O. Fr. *roi* = order.]

1. The state of being without clothes; undress; disorder in dress.

"In ragged robes and filthy *disarray*."
Spenser: F. Q., II. iv. 4.

2. Disorder, confusion.

"E'en Hector fled: through heaps of *disarray*,
The fiery coursers forced their lord away."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, xvi. 440, 441.

dĭs-ar-rāy'ed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISARRAY, *v.*]

dĭs-ar-rāy'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISARRAY, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of stripping of clothes or undressing.

2. The act of throwing into confusion or disorder.

***dĭs-ar-tĭc-u-lāte,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *articulate* (q.v.).] To separate, divide, or sunder the joints of.

***dĭs-ar-tĭc-u-lā'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *articulation* (q.v.).] The act of sundering joints or articulations.

***dĭs-ăs'-ĭ-nāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *dis* = away, from, and *asinus* = an ass.] To deprive of or free from an asinine nature. (Special coinage.)

"Doth he desire to be *disasinated* and become Man again?"
Howell: Parly of Beasts, p. 28. (*Davies.*)

***dĭs-as-sĕnt',** ***dys-a-sent,** ***dyss-ai-sent,** *v.i.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *assent*, v. (q.v.).] To dissent; to disagree; not to assent or agree.

"Alle the moat of the mighty . . .
Dyssaisent to the dede."
Destruction of Troy, 9,363.

***dĭs-as-sĕnt',** *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *assent*, s. (q.v.).] Dissent, refusal.

"Without the Frenche kynge's consent or *dissasent*."—*Hall: Henry VII.* (an. 7).

***dĭs-as-sĕnt'-ẽr,** *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *assenter* (q.v.).] One who dissents or disagrees; a dissenter.

"Alledging the noting of the names of the *dissenters*."—*State Trials; Lord Balmerino* (an. 1634).

***dĭs-ăs-sĭ-dū'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *assiduity* (q.v.).] A want or absence of care, attention, or assiduity; neglect, carelessness.

"The Cecilians kept him back; as very well knowing that, upon every little absence or *disassiduity*, he should be subject to take cold at his back."—*Wotton.*

dĭs-ąs-sō'-çĭ-āte (or **çĭ** as **shĭ**), *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *associate* (q.v.).] To separate, to disunite, to disjoin..

"*Disassociating* herself from the body."—*Florio. Transl. of Montaigne's Essays* (1613), p. 630.

dĭs-ąs-sō'-çĭ-āt-ĕd (or **çĭ** as **shĭ**), *pa. par* or *a.* [DISASSOCIATE.]

dĭs-as-sō'-çĭ-āt-ĭng (or **çĭ** as **shĭ**), *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISASSOCIATE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act of separating, disuniting, or disjoining.

dĭs-ąs-sō-çĭ-ā'-tion (or **çĭ** as **shĭ**), *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *association.*] Dissociation (q.v.).

dĭs-as'-tẽr, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *désastre*: *des* = Lat. *dis* = away, from, and Fr. *astre* = Lat. *astrum* = a star, a planet; Ital. *disastro*; Sp. and Port. *desastro.*]

A. *As substantive:*

* 1. The blast, stroke, or influence of an unfavourable or unlucky planet; an unpropitious portent or omen.

"*Disasters* veiled the sun." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, i. 1.

2. A misfortune, a mishap, a calamity; an untoward or disastrous event or accident.

"*Disaster* had followed *disaster*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

***B.** *As adj.*: Disastrous.

"Right worthy duke, whose victories ever shone,
Through clouds of envy and *disaster* change."
Weakest goeth to the Wall (1618.)

***dĭs-as'-tẽr,** *v.t.* [DISASTER, *s.*]

1. To blast by the influence of an unfavourable planet.

2. To injure, to hurt, to afflict.

"Some were cuffed and much *disastered* found."
Tennant: Anster Fair, iii. 55.

3. To disfigure.

"Which pitifully *disaster* the cheeks."—*Shakesp. : Antony & Cleopatra*, ii. 7.

***dĭs-as'-tẽred,** *a.* [Eng. *disaster*; *-ed.*]

1. Blasted by the influence of an unfavourable planet.

"Canst thou now receive that *disastered* changeling?"—*Sidney.*

2. Afflicted, injured, unlucky.

"In his own loose-revolving fields, the swain
Disastered stands." *Thomson: Winter*, 278, 279.

***dĭs-as'-tẽr-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *disaster*; *-ly.*] Disastrously.

"Nor let the envy of envenom'd tongues . . .
Thy noble breast *disasterly* possess."
Drayton: Lady Geraldine to Surrey.

dĭs-as'-troŭs, ***dĭs-as'-tĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *disaster; -ous.*]

1. Gloomy; threatening or foreboding disaster.

"The moon,
In dim eclipse, *disastrous* twilight sheds
On half the nations." *Milton: P. L.*, i. 596-98.

2. Unfortunate, calamitous, ruinous, unlucky.

"The *disastrous* event of the battle of Beachy Head had not cowed, but exasperated the people."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

dĭs-as'-troŭs-lĭ, ***dĭs-as'-tĕr-oŭs-lĭ,** *adv.* [Eng. *disastrous; -ly.*] In a disastrous, ruinous, or calamitous manner.

"While things were thus *disastrously* decreed."
Drayton: Barons' Wars, bk. v.

***dĭs-as'-troŭs nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *disastrous; -ness.*] Unfortunateness, calamitousness, unluckiness.

***dĭs-at-tăch',** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *attach* (q.v.).] To set free from attachment, to loose, to disjoin, to unfasten, to detach.

***dĭs-at-tăch'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *attachment* (q.v.).] The act of freeing from attachment; a loosening, disjoining, or unfastening.

***dĭs-at-tīre',** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *attire* (q.v.).] To strip, to undress.

***dĭs-at-tūne,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *attune* (q.v.).] To put out of tune or harmony.

"He *disattuned* it . . . for the reception of North's letters."—*Lytton: My Novel*, bk. xi., ch. xvi. (*Davies.*)

***dĭs-âug-mĕnt',** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *augment*, v. (q.v.).] To diminish, to decrease.

"There should I find th at everlasting treasure,
Which force deprives not, fortune *dis tugm-nts* not."
Quarles: Emblems. (*Nares.*)

***dĭs-âu'-thŏr-īze,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *authorize* (q.v.).] To deprive of authority or credit.

"The obtrusion of such particular instances as these are insufficient to *disauthorize* a note grounded upon the final intention of nature."—*Wotton.*

***dĭs-a-vā'il,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *avail*, v. (q.v.] To injure, to prejudice; to cause harm or loss to.

"That plea would not *disavail* me"—*Richardson: Sir C. Grandison*, ii. 54.

***dĭs-a-vā'il,** ***dĭs-a-vā'ile,** *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *avail*, s. (q.v.).] Hurt, loss, injury.

"Their disgrace and strife his *disavaile*."—*Davies: Microcosmos*, p. 11. (*Davies.*)

***dĭs-a-vâ'unçe,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *desavancer.*] To hinder, to impede.

"How we the Grekes myghten *disavaunce*."
Chaucer: Troilus, ii. 511.

dĭs-a-vâ'unt-ąge, *s.* [Disadvantage.]

***dĭs-a-vĕn'-türe,** *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Fr. *aventure*; Port. & Sp. *desventura*; Ital. *disavventura.*] A misadventure, a misfortune.

"This infortune or this *disventure*."
Chaucer: Troilus, iv. 269.

***dĭs-a-vŏûçh',** *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *avouch* (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To disavow, to disown.

B. *Intrans.:* To refuse, to disclaim.

"They flatly *disavouch*
To yield him more obedience."
Daniel: Civil Wars, bk. iv.

dĭs-a-vŏw', *v.t.* [Fr. *désavouer*: des = Lat. *dis* = away, from, and *avouer* = to avow, to own.] [Avow.]

1. To deny the truth of, to refuse to acknowledge or own as true.

"Nor age can chill, nor rival steal,
Nor falsehood *dis'own*."
Byron: And Thou Art Dead.

2. To disown, to disclaim, to refuse to acknowledge; to disclaim responsibility for.

"We cannot trust this ambassador's undertakings, because his senate may *disavow* him."—*Brougham.*

* 3. To disprove, to refute

"Yet can they never
Toss into air the freedom of my birth
And *disavow* my blood: Plantagenet's."
Ford: Perkin Warbeck, iv. 2.

dĭs-a-vŏw'-al, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *avowal* (q.v.).] The act of disavowing, disclaiming, or disowning; a denial.

"An earnest *disavowal* of fear often proceeds from fear."—*Richardson: Clarissa.*

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *disavowal* and *denial*: "The *disavowal* is a general declaration; the *denial* is a particular assertion: the former is made voluntarily and unasked for, the latter is always in direct answer to a charge: we *disavow* in matters of general interest where truth only is concerned; we *deny* in matters of personal interest where the character or feelings are implicated. What is *disavowed* is generally in support of truth; what is *denied* may often be in direct violation of truth: an honest mind will always *disavow* whatever has been erroneously attributed to it; a timid person sometimes *denies* what he knows to be true from a fear of the consequences: many persons have *disavowed* being the author of the letters which are known under the name of Junius." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***dĭs-a-vŏw'-ançe,** *s.* [Eng. *disavow*; *-ance.*] The act of disavowing; a disavowal, a denial.

"An utter denial and *disavowance* of this point."—*South: Serm.*, vol. vi., ser. 1.

dĭs-a-vŏw'ed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Disavow.]

† **dĭs-a-vŏw'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *disavow*; *-er.*] One who disavows, disclaims, or denies.

dĭs-a-vŏw'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Disavow.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* A disavowal, a denial.

***dĭs-a-vŏw'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *disavow*; *-ment.*] The act of disavowing; a disavowal, denial, or disowning.

"As touching the Tridentine history, his holiness will not press you to any *disavowment* thereof."—*Wotton: A Letter to the Regius Professor.*

dĭs-bănd', *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *desbander.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To unloose, to set loose or free, to untie.

"What savage bull *disband*-d from his stall
Of wrathe a signe more inhumane could make?"
Stirling: Aurora, st. iv.

2. To dismiss from military service; to break up a body of men engaged as soldiers.

"A command to *disband* the army."—*Macaulay: Hist. of Eng.*, ch. ix.

* 3. To set free or loose from any bonds or ties; to discard, to divorce.

"And therefore she ought to be *disbanded*."—*Milton: Doctrine of Divorce.*

* 4. To disperse, to scatter.

"Some imagine that a quantity of water sufficient to make such a deluge, was created upon that occasion; and, when the business was done, all *disbanded* again, and annihilated."—*Woodward.*

B. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To retire from military service; to be disbanded.

"Our navy was upon the point of *disbanding*, and many of our men came ashore."—*Bacon: War with Spain.*

2. To break up; to separate.

"How rapidly the zealots of the cause
Disbanded."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iii.

* 3. To dissolve, to be broken up or dissolved.

"Yea, when both rocks and all things shall *disband*,
Then shalt thou be my rock and tower."
Herbert: Assurance.

dĭs-bănd'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Disband.]

dĭs-bănd'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Disband.]

A. *As. pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to, or intended to effect the disbanding of an army.

"The *Disbanding* Bill had received the royal assent."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

C. *As subst.:* The act of dismissing from military service; disbandment.

"The pamphleteers who recommended the immediate and entire *disbanding* of the army had an easy task."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

dĭs-bănd'-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *disband*; *-ment.*] The act of disbandiog.

dĭs-bar', *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *bar*, s. (q.v.).] To exrel or remova from the list of barristers; to deprive of the right to plead as a barrister.

* **dĭs-bark'** (1), *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *desbarquer*; Fr. *débarquer.*] [Debark.]

A. *Trans.:* To cause to disembark; to land from a ship, to put on shore.

"*Disbark* the sheep, an offering to the gods."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xi. 22.

B. *Intrans.:* To disembark, to come on shore from a ship.

"When he was arrived at Alexandria and *disbarked*."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 358.

* **dĭs-bark'** (2), *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *bark* (2), s. (q.v.).] To strip off the bark of, to bark.

"Walls made of fir-trees, unsquared and only *disbarked*."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 7.60.

* **dĭs-bark'ed** (1), *pa. par.* or *a.* [Disbark, (1), *v.*]

* **dĭs-bark'ed** (2), *pa. par.* or *a.* [Disbark (2), *v.*]

dĭs-bar'-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *disbar*; *-ment.*] The act of disbarring or depriving of the privileges and status of a barrister.

dĭs-bar'-rĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Disbar.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The same as Disbarment (q.v.).

* **dĭs-bā'se,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis* (intens.), and Eng. *base*, a. (q.v.).] To debase.

"Before I will *disbase* mine honour so."
Greene: Alphonsus, v. (*Davies.*)

* **dĭs-bĕ-cŏ'me,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *become* (q.v.).] To misbecome.

"Anything that may *disbecome*
The place on which you sit."
Massinger: Fatal Dowry, v. 2.

dĭs-bĕ-lĭef', *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *belief* (q.v.).]

1. A want of belief or faith; a refusal to believe in anything; unbelief.

"The *disbelief* of such articles as are invented by men."—*Tillotson*, vol. i., ser. 19.

* 2. A system of error.

"Nursatory *disbeliefs* wound off and done with."—*Jer. Taylor.*

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *disbelief* and *unbelief*: "*Disbelief* properly implies the *believing* that a thing is not, or refusing to *believe* that it is. *Unbelief* expresses properly a *believing* the contrary of what one has *believed* before: *disbelief* is most applicable to the ordinary events of life; *unbelief* to serious matters of opinion: our *disbelief* of the idle tales which are told by beggars is justified by the frequent detection of their falsehood; our Saviour had compassion on Thomas for his *unbelief*, and gave him such evidences of his identity as dissipated every doubt." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dĭs-bĕ-lĭe've, *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *believe* (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* Not to believe, credit, or have faith in; to discredit, to distrust.

"The French government and the English opposition agreed in *disbelieving* his protestations."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

B. *Intrans.:* Not to believe; to be without faith (generally followed by in before that from which belief or credit is withheld).

dĭs-bĕ-lĭe'ved, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Disbelieve.]

dĭs-bĕ-lĭe'-ĕr, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *believer* (q.v.).] One who refuses to believe, credit, or have faith in anything; an unbeliever.

"The pretended Christian, who leads a bad life, is much worse than an infidel, a downright *disbeliever*."—*Gilpin: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 1.

dĭs-bĕ-lĭe'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Disbelieve.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The state of refusing or being without belief or faith in anything; disbelief.

"It being the *disbelieving* of an eternal truth of God's."—*Hammond: Practical Catechism.*

dĭs-bĕnch', *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *bench* (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To drive from or deprive of a seat.

"Sir, I hope,
My words *disbenched* you not."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, ii. 2.

2. *Law:* To expel from or deprive of the rights and privileges of a bencher.

* **dĭs-bĕnd',** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *bend* (q.v.).] To relax, to unbend.

"As liberty a courage doth impart
So bondage doth *disbend*, else break, the heart."
Stirling: Julius Cæsar, exotus iii.

* **dĭs-bĭnd',** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *bind* (q.v.).] To free from hands or bondage; to unbind.

"How dare we *disbind* or loose ourselves from the tye?"—*Mede: Texts of Scripture*, bk. i., disc 2.

***dĭs-bĭnk'**, *s.* [Dish-bench.]

***dĭs-blā'me**, ***dĕs-blam-en**, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *desblamer.*] To acquit from blame or fault.

"*Desblameth* me if any worde be lame,
For as myn auctor seyde, so seye I."
Chaucer: Troilus, ii. (prohem. 17).

***dĭs-blām'-ĭng**, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Disblame.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst:* The act of clearing from blame; a defence, an exoneration.

"With his humble request but of one quarter of an hour's audience for his *disblaming*."—*Sir J. Fenett: Observations on Foreign Ambassadors* (1656), p. 240.

***dĭs-bŏd'-ĭed**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *bodied* (q.v.).] Freed or separated from the body; disembodied.

"The *disbodied* souls shall return and be joined again to bodies."—*Glanvill: Pre-existence of Souls*, p. 143.

***dĭs-bŏd'-ў**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *body* (q.v.).] To separate or set free from the body; to disembody.

***dĭs-bŏrd'**, *v.i.* [Fr. *déborder.*] To disembark.

"They . . . did all *disbord*,
To shore to supper."
Chapman: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xiv.

***dĭs-bŏs-cā'-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*; Eng. *boscage* (q.v.), and suff. *-ation.*] The same as Disafforesting (q.v.).

***dĭs-bŏw'-ĕl**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *bowel* (q.v.).] To take out the bowels of; to disembowel.

"A great oak dry an' dead—
Whose foot in ground hath left but feeble hold,
But half *disbowelled* lies above the ground."
Spenser: Ruins of Rome, xxviii.

***dĭs-bŏw'-ĕlled**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Disbowel.]

dĭs-bŏw'-ĕl-lĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Disbowel.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of disembowelling.

***dĭs-branch'**, ***dĭs-brâunch'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *branch* (q.v.).]

1. *Lit.:* To lop or cut off a branch; to deprive of branches.

"The husbandman shall not doe amisse to *disbranch* and lop his tree-groves."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xviii., ch. xxvi.

2. *Fig.:* To separate or cut away, as from the main stem.

"She, that herself will sliver and *disbranch*
From her material sap, perforce must wither."
Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 2.

dĭs-bŭd', *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *bud* (q.v.).] To cut away buds from; to deprive of a certain number of buds or shoots, so that the plant may not become weakened through an insufficient supply of sap, which would be the case if all the buds or shoots were allowed to grow.

dĭs-bŭd'-dĭng, *pr. par.* & *s.* [Disbud.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As subst.:* The act of cutting away the excess of buds or shoots.

dĭs-bŭr'-den, **dĭs-bŭr'-then**, *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *burden* (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To free or ease of a burden; to remove a burden from; to unburden, to unload.

"More hands
Help to *disburden* nature of her birth."
Milton: P. L., ix. 623, 624.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To rid or free from any encumbrance.

"We shall *disburden* the piece of those hard shadowings, which are always ungraceful."—*Dryden: Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

2. To rid or free from any mental burden or oppression; to relieve.

"My heart is great; but it must break with silence,
Ere 't be *disburdened* with a liberal tongue."
Shakesp.: Richard II., ii. 2.

3. To throw off a burden; to relieve oneself from a burden.

"Lucia, *disburden* all thy cares on me.
And let me share thy most retir'd distress."
Addison: Cato, i. 2.

B. *Reflexive:*

1. *Lit.:* To free or deliver oneself of a burden, weight, or load.

"The river, with ten branches or streams, *disburdens* himself within the Persian sea."—*Peacham: On Drawing.*

2. *Fig.:* To relieve oneself by the disclosure or acknowledgment of any mental burden.

***C.** *Intrans.:* To relieve or ease one's mind.

"Adam . . . In a troubled sea of passion tost
Thus to *disburden* sought with sad complaint."
Milton: P. L., x. 719.

dĭs-bŭr'-dened, **dĭs-bŭr'-thened**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Disburden.]

dĭs-bŭr'-den-ĭng, **dĭs-bŭr'-thĕn-ĭng**, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Disburden.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of freeing or easing of a burden.

***d s-bûr'-ġeon**, ***dĭs-bŭr'-ġĕn**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *burgeon* (q.v.).] To strip or deprive of the burgeons, or buds.

"In *disburgening* and defoiling a vine."—*Holland: Pliny*, bk. xvii., ch. xxii.

***dĭs-bŭr'se**, *s.* [Fr. *déboursé*; O. Fr. *desbourse*, pa. par. of *desbourser*, Fr. *débourser* = to pay down.] A payment, a disbursement.

"Some add *disburse*, some bribe, some gratulance."
Machin: Dumb Knight, v. (*Davies.*)

dĭs-bŭr'se, *v.t.* [Fr. *débourser*; O. Fr. *desbourser*: *des* = Lat. *dis* = away, from, and *bourse* = a purse.] To pay down, to expend, to lay out, to spend.

"The duty of collecting and *disbursing* his revenues."
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

dĭs-bŭr'sed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Disburse, *v.*]

dĭs-bŭr'se-mĕnt, *s.* [O. Fr. *desboursement*; Fr. *déboursement*, from *débourser* = to disburse.]

1. The act of disbursing, expending, or laying out of money.

"The queen's treasure, in so great occasions of *disbursements*, is not always so ready."—*Spenser: Ireland.*

2. A sum of money disbursed or expended; expenditure, payment.

"I am at present engaged in examining the finances of the Prussenses, their *disbursements*, and credits."—*Melmoth: Pliny*, bk. x., lett. 16.

dĭs-bŭrs'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *disburs(e)*; *-er.*] One who disburses, pays out, or expends money.

dĭs-bŭrs'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Disburse, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst:* The act of laying out or expending money; disbursement.

"He demanded to have the *disbursing* of the money himselfe."—*Golding: Justine*, fol. 35.

dĭs-bŭr'-thĕn, *v.t.* [Disburden.]

dĭsc, **dĭsk**, *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *discus* = a quoit, a plate; Gr. δίσκος (*diskos*) = a quoit.] [Desk, Dish.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

***1.** A circular piece of iron, stone, &c., used as a quoit.

"His soldiers hurl'd the *disk* or bent the bow."
Cowper: Homer's Iliad, bk. ii.

2. Any flat circular plate or surface, as of a piece of metal, the aperture of a telescope; the face of the sun as it appears projected in the heavens.

"The satellite itself is discernible on the *disc* as a bright spot."—*Herschel: Astronomy* (1858), § 540.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Astron.:* The face or visible projection of a celestial body.

2. *Botany:*

(1) *Of flowering plants:*

(*a*) *Gen.:* An organ consisting of certain bodies or projections situated between the base of the stamens and that of the ovary, but constituting no part of either. The most common form is that of a fleshy ring, either entire or variously lobed, surrounding the base of the ovary, as in Linnum, Orobanche, &c. Sometimes it is a cup, as in Pæonia; sometimes it is reduced to a few scales, as may be seen in various plants with an inferior ovary. (*Lindley*, &c.)

(*b*) *Spec.:* A fleshy solid body interposed between the top of the ovary and the base of the style in the Compositæ. In this great order, or series of orders, the inflorescence is suggestive of the sun surrounded by rays. In a daisy the florets of the disk are the yellow tubular ones, the florets of the ray are the ring of ligulate (strap-shaped) white or pink-tipped florets surrounding those first mentioned.

(2) *Of flowerless plants:*

(*a*) The receptacle of some fungals.

(*b*) The Chymenium of certain other fungals.

3. *Mach.:* One of the collars separating and fastening the cutters on a horizontal mandrel.

B. *As adjective:* (See the compounds).

disc-coupling, disk-coupling, *s.*

Mach.: A kind of coupling composed of two discs keyed on the connected end of the two shafts. One of the two discs has in it two recesses into which corresponding projections on the other disc are fitted, thus locking the two discs together.

disk steam-engine, *s.* A form of rotary steam-engine which was invented by Ericsson and improved by Bishopp and others. In the Ericsson engine the disk revolves, and in the Bishopp engine the disk oscillates.

disc-telegraph, disk-telegraph, *s.*

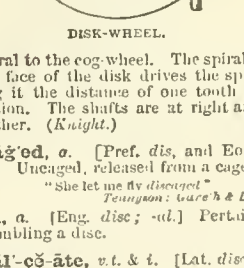
Teleg.: One in which the letters and figures are arranged around a circular plate and are brought consecutively to an opening, or otherwise specifically indicated. The first of this class of telegraphic apparatus seems to have been that of Ronald made in England, 1816. At each end of the line were clocks beating in unison; at least, such was the requirement of the invention. Each clock-work rotated a disk having the letters and numerals on a circular track, and these were exposed in consecutive order at an opening in the dial, the two ends of the line showing the same letter coincidently. The sender of a message watched till the required letter came in view, then made an electric connection, which diverged a pair of pith balls and drew attention to the letter. This was repeated for each letter, the parties waiting till the required letter came in its turn to the openings in the respective duals. (*Knight.*)

disc-valve, disk-valve, *s.*

Mach.: A valve formed by a perforated disk which has a rotation, partial and reciprocating, or complete, upon a circular seat whose apertures form ports for steam or other fluid.

disc-wheel, disk-wheel, *s.*

Mach.: A wheel which differs from the usual worm-wheel in the mode of presenting



DISK-WHEEL.

the spiral to the cog-wheel. The spiral thread on the face of the disk drives the spur-gear, moving it the distance of one tooth at each revolution. The shafts are at right angles to each other. (*Knight.*)

***dĭs-ĕāġ'ed**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *caged* (q.v.).] Uncaged, released from a cage.

"She let me fly *discaged*."
Tennyson: Gareth & Lynette.

dĭse'-al, *a.* [Eng. *disc*; *-al.*] Pertaining to or resembling a disc.

***dĭs-căl'-çĕ-ātc**, *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *discalceatus* = barefooted, unshod: *dis* = away, from, and *calceatus* = shod; *calceus* = a shoe.]

A. *Trans.:* To strip, pull, or put off shoes or sandals from.

B. *Intrans.:* To put off one's shoes. (*Cockeram.*)

***dĭs-căl'-çĕ-ā-tĕd**, *a.* [Lat. *discalceatus.*] Stripped or deprived of shoes or sandals.

***dĭs-căl-çĕ-ā'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *discalceatus.*] The act of stripping or putting off shoes or sandals.

"The custom of *discalceation*, or putting off their shoes at meals."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. vi.

dĭs-căl'çed, *a.* [Lat. *discalceatus* = unshod: *dis* (neg.), and *calceatus* = shod.]

Church History:

1. *Gen.:* Unshod; wearing sandals, as an act of mortification, instead of shoes or boots.

"Teresa is said to have copied the arrangements for the refectory from a convent of *Discalced* Franciscanesses at Valladolid."—*H. J. Coleridge, S.J.: Life & Letters of St. Teresa*, i. 231.

2. *Spec.:* A term applied to the religious of both sexes practising the reform introduced by St. Teresa into the Carmelite Order about the middle of the sixteenth century.

"One of these two is at London, and belongs to the Reformed, or *Discalced* Carmelites; the other is at Merthyr-Tydfil, and belongs to the Calced Carmelites."—*Miss Lockhart: Life of St. Teresa* (Note C).

* **dĭs-cămp'**, *v.i.* & *t.* [O. Fr. *descamper*; Fr. *décamper*.]

A. *Intrans.:* To raise or remove a camp; to depart from a camp. (*Colgrave.*)

B. *Trans.:* To drive from or out of a camp.

"He *discamped* him and drave him out of the field."—*Holland: Suetonius*, p. 242.

* **dĭs-căn'-dĕr**, *v.i.* [A corrupt. of *squander* with pref. *dis*, or of *discandy* (q.v.).] To squander, to scatter (?).

"By the *discandering* of this pelleted storm."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iii. 13 (Folio).

* **dĭs căn'-dȳ**, *v.i.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *candy* (q.v.).] To melt, to dissolve.

"The hearts . . . to whom I gave
Their wishes, do *dicandy*, melt their sweets
On blossoming Cæsar."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iv. 12.

* **dĭs-cănt'**, *v.* & *s.* [DESCANT.]

dĭs'-cănt, *s.* [Lat. *dis* = twice, and *cantus* = a song.]

Music: A double-song; originally the melody or counterpoint sung with a plain-song; thence the upper voice or leading melody in a piece of part-music; and thence the canto, cantus, or soprano voice, which was, as late as Mendelssohn, written in the C clef. (*Grove.*)

* **dĭs-cā-păç'-ĭ-tāte**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *capacitate* (q.v.).] To incapacitate; to make unfit or incapable.

dĭs-card', *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *card* (q.v.); Sp. *descartar*; O. Fr. *escarter*; Fr. *écarter*; Ital. *scartare* = to throw away cards from the hand.] [DECARD.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II.

"The elder hand is entitled to *discard* five cards."—*Field*, Jan. 26, 1882.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To throw off or away; to get rid of.

"I here *discard* my sickness."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.

(2) To dismiss from service, employment, or close intimacy; to disown, to cast off.

"William, indeed, was not the man to *discard* an old friend."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

(3) To renounce, to disown, to reject.

"Henry of Hoheneck I *discard*!"
Longfellow: Golden Legend, iv.

* (4) To free, to disencumber, to deprive.

"I only *discard* myself of those things that are noxious to my body."—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 293.

II. *Cards:* To throw away from the hand certain cards which have been dealt to the player, but are not used or needed by him. In whist when a player is unable to follow suit, and does not trump, he throws away or discards one of another suit.

B. *Intransitive:*

Cards: To throw certain cards out of the hand.

"We should *discard* from the best protected suit—viz., the small diamond. Reasons in full will be found in any book which treats of *discarding* from strength to the adverse trump lead."—*Field: Jan.* 28, 1882.

dĭs-card', *s.* [DISCARD, *v.*]

Cards:

1. The act of discarding or throwing out of the hand such cards as are not necessary.

"After the *discard*, or if there is no *discard*, after the deal, the non-dealer leads any card he thinks fit."—*English Encyclopædia.*

2. The card or cards thrown out of the hand.

"According to English rule a player cannot alter his *discard* after he has touched the stock."—*Field: Jan.* 28, 1882.

dĭs-card'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISCARD, *v.*]

dĭs-căr'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISCARD.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* The act of throwing away certain cards from a hand.

2. *Fig.:* The act of casting off, rejecting, or disowning.

† **dĭs-card'-mĕnt**, *s.* [Eng. *discard*; *-ment.*] The act of discarding.

"Just at present we apparently are making ready for another *discardment*."—*Science*, vii. 248.

* **dĭs-card'-ure**, *s.* [Eng. *discard*; *-ure.*] The act of discarding, rejecting, or disowning.

"In what shape does it constitute a plea for the *discardure* of religion?"—*Hayter: Rem. on Hume's Dialog.* (1780), p. 38.

dĭs-căr'-ĭ-a, *s.* [From Lat. *discus*; Gr. δίσκος (*diskos*) = a round plate, a quoit, a disk. So called from the breadth of the disc.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Rhamnaceæ. *Discaria febrifuga* yields the Quina of Brazil, which is used as a febrifuge and a tonic.

* **dĭs car'-nate**, *a.* [Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and *carnatus* = having a body: *caro* (genit. *carnis*) = a body; Sp. and Port. *descarnado*; Ital. *discarnato*; Fr. *décharné.*] Stripped or deprived of flesh.

"Furnished with a load of broken and *discarnate* bones."—*Granvill: Scepsis Scientifica*, ch. xv.

* **dĭs-cā'se**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *case* (q.v.).] To strip or divest of a covering; to undress.

"Fetch me the hat and rapier in my cell;
I will *discase* me." *Shakesp.: Tempest*, v. 1.

* **dĭs-căsk'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *cask* (q.v.).] To turn out of a cask.

"No Tunny is suffered to be sold unless first *discask'd*."—*Sandys: Travels*, p. 239. (*Davies.*)

* **dĭs-çē'de**, *v.i.* [Lat. *discedo.*]

1. To depart.

"I dare not *discede* from my copy."—*Fuller: Ch. Hist.*, iv. 16.

2. To yield, to give way.

dĭs-çĕl-ĭ-ā'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *discelium*), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: A family of operculate Acrocarpous Mosses, of gregarious habits, very dwarf and stemless, arising from a green prothallium spreading on the ground. There is only the British genus known. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

dĭs-çĕl'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. δίς (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and σκελος (*skelos*) = a leg, a limb.]

Bot.: A genus of Mosses, the type of the family Disceliaceæ (q.v.).

* **dĭs-çĕnd'-ĕn-çȳ**, *s.* [DESCENDENCY.] Descent.

"I could make nnto you a long discourse, of their race, bloud, family, *discendencie*, degree, title, and office."—*Passenger of Benvenuto* (1612). (*Nares.*)

* **dĭs-çĕn'se**, *s.* [Lat. *descensus.*] Descent; succession.

"With vthir princis porturit in that place,
From the begynning of thare fyrst *discense*."
Douglas: Virgil, 211, 26.

* **dĭs-çĕnt'**, *s.* [DESCENT.]

* **dĭs-çĕp'-çĭ-ôn**, * **dĭs-çĕp'-çĭ-ône**, *s.* [O. Fr. *discepter* = to debate or plead a cause; Lat. *discepto.*]

The determination of causes in consequence of debate, without the necessity of renewed citations. (*Jamieson.*)

"For the *discepcione* of the kingis liegis be aulde summondis."—*Act. Dom. Conc.* (an. 1492), p. 298.

* **dĭs-çĕpt'**, *v.i.* [Lat. *discepto* = to contend, to dispute: *dis* = away, apart, and *capto* = to catch at.] To dissent.

"I try it with my reason, nor *discept*
From any point I probe and pronounce sound."
Browning: Ring & Book, x. 1,350.

* **dĭs-çĕp-tā'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *disceptatio*, from *disceptatus*, pa. par. of *discepto.*] A dispute, a contention, a controversy.

"Verbose janglings, and endless *disceptations*."—*Strype: Memorials Henry VIII.* (an. 1540).

* **dĭs'-çĕp-tā-tŏr**, *s.* [Lat.] He who engages in a dispute or controversy; a disputant, a controversialist.

"The inquisitive *disceptators* of this age."—*Cowley.*

* **dĭs-çĕp'-tre (tre** as **tĕr)**, * **dĭs-cĕp'-tĕr**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *sceptre* (q.v.).] To deprive of a sceptre; to dethrone, to depose.

"Who will beleeue that Holopherne,
Who did a hundred famous princes derne,
Should be *discepters*, slain, left in a widow,
By no great Gyant, but a feeble widow?"
Hudson: Judith, p. 66.

dĭs-cern' (cern as **zĕrn**) (1), * **dĭs-cĕr'ne** (1), *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *discerner*, from Lat. *discerno* = to distinguish: *dis* = away, apart, and *cerno* = to separate; cogn. with Gr. κρίνω (*krinō*) = to separate, to judge, to decide; Sp. and Port. *discernir*; Ital. *discernere.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To distinguish; to make a distinction; to discriminate.

"And he *discerned* him not, because his hands were hairy."—*Genesis* xxvii. 23.

* 2. To pick out, to select, to separate.

"*Discern* thou what is thine with me, and take it to thee."—*Genesis* xxxi. 32.

* 3. To constitute a distinction, a difference between; to distinguish.

"Nothing else *discerns* the virtue or the vice."
B. Jonson.

4. To distinguish, discover, or perceive with the eye.

"Our unassisted sight . . . is not acute enough to *discern* the minute texture of visible objects."—*Beattie: On Truth*, pt. ii., ch. i. § 2.

5. To distinguish, detect, or perceive mentally.

"The intelligence which *discerns* and the humanity which remedies them."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

6. To judge or decide between; to discriminate.

"Exercised to *discern* both good and evil."—*Heb.* v. 14.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To make distinction or difference; to discriminate, judge, or decide.

"Give therefore thy servant an understanding heart to judge thy people, that I may *discern* between good and bad."—1 *Kings* iii. 9.

2. To see, to perceive, to distinguish with the eyes.

"As far as I could well *discern*
For smoke." *Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI.*, ii. 2.

* **II.** *Law:* To have judicial cognizance.

"It *discerneth* of forces, frauds, crimes various as stellionate."—*Bacon.*

* **dĭs cern'** (cern as **zĕrn**) (2), * **dĭs-cerne** (2), † **de-cerne**, *v.t.* [DECERN.] To decree, to adjudge.

"I *decerne* and jugis all thir pudis to be recoverit. I consent hereto and *discernis* the samin to be done."—*Bellenden: T. Livius*, p. 60.

* **dĭs-cern'-ą-ble** (cern as **zĕrn**), *a.* [DISCERNIBLE.]

* **dĭs-cern'-ançe** (cern as **zĕrn**), *s.* [O. Fr.] Discernment.

"He clearely manifesteth, that either he hath but a blinde *discernance*, or that in wisedome he is inferiour to a woman."—*Passenger of Benvenuto*, 1612. (*Nares.*)

dĭs-cerned' (cerned, as **zĕrnd**), *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISCERN.]

dĭs-cern'-ĕr (cern as **zĕrn**), *s.* [Eng. *discern*; *-er.*]

1. One who discerns, distinguishes, or perceives.

2. One who can discern, discriminate, or judge: a judge.

"He was a constant and irremoveable *discerner* of right and wrong."—*P. Holland: Ammianus Marcellinus*, p. 104.

3. That which serves as a means of discrimination. (*Heb.* iv. 12.)

dĭs-cern'-ĭ-ble, * **dĭs-cern'-ą-ble** (cern as **zĕrn**), *a.* [Eng. *discern*; *-able.*] That may or can be discerned, perceived, or discovered, either by the eye or by the understanding; perceivable, visible, perceptible, distinguishable.

"Traces of severe bodily and mental suffering were *discernible* in his countenance."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

dĭs-cern'-ĭ-ble-nĕss (cern as **zĕrn**), *s.* [Eng. *discernible*; *-ness.*] The quality of being discernible; capability of being discerned.

dĭs-cern'-ĭ-blў, * **dĭs-cern'-ą-blў** (cern as **zĕrn**), *adv.* [Eng. *discernib(le)*; *-ly.*] In a discernible manner or degree; so as to be discernible; perceptibly, evidently, visibly.

"The ascent was *discernibly* quicker than the descent."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 597.

dĭs-cern'-ĭng (cern as **zĕrn**), *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISCERN (1), *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Seeing, perceiving, distinguishing.

2. Able to discern or discriminate mentally; discriminative, far-sighted.

C. *As substantive:*

1. The faculty or power of discerning; intellectual faculties; discernment.

"But men of *discerning*
Have thought that in learning
To yield to a lady was hard."
Pope: To Lady Mary Wortley Montagu.

***dĭs-cern'-ĭng-lȳ (cern as zĕrn),** *adv.* [Eng. *discerning; -ly.*] In a discerning or discriminative manner; with discernment.

"These two errours Ovid has most *discerningly* avoided."—*Garth: Ovid* (Pref.).

dĭs-cern-mŏnt (cern as zĕrn), *s.* [Fr. *discernement.*]

1. The act of discerning, distinguishing, or perceiving.

2. The power or faculty of distinguishing things which differ: as truth from falsehood, virtue from vice, &c.; judgment, discrimination, penetration.

"We are visited by travellers of *discernment.*"—*Goldsmith: On Polite Learning*, ch. vii.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *discernment, discrimination, judgment,* and *penetration*: "*Discernment* is not so powerful a mode of intellectual vision as *penetration*: the former is a common faculty, the latter is a higher degree of the same faculty; it is the power of seeing quickly, and seeing in spite of all that intercepts the sight, and keeps the object out of view: a man of common *discernment* discerns characters which are not concealed by any particular disguise; a man of *penetration* is not to be deceived by any artifice, however thoroughly cloaked or secured, even from suspicion. *Discernment* and *penetration* serve for the discovery of individual things by their outward marks; *discrimination* is employed in the discovery of differences between two or more objects; the former consists of simple observation, the latter combines also comparison. *Discernment* and *penetration* are great aids towards *discrimination*: he who can *discern* the springs of human action, or *penetrate* the views of men, will be most fitted for *discriminating* between the characters of different men. Of *discernment*, we say that it is clear; it serves to remove all obscurity and confusion: of *penetration*, we say that it is acute; it pierces every veil which falsehood draws before truth, and prevents us from being deceived: of *discrimination*, we say that it is nice; it renders our ideas accurate, and serves to prevent us from confounding objects: of *judgment*, we say that it is solid or sound; it renders the conduct prudent, and prevents us from committing mistakes, or involving ourselves in embarrassments. When the question is to estimate the real qualities of either persons or things, we exercise *discernment*; when it is required to lay open that which art or cunning has concealed, we must exercise *penetration*; when the question is to determine the proportions and degrees of qualities in persons or things, we must use *discrimination*; when called upon to take any step, or act any part, we must employ the *judgment.*" (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***dĭs-çĕrp',** *v.t.* [Lat. *discerpo: dis* = away, from, and *carpo* = to pluck.]

1. *Lit.:* To pluck away, to separate, to disjoin.

"It was part of God, *discerped* from him."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. iii., § 4.

2. *Fig.:* To tear asunder, to disunite violently.

"Seditious . . . divides, yea, and *discerps* a city."—*Griffin.*

***dĭs-çĕrp'-ĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ, *dis-cĕrp-tĭ-bĭl'-ĭ tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *discerpible, discerptible; -ity.*] The quality of being discerpible or discerptible; liability to be torn asunder.

"Nor can we have any idea of matter, which does not imply natural *discerpibility.*"—*Wollaston: Rel. of Nat.*, § v. 11.

***dĭs-çĕrp'-ĭ-blc, * dĭs-çĕrp'-tĭ-ble,** *a.* Lat. *discerpo*, pa. par. *discerptus*, and Eng. suff. *-able.*] That may or can be torn or pulled asunder; liable to be destroyed by disunion of the parts.

"This elementary body may even literally be said to be a vapour, or a fluid *discerpible* substance."—*Biblioth. Bibl.* Oz. (1720), i. 435.

***dĭs-çĕrp'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *discerptus*, pa. par. of *discerpo* = to tear or pluck asunder.] The act of tearing or pulling to pieces, or of disuniting the parts of anything.

"Its parts . . . cannot be removed from any other by *discerption.*"—*Clark & Leibnitz: Leibnitz's Fifth Paper.*

***dĭs-çôrp'-tive,** *a.* [Lat. *discerptus*, pa. par. of *discerpo*, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ive.*] Tending to separate or disunite the parts of anything.

***dĭs-çĕss'-lŏn (ss as sh),** *s.* [Lat. *discessio*, from *discedo* = to go away.] A going away, a departure.

"A show of a deliberate and voluntary *discession.*"—*Bp. Hall: Contemplations*, bk. iv.

*** dĭsçh, * dĭsçhe,** *s.* [Dish.]

dĭs-char'ge, *des-charge, *des-charg-en, * dis-carge, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *descargier, deschargier, descharger*; Fr. *décharger*: O. Fr. *des* = Fr. *dé* = Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and Fr. *charger* = to load; Sp. *descargar.*] [Charge.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) To unload; to free from any load or burden.

"He . . . *dischargide* the camelis."—*Wycliffe: Gen.* xxiv. 32.

(2) To unload; to take or clear out or away, as a load.

"I will convey them by sea in floats unto the place that thou shalt appoint me, and will cause them to be *discharged* there."—*1 Kings* v. 9.

* (3) To empty.

"After the servaunt aforesaide hath so *discharged* his cuppes to the fower quarters of the world."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 96.

(4) To get rid of.

"The bark that hath *discharged* her fraught."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, i. 1.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To clear, release, or set free from anything binding, obligatory, or oppressive, as:

(*a*) From an obligation or duty.

"Soon may your sire *discharge* the vengeance due."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey, i. 329.

* (*b*) From a debt.

"A grateful mind
By owing owes not, but still pays, at once
Indebted and *discharged.*"
Milton: P. L., iv. 55-7.

(c) From a charge, accusation, or crime.

"They are imprudent enough to *discharge* themselves of this blunder, by laying the contradiction at Virgil's door."—*Dryden.*

* (*d*) From any business or occupation.

"How rich in humble poverty is he
Who leads a quiet country life,
Discharged of business."
Dryden: Horace; Epode ii.

(*e*) From a legal engagement or obligation.

"A deviation made expressly for the object of succouring ships in distress does not *discharge* the underwriters."—*Daily Telegraph*, September 26, 1882.

* (2) To give account of or for; to explain.

"Come before high Jove, her doings to *discharge.*"
Spenser: F. Q., VII. vi. 17.

(3) To free oneself from a burden by the fulfilment of a duty or obligation, hence:

(*a*) To perform, execute, fulfil.

"Heaven, witness thou anon, while we *discharge*
Freely our part."
Milton: P. L., vi. 565, 566.

(*b*) To pay off or clear a debt by payment; to satisfy a debt.

"I will *discharge* my bond."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, iv. 1.

(*c*) To satisfy a creditor.

"If he had
The present money to *discharge* the Jew,
He would not take it."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

(4) To empty or cause to pass out; to emit.

"The matter being suppurated, I opened an inflamed tubercle in the great angle of the left eye, and *discharged* a well-concocted matter."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

(5) To empty a gun by firing off the charge.

"We *discharged* a pistol, and had the sound returned upon us fifty-six times, though the air was foggy."—*Addison: Italy.*

(6) To fire off any weapon.

"A shepherd accordingly *discharges* his bow."—*Fitzosborne: Lett.* 57.

(7) To cause to fly out or off; to let fly.

"He *discharged* his shot, threw away his gun, and fell on with his sword."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

(8) To give vent to, to emit, to send out.

* (9) To turn or empty on, to direct.

"*Discharge* the crime on me."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid xii. 242.

(10) To give vent to, to utter.

"He did *discharge* a horrible oath."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 2.

(11) To dismiss from or deprive of any office or employment.

"He was from thence *discharged.*"
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., ii. 4.

(12) To dismiss, to release from attendance, to send away.

"Cæsar would have *discharged* the senate, in regard of a dream of Calphurnia."—*Bacon.*

(13) To release from confinement or from custody.

"After a long hearing the prisoners were *discharged.*"—*Daily Telegraph*, November 7, 1882.

* (14) To get rid of.

"'Tis hoped, his sickness is *discharged.*"
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, ii. 3.

(15) To annul, to abrogate, to cancel.

"The order for Daly's attendance was *discharged.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

* (16) To prohibit, to forbid. (*Scotch.*)

"Therefore the General Assembly . . . doth *discharge* the practice of all such innovations."—*Act against Innov. in Worship of God*, April 21, 1707.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* To relieve a part of a wall from the superincumbent weight by means of an arch turned over it. [Discharging-arch.]

2. *Elect.:* To remove the charge from a Leyden jar, battery, &c.

3. *Law:* To cancel, to annul; to relieve of a duty. A sheriff is said to be *discharged of* his prisoner, a prisoner *discharged from* custody, a jury *discharged from* the cause. A rule *nisi* is *discharged* when the court refuses to make it absolute.

"The order of the Court below [was] *discharged* with costs."—*Times*, November 25, 1882.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To unload, to discharge a cargo.

"She was assisted off by a tug, without *discharging.*"—*Daily Telegraph*, October 30, 1882.

2. To be discharged, to break up.

"The cloud, if it were oily and fatty, would not *discharge.*"—*Bacon: Natural History.*

3. To emit, to send out or empty liquid matter, &c.

¶ For the difference between to *discharge* and to *dismiss*, see Dismiss.

dĭs-char'ge, *s.* [Discharge, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* The act of discharging or unloading a burden.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) The act of discharging, freeing, or releasing from a burden; the state of being freed or released.

"I would not purchase with a single sigh
A free *discharge* from all that I endure."
Cowper: Guion's Vicissitudes of Christian Life.

(2) A release from an obligation or penalty.

"To warn
Us, haply too secure of our *discharge*
From penalty."
Milton: P. L., 195-97.

(3) A release, acquittal, or absolution from a charge or crime.

"An acquittance or *discharge* of a man upon some precedent accusation."—*South: Sermons.*

(4) The payment or satisfaction of a debt.

(5) A writing or document certifying to the discharge or satisfaction of a debt or debts.

(6) A performance, execution, or fulfilment as of a duty, office, or trust.

"Nothing can absolve us from the *discharge* of those duties."—*L'Estrange.*

* (7) A ransom, the price of release or deliverance.

"Death, who sets all free,
Hath paid his ransom now and full *discharge.*"
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 1,572, 1,573.

* (8) An exemption or privilege.

"There is no *discharge* in that war."—*Ecclesiastes*, viii. 8.

(9) The act of discharging or emptying a gun, &c., by firing it off.

(10) The act of discharging, emitting, or giving vent to.

"Wherever there are any extraordinary *discharges* of this fire, there also are the neighbouring springs hotter than ordinary."—*Woodward.*

(11) That which is discharged, emitted, or vented.

(12) A disruption, breaking up, or evanescence.

"Mark the *discharge* of the little cloud upon glass or gems, or blades of swords, and you shall see it ever break up first in the skirts."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

(13) The act of dismissing or discharging from any office or employment; the state of being dismissed or discharged; a dismissal from service.

"Thy soldiers,
All levied in my name, have in my name
Took their *discharge.*"
Shakesp.: Lear, v. 3.

(14) A writing or document certifying to the dismissal of the person named therein from service or employment.

(15) The act of liberating or discharging from confinement or custody; the state of being liberated or discharged.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* The relieving part of a wall, or a beam or other piece of timber, from the superincumbent weight by means of an arch thrown over it. [Discharging-arch.]

2. *Hydraulics:*

(1) The issuing direction of water from a reaction or turbine wheel: as, the outward *discharge*, or Fourneyron turbine; the vertical *discharge*, or Jonval turbine; the centre *discharge*, &c.

(2) An ajutage.

3. *Law:* In bankruptcy a writing or document certifying that a bankrupt has satisfactorily passed the necessary forms, and is thereby discharged from all further responsibility for the debts contracted by him previous to his bankruptcy. [Bankrupt, s.]

4. *Mil. & Nav.:* A document given to each soldier or sailor on his dismissal from or quitting the service, in which are detailed full particulars as to his length of service, conduct, reason for discharge, &c.

5. *Calico-printing:* [Discharge].

6. *Med.:* Matter emitted or discharged from a sore, &c.

"The hæmorrhage being stopped, the next occurrence is a thin serous *discharge*."—*Sharp: Surgery.*

7. *Elect.:* Restoration to the neutral state. Used of a condenser. The discharge may be either slow or instantaneous.

¶ *Discharge of fluids:* That branch of hydraulics which treats of the emission or vent of fluids through apertures.

discharge-style, *s.*

Calico-printing:

1. A mode of calico-printing in which thickened acidulous matter, either pure or mixed with mordants, is imprinted in certain points upon the cloth, which is afterwards padded with a dark-coloured mordant, and then dyed, with the effect of showing bright figures on a dirkish ground. Also known as the Rongeant-style.

2. A mode in which certain portions of colour are removed from dyed goods by the topical application of chlorine or chromic acid. [Decolouring-style; Bandanna.]

discharge-valve, *s.* In marine engines, a valve covering the top of the air-pump, opening when pressed from beneath.

dĭs-çhargʹed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Discharge, *v.*]

dĭs-çhargʹ-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *discharg(e)*; *-er.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who discharges, in any of the senses of the verb.

"Death is the *discharger* of all griefes and myseries."—*Sir T. Elyot: Cas el of Helth*, ch. xii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Calico-printing:* A material with which cloth is printed, in order that the colour in which the cloth is subsequently dipped may be removed from those portions printed with the discharger. The *discharger* acts either upon the colouring-matter, or on the mordant before the cloth is exposed to the dye. It acts chemically by converting the colouring-matter into colourless or soluble products; or upon the mordant by removing its effectiveness in setting the colour. It differs from a resist, which is an application to prevent a colour taking upon a cloth. A *discharger* is to remove it.

2. *Elect.:* [Discharging-rod].

dĭs-çhargʹ-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Discharge, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.:* The act of unloading, emitting, paying, satisfying, dismissing, or releasing; discharge.

"Accompanied with the drawing of swords, *discharging* of pistols."—*State Trials: Case of Don Pantaleon Sa* (an 1651).

discharging-arch, *s.*

Arch.: An arch formed in the substance of a wall, to relieve the part which is below it from the superincumbent weight or pressure; it is frequently used over lintels and flat-headed openings. The chords of discharging arches are not much longer than the lintel, being the segments of very large circles. A temporary arch is frequently introduced, and removed on completing the building. Sometimes the arches are built without any mortel under them. (*Weale*, &c.)

discharging-rod, *s.*

Elect.: An instrument to discharge a charged electrical jar or battery. It has a glass handle and a pair of hinged rods with balls on the ends, which are brought into connection respectively with the two surfaces or poles of the jar or battery. (*Knight.*)

* **dĭs-çhărʹ-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *charity* (q.v.).] A want of charity.

"When devotion to the Creator should cease to be testified by *discharity* towards his creatures."—*Bromyhurm.*

* **dischevele,** *a.* [Dishevelled.] With loose, dishevelled hair.

"*Dischevele*, sauf his cappe, he rood al bare."
Chaucer: C. T., 685.

* **dĭsçh-fûl,** * **dĭsçh-folle,** *s.* [Dishful.]

dĭs-chĭdʹ-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. δίς (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and σχιδιον (*schidion*) = a splinter; σχίζω (*schizō*) = to divide.]

Bot.: Pitcher-plants. A genus of plants belonging to the order Asclepiadaceæ. They are shrubs or herbs, natives of India and Australia. *Dischidia Rafflesiana*, a creeping plant with a long twining stem, is destitute of leaves until near the summit, and as this may be two feet or more from the roots, it can hardly depend on them for nourishment by absorption of fluid from the ground. It is therefore provided with a means for storing up the moisture which it from time to time collects. The pitcher appears formed of a leaf, with the edges rolled towards each other and adherent; the upper end, or mouth, is open to receive whatever moisture may descend from the air. The plant has also a tuft of absorbent fibres resembling those of the roots, which are prolonged from the nearest part of the branch, or even from the stalk to which the pitcher is attached, and spread through the cavity. They introduce into the plant the nourishment collected in the pitchers.

* **dis-chone,** *s.* [Disjune.] Breakfast.

"And at his returning frome his Majestie this deponar desyrit maister Alexr. *to dischone* with him, be reasoun his awin guid nocht be easone prepairit."—*Acta Dns. Vl.*, 1600 (ed. 1814), p. 207.

* **dĭs-çhûrçhʹ,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *church*, (q.v.).] To free from, divest, or deprive of a church.

"This can be no ground to *dischurch* that differing company of Christians."—*Bp. Hall: Remains*, p. 402.

* **dĭs-çhûrçhʹed,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Dischurch.]

* **dĭs-çĭʹde,** *v.t.* [Lat. *discindo*, perf. t. *discidi*: *dis* = away, apart, and *scindo* = to cut.] [Discind.] To cut asunder, to divide, to cleave in two.

"And as her tongue, so was her heart *dicided*."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. i. 27.

* **dĭs-çĭdʹ-ĕd,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Discide.]

dĭsʹ-çĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *discus* = a disc, and *forma* = form, appearance.] Having the form or appearance of a disc or quoit; discoid; thus in some plants there are a disciform tissue and pith.

dĭs-çĭʹ-ną, *s.* [Lat. *discus* = a quoit.]

Zool. & Palæont.: A genus of fossil Brachiopods, in which the shell is generally circular or orbicular in shape; the upper valve is limpet-shaped, smooth, or concentrically striated; the ventral valve flat or partly convex, perforated by a longitudinal slit, which is placed in the middle of an oval depressed disc. The valves are not articulated to each other. Seven species are known, ranging from the Silurian rocks to the present day. (*Nicholson.*)

* **dĭs-çĭnctʹ,** *a.* [Lat. *discinctus*, pa. par. of *discingo* = to ungird: *dis* = away, apart, and *cingo* = to surround, to gird.] Ungirded; loosely girded or dressed.

* **dĭs-çĭndʹ,** *v.t.* [Lat. *discindo*: *dis* = away, apart, and *scindo* = to cut.]

1. To cut clean or break in pieces.

"We found several concretions so soft, that we could easily *discind* them betwixt our fingers."—*Boyle.*

2. To separate, to part.

"The golden links that do enchain
Whole nations, though *discinded* by the main."
Howell: Letters (To the Reader).

dĭs-çĭn-ĭd, *s.* [Discinidæ.] Any Brachiopod of the family Discinidæ (q.v.).

dĭs-çĭn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *discin(a)* and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Palæont.: A family of Mollusca, belonging to the order Brachiopoda, in which the animal is attached by means of a muscular pedicle passing through the ventral or lower valve, by means of a slit in its under portion, or a circular foramen excavated in its substance; arms fleshy; valves not articulated. They range from the Silurian period to the present day. Three genera are known.

dĭs-çĭn-ŏcʹ-ar-ĭs, *s.* [Gr. δίσκος (*diskos*) = a disc, and καρίς (*karis*) = a shrimp.]

Palæont.: A genus of Crustacea, belonging to the order Phyllopoda. They are found in the Lower Silurian. The carapace is rounded, with concentric lines of growth, a wedge-shaped indentation in front caused by the separation of the anterior portion of the head from the carapace.

dĭs-çĭʹ-ple, * **de-ci-pele,** * **de-ci-ple,** * **de-cy-ple,** * **des-ci-ple,** * **di-ci-ple,** * **dys-cy-pyl,** *s.* [Fr. *disciple*; Prov. *disciple, discipol*; Sp. & Port. *discipulo*; Ital. *discepolo*, from Lat. *discipulus* = a learner, a pupil, from *disco* = to learn.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A pupil of any teacher or philosopher; a scholar a learner; one who attends on another in order to receive instruction from him.

"A young *disciple* should behave himself so well as to gain the affection and the ear of his instructor."—*Watts.*

2. One who follows the teaching, examples, or precepts of another.

"Seeming to be only the minister of his *disciple's* pleasures."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

II. *Religious:*

1. *Generally:*

(1) One who, whether adult or of immature age, has such veneration for a particular religious teacher as to be willing to become his scholar. In this sense John the Baptist had disciples (Matt. ix. 14).

(2) One who stands in a similar relation not to an individual teacher, but to a sect, party, or school of religious thought. In this sense the Pharisees had disciples (Matt. xxii. 15, 16).

2. *Spec.* (*In a Christian sense*):

(1) *Originally:* One of the twelve Apostles (Matt. x. 1; xi. 1; xx. 17; Luke ix. 1).

(2) *Subsequently:* A professed believer in Christ; a member of the Christian Church (Acts i. 15).

¶ (1) *Disciples in Christ:*

Ch. Hist.: A small sect figuring in the Registrar General's returns of registered places of worship in England in 1882.

¶ (2) *Disciples of Christ:*

Ch. Hist.: The name assumed by a religious sect, otherwise known as Campbellites, Reformers, or Reformed Baptists. It took its rise from the zealous efforts of Mr. Thomas Campbell, an Irish Presbyterian minister, to bring about a union of all Christians in one fold, the fundamental point being that the Bible alone should be taken as the authorized bond of union and the infallible rule of faith and practice. His first congregation was organized in Pennsylvania, U.S., in September, 1810. The Disciples of Christ hold the doctrine of adult baptism, but in many points differ from the Baptists.

¶ (3) *Disciples of Jesus Christ:*

Ch. Hist.: Another small sect in the Registrar General's return for 1882. It is different from Disciples of Christ (q.v.)

* **dĭs-çĭʹ-ple,** *v.t.* [Disciple, *s.*]

1. To train, to bring up, to teach.

"He did look far
Into the service of the time, and was
Disciplèd of the bravest."
Shakesp.: All's Well, I. 2.

2. To discipline, to punish.

"That better were in vertues *discipled*,
Then with vaine poemes weeds to have their fancy led."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. i. (Introd. i.).

¶ In this sense pronounced *dĭs'-ci-pl*, whence the form *disple* (q.v.).

3. To make disciples of; to convert.

"Preaching to or *discipling* all nations."—*Hammond: Works*, vol. ii., pt. iv., p. 112.

disciple-like, *a.* Befitting or becoming a disciple.

"A son-like and *disciple-like* reverence."—*Milton: Reformation in England*, bk. ii.

***dĭs-çĭ-pled,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISCIPLE, *v.*]

dĭs-çĭ'-ple-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *disciple; -ship.*] The state or position of a disciple or follower.

"He was willing enough to be his disciple, and to be saved by him, if the terms of his *discipleship* and salvation should appear such as he could comply with."—*Hoadley: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 2.

***dĭs-çĭ'-plĕss, *dis-ci-plesse, *dis-ci-plisse,** *s.* [Eng. *disciple*(*e*); *-ess.*] A female disciple.

"In Joppe was a *discipless* whos name was Tabita."—*Wycliffe: Deeds*, ix. 36.

dĭs'-çĭ-plĭn-ą-ble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *disciplinabilis*, from *disciplina* = discipline (q.v.).]

1. Capable of or ready for instruction; willing or apt to learn; capable of improvement by training and discipline.

"To keep men humble and *disciplinable*."—*Hall: Contempt.*, vol. i.; *Afflictions.*

2. Subject or liable to discipline, as a member of a church.

3. That may or can be made a matter of discipline.

dĭs'-çĭ-plĭn-ą-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *disciplinable; -ness.*]

1. The state or quality of being capable of or ready for instruction; capableness of improvement by instruction, discipline, and training; aptness to learn.

"Something of sagacity, providence, and *disciplinableness*."—*Hale.*

2. The state or condition of being subject or liable to discipline.

***dĭs'-çĭ-plĭn-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *disciplin*(*e*); *-al.*] Of or pertaining to discipline; disciplinary.

dĭs'-çĭ-plĭn-ant, *s.* [Low Lat. *disciplinans*, pr. par. of *disciplino*, from Lat. *disciplina* = discipline (q.v.).]

Ch. Hist.: One of a sect or religious order, so called from their practice in scourging themselves and using other rigid discipline.

"Many men apparently in white like *disciplinants*."—*Shelton: Don Quixote.*

dĭs'-çĭ-plĭn-ăr'-ĭ-an, *a. & s.* [Eng. *disciplinary; -an.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Gen.:* Of or pertaining to discipline.

"What eagerness in *disciplinarian* uncertainties, when the love of God and our neighbour, evangelical impossibilities, are neglected!"—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica*, ch. xxiii.

* 2. *Spec.:* Of or pertaining to the Puritans or Presbyterians, from their rigid enforcement of discipline.

"Many were carried away with the *disciplinarian* principles."—*Strype: Life of Whitgift* (an. 1590).

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Gen.:* One who strongly enforces discipline; one who attaches great importance to discipline; a strict and rigid supporter of discipline.

"A severe *disciplinarian*, a grave censor."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 615.

2. *Spec.:* A Puritan or Presbyterian, or one of their supporters, so called from the great importance attached by them to discipline.

"They drew those that dissent into dislike with the state, as puritans or *disciplinarians*."—*Sandys: Pax Ecclesiæ.*

dĭs'-çĭ-plĭn-ą-rў, *a.* [Low Lat. *disciplinarius*, from Lat. *disciplina*; Fr. *disciplinaire.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Pertaining or relating to discipline; promoting or preserving discipline.

"A *disciplinary* regulation which, in this case, amounted to nothing less than barbarous cruelty."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 8, 1877.

2. Relating to a regular course of study.

"These are the studies wherein our noble and gentle youth ought to bestow their time in a *disciplinary* way."—*Milton: On Education.*

II. *Eccles.:* Pertaining or relating to discipline, as distinguished from matters of faith.

"Those canons in behalf of marriage were only *disciplinary*, grounded on prudential motives."—*Bishop Ferne.*

***dĭs'-çĭ-plĭn-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *disciplinatus*, pa. par. of *disciplino.*] To discipline, to train, to teach.

*** dĭs'-çĭ-plĭn-āt-ĭng,** *pr. par. & s.* [DISCIPLINATE.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As subst.:* Discipline, teaching, training.

"Not a little versed in the *disciplinating* of the juvenal race."—*Sidney: Wanstead Play*, p. 612. (*Davies.*)

dĭs'-çĭ-plĭnc, * dĭs-çe-pline, * dĭs-si-plyne, * dĭs-si-plinc, *s.* [Fr. *discipline*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *disciplina*; Lat. *disciplina*, from *discipulus* = a disciple; *disco* = to learn.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act or art of teaching, instructing, and training the mind and manners; education, training.

"Under her modern *discipline*, a clene maide."—*Gower*, ii. 354.

2. That which is taught; an art, a science, a branch of knowledge.

"Art may be said to overcome and advance nature in these mechanical *disciplines*."—*Wilkins.*

3. The rule, order, or method of government; the method or rules for maintaining order and regularity. [II. 2.]

"Obey the rules and *discipline* of art."—*Dryden: Virgil; Georgic* ii. 74.

4. The act or practice of correcting, chastening, or training by means of punishments or castigation. [II. 1.]

"A lively cobler kicked and spurred while his wife was carrying him, and had scarce passed a day without giving her the *discipline* of the strap."—*Addison: Spectator.*

5. A state of correction, chastisement, or training by the medium of punishment, suffering, or adversity; chastening.

"The sharpest *discipline* of adversity had taught him nothing."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

6 A state of being under subjection or perfect command.

"The most perfect, who have their passions in the best *discipline*, are yet obliged to be constantly on their guard."—*Rogers.*

7. An instrument of penance for self-chastisement, usually made of small cords.

"Not content with a common sort of *discipline*, she made one for herself of two iron chains."—*F. W. Faber: Saints & Servants of God; Rose of Lima*, ch. v.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Ecclesiol., Ch. Hist., & Law:* Action partly of a penal, partly of a reformatory nature, directed against one who has offended against morality or church law. A certain spiritual power distinct from the secular authority of the civil magistrate was given to St. Peter, who, till St. Paul came upon the scene, was the most prominent member of the Apostolic college, and had been the first to answer the question put by Jesus, "But whom say ye that I am?" (Matt. xvi. 15-19.) From being symbolised by "the keys of the kingdom of heaven," it has sometimes been called the power of the keys (verse 19). This authority was not limited to St. Peter, it was soon afterwards given to all the apostles (Matt. xviii. 17, 18). A notable case of immorality occurring in the Corinthian Church, St. Paul directed that discipline should be executed against the offender, who was to be delivered to Satan for the destruction of the flesh, that the spirit may be saved "in the day of the Lord Jesus" (1 Cor. v.). The excommunicated offender keenly felt his position, became repentant, and, by direction of the Apostle, was restored to the church (2 Cor. ii. 6–8). Discipline existed in the church in early and mediæval times. At the beginning of Lent those convicted of notorious sins were put to open penance in the world for their spiritual benefit, and as a warning to others. When the Papacy was at its height, excommunication was a weapon so formidable that even powerful kings quailed at the thought that it might be directed against them. It still continues in the Church of Rome, but is now capable of exciting little terror. In the Church of England it has given place to the Commination Service on Ash Wednesday, the compilers of the Liturgy considering the arrangement only temporary "until the said discipline may be restored again, which is much to be wished." The Church of Scotland exercises discipline on those inside its pale, though some of the judicial decisions which produced the Disruption and were approved of by the government of the time showed that if those who administered discipline were held to have exceeded their powers, damages would lie against them for any injury done to the reputation of an individual. [DISRUPTION.] Discipline is exercised also in other Protestant Churches, but great caution requires to be exercised. If the authorities break the rules of their denomination in condemning an alleged delinquent, damages will be given against them, if the matter be carried to a civil court; the same effect will follow if malice be shown. Nor is it safe for the adherent of one denomination to complain to the authorities of another, that some one under them has acted flagrantly amiss. Judicial decisions have been given to the effect that one has no interest in keeping pure the communion roll of any denomination but his own, and must not therefore be a complainant in a case like that now supposed.

2. *Milit. &c.:* The rules and regulations by which a body of men are kept in a state of efficiency and order, and under complete command; the state of being under complete command.

"The general could find among them no remains either of martial *discipline* or of martial spirit."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

¶ (1) *Discipline of the Secret:* (See extract).

"To veil the sacred mysteries from the gaze of vulgar ignorance and gentile profanation, the *Discipline of the Secret* enacted that the faithful should conceal the Creed, the Sacraments, and the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass from all knowledge of the uninitiated; and priests were directed to convey the substance and formularies of the liturgy by word of mouth to one another, and were prohibited from committing them to writing."—*Rock: Hierurgia*, p. 161. (*Note.*)

(2) *To take the discipline:* To chastise oneself with a discipline, as an act of penance for one's own offences, or in satisfaction for the sins of others.

"To appease the anger of God she *took the discipline* so severely that she was nearly dying in consequence."—*F. W. Faber: Saints and Servants of God; Rose of Luna*, ch. v.

¶ For the difference between *discipline* and *correction*, see CORRECTION.

dĭs'-çĭ-plĭne, *v.t.* [Low Lat. *disciplino*; Fr. *discipliner*; Sp. & Port. *disciplinar*; Ital. *disciplinare*, from Lat. *disciplina* = discipline (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. To teach, to train, to instruct, to educate.

"He that *disciplined* thy arms to fight."—*Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida*, ii. 3.

2. To bring into a state of discipline or order; to train, to drill.

"He had *disciplined* his men with rare skill and care."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

* 3. To correct, to chastise, to punish. [II. 1.]

* 4. To keep in subjection, to regulate, to moderate.

"Reducing our appetites to the measures of nature, and moderately *disciplining* them with fasting and abstinence."—*Scott: Works*, ii. 26.

* 5. To advance or raise by instruction.

"A better covenant, *disciplin'd*
From shadowy types to truth, from flesh to spirit."—*Milton: P. L.*, xii. 302, 303.

II. *Ecclesiastical:*

1. To punish, correct, or chastise with a discipline or bodily chastisement.

"He let him *discipline* with a yard." *Beket*, 2,267.

2. To enforce the discipline or laws of the Church against, in order to punish and produce amendment.

dĭs'-çĭ-plĭned, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISCIPLINE, *v.*]

*** dĭs'-çĭ-plĭn-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *disciplin*(*e*); *-er.*] One who disciplines, instructs, or teaches; an instructor, a teacher.

"Had an angel been his *discipliner*."—*Milton: Liberty of Unlicensed Printing.*

*** dĭs'-çĭ-plĭn-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISCIPLINE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of teaching; instruction, discipline.

2. The act of chastising or correcting.

"After a good *disciplining* with a verde."—*Chaucer: Test. of Love.*

3. A bringing into a state of discipline efficiency, and order.

*** dĭs'-çĭp-lĭn-ize,** *v.t.* [Eng. *disciplin*(*e*); *-ize.*] To bring under discipline.

"Undertaking to catechize and *discipline* their brethren."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 609. (*Davies.*)

*** dĭs-çĭp'-u-lar,** *a.* [Formed as if from a Lat. *discipularis*, from *discipulus.*] Of or pertaining to a disciple or a pupil.

dis-clā'im, * **dis-clā'me,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *claim* (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To deny or reject any claim to; to relinquish, to renounce.

"*Disclaiming* all pretensions to a temporal kingdom."—*Rogers.*

2. To protest against; to deny, to be opposed to, to denounce.

"This principle the Toleration Act positively *disclaims.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

3. To disown, to reject, to renounce; to refuse to acknowledge.

"Though trusted, thou didst not *disclaim* me."
Byron: To Augusta.

* 4. To refuse to accept, to decline.

"Ah! no: the glorious combat you *disclaim.*"
Pope: Homer's Iliad, xiii. 135.

* 5. To deny or reject all responsibility for.

"He calls the gods to witness their offence;
Disclaims the war, asserts his innocence."
Dryden: Virgil's Æneid viii. 819, 820.

* 6. To deny, to refuse.

"Let none to strangers honours due *disclaim.*"
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, viii. 39.

* 7. To expel, to drive out.

"Money did love *disclame.*"
Spenser: F. Q., III. x. 15.

II. *Law:*

1. To deny, disavow, or disacknowledge the rights or claims of the superior lord; to neglect or refuse to render the lord the services due to him.

2. To relinquish or disavow any claim to a matter in dispute.

"A defendant may *disclaim* all right or title to the matter in dispute by the plaintiff's bill."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 18.

3. To decline or refuse to accept, as an estate, an office, or an interest.

4. In patent law, to relinquish all claim to patent rights or title to any part of an invention, as not being legally and properly the subject of a patent.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* To disavow all claim, right, or share; to refuse to acknowledge.

"You cowardly rascal, nature *disclaims* in thee; a tailor made thee."—*Shakesp.; Lear*, ii. 2.

II. *Law:*

1. *Common Law:* To deny, disown, or refuse to acknowledge the rights or claims of the superior lord.

"Where a tenant who holds of any lord neglects to render him the due services, and, upon an action brought to recover them, *disclaims* to hold of his lord."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 15.

2. *Equity:* To disclaim all right or title to the matter in dispute.

"To make the proper person a party, instead of the defendant *disclaiming.*"—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 18.

3. *Patent Law:* To disclaim all claim to patent rights or title to any part of an invention.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *disclaim* and to *disown:* "*Disclaim* and *disown* are both personal acts respecting the individual who is the agent: to *disclaim* is to throw off a *claim*, as to *disown* is not to admit as one's own; as *claim*, from the Latin *clamo*, signifies to declare with a loud tone what we want as our own; so to *disclaim* is, with an equally loud or positive tone, to give up a *claim:* this is a more positive act than to *disown*, which may be performed by insinuation, or by the mere abstaining to own." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

*** dis-clāim-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Disclamation.]

dis-clā imed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Disclaim.]

dis-clā'im-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *disclaim: -er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who disclaims, disowns, or renounces any right, claim, or pretension.

2. The act of disclaiming, renouncing, or abnegating any right, claim, or pretension.

"If the lord by matter of record claime anything of his villaine, it is a *disclaimer* of the villenage."—*State Trials; The Great Case of Impositions* (an. 1607).

II. *Law:*

1. The act on the part of a tenant of denying or refusing to acknowledge the rights or claims of his lord.

"Which *disclaimer* of tenure in any court of record is a forfeiture of the lands to the lord."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 15.

2. In equity, a plea put in on the part of a defendant in which he disclaims all right or title to the matter in demand by the plaintiff's bill. A disclaimer can seldom be put in alone, but usually an answer and disclaimer. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii, ch. 18.)

3. A renunciation of any trust, interest, or estate, as of the office of executor under a will, or of a trustee.

4. In patent law, the renunciation or relinquishment of all claim to patent rights in any part of an invention.

dis-clā'im-ĭng, *pr. par., a.,* & *s.* [Disclaim.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of renouncing, relinquishing, or disowning all claim, right, or title to anything; a disowning.

"Can there almost be a more direct *disclaiming* in the right?"—*State Trials; The Great Case of Impositions* (an. 1607).

* 2. A withdrawing.

"Let my *disclaiming* from a purposed evil
Free me so far in your most generous thoughts."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, v. 2.

dis-cla-mā'-tion, * **dis-cla-ma-ti-oun,** *s.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *clamation* (q.v.).]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of disclaiming, or disavowing.

"Whence was this so vehement and peremptory *disclamation* of so gracious a master?"—*Bp. Hall: Contempt.; Christ before Caiaphas.*

2. *Scots Law:* The act of disowning one as the superior of lands; or of refusing the duty which is the condition of tenure; the same with Disclaimer in the law of England.

"Be ressone of fairfaltour, recognitionis, purpresionis, *disclamationnis*, bastardrie," &c.—*Acts Jas. VI.*, 1592 (ed. 1814), p. 604.

* **dis-clăn'-dĕr,** * **dis-claun-dre,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis* (intens.), and Eng. *slander*, v. (q.v.).] To slander, to calumniate, to scandalize.

"Thou hast *disclaundred* gulteles
The doughter of holy chirche in hire presence."
Chaucer; C. T., 5,094, 5,095.

* **dis-clăn'-dĕr,** * **des-clan-dre,** * **dis-claun-dre,** *s.* [Disclander, *v.*] A scandal.

"It moost be *disclaundre* to hire name."
Chaucer: Troilus, iv 537.

* **dis-clăn'-dĕr-ĕr,** * **dis-claun-der-er,** * **dys-sclaun-der-er,** *s.* [Eng. *disclander*; *-er.*] A slanderer, a calumniator.

"To stone hym to deth as for a *dysclaunderer.*"
The Festival, fol. lxx.

* **dis-clăn'-dĕr-ĕŭs,** * **dis-claun-der-ous,** *a.* [Eng. *disclander*; *-ous.*] Slanderous, scandalous.

"Of this Duke Wyllyam some *disclaunderous* words ere lefte in memory."—*Fabyan: Chronicle*, i. 65.

* **dis-clō'ak,** * **dis-clō'ke,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *cloak, cloke* (q.v.).]

1. *Lit.:* To divest of a cloak or dress; to uncover, to strip.

"So, sir, now goe in, *discloke* yourselfe and come forth."—*B Jonson: Cynthia's Revels*, iii. 3.

2. *Fig.:* To reveal, to disclose, to discover.

"That felus what was not and *discloaks* a soul."—*Feltham: Resolves*, pt. i., res. 50.

* **dis-clōis'-tĕr,** * **dis-clŏys'-tĕr,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *cloister* (q.v.).] To release from a cloister or from religious vows.

"With inordinat desires to be *discloystered.*"—*Howell: Parly of Beasts*, p. 134.

* **dis-clō'se,** * **des-clos,** *a.* & *s.* [O. Fr. *desclos*, pa. par. of *desclose* = to enclose; Lat. *disclusus*, pa. par. of *discludo* = to open: *dis* = away, apart, and *claudo* = to shut.]

A. *As adj.:* Disclosed, revealed, made known or open. (*Gower*, i. 285.)

B. *As substantive:*

1. A disclosure, a laying open or revealing.

"In the deep *disclose*
Of fine-spun nature."
Young: Night Thoughts, ix. 1,573, 1,579.

2. A production.

"I do doubt the hatch and the *disclose*
Will be some danger."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 1.

dis-clō'ṣe, * **des-close,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Disclose, *a.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To uncover, to lay open or bare; to bring into view or sight.

"The stone included in them is thereby *disclosed* and set at liberty."—*Woodward: On Fossils.*

* 2. To cause to open, to hatch.

"First they ben eges, and after they ben *disclosed*, hankes; and commonly goshaukes ben *disclosed* as soone as the houghes."—*Book of Huntynge.*

3. To reveal, to make known, to utter, publish, to discover.

"When all we feel, our honest souls *disclose.*"
Byron: Childish Recollections

4. To bring to light, to make evident reveal.

* **B.** *Intransitive:*

1. To burst open, to open, to gape.

2. To make a diaclosure, to reveal.

dis-clōṣ'ed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Disclose, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:*

1. Opened, laid open, uncovered, revealed, exposed to view.

DISCLOSED.

2. Revealed, made known or evident, published.

II. *Her.:* A term used to denote that the wings of fowls are spread open on each side, but with the points downwards.

disclosed-elevated, *a.*

Her.: Applied to fowls when the wings are spread out in such a manner that the points are elevated.

dis-clōṣ'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *disclos(e)*; *-er.*] One who discloses, uncovers, reveals, or makes known.

"That ocular philosopher and singular *discloser* of truth."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vi., ch. xxviii.

dis-clōṣ'-ĭng, *pr. par., a.,* & *s.* [Disclose, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of laying open, exposing, or revealing; disclosure.

dis-clōṣ'-ūre, *s.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *closure* (q.v.).]

1. The act of disclosing, discovering, or bringing into sight; an uncovering or discovering.

2. The act of making public or evident; an exhibition, a display.

"An unreasonable *disclosure* of flashes of wit."—*Boyle: Occasional Reflections*, § 3.

3. The act of revealing, disclosing, or making known anything secret.

"... entered into a conspiracy with Cumyn, whose *disclosure* thereof brought into apparent danger the Lord Bruce's life."—*Speed: Edward I.*, bk. ix., ch. x., § 49.

4. That which is disclosed, revealed, or made known.

* **dis-clōŭd',** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *cloud* (q.v.).] To free from clouds, mist, or obscurity.

"As if the breath had *disclouded* his indarkened heart."—*Feltham: Resolves*, pt. i., res. 22.

* **dis-clōŭt',** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *clout* (q.v.).] To strip or divest of a covering; to uncover.

"*Disclout* his crownes and thank him for advice."
Bp. Hall: Satires, bk. iii., sat. 3.

× **dis-clū-ṣion,** *s.* [Lat. *disclusio* = a separation, from *disclusus*, pa. par. of *discludo* = to separate, to divide: *dis* = away, apart, and *claudo* = to shut.] The act of disclosing or making evident; emission.

"Judge what a ridiculous thing it were, that the continued shadow of the earth should be broken by sudden miraculous eruptions and *disclusions* of light."—*More.*

dis-cō'ast, *v.i.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *coast* (q.v.).] [Accost.]

1. *Lit.:* To move or go away from the coast or side of.

"Coasting and *discoasting* from England to the coast of France."—*Stow: Queen Elizabeth* (an. 1588).

2. *Fig.:* To separate oneself, to depart, to shun, to avoid.

"*Discoasting* from the common road or fashion of men."—*Burrow: Works*, iii. 344.

dis-cŏb'-ô-lī, *s. pl.* [See def.]

Ichthy.: The same as Discobolus (2).

dis-cŏb'-ô-lŭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. δισκοβόλος (*diskobolos*), from δίσκος (*diskos*) = a quoit, and βάλλω (*ballō*) = to throw.]

1. *Class. Antiq.:* A thrower of a quoit; a quoit-player; specif.: the name given to the famous Greek statue of the Quoit-thrower, preserved amongst the Townley Marbles in the British Museum.

*2. (*Pl.* **dĭs-cŏb'-ō-lī**) *Ichthy.:* A name given by Cuvier to his third family of soft-finned teleostean fishes, having the ventral fins under the pectoral. The name is derived from the ventral fins forming a disc on the under surface of the body, by which the fishes are enabled to catch hold on the points of rocks. [CYCLOPTERUS.]

dĭs'-cō-carp, *s.* [Gr. δίσκος (*diskos*) = a disc, and καρπός (*karpos*) = fruit.]

Bot.: A collection of fruits in a hollow receptacle.

dĭs-cō-cĕph'-ą-lŭs, *s.* [Gr. δίσκος (*diskos*) = a disc, and κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = a head.]

Zool.: A genus of Infusoria, belonging to the family Euplota. One species, *Discocephalus rotatorius*, is known. It is a native of the Red Sea.

*† **dĭs-cō-hër'-ĕnt,** *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *coherent* (q.v.).] Not coherent, incoherent.

dĭs-cōid, dĭs-cōid'-ąl, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. δισκοειδής (*diskoeidēs*) = quoit-shaped: δίσκος (*diskos*) = a quoit, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance.]

A. *As adjective* (*Of both forms*)**:**

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Having the shape of a quoit or round plate; disciform

II. *Technically:*

1. *Botany:*

(1) Applied to the pith of a plant when it is broken up into circular, disciform cavities, which have a regular arrangement, as in the walnut and the jessamine.

(2) Applied to flowers which are not radiated, but have the corollas all tubular, as in the tansy; also called Flosculous (q.v.).

¶ *Falsely discoid:* Applied to flowers when the corollas are all bilabiate. (*Balfour.*)

2. *Conchol.:* Applied to a univalve shell, which has the whorls disposed vertically on the same plane, so as to form a disc.

"In some cases the whorls of the shell are coiled round a central axis in the same plane, when the shell is said to be *discoidal*."—*Nicholson: Palæont.*, p. 242.

B. *As subst.:* (*Of the form* discoid).

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Anything of a discoid or disciform shape; anything resembling a disc or quoit in form.

2. *Conchol.:* A univalve shell having the whorls disposed vertically in the same plane, so as to form a disc, as in the Planorbis.

discoidal-placentæ, *s. pl.*

Zool.: Placentæ or afterbirths having the form of a flattened sphere, as in man, rodents, quadrumana, &c.

dĭsc'-ō-lĭth, *s.* [Gr. δίσκος (*diskos*) = a quoit, a disc, and λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.] [COCCOLITH.] A species of calcareous matter found in Bathybius (q.v.).

"Other extremely minute organisms, whose nature is doubtful, called coccoliths and *discoliths*."—*Wallace: Island Life*, p. 87.

dĭs'-cōl-ŏr, *a.* [Lat.]

Bot.: Particoloured; applied to parts of a plant, one surface of which is of one colour, and the other of a different one.

dĭs-cōl'-ŏr dĭs-cōl-ōūr, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *descolorer, descoulourer*; Fr. *décolorer*, Ital. *discolorare*; Sp. *descolorar*, from Lat. *decoloro*, from *de* = away, and *coloro* = to colour; *color* = colour.]

I. *Literally:*

*1. To deprive of colour.

"Why art thou so *discoloured* of thy face?"
Chaucer: C. T., 16,182.

2. To alter the colour of, to stain, to change to a different colour; generally with the idea of disfigurement.

"What prodigious shoals do we find of minute animals, even sometimes *discolouring* the waters."—*Derham: Physico-Theol.*, bk. v., ch. xi.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To put a different complexion upon; to see in a changed light.

"A deceitful medium, which is apt to *discolour* and pervert the object."—*Addison: Spectator.*

2. To change the nature, course, or drift of.

"Have a care, lest some beloved notion, or some darling science, so prevail over your mind as to *discolour* all your ideas."—*Watts.*

*† **dĭs-cōl'-ŏr-āte,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Lat. *coloratus*, pa. par. of *coloro* = to colour.] To discolour.

"The least mixture so *discoloured* the Christian candour."—*Fuller: Church History*, bk. iii., ch. iii., § 31. (*Davies.*)

dĭs-cōl-ŏr-ā'-tion, dĭs-cōl-oūr-ā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *coloration* (q.v.).]

I. *Literally:*

1. The act of discolouring, or of changing the colour of anything; the state of being discoloured.

"I will here add a few other observations connected with the *discoloration* of the sea from organic causes."—*Darwin: Voyage Round the World* (1870), ch. i., p. 17.

2. A part of or spot on a body which is discoloured; a stain.

"Spots and *discolorations* of the skin are signs of weak fibres."—*Arbuthnot.*

† **II.** *Fig.:* An alteration apparent or real in complexion, as a *discoloration* of ideas.

dĭs-cōl'-ōred, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISCOLOR, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

*1. Deprived of colour, colourless.

"With lank and lean *discoloured* cheek."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 708.

2. Changed or altered in colour, stained.

"In each *discoloured* vase the viands lay."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xx. 418.

*3. Variegated, diversified.

"Menesthius was one
That ever wore *discoloured* arms."
Chapman: Homer's Iliad, xvi. 158, 159.

dĭs-cōl'-ŏr-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISCOLOR, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of changing or altering the colour of, discoloration.

*† **dĭs-cōl-ŏr-ĭs-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *discoloris(e)*; *-ation.*] Discoloration, stain.

"The *discolorisations* of time on all the walls."—*Carlyle: Life of Sterling*, pt. i., ch. iii. (*Davies.*)

*† **dĭs-cōl'-ŏr-īse,** *v.t.* [Eng. *discolor*; *-ize.*] To discolour, to stain.

dĭs-cŏm'-fĭt, *dis-com-fite, *dis-con-fet, *dis-con-fite, *dis-coum-feight, *dys-cowm-fyt-yn,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *desconfiz*, pa. par. of *desconfire*: *des* = Lat. *dis* = away, from, and O. Fr. *confire* = to preserve, to make ready; Lat. *conficio* = to preserve.]

1. To defeat, to vanquish, to rout, to put to flight, to scatter.

"He pursued after them, and *discomfited* all the host."—*Judges* viii. 12.

2. To frustrate, disappoint, or foil the plans of.

"Having long in miry ways been foiled,
And sore *discomfited*."
Cowper: Task, iii. 4, 5.

3. To put out of countenance, to disconcert, to abash.

*† **dĭs-cŏm'-fĭt,** *s.* [DISCOMFIT, *v.*] A defeat, overthrow, or discomfiture.

"Dagon must stoop, and shall ere long receive
Such a *discomfit*, as shall quite despoil him."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 468, 469.

dĭs-cŏm'-fĭt-ĕd, *dis-con-fet-ted,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISCOMFIT, *v.*]

dĭs-cŏm'-fĭt-ĭng, *dis-com-fyt-yng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISCOMFIT, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of routing, overthrowing, or disconcerting; discomfiture.

"Ne ther was holden no *discomfytyng*."
Chaucer: C. T., 2,721.

dĭs-cŏm'-fĭt-ūre, *dis-cum-fyt-ure,** *s.* [O. Fr. *desconfiture*, Fr. *déconfiture*, from O. Fr. *desconfire.*]

1. The act of discomfiting, routing, or putting to flight; a defeat, overthrow; the state of being discomfited or routed.

"The war in Scotland was brought to a close by the *discomfiture* of the Celtic army at Dunkeld."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. The act of frustrating, foiling, or disappointing, as of plans; the state of being frustrated or defeated.

"Their former hope had ended in *discomfiture* and disgrace."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

3. The act of disconcerting, or putting out of countenance; the state of being disconcerted.

"The anarchist had to retire in *discomfiture*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 31, 1882.

*4. A state of discomfort.

dĭs-cŏm'-fōrt, *dis-con-fortc,** *dis-coum-fort,** *s.* [O. Fr. *desconfort*; Port. *desconforio*; Ital. *disconforto.*] A want, absence, or deprivation of ease or comfort; uneasiness, pain, disease.

"*Discomfort* guides my tongue,
And bids me speak of nothing but despair."
Shakesp.: Richard II., iii. 2.

*dĭs-cŏm'-fōrt, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *desconforter*; Prov. & Port. *desconfortar*; Ital. *disconfortare, sconfortare.*] [COMFORT.] To deprive of comfort or ease; to cause discomfort, pain, or uneasiness to; to grieve, to deject.

"*Discomfort* you, my lord, it nothing must."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 2.

*dĭs-cŏm'-fōrt-ą-ble, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *comfortable* (q.v.).]

1. Causing discomfort, uneasiness, or pain; disheartening.

"No other news but *discomfortable*!"—*Sidney.*

2. Uneasy, uncomfortable, anxious, dejected; refusing comfort.

"*Discomfortable* cousin!"
Shakesp.: Richard II., iii. 2.

3. Discommodious, uncomfortable, wanting in comfort.

*dĭs-cŏm'-fōrt-ą-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *discomfortable*; *-ness.*] Discomfort, uncomfortableness.

"The manner could be no comfort to the *discomfortableness* of the matter."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. iii.

*dĭs-cŏm'-fōrt-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISCOMFORT, *v.*]

*dĭs-cŏm'-fōrt-ęn, *v.t.* [DISCOMFORT.]

dĭs-cŏm'-fōrt-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISCOMFORT, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

*C. *As subst.:* The act of discouraging, disheartening, or rendering uneasy.

*dĭs-cŏm'-fōrt-lĕsse, *a.* [Pref. *dis* (intens.), and Eng. *comfortless* (q.v.).] Very comfortless.

"We . . . are either of slouthe or of impatience *discomfortlesse*."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 1,145.

*dĭs-cŏm-mĕnd', *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *commend* (q.v.).]

1. To find fault with, to censure, to blame, to depreciate.

"To labour to command a piece of worke
Which no man goes about to *discommend*."
Ignoto: Verses to Author of the Faerie Queene.

2. Not to recommend to, to put out of favour with.

"A compliance will *discommend* me to Mr. Coventry."—*Pepys: Diary.*

*dĭs-cŏm-mĕnd'-ą-ble, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *commendable* (q.v.).] Not commendable; deserving of censure, blame, or disapprobation.

"Pusillanimity is, according to Aristotle's morality, a vice very *discommendable*."—*Aylife: Parergon.*

*dĭs-cŏm-mĕnd'-ą-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *discommendable*; *-ness.*] The quality of being discommendable; blamableness.

*dĭs-cŏm-mĕn-dā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *commendation* (q.v.).] A ground or reason for blame or censure; a reproach.

"Tully assigns three motions, whereby, without any *discommendation*, a man might be drawn to become an accuser of others."—*Aylife: Parergon.*

*dĭs-cŏm-mĕnd'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *discommend*; *-er.*] One who discommends, blames, or censures; a dispraiser.

*dĭs-cŏm-mĕnd'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISCOMMEND.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of blaming, censuring, or dispraising; discommendation.

*dĭs-cŏm-mĭ'-ssion (ssion as shŭn), *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *commission* (q.v.).] To deprive of a commission or licence.

"I shall proceed to *discommission* your printer and suppress his press."—*Laud: History of his Chancellorship*, p. 142.

*dĭs-cŏm'-mō-dāte, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Lat. *commodatus*, pa. par. of *commodo* = to make suitable or fit.] [ACCOMMODATE, DISACCOMMODATE.] To put to trouble or inconvenience; to disaccommodate.

"These wars did drain and *discommodate* the king of Spain."—*Howell: Letters*, i. iii 15.

*** dĭs-cŏm-mō'de,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *discommoder.*] To put to inconvenience, to incommode, to molest.

*** dĭs cŏm-mōd' ĕd,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISCOMMODE.]

*** dĭs-cŏm-mōd'-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISCOMMODE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of putting to inconvenience, or incommoding.

*** dĭs-cŏm-mō'-dĭ-ŏŭs, * dĭs-cŏm-ō'-dĭ-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *commodious* (q.v.).] Inconvenient, troublesome, unpleasant, unsuitable, disadvantageous.

"This hindereth the merchant man. is *discomodious* to ye taxer."—*Stubbes: Display of Corruptions* (1583), p. 49 (ed 1882).

*** dĭs-cŏm-mō'-dĭ-ŏŭs-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *discommodious; -ly.*] In a discommodious or inconvenient manner; inconveniently.

*** dĭs-cŏm-mō'-dĭ-ŏŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *discommodious; -ness.*] The quality or state of being discommodious; inconvenience, discommodity.

"The fight could not but be sharp and dangerous for the *discommodiousness* of the place."—*North: Plutarch,* p. 24.

*** dĭs-cŏm-mŏd'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *commodity* (q.v.).] An inconvenience, trouble, disadvantage, or hurt.

"What *discommodity* it is to a prince to lack armour."—*Strype: Memorials, Edward VI.* (an. 1548)

*** dĭs-cŏm'-mŏn,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *common* (q.v.).]

1. To appropriate from being commou land; to enclose.

2. To deprive of the privileges or use of a common.

"Whiles thou *discommonest* thy neighbour's kyne." *Bp. Hall: Satires,* bk. v., sat. 3.

3. To deprive of the privileges of any place; used especially of tradesmen in a university town whose shops are, from some reason or other, tabooed to undergraduates; also in the form *discommonsed.*

"Bp. King . . . *discommonsed* three or four townsmen together."—*State Trials: Archbp. Laud* (an. 1640).

*** dĭs-cŏm'-mŏned,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISCOMMON.]

*** dĭs-cŏm'-mŏn-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISCOMMON.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of depriving of the condition, privileges, or rights of a common.

*** dĭs-cŏm-mūne,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *commune* (q.v.).] To deprive of or expel from communion; to excommunicate.

"By suspending, *discommuning,* by expelling them from their churches."—*Bates: Lect. from Synod of Dort.*

*** dĭs-cŏm'-pan-ĭed,** *a.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *companied* (q.v.).] Deprived of or without company; unaccompanied.

"If shee be alone now and *discompanted.*" *B. Jonson: Cynthia's Revels,* iii. 3.

*** dĭs-cŏm-plexion (plexion as plĕck'-shŭn),** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *complexion* (q.v.).] To change the complexion or appearance of; to discolour. (*Beaumont & Fletcher.*)

*** dĭs-cŏm-plī'-ançe,** *s.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *compliance* (q.v.).] A non-compliance; a failure or neglect to comply.

"A *discompliance* [will discommend me] to my lord-chancellor."—*Pepys: Diary.*

dĭs-cŏm-pōse, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *compose* (q.v.).]

1. To put out of order or arrangement; to disarrange, to disorder.

* 2. To unsettle, to disturb, to disconcert.

"The debate upon the self-denying ordinance had raised many jealousies, and *discomposed* the confidence that had formerly been between many of them."—*Clarendon: Civil War.*

* 3. To disturb, to spoil, to interfere with, to injure.

"His words . . . must be read in order as they lie; the least breath *discomposes* them."—*Dryden: Virgil* (Dedic.).

4. To disturb the peace or quietness of; to agitate, to ruffle, to fret, to vex, to disquiet.

"Fierce passions *discompose* the mind." *Cowper: Olney Hymns,* xix.

* 5. To disturb or move from a place or office; to displace, to discard.

"He never put down or *discompased* a counsellor or near servant."—*Bacon Henry VII.,* p. 242.

¶ For the difference between to *discompose* and to *disorder,* see DISORDER.

dĭs-cŏm-pŏsed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISCOMPOSE.]

dĭs-cŏm-pŏs'-ĕd-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *discomposed; -ly.*] In a discomposed, unsettled, or agitated manner.

*** dĭs-cŏm-pŏs ĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *discomposed; -ness.*] The quality or state of being discomposed; discomposure.

"It is a time of distemper and *discomposedness.*"—*Hall: Contempl.,* vol. ii., *Afflictions.*

dĭs-cŏm pŏs'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISCOMPOSE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of disturbing, unsettling, or agitating.

*** dĭs-cŏm-pō-ṣĭ'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *composition* (q.v.).] A state of discomposure, agitation, or disturbance of mind.

"O perplexed *discomposition,* O ridding distemper, O miserable condition of man."—*Donne: Devotions,* p. 8.

dĭs-cŏm-pŏs'-ŭre, *s.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *composure* (q.v.).]

1. A want of composure; agitation or perturbation of mind; disquiet.

"The feeling of the whole nation had now become such as none could without much *discomposure* encounter."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. viii.

* 2. An inconsistency or incongruity.

"In spite of those seeming *discomposures* that now trouble me."—*Boyle: Works,* ii. 275.

*** dĭs'-cŏmpt,** *s.* [DISCOUNT, *s.*]

*** dĭs-cŏm'pt,** *v.t.* [DISCOUNT, *v.*] To discount.

"All which the conqueror did *discompt.*" *Butler: Hudibras,* II. iii.

dĭs-cŏn-çĕrt', *v.t.* [O. Fr. *disconcerter: dis* = apart, and *concerter* = to concert.]

1. To throw or put into disorder; to disturb, to disarrange, to discompose.

2. To baffle, foil, or defeat a plan, design, &c.; to frustrate.

"Had not his crafty schemes been *disconcerted.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xvi.

3. To confound, to confuse, to put out of countenance, to discompose.

"James now took a step which greatly *disconcerted* the whole Anglican party."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. vi.

¶ For the difference between to *disconcert* and to *baffle,* see BAFFLE; for that between to *disconcert* and to *disorder,* see DISORDER.

*** dĭs-cŏn'-çĕrt,** *s.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *concert,* s. (q.v.).] A want of agreement, a disturbance, a confusion, a disagreement.

"There was a brief *disconcert* of the whole company."—*E. A. Poe: Masque of the Red Death.* (*Davies.*)

dĭs-cŏn-çĕrt'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISCONCERT, *v.*]

dĭs-cŏn-çĕrt'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISCONCERT, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of discomposing, frustrating, defeating, or confounding.

*** dĭs-cŏn-çĕr'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *disconcert; -ion.*]

1. The act of disconcerting, defeating, or confounding.

2. The state of being disconcerted or discomposed; discomposure.

"Finding refuge for the *disconcertion* of my mind." —*State Trials: Hamilton Rowan* (an. 1794).

*** dĭs-cŏn-dūç'-ĭve,** *a.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *conducive* (q.v.).] Not conducive or advantageous; disadvantageous.

*** dĭs-cŏn-form',** *v.i.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *conform* (q.v.).] To differ; not to conform

"To *disconform* to your practice."—*Hacket: Life of Williams,* i 212. (*Davies.*)

*** dĭs-cŏn-form'-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *conformable* (q.v.).] Not conformable

"As long as they are *disconformable* in religion from us."—*Stow: James I.* (an. 1603).

*** dĭs-cŏn-form'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *conformity* (q.v.).] A want of conformity or agreement; inconsistency.

"They consist in the disagreement and *disconformity* betwixt the speech and the conception of the mind."—*Hakewill: On Providence.*

*** dĭs-cŏn-grú'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *congruity* (q.v.).] A want of congruity; incongruity, inconsistence.

"The intrinsical *discongruity* of the one to the other."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind,* p. 118.

dĭs-cŏn nĕct, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *connect* (q.v.).]

1. To separate, to disunite, to sever, to dissolve connection (now followed by *from*).

"*Disconnecting* with Parliament the greatest part of those who hold civil employments."—*Burke: Cause of the Present Discontents.*

2. To separate or sever mentally; as, to *disconnect* the effects from the cause.

dĭs cŏn nĕct'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISCONNECT.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Separated, disunited, severed, sundered.

2. *Fig.:* Not connected or coherent; incoherent.

dĭs-cŏn nĕct'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISCONNECT.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of separating, disuniting, or dissolving connection.

dĭs-cŏn-nĕc'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *connection* (q.v.).]

1. The act of disconnecting, separating, severing, or dissolving connection between.

2. A state of being separated, disunited, or disconnected.

"Nothing was to be left but weakness, *disconnection,* and confusion."—*Burke: On the French Revolution.*

*** dĭs-cŏn'-sē-crāte,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *consecrate* (q.v.).] To deconsecrate, to desecrate.

*** dĭs-cŏn-sĕnt',** *v.i.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *consent* (q.v.).] Not to consent or agree; to differ, to disagree, to dissent.

"*Disconsenting* from the doctrine of the apostles." *Milton: Prelatical Episcopacy.*

dĭs-cŏn'-sō lançe, * dĭs-cŏn'-sō lan-çy, *s.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *consolance* (q.v.).] Disconsolateness.

"Penury, baseness, and *disconsolancy.*"—*Barrow: On the Creed.*

dĭs-cŏn'-sō-late, * dis-con-so-lat, *a.* [Low Lat. *disconsolatus,* from *dis* = away, apart, and *consolatus,* pa. par. of *consolor* = to console, to comfort; Sp. *desconsolado;* Ital. *sconsolato.*]

1. Without hope or consolation; sorrowful, hopeless; that cannot be consoled or comforted.

"Meanwhile King Robert yielded to his fate, Sullen and silent and *disconsolate.*" *Longfellow: Sicilian's Tale.*

2. Comfortless; not affording comfort or consolation; cheerless.

"The deep-voiced neighbouring ocean Speaks, and in accents *disconsolate* answers the wail of the forest." *Longfellow: Evangeline* (Introd.).

*** dĭs-cŏn'-sō-lāt-ĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *disconsolat(e); -ed.*] Made disconsolate or comfortless.

"A poor, *disconsolated,* drooping creature."—*Sterne: Sermons,* vol. iii., ser. 25.

dĭs-cŏn'-sō-late-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *disconsolate; -ly.*] In a disconsolate, melancholy, or dispirited manner.

"All *disconsolately* rove." *Parnell: Elysium.*

dĭs-cŏn'-sō-late-ness, *s.* [Eng. *disconsolate; -ness.*] The quality or state of being disconsolate or without comfort or consolation.

"It keepeth his spirits up above dejection, desperation, and *disconsolateness.*"—*Barrow: Sermons,* vol. i., ser. 2.

*** dĭs-cŏn-sō-lā'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *consolation* (q.v.).] Disconsolateness, discomfort.

"The greater a man's delight hath been in worldly prosperity, the greater will his grief or *disconsolation* be."—*Dr. Jackson: Works* (1673), p. 525.

dĭs-cŏn-tĕnt', *s.* & *a.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *content* (q.v.).]

A. *As substantive:*

1. Want of content or satisfaction; dissatisfaction, uneasiness, disquiet.

"Both authors describe the prevalence of insolvency and the severity of the law of debt, as creating wide-spread *discontent* among the plebeian."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. xii., pt. i., § 16.

*2. A discontented person, a malcontent.

"To face the garment of rebellion
With some fine colour that may please the eye
Of fickle changelings and poor *discontents*."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., v. 1.

***B.** *As adj.:* Discontented, dissatisfied.

"E'en with goodness men grow *discontent*."
Daniel: Civil Wars, bk. v.

dĭs-cŏn-tĕnt', *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *content*, v. (q.v.).] To make discontented, dissatisfied, or uneasy; not to satisfy or content.

"To *discontent* so ancient a wit."—*Suckling: Sessions of the Poets.*

***dĭs-cŏn-tĕn-tā'-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *contentation* (q.v.).] Discontentment, dissatisfaction, uneasiness.

"Without grudge or countenance of *discontentation* or displeasure."—*Stow: Henry VIII.* (an. 1527).

dĭs-cŏn-tĕnt'-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *discontent; -ed.*] Not contented, dissatisfied, uneasy, unquiet.

"Turbulent, *discontented* men of quality."—*Burke: On the French Revolution.*

dĭs-cŏn-tĕnt'-ĕd-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *discontented; -ly.*] In a discontented or dissatisfied manner.

"He answered me very *discontentedly*."—*State Trials: Sir C. Blunt* (an. 1600).

dĭs-cŏn-tĕnt'-ĕd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *discontented; -ness.*] The quality or state of being discontented; dissatisfaction, discontent, uneasiness.

"A beautiful bust of Alexander the Great casts up his face to heaven with a noble air of grief, or *discontentedness*."—*Addison: Travels.*

***dĭs-cŏn-tĕn-teē'**, *s.* [Eng. *discontent; -ee.*] A discontented person; a malcontent.

"In conventicles and among the *discontentees*."—*North: Examen*, p. 55.

***dĭs-cŏn-tĕnt'-fûl**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *contentful* (q.v.).] Full of discontent, discontented, dissatisfied.

***dĭs-cŏn-tĕnt'-ĭng**, *a. & s.* [DISCONTENT, *v.*]

A. *As adj.:* Causing discontent or dissatisfaction; dissatisfying.

"How unpleasing and *discontenting* the society of body must needs be between those whose minds cannot be sociable."—*Milton: Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce.*

B. *As subst.:* A state of discontent; discontentment.

"Religion blames impatient *discontenting*."
P. Fletcher: Eliza.

***dĭs-cŏn-tĕnt'-ĭve**, *a.* [Eng. *discontent; -ive.*] Having a tendency to be discontented.

"Pride is ever *discontentive*."—*Feltham: Resolves*, 97.

dĭs-cŏn-tĕnt'-mĕnt, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *contentment* (q.v.).] A state of discontent, dissatisfaction, or uneasiness; want of contentment.

"These are the vices that fill them with general *discontentment*."—*Hooker: Eccles Polity.*

***dĭs-cŏn-tĭg'-uc**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Fr. *contigu* = contiguous.] Not contiguous, apart.

"Landis lyand *discontigue* fra nther landis."—*Balfour: Practice*, p. 175.

***dĭs-cŏn-tĭg'-ŭ-oŭs**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *contiguous* (q.v.).] Not contiguous.

***dĭs-cŏn-tĭn'-ŭ-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *discontinu(e); -able.*] That may or can be discontinued.

dĭs-cŏn-tĭn'-ŭ-ance, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *continuance* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A want, absence, or breaking of the continuance or adhesion of parts; a solution of continuity; a disruption or interruption of connection.

"They cast themselves into round drops, which is the figure that saveth the body most from *discontinuance*."—*Bacon Naturall History.*

2. A want or breaking of succession or discontinuance; a cessation, an interruption, an intermission, a breaking off.

"Let us consider whether our approaches to him are sweet and refreshing, and if we are uneasy under any long *discontinuance* of our conversation with him."—*Atterbury: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 6.

***II.** *Law:* An interruption or breaking off of possession, as where a tenant in tail makes a feoffment in fee-simple, or for the life of the feoffer, or in tail, which he has not power to do: in this case the entry of the feoffee is lawful during the life of the feoffer; but if he retains possession after the death of the feoffer, it is an injury which is termed a *discontinuance*, the legal estate of the heir in tail being *discontinued* till a recovery can be had in law.

¶ *Discontinuance of a suit:* The failure on the part of the plaintiff to carry on a suit, by not continuing it as the law requires, in which case the suit is *discontinued*, and the defendant is no longer bound to attend, but the plaintiff must begin again, by suing out a new writ. It is somewhat similar to a non-suit (q.v.). If a plaintiff takes no step in the cause for a year, he will be out of court, and his action entirely gone. Formerly the demise of the king caused a discontinuance of all suits, but this was remedied by Stat. i. Edward VI.

***dĭs-cŏn-tĭn-ŭ-ā'-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *continuation* (q.v.).] A breach, disruption, or solution of continuity of parts.

"Upon any *discontinuation* of parts, made either by bubbles, or by shaking the glass, the whole mercury falls."—*Newton: Optics.*

dĭs-cŏn-tĭn'-ue, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *discontinuer.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To break off, to interrupt, to break the continuity of.

"They modify and discriminate the voice, without appearing to *discontinue* it."—*Holder: Elements of Speech.*

2. To leave off, to cease as a practice or habit, to forbear.

"To *discontinue* an exertion of those abilities by which he rose."—*Goldsmith: On Polite Learning*, ch. viii.

3. To cease to use, to disuse, to cease to take or receive.

"Men shall swear, I have *discontinued* school
Above a twelvemonth."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iii. 4.

4. Not to continue or carry on, to give up, to allow to stop: as, To *discontinue* a suit.

II. *Law:* [DISCONTINUANCE, II.]

B. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To lose cohesion or continuity of parts; to suffer disruption or separation.

"So as not to *discontinue* or forsake their own body."—*Bacon.*

* 2. To cease to enjoy in continuity; to lose an established or prescriptive custom or right.

"Thyself shalt *discontinue* from thine heritage that I gave thee."—*Jeremiah* xvii. 4.

3. To leave off, to cease.

¶ For the difference between to *discontinue* and to *cease*, see CEASE.

dĭs-cŏn-tĭn'-ūed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISCONTINUE.]

dĭs-cŏn-tĭn-ŭ-eē', *s.* [Eng. *discontinu(e); -ee.*]

Law: One whose possession of an estate is broken off or discontinued; one whose estate is subjected to discontinuance.

dĭs-cŏn-tĭn'-ŭ-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *discontinu(e); -er.*]

1. *Gen.:* One who discontinues, leaves off, omits, or forbears a practice, habit, &c.

* 2. *Spec.:* One who has made a break in keeping residence at the Universities.

"Many *discontinuers* cannot in so short time proceed as formerly, &c."—*Abp. Laud: Remains*, ii. 174 (1639).

dĭs-cŏn-tĭn'-ŭ-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISCONTINUE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of ceasing, leaving off, or omitting; an interruption, a cessation.

"There were so many *discontinuings* and so many new undertakings."—*Burnet: Hist. of Own Time* (an. 1662).

dĭs-cŏn-tĭn-ū'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *continuity* (q.v.).] A want or loss of continuity, cohesion, or uninterrupted connection; a disruption or disunity of parts.

"Form rose out of void solution and *discontinuity*."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. i., ch. ii.

dĭs-cŏn-tĭn'-ŭ-ŏr, *s.* [Eng. *discontinu(e); -or.*]

Law: One who discontinues; one who deprives another of an estate by discontinuance.

dĭs-cŏn-tĭn'-ŭ-oŭs, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *continuous* (q.v.).]

1. Not continuous, cohering, or connected; disconnected.

* 2. Widely spread or scattered.

"Wide-spread the *discontinuous* ruins lie."
Rowe: Lucan's Pharsalia, iii. 755.

* 3. Wide, gaping.

"The griding sword, with *discontinuous* wound,
Passed through him." *Milton: P. L.*, vi. 329, 330.

¶ *Discontinuous function:*

Math.: A function which does not vary continuously, as the variable increases uniformly.

***dĭs-cŏn-vē'-nĭ-ĕnce**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *convenience* (q.v.).]

1. An incongruity, inconsistency, or disagreement.

"In these *disconveniencies* of nature, deliberation hath no place at all."—*Bramhall: Answer to Hobbes.*

2. An inconvenience; something not convenient or suitable.

"Where measure failethe is *disconuenience*."
Lydgate: Minor Poems, p. 82.

***dĭs-cŏn-vē'-nĭ-ĕnt**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *convenient* (q.v.).]

1. Not agreeable or convenient; unfitted, unsuited.

"Continual drinking is most convenient to the distemper of an hydropick body, though most *disconvenient* to its present welfare."—*Bp. Reynolds: On the Passions*, ch. xi.

2. Incongruous, inconsistent.

dĭs-cŏph'-ŏr-a, *s. pl.* [Gr. δίσκος (*diskos*) = a disc, and φορός (*phoros*) = bearing; φέρω (*pherō*) = to bear.]

Zoology:

1. A sub-class of Hydrozoa, containing the Medusidæ, or Jelly-fishes, and so called from their form. [MEDUSÆ, JELLY-FISH.]

2. A term sometimes employed to designate the order of the leeches (*Hirudinea*), from the suctorial discs which those animals possess.

dĭs-cŏ-pŏ'-dĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. δίσκος (*diskos*) = a disc, and πούς (*pous*), genit. ποδός (*podos*) = a foot.]

Bot.: The stalk or foot on which some kinds of leaves are elevated.

dĭs-cor-bĭ'-na, *s.* [Lat. *discus* = a disc, and *orbis* = an orb, a circle.]

Zool.: One of the *Rotalinæ*, having a turbinoid spire, with vesicular chambers, opening one into the other by slit-like apertures. The shell is occasionally coarsely, sometimes finely, and occasionally partially porous. They are both fossil and recent. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

dĭs'-cord, ***des-cord**, ***dis-cordc**, ***dys-corde**, *s.* [O. Fr. *descord*; Fr. *discorde*; Sp., Port., and Ital. *discordia*, from Lat. *discordia*, from *discors* = discordant: *dis* = away, apart, and *cor* (genit. *cordis*) = the heart.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Want of concord or agreement; dissension, disagreement, contention, strife, antagonism.

"Though concord is in itself better than *discord*, *discord* may indicate a better state of things."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

2. Disagreement or contention personified.

"*Discord*, dire sister of the slaughtering power."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, iv. 502.

3. A disagreement or opposition in quality, especially in sounds. [II. 1.]

"Take but degree away, untune that string,
And hark what *discord* follows."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, i. 3.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mus.:* A discord is a combination of notes which produces a certain restless craving in the mind for some further combination upon which it can rest with satisfaction. Discords comprise such chords as contain notes which are next to each other in alphabetical order, and such as have augmented or diminished intervals, with the exception in the latter case of the chord of the sixth and third on the second note of any key. The changed combination which must follow them, in order to relieve the sense of pain they produce, is called the resolution. [HARMONY, RESOLUTION.] (*C. H. H. Parry* in *Grove's Musical Dict.*)

2. *Fine Arts:* A term applied to paintings when there is a disagreement of the parts or colouring; when the objects appear foreign to

each other, and have an unpleasing and unnatural effect. (*Weale.*)

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *discord* and *strife*: "Where there is *strife* there must be *discord*, but there may be *discord* without *strife*: *discord* consists most in the feeling; *strife* consists most in the outward action. *Discord* evinces itself in various ways: by looks, words, or actions; *strife* displays itself in words or acts of violence. *Discord* is fatal to the happiness of families; *strife* is the greatest enemy to peace between neighbours. *Discord* arose between the goddesses on the apple being thrown into the assembly; Homer commences his poem with the *strife* that took place between Agamemnon and Achilles. *Discord* may arise from mere difference of opinion; *strife* is in general occasioned by some matter of personal interest: *discord* in the councils of a nation is the almost certain forerunner of its ruin; the common principles of politeness forbid *strife* among persons of good breeding." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *discord* and *dissension*, see DISSENSION.

***dĭs-cord, *des-cord-en, *dis-cord-en, *dys-cord-yn,** *v.i.* [Fr. *discorder*; O. Fr. *descorder*; Prov *descordar*; Sp. & Port. *discordar*; Ital. *discordare*, from Lat. *discordo*, from *discors* = discordant.]

1. To disagree, to differ; not to be in concord or agreement.

"The Scottis and the Pictes *discordeth* in maneres." —*Trevisa*, v. 229.

2. To make a discord, to jar, to be discordant.

"Sounds do disturb and alter the one the other; sometimes the one drowning the other, and making it not heard; sometimes the one jarring and *discording* with the other, and making a confusion."—*Bacon.*

"*Dyscordyn* yn sownde or syngynge. *Dissono, deliro.*" —*Prompt. Parv.*

***dĭs-cord'-a-ble,** *a.* [O. Fr. *descordable*; Lat. *discordabilis.*] Discordant, disagreeing, not in concord.

"It is nought *discordable*
Unto my word." *Gower*, ii. 225.

dĭs-cord'-ançe, dĭs-cord'-an-çy, *dis-cord-aunce, *s.* [Fr. *discordance*; O. Fr. *descordance.*] Want of concord; discord, disagreement, opposition, inconsistency.

"In this sayinge appereth some *discordaunce* with other writers."—*Fabyan*, vol. i., pt. vi., ch. ccxiii.

dĭs-cord-ant, *des-cord-aunt, *dis-cord-aunt, *a.* [Fr. *discordant*; Lat. *discordans.*]

1. Disagreeing, not in accord, inconsistent; not conformable.

"Hither conscience is to be referred; if by a comparison of things done with the rule there be a consonancy, then follows sentence of approbation; if *discordant* from it, the sentence of condemnation."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind.*

2. Opposite, contrary, contradictory.

"The *discordant* attraction of some wandering comets."—*Cheyne.*

3. At variance with itself; inconsistent.

"So various, so *discordant* is the mind."
Dryden: Cyneras & Myrrha.

4. Causing a discord; not in harmony; inharmonious.

"In the heart
No passion touches a *discordant* string."
Cowper: Task, vi. 786, 787.

dĭs-cord'-ant-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *discordant; -ly.*] In a discordant, inconsistent, or contradictory manner; in discord or disagreement.

"If they be *discordantly* tuned, though each of them struck apart would yield a pleasing sound, yet being struck together they make a harsh and troublesome noise."—*Boyle: On Colours; Works*, i. 741.

***dĭs-cord'-ant-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *discordant; -ness.*] The quality of being discordant; discordance.

***dĭs-cord'-fûl, *dis-cord-full,** *a.* [Eng. *discord; -ful(l).*] Full of or given to discord; quarrelsome, contentious.

"Blandamour, full of vain-glorious spright,
And rather stirred by his *discordfull* dame,
Upon them gladly would have proved his might."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. iv. 3.

dĭs-cord'-ĭng, *dys-cord-yng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISCORD, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

"Whose dome *discording* neighbours sought."
Scott. Marmion (Introd.).

C. *As subst.:* The act or state of disagreeing or being discordant.

"Bytuene hem was non *dyscordyng.*"
Robert of Gloucester, p. 255.

***dĭs-cord-oŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *discord; -ous.*] Discordant, quarrelsome, disagreeing.

"Men grew greedie, *discordous*, and nice."
Hall: Satires, bk. iii., sat. 1.

***dĭs-cor'-pŏr-ate,** *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *corporate* (q.v.).]

1. Disembodied.

"The *discorporate* selfish."—*Carlyle: Miscellanies*, iii. 198.

2. Deprived of the privileges or status of a corporation.

***dĭs-cŏr-rĕs-pŏnd'-ĕnt,** *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *correspondent*, a. (q.v.)] Not correspondent or agreeing; unsuited, unfitted.

"It would be *discorrespondent* in respect of God."—*Mountague: Devoute Essayes*, pt. ii., tr. vii., § 3.

† dĭs-cŏs'-tate, *a.* [Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and *costatus* = ribbed; *costa* = a side, a rib.]

Bot.: A term applied to leaves in which the ribs diverge or proceed in a radiating manner, as in the sycamore, vine, and geranium. (*Balfour.*)

***dĭs-coŭn'-sĕl,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *counsel* (q.v.).] To disadvise, to dissuade.

"But him the palmer from that vanity
With temperate advice *discounselled.*"
Spenser: F. Q., II. xii. 34.

dĭs'-coŭnt, *dis-compt, *s.* [O. Fr. *descompte*; Fr. *décompte*; Port. *desconto*; Sp. *descuento*, from Low Lat. *discomputus*: Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and *computus* = a reckoning.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* In the same sense as II.

"They were glad to find some usurer who would purchase their tickets at forty per cent. *discount.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Comm.:* A deduction made in the payment of a bill or settlement of an account for ready or prompt payment; a sum deducted at a certain rate per cent. from the credit price of any article in consideration of prompt payment. Thus, if the credit price of an article be (say) $5, the seller will deduct from his charge a certain percentage (say ten per cent.) for ready money, so that the amount payable by the buyer will be reduced to $4.50. The term *discount* is applied both to the amount deducted and the rate per cent. at which the deduction is calculated or allowed.

2. *Banking:*

(1) A charge made at a certain rate per cent. for the interest of money advanced on a bill or other document due at some future time. This charge the discounter of the bill, &c., deducts from the amount of the bill, handing over the balance to the borrower; a deduction from the present value of a security, the payment of which is postponed. The rate of discount depends on, and is regulated by, the market value of money.

"As the market tightens, the rate of *discount* rises." —*Rogers: Political Economy*, p. 147.

(2) The act of discounting a bill or other document.

¶ *At a discount:*

(1) *Lit.:* Below par; depreciated below the nominal value.

(2) *Fig.:* Out of favour or esteem; unappreciated.

dĭs-coŭnt', *dis-compt, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *descompter*; Fr. *décompter*; Sp. & Port. *descontar*; Ital. *scontare*, from Low Lat. *discomputo*: Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and *computo* = to reckon, to compute (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) To omit in counting; to leave out of an account.

(2) In the same sense as II.

2. *Figuratively:*

*(1) To deduct from anything due or earned.

"An unthrift anticipation in this our minority, to be *discounted* to us out of our future state of loving."—*Mountague: Devoute Essayes*, pt. i., tr. xiv., § 3.

*(2) To leave out of account, to disregard, to ignore.

"His application is to be *discounted*, as here irrelevant."—*Sir W. Hamilton.*

(3) To take into consideration or estimate beforehand; to anticipate and expect. Thus to *discount* news or intelligence is to anticipate or look for such news, and then act as though it were already known for certain.

"Every change in that series of events would be *discounted* and speculated about on every Stock Exchange in England, and perhaps in the world."—*British Quarterly Review*, vol. lvii. (1873) p. 386.

*(4) To pay back, to make amends or atonement.

"My prayers and penance shall *discount* for these." *Dryden: Don Sebastian*, iii. 1.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Comm.:* To deduct or allow a certain sum from a bill or account due, for ready money.

2. *Banking:* To lend or advance the amount of a bill or other document due at some future date, deducting the interest at a certain rate per cent. from the principal: it is really to buy from the holder of a bill, note, &c., the right to receive the money due upon it.

"No great increase can be suddenly made in the amount of capital available for *discounting* bills."—*Rogers: Political Economy*, p. 147.

B. *Intrans.:* To lend or advance money on bills and other documents, due at some future date, deducting the interest at the time of making the advance.

discount-broker, *s.* One who discounts bills, notes, &c.; a bill-broker.

dĭs-coŭnt'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *discount; -able.*] That may or can be discounted; fit or ready for discount.

dĭs-coŭnt'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISCOUNT, *v.*]

dĭs-coŭn'-tĕn-ançe, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *descontenancer* = to abash: *des* = Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and Fr. *contenance* = the countenance.]

1. To put out of countenance, to abash, to put to shame, to disconcert, to discompose.

"Blank and *discountenanced* the servants stand."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xv. 402.

2. To discourage, to set one's face against; to manifest or express disapprobation of.

"Be careful to *discountenance* in children anything that looks like rage and furious anger."—*Tillotson: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 61.

***dĭs-coŭn'-tĕn-ançe,** *s.* [DISCOUNTENANCE, *v.*] Discouragement by cold treatment; disapprobation; unfriendly or unfavourable aspect or attitude towards.

"When his *discountenance* can do
No injury."
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, iii.

dĭs-coŭn'-tĕn-ançed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISCOUNTENANCE.]

dĭs-coŭn'-tĕn-ăn-çĕr, *s.* [Eng. *discountenanc(e); -er.*] One who discountenances or discourages by cold treatment; one who manifests disapprobation.

"A great taxer of his people, and *discountenancer* of his nobility."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

dĭs-coŭn'-tĕn-ançĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISCOUNTENANCE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of discouraging by cold treatment; the manifesting disapprobation of anything; discouragement.

dĭs'-coŭnt-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *discount; -er.*] One who discounts bills, &c.; a discount-broker.

"Usurers, pedlars, and Jew *discounters*, at the corners of the streets."—*Burke: Letter to a Member of the National Assembly.*

dĭs-coŭnt'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISCOUNT, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or practice of advancing money on bills, notes, &c.; the occupation of a discounter.

"*Discounting* was not active."—*Daily Telegraph; Money Market*, March 14, 1877.

dĭs-cŏur'-ăge, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *descourager*; Fr. *décourager*; Sp. *discorazonar*; Ital. *discorragiare.*] [COURAGE.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To deprive of courage, spirit, or confidence; to dishearten, to dispirit, to depress in spirit.

"They *discouraged* the heart of the children of Israel."—*Numb.* xxxi. 9.

2. To discountenance; to manifest or express disapprobation of; to oppose. (Used both of *persons* and *things.*)

"Persons . . . whom the necessity of their worldly affairs compels them to *discourage.*"—*Clarke: On the Attributes*, prop. 2.

3. To deprive of the spirit, courage, or will to do anything; to deter, to dissuade. (Properly followed by *from*, though formerly *to* was also used.)

"Other nations used not be *discouraged from* the like attempts."—*Kumbler*, No. 152

B. *Intrans.:* To lose courage; to become discouraged or disheartened.

"Because that poore Churche shulde not utterly *discourage*."—*Vocacyon of Johan Bale* (1553). (*Davies.*)

¶ For the difference between to *discourage* and to *deter*, see DETER.

*** dĭs-cŏur'-ăġe,** *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *courage* (q.v.).] Discouragement, disheartening; the state of being discouraged, disheartened, or dispirited.

"There undoubtedly is grievous *discourage* and peril of conscience."—*Sir T. Elyot: Governour*, fol. 209.

*** dĭs-cŏur'-ăġe-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *dissourage*; *-able.*] Capable of being discouraged; liable to discouragement.

"Not *discourageable* by the most hatefull indignities."—*Hall: Contempl.; The Fig-tree.*

dĭs-cŏur'-ăġed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISCOURAGE, *v.*]

dĭs-cŏur'-ăġe-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *discourage*; *ment.*]

1. The act of discouraging, depriving of spirit, or disheartening.

2. The act of discountenancing or disapproving; disapprobation.

3. The act of dissuading or deterring from anything; deterrent.

4. That which discourages or disheartens. (Followed by *to* before the person affected.)

"Amongst other impediments of any inventions, it is none of the meanest *discouragements*, that they are so generally derided by common opinion."—*Wilkins.*

5. That which deters or dissuades. (Followed by *from.*)

"The books read at schools and colleges are full of incitements to virtue, and *discouragements from* vice."—*Swift.*

6. The state of being discouraged, disheartened, or dispirited; dejection, depression.

"Lest over great *discouragement* might make them desperate."—*State Trials; Henry Garnet* (1606).

dĭs-cŏur'-ăġ-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *discourag(e)*; *-er.*] One who or that which discourages, disheartens, or discountenances.

"Those *discouragers* and abaters of elevated love."—*Dryden: Assignation*, in. 1

dĭs-cŏur'-ăġ-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [DISCOURAGE, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Tending to discourage; disheartening, dispiriting, depressing.

"Over that valley hang the *discouraging* clouds of confusion."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

C. *As subst.:* The act of disheartening, dispiriting, or discountenancing; discouragement.

"To the *discouraging* of others hereafter."—*Hacluyt: Voyages*, iii. 193.

dĭs-cŏur'-ăġ-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *discouraging*; *-ly.*] In a discouraging, dispiriting, or disheartening manner.

dĭs-cŏur'se, *s.* [Fr. *discours*; Ital. *discorso*, from Lat. *discursus* = a running about: *dis* = away, apart, and *cursus* = a running; *curro* = to run.]

* **I.** *Literally:*

1. A running or moving about; shifting, dodging.

"At last the caytive, after long *discourse*,
When all his strokes he saw avoided quite,
Resolved in one t' assemble all his force."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. viii. 14

2. Course.

"When the day shal come and the *discourse* of things turned vpside down."—*Udal: 1 Peter* i.

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. The action of the mind in running or passing from premises to consequences; the act or exercise of reasoning; reflection.

"The act of the mind which connects propositions, and deduceth conclusions from them, the schools call *discourse*."—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica.*

2. The running over or through a subject in speech; a treating or examining in words; a dissertation; a homily.

"The *discourse* here is about ideas, which, he says, are real things, and seen in God."—*Locke.*

3. A mutual intercourse or exchange of language; conversation.

"A disputable point is no man's ground:
Rove where you please, 'tis common all around.
Discourse may want an animated No."
Cowper: Conversation, 99-101.

4. The art or manner of speaking or conversing.

"How likes she my *discourse*?"—*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, v. 2.

* 5. A flow of language; fluency, eloquence.

"Filling the head with variety of thoughts, and the mouth with copious *discourse*."—*Locke.*

6. That which one says, speaks, or tells; speech, saying.

"A kind
Of excellent dumb *discourse*."
Shakesp.: Tempest, iii. 3.

7. A written treatise or dissertation intended to convey instruction; a homily, a sermon.

"My intention in this and some future *discourses*."—*Pearce: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 1.

* 8. Intercourse, dealing, transactions.

"Good Captain Bessus, tell us the *discourse*
Between Tigranes and our king; and how
We got the victory."
Beaum. & Flet.: King and No King, ii. 1.

¶ *Discourse of reason:* The exercise of the reasoning powers.

"There is not so great difference and distance between beast and beast, as there is odds in the matter of wisdom, *discourse of reason*, and use of memory, between man and man."—*Holland: Plutarch's Morals*, p. 570.

¶ A *discourse* differs from a *speech*, an *oration*, or a *harangue*, in being applied to what is written, the others being only spoken.

dĭs-cŏur'sc, *v.t.* & *i.* [DISCOURSE, *s.*]

* **A.** *Transitive:*

1. To treat of, to talk over, to discuss, to relate, to tell.

"The manner of their taking may appear
At large *discoursèd* in this paper here."
Shakesp.: Richard II., v. 6.

2. To talk, to treat, or to confer with.

"I have spoken to my brother, who is the patron, to *discourse* the minister about it."—*Evelyn.*

3. To utter, to give forth.

"It will *discourse* most eloquent music."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 2.

* 4. To spend or pass in conversation.

"Shall we *discourse*
The freezing hours away?"
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 3.

B. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To reason, to pass from premises to consequences.

"Those very elements, which we partake,
Translated grow, leave sense, or can *discourse*."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses xv.

* 2. To meditate, to debate, to turn over in the mind.

"He *discoursed* how best he might approve
His vow made for Achilles' grace."
Chapman: Homer's Iliad, ii.

3. To treat upon anything in a formal manner by words; to dilate, to hold forth; to expatiate.

"The general maxims we are *discoursing* of are not known to children, idiots, and a great part of mankind."—*Locke.*

4. To talk, to speak, to relate, to tell.

"What of that?
Her eye *discourses*: I will answer it."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, ii. 2.

* 5. To be affable and conversable.

"She *discourses*, she carves."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, i. 3.

¶ For the difference between to *discourse* and to *speak*, see SPEAK.

dĭs-cŏur'sed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISCOURSE, *v.*]

*** dĭs-cŏur'sc-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *discourse*; *-less.*] Without reason or reasoning powers; irrational, senseless.

"The part of rash and *discourseless* brains."—*Shelton: Don Quixote*, vol. ii., ch. 6.

dĭs-cŏurs'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *discours(e)*; *-er.*]

1. One who treats or writes on any subject; a dissertator.

"Our *discourser* here has quoted nine verses out of it."—*Bentley: On Freethinking*, p. 65.

2. One who speaks or discourses on any subject; a speaker, a narrator.

"The tract of everything
Would by a good *discourser* lose some life."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 1.

dĭs-cŏurs'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [DISCOURSE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

* 1. Reasoning, meditation.

"You being by nature given to melancholie *discoursing*, do easilier yield to such imaginations."—*North: Plutarch's Lives*, p. 830.

2. A treating on any subject; dissertation.

*** dĭs-cŏurs'-ĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *discours(e)*; *-ive.*]

1. Of or pertaining to reason; reasoning, discursive

"In thy *discoursive* thought."
Browne: Shepherd's Pipe, Ecl. vii.

2. Containing dialogue or conversation; interlocutory.

"The epic is everywhere interlaced with dialogue or *discoursive* scenes."—*Dryden: Dramatic Poesy.*

3. Affable, conversable, communicative, talkative.

"He found him a complaisant man, very free and *discoursive*."—*Life of A. à Wood.*

* 4. Moving or passing from one point or object to another; discursive.

"His sight is not *discoursive* by degrees,
But seeing th' whole each single part doth see."
Davies: Immortality of the Soul, § 8.

*** dĭs-cŏurs'-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *discours(e)*; *-y.*] Affable, conversable, communicative. (*Scotch.*)

*** dĭs-cŏurt',** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *court* (q.v.).] To dismiss from court or from court favour.

"Pretending to *discourt* all such as refused."—*Speed: The Romans*, bk. vi., ch. xlvi., § 6.

*** dĭs-cŏurt'-ĕ-ŏŭs, * dĭs-cour-teise,** *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *courteous.*] Uncourteous, uncivil, rude, wanting in courtesy.

"He resolved to unhorse the first *discourteous* knight he should meet."—*Motteux: Don Quixote.*

*** dĭs-cŏurt'-ĕ-ŏŭs-lў,** *adv.* [End. *discourteous*; *-ly.*] In a discourteous, rude, or uncivil manner; rudely, uncivilly.

"Has he wronged me so *discourteously*?"—*Marmion: The Antiquary*, iv. 1.

dĭs-cŏurt'-ĕ-ŏŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *discourteous*; *-ness.*] A want of courtesy or civility; rudeness, incivility, discourtesy.

dĭs-cŏurt'-ĕ-sў, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *courtesy* (q.v.).] A want of courtesy, rudeness, incivility; an act of rudeness or disrespect.

"Offence is given by *discourtesy* in small things."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

*** dĭs-cŏurt'-shĭp,** *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *courtship* (q.v.).] A want of respect or courtesy; discourtesy.

"Monsieur, we must not so much betray ourselves to *discourtship*, as to suffer you to be longer unsaluted."—*B. Jonson: Cynthia's Revs* s, v. 2.

† dĭsc'-ŏŭs, *a.* [Eng. *disc*; *-ous.*] Disc-shaped, disciform, discoid; as, the shell of the *planorbis* (q.v.).

*** dĭs-cŏv'-ĕn-ant,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *covenant* (q.v.).] To break or dissolve a covenant with.

dĭs-cŏv'-ẽr, * des-chuv-er, * dis-cure, * dis-kev-er, * dis-kov-er, * dys-cur-in, *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *descouvrir*, *descuvrir*; Fr. *découvrir*; Sp. & Port. *descubrir*; Ital. *discoprire*, *scoprire*; Low Lat. *discooperio* = to uncover: *dis* = away, apart, and *cooperio* = to cover.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

* (1) To uncover, to remove a cover from.

"The cover of the coach was made with such joints, that they might put each end down, and remain as *discovered* and open-sighted as on horseback."—*Sidney: Arcadia.*

* (2) To lay open or expose to view, to cause to become visible.

"Go draw aside the curtains, and *discover*
The several caskets to this noble prince."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, ii. 7.

(3) To reveal, to disclose, to make known.

"Darkness visible
Served only to *discover* sights of woe."
Milton: P. L., i. 63, 64.

* (4) To cause anything to cease to be a covering, to strip.

"The voice of the Lord maketh the hinds to calve, and *discovereth* the forests."—*Psalm* xxix. 9.

(5) To detect in concealment.

"Up he starts
Discovered and surprised."
Milton: P. L., iv. 813, 814.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To disclose, to reveal, to expose, to make known.

"This dede schal I never *deschuuer*."
William of Palerne, 3,191.

(2) To show, to exhibit, to manifest.

"Frame some feeling line
That may *discover* such integrity."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen, iii. 2.

* (3) To betray, to bring to light, to make public.

"I will open my lips in vain, or *discover* his government."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, iii. 1.

(4) To espy, to gain the first sight of.

"When we had *discovered* Cyprus, we left it on the left hand."—*Acts* xxi. 3.

(5) To find out by exploration places not known before.

"To *discover* islands far away."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen, I. 3.

* (6) To explore.

"Daily now through hardy enterprise
Many great regions are *discovered*."
Spenser: F. Q., II. (Introd. 2).

(7) To be the first to find out and make known anything; to invent.

(8) To find, to detect.

"The Jacobites however *discovered* in the events of the campaign abundant matter for invective."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

II. *Law:* To make a discovery or disclosure of any matter in answer to a bill in Chancery.

B. *Intransitive:*

* I. *Lit.:* To uncover, to unmask.

"This done, they *discover*."—*Becker: Whore of Babylon* (1607).

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. To reveal, to disclose.

"That you have *discovered* thus."
Shakesp.: Much Ado, II. 2.

* 2. To espy, to spy out.

"Thou hast painfully *discovered*."
Shakesp.: Timon, v. 2.

3. To find out.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between to *discover*, to *manifest*, and to *declare:* "The idea of making known is conveyed by all these terms; but *discover* expresses less than *manifest*, and that than *declare:* we *discover* by indirect means or signs more or less doubtful; we *manifest* by unquestionable marks; we *declare* by express words: talents and dispositions *discover* themselves; particular feelings and sentiments *manifest* themselves; facts, opinions, and sentiments are *declared:* children early *discover* a turn for some particular art or science; a person *manifests* his regard for another by unequivocal proofs of kindness; a person of an open disposition is apt to *declare* his sentiments without disguise. Things are said to *discover*, persons only *manifest* or *declare* in the proper sense; but they may be used figuratively: it is the nature of everything sublunary to *discover* symptoms of decay more or less early; it is particularly painful when any one *manifests* an unfriendly disposition from whom we had reason to expect the contrary." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between to *discover* and to *detect*, see DETECT; for that between to *discover* and to *find*, see FIND.

¶ Blair thus accurately discriminates between the words to *discover* and to *invent:* "We *invent* things that are new; we *discover* what was before hidden. Galileo *invented* the telescope; Harvey *discovered* the circulation of the blood." (*Rhetoric & Belles Lettres.*)

dĭs-cŏv'-ẽr-ą-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *discoverable; -ity.*] The quality of being discoverable.

dĭs-cŏv'-ẽr-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *discover; -able.*]

† 1. That may or can be discovered, found out, revealed, or detected.

"That mineral matter, which is so intermixed with the common and terrestrial matter, as not to be *discoverable* by human industry."—*Woodward: Natural History.*

* 2. Open to view, exposed, apparent, visible.

"They were deceived by Satan in an open and *discoverable* apparition, that is, in the form of a serpent."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

dĭs-cŏv'-ẽred, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISCOVER.]

dĭs-cŏv'-ẽr-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *discover; -er.*]

1. One who discovers, finds out, or reveals anything.

"*Discoverers* of they know not what."
Cowper: Progress of Error, 476.

* 2. An explorer.

"The *discoverers* and searchers of the land."—*Raleigh: Hist. World*, bk. II., ch. v., § 3.

* 3. A spy, a scout.

"Send *discoverers* forth,
To know the numbers of our enemies."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., Iv. 1.

dĭs-cŏv'-ẽr-ĭng, * **des-cuv-er-ing**, * **dys-cur-ynge**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISCOVER.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of exposing, revealing, detecting, or finding out; discovery.

"*Discurynge* of counselle."—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **dĭs-cŏv'-ẽr-mẽnt**, *s.* [Eng. *discover; -ment.*] The act of discovering or revealing; discovery.

"The time . . . prefixt for this *discouerment*."
Fairfax: Godfrey of Boulogne, bk. xv., st. 39.

* **dĭs-cŏv'-ẽrt**, * **dis-cov-erte**, *a. & s.* [O.Fr. *descovert*, pa. par. of *descovrir*; Fr. *découvert.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Uncovered, exposed, unprotected.

"That winter made hadde *discovert*."
Chaucer: Dreum, 4.

2. *Law:* Not covert. Applied to a woman who is unmarried or a widow.

B. *As subst.:* Anything or part uncovered, exposed, or unprotected.

"Alisaunder smot him in the *discoverte*."
Alisaunder, 7,417.

dĭs-cŏv'-ẽr-türe, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *coverture* (q.v.).] The state or condition of being free from coverture; freedom from coverture.

dĭs-cŏv'-ẽr-y, * **dis-cov-e'-ie**, *s.* [Eng. *discover; -y.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. *Lit.:* The act of uncovering, exposing, or making visible.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) The act of revealing, exposing, or making manifest.

"For trial of faith where it is, and for the *discovery* of those that have none."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

(2) The act of making known or public; a declaration, a disclosure.

"She dares not thereof make *discovery*."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,814.

(3) The act of espying or perceiving, or gaining the first sight of.

* (4). A spying out, a reconnoitring.

"Here is the guess of their true strength and forces by diligent *discovery*."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, v. 1.

(5) The act of finding out lands or places not known before.

* (6) Exploration.

"The voiage intended for the *discouerie* of Cathay."—*Hacklugt: Voyages*, i. 232.

(7) The act of finding out and making known for the first time.

"Harvey discovered the circulation of the blood; but Watt invented the steam-engine; and we speak with a true distinction of the inventions of Art, and the *discoveries* of Science."—*Trench: On the Study of Words*, lect. vi.

(8) The act of detecting or finding out; detection.

(9) That which is discovered, found out, or made known for the first time.

"Then spread the rich *discovery*, and invite
Mankind to share in the divine delight."
Cowper: Table Talk, 752, 753.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:* The revealing or disclosing of any matter by a defendant, in answer to a bill in Chancery.

"The powers of obtaining a *discovery* which the courts of law now possess."—*Blackstone: Com.*, bk. iii., ch. 17.

2. *Min.:* The first finding of the mineral deposit in place upon a mining claim. A *discovery* is necessary before the location can be held by a valid title. The opening in which it is made is called a Discovery-shaft, a Discovery-tunnel, &c.

3. *Drama:* The unravelling or unfolding of the plot of a play.

discovery-shaft, *s.* [DISCOVERY, II., 2.]

discovery-tunnel, *s.* [DISCOVERY, II., 2.]

* **dĭs-crā'-dle**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *cradle* (q.v.).] To come forth, to emerge, to originate, to arise.

"We know all, Clifford, fully, since this meteor,
This airy apparition, first *discradled*
From Tournay into Portugal."
Ford: Perkin Warbeck, I. 3.

dĭs-crā'-se, dĭs-crās'-ite, dys-crās'-ite, *s.* [Gr. δυς (*dus*), in comp. = bad, and κρᾶσις (*krasis*) = a mixture. (*Dana.*) According to others, from Gr. δις (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and κρᾶσις (*krasis*) = a mixture, in allusion to its composition.]

Min.: An orthorhombic, opaque, massive mineral with a metallic lustre; colour and streak silver-white, inclining to tin-white, sometimes tarnished yellow or blackish. Comp.: Antimony, 22; silver, 78 = 100; hardness, 3·5—4; sp. gr., 9·44—9·82. It is a valuable and very rare ore of silver, occurring in hexagonal prisms, in Germany, Spain, and Bolivia, associated with other ores of silver, native arsenic and galena, and other species. Also called Antimonide of Silver, Antimonial Silver, &c.

* **dĭs-crā'-se**, *v.t.* [Gr. δυσκρασία (*duskrasia*) = a bad temperament: δύς (*dus*) = bad, and κρᾶσις (*krasis*) = a mixture.] To distemper, to disorder in temperament.

"So they, when God hath bestowed their bodies upon them, as gorgeous palaces or mansion houses wherein the mind may dwell with pleasure and delight, do first, by this evill demeanour, shake and *discrase* them, and then being altogether carelesse of repairing them, do suffer them to run to destruction."—*Harrough: Method of Physick*, 1624. (*Nares.*)

* **dĭs-crā'-sed**, * **dis craysed**, *a.* [DISCRASE, *v.*] In a distempered condition; disordered in temperament.

"*Discrayed*, *Egrotus*, *Male habens*, *Valetudinarius*."—*Huloet.*

* **dĭs-crā'-sĭe**, *s.* [Gr. δυσκρασία (*duskrasia*).] A distempered condition.

"Somatalgia and Psychalgia, the one the *discrasie* of the body, the other the maladie and distemperature of the soule."—*Optick Glasse of Humours*, 1639. (*Nares.*)

dĭs-crās'-ite, *s* [DISCRASE, *s.*]

* **dĭs'-crẽ-āte**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *create* (q.v.).] To uncreate, to annihilate.

"Which doubtless else had *discreated* all."
Sylvester: Du Bartas, wk. i., day ii., 318.

dĭs-crĕd'-ĭt, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *credit* (q.v.).]

1. A want or loss of credit or reputation; disesteem; a slight degree of disgrace.

"Came out of the conflict without *discredit*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch xiv.

2. A want of trust, belief, or confidence.

3. Anything which causes a loss of credit or reputation.

"It would not have relished among my other *discredits*."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, v. 2.

dĭs-crĕd'-ĭt, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *credit* (q.v.); Fr. *décréditer.*]

1. Not to credit or believe; to have no faith or belief in; to disbelieve.

"Livy, however, *discredits* this account, and thinks that the Apulians themselves were attacked."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. xiii., pt. ii., § 31.

* 2. To deprive of credibility; to make not trusted.

"To stand so much upon the *discrediting* the witnesses."—*State Trials: Duke of Norfolk* (1571).

3. To bring into discredit; to bring reproach or shame upon; to disgrace.

"O, sir, you had then left unseen a wonderful piece of work; which not to have been blessed withal, would have *discredited* your travel."—*Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra*, i. 2.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *discredit*, *disgrace*, *reproach*, and *scandal:* "*Discredit* signifies the loss of credit; *disgrace*, the loss of grace, favour, or esteem; *reproach* stands for the thing that deserves to be *reproached*; and *scandal* for the thing that gives *scandal* or offence. The conduct of men in their various relations with each other may give rise to the unfavourable sentiment which is expressed in common by these terms. Things are said to reflect *discredit* or *disgrace*, to bring *reproach* or *scandal*, on the individual. These terms seem to rise in sense one upon the other: *disgrace* is a stronger term than *discredit; reproach* than *disgrace;* and *scandal* than *reproach. Discredit* interferes with a man's *credit* or respectability; *disgrace* marks him out as an object of unfavourable distinction; *reproach* makes him the subject of *reproachful* conversation; *scandal* makes him an object of offence or even abhorrence. . . . *Discredit* depends much on the character, circumstances, and situation of those who *discredit* and those who are *discredited* . . . *disgrace* depends on the temper of men's minds as well as collateral circumstances: where a nice sense of moral propriety is prevalent in any community, *disgrace* inevitably attaches to a deviation from good morals. *Reproach* and *scandal* refer more immediately to the nature of the actions than to the character of the persons." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dĭs-crĕd'-ĭt-ą-ble, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *creditable* (q.v.).] Tending to bring discredit, shame, or disgrace upon anybody or upon anything; not creditable; disreputable, disgraceful.

"Preserved
From painful and *discreditable* shocks."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

dĭs-crĕd'-ĭt-ą-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *discreditable; -ly.*] In a discreditable, disgraceful, or disreputable manner.

dĭs-crĕd'-ĭt-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISCREDIT, *v.*]

dĭs-crĕd'-ĭt-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISCREDIT, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of disbelieving or distrusting; a disgracing or bringing into discredit.

dĭs-crĕd'-ĭt-ŏr, *s.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *creditor* (q.v.).] One who discredits.

dĭs-crē'et, * **dis-cret,** * **dis-crete,** *a.* [Fr. *discret;* Sp., Port., & Ital. *discreto,* from Lat. *discretus,* pa. par. of *discerno* = to discern (q.v.).]

* **I.** *Lit.:* Differing, distinct, distinguishable.

"The waters fall with difference *discreet.*"
Spenser: F. Q., II. xii. 71.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Prudent, wary, circumspect, careful in avoiding errors or evil and in choosing the best course of action.

"Compton was not a very *discreet* adviser."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xv.

2. Done or carried out with discretion and circumspection.

"Yet was thy liberality *discreet.*"
Cowper: In Mem. J. Thornton, Esq.

3. Civil, obliging, polite, courteous. (*Scotch.*)

dĭs-crē'et-lў, * **dis-crete-ly,** * **dis-cret-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *discreet; -ly.*] In a discreet, prudent, wary, or circumspect manner; with discretion.

"And, when I hope his blunders are all out,
Reply *discreetly.* To be sure—no doubt!"
Cowper: Conversation, 117, 118.

dĭs-crē'et-nĕss, * **dis-creet-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *discreet; -ness.*] The quality of being discreet; discretion, wariness, circumspection.

"Patience, *discreetnesse,* and benignitie."—*More: Immortal. of the Soul,* pt. ii., bk. iii., ch. iii., § 58.

* **dĭs-crĕp'-ąnçe, dĭs-crĕp'-ąn-çў,** *s.* [O. Fr. *discrépance,* from Lat. *discrepantia,* from *discrepans,* pr. par. of *discrepo* = to differ in sound: *dis* = away, apart, and *crepo* = to crackle; Sp. *discrepencia.*] A difference, variance, disagreement, or contrariety.

"It is characterized by *discrepancy* of testimony as to important events."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. viii., § 1.

* **dĭs-crĕp'-ant,** *a. & s.* [O. Fr. *discrépant,* from Lat. *discrepans,* pr. par. of *discrepo.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Literally:*

1. Differing, varying, disagreeing, at variance.

"In a vehement *discrepant* manner."—*Carlyle: Letters & Speeches of Cromwell,* iii. 2.

2. Followed by *from:*

"Are not all lawes *discrepant* from Godde's lawes quel?"—*Hall: Henry V.* (an. 2).

II. *Fig.:* Suspended, hovering between.

"Plaining *discrepant* between sea and sky."
Keats: Endymion, iii. 341.

B. *As subst.:* One who disagrees, differs, or dissents.

"If you persecute heretics or *discrepants* they unite themselves as to a common defence."—*Jer. Taylor.*

* **dĭs-crē'se,** * **dis-cres-en,** *v.i.* [Low Lat. *discresco,* for *decresco* = to decrease (q.v.); Sp. *descrecer;* Ital. *discrescere.*] To decrease, to fade or fall away.

"Knowend how that the feith *discreseth,*
And alle moral vertu ceseth." *Gower,* ii. 184.

dĭs-crē'te, *a.* [Lat. *discretus,* pa. par. of *discerno.*] [DISCREET.]

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* Distinct, disjointed, separate.

"*Discrete* quantity, or different individuals, are measured by number, without any breaking continuity."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind.*

* 2. *Fig.:* Discreet, wary, prudent.

"*Discrete* in all hire wordes and hire dedes."—*Chaucer: Parson's Tale.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Logic:* Disjunctive, discretive. [DISCRETIVE.]

2. *Music:* Applied to a movement in which the successive notes vary considerably in pitch.

3. *Math.:* [DISCRETE PROPORTION.]

4. *Med.:* Applied to certain exanthemata, in which the spots or pustules are separated from each other. It is opposed to *confluent.*

(1) *Discrete proportion:* A proportion in which the ratio of the first term to the second is equal to that of the third to the fourth, but not equal to that of the second to the third; thus 3 : 6 : : 8 : 16 is a discrete proportion, because the ratio of 6 to 8 is not the same as that of 3 to 6, or of 8 to 16. The proportion 3 : 6 : : 12 : 24 is a continued proportion or a geometrical progression.

(2) *Discrete quantity:* One which is discontinuous in its parts.

* **dĭs-cre'te,** *v.t.* [Lat. *discretus.*] To separate, to make into distinct or discontinuous parts.

"Its body is left imporous, and not *discreted* by atomical terminations."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. ii., ch. i.

dĭs-crē'-tion (*or as* **dĭs-crĕsh'n),** * **dis-crc-ci-on,** * **dis-crc-ci-oun,** *s.* [Fr. *discretion;* Sp. *discrecion;* Ital. *discrezione,* from Lat. *discretio* = a separation, difference, from *discretus,* pa. par. of *discerno* = to separate, to discriminate.]

* **I.** *Lit.:* A separation, a distinction, a difference.

"To shew their despiciency of the poor Gentiles, and to pride themselves in their prerogative and *discretion* from them."—*Mede: Duttribe,* p. 191.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. The power or faculty of distinguishing things that differ, or of discerning and discriminating correctly between what is right or wrong, useful or injurious; discernment, judgment.

"He was master not only of his art, but of his *discretion.*"—*Pope: Homer's Odyssey* (Postscript).

2. Prudence, sagacity, circumspection, discreetness, judgment.

"He had not the *discretion* either to stop his ears, or to know from whence those blasphemies came."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress,* pt i.

3. The liberty or power of acting according to one's own judgment without the control of others; freedom of action.

"He might also, at the *discretion* of the court, be loaded with all the costs of the proceeding."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. vi.

4. Civility, politeness, courtesy, propriety of conduct. (*Scotch.*)

"I never saw ony thing o' her but the height o' *discretion.*"—*Saxon & Gael,* iii. 96.

5. Kindness shown towards a stranger in one'a house; hospitality.

¶ (1) *To surrender at discretion:* To surrender oneself without any stipulation or terms; to give oneself up or over unconditionally.

(2) *To arrive at or come to years of discretion:* To arrive at an age when one is capable or qualified to exercise and follow one's own judgment.

¶ For the difference between *discretion* and *judgment,* see JUDGMENT.

* **dĭs-crē'-tion-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *discretion; -al.*] Left to the discretion of any person; discretionary.

"All this amounts not to any thing of a *discretional* authority placed in the hands of tutelar angels."—*Bishop Horsley: Sermons,* ii. 416.

* **dĭs-crē'-tion-ąl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *discretional; -ly.*] At or according to discretion; discretionarily.

"If hour may be used *discretionally* as one or two syllables, *power* may surely be allowed the same latitude."—*Nares: Elements of Orthoepy,* p. 80.

* **dĭs-crē'-tion-ą-rĭ-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *discretionary; -ly.*] According to one'a discretion or judgment; at discretion.

dĭs-crē'-tion-ąr-ў, *a.* [Eng. *discretion: -ary.*] Left to or depending on the discretion of any person; to be exercised or osed according to one's discretion, uncontrolled by any other.

"The *discretionary* powers which such governments commonly delegate to all their inferior officers."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations,* bk. iv., ch. vii.

dĭs-crēt'-ĭve, *a.* [Formed as if from a Lat. *discretivus,* from *discretus,* pa. par. of *discerno;* Ital. & Sp. *discretivo.*]

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. Disjunctive, separating; opposing.

"A *discretive* conceptualist."—*Coleridge.*

2. Separate, distinct.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Gram.:* Disjunctive. [DISCRETIVE DISTINCTION.]

"The conjunction here is *discretive.*"—*Gregory: Notes on Scripture,* p. 80.

2. *Logic:* [DISCRETIVE PROPOSITION.]

¶ (1) *Discretive distinction:* A distinction which implies opposition or contrariety, as well as difference.

(2) *Discretive proposition:* A proposition in which some various or seeming opposition, distinction, or difference is noted by the particles *but, though, yet,* &c.

* **dĭs-crēt'-ĭve-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *discretive; -ly.*] In a discretive manner; to mark or express distinction.

"The plural number being used *discretively,* to note out and design one of many."—*Bishop Richardson: On the Old Testament,* p. 237.

* **dĭs-crĭm'-ĭn-ą-blc,** *a.* [Formed as if from a Lat. *discriminabilis,* from *discrimen* (genit. *discriminis*) = a separation, a mark of distinction.] [DISCRIMINATE.] That may or can be distinguished or discriminated.

* **dĭs-crĭm'-ĭn-ąl,** *s.* [Lat. *discriminalis,* from *discrimen.*] A term applied in palmistry to the line marking the separation between the hand and the arm; called also the Dragon'a-tail.

dĭs-crĭm'-ĭn-ant, *s.* [Lat. *discriminans,* pr. par. of *discrimino.*]

Math.: The eliminant of the *n* partial differentials of any homogeneous function of *n* variables. [ELIMINANT.]

dĭs-crĭm'-ĭn-ātc, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *discriminatus,* pa. par. of *discrimino* = to separate, to distinguish, from *discrimen* (genit. *discriminis*) = a separation, a mark of distinction: *dis* = away, apart, and *cerno* = to separate, to decide.] [DISCERN.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To distinguish, to mark or observe the difference or distinction between.

* 2. To select or pick out; to choose.

"That *discriminating* mercy, to which alone you owe your exemption from miseries."—*Boyle.*

* 3. To separate from others; to set on one side.

"To *discriminate* the goats from the sheep."—*Barrow: Sermons,* vol i., ser. 20.

4. To distinguish by marks of difference; to make a difference between.

"The Almighty Maker has throughout
Discriminated each from each."
Cowper: Task, iv. 734, 735.

B. *Intrans.:* To mark, discern, or note the difference between things; to make a distinction or difference.

"At length mankind
Had reached the slowny firmness of their youth
And could *discriminate* and argue well."
Cowper: Task, v. 287-89.

¶ For the difference between to *discriminate* and to *distinguish,* see DISTINGUISH.

* **dĭs-crĭm'-ĭn-ate,** *a.* [Lat. *discriminatus,* pa. par. of *discrimino.*] Distinguished, distinctive, distinct; having the difference marked.

"Oysters and cockles, and muscles, which move not, have no *discriminate* sex."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

dĭs-crĭm'-ĭn-ā-tĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISCRIMINATE, *v.*]

* **dĭs-crĭm'-ĭn-ate-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *discriminate; -ly.*] In a discriminating manner; with discrimination, distinctly.

"His conception of an Elegy he has in this Preface very judiciously and *discriminately* explained."—*Johnson: Lives of the Poets; Shenstone.*

* **dĭs-crĭm'-ĭn-ate-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *discriminate; -ness.*] Distinctness, distinctiveness; marked difference.

dĭs-crĭm'-ĭn-āt-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISCRIMINATE, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Serving to discriminate or distinguish; distinguishing, distinctive.

"Souls have no *discriminating* hue."
Cowper: Charity, 202.

2. Distinguishing or noting with marks of difference or distinction.

3. Having the faculty of discrimination; able to discriminate.

C. *As subst.:* The act or power of distinguishing; discrimination.

dĭs-crĭm'-ĭn-āt-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *discriminating; -ly.*] In a discriminating manner; with discrimination or judgment.

"Very nicely and *discriminatingly* dressed."—*Whitney: Real Folks,* ch. xiii.

dĭs-crĭm-ĭn-ā'-tion, *s.* [Low Lat. *discriminatio,* from *discriminatus.*]

1. The act of distinguishing or discriminating between two or more things.

"A satire should make a due *discrimination* between those that are, and those who are not, the proper objects of it."—*Addison: Spectator.*

2. The power or faculty of discriminating or distinguishing critically between different things; discernment, penetration, judgment.

*3. That which discriminates, distinguishes, or serves as a mark of note or distinction; a distinctive or discriminative mark or feature.

"Give each party its denomination, distinction, and *discrimination*."—*Hall: Contempl.*, vol. i.; *Of Religion.*

4. The state of being discriminated, distinguished, or distinct.

"Not attending sufficiently to this *discrimination* of the different styles of painting."—*Sir J. Reynolds: Disc.* 10.

*5. A quarrel, recrimination.

"Reproaches and all sorts of unkind *discriminations* succeeded."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, i. 16. (*Davies.*)

¶ For the difference between *discrimination* and *discernment*, see DISCERNMENT.

dĭs-crĭm'-ĭn-ą-tĭve, *a.* [Eng. *discriminat(e)*; *-ive.*]

1. Serving to distinguish or make distinct; distinguishing, distinctive, characteristic.

"These *discriminative* badges have as great a rate set upon them."—*Hall: Contempl.*, vol. i.; *Of Religion.*

2. Discriminating; observing distinctions or differences.

"*Discriminative* Providence knew before the nature and course of all things."—*More: Antidote against Atheism.*

* **dĭs-crĭm'-ĭn-ą-tĭve-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *discriminative*; *-ly.*] In a discriminating manner; with discrimination.

"Worthily and *discriminatively* used."—*Mede: Diatribe*, p. 62.

dĭs-crĭm'-ĭn-ā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat.] One who discriminates.

* **dĭs-crĭm-ĭn-ā'-tŏr-ў,** *a.* Eng. *discriminator*; *-y.*] Discriminating, discriminative.

* **dĭs-crĭm'-ĭn-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Low Lat. *discriminosus*, from Lat. *discrimen* (genit. *discriminis*).] Dangerous, hazardous, critical.

"Any kind of spitting blood imports a very *discriminous* state."—*Harvey: On Consumption.*

* **dĭs-crī've,** *v.t.* [DESCRIBE.] To describe; to narrate.

"The battellis and the man I will *discriue*."
Douglas: Virgil, xiii. 5.

* **dĭs-crŏ̄wn',** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and English *crown* (q.v.).] To divest or deprive of a crown.

"The chief
Seems royal still, though with her head *discrown'd*."
Byron: Childe Harold, iv 167.

* **dĭs-crŏ̄wn'ed,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISCROWN.]

dĭs-crŏ̄wn'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [DISCROWN.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of stripping or depriving of a crown.

* **dĭs-crū'-çĭ-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *discruciatus*, pa. par. of *discrucio*: *dis* (intens.), and *crucio* = to torture; *crux* (genit. *crucis*) = a cross.] To torture, to pain exceedingly.

"*Discruciate* a man in deep distresse."
Herrick: Hesperides, p. 257.

* **dĭs-crū'-çĭ-āt-ĭng,** *a.* [DISCRUCIATE.] Torturing, exceedingly painful, excruciating.

"To single hearts doubling is *discruciating*."—*Browne Christian Morality*, ii. 22.

dĭscs, *s. pl.* [DISC.]

* **dĭs-cŭ'-bĭ-tŏr-ў,** *a.* [Low Lat. *discubitorius*, from Lat. *discumbo* = to lie down.] Fitted or intended for the posture of leaning or reclining.

"That custom, by degrees, changed their cubiculary beds into *discubitory*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. vi.

* **dĭs-cŭl'-pāte,** *v.t.* [Low Lat. *disculpo*, from Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and *culpatus*, pa. par. of *culpo* = to blame; *culpa* = a fault, blame; Fr. *disculper*, Sp. *disculpar*, Ital. *discolpare.*] To free from blame or fault, to exculpate, to excuse.

"My *disculpating* him from the charge of fear would awaken, in some of you, a suspicion of a less defensible motive for that retreat."—*Ashton: Fast Sermon* (1758), *Sel.* p. 144.

* **dĭs-cŭl'-pāt-ĕd,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISCULPATE, *v.*]

* **dĭs-cŭl-pat-ĭng,** *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [DISCULPATE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of exculpating or excusing; disculpation.

* **dĭs-cŭl-pā'-tion,** *s.* [Fr.] The act of exculpating or excusing; exculpation.

"Formed upon a plan of apology and *disculpation*."—*Burke: The Present Discontents.*

* **dĭs-cŭl'-pą-tŏr-ў,** *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *culpatory* (q.v.).] Tending to exculpate or excuse.

* **dĭs-cŭm'-bęn-cў,** *s.* [Lat. *discumbens*, pr. par. of *discumbo* = to lie down.] The act or practice of reclining at meals, after the fashion of the ancients.

"The Greeks and Romans used the custom of *discumbency* at meals."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. v.

* **dĭs-cŭm'-bĕr,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *cumber* (q.v.).] To free from any encumbrance or impediment; to disencumber, to disburden.

"His limbs *discumbers* of the clinging vest,
And binds the sacred cincture round his breast."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, v. 474, 475.

* **dĭs-cū're** (1), *v.t.* [DISCOVER.]

1. To disclose, to reveal.

"The plaine trouth vnto me *discure*."
Lydgate: Storie of Thebes, pt. ii.

2. To watch closely.

"We gif Messapus, the yeltis to *discure*."
Douglas: Virgil, 280, 15.

* **dĭs-cū're** (2), *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *cure* (q.v.).] To free from a care, duty, office, or charge.

"Some benefices have actual or habitual cure of souls; others have cure habitually, and are *discured* actually; others neither actually nor habitually, but utterly *discured*."—*Dr. Tooker: Fabrick of the Church* (1604), p. 35.

* **dĭs-cŭr'-rent** (1), *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *current*, a. (q.v.).] Not current, not in use.

"*Discurrent* in all catholicks' countries."—*Sir E Sandys: State of Religion.*

* **dĭs-cŭr'-rent** (2), *a.* [Lat. *discurrens*, pr. par. of *discurro* = to run about: *dis* = away, apart, and *curro* = to run.] Wandering, running here and there. (*Coles.*)

* **dĭs-cŭr-sā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *discursatio*, from *discurso* = to run hither and thither.] A running about from place to place.

"Making long *discursations* to learn strange tongues."—*Gaule: Mag-Astro-Mantix*, p. 55.

* **dĭs-cŭr'-sion,** *s.* [Lat. *discursio*, from *discurro* = to run apart, or in different ways: *dis* = away, apart, and *curro* = to run.]

I. *Lit.:* A running about.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. A wandering or rambling; a passing from one subject to another.

"Turning the *discursion* of his judgment from things abroad to those that are within himself."—*Holland: Plutarch*, p. 109.

2. A rambling or desultory talk or writing; diffuse treatment of a subject.

"Because the word discourse is commonly taken for the coherence and consequence of words, I will, to avoid equivocation, call it *discursion*."—*Hobbes.*

3. The act of discoursing or reasoning; a discourse.

* **dĭs-cŭr'-sĭst,** *s.* [Lat. *discurs(us)*, pa. par. of *discurro*, and Eng. suff. *-ist.*] A discourser, an arguer, a disputer.

"Great *discursists* were apt to intrigue affairs."—*L. Addison: West Barbary* (1671). (Pref.)

dĭs-cŭr'-sĭve, *a.* [Fr. *discursif*, from Lat. *discursus*, pa. par. of *discurro.*]

* 1. Passing from one subject to another; wandering.

"The natural and *discursive* motion of the spirits."—*Bacon.*

2. Rambling, desultory, unconnected.

"Into these *discursive* notices we have allowed ourselves to enter."—*De Quincey.*

3. Reasoning, rational, argumentative (sometimes written *discoursive*, q.v.).

"Rational and *discursive* methods are only fit to be made use of upon philosophers."—*Atterbury: Sermons*, vol. iii., § 8.

* **dĭs-cŭr'-sĭve-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *discursive*; *-ly.*] By process of reasoning or argument; argumentatively.

"We do *discursively*, and by way of ratiocination, deduce one thing from another."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind*, p. 22.

* **dĭs-cŭr'-sĭve-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *discursive*; *-ness.*] The process of reasoning or argument.

"The exercise of our minds in rational *discursiveness* about things in quest of truth."—*Barrow: Sermons*, No. 8.

* **dĭs-cŭr'-sŏr-ў,** *a.* [Lat. *discursor*, and Eng. adj. suff. *-y.*] Having the nature of reasoning or argument; rational, argumentative.

"... textuate [interchanged] with *discursorie*."—*Bp. Hall: Works*, vol. i. (Dedic.).

* **dĭs-cŭr'-sŭs,** *s.* [Lat.] A discourse, reasoning, argument, treatise.

dĭs'-cŭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. δίσκος (*diskos*) = a quoit.]

1. A quoit; a flat, spherical piece of iron, stone, &c., used by the ancients to throw as a quoit. [DISCOBOLUS.]

2. A disc (q.v.).

dĭs-cŭss', *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *discussus*, pa. par. of *discutio* = to shake asunder: *dis* = away, apart, and *quatio* = to shake; Fr. *discuter*; Sp. *discutir*; Ital. *discutere.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. To break up, to dissolve (of *material things*).

"My bosom rubbed with a pomade to *discuss* pimples."—*The Rambler*, No. 130.

* 2. To break up, to destroy, to dissolve (of *immaterial things*).

"Many arts were used to *discuss* the beginnings of new affection."—*Wotton: Relig. Wotton.*

* 3. To dispel, to drive away.

"When the night was *discussed* away."—*Chaucer: Boethius*, bk. i.

* 4. To lay or put aside, to shake off.

"All regard of shame she had *discust*."
Spenser: F. Q., III. i. 48.

* 5. To examine into, to investigate.

"Crist . . . sal in dome sitte and *discusse* alle thyng."—*Hampole: Pricke of Conscience*, 6,247.

6. To debate, to consider or examine by arguments verbally; to argue or dispute upon.

"The Commons had begun to *discuss* a momentous question."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

* 7. To speak out, to declare, to explain, to tell.

"*Discuss* the same in French to him."—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, iv. 4.

8. To try or consume by eating or drinking; as, to *discuss* a fowl, &c. (*Colloq.*)

* * 9. To finish off.

"This troublesome business may be *discussed*."—*Smollett: Humphrey Clinker*, i. 177.

II. *Scots Law:*

1. To proceed against a debtor under any obligation before proceeding against his surety or sureties, in a case where the parties are not bound jointly and severally.

2. To proceed against an heir for any debt due by his ancestors in respect of the subject inherited, before proceeding against any of the other heirs.

B. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To shake, to destroy, to break to pieces.

"Consider the threefold effect of Jupiter's trisulk, to hurn, *discuss*, and terebrate."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

2. To debate, to coosider; to examine by argumeot and reasoning.

¶ Crabb thus discriminoates between to *discuss* and to *examine*: "*Discussion* is altogether carried on by verbal and personal communication; *examination* proceeds by reading, reflection, and observation; we often *examine* therefore by *discussion*, which is properly one mode of *examination*: a *discussion* is alwaya carried on by two or more persons; an *examination* may be carried on by one only; politics are a frequent, though not always a pleasant subject of *discussion* in social meetings: complicated questions cannot be too thoroughly *examined*; *discussion* serves for amusement rather than for any solid purpose; the cause of truth seldom derives any immediate benefit from it, although the minds of men may become invigorated by a collision of sentimeot: *examination* is of great practical utility in the direction of our conduct: all decisions must be partial, unjust, or imprudent, which are made without previous *examination*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dĭs-cŭssed', *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISCUSS.]

dĭs-cŭss'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *discuss*; *-er.*] One who discusses, debates, or argues a question.

dĭs-cŭss'-ĭng, * **dĭs-cŭss'-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [Discuss.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj. :* (See the verb).

C. *As subst. :* The act of debating, examining, or arguing a question.

"His usage was to commit the *discussing* of causes privately to certain persons learned in the laws."—*Aylife : Parergon.*

dĭs-cŭs'-sion (or **dĭs-cŭsh'n),** *s.* [Lat. *discussio*, from *discussus*, pa. par. of *discutio ;* Fr. *discussion ;* Sp. *discusion ;* Ital. *discussione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. *Lit. :* The act of breaking, resolving, or dissipating ; as, a tumour, &c.

2. *Fig. :* The act of discussing, debating, or arguing a point ; the agitation or ventilation of a question or subject ; debate, argument.

"There is reason to believe that some acrimonious *discussion* took place."—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

II. *Technically :*

1. *Law :* The proceeding against a principal debtor before proceeding against his surety or suretics, or against an heir for a debt due by his ancestor in respect of the subject inherited before proceeding against the other heirs.

2. *Surg. :* (See extract).

"*Discussion* or resolution is nothing else but breathing out the humours by insensible transpiration."—*Wiseman : Surgery.*

† **dĭs-cŭs'-sion-al,** *a.* [Eng. *discussion ; -al.*] Of or pertaining to discussion ; made in discussion.

"The *discussional* remarks made in his paper on ferro-manganese."—*Mr. Gautier's Speech at Iron and Steel Institute*, in *Times*, April 3, 1876.

* **dĭs-cŭs'-sive,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *discussif*, from Lat. *discussus*, pa. par. of *discutio.*]

A. *As adjective :*

1. *Lit. :* Having the power or quality of discussing, resolving, or breaking up tumours or other coagulated matter ; discutient.

"It is astringent, biting, *discussive*, and drying."—*Holland : Plinie*, bk. xxxi., ch. ix.

2. *Fig. :* Having the power or tending to resolve or dissipate doubts ; determining, decisive, conclusive.

"To resolve all its doubts by a kind of peremptory and *discussive* voice."—*Hopkins : Sermons*, No. 13.

B. *As subst. :* A medicine or preparation which has the power or quality of discussing, resolving, or breaking up tumours or other coagulated matter ; a discutient.

dĭs-cŭst', *pa. par.* or *a.* [Discuss.]

* **dĭs'-cŭ'-tĭ-ent** (or **tient** as **shent),** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *discutiens*, pr. par. of *discutio* = to scatter.]

A. *As adj. :* Having the power or quality of discussing or dissipating morbid or coagulated matter ; discussive.

"I then made the fomentation more *discutient* by the addition of salt and sulphur."—*Wiseman : Surgery*, bk. i., ch. viii.

B. *As subst. :* A medicine or preparation which has the power or quality of discussing or dissipating morbid or coagulated matter ; a discussive.

"Make your bandages more strict, and foment with *discutients*."—*Wiseman : Surgery*, bk. viii., ch. i.

* **dĭs-cŭs'-tŏmed,** *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *customed* (q.v.).] Unaccustomed.

"With artless ease from my *discustom'd* quill."
Sylvester : The Arke, ii.

dĭs-dā'in, * **de-deyn,** * **des-dain,** * **dis-deyne,** * **dis-deign,** *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *desdein, desdaing ;* Prov. *desdeing ;* Fr. *dédain ;* Sp. *desdeño ;* Port. *desdem ;* Ital. *disdegno :* from O. Fr. *desdegner ;* Prov. *desdegnar ;* Sp. *desdeñar ;* Ital. *disdegnare ;* Fr. *dédaigner* = to disdain : O. Fr. *des* = Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and O. Fr. *degner* = Lat. *dignor* = to think worthy ; *dignus* = worthy.] [Deign.]

A. *Transitive :*

1. To think or look upon as unworthy of notice ; to consider worthless ; to scorn, to despise, to contemn ; to feel an utter contempt or scorn for.

"And when the Philistine looked about and saw David, he *disdained* him."—*1 Sam.* xvii. 42.

2. To reject, refuse, or despise as unworthy of oneself.

"Those that did what she *disdained* to do."
Waller : Death of Lady Rich.

* 3. To fill with scorn or contempt. (*Sir P. Sidney : Arcadia*, iv.)

B. *Intransitive :*

1. To think or look upon anything as unworthy of oneself; to scorn ; to refuse with scorn or indignation.

"A generous spirit would have *disdained* to insult a party which could not reply."—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

* 2. To be indignant ; to be filled or moved with indignation, anger, or scorn.

"The princis of prestis and scribis . . . *dedeyneden*."—*Wycliffe : Matt.* xxi. 15.

¶ For the difference between to *disdain* and to *contemn*, see Contemn.

dĭs dā'in, * **de-dayn,** * **de-deyn,** * **dis-dein,** * **dis-da'ne,** * **dis-deine,** * **dis-deigne,** *s.* [Disdain, *v.*]

1. A feeling of utter contempt, combined with haughtiness and indignation ; contempt, scorn.

"A mingled expression of voluptuousness and *disdain* in his eye and on his lip."—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

* 2. Indignation, anger.

"Discipils seeynge hadden *dedeyn*."—*Wycliffe : Matt.* xxvi. 8.

* 3. The state of being disdained, scorned, or despised ; shame, disgrace, ignominy.

"Thy kinsmen hang their heads at this *disdain*."
Shakesp. : Rape of Lucrece, 521.

* 4. That which is disdained or is worthy of disdain.

"Most lothsome, filthy, foule, and full of vile *disdaine*."
Spenser : F. Q., I. i. 14.

dĭs-dā'ined, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Disdain, *v.*]

A *As pa. par. :* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective :*

1. Despised, contemned, scorned.

* 2. Disdainful.

"Reject the jeering and *disdained* contempt
Of this proud king."
Shakesp. : 1 Henry IV., i. 3.

dĭs-dā'in-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *disdain ; -er.*] One who disdains, contemns, or scorns.

dĭs-dā'in-fŭl, * **dĭs-dā'in-fůll,** *a.* [Eng. *disdain ; ful(l).*]

1. Full of disdain, contempt, or scorn ; contemptuous, scornful, haughty.

"Marched against the most renowned battalions of Europe with *disdainful* confidence."—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

* 2. Disdaining, scorning, rejecting, or refusing with disdain.

"The queen is obstinate,
Stubborn to justice, apt t' accuse it, and
Disdainful to be tried by 't."
Shakesp. : Henry VIII., ii. 4.

dĭs-dā'in-fŭl-lĭ, * **dis-dein-ful-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *disdainful ; -ly.*] In a disdainful, scornful, or contemptuous manner ; scornfully, haughtily ; with disdain or contempt.

"Then, from those lulling fits of vain delight
Uproused by recollected injury, railed
At their false ways *disdainfully*."
Wordsworth : Excursion, bk. vii.

† **dĭs-dā'in-fŭl-nĕss,** * **dis-deign-ful-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *disdainful ; -ness.*] The quality of being disdainful ; disdain, scorn, contempt.

"Shall the blood of her that loves me then
Be sacrificed to her *disdainfulness* !"
Daniel : Passion of a Distressed Man, pt. ii.

dĭs-dā'in-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Disdain, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj. :* (See the verb).

C. *As subst. :* The act or state of despising, scorning, or feeling disdain for.

"Say her *disdainings* justly must be graced
With name of chast."
Donne : Dialogue with Sir H. Wotton.

* **dĭs-dā'in-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng *disdain ; -ish.*] Disdainful, scornful, contemptuous.

* **dĭs-dā'in-ĭsh-lĭ,** *adv.* [Eng. *disdainish ; -ly.*] Disdainfully, scornfully.

"Not ouer sad and sorrowful, or *disdainishly*."—*Vives : Instruc. of a Christian Woman*, bk. ii., ch. xii.

* **dĭs-dā'in-ŏŭs,** * **des-dayn-ous,** * **dis-dein-ous,** *a.* [O. Fr. *desdaineux ;* Fr. *dédaigneux ;* Prov. *desdenhos ;* Sp. *desdeñoso ;* Port. *desdenhoso ;* Ital. *disdegnoso.*]

1. Disdainful, scornful.

"To cast a *disdainous* and greuous loke vpon Gisippus."—*Elyot : Governour*, bk. ii., ch. xii.

2. Unworthy, disgraceful.

"Out of *disdaynous* prison but a life."
Chaucer : Troilus, ii. 1,216.

* **dĭs-dā'in-ŏŭs-lĭ,** * **dĭs-dā'yn-ŏŭs-lỹe,** *adv.* [Eng. *disdainous ; -ly.*] Disdainfully, scornfully.

"Remembre how *disdaynously* and lothsomly they are pleased wyth gyftes."—*Bale : Apology* (Pref.).

* **dĭs-dē'-ĭ-fȳ,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *deify* (q.v.).] To deprive of or deny the Deity or Godhead of.

"These are not only guilty of *disdeifying* him."—*Feltham : Letters*, No. xvii.

dĭs-dī'-a-clast, *s.* [Gr. δίς (*dis*) = twice, and διακλάω (*diaklaō*) = to break in twain.]

Anat. : The name given by Brucke to an aggregation of minute double refracting particles assumed by him to exist in muscular fibre. In the opinion of Quain it is by no means proved that the molecules which in such cases produce double refraction differ from the ordinary ones of which muscle is composed.

dĭs-dī-a-clăs'-tĭc, *a.* [Eng. *disdiaclast* (q.v.). and suff. *-ic.*]

Anat. : Pertaining to Disdiaclasts (q.v.).

dĭs-dī-a-pā'-sŏn, *s.* [Gr. δίς (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and Eng. *diapason* (q.v.).]

Music : An interval of two octaves, a fifteenth. It is also written Bisdiapason. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

¶ (1) *Disdiapason diapente :*

Music : A concord in a sextuple ratio of **1 : 6.**

(2) *Disdiapason semi-diapente :*

Music : A compound concord in the proportion of 16 : 3

(3) *Disdiapason ditone :*

Music : A compound consonance in the proportion of 10 : 2.

(4) *Disdiapason semi-ditone :*

Music : A compound concord in the proportion of 24 : 5.

* **dĭs-dŏ'-ĭng,** *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *doing.*] Not thriving.

dĭs-ēa'şe, * **dis-eese,** * **dis-ese,** * **diss-ese, dys-ese,** *s.* [O. Fr. *desaise* = a sickness, disease : O. Fr. *des* = Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and O. Fr. *aise* = ease ; Ital. *disagio.*]

I. *Ordinary Language :*

* 1. Originally general in its meaning. The opposite of ease ; discomfort, distress ; want or absence of ease.

"Wo to hem that ben with child, and nurishen in the dales, for a great *diese* [Gr. ἀναγκη (*anangkē*), Vulg. *pressura magna*, Auth. Eng. Vers. *distresse*] schal be on the erthe, and wrathe to this peple."—*Wycliffe : Luke* xxi. 23.

* 2. Trouble, disturbance, disquiet.

"He arered *dysese* and strif in holy chirche."—*Trevisa*, v. 95.

3. In the same sense as II.

"Then wasteful forth
Walks the dire power of pestilent *disease*."
Thomson : Summer, 1,034, 1,035.

4. Any disorder or morbid condition, habit, or use, moral, social, political, &c.

* 5. Contention, warfare.

"Of this *diseuse* gret hettis past
To this Lugate at the last."
Wyntown, vii. ix. 169.

II. *Technically :*

1. *Animal Phys. :* Any alteration of the normal vital processes of the body under the influence of some unnatural or hurtful condition, called the morbific cause. If accompanied by change of structure, it is called organic or structural ; if not, it is said to be functional. The history of disease includes : (1) Symptomatology, or semeiology, the morbid phenomena or symptoms ; (2) etiology, or causes of disease, the specific agents or causes generating or producing disease ; (3) the special locality or seat of structural disease ; (4) the nature and extent of morbid alterations, or lesions, or the stamps, anatomical signs, or evidence of its existence, in connection with its symptoms, causes, and course during life — morbid anatomy ; and (5) morbid histology, or the elementary constituents of disease-products. There are usually three periods : development, expression, and a series of intervals either tending to improvement, or confirmed conditions of ill-health, according usually as the disease is of the acute or of the chronic form. The form of disease may be neurotic, dynamic, adynamic, constitutional, malignant, hereditary, cutaneous, &c. The usual tendency of disease, from the *vis medicatrix naturæ*, is towards recovery.

2. *Veget. :* Plants suffer from diseases. These are of various kinds.

(1) Secretional diseases, in which cellulose is transformed into gum resin, or manna. The effect is produced by over-action of normal functions.

(2) Diseases of decomposition, as gangrene or canker. These are processes of decay in which cellulose is transformed into a muddy fluid, a brown powder, or a carbonaceous mass.

(3) Diseases produced by fungi and other vegetable parasites.

(4) Diseases produced by the attacks of insects or other animals. (*Thomé.*)

¶ For the difference between *disease* and *disorder*, see DISORDER.

***dĭs-ēase', *dis-eese, *dis-ese, *dis-esen, *dys-ease,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *desaisir*; Prov. *dezaisir*; Ital. *disagiare*, from O. Fr. *desaise* = disease (q.v.).]

1. Originally in the general sense, to deprive of ease or comfort; to distress, to trouble, to annoy.

"Thy daughter is dead; why *diseasest* thou [Or. σκύλλεις (*skullis*); Auth. Ver. *troublest*] the master any further?"—*Tyndale: Mark* v. 35.

2. To trouble, to disturb.

"She will but *disease* our better mirth."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, i. 3.

3. To pain, to cause suffering to.

"Although great light be insufferable to our eyes, yet the highest degree of darkness does not at all *disease* them."—*Locke.*

4. To disturb, or awaken.

"Many that would have gone that way so much loved him that they were loth to *disease* him, but went another way."—*Armin: Nest of Ninnies* (1608.)

dĭs-ēa'sed, *a.* [Eng. *disease*; *-ed.*]

* 1. Troubled, annoyed, deprived of ease or comfort; ill at ease.

"For pitty of his dame, whom she saw so *diseased*."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. iii. 32.

2. Suffering from or afflicted with any disease; having the vital functions deranged; sick, disordered.

"The *diseased* have ye not strengthened."—*Ezek.* xxxiv. 4.

***dĭs-ēas'-ĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *diseased*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being diseased; sickness.

"This is a restoration to some former state: not that state of indigency and *diseasedness*."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

***dĭs-ēa'se-fûl, *dis-ese-ful,** *a.* [Eng. *disease*; *ful(l).*]

1. Full of trouble, care, or discomfort.

2. Troublesome, annoying.

"Disgraceful to the king, and *diseaseful* to the people."—*Bacon: Charge at the Sess. of the Verge.*

3. Full of or causing disease.

"This great hospital, this sick, this *diseaseful* world."—*Donne: Devotions* (1625), p. 275.

***dĭs-ēa'se-fûl-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *diseaseful*; *-ness.*] Discomfort, uneasiness, annoyance.

"The same consideration made them attend all *diseasefulness*."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. iii.

***dĭs-ēase'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *easement* (q.v.).] Trouble, annoyance, discomfort, uneasiness.

"The travail, *diseasements*, and adventures, of going thither in person."—*Bacon: Consid. on the Plantations in Ireland.*

***dĭs-ēaş'-ĭng,** *a.* [Eng. *disease*; *-ing.*] Causing trouble, annoyance, discomfort, or uneasiness.

***dis-eas-y, *dis-es-y, *dis-es-ey,** *a.* [Eng. **disese*; *-y.*] Uneasy, troubled. (*Wyclif.*)

***dĭs-ĕdg'ed,** *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *edged* (q.v.).] Deprived of the keenness of appetite, satisfied, satiated.

"I grieve myself
To think, when thou shalt be *disedged* by her,
Whom now thou tir'st on, how thy memory
Will then be panged by me."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 4.

***dĭs-ĕd'-ĭ-fȳ,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *edify* (q.v.).] To fail of edifying.

***dĭs-ĕl'-dĕr,** *v.t.* Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *elder* (q.v.).] To deprive of an elder or elders, or of the rank of an elder.

***dĭs-ĕm-bar'-gō,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *embargo* (q.v.).] To release or free from an embargo.

"And then *disembargoed* Rosa's property."—*An Ex-dictator: Times*, March 15, 1877.

dĭs-ĕm-bark', *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *débarquer*: *des* = Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and *embarquer* = to embark (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.*: To cause to land from a ship; to carry to land, to debark, to put on shore.

"The military stores were *disembarked* there."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

B. *Intrans.*: To land or come on shore from a ship; to quit a ship for land.

"There, *disembarking* on the green sea-side,
We land our cattle, and the spoil divide."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, ix. 640, 641.

dĭs-ĕm-bar-kā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *embarkation* (q.v.).] The act of disembarking, landing, or causing to land from a ship.

"Tourville determined to try what effect would be produced by a *disembarkation*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

dĭs-ĕm-bark'ed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISEMBARK.]

dĭs-ĕm-bark'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.* & *s.* [DISEMBARK.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: Disembarkation, disembarkment.

"To trouble him in his *disembarking*."—*Raleigh: Hist. of World*, bk. v., ch. iii.

***dĭs-ĕm-bark'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Fr. *débarquement.*] The act of disembarking; disembarkation.

dĭs-ĕm-băr'-rąss, *v.t.* [Fr. *desembarrasser* = to disentangle: *des* = Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and *embarrasser* = to embarrass (q.v.).] To free from embarrassment or perplexity; to clear, to free, to extricate.

"You will have *disembarrassed* yourself of all sort of business that may detain you here."—*Bp. Berkeley: Letters*, p. 73.

dĭs-ĕm-băr'-rąssed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISEMBARRASS.]

dĭs-ĕm-băr'-rąs-sĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [DISEMBARRASS.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act of freeing from embarrassment, or perplexity, or intricacy; disembarrassment.

dĭs-ĕm-băr'-rąss-ment, *s.* [Fr. *désembarrassment.*] The act of disembarrassing, or freeing from embarrassment, perplexity, or difficulty; the state of being disembarrassed.

***dĭs-ĕm-bāy',** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *embay* (q.v.).] To get out of, to clear the bay by navigation.

"The fair innamorata . . .
Put off from land; and now quite *disembayed*."
Sherburne: Forsaken Lydia.

***dĭs-ĕm-bā'yed,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISEMBAY.]

***dĭs-ĕm-bā'y-ĭng,** *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [DISEMBAY.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act or process of navigating clear of a bay.

***dĭs-ĕm-bĕll'-ĭsh,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *embellish* (q.v.).] To deprive or strip of embellishment.

***dĭs-ĕm-bĕll'-ĭshed,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISEMBELLISH.]

***dĭs-ĕm-bĭt'-tĕr,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *embitter* (q.v.).] To free from bitterness or acrimony; to make sweet and pleasant.

"Encourage such innocent amusements as may *disembitter* the minds of men, and make them mutually rejoice in the same agreeable satisfactions."—*Addison: Freeholder.*

***dĭs-ĕm-bĭt'-tĕred,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISEMBITTER.]

***dĭs-ĕm-bōçh'-ure,** *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Fr. *embouchure* = a mouth.] The mouth or outlet of a river, stream, &c.

dĭs-ĕm-bŏd'-ĭed, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *embodied* (q.v.).]

I. *Lit.*: Deprived or divested of the body.

"The *disembodied* spirits of the dead."
Bryant: The Future State.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. Discharged from military incorporation; disbanded.

* 2. Broken up, dispersed.

"The water that composed this rill,
Descending, *disembodied*, and diffused."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iii.

dĭs-ĕm-bŏd'-ĭ-mĕnt, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *embodiment* (q.v.).]

1. The act of disembodying (*lit. & fig.*).

2. The state of being disembodied (*lit. & fig.*).

dĭs-ĕm-bŏd'-ȳ, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *embody* (q.v.).]

1. *Lit.*: To deprive or divest of the body or of flesh.

2. *Fig.*: To discharge from military incorporation; to disband.

dĭs-ĕm-bŏd'-ȳ-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [DISEMBODY.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act of divesting of a body; disembodiment.

***dĭs-ĕm-bōg'ue,** *v.t.* [Sp. *desembocar*, from *des* = Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and *embocar* = to enter the mouth; *em* = Lat. *im* = in, and *boca* = the mouth.]

A. *Transitive*:

I. *Lit.*: To pour out or discharge into the ocean, a lake, &c.; to vent.

"Rivers
In ample oceans *disembogued* or lost."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses ix.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. To give vent to, to utter, to declaim.

"Methinks I hear the bellowing demagogue
Dumb-sounding declamations *disemboguc*."
Falconer: The Demagogue, 400, 401.

2. To force or thrust out.

"If I get in adoors, not the power o' th' countrey
Nor all my aunt's curses shall *disemboguc* me."
Beaum. & Flet.: The Little Thief, v. 1.

3. To give vent or passage to.

"My pontard
Shall *disembogue* thy soul."
Massinger: Maid of Honour, ii. 2.

B. *Intransitive*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To discharge, to flow out, to be discharged at an outlet, as at the mouth.

"Seven-fold falls of *disemboguing* Nile."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses ix.

2. *Naut.*: To pass across or out at the mouth of a river, a bay, a gulf, &c.

"My ships ride in the bay,
Ready to *disembogue*."
Beaum. & Flet.: Knight of Malta, i. 2.

***dĭs-ĕm-bōg'ued,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISEMBOGUE.]

***dĭs-ĕm-bōg'uc-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *disembogue*; *-ment.*] The act of discharging or flowing out at a mouth; the discharge of a river into the sea, a gulf, &c.

***dĭs-ĕm-bọs'-ŏm,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *embosom* (q.v.).] To remove or separate from the bosom.

"Uninjured from our praise can He escape,
Who, *disembosomed* from the Father, bows
The heaven of heavens, to kiss the distant earth?"
Young: Night Thoughts, ix. 2,350-52.

***dĭs-ĕm-bọs'-ŏmed,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISEMBOSOM.]

***dĭs-ĕm-bôuçh'-ure,** *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Fr. *embouchure* = a mouth.] The mouth of a river; the discharge of the waters of a river.

dĭs-ĕm-bŏw'-el, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *embowel* (q.v.).]

1. To deprive of the bowels; to take the bowels out of, to eviscerate.

"They are *disembowelled* by drawing the intestines and other viscera out."—*Cook: Voyages*, vol. vi., bk. iii., ch. i.

* 2. To draw or extract from the bowels.

"So her *disembowelled* web Arachne spreads."
J. Philips: Splendid Shilling.

* 3. To take out or extract the inner parts of.

"Roaring floods and cataracts that sweep
From *disembowelled* earth the virgin gold."
Thomson: Summer, 777, 778.

dĭs-ĕm-bŏw'-eled, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISEMBOWEL.]

dĭs-ĕm-bŏw'-el-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [DISEMBOWEL.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act of taking out the bowels of; evisceration.

***dĭs-ĕm-bŏw'-ered,** *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *embowered* (q.v.).] Removed from or deprived of a bower.

***dĭs-ĕm-brăn'-gle,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *embrangle* (q.v.).] To free or clear from dispute, squabbling, or wrangling.

"For God's sake *disembrangle* these matters."—*Bp Berkeley: Letters*, p. 109.

***dĭs-ĕm-brŏĭl'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *embroil* (q.v.).] To free from confusion, trouble, or disorder; to disentangle.

"The system of his politicks is *disembroiled*."—*Addison: Whig Examiner*, No. 4.

***dĭs-ĕm-brŏĭl'ed**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISEMBROIL.]

***dĭs-ĕm-brŏĭl'-ĭng**, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [DISEMBROIL.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of disentangling or freeing from confusion or perplexity.

***dĭs-ĕm-brūte**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *embrute* (q.v.).] To raise from the state or nature of a brute; to humanize.

"He *disembruted* every one except himself."—*H. Brooke: Fool of Quality*, i. 71. (*Davies.*)

***dĭs-ĕm'-pīre**, ***dĭs-ĕm'-pȳre**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *empire* (q.v.).] To deprive of power or command.

"Whom this very pope had both eagerly advanced and furiously *disempyred*."—*Speed: King John*, bk. ix., ch. viii., § 48.

***dĭs-ĕm-plŏy'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *employ* (q.v.).] To deprive of or throw out of employment; to discharge or dismiss from employment.

"If personal defailance he thought reasonable to *disemploy* the whole calling."—*Bp. Taylor: Episcopacy Asserted.*

***dĭs-ĕm-plŏy'ed**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISEMPLOY.]

***dĭs-ĕm-pŏw'-ĕr**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *empower* (q.v.).] To deprive of power; to divest of strength.

***dĭs-ĕn-ā'-ble**, ***dĭs-ĭn-ā'-ble**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *enable* (q.v.).]

1. To deprive of power or means; to disable, to cripple.

"The sight of it might *disenable* me to speak."—*State Trials: Archbp. Laud* (1640).

2. To render or declare incompetent.

"An Act of Parliament *disinabling* recusants from presenting to church livings."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*

***dĭs-ĕn-ā'-bled (bled as bĕld)**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISENABLE.]

***dĭs-ĕn-ā'-blĭng**, ***dĭs-ĭn-ā'-blĭng**, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [DISENABLE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of depriving of power or competence; disabling.

***dĭs-ĕn-ăm'-oŭr**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *enamour* (q.v.).] To free from the state of being enamoured.

"He makes Don Quixote *disenamoured* of Dulcinea del Toboso."—*Shelton: Don Quixote*, vol. iv., ch. xviii.

***dĭs-ĕn-çhā'ined**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *enchained* (q.v.).] Set free from restraint; unrestrained, uncontrolled.

"Why need I paint, Charmion, the now *disenchained* frenzy of mankind?"—*E. A. Poe: Eiros & Charmion.*

dĭs-ĕn-çhant', *v.t.* [Fr. *désenchanter: des* = Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and *enchanter* = to enchant (q.v.).]

1. To free from enchantment; to disillusionize; to free from the power of fascination.

"Can all these *disenchant* me?"
Massinger: Unnatural Combat, iv. 1.

2. To deprive of the power of enchanting or fascinating.

"No reading or study had contributed to *disenchant* the fairy-land around him."—*Goldsmith: Bee*, No. 2.

dĭs-ĕn-çhant'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISENCHANT.]

dĭs-ĕn-çhant'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *disenchant*; *-er.*] One who or that which disenchants.

"*Disenchanters* of negromancers, disrobers of gypsies."—*Gayton: Notes on Don Quixote*, p. 119.

dĭs-ĕn-çhant'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [DISENCHANT.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of freeing from enchantment or fascination; disenchantment.

dĭs-ĕn-çhant'-mĕnt, *s.* [Fr. *désenchantement.*] The act of disenchanting; the state of being disenchanted.

"The *disenchantment* of Dulcinea."—*Shelton: Don Quixote*, vol. iv., ch. xxii

***dĭs-ĕn-çharm'**, ***dĭs-ĭn-çharm'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*; *en* verbal prefix, and Eng. *charm*, v. (q.v.).] To free from the influence of a charm or enchantment.

"Fear of a sin had *disincharmed* him."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, pt. ii., ser. 1.

***dĭs-ĕn-cŏur'-aġe**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *encourage* (q.v.).] To discourage.

"I will *disencourage* you no more."—*Mad. D'Arblay: Diary*, vi. 243. (*Davies.*)

***dĭs-ĕn-cŏur'-aġe-mĕnt**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *encouragement* (q.v.).] Discouragement; absence of encouragement.

"The great *disencouragement* of learning."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*

***dĭs-ĕn-crē'ase**, ***dĭs-ĕn-crē'se**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Mid. Eng. *encrease*, *encrese* = increase.] A decrease, a diminution.

"Without addicioun
Or *disencrese* either more or lesse."
Chaucer (?): *The Black Knight.*

***dĭs-ĕn-crē'se**, *v.t.* & *i.* [DISENCREASE, *s.*] To decrease, to diminish.

dĭs-ĕn-cŭm'-bĕr, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *encumber* (q.v.).]

1. To free or relieve from any incumbrance or impediment; to disburden, to unburden, to unload.

"As it hoped thereby
To *disencumber* its im- atient wings."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iii.

2. To free from clogs, impediments, or fetters of any kind.

"I have *disencumber'd* myself from rhyme."—*Dryden: All for Love* (Pref.).

3. To free from the burden of a debt; to disembarrass.

"To *disencumber* himself and his posterity."—*Anecdotes of Bp. Watson*, ii. 42.

dĭs-ĕn-cŭm'-bĕred, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISENCUMBER.]

dĭs-ĕn-cŭm'-bĕr-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [DISENCUMBER.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of freeing or relieving from encumbrance, impediments, or clogs; disencumbrance.

dĭs-ĕn-cŭm'-brançe, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *encumbrance* (q.v.).] A state of freedom or deliverance from encumbrance, impediment, or clog of any kind; freedom from debt.

"There are many who make a figure below what their fortune or merit entitles them to, out of mere choice, and an elegant desire of ease and *disencumbrance*."—*Spectator.*

dĭs-ĕn-dŏw', *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *endow* (q.v.).] To deprive or strip of endowments.

dĭs-ĕn-dŏw'-mĕnt, *s.* Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *endowment* (q.v.).] The act of depriving or stripping of endowments.

"There would be an immediate *disendowment* of the Irish Church."—*G. Barnett Smith: Life of Gladstone*, ch. xix.

¶ *Disendowment of the Irish Church:*
Political & Ch. Hist.: [DISESTABLISHMENT.]

dĭs-ĕn-frăn'-çhīse, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *enfranchise* (q.v.).] To deprive of the rights and privileges of a free citizen; to disfranchise.

dĭs-ĕn-frăn'-çhīse-mĕnt, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *enfranchisement* (q.v.).] The act of disentranchising; the state of being disenfranchised; disfranchisement.

dĭs-ĕn-gā'ge, ***dĭs-ĭn-gā'ge**, *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *desengager: des* = Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and *engager* = to engage, to pledge.] [ENGAGE.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To separate or loose from anything with which a thing is in union.

"This boy he kept at hand to *disengage*
Garters and buckles, task for him unfit."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 25.

2. To loosen, to dissolve, to break up.

"Our mutual bond of faith and truth
No time shall *disengage*."
Cowper: The Doves.

3. To draw away or withdraw from that to which one is attached; to detach.

4. To withdraw, to wean, to free, to deliver from anything which occupies or engages the mind, affections, &c.; to abstract.

"We should also beforehand *disengage* our mind from other things."—*Beattie: Moral Science*, pt. i., ch. i.

5. To disentangle; to clear or free from impediments or difficulties.

"From civil broils he did us *disengage*."
Waller: On the Death of the Lord Protector.

6. To set free or release from any occupation; to set at liberty; to free from any detention.

"Long held, and scarcely *disengaged* at last.
Cowper: Task, iii. 116.

7. To set free, release, or liberate from any obligation or engagement.

*** B.** *Intrans.:* To withdraw oneself; to act oneself free from; to abstract one's thoughts or affections.

"Providence gives us notice, by sensible declensions, that we may *disengage* from the world by degrees."—*Collier: On Thought.*

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *disengage*, to *disentangle*, and to *extricate*: "*Extricate*, in Latin *extricatus*, from *ex* and *trica*, a hair, or noose, signifies to get as it were out of a noose. As to *engage* signifies simply to bind, and *entangle* signifies to bind in an involved manner, to *disentangle* is naturally applied to matters of greater difficulty and perplexity than to *disengage*: and as the term extricate meludes the idea of that which would hold fast and keep within a tight involvement, it is employed with respect to matters of the greatest possible embarrassment and intricacy: we may be *disengaged* from an oath, *disentangled* from pecuniary difficulties, *extricated* from a suit at law: it is not right to expect to be *disengaged* from all the duties which attach to men as members of society; he who enters into disputes about contested property must not expect to be soon *disentangled* from the law; when a general has committed himself by coming into too close a contact with a very superior force, he may think himself fortunate if he can *extricate* himself from his awkward situation with the loss of half his army." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*).

dĭs-ĕn-gāġ'ed, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *engaged* (q.v.).]

1. Separated, disjoined, or set loose from anything with which a thing has been in union; disentangled, released, detached.

*** 2.** Unattached to any particular side; disinterested, impartial, indifferent.

"They are persons disinterested, *disengaged*, who neither gain nor lose by the trial."—*State Trials; Col. Fiennes* (1643).

3. Vacant, at leisure, not engaged on any particular business or occupation.

4. Not engaged, secured, or hired for any particular object.

5. Free from or released from any obligation or engagement.

*** 6.** Easy, careless. [Fr. *dégagé.*]

"Everything he says must be in a free and *disengaged* manner."—*Spectator.*

dĭs-ĕn-gāġ'-ĕd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *disengaged*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being disengaged, disjoined, detached, or disconnected.

2. The state of being at leisure or unoccupied.

3. A state of freedom from care or attention.

dĭs-ĕn-gā'ge-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *disengage*; *-ment.*]

1. The act or process of disengaging, disjoining, or detaching; separation.

(1) *Lit.:* The disengaging or detaching of material things one from another.

(2) *Fig.:* The disengaging or setting free of immaterial things.

"This *disengagement* of the spirit from the voluptuous appetites of the flesh."—*Mountague: Devout Essays*, ii., tr. 10, § 1.

2. The state of being disengaged, disjoined, or detached; separation.

"A *disengagement* from earthly trammels."—*Sir W. Jones: The Persians*, dis. 6.

3. A state of vacancy or leisure; freedom from occupation.

"*Disengagement* is absolutely necessary to enjoyment."—*Bp. Butler.*

4. A state of freedom or release from obligation or engagement.

dĭs-ĕn-gāġ'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [DISENGAGE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of separating, detaching, or releasing; disengagement.

disengaging-gear.

Mach.: Contrivances by which machines are thrown out of connection with their motor, by disconnecting the wheels, chains, or bands which drive them. [CLUTCH, COUPLING.]

* **dĭs-ĕn-nō'-blc,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *ennoble* (q.v.).] To strip, deprive, or divest of anything which ennobles; to disgrace, to render ignoble.

"An unworthy behaviour degrades and *disennobles* a man in the eye of the world."—*Guardian,* No. 167.

* **dĭs-ĕn-nō'-blĕd,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISENNOBLE.]

* **dĭs-ĕn-rōll',** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *enroll* (q.v.).] To erase or strike out of a roll or list.

"He will not *disenroll* Your name." *Donne: Poems,* p. 164.

* **dĭs-ĕn-rōll'ĕd,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISENROLL.]

* **dĭs-ĕn-rōll'-ĭng,** *pr. par., a.,* & *s.* [DISENROLL.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of striking out of a roll or list.

* **dĭs-ĕn-săn'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Pref. *dis* (intens.), and Mid. Eng. *cusanity,* for *insanity* (q.v.).] Insanity, folly, madness.

"What tediosity and *disensanity* Is here among you?" *Beaumont & Fletcher.*

* **dĭs-ĕn-slāve,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *enslave* (q.v.).] To free or deliver from slavery or bondage.

"They expected such an one as should *disenslave* them from the Roman yoke."—*South: Sermons,* vol. iii., ser. 8.

dĭs-ĕn-tā'il, *v.t.* [Lat. pref. *dis,* and Eng. *entail.*]

Law (*of an estate*): To make arrangements for putting an end to an entail.

dĭs-ĕn-tā'iled, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISENTAIL.]

dĭs-ĕn-tā'il-ĭng, *pr. par* or *a.* [DISENTAIL.]

disentailing deed.

Law: An enrolled assurance barring an entail, as provided for by 3 and 4 Wm. IV., c. 74. (*Wharton.*)

dĭs-ĕn-tăn'-gle, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *entangle* (q.v.).]

1. To unravel or free from entanglement; to untwist; to clear or extricate from a state of being interwoven, twisted, or interlaced.

"They do incessantly strive to *disentangle* themselves, and get away."—*Boyle.*

2. To set free or disengage from impediments, perplexity, or complications; to disembarrass.

"Till they could find some expedient to explicate and *disentangle* themselves out of this labyrinth, they made no advance towards supplying their armies."—*Clarendon: Hist. Civil War.*

3. To disengage, to separate, to liberate.

"To *disentangle* our idea of the cause from the effect."—*Burke: Sublime and Beautiful.*

4. To clear from obscurity, doubt, or confusion; to make clear by getting rid of extraneous matter.

"The labour of *disentangling* their sense from its husk of verbiage."—*Athenæum,* October 10, 1882.

¶ For the difference between to *disentangle* and to *disengage,* see DISENGAGE.

dĭs-ĕn-tăn'-gled, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISENTANGLE.]

dĭs-ĕn-tăn'-gle-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *disentangle; -ment.*] The act of disentangling, unravelling, clearing, or disengaging.

dĭs-ĕn-tăng'-lĭng, *pr. par., a.,* & *s.* [DISENTANGLE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of unravelling, clearing, or disengaging; disentanglement.

* **dĭs-ĕn-tĕr',** * **dis-en-terre,** *v.t.* [Fr. *desenterrer.*] To disinter, to unbury, to bring to light or life. [DISINTER.]

* **dĭs-ĕn-thrâll',** * **dĭs-ĕn-thrâl',** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *enthrall* (q.v.).] To set free from thraldom, bondage, or servitude; to emancipate.

"In straits and in distress, Thou didst me *disen'thral.*" *Milton: Translations, Ps.* lv.

* **dĭs-ĕn-thrâll'-ĭng,** *pr. par., a.,* & *s.* [DISENTHRALL.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of setting free from thraldom; disenthralment.

* **dĭs-ĕn-thrâl'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *enthralment.*] The act of setting free from thraldom, boudage, or servitude; emancipation.

* **dĭs-ĕn-throne,** * **dĭs-ĭn-throne,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *enthrone* (q.v.).] To remove or depose from sovereignty; to dethrone.

"To *disenthrone* the King of heaven, We war." *Milton: P. L.,* ii. 229, 230.

* **dĭs-ĕn-thrōn'ĕd,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISENTHRONE.]

* **dĭs-ĕn-thrōn'-ĭng,** *pr. par., a.,* & *s.* [DISENTHRONE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of deposing from sovereignty.

* **dĭs-ĕn-tī'-tle,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *entitle* (q.v.).] To deprive of a title, right, or claim.

"Every ordinary offence does not *disentitle* a son to the love of his father."—*South: Sermons,* viii. 137.

dĭs-ĕn-tī'-tlĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISENTITLE.]

* **dĭs-ĕn-tôomb** (*b* silent), *v.t.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *entomb* (q.v.).] To take or raise out of a tomb, to disinter.

* **dĭs-ĕn-trā'il,** * **dĭs-ĕn-trā'yle,** * **dĭs-ĭn-trā'ile,** *v.t.* [Fr. *désentrailler.*] [ENTRAIL.] To deprive of the entrails; to disembowel, to eviscerate.

"He did his bowels *disintraile.*" *Spenser: F. Q.,* V. ix. 19.

* **dĭs-ĕn-trăn'çe,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *entrance,* v. (q.v.).] To awaken from a trance or deep sleep; to disenchant, to disillusionise.

"Ralpho, by this time *disentranced.*" *Butler: Hudibras,* i. v.

* **dĭs-ĕn-trăn'çed,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISENTRANCE.]

* **dĭs-ĕn-trănç'-ĭng,** *pr. par., a.,* & *s.* [DISENTRANCE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of awaking from a trance; disenchantment.

* **dĭs-ĕn-trā'-yle,** *v.t.* [DISENTRAIL.]

* **dĭs-ĕn-trā'yled,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISENTRAYLE.]

* **dĭs-ĕn-twī'ne,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *entwine* (q.v.).] To untwine, to untwist; to free from the state of being twined or twisted.

"So closely mingling here, that *disentwined,* I cease to love thee when I love mankind." *Byron. Corsair,* i. 14.

* **dĭs'-ĕr-gŏt,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *ergot* (q.v.).]

Farr: To take out the ergot. (*Ash.*)

* **dĭs-ĕrt',** *a.* [Fr. from Lat. *disertus* = eloquent.] Eloquent.

"Mr. A. Wootton, a very learned and *disert* man, was inhibited to preach."—*MS. of* 1604, *cited by Ward, Gresh. Prof.,* p. 39.

* **dĭs-ĕrt'-ĭ-tūde,** *s.* [Lat. *disertitudo,* from *disertus.*] Eloquence, fluency.

* **dĭs-ĕrt'-lў,** * **des-ert-ly,** * **dis-sert-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *disert; -ly.*] Eloquently.

"He endeavoured it not directly and *desertly,* but under a close and borrowed pretext.'—*Sir G. Buck: History of Richard III.*

* **dĭs-ē'-sę,** *s.* & *v.* [DISEASE, *s.* & *v.*]

* **dĭs-ē'-sę-fûl,** *s.* [DISEASEFUL.]

* **dĭs-ē'-sў-ey,** *a.* [DISEASY.]

* **dĭs-ĕs'-pĕr-at,** *a.* [DESPERATE.] In despair, without hope.

"And wost thy selfen outtirly *Disesperat* of alle blys." *Chaucer: House of Fame,* iii. 922.

* **dĭs-ĕs-pêy're,** *v.i.* [Fr. *désespérer.*] To despair.

"A verray preef . . . that no man *disespeyre.*" *Lydgate: Minor Poems,* p. 236.

* **dĭs-ĕs-pôu'sę,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *espouse* (q.v.).] To put away from the position of a wife; to divorce.

"Lavinia *disespoused.*" *Milton: P. L.,* ix. 17.

* **dĭs-ĕs-pôu'sĕd,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISESPOUSE.]

* **dĭs-ĕs-pôu'-zĭng,** *pr. par., a.,* & *s* [DISESPOUSE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of putting away from the position of a wife; divorce.

dĭs-ĕs-tăb'-lĭsh, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *establish* (q.v.).]

1. To cause to cease to be established; specif. to deprive a church of its connection with the state.

"Mr. Gladstone was thus powerfully sustained by the country in his resolve to *disestablish* the Irish Church."—*G. Barnett Smith: Life of Gladstone,* ch. xix.

* 2. To unsettle; to break up.

dĭs-ĕs-tăb'-lĭshed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISESTABLISH.]

dĭs-ĕs-tăb'-lĭsh-mĕnt, *s.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *establishment* (q.v.).]

1. The act of causing to cease to be established; specif. a depriving a church of its rights, positiou, or privileges as an established church, to withdraw a church from its connection with the state.

"He objected to *disestablishment,* because he was in favour of the union of Church and State."—*G. Barnett Smith: Life of Gladstone,* ch. xix.

2. The state or condition of being disestablished.

¶ *Disestablishment and Disendowment of the Irish Church:*

Political & Ch. Hist.: A bill for the purpose described in the heading to this paragraph was introduced into the House of Commons by Mr. Gladstone on March 1, 1869. The second reading was carried on the 24th of the same month, by 368 to 250 votes, and the third on May 31, by 361 to 247. The first reading took place in the House of Lords on the motion of Earl Granville, on June 1, 1869, and after several vicissitudes and some modifications, accepted by the Commons. The bill received the royal assent on July 26, 1869, but it was provided that it should not take effect till January 1, 1871, which, therefore, is the proper date of the disestablishment of the Irish Church.

* **dĭs-ĕs-tēem,** *s.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *esteem,* s. (q.v.).] A want of esteem, or high regard for; disregard, contempt.

"If the name of God be propbaned by the *disesteem* and misusage of the things it is called upon."—*Mede: Disc.rbe,* p. 62.

* **dĭs-ĕs-tēem',** *v.t.* [Fr. *désestimer.*] [ESTEEM, *v.*]

1. To look upon or regard without esteem; to feel a slight contempt for.

"So glorious now, though once so *disesteemed.*" *Cowper: Charity,* 580.

* 2. To bring into disesteem, disfavour, or disrepute; to lower in estimation, to detract from, to depreciate.

* **dĭs-ĕs-tēem'ĕd,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISESTEEM, *v.*]

* **dĭs-ĕs-tēem'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *disesteem; -er.*] One who disesteems.

"To see you a *disesteemer* of those divine things."—*Boyle: Works,* iv. 66.

* **dĭs-ĕs-tēem'-ĭng,** *pr. par.,* *a.,* & *s.* [DISESTEEM, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or state of regarding with disesteem, contempt, or dislike.

* **dĭs-ĕs-tĭ-mā'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *estimation* (q.v.).] A regarding with disesteem; a want of esteem or high opinion for anything; the state of being in disesteem, disrepute, or disfavour.

"Three kinds of contempt: *disestimation,* disappointment, calumny."—*Bp. Reynolds: On the Passions,* ch. xxx.

* **dĭs-ĕk'-ĕr-cīse,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *exercise,* v. (q.v.).] To cease to exercise or use; to deprive of exercise.

"By *disexercising* and blunting our abilities."—*Milton: Areopagitica.*

* **dĭs-fā'me,** *s.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *fame* (q.v.).] Ill reputation; disrepute.

"What is fame in life but half *disfame*!"
Tennyson: Merlin & Vivien.

* **dĭs-fā'me,** *v.t.* [DEFAME.] To disgrace, to defame.

"Where the master had rather *disfame* hymselfe for hya teaching."—*Ascham: Schole-master.*

* **dĭs-făn'-çy,** *v t.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *fancy,* v. (q.v.).] Not to fancy or care for; to have no liking or fancy for.

"Those are titles that every man will apply as he lists: the one to himself and his adherents, the other to all others that he *disfancies*."—*Hammond: Ser.* xi.

* **dĭs-făsh'-ĭŏn,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *fashion* (q.v.).] To deform, to deface, to disfigure.

"It disfigureth the face . . . and *disfashioneth* the body."—*Sir T. More: Workes,* p. 199.

dĭs-fā'-vŏr, *s.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *favour,* s. (q.v.)]

1. A feeling of dislike, disapprobation, or disesteem; an unfavourable opinion; discountenance.

"Amonge the people that haue deserved my *disfauoure*."—*Esay* (1551), ch. x.

2. A state of being in disesteem or disrepute; unacceptableness; disestimation.

"After his sacrilege he was in *disfavour* with both."—*Spelman.*

3. An ungracious, unkind, or disobliging act; a discourtesy.

"He might dispense favours and *disfavours* according to his own election."—*Clarendon: Civil War,* i. 49.

4. A want or absence of beauty.

¶ *In his (her, &c.) disfavour:* To the disadvantage of him (her, &c.); with a view to bring him (her, &c.) into *disfavour.*

"From a general prepossession *in his disfavour*."—*Tatler:* No. 211

* **dĭs-fā'-vŏr,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng *favour,* v. (q.v.)] To regard or treat with disfavour; to discountenance, to withhold or refuse favour, support, or approbation to.

"The other has been *disfavoured* by all institutions of Government."—*Sir W. Temple: Popular Discontents.*

* **dĭs-fā'-vŏr-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *favourable* (q.v.).] Unfavourable, unpropitious.

"Manie other personages who . . . tasted fortune *disfauourable*."—*Stow: Richard II.* (1377).

* **dĭs-fā'-vŏr-a-blў,** *adv.* [Eng. *disfavourable(le); -ly.*] Unfavourably.

"So *disfavourably* to our nature."—*Mountague: Devoute Essayes,* pt. ii., tr. 4, § 4.

* **dĭs-fā'-vŏred,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISFAVOUR, *v.*]

* **dĭs-fā'-vŏr-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *disfavour; -er.*] One who disfavours or discountenances.

"Had it not been for four great *disfavourers* of that voyage, the enterprize had succeeded."—*Bacon.*

† **dĭs-fā'-vŏr-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISFAVOR, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of regarding or treating with disfavour.

* **dĭs-fēat'-ūre,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *feature* (q.v.).] To deprive of features, to disfigure, to deface.

* **dĭs-fĕl'-lō-shĭp,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *fellowship* (q.v.).] To exclude from fellowship, to refuse intercourse with.

* **dĭs-fĕr'-tile,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *fertile* (q.v.).] To make barreo.

"Whose infectious breath
Corrupts the air, and earth *disfer'tileth*."
Sylvester: Vocation, 1,347.

dĭs-fĭg-ū-rā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *disfigur(e); -ation.*]

1. The act of disfiguring, defacing, or deforming; defacement.

2. The state of being disfigured; disfigurement.

3. That which disfigures or defaces; a disfigurement, a deformity.

dĭs-fĭg'-ūre, * **de-fyg-ur,** * **dis-fyg-our,** * **dys-fyg-ure,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *desfigurer, defigurer, deffigurer;* Prov., Sp., & Port. *desfigurar;* Ital. *disfigurare,* from Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and *figuro* = to fashion, to form; *figura* = a figure.]

1. To change to a worse figure or form; to impair or apoil the external appearance of; to injure the beauty, symmetry, or proportions of; to deface, to deform.

"Pale lies my friend, with wounds *disfigured* o'er."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, xix. 209.

2. To mar, to apoil.

* 3. To carve, to cut up.

"*Dysfygure* that pecocke."—*W. de Worde: Boke of Keruynge,* p. 1.

¶ For the difference between to *disfigure* and to *deface,* see DEFACE.

* **dĭs-fig-ure,** *s.* [DISFIGURE, *v.*] A disfigurement, a deformity.

"He prayed hir that to no creature
Sche schulde tellen of his *disfigure*."
Chaucer: C. T., 6,540, 6,541.

dĭs-fĭg'-ūred, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISFIGURE, *v.*]

dĭs-fĭg'-ūre-mẹnt, *s.* [Eng. *disfigure; -ment.*]

1. The act of disfiguring, defacing, or deforming.

2. The state of being disfigured, defaced, or deformed.

"And they, so perfect is their misery,
Not once perceive their foul *disfigurement*."
Milton: Comus, 73, 74.

3. That which disfigures, defaces, or deforms; a deformity.

"The *disfigurement* that travel or sickness has bestowed upon him, is not thought great by the lady of the isle."—*Suckling.*

4. A blot.

"Uncommon expressions . . . are a *disfigurement* rather than an embellishment."—*Hume: Essay* xx.

dĭs-fĭg'-ūr-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *disfigur(e); -er.*] One who disfigures, defaces, or deforms.

dĭs-fĭg'-ūr-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* (DISFIGURE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of defacing or deforming; disfigurement.

* **dĭs-flĕsh',** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *flesh* (q.v.).] To deprive of or free from flesh.; to divest of flesh.

"That . . . the fat man *disflesh* himself."—*Shelton: Don Quixote,* vol. iv., ch. xxv.

* **dĭs-flŏw'-ĕred,** * **dĭs-flŏwr'ed,** *a.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *flowered.*] Deprived or stript of flowers.

"Our *disflowered* trees, our fields hail-torn,
Presage us famine"
Sylvester: Magnificence, 1,238, 1,239.

* **dĭs-fŏr'-ĕst,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *forest* (q.v.).] The same as to DISAFFOREST (q.v.).

"He much ingratiated himself with the country people by *disforesting* Mendip."—*Fuller: Worthies; Shropshire.*

* **dĭs-fŏr'-ĕs-tā'-tion,** * **dĭs-fŏr'-rĕs-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *disforest; -ation.*] The throwing of forest land into cultivation; disafforesting.

"The allowance of what *disforrestation* had heretofore been made."—*Daniel: Hist. Eng.,* p. 167. (*Davies.*)

* **dĭs-form'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [DEFORMITY.] A discordance or diversity of form; variety.

"Uniformity or *disformity* in comparing together the respective figures of bodies."—*S. Clarke.*

dĭs-frăn'-çhīse, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *franchise* (q.v.); Fr. *desfranchir;* Ital. *disfrancare.*] To deprive of the rights and privileges of citizenship; to withdraw chartered rights or immunities from; specifically, to deprive of the suffrage or the right of returning members to Parliament.

"Almost all the small boroughs which it was necessary to *disfranchise*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiv.

dĭs-frăn'-çhīsed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISFRANCHISE.]

dĭs-frăn'-çhīse-mẹnt, *s.* [Eng. *disfranchise; -ment.*] The act of disfranchising; the state or condition of being disfranchised.

"The only reason which can be assigned for this *disfranchisement*."—*Burke: Letter to Sir H. Langrishe.*

dĭs-frăn'-çhĭş-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* DISFRANCHISE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The same as DISFRANCHISEMENT (q.v.).

* **dĭs-frănk',** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *frank* (q.v.).] To set free from the frank, or place in which an animal was confined for feeding.

"Intending to *disfrank* an ore-growne boare."
Historie of Albino & Bellama (1638), p. 131. (*Nares.*)

* **dĭs-frâught** (*gh* silent), *v.t.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *fraught* (q.v.).] To unfreight, to unload, to discharge.

"Having *disfraughted* and unloaded his luggage."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe.*

* **dĭs-frī'-ar,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *friar* (q.v.).] To strip, deprive, or divest of the rank or order of a friar,

"Over great severity would cause a great number to *disfriar* themselves, and fly to Geneva."—*Sir E. Sandys: State of Religion.*

* **dĭs-friend'-shĭp,** * **dis-freind-schip,** *s.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *friendship* (q.v.).] A want of friendship; enmity, disagreement.

"The *disfreindschip* left out be reasone of the saidis compleneris abyding at the defence of his hienes authoritie."—*Acts Jas. VI.,* 1579 (ed. 1814), p. 164.

* **dĭs-fŭr'-nĭsh,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *furnish* (q.v.).]

1. To strip, deprive, or divest of equipments, apparatus, furniture, &c.

"She [found] the tower *disfurnished* of stores and ammunition."—*Strype: Memorials: Q. Mary* (1553).

2. To strip, to deprive.

"I am a thing obscure, *disfurnished* of
All merit." *Massinger: The Picture,* iii. 5.

* **dĭs-fŭr'-nĭshed,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISFURNISH.]

* **dĭs-fŭr'-nĭsh-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISFURNISH.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of stripping of equipments, apparatus, &c.

"To the great *disfurnishing* of the realm."—*Strype: Memorials, Edwards VI.* (1548).

* **dĭs-fŭr'-nĭsh-mẽnt,** *s.* [Eng. *disfurnish; -ment.*] A state of being stripped of equipment, apparatus, &c.; bareness.

"Taking the advantage of this *disfurnishment*."—*Daniel: Hist. Eng.,* p. 5. (*Davies.*)

* **dĭs-fŭr'-nĭt-ūre,** *s.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *furniture* (q.v.).] The act of stripping or taking away; the state of being stripped or deprived.

"We may . . . bear the *disfurniture* of such transitory moveables."—*Mountague: Devoute Essayes,* pt. ii., tr. viii., § 3

* **dĭs-fŭr'-nĭt-ūre,** *v.t.* [DISFURNITURE, *s.*] To disfurnish, to strip.

* **dĭs-gā'ġe,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *gage* (q.v.); Fr. *dégager.*] [DISENGAGE.] To free, relieve, or release from pledge or pawn.

"To sell up all and *disgage* themselves at once."—*Holland: Plutarch,* p. 232.

* **dĭs-găll'-ant,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *gallant* (q.v.).] To strip or deprive of gallantry or courage; to dispirit.

"Sir, let not this discountenance or *disgallant* you a whit."—*Ben Jonson: Cynthia's Revels,* iii. 1.

* **dĭs-gar'-baġe,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *garbage* (q.v.).] To take out the entrails of, to eviscerate, to disembowel.

"In winter time they are excellent, so they be fat and quickly roasted, without *disgarbaging* of them."—*Passenger of Benvenuto* (1612). (*Nares.*)

* **dĭs-gar'-land,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *garland* (q.v.).] To strip or divest of a garland.

"Forsake thy pipe, a sceptre take to thee,
Thy locks *disgarland*."
Drummond: Song xiii., pt. ii.

* **dĭs-gar'-nĭsh,** * **dis-gar-nyssh,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *garnish* (q.v.); O. Fr. *desgarnis.*]

1. To strip or deprive of garniture, equipments, or ornaments.

"*Disgarnyssheđ* of shylde and other wepyn."—*Fabyan,* vol. i., pt. v., ch. xxx.

2. To deprive of a garrison, arms, &c.; to dismantle.

3. To strip, deprive, or divest.

"He was *disgarnished* as well of his nobilitie."—*Grafton: Edward IV.* (an. 20).

* **dĭs-găr'-rĭ-şŏn,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *garrison* (q.v.).] To dismantle, to disarm.

"*Disgarrison* all the strongholds and fortifications of sin."—*Dr. Hewyt: Prayer before Sermon* (temp. Chas. I.).

* **dĭs-găr'-rĭ-şŏned,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISGARRISON.]

* **dĭs-găr'-rĭ-şŏn-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISGARRISON.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of disarming or disarming.

* **dĭs-găv'-ĕl,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *gavel* (q.v.).]

Law: To deprive of the tenure of gavelkind (q.v.).

* **dĭs-găv'-ĕlled,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISGAVEL.]

* **dĭs-găv'-ĕll-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISGAVEL.]

A & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

Law: The act or process of depriving of the tenure of gavelkind.

* **dĭs-ĕst',** *s.* [DIGEST, *v.*] The digestion. (*Scotch.*)

* **dĭs-ĕst',** *v.t.* [DIGEST.] To digest, to meditate upon.

"When he had wel *digested* the natures of the ii. kinges."—*Goldyng: Justine,* fo. 57.

* **dĭs-ĕst'-ĭon (ĭon as yŭn),** *s.* [DIGESTION.] Digestion.

"With meats hard of *digestion.*"—*Bacon: Hist. of Life & Death.*

* **dĭs-ĕst'-ūre,** *s.* [DIGESTURE.] Digestion.

* **dĭs-glŏr'-ĭ-fy,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *glorify* (q.v.). To strip, deprive, or divest of glory; to treat with indignity.

"*Disglorified,* blasphemed, and had in scorn."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 442.

* **dĭs-glĕr'-ў,** * **dĭs-glĕr'-ĭe,** *s.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *glory* (q.v.).] Dishonour, disgrace.

"So that your talke and jesting be not to the *disglorie* of God's name, or hurt to your neighbour."—*Northbrooke: Treatise against Dicing* (1577).

* **dĭs-glŏss',** * **dĭs-glŏ'sse,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *gloss* (q.v.).] To take the gloss off, to disfigure, to deface.

"Stones with bumpes his plates *disglosse.*"
Phaer: Virgil: Æneid ix.

* **dĭs-gō're,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *gore* (q.v.).]

Farriery: To disperse an inflammation, to dispel a swelling. (*Ash.*)

* **dĭs-gō'red,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISOORE.]

Farriery: Dispersed, dispelled. (*Ash.*)

dĭs-gor'ge, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *desgorger;* Fr. *dégorger,* from O. Fr. *des* = Fr. *dé* = Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and Fr. *gorge* = the throat.] [GORGE.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To discharge or eject from the mouth or stomach; to vomit, to spew up.

"Loudly laughed.
To see his heaving breast *disgorge* the briny draught."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid v. 235, 236.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To empty the stomach.

"So, so, thou common dog, didst thou *disgorge*
Thy glutton bosom of the royal Richard?"
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., i 3.

2. To eject or emit with violence; to discharge violently.

"The dim-wood glen
The martial flood *disgorged* again."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, vi. 19.

* 3. To cast up, to spew out.

"Damnable heresies of late *disgorged* from the mouth of hell."—*Bp. Hall: Mourners in Sion*

4. To discharge, to unload.

"And the deep-drawing barks do there *disgorge*
Their warlike fraughtage."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida (Prol.)

5. To yield, give up, or surrender; as, To *disgorge* ill-gotten gains.

B. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To disembogue, to discharge.

"Sea where it flows, *disgorging* at seven mouths
Into the sea." *Milton: P. L.,* xii. 158, 159.

2. To yield up or surrender anything; to make restitution.

dĭs-gorg'ed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISGORGE.]

* **dĭs-gor'ge-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *disgorge; -ment.*] The act of disgorging, or giving vent to.

"The most loathsome *disgorgements* of their wicked blasphemies."—*Sp. Hall: Remains,* p. 162.

dĭs-gorg'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISGORGE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of ejecting from the mouth or stomach; disgorgement.

* **dĭs-gŏs'-pĕl,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *gospel* (q.v.).] To pervert or act contrary to the gospel.

"They possess huge benefices for lazy performances, great promotions only for the execution of a cruel *disgospelling* jurisdiction."—*Milton: Apology for Smectymnuus.*

* **dĭs-gŏut'-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *dis,* Eng. *gout,* suff. *ed.*] Released from or cured of the gout.

"His but just *disgouted* thumb."—*Richardson: Clarissa,* vi. 227.

* **dĭs-gŏwn',** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *gown* (q.v.).] To throw off a gown: hence, to renounce Holy Orders.

"So he *disgowned* and put on a sword."—*North: Examen,* p 222. (*Davies.*)

dĭs-grā'çe, *s.* [Fr. *disgrâce,* from Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and Fr. *grâce* = Lat. *gratia* = favour; Ital. *disgrazia;* Sp. *disgracia.*] [GRACE.]

1. A state or condition of being out of favour; disfavour, disesteem, disrepute, discredit.

"I have forgot my part, and I am out
Even to a full *disgrace.*"
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, v. 3.

2. A state or condition of dishonour, shame, or ignominy.

"Prefer death to the *disgrace* of a public conviction.'—*Melmoth: Plinie,* bk. iii., let. ix.

3. That which causes shame, disesteem, or disrepute; a discredit, a dishonour, a reproach.

"And is it not a foul *disgrace,*
To lose the bolt-sprit of thy face?" *Baynard.*

* 4. A want of grace in appearance or figure; deformity.

"Being all rag'd and tatter'd, their *disgraces*
Did much the more augment, and made most ugly cases." *Spenser: F. Q.,* V xii. 28.

* 5. An act of unkindness, a disfavour.

"To such bondage he was for so many courses tied by her, whose *disgraces* to him were graced by her excellence."—*Sidney: Arcadia.*

¶ For the difference between *disgrace* and *dishonour,* see DISHONOUR.

dĭs-grā'çe, * **dĭs-grase,** *v.t.* [Fr. *disgracier;* Ital. *disgraziare;* Sp. *disgraciar.*] [DISGRACE, *s.*]

1. To bring disgrace, dishonour, or ignominy upon; to dishonour.

"Do not *disgrace* the throne of thy glory."—*Jer.* xiv. 21.

2. To make ungraceful; to disfigure; to mar.

"The blemish on her brows *disgraceth* all the rest."
Gascoigne: In Prayse of Lady Sandes.

3. To bring into disgrace, disfavour; to put out of favour. Specifically, to dismiss or to cause to be dismissed from court, or to lose royal favour.

"Some great effort would be made to *disgrace* and destroy them."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiii.

4. To treat disgracefully or with ignominy; to revile.

"He was reuil'd, *disgrast,* and foul abused."
Spenser: Hymn of Heavenly Love.

5. To be a cause of disgrace, reproach, or shame to: as, His ignorance *disgraces* him.

¶ For the difference between to *disgrace* and to *degrade,* see DEGRADE.

dĭs-grā'çe-ful, *a.* [Eng. *disgrace; -ful(l).*] Full of or causing disgrace, shame, or reproach; attended by disgrace; shameful, ignominious.

"The disastrous and *disgraceful* battle of Beachy Head."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xvi.

dĭs-grā'çe-fŭl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *disgraceful; -ly.*] In a disgraceful, shameful, or ignominious manner; shamefully, with disgrace or ignominy.

"He is sure not to come off *disgracefully.*"—*Barrow: Sermons,* vol. i., ser. 5.

† **dĭs-grā'çe-fŭl-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *disgraceful; -ness.*] The quality of being disgraceful; shamefulness; ignominy.

dĭs-grā'ç-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *disgrac(e); -er.*] One who disgraces; one who causes disgrace, shame, reproach, or ignominy.

"Those two *disgracers* of the human species."—*Fielding: Essay on Conversation.*

* **dĭs-grā'-çĭ-āte,** *a.* [Coined from pref. *dis,* and Lat. *gratia,* on analogy of *ingratiate* (q.v.).] Disgraceful.

* **dĭs-grā'-çĭ-ate-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *disgraciate; -ly.*] Disgracefully.

"All this he would most *disgraciately* obtrude."—*North: Examen,* p. 28. (*Davies.*)

dĭs-grāç'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISGRACE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of causing disgrace or shame; the state of being disgraced.

"Thinking that their *disgracing* did him grace."
Spenser: Mother Hubberds Tale.

* **dĭs-grā'-çĭous,** *a.* [O. Fr. *desgracieux;* Fr. *dégracieux.*] Unpleasing, displeasing, disagreeable.]

"If I be so *disgracious* in your sight,
Let me march on."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 4.

* **dĭs-grā'-çĭve,** * **dĭs-grā'-sĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *disgrac(e); -ive.*]

1. Disgraceful.

"An ignorance which is not *disgracive.*"—*Feltham: Resolves,* pt. i., 27.

2. Ungracious.

"Be not *disgracious* to thy friend therefore."
Chester: Love's Martyr, p. 147.

dĭs-grą-dā'-tĭon, *s.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *gradation* (q.v.).]

Scots Law: Degradation; the stripping a person of his dignity, title, honour, or privileges.

* **dĭs-grā'de,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *grade* (q.v.).] To degrade.

"He caused me to be *disgraded* and condemned."—*Foxe: Book of Martyrs,* p 1,352.

dĭs-grād'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISGRADE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of degrading; degradation.

* **dĭs-grăd'-ū-āte,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *graduate* (q.v.).] To degrade; to reduce from or deprive of rank or position.

"I would say *disgraduate* them, and pare the crownes and fingers of them."—*Tyndall: Workes,* p. 184.

* **dĭs'-grĕg-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *disgregatus,* pa. par. of *disgrego* = to separate: *dis* = away, apart, and *grex* (accus. *gregem*) = a flock; Sp. *desgregar;* Ital. *disgregare.*]

1. To separate, to cut off, to disjoin, to disperse.

"Search, sever, pierce, open, and *disgregate*
All ascititious cloggings."
More: Song of the Soul, II. iii. 25.

2. To disperse, to scatter, to break up.

"Black doth congregate, unite, and fortify the sight; the other [white] *disgregate,* scatter, and enfeeble it."—*Howell: Letters,* L., vi. 55.

* **dĭs-grŭn-tled (tled as tęld),** *a.* [GRUNTLE.] Disgusted, offended.

"Thither goes MacPhelim, finds his prince a little *disgruntled* . . ."—*Terræ Filius,* No. 48, June 29, 1721.

dĭs-guĭ'şe, * **de-gise,** * **de-gyse,** * **des-guise,** * **des-gyze,** * **dĭs-guize,** * **dis-gise,** * **dys-gyse,** *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *desguiser;* Fr. *déguiser:* O. Fr. *des* = Fr. *dé* = Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and *guise* = shape, manner, fashion.]

A. *Transitive.*

I. *Lit.:* To conceal or alter the appearance by assuming an unusual or strange dress.

"How she him mighte so *desguise,*
That no man should his body knowe."
Gower, ii. 227.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To alter the appearance by any covering or mask.

"*Disguised* himself with ashes upon his face."—1 *Kings* xx. 38.

2. To hide or conceal by a counterfeit appearance; to mask, to cloak.

"The other class . . . wished to *disguise* it as much as possible."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. x.

* 3. To alter, to make distinct.

* 4. To alter the form of; to transform.

"Ulysses wakes, not knowing the place where he was; because Minerva made all things appear in a *disguised* view."—*Pope:*

* 5. To change in manners or appearance by drink; to intoxicate.

"The sailors and the shipmen all,
Through foul excess of wine,
Were so *disguised* that on the sea
They showed themselves like swine."
Garland of Delight.

B. *Intrans.:* To conceal, to hide, to keep back.

dĭs-guī'se, *dis-guyse, *s.* [DISGUISE, *v.*]

I. *Lit.:* A dress or part of a dress intended to disguise or alter the appearance of any person so as not to be recognizable.

"The gloomy lantern, and the dim blue match,
The black *disguise*"
Wordsworth: Female Vagrant.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. A false pretence or show; artificial or assumed language, actions, or appearance, intended to disguise the true nature of anything; a mask, a cloak.

"When his *disguise* and he is parted."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, iii. 6.

* 2. A masque, an interlude.

* 3. The state of being inflamed or disordered by drink.

"The wild *disguise* hath almost
Antickt us all." *Shakesp.: Ant. & Cleop.*, ii. 7.

dĭs-guī'sed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISGUISE, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Wearing a disguise; concealed in an unusual dress.

"Edith, *disguised* at distance stands."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, vi. 16.

* 2. *Fig.:* Intoxicated.

"I was told a tale, that Arminius meeting Bandius one day *disguised* with drink (wherewith he would be often), he told him, Tu, Bandi, dedecoris nostram academiam. Et tu, Arminî, nostram religionem."—*Howell: Familiar Letters* (1650).

* **dĭs-guī'sĕd-lĭ,** *adv.* [Eng. *disguised; -ly.*] In disguise; not openly, secretly.

"He [Bishop Williams] studied schism, and faction, by his own example, and his pen *disguisedly*."—*Dr. Barnard: Life of Heylin* (1683), p. 172.

* **dĭs-guī'-ĕd-nĕss, *dis-guis-ed-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *disguised; -ness.*] The quality or state of being disguised; disguise.

"The strange *disguisednesse* of theatricall attires."—*Prynne: 2 Histrio-Mastix*, ii. 2.

* **dĭs-guī'se-mĕnt,** *s.* [O. Fr. *desguisement;* Fr. *déguisement.*] A disguise.

"That in so strauge *disguisement* there did maske."
Spenser: F. Q., III. vii. 14.

dĭs-guīs'-ĕr, *dĭs-guȳs-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *disguis(e); -er.*]

1. One who or that which disguises, or conceals by a disguise.

"Death's a great *disguiser*."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, iv. 2.

2. One who puts on or wears a disguise.

"You are a very dexterous *disguiser*."—*Pope: To Swift* (Aug. 11, 1720).

3. A masquer; one who plays a part in a masque.

"Sodeynly the rocke moued and recaued the *disguysers*, and ymediatly closed agayn."—*Hall: Henry VIII.* (an. 10).

* **dĭs-gis'-ĭ,** *a.* [DISGUISV.]

* **dĭs-guīs'-ĭ-lȳ, *dis-gis-i-li,** *adv.* [Mid. Eng. *disgisi; -ly.*] Disguisedly; in disguise.

"Desparaged were I *disgisili*, yif I dede in this wise."
William of Palerne, 485.

* **dĭs-guīs'-ĭ-nĕss, *dis-gis-i-nes,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *disgisi; -ness.*] Disguising.

"For his straungenes and *disgisines*." — *Chaucer: Parson's Tale.*

dĭs-guīs'-ĭng, *des-gys-yng, *dis-gys-yng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [DISGUISE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of concealing with a disguise; the act of putting on or wearing a disguise.

"I'll give her father notice of their *disguising*."—*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, ii. 6.

* 2. A masque; an interlude.

"And on Newres day at nyght ther was a goodly *disguyng*."—*The Feast of Christmas.* (*Leland, Collect.*, iv. 235.)

* **dĭs-guīs'-ȳ, *dis-gis-i,** *a.* [O. Fr. *desguisé*, pa. par. of *desguiser.*] Disguised, masked.

"In Dauuces *disguisi* redi dight were."
William of Palerne, 1,620.

dĭs-gŭst', *s.* [O. Fr. *desgoust;* Fr. *dégoût:* O. Fr. *des* = Fr. *dé* = Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and O. Fr. *goust;* Fr. *goût* = Lat. *gustus* = taste.]

I. *Lit.:* An aversion of the palate to anything; a strong disrelish or distaste, approaching to loathing and nausea.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. An extreme aversion to anything; a strong dislike or repugnance to anything offensive, loathsome, or low.

"*Disgust* concealed
Is oftimes proof of wisdom."
Cowper: Task, iii. 38, 39.

2. A feeling of dislike or aversion arising from satiety or disappointment.

* 3. An offence, a feeling of strong displeasure or annoyance.

"Upon some *disgust* or injury formerly offered him."—*Strype: Memorials, Henry VIII.* (1530).

* 4. That which causes disgust, aversion, or repugnance.

"When the presenting of the benefit is joined with the presence of the *disgust*."—*Mountague: Devout Essayes*, pt. ii., tr. 10, § 5.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *disgust*, *loathing*, and *nausea:* "*Disgust* is less than *loathing*, and that than *nausea*. When applied to sensible objects we are *disgusted* with dirt; we *loathe* the smell of food if we have a sickly appetite; we *nauseate* medicine: and when applied metaphorically, we are *disgusted* with affectation; we *loathe* the endearments of those who are offensive; we *nauseate* all the enjoyments of life, after having made an intemperate use of them, and discovered their inanity." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *disgust* and *dislike*, see DISLIKE.

dĭs-gŭst', *v.t.* [O. Fr. *desgouster;* Fr. *dégoûter.*]

I. *Lit.:* To excite or cause disgust, loathing, or aversion in the stomach; to nauseate.

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. To taste, try, or experience with dislike or aversion; to feel an aversion to.

"Enquire you why this table's put before?
I'll tell—if you *disgust* it, read no more."
Evelyn: Liberty and Servitude (Motto).

2. To excite or cause disgust or aversion in the mind; to offend grossly. (Followed by *at* or *with.*)

"That it belongs to freemen, would *disgust*
And shock me." *Cowper: Task*, v. 482, 483.

* 3. To cause to turn away in disgust or loathing.

"What *disgusts* me from having to do with answer-jobbers is, that they have no conscience."—*Swift.*

dĭs-gŭst'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISGUST, *v.*]

* **dĭs-gŭst'-fŭl, *dis-gŭst'-fūll,** *a.* [Eng. *disgust; -ful(l).*] Causing disgust or aversion; disgusting.

"That . . . which I had deuoted to the good of all should seem so *disgustfull* outo auy."—*Speed: The Romans*, bk. vi., ch. xxi., § 6.

* **dĭs-gŭst'-fŭl-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *disgustful; -ness.*] The quality of being disgustful; loathsomeness.

"The *disgustfulness* of this carcase brings offence to our brain."—*Sir W. Jones: Tales by Nizami.*

dĭs-gŭst'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [DISGUST, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or state of causing disgust or aversion.

dĭs-gŭst'-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *disgusting; -ly.*] In a disgusting or offensive manner; so as to cause disgust.

"The philosopher became *disgustingly* precise."—*Goldsmith: On Polite Learning*, ch. ii.

* **dĭs-gŭst'-ĭng-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *disgusting; -ness.*] The quality of being disgusting. (*Kingsley.*)

dĭsh, *disce, *disch, *disshe, *dyseche, *dysshe, *s.* & *a.* [A. S *disc;* Ger. *tisch;* O. H. Ger. *tisc, disc;* O. S. *disk;* Icel. *diskr;* Dan. & Sw. *disk:* Dut. *disch*, from Lat. *discus* = a quoit, a platter; Gr. δίσκος (*diskos*) = a quoit.] [DESK, DISC.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A broad, open vessel, made of various materials, and used for serving up food at the table.

"Scho . . . drow doun coppys and *dyschys* ilkone."
Seven Sages, l. 795.

* 2. A wide and deep hollow vessel for liquids.

"A ladle for our silver *dish*
Is what I want, is what I wish."
Prior: The Ladle.

* 3. A cup, or other drinking vessel.

"We were roused from a peaceful *dish* of tea by a loud hubbub in the street."—*Beckford: Italy*, ii. 70.

* 4. A plate; a platter.

"Let not thi spon stond in thy *dysche*."—*Boke of Curtasye*, p. 71.

5. The meat or food served up in a dish; any particular kind of food.

"Let's carve him as a *dish* fit for the gods."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.

* 6. A quoit. [DISC.]

"In ocupaciouns of a *disch*, ether pleiyng with a ledun *disch*."—*Wycliffe: 2 Maccab.* iv. 14.

7. A hollow place in a field in which water lies.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mining:*

(1) A box having a capacity of 672 cubic inches, in which ore is measured; it is 28 inches long, 4 inches deep, and 6 inches wide. In the Low-Peak of Derbyshire it holds eight quarts of water; in the High-Peak about one-eighth part more.

"They measure block-tin by the *dish*, which containeth a gallon."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall.*

(2) That portion of the produce of a mine which is paid to the landowner or proprietor.

2. *Vehicles:* The projection outwardly of the tire beyond the plane of the insertion of the spokes in the hub. This is not necessary when the spindle of the axle is cylindrical, but when the spindle is tapering, it is necessary to give a gather and swing to the spindle, and a *dish* to the wheel. The gather is the setting forward of the end of the spindle so that the wheel may run freely, not pressing inordinately either on the nut or the butting-ring. The swing is the setting downward of the end of the spindle so that its lower edge may be horizontal. The load resting thus, the wheel has no special tendency to slip in or out against the butting-ring or the nut. The swing tips the wheel outward at top, inclining it away from the waggon, and, to enable the bearing on the spokes, fellies, and tire to be vertical, the wheel is *dished*, so that each spoke is vertical as it comes to the lower or working position. The fellies being set square on the spokes, the tread of the wheel is flat on the ground. (*Knight.*)

B. *As adj.:* (See the compounds).

¶ *To lay in one's dish:* To lay to one's charge.

"The manifold examples that commonly are alledged, to deterre men from finishing such works as have beue left unperiect by notable artificers in all sciences, could not make me afraide; howbeit perchance they may *be laid in my dish*."—*Phaer: Virgil* (1600).

¶ Obvious compound: *Dish-cover.*

*** dish - bearer, * dische berer, * dyschoerer,** *s.* A shelf on which dishes are placed; a dresser.

"A *Dischebercr* (a Dysbynke or a *Dyschberer*): *discoforus*."—*Cathol. Anglicum.*

*** dish-bench, * dishbenk, * dische benke, * dyschbynke,** *s.* The same as *dish-bearer* (q. v.).

"A *Bische-benke* (*Dyschbynke*): *scutellarium*."—*Cathol. Anglicum.*

*** dish-board, * dyssh-borde,** *s.* A dresser.

"*Scutellarium*: a *dysshborde*."—*Medulla Grammat.*

*** dish-catch,** *s.* A rack for dishes.

"My *dis -catch*, cup-boards, boards, and bed.
And all I have when we are wed."
Comical Dialogue between two Country Lovers. (**Nares.**)

dish-cloth, dish-clout, *s.* A cloth used for washing up dishes, plates, &c.

"A *dish-clout* of Jaquenetta's he wears next his heart for a favour."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 2.

dish-faced, *a.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Flat-faced. (*Scotch.*)

2. *Sport.:* This term describes a dog whose nasal bone is higher at the nose than at the stop — a feature not unfrequently seen in pointers. (*Vero Shaw: Book of the Dog*, p. 39.)

dish-ful, *s.* [DISHFUL.]

dish-heater, *s.* A warming closet attached to a stove or exposed in front of a fire to heat dishes.

dish-holder, *s.* A grasping implement for hot dishes, or for holding them while washing in very hot water.

dish - mustard, *s.* A name given by Turner to *Thlaspi arvense.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

dish-rack, *s.* A frame in which dishes and plates are placed to drain and dry.

* **dish-wash,** *s.* Dish-water; hence, anything mean, filthy, or despicable.

"Their fathers . . . were scullions, *dish-wash*, and durty drafle."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe.*

dish-washer, *s.*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who washes up dishes; a scullery-maid.

2. A device by which dishes are cleaned by agitation, in some cases assisted by brushes or sponges. Among the numerous varieties may be cited the circular rack rotated in a tub with water sufficient to submerge the dishes and plates.

II. *Zool.:* A provincial name for the pied wagtail.

* **dish-washings,** *s. pl.*

Bot.: Equisetum hyemale. (*Turner; Britten & Holland.*)

dish-water, *s.* Water in which dishes, plates, &c., have been washed.

"All my lady's linen sprinkled
With suds and *dish-water!*"
Beaum. & Flet.: Wit without Money, iii. 1.

dĭsh, *v.t. & i.* [Dish, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* To put into or serve in a dish; to place on a dish ready for serving to table.

2. *Figuratively:*

* (1) To serve up; to prepare and present.

"For conspiracy.
I know not how it tastes, though it be *dish'd*
For me to try." *Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iii. 2.

(2) To frustrate, to foil, to disappoint, to cheat, to ruin. (*Slang.*)

"If another comes with a longer or clearer rent-roll, he's *dished*"—*C. Bronte: Jane Eyre*, ch. xix.

(3) To push or strike with the horn. (*Scotch.*)

"He would hae gart me trow, that they hae horns on their head to *dish* the like o' me."—*Sir A. Wylie*, i. 70.

II. *Vehicles, Mech., &c.:* To make concave. A wheel is said to be dished when the tire projects outwardly beyond the plane of the insertion of the spokes in the hub, so that it is concave on one side and convex on the other. [Dish, *s.*, A. II. 2.]

B. *Intrans.:* To be concave; to be hollow or dished in the centre; said of wheels. [Dish, *s.*, A. II. 2.]

¶ *To dish out:*

Arch.: To form coves by wooden ribs.

* **dĭs-ha-bĭl-ĭ-tāte,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *habilitate* (q.v.).]

Scots Law: To disqualify, to disable, to disentitle.

"His posterity *dishabilitated* to bruik estate or dignity in Scotland."—*Stair: Suppl. Dec.*, p. 243.

* **dĭs-ha-bĭl-ĭ-tā'-tion, dis-ha-bĭl-ĭ-ta-tĭ-oun,** *s.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *habilitation* (q.v.).]

Scots Law: The act of legally depriving a person of honours, privileges, or emoluments.

"All prior acts of *dishabilitations* pronuncit againes the posteritie of the said vmq' Francis sumtyme Erle Bothwell."—*Acts Chas. I.* (ed. 1814), v. 55.

dĭs-hă-bĭ'lle, dĕs-hă-bĭ'lle, *s.* [Deshabille.] The same as Deshabille (q.v.).

"But to see the fine ladies in their *dishabille*,
A dress that's sometimes the most studied to kill."
Byron: Description of Tunbridge.

* **dĭs-hăb'-ĭt,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *deshobiter.*]

1. To remove from its habitation; to throw out of place; to dislodge.

"From their fixed beds of lime
Had been *dishabited.*"
Shakesp.: King John, ii. 1.

2. To deprive or empty of inhabitants.

"The *dishabited* towns afford them [the Irish poor] roosting."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall.*

* **dĭs-hăb'-ĭt-ĕd,** *pa. par* or *a.* [Dishabit.]

* **dĭs-ha-bĭt'-u-āte,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *habituate* (q.v.): Fr. *déshabituer.*] To make unaccustomed; to disaccustom, to disuse.

"That talk and not action has been alone permitted to the clergy as a body has *dishabituated* them for the conduct of affairs."—*Contemp. Review* (1881), p. 700.

* **dĭs-hā'-ble,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis,* and Mid. Eng. *hable* = able (q.v.).]

1. To disable.

2. To disparage.

"She oft him blamed . . . And him *dishabled* quyte."
Spenser: F. Q., II. v. 21.

* **dĭs-har-mō-nĭ-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *harmonious* (q.v.).] Inharmonious, incongruous, discordant, inconsistent.

"An undue and *disharmonious* connection."—*Hallywell: Melampronea*, p. 10.

* **dĭs-har'-mŏn-ў,** *s.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *harmony* (q.v.).] A want of or contrariety to harmony; discord, incongruity.

"The confusion caused by their ungoverned working is increased by our being filled with a deeper sense of *disharmony*, remorse, and dismay."—*M. Arnold: St Paul and Protestantism* (1870), p. 111.

* **dĭs-hâ'unt,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *haunt* (q.v.).] To leave any place; to shun.

"He, his wife, children and servants, and haill family, had *dishaunted* his parish kirk of Birse."—*Spalding*, ii. 52.

* **dĭs-heart',** * **dĭs-hart',** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *heart* (q.v.).] To dishearten.

"He doth *dishart* their hearts in whom it reignes."—*Davies: Microcosmos*, p. 42.

dĭs-heart'-ĕn, *v.t.* [Pref *dis,* and Eng. *hearten* (q.v.).]

1. To discourage, to dispirit, to deprive of courage or spirits.

"The party from which alone he could expect serious opposition was disunited and *disheartened.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

* 2. To discourage, to deter (followed by *from*).

"She also urged what she could to *dishearten* me *from* it."—*Banyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

¶ For the difference between to *dishearten* and to *deter*, see Deter.

dĭs-heart'-ĕned, *pa. par. & a.* [Dishearten.]

* **dĭs-heart'-ĕned-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *disheartened; -ness.*] The state of being disheartened; dejection, discouragement.

"Great fear fell upon them that saw them [that is, a *disheartedness* and dejection of mind."—*Goodwin's Works*, vol. ii., pt. i., p. 170.

dĭs-heart'-ĕn-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Dishearten.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of discouraging, dispiriting, or dejecting; discouragement, dejection.

"Lest it give too great *disheartening* to your faithful friends."—*Cabbala: L. K. H. to the Duke of Buckingham.*

* **dĭs-heart'-ĕn-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *dishearten; -ment.*] A state or condition of being disheartened; discouragement, dejection.

"Alan tries his best to stay the growth of a great *disheartenment* among the people."—*M. C. Hay: Under the Will* (1878), i. 73.

* **dĭs-heart'-sŭm,** *a.* [Eng. *dis; heart,* and suff. *-sum* = *-some.*] Saddening, disheartening. (*Scotch.*)

dĭshed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Dish, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* Served up or placed on a dish.

2. *Fig.:* Frustrated, foiled, ruined, cheated. (*Slang.*)

II. *Mach. & Vehicles:* Having a central depression; hollowed, cup-shaped. Applied to wheels.

dished-out, *s.* A term applied to the sunk cradling employed in vaults, coved ceilings, and domes which are formed by wooden ribs (bracketing) upon which the lath and plastering are secured.

* **dĭs-hĕlm',** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *disheaulmer: des* = Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and O. Fr. *heaulme* = a helmet.] To deprive or divest of a helm or helmet.

"And the Lorde of Saynt Pye strake the Lorde Clyfforde on the helme, so that he was *dishelmed.*"—*Berners: Froissart's Chronicle*, vol. ii., ch. xlviii.

* **dĭs-hĕ'ir** (*h* silent), *v.t.* Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *heir* (q.v.). To debar or incapacitate from inheriting

"Design'd to hew the imperial cedar down,
Defraud succession and *disheir* the crown."
Dryden: Hind & Panther, iii. 704, 705.

* **dĭs-hĕrb'-ăġe** (*h* silent), *v.t.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *herbage* (q.v.).] To deprive of herbage, to make bare or barren

* **dĭs-hĕrb'-ăġe-ĭng** (*h* silent), *pr. par. & s.* [Disherbage.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As subst.:* The act of stripping of herbage; the state of being stripped of grass or herbage.

"The snowe-casting season . . . hath brought this climate to clene *disherbayeing.*"—*Udal: Apophth. of Erasmus*, p. 245.

* **dĭs-hĕr'-ĭńg,** *s.* [Pref. *dis;* Eng. *heir,* and suff. *-ing.*] The act of disinheriting.

* **dĭs-hĕr'-ĭs,** * **dis-her-ys,** * **dis-her-ize,** *v.t.* [Eng. *disheir; -ize.*] To disinherit, to put out of an inheritance.

"All Inglis men wold *disherys* him blythly."
Barbour: Bruce, ii. 103.

* **dĭs-hĕr'-ĭsed, dĭs-hĕr'-ized,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Disheris.]

* **dĭs-hĕr'-ĭs-ĭng,** * **dĭs-hĕr'-ĭz-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [Disheris.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of disinheriting.

". . . the *disherizing* of the dauphin confirmed."—*Speed: Henry V.*, bk. ix., ch. xv., § 56.

* **dĭs-hĕr'-ĭ-sŏn,** * **dȳs-hĕr'-ĭ-sŏn,** *s.* [Eng. *disheris; -on.*] The act of disinheriting or cutting off from inheritance.

"To the *dysherison* of you and your posteritie for euer."—*Hall: Henry VIII.* (an. 5).

* **dĭs-hĕr'-ĭt,** * **des-er-yt,** * **dis-er-it,** * **dis-her-ett,** * **dis-her-ite,** * **dys-her-yt,** *v.t.* [Fr. *déshériter: des* = Lat. *dis* = away, from, and *hériter* = to inherit (q.v.); Port. *desherdar;* Sp. *desheredar;* Ital. *deseredare.*] To disinherit; to deprive or cut off from an inheritance or succession.

"Hwat! wenden he to *diserite* me? *Havelok*, 2,547.

* **dĭs-hĕr'-ĭ-tance,** * **dis-her-i-taunce,** *s.* [Fr. *déshéritant,* pr. par. of *déshériter.*] The act of disinheriting; the state or condition of being disinherited.

"Having child me almost to the ruin
Of a *disheritance.*"
Beaum. & Flet.: Fair Maid of the Inn, ii. 2.

* **dĭs-hĕr'-ĭt-ĕd,** * **dis-er-it-ide,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Disherit.]

* **dĭs-hĕr'-ĭt-ĭńg,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [Disherit.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of disinheriting; disinheritance.

"The *disheriting* of the right heyre is alwales wont to be the beginning of civil ware."—*Stowe: Edward the Confessor* (1566).

* **dĭs-hĕr-ĭt'-ĭ-sŏn,** * **dis-her-it-e-son,** *s.* [O. Fr. *diserteisoun.*] Disinheriting, disinheritance.

"Tille alle our heirs grete *disheriteson.*"
Robert de Brunne, p. 290.

* **dĭs-hĕr'-ĭ-tŏr,** *s.* [Eng. *disherit; -or.*] One who disinherits or shuts another out of his inheritance.

* **dĭs-hĕr'-o,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *hero* (q.v.).] To render unheroic; to reduce from the rank of a hero.

"Has done his best in an underhand, treacherous manner, to *dishero* him."—*Carlyle: Miscell.*, iv. 143.

* **dĭ-shĕv'-ĕl,** * **di-schev-el,** * **di-schev-ell,** *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *descheveler;* Fr. *décheveler;* O. Fr. *des* = Fr. *dé* = Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and O. Fr. *cheval;* Fr *cheveu;* Lat. *capillum* = hair; Sp. *descabellar;* Ital. *discapigliare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To spread the locks or tresses of the hair loosely and carelessly; to throw the hair about negligently; to suffer the hair to hang or flow loosely (obsolete except in the pa. par.).

"His mane, *dishevelled*, o'er his shoulders flies."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, vi. 657.

2. *Fig.:* To scatter, to disperse.

"All flesh is grass, and all its glory fades
Like the fair flower *dishevelled* in the wind."
Cowper: Task, iii. 261, 262.

B. *Intrans.:* To hang or lie loosely and negligently.

"Their hair curling *dishevels* about their shoulders."
—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels*, p. 309.

* **dĭ-shĕv'-ele,** * **di-schev-ele,** * **dis-sheve-ly,** * **dis-shiv-ill,** *a.* [O. Fr. *descheveler;* Fr. *décheveler;* pa. par. of O. Fr. *descheveler;* Fr. *décheveler* = to dishevel.]

1. Dishevelled, loose.

"All her here it shone as gold so fyne.
Dishivill, crispe, downe hyngyng at her bak."
Chaucer: Court of Love, 137, 138.

2. With dishevelled hair.

"*Dischevele*, sauf his cappe he rood al bare."
Chaucer: C. T., 685

dĭ-shĕv'-ẹlled, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISHEVEL.]

* **dĭ-shĕv'-ẹl-ĭng**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISHEVEL.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of throwing or causing the hair to fall loosely or in disorder.

* **dĭ-shĕv'-ẹl-mẽnt**, *s.* [Eng. *dishevel*; *-ment.*] The act of dishevelling; the state of being dishevelled. (*Carlyle.*)

dĭsh'-fŭl, * **dĭsh-fŭll**, *s.* [Eng. *dish*; *-full(l).*] As much as will fill a dish, or as a dish will hold.

"Sold a small *dishfull* for a duckat."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, vol. iii., pt. i., p. 230.

dĭsh'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISH, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb)

B. *As adj.:* Dished, hollow, concave. [DISH, *v.*, A. II.]

"For the form of the wheels, some make them more *dishing* . . . that is, more concave, by setting off the spokes and fellies more outwards."—*Mortimer.*

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of placing on or securing in a dish.

2. *Mech. & Vehicles:* The act or process of making a wheel dished; the state of being dished.

dishing-out, *s.*

Arch.: Cradling. The timber ribs and pieces for sustaining the lathing and plastering of vaulted ceilings. The same term is applied to the wooden bracketing for carrying the entablature of a shop front. (*Gwilt.*)

dishing-wheel, *s.* A wheel which is dished.

* **dĭs-hō'me**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *home* (q.v.).] To deprive of a home; to eject from a home.

"Numbers of poor families being incontinently *dishomed* to give space for magnificent roadways."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 7, 1882.

dĭs-hŏn'-ẽst (*h* mute), *a.* [O. Fr. *deshoneste*; Fr. *deshonnête*; *des* = Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and *honneste*, Fr. *honnête* = Lat. *honestus* = honourable; Sp. & Port. *deshonesto*; Ital. *disonesto.*] [HONEST.]

* 1. Disgraced, dishonourable.

"Lo! how his rage *dishonest* drags along
Hector's dead earth, insensible of wrong!"
Pope: Homer's Iliad, xxiv. 66, 67.

* 2. Disgracing, disgraceful, ignominious, unbecoming, mean.

"His robe, which spoils indelible besmear,
In rags *dishonest* flatters with the air."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xiii. 502, 503.

3. Void or destitute of honesty, probity, or good faith; fraudulent, knavish, cheating, not straightforward.

"William was too wise not to know the value of an honest man in a *dishonest* age."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

4. Characterized by dishonesty or want of good faith; fraudulent, not straightforward.

"If they sometimes ascribed to his *dishonest* policy what was really the effect of accident or inadvertence, the fault was his own."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

5. Acquired or gained dishonestly.

"Behold, therefore I have smitten mine hand at thy *dishonest* gain."—*Ezek.* xxii. 13.

* 6. Unchaste, lewd.

"I'll no more of you; besides, you grow *dishonest*."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, i. 5.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *dishonest* and *knavish*: "*Dishonest* marks the contrary to *honest*; *knavish* marks the likeness to a *knave*. *Dishonest* characterizes simply the mode of action; *knavish* characterizes the agent as well as the action: what is *dishonest* violates the established laws of man; what is *knavish* supposes peculiar art and design in the accomplishment. It is *dishonest* to take anything from another which does not belong to one; it is *knavish* to get it by fraud or artifice, or by imposing on the confidence of another. We may prevent *dishonest* practices by ordinary means of security; but we must not trust ourselves in the company of *knavish* people, if we do not wish to be overreached." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **dĭs-hŏn'-ẽst** (*h* mute), *v.t.* [O. Fr. *deshonester*; Sp. & Port. *deshonestar*; Ital. *disonestare*, from Lat. *dehonesto* = to dishonour.]

1. To disgrace, to dishonour.

"Do defile and *dishonest* the admonicions of the ghospel."—*Udall: Pref. to John.*

2. To deflower, to violate.

"As if he should have enticed into his house a faire maide and done her villanie . . . and then thrust her out *dishonested*."—*Ferrer & Porrex.* (Printer to the Reader.)

dĭs-hŏn'-ŏst-lў (*h* mute), *adv.* [Eng. *dishonest*; *-ly.*]

* 1. In a dishonourable, disgraceful, or ignominious manner.

". . . there to be *dishonestly* slayne."—*Sir J. Elyot: The Governour*, bk. ii., ch. vi.

* 2. Dishonourably, contumeliously.

"*Dishonestly* to speake of any wight, she deadly hateth."—*Chaucer: House of Curtesie.*

3. In a dishonest or fraudulent manner; contrary to uprightness or probity; with fraudulent intentions or views.

"Most *dishonestly* he doth deny it."—*Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors*, v. 1.

* 4. Lewdly, unchastely.

"She that liveth *dishonestly* is her father's heaviness."—*Ecclus.* xxii. 4.

dĭs-hŏn'-ẽs-tў, * **dis-hon-es-te** (*h* mute), *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *honesty* (q.v.); Fr. *déshonnêteté*; Ital. *disonestà*; Sp. *deshonestidad.*]

1. A want of uprightness, probity, or good faith; a disposition to cheat, deceive, or defraud.

"He must perpetually expose his ignorance and *dishonesty*."—*Jortin: Remarks on Eccles. History.*

2. The quality of being dishonest; an absence or want of honesty; a fraudulent or dishonest nature (applied to acts).

3. A dishonest act or conduct; a violation of duty or trust; fraud, cheating.

"*Dishonesty* and breach of his duty and trust."—*State Trials: Duke of Buckingham* (1626).

* 4. Anything which causes disgrace, shame, or dishonour.

"From thousand *dishonesties* have I him drawn."
Wyat: Complaynt upon Love.

* 5. Unchastity, lewdness, incontinence.

"You do, if you suspect me in any *dishonesty*."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iv. 2.

dĭs-hŏn'-ŏr, * **dis-hon-oure** (*h* mute), *s.* [Fr. *déshonneur*; *des* = Lat. *dis* = away, from, and *honneur* = honour; Sp. *deshonor*; Ital. *disonore.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Disgrace, ignominy; anything which injures the honour or reputation; a reproach, a shame.

"I choose the nobler part, and yield my breath,
Rather than bear *dishonour*, worse than death."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xvi. 111, 112.

2. A reproach, or word of disparagement; calumny.

"So good, that no tongue could ever
Pronounce *dishonour* of her."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., ii. 3.

II. *Comm.:* Default made in meeting a bill when presented for payment; failure to pay a promissory note when due. [*Notice of Dishonour.*]

¶ *Notice of Dishonour:*

Comm.: If, when a bill is presented for acceptance, the person on whom it is drawn refuses to accept it, or if, when presented for payment, the acceptor refuses to pay it, or if a promissory note is not paid when it falls due, such default is termed *dishonour*; and the holder of the bill or note is bound to give notice to the parties who drew the bill or note, or to those who have negotiated it. This notice is called *notice of dishonour*, and if the holder fails to give notice of the same, the parties who would otherwise have been responsible are discharged from their liability. Notice may be given by word of mouth, or in writing. (*Counting-house Dict.*)

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *dishonour*, *disgrace*, and *shame*: "*Disgrace* is more than *dishonour* and less than *shame*. The *disgrace* is applicable to those who are not sensible of the *dishonour*, and the *shame* to those who are not sensible of the *disgrace*. The tender mind is alive to *dishonour*; those who yield to their passions, or are hardened in their vicious courses, are alike insensible to *disgrace* or *shame*. *Dishonour* is seldom the consequence of any offence, or offered with any intention of punishing; it lies mostly in the consciousness of the individual. *Disgrace* and *shame* are the direct consequences of misconduct, but *disgrace* attaches to the punishment which lowers a person in his own eyes; *shame* to that which lowers him in the eyes of others: the former is not so degrading nor so exposed to notice as the latter . . . the fear of *dishonour* acts as a laudable stimulus to the discharge of one's duty: the fear of *disgrace* or *shame* serves to prevent the commission of vices or crimes. A soldier feels it a *dishonour* not to be always at the post of danger, but he is not always sufficiently alive to the *disgrace* of being punished, nor is he deterred from his irregularities by the open *shame* to which he is sometimes put in the presence of his fellow-soldiers. As epithets they likewise rise in sense, and are distinguished by other characteristics: a *dishonourable* action is that which violates the principles of honour; a *disgraceful* action is that which reflects *disgrace*; a *shameful* action is that of which one ought to be fully *ashamed*: it is very *dishonourable* for a man not to keep his word; very *disgraceful* for a gentleman to associate with those who are his inferiors in station and education; very *shameful* for him to use his rank and influence over the lower orders only to mislead them from their duty: a person is likewise said to be *dishonourable* who is disposed to bring *dishonour* upon himself; but things only are *disgraceful* or *shameful*: a *dishonourable* man renders himself an outcast among his equals; he must then descend to his inferiors, among whom he may become familiar with the *disgraceful* and the *shameful*: men of cultivation are alive to what is *dishonourable*; men of all stations are alive to that which is for them *disgraceful*, or to that which is in itself *shameful*: the sense of what is *dishonourable* is to the superior what the sense of the *disgraceful* is to the inferior; but the sense of what is *shameful* is independent of rank or station, and forms a part of that moral sense which is inherent in the breast of every rational creature. Whoever therefore cherishes in himself a lively sense of what is *dishonourable* or *disgraceful* is tolerably secure of never committing any thing that is *shameful*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dĭs-hŏn'-ŏr (*h* mute), *v.t.* [Fr. *déshonorer*; O. Sp. *deshonorar*; Sp. & Port. *deshonrar*; Ital. *disonorare.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To disgrace; to bring disgrace, shame, reproach, or ignominy upon; to stain the character of; to damage the reputation of

"*Dishonour* not her honourable name."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI. iv. 5.

2. To treat with indignity or ignominy.

"He is *dishonoured* by a man which ever
Professed to him."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, i. 2.

3. To disgrace or disfigure by depriving of any ornament, appendage, &c.

"If not *dishonoured* quite of hair,
The ragged fleece is thin, and thin is worse than bare."
Dryden: Ovid: Metamorphoses xv.

* 4. To violate the chastity of, to debauch.

II. *Comm.:* To refuse to accept a bill when presented for acceptance (said of the person on whom the bill is drawn), or to refuse or neglect to pay a bill when presented for payment (said of the person by whom the bill is accepted); to refuse or make default in meeting a promissory note when due.

dĭs-hŏn'-ŏr-a-blе (*h* mute), *a.* [Fr. *déshonorable.*]

1. Destitute or undeserving of honour; unhonoured.

"To find ourselves *dishonourable* graves."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, i. 2.

2. Causing or tending to cause dishonour, shame, reproach, or ignominy; disgraceful, dishonouring, mean, base.

"His daughter's hand is deemed the spoil,
Of such *dishonourable* broil."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, ii. 34.

3. In a state or condition of disesteem or neglect; dishonoured, neglected, despised.

"He that is *dishonourable* in riches, how much more in poverty?"—*Ecclus.* x. 31.

¶ For the difference between *dishonourable*, *disgraceful* and *shameful*, see DISHONOUR, *s.*

dĭs-hŏn'-ŏr-a-ble-nĕss (*h* mute), *s.* [Eng. *dishonourable*; *-ness.*] The quality of being dishonourable.

dĭs-hŏn'-ŏr-a-blў (*h* mute), *adv.* [Eng. *dishonourable*(*le*); *-ly.*]

1. In a dishonourable, disgraceful, or shameful manner.

"Things that are harably and *dishonourably* asserted."—*Bull: Contempl.*, vol. i., *Of Religion.*

2. Disrespectfully, without due respect or honour.

"If any should speake *dishonourably* of her maiestie."—*Hacklugt: Voyages*, iii. 166.

*** dĭs-hŏn'-ŏr-ar-ў** (*h* mute), *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *honorary* (q.v.).] Bringing dishonour, disgrace, or shame upon; tending to disgrace.

dĭs hŏn'-ŏred (*h* mute), *pa. par.* or *a.* [Dishonour, *v.*]

dĭs-hŏn'-ŏr-ĕr (*h* mute), *s.* [Eng. *dishonour*; *-er.*]

1. One who dishonours, disgraces, or treats another or any thing dishonourably.

"*Dishonourer* of Dagon."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 860.

2. A violator of chastity, a debaucher.

dĭs hŏn'-ŏr-ĭng (*h* mute), *pr. par.*, *a.*, *& s.* [Dishonour, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of treating with, or causing dishonour to.

"What thing can bee done more to the *dishonouring* of Christ?"—*Latimer: Sermons*, p. 267.

*** dĭs-horn'**, *** dĭs-horne**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *horn* (q.v.).] To deprive or divest of horns.

"We'll all present ourselves; *dis-horn* the spirit,
And mock him home to Windsor."
Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 4.

*** dĭs-horn'ed**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Dishorn.]

*** dĭs-hors'ed**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *horsed* (q.v.).] Dismounted; on foot, unhorsed.

"Then each, *dishorsed* and drawing, lashed at each."
Tennyson: Enid, 563.

dishort, *s.* [Pref. *dis* (intens.), Eng. *short* (q.v.).]

1. A deficiency in weight.
2. An injury, anything prejudicial.
3. A disappointment.
4. Displeasure, vexation.

"Quhilk made her leith to rage and to dispair,
First that, but cause, they did her sic *dishort*."
K. James VI.: Chron., S. P. iii. 482.

*** dĭs-hūm'-ŏr** (*h* mute), *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *humour*, s. (q.v.).] Ill-humour, peevishness, crossness, impatience.

"Speaking impatiently to servants, or any thing that betrays inattention or *dishumour*, are also criminal."—*Spectator*, No. 424.

*** dĭs-hūm'-ŏr** (*h* mute), *v.t.* Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *humour*, v. (q.v.)] To put out of humour, to vex.

"Here were a couple unexpectedly *dishumoured*."—*Ben Jonson: Every Man out of his Humour*, v 3.

dĭ'-sĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *dis(n)* (q.v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Orchids, tribe Ophreæ.

*** dĭs-ĭl-lū'-şion**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *illusion* (q.v.).] To disillusionize.

"I suppose familiarity *disillusions* one."—*A True Reformer* (1873), vol. ii., ch. xii., p. 224.

dĭs ĭl-lū'-şion, *s.* Freedom from illusion.

† dĭs-ĭl-lū'-şion-īze, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *illusionize* (q.v.).] To free or to deliver from any illusion; to disenchant.

"Trying to *disillusionize* a youth whom the stage glitter with which she is invested has fascinated."—*Athenæum, April* 1, 1882.

*** dĭs-ĭm-park'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *impark* (q.v.).] To free from the barriers of a park; to free from restraints or seclusion.

*** dĭs-ĭm-prison** (**prison** as **prĭz'n**), *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *imprison* (q.v.).] To release from prison; to set at liberty.

"The open, violent rebellion and victory of *disimprisoned* anarchy against corrupt, worn-out authority."—*Carlyle: French Revolution*, pt. i., bk. vi., ch. i.

*** dĭs-ĭm-prō've**, *v.t. & i.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *improve* (q.v.).]

1. *Trans.:* To make worse, to deteriorate.

"Branches which hinder the growth and stock and *disimprove* the fruit."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 4.

2. *Intrans.:* To become worse, to deteriorate.

*** dĭs-ĭm-prō've-mĕnt**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *improvement* (q.v.).] A reduction or bringing from a better to a worse state; a falling off in quality; deterioration.

*** dĭs-ĭn-car'-çĕr-āte**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *incarcerate* (q.v.).] To set at liberty, to set free from prison or confinement, to liberate.

"The arsenical bodies being now coagulated, and kindled into flaming atoms, require dry and warm air, to open the earth for to *disincarcerate* the same venene bodies."—*Harvey.*

dĭs-ĭn-clĭn-ā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *inclination* (q.v.).] A want of inclination, desire, or propensity; a dislike, an unwillingness, an indisposition.

"The same taste will produce a general *disinclination* to matrimony."—*Priestley: On History*, lect. 60.

¶ For the difference between *disinclination* and *dislike*, see Dislike.

dĭs ĭn-clĭne, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *incline* (q.v.).] To produce a disinclination, dislike, or indisposition in; to make averse or indisposed; to alienate the affections or desires from.

"To social scenes by nature *disinclined*."
Cowper: Retirement, 606.

dĭs-ĭn-clĭn'-ed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Disincline.]

dĭs-ĭn-clĭn'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, *& s.* [Disincline.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of making disinclined, indisposed, or averse.

*** dĭs-ĭn-clō'şe**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *inclose* (q.v.).] To throw open what has been inclosed; to free from inclosure.

*** dĭs-ĭn-cor'-pŏr-āte**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *incorporate*, v. (q.v.)]

1. To deprive of the rights, powers, or privileges of a corporate body.

2. To detach or separate from a corporation or society.

*** dĭs-ĭn-cor'-pŏr-ate**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *incorporate*, a (q.v.)] Deprived of the rights, powers, or privileges of a corporate body; detached or separated from a corporation or society.

*** dĭs-ĭn-cor'-pŏr-āt-ĕd**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Disincorporate, *v.*]

*** dĭs-ĭn-cor'-pŏr-āt-ĭng**, *pr. par.*, *a.*, *& s.* [Disincorporate, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The same as Disincorporation (q.v.).

*** dĭs-ĭn-cor-pŏr-ā'-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *incorporation* (q.v.).] The act of disincorporating; a depriving of the rights, powers, or privileges of a corporate body.

"The king's *disincorporation* of the monks."—*Warton: Life of Sir T. Pope*, p. 41.

*** dĭs-ĭn-crē'ase**, *** dĭs-ĕn-crē'ase**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *increase* (q.v.).] A decrease, a diminution.

"Without addiciouu or *disencrease*."
Chaucer (I): Blacke Knight.

*** dĭs-ĭn-dĭ-vĭd'-u-al-īze**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *individualize* (q.v.).] To deprive of individuality or character.

"He was answered . . . with a manner not, indeed, wholly *disindividualized*."—*Miss Brontë: Villette*, ch. xxv.

dĭs-ĭn-fĕct', *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *infect* (q.v.).] To free or cleanse from infection; to cause to be no longer infectious.

dĭs-ĭn-fĕct'-ant, *s.* [Eng. *disinfect*; *-ant.*] A substance which destroys poisonous gases, or decomposes the bodies from which they proceed It also destroys the specific contagia of disease. Disinfectants differ in their action. Some of the most powerful, as chlorine, chloride of lime, act by uniting with the hydrogen of the offensive body. Others oxidize the gas or vapour; as the fumes of nitric acid when poured on a red-hot brick. Others, by removing water, and coagulating albumen, as carbolic acid, creasote, sulphuric acid, chloride of zinc, corrosive sublimate, &c. Sulphate of iron unites with hydrogen sulphide, forming ferrous sulphide, and liberating sulphuric acid. Sulphur dioxide, easily prepared by burning sulphur, is a powerful disinfectant. It decomposes sulphuretted hydrogen, removes oxygen from organic bodies, and also appears to immediately destroy infectious produced from the presence of a fungus. Quicklime absorbs gases from the air, and abstracts water from organic bodies. Finely powdered charcoal is a valuable disinfectant, from its power of absorbing gases. Permanganate of potassium is a powerful oxidizing agent; a solution of it exposed in a wide dish in a sick room absorbs and oxidizes the offensive smell. It is also very useful for disinfecting water for drinking purposes where the supply is bad.

dĭs-ĭn fĕct'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Disinfect.]

dĭs ĭn fĕct'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, *& s.* [Disinfect.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of purifying from anything infectious.

dĭs-ĭn fĕc'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *infection* (q.v.).] The act of purifying from infectious or contagious matter, &c.

dĭs ĭn-fĕct'-ŏr, *s.* [Eng. *disinfect*; *-or.*] An apparatus for disseminating a gas, vapour, or fine spray for the purification of the air and the counteraction of contagious influences. The modes are various: Atomizers for spraying; vessels in which gases are eliminated by chemical action; vapours generated by the heat of lamps beneath vessels containing the ingredients; blowers by which a medicated atmosphere is diffused; trays in which the materials are exposed to the ordinary currents of air; pastilles for burning; odours and perfumes for disguising; earth and charcoal for absorbing. (*Knight.*)

*** dĭs-ĭn-flā'me**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *inflame* (q.v.).] To divest or deprive of ardour or enthusiasm.

"Why are your hot spirits so quickly *disinflamed*?"
Chapman: Homer's Iliad, xiii.

*** dĭs-ĭn-ğĕn-ū'-ĭ-tў**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *ingenuity* (q.v.).] Unfairness; want of candour; disingenuousness.

"They contract a habit of ill-nature and *disingenuity* necessary to their affairs, and the temper of those upon whom they are to work."—*Clarendon: Civil War*, i. 321.

dĭs-ĭn-ğĕn'-u-oŭs, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *ingenuous* (q.v.).]

1. (*Of persons*): Not ingenuous; wanting in frankness, openness, or candour; making use of or given to underhand practices; mean, not straightforward.

"Persons entirely *disingenuous*, who really do not believe the opinions they defend."—*Hume. Principles of Morals*, § i.

2. (*Of things*): Mean, underhand; not open or candid; unbecoming.

"But no artifice could be more *disingenuous*."—*Macaulay: Hist. of Eng.*, ch. i.

dĭs-ĭn-ğĕn'-u-oŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *disingenuous*; *-ly.*] In a disingenuous, mean, underhand or unfair manner; not ingenuously, openly, or candidly.

"He *disingenuously* hints a doubt of it by his words."—*Secker: Ans. to Dr. Mayhew's Observations.*

dĭs-ĭn-ğĕn'-u-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *disingenuous*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being disingenuous; a want or absence of frankness, openness, or candour.

"He behaved with a pusillanimity and *disingenuousness* which deprived him of all claim to respect or pity."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

*** dĭs-ĭn-hăb'-ĭt**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *inhabit* (q.v.).] [Disrabit.] To deprive or clear of inhabitants; to depopulate.

"There were nothing but exceeding rough mountaines . . . utterly *disinhabited* and voyd of people"—*Hacklugt: Voyages*, iii. 374.

dĭs-ĭn-hăb'-ĭt-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Disinhabit.]

*** dĭs-ĭn-hĕr'-ĭ-sôn**, *s.* [Disinherit.]

1. The act of disinheriting or cutting off from any hereditary succession.

"To the peril, slander, and *disinherison* of the king's majesty, and his noble son Prince Edward."—*State Trials: Earl of Surrey* (1546).

2. The state or condition of being disinherited.

"The adultery of the woman is worse, as bringing bastardy into a family, and *disinherisons* or great injuries to the lawful children."—*Jer. Taylor.*

dĭs-ĭn-hĕr'-ĭt, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *inherit* (q.v.).]

1. *Lit.:* To cut off from an hereditary right; to deprive of an inheritance, or of the right of succeeding as an heir to any property or right which by law or custom would or

should devolve on him in the ordinary course of descent.

"Until that act of Parliament be repealed Wherehy my son is *disinherited*."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI, I. i.

* **2.** *Fig.* To deprive of possession or right over; to dispossess, to eject.

"Stoop thy pale visage through an amber cloud, And *disinherit* chaos, that reigns here."
Milton: Comus, 333, 334.

dĭs-ĭn-hĕr'-ĭt-ançe, s. [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *inheritance*.]

1. The act of disinheriting.

"Sedition tendeth to the *disinheritance* of the king."—*State Trials: W Stroud* (1620).

2. The state or condition of being disinherited.

dĭs-ĭn-hĕr'-ĭt-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISINHERIT.]

dĭs-ĭn-hĕr'-ĭt-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISINHERIT.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of cutting off from an inheritance; disinheritance.

* **dĭs-ĭn-hū'me,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *inhume* (q.v.).] To disinter, to exhume.

* **dĭs-ĭn-sure (sure as shür'),** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *insure* (q.v.).] To render insecure, to put in danger.

* **dĭs-ĭn'-tĕ-grą-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *dis*; Eng. *integr(ate)*, and suff. *-able*.] Capable of disintegration; that may or can be disintegrated.

dĭs-ĭn'-tĕ-grāte, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *integrate* (q.v.).] To separate or break up a solid into its integrant particles; to reduce to fragments or powder.

dĭs-ĭn'-tĕ-grāt-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISINTEGRATE.]

dĭs-ĭn'-tĕ-grāt-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISINTEGRATE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The process of separating a solid into its integrant parts; disintegration.

dĭs-ĭn-tĕ-grā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and *integratio* = a making whole; *integer* = whole.] [INTEGER.]

I. *Literally:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The breaking asunder of a solid body into its integrant parts.

2. *Geol.:* The wearing down of rocks caused chiefly by the slow action of frosts, rains, and other atmospheric influences. The facility with which some kinds of rocks are acted upon by these influences depends partly on their chemical composition, partly on the aggregation of their particles, and partly on the readiness with which they absorb moisture.

II. *Fig.:* A solution of integrity, a reduction into component particles.

"The character, therefore, underwent a marked *disintegration* by severance into distinct parts."—*W. E. Gladstone: Studies on Homer* (1858), vol. ii., § ii., p. 44.

dĭs-ĭn'-tĕ-grāt-ŏr, *s.* [Eng. *disintegrat(e)*; *-or*.]

1. A machine for grinding or pulverizing bones, guano, &c., for manure.

"Some firms use the *disintegrator* for grinding the clay. . . . This machine . . . may be briefly described as a series of cages of iron bars, which are made to revolve rapidly in alternately different directions."—*G. R. Redgrave*, in *Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. ii., p. 267.

2. A mill in which grain is broken into a fine dust by beaters projecting from the faces of parallel metallic discs revolving in contrary directions. The grain is fed in at the centre, and in falling is caught by the horizontal bars which project from the rapidly rotating discs. The grain acquires a vortical motion which by centrifugal impulse is caused to run the gauntlet of the beaters, which are in concentric series, and run in alternate directions and at high velocity. (*Knight.*) [FLOUR-MILL.]

dĭs-ĭn-tĕr', * **dis-in-terre,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *inter* (q.v.).]

1. *Lit.:* To unbury, to take out of a grave or the earth; to exhume.

"Isis (their goddesse now) I'll *disinterre*."
May: Lucan, bk. ix.

2. *Fig.:* To bring to light, as from obscurity or oblivion.

"The philosopher, the saint, or the hero, the wise, the good, or the great man, very often lie hid and concealed in a plebeian, which a proper education might have *disinterred*."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 215.

* **dĭs-ĭn'-tĕr-ĕssed,** *a.* [Fr. *désintéressé* = disinterested, pa. par. of *désintéresser* = to get rid of all interest in.] Disinterested. [DISINTERESTED.]

"All men are not wise enough, and good, and *disinterested*."—*Bp. Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

* **dĭs-ĭn'-tĕr-ĕss-mĕnt,** * **dĭs-ĭn'-tĕr-ĕs-mĕnt,** *s.* [Fr. *désintéressement*] Disinterestedness, impartiality, fairness.

"He has managed some of the charges of the kingdom with known ability, and laid them down with entire *disinteressment*."—*Prior: Postscript to his Preface.*

* **dĭs-ĭn'-tĕr-ĕst,** *s. & a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *interest* (q.v.).]

A. *As substantive:*

1. That which is contrary or prejudicial to one's interest, wishes, or prosperity; a disadvantage, a prejudice.

"That there be no prejudice done to my true Church, nor *disinterest* to thy kingdom."—*More: Expos. of the Seven Churches*, p. 73.

2. An indifference to private profit or advantage.

B. *As adj.:* Disinterested, impartial.

"The measures they shall walk by shall be *disinterest* and even."—*Bp. Taylor.*

* **dĭs-ĭn'-tĕr-ĕst,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *interest* (q.v.).]

1. To separate or disengage from some interest or party.

"If he would *disinterest* himself from the queen."—*Camden: Queen Elizabeth* (an. 1597).

2. To cease to pay interest to on moneys borrowed.

"In order to abolish this foreign intervention in the financial affairs of the Regency it is necessary to *disinterest* the foreign creditors."—*Daily Telegraph*, February 24, 1882.

* **dĭs-ĭn'-tĕr-ĕst-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *interested* (q.v.).]

1. Without any personal interest or concern; not interested or concerned, indifferent, unconcerned.

"How *disinterested* are they of all worldly matters."—*Bp. Taylor: Contemplations*, bk. i., ch. x.

2. Unbiassed, impartial; uninfluenced by hope of private advantage or profit; unselfish.

"Each consul thereupon names his colleague, and a contest of *disinterested* modesty takes place."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. xii., pt. i., § 9.

dĭs-ĭn'-tĕr-ĕst-ĕd-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *disinterested*; *-ly*.] In a disinterested, unselfish, or generous manner.

"Act as *disinterestedly* or generously as you please, self still is at the bottom."—*Shaftesbury: Freedom of Wit & Humour*, pt. iii., § 3.

dĭs-ĭn-tĕr-ĕst-ĕd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *disinterested*; *-ness*.] The quality of being disinterested; indifference to private interest, profit, or advantage; unselfishness.

"That perfect *disinterestedness* and self-devotion of which man seems to be incapable."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

* **dĭs-ĭn'-tĕr-ĕst-ĭng,** *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *interesting* (q.v.).] Uninteresting; creating or exciting no feelings of interest.

"Long quotations of *disinteresting* passages."—*Warburton: Letter to Birch.*

dĭs-ĭn-tĕr'-mĕnt, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *interment* (q.v.).] The act of disinterring or exhuming; exhumation.

dĭs-ĭn-tĕr'red, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISINTER.]

dĭs-ĭn-tĕrr'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISINTER.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of exhuming; disinterment.

* **dĭs-ĭn-thrâll',** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *inthrall* (q.v.).] To disenthrall; to free from thraldom or servitude.

dĭs-ĭn-thrâll'ed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISINTHRAL.]

* **dĭs-ĭn-thrâll'-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISINTHRAL.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of disenthralling; disenthralment.

* **dĭs-ĭn-thrâl'-mĕnt,** *s* [Eng. *disinthral*; *-ment*.] The act of disenthralling, or freeing from thraldom or servitude.

* **dĭs-ĭn'-trĭ-cāte,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *intricate* (q.v.).] To free from intricacy; to disentangle.

"It is therefore necessary to *disintricate* the question."—*Sir W. Hamilton.*

* **dĭs'-ĭn-ūre,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *inure* (q.v.).] To render unaccustomed or unused; to make unfamiliar with.

"We are hindered and *disinured* by this course of licensing."—*Milton: Areopagitica.*

* **dĭs'-ĭn-ūred,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISINURE.]

* **dĭs-ĭn-val-ĭd'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Pref. *dis* (intens.), and Eng. *invalidity* (q.v.).] Want of validity or force; invalidity.

"So well may I do, in respect of the *disinvalidity* and disproportion of them."—*Mountague: Appeal to Cæsar*, p. 136.

* **dĭs-ĭn-vĕst'-ĭ-tūre,** *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *investiture* (q.v.).] The act of divesting or depriving of investiture.

* **dĭs-ĭn-vĭg'-ŏr-āte,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *invigorate* (q.v.).] To deprive of vigour; to weaken, to relax, to enervate.

"This soft and warm and *disinvigorating* climate."—*Sydney Smith: Letters* (1844).

* **dĭs-ĭn-vīte,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *invite* (q.v.).] To retract or recall an invitation.

"I was, upon his highness's intimation, sent to *disinvite* them."—*Sir J. Finett: Foreign Ambassadors*, p. 143.

dĭs-ĭn-vīt'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISINVITE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of retracting or recalling an invitation.

* **dĭs-ĭn-vŏl've,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *involve* (q.v.).]

1. To set free, to disentangle.

"And for that second, it is indeed *disinvolved* of those former difficulties."—*More: Antidote against Idolatry.*

2. To unroll, to unfold.

"And for thee,
Creation universal calls around,
To *disinvolve* the moral world."
Young: Night Thoughts, ix. 238-60.

dĭs-ĭn-vŏl'ved, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISINVOLVE.]

dĭs-ĭn-vŏlv'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISINVOLVE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of unrolling, unfolding, or disentangling.

dĭs-jăsk'ed, dĭs-jăsk'-ĭt, *a.* [A corruption of Lat. *disjectus* = broken down.]

1. Jaded, decayed, exhausted, worn out.

"In the morning after the coronation I found myself in a very *disjaskit* state."—*Galt: The Steamboat*, p. 261.

2. Worn, out of repair, dilapidated.

"Tak the first broken *disjasked*-looking road that makes for the hills."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. xii.

* **dĭs-jĕc'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *disjectus*, pa. par. of *disjicio* = to scatter, to break to pieces; *dis* = away, apart, and *jacio* = to throw.] A scattering, putting to flight, or breaking up.

"The sudden *disjection* of Pharaoh's host."—*Bishop Horsley: Bib. Criticism*, vi. 395.

dĭs-jŏĭn', *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *desjoindre*; Fr. *dé-joindre*; Lat. *disjungo*: O. Fr. *des* = Fr. *dé* = Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and Fr. *joindre* = Lat. *jungo* = to join.]

A. *Trans.:* To separate, to part, to disunite, to disconnect, to sunder, to sever, to dissever.

"The abuse of greatness is, when it *disjoins* Remorse from power."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.

* **B.** *Intransitive:*

1. To be parted, severed, or separated.

2. To part, to rid one's self.

"Till breathless he *disjoined*."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 541.

dĭs-jŏĭn'ed, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *joined* (q.v.).] Separated, disconnected.

"To form a series, not too far *disjoined*."—*Herschel: Astronomy* (1858), § 303.

dĭs-jŏĭn'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISJOIN.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of separating, disconnecting, disuniting, or sundering.

dĭs-joĭnt', *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *desjoinct*, pa. par. of *desjoindre* = to disjoin (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To put out of joint; to separate parts united at the joints.

"Yet what could swords or poisons, racks or flame,
But mangle and *disjoint* the brittle frame?"
Prior: Henry & Emma.

2. To separate or break up a body composed of pieces joined together.

"Some half-ruined wall,
Disjointed and about to fall."
Longfellow: Tales of a Wayside Inn (Interlude).

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To put out of joint, to make out of working order; to derange.

"The government was *disjointed*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

2. To break the natural connection or coherence of; to make incoherent or disconnected. (Only used in the pa. par.)

"The constancy of your wit was not wont to bring forth such *disjointed* speeches."—*Sidney.*

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To fall in pieces.

"Let the frame of things *disjoint*, both the worlds suffer." *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, III 2.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *disjoint* and to *dismember*: "The terms here spoken of derive their distinct meaning and application from the signification of the words *joint* and *member*. A limb of the body may be *disjointed* if it be so put out of the *joint* that it cannot act; but the body itself is *dismembered* when the different limbs or parts are separated from each other. So in the metaphorical sense our ideas are said to be *disjointed* when they are so thrown out of their order that they do not fall in with one another; and kingdoms are said to be *dismembered* where any part or parts are separated from the rest." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **dĭs-joĭnt'**, * **dis-joynt**, * **dis-joynte**, *a. & s.* [O. Fr. *desjoinct*, pa. par. of *desjoindre*.]

A. *As adj.:* Disjointed, out of order.

"Thinking, by our late dear brother's death,
Our state to be *disjoint* and out of frame."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, I. 2.

B. *As subst.:* A dilemma, a difficulty, a predicament.

"Synnes that I stonde in this *disjoynt*."
Chaucer: C. T., 14,822.

dĭs-joĭnt'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISJOINT, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Lit.:* Broken up.

"Whitening amid *disjointed* stones."
Scott: Marmion, II. 31.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Disconnected, incoherent.

"The images her troubled fancy forms
Are incoherent, wild; her words *disjointed*."
Smith.

† 2. Out of order; out of joint.

dĭs-joĭnt'-ĕd-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *disjointed*; *-ly.*] In a disjointed, disconnected, or incoherent manner.

dĭs-joĭnt'-ĕd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *disjointed*; *-ness.*] The quality of being disjointed, unconnected, or incoherent.

dĭs-joĭnt'-ĭng, * **dis-joynt-ing**, *pr. par., a & s.* [DISJOINT, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of separating, severing, or disconnecting; the state of being disjointed.

"That poor *disjoynting*
That only strong necessity thrust on you."
Beaum. & Flet.: Double Marriage, iv. 1.

* **dĭs-joĭnt'-lў**, *adv.* [Eng. *disjoint*; *-ly.*] In a disjointed or divided state; separately.

"No one virtue can be without another; when they are perfect, then are they joined; but, *disjointly*, no way can they be perfect."—*Sir M. Sandy: Essays* (1634), p. 6.

* **dĭs-jūd'-ge**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *judge* (q.v.).] To deprive, divest, or strip of the rank or position of a judge.

"The two Chief Justices were . . . *disjudged* and put to fines and ransoms."—*State Trials: Dr. J. Hewet.*

* **dĭs-jū-dĭ-cā'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *dis* = apart, and *judicatio* = a judging; *judico* = to judge.] Judgment, determination, discrimination.

"The disposition of the organ is of great importance in the *disjudications* we make of colours."—*Boyle on Colours.*

dĭs-jŭnct', *a.* [Lat. *disjunctus*, pa. par. of *disjungo* = to disjoin, separate: *dis* = away, apart, and *jungo* = to join.]

* **A.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. Separated, distinct.

"Meer arbitrarious will as *disjunct* from his other attributes."—*Glanvill: Pre-existence of Souls*, ch. vii.

2. Containing an alternative.

"That *disjunct* charge of either living chastely, or marrying a wife whom they may not divorce."—*Bp. Hall: Honour of Married Clergy.*

B. *Entom.:* An epithet applied to insects whose head, thorax, and abdomen are separated by a deep incision.

disjunct-motion, *s.*

Music: A term used when the sounds in a movement move by skips, *e.g.*, C, F, D, G.

disjunct-tetrachords, *s. pl.*

Music: Tetrachords having such a relation to each other that the lowest interval of the upper is one note above the highest interval of the lower.

* **dĭs-jŭnc'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *disjunctio* = a disjoining, from *disjunctus*, pa. par. of *disjungo*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of disjoining; disunion, separation.

"There's no *disjunction* to be made."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

2. *Logic:* A disjunctive proposition.

"One side or other of the following *disjunction* is true."—*Paley: Evidences*, pt. i. ch iii.

dĭs-jŭnct'-ĭve, *a. & s.* [Fr. *disjonctif*; Ital. *disgiuntivo*; Sp. *disyuntivo*, from Lat. *disjunctivus*, from *disjunctus*, pa. par. of *disjungo*.]

A. *As adjective:*

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. Tending to disjoin, disconnect, or separate; disjoining. [II. 1.]

2. Incapable of union.

"Whose atoms are of that *disjunctive* nature, as not to be united in a sufficient number to make a visible mass."—*Grew.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Gram.:* Expressive of or marking separation or opposition; a term applied to those conjunctions which unite sentences or parts of sentences in construction, but divide or disjoin the sense: as, Socrates was wise, *but* Alcibiades was not. Such conjunctions are, *or*, *else*, *but*, &c.

"Others [conjunctions] termed *disjunctive* connect sentences while they seem to *disjoin* their meanings."
Beattie: Moral Science, pt. i., ch. i., § 3.

2. *Logic:*

(1) A *disjunctive proposition* is one which expresses the relation (apparently) of two or more judgments which cannot be true together, and one or other of which must be true, as: "Either the Bible is false, or holiness ought to be followed." (*Thomson.*)

(2) A *disjunctive syllogism* is when the major proposition is *disjunctive*, as: The earth moves in a circle, or an ellipse. But it does not move in a circle. Therefore it moves in an ellipse. (*Watts.*)

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Grom.:* A disjunctive particle: as, *or*, *nor*, *neither*, *but*, *else*.

"Of these *disjunctives* some are simple, some adversative."—*Harris: Hermes*, ii. 2.

2. *Logic:* A disjunctive proposition.

dĭs-jŭnct'-ĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *disjunctive*; *-ly.*] In a disjunctive manner; separately, distinctly.

"What he observes of the numbers *disjunctively* and apart, reason suggests to be applicable to the whole body united."—*More: Decay of Piety.*

* **dĭs-jŭnct'-ūre**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *juncture* (q.v.).] The act of separating, or disuniting; the state of being disunited.

"Those bruises, *disjunctures*, or brokenness of bones."
Goodwin: Works, vol. ii., pt. iv., p. 347.

* **dĭs-jū'ne**, * **dĕ-jū'ne**, * **dis-joon**, * **dis-ione**, *s.* [O. Fr. *desjune*; Fr. *déjeûner*.] Breakfast.

"Than in the morning up scho gat,
And on hir hairt laid hir *disjune*."
Bannatyne: Poems, p. 216, st. 5.

¶ *To make a disjune of:* To swallow up at a single meal, to annihilate at one attack.

"A fifth part of them were able to *make a disjune* of all the Gordons when at their best."—*Baillie: Letters*, i. 60.

dĭsk, *s.* [DISC.]

1. A quoit.

"Far as an able arm the *disk* can send."
Pope: Homer, Iliad, xxiii. 511.

2. The face of the sun, moon, &c., as it appears to the eye.

"Where finds Philosophy her eagle eye,
With which she gazes at you burning *disk*
Undazzled?" *Cowper: Task*, i. 712-14.

¶ For other meanings and uses of *disk*, see DISC.

* **dĭs-kĭnd'-nĕss**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *kindness* (q.v.).]

1. Want or absence of kindness, affection, or goodwill; unkindness.

2. An act of unkindness or malignity; injury, hurt.

"He that pulls down his neighbour's house does him a *diskindness*."—*Search: Light of Nature*, (Introd.)

* **dĭs-knō w**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *know* (q.v.).] To disown, to refuse to acknowledge.

"And when he shall (to light thy sinfull load)
Put manhood on, *disknow* him not for God."
Sylvester: The Lawe, 851.

* **dĭs-lā'-de**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *lade* (q.v.).] To unlade, to unload.

"Ægeous ful-fraught gallies are *disladed*."
Heywood: Troia Britannica (1609).

* **dĭs-lād'-ў**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *lady* (q.v.).] To deprive of the position or character of a lady.

* **dĭs-lăn'-dẽr**, *v. & s.* [DISCLANDER.]

* **dĭs-lăw'-yẽr**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *lawyer* (q.v.).] To deprive of the rank, position, or standing of a lawyer.

"They had *dislawyered* him."—*North: Life of Lord Guilford*, ii. 237.

* **dĭs-lēaf'-ĭng**, *s.* [Pref. *dis;* Eng. *leaf*, and suff. *-ing.*] The loss or deprivation of leaves.

"Its boughs, with their buddings and *disleafings*."—*Carlyle: Heroes & Hero-worship*, lect. i., p. 82.

* **dĭs-lē'-all**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and O. Fr. *leal.*] [DISLOYAL.] Disloyal, dishonourable.

"*Disleall* knight, whose coward corage chose
To wreake itself on beast all innocent."
Spenser: F. Q., II v. 5.

* **dĭs-lē'-ave**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *leaf* (pl. *leaves*).] To deprive of leaves.

"There Auster never roars, nor baill *disleaves*
Th' immortal grove, nor any branch bereaves."
Sylvester: Magnificence, 666.

* **dĭs-lĭk'-a-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *dislik(e); -able.*] Deserving of being disliked; unpleasant, disagreeable.

"On the whole, as matters go, that is not the most *dislikable*."—*Carlyle.* (*Ogilvie.*)

dĭs-lī ke, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *like*, *s.* (q.v.).]

1. A feeling of disinclination, disapprobation, or aversion; an absence of fondness or affection; distaste, repugnance.

"John Dalrymple was regarded with incurable distrust and *dislike*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

* 2. Discord, disagreement, dissension.

"This said Aletes, and a murmur rose
That shew'd *dislike* among the Christian peers."
Fairfax: Godfrey of Boulogne.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *dislike*, *disgust*, *displeasure*, *dissatisfaction*, and *distaste*: "*Dislike* and *dissatisfaction* denote the feeling or sentiment produced either by persons or things; *displeasure*, that produced by persons only; *distaste* and *disgust*, that produced by things only. In regard to persons, *dislike* is the sentiment of equals and persons unconnected; *displeasure* and *dissatisfaction*, of superiors, or such as stand in some sort of relation to us. Strangers may feel a *dislike* upon seeing each other; parents or masters may feel *displeasure* or *dissatisfaction*: the former sentiment is occasioned by their supposed faults in character; the latter by their supposed defective services. I *dislike* a person for his assumption or loquacity. I am *displeased* with him for his carelessness, and *dissatisfied* with his labour. The *displeasure* is awakened by whatever is done amiss; the *dissatisfaction* is caused by what happens amiss or contrary to our expectation. Accordingly, the word *dissatisfaction* is not confined to persons of a particular rank, but to the nature of the connection which subsists between them. Whoever does not receive what he thinks himself entitled to from another is *dissatisfied*. A servant may be *dissatisfied* with the treatment he meets with from his master; and may be said therefore to express *dissatisfaction*, though not *displeasure*. In regard to things, *dislike* is a casual feeling not arising from any specific cause. A *dissatisfaction* is connected with our desires and expec-

tations: we *dislike* the performance of an actor from one or many causes, or from no apparent cause; but we are *dissatisfied* with his performance if it fall short of what we were led to expect. In order to lessen the number of our *dislikes* we ought to endeavour not to *dislike* without a cause; and in order to lessen our *dissatisfaction*, we ought to be moderate in our expectation. *Dislike, distaste*, and *disgust* rise on each other in their signification. The *distaste* is more than the *dislike*, and the *disgust* more than the *distaste*. The *dislike* is a partial feeling, quickly produced and quickly subsiding; the *distaste* is a settled feeling, gradually produced, and permanent in its duration; the *disgust* is either transitory or otherwise; momentarily or gradually produced, but stronger than either of the two others . . ."

(2) He thus discriminates between *dislike* and *disinclination*: "*Dislike* applies to what one has or does; *disinclination* only to what one does: we *dislike* the thing we have, or *dislike* to do the thing; but we are *disinclined* to do the thing. They express a similar feeling that differs in degree. The *disinclination* is but a small degree of *dislike*: the *dislike* marks something contrary; the *disinclination* does not amount to more than the absence of an inclination. None but a disobliging temper has a *dislike* to comply with reasonable requests; but the most obliging disposition may have an occasional *disinclination* to comply with a particular request." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dĭs-lī'ke, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *like,* v. (q.v.).]

1. To have a feeling of dislike, repugnance, or aversion towards; to regard with repugnance or disinclination.

"Whom he disliked as much as it was in his easy nature to *dislike* anybody."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* vol. ii., ch. ix.

* 2. To displease.

"I'll do it, but it *dislikes* me."
Shakesp.: Othello, iii. 3.

* 3. To express disapprobation of.

"I never heard any soldier *dislike* it."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure,* i. 2.

¶ For the difference between to *dislike* and to *disapprove*, see DISAPPROVE.

* **dĭs-lī'ke,** *a.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *like,* a. (q.v.).] Unlike.

"Two states then there be after death . . . *dislike* in condition."—*Andrewes: Sermons,* ii. 82.

dĭs-līk'ed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISLIKE, *v.*]

* **dĭs-līk'e-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *dislike; -ful(l).*] Full of dislike or disaffection; disaffected, disagreeable, unpleasant.

"Now were it not, Sir Scudamour, to you
Distkefull paine so sad a taske to take."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. ix. 40.

* **dĭs-līk'e-lĭ-hood,** *s.* [Eng. *dislikely; -hood.*] Unlikelihood, improbability.

* **dĭs-līk'e-lў,** *a.* [Eng. *dislike; -ly.*] Unlikely, improbable.

* **dĭs-līk'-ĕn,** *v.t.* [Eng. *dislike,* and v. suff. *-en* (q.v.).] To make unlike, to disguise.

"Muffle your face,
Dismantle you, and, as you can *disliken*
The truth of your own seeming."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 4.

* **dĭs-līk'-ĕned,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISLIKEN.]

* **dĭs-lī'ke-nĕss,** *s.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *likeness* (q.v.).] Unlikeness, dissimilitude, dissimilarity.

"That which is not designed to represent anything but itself can never misl ad us from the true apprehension of anything by its *dislikeness* to it."—*Locke: Human Understanding,* bk. iii., ch iv.

dĭs-līk'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *dislik(e); -er.*] One who dislikes, disapproves, or disrelishes

"Among many *dislikers* of the queen's marriage."—*Spec.: Queen Marie,* bk. ix., ch. xxiii., § 28.

dĭs-līk'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISLIKE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or state of feeling dislike, repugnance, or aversion towards anything.

"The consideration whereof bred an utter *disliking* in the whole company."—*Sir F. Drake: The World Encompassed,* p. 89.

* **dĭs-lĭmb'** (*b* silent), *v.t.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *limb* (q.v.).] To tear limb from limb; to tear the limbs from.

* **dĭs-lĭm'bed** (*b* silent), *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISLIMB.]

* **dis-lĭmn'** (*n* silent), *v.t.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *limn* (q.v.).] To strike out of a picture, to obliterate, to efface.

"That which is now a horse, even with a thought,
The rack *dislimns.*"
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iv. 14.

* **dĭs-lĭnk',** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *link* (q.v.).] To unlink, to disjoin, to separate.

"There a group of girls
In circle waited, whom the electric shock
Distinked with shrieks and laughter."
Tennyson: Princess (Prol.).

* **dĭs-līve',** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *live* (q.v.); or perhaps *dis,* and Eng. *life* (q.v.).] To deprive of life.

"Telemachus *distived* Amphimedon."
Chapman: Homer's Odyssey, xxii.

* **dĭs-lō'ad,** * **dĭs-lō'ad-ĭn,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *load* (q.v.)] To unload, to discharge a cargo.

"No ship, crear, boat, &c., aucht to *disloadin* or breake bulk untill the tyme they come to the said burcht."—*Acts Charles I.* (ed. 1814), v. 630.

dĭs'-lō-cāte, *v.t.* [Low Lat. *dislocatus,* pa. par. of *disloco* = to move from its place: Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and *locus* = a place.]

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* To put out of or remove from its proper place; to displace.

"After some time the strata on all sides of the globe were *dislocated,* and their situation varied."—*Woodward.*

2. *Fig.:* To disturb, to derange.

"Our civill wars hath lately *dislocated* all relations."—*Fuller: Worthies; Barkshire.*

II. *Surg.:* To move or force a bone from its socket, cavity, or place of articulation.

"They are apt enough to *dislocate* and tear
Thy flesh and bones." *Shakesp.: Lear,* iv. 2.

* **dĭs'-lō-cāte,** *a.* [Low Lat. *dislocatus.*] Dislocated.

dĭs'-lō-cāt-ĕd, *pa. par.* or **a.** [DISLOCATE, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Moved or put out of the proper place; displaced.

2. *Surg.:* Moved or forced; as a bone from its socket, cavity, or place of articulation.

dĭs-lō-cāt'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISLOCATE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The same as DISLOCATION (q.v.).

dĭs-lō-cā'-tion, *s.* [Fr. *dislocation;* Sp. *dislocacion;* Ital. *dislogazione,* from Low Lat. *dislocatus,* pa. par. of *disloco* = to put out of place.]

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A putting out of or removing out of the proper place; a displacing; the state of being dislocated.

"One might hear his bones crack, and after the *dislocation* they were set again."—*Howell: Letters,* bk. i., § 1, lett. 18.

(2) A removing from the proper order or arrangement; a disturbing, a derangement.

"I prefer the common opinion which preventeth such *dislocation* of the months."—*Raleigh: History of the World,* bk. ii., ch. iii., § 7.

(3) The state of being displaced or moved out of the proper place.

"The posture of rocks, often leaning or prostrate, shows that they had some *dislocation* from their natural site."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

2. *Fig.:* A state of derangement, disorder, or confusion.

"Neither battle I see, nor arraying, nor king in Israel,
Only infinite jumble and mess and *dislocation.*"
Clough: Bothie of Tober-na-Vuolich, ix. 63, 64.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Geol.:* A general term for any displacement of the stratified rocks from their original horizontal or sedimentary position. *Slips, faults,* and the like are dislocations. [See these words.]

2. *Surg.:* When the head or articular surface of a bone is thrown out of its proper place, with respect to the corresponding articular cavity or surface of another bone in or upon which it is naturally situated, it is termed a dislocation or luxation. A dislocation may be primary, or by action of the muscles secondary, simple or compound, complete or incomplete, old or recent, spontaneous as from disease, congenital as from original imperfection, or complicated as with fracture; and according to the direction in which the heads of the bones are displaced, the dislocation is named upwards, downwards, forwards, or backwards. The general symptoms are pain in the joint, and great difficulty or absolute impossibility of moving it.

* **dĭs-lŏd'ge,** *s.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *lodge* (q.v.).] A separation, an absence.

"Show how long *dislodge* hath bred
Our cruell cutting smart."
Turberville: The Ventrous Lover.

dĭs-lŏd'ge, *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *desloger;* Fr. *déloger;* O. Fr. *des* = Fr. *dé* = Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and Fr. *loger* = to lodge.] [LODGE.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To remove or displace from the usual or natural place of rest.

"The shell-fish which are resident in the depths of va and die there, and are never *dislodged* or removed by storms."—*Woodward.*

2. To drive from a station or post; to cause to evacuate or remove.

"He *dislodged* the English from Sligo: and he eventually secured Galway."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiv.

3. To drive from any place; to expel.

"Satan with his rebellious disappeared
Far in the dark *dislodged;* and void of rest."
Milton: P. L., vi. 414, 415.

II. *Figuratively:*

† 1. To cause to remove or depart, to get rid of.

"It proved impossible to *dislodge* William from England."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xii.

* 2. To drive away, to expel.

"Every sorrow
Dislodged was out of mine herte."
Chaucer: Book of the Dutchess.

* **B.** *Intransitive:*

1. To remove to fresh quarters.

"The Volces are *dislodged,* and Marcius gone."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, v. 4.

2. To quit a resting or stopping place.

"Where light and darkness in perpetual round
Lodge and *dislodge* by turns."
Milton: P. L., vi. 6, 7.

dĭs-lŏd'ged, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISLODGE.]

dĭs-lŏdg'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISLODGE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of removing or causing to remove from a place of rest.

dĭs-lŏdg'-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *dislodg(e); -ment.*] The act of dislodging or displacing; the state of being dislodged.

dĭs-lō-jĭst'-ĭc, *a.* [DYSLOGISTIC.]

* **dĭs-lŏĭgn'ed** (*g* silent), *a.* [Pref. *dis,* and Fr. *éloigner* = to remove.] Removed.

"Low-looking dales, *disloigned* from common gaze."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. x. 24.

* **dĭs-lō'ke,** *v.t.* [Low Lat. *disloco* = to put or force out of place.] To dislocate.

"His bones and joints from whence they whilom stood
With rackings quite *disloked* and distracted."
Davies: Holy Roode, p. 20.

dĭs-lŏy'-al, * **dys-loy-all,** *a.* [O. Fr. *desloyal;* Fr. *déloyal;* O. Fr. *des* = Fr. *dé* = Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and *loyal* = loyal (q.v.).]

I. Not true to allegiance; not loyal; false to a sovereign.

"Man disobeying,
Disloyal, breaks his fealty, and sins."
Milton: P. L., iii. 203, 204.

2. Characterized or actuated by disloyalty.

"Foul distrust and breach
Disloyal." *Milton: P. L.,* ix. 6, 7.

* 3. Dishonest, treacherous, perfidious, dishonourable.

"Such things, in a false, *disloyal* knave,
Are tricks of custom."
Shakesp.: Othello, iii. 3.

* 4. Not true to the marriage-bed, unchaste.

"*Disloyal!*
The word is too good to paint out her wickedness."
Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing, iii. 2.

* 5. Inconstant, false in love.

"Such was the end that to *disloyall* love did fall."
Spenser: F. Q., II. x. 19.

dĭs-lŏy'-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *disloyal; -ly.*] In a disloyal, false, or treacherous manner.

"The other having dealt so *disloyally* and confessed it against themselves."—*State Trials: Duke of Norfolk* (an. 1571).

dĭs-lŏy'-al-tў, *s.* [O. Fr. *desloialté, desleauté*; Fr. *déloyauté*; Sp. *deslealtad*; Ital. *dislealtà*; Port. *deslealdade.*]

1. Want of loyalty in allegiance; a breach of fidelity to a sovereign.

"Let the truth of that religion I profess be represented to judgment, not in the disguises of levity, schism, heresy, novelty, and *disloyalty*." — *King Charles: Eikon Basilike.*

*2. A want of constancy or fidelity in love.

"There shall appear such seeming truths of Hero's *disloyalty*, that jealousy shall be called assurance."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing*, ii. 2.

¶ For the difference between *disloyalty* and *disaffection*, see DISAFFECTION.

***dĭs-lŭs'-tre** (tre as tẽr), *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *lustre* (q.v.).] To deprive of lustre, to dull.

"All those glittering passions get their lustre in the absence of that intellectual light, which, as soon as it appears, deads and *dislustres* them."—*Mountague: Devoute Essayes*, pt. ii., tr. vi., § 3.

***dĭs-mā'il**, ***dĭs mā'yl**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *mail* (q.v.).] To deprive of or cut off the plates of mail; to divest of a coat of mail.

"Their mighty strookes their imberions *dismayle*."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. vi. 29.

dĭş'-mal, *a.* & *s.* [Skeat refers it to O. Fr. *dismal* = Low Lat. *decimalis*, from *decima* = a tenth, a tithe, and supposes the reference to be to the cruel extortions practised by feudal lords in exacting tenths from their vassals. Cf. O. F. *dismer, diesmer* = to exact tithes from, to despoil, to decimate (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Mournful, gloomy, sad.

"Her *disemale* days and her fatal houres."
Lydgate: Story of Thebes, III.

2. Dark, gloomy, cheerless.

"But dark and *dismal* is the vault
Where Norton and his sons are laid."
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, iv.

3. Cheerless, depressing, dispiriting.

"This festival was the very *dismallest* of all the entertainments."—*Thackeray.*

4. Full of woe; calamitous, miserable, woeful, dire, lamentable, doleful.

"To tell red Flodden's *dismal* tale."
Scott: Marmion, vi. 34.

5. Frightful, horrid.

"So full of *dismal* terror was the time."
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 4.

* **B.** *As substantive:*

* **I.** *Singular:*

1. Prob. = dismal time or condition.

"And eek, as helpe me God withal,
I trowe hit was in the *dismal*
That was the wounder of Egipte."
Chaucer: Book of the Duchess (1206).

2. The devil.

"Ye *dismall*, or devill, *diabolus*."—*Lévins: Manip. Vocab.*

3. The name given in the Southern States of the American Union to a tract of swampy land often covered with fallen and decaying wood.

II. *Plural:*

1. Melancholy.

"He comes and seems entirely wrapt up in the *dismals*."—*Foote: The Liar*, ii.

2. Mourning garments.

"My lady is decked out in her *dismals*."—*Foote: Trip to Calais*, iii.

¶ *Dismal Swamp:*

Geog.: Either of two swamps in the United States, called the Great and the Little Dismal Swamp. The first of these, the one to which pre-eminently the appellation Dismal Swamp is applied, is partly in North Carolina and partly in Virginia. It lies north of Albemarle Sound. It is thirty miles long by ten or twelve broad, and has in the centre Drummond Lake or Pond, about seven miles long and thirty in circumference. The Little Dismal Swamp is of somewhat less dimensions. It lies between Albemarle and Pimlico Sounds.

"Away to the *dismal swamp* he speeds—
His path was rugged and sore.
Through tangled juniper, beds of reeds,
Through many a fen where the serpent feeds,
And man never trod before!"
Moore: The Lake of the Dismal Swamp.

* **dismal-dreaming**, *a.* Full of ill-boding dreams.

"And drives away dark, *dismal-dreaming* night."
Shakespeare: Passionate Pilgrim, 200.

***dĭş'-mal**, *v.i.* [DISMAL, *a.*] To feel dismal or melancholy.

"O I how I *dismalled* in hearing them."—*Mad. D'Arblay: Diary*, i. 344.

* **dĭş-mal'-i-tў**, *s.* [Eng. *dismal*; *-ity.*]

1. Anything dismal or dispiriting.

"What signifies dwelling upon such *dismalities*?"—*Mad. D'Arblay: Camilla*, vi., ch. xiv. (*Davies.*)

2. Melancholy, cheerlessness.

"With all that *dismality* of aspect there were some very comical scenes."—*Elizabeth Carter: Letters*, i. 259 (1809).

dĭş'-mal-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *dismal*; *-ly.*] In a dismal, gloomy, dreary, or woeful manner; drearily, cheerlessly, miserably.

"Not only supplanted but *dismally* chastised."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. ii.

† **dĭş'-mal-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *dismal*; *-ness.*] The quality of being dismal, gloomy, or cheerless.

"Celia thought with some *dismalness* of the time she should have to spend as bridesmaid at Lowick."—*George Eliot: Middlemarch*, bk. i., ch. ix.

* **dĭs-măn'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *man* (q.v.).] To deprive of manhood.

"Man by death is absolutely divided and *disman'd*."—*Feltham: Resolves*, pt. i., res. 47.

dĭs-măn'-tle, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *desmanteller*; Fr. *démanteler*; O. Fr. *des*; Fr. *dé* = Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and *manteler* = to cover with a cloak; O. Fr. *mantel* = Fr. *manteau* = a cloak.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* **1.** *Lit.:* To deprive or strip of a dress or covering.

"Muffle your face, *dismantle* you."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 4.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To strip or deprive of furniture, apparatus, equipments, or outfit.

"The playhouses were to be *dismantled*, the spectators fined, the actors whipped at the cart's tail."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

* (2) To strip or deprive of anything.

"*Dismantling* him of his honour, and seizing his reputation."—*South.*

* (3) To cast off or away, to undo.

"Commit a thing so monstrous, to *dismantle*
So many folds of favour." *Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 1.

* (4) To tear, break, or pull down, or from its place.

"His nose *dismantled* in his mouth is found;
His jaws, cheeks, front, one undistinguished wound."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses xii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mil.:* To deprive or strip a fortress of its equipments; to render useless for purposes of offence or defence; to raze.

"Lambert presently took care to *dismantle* the castle."—*Clarendon: Civil War*, iii. 192.

2. *Nav.:* To strip a vessel of its sails, rigging, &c.; to unrig.

"After something approaching to mutiny, the Thames was *dismantled*."—*Athenæum*, December 9, 1882.

¶ For the difference between to *dismantle* and to *demolish*, see DEMOLISH.

dĭs-măn'-tlĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [DISMANTLE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of stripping of furniture, apparatus, equipment, &c.

"It is not sufficient to possess our own fort, without the *dismantling* and demolishing of our enemy's."—*Hakewill.*

* **dĭs-marçh'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *march* (q.v.).] To march away.

* **dĭs-măr'-rў**, * **dĭs-măr'-ў**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *marry* (q.v.).] To divorce.

"He was *dismaryed* and maryed agayne to another gentylwoman."—*Berners: Froissart's Chron.*, vol. ii., c. 190.

* **dĭs-mar'-shal**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *marshal* (q.v.).] To derange, to put in disorder or confusion.

"What was *dismarshall'd* late
In this my noble frame."
Drummond: Sonnets.

* **dĭs-mask'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *mask* (q.v.).] To strip or divest of a mask; to uncover, to unmask.

"Fair ladies, masked, are roses in their bud:
Dismasked, their damask sweet commixture shown,
Are angels vailing clouds, or roses blown."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

* **dĭs-mask'ed**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISMASK.]

* **dĭs-mask'-ĭng**, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [DISMASK.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of stripping or divesting of a mask; an unmasking.

dĭs-mast', *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *mast* (q.v.).] To strip or deprive of mast or masts; to carry away the masts of a ship.

"At length the Dutch Admiral drew off, leaving one shattered and *dismasted* hull to the enemy."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

dĭs-mast'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISMAST.]

dĭs-mast'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [DISMAST.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of stripping, depriving, or carrying away the masts of a vessel.

† **dĭs-mast'-mĕnt**, *s.* [Eng. *dismast*; *-ment.*] The act of dismasting a vessel; the state of being dismasted.

* **dĭs-măţch'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *match* (q.v.).] To render or be unworthy of comparison with.

"Thou happy witnes of my happy watches,
Blush not (my book) nor think it thee *dismatches*."
Sylvester: Du Bartas. (*Nares.*)

* **dĭs-mâw'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *maw* (q.v.).] To eject from the maw, to disgorge, to discharge.

"You may unrip yourself, and *dismaw* all that you have in your troubled heart and grieved entrails."—*Shelton: Don Quixote*, vol. iv., ch. vii.

dĭs-mā'y, *s.* [DISMAY, *v.*]

1. An utter loss of courage or resolution; a sinking of the spirits; a state of terror or fright; discouragement.

"I, who know that enemy well, cannot think of such a battle without *dismay*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* ch. xxiii.

* 2. Ruin, destruction.

"Like as a ship, whom cruell tempest drives
Upon a rocke with horrible *dismay*."
Spenser: F. Q., V. ii. 50.

dĭs-mā'y, * **dę-may-en**, * **des-maie**, * **des-maye**, * **dis-maye**, *v.t.* & *i.* [Sp. *desmayar*; Port. *desmaiar*; O. Fr. *esmayer* (probably originally *desmayer*), from *des* = Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and O. H. Ger. *magan*; Ger. *mögen*; A. S. *magan* = to be able; Eng. *may*. Cf. O. Ital. *dismagare*; Ital. *smagare* = to lose courage. (*Skeat.*)]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To deprive of courage or spirit; utterly to discourage or dishearten; to terrify, to affright, to daunt.

"It broke with thunder loag and loud,
Dismayed the brave, appalled the prond."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, vi. 26.

* 2. To subdue, to vanquish.

"When the bold Centaures made that bloody fray
With the fierce Lapithea, which did them *dismay*."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. x. 13.

* **B.** *Reflex.:* To discourage, to affright, to allow to lose courage.

"*Desmaye* you no longer."
William of Palerne, 3,040.

* **C.** *Intrans.:* To be dismayed, discouraged, or dispirited; to be aghast; to lose heart or courage.

"He bad hem not *desmayghen*."
Joseph of Arimathea, 81.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *dismay*, to *daunt*, and to *appal*: "The effect of fear on the spirit is strongly expressed by all these terms; but *dismay* expresses less than *daunt*, and this than *appal*. We are *dismayed* by alarming circumstances; we are *daunted* by terrifying, we are *appalled* by horrid circumstances. A severe defeat will *dismay* so as to lessen the force of resistance; the fiery glare from the eyes of a ferocious beast will *daunt* him who was venturing to approach; the sight of an apparition will *appal* the stontest heart." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **dĭs-mā'yd** (I), *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Mid. Eng. *mayd* = Eng. *made.*] Ugly, ill-shaped, deformed, hideous.

"Whose hideous shapes were like to feendes of hell,
Some like to houndes, some like to apes, *dismayd*,
Some like to puttockes, all in plumes arayd,
All shap't according their conditions."
Spenser: F. Q., II. xi. 11.

dĭs-mā'yed, * **dĭs-mā'yd** (2), *pa. par.* or **a.** [DISMAY, *v.*]

* **dĭs-māy'-ĕd-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *dismayed*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being dismayed or confounded with terror.

"Being subject to too great and sudden desolation and *dismayedness*."—*Mountague: Devoute Essayes*, pt. i., tr. vi., § 3.

***dĭs-mā'y-fŭl, *dĭs-māy'-fŭll,** *a.* [Eng. *dismay; -ful(l).*] Full of or causing dismay; terrifying.

"Much dismayed with that *dismayfull* sight."
Spenser: F. Q., V. xi. 26.

dĭs-māy'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISMAY, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of causing dismay; terrifying, confounding.

***dīsme** (*s* silent), *s.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *decima.*] [DIME.]

1. A tenth part.

"The *disme* goth to the bataile."
Gower: C. A. (Prol.).

2. A tithe, a tenth.

"The Abbot of Waltham being appointed collector of a *disme*."—*State Trials: Proceedings on Habeas Corpus* (an. 1627).

3. The number ten; so many tens.

"Every tithe soul, 'mongst many thousand *dismes*,
Hath been as dear as Helen."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, ii. 2.

dĭs-mĕm'-bĕr, * de-mem-bre, * dis-mem-bre, * dys-mem-bre, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *desmembrer;* Fr. *demembrer:* O. Fr. *des* = Fr. *dé* = Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and Fr. *membre* = Lat. *membrum* = a member.]

I. *Literally:*

1. To tear limb from limb; to divide the limbs or members of; to dilacerate, to tear in pieces.

"His goodly corps on ragged clifts yrent
Was quite *dismembred*."
Spenser: F. Q., I. v. 38.

2. To carve, to cut up.

"*Dysmembre* that heron."—*W de Worde: Boke of Kerueuge*, p. 1.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To tear asunder the constituent members of anything; to break up into the constituent parts; to separate parts from the main body.

"The only question was by whose hands the blow should be struck, which would *dismember* that mighty empire."—*Buckle.*

***2.** To break up, to disperse, to scatter.

"So dyd this Charles *dimembre* and cut or breke the enemyes of France."—*Fabyan*, vol. i., ch. clxvii.

***3.** To deprive of a seat in Parliament.

"They . . . were soon *dismembered* by vote of the house."—*North: Life of Lord Guilford*, i. 163.

¶ For the difference between to *dismember* and to *disjoint*, see DISJOINT.

dĭs-mĕm'-bĕred, *pa. par,* or *a.* [DISMEMBER.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Torn in pieces, broken up into its constituent parts.

2. *Her.:* An epithet applied to birds which have neither feet nor legs, and to animals whose members are separated.

dĭs-mĕm'-bĕr-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISMEMBER.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. The act of tearing in pieces, severing, or breaking up; dismemberment.

"There were formerly some offences which occasioned a mutilation or *dismembering* by cutting off the hand or ears."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 28.

dĭs-mĕm'-bĕr-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *dismember; -ment.*]

1. *Lit.:* The act of dismembering; the state of being dismembered.

2. *Fig.:* The act of breaking up into its constituent parts; the separation or severing of a part from the main body.

"Without entering into speculations about her *dismemberment*."—*Burke: On a Regicide Peace.*

***dĭs-mĕt'-tled (tled** as **tĕld),** *a.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *mettled* (q.v.).] Deprived of mettle or spirit, degenerate.

"Gray customs, which our dead *dismettled* sloth
Gave up, to surfeit the undaring north."
Llewellyn: Verses, pref. to Gregory's Posthuma (1650).

***dĭs-mĭn'-ĭs-tĕr,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *minister* (q.v.).] To free or change from the habits of a minister.

"Can you think him . . . so totally *disministered*."
—*Walpole: To Mann*, i. 280 (1743).

dĭs-mĭss', *v.t.* [Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and *missus* = sent, pa. par. of *mitto* = to send. The proper form is *dimiss;* the *s* is inserted through the influence of the O. Fr. *desmettre* = to send away.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To send away, to cause or allow to depart.

"They *dismissed* the Roman garrison unharmed."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. xiii., pt. ii., § 57.

2. To discard, to discharge from office or employment.

"William would not see him, and ordered him to be *dismissed* from the service."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

3. To reject, to refuse.

"They would feel bound to *dismiss* his claim."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 11, 1882.

***4.** To lay aside, to cast off or away, to get rid of. (Of material things.)

"Before he came in sight the crafty god
His wings *dismissed*, but still retained his rod."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses i.

5. To get rid of, to cast off or away. (Of immaterial things.)

"*Dismiss* their cares when they *dismiss* their flock,
Machines themselves, and governed by a clock."
Cowper: Tirocinium, 624, 625.

***6.** To take off, to remove.

"*Dismiss* her fetters."—*Mrs. Behn; The Young King* (1683), p. 53.

***7.** To leave off, to discontinue.

"*Dismiss* your vows, your feigned tears."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 425

II. *Law:* To refuse or reject; to discharge from further consideration.

"Their lordships yesterday *dismissed* the appeal with costs."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 14, 1882.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *dismiss*, to *discharge*, and to *discard:* "The idea of removing to a distance is included in all these terms, but with various collateral circumstances. *Dismiss* is the general term; *discharge* and *discard* are modes of *dismissing: dismiss* is applicable to persons of all stations, but used more particularly for the higher orders; *discharge*, on the other hand, is confined to those in a subordinate station. A clerk is *dismissed;* a menial servant is *discharged:* an officer is *dismissed;* a soldier is *discharged.* Neither *dismiss* nor *discharge* defines the motive of the action; they are used indifferently for that which is voluntary, or the contrary: *discard*, on the contrary, always marks a *dismissal* that is not agreeable to the party *discarded.* A person may request to be *dismissed* or *discharged*, but never to be *discarded.* The *dismissal* or *discharge* frees a person from the obligation or necessity of performing a certain duty; the *discarding* throws him out of a desirable rank or station. They are all applied to things in the moral sense: we are said to *dismiss* our fears, to *discharge* a duty, and to *discard* a sentiment from the mind." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***dĭs-mĭss',** *s.* [DISMISS, *v.*] A dismissal, a discharge

"His majesty's servants, with great expressions of grief for their *dismiss*, poured forth their prayers for his majesty's freedom and preservation."—*Sir T. Herbert: Mem. of Chas. I.*, p. 14.

dĭs-mĭs'-sal, *s.* [Eng. *dismiss; -al.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of sending away or dismissing; the state of being dismissed.

"Grant her petition and give her her *dismissal*."—*Horsley: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 38.

2. The act of liberating or freeing; the atate of being liberated or manumitted.

"And, as on the sacred missal
He recorded their *dismissal*,
Death relaxed his iron features."
Longfellow: Norman Baron.

3. The act of discharging from office or employment; the state of being discharged.

II. *Law:* The act of dismissing a bill, a motion, a summons, &c.

dĭs-mĭssed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISMISS, *v.*]

dĭs-mĭss'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISMISS, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

"But wisely seeks a more convenient friend,
With whom, *dismissing* forms, he may unbend."
Cowper: Retirement, 443, 444.

C. *As subst.:* The act of sending away; dismissal, dismission.

***dĭs-mĭss'-ĭon (ss** as **sh),** *s.* [Lat. *dimissio*, from *dimissus*, pa. par. of *dimitto*, the *s* being inserted as in the verb (q.v.); Fr. *démission.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of dismissing or sending away; a dismissal, leave to depart.

"His words well weighed, the general voice approved
Benign, and instant his *dismission* moved."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xiii. 62, 63.

2. Something sent down or discharged.

"It seems a soft *dismission* from the sky."
Dryden: Hind & Panther, i. 146.

3. The act of dismissing or discharging from office or employment; a discharge.

"*Dismission* from the service would have been felt by most of them as a great calamity."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

4. The state of being dismissed or discharged; a discharge.

"Even the severe discipline of ancient Rome permitted a soldier, after many campaigns, to claim his *dismission*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

II. *Law:* The act of dismissing a bill or motion.

***dĭs-mĭs'-sĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *dismiss; -ive.*] Containing a dismissal; dismissing, sending away.

"The old *dismissive* 'Ilicet' is cried
By the town voice, and all to feasts return."
Davenant: Gondibert, ii. 5.

***dĭs-mĭt', *dis-mitte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and *mitto* = to send.] [DISMISS.]

1. To send away.

"Bretheren *dimittiden* Paul and Silas into Bereel."
Wycliffe: Deeds, xvii. 10.

2. To deliver up.

"He hadde nede to *dimitte* to hem oon by the feeste day."—*Wycliffe: Luke* xxiii. 17.

***dĭs-mort'-gąge** (**t** silent), *v.t.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *mortgage* (q.v.).] To redeem from mortgage; to pay off a mortgage on.

"He *dismortgaged* the crown demesnes, and left behind a mass of gold."—*Howell: Vocal Forest.*

***dĭs-mort'-gąged** (**t** silent), *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISMORTOAGE.]

***dĭs-mort'-ĭng** (**t** silent), *pr. par., a.* & *s.* [DISMORTOAGE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of redeeming or freeing from mortgage.

dĭs-mount', *v.i.* & *t.* [O. Fr. *desmonter*, Fr. *démonter:* O. Fr. *des* = Fr. *dé* = Lat *dis* = away, apart, and *monter* = to mount (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *demontar;* Ital. *dismontare.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

***1.** To descend or come down from a height or elevation.

"Now the bright sunne ginneth to *dismount*."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender (*May*).

2. To alight from a horse; to descend or get off, as a rider from his beast.

"Let him *dismount* and follow me!"
Scott: Rokeby, ii. 25.

B. *Transitive:*

***1.** To throw or cause to come down from a height or elevation; to bring down, to lower.

"Xerxes the Persian king yet saw I there,
With his huge host that drank the rivers dry,
Dismounted hills, and made the valeys cry."
Sackville: Mirrour for Magistrates (Induct.).

2. To throw down or remove anything from a support, or that on which it is mounted.

"We found six great pieces of brass ordnance mounted upon their carriages, some demy, some whole culverins; we presently *dismounted* them."—*Sir F. Drake Revived* p. 10.

***3.** To cause to alight from a horse.

4. To take down or to pieces.

"An observatory cannot be mounted and *dismounted* at every step."—*Herschel: Astronomy* (1858), § 213.

*** 5.** To depose.

"Saul when ingratefully and injuriously *dismounted* from his authority."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 25.

***6.** To cause to descend from an eminence or place of honour; to bring down.

"*Dismount* her, like the serpent at the fall."
Young: Night Thoughts, vii. 1,191.

***7.** To draw from a scabbard.

"*Dismount* thy tuck."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, iii. 4.

***8.** To lower.

"His watery eyes he did *dismount*."
Shakesp.: Lover's Complaint, 281.

dĭs-mount'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISMOUNT.]

dĭs-mount'-ĭng, *pr. par., a.,* & *s.* [DISMOUNT.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of alighting from a horse, &c.

2. The act of throwing or removing from a carriage, support, &c.

dismounting-battery, *s.*

Mil.: A battery intended for the throwing down and disabling of the enemy's cannon.

dĭs-nạ, *v.* [See def.] Does not. (*Scotch.*)

"He *disna* like to be disturbed on Saturdays wi' business."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxxvi.

***dĭs-năt'-ụ-ral-īze,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *naturalize* (q.v.).]

1. To make alien; to deprive of the privileges or rights of birth.

2. To make strange or foreign.

"If it [the name Job] were *disnaturalised* and put out of use."—*Southey: The Doctor*, ch. cxv.

***dĭs-năt'-ụ-ral-īzed,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISNATURALIZE.]

***dĭs-nā'-tūred,** *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *natured* (q.v.).] Unnatural; deprived or devoid of natural affection.

"So *disnatured* are they that they neglect their own flesh and blood, to listen to accounts of your wit and spirit."—*David Garrick: Correspondence*, ii. 254 (ed. *Hannah More*).

***dĭs-nĕst',** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *nest* (q.v.).] To dislodge or drive as from a nest.

***dĭs-nō'-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *noble* (q.v.).] Ignoble, mean.

"A *disnoble* advocat and defender of causes."—*P. Holland: Ammianus Marcellinus* (1609).

dĭs-ō-bē'-dĭ-ençe, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *obedience* (q.v.); Ital. *disobbedienza*; Sp. & Port. *disobediencia*.]

1. A failure to obey the lawful commands or prohibitions of a superior; wilful neglect or violation of duty; a disregard of orders.

"*Disobedience* and resistance made up the ordinary life of that population."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. Non-compliance.

"This *disobedience* of the moon will prove
The sun's bright orb does not the planets move."
Blackmore: Creation.

***dĭs-ō-bē'-dĭ-ęn-çў,** *s.* [Eng. *disobedience(e)*; *-y*.] Disobedience.

"In punishing my *disobediency*."—*Taylor: The Hog hath lost his Pearl*, iii.

dĭs-ō-bē'-dĭ-ent, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *obedient* (q.v.).]

1. Refusing or neglecting to obey the lawful commands or prohibitions of a superior; not obedient to authority, refractory.

"But, O my Lord, one look from thee
Subdues the *disobedient* will."
Cowper: Olney Hymns, xl.

2. That will not yield to an exciting force, power, or influence.

"Rendering peculiar parts of the system *disobedient* to stimuli."—*Dr. E. Darwin.*

***dĭs-ō-bē-dĭ-ęn'-ti-ą-rў (ti as shĭ),** *s.* [Eng. *disobedient*; *-iary*.] A disobedient or rebellious person; a rebel.

"I fear they be . . . sly, wily *disobedientiaries* to all good orders."—*Latimer: Sermons*, ii. 389.

dĭs-ō-bē'-dĭ-ent-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *disobedient*; *-ly*.] In a disobedient, refractory manner.

***dĭs-ō-bē'-ĭ-sançe,** ***dis-o-bei-saunce,** *s.* [O. Fr. *desobeisance*; Fr. *désobéissance*.] Disobedience.

"To tell my *disobeisaunce*
Ful sore it stant to my greuaunce."
Gower: C. A., i. 86.

***dĭs-ō-bē'-ĭ-sant,** ***dis-o-bei-saunt,** ***dis-o-bey-saunt,** *a.* [Fr. *désobéissant*, pr. par. of *désobéir* = to disobey (q.v.).] Disobedient.

"Yf I be founde to hir untrewe,
Disobeysaunt, or wilful negligent.
Chaucer: Assembly of Foules, 428.

dĭs-ō-bē'y, ***dis-o-beie,** ***dis-o-beye,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *désobéir*; *des* = Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and *obéir* = to obey (q.v.); Prov. *desobedir*; Ital. *disobbedire*; Sp. & Port. *desobedecer*.]

A. *Trans.*: To neglect or refuse to obey; wilfully to neglect the lawful commands or prohibitions of a superior; to violate, to transgress.

"The best of God they *disobey*."
Chaucer: Letter of Cupide.

B. *Intrans.*: To be disobedient; to disregard or violate orders; to refuse obedience.

"Some headstrong, hardy lout
Would *disobey*, though sure to be shut out"
Cowper: Hope, 313, 314.

dĭs-ō-bē'yed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISOBEY.]

dĭs-ō-bē'y-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *disobey*; *-er*.] One who disobeys.

dĭs-ō-bē'y-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [DISOBEY.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act of refusing obedience to; disobedience.

***dĭs-ŏb-lĭ-gā'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *obligation* (q.v.).]

1. The act of disobliging; an act of unkindness; an offence; a cause of disgust.

"It would be such a *disobligation* to the prince that he would never forget it."—*Clarendon Civil War*, vol. i., pt. i., p. 16.

2. Freedom or release from obligation.

"The conscience is restored to liberty and *disobligation*."—*Bishop Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. iii., ch. vi., § 3.

***dĭs-ŏ-blĭg-ą-tŏr-ў,** *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *obligatory* (q.v.).] Releasing from an obligation.

"You much mistake in alleging that the two Houses of Parliament, especially as they are now constituted, can have this *disobligatory* power."—*King Charles: Letter to Henderson*, p. 20.

dĭs-ŏ-blĭge, *v.t.* [Fr. *désobliger*; *des* = Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and *obliger* = to oblige (q.v.); Ital. *disobligare*.]

*1. To set free or release from an important duty or obligation.

"He hath a very great obligation to do that and more, and he can nowhys be *disobliged* but by the care of his natural relations."—*Jeremy Taylor: Measure and Offices of Friendship.*

*2. To deprive of a privilege.

"He did not think that the Act of Uniformity could *disoblig* them [the Nonconformists] from the exercise of their office."—*Baxter: Funeral Sermon on Bates.*

3. To offend a person by doing any act which is contrary to his expressed wishes; or by omitting to do any act which is according to his wishes; to be unaccommodating to; to give offence to.

"Such as had *disobliged* the poet, or were in disgrace with Augustus."—*Dryden: Virgil* (Dedic.).

dĭs-ō-blĭged, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISOBLIGE.]

***dĭs-ō-blī'ge-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *disoblige*; *-ment*.]

1. The act of disobliging; disobligation.

2. The act of freeing from an obligation; the state of being released from an obligation.

"If I make a voluntary covenant as with a man to do him good, and he prove afterward a monster to me, I should conceave a *disobligement*."—*Milton: Tenure of Kings.*

dĭs-ō-blĭg'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *disoblig(e)*; *-er*.] One who disobliges or offends.

"Loving our enemies and benefiting our *disobligers*."—*Mountague: Devoute Essayes*, xv., § 5.

dĭs-ō-blĭg'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [DISOBLIGE.]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb).

B. *As adj.*: Not obliging, not disposed to gratify or act according to the wishes of another; not accommodating, churlish, ungracious.

"It renders wise men *disobliging* and troublesome, and fools ridiculous and contemptible."—*Government of the Tongue.*

C. *As subst.*: The act of offending; a disobligation.

dĭs-ō-blĭg'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *disobliging*; *-ly*.] In a disobliging, ungracious, or churlish manner.

"How *disobligingly* he himself had been treated by that ambassador."—*Clarendon: Civil War*, i. 14.

***dĭs-ō-blĭg'-ĭng-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *disobliging*; *-ness*.] The quality of being disobliging or unaccommodating; churlishness, ungraciousness.

***dĭs-ŏc-çĭ-dĕnt,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *occident* (q.v.).] [DISORIENT.] To turn away from the west, to confuse as to the points of the compass.

"Perhaps some roguing boy that managed the puppets turned the city wrong and so *disoccidented* our geographer."—*Marvell: Works*, iii. 39.

***dĭs-ŏc-cū-pā'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *occupation* (q.v.).] A want of occupation.

***dĭs-ŏf'-fĭçe,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *office* (q.v.).] To turn out of office.

"All that refuse it must be sequestred, imprisoned, *disofficed*."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, ii. 200.

***dĭ-sō-ma-toŭs,** *a.* [Gr. δίς (*dis*) = twice, twofold; σῶμα (*sōma*), genit. σώματος (*sōmatos*) = a body, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous*.] Having two bodies.

dĭs'-ŏ-mōse, *s.* [Gr. δίς (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and σῶμα (*sōma*) = a body.]

Min.: The same as GERSDORFFITE (q.v.).

***dĭs-ō-pĭn'-ion (ion as yŭn),** *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *opinion* (q.v.).] A difference of opinion; a want of belief.

"There are thoughts belonging to the understanding, assenting and dissenting through want of belief and *disopinion*."—*Sir. Reynolds: On the Passions*, ch. iv.

***dĭs-ord'ed,** *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *ord*; *-ed*.] Thrown out of the proper orbit; unsphered.

"And fly like chidden Mercury from Jove,
Or like a star *disorbed*."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, ii. 2.

***dĭs-ord',** *s.* [Prov. *desorde*; Fr. *désordre*.] The same as DISORDER (q.v.).

***dĭs-or-dā'in,** ***dis-or-deini,** *v.t.* [Fr. *desordonner*.] To put out of holy orders.

"She soldo him nevt *disordeini*."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 473.

***dĭs-or-dē'ined,** *a.* [Fr. *désordonné* = unrestrained, pa. par. of *desordonner* = to put in disorder.] Unrestrained, unbridled, disordinate.

"Unmesurable appetite and *disordeined* coveitise to ete or drinke."—*Chaucer: Parson's Tale.*

dĭs-or'-dĕr, ***dis-or-dre,** *s.* [Fr. *désordre*; Prov. *desorde*; Sp. *desorden*; Port. *desordem*; Ital. *disordine*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A want or absence of order, method, or regular disposition; confusion, irregularity.

"All was transition, conflict, and *disorder*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

2. A tumult, disturbance, or commotion.

3. A neglect of or contempt for laws or institutions.

"We may easily trace almost all the sins and enormities, and distempers, and troubles, and *disorders* . . . to the immoderation and *disorder* of the passions."—*Hall: Contempt.*, vol. ii.; *Of the Moderate Affections.*

4. An offence, misconduct.

"Machinations, hollowness, treachery, and all ruinous *disorders*, follow us disquietly to our graves!"—*Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 2.

5. Neglect of rules or method; irregularity.

"From vulgar bounds with brave *disorder* part,
And snatch a grace beyond the reach of art."
Pope: Essay on Criticism, 154, 155.

6. Discomposure of mind; derangement of the mental functions.

"The *disorders* which sickness causes in the brain."—*Thompson: Sickness*, bk. iii. (Note).

7. In the same sense as II.

II. *Med.*: An irregularity, derangement or disturbance in the functions of the animal economy; a disease, an illness.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *disorder*, *disease*, *distemper*, and *malady*: "All these terms agree in their application to the state of the animal body. *Disorder* is the general term, and the others specific. In this general sense *disorder* is altogether indefinite; but in its restricted sense it expresses less than all the rest: it is the mere commencement of a *disease*; *disease* is also more general than the other terms, for it comprehends every serious and permanent *disorder* in the animal economy, and is therefore of universal application. The *disorder* is slight, partial, and transitory; the *disease* is deep-rooted and permanent. The *disorder* may lie in the extremities; the *di ease* lies in the humours and the vital parts. Occasional head-aches, colds, or what is merely cutaneous, are termed *disorders*; fevers, dropsies, and the like are *diseases*. *Distemper* is used for such particularly as throw the animal frame most completely out of its temper or course, and is consequently applied properly to virulent *disorders*, such as the small-pox. *Malady* has less of a technical sense than the other terms; it refers more to the suffering than to the state of the body. There may be many *maladies* where there is no *disease*, but *diseases* are themselves, in general, *maladies*. Our *maladies* are frequently born with us; but our *diseases* may come upon us at any time of life. Blindness is in itself a *malady*, and may be produced by a *disease* in the eyes. . . . All these terms may be applied with a similar distinction to the mind as well as the body. . . . Any perturbation in the mind is a *disorder*; avarice is a *disease*; melancholy is a *distemper* as far as it throws the mind out of its bias: it is a *malady* as far as it occasions suffering." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

¶ For the difference between *disorder* and *confusion*, see CONFUSION.

dĭs-or'-dĕr, *v.t.* [DISORDER, *s.*]

1. To throw into disorder or confusion; to confuse, to derange, to put out of order.

*2. To disturb or derange the regularity of the functions of the animal economy; to cause sickness or indisposition in.

"They [the stomach, &c.] may, by particular impediments, be sometimes *disordered* or obstructed in their operations."—*Shaftesbury: Enquiry concerning Virtue*, bk. ii., pt. i., § 1.

3. To derange or cause disorder in the mental functions.

"Devotion itself may *disorder* the mind, unless its heats are tempered with caution or prudence."—*Addison.*

4. To discompose, to disturb; to ruffle the mind.

"We should never suffer them to be dissolved into levity, or *disorder* it into a wanton frame."—*Barrow: Sermon on Ephesians*, v. 4.

*5. To expel or degrade from holy orders; to disordain.

"Let him be stript of his habit and *disordered*; I would fain see him walk in querpo, that the world may behold the inside of a friar."—*Dryden: Spanish Friar*, v. 2.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *disorder*, to *derange*, to *disconcert*, and to *discompose*: "All these terms express the idea of putting out of order; but the three latter vary as to the mode or object of the action. The term *disorder* is used in a perfectly indefinite form, and might be applied to any object. As every thing may be in order, so may every thing be *disordered*; yet it is seldom used except in regard to such things as have been in a natural order. *Derange* and *disconcert* are employed for such things as have been put into an artificial order. To *derange* is to *disorder* that which has been systematically arranged, or put in a certain range; and to *disconcert* is to *disorder* that which has been put together by concert or contrivance: thus the body may be *disordered*; a man's affairs or papers *deranged*; a scheme *disconcerted*. To *discompose* is a species of *derangement* in regard to trivial matters: thus a tucker, a frill, or a cap may be *discomposed*. The slightest change of diet will *disorder* people of tender constitutions; misfortunes are apt to *derange* the affairs of the most prosperous: the unexpected return of a master to his home *disconcerts* the schemes which have been formed by the domestics: those who are particular as to their appearance are careful not to have any part of their dress *discomposed*. When applied to the mind, *disorder* and *derange* are said of the intellect; *disconcert* and *discompose* of the ideas or spirits: the former denoting a permanent state, the latter a temporary or transient state. The mind is said to be *disordered* when the faculty of ratiocination is in any degree interrupted: the intellect is said to be *deranged* when it is brought into a positive state of incapacity for action: persons are sometimes *disordered* in their minds for a time by particular occurrences, who do not become actually *deranged*; a person is said to be *disconcerted* who suddenly loses his collectedness of thinking; he is said to be *discomposed* who loses his regularity of feeling. A sense of shame is the most apt to *disconcert*: the more irritable the temper, the more easily one is *discomposed*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dĭs-or'-dĕred, *pa. par.* & *a.* [DISORDER, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Out of order, method, or arrangement; in confusion; confused.

"In wildest numbers and *disordered* verse."
Lyttleton: Progress of Love, Ecl. 2.

*2. Inordinate, uncontrolled, excessive, immoderate.

"The *disordered* love of the parent or child is hatred rather than love."—*Udal: Matt.* x.

3. Deranged, out of order; as a *disordered* stomach or mind.

*4. Disorderly, vicious; of loose or unrestrained manner of life.

"Then so *disordered*, so deboshed and bold."
Shakesp.: Lear, I 4.

* **dĭs-or'-dĕred-lĭ,** * **dis-or-dered-lie,** *adv.* [Eng. *disordered*; *-ly.*] In a disorderly, confused, or lawless manner.

"Surelie these men so *disorderedlie* confounding all things, they in the end shall be confounded themselves."—*Holinshed. Conquest of Ireland*, vol. vi., cl. xli.

* **dĭs-or'-dĕred-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *disordered*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being disordered or in disorder; confusion, irregularity.

"By that *disorderedness* of the soldiers, a great advantage was offered unto the enemy."—*Knolles: Historie of the Turkes.*

dĭs-or'-dĕr-ĭng, * **dís-or'-dĕr-ýng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISORDER, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of putting or throwing into disorder or confusion; the state of being thrown into disorder.

"He hadde lost ye journey by *disorderyng* of the Frenchemen."—*Berners: Froissart's Chronicle*, vol. ii., ch. ccxvii.

dĭs-or'-dĕr-lĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *disorderly*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being disorderly; disorder, confusion.

". . . . of loose erratick *disorderliness*."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 873.

dĭs-or'-dĕr-lў, *a.* & *adv.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *orderly* (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

1. In a state of disorder or confusion; confused, immethodical, irregular, disarranged.

"His forces seemed no army, but a crowd
Heartless, unarmed, *disorderly*, and loud."
Cowley: Davideis, bk. iv.

2. Not according to order, rule, or law; unlawful, irregular.

"He reproved them for their *disorderly* assemblies against the peaceable people of the realms."—*Hayward.*

3. Tumultuous, turbulent, lawless.

"They thought it the extremest of evils to put themselves at the mercy of those hungry and *disorderly* people."—*Bacon.*

4. Causing disorder or disturbance; breaking the peace; disturbing good order.

"To sentence persons who have been *disorderly* as well as drunk to imprisonment with hard labour."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 20, 1882.

5. Carried on or maintained against order or morality; disreputable.

"It must not be supposed, he explained, that he was in favour of *disorderly* public-houses."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 20, 1882.

6. Unruly, not under restraint, wild.

"If we subdue our unruly and *disorderly* passions."—*Stillingfleet: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 1.

*7. Out of order, deranged, disturbed: as, A *disorderly* stomach.

B. *As adverb:*

1. Without order, rule, or system; irregularly, confusedly.

"To order these affairs
Thus thrust *disorderly* into my hands."
Shakesp.: Richard II., ii. 2.

2. In a manner opposed to or violating law and good order.

"We behaved not ourselves *disorderly* among you."—2 *Thess.* iii. 7.

¶ (1) *Disorderly house:*

Law: A house in which disorder is permitted to exist: specially one for immoral purposes. The keeping of a disorderly house is an offence at common law, and punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both. Objection may be made to the renewal of the license to any licensed house which has permitted immoral persons to harbour for evil ends within its precincts. (*Blackstone*, &c.)

(2) *Disorderly persons:*

Law: A person who makes disorder, or by some illegal act is the cause or occasion of others making it. A common law statute divides vagrants into three classes: (1) idle and disorderly persons, (2) rogues and vagabonds, and (3) incorrigible rogues. For the first of these the penalty is a month's imprisonment in the House of Correction. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 13.)

¶ For the difference between *disorderly* and *irregular*, see IRREGULAR.

* **dĭs-or'-dĭ-nançe,** *s.* [O. Fr. *desordonnance.*] Intemperate, irregular, or disorderly manner of life.

"Certes this *disordinance* and this rebellion our Lord Jesus Christ abought upon his precious body ful dere."—*Chaucer: Parson's Tale.*

* **dĭs-or'-dĭn-ate,** * **dÿs-or'-dĭn-ate,** *a.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *ordinate* (q.v.); Ital. *disordinato*; Fr. *désordonné.*]

1. Inordinate, excessive, unchecked, intemperate.

"In too moche superfluitee or elles in too *disordinate* scantnesse."—*Chaucer: Parson's Tale.*

2. Disorderly, living irregularly or viciously.

"Though not *disordinate*, yet causeless suffering,
The punishment of dissolute days."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 701, 702.

3. Illegal.

"The erle of Worcestre was gretely behated emonge the peple, for ther *dysordinate* deth that he used."—*Warkworth: Chronicle.*

* **dĭs-or'-dĭn-ate-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *disordinate*; *-ly.*] In a disorderly, irregular, or vicious manner; inordinately.

"Landes denoutely geven and *disordinately* spent by religious persons."—*Hall: Henry V.*, (an. 2).

* **dĭs-or-dĭn-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *ordination* (q.v.).] The act of putting in disorder; the state of being in disorder; disarrangement, confusion.

* **dĭs-or'-dĭn-aunçe,** *s.* [DISORDINANCE.]

dĭs-or-gan-ĭ-zā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *dis,* and Fr. *désorganisation*; Eng. *organization* (q.v.).]

1. The act of disorganizing or destroying the organism or systematical arrangement of parts.

2. The state or condition of being disorganized; an absence of system or methodical arrangement.

"The difficulty and the *disorganization* with which they have to contend."—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. xxvi.

dĭs-or'-gan-īze, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *organize* (q.v.); Fr. *désorganiser.*] To break or destroy the organism or connected system; to interrupt or destroy the regular systematical arrangement and working of parts; to throw into confusion or disorder; to demoralize.

"The *disorganized* military establishments of the kingdom."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

dĭs-or'-gan-ĭzed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISORGANIZE.]

dĭs-or'-gan-ĭz-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *disorganiz(e)*; *-er.*] One who disorganizes or destroys the regular systematical arrangement and working of parts.

dĭs-or'-gan-ĭz-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISORGANIZE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (In senses corresponding to those of the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of destroying the regular systematical arrangement and working of parts; disorganization.

* **dĭs-ŏr'-ĭ-ent,** *v.t.* [Fr. *désorienter.*] To throw out of reckoning; to be lost or confused as to one's position. [DISOCCIDENT.]

"I doubt then the learned professor was a little *disoriented*, when he called the promises in Ezekiel and in the Revelations the same."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. v.

* **dĭs-ŏr'-ĭ-ent-āte,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *orientate* (q.v.)] To throw out of one's reckoning or from the right direction.

* **dĭş'-oŭr (1),** * **dys-our,** * **dys-owre,** *s.* [O. Fr.; Sp. *dicedor*; Port. *dizedor*; Ital. *dicitore.*] [DISARD.] A teller of tales, a jester.

"Every *disour* hadde aside
What most wae pleasant to his ere."
Gower: C. A., iii. 167.

* **dĭş'-oŭr (2),** * **dys-our** (2), *s.* [DICER.] A dicer, a gambler.

"Drunckarts, *dysours*, dyours, drevels."
Dunbar: Maitland Poems, p. 109

dĭs-ōwn', *v.t.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *own,* v. (q.v.)]

1. To refuse to own or acknowledge; to disclaim, to abnegate, to deny, to renounce, to repudiate.

"As soon as James was restored, it would be a duty to *disown* and withstand him."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

2. To deny; to refuse, not to allow.

"Many others holding the same premises have either dissembled or *disowned* these conclusions."—*Cudworth: Morality*, bk. i., ch. i.

¶ For the difference between to *disown* and to *disclaim*, see DISCLAIM.

dĭs-ōwn'ed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISOWN.]

dĭs-ōwn'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISOWN.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of disdaining, renouncing, or denying; disownment.

* **dĭs-ōwn'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *disown*; *-ment.*] The act of disowning, renouncing, or denying; repudiation.

dĭs-ŏx'-ĭ-dāte, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *oxidate* (q.v.).] To reduce a substance from the state of an oxide by the disengagement of oxygen; to deoxidate.

dĭs-ŏx'-ĭ-dāt-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISOXIDATE.]

dĭs-ŏx'-ĭ-dāt-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISOXIDATE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of disoxidizing; disoxidation.

dĭs-ŏx-ĭ-dā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *oxidation* (q.v.).] The act or process of reducing a substance from the state of an oxide by the disengagement of oxygen; the act or process of freeing from oxygen.

dĭs-ŏx'-ŷ-ģen-āte, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *oxygenate* (q.v.).] To deprive any substance of oxygen combined with it; to deoxidate.

dĭs-ŏx'-ŷ-ģen-āt-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISOXYGENATE.]

dĭs-ŏx'-ŷ-ģen-āt-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISOXYGENATE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of depriving of oxygen; disoxygenation.

dĭs-ŏx ŷ-ģen-ā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *oxygenation* (q.v.).] The act or process of depriving any substance of oxygen; deoxidation.

* **dĭs-pā'çe,** *v.i.* [Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and *spatior* = to walk up and down.] [SPACE.] To walk or wander up and down; to range about.

"He spied the joyous butterfly
In this faire plot *dispacing* to and fro."
Spenser: Muiopotmos.

* **dĭs-pā'ir,** *s.* [DESPAIR.]

* **dĭs-pā'ir** (I), *v.i.* [DESPAIR.]

* **dĭs-pā'ir** (2), *v.t.* [Lat. *disparo*, from *dis* = away, apart, and *par* = (*a.*) equal, (*s.*) a companion.]

1. To separate a pair or couple.

"Forgive me, lady;
I have destroyed Gerrard, and thee; rebell'd
Against heaven's ordinance: *dispaired* two doves;
Made 'm sit mourning."
Beaum. & Flet.: Triumph of Love, sc. 7.

2. To injure, to damage, to depreciate.

"Where driveng and lleng in loft doo *dispaire*."
Tusser: Husbandrie, lvii. 53.

* **dĭs-pā'ired,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISPAIR.]

* **dĭs-pā'ir-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISPAIR (2), *v.*]

A & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of separating a pair.

* **dĭs-pănd',** *v.t.* [Lat. *dispando* = to spread abroad. *dis* = away, apart, and *pando* = to spread.] To spread or display abroad.

* **dĭs-păn'-sion,** *s.* [Lat. *dispansus*, pa. par. of *dispando* = to spread abroad.] The act of spreading or displaying; diffusion, dilatation.

* **dĭs-par'-a-ble,** *a.* [Formed from Lat. *dis*, and *par* = equal, with Eng. suff. *-able*.] Unequalled.

* **dĭs-păr'-a-dised,** *a.* [Pref. *dis*, Eng. *paradis(e)*, and adj. suff. *-ed*.] Deprived of or removed from Paradise.

dĭs-păr'-aģe, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *desparager* = to disparage, to offer unto a man unworthy conditions; *des* = Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and *parage* = lineage, rank, from Low Lat. *paraticum*, *paragicum* = society, rank, equality of rank; Lat. *par* = equal; O. Fr. *déparager*; Low Lat. *disparago*. (*Skeat.*)]

* **I.** To marry to one of inferior rank or position; to match unequally; to dishonour or lower by marriage with an inferior.

* **2.** To match or unite unequally, or with anything of an inferior class.

* **3.** To injure by comparison with anything of less value.

* **4.** To bring reproach or disgrace upon; to dishonour, to disgrace; to lower in estimation or value.

"Thus he doth *disparage*
His blode with fonde dotage."
Skelton: Duke of Albanye & the Scottes.

5. To think lightly of, to treat with contempt, to depreciate.

"The actors think themselves *disparaged* by the poet."—*Dryden: Essay on Dramatick Poesie.*

6. To traduce, to decry, to asperse.

"Who durste be so bold to *disparage*
My douhter that is come of suiche linage."
Chaucer: C. T., 4,209, 4,270.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between to *disparage*, to *detract*, to *traduce*, to *depreciate*, to *degrade*, and to *decry*: "The idea of lowering the value of an object is common to all these words, which differ in the circumstances and object of the action. *Disparagement* is the most indefinite in the manner: *detract* and *traduce* are specific in the forms by which an object is lowered. *disparagement* respects the mental endowments and qualifications: *detract* and *traduce* are said of the moral character; the former, however, in a less specific manner than the latter. We *disparage* a man's performance by speaking slightingly of it; we *detract* from the merits of a person by ascribing his success to chance; we *traduce* him by handing about tales that are unfavourable to his reputation: thus authors are apt to *disparage* the writings of their rivals; or a soldier may *detract* from the skill of his commander; or he may *traduce* him by relating scandalous reports. To *disparage*, *detract*, and *traduce*, can be applied only to persons, or that which is personal; *depreciate*, *degrade*, and *decry*, to whatever is an object of esteem: we *depreciate* and *degrade*, therefore, things as well as persons, and *decry* things. To *depreciate*, is, however, not so strong a term as to *degrade*; for the language which is employed to *depreciate* will be mild compared to that used for *degrading*: we may *depreciate* an object by implication, or in indirect terms; but harsh and unseemly epithets are employed for *degrading*: thus, a man may be said to *depreciate* human nature, who does not represent it as capable of its true elevation; he *degrades* it who sinks it below the scale of rationality. We may *depreciate* or *degrade* an individual, a language, and the like; we *decry* measures and principles: the former two are an act of an individual; the latter is properly the act of many."

(2) He thus further discriminates between to *disparage*, to *degrade*, and to *derogate*: "*Disparage* is here employed, not as the act of persons, but of things, in which case it is allied to *derogate*, but retains its indefinite and general sense as before: circumstances may *disparage* the performances of a writer; or they may *derogate* from the honours and dignities of an individual: it would be a high *disparagement* to an author to have it known that he had been guilty of plagiarism; it *derogates* from the dignity of a magistrate to take part in popular measures. To *degrade* is here, as in the former case, a much stronger expression than the other two; whatever *disparages* or *derogates* does but take away a part from the value; but whatever *degrades* sinks many degrees in the estimation of those in whose eyes it is *degraded*: in this manner religion is *degraded* by the low arts of its enthusiastic professors: whatever may tend to the *disparagement* does injury to the cause of truth, whatever *derogates* from the dignity of a man in any office is apt to *degrade* the office itself." (*Crabb.: Eng. Synon.*)

* **dĭs-păr-ā'ģe,** *s.* [DISPARAGE, *v.*]

1. An unequal match; a lowering in dignity or estimation resulting from marriage with an inferior.

"To match so high: her friends with counsell sage
Dissuaded her from such a *disparage*."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. viii. 50.

2. A disparagement; a cause of contempt or disgrace.

"It were a *disparage*
To his estate, so lowe for to alight."
Chaucer: C. T., 8,784, 8,785.

* **dĭs-păr'-aģe-a'-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *disparage*; *-able*.] Causing disparagement or disgrace; lowering.

"They disdained this marriage with Dudley as altogether *disparageable* and most unworthy of the bloud royal, and regal majesty."—*Camden: Elizabeth* (an. 1563.)

dĭs-păr'-aģed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISPARAGE, *v.*]

dĭs-păr'-age-mĕnt (age as **ĭģ),** * **dĭs-perg-ment,** * **dĭs-perge-mente,** *s.* [Eng. *disparage*; *-ment*.]

* **1.** The act of marrying an heir or heiress with one of inferior rank or position; an unequal match.

"You wronefully do require Mopsa to so great a *disparagement* as to wed her father's servant."—*Sidney: Arcadia.*

* **2.** An injury to position or reputation by marriage with an inferior.

"Offering to his ward coueuable marriage without *dispergment* before the age of xxi yeares."—*Smith: The Commonwealth* bk. iii., ch. v.

3. The act of disparaging, depreciating, or lowering the reputation of; depreciation, detraction.

4. A cause of loss of honour or reputation; a reproach, a disgrace, an indignity.

"There is here a rag, and there a rent, to the *disparagement* of their Lord."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

¶ It is followed by *to* before the person or thing disparaged.

"Without *disparagement to* any or all of those most respectable princes and grandees."—*Burke: On Mr. Fox's East India Bill.*

dĭs-păr'-aģ ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *disparag(e)*; *-er*.] One who disparages, depreciates, or treats with contempt; one who brings disgrace or contempt upon.

"To lessen the authority of the *disparagers* of Scripture."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 302.

dĭs-păr ąģ'-ĭng, *pr. par. a., & s.* [DISPARAGE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of lowering in estimation, depreciating, or traducing; disparagement.

dĭs păr'-ąģ ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *disparaging* *-ly*.] In a disparaging, depreciatory, or contemptuous manner.

"Why should he speak so *disparagingly* of many books and much reading?"—*Peters On Job.*

† **dĭs'-păr-āte,** *a. & s.* [Lat. *disparatus*, pa. par. of *disparo* = to put asunder, to separate *dis* = away, apart, and *paro* = to prepare.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Unlike, dissimilar, discordant.

"Altogether, the two accounts are quite *disparate*."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. xii., pt. i., § 8.

2. *Logic:* Pertaining to two co-ordinate species or divisions.

B. *As subst.* (*Pl.*): Things so unlike that they cannot be compared with each other.

"Words which are differing one from another, but not contrary: as, heat and cold are contraries, but heat and moisture *disparates*."—*Cockeram.*

* **dĭs-par'-cle,** *v.t.* [DISPARKLE.]

* **dĭs-păr'-ent,** *a.* [Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and *pareo* = to appear.] Variegated; variable.

"Nature, so *disparent* in her creatures."
Chapman: Homer's Iliad, bk. ii.

* **dĭs-par-ĭ'-tion,** *s.* [Fr.] A disappearing or disappearance.

"They might think his *disparition* should be sudden and insensible."—*Bp. Hall: Contemplations.*

dĭs-păr'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *parity* (q.v.).]

1. Inequality; a difference in degree, either of rank or excellence.

"The *disparity* of years
Between you and your son."
Massinger: Unnatural Combat, i. 1.

2. Unlikeness, dissimilitude.

"A being without any dissimilitude or *disparity*."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 21.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *disparity* and *inequality*: The *disparity* applies to two objects which should meet or stand in coalition with each other; the *inequality* is applicable to those that are compared with each other: the *disparity* of age, situation, and circumstances is to be considered with regard to persons entering into the matrimonial connexion; the *inequality* in the portion of labour which is to be performed by two persons, is a ground for the *inequality* of their recompense: there is a great *inequality* in the chance of success, where there is a *disparity* of acquirements in rival candidates: the *disparity* between David and Goliah was such as to render the success of the former more strikingly miraculous; the *inequality* in the conditions of men is not attended with a corresponding *inequality* in their happiness." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **dĭs-park',** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *park* (q.v.).]

I. *Lit.:* To throw open as a park; to divest of the character of a park.

"You have fed upon my signories,
Disparked my parks, and felled my forest woods."
Shakesp.: Richard II., iii. 1.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To throw open.

"The veil of the Temple divided of itself, and . . . *disparked* the Sanctuary, and made it pervious to the Gentile's eye."—*Bp. Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. i., ch. iv.

2. To set at large, to release from enclosure or restraint.

"His free muse threw down the pale,
And did at once *dispark* them all."
Waller: To Master Evelyn.

dĭs-park'ed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISPARK.]

***dĭs-park'-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISPARK.

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* The act or process of throwing open as a park.

"The king may dispark his Park, and by his *disparking* the office of keeper is gone."—*W. Nelson: Laws conc. Game*, p. 51.

2. *Fig.:* The act of setting loose or free from restraint; a laying open.

"The first openings and *disparkings* of our vertue."—*Taylor: Sermons*, xvi., pt. 2.

***dĭs-par'-kle,** * **dĭs-par'-cle,** * **dis-per-cle,** *v.t. & i.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *sparkle* = to throw out sparks, to scatter.]

A. *Trans.:* To scatter abroad, to disperse, to spread.

"The sect of libertines began but lately; but as vipers soon multiply into generations, so is their spawn *disparkled* over all lands."—*Dr. Clerke: Serm.* (1637), p. 471.

B. *Intrans.:* To be dispersed or scattered, to separate.

"Then all his men for fear *disparcled.*"
Brende: Q. Curtius.

***dĭs-par'-ple,** * **dis-per-ble,** * **dis-per-ple,** * **dis-par-pyll,** * **dis-par-plyn,** *v.t. & i.* [DESPARPLE.]

A. *Trans.:* To disperse, to scatter.

"They leave traiterously the flocke to the woulfe to be *disperpled* abrode and torne in pieces."—*Erasmus: John* x., p. 76.

B. *Intrans.:* To be dispersed or scattered

"Scheep . . . the which departeth and *desparpleth.*"—*Maundeville*, p. 4.

dĭs-part', *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *dispartior* = to separate: *dis* = away, apart, and *partior* = to divide, to separate; *pars* = a part.]

A. *Transitive:*

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. To divide, separate, or break up into parts; to sever, to rend, to rive, to burst.

"On either side
Disparted chaos." *Milton: P. L.*, x. 415, 416.

2. To distract.

"When all three kinds of love together meet,
And does *dispart* the hart with powre extreme,
Whether shall weigh the balance down?"
Spenser: F. Q. IV. ix. 1.

II. *Gunnery:*

1. To cast or fix a piece of metal on the muzzle of a piece of ordnance, so as to bring the line of sight parallel to the axis of the piece.

* 2. To make allowance for the dispart in taking aim.

"Every gunner, before he shoots, must truly *dispart* his piece."—*Lucas: Arte of Shooting* (1583).

* **B.** *Intransitive:*

1. To separate or divide into parts; to open, to cleave.

"The flood *disparts.*" *Thomson: Summer*, 709.

2. To part.

"The professor's cast-off suit, which he *disparts* with biennially."—*Scott: Abbot*, ch. ix.

dĭs-part', *s.* [DISPART, *v.*]

Gunnery:

1. The difference between the muzzle and breech thicknesses of a piece of ordnance. A piece of metal is cast on the muzzle to bring the line of sight parallel to the axis of the piece, and is known as the Dispart-sight or Muzzle-sight.

2. A dispart-sight (q.v.).

dispart-sight, *s.* A gun-sight, to allow for the dispart, and bring the line of sight and the axis of the piece into parallelism.

dĭs-part'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISPART.]

dĭs-part'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISPART.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of dividing, separating, or cleaving into parts.

2. *Gunnery:* The act or process of furnishing with a dispart-sight.

***dĭs-par'-tle,** * **dis-par-tel-yn,** *v.t.* [A variant of *disparkle* (q.v.).] To scatter, to disperse abroad.

"*Dispartelyn. Dispipo, dispergo.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

dĭs-pā'-ssion (ssion as **shŏn),** *s.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *passion* (q.v.).] A freedom from passion or perturbation of mind; apathy; peace or quiet of mind.

"What is called by the Stoicks apathy, or *dispassion*, is called by the Scepticks indisturbance."—*Temple: On Gardening.*

dĭs-pā'-ssion-ate (ssion as **shŏn),** *a.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *passionate* (q.v.).]

1. *Of persons:* Free from passion; cool, calm, impartial, temperate, composed, unbiassed.

"A critic on the sacred book should be
Candid and learned, *dispassionate* and free."
Couper: Progress of Error, l. 452, 453.

2. *Of things:* Not dictated by or done in passion; quiet, moderate, impartial.

"Reason requires a calm and *dispassionate* situation of the mind."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. i., ch. xxi.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *dispassionate* and *cool:* "*Dispassionate* is taken negatively, it marks merely the absence of passion; *cool* is taken positively, it marks an entire freedom from passion. Those who are prone to be passionate must learn to be *dispassionate;* those who are of a *cool* temperament will not suffer their passions to be roused. *Dispassionate* solely respects the angry or irritable sentiment; *cool* respects every perturbed feeling: when we meet with an angry disputant it is necessary to be *dispassionate* in order to avoid quarrels; in the moment of danger our safety often depends upon our *coolness.*" (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dĭs-pā'-ssion-ate-lў (ssion as **shŏn),** *adv.* [Eng. *dispassionate: -ly.*] In a dispassionate, cool, calm, or temperate manner.

"They are here delivered *dispassionately.*"—*Warton: Notes on Milton.*

* **dĭs-pā'-ssioned (ssioned** as **shŏnd),** *a.* [Pret. *dis,* and Eng. *passioned* (q.v.).] Free from passion; dispassionate, calm, impartial, unbiassed.

"I see *dispassioned* men are subject to the like ignorances."—*Donne: Letters*, p. 288.

dĭs-pătçh', *v. & s.* [DESPATCH, *v. & s.*]

* **dĭs'-pa-thў,** *s.* [Pref. *dis,* and Gr. πάθος (*pathos*) = suffering, feeling; πάσχω (*paschō*) = to suffer.] [APATHY.]

1. A want of or freedom from passion; dispassion.

2. A want or absence of sympathy; a point of difference.

"It is excluded from our reasonings by our *dispathies.*"—*Palgrave. Hist. of Normandy & England*, ii. 110.

* **dĭs-pâu'-pĕr,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *pauper* (q.v.).]

1. *Gen.:* To deprive of or shut out of the claim to be supported at the public expense, or of the rights of a pauper.

"If a party has a current income, though not permanent property, he must be *dispaupered.*"—*Dr. Baltimore: Reports*, vol. i., p. 185.

2. *Spec.:* To prevent a party who has been allowed to commence a suit *in forma pauperis* to continue to do so on that footing. This measure is adopted when the litigant comes into possession of property or commits any offence meriting the deprivation. (*Wharton.*)

"When any person by reason of his poverty, attested by his own oath, of not being worth £5, his debts being paid, is admitted to sue *in forma pauperis;* if afterwards, before the sute be ended, the same party have any lands, or personal estate falu to him, or that the Court, where the sute depends, think fit, for that, or other reason, to take away that priviledge from him, then he is said to be *dispauper'd*, that is, put out of the capacity of suing *in forma pauperis.*"—*Blount: Law Dict.*

* **dĭs-pâu'-pered,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISPAUPER.]

* **dĭs-pâu'-pĕr-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISPAUPER.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of depriving of or raising from the state of a pauper.

* **dĭs-pâu'-pĕr-īze,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *pauperize* (q.v.).] To raise or free from a state of pauperism; to free from paupers.

"Many highly pauperized districts in more recent times, which have been *dispauperized* by adopting strict rules of poor-law administration."—*J. S. Mill.*

* **dĭs-pē'açe,** *s.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *peace* (q.v.).] A want or absence of peace or quiet; disquiet, dissension.

"This affair . . afterwards led to much *dispeace* and heart-burning between the families."—*Russell: The Haigs of Bemerside* (1881), p. 122.

dĭs-pĕl', *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *dispello* = to drive away: *dis*=away, apart, and *pello*=to drive.]

A. *Trans.:* To drive away, to dissipate, to disperse, to clear away.

"The acclamations of the devoted thousands who surrounded him wherever he turned could not *dispel* the gloom which sate on his brow."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

* **B.** *Intrans:* To be dispersed or dissipated; to separate.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *dispel* and to *disperse:* "*Dispel* is a more forcible action than to *disperse:* we destroy the existence of a thing by *dispelling* it; we merely destroy the junction or cohesion of a body by *dispersing* it: the sun *dispels* the clouds and darkness; the wind *disperses* the clouds, or a surgeon *disperses* a tumour. *Dispel* is used figuratively; *disperse* only in the natural sense: gloom, ignorance, and the like are *dispelled;* books, papers, people, and the like are *dispersed.*" (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dĭs-pĕl'led, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISPEL.]

dĭs-pĕl'-lĕr, *s.* [Eng. *dispel; -er.*] One who or that which dispels, scatters, or disperses.

dĭs-pĕl'-lĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISPEL.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of driving away, dissipating, or dispersing.

* **dĭs-pĕn'çe,** *s.* [DISPENSE, *s.*]

* **dĭs-pĕnd',** * **des-pend,** * **des-pende,** * **des-pend-i,** * **dys-pend-yn,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *despendre;* Fr. *dépendre* = to spend; Lat. *dispendo* = to spend out.]

1. To spend, to expend, to lay out, to disburse.

"His eritage wastede and *dispendede* in ribaudie."—*Ayenbite*, p. 122.

2. To spend, to pass, to occupy.

"Thou here *dispended* thi tym wrang."
Hampole: Pricke of Conscience, 2,435.

¶ *To dispend with:* To dispense with.

"If a present punishment be suspended, the future shall never be *dispended* with."—*Adams: Works*, i. 185 (*Davies*)

* **dĭs-pĕnd'-ĕr,** * **dis-pend-our,** * **dis-pend-oure,** *s.* [Eng. *dispend; -er.*]

1. One who expends or spends.

2. A steward, an administrator.

"*Dispendaris* of the mynisteries of God."—*Wycliffe*, 1 *Cor.* iv. 1.

* **dĭs-pĕnd'-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISPEND.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of spending, expending, or consuming.

"The outrue *dispending* of God's goods in this world."—*Pecock: Martyrs*, p. 372.

* **dĭs-pĕn'-dĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *dispendiosus; dispendium* = expense.] Costly, expensive.

* **dĭs-pĕns'-a-ble,** * **dis-pĕns'-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Low Lat. *dispensabilis,* from *dispenso.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. That may or can be dispensed or administered.

"If they be laws *dispensable* by the ordinary courts of the land."—*State Trials: Col. Andrewe* (an. 1630).

† 2. That may or can be dispensed with.

"The prosecution of a small *dispensable* right."—*South: Sermons*, vi. 171.

II. *Eccl.:* That for which a dispensation may or can be granted.

"The question then is, whether the church's benefit may not in some cases make the canons against nonresidence as *dispensable* as those against translations."—*Stillingfleet: Charge to the Clergy* (1690).

* **dĭs-pĕns'-a-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *dispensable; -ness.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The quality of being dispensable; the capability of being dispensed with.

2. *Eccl.:* The quality of being capable of a dispensation.

"The examination of the Romish doctrines: 1. Of Penances. 2. Of Indulgences, &c. 6. Of *dispensableness* of oaths, 7. Of arts of equivocation," &c.—*Hammond: Of Fundamentals*, ch. 12.

dĭs-pĕns'-ar-ў, *s.* [Fr. *dispensaire.*]

1. A room, place, or establishment where medicines are compounded and dispensed.

2. A place or establishment where medicines and medical advice are given gratis to the poor.

"Until the time of erecting the *dispensary*, being an apartment in the college set up for the relief of the sick poor."—*Garth: Preface to the Dispensary.*

¶ The first great establishment of this kind in Britain was the Royal General Dispensary, established in London in 1770.

3. In Ireland, an office or place where the medical officer of a union sees such patients as can come to him.

* 4. A collection of drugs, preparations, salves, &c.

"Applying the whole *dispensary* of a toilet."—*Tatler*, No. 248.

¶ *The Dispensary:* A poem written by Samuel Garth, in the last decade of the seventeenth century, on the establishment of a dispensary for the benefit of the poor by the College of Physicians.

"With him most authors steal their books or buy;
Garth did not write his own *Dispensary*."
Pope: Essay on Criticism, 618, 619.

dĭs-pĕn-sā'-tion, *dis-pen-sa-ci-on, *dis-pen-sa-ci-oun, *s.* [Fr. *dispensation*; Sp. *dispensacion*; Ital. *dispensazione*, from Lat. *dispensatio*, from *dispenso*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The act of distributing, spreading, or dealing out.

"This perpetual circulation is constantly promoted by a *dispensation* of water promiscuously and indifferently to all parts."—*Woodward: Natural History.*

(2) The act of spreading, administering, or communicating.

"Other and beyodes the *dyspensacion* and teaching of the Gospell."—*Udal: St. Paul to Timothy* (Pref.)

* (3) The act, art, or practice of dispensing medicines.

"The physicians then procured some apothecaries to undertake the *dispensation*."—*Johnson: Life of Garth* (1810), p. 429.

(4) In the same senses as II.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A scheme, plan, economy.

"The preaching of the Reformer was a kind of renewed Gospel *dispensation*."—*Gladstone: State in relation to the Church*, ch. vii.

* (2) Pardon, excuse, forgiveness.

"'Tis a crime past *dispensation*."—*Dryden: Assignation*, v. 4.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Eccl. Law, &c.:* (1) The granting of a license or permission to do any act which is forbidden by the law or by a canon, or to omit to do any act which is enjoined by them; the dispensing with a law or canon in certain cases and for certain special purposes; the exemption of any person from the necessity of obeying or complying with any law or canon.

¶ Dispensations were first granted by Pope Innocent III. in A.D. 1200, and, being paid for, became a source of considerable revenue to the Holy See. Appeal to them on the part of English subjects was rendered illegal by 25 Henry VIII., c. 21, passed in A.D. 1533. A certain dispensing power was continued to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and an ordinary bishop can still dispense with the law against clergymen holding pluralities, living away from their parish, &c.

(2) The license or permission given dispensing with any law, or canon, or other obligation.

"Seek a *dispensation* for his oath."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, ii. 1.

2. *Theology:*

(1) The dealings of God with man; the distribution of good and evil in the divine providence.

(2) A system of principles, rights, and privileges enjoined: as, The Mosaic *dispensation*, the Gospel *dispensation*.

***dĭs-pĕns'-a-tĭve,** *a.* [Low Lat. *dispensativus*, from *dispenso*; Fr. *dispensatif*.] Granting dispensation.

"Whether either flattery or fear could draw from the king the least inclination to this *dispensative* indifference, that was only believed because it was eagerly desired."—*Proceedings against Garnet* (1606).

***dĭs-pĕns'-a-tĭve-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *dispensative*; *-ly*.] By way of dispensation.

"I can now hold my place canonically, which I held before but *dispensatively*."—*Sir H. Wotton: Letter to the King*

***dĭs'-pĕn-sā-tŏr, *dis-pen-sa-towr,** *s.* [Lat. *dispensator*; Fr. *dispensateur*; Sp. & Port. *dispensador*; Ital. *dispensatore*.]

1. A dispenser, a distributor.

"Her majesty hath made them *dispensators* of her favour towards her people."—*Bacon.*

* 2. A steward.

"He comaundide to the *dispensatour* of his hows."
—*Wycliffe: Genesis* xliii. 16.

***dĭs-pĕns'-a-tŏr-ĭl-ў,** *adv.* [Eng. *dispensatory*; *-ly*.] By way of dispensation, by dispensatively.

"He is the God of all grace *dispensatorily* or by way of performance and execution and gracious dispensations of all sorts."—*Goodwin: Works*, vol. iv., pt. iv., p. 217.

dĭs-pĕns'-a-tŏr-ў, *a.* & *s.* [Low. Lat. *dispensatorius*, from *dispenso*.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Granting, or having the power to grant, dispensations.

"The dispenser [is] the Son of man; the author of his *dispensatory* power, God the Father." — *Bp. Rainbow: Sermons* (1635), p. 8.

2. Granted by dispensation.

"Secondly, there is a *dispensatory* kingdom." — *Goodwin: Works*, vol. i., pt. i., p. 439.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A pharmacopœia: a book containing the names of various kinds of drugs, &c., used in pharmacy, with directions for the preparation and composition of medicines, and the proportions of the ingredients to be used.

"The German apothecary we are told of, who turned the whole *dispensatory* into verse."—*Goldsmith: Nat. Hist., Pref. to Mr. Brookes.*

2. A dispensary.

"We look not on our afflictions as on medicines sent us immediately out of the special *dispensatory* of heaven."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 535.

dĭs-pĕn'se, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *dispenser*, from Lat. *dispenso* = to weigh out, pay, dispense: an intensive form from *dispendo* = to spread (Skeat). Prov., Sp., & Port. *dispensar*; Ital. *dispensare*.] [DISPEND, EXPEND.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. To expend, to spend, to lay out.

"What is to be looked for in a dispensour? This surely, That he be found faithfull, and that he truly *dispense* and lay out the goods of the Lord."—*Latimer: Sermons*, p. 6.

2. To deal out, to distribute.

"Still hear thy motley orators *dispense*
The flowers of rhetoric, though not of sense."
Byron: English Bards & Scotch Reviewers.

3. To administer, to deal out: as, to *dispense* justice.

"The Stuarts frequently *dispensed* the healing influences in the Banqueting House."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

4. In the same sense as II.

* 5. To grant a dispensation for, to allow, to excuse.

"The Pope, *dispensing* all things for money, may be called Pope Penny-father."—*Pasquine in a Traunce* (1566), fo. 109.

6. To grant a dispensation to, to excuse, to exempt; to release or relieve from an obligation or duty.

"All members of the House who held commissions in the army should be *dispensed* from parliamentary attendance."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

* 7. To do away, to atone for, to compensate.

"But for he had golde enough
To geve, his sinne was *dispensed*
With gold." *Gower: C. A.*, iii.

II. *Med.:* To prepare according to the prescription of a physician; to compound.

* **B.** *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To grant a dispensation, to forego.

"The king, of special grace, *dispensed* with him of the two first peynes."—*Capgrave: Chronicle.*

2. To compensate, to atone, to make up for, to make amends.

"One loving howre
For many yeares of sorrow can *dispence*."
Spenser: F. Q., I. iii. 30.

II. *Med.:* To prepare medicines according to the prescription of a physician; to compound.

¶ *To dispense with:*

* (1) To grant a dispensation to, to excuse, to connive at.

"Conniving and *dispensing with* open and common adultery."—*Milton: Tetrachordon.*

* (2) To excuse, to exempt or release from an obligation.

"I could not *dispense with* myself from making a voyage to Capreæ."—*Addison: On Italy.*

(3) To excuse or permit the neglect or omission of; to do without.

"Men must learn now *with* pity to *dispense*."
Shakesp.: Timon, iii. 2.

(4) To suspend the operation of.

"The king had no power to *dispense with* statutes in matters ecclesiastical."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

* (5) To excuse, to pardon.

"To save a brother's life,
Nature *dispenses with* the deed."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iii. 1.

* (6) To go back from, to break, to violate.

"I never knew her *dispense with* her word but once."
—*Richardson: Clarissa*, vii. 310.

* (7) To expend, to consume, to dispose of.

"More provisions than we could *dispense with*."—*Colman & Thornton: The Connoisseur*, No. 91.

* (8) To part with. (*Braithwaite: A Boulster-lecture* (1640), p. 148.)

* (9) To perform.

* (10) To make compensation, satisfaction.

"Canst thou *dispense with* heav'n for such an oath?"
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., v. 1.

* (11) To put up with, to manage.

"If they [accommodations] were much worse, I could *dispense with* them for three nights."—*Miss C. Reeve: Old English Baron*, p. 51 (ed. 1820).

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *dispense* and to *distribute*: "*Dispense* is an indiscriminate action; *distribute* is a particularizing action: we *dispense* to all; we *distribute* to each individually: nature *dispenses* her gifts bountifully to all the inhabitants of the earth; a parent *distributes* among his children different tokens of his parental tenderness. *Dispense* is an indirect action that has no immediate reference to the receivers; *distribute* is a direct and personal action communicated by the giver to the receiver: Providence *dispenses* his favours to those who put a sincere trust in him; a prince *distributes* marks of his favour and preference among his courtiers." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***dĭs-pĕn'se, *des-pence, *des-pens, *dis-pence, *dys-pens,** *s.* [O. Fr. *despence*; Fr. *dispense* (= dispensing, exemption), *dépens* (= expense); Sp. *dispensa*, *despensa*; Ital. *dispensa*; Port. *despensa*.]

1. Expense, spending.

"A dronken foole that sparithe for no *dispence*."
Lydgate: Minor Poems, p. 167.

2. A dispensation.

"Indulgences, *dispenses*, pardons, bulls."
Milton: P. L., iii. 492.

dĭs-pĕn'sed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISPENSE, *v.*]

dĭs-pĕn'-sĕr, *des-pen-cer, *dis-pen-sour, *s.* [O. Fr. *despensier, despencier*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A steward. (See example under DISPENSE, *v.*, A., I. 1.)

2. One who dispenses, distributes, or deals out; a distributor.

"A *dispenser* of bribes, a writer of libels, a prompter of false witnesses."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

Med.: One who prepares or compounds medicines according to the prescription of a physician; a compounder.

"Wanted.—By a surgeon, a *dispenser*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 20, 1882. (Advt.)

dĭs-pĕns'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISPENSE, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Granting or having the power to grant dispensations; having the power to dispense with any law, obligation, &c.

"He had resigned his lucrative office rather than appear in Westminster Hall as the champion of the *dispensing* power."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

2. *Med.:* That dispenses or is qualified to dispense medicines.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of distributing or dealing out; distribution, dealing with.

"To have the *dispensing* of his goodes."—*Udal: Luke* xvi.

2. The act of excusing or allowing the neglect or omission of any act or duty.

II. *Med.:* The act or practice of dispensing medicines.

¶ *Dispensing power:*

Law & Hist.: A power claimed by the Stuart kings especially by Charles II. and James II., to dispense, by the exertion of their royal prerogative, with the operation of any law. It was declared illegal by the Bill of Rights (1 William & Mary, c. 2), passed in 1689.

***dĭs-pē'o-ple,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *people* (q.v.).] To depopulate, to empty of people or inhabitants by any means.

"*Dispeopling* realms to gaze upon thy eyes."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xviii., 290.

*** dĭs-pē'o-pled,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISPEOPLE.]

*** dĭs-pēop'-lĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *dispeopl(e)*; *-er*.]

1. *Lit.:* One who depopulates or empties a country of its inhabitants.

"Thus then with force combined the Lybian swains
Have quashed the stern *dispeopler* of the plains."
Lewis: Statius; Thebaid, ix.

2. *Fig.:* One who clears of inhabitants of any sort.

"Nor dralu I ponds the golden carp to take:
Nor trowle for pikes, *dispeoplers* of the lake."
Gay: Rural Sports, i.

* **dĭs-pēop'-lĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISPEOPLE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of depopulating or emptying of inhabitants; depopulation.

* **dis-per-a-ci-on,** * **dis-per-a-ci-oun,** *s.* [DESPERATION.]

* **dĭs'-pĕr-ançe,** *s.* [O. Fr. *desperance.*] Despair.

* **dĭs-pĕr'ge,** *v.t.* [Lat. *dispergo.*] [DISPERSE.] To sprinkle, to scatter about.

* **dĭs-pĕr'-ĭsh,** * **dis-persh,** *v.i.* [O. Fr. *deperir*, pr. par. *deperissant*; Sp. *desperecer*; Lat. *dispereo* = to go to ruin: *dis* (intens.), and *pereo* = to perish.] To perish.

"All Israel with thee shal *dispershen* in perdicioun."
—*Wycliffe: Judith* vi. 3.

dī-spĕr'-moŭs, *a.* [Gr. δίς (*dis*) = twice, twofold; σπερμα (*sperma*) = a seed, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous*; Fr. *disperme.*]

Bot.: Two-seeded, containing two seeds

* **dĭs-pĕr'-ple,** *v.t.* [DISPARPLE.] To scatter, to sprinkle.

"I bathed, and odorous water was
Disperpled lightly on my head and neck."
Chapman: Homer's Odyssey, bk. x.

dĭs-pĕr'-sal, *s.* [Eng. *disperse*; *-al.*]

1. The act of dispersing; dispersion.

2. The state of being dispersed or scattered.

dĭs-pĕr'se, * **dis-pers,** *a.* [Lat. *dispersus*, pa. par. of *dispergo* = to scatter abroad: *dis* = sway, apart, and *spargo* = to scatter.] Dispersed, scattered.

"The noble people of Israel
Dispers as shepe vpon an hill."
Gower, iii. 175.

dĭs-pĕr'se, * **des-perse,** * **dis-parse,** *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *disperser.*] [DISPERSE, *a.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To scatter, to drive to different parts or in different directions.

"For the recollecting of our navy, if it should be *dispersed*."—*Sir F. Drake: The World Encompassed*, p. 16.

"The roving Spanish bands are reached at last,
Charged, and *dispersed* like foam."
Wordsworth: The French and the Spanish Guerillas

2. To separate; to betake in different directions.

"We will *disperse* ourselves."
Shakesp.: Richard II., ii. 4.

3. To dissipate, to cause to vanish, to dispel.

"At length the sun, gazing upon the earth,
Dispers'd those vapours that offended us."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, i. 1.

4. To distribute, to carry into different parts.

"The gate vein which *disperseth* that blood."—*Bacon.*

5. To dissipate, to destroy, to put an end to, to expel.

"All his manly powers it did *disperse*."
Spenser: F. Q., I ix. 48.

* 6. To distribute abroad, to send out.

"William Page, that *dispersed* the copies, and Singleton the printer were apprehended."—*Baker: Queen Elizabeth* (an. 1581).

* 7. To spread abroad, to disseminate.

"The lips of the wise *disperse* knowledge."—*Prov.* xv. 7.

* 8. To make public, to declare publicly.

"The poet entering on the stage to *disperse* the argument."—*Ben Jonson.*

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To separate or scatter in different directions.

"Straight to the tents the troops *dispersing* bend."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, ii. 474.

2. To become dissipated, to break up, to vanish.

"Glory is like a circle in the water,
Which never ceaseth to enlarge itself,
Till by broad spreading it *disperse* to nought."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., i. 2.

¶ For the difference between to *disperse* and to *dispel*, see DISPEL: for that between to *disperse* and to *spread*, see SPREAD.

dĭs-pĕr'sed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISPERSE, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Scattered.

"William, the captain of a coalition, had brought together his *dispersed* forces."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

* 2. Dishevelled.

"On your shoulders spread *dispersed* hairs."—*Greene: Looking-glass for England*, p. 142. (*Davies.*)

* 3. Published, divulged, made known.

"By their owne divulged and *dispersed* ignominie."
—*Passenger of Benvenuto* (1612).

II *Music:* Dispersed harmony is that in which the notes composing the chord are at wide intervals from each other.

* **dĭs-pĕrs'-ĕd-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *dispersed*; *-ly.*] In a dispersed or scattered manner; here and there, occasionally.

"Those observations upon texts of Scripture, which have been made *dispersedly* in sermons . . . these forty years and more."—*Bacon: Advancement of Learning*, p. 318 (ed. 1854).

* **dĭs-pĕrs'-ĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *dispersed*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being scattered about.

"Lastly from their *dispersedness*, ready from every part to be reflected."—*More: Antidote against Atheism*, bk. vi., ch. xvi.

* **dĭs-pĕr'se-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *disperse*; *-ness.*] Dispersedness, sparseness, thinness.

"The torrid parts of Africk are by Piso resembled to a libbard's skin, the distance of whose spots represent the *dispersenesse* of habitations or towns in Africk."—*Brerewood: On Languages.*

dĭs-pĕrs'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *dispers(e)*; *-er.*] One who disperses, spreads abroad, or distributes.

"A law made . . . against the authors and *dispersers* of seditious writings."—*Baker: Queen Elizabeth* (an. 1581).

dĭs-pĕrs'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISPERSE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of spreading or scattering abroad; dissemination.

"He is also culpable of the *dispersing* and divulging of the said infamous libel."—*State Trials: Lord Balmerino* (an. 1634).

dĭs-pĕr'-sion, *s.* [Fr.; Sp. *dispercion*; Ital. *dispersione*, all from Lat. *dispersio*, from *dispersus*, pa. par. of *dispergo.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of dispersing, scattering, or spreading abroad.

2. The state of being dispersed or scattered abroad.

"A sin which hath not been expiated by 1600 years' captivity and *dispersion*."—*Stillingfleet: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 8.

II. *Med. & Surg.:* The removal of inflammation from a part and the restoration of that part to its natural state.

¶ *Dispersion of light:*

Optics:

(1) *Gen.:* The decomposition of light, passing through a prism or anythiog similar, into the rainbow colours.

(2) *Spec.:* The angle of separation of two selected rays, say the red and the violet, produced by a prism. (*Ganot.*) [DISPERSIVE-POWER.]

dĭs-pĕr'-sīve, *a.* [Eng. *disperse*; *-ive.*] Tending to disperse, dissipate, or scatter.

"By water cured
Of lime, or sodden stone, acre, or oil
Dispersive of Norwegian tar, renowned
By virtuous Berkeley, whose benevolence
Explored its powers." *Dyer: Fleece*, i.

dispersive-power, *s.*

Optics: The ratio of the angle of separation of two selected rays which have passed through a prism to the mean deviation of the two rays. The deviations of the two rays are proportional to the refracting angle. (*Ganot.*)

* **dĭs-pĕr'-sŏn-āte,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *personate* (q.v.).] To deprive of personality or individuality.

"We multiply, we *dispersonate* ourselves."—*Hale.*

* **dĭs-pĕr'çe,** *v.t.* [Prob. so written for *disperse* (q.v.).] To disperse (?).

"That colour doth *dispierce* the light
And stands untainted."
Drayton: To the Lady J. S.

dĭs-pĭr'-ĭt, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *spirit* (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To deprive of spirit or courage; to depress the spirits of; to discourage, to dishearten, to deject, to damp.

"The providence of God strikes not in with them, but dashes, and even *dispirits*, all their endeavours."—*South.*

2. To exhaust the spirits or bodily strength of.

"He has *dispirited* himself by a debauch, and drunk away his good humour."—*Collier.*

* 3. To disperse; to cause to pervade; to diffuse.

"This *dispirits* the book into the scholar."—*Fuller's Holy State*, III xviii. 5. (*Davies.*)

dĭs pĭr'-ĭt-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISPIRIT.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Discouraged, disheartened, depressed in spirit, dejected.

"They are a successful army, and our men are *dispirited*, and not likely to get anything by fighting with them."—*Ludlow: Memoirs*, i. 268.

* 2. *Fig.:* Spiritless, tame; without spirit or animation.

"Degenerating into heartless *dispirited* recitations."
—*Hammond: Works*, vol. iv. (Pref.)

* **dĭs-pĭr'-ĭt-ĕd-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *dispirited*; *-ly.*] In a dispirited, dejected, or disheartened manner; dejectedly.

* **dĭs-pĭr'-ĭt-ĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *dispirited*; *-ness.*] The state of being dispirited; a want or loss of spirits; dejection.

"Arsenical appensa have produced some of the noxious effects of arsenical poisons, and have caused in some great faintness and *dispiritedness*."—*Boyle: Works*, v. 45.

dĭs-pĭr'-ĭt-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISPIRIT.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of disheartening, discouraging, or depressing in spirits.

* **dĭs-pĭr'-ĭt-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *dispirit*; *-ment.*] The act of dispiriting; the state of being dispirited or disheartened.

"Burntisland, by force of gunboats and *dispiritment*, surrenders."—*Carlyle: Letters & Speeches of Cromwell*, iii. 139.

* **dĭs-pĭr'-ĭt-ūde,** *s.* [Eng. *dispirit*; *-ude.*] The state of being dispirited; dejection, dispiritment.

* **dĭs-pĭt'-ĕ-oŭs,** *a.* [O. Fr. *despiteux.*] Pitiless, unfeeling, heartless.

"Turning *dispiteous* torture out of door!"
Shakesp.: King John, iv. 1.

* **dĭs-pĭt'-ĕ-oŭs-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *dispiteous*; *-ly.*] In a pitiless, unfeeling, or heartless manner.

"Lord Hastings when he feared least,
Dispiteously was murdered and oppress."
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 438.

* **dĭs'-pĭt-oŭs,** * **dis-pit-ouse,** *a.* [DESPITOUS.]

* **dĭs'-pĭt-oŭs-lȳ,** * **dis-pit-ous-liche, dys-pet-us-ly,** *adv.* [DESPITOUSLY.]

dĭs-plā'çe, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *desplace*; Fr. *déplacer*: O. Fr. *des* = Fr. *dé* = Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and *placer* = to place.]

1. To put out of or remove from the usual or proper place.

"My shrubs *displaced* from that retreat."
Cowper: The Faithful Bird.

2. To remove, to take away.

"O Israel, of all nations most undone!
Thy diadem *displaced*, thy sceptre gone."
Cowper: Expostulation, 257, 258.

3. To remove from any office, position, or employment.

"To *displace* those officers that had been put in."—*Ludlow: Memoirs*, i. 217.

4. To banish.

"Religion and theism must of necessity be *displaced*."—*Cudworth: Intellectual System*, p. 890.

5. To take the place of, to supersede.

"Holland *displaced* Portugal as the mistress of those seas."—*Times*, Nov. 10, 1875.

* 6. To disturb, to break up.

"You have *displaced* the mirth, broke the good meeting
With most admired disorder."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 4.

* **dĭs-plā'çe-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *displace*; *-able.*] That may or can be displaced or removed; liable to displacement or removal.

dĭs-plāçed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISPLACE.]

dĭs-plā'çe-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *displace*; *-ment*; Fr. *déplacement.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of displacing or removing from the usual or proper place.

2. The state of being displaced or removed.

"This, it is evident, must cause a *displacement* of the equinoctial."—*Herschel: Astronomy* (1858), § 316.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Chem.:* The method of extracting the active principles of organic bodies by first reducing the body to a powder, and then subjecting the powder to the action of a liquid, by which the soluble matter is dissolved. When the liquid is sufficiently charged it is displaced by an additional quantity of the same or another liquid.

2. *Shipbuilding:* The weight of water displaced, which is equal to the weight of the vessel and that of her lading.

* **dĭs-plā'-çen-çy,** *s.* [O. Fr *desplaisance*; Fr. *déplaisance*, from Low Lat. *displacentia*; Lat. *displicentia* = dissatisfaction, dislike; *dis* = away, apart, and *placeo* = to please. Cf. COMPLACENCY.]

1. Dislike, displeasure, dissatisfaction.

"If a thing or a person gives us pleasure, or seems fit to do us good, we regard it with *complacence* or delight: if fit to do us evil, or deprive us of pleasure, with *displacency*, or, to use a more common word, with dislike."—*Beattie: Moral Science*, pt ii., ch. xii., § 5.

2. Anything displeasing or disobliging.

"The *displacencies* that he receives, by the consequences of his excess, far outweigh all that is grateful in it."—*More: Decay of Piety.*

dĭs-plā'ç'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISPLACE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of removing out of place, or from any office or post; displacement.

"By the *displacing* of Hubert, Earl of Kent, and the rest."—*Speed: Henry III.*, bk. ix., ch. ix., § 48.

* **dĭs-plant',** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *desplanter*; Fr. *déplanter.*]

I. *Lit.:* To cut down or pluck up that which has been planted; to remove trees, plants, &c.

"Disforest is to *displant* or cut down the trees of a forest."—*Nelson: Laws concerning Game*, p. 50.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To remove or drive away the inhabitants of a district.

"I like a plantation in a pure soil; that is, where people are not *displanted*."—*Bacon.*

2. To strip of inhabitants; to dispeople, to depopulate.

"All those countries, which, lying near unto any mountains, or Irish desarts, had been planted with English, were shortly *displanted* and lost."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

3. To remove, to displace.

"I did not think a look
Or a poor word or two could have *displanted*
Such a fixed constancy."
Beaum. & Fl.: Woman's Prize, iii. 1.

* **dĭs-plăn-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *plantation* (q.v.).]

1. *Lit.:* The act of cutting down or removing trees, plants, &c.

2 *Fig.:* The act of removing or ejecting the inhabitants of a district, town, &c.

"This transmigration, plantation, and *displantation* happened in the year of the world 3292."—*Raleigh: Hist. of World*, bk. ii., ch. ix., § 3.

* **dĭs-plant'-ĕd,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISPLANT.]

* **dĭs-plant'-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISPLANT.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Lit.:* The act of cutting down or removing trees, plants, &c.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. The act of removing or ejecting the inhabitants of a town, district, &c.

"As this soyle was thus rich before the entrance of this people, so since the *displanting* of them from thence, it hath not altogether lost its ancient fruitfulness."—*Hakewill: Apologie*, p. 141.

2. The act of removing from office; a deposing or displacing.

"Whose qualification shall come into no true taste again, but by the *displanting* of Cassio."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, ii. 1.

* **dĭs-plăt',** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *plait* (q.v.).] To untwist, to unfold, to uncurl.

"His haire should be *displatted*."—*Hakewill: Apologie*, p. 413.

dĭs-plā'y, * **des-play,** * **dys-playe,** *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *desploier*, *despleier*; Fr. *déployer*: O. Fr. *des*, Fr. *dé* = Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and O. Fr. *ploier*, *pleier*; Fr. *plier*, from Lat. *plico* = to fold. *Display* and *deploy* are thus doublets (*Skeat*).] [DEPLOY.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To unfold, to open, to spread out.

"Where the banners ben *displaied*." *Gower*, I. 221.

2. To exhibit or spread before the view; to show openly or ostentatiously.

"Hir brest and hir bryght throte bare *displayed*."
Gawaine, 955.

* 3. To stretch out.

"The wearie traueller, wandering that way,
Therein did often quench his thirstie heate,
And then by it his wearie limbs *display*."
Spenser: F. Q., II. v. 30.

* 4. To unlock, to throw open.

"Her left hand holds a curious bunch of keys
With which heav'n's gate she locketh and *displays*."
Ben Jonson.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To exhibit, to show, to make public or known.

"Occasion given him to *display* his skill."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

* 2. To descry, to discover, to view.

"And from his seat took pleasure to *display*
The city so adorned with towers."
Chapman: Homer's Iliad, xi. 74, 75.

* 3. To carve.

"*Displaye* that crane."—*W. de Worde: Boke of Keruynge*, pt. i.

B. *Intransitive:*

† I. *Lit.:* To make a display or show.

* II. *Figuratively:*

1. To carve, to dissect.

"He comes, *displays*, and cuts up to a wonder."—*Spectator.*

2. To make a show; to talk or look big.

"The very fellow that of late
"*Displayed* so saucily against your highness."
Shakesp.: Lear, ii. 4.

III. *Printing:* To make specially prominent, by printing in larger or bolder type, &c.

dĭs-plā'y, *s.* [DISPLAY, *v.*]

1. The act of spreading open or unfolding.

2. An ostentatious show or exhibition.

"The *display* made by their forefathers was in the numbers of their retinue."—*Scott: Monastery* (Note K).

3. The act of exhibiting publicly.

"An almost unprecedented *display* of parliamentary ability."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

dĭs-plā'y'ed, *pa. par* or *a.* [DISPLAY *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Spread out, unfolded, exhibited, shown publicly.

* 2. Stretched out.

"The Prince himselfe lay all alone
Loosely *displayed* upon the grassie ground."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. viii. 18.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Her.:* Applied to any bird of prey represented erect, with the wings expanded.

2. *Print.:* Said of matter when lines are put in type more prominent than the body letter.

DISPLAYED.

† **dĭs-plā'y-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *display*; *-er.*] One who or that which displays.

dĭs-plā'y-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISPLAY, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of unfolding, spreading out, or exhibiting; a display.

* **dĭs'-ple,** * **disc-ple,** *v.t.* [A contracted form of *disciple*, v. (q.v.)] To discipline; to inflict penance or punishment upon.

"Bitter penaunce, with an yron whip,
Was wont him once to *disple* every day."
Spenser: F. Q., I. x. 27.

* **dĭs-plĕaș'-ançe,** * **dis-pleas-aunce,** * **dis-ples-ance,** *s.* [O.Fr. *desplaisance*, *desplesance*; Fr. *déplaisance*; Lat. *displicentia.*] [DISPLEASE.] Displeasure, annoyance, anger, discontent, dissatisfaction.

"Which simple answere, wanting colours fayre
To paint it forth, him to *displeasaunce* moov'd."
Spenser: F. Q., II. x. 28.

* **dĭs-plĕaș'-ant,** * **dis-ples-ant,** *a.* [O.Fr. *desplaisant*, pr. par. of *desplaisir* = to displease.] Displeasing, offensive.

"God wote, this sinne is ful *displesant* to God."—*Chaucer: Parson's Tale.*

* **dĭs-plĕaș'-ant-ly,** * **dis-pleas-aunt-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *displeasant*; *-ly.*] In a displeased manner; angrily.

"Whereunto the said emperour *displeasauntly* answering, said in this manner."—*Sir T. Elyot: Governour*, bk. iii., ch. iii.

* **dĭs-plĕaș'-ant-nĕss,** * **dis-pleas-aunt-ness,** *s.* [Eng. *displeasant*; *-ness.*] Displeasaure, annoyance, anger.

"He showed more tokens of *displeasauntness* then of feare."—*Brende: Q. Curtius*, bk. iii., p. 29.

dĭs-plĕa'ṣe, * **dis-pleso,** * **dys-ples-yn,** *v.t. & i.* [O.Fr. *desplaisir*, *desplesir*; Sp. *desplacer*; Ital. *dispiacere*; Lat. *displiceo*: *dis* = away, apart, and *placeo* = to please.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. Not to please, to dissatisfy, to offend.

2. To vex, to annoy, to offend.

"He now loses the confidence of the plebeians by his weakness at the moment of trial, and he thus *displeases* both parties. —*Lewis: Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. xii., pt. i., § 15.

¶ It is followed by *at* before that which causes the displeasure, and by *with* before the person who displeases or offends.

"The same historian likewise mentions several references of the consuls to the senate, who are *displeased at* being consulted."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. xii., pt. i., § 10.

* 3. To grieve, to sadden.

"Soon as the unwelcome newa
From Earth arrived at heaven-gate, *displeased*
All were who heard." *Milton: P. L.*, x. 21-23.

* 4. To fail to satisfy or accomplish.

"I shall *displease* my ends else."—*Beaumont & Fletcher.*

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To cause displeasure, to offend, to annoy.

"Chief of the numbers whom the queen addressed,
And though *displeasing*, yet *displeasing* least."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xvi. 412, 413.

2. To cause aversion or disgust; to be offensive.

"Foul sights do rather *displease*, in that they excite a memory of foul things."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *displease*, to *offend*, and to *vex*: "*Displease* is not always applied to that which personally concerns ourselves; although *offend* and *vex* have always more or less of what is personal in them: a superior may be *displeased* with one who is under his charge for improper behaviour towards persons in general; he will be *offended* with him for disrespectful behaviour towards himself: circumstances as well as actions serve to *displease*; a supposed intention or design is requisite in order to *offend*: we may be *displeased* with a person, or at a thing; one is mostly *offended* with the person: a child may be *displeased* at not having any particular liberty or indulgence granted to him; he may be *offended* with his playfellow for an act of incivility or unkindness. *Displease* respects mostly the inward state of feeling; *offend* and *vex* have most regard to the outward cause which provokes the feeling: a humoursome person may be *displeased* without any apparent cause; but a captious person will at least have some avowed trifle for which he is *offended*. *Vex* expresses more than *offend*; it marks, in fact, frequent efforts to *offend*, or the act of *offending* under aggravated circumstances: we often unintentionally *displease* or *offend*; but he who *vexes* has mostly that object in view in so doing: any instance of neglect *displeases*; any marked instance of neglect *offends*; and any aggravated instance of neglect *vexes*: the feeling of *displeasure* is more perceptible and vivid than that of *offence*; but it is less durable: the feeling of *vexation* is as transitory as that of *displeasure*, but stronger than either. *Displeasure* and *vexation* betray themselves by an angry word or look; *offence* discovers itself in the whole conduct: our *displeasure* is unjustifiable when it exceeds the measure of another's fault; it is a mark of great weakness to take *offence* at trifles; persons of the greatest irritability are exposed to the most frequent *vexations*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dĭs-plē'aṣed, * **dis-plesed,** *pa. par* or *a.* [DISPLEASE.]

* **dĭs-plē'aṣ-ĕd-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *displeased*-*ly.*] In a displeased or offended manner; with displeasure.

***dĭs-plē-aṣ-ĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *displeased; -ness.*] The quality or state of being displeased; displeasure, annoyance, vexation.

"What a confusion and *displeasedness* covers the whole soul!"—*South: Sermons*, viii. 150.

***dĭs-plē-aṣ-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *displeas(e); -er.*] One who displeases, or causes displeasure or annoyance.

dĭs-plē-aṣ-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Displease.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb)

C. *As subst.:* The act of offending, annoying, or causing displeasure.

dĭs plē-aṣ-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *displeasing; -ly.*] In a displeasant manner or degree; unpleasantly.

"Cockroaches crawl *displeasingly* abroad."
Grainger: Sugar Cane, bk. i.

dĭs-plē-aṣ-ĭng-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *displeasing; -ness.*] The quality of being displeasing; unpleasantness, offensiveness.

"It is a mistake to think that men cannot change their *displeasingness* or indifferency."—*Locke: On the Human Understanding*, bk. ii.

dĭs-plcaṣ'-ūre (pleas as **plĕzh),** *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *pleasure* (q.v.).]

1. The feeling of one who is displeased; a feeling or state of annoyance, vexation, or irritation; anger, indignation.

"Thou churl, for this time,
Though full of our *displeasure*, yet we free thee."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

2. Anything which displeases, offends, or annoys.

"Now shall I be more blameless than the Philistines, though I do them a *displeasure*."—*Judges*, xv. 3.

3. A state of disgrace or disfavour; the condition of having displeased or offended another.

"He went into Poland, being in *displeasure* with the Pope for overmuch familiarity."—*Peacham: On Music.*

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *displeasure, anger*, and *disapprobation:* "Between *displeasure* and *anger* there is a difference in the degree, in the cause, and in the consequence, of the feeling: *displeasure* is always a softened and gentle feeling; *anger* is always a harsh feeling, and sometimes rises to vehemence and madness: *displeasure* is always produced by some adequate cause, real or supposed; but *anger* may be provoked by every or any cause, according to the temper of the individual: *displeasure* is mostly satisfied with a simple verbal expression; but *anger*, unless kept down with great force, always seeks to return evil for evil. *Displeasure* and *disapprobation* are to be compared in as much as they respect the conduct of those who are under the direction of others: *displeasure* is an act of the will, it is an angry sentiment; *disapprobation* is an act of the judgment, it is an opposite opinion: any mark of self-will in a child is calculated to excite *displeasure;* a mistaken choice in matrimony may produce *disapprobation* in the parent. *Displeasure* is always produced by that which is already come to pass: *disapprobation* may be felt upon that which is to take place: a master feels *displeasure* at the carelessness of his servant; a parent expresses his *disapprobation* of his son's proposal to leave his situation: it is sometimes prudent to check our *displeasure;* and mostly prudent to express our *disapprobation.*" (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

*** dĭs-pleas'-ūre (pleas** as **plĕzh),** *v.t.* [Displeasure, *s.*] To cause displeasure, to displease, to offend, to annoy.

"When the way of pleasuring or *displeasuring* lieth by the favourite, it is impossible any other should be over great."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Ambition.*

***dĭs-plēn'-ĭsh,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *plenish* (q.v.).] To deprive of furniture of whatever kind.

"We were so sore *displenished* before, and so far out of use, that we had need of much more."—*Baillie: Lett.* 1,165.

***dĭs'-plĭ-çençe,** * **dĭs-plĭç'-en-cў,** *s.* [Lat. *displicentia*, from *displiceo* = to displease: *dis* = away, apart, and *placeo* = to please.] Displeasure, annoyance, dislike.

"These obscure interjections of *displicence* and ill-humour."—*Mountagues: Devoute Essayes*, pt. i., tr. ii., s. 2.

***dĭs-plō'-dė,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *displodo: dis* = away, apart, and *plaudo* = to strike, to beat, to clap.]

A. *Trans.:* To discharge or fire off with a loud noise; to explode.

"In view
Stood ranked of seraphim another row,
In posture to *displode* their second tire."
Milton: P. L., vi. 603-5.

B. *Intrans.:* To explode, to burst with a loud report.

"Like rubbish from *disploding* engines thrown."
Young: Night Thoughts, vi. 488.

***dĭs-plōd'-ĕd,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Displode.]

***dĭs-plōd'-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [Displode.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of exploding; explosion.

***dĭs-plō'-ṣion,** *s.* [Lat. *displosus*, pa. par. of *displodo.*] The act of exploding, an explosion.

"But Etna wars with dreadful ruins nigh . . .
With loud *displosion* to the starry frame."
Pitt: Virgil; Æneid iii.

***dĭs-plō'-ṣive,** *a.* [Lat. *displos(us)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ive.*] Tending to explode; explosive.

***dĭs-plūme,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *desplumer*; Fr. *deplumer*: O. Fr. *des* = Fr. *dé* = Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and Fr. *plume* = Lat. *pluma* = a feather.] To strip of the feathers.

"So *displumed*, degraded, and metamorphosed, that we no longer know them."—*Burke: French Revolution.*

***dĭs-plūm'-ed,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Displume.]

***dĭs-plūm'-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [Displume.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of stripping of feathers.

dĭs'-pŏ-lĭne, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Chem.: $C_{11}H_{11}N$. A base homologous with chinoline, obtained, with many others, by distilling cinchonine with potash. It occurs in the part of the distillate which boils between 282° and 304°. The solution of this distillate in hydrochloric acid is warmed with a little nitric acid to decompose pyrrol, &c.; and the filtered solution is precipitated by platinic chloride, &c. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*)

dĭ-spŏn'-dēe, *s.* [Lat. *dispondeus*, from Gr. δίς (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and σπόνδειος (*spondeios*) = a spondee.]

Pros.: A double spondee; a foot consisting of four long syllables.

dĭs-pō'ne, *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *dispono* = to distribute: *dis* = away, apart, and *pono* = to place; Sp. *disponer.*] [Dispose.]

A. *Transitive:*

*** 1.** *Ord. Lang.:* To dispose of.

"Of my mouable thou *dispone*
Right as thee semeth best is for to done,"
Chaucer: Troilus, bk. v.

*** 2.** *Scots Law:* To make over or convey to another.

"Conveying and *disponing* all and whole the estate and lands of Singleside and others."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxxviii.

*** B.** *Intrans.:* To dispose of. Followed by *of* or *upon.*)

"It is incertane how thai will *dispone vpoun* him."—*Acts: Mary*; 1546 (ed. 1814), p. 474.

dĭs-pō-nēē', *s.* [Eng. *dispon(e)*; *-ee.*]

Scots Law: One to whom anything is disponed or conveyed.

***dĭs-pōn'-ent,** *a* [Lat. *disponens*, pr. par. of *dispono.*] Distributing, dividing.

"Motion *disponent* or that parts may be rightly placed in the whole."—*Bacon: On Learning*, bk iii., ch. iv.

dĭs-pōn'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *dispon(e)*; *-er.*]

Scots Law: One who disposes or conveys property to another.

"Such right, after it is acquired by the *disponer* himself, ought not to hurt the disponee, to whom he is bound in warrandice."—*Erskine: Institutes*, bk. iii., t. 7, § 3.

***dĭs-pŏn'ge,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *sponge* (q.v.).] To drop or distil as from a full sponge.

"O sovereign mistress of true melancholy,
The poisonous damp of night *disponge* upon me."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iv. 9.

***dĭs-pō'pe,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *pope* (q.v.).] To deprive of the popedom; to depose from being pope.

"Whom they *dispoped.*" *Tennyson: Harold*, iii. 1.

dĭs-pŏrt', * **dcs-port,** * **dcs-porte,** *s.* [O. Fr. *desport, deport*; Fr. *deport*; Sp. *deporte*; Ital. *diporto*, all from Low Lat. *disportus.*] Sport, play, amusement, diversion, merriment.

"Thou scholdist say, Wif, go wher the lest;
Take youre *disport.*"
Chaucer: C. T., 9,99), 9,901.

dĭs-pŏrt', * **dis-porte,** * **dis-port-en,** *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *se desporter* = to amuse oneself: Sp. *deportar*; Ital. *diportare:* O Fr. *des* = Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and *porter* = Lat. *porto* = to carry; hence the meaning is to remove oneself from one's work, to give over work. Cf. *diversion.*]

A. *Transitive:*

*** 1.** *Lit.:* To carry or remove away.

2. *Fig.:* To amuse, to divert.

"As sche best koude, she gan hym to *disporte.*"
Chaucer: Troilus, ii. 1,673.

*** B.** *Reflex.:* To amuse or divert oneself.

"We make ourselves fools to *disport* ourselves."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, i. 2.

C. *Intrans.:* To play, to amuse or divert oneself; to gambol.

"Childe Harold basked him in the noontide sun,
Disporting there like any other fly."
Byron: Childe Harold, i. 4.

dis-pŏrt'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Disport, *v.*]

dĭs-pŏrt'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Disport, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

*** 1.** *Lit.:* The act of carrying away or removing.

2. *Fig.:* The act of amusing or diverting oneself.

"For any taking and *disporting* of goods."—*Prynne: Treachery & Disloyalty*, pt. iii., p. 45.

*** dĭs-pŏrt'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *disport: -ment.*] The act of disporting or amusing oneself; disport, play, diversion.

dĭs-pōṣ'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *dispos(e); -able.*] That may or can be disposed of; free to be used as occasion may require.

"The *disposable* weight exceeding that required for the hull."—*British Quarterly Review* (1873), p. 111.

dĭs-pōṣ'-al, * **dĭs-pōṣ-all,** *s.* [Eng. *dispos(e); -al.*]

1. The act of disposing, arranging, or regulating anything; a settling or arranging, as, The *disposal* of troops.

"By whose favourable *disposal* they had obtained the victory."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 8.

2. The power or right of arranging, regulating, or settling matters.

"I must yield myself without reserve
To his *disposal.*"
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ii.

3. The power or right of distributing, conferring, or bestowing; control, discretion.

The *disposall* of the crown . . . rested in all the congregation."—*Prynne: Treachery & Disloyalty*, pt. v., p. 125.

4. The act of disposing of, or of arranging and settling the bestowal or application of anything; disposition, as, the *disposal* of property by will.

"I am called off from public dissertations by a domestick affair of great importance, which is no less than the *disposal* of my sister Jenny for life."—*Tatler*, No. 75.

5. The order or arrangement in which things are disposed.

6. Divine dispensation.

"Tax not divine *disposal.* Wisest men
Have erred, and by bad women been deceived."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 210, 211.

¶ *At* or *in the disposal* of any one: In the power of or at the command or will of any one, to be disposed of, employed, or treated as he may think fit.

"To put the estates and the personal liberty of the whole people *at the disposal* of the Crown."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *disposal* and *disposition:* "*Disposal* is a personal act: it depends upon the will of the individual; *disposition* is an act of the judgment: it depends upon the nature of the thing. The removal of a thing from one's self is involved in a *disposal;* the good order of the things is comprehended in their *disposition.* The *disposal* of property is in the hands of the rightful owner; the success of a battle often depends upon the right *disposition* of an army." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dĭs-pō'ṣe, * **dis-poose,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *disposer: dis*=away, apart, and *poser*=to place;

Lat. *positus*, pa. par. of *pono* = to place; Sp. *disponer*; Ital. *disponere*.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

* 1. To distribute, arrange, or set in order.

"Ladies, there is an idle banquet
Attends you: Please you to *dispose* yourselves."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, i. 2.

2. To place, to situate, to arrange.

"The cities is *disposed* that the water that falleth downward . . . renneth into cisternes."—*Trevisa*, i. 109.

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. To arrange, to settle, to put or set in order; to adjust.

"Waked by the cries, th' Athenian chief arose,
The knightly forms of combat to *dispose*."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, iii. 484, 485.

* 2. To determine, to regulate, to fix.

"They mount their seats: the lots their place *dispose*."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, xxiii. 427.

* 3. To turn to any particular end or consequence.

"The lot of man the gods *dispose*."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xii. 47.

* 4. To apply, to bestow.

"When these so noble benefits shall prove
Not well *disposed*."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 2.

* 5. To sell, to dispose of.

* 6. To commit, to hand over.

"I *dispose* to you, as my father hath *disposed* to me, a rewme."—*Wycliffe: Luke* xxii. 29.

* 7. To apply, to turn.

"Wheresoever he did himselfe *dispose*
He by no means could wished ease obtaine."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. v. 40.

8. To turn or frame the mind; to incline, to give a propensity or inclination. (Followed by *to*.)

"Suspicions *dispose* kings *to* tyranny, husbands *to* jealousy, and wise men *to* irresolution and melancholy."—*Bacon: Essays: Of Suspicion.*

† 9. To adapt, to fit. (Followed by *for*.)

"This may *dispose* me, perhaps, *for* the reception of truth; but helps me not to it."—*Locke.*

* **B.** *Reflex.*: To turn or apply oneself.

"Hooly Austyn *disposeth* hym to masse."
Lydgate: Minor Poems, p. 142.

C. *Intransitive:*

I. To determine, to settle.

"Man proposes, God *disposes*."—*Old Proverb.*

* 2. To arrange, to settle matters, to come to terms.

"You did suspect
She had *dispos'd* with Cæsar."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iv. 14.

3. To incline, to create an inclination or propensity. (Followed by *to*.)

"Satourn *disposith to* malencolye."
Lydgate: Minor Poems, p. 197.

¶ (1) *To dispose of*:

(*a*) To apply to any purpose.

". . . to order their actions, and *dispose of* their possessions and persons, as they think fit."—*Locke.*

(*b*) To commit or put into the hands of another.

"As she is mine, I may *dispose of* her."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, i. 1.

(*c*) To give away by authority.

"A rural judge *disposed of* beauty's prize."
Waller: The Country to Lady Carlisle.

(*d*) To sell, to alienate, to part with to another.

* (*e*) To direct.

"The whole *disposing thereof* is of the Lord."—*Proverbs* xvi. 33.

* (*f*) To conduct, to behave.

"They must receive instructions how to *dispose of* themselves when they come."—*Bacon: To Villiers.*

(*g*) To put away, to utilize, to use up.

"They require more water than can be found, and more than can be *disposed of* if it was found."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

(2) *To dispose upon*: To dispose of; to apply to any purpose or use.

"By the bond, he had power *to dispose upon* the money."—*Gilmour: Supplementary Decrees*, p. 488.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *dispose*, to *arrange*, and to *digest*: "The idea of a systematic laying apart is common to all and proper to the word *dispose*. We *dispose* when we *arrange* and *digest*; but we do not always *arrange* and *digest* when we *dispose*: they differ in the circumstances and object of the action. There is less thought employed in *disposing* than in *arranging* and *digesting*: we may *dispose* ordinary matters by simply assigning a place to each: in this manner trees are *disposed* in a row; but we *arrange* and *digest* by an intellectual effort . . . in this manner books are *arranged* in a library according to their size or their subject; the materials for a literary production are *digested*; or the laws of the land are *digested*. What is not wanted should be neatly *disposed* in a suitable place: nothing contributes so much to beauty and convenience as the *arrangement* of everything according to the way and manner in which it should follow: when writings are involved in great intricacy and confusion, it is difficult to *digest* them. In an extended and moral application of these words, we speak of a person's time, talent, and the like, being *disposed* to a good purpose; of a man's ideas being properly *arranged*, and of being *digested* into a form. On the *disposition* of a man's time and property will depend in a great measure his success in life; on the *arrangement* of accounts greatly depends his facility in conducting business; on the habit of *digesting* our thoughts depends in a great measure the correctness of thinking." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **dĭs-pṓṣe,** *s.* [Dispose, *v.*]

1. The power or right of disposing of; disposal, control.

"All that is mine I leave at thy *dispose*."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 7.

2. Divine dispensation, ordering, or government.

"All is best, though oft we doubt
What th' unsearchable *dispose*
Of highest wisdom brings about."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 1745-47.

3. A disposition, a cast of mind.

"[He] carries on the stream of his *dispose*
Without observance or respect of any."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, ii. 3.

4. An inclination.

"We'll leave ye to your own *dispose*."
Beaum. & Fl.: Wild-Goose Chase, iii. 1.

5. Manners, behaviour.

"He hath a person and a smooth *dispose*
To be suspected." *Shakesp.: Othello*, i. 3.

dĭs-pṓṣ'ed, * **dĭs-pōst',** *pa. par.* & *a.* [Dispose, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Lit.*: Arranged, set in order.

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. Applied, employed, used.

"Words, well *dispos*
Hane secret powre t' appease inflamed rage."
Spenser: F. Q., II. viii. 26.

2. Inclined, minded.

"Still less *disposed* to accept a master chosen for them by the French King."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

3. Having a disposition; generally in composition, as well-*disposed*, ill-*disposed*.

* 4. Inclined to mirth and merriment.

"You're *disposed*, sir."
"Yea, marry am I, widow."
Beaum. & Fl.: Wit without Money, v. 4.

dĭs-pṓṣ'ĕd-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *disposed*; *-ly.*] In good order, properly. (*Whyte Melville*, in *Cent. Dict.*)

* **dĭs-pṓṣ'ĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *disposed*; *ness.*] The quality of being disposed or inclined; disposition, inclination, propensity.

"Their owne *disposednesse* to wille."—*Mountague: Appeale to Cæsar*, pt. i., p. 66.

* **dĭs-pṓ'se-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *dispose*; *-ment.*] Disposal, disposition, arrangement.

"In this order and *disposement* of these two several sentences."—*Goodwin: Works*, vol. ii., pt. iv., p. 54.

dĭs-pṓṣ'ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *dispos(e)*; *-er.*]

I. One who arranges or puts in order.

2. One who distributes, dispenses, or bestows; a distributor, a bestower.

"Such is the dispose of the sole *disposer* of empires."—*Speed: The Saxons*, bk. vii., ch. xxxi., § 2.

3. One who settles or determines the use, end, or lot of things.

"The all-wise *Disposer* of the fates of men
(Imperial Jove) his present fate withstands."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, xv. 541, 542.

* 4. That which disposes or inclines.

dĭs-pṓṣ'ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Dispose, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act of arranging, settling, determining, distributing, or inclining.

"The ordering and *disposing* of all matters concerning the parliament."—*State Trials: Earl of Strafford* (1640).

* **dĭs-pṓṣ'ĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *disposing*; *-ly.*] In a manner to arrange, regulate, or dispose.

"Christians doe hold and believe it too, but *disposingly*."—*Mountague: Appeale to Cæsar*, pt. i., ch. ix.

* **dĭs-pṓṣ'-ĭt-ĕd,** *a.* [Lat. *dispositus.*] Disposed, inclined.

"Some constitutions are genially *disposited* to this mental seriousness."—*Glanvill: Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. xii.

dĭs-pṓs-ĭ'-tion, * **dĭs-po ci-ci-oun,** * **dĭs-po si-ci-on,** * **dĭs po si-ci-oun,** *s.* [Fr. *disposition*, from Lat. *dispositio* = an arranging a setting in order, from *dispositus*, pa. par. of *dispono* = to arrange; Sp. *disposicion*; Ital. *disposizione*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The act of disposing, arranging, or setting in order. [II. 5.]

(2) An arrangement, order, or distribution of things.

"Making *dispositions* which, in the worst event, would have secured his retreat."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) The act of delivering or handing over; ordinance.

"Who have received the law by the *disposition* of angels."—*Acts* vii. 53.

(2) The act or power of disposing of, or determining the disposal of anything. [II. 2.]

"The successful candidates would have the *disposition* of lucrative appointments."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 8, 1882.

* (3) Divine dispensation or ordering.

"Appoint not heavenly *disposition*, Father,
None of all these evils hath befallen me
But justly." *Milton: Samson Agonistes*, 373-75.

(4) A natural fitness, aptitude, or tendency.

"Refrangibility of the rays of light is their *disposition* to be refracted, or turned out of their way, in passing out of one transparent body or medium into another."—*Newton: Optics.*

(5) Inclination, disposition, propensity.

"That *disposition* to throw on the weaker sex the heaviest part of manual labour."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

(6) A humour, mood, caprice, or fancy.

"Now I will be your Rosalind in a more coming-on *disposition*."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iv. 1.

(7) The natural temperament or constitution of the mind; temper.

"He is of a very melancholy *disposition*."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing*, ii. 1.

* (8) Nature, quality, condition.

"The bitter *disposition* of the time
Will have it so."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, iv. 1.

* (9) Deposition, forfeiture. (*Scotch.*)

"The earle of Rosse was earle of Catteynes by the *disposition* of Melesius."—*Gordon: Hist. Earls of Sutherland*, p. 443.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.*: The arrangement of the whole design externally in plan, elevation, section, and perspective view; that is, by ichnography (plan), orthography (section and elevation), and scenography (perspective view).

2. *Fine Arts*: The general arrangement of a group, or the various parts of any picture or composition in regard to its general effect. The proper distribution of all which forms a composition for the artist's use. Composition may be considered as the general order or arrangement of a design: disposition as the particular order adopted. (*Fairholt.*)

3. *Scots Law*:

(1) The disposal, making over, or alienation of property.

(2) Any unilateral writing, by which a person solemnly makes over to another a piece of heritable or movable property.

4. *Music*: Arrangement (1) of the parts of a chord, with regard to the intervals between them; (2) of the parts of a score, with regard to their relative order; (3) of voices and instruments with a view to their greatest efficiency or to the convenience of their positions; (4) of the groups of pipes in an organ, or of the registers or stops bringing them under control. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

5. *Mil.* (*Pl.*): The marshalling and posting of troops in what the commander considers to be the most advantageous position for giving or receiving battle. It has this meaning in such a sentence as this: "The *dispositions* of Garibaldi were made with his usual skill."

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *disposition* and *temper*: "These terms are both applied to the mind and its bias; but *disposition* respects the whole frame and texture of the mind; *temper* respects only the bias or tone of the feelings. The *disposition* is permanent and settled; the *temper* is transitory and fluctuating. The *disposition* comprehends

the springs and motives of actions; the *temper* influences the actions for the time being. it is possible and not unfrequent to have a good *disposition* with a bad *temper*, and *vice versâ*. A good *disposition* makes a man a useful member of society, but not always a good companion; a good *temper* renders him acceptable to all and peaceable with all, but essentially useful to none: a good *disposition* will go far towards correcting the errors of *temper*; but where there is a bad *disposition* there are no hopes of amendment."

(2) He thus discriminates between *disposition* and *inclination*: "The *disposition* is more positive than the *inclination*. We may always expect a man to do that which he is *disposed* to do: but we cannot always calculate upon his executing that to which he is merely *inclined*. We may indulge a *disposition*; we yield to an *inclination*. The *disposition* comprehends the whole state of the mind at the time; the *inclination* is particular, referring always to a particular object. . . . We should be careful not to enter into controversy with one who shows a *disposition* to be unfriendly. When a young person discovers any *inclination* to study there are hopes of his improvement." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

¶ For the difference between *disposition* and *disposal*, see DISPOSAL.

dĭs-pŏṣ-ĭ'-tion-al, *a.* [Eng. *disposition*; *-al.*] Of or pertaining to disposition.

† **dis-pŏṣ-ĭ'-tioned,** *a.* [Eng. *disposition*; *-ed.*] Having or endowed with a disposition.

"Lord Clinton was indeed sweetly *dispositioned*."—*Brooke: Fool of Quality*, ii. 150. (*Davies.*)

* **dĭs-pŏṣ'-ĭ-tĭve,** *a.* [Fr. *dispositif*; Ital. & Sp. *dispositivo*, from Lat. *dispositus*, pa. par. of *dispono.*]

1. Implying or determining the disposal of property.

"The *dispositive* power, which the throne always carries with it, of all."—*Goodwin: Works*, vol. ii., pt. iv., p. 157.

2. Disposing, arranging, regulating.

"His *dispositive* wisdom and power."—*Bates: Great Day of Examination.*

3. Pertaining to the natural disposition or temperament.

"Not under any intentional piety, and habitual or *dispositive* holiness."—*Bishop Taylor: Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 84.

¶ *Dispositive clause:*

Scots Law: The clause of conveyance in any deed, whereby property, whether heritable or movable, is transferred, either absolutely or in security, *inter vivos* or *mortis causa*: that is, between the living, or in view of death.

* **dĭs-pŏṣ'-ĭt-ĭve-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *dispositive*; *-ly.*]

1. In a dispositive manner; distributively.

"That axiome in philosophy . . . is also *dispositively* verified in the efficient or producer."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. ix.

2. In disposition or inclination; from inclination.

"One act would make us do *dispositively* what Moses is recorded to have done literally."—*Boyle: Works*, vi. 10.

* **dĭs-pŏṣ'-ĭt-ŏr,** *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who disposes; a disposer.

2. *Astrol.:* That planet which is lord of the sign in which another planet happens to be; in such case, the former is said to *dispose of* the latter. (*Moxon.*)

* **dĭs-pōṣ'-ŏr-ў,** * **dĭs-pouṣ'-ŏr-ў,** *s.* [DESPONSARY.] An espousal.

"The day of her *disposories* to the prince her husband."—*Heylin: Life of Laud*, p. 115. (*Davies.*)

dĭs-pŏṣ-ṣĕss', *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eog. *possess* (q.v.).; Fr. *déposséder.*]

1. To put out of possession, to deprive of any possession or occupancy; to disseize, to eject, to dislodge.

"These nations are more than I; how can I *dispossess* them?"—*Deut.* vii. 17.

¶ It is followed by *of*, but *from* was formerly also used.

"Will arrogate dominion undeserved
Over his brethren, and quite *dispossess*
Concord and law of nature from the earth."
Milton: P. L., xii. 27-9.

* 2. To free from being possessed by a devil.

"His *dispossessing* of John Fox of a divel."—*Fuller: Worthies; Lancashire.*

dĭs-pŏṣ-ṣĕss'ed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISPOSSESS.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Put out of possession; disseized.

* 2. *Fig.:* Having lost self-possession.

"Miss Susan . . . stood also, *dispossessed*."—*Mrs. Oliphant.*

dĭs-pŏṣ-ṣĕss'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [DISPOSSESS.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of putting out of possession; dispossession.

2. The act of freeing from being possessed by a devil.

dĭs-pŏṣ-session (session as **zĕsh'-ŭn),** *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *possession* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of putting out of possession or occupancy; disseizing, ejecting, dialodging.

"Rapes, murders treasons, *dispossessions*, riots, are venial things to men of honour, and often coincident in high pursuits!"—*Quarles: The Vain-glorious Man.*

2. The act of freeing from being possessed by a devil.

II. *Law:* [OUSTER].

* **dĭs-pŏṣ-ṣĕs'-sŏr,** *s.* [Eng. *dispossess*; *-or.*] One who dispossesses or puts another out of possession.

"Likely to outlive all heirs of their *dispossessors*."—*Cowley: Government of Cromwell.*

* **dĭs-pōst',** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *post* (q.v.).] To put out of, or remove from a post or position.

"This Soule of sacred zeale . . .
Disposted all in post."
Davies: Holy Roode, p. 12. (*Davies.*)

* **dĭs-pō'-sure (sure** as **zhŭr),** *s.* [Eng. *dispos(e)*; *-ure.*]

1. The act or power of disposing of; disposal, control.

"To give up my estate to his *disposure*."
Massinger: City Madam, i. 3.

2. The act of distributing, bestowing, or dealing out.

3. Order, method, arrangement, disposition.

"All order and *disposure*."
Ben Jonson: Epitaph on M. Vincent Corbet.

4. A state, posture, or condition.

"They remained in a kind of warlike *disposure*."—*Wotton: Reliquiæ Wottonianæ.*

* **dĭs-prā'-ĭṣ-a-ble,** * **dĭs-prā'-ĭṣ-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *disprais(e)*; *-able.*] Unworthy of praise or commendation; illaudable.

"It is *dispraisable* either to be senseless or fenceless."—*Adams: Works*, ii. 462. (*Davies.*)

* **dĭs-prā'-ĭṣe,** * **dis-preise,** * **dis-preyse,** * **dys-preys-yn,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *despreisier, desprisier*: O. Fr. *des* = Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and O. Fr. *preisier, prisier* = to value; Sp. *despreciar*; Port. *desprezar*; Ital. *disprezzare, dispregiare*; Fr. *déprizer* = to undervalue, to depreciate.] To blame, to find fault with, to censure; to express disapprobation of.

"He . . . excuses the fende and *dispreyses* God."—*Wycliffe: Select Works*, iii. 162.

* **dĭs-prā'-ĭṣe,** s. [DISPRAISE, *v.*] Fault, blame, censure, disapprobation, reproach, dishonour.

"Aught that I can speak in his *dispraise*."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 2.

* **dĭs-prā'-ĭsed,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISPRAISE, *v.*]

* **dĭs-prā'-ĭṣ-ĕr,** * **dis-prays-er,** *s.* [Eng. *disprais(e)*; *-er.*] One who dispraises, blames, censures, or finds fault.

"Sowers of discorde, *dispraysers* of them that be good."—*Tyndall: Workes*, p. 194.

* **dĭs-prā'-ĭṣ-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [DISPRAISABLE.]

dĭs-prā'-ĭṣ-ĭng, * **dis-preis-ing,** *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [DISPRAISE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of finding fault with, or blame; dispraise, disapprobation.

"Overgret homlinesse engendreth *dispreising*."—*Chaucer: Tale of Melibeus.*

* **dĭs-prā'-ĭṣ-ĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *dispraising*; *-ly.*] In a dispraising, censuring, or fault-finding manner; with censure, blame, or disapprobation. (*Shakesp.: Othello*, iii. 3.)

* **dĭs-prave,** *v.t.* [DEPRAVE.] To depreciate, to deprave.

* **dĭs-prĕ'-ad,** * **dĭs-sprĕd',** *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *spread* (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To spread in different directions, to expand, to display.

"Some holy man by prayer all opening heaven *dispreads*."—*Thomson: Castle of Indolence*, ii. 75.

B. *Intrans.:* To spread widely, to extend.

"Heat *dispreading* through the sky."
Thomson: Summer, 209.

* **dĭs-prĕ'-ad-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *dispread*; *-er.*] One who spreads or disseminates; a disseminator.

"*Dispreaders* both of vice and errour."—*Milton: Areopagitica.*

* **dĭs-preise,** *v.t.* [DISPRAISE.]

* **dĭs-preis-ing,** *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [DISPRAISING.]

* **dĭs-prĕj'-u-dĭçe,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *prejudice* (q.v.).] To free from prejudice.

"Those will easilie be so far *disprejudiced* in point of the doctrine."—*Mountague: Devoute Essayes*, pt. ii., tr. vii., § 5.

* **dĭs-prę-pā're,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *prepare* (q.v.).] To render unprepared or unfit.

"So to *disprepare* them for the kingdom of God to come."—*Hobbes: The Kingdom of Darkness.*

* **dĭs-preyse,** *v.t.* [DISPRAISE, *v.*]

* **dĭs-prĭn'çe,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *prince* (q.v.).] To deprive of or reduce from the rank or position or appearance of a prince.

"I was drenched with ooze and torn with briars,
And, all one rag, *disprinced* from head to heel."
Tennyson: Princess, v. 28, 29.

* **dĭs-prĭs'-ŏn,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *prison* (q.v.).] To set free or liberate from prison; to release.

* **dĭs-prĭv'-ĭ-lĕ̆ġe,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *privilege* (q.v.).] To deprive of privileges or rights.

"The Lord Scudamore has lately *disprivileged*, and made subject to tithes, several of his lands at Abby Dore, &c."—*Jura Cleri* (1661), p. 11.

* **dĭs-prīze,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *desprisier*; Fr. *déprizer*; Lat. *depretio.*] [DEPRECIATE, DISPRAISE, *v.*] To depreciate, to undervalue.

* **dĭs-prō-fĕss',** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *profess* (q.v.).] To renounce, to cease to profess or devote oneself to.

"His arms, which he had vowed to *disprofess*,
She gathered up." *Spenser: F. Q.*, III. xi. 20.

* **dĭs-prŏf'-ĭt,** * **dis-prof-yte,** *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *profit* (q.v.).] Harm, loss, injury, detriment.

"To the great *disprofit* of the king and his realme."—*Speed: Henry VI.*, bk. ix., ch. xvi., § 39.

* **dĭs-prŏf'-ĭt,** * **dis-prof-yght,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *profit* (q.v.).] To suffer harm, loss, or injury.

"Yet do they rather loose than wynne, fall than ryse, *disprofyght* than profygnte."—*Bale: Image*, pt. ii., ch. viii.

* **dĭs-prŏf'-ĭt-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *profitable* (q.v.).] Unprofitable, hurtful, injurious, detrimental.

"Moste grenous and *disprofitable* to the Frenche kyng."—*Hall: Henry VIII.* (an. 19).

* **dĭs-prōof',** * **dis-proofe,** * **dis-proffe,** *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *proof* (q.v.).] Confutation, refutation, conviction or proof of error or falsehood.

"I need not offer any thing farther in support of one, or in *disproof* of the other."—*Rogers.*

* **dĭs-prŏp'-ĕr-tў,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *property* (q.v.).] To deprive of, as property; to dispossess, to plunder of.

"He would
Have made them mules, silenced their pleaders,
Dispropertied their freedoms."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, ii. 1.

dĭs-prō-pŏr'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng *proportion* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A want of proportion between two things, or between parts of the same thing.

"For their strength.
The *disproportion* is so great, we cannot but
Expect a fatal consequence." *Denham: Sophy*, i. 1.

2. Anything disproportionate or out of due proportion.

"Reasoning, I oft admire,
How nature, wise and frugal, could commit
Such *disproportions*." *Milton: P. L.*, viii. 24-7.

3. An absence of due proportion in the component parts of a compound.

4. A want of proportion, suitability, or adequacy for any purpose; inadequacy, disparity.

II. *Art:* An untrue scale of parts in a work of art; a preponderance of colour or of labour on one portion only. (*Fairholt.*)

* **dĭs-prō-pōr'-tion,** *v.t.* [DISPROPORTION, *s.*] To make out of proportion; to disfigure, to deform.

"To *disproportion* me in every part."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., iii. 2.

dĭs-prō-pōr'-tion-ą-ble, *a.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *proportionable* (q.v.).] Out of proportion or harmony; disproportional, disproportionate.

"How great a monster is human life since it consists of so *disproportionable* parts."—*Bp. Taylor: Contempl.*, bk. i., ch. vi.

* **dĭs-prō-pōr'-tion-ą-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *disproportionable*; *-ness.*] The quality of being out of proportion; unsuitability, unfitness, inadequacy.

"Considering . . . the incompetency and *disproportionableness* of my strength."—*Hammond: Works*, vol. iii. (Advt.)

* **dĭs-prō-pōr'-tion-ą-bly,** *adv.* [Eng. *disproportionable*(*e*) *-ly.*] In a disproportionate manner; beyond or out of proportion.

"We have no reason to think much to sacrifice to God our dearest interests in this world, if we consider how *disproportionably* great the reward of our sufferings shall be in another."—*Tillotson.*

dĭs-prō-pōr'-tion-ąl, *a.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *proportional* (q.v.); Fr. *disproportionnel.*] Out of proportion; not duly proportional to other things, or to other parts of the same body; unsymmetrical, unsuitable, inadequate.

"It is very *disproportional* to the understanding of childhood."—*Locke: Education*, § 158.

* **dĭs-prō-pōr-tion-ăl'-ĭ-tў, dĭs-prō-por-tion-ăl'-ĭ-tĭe,** *s.* [Eng. *disproportional*; *-ity.*] A want of proportion; the state of being disproportional.

"The world so is setten free
From that untoward *disproportionalitie.*"
More: Song of the Soul, III. ii. 60.

* **dĭs-prō-pōr'-tion-ąl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *disproportional*; *-ly.*] In a disproportionate manner; disproportionably, unsuitably, inadequately.

* **dĭs-prō-pōr'-tion-ąl-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *disproportional*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being disproportional.

dĭs-prō-pōr'-tion-ąte, *a.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *proportionate* (q.v.).] Out of proportion; disproportional, disproportioned; unsuitable to something else in bulk, form, value or extent; inadequate.

"How can such a cause produce an effect so *disproportionate?*"—*Glanvill: Pre-existence of Souls*, ch. iii.

dĭs-prō-pōr'-tion-ąte-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *disproportionate*; *-ly.*] In a disproportionate manner or degree; out of proportion.

"That any of these sections should be *disproportionately* short."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 470.

* **dĭs-prō-pōr'-tion-ąte-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *disproportionate*; *-ness.*] The quality of being disproportionate; disproportion.

dĭs-prō-pōr'-tioned, *a.* [Eng. *disproportion*; *-ed.*] Made or put out of proportion; made disproportionate; out of proportion.

"Should one order *disproportioned* grow,
Its double weight must ruin all below."
Goldsmith: The Traveller.

* **dĭs-prō'-prĭ-ăte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and *propriatus,* pa. par. of *proprio* = to make one's own, to appropriate; *proprius* = one's own.] [APPROPRIATE, PROPER.] To withdraw from an appropriate or peculiar use; to disappropriate.

† **dĭs-prōv'-ą-ble,** * **dĭs-prō've-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *disprov*(*e*); *-able.*] That may or can be disproved or confuted; refutable.

"The uncorruptibleness and immutability of the heavenly bodies is more than probably *disproveable.*"—*Boyle: Works*, v. 187.

† **dĭs-prōv'-ąl,** *s.* [Eng. *disprov*(*e*); *-al.*] The act of disproving; disproof, confutation.

dĭs-prō've, * **des-preve,** * **dis-preve,** * **dis-proove,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *prove* (q.v.).]

1. To prove wrong or false; to confute or refute an assertion.

"I speak not to *disprove* what Brutus spoke."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iii. 2.

* 2. To convict a practice of error; to condemn as erroneous.

"They behold those things *disproved*, disannulled, and rejected, which use had made in a manner natural."—*Hooker: Eccl. Polity.*

* 3. To disallow, to disapprove.

"The thoughts of time I cannot but *disprove*,
Who basely lost, their thraldome must bemone."
Stirling: Aurora, son. 27.

¶ For the difference between to *disprove* and to *confute*, see CONFUTE.

dĭs-prōv'ed, * **dis-preved,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISPROVE.]

dĭs-prōv'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *disprov*(*e*); *-er.*]

* 1. One who disproves, refutes, or confutes.

* 2. One who disapproves; a disapprover.

"The single example that our annals have yielded of two extremes, within so short time, by most of the same commenders and *disprovers*, would require no slight memorial."—*Wotton: Reliq. Wotton.*; *The Duke of Buckingham.*

* **dĭs-prō-vī'-dĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *provided* (q.v.).] Unprovided.

"Like an impatient lutanist . . . altogether *disprovided* of strings."—*Boyle: Works*, vi. 40.

dĭs-prōv'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISPROVE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of confuting or refuting; confutation, disproof.

* **dĭs-pŭl'-vĕr-ăte,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *pulverate* (q.v.).] To scatter in dust.

"Confusion shall *dispulverate*
All that this round Orbienler doth beare."
Davies: Holy Roode, p. 13. (*Davies.*)

* **dĭs-pŭnct',** *a.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *punct*(*ilious*).] Impolite, rude, discourteous.

"Stay, that were *dispunct* to the ladies."—*B. Jonson: Cynthia's Revels*, v. 3.

* **dĭs-pŭnct',** *v.t.* [Lat. *dispunctus,* pa. par. of *dispungo* = to point or mark off.] To mark off, to erase.

"Vtterly to haue pretermitted and *dispuncted* the same."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 646.

* **dĭs-pŭn'ge** (1), *v.t.* [Lat. *dispungo* = to point off; *punctum* = a point, a mark.] To erase, to expunge.

"Thou then that hast *dispunged* my score . . .
On Thee I call."
Wotton: Hymn in Time of Sickness.

* **dĭs-pŭn'ge** (2), *v.t.* [DISPONGE.]

* **dĭs-pŭn'-ĭsh-ą-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *punishable* (q.v.).] Not punishable; not subject or liable to punishment or penalty.

"No leases of any part of the said lands shall ever be made, other than leases for years not exceeding thirty-one, in possession, and not in reversion or remainder, and not *dispunishable* of waste."—*Swift: Last Will.*

* **dĭs-pŭr'-pōse,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *purpose* (q.v.).] To turn or divert from a purpose or aim; to frustrate.

"Seeing her former plots *dispurposed*."
Brewer: Lingua, v. 1.

* **dĭs-pŭr'se,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *purse* (q.v.).] To disburse, to expend.

"Repayit of quhat he sall agrie for, *dispurse* or give out."—*Acts Charles, I* (ed. 1814), vi. 9.

* **dĭs-pŭr-vēy',** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *purvey* (q.v.).] To strip, to empty.

They *dispurvey* their vestry of such treasure
As they may spare, the work now being ended
Demand their sums againe."
Heywood: Troia Britanica (1609).

* **dĭs-pŭr-vē'y-ąnce,** * **dis-pur-vay-aunce,** *s.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *purveyance* (q.v.).] A want of provisions and other stores.

"Daily siege, through *dispurrayaunce* long
And lack of rescues, will to parley drive."
Spenser: F. Q., III. x. 10.

* **dĭs-pŭr-vēy'ed,** * **dis pur-veied,** *a.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *purveyed* (q.v.).]

1. Stripped, deprived.

"*Dispurveyed* of friends: lacking of friends."—*Baret.*

2. Unprovided.

dĭs-pū-tą-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *disputable*; *-ity.*] The quality of being disputable or controvertible.

dĭs-pū-tą-ble, dĭs'-pū-tą-ble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *disputabilis.*]

1. That may or can be disputed; open to dispute, argument, question, or controversy; controvertible.

"Points of doctrine *disputable* in schools."—*State Trials; Edmund Campion* (1581).

* 2. Given to argument or controversy; disputatious.

"And I have been all this day to avoid him. He is too *disputable* for my company."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, ii. 4.

† **dĭs'-pu-tą-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *disputable*; *-ness.*] The quality of being disputable, controvertible, or open to question.

"Through the *disputableness* and unwarrantableness of their authority."—*J. Philips: Long Parliament Revived.*

* **dĭs-pu-tăç'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Formed from Lat. *disputo,* on the analogy of other nouns in *-acitas.*] A propensity or proneness to disputation.

"Lest they should dull the wits, and hinder the exercise of reasoning, [and] abate the *disputacity* of the nation."—*Bp. Ward: Serm.*, Jan 30, 1674, p. 33.

* **dĭs-pu-tā'-clous,** *a.* [DISPUTATIOUS.]

dĭs'-pu-tant, *a. & s.* [Fr., pr. par. of *disputer.*]

* **A.** *As adj.:* Disputing, engaged in disputation or controversy.

"Among the gravest Rabbies *disputant*
On points and questions fitting Moses' chair."
Milton: P. R., iv. 216, 219.

B. *As subst.:* One who engages or takes part in disputation or controversy; a reasoner, a controversialist.

"The *disputants* . . . had now effectually vindicated him."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

dĭs-pu-tā'-tion, * **dis-pu-ta-ci-on,** * **des-pu-ta-ci-oun,** *s.* [Fr. *disputation*; O. Sp. *disputacion*; Ital. *disputazione,* from Lat. *disputatio,* from *disputatus,* pa. par. of *disputo.*]

1. The act or science of disputing; a reasoning or arguing on opposite sides; controversy, discussion, debate.

"And now to descend unto our matter and *disputacion.*"—*Frith: Works*, p. 4.

2. An exercise in colleges, in which those engaged argue on opposite sides.

* 3. Conversation.

* "I understand thy kisses, and thou mine,
And that's a feeling *disputation.*"
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., iii. 1.

dĭs-pu-tā'-tious, * **dis-pu-tā'-cious,** *a.* [As if from a Lat. *disputatiosus,* from *disputatus,* pa. par. of *disputo.*] Given to dispute or controversy; cavilling, contentious.

"While these *disputatious* meddlers tried to wrest from him his power over the Highlands."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

dĭs-pu-tā'-tious-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *disputatious*; *-ly.*] In a disputatious, cavilling, or contentious manner.

dĭs-pu-tā'-tious-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *disputatious*; *-ness.*] The quality of being disputatious.

* **dĭs-pū'-tą-tĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *disputat*(*us*); Eng. adj. suff. *-ive.*] Given to disputation; disputatious, cavilling.

"Perhaps this practice might not so easily be perverted, as to raise a cavilling, *disputative*, and sceptical temper in the minds of youth."—*Watts: Improvement of the Mind.*

* **dĭs-pū'te,** * **des-put-en,** * **des-putie,** * **dys-put-yn,** *v.i. & t.* [Fr. *disputer*; Prov. *desputar*; Sp. & Port. *disputar*; Ital. *disputare,* from Lat. *disputo*: *dis* = away, apart, and *puto* = to think.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To contend in argument; to argue, to maintain different or opposite opinions or sides of a question; to controvert the views or opinions of others; to debate, to discuss.

"And he spake boldly in the name of the Lord Jesus, and *disputed* against the Grecians."—*Acts* ix. 29

* 2. To debate, to argue or consider in one's mind.

"Thus she *disputeth* in her thought."
Gower: ii. 28.

* 3. To discourse, to treat.

"He *despute*de also of kynde of treen."—*Trevisa*, iii. 11.

4. To wrangle, to engage in altercation.

"I found the members very warmly *disputing* when I arrived."—*Goldsmith: Essays*, i.

5. To contend, to strive against a competitor.

"Michael, contending with the devil, *disputed* about the body of Moses."—*Jude* 9.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To contend about in argument, to discuss, to debate.

"What was it that ye *dysputed* betwene you by tha waye?"—*Wycliffe: Mark* ix. 34.

2. To contest, to controvert, to oppose, to question: as, a claim, an assertion, &c.

"*Disputing* the prerogative to which the king laid claim."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

3. To reason upon.

"*Dispute* it like a man."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 3.

4. To call in question the propriety or justice of.

"Now I am sent, and am not to *dispute*
My prince's orders, but to execute."
Dryden: Indian Emperor, ii. 2.

5. To contend or strive for against a competitor.

"So *dispute* the prize,
As if you fought before Cydaria's eyes."
Dryden: Indian Emperor, iii. 3.

6. To strive to maintain; to contend or strive for.

¶ For the difference between to *dispute* and to *contend*, see CONTEND; for that between to *dispute* and to *controvert*, see CONTROVERT.

dĭs-pū'te, *s.* [DISPUTE, *v.*]

1. Contention or strife in argument or debate; controversy.

"He His fabric of the heavens
Hath left to their *disputes*."
Milton: P. L., viii. 76, 77.

2. A falling out, a difference, a quarrel.

"The most violent *disputes* between our Sovereigns and their Parliaments."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

3. A contest or strife against a competitor; a struggle.

"Waller . . . without any great *dispute* becomes master of it."—*Heylin: Hist. of Presbyterians*, p. 451.

¶ For the difference between *dispute* and *difference*, see DIFFERENCE.

dĭs-pū'-tĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISPUTE, *v.*]

* **dĭs-pūt'e-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *dispute; -less.*] Beyond dispute or controversy; indisputable, incontrovertible.

dĭs-pū'-tẽr, *s.* [Eng. *disput(e); -er.*]

1. One who disputes or argues on any point; a controversialist, a disputant.

"Hell may be full of learned scribes and subtle *disputers*."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol iii., ser. 29.

2. One who calls in question the right, justice, or propriety of anything.

dĭs-pū'-tĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [DISPUTE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or habit of arguing, cavilling, or contending; dispute, contention.

"Do all things without murmurings and *disputings*."—*Phil.* ii. 14.

* **dĭs-pū'-tĭ-şŏn,** * **dis-pu-te-soun,** *s.* [O. Fr. *desputeison*, from Lat. *disputatio.*] A dispute, a disputation (q.v.).]

"In scole is gret altercacioun
In this matier, and gret *disputesoun*."
Chaucer: C. T., 16,722, 16,723

dĭs-quăl-ĭ-fĭ-cā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *qualification* (q.v.).]

1. The act of disqualifying or rendering disqualified for any act or post; the act of rendering legally incapable or incompetent.

2. The state of being disqualified for any act or post; legal incapacity or disability.

"Rendering plebeians eligible as pontiffs and augurs, and thus removing the last plebeian *disqualification*."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. xiii., pt. ii., § 38.

3. A want of qualification.

"I must still retain the consciousness of those *disqualifications* which you have been pleased to overlook."—*Sir J. Shore.*

4. That which disqualifies or incapacitates.

"A cordial reception of Catholics and Dissenters into the bosom of the constitution by the extinction of all *disqualifications*."—*Anecdotes of Bp. Watson*, ii. 433.

dĭs-quăl'-ĭ-fĭed, * **dis-qual-i-fyed,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISQUALIFY.]

dĭs-quăl'-ĭ-fy, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *qualify* (q.v.).]

1. To render unfit; to deprive of the qualities or qualifications necessary for any purpose.

"So *disqualify'd* by fate
To rise in church, or law, or state."
Swift: On Poetry, a Rhapsody.

2. To render legally incapable or incompetent for any act or post; to disable, to incapacitate.

3. To declare disqualified for any purpose.

¶ It is generally followed by *for*, but occasionally *from* is found.

"The Church of England is the only body of Christians which *disqualifies* those who are employed to preach its doctrine *from* sharing in the civil power, farther than as senators."—*Swift: Sacramental Test.*

dĭs-quăl'-ĭ-fy-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [DISQUALIFY.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The same as DISQUALIFICATION (q.v.).

* **dĭs-quăn'-tĭ-tỹ,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *quantity* (q.v.).]

1. To diminish the quantity or amount of; to lessen.

"Be then desired
By her, that else will take the thing she begs,
A little to *disquantity* your train."
Shakesp.: Lear, i. 4.

2. To deprive, as a syllable of quantity or metrical value.

"The Earl of Orford . . . found some strange mystery of sweetness in the *disquantitied* syllables."—*Lowell: Study Window*, p. 218.

dĭs-quī'-ĕt, *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *quiet*, a. (q.v.).]

* **A.** *As adj.:* Unquiet, uneasy, disquieted, restless.

"I pray you, husband, be not so *disquiet*;
The meat was well if you were so content."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iv. 1.

B. *As subst.:* A state of uneasiness, restlessness, or anxiety; disquietude.

"This way confusion first fonnd broken,
Whereby entered our *disquiet*."
Daniel: Cleopatra (chorus.)

dĭs-quī'-ĕt, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *quiet*, v. (q.v.).] To disturb; to make uneasy, restless, or anxious; to harass, to vex, to fret.

"Nobody feared that Marshal MacMahon would deliver any *disquieting* message to the Ambassadors."—*Times*, Jan. 9, 1879.

* **dĭs-quī'-ĕ-tăl,** *s.* [Eng. *disquiet; -al.*] The act of disquieting; the state of being disquieted.

"At its own fall
"Grows full of wrath and rage, and gins to fume,
And roars, and strives 'gainst its *disquietal*."
More: Song of the Soul, pt. ii., bk. i., ch. ii., § 21.

dĭs-quī'-ĕt-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISQUIET, *v.*]

dĭs-quī'-ĕt-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *disquiet; -er.*] One who causes disquiet or uneasiness; a harasser, a troubler.

"The *disquieter* both of the kingdom and church."—*Holinshed: Henry II.* (an. 1164).

* **dĭs-quī'-ĕt-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *disquiet; -ful(l).*] Full of trouble, anxiety, or uneasiness; causing disquiet.

"Love and pity of ourselves should persuade us to forbear reviling, as *disquietful*, incommodious, and mischievous to us."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 15.

dĭs-quī'-ĕt-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [DISQUIET, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of disturbing or causing uneasiness or disquiet; the state of being disquieted or uneasy; uneasiness, anxiety.

"That the *disquieting* of the weaker sort might be layed down."—*Udal: Acts* xv.

2. That which causes disquiet or uneasiness.

"King Henry, now in perfect peace abroad was not without some little *disquietings* at home."—*Baker: Henry I.* (an. 1112).

* **dĭs-quī'-ĕt-ĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *disquiet; -ive.*] Disquieting; teuding to cause disquiet or uneasiness.

* **dĭs-quī'-ĕt-lỹ,** *adv.* [Eng. *disquiet; -ly.*]

1. In a disquieted, uneasy, or anxious manner.

"He rested *disquietly* that night."—*Wiseman.*

2. So as to cause disquiet or uneasiness.

"Treachery, and all ruinous disorders, follow us *disquietly* to our graves."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 2.

* **dĭs-quī'-ĕt-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *disquiet; -ment.*] The act of disquieting or rendering uneasy; disquietude, uneasiness.

"To the great danger and *disquietment* of his highness."—*State Trials: Miles Sandercome.*

dĭs-quī'-ĕt-nĕss, * **dis-qui-et-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *disquiet; -ness.*] The quality or state of being disquieted or uneasy; uneasiness, anxiety, disquietude.

"The joyes of love, if they should ever last
Without affliction or *disquietnesse*."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. xi. 1.

* **dĭs-quī'-ĕt-oŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *disquiet; -ous.*] Causing disquiet, uneasiness, or anxiety; vexing, harassing.

"Charging those, to whom she speaketh, that no manner of way they be troublesome or *disquietous* to her spouse."—*Expos. of Solomon's Song* (1585), p. 44.

dĭs-quī'-ĕt-ūde, *s.* [Eng. *disquiet; -ude.*] A state of being disquiet, uneasy, or anxious; disquiet, anxiety, uneasiness.

"Others hurried to and fro, and fed
Their funeral piles with fuel, and looked up
With mad *disquietude* on the dull sky,
The pall of a past world."
Byron Darkness.

dĭs-quī-şĭ'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *disquisitio*, from *disquisitus*, pa. par. of *disquiro* = to examine into: *dis* = away, apart, and *quæro* = to seek.]

* 1. A search.

"A *disquisition* as fruitless as solicitous."—*Brooke Fool of Quality*, i. 82. (*Davies.*)

2. A formal and systematic inquiry into or discussion upon any subject; an examination into or treatise on the facts and circumstances of any matter; a discourse.

"How, then, are such to be addressed? Not by studied periods or cold *disquisitions*."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. 7.

dĭs-quī-şĭ'-tion-ăl, *a.* [Eng. *disquisition; -al.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a disquisition.

* **dĭs-quī-şĭ'-tion-ą-rỹ,** *a.* [Eng. *disquisition; -ary.*] The same as DISQUISITIONAL (q.v.).

* **dĭs-quĭş'-ĭt-ĭve,** *a.* [Formed as if from a Lat. *disquisitivus*, from *disquisitus*, pa. par. of *disquiro.*] Pertaining or tending to disquisition or investigation; fond of inquiry; inquisitive.

* **dĭs-rān'ge,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *range* (q.v.).] To throw out of order; to derange; to disrank.

"The Englishmen presently *disranged* themselves."—*Holland: Camden*, p. 317.

* **dĭs-răñk',** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *rank* (q.v.).]

1. To degrade from one's rank.

2. To throw out of rank or order; to disturb, to throw into confusion.

"The French horse . . . were miserably troddet down and *disranked* by their own company."—*Baker: Henry V.* (an. 1415).

* **dĭs-rā'-pĭ-ĕr,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *rapier* (q.v.).] To deprive or disarm of a rapier.

dĭs-rā'te, *v.t.* Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *rate* (q.v.).]

Naut.: To degrade or reduce in rating or rank.

"Defendant told him he should *dirate* him to an A.B., and take away his three good-conduct badges."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 14, 1882.

dĭs-rāt'-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *s.* [DISRATE.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As subst.:* The act of degrading or reducing in rating or rank.

"Defendant never mentioned anything about the *disrating* upon this occasion."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 14, 1882.

* **dĭs-rāy',** *s.* [A contr. form of *disarray* (q.v.).] Confusion, disorder.

"To come upon our armie . . . and to put it in *dis-ray*."—*Holland: Ammianus Marcellinus*, p. 368.

* **dĭs-rāy',** * **dis-raie,** *v.t.* [DISRAY, *s.*] To throw into confusion.

"The Englishmen . . being thus *disraied*."—*Holland: Camden*, p. 151.

* **dĭs-rē'-ąl-īze,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *realize* (q.v.).] To deprive of reality; to make vague or uncertain.

"Yet is it marred and *disrealized* with muche galle."—*Udal: Luke* xv.

dĭs-rĕ-gard', *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *regard*, s. (q.v.).] A want or absence of notice or attention; contempt.

"That *disregard* and contempt for the clergy."—*Strype: Life of Archbishop Parker* (an. 1563).

dĭs-rĕ-gard', *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *regard* v. (q.v.).] To take no notice of, to neglect; to ignore, to slight, to pay no attention to.

"Such an appeal it was hardly possible to *disregard*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *disregard*, to *neglect*, and to *slight*: "We *disregard* the warnings, the words or opinions of others; we *neglect* their injunctions or their precepts. We *disregard* results from the settled purpose of the mind, we *neglect* from a

temporary forgetfulness or oversight. What is *disregarded* is seen and passed over; what is *neglected* is generally not thought of at the time required. What is *disregarded* does not strike the mind at all; what is *neglected* enters the mind only when it is before the eye . . . What we *disregard* is not esteemed; what we *neglect* is often esteemed, but not sufficiently to be remembered or practised: a child *disregards* the prudent counsels of a parent; he *neglects* to use the remedies which have been prescribed to him. *Disregard* and *neglect* are frequently not personal acts: they respect the thing more than the person; *slight* is altogether an intentional act towards an individual. We *disregard* or *neglect* things often from a heedlessness of temper, the consequence either of youth or habit; we *slight* a person from feelings of dislike or contempt. Young people should *disregard* nothing that is said to them by their superiors; nor *neglect* any thing which they are enjoined to do; nor *slight* any one to whom they owe personal attention." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dĭs-rĕ gard'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISREGARD, *v.*]

dĭs-rĕ-gard'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *disregard*; *-er.*] One who disregards, slights, or neglects.

"It [Scripture] has, among the wits, as well celebrators and admirers, as *disregarders*.—*Boyle: Style of Holy Scripture*, p. 174.

***dĭs-rĕ-gard'-fûl,** *a.* [Eng. *disregard*; *-ful(l).*] Without any regard; negligent, careless, heedless, regardless.

"*Disregardful* of our own convenience and safety."—*Shaftesbury: Enquiry concerning Virtue.*

* **dĭs-rĕ-gard'-fûl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *disregardful*; *-ly.*] In a disregardful, careless, heedless, or regardless manner; negligently, regardlessly, heedlessly.

dĭs-rĕ-gard'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [DISREGARD, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.* (See the verb).

B. *As subst.*: The act of neglecting, ignoring, slighting, or despising.

* **dĭs-rĕg'-ū-lar,** *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *regular* (q.v.).] Irregular.

"Having more *disregular* passions."—*Evelyn: Liberty & Servitude.*

dĭs-rĕl'-ĭsh, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *relish*, s. (q.v.)]

I. *Literally:*

1. A distaste or dislike of the palate; squeamishness.

"Bread or tobacco may be neglected, where they are shown not to be useful to health, because of an indifferency or *disrelish* to them."—*Locke: Human Understanding*, bk. ii, ch. xxi., § 69.

2. A bad or unpleasant taste; nauseousness.

"Oft they assayed,
Hunger and thirst constraining; drugged as oft
With hatefullest *disrelish*, writhed their jaws
With soot and cinders filled."
Milton: P. L., x. 567-70.

II. *Fig.*: A distaste or dislike; aversion, antipathy.

"Men have an extreme *disrelish* to be told of their duty."—*Burke: Appeal from New to Old Whigs.*

dĭs-rĕl'-ĭsh, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *relish*, v. (q.v.).]

† I. *Literally:*

1. To feel a disrelish or distaste for; to dislike the taste of.

2. To make distasteful, unpleasant, or nauseous.

"Savoury fruits, of taste to please
True appetite, and not *disrelish* thirst
Of nectarous draughts between."
Milton: P. L., v. 304-06.

* II. *Figuratively:*

1. To feel a distaste, dislike, or aversion for.

"Is vengeance, which is said so sweet a morsel
That heaven reserves it for its proper taste,
Is it so soon *disrelisht*?"
Dryden: Love Triumphant, iv. 1.

2. To make distasteful or unpleasant.

"The same anxiety and solicitude that embittered the pursuit, *disrelishes* the fruition itself."—*Rogers.*

dĭs-rĕl'-ĭsh-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *disrelish*; *-able.*] Distasteful.

"The match with the Spanish princess . . . was *disrelishable*."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, i. 78. (*Davies.*)

dĭs-rĕl'-ĭshed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [DISRELISH, v.]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Distasteful, unpleasant, nauseous.

"The most despised, *disrelished* duty."—*Hammond: Works*, i. 298.

* 2. Feeling a disrelish or distaste; squeamish.

"Some squeamish and *disrelished* person."—*Boyle Works*, vi. 23.

dĭs-rĕl'-ĭsh-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [DISRELISH, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

B. *As subst.*: The act of causing a disrelish or distaste; the state of feeling a disrelish or distaste for anything.

dĭs-rĕ-mĕm'-bẽr, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *remember* (q.v.).] To forget, not to remember. (Now only vulgar.)

"I'll thank you . . . not to *disremember* the old saying."—*David Crockett.*

dĭs-rĕ-păir', *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *repair* (q.v.).] A state of being out of repair or dilapidated.

"Its disused buildings are falling into *disrepair*."—*A. Geikie*, in *Macmillan's Magazine*, July, 1881, p. 235

dĭs-rĕp'-u-ta-ble, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *reputable* (q.v.).] Not reputable; of bad repute; dishonouring, disgraceful, low, discreditable, mean.

"Why should you think that conduct *disreputable* in priests, which you probably consider as laudable in yourself?"—*Bp. Watson: Apol. for the Bible* (6th ed.), p. 66.

dĭs-rĕp'-u-ta-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *disreputab(le)*; *-ly.*] In a disreputable, disgraceful or discreditable manner.

"Propositions made . . . somewhat *disreputably*."—*Burke: Conciliation with America.*

* **dĭs-rĕp-u-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *reputation* (q.v.).] A loss of reputation or credit; disgrace, dishonour, discredit.

"It would bring a *disreputation* on his cause."—*Burnet: Hist. Reformation* (an. 1528).

dĭs-rĕ-pūte, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *repute*, s. (q.v.).] A loss of reputation; dishonour, disgrace, discredit.

"How studiously did they cast a slur upon the king's person, and bring his governing abilities under a *disrepute*."—*South.*

* **dĭs-rĕ-pūte,** *v.t.* [DISREPUTE, *s.*] To bring into disrepute; to disgrace, to discredit.

"The Virgin was betrothed, lest honourable marriage might be *disreputed*."—*Bp. Taylor: Life of Christ*, i., § 1.

* **dĭs-rĕ-pūt'-ĕd,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISREPUTE, *v.*]

* **dĭs-rĕ-pūt'-ĭng,** *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [DISREPUTE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act of bringing into disrepute or discredit.

dĭs-rĕ-spĕct', *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *respect*, s. (q.v.).]

1. A want of respect or reverence; rudeness, incivility.

"I never had any *disrespect* to him in my life."—*State Trials; The Regicides* (an. 1660).

2. An act of incivility or rudeness.

"What is more usual to warriours than impatience of bearing the least affront or *disrespect*?"—*Pope.*

* **dĭs-rĕ-spĕct',** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *respect*, v. (q.v.)] To act with disrespect, incivility, or rudeness towards; to treat with disrespect.

"It is true, I could have given him a latter place; but in that I should have disgraced the suiter, and *disrespected* the commander."—*Sir H. Wotton: Remains*, p. 557.

* **dĭs-rĕ-spĕct-a-bĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *respectability* (q.v.).] That which is disreputable or low; blackguardism.

"Her taste for *disrespectability* grew more and more remarkable."—*Thackeray: Vanity Fair*, ch. lxiv. (*Davies.*)

* **dĭs-rĕ-spĕct'-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *respectable* (q.v.).] Not respectable, disreputable, contemptible.

"Not only was he not of Mr. Carlyle's 'respectable' people, he was profoundly *disrespectable*."—*Matthew Arnold: Essays in Criticism; Heine.*

* **dĭs-rĕ-spĕct'-ĕd,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISRESPECT, *v.*]

* **dĭs-rĕ-spĕct'-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *disrespect*; *-er.*] One who treats with disrespect.

"Too many witty *disrespecters* of the Scriptures."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 295.

dĭs-rĕ-spĕct'-fûl, *a.* [Eng. *disrespect*; *-ful(l).*] Wanting in respect; showing disrespect; uncivil, rude, irreverent.

"Quick to resent any *disrespectful* mention of his name."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* ch. xxiii.

dĭs-rĕ-spĕct'-fûl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *disrespectful*; *-ly.*] In a disrespectful manner; with disrespect.

"He had spoken *disrespectfully* of their Majesties."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

dĭs-rĕ-spĕct'-fûl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *disrespectful*; *-ness.*] The quality of being disrespectful; a want of respect.

* **dĭs-rĕ-spĕct'-ĭng,** *pr. par.*, *a*, & *s.* [DISRESPECT, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act of treating with disrespect.

* **dĭs-rĕ-spĕct'-ĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *disrespect*; *-ive.*] Disrespectful, irreverent.

"A *disrespective* forgetfulness of Thy mercies."—*Bp. Hall: Soliloquy* 62.

* **dĭs-rĕv'-ẽr-ençe,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *reverence* (q.v.).] To treat with irreverence or disrespect.

"To see his majestye *disreuerenced*."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 227.

dĭs-rō'be, *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *robe* (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Lit.*: To strip of a robe or dress, to undress, to uncover.

"When they had the witch *disrobed* quight."
Spenser: F. Q., I. viii. 49.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To strip or divest of any external covering.

2. To divest, to deprive, to free.

"Who will be prevailed with to *disrobe* himself at once of all his old opinions?"—*Locke.*

B. *Intrans.*: To take off a robe or dress.

"Pallas *disrobes*: her radiant veil untied."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, v. 905.

dĭs-rōbed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISROBE.]

dĭs-rōb'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *disrob(e)*; *-er.*] One who strips another of his robes or dress.

"*Disrobers* of gypsies."—*Gayton: Notes on Don Quixote.*

dĭs-rōb'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [DISROBE.]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb).

B. *As adj.*: Used or intended for the purpose of disrobing: as, A *disrobing* room.

C. *As subst.*: The act of taking off the robes or dress.

* **dĭs-rŏot',** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *root* (q.v.).]

1. *Lit.*: To tear up by the roots.

"Whate'er I was
Disrooted, what I am is grafted here."
Tennyson: Princess, ii. 201, 202.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To tear or force away from its foundation.

"A piece of ground *disrooted* from its situation by subterranean inundations."—*Goldsmith.*

2. To throw out of the seat, to unseat.

"When neither curb would crack, girth break, nor diff'ring plunges
Disroot his rider whence he grew."
Flet. & Shakesp.: Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 5.

dĭs-rŏot'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *disroot*; *-er.*] One who roots up or eradicates anything.

dĭs-rŏot'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [DISROOT.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act of tearing up by the roots; the state of being torn up by the roots.

* **dĭs-rŏût,** * **dĭs-rowte,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *desrouter*; Fr. *dérouter.*] To rout, to throw into confusion.

"They served for good use to *disrowte* their enemies."—*Taylor: Workes* (1630), p. 243.

* **dĭs-rŭd'-dẽr,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *rudder* (q.v.) To deprive of a rudder or helm.

* **dĭs-rûl'-ĭ-lў,** * **dĭs-rewl-i-lye,** *adv.* [Eng. *disruly*; *-ly.*] Not according to rule or order; in an irregular or disorderly manner.

* **dĭs-rûl'-ў,** * **dĭs-rewl-y,** *a.* [Pref. *dis*, Eng. *rul(e)*, and suff. *-y.*] Unruly, irregular, disorderly.

* **dĭs-rŭpt'**, *a.* [Lat. *disruptus*, pa. par. of *disrumpo* = to break in pieces: *dis* = away, apart, and *rumpo* = to break.] Torn asunder, rent, broken in pieces, severed by disruption.

* **dĭs-rŭpt'**, *v.t.* [DISRUPT, *a.*] To break in pieces, to tear or rend asunder.

* **dĭs-rŭpt'-ĕd**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISRUPT, *v.*]

dĭs-rŭpt'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISRUPT, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Bursting, breaking, or tearing asunder.

2. *Geol.:* When igneous matter forces its way through the stratified rocks, and fills up the rents and fissures so made, it is termed *disrupting.*

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of bursting, breaking, or tearing asunder.

dĭs-rŭp'-tion, *s. & a.* [Lat. *disruptio*, from *disruptus*, pa. par. of *disrumpo.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Ths act of breaking asunder, or of tearing in pieces.

"The bag became entire as before *disruption*."—*Search: Light of Nature*, pt. ii., ch. xxiii.

2. The atate of being broken or torn asunder.

"This secures them from *disruption*, which they would be in danger of, upon a sudden stretch or contortion."—*Ray.*

3. A breach, a rent, a dilacerstion.

"If raging winds invade the atmosphere,
Their force its curious texture cannot tear,
Nor make *disruption* in the threads of air."
Blackmore: Creation.

II. *Ecclesiol. & Ch. Hist.:* The rending of a church in twain or asunder, with more or less of noise or commotion, or the rending of a Church, or a great part of it, from the State. (See the example.) The expression is a geological one, and calls up the image of rocks aplit or shattered by earthquake action or by a volcanic outburst. It is a stronger word than secession, the latter term denoting such a withdrawal from a religious body as to leave its numbers little diminished, whilst a disruption implies the departure of so large a part of a church as to leave it very seriously shattered, at least for a time. It is especially applied to the large and highly influential secession from the Established Church of Scotland which took place on May 18, 1843.

Henry VIII. was personally a potent factor in bringing about the English Reformation, and when the great change took place, the form into which the new arrangements moulded themselves was that at which he had aimed—viz., to substitute the royal for the papal supremacy. In Scotland, at the great crisis, first the government of the Queen-regent Mary of Guise, and then of Mary Queen of Scots, sided with the Church of Rome; and the Reformers therefore, after achieving the great change against the opposition of the Government, felt free to constitute the future Church according to the model which they deemed the most scriptural and best. They claimed co-ordinate jurisdiction with the State, on the footing that the latter should be supreme in secular and the former in spiritual matters. This was the royal supremacy in matters civil only.

After the revolution of 1688 re-constituted the Presbyterian Church on what most of its adherents deemed a not unsatisfactory basis, it sank into a lethargic state (the reaction against the protracted excitement of the two previous centuries), its affairs being directed by the "Moderates," a party of repose and not of movement. The excesses of the first French Revolution rudely awaking the Church from its slumber, gave new life to an antagonistic party, zealous and devoted, called the Evangelicals. From being opposed to the practice of intruding unacceptable ministers on congregations, they were frequently called also "Non-intrusionists," whilst the Moderate party were mostly supporters of patronage. The reaction caused by the passing of the Reform Bill of 1832 imparted a fresh impulse to the Evangelicals, and in 1834 they became dominant in the General Assembly.

On May 27 of that year the Church, on the motion of Lord Moncrieff, with the approval of the celebrated Rev. Dr. Thomas Chalmers, leader of the Evangelical party, who could not himself propose it, not being a member of that Assembly, passed the "Veto Act," giving a congregation authority to reject the patron's presentee if they deemed him unsuitable to their circumstances. Two days later this was followed by a Chapel Act, which accorded to ministers of Chapels of Ease, or *quoad sacra* charges, as they were often called, the same rights as parish ministers. The majority of the Church believed that they had the power to pass these measures without consulting the State, and it was a series of subsequent decisions on the part of Her Majesty's judges, declaring them illegal, which ultimately produced the disruption.

In 1835 Lord Kinnoul, patron of Auchterarder Church, prosecuted the presbytery of that place for having refused to take on trial a presentee of his "vetoed" by the congregation. On March 8, 1838, the judges of the Court of Session, by a majority of eight to five, gave judgment essentially in the patron's favour, the House of Lords on May 3, 1839, confirming the decision. The Church now abandoned the "temporalities," consisting of the stipend and the "manse" (minister's official residence) at Auchterarder, and flattered itself that proceedings in that quarter were at an end. Meanwhile, other cases arose at Lethendry, at Marnoch, in the Presbytery of Strathbogie, and elsewhere, each bringing the Church into closer and more dangerous conflict with the civil power. Nor were the Auchterarder troubles at an end. An action for damages on account of the rejection of the presentee had been raised, and carried from the Court of Session to the House of Lords, which on August 9, 1842, decided it against the Church. Thus much of the "Veto Act." Next of its companion piece of legislation.

In 1840 a case arose at Stewarton, in Ayrshire, designed to test the legality of the boon conferred on the *quoad sacra* members by the Chapel Act of 1834, and was decided against the Church by the Court of Session again by a majority of eight to five judges, on Jan. 20, 1843. This decision, which was never appealed against, produced a deadlock in the Assembly of 1843, the Evangelical party believing that the Court was incomplete if the *quoad sacra* ministers were absent; and the moderate party that its decisions would be rendered illegal if they were present. Appeals to successive governments to legislate had also been made, but in vain. The Rev. Dr. Welsh, the retiring moderator, and a prominent member of the Evangelical party, therefore read and tabled a protest, after which he moved towards the door. All who agreed with the protest followed him from the house. A deed of demission was afterwards signed by 474 members. Among the seceders were all the missionaries to India, to Africa, and to the Jews scattered abroad. The great secession now described constituted the "Disruption." (*Buchanan: Ten Years' Conflict.*)

"In the event of our *disruption* from the State . . . and are looking for a great impulse from the *Disruption* when it actually takes place."—*Dr. Chalmers to Mr. Lennox*, April 19, 1843, in *Hanna: Life of Chalmers*, iv. 333.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining or relating to, or which resulted from, the rending asunder of rocks, of churches, &c., as the *Disruption* controversy.

dĭs-rŭpt'-ĭve, *a.* [Eng. *disrupt*; *-ive.*]

1. Causing or tending to cause disruption; rending, tearing, or breakiog asunder.

"Colled wrought iron, which from its pliant and fibrous character is capable of checking and counteracting any suddenly *disruptive* tendency on the part of the steel."—*Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. ii. p. 217.

2. Produced by or consequent ou disruption or tearing asunder.

* **dĭs-rŭpt'-ŭre**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis* (intens.), and Eng. *rupture* (q.v.).] To tear or rend asunder, to break in pieces.

* **dĭs-rŭpt'-ŭre**, *s.* [DISRUPTURE, *v.*] A rending or tearing asunder; disruption.

* **dĭs-rŭpt-ŭred**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISRUPTURE, *v.*]

* **dĭs-rŭpt'-ŭr-ĭng**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISRUPTURE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of tearing, rending, or breaking asunder; disruption.

* **dĭs-sā'fe**, * **dis-saiff**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *safe*, *saiff* (q.v.).] Insecurity, danger.

"Quhill wald he think to luff byr our the laiff,
And other quhill he thocht on his *dissaiff*."
Wallace, v. 612.

* **dĭss'-as-sĕnt**, *v.i.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng *assent*, v. (q.v.).] To dissent.

"He for himselfe and the remanent of the Prelates *dissassentit* thereto simpliciter."—*Keith: History*, p. 37.

* **dĭss'-as-sĕnt**, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *assent*, s. (q.v.).] Dissent.

"Add to this, Or reasons be givin of thair *dissasent* approvin be the Commissioneris."—*Append. Acts Chas. I.* (1814), v. 677.

dĭs-săt-ĭs-făc'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng *satisfaction* (q.v.).] The state of being dissatisfied; discontent; a feeling of something wanting to complete one's wish.

"The ambitious man has little happiness, but is subject to much uneasiness and *dissatisfaction*."—*Addison: Spectator.*

¶ For the difference between *dissatisfaction* and *dislike*, see DISLIKE.

* **dĭs-săt-ĭs-făc'-tŏr-ĭ-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *dissatisfactory*; *-ness.*] The quality of being dissatisfactory; a failure or inability to give satisfaction or content; unsatisfactoriness.

"Their poorness, emptiness, insufficiency, *dissatisfactoriness*."—*Hall: Contempt.*, vol. ii.; *Happiness.*

* **dĭs-săt-ĭs-făc'-tŏr-ў**, *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *satisfactory* (q.v.).] Failing to give satisfaction; causing discontent or dissatisfaction; unsatisfactory.

"An answer very *dissatisfactory*."—*Parliamentary Hist.: Charles II.* (an. 1678).

dĭs-săt'-ĭs-fĭed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISSATISFY.]

dĭs-săt'-ĭs-fў, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *satisfy* (q.v.).]

1. To fail to satisfy, to fall ahort of the expectations of.

"One after one they take their turns, nor have I one espied
That does not slackly go away, as if *dissatisfied*."
Wordsworth: Star-gazers.

2. To make discontented, to displease.

"No class was more *dissatisfied* with the Revolution."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

* **dĭs-săt'-ĭs-fў-ĭng**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISSATISFY.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of making dissatisfied or discontented.

* **dĭs-săv'-ăge**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *savage* (q.v.).] To raise from the state of savage; to civilize.

"Those wilde kingdomes . . .
Which I *dissavaged* and made nobly civill."
Chapman: Cæsar & Pompey, i. (*Davies.*)

* **dĭss-ą-vĕn'-tŭre**, *s.* [DISADVENTURE.]

* **dĭs-scăt'-tĕr**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng *scatter* (q.v.).] To scatter abroad, to disperse.

"The broken remnants of *disscattered* power."
Daniel: Civil Wars, vi.

* **dĭs-sē'a-sŏn**, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *season* (q.v.).] To spoil the flavour of.

"By mixing with the Nilus *disseason* his waters."—*Sandys: Travels*, p. 106. (*Davies.*)

* **dĭs-sē'at**, *v.t.* [Pref, *dis*, and Eng. *seat* (q.v.).] To remnve or eject from a seat.

"This push
Will cheer me ever, or *disseat* me now."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, v. 3.

dĭs-sĕct', *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *dissectus*, pa. par. of *disseco* = to cut up: *dis* = away, apart, and *seco* = to cut; Fr. *disséquer*; Sp. *disecar.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) To cut up, or in pieces, to disjoint.

"Slaughter is now *dissected* to the full."
Drayton: Battle of Agincourt.

(2) In the same sense as II. 1.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To divide and examine minutely into the composition of; to analyze.

"This paragraph, that has not one ingenuous word throughout, I have *dissected* for a sample."—*Atterbury.*

* (2) To punish.

"Yet did Lucilius never feared the times:
But lashed the city, and *dissected* crimes."
Dryden: Persius, sat. i.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Surg.:* To divide or cut up an animal body, according to certain rules, for the pur-

pose of examining the structure and use of its several parts; or to discover the cause, source, or seat of any morbid affection of the tissues, &c.

"On *dissecting* the head, the brain is found to be overcharged."—*Farmer: Demoniacs of the New Testament*, ch. i., sect. 9.

2 *Comm.:* To perform the duties of a dissecting-clerk (q.v.).

B. *Transitive:*

Ord. Lang. & Anat.: To cut up or divide a body for the purpose of examining the structure, use, &c., of the several parts.

dĭs-sĕct'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISSECT.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Cut or divided into pieces.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Surg.:* Cut up or divided for the purpose of examining the structure, use, &c., of the several parts.

"The footprints and impressions of diseases in diverse bodies *dissected*."—*Bacon: On Learning*, bk. iv., ch. ii.

2. *Bot.:* Applied to leaves divided into a number of narrow stripes or segment.

"*Dissected* applies to leaves with radiating variation, having numerous narrow divisions."—*Balfour: Botany*, § 148.

dissected map. An educational device to teach geography. A map is pasted on to a thin board or veneer, and thus mounted is sawn apart into pieces, following the national lines of demarcation. The pieces being mixed, ingenuity and study are required to fit them all together in order.

* **dĭs-sĕct'-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *dissect; -able.*] That may or can be dissected.

"Keill has reckoned up in the human body four hundred and forty-six muscles *dissectible*."—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. ix.

dĭs-sĕct'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISSECT.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* The act of cutting up or dividing into pieces.

2. *Fig.:* The act of examining into minutely, or analyzing.

II. *Surg.:* The act or science of anatomical dissection.

dissecting-clerk, *s.*

Comm.: A clerk in a large wholesale establishment, whose duty it is to pick out and enter the items in an invoice according to the departments of the business to which they belong, so that the amount of business done by any particular department can be ascertained at any moment.

dissecting-forceps, *s.*

Anat.: A pair of long tweezers used in dissecting.

dissecting-knife, *s.*

Anat.: The knives of the Egyptian embalmers were of an Ethiopic stone, probably flint. Herodotus describes them. A flint knife was also used by the Hebrews, Egyptians, and Ethiopians in performing the operation of circumcision. [KNIFE.]

dissecting-microscope, *s.*

Anat.: A microscope with rack adjustment for focus, spring clips to hold the object-slide, movable arm for carrying the lenses, used for anatomical and botanical investigations. Beneath the eye-glass is a gutta-percha stage and a circle of glass illuminated by a mirror below.

dĭs-sĕc'-tion, *s.* [Fr. *dissection;* Sp. *disseccion;* Ital. *dissezione,* from Lat. *dissectus,* pa. par. of *dissecо.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The act of cutting up or dividing into parts.

"There must be many *dissections* made in the quarry and in the timber."—*Milton: Areopagitica.*

(2) In the same sense as II.

"I made divers accurate *dissections* of the eyes of moles."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. iv., ch. ii.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) The act of examining minutely or analyzing.

"So true and so perfect a *dissection* of human kind."—*Glanvill.*

* (2) A minute or single part.

"All his kindnesses in their several *dissections* fully commendable."—*Sidney: Defence of Poesie*, p. 654.

II. *Surg.:* The act or science of cutting up or dissecting an animal or vegetable body for the purpose of examining the structure and use of its several organs and tissues.

III. *Anat.:* The dissection of the human body for purposes of science was ordered by Ptolemy Philadelphus in the college of Alexandria. He even authorized the vivisection of criminals condemned to death. Herophilus of Cos was among the first of the professors in this great school of medicine. [ANATOMY.]

dĭs-sĕc'-tŏr, *s.* [Eng. *dissect; -or.*] One who dissects; one who is skilled in anatomy; an anatomist.

"A designer or painter, a *dissector* or anatomist."—*Greenhill: Art of Embalming*, p. 177.

dĭs-sē'ize, dĭs-sē'ĭze, * dis-seaze, *v.t.* [Fr. *dessaisir.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To strip, to divest, to deprive.

"He *disseised* him self of alle, yald it to Sir Jon."
Robert de Brunne, p. 250.

2. *Law:* To deprive of the seizin or possession of; to dispossess wrongfully.

"His ancient patrimony which his family had been *disseized* of."—*Locke.*

dĭs-sē'ized, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISSEIZE.]

dĭs-sēiz-ēe', *s.* [Eng. *disseiz(e); -ee.*]

Law: One who is deprived unlawfully of the possession of an estate.

dĭs-sēiz'-ĭn, *s.* [O. Fr.] [For def. see extract.]

"When a man invades the possession of another, and by force or surprise turns him out of the occupation of his lands, [this] is termed a *disseizin*, being a deprivation of the actual *seisin*, or corporal freehold of the lands, which the tenant before enjoyed."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 13.

dĭs-sēiz'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISSEIZE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

Law: The same as DISSEIZIN (q.v.).

dĭs-sēiz'-ŏr, * dis-seis-er, *s.* [Eng. *disseiz(e); -or.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who deprives another unlawfully of what is his right.

"Thou . . . art *dissiser* of another's right."
Drayton: Barons' War, bk. iii.

2. *Law:* One who unlawfully deprives another of the possession of an estate.

"The law hath been that the *disseisor* could not re-enter without action."—*Selden: Illust. of Drayton's Poly-Olbion*, song xvii.

dĭs-sēiz'-ŏr-ĕss, *s.* [Eng. *disseizor; -ess.*]

Law: A woman who unlawfully deprives any person of possession of an estate.

* **dĭs-sēiz'-ūre, * dis-seis-ure,** *s.* [Eng. *diseiz(e); -ure.*] The act of disseizing another; disseizin.

"To take revenge for . . . the *dissaisures*, which his hided enemies had made in his lands there."—*Speed: Henry III.*, bk. ix., ch. ix., § 47.

dĭs'-sel-boom, *s.* [Dut.] The pole of an ox-wagon. (*South African.*)

* **dĭs-sĕlf,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *self* (q.v.).] To put one beside oneself; to stupefy.

"This shivering writer that my soule benums,
Freezes my senses, and *diselfs* me so."
Sylvester: The Trophies, 1,116. (*Davies.*)

* **dĭs-sĕm'-bĭll,** *a.* [A corruption of Fr. *deshabillé.*] Undressed, unclothed.

"Wallace statur, off gretnes, and off hycht,
Was jugyt thus, be discretioun off rycht,
That saw him, bath *dissembill* and in weid;
ix quartaris large he was in lenth indeid."
Wallace, ix. 1,924.

* **dĭs-sĕm'-bla-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *semblable* (q.v.).] Unlike, dissimilar.

"All humaine things, lyke the Silenes, or duble images of Alcibiades, have two faces, much alike and *dissemblable*."—*Morice Encom. by Chaloner*, E 8.

* **dĭs-sĕm'-blançe** (1), *s.* [Eng. *dissembl(e); -ance.*] The act or power of dissembling.

"I wanted those old instruments of state *Dissemblance* and suspect."
Marston: Malcontent, i. 4.

* **dĭs-sĕm'-blançe** (2), *s.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *semblance* (q.v.).] An unlikeness, or dissimilarity.

"Nor can there be a greater *dissemblance* between one wise man and another."—*Osborne: Advice to a Son* (1658).

dĭs-sĕm'-ble, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *dissembler,* Fr. *dissimuler,* from Lat. *dissimulo* = to dissimulate, to conceal: *dis* = away, apart, and *simulo* = to pretend; Sp. *disimular;* Ital. *dissimulare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To pretend that not to be which really is; to hide under a false appearance; to disguise, to conceal.

"They should have either *dissembled* their displeasure, or openly declared the true reasons for it."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

* 2. To pretend that to be which is not; to feign.

"*Dissembling* sleep, and watchful to betray."
Dryden: Sigismonda & Guiscardo, 243.

* 3. To imitate.

"The gold *dissembled* well their yellow hair."
Dryden: Virgil: Æneid viii. 875.

* 4. To disguise, to make unrecognizable.

"I'll put it [a gown] on, and I will *dissemble* myself in't."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, iv. 2.

B. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To give a false appearance.

"What wicked and *dissembling* glass of mine
Made me compare with Hermia's sphery eyne?"
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 2.

2. To assume a false appearance; to play the hypocrite; to conceal or disguise one's real thoughts under a false exterior.

"She was far too violent to flatter or to *dissemble*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

¶ For the difference between to *dissemble* and to *conceal*, see CONCEAL.

dĭs-sĕm'-bled (bled as **bĕld),** *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISSEMBLE.]

dĭs-sĕm'-blĕr, *s.* [Eng. *dissembl(e); -er.*] One who dissembles or conceals his real thoughts or opinions under a false exterior; one who feigns what he does not think or believe; a hypocrite.

"Those very *dissemblers* whose villany had brought disgrace on the Puritan name."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

¶ For the difference between *dissembler* and *hypocrite*, see HYPOCRITE.

dĭs-sĕm'-blĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISSEMBLE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of hiding or disguising under a false appearance; dissimulation.

"Which some that art of wise *dissembling* call."
Davenant: Gondibert, bk. iii., c. i.

2. The assumption of a false character; hypocrisy.

"Good now, play one scene
Of excellent *dissembling*."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, i. 3.

dĭs-sĕm'-blĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *dissembling; -ly.*] In a dissembling manner; with dissimulation; hypocritically.

"And yet *dissemblingly* he thoughte
To dallye and to play."
Drant: Horace, bk. i., sat. 9.

dĭs-sĕm'-ĭ-nāte, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *disseminatus,* pa. par. of *dissemino* = to scatter seed: *dis* = away, apart, and *semino* = to sow seed; *semen* = seed; Fr. *disséminer;* Sp. *diseminar;* Ital. *disseminare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To scatter abroad, to disperse

"Some plants are *disseminated* generally over the globe."—*Balfour: Botany*, § 1,142.

2. To publish, to circulate.

"The papers . . . were *disseminated* at the public charge."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

3. To sow the seeds of; to sow as seed.

"Swept with a woman's neatness, breeding else
Contagion, and *disseminating* death."
Cowper: Task, iii. 616, 617.

4. To scatter as seed; to spread abroad with a view to growth or propagation; to circulate.

"How can it be that a naughty quality should be more apt to be *disseminated* than a good one?"—*Bishop Taylor: Original Sin*, ch. vi., s. 1.

5. To spread, to diffuse, to circulate.

"There is a nearly uniform and constant fire or heat *disseminated* throughout the body of the earth."—*Woodward.*

B. *Intrans.:* To spread, to be diffused.

dĭs-sĕm'-ĭ-nāt-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISSEMINATE.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Scattered, spread, or circulated about.

2. *Min.:* Occurring in small portions scattered about or through some other substance.

dĭs-sĕm'-ĭn-āt-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISSEMINATE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.:* The act of scattering, spreading, circulating, or diffusing; dissemination.

"The *disseminating* of heresies and infusing of prejudices."—*Hammond: Fundamentals*

dĭs-sĕm-ĭ-nā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *disseminatio*, from *disseminatus*, pa. par. of *dissemino*; Fr. *dissémination*; Ital. *disseminazione.*]

1. The act of disseminating, spreading, or circulating with a view to growth, advancement, or propagation.

"By the *dissemination* of speculative notions."—*Horsley: Speech on Slave Trade.*

2. The state of being widely spread or diffused.

"Though now at the greatest distance from the beginning of errour, yet we are almost lost in its *dissemination.*"—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

3. Propagation by means of promulgation; a spreading abroad of doctrines or opinions.

***dĭs-sĕm'-ĭ-nā-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *disseminat(e)*; *-ive.*]

1. Tending to disseminate; disseminating.

2. Easily disseminated or spread.

"The effect of heresie is, like the plague, infectious and *disseminative.*"—*Bp. Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. iv., ch. i.

dĭs-sĕm'-ĭ-nā-tŏr, *s.* [Eng. *disseminat(e)*; *-or.*] One who disseminates or spreads about; a circulator.

"Men, vehemently thirsting after a name in the world, hope to acquire it by being the *disseminators* of novel doctrines."—*More: Decay of Piety.*

dĭs-sĕn'-sion, *dis-cen-ci-oun, *dis-sen-ci-oun, *dis-sen-ci-um, *s.* Lat. *dissensio*, from *dissensus*, pa. par. of *dĭ-sentio* = to differ in opinion: *dis* = away, apart, and *sentio* = to feel, to think; Fr. *dissension*; Port. *dissenção*; Sp. *disension*; Ital. *dissenzione.*] Disagreement of opinion; discord, contention, difference, quarrel, strife; a breach of friendship or concord.

"Now join your hands, and with your hands your hearts,
That no *dissension* hinder government."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., iv. 6.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *dissension*, *contention*, and *discord*: "A collision of opinions produces *dissension*; a collision of interests produces *contention*; a collision of humours produces *discord*. A love of one's own opinion, combined with a disregard for the opinions of others, gives rise to *dissension*; selfishness is the main cause of *contention*; and an ungoverned temper that of *discord*. *Dissension* is peculiar to bodies or communities of men; *contention* and *discord* to individuals. . . . *Dissension* tends not only to alienate the minds of men from each other, but to dissolve the bonds of society; *contention* is accompanied by anger, ill-will, envy, and many evil passions; *discord* interrupts the progress of the kind affections, and bars all tender intercourse." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***dĭs-sĕn'-sious, *dĭs-sĕn'-tious,** *a.* [Eng. *dissent*; *-ious.*] Disposed to dissension or discord; quarrelsome, contentious, factious, seditious.

"You *dissensious* rogues,
That rubbing the poor itch of your opinion,
Make yourselves scabs."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 1.

*** dĭs-sĕn'-sious-lў, * dis-sen-tious-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *dissensious*; *-ly.*] In a quarrelsome or factious manner.

"No more the gods *dissentiously* imploy
Their high-housed powers."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad, bk. ii.

dĭs-sĕnt', * **dis-sente,** *v.i.* [Lat. *dissentio* = to differ in opinion: *dis* = away, apart, and *sentio* = to feel, to think; Sp. *disentir*; Ital. *dissentire.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To differ or disagree in opinion; to be of a different opinion; to hold opposite views.

"Malice had no leisure to *dissent.*"
Daniel: Civil Wars, bk. v.

¶ It is followed by *from.*

"There are many opinions in which multitudes of men *dissent* from us, who are as good and wise as ourselves."—*Addison: Spectator.*

* 2. To be of a different or contrary nature.

"We see a general agreement in the secret opinion of men, that every man ought to embrace the religion which is true, and to shun, as hurtful, whatever dissenteth from it, but that most which doth farthest *dissent.*"—*Hooker: Eccl. Polity.*

II. *Eccles.:* To differ on points of doctrine, rites, or government, from an established church; not to conform.

¶ For the difference between to *dissent* and and to *differ*, see DIFFER.

*** dĭs-sĕnt'** (1), *s.* [DESCENT.]

dĭs-sĕnt' (2), *s.* [DISSENT, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A difference or disagreement of opinion.

"Hadst thou been firm and fixed in thy *dissent*,
Neither had I transgressed, nor thou with me."
Milton: P. L., ix. 1,160, 1,161.

2. A declaration of difference of opinion.

* 3. Contrariety or opposition of nature or qualities.

"The *dissents* of the menstrual or strong waters may hinder the incorporation, as well as the *dissent* of the metals. Therefore where the menstrua are the same, and yet the incorporation followeth not, the *dissent* is in the metals."—*Bacon.*

II. *Eccles.:* The principles of the Dissenters; the body of Dissenters collectively.

*** dĭs-sĕn-tā'-nĕ-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *dissentaneus*, from *dissentio.*] Disagreeing, inconsistent, discordant.

"Being *dissentaneous* and repugnant to the common humour and genius of mankind."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 15.

*** dĭs-sĕn-tā'-nĕ-oŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *dissentaneous*; *-ness.*] Disagreeableness, contrariety. (*Ash.*)

*** dĭs-sĕnt'-ą-nў,** *a.* [Lat. *dissentaneus.*] Dissentaneous, disagreeing, inconsistent.

"The parts are not discrete, or *dissentany*, for both conclude not putting away, and consequently in such a form the proposition is ridiculous."—*Milton: Tetrachordon.*

¶ In some copies the reading is *dissentary.*

*** dĭs-sĕn-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *dissent*; *-ation.*] Disagreement, discord, dispute, dissension.

"To leave their jars,
Their strifes, *dissentations*, and all civil warres."
Browne: Britannia's Pastorals, bk. ii., s. 2.

dĭs-sĕnt'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *dissent*; *-er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who dissents, disagrees, or differs from another in opinion; one who holds or expresses different or contrary views.

"They will admit of matter of fact, and agree with *dissenters* in that; but differ only in assigning of reasons."—*Locke.*

2. *Ch. Hist., Law, &c.:* One who dissents from the Established Church. It is indirectly suggested that he or his ancestors once belonged to it; the term then is not commonly applied to the Jews, who never have adhered to the Established Church of England. Nor is it commonly used of Roman Catholics, for they never dissented from the Protestant establishment: it was the ancestors of those now in that establishment who dissented from them. The seeds of dissent in England were sown almost as early as the Reformation, though they did not grow to maturity till long afterwards. As was natural, there were a more conservative and a more revolutionary party among those who at the Reformation quitted the Roman Catholic Church. The former were willing, if not even desirous, to retain many of the old ceremonies; the latter were eager to be rid of them, and to reduce worship to its pristine simplicity. The former may be called the Anglican, the latter were well known as the Puritan party. Neither intended to dissent from the Establishment; each wished that its views might be embodied in the formulas of the Church, subscription to which would then be required from all who aspired to be clergymen. There was a certain natural congruity between Anglicanism and the pomp and circumstance of monarchy; and one as obvious between Puritanism and republicanism. The restoration of Charles II., in 1660, was then an event eminently favourable to the aspirations of the Anglican party, and the enforcement of the Act of Uniformity, which took place on St. Bartholomew's Day (August 24), 1662, necessitated the withdrawal of their opponents from the establishment. The Puritans did not, however, desist from preaching, and legislative efforts to destroy their influence were but partially successful. One of these was the Five Miles Act, passed in 1665, which forbade these clergymen to come within five miles of any "Corporation" where they had preached. Their followers also were struck at by other laws. The Corporation Act, passed in 1662, forbade any one to be elected to office in a corporate town unless he had taken the sacrament according to the rules of the Established Church; and the Test Act, passed in 1673, required that all civil and military officers under government should take the sacrament according to the form of the English Church; and there were other disabilities besides these. After some interested efforts at conciliation, attempted by James II. in the latter part of his short reign, the Toleration Act of 1689 legalized the worship of dissenters and gave them security against being molested in carrying it on, but other disabilities still remained.

In the times of the Commonwealth two distinct views as to Church government had been entertained by sections of the party, one portion being Presbyterian and the other Congregational or Independent. When permanently separated from the Establishment, these ultimately became two religious denominations, differing chiefly as to Church government. The Baptists had always been separate from the rest, and thus a third dissenting denomination was perpetuated. The Quakers also deemed themselves distinct from others, and so a fourth dissenting body came into existence.

In the eighteenth century Methodism, which, with kind treatment, would have remained in the Church of England and galvanised it into life, became practically a dissenting denomination, though with proclivities to the Establishment which have not yet passed away. There was a necessity for the Unitarians to form a distinct organization from others; for the points of difference between them and the other Protestant dissenters were of a very important character. As dissenters increased in numbers, in wealth, and in power, it was inevitable that they should feel galled by the religious disabilities under which they laboured, and attempt by agitation to procure their removal; those who did so were often denominated political dissenters, which was intended as a term of reproach.

When toleration began to be better understood than it was in the seventeenth and the early part of the eighteenth century, statesmen, most of them belonging to the Church of England, made common cause with dissenters in seeking the removal of their religious disabilities; and in 1828 the Test and Corporation Acts were repealed. In 1836 dissenters were allowed for the first time to be married in their own places of worship or in a registrar's office. In 1868 Church-rates were rendered optional instead of compulsory. In 1871 University Tests were abolished. In 1880 dissenting ministers were, for the first time, allowed to officiate in parochial burying-grounds.

The early dissenters were strongly in favour of religious establishments; their descendants, a century and a half later, became, many of them, opposed to the very principle of an establishment, and the agitation which resulted from these views was considerable in the years which immediately followed the passing of the first Reform Bill, the anti-establishment party being called Voluntaries. Then the controversy lulled for a time, after which it broke out anew, though not with the first intensity, and in May, 1844, an Association arose called the "Society for the Liberation of Religion from State Patronage and Control:" a lengthened appellation generally curtailed into the Liberation Society (q.v.). Its aim is the disestablishment and disendowment of the Established Churches.

In the year 1662, the Act of Glasgow expelled nearly 400 ministers from the Scottish Established Church, and during the twenty-six dreadful years that succeeded, the Cameronians became a distinct body. In 1688, the Presbyterians, who held sentiments nearly identical with those of the English Puritans, became again the Established Church, and their opponents, who agreed in views with the Anglicans of the south, were reduced to the position of a dissenting denomination.

The operation of the patronage law of A.D. 1712 led to the withdrawal from the Establishment of the Seceders, in 1733; the founder of the Relief, in 1752; and the Non-Intrusion party, who afterwards became the Free Church, in 1843. The descendants of the first two, now most of them in one denomination called the United Presbyterian Church, are volun-

taries; and in the north as in the south a strong anti-establishment party exists. A corresponding one has arisen, and is daily becoming stronger, in the Free Church. The word Dissenter does not apply to the United States, in which there is no Established Church; nor has it applied to Ireland since 1871, the date of its dis-establishment. [ESTABLISHMENT.]

¶ For the difference between *dissenter* and *heretic*, see HERETIC.

***dĭs-sĕnt'-ẽr-ĭşm,** *s.* [Eng. *dissenter*; *-ism.*] The spirit or principles of dissent or of dissenters.

"The shop-keeping *Dissenterism* of Carlingford."—*Mrs. Oliphant: Salem Chapel*, ch. iii.

***dĭs-sĕnt'-ẽr-ĭze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *dissenter*; *-ize.*] To make or convert to be a dissenter.

"They became wholly individualized and semi-*dissenterized*."—*Bp. Wilberforce*, in *Life*, i., 128.

dĭs-sĕn'-tĭ-ent (or **tient** as **shent**), *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *dissentiens*, pr. par. of *dissentio.*]

A. *As adj.*: Disagreeing or differing in opinion; holding or expressing contrary views.

"One *dissentient* voice was to be heard in our island."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

B. *As subst.*: One who disagrees or differs in opinion; one who holds or expresses contrary views; a dissenter.

"Two strong protests however, signed, the first by twenty-seven, the second by twenty-one *dissentients*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

dĭs-sĕn'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [DISSENT, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb).

B. *As adjective*:

I. *Ord. Lang.*: Differing or disagreeing in opinion; holding contrary views.

II. *Ecclesiastical*:

1. Differing or dissenting on points of doctrine, rites, or government, from the established church; nonconformist.

"Many of the *dissenting* clergy of London expressed their concurrence in these charitable sentiments."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

2. Belonging to or used by a body of dissenters: as, A *dissenting* chapel.

C. *As substantive*:

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of holding or expressing contrary opinions; dissent, disagreement of opinion.

"And if my *dissentings* at any time were out of error."—*King Charles: Eikon Basilike*, ch. vi.

2. *Eccles.*: The act of separating or dissenting from an established church.

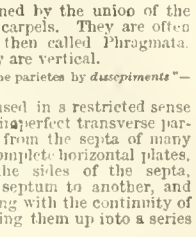
dĭs-sĕn'-tions, *a.* [DISSENSIOUS.]

***dĭs-sĕnt'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Fr. *dissentiment.*] Dissent, disagreement.

"Among other things, the *dissentment* from the conclusion of the last meeting about Earlstoun's going abroad, was very discouraging, and was the occasion of much contention and division."—*Contend. of Societies*, p. 21.

dĭs-sĕp'-ĭ-mĕnt, *s.* [Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and *sepimentum* = a partition, a division; *sepio* = to fence or hedge.]

1. *Bot.*: A division in the ovary; a trus dissepiment is formed when the carpels are so united that the edges of each of the contiguous ones by their union form a septum. Each dissepiment is formed by a double wall or two laminæ: when the carpels are placed side by side, true dissepiments must be vertical and not horizontal. A spurious or false dissepiment is formed when the divisions are not joined by the union of the edges of contiguous carpels. They are often horizontal, and are then called Phragmata. In the Cruciferæ they are vertical.



DISSEPIMENT.
1. Section of Ovary of Crocus.
2. Phragmata of Cassia.

"The axis united to the parietes by *dissepiments*"—*Balfour: Botany*, § 440.

2. *Zool.*: A term used in a restricted sense to designate certain imperfect transverse partitions which grow from the septa of many corals. They are incomplete horizontal plates, which grow from the sides of the septa, stretching from one septum to another, and more or less interfering with the continuity of the loculi, and breaking them up into a series of cells.

***dĭs-sẽrt',** *v.i.* [Lat. *disserto* = to debate to discuss.] To discourse, to discuss, to treat, to debate.

"Whom once I heard *diserting* on the topick of religion."—*Harris: Dialogue concerning Happiness.*

***dĭs'-sẽr-tāte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *dissertatus*, pa. par. of *disserto.*] To discourse, to discuss, to dissert.

dĭs-sẽr-tā'-tion, *s.* [Lat *dissertatio*, from *dissertatus*, pa. par. of *disserto*; Fr. *dissertation*, Sp. *disertacion*; Ital. *dissertazione.*]

1. A discourse on any subject; an argument, a discussion.

"In a certaine *dissertation* had once with Master Cheeke."—*Speed: Edward VI.*, bk. ix., ch. xxii.

2. A disquisition, treatise, or essay.

"Plutarch, in his *dissertation* upon the Poets, quotes an instance of Homer's judgment in closing a ludicrous scene with decency and instruction."—*Broome: On the Odyssey.*

¶ For the difference between *dissertation* and *essay*, see ESSAY.

***dĭs-sẽr-tā-tion-al,** *a.* [Eng. *dissertation*; *-al.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a dissertation; disquisitional.

***dĭs-sẽr-tā'-tion-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *dissertation*; *-ist.*] One who composes a dissertation; an essayist, a dissertator.

***dĭs'-sẽr-tā'-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat., from *dissertatus*, pa. par. of *disserto.*] One who composes a dissertation; a discourser.

"Our *dis ertator* learnedly argues, if these books lay untouched and unstirred, they must have mouldered away."—*Boyle: On Bentley's Phalaris*, p. 114.

***dĭs-sẽrt'-lў,** *adv.* [DISERTLY.]

***dĭs-sẽr've,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *serve* (q.v.); Fr. *desservir.*] To do a disservice to; to injure, to hurt, to prejudice.

"The objection will as much *disserve* the cause of the Church of Rome."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. viii., ser. 4.

***dĭs-sẽr'ved,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISSERVE.]

***dĭs-sẽr'-vĭce,** *s.* [O. Fr. *desservice.*] An injury, detriment, or prejudice; an ill-turn.

"Which would be of no *disservice* to a person in health."—*Bp. Horne: Works*, vol. v.; *Self-Denial*, dis. 1.

***dĭs-sẽr'-vĭce-ą-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *serviceable* (q.v.).] Not serviceable, injurious, hurtful, detrimental, prejudicial.

"... render me *disserviceable* in the employment."—*Hall: Contempl.*: vol. i., *The Good Steward.*

***dĭs-sẽr'-vĭce-ą-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *disserviceable*; *-ness.*] The quality of being disserviceable or prejudicial; hurtfulness.

"All action being for some end, and not the end itself, its aptness to be commanded or forbidden, must be founded upon its serviceableness or *disserviceableness* to some end."—*Norris.*

***dĭs-sẽr'-vĭce-ą-blў,** *adv.* [Eng. *disserviceable*(*le*); *-ly.*] In a hurtful, injurious, or prejudicial manner; not serviceably.

"I did nothing *disserviceably* to your majesty, or the duke."—*Hacket: Life of Abp. Williams*, pt. ii., p. 17.

***dĭs-sẽrv'-ĭng,** *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [DISSERVE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act or state of being disserviceable.

***dĭs-sẽt'e,** *a.* [Lat. *dissetus* = scattered, pa. par. of *dissero* = to sow or scatter abroad: *dis* = away, apart, and *sero* = to sow.] Scattered, dispersed.

"Wander alwales they do from place to place, *dissete* farre and wide asunder, without house and home."—*P. Holland: Ammianus Marcellinus* (1609).

***dĭs-sẽt'-tle,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *settle* (q.v.).] To unsettle, to unfix, to disturb.

"Not to shake or *dissettle* anything thereby."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 721.

***dĭs-sẽt'-tle-mĕnt,** *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *settlement* (q.v.).] The act of unsettling or disturbing; the state of being unsettled.

"A *dissettlement* of the whole birthright of England."—*Marvell: Works*, i. 515.

dĭs-sĕv'-ẽr, ***de-sev-er,** *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *disseverer, desevrer*; Ital. *disseperare*, from Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and *separo* = to separate.]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To part, to separate, to divide into parts, to disunite, to sunder.

"*Dissevering* with my knife
A waxen cake."
Cowper: Homer's Odyssey, bk. xii.

2. To separate, to cut away.

"I am . . . *desevered* fro thy syght."
Early Eng. Allit Poems; Patience, 314.

3. To break up, to disintegrate, to dissolve.

***B.** *Intransitive*:

1. To part, to separate.

"So that I shulde not *disever*
Fro hir, in whom is all my light."
Gower, ii. 97.

2. To branch off; to go in different directions.

"Like river branches, far and wide,
Dissevering as they run."
Hemans: Meeting of the Brothers.

***dĭs-sĕv'-ẽr-ąnce,** *s.* [O. Fr. *desseverance, desseverance.*] The act of dissevering or separating; separation; a division, a space.

"Betwene the which'was meane *disseuerance*
From every browe, to show a distance."
Chaucer: Court of Love

***dĭs-sĕv-ẽr-ā'-tion,** *s.* [O. Fr. *dessevreison*, from Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and *separatio* = a separation.] The act of dissevering or separating; disseverance.

dĭs-sĕv-ẽred, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISSEVER.]

dĭs-sĕv'-ẽr-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a* , & *s.* [DISSEVER.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act of severing, separating, dividing, or disuniting.

"The *dissevering* of fleets hath been the overthrow of many actions."—*Raleigh: Hist. of the World.*

dĭs-sĕv'-ẽr-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *dissever*; *-ment.*] The act of dissevering, dividing, or disuniting.

"The *disseverment* of bone and vein."—*C. Bronte: Jane Eyre*, ch. xxvii.

***dĭs-shăd'-ŏw,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *shadow* (q.v.).] To free or clear from shadow or shade, or anything which darkens or blinds.

"Soon as he again *dishadowed* is."
G. Fletcher: Christ's Victory and Triumph.

***dĭs-shēath,** *v.t* & *i.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *sheath* (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.*: To draw out of a sheath; to unsheath.

B. *Intrans.*: To fall or drop out of the sheath.

"His sword *disheathing* pierced his own thigh."—*Raleigh: Hist. of the World*, bk. iii., ch. iv., § 3.

***dĭs-shĭp',** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *ship* (q.v.).] To remove from a ship, to unship.

The captaine shal from time to time *dishipp* any artificer . . . out of the Primrose into any of the other three ships."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 297.

***dĭs-shĭv'-ẽr,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *shiver* (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.*: To shiver or break in pieces.

B. *Intrans.*: To become shivered or broken in pieces.

"And shieldes *dishyuering* cracke."
Webbe: Eng. Poetrie, p. 50. (*Davies.*)

***dĭs-shĭv'-ẽred,** *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *shivered* (q.v.).] Shivered in pieces.

"*Dishivered* speares, and shields ytorne in twaine."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. i. 21.

***dĭs-shrŏud',** ***dĭs shrŏwd',** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *shroud* (q.v.).] To make open, plain, or manifest. (*Stanihurst.*)

***dĭs'-sĭd-ençe,** *s.* [Lat. *dissidentia*, from *dissidens*, pr. par. of *dissideo* = to disagree.] A disagreement, discord, or dissent.

dĭs'-sĭ-dent, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *dissidens*, pr. par. of *dissideo* = to sit apart, to disagree: *dis* = away, apart, and *sedeo* = to sit.]

***A.** *As adjective*:

1. Disagreeing; not in agreement or accord, discordant.

"As our life and manners be *dissident* from theirs."—*Robinson: Tr. of More's Utopia* (1551), ch. ix.

2. Dissenting; specially dissenting from an established church.

"*Dissident* priests also give enough."—*Carlyle.*

B. *As substantive*:

I. *Gen.*: One who disagrees or dissents in opinion or views; one who dissents from or opposes any motion.

"If a few *dissidents* managed to get in they were shouted down or expelled by main force."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 12, 1882.

II. *Specifically*:

1. *Religion*: One who dissents from an established church; a dissenter.

2. *Hist.*: A Lutheran, Calvinist, or member of the Greek Church in Poland, who, under the old elective monarchy, was allowed the free exercise of his faith.

"The diet appeared to treat the complaints of the *dissidents* with great moderation."—*Guthrie: Poland.*

* **dĭs-sight'** (*gh* silent), *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *sight* (q.v.).] Anything annoying or unpleasant to the sight; an eyesore.

"Brummell . . . the king of elegance was banished even the table d'hôte because he was a *dissight* and an annoyance."—*The Theologian* (1845), ii. 269.

* **dĭs-sĭl'-ĭ-ençe,** *s.* [Lat. *dissiliens*, pr. par. of *dissilio* = to leap apart or asunder; *dis* = away, apart, and *salio* = to leap.] The act of leaping or starting asunder.

dĭs-sĭl'-ĭ-ent, *a.* [Lat. *dissiliens*, pr. par. of *dissilio*.]

Bot.: Starting asunder; bursting asunder; parting with violence.

"In the case of many Euphorbiaceæ, as *Hura crepitans*, the cocci separate with great force and elasticity, the cells being called *dissilient*."—*Balfour: Botany*, § 533.

* **dĭs-sil-ĭ-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *dissilio* = to leap or start asunder.] The act of starting, springing, or bursting asunder or apart.

"The *dissilition* of that air was great."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 92.

* **dĭs-sĭl'-lăbe,** *s.* & *a.* [DISSYLLABE.]

dĭs-sĭm'-ĭ-lar, *a.* [Fr. *dissimilaire.*] Not similar or alike; unlike in any way; heterogeneous, discordant, opposed. [SIMILAR.]

"Our imaginations paint souls and angels in as *dissimilar* a resemblance."—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica*, ch. vii.

dĭs-sĭm-ĭ-lăr'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *similarity* (q.v.).] The quality of being dissimilar or unlike; unlikeness, dissimilitude.

"We might account even for a greater *dissimilarity*."—*Sir W. Jones: On the Chinese*, dis 7.

dĭs-sĭm'-ĭ-lar-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *dissimilar*; *-ly.*] In a dissimilar manner.

"With verdant shrubs *dissimilarly* gay."
Smart: The Hop-Garden, bk. i.

dĭs-sĭm'-ĭ-lāte, *v. t.* [Mod. Lat. *dissimilatus*, pa. par. of *dissimilo* = to make unlike.] To cause to differ (said of phonetic sounds).

* **dĭs-sĭm-ĭ-lā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *dissimilatio*, from *dissimilis* = unlike.] (For definition see extract.)

"The converse of the processes just considered is *dissimilation*, by which two identical sounds are made unlike, or two similar sounds are made to diverge."—*H. Sweet*, in *Trans. Philol. Soc.* (1873-4), p. 473.

* **dĭs-sĭm'-ĭ-lĕ,** *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *simile* (q.v.).] Comparison or illustration by contraries.

dĭs-sĭm-ĭl'-ĭ-tūde, *s.* [Lat. *dissimilitudo*: *dis* = away, apart, and *similitudo* = likeness; *similis* = like.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Unlikeness, dissimilarity; a want or absence of similarity or resemblance.

"The *dissimilitude* between the Divinity and images."—*Stillingfleet.*

2. *Rhet.:* A dissimile; a comparison by contraries.

* **dĭs-sĭm'-ụ-late,** *a.* [Lat. *dissimulatus*, pa. par. of *dissimulo* = to dissemble.] Dissembling, disguised.

"Under smiling she was *dissimulate*."
Chaucer: Test. of Cresside.

dĭs-sĭm'-ụ-lāte, *v.t.* [DISSIMULATE, *a.*] To dissemble, to conceal, to disguise.

"Public feeling required the meagreness of nature to be *dissimulated* by tall barricades of frizzed curls and bows."—*G. Eliot: Middlemarch*, ch. iii.

† **dĭs-sĭm'-ụ-la-tĕr,** * **dis-sim-u-la-tor,** *s.* [Lat. *dissimulator.*] A dissembler.

"*Dissimulator* as I was to others"—*Lytton: Pelham*, ch. lxvii. (*Davies.*)

dĭs-sĭm-ụ-lā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *dissimulatio*, from *dissimulatus*, pa. par. of *dissimulo* = to dissemble (q.v.); Fr. *dissimulation*; Sp. *disimulacion*; Port. *dissimulação*; Ital. *dissimulazione.*] The act of dissembling; a disguising or biding under a false appearance; false pretension, hypocrisy.

"Simulation is a pretence of what is not, and *dissimulation* a concealment of what is."—*Tatler*, No. 213.

* **dĭs-sĭm'-ule,** * **dis-sim-i-len,** * **dis-sim-u-len,** * **dis-sym-ele,** * **dis-sym-yl,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *dissimuler*; Port. *dissimular*; Sp. *disimular*; Ital. *dissimulare*, from Lat. *dissimulo.*]

A. *Trans.:* To dissemble, to hide under a false appearance.

"To the intent he would not discomfort his friend Titus, [he] *dissimuled* his heaviness."—*Sir T. Elyot: Governour*, 124.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To dissemble.

"So wele *dissimulen* he coude."
Chaucer: Troilus, iii. 385.

2. To pretend, to feign.

"Wherefor Saul *dissymylide* to go out."—*Wycliffe: 1 Kings* xxiii. 13. (*Purvey.*)

* **dĭs-sĭm'-ụ-lĕr,** * **dis-sim-i-lour,** * **dis-sim-u-lour,** *s.* [Lat. *dissimulator*, from *dissimulatus*, pa. par. of *dissimulo*; Ital. *dissimulatore*; Sp. *disimulador*; Port. *dissimulador.*] A dissembler.

"O fals *dissimulour*, O Greke Sinon."
Chaucer: C. T., 16,714.

* **dis-sĭm'-ụ-lĭng,** * **dis-sim-i-lyng,** * **dis-sim-u-lynge,** * **dys-sym-y-lynge,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISSIMULE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of dissembling; dissimulation.

"Thynges . . . whiche I shal with *dissimulynge* amende."
Chaucer: Troilus, v. 1,625.

* **dĭs-sĭp'-a ble,** *a.* [Lat. *dissipabilis*, from *dissipo* = to dissipate.] Capable of being easily dissipated, scattered, or dispersed.

"They render the aliment both less *dissipable* and more separable."—*Bacon: Hist. Life & Death.*

* **dĭs-sĭ-păn'-ĭng,** *a.* [Lat. *dissipans*, pr. par. of *dissipo* = to scatter, to waste.] Dissipated, profligate, spendthrift.

"Young Noy, the *dissipanding* Noy, is killed in France."—*Letter to Wentworth*, April 5, 1636. (*Nares.*)

dĭs'-sĭ-pāte, *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *dissipatus*, pa. par. of *dissipo* = to scatter, to disperse, from Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and * *supo* = to throw (Cf. Eng. *sweep*); Fr. *dissiper*; Sp. *disipar*; Port. *dissiper*; Ital. *dissipare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To scatter, to disperse, to drive in different directions.

"With keen hunger bold,
Springs o'er the fence, and *dissipates* the fold."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, vi. 159, 160.

2. To scatter, to cause to spread and disappear.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To scatter, to disperse, to cause to disappear.

"The more clear light of the gospel *dissipated* those foggy mists of errour."—*Selden: Notes to Drayton's Polyolbion*, song x.

2. To squander, to spend lavishly or wastefully; to waste, to consume.

"The vast wealth which was left him was in three years *dissipated*."—*Burnet: Hist. of the Reformation* (an. 1509).

* 3. To spend uselessly or wastefully.

"To *dissipate* their days in quest of joy."
Armstrong.

* 4. To weaken, to waste by application to too many subjects.

"The extreme tendency of civilization is to *dissipate* all intellectual energy."—*Hazlitt.*

* 5. To neutralize, to counteract.

"It is covered with skin and hair, to quench and *dissipate* the force of any stroke and retard the edge of any weapon."—*Ray.*

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To scatter, to disperse, to waste or vanish away.

2. *Fig.:* To be dissipated, dissolute, extravagant, or wasteful; to indulge in dissipation or extravagance.

dĭs'-sĭ-pā-tĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [DISSIPATE.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Lit.:* Scattered, dispersed, caused to vanish or waste away.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Given to dissipation, extravagance, or excess; dissolute, devoted to pleasure.

2. Spent in dissipation.

"Thus *dissipated* was his life, and thus casual his subsistence."—*Johnson: Lives of the Poets; Savage.*

dĭs'-sĭ-pā-tĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISSIPATE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of scattering, dispersing, or aquandering; dissipation.

dĭs-sĭ-pā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *dissipatio*, from *dissipatus*, pr. par. of *dissipo*; Fr. *dissipation*; Sp. *disipacion*; Ital. *dissipazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The act or process of dissipating, scattering, or dispersing abroad.

"Scatterings and *dissipacions* of nations."—*Joye: Expos. of Daniel*, ch. xii.

(2) The state of being scattered or dispersed.

"Foul *dissipation* followed and forced rout."
Milton P. L., vi. 862.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) The act or process of scattering, dispersing, or driving away.

(2) The act of wasting or squandering; wasteful consumption.

"In the *dissipation* of the large fortunes."—*Priestley: On History*, lect. iii.

* (3) Anything which distracts the mind or attention.

"I have begun two or three letters to you by snatches, and been prevented from finishing them by a thousand avocations and *dissipations*."—*Swift.*

(4) Excessive indulgence in luxury, extravagance, and vice; dissolute or vicious mode of living.

"To spoil him is a task
That bids defiance to the united powers
Of fashion, *dissipation*, taverns, stews."
Cowper: Task, ii. 768-70.

II. *Physics:* The insensible loss or waste of the minute parts of a body which fly off, by which means the body is diminished or consumed.

* **dĭs-sī'te,** *a.* [Lat. *dissitus* = remote: *dis* = away, apart, and *situs* = placed.] Removed, distant.

"Britaine far *dissite* from this world of oura"—*Holland: Camden*, p. 46.

* **dĭs-slăn'-dĕr,** *v.* & *s.* [DISCLANDER.]

* **dĭs-sō-çi-ạ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў** (or **çi** as **shi**), *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *sociability* (q.v.).] A want of sociability; unsociability.

"This *dissociability*, this dogmatizing, cruel, enslaving principle, is that which makes popery so very dreadful."—*Dr. Brett: Friendly Call to the Roman Catholics in Ireland* (1757), p. 12.

* **dĭs-sō'-çi-ạ-ble** (or **çi** as **shi**), *a.* [Lat. *dissociabilis*: *dis* = away, apart, and *sociabilis* = uniting easily, sociable; *socius* = a companion.]

1. Not agreeing or accordiog well; discordant, incongruous.

"They came in two and two, though matched in the most *dissociable* manner."—*Spectator.*

2. Unsociable; not to be brought to good fellowship; unsuitable to or destroying social relations.

"*Dissociable* society, as Languis terms it."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 650.

* **dĭs-sō'-çi-ạl** (or **çi** as **shi**), *a.* [Lat. *dissocialis.*] Unsociable, narrow-minded, selfish, unsuited for society.

"A *dissocial* man? *Dissocial* enough."—*Carlyle: French Revolution*, pt. iii., bk. vii., ch. ii.

* **dĭs-sō'-çi-ạl-īze** (or **çi** as **shi**), *v.t.* [Eng. *dissocial*; *-ize.*] To make unsocial or unsociable; to disunite.

* **dĭs-sō'-çi-ạte** (or **çi** as **shi**), *a.* [Lat. *dissociatus*, pa. par. of *dissocio* = to break up a friendship: *dis* = away, apart, and *socius* = a companion.] Separated, dissevered, disunited.

"Whom I will not suffre to be *dissociate* or disseuered from me."—*Udal: John* xiv.

* **dĭs-sō'-çi-āte** (or **çi** as **shi**), *v.t.* [DISSOCIATE, *a.*] To separate, to disunite, to part.

"To consociate men by art . . . that are naturally *dissociated*."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 893.

* **dĭs-sō'-çi-āt-ĕd** (or **çi** as **shi**), *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISSOCIATE, *v.*]

dĭs-sō'-çi-āt-ĭng (or **çi** as **shi**), *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISSOCIATE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of separating, disuniting, or parting; dissociation.

dĭs-sō-çi-ā'-tion (or **çi** as **shi**), *s.* [Lat. *dissociatio*, from *dissociatus*, pa. par. of *dissocio.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of disuniting, separating, or parting; the state of being disunited or broken up into parts.

"As a consequence of the perfect action of *dissociation* in the lower layers."—*Transit of Venus*, in *Times*, April 20, 1875.

2. *Chem.:* The partial decomposition of chemical compounds by the action of heat. (*Rossiter.*)

dĭs-sŏl-ụ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *dissoluble*; *-ity.*] The quality of being dissoluble; capability of being dissolved; liability to dissolution.

"Bodies seem to have an intrinsic principle of alteration or corruption from the *dissolubility* of their parts, and the coalition of several particles endued with contrary and destructive qualities each to other." —*Hale: Origin of Mankind*, p. 84.

dĭs-sŏl'-ụ-ble, *a.* [Lat. *dissolubilis*, from *dissolutus*, pa. par. of *dissolvo*; Fr. *dissoluble*; Ital. *dissolubile*; Sp. *disoluble*.]

1. Capable of being dissolved, or of having its parts disunited by heat or moisture.

"Salt and sugar, which are easily *dissoluble* in water." —*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. i.

2. That may be disunited, or separated into parts. (*Tennyson: Lucretius.*)

* 3. Liable to dissolution.

"Making the soul compounded, and *dissoluble*, and perishable."—*Search: Light of Nature*, pt. iii. ch. vi.

dĭs-sŏl'-ụ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *dissoluble*; *-ness.*] The quality of being dissoluble; dissolubility.

"It acquired at once . . . *dissolubleness* in aqua fortis."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 97.

dĭs-sọl-ûte, * **dys-sol-ute,** *a.* [Lat. *dissolutus*, pa. par. of *dissolvo* = to loosen, to dissolve; Fr. *dissolu*; Ital. & Port. *dissoluto*; Sp. *disoluto*.] [DISSOLVE.]

* I. *Lit.*: Ungirt; with his armour, &c., loosened.

"Who him disarmèd, *dissolute*, dismaid,
Vnwares surprised." *Spenser: F. Q.*, I. vii. 51.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. Given to dissipation, excess, and vice; dissipated, vicious, loose in conduct and morals; debauched, licentious.

"That brilliant and *dissolute* society of which he had been one of the most brilliant and most *dissolute* members."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

2. Spent in or given up to dissipation; characterized by dissipation.

"Put from his places for the *dissolute* life he led."—*Strype: Life of Grindall* (an. 1577).

* **dĭs'-sọl-ût-ĕd,** *a.* [Lat. *dissolutus.*] Loose, dishevelled.

"Ungirt, untrimm'd, with *dissoluted* hair."
Smart: Temple of Dulness.

dĭs'-sọl-ûte-lў, * **dis-sol-ute-lye,** * **dys-sol-ute-lye,** *adv.* [Eng. *dissolute*; *-ly.*]

* 1. Freely; without restraint or hindrance.

"Then were the prisons *dissolutely* freed."
Drayton: Barons' Wars, bk. iv.

* 2. Rashly, recklessly.

"The posteritie . . . tooke it for a wonder, yt he durst go so *dissolutelye* amonges those nacions."—*Brende: Quintus Curtius*, fol 285.

3. In a dissolute, dissipated, or licentious manner.

"The queen's subjects lived *dissolutely*."—*Strype: Life of Parker* (an. 1563).

dĭs'-sọl-ûte-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *dissolute*; *-ness.*] License or looseness of manners or morals; dissipation, indulgence to excess in pleasure or vice; dissolute conduct or manners.

"But though there was little splendour there was much *dissoluteness*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

dĭs-sọl-û'-tion, * **dis-ol-u-ci-on,** * **dis-sol-u-ci-on,** *s.* [Lat. *dissolutio*, from *dissolutus*, pa. par. of *dissolvo* = to loosen, to dissolve; Fr. *dissolution*; Sp. *disolucion*; Port. *dissolução*; Ital. *dissoluzione.*] [DISSOLVE.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act of loosing, liberating, or setting free.

"The *disolucion* and seuerannce of the soule fro the body."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 77.

2. The act or process of dissolving, liquefying, or changing from a solid body to a fluid state by heat or moisture; liquefaction, melting, dissolving.

3. The state of becoming dissolved or melting away; liquefaction.

"I am as subject to heat as butter; a man of continual *dissolution* and thaw."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 5.

4. The state of being dissolved, liquefied, or melted.

* 5. The substance formed by the dissolving of any body in a menstruum; a solution.

"Weigh iron and aqua fortis severally; then dissolve the iron in the aqua fortis, and weigh the *dissolution*."—*Bacon.*

6. The destruction of any body by the separation of its parts.

"The elements were at perfect union in his body; and their contrary qualities served not for the *dissolution* of the compound, but the variety of the composure."—*South.*

7. Destruction; a breaking-up or ruin of anything compacted.

"To such a *dissolution* that monarchy was peculiarly liable."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

8. The separation or breaking up of the parts of a body, animal or vegetable, by natural decomposition; decomposition.

9. The resolution of the human body into its constituent elements; death; the separation of the soul from the body.

"Death, which is the *dissolution* of the body."—*Clarke: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 78.

10. The loosening, breaking, or dissolving of any bond or ties.

"*Dissolutions* of ancient amities."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 2.

11. The end, destruction, or breaking up.

"Not so much a *dissolution* of this present life, as a change of it."—*Hall: Contempt; Of our Latter End.*

12. The act of breaking up, dissolving, or dismissing of a meeting, assembly, or body of men.

"That tremendous reflux of public feeling which had followed the *dissolution* of the Oxford Parliament." —*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

13. The dissolving or breaking up of a partnership, company, &c.

"To provide for the *dissolution* of the companies." —*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 27, 1882.

* 14. Dissoluteness; looseness of manners or morals; dissipation.

"Yove to unthrift and *dissolucion*."
Lydgate: Minor Poems, p. 247.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Chem.*: The resolution of any body into the smallest parts by chemical agency.

2. *Med.*: Dissolution of the blood. That state of the blood in which it does not readily coagulate on cooling, when removed from the body, as in malignant fevers.

3. *Polit.*: The act of dissolving or putting an end to the existence of a parliament. It differs from a *prorogation*, which is the continuance of a parliament from one session to another, and from an *adjournment*, which is its continuance from one day to another. A *dissolution* is the civil death of a parliament; and this may be effected in three ways: (1) By the will of the Sovereign. (2) By the demise of the crown. This dissolution formerly happened immediately upon the death of the reigning sovereign, but it being found inconvenient to call together a new parliament immediately on the inauguration of the successor, and dangers being apprehended from having no parliament in being in cases of a disputed succession, it is provided by several statutes that the parliament in being shall continue for six months after the death of any sovereign, unless sooner prorogued or dissolved by the successor. (3) A parliament may be dissolved or expire by length of time. The English constitution provides that parliament must expire, or die a natural death, at the end of every seventh year, if not sooner dissolved by the royal prerogative. In the United States the term dissolution does not apply to Congress. The term of the House of Representatives expires at the end of two years, but the House cannot be dissolved. The Senate is virtually a continuous body, since only one-third of it can expire at any one time. [PARLIAMENT.]

* **dĭs'-sọl-û-tĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *dissolut(us)*, and Eng. suff. *-ive.*] Having the power or property of dissolving; dissolvent, dissolving.

"The air might promote the *dissolutive* action of the menstruum."—*Boyle: Works*, v. 500.

dĭs-sŏlv-ạ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *dissolvable*; *-ity.*] The quality of being dissolvable; dissolubility.

dĭs-sŏlv'-ạ-ble, * **dis-solv-i-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *dissolv(e)*; *-able.*] That may or can be dissolved; capable of or liable to dissolution or liquefaction; dissoluble.

"Such things as are not *dissolvable* by the moisture of the tongue, act not upon the taste."—*Newton.*

* **dĭs-sŏlv'-ạ-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *dissolvable*; *-ness.*] The quality of being dissolvable; dissolubility.

dĭs-sŏlve, *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *dissolvo* = to loosen, to dissolve: *dis* = away, apart, and *solvo* = to loose; Sp. *disolver*; Port. *dissolver*; Ital. *dissolvere*; O Fr. *dissoldre*, *dissouldre*; Fr. *dissoudre.*] [SOLVE.]

A. *Transitive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. To convert from a solid to a liquid state by means of heat or moisture; to destroy the form of anything by disuniting the parts with heat or moisture; to melt, to liquefy.

"If ye wole *dissolue* the gold to water."—*Book of Quinte Essence*, p. 9.

2. To break up or separate into parts; to put an end to by destroying the union of the parts.

"Bi whom heuenes brennynge schulen be *dissolued*." —*Wycliffe*. 2 *Pet* iii.

3. To dissipate, to cause to disappear.

"And yet April, with his pleasant showers
Dissolveth ye snow and bringeth forth his flowers."
Chaucer: A Balade.

4. To destroy or break a bond or tie.

"This bond is *dissolvyd* bothe in lif and offis"—*Wycliffe: Select Works*, iii. 164.

5. To separate or disunite persons united by any bond; to destroy or break union between.

"Their confederacy being *dissolved*, they were in no condition to invade her."—*Bolingbroke: State of Europe*, lect. viii.

6. To dispense, dismiss, or put an end to a meeting or assembly of any body met together for consultation or deliberation.

"The kings, without delay,
Dissolve the council, and their chief obey."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, ii. 107, 108.

* 7. To clear, to explain, to solve, to resolve.

"And I have heard of thee, that thou canst make interpretations and *dissolve* doubts."—*Daniel* v. 16.

* 8. To destroy or break the power of; to counteract, to neutralise, to foil, to defeat.

"Highly it concerns his glory now
To frustrate and *dissolve* the magick spells."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 1,148, 1,149.

* 9. To waste, to squander, to consume wastefully.

10. To destroy by wasting or consuming away; to wear away.

"Swift, speedy Time, feathered with flying hours,
Dissolves the beauty of the fairest brow."
Daniel, son. 36.

11. To kill; to cause or produce dissolution in.

"A shortness of breath which *dissolved* him in the space of twelve hours."—*Hacket: Life of Archbp. Williams*, ii. 227. (*Davies.*)

II. *Technically*:

1. *Chem.*: To reduce a body to its smallest parts, or into very minute parts, by a dissolvent or menstruum; to separate the parts of a solid body, and cause them to mix with a fluid.

2. *Polit.*: To put an end to the existence of; to order a dissolution of.

"And now appeared a proclamation *dissolving* the Parliament."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

3. *Law*: To rescind, to annul, to cancel.

"Their lordships *dissolved* the injunction, without costs."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 21, 1882.

B. *Intransitive*:

1. To become dissolved, melted, or liquefied; to melt.

"As wax *dissolves*, and ice begins to run
And trickle into drops before the sun,
So melts the youth, and languishes away."
Addison: Ovid; Story of Narcissus, 108-10.

2. To fall to pieces; to become broken by the disunion of its parts.

"The great globe itself,
Yea, all which it inherit, shall *dissolve*."
Shakesp.: Tempest, iv. 1.

3. To be resolved into its natural elements; to decompose.

"The perfitt forme, that God hath genen to other man,
Or other beast, *dissolve* it shall to earth where it began."
Surrey: Ecclesiastes, ch. iii.

* 4. To lose physical strength; to faint, to give way.

"If there be more, more woeful, hold it in;
For I am almost ready to *dissolve*,
Hearing of this." *Shakesp.: Lear*, v. 3.

5. To be affected mentally; to become languid or powerless.

"Till all *dissolving* in the trance we lay,
And in tumultuous raptures died away."
Pope: Sappho to Phaon, 61, 62.

* 6. To fall away; to lose power.

"The charm *dissolves* apace."
Shakesp.: Tempest, v. 1.

7. To dismiss or break up a meeting or assembly; to order or cause the dissolution of any body met for consultation or deliberation.

"William had chosen a fortunate moment for *dissolving*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

8. To be dismissed or dissolved; to break up, to disperse.

"The Stygian council thus *dissolved*, and forth
In order came the grand Infernal Peers."
Milton: P. L., ii. 506.

dĭs-sŏlv'ed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISSOLVE.]

dĭs-sŏl'-vent, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *dissolvens*, pr. par. of *dissolvo* = to loosen, to dissolve.]

A. *As adj.*: Having the power or property of dissolving or melting.

". . . swallowed into the stomach, where, being mingled with *dissolvent* juices, it is concocted, macerated, and reduced into a chyle."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. i.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* Anything which has the power or property of dissolving or converting a solid body into a fluid, or of separating the parts of a solid substance, so that they shall mix with a liquid.

"Spittle is a great *dissolvent*, and there is a great quantity of it in the stomach, being swallowed constantly."—*Arbuthnot.*

* 2. *Fig.:* Anything which dissolves or breaks up.

"The secret treaty of December acted as an immediate *dissolvent* to the truce."—*Motley.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Chem.:* A menstruum or solvent.

2. *Med.:* A medicine or preparation intended to dissolve or disperse concretions in the body, as calculi, tubercles, &c.

dĭs-sŏl'-vẽr, *s.* [Eng. *dissolv(e)*; *-er.*]

1. That which has the power of dissolving; a dissolvent.

"Hot mineral waters are the best *dissolvers* of phlegm."—*Arbuthnot.*

2. One who or that which dissolves, disperses, or destroys.

"Thou kind *dissolver* of encroaching care."
Otway: Windsor Castle.

* **dĭs-sŏlv'-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Dissolvable.]

dĭs-sŏlv'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Dissolve.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Causing or suffering dissolution, melting, or liquefaction; making or becoming liquid; loosening, relaxing.

"Their joints they supple with *dissolving* oil."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, x. 676.

2. Breaking up, dismissing, dispersing, or vanishing.

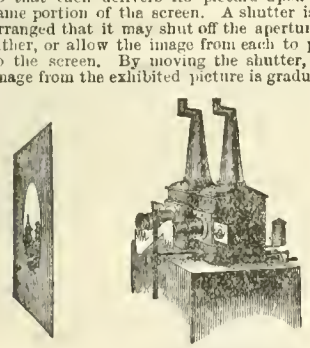
"Here, awful Newton, the *dissolving* clouds
Form, fronting on the sun, thy showery prism."
Thomson: Spring, 208, 209.

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act or process of making liquid; the state of becoming liquid.

2. The act of dismissing, breaking up, or dispersing.

dissolving-views, *s. pl.* Pictures painted on glass slides, which can be made to gradually change or "dissolve" into another at pleasure by a peculiar arrangement of the magic-lantern or the stereopticon. Two magic-lanterns may be placed side by side, so that each delivers its picture upon the same portion of the screen. A shutter is so arranged that it may shut off the aperture of either, or allow the image from each to pass to the screen. By moving the shutter, the image from the exhibited picture is gradually



DISSOLVING VIEW APPARATUS.

dimmed and that of the other as gradually develops. A change of pictures now being made in the darkened lantern, it is ready for the return motion of the shutter, which makes a similar change to that just described. This early method of "dissolving" views is still followed when oil lamps are employed, not when the lime-light is used, as now generally the case. The light in one lantern is simply turned off while the other is turned on, and no mechanical shutter is needed. The gas-tap which thus manipulates the two lights is called a "dissolving-tap." In both cases the result is the same; the pictures melt into each other till the first disappears and the second stands out sharply in its place.

¶ Dissolving views are believed to have been first invented by Henry Langdon Childe, who died at an advanced age, in A.D. 1874.

dĭs'-sō-nançe, *s.* [Fr. *dissonance*; Sp. *disonancia*; Ital. *dissonanza*; from Lat. *dissonantia*, from *dissonans*, pr. par. of *dissono* = to differ or disagree in sound: *dis* = away, apart, and *sono* = to sound; *sonus* = sound.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* A mixture of harsh, inharmonious sounds, causing an unpleasant effect on the ear; a discordant combination of sounds.

"The wonted roar was up amidst the woods,
And filled the air with barbarous *dissonance*."
Milton: Comus, 549, 550.

2. *Fig.:* Disagreement; want of accord or harmony.

"The levity and *dissonance* of later writers."—*Speed: Henry IV.*, bk. ix., ch. xii., § 13.

II. *Mus.:* The same as Discord (q.v.).

* **dĭs'-sō-nan-çy,** *s.* [Lat. *dissonantia*, from *dissonans*, pr. par. of *dissono*.] The quality of being dissonant; dissonance, inconsistency.

"He shall clearly see the ugliness of sin, the *dissonancy* of it unto reason."—*Jer. Taylor: Contempl.*, bk. i., ch. ix.

dĭs'-sō-nant, *a.* [Fr. & Sp. *disonante*; Ital. *dissonante*; from Lat. *dissonans*, pr. par. of *dissono*.]

1. Harsh, discordant, inharmonious; jarring or unpleasant to the ear.

"The eager crowd,
With clamour of voices *dissonant* and loud."
Longfellow: Theologian's Tale.

2. Incongruous, disagreeing, discordant, not in accord.

"When we loyne two propositions that are *dissonant*."—*Wilson: Arte of Logike*, fo. 21.

¶ Generally followed by *from*, but *to* is also occasionally used.

"Their sound
Little prevails or rather seems a tune
Harsh, and of *dissonant* mood *from* his complaint."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 660-62.

* **dĭs-sōn'-ed,** *a.* [Lat. *dissono*.] Dissonant.

* **dĭs-spĭr'-ĭt,** *v.t.* [Dispirit.]

dĭs-suā'-de (su as **sw), * dis-swade,** *v.t.* [Fr. *dissuader*; Sp. *disuadir*; Ital. *dissuadere*; from Lat. *dissuadeo*, from *dis* = away, apart, and *suadeo* = to persuade.]

1. To endeavour by arguments to persuade a person not to do some act; to advise or counsel against anything.

"Mr. Burchell, on the contrary, *dissuaded* her with great ardour."—*Goldsmith: Vicar of Wakefield*, ch. xiii.

2. To persuade a person not to do some act; to divert from a purpose by argument. (With *from* before that which is counselled against.)

"They would probably have tried to *dissuade* their master *from* rejecting it."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

* 3. To disapprove of; not to recommend or advise; to represent as unfit or improper.

"War, therefore, open or concealed, alike
My voice *dissuades*." *Milton: P.L.*, 187, 188.

dĭs-suād'-ĕd (su as **sw),** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Dissuade.]

dĭs-suād'-ẽr (su as **sw), * di-swad-er, * dis-swad-er,** *s.* [Eng. *dissuad(e)*; *-er.*] One who dissuades.

dĭs-suād'-ĭng (su as **sw),** *pr. par*, *a.*, & *s.* [Dissuade.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of advising or persuading not to do any act; dissuasion.

dĭs-suā-şion (su as **sw), * dis-swa-sion,** *s.* [Lat. *dissuasio*, from *dissuasus*, pa. par. of *dissuadeo*; Fr. *dissuasion*; Sp. *disuasion*; Ital. *dissuasione.*]

1. The act of dissuading or turning from any purpose by arguments or entreaties; advice or counsel against any act or purpose; dehortation.

"In spite of all the *dissuasions* of his friends."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 6.

* 2. A dissuasive motive.

dĭs-suā'-sĭve (su as **sw), * disswasive,** *a.* & *s.* [Ital. *dissuasivo*; Sp. *disuasivo*; from Lat. *dissuasus*, pa. par. of *dissuadeo.*]

A. *As adj.:* Tending to dissuade or divert from any purpose or act; dehortatory, dissuading.

"The first branch of the division, the *dissuasive*."—*Bp. Bull: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 6.

B. *As subst.:* Dehortation; an argument or reason employed to dissuade or divert a person from any purpose or act; anything which dissuades or tends to dissuade from any act.

"A hearty *dissuasive* from that practice."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 18.

* **dĭs-suā'-şĭve-lў (su** as **sw),** *adv.* [Eng. *dissuasive*; *-ly.*] In a dissuasive manner; so as to dissuade.

* **dĭs-suā-şōr'-ў (su** as **sw),** *a.* & *s.* [Low Lat. *dissuasorius*, from *dissuasus*, pa. par. of *dissuadeo.*]

A. *As adj.:* Dissuasive.

B. *As subst.:* A dissuasive, a dissuasion.

"This virtuous and reasonable person, however, has ill-luck in all his *dissuasories*."—*Jeffrey.*

* **dĭs-sŭn'-dẽr,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *sunder* (q.v.).]

1. To sunder, to separate, to dissever.

"So *dissundering* quite the brave slaine beast."
Chapman: Homer's Iliad, bk. xvi.

2. To break up, to destroy.

"Who can this strength *dissunder*?"
More: Song of the Soul, pt. i., bk. iii., § 25.

* **dĭs-sŭn'-dẽred,** *pa. par.* or *adj.* [Dissunder.]

* **dĭs-sŭn'-dẽr-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [Dissunder.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of sundering, separating, or dissevering.

* **dĭss'-u-rў,** * **dĭss'-u-rĭe,** *s.* [Gr. *δυσουρία* (*dusouria*).] Strangury.

"When learned men could there nor then
Devise to swage the stormie rage,
Nor yet the furie of my *dissurie*."
Tusser, c. cxiii., st. 26.

* **dĭs-swēet'-en,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *sweeten* (q.v.).] To deprive of sweetness.

"By excess the sweetest comforts will be *disweet ened*, grow sour and loathsome."—*Bp. Richardson: On the Old Test.* (1655), p. 206.

* **dĭs-sўl'-lạbe, * dĭs-sĭl'-lạbe,** *s.* & *a.* [Dissyllable.]

A. *As subst.:* A dissyllable.

B. *As adj.:* Dissyllabic.

"All verbes *dissyllabes*."—*B. Jonson: Eng. Gram.*, ch. viii.

dĭs-sўl'-lăb-ĭc, * dĭs-sўl'-lăb-ĭck, *a.* [Fr. *dissyllabique.*] Consisting of two syllables only.

"The accent is intreated to the first, as in all nounes *dissyllabick*."—*B. Jonson: Eng. Grammar.*

dĭs-sўl-lăb-ĭ-fĭ-cā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *dissyllabify*; *-ation.*] The act of forming into two syllables.

dĭs-sўl-lāb'-ĭ-fў, *v.t.* [Mid. Eng. *dissyllabe* = a dissyllable; *i* connective, and Lat. *facio* (pass. *fio*) = to make.] To make or form into two syllables.

dĭs-sўl'-la-bīze, *v.t.* [Mid. Eng. *dissyllabe* = dissyllable, and Eng. suff. *-ize.*] To form into two syllables; to dissyllabify.

dĭs-sўl'-la-ble, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *dissyllabe* = (*a.*) dissyllabic, (*s.*) a dissyllable, from Lat. *dissyllabus*; Gr. δισύλλαβος (*disullabos*) = of two syllables: δι = δὶς (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and συλλαβή (*sullabē*) = a syllable; Ital. *dissillabo.*] [Syllable.]

A. *As subst.:* A word consisting of only two syllables.

"Grahame being, on the other side of the Tweed, usually pronounced as a *dissyllable*."—*Scott: Vision of Don Roderick.* (Note.)

B. *As adj.:* Dissyllabic.

"Diversified by *dissyllable* and trisyllable terminations."—*Johnson: Pref. to Shakespere.*

* **dĭs-tăc'-kle,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *tackle* (q.v.).] To deprive of tackle, rigging, &c.

"Tossed their *distackled* fleet to the shore of Libya."
Warner: Albion's England. Addit. to bk. ii.

* **dĭs-tăc'-kled (kled** as **kęld),** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Distackle.]

dĭs'-tăff, * dise-stafe, * dis-taf, * dis-tafe, * dys-tafie, *s.* [A.S. *distæf*; * *dis* or * *dise*, cogn. with Low Dut. *diesse* = a bunch of flax on a distaff, and A.S. *stæf* = a staff.]

1. *Lit.:* A cleft stick about three feet long, on which wool or carded cotton was wound in the ancient mode of spinning. The distaff was held under the left arm, and the fibres of

cotton drawn from it were twisted spirally by the forefinger and thumb of the right hand. The thread, as it was spun, was wound on a reel which was suspended from and revolved with the thread during spinning.

ITALIAN PEASANT GIRL, WITH DISTAFF.

* 2. *Fig.:* Used as an emblem of the female sex; a woman; women collectively.

"In my civil government some say the crosier, some say the *distaff* was too busy."—*Howell: Engl. Tears.*

¶ *Descent by distaff:* Descent on the mother's or female side.

***distaff-day, *St. Distaff's day.** A name jocularly given to the day after Twelfth-day, because on that day the Christmas festivities came to an end, and on the day following (January 7) the women used to return to their distaffs or daily occupation. It was also called Rock-day, rock in Mid. Eng. being = a distaff.

"Partly work and partly play,
Ye must on *St. Distaff's day.*"
Herrick: Hesperides.

distaff-side, *s.* The mother's or female side of a family or descent.

distaff-thistle, *s.*
Bot.: Carthamus alatus.

distaff-woman, *s.* A spinner.

"Yea, *distaff-women* manage rusty bills
Against thy seat: both young and old rebel."
Shakesp.: Richard II., iii. 2.

***dis-stā'ined, *dĭ-stā'ined, *de-stayned, di-steigned, * de-steined, * di-stayned,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISTAIN.]

1. *Lit.:* Stained, discoloured.

"Place on their heads that crown *distained* with gore,
Which these dire hands from my slain father tore."
Pope: Thebais of Statius, 113, 114.

2. *Fig.:* Disgraced, sullied, defamed.

"I live *distained*, thou undishonoured."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, ii. 2.

*** dĭ-stā'in, * de-stayne, * de-stein, *di-stayne, *dis-teign, *di-steyne,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *desteindre, deteindre;* Fr. *déteindre:* O. Fr. *des* = Fr. *dé* = Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and *teindre* = to stain, to tinge; Lat. *tingo;* Sp. *desteñir;* Port. *destinger.*] [STAIN, TINGE.]

I. *Lit.:* To stain or tinge with any colour; to discolour.

"A purple stream of blood
Distains the surface of the silver flood."
Pope: Homer's Battle of the Frogs and Mice, lii. 47, 48.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To stain, to sully, to tarnish.

"His noble blode never *destayned* was."
Skelton: Death of Northumberland.

2. To outdo; to surpass in colour.

"Hyde ye youre beautes, Ysonde and Eleyne,
My lady comith, that al this may *disteyne.*"
Chaucer: Legend of Good Women, Prol. 255.

3. To calm, still, or pacify.

*** dĭs-tā'in-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISTAIN.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of staining, discolouring, or tarnishing.

dĭs'-tal, *a.* [Formed from Lat. *disto* = to be distant, on a supposed analogy of *central.*]

1. *Anat.:* Applied to the extremity of a bone, limb, or organ furthest removed from the point of attachment or insertion; situated at the furthest point from the centre.

"Momentary mechanic or electric excitation of the *distal* extremity of the divided sciatic nerve causes temporary contraction of all the glands of the hind feet [of a frog]."—*Academy*, April 15, 1871, p. 229.

2. *Bot.:* Applied to the extremity of an organ furthest removed from the point of attachment or insertion.

3. *Zool.:* Applied to the quickly growing end of the hydrosoma of a Hydrozoön; the opposite or proximal extremity growing less rapidly, and being the end by which the organism is fixed, when attached at all.

"The solid axis is also almost invariably prolonged beyond the opposite or *distal* end of the polypary as a naked rod."—*Nicholson: Palæontology*, p. 84.

dĭs'-tal-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *distal; -ly.*] At or towards the distal or furthest end; at the extremity.

"*Distally* the inner and outer condylar tuberosities are almost wanting."—*Trans. Amer. Philosoph. Soc.* [1873], vol. xiii., p. 203.

dĭs'-tance, * des-tance, * dcs-tauncc, * dis-tāunce, * dis-tawns, * dys-tans, * dys-tawns, *s.* [Fr. *distance;* Sp. & Port. *distancia;* Ital. *distanza,* from Lat. *distantia,* from *distans,* pr. par. of *disto* = to be apart or distant.]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Of material objects:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The space, length, or interval between two objects, measured along the shortest line or course between them.

"Gravity increases as the squares of the *distances* decrease."—*Herschel: Astronomy* (6th ed.), § 531.

(2) The quality of being distant or remote; remoteness.

"'Tis *distance* lends enchantment to the view."
Campbell: Pleasures of Hope, i. 7.

(3) In the same sense as B. 6.

2. *Figuratively (Of material bodies separated by difference of opinion, feelings, tastes, &c.):*

(1) A disagreement, a discussion, alienation.

"When the Emperour . . . saw swiche a *distaunce* amonge the systeres."—*Gesta Romanorum* (ed. *Herrtage*), p. 134.

(2) Reapect; as shown in behaviour by not approaching too close.

"'Tis by respect and *distance* that authority is upheld."—*Atterbury.*

(3) Reserve; coolness; as shown in behaviour by the avoiding of the society of any person.

"All his *distance* was at once abandoned."—*Lever: Dodd Family Abroad*, lxviii.

II. *Of immaterial things:*

1. *Of time, &c.:*

* (1) Space, length, or interval of time intervening between two events.

"I help my preface by a prescript, to tell that there is ten years' *distance* between one and the other."—*Prior.*

(2) Remoteness in time, either past or future.

"We have as much assurance of these things, as things future and at a *distance* are capable of."—*Tillotson.*

(3) Remoteness in succession, relation, or descent.

2. *Of ideas, &c.:* Ideal space or separation.

"The qualities that affect our senses are, in the things themselves, so united and blended, that there is no separation, no *distance* between them."—*Locke*

3. Difference, distinction. (*Scotch.*)

B. *Technically:*

1. *Art:* The extreme boundary of view in a picture; that part which appears the farthest away. In perspective, the *point of distance* is that point of a picture where the visual rays meet. The *middle distance* is the central portion of a picture between the foreground and the distance. The *line of distance* is a straight line drawn from the eye to the principal point in the plane.

2. *Fencing:* The space or interval kept by two antagonists in fighting.

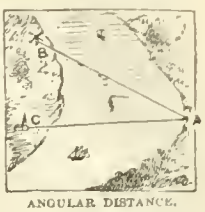
3. *Milit.:* The space or interval preserved between men, or bodies of men, measured from front to rear.

4. *Mus.:* The interval between any two notes.

5. *Horse-racing:* In heat-races, a space measured back from the winning-post and varying according to the kind of race (trotting or running) and to the length of the same. Any horse which does not succeed in reaching this space or, as it is usually termed, in passing the distance-post before the winning horse passes the winning-post, is said to be *distanced,* and is thereby disqualified from taking further part in the race.

6. *Surv.:* The distance between two points is the length of a line joining the two points, expressed in terms of some line which is assumed as the unit of length. Distances are distinguished as *vertical distances,* or heights; *horizontal distances,* or those estimated in a horizontal plane; and *oblique distances,* which are neither horizontal nor vertical. *Accessible distances* are those which may be measured by the direct application of some linear unit of measure; *inaccessible distances* are those which either cannot be reached, or which are inconvenient to reach, so as to apply to these the linear unit. Such distances are determined by the measurement of angles and trigonometrical rules and formulæ.

¶ (1) *Angular distance:* The angle included between the lines of direction of two bodies from a point. Thus, if a spectator's eye be placed at a point A, and lines drawn from it to the two objects B and C, the angle B A C formed by these two lines is the angular distance of B from C.



ANGULAR DISTANCE.

(2) *Apparent distance:* The apparent distance of an object is the distance which we judge an object to be from us when seen from afar off, which may be very different from the real distance.

(3) *Curtate distance:*
Astron. [CURTATE.]

(4) *Law of distances.* [LAW.]

(5) *Line of distance.* [DISTANCE, *s.*, B. 1.]

(6) *Mean distance:*
Astron.: A mean between the aphelion and perihelion distances of a planet.

(7) *Meridian distance* [MERIDIAN.]

(8) *Middle distance.* [DISTANCE, *s.*, B. 1.]

(9) *Point of distance.* [DISTANCE, *s.*, B. 1.]

(10) *Proportional distances:*
Astron.: The distances of the several planets from the sun, compared with the distance of any one of them considered as a unity.

(11) *Real distance:* The absolute distance of one body from another, as determined by any terrestrial measure, as miles, yards, &c.

(12) *At a distance:* With some distance intervening, either of space or time.

"To judge right of blessings prayed for, and yet *at a distance.*"—*Smalridge.*

(13) *From a distance:* From a point distant from that looked at or intended.

"The rocks of St. Paul appear *from a distance* of a brilliant white colour."—*Darwin: Voyage Round the World*, ch. i.

(14) *To keep one's distance:*

(*a*) To show respect; to behave respectfully.

"If a man makes me *keep my distance*, the comfort is, he keeps his at the same time."—*Swift.*

(*b*) To act or behave with reserve or coolness.

(15) *To save one's distance:*

Racing: To pass the distance-post before the winning horse has passed the winning-post.

"I had nothing whatever to do but *to save my distance*, to win the race."—*Lever: Dodd Family Abroad*, xiv.

distance-calculator, *s.*

General Berdan's *distance-calculator,* or what would be called such in range-guides, essentially consists of two telescopes, one metre apart. The two telescopes take the angles, and, the base being known, the materials for calculating distances trigonometrically exist. But with a base relatively so minute there is no likelihood of accuracy in the result, for the minutest error in angle will produce a great one in the distance sought to be ascertained.

distance-post, *s.*

Racing: A post indicating the so-called "distance" in heat-races. [DISTANCE, *s.*, B. 5.]

"It was only by dint of incessant spurring . . . that I was able to get inside the *distance-post.*"—*Lever: Dodd Family Abroad*, xiv.

distance-signal, *s.*

Rail. Eng.: The most distant of the signals under the control of a signal-man.

dĭs'-tançe, *v.t.* [DISTANCE, *s.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

* 1. To place, set, or situate at a distance

"Most pure and piercing the aire of this shire; and none in England hath more plenty of clear and fresh rivulets of water, not to speak of the friendly sea conveniently *distanced* from London."—*Fuller: Worthies, Hantshire.*

2. To leave behind at a distance; to place a distance between oneself and another.

"Like the swift hind the bounding damsel flies,
Strains to the goal; the *distanced* lover dies."
Gay: The Fan.

II. *Figuratively:*

* **1.** To cause to appear as if at a distance or remote.

"That which gives a relievo to a bowl, is the quick light, or white, which appears to be on the side nearest to us, and the black by consequence *distances* the object."—*Dryden: Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

2. To outstrip, to excel, to outdo; to leave far behind in any mental struggle.

"He *distanced* the most skilful of his contemporaries."—*Milner.*

3. To distinguish. (*Scotch.*)

B. *Racing:* A horse which does not succeed in passing the distance-post before the first horse passes the winning-post is said to be distanced. [DISTANCE, *s.*, B. 5.]

dĭs-tănced, *pa. par. & a.* [DISTANCE.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Placed, set, or situated at a distance; outstripped, excelled.

2. *Racing:* [DISTANCE, *v.* B.]

* **dĭs'-tănçe-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *distance; -less.* Not allowing a distant view; dull.

"A silent, dim, *distanceless*, rotting day in March."—*C. Kingsley: Yeast*, ch. i. (*Davies.*)

* **dĭs-tăn'-çĭ-al** (or **çĭ** as **shĭ**), *a.* [DISTANTIAL.]

dĭs'-tançe-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISTANCE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of leaving behind, outstripping or excelling.

* **dĭs'-tan-çy,** * **dĭs'-tan-çie,** *s.* [Lat. *distantia.*] A distance.

"By sense things present at a *distancie*."—*More: Song of the Soul*, pt. iii., bk. ii., § 6.

dĭs'-tant, *a.* [Fr. *distant*; Ital. & Sp. *distante*, from Lat. *distans*, pr. par. of *disto* = to stand apart, to be separated: *dis* = away, apart, and *sto* = to stand.]

I. *Of material things:*

1. Separated or divided by an intervening space of any extent.

"One board had two tenons, equally *distant* one from another."—*Exod.* xxxvi. 22.

2. Remote, removed, far away.

"Narrowness of mind should be cured by reading histories of past ages, and of nations and countries *distant* from our own."—*Watts: Improvement of the Mind.*

II. *Of immaterial things:*

1. *Of time:* Remote in time past or future.

2. *Of succession, descent, &c.:* Remote or removed in the line of descent.

3. *Of relationship:* Not closely connected in consanguinity.

4. *Of ideas, thoughts, &c.:*

(1) Not obvious or plain; indirect.

"To express every thing obscene in modest terms and *distant* phrases."—*Addison: Spectator.*

(2) In view or prospect; not likely to be realized; faint, slight.

(3) Slight, faint, not strong or easily recognized: as, A *distant* resemblance.

5. *Of manners, disposition, &c.:*

(1) Reserved, shy, cool, not warm or cordial; characterized by coolness, indifference, or disrespect.

(2) Not closely connected or allied; remote in kind or nature.

"What besides this unhappy servility to custom can reconcile men that own Christianity to a practice so widely *distant* from it?"—*Government of the Tongue.*

6. *Of a sound:* Appearing remote, faint; dying away.

"The boy's cry came to her from the field
More and more *distant*."
Tennyson: Dora, 102, 103.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *distant*, *far*, and *remote*: "*Distant* is employed as an adjunct or otherwise; *far* is used only as an adverb. We speak of *distant* objects, or objects being *distant*; but we speak of things only as being *far*. *Distant* is employed only for bodies at rest; *far* signifies gone or removed away, and is employed for bodies either stationary or otherwise; hence we say that a thing is *distant*, or it goes, runs, or flies *far*. *Distant* is used to designate great space; *far* only that which is ordinary: the sun is ninety four millions of miles *distant* from the earth; one person lives not very *far* off, or a person is *far* from the spot. *Distant* is used absolutely to express an intervening space; *remote* rather expresses the relative idea of being gone out of sight. A person is said to live in a *distant* country or in a *remote* corner of any country. They bear a similar analogy in the figurative application; when we speak of a *remote* idea it designates that which is less liable to strike the mind than a *distant* idea. A *distant* relationship between individuals is never altogether lost sight of; when the connexion between objects is very *remote* it easily escapes observation." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **dĭs-tăn'-tĭ-all** (**ti** as **shĭ**), * **dĭs-tăn'-çĭ-al,** *a.* [Formed as if from a Lat. *distantialis*, from *distantia.*] Distant, remote, removed.

"Those which may be greater in themselves, but more *distantiall* from the eye."—*Mountague: Devoute Essayes*, pt. i., tr. x., § 6.

dĭs'-tant-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *distant*; *-ly.*]

1. At a distance, either of space or time.

"These Irish matters, though in time somewhat *distantly* acted."—*Camden: Elizabeth* (an. 1580).

2. Not closely in line of consanguinity: as, A person *distantly* related.

3. Indirectly, not plainly or obviously.

"Most *distantly* hint at a droll foible in his character."—*Sterne: Letters*, No. 3.

4. With reserve, coolness, or indifference.

* **dĭs'-tant-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *distant*; *-ness.*] Distance, the state of being distant. (*Ash.*)

dĭs-tās'te, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *taste*, s. (q.v.)]

I. *Lit.:* A disrelish or aversion of the appetite; a dislike of food or drink.

II. *Figuratively:*

* **1.** Discomfort, uneasiness.

"Men of most power, and noblest of the peers,
That no *distaste* unto the realm might bring."
Drayton: Barons' Wars, bk. vi.

2. Annoyance, displeasure, alienation of the affections.

"The king loved to raise mean persons, and upon the least *distaste* to throw them down."—*Burnet: Hist. of Reformation*, bk. i. (an. 1515).

* An insult.

4. A disrelish, a want of disposition or inclination; a disinclination.

"For which men of letters generally have a strong *distaste*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

¶ For the difference between *distaste* and *dislike*, see DISLIKE.

* **dĭs-tās'te,** *v.t. & i.* [DISTASTE, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Literally:*

1. To feel a distaste or disgust for; to disrelish; to dislike the taste of.

2. To make distasteful.

"And scants us with a single famished kiss,
Distasted with the salt of broken tears."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, iv. 4. (Quarto.)

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To make distasteful; to embitter; to change for the worse.

"Her brain-sick raptures
Cannot *distaste* the goodness of a quarrel,
Which hath our several honours all engaged
To make it gracious."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, ii. 2.

2. To be distasteful to; to offend, to disgust.

"These new edicts
Which so *distaste* the people."
Heywood: Rape of Lucrece.

3. To disrelish, to dislike, to loathe.

"If he *distaste* it, let him to our sister."
Shakesp.: Lear, i. 3. (Folio.)

B. *Intrans.:* To be distasteful or unsavoury.

"Dang'rous conceits are in their nature poisons,
Which at the first are scarce found to *distaste*,
But, with a little act upon the blood,
Burn like the mines of sulphur."
Shakesp.: Othello, iii. 3.

* **dĭs-tāst'-ĕd,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISTASTE, *v.*]

dĭs-tās'te-fŭl, *a.* [Eng. *distaste*; *-ful(l).*]

* **I.** *Lit.:* Nauseous or unpleasant to the taste.

"Why should you pluck the green *distasteful* fruit
From the unwilling bough?"
Dryden: Don Sebastian, iii. 1.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Offensive, displeasing.

"'Twas *distasteful* to my noble mind."
Drayton: Legend of Thomas Cromwell.

* **2.** Repulsive, malevolent; exhibiting displeasure or aversion.

"After *distasteful* looks, . . .
With certain half-caps, and cold moving nods,
They froze me into silence."
Shakesp.: Timon, ii. 2.

dĭs-tās'te-fŭl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *distasteful*; *-ly.*] In a distasteful, unpleasing manner.

dĭs-tās'te-fŭl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *distasteful*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality of being distasteful; disagreeableness.

"Qualifying much of the *distastefulness* of our physick."—*Mountague: Devoute Essayes*, pt. ii., tr. x., § 2.

* **2.** A dislike or disrelish.

"Out of a *distastefulness* of the former answer given from hence, all expectation of any business of this nature was absolutely extinguished."—*Earl of Bristol to James I., Supp. to Cabala*, p. 124.

* **dĭs-tāst'-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISTASTE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of making distasteful; disrelishing, or offending.

* **dĭs-tāst'-ĭve,** *a. & s.* [Eng. *distast(e)*; *-ive.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Feeling distaste, disrelish, or disinclination.

"Into your unwilling and *distastive* ear."—*Speed: Henry V.*, bk. ix., ch. xv., § 10.

2. Disgusting, distasteful.

"Thus did they finish their *distastive* songe."
The Newe Metamorphosis (1600).

B. *As subst.:* Anything which causes disrelish, aversion, or dissatisfaction; anything distasteful or displeasing.

"Other *distastives* incident to that part of advice called reproof."—*Whitlock: Manners of the English.*

* **dĭs-tāst'-ŭre,** *s.* [Eng. *distast(e)*; *-ure.*] That which tends to make a person displeased, dissatisfied, or annoyed.

"The duke . . . upon this *distasture* impressed such dolour of mind."—*Speed: Q. Marie*, bk. ix., ch. xxiii., § 32.

dĭs-tĕm'-pĕr (1), *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *temper.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* **1.** The early physicians were of opinion that there were four humours in the body, on the right admixture of which good temper and a good temperament depended. When one or more of these preponderated over the rest in undesirable proportions, distemper was produced: hence, a disproportionate or unnatural admixture of parts; a want of a due temper of ingredients.

2. A disease, malady, or indisposition arising from a disturbance of the animal economy, or from the predominance of some humour; now confined to animals.

"They also thought to drive away his *distemper* by harsh and surly carriage to him."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

* **3.** A bad constitution of the mind; mental derangement or perturbation.

"He hath found the head and source
Of all your son's *distemper*."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, ii. 2.

* **4.** Ill humour; bad temper.

"I was not forgetful of those sparks, which some men's *distempers* formerly studied to kindle in parliament."—*King Charles: Eikon Basilike.*

* **5.** Uneasiness, perturbation, discomfort.

"In her cheek *distemper* flushing glowed."
Milton: P. L., ix. 887.

6. Dissatisfaction, discontent.

"The *distempers* which seemed likely to bring on Scotland the calamities of civil war."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

* **7.** A want or absence of due balance of parts or qualities between contraries.

"The true temper of empire is a thing rare, and hard to keep; for both temper and *distemper* consist of contraries."—*Bacon.*

* **8.** A want of due temperature.

"It was a reasonable conjecture, that those countries which were situated directly under the tropick were of a *distemper* uninhabitable."—*Raleigh; History of the World.*

* **9.** Tumult, disorder.

"Still, as you rise, the state, exalted too,
Finds no *distemper* while 'tis changed by you."
Waller: To the Lord Protector, xxxvi.

II. *Vet.:* A catarrhal disease to which young dogs are subject, characterized by a running from the eyes and nose, accompanied by a short, dry cough, and followed by wasting of the flesh and loss of strength.

¶ For the difference between *distemper* and *disorder*, see DISORDER.

dĭs-tĕm'-pĕr (2), **dĕs-tĕm'-pĕr,** *s.* [Ital. *distemperare* = to mix or dissolve with a liquid.]

1. A preparation of whiting ground with size and water, with which ceilings are gene-

rally covered; plastered walls, when not painted or papered, are also so covered, and are called coloured when a tint is used in it.

2. A mode of painting with opaque colours, principally used for walls, ceilings, domes, theatrical scenes, &c., in which the colours are mixed with chalk or clay, and diluted with size. *Tempera* painting was practised in ancient Egypt. The wall was covered with a coating of lime or gypsum. The outline was sketched in with red chalk and then filled out with black. The painter levigated his colours and mixed them with water, placed them on a palette hung to his wrist, and applied them to the surface on which he was at work. It was also practised in Greece and Rome. The cartoons of Raphael are in distemper. It is common for auditoriums. Kalsomine (or calcimine) is a form of it. (*Knight.*)

"The difference [between distemper and fresco-painting] is this—*distemper* is painted on a dry surface, fresco on wet mortar or plaster."—*Fairholt: Dict. of Art.*

***dĭs-tĕm'-pĕr, *dis-tem-pren,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *destemprer*; Port. *destemperar*; Ital. *distemperare*, from Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and *tempero* = to temper (q.v.).]

I. To change or derange the due proportions or temper of.

"Whan . . . the humours in his body ben *distempered*."—*Chaucer: Parson's Tale.*

2. To confuse, to destroy the arrangement of.

"For dissolution wrought by sin, that first *Distempered* all things, and of incorrupt Corrupted." *Milton: P. L.*, xi. 55-7.

3. To disorder or disturb in constitution.

"That *distemperes* a man in body and soule."—*Wycliffe: Select Works*, iii. 157.

4. To fill with perturbation or uneasiness; to disturb, to vex.

"The king is marvellous *distempered*." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 2.

5. To deprive of temper or moderation.

"They will have admirers among posterity, and be equally celebrated by those whose minds will not be *distempered* by interest, passion, or partiality." —*Addison: Freeholder.*

6. To make disaffected, dissatisfied, or discontented.

***dĭs-tĕm'-pĕr,** *v.t.* [Ital. *distemperare*.] To make into distemper.

"*Distempering* the colours with ox-gall."—*Sir W. Petty.*

***dĭs-tĕm'-pĕr,** * **dis-tem-pre,** *a.* [Distemper, *v.*] Violent, immoderate or unrestrained in temper.

"Gif he be *distempre* and quakith for ire."—*Chaucer: Boethius*, p. 121.

*** dis-tĕm'-pĕr-ance, * des-tem-praunce, * dis-tem-per-aunce,** *s.* [O. Fr. *destemprance*; Prov. *destempransa*; Port. *destemperança*; Sp. *destemplanza*; Ital. *distemperanza*.] Distemperature, indisposition.

"Diseases grew; *distemperance* maids me swell." *Mirrour for Magistrates*, p. 112.

***dĭs-tĕm'-pĕr-ate,** *a.* [Pref. *dis* (neg.), and Eng. *temperate* (q.v.); Ital. *distemperato*.]

1. Immoderate, unrestrained, excessive, intemperate.

"So to bridle the *distemperate* affections of men."—*Bp. Hall: Sermons*, No. 12.

2. Diseased, disordered.

"Thou hast thy brain *distemperate* and out of rule." —*Woodroephe.*

***dĭs-tĕm'-pĕr-a-tūre,** *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *temperature* (q.v.).]

1. Intemperateness; excess of heat or cold, or of other qualities.

"Through this *distemperature* we see The seasons alter." *Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, ii. 1.

2. Disease or disorder of the body.

"A dejection occasioned from the *distemperature* of the body."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. iii., § 2.

3. Disorder or derangement of the mind.

"Upon what ground is his *distemperature*?" *Shakesp.: Pericles*, v. 1.

4. Outrageousness, excess, tumultuousness.

5. Confusion, loss of regularity, commixture of contrarieties.

"Tell how the world fell into this disease, And how so great *distemperature* did grow." *Daniel: Civil Wars*, bk. i.

dĭs-tĕm'-pĕred, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Distemper, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Disordered or diseased in body.

"What is weak, *Distempered*, or has lost prolific powers, Impaired by age, his unrelenting hand Dooms to the knife." *Cowper: Task*, iii. 414-17.

2. Mentally disordered or deranged.

"Meanwhile, in the *distempered* mind of Charles one mania succeeded another."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

3. Intemperate, immoderate, unrestrained.

"Launch thy bark On the *distempered* flood of public life." *Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. vi.

4. Biassed, prejudiced.

"Minds *distempered* by party spirit."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

* 5. Disaffected, dissatisfied, discontented.

"Once more to-day, well met, *distempered* lords." *Shakesp.: King John*, iv. 3.

* 6. Of a disagreeable or evil temperature.

"No scope of nature, no *distempered* day." *Shakesp.: King John*, iii. 4.

*** dĭs-tĕm'-pĕred-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *distempered*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being distempered; distemperature.

"The *distemperedness* and invenomedness of spirit which is within you."—*State Trials; John Lilburne* (an. 1649).

*** dĭs-tĕm'-pĕr-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [Distemper, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of rendering distempered.

*** dĭs-tĕm'-pĕr-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *distemper*; *-ment*.] A distempered state; distemperature.

"By the torne air's *distemperment*." *Feltham: Lesoria*, bk. xxiv.

*** dĭs-tĕm'-pĕr-ūre,** *s.* [O. Fr. *distemprure*.] Intemperance, excess, want of moderation.

"*Distemprure* therinne may be calde glotorye."—*Wycliffe: Select Works*, iii. 156.

dĭs-tĕnd', *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *distendo* = to stretch asunder; *dis* = away, apart, and *tendo* = to stretch; Fr. *distendre*; Ital. *distendere*.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To stretch, spread, swell, or expand in all directions; to inflate.

"The huntsman, with *distended* cheek, 'Gan make his instrument of music speak." *Cowper: The Needless Alarm.*

2. To stretch or spread out.

"Vpon the earth my bodie I *distend*." *Stirling: Aurora*, song 2.

* 3. To spread or extend apart; as, to *distend* the legs.

4. To widen, to open.

"The warmth *distends* the chinks." *Dryden: Virgil; Georgic* i. 130.

* II. *Figuratively:*

1. To widen, to enlarge, to expand.

"How such ideas of th' Almighty's power . . . (Ideas not absurd) *distend* the thought Of feeble mortals." *Young: Night Thoughts*, ix. 1,933-36.

2. To stretch, to extend.

"[He] his desires beyond his prey *distends*." *Daniel: Choruses in Philota.*

B. *Intrans.:* To become distended or inflated; to swell.

"And now his heart *distends* with pride." *Milton: P. L.*, i. 572.

dĭs-tĕnd'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Distend.]

dĭs-tĕnd'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Distend.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of stretching, expanding, or inflating; distention.

† **dĭs-tĕn-sĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *distensible*; *-ity*.] The quality of being distensible; capability of distention.

† **dĭs-tĕn'-sĭ-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *distens(us)*, pa. par. of *distendo*, and Eng. suff. *-able*.] That may or can be distended; capable of being distended.

dĭs-tĕn'-sion, *s.* [Distention.]

"A state of balanced *distension*."—*Bain: The Emotions and the Will* (2nd ed.), ch. i., p. 10.

*** dĭs-tĕn'-sĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *distens(us)*, pa. par. of *distendo*, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ive*.]

1. Tending to distend.

2. That may or can be distended; distensible.

*** dĭs-tĕnt',** *a. & s.* [Lat. *distentus*, pa. par. of *distendo*.]

A. *As adj.:* Spread, beaten out.

"Some others were new driven and *distent* Into great ingots and to wedges square." *Spenser: F. Q.*, II. vii. 5.

B. *As subst.:* Breadth, expansion, dilation. (See example under the following word.)

*** dĭs-tĕnt',** *v.t.* [Lat. *distento*, a freq. form from *distendo*.] To distend; to spread or widen out; to enlarge.

"Those arches are the gracefullest, which, keeping precisely the same height, shall yet be *distented* one fourteenth part longer, which addition of *distent* will confer much to their beauty."—*Wotton: Architecture.*

dĭs-tĕn'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *distentio*, from *distentus*, pa. par. of *distendo*.]

1. The act of distending, stretching out, or inflating.

2. The state or condition of being distended.

"The *distentions* of those parts hath stopped all fruitfulness."—*Bacon. & Fict.: Double Marriage*, iii. 1.

* 3. The act of stretching apart.

"Our legs do labour more in elevation than in *distention*."—*Wotton: Architecture.*

* 4. The space occupied by the thing distended; breadth.

*** dĭs-tĕr',** *v.t.* [Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and *terra* = earth, land.] To banish or drive from a country.

"Many thousands were *disterred* and banished"— *Howell: Letters*, i. i. 24.

*** dĭs-tĕr'-mĭn-ate,** *a.* [Lat. *disterminatus*, pa. par. of *disterminо* = to separate by boundaries: *dis* = away, apart, and *terminus* = a boundary.] Separated, apart.

"However far *disterminate* in places, however segregated, and infinitely severalized in persons."—*Bp. Hall: The Peacemaker*, ch. i., § 8.

*** dĭs-tĕr-mĭn-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *disterminatio*, from *disterminatus*, pa. par. of *disterminо*.] A separation or parting.

"Above this, there was *cherem*, which was a total exclusion or *disterminution*, with anathemas or execrations joined with it, but yet was not final."—*Hammond: Of Conscience.*

dĭs-tĕr'-rite, *s.* [Ger. *disterrit*.]

Min.: A variety of Seybertite from Fassa in the Tyrol, where it occurs in hexagonal prisms of a yellowish-green or leek-green colour to reddish-grey. Sp. gr., 3·04—3·05; hardness, 5. Called also Brandisite (q.v.).

dĭs-thē'ne, *s.* [Gr. δίς (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and σθενος (*sthenos*) = strength, in allusion to the unequalled hardness and electric properties in two different directions.

Min.: The same as Cyanite (q.v.).

***dĭs-thrōne,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *dethroner*.] To dethrone, to depose.

"Nothing can possibly *disthrone* them, but that which cast the angels from heaven, and man out of paradise."—*Smith: Old Age* (1666), Pref. A. 4 b.

*** dĭs-thrōn'-ize,** *v.t.* [Eng. *disthron*(e); *-ize*.]

I. *Lit.:* To dethrone or disthrone.

"By his death he it recovered; But Peridure and Vigent him *disthronized*." *Spenser: F. Q.*, II. x. 44.

2. *Fig.:* To deprive of any position of majesty or sovereignty.

"To *disthronize* the mightie God Jehova of his regall throne of majestie and glorie."—*Stubbes: Anatomy of Abuses*, pt. ii., p. 60.

dĭs'-tich, *s. & a.* [Lat. *distichus*, *distichon*; Gr. διστιχος (*distichos*) = having two rowe, διστιχον (*distichon*) = a couplet: δίς (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and στίχος (*stichos*) = a row or rank.]

A. *As subst.:* A couple of verses or lines making complete sense, a couplet; an epigram in two lines.

"There was a still more unfortunate *distich*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

B. *As adjective:*

Bot.: The same as Distichous (q.v.).

dĭs-tĭch-ĭ-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *distichi(um)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: A family of operculate acrocarpous, i.e., terminal fruited mosses, of cæspitose habit, and fruit consisting of oval equal capsules. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

dĭs-tĭch'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. διστίχια (*distichia*) = a double line: δι = δίς (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and στίχος (*stichos*) = a row, order, or line.]

Bot.: A genus of mosses, the typical one of the family Distichiaceæ (q.v.). Two species are British—viz., *Distichium capellaceum* and *D. inclinatum*.

dĭs'-tĭch-oŭs, *a.* [Gr. διστιχος (*distichos*) = having two rows or ranks.]

Botany:

1. Having two rows or ranks; as of leaves, florets, &c.

2. Arranged in two rows, as the grains in an ear of barley, or leaves on opposite sides of a stem or axis.

dĭs'-tĭch-ŏŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *distichous; -ly.*] In two rows or ranks.

"The leaves are said to be arranged *distichously*."—*Gardener's Chronicle*, No. 410, p. 539.

dĭs-tĭg'-ma, *s.* [Gr. δι = δις (*dis*) = twice, two-fold, and στίγμα (*stigma*) = a spot, a mark.]

Zool.: A genus of Infusoria, belonging to the family Astasiæa, having two pigment-spots, but without cilia, flagelliform filaments, or other locomotive appendages; the motion being like that of a leech. The form of the body is variable. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

dĭs-tĭl', ***dis-till,** ***dis-tille,** ***dis-tyll,** ***dys-tyll,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Fr. *distiller*, from Lat. *distillo* = to fall in drops, to trickle down: *de* = down, and *stillo* = to drop; *stilla* = a drop; Sp. *destilar*; Port. *destillar*; Ital. *distillare.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* To fall down in drops; to trickle down.

"And the dull drops that from his purpled bill
As from a limbeck did adowne *distill*."
Spenser: Mutabilitie, vii. 31.

* 2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To flow gently and in small quantities.

"The Euphrates *distilleth* out of the mountains of Armenia."—*Raleigh: History of the World.*

(2) To flow gently and softly.

"Wherewyth he offreth playnts his soule to save,
That from his hearte *dystylleth* on euery syde."
Wyat: Prol. to the Psalmes.

(3) To drop, to be wet.

"And see his jaws *distil* with smoking gore."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, xvii. 72.

II. *Chemistry:*

* 1. To be distilled.

"That thing that by vertues of fire . . . *distillith* withinne the vessel."—*Book of Quinte Essence*, p. 4.

2. To practise distillation; to use a still.

"Hast thou not learned me how
To make perfumes, *distil*, preserve?"
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, i. 5.

B. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) To let fall or send down in drops.

"They pour down rain, according to the vapour thereof, which the clouds do drop and *distil* upon man abundantly."—*Job* xxxvi. 28.

(2) In the same sense as II.

* 2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To extract with care and diligence.

"There is some soul of goodness in things evil,
Would men observingly *distil* it out."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. 1.

(2) To form out of the quintessence or finest parts of.

"As 'twere from forth us all, a man *distilled*
Out of our virtues."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, i. 3.

(3) To extract the quintessence of.

"Nature presently *distilled*
Helen's cheek, but not her heart."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, iii. 2.

(4) To form, to give out.

"A gentil herte his tunge stilleth,
That it malice none *distilleth*." *Gower*, i. 3.

(5) To dissolve, to melt.

"*Distilled* almost to jelly with the act of fear."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 2.

II. *Chemistry:*

1. To obtain or extract by the process of distillation.

"The liquid *distilled* from benzoin is subject to frequent vicissitudes of fluidity and firmness."—*Boyle.*

2. To subject to the process of distillation; to rectify; to purify.

"Ye muste *distille* this wiyn ȝ tymes."—*Book of Quinte Essence*, p. 4.

* **dĭs-tĭl'-la-ble,** *a.* [Fr.] That may or can be distilled; fit for distillation.

"Liquor coming from the *distillable* concretes."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 225.

dĭs-tĭl'-late, *s.* [Eng. *distil*, and suff. *-ate* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: The product of distillation found in the receiver of the distilling apparatus.

"The source from which the *distillate* is obtained."
Times (Irish Whisky), Feb. 1, 1876.

dĭs-tĭl-lā'-tion, * **dĕs-tĭl-lā'-tion,** * **dis-til-la-ci-oun,** *s.* [Lat. *distillatio* = a trickling or falling down in drops, from *distillatus*, pa. par. of *distillo* = to drop or trickle down; Fr. *distillation*, Sp. *destilacion*, Ital. *distillazione*, Port. *destillação.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

*(1) The act of dropping, or falling in drops.

(2) In the same sense as II.

"A substance obtained by *distillation*."—*Boyle: Works*, iv. 499.

(3) Anything obtained by distillation; a distilled medicine.

"While through th' obstructed pores the struggling vapour
And bitter *distillation* force their way."
West: Triumphs of the Gout.

* (4) The act of pouring out in drops.

* (5) That which falls in drops.

* (6) A cold in the head; catarrh.

"It bredeth rheumes, catarrhs, and *distillations*."—*Touchstone of Complexions*, p. 104.

*2. *Fig.:* A falling or wasting away gradually or by degrees.

"His liver diseased and corrupted by *destillation*."
Holland: Suetonius, p. 74.

II. *Chemistry:*

1. The act of heating a solid or liquid in a vessel so constructed that the vapours thrown off from the heated substance are collected and condensed. Every distilling apparatus consists essentially of a retort or boiler, in which vaporisation takes place, a refrigerator in which the vapour is condensed, and a receiver. Distillation is of great value in the arts and manufactures. Pure or distilled water, so indispensable to the chemist, is obtained by distillation; sea-water can be rendered potable by the same process; whilst volatile oils and essences are extracted from plants by distillation with water or alcohol. Its most extensive application is in the manufacture of intoxicating spirits. A wort or saccharine infusion is prepared from malt or other grain, or from sugar, at a temperature not exceeding 160° F. After being separated from the grain and cooled to between 60° and 70° F., a certain quantity of yeast is added. Fermentation at once begins, and the saccharine matter is resolved into alcohol and carbonic acid, the former of which remains in the liquid. As soon as the liquor ceases to attenuate, the alcoholic mixture, which is now called wash, is run into the still and submitted to distillation. When a strong flavourless spirit is required, a large and peculiarly constructed still, with high condensing power, is used; but a flavoured spirit is obtained by a double distillation in a small still with low condensing power. The product of the first distillation is called "low wines." A re-distillation at a lower temperature produces first an oil which is separated, and then a spirit more or less flavoured. Malt liquor is impregnated with the essential oil of barley; brandy with the oil of the grape; rum with the oil of the sugar-cane; and gin with the oil of juniper, &c.

¶ (1) *Dry distillation* is a term applied to the distillation of a solid substance, as in the preparation and purification of zinc.

(2) *Fractional distillation* is the separation of liquids having different boiling points. In distillation proper, a simple mechanical separation takes place.

(3) *Destructive distillation:* The kind of distillation produced when the temperature is raised sufficiently high to decompose the substance, and evolve new products, possessing different qualities. It is exemplified in the production of wood-naphtha, pyroligneous acid, and tar, by the distillation of wood in close vessels at a high temperature.

2. The product of the processs of distillation; the substance drawn by the still, and found in the receiver of the distilling apparatus.

"I suffered the pangs of three several deaths; . . . then to be stopped in, like a strong *distillation*, with stinking clothes."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 5.

¶ Distillation, and the various processes dependent on it, are believed to have been introduced into Europe by the Moors about A.D. 1150. The distillation of spirituous liquors was in practice in Great Britain in the sixteenth century. (*Haydn.*)

* **distil-house,** * **distill-house,** *s.* A distillery.

"Schiedam . . . containing near three hundred *distill-houses*."—*Pocket Magazine* (1794), vol. i. p. 22.

dĭs-tĭl'-la-tŏr-y, * **dis-til-la-tor-ie,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *distillatoire*, Ital. *distillatorio*, Sp. *destilatorio*, from Lat. *distillatus*, pa. par. of *distillo.*] [STILLATORY.]

* **A.** *As adj.:* Pertaining to, or used in the process of distillation.

"Having in well-closed *distillatory* glasses caught the fumes."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 136.

B. *As substantive:*

* 1. *Chem.:* An apparatus used in distilling; a still.

2. *Her.:* A charge borne by the Distillers' Company, and usually blazoned: "a *distillatory* double armed, on a fire, with two worms and bolt receivers." (*Ogilvie.*)

"Thanne must ye do make in the furneis of alschin a *distillatorie* of glas."—*Book of Quinte Essence*, p. 4.

dĭs-tĭl'led, *pa. par.* & *a.* [DISTIL.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Obtained by distillation; purified, perfumed.

"Balm his foul head in warm *distilled* waters."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew (Induct., 1.)

distilled-water, *s.*

Chem.: Pure water obtained by distillation, H_2O. The water, if it contains suspended impurities, should be first filtered. The soluble impurities are either volatile or fixed. The water which comes over first about one-tenth should be rejected, as it contains nearly all the volatile impurities. The worm should be of block tin, silver, or platinum, as steam acts on glass, dissolving out alkaline silicates. Care should be taken to prevent the mechanical spirting of the liquid; one-tenth of the water should be left in the retort; the solid impurities are also left. It should be redistilled to get rid of traces of organic matter, after it has been treated with a little caustic potash and permanganate of potassium, to oxidize the organic impurities. If it still contains traces of ammonia it should be again redistilled over $KHSO_4$ to fix the ammonia. Distilled water is used in chemical analysis, and ought always to be used in preparing medicines. It should give no precipitate with $AgNO_3$, showing the absence of chlorides; nor with ammonia oxalate, showing the absence of lime; nor with barium chloride, $BaCl_2$, showing the absence of sulphuric acid. A drop of permanganate of potassium should give a pink tint to the water, showing the absence of organic matter.

dĭs-tĭl'-lĕr, *s.* [Eng. *distil; -er.*] Specifically, one whose business is the production of spirits by distillation.

"Our copious granaries *distillers* thin."
Warton: Oxford Newsman's Verses (1767).

dĭs-tĭl'-lĕr-y, *s.* [Fr. *distillerie.*]

* **I.** The act or process of distillation.

2. A place or building where distillation is carried on.

"The site is now occupied by a *distillery*."—*Pennant: London*, p. 41.

dĭs-tĭl'-lĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISTIL.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Dropping, falling in drops.

2. *Chem.:* Used or adapted for distillation.

"A *distilling* apparatus for the supply of fresh water."—*Times*, Nov. 4, 1878. (Advt.)

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of distillation.

* **dĭs-tĭl'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *distil; -ment.*] That which is extracted by distillation; a distillate.

"Upon my secure hour thy uncle stole,
And in the porches of mine ears did pour
The leperous *distilment*."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 5.

dĭs-tĭnct', *a., adv., & s.* [Fr., from Lat. *distinctus*, pa. par. of *distinguo* = to distinguish (q.v.); Ital. & Sp. *distinto.*]

A. *As adjective:*

* 1. Marked out or off; set apart and distinguished from others by visible marks or signs; specified.

"No place
Is yet *distinct* by name."
Milton: P. L., vii. 505, 534.

2. Distinguished or discriminated in words.

"In other maner ben *distinct* the spices of glotonie."—*Chaucer: Parson's Tale.*

3. Different in nature or kind; not alike.

"The firelock of the Highlander was quite *distinct* from the weapon which he used in close fight."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii

4. Different, separate, not conjoined.

"Eternity, the various sentence past,
Assigns the severed throng *distinct* abodes."
Young: Night Thoughts, ix. 836, 837.

5. Clear, unconfused, plain, evident; so clearly marked out, in nature or qualities, as to be readily distinguished from others.

6. Clear in sound.

* 7. Marked, spotted, variegated.

"Tempestuous fell
His arrows from the fourfold-visaged Four,
Distinct with eyes, and from the living wheels
Distinct alike with multitude of eyes."
Milton: P. L., vi. 844-47.

* **B.** *As adv.:* Distinctly.

"Be that again proclaimed *distinct* and loud."
Thomson Liberty, iii. 277.

* **C.** *As subst.:* A distinct, separate body or individual

"Two *distincts*, division none,
Number there in love was slain."
Shakesp.: Phœnix & Turtle, 27, 28.

¶ For the difference between *distinct* and *different*, see DIFFERENT.

*** dĭs-tĭnct', * dis-tincte,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *distincter*, from Lat. *distinctus*.]

1. To distinguish

"There can no wight *distinct* it so,
That he dare sale a word thereto."
Romaunt of the Rose, 6,199, 6,200.

2. To mark out, to define.

"In the which year [1288] died Stephen Langton, Archbishop of Canterburie, by whom the chapters of the Bible, in that order and number as we now use them, were first *distincted*."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 248.

*** dĭs-tĭnct'-ĭ-fȳ,** *v.t.* [Eng. *distinct*; *i* connective, and suff. *-fy*.] To make distinct.

"Both *distinctify* and magnify its feeblest component members."—*Proctor: Myths and Marvels of Astronomy*, p. 247.

dĭs-tĭnc'-tion, * dis-tinc-ci-on, * dis-tinc-ci-oun, * dis-tinc-ti-oun, *s.* [Lat. *distinctio* = a marking out, distinction; Fr. *distinction*; Sp. *distincion*; Ital. *distinzione*, from Lat. *distinctus*, pa. par. of *distinguo*.]

* 1. The act of distinguishing, dividing, or marking off.

"The *distinction* of tragedy into acts was not known; or, if it were, it is yet so darkly delivered to us, that we cannot make it out."—*Dryden: Essay on Dramatick Poesy.*

* 2. A dividing, separating, or keeping apart.

"For *distincciouns* of dyuers manere men that woned there."—*Trevisa*, i. 111.

* 3. A division, a branch.

"I thisse *distinctiun* beoth fif cheapitres."—*Ayenbite*, p. 12.

4. The act of distinguishing or discriminating between.

"This fierce abridgment
Hath to it circumstantial branches, which
Distinction should be rich in."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 6.

* 5. Discernment, judgment, discrimination; the power of distinguishing.

"She left the eye *distinction* to cull out
The one from the other."
Beaumont & Fletcher.

6. That which serves to distinguish one thing from others; a mark or note of difference.

"None can venture to fix the precise moment at which either *distinction* ceased."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

7. A distinguishing quality, property, or characteristic.

"The streams are lost amid the splendid blank,
O'erwhelming all *distinction*."
Cowper: Task, v. 96, 97.

8. Difference regarded; regard to circumstances, qualities, or characteristics; discrimination.

"There is no *distinctioun* of Jew and of Greek, for the same Lord of all is rich in all that ynvardli clepen hem."—*Wycliffe: Romans* x.

9. A difference made or drawn between things.

". . . but the *distinctions* rest upon unsupported conjectures."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. xiii., pt. ii., § 22.

10. Eminence, superiority; elevation in rank or character; honour, estimation.

"Among philosophers . . . merit only makes *distinction*."—*Goldsmith: On Polite Learning*, ch. xiii.

11. That which confers eminence or superiority, as a high office or honour bestowed.

"He had been elected speaker in the late reign under circumstances which made that *distinction* peculiarly honourable."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

12. Honour, credit.

¶ *Without distinction:* Promiscuously, alike, indiscriminately; without regard to differences existing.

¶ For the difference between *distinction* and *difference*, see DIFFERENCE.

dĭs-tĭnct'-ĭve, *a.* [Fr. *distinctif*; Ital. & Sp. *distintivo*.]

1. Serving to mark distinction or difference.

"The Holy One is a *distinctive* title of God."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 34.

* 2. Having the power to distinguish or discriminate; discriminating.

"Credulous and vulgar auditors readily believe it, and the more judicious and *distinctive* heads do not reject it."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

3. Distinguished, separate, distinct.

"All carpet patterns should be constructed as *distinctive* from wall patterns."—*Dr. Dresser*, in *Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. ii., p. 248.

*** dĭs-tĭnct'-ĭve-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *distinctive*; *-ly*.]

1. With proper distinction or difference.

"Her sweet tongue could speak *distinctively* Greeke, Latin, Tuscane, Spanish, French, and Dutch."
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 855.

2. Plainly, without confusion, accurately.

"To what end doth he *distinctively* assign a peculiar dispensation of operations to the Father, of ministeries to the Son, of gifts to the Holy Ghost?"—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 26.

dĭs-tĭnct'-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *distinct*; *-ly*.]

1. In a distinct manner; with distinction; not confusedly.

* 2. Separately, apart.

"In the particle καὶ as *distinctly* put to each."—*Goodwin: Works*, vol. iii., pt. ii., p. 13.

3. Plainly, evidently, clearly.

"His work *distinctly* trace."
Cowper: Testimony of Divine Adoption.

4. With a distinct voice; plainly, clearly.

"So they read in the book in the law of God *distinctly*."—*Nehem.* viii. 8.

* 5. Explicitly.

"I do not in position *distinctly* speak of her."
Shakesp.: Othello, iii. 3.

* 6. With discrimination or meaning; significantly.

"Thou dost snore *distinctly*:
There's meaning in thy snores."
Shakesp.: Tempest, ii. 1.

¶ For the difference between *distinctly* and *clearly*, see CLEARLY.

dĭs-tĭnct'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *distinct*; *-ness*.]

1. The quality of being distinct or separate.

"Its incorporeity or *distinctness* from the body."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 57.

2. Such separation or difference between things as makes them easily distinguishable.

3. Clearness or plainness of sound.

4. Clearness, precision, exactness.

"In order to write with precision, one must possess a very considerable degree of *distinctness* and accuracy."—*Blair*, vol. i., lect. 10.

* 5. Discrimination, judgment, discernment; the power of discriminating or distinguishing between things.

"The membranes and humours of the eye are perfectly pellucid, and void of colour, for the clearness, and for the *distinctness*, of vision."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

*** dĭs-tĭnct'-ŏr,** *s.* [Lat.] One who distinguishes or makes distinctions.

"Such curious *distinctors*."—*Holinshed: Descr. of Ireland*, ch. i.

*** dĭs-tĭnct'-ūre,** *s.* [Eng. *distinct*; *-ure*.] Distinctness.

*** dĭs-tĭn'-gued (gued as gwĕd), * dis-tingwed,** *a.* [Fr. *distinguer* = to distinguish.] Distinguished.

"Art thou *distingued* and embelised by the sprynging floures of the first somer season?"—*Chaucer: Boethius*, p. 47.

dĭs-tĭn'-guĭsh (gu as gw), *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *distinguer*; Sp. & Port. *distinguir*; Ital. *distinguere*, from Lat. *distinguo* = to mark with a prick, to distioguish: *dis* = away, apart, and a form *stinguo* (not found) = to prick; cogn. with Eng. *sting* and *stigma* (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To make distinct, or indicate difference by an external mark.

2. To separate from others by some distinctive characteristic; to constitute a mark of difference or distinction in things.

3. To classify or arrange according to different or distinctive properties, characteristics, or qualities.

"Moses *distinguishes* the causes of the flood into those that belong to the heavens, and those that belong to the earth: the rains, and the abyss."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

4. To note or perceive the distinction or difference between different things; to recognize the individuality of; to discriminate between.

(1) By the senses.

"Being set before you both together,
A judging sight doth soon *distinguish* either."
Drayton Matilda to K. John.

(2) By the understanding or reason.

"By our reason we are enabled to *distinguish* good from evil."—*Watts Logic.*

5. To perceive the existence of with the senses: as, To *distinguish* a sound.

* 6. To discern critically; to judge.

"No more can you *distinguish* of a man,
Than of his outward show!"
Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 1.

* 7. To understand.

"No man could *distinguish* what he said."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,788.

8. To make eminent, noted, or known; to gain distinction for.

"In all the four characters he had *distinguished* himself."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv., p. 457.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To make a distinction; to discriminate; to mark or note the distinction or difference.

"The reader must learn to *distinguish*."—*Herschel: Astronomy* (1858), § 252.

¶ Followed also by *between*.

"It is not so easy to *distinguish between* notoriety and fame."—*Emerson: Books*

* 2. To become distinct, distinguishable, or differentiated.

"The little embryo first *distinguishes* into a little knot."—*Jer. Taylor.*

¶ (1) Blair thus discriminates between the two words to *distinguish* and to *separate*: "We *distinguish* what we want not to confound with another thing; we *separate* what we want to remove from it. Objects are *distinguished* from one another by their qualities; they are *separated* by the distances of time or place." (*Blair: Lect. on Rhetoric and Belles Lettres* (1817), vol. i., p. 229.)

(2) Crabb thus discriminates between to *distinguish* and to *discriminate*: "To *distinguish* is the general, to *discriminate* is the particular term: the former is an indefinite, the latter a definite action. To *discriminate* is in fact to *distinguish* specifically; hence we speak of a *distinction* as true or false, but of a *discrimination* as nice. We *distinguish* things as to their divisibility or unity; we *discriminate* them as to their inherent properties: we *distinguish* things that are like or unlike, to separate or collect them; we *discriminate* things only that are different for the purpose of separating one from the other; we *distinguish* by means of the senses as well as the understanding; we *discriminate* by the understanding only: we *distinguish* things by their colour, or we *distinguish* moral objects by their truth or falsehood; we *discriminate* the characters of men, or we *discriminate* their merits according to circumstances."

¶ For the difference between to *distinguish* and to *signalize*, see SIGNALIZE.

dĭs-tĭn'-guĭsh-ă-ble (gu as gw), *a.* [Eng. *distinguish*; *-able*.]

1. That may or can be distinguished or discriminated from others; capable of being distinguished.

"Left a race behind
Like to themselves, *distinguishable* scarce
From Gentiles." *Milton: P. R.*, iii. 423-25.

2. Capable of being perceived by the senses; perceptible.

"Things that move so swift as not to affect the senses distinctly with several *distinguishable* distances of their motion."—*Locke: Human Understanding*, bk. ii., ch. xiv.

* 3. Worthy of note or of regard; distinguished, notable.

"I would endeavour that my betters should seek me by the merit of something *distinguishable*."—*Swift.*

*** dĭs-tĭn'-guĭsh-ă-ble-nĕss (gu as gw),** *s.* [Eng. *distinguishable*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being distinguishable.

*** dĭs-tĭn'-guĭsh-ă-bly (gu as gw),** *adv.* [Eng. *distinguishab(le)*; *-ly*.] In a manner or degree capable of being distinguished or discriminated from others; distinctly, notably.

"*Distinguishably* in the taste of the most admired reflections of some of our favourite authors."—*Cambridge: The Scribleriad*, bk. ii.

dĭs-tĭn'-guished (gu as gw), *pa. par. & a.* [DISTINGUISH.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Marked by some distinctive or distinguishing sign or property.

"That instant Pallas, bursting from a cloud,
Fixed a *distinguished* mark, and cried aloud."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, viii. 219, 220.

2. Exceeding or surpassing others; unusual, above the common.

"For sins committed with many aggravations of guilt, the furnace of wrath will be seven times hotter, and burn with a *distinguished* fury."—*Rogers.*

3. Eminent, noted, or celebrated for some superior or extraordinary quality.

"They could far more easily bear the pre-eminence of a *distinguished* stranger."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

* 4. Marked, noticeable.

"Mrs. Delvile received her with the most *distinguished* politeness."—*Miss Burney: Cecilia*, bk. iii., ch. vii.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *distinguished, conspicuous, eminent, noted*, and *illustrious*: "The idea of an object having something attached to it to excite notice is common to all these terms. *Distinguished* in its general sense expresses little more than this idea; the rest are but modes of *distinguished*. A thing is *distinguished* in proportion as it is distinct or separate from others; it is *conspicuous* in proportion as it is easily seen; it is *noted* in proportion as it is widely known. In this sense a rank is *distinguished*; a situation is *conspicuous*; a place is *noted*. Persons are *distinguished* by external marks or by characteristic qualities; persons or things are *conspicuous* mostly from some external mark; persons or things are *noted* mostly by collateral circumstances. A man may be *distinguished* by his decorations, or he may be *distinguished* by his manly air, or by his abilities; a person is *conspicuous* by the gaudiness of his dress; a house is *conspicuous* that stands on a hill: a person is *noted* for having performed a wonderful cure; a place is *noted* for its fine waters. We may be *distinguished* for things good, bad, or indifferent: we may be *conspicuous* for our singularities or that which only attracts vulgar notice: we may be *noted* for that which is bad, and mostly for that which is the subject of vulgar discourse; we can be *eminent* and *illustrious* only for that which is really good and praiseworthy; the former applies, however, mostly to those things which set a man high in the circle of his acquaintance; the latter to that which makes him shine before the world. A man of *distinguished* talent will be apt to excite envy if he be not also *distinguished* for his private virtue: affectation is never better pleased than when it can place itself in such a *conspicuous* situation as to draw all eyes upon itself: lovers of fame are sometimes contented to render themselves *noted* for their vices or absurdities: nothing is more gratifying to a man than to render himself *eminent* for his professional skill: it is the lot of but few to be *illustrious*, and those few are very seldom to be envied. In an extended and moral application, these terms may be employed to heighten the character of an object; a favour may be said to be *distinguished*, piety *eminent*, and a name *illustrious*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***dĭs-tĭn'-guĭshed-lў (gu as gw),** *adv.* [Eng. *distinguished*; *-ly.*] In a distinguished manner; eminently.

dĭs-tĭn'-guĭsh-ẽr (gu as gw), *s.* [Eng. *distinguish*; *-er.*]

1. One who distinguishes or separates one thing from another by marks of difference.

"Let us admire the wisdom of God in this *distinguisher* of times, and visible deity, the sun."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

2. One who accurately discerns the difference or discriminates between things; a critical observer.

"If I should ask any, the most subtil *distinguisher*."—*Hobbes: Answer to Dr. Bramhall.*

dĭs-tĭn'-guĭsh-ĭng (gu as gw), *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISTINGUISH.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Constituting a difference or distinction; distinctive.

2. Marking difference or distinction; distinctive, peculiar.

"The *distinguishing* badge of the Anglican Church."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

C. *As subst.:* The act of marking difference or distinction; a separating from others.

distinguishing-pennant, *s.*

Nautical:

1. The special or proper flag of a vessel.

2. A special pennant hoisted to call attention to signals.

***dĭs-tĭn'-guĭsh-mĕnt (gu as gw),** *s.* A distinction; an observation of difference.

"Should a like language use to all degrees,
And mannerly *distinguishment* leave out
Betwixt the prince and beggar."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, ii. 1.

***dĭs-tĭ'-tle,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *title* (q.v.).] To strip or divest of a title.

"That were the next way to *distitle* myself of honour."—*Ben Jonson: Cynthia's Revels*, iv. 2.

***dĭs-tĭ'-tled (tled as tẹld),** *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISTITLE.]

***dĭs-tĭ'-tlĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISTITLE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of divesting of a title.

dĭs'-tŏm-ą, *s.* [Gr. δι = δίς (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and στόμα (*stoma*) = a mouth.]

Zoology:

1. A genus of internal parasitic worms, order Trematoda, class Platyelmintha, vulgarly known as "Suctorial Worms" or "Flukes." The Distoma is commonly found in the liver and biliary ducts of sheep and other ruminants, deriving nourishment from the fluids in which it is immersed, and giving rise to the disease known as the "rot." The body of the creature, which is not quite an inch in length, is flattened, and resembles in some degree a minute sole or flat-fish; at its anterior extremity is a circular disc, or sucker, which is perforated by the aperture of the mouth; whilst a second sucker of similar form, but imperforate, is placed upon the ventral surface of the body. With these, both formerly thought to be mouths, whence the name, the parasite clings firmly to the body of its host.

The embryo on its discharge from the egg is of conical form and aquatic habits, swimming freely by means of cilia, with which it is covered. These, however, it does not retain long, and passing into its second stage of development, it enters the body of some freshwater mollusc, where it remains until its temporary host is accidentally taken into the system of some ruminant, when it undergoes its final transformation and passes into its mature stage of development. Distoma has occasionally been found in man.

2. A genus of Tunicata, family Botryllidæ. They occur on marine Algæ. Branchial and anal orifices six-rayed.

dĭs-tŏm'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *distom(a)* (q.v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Trematoda, type Distoma.

dĭs'-tō-mŭs, *s.* [DISTOMA.]

Zool.: The same as Distoma (2).

***dĭs-tor-que-mĕnt (que as k),** *s.* [Lat. *distorqueo* = to twist, to distort.] A distortion, a writhing.

"Like the *distorquements* of a darted conscience."—*Feltham: Resolves.*

dĭs-tort', *v.t.* [Fr. *détorquer, détordre*; Sp. & Port. *detorcer*; Ital. *distorcere.*] [DISTORT, *a.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. To twist, bend, or put out of the natural figure or posture; to deform, to disfigure.

"And there lay the rider *distorted* and pale.
With the dew on his brow and the rust on his mail."
Byron: Destruction of Sennacherib.

2. To represent in a distorted form: as, His features were *distorted* in the mirror.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To force out of the true course or direction; to pervert, to bias, to prejudice.

"Once they loomed dimly through an obscuring and *distorting* haze of prejudice."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. To turn or twist from the true meaning; to wrest, to pervert.

"The words of Mr. Hooker, thus pitifully *distorted*."—*Hammond: Works*, vol. ii., pt. ii., p. 51.

***dĭs-tort',** *a.* [Lat. *distortus*, pa. par. of *distorqueo* = to twist aside: *dis* = away, apart; *torqueo* = to twist.] Distorted.

"Her face was ugly, and her mouth *distort*."
Spenser: F. Q., V. xii. 36.

dĭs-tort'-ĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [DISTORT, *v.*]

1. *Lit.:* Twisted, turned, or bent from the natural course or figure.

"Seated here
On thy *distorted* root, with hearers none."
Cowper: Yardley Oak.

***dĭs-tort'-ĕd-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *distorted*; *-ly.*] In a distorted or perverted manner; by perversion.

"They so violently and *distortedly* pervert the natural order of things."—*Cudworth: Morality*, bk. iv. ch. iv.

dĭs-tort'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *distort*; *-er.*] One who or that which distorts.

dĭs-tort'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISTORT, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of twisting or turning out the natural figure; distortion.

dĭs-tor'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *distortio*, from *distortus*, pa. par. of *distorqueo.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. The act of distorting, twisting, or turning out of the natural form or figure; a writhing, or twisting, a contortion.

"Writhing in dire *distortions*."
Savage: On the Recovery of a Lady of Quality.

2. The state of being distorted or out of shape; a distorted part of a body, a deformity.

"More ordinary imperfections and *distortions* of the body."—*Wotton: Reliquiæ Wotton.*, p. 79.

II. *Fig.:* The wresting or perverting of the true meaning of words.

"These absurdities are all framed by a childish *distortion* of my words."—*Bp. Wren.*

***dĭs-tort'-ĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *distort*; *-ive.*]

1. Causing or tending to cause distortions, distorting.

2. Having distortions, distorted.

dĭs-tort'-ŏr, *s.* [Lat.] One who distorts, a distorter.

distortor-oris, *s.*

Anat.: A name given to one of the zygomatic muscles, which distorts the mouth in rage, grinding, &c.

***dĭs-toŭr'-ble, *des-tro-ble, *dis-tro-ble, *dis-tur-ble, *dis-turb-el-yn,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *des* = Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and *tourbler, turbler* = to disturb, from Lat. *turbula*, dim. of *turba* = a crowd.] To disturb, to throw into disorder or confusion, to confound.

"I am ryght sory yif I have oughte
Distroubled yow out of your thoughte."
Chaucer: Book of the Duchess, 522.

dĭs-trăct', *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *distraire*; Sp. *distraer*; Port. *distrahir*; Ital. *distraere.*] [DISTRACT, *a.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

* 1. To draw or pull in different directions.

"The needle endeavours to conform unto the meridian; but being *distracted*, driveth that way where the greater and powerfuller part of the earth is placed."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

* 2. To divide, to separate, to break up into parts.

"*Distract* your army, which doth most consist
Of war-marked footmen."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iii. 7.

3. To turn or draw from one point; to divert from one subject to a number of others.

"If he cannot wholly avoid the eye of the observer, he hopes to *distract* it by a multiplicity of the object."—*South.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To fill with contrary considerations; to perplex, to harass or to disturb with a multiplicity of cares or thoughts.

"An infant daughter late my griefs increased,
And all a mother's cares *distract* my breast."
Pope: Sappho to Phaon, 77, 78.

2. To disturb the peace of by internal dissensions; to tear asunder.

"The Anglican Church was, at this time, not less *distracted* than the Gallican Church."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

3. To disturb or disorder the reason or intellect; to derange, to put beside oneself.

"This news *distracts* me."
Shakesp.: Merry Wives, ii. 2.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To become distracted, to be beside oneself.

"Like to *distract*, she lifted up his head,
Cry'd Lindy, Lindy, waes me, are ye dead?"
Ross: Helenore, p. 15.

***dĭs-trăct',** ***dĭs-trā'-ete,** *a.* [Lat. *distractus*, pa. par. of *distraho* = to draw in different

directione: *dis* = away, apart, and *traho* = to draw.]

1. *Lit.:* Separated, divided, disjoined.

"To your audit comes
Their *distract* parcels in combined sums."
Shakesp.: Lover's Complaint, 230, 231.

2. *Fig.:* Distracted in mind.

"The fellow is *distract*, and so am I."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, iv. 3.

dĭs-trăct'-ĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [DISTRACT, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

* 1. *Lit.:* Divided, separated, disjoined.

"But to the brighte t beame
Distracted clouds give way: so stand thou forth,
The time is fair again."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, v. iii.

2. *Fig.:* Disturbed or disordered mentally; perplexed, confounded, harassed.

"One tender friend of my *distracted* mind."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, xix. 304.

dĭs-trăct'-ĕd-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *distracted*; *-ly.*]

1. Disjointly; by fits and starts.

"For she did speak in starts *distractedly*."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, ii. 2.

2. Madly, frantically; like one distracted.

"*Distractedly* she did her hands extend."
Drayton: Barons' Wars, bk. ii.

* **dĭs-trăct'-ĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *distracted*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being distracted; distraction.

"The present *distractedness* of my mind."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 41.

dĭs-trăct'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *distract*; *-er.*] One who or that which distracts.

"Such inspiration as this, is no *distracter* from, but an accomplisher and enlarger of human faculties."—*More: Conj. Cabb.* (Pref.).

* **dĭs-trăct'-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *distract*; *-ful(l).*] Causing distraction; distracting.

"In that *distractful* shape."
Heywood: Love's Mistris, sig. F 9.

* **dĭs-trăct'-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *distract*; *-able.*] Capable of being drawn aside, or in different directions.

dĭs-trăct'-ile, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *tractile* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Divided in two parts; torn asunder; an epithet applied to the connective when it is attached to the filament in a horizontal manner, so as to separate the two anther lobes. Example, in *Salvia officinalis.*

dĭs-trăct'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [DISTRACT, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of divertiog, disturbing, or deranging mentally; distraction.

dĭs-trăc'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *distractio*, from *distractus*, pa. par. of *distraho*; Fr. *distraction*; Sp. *distraccion*; Ital. *distrazione.*]

* **I.** *Literally:*

1. The act of drawing in different directions; separation.

"Uncapable of *distraction* from him with whom thou wert one."—*Bp. Hall.*

2. A separate or detached body or portion; a detachment.

"While he was yet in Rome,
His power went out in such *distractions*, as
Beguiled all spies." *Shakesp.: Ant. & Cleop.*, iii. 7.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. The act of drawing or diverting from a point or matter.

2. A state of confusion or perplexity caused by a multiplicity of thoughts or cares distracting the mind; embarrassment.

"Behold *distraction*, frenzy, and amazement,
Like witless antics, one another meet."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, v. 3.

3. Violent mental excitement arising from pain, care, &c.

"And in *distraction's* bitter mood
She weeps with wild despair."
Scott: William & Helen, viii.

* 4. Folly, stupidity.

5. Madness, insanity.

"This savours not much of *distraction*."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, v. 1.

6. Anything which distracts or tends to distract the mind, or turn it away from any business, study, care, or occupation.

* 7. Confusion, tumult, disorder, disturbance.

"What may we not hope from him in a time of quiet and tranquillity, since, during the late *distractions*, he has done so much for the advantage of our trade?"—*Addison: Freeholder.*

* **dĭs-trăc'-tious,** *a.* [Eng. *distract*; *-ious.*] Distracting.

"No molluminous, laborious, and *distractious* thing.'
Cudworth: Intell. System, p. 855.

* **dĭs-trăc'-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *distract*; *-ive.*] Tending to distract; distracting.

"Shakes off those *distractive* thoughts."—*Bp. Hall: The Devout Soul*, § 23.

* **dĭs-trăc'-tĭve-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *distractive*; *-ly.*] In a distracting manner; so as to distract. (*Carlyle.*)

dĭs-trā'ĭn, * **dĭs traine,** * **dĭs-treine,** * **dĭs-treyn,** *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *destraindre*, from Lat. *distringo* = to pull apart: *dis* = away, apart, and *stringo* = to compress, to strain; Ital. *distringere.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. To pull or rend asunder.

"Neither guile nor force might it *distraine*."
Spenser: F. Q., II. xii. 82.

* 2. To seize upon for oneself; to take possession of.

"Here's Beaufort, that regards not God nor king,
Hath here *distrained* the Tower to his use."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., i. 3.

* 3. To bind down; to keep under restraint.

"A man which that vicious lusts holden *distrained* with chaynes."—*Chaucer: Boethius*, ii. 6.

* 4. To clasp, to hold tightly.

"The gentle faucon, that with his fete *distreineth*
The kinges hand." *Chaucer: Assembly of Foules*

* 5. To oppress, to burden, to distract.

"When raging love with extreme paine
Most cruelly *distrains* my hart."
Surrey: The Lover Comforteth himself.

6. In the same sense as **II.**

"Their furniture was *distrained* without mercy."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

* 7. To take goods or chattels from by distraint.

"They suffer themselves to be *distrained*."—*Selden: Table Talk.*

II. *Law:* To seize for debt; to take a personal chattel from any person in order to satisfy a demand or to enforce the performance of an act.

"Nothing shall be *distrained* for rent, which may not be rendered again in as good plight as when it was *distrained*."—*Blackstone: Comm.*, bk. iii., ch. i.

B. *Intrans.:* To seize goods under a distraint; to levy a distress.

"To enable those who let her out to *distrain* on a short succession of master mariners."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 27, 1882.

dĭs-trā'ĭn-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *distrain*; *-able.*] That may be distrained; liable to be distrained.

"Strangers' beasts found on the tenant's land, if put in by consent of the owner, are *distrainable* immediately afterwards."—*Blackstone: Comm.*, bk. iii., ch. i.

dĭs-trā'ined, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISTRAIN.]

dĭs-trā'ĭn-ẽr, dĭs-trā'ĭn-ŏr, *s.* [Eng. *distrain*; *-er.*]

Law: One who distrains or levies a distress.

"The *distrainor* must answer for the circumstances."—*Blackstone: Comm.*, bk. iii., ch. i.

dĭs-trā'ĭn-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [DISTRAIN.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of seizing goods under a distraint.

"We may so use the matter, to have most part of the money without *distraining* of your own body."—*History of Portunatus.*

dĭs-trā'in-ŏr, *s.* [DISTRAINER.]

dĭs-trā'int, *s.* [O. Fr. *destraincte* = restraint, from *destraindre* = to strain, press, restrain, &c.]

Law: The act of seizing goods for debt, &c.; a distress.

dĭs-trā'it, *a.* [Fr.] Absent or abstracted in mind.

"She was *distrait*, reserved."—*C. Kingsley: Two Years Ago*, ch. xxvi.

† **dĭs-trā'nght** (*gh* silent), * **dĭs-trauwte,** *a.* [An incorrect assimilation of the Eng. *distract* = distracted, to **raught*, pa. par. of *reach*, *taught* from *teach*, &c.]

* 1. *Lit.:* Torn or rent asunder.

"His greedy throat, therewith in two *distraught*."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. vii.

2. *Fig.:* Distracted, perplexed.

"To the sumptuous banquet came
Every Knight and every Dame,
'Twixt son and daughter all *distraught*."
Longfellow: Black Knight.

* **dĭs-trā'ught-ĕd** (*gh* silent), *a.* [Eng. *distraught*; *-ed.*] Distracted.

"That immortale beauty, there with thee,
Which in my weak *distraughted* mind I see."
Spenser: Hymn of Heauenlie Beautie.

* **dĭs-trē'am,** *v.i.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *stream* (q.v.).] To stream, to flow.

"A swelling tear *distreamed* from every eye."
Shenstone: Elegy.

dĭs-trĕss', * **des-tresse,** * **dis-tres,** * **dis-tresse,** * **dys tresse,** *s.* [O. Fr. *destresse*, *destrece*, *destreche*; Prov. *destrecha*, *destressa*, from a supposed Low Lat. form *districtio* = to afflict, from Lat. *districtus*, pa. par. of *distringo*; Ital. *distretta*; Fr. *détresse.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Extreme anguish or pain of mind or body; deep anxiety.

"Alas! his efforts double his *distress*.'
He likes yours little and his own still less."
Cowper: Conversation, 343.

2. A state of misery, poverty, or want; destitution.

"The *distress* of the common people was severe, and was aggravated by the follies of magistrates and by the arts of malecontents."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxii.

3. That which causes suffering, pain, or anguish; a calamity, a misfortune.

"He saved them out of their *distresses*."—*Ps.* cvii. 13.

4. In the same sense as **II.**

5. A state of danger or need of assistance.

"These signal stations are to be available to give notice of vessels in *distress* and requiring assistance."
Daily Telegraph, Dec. 21, 1882.

II. *Law:*

1. *English:*

(1) The act of distraining or seizing the personal chattels of any person in order to satisfy a demand or to enforce a duty.

(*a*) A *distress* is the taking of a personal chattel out of the possession of the wrongdoer into the custody of the party injured, to procure a satisfaction for the wrong committed, the most usual injury for which a distress may be taken being non-payment of rent. A distress may also be taken where a man finds beasts of a stranger wandering in his grounds, *damage-feasant*: that is, doing him hurt or damage, by treading down his grass, or the like, in which case the owner of the soil may distrain them till satisfaction be made him for the injury he has thereby sustained. And for several rates or duties given and penalties inflicted by special acts of parliament for assessments made for the relief of the poor, or for parochial or district works of a public nature, remedy by distress and sale is given. . . . As a general rule, all chattels personal found upon the premises, whether they in fact belong to the tenant or a stranger, are distrainable for rent. To this rule there are certain exceptions; as, for instance, the tools and utensils of trade, if in actual use; valuable things entrusted in the way of trade, as a horse standing in a smith's shop to be shod; goods entrusted to a common carrier, auctioneer, or agent; things fixed to the freehold, as windows, doors, &c.; and nothing which cannot be rendered again in as good plight as when it was distrained, as milk, fruit, and the like. All distresses must be made by day, unless in the case of *damage-feasant*; nor must the value of the chattels distrained be excessive in proportion to the debt.

(*b*) *Infinite distress* is one which may be repeated from time to time, until the stubbornness of the party is conquered, as in cases of neglect of fealty, or to do suit of court, or to appear as a juror. (*Blackstone: Comment.*)

(2) The chattels distrained.

"And the *distress* thus taken must be proportioned to the thing distrained for, for otherwise he incurs the risk of an action for taking an excessive *distress*."
Blackstone: Comment., bk. iii., ch. i.

2. *Scots Law:* A pledge or security taken by the sheriffs for the good behaviour of those who came to fairs. It was returned to them at the end of the fair or market if no harm had been done.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *distress*, *anxiety*, *anguish*, and *agony*: "*Distress* is the pain felt when in a strait from which we see no means of extricating ourselves; *anxiety* is that pain which one feels on the prospect of an evil. The *distress* always depends upon some outward cause; the *anxiety* often lies in the imagination. The *distress* is produced by the present, but not always immediate evil; the *anxiety* respects that which is future:

anguish arises from the reflection on the evil that is past; *agony* springs from witnessing that which is immediate or before the eye. *Distress* is not peculiar to any age; where there is a consciousness of good and evil, pain and pleasure, *distress* will inevitably exist from some circumstance or another. *Anxiety, anguish,* and *agony* belong to riper years; infancy and childhood are deemed the happy periods of human existence, because they are exempt from the *anxieties* attendant on every one who has a station to fill and duties to discharge. *Anguish* and *agony* are species of *distress,* of the severer kind, which spring altogether from the maturity of reflection and the full consciousness of evil. A child is in *distress* when it loses its mother, and the mother is also in *distress* when she misses her child. The station of a parent is, indeed, that which is most productive, not only of *distress,* but *anxiety, anguish,* and *agony:* the mother has her peculiar *anxieties* for the child, whilst rearing it in its infant state: the father has his *anxiety* for its welfare on its entrance into the world; they both suffer the deepest *anguish* when the child disappoints their dearest hopes, by running a career of vice, and finishing its wicked course by an untimely, and sometimes ignominious end: not unfrequently they are doomed to suffer the *agony* of seeing a child encircled in flames from which he cannot be snatched, or sinking into a watery grave from which he cannot be rescued." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dĭs-trĕss′, *v.t.* [DISTRESS, *s.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To cause distress, pain, anxiety, or agony to; to harass, to afflict, to grieve greatly, to pain.

"I am *distressed* for thee, my brother Jonathan."—2 *Sam.* i. 26.

* 2. To force, compel, or constrain by pain or suffering.

"Men who can neither be *distressed* nor won into a sacrifice of duty."—*Hamilton.*

3. To exhanst, to tire out; as, His horse was greatly *distressed.*

II. *Law:* To distrain.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *distress,* to *harass,* and to *perplex:* "A person is *distressed* either in his outward circumstances or his feelings; he is *harassed* mentally or corporeally; he is *perplexed* in his understanding more than in his feelings: a deprivation *distresses;* provocations and hostile measures *harass;* stratagems and ambiguous measures *perplex.* A besieged town is *distressed* by the cutting off its resources of water and provisions; the besieged are *harassed* by perpetual attacks; the besiegers are *perplexed* in all their manœuvres and plans by the counter manœuvres and contrivances of their opponents: a tale of woe *distresses;* continual alarms and incessant labour *harass;* unexpected obstacles and inextricable difficulties *perplex.* We are *distressed* and *perplexed* by circumstances; we are *harassed* altogether by persons or the intentional efforts of others: we may relieve another in *distress* or may remove a *perplexity,* but the *harassing* ceases only with the cause which gave rise to it." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dĭs-trĕssed′, ***dĭs-trĕst′,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISTRESS, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Afflicted with pain, anxiety, or agony.

2. In want, destitute.

3. Exhausted.

4. In a position of danger.

"Bringing two *distressed* vessels, and the thirteen persons on board of them, into Ramsgate harbour."—*Standard,* Nov. 30, 1882.

***dĭs-trĕss′-ĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *distressed; -ness.*] The quality or state of being in great pain or distress. (*Verstegan.*)

dĭs-trĕss′-fŭl, *a.* [Eng. *distress; -ful(l).*]

1. Full of distress; greatly pained or afflicted; in great distress.

"*Distressful* Nature pants."
Thomson Summer, 445.

2. Causing or attended with distress, pain, or anguish; calamitous, miserable.

"Being informed of his *distressful* situation."—*Fielding: Amelia,* ch. vi.

3. Indicating or arising from distress.

"And all around *distressful* yells arise."
Goldsmith: Traveller.

* 4. Attended with or indicating poverty or destitution.

"He, with a body filled and vacant mind,
Gets him to rest, crammed with *distressful* bread."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. 1.

dĭs-trĕss′-fŭl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *distressful; -ly.*] In a distressful or painful manner or degree.

"I am *distressfully* deaf."—*Johnson.*

dĭs-trĕss′-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISTRESS, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of causing distress, pain, or anguish to; the state of being distressed; distress.

"Port after storms, joy after long *distressing.*"
P. Fletcher: Eliza.

* **dĭs-trê′yne,** *v.t.* [DISTRAIN.]

dĭs-trĕss′-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *distressing; -ly.*]

1. In a distressing, painful, or agonizing manner.

2. Painfully, unpleasantly.

* **dĭs-trĭb′-ŭ-lănce,** *s.* [Lat. *dis,* and *tribulans,* pr. par. of *tribulo* = to afflict, trouble.] A disturbance, an annoyance.

"The shiref sall devoide the ground bath of him and his gudis, and charge him in the kingis name that he mak na mare *distrubulance* to the lorde nor his grovnde in tym to cum."—*Acts Jas. II.* A. 1457 (ed. 1814), p. 51.

dĭs-trĭb′-ŭ-ta-ble, *a.* [Eng. *distribut(e); -able.*] That may or can be distributed or dealt out; capable of distribution.

"To make my patrimony *distributable* among a great number."—*Sir W. Jones: Fragments of Isæus.*

dĭs-trĭb′-ŭ-tăr-ў, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *distribut(e); -ary.*]

A. *As adj.:* Serving to distribute; distributing.

B. *As subst.:* A means, line, or passage of distribution.

"Breaking up into *distributaries* as it approaches the sea."—*Times:* Aug. 16, 1881.

dĭs-trĭb′-ūte, *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *distributus,* pa. par. of *distribuo* = to distribute: *dis* = away, apart, and *tribuo* = to share; Sp. & Port. *distribuir;* Ital. *distribuire;* Fr. *distribuer.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To divide or deal out amongst a number; to give or bestow in portions; to share.

"His bribes, *distributed* with judicious prodigality, speedily produced a large return."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xviii.

2. To dispense, to deal out, to administer.

"Not in the presence
Of dreaded justice, but of the ministers
That do *distribute* it."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 3.

3. To assign or appoint to different positions or stations.

"The Levites, whom David had *distributed* in the house of the Lord."—2 *Chron.* xxiii. 18.

4. To divide, separate or arrange, as into classes, divisions, genera, &c.; to classify.

5. To spread, to scatter, to disperse.

"The greater number of families [of plants] is *distributed* over the whole globe."—*Balfour: Botany,* § 1,146.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Logic:* To employ a term in its fullest extent. [DISTRIBUTED.]

"Universal judgments *distribute,* i.e., introduce the whole of their subject; particulars do not. In 'All the fixed stars twinkle,' and 'No man is wise at all times,' it is obvious that we are speaking of the whole of the fixed stars, and of men, respectively; and therefore each term is *distributed.*"—*Thomson: Laws of Thought,* § 77.

2. *Print.:* To separate and return the type from the column to the case.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To share, to deal out.

"He *distributed* to the disciples."—*John* vi. 11.

2. *Specif.:* To dispense charity.

"*Distributing* to the necessity of the saints."—*Romans* xii. 13.

3. To assign, to allot, to dispense.

"As God hath *distributed* to every man."—1 *Cor.* vii. 17.

¶ For the difference between to *distribute* and to *dispense,* see DISPENSE; for that between to *distribute* and to *divide,* see DIVIDE.

dĭs-trĭb′-ŭ-tĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISTRIBUTE.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Shared, divided, assigned, or dealt out.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Logic:* Applied to a term used in its fullest extent, so as to include all significates or applications.

2. *Print.:* Applied to type returned from the column to the case.

dĭs-trĭb′-ŭ-tĕr, *s.* [Eng. *distribut(e); -er.*] One who distributes, deals out, or shares anything; a dispenser, a divider, an administer.

"There were judges and *distributers* of justice appointed for the several parts of his dominions."—*Addison: On Italy.*

dĭs-trĭb′-ŭ-tĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISTRIBUTE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of dealing out, assigning, dispensing or administering; distribution, division.

2. *Print.:* The operation of returning from the column to the *case* the letters, &c., which make up the *matter.* The compositor wets a page or part of a column of matter, and takes up a number of lines on his distributing-rule. The wetting causes the types to adhere slightly together. He takes a few words between his finger and thumb, and, reading the purport, by a dexterous slackening of his grip, so as to loosen the type *seriatim,* he throws the several letters into their various boxes. *Distribution* is said to be four times faster than composition. (*Knight.*) [TYPE-DISTRIBUTING MACHINE.]

distributing-reservoir, *s.* A small reservoir for a given district, capable of containing a volume of water equal to the whole excess of the demand for water during those hours of the day when such demand exceeds the average rate, above a supply during the same time at the average rate. The greatest hourly demand for water is about double the average hourly demand. The least that a distributing-reservoir should hold is half the daily demand. (*Knight.*)

distributing-roller, *s.*

Print.: A roller on the edge of an inking-table for distributing ink to the printing-roller. At the side of the table is an ink-trough, which is pressed up against the *distributing-roller* by balance-weights. The distributing-roller presents a line of ink to the printing-roller, which is then run backwards and forwards on the table to spread the supply of ink evenly around it. The arrangement was invented by Professor Cowper, and is described in his English patent of 1818. The distributing-roller in printing-machines carries ink from the ductor-roller to the inking roller. To secure an even distribution, it is found necessary to give an endwise motion to the roller. (*Knight.*)

distributing-rule, *s.*

Print.: A rule used in separating the lines of type in distribution. (*Knight.*)

distributing-table, *s.*

Print.: The slab on which the ink is spread and transferred to the rollers. (*Knight.*)

dĭs-trĭ-bū′-tion, *s.* [Lat. *distributio,* from *distributus,* pa. par. of *distribuo* = to distribute; Fr. *distribution;* Ital. *distribuzione;* Sp. *distribucion.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of distributing, dividing, or dealing out to others.

"Ample was the boon
He gave them, in its *distribution* fair."
Cowper: Task, v. 199, 200.

2. The act of giving in charity; a dispensing of alms.

"They glorify God for your professed subjection unto the gospel of Christ, and for your liberal *distribution* unto them."—2 *Cor.* ix. 13.

3. The dispensing or administering of justice.

4. An assigning, appointing, or allotting to different stations or positions.

5. The act of dividing, arranging, or separating, as into classes, genera, &c.

6. The act of dispersing or spreading abroad.

"By the *distribution* of his light."
Blackmore: Creation, bk. ii.

7. The state of being dispersed, spread, or scattered.

8. That which is distributed, or dealt out.

"Let us govern our charitable *distributions* by this pattern of nature, and maintain a mutual circulation of benefits and returns."—*Atterbury.*

II. *Technically:*

I. *Arch.:* The disposition and arrangement of the several parts of a building according to the rules of art.

2. *Law:* The distributing of the personal estate of intestates.

3. *Logic:* The distinguishing of an universal whole into its several kinds of species. [DISTRIBUTE, II. 1.]

4. *Nat. Hist.:* The manner, degree, and extent in which the flora and fauna of the world are distributed over the surface of the earth, with the variations in certain areas, and the causes or conditions which cause such variations.

"It has reference to the *distribution* of plants in an altitudinal or hypsometrical point of view."—*Balfour: Botany*, § 1,158.

5. *Print.:* The act of distributing type. [DISTRIBUTING, *s.*, 2.]

6. *Rhet.:* A division and enumeration of the several qualities of a subject.

7. *Steam Eng.:* The application of steam in the engine in respect to its induction, eduction, expansive workings, &c.

¶ (1) *Distribution of animals:*

Zool. & Geol.: The diffusion of animals in space and in time. To these, in the case of marine animals, diffusion in depth.

(*a*) *Zool.:* The diffusion of animals in space; There are zoological provinces, regions, &c.; but to render these precise it is requisite to make them vary in some cases for each subkingdom, and in some even for each class. For instance, the geographical distribution of wingless mammals is not the same as that of winged birds, nor is it the same as that of fishes. The following, according to Woodward, is the distribution of the mollusca through the several provinces which they inhabit.

(i.) *Marine Provinces:*

Arctic, Boreal, Celtic, Lusitanian, Aralo-Caspian, West African, South African, Indo-Pacific, Australo-Zealandic, Japonic, Aleutic, Californian, Panamic, Peruvian, Magellanic, Patagonian, Caribbean, and Trans-Atlantic.

(ii.) *Land Regions:*

Germanic, Lusitanian, Africa, Cape, Yemen-Madagascar, Indian, China and Japan, Philippine Islands, Java, Borneo, Papua and New Ireland, Australian, South Australia and Tasmania, New Zealand, Polynesian, Canadian, Atlantic States, American, Oregon and Californian, Mexican, Antilles, Columbian, Brazilian, Peruvian, Argentine, Chilian, and Patagonian.

In the case of marine animals inquiry must be made also as to their bathymetrical distribution—*i.e.*, the limits of depth in the sea within which any particular marine animal lives. With regard to the former, four zones have for some considerable time been recognised—the Littoral Zone, between tide-marks; the Laminarian one, from low-water mark to 15 fathoms deep; the Coralline Zone, from 15 to 50 fathoms; and the Deep-sea Coral Zone, from 50 to 100 fathoms. To these Nicholson adds a fifth, which he calls the Abyssal Zone, from 100 to 3,000 or 4,000 fathoms.

(*b*) *Geol.:* The diffusion of animals in time. The same laws obtain as in plants. For details see the various palæontological articles.

(2) *Distribution of electricity:*

Elect.: The manner in which electricity is distributed. Various experiments show that electricity does not penetrate into the interior of bodies, but is confined to their surface. Its distribution does not, therefore, depend upon the mass of a body, but upon the extent of its surface.

(3) *Distribution of magnetism, Distribution of free magnetism:*

Magnetism: The manner in which magnetism is distributed. It was discovered by Coulomb that with saturated bars of more than seven inches in length, the distribution of magnetism could be expressed by a curve of which the abscissæ formed the distance from the ends of the magnet, and the ordinates the force of magnetism at those points. (*Ganot.*)

(4) *Distribution of plants:*

Phyto-geography & Geol.: The diffusion of plants in space and in time. The former of these falls under phyto-geography; the latter may perhaps be ranked also under this department, but is more appropriately relegated to geology.

(*a*) *Phyto-geography:* The diffusion of plants in space—i.e., the manner in which plants are distributed in the several parts of the world. The species, genera, families, orders, &c., occurring in the several continents, islands, &c. Grisebach enumerates twenty-four regions of vegetation:

The Arctic, the European-Siberian Forest, the Mediterranean, the Steppe, the China-Japanese, the Indian Monsoon, the Sahara [in Central Africa, from 20° N. to 20° S., and Southern Arabia], the Sudan, the Kalahari [extending along the Atlantic coast, from 20° to 29° S. lat.], the Cape, the Australian, the N. American Forest-Region, the Prairie, the Californian, the Mexican, the W. Indian, the Cis-equatorial Region of S. America, the Amazon, the Brazilian, the Tropical Andæan, the Pampas, the Chilian Transition-Region, the Antarctic Forest-Region, and the Oceanic Islands.

Several of these regions, it will be observed, are nearly identical in climate with others; yet this vegetation pretty largely differs. This suggests that each species spread from a certain centre in which it was first brought into being, and took time to spread from that centre in the regions which it now occupies. There is also a bathymetrical distribution of plants, as of animals. It refers almost exclusively to the Algals. [¶ (1).]

(*b*) *Geol.:* The way in which plants are distributed, arranged, or grouped in time. Going further back into antiquity present species disappear; though modern genera remain, their orders, now extinct, appear; and, as a rule, the further back one goes the more different is the vegetation from that which now obtains. It is also, as a rule, not so high in organization, a progressive advance in that respect having taken place from the appearance of the first plant on the earth till now. Plant life began, undoubtedly, with low forms of water plants, which were followed by plants adapted to swamp regions. These swamp forms flourished for ages and to them we probably owe our vast deposits of coal. Coniferous plants, adapted to dry, hard soil early appeared, and from these and from forms of the swamp growth the higher orders of plants are supposed to have slowly developed. For details, see the various articles on palæobotany.

(5) *Distribution of heat:*

Phys.: A term applied to designate the different ways in which a ray of heat, when it falls upon a liquid or solid body, is disposed of, as by absorption, reflection, or transmission.

¶ *Statute of distribution:*

Law: A statute regulating the mode of distribution of the personal estate of an intestate.

dĭs-trĭb-ū'-tion-al, *a.* [Eng. *distribution; -al.*] Pertaining to distribution.

"... the remains of a bird the whole of whose congeners are at present absolutely confined to the southern hemisphere, and therefore, in a broad sense, to the same great *distributional* area."—*Huxley: Q. J. G. S.*, vol. xv. (1859), p. 67b.

* **dĭs-trĭb-ū'-tion-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *distribution; -ist.*] One employed in distribution, a distributor, a dispenser.

"The *distributionists* trembled, for their popularity was at stake."—*Dickens: Sketches by Boz.* (*Davies.*)

* **dĭs-trĭb-ū-tĭv'-al,** *a.* [Eng. *distributiv(e); -al.*] Pertaining to a distributive, or distribution.

"... the *distributival* sense."—*Key: Philological Essays* (1868) p. 4.

dĭs-trĭb'-ū-tive, *a. & s.* [As if from a Lat. *distributivus*, from *distributus*, pa. par. of *distribuo* = to distribute; Fr. *distributif;* Sp., Port., & Ital. *distributivo.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Of or pertaining to distribution; distributing, allotting, or dealing out to each its due share.

"The other species of justice called *distributive*, as consisting in the distribution of rewards and punishments."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 1.

2. Expressing or denoting distribution, division, or separation.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Gram.:* Expressing distribution, separation, or division. Distributive numerals are expressed by the use of the prep. *by*: as, *By* twos, two *by* two, &c. [DISTRIBUTIVE PRONOUN.]

2. *Law:* (For definition, see example). [DISTRIBUTIVE FINDING.]

"Of human positive laws, some are *distributive*, some penal. *Distributive* are those that determine the rights of the subjects, declaring to every man what it is by which he acquireth and holdeth a property in lands or goods, and a right or liberty of action; and these speak to all the subjects."—*Hobbes: Of Commonwealth*, pt. ii., ch. xxvi.

3. *Logic:* Assigning the various species of a universal term.

¶ (1) *Distributive finding of the issue:*

Law: A finding by the jury partly in favour of the plaintiff and partly in favour of the defendant.

(2) *Distributive pronoun:*

Gram.: A pronoun which denotes that the member of a number to which it is applied is taken separately or disjunctively. Distributive pronouns are *each, every, either,* and *neither.*

B. *As substantive:*

Gram.: A word expressive of or denoting distribution or separation; a distributive pronoun, as *each*, &c.

dĭs-trĭb'-ū-tĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *distributive; -ly.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. By distribution.

2. Singly, particularly, one by one, not collectively.

"*Distributively* at the least, all great and grievous actual offences, one by one, both may and ought to be by all means avoided."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*, bk. v.

II. *Logic:* (See example).

"An universal term is sometimes taken collectively for all its particular ideas united together: and sometimes *distributively*, meaning each of them single and alone."—*Watts: Logick.*

* **dĭs-trĭb'-ū-tĭve-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *distributive; -ness.*] A propensity to or desire of distributing; generosity, open-handedness.

"The carving at the table he always made his province, which he said he did as a diversion to keep him from eating overmuch: but certainly that practice had another more immediate cause, a natural *distributiveness* of humour, and a desire to be employed in the relief of every kind of want of every person."—*Fell: Life of Hammond*, § 2.

dĭs'-trĭct, *s.* [Fr. from Low Lat. *districtus* = a district within which a lord may distrain, *distringere potest* (*Ducange*); *distringo* = to distrain (q. v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A circuit of authority, a province; the extent of territory under a certain authority or jurisdiction.

"Accepted by the several churches in their respective *districts* and dioceses."—*Bp. Taylor: Disswasive from Popery*, bk. i., pt. ii., § 1.

2. A region, a tract of country, a territory, a province.

"The agricultural labourers of the neighbouring *districts*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

II. *Law:* The place in which a man hath the power of distraining, or the circuit or territory wherein one may be compelled to appear. (*Blount.*)

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *district, region, tract,* and *quarter:* "These terms are all applied to country: the former two comprehending divisions marked out on political grounds; the latter a geographical or an indefinite division: a *district* is smaller than a *region;* the former refers only to part of a country, the latter frequently applies to a whole country: a *quarter* is indefinite, and may be applied either to a *quarter* of the world or a particular neighbourhood: a *tract* is the smallest portion of all, and comprehends frequently no more than what may fall within the compass of the eye. We consider the *district* only with relation to government: every magistrate acts within a certain *district;* we speak of a *region* when considering the circumstances of climate, or the natural properties which distinguish different parts of the earth, as the *regions* of heat and cold; we speak of the *quarter* simply to designate a point of the compass: as, A person lives in a certain *quarter* of the town, that is, north or south, east or west, &c." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

district-attorney, *s.* The prosecuting officer of a district or district-court.

district-court, *s.* A court having cognizance of cases arising within a certain defined district.

¶ *District court-martial:*

Mil.: The second kind of court-martial, held for the trial of more serious offences than can be dealt with by a garrison court-martial. [COURT-MARTIAL.]

district-judge, *s.* A judge of a district-court.

district-parish, *s.* A district or division of a parish marked out for ecclesiastical purposes.

district-school, *s.* A school for a certain defined district.

* **dĭs-trĭct',** *a.* [Lat. *districtus,* pa. par. of *distringo.*] Rigorous, harsh, severe, stringent.

"Punishing with the rod of *district* severity."—*Fox: Martyrs,* p. 782.

dĭs'-trĭct, *v.t.* [District, *s.*] To divide or distribute into districts or limited divisions for purposes of administration, &c.

* **dĭs-trĭc'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *districtio,* from *districtus (ensis)* = a drawn (sword), pa. par. of *distringo.*] A sudden display: as, the glitter of a sword suddenly drawn.

"A smile . . . breaks out with the brightest *distriction.*"—*Collier: On the Aspect.*

* **dĭs-trĭct'-lў,** * **dis-trict-lie,** *adv.* [Eng. *district; -ly.*] In a stringent, harsh, or rigorous manner; stringently, strictly.

"*Districtlie* and in virtue of obedience commanding you."—*Fox: Martyrs,* p. 218.

dĭs-trĭn'-găs, *s.* [Lat. = you may distrain, 2nd per. sing. pr. subj. of *distringo* = to distrain (q.v.).]

Law:

1. A writ issuing against a defendant who failed to attend; a distress infinite; a process commanding the sheriff to distrain the defendant from time to time, and continually afterwards, by taking his goods and the profits of his lands, which were called issues, and which, by the common law, he forfeited to the crown if he did not appear. The issues might be sold, if the court should so direct, in order to defray the reasonable costs of the plaintiff. (*Blackstone: Comment.,* bk. iii., ch. 10.)

2. A writ after judgment in detinue to compel the defendant to deliver the goods by repeated distresses of his chattels.

* 3. A writ in the Court of Queen's Bench, commanding the sheriff to bring in the bodies of jurors who did not appear, or to distrain on their goods.

4. The process in courts of equity against a corporation refusing to obey the orders or summons of the court.

5. An order from the Court of Chancery, in favour of a party claiming to be interested in any stock standing in the books of the Bank of England, charging the authorities of the Bank not to permit a transfer of such stock, nor to pay any dividend on it.

* **dis-trin-yie,** *v.t.* [Distrain.]

* **dis-troŭb'-lançe,** * **dis-trub-lance,** *s.* [Distrouble.] A disturbance.

"To cess of all *distrublance* of the said Eufame in the joysing of the samyn in tyme to cum."—*Act. Audit.* A. 1436, p. 8

* **dĭs-troŭb'-le (le** as **ęl),** * **des-trob-le,** * **dis-trub-le,** *v.t.* [Distrouble.] To disturb, to confound, to confuse.

"For to *distrubil* the foresaid mariage."
Douglas: Virgil, 221, 17.

* **dĭs-troŭb'-lĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *distroubl(e); -er.*] One who causes trouble or disturbance.

"To withstand all such *distroublers* of Holy Church."—*Bale: Select Works,* p. 75. (*Davies.*)

* **dĭs-troŭb'-lĭng,** * **dĭs-trŭb-lĭn,** *pr. par.* & *s.* [Distrouble.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* Disturbance.

"In England his casteli till,
For ow tyn *distrowblyne* or ill."
Barbour, v. 216.

dĭs-trŭst', *v.t.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *trust* (q.v.).]

1. Not to have trust or confidence in; to regard with distrust; to doubt.

"He yᵗ requireth yᵉ othe doeth *distrust* that other partie."—*Udal: Matthew* v.

2. To doubt, to suspect, or to question the reality, truth, or sincerity of.

"T' intrench in what you grant unrighteous laws,
Is to *distrust* the justice of your cause."
Dryden: Hind & Panther, iii. 866, 867.

dĭs-trŭst', *s.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *trust,* s. (q.v.)]

I. A feeling of doubt or want of confidence, reliance, or faith in; suspicion.

"The *distrust* with which his adversaries regarded him was not to be removed by oaths or treaties."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. i.

* 2. Discredit, loss of confidence or credit.

"To me reproach
Rather belongs, *distrust,* and all disgraise."
Milton: P. L., xi. 165, 166.

3. A suspicion as to the straightforwardness of the designs or intentions.

dĭs-trŭst-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Distrust, *v.*]

dĭs-trŭst'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *distrust; -er.*] One who distrusts.

dĭs-trŭst'-fůl, *a.* [Eng. *distrust; -ful(l).*]

1. Full of or inclined to distrust or suspicion; suspicious, mistrustful; wanting in confidence or faith.

"The breach of faith under Servilius and that under Valerius are then insisted on, as reasons for a *distrustful* policy."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. xiii., pt. i., § 16.

2. Diffident, modest, without confidence.

"*Distrustful* sense with modest caution speaks;
But rattling nonsense in full volleys breaks."
Pope: Essay on Criticism, 626, 627.

3. It is followed by *of* before the thing distrusted.

"The great corrupters of discourse have not been so *distrustful of* themselves."—*Government of the Tongue.*

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *distrustful, suspicious,* and *diffident:* "*Distrustful* is said either of ourselves or others; *suspicious* is said only of others; *diffident* only of ourselves: to be *distrustful* of a person is to impute no good to him; to be *suspicious* of a person is to impute positive evil to him: he who is *distrustful* of another's honour or prudence will abstain from giving him his confidence; he who is *suspicious* of another's honesty will be cautious to have no dealings with him. *Distrustful* is a particular state of feeling; *suspicious* an habitual state of feeling: a person is *distrustful* of another owing to particular circumstances; he is *suspicious* from his natural temper. As applied to himself, a person is *distrustful* of his own powers to execute an office assigned, or he is generally of a *diffident* disposition: it is faulty to *distrust* that in which we ought to trust; there is nothing more criminal than a *distrust* in Providence; on the other hand, there is nothing better than a *distrust* in our own powers to withstand temptation: *suspicion* is justified more or less according to circumstances; but a too great proneness to *suspicion* is liable to lead us into many acts of injustice towards others: *diffidence* is becoming in youth, so long as it does not check their laudable exertions." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dĭs-trŭst'-fůl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *distrustful; -ly.*] In a distrustful manner; with distrust or suspicion.

"The brother's eye
Doth search *distrustfully* the brother's face."
Hemans: Vespers of Palermo.

dĭs-trŭst'-fůl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *distrustful; -ness.*] The quality or state of being distrustful or suspicious; want of confidence or reliance.

"Their diffidence and *distrustfulnesse* of others."—*P. Holland: Plutarch,* p. 82.

dĭs-trŭst'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Distrust, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The state of being distrustful; distrust, suspicion.

"Without uncivil *distrustings,* or refusing his prescriptions upon humour or impotent fear."—*Bp. Taylor: Holy Dying,* ch. iv., § 1.

† **dĭs-trŭst'-ĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *distrusting; -ly.*] In a distrusting manner; distrustfully; with distrust.

* **dĭs-trŭst'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *distrust; -less.*] Free from distrust or suspicion; trustful.

"Poets, ever void
Of guile, *distrustless,* scorn the treasured gold."
Shenstone: Economy.

* **dĭs-tū'ne,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *tune* (q.v.).] To put out of tune; to disturb.

"Untimely Fever, rude insulting guest,
How didst thou with such unharmonious heat
Dare to *distune* his well composèd rest?"
Sir H. Wotton: To a Friend in Sickness.

dĭs-tŭrb', * **des-torb,** * **des-tourb,** * **des-turb,** * **des-turb-i,** * **dis-tourb,** * **dys-tourb,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *destourber, desturber,* from Lat. *disturbo: dis* = away, apart, and *turbo* = to disturb; *turba* = a crowd, a tumult; Ital. *disturbare.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To throw into confusion or disorder.

2. To annoy, to discommode, to put from a state of rest or quiet.

"Here, sir, I'd have beaten him like a dog, but for *disturbing* the lords within."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus,* iv. 5.

3. To discompose, to agitate, to render uneasy, to disquiet

"The prince's fellow passengers had observed with admiration that neither peril nor mortification had for one moment *disturbed* his composure."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. ix.

4. To agitate, to excite, to cause excitement or disquiet in, to trouble.

"Preparing to *disturb*
With all-confounding war the realms above."
Cowper: Homer's Iliad, bk. xi.

5. To move or divert from any regular course.

"It oft-times may succeed, so as perhaps
Shall grieve him, if I fail not; and *disturb*
His inmost counsels from their destined aim."
Milton: P. L., i. 166-68.

6. To hinder, to interrupt, to molest.

7. To put out of possession. [II. 2.]

"He might know that he would not be *disturbed* for a certain number of years by the caprices of a landlord."—*Standard,* Dec. 8, 1882.

II. *Law:*

1. To alter, annul, or vary a verdict or decision.

2. To hinder or disquiet an owner in the regular and lawful enjoyment of some incorporeal hereditament. [Disturbance, II. 1.]

"The injury done to his property in *disturbing* him in his presentation."—*Blackstone: Comment.,* bk. iii., ch. 8.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *disturb* and to *interrupt:* "We may be *disturbed* either inwardly or outwardly; we are *interrupted* only outwardly: our minds may be *disturbed* by disquieting reflections, or we may be *disturbed* in our rest or in our business by unseemly noises; but we can be *interrupted* only in our business or pursuits: the *disturbance* therefore depends upon the character of the person: what *disturbs* one person will not *disturb* another; the *interruption* is however something positive: what *interrupts* one person will *interrupt* another: the smallest noises may *disturb* one who is in bad health; illness or the visits of friends will *interrupt* a person in any of his business. The same distinction exists between these words when applied to things as to persons: whatever is put out of its order or proper condition is *disturbed:* thus, water which is put into motion from a state of rest is *disturbed;* whatever is stopped in the evenness or regularity of its course is *interrupted:* thus, water which is turned out of its ordinary channel is *interrupted.*" (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

¶ For the difference between to *disturb* and to *trouble,* see Trouble.

* **dĭs-tŭrb',** *s.* [Disturb, *v.*] Disturbance, tumult, confusion.

"Instant without *disturb* they took alarm,
And onward move embattelled."
Milton: P. L., vi. 549, 550.

dĭs-tŭrb'-ançe, * **des-tourb-ance,** * **des-torb-aunce,** * **dis-turb-aunce,** *s.* [Lat. *disturbans,* pr. par. of *disturbo.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of disturbing or causing confusion, disorder, or disquiet; tumult.

"As for *disturbance,* I make none, being myself a man of peace."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress,* pt. i.

2. An interruption, derangement or disordering of a regular state of things

"None within the citee
In *disturbance* of vnitee
Durst ones meuen a matere."
Gower, iii. 181.

3. Emotion or disquiet of mind; perplexity, agitation, perturbation.

4. Confusion of thought.

"They can survey a variety of complicated ideas without fatigue or *disturbance.*"—*Watts: On the Mind.*

5. A public agitation or excitement; tumult, riot, disorder.

"Tho bigan ther in this lond a newe *destourbance.*"
Robert of Gloucester, p. 514.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:* A wrong done to some incorporeal hereditament by hindering or disquieting the owners in their regular and lawful enjoyment of it. Of this injury there are five kinds:

(1) *Disturbance of franchise:* When a man has the franchise of holding a court-leet, of keeping a fair, of free warren, of seizing estrays, or any other species of franchise what-

soever, and he is disturbed in the lawful exercise thereof.

(2) *Disturbance of common:* Where any act is done, by which the right of another to his common is incommoded or diminished.

(3) *Disturbance of ways:* When a person who has a right to a way over another's ground, by grant or prescription, is obstructed by enclosures or other obstacles, or by ploughing across it, by which means he cannot enjoy his right of way, or at least cannot in so commodious a manner as he might have done.

(4) *Disturbance of tenure* consists in breaking that connection which subsists between the lord and his tenant, and to which the law pays so high a regard, that it will not suffer it to be wantonly dissolved by the act of a third person.

(5) *Disturbance of patronage* is a hindrance or obstruction of a patron to present his clerk to a benefice.

2. *Geol.:* A violent throwing or moving from the original place or position.

***dĭs-tŭrb'-ạn-cy,** *s.* [DISTURBANCE.]

"The author of the least *disturbancy*."—*Daniel: To Sir T. Egerton.*

***dĭs-tŭrb'-ant,** *a.* [Lat. *disturbans*, pr. par. of *disturbo*.] Disturbing; causing disturbance; turbulent.

"Every man is a vast and spacious sea: his passions are the winds that swell him into *disturbant* waves."—*Feltham: Resolves*, 62.

***dĭs-tŭr-bā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *disturbatio*, from *disturbatus*, pa. par. of *disturbo*.] A disturbance.

"By this way
All future *disturbations* would desist."
Daniel: Civil Warres, bk. iii.

dĭs-tŭrb'ed, *des-tovrb-ed, *dys-toyrbed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISTURB, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Thrown into confusion; stirred; excited, disquieted.

2. *Geol.:* Thrown or moved by some violent action from the original place or position.

dĭs-tŭrb'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *disturb; -er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who or that which disturbs or causes a disturbance; a disquieter or violater of peace, quiet, or calm.

"The deuill, *disturber* of concorde and sower of sedicion."—*Hall: Richard III.* (an 3).

2. One who or that which excites, agitates, or perturbs.

"Foes to my rest, and my sweet sleep's *disturbers*."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:* One who hinders or disquiets another in the regular and lawful enjoyment of his right.

2. *Eccles.-Law.:* (For definition, see extract).

"*Disturbers* of a right of advowson may therefore be these three persons; the pseudo-patron, his clerk, and the ordinary: the pretended patron, by presenting to a church to which he has no right, and thereby making it litigious or disputable; the clerk, by demanding or obtaining institution, which tends to and promotes the same inconvenience; and the ordinary, by refusing to admit the real patron's clerk, or admitting the clerk of the pretender."—*Blackstone: Commentaries*, bk. iii., ch. 8.

¶ For the difference between *disturbance* and *commotion*, see COMMOTION.

dĭs-tŭrb'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISTURB, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of causing a disturbance.

"For where love reigns, *disturbing* jealousy
Doth call himself affection's sentinel."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 649, 650.

***dĭs-tŭrn',** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *destourner*; Fr. *détourner*.] To turn away or aside; to divert.

"He glad was to *discurn* that furious stream
Of war on us, that else had swallowed them."
Daniel: Civil Warres, bk. iv.

***dĭs-tŭrn'-pīke,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *turnpike* (q.v.).] To deprive of or free from turnpikes.

"*Disturnpiked* roads to become main roads."—*Highways & Locomotives (Amendment) Act* (1878), § 13, margin.

***dĭs-tū'-tŏr,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *tutor* (q.v.).] To deprive of the rank, position, or office of tutor.

"Being found guilty of a strange, singular, and superstitious way of dealing with his scholars, he was *distutored*."—*Anthony à Wood.*

dĭs'-tўle, *s.* [Gr. δι = *dis* (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and στῦλος (*stulos*) = a pillar.]

Arch.: A portico of two columns.

dĭs-tўr'-ôl, dĭs-tўr'-ō-lēne, *s.* [Pref. *di* = twice, twofold, and Eng. *styrol, styrolene* (q.v.).]

Chem.: [DICINNAMENE].

dī-sŭl'-phīde, *s.* [Pref. *di* = twice, twofold, and Eng. *sulphide* (q.v.).] [DISULPHURET.]

Chem.: Compounds in which two atoms of sulphur are united to another element or radical, as carbon disulphide, CS_2. Also called Bisulphides.

dī-sŭl'-phu-rĕt, *s.* [Pref. *di* = twice, twofold, and Eng. *sulphuret* (q.v.).] The same as DISULPHIDE (q.v.).

***dĭs-ū'-nĭ-form,** *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *uniform* (q.v.).] Not uniform.

"The ideas of confused heaps, and *disuniform* combinations, are neither ascertained to the imagination, nor retained in the memory, without considerable difficulty."—*Coventry: Philemon to Hydaspes*, Conv. 2.

dĭs-ū'-nĭ-ŏn, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *union* (q.v.).]

1. The act of disuniting or separating; the state of being disunited.

"In the *disunion* and final separation of these two constituent parts."—*Up. Horsley: Sermons*, vol. iii., § 39.

2. A breach of concord; difference of opinions; disagreement, discord.

"And now, according to the general law which governs human affairs, prosperity began to produce *disunion*."—*Macaulay: Hist Eng.*, ch. ix.

3. The withdrawal or secession of any state from the Union of the United States. An example occurred in 1861.

dĭs-ū'-nĭ-ŏn-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *disunion; -ist.*] An advocate or supporter of disunion.

dĭs-ụ-nīte', *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *disunitus*, pa. par. of *disunio: dis* = away, apart, and *unio* = to unite; *unus* = one; Fr. *désunir;* Ital. *disunire.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To disjoin, to separate, to divide, to part.

"The beast they then divide, and *disunite*
The ribs and limbs"
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, iii. 582, 583.

2. To break up, to scatter.

"The pierced battalions *disunited* fall,
In heaps on heaps; one fate o'erwhelms them all."
Pope: Rape of the Lock, iii. 85, 86.

3. To set at variance, to raise differences between, to dissolve the bonds of friendship between.

"Hoping that it would *disunite* those two kings."—*Burnet: Hist. of Reformation* (an. 1533).

***B.** *Intrans.:* To become divided, separated, or disunited.

"To soothe each sorrow, share in each delight,
Blend every thought, do all—but *disunite!*"
Byron: Bride of Abydos, ii. 20.

dĭs-ụ-nīt'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISUNITE.]

dĭs-ụ-nīt'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *disunit(e), -er.*] One who or that which disunites or causes disunion.

dĭs-ụ-nīt'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISUNITE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of causing disunion, separation, or division.

***dĭs-ū'-nĭt-y,** *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *unity* (q.v.).]

1. The state or condition of being disunited; disunion.

"*Disunity* is the natural property of matter, which is nothing else but an infinite congeries of physical monads."—*More.*

2. A state of variance or disunion.

***dĭs-ū'-sạge,** *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *usage* (q.v.).] A gradual cessation of use or custom; relinquishment of use or custom.

"Abolished by *disusage* through tract of time."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

dĭs-ū'se, *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *use*, s. (q.v.).]

1. The act of ceasing to use, practise, or exercise; a cessation of use, practice, or exercise.

"Let us not stifle or weaken by *disuse* the good inclinations of nature."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 30.

2. The state of being disused; cessation of custom; desuetude.

"That obligation upon the lands did not prescribe, or come into *disuse*, but by fifty consecutive years."—*Arbuthnot.*

dĭs-ū'se, *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *use*, v. (q.v.).]

1. To cease to use, practise, or exercise; to leave off or neglect the use of.

"Thy needles, once a shining store,
For my sake restless heretofore,
Now rust *disused*, and shine no more.
My Mary!"
Cowper: To Mary

***** 2. To disaccustom. (Followed by *from*, *to*, or *in*.)

"*Disuse* me *from* the queasy pain
Of being beloved and loving."
Donne

dĭs-ū'sed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISUSE, *v.*]

1. Ceased to be used, practised, or exercised no longer in use.

"Arms long *disused* his trembling limbs invest."
Denham: Virgil; Æneid ii.

2. Unaccustomed, not accustomed.

"With Bion long *disused* to play."
Blacklock: Melissa's Birthday.

dĭs-ūs'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DISUSE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of ceasing to use, exercise, or practise.

***dĭs-văl-ụ-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *valuation* (q.v.).] Disgrace, disrepute, disesteem.

"What can be more to the *disvaluation* of the power of the Spaniard, than that eleven thousand English should have marched into the heart of his countries!"—*Bacon: War with Spain.*

***dĭs-văl'-ụe,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *value*, v. (q.v.).] To undervalue, to lower in value, to depreciate.

"Her reputation was *disvalued*
In levity."
Shakesp.: Meas. for Meas., v. 1.

***dĭs-văl'-ụe,** *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *value*, s. (q.v.).] Disesteem, disrepute, disregard.

"The whole man, Cæsar's self [is]
Brought in *disvalue*."
B. Jonson: Sejanus, iii.

***dĭs-văn-tāğ'e-oŭs,** *a.* [A shortened form of *disadvantageous*, used for the sake of the rhythm.] Disadvantageous.

"That had not his light horse by *disvantageous* ground
Been hindered."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 22.

***dĭs-vĕl'-ŏp,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and *-velop*, found in *envelop, develop* (q.v.).] To develop, to disclose.

"Wherein those black thoughts *disveloped* themselves by action."—*The Unhappy Marksman* (1659). (*Davies.*)

dĭs-vĕl'-ŏped, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DISVELOP.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Developed.

2. *Her.:* Displayed, as a standard or colours when open and flying.

***dĭs-vĕnt'-ure,** *s.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *venture* (q.v.).] A disadventure or misadventure.

"Adventures, or rather *disventures*, never begin with a little."—*Shelton: Don Quixote*, vol. i., bk. iii., ch. vi.

***dĭs-vĕnt'-ụ-roŭs,** *a.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *venturous* (q.v.).] Disastrous.

"This *disventurous* adventure that threatens us."
Jarvis: Don Quixote, pt. ii., bk. iv., ch. xvi.

***dĭs-vīş'-ẽr, *dis-vis-or,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *visor* (q.v.).] To take off the visor; to expose or unmask the face.

"The kynges most noble grace never *disvisered* nor breathed tyll he ranne the fiue courses."—*Hall: Henry VIII.* (an. 12).

***dĭs-vŏuch',** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *vouch* (q.v.).] To destroy the credit of; to discredit, to contradict.

"Every letter he hath writ hath *disvouched* other."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iv. 4.

***dĭs-warn',** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *warn* (q.v.).] To warn, caution, or advise against doing anything; to dissuade.

"Lord Brook *diswarning* me (from his Majesty) from coming to Theobalds this day, I was enforced to trouble your lordship with these few lines."—*Lord Keeper Williams to Duke of Buckingham*; *Cab*, p. 78.

***dĭs-wārr'-ẹn,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *warren* (q.v.).] To deprive of the state or rights of a warren; to make common.

"When a warren is *diswarrened* or broke up and laid in common."—*Nelson: Laws concerning Game* (1736), p. 32.

***dĭs-whĭp',** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis*, and Eng. *whip* (q.v.).] To deprive of a whip.

"Neither restored father nor *diswhipped* taskmaster."—*Carlyle: French Revolution*, pt. ii., bk. i., ch. i.

***dĭs-wĭn'-dōw,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *window* (q.v.).] To destroy the windows of.

"Ghastly châteaus . . . disroofed, *diswindowed*."—*Carlyle: French Revolution,* pt. iii., bk. v., ch. viii. (*Davies.*)

***dĭs-wĭng'-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *winged* (q.v.).] Deprived of wings.

"Now *diswinged,* and again a worm."—*Carlyle: Diamond Necklace,* ch. iii. (*Davies.*)

***dĭs-wĭt'-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *witted* (q.v.).] Deprived of or out of one's wits; distracted.

"She ran away alone:
Which when they heard, there was not one
But hasted after to be gone,
As she had been *diswitted*."
Drayton: Nymphidia.

***dĭs-wōnt',** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *wont* (q.v.).] To make disused or unaccustomed; to disuse.

"As if my tongue and your ears could not easily be *diswonted* from our late parliamentary language, you have here in this text liberty, prerogative, the maintenance of both."—*Bishop Hall: Remains,* p. 19.

***dĭs-wŏrk'-man-shĭp,** *s.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *workmanship* (q.v.).] Bad or inferior workmanship.

"Hee would not publish his own *diswork manship*."—*Heywood: Apology for Actors; Ep. to Okes.*

***dĭs-wŏr'-shĭp, *dĭs-wur-ship,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *worship,* v. (q.v.)] To dishonour, to degrade, to disgrace.

"The whole body is *disworshipped*."—*Udal:* 1 *Cor.* xii.

***dĭs-wŏr'-shĭp,** *s.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *worship,* s. (q.v.)] A cause of disgrace or loss of reputation or character.

"I had written that common adultery is a thing which the rankest politician would think it shame and *disworship* that his law should countenance."—*Milton: Colasterion,* bk. i., ch. iv.

***dĭs-wŏr'-shĭp-pĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [Disworship, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of treating with disrespect or irreverence.

"It is not of worshipping, but of dispyting and *disworshipping* of saiuts."—*Sir T. More: Workes,* p. 198.

***dĭs-wŏrth',** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *worth* (q.v.).] To lower in worth, to degrade, to disparage.

"There is nothing that *disworths* a man like cowardice"—*Feltham: Resolves,* 37.

***dĭs-yōke,** *v.t.* [Pref. *dis,* and Eng. *yoke* (q.v.).] To free from any yoke or restraint.

"*Disyoke* their necks from custom."
Tennyson: Princess, ii. 127.

***dĭt, *dite,** *s.* [A shortened form of *ditty* (q.v.).]

1. A word, a saying.

"Which *dite* Paul seemeth to have taken out of the prophecies of Daniel."—*Philpot: Works,* p. 338. (*Davies.*)

2. A ditty, a poem.

"No bird but did her shrill notes sweetly sing;
No song but did contain a lovely *dite*."
Spenser: F. Q., II. vi. 13.

3. A crying, a shout.

"The *dit* and the dyn was dole to behold."
Destruction of Troy, 8,680.

***dĭt, *dit-ten, *dut-ten, *dut-en, *dytte,** *v.t.* [A.S. *dyttan;* Icel. *ditta.*]

1. To shut, to close.

"The dor drawen and *dit* with a derf baspe."
Gawaine, 1,233.

2. To stop or close up.

"Your brains grow low, your bellies swell up high,
Foul sluggish fat *dits* up your dulled eye."
More: Cupid's Conflict (1647).

dĭ'-ţa, *s.* [A native word.]

Bot.: A tree of the Dogbane family (Apocynaceæ). It is widely diffused throughout India and the Malayan Islands. It is a stiff-branched tree, attaining a height of 50 ft. to 80 ft., with a furrowed trunk; it has oblong leaves, 3 in. to 6 in. long, and 2 in. to 4 in. wide, produced in fours round the branches. The bark is intensely bitter, and is used by the natives in bowel complaints, and its milky juice as a kind of gutta-percha. It has recently been introduced into this country for use in medicine. (*Smith.*)

dita bark, *s.* The bark of *Alstonia scholaris,* which grows in the Philippines.

dĭt'-a-mŏ̆, *s.* [Lat. *dictamnus.*] Another form of *dittany* (q.v.).

"There blossomed suddenly a magic bed
Of sacred *ditamy*." *Keats: Endymion,* i. 554, 555.

dĭt'-a-mīne, *s.* [Eng., &c., *di(ta),* and *amine* (q.v.).]

Chem.: $C_{16}H_{19}NO_2$. An alkaloid occurring in dita bark. It melts at 75°, and is precipitated from acid solutions by ammonia.

***dit-ane, *dytan, *dytane,** *s.* [Dittany.]

***dī-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *ditatus,* pa. par. of *dito* = to make rich.] The act of enriching.

"Those eastern worshippers intended rather homage than *ditation*."—*Hall: Contempt.; The Purification.*

dĭtch, *dich, *dichc, *dicche, *dych, dyche, *s.* [A weakened pronunciation of *dike* (q.v.). Cf. *pouch* and *poke, stitch* and *stick, pitch* and *pike.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A trench made in the earth by digging for the purpose of forming a fence or division between fields, or for drainage.

"Some asked for manors, others for acres that lay convenient for them; that he would pull down his fences, and level his *ditches*."—*Arbuthnot: History of John Bull.*

2. Used contemptuously for any petty or narrow stream.

"In the great plagues there were seen, in divers *ditches* and low grounds about London, many toads that had tails three inches long."—*Bacon.*

* 3. A dike, a moat.

"To fore the wal is the *diche*."—*Trevisa,* v. 45.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Fort.:* A trench or fosse on the outside of a fortification or earthwork, serving as an obstacle to the assailant and furnishing earth (*deblai*) for the parapet (*remblai*). It is from 90 ft. to 150 ft. broad, in regular fortifications, much narrower in mere earthworks or entrenched positions. The side of the ditch nearest the place is the scarp or escarp, and the opposite side, the counterscarp, is usually made circular opposite to the salient angles of the works. [Bastion.] The *fossa* around a Roman encampment was usually 9 ft. broad and 7 ft. deep; but if an attack was apprehended, it was made 13 ft. wide and 12 ft. deep. The *agger,* or parapet, of the encampment was raised from the earth to the *fossa,* and was crowned with a row of sharp stakes. The ditch outside the rampart on the western side of Rome was 100 ft. wide, 30 ft. deep. The work was constructed by Servius Tullius. (*Knight.*)

2. *Agric.:* An artificial watercourse for drainage. By the laws of Solon (594 B.C.), no one was allowed to dig a ditch but at the same distance from his neighbour's land that the ditch was deep. This was the same in the Roman laws of the twelve tables. The Grecian law compelled one who planted common trees to place them no nearer than 9 ft. from his boundary; olives, 10 ft. The Law of the Twelve Tables made it, olives and figs 9 ft., other trees 5 ft. The agricultural ditches of the Romans were open (*fossæ patentes*) or closed (*fossæ cæcæ*); the latter usually 3 ft. broad at top, 18 in. at bottom. The lower portion was filled with stone or gravel, a layer of pine leaves or willows, and then the earth replaced. Sometimes a large rope of withes or a bundle of poles was placed in the bottom. (*Knight.*)

¶ (1) *Expedition of the Ditch,* or *of the Nations:*

Hist.: The third expedition of the Koreish, an Arab tribe, which had charge of the Caaba or sacred stone of Mecca, against Mahomet; and so named from the ditch drawn before the city. They were vanquished principally by the fury of the elements. (*Gibbon, Haydn,* &c.)

(2) *To die in the last ditch:* To resist to the uttermost; to hold out to the very last or to the bitter end.

ditch-bur, *s. Xanthium strumarium.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

***ditch-delivered,** *adj.* Brought forth in a ditch.

"Finger of birth-strangled babe,
Ditch-delivered by a drab."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 1.

***ditch-dog,** *s.* A dead dog thrown in a ditch.

"The old rat and the *ditch-dog*."—*Shakesp.: Lear,* iii. 4.

ditch-fern, *s. Osmunda regalis.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

ditch-reed, *s. Phragmites communis.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

***dĭtch,** *v.i. & t.* [A.S. *dician;* O. Fris. *dika, ditsa.*] [Dike, *v.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To dig a ditch.

"I have employed my time, besides *ditching,* in finishing my travels."—*Swift.*

B. *Transitive:*

1. To make a ditch or trench in.

"Men lit [the erthe] delve and *diche*." *Gower,* i. 152.

2. To enclose or surround with a ditch or fosse.

"*Ditched,* and walled with turf."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 3.

dĭtch'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *ditch; -er.*] One who digs ditches.

"You merit new employments daily,
Our thatcher, *ditcher,* gard'ner, bully." *Swift.*

dĭtch'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Ditch, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of digging a ditch or of enclosing with a ditch.

"That one of a noble family and extraction should be put to hedging and *ditching*."—*South: Sermons,* vol. iv., ser. 10.

ditching-machine, *s.* One adapted to excavate a deep trench and deposit the earth at the side of the same. In this sense a plough may be a ditching-machine, and in fact is often so used in running shallow ditches for surface-draining, but it will only make it single-furrow depth. There are many modifications of the plough for attaining extra depth. (*Knight.*)

ditching-plough, *s.* A plough having a deep, narrow share for cutting drains and trenches, and means for lifting the earth and depositing it at the side or sides of the excavation. The forward carriage straddles the ditch, and the rear supporting-wheel runs in the ditch behind the cutting and elevating mechanism. The share is supported by coulters, which cut the sides of the ditch, and deliver the furrow-slice to the guides upon which it rises, and to the mould-boards which deliver it on the side of the ditch. Adjustments for varying depths are recited in the claims. (*Knight.*)

ditching-tools, *s. pl.* Spades of various shapes for different forms and depths of ditches: scoop-shaped for clearing out the bottoms; paring spades for removing the turf; level and reel-line for laying out the work; ploughs, ditching-machines, and excavators for reducing the amount of hand-work. (*Knight.*)

***dīte (1), *dīt-en, *dyte, *dyt-yn,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *dicter, dictier, ditier;* Sp. & Port. *dictar;* Ital. *dittare, dettare,* from Lat. *dicto,* a frequent. form of *dico* = to say.]

1. To dictate.

"His prayer flowed from his hart, and was *dited* be the right spirit."—*Bruce: Eleven Sermons,* sig. C 1.

2. To write, to indite.

"He made a boke and let it write
Wherein his life he did all *dite*."
Romaunt of the Rose.

3. To indict.

"[He] *dyte* all the pure men up of land."
Henrysone: (Bannatyne Poems) p. 113, ch. xviii.

***dīte (2),** *v.t.* [A.S. *dihtan.*] [Dight.] To prepare, to get ready.

"His hideous club aloft he *dites*."
Spenser: F. Q., I., viii. 18.

***dīte, *ditce,** *s.* [Ditty.]

1. A song, a poem, a ditty.

"The Greek radde the *ditce*."—*Trevisa,* iv. 309.

2. A noise, a crying.

"The dyn and the *dite* was dole for to here."
Destruction of Troy, 11,946.

***dīte'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *dite; -ment.*] Anything indited or dictated by another; applied to the Gospels by Sir W. More.

"Which holy *ditements,* as a mirrour meete,
Joynd with the prophesies in him complect,
Might serve his glorious image to present,
To such as sought him with a pure intent."
True Crucifixe, p. 22.

dī-tĕt-ra-hē'-dral, *a.* [Gr. δι = δίς (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and Eng. *tetrahedral* (q.v.).]

Crystall.: Having the form of a tetrahedral prism with dihedral summits.

dī-thē'-cal, *a.* [Gr. δι = δίς (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and θήκη (*thēkē*) = a case.]

Bot.: Having two cavities or loculaments in the ovary; bilocular.

***dī'-thē-ĭsm,** *s.* [Gr. δι = δίς (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and Eng. *theism* (q.v.).] The

doctrine of the existence of two gods, or of the two opposing principles of good and evil; dualism.

"That forementioned *ditheism*, or opinion of two gods, a good and an evil one."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 213.

• **dī'-thĕ-ĭst,** *s.* [Gr. δι = δίς (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and Eng. *theist* (q.v.).] One who holds the doctrine of ditheism.

"To reason with Pagan *ditheists* on their own notions."—*Bolingbroke: Human Reason*, Essay ii., § 7.

• **dī-thĕ-ĭst'-ĭc, * dī-thĕ-ĭst'-ĭc-al, * dī-thē-ĭst'-ĭck,** *a.* [Gr. δι = δίς (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and Eng. *theistic, theistical* (q.v.).] Of or pertaining to ditheism.

"Which *ditheistick* doctrine of two self-existent animalish principles in the universe."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 213.

dĭth'-ĕr, *v.i.* [Didder.] To tremble, to shake.

dĭth'-ĕr-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Dither.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of trembling or shaking.

dithering-grass, *s. Briza media.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

dī-thĭ-ŏn'-āte, *s.* [Eng. *dithion(ic)*, and suff. *-ate* (*Chem.*), s. (q.v.)]

Chem.: A salt of dithionic acid.

dī thĭ-ŏn'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *di* = twice, twofold, and Gr. *θεῖον* (*theion*) = sulphur.]

Chem.: An epithet applied to an acid formerly called hyposulphuric acid, $H_2S_2O_6$. Obtained by passing sulphur dioxide, SO_2, into cold water in which finely divide manganese dioxide, MnO_2, is suspended, then barium hydrate is added which precipitates the manganese and sulphuric acid which has been formed. The filtered solution containing barium dipthionate is carefully decomposed by dilute sulphuric acid, the dithionate acid is then concentrated over sulphuric acid to density 1·347; if evaporated further it is decomposed into sulphuric acid and sulphur dioxide. In contact with the air it is gradually oxidized to sulphuric acid. The *dithionates* are obtained by decomposing the barium salt with sulphates of other metals. They crystallize and are permanent in the air. Heated with hydrochloric acid, they liberate SO_2, and sulphuric acid is formed, but no sulphur is deposited.

• **dĭth'-ĭ-rămb,** *s.* (Eng.) *** dĭth-ĭ-rămb'-ŭs,** *s.* (Lat.) [Lat. *dithyrambus;* Gr. διθυραμβος (*dithurambos*) = a hymn in honour of Bacchus; Fr. *dithyrambe.*]

1. *Orig.:* A verse or hymn in honour of Bacchus, full of enthusiasm and bombastical words.

2. *Now:* Any poem written in wild impetuous strains.

"This Cyclian chorus was the same with the *dithyramb*."—*Bentley: Letters of Phalaris*, § xi.

dĭth-ĭ-rămb'-ĭc, * dĭth ĭ-rămb'-ĭck, *a. & s.* [Lat. *dithyrambicus;* Gr. διθυραμβικος (*dithurambikos*); Fr. *dithyrambique.*]

† **A.** *As adjective:*

I. *Literally:*

1. Of or pertaining to the dithyrambus; of the nature of a dithyrambus.

"They do chant in their songs certain *dithyrambick* ditties."—*Holland: Plutarch*, p. 1,134.

2. Writing or composing dithyrambs, or dithyrambic poems.

"Diagoras Melius . . . a *dithyrambick* poet."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 80.

II. *Fig.:* Wild, impetuous, frenzied.

"Bacchus in the Tuscan valleys
Never drank the wine he vaunted
In his *dithyrambic* sallies."
Longfellow: Drinking Song.

• **B.** *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* A dithyrambus; a hymn in honour of Bacchus.

"Hymns and *dithyrambics* were for gods."
Roscommon.

2. *Fig.:* A poem written in a wild, impetuous strain; a dithyramb.

dĭth-ȳr-ŏc'-ar-ĭs, *s.* [Gr. δίθυρος (*dithuros*) = (1) having two doors, (2) bi-valve, and καρίς (*karis*) = a shrimp or prawn.]

Palæont.: A genus of phyllopod crustaceans, first discovered by Dr. Scouler in the coal shales of Lanarkshire, and so named from its being enclosed, like the existing genus *Apus*, in a thin flattish bivalved carapace. The abdominal portion, which is not enclosed in the carapace, consists of five or six segments, and terminates in a trifid tail like Ceratiocaris. (*Page.*)

• **dĭ'-tĭng, * dy-tyng, * dy-tynge,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [Dite, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of writing, composing, or dictating.

"In his *dytying* of his dedis."
Destruction of Troy, 7,392.

2. The act of indicting, an indictment.

"*Dytynge* or indytynge of trespace."—*Indictativ: Prompt. Parv.*

• **dĭ'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *ditio* = power, dominion.] Rule, power, government, jurisdiction.

"Lords of the *ditton* of Kessel in the dutchy of Gelderlandht."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.* (1692), ii. 110.

• **dĭ'-tion-ar-ў,** *a. & s.* [Eng. *dition; -ary.*]

A. *As adj.:* Subject, tributary. (*Chapman.*)

B. *As subst.:* A subject, a tributary.

"The *ditionaries* of Counabon."—*Eden: Trans. of P. Martyr.*

dĭ'-tŏ-lĭl, *s.* [Pref. *di* = twice, twofold, and Eng. *tolyl* (toluene).]

Chem.: $C_{14}H_{14}$ or $CH_3{\cdot}C_6H_4{\cdot}C_6H_4{\cdot}CH_3$. An aromatic hydrocarbon obtained by the action of sodium on para-bromtoluene, $C_6H_4Br{\cdot}CH_3$. Ditolyl is a crystalline substance easily soluble in hot alcohol; it melts at 121°, and can be distilled without decomposition. By oxidizing agents it is converted into diphenyl dicarbonic acid, $HO{\cdot}OC{\cdot}C_6H_4{\cdot}C_6H_4{\cdot}CO{\cdot}OH$.

ditolyl-amine.

Chem.: $(C_6H_4{\cdot}CH_3)_2{\cdot}NH$. An aromatic amine found by heating toluidine $C_6H_4(NH_2){\cdot}CH_3$, with its hydrochlorate. It forms long white needles melting at 70°.

ditolyl-ethane.

Chem.: Dimethyl-pheayl-ethane, dixylyl, $CH_3{\cdot}CH(C_6H_4{\cdot}CH_3)_2$, is obtained by the action of para-acetaldehyde dissolved in sulphuric acid on toluene. Ditolyl-ethane is an oily liquid not solidifying at 20°. It boils at 295°. Oxidized with chromic acid mixture, it yields ditolyl-ketone.

ditolyl-ketone.

Chem.: $CO\langle{}^{C_6H_4{\cdot}CH_3}_{C_6H_4{\cdot}CH_3}$. Obtained by oxidizing dimethyl-isostilbene, $H_6{\cdot}C=C(C_6H_4{\cdot}CH_3)_2$, with chromic acid mixture. Ditolyl-ketone forms rhombic crystals which melt at 95°.

ditolyl-methane.

Chem.: $CH_2\langle{}^{C_6H_4{\cdot}CH_3}_{C_6H_4{\cdot}CH_3}$. An aromatic hydrocarbon obtained by the action of sulphuric acid on a mixture of methylal, $CH_2{\cdot}(OCH_3)_2$, toluene and glacial acetic acid. It boils at 290°.

• **dĭt-ŏn,** *s.* [O. Fr.] A motto.

"Your arms are the ever-green holline leaves, with a blowing horn, and this *diton*, 'Virescit vulnere virtus.'"—*Guild: Old Roman Catholick*, Ep. Dedic., p. 9.

dī'-tone, *s.* [Gr. δι = δίς (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and Eng. *tone* (q.v.), from Fr. *diton.*]

Mus.: An interval of two tones, called also the Pythagorean third, which is made up of two major tones, each having the ratio of 9 : 8. The true major third is made up of one major tone (9 : 8) and one minor tone (10 : 9), the ratio of the ditone is therefore 81 : 64, whereas that of the true major third is 80 : 64, and the difference between them is a comma (81 : 80).

• **dĭt-oŭr, * dyt-our,** *s.* [Ital. *dettatore;* Low Lat. *dictator* = a writer, composer.) A composer or reciter; a speaker, an orator.

"Latinus, that was declamator, a grete *ditour*."—*Trevisa*, iv. 249.

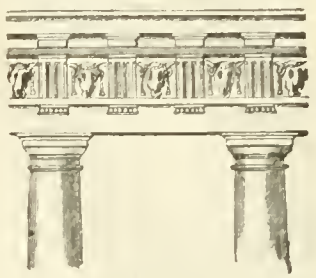
dī-trĭ-chŏt'-ŏ-moŭs, *a.* [Gr. δι = δίς (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and Eng. *trichotomous* (q.v.).]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Divided into twos and threes.

2. *Bot.:* Applied to a leaf or stem, continually branching off into double or treble ramifications.

dī-trĭg-lўph, *s.* [Gr. δι = δίς (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and Eng. *triglyph* (q.v.).]

Arch.: An interval between two columns, admitting two triglyphs in the entablature.



DITRIGLYPH.

This arrangement of the intercolumniations was peculiar to the Doric order.

dī-trĭ-hē-drĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. δι = δίς (*dis*) = twice, twofold, τρεις (*treis*) = three, and ἕδρα (*hedra*) = a seat.

Min.: A genus of spara having six sides or planes, formed by two trigonal pyramids joined together at the base.

• **dī-trō-chē'-an,** *a.* [Eng. *ditrochee*(*e*); *-an.*]

Pros.: Consisting of or containing two trocheea.

dī-trō'-chēe, *s.* [Gr. δι = δίς (*dis*) = twice, twofold, and Eng. *trochee* (q.v.).]

Pros: A foot consisting of two trochees; a double trochee: – ∪ – ∪. [Trochee.]

dĭt'-rō-ite, *s.* [From *Ditro*, in Transylvania, the locality where it is found; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of Elæolite, containing orthoclase and sodalite.

dĭtt, *s.* [Dit.]

dĭt'-tăn'-dĕr, *s.* [Dittany.]

Bot.: A cruciferous plant, *Lepidium latifolium*, which has the English book-name of the broad-leaved pepper-wort. It is an erect

DITTANDER.

1. Root. 2. Blossom. 3. Seed Vessel. 4. Single Flowers.

plant two to three feet high, branched with large ovate-lanceolate leaves, and numerous small racemose flowers. It occurs in salt marshes in Norfolk, Essex, Yorkshire, &c.

¶ Though *dittander* and *dittany* are etymologically from the same root, yet they are quite different plants.

dĭt'-tan-ў, *s.* [Fr. *dictame, dictamne;* Prov. *diptamni;* Sp. & Port. *dictamo;* Ital. *dittamo;* Lat. *dictamnum;* Gr. δικταμνον (*diktamnon*) = the plant described under 1.]

Botany: Several plants have been so called.

1. The Dittany of Crete, called by botanists *Origanum Dictamnus*, and in pharmacy *Dictamnus creticus. Origanum vulgare* is the wild Marjoram, to which, therefore, the dittany is pretty closely akin. It has roundish downy leaves, and drooping apikes of flowers. It grew of old abundantly on Mount Dicté and Mount Ida, and was highly prized by the ancients as a vulnerary.

2. *Cunila mariana*, an American labiate plant.

3. *Dictamnus Fraxinella*, one of the Rutaceæ. It is generally called the Bastard Dittany.

4. (Less properly.) The Dittander, *Lepidium latifolium*. [DITTANDER.] (*Turner*, in *Britten & Holland.*)

"Virgil reports of *dittany*, that the wild goats eat it when they are shot with darts."—*More: Antidote against Atheism.*

***dĭt'-tāy, *dyt-tay,** *s.* [O. Fr. *dictie, ditie, dicte, dite.*] [DITTY.]

1. An indictment, a charge.

"A gret *dyttay* for Scottis thai ordand then."
Wallace, i. 274.

2. Blame, reprehension. (*Scotch.*)

*** dĭt'-tĭd,** *a.* [Eng. *ditty; -ed.*] Sung, adapted to music.

"He, with his soft pipe, and smooth *dittied* song,
Well knows to still the wild winds when they roar."
Milton: Comus, 86, 87.

dĭt'-tō, *s.* [Ital. *ditto* = that which has been said, a word, from Lat. *dictum* = a saying, neut. sing. of *dictus*, pa. par. of *dico* = to say.] That which has been said before; the same as before; it is always abbreviated into do. in writing.

"James Bernard, mate to an hospital; Oliver Goldsmith, found not qualified for *ditto*."—*Forster: Life of Goldsmith*, bk. ii., ch. iv.

¶ *A suit of dittoes:* A suit of the same material; coat, waistcoat, and trousers of a similar pattern. (*Slang.*)

*** dĭt-tŏg'-ra-phy,** *s.* [Gr. διττός (*dittós*) = double, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.] The writing over again the same words or letters; repetition of letters or words.

"They committed errors through confusing sounds, through the graphic similarity between letters, through transposition of letters, through *dittography* and repetition of letters."—*Athenæum*, Oct. 7, 1882.

*** dĭt-tŏl'-ŏ-ġy,** *s.* [Gr. διττολογία (*dittologia*) = a repetition of words: διττός (*dittos*) = double, and λόγος (*logos*) = a word.] A twofold or double reading or interpretation of a text.

*** dĭt'-tŏn,** *s.* [O. Fr. *diton.*] A ditty.

"Pantagruel for an eternal memorial wrote this victorial *ditton*."—*Urquhart: Rabelais*, bk. ii., ch. xxvii.

dĭt'-tў, * dyt-e, * dit-ee, * dyt-e, * dit-te, * dit-tie, *s.* [O. Fr. *dictie, ditie, dite*, from Lat. *dictatum* = something dictated; *dicto* = to dictate, a frequent form of *dico* = to say.]

* **1.** A saying.

"'To be dissolved and to be with Christ,' was his dying *ditty*."—*Browne.*

* **2.** A writing.

3. A sonnet or little poem; a song, an air, anything sung.

"They sit and sing
Their slender *dities* when the trees are bare."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

*** dĭt'-tў,** *v.t.* [DITTY, *s.*] To sing verses, to warble.

"Beasts fain would sing; birds *ditty* to their notes."
Herbert: Providence, st. 3.

*** dĭt'-tў-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [DITTY, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of singing or warbling; a ditty.

"The under-song unto your cheerful *dittying*."
Fletcher: Purple Island, c. i.

dī'-ūre-īdeș, *s. pl.* [Pref. *di* = twice, twofold; Eng. &c. *urea*, and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance.]

Chem.: Organic compounds formed by the union of one molecule of a bibasic acid and two molecules of urea; with elimination of four molecules of water they contain four or five atoms of carbon, as uric acid (q.v.). Diureides containing six and eight carbon atoms are formed by the union of two monureide molecules with elimination of water, as alloxantin (q.v.).

dī-ụ-rē'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. διούρησις (*diourēsis*), from διουρέω (*dioureō*) = to pass urine.]

Med.: An excessive flow of urine.

dī'-ụ-rĕt, *s.* [BIURET.]

dī-ụ-rĕt'-ĭc, * dī-ụ-rĕt'-ĭck, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *diurétique*, from Gr. διουρητικός (*diourētikos*), from διουρέω (*dioureō*) = to pass urine.]

A. *As adj.:* Having the power or quality of exciting diuresis; tending to provoke the secretion or discharge of urine.

"Inwardly received it may be very *diuretic*, and break the stone in the kidney."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. v.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Pharm.:* Diuretics are medicines which cause an increase of the function of the kidneys, and consequently augment the quantity of the urine. They are divided by Garrod into sedative, as squills, scoparium, tobacco, colchicum; and stimulant, as juniper, turpentine, copaiba, cantharides, nitrite of ethyl, alcohol, and water. Indirect diuretics, or hydragogue purgatives, as elaterium, cream of tartar, digitalis, gamboge. Lithontriptics, or remedies which alter the quantity of the urine and prevent the crystallization and deposition of the ingredients which form gravel and calculi, as carbonates of lithium, potassium, sodium, and alkaline, mineral waters, &c. Diuretics are given (1) to cause an increased flow of urine when the renal secretion is deficient; (2) to eliminate poisons and matters formed in disease from the blood; (3) to produce a larger flow of urine, to hold in solution substances which would be deposited, and form calculi. (*Garrod: Materia Medica.*)

* **2.** A person suffering from diuresis.

"In *diuretics* . . . he tried it with good success."
—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 89.

*** dī-ụ-rĕt'-ĭc-al, * dī-ụ-rĕt'-ĭc-ąll,** *a.* [Eng. *diuretic; -al.*] Diuretic.

"Having found them in myself very *diuretical* and aperitive."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 131.

*** dī-ụ-rĕt'-ĭc-al-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *diuretical; -ness.*] The quality or state of being diuretic; a tendency to provoke the secretion or discharge of urine.

"*Diureticalness*, diuretick quality."—*Bailey.*

dī-ūr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *diur*(*is*), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Orchids, tribe Neotteæ.

dī ūr'-ĭs, *s.* [Gr. δι = δις (*dis*) = twice, and οὐρά (*oura*) = a tail, in allusion to the lateral lobes of the labellum.]

Bot.: A genus of Australian and New Zealand Orchids, the typical one of the family Diuridæ.

dī-ūr'-na, *s. pl.* [Neut. pl. of Lat. *diurnus* = pertaining to a day, daily; by day, as opposed to by night.]

Entom.: The name given by Latreille, Cuvier, and their successors to the highest sub-order or tribe of the order Lepidoptera. The term implies that they are day-fliers, as distinguished from the Crepuscularia, which fly by twilight, and the Nocturna, which do so by night. The first of these three sub-orders contains the Butterflies; the second the Sphingides, Sphinxes, or Hawk Moths; and the third the Moths, properly so called. The Diurna are placed in harmony with the conditions of their existence, in being clad, as they are, in bright colours. The antennæ are knobbed, whence they are often called Rhopalocera (q.v.), the two other sub-orders being reduced to one, Heterocera. The wings, when in repose, usually stand erect. The caterpillars have six thoracic legs and ten prolegs, sixteen in all. The chrysalidea, which, as a rule, are angular, are naked, and often suspended head downwards. Butterflies are diffused over all countries, but the largest and finest are from the tropics. They may be divided into four families: Papilionidæ, Nymphalidæ, Lycænidæ or Polyommatidæ, and Hesperidæ (q.v.). All have representatives in America. Mr. Edward Newman, F.L.S., F.Z.S., calling the Butterflies *Lepidoptera peduncularia*, elevates them into a higher category than an order, and thus divides them:

Natural Order I.: Spine bearers (Spinigeri).
Fam. 1. Silver-spotted Fritillaries (Argynnidæ).
Fam. 2. Gregarious Fritillaries (Melitæidæ).
Fam. 3. Angle-wings (Vanessidæ).
Fam. 4. White Admirals (Neptidæ).

Natural Order II.: Slug-shaped Caterpillars (Limaciformes).
Fam. 5. Emperors (Apaturidæ).
Fam. 6. Satyrs (Satyridæ).

Natural Order III.: Woodlouse-shaped (Oniciformes).
Fam. 7. Dryads (Erycinidæ).
Fam. 8. Argus Butterflies (Lycænidæ).

Natural Order IV.: Worm-shaped or Cylindrical Caterpillars (Vermiformes or Cylindracei).
Fam. 9. Redhorns (Rhodoceridæ).
Fam. 10. Swallow-tails (Papilionidæ).
Fam. 11. Whites (Pieridæ).

Omitting Doritidæ, Uranidæ, and Synemonidæ, which have no representatives in Britain, Newman closes with

Fam. 12. Skippers (Hesperidæ).

dī-ūr'-næ, *s. pl.* [Fem. pl. of Lat. *diurnus*, pertaining to the daytime.]

Ornith.: A name given by Cuvier, Blainville, &c., to a section of the Accipitres, or birds of prey which fly in the daytime. Cuvier separated it into the Vulturea and the Falcons.

dī ūr'-nal, * dī-ūr'-nall, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *diurnalis*, from *diurnus* = daily; *dies* = a day.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) Of or pertaining to a day or daytime, as distinguished from the night.

"The bright orb,
Incredible how swift, had thither rolled
Diurnal." *Milton: P. L.*, iv. 592-94

(2) Performed in a day.

"Till, from his eastern goal, the joyous sun
His twelfth *diurnal* race begins to run."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, iv. 803, 804.

(3) Constituting the measure of a day.

"Why does he order the *diurnal* hours
To leave earth's other part, and rise in ours?"
Prior.

(4) Happening every day, daily.

* 2. *Fig.:* Of daily or common occurrence; usual, common.

"Thence by sea to Genoa, whence the passage into Tuscany is as *diurnal* as a Gravesend barge."—*Sir H. Wotton: Letter to Milton.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Med.:* Applied to a disease the exacerbations of which occur in the daytime.

2. *Nat. Hist.:* Flying in the daytime.

3. *Bot.:* [DIURNAL FLOWERS].

B. *As substantive:*

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.:* A journal, a day-book; a newspaper.

"Nay some are so studiously changeling in that particular, they esteem an opinion as *diurnal*, after a day or two scarce worth keeping."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 35.

II. *Technically:*

Natural History:

1. A lepidopterous insect flying only by day.

2. A raptorial bird flying by day, and having lateral eyes.

diurnal aberration, *s.*

Astron.: The aberration of light, arising from the combined effect of the earth's rotation and the motion of light.

diurnal arc, * diurnall arke, *s.*

Astron.: The apparent arc described by the heavenly bodies in consequence of the rotation of the earth.

"The sonne his *arke diurnall*
Ypassed was."
Lydgate: Complaint of the Black Knight, 590.

diurnal flowers, *s. pl.*

Botany:

1. Flowers which expand and shut in the same day.

2. Flowers which open during the daytime and close at night.

diurnal lepidoptera, *s. pl.*

Entom.: The same as DIURNA (q.v.).

diurnal motion, *s.*

Astron.: The number of degrees, &c., that a planet moves in twenty-four hours.

diurnal parallax, *s.* [PARALLAX.]

*** diurnal women,** *s. pl.* Women who cried the daily papers about the streets for sale.

*** dī-ūr'-nąl-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *diurnal; -ist.*] A journalist (q.v.).

"Let me add hereunto the late experiments of some odiously incestuous marriages, which (even by the relation of our *diurnalists*) have by this means found a damnable pas-age, to the great dishonour of God, and shame of this church."—*Bp. Hall: Cases of Conscience.*

*** dī-ūr'-nal-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *diurnal; -ly.*] Daily, every day.

"As we make the enquiries, we shall *diurnally* communicate them to the publick."—*Tatler.*

*** dī-ūr'-nal-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *diurnal; -ness.*] The quality of being diurnal.

† dī-ūr-nā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *diurnus* = pertaining to a day.]

Zool.: A term introduced by Dr. Marshall Hall to express the state of some animals, as the bat, during the day, contrasted with their activity during the night.

*** dī-u-tŭrn'-al,** *a.* [Lat. *diuturnus*, from *diu* = (1) by day, (2) for a long time.] Lasting for a long time; of long continuance.

"To take care of those things by which the peace between us may be preserved entire and *diuturnal*."—*Milton: Letters of State.*

*** dī-u-tŭrn'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Lat. *diuturnitas*, from *diuturnus* = lasting for a long time.] Lastingness, length of continuance.

"Such a coming, as it might be said that that generation should not pass till it was fulfilled, they needed not suppose of such *diuturnity*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

div, *v.i.* [A corruption of *do.*] Scotch for Do.

"'And *div* ye think,' rejoined the virago, setting her arms a-kimbo."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xi.

dī-vā-gā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *divagatus*, pa. par. of *divagor* = to wander about: *dis* = away, apart, and *vagor* = to wander.] A wandering or going astray; a deviation, a digression. (*Lit. & Fig.*)

"A security against the *divagations* and caprices of legend."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. iv., § 4

dī'-va-lĕnt, *a.* [Gr. δι = δις (*dis*) = twice, and Lat. *valens* = strong.]

Chem.: Equivalent to two units of any standard; specially to two atoms of hydrogen. It is called also Bi-equivalent. (*Rossiter.*)

dī-van' (1), *s.* [Arab. & Pers. *diván* = a tribunal, a steward; a collection of odes arranged in alphabetical order of rhymes. (*Skeat.*)]

1. In Oriental countries, a court of justice, a council.

2. A council-chamber; a hall of state; a reception room, a court, an audience-chamber.

"Old Giaffir sat in his *divan*."
Byron: Bride of Abydos, i. 2.

* 3. A council.

"Swift to the queen the herald Medon ran,
Who heard the counsit of the dire *divan*."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, iv. 902, 903.

4. A restaurant; a smoking-saloon.

5. A kind of thickly-cushioned seat or sofa standing against the wall of a room; so called from such seats being used in divans [4].

* 6. A collection of poems by one author; a book.

dĭ-văn' (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A large divet, or other turf of a larger size. (*Scotch.*) [DIVET.]

dĭ-văn' (3), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A small wild plum, or kind of sloe. (*Scotch.*)

dī-văr'-ĭ-cāte, *v.i.* & *t.* [Lat. *divaricatus*, pa. par. of *divarico* = to spread apart: *di* = *dis* = away, apart, and *varico* = to spread.]

A. *Intransitive:*

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* To open, to diverge, or divide into two.

"The partitions are strained across: one of them *divaricates* into two, and another into several small ones."—*Woodward.*

2. *Fig.:* To diverge, to branch off.

"*Divaricated* representatives of a single tongue."—*Whitney: Life & Growth of Language*, ch. ix.

II. *Bot.:* To diverge or branch off from the stem at a right or obtuse angle.

* **B.** *Trans.:* To divide into two branches; to cause to spread out.

"A slender pipe is produced forward towards the thr at, whereinto it is at last inserted, and is there *divaricated*, after the same manner as the spermatick vessels."—*Grew.*

dī-văr'-ĭ-cāte, *a.* [Lat. *divaricatus.*]

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.:* Diverging or branching off.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* Straggling, spreading irregularly and widely asunder; branching off at a right or obtuse angle.

2. *Zool.:* Spreading out widely.

dī-văr'-ĭ-cāt-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DIVARICATE, *v.*]

dī-văr'-ĭ-cāt-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DIVARICATE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The same as DIVARICATION (q.v.).

dī-văr-ĭ-cā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *divaricatio*, from *divaricatus*, pa. par. of *divarico* = to spread apart.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* A separating or branching off widely; separation, divergence.

"They will stop at a *divarication* of the way."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. i.

2. *Fig.:* A division or divergence in opinion; a wandering from the point or the facts.

"To take away all doubt, or any probable *divarication*, the curse is plainly specified."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

II. *Bot. & Zool.:* A crossing or intersection of fibres at different angles.

dī-văr-ĭ-cā-tŏr, *s.* [Eng. *divaricat(e)*; *-or.*] That which causes parts to separate, specif. the muscle which opens the shell of the Brachiopodas, or the jaws of the bird's head process in some marine Polyzoa.

*** dī-văst,** *a.* [Lat. *devasto* = to devastate.] Devastated; laid waste.

"But time will come when the earth shall lie *divast*,
When heav'n and hell shall both be filled at last."
Owen: Epigrams (1677). (*Nares.*)

dīve, * deve, * duve, * dyve, *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *dȳfan*; Icel. *dyfa*; cogn. with *dip* and *deep* (q.v.).]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To plunge or descend head first under water or other fluid.

"The otter hears him tread the shore,
And *dives*, and is beheld no more."
Scott: Rokeby, vi. 3.

* 2. To sink under the surface.

"A bleddre ibollen ful of winde ne *daueth* nout into theos deope wateres."—*Ancren Riwle*, p. 282.

* 3. To sink, to penetrate.

"Each dunt *defde* in hire teofliche lich."—*St. Juliana*, p. 29.

4. To seek for by diving.

"The knave deserves it when he tempts the main,
Where Folly fights for kings, or *dives* for gain."
Pope: Essay on Man, iv 153, 154.

II. *Figurotively:*

1. To penetrate, to sink, to enter deeply.

"*Dive*, thoughts, down to my soul."
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 1.

2. To descend quickly: as, He *dived* into the cellar.

3. To plunge or thrust the hand in quickly.

"Mr. Bouncer *dived* into the cupboard, which served as his wine-bin, and brought therefrom two bottles of brandy and whiskey."—*Cuthbert Bede: Verdant Green*, pt. ii., ch. iii.

4. To enter deeply into any question, science, or pursuit; to explore.

"Sweet prince, the untainted virtue of your years
Hath not yet *dived* into the world's deceit."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 1.

5. To dip into anything, to examine cursorily: as, I *dived* into the book here and there.

* **B.** *Transitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To plunge into, head first.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To explore.

"The Curtii bravely *dived* the gulph of fame."
Denham: Old Age, 794.

2. To drown, to overwhelm.

"Louerd ne thaue thu that storm me *duue*."—*Old Eng. Homilies*, ii. 43.

3. To dip, to duck.

"To *dive* an infant either thrice or but once in baptism."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*, bk. iv., § 12.

¶ *To dive into:* To explore, to investigate, to pry into.

*** dive-dapper, * deve-dep, * deve-doppe, * dyve-dap, * dive-dopper,** *s.* The didapper or little grebe, *Podiceps minor*; the dabchick.

"Upon this promise did he raise his chin,
Like a *dive-dapper* peering through a wave."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 85, 86.

dīve (1), *s.* [DIVE, *v.*]

1. *Lit.:* A sudden plunge head foremost into water or other fluid.

2. *Fig.:* A hasty plunge or dart into any place.

3. Any place of low resort. (*Slang.*)

dīve (2), *s.* [DEEV.]

*** dī-vĕl',** *v.t.* [Lat. *divello*: *dis* = away, apart, and *vello* = to pluck or pull.] To pluck or pull apart or asunder; to rend.

"They begin to separate; and may be easily *divelled* or parted asunder."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xxvii.

*** dī-vĕl-lent,** *a.* [Lat. *divellens*, pr. par. of *divello* = to pull asunder.] Pulling or plucking apart or asunder; rending, separating.

*** dī-vĕl'-lī-cāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *di* = *dis* = away, apart, and *vellicatus*, pa. par. of *vellico*, frequent. form of *vello* = to pluck or pull.] To pull or rend in pieces.

"My brother told me you had used him dishonourably, and had *divellicated* his character behind his back."—*Fielding: Amelia*, bk. v., ch. vi.

dīv'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *div(e)*; *-er.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. One who dives or plunges under the water.

"*Divers* at the bottom of the sea can hear the noises made above only confusedly."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. iv, ch. iii. (Note.)

2. One who dives or goes under water in search of anything, as pearls, treasure, &c.

"It is evident, from the relation of *divers* and fishers of pearls, that there are many kinds of shell-fish which lie perpetually concealed in the deep, skreened from our sight."—*Woodward*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. One who enters deeply into any subject or study.

"Some *divers* in the deep of Providence."—*Mountague: Devoute Essayes*, pt. ii., tr. iv., § 3.

* 2. A pickpocket.

"To have his pocket or purse picked by a common *diver*."—*Oudaker*, 82.

B. *Ornith.:* One of a family of birds, Colymbinæ, remarkable for their power and habit of diving. The neck is long, thus presenting a great affinity to the Grebes; the tail is very short and rounded; the wings short; the bill straight, strong, and pointed. The Divers are as much inhabitants of the ocean as the Grebes are of fresh water; they are confined to Northern latitudes, whence they migrate farther south in the winter season. The largest of the three European species is the great Northern Diver, *Colymbus glacialis*, but the other two—the Red-throated Diver, *C. septentrionalis*, and the Black-throated Diver, *C. arcticus*—are perhaps better known, as they occur also in North America. They live on fish, which they follow under the water, propelling themselves along with their wings as well as their feet, and frequently remaining for some time before they emerge again. They fly with great rapidity.

¶ *Cartesian Diver*, s. [CARTESIAN.]

*** dī'-vĕrb, * dī-verbe,** *s.* [Lat. *diverbium* = a conversation of two, a dialogue: *di* = *dis* = twice, and *verbum* = a word.] An antithetical proverb or saying, in which the parts or members are contrasted or opposed.

"England is a paradise for women, a hell for horses; Italy a paradise for horses, a hell for women; as the *diverb* goes."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy*, p. 601.

*** dī-vĕrb'-ĕr-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *diverberatus*, pa. par. of *diverbero*: *dis* = away, apart, and *verbero* = to strike.] To strike through.

"These cries for blameless blood *diverberate*
The high resounding Heav'n's connexitie."
Davies: Holy Roode, p. 14. (*Davies.*)

*** dī-vĕrb-ĕr-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *diverberatus*, pa. par. of *diverbero.*] A sounding or resounding through.

dĭ-vĕr'ge, *v.i.* [Lat. *di* = *dis* = away, apart, and *vergo* = to incline, to tend; Fr. *diverger*; Ital. *divergere.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. To tend in different directions from a common point; to branch off.

"From this street *diverged* to right and left alleys squalid and noisome."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To tend or incline in different directions.

"Soon their paths *diverged* widely."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

2. To vary from a typical or normal form or state.

3. To vary from the truth.

*** dĭ-vĕr'ge-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *diverge*; *-ment.*] The act or state of diverging; divergence.

dĭ-vĕr'-ĕnce, dĭ-vĕr'-ĕn-cў, *s.* [Fr.; Ital. *divergenza*; Sp. *divergencia.*]

1. *Lit.:* A diverging or tending in different directions from one common point.

"To discover the true direction and *divergence* of sound."—*Sir W. Jones: Musical Modes of the Hindus.*

2. *Fig.:* A difference or disagreement; want of accord.

"This incident is however related with some *divergence* by other writers."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. xii., pt. v., § 81.

dī-vĕrg'-ent, *a.* [Fr.; Ital. & Sp. *divergente.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* Separating, tending or branching off in different directions from one common point.

2. *Fig.:* Disagreeing, discordant, not in accord.

"Other *divergent* statements occur concerning this important passage in the history of Rome."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. xii., pt. v., § 82.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* Tending in a different direction from one another; spreading outwards from a common centre: as, *diverging* styles.

"In their direction they are erect or reflexed, spreading outwards, *divergent*, or patulous, or arched inwards."—*Balfour: Botany*, § 359.

2. *Math.:* [DIVERGENT SERIES].

3. *Optics:* Causing divergence of rays: as, a divergent or concave lens.

divergent rays, *s. pl.*

Optics: Rays which, starting from a certain point of some visible object, diverge or continually recede from each other in proportion as they recede farther from the object; the opposite of convergent (q.v.).

divergent series, *s.*

Math.: A series in which each term is numerically greater than the preceding one; as, 1 : 3 : 9 : 27 : 81, &c. [CONVERGENT.]

dī-vĕrg'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DIVERGE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of spreading or separating out from a common centre; divergence.

diverging rays, *s. pl.*

Optics: [DIVERGENT RAYS].

diverging series, *s.*

Math.: [DIVERGENT SERIES].

dī-vĕrg'-ĭng-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *diverging; -ly.*] In a diverging manner.

dī'-vĕrs, ***dy-vers,** *a.* [DIVERSE.]

* 1. Distinct, separate.

"These thre thyngys ben wel sotel and *divers.*"—*Wycliffe: Select Works*, iii. 115.

2. Different, diverse, varying, various.

"God, who at sundry times and in *divers* manners spake in time past unto the fathers by the prophets."—*Heb.* i. 1.

3. Several, sundry, more than one.

"He sent *divers* sorts of flies among them."—*Ps.* lxxviii. 45.

* 4. Obstinate, perverse.

"The herte that is rebel and hard and rebours and *dyuers.*"—*Ayenbite*, p. 68.

¶ For the difference between *divers* and *different*, see DIFFERENT.

divers-coloured, *a.* Of divers or different colours.

"By which the beauty of the earth appears;
The *divers-coloured* mantle which she wears."
Sandys: Job, p. 5.

dī-vĕr'se (or **dī'-vĕrse),** ***dī-vers,** ***dy-vers,** ***dy-verse,** *a. & adv.* [Fr. *divers* (m.), *diverse* (f.), from Lat. *diversus* = different, various, pa. par. of *diverto* = to turn asunder or aside, to divert (q.v.); Sp., Port., & Ital. *diverso. Diverse* and *divers* are essentially the same word. According to Trench, "*Divers* implies difference only; *diverse* implies difference with opposition."]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Different, distinct, separate.

"Behold, the flowers are *diverse* in stature."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

* 2. Several, sundry, various, more than one, divers.

"The kyng hem sende . . . to *dyuerse* marl."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 378.

* 3. Varying, multiform.

"Eloquence is a great and *diverse* thing, nor did she yet ever favour any man so much as to be wholly his."—*Ben Jonson.*

* **B.** *As adv.:* In divers or different directions.

"Part to the town fly *diverse* o'er the plain,
Where late their troops triumphant bore the fight."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, xxi. 4, 5.

* **dī-vĕr'se,** * **dy-verse,** * **dy-ver-syn,** *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *diverser.*] [DIVERSE.]

A. *Trans.:* To make different, to diversify.

"*Dyuersyn. Diversifico, vario.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

B. *Reflex.:* To distinguish, to vary.

"Mochel ham *diuerseth* ine hire workes."—*Ayenbite*, p. 124.

C. *Intransitive:*

1. To differ, to vary.

"A sterre *diuereth* fro a sterre in clerenesse."—*Wycliffe:* 1 *Cor.* xv. 41.

2. To turn aside.

"The red-cross knight *diverced*; but forth rode Britomart."
Spenser: F. Q., III. iii. 63.

dī-vĕr'se-lĭ, * **dī-verse-liche, dī-vers-ly, dy-vers-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *diverse; -ly.*]

1. In different directions; towards different points.

"On life's vast ocean *diversely* we sail,
Reason the card, but passion is the gale."
Pope: Essay on Man, ii. 107, 108.

2. In different manners; differently, variously.

"Wonder it is to see in diverse minds
How *diversely* Loue doth his pageants play."
Spenser: F. Q., III. v. 1.

dī-vĕr'se-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *diverse; -ness.*] Difference, varying, diversity, changeability.

"You this *diversenesse* that blamen most."
Wyat: Of Change of Mynde.

* **dī-vĕr-sĭ-fī'-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *diversify; -able.*] That may or can be diversified or varied.

"These last-named principles are more numerous, as taking in the posture, order, and situation, the rest, and above all the almost infinitely *diversifiable* contextures of the smaller parts."—*Boyle: Works*, iv. 281.

dī-vĕrs-ĭ-fĭ-cā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *diversify; -ation.*]

1. The act of making diverse or various in form or qualities.

"If you consider how variously several things may be compounded, you will not wonder that such fruitful principles, or manners of *diversification*, should generate differing colours."—*Boyle: On Colours.*

2. The state of being diverse or various; diversity, variety, multiformity.

"The *diversification* of the means for producing sound in the three families of the Orthoptera, and in the Homoptera."—*Darwin: Descent of Man* (1871), pt. ii., ch. x.

3. A change or alteration.

"This, which is here called a change of will, is not a change of his will, but a change in the object, which seems to make a *diversification* of the will, but indeed is the same will diversified."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind.*

dī-vĕrs'-ĭ-fīed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DIVERSIFY.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Of diverse or varied kinds or qualities; varied.

"To diffuse,
"Where'er he moved, *diversified* delight."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

dī-vĕrs-ĭ-flōr'-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *diversus* = different, diverse; *flos* (genit. *floris*) = a flower, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: An epithet applied to a plant or inflorescence which bears flowers of two or more kinds.

dī-vĕrs'-ĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *diversus* = different, diverse, and *forma* = form, appearance.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Of diverse or varied forms; different in form.

2. *Bot.:* Applied to organs of the same nature but of different forms. (*Balfour.*)

dī-vĕrs'-ĭ-fȳ, * **di-vers-i-fic,** *v.t.* [Fr. *diversifier*, from Low Lat. *diversifico* = to make different; Lat. *diversus* = different, and suff. *-fico* = *facio* = to make; Sp. & Port. *diversificar;* Ital. *diversificare.*]

1. To make different from others; to distinguish, to discriminate.

"There may be many species of spirits, as much separated and *diversified* one from another as the species of sensible things are distinguished one from another."—*Locke.*

2. To give variety to; to variegate.

"Pallas disrobes: her radiant veil untied,
With flowers adorned, with art *diversified*."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, v. 904, 905.

3. To vary, to relieve the monotony of.

"The course of parliamentary business was *diversified* by another curious and interesting episode."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

dī-vĕrs'-ĭ-fȳ-ĭng, *pr. par. a., & s.* [DIVERSIFY.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of making different or varying.

* **dī-vĕr-sĭl'-ō-quent,** *a.* [Lat. *diversus* = different, diverse, and *loquens* = speaking, pr. par. of *loquor* = to speak.] Speaking diversely or in different ways.

dī'-vĕr'-sion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *diversus* = diverted, pa. par. of *diverto* = to turn in different directions: *di* = *dis* = away, apart, and *verto* = to turn; Sp. *diversion;* Ital. *diversione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* The act of diverting or turning off or from any course.

"A *diversion* of the Rhone, or a deepening of the river's bed, would have been of incalculable benefit."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), ii. 35.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) The act of turning or diverting in any way.

"I have ranked this *diversion* of Christian practice among the effects of our contentions."—*More: Decay of Christian Piety.*

(2) The act of turning or diverting the mind or the thoughts from care, business, or study.

(3) That which tends or serves to divert or turn the mind or thoughts from care, business, or study; that which affords relaxation; a pastime, an amusement.

"Both had what seemed extravagant whimsies about dress, *diversions*, and postures."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

II. *Mil.:* The act of drawing off or diverting the attention of the enemy from any design, by making a demonstration or feigned attack at some other point.

"Who made that bold *diversion*
In old Thermopylæ."
Byron: Greek War Song.

diversion-cut, *s.* A channel to divert past a reservoir a stream of impure or turbid water which would otherwise flow into the reservoir; a by-wash.

dī'-vĕrs'-ĭ-tȳ, * **dī-vers-i-tee,** * **dy-vers-i-te,** * **dy-vers-te,** *s.* [Fr. *diversité;* from Lat. *diversitas*, from *diversus* = different, diverse; Sp. *diversidad;* Ital. *diversità;* Port. *diversidade.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Difference, unlikeness, dissimilitude, variance.

"By the *dyuersite* of heuene is *dyuersite* of coloures of face."—*Trevisa*, i. 267.

2. A variety; a multiplicity with difference.

"When Babel was confounded, and the great
Confederacy of projectors wild and vain
Was split into *diversity* of tongues."
Cowper: Task, v. 193-95.

3. Distinctness or non-identity of being.

"We form the ideas of identity and *diversity*."—*Locke.*

4. Variegation, variety.

"A waving glow the bloomy beds display,
Blushing in bright *diversities* of day."
Pope: Moral Essays, iv. 83, 84.

* 5. Dissension, disagreement, want of accord.

"But for there is *diuersitee*
Within himselfe, he maie not laste."
Gower: C. A. (Prol.).

II. *Law:* The plea by a prisoner that he is not the person against whom the indictment is brought. Before trying his guilt or innocence of the charge, a jury is empanelled to settle the question of his personal identity.

¶ For the difference between *diversity* and *difference*, see DIFFERENCE.

* **dī'-vĕr-sĭv'-ō-lent,** *a.* [Lat. *diversus* = different, diverse, and *volens* = wishing, pr. par. of *volo* = to wish.] Wishing for, or fond of, differences or strife.

"This debauched and *diversivolent* woman."—*Webster: White Devil*, act iii.

dī'-vĕrs-lȳ, *adv.* [DIVERSELY.]

"Fortunes course *diversly* is dressid."
Lydgate: Minor Poems, p. 119.

* **dĭ-vĕr'-sŏr-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *divers(e); -ory.*]

1. Serving or tending to divert; diverting.

2. Discriminating, distinguishing.

"The first two kinds were called *diversory*."—*Raleigh: Hist. World*, bk. ii., ch. xvi., § 2.

* **dĭ-vĕr'-sŏr-ȳ,** *s.* [Lat. *diversorium, deversorium.*] A wayside inn.

dī-vĕrt' (or **dī-vĕrt'),** *v.t.* [Fr. *divertir;* from Lat. *diverto* = to turn aside, divert; *di* = *dis* = away, apart, and *verto* = to turn; Sp. *divertir;* Ital. *divertire.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To turn off or from any course or direction; to turn aside.

"I rather will subject me to the malice
Of a *diverted* blood and bloody brother."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, ii. 3.

2. To draw off or aside to a different point.

"The kings of England would have had an absolute conquest of Ireland, if their whole power had been employed; but still there arose sundry occasions, which divided and *diverted* their power some other way."—*Davies: On Ireland.*

II. *Figuratively:*

* I. To distract, to abstract, to remove.

"Wouldst thou *divert* thyself from melancholy? Wouldst thou be pleasant, yet be far from folly?" *Bunyan: Apology.*

* 2. To turn aside from the right course.

"Alas! how simple to these cates compared, Was that crude apple that *diverted* Eve!" *Milton: P. L.*, ii. 348, 349.

3. To misapply; to turn or apply to a wrong use.

4. To turn aside or distract the mind or thoughts from care, business, or study; to amuse, to please, to entertain.

"An ingenious gentleman did *divert* or instruct the kingdom by his papers."—*Swift.*

B. *Intransitive:*

* I. *Literally:*

1. To turn aside or away; to go out of the way; to go astray.

"Not wholly bent On what is gainful, sometimes she *diverts* From solid counsels." *Philips: Cider*, bk. i.

2. To turn aside, to go out of the way.

"He beyng of his approache credibly aduertised . . . *diuerted* from the kynges waies."—*Hall: Henry VI.* (an. 30).

† II. *Fig.:* To please, to entertain.

* **dĭ-vĕrt'**, *s.* [DIVERT, *v.*] Diversion, amusement, recreation, entertainment.

dĭ-vĕrt'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *divert; -er.*] One who or that which diverts.

"Angling was, after tedious study, a rest to his mind, a cheerer of his spirits, and a *diverter* of sadness."—*Walton: Life.*

dī-vĕr'-ĭ-cle (*Eng.*). **dī-vĕr-tĭc'-ŭ-lŭm** (*Lat.*), *s.* [Lat. *diverticulum* = a by-path or by-road, from *diverto* = to turn aside.]

* I. *Ord. Lang.* (*of the form* diverticle):

1. *Lit.:* A by-path, a by-way.

"I suspect there was a *diverticle* of the Akeman shooting from Whichwood towards Idbury, through Fyfield."—*Warton: History of Kiddington*, p. 52.

2. *Fig.:* A by-way, or path out of the right way.

"The *diverticles* and blind by-paths which sophistry and deceit are wont to tread."—*Hales: Remains*, p. 12.

II. *Anat.* (*of both forms*): A cæcum or blind tube, branching, either normally or by malformation, out of the course of a longer one.

". . . a much larger *diverticulum* or cæcum than that now existing."—*Darwin: Descent of Man* (1871), pt. i., ch. vi.

dī-vĕr-tī-mĕn'-tō (pl. **dī-vĕr-tī-mĕn'-tī**), *s.* [Ital.]

* I. *Ord. Lang.:* A diversion, an amusement, a recreation.

"Where, in the midst of porticos, processions, and cavalcades, abbés turned shepherds, and shepherdesses without sheep, indulge their innocent *divertimenti.*"—*Goldsmith: On Polite Learning*, ch. iv.

2. *Mus.:* A composition of a light, pleasing character, whether vocal or instrumental, written to engage the attention in a cheerful manner. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

dī-vĕrt'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DIVERT.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* The act of turning aside or out of the course.

2. *Fig.:* The act of entertaining, amusing, or pleasing; diversion.

dī-vĕrt'-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *diverting; -ly.*] In a diverting manner, so as to divert or amuse.

"He then added *diuertingly* . . ."—*Strype: Life of Aylmer*, ch. xiv.

dī-vĕrt'-ĭng-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *diverting; -ness.*] The quality or state of being diverting; a diverting nature.

* **dī-vĕr'-tĭse,** * **dī-vĕr'-tĭze,** *v.t.* [Fr. *divertissant*; pr. par. of *divertir* = to divert.] To divert, to please, to amuse, to entertain.

"Sup at home and *divertize* the gentleman at cards."—*Wycherley: Gentleman Dancing-Master*, i. 1.

* **dī-vĕr'-tĭse-mĕnt,** * **dī-ver-tisse-ment,** *s.* [Fr. *divertissement*; from *divertir* = to divert.]

I. *Ord. Lang.* (*of both forms*):

1. A division, a pastime, a recreation, or amusement.

"How loud soever men are of bad *divertisement*, it will prove mirth which ends in heaviness."—*Government of the Tongue.*

2. A source of amusement or diversion.

"It was more than once the *divertisement* of his majesty."—*Dryden: Wild Gallant* (Pref.).

3. In the same sense as II.

II. *Music* (*Of the form* divertissement): The same as DIVERTIMENTO (q.v.).

* **dī-vĕr'-ĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *divert; -ive.*] Tending to divert: diverting, pleasing, amusing.

"But if *divertive* her expressions fit." *Pomfret: Strephon's Love for Delia.*

* **dī-vĕrt-mĕnt,** *s.* [Ital. *divertimento.*] An avocation, a distraction.

"Having other *divertments.*"—*Daniel: Hist Eng.*, p. 83.

dī-vĕst', *v.t.* [O. Fr. *devestir*, from Low Lat. *divestio* = Lat. *derestio* = to strip of clothing, to undress: *di* = *dis* = away, from, and *vestio* = to clothe; *vestis* = dress; Fr. *dévêtir.*] [DEVEST.]

* I. *Lit.:* To undress, to strip of clothing; to make naked, to denude.

"Like bride and groom *Divesting* them for bed." *Shakesp.: Othello*, ii. 3.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To strip or denude of any covering; to make bare.

"Such universal change as autumn makes In the fair body of a leafy grove Discoloured, then *divested.*" *Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. vi.

2. To deprive, to strip.

"To *divest* this universe of its wonder and its mystery."—*Tyndal: Fragments of Science*, iv. 84.

3. To resign, to give up, to abdicate.

"That you *divest* yourself and lay apart The borrowed glories." *Shakesp.: Henry V.*, ii. 4.

dī-vĕst'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DIVEST.]

* **dī-vĕst'-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *divest; -able.*] Capable of being divested, deprived, or freed from.

"Liberty being too high a blessing to be *divestible* of that nature by circumstances."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 248.

dī-vĕst'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DIVEST.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* The act of stripping, undressing, or making naked.

2. *Fig.:* The act of stripping or depriving of anything.

dī-vĕst'-ĭ-ture, *s.* [Pref. *di* = Lat. *dis* = away, apart, and Eng. *vestiture* (q.v.).]

* I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* The act of stripping or denuding.

2. *Fig.:* The act of putting off, laying aside, or depriving; the state of being divested or deprived of office, &c.

"He is sent away without remedy, with a *divestiture* from his pretended orders."—*Bp. Hall: Works*, x. 226.

II. *Law:* The act of laying aside or surrendering the whole or any part of one's effects.

* **dī-vĕst'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *divest; -ment.*] The act of divesting.

dĭv'-ĕt, div-ot, dif-fat, de-vit, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; Jamieson suggests a connection with *delve*, or Lat. *defodio* = to dig in the earth.]

1. *Lit.:* A thin, flat, turf, generally of an oblong form; used for covering cottages and also for fuel.

"With fredome of fossage, pastourage, fewall, faill, *diffat.*"—*Acts James VI.* (1593), ch. 161.

2. *Fig.:* A short, thick, compactly-made person.

divot-seat, *s.* A bench or seat at the door of a cottage, formed of divets.

"The old shepherd was sitting on his *divot-seat.*"—*Brownie of Bodsbeck*, ii. 153.

dĭv'-ĕt, div-ot, *v.t. & i.* [DIVET, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To cover or roof with divets.

B. *Intrans.:* To cart or cut divets.

* **dī-vĕx'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [O. Fr. *déverité*; Lat. *devexitas.*] [DEVEXITY.] A curve, an arc.

"Doth glorifie that Heau'n's *divexity*" *Davies: Wittes Pilgrimage*, p. 30.

dī'-ví-cĭn, *s.* [Pref. *di* = twice, twofold, and Eng., &c. *vicin* (q.v.).]

Chem.: $C_{31}H_{50}N_2O_{16}$. A substance obtained by heating vicin in dilute sulphuric acid. It forms prismatic crystals which reduce silver nitrate. Fused with potash it liberates ammonia and yields potassium cyanide, showing that nitrogen exists in two forms of (CN) and NH_2 or N_2H_2. (*Abstracts of Chemical Society*, 1881.)

* **dī-vĭd'-ą-blc,** *a.* [Eng. *divid(e); -able.*]

1. That may or can be divided or separated; divisible.

"Whose parts are by motion *dividable* and separable from one another."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 741.

2. Divided, separated, distinct.

"How could communities maintain Peaceful commerce from *dividable* shores?" *Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida*, I. 3.

¶ The pronunciation was formerly *dĭ'-vĭd-ą-ble.*

* **dī-vĭd'-ąnt,** *a.* [Lat. *dividens*, pr. par. of *divido* = to divide (q.v.).] Different, separated, distinct.

"Twinn'd brothers of one womb, Whose procreation, residence, and birth Scarce is *dividant.*" *Shakesp.: Timon*, iv. 3.

dī-vīde, * **de-vyde,** * **dī-vyde,** * **dy-vyde,** *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *divido*, from *di* = *dis* = away, apart, and * *vido* = (prob.) to know, cogn. with *video* = to see; Sp. & Port. *dividir*; Ital. *dividere.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) To separate or part into pieces; to cut or part asunder.

"*Divide* the living child in two, and give half to the one and half to the other."—1 *Kings* iii. 25.

(2) To part, to separate or keep apart by an intervening partition or line.

"God *divided* the light from the darkness."—*Gen.* i. 4.

(3) To make division or partition of amongst a number; to share, to deal out.

"So they made an end of *dividing* the country."—*Josh.* xix. 51.

(4) To distribute amongst several; to share.

(5) To make an opening or passage through.

"Thou didst *divide* the sea."—*Nehemiah* ix. 11.

(6) To make divisions or gradations on. [II. 2.]

(7) In the same sense as II. 3.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To disunite in opinion or feelings; to set at variance; to destroy unity amongst.

"Every kingdom *divided* against itself is brought to desolation."—*Matt.* xii. 25.

(2) To draw or attach to different sides; as, The meeting was *divided* in opinion.

(3) To share; to have or take a portion of with others.

"Let old Timotheus yield the prize, Or both *divide* the crown." *Dryden: St. Cecilia's Day.*

† (4) To embarrass, to cause to hesitate through indecision; to raise doubts in: as, He was *divided* in his mind.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Math.:* To resolve or separate into parts or factors: one quantity is said to be *divisible* by another when it can be resolved into two entire factors, one of which is the divisor and the other the dividend.

2. *Instr.:* To mark with graduated divisions; to graduate according to a standard.

3. *Music:* To vary a simple theme with notes so connected as to form one series. [DIVISION, II. 4.]

"And all the while sweet music did *divide* Her looser notes to Lydian harmony." *Spenser: F. Q.*, III. i. 40.

4. *Parliamentary:* To cause to vote on a question; so called from the members going into opposite lobbies: ayes to the right, noes to the left.

5. *Comm.:* To make a dividend of, to distribute as a dividend.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) To part, to separate; to become separated or sundered.

"It [blood] doth *divide* in two slow rivers." *Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece*, 1,737.

(2) In the same sense as II.

* 2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To become divided or disunited in feelings, opinions, &c.

"Love cools, friendship falls off, Brothers *divide.*" *Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 2.

(2) To share.

"You shall in all *divide* with us."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, I. 6.

II. *Parliamentary, &c.:* To vote on any question. [A. II. 4.]

"It was not thought advisable to *divide*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between to *divide*, to *part*, and to *separate*: "To *part* approaches nearer to *separate* than to *divide*: the latter is applied to things only; the former two to persons, as well as things: a thing becomes smaller by being *divided*; it loses its junction with, or cohesion to, another thing, by being *parted*: a loaf of bread is *divided* by being cut in two; two loaves are *parted* which have been baked together. Sometimes *part*, as well as *divide*, is used in the application of that which is given to several, in which case they bear the same analogy as before: several things are *parted*, one thing is *divided*: a man's personal effects may be *parted*, by common consent, among his children; but his estate, or the valne of it, must be *divided*: whatever can be disjoined without losing its integrity is *parted*, otherwise it is *divided*: in this sense, our Saviour's garments are said to have been *parted*, because they were distinct things; but the vesture which was without seam must have been *divided*, if they had not cast lots for it. That is said to be *divided* which has been, or is conceived to be a whole; that is *separated* which might be joined: a river *divides* a town by running through it; mountains or seas *separate* countries: to *divide* does not necessarily include a *separation*; although a *separation* supposes a *division*: an army may be *divided* into larger or smaller portions, and yet remain united; but during a march, or an engagement, these companies are frequently *separated*. Opinions, hearts, minds, &c., may be *divided*; corporeal bodies only are *separated*: the minds of men are often most *divided*, when in person they are least *separated*; and those, on the contrary, who are *separated* at the greatest distance from each other may be the least *divided*. With regard to persons, *part* designates the actual leaving of the person: *separate* is used in general for that which lessens the society: the former is often casual, temporary, or partial; the latter is positive and serious: the *parting* is momentary; the *separation* may be longer or shorter."

(2) He thus further discriminates between to *divide*, to *distribute*, and to *share*: "The act of *dividing* does not extend beyond the thing *divided*; that of *distributing* and *sharing* comprehends also the purpose of the action: we *divide* the thing; we *distribute* to the person: we may *divide* therefore without *distributing*; or we may *divide* in order to *distribute*: thus, we *divide* our land into distinct fields for our private convenience; or we *divide* a sum of money into so many parts, in order to *distribute* it among a given number of persons; on the other hand, we may *distribute* without *dividing*: for guineas, books, apples, and many other things may be *distributed* which require no *division*. To *share* is to make into parts the same as *divide*, and it is to give those parts to some persons, the same as *distribute*: but the person who *shares* takes a part himself; he who *distributes* gives it always to others: a loaf is *divided* in order to be eaten; bread is *distributed* in loaves among the poor; the loaf is *shared* by a poor man with his poorer neighbour, or the profits of a business are *shared* by the partners. To *share* may imply either to give or receive; to *distribute* implies giving only: we *share* our own with another, or another *shares* what we have; but we *distribute* our own to others." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

† **dĭ-vī′de,** *s.* [Divide, *v.*] That which divides or serves as a line of demarcation between two adjacent places: specif. the watershed of a district, or the ridge of land dividing the affluents of one river from those of another. The divide between any two streams may be approximately traced upon a map by drawing a line so that it shall head all the affluents of both streams.

¶ *The Great Divide:* (For def. see extract.)

"Comprised in the territories of Montana and Wyoming there is a region which contains all the peculiarities of the continent in a remarkable degree, and which moreover is exceedingly interesting on account of its scenery, its geography, its mineralogy, and its sport. . . . There it is that great rivers rise, running through every clime, from perpetual snow to tropical heat. . . . It is the geographical centre of North America. It is essentially *The Great Divide*."—*Earl of Dunraven: The Great Divide*, ch. i.

dĭ-vīd′-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Divide, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Separated, sundered, shared, joint, distributed, disunited. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"She thus maintains *divided* sway
With you bright regent of the day."
Cowper: On Mrs. Montagu's Feather Hangings.

2. *Bot.:* Applied to a leaf cut into divisions by incisions extending nearly to the midrib.

divided axle, *s.*

Vehicles: An axle bisected at its midlength. In some instances the parts are coupled together, in others they are independent. [Carriage-axle.]

divided object-glass micrometer, *s.* Another name for the double-image micrometer. The object-glass of the telescope or microscope is bisected diametrically, the straight edges being ground smooth so that they may easily slide by each other. The halves of the bisected lens are movable in a direction perpendicular to the line of section by means of a screw; the distances being determined by the number of revolutions necessary to bring the points to be measured into optical coincidence. (*Knight.*)

divided-skirt, *s.* A bifurcated garment worn by women when riding or cycling; also worn as an undergarment.

* **dĭ-vīd′-ĕd-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *divided; -ly.*]

1. In a divided manner; in divisions or parts.

"If God be everywhere it cannot possibly be that He should possibly be so *dividedly*."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 783.

2. Separately, distinctly.

"The Apostle calls them ministering spirits jointly, whom he here calls his spirits, and his ministers, *dividedly*."—*Knatchbull: Annot.*, p. 260.

dĭv′-ĭ-dĕnd, * **div-i-dent,** *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *dividendum* = that which may or is to be divided or shared; gerund of *divido* = to divide; Fr. *dividende;* Ital. *dividendo.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A share, a portion distributed or allotted.

"Shall I set there
So deepe a share,
(Dear wounds) and only now
In sorrow draw no *dividend* with you?"
Crashaw: Charitas Nimia.

2. In the same sense as II. 3.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arith.:* A number which has to be divided by another: thus, if we have to divide 20 by 4, 20 is the *dividend*, and 4 the *divisor.*

2. *Bankruptcy:* The fractional part of the assets of a bankrupt which is paid to the creditor, in proportion to the amount of the debt which he has proved against the estate of the debtor.

3. *Comm.:* The sum periodically payable as interest on loans, debentures, &c., or that periodically distributed as profit on the capital of a railway or other company. The sum to be divided is broken up into as many portions as there are bondholders or shareholders to claim them, and the fractional part falling to each holder bears the same proportion to the whole dividend as the amount of stock or shares he holds bears to the whole capital from which the dividend is derived. Bondholders are said to receive their dividends, and the process of paying them is called, in banks and other offices, the payment of dividends. (*Bithell.*)

B. *As adj.:* Bearing or yielding a dividend.

dĭ-vīd′-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *divid(e); -er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) One who or that which divides, cuts, or separates anything into parts.

"According as the body moved, the *divider* did more and more enter into the divided body."—*Digby: On the Soul.*

(2) One who distributes or allots to others their shares.

"Man, who made me a judge or a *divider* over you?"—*Luke* xii. 14.

(3) A soup-ladle. (*Prov.*)

2. *Fig.:* One who or that which causes division or disunion.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Husbandry:* The prow or wedge-formed piece on a reaping-machine, which divides the grain to be cut from the standing grain.

2. *Instruments* (*Pl.*): A form of compasses, usually with an adjusting and retaining arrangement. Its name is derived from its specific use in dividing lines into any given number of equal parts. The legs are driven apart by a spring as the nut is retracted on the screw, and closed by contrary motion of the said nut; the fine thread of the screw admitting of a very delicate adjustment. (*Knight.*)

dĭ-vīd′-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Divide, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of making a division; division.

"Piercing even to the *dividing* asunder of soul and spirit."—*Hebrews* iv. 12.

dividing-engine, *s.* A machine for dividing a circle into a number of parts of equal proportions, either for the purpose of graduation, as the circles and arcs of astronomical, surveying, and plotting instruments, or for spacing off and cutting the circumference of a wheel into teeth. In the application of the screw to the graduation of mathematical scales, it is employed to move a platform which slides freely and carries the scale to be graduated, the swing-frame for the diamond-point being attached to some fixed part of the framing of the machine. (*Knight.*) [Graduating-machine.]

dividing-sinker, *s.*

Knitting-machine: One of the pieces interposed between jack-sinkers, which, being advanced while the latter are retracted, force the yarn between the needles of each pair, so that by the joint action of the jack-sinkers and the dividing-sinkers the yarn is looped on each of the needles. (*Knight.*)

* **dĭ-vīd′-ĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *dividing; -ly.*] By division.

dĭv′-ĭ-dĭv-ĭ, *s.* [Native American name.]

Comm.: The very astringent husks of *Cæsalpinia coriaria*, imported from South America, in the form of dark brown rolls containing a few flat seeds. The outer rind of the husks contains a large quantity of tannin, together with ready-formed gallic acid. Dividivi is used in tanning.

* **dĭ-vĭd′-ụ-ăl,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *dividu(us)* = divisible, and Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Separated, distinct.

"His religion is now no more within himself, but is become a *dividual* movable."—*Milton: Areopagitica.*

2. Divided; shared or participated in in common with others; joint.

"Her reign
With thousand lesser lights *dividual* holds."
Milton: P. L., vii. 381, 382.

B. *As substantive:*

Arith. & Alg.: One of the several parts of a dividend from which each separate figure or term of the quotient is found.

* **dĭ-vĭd′-ụ-ăl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *dividual; -ly.*] In a dividual manner; by division.

* **dĭ-vĭd′-ụ-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *dividuus.*] Divided, dividual.

"He so often substantiates distinctions into *dividuous*, self-subsistent."—*Coleridge*, in *Webster.*

* **dĭ-vĭn′-ă-cie,** *s.* [A dimin., as if from a Lat. *divinaculum*, from *divinus.*] A riddle. (*Phillips.*)

* **dĭ-vĭn′-ăl,** * **dy-vyn-all,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *divin(us)*, and Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*]

A. *As adj.:* Divine.

"Syne all these were mynystris of God to in mortall,
And had in theym no power *dyuynall*."
Fabyan: Prologues.

B. *As subst.:* Divination.

"What say we of hem that beleven on *diuinales*?"—*Chaucer: Parson's Tale.*

dĭv-ĭn-ā′-tion, * **de-vin-a-ci-on,** * **di-vin-a-ci-on,** *s.* [Lat. *divinatio*, from *divino* = to divine (q.v.); Fr. *divination;* Ital. *divinazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of predicting or foretelling future events, or of discovering hidden or

secret things by supernatural power or means.

"And they used *divination* and enchantments."—*2 Kings* xvii. 17.

2. An indication or foresign of something future; an omen, an augury, a prediction.

"This controversie should be decided by the flying of birds, which do give a happy *divination* to things to come."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 19.

3. A prophecy or conjecture of the future.

"Tell thou thy earl his *divination* lies,
And I will take it as a sweet disgrace."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., i. 1.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Scrip.:* In Old Testament times certain methods of, in certain circumstances, unveiling futurity or obtaining a communication from God as to human conduct and duty, were sanctioned in Scripture. Thus Joseph and Daniel interpreted prophetic dreams (Geo. xl., xli. 1-32; Dan. ii. 26-45, iv. 8-37); lots were often drawn after religious solemnities (Num. xxvi. 55, 56; Josh. vii. 13, 16-19; 1 Sam. x. 20, 21; Acts i. 26); and the Mercy Seat, from above which Jehovah on special occasions spoke (Exod. xxv. 22) became a veritable oracle of God (2 Sam. xvi. 23). Finally, there was the long series of true prophets. Not satisfied with these legitimate sources of obtaining communications from the Divinity, the Jews, after the example of the surrounding nations, had recourse to many unsanctioned methods of operation, each of which had its pretended experts. The Mosaic law sternly denounces these, and specially any one that made "his son or his daughter to pass through the fire, or that useth divination, or an observer of times, or an enchanter, or a witch, or a charmer, or a consulter with familiar spirits, or a wizard, or a necromancer" (Deut. xviii. 10-12). Details will be found scattered through this Dictionary. Christianity set itself against these practices, and when Paul preached at Ephesus, "Many of those which used curious arts brought their books together, and burned them before all men; and they counted the price of them, and found it fifty thousand pieces of silver" (Acts xix. 19).

2. *Hist.:* Divination amongst the ancients was classed under two divisions: natural and artificial. Natural divination was attributed to the inspiration of the divine afflatus; such were the celebrated oracles of Delphi, &c. Artificial divination was effected by various rites or observations; as by sacrifices, inspection of the entrails of the victims, observation of the flight of birds, the stars, &c. Gaule, in his *Mag-Astro-Mantix* (1652), ch. xix., gives a long list of the various methods of divination, such as "Aeromancy, or divining by the ayr; Pyromancy, by fire; Hydromancy, by water; Geomancy, by earth; Dæmonomancy, by the suggestions of evill dæmons or devills," &c. The Romans never entered upon any important undertaking, whether public or private, without first endeavouring to ascertain the feelings of the gods upon the subject, and hence to infer the probable issue of the enterprise. With them the whole system of divination was placed under the control of the College or Corporation of Augurs. [AUGUR.] The greatest reliance was placed upon the manifestations of the divine will by thunder and lightning, &c., and above all by the cries, the flight, and the feeding of birds; but there was scarcely any sight or sound connected with animate or inanimate nature which might not, under certain circumstances, be regarded as yielding an omen.

*** dĭ-vĭn'-a-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat.] A diviner; one who practises or pretends to divination.

"Enthusiasts, *divinators*, prophets, sectaries, and schismaticks."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy*, p. 641.

*** dĭ-vĭn'-a-tŏr-ў,** *a.* [Fr. *divinatoire*; Ital. & Sp. *divinatorio.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of divination.

"Julian, according to his usual modesty, roundly affirms, that this intercourse was properly *divinatory*."—*Biblioth. Bibl.* (Ox. 1720), *on Gen.* xv. 9.

dĭ-vĭn'-a-trĭce, *s.* [Lat. *divinatrix.*] Divination.

"False astrology and *diuinatrice*."—*Sir T. More: A Woful Lamentacion.*

dĭ-vīne, * **de-vine,** * **de-vyn,** * **de-vyne,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *divin* = divine, *devin* = a diviner, from Lat. *divinus*, from the same root as *divus* and *deus.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Literally:*

1. Pertaining to God or the Deity.

2 Pertaining to any deity or deified person.

3. Partaking of the nature of a god; godlike.

"No more was seen the human form *divine*."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, x. 277.

4. Proceeding from God; as, *Divine* revelation or judgment.

"You gave me once a *deuine* responsaill,
That I should be the flour of lone in Troye."
Chaucer: Test. of Cresside.

5. Appropriated to or proper for the Deity: as, *Divine* service or worship.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Excellent, above the nature of man; godlike, heavenly.

(1) *Of persons:*

"He gazed upon that mighty orb of song,
The *divine* Milton."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. i.

(2) *Of things:*

"A *diviner* creed
Is living in the life the lead."
Longfellow: Tales of a Wayside Inn. (Interl.)

* 2. Pertaining to divinity or theology.

"Church history and other *divine* learning."—*South.*

* 3. Pious, holy, religious.

"I know him for a man *divine* and holy."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, v. 1.

* 4. Divining, presaging, foreboding; feeling a presentiment.

"Yet oft his heart, *divine* of something ill,
Misgave him."
Milton: P. L., ix. 846, 847.

B. *As substantive:*

* 1. Divination, propheey.

"Merlin in his *deuyn* of him has said."
Langtoft, p. 282.

* 2. A diviner, an augur, a presager or predicter.

"Dere Daniel also that was *deuine* noble."
E. Eng. Allit. Poems: Cleanness, 1,302.

* 3. Divinity, theology.

"I saugh bishopis holde and bacheleris *deuyn*."
MS. in *Wright's Ed. of P. Plowman*, p. 308.

4. One who is learned in divinity or theology; a theologian; a writer on theology.

"Some of our most eminent *divines* have made use of this Platonick notion."—*Spectator*, No. 90.

5. A clergyman, a priest, a minister of the gospel; an ecclesiastic.

"Was this a man to be absolved by Christian *divines*?"—*Macaulay: Hist Eng.*, ch. xxi.

¶ *Divine right of kings:* The claim of kings to hold their office by Divine appointment, and hence to govern absolutely without any interference on the part of their subjects, opposition to their will being considered in the light of a sin. The doctrine was supported by Hobbes, Salmasius, Filmer, and others, and opposed by Milton, Algernon Sidney, &c. It is a tenet eminently pleasing to rulers of despotic proclivities, and just as displeasing to the mass of their subjects, many of whom are accustomed to describe it neatly and antithetically, in the words of Pope:

"The Right Divine of Kings to govern wrong."
Pope: Dunciad, iv. 188.

divine service, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The worship of God according to established forms.

* 2 *Law:* A kind of tenure by which the tenant held his lands, &c., on condition of the due performance of certain religious services, as by the saying of a certain number of masses, or expending a certain sum in alms annually. This is the tenure by which almost all the ancient monasteries and religious houses held their lands; and by which the parochial clergy, and very many ecclesiastical and eleemosynary foundations, hold them at this day. It was an old Saxon tenure; and continued under the Norman revolution, through the great respect that was shown to religion and religious men in ancient times. If the service be neglected, the law gives no remedy by distress or otherwise to the lord of whom the lands are holden; but merely a complaint to the ordinary or visitor to correct it. (*Blackstone.*)

¶ For the difference between *divine* and *Godlike*, see GODLIKE; for that between *divine* and *holy*, see HOLY; and for that between *divine* and *ecclesiastic*, see ECCLESIASTIC.

dĭ-vīne', * **dĕ-vyne,** * **de-vyn-en,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *deviner*, from Lat. *divino*, from *divinus* = divine, holy; Ital. *divinare*; Sp. *adivinar*; Port. *adevinhar.*] [DIVINE, *a.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To prophesy, to presage, to utter prognostications or prophecies.

"Daniel of hire undoynge
Deuyned and sede."
P. Plowman, 10,765.

2. To explain.

"What this metiles beneneth,
Ye men that be merye, *deuine* ye."
P. Plowman (Prol.) 208.

3. To conjecture, to guess.

"The best of commentators can but guess at his meaning; none can be certain he has *divined* rightly."—*Dryden: Juvenal.* (Dedication.)

4. To feel a presentiment or presage.

"If secret powers
Suggest but truth to my *divining* thoughts,
This pretty lad will prove our country's bliss."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., iv. 6.

5. To use or practise divination.

"Wot ye not that such a man as I can certainly *divine*?"—*Gen.* xliv. 15.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To foretell, to presage, to prophesy.

2. To foreknow, to have a presentiment of.

"Atrides from the voice the storm *divined*,
And thus explored his own unconquered mind."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, xvii. 99, 100.

* 3. To make divine or heavenly; to deify.

"Borne above the clouds to be *divined*."
Spenser: Ruines of Time.

¶ For the difference between to *divine* and to *guess*, see GUESS.

dĭ-vīne-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *divine*; *-ly.*]

1. In a divine manner; in a manner befitting or denoting a deity.

"To walk with God, to be *divinely* free."
Cowper: Task, v. 722.

* 2. Holily, devoutly.

"*Divinely* bent to meditation."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 7.

3. By divine agency or influence.

"Was he to be considered as *divinely* commissioned?"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

4. Preternaturally, in a manner resembling a god.

"The royal nymphs approach *divinely* bright.
Pope: Thebais of Statius, 624.

5. Excellently; in a supreme degree.

"He gave his own, of gold *divinely* wrought."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, vi. 294.

*** dĭ-vīne-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *divine*; *-ment.*] Divining, divination.

"Soothsayers, that did nothing but sacrifice and purifie, and tend upon *divinements*."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 582.

dĭ-vīne-nĕss, * **dĭ-vine-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *divine*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality of being divine or partaking of divine nature; divinity.

"He seconde persoo is *diuinenesse* is,
Who vs assume, and bring vs to the blis."
Hacklayt: Voyages, i. 207.

2. Excellence in a supreme degree, perfection.

"An earthly paragon: behold *divineness*
No elder than a boy."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 6.

dĭ-vĭn'-ẽr, * **de-vin-or,** * **de-vin-our,** * **di-vin-our,** * **dy-vyn-our,** *s.* [O. Fr. *devineres*, *devineor*, *devinur*; Ital. *divinatore*; Lat. *divinator*, from *divino* = to divine.]

1. One who practises or professes divination; one who pretends to foretell future events or to reveal occult things by supernatural means; an augur, a seer.

"The *diviners* have seen a lie, and have told false dreams."—*Zech.* ix. 2.

2. One who divines, guesses, or conjectures; a guesser, a conjecturer.

"If he himself be conscious of nothing he then thought on, he must be a notable *diviner* of thoughts, that can assure him that he was thinking."—*Locke.*

*** dĭ-vĭn'-ẽr-ĕss,** * **dĭ-vin-er-esse,** *s.* [Fr. *divineresse.*] A woman who practises or professes divination; a prophetess.

"The mad *diuineress* had plainly writ."
Dryden: Hind & Panther, iii. 490.

dĭv'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [DIVE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

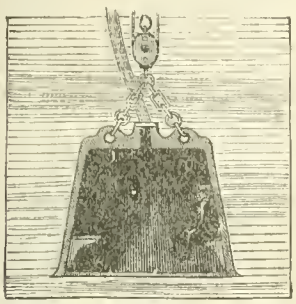
C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of plunging head foremost into water or other fluid; the act of making or taking a dive.

2. The act, practice, or art of descending and remaining for a certain period under water, by means of a diving-bell (q.v.). It is practised for various purposes, such as coral, pearl, or sponge fishing; examining the bottom of rivers, the sea, &c., for engineering purposes; the raising or removing of sunken vessels, or the recovery of valuable stores, &c., from them.

diving-bell, *s.* An apparatus, having some analogy in shape to a bell, in which

persons may descend and remain for a while in safety beneath the surface of the water. The analogue, in the natural world, of the diving-bell, is found in the contrivance of the diving-spider (q.v.), whose submerged habitation has been described by De Geer. The diving-bell is said to have been used in Phœnicia 320 B.C., about twelve years after the capture of insular Tyre by Alexander, and perhaps was used in the recovery of valuables thrown into the sea



DIVING-BELL.

to prevent capture by "Young Ammon." It is noticed in the *Novum Organum* of Sir Francis Bacon, published 1620; in which the device is referred to as being in use in his time. It is described as a machine used to assist persons labouring under water upon wrecks, by affording a reservoir of air to which they may resort whenever they require to take breath. The principle of the diving-bell may be illustrated by taking a tumbler, inverting it, and pressing it down into a vessel of water, when it will be seen that, although the water will rise in the tumbler to an extent proportioned to its degree of immersion, yet the upper part of the tumbler will remain perfectly dry, and if a lighted taper be placed within, it will not be extinguished, but will, on the contrary, burn with even increased energy, owing to the condensation of the air by pressure. Dr. Faraday relates the curious fact, that the lungs are, in their natural state, charged with a large quantity of impure air; this being a portion of the carbonic-acid gas which is formed during respiration, but which, after such expiration, remains lodged in the involved passages of the pulmonary vessels. By breathing hard for a short time, as a person does after violent exercise, this impure air is expelled, and its place is supplied by pure atmospheric air, by which a person will be enabled to hold his breath much longer than without such precaution. Dr. Faraday states that, although he could only hold his breath, after breathing in the ordinary way, for about three quarters of a minute, and that with great difficulty, he felt no inconvenience, after making eight or ten forced respirations to clear the lungs, until the mouth and nostrils had been closed more than a minute and a half; and that he continued to hold breath to the end of the second minute. A knowledge of this fact may enable a diver to remain under water at least twice as long as he otherwise could do. The artificial lung or air supply regulator consists of a strong metallic reservoir, preferably steel, capable of resisting great pressure, and surmounted by a chamber so constructed as to regulate the efflux of air. This is carried on the diver's back. A respiratory tube issues from the chamber, and is terminated by a mouthpiece of sheet caoutchouc, which is held between the lips and teeth of the diver. This pipe is furnished with a valve, which permits the expulsion of air, but opposes the entrance of water. The steel reservoir is separated from the air-chamber by a conical valve opening from the air-chamber toward the reservoir, so as to open only under the tendency of the pressure of the air in the reservoir being to keep it closed. The apparatus, when under water, works in the following manner: In the act of inhalation, the diver withdraws a certain amount of air from the chamber; exterior pressure is then exerted on the movable lid, which falls, causing the conical valve to open. Air passes in from the reservoir, reëstablishing an equilibrium of pressure between the interior of the air-chamber and the surrounding water, and the conical valve returns to its seat, intercepting the communication between the reservoir and chamber until another inspiration causes the operation to be repeated. As the air is expelled from the lungs, the valve of the respiratory tube before described permits its escape into the water. (*Knight.*)

¶ *Diving-bell pump:* A pump having a casing divided by a vertical partition into two chambers, which are provided with inwardly and outwardly opening valves. The chambers are kept partially filled with water, which, together with air, is admitted to each through the inwardly opening valves, and expelled through those opening outwardly, to supply the bell with fresh air. This is effected by the alternate reciprocations of a piston working in the open-ended cylinder, which, at each stroke, draws a portion of the water from one of the chambers into the cylinder, lowering its level in that chamber, and permitting the air to enter through the inwardly opening valve; the return-stroke causes the water to rise, forcing some of it, together with the air, into an exterior chamber, whence it is carried to a condenser, and thence, through a tube, to the bell. (*Knight.*)

diving-dress, *s.* A waterproof clothing and helmet for those who make submarine explorations. In the old forms of diving-dress the air filled the space between the body of the diver and his impervious clothing, the expired air escaping by a small valve in the helmet, through which any excess of air also escaped. Irregularity in the action of the pump caused also irregularities in the escape of the bubbles, and thus the assistants might for a long time unconsciously continue to send air to a corpse. In the new apparatus, the appearance of the bubbles indicates the safety of the diver, and the assistants on the watch are at any time warned of his danger by their non-appearance. (*Knight.*)

diving-spider, *s.*

Zool.: A spider (*Argyroneta aquatica*), which though fitted only for aerial respiration, yet constructs a dwelling shaped not unlike a diving-bell, at the bottom of shallow water, carrying down air by means of the hairs with which it is clothed. [ARGYRONETA.]

diving-stone, *s.* A name given to a variety of jasper.

* **dĭ-vĭn'-ĭ-fied,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [DIVINIFY.]

* **dĭ-vĭn'-ĭ-fy,** *v.t.* [Lat. *divinus* = divine, and *facio* (pass. *fio*) = to make.] To make divine, heavenly, or godly; to deify.

"My beloved is white and red, and chosen of a thousand; white, for his blessed and *divinified* soul; red, for his precious flesh embrued with his blood."—*Par-theneia Sacra* (1633), p. 204.

dĭ-vĭn'-ĭng, * **de-vin-ing,** * **de-vin-yng,** * **dy-vyn-yng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [DIVINE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of foretelling, prognosticating, or presaging future or occult things; divination.

divining-rod, *s.* A forked rod or branch, generally, but not necessarily of hazel, by means of which it is pretended to the foolish and superstitious that the presence of water, minerals, &c., underground can be detected. When used, the rod, which is carried slowly along in suspension, will, as is affirmed, dip and point towards the ground when brought over the spot where the concealed water or mineral is to be found.

"Will you assist us with your triangular vial of May-dew, or with your *divining-rod* of witch-hazel?"—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxxii.

* **dĭ-vĭn-ĭs'-tre (tre as tĕr),** * **dy-vyn-is-tre,** *s.* [Eng. *divin(e)*, and fem. suff. *-estre, -stre.*] A diviner.

"Therfore I stynte, I nam no *dyvynistre*."
Chaucer: C. T., 1,953.

dĭ-vĭn'-ĭ-tȳ, * **de-vyn-y-te,** * **di-vin-i-te, * dy-vyn-i-te,** *s.* [O. Fr. *devinite, divinité*; Fr. *divinité*; Prov. *divinitat*; Sp. *divinidad*; Port. *divinidade*; Ital. *divinità*, from Low Lat. *divinitas*, from Lat. *divinus* = divine.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The quality of being divine; divineness; divine qualities or nature; a participation in the nature of God.

"My sure *divinity* shall bear the shield,
And edge my sword to reap the glorious field."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xx. 61, 62.

2. The Divine or Supreme Being; God. (With the definite article.)

"Tis the *Divinity* that stirs within us,
'Tis Heaven itself that points out an hereafter,
And intimates eternity to man."
Addison: Cato, v. 2.

3. A celestial or heavenly being; a deity.

"God doubtless can govern this machine he could create, by more direct and easy methods than employing these subservient *divinities*."—*Cheyne*

4. One of the deities of a polytheistic religion.

"Beastly *divinities*, and droves of gods" *Prior*

5. A supernatural or awe-inspiring power, influence, quality, or virtue.

'They say there is *divinity* in odd numbers."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, v. 1.

6. In the same sense as II.

"But to have *divinity* preached there! did you ever dream of such a thing?"—*Shakesp.: Pericles*, iv. 6.

II. *Theol.:* The science of divine things, that is, of those things which concern and declare the nature and character of God and of His government, the duties of man and the way of salvation; theology.

¶ For the difference between *divinity* and *deity*, see DEITY.

divinity hall, *s.* The name sometimes given, especially in Scotland, to the theological department of a university, or to a theological college.

* **dĭv'-ĭ-nīze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *divin(e); -ize.*] To make divine; to treat as divine.

"The predestinarian doctors have *divinized* cruelty, wrath, fury, &c."—*Ramsay: Nat. & Rev. Religion*, pt. ii., p. 401.

* **dĭ-vī'ṣe,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *diviser, deviser*, from Lat. *divisus*, pa. par. of *divido* = to divide.] To divide.

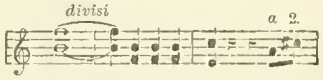
"This buk . . . in seven partes *divised* es."
Hampole: Pricke of Conscience, 348.

* **dĭ-vī'ṣe,** *s.* [Lat. *divisus* = divided, pa. par. of *divido.*] A term applied to land, as properly denoting a boundary by which it is divided from the property of others.

"Gif the *divisis*, meithis and merchis ar not nanit and expremit in the summoundis, and letteris of perambulatioun, the process is of nane avail."—*Balfour: Pract.*, p. 438.

dĭ-vĭṣ'-î, *adv.* [Ital.]

Music: A direction that instruments playing from one line of music are to separate and



play in two parts. The reunion of the parts into unison is directed by the words *a due.* (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

dĭ-vĭṣ-ĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *divisibilité*, from Lat. *divisibilis*, from *divisus*, pa. par. of *divido* = to divide (q.v.).] The quality of being divisible or capable of division; the property of being capable of being separated or divided into an infinite number of parts.

"The most palpable absurdities will press the asserters of infinite *divisibility*."—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica*, ch. v.

dĭ-vĭṣ'-ĭ-ble, *a. & s.* [Lat. *divisibilis*, from *divisus*, pa. par. of *divido.*]

A. *As adj.:* Capable of being divided or separated into parts; separable.

"When we frame in our minds any notion of matter, we conceive nothing else but extension and bulk, which is impenetrable, or *divisible* and passive."—*Bentley: Sermons.*

B. *As subst.:* A body or substance capable of division or separation into parts.

"The composition of bodies, whether it be of *divisibles* or indivisibles."—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica*, ch. v.

† **dĭ-vĭṣ'-ĭ-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *divisible; -ness.*] The quality of being divisible; divisibility.

"Some of whose fruits I can yet show you, which were made upon the account of the *divisibleness* of nitre into fixed and volatile parts."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 376.

* **dĭ-vĭṣ'-ĭ-blȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *divisib(le); -ly.*] In a divisible manner.

"Besides body which is impenetrably and *divisibly* extended."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 834.

dĭ-vĭ'-ṣion, * de-vy-si-oun, * di-vi-si-oun, *s.* [Fr.; Sp. *division*; Port. *divisão*; Ital. *divisione*, from Lat. *divisio* = a dividing, a division, from *divisus*, pa. par. of *divido* = to divide (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The act of dividing or separating into parts.

(2) The act of sharing or distributing; distribution, partition.

"With treasure loaded and triumphant spoils,
Whose just *division* crowned the soldier's toils."
Pope. Homer's Iliad, i. 480, 481

(3) In the same sense as II. 2.

(4) That which divides or separates; that which keeps any two or more things apart; a partition.

(5) The state of being divided or separated; separation.

"To make a *division* betwixt the waters."—*2 Esdras*, vi. 41.

(6) A separate or distinct part, section, or segment of any body.

* (7) A fraction.

"The *division* of the twentieth part
Of one poor scruple."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice iv. 1.

(8) A separate body of men. [II. 6, 8.]

"According to their *divisions* by their tribes."—*Job.* xi 23.

(9) A distinct sect or body of men; an opposed party.

"His place was between the hostile *divisions* of the community."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

(10) A distinct or separate portion, branch, or heading of a subject, discourse, &c.

"In the *divisions* I have made, I have endeavoured, the best I could, to govern myself by the diversity of matter."—*Locke.*

(11) A distinct or separate species, class, variety, or kind.

"In the *divisions* of each several crime."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 3.

(12) In the same sense as II. 5.

"They did not venture to demand a *division*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

(13) A distinction or difference.

"I will put a *division* between my people and thy people."—*Exod* viii. 23.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A difference or disagreement in opinion; discord, disunion, variance.

"There was a *division* among the people because of him."—*John* vii. 43.

* (2) Methodical arrangement, disposition.

"The *division* of a battle."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, i. 1.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* A separate part of an order. The general division of an order being into two parts, namely, the column and entablature, the column is subdivided into three unequal parts—viz., the base, the shaft, and the capital. The entablature consists also of three unequal parts—which are the architrave, the frieze, and the cornice. Each of these divisions consists of several smaller parts, which by their variety and peculiarity distinguish the orders from each other. (*Weale.*)

2. *Arith.:* The operation of finding from two quantities a third which when multiplied by the first shall produce the second. The first is called the Divisor, the second the Dividend, and the third the Quotient. (See these words.) The act or process of dividing any number into a given number of parts.

3. *Logic:* The separation or dividing of a genus into its constituent species.

4. *Music:* An elaborate variation for voices or instruments upon a single theme; a course of notes so connected that they form one series. Divisions for the voice are intended to be sung in one breath to one syllable. The performance of this style of music is called running a division. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

"Our tongue will run *divisions* in a tune, not missing a note, even when our thoughts are totally engaged elsewhere."—*Glanvill.*

5. *Parl., &c.:* The separation or dividing of members of a legislative assembly or body, in order to ascertain the number of votes for and against any proposition.

6. *Mil.:* Properly, a body or number of men, usually three brigades, under the command of a general officer; but also applied loosely to smaller bodies under a single command, as a brigade, a squadron, &c.

7. *Naval:* A portion of a fleet or a number of vessels under one command.

8. *Police:* A distinct body of police to which certain fixed districts are assigned.

9. *Law:* A branch of the Supreme Court of Judicature.

10. *Biol.:* A group forming part of a still larger group of genera or families.

division plate, *s.* The disc or wheel in the gear-cutting lathe, which is pierced with various circular systems of holes; each circle represents the divisions of a circumference into a given number of parts.

dĭ-vĭ'-zĭon-al, *a.* [Eng. *division*; *-al.*]

* 1. Pertaining to division or separation; dividing; forming or noting division: as, A *divisional* line.

2. Pertaining to a distinct division, branch, or district: as, A *divisional* court.

† **dĭ-vĭ'-zĭon-ar-ў,** *a.* [Fr. *divisionnaire.*] The same as DIVISIONAL (q.v.).

* **dĭ-vĭ'-zĭon-āte,** *v.t.* [Eng. *division*; *-ate.*] To divide.

"You must *divisionate* your point."—*Sidney: Wanstead Play*, p. 622.

* **dĭ-vĭ'-zĭon-ēr,** *s.* [Eng. *division*; *-er.*] One who makes division or distribution; a sharer, a distributer.

"The *divisioners*, which was Freeman the Ignatian, and the other priests, thought that I knew nothing of the grand present."—*Sheldon: Miracles of Antichrist* (1616), p. 181.

dĭ-vĭz'-ĭt, * **dĭ-ŭz'-ĭt,** *pa. par.* [DEVISE, *v.*]

1. Appointed.

"The lordis *diuisit* on the secrete counsale with the quenis grace, to directe all materis."—*Acts Jas. V.*, 1524 (ed 1814), p. 285.

2. The same as DEVISED (q.v.).

"And that honest writingis in this mater be *diuisit* and send [sent] to the king of France and the said duke."—*Acts Jas. V.*, 1524 (ed. 1814), p. 286.

* **dĭ-vĭz'-ĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *divis(us)*, pa. par. of *divido* = to divide, and Eng. adj. aff. *-ive*; Ital. & Sp. *divisivo.*]

1. *Lit.:* Forming or noting division or distribution; distributive.

"The Hebrews want those numbers which the grammarians call distributive or *divisive*, terni, quaterni, quini, seni, septini, &c., which they mostwhat supply by repetition."—*Mede: On Dan.*, p. 12.

2. *Fig.:* Causing or tending to cause division, difference, or discord.

"The remonstrance was condemned as *divisive*, factious, and scandalous."—*Burnet: History of his Own Time.*

* **dĭ-vĭz'-ĭve-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *divisive*; *-ly.*] So as to cause division, separation, or difference.

* **dĭ-vĭz'-ĭve-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *divisive*; *-ness.*] A tendency to division or separation.

"So invincible is man's tendency to unite, with all the invincible *divisiveness* he has."—*Carlyle: French Revolution*, pt. iii., bk. iii., ch. i.

dĭ-vĭz'-ŏr, *s.* [Lat.]

Arith.: That number by which a dividend is divided; the number which shows into how many parts the dividend is to be divided. [DIVIDEND, A. II. 1; DIVISION II. 2.]

dĭ-vôr'çe, * **de-vorse,** * **di-vorse,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *divortium* = a separating, a divorce, from *divorto* (*diverto*) = to turn away, to separate; *di* = *dis* = away, apart, and *vorto* (*verto*) = to turn; Sp. & Port. *divorcio*; Ital. *divorzio.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II.

* 2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A separation, disuniting, or disunion of things closely connected or united.

"To make *divorce* of their incorporate league."
Shakesp.: Henry V., v. 2.

(2) That which causes a separation or disunion.

"As the long *divorce* of steel falls on me,
Make of your prayers one sweet sacrifice,
And lift my soul to heaven."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., ii. 1.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:*

(1) The partial or total dissolution of a marriage previously contracted. In the former case this dissolution proceeds no further than the judicial separation of the parties; in the latter, the marriage itself comes to an end.

(2) In the United States the laws concerning divorce differ in the different states. In South Carolina, for instance, divorce was at one time entirely unknown. In others of the states, at the present time, it is granted on very slight grounds. In most of the states adultery, desertion, or ill-treatment are regarded as good causes for divorce; in some of them drunkenness, imprisonment, and even incompatability of temper are regarded as sufficient reasons for granting a divorce. There is in the United States no ecclesiastical or specially constituted matrimonial court, hence the civil courts have jurisdiction in divorce cases, though there may be an appeal to the Federal Courts from state court decision.

In England the power of granting divorce was formerly confined to the House of Lords, divorce being of two degrees, from board and bed, and from the marriage bond. In 1858 a Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes was established. A husband may now obtain divorce by proving adultery against his wife, and a wife for bigamy, aggravated adultery, and desertion for more than two years. But there must be no collusion between husband and wife when one of them seeks a divorce. [CO-RESPONDENT.]

2. *History:*

(1) *Among the classic nations of antiquity:* The Spartans rarely divorced their wives; the Athenians and other Greeks did so often for trivial causes. It has been stated that divorce scarcely if at all existed during the early period of Roman history; in the later period of the republic, and yet more under the empire, it was extensively practised, the power of divorce, and that for trivial causes, being vested in the wife as well as the husband.

(2) *Among the Jews:* The enactment of the Mosaic law was the following: "When a man hath taken a wife, and it come to pass that she find no favor in his eyes because he hath found some uncleanness in her, then let him write her a bill of divorcement, and give it in her hand, and send her out of the house" (Deut. xxiv. 1). Here, it will be perceived, impurity is the only assigned cause for such divorce. The woman sent away might marry another man, but if he, too, divorced her, it was not permitted her first husband to take her again. The word "uncleanness" in the passage now quoted is a free translation: the Hebrew words mean literally "the nakedness of a thing." The exact import of this expression was sharply contested in the immediately pre-Christian times, the school of Hillel giving it a general meaning, and holding that a man might divorce his wife for the most trivial cause; while that of Shammai considered that the doubtful phrase signified adultery, for which therefore alone a man could put away his wife.

(3) *Among the Christian nations:* Our Lord, replying to a question put to Him by the Pharisees, laid down the principle, whoever put away his wife for any cause except fornication (which we should now call adultery) and should marry another, committed adultery, as did any man who married the divorced wife (Matt. xix. 3–9). Wherever Christianity prevailed this tended to become the law, and when, in A.D. 1215, Pope Innocent III. elevated marriage to the dignity of a sacrament, the ecclesiastical courts claimed that it fell solely under their jurisdiction. They, as a rule, carried out the law of Christ, but in exceptional cases granted dispensations at a handsome pecuniary price for the dissolution of marriage.

(4) *Among the Mohammedans:* By the laws of the Koran, a Mussulman may dissolve the marriage union by saying to his wife three times, "Thou art divorced."

(5) *Among the modern Ethnic nations:* Among the Hindoos, the Chinese, &c., divorce may be practised for the most trifling causes.

dĭ-vôr'çe, *v.t. & i.* [DIVORCE, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II.

"Whosoever shall marry her that is *divorced* committeth adultery."—*Matt.* v. 32.

* 2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To separate or disunite things closely united; to force asunder.

"So seemed her youthful soul not easly forced,
Or from so fair, so sweet a seat *divorced*."
Waller: Thyrsis, Galatea, 33, 34.

(2) To take or put away; to remove.

"I would thou wert the man
That would *divorce* this terror from my heart."
Shakesp.: Richard II., v. 4.

(3) To separate, to disconnect.

"Were it consonant unto reason to *divorce* these two sentences, the former of which doth show how the latter is restrained, and, not marking the former, to conclude by the latter of them?"—*Hooker.*

II. *Law:* To dissolve the bonds of marriage between; to separate or remove from the condition of man and wife.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To be divorced; to obtain a divorce.

"*Divorcing* from the Church to wed the dame."
Dryden: Hind & Panther, iii. 205.

***dĭ-vôr'çe-ą-ble, *di-vor-ci-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *divorce; -able.*] That may or can be divorced.

"It can be no human society, and so not without reason *divorcible*."—*Milton: Colasterion.*

dĭ-vôr'çed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DIVORCE, *v.*]

***dĭ-vôr-çeē',** *s.* [Eng. *divorc(e); -ee.*] One who has been divorced; a divorced person.

***dĭ-vôr'çe-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *divorce; -less.*] That may not be divorced or separated.

***dĭ-vôr'çe-mĕnt, *dy-vorce-ment,** *s.* [Eng. *divorce; -ment.*] A divorce; a dissolution of the marriage contract.

"Why did Moses then command to give a writing of *divorcement*, and to put her away?"—*Matt.* xix. 7.

dĭ-vôr'-çĕr, *s.* [Eng. *divorc(e); -er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* One who procures or obtains a divorce.

2. *Fig.:* One who or that which causes or produces separation or disunion.

"Death is the violent estranger of acquaintance, the eternal *divorcer* of marriage."—*Drummond: Cypress Grove.*

II. *Hist.:* One of a sect who supported the granting of divorces from lesser grounds than adultery; *e.g.*, for incompatibility of temper or disposition.

***dĭ-vôrç'-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [DIVORCEABLE.]

dĭ-vôrç'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DIVORCE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of dissolving the marriage contract; a divorce, a dissolution of marriage.

***dĭ-vôrç'-ĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *divorc(e); -ive.*]

1. Having power to produce or cause divorce.

"All the *divorcive* engines in heaven and earth."—*Milton: Doctrine of Divorce*, bk. i., ch. viii.

2. Affording reason or grounds for divorce; deserving of divorce.

"*Divorcive* adultery is not limited by our Saviour to the utmost act."—*Milton: Doctrine of Divorce*, bk. ii., ch. xviii.

3. Pertaining or relating to divorce.

"To that a little patience; until this first part have amply discoursed the grave and pious reasons of this *divorcive* law."—*Milton: Doctrine & Discipline of Divorce.*

dĭv'-ŏt, *s.* [DIVET.] A thin sod for thatching. (*Scotch.*)

"With the right of net and coble in the water of loch of Veolan—teinds, parsonage, and vicarage—annexis, connexis—right of pasturage—fuel, feal, and *divot*."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xlii.

dĭ-vō'-tō, *adv.* [Ital.]

Music: Devoutly, devotedly; with devotion.

***dĭ-vour,** *s.* [DYVOUR.]

***dĭ-vour-y,** *s.* [DYVOURIE.]

***dĭ-vŭl'-gāte, *dy-vul-gate,** *v.t.* [DIVULGATE, *a.*] To spread or publish abroad; to make public.

"Which [thing] is *divulgated* or spread abroad."—*Huloet.*

***dĭ-vŭl'-gąte, *dy-vul-gate,** *a.* [Lat. *divulgatus*, pa. par. of *divulgo* = to spread abroad, to divulge (q.v.).]

"The pope so lately put down, the Gospel so clearly *divulgate*."—*Bale: Yet a Course* (1548), fol. 34 b.

dĭ-vŭl'-gāt-ĕr, *dĭ-vul-gat-or, *s.* [Eng. *divulgat(e); -er, -or.*] One who divulges, publishes, or makes public.

"To that great promulgater,
And neat *divulgater*,
Whom the citie admires,
And the suburbs desires."
Harry White's Humour (1659).

***dĭ-vŭl-gā'-tion, * de-vul-ga-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *divulgatio*, from *divulgatus*, pa. par. of *divulgo* = to divulge (q.v.).] The act of spreading or publishing abroad; a divulging.

"Secrecy hath no less use than *divulgation*."—*Bp. Hall: Contempl.*, bk. iv.

dĭ-vŭl'ge, *v.t. & t.* [Fr. *divulguer*, from Lat. *divulgo* = to publish abroad, to make common: *di* = *dis* = apart, and *vulgo* = to make common; *vulgus* = the common people.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To make known or public; to publish, to reveal to the world, to disclose anything previously unknown or secret.

"*Divulge* not such a love as mine,
Ah! hide the mystery divine."
Cowper: Guion's Secrets of Divine Love (Trans.).

* 2. To make common, to communicate or impart.

"Think the same vouchsafed
To cattle and each beast, which would not be
To them made common and *divulged*."
Milton: P. L., viii. 581-83.

* 3. To proclaim, to declare publicly.

"This is true glory and renown, when God,
Looking on the earth, with approbation marks
The just man, and *divulges* him through heaven."
Milton: P. L., iii. 60-62.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To make known or public things previously unknown or secret.

* 2. To become known or public.

"But, like the owner of a foul disease,
To keep it from *divulging*, let it feed
Even on the pith of life."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iv. 1.

dĭ-vŭl'ged, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DIVULGE.]

***dĭ-vŭl'ge-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *divulge: -ment.*] The act of divulging, publishing, or disclosing things previously unknown or secret.

dĭ-vŭlg'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *divulg(e); -er.*] One who or that which divulges, publishes, or reveals anything; a discloser, a revealer.

"I think not any thing in my letters could tend so much to my reproach, as the odious divulging of them did to the infamy of the *divulgers*."—*King Charles: Eikon Basilike.*

dĭ-vŭlg'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DIVULGE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of publishing or making known things previously unknown or secret; revealing, disclosing.

"There is no such licentious *divulging* of these books."—*State Trials: Hampton Court Conference* (1604).

***dĭ-vŭl'-sion,** *s.* [Lat. *divulsio*, from *divulsus*, pa. par. of *divello* = to tear asunder or in pieces: *di* = *dis* = away, apart, and *vello* = to tear.] The act of tearing away or asunder; a rending asunder; laceration.

"There is a mixture and *divulsion* or separation of elements."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 669.

***dĭ-vŭl'-sĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *divuls(us)*, pa. par. of *divello*, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ive.*] Tending to tear or pull asunder; distracting.

"Away, therefore, with all the distractive, yea, *divulsive*, thoughts of the world."—*Bp. Hall: Remains*, p. 49.

***dĭ-vŭlst',** *a.* [Lat. *divulsus*, pa. par. of *divello.*] Rent asunder.

"Vaines, synewes, arteries, why crack yee not?
Burst and *divulst* with anguish of my griefe."
Marston: Antonio & Mellida, i.

dĭ-wan', *s.* [DIVAN.]

dĭx'-ŷl-ŷl, *s.* [DITOLYL-ETHANE.]

***dĭ-zā-ĭn',** *s.* [Fr.] A poem of ten decastiches or stanzas, each stanza containing ten lines.

"Strephon again began this *dizain*."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, p. 217.

dĭ'-zen, ***dĭ-sen,** ***dy-syn,** *v.t.* [From the same root as *distaff* (q.v.).]

1. To prepare flax on a distaff for spinning.

"I *dysyn* a distaffe, I put the flax upon it to spin."—*Palsgrave.*

2. To dress.

"Come Doll, Doll, *disen* me."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Monsieur Thomas*, iv. 6.

3. To dress or deck out gaudily or gaily.

"Your ladyship lifts up the sash to be seen;
For sure I had *dizened* you out like a queen."
Swift.

***dĭzz,** *v.t.* [DIZZY.] To make dizzy, confused, or confounded.

"Now he [Rozinante] is *dizzed* with the continual circles of the stables."—*Gayton: Notes on Don Quixote.*

***dĭz'-zard,** *s.* [DISARD, DIZARD.] A stupid fellow, a blockhead, a fool.

"Which may as well begiuen to fooles and *dizzards* as to wise and well-learned men."—*Hall: Henry VII.* (an. 6).

***dĭz'-zard-lў,** *a.* [Eng. *dizzard; -ly.*] Like a dizzard or blockhead; foolish, stupid, silly.

"Where's this prating ass, this *dizzardly fool*?"—*Wilson: Copter's Prophecy*, A 4.

dĭz'-zęn, *a. & s.* [DOZEN.]

1. A Dozen. (*Scotch.*)

2. In spinning, used to denote a certain quantity of yarn, which is a sufficient daily task for a woman; amounting to a hank or hesp, *i.e.*, a dozen of cuts.

† **dĭz'-zĭed,** *a.* [Eng. *dizzy; -ed.*] Made dizzy or confused.

"When, *dizzied* with mine ecstasy,
Nought past, or present, or to be,
Could I or think on, hear, or see."
Scott: Bridal of Triermain, iii. (Introd.)

dĭz'-zĭ-nĕss, *diz-i-ness, *a.* [Eng. *dizzy; -ness.*] The quality or state of being dizzy or giddy; giddiness.

"Fixed seriousness heats the brain in some to distraction, and causeth an aching and *dizziness* in sounder heads."—*Glanvill.*

dĭz'-zў, *dys-y, *dus-i, *dus-ie, *dus-ye, *a. & s.* [A.S. *dysig* = foolish, silly; *dysigian* = to be foolish or silly; cogn. with Dan. *dösig* = droway; *döse* = to doze; *dös* = drowsiness; O. Dut. *duysigh* = dizzy; Dut. *duizelen* = to grow dizzy; O. H. Ger. *tusic* = dull. (*Skeat.*)]

A. *As adjective:*

* 1. Foolish, stupid, silly.

"*Dusi* luve last noght longe."
Owl & Nightingale, 1,464.

* 2. Senseless, mad.

"Snicked in *dizzy* madness with his draught."
Cowper: Hope, 518.

3. Giddy; having a sensation of giddiness or vertigo in the head.

"Alas! his brain was *dizzy*."
Drayton: Court of Fairy.

4. Causing dizziness or giddiness.

"Now wound the path its *dizzy* ledge
Around a precipice's edge."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, iv. 21.

5. Confusing; confused.

"The rumbling stream,
That turns the multitude of *dizzy* wheels,
Glares like a troubled spirit, in its bed."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

6. Giddy, thoughtless, reckless, heedless.

B. *As subst.:* A stupid, silly, or foolish person.

"Ira requiescit in sinu stulti, thet is, wrethethe hafth wunnnge on thes *dusian* bosme."—*Old Eng. Homilies*, p. 105.

***dĭz'-zў,** *v.t.* [DIZZY, *a.*] To make dizzy or giddy; to confuse, to stun, to confound.

"To divide him inventorially would *dizzy* the arithmetic of memory."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. 2.

dĭz'-zў-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DIZZY, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of making dizzy or giddy.

djĭg'-gĕ-taī, dzĭg'-gĕ-taī, *s.* [A Central Asian word.]

Zool.: An animal (*Equus hemionus*) of the same genus as the horse and ass, and by some supposed to be the parent of the latter animal, though the more general opinion is that the ass is derived from the Onager (*Equus onager*), or wild ass of the desert.

dō (1), *s.* [Ital.]

Music: The first of the syllables used for the solfeggio of the scale. The note C, to which it is applied, was originally called Ut, and is still called so in France. Its introduction dates from the seventeenth century. Lorenzo Penna in his *Albori Musicale*, 1672, uses *do* for *ut*, and speaks of it as a recent practice. When the sol-fa syllables, *do, re, mi, fa, sol, la si*, are only used for the actual notes C, D, E, F, G, A, B, the method is called the Fixed Do, But when the sol-fa syllables are used to denote the seven degrees of *any* scale, the key-note being always *do*, regardless of its actual pitch, the system is called the Movable Do.

do (2), *s.* [Read *ditto.*] A contraction of DITTO (q.v.).

dō (3), *s.* [O. Fr. *do*, pl. *dos*, a gift, a present; Lat. *donum.*] A piece of bread, a luncheon. (*Scotch.*)

dô, *doe, *s.* [Do, *v.*] [ADO.]

1. What has to be done; a deed, an act, a duty.

"He has done his *doe*." *Butler: Hudibras.*

2. Trouble.

"What a deal of *do* I have to understand any part of them."—*Pepys: Diary*, March 31, 1666.

3. A bustle, a tumult, a stir, a to-do, a fuss.

"A great deal of *do* and formality in choosing of the council and officers."—*Pepys: Diary*, April 14, 1666.

4. A cheat, a swindle, a fraud. (*Slang.*)

"I thought it was a *do* to get me out of the house."—*Dickens: Sketches by Boz; The Broker's Man.*

dō (1), ***doe, *don, *done, *donne, *doon,** *v.t.* & *i.* (pt. t. * *dide, did, *dude;* pa. par. * *don, done,* * *doon,* * *do,* * *i-do,* * *i-don,* * *i-done,* * *i-doon,* * *y-don*). [A.S. *dōn*, pt. t. *dyde*, pa. par. *gedōn;* eogn. with Dut. *doen*, pt. t. *deed*, pa. par. *geduan;* O. S. *dōn, duón, duan, doán*, pt. t. *dede*, pa. par. *giduan;* O. Fries. *dua*, pt. t. *dede*, pa. par *gedan, geden;* O. H. Ger. *tōn, toan, tuan*, M. H. Ger. *tuon, duon;* Ger. *thun;* Gr. *τίθημι* (*tithēmi*) = to set, place; Sansc. *dhā* = to place, put. (*Skeat.*) The past tense *did* (q.v.) is the only remaining instance of the old method of forming the preterite by reduplication.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To execute, to perform, to carry out or complete.

"*Do* this, and he doeth it."—*Matt.* viii. 9.

2. To execute, to discharge, to fulfil.

"Therefore shall ye keep my commandments, and *do* them."—*Lev.* xxii. 31.

3. To practise, to act habitually.

"To him that knoweth to *do* good, and *doeth* it not, to him it is sin."—*James* iv. 17.

4. To perform to another.

"Pindarus is come
To *do* you salutation from his master."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iv. 2.

5. To do or perform for the benefit or hurt of another.

* 6. To convey, to transmit.

"*Do* a fair message to his kingly ears."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, i. 3.

7. To achieve.

"He hath nothing *done*, who *doth* not all."
Daniel: Civil Wars.

8. To effect, to accomplish.

"His queen, notwithstanding she had presented him with divers children, and with a crown also, though he would not acknowledge it, could *do* nothing with him."—*Bacon.*

9. To finish, to end.

"Als tite als the mes was *done*."
Seryn Sages, 3,362.

10. To bring to an end, to put an end to, to destroy.

"Mi tol es *don* euerilk dele."
Cursor Mundi, 20,319.

* 11. To exert, to put forth, to make use of.

"*Do* thy diligence to come quickly to me."—*Timothy* iv. 9.

* 12. To bestow, to confer.

"Therefore when thou *doest* thine alms, do not sound a trumpet before thee"—*Matt.* vi. 2.

* 13. To satisfy, to fulfil, to discharge.

"The jury prayed of the senate a guard, that they might *do* their consciences."—*Bacon.*

* 14. To cause, to produce as a result or effect.

"Then sholde *don* his leman shame."
Havelok, 1,191.

* 15. To make, to construct.

"Quer Abram is bigging *dede*."
Genesis & Exodus, 761.

* 16. To place, to put.

"That corn me *doth* into gerner."—*Old Eng. Homilies*, p. 85.

* 17. To place or cause to become in any state or condition.

"Why, Warwick, who should *do* the duke to death?"
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iii. 2.

* 18. To cause.

"Haue on him routh,
For Godde's loue, and *doeth* him nat die."
Chaucer: Troilus, iii.

19. To transact, perform, or execute by way of business.

"What have we to *do* with thee?"—*Matt.* viii. 29.

20. To prepare, to cook.

21. To defeat, to foil, to outdo.

"I have *done* the Jew and am in good health."—*Richard Humphreys.*

22. To cheat, to humbug, to swindle, to hoax, to get the better of. (*Slang.*)

23. To explore, to visit and inspect the sights of interest in: as, To *do* France or Germany.

24. Used as a substitute for a preceding verb, to avoid repetition.

"The ymage he weddede with a ring, as man *doth* his wyf."—*St. Edmund Confessor*, 88.

* **B.** *Reflex.:* To place, to put.

"Anon so he *dude him* on the wel." *St. Swithin*, 119.

C. *Intransitive:*

I. *Absolutely:*

1. To act, to execute, or carry out any act.

"Als his man *duden* swa the king hehte."
Layamon, i. 46.

2. To behave, to conduct oneself.

"Every subject ought to obey as he would desire to be obeyed, according to the maxim of *doing* as we would be *done* by."—*Temple.*

3. To manage, to shift, to contrive.

"How shall we *do* for money for these wars?"
Shakesp.: Richard II., ii. 2.

4. To leave off; to cease to be concerned with.

"Having *done* with such amusements, we give up what we cannot disown."—*Pope.*

5. To deal, to be concerned.

"When truth and virtue have to *do* with thee,
A thousand crosses keep them from thy aid."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 911, 912.

6. To fare; to be in a state with regard to health. [Do (2), *v.*]

"Good woman, how *dost* thou?"—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, i. 4.

7. To make an end, to conclude. (Only used in the past participle.)

"You may ramble a whole day, and every moment discover something new; but when you have *done*, you will have but a confused notion of the place."—*Spectator.*

8. It is used as a substitute for a preceding verb, in order to avoid repetition.

"Wherupon the world inote stonde,
And hath *done* sithen it began."
Gower, i. 42.

9. It is used in the imperative to convey an earnest entreaty, request, or command.

II. *As an auxiliary:*

1. As a simple auxiliary.

"O thou that *dost* thy happy course prepare,
With pure libations and with solemn prayer!"
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xv. 282, 283.

2. Expressing an earnest request or command.

"If thou hast lost thy land, *do* not also lose thy constancy; and if thou must die a little sooner, yet *do* not die impatiently."—*Taylor: Rule of Living Holy.*

¶ *In special phrases:*

* (1) *To do at:* To make an impression on; to take effect on.

"Schoe was ten foot thik within the wallis of cutted risles of oak, so that no cannon could *doe at* her."—*Pitscottie: Cron.*, p. 257.

(2) *To do away; To do away with:*

(*a*) To put away; to put out of sight or mind.

"*Do awei* thi maumetes."
Joseph of Arimathea, 102.

(*b*) To make away with, to kill.

"The emperor, who rather than to become captif to the base Tartar burnt his castle and *did away* himself, his thirty wives, and children."—*Howell: Letters* (1650).

(3) *To do for:*

(*a*) To suit, to be suitable to or adapted for.

(*b*) To ruin, to settle. (*Slang.*)

(*c*) To attend to or on; to provide or act for.

* (4) *To do of:* To put off, to lay aside, to doff (q.v.).

"*Do of* the shoon of thi feet."—*Wycliffe: Deedis*, vii. 33. (*Purvey.*)

* (5) *To do on:* To put or place on, to don (q.v.).

"Oure louerdes curtel he *dude on*."
Life of Pilate, 168.

* (6) *To do one right*, or *reason* (Fr. *Faire raison*): To pledge a person in drinking.

"*Do me right*,
And dub me knight."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., v. 3.

* (7) *To do out:* To put out.

"Of his abbey he *dude* him *out*." *St. Dunstan*, 99.

* (8) *To do up:*

* (*a*) To raise, to open. [Dup.]

"Vp heo *duden* heora castles yaten."
Layamon, i. 72.

(*b*) To make or tie up into a parcel; to put up.

(*c*) To tire out, to exhaust.

(9) *To do over:*

(*a*) To do or perform a second time; to repeat.

(*b*) To cover with a coating; to smear or paint over.

(10) * *To do to death*, * *To do to dede*, * *To do to die:* To put to or cause to be put to death; to kill.

"O Warwick, Warwick! that Plantagenet
Which held thee dearly as his soul's redemption,
Is by the stern lord Clifford *done to death*."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., ii. 1.

(11) *To do with:*

(*a*) To have business or concern with; to be concerned: as, To have nothing *to do with* a person.

(*b*) To dispose of, to employ: as, I do not know what *to do with* myself.

(12) *To-do:* Bustle, confusion, fuss, ado.

(13) *To have* (or *be*) *done with a person or thing:* To cease to have any interest, concern, or transactions with.

(14) *Well-to-do*, a.: Well off; in good circumstances; prosperous in worldly matters.

¶ For the difference between to *do* and to *make*, see Make.

dō (2), * **dow, * dugh-en,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *dugan* = to be worth; O. Fris. *dugo;* O. H. Ger. *tugan;* Icel. *duga;* O. Sw. *dughe, dogha;* Sw. *duga;* Dan. *due;* Ger. *dögen.*]

* **A.** *Transitive:*

1. To behove, to befit, to become.

"Bihuriede hire, as hit *deh* martir and cwen for to donne." *Legend of St. Katherine*, 2,227.

2. To avail, to be of use or benefit to, to advantage.

"What *dowes* me the dedayn, other despit make?"
Early Eng. Allit. Poems; Patience, 50.

B. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To be worth.

"Al he solde that outh *douthe* [douhte]."
Havelok, 708.

* 2. To be of use or avail.

"On him thu maist the tresten yif is troythe *degh*."—*Old Eng. Miscellany*, p. 132.

3. To succeed, to answer, to serve a purpose or end.

"Will it *do* well?"—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, ii. 3.

4. To suit; to serve for or answer a purpose.

"You would do well to prefer a bill against all kings and parliaments since the conquest; and, if that won't *do*, challenge the crown."—*Collier: On Duelling.*

¶ The use of *do* in such phrases as "How do you do?" may perhaps belong to this verb; but more probably, "How do you do?" is a translation of O. Fr. *Comment le faites vos?*

* **dō-little,** *s.* & *a.*

A. *As subst.:* One who talks much but does little.

"Great talkers are commonly *do-littles*."—*Bp. Richardson: On the Old Testament* (1655), p. 281.

B. *As adj:* Idle, lazy.

"What woman would be content with such a *do-little* husband?"—*Kennet: Trans. Erasmus; Praise of Folly*, p. 45. (*Davies.*)

dō'-âb, dōo'-âb, *s.* [Pers. *do* (in compos.) = two, and *aub, âb* = water; two waters, *i.e.*, rivers.] A name given in India to a tract of country lying between the confluence of two rivers. It is specially applied to the tract of country in Upper India situated between the Ganges and the Jumna.

* **dō'-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *do; -able.*] Possible to be done; feasible.

"He . . . does whatever is *doable* here and elsewhere."—*Letters and Speeches of Cromwell*, iii. 163.

doach, doagh, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A wear or cruive.

"But few of them [salmon] get above the works termed *doachs*, erected across the river, excepting in very high floods."—*P. Tongland: Kirkcudb. Statist. Acc.* ix. 320.

* **dō'-and,** *pr. par.* [Do (I), *v.*]

dō-ăs'-ta, *s.* [Hind.] A kind of inferior spirit sold in low houses in many of the Indian ports. It is often drugged.

dob, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The razor-fish, *Solen ensis.* (*Scotch.*)

dŏb'-bĕr, *s.* [Dap, *v.*, Dip.] A float to a fishing-line. (*American.*)

dŏb'-bĭn, *s.* [A variant or dimin. of the proper name *Dob, Dobb*, these being variants of *Rob, Robin*, dimin. of *Robert.*] A common name for a cart or plough horse; a cart or plough horse.

dŏb'-çhĭck, *s.* [Dabchick.]

dōb'-ēe, *s.* [Hind. *dhobí, dhobee.*] In the East Indies a native washer-man.

Dŏb'-ĕr-ein-ĕr, *prop. name.* [The name of a professor in the University of Jena.]

Dobereiner's lamp, *s.* An instrument invented by Professor Dobereiner, in Jena, in 1824, for obtaining light by the projection of a jet of hydrogen upon a piece of spongy platinum. His self-lighting lamp was long in favour, and known as the Hydrogen-lamp (q.v.). Spongy platinum very readily absorbs gases, and more especially oxygen, and, the hydrogen being brought into close contact with oxygen derived from the air, a chemical union, accompanied with light, takes place.

dō'-bhăsh, *s.* [Hind. *dobhashiya,* from *do* = two, and *bhashiya* = languages.] In the East Indies, one who speaks two languages; an interpreter.

dŏb'-ĭc, dŏb-bĭc, *s.* [Mæso. Goth. *daubs* = deaf, stupid.]

1. A stupid fellow, a dolt, a blockhead.
2. An awkward fellow; a clown.
3. A spirit.

"He needed not to care for ghaist or barghaist, devil or *dobbie.*"—*Scott: Rob Roy.*

* **doble,** *a.* & *v.* [Double.]

* **dob'-lĕr,** * **dob-el-er,** * **doub-ler,** *s.* [O.Fr. *doublier;* Prov. *dobler, doblelr.*] A large plate or dish.

"A dysche other a *dobler* that dryghtyn onez serued.
Early Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness, 1,145.

* **dob'-lĕt,** *s.* [Doublet.]

dŏb'-ule, *s.* [Prob. a dimin. from *dob* (q.v.).] A species of fresh-water fish, *Leuciscus dobula,* found in Britain. It is allied to the roach.

* **dō'-çent,** *a.* [Lat. *docens,* pr. par. of *doceo* = to teach.] Teaching, instructing. [Paivat Docent.

"The Church as it is *docent* and regent, as it teaches and governs."—*Archbp. Laud: Against Fisher,* § 33.

dō-çē'-tæ, *s. pl.* [Gr. δοκέω (*dokeō*) = to seem, to appear.]

Ch. Hist.: A name applied to those heretics in the early ages of the Church who maintained that Christ, during his life on earth, had not a real or natural, but only an apparent or phantom-like body. The bolder Docetæ assumed the position that Christ was born without any participation of matter; they denied accordingly the resurrection and the ascent into heaven. The milder school of Docetæ attributed to Christ an ethereal and heavenly, instead of a truly human body. Among the Gnostics and Manichæans this opinion existed in its worst type, and it has been held since the Reformation by a small fraction of the Anabaptists.

† **dō-çē'-tĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *Docet(æ);* *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the Docetæ; held by the Docetæ.

"*Docetic* tendencies have also been developed in later periods of the history of the Church."—*Staunton: Eccles. Dict.*

dŏch-an-dŏr'-rŏch, *s.* [Gael. *deoch an doruis.*] [Deuch-an-dorach.] A stirrup-cup, a parting cup.

"You must have *doch-an-dorroch,* or you will be unable to travel."—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian,* ch. xl.

dŏch-mĭ-ăc, *a.* [Lat. *dochmius.*] Of or pertaining to a dochmius (q.v.).

dŏch'-mĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. δόχμιος (*dochmios*).]

Pros.: A metrical foot consisting of five syllables—viz., one short, two long, one short, and one long; ∪ – – ∪ –.

dŏch'-tĕr, * **douch-tyr** (*ch* silent or guttural), *s.* [Daughter.] A daughter.

"He repudiat his nchil quene Agnsia the kyng of Britonis *dochter.*"—*Bellend.: Cron.,* fol. 19 a.

* **dochter-dochter,** * **douchtyr-douchtyr,** *s.* A grand-daughter.

"In-till Scotland to bring that May,—
The *douchtyr douchtyr* of our Kyng
Alysandyre of gud memore."
Wyntown, viii. 30.

dŏch'-tĕr-lў, * **dŏch'-tĕr-lĭe** (*ch* silent or guttural), *a.* [Daughterly.] Becoming a daughter.

† **dŏç-ĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Formed as if from a Lat. *docibilitas,* from *docibilis* = docible (q.v.).] The quality of being docible or ready to learn; docibleness, teachableness.

dŏç'-ĭ-blc, *a.* [Lat. *docibilis* = that can learn easily, from *docilis* = docile; *doceo* = to teach.] [Docile.]

* 1. Able to be learned. (See example under Docile, 1.)

2. Tractable, docile; easy to be taught; ready to learn.

"The food and entertainment of their tenderest and most *docible* age."—*Milton: On Education.*

dŏç'-ĭ-blc-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *docible; -ness.*] Docibility.

"I might enlarge in commendation of the noble hound, as also of the *docibleness* of dogs in general."—*Walton: Angler,* pt. i., ch. i.

dŏ-çĭd'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. δοκίδιον (*dokidion*), dimin. of δοκός (*dokos*) = a beam, a shaft.]

Bot.: A genus of Deamidiaceæ, having single, straight, linear, elongated cells, sometimes attenuated towards the ends, constricted at the middle, ends truncated; segments usually inflated at the base; vesicles either scattered or arranged in a single longitudinal row. There are several species. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

dō'-çĭlo, or **dŏç'-ĭle,** *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *docilis,* from *doceo* = to teach.]

1. Able to learn.

"Whom nature hath made *docile,* it is ungracious to prohibit him from learning anything that is *docible.*"—*Hacket: Life of Williams,* pt. i., p. 28.

2. Willing or ready to learn; easily taught.

"The *docile* mind may soone thy precepts know
And hold them faithfully."
Ben Jonson: Horace; Ars Poetica.

¶ It was sometimes followed by *to:*

"Soon *docile to* the secret acts of ill,
With smiles I could betray, with temper kill."
Prior: Solomon; Power.

3. (*Of the lower animals*): Tractable, easily managed.

"Dogs soon grow accustomed to whatever they are taught, and being *docile* and tractable, are very useful."—*Ellis: Voyage.*

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *docility, tractability,* and *ductility:* "The idea of submitting to the directions of another is comprehended in the signification of all these terms: *docility* marks the disposition to conform our actions in all particulars to the will of another, and lies altogether in the will; *tractability* and *ductility* are modes of *docility,* the former in regard to the conduct, the latter in regard to the principles and sentiments: *docility* is in general applied to the ordinary actions of the life, where simply the will is concerned; *tractability* is applicable to points of conduct in which the judgment is concerned; *ductility* to matters in which the character is formed: a child ought to be *docile* with its parents at all times; it ought to be *tractable* when acting under the direction of its superiors; it ought to be *ductile* to imbibe good principles: the want of *docility* may spring from a defect in the disposition; the want of *tractableness* may spring either from a defect in the temper or from self conceit; the want of *ductility* lies altogether in a natural stubbornness of character: *docility* being altogether independent of the judgment is applicable to the brutes as well as to men; *tractableness* and *ductility* is applicable mostly to thinking and rational objects only, though sometimes extended to inanimate or moral objects: the ox is a *docile* animal; the humble are *tractable;* youth is *ductile.*" (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dŏ-çĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *docilité,* from Lat. *docilitas,* from *docilis* = easily taught; *doceo* = to teach.] Aptness or readiness to learn or to be taught; docibleness.

"But tact and *docility* made no part of the character of Clarendon."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. ii.

dŏç'-ĭ-mă-çў, * **do-ci-ma-sy,** * **do-ci-ma-si-a,** *s.* [Gr. δοκιμασία (*dokimasia*) = a trial, an essay; δοκιμάζω (*dokimazō*) to try, to essay; δόκιμος (*dokimos*) = tried, proved.]

1. *Metal.:* The act or process of assaying metals, or of freeing them from foreign substances, and ascertaining the nature and quantity of pure metal contained in any ore; metallurgy.

2. *Phys.:* The act or process of determining the nature and qualities of medicines, &c.

dŏç-ĭ-măs'-tĭc, *a.* [Gr. δοκιμαστικός (*dokimastikos*) = pertaining to examination; δοκιμάζω (*dokimazō*) = to try, to essay.] Pertaining to the assaying of metals, &c.; metallurgical.

"In the *docimastic* art . . . to determine proportions with accuracy is the most difficult operation of analytic chymistry."—*Trans. of Royal Soc.,* xci., p. 209.

dŏç-ĭ-mŏl'-ŏ-ğў, *s.* [Gr. δόκιμος (*dokimos*) = tried, essayed, and λόγος (*logos*) = a word, a discourse.] A treatise on metallurgy, or the art of assaying metals, &c.

* **dŏç'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Lat. *doceo* = to teach.] Docility; readiness to be taught or to learn.

dŏck (1), * **docke,** * **doke, docken, dockin,** *s.* [A.S. *docce,* prob. borrowed from Gael. *dogha* = burdock. Cf. Gr. δαῦκος, δαῦκον (*daukos, daukon*) = a kind of parsnip or carrot. (*Skeat.*)]

Botany:

1. A common name for various species of Rumex. They are perennial herbs, most of them being troublesome weeds. The roots are strong, stems erect, leaves not hastate. Natural order, Polygonaceæ. [Rumex.]

"Nothing teems
But hateful *docks,* rough thistles, keckxies, burs,
Losing both beauty and utility."
Shakesp.: Henry V., v. 2.

2. *Malva sylvestris.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

¶ *In dock, out nettle:* A singular phrase indicating unsteadiness or inconstancy, which was popular during a long period. It alludes to the fact that the dock is used to take out the sting of the nettle.

"Now then that we bee not, all our life long, thus off and on, fast or loose, *in docke, out nettle,* and in nettle, out docke, it will behove us once more yet to looke back."—*Bishop Andrewes: Sermons* (fol.), p. 891. (*Nares.*)

dock bistort, *s.*

Bot.: Polygonum bistorta. (*Britten & Holland.*)

dock-cress, *s.*

Bot.: Lapsana communis. Pratt calls it Succory Dock-cress. (*Britten & Holland.*)

¶ (1) *Fiddle dock:*

Bot.: A book-name for *Rumex pulcher,* from the shape of the leaves. (*Britten & Holland.*)

(2) *Flatter dock:*

Bot.: Many large-leaved plants are called generically docks; *flatter* probably refers to the floating leaf. (*Britten & Holland.*) (*a*) *Nymphæa alba,* (*b*) *Nuphar lutea,* (*c*) The water form of *Polygonum amphibium,* (*d*) *Potamogeton natans.*

(3) *Flea dock:*

Bot.: Petasites vulgaris. (*Britten & Holland.*)

(4) *Gentle dock:*

Bot.: Polygonum bistorta. (*Britten & Holland.*)

(5) *Kadle dock:*

Bot.: (*a*) *Senecio Jacobæa,* (*b*) *Anthriscus sylvestris.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

(6) *Mullein dock:*

Bot.: Verbascum thapsus.

(7) *Patience dock, Patient dock:*

Bot.: Polygonum bistorta, from the old name Passions, because eaten about Passiontide. (*Britten & Holland.*)

(8) *Pop dock:*

Bot.: Digitalis purpurea; dock from its large coarse leaves, and *pop* from the habit of children to inflate and burst the flower. (*Britten & Holland.*)

(9) *Round dock:*

Bot.: Malva sylvestris.

(10) *Sharp dock:*

Bot.: Rumex acetosa.

(11) *Smear dock:*

Bot.: Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus. (*Britten & Holland.*)

(12) *Sour dock,* * *Sower docke:*

Bot.: (*a*) *Rumex acetosa,* (*b*) *Rumex acetosella.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

"Sorel, which in the North is called *sower dockes.*"—*Bulleyn: Book of Simples,* fol. 7.

(13) *Velvet dock:*

Bot.: (*a*) *Inula Helenium,* (*b*) *Verbascum thapsus,* from its soft leaves. (*Britten & Holland.*)

(14) *Water dock:*

Bot.: Rumex Hydrolapathum. (*Britten & Holland.*)

dŏck (2), *s.* [O. Icel. *dockr* = a tail; Ger. *docke* = a short piece, a branch.] [Dock (1), *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The tail of any beast cut short or clipped; a stump of a tail.

2. The solid part of the tail of an animal.

"The tail of a great rhinoceros is not well described by Bontius. The *dock* is about half an inch thick, and two inches broad, like an apothecary's spatula."—*Grew: Museum.*

3. A case or cover of leather for the docked tail of an animal.

4. The tail, the back.

"Some call the bishops weather-cocks,
Who where their heads were turn their *docks.*"
Colvil: Mock Poem, p. 72.

* 5. The stern of a ship, as being the hinder part.

"She bare many canons, six on every side, with three great basails, two behind in her *dock,* and one before."—*Pitscottie,* pp. 107, 108.

II. *Harness:*

1. The crupper of a saddle.

2. The divided piece forming part of the crupper, through which the horse's tail is inserted.

dŏck (3), *s.* [O. Dut. *dokke* = a harbour; Low Lat. *doga* = a canal, a ditch; cf. Ger. *docke*; Dan. *dokke*; Sw. *docka* = a dock, from Gr. δοχή (*dochē*) = a receptacle; δέχομαι (*dechomai*) = to receive.]

1. *Hydraul. Engin.:* An artificial excavation or structure for containing a vessel for repairs, loading, or unloading. Docks are of various kinds, as, for instance: Wet-dock, dry-dock, graving-dock, screw-dock, sectional-dock, floating-dock, hydraulic-lock, slip-dock, and shipbuilding-dock. (See these words.)

¶ Of the docks of London, Pitt laid the foundation-stone of the West-India, August 15, 1800. The other London docks and those of Liverpool and other cities were made later. The ports of the United States rarely need enclosed docks. One of the best examples is at Brooklyn, which has an excellently appointed dock.

2. *Law:* The compartment or place where a prisoner stands in court.

"Bethink you
Of some course suddenly to scape the *dock*."
Ben Jonson: Alchemist, v. 5.

dock-dues, *s. pl.* Charges made for the use of docks; dockage.

dock-master, *s.* The official who has charge and superintendence of a dock.

dock-rent, *s.* The charge made for warehousing or storing goods in a dock.

dock-warrant, *s.*

Comm.: A kind of receipt given by the owner of a dock in return for goods deposited with him. It passes freely from hand to hand like a bill of exchange, but differs from it in this respect, that no exchange is implied in the transaction. A dock-warrant refers to certain goods, goes with those goods, and is of no value apart from them. It gives the holder a claim to those specific goods, and not merely to something of equal value, as a bill of exchange does. Dock-warrants are often deposited with bankers as security for money advanced by way of loan. (*Bithell.*)

dock-yard, *s.* A yard or enclosed magazine near a harbour, in which are deposited all kinds of necessary stores and materials for vessels.

"I suggested that he might go to a *dock-yard*, and work, as Peter the Great did."—*Boswell: Tour to the Hebrides*, p. 304.

dŏck (4), *s.* [Prob. a contr. of *docket* (q.v.)]

Print.: A weekly bill which a compositor who is paid by piece-work sends to the overseer of the department.

dŏck (1), * **dock-en,** * **dok-kyn,** *v.t.* [Dock (2), *s.* Or perhaps of Celtic origin: cf. Wel. *tocio* = to clip, to dock. (*Skeat.*)]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Lit.:* To cut off or away the tail, to cut short.

"*Dokkyn*, or smytyn awey the tayle. *Decaudo*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To cut anything short, to curtail, to abridge.

"One or two stood constant centry, who *docked* all favours handed down."—*Swift: Examiner.*

(2) To cut down, to deduct a part from: as, To *dock* an account.

† (3) To deprive of a part of: as, To *dock* a person of his liberty, state, honours, &c.

"We know they [bishops] hate to be *dockt* and clipt."—*Milton: Reformation in England*, bk. i.

(4) To flog, to beat. (*Scotch.*)

† II. *Law:* To cut off, to destroy, to bar: as, To *dock* an entail.

dŏck (2), *v.t.* [Dock (3), *s.*]

1. *Gen.:* To bring into dock or harbour.

2. *Specif.:* To place, as a vessel, in a dry-dock, supporting her with blocks and shores in an upright position for purposes of repair.

dŏck'-ăge, *s.* [Eng. *dock*; *age.*]

1. Accommodation in docks.

2. The same as Dock-dues (q.v.).

dŏcked (1), * **docket,** * **dockyd,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Dock (1), *v.*]

dŏcked (2), *pa. par.* or *a.* [Dock (2), *v.*]

dŏck-en, *s.* [Dock (1), *s.*] The plant Dock, *Rumex obtusifolius*, &c. (*Scotch.*)

"Na, na, Lizzy, I'm no ase scant of claith as to sole my hose wi' a *docken*."—*Saxon and Gael*, iii. 76.

¶ (1) *Eldin Docken.*

Bot.: Rumex aquaticus. (*Jamieson.*)

(2) *Flowery Docken.*

Bot.: Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus. Probably floury is meant, from the mealiness of its leaves. (*Britten & Holland.*)

(3) *Mercury Docken.*

Bot.: Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus.

(4) *Sour Docken.*

Bot.: Rumex acetosa.

(5) *Water Docken.*

Bot.: Petusites vulgaris. (*Britten & Holland.*)

dŏck'-ĕr, *s* [Eng. *dock* (1), v.; *-er.*] A stamp for cutting and piercing dough in making crackers or sea-biscuit.

dŏck'-ĕt, dŏc'-quĕt (qu as k), *s.* [*Dock* (1), v.; dimin. suff. *-et.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A ticket, a label, or bill attached to goods, containing directions as to their owner, destination, &c.

2. A similar ticket, containing the particulars of the measurement of the goods to which it is attached.

3. A summary or digest of a paper. [II. 1.]

"Several proportions of arms mentioned in a *docquet*, then sent inclosed in our said letters."—*Clarendon: Civil War*, ii. 426.

4. A summary or list of business to be done at any meeting.

II. *Law:*

1. A summary or digest of a long paper or papers; a small piece of paper or parchment containing an abstract or the heads of any writing.

2. A register of judgments.

3. An alphabetical list of cases for trial in a court, or of the names of the parties to such cases.

4. A copy of a decree in chancery prepared and left with the record and writ clerk, previous to enrolment.

¶ *To strike a docket:*

Law: Said of a creditor who enters into a bond with the Lord Chancellor engaging to prove that the debtor is a bankrupt, whereupon a fiat of bankruptcy is issued against the debtor.

dŏck'-ĕt, dŏc'-quĕt (qu as k), *v.t.* [Docket, *s.*]

1. To make an abstract, digest, or summary of the heads of a writing, paper, or document, and enter it in a book.

2. To make an abstract or note of the contents of a paper on the back.

"Whatever letters and papers you keep, *docket* and tie them up in their respective classes."—*Lord Chesterfield.*

3. To mark with a docket.

dŏck'-ĕt-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Docket, *v.*]

dŏck'-ĭng (1), *pr. par., a., & s.* [Dock (1), *v.*]

* **A.** & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of cutting short, curtailing, or abridging.

dŏck'-ĭng (2), *pr. par., a., & s.* [Dock (2), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of placing or putting into a dock.

dŏck'-măck-ie, *s.* The *Viburnum acerifolium* of the United States and Canada, sometimes applied medicinally to tumors.

dŏc'-tŏr, * **doc-tour,** * **doc-tur,** *s.* [Lat., from *doctus*, pa. par. of *doceo* = to teach; Fr. *docteur*; Prov. & Sp. *doctor*; Port. *doutor*; Ital. *dottore.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A man skilled or learned in any profession; a teacher, a professor, an instructor.

"They found him in the temple, sitting in the midst of the *doctors*."—*Luke* ii. 46.

2. A learned, able, or skilful man.

"Of such doctrine never was there school,
But the heart of the fool,
And no man therein *doctor* but himself."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 297-99.

3. In the same sense as II. 1.

"So lived our sires ere *doctors* learned to kill,
And multiplied with theirs the weekly bill."
Dryden: To my Honoured Kinsman, 71, 72.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Med.:* A physician; one who is duly licensed and qualified to practise medicine; one whose profession is the treatment and cure of diseases.

2. *Univ.:* One who has taken the highest degree in a faculty, as of Divinity [D.D.], of Law [LL.D.], of Medicine [M.D.], of Science [D. Sc.], of Philosophy [Ph. D.], of Music [Mus. Doc.], of Literature [D. Lit.], &c. The degree of Doctor is frequently conferred as an honorary distinction, except in the case of Doctor of Medicine, which is the professional degree of a physician.

3. *Law:* The assumption of the title of Doctor of Medicine by an unqualified person is punishable by fine.

4. *Mach.:* A part in a machine for regulating quantity, adjusting, or feeding:

(1) *Paper-making:* A steel edge on the pressure-roll of a paper-machine to remove any adhering fibres.

(2) *Steam-engine:* A donkey-engine. An auxiliary steam-engine to feed the boiler.

(3) *Calico-print.:* A scraper to remove superfluous colouring-matter from the cylinder. The colour-doctor of a calico-printing machine, which wipes superfluous colour from the face of the engraved roller. The lint-doctor, which removes fluff and loose threads from the said roller. The cleaning-doctor, which wipes clean the surface of the roller. [Ductor.]

5. *Wines:* A name given to brown sherry, from its being concocted from a harsh thin wine by the addition of old boiled mosto stock. The syrup when added to fresh must ferments, and the product is used for doctoring up inferior wines. [Mosto.]

* **6.** *Gaming (Pl.):* False dice.

"Here are the little *doctors*, which cure the distempers of the purse."—*Fielding: Tom Jones*, bk. viii., ch. xii.

7. *Ichthy.:* The same as Doctor-fish (q.v.).

¶ *To put the doctor on* or *upon one:* To cheat. [Doctor, *s.*, II. 6.]

"Perhaps ways and means may be found *to put the doctor upon* the old prig."—*T. Browne: Works*, i. 234.

doctor-fish, *s.*

Ichthy.: A name given to the species of fishes belonging to the genus Acanthurus, from the sharp, lancet-like spines on each side of the tail, which will extract blood from the hands of those who handle them incautiously. They are also called Surgeon-fish (q.v.). [Acanthurus.]

doctor's stuff, *s.* Physic, medicine.

"I've got to take my *doctor's stuff*."—*G. Eliot: Mill on the Floss*, bk. i., ch. ix.

dŏc'-tŏr, *v.t. & i.* [Doctor, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To treat as a doctor; to administer medicines, &c., to.

"They carried him in there to *doctor* him."—*M. Twain: Innocents Abroad*, p. 100.

* 2. To make a doctor; to confer the degree of doctor on.

"No man who deliberates is likely to be *doctored*."—*Southey: Letters*, iii. 196.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To patch up, to mend.

2. To adulterate; to make up so as to assume a false appearance or character; as, To *doctor* wine, &c. [Doctor, *s.*, II. 5.]

"She *doctored* the punch and she *doctored* the negus."—*Barham: Ing. Legends; A Housewarming.*

3. To cook, to falsify, as: To *doctor* accounts.

4. To kill a person. (*Scotch.*)

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To practise medicine as a physician.

† **dŏc'-tŏr-ăl,** *a.* [Fr.] Relating or pertaining to the degree of a doctor.

"The *doctoral* title which he pretended to have received from the University of Salamanca."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

* **dŏc'-tŏr-ăl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *doctoral*; *-ly.*] In manner of a doctor; like a doctor.

"The physicians resorted to him to touch his pulse, and consider of his disease *doctorally* at their departure."—*Hakewill.*

* **dŏc'-tŏr-ate,** *s.* [Fr. *doctorat.*] The degree, rank, or title of a doctor; doctorship.

"I thank you, my dear lord, for your congratulations on my advancement to the *doctorate*."—*Hurd: Letters*; lett. 206.

dŏc′-tŏr-āte, *v.t.* & *i.* [DOCTORATE, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To confer the degree of doctor upon; to make a doctor.

"The parson was master of arts; but whether *doctorated* by degree or courtesy, because of his profession, I know not."—*Lilly: Life, &c.*, p. 77.

B. *Intrans.:* To take or receive the degree of doctor.

"Advocate to the council for the marches of Wales, but afterwards *doctorated* in medicine at Oxford."—*Warton: Hist. of Eng. Poetry*, iii. 395.

dŏc′-tŏred, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DOCTOR, *v.*]

dŏc′-tŏr-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DOCTOR, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par.* & *particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* The act or profession of practising medicine.

2. *Fig.:* The act of hatching, adulterating, cooking, or falsifying.

"This pacifyer's *doctoring* were a good profe."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 915.

*** dŏc′-tŏr-lў,** *** doc-tour-ly,** *a.* [Eng. *doctor*; *-ly.*]

1. Of or pertaining to a doctor or learned man.

"Come in, at last, with a *doctorly* wipe of "Adduci non possum ut sequar;" I cannot go with them."—*Bp. Hall: Hon. of Marr. Clergy*, i. 5.

2. Scholarly, learned.

"The *doctourly* prelates were no more so often called to the house."—*Fox: Life of Tyndall.*

dŏc′-tŏr-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *doctor*; *-ship.*] The rank, title, or degree of a doctor; doctorate.

"From a scholar he became a fellow, and then the president of the college, after he had received all the graces and degrees, the proctorship and the *doctorship*."—*Clarendon: Civil War*, i. 199.

Doctors'-Commons, *s.*

Law, &c.: The house or houses occupied by an association of Doctors of Civil Law, who agreed to take food at a common table. It came into existence in 1509, and was formed by civilians entitled to plead in the Court of Arches. Where they first met has not been recorded, but in 1568 Dr. Henry Hervie procured a place for them near St. Paul's Cathedral, which being burnt in the Great Fire of London, was again rebuilt and was occupied till quite recently for its original purpose. In 1768, the Society was incorporated under the name of "the College of Doctors of Laws exercent in the Ecclesiastical and Admiralty Courts." The Doctors of Laws referred to were those who had received the academic degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford or from that of Cambridge. Doctors' Commons consisted of five Courts—viz., the Court of Arches, the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, the Court of Faculties or Dispensations, the Consistory Court, and the High Court of Admiralty. The official residences of the Judges in the Courts were within the precincts of Doctors' Commons. Recent legal changes, and other causes, having removed the necessity for its continuance, 20 & 21 Vict. c. 17, § 116, 117, gave the Society power to sell their property, surrender their charter of incorporation, and dissolve the college.

"You told me that a dignitary of our Church, in friendship to the gentleman's father, had been at *Doctors'-Commons*; and there fee'd one of the doctors, who is a judge of one of those courts where matrimonial causes are consuable."—*Bp. Barlow: Remains*, p. 365.

*** dŏc′-trĕss,** *** dŏc′-tŏr-ŏss,** *s.* [Eng. *doctor*; *-ess.*]

1. A female teacher or instructer.

"Glorying in nothing more than to be called the *doctoress* of all nations."—*Tr. of Boccalini* (1626), p. 71.

2. A female physician.

"Should you say an ague were a fever, the *doctoress* would have a shaking fit of laughter!"—*Whitlock: Manners of the English*, p. 47.

*** dŏc′-trĭçe,** *s.* [As if from a Lat. *doctrix*, fem. of *doctor.*] The same as DOCTRESS, (q.v.).

"Onles the Jewish tongue kepe silence, being the *doctrice* and anaunncer of carnall observaunces, the evangelicall tongue hath no power to speke."—*Udal: Luke* i.

*** dŏc′-trĭn-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. (*doctrin*(*e*); *-able.*] Containing doctrine.

"Then certainely is more *doctrinable* the fained Cirus in Xenophon then the true Cyrus in Justine."—*Sidney: Apology for Poetry.* (*Nares.*)

dŏc-trĭn-nā′ire, dŏc-trĭn-ā′ire, *s.* [Fr., as if from a Lat. *doctrinarius*, from *doctrina* = teaching, instruction.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who theorizes in politics without regard to practical considerations; a theorizer, an ideologist.

"A few crotchet-mongers, Positivists, and *doctrinaires*."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Aug. 17, 1882.

2. One of the party or class of politicians described in II.

II. *French Hist.* (*Pl.*): ["Doctrinaire: terme politique introduit sous la Restauration (1814–30). Homme politique dont les idées subordonnées à un ensemble de doctrines étaient semi-libérales et semi-conservatives." (*Littré.*)] A name given in 1814 to a class or section of politicians in France, who held moderately liberal views. They supported constitutional principles (that is, a limited monarchy with representative government) as opposed to arbitrary monarchical power on the one hand, and republicanism on the other. They derived their name from their being looked upon by the members of both extreme parties as mere theorizers or visionaries without any practical knowledge or consideration of politics.

dŏc′-trĭn-ąl, *a. & s.* [Low Lat. *doctrinalis*, from *doctrina* = teaching, instruction; Fr. & Sp. *doctrinal*; Port. *doutrinal*; Ital. *dottrinale.*]

A. *As adjective:*

* 1. Pertaining to the act, art, or practice of teaching or affording instruction.

"What special property or quality is that, which being nowhere found but in sermons, maketh them effectual to save souls, and leaveth all other *doctrinal* means besides destitute of vital efficacy."—*Hooker.*

2. Pertaining to doctrine; of the nature of or containing a doctrine.

"Most of the Commissioners were equally unwilling to give up the *doctrinal* clauses."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

* **B.** *As subst.:* Something that is or forms a part of doctrine; that which partakes of the nature of doctrine.

"To teach you the *doctrinals* of salvations and of the Son . . . to teach you the *doctrinals* only in a doctrinal way."—*Goodwin: Works*, vol. iv., pt. i., p. 126.

dŏc′-trĭn-ąl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *doctrinal*; *-ly.*] In the form of or by way of doctrine; as a doctrine.

"Scripture accommodates itself to common opinions, and employs the usual forms of speech, without delivering any thing *doctrinally* concerning these points."—*Ray.*

*** dŏc-trĭn-ăr′-ĭ-ąn,** *s.* [As if from a Lat. *doctrinarius*, from *doctrina.*] A doctrinaire; a political theorist.

dŏct-rĭn-ăr′-ĭ-an ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *doctrinarian*; *-ism.*] The principles or doctrines of the Doctrinaires; theorizing as regards politics.

*** dŏc-trĭn-ăr′-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Fr. *doctrinaire.*] Stiff pedantry or dogmatism.

"Excess in *doctrinarity* and excess in earnestness are threatening to set their mark on the new political generation."—*Lord Strangford: Letters and Papers*, p. 235.

dŏc′-trĭne, * doc-tryne, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *doctrina* = instruction, learning, from *docco* = to teach; Port. *doutrina*; Ital. *dottrina*; Sp. *doctrina.*]

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of teaching or instructing; instruction.

"Of Blyssyd Benyt to Johne the *doctryne*."
Lydgate: Minor Poems, p. 257.

2. The act of learning.

"I haue hit translated in myn englissh only for the *doctrine*."—*Chaucer: Astrolabe*, p. 2.

* 3. Learning, knowledge.

"And they were astonished at his *doctrine*."—*Luke* iv. 32.

4. That which is taught; a principle or position of any sect, master, or teacher.

"That great principle in natural philosophy is the *doctrine* of gravitation, or mutual tendency of all bodies toward each other."—*Watts: Improvement of the Mind.*

5. The principles, tenets, or dogma of any party or sect.

"This seditious, unconstitutional *doctrine* of electing kings is now publicly taught, avowed, and printed."—*Burke.*

II. *Relig.:* The principles and revealed truths which form the basis of the system.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *doctrine*, *precept*, and *principle*: "The *doctrine* requires a teacher; the *precept* requires a superior with authority; the *principle* requires only an illustrator. The *doctrine* is always framed by some one; the *precept* is enjoined or laid down by some one; the *principle* lies in the thing itself. The *doctrine* is composed of *principles*; the *precept* rests upon *principles* or *doctrines*. Pythagoras taught the *doctrine* of the metempsychosis, and enjoined many *precepts* on his disciples for the regulation of their conduct. We are said to believe in *doctrines*; to obey *precepts*; to imbibe or hold *principles*. The *doctrine* is that which constitutes our faith; the *precept* is that which directs the practice; both are the subjects of rational assent, and suited only to the matured understanding; *principles* are often admitted without examination, and imbibed as frequently from observation and circumstances as from any direct personal efforts; children as well as men get *principles*."

(2) He thus discriminates between *doctrine*, *dogma*, and *tenet*: "The *doctrine* rests on the authority of the individual by whom it is framed; the *dogma* on the authority of the body by whom it is maintained; the *tenet* rests on its own intrinsic merits. Many of the *doctrines* of our blessed Saviour are held by faith in Him: they are subjects of persuasion by the exercise of our rational powers; the *dogmas* of the Roman Church are admitted by none but such as admit its authority; the *tenets* of republicans, levellers, and freethinkers have been unblushingly maintained both in public and private." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dŏc′-ŭ-mĕnt, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *documentum* = a proof, from *docco* = to teach; Sp., Port., and Ital. *documento.*]

* 1. A proof, an evidence, a moral lesson, an example.

"They were forthwith stoned to death, as a *document* unto others."—*Raleigh: History of the World*, bk. v., ch. ii., § 3.

* 2. That which is taught; a precept, a dogma, a doctrine.

"Learners should not be too much crowded with a heap or multitude of *documents* or ideas at one time."—*Watts: Improvement of the Mind.*

3. A written or printed paper, evidence, or proof; any paper containing information relating to any matter.

*** dŏc′-ŭ-mĕnt,** *v.t.* [DOCUMENT, *s.*]

1. To furnish or supply with documents, proofs, or papers necessary to establish any fact or point.

2. To teach, to instruct, to school, to educate.

"I am finely *documented* by my own daughter."—*Dryden: Don Sebastian*, v. 1.

3. To prove, to bring sufficient evidence of.

"This city was so often destroyed, her monuments and charters lost, that her original cannot well be *documented*."—*Blue Blanket*, p. 4.

*** dŏc-ŭ-mĕnt′-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *document*; *-al.*]

1. Pertaining to or of the nature of teaching or instruction.

"*Documental* sentences."—*More: Mystery of Godliness* (1660), p. 265.

2. Consisting of, or of the nature of, documents; documentary.

dŏc-ŭ-mĕn′-tąr-ў, *a.* [Eng. *document*; *-ary.*] Pertaining to or consisting of documents or written evidence.

"The Romans had no full narrative history of the first war founded upon authentic *documentary* evidence."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. v., § 7.

*** dŏc-ŭ-mĕn-tā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *documentum.*] Instruction, advice.

"Not another word of your *documentations*."—*Richardson: Sir C. Grandison*, iv. 157.

dŏc′-ŭ-mĕnt-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DOCUMENT, *v.*]

*** dŏc′-ŭ-mĕnt-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *document*; *-ize.*] To teach, instruct, school.

"I am to be closeted and to be *documentized*."—*Richardson: Sir C. Grandison*, iv. 157.

docus, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A stupid fellow.

"Ye mann be an unco *docus*."—*Saint Patrick*, ii. 242.

dŏd, * dodd, * dod-dyn (1), *v.t.* [Probably a variant of Dock (1), *v.*]

1. To lop or cut off, to dock.

"Hue *doddeth* of huere hevedes."
Political Songs, p. 192.

2. To shave, to cut or clip the hair.

"The more that he *doddide* the beeris, so myche more thei wexen."—*Wycliffe: 2 Kings* xiv. 26.

3. (See extract.)

"Our husbandmen in Middlesex make a distinction between *dodding* and threshing of wheat, the former being only the beating out of the fullest and fairest grain, leaving what is lean and lank to be threshed out afterwards. Our comment may be said to have *dodded* the sheriffes of several counties, insisting only on their most memorable actions."—*Fuller: Worthies*, ch. xv.

dŏd (2), *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful.] To wag or shake about, to jog. (*Scotch.*)

dŏd (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Tile-making: A piece affording an annular throat through which clay is forced, to make drain-pipe. [TILE-MACHINE.]

dŏd (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: The Reedmace. (*Britten & Holland.*)

"*Dods*, water-seeds (commonly called by children Cat's-tails) growing thereabouts."—*Fuller: Worthies; Northampton*, ii. 170.

dŏd (3), *s.* [Gael. *sdod, sdoid.*] A fit of ill-humour, a pet. (Generally in the plural.)

¶ *To take the dods:* To be seized with the sullens. (*Jamieson.*)

"Your mother should na be egget on in her anger, when she happens, poor body, to *tak the dods* now and then."—*The Entail*, ii. 143.

dŏdd'-ard, *a.* [DODDERED.]

dŏdd'-art, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; prob. from *dod* (1), v. (q.v.); with suff. *art.*]

1. A game played by two sides with bent sticks or clubs and a ball, similar to Hockey (q.v.).

2. The bent stick or club used in the game.

dŏdd'-ĕd, * **dodd-yd,** *pa. par.* or *s.* [DOD, *v.*]

1. Cut short, docked.

"*Doddyd* as trees. *Decomatus, mutilus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. Having the hair cut or clipped; shaven, shorn.

"Alle that ben *dodded* in the her."—*Wycliffe: Jeremiah* xxv. 23.

3. Being without horns, as sheep or cattle; polled. (*Scotch.*)

"*Doddyd. Decornutus, incornutus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

dŏd'-dĕr, * **dod-er,** * **dod-ir,** *s.* [Dan. *dodder*; Ger. *dotter*; Sw. *dodra.*]

Botany:

1. The common name for plants of the genus Cuscuta (q.v.). There are several species; they are slender, thread-like, twining, leafless parasites, involving and destroying the whole plants on which they grow. The Dodder is widely distributed, occurring alike in the

DODDER.

1. Flower. 2. Flower laid open. 3. Ovary.

United States and in Europe and Asia. It grows on a considerable variety of plants, and is often very injurious, particularly in Germany, where it does great damage to flax, clover, and lucerne. The Flax Dodder (*Cuscuta trifolia*) destroys whole fields of flax, and the Clover Dodder (*C. Epilinum*) preys to a great extent on clover, both plants being the cause of great losses to the agriculturist. In India some species are very large and powerful, involving trees of considerable size in their grasp. (*Smith.*)

"*Doder* is lyke a great red harpe stryng; and it wyndeth about herbes . . . and hath floures and knoppes, one from another a good space."—*Turner: Herbal*, p. 90.

2. *Spergula arvensis.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

3. *Polygonum convolvulus.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

4. (*Pl.*): Lindley's name for the order Cuscutaceæ (q.v.).

dodder-cake, *s.* An oil-cake made from the refuse of a cruciferous plant, *Camelina sativa.* (*Treas. of Bot.*)

dodder-grass (1), *s.*

Bot.: Poa subcærulea. (*Britten & Holland.*)

dodder-laurels, *s. pl.*

Bot.: The name given by Lindley to the order Cassythaceæ (q.v.).

dŏd'-dĕr, *v.i.* [Ger. *dotteren.*] [DIDDER, DITHER.] To shake, to tremble.

"The sailor bugs thee to the *doddering* mast."
Thompson: Sickness, bk. iv.

dodder-grass (2), *s.*

Bot.: Briza media. (*Britten & Holland.*)

* **dŏd'-dĕr,** *a.* [DODDED.] Without horns.

"The *dodder* sheep the best breeders."—*Obadiah Blagrave* (1689).

dŏd'-dĕred, dŏd'-dard, *a.* [Eng. *dodder; -ed.*] Overgrown with dodder or other supercrescent plants.

"He passes now the *doddered* oak."
Scott: Rokeby, vi. 3.

dŏd'-dĕr-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DODDER, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or state of shaking, shivering, or trembling.

¶ *Doddering Dickies, Doddering Dillies, Doddering Jockies,* and *Doddering Nancy* are all popular names for *Briza media.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

dŏd-die (1), **dod-dy** (1), **dod-dit,** *a. & s.* [DOD, *v.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Without horns.

"Sax an' thretty *doddit* yowes."
Hogg: Mountain Bard, p. 193.

2. Bald, without hair.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A cow without horns.

* 2. A blockhead.

"Nick this prety *doddy*,
And make him a noddy."
Marriage of Wit & Wisdom. (*Nares.*)

doddie-mittens, *s. pl.* Worsted gloves without fingers. (*Scotch.*)

dŏd'-die (2), **dŏd'-dy** (2), *a.* [Eng. *dod* (3), s.; *-y.*] Peevish, pettish, ill-humoured.

"Colley is as *doddy* and crabbit to Watty as if he was its adversary."—*The Entail*, i. 166.

dŏd'-dle, *v.i. & t.* [A frequent of *dod* (2), v.]

A. *Intrans.:* To walk unsteadily; to shake or wag about.

* **B.** *Trans.:* To shake.

"Nodding and *doddling* his head."—*Urquhart: Rabelais*, bk. i., ch. xxii. (*Davies.*)

* **dŏd'-dy-pōle,** * **dod-dy-poule,** *s.* [DODIPOLL.]

dō-dĕc-a-dăc'-tĭl-ŏn, *s.* [Gr. δώδεκα (*dōdeka*) = twelve, and δακτυλος (*daktulos*) = a finger.]

Anat.: The upper extremity of the small intestines; the duodenum, so called because it is about twelve finger-breadths long. [DUODENUM.]

dō-dĕc-a-chor'-dŏn. [Gr.]

Music: An instrument with twelve strings. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

dō-dĕc'-a-gŏn, *s.* [Gr. δώδεκα (*dōdeka*) = twelve, and γωνια (*gōnia*) = an angle.]

Geom.: A plane figure of twelve equal angles and sides.

dō-dĕc'-a-gўn, *s.* [Gr. δώδεκα (*dōdeka*) = twelve, and γυνη (*gunē*) = a woman, a female.]

Bot.: A plant having twelve separate styles.

dō-dĕc-a-gўn'-ĭ-a, *s. pl.* [Eng. *dodecagyn*; Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ia.*]

Bot.: In the Linnæan system of classification, the eleventh order of plants, containing those having from twelve to nineteen free styles.

dō-dĕc-a-gўn'-ĭ-an, *a.* [Eng. *dodecagyn*; *-ian.*]

Bot.: The same as DODECAGYNOUS (q.v.).

dō-dĕc-ăg'-ў-noŭs, *a.* [Eng. *dodecagyn*; *-ous.*]

Bot.: Having twelve separate styles.

dō-dĕc-a-hē'-dral, *a.* [Eng. *dodecahedr(on)*; adj. suff. *-al.*] Pertaining to a dodecahedron; containing twelve equal sides; of the form of a dodecahedron.

"Consisting of *dodecahedral* cells."—*Balfour: Botany*, § 5.

dō-dĕc-a-hē'-drŏn, * **dō-dĕc-a-ē'-drŏn,** *s.* [Gr. δώδεκα (*dōdeka*) = twelve, and εδρα (*hedra*) = a base.]

Geom.: A solid figure comprehended under twelve equal sides, each of which is a regular pentagon.

dō-dĕ-căn'-dĕr, *s.* [Gr. δώδεκα (*dōdeka*) = twelve: ανηρ (*anēr*), genit. ανδρός (*andros*) = a male.]

Bot.: A plant belonging to the class Dodecandria; a plant having twelve stamens.

dō-dĕ-căn'-drĭ-a, *s. pl.* [Gr. δώδεκα (*dōdeka*) = twelve; ανηρ (*anēr*), genit. ανδρός (*andros*) = a male, and Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ia.*]

Bot.: In the Linnæan system of classification, the eleventh class of plants, comprehending those having twelve to nineteen free stamens.

dō-dĕ-căn'-drĭ-an, *a.* [Eng. *dodecander*; *-ian.*]

Bot.: The same as DODECANDROUS (q.v.).

dō-dĕ-căn'-droŭs, *a.* [Eng. *dodecander*; *-ous.*]

Bot.: Having twelve to nineteen free stamens; of or pertaining to the Dodecandria (q.v.).

dō-dĕc'-ane, *s.* [Gr. δώδεκα (*dōdeka*) = twelve; Eng. suff. *-ane.*]

Chem.: $C_{12}H_{26}$, a paraffin hydrocarbon, boiling between 196° and 200°. Obtained by distilling petroleum; also by the action of sodium and normal hexylic iodide, $C_6H_{13}I$.

dō-dĕc-a-pĕt'-a-loŭs, *a.* [Gr. δώδεκα (*dōdeka*) = twelve; πεταλον (*petalon*) = a leaf, a petal, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Having twelve petals.

dō-dĕc'-a-stўle, *s.* [Gr. δώδεκα (*dōdeka*) = twelve, and στυλος (*stulos*) = a column.]

Arch.: A colonnade or portico having twelve columns in front.

dō-dĕc-a-sўl'-la-ble, *s.* [Gr. δώδεκα (*dōdeka*) = twelve, and Eng. *syllable* (q.v.).] A word of twelve syllables.

dō-dĕc-a-sўl-lăb'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. δώδεκα (*dōdeka*) = twelve, and Eng. *syllabic* (q.v.).] Containing or consisting of twelve syllables.

* **dō-dĕ-căt-ĕ-mŏr'-ĭ-ŏn,** *s.* [Gr. δωδεκατημόριον (*dōdekatēmorion*) = the twelfth part: δωδέκατος (*dōdekatos*) = twelfth; δώδεκα (*dōdeka*) = twelve, and μόριον (*morion*) = a part, a piece.] The twelfth part; a dodecatemory.

"'Tis *dodecatemorion* thus described." *Creech.*

* **dō-dĕ-căt-ĕm'-ŏr-ў,** *s.* [Gr. δωδεκατημόριον (*dōdekatēmorion*).] One of the twelve signs of the zodiac.

"The *dodecatemories*, or constellations; the moon's mansion, &c."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy*, p. 248.

dŏdge, *v.i. & t.* [According to Prof. Skeat, the base is that which appears in the provincial *dad* or *dod* = to jog, to shake; cf. *dodder* v., *didder*, and *dither.* The orig. seems to be, to move unsteadily, or to shift from place to place.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To start aside suddenly; to change one's place by a sudden start or movement.

"It was admirable to see with what dexterity St. Jago *dodged* behind the beast."—*Darwin: Voyage Round the World* (1870), ch. ix., p. 190.

2. To change from place to place rapidly.

"For be had, any time this ten years full,
Dodged with him betwixt Cambridge and the Bull."
Milton: On the University Carrier.

* 3. To use craft; to act trickily.

"Send humble treaties, *dodge*
And palter in the shifts of lowness."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iii. 11.

* 4. To quibble, to be evasive, to play fast and loose.

"They so long *dodged* with him about trifles."—*Hobbes: Behemoth.*

5. To jog or trudge along. (*Scotch.*)

B. *Transitive:*

1. To escape by suddenly shifting one's position; to evade by starting aside.

"It seemed next worth while
To *dodge* the sharp sword set against my life."
E. B. Browning.

2. To escape from, to evade by craft.

"To *dodge* and draw off dogs from pursuing their young."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. iv., ch. 9, note 68.

3. To act with craft or trickery towards; to play fast and loose with; to cheat, to baffle.

"He *dodged* me with a long and loose account."
Tennyson: Sea Dreams, 145.

4. To follow the footsteps of any person; to dog.

"As if it *dodged* a water-sprite,
It plunged, and tacked, and veered."
Coleridge: Ancient Mariner, iii.

dŏdge (1), *s.* [DODGE, *v.*]

1. A sudden start or movement to one side.

2. A trick, an artifice.

¶ *To have the dodge:* To be cheated, or let a person give one the slip.

"Shall I trouble you so far as to take some pains with me? I am loath *to have the dodge*."—*Wily Beguiled (Orig. of Drama)*, iii. 319.

dŏdge (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful: perhaps from *dod* (1), *v.*] A pretty large cut or slice of any kind of food.

dŏdged, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DODGE, *v.*]

dŏdg'-ĕl, *s.* [DODGE (2), *s.*] A large cut, piece, or lump.

dŏdg'-ĕl, *v.i.* [DODDLE, *v.*; TODDLE.]

1. To walk in a stiff or hobbling manner, either from infirmity or grossness of body.

2. To jog along, to trudge on.

dodgel-hem, *s.* The name given to that kind of hem which is also called a Splay. (*Scotch.*)

dŏdg'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *dodg(e)*; *-er.*]

1. One who escapes or evades anything by a sudden start or movement to one side.

2. An artful cunning fellow; a trickster.

"'I am no *dodger*,' replied the boatswain."—*Marryat: Midshipman Easy*, ii. 2.

***dŏdg'-ĕr-ў,** *s.* [Eng. *dodger*; *-y.*] A dodge, a trick, an artifice; trickery.

"When he had put this *dodgery* upon those that had gaped for the vacancy."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, p. 98.

dŏdg'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [DODGE, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Starting suddenly to one side; evading, tricking.

2. *Wheelwright:* Said of mortices, when they are not in the same plane at the hub. By spreading the butts of the spokes where they enter the hub, *dodging* on each side of a median line alternately, the wheel is stiffened against lateral strain. The wheel is said to be staggered. (*Knight.*)

C. *As subst.:* The act of escaping by a sudden start; evasion, trickery.

dŏdg'-ĭng, *a.* [Eng. *dodg(e)* *-y.*] Full of dodges or skilful and rapid movements; crafty, artful, tricky.

"While the game was in this position . . . by a good *dodgy* run, got through."—*Field*, Jan. 28, 1882.

***dŏd'-ĭ-pāte,** ***dŏd'-ĭ-pōle,** ***dod-i-pell,** ***dod-dy-pole,** *s.* [Prob. from *dod* (1), v. (q.v.), and Eng. *pate, poll* = the head, *i.e.*, shaven head, shaveling, in reference to the tonsure.] A blockhead, a numskull, a thickhead.

"Ye noddy geskes, ye *doddypoules*, doe ye believe him?"—*Latimer: Sermon* iii.

***dŏd'-kĭn,** *s.* [Dut. *duitkin*, dimin. from *duit* = a doit (q.v.).] A little doit; a small coin, value the eighth part of a stiver.

"Well, without halfpenie, all my wit is not worth a *dodkin*."—*Lyly: Mother Bombie*, ii. 2.

dōd'-man, *s.* [Etym. unknown.]

1. A snail.

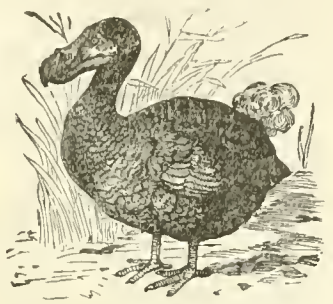
"Oh what a *dodmans* heart have we heare, oh what a fawnes courage."—*Passenger of Benvenuto* (1612).

2. Some kind of animal which casts its shell; as the lobster and crab.

"Fish that cast their shells are the lobster, the crab, the craw-fish, the hodmandod or *dodman*, and the tortoise."—*Bacon.*

dō'-dō, *s.* [Port. *duodo* = silly, foolish.]

Ornith.: A large bird, belonging to the order Columbidæ, or Pigeons, that inhabited Mauritius in great numbers when that island was first colonised in 1644 by the Dutch, but which was totally exterminated within fifty years from that date, the last record of its occurrence being in the year 1681. The Dodo, *Didus ineptus*, was a heavy bird, bigger than a turkey, incapable of flight, and entirely unlike the pigeons in general appearance. The wings were rudimentary, the legs short and stout, and the tail a tuft of soft plumes. The beak was strongly arched towards the end, and the upper mandible had a hooked point



DODO.

like that of a bird of prey. The Dodo owed its extermination to the fact that it was good to eat and was unable to fly.

"The *dodo* [is] a bird the Dutch call *walghvogel* or *dod Eersen*: her body is round and fat, which occasions her slow pace; or that, her corpulency."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels*, p. 382.

dŏd-ō-næ'-a, *s.* [Named after *Dodonæus*, i.e., after Rembert Dodoens, a Belgian botanist and physician, who died A.D. 1585.]

Bot.: A genus of Sapindaceæ, the typical one of the tribe Dodoneæ (q.v.). The flowers are apetalous, unisexual, or polygamous; the leaves various; the whole plant viscous and aromatic. Locality: Australia without the tropics, and more rarely other hot countries. The leaves of *Dodonea viscosa* are used in baths and fomentations, the wood of *D. dioica* is carminative, and *D. Thunbergiana* is slightly purgative and febrifugal.

dŏd-ō-nē'-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *dodon(æa)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Sapindaceæ. The leaves are alternate, the ovules two or three in each cell, the embryo rolled spirally. (*Lindley.*)

***dō'-drănṣ,** *s.* [Lat. *dequadrans* = (lit., less by one-fourth) three-fourths: *de* = away, from, and *quadrans* = a fourth part; *quatuor* = four.]

Roman Antiquities:

1. Nine-twelfths or three-quarters of a Roman *as*.

2. Three-quarters of a foot; nine inches, or about a span.

dŏd'-rŭm, *s.* [DOD (3), *s.*] A whim, a maggot. (*Scotch.*)

"Beenie, my leddy, ne'er fash your head wi' your father's *dodrums*."—*The Entail*, iii. 21.

dōe (1) ***da,** ***do,** ***doo,** *s.* [A.S. *dá*; cogn. with Dan. *daa.*]

1. A she-deer; the female of a buck or fallow-deer.

"A *doe* most beautiful, clear white,
A radiant creature, silver bright!"
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, vii.

2. The female of the rabbit, hare, or goat.

dōe (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The name given to the wooden ball used in the game of shinty (q.v.). (*Scotch.*)

doeg'-lĭc (doeg as **dŭg),** *a.* [Scan. *dögl(ing)* = a whale, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ic.*]

doeglic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{18}H_{35}{}^{\cdot}CO{}^{\cdot}OH$. An acid belonging to the oleic series, obtained from doegling train oil (q.v.). It can be obtained by saponifying the oil with oxide of lead, and dissolving in ether, and separating by acids. Doeglic acid is a clear yellow liquid, which solidifies at 0°. It reddens litmus, and forms a crystalline barium salt which dissolves in boiling alcohol.

doeg'-lĭng (doeg as **dŭg),** *a.* [For etym. and definition see compound.]

doegling train-oil, *s.*

Comm.: The oil obtained from the Bottle-nosed Whale, *Balæna rostrata*, called *dögling* in the Faroe Isles, where it is caught. The oil becomes turbid at 8°, and deposits a crystalline fat at 0°. It contains 79·9 per cent. of carbon and 13·4 per cent. of hydrogen. When exposed to the air it absorbs oxygen and dries up. It forms a better fuel for lamps than common train oil. It can be freed from its offensive smell by leaving it exposed to the sun in contact with water, by shaking it up with thin milk of lime, or by dissolving it in boiling alcohol. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*)

dō'-ĕr, ***do-ar,** ***do-ere,** *s.* [Eng. *do*; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who does or performs any act; an actor, an agent.

"*Doar*, or werkare. *Factor, actor.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. An active, busy, or zealous person.

"Fear not, my lord, we will not stand to prate;
Talkers are no good *doers*."
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 3.

3. One who fulfils, keeps, or observes that which is ordered or commanded.

"Be ye *doers* of the word, and not hearers only."—*James* i. 22.

II. *Scots Law:*

1. A steward, a factor, an agent.

"I desired and ordered J. Moir of Stonywood, to intimate to all gentlemen and their *doers*, within the said counties of Aberdeen and Banff."—*Order of Lord Lewis Gordon*, Dec. 12, 1745.

2. An attorney, an agent.

"Factour & *doare* for the said vmquhile Alexr in lying & selling."—*Act Dom. Conc.* (A. 1594), p. 870).

dōes, *3rd pers. sing. pr. ind. of v.* [Do, *v.*]

dō'-e-skĭn, *s.* [Eng. *doe*, and *skin* (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The skin of a doe.

"He was dressed in skirt of *doeskin*,
White and soft, and fringed with ermine."
Longfellow: Song of Hiawatha, xi.

2. *Fabric:* A single-width fine woollen cloth for men's wear; not twilled.

dŏff, ***dŏf,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A contr. of *do off* = put off. Cf. *don*, v.] [Do, *v.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To put off; to take off, as clothes.

"Oh, shame to knighthood, strange and foul!
Go, *doff* the bonnet from thy brow."
Scott: Glenfinlas.

***II.** *Figuratively:*

1. To lay aside.

"Romeo, *doff* thy name;
And for that name, which is no part of thee,
Take all myself."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, ii. 2.

2. To strip or divest of anything.

"Heaven's king, who *doffs* himself our flesh to wear,
Comes not to rule in wrath, but serve in love."
Crashaw.

3. To put away or aside; to divert; to get rid of; to avert.

"Make women fight
To *doff* their dire distresses."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 3.

4. To put off, to delay, to refer to a future time.

"Every day thou *doff'st* me with some device."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, iv. 2 (*Quartos.*)

B. *Intransitive:*

*1. To put off or lay aside one's clothes; to undress.

2. To take off the hat as a mark of respect.

"Until the grave church warden *doff'd*."
Tennyson: The Goose.

dŏffed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DOFF.]

dŏff'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *doff*; *-er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that which doffs.

2. *Carding:* A comb or revolving card-covered cylinder in a carding-machine, which strips the fleece or sliver of fibre off the main card-wheel after the filaments have passed the series of smaller carding-rollers and the flat cards. It is usually a comb with very fine teeth, which penetrate slightly between the wire teeth of the card as the comb moves downward. (*Knight.*)

dŏff'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [DOFF.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of putting off, or laying aside, as clothes, &c.

doffing-cylinder, *s.* A cylinder clothed with cards which are presented in such direction and at such a rate of motion to the main card-cylinder as to remove the fibres from the teeth of the latter. The doffing-cylinder assumes one of three forms: (1) Continuous clothing: removing a perfect fleece of the width of the machine. Such is the doffer of the scribbling-machine, which yields a continuous lap or fleece. (2) Longitudinal bands of card clothing: removing slivers of a width determined by the breadth of the bands and

of a length equal to that of the doffer. (3) Circumferential bands or rings of card-clothing: removing narrow, continuous slivers, which pass to the condenser, whereby they are compacted and brought to the condition of slubs. [SLUBBING-MACHINE.] (*Knight.*)

doffing-knife, *s.* A blade of steel toothed at its edge like a fine comb, and vertically reciprocated by a crank tangentially to the teeth of the doffer in a carding-machine, in order to remove therefrom a fine fleece of carded wool which is gathered into a sliver. [DOFFER.] (*Knight.*)

dŏg, *doge, *dogg, *dogge, *s.* & *a.* [O. H. Ger. *dog;* Dut *dog;* Sw. *dogg* = a mastiff; Dan. *dogge;* Icel. *doggr;* O. Fr. *dogue.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) In the same sense as II. 1.

(2) The flesh of the animal described under II. 1.

"A viand which the hosts called mutton, but which the guests strongly suspected to be *dog.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. iii.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Used as a term of contempt, scorn, or reproach.

"Another time you called me *dog.*"
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i 3.

(2) A gay young fellow; a spark, a brick.

(3) A name given by mariners to a meteor seen, immediately above the horizon, generally before sunrise or after sunset; viewed as a certain prognostic of the approach of bad weather. If this be seen before sunrise, it is believed that (as they express themselves) it will bark before night; if after sunset, that it will bark before morning; if while the sun is up, the prognostic is less attended to. But seamen are not fond of these meteors at any time, especially in winter. In summer they often prognosticate warm weather. (*Jamieson.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Zool.:* A well-known animal, belonging to the genus Canis (q.v.). The Common Dog, *Canis familiaris,* in all its numerous varieties is essentially a domestic animal, and as such has been man's companion from remote periods; for there is reason to suppose that the bones of a canine animal found in the Danish Kitchen Middens, and consequently of Neolithic period, were those of a dog. "The dog," says Cuvier, "is the most useful conquest that man has made. The whole species is become our property; each individual is devoted to his master, adopts his manners, distinguishes and defends his property, and remains attached to him even unto death; and all this springs not from mere necessity, but from a true friendship. The swiftness, the strength, and the highly developed power of smelling of the dog have made him a powerful ally of man against the other animals, and were perhaps necessary to the establishment of society." It was formerly believed that all dogs were descended from a common ancestor, but the more careful researches made of late years have led to the conclusion that they have sprung from several different species of wolves and jackals. Well-marked varieties resembling those of to-day [BULLDOG, GREYHOUND], were known to the ancients. Thus, a mastiff occurs on an Assyrian monument; whilst on the Egyptian sculptures the prototypes of the greyhound, the Arab boarhound, with its tightly-curled tail, and the short-legged turnspit are represented. Though principally employed in the chase, dogs have been put to various uses at different times and in different places. The Esquimaux, who believe themselves descended from dogs, employ them to draw their sledges. For purposes of light draught they were at one time largely resorted to in Great Britain, an employment for which others are still called into requisition on the continent. With some of the aborigines of the New World the dog was an object of worship, and by the Japanese it is held in great respect. On the other hand, the Greeks, Romans, and the old Celtic inhabitants of Scandinavia were accustomed to sacrifice dogs to certain of their deities; whilst, *per contra,* dogs have also been employed as executioners and even as living tombs. There are several kinds of feral or wild dogs inhabiting several parts of the world, such as the Dingo in Australia, the Indian Wild-dog or Dhole, the Pariah dogs, &c. (q.v.), all of which are merely domestic varieties that have run wild.

2. *Astron.:* A name given to two constellations in the southern hemisphere, the Greater Dog, *Canis Major,* and the Lesser Dog, *Canis Minor.* [CANICULA.]

"Among the southern constellations, two there are who bear the name of the *dog;* the one in sixteen degrees latitude, containing on the left thigh a star of the first magnitude, usually called Procyon or Anticanus."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

3. *Mech.:* A name given to various mechanical contrivances acting as holdfasts; a device with a tooth which penetrates or grips an object and detains it. The analogy and inference of the name is that the device has a tooth and bites.

DOG.

(1) *Pile-driving:* A grappling-iron or grab, usually with jaws, and adapted to raise the monkey of a pile-driver. When the jaws open the object is dropped or released. [PILE-DRIVER.]

(2) *Well-boring:* A grab for clutching well-tubes or tools, in withdrawing them from bored, drilled, or driven wells. [GRAB.]

(3) *Turning:* A clamp fastened to a piece suspended on the centres of a lathe, and by which the rotation of the chuck or face-plate is imparted to the piece to be turned.

(4) A click or pallet adapted to engage the teeth of a ratchet-wheel, to restrain the back action; a click or pawl. [RATCHET, WINDLASS.]

(5) *Machinery:*

(*a*) The converging set screws which establish the bed-tool of a punching-press in direct coincidence with the punch.

(*b*) A contrivance for holding the staff to the rest, chuck, or carriage, while being cut, sawed, planed, or drilled.

(*c*) An adjustable stop placed in a machine to change direction of motion, as in the case of feed-motion, or in jacking, shaping, or planing-machines.

(6) *Hoisting & Hauling:*

(*a*) A grappling-iron with a fang which is driven into an object to be raised or moved. In the continuous system of feed in saw-mills, the chain has a number of dogs attached to different portions of its length. Dogs are also used for securing and towing floating logs and in shifting or loading logs on the ground or carriage.

(*b*) A ring-dog or span-dog: two dogs shackled together by a ring, and used for hauling or hoisting.

(*c*) Sling-dogs: two dogs at the end of a rope, and used in hoisting barrels; a span-shackle.

(7) *Joinery:* A bench-dog is a clamp, and holds the timber by its tusk.

(8) *Sawing:* A rod on the head or tail block of a saw-mill carriage, by which the log is secured in position. The dog is pivoted to the block, and its tooth is driven into the log. It varies in form on the head and tail blocks respectively.

(9) *Ship-build.:* The last detent or support knocked away at the launching of a ship; a dog-shore.

(10) *Locksmith.:* A projection, tooth, tusk, or jag in a lock, acting as a detent. Especially used in tumbler-locks.

(11) *Domestic:* An andiron.

"The iron *doggs* bear the burden of the fuel."—*Fuller: Worthies,* ch. ix.

(12) *Smith.:* A lever used by blacksmiths in shoeing—*i.e.,* hooping—cart-wheels.

(13) *Gunnery:* The hammer of a pistol or fire-lock; called also Dog-head (q.v.).

"He lets fall the *dog,* the pistoll goes off, and his wife is killed with it."—*Law: Memorialls,* p. 225.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Used to express degeneracy, worthlessness, poorness, or meanness: as, *dog*-rose, *dog*-latin.

2. Used to express the male of an animal: as, *dog*-fox, *dog*-otter, &c.

¶ (1) *A dead dog:* A thing of no worth.

"After whom dost thou pursue? After a *dead dog,* after a flea."—1 *Sam.* xxiv. 14.

(2) *To go to the dogs:* To be utterly ruined; especially when the ruin is the result of one's own conduct.

(3) *To give or throw to the dogs:* To throw away as useless.

"*Throw* physic *to the dogs;* I'll none of it."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, v. 3.

(4) *A dog in the manger:* A churlish, selfish person, who will neither make use of a thing himself, nor allow any one else to have the benefit of it.

dog-and-driver chuck, *s.* A chuck having two parts. The dog slips upon and is fastened by a set screw to the object to be turned. The driver is attached to the lathe-mandrel, and has a projecting arm which comes in contact with the dog, and causes it and the work to revolve with the mandrel. (*Knight.*)

dog-ape, *s.* A male ape.

"That they call compliment is like the encounter of two *dog-apes.*"—*Shakesp.: As You Like It,* ii. 5.

dog-bane, *s.* [DOGBANE.]

dog-banner, *s.*

Bot.: The wild Camomile, probably *Anthemis cotula.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

dog-being, *s.* A fabulous being, either dreaded as a portent of impending evil or worshipped as a divinity.

"On these *dog-beings* Bryant has some remarks in which we are disposed to concur. 'When I read of the brazen dog of Vulcan (he says), of the dogs of Erigone, of Orion, of Geryon [a two-headed dog] . . . I cannot but suppose they were titles of so many deities, or else of their priests, who were denominated from their office.'"—*J. F. M'Lennan,* in *Fortnightly Review,* vi. (new series), 579.

dog-berry, *s.* [DOGBERRY.]

dog-binder, *s.*

Bot.: *Anthemis cotula*

dog-bobbins, *s. pl.*

Bot.: *Arum maculatum.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

dog-bolt (1), *s.*

1. The bolt of the cap-square over the trunnion of a gun.

2. An iron hook or bar with a sharp fang.

"Bolts not unlike our *dog-bolts.*"—*Archæologia,* xx. 555 (1824). (*Davies.*)

*** dog-bolt** (2), *s.* & *a.*

A. *As substantive:*

1. The coarser part of flour; meal for dogs.

2. An expression of reproach, scorn, or contempt; a low wretch or villain.

"To have your own turn served, and to your friend
To be a *dog-bolt.*"
Beaum. & Flet.: Wit without Money, iii. 1.

B. *As adj.:* Mean, base, degraded.

"His *dog-bolt* fortune was so low,
That either it must quickly end,
Or turn about again, and mend."
Butler: Hudibras, II. i. 39-41.

dog-briar, dog-brier, *s.* The Dog-rose (q.v.).

dog-cabbage, dog's-cabbage, *s.*

Bot.: A plant or herb belonging to the order Chenopodiaceæ. It is used as a pot-herb; it is slightly purgative and acrid. It is a native of the south of Europe.

dog-cart, *s.* A sportsman's vehicle having shafts and two wheels, with a box beneath the seat for setters or pointers.

dog-cheap, *a.* [DOGCHEAP.]

dog-cherry, *s.* [DOG-CHOWP.]

dog-chowp, *s.* The fruit of *Rosa canina.*

dog-cole, *s.*

Bot.: The plant Dogbane (q.v.).

*** dog-cook,** *s.* A man cook.

"A first-rate *dog-cook* and assistants."—*T. Hook: Man of Many Friends.* (*Davies.*)

dog-daisy, *s.* [DAISY.]

dog-days, *s. pl.* [CANICULAR DAYS.]

"Nor was it more in his power to be without promotion and titles, than for a healthy man to sit in the sun, in the brightest *dog-days,* and remain without warmth."—*Clarendon.*

*** dog-drave** (1), *s.* An unidentified sea-fish.

*** dog-draw.** [DOGDRAW.]

dog-drive, dog-dravo (2), *s.* A state of ruin.

dog-drug, *s.* Ruin; ruinous circumstances.

dog-eared, *a.* [Dogeared.]

dog-eller, *s.*
Bot.: Viburnum opulus. (*Britten & Holland.*)

dog-fancier, *s.* One who keeps and breeds dogs for sale.

dog-fennel, * dog-fenell, *s.*
Botany:
1. *Anthemis cotula.* It is also called Stinking Mayweed. The leaves somewhat resemble Fennel, and its smell is strong and disagreeable. It has acrid emetic qualities.
2. *Peucedanum palustre.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

dog-fingers, *s. pl.*
Bot.: Digitalis purpurea.

dog-finkle, *s.*
Bot.: Anthemis cotula.

dog-fish, *s.* [Dogfish.]

dog-flower, *s.*
Bot.: Chrysanthemum leucanthemum. (*Britten & Holland.*)

dog-fox, *s.*
1. *Lit.:* A male fox.
"Seldom lovers long for sleep,
Till sung his midnight hymn the owl,
Answered the *dog-fox* with his howl."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, iii. 26.
* 2. *Fig.:* A crafty, cunning fellow.
"That same *dog-fox,* Ulysses, is not proved worth a blackberry."—*Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida,* v. 4.

dog-gowan, *s.*
Bot.: The weak-scented Feverfew. (*Jamieson.*) Probably *Matricaria inodora.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

dog-grass, *s.*
Bot.: Triticum repens.

*** dog-head,** *s.* The hammer of a firelock, or that part of the lock which holds the flint.
"And you, ye doil'd dotard, ye stand there hammering *dog-heads* for fules that will never snap them at a Highlandman."—*Scott: Waverley,* ch. xxx.

dog-headed, *a.* Having a head like that of a dog.
Dog-headed Baboons: The various species of the genus Cynocephalus. They are called also the Dog-headed Monkeys, and the Howling Monkeys of the Old World. [Cynocephalus.]
Dog-headed Monkeys: The same as *Dog-headed Baboons* (q.v.).

dog-heather, *s.*
Bot.: Calluna vulgaris. (*Scotch.*)

dog-hip, dog's hippens, *s.* The fruit or hip of *Rosa canina.* (*Scotch.*)

dog-hook, *s.*
1. A bar of iron with a bent prong to drive into a log. [Dog.]
2. A wrench for unscrewing the coupling of iron boring-rods. A spanner.

dog-job, *s.*
Bot.: The fruit of *Rosa canina.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

dog-keeper, *s.* One who has the charge of dogs.
"I have had it by me some time, it was written by a *dog-keeper* of my grandfather's."—*Swift: Tale of a Tub.*

*** dog-killer,** *s.* An officer appointed to kill dogs in the hot months, when it was supposed that they were apt to run mad.
"The habit of a porter, now of a carman, now of the *dog-killer,* in this month of August, and in the winter of a seller of tinderboxes."—*B. Jonson: Bartholomew Fair,* iii. 1.
¶ In a note *in loc. cit.* Gifford says: "This is the first mention which I have found in our old writers of a practice very common on the Continent. The public officers, whenever an epidemic madness of these animals is suspected, patrol the streets with poisoned balls of flour or meat in their pockets, to fling down before them on the first symptoms of danger."

dog-latin, *s.* Barbarous, ungrammatical Latin.
"It was much if the secretary to whom was entrusted the direction of negociations with foreign powers had a sufficient smattering of *dog-latin* to make himself understood."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xxiii.

*** dog-leach, * dog-leech,** *s.* A dog doctor: used as a term of reproach or contempt.
"Empirics that will undertake all cures, yet know not the causes of any disease. *Dog-leeches!*"—*Ford: Lover's Melancholy,* iv. 2.

dog-leg, *a.* (See the compound.)
Dog-leg chisel: A crooked-shanked chisel used in smoothing the bottoms of grooves.

dog-legged, *a.* (See the compounds.)
Dog-legged fence: A peculiar kind of fence used by squatters in Australia.
Dog-legged stairs: A flight of stairs without any well-hole, and used in confined situations. The flight goes up, winds in a semicircle, and then mounts again in a direction parallel to the first. The steps are fixed to strings, newels, and carriages; and the ends of the steps in the inferior kind only terminate on the side of the string, without any housing.

*** dog-letter, dog's-letter,** *s.* The letter R, from its sound; also called Canine letter.

dog-lichen, *s.*
Bot.: A lichen, *Peltidea canina.*

*** dog-logick,** *s.* Barbarous logic. [Dog-latin.]
"You have proved it by *dog-logick.*"—*Swift: Horrid Plot discovered by Harlequin.*

*** dog-looked,** *a.* With a disreputable, hang-dog look.
"A wretched kind of a *dog-looked* fellow."—*L'Estrange: Visions of Quevedo,* ch. i. (*Davies.*)

dog-mad, *a.* Like a dog affected with hydrophobia; quite mad, rabid.
"He was troubled with a disease, reverse to that called the stinging of the tarantula; and would run *dog-mad,* at the noise of musick, especially a pair of bag-pipes."—*Swift: Tale of a Tub,* § 2.

dog-mercury, s. [Dog's-Mercury.]

dog-muzzle, *s.* A wire cage over the nose and jaws of a dog to keep it from biting, or a strap around the jaws to keep them shut.

dog-nail, *s.* A large nail with a projecting tooth or lug on one side; used under certain circumstances by locksmiths and carpenters.

dog-name, *s.* A name applied to a people or tribe on account of their having a dog or a dog-being (q.v.) for their divinity. (See extract under Dog-taine.)

dog-nettle, *s.*
Bot.: (1) *Lamium purpureum,* (2) *Galeopsis tetrahit,* (3) *Urtica urens.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

dog-nose vice, *s.*
Locksmith: A hand-vice with long, slender, pointed jaws. Called also Pig-nose vice.

dog-oak, *s.*
Bot.: Acer campestre.

dog-of-the-marsh.
Paleont.: A small fox-like animal found in the lithographic slate of Solenhofen.

dog-parsley, *s.*
Bot.: Aethusa cynapium; a common weed belonging to the order Umbelliferæ. It is a strong poison. Also called Dog-poison and Fool's-parsley.

*** dog-pig,** *s.* A sucking-pig.
"Sold for as good Westminster *dog-pigs.*"—*Ford: Witch of Edmonton,* v. 2.

dog-poison, *s.*
Bot.: The same as Dog-parsley (q.v.).

dog-power, *s.* A machine by which the weight of a dog in travelling in a drum or on an endless track is made to rotate a spit, or drive the dasher of a churn. The turnspit-dogs of the last and previous centuries ran on the inside of a hollow tread-wheel, which rotated with their weight and communicated motion by a band to the spit. [Roasting-jack.] In the modern dog-powers the animal walks on an endless chain-track, which slips to the rear, rotating a drum which oscillates an arm, and vertical reciprocation is given to a lever and the churn-dasher. (*Knight.*)

*** dog-ray, * dog-rcie,** *s.* The Dog-fish. (*Harrison: Descript. of England,* bk. iii., ch. iii.)

dog-rose, *s.*
Bot.: [Dogrose].

dog-rung, *s.* One of the spars which connect the stilts of a plough.

dog-saint, *s.* A saint credited with the special protection and patronage of dogs.
"What I venture to suggest is that our story of Mother Hubbard, with her care for her dog, is derived from the legend of the *dog-saint* Hubert."—*Athenæum,* Feb. 24, 1883, p. 248.

dog-shore, *s.*
Shipbuild.: One of the two struts which hold the cradle of the ship from sliding on the slip-ways when the keel-blocks are taken out. The lower end of each dog-shore abuts against the upper end of the rib-band of the slip-way, and the upper end against the dog-cleat, which is bolted to the side of the bilge-way. Beneath each dog-shore is a small block called a trigger. In launching, the triggers are removed, the dog-shores knocked down, and the ship-cradle freed, so that, carrying the vessel, it slides down the slip-ways. The signal for launching is, "Down dog-shores." [Launch.]
"The subterranean forest of *dog-shores* and stays that hold her up."—*Dickens: Uncommercial Traveller* xxiv.

*** dog-sick, * dog-sicke,** *a.* Exceedingly sick; vomiting.
"He that saith he is *dog-sicke,* or sick as a dog, meaneth, doubtlesse, a sick dog."—*Dyet: Dry Dinner* (1599).

*** dog-sleep,** *s.*
1. A pretended or counterfeit sleep.
"What the common people call *dog-sleep.*"—*Addison.*
2. A very light, fitful sleep, easily disturbed by the slightest sound.
"My sleep was never more than what is called *dog sleep.*"—*De Quincey: Opium-eater,* p. 35.

dog-standard, dog-stander, *s.*
Bot.: The plant Ragwort.

dog-star, *s.*
1. *Astron.:* Sirius, the principal star in the constellation Canis Major. [Canicula.]
2. *Fig.:* One who occupies the chief place, or takes a prominent position in any company or society.
"The female *dog-star* of her little sky,
Where all beneath her influence droop or die."
Byron: A Sketch.

dog-stealing, *s.*
Law: The offence of stealing a dog, aiding and abetting others in doing so, or corruptly taking money for the animal's recovery. It is punishable by fine or imprisonment.

dog-stopper, *s.*
Naut.: A stopper put on to the cable to enable it to be bitted, or to permit the messenger to be fleeted.

*** dog-thick,** *a.* Very intimate.

dog-thistle, *s.*
Bot.: Carduus arvensis.

dog-tick, *s.* A tick that infests dogs. The common English dog-tick is *Ixodes ricinus.*

dog-tired, *a.* Very tired; tired out, exhausted. [Dog-weary.]
"*Dog-tired* and surfeited with pleasure."—*T. Hughes. Tom Brown's School-Days,* pt. i., ch. ii.

dog-tooth, *s.* [Dogtooth.]

dog-tree, *s.*
Bot.: (1) *Cornus sanguinea,* (2) *Euonymus europæus,* (3) *Sambucus nigra,* (4) *Alnus glutinosa.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

dog-tribe, *s.* (For definition see extract.)
"There were *dog-tribes* as a matter of course. Such we must assume the Cunocephali in Lybia to have been, whom Herodotus mentions as a race of men with the heads of dogs, and the Cunodontes, both named, as Bryant observes, from their god—fable adding in each case the physical peculiarity in explanation of the *dog-name.*"—*J. F. M'Lennan, in Fortnightly Review,* vi. (new series), 580. [Dog-name.]

*** dog-trick, * dog-tricke,** *s.* [Dogtrick.]

dog-trot, *s.* [DOGTROT.]

dog-vane, *s.* [DOGVANE.]

dog-violet, *s.*

Bot.: Viola sylvatica or *canina.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

* **dog-weary,** *a.* Tired out; dead tired, exhausted.

"O master, master, I have watched so long,
That I'm *dog-weary.*"
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iv. 1.

dog-wheat, *s.* [DOG-GRASS.]

dog-whelk, *s.* A common name for *Nassa reticulata,* a species of univalve shells frequently found on the coasts of Britain.

* **dog-whipper,** *s.* A beadle or person appointed to keep stray dogs away from churches.

"It were verie good the *dog-whipper* in Paules would have a care of this in his unsaverie visitation everie Saterday."—*Nash: Pierce Penilesse,* 1592. (*Nares.*)

dog's-bane, *s.* [DOGBANE.]

dog's-berry tree, *s. Cornus sanguinea.* [DOGWOOD.]

dog's-cabbage, *s.* [DOG-CABBAGE.]

dog's-camomile, *s.* [CAMOMILE.]

dog's-camovyne, *s.* [CAMOVYNE.]

dog's-cods, dog's-cullions, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Various species of Orchis.

dog's-cole, *s.*

Bot.: Mercurialis perennis. (*Britten & Holland.*)

dog's-dogger, *s.*

Bot.: Orchis mascula.

dog's-ear, *s.* A corner of a leaf of a book turned down like a dog's-ear.

"With the sweat of my own hands, I did make plain and smooth the *dog's-ears* throughout our great Bible."—*Arbuthnot & Pope: Mem. of P. P.*

dog's-ear, *v.t.* To turn the corners of the leaves of a book by careless handling.

dog's-eared, *a.* Having the corners of the leaves turned down.

"Let reverend churls his ignorance rebuke,
Who starve upon a *dog's-eared* Pentateuch."
Cowper: Tirocinium, 401, 402.

* **dog's-face,** *s.* A term of reproach.

"Quoth he, thou drunken, *dog's-face* coward."
Homer à la Mode (1665).

dog's-fennel, *s.* [DOG-FENNEL.]

dog's-grass, *s.* [DOG-GRASS.]

dog's-meat, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* Coarse meat given as food to dogs.

2. *Fig.:* Refuse, rubbish.

"His reverence bought of me the flower of all the market; these are but *dog's-meat* to 'em."—*Dryden: Don Sebastian,* i. 2.

dog's-lug, *s.*

1. *Sing.:* The same as DOG'S-EAR (q.v.).

2. *Pl.* (*Bot*): Foxglove, *Digitalis purpurea.*

dog's-mercury, dog-mercury, *s.*

Bot.: Mercurialis perennis, a herb belonging to the order Euphorbiaceæ. It is common on roadsides and in woods. A spurious kind of mercury, so called to distinguish it from the French mercury, *M. annua,* which was formerly used in medicine. (*Britten & Holland.*) It is an active poison, tending to produce vomiting, diarrhœa, burning headache, convulsions, and death.

dog's-nose, *s.* A mixture of gin and beer.

"*Dog's-nose,* which your committee find upon enquiry to be compounded of warm porter, moist sugar, gin, and nutmeg."—*Dickens: Pickwick Papers,* ch. xxxiii.

dog's-rue, *s.*

Bot.: Scrophularia canina, a kind of Figwort.

dog's-tail, *s.* The constellation *Ursa Minor.*

dog's-tail grass, *s.*

Bot.: Cynosurus cristatus. [CYNOSURUS.]

dog's-tansy, *s.*

Bot.: Potentilla anserina.

dog's-tongue, *s.*

Bot.: Cynoglossum officinale, also called Hound's-tongue.

"Borage, spikenard, *dog's-tongue,* our lady's mantle, feverfew, and Faith."—*Charles Reade: Cloister and Hearth,* ch. xciv. (*Davies.*)

dog's-tooth, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A dog-tooth, a canine tooth. [DOG-TOOTH.]

II. *Technically:*

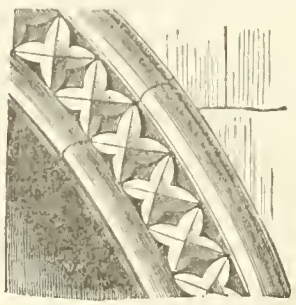
1. *Arch.:* [DOG'S-TOOTH ORNAMENT.]

2. *Masonry:* A sharp steel punch used by marble-workers.

B. *As adj.:* (See the compounds).

dog's-tooth ornament, *s.*

Arch.: A species of ornament or moulding commonly used in First Pointed or Early



DOG'S-TOOTH ORNAMENT.

English work. Mr. Wigley assigns its origin to the Holy Land. Its use in Western architecture corresponds with the period of the first crusades.

dog's-tooth grass, *s.*

Botany:

1. *Triticum caninum.*

2. *Cynodon dactylon,* a perennial plant, found on the sandy shores of Cornwall, Dorset, and Devon. It flowers in July and August. The flowering branches are about six inches high, each bearing four or five linear spikes. The root is creeping and rough; the glumes smooth; leaves tapering, hairy, with long, smooth sheaths.

dog's-tooth spar, dog-tooth spar, *s.*

Min.: The scalenohedral form of calc-spar, so called from the form of the crystals, which remotely resemble the teeth of a dog.

dog's-tooth violet, *s.*

Bot.: A bulbous plant, *Erythronium dens canis,* a native of the southern parts of Europe. It is cultivated as a garden plant in Britain. It bears a single large, lily-like, purple flower. The leaves, two in number, are smooth, and spotted with purple.

dŏg, *v.t.* [DOG, *s.*]

1. To follow or hunt after insidiously, like a dog; to track the footsteps or movements of.

"I have *dogged* him like his murderer."—*Shakesp: Twelfth Night,* iii. 2.

2. To follow or attend closely.

"I fear the dread events that *dog* them both."
Milton: Comus, 405.

* 3. To furnish with dogs.

"Instead of manning, they *dogged* their capitol."—*Fuller: Worthies; Somerset,* ii. 276. (*Davies.*)

* 4. To bind, fasten, or tie together.

"Pā for iiij^{li}. of leade to *dog* the stones together of ye steple wyndowe."—*Records of St. Michael's, Bishop Stortford,* 1591 (ed. 1882), p. 65.

* **dōg'-al,** *a.* [Low Lat. *dogalis,* for *ducalis,* from *dux* (genit. *ducis*) = a leader, a ruler.] Pertaining or relating to a Doge (q.v.).

dō-ga'-na, *s.* [Ital.] A custom-house. [DOUANE.]

dōg'-āte, *s.* [Eng. *dog(e); -ate.*] The position, office, or rank of a doge.

dŏg'-bāne, dĕg'ṣ-bāne, *s.* [Eng. *dog,* and *bane,* from its being considered poisonous to dogs.]

1. *Singular:*

(1) (*Of both forms*): The genus Apocynum (q.v.).

(2) (*Of the form* dog'sbane): *Aconitum Cynoctonum,* a ranunculaceous plant.

2. *Pl.* (*Dogbanes*): The name given by Lindley to the order Apocynaceæ (q.v.).

dŏg'-bēe, *s.* [Eng. *dog,* and *bee.*]

1. A fly troublesome to dogs.

2. A male bee.

dŏg'-bĕlt, *s.* [Eng. *dog,* and *belt.*]

Coal-mining: A term applied to a belt of strong, broad leather, worn round the waist, to which a chain is attached for the purpose of drawing the dans or sledges in the lower workings. The chain passes between the legs of the men.

dŏg'-bĕr-rў (1), *s.* [Eng. *dog,* and *berry.*]

Botany:

1. *Cornus sanguinea,* "because the berries are not fit to be eaten, or to be given to a dog." (*Park; Britten & Holland.*)

2. *Viburnum opulus.*

3. *Arctostaphylos uva-ursi.*

4. The fruit of *Rosa canina.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

dogberry-tree, *s.*

Bot.: The Dogwood (q.v.).

Dŏg'-bĕr-rў (2), *s.* [For derivation see def.] An ignorant, conceited, but good-natured constable in Shakespeare's *Much Ado about Nothing,* whose great ambition consisted in wishing to be "writ down an ass" (iv. 2). From Dogberry's propensity to meddle, the name is often given to officious policemen; whilst his ignorance and conceit have caused it to be applied to incapable and overbearing magistrates.

dŏg'-ċhēap, *a.* [Eng. *dog,* and *cheap.* According to Prof. Skeat, *dog* represents Sw. dial. *dog* = very.] Extremely cheap, dirt-cheap.

"Good store of harlots, say you, and *dogcheap?*"—*Dryden: Spanish Friar,* i. 1.

* **dŏg'-drâw,** * **dogge-drawe,** *s.* [Eng. *dog,* and *draw.*]

Old Law: A term in old forest law (see example.)

"*Dogge-draw* is, where any man hath striken or wounded a wild beast, by shooting at him either with crosse bow or long bowe, and is found with a hound or other dogge drawing after him, to recover the same: this the old forresters do call *dogge-druwe.*"—*Manwood: Treatise of the Lawes of the Forest* (1598).

dōġe, *s.* [Ital. *doge, dogio* = a captain, a doge, a provincial form of *duce, duca;* Lat. *ducem,* accus. of *dux* = a general; *duco* = to lead.] The chief magistrate of the republics of Venice and Genoa. The first doge of Venice was Anafesto Paululio, elected 697; the last Luigi Manin, in 1797. The first doge of Genoa was Simone Boccanegra, in 1339.

"The long file
Of her dead *doges* are declined to dust."
Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 15.

dŏg'-ēared, *a.* [Eng. *dog,* and *eared.*] A term applied to a book of which the corners of the leaves are turned down by careless handling; dog's-eared.

"He might be considered as unusually lucky if he had ten or twelve *dog-eared* volumes on his shelves."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. iii.

dō'ġe-āte, *s.* [DOGATE.]

dō'ġe-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *doge,* and *less.*] Without or deprived of a doge or governor.

"Mighty shadows, whose dim forms despond
Above the *dogeless* city's vanished sway."
Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 4.

dŏg'-fĭsh, *s.* [Eng. *dog,* and *fish.*]

Ichthyology:

1. (*Sing.*): The name given to any species of the genus Scyllium, the type of the family Scylliidæ. Dogfish are like small sharks, but have the anal fin nearer the head than the second dorsal one. They are, moreover, oviparous. The flesh, though coarse, is sometimes eaten, and the eggs are said to be appreciated. The livers yield oil. The Picked Dogfish (*Acanthias vulgaris*) is caught in large numbers. The egg cases are curious bodies, like purses, barrows, or cradles, rectangular in form, and furnished at each angle with long filamentous processes. They are popularly known as Mermaids' purses, Sea purses, &c.

2. (*Pl.*): The name given to the family Scylliidæ (q.v.).

dŏg'-fĭsh-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *dog,* and *fisher.*] The same as Dogfish (q.v.).

"The *dogfisher* is good against the falling sickness."—*Walton.*

dŏg'-flȳ, *s.* [Eng. *dog,* and *fly.*]

1. *Literally:*

Entom.: A species of fly infesting woods and bushes. It is extremely voracious, and its bite is very sharp and especially troublesome to dogs.

* 2. *Fig.:* An epithet of contempt or scorn.

"Thou *dogfly,* what's the cause
Thou makest gods fight thus?"
Chapman: Homer's Iliad.

dŏgged, *pa. par.* [Doo, *v.*]

dŏg'-gĕd, ***dog-et,** ***dog-gid,** ***dog-gyd,** ***dog-gyde,** *a.* [Eng. *dog; -ed.*]

I. *Lit.:* Like or resembling a dog.

"*Doggyd. Caninus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Sullen, sour, morose, ill-humoured, gloomy.

"He was a consistent, *dogged,* and rancorous party man."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng* ch. ii.

2. Obstinate, sullenly persistent.

"You are so *dogged* now, you think no man's mistress handsome but your own."—*Dryden: Marriage-à-la-mode,* ii. 1.

dŏg'-gĕd-lȳ, ***dog-get-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *dogged,* a.; *-ly.*]

1. In a sullen, sour, morose, or ill-humoured manner; gloomily, sullenly.

"To abuse me and use me as *doggedly* as before."—*State Trials: Murderers of Sir T. Overbury* (1615).

2. Obstinately, with sullen persistence.

"A man may always write well, when he will set himself *doggedly* to it."—*Boswell: Johnson.*

dŏg'-gĕd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *dogged,* a.; *-ness.*]

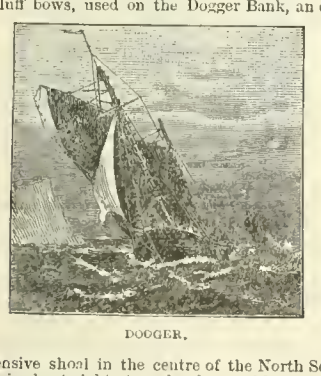
1. The quality of being dogged; sourness, moroseness, ill-humour, gloominess.

"Your *doggedness* and niggardize flung from ye."
Beaum. & Flet.: Spanish Curate, iv. 7.

2. Obstinacy, sullen persistency.

dŏg'-gĕr (1), *s.* [Dut. *dogger-boot* = a fishing-boat: *dogger* = a cod, and *boot* = a boat.]

Naut.: A two-masted fishing-vessel with bluff bows, used on the Dogger Bank, an ex-



Dogger.

tensive shoal in the centre of the North Sea. It is about eighty tons burden, and has a well in the middle to bring fish alive to shore.

* **dogger-fish,** *s.* Fish brought in ships. (*Wharton.*)

dŏg'-gĕr (2), **dog-gar,** *s.* [Etym. unknown.] A kind of coarse ironstone mixed with silica and alum, found in mines with alum-rock.

"The most uncommon variety of tin is incumbent on a coarse ironstone, or *doggar.*"—*Ure: Hist. Rutherglen* —p. 253.

dŏg'-gĕr-ĕl, ***dog-er-el, dog-grel,** *a.* & *s.* [Etym. unknown.]

A. *As adj.:* An epithet originally applied to verses of a loose, irregular measure, such as those in *Hudibras;* now applied generally to loose, mean verses, destitute alike of meaning and rhythm; mean, worthless.

"It was turned into *doggrel* rhymes."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xviii

B. *As subst.:* Verses written without regard to regularity in rhythm or rhyme; mean, worthless, wretched poetry.

"His *doggerel* is consequently not without historical value."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xii.

* **dŏg'-gĕr-ĕl,** * **dog-grel,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Dog-gerel, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To repeat frequently and in poor language.

"Were I disposed to *doggrel* it."—*Gentleman Instructed,* p. 43. (*Davies.*)

B. *Intrans.:* To write doggerel rhymes; to doggerelize. (*C. Reade.*)

* **dŏg'-gĕr-ĕl-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *doggerel; -ist.*] A writer of doggerel verses; a mean, wretched poet.

"The greatest modern *doggerelist* was John Wolcot, better known as Peter Pindar."—*W. T. Chambers.*

* **dŏg'-gĕr-ĕl-ĭze,** * **dŏg'-grĕl-ĭze,** *v.i.* [Eng. *doggerel; -ize.*] To write doggerel poetry.

* **dŏg'-gĕr-ĕl-ĭz-ĕr,** * **dŏg'-grĕl-ĭz-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *doggerelize; -er.*] One who writes doggerel poetry.

"Then follows something which will divert you, concerning some true *doggrelizers.*"—*Southey: Letters,* iv. 259.

dŏg'-gĕr-lōne, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Wreck or ruin: as, He's aw gane to *doggerlone.* (*Scotch.*)

dŏg'-gĕr-măn, *s.* [Eng. *dogger* (1), s., and *man.*] A sailor employed on board a dogger.

dŏg'-gĕr-ȳ, *s.* [Eng. *dog; -ery:* as, *quackery* from *quack.*]

1. A low drinking place or other questionable resort. (*U. S. Slang.*)

2. Quackery, humbug, deceit, charlatanry.

3. Anything mean, low or doggish.

"*Doggeries* never so diplomaed, hepuffed, gaslighted, continue *doggeries.*"—*Carlyle.*

* **dŏg'-gĕt,** *s.* [Docket.]

dŏgg'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Doo, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of following closely, or tracking the footsteps or movements of another.

dŏg'-gĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *dog; -ish.*]

† 1. *Lit.:* Pertaining to a dog.

"Nor did you kill that you might eat,
And ease a *doggish* pain."
Cowper: On a Spaniel called Beau.

* 2. *Fig.:* Churlish, snappish, morose, sour, ill-humoured.

"So *doggish* and currish one to another."—*Foxe: Martyrs,* p. 17.

* **dŏg'-gĭsh-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *doggish; -ly.*] In a doggish, churlish, sour, or morose manner.

* **dŏg'-gĭsh-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *doggish; -ness.*] The quality of being doggish; churlishness, moroseness.

dŏg'-grĕl, *a.* & *s.* [Doogerel.]

* **dŏg'-gȳ,** * **dog-gye,** *a.* [Eng. *dog; -y.*] Like dogs; currish.

"Pack hence, *doggye* rakhels."
Nanyhurst: Virgil; Æneid i. 145.

* **dŏg'-heart-ĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *dog,* and *hearted.*] Cruel, unfeeling, pitiless, malicious.

"Gave her dear rights
To his *dog-hearted* daughters."
Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 3.

dŏg'-hōle, *s.* [Eng. *dog,* and *hole.*]

1. *Lit. & Min.:* A small proving-hole or airway, usually less than five feet high.

* 2. *Fig.:* A mean, vile hole, fit only for a dog to live in.

"France is a *dog-hole,* and it no more merits
The tread of a man's foot."
Shakesp.: All's Well, ii. 3.

dŏg'-hŏuse, *s.* [Eng. *dog,* and *house.*] A dog-kennel.

* **dŏgh'-tĕr,** *s.* [Daughter.]

* **dŏg'-ion,** *s.* [Dudgeon.]

"Hardly taking any thing in *dogion,* except they be greatly moved, with disgrace especially."—*Optick Glasse of Humors* (1639).

dŏg'-kĕn-nĕl, *s.* [Eng. *dog,* and *kennel.*] A little house or hut for dogs.

"I am desired to recommend a *dogkennel* to any that shall want a pack."—*Tatler.*

dŏg'-lŏuse, *s.* [Eng. *dog,* and *louse.*]

Entom.: *Hæmotopinus piliferus,* a parasitical insect that harbours on dogs. It is of an ashy-grey colour.

* **dŏg'-lȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *dog; -ly.*] Like a dog; having the nature or manners of a dog; churlish.

"Dyogenes, otherwyse called *dogly,* because he had some condycyons of a *dogge.*"—*Lord Rivers: Dictes.*

dŏg'-ma (*pl.* * **dŏg'-ma-ta, dŏg'-mas**) *s.* [Gr. = that which appears good or right to one, from δοκέω (*dokéō*) to seem, perf. pass. δέδογμαι (*dedogmai*).]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* An established principle, maxim, tenet, or doctrine, put forward to be received on the authority of the propounder, as opposed to one deduced from experience or demonstration.

"The *dogmata* and tenets of the Sadducees."—*Bp. Bull: Works,* ser. 2.

II. *Religion:*

1. A doctrine of religion stated in a formal or scientific manner.

2. The corpus of Roman dogmatic theology; chiefly used in seminaries, in such expressions as: Dr. B. is our Professor of *dogma;* I have just finished my *dogma.*

¶ For the difference between *dogma* and *doctrine,* see Doctrine.

dŏg-măt'-ĭc, * **dŏg-măt-ĭck,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *dogmaticus,* from Gr. δογματικός (*dogmatikos*), from δόγμα (*dogma*) = an opinion, principle; Fr. *dogmatique.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Lit.:* Pertaining to a dogma or formal doctrine.

"Points of *dogmatic* theology."—*Macaulay: Hist Eng.,* ch. xi.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. *Of persons:* Asserting or disposed to assert principles in an authoritative, arrogant, or overbearing manner; magisterial, positive, obtrusive.

"He was a *dogmatick* and hearty theist."—*Cudworth: Intell. System,* p. 484.

2. *Of things:*

(1) Asserted in a positive, authoritative, or magisterial manner.

(2) Characterized by dogmatism; magisterial, arrogant, positive.

"He expresses himself in the most *dogmatic* way."—*Warburton: Divine Legation,* bk. iii., ser. 3.

* **B.** *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A dogmatic, magisterial, or positive person.

"The fault lieth altogether in the *dogmatics,* that is to say, those that are imperfectly learned, and with passion press to have their opinions pass every where for truth, without any evident demonstration."—*Hobbes: Human Nature,* ch. xiii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Singular:*

(1) *Eccles. Hist:* One belonging to one of the three orders of theologians before the Reformation. These orders were thus classed: 1. The Dogmatics, so called because they based their systems or dogmas on the authority of Scripture, and the judgment of the Fathers. 2. The Mystics, who, in disparagement of Scripture, framed their opinions according to the dictates of spiritual intuition. 3. The Scholastics, who paid an almost sacred deference to the Aristotelian philosophy.

(2) *Old Med.:* One of a sect of physicians founded by Hippocrates, who based their rules of practice on general principles or conclusions deduced from theoretical influences. They were opposed to the Empirics and Methodists (q.v.).

"Galen mentions in his time but three sects of physicians, Empiricks, Methodists, and *Dogmaticks.*"—*Hakewill: On Providence,* p. 244.

2. (*Pl.*): Doctrinal theology; that science which deals with the definition and statement of Christian doctrines.

dŏg-măt'-ĭ-cal, *a.* [Eng. *dogmatic; -al.*] The same as Dogmatic (q.v.).

dŏg-măt'-ĭ-cal-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *dogmatical; -ly.*] In a dogmatical, magisterial, positive, or dictatorial manner.

"I mean not . . . to assert anything *dogmatically,* but only to propose in order to further examination."—*Sharp: Works,* vol. ii., *On a Doubting Conscience.*

* **dŏg-măt'-ĭ-cal-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *dogmatical; -ness.*] The quality of being dogmatical or dictatorial; positiveness.

"In this were to be considered the natures of scepticism, *dogmaticalness,* enthusiasm, superstition, &c."—*Hurd: Life of Warburton.*

dŏg-măt'-ĭcs, *s.* [Dogmatic, B. II. 2.]

dŏg'-ma-tĭsm, *s.* [Gr. δόγματ- (*dogmat-*), stem of δογμα (*dogma*), Eng. suff. *-ism.*] The quality of being dogmatic; dogmaticalness, arrogance, or positiveness in assertion.

"A freedom equally offensive to his *dogmatism* as a theologian, and to his pride as a king."—*Robertson: Hist. of Scotland,* ii. 177.

dŏg′-ma-tĭst, *s.* [Gr. δογματιστής (*dogmatistēs*), from δόγμα (*dogma*); Fr. *dogmatiste.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A dogmatic or positive assertor; an arrogant advancer of principles.

"A *dogmatist* in religion is not a great way off from a bigot, and is in high danger of growing up to be a bloody persecutor."—*Watts: Improvement of the Mind.*

* 2. *Old Med.:* The same as DOGMATIC B. II., 1 (2) (q.v.).

dŏg′-ma-tīze, *v.i.* & *t.* [Gr. δογματίζω (*dogmatizō*).]

A. *Intrans.:* To make dogmatic or positive assertions; to assert or lay down principles dogmatically or positively.

"He had the confidence to *dogmatize* on the same subjects."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. ii., ch. iii.

* **B.** *Trans.:* To assert or lay down as a dogma.

"They would not endure persons that would *dogmatize* anything which might intrench upon their reputation or their interest."—*Jer. Taylor: Liberty of Prophesying.*

dŏg′-ma-tīz-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *dogmatiz(e)*; *-er.*] One who dogmatizes; a dogmatic assertor, or advancer of principles; a dogmatist.

"Then is my censor the guilty person, the very *dogmatizer*."—*Hammond: Works*, vol. ii., pt. iv., p. 139.

dŏg′-ma-tĭz ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DOGMATIZE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of asserting or advancing principles dogmatically; dogmatism.

"We shall . . . unplume *dogmatizing*."—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica*, ch. ii.

* **dŏg′-ma-tŏr-ў,** *a.* [Gr. δόγματ (*dogmat*), stem of δόγμα (*dogma*), and Eng. adj. suff. *-ory.*] Dogmatic.

dŏg′-rōse, *s.* [Eng. *dog* and *rose* (q.v.).]

Botany:

1. *Rosa canina*, a common British plant in hedges and thickets. It is also called the

DOG-ROSE.

Wild Brier. The fruit is known as the *hep* or *hip.*

"Of the rough or hairy excrescence, those on the briar, or *dogrose*, are a good instance."—*Derham: Physico-Theology.*

2. The flower of 1.

Phar.: The ripe fruit of *Rosa canina* is used to prepare Confection or Conserve of hips (*Confectio rosæ caninæ*), which is used in the preparation of certain kinds of pills.

* **dŏg′-shĭp,** *s.* [A word formed on the analogy of *lordship*, *ladyship*, &c.] The individuality or character of a dog.

dŏg′-skĭn, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *dog* and *skin.*]

A. *As subst.:* The skin of a dog tanned and used for gloves.

B. *As adj.:* Made of the tanned skin of a dog.

"Three pair of oiled *dogskin* gloves."—*Tatler*, No. 245.

dŏg′-stŏnes, *s. pl.* [Eng. *dog* and *stones.*]

Bot.: A popular name for *Orchis mascula.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

dŏg′-tŏoth, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *dog* and *tooth.*]

A. *As substantive:*

Anat.: One of the teeth in the human jaw placed between the incisors and grinders. They are sharp-pointed, and somewhat resemble the teeth of a dog. They are also called Canines or Canine teeth (q.v.).

"The best instruments for dividing of herbs are incisor-teeth; for dividing of flesh, sharp-pointed or *dog-teeth*."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

B. *As adjective:*

Arch.: The same as DOG'S-TOOTH, *a.* (q.v.)

* **dŏg′-trĭck,** *s.* [Eng. *dog* and *trick.*]

1. An ill-turn, an ill-natured practical joke.

"Learn better manners, or I shall serve you a *dog-trick*."—*Dryden: Don Sebastian*, i. 2.

2. A foolish, silly action; silliness.

"Puling sonnets, whining elegies, the *dog-trickes* of love."—*Taylor: Works* (1653).

dŏg′-trŏt, *s.* [Eng. *dog* and *trot.*] A gentle, easy trot, like that of a dog; a jog-trot.

"This said, they both advanced, and rode
A *dogtrot* through the bawling crowd."
Butler: Hudibras.

dŏg′-vāne, *s.* [Eng. *dog* and *vane.*]

Naut.: A small vane, made of cork and feathers, placed on the weather-rail as a guide to the man at the wheel when the ship is sailing on a wind.

dŏg′-wătch, *s.* [Eng. *dog* and *watch.*]

Naut.: A name given to each of two watches of two hours each instead of four, adopted for the purpose of varying the hours of watches kept by each part of the crew during the twenty-four hours, otherwise the same watch would invariably fall to the same men. In order to obviate this the watches are arranged thus:—8 to 12 p.m. (*a*), 12 to 4 a.m. (*b*), 4 to 8 a.m. (*a*), 8 to 12 a.m. (*b*), 12 to 4 p.m. (*a*), 4 to 6 p.m. (*b*), dog-watch, 6 to 8 p.m. (*a*), dog-watch, 8 to 12 p.m. (*b*), and so on.

dŏg′ wood, *s.* [Eng. *dog* and *wood.*]

Botany:

1 A common name for plants of the genus Cornus, but more especially applied to *Cornus sanguinea.* [CORNUS.] Dr. Prior says that it is "not so named from the animal, but from skewers being made of it," while Loudon thinks the name alludes to the employment of a wash, prepared from the leaves and branches, for dogs afflicted with mange. (*Britten & Holland.*) The wood is hard, and is sometimes used for butchers' skewers, toothpicks, &c. The fruit is black, about the size of a currant, very bitter, and yields an oil used in France for burning in lamps and for soapmaking.

2 *Euonymus europæus:* By analogy with its other names, such as Skewer-wood, the meaning here seems the same as in 1. But Loudon says, "It is called dogwood because a decoction of its leaves was used to wash dogs to free them from vermin;" and this derivation receives some support from another of its synonyms, Louse-berry Tree. (*Britten & Holland.*)

3. *Rhamnus frangula:* The dogwood used in the manufacture of gunpowder is produced by this shrub. (*Britten & Holland.*)

4. *Prunus padus.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

5. *Viburnum opulus.*

6. *Solanum dulcamaro.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

¶ (1) *Black Dogwood:*

Bot.: Prunus padus.

(2) *White Dogwood:*

Bot.: Viburnum opulus. (*Britten & Holland.*)

dogwood-tree, *s.*

Botany:

1. The same as DOGWOOD 1.

2. *Piscidia erythrina*, a papilionaceous tree, a native of the West Indies.

¶ *Tasmanian Dogwood:*

Bot.: Bedfordia salicina, a small tree of the Composite family, seldom exceeding 15 feet in height. Its wood is hard, of a beautiful grain, and used for cabinet work. (*Smith.*)

dohl, *s.* [Etym. unknown.]

Comm.: A kind of pulse resembling dried pease.

dôiled, *a.* [Prob. connected with A.S. *dol* = stupid.] [DULL.]

1. Dazed, stupid, doting. (*Scotch.*)

"'And you, ye *doil'd* dotard,' replied his gentle helpmate."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xxx.

2. Crazed, mad.

dôi′-lў, * **dôi′-lĕy,** *s.* & *a.* [Dut. *dwaal* = a towel (q.v.). (*Skeat.*) From the name of the first maker, a Mr. Doyley, "a very respectable warehouseman whose family had resided in the great old house next to Hodsoll's, the banker, from the time of Queen Anne." (*Notes & Queries.*)]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A species of woollen stuff.

2. A small napkin used at dessert to place glasses, &c., on.

* **B.** *As adj.:* Made of the woollen stuff so called.

"Some *doiley* petticoats and manteaus we have."—*Dryden: Kind Keeper*, iv. 1.

dô′-ĭng, * **do-ynge,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [Do, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Singular:*

1. The executing or performing of any action, deed, or duty.

"An ability of *doing* all such things, the *doing* of which may argue perfection."—*Wilkins: Nat. Religion*, bk. i., ch. xi.

2. Conduct, behaviour, actions.

"Thou takest witnesse of God that He approve thi *doynge*."—*Wycliffe: Select Works*, iii. 174.

II. *Plural.*

1. Things done, performed, or carried out; transactions, events.

2. Behaviour, actions, conduct.

"Because of the wickedness of thy *doings*, wherein thou hast forsaken me."—*Deut.* xxviii. 20.

3. Dispensation, providence.

"Dangerous it were for the feeble brains of man to wade far into the *doings* of the Most High."—*Hooker*

4. Stir, bustle, fuss.

"Shall there be then, in the mean while, no *doings*!"—*Hooker.*

5. Festivity, merriment.

* **dô′-ĭng-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *doing*; *-less.*] Without action; destitute of exertion; powerless, inactive.

dôit (I), *s.* [Dut. *duit*, the origin of which is unknown. Wedgwood would derive it from Venetian *daoto* = (a piece) of eight (soldi); Mahn from Fr. *d'huit* = of eight.]

I. *Literally:*

1. A small Dutch coin, of the value of the eighth part of a stiver, or the 160th part of a guilder, equal to about half a farthing English money.

2. A small copper coin, formerly current in Scotland; said to have been equal to one penny Scots, or half a *bodle.*

"The famous Hector did na care
A *doit* for a' your dird."
Poems in the Buchan Dialect, p. 19.

3. A Hindostan copper coin, value 120th part of a rupee, or about the sixth part of a penny English.

* II. *Figuratively:*

1. Any small piece of money.

"A single *doit* would overpay
The expenditure of every day."
Cowper: Sparrows Self-Domesticated. (TRANS.)

2. The least trifle.

"Friends now fast sworn
Unseparable, shall within this hour,
On a dissention of a *doit*, break out
To bitterest enmity."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iv. 4.

dôit (2), *s.* [DOIT, *v.*]

1. A stupid creature, a fool, a blockhead.

2. A name sometimes given to a kind of rye-grass.

"Besides the common, there are two other species of rye-grass—viz., *Lolium temulentum*, which has a beard, and *Lolium arvense*, which has no beard; sometimes called darnel or *doit*."—*Agr. Surv. Ayrs.*, p. 287.

3. A disease; most probably stupor.

"They bad that Baich suld not be but
The *Doit*, and the Dismal, indifferently delt."
Watson: Collection of Poems, iii. 14.

dôit, * **doyt,** * **doytt,** *v.i.* [DOTE.]

1. To dote.

"Quhair hes thow bene, fals ladroune lown?
Doyttand, and drunkand in the town?"
Lyndesay: Pinkerton's S. P. R., ii. 8.

2. To move in a stupid or tottering manner.

"Hughoe he cam *doytin* by."
Burns: Poor Mailie.

dôit′-ĕd, * **doit-it,** * **doyt-it,** *a.* [Eng. *doit(e)*; Scotch *doit*, *v.*; *-ed.*] Turned to dotage; stupid, confused. (*Scotch.*)

"Old *doited* hag, she's as deaf as a post."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. i.

¶ *To fall doited:* To become stupid or be infatuated.

"Even the godly folk may *fall doited* in a day when the vengeance of God is ready to pluck up a whole land."—*M. Bruce: Lectures*, p. 11.

dôit′-ĕr, *v.i.* [A freq. from *doit*, v. (q.v.).]

1. To move with an appearance of stupor and indolence.

2. To walk in a tottering way, as one does under the infirmities of age.

"Though I had got a fell crunt ahint the haffit. I wan up wi' a warsle, an' fan' I could *doiter* o'er the stenners ne'erbetheless."—*St. Patrick*, i. 166.

dŏĭt'-ĕrt, *a.* [Scotch *doiter* ; *-t* = *ed.*] In a state of dotage or stupor. (*Scotch.*)

dŏĭt'-kĭn, *s.* [Eng. *doit*, and dimin. auff. *-kin.*] A very small or insignificant coin.

dŏĭt'-rĭe, dŏĭt'-trĭe, *s.* [Scotch *doit* ; *-rie* = *ry.*] Stupidity, dotage.

"Is it not *doittrie* hes you drevin
Haiknayis to seik for haist to heaven?"
Philot: Pinkerton's S. P. R., iii. 39.

dŏĭt'-rĭ-fied, *a.* [As if from a verb *doitrify*, from *doiter*, with suff. *-fy* = Lat. *facio* (pass. *fio*) = to make.] Stupefied. (Used to denote the effects of sleep, intoxicating liquor, or anything else that causes stupefaction.)

"Ben [being] *doitrifyed* with thilke drinke I tint ilka spunk of ettlyng quhair the dog lay."—*Hogg: Winter Tales*, ii. 41.

* **dok-are,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *doke* = *duck* ; *-are* = *er.*] A dabchick.

"*Hic mergulus*, a *dokare*."—*Wright: Vol. of Vocab.*, p. 253.

dō'-kō, *s.* [See def.] The native name of the African mudfolk, *Protopterus armecteris.*

* **dŏk'-ĭ-măs-tĭc,** *a.* [Docimastic.]

dŏl-a-bĕl'-la, *s.* [Lat. dimin. of *dolabra* = a hatchet.]

Zool.: A genus of tectibranchiate Mollusca, natives of the Mediterranean and Eastern seas. They are so called from the shells somewhat resembling a little hatchet.

dŏ'-lā'-bra (pl. **dŏ'-lā'-bræ**), *s.* [Lat., from *dolo* = to hew, to hack, to cut.]

Antiq.: An instrument used by the ancient Romans for cutting or digging. Examples are seen depicted on the Columns of Trajan and Antoninus at Rome. They are usually formed

DOLABRÆ.

of bronze and of flint or other hard stone. Some of these implements were used for gardening, others for erecting and destroying earthworks, while highly ornamented forms were employed by the priests for sacrificial purposes.

dō-lā'-brāte, *a.* [Eng., &c., *dolabr(a)* ; *-ate.*] The same as dolabriform.

* **dŏ-lā'-bre (bre** as **bęr),** *s.* [Lat. *dolabra.*] An axe. (*Caxton.*)

dŏ-lā'-brĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *dolabra* = an axe, a hatchet, and *forma* = form, shape.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Having the form or appearance of a hatchet.

2. *Bot.:* Applied to leaves in which there is a large development of cellular tissue, so as to produce a auecnlent leaf, which is straight in the front, compressed, dilated, rounded, and thinned at the upper end, and taper at the back.

3. *Zool.:* Applied to the feet of certain bivalves.

* **dŏ-lā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *dolatum*, sup. of *dolo* = to cut, to hew.] The act of smoothing. (*Ash.*)

dŏl'-ce, dŏl-ce-mĕn'-tê (ce as **çhā),** *adv.* [Ital.]

Music: With softness and sweetness ; softly, sweetly.

dŏl'-ce (ce as **çhā),** *s.* [Ital.]

Music: A soft-toned 8-ft. organ-stop.

Dŏl'-çĭn-ĭtęs, *s. pl.* [From Dolcino, their founder. See def.]

Ch. Hist.: A Christian sect which arose in Piedmont in A.D. 1304, under the leadership of Dolcino, who was opposed to the Papacy, and otherwise held tenets like those of the spiritual Franciscans and the Patarines of Lombardy. At the instance of the Inquisition troops were sent against them in 1307. After making a brave resistance and suffering heavy loss, Dolcino and a number of his followers were captured. Their treatment was disgracefully cruel : they were first tortured and then burnt alive. (*Milman.*)

dŏl-cis'-sĭm-ō (cis as **çhĭs),** *adv.* [Ital.] With the utmost degree of sweetnesa.

dŏl'-drŭms, *s. pl.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Low spirits ; the dumps.

2. *Spec. Naut.:* A name given to that part of the ocean near the equator where calms, squalls, and light, fickle, baffling winds abound ; belts where vessels are often detained for weeks by baffling calms, storms, and rains ; the Horse-latitudes.

dōle (1), * **dale,** * **dael, dal,** *s.* [A.S. *dál, geddl*, a variant of *dæl.* Thus *dole* is a doublet of *deal* (q.v.). (*Skeat.*)]

1. The act of distributing, dealing, or sharing out.

"It was your presurmise,
That in the *dole* of blows your son might drop."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., i. 1.

2. That which is distributed, dealt, or shared out ; a share, a portion.

"He all in all, and all in every part,
Doth share to each his due, and equal *dole* impart."
Fletcher: Purple Island, vi. 32.

3. An appointed or appropriate portion.

"Do they themselves, who undertake for hire
The teacher's office, and dispense at large
Their weekly *dole* of edifying strains,
Attend to their own music?"
Cowper: Task, v. 646.

4. *Spec.:* Alms ; provisions or money distributed in charity.

"Now a poor
Divided *dole* is dealt at the outward door."
Dryden: Juvenal, sat. i.

* 5. The fortune or lot assigned to each. [¶]

* 6. That which serves to mark out or divide ; a boundary, a landmark.

"Accursed be he . . . who removeth his neighbour's *dotes* or markes."—*Homilies: Exhortation for Rogation Week.*

* 7. A void or unploughed space left in tilling ; a balk.

* 8. A part of a field in which several persons have a share.

¶ *Happy man be his dole:* May his share or lot be that of a happy or fortunate man.

"Wherein, *happy man be his dole*, I trust that I
Shall not speede worst, and that very quickly."
Damon & Pithias (Dodsley), i. 177).

* **dole-beer,** * **dole-beere,** *s.* Beer given in charity.

"Sell the *dole-beere* to *aqua vitæ* men."
Ben Jonson: Alchemist, i. 1.

* **dole-bread,** *s.* Bread distributed in alms.

"*Pain d'aumosne. Dole-bread.*"—*Nomenclator.*

dole-fish, *s.* That share or portion of the fish caught which falls to the lot of each fisherman engaged.

dole-meadow, *s.* A meadow or field in which several persons have a share.

dole-moor, *s.* A large unenclosed common. (*Provincial.*)

dole-stone, *s.* A landmark.

* **dōle** (2), * **del,** * **deol,** * **diole,** * **doel,** * **dool,** * **doole,** * **duel,** * **dule,** *s.* [O. Fr. *doel, duel, deol, dol dul* ; Fr. *deuil* = grief, *douloir* = to grieve ; Lat. *doleo* ; Sp. *duelo* ; Ital. *duolo.*]

1. Grief, sorrow.

"Swiche drede and *dol* drough to his hert."
William of Palerne, 781.

2. That which causes grief or sorrow.

"Grete *dole* it is to sene."
Chaucer: Court of Love, 1,098.

3. Lamentation, mourning.

"The poor old man, their father, making such pitiful *dole* over them, that all the beholders take his part with weeping."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, i. 2.

* **dōle** (3), *s.* [Fr. *dol* ; Lat. *dolus* = deceit, fraud.]

Scots Law:

1. Fraud ; a design to circumvent.

"All bargains which discover an intention in any of the contractors to catch some undue advantage from his neighbour's necessities, lie open to reduction on the head of *dole* or extortion, without the necessity of proving any special circumstance of fraud or circumvention on the part of the contractor."—*Erskine: Inst.*, bk. iv , vol. i., § 27.

2. Criminal intention ; spec. malice. (Also used in this sense in courts of law.)

"There can be no proper crime without the ingredient of *dole*—i.e., without a wilful intention in the actor."—*Erskine: Inst.*, bk. iv., vol. iv., § 5.

¶ *Dole of faces:* A grimace. (See example under *Drug-lecture.*)

dōle, *v.t.* [Dole, *s.* Originally, to *deal* and to *dole* were but two different ways of spelling the same word. (*Trench: English Past and Present.*)] [Deal, *v.*]

1. *Orig.:* To distribute, without its being implied that there is any scantiness of supply.

2. *Now:* To distribute or deal out slowly and carefully.

"This sum . . . he was instructed to *dole* out cautiously."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

* **dōl'e-ançe,** *s.* [O. Fr.] A grievance, a complaint.

"In any other articles conteigninge . . . *doleance* against the said Lacedæmonians."—*Nicolls: Thucydides*, fol 138.

dōled, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Dole, *v.*]

dōl'e-fŭl, * **del-ful,** * **del-vol,** * **deol-ful,** * **dool-fulle,** * **dole-fulle,** * **dol-full,** * **dul-ful,** * **dul-full,** *a.* [Eng. *dole* (2), *s* ; *ful(l).*]

1. Expressive of grief or sorrow ; sorrowful, sad.

"The north wind sings a *doleful* song."
Wordsworth. Cottager to her Infant.

2. Full of sorrow or grief ; grieving, lamenting, sorrowing, afflicted.

"How oft my *doleful* sire cry'd to me, Tarry, son,
When first he spy'd my love!" *Sidney.*

3. Causing grief or sorrow ; sad, lamentable, pitiable.

"Hit was a *deolful* thing." *Layamon*, i. 294.

4. Dispiriting, dismal, gloomy.

"When griping grief the heart doth wound,
And *doleful* dumps the mind oppress."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, iv. 5.

dōl'e-fŭl-lў, * **del-ful-liche,** * **deol-ful-liche,** * **deole-ful-ly,** * **dol-ful-li,** * **dul-ful-li,** * **dul-ful-liche,** * **duel-ful-li,** *adv.* [Eng. *doleful*, &c. ; *-ly.*] In a doleful, sad, or dismal manner ; sadly, dismally, mournfully.

"Pilatus cride so *dulfulliche*." *Life of Pilate*, 219.

dōl'e-fŭl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *doleful* ; *-ness.*] The quality or condition of being doleful ; sorrow, sadness, dismalness.

"The music wrought indeed a *dolefulness*, but it was a *dolefulness* to be in his power."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. iii.

dōl'-ent, o. [Lat. *dolens*, pr. par. of *doleo* = to grieve.] Grieving, lamenting, sorrowing, sad.

"The Lorde Ferreis and other capitaines muche were *dolent* of this chaunce."—*Holl: Henry VIII.* (an. 5).

dōl'-ĕr-ĭte, dol-er-yte, *s.* [Gr. δολερός (*doleros*) = deceptive, and Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*). So called from the difficulty of discriminating the compounds.]

Geol.: A variety of trap-rock, consisting of labradorite and pyroxene, with generally some magnetite. It may be either light-coloured, crystalline, or granitoid, or dark-coloured, compact, massive ; either porphyrite or not, sometimes crypto-crystalline, and also a cellular lava. It includes much of the so-called trap, greenstone, and amygdaloid. (*Dana.*)

* **dōl'e-sŏme,** *a.* [Eng. *dole*, &c. (2), *s.*, and suff. *some* (q.v.).] Doleful, dismal, gloomy, cheerless, dispiriting.

"The *dolesome* realms of darkness and of death."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xi. 191.

* **dōl'e-sŏme-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *dolesome* ; *-ly*] In a dolesome manner ; dolefully.

* **dōl'e-sŏme-nĕss,** * **dōl'e-sŏm-nĕsse,** *s.* [Eng. *dolesome* ; *-ness.*] The quality of being dolesome ; dolefulness, gloom, dismalness, cheerlessness.

"*If* the exceeding glory of heaven cannot countervaile the *dolesomnesse* of the grave."—*Bp. Hall: Meditation of Death.*

* **dō'-lĕss,** * **dow-less,** *a.* [Eng. *do*, v. ; *-less.*] Without action, destitute of exertion, powerless.

"While *doweless* eild, in poortith cauld
Is lanely left to stan the staire."
Tannahill: Poems, p. 87

* **dŏlf,** *a.* [Dowf.] Weak, feeble, spiritless.

* **dŏlf'-nŏss,** *s.* [Eng. *dolf*; *-ness.*] Want of spirit, pusillanimity.

"How huge *dolfness* and schameful cowardise
Has vmbeset your mindis apoun sic wyse."
Douglas: Virgil, 391, 15.

dō'-lī, *s.* [Lat., gen. sing. of *dolus* = deceit, fraud.] (See the compound.)

doli capax, *phr.*

Law: Capable of criminal deceit or fraud; hence, of the years of discretion; capable of distinguishing between right and wrong.

dŏl-ĭ-chŏ-çĕ-phăl'-ĭc, dŏl-ĭ-chŏ-kŏ-phăl'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. δολιχός (*dolichos*) = long; κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = the head, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ic.*]

Ethnol.: Long-headed; an epithet applied to those human skulls in which the transverse diameter or width from side to side bears a

DOLICHOCEPHALIC SKULL.

less proportion to the longitudinal diameter, or width from front to back, than 8 to 10. Such are the skulls of the West African negroes.

dŏl-ĭ-chŏ-çĕph'-ăl-ĭşm, dŏl-ĭ-chŏ-kĕph'-ăl-ĭşm, *s.* [Gr. δολιχός (*dolichos*) = long; κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = the head, and Eng. suff. *-ism.*]

Ethnol.: The quality or condition of being dolichocephalic.

dŏl-ĭ-chŏ-çĕph'-ą-loŭs, dŏl-ĭ-chŏ-kĕph'-ą-loŭs, *a.* [Gr. δολιχός (*dolichos*) = long; κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = the head, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*]

Ethnol.: The same as Dolichocephalic (q.v.).

dŏl-ĭ-chŏ-çĕph'-ą-lў, dŏl-ĭ-chŏ-kĕph'-ą-lў, *s.* [Gr. δολιχός (*dolichos*) = long; κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = the head, and Eng. suff. *-y.*]

Ethnol.: The same as Dolichocephalism (q.v.).

dŏl-ĭ-chŏ-pŏd'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Gr. δολιχός (*dolichos*) = long; πούς (*pous*), genit. ποδός (*podos*) = a foot, and Lat. fem. pl. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A numerous family of small Dipterous flies, belonging to the tribe Tanystoma. They are remarkable for the length of their legs and the brilliant metallic colours with which they are adorned. The antennæ are short, three-jointed, and prominent. The proboscis is short, thick, fleshy, and contains only one bristle. The head is of moderate size, and the eyes are usually separate. The abdomen in the male exhibits a marked peculiarity, its extremity being bent under and furnished with an extraordinary number of appendages. The Dolichopodidæ frequent trees, walls, &c., and exhibit wonderful activity in the pursuit of their prey.

lŏl-ĭoh'-ō-pŭs, *s.* [Gr. δολιχός (*dolichos*) = long, and πούς (*pous*) = a foot.]

Entom.: A genus of Dipterous insects, the typical one of the family Dolichopodidæ.

dŏl'-ĭ-chŏs, *s.* [Gr. = long.]

Bot.: A genus of papilionaceous plants, tribe Phaseoleæ, sub-tribe Euphaseoleæ. As founded by Linnæus it included many species now transferred to other genera; it is now limited to those which have a linear legume, with incomplete cellular dissepiments, and ovate seeds with a small oval hilum. Even when thus restricted it contains about seventy known species, which are from the tropics of both hemispheres. The legumes of *Dolichos sesquipedalis* are eaten in the south of Europe. *D. lignosus* is one of the most common kidney beans in India. *D. uniflorus* is the Horse Gram of the same country. The tuberous root of *D. tuberosus* is eaten in Martinique. The legumes of various species now removed to other genera are eaten.

dŏl-ĭ-chŏ sâu'-rŭs, *s.* [Gr. δολιχός (*dolichos*) = long, and σαῦρος (*sauros*) = a lizard.]

Palæont.: A small snake-like Lacertilian reptile, between one and two feet long, whose remains have been found in the chalk formation. It was remarkable for possessing a very small head and long slender neck, but in other respects its affinities were truly Lacertilian. Its abdomen was deep and narrow, like that of the water snakes (Hydrophidæ), which it also resembled in habits, being aquatic, and swimming by undulatory lateral movements of its long body.

dŏl-ĭ-chŏ-spĕr'-mŭm, *s.* [Gr. δολιχός (*dolichos*) = long, and σπερμα (*sperma*) = a seed.]

Bot.: A genus of Nostochaceæ, established by Thwaites for five British species, having elongated and mostly cylindrical spermatic cells, which are invariably truncated at the ends. They are all freshwater algæ. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

dŏl-ĭ-chūr'-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. δολιχός (*dolichos*) = long, and οὐρα (*oura*) = a tail.]

1. *Pros.:* A verse having a redundant foot or syllable.

2. *Entom.:* A genus of Hymenopterous insects, belonging to the family Fossores.

dŏl'-ĭ-măn, *s.* [Dolman.]

dō-lĭ'-ō-lŭm, *s.* [Lat. = a small cask, dimin. of *dolium* = a cask, a tun.]

Zool.: A genus of free-swimming Tunicates of cask-like form, allied to Salpa (q.v.). In both these genera the phenomenon of alternation of generations takes place.

dō'-lĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. = a cask, a tun.]

Zool.: The tun, a genus of gasteropodous molluscs, family Buccinidæ. The shell is ventricose, spirally furrowed, with a small apire and very large aperture, the outer lip crenated, and no operculum. Known species, 14 recent, from the Mediterranean, the India and China Seas, and the Pacific. Fossil species from the Tertiary, if not even commencing with the Chalk. (*Woodward*, ed. *Tate.*)

dŏll (1), *s.* A word of doubtful etymology: Mahn, following Johnson, takes it to be a corruption of *Dorothy*; according to Skeat, it properly means a plaything, from G. Dut. *dol.* = a whipping-top. In the opinion of Archbishop Trench (*Select Glossary*, p. 16), the word doll was not introduced into the English language until after the time of Dryden.]

1. A contraction or corruption of Dorothy.

2. A child's toy-baby, made of stuffed cloth, wood, india-rubber, &c. The jointed wooden dolls are a marvel of cheapness, and are made by the peasantry of Central Europe. [Toy.]

"They can scarcely rank higher than a painted *doll*."
—Knox: Essays, vol i., No. 36.

3. A little, childish-featured girl or woman.

dŏll (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Dung, generally that of pigeons. (*Scotch.*)

dŏl'-lar, *s.* [An adaptation of Ger. *thaler*, which is itself an "abbreviation of Joachimsthaler, a coin so called because first coined from silver obtained from mines in Joachimsthal (*i.e.*, Joachim's dale), in Bohemia, about A.D. 1518; they were sometimes called Schlickenthaler, because first coined by the counts of Schlick" (*Skeat*); Dan. & Sw. *daler*; Dut. *daalder*; Low Ger. *dahler.*]

1. A favourite coin, found under different names in almost every part of the globe. The following are the principal dollars in circulation:—

(1) A gold coin of the United States; weight, 25·8 grains; fineness, ·900; value, 100 cents. The gold dollar is no longer coined, the gold coinage being now confined to coins of larger denomination.

(2) A silver coin of the United States; weight, 412·5 grains, or 26·7295 grammes; fineness, ·900. It is divided on the decimal principle into dimes, cents, and mills, decreasing by tenths, though coins of intermediate value are made. [Trade Dollar.]

(3) A silver coin current in Mexico; fineness, ·900; weight, 27·067 grammes, or 417·7 grains.

(4) The unit of value in Canada, represented by paper only, Canada having no coinage of its own, and fixed at a par value of 4s. 2d. sterling.

(5) The English name of a silver coin in circulation in many other countries, as Norway, Sweden, Denmark, &c. In many cases the name is different, but the value is the same; thus, the Spanish dollar is also called *piastre*, or *duro*; that of Peru, the *sol*; that of Chili, the *peso*, &c.

2. The value of a dollar, the unit employed in reckoning money in the United States.

3. An English crown-piece.

¶ The sign $, now generally used to signify a dollar, is commonly supposed to date from the time of the celebrated Pillar dollar of Spain. This dollar was known as the Piece of Eight (meaning eight reals), and the curved portion of the sign is a rude representation of the figure 8. The two vertical strokes are thought to be emblematical of the Pillars of Hercules, which were stamped upon the coin itself. (*Bithell.*) [Pillar Dollar.]

* **dŏl'-lar-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *dollar*; *-less.*] Without money; penniless.

"A *dollarless* and unknown man."—*Dickens: Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xvii.

dŏll'-măn, *a.* [Dolman.]

dŏl'-lôp, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A lump, a piece. (*Vulgar.*)

"Slaps and scratches are poor things compared with a *dollop* of wet mop."—*Besant & Rice: By Celia's Arbour*, vol. ii., ch. xiii., p. 210.

* **dŏll' ship,** *s.* [Eng. *doll*; *-ship.*] A contemptuous title given to women, implying that they are puppets to be fondled and played with.

"Who should dare to say half I have written of our *dollships*?"—*Richardson: Sir C. Grandison*, vi. 102.

dŏl'-lў (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

I. *Metal.:* A perforated board placed over a tub containing ore to be washed, and which, being worked by a winch-handle, gives a circular motion to the ore.

2. *Pile-driving:* An extension-piece on the upper end of a pile, when the head of the latter is beyond the reach of the monkey. Otherwise called a punch.

3. A hoisting-platform.

4. A tool with an indented head for shaping the head of a rivet; a snap-head.

dolly-bar. A block or bar in the trough of a grindstone which is lowered into the water to raise the latter against the face of the stone by displacement.

dolly-tub.

Metall.: A vertical tub in which metalliferous slimes are washed. It has a vertical shaft and vanes turned by a crank-handle, like some kinds of churns. (*Knight.*)

dŏl'-lў (2), *s.* [A dimin. from Eng. *doll* (1), *s.* (q.v.).]

1. A little doll.

* 2. A mistress.

"Kisse our *dollies* night and day."
Herrick: Hesperides, p. 88.

dolly-shop, *s.* A shop where rags, bones, old metal, &c., are bought and sold; an unlicensed pawnshop; so called from the little black doll formerly hung out as a sign.

* **dŏl'-lў,** * **dul-ly,** *a.* [Dull, Dole.]

1. Dull, mournful, melancholy, doleful.

"End his *dolly* dayis, and dee."
Douglas: Virgil, 478, 8.

2. Cheerless, dispiriting, spiritless.

dŏl'-măn, *s.* [Fr. & Ger. *doliman*, *dolman*, from Turk. *dŏlāmăn.*]

1. A long robe or cassock, open in front, and with narrow sleeves, worn by the Turks.

2. A kind of loose jacket worn by ladies.

dŏl'-mĕn, *s.* [Celt. = table-stone.]

Archæol.: A large unhewn stone or stones resting on others so as to constitute a table. The same as Cromlech (q.v.).

dŏl'-ō-mīte, *s.* [Named after D. Dolomieu, a French mineralogist, and Eng. suff. *-ite.*]

Mineralogy:

1. A brittle subtransparent or translucent mineral, of a white, reddish, or greenish-

whita, brown, grey, or black colour, with a vitreous lustre. Hardness, 3·5 to 4; sp. gr., 2·8 to 2·9. Normal dolomita is composed of carbonate of lime, 54·35; carbonate of magnesia, 45·65. There are numerous varieties. Dolomite constitutes extensive strata, with limestone strata, in various regions. It was selected as the best material for the construction of the English Houses of Parliament. M. Dolomieu in 1791 announced its marked characteristics—viz, its not effervescing with acids while burning like limestone, and soluble after heating in acids. (*Dana.*)

2. The same as ANKERITE (q.v.).

dolomite marble, *s.* A variety of dolomite of a white colour.

dolomite sinter, *s.*

Min.: [HYDRODOLOMITE].

dŏl-ō-mĭt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *dolomit(e); -ic.*] Containing or consisting of dolomite; of the nature of dolomite.

dolomitic conglomerate.

Geol.: A conglomerate in which the pebbles of the older rocks are cemented together by a red or yellow paste of dolomite or magnesian limestone. It occurs in patches over the whole of the Downs near Bristol. Teeth of two genera of Saurians—viz., Thecodontosaurus and Palæosaurus, occur in it, with some other fossils. (*Lyell.*)

* **dŏ-lŏm-ĭ-zā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *dolomiz(e); -ation.*] The process of forming into dolomite. (*Dana.*)

dŏl'-ō-mīze, *v.t.* [Eng. *dolom(ite); -ize.*] To form into dolomite. (*Dana.*)

* **dō'-lŏr,** *s.* [Lat.] [DOLOUR.]

1. Pain, suffering, pang.

"He drew the *dolors* from the wounded part;
And breathed a spirit in his rising heart."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, xvi. 649. 650.

2. Grief, sorrow, lamentation.

* **dŏ-lŏr-ĭf'-ĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *dolor* = pain, grief, and *fero* = to bear.] Causing or bringing on pain or suffering; dolorific.

"Whether or not wine may be granted in such *doloriferous* affects in the joints."—*Whitaker: Blood of the Grape,* p. 74.

* **dŏ-lŏr-ĭf'-ĭc,** * **dŏ-lor-ĭf-ĭck,** * **dŏ-lor-ĭf-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Lat. *dolorificus,* from *dolor* = pain, grief, and *facio* = to make, to cause.] Causing or producing pain or suffering; doloriferous.

"This, by the softness and rarity of the fluid, is insensible, and not *dolorifick.*"—*Arbuthnot: On Air.*

dō'-lŏr-īte, *s.* [DOLERITE.]

dŏ-lō-rō'-sō, *adv.* [Ital.]

Music: In a plaintive, sorrowful style; with sadness.

dŏl'-ŏr-oŭs, *a.* [O. Fr. *doloureux;* Lat. *dolorosus,* from *dolor* = pain, grief.]

1. Full of pain or grief; sorrowful, dismal, doleful.

"You take me in too *dolorous* a sense:
I spake it you for your comfort."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iv. 2.

2. Expressive of pain, grief, or suffering.

"Fitting to his dolour *dolorous* discourses of their own and other folks' misfortunes."—*Sidney.*

3. Causing pain, grief, or suffering; painful.

"Their dispatch is quick, and less *dolorous* than the paw of the bear, or teeth of the lion."—*More: Antidote against Atheism.*

dŏl'-ŏr-oŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *dolorous; -ly.*] In a dolorous, dismal, sorrowful, or painful manner.

"It provoketh us also, with Christ and His apostles, *dolorously* to lament the sore decay of the wicked."—*Bale: On the Revelation* (1550), pt. i., L s h.

* **dŏl'-ŏr-oŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *dolorous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being dolorous; sorrowfulness, dismalness.

* **dō-lŏs'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Formed from Lat. *dolosus,* from *dolus* = fraud, trickery.] Deceitfulness. (*Ash.*)

dŏl'-oŭr, *s.* [Lat. *dolor* = pain, grief; *doleo* = to grieve.]

1. Grief, sorrow, lamentation.

"The graces for his merits due,
Being all to *dolours* turned."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 4.

2. Pain, suffering, pang.

"A mind fixed and bent upon somewhat that is good, doth avert the *dolours* of death."—*Bacon.*

¶ *Our Lady of Dolours:* In the Roman Catholic Church, the Virgin Mary, so called in allusion to the prophecy of Simeon (Luke ii. 35). In Christian art Our Lady of Dolours is represented with her heart pierced with seven swords, typical of the seven great dolours of her life.

* **dolpe,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The cavity of the head where the eye is fixed.

"Of his E *dolpe* the flowand blude and atir
He woesche away all with the salt watir."
Douglas: Virgil, 90, 45.

dŏl'-phĭn, * **dol-phyne,** *s.* [O. Fr. *daulphin;* Fr. *dauphin,* from Lat. *delphinus,* from Gr. δελφίς (*delphis*), genit. δέλφινος (*delphinos*) = a dolphin; Sp. *delfin;* Ital. *delfino;* Dut. *dolphin;* Ger. *delphin.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II. 10 (1) (*a*).

"The boats are darting o'er the curly bay,
And sporting *dolphins* bend them through the spray."
Byron: Corsair, iii. 18.

2. In the same sense as II. 10 (2).

* 3. The Dauphin of France. [DAUPHIN.]

"The title of *Dolphin* was purchased to the eldest sonne of the king of France, by Philip of Valoys, who began his raigne in France, anno 1328. Imbert, or Hubert, the last count of the province of Dolphine and Viennois, who was called the *Dolphin* of Viennois, being vexed, &c."—*Coryat,* vol. i., p. 45.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Astron.:* A constellation.

2. *Arch.:* An emblem of love or kindly feeling used as an ornament to coronas in churches.

3. *Entom.:* A name given by gardeners to insects which infest beans, &c.; the dolphin-fly.

4. *Her.:* This fish is borne as a charge in coats of arms, either as extended and naiant, or springing and tongued.

5. *Hydraul.:* The induction-pipe of a water-main, and its cover, placed at the source of supply.

6. *Nautical:*

(1) A bollard post on a quay to make hawsers fast to.

(2) An anchored spar with rings, serving as a mooring-buoy.

(3) A strap of plaited cordage acting as a preventer on a yard, to sustain it in case the slings are shot away.

7. *Ordnance:* One of the handles of an old-fashioned brass gun, nearly over the trunnions, and by which it is lifted.

* 8. *Numis.:* The denomination of a French gold coin, formerly current in Scotland, so called from having been first struck by Charles V., who bore the title of Dauphin of Vienne, in addition to that of the King of France.

"The crowne of France hauand a crownit flowrede-lice on ilk side of the scheild, that rinnis now in France for coursabill payment, and the *Dolphin* Crowne, ilk ane of thame hauand cours for vi s. viii d."—*Acts Jas. II.,* A. 1551, c. 34 (ed. 1566.)

* 9. *Old War:* A ponderous mass of metal let fall suddenly from the yard-arm of a vessel upon an enemy's ship.

10. *Zoology:*

(1) *Properly:*

(*a*) *Sing.:* The English name of the mammals ranked under the genus Delphinus. The best known species is the Common Dolphin (*Delphinus delphis*) to which the example in Byron, under I. 1, refers.

(*b*) *Pl.:* The family of Delphinidæ, of which Delphinus is the type, but which contains also the Porpoises (Phocænæ), and the Narwhal (Monodon). The word dolphin is used in this more extended sense in the name Gangetic Dolphin (*Platanista gangetica*).

(2) *Less properly:* The genus of fishes called Coryphæna, and specially the Dorado, *Coryphæna hippuris.* When the varied tints of morning or of evening are compared to the ever-changing but ever-beautiful tints of a dying dolphin, the reference is to the Dorado, and not to the mammal described under (1), (*a*).

"Parting day
Dies like the *dolphin,* whom each pang imbues
With a new colour as it gasps away."
Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 29.

¶ *Dolphin of the mast:*

Naut.: A particular kind of wreath, formed of plaited cordage, to be fastened occasionally round the masts as a support to the puddening, the use of which is to sustain the weight of the fore and main yards in case of the rigging or cleats by which those yards are suspended being shot away in time of battle.

dolphin flower, *s.*

Bot.: A book-name given by Withering to *Delphinium Consolida.* It is simply a translation of the generic name. (*Britten & Holland.*)

dolphin-fly, *s.*

Entom.: Aphis fabæ, an insect which infests and destroys the leaves of bean-plants. It is also called, from its colour, the Collier Aphis.

dolphin-like, *a.* Like a dolphin, which swims with its back above the surface.

"His delights
Were *dolphin-like;* they shewed his back above
The element they lived in."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, v. 2.

dolphin striker, *s.*

Naut.: A spar depending from the end of the bowsprit. It affords a strut for the martingales of the jib-boom and flying-jib-boom.

* **dŏl'-phĭn-ate,** *s.* [Eng. *dolphin; -ate.*] Dauphiny.

One Bruno first founded them in the *Dolphinate* in France, anno 1080."—*Fuller: Church History,* vi. 269.

* **dŏl'-phĭn-ĕt,** *s.* [A dimin. from *dolphin* (q.v.).] A female dolphin.

"The lion chose his mate, the turtle done
Her deare, the dolphin his owne *dolphinet.*"
Spenser: Colin Clout's come home again.

dŏlt, * **dult,** *s.* [An extension, with suffixed *-t,* of Mid. Eng. *dul* = dull; the suffixed *-t* being = *-d* = *-ed,* and *dolt* or *dult* standing for *dulled* = blunted. (*Skeat.*)] A stupid fellow, a blockhead, a numskull, a thickskull.

"O gull! O *dolt!*
As ignorant as dirt!"
Shakesp.: Othello, v. 2.

* **dŏlt,** *v.i.* [DOLT, *s.*] To waste time foolishly; to act as a dolt.

"In these trifles to have *dolted* so much."—*New Custom,* i. 2.

* **dŏlt'-ĭ-fў,** * **dŏlt'-ĕ-fў,** *v.t.* [Eng. *dolt,* and suff. *-fy,* from Lat. *jacio* (pass. *fio*) = to make.] To make doltish, dull, or stupid.

"In euerye wise *doltefied* with the dugges of the Devil's dounge bill."—*Aylmer: Harborough for Faithfull Subjects* (1559), sig. G 3.

dŏlt'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *dolt; -ish.*] Stupid, foolish, thickheaded.

"Dametas, the most arrant *doltish* clown that ever was without the privilege of a bauble."—*Sidney.*

dŏlt'-ĭsh-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *doltish; -ly.*] In a doltish, stupid, or foolish manner; like a dolt or blockhead.

dŏlt'-ĭsh-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *doltish; -ness.*] The actions, behaviour, or character of a dolt; stupidity, thickheadedness.

"I am in great hopes that the ministers will contrive, by their incomparable *doltishness,* their manifold blunders, and bad faith, to disgust the people."—*Southey: Letters,* iv. 237.

* **dolv-en,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [DELVE.]

* **dol-y,** * **dol-ye,** *a.* [Prob. from *dull* (q.v.).] Gloomy, dismal, cheerless.

"This *dolye* chaunce gald ns."
Stanyhurst: Virgil's Æneid ii. 431.

dŏm, *s.* [Lat. *dominus* = a master, a lord.]

I. A title given to ecclesiastical and monastic dignitaries. Benedictine and Carthusian monks are called Dom, whether they be priests or simply in minor orders. The title is assumed after profession.

2. The title given in Portugal and Brazil to a member of the upper classes.

-dŏm, *s.* [DOOM.] A termination used originally to denote jurisdiction, property, &c., as a kingdom, the jurisdiction or territory of a king; earldom, that of an earl, &c.; afterwards, and now, used to express simple condition, state, or quality.

"Kingdom, dukedom, earldom, meant originally the domain or property of the king, duke, or earl; and in a secondary sense *dom* was afterwards applied to express quality, state, condition, or property of another kind, as freedom."—*Whiter: Etym. Magn.,* p. 210.

* **dŏm'-a-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *domabilis,* from *domo* = to tame; Sp. *domable;* Ital. *domabile.*] That may or can be tamed; tameable.

* **dŏm'-a-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *domable; -ness.*] The quality or capability of being tamed.

* **dŏm'-ạge,** *s.* [Fr. *dommage.*] Damage, hurt, injury.

"What delight hath heaven
That lives unhurt itself, to suffer given
Up to all *domage* those poor few that strive
To imitate it." *Chapman: Odyssey,* xiii. 455-58.

dŏ-mān', *s.* [O. Fr. *domaine, demaine;* Fr. *domaine,* from Lat. *dominium* = a lordship, from *dominus* = a lord. *Domain* is a doublet of *demesne* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. Lordship, authority, jurisdiction, control.

2. The territory, district, or space over which authority, jurisdiction, or control is or may be exercised.

"A glittering ship, that hath the plain
Of ocean for her own *domain.*"
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, i.

3. An estate in land; landed property.

"Then he withdrew, in poverty and pain,
To this small farm, the last of his *domain.*"
Longfellow: Student's Tale.

4. A demesne; the land attached to a mansion of a lord.

"Their chiefs have seats in the legislature, wide *domains,* stately palaces."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xi.

II. *Law:* In the same sense as DEMESNE.

¶ *Right of eminent domain:* The paramount control or jurisdiction of the sovereign authority over all property within the state, by right of which it is entitled to appropriate by legal and constitutional means any part or parts necessary for the public good, due compensation being made for that which is taken.

* **dōm'-al,** *a.* [Formed as if from a Lat. *domalis,* from *domus* = a house.]

Astrol.: Pertaining to a house in astrology.

"Mars is now entering into the first house, and will shortly appear in all his *domal* dignities."—*Addison: Drummer.*

* **dŏ-mān'-ĭ-al,** *a.* [Eng. *domain; -ial.*] Pertaining to or connected with a domain.

"In all *domanial* and fiscal causes."—*Hallam.*

dŏm'-ba, *s.* [East Indian name.]

domba oil, *s.* A fragrant oil obtained from the seeds of *Calophyllum Inophyllum.* (*Treas. of Bot.*)

* **dombe,** *a.* [DUMB.]

dŏm-bē'y-a, *s.* [Named after M. J. *Dombey,* a French botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of trees or shrubs belonging to the order Bythneriaceæ. They are natives of the East Indies, Madagascar, Bourbon, and the Isle of France. In Madagascar the bark of *Dombeya spectabilis* is made into ropea.

dŏm-bē'y-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *dombey(a),* and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Bythneriaceæ, type Dombeya.

dōme, *s.* [Fr. *dôme,* from Ital. *duomo* = a dome, from Lat. *domus* = a house; Gr. δόμος (*domos*); Ger. *dom* = a cathedral.

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A house, a mansion, a building, a temple.

"Sleep frighted flies, and round the rocky *dome*
For entrance eager, howls the savage blast."
Thomson: Winter, 189, 190.

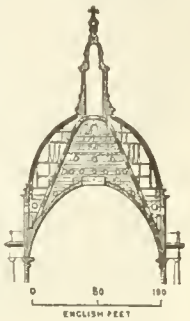
2. In the same sense as II.

"Above all happy hearths and homes,
On roofs of thatch, or golden *domes,*"
Longfellow: Golden Legend, iii.

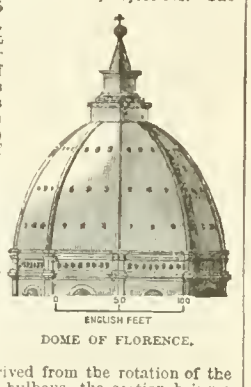
3. Any object, natural or artificial, resembling a dome in shape.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* A term applied to a covering of the whole or part of a building; the word *dome* is strictly applied to the external part of the spherical or polygonal roof, and cupola to the internal part. The dome or cupola is a roof, the base of which is a circle, an ellipsis, or a polygon, and its vertical section a curve line, concave towards the interior. Hence domes are called circular, elliptical, or polygonal, according to the figure of the base. The most usual form for a dome is the spherical, in which case its plan is a circle, and the section a segment of a circle. The top of a large dome is often finished with a lantern, which is supported by the framing of the dome. The interior and exterior forms of a dome are not often alike, and in the space between a staircase to the lantern is generally made. According to the space left between the external and internal domes, the framing must be designed. Sometimes the framing may be trussed with ties across the opening; but often the interior dome rises so high that ties cannot be inserted. Accordingly, the construction of domes may be divided into two cases—viz., domes with horizontal ties, and those not having such ties. The oldest dome on record is that of the Pantheon at Rome, which was erected under Augustus, and is still perfect; the largest is that of the Lutheran Church at Warsaw, the diameter of which is 200 ft. The dome of St. Sophia at Constantinople is an oblate semi-spheroid 104 ft. in diameter, 201 ft. high. It was built in the sixth century. The dome in the Duomo of Florence was built by Brunelleschi, in 1417. It is of brick, octagonal in plan, 139 ft. in diameter, and 310 ft. in height. The dome of St. Peter's, at Rome, was built at the close of the sixteenth century, from designs left by Michael Angelo. It is 139 ft. in diameter, 330 ft. high. The dome of St. Paul's, in London, by Sir Christopher Wren, is not masonry, but a shell inclosing the brick cone which supports the lantern. It is 112 ft. in diameter, 215 ft. high. The dome of the Capitol, Washington, is 287 ft. 11 in. above the base-line of the east front. The greatest diameter of the dome at the springing is 135 ft. 5 in. The weight of iron in the dome and tholus is 8,009,200 lbs. The rotunda is 95·5 ft. in diameter, and its height from the floor to the top of the canopy is 180·25ft. Domes are a common feature in the construction of Turkish and Arab buildings. The former are usually of a flattened, segmental character, being mostly derivatives of the dome of St. Sophia. The Arab domes are usually of the pointed form, such as are derived from the rotation of the Gothic arch, or bulbous, the section being a horse-shoe arch. A surbased or diminished dome is one that is segmental on its vertical section; a surmounted dome is one that is higher than the radius of its base. (*Weale, Gwilt,* &c.)



ST. PAUL'S DOME.



DOME OF FLORENCE.

2. *Chem.:* The upper part of a furnace, of the shape of a dome. [REVERBERATING-FURNACE.]

3. *Crystallog.:* A termination of a prism by two planes, meeting above in a horizontal edge, like the roof of a house.

4. *Steam-eng.:* The steam-chamber above some forms of boilers, as the locomotive. It frequently has an arched crown.

5. *Rail.:* The elevated upper section of a passenger-car projecting above the general level of the roof, forming a space for ventilation, light, and ornament.

dome-cover, *s.*

Steam-eng.: The brass or copper cover over the dome of a locomotive, which serves to prevent the radiation of heat.

dome-shaped, *a.* Resembling a dome or cupola in shape.

* **dôme,** *s.* [DOOM.]

* **dome-book, * dom-boc,** *s.* [DOOM-BOOK.]

dōmed, *a.* [Eng. *dom(e); -ed.*]

1. Furnished with a dome.

2. Shaped like a dome; dome-shaped.

"The males are brilliantly coloured, and the females obscure, and yet the latter hatch their eggs in *domed* nests."—*Darwin: Descent of Man* (1871), pt. ii., ch. xv.

dômeş'-dāy, *s. & a.* [DOOMSDAY.]

* **dômeş'-man,** *s.* [DOOMSMAN.]

dŏ-mĕs'-tĭc, * do-mes-tick, * do-mes-tyc, *a. & s.* [Fr. *domestique,* from Lat. *domesticus* = pertaining to a house or household; *domus* = a house; Ital., Sp., & Port. *domestico.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining to the house or home; relating to or connected with one's own family.

"The practical knowledge of the *domestick* duties is the principal glory of a woman."—*Richardson: Clarissa.*

2. Done or performed at home or in private; not public.

"*Domestic* charities."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. v.

3. Fond of or attached to home or home duties; domesticated.

"The faithful prudent husband is an honest, tractable, and *domestick* animal."—*Addison: Spectator.*

4. Domesticated, tamed, not wild; used to the society of man; kept for the use or companionship of man.

"The frequently abnormal character of our *domestic* races."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859), ch. i., p. 38.

5. Pertaining to a nation; not foreign, intestine.

"Holland he had delivered from foreign, and England from *domestic* foes."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xi.

6. Pertaining or relating to the home or internal management of a nation.

"A vigorous foreign policy . . . implied a conciliatory *domestic* policy."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. iv.

7. Made at home, that is, in one's house or country; not foreign made.

8. Employed or kept in a family; indoor: as, a *domestic* servant.

B. *As substantive:*

* 1. One who lives in the same house or family.

"A servant . . . lives as a kind of foreigner under the same roof: a *domestick,* and yet a stranger too."—*South: Sermons,* vol. ii., ser. 43.

2. (*Spec.*): One who lives with a family as a private servant.

"The master labours and leads an anxious life to secure plenty and ease to the *domestics.*"—*Knox: Duty of Servants,* ser. 16.

* 3. A native of the same country; a fellow-countryman.

"It had given your wonder cause to last
To see the vexed mistakes this summons wrought
In all my maimed *domesticks* by their haste."
Davenant: Gondibert, bk. i., ch. vi.

* 4. A family, a private house, or home, a domicile.

"I found myself so unfit for courts that I was resolved to pass the rest of my life in my own *domestick.*"—*Sir W. Temple: Memoirs,* p. 345.

* 5. A carriage for general use.

6. (*Pl.*): Articles of domestic or home manufacture, more especially bleached and unbleached, unprinted and undyed cotton cloths of the ordinary grades for common use. (This use is chiefly American.)

domestic architecture.

1. *Ancient Greek & Roman:* In general all the rooms were grouped on the ground floor, round an atrium or court, and a peristyle or hall, which two portions of the house had the most importance attached to them, because they constituted the favorite spot in summer on account of the breeze, and in winter on account of the sun. By this arrangement, as well as by the embellishment of the rooms, the ancient house is essentially different from that of the Middle Ages or of modern times: but particularly in this respect, that whereas in both the last descriptions of houses great stress is laid on the appearance of the front, that part of the building was hardly taken into consideration at all by the Romans, and their houses, except the open shops, generally presented a dead expanse of wall to the passer-by. An attempt was sometimes made in the cases of houses of persons of distinction, to give the entrance a more important appearance by the addition of a portico or vestibule, but a view into the street from the interior of the house, a point to which so much attention is paid nowadays, was never thought of: though in their villas windows were occasionally introduced in order to enjoy a beautiful view of landscape, mountains, or sea. Both the Roman and Greek houses consisted of two divisions, but the meaning and employment of these divisions did not coincide: for whereas in Greek houses the front part constituted the andronitis or men's apartments, in Roman houses it formed the public part of the building, in which clients used to wait upon their patron. The back part, on the contrary, was intended for the residence and real dwelling-rooms of the family; whilst in the Greek houses the back was the gynaikonitis, or

apartments for the women and domestics. The atrium, or court, formed the central part of the front of the house and the peristyle, or hall, the central part of the back, both being open to the air. Round these the rooms were grouped, and from these principally they derived their light. Behind the peristyle were the cubicula, or sleeping-rooms, and the triclinium, or dining-room, which was quite open to the peristyle. Of domestic habitations within towns during the Roman dominion in this country, we know but little. The method adopted appears to have been fully as substantial as that observed in Italy.

2. *Saxon:* From the Sagas, and other early records of the history and manners of the northern races, we find that the dwellings of their kings and chiefs in the countries adjacent to the Baltic consisted only of two apartments, and that sovereigns and their counsellors are described as sleeping in the same room. The habitations of the mass of the people were wooden huts, rarely containing more than one room, in the centre of which the fire was kindled. To this method there was nothing repugnant in the houses erected on the Roman plan which the Saxons found on their arrival. When a new building was erected, the Saxon thegne built it from the woods on his demesne by the labour of his bondmen. It was thatched with reeds or straw, or roofed with wooden shingles. It consisted of but one large apartment or "hall," which formed at night the sleeping room of the dependants, and a small adjoining apartment for the accommodation of the lord. Style there was none; the only difference between one house and another lay in the size or ground-plan. There were no chimneys, the fire being kindled in the middle of the hall, and the smoke finding its way out through an opening in the roof immediately above the hearth, or by the door, windows, or eaves.

3. *Norman:* The towns and ordinary houses of the Normans were entirely built of wood. Their castles, having but one destination, that of defence, aimed at nothing but strength in their plan or construction. The principal feature was always the keep or donjon, which contained the apartments of the lord of the castle, and was also meant to be the last refuge of the garrison if the outer works were forced. The keep was usually raised on an artificial mound, or placed on the edge of a precipice. The windows were few, and little more than chinks, unless very high up, or turned to the court. The door of entrance could only be reached by a staircase. Under the keep were usually vaults, or dungeons. The keep was enclosed in two courts surrounded by walls flanked with towers. The tower at the entrance was called the barbican, and served for an outwork and post of observation. The whole fortress was defended by a moat. (*Weale.*) [DONJON.]

4. *English:* Like the Saxons the Normans had built almost entirely in wood or timber frame-work, houses of stone being the exception. The troubled state of the country, however, led to the erection of numerous strong stone buildings or fortresses. Gradually, as civilization improved, the necessity for defence decreased, and the efforts of Edward I. to introduce and encourage the arts in England by bringing over choice workmen and artists from France led to a marked change in the style of architecture. Simultaneously with the rapid development of Ecclesiastical Architecture, similar progress was made in domestic buildings; not only were the halls enriched by the introduction of the new style of windows, with their tracery in geometrical forms, but the plans of the houses themselves were improved and enlarged, and the number of offices increased. This advance in domestic architecture continued during the reigns of the second and third Edwards, during which period the Decorated Style of architecture prevailed. [DECORATED.] This was followed by the Perpendicular Style, one admirably adapted for domestic buildings, though a decline from the perfection of that which preceded it. Many houses of the fourteenth century are of large extent and great magnificence, and testify to the wealth and prosperity of their owners. Examples are seen in the Bishops' palaces at Wells, Lincoln, St. David's, Southwell, and Norwich, and at Penshurst in Kent. The troubled state of the country in the middle of the fifteenth century led to a temporary resumption of the practice of fortifying buildings, but at the termination of the York and Lancaster Wars, the fortified style was gradually and finally abandoned in England. The Tudor Style, with its square mouldings over porches and doors, its richly decorated roofs, and heavy ornamentation, prevailed for nearly two hundred years. The ordinary dwelling-houses of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries are distinguished principally by their half-timber construction, the numerous gates, the broad low windows, divided by simple wooden or stone mullions, in the gable-ends, the ornamentation of the inclined sides of the gable-ends, and the plain or embattled parapets. This was followed in the seventeenth century by the "Queen Anne" Style, a combination of the Tudor and the Classical, of solid and heavy character.

5. *American:* The United States has no essentially characteristic architectural style. All of the various styles above indicated have been from time to time attempted in this country, from the Classic down to the modern British, which equally lacks distinctive character. The numerous great edifices erected in this country follow more ancient examples, with an occasional special feature. Despite this, however, the United States has the credit of having made the most magnificent architectural display the world has yet seen, in the grand group of buildings at the Columbian World's Fair, at Chicago. These were largely Classical in style, while the buildings of the San Francisco Mid-Winter Fair were Moorish. Domestic architecture in the United States has greatly improved of late years, and its future is promising.

domestic boiler, *s.* One for heating water on a somewhat large scale for the household. Such are made of sheet-metal, to set upon the top of a stove occupying two of the stove-holes; or, made of cast iron, they form reservoirs as a permanent attachment to the stove. [WASH-BOILER, RESERVOIR-STOVE.]

domestic economy, *s.* The science of the economical management of household affairs.

domestic medicine, *s.* The practice or use of medicine by unprofessional persons in their own households.

domestic-press, *s.* One for household use for pressing honey, lard, tallow, cheese, sausage, or fruit.

* **dŏ-mĕs'-tĭc-ăl,** *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *domestic; -al.*]

A. *As adj.:* The same as DOMESTIC, *a.* (q.v.)

B. *As substantive:*

1. One of the same family or natio

"Ther wer many his parentes and *domesticals* or householdes."—*Nicoll: Thucydides*, fol. 41.

2. A servant. (*Southwell: A Hundred Medit.*)

* **dŏ-mĕs'-tĭ-cal-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *domestical; -ly.*]

1. In relation to domestic or family matters.

2. In a domestic or homely manner; in privacy.

"He lived *domestically* as usual."—*Orrery: On Swift.*

3. Privately, not openly.

"Is it not a miracle, that so many of your priests should be very *domestically* and privily conversant with ladies, and yet none of all these be scorched?"—*Sheldon: Miracles of Antichrist* (1616), p. 135.

* **dŏ-mĕs'-tĭ-cant,** *a.* [Low Lat. *domesticans*, pt. par. of *domestico*, from Lat. *domesticus.*] Forming part of the same family; domesticated.

"The power was virtually residing and *domesticant* in the plurality of his assessors."—*Sir E. Dering: Speeches*, p. 71.

dŏ-mĕs'-tĭ-cāte, *v.t.* & *i.* [Low Lat. *domestico*, from Lat. *domesticus*; Fr. *domestiquer*; Ital. *domesticare*; Sp. *domesticar.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To accustom to live near houses; to make used to the society of man; to tame.

"But with *domesticated* sheep the presence or absence of horns is not a firmly-fixed character."—*Darwin: Descent of Man* (1871), pt. ii., ch. viii.

2. To make accustomed to a domestic life and the management of domestic affairs.

"A young girl should grow up to be *domesticated*."—*E. J. Worboise: Sissie*, ch. xxi.

3. To make used or accustomed; to familiarize.

"Having the entry into your house, and being half *domesticated* by their situation."—*Burke: Letter to a Member of the National Assembly.*

4. To introduce into cultivation in gardens, greenhouses, &c.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To live at home; to be domesticated.

"Some honest and tender-hearted man, whose love might induce him to *domesticate* with her."—*H Brooke: Fool of Quality*, i. 305.

dŏ-mĕs'-tĭ-cāt-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DOMESTICATE.]

dŏ-mĕs'-tĭ-cāt-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DOMESTICATE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of making domesticated; domestication.

dŏ-mĕs-tĭ-cā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *domesticat(e); -ion.*]

1. The act of making domesticated, or living much at home and in privacy.

2. The act of making accustomed to the society or presence of man; taming.

3. The act of bringing into cultivation from a wild state.

* **dŏ-mĕs'-tĭ-çīse,** *v.t.* [Eng. *domestic: -ise.*] To render domestic; to domesticate.

"That *domesticising* beverage."—*Southey: Doctor.*

* **dŏm-ĕs-tĭç'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Fr. *domesticité*, from Low Lat. *domesticitas*, from Lat. *domesticus* = domestic (q.v.).]

1. The state or condition of being domestic.

"There is more *domesticity* and real substantial happiness."—*Southey: Letters*, iv. 49.

2. A domestic or private matter, business, or habit.

"A glance into the *domesticities* again."—*Carlyle: Letters & Speeches of Cromwell*, iii. 187.

* **dŏ-mĕs'-tĭc-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *domestic; -ness.*] The state of being domestic. (*Ash.*)

dŏ-mĕs'-tĭcs, *s.* [DOMESTIC, B. 6.]

dŏm'-ĕtt, *s.* [Prob. from a proper name.]

Fabric: A plain cloth of open make, of which the warp is of cotton and the weft of wool. It is of a description of baize, and resembles a kind of white flannel made in Germany. It is manufactured both in white and black, the former of 28 inches in width, the latter of 36 inches, and there are forty-six yards in the piece. Both kinds are used as lining materials in articles of dress, and in America to line coffin caskets likewise.

dŏ-mēy'-kīte, *s.* [From the Chilian mineral ogist *Domeyko*, who described it, and Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A reniform and also massive or disseminated mineral, of a tin-white to steel-grey colour. Hardness, 3—3·5; sp. gr., 7—7·50; lustre metallic, but dull on exposure. It occurs in Chili, North America, &c. (*Davies.*)

* **dōm'-ĭc-ăl,** *a.* [Eng. *dom(e); -ical.*] Pertaining to a dome; shaped like a dome, dome-like.

"The lustre reflected from every part of the earth, and from the wide *domical* scoop above it."—*T. Hardy: Far from the Madding Crowd*, vol. ii., ch. vii., p. 86.

dŏm'-ĭ-çĭle, * **dŏm'-ĭ-çĭl,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *domicilium* = a house, a habitation, from *domus* = a house, and *cilium*, supposed to be connected with *celo* = to hide. (*Skeat.*)]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

* (1) A house.

"This famous *domicile* was brought with these appurtenances in one night from Nazareth."—*Brevint: Saul and Samuel at Endor*, p. 303.

(2) A residence, a place of abode, a home.

"When an alien has chosen his *domicil* in the seat of peace."—*Sir W. Jones: Comment. on the Sirájiyyah.*

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A seat, an abiding place.

* (2) A compartment, a part.

"One of the cells or *domicils* of the understanding which is memory."—*Bacon: On Learning*, bk. ii., ch. xii.

II. *Law:*

1. The place of residence of an individual or a family; the place where one habitually resides, and which he looks upon as his home, as distinguished from places where one resides temporarily or occasionally. Domicile is of three sorts: (1) *Domicile of origin or nativity*, which is that of the parents at the time of the birth; (2) *Domicile of choice*, which is that place in which a person voluntarily chooses as his residence and home; (3) *Domicile by operation of law*, as that of a wife acquired by marriage.

2. The length of time during which a party must have resided in a county in order to give jurisdiction in civil causes: as in Scotland, where a residence of forty days is necessary by the law.

dŏm'-ĭ-çīlo, *v.t.* [Fr. *domicilier;* Sp. *domiciliar.*] [DOMICILE, *s.*] To establish in a fixed place of residence; to provide with a domicile; to domiciliate.

"An Irishman by birth, but for many years *domiciled* in Denmark."—*Dr. Phillimore: Reports,* vol. ii., p. 332.

dŏm'-ĭ-çīled, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DOMICILE, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Having a domicile or fixed place of residence.

2. *Comm.:* Made payable at some specified house: said of loans, the interest coupons of which are payable at a certain house. The phrase is also used in reference to bills payable in a given country; as, bills *domiciled* in France, Germany, &c. (*Bithell.*)

dŏm'-ĭ-çĭl'-ĭ-ar-ў, *a.* [Fr. *domiciliaire,* from Low Lat. *domicilliarius,* from *domicilium.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Of or pertaining to one's domicile, house, or residence.

"*Domiciliary* rights of the citizen."—*Motley.* (*Webster.*)

2. *Law:* Made under authority at a private house, for the purpose of searching for suspected persons or things.

"It could be levied only by means of *domiciliary* visits."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. iii.

* **dŏm-ĭ-çĭl'-ĭ-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *domicili(um),* and Eng. suff. *-ate.*]

1. The same as DOMICILE (q.v.).

2. To domesticate.

"The propagation and nature, the life and service, of the *domiciliated* animals."—*Pownall: On Antiquities* (1782), p. 61.

* **dŏm-ĭ-çĭl'-ĭ-āt-ĕd,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [DOMICILIATE.]

* **dŏm-ĭ-çĭl'-ĭ-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *domiciliat(e); -ion.*] A permanent residence in a place; the occupation of a domicile.

* **dŏm-ĭ-çĭl'-ĭ-āt-ĭng,** *pr. par.* & *s.* [DOMICILIATE.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As substantive:*

1. The same as DOMICILING, *s.* (q.v.)

2. The act of making domestic or tame; domestication.

dŏm'-ĭ-çĭl-ĭng, *pr. par.* & *s.* [DOMICILE, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As subst.:* The establishing in, or occupation of, a domicile; domiciliation.

* **dŏm'-ĭ-cŭl-ture,** *s.* [Lat. *domus* = a house, and *cultura* = cultivation, culture (q.v.).] The management of domestic affairs; household management, domestic economy.

* **dŏm-ĭ-fī-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *domify* (2), v.; *-ation.*]

Astrol.: The astrological division of the heavens into twelve houses. (*Ash.*)

* **dŏm'-ĭ-fў** (1), *v.t.* [Low Lat. *domifico,* from Lat. *domo* = to tame, and *facio* (pass. *fio.*) = to make.] To tame.

* **dŏm'-ĭ-fў** (2), *v.t.* [Fr. *domifier,* from Lat. *domus* = a house, and *facio* (pass. *fio*) = to make.]

Astrol.: To divide, as the heavens, into twelve houses, by means of six great circles, called circles of position, in order to erect a scheme or horoscope.

dŏm'-ĭ-na, *s.* [Lat., fem. of *dominus* = a lord.]

Law: A title given to a lady who is a baroness in her own right.

* **dŏm'-ĭ-nançe,** * **dŏm'-ĭ-nan'-çў,** *s.* [Lat. *dominans,* pr. par. of *dominor* = to dominate (q.v.).] Predominance, superiority, power, authority, ascendency.

dŏm'-ĭ-nant, *a.* & *s.* [Fr., pr. par. of *dominer* = to dominate (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Ruling, governing, predominant; having the superiority or predominance.

"The caste now *dominant*."—*Macaulay: Hist Eng.,* ch. xii.

2. Followed by the prep. *over.*

"Those advantages that enabled their parents to become *dominant over* their compatriots."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (1859), ch. ii., p. 54

II. *Technically:*

1. *Music:* [DOMINANT CHORD].

2. *Scots Law:* [DOMINANT TENEMENT].

B. *As substantive:*

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who is in authority or power; a ruler, a superior.

2. *Music:*

(1) The name now given to the fifth note of the scale of any key, counting upwards. Thus G is the dominant in the key of C, F in that of B flat, and F sharp in that of B. It is so called because the key of a passage cannot be distinguished for certain unless some chord in it has this note for root; for which reason also it is called in German *der herrschende ton.* The dominant plays a most important part in cadences, in which it is indispensable that the key should be strongly marked; and it is therefore the point of rest in the imperfect cadence or half-close, and the point of departure to the tonic in the perfect cadence, or full close. It also marks the division of the scale into two parts: as in fugues, in which, if a subject commences with the tonic, its answer commences with the dominant, and *vice versâ.* In the sonata form it used to be almost invariable for the second subject to be in the key of the dominant, except when the movement was in a minor key, in which case it was optional for that part of the movement to be in the relative major. (*Grove.*)

(2) The reciting note of Gregorian chants. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

dominant-chord, *s.*

Mus.: A chord formed by grouping three tones rising by intervals of a third from the dominant. It is found almost invariably before the tonic chord which closes the perfect cadence.

dominant-tenement, *s.*

Scots Law: A tenement or subject in favour of which a servitude exists or is constituted over another tenement, called the servient (q.v.).

dŏm'-ĭ-nāte, *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *dominatus,* pa. par. of *dominor* = to be lord or master: *dominus* = a lord; Fr. *dominer;* Sp. *dominar;* Ital. *dominare.*]

I. *Trans.:* To predominate or prevail over; to rule, to regulate, to govern.

"We everywhere meet with Slavonian nations either dominant or *dominated*."—*Tooke.* (*Webster.*)

II. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To have authority or power.

"Bred up in a *dominating* family."—*Speed: Henry VII.,* bk. ix., ch. xx., § 33.

2. To predominate, to prevail.

"The system of Aristotle still *dominated* in the Universities."—*Hallam: Literature of Middle Ages,* pt. iii., ch. ii.

dŏm'-ĭ-nāt-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DOMINATE.]

dŏm'-ĭ-nāt-ĭng, *pr. par., a.,* & *s.* [DOMINATE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or condition of being dominant; domination.

dŏm-ĭ-nā'-tion, * **dom-ĭ-na-çi-on,** * **dom-y-na-ci-onn,** *s.* [Fr. *domination;* O. Fr. & Sp. *dominacion;* Port. *dominação;* Ital. *dominazione,* all from Lat. *dominatio,* from *dominatus,* pa. par. of *dominor* = to be lord or master.] [DOMINATE.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The exercise of power or authority; rule, government.

"The Irish who remained within the English pale were, one and all, hostile to the English *domination*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xvii.

2. Arbitrary or tyrannical exercise of power; tyranny.

"Ireland, cursed by the *domination* of race over race."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. i.

3. A ruling party; a party in authority or power.

"I would rather by far see it [the Constitution] resolved into any other form, than lost in that austere and insolent *domination* [the aristocracy]."—*Burke: Causes of Present Discontent.*

II. *Relig.* (*Pl.*): One of the supposed orders of angels.

"Thrones, *dominations,* princedoms, virtues, powers." *Milton: P. L.,* v. 601.

* **dŏm'-ĭ-nā-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *dominat(e); -ive.*]

1. Pertaining to government or ruling; governing, regulating.

"In wisdom and *dominative* virtue."—*Sir E. Sandys: State of Religion.*

2. Imperious, insolent, domineering, dictatorial.

* **dŏm'-ĭ-nā-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat.] A ruling or governing power; a presiding authority.

"A sign
Which shall control the elements, whereof
We are the *dominators*." *Byron: Manfred,* i. 1.

* **dŏm'-ĭ-nĕ,** *s.* [DOMINIE.]

dŏm-ĭ-neĕr', *v.i.* & *t.* [Fr. *dominer,* from Lat. *dominor* = to be lord or master, to dominate (q.v.).]

I. *Intransitive:*

1. To rule in an arrogant, insolent, and tyrannical manner; to tyrannize.

2. To act in an insolent, overbearing manner; to assume superiority over others; to bluster, to hector.

"To teach the people to cringe and the prince to *domineer*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xi.

3. To exercise sole control or authority.

"Alas! the endowment of immortal power
Is matched unequally with custom, time,
And *domineering* faculties of sense,
In all." *Wordsworth: Excursion,* bk. iv.

* **II.** *Trans.:* To rule, to govern, to assume or exercise power, authority, or control over.

"Each village-fable *domineers* in turn
His brain's distempered nerves."
Walpole: Mysterious Mother, ii. 2.

dŏm-ĭ-neĕr'ed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DOMINEER.]

dŏm-ĭ-neĕr'-ĭng, *pr. par., a.,* & *s.* [DOMINEER.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of behaving with insolence, arrogance, or bluster.

dŏm-ĭn'-ĭ-ca, *a.* [Lat. fem. of *dominicus* = pertaining to a lord or master; *dominus* = lord, master.]

¶ (1) *Dominica ad palmas:*

Eccles.: Palm Sunday (q.v.)

(2) *Dominica alba:*

Eccles.: Whitsunday (q.v.).

(3) *Dominica de Passione:*

Eccles.: Passion Sunday, the fifth Sunday in Lent.

(4) *Dominica dies:*

Eccles.: The Lord's Day, Sunday.

(5) *Dominica in albis:*

Eccles.: Low Sunday, the Sunday next after Easter Day; so called because on that day those who had been baptized on Easter Day put off their white garments.

dŏm-ĭn'-ĭ-cal, *a.* & *s.* [Low Lat. *dominicalis* = pertaining to the *dies dominica* = the Lord's Day, or Sunday.] [DOMINICA.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining to or denoting the Lord's Day or Sunday. [DOMINICAL LETTER.]

"The cycle of the moon serves to shew the *epacts,* and that of the sun the *dominical* letter, throughout all their variations."—*Holder: On Time.*

2. Pertaining or relating to our Lord: as, the *dominical* (or Lord's) prayer.

"The space betwixt this and Pentecost, and every *dominical* in the year."—*Hammond: Sermons,* ser. 9.

"Some words altered in the *dominical* gospels."—*Fuller.*

* **B.** *As substantive:*

1. The Lord's Day or Sunday.

2. The Lord's Prayer.

3. A kind of veil worn by women at the Holy Communion.

"We decree that euery woman when she dooth communicate haue her *dominical*."—*Jewell: Replie to M. Harding,* p. 73.

4. The Dominical letter (q.v.).

"My red *dominical*, my golden letter:
O, that your face were not so full of O's!"
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, v. 1.

5. The Lord's house, a church.

"Then began Christian Churches, Oratories, or *Dominicals* to outshine the temples of heathen gods."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church,* p. 351.

6. (*Pl.*): The scripture lessons appointed to be read on Sundays.

dominical-letter, *s.* Also called the Sunday letter. In the Calendar the first seven letters of the alphabet are applied to the days of the week, the letter A being always given to the first of January, whatever that day may be, and the others in succession to the following days. If the year consisted of 364 days, making an exact number of weeks, it is evident that no change would ever take

place in these letters: thus, supposing the first of January to be Sunday, all the Sundays would be represented by A, not only in that year, but in all succeeding years. There being, however, 365 days, the letter A is repeated for the 31st of December, and consequently the Sunday letter for the following year will be G, and in the third year F. If every year were common, the process would continue regularly, and a cycle of seven years would suffice to restore the same letters to the same days as before. But the intervention of a day in every bissextile or leap year occasions a variation in this respect. The bissextile year containing 366 days instead of 365, will throw the dominical letter of the following year back two letters; so that if the dominical letter at the beginning of any leap year be C, the dominical letter of the following year will be A, and not B. This alteration is not effected by dropping a letter altogether, but by changing the dominical letter at the end of February, where the intercalation of a day takes place. The following rule is given in the *Book of Common Prayer*, to find the Dominical or Sunday letter according to the calendar in the Prayer-book: "For the next century, that is, from the year 1800 till the year 1899 inclusive, add to the current year its fourth part, and then divide by 7; if there is no remainder, then A is the Sunday letter; if any number remaineth, then the letter corresponding to that number is the Sunday letter."

dŏm-ĭn'-ĭ-cạn, *a.* & *s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to St. Dominic, or the Dominicans.

B. *As substantive:*

Church History:

1. One of a religious order called in some places Prædicantes or Preaching Friars, and in France Jacobins, from their first convent in Paris being in the Rue St. Jaques. They took their ordinary name from their founder, Dominic de Guzman (afterwards canonized under the name of St. Dominic), a Spanish ecclesiastic, born in 1170 at Calahorza, in Old Castile. He was first canon and archdeacon of Osuma or Osma; he afterwards preached with great fervour and vehemence against the Albigenses in Languedoc, where he laid the first foundations of his order, the special purpose of which was to oppose the doctrines of the Albigenses. The new order was approved of in 1215 by Pope Innocent III., and confirmed in 1216 by a bull of Pope Honorius III., under the rule of St. Augustine, a rule to which they have adhered, although they subsequently adopted a white habit resembling that of the Carthusians, in place of their original black dress. They were under a vow of absolute poverty. In England they were called Black Friars, and in 1276 the Corporation of London gave them two streets near the Thames, where they erected a large convent, whence that part is still called Blackfriars. The Dominicans always took a principal part in the Inquisition, and St. Dominic is said to have been the first Inquisitor-General. He is represented with a sparrow by his side, and with a dog carrying a burning torch in his mouth. He died in 1221. The Dominicans were the chief supporters of the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception.

DOMINICAN.

2. One of an order of nuns founded by St. Dominic under the same rules as the friars, but devoted to industry.

3. One of an order of knights, also founded by St. Dominic, for the purpose of putting down heresy by force of arms.

¶ *Tertiaries of St. Dominic:* To the friars, nuns, and knights mentioned above, St. Dominic added, in 1221, the Tertiaries—persons who, without forsaking secular life or even the marriage-tie, connected themselves with the Order by undertaking certain obligations, such as to dress plainly, to live soberly, to carry no weapon of offence, and to perform stated devotions. Similar orders existed in connection with the Franciscans and the Premonstratensians. The members were entitled to be buried in the habit of the Order.

*** dŏm-ĭn'-ĭ-çĭde,** *s.* [Lat. *dominus* = a lord, a master, and *cædo* = to kill.]

1. The act of killing one's master.

2. One who kills his master.

dŏm'-ĭ-nie, *s.* [Lat. *domine*, voc. sing. of *dominus* = a lord, a master.] A pedagogue, a schoolmaster.

dŏ-mĭn'-ĭon (ion as ỳun), *do-min-i-oun, *s.* [Low Lat. *dominio*, from Lat. *dominium*, from *dominus* = a lord, a master; Ital. & Sp. *dominio*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Sovereign authority; lordship, supreme power or control.

"And a mighty king shall stand up, that shall rule with great *dominion*."—*Dan.* xi. 3.

2. The power or right of governing; control, rule, government.

"To have lordship or *dominioun*
In the bounds of this little toun."
Lydgate: Story of Thebes, pt. ii.

3. A power, right, or authority over to dispose of at pleasure; the uncontrolled right of possession or use.

"He could not have private *dominion* over that which was under the private *dominion* of another."—*Locke.*

4. A predominating power or influence; predominance, ascendency.

5. A district, region, or country under a certain government, or subject to the authority of a certain sovereign (generally in the plural).

"High as his topmost boughs to heaven ascend,
So low his roots to hell's *dominion* tend."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic ii. 401, 402.

* 6. The seat of government or authority.

"Judah was his sanctuary, Israel his *dominion*."—*Psalm* cxiv. 2.

II. *Script.:* The same as DOMINATION (q.v.).

"Whether they be thrones, or *dominions*, or principalities, or powers."—*Colossians* i. 16.

¶ (1) *Arms of Dominion:*

Her.: Arms of dominion are those belonging to kingdoms or states, and officially worn by those who are their *de facto* sovereigns (*Glossary of Heraldry.*)

(2) *Dominion of Canada:*

Geog.: A territory and government constituted by Act of Parliament on March 20, 1867, by the union of Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, to which, on July 1, 1873, was added Prince Edward's Island.

¶ For the difference between *dominion* and *territory*, see TERRITORY.]

Dominion-day, *s.* A Canadian National holiday (July 1) to commemorate the proclamation of the Dominion of Canada (July 1, 1867).

dŏ-mĭn'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat., from *dominus* = a lord, a master.]

Rom. Law: The right by which any one exercised control over property, and by which he was entitled to retain or alienate it at pleasure, as opposed to a mere life interest, or possessory or equitable right.

¶ (1) *Dominium directum:*

Feudal Law: The interest or superiority vested in the superior.

(2) *Dominium utile:*

Feudal Law: The interest or property vested in the vassal, as distinguished from that of the lord.

dŏm'-ĭ-nō, *s.* [Sp., originally = a dress worn by a master, from *domine* = a master, a teacher; Lat. *dominus* = a lord, a master; Ital. *domino*.]

I. *Ordinary Language.*

*1. A kind of hood worn by canons of a cathedral church.

*2. A hood or cape worn by priests when officiating in winter, to protect the head and face.

*3. A mourning-veil for women.

"*Domino*, a kind of hood or habit for the head, worn by canons; and hence also a fashion of vail used by some women that mourn."—*Ladies' Dictionary* (1694).

4. A masquerade-dress worn for disguise by ladies and gentlemen, and consisting of an ample cloak or mantle with wide sleeves and a hood removable at pleasure. It was usually

DOMINO.

of black silk, but sometimes of other colours and materials.

5. A kind of half-mask worn by ladies when travelling or promenading, at masquerades, &c., as a partial disguise for the features.

6. A person wearing a domino.

7. (*Pl.*): In the same sense as II.

II. *Games:*

1. (*Pl.*): A game played generally by two or four persons with twenty-eight oblong pieces of ivory or bone, or wood faced with ivory or bone, marked, after the manner of dice, on one side, which is divided in the middle by a transverse line, with all the possible combinations from double blank to double six. The game consists in matching the numbers on either of the ends of the pieces played with similar numbers from the pieces in the player's hand; the players "putting down" alternately. In some cases the dominoes are numbered up to double nine.

2. One of the pieces with which the game of dominoes is played.

3. When a player has matched all his pieces, he is said to be *domino*.

dŏm'-ĭ-nŭs, *s.* [Lat.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A title of respect formerly given to clergymen, lords of manors, &c.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:*

(1) In civil law, one who possesses anything by right.

(2) In feudal law, one who granted part of his estate to another to be enjoyed in fee.

2. *Univ.:* A student who has passed his final B.A. examination; usually written Ds.

3. *Eccles.:* In Roman Catholic seminaries, a student who has not yet received the tonsure.

*** dŏm'-ĭt-a-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *domito* = to tame.] Capable of being tamed.

"Animals more *domitable*, domestic, and subject to be governed."—*Sir M. Hale.*

dōm'-īte, *s.* [From the Puy-de-*Dôme* in Auvergne, France, where it is found, and Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: An earthy variety of trachyte, resembling a sandy chalk in its appearance, and gritty feeling. It is of a white or greyish-white colour.

*** don,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Do.]

dŏn, *s.* [Sp., from Lat. *dominus*.] [DAN.]

1. A title in Spain now given to all classes, but formerly restricted to the upper classes; sir, signior.

"He had a Spanish name, spoke Spanish, and affected the grave deportment of a Spanish *don*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

2. *Univ.:* A fellow of a college.

"The trio of undergraduates . . . passed others, who were evidently *dons*, without the slightest notice."—*Cuthbert Bede: Verdant Green*, pt. i., ch. viii.

3. A person of high position or importance; a leader, a chief.

"I see a great many of your brotherhood waiting to know what will befall their mighty *Don*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

4. One who assumes airs of great importance.

"For the great *dons* of wit—
Phœbus gives them full privilege alone
To damn all others, and cry up their own."
Dryden: Epilogue to Indian Emperor.

dŏn, *v.t.* [A contraction of *do on.*] [Do, *v.*] To put on, to invest with, to assume: the opposite to *doff* (q.v.).

dŏn'-ą, *s.* [Donna.]

* **dŏn'-ą-blĕ,** *a.* [Lat. *donabilis*, from *dono* = to give, to present.] That may or can be given.

dŏn-ą-car'-ğŷr-īte, *s.* [Gr. δόναξ (*donax*), genit. δόνακος (*donakos*) = a reed; ἄργυρος (*argurus*) = white metal . . . silver, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: The same as Freieslebenite (q.v.).

* **dŏn'-ą-çīto,** *s.* [Lat. *donax* (genit. *donac(is)* (q.v.)., and suff. *-ite* (*Palæont.*) (q.v.).]

Palæont.: A fossil Donax. If clearly identified as of that genus, it is now simply called Donax.

* **don-a-ker,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A cattle-stealer. [Dunaker.]

* **dŏn'-ą-rў,** *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *donarium* = (1) the place in a temple where presents to the gods were kept; a treasury-chamber; (2) an offering to the gods; *donum* = a gift; *dona* = to give as a present.]

A. *As subst.:* Anything given or offered for sacred purposes; a votive offering.

"Candles and other *donaries* to the Virgin Mary."—*Taylor. Dissuasive from Popery*, pt. ii., bk. i.

B. *As adj.:* Given or offered for sacred purposes; votive, dedicated.

* **dŏn'-ăt,** * **dŏn'-ĕt,** *s.* [From *Ælius Donatus*, a celebrated grammarian, born *c.* A.D. 333. He was the preceptor of St. Jerome, and wrote commentaries on Virgil and Terence, and a work upon grammar, which long enjoyed great celebrity.]

1. A grammar.

"As the common *donet* berith himsilfe towards the full kunnyng of Latyn, so this booke for Goddis lawes: therefore this booke may be conveniently called the *donet* or key to the Cristen Religioun."—*Pecock: Repressor* (Introd.).

2. A primer, or introduction to any subject, art, profession, or science.

"Thaune drowe I me amonge draperes my *donet* to lerne." *P. Plowman*, bk. v. 209.

* **dŏn'-ą-tą-rў,** *s.* [Eng. *donat(e)*; *-ary.*] The same as Donatory (q.v).

† **dō-nāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *donatus*, pa. par. of *dono* = to give as a present; *donum* = a gift.] To give as a donation; to contribute, to subscribe. (*American.*)

* **dō'-ną-tĭf,** * **do-na-tife,** *a.* [Donative.]

dō-nā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *donatio*, from *donatus*, pa. par. of *dono* = to give as a present; Fr. *donation*; Sp. *donacion*; Ital. *donazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of giving, bestowing, or granting; a gift, a grant.

"It was wise nature's end in the *donation*,
To be his evidence now."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 5.

2. That which is given or bestowed gratuitously; a gift.

"A contract of true love to celebrate;
And some *donation* freely to estate
On the bless'd lovers." *Shakesp.: Tempest*, iv. 1.

3. *Spec.:* A charitable gift, benefaction, or contribution.

"Voluntary *donations* to the charity-box."—*Anecdotes of Bp. Watson*, ii. 113.

II. *Law:* The act or contract by which any thing, or the use of and right to it, is transferred as a free gift to any person or corporation; a deed of gift. Two things are required to make a donation valid: (1) that there is legal capacity in the donor to give, and in the donee to receive, and (2) that there is consent, delivery, and acceptance.

¶ *Donation mortis causa:*

Law: When a person in his last sickness, apprehending his dissolution near, delivers or causes to be delivered to another the possession of any personal goods, under which have been included bonds, and bills drawn by the deceased upon his banker, to keep in case of his decease, such delivery is said to be a *donation mortis causa*. This gift, if the donor dies, needs not the assent of his executor; yet it shall not prevail against creditors, and is accompanied with this implied trust, that, if the donor lives, the property thereof shall revert to himself, being only given in contemplation of death, or *mortis causa*. (*Blackstone.*)

donation party, *s.* A party or number of persons assembling at the house of one person, as of the parish clergyman, each bringing a present.

¶ For the difference between *donation* and *gift*, see Gift.

Dŏn'-ą-tĭsm, *s.* [Low Lat. *Donatismus*; Fr. *Donatisme.*]

Ch. Hist.: The doctrines or principles of the Donatists (q.v.).

Dŏn'-ą-tĭst, *s.* [Low Lat. *Donatista*; Fr. *Donatiste.*]

Ch. Hist.: One of a sect of schismatics in Africa, the followers of Donatus, bishop of Casæ Nigræ, in Numidia. The sect arose in A.D. 311, when Cæcilianus was elected bishop of Carthage, and consecrated by the African bishops alone, without the concurrence of those of Numidia. The people, resenting this, refused to acknowledge Cæcilianus, and set up Majorinus, who was then consecrated by Donatus. The Donatists held that Christ, though of the same substance with the Father, yet was less than the Father: they also denied the infallibility of the Church, which they said had fallen away in many particulars. They were condemned in a council held at Rome in A.D. 313, also in another at Arles in the following year; and a third time, in A.D. 316, at Milan, before Constantine the Great. At the end of the fourth century they had a large number of churches, but soon after began to decline, owing to a schism amongst themselves, occasioned by the election of two bishops in the room of Parmenian, the successor of Donatus, and also through the zealous opposition of St. Augustine, bishop of Hippo. They were finally suppressed in the sixth century by Pope Gregory the Great.

dŏn-ą-tĭs'-tĭc, dŏn-ą-tĭs'-tĭ-cal, *a.* [Eng. *donatist*; *-ic*; *-ical.*] Pertaining to Donatism or the Donatists.

dŏn'-ą-tĭve, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *donatif*; from Lat. *donativum* = a present, a largess, from *donatus*, pa. par. of *dono* = to give as a present; Ital. & Sp. *donativo.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A gift, a present, a largess, a gratuity.

"The three Lords took down with them thirty-seven thousand pounds in coin, which they were to distribute as a *donative* among the sailors."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

2. *Canon Law:* A benefice merely given and collated by the patron to a man without either presentation to the ordinary, or institution by the ordinary, or induction by his orders.

"Never did steeple carry double truer;
His is the *donative* and mine the cure."
Cleveland.

B. *As adj.:* Vested or vesting by donation; as, a *donative* advowson.

dō-nā'-tŏr, *s.* [Lat.]

Law: A donor.

dŏn'-ą-tŏr-ў, dŏn'-ą-tąr-ў, *s.* [Eng. *donator*; *-y.*]

Scots Law: One to whom escheated property is made over on certain conditions.

* **dō-nâught** (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *do*, and *naught.*] [Donnat.] A good-for-nothing, idle fellow.

"Crafty and proud *donaughts*."—*Granger: On Ecclesiastes* (1621), p. 243.

dō'-năx, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. = (1) a reed, (2) a kind of shell-fish.]

1. *Bot.: Arundo Donax*, a strong-growing, cane-like grass, resembling the bamboo in habit, but only averaging eight to ten feet in height. It is a native of the south of Europe and Palestine. Its stems are used for many domestic purposes, such as walking-sticks, measuring-rods, and musical pipes; pan-pipes are made of them. (*Smith.*)

2. *Zool.:* A genus of lamellibranchiate mollusces belonging to the family Tellinidæ. The shell is wedge-shaped and striated, the front rounded and produced, posterior side short. It commences in the Eocene Tertiary, and is represented by numerous species at the present day.

dŏne, *various parts of v.* & *interj.* [Do.]

A. *As parts of a verb.*

* **I.** *As the third pers. pl. pres. indic.* (for *doen*).

* **II.** *As infinitive:*

"With me ne hadde he neuer to *done*."
Seuyn Sages, 452.

III. *As pa. par. & particip. adj.*

1. *As pa. par.* (In senses corresponding to those of the verb.)

2. *As adjective:*

(1) *Lit.:* Performed, executed, acted, carried out, completed.

(2) *Figuratively:*

(*a*) Cheated, baffled, defeated, over-reached.

(*b*) Exhausted, done up.

"The Holland fleet, who tired and *done*."
Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, lxx

B. *As interj.:* Used to express agreement to a proposal made: as, in accepting a wager, or a bargain offered, the person accepting says, *Done*: that is, agreed, accepted; I agree or I accept.

"'Twas *done* and *done*; and the fox, by consent, was to be the judge."—*L'Estrange: Fables.*

¶ (1) *Done brown* (From meat being roasted till quite done): Cheated or over-reached thoroughly.

(2) *Done for:*

(*a*) Ruined, killed.

(*b*) Exhausted, done up.

"She is rather *done for*, this morning."—*Miss Austen: Persuasion*, ch. xxiii.

(3) *Done up:* Thoroughly exhausted, worn out or exhausted from any cause.

dŏne, *a.* [Fr. *donné* = given, pa. par. of *donner* = to give; Lat. *dono.*]

Law: Given, issued, given out to the public; a term used at the conclusion of formal documents, showing the date at which they were officially approved and became valid. [Given.]

dō-neē', *s.* [Lat. *don(o)* = to give as a present, and Eng. suff. *-ee* (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The person to whom anything is given or any grant made.

"There is an errour all over; but whether are most to blame, you may judge between the donor and the *donee*."—*Sir M. Sandys: Essays* (1634), p. 217.

2. *Law:* The person to whom lands or tenements are given or granted.

"Touching the parties unto deeds and charters, we are to consider as well the donors and granters, as the *donees* or grantees."—*Spelman.*

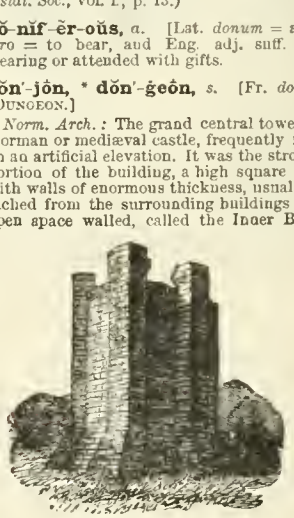
* **dŏn'-ĕt,** *s.* [Donat.]

dō'-neў, dō-nĭ', *s.* [A native word.] A native vessel in use on the Coromandel coast of the Northern parts of Ceylon. It is of an ark-like form, about seventy feet long, twenty broad, and twelve deep, with a flat bottom or keel portion, which at the broadest place is seven feet, and at the fore and aft points, ten inches. There is one mast and a lug sail. The draught of water when the vessel is empty is but four feet, and when loaded, nine. The Doni can venture to sea only in the fine season. (*Edye: Journ. Roy. Asiat. Soc.*, vol. i., p. 13.)

* **dō-nĭf'-ĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *donum* = a gift, *fero* = to bear, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Bearing or attended with gifts.

† **dŏn'-jŏn,** * **dŏn'-ğeŏn,** *s.* [Fr. *donjon.*] [Dungeon.]

Norm. Arch.: The grand central tower of a Norman or mediæval castle, frequently raised on an artificial elevation. It was the strongest portion of the building, a high square tower with walls of enormous thickness, usually detached from the surrounding buildings by an open space walled, called the Inner Bailey,



Donjon.

and another beyond called the Outer Bailey. Here, in case of the outward defences being gained, the garrison retreated to make their

last stood. The donjon contained the great hall, and principal rooms of state for solemn occasions, and also the prison of the fortress; from which last circumstance we derive the modern and restricted use of the word dungeon. Examples are seen in the White Tower, in the Tower of London, Rochester Castle, and the Castle at Newcastle. It was also called the Donjon-keep. [KEEP; DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE.]

"Then, one by one, was heard to fall
The tower, the *donjon-keep*, the hall."
Scott: Rokeby, v. 37.

* **dŏńk,** *a.* & *s.* [DANK.]

A. *As adj.:* Damp, moist, dank.

"The dolly dikis war al *donk* and wate."
Douglas: Virgil, 201, 1.

B. *As subst.:* Daiopness, moisture, dankness.

"Bedowin in *donkis* depe was euery sike."
Douglas: Virgil, 201, 10.

dŏń'-kĕy, *s.* [A word of doubtful origin, but probably a double dimin. from *dun* (from the colour) by the addition of the diminutival suffixes *-k* (= *-ick* or *-ock*) and *-y*. (*Skeat.*)] [DUN.]

1. *Lit.:* An ass (q.v.).

2. *Fig.:* A person destitute of sense; a stupid, silly, or foolish person; an ass, a blockhead.

donkey-engine, *s.*

Steam-engine: An anxiliary engine for working the feed-pump, hoisting in freight, &c.: work unconnected with the propelling engines, and which may thus proceed when the main engines are stopped.

donkey-man, *s.*

1. One who drives or keeps a donkey for hire.

2. One who works at a donkey-pump.

donkey-pump, *s.* A steam-pump for feeding steam-engine boilers; frequently used for pumping in water during the cessation from working of the principal engine. It is used as a substitute for the feed-pump portion of the large engine; also used in breweries, distilleries, gas-works, tanneries, and chemical works. Some pumps are mounted on legs, others are adapted to be bolted to a post or wall. (*Knight.*)

* **dŏń'-kĕy-drōme,** *s.* [Formed from Eng. *donkey*, in imitation of *hippodrome* (q.v.).] A course for a donkey-race.

"Left sprawling in the dust of the *donkey-drome*."—*Savage: R. Medlicott*, bk. i., ch. v. (*Davies.*)

* **dŏńk'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *donk*; *-ish.*] Rather damp, moist, or dank.

dŏn'-na, *s.* [Sp. and Ital., from *don* (q.v.), from Lat. *domina*, fem. of *dominus.*] A lady.

¶ *Prima donna:* The first or leading female singer in an opera, &c.

dŏn'-nar, *v.t.* [Prob. connected with Dan. *dundre*, Sw. *dundra* = to make a loud noise, to thunder.] To stupefy.

"Tis no' the damaged heady gear
That *donnar*, dase, or daver."
A. Douglas: Poems, p. 141.

dŏn'-nard, dŏn'-nĕrt, *a.* [DONNAT.] Grossly stupid; stunned; in dotage.

"'Ye *donnard* auld deevil,' answered his guest."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. ii.

dŏn'-nart-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *donnart*; *-ness.*] Stupidity.

dŏn'-nat, dŏn'-nŏt, *s.* [A contraction of *do naught.*] An idle, good-for-nothing fellow.

"The worst *donnot* of them can look out for their turn."—*Scott: Heart of Midlothian.*

* **donne,** * **don,** *a.* [DUN.]

* **donne,** *v.t.* [DO.]

dŏnned (1), *pa. par.* or *a.* [DON, *v.*]

dŏnned (2), *a.* [Etym. doubtful.] Fond, greatly attached. (*Scotch.*)

dŏn'-nĕrt, *a.* [DONNARD.]

* **dŏn'-nĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *don*; *-ish.*] Of or pertaining to a don; learned.

"Unless a man . . . can write *donnish* books."—*G. Eliot: Daniel Deronda*, ch. xvi.

† **dŏn'-nĭşm,** *s.* [Eng. *don*; *-ism.*] The assumption of airs of great importance; self-importance; conceit. (*University slang.*)

dō'-nŏr, *s.* [Lat. *don(o)* = to give as a present; Eng. suff. *-or.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who gives, bestows, or grants anything gratuitously.

"Litters thick besiege the *donor's* gate,
And begging lords and teeming ladies wait
The promised dole." *Dryden: Juvenal*, sat. i.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:* One who grants an estate to another.

* 2. *Eccl.:* A term of the middle ages, applied to the giver and founder of a work of art for religious purposes—viz., the giver of a church picture, statue, or painted window, &c.; the founder of a church or an altar. (*Fairholt.*)

Dŏn'-ō-vạn, *s.* [Proper name.]

Donovan's solution, *s.*

Pharm.: A pale greenish liquid, having no odour and a styptic taste; it is a mixture containing red iodide of mercury and teriodide of arsenic. It is used in skin diseases.

* **dō-nŏth'-ĭng-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *do*; *nothing*; *-ness.*] Idleness, indolence, laziness.

"A situation of similar affluence and *donothingness*."
Miss Austen: Mansfield Park, ch. xxxviii.

dŏn'-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *don*; *-ship.*] The quality of a don or gentleman of rank; a title given to gentlemen under the degree of baron.

"To torture
Your *donship* for a day or two."
Beaum. & Flet.: The Chances, v. 1.

dŏn'-sĭe, don-cie, don-sy, *a.* & *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Affectedly neat and trim, implying the idea of self-importance; frequently applied to one small in size.

"She was a *donsie* wife and clean
Without debate."
Ramsay: Poems, i. 228.

2. Used obliquely, to signify pettish, testy.

3. Saucy; malapert.

4. Restive; unmanageable; as applied to a horse.

"Tho' ye was tricky, slee, an' funnie,
Ye ne'er was *donsie*."
Burns: To his Auld Mare.

5. Heavy; severe; applied to strokes.

6. Unlucky, ill-fated in regard to accidents or moral conduct.

"Their *donsie* tricks, their black mistakes,
Their failings and mischances."
Burns: Address to the Unco Guid.

7. Dull, dreary, stupid.

"Has thou with Rosecrucians wandert,
Or thro' some *doncie* desart dandert?"
Ramsay: Poems, ii. 334. (*Jamieson.*)

B. *As subst.:* A stupid, lubberly fellow.

* **dŏn'-zel,** * **don-sel,** *s.* [Ital. *donzello*; Sp. *doncel*; O. F. *donzel*, from Lat. *doncellus, dominicellus*, dimin. of Lat. *dominus* = a lord, a master.] A young gentleman following arms but not yet knighted; a young squire or attendant; a page.

"He is esquire to a knight-errant, *donzel* to the damsels."—*Butler: Characters.*

dôo, *s.* [DOVE.] (*Scotch.*)

dôo'-ăb, *s.* [DOAB.]

dôob, *s.* [Various Hindoo languages.] An Indian name for *Cynodon doctylon*, the Creeping Dog's-tooth grass, which is used as fodder. [CYNODON, DOORBA.]

dôo'-dĭ-ạ, *s.* [Named after Mr. S. Doody, a London botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of exotic Asplenieæ (Polypodioid Ferns).

dôo'-dle, *s.* [Prob. a corruption of *dawdle* q.v.).] A lazy, idle trifler.

dôo'-dle, dou-dle, *v.t.* [Prob. a corruption of *dawdle* (q.v).]

1. To dawdle.

"I have an auld wife to my mither,
Will *doudle* it on her knee."
Herd: Coll., ii. 203.

2. To play the bagpipe.

dôo'-dle-săck, *s.* [Ger. *dudelsack.*]

Music.: The bagpipe.

dôof, dooffe, *s.* [DUFF.]

1. A blow with a softish body, as with a peat, cloth, book, &c.

"They had gotten some sair *doofs*. They had been terribly paikit and daddit wi' something."—*Brownie of Bodsbeck*, i. 135.

2. A hollow-sounding fall, like that of a loaded sack coming to the ground.

"Boddin that I wad coup, that I nauchtna gie a *dooffe*, I hurklit hitherlye down."—*Hogg: Winter Tales*, ii. 41.

dôok, dóuk, *v.i.* & *t.* [DUCK, *v.*] (*Scotch.*)

dôok (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. A wooden plug or block inserted in a brick or stone wall for the subsequent attachment of the finishing pieces.

2. The same as DOOL (3), *s.* (q.v.)

dôok (2), *s.* [DUCK, *s.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of dipping, ducking, or bathing; a bath.

2. *Min.:* The same as *dip-working* (q.v.).

dôok'-ĕt, dôu'-cạt, *s.* [Scot. *doo, dou* = a dove, and *cat, ket* = cote.] A dove-cot, a pigeon-house.

"And for the moor-fowl, or the grey fowl, they lie as thick as doos in a *dooket*."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxii.

dôoks, *s. pl.* [DOOK (1), *s.*]

* **dôol** (1), * **doole,** *s.* [DOLE (1), *s.*]

"Now, will ye pledge me, gif ye please
I hae a sonsy *dool* o' cheese."
Picken: Poems (1788), p. 42.

dôol (2), *s.* [DOLE (2), *s.*] Sorrow.

¶ *To sing dool:* To lament, to mourn.

"Let him draw near;
And owre this grassy heap sing *dool*."
Burns: A Bard's Epitaph.

dool-like, *a.* Having the appearance of sorrow; doleful.

"Tears of poor and friendless Zion, now going *dool-like* in sackcloth."—*Rutherford: Letters*, i. 63.

dôol (3), *s.* [Ger. *dol, dolle.*] An iron spike for keeping the joints of boards together in laying a floor.

* **dôol'-fûl,** *a.* [DOLEFUL.]

dôo'-lĭe, *s.* [Prob. connected with *devil.*] A spectre, a hobgoblin, a bugbear, a scarecrow.

dôom, *v.t.* [Essentially the same word as *deem* (q.v.).] [DOOM, *s.*]

* 1. To judge, to sit in judgment upon.

"No sooner did thy dear and only Son
Perceive Thee purposed not to *doom* frail man
So strictly, but much more to pity inclined."
Milton: P. L., iii., 402-4.

* 2. To judge, to decide, to determine.

"Nobly *doomed*." *Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, v. 5.

3. To sentence, to adjudge, to condemn to any punishment.

"Round in his urn the blended balls he rolls,
Absolves the just, and *dooms* the guilty souls."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid vi. 585, 586.

4. With the penalty or punishment expressed.

"We shall not be *doomed* to death or life according to the hectoring spirits of the world."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

5. To destine; to ordain or fix the fate or destiny of irrevocably.

"He finds his fellow guilty of a skin
Not coloured like his own; and having power
T' enforce the wrong, for such a worthy cause
Dooms and devotes him as his lawful prey."
Cowper: Task, ii. 12-15.

* 6. To ordain, fix, or decree as a penalty or punishment; to pass sentence of.

"Have I a tongue to *doom* my brother's death?"
Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 1.

* 7. To allot as a penalty or punishment.

"The prince will *doom* thee death."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, iii. 1.

8. To assess or tax by estimate at discretion. (*American.*)

dôom, * **dom,** * **dome,** *s.* [A.S. *dóm*; cogn. with O. H. Ger. *tuom*; Goth. *doms*; Icel. *dómo*; Sw. and Dan. *dom*, all = judgment; Gr. θέμις (*themis*) = law, from a root *dha* = to place, Sanac. *dhâ.* (*Skeat.*)] [DEEM, -DOM.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A judicial passing of sentence or judgment (not necessarily of condemnation).

"Adjudged to death and hell
By *doom* severe." *Milton: P. L.*, iii. 233, 234.

2. *Specif.:* The great day of judgment.

"The cited dead
Of all past ages, to the general *doom*
Shall hasten." *Milton: P. L.*, iii. 327-29.

* 3. The right, power, authority, or duty of sitting in judgment.

"For nather the fadir jugith ony man, but hath youun ech *doom* to the Sone."—*Wyclife: John* v.

4. A sentence or judgment passed, generally evil or adverse.

"In the great day, wherein the secrets of all hearts shall be laid open, no one shall be made to answer for what he knows nothing of; but shall receive his *doom*, his conscience accusing or excusing him."—*Locke.*

* 5. The infliction or carrying out of a sentence or punishment.

"Therefore to me their *doom* he hath assigned;
That they may have their wish, to try with me
In battle which the stronger proves."
Milton: P. L., vi. 617-19.

6. Fate, destiny; generally evil or adverse.

"Their *doom* would be fixed if a courtier should be called to the chair."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

7. Ruin, destruction, fate, perdition.

"Talk not of ruling in this dolorous gloom,
Nor think vain words (the cheif) can ease my *doom*."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xi. 595, 596.

* 8 An opinion.

"I am his trewest man, as to my *dome*."
Chaucer: Assembly of Foules, 479.

* 9. Disposition, control.

"To at that weore at his *dome*." *Alisaunder*, 2,606.

II. *Arch.:* The old name for the Last Judgment, which impressive subject was usually painted over the chancel arch in parochial churches. Dooms were executed in distemper, and are of very constant occurrence. One of the finest at present existing in England is in the Church of the Holy Trinity, in Coventry. In the reign of Edward VI. these representations were effaced, or washed over, as superstitious. (*Fairholt.*)

¶ For the difference between *doom* and *destiny*, see DESTINY.

* ¶ *Falsing a doom:*

Old Scots Law: An appeal to a higher court against a doom, in the sense of a judicial decision alleged to be false or unjust. Appeal in such cases remains in Scotland, being now to the Court of Session, and thence again to the House of Lords, but in such cases the term "falsing a doom" is no longer employed.

***doom-book, *dom-boc,** *s.* The book of laws, and national and local customs and usages, compiled under the direction of King Alfred. It is now lost.

***doom-house, *dome-howse,** *s.* [A.S. *dómhús.*] A court or hall of justice.

"*Dome-house. Pretorium.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

*** doom-place, * dom-place,** *s.* A market, a market-place.

"He disputide in the synagoge . . and in the chepinge or *domplace*."—*Wycliffe: Deedis*, xvii. 17.

***doom-settle, *dom-seotle,** *s.* [A.S. *dómsetl.*] A judgment seat.

"Biulore the reue as he set on his *domseotle*."—*St. Juliana*, p. 55.

*** doom-stool, * dom-stol,** *s.* [A.S. *dómstóll.*] A seat of justice, a judgment seat.

"Let skille sitten ase demare upon the *domstol*."—*Ancren Riwle*, p. 306.

dooms-day, *s. & a.* [DOOMSDAY.]

*** dooms-man, * domes-man,** *s.* [DOOMSMAN.]

dôom (2), *s.* [DOUM.]

doom-palm, *s.* [DOUM-PALM.]

*** dôom, * doum,** *a.* [DUMB.]

dôom'-ăġe, *s.* [Eng. *doom; -age.*] A penalty or fine for neglect. (*American*, esp. in New Hampshire.)

dôomed, *pa. par. & a.* [DOOM, *v.*]

dôom'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *doom; -er.*] One who judges, decides, or fixes the doom or destiny.

"Among the *doomers* of the prisoner's life and death."—*Lytton.*

*** dôom-fûl,** *a.* [Eng. *doom; -ful(l).*] Full of or causing doom or destruction.

"By th' infectious slime that *doomful* deluge left,
Nature herself has since of purity been reft."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 9.

dôom'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DOOM, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of judging, sentencing or condemning; condemnation.

dôoms, *adv.* [Apparently a corruption of *damned*, influenced by *doom* (q.v.).] Very, exceedingly.

"Our powny reists a bit, and its *dooms* aweer to the road."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xv.

dôoms'-dăy, * domos-dai, * domes-day, * domos-dei, * domes-deio, * doms-day, *s. & a.* [A.S. *dómes dæg* = the day of judgment; Icel. *dómsdagr, domadagr*; O. Frs. *domesdei.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* The great day of judgment.

"Then is *dooms-day* near."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, ii. 2.

* 2. *Fig.:* The day of death; the end, the destruction.

"*Doomsday* is near; die all, die merrily."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry IV.*, iv. 1.

¶ *To take doomsday* seems to mean to fix doomsday as the time for payment.

"And sometimes he may do me more good here in the city by a free word of his mouth, than if he had paid me half in hand, and *took doomsday* for the other."—*The Puritan*, ii. 621. (Suppl. to Shakesp.)

B. *As adj.:* See the compound.

doomsday-book, domesday-book.

A book compiled by order of William the Conqueror, containing a register or survey of the lands in England, from which judgment was given as to the value, tenures, and services of each holding. It was commenced about the year 1084, and finished in 1086. Its compilation was determined upon at Gloucester by William the Conqueror, in council, in order that he might know what was due to him, in the way of tax, from his subjects, and that each at the same time might know what he had to pay. It was compiled as much for their protection as for the benefit of the sovereign. The nobility and people had been grievously distressed at the time, by the king bringing over large numbers of French and Bretons, and quartering them on his subjects, "each according to the measure of his land," for the purpose of resisting the invasion of Cnut, King of Denmark, which was apprehended. The commissioners appointed to make the survey were to inquire the name of each place; who held it in the time of King Edward the Confessor; the present possessor; how many hides were in the manor; how many ploughs were in demesne; how many homagers; how many villeins; how many cottars; how many serving men; how many free tenants; how many tenants in soccage; how much wood, meadow, and pasture; the number of mills and fish-ponds; what had been added or taken away from the place; what was the gross value in the time of Edward the Confessor; the present value; and how much each freeman or soc-man had, and whether any advance could be made in the value. So minute was the survey, that the writer of the contemporary portion of the Saxon Chronicle records, with some asperity: "So very narrowly he caused it to be traced out, that there was not a single hide, nor one virgate of land, nor even, it is shame to tell, though it seemed to him no shame to do, an ox, nor a cow, nor a swine was left, that was not set down."

Domesday Survey is in two parts or volumes. The first, in folio, consisting of 382 leaves, contains the counties of Bedford, Berks, Bucks, Cambridge, Chester and Lancaster, Cornwall, Derby, Devon, Dorset, Gloucester, Hants, Hereford, Herts, Huntingdon, Kent, Leicester and Rutland, Lincoln, Middlesex, Northampton, Nottingham, Oxford, Salop, Somerset, Stafford, Surrey, Sussex, Warwick, Wilts, Worcester, and York. The second volume, in quarto, consisting of 450 leaves, contains the counties of Essex, Norfolk, and Suffolk.

For some reason left unexplained, many parts were left unsurveyed; Northumberland, Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Durham, are not described in the survey; nor does Lancashire appear under its proper name; but Furness, and the northern part of Lancashire, as the south of Westmoreland, with a part of Cumberland, are included within the West Riding of Yorkshire. That part of Lancashire which lies between the Ribble and Mersey, and which at the time of the survey comprehended 688 manors, is joined to Cheshire. Part of Rutland is described in the counties of Northampton and Lincoln.

Domesday Book was printed *verbatim et literatim* during the last century, in consequence of an address of the House of Lords to King George III. in 1767. It was not, however, commenced until 1773, and was completed early in 1783. In 1860, Her Majesty's Government, with the concurrence of the Master of the Rolls, determined to apply the art of photozincography to the production of a facsimile of Domesday Book, under the superintendence of Colonel Sir Henry James, R.E., Director of the Ordnance Survey, Southampton. The facsimile was completed in 1863. (*Report of Ordnance Survey.*)

The Domesday Survey continued to be the basis of assessment for taxes until 1522, when a more accurate survey was taken, called by the people the New Doomsday Book.

¶ Stow says that the name was derived from Domus Dei, because the book was deposited in a part of Winchester Cathedral so called, but it is more probable that it is connected with doom in the sense of judgment.

*** dôoms'-măn, * domes-man, * doms-man, * dom-ys man,** *s.* [Eng. *doom*, and *man.*] A judge, an umpire.

"Thay wald fayne fle
Or hide tham fra that *domesman* sight."
Hampole: Pricke of Conscience, 5,060.

*** dôom'-stẽr, dẽmp'-stẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *doom; -ster.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A judge; one who pronounces the doom or sentence.

"The law shall never be my *doomster*, by Christ's grace."—*Rutherford: Letters*, pt. i., lett. 195.

2. *Scots Law:* The name given to a public official, who also, in most cases, held the office of public executioner. In a case of capital punishment he repeated the sentence in court, after it had been pronounced by the judge and recorded by the clerk, adding the words: "And this I pronounce for doom," by which it became legalized.

"'And this,' said the *Doomster*, aggravating his harsh voice, 'I pronounce for doom.'"—*Scott: Heart of Midlothian*, ch. xxiv.

dôon, doun, *adv.* [DOWN.] Down.

"The puir Colonel bought a new ane just the day before they marched, and I winna let them tak that ane *doun*, but just to brush it like day myself."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. lxiii.

dôon (1), *s.* [Cingalese.]

Bot.: A Cingalese name for *Doona zeylanica*, a large tree of the Dipterocarpaceæ family, native of Ceylon; the timber is much esteemed for building purposes. A resin exudes from the trunk resembling dammar, which is mixed with paddy-husks, and used for burning in lamps. (*Smith.*)

dôon (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful; probably connected with *down*, s. (q.v.).]

1. A place or green used for play.

2. The goal in a game.

"Fra *doon* to *doon* shoot forth the pennystane."
Davidson: Seasons, p. 87.

*** dôon** (1), *v.* [DO.]

dôon (2), *v.t.* [DOWN, *adv. & prep.*] To upset, to overturn, to throw over; as in wrestling. (*Scotch.*)

dôon, *adv.* [DOOM, *s.*] Very, exceedingly. (*Scotch.*)

doon'-ga, *s.* [A native word.] A kind of canoe made of a single piece of wood, and used by the natives in navigating the delta of the Ganges for the purpose of obtaining salt.

door, * dor, * dore, * dur, * dure, * durre, *s.* [A.S. *duru*, cogn. with Dut. *deur*; Dan. *dör*; Sw. *dörr*; Icel. *dyrr*; Goth. *daur*; O. H. Ger. *thor, thür*; Lat. (pl.) *fores*; Gr. *θύρα* (*thura*); Sanse. *dvára, dvár.* (*Skeat.*)]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) An opening in a wall for a passage-way; the means of entrance into a building, room, or passage.

"Some to hors ran in haste.
Doors and windows barred fast."
Richard Cœur de Lion, 1,933.

(2) A frame of wood or metal, closing such opening or entrance, and constructed to swing on hinges. [II.]

"With his ax he smot right tho
Dores, barres and iron chains."
Richard Cœur de Lion, 2,210.

(3) Used for a house, or room: as, He lives next *door* to me.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) The entrance, portal, or beginning.

"Buds, that yet the blast of Eurus fear,
Stand at the *door* of life, and doubt to clothe the year."
Dryden: Flower and Leaf, 8, 9.

(2) A passage, avenue, or means of approach or access.

"I am the *door*."—*John* x. 9.

II. *Carp.:* A wooden or metal, or partly wood and partly metal frame, constructed so as to open and shut on hinges and close the

entrance to a building, room, &c. The doors of ancient Egypt and contemporary nations swung upon vertical pintles which projected from the top and bottom of the door into sockets in the lintel and threshold respectively. The commonest form of door had the pintle in the middle of the width, so that, as it opened, a way was afforded on each side of it for ingress or egress. The doors of the oracle of Solomon's Temple were of olive-wood, and were "a fifth part of the wall." As the width of the house was 20 cubits, the doorway was was about 6½ feet wide. The door was double. The outer door of the temple was of fir, and hung upon olive-wood posts. The doorway was about eight feet wide, and the double doors had each two leaves. In a six-panel door the rail next to the top rail is called the frieze-rail. A panel wider than its height is a lying-panel; if of equal height and width, a square panel; if its height be greater than its width, a standing panel. A *double-door* consists of two pairs of folding-doors, hung on the angles of the apertures and opening toward the reveals against which they are hung. *Folding-doors* are two doors hung on opposite corners of the aperture in the same plane, so that the styles meet in the centre when closed. *Double-margin doors* are made in imitation of folding doors, the middle style being made double with an intervening bead. *Sliding-doors* are an improvement on folding; they slip into grooves in the partition. A *proper-ledged door* is one made of boards placed side by side with battens called ledges at the back. With a diagonal piece at the back, in addition, it is said to be framed and ledged. (*Knight.*)

¶ (1) *In or within doors:* Within or inside the house.

"How now! rain *within doors*, and none abroad?" *Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, iv. 5.

* (2) *Out of door, out of doors:*

(*a*) *Lit.:* Outside the house, abroad.

"Jumping out of bed, and running *out of doors*."—*Farmer: Demoniacs of the New Testament*, ch. ii., § 3.

(*b*) *Fig.:* Quite or entirely sent away, dismissed, or done away with.

"His imaginary title of fatherhood is *out of doors*, and Cain is no prince over his brother."—*Locke.*

(3) *Next door to:* Approaching closely to or bordering upon.

"A seditious word leads to a broil, and a riot unpunished is but *next door* to a tumult."—*L'Estrange.*

(4) *To lie* or *be at one's door:* To be imputable or chargeable to.

"In any of which parts if I have failed, the fault lies wholly *at my door*."—*Dryden: Dufresnoy.* (Pref.)

(5) *To be put to the door:* To be ruined. (*Scotch.*)

(6) *To take the door on one's back:* To pack off; to be gone. (*Scotch.*)

"Stop the mill, Sauners Paton, and come out, and *tak the door on your back*."—*R. Gilhaize*, ii. 813.

door-alarm, *s.* A device attached to a door to give an audible notice when the door is opened or tampered with. [Burglar-alaam.]

door-bell, *s.* A bell attached to a door or door-post, or hung by a handle exposed outside of the door.

door-case, *s.* The frame of a door in which it swings and fits.

"The making of frames for *doorcases* is the framing of two pieces of wood athwart two other pieces."—*Mozon.*

door-fastener, *s.* A portable contrivance for fastening a door. It usually consists of a piece jammed in between the door and the casing, having spurs which catch in the latter and a turn-button which engages against the door. Sometimes it is a toggle-strut which thrusts against the door and the floor.

door-frame, *s.*

Carpentry:

1. The structure in which the panels are fitted. It is composed of: The stiles, or upright pieces at the sides; the munnions, or central upright pieces; the bottom rail, the lock or central rail, and the top-rail.

2. The case into which the door is fitted.

door-keeper, *s.* A porter, an usher; one who keeps the entrance to a building, house, &c.

"The salary of the *doorkeeper* of the Excise-office had been, by a scandalous job, raised to five hundred a year. It ought to have been reduced to fifty."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

door-knob, *s.* The bulb or handle on the spindle of a door-lock. It is made of metal, glass, porcelain, or clay of various colours. Ingenuity is employed in devising means of attaching the knob to its shank, and the latter to the spindle. With glass knobs the shank of thin iron may be passed into the congealing glass in the mould. With clay and porcelain the heat of baking is too great, and the shanks are fastened to the knobs by cement or fusible metal. (*Knight.*)

door-latch, *s.* A latch or apparatus for shutting and opening a door. [Door-lock.]

"*Door-latch* and tinkling staples ring." *Scott: William & Helen.*

door-lock, *s.* A door-fastening whose bolt is retracted by a key; differing from a latch or catch, in which the bolt is worked by the knob or handle.

* **door-man,** *s.* A door-keeper.

door-mat, *s.* A texture for wiping the feet; made of tussocks of hemp, flax, or jute woven or tied into a fabric; also made of sedge, straw, rushes, or other common material.

door-nail, * **dore-nail,** * **dor-nayl,** *s.* The plug, plate, or knob on which a door-knocker strikes.

"He bar him to the arthe as ded as *dor-nayl*." *William of Palerne*, 3,395.

* **door-particulars,** *s.pl.* Home affairs, private concerns.

"These domestic *door-particulars* are not the question here."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, v. 1. (*Quarto.*)

* **door-pin,** * **dure-pin,** *s.* A bolt or bar of a door.

"Rymenhild undede the *durepin*
Of the hous ther heo was in."
King Horn, 973.

door-plate, *s.* A metal plate on a door on which are inscribed the name, profession, or business of the resident.

door-post, *s.* The jamb or side-piece in a doorway to which the door is hung.

"And they shall take of the blood, and strike it on the two side posts and on the upper *door-post* of the houses, wherein they shall eat it."—*Exod.* xii. 7.

door-roller, *s.* A suspension device for a sliding-door, in which the roller of the door-hanger runs on a track-plate or rod. Used for doors of barns, warehouses, luggage-vans, &c. (*Knight.*)

door-sill, *s.* The threshold.

"'I hope,' said I, 'the villain I would kill
Has slipped beneath the door and the *door-sill*.'"
Cowper: Colubriad.

door-spring, *s.* A spring attached to or bearing against a door, so as to automatically close it. Of this nature are the elastic bands of vulcanized rubber, which reach between the top of the door and the lintel, being extended by the opening of the door, and, by contraction, closing it.

door-stane, *s.* [Door-stone.]

door-stead, *s.* The entrance of, or the parts about a door; a doorway.

"Did nobody clog up the king's *door-stead* more than I, there would be room for all honest men."—*Warburton to Hurd: Letters*, L, 191.

door-step, *s.* A step leading up to a door; a door-stone.

"Many a farewell word and sweet good night on the *door-step*." *Longfellow: Evangeline*, i. 3.

door-stone, door-stane, *s.* The threshold, the doorstep.

"But he'll no hear o' gauging ower the *door-stane*."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xvi.

door-stop, *s.*

Carp.: A knob or block on a skirting-board or floor, against which the door shuts. The object is to hold the door open or to catch it when opened clear back, and prevent the door-knob from bruising the wall. Also a pad or strip on a door-case, against which the door shuts, to prevent slamming.

door-strip, *s.* A strip attached near the lower edge of a door, to shut down tightly upon the threshold beneath, when the door is closed. [Weather-strip.]

* **door-tree,** * **dore-tre,** * **dore-tree,** * **dure-tree,** *s.* A doorpost.

"Havelok lifte up the *dore-tre*
And at a dint he slow hem thre."
Havelok, 1,806.

* **door-ward, * dore-ward, * dure-ward, * dure-weard,** *s.* A door-keeper.

"He bed thene *dure-ward* lete in his ivere."—*O. Eng. Miscellany*, p. 43.

* **door-warder, * doore-warder,** *s.* A door-ward, a door-keeper.

"Dure-weard. A *doore-warder*, a doore-keeper, a porter."—*Verstegan: Restitution of Decayed Intelligence*, ch. vi.

door-way, *s.* [Doorway.]

doôr'-dą, doôr'-wą, dûr'-vą, *s.* [Various Indian languages.]

Bot.: The name in India for *Cynodon dactylon*, a creeping-rooted perennial low grass, its flowers being digitate in spikes. It is a native of this country, but rare. In many countries it occupies large areas. In India it abounds in the Sunderbunds. When its leaves dry up in the sun, its roots form a never-failing supply for feeding horses in Calcutta, and a cooling drink is said to be made from them. (*Smith.*) [Cynodon, Dodr.]

Doôr'-gą, Doôr'-gąh, Dûr'-ga, *s.* [Bengalee, &c., from Sanscrit. Properly the appellation of a giant slain by Doorga, to whom, consequently, his name was transferred. Some suppose that in its wider meaning it implies that which is difficult of approach, inaccessible, impenetrable, or unattainable; or it may be from the Sanscrit particle *dur* = difficult, troublesome, and *gam* = to be known, implying that this goddess is to be known only by laborious and severe austerities; or it may be from *dur* = bad, vile, ill, and *gai* = to sing, Doorga being extolled in the hymns and songs of the wicked.]

Hindoo Mythol.: The principal wife, as well as the mother, of Siva, one of the gods belonging to the Hindoo triad. The name Doorga is her appropriate appellation in Bengal, but in Southern and Western India she is generally Purwutee, or Parvati. Her great exploit in slaying the giant Doorga has already been mentioned. [Etymol.] In an encounter with another monster of the same kind, Mahisha, she was equally victorious. How great her services were on this occasion will be obvious when it is mentioned that the giant had overcome the gods in war, and reduced them to such a state of indigence that they were wandering about the earth like common beggars. For the form in which she is represented, see Doorga Poojah. Doorga has other names. One is Bhagabati. As the consort of Siva, when the latter is represented as Kala, she is called Kalee, or Kâli (q.v.). (*Madras Christian Instructor*, vol. i. (1843).

doorga poojah, *s.* [Bengalee, from Sanscrit, *doorga* (q.v.), and *poojah*, *pûjâ* = worship.]

Hindoo Festivals: The worship of Doorga, and the festival at which that worship chiefly takes place. It is said that when instituted by King Surat it was held in spring; now it is celebrated in autumn. According to the Rev. A. F. Lacroix, of Calcutta, the image of the goddess is usually made of clay, in the shape of a female with ten arms. In one of her right hands is a spear, with which she is piercing the giant Mahisha; with one of the left she holds the tail of a serpent, and the hair of the giant, whose breast the serpent is biting. The other hands are all filled with various implements of war. Against her right leg leans a lion, and against her left the giant mentioned above. Her sons, Kartikeya and Ganesa, with several goddesses, are often placed by the side of the image.

doôr'-ĭ-ąh, *s.* [Various Indian languages.] A cotton cloth made in India.

* **doôr'-ĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *door*; *-ing.*] A door with all its appendages, posts, frame, &c.

"He reports of a whirlpool, between the Rost Islands and Lofoot, called Malestrand; which is heard to make so terrible a noise as shakes the *doorings* of houses in those islands ten miles off."—*Milton: Hist. Moscovia*, ch. v.

doôr'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *door*; *-less.*] Deprived of or without a door.

"*Doorless* is that house,
And dark it is within."
Longfellow: The Grave.

doôr'-wāy, *s.* [Eng. *door*; *-way.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The entrance way or passage into a building, house, or room.

2. *Arch.:* In the architecture of the middle ages, doorways are striking and important

features, exhibiting, in the character of the mouldings and ornaments, the style and period of the edifice. The doorways gave scope to the richest embellishment, and are frequently adorned with sculptures, sometimes representing saints, at others grotesque forms, which are introduced either in the tympanum in relief, or independently between the shafts. Symbolical, historical, and astronomical representations are also met with. Thus the signs of the zodiac and calendars often occur on the pilasters of the doors, the latter marking the months of the year by representing the proper employment for different trades in each month.

doorway-plane, *s.*

Arch.: The space included between the intrados of a large archway and the actual door of entrance.

***dŏp** (1), *v.t.* [Dip, *v.*]

***dŏp** (2), *v.t.* [A contraction of *do up.*] [Dup.] To put or place on.

dŏp, dŏpp (1), *s.* [Dop (2), *v.*]

Diamond-cutting: The copper cup in which a diamond is soldered when it is to be polished upon an iron lap or skive charged with diamond-powder. [Diamond-cutting.]

***dŏp** (2), *s.* [Dop (1), *v.*] A bow, a curtsy. (*Ben Jonson: Cynthia's Revels*, iv. 2.)

dōpe, *s.*

1. Any semi-fluid eatable.

2. Any pasty lubricant; *spec.*, a preparation of pitch, tallow, &c., which, applied to the bottom of shoes, enables the wearer to glide lightly over snow. (*Scientific American.*)

3. Any material used to absorb a lubricant, &c., as cotton-waste, sand, and the like.

4. Opium prepared for smoking. (*Slang.*)

dŏp'-plĕr-īte, *s.* [Named after B. Doppler, who was the first to bring them to notice, and Eng., &c. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Mineralogy:

1. An amorphous mineral occurring in elastic or partly jelly-like masses. Found in peat-beds in Styria and Switzerland. Hardness, 0·5; sp. gr. 1·089; after drying, hardness, 2—2·5; sp. gr. 1·466. When fresh, brownish-black, with a dull-brown streak and greasy subvitreous lustre. Insoluble in alcohol or ether. (*Dana.*)

2. A variety of Hircite; greyish, earthy, and plastic in the fingers when fresh. Contains much less water than 1, and burns with a bright flame and intense heat. (*Dana.*)

dŏ'-quĕt (qu as k), *s.* [Docket.]

dor (1), **dorr** (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful, but probably connected with *dor* (2), *s.*]

1. A trick, a joke.

"I will never beare this
Never endure this *dor.*"
Beaum. & Flet.: Woman Pleased, iii. 1.

2. A mock imprecation.

"The *dor* on Plutarch and Seneca! I hate it"—*Ben Jonson: Epicœne*, ii. 2.

¶ *To give one the dor:* To cheat, to trick, to make a fool of.

dor (2), **dorr** (2), *s.* [From the noise made by the insect.]

Entomology:

1. A species of Beetle, *Geotrupes stercorarius*, belonging to the family Geotrupidæ, or Earth-borers. It is of a glossy violet, black, or deep greenish-black. The club of the antennæ is yellowish, the elytra smooth, but slightly punctated, as is the thorax. It may often be seen flying about in the summer evenings. Its size and weight render it very unwieldy on the wing, so that it has but little power of guiding itself, and apparently none of checking its course quickly, for it strikes against all kinds of objects, but without suffering any damage.

2. The Cock-chafer (q.v.).

dor-beetle, dorr-beetle, *s.* [Dor (2), *s.*, 1.]

dor-fly, *s.* [Dor (2), *s.*, 1.]

dor-hawk, dorr-hawk, *s.* *Caprimulgus europæus*, the Nightjar or Goat-sucker.

"The *dor-hawk*, solitary bird."
Wordsworth: Wagoner, c. i.

***dor, *dorr,** *v.t.* [Dor (1), *s.*] To cheat, to trick, to humbug, to hoax, to perplex, to puzzle.

"When we are so easily *dorred* and amated with every sophisme."—*Hales: Remains*, ser. 2.

¶ *To dor the dottrell:* To cheat or humbug a simpleton.

"This sport called *dorring the dottrell.*"—*Ben Jonson: Bartholomew Fair*, iv. 1.

dŏ ra'-dō, *s.* [Sp. = gilt, from *dorar* = to gild; Lat. *deauro*, from *aurum* = gold.] [El Dorado.]

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.:* A rich man.

"A troop of these ignorant *Doradoes.*"—*Browne: Religio Medici*, pt. ii., § 1.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Astron.:* The Sword-fish, a constellation in the southern hemisphere. It is also called Xiphias.

2. *Ichthy.:* A species of fish of the genus Coryphæna, *C. hippurus.* [Coryphæna, Dolphin II. 10 (2).]

Dor'-cas, *s.* [Gr.] The name of a woman "full of good works and almsdeeds which she did," mentioned in Acts ix. 36–41.

Dorcas-society, *s.* A society or association of ladies for making and supplying clothes to the poor, either gratuitously, or at a nominal charge.

dor-ca-thĕr'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. δορκάς (*dorkas*) = an antelope, a gazelle, and θηρίον (*thērion*) = a wild beast.]

Palæont.: An extinct genus of Cervidæ, found in Miocene strata.

dŏr'-ēe, dŏr'-ў, *s.* [Fr. *dorée* = golden, gilt.]

Ichthy.: A popular name for *Zeus Faber*, an acanthopterygious fish, the typical one of the

Dorée.

family Zeidæ. It is found at times on the British coasts, and is much esteemed for eating. It is very commonly called John Dory, wrongly taken to be a corruption of the French *Jaune dorée* = a golden yellow.

dŏr-ē'-mą, *s.* Gr. = a gift, in allusion to the product of the plant.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, belonging to order Umbelliferæ. *Dorema ammoniacum*, a Persian plant, yields gum ammoniac.

Dŏr'-ĭ-ąn, *a. & s.* [Lat. *Dorius.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Doris or its inhabitants; Doric.

B. *As subst.:* An inhabitant of Doris, a country in Greece, south of Thessaly; also a colony of Dorians in Asia Minor.

Dorian mode (or mood), Doric mood, *s.*

Music: The first of the authentic church tones or modes, from D to D, with its dominant A. It resembles the key of D minor, but with B♮ and no C♯. It is characterized by its severe tone, and is especially suited for religious or warlike music. Many of the old German chorals are written in this mode. (*Milton: P.L.*, i. 550.) [Greek music, Plain song.]

Dŏr'-ĭc, *Dŏr'-ĭck, *a. & s.* [Lat. *Doricus.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Geog.:* Of or pertaining to Doris or its inhabitants; Dorian.

2. *Music:* Pertaining to the Dorian mode (q.v.).

"One delights in the Ionick; the other altogether in the *Dorick.*"—*Howell: Instruct. For. Trav.*, p. 73.

3. *Arch.:* [Doric order.]

B. *As substantive:*

1. The language or dialect spoken by the Dorians. [Doric dialect.]

2. Any broad, hard dialect: especially applied to the Scottish.

Doric dialect, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* The dialect spoken by the natives of Doris in Greece. It was broad and hard.

2. *Fig.:* Any broad and hard dialect: as the Scottish.

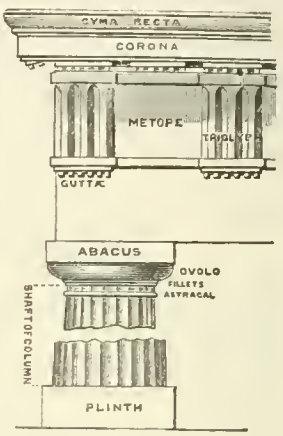
Doric mode, *s.*

Music: [Dorian mode.]

Doric order, *s.*

Architecture:

1. *Grecian Doric:* the earliest and most simple form of columnar edifice. The Doric column was first adapted to edifices having the proportions, strength, and beauty of the body of a man. The trunks of trees probably suggested the first idea of columns, but in the Doric style the proportions of a man appear



Doric Column.

to have been adopted. A man was found to be six times the length of his foot, hence the plain Doric columns were made six diameters in height. The Greeks composed their beautiful temples upon this idea: their simplicity and harmony are remarkable—simplicity in the long unbroken lines which bound their forms, and the breadth and boldness of every part; harmony in the evident fitness of every part to the rest.

2. *Roman Doric:* An imitation of the Grecian, but in some of the best examples, the column is eight times the diameter in height; the shaft is quite plain except fillets above and below with escape and corvetto, and it diminishes one-fifth of its diameter. The capital is four-sevenths of a diameter high, and is composed of a torus which forms the hypotrachelium, and with the necking occupies one-third of the whole height; three deep fillets with a quarter round moulding are intended to represent the ovula and annulets of the Greek capital. The Doric order, says Palladio, was invented by the Dorians and named from them, being a Grecian people which dwelt in Asia. If Doric columns are made alone without pilasters, they ought to be seven and a half or eight diameters high. The intercolumns are to be little less than three diameters of the columns; and this Vitruvius calls Diastylos.

The ancients employed the Doric in temples dedicated to Minerva, to Mars, and to Hercules, whose grave and manly dispositions suited well with the character of this order. Serlio says it is proper for churches dedicated to Jesus Christ, to St. Paul, St. Peter, or any saints remarkable for their fortitude in exposing their lives and suffering for the Christian faith. The height of the Doric column, including its capital and base, is sixteen modules; and the height of the entablature, four modules; the latter of which being divided into eight parts, two of them are given to the architrave, three to the frieze, and the remaining three to the cornice. Vitruvius himself

makes the Doric column in porticoes higher by half a diameter than in temples; and modern architects have, on some occasions, followed his example. In private houses, therefore, it may be $16\frac{1}{2}$, $16\frac{1}{4}$, or $16\frac{5}{8}$ modules high; in interior decorations, even seventeen modules, and sometimes perhaps a trifle more; which increase in the height may be added entirely to the shaft, as in the Tuscan order, without changing either the base or capital. The entablature, too, may remain unaltered in all the aforesaid cases; for it will be sufficiently bold without alteration. In some of the ancient temples the Doric column is executed without a base. (*Weale.*)

Dŏr'-ĭ-çĭşm, Dŏr'-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *Doric; -ism;* Gr. ὡριασμός (*dōrismos*).] A phrase or idiom of the Doric dialect.

"There is not the least shadow of *Doricism.*"—*Boyle: On Bentley's Phalaris*, p. 43.

dör'-ĭd, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *Doridæ* (q.v.).] A mollusc of the family Doridæ.

"The *Dorids* vary in length from three lines to more than three inches."—*S. P. Woodward: Mollusca* (1875), p. 329.

dör'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Gr., Lat., &c. *Dor(is)*, and Lat. fem. pl. aufl. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: The Sea-Lemons, a family of naked-gilled, gasteropod molluscs. (*Woodward: Manual of Mollusca.*)

dör-ĭp'-pē, *s.* [Etym. unknown.]

Zool.: A genus of short-tailed decapod Crustaceans, belonging to the sub-division Notapoda. The feet of the fourth and fifth pairs are elevated on the back, and not terminated with paddles, and the eyes are supported on simple peduncles.

Dör'-ĭs, *s.* [Gr.]

1. *Geog.:* The name of a country in Greece, south of Thessaly, from which it was separated by Mount Œta. Also a colony of the Dorians in Asia Minor, on the coast of Caria.

2. *Myth.:* A goddess of the sea, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, and wife of Nereus, by whom she had fifty daughters, called Nereids.

3. *Astron.:* An asteroid, the forty-seventh found. It was discovered by Goldschmidt, on September 19, the date on which Pales was first seen by the same distinguished astronomer.

4. *Zool.:* A genus of gasteropodous mollusca, the typical one of the family Doridæ (q.v.). About 100 species are known.

dor-lach, dor-loch, *s.* [Gael. *dorlach* = a bundle.]

1. A bundle; apparently that kind of truss formerly worn by the Highland troops instead of a knapsack,

"These supple fellows, with their plaids, targes, and *dorlachs.*"—*Baillie: Letters*, i 175.

2. A portmanteau.

"There's Vich Ian Vohr has packed his *dorlach*, and Mr. Waverley's wearied wi' majoring yonder afore the muckle pier-glass."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch xlii.

3. A short sword, a dagger.

"Stellbonnettis, hektouis, swerdis, bows and *dorlochis* or culueringis."—*Acts James VI.* (1574).

dor'-man, *s.* [Dormant.] The same as Dormant, s., B. 1.

dorman-tree, *s.* A large beam lying across the ceiling of a room, and serving as a joist. A dormond or dormant-tree.

dor'-man-çy, *s.* [Fr. *dormant*, pr. par. of *dormir* = to sleep; Eng. suff. *-cy.*]

1. A state of sleep, or stupor.

"To lie there in heavy *dormancy.*"—*Carlyle: Letters & Speeches of Cromwell*, iii. 159.

2. The state of being dormant or inactive.

"The *dormancy* of religious oppression, and the natural conclusion that the statutes complained of are not likely to be enforced, form in my mind no reason why they should be suffered to remain."—*Bp. Horsley: Parl. Reg* xxvi. 258.

dor'-mant, *a.* & *s.* [Fr., pr. par. of *dormir* = to sleep.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) Asleep, sleeping.

"With this radius he is said to strike and kill his prey, for which he lies, as it were, *dormant*, till it swims within his reach."—*Grew: Museum.*

(2) Torpid: as a hibernating animal.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Allowed to rest, or cease to act; quieted, repressed, subsided.

"He a dragon! . . . I can insure his anger *dormant.*"—*Congreve: Old Bachelor*, i. 1.

(2) Inactive, in a state of inaction.

"The law of nature is active in some things, but *dormant* in others."—*Bates: Divinity of the Christian Religion*, ch ii.

(3) Neglected, not asserted or claimed: as, a *dormant* peerage.

"It would be prudent to reserve these privileges *dormant.*"—*Swift.*

* (4) Private, not public.

"There were other *dormant* musters of soldiers throughout all parts of the realm."—*Bacon: War with Spain.*

* (5) Fixed, stationary, not movable.

"His table *dormant* in his halle alway
Stood redy." *Chaucer: C. T.*, 855.

II. *Her.:* In a sleeping posture.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Carp.:* A large beam lying across the ceiling of a room, and serving as a joist. Also called a Dormond, Dorman-tree, or Dormant-tree.

"Ropes . . . the *dormant* toss'd
Now out, now in; now back, now forward cast."
Fairfax: Tasso.

2. *Cook.:* A dish which remains on the table during the whole time of the meal, such as cold pies, hams, &c.

3. *Build.:* A dormer window (q.v.).

dormant-bolt, *s.* A concealed bolt working in a mortise in a door, usually operated by a key, sometimes by a turning knob.

dormant-claim, *s.*

Law: A claim in abeyance.

dormant-lock, *s.* A lock having a bolt that will not close of itself.

dormant-partner, *s.*

Comm.: A partner in any business whose name does not appear in the title, and who takes no active part in the management of the concern, but is entitled to a share in the profits, and also liable to a share in the losses; more commonly called a sleeping partner.

dormant-state, *s.*

Nat. Hist.: A state of torpidity in which hibernating animals pass a certain portion of the winter.

dormant-window, *s.*

Build.: A dormer-window (q.v.).

"Old *dormant windows* must confesse,
Her beams their glimmering spectacles;
Struck with the spleudour of her face,
Do th' office of a burning glasse."
Cleaveland: Poems (1651).

* **dormant-writing,** *s.*

Law: A deed with a blank to put in the name of a person. (*Ash.*)

*** dorme,** *s.* [Lat. *dormio* = to sleep.] A doze.

"As the slumbering *dormes* of a sick man."—*Saunderson: Works*, i. 146. (*Davies.*)

dor'-mĕr, * dor'-mar, *s.* [Fr. *dormir* = (*v.*) to sleep, (*s.*) a sleep.]

1. A sleeping-chamber, a bed-room.

"Or to any shop, cellar, sollar, casements, chamber, *dormer*, and so forth."—*Chapman: All Fools*, iv. 1.

2. A beam of timber acting as a joist; a dormant-tree.

"In a parlour belonging to a farm-house, there was a remarkably large *dormar* of chesnut."—*Clubbe: Antiquities of Wheatfield.*

3. A dormer-window (q.v.)

4. An attic, a garret.

dormer-window, * dormar-window, *s.*

Build.: A window piercing a sloping roof, and having a vertical frame and gable of its own. The gable is sometimes in the plane of the wall, or is founded upon the rafters; sometimes a succession of stories in the roof are provided with dormers, as is commonly the case in some houses of Northern France, Belgium, and the Netherlands.

DORMER WINDOW.

"Thatched were the roofs, with *dormer-windows.*"
Longfellow: Evangeline, i. 1.

*** dor'-mĭ-ent,** *a.* [Lat. *dormiens*, pr. par. of *dormio* = to sleep.] Dormant. (*Davies.*)

"Bookes were not published then so soon as they were written, but lay most commonly *dormient* many years."—*Bramhall: Works*, ii. 142.

dor-mĭ'-tion, * dor-mi-tione, *s.* [Lat. *dormitio*, from *dormio* = to sleep.] Slumber, sleep.

"To plead not so much for the utter extinction, as for the *dormitione* of the soul."—*Bp. Hall: Works*, vii. 295. (*Davies.*)

*** dor'-mĭ-tĭve,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *dormitif*, from *dormir* = to sleep; Lat. *dormio.*]

A. *As adj.:* Producing or tending to produce or promote sleep; narcotic, soporific.

B. *As subst.:* A medicine intended to produce or promote sleep; an opiate, a soporific.

"This is the *dormitive* I take to bedward."—*Green hill: Art of Embalming*, p. 112.

dor'-mĭ-tŏr-y, * dor-mi-tor-ie, *s.* [Lat. *dormitorium* = a bed-chamber: *dormitorius* = of or pertaining to sleep: *dormito* = to sleep, freq. of *dormio* = to sleep: Sp., Port., & Ital. *dormitorio.*]

1. A sleeping chamber, a bed-chamber; especially one divided into cells or compartments, with a bed, &c., in each.

2. A sleeping-place.

"A great frequenter of the church,
Where, bishop-like, he finds a perch,
And *dormitory* too." *Cowper: Jackdaw.*

* 3. A burial-place, a cemetery (q.v.).

"The places where dead bodies are buried, are in Latin called *cœmeteria*, and in English *dormitories.*"—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

dor'-mouse, * dor-mows, *s.* & *a.* [Prov. Eng. *dor* = to sleep, and Eng. *mouse* (q.v.).]

A. *As substantive:*

Zoology:

1. (*Sing.*): A small mammal, *Myoxus avellanarius*, confined to the Old World. It has been made the type of a family, Myoxidæ, having a greater affinity to the Sciuridæ (Squirrels) than to the Muridæ, and some place them under the former family. The name Dormouse refers to the torpid state in which it passes the severer part of the winter, hence it has even been called the Sleeper. It is about three inches long, excluding the tail, which is about two and a half more. It builds a nest of leaves in the woods and tangled brakes which it inhabits.

2. (*Pl.* Dormice): The rodent family Myoxidæ.

"He laye still lyke a *dormouse*, nothynge doynge."—*Hall: Henry VI.* (an. 7).

* **B.** *As adj.:* Dormant.

"She did shew favour to the youth in your sight, only to exasperate you, to awake your *dormouse* valour."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, iii. 2.

*** dorn,** *s.* [Ger. *dorn* = a thorn: *dornfisch* = the stickleback.] A fish: probably the thornback.

"The coast is stored both with shell-fish, as scallops and sheathfish; and flat, as turbets, *dorns*, and holybut."—*Carew.*

dor'-nell, *s.* [Darnell.] The plant Lolium or Darnell (q.v.).

"We confesse that *dornell*, cokkell, and caffe may be sawin, grow, and in greit aboundance ly in the middis of the quheit."—*Acts Mary*, 1560 (1814), p. 534.

dor'-nĭc, dor-neck, dor-nick, dor-nock, dor-nek, dor-noch, dor-nyk, *s.* & *a.* [From *Dornick*, the Dutch name for Tournay, often applied to the manufactures of that place, but usually corrupted into *Darnick*, *Darnex*, &c. The city had once a flourishing woollen trade, says the Atlas Geographicus, which is now decayed (that is, early in the eighteenth century). We find the traces of that trade in the *Dornick* hangings and carpets, mentioned by our old authors. But at the latter period we are told that it had a considerable trade "in a sort of table-linen, thence called *Dornick.*" (*Atl. Geogr.*, vol. i., p. 948.) (*Nares.*)]

A. *As substantive:*

Fabric: A stout description of damask linen cloth, figured and designed for a common style of table cloths. It affords the most simple example of all the varieties of diaper or damask.

"No person shall make or weaue *dornecks*, or exercise the misteries of weauing of *dornecks* and couerlettes, or any of them, within the sayde citie of Norwich, onles he be licensed by the Maiour."—*16 Eliz.*, c. 24.

B. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to dornick; made of the material called dornick.

"A *dornyk* towall."—*Aberd. Reg.* (an. 1538), v. 14.

dor'-nĭ ole, *s.* [Ger. *dorn* = a thorn; Flem. *doornig* = thorny, so called from the two small beards at the nostril.] The viviparous blenny.

"Blennius Viviparus, Viviparous Blenny, vulgarly called *Dornicle*."—*Arbuthnot: Peterhead*, p. 12.

* **dŏr'-ŏn,** *s.* [Gr., = a gift.]

1. A gift, a present.

2. A measure of three inches; a handbreadth.

dŏr-ŏn'-ĭ-cŭm, *s.* [Arab. *dorangi.*]

Bot.: Leopard's-bane, a genus of Composite plants, belonging to the sub-order Tubuliflorae, sub-tribe Senecioneæ. Two species occur in Britain: *Doronicum Pardalianches*, having the radical leaves ovate-cordate, and the heads usually 3 to 5; and *D. plantagineum*, with the radical leaves ovate and the head usually solitary. The former is reputed poisonous.

* **dorp,** *s.* [Low Ger. & Dut. *dorp*; O. H. Ger. *dorf*; Icel. & A.S. *thorp*; Sw. & Dan. *torp.*] [THORPE.] A village.

"Being from a mean fishing-*dorp* come . . . to be one of the greatest marts in Europe."—*Howell: Lett.* I. i. 7.

dorr, *s.* [DOR, *s.*]

* **dorr,** *v.t.* [DOR, *v.*]

1. To deafen or stupefy with noise.

2. To cheat, to deceive.

dorr-beetle, *s.* [DOR-BEETLE.]

dorr-hawk, *s.* [DOR-HAWK.]

* **dŏr'-rĕr,** *s.* [DOR, *s.*] A drone.

"There is a great number of gentlemen which cannot be content to live idle themselves, like *dorrers*, of that which others have laboured for."—*Robinson: Tr. of Sir T. More's Utopia* (1551), B. i.

† **dor'-sād,** *adv.* [Lat. *dors(um)* = the back, and Eng., &c. suff. *-ad.*] Towards the back (*Owen.*) [DORSAL.]

dor'-sal, *a.* & *s.* [Low Lat. *dorsalis*, from Lat. *dorsum* = the back.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Of or pertaining to the back.

2. *Bot.:* Belonging to the back. The dorsal part of the carpel corresponds to the external face of the main vein of the carpellary leaf.

B. *As subst.:* A dorsal fin.

"The first *dorsal* is black."—*Pennant.*

dorsal-suture, *s.*

Bot.: A suture which faces the perianth of a flower, as opposed to the ventral suture which faces its centre.

dorsal-vertebræ, *s. pl.*

Anat.: The vertebræ situated between the cervical and lumbar vertebræ.

dorsal-vessel, *s.*

Entom.: In insects, a long blood-vessel or heart lying along the back of the insect, through which the nutritive fluid circulates.

* **dorse** (1), *s.* [O. Fr. *dors, dorselet*; Low Lat. *dorsale* = tapestry, from Lat. *dorsum* = the back, from its being hung at the back of the altar, &c.] [DOSEL, DOSSER.]

1. Tapestry or a cloth of state hung behind the throne of a sovereign prince; a canopy.

"Imprimis, a *dorse* and redorse of crymsyn velvet."—*Will of Sir R. Sutton, Life by Churton*, p. 521.

2. A back of a book.

"A very choice library of books, all richly bound with gilt *dorses*."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*; *E. Bysshe.*

dorse (2), *s.* [Scand. *torsk* = a codfish.] A young codfish, formerly described as a separate species.

dor'-sel, *s.* [Low Lat. *dorsale*, from Lat. *dorsum* = the back.] [DORSE (1), DOSSER.]

1. A pannier; a basket or bag, one of which hangs on either side a beast of burthen, for the reception of things of small bulk.

2. A kind of woollen stuff, used for hangings, curtains, &c.

3. A canopy or screen of tapestry at the back of a throne or altar.

4. Tapestry or wall hangings round the sides of the chancel of a church; a dosel.

5. A cover for a chair-back.

* **dor'-sēr, * dor-cer,** *s.* [Connected with *dorsel* (q.v.).] A pannier, a basket.

"I may meet her
Riding from market one day, 'twixt her *dorsers*."
Beaum. & Flet.: Little Thief, i. 1.

dor-sĭ brăn'-chĭ-ā'-tą, *s. pl.* [Lat. *dorsum* = the back; *branchiæ*, Gr. *βράγχια* (*brangchia*) = gills, and Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ata.*]

Zool.: In Cuvier's classification the second order of Annelides, distinguished by having external gills attached to the back. They are now termed Polychæta.

dor-sĭ-brăn'-chĭ-āte, *a.* [DORSIBRANCHIATA.]

Zool.: Having external gills attached to the back; applied to certain Annelides and Mollusca. Notobranchiate is more correctly employed.

dor-sĭf'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *dorsum* = the back, and *fero* = to bear.]

Bot.: Having the property or quality of bearing or bringing forth on the back; applied to certain ferns which have the thecæ on the back of the frond.

dor'-sĭ-fixed, *a.* [Lat. *dorsum* = the back, and Eng. *fixed.*]

Bot. (*Of an anther*): Attached by the back to the filament; adnate. Examples: the onion, the myrtle. (*A. W. Bennett.*)

dor-sĭ-lŭm'-bar, *a.* [Lat. *dorsum* = the back, and Eng. *lumbar* (q.v.).]

Anat.: Pertaining to the loins and to the back. There is a dorsilumbar nerve. (*Quain.*)

dor-sĭp'-ą-roŭs, *a.* [Lat. *dorsum* = the back, and *pario* = to bring forth.]

1. *Bot.:* The same as DORSIFEROUS (q.v.).

2. *Zool.:* Hatching young on the back, as the Surinam toad.

dor sĭ-spĭn'-ąl, *a.* [Lat. *dorsum* = the back, and Eng. *spinal* (q.v.).] Of or pertaining to the back and the spine.

dorsispinal-veins, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Veins forming a kind of network round the spinous, transverse, and articular processes and arches of the vertebræ.

dor-sŏ çĕr'-vĭc-ąl, *a.* [Lat. *dorsum* = the back, and Eng. *cervical* (q.v.).] Of or pertaining to the back of the neck.

dorsocervical-region, *s.*

Anat.: That part of the body situated about the neck and the spine.

dor-sŏ-ĭn-tĕs'-tĭ-nal, *a.* [Lat. *dorsum* = the back, and Eng. *intestinal* (q.v.).]

Anat.: Situated on the dorsal aspect of the intestines. (*Owen.*)

dor-sŏ-lăt'-ĕr-ąl, *a.* [Lat. *dorsum* = the back, and Eng. *lateral* (q.v.).]

Anat.: Connected with the side and with the back. There is a dorso-lateral muscle. (*Quain.*)

* **dor'-soŭr, * dor-sur,** *s.* [Low Lat. *dorsarium.*] [DORSE, DORSER.] A hanging of tapestry or other rich cloth; a canopy, a dosel.

"A frountell of ane alter of clothe of gold, a *dorsour* of clothe of gold, a lyer of velvet, a cusching of velvet, a chalace, two crewettis of silver, a silver bell, and twa bukes."—*Inventories* (A. 1516), p. 28.

dor-stē'-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after Dr. T. Dorsten, a German botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the natural order Urticaceæ. The receptacle is slightly concave and broad, bearing numerous naked flowers. *D. contrayerva*, *D. Houstoni*, and *D. brasiliensis* furnish the contrayerva root of commerce. They are natives of tropical America.

2. *Pharm.:* The rhizome is used as a stimulant, tonic, and diaphoretic. [CONTRAYERVA.]

dor'-sŭm, *s.* [Lat. = the back.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A ridge of a hill.

"A similar ridge which . . . suddenly rises into a massy *dorsum*."—*T. Warton: Hist. of Kiddington*, p. 69.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* The back.

2. *Bot.:* The back, the part of the carpel which is farthest from the axis.

3. *Conchol.:* The upper surface of the body of a shell, when laid upon its aperture or opening.

* **dort,** *s.* [Found in Mid. Eng.; remote origin obscure.] A pet or sullen humour. (Commonly used in the plural.)

"First and foremost, Andrew, that left you in the *dorts*, is going to marry Nanny Kemp, and they are intending to tak up a public-house; but, said I to Jenny Galbraith, Andrew will be the best customer himsel."—*Petticoat Tales*, i. 266.

¶ *To take the dorts:* To be in a pet, or discontented humour.

'I hope ye gard the lady *tak the dorts*,
For sic rough courting I hae never seen."
Ross: Helenore, p. 88.

* **dort,** *v.t.* [DORT, *s.*] To become pettish.

"They maun be toyed wi' and sported,
Or else ye're sure to find them *dorted*."
Skirrefs: Poems, p. 333.

* **dort'-ĕd, * dort'-ĭt,** *a.* [Eng. *dort*; *-ed*, *-it.*] Sulky, sullen, in a pet.

"But yet he coudna gain her heart,
She was sae vera *dortit*
An' shy that night."
Rev. J. Nicol: Poems, i. 151.

* **dor'-tĕr,** *s.* [DORTOUR.]

* **dort'-ĭ-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *dorty*; *-ly.*] In a saucy, pettish, or sullen manner; saucily.

* **dort'-ĭ-nĕss, * dort-y-nes,** *s.* [Eng. *dorty*; *-ness.*] Pride, haughtiness, arrogance, insolence.

"The *dortynes* of Achilles ofspring
In bondage vnder the proude Pirrus ying,
By force sustenyt thraldome mouy ane day."
Douglas: Virgil, 78, 49.

* **dor'-toŭr, * dor-toure, * dor-towre, * dor-turo,** *s.* [O. Fr. *dortor*; Fr. *dortoir*, from Lat. *dormitorium*, from *dormito*, freq. of *dormio* = to sleep.] [DORMITORY.] A bedchamber, a dormitory.

"And them pursued into their *dortours* sad,
And searched all their cels and secrets near."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. xii. 24.

dort'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *dort*; *-y.*]

1. Saucy, nice.

"Then, tho' a Minister grow *dorty*,
An' kick your place,
Ye'll snap your fingere poor and hearty
Before his face."
Burns: Earnest Cry and Prayer.

2. Delicate, tender, hard to rear or cultivate. (Said of plants.)

dŏr'-ў (1), *s.* [DOREE.]

dŏr'-ў (2) *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Naut.: A small, sharp, flat-bottomed boat, with very sloping sides, extensively employed in the British fisheries.

dŏr'-ўph'-ŏr-ą, *s.* [Gr. *δορυφόρος* (*doruphoros*) = bearing a spear: *δόρυ* (*doru*) = a spear, and *φορέω* (*phoreō*) = to bear, to carry.]

1. *Entom.:* A genus of coleopterous insects. [COLORADO-BEETLE.]

2. *Botany:*

(1) A genus of Atherospermaceæ. *Doryphora Sassafras* is the Sassafras tree of New South Wales.

(2) A genus of marine Diatomaceæ, having valves furnished with transverse or slightly radially-dotted lines.

dōse, *s.* [Fr., from Gr. *δόσις* (*dosis*) = a giving, a portion given; *δίδωμι* (*didōmi*) = to give; Ital. *dose*, *dosa*; Sp. *dosa*, *dosis.* The word is explained in the Glossary to Philemon Holland's translation of Pliny's *Nat. Hist.* (A.D. 1601), as if then of recent introduction into English.]

I. *Lit.:* So much of any medicine as is taken, or is prescribed to be taken, at one time.

"In a vehement pain of the head he prescribed the juice of the thapsia in warm water, without mentioning the *dose*."—*Arbuthnot.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. A quantity or amount of anything offered or given.

"If you can tell an Ignoramus in power and place that he has a wit and understanding above all the world, I dare undertake that, as fulsome a *dose* as you give him, he shall readily take it down."—*South.*

2. Anything nauseous or unpleasant which has to be taken.

3. A quantity or amount.

"We pity or laugh at those fatuous extravagants, while yet ourselves have a considerable *dose* of what makes them so."—*Glanvill.*

4. As much as falls to a man's lot; a share.

"No sooner does he peep into
The world, but he has done his doe;
Married his punctual *dose* of wives,
Is cuckolded, and breaks, or thrives."
Butler: Hudibras.

dōse, *v.t.* [Fr. *doser.*] [DOSE, *s.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. To give a dose or certain amount of medicine to; to administer doses to.

"A bold, self-opinioned physician, who shall *dose*, and bleed, and kill him *secundum artem*."—*South.*

2. To proportion a medicine according to the nature of the disease and the state of the patient.

"Plants seldom used in medicine, being esteemed poisonous, if corrected, and exactly *dosed*, may prove powerful medicines."—*Derham: Physico-Theology.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To administer a quantity of anything to.

"He had well *dosed* his weak head with wine."—*South: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 11.

2. To administer anything nauseous or unpleasant to.

dōsed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DOSE, *v.*]

***dosein,** *s.* & *a.* [DOZEN.]

dŏs'-el, dŏs'-sell, *dŏs'-ĕr, *s.* [Low Lat. *dorsale, dorsarium*, from Lat. *dorsum* = the back; Fr. *dorsier.*] [DORSE, DORSER, DOSSER.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Hangings in a dining-hall behind the seats of the guests. The lower part of all ancient halls are entirely flat and undecorated, as it was the custom to decorate them with tapestry, cloth of Arras, or needlework; hence, however much ornament might be lavished on windows, upper walls, and roof, five feet above the basement was reserved for the dorsarium.

"The *dosers* alle of camaca."
Poems from Forkington MS., p. 4.

2. *Eccles.:* Hangings placed at the back of the altar as a decoration, and to hide the bare wall. The dosels used in the ancient churches corresponded in colour with the other ornaments of the altars, and were changed according to the festival. At funerals it is customary, on the Continent, to suspend a black dosel with a large cross over the back of the altar.

dōs'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DOSE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of administering doses to a person.

***dos-i-pere, *dos-y-per,** *s.* [DOUZEPERE.]

***dōs'-ĭs,** *s.* [Gr.] A dose.

"As if a physician should prescribe a *dosis* or recipe to his patient of such simples, or compounded medicines, as cannot be had in this part of the world."—*Dr. Jackson: Works* (1673), iii. 517.

Dŏs-ĭth'-ē-ans, *s. pl.* [From their founder, Dositheus. See definition.]

Church Hist. or Hist. of Religions: A sect founded by Dositheus, whose life and labours were in Samaria. The popular belief is that he was the first Christian "heretic." Mosheim, on the contrary, thought that he was not a Christian at all, but a false Messiah, who lived at or about the time of our Lord. He is said to have been very rigid in his Sabbatarianism. His other opinions were partly Samaritan, partly Sadducean.

***dŏsk,** *a.* [DUSK.]

dōs-ŏl'-ō-gў, *s.* [Gr. δόσις (*dosis*) = a giving, a portion given, and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.]

Med.: A treatise on doses of medicine and their administration.

***dō'-sŏme,** *a.* [Eng. *do*, and *some.*] Prosperous, well-to-do.

¶ Trench (*English Past and Present*, p. 100) says this word still survives in the north.

dŏss (1), *s.* [Flem. *dos* = dress, array.] Any ornamental knot, as a tuft of ribbands, flowers, hair, &c.

dŏss (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A sleep; a bed. (*Slang.*)

doss-house, *s.* A cheap registered lodging-house.

dŏss (3), *s* [Icel. *dos* = a box.] A box or punch for holding tobacco.

"His stick aneath his oxter ristet.
As frae the *doss* the chew he twistet."
Shirrefs: Poems, p. 238.

dŏss, *a.* [Doss (1), *s.*] Neat, spruce.

dŏss (1), *v.t.* [Doss (1), *s.*] To make neat or spruce; to deck out.

"Cryand at doris, *Caritas amore Dei*,
Breikles, barefute, and all in duds up *dost*."
Redguntlet: Evergreen, ii. 67, st. 17.

¶ (1) *To doss about:* To go about any business in a neat and exact way, and in the proper season.

(2) *To doss up:* To trim; to make neat.

dŏss (2), *v.t.* [Cf. TOSS, *v.*]

1. To pay down, as money.

2. To toss or attack with the horns.

dŏss'-ĕr (1), *s.* [Doss (2), *s.*] One who frequents doss-houses.

***dŏs'-sĕr** (2), *s.* [DORSER.]

***dosser-headed,** *a.* Literally pannier-headed, *i.e.*, empty-headed, foolish.

"I will not . . . be nice in revealing my youthful amourettes, in regard I find you are not *dosser-headed* like divers others, and I know 'tis a glory for me to have followed the instinct of mother nature."—*Comical History of Francion* (1655).

dŏs'-sĭe, *a.* & *s.* [Doss, *a.*]

A. *As adj.:* Neat, spruce, active.

B. *As subst.:* A neat, small, well-dressed person.

dŏs'-sĭl, *dos-ele, *dos-elle, *dos-eil, *dos-il, *dos-ylle, *s.* [O. Fr. *dosil, douzil*, from Low Lat. *ducillus, duciculus, duciolus*, from *duco* = to lead, to draw.]

* I. *Ord. Lang.:* A spigot, a plug, a stopper.

"Hii caste awel the *dosils*, that win orn alroad."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 542.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Print.:* A roll of cloth for wiping off the face of a copper-plate, leaving the ink in the engraved lines.

2. *Surg.:* A small roll or pledget of lint of a cylindrical or ovoid form, to keep open a wound. A tent.

"Her complaints put me upon dressing with such medicaments as basilicon, with præcipitate, upon a *dossil*."—*Wiseman.*

dŏst, *v.* [Do.] The second person singular of the present indicative of the verb *to do* (q.v.).

"Why *dost* thou cast out such ungenerous terms
Against these wondrous sovereigns of the world?"
Addison: Cato, i. 1.

dŏt (1), *s.* [Dut. *dot* = "a little bundle of spoiled wool, thread, silk, or such-like, which is good for nothing" (*Skeat*).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A little mark, speck, or point made with a pen or pointed instrument.

2. A diminutive child.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Music:*

(1) A point added to a note, or rest, which lengthens its value by one-half, *e.g.*, 𝅝. is equal to 𝅗𝅥 𝅗𝅥 𝅗𝅥; 𝄻. is equal to 𝄽 𝄽 𝄽. When a second dot follows the first (when the note or rest is *doubly dotted*), the second dot adds one-half of the value of the previous dot, *e.g.*, 𝅝.. is equal to 𝅗𝅥 𝅗𝅥 𝅗𝅥; 𝄻.. is equal to 𝄽 𝄾 𝅀.

A dot was called the *point* of addition (punctus), hence a dotted note was called formerly a *pricked note;* this expression must not, however, be connected with *prick-song*, which signifies written music, as opposed to music sung by ear.

(2) When placed over a note, the dot is a direction that the note is to be played or sung *staccato.*

(3) When two or four dots are placed in the spaces of the stave, on either side of a double bar, they are a direction to repeat so much of the music as is enclosed between them.

(4) When placed under a slur, dots are a direction to play *spiccato*, that is, in violin playing, played by the same bow, but the bow must remain stationary between each sound. From violin music the term has been transferred to that of the pianoforte, and sometimes for the voice.

(5) A system of tablature for wind instruments; the Dot system. [TABLATURE.]

(6) Dots were formerly placed over a note to show its subdivision into lesser repeated notes, *e.g.*, 𝅗𝅥 would be equal to 𝅘𝅥𝅯 𝅘𝅥𝅯 𝅘𝅥𝅯 𝅘𝅥𝅯 (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

(7) Besides the employment of the dot as a sign of augmentation of value, it is used to indicate *staccato*, being placed above or below the note, and written as a round dot if the staccato is not intended to be very marked, and as a pointed dash if the notes are to be extremely short.

(8) Dots are also placed before or after a double bar as a sign of the repetition of a passage or section. (*Grove.*)

2. (*Pl.*) *Plastering:* Nails driven into a wall to a certain depth, so that their protruding heads form a gauge of depth in laying on a coat of plaster.

3. *Needlework:* An embroidery stitch used in all kinds of fancy-work, and known as Point de pois and Point d'or.

dot-maker, *s.* One who makes or marks with dots.

"After our *dot-makers* are forgotten."—*Beames: Comp. Gram. of Aryan Lang. of India* (1871), vol. i. (Introd.), p. 72.

***dŏt** (2), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *dos* (genit. *dotis*), from *do* = to give.] A woman's dowry; the fortune which a woman brings to her husband on marriage. (*American.*)

dŏt, *v.t.* & *i.* [DOT, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To mark with dots.

2. To form of dots.

"In other parts of the chart distinguished by a *dotted* line."—*Cook: Voyages*, vol. ii., bk. ii., ch. vii.

3. To mark or diversify with little detached objects, which in the distance appear like dots.

"Rich corn land and meadow, intersected by green hedgerows, and *dotted* with villages and pleasant country seats."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

B. *Intrans.:* To make or form dots or spots.

dŏt'-ąge, *s.* [Eng. *dot(e)*; *-age.*]

1. A state of weakness or imbecility of mind or understanding, particularly that arising from old age.

"Whatever the courtiers may say, I am n . . yet sunk into *dotage*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

2. Excessive and foolish fondness.

"This *dotage* of our general's."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, i. 1.

***dŏt'-al,** *a.* [Lat. *dotalis*, from *dos* (genit. *dotis*) = a dowry; Fr. *dotal.*] Of or pertaining to the dowry or portion of a woman; constituting or comprised in a dowry.

"Shall I, of one poor *dotal* town possest,
My people thin, my wretched country waste,
An exiled prince, and on a shaking throne,
Or risk my patron's subjects, or my own?"
Garth: Ovid; Metamorphoses xiv.

***dŏt'-ant,** *s.* [Eng. *dot(e)*; *-ant.*] A dotard.

"Such a decayed *dotant*."—*Shakesp.: Coriol.*, v. 2.

dŏt'-ard, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *dot(e)*, and Fr. suff. *-ard.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. One whose intellect has become impaired by age; one who is in his second childhood.

"Draw, *dotard!* around thy old wavering sight
This mantle, to cover the phantoms of night."
Campbell: Lochiel's Warning.

* 2. One who is foolishly and excessively fond.

3. An old, decaying tree. (*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*)

B. *As adjective:*

1. Doting imbecile. (*Tennyson: Ancient Sage.*

2. Cut down to the stump; decayed, as a tree.

"With the bark they make tents, and the *dotard* trees serve for firing."—*Howell: Familiar Letters* (1650).

***dŏ'-tard-lў,** *a.* [Eng. *dotard*; *-ly.*] Like a dotard; weak, silly, foolish.

"That sunk and sottish, that dull and *dotardly* sin of Idolatry."—*More: Antidote against Idolatry.*

***dŏt'-a-rў, *dot-a-rie,** *s.* [DOTE, *v.*] The act of doating.

"And spenden day and night in *dotarie*."
Drayton: Shepherds Garland (1593).

*** dō'-tăt,** *a.* [Lat. *dotatus*, ps. par. of *doto* = to endow.] Endowed.

"Ane maist excellent person *dotat* with sindry virtewis and bie prerogatiuis."—*Bellendene: Chronicle*, fol. 43*b*.

*** dō-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *dotatio*, from *dotatus*, pa. par. of *doto* = to endow, to give a dowry to; *dos* (genit. *dotis*) = a dowry.] The act of endowing with or giving a dowry or portion to; endowment.

"They require and take their foundations, ordinations, *dotations*, charities, accounts, &c."—*Strype: Life of Parker* (an. 1561).

dŏtch'-ĭn, *s.* [Chinese.] The Chinese steelyard. In Hong Kong, and other ports where Europeans trade, the beams are doubly graduated with circles of brass pins to mark British and Chinese weights. (*Knight.*)

dŏte, * doat, * dot-ie, * dot-on, *v.i.* [O. Dut. *doten* = to dote; Dut. *dutten* = to take a nap; *dut* = a nap, dotage; Icel. *dotta* = to nod with sleep; Fr. *radoter*; O. Fr. *redoter.* (*Skeat.*)]

1. To have the intellect impaired by age; to be silly, foolish, or weak in intellect; to be delirious.

* 2. To lose one's wits.

"He began to dotur and *dote*."
Avowyng of King Arthur, st. xvi.

3. To be fond or to love to excess or extravagance; to be foolishly in love.

"Who *dotes*, yet doubts; suspects, yet strongly loves!"
Shakesp.: Othello, iii 3.

4. It is followed by *on* or *upon* before the object of affection.

"You are three
That Rome should *dote on*."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, ii. 1.

* 5. To decay.

"Then beetles could not live
Upon the hony bees,
But they the drones would drive
Unto the *doted* trees."
Friar Bacon: Brazen Heads Prophesie (1604).

*** dōte** (1), *s.* [Fr. *dot*, from Lat. *dos* (genit. *dotis*) = a dowry, an endowment.]

1. A dowry, an endowment, a marriage portion.

2. Natural qualifications, gifts, or endowments.

"I muse a mistress can be silent to the *dotes* of such a servant."—*B. Jonson: Epicœne*, ii. 3.

*** dōte** (2), *s.* [Dote, *v.*]

1. A dotard; a silly, stupid fellow.

"Ich holde hine for *dote* that sayth all his wille."
Old. Eng. Miscellany, p. 128.

2. A state of stupor.

"Then after as in a *dote* he hath tottered some space about, at last hee falleth downe to dust."—*Z. Boyd: Last Battell*, p. 629.

*** dōt-ĕd** (1), *** dot-ede**, *a.* [Dote, *s.*] Given by way of donation.

*** dōt-ĕd** (2), *** dot-ede**, *a.* [Dote, *v.*]

1. Silly, stupid, foolish, imbecile.

"Whose senseless speech and *doted* ignorance,
Whenas the prince had noted well."
Spenser: F. Q., I. viii. 34.

2. Decayed, rotten.

"Such an old oak, though now it be *doted*, will not be struck down at one blow."—*Howson: Sermons*, p. 33 (1622).

*** dō-te-hĕad**, *s.* [Eng. *dote*, and *head* (q.v.).] A dotard, a doter.

"The *dotehead* was beside himselfe and whole out of his mynde."—*Tyndale Workes*, p. 350.

*** dŏt-ĕl, * dot-tel**, *a.* & *s.* [Dote, *v.*]

A. *As adj.:* Doting, foolish, silly.

"*Dottel. Delirus.*"—*Levins: Manipulus Vocabulorum.*

B. *As subst.:* A dotard.

"Themne the *dotel* on dece drank that he myght."
Early Eng. Allit Poems: Cleanness, 1,517.

dŏt-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *dot(e)*; *er.*]

I. One whose intellect is impaired by age; a dotard.

"What should a bald fellow do with a comb, a dumb *doter* with a pipe, or a blind man with a looking-glass?"—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy.*

2. One who is fondly, weakly, and excessively in love.

"It mourns, that painting, and usurping hair,
Should ravish *doters* with a false aspect."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, iv. 3.

*** dŏt-ĕr**, *** dot-ur**, *v.i.* [A frequent. from *dote*, v. (q.v.).] To totter.

"The duk *dotered* to the ground."
Degrevant, 1,109

*** dōtes**, *s. pl.* [Dote (1), *s.*] Natural gifts or endowments.

"Sing then, and shew these goodly *dotes* in thee."
R. B.: Continuation of Sidney's Arcadia, p. 516.

dŏth, *v.* [Do, *v.*] Third person singular pres. indicative of the verb *to do*.

dŏth'-ĕr, *s.* [Doter.]

Bot.: (1) The genus Cuscuta, (2) *Spergula arvensis*, (3) *Vicia hirsuta*.

dŏth'-ĕr-ĭng, *a.* [Doter.] Trembling.

dothering-Toms. The quaking grass *Briza media*.

dŏ-thĭd-ĕ-a, *s.* [Gr. δοθιήν (*dothiēn*) = a small abscess, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

Bot.: A genus of Sphæriaceæ (Ascomycetous Fungi), often growing upon leaves. They are distinguished from Sphæria and the more closely allied genera by the asci being contained in cavities in the stroma, without any distinct perithecium. Numerous species are described as British, but the whole genus requires further study. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

*** doth-ir-lic**, *a.* [Daughterly.] What belongs to a daughter.

"The said gudis war frelle gevin & delluerit hy him to his said dothir for *dothirlie* kindness and lufrent he had to hir, be delluerance of ane drink of beir to hir be hir said fader."—*Aberd. Reg.* A. (1543), v. 18.

dŏt'-ĭng, * doat-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Dote, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or state of being or acting as a dotard, or as one fondly and weakly in love.

"Such ones greatly suspected of *doting*."—*Udal: Luke*, ch. iii.

dot'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *doting*; *-ly.*]

1. In a foolish, silly, or imbecile manner; like a dotard.

"*Dotingly* fumbling about the same philosophy."—*Cudworth: Morality*, bk. ii., ch. vi.

2. With excessive, foolish, or weak fondness.

"That he, to wedlock *dotingly* betrayed,
Should hope in this lewd town to find a maid!"
Dryden: Juvenal, sat. vi.

*** dōt'-ĭsh**, *a.* [Eng. *dot(e)*; *-ish.*] Doting, foolish, silly, stupid.

"The popis *dotish* disputers . . were with shame constrained to give place to the lerned men."—*Joye: Exposition of Daniel*, c. xi.

*** dŏt'-kĭn**, *s.* [Dodkin.]

dŏt'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *dot*; *-less.*] Free from or without dots or specks.

"Shrubs with opposite, deciduous, exstipulate, *dotless* leaves."—*Balfour: Outlines of Botany*, p. 432.

*** dŏt'-tạr, * dŏt'-tĕr**, *v.i.* [Doter, *v.*]

1. To become stupid.

2. To roam about with an appearance of stupor or fatuity.

*** dŏt'-tạrd**, *a.* & *s.* [Dotard, *a.*]

A. *As adj.:* Kept low by cutting; stumpy, stunted.

B. *As subst.:* A tree kept low by cutting; a stumpy or stunted tree.

"For great trees, we see almost all overgrown trees in churchyards, or near ancient buildings, and the like, are pollards and *dottards*, and not trees at their full height."—*Bacon.*

dŏt'-tĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Dot, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* In senses corresponding to those of the verb.

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Marked with dots or specks.

"Trees or shrubs, with usually opposite and *dotted* leaves."—*Balfour: Outlines of Botany*, p. 432.

2. Formed by means of dots: as, a *dotted* line.

3. Diversified with small detached objects resembling dots or specks.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Music:* Followed by a dot. [Dot, *s.* II. 1.]

2. *Bot.:* A term used when the fibre is so broken up as to leave small isolated portions adhering to the membrane. (*Balfour.*)

dotted stitch, *s.*

Needlework: The same as Dot, *s.* II. 3.

*** dŏt'-tĕl**, *a.* & *s.* [Dotel.]

dŏt'-tĕr-ĕl, dŏt'-trĕl, *s.* [From the Eng. *dote*, v., from the assumed stupidity of the bird; it being said to be so foolishly fond of imitation, that it suffers itself to be caught while intent upon mimicking the gestures of the fowler.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II.

2. *Fig.:* A stupid fellow, a dupe, a gull.

"Our *dotterel* then is caught."
"He is, and just
As *dotterels* use to be: the lady first
Advanced toward him, stretched forth her wing, and he
Met her with all expressions."
Old Couple, iii.

II. *Ornith.: Charadrius morinellus*, a species of plover. It breeds in the northern latitudes of Europe and Asia, and visits more southern latitudes during the winter.

"The *dotterel*, which we think a very dainty dish,
Whose taking makes such sport, as no man more can wish.
For as you creep, or cowr, or lie, or stoop, or go,
So, marking you with care, the apish bird doth do,
And acting every thing, doth never mark the net,
Till he be in the snare which men for him have set."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 25.

dŏt'-tĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Dot, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of marking or forming with dots or little spots.

2. *Engr.:* A form of engraving in which geographical divisions on maps are shown by interrupted lines or series of dots. Done by a roulette.

dotting-pen, *s.* A pen having a roulette which makes dots or detached marks on the paper over which it is drawn. [Roulette.]

*** dŏt'-tĭ-pŏl, * dot-ty-pol**, *s.* [Doddipol.] A blockhead, a numskull.

"Fy, *dottypols*, with youre bookes,
Go kast thaym in the brookys."
Towneley Mysteries, p. 148.

dŏt'-tle (1), *s.* [Eng. *dot* = dim. suff. *-le.*]

1. A little particle.

2. The refuse of a pipe of tobacco.

"Scraps of half-smoked tobacco, pipe-*dottles* he called them."—*C. Kingsley: Alton Locke*, ch. vi.

*** dŏt'-tle** (2), *s.* [Dosil.] A stopper.

"Put a cork or *dottle* in the upper end."—*Maxwell: Select Transactions*, p. 284.

dŏt'-tle, *v.i.* [A freq. from *dote*, v.] To be in a state of dotage; to move in a hobbling manner.

dŏt'-tle, *a.* [Dottle, *v.*] In a state of dotage, or stupor; doting.

"Hoot, ye *dottle* man." *St. Kathleen*, iii. 162.

*** doû-a'-nĭ-êr** (*r* silent), *** doû-a-neēr'**, *s.* [Fr. *douanier.*] An officer of the customs.

"The entrance is guarded by certain vigilant dragons, called *douaneers*, who mumbled us for some time."—*Gray: Lett. to West.*

Doû'-ay, Doû'-ai, *s.* [Fr. *Douai*, from *Duacum*, the old Roman name.]

Geog.: An ancient French town, 50° 21′ N. lat. and 3° 6′ E. long.; 108 miles N. by E. from Paris. Douai is the seat of a university, and possesses a good public library, containing upwards of 36,000 volumes.

Douay Bible, *s.*

Scrip.: The English version of the Bible executed by the students of the Roman Catholic college at Douay, under the auspices of Cardinal Allen, the founder of that seat of education. The work was published at Douay in 1609, about two years before the appearance of King James's authorized Protestant Bible, which was issued, as is well known, in 1611. The Douay version contains the Old Testament only, a translation of the New having been sent forth from the press at Rheims as early as A.D. 1582. The Douay version is the only English one which has obtained the sanction of the Pope. Independently of its religious uses, it possesses interest for philologists.

doûb, *s.* [Doob.]

doŭb'-le (le as **ęl), * do-ble, * du-ble**, *a.*, *adv.* & *s.* [O. Fr. *doble*; Fr. *double*, from Lat. *duplus* = double, lit. twice-full: *du* = *duo* = two, and *plus*, related to Lat. *plenus* = full; Sp. *doble*; Ital. *doppio*; Port. *dobre*, *dobro.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) In pairs, two of a sort or in a set together; coexisting of two similar or corresponding parts; twofold, duplicate.

"All things are *double* one against another, and he hath made nothing imperfect."—*Ecclus.* xlii. 24.

(2) Twice as much or as great; containing or composed of the same quantity or amount doubled or repeated.

"It was necessary to harass them with *double* duty."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

(3) Twofold, of two kinds.

"Heaven grant this festival may prove their last!
Or, if they still must live, from me remove
The *double* plague of luxury and love!"
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, iv. 909-11.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Increased, intensified.

"When the hugh stone sunk o'er the tomb
The night returned in *double* gloom."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, ii. 23.

(2) Treacherous, deceitful, double-faced, acting two parts.

"They were not of *double* heart."—*1 Chron.* xii. 33.

* (3) Having twice the power or influence.

"The magnifico is much beloved,
And hath in his effect a voice potential,
As *double* as the duke's."
Shakesp.: Othello, I. 2.

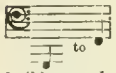
* (4) Applied to capital letters.

"Two *double* letters, T and L."
Beattie: Poems.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* Flowers are said to be double when the stamens become more or less petaloid, as in the Rosaceæ and Malvaceæ; sometimes this results from the transformation of stamens and carpels, as in the Ranunculaceæ, &c. The term double is wrongly applied to certain of the Compositæ, as the Dahlia for example, because the change caused by culture is not from the addition of new petals, or from the transformation of different organs into petals, but simply from the amplification of the tubulous corollas or florets, which increase themselves, and often assume new colours. (*Balfour.*)

Music: The notes in the bass octave from



are often spoken of by organ-builders as *double* C, *double* F, &c.

B. *As adv.:* Twice.

"Then I was *double* their age, which now I am not."
—*Swift.*

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) Twice the quantity, amount, value, or sum; twice as much.

"In all the four great years of mortality above mentioned, I do not find that any week the plague increased to the *double* of the precedent week above five times."—*Graunt Bills of Mortality.*

(2) A fold, a plait, a doubling.

(3) A turn in running to escape pursuit.

"And when thou hast on foot the purblind hare,
Mark the poor wretch, to overshoot his troubles
How he outruns the wind, and with what care
He cranks and crosses with a thousand *doubles*."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 679-82.

2. *Figuratively:*

* (1) A trick, an artifice, a shift, a scheme.

"I would now rip up
All their arch-villanies, and their *doubles*."
Beaum. & Flet.: Woman's Prize, iii. 1.

(2) Something exactly like another; a counterpart, a counterfeit, a duplicate, an exact copy.

"He put in the Marquis's hand a *double* of the late proclamation from England."—*Baillie: Letters*, i. 174.

(3) The apparition of a living person; a wraith.

* (4) Strong beer, beer of twice the ordinary strength.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Eccles.:* A feast on which the antiphons are doubled, that is, they are said or sung both before and after the psalms, canticles, &c., instead of a part only being said at the commencement of each. The term seems to be often but erroneously applied to feasts which fall on a day already appropriated, a thing which is of constant occurrence, esp. in the Roman Church.

2. *Milit.:* The quickest step or pace in marching. In the double the soldier takes 165 steps, of 33 inches each, in the minute. [DOUBLE-QUICK.]

3. *Music:*

(1) An old term for a variation. In some of Handel's harpsichord lessons, the variations of a theme are marked Double 1, Double 2, &c. A variation on a dance tune is also called a Double.

(2) The repetition of words in singing was also called the "Doubles or inge'minations thereof."

(3) An artist who understudies a part in an opera or play, that is, who prepares a part on the chance of the accidental absence of the principal.

(4) That which is an octave below the unison in pitch, *i.e.*, double-bass, an instrument whose sounds are an octave below those of the violoncello; double-bassoon, an instrument similarly sounding an octave below the bassoon; double-diapason, an organ stop of 16-feet pitch.

(5) A turn. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

4. *Print.:* Several words, a line, or a passage set up twice.

5. *Build.:* The smallest size of roofing slates, measuring thirteen inches by six inches.

6. *Campan.* (*Pl.*): The name given by change-ringers to changes on five bells, from the fact that two pairs of bells change places in each successive change. (*Grove.*)

7. *Fabric* (*Pl.*): Thick, narrow, black ribbons, made for shoe-strings. They are supposed to be entirely of silk, but are mixed with cotton, and are done up in rolls of thirty-six yards each, four to the gross. The widths are known as twopenny, threepenny, six-penny and eightpenny.

8. *Baseball:* A two-base hit.

doub'-le (le as el), *dob-e-lyn, *dub-lyn, *dub-ble, *v.t. & i.* [DOUBLE, *a.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To fold down or over; to lay one part of a thing on another.

"He bought her sermons, psalms, and graces,
And *doubled* down the useful places."
Prior: Hans Carvel.

2. To increase or extend to twice the original size, extent, quality, or value.

"This was only the value of the silver; there was besides a tenth part of that number of talents of gold, which, if gold was reckoned in a decuple proportion, will just *double* the sum."—*Arbuthnot: Coins.*

3. To give or return twice the quantity or amount.

"Reward her even as she rewarded you, and *double* unto her double according to her works: in the cup which she hath filled fill to her double."—*Rev.* xviii. 6.

4. To be double or twice the amount, size, or extent of; to contain or consist of twice as much or as many; to exceed by an equal number, amount, or quantity.

"Thus reinforced against the adverse fleet,
Still *doubling* ours, brave Rupert leads the way;
With the first blushes of the morn they meet,
And bring night back upon the newborn day."
Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, cxix.

5. To redouble, to repeat, to add to a preceding.

"He saw proud Arcite and fierce Palamon
In mortal battle *doubling* blow on blow
Like lightning flamed their fauchions to and fro."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, ii. 242-44.

6. To make two of one.

"His face seems twain, each several limb is *doubled*."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 1,067.

* 7. To make a duplicate or copy of; to copy.

"Some of the advertisement I have caused *double*."
—*Baillie: Letters*, i. 174.

8. To increase by adding something equally great or important.

"With joy he will embrace you; for he's honourable,
And, *doubling* that, most holy."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 4.

9. In the same sense as II. 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Milit.:* To unite two ranks or files in one.

2. *Naut.:* To sail round or by; to pass round a headland.

"We closed in with the Barnevelts, and running past Cape Deceit, with its stony peaks, about three o'clock *doubled* the weather-beaten Cape Horn."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World*, ch. x., p. 211.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) To increase, extend, or become enlarged to twice the original size, amount, quantity, or value; to become twice as much or as great.

"'Tis observed in particular nations, that within the space of three hundred years, notwithstanding all casualties, the number of men *double*."—*Burnet: Theory.*

(2) To enlarge a wager or stake to twice the previous sum or amount.

"Throw Egypt's by, and offer in the stead,
Offer—the crown on Berenice's head;
I am resolved to *double* till I win."
Dryden: Tyrannic Love, iii. 1.

(3) To turn or wind to escape pursuit.

(4) To play two parts in one piece.

* 2. *Fig.:* To use tricks or artifices; to scheme, to deceive.

"What penalty and danger you accrue
If you be found to *double*." *J. Webster.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mil.:* To march or advance at the double. [DOUBLE, *s.* II. 2.]

2. *Print.:* To set up the same word or words a second time unintentionally.

¶ (1) *To double back:* To turn and proceed in an opposite direction.

(2) *To double upon:*

Mil.: To enclose or shut in between two fires.

(3) *To double the ears:* To close them, as with wearisome talk. (*Davies.*)

"This that I tell you is rather to solace your eares with pretie conceits after a sort of long scholasticall preceptes which may happen have *doubled* them."—*Puttenham: English Poesie*, bk. iii., ch. xxiv.

¶ *Double or quits:* When two parties toss or play for a stake equivalent to all that is at the time owing by the loser to the winner, so that if the same person loses again he has to pay double what he before owed; if he wins, the two parties are quits, *i.e.*, neither pays or receives.

double-acting, *a.*

1. *Lit.:* Acting or exerting power in two directions.

2. *Fig.:* The same as DOUBLE-DEALING (q.v.).

Double-acting baling-press: One which has two boxes in which the material is compressed; sometimes a single follower acts upon them alternately, in other cases two followers act simultaneously.

Double-acting engine: An engine in which both motions of the piston are produced by the action of live steam, which bears upon the faces alternately. In contradistinction to single-acting, in which live steam is only admitted to one side of the piston, the weight of the pump-rod or the pressure of the atmosphere giving the return motion. This form of engine was invented by Watt. The piston of the Newcomen atmospheric engine, on which Watt was improving, was raised by steam at a moderate pressure, and depressed by the pressure of the atmosphere when the steam beneath the piston was condensed by a water-jet. Watt added the separate condenser, air-pump, and steam-jacket to the cylinder, and then sought for means for keeping the atmosphere from the inside of the cylinder when the piston was depressed. He added the cylinder-cover, adopted the stuffing-box invented by Sir Samuel Morland, and admitted steam above the piston to occupy the space formerly filled with air. The steam retreated as the piston rose, and was afterwards utilised beneath the piston. Eventually the steam was regularly inducted above and below the piston alternately, in each case giving a positive pressure: here we have the double-acting engine.

Double-acting inclined plane: An inclined plane on which the loaded waggons, as they descend by their weight, pull up the empty waggons by means of a rope passing round a pulley or drum at the top of the inclined plane.

Double-acting pump: A pump which throws water at each stroke; contradistinguished from the ordinary lift-pump, in which the bucket only raises water at the up-stroke.

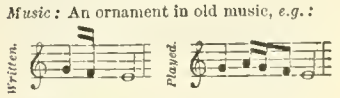
double-action.

Music: In a pianoforte movement, an arrangement of a jointed upright piece at the back end of the key, used to lift the hammer instead of the stiff wire or lifter of the single-action. The piece is called a hopper, and engages in a notch on the under side of the hammer to lift it, but, escaping or hopping therefrom, allows the hammer to fall away immediately from the string.

double avail of marriage, *s.* [AVAIL.]

double-backfall.

Music: An ornament in old music, *e.g.:*



(*Stainer & Barrett.*)

double-bank, *v.t.*

Naut.: To furnish with an oar pulled by two men.

double-banked, double-benched, *a.*

Naut.: Applied to a boat which has two men to work the same oar, or has two opposite oars worked by rowers on the same bench.

double-bar, *s.*

1. *Music:* A sign formed of two single bars showing (1) the end of a piece, (2) the end of a movement of a work, (3) the end of a portion to be repeated, (4) the commencement of a change of key, (5) the commencement of a change of time, (6) the end of a line of words set to music, as in a hymn tune. [BAR.] (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

2. *Needlework:* A stitch used in the making of Macramé lace. [Macramé.]

double-barrelled, *a.*

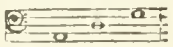
1. *Lit. & Gun.:* Having a pair of parallel barrels on the same stock.

2. *Fig.:* Producing a double effect; serving a double purpose.

"This was a *double-barrelled* compliment. It implied that Mrs Weller was a most agreeable female, and also that Mr. Stiggins had a clerical appearance." —*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xxvii.

double-bass, or **base,** *s.*

Music: The largest of the stringed instruments played with a bow. Its invention is attributed to Gaspar di Salo, 1580. It is made with three or four strings. The four-stringed double-bass is common in the United States and Europe. The strings are usually tuned a fourth apart to the following notes when three strings are employed:



with the addition of the lower E when there are four strings. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

DOUBLE-BASS.

double-bassoon, *s.*

Music: The deepest-toned instrument of the bassoon family; also called Contrafagotto. It stands in the same relation to a bassoon as the double-bass does to the violoncello: that is to say, its sounds are actually an octave below those written. Its compass is from B flat below CCC to tenor F. Though this instrument was formerly used in military bands, and was played at the first Handel commemoration in Westminster Abbey, it had gone completely out of use till the Handel Festival in 1871. The great masters, however, have written for it largely. Haydn gives it an important part in several of his works, as do also Spohr, Beethoven, and Mendelssohn. (*Stainer & Barrett*, &c.)

double-bead, *s.*

Joinery: Two beads placed side by side and separated by a quirk. [Moulding.]

double-bearing, *a.*

Bot.: Producing twice in one season.

double-beat, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As substantive:*

Music: An ornament of old music, consisting of a beat repeated. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

B. *As adj.:* (See the compound).

Double-beat valve: A valve so arranged that, on opening, it presents two outlets for the water; in closing, the valve drops upon two gun-metal rings, fixed in the seat, which is of cast-iron; this is cast with a cylindrical portion, which serves as guide to the valve, as do also the ribs. A cap limits the throw of the valve. The double-beat valve is extensively used in England for deep wells and for high lifts, such as the pumps of mines and water-works. It is so called from the fact that its lower edge beats upon a circular seat on the lower ring, and a flange on its upper edge upon a ring on the upper-plate of the valve-seat. (*Knight.*)

* **double beer,** *s.* [Fr. *bierre double.*] Strong beer or ale.

"Had he been master of good *double beer*,
My life for his, John Dawson had been here."
Corbet: On the Death of J. Dawson.

Double-double-beer: Strong beer, much stronger than the double-beer.

double-biting, *a.* Biting, that is cutting, with either edge; two-edged.

"His *double-biting* ax, and beamy spear,
Each a king a gigantic force to rear."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, iii. 480, 481.

double-bitted axe, *s.* An axe having two opposite bits or blades. It is an ancient form of battle-axe, being a favourite weapon with the Franks in the time of Clotaire (seventh century), and with the Danes in the time of Alfred the Great (ninth century). The double-bitted axe is found in the tumuli and barrows of North America. It is in three forms: 1, with a circumferential groove for the occupation of the withe or split handle to which it is lashed; (2) with an eye traversing the head; (3) with a socket for the handle. (*Knight.*)

double-block, *s.*

Naut.: A block with two sheaves, which are ordinarily placed on the same pin, but rotate in separate mortises in the shell. Other double-blocks have the sheaves arranged one above the other. [Long-tackle Block; Shoe-block; Fiddle-block; Sister-block.]

double-bodied microscope, *s.* A microscope invented by Nachet, to enable several observers to view the same object simultaneously. The rays from the objective are divided by a prism; the separated rays received by two other prisms, and the respective pencils directed through the respective bodies of the instrument. The principle is similar to that of the binocular microscope (q.v.).

double-book, *s.* A book printed on half sheets. (*Hannet.*)

double-bourdon, *s.*

Music: An organ-stop of 32 feet tone. On the manuals it rarely goes below middle C; on the pedals it extends, of course, through the whole compass. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

double-breasted, *a.* Applied to a coat or waistcoat either side of which may be lapped over the other.

double-buttoned, *a.* Having a double row or two rows of buttons.

"Others you'll see, when all the town's afloat,
Wrapt in th' embraces of a kersey coat,
Or *double-button'd* frieze." *Gay: Trivia.*

double-cap, *s.* A flat (unfolded) writing or book paper, 17 × 27 inches.

double-chant, *s.*

Music: A chant in two parts, each in two strains, the first of three and the second of four bars in length.

* **double-charge,** *v.t.* To load or charge doubly, to overcharge.

"Pistol, I will *double-charge* thee with dignities."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, v. 3.

double-chisel, *s.* A tool with two chisel-edges to cut the ends of a mortise simultaneously, while the chip extends into the depression between the bits. It is used in mortising sash-bars for windows.

double-chorus, *s.*

Music: A chorus for two separate choirs; the several themes may be distinct, or so constructed that united they form one harmony. [Chorus.]

double-clasping, *a.* Fastened with a double clasp.

"The *double-clasping* gold the king confessed."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xix. 64.

* **double-cloak,** *s.* A cloak which could be turned to serve as a disguise.

double-cloth loom, *s.* One for weaving two sets of webs simultaneously. These may be connected at certain parts, and cut apart subsequently, and so form a series of undergarments. In another form, the two webs are so knitted as to form a tube, being joined at their edges. At certain intervals, both webs are thrown into one flat web of double thickness, and then again separated, forming a tube as before. The completed web is then cut apart mid-length of the doubled portion, and also mid-length of the tubular portion, and the result is a number of bags with closed bottoms.

double-compass, *s.* An instrument whose legs are prolonged each way beyond the joint, so that either pair may be used; when the legs on one pair are double the length of the others, it answers as a bisecting-compass.

double-complaint, *s.* The same as Double-quarrel (q.v.).

double-concave lens, *s.* A lens both faces of which are concave. [Lens.]

double-convex lens, *s.* A lens both sides of which are convex, though they may differ in the radii of their curves. When the difference is as six to one, it is a crossed lens. [Lens.]

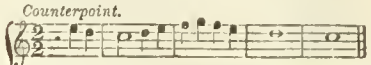
double-coral stitch, *s.*

Needlework: An embroidery stitch much used in ticking work, and for ornamenting linen. It is composed of a straight centre line, with long button-hole stitches branching from it on each side in a slanting direction, and at even distances. (*Dict. of Needlework.*)

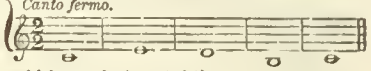
double-counterpoint, *s.*

Music: A kind of artificial composition where the parts are inverted in such a manner that the uppermost becomes the lowermost, and *vice versâ*; or, in other words, the art of making melodies grammatically convertible at certain intervals. [Counterpoint.] The simplest form of double counterpoint is when a *canto-fermo* and its counterpoint are convertible, *e.g.*,

Counterpoint.



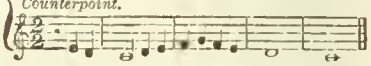
Canto fermo.



which may be inverted thus—

Canto fermo.

Counterpoint.



The above is an example of double counterpoint *at the octave*, because the parts are inverted at this interval; but, when one part is transposed as well as inverted, it is called double-counterpoint at the 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, &c., according to the interval of the transposition.

double-croche, *s.*

Music: A semiquaver.

double-crown, *s.*

* 1. *Numis.:* An English gold coin, current in the early part of the seventeenth century. Its value was at first ten, and afterwards eleven shillings.

2. *Print.:* A kind of paper, 20 × 30 inches, used for posters and bookwork.

double-curvature, *s.*

Geom.: A term applied to a line which so curves in such a manner that all parts of it are not in the same plane. Examples, the rhumb line and the loxodromic curve.

double-cut file, *s.* A file which has two rows of teeth, crossing each other at an angle, in contradistinction to the single-cut or float, which has but one row.

double-cylinder press, *s.*

Print.: A press with one form, and receiving paper from two cylinders.

double-cylinder printing-machine, *s.* A printing-press in which the form is placed on a flat bed, and the impression taken by two cylinders, each of which alternately takes a sheet and receives an impression from the form while it is passing under them.

double-cylinder pump, *s.* A pump having two cylinders in which the pistons act alternately. They may be single-acting or double-acting, that is, the cylinder may receive and deliver water at and from each end. The pumps of Hero of Alexandria, 150 B.C., were all single-acting, but one of them at least had a double cylinder.

double-cyliuder steam-engine, *s.* A form of engine having two communicating cylinders of varying capacities; there are many modifications in the arrangements and modes of application of the steam. The first engine of this character was that of Hornblower, in which two piston-rods were connected to the same arm of the walking-beam, but at different distances from its centre of oscillation. As usually understood, the double-cylinder engine involves the use of the same steam in two cylinders consecutively; first at a relatively high pressure in a smaller cylinder, and then at a lower pressure in a larger cylinder.

double-dagger, *s.*

Print.: A reference-mark (‡) next to the dagger (†) in order. Otherwise called a Diesis.

* **double-damned,** *a.* Damned in two ways, or twice over.

"Therefore be *double-damned.*"
Shakesp.: Othello, iv. 2.

double-dark, *a.* Intensely dark; steeped in darkness, or obscurity. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"As Moses' face was veiled, so is mine,
Lest on their *double-dark* souls either shine."
Herbert: The Sacrifice.

double-dealer, *s.* A tricky, deceitful fellow; one who acts two parts at the same time or in the same business; a double-faced person, saying one thing and doing another.

double-dealing, *a. & s.*

1. *As adj.:* Deceitful, tricky, given to duplicity or double-dealing.

2. *As subst.:* Duplicity, deceitful actions; tricky; the conduct of a double-dealer.

double-decker, *s.* A vessel with two decks above the water-line, and hence anything so constructed as to recall a double-decker, as a two-floored freight or cattle-car, a street-car with passenger accommodation on the roof as well as inside, a tenement-house with two families on the same floor, a steam-boiler with two tiers of firing-chambers, &c.

double-demisemiquaver, *s.*

Music: A note whose value is one-half of a demisemiquaver.

double-demy, *s.*

Print.: A kind of paper, 35 × 22½ inches, used for posters and bookwork.

double-diamonds, *s. pl.* A stitch made in Macramé lace.

double-diapason, *s.*

Music:

1. [Double, s., II. 2.]

2. An organ stop of 16-feet pitch. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

double-distress, *s.*

Scots Law: A name given to those arrestments which are used by two or more creditors, in order to attach the funds of their debtor in the hands of a third party.

double-door, *s.* Two pairs of folding-doors, hung upon the angles of the aperture, and each swinging inward so as to open against the reveal. The inner pair is frequently covered with baize.

double-d'or, *s.* A French style of jewelry; a plate of gold is soldered upon one of copper, the respective thicknesses being one and eleven; the plate is then thinned by rolling, and worked up into the required form.

double-drawing pen, *s.* A draughtsman's pen to rule two lines at once.

double-drill, *s.* A drill with two cutters, making a countersunk hole, so that the head of the screw or rivet placed therein shall not protrude.

double-drum, *s.*

Music: A large drum beaten at both ends. In contradistinction to other drums in which but one head is beaten; as side, snare, and kettle drums. [Drum.]

double-dutch, *s.* Gibberish, jargon, or some tongue not understood by the hearer.

* **double-dye,** * **double-die,** *v.t.* To dye doubly or with double the intensity.

"And *double-die* it with imperial crimson."
Dryden & Lee: Œdipus, iv. 1.

double-dyed, *a.* Stained or tainted with infamy; doubly infamous: as, a double-dyed villain.

double-eagle, *s.*

1. An American gold coin of the value of twenty dollars.

2. A representation, as in the national arms of Russia and Austria, of an eagle with two heads.

double-edged, *a.*

1. *Lit.:* Having two edges.

2. *Fig.:* Acting in two ways, as an argument which makes both for and against the person using it; cutting two ways.

double-elephant, *s.* A size of drawing or flat writing-paper, measuring 26 × 40 inches.

double-ended bolt, *s.* A bolt having a screw-thread on each end for receiving a nut.

double-entendre, *s.* [Apparently corrupted from Fr. *mot à double entente* = a word of double meaning.] The use of a word or phrase which will bear two meanings or constructions, one of which is commonly indelicate or obscene.

"Selling of bargains and *double-entendres.*" — *Arbuthnot & Pope: Martin Scriblerus.*

double-entry, *s.*

Book-keeping: A method of book-keeping in which every transaction is entered twice, once on the creditor side of one book, and again on the debtor side of another, so as to serve as a check on each other.

double-expansion steam-engine, *s.* A form of engine in which steam, admitted to act upon a piston of relatively small area and and cut off at a certain part of the stroke, so as to work expansively from that point to the end of the stroke, is then admitted to the face of a larger piston, where it undergoes a farther expansion. Such is the Allen engine, which has a large trunk-piston having two annular steam-spaces between the trunk and cylinder, affording two annular pistons of relatively small area; the ends of the trunk, which are of larger area, constituting two other piston heads to receive the force of the steam at the second expansion. (*Knight.*)

* **double-eyed,** *a.* Watching in every direction; doubly watchful.

"Deceitful meaning is *double-eyed.*"
Spenser: Shepheards Calender (May).

double-face, *s.*

1. Duplicity, trickery; the conduct of a double-dealer.

2. A double-faced person; a double-dealer.

double-faced, *a.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Double-dealing; hypocritical, full of duplicity.

"Like that Roman Janus, *double-faced.*"
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ii.

2. *Joinery:* A term applied to an architrave, or the like, having two faces.

* **double-fatal,** *a.* Dangerous or deadly in two ways.

"Their bows of *double-fatal* yew."
Shakesp.: Richard II., iii. 2.

double-feather, *s.*

Needlework: A variety of feather-stitch (q.v.).

double-file, *s.* A compound file made of two files riveted together, one edge projecting beyond that of the other. Used by cutlers and gun-makers in checkering their work, as on the small of the gun-stock.

double-first, *s.*

Universities:

1. One who takes his degree in the first class, both in classics and mathematics.

2. A degree taken in the first class, in both classics and mathematics.

double-flageolet, *s.*

Music: A flageolet having two tubes and one mouthpiece, admitting of the performance of simple music in thirds and sixths, &c. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

double-flat, *s.*

Music: A sign (𝄫) used in music before a note already flattened in the signature, which depresses the note before which it is placed another half-tone. It is contradicted by a natural and a flat. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

double-floor, *s.*

Carp.: A floor constructed with binding and bridging joists; a double-framed floor.

double-flower, *s.*

Bot.: [Double, a.].

double-flowered, *a.*

Bot.: Bearing or producing double-flowers.

double-fluid battery, *s.* A galvanic battery in which two fluids are used as exciting liquids. They are kept apart by a porous cup, as in the Daniell's battery, or by gravity, as in Callaud's. Daniell was the inventor of this form of battery, and received therefor the Copley medal of the Royal Society in 1837. He used sulphuric acid in a porous cup placed in a glass cup containing sulphate of copper. (*Knight.*)

* **double-formed,** *a.* Having two distinct forms or shapes.

"What thing thou art, thus *double-formed.*"
Milton: P. L., ii. 741.

* **double-founted,** *a.* Having two sources or springs.

"The *double-founted* stream."
Milton: P. L., xii. 144.

double-fronted, *a.*

1. Having two fronts.

"He shrouds
His *double-fronted* head in higher clouds."
Wordsworth: Sonnets.

2. Applied to a house, shop, &c., in which there are rooms and windows on both sides of the entrance.

double-fugue, *s.*

Music: A common term for a fugue on two subjects, in which the two start together.

double-furrow plough, *s.* A plough striking two furrows at once; a gang or double-plough.

double-futtocks, *s.*

Shipbuilding: Timbers in the cant-bodies extending from the deadwood to the run of the second futtock-head.

double-gear, *s.* The nests of variable-speed gear-wheels in the head-stock of a lathe; back-gear.

Double-gear wheel: A wheel which has two sets of cogs of varying diameter; these may drive two pinions, or be driven by one and drive the other.

double-gild, *v.t.*

1. *Lit.:* To gild with double coatings of gold.

* 2. *Fig.:* To excuse, to atone.

"England shall *double-gild* his treble guilt."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 4.

double-gilded, double-gilt, *a.* Gilt with double coatings of gold.

double-Gloucester, *s.* A superior kind of rich cheese, of double thickness, manufactured in Gloucestershire.

double half-round file, *s.* A file whose sides are curved, the edges forming cusps; the arcs of the sides being much less than 180°. Used for dressing or crossing-out balance-wheels, and hence known as a cross-file. The convex edges have usually different curvatures.

double-hammer, *s.*

Metall: A forging device for operating upon a bloom or puddler's ball, striking it upon opposite sides simultaneously.

double-handed, *a.*

1. *Lit.:* Having two hands.

* 2. *Fig.:* Double-dealing; treacherous, deceitful.

"All things being *double-handed,* and having the appearances both of truth and falsehood, where our affections have engaged us, we attend only to the former."—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica.*

double-headed, *a.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Having two heads.

2. *Bot.:* Having the flowers growing one to another.

"The double rich scarlet nonsuch is a large *double-headed* flower, of the richest scarlet colour."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

Double-headed rail:

Rail.: A rail whose edges are bulbous and counterparts, so that when one is worn the other may be placed uppermost. This rail does not rest so securely on the sleepers, having no flat base like the foot-rail, or bridge-rail, but requires a chair on each sleeper. This greatly increases the expense in fastening to the sleepers.

Double-headed shot:

Ordn.: A projectile formerly used, consisting of two shot united at their bases.

Double-headed wrench: A wrench having a pair of jaws at each end, one diagonal, the other right-angular. The shank of each outer

jaw is connected to the sleeved inner jaw of the other pair, the sleeves slipping on the shanks of the jaws to which they are opposed. The double threads act in conjunction, to expand or close each pair simultaneously.

double-header, *s.* A railroad-train having two engines. (*U. S. Colloq.*)

***double-hearted,** *a.* Having a double or deceitful heart; false-hearted.

***double-henned,** *a.* Having a false wife.

"Now, bull! now dog! 'Loo, Paris, 'loo! now my *double-henned* sparrow! 'loo, Paris, 'loo! The bull has the game:—'ware horns, ho!"—*Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida*, v. 8.

double-hung, *s.*

Carp.: A term applied to the sashes of a window when moveable, the one upwards and the other downwards, by means of lines, weights, and pulleys.

Double-hung window: A window with two sashes, each having its complement of lines, weights, and pulleys.

double-image, *a.* (See the compound.)

Double-image micrometer: Suggested by Roemer about 1678; brought into use by Bonguer about 1748. It is formed by dividing diametrically the object-glass of a telescope or microscope, the straight-edges being ground smooth, so that they may easily slide by one another. The parts are separable by a screw, which moves an index on a graduated scale. A double image of the object in the field of view is produced by the separation of the segments; and by bringing the opposite edges of the two images into contact, a measure of the diameter of the object is obtained in terms of the extent of the separation. A heliometer.

double-imperial, *s.*

Print.: A kind of paper 32 × 44 inch

double-insurance, *s.*

Law, Commerce, &c.: The term applied when a person being fully insured by one policy, effects another insurance on the same property with another office. In this case the law will allow him to be indemnified from one insurance or the other, but not to make a profit by claiming indemnification from both. Besides this, the office which meets his loss can claim part repayment from the other one. (*Arnold: On Insurance.*)

double-jointed, *a.* Having two joints.

Double-jointed compass: A compass having, in addition to the main joint, additional joints by which legs may be bent to secure a proper presentation of the feet to the paper.

double-knife, *s.* A knife having a pair of blades which may be set at any regulated distance from each other, so as to obtain thin sections of soft bodies. One form of this is known as Valentin's knife, from the inventor.

double-knitting, *s.*

Needlework: A stitch in knitting which, producing a double instead of a single web, is especially useful when light and yet warm articles are to be knitted. (*Dict. of Needlework.*)

double-knots, *s. pl.*

Needlework: A knot used in tatted crochet.

double-leaf, *s.*

Bot.: Listera ovata, from its two opposite and only leaves. (*Britten & Holland.*)

double-letter, *s.*

Print.: Two letters on one shank, as *ff, fi.*

double-light, *s.* A variety of light as displayed for the warning and instruction of mariners from lighthouses. The light indicates land, rock, or shoal, and, by varying the characteristics of the light, the seaman is informed of the part of the coast he is on, and of his bearings as to his port or course. The other characters of light are known as Fixed, Revolving, Intermittent, Flashing, and Coloured. These are variously combined. The double-light is usually exhibited from two towers, one of which is ordinarily higher than the other. The duplication of the lights affords a leading line as a guide to a channel, as well as furnishing another mode of varying the lights on a coast where they are numerous. (*Knight.*) [LIGHT.]

double-line, *s.*

Harness:

1. A form of driving-lines or reins in which supplementary reins are afforded, which may be brought into use in emergency, such as an attempt to bolt. In some cases it is an extra rein to pull the horses' heads together; a rein to pull a hood over the eyes of a horse; a gag-rein to pull the bit violently into the corners of his mouth; a choking-rein around the throat; a gripper on the muzzle; shutters on the nostrils, &c.

2. A description of driving-reins or lines in which each main branch has a check-line to the bit of the other horse. Distinguished from the Western teamster's single-line.

double-lock, *s.* A canal-lock having two parallel chambers connecting by a sluice. Each chamber has a gate at each end connecting with the upper and lower pounds respectively. The object is to save one-half the water that would be used in locking boats.

double-lock, *v.t.* To fasten a door by shooting the lock twice; to fasten with double or extra security and caution.

"He immediately *double-locked* his door, and sat down carefully to reading and comparing both his orders."—*Tatler.*

double-locked, *a.* Fastened with double or extra security and caution.

double-long, *a.* (See the compound.)

Double-long treble:

Needlework: A stitch used in crochet.

double-manned, *a.* Furnished or equipped with twice the number of men.

double-margin, *a.* (See the compound.)

Double-margin door:

Joinery: A door framed in imitation of folding-doors, the central style being made double with an intervening bead.

***double-meaning,** *a.* Saying one thing and meaning another; double-dealing, double-faced, deceitful; speaking equivocally.

"He has deceived me, like a *double-meaning* prophesier."—*Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well*, iv. 3.

double-medium, *s.*

Print.: A kind of paper 24 × 38 inches.

double-milled, *a.*

Cloth manufac.: Twice milled or fulled, to render more compact and fine.

*** double-minded,** *a.* Unsettled or wavering in mind; changeable, fickle, undetermined.

"A *double-minded* man is unstable in all his ways."—*James* i. 8.

double-mouldboard plough, *s.*

Agric.: A plough having a mouldboard on each side of the sheth, so as to throw the soil away right and left. It is used in hilling up crops, such as potatoes and cabbages. Not used for corn; the rows are too wide apart. A double-mouldboard plough was used by the Romans in ribbing the ground for wheat. This left the ground in ridges whose summits were seeded by hand-drilling.

*** double-mouthed,** *a.* Deceitful or untrustworthy in reports.

"Fame, if not double-faced, is *double-mouthed*."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 971.

double-natured, *a.* Having a double or twofold nature. (*Young: Night Thoughts.*)

double-octave, *s.*

Music: The interval of a fifteenth.

double pedal point, *s.*

Music: A portion of a fugue or melody in which two notes are long sustained, generally the tonic and dominant. (*Stainer & Barrett.*) [SUSTAINED NOTE.]

double pica, *s.*

Printing: A size of type double the size of Pica. It is also known as 24-Point.

Double Pica.

double-piled fabric-loom, *s.* One in which a pile is formed on both sides of the foundation, and which may be produced from either the warp or weft.

double-piston pump, *s.* One which works two pistons from a single lever or handle. It may be double or single acting as to the separate pistons.

double piston-rod engine, *s.* A direct action steam-engine invented by Maudslay and Field, London, and designed for vessels of low draft and shallow holds, without exposing the machinery above deck. It is one of the numerous attempts to avoid the use of a beam or side-lever. [DIRECT-ACTION STEAM-ENGINE.] The double piston-rod engine has two piston-rods to each piston, the centre of the cylinder-cover is plain, and this allows the crank when lowest to barely clear the said cover, thus saving the depth of a stuffing-box. The two piston-rods issue from opposite apertures, but neither in the longitudinal nor transverse line of the ship. It is said to afford the shallowest arrangement yet known with no beam above deck, and is used on the Rhone, the Indus, and the Sutlej. (*Knight.*)

double-piston square engine, *s.* An engine having two square pistons at right angles to and one within the other.

double plane-iron, *s.*

Carp.: A smoothing-plane iron having a counter-iron to bend up the shaving in working cross-grained stuff.

double-plea, *s.*

Law: A plea in which the defendant alleges for himself two several matters in bar of the action, whereof either is sufficient to effect his desire in debarring the plaintiff.

double-plough, *s.*

1. The double-plough, in which a shallow share preceded the deeper-running, longer plough, originated in England, where it is known as the skim-coulter plough. This has a share attached to the coulter to turn down the top soil with its weeds, to be covered with the main furrow-slice, which is turned over by the larger plough following. In England and in the United States another form of this plough has been used in which the precedent portion is not merely a flange on the coulter, but is a regular mouldboard plough of small proportions, higher than and in front of the main plough. This is known in Ohio as the "Michigan double-plough," and is an efficient implement requiring four horses.

2. The double-plough, having two ploughs to one stock, or two stocks framed together so as to have but one pair of handles and be operated by one man, is mentioned by Walter Blythe, who wrote during the protectorate of Oliver Cromwell. (*Knight.*) [GANG-PLOUGH.]

*** double-quarrel,** *s.*

Eccles. Law: A complaint made by any clerk or other to the archbishop of the province, against an inferior ordinary, for delaying justice in some cause ecclesiastical. The effect is, that the archbishop directs his letters, under the authentical seal, to all clerks of his province, commanding them to admonish the said ordinary within nine days to do the justice required, or otherwise to cite him to appear before him or his official; and lastly to intimate to the said ordinary, that if he neither performs the thing enjoined, nor appears at the day assigned, he himself will proceed to perform the justice required. And this seems to be termed a double-quarrel, because it is most commonly made against both the judge and him at whose petition justice is delayed. (*Cowel.*) [DUPLEX QUERELA.]

double-quartet, *s.*

Music: A composition for two sets of four voices or instruments, *soli.* (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

double-quick, *a., s., & adv.*

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit. & Mil.:* Performed in the time of the double-quick march; pertaining to double-quick.

2. *Fig.:* Very quick: as, He went in *double-quick* time.

B. *As substantive:*

Mil.: The same as DOUBLE, s.

C. *As adv.:* In double-quick time; at the double.

double-quick, *v.i. & t.*

1. *Intransitive:*

Mil.: To march in double-quick time, to march at the double.

† 2. *Transitive:*

Mil.: To cause to march at the double.

double-reed, *s.*

Music:

1. The vibrating reed of instruments of the oboe class.

2. A reed stop on an organ of 16-feet pitch. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

double-refracting, *a.*

Optics, Crystallog., &c.: Refracting twice over. [DOUBLE-REFRACTION.]

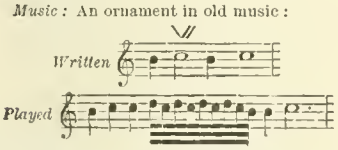
double-refraction, *s.*

Optics, Crystallog., &c. (*Of a crystal*): The act of twice over refracting a ray of light, with the effect of making it bifurcate, and making objects seen through it look double. Bodies destitute of crystallization—glass, for instance—have not this quality, nor have crystals formed on the cubic system. Those belonging to other systems all possess it to a greater or less extent. The substance in which it is best seen is Iceland spar, as was pointed out by Bartholin in 1669. Even those substances in which it is but obscurely discernible polarise light. The law of double-refraction was first enunciated clearly by Huyghens, in his treatise on light, written in 1678, and published in 1690. (*Ganot.*)

Double-refraction micrometer: The Abbé Rochon first applied the principle of double-refraction to micrometrical measurements. His instrument had two prisms connected together so as to form a single crystal. The prisms are so disposed that the face of the first is perpendicular to the axis of the crystal, while in the second the axis is parallel to the line of intersection of the two faces, so that the axes of crystallization of the two prisms are at right angles to each other. The prisms are placed in perfect contact and cemented by mastic, and together form a plate, the opposite sides of which are parallel. As the ray enters the second prism the ordinary ray passes on, and the extraordinary ray is refracted. The angle of divergence of the rays is constant in the same prism, and is determined by experiment. The apparatus is placed in the tube of a telescope, where it may be slipped backwards and forwards. The determination of the diameter of the object is obtained by bringing the images in contact. (*Knight.*)

double-relish, *s.*

Music: An ornament in old music:



* **double-ribbed,** *a.* Great with child.

"Now over and besides these mischeifes, this comes also in the very nicke; this same woman of Andros, whether shee be wife to Pamphilus or but his love, I know not, but great with child shee is by him; shee is now *double-ribbed.*"—*Terence in English,* (1614).

double-root, *s.*

Music: [SHARP SIXTH].

double-royal, *s.*

Print.: A kind of paper, 26 × 40 inches.

* **double-ruff,** *s.* A sort of game at cards. There were also games called English Ruff and Honours, French Ruff, and Wide Ruff.

"I can play at nothing so well as *double ruff.*"
Woman Killed with Kindness (*Dodsley,* vii. 295).

double-salt, *s.*

Chem.: A compound salt, consisting of two salts in chemical combination: as common alum, which contains sulphate of alumina and sulphate of potash.

double-saw, *s.* A stock having two blades at a regulated distance, adapted to cut kerfs and space the intervals, as in comb-cutting. [COMB.]

double-seaming machine, *s.* A tool or machine for lapping the edges of sheet-metal one over the other, and then doubling over the lapped portions so as to preclude the possibility of the portions slipping apart. (*Knight.*)

double-seat valve, *s.* Perhaps another name for the double-beat valve, and the more appropriate term of the two.

double-security, *s.* Two securities held by a creditor for the same debt.

* **double-shade,** *v.t.* To double the shade or darkness of; to make doubly dark or shady.

"Now began
Night, with her sullen wings, to *double-shade*
The desart." *Milton: P. R.,* i. 499-501.

* **double-shaded,** *a.* Doubly or twice as dark or shady.

double-sharp, *s.*

Music: A sign (×) used before a note already sharp, to indicate that it is desired to raise the pitch by a semitone. It is contradicted by a natural and a sharp. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

* **double-shining,** *a.* Shining with double the lustre or brightness.

"He was
Among the rest that there did take delight
To see the sports of *double-shining* day." *Sidney.*

double-shovel plough, *s.* A plough for tending crops, and having two small shovels on as many sheths. They are arranged a little distance apart, and one a little behind the other. The left-hand plough is a little in the rear when the right is specially engaged in working the crop. (*Knight.*)

double-shuffle, *s.* A low dance.

double-sib, *a.* Related both by father and mother. (*Scotch.*)

double-speed pulley, *s.* A contrivance for giving what is termed double speed to the spindles of the self-acting mule.

double-square, *s.*

Needle.: An embroidery stitch, also known as Queen stitch.

double-standard, *s.* In economics the phrase Double Standard is used to signify a "Double Standard of Monetary Value." It implies the existence of what is known as the Gold Standard on the one hand, and the Silver Standard on the other. Wherever the Double Standard in its integrity is in use a creditor is bound to accept payment of any sum in coins of either of the metals, gold or silver, which the debtor may choose to tender. (*Bithell.*)

double-stars, *s. pl.*

Astron.: Two stars so close to each other as to appear one to the naked eye.

"*Double stars* probably constitute a connected system like the sun and moon."—*Airy: Popular Astronomy* (6th ed.), p. 215.

double stopping, *s.*

Music: The stopping of two strings simultaneously with the fingers in violin playing. The practice was first suggested by John Francis Henry Biber in 1681, in a set of solos for a violin and a bass: one of these pieces is written in three staves, two for the violin playing in double-stopping, and the third for the bass. He also in the same work suggests a varied tuning in fourths and fifths for the purpose of making the double-stopping easy. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

double super-royal, *s.*

Print.: A kind of paper, 27 × 42 inches.

double steam-engine, *s.* A steam-engine which has two cylinders acting coincidently or alternately. Two double-acting oscillating cylinders, acting upon a two-cranked shaft, work coincidently, and form a double-engine. (*Knight.*)

double-tang file, *s.* A file with a tang at each end, to adapt it to receive the handles.

double-threaded, *a.* Consisting or made of two threads twisted together.

double-tongue, *v.t.*

Music: To play a passage with double-tonguing (q.v.).

double-tongue, *s.*

Bot.: The plant Horsetongue.

double-tongued, *a.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Giving contrary accounts of the same thing; deceitful, double-dealing.

"The deacons must be grave, not *double-tongued.*"—1 *Timothy* iii. 8.

2. *Mus.:* Played with double-tonguing (q.v.)

double-tonguing, *s.*

Music: A peculiar action of the tongue against the roof of the mouth, used by flute players, to ensure a brilliant and spirited articulation of staccato notes. The term is sometimes applied also to the rapid repetition of notes in trumpet and cornet-playing. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

† **double-tooth,** *s.*

Bot.: The composite genus Bidens. (*Withering,* in *Britten & Holland.*)

double-travale, *s.*

Music: A direction in tambourine playing. [TAMBOURINE.]

double-tree, *s.* The bar which is pivoted to the tongue of a carriage, waggon, or sled, or to the clevis of a plough or other implement. To the ends of the double-tree the single-trees are attached, and to the ends of the single-trees the traces are connected. The double-tree varies in shape with the description of vehicle, but has such a length that its ends are immediately behind each horse, so that the traces of the animal may pull squarely upon them through the medium of the single-trees. In waggons, the double-tree is attached to the tongue by means of a bolt called the waggon-hammer, upon which it swings as one or the other horse pulls the more strongly upon it. Near the ends of the double-tree and behind it are loops for the stay-chains, which are connected to hooks in front of the fore-axle, so as to limit the sway of the double-tree. For ploughing and similar duty, the double-tree is sometimes arranged with three clevises; by the middle one it swings from the clevis of the plough or cultivator, and by the end clevises the single-trees are attached. (*Knight.*)

double-trumpet, *s.*

Music: An organ reed stop, similar in tone and scale to, but an octave lower in pitch than, the 8-feet trumpet. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

* **double-vantage,** *v.t.* To benefit doubly or twofold.

"The injuries that to myself I do,
Doing thee vantage, *double-vantage* me."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 88.

double-vault, *s.*

Arch.: One vault built over another with a space intervening. Double-vaults are used in domes and domical roofs, the interior dome being of less altitude, in order to harmonise with the proportions of the building internally, the external of greater altitude, to correspond with the proportions externally.

double-warp, *s.*

Fabric: A cotton cloth in which the warp and weft are of a uniform size. This kind of calico, being stout and heavy, is much in request for sheetings. The width varies from two to three yards. (*Dict. of Needlework.*)

double-waste, *s.*

Law: Waste committed when a tenant, bound to keep a house in repair, allows it to be wasted, and then illegally fells timber to repair it. (*Wharton.*)

double water-wheel, *s.* An arrangement of two water-wheels on one shaft, as in the case of a double-headed turbine, which has a wheel at each end of a horizontal shaft.

double-window, *s.* One having two sets of sashes, inclosing a body of air as a non-conductor of heat and to deaden noise.

double X or **XX,** *s.* A name given to porter or beer of more than ordinary strength. According to Palmer, a survival, in a somewhat disguised form, of the Lat. word *duplex* (misunderstood as double X), which formerly was commonly applied to such. Thus, the Fellows and Postmasters of Merton College were forbidden by the statutes to drink *cerevisium duplex* or strong ale.

doŭb'-led (led as **ĕld),** *pa. par.* or **a.** [DOUBLE, *v.*]

doŭb'-le nĕss, *doub le-nesse (le as ęl), *s.* [Eng. *double*; *-ness.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. The state of being double, duplicate, or twofold.

"Showing no signs of *doubleness* except a slight internal fold."—*Darwin: Descent of Man* (1871), pt. I., ch. iv.

2. The state of being twice as great or as much.

"If you think well to carry this as you may, the *doubleness* of the benefit defends the deceit from reproof."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, iii. 2.

* II. *Fig.:* Double-dealing, deceit, duplicity, treachery.

"In trouthe withoute *doublenesse*."
Romaunt of the Rose.

doŭb'-lĕr, *dob el-er, *deb ler, *s.* [Eng. *doubl(e)*; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. He who or that which makes double.

"Thus is thy friend to thee, the comfort of thy paine,
The stayer of thy state, and *doubler* of thy gaine;
In welth and wo thy frend, an other self to thes,
Such man to man a God, the proverb saith to bee."
Praise of a True Friend.

* 2. A large dish, a charger.

"A dysche other a *dobler* that dryghtyn onez serued."
Early Eng Allit. Poems; Cleanness, 1,145.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Elect.:* An instrument to increase the least conceivable quantity of electricity by continually doubling it, until it becomes perceptible upon a common electrometer or is made visible in sparks. It was first invented by Bennet, improved by Darwin, and afterwards by Nicholson.

2. *Distill.:* A part of the still apparatus, or an appendage to a still in which the low wines, one of the products of the first distillation, are re-distilled. The operation is a turning back and repeating, and is known as doubling. A part of the still is arranged to condense and then intercept and return the less volatile vapours, while those of greater tenuity pass on.

3. *Fibre:* A machine in which slivers, stricks, or filaments of wool, cotton, flax, or silk are laid together, to be drawn out and again doubled and drawn to remove inequalities, or, in the case of silk, to increase the thickness of the strand. [DOUBLING.]

4. *Calico-print.:* A blanket or felt placed between the cloth to be printed and the printing-table or cylinder. (*Knight.*)

doŭb'-les (les as **ęls),** *s. pl.* [DOUBLE, *s.*]

doŭb'-lĕt, *dob bel-et, *dob el-at, *doub-lette, *dub-let, *s.* [O. Fr. *doublet*, dimin. from *double* = double (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One of a pair.

"Those *doublets* on the sides of his tail seem to add strength to the muscles which move the tail-fins."—*Grew: Museum.*

2. A duplicate form of a word.

3. In the same sense as II. 1.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Dress:* A close-fitting jacket or body-coat, covering the body from the neck to a little below the waist. Its use was introduced from France in the fourteenth century, and it continued to be worn by all ranks until the time of Charles II.

DOUBLET.

"Now, the melancholy god protect thee; and the tailor make thy *doublet* of changeable taffeta, for thy mind is a very opal."—*Shakes.: Twelfth Night*, ii. 4

* 2. *Games (Pl.):* An old game, bearing some resemblance to backgammon.

"'What? where's your cloak?'
'To tell you truth he hath lost it at *doublets*.'"
Cartwright: Ordinary (1651).

3. *Lapid.:* A factitious gem made with a colourless front and a coloured back, cemented together by clear mastic on the line of the girdle.

"You may have a brass ring gilt with a *doublet* for a small matter."—*Bailey: Erasmus*, p. 230.

4. *Mil.:* A term applied to the tunic worn by the officers and rank and file of Scotch regiments.

5. *Print.:* One or more words or sentences accidentally set up a second time.

6. *Optics:* An arrangement of lenses in pairs, invented by Wollaston. It consists of two plano-convex lenses having their focal lengths in the proportion of one to three, or nearly so, and placed at a distance determinable by experiment. Their curved sides are placed towards the eye, and the lens of shortest focal length towards the object. It is a reversal of the Huyghenian eye-piece, and its object is similar—to correct spherical aberration and chromatic dispersion. The stop placed between the lenses intercepts extreme rays that might mar the perfection of the image. An amplification of the idea is called a Triplet (q.v.). Sir John Herschel's doublet consists of a double convex lens having the radii of curvature as one to six, and of a plano-concave lens whose focal length is to that of the convex lens as thirteen to five. It is intended for a simple microscope, to be used in the hand. (*Knight.*) [LENS.]

doŭb-lĕt'te, *s.* [Fr.]

Mus.: A compound organ-stop, consisting of two ranks, generally a twelfth and a fifteenth. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

doŭb'-lĭng, *doub-lyng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DOUBLE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The act of making double or folding

(2) The act of making double or twice as much or as great; the act of increasing to twice the size, amount, value, or extent.

"Upon the coast of Holland he suffered shipwracke, and lost all his bookes, writings, and coppyes . . . to his hynderaunce and *doublying* of his labours."—*Life of William Tyndall.*

(3) The state of becoming double or twice as much or as great.

(4) A fold, a plait.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A shifty, or in-and-out course of conduct; a shifting.

"To trace all the turns and *doublings* of his course would be wearisome."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

* (2) A trick, an artifice, a shift.

(3) A turning or winding to avoid or baffle pursuit.

"He hunted us through every *doubling*, and gained upon us each moment."—*Goldsmith: Essays*, 10.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Build.:* The double course of shingles or slates at the eaves of a house.

2. *Distill.:* The second distillation of low wines. These are the product of the first distillation, and they contain about one-fifth alcohol.

3. *Cotton or Wool:* Bringing two or more slivers of fibre together and forming them into one of greater thickness, to be again reduced by drawing; thus obtaining a sliver of uniform thickness. The slivers from the carding-machine, each in its separate can, are conducted between one pair of rollers, which causes them to coalesce; then through a second pair, revolving at an increased speed, which draws out and lengthens the sliver, and then through a third pair, which still attenuates the sliver. The operation is repeated as often as may be necessary to correct every inequality in the thickness of the sliver. The next process is roving, which is also performed by drawing-rollers; but as the sliver has become so reduced in thickness, it receives a slight twisting, to enable it to hold together. This was formerly obtained by giving a rapid revolution to the receiving-can. [ROVING; DRAWING.]

4. *Flax-manuf.:* The process with flax is similar to that described as pertaining to cotton. In the first place, the stricks or handfuls of hackled flax are spread on a travelling-apron and conducted to drawing-rollers, which bring the filaments to an attenuated sliver, and deliver it into cans. The slivers from a number of cans, from six to fifteen usually, are then conducted to drawing-rollers, being thereby doubled and drawn; the process is repeated, as with cotton, until the sliver is equalized and reduced to the required degree. [DRAWING.]

5. *Silk-manuf.:* The twisting together of two or more filaments of twisted silk. This process follows the first spinning of the filaments of silk, and precedes the throwing, which is a farther combining of threads and twisting them together. First, the twisted filaments; then the doubling, forming dumb-singles; then the throwing, forming thrown-singles. The process of doubling silk differs from that of doubling cotton and flax, inasmuch as the silk filaments are continuous and cannot be drawn. The doubling of flax or cotton fibres is for the purpose of equalizing the thickness of slivers, and the drawing which accompanies each operation is for the purpose of lengthening the combined slivers so as to make an attenuated sliver. By this means any trifling irregularity in the thickness of a sliver is lost by causing it to coalesce with others, and elongating the bunch; the process being repeated again and again, as may be necessary. In the doubling of silk, as there is no re-attenuation by drawing, the number of filaments are combined into one thread of the aggregate thickness of the several filaments. The bobbins of thread to be doubled are mounted on a small frame, and the ends, being collected, are passed through a loop and attached to a bobbin, upon which they are wound. The parallel threads are then transferred to a horizontal reel, from whence each set of combined threads is carried through the eye of a rotating flyer and wound upon a bobbin, the combined threads or strands being twisted into a cord. The latter operation is known as throwing. The direction of the twist is varied for different qualities and varieties of silk goods. In ordinary spinning of the silk filaments the twist is to the right. For tram, the spinning of the filaments is omitted; when doubled, the thread is twisted to the right. For organzine the filament is twisted to the left, then doubled and twisted to the right. The twisting of the thread is set or made permanent by exposure to steam. (*Knight.*)

6. *Her.:* The lining of robes and mantles of state, or of the mantlings borne round the achievement of arms.

7. *Hunt.:* The winding, twisting, or turning of a fox, hare, &c., in order to baffle the pursuers.

8. *Military:*

(1) The uniting of two ranks or files into one.

"He had the honour to be officer at a place called Mile-end, to instruct for the *doubling* of files."—*Shakesp.: All's Well*, iv. 3.

(2) The act of marching at the double.

9. *Nautical:*

(1) The act of passing or sailing round a headland.

(2) Of the bitts: a piece of fir-timber fitted on the back of the cross-piece; fir-lining.

(3) Of a sail: the double-seamed border for receiving the bolt-rope; the edging or skirt.

10. *Shipwright.:* Strakes of plank fastened on the outer skin of a ship; used as a fender against floating-ice.

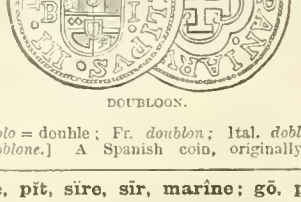
doubling and twisting machine, *s.* One by which a number of slivers of fibre are associated, drawn out, and partially twisted; or one in which strands are laid together and twisted into a thread or cord. [DOUBLING; DRAWING-FRAME.]

doubling-frame, *s.*

Silk-manuf.: A winding engine for double silk threads.

doubling-nail, *s.* A nail used in securing sheathing, lining, or supplementary covering to an object; such as the lining of gun-ports, &c.

doŭb-lōōn', *doub-lon, *s.* [Sp. *doblon*, so called from being the double of a pistole



DOUBLOON.

doblo = double; Fr. *doublon*; Ital. *doblone*, *dobblone.*] A Spanish coin, originally of

double the value of the pistole. It is now of the value of twenty-one shillings sterling. It is divided into 100 reals.

"They had succeeded in obtaining from him a box of *doubloons*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

dŭb'-lĭ-ly, *dowb-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *doubl(e); -ly*] In double or twice the quantity or amount; to twice the degree or extent.

"[He] being *doubly* smitten, likewise *doubly* smit." *Spenser: F. Q.*, IV. ix. 29.

dŏŭbt (*b* silent), ***dout, *dout-en, *dout-i, *dut-en, *dowt,** *v.i.* & *t.* [O. Fr. *doubter, doter, douter, duter*; Fr. *douter*, from Lat. *dubito* = to doubt, from *dubius* = doubtful, from *duo* = two; Sp. *dudar*; Port. *duvidar*; Ital. *dubitare*.]

A. *Intransitive:*

* **I.** To be afraid, to fear, to be frightened.

"The *douteden* the scheperdes and in gret drede weren." *Leben Jesu*, 515.

2. To be apprehensive, to fear.

"If there were no fault in the title, I *doubt* there are too many in the body of the work."—*Baker: On Learning.*

3. To suspect; to have or feel a suspicion.

"The king did all his courage bend
Against those four which now before him were,
Doubting not who behind him doth attend."
Daniel.

4. To hesitate, to waver; undetermined.

"What fear we then, why *doubt* we to incense
His utmost ire?" *Milton: P. L.*, ii. 94, 95.

5. To question; to be in uncertainty concerning the truth or fact; to feel doubts or scruples.

"Even in matters divine, concerning some things we may lawfully *doubt* and suspend our judgment, inclining neither to one side or other, as, namely, touching the time of the fall both of man and angels." *Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

† **6.** It is sometimes followed by *of*.

"Now when the high priest and the captain of the temple and the chief priests heard these things, they *doubted of* them whereunto this would grow."—*Acts* v. 24.

* **B.** *Reflex.:* To fear, to be frightened or alarmed.

"The Sarezyns of Kyng Richard so sore hem *douten*." *Richard Cœur de Lion*, 3,163.

C. *Transitive:*

* **I.** To fear; to be afraid of.

"Ye loueden him . . .
And *douteden* him more thane God."
Kindheart Jesu, 536.

* **2.** To cause to fear; to frighten, to terrify, to alarm.

"I'll tell ye all my fears, one single valour,
The virtues of the valiant Carratach,
More *doubts* me than all Britain."
Beaum. & Flet.: Bonduca, i. 2.

3. To be apprehensive of.

"And the spirit bade me go with them, nothing *doubting*."—*Acts* xi. 12.

4. To distrust, to suspect; to withhold confidence in.

"He is not *doubted*."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iv. 2.

* **5.** To be apprehensive for; to be alarmed about.

'Who from the terror of this arm so late
Doubted his empire."
Milton: P. L., i. 113, 114.

6. To hold or think questionable or doubtful; to question, to hesitate to believe or assent to; to feel doubts about.

"For my part I think the being of a God is so little to be *doubted*, that I think it is almost the only truth we are sure of."—*Addison.*

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *doubt* and to *question*: "Both these terms express the act of the mind in staying its decision. The *doubt* lies altogether in the mind; it is a less active feeling than *question*: by the former we merely suspend decision; by the latter we actually demand proofs in order to assist us in deciding. We may *doubt* in silence; we cannot *question* without expressing it directly or indirectly. He who suggests *doubts* does it with caution; he who makes a *question* throws in difficulties with a degree of confidence. *Doubts* insinuate themselves into the mind oftentimes involuntarily on the part of the *doubter*; *questions* are always made with an express design. We *doubt* in matters of general interest, on abstruse as well as common subjects; we *question* mostly in ordinary matters that are of a personal interest: we *doubt* the truth of a position; we *question* the veracity of an author. When the practicability of any plan is *questioned*, it is unnecessary to enter any farther into its merits. The *doubt* is frequently confined to the individual; the *question* frequently respects others. We *doubt* whether we shall be able to succeed; we *question* another's right to interfere: we *doubt* whether a thing will answer the end proposed; we *question* the utility of any one making the attempt." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*).

dŏŭbt (1) (*b* silent), *** dout, * doute, * dowt, * dute,** *s.* [O. Fr. *doubte, doute*; Fr. *doute*; Prov. *dopte, dupte*; Sp. *duda*; Port. *duida*; Ital. *dotta.*]

* **I.** Fear, dread.

"He nadde of no prince in the world *doute*."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 89.

2. Apprehensiveness, alarm, suspicion.

"I desire to be present with you now, and to change my voice; for I stand in *doubt* of you."—*Gal.* iv. 20.

3. Uncertainty or fluctuation of mind upon any point, action, or statement; an unsettled state of opinion; a hesitation to admit or believe an act or statement.

"Perplext in faith, but pure in deeds,
At last he beat his music out.
There lives more faith in honest *doubt*,
Believe me, than in half the creeds."
Tennyson: In Memoriam, xcvi.

4. A ground or reason for doubting or hesitating about any point; a doubtful point.

"There can be little *doubt* that this tortoise is an aboriginal inhabitant of the Galapagos."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (1870), ch. xvii., p. 384.

5. Uncertainty of condition; suspense.

"And thy life shall hang in *doubt* before thee."—*Deut.* xxviii. 66.

6. A difficulty objected or put forward; an objection.

"To every *doubt* your answer is the same,
It so fell out, and so by chance it came."
Blackmore.

¶ *No doubt, beyond a doubt:* Beyond any reason for doubt or hesitation; certainly, doubtlessly.

"This expectation was, *no doubt*, unreasonable."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *doubt* and *suspense*: "The *doubt* respects that which we should believe; the *suspense* that which we wish to know or ascertain. We are in *doubt* for the want of evidence; we are in *suspense* for the want of certainty. The *doubt* interrupts our progress in the attainment of truth; the *suspense* impedes us in the attainment of our objects; the former is connected principally with the understanding; the latter acts altogether upon the hopes. We have our *doubts* about things that have no regard to time; we are in *suspense* about things that are to happen in the future. Those are the least inclined to *doubt* who have the most thorough knowledge of a subject; those are the least exposed to the unpleasant feeling of *suspense* who confine their wishes to the present." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

For the difference between *doubt* and *demur*, see DEMUR.

* **dŏŭbt** (2) (*b* silent), *s.* [A contr. of *redoubt* (q.v.).] A redoubt.

"This *doubt* down that now betwixt us stands
Jove will go with us to their walls."
Chapman: Homer's Iliad, xii. 286, 287.

* **dŏŭbt'-a-ble** (*b* silent), * **dŏŭt'-a-ble,** *a.* [Cf. Fr. *re-doutable.*]

1. That must or should be feared; redoubtable.

"God wot, thy lordship is *doutable*."
Romaunt of the Rose, 6,277.

2. That may be doubted; open or liable to doubt; doubtful.

"If ye thynke it is *doutuble*,
It is thurgh argument provable."
Romaunt of the Rose, 5,416, 5,417.

* **dŏŭbt-an'çe** (*b* silent), * **dŏŭt-an'çe,** *s.* [O. Fr. *dutance, dotance*; Ital. *dottanza.*]

1. Fear, dread.

"Have ye no *doutance*
Of all these English cowards?"
Richard Cœur de Lion, 1,862.

2. Doubt, hesitation.

"God seth everythynge out of *doutaunce*."
Chaucer: Troilus, iv. 933.

dŏŭbt'-ĕd (*b* silent), * **doubt-it,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [DOUBT, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Feared, redoubted.

"*Doubted* knights, whose woundlesse armour rusts,
And helmes unbruzed wexen dayly browne."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender (*October*).

2. Questioned; doubtful, uncertain.

* **dŏŭbt'-ĕd-lĭ-ly** (*b* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *doubted; -ly.*] Ambiguously; not clearly.

"Good heed would be had that nothing be *doubtedly* spoken."—*Wilson: Arte of Rhetorique*, p. 102.

dŏŭbt'-ẽr (*b* silent), *s.* [Eng. *doubt; -er.*] One who doubts; one who entertains doubts or scruples.

"The unsettled *doubters* that are in most danger."—*Hammond: Works*, vol. ii., pt. ii., p. 67.

dŏŭbt'-fŭl, * dŏŭbt'-fŭll (*b* silent), *a.* [Eng. *doubt; ful(l).*]

I. *Of persons:*

1. Fearful, timid, apprehensive, afraid.

"The *doubtfull* Damzell dare not yet commit
Her single person to their barbarous truth."
Spenser: F. Q., I. vi. 12.

2. Full of doubts; undetermined, wavering or unsettled in mind.

"Methinks I should know you, and know this man;
Yet I am *doubtful*." *Shakesp.: Lear*, iv. 7.

3. Open or liable to doubt; in respect to whom a certain opinion cannot be formed: as, The others will come, but he is *doubtful*.

II. *Of things:*

1. Full of doubt or uncertainty; of uncertain issue.

"Great Jove from Ide with slaughter fills his sight,
And level hangs the *doubtful* scale of fight."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, xi. 435, 436.

2. Concerning which doubt may be or is felt; questionable, not certain, determined, or decided; admitting of doubt.

"In *doubtful* cases reason still determines for the safer side."—*South.*

3. Ambiguous, not clear in its meaning; equivocal, dubious; as, a *doubtful* meaning or expression.

"By pronouncing of some *doubtful* phrase."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 5.

4. Not secure or confident; suspicious.

"Our manner is always to cast a *doubtful* and a more suspicious eye towards that, over which we know we have least power."—*Hooker* (Dedic.).

* **5.** Not without fear; timid, fearful.

"With *doubtful* feet, and wavering resolution,
I come, still dreading thy displeasure."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 732, 733.

* **6.** Characterized by doubt or hesitation.

"Thus they their *doubtful* consultations dark
Ended." *Milton: P. L.*, ii. 486, 487.

* **7.** Breeding or giving rise to suspicion; suspicious.

"Her death was *doubtful*."—*Shakesp: Hamlet*, v. 1.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *doubtful, dubious, uncertain*, and *precarious*: "The *doubtful* admits of doubt; the *dubious* creates suspense. The *doubtful* is said of things in which we are required to have an opinion; the *dubious* respects events and things that must speak for themselves. In *doubtful* cases it is advisable for a judge to lean to the side of mercy: while the issue of a contest is *dubious*, all judgment of the parties or of the case must be carefully avoided. *Doubtful* and *dubious* have always a relation to the person forming the opinion on the subject in question: *uncertain* and *precarious* are epithets which designate the qualities of the things themselves. Whatever is *uncertain* may from that very circumstance be *doubtful* or *dubious* to those who attempt to determine upon them; but they may be designated for their *uncertainty* without any regard to the opinions to which they may give rise. A person's coming may be *doubtful* or *uncertain*; the length of his stay is oftener described as *uncertain* than as *doubtful*. The *doubtful* is opposed to that on which we form a positive conclusion; the *uncertain* to that which is definite or prescribed. The efficacy of any medicine is *doubtful*; the manner of its operation may be *uncertain*. While our knowledge is limited, we must expect to meet with many things that are *doubtful*; as everything in the world is exposed to change, and all that is future is entirely above our control, we must naturally expect to find everything *uncertain* but what we see passing before us. *Precarious*, from the Latin *precarius* and *precor*, to pray, signifies granted to entreaty, depending on the will or humour of another, whence it is applicable to whatever is obtained from others. *Precarious* is the highest species of *uncertainty*, applied to such things as depend on future casualties in opposition to that which is fixed and determined by design. The weather is *uncertain*; the subsistence of a person who has no stated income or source of living must be *precarious*. It is *uncertain* what day a thing may take place, until it is determined; there is nothing more *precarious* than what depends upon the favour of princes." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dŏŭbt'-fŭl-lĭ-ly (*b* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *doubtful; -ly.*]

* 1. In a state of fear or alarm; fearfully, timidly.

2. In a doubtful or hesitating manner; without decision; hesitatingly.

"She took it *doubtfully*."—*State Trials; William Parry* (1584).

3. Ambiguously, not clearly; with uncertainty or ambiguity of meaning.

"How *doubtfully* these spectres fate foretell."
Dryden: Royal Martyr, Iv. 4.

4. In a manner to cause doubt or apprehension as to the issue or result; precariously.

"Such trifles may affect the welfare of the world when the balance of the future is *doubtfully* trembling."—*Times*, Nov. 24, 1876.

dŏubt'-fŭl nĕss. * **dŏubt'-fŭl-nĕsse** (*b* silent), *s.* [Eng. *doubtful*; *-ness.*]

1. The state or condition of being in doubt or uncertainty of mind; dubiousness, suspense, hesitation, instability of opinion.

"In an anxious *doubtfulness* of mind what will become of them for ever."—*Tillotson: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 34.

2. Hazard, risk, uncertainty of event or issue.

3. Ambiguity, uncertainty of meaning, want of clearness.

"Here we must be diligent that . . . there be no *doubtfulnesse* in any word."—*Wilson: Arte of Logike*, fol. 20.

dŏubt'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Doubt, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or state of entertaining doubts or scruples; doubt, scruple.

"Trembling man! these are to summon thee to be ready with the King by the next Lord's-day, to shout for joy for thy deliverance from all thy *doubtings*."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

† **dŏubt'-ĭng-lў** (*b* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *doubting*; *-ly.*] In a doubting manner; doubtfully; with hesitation; without confidence.

"He that asketh *doubtingly* asketh coldly."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 18.

* **dŏubt'-ĭve** (*b* silent), * **dout-ife,** *a.* [Eng. *doubt*; *-ive.*] In doubt.

"The kynge was *doutife* of his dome."
Gower: C. A., vi.

dŏubt'-lĕss (*b* silent), * **doute-les,** * **doute-lees,** * **dout-lesse,** *a.* & *adv.* [Eng. *doubt*; *-less.*]

* **A.** *As adjective:*

1. Free from fear or apprehension; in confidence and security.

"Pretty child, sleep *doubtless* and secure,
That Hubert, for the wealth of all the world,
Will not offend thee." *Shakesp: King John*, Iv. 1.

2. Sure, confident.

"I am *doubtless* I can purge
Myself of many I am charged withal."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., iii. 2.

3. Indubitable, certain.

"These things are *doubtless*."
Keats: Sleep and Poetry.

B. *As adv.:* Without doubt or question; beyond a doubt; assuredly, certainly.

"His estates would *doubtless* have been confiscated."
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

dŏubt'-lĕss-lў (*b* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *doubtless*; *-ly.*] Without a doubt; assuredly, unquestionably.

"Why you may, and *doubtlessly* will, when you have debated that your commander is but your mistress."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Scornful Lady*, i. 1.

* **dŏubt'-ŭs** (*b* silent), * **dot-ous,** * **dout-ous,** *a.* [O. Fr. *dotos, dotus*; Fr. *douteux.*]

1. Fearful, afraid.

"If he be *doubtous* to aleen in cause of rightousnesse."
Gower, iii. 210.

2. Doubtful.

"The batayle was *dotous*."
Richard Cœur de Lion, 4,839.

dŏuçe, dŏuse, *a.* [Fr. *doux* (m.), *douce* (f.)= soft, mild.]

* 1. Soft, soothing, sweet. (Applied to music, &c.)

"The *douce* sounde of harpes."—*Forbes: On the Revelation*, p 126.

* 2. Sweet, dear.

"He drawes into *douce* Frannce."
Morte Arthure, 1,251.

3. Quiet, sober, sedate.

"And this is a *douce* honest man."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xv

4. Modest.

douce-gaun, *a.* Walking with prudence and circumspection; used as to conduct. (*Buchan.*)

"O happy is that *douce-gaun* wight,"
Whase saul ne'er mints a swervin."
Tarras Poems, p. 47.

* **dôuçe** (1), * **dowce,** *v.t.* [Douce, *a.*] [Lat *dulco* = to make sweet; *dulcis* = sweet.] To make sweet, to sweeten.

"With sugar candy thou may hit *douce*."
Liber Cure Cocorum, p. 7.

dôuço (2), *v.t.* [Dusch.] To strike, to hit, to knock.

"They *douce* her hurdies trimly."
A Douglas: Poems, p. 128.

dôuçe, *s.* [Douce (2), *v.*] A stroke, a blow.

* **dôuçed,** *s.* [Doucet.]

* **dôu'çe-pcre,** *s.* [Douzepere.]

dôu'çe-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *douce*; *-ly.*] Soberly, sedately, modestly.

dôu'çe-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *douce*; *-ness.*] Sobriety, sedateness, decency.

"Becoming concordance with the natural *doucenss* of my character."—*The Steam-Boat*, p. 191.

* **dôu'-çĕt,** * **dow-set,** * **doul-cet,** *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *doucet* = mild, gentle.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A custard.

"Heer's *dousets* and flapjacks, and I ken not what."
The King and a Poore Northerne Man (1640).

2. A testicle of a deer.

"I did not half so well reward my hounds
As she hath me to-day; although I gave them
All the sweet morsels called tongue, ears, and *doucets*."
B. Jonson: Sad Shepherd, i. 6.

3. A musical instrument; perhaps a dulcimer.

"There were trumpes and trumpetes,
Lowde shalmys and *doucetes*."
Lydgate, in *Chaucer* (ed. Tyrwhitt), p. 464.

B. *As adj:* Sweet, delicate.

"Fle delicat metes and *doucet* drinkes."—*MS. in Halliwell*, p. 813.

dôu'-çûr, *s.* [Fr., = sweetness, from Lat. *dulcor*, from *dulcis* = sweet.]

* 1. Mildness, gentleness, kindness, freedom from acerbity.

"Blame with indulgence, and correct with *douceur*."
—*Lord Chesterfield*

2. A small present, a gift, a bribe.

"He has a *douceur* for Ireland in his pocket."—*Burke: On a Late State of the Nation.*

* 3. A compliment, a kind remark.

dôuçhe, *s.* [Fr., from Ital. *doccia*=a conduit, canal, from Lat. *ductus* = a leading, a duct.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A jet or current of water or vapour directed upon some part of the body for medical purposes.

2. A shower-bath.

II. *Surg.:* An instrument for injecting a liquid into any part of the body.

* **doucherie,** *s.* [Duchery.] A dukedom.

"Scho is appeirand air
To twa *doucheries*."
Kauf Colkyear.

* **douch-ty,** *a.* [Doughty.]

dôu-çî'ne, *s.* [Fr.]

Arch.: A moulding concave above and convex below, serving as a cymatium to a delicate cornice; a gula.

* **dôuck'-ĕr,** *s.* [Ducker.] A bird that dips in the water, as the Dippers (q. v.).

"The colymbi, or *douckers*, or loons, are admirably conformed for diving, covered with thick plumage, and their feathers so slippery that water cannot moisten them."—*Ray.*

dôu'-lar, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The name given in Scotland to the roots of the Bog-bean, *Menyanthes trifoliata*, Linn., an aquatic plant of a very bitter quality; sometimes used as a stomachic.

"His turban was the *doudlars* plet,
For such the Naiad weaves,
Around wi' paddock-pipes beset,
And daugling hog-bean leaves."
Marle: A. Scott's Poems, p. 10.

dôu'-dle, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The root of the common reed-grass, *Arundo phragmites*, found partially decayed in morasses; of which the children in the South of Scotland make a sort of musical instrument similar to the oaten pipe of the ancients.

* **dôu'-dў,** * **dôu'-dĭe,** *s.* [Dowdy.] A slovenly person.

"If plaine, or homely, we saie she is a *doudie*, or a slut."—*Riche: His Farewell*, 1681.

dôugh (*gh* silent), * **dagh,** * **dah,** * **daugh,** * **daw,** * **dou,** * **dogh,** * **doghe,** * **dow,** * **dowe,** * **dowghe,** *s.* [A.S. * *dág,* * *dáh*; cogn. with Icel. *deig*; Goth. *daigs*; Dut. *deeg*; Dan *deig*; Sw. *deg*; Ger. *teig* = Goth. *deigan, digan* = to knead.]

1. The paste of bread, or of pies, yet unbaked; a mass composed of flour or meal moistened and kneaded.

"Smith, cobbler, joiner, he that plies the shears,
And he that kneads the *dough*; all loud alike,
All learned, and all drunk!"
Cowper: Task, Iv. 476, 478

2. Anything resembling dough in its appearance or consistency, as potter's clay.

¶ *My cake is dough:* My affairs have miscarried; I have failed.

"*My cake is dough.* But I'll in among the rest;
Out of hope of all, but my share of the feast."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, v. 1.

* **dough-baked,** *a.* Not perfectly baked; hence, imperfect, unfinished; deficient in intellect.

"The devil take thee for an insensible *dough-baked* varlet."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, vii. 131.

* **dough-face,** *s.* One who is too pliable, and is easily turned to any purpose.

* **dough-faced,** *a.* Cowardly, weak-minded, pliable, easily moulded or turned.

* **dough-faceism,** *s.* The quality of being pliable, pliableness; readiness to be led or turned to any purpose; cowardly weakness.

* **dough-kneaded,** *a.* Soft like dough.

"He demeans himself in the dull expression so like a *dough-kneaded* thing, that he has not spirit enough left him so far to look to his syntax, as to avoid nonsense."—*Milton: Apology for Smectymnuus.*

dough-kneader, *s.* A pair of rollers, one corrugated lengthwise and the other transversely, working in a frame with two inclined boards and a disk below the lower roller propelled by a crank, and the rollers geared together by an elastic cross-band. There are other forms, such as a roller swivelled to a post, like the brake of a biscuit-maker, which is also a dough-kneader. (*Knight.*)

dough-mixer, *s.* A kneading-machine consisting of a vessel having two pipes entering through its head and a discharge-pipe at the bottom. The flour is placed in the vessel, and the yeast and water, highly charged with carbonic acid and mixed with a proper quantity of salt, are passed into the vessel through one of the upper pipes, and the whole incorporated by the revolution of a vertical shaft with stirrers; when thoroughly mixed, the contents of the vessel are discharged through the pipe at the bottom. It is a kind of pug-mill. (*Knight.*)

dough-nut, *s.* A kind of small round cake made of flour, eggs and sugar, moistened with milk, and fried in lard, popular in America.

dough-pill, *s.* A pill made of dough, containing no drugs, and therefore having no medicinal qualities.

"His chief Talapoin, to whom no *dough-pill* he could knead and publish was other than medicinal and sacred."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. i., ch. iii.

dough-raiser, *s.* A pan in a bath of heated water, to maintain a temperature in the dough favourable to fermentation.

* **dough-rib,** * **douw-ribbe,** * **dov-rybbe,** * **dow-rybbe,** * **dow-ryble,** *s.* An implement for scraping and cleaning a dough-trough.

dough-trough, * **doughe-troughe,** * **dowe-trowe,** * **dowe-trowghe,** *s.* A baker's or household receptacle, in which dough is left to ferment. It consists of a water-tight, covered vessel of tin or other suitable material, with a perforated shelf across the centre. The receptacles containing the dough are placed upon this perforated shelf, and then covered with a cloth to prevent the condensation of moisture upon the surface of the dough. Warm water is then poured into the lower part of the vessel, after which it is closed by means of a cover.

dought, *pret. of v.* [Dow.] Could; was able.

"Went home to Saint Leonard's Crags, as well as a woman in her condition *dought*."—*Scott: Heart of Midlothian*, ch. xxiii.

* **dôught'-ĭ-hôod** (*gh* silent), **dught-i-hede,** *s.* [Eng. *doughty*; *-hood.*] Doughtiness, valour, bravery.

"O thaim becom swa wiked lede
That nother drou to *dughthede*."
Cursor Mundi, 2,953

dôught'-ĭ-lĭ-ness (*gh* silent), ***dought-i-liche, *douht-e-li, *dught-i-le, *dught-tel-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *doughty* : *-ly.*] In a doughty or valiant manner; with doughtiness.

dôught'-ĭ-nĕss (*gh* silent), ***douht-y-nesse, *duhht-igh-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *doughty*; *-ness.*] Valour, bravery.

"The Biscayan, who perceived him come in that manner, perceived, by his *doughtiness*, his intention." —*Shelton: Trans. of Don Quixote.*

***dought-ren** (*gh* silent), *s. pl.* [Daughter.]

dôugh'-tў (*gh* silent), ***dogh-ti, *doġh-ty, *doh-ti, *dough-ti, *douh-ty, *duh-ti, *dou-ty, *dugh-ti, *duhh-tigh, *duh-ty,** *a.* [A.S. *dyhtig*, from *dugan* = to be able; Dan. *dygtig* = able; Sw. *dugtig*; Icel. *dygdhugr*; Ger. *tüchtig.*] [Do (2), *v.*; Dow (1).]

1. Brave, valiant, noble, illustrious, renowned for valour and brave deeds. (Used both of persons and things.)

"Our hearts at *doughty* deeds,
By warriors wrought in steely weeds,
Still throb for fear and pity's sake."
Scott: Marmion (Introd.).

2. Frequently used in burlesque or ironically.

"If this *doughty* historian hath any honour or conscience left, he ought to beg pardon."—*Stillingfleet.*

*** doughty-handed,** *a.* Strong-handed, mighty, valiant.

"I thank you all;
For *doughty-handed* are you."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iv. 8.

dôugh'-ў (*gh* silent), *** dough-ey,** *a.* [Eng. *dough*; *-y.*]

1. *Lit.:* Consisting of, or of the nature of, dough; like dough.

2. *Fig.:* Soft, unhardened, unsound.

"Your son was misled with a snipt-taffata fellow there, whose villanous saffron would have made all the unbaked and *doughy* youth of a nation in his colour."—*Shakesp.: All's Well*, iv. 5.

dôuk, *s.* [Dook.]

*** dôuk,** *v.t.* [Duck, *v.*] To plunge forcibly into water; to put under water.

"The rosy Phebus rede
His wery stedis had *doukit* ouer the hede."
Douglas: Virgil, 398, 41.

dôuk'-ar, *s.* [Eng. *douk*; *-ar* = *-er.*] A water-fowl; called also Willie-fisher; the Didapper, or Dabchick.

dôuk'-ĭt, dôok'-ĭt, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Douk, *v.*] Ducked.

"I met them marching in terribly *doukit*."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. vi.

*** doul,** *s.* [Dowel.]

*** doul-eure,** *s.* [Lat. *dulcor.*] [Dulcour.] Sweetness, gentleness, mildness.

"I have given special orders to the judges for sweetness and *doulcure* to the English Catholicks."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, i. 116.

*** dôule,** *s.* [Dull.] A fool; a blunt or stupid person.

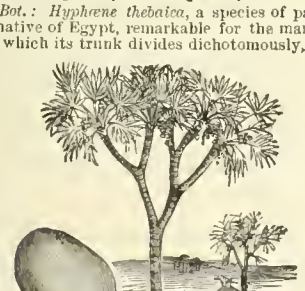
"I am hut ane oule.
Againis natur in the nycht I waik into weir.
I dar do nocht in the day bot droup as a *doule*."
Houlate, i. 5.

*** dôu'-lĭ-a,** *s.* [Dulia.]

dôum, dôom, *s.* [A native word, current in Upper Egypt.]

doum-palm, doom-palm, *s.*

Bot.: *Hyphæne thebaica*, a species of palm, a native of Egypt, remarkable for the manner in which its trunk divides dichotomously, the



DOUM-PALM. 1 Fruit.

branches terminating in tufts of large fan-shaped leaves. The pericarp is about the size of an apple, and is used as food by the poorer classes. It has a taste resembling that of gingerbread, whence the tree itself is sometimes called the Gingerbread-tree. The fibres of the leaf-stalks are made into ropes, and small ornaments are made of the seeds. An infusion of the rind is used in fevers, and as an aperient.

*** dôun,** *adv. & prep.* [Down.]

*** doun-geoun,** *s.* [Donjon, Dungeon.]

1. The strongest tower belonging to a fortress, being designed as the place of last resort during a siege.

"He send thiddyr to tumbill it doun,
Bath tour, and castell, and *doungeoun*."
Barbour, x. 497.

2. A tower, in general; in the following sense applied to the Tower of Babel.

"That historie, Maister, wald I knaw,
Quhy, and for quhat occasioun,
Thay buildit sic ane strong *dungeon*."
Lyndsay: Monarchy (1592), p. 46.

3. A dungeon, a prison.

dôun'-thrôugh (*gh* silent), *adv.* [Mid. Eng. *doun* = *down*, and *through.*] Into the low or flat country. (*Scotch.*)

*** dôun'-thrĭng,** *v.t.* [Mid. Eng. *doun* = *down*, and *thring* (q. v.).]

1. To overturn, to overthrow.

"Sathan in his memberis, the Antichristis of our tyme, cruellie doeth rage, seiking to *dounthring* and to distroy the evangell of Christ, and his congregatioun."—*Knox*, p. 101.

2. To undervalue, to depreciate.

"And be the contrare, the puissance of Latyne King
Do set at nocht, but lichtlie, and *dounthring*."
Douglas: Virgil, 377, 4.

dôun'-with, *adv., a., & s.* [Mid. Eng. *doun* = *down*, and *with.*]

A. *As adv.:* Downwards, in the way of descending from rising ground. (*Scotch.*)

"In heicht haddyr Wallace and thai can twyn.
Throuch that *dounwith* to Forth sadly he soucht."
Wallace, v. 301, MS.

B. *As adj.:* Descending; as, a *downwith* road.

C. *As substantive:*

1. A lower position.

2. A fall from rank or state.

*** dôup, * dowp,** *v.i.* [Dip, *v.*]

1. To incline the head or upper part of the body downwards.

"Thither the valiant Tersals *doup*
And heir repacious Corbies croup."
Scott: Evergreen, ii. 233.

2. To lower; to be clouded; applied to the weather.

dôup (1), *s.* [Dips.]

¶ *In a doup:* In a moment.

"And, *in a doup*,
They snapt her up baith stoup and roup."
Ramsay: Poems, ii. 527.

dôup (2), *s.* [Prob. Scand.; cf. Dan. *dupsko* = a ferrule.]

* 1. The breech or buttocks.

"At the salt *doup*."—*Urquhart: Rabelais*, p. 97.

2. The bottom, butt-end.

"A servant lass that dressed it hersell, wi' the *doup* o' a candle."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. v.

3. A cavity.

dôur, doure, dure, *a.* [Fr. *dur*; Lat. *durus.*]

1. Hard.

"Durst not rebel, douting his dyntis *dour*."
Lyndsay: Works (1592), p. 102.

2. Bold, intrepid.

"O ye *doure* pepill discend from Dardomus."
Douglas: Virgil, 70, 28.

3. Hardy, able to bear fatigue.

"We that beue of nature derf and *doure*."
Douglas: Virgil, 299, 7.

4. Inflexible, unbending, obstinate.

"Mycht nowthir low that *doure* mannis mynd."
Douglas: Virgil, 467, 2.

5. Sullen.

"He had a wife was *dour* and din."
Burns: Sic a Wife as Willie had.

6. Stern.

"Bewy of statur, *dour* in his countenance."
Wallace, iv. 187.

7. Severe; said of the weather.

"Biting Boreas, fell and *doure*,
Sharp shivers thro' the leafy bower."
Burns: A Winter Night.

8. Slow in growth; said of vegetation.

9. Impracticable; said of soil that defeats all the labour of the husbandman.

"One of the *dourest* and most untractable farms in the mearns."—*Scott: Pirate*, ch. iv.

10. Slow in learning; dull, backward.

"*As dure* a scholar as ever was at St. Leonard's."—*Tennant: Cardinal Beaton*, p. 90.

dour-seed, *s.* The name given to a late species of oats, from its tardiness in ripening.

"A third kind, Halkerton, or Angus oats, these are emphatically called *dour-seed* (i.e., late seed), in distinction from the others, which are called ear-seed, or early seed."—*Agr. Surv. Mid-Loth.*, p. 103.

dôur-a (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps from Lat. *durus* = hard.]

Bot.: The heart-wood, that which is next the centre; also called Duramen (q. v.).

dôur'-a (2), *** dur-ra,** *s.* [The Egyptian name of the plant.] A kind of millet, *Sorghum vulgare.*

dôur'-lăch, *s.* [Gael. *dorlach* = a satchel of arrows.] [Dorlach.] A bundle, a knapsack.

"And there they are wi' gun and pistol, dirk and *dourlach*, ready to disturb the peace."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxvi.

dôur'-lў, dôur'-lĭĕ, *adv.* [Eng. *dour*; *-ly.*]

1. With vigour, without mercy.

"Thir ar the words of the redoutit Roy,—
Quhilk hes me sent all cuntries to convoye,
And all misdoars *dourlie* to downthring."
Lyndsay: S. P. R., ii. 211.

2. Pertinaciously.

"The thrid dois eik so *dourly* drink,
Quhill in his wame no rowin be dry."
Bannatyne Poems, p. 167, st. 8.

dôur'-nĕss, door-ness, *s.* [Eng. *dour*; *-ness.*] Obstinacy, sullenness.

"'Waes me!' said Mrs MacClarty, 'the gudeman taks Sandie's *doorness* mickle to heart!'"—*Cottagers of Glenburnie*, p. 198.

dôur-ôu-eôu'-lĭ, *s.* [A native name.]

Zool.: The native name for two species of monkeys, *Nyctipithecus trivirgatus*, and *N. rufipes.* They are small nocturnal animals, with large owl-like eyes. They are insectivorous, and very difficult to be tamed. They are natives of South America. [Nyctipithecus.]

dôuse (1), *** douss, * douze, * dowsse,** *v.t. & i.* [Sw. *dunsa* = to plump down. (*Skeat.*)]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* To plunge or thrust into water; to dip, to duck.

"Hee used . . . to be *doussed* in water luke warme."—*Holland: Suetonius*, p. 75.

* 2. *Fig.:* To plunge, to immerse.

"I have . . . *douzed* my carnal affections in all the vileness of the world."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 515.

II. *Naut.:* To strike, or let the sails fall suddenly on account of a squall.

B. *Intrans.:* To plunge, to dip, or be plunged into water.

"It is not jesting trivial matter,
To swing i' th' air, or *douse* in water."
Butler: Hudibras, II. i.

dôuse (2), *** dowse,** *v.t.* [A.S. *dwæscan* = to extinguish.] To put out, to extinguish.

dôused, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Douse.]

dôus'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Douse (1), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of plunging or immersing in water.

dousing-chock, *s.*

Ship-build.: One of several pieces fayed across the apron and lapped on the knighthead, or inside stuff above the upper deck.

*** dôut** (1), *v.t.* [Doubt, *v.*]

*** dôut** (2), *v.t.* [A contraction of *do out.*] To put ont, to extinguish, to quench.

"That their hot blood may spin in English eyes
And *dout* them with superfluous courage."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. 2.

*** dôut,** *s.* [Doubt, *s.*]

*** dôut'-ançe,** *s.* [Doubtance.]

*** dôute,** *v.t. & i.* [Doubt, *v.*]

*** dôute'-lees, * dôute'-les,** *adv.* [Doubtless.]

*** dôut'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *dout* (2), v.; *-er.*] One who or that which puts out or extinguishes.

*** dôut'-ĭfe,** *a.* [Doubtive.]

*** dôut'-oŭs,** *a.* [Doubtous.]

douze-ave, *s.* [Fr. *douze* = twelve.]

Music: A scale of twelve degrees.

***doûze-pere, *dose-per, *dos-i-per, *dos-y per, *dos-se per, *doze-per, *dus-e-per, *dus-per, *dus-se-per, *duze-per,** *s.* [O. Fr. *doze*; Fr. *douze* = twelve; O. Fr. *par, pair, per* = a peer (q.v.).]

1. (*Properly in the pl.*): The twelve peers or close war companions of Charlemagne. Their names appear variously in the several romances, but the most famous were Roland, Oliver, and Ogier the Dane.

"As Charlys stod by chance at consell with his ferls,
Whiche that weru of france his oghene *dozepers*."
Sir Ferumbras, 250.

2. One of the twelve peers of France.

"Off Rowelond and of Olyver, and of every *dozeper*."
Richard Cœur de Lion, 8.

3. A knight, a distinguished warrior.

"Wyth dukes and *duzeperes* of dyvers rewmes."
Morte Arthure, 66.

dôve, *dofe, *deuf, *doufe, *douve, *dowe, dowve, *duve, *s.* [A.S. *dúfa*; O.S. *dúva*; Goth. *dubo*; O. H. Ger. *tuba*; Ger. *taube*; Dut. *duif*; Dan. *due*. The sense is *diver*, from A.S. *dúfan* = to dive, in reference to the bird's habit of ducking or dipping its head.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II. 1.

"Messé's towers, for silver *doves* renowned."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, ii. 705.

2. *Fig.*: Used as a term of endearment or affection, or as the emblem of innocence.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Ornithology:*

(1) *Sing.*: The English appellation of the genus Columbus, or Columba. Thus the Stock-dove is *Columbus* or *Columba œnas*, the Ring-dove *C. palumbus*, the Rock-dove *C. livia*, and the Turtle-dove *C. turtur*. No very clear line of distinction is drawn between the words dove and pigeon, thus *C. livia* is often called the Rock-pigeon instead of the Rock-dove; yet *Ectopistes migratorius* is never called the Migratory Dove, but only the Migratory Pigeon.

(2) *Pl.*: The order Columbæ (q.v.). Sometimes it is made a sub-order of Rasores, in which case it is called Columbacei or Gemitores.

¶ *Ground dove*: [Ground dove].

2. *Art*: The Dove in Christian art is the symbol of the Holy Ghost (Matt. iii. 16); as such, it is represented in its natural form, the body of a snowy whiteness, the beak and claws red, which is the colour natural to those parts in white doves. The nimbus which always surrounds its head should be of a gold colour, and divided by a cross, which is either red or black. A radiance of light invests and proceeds from the person of the dove, and is emblematical of the Divinity. It is also sometimes represented, in stained glass, with seven rays, terminating in stars, significant of the seven gifts of the Holy Ghost. The dove is the emblem of love, simplicity, innocence, purity, mildness, compunction; holding an olive-branch, it is an emblem of peace. Doves were used in churches to serve three purposes: (1) Suspended over altars to serve as a pyx. (2) As a type or figure of the Holy Spirit over altars, baptisteries, and fonts. (3) As symbolical ornaments. The dove is also an emblem of the human soul, and as such is seen issuing from the lips of dying martyrs and devout persons. (*Fairholt.*)

dove-cot, dove-cote, *dowfe-cote, *s.* A small house or box, elevated considerably above the ground and divided into compartments, in which tame pigeons breed.

"Like an eagle in a *dove-cot*, I
Fluttered your Volscians in Corioli."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, v. 6.

Dove-cot pigeon: A domesticated pigeon.

"*Dove-cot pigeons* dislike all the highly-improved breeds."—*Darwin: Descent of Man* (1871), pt. ii., ch. xiv.

dove-dock, *s.* The Coltsfoot, *Tussilago Farfara*.

"The arable land was much infested with various weeds, as the thistle, the mugwort, *dove-dock*."—*Agr. Surv. Caithn.*, p. 84.

***dove-drawn,** *a.* Seated in a car drawn by doves.

dove-eyed, *a.* Having eyes expressive of or characterized by softness, meekness, and mildness, like those of a dove.

***dove-feathered,** *a.* Disguised in white feathers like those of a dove.

"*Dove-feathered* raven! wolvish-ravening lamb!"
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, iii. 2.

dove-flower, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Peristeria.

dove-house, * doff-howse, * duff-ous, *s.* A dove-cot.

"Shake, quoth the *dove-house*: 'twas no need, I trow,
To bid me trudge." *Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet*, i. 3.

dove-kie, *s.*

Ornith.: A name given to the Black Guillemot (*Uria grylle*) a native of the Arctic regions.

dove-like, *a.* Meek, gentle, and mild as a dove.

"The old man grey and *dove-like*, with his great white beard and long." *Longfellow: Nuremberg.*

dove-monger, *s.* A seller of or dealer in doves.

"This purging of the temple from *dove-mongers*."—*Fuller: Pisgah Sight*, III. ix. 9.

dove's-foot, *s.*

Botany:

1. A popular name of *Geranium molle*, from the form of the leaf.

2. The Columbine, *Aquilegia vulgaris*.

***dôve,** *v.* [Icel. *dofl* = numb, torpid, *dofna* = to become numb or torpid; *daufr* = deaf.] To be in a doting state, to be half asleep.

***dô've-lĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *dove*; dim. suff. *-let*.] A little or young dove.

dō'-vēr, *v.i. & t.* [Icel. *dura* = to nap: *durr* = a nap; *daufr* = deaf.]

A. *Intrans.*: To slumber, to fall asleep, to take a nap.

"At Kelbuy I hae sae mony orra jobs to tak up my hand, but here I fa' a *doverin* twenty times in the day frae pure idle-set."—*Saxon & Gael*, i. 33.

2. To walk or ride half asleep, as if from the effects of liquor.

"He cannily carried off Gillewhackit ae night when he was riding *dovering* hame."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xviii.

B. *Trans.*: To make stupid; to stupefy, to stun.

"Ane o' them gave me a neb on the crown, that *dovered* me, and made me tumble heels-o'er-head."—*Perils of Man*, iii. 416.

Dō'-vēr, *s.* [Proper name.] An English physician, who first prescribed the powder known by his name.

Dover's-powder, *s.*

Pharm.: A powder compounded of ten parts of ipecacuanha and opium, and eighty parts of sulphate of potash. It is employed as a sudorific and sedative.

***dô've-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *dove*; *-ship*.] The characteristics, nature, or quality of a dove; dove-like nature or qualities, as meekness, mildness, innocence.

"For us, let our *doveship* approve itself in meekness of suffering, not in actions of cruelty."—*Bp. Hall: Sermon on Unity of the Church.*

dô've-tāil, *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *dove*, and *tail*, from the shape of the fitted ends of the board.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as **II.**

2. *Fig.*: To adjust or fit together exactly; to cause two things to fit into or correspond exactly with each other.

"Everything also has been adapted to it, and, as it were, fitted and *dovetailed* into it."—*Brougham.*

II. *Carp.*: To unite by means of dovetails.

B. *Intrans.*: To fit into or correspond with exactly.

dô've-tāil, *s. & a.* [Dovetail, *v.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Joinery*: A flaring tenon adapted to fit into a mortise with receding sides, to prevent

DOVETAILS.

a. The parts detached. *b*. Fitted together.

withdrawal in the direction of the tension it will be exposed to in the structure. The ancient Egyptians used dovetails of wood (joggles) to connect stones at the corners of their edifices.

2. *Masonry*: Dovetailing of ashlar-work was occasionally adopted in olden times, but was first reduced to a regular system by Smeaton in the construction of the Eddystone light-house.

B. *As adj.*: (See the compounds).

dovetail box-plane, *s.*

Joinery: A form of rabbet-plane for dressing dovetails.

dovetail-cutter, *s.* A rotary cutter with a flaring bit used for boring dovetails.

dovetail-file, *s.* A thin file with a tin or brass back, like the stiffener of a dovetail or tenon saw.

dovetail-hinge, *s.* A hinge whose leaves are wider at their outer edges than at their hinging edges; a hinge whose attaching portions are branching and divergent, like a swallow's tail.

dovetail joint, *s.* The junction of two pieces by means of splayed tenons and corresponding mortises of the respective parts. [Dovetail.]

dovetail-marker, *s.* A device for marking the dovetail tenons or mortises on the respective boards. The two plates of the frame are set at right angles to each other, and each has a scribing edge adapted to mark its side of the dovetail; one plate is adjustable to regulate the widths and distances, the adjustable gauge plate affording a guide in setting the marker for the next scribe.

dovetail-moulding, *s.*

Arch.: A kind of moulding used in Norman architecture, and somewhat resembling a dovetail.

dovetail-plane, *s.*

Joinery: A side-rabbet plane with a very narrow sole, which may be made by inclination to dress the sides of dovetail tenons or mortises. The side-rabbet plane may have an under-cutting bit with a flat lower edge, so as to conform to the shape of the mortise.

dovetail-plates, *s.pl.*

Ship-build.: Plates of metal let into the stern-post and keel of a vessel to bind them together. Similar plates are used for joining the stern-foot with the fore-end of the keel.

dovetail-saw, *s.*

1. A saw for cutting the dovetail-tenon on the ends of boards; or cutting the dovetail-mortises in the face or ends of boards to receive the said tenons. There are several varieties. One consists of a pair of circular saws running in planes, bearing such angular relation to each other as to give the required obliquity to the kerfs. In dovetailing-machines rotary cutters work to a given line, and also remove the material between the cheeks of opposite dovetail-tenons. Gangs of circular saws on a mandrel are constructed and arranged to do the same.

2. A small tenon-saw adapted for cutting dovetails. It has fifteen teeth to the inch, and is usually about nine inches in length.

3. A saw having two cutting edges, one at right angles to the other; one edge makes the side kerf, the other the bottom kerf.

dovetail-wire, *s.* A kind of wire, wedge-shaped in cross-section.

dô've-tāiled, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Dovetail, *v.*]

dô've-tāil-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Dovetail, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act or art of fastening by means of dovetails.

dovetailing-machine, *s.* A machine having a gang of chisels or saws for cutting dovetail-mortises or the kerfs therefor.

***dôv'-ĭsh, *dove-yshe,** *a.* [Eng. *dov(e)*; *-ish*.] Dove-like, innocent.

"Contempte of thys world, *doveyshe* simplicitie, serpentlike wysdome."—*Confut. of N. Shaxton* (1546), sign. G. iv. b.

dŏw (I), *v.i.* [Do, *v.*]

1. To be able.

"This gear is mine, and I must manage it as I *dow*."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxii

2. To avail, to profit, to be of any worth or force.

"Sa this argument *dow* not, Christ is offered to all, ergo, he is receaued of all."—*Bruce: Sermon on the Sacrament*, G. 7. a.

3. To thrive: respecting bodily health.

"Do whate'er we can,
We never can thrive or *dow*."
Ramsay: Poems, ii. 249.

4. To thrive morally: to prosper in trade, &c.

5. To dare.

6. To be of value or worth.

"Ten pece of auld clathis, quhilkis *dow* nathing."—*Inventories* (1539), p. 50.

dŏw (2), *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. Dove, *v.*]

1. To fade, to wither: applied to flowers, vegetables, &c.; also to a faded complexion: "He's quite *dow'd* in the colour." (*Scotch.*)

2. To lose freshness; to become putrid in some degree.

"Cast na out the *dow'd* water till ye get the fresh."—*Ramsay: Scotch Proverbs*, p. 21.

3. To doze; to fall into a sleepy state.

"Syne piece and piece together down they creep,
And crack till baith *dow'd* o'er at last asleep."
Ross: Helenore, p. 75.

4. To trifle with; to neglect.

"Good day, kind Maron, here the wark's ne'er *dow'd*;
The hand that's diligent ay gathers gowd."
Morison: Poems, p. 161.

***dŏw** (3), ***dowe**, *v.t.* [Fr. *douer*; from Lat. *doto* = to endow; *dos* (genit. *dotis*) = a dowry.]

1. To endow; to give a dowry or portion to.

"Tho lordschip that thei ben *dowed* with."—*Wycliffe: Select Works*, iii. 159.

2. To give over, to commit.

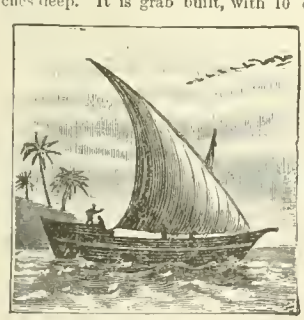
"O lady myn,
To whom for evere mo myn herte I *dowe*."
Chaucer: Troilus, v. 229.

dŏw, *s.* [Dove.] Dove; a term of endearment.

"I am as hungry as a gled, my bonny *dow*."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xiii.

dow-cot, dow-cate, *s.* A dove-cote (q.v.).

dŏw (1), **dhŏw**, *s.* [Arab.] An Arab vessel, generally from 150 to 250 tons burthen, by measurement about 85 feet long from stem to stern, 20 feet 9 inches broad, and 11 feet 6 inches deep. It is grab built, with 10 or 12



DOW.

ports, and designed for war. There is but one mast, which rakes forward to support a heavy lateen sail, and afford room for it to be raised or lowered. Many Arab dows trade between the south of Arabia and India; others cruise as pirates in the Red Sea and the Arabian Gulf. (*Mr. Edye: Journal Royal Asiat. Soc.*, i., 11, 12.)

dŏw (2), *s.* [Dow, I, *v.*] Worth, avail, value, force.

dŏw (3), *s.* [An abbreviation of *dower*.]

dow-purse, *s.* A considerable sum of money anciently put into a purse and presented at the wedding by the bridegroom to the bride as the purchase of her person. The custom, or one similar to it, obtained among the Jews, the Greeks, and the Romans. (*Wharton*, &c.)

***dōw,** *s.* [Douoh.]

***dŏw'-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *dow* (3), v.; *-able*.] That may or can be endowed; entitled to a dower.

"At the age of nine years she is *dowable*."—*Cowel.*

***dŏw'-ăġe,** *s.* [Eng. *dow*; *-age*.] An endowment, a dower.

"Thy revenues cannot reach
To make her *dowage* of so rich a jointure."
Merry Devil of Edmonton.

dŏw'-ăġ-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *dowag(e)*; *-er*; O. Fr. *douagiere*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The title given to a widow to distinguish her from the wife of her husband's heir, bearing the same name or title. The widow of a king, after the marriage of his successor, is called Queen Dowager.

"I have a widow aunt, a *dowager*
Of great revenue, and she hath no child."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, I. 1.

2. An old lady.

II. *Law:* A widow endowed or having a jointure; a widow who either enjoys a dower from her deceased husband, or who has property of her own brought by her to her husband on marriage, and settled on her after his decease.

dowager queen, *s.* The same as Queen-dowager. [I. 1.]

***dŏw'-ăġ-ẽr-ĭşm,** *s.* [Eng. *dowager*; *ism*.] The state, rank, or condition of a dowager; formality, as that of a dowager.

***dŏw'-āire, *dow-ayre,** *s.* [Fr. *douaire*.] A dowry.

"Ther as ye profre one such *dowayre*
As I ferst brought."
Chaucer: C. T., 8,724, 8,725.

***dŏw'-a-rĭ-ar, *dow-ri-er,** *s.* [Fr. *douairière*.] A dowager.

"In presence of the Quenis Grace, Marie, Quena *Dowarkar*, and Regent of the realme of Scotland, and thre Estatis in this present Parliament, compeirit Maister Henrie Lander, Aduocat to our Souerane Ladie."—*Acts: Marie*, 1555 (ed. 1566), ch. xxviii.

***dŏw'-at, *dow-att,** *s.* [Divet.] A thin flat turf.

"Freedome of foyage, pasturage, fewall, faill, *dowatt*."—*Acts: James V.*, 1593 (ed. 1814), p. 17.

***dŏw'-çĕt,** *s.* [Doucet.]

***dŏwde, *doude,** *s.* [Dowdy.] A dowdy, a slattern.

"In thy rage calle her foule *dowde*."—*Breton: A Murmurer*, p. 9.

dŏw'-dy, *dow-die, *s.* & *a.* [Etym doubtful; cf. *dow* (1), v., and *dawdle*.]

A. *As subst.:* An awkward, ill-dressed, inelegant, vulgar-looking woman.

"Laura to his lady was but a kitchen-wench; Dido a *dowdy*; Cleopatra a gipsy; Helen and Hero hildings and harlots."—*Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet*, ii. 4.

B. *As adj.:* Awkward, ill-dressed, vulgar-looking.

"No housewifery the *dowdy* creature knew;
To sum up all, her tongue confessed the shrew." *Gay.*

***dŏw'-dy-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *dowdy*; *-ish*.] Dowdy, awkward, vulgar-looking, ill-dressed.

"A fifth looks vulgar, *dowdyish*, and suburban."
Byron: Beppo, lxvi.

dŏwed, dŏwd, *a.* [Dow (2), *v.*]

1. Dead, flat, spiritless.

2. Applied to meat beginning to become putrid.

dŏw'-ĕl, *doul, *dow-el, *dow-el-ege, *s.* [Fr. *douille* = a socket; Lat. *ductile*, from *duco* = to lead, to draw.]

1. A pin used to connect adjacent pieces, penetrating a part of its length into each piece at right angles to the plane of junction. It may be permanent and glued into each piece, as in the boards forming the leaf of a table. Or it may serve as a joint to hold detachable pieces in position, as the parts of a flask. The slabs of calcareous gypsum or "Mosul marble" which line the adobe palaces of Nimroud were united by wooden and bronze dowel-pins. The several blocks in each layer of masonry in Smeaton's Eddystone lighthouse were cramped together, and the layers were prevented from slipping on each other by oaken *dowels*.

"The bases and fenestra of the columns were united by copper *dowels*, as in the case of the Mausoleum at Halicarnassus."—*Antiquities of Ionia*, 1881, pt. iv.

2. A piece of wood driven into a wall, as a means of nailing lining or finishing work thereto; a dook.

* 3. Wooden pins used to fasten the parts of the felloe of a wheel together.

"Item for ij hopis to the exiltre, and ij *dowleges* to the trendell, viijlb. xijd."—*Howard: Household Books*, p. 211.

dowel-bit, *s.* A wood-boring tool adapted to be used in a brace. The semi-cylinder which constitutes the barrel of the bit terminates in a conoidal cutting edge; it is also called a Spoon-bit. [Bit.]

dowel-joint, *s.* A junction formed by means of a dowel pin or pins, such as the heading pieces of a tight barrel head.

dowel-pin, *s.* A pin or peg uniting two portions, as the pieces of heading for a cask; a dowel.

dŏw'-ĕl, *dowl, *v.t.* [Dowel, *s.*] To fasten together by means of dowels or pins inserted in the edges.

dŏw'-ĕlled, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Dowel, *v.*]

dŏw'-ĕl-lĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Dowel, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of fastening together by means of dowels.

dowelling-machine, *s.*

Coopering: A machine for boring the dowel-holes in the meeting edges of the pieces which form the heads of tight casks.

dŏw'-ẽr, *dow-aire, *dow-ayre, *s.* [O. Fr. *douire*; Fr. *douaire*; Low Lat. *dotarium*, from Lat. *doto* = to endow, to dower; *dos* (genit. *dotis*) = a dower; *do* = to give.]

I. An endowment; that with which any person or thing is endowed.

"The hour
Which led me to that lady's bower
Was fiery Expectation's *dower*."
Byron: Mazeppa, viii.

2. The property which a wife brings to her husband in marriage.

"We have this hour a constant will to publish,
Our daughters' several *dowers*, that future strifa
May be prevented now." *Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 1.

3. The right which a widow has to a certain share—*i.e.*, one third—of her deceased husband's real estate, to which she is entitled on his decease [¶].

"A widow's *dower* should be a fourth part instead of a third."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i

* 4. The gifts of a husband for a wife.

5. A gift, an endowment.

"For this she gave her ample *dower*,
To raise the convent's eastern tower."
Scott: Marmion, ii. 3.

¶ *Tenancy in dower* is where a widow takes a third of such lands and tenements as her husband died entitled to, for seisin is not here necessary, and in which her title to dower has not been previously barred. This mode of providing for a widow seems to have been unknown in the early part of the Saxon constitution of England, which country is the source of the common law of the United States; for, in the laws of King Edmund, the wife is directed to be supported wholly out of the personal estate. Afterwards, as may be seen in gavelkind tenure, the widow became entitled to an estate in one-half of the lands, provided she remained chaste and unmarried; as is usual also in copyhold dowers, or free-bench. Some have ascribed dower to the Normans, but it was first introduced into the feudal system by the Emperor Frederick II., who was contemporary with Henry III. The person endowed must be the actual wife of the party at the time of his decease. If she be divorced *a vinculo* she shall not be endowed; but a judicial separation does not destroy the dower. (*Blackstone.*)

dŏw'-ẽr, *v.t.* [Dower, *s.*]

1. To endow; to give as a dowry.

"*Dowered* with our curse" *Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 1.

2. To furnish or endow with a marriage portion.

"She shall be *dowered* as never child before."
Cowper: Homer's Iliad, ix.

dŏw'-ẽred, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Dower, *v.*]

***dŏw'-ẽr-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *dower*; *-less*.] Without a portion or dower; destitute of a dower.

"Thy *dowerless* daughter." *Shakesp.: Lear*, I. 1.

***dŏw'-ẽr-ỹ,** *s.* [Dowry.]

dŏwf, dŏlf, *dŏwff, *a.* & *s.* [Icel. *daufr* = deaf, dull.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Dull, flat; denoting a lack of spirit or animation.

"*Dolf* wox thare spirits, thar hie curage down fell."
Douglas: Virgil, 76, 24.

2. Melancholy, gloomy.
"How *dowf* looks gentry with an empty purse."
Ramsay: Poems, i. 54.
3. Dull, sluggish, drowsy, stupid.
"The lad can sometimes be as *dowff* as a sexagenary.'
—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xliii.
4. Inactive, lethargic.
5. Hollow, dull: applied to sound.
6. Silly, frivolous.
7. Inert, wanting force for vegetation: as, *dowf* land.
8. Wanting the kernel or substance: as, a *dowf* nut.
9. Dull to the eye, thick: as, a *dowf* day.
B. *As subst.:* A stupid, dull fellow; a lumskull.
"All Carrick cry's—gin this *dowf* were drouned."
Dunbar: Evergreen, ii. 66, st. 14.

dówf'-art, dof-art, doof-art, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *dowf*; suff. *-art.*]
A. *As adjective:*
1. Stupid, destitute of spirit.
"The silly *dofart* coward."
Poems in Buchan Dialect, p. 24.
2. Melancholy, sad, gloomy, depressed in spirits.
3. Feeble, inefficient.
B. *As subst.:* A dull, heavy-headed, inactive fellow.
"Then let the *doofarts*, fash' wi' spleen,
Cast up the wrang side of their een."
Ramsay: Poems, ii. 342.

dów'-ie, dów'-y, *a.* [Eng. *dow* (2), v.; *-y.*] Dull, melancholy, in bad health; in bad tune; partly withered.
"And then if yo're *dowie*, I will sit wi' you a gliff in the evening mysell."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xliv.

***dów'-ing, *dow-ynge,** *pr. par., a.* & *s.* [Dow, *v.*]
A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).
C. *As subst.:* The act of endowing; an endowment, a portion.
"Maydens schulde be wedded withoute *dowynge*."—*Trevisa*, iii. 37.

dówks, *s. pl.* [Etym. doubtful.] A fissure in a rock; the contents of such a fissure. (*Rossiter.*)

***dówl,** *v.t.* [Dowel, *v.*] To fasten or join together with dowels.
"These boards are glued together and *dowled*."—*Archæologia*, xxxvi. 458.

dówl, *s.* [A.S. *dæl* = a part or portion.] A division. [Dole, *s.*]
¶ *Dowl and deal:* A division.

dów'-las, *s.* & *a.* [Etym. doubtful. Skinner refers it to *Dourlaus*, a town in Picardy, formerly celebrated for its manufacture.]
A. *As substantive:*
Fabric: A kind of coarse linen, very commonly worn by the lower classes in the sixteenth century; also a strong calico made in imitation of the linen fabric.
"*Dowlas*, filthy *dowlas*; I have given them away to bakers' wives, and they have made holters of them."—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, iii. 3.
B. *As adj.:* Made of the material described in A.
"The cleanly aid of *dowlas* smocks." *Gay.*

***dówle** (1), *s.* [O. Fr. *douille.*] One of the filaments which make up the blade of a feather; feathery or wool-like down.
"One *dowle* that's in my plume."
Shakesp.: Tempest, iii. 3.

dówle (2), *s.* [Dowl, *s.*]
dowle-stones, *s. pl.* Stones dividing lands.

***dów'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *dow* (1), v.; *-less.*] Feeble, without energy or spirit, unhealthy.

dówn (1), *** doun, * doune, * downe, * dunc,** *s.* [A.S. *dún*, from Ir. & Gael. *dún* = a hill, a fort, cogn. with A.S. *tún* = a fort, enclosure, town; Ital., Sp., & Port. *duna*; Ger. *düne*; Fr. *dune.*]
1. A mount, a low hill.
"On the fot of the *dune* the men clepen munt Oliuete."—*Old Eng. Homilies*, ii. 89.
2. A long naked tract of hilly land, principally used for the pasturage of cattle.
"Say with what eye along the distant *down*
Would flying burghers mark the blazing town."
Byron: Curse of Minerva.
3. A ridge or bank of sand, &c., cast up by the action of the sea or wind along or near a shore.
"Behind it a gray *down*,
With Danish barrows."
Tennyson: Enoch Arden, 6, 7.
* 4. A plain, or bare, open piece of ground on the top of a hill.
"They went to a certaine *downe* or playne."—*Hacluyt Voyages*, iii. 665.
5. (*Pl.*): A name given to the roadstead for shipping lying off the eastern coast of Kent, between the North and South Forelands.
"About three came to an anchor in the *Downs*."—*Cook: First Voyage* (Conclusion).

dówn (2), *s.* [Icel. *dúnn*; cogn. with Sw. *dun*; Dan. *duun*; Dut *dons*; O. H. Ger. *duni*; Ger. *daune.* (*Skeat.*)]
I. *Literally:*
1. The fine, soft plumage of birds under the feathers, and especially on the breasts of water-fowl.
"A tender weakly constitution is very much owing to the use of *down* beds."—*Locke.*
* 2. A bed, as made of feathers.
"We with waking cares and restless thoughts,
Lie tumbling on our *down*, courting the blessing
Of a short minute's slumber."
Denham: Sophy, v. 1.
3. The first soft downy hair on the human face.
"Then, past a boy, the callow *down* began
To shade my chin, and call me first a man."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid viii. 213, 214.
4. The soft pubescence of plants; the little feather-like or hair-like substance by means of which the seeds of certain plants are transported to a distance.
"Any light thing that moveth, when we find no wind, sheweth a wind at hand; as when feathers, or *down* of thistles, fly to and fro in the air."—*Bacon: Natural History*
* 5. A kind of thistle (*Carduus tomentosus*). (*Skinner.*)
***II.** *Fig.:* Anything that soothes or mollifies; a place of ease, comfort, or rest.
"Thou bosom softness! *down* of all my cares!
I could recline my thoughts upon this breast
To a forgetfulness of all my griefs,
And yet be happy." *Southern: Oroonoko*, v. 5.
down-thistle, *s.*
Bot.: Onopordum acanthium, from the leaves being covered over with a long hairy wool or cottony down. (*Britten & Holland.*)

dówn, * don, * doun, * downe, * dun, * dune, *prep., adv., a., s., & interj.* [A corrupt. by loss of initial *a* of Mid. Eng. *a-down*, itself a corrupt. of A.S. *of-dune* = off or from the hill.] [Down (1), *s.*; Adown.]
A. *As preposition:*
I. *Literally:*
1. Along in a descending direction; adown; from a higher to a lower elevation or position.
"Bid the soul of Orpheus sing
Such notes as warbled to the string
Drew iron tears *down* Pluto's cheek."
Milton: Il Penseroso, 105-7.
2. Towards the mouth or place of discharge of a river, &c., in the sea or a lake; in a direction with the stream.
"*Down* the river came the Strong Man."
Longfellow: Song of Hiawatha, xviii.
II. *Fig.:* In a direction from the capital or seat of government of a country to the provinces, or from the chief terminus of a railway, &c., to the subordinate lines or stations.
¶ (1) *Down the sound:* In the direction of the ebb-tide towards the sea.
(2) *Down town:* Towards or in the city. (*Colloquial.*)
B. *As adverb:*
I. *Literally:*
1. Towards the ground, from a higher to a lower elevation or position; in a descending direction.
"*Down* from his head the liquid odour ran."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic iv. 601.
2. Measuring from a higher point to a lower; as far down as.
"The wombe and al *down* to the kne."
Gower, i. 24.
3. On or to the ground.
"That fel *don* than at Joseph fete."
Cursor Mundi, 4,929
4. From the sky upon the earth.
"*Down* came the storm, and smote amain
The vessel in its strength."
Longfellow: Wreck of the Hesperus.
5. To the earth; to this world.
"When God of old came *down* from heaven
In power and wrath He came."
Keble: Christian Year; Whitsunday.
6. Below the horizon.
"The moon is *down*." *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, ii. 1.
7. On the ground, or on some lower elevation: as, to sit *down.*
II. *Figuratively:*
1. From former to later, more recent, or the present times.
2. To or in a state of subjection.
3. From a larger to a less bulk.
"What remains of the subject, after the decoction, is continued to be boiled *down*, with the addition of fresh water, to a sapid fat."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*
4. In or to a state of disgrace or disrepute.
"A man who has written himself *down*."—*Addison.*
5. In or to a state of dejection, depression, or humility.
* 6. Positively, downright.
"Here's a villain that would face me *down*
He met me on the mart, and that I beat him,
And charged him with a thousand marks in gold."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, iii. 1.
7. Downstairs, out of bed.
"Is she not *down*, so late?"
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, iii. 5.
8. On paper, &c.; on record: as, to write *down* a statement.
"Prick him *down*."—*Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar*, iv. 1.
9. To a lower price or value: as, Wheat has gone *down.*
¶ (1) *To be* or *come down upon:*
(*a*) To seize with rapidity.
(*b*) To find fault with; to rate soundly.
(2) *To be down upon one's luck:* To be unlucky or unfortunate. (*Slang.*)
"He is *down upon his luck*; he knows he is coming to an end."—*Charles Reade: Never Too Late to Mend*, ch. xxiii.
(3) *To be down at heel:*
(*a*) *Literally:*
(i) To have the upper part of the heel turned down.
(ii) To have on shoes which have the heels turned down.
(*b*) *Fig.:* To be slovenly, slipshod, seedy, or disreputable.
(4) *Up and down:*
(*a*) Here and there, backwards and forwards.
* (*b*) Altogether, in every way.
"*Up and down*, she doth resemble thee."—*Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus*, v. 2.
(*c*) All through, throughout.
"She says *up and down* the town that her eldest son is like you."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, ii. 1.
(5) *To go down:*
(*a*) *Univ.:* To leave the University for the vacation.
(*b*) *Fig.:* To be admitted, allowed, or received; to prove acceptable.
(6) *To be down in the mouth:* To be chapfallen, discouraged, or dispirited.
C. *As adjective:*
I. *Literally:*
1. On the ground.
"Our greatest pleasure is in seeing it so often near falling, without being ever actually *down*."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. iv.
2. Below the horizon. [B. I. 6.]
3. Formed or directed downwards.
II. *Figuratively:*
1. Downcast, dejected, depressed.
"He was a good man, though much *down* in spirit."
Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress, pt. ii. (Introd.)
* 2. Downright, plain, direct.
"Her many *down* denials."—*Beaumont & Fletcher.*
3. Lower in price or value: as, Wheat is *down.*
D. *As substantive:*
I. A depression or low state of fortune: as, the ups and *downs* of life.
2. A state of mental depression or dejection.
3. *Football:* The act of placing the ball on the ground for a scrimmage after the possessor of same has been fairly held by his opponents.
E. *As interjection:*
1. Used elliptically for *go, come*, or *fall down.*
"*Down!* therefore, and beg mercy of the duke."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.
2. For *pay* or *lay down.*
3. Followed by *with* for *throw, take*, or *pull down.*

***dówn,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Down, *prep.*, &c.]
A. *Trans:* To cast down; to subdue, to conquer, to tame.

&. *Intransitive:*

I. Lit.: To go down to a lower place; to descend.

"If the bottom were as deep as hell, I should *down*." —*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 5.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To go down, to be accepted, to be admitted; to be palatable.

"Probably it will hardly *down* with anybody at first hearing."—*Locke.*

2. To be digested.

"If he be hungry more than wanton, bread alone will *down*."—*Locke: On Education*, § 14.

¶ *To down with:* To pull or tear down. [DOWN, *interj.* (3).]

"He who first *downs with* the red cross may crave
His heart's dearest wish; let him ask it and have!"
Byron: Siege of Corinth, xxii.

down-bear, *v.t.* To bear down, to depress.

down-beard, *s.* The winged seed of the thistle or sow-thistle.

"Like an idle globular *down-beard*. Every word of it a potential seed of infinite new *down-beards* and volumes."—*Carlyle: Miscell.*, iv. 263.

down-bearing, *pr. par.* & *a.* [DOWN-BEAR.]

down-bow, *s.*

Music: The bow drawn over the strings from the heel or holding part of the bow to the point; the greatest power of tone in the strings is elicited by the down bow, and accordingly it is generally used on the accented beats of a bar. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

down-calling, * **doun-calling,** *s.* A crying down, a depreciation by public proclamation.

"*Douncalling* of the dolouris [dollars]."—*Aberdeen Reg.*

down-calving, *a.* Ready for calving.

"A herd of fifty newly-calved and *down-calving* cows and heifers."—*Times*, Nov. 4, 1875 (advt.).

down-cast, *a.* & *s.* [DOWNCAST.]

down-come, doun-come, *s.*

1. Descent; the act of descending.

"The sey coistis and the feildis
Resoundis, at *doun-come* of the harpies."
Douglas: Virgil, 75, 41.

2. A fall, in whatever sense. *Down-come* in the market = the fall of prices.

3. Overthrow.

"It had anuist a *downcome* at the Reformation, when they pu'd down the kirks of St. Andrew's and Perth."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xix.

4. Degradation in rank.

"My ain grandfather, who was the son of a great farmer, hired himsel for a shepherd to young Tam Linton, and mony ane was wae for the *downcome*."—*Blackwood's Magazine*, March, 1823, p. 314.

down-coming, * **downe-comming,** *s.* Descent, the act of descending.

"He commeth downe in such aboundance of glorious light, as Babell can stande no louger, no more then could Sodome, after the Angel, his *downe-comming* to see it."—*Forbes: On the Revelation*, p. 180.

down-ding, *s.* A very heavy fall of rain, sleet, or snow.

down-draught, *s.*

1. *Lit.* (pron. *down-draft*): A draught or current of air down a mine, chimney, &c.

2. *Fig.* (pron. *down-drăt*): Whatsoever depresses. (Used both lit. and met.)

"Keep vi'lence aff our head, we yield
To nae *downdraught*." *Picken: Poems*, i. 68.

down-draw, *s.* Overloading weight; some untoward circumstance in one's lot.

"'Neath poortith's sair *down-draw*,
Some o' ye fag your days awa."
Picken: Poems, i. 79.

down-drug, *s.* What prevents one from rising in the world.

"Sae love in our hearts will wax stranger and mair,
Thro' crosses and *down-drug*, and poortith and care."
Northern Antiquities, p. 429.

down-easter, *s.* A native or inhabitant of New England. (*American.*)

* **down-gate,** * **downe-gate,** *s.* A going down, a descent.

"*Downe-gate*, or downe goynge. *Descensus*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

down-getting, *s.* Success in obtaining a reduction.

"The *downe-getting* of the xii deneris [deniers] taking of merchandis gudis."—*Aberd. Reg.* A. (1563), v. 25.

* **down-gyved,** *a.* Hanging down like the loose cincture which confines the fetters round the ankles. [GYVE.]

"His stockings, fouled,
Ungartered, and *down-gyved* to his ancle."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, ii. 1.

down-had, *s.* Anything that depresses one, whether in respect to growth or external circumstances.

down-haul, *s.*

Naut.: A rope for hauling down a staysail, jib, or other fore-and-aft sail. With staysails it passes along the stay through the cringles, and is attached to the upper corner.

down-haul, *v.t.*

Naut.: To haul or pull down.

down-haulcr, *s.*

Naut.: The same as DOWN-HAUL (q.v.).

down-hawl, *s.* [DOWN-HAUL.]

down-line, *s.*

Rail.: That line of a railroad which leads from the main terminus towards the provinces or to subordinate stations.

* **down-look,** *s.* Dissatisfaction or displeasure, as expressed by the countenance; scorn, contempt.

"Twas not for fear that I my fouks forsook,
And ran the hazard of their sair *downlook*."
Ross: Helenore, p. 84.

down-lying, *a.* & *s.* [DOWNLYING.]

down-pour, *s.* [DOWNPOUR.]

down-pouring, *s.* An effusion or outpouring.

"A *down-pouring* of the Spirit."—*Society Contend.*, p. 40

down-putting, * **doun-putting,** *s.* Dejection, as by dethronement; the act of putting to death violently.

"I was a servand to your father, and sal be ane enemie to thame that was the occasioun of his *doun-putting*."—*Pitscottie Cron.*, p. 226.

down-razed, *a.* Razed to the ground.

"Lofty towers I see *down-razed*."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 64.

* **down-roping,** *a.* Hanging down in glutinous filaments.

"The gum *down-roping* from their pale-dead eyes."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. 2.

down-rush, *s.* A rush downwards or towards a centre, or from the exterior to the interior of a body.

* **down-seat,** *s.* Settlement as to situation. (*Scotch.*)

"A warm *down-seat* 's o' far mair consequence in matrimony than the silly low o' love."—*The Entail*, ii. 274.

down-set, *s.*

1. A beginning in any line of business; an establishment.

"You have a hein *down-set*."—*Marriage*, i. 120. (*Jamieson.*)

2. Anything that produces great depression; as, a *down-set* of work; work that overpowers with fatigue.

3. The nadir or lowest point.

"His fortunes were for ever at their *down-set*."—*Holland: Camden*, ii. 128.

* **down-setting,** * **doun-seting,** *s.* The setting of the sun.

"And the same brod hung vp daylie fra the sone rysing to the *dounseting* at thair mercat croce."—*Acts Jas. VI.*, 1598 (ed. 1814), p. 174.

down-share, *s.*

Agric.: A turf-paring plough, used in England, where the rolling treeless tracts are called Downs. These tracts in Sussex are the home of the Southdown sheep.

down-sitting, *s.*

1. The act of sitting down or going to rest; repose, rest.

"Thou knowest my *downsitting* and mine uprising; thou understandest my thoughts afar off."—*Ps.* cxxxix. 2.

2. The session of a court.

"Mr Gillespie came home at our first *downsitting*."—*Baillie's Let.*, xi. 261.

¶ *To do anything at a downsittin':* To do it without rising.

down-stairs, *a.* & *adv.*

A. *As adj.:* At the bottom of the stairs; on a lower floor.

B. *As adv.:* At or towards the bottom of the stairs; to a lower floor.

down-stroke, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A stroke or blow given downwards.

2. *Penmanship:* A thick stroke made with a downward motion of the pen.

down-tak, *s.* Anything that enfeebles the body, or takes it down. (*Scotch.*)

down-taking, * **doun-taking,** *s.* Reduction in price.

"Ane article of the burgh of Cowpar, anent the *downtaking* of their custumes."—*Acts Jas. VI.*, 1581 (ed. 1814), p. 214.

down-throw, * **doun-thrau,** *v.t.* To overthrow.

"The spreit of Sathan did rigne into him, as being the author of bludeschedding, of inducing subiectis to oppres and *dounthrau* thair maisters, and sik vther horribil crymes."—*Nicol Burne*, F. 43, b.

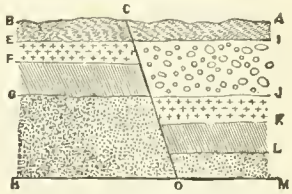
down-throw, downthrow, *s.*

Geology & Mining:

1. The act of casting down suddenly or more gradually, by earthquake or other action, the strata on one side of a fault to a lower level or platform than the corresponding one on the other.

"Which assumes each fault to have been accomplished by a single upcast or *downthrow* of several thousand feet."—*Lyell: Manual of Geol.*, ch. v.

2. The strata thus cast down.



DOWN-THROW.

Let C D be a "fault" which has severed the strata and made them not continuous, then there is a downthrow on the right-hand side of the fault, so that the bed E F has been sunk to the lower level J K, the bed F G to K L, and G H to L M. [FAULT.]

down-through, doun-through, *adv.* In the low or flat country; as, "I'm gaun *doun-through*" = I am going to the lower part of the country; "He bides *doun-through*" = he resides in the lower part. (*Scotch.*)

* **down-weight,** *s.* Full weight; sufficient weight to draw the scale down.

"In attributing due and *down-weight* to every man's gifts."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, i. 59.

dŏw'-na, *v.i.* [A corruption of *dow* and *not.*] To be unable. [DOW, *v.*]

"And when I *downa* yoke a naig,
Then, Lord be thankit, I can beg." *Burns*

dŏwn'-by, dŏwn-bye, *adv.* [Eng. *down-by.*] Down the way.

"... or before the marquis, when ye gang *down-by*."
—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xxvi.

dŏwn'-cast, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *down*, and *cast* (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Cast or turned towards the ground; dejected, sad.

"Conscious passion plainly speaks
In *downcast* look and blushing cheeks."
Scott: Rokeby, ii. 30.

2. Sad, gloomy, depressed, dispirited.

"The discourse
Again directed to his *downcast* friend."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* The act of turning or casting towards the ground.

"Come, let's be sad, my girls;
That *downcast* of thine eye, Olympias,
Shows a fine sorrow."
Beaum. & Flet.: Maid's Tragedy, ii. 2.

2. *Fig.:* An overthrow, misfortune.

"... and of the *douncast* whairinto now he was brought."—*Bannatyne's Journal*, p. 493.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mining:* The ventilating-shaft of a mine, down which air passes to the workings; as opposed to the *up-cast.*

2. *Geol.:* The same as DOWN-THROW (q.v.).

* **dŏwn'-cast-ĭng,** *a.* [Eng. *down* and *casting.*] Depressing, dejecting; causing depression or dejection.

* **dŏwn'-cast-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *downcast*; *-ness.*] The state or condition of being downcast or dejected; sadness.

"Your doubts to chase, your *downcastness* to cheer."
D. M. Moir.

* **dŏwned,** *a.* [Eng. *down* (2), a.; *ed.*] Supplied or stuffed with down.

"What pain to quit the world, just made their own;
Their nest so deeply *downed*, and built so high!"
Young: Night Thoughts, viii. 213, 214.

dŏw'nc-wāy, *v.t.* [Mid. Eng. *doune*, and *way* = weigh.] To weigh down; to counterbalance. (*Spenser.*)

dŏwn'-fâll, * **down-fal,** *s.* [Eng. *down*, and *fall* (q.v.).]

I. *Literally:*

1. A fall or falling downwards, or to the ground.

"Each *downfall* of a flood the mountains pour
From their rich bowels, rolls a silver shower."
Dryden: Indian Emperor, I. 2.

* 2. That which falls suddenly downwards; a waterfall.

3. A declivity in ground, a slope, a precipice.

"We wad be a great deal the better o' twa or three rigs aff Skelfhill for a bit *downfa'* to the south."—*Perils of Man*, i. 63.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. A sudden fall, descent, or overthrow from a position of power, honour, wealth, rank, fame, &c.; a loss of rank, honour, or position; ruin, destruction, disgrace.

"Such an array of regular troops had not been seen in Europe since the *downfall* of the Roman empire."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

* 2. The waning or disappearing.

"'Tween the spring and *downfall* of the light."
Tennyson: St. Simeon Stylites, 108.

¶ *Winter downfall:* The practice of allowing the sheep to descend from the hills in winter to the lower lands lying contiguous.

"The proprietors of hill land pasturages would appear to have obtained the right of *winter downfall* for their sheep."—*Agr. Surv. Peeb.*, p. 127.

dŏwn'-fâll-ĕn, *a.* [Eng. *down*, and *fallen* (q.v.).]

1. *Lit.:* Fallen into ruins; ruined, dilapidated.

"The land is now divorced by the *downfallen* steep cliffs on the farther side."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall.*

2. *Fig.:* Ruined; fallen or thrown from power, rank, or position.

"And gathering all whose madness of belief
Still saw a saviour in their *downfallen* chief."
Moore: Veiled Prophet of Khorassan.

¶ For the difference between *downfall* and *fall*, see FALL.

down'-heart-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *down*, and *hearted.*] Dejected or depressed in spirit; dispirited.

"Dinna be overly *downhearted* when ye see how wonderfully ye are ta'en care o'."—*R. Gilhaize*, ii. 317.

dŏwn'-hĭll, *a.* & *adv.* [Eng. *down*, and *hill* (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Sloping downwards, descending, declivous.

"And the first steps a *downhill* greensward yields"
Congreve.

B. *As adverb:*

1. *Lit.:* On a slope downwards or descent.

"Heavy the third, and stiff, he sluks apace;
And though 'tis *downhill* all, but creeps along the race."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses xv.

2. *Fig.:* Towards ruin or disgrace: as, He is going fast *downhill.*

* **dŏwn'-lĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *down*, and suff. *-let.*] A passage down.

"A *downlet* to that bottomless pit."—*Allestree: Forty Sermons*, i. 137.

* **dŏwn'-lo̤oked,** *a.* [Eng. *down*; *look*; *-ed.*] Having a dejected look; dispirited, depressed, gloomy, sad.

"Men were they all of evil mien,
Down-looked, unwilling to be seen."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, iii. 19.

dŏwn'-lȳ-ĭng, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *down*, and *lying* (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Lying on the ground or on a place of rest.

2. *Fig.:* About to be brought to bed or in travail of childbirth.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. The act of lying down or of taking repose.

2. The time of retiring to rest or of taking repose.

"All these [servants] were daily attending *down-lying* and uprising."—*Cavendish: Life of Wolsey.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. The act of giving birth to a child; childbirth; the time of parturition.

"Mrs. Balwhidder was at the *downlying* with my eldest son."—*Galt: Annals of the Parish*, p. 91.

2. The act of sitting down or taking up a position before a fortified place in order to besiege it.

"Perceiving what hurt the enemy was able to have done us, before our *down-lying*."—*Monro: Expedition*, pt. ii., p. 16.

dŏwn'-pour, *s.* [Eng. *down*, and *pour* (q.v.).] A very heavy and persistent shower of rain.

"About 10,000 people assembled in the park despite the heavy *downpour* of rain."—*Times*, Aug. 26, 1875.

dŏwn'-right (*gh* silent), * **doon-right,** * **doun-ryght,** * **doun-rightes,** * **dun-rĭht,** *a.* & *adv.* [Eng. *down*, and *right* (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Lit.:* Directed straight downwards; direct from above below.

"I cleft his beaver with a *downright* blow."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., I. 1.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Directly to the point; plain, evident.

"In these phenomena of sound we travel a very little way from *downright* sensible experience."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (2nd ed.), ch. vii., p. 133.

2. Open, apparent, plain, undoubted, undeniable.

"Others are dragged into the crowded room
Between supporters; and, once seated, sit
Through *downright* inability to rise."
Cowper: Task, I. 478-80.

3. Plain, undisguised.

"I would rather have a plain *downright* wisdom than a foolish and affected eloquence."—*Ben Jonson: Discoveries.*

4. Plain, artless, blunt, straightforward.

"Old Fact so stared him in the face, after his plain *downright* way, that the count was struck dumb."—*Addison: Count Tariff.*

B. *As adverb:*

I. *Lit.:* Straight or directly downwards; right down.

"A giant's slain in fight
Or mowed e'erthwart, or cleft *downright*."
Butler: Hudibras.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. In plain terms, without ceremony, plainly, bluntly, directly.

"You have heard him swear *downright* he was."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iii. 4.

2. Completely, thoroughly.

"Threw off his spirit, his appetite, his sleep,
And *downright* languished."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, ii. 3.

3. Directly, immediately, at once, straight off.

"She fell *downright* into a fit."—*Arbuthnot: Hist. of John Bull.*

* **dŏwn'-right-lȳ** (*gh* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *downright*; *-ly.*] Plainly, in plain or direct terms, downright.

"Though they do not *downrightly* assert falsehoods, yet they breed sinister opinions in the hearers."—*Barrow: Sermon on Prov.* x. 18.

† **dŏwn'-right-nĕss** (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *downright*; *-ness.*] Plain, open, honest, or blunt dealing; plainness, directness.

"O profane *downrightness*, if it be opposed to this dawbing."—*Gomersall: Serm. on St. Peter* (Dedic.).

* **dŏwn'-sĕtt,** *s.* [DANCETTE.]

* **dŏwn'-steĕp-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *down*; *steep*; *-y.*] Very steep or precipitous.

"He came to a craggy and *downsteepy* rock."—*Florio: Trans. of Montaigne's Essays* (1613), p. 197.

dŏwn'-trŏd, dŏwn'-trŏd-dĕn, *a.* [Eng. *down*, and *trod*, *trodden.*]

1. *Lit.:* Trodden down or under foot.

2. *Fig.:* Trodden under foot, tyrannized over, oppressed, trampled upon.

"*Down-trodden* millions
Starve in the garrets of Europe."
Longfellow: The Driving Cloud.

dŏwn'-ward, dŏwn'-wards, * **don-ward,** * **doun-ward,** * **downe-ward,** * **dune-ward,** * **dun-ward,** *adv.* & *a.* [A corruption of A.S. *adûnweard* = *af-duneweard.*] [DOWN, *adv.*; WARD, *adv.*]

A. *As adverb:*

I. *Literally:*

1. In a direction from a higher to a lower elevation; from above, down; in a descending course or line.

"Munekes eoden vpward, munekes eoden *dunward*."
Layamon, ii. 123.

2. Towards a lower place or elevation.

"Hills are ornamental to the earth, affording pleasant prospects to them that look *downwards* from them upon the subjacent countries."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

3. Towards the bottom or the lowest extremity.

"The crop es turned *dounward*."
Rimpole: Pricke of Conscience, 663.

4. In the lower parts; at the extremities.

"Dagon his name, sea-monster, upward man,
And *downward* fish."
Milton: P. L., 462, 463.

5. In the direction or course from the head, spring, or source, towards the outlet; as, To sail *downward* toward the sea.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. In a course of successive or lineal descent from ancestor to descendant; lineally, by generations.

"A ring the count does wear,
That *downward* hath succeeded in his house,
From son to son, some four or five descents."
Shakesp.: All's Well, iii. 7.

2. Towards the south, southward.

"Sea he had searched, and land,
From Eden over Pontus, and the pool
Mæotis, up beyond the river Ob;
Downward as far antarctic."
Milton: P. L., ix. 86-9.

3. In course of successive years; from earlier to later times.

"From the twelfth century *downward*."—*Burnet: Hist. of Reformation* (an. 1545).

4. In the course of falling from any high position or elevation of rank, &c.

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Literally:*

1. Moving on a declivity; extending from a higher to a lower place or elevation; descending.

"Thy rapt soul sitting in thine eyes:
There held in holy passion still,
Forget thyself to marble till,
With a sad, leaden, *downward* cast,
Thou fix them on the earth as fast."
Milton: Comus, 40-44.

* 2. Arched, curved.

"When Aurora leaves our northern sphere,
She lights the *downward* heaven, and rises there."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic I. 340, 341.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Descending from a head, origin, or source.

* 2. Depressed, dejected, melancholy, gloomy.

"At the lowest of my *downward* thoughts, I pulled up my heart to remember, that nothing is achieved before it be thoroughly attempted, and that lying still doth never go forward."—*Sidney.*

downward-discharge water-wheel, *s.* One form of the turbine or reaction water-wheel. The water is admitted at the periphery, from a spiral chute which surrounds the wheel, and, passing inward in a radial direction, curves and descends vertically.

dŏwn'-weĕd, *s.* [Eng. *down* (2), a., and *weed.*] *Botany:*

1. *Filago germanica.* (*Britten & Holland.*)
2. Cottonweed. (*Diotis maritima.*)

* **dŏwn'-ȳ** (1), a. [*Down* (1), s.; *-y.*] Having downs, consisting of downs.

"The *downy* part of Ashburton."—*Defoe: Tour thro' Great Britain*, i. 382.

dŏwn'-ȳ (2), *a.* [*Down* (2), s; *-y.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. Covered with down: as plumage.

"There lies a *downy* feather which stirs not."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 5.

2. Covered with soft hair, pubescence, or bloom, resembling fine down.

"My pleasing theme continual prompts my thoughts;
Presents the *downy* peach."
Thomson: Autumn, 674, 675.

3. Made of down; soft as down.

"Belinda still her *downy* pillow prest,
Her guardian sylph prolonged the balmy rest."
Pope: Rape of the Lock, i. 19, 20.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Soft as down.

"Then o'er the chief Euronymê the chaste
With duteous care a *downy* carpet cast."
Pope; Homer's Odyssey, xx. 5, 6

2. Soft, soothing, placid, calm.

"Shake off this *downy* sleep."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, ii. 3.

3. Cunning, knowing, artful. (*Slang.*)

* **dŏwr'-al,** *a.* [Eng. *dower*; *-al.*] Pertaining to or constituting a dower.

* **dŏwr'-ĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *dower*; *-ess.*] A woman entitled to a dower.

dow'-ry, ***dow-er y,** *s.* [Eng. *dower*; *-y.*] [DOWER, *s.*]

1. A portion given or received with a wife; a dower.

"With him the portion and shew of her fortune, her marriage *dowry*."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, iii. 1.

*2. A gift or reward given for a wife.

"Ask me never so much *dowry* and gift and I will give it thee."—*Gen.* xxxiv. 12.

3. A fortune or blessing given; an endowment, a portion.

"And Leah said, God hath endued me with a good *dowry*."—*Gen.* xxx. 20.

* **dowse** (1), *v.t.* [DOUSE.]

* **dowse** (2), * **douss,** *v.t.* [DUSH.] To strike or slap in the face.

* **dowse,** *s.* [DOWSE (2), *v.*] A slap on the face. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Humph! that's another *dowse* for the Baronet."—*Coleman: Poor Gentleman*, iv. 1.

* **dow'-sĕt,** *s.* [DOUCET.]

* **dows'-ĭng,** *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [DOWSE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The same as DOUSING (q.v.).

dowsing-chock, *s.* [DOUSING-CHOCK.]

dowst, *s.* [DOWSE (2), *v.*]

* **dowt,** *v.t.* [DOUBT, *v.*]

dowt'-ĭt, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DOWT, *v.*] Feared, redoubted.

"That he wes the maist *dowtit* man
That in Carrik lywyt than."
Barbour: Bruce, v. 507.

dŏx-ō-lŏg'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr., from δόξα (*doxa*) = praise, and λέγω (*legō*) = to say, to proclaim.] The Doxology (q.v.).

doxologia magna, *s.* The version of the angels' hymn, "Gloria in excelsis Deo," sung at the celebration of the Holy Eucharist.

* **dŏx-ō-lŏg'-ĭ-cal,** *a.* [Eng. *doxolog(y)*; *-ical.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a doxology; giving praise to God.

"The three first collects are noted to be *doxological*."—*Hooper: On Lent*, p. 353.

* **dŏx-ŏl'-ō-gīze,** *v.i.* [Eng. *doxolog(y)*; *-ize.*] To give glory to God, as in a doxology.

* **dŏx-ŏl'-ō-gĭz-ĭng,** *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [DOXOLOGIZE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or practice of giving praise to God, as in a doxology.

dŏx-ŏl'-ō-ġy, *s.* [Gr. δοξολογία (*doxologia*), from δόξα (*doxa*) = praise, and λεγω (*legō*) = to say, to tell; Fr. *doxologie.*]

1. *Gen.:* A hymn of praise or glory to God.

"David breaks forth into these triumphant praises and *doxologies*. Blessed be the Lord God of Israel, who has kept me this day from shedding blood, and from avenging myself with mine own hand."—*South.*

2. *Spec.:* The hymn or song of praise—the "Gloria Patri"—used at the end of the Psalms in the Christian Church; also any metrical form of the same. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

* **dŏx'-ў,** *s.* [A dimin. from *duck* (q.v.).] A mistress, a prostitute, a loose woman.

"*Doxy*, Moll, what's that?"
"His wench."
Middleton and Dekker: Roaring Girl, i. 1.

dŏx'-ў, dox-ye, *a.* [Prob. connected with *doze* (q.v.).] Lazy, restive, slow. (*Scotch.*)

doy'lt, *a.* [Etym. uncertain.] Stupid, dazed.

"Wae worth that brandy, burning trash!
Fell source o' mony a pain and brash!
Twins mouie a poor, *doylt*, drucken bash."
Burns: Scotch Drink.

* **doy'-lў,** *s.* [DOILY.]

dōze, *v.i.* & *t.* [Icel. *dúsa* = to doze; Dan. *döse*; Sw. dial., *dusa*; cf. A.S. *dwæs*=stupid, stupefied; Dut. *dwaas* = foolish; Dan *dös* = drowsiness. Connected with *dizzy*, and probably also with *daze.* (*Skeat.*)]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To slumber, to sleep lightly.

"There was no sleeping under his roof: if he happened to *doze* a little, the jolly cobler waked him."—*L'Estrange.*

2. To live or pass one's time in a drowsy manner; to live in a state of sleepy inaction.

"To the banks where bards departed *doze*,
They led him soft." *Pope: Dunciad*, ii. 321.

3. A boy's top is said to *doze*, or sleep, when its motion is so rapid, and at the same time so equable, that it scarcely seems to move at all.

B. *Transitive:*

* 1. To stupefy; to make dull or stupid.

"Two satyrs, on the ground
Stretched at his case, their sire Silenus found
Dozed with his fumes, and heavy with his load."
Dryden: Virgil, Ecl. vi. 19-21.

2. To spend or pass in drowsy inaction.

"Chiefless armies *dozed* out the campaign,
And navies yawned for orders on the main."
Pope: Dunciad, iv. 617, 618.

doze-brown, *a.* Snuff-coloured. (*Scotch.*)

dōze, *s.* [DOZE, *v.*] A light sleep or slumber; a nap.

"He wraps himself up in his own warm skin, and enjoys a comfortable *doze*."—*Knox: Essays*, ix.

dōzed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DOZE, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Applied to things that are unsound; as, *dozed* timber, a *dozed* rope, &c. (*Scotch.*)

dŏz'-en, ***dos-ain,** ***dos-ein,** ***dos-eine,** ***dos-cyn,** ***dos-eyne,** ***doz-eyne,** ***dus-zeyne,** *a.* & *s.* [O. Fr. *dosaine, dozaine*; Fr. *douzaine*, from O. Fr. *doze*; Fr. *douze* = twelve, with suff. *-ain* = Lat. *anus*, from Lat. *duodecim* = twelve: *duo* = two, and *decem* = ten; Sp. *docena*; Ital. *dozzina*; Ger. *dutzend.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Twelve in number.

"We cannot lodge and board a *dozen* or fourteen gentlewomen."—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, ii. 1.

2. *Fig.:* A great number; indefinitely many.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. A collection or aggregate of twelve things.

"By putting twelve units together we have the complex idea of a *dozen*."—*Locke.*

2. Followed by *of.*

"Some six or seven *dozen of* Scots."—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

II. *Fig.:* An indefinite number, generally implying a large quantity.

"Knock them down by the *dozens*."—*Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, v. 4.

dōz'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *doz(e)*; *-er.*] One who dozes or passes his time in drowsy inaction.

"Calm, even-tempered *dozers* through life."—*Joanna Baillie.*

* **dō'-zĭ-ĕn,** *s.* [Lat. *decem* = ten.] A territory, a jurisdiction. (*Wharton.*)

* **dō'-zĭn-ĕr,** *s.* [DECINER.]

* **dōz'-ĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *dozy*; *-ness.*] Drowsiness, sleepiness.

"A man, by a violent fit of the gout in his limbs, finds a *doziness* in his head, or a want of appetite."—*Locke: Human Understanding*, bk. ii., ch. xxi.

dōz'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [DOZE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of slumbering; a doze, a light sleep.

"Nor yet the *dozings* of the clerk are sweet,
Compared with the repose the Sofa yields."
Cowper: Task, i. 100, 101.

dōz'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *doz(e)*; *-y.*] Sleepy, drowsy, lethargic, heavy, sluggish.

"The yawning youth, scarce half awake, essays
His lazy limbs and *dozy* head to raise."
Dryden: Persius, sat. iii.

* **dŏz'-zle,** *v.t.* [A freq. from *doze*, v. (q.v.)] To render stupid; to stupefy.

"In such a perplexity every man asks his fellow What's best to be done? and being *dozzled* with fear, thinks every man wiser than himself."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, pt. ii., p. 142.

Dp. [See def.]

Chem.: The symbol used to denote the newly-discovered metal, decipium (q.v.).

drăb (1), *s.* [Gael. *drabag* = a slattern; Ir. *drabog*, from Ir. *drab* = a spot, a stain.] [DRAFF.]

1. A prostitute, a strumpet.

"If your worship will take order for the *drabs* and the knaves, you need not to fear the bawds."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, ii. 1.

2. A slattern, a slut, a sloven.

"So at an Irish funeral appears
A train of *drabs* with mercenary tears."
King: Art of Cookery, 558, 557.

drăb (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A wooden box used in salt-works for holding the salt taken from the boiling-pans.

drăb (3), *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *drap* = cloth, from Low Lat. *drappum*, accus. of *drappus* = cloth.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Fabric;* A thick woollen cloth of a dun colour, inclining to reddish-brown.

2. A dull brown or dun colour.

3. A spot, a stain.

B. *As adj.:* Of a dull brown or dull colour, like the cloth so called.

"The colouring of the scenery is simple enough—namely, plain *drab*."—*A Month in the Camp before Sebastopol* (1855), p. 51.

drab-colour, *s.* The same as DRAB, *s.* 2.

drab-coloured, *a.* Of a drab or dull brown colour.

"Dressed in a dark, *drab-coloured* coat."—*Sterne: Sentimental Journey*; *The Mystery.*

drăb (1), *v.t.* [DRAB (3), *s.*] To spot, to stain

* **drăb** (2), *v.i.* [DRAB (1), *s.*] To follow or associate with loose women.

"O, he's the most courteous physician.
You may drink or *drab* in's company freely."
Beaum. & Flet.: Fair Maid of the Inn, iv. 2.

drā'-bą, *s.* [Latinized form of Gr. δράβη (*drabē*) = a cruciferous plant, *Lepidium druba*, not the genus defined below.]

Bot.: Whitlow Grass, a genus of Crucifers, family Alyssidæ. The fruit is an oval or oblong silicule, compressed or with the valves slightly convex, one-nerved at the base, nerved or veined upwards, with many seeds. Hooker and Arnott admitted five British species, thus arranged: (1) Petals deeply cloven, white (Erophila), *Draba verna*; (2) petals slightly emarginate, yellow, style elongated (Aizopsis), *D. aizoides*; and (3) petals slightly emarginate or entire white, style very short, *D. rupestris, incana*, and *muralis*. Bentham has the same species, only he calls *D. rupestris D. hirta*, and Sir Joseph Hooker makes Erophila into a distinct genus, placing under it one species, *Erophila verna*, with three sub-species. [EROPHILA.]

* **drăb'-bĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *drab*, v.; *-er.*] One who frequents or associates with loose women.

"I know him well
For a most insatiate *drabber*."
Massinger: City Madam, iv. 2.

drăb'-bĕt, *s.* [A dimin. from *drab* (3), s. (q.v.).] A drab twilled linen, principally used for men's gabardines; a coarse linen duck.

"Some were as usual in whitey-brown smocks of *drabbet*."—*Hardy: Far from the Madding Crowd*."—ch. ix.

* **drăb'-bĭng,** *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [DRAB, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or practice of associating with loose women.

"Busied in prophane talk, drinking, *drabbing*, or the like."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels*, p. 324.

* **drăb'-bĭsh,** * **drab-bishe,** *a.* [Eng. *drab* (1), s.; *-ish.*] Like a drab or slut, slovenly, sluttish.

"I markte the *drabbishe* sorcerers,
And harde their dismall spell."
Drant: Horace; Satires, i. 8.

* **drăb'-ble,** *s.* [DRABBLE (1), *v.*] Dirt.

"Some fierce methodistical *drabble*."
Woolcot: P. Pindar, p. 54. (*Davies.*)

drăb'-ble (1), * **dra-ble,** *v.t.* [A freq. form, from *drab* (1), s. (q.v.).]

1. To draggle or make dirty, as by dragging through mud, water, or dirt; to befoul.

2. To besmear.

"She *drabbled* them oure wi' a black tade's hiude,
An' baked a bannock, an' ca'd it gude."
Rem. of Nithsdale Song; *The Witch Cake*, p. 283.

* 3. To make limp or draggled with wet.

"Spreading their *drabbled* sailes in the foll clue abroad a-drying."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe.* (*Davies.*)

drăb'-ble (2), *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful.] To fish for barbels with a rod and long line passed through a piece of lead.

drăb'-blĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *drabbl(e)* (2), v.; *-er.*] One who drabbles for barbel.

drăb'-blĕr (2), *s.* [DRABBLER.]

drăb'-blĭng (1), *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [DRABBLE (1), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of draggling or making dirty or befouling.

drăb'-bling (2), *pr. par., a., & s.* [DRABBLE (2), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of fishing for barbel with a rod and long line.

drăb lĕr, drăb'-blĕr, *s.* [DRAB (2), *s.*]

Naut.: A piece of canvas laced on the bonnet of a sail, being an extension of the bonnet, as the latter is of the sail proper.

drą-çæ'-ną, *s.* [Lat. *dracæna*; Gr. δράκαινα (*drakaina*) = a she-dragon, from δράκων (*drakōn*) = a dragon. The genus is so named because the inspissated juice of the several species, formerly used as an astringent, was called dragon's blood.]

Bot.: A genus of Liliaceæ, tribe Asparageæ. Perianth inferior six-partite, with nearly erect segments and stamens, six inserted in them; filaments thickened in the middle anthers; linear style one, stigma trifid; ovules, three-celled, three-seeded; fruit, a berry, with one, two, or rarely three perfect seeds. Formerly, the genus was so defined as to include nearly or quite thirty species. Paxton's *Botanical Dictionary* (ed. Hereman, A.D. 1868), enumerated twenty-seven as known in Britain; now all these are relegated to neighbouring genera except the one well-known *Dracæna draco*, or Dragon-tree, sometimes seen in its young state in our stoves, but which requires to be studied in its native country, the Canary Islands. Commencing as an unbranched endogen with linear entire evergreen sheathing leaves, which leave annular scars as they fall annually, it continues to advance slowly to maturity, the process, it is said, taking twenty-five to thirty years. Then the leaf scars are gradually obliterated, and branches begin to be put forth. Next a glorious panicle of inflorescence appears at the apex of the stem, the individual flowers of which, however, are small and greenish-white. At an indefinitely long period it begins to decay, which in some cases it does so slowly that it seems as if death would never supervene. The celebrated Dragon-tree of Teneriffe was one of the wondera of the world. Bethencourt in 1402 or 1406 described it as old and hollow. It had changed but little from that time till its destruction in 1867. (*Dragon's-blood tree.*) It was between 70 and 75 feet high, with a circumference at the base of about 46½. *D. draco* furnishes one of the resins called Dragon's-blood (q.v.). The tree called *D. terminalis*, mentioned by Lindley and others as furnishing the Ti plant of the Sandwich Islands, was next named *Cordyline terminalis*, and is now denominated *Calodracon terminalis*.

drā'-ŏănth, *s.* [TRAGACANTH.] Gum-tragacanth.

drăchm (*ch* silent), **drăch'-mą,** *s.* [Gr. δραχμή (*drachmē*), from δράσσομαι (*drassomai*) = to hold in the hand, and so, strictly, as much as one can hold in the hand.]

I. *Literally:*

1. *Of both forms:*

(1) An Attic weight, about 66 gr. avoirdupois.

(2) An Eginetan weight, about 110 gr. avoirdupois.

(3) A silver coin, worth six oboli, *i.e.*, 9¾d. nearly, and so about equal to the Roman denarius.

"To every Roman citizen he gives,
To every several man seventy-five *drachmas*."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iii. 2.

2. (*Of the form drachm*)*:* The same as DRAM, *s.* (q.v.)

* **II.** *Fig.:* A small quantity.

"I've but a *drachm* of learning and less wit."
Brome: To his Friend, Mr. J. B.

drą-çī'-ną, drăç-īne, *s.* [Gr. δράκαινα (*drakaina*) = a she-dragon.]

Chem.: The resin obtained on the addition of sulphuric or hydrochloric acid to a solution of dragon's-blood in alcohol. It unites with the acid, forming a yellowish-red powder, which dissolves in water, forming a yellow solution, which is reddened by alkalies.

* **drackc,** *s.* [DRAKE.]

drā-cō, *s.* [Lat., Gr. δράκων (*drakōn*) = a dragon (q.v.).]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A kind of luminous exhalation, or *ignis fatuus*, arising from marshy places.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Astron.:* [DRAGON.]

2. *Zool.:* [DRAGON.]

drā-cō-çĕph'-ą-lŭm, *s.* [Gr. δράκων (*drakōn*) = a dragon, and κεφάλη (*kephalē*) = a head.]

Bot.: Dragon's-head: a genus of annual and perennial plants belonging to the order Labiatæ. *D. canariense* is the Canary balm of Gilead. The plants are odoriferous, and are natives of Europe, Asia, and America.

drā-cō'-nĭ-ąn, *a.* [From *Draco*, the Athenian lawgiver, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ian.*] The same as DRACONIC (2) (q.v.)

drā-cŏn'-íc (1), *a.* [Gr. δράκων (*drakōn*) = a dragon, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ic.*] Pertaining to the constellation Draco, or the Dragon.

drā-cŏn'-íc (2), *a.* [From Draco, an Athenian legislator, who flourished about B.C. 621. When archon he made a code of laws, which, on account of their severity, were said to be written in characters of blood; hence, the term was applied to any very severe or sanguinary law or rule.] Very severe, cruel, or sanguinary.

"The blasphemy of laws
Making kings' rights divine, by some *draconic* clause."
Byron: Childe Harold, iii. 64.

draconic acid, *s.* [ANISIC ACID.]

* **drā-cŏn'-ĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *draconic*; *-al.*] The same as DRACONIC (2) (q.v.)

* **drā-cŏn'-ĭc-ąl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *draconical*; *-ly.*] In a draconic manner; after the manner of Draco; severely.

"In the Star-chamber alike *draconically* supercilious."—*Wolsey and Laud*, 1641 (*Harl. Misc.* iv. 509). (*Davies.*)

drā-cŏn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *draco* (genit. *draconis*) = a dragon, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: In some classifications, a family of lizards, type Draco. It is generally, however, merged in the Agamidæ.

drą-cŏn-ī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *draco* (genit. *draconis*), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Zool.: A sub-family of Agamidæ, type Draco. [DRAGON.]

drą-cō'-nĭne, *s.* [Gr. δράκων (*drakōn*) = a dragon, and Eng. suff. *-ine* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).] The same as DRACINA (q.v.)

* **drą-cŏn'-tĭc,** *a.* [From Lat. *caput draconis* = the dragon's head, a name given to one of the nodes of the lunar orbit.]

Astron.: Belonging to that space of time in which the moon performs one entire revolution.

* **drą-cŏn'-tĭne,** *a.* [Gr. δράκων (*drakōn*), genit. δράκοντος (*drakontos*) = a dragon, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ine.*] Belonging to, or of the nature of a dragon.

drą-cŏn'-ti-ŭm (ti as shī), *s.* [Lat. *dracontium*; Gr. δρακόντιον (*drakontion*) = a plant, *Dracunculus vulgaris*: this is not the modern genus Dracontium.]

Bot.: A genus of Orontiaceæ, tribe Oronticeæ. The spathe is cymbiform, the spadix cylindrical, covered with hermaphrodite flowers, perianth 7 to 9-parted, stamens 7 to 9, anthers 2-celled, ovary 2 to 3-celled, each cell containing a pendulous ovule, fruit baccate, 1 to 3-seeded, *Dracontium polyphyllum* is an antispasmodic and an expectorant. It grows in India, Japan, &c. The American skunk cabbage was formerly referred to this genus; it is now called *Symplocarpus fœtidus.*

drą-cŏn-ўl, *s.* [DRAGON'S-BLOOD.]

drā-cŭn-cū'-lĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *dracunculus*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-cæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Araceæ. Stamens and pistils numerous, with the rudimentary organs interposed; spadix naked at the extremity. Cells of the anthers larger than the connective. (*Lindley.*)

drą-cŭnc'-u-lŭs, *s.* [Lat., dimin. of *draco* = a dragon. A plant the same as Dracontium. Modern botanists make the two genera different.]

1. *Bot.:* A genus of Araceæ, the typical one of the tribe Dracunculeæ (q.v.). *Dracunculus vulgaris*, formerly called *Arum dracunculus*, is well known in British gardens. It has a spotted stem and pedately divided leaves.

2. *Ichthy.:* A fish belonging to the genus Callionymus; also called DRAGONET (q.v.).

3. *Zool.:* A species of worm, *Filaria medinensis*, which insinuates itself under the human skin, causing a suppurating sore. It is found on the coast of Guinea, thence it is sometimes called the Guinea-worm. It is a nematoid, measuring from one to six feet in length, and having the thickness of one-tenth of an inch. The body is cylindrical, tail pointed, and head convex, with a central mouth, surrounded by papillæ.

drăç'-ўl, *s.* [DRAGON'S-BLOOD.]

* **drăd,** * **dradde,** *a.* [DREAD, *v.*]

1. Dreaded, feared.

"Saw hys people governed with such justice and good order, that he was both *dradde*, and greatly beloved."—*Holinshed*, vol. i., d. 2.

2. Affrighted, alarmed.

drădge, *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Cf. *dredge* (2), *s.*]

Min.: The inferior portions of ore detached from other portions by the cobbing-hammer. The better parts are known as prill.

* **draff,** * **draf,** * **draffe,** * **draugh,** *s.* [Not found in A.S., but probably an English word; cogn. with Dut. *draf* = swill, hog's-wash; Sw. & Icel. *draf* = grains, husks; Dan. *drav* = dregs, lees; Gael. *drubh* = draff, grains of malt; Ger. *träber* = grains. (*Skeat.*)]

1. *Lit.:* The refuse or grains of malt after brewing or distilling; lees, dregs, refuse generally; hog's-wash.

"Tis old but true, Still swine eat all the *draff*."
Shakesp.: Merry Wives, iv. 2.

2. *Fig.:* The dregs or refuse of anything; anything vile and worthless.

"All maner monkes and fryers and like *draffe*."—*Tyndall: Workes*, p. 359.

draff-cheap, *a.* Low-priced, as though cheap as grains.

"Thanks is but a *draff-cheap* phrase,
O' little value now-a-days."
Tannahill: Poems, p. 108.

draff-pock, *s.* A sack for carrying grains.

"Their *draff-pock* that will clog behind them all their days."—*Rutherford: Letters*, pt. i., lett. 50.

draff-sack, * **draf-sak,** *s.*

Literally:

1. A sack for carrying grain, &c.

"I lye as a *draf-sak* in my bed."
Chaucer: C. T., 4,204.

* 2. A gross, greedy fellow.

"I bade menne to approche, and not doungehylles or *draffe-sackes*."—*Udal: Apophth. of Erasmus*, p. 93.

* **draff'-ish,** *a.* [Eng. *draff*; *-ish.*] Worthless, vile.

"The *draffish* declaracyons of my lorde Boner."—*Bale: Yet a Course*, fol. 97 b.

* **draf'-fie,** *s.* [A dimin. from *draff* (q.v.).] Draff, refuse, wash.

* **draffie-sacked,** *a.* Filled with draff, or hog's-wash.

"Enforcing his own stinking and *draffie-sacked* belly."—*Becon: Works*, ii. 591.

* **draf'-fў,** *a.* [Eng. *draff*; *-y.*] Worthless, like draff, coarse.

"The dregs and *draffy* part, disgrace and jealousy."
Beaum. & Flet.: Island Princess, iii. 3.

draft, * **drafte,** *s.* & *a.* [A corruption of draught (q.v.).]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The act or process of drawing or dragging a load or vehicle; draught.

(2) A drawing, plan, or delineation of a design on paper.

(3) The first sketch or outlines of any writing or document, containing the heads and principal details of the contents.

"In the original *draft* of the instructions was a curious paragraph."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

(4) In the same sense as II. 1.

(5) A current of air; a draught.

(6) In the same sense as II. 3.

* (7) A jakes, a privy. [Draught.]

"This communicacion hadde he sittying on a *drafte*."—*Hall: Richard III.* (an. 1).

* 2. *Fig.:* Aim, purpose, stratagem, allurement.

"By his false allurements' wylie *draft*,
Had thousand women of their love heraft."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. ii. 10.

I. *Technically:*

1. *Banking, &c.:*

(1) A written order for the payment of a sum of money addressed to some person who holds money in trust, or who acts in the capacity of agent or servant of the drawer. Documents of this kind often pass between one department of a bank or mercantile house and some other department, and are distinguished from bills of exchange and cheques, in not being drawn upon a debtor. (*Bithell.*)

"It is essential to the character of a bill that it should be addressed to a person who owes the money as a debtor. If the order be addressed to a person who merely holds the money as a depositum, as a bailee, or trustee, or agent, or servant of the writer, it is not a bill but a *draft*."—*McLeod.*

(2) It is loosely and improperly used in the sense of a cheque.

2. *Comm.:* An allowance made for waste in goods sold by weight; also an allowance made at the custom-house upon excisable goods.

3. *Mil. & Naval:* A number of men selected for some special purpose; a selection of men to serve from an army or part of an army, or from a ship or depot to serve in some other place or ship.

* 4. *Naut.:* A chart.

"The *drafts* or sea-plats being first consulted."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1689).

5. *Shipbuilding:* The depth a vessel sinks in the water; the draught of a ship.

6. *Hydraul. Eng.:* The combined sectional area of the openings in a turbine water-wheel; or the area of opening of the sluice-gate of a fore-bay.

¶ In all senses the two spellings *draft* and *draught* are used, the former being universal in America. In England, except in the senses I. 4, 6, II. 1, 3, *draught* is the more common spelling.

B. *As adj.:* Employed for drawing a cart, vehicle, &c. (now written *draught*).

draft-horse, *s.* [Draught-horse.]

* **draft-house,** *s.* [Draught-house.]

draft-ox, *s.* [Draught-ox.]

"Ulysses and old Nestor yoke you like *draft* oxen, and make you plough up the wair."—*Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida*, ii. 1. (Folio.)

draft, *v.t.* [Draft, *s.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To draw a draft or outline of, to delineate.

2. To draw up a first sketch or outline of a document, giving the heads and principal details.

3. To compose, write, or draw up: as, To *draft* a lease.

4. To draw and despatch any number from a body, society, or collection, for service or work elsewhere. [II.]

"Whence they *drafted* novices to supply their colleges and temples."—*Holwell: Dictionary.*

II. *Mil. & Nav.:* To select or draw from a military or naval force or establishment a number of men to be despatched for service in some other place or ship.

draft'-ĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [Draft, *v.*]

draft'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Draft, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of drawing up a sketch, outline, or draft.

2. *Mil. & Nav.:* The act of selecting and despatching drafts of men for duty elsewhere.

drafts, *s. pl.* [Draught, *s.*]

drafts'-man, *s.* [Eng. *draft*, *s.*, and *man.*] One who draws designs or plans; a draughtsman (q.v.).

* **draft'-ў** (1), *a.* [Eng. *draft*, *s.* A I. 1 (7); *-y.*] Filthy, vile, worthless; fitted for a jakes.

"Which all within is *drafty* sluttish geare,
Fit for the oven or the kitchen fire."
Hall: Satires, v. 2.

draft'-ў (2), *a.* [Draughty.]

drăg, * **drag-gyn,** *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *dragan*, cogn. with Dut. *dragen* = to carry or bear; Dan. *drage* = to draw; Icel. *draga* = to draw; Goth. *dragan*; Sw. *draga*; O. H. Ger. *tragan*; Ger. *tragen.*] [Draw.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To pull, haul, or draw along the ground by main force.

"*Draggyn* or drawyn. *Trajicio.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. To pull, haul, or draw by force.

"The heroes rose, and *dragged* him from the hall."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xxi. 320.

3. To break up, as land, by drawing over it a heavy drag or harrow.

4. To draw or haul up.

"And the other disciples came in a little ship . . . *dragging* the net with fishes."—*John* xxi. 8.

5. To search or explore, as a river, a pond, &c., with a hooked instrument, to recover a body or article lost.

* 6. To put a drag on, to retard with a drag.

"Our endeavours must be to *drag* the wheels."—*Southey: Letters*, iv. 156.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To draw, to impel.

"My affairs *drag* me homeward." — *Shakesp.: Winter's Tale* i. 2.

2. To draw along contemptuously as a thing unworthy to be carried.

"He triumphs in St. Austin's opinion; and is not only content to *drag* me at his chariot-wheels, but he makes a shew of me."—*Stillingfleet.*

3. To draw along or consume slowly or painfully.

"'Tis long since I, for my celestial wife,
Loathed by the gods, have *dragged* a lingering life."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid iii. 376, 377.

* 4. To keep back, to retard.

"What impediments *drag* back our expedition."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., iv. 3.

5. To search painfully and carefully; to rack.

"While I *dragged* my brains for such a song."
Tennyson: Princess, iv. 136.

6. To execute or perform too slowly; to perform in too slow time.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) To trail or be drawn along the ground, as a dress.

"From hence are heard the groans of ghosts, the pains
Of sounding lashes, and of *dragging* chains."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid vi. 752, 753.

(2) To fish, or search for anything with a hooked instrument or drag, as in a river, pond, &c.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To move slowly or heavily, to linger.

"The day *drags* through, though storms keep out the sun." *Byron: Childe Harold I*, iii. 92.

(2) To go too slowly; to keep behind in singing.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Naut.:* To give way and lose hold: said of an anchor.

2. *Carpentry:* (See extract).

"A door is said to *drag*, when by its ill hanging upon its hinges, the bottom edge of the door rides in its sweep upon the floor."—*Moxon: Mechanical Exercises.*

¶ For the difference between to *drag* and to *draw*, see Draw.

¶ *To drag the anchor:*

Naut.: Applied to a ship which moves from its moorings, owing to the anchor failing to keep its hold on the bottom.

drăg, * **drăgg,** *s.* [Drag, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) Anything which serves to retard the progress of a moving body [II. 2, 3 (1)].

(2) A net or four-clawed grapnel used in dragging a pond or harbour to recover the body of a drowned person, or property which has been lost overboard; a creeper.

"You may in the morning find it near to some fixed place, and then take it up with a *drag*, or otherwise."—*Walton.*

(3) A drag-net (q.v.).

"Casting-nets were spread in shallow brooks,
Drags in the deep, and baits were hung on hooks."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic i. 213, 214.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) An obstacle to one's progress or prosperity; a drawback.

(2) Slow or laborious motion or progress: as, a heavy *drag* up-hill.

* (3) Anything serving to draw or attract; an attraction.

"Which they used as *draggs* to draw him into such sin."—*Goodwin: Works*, vol. iii., pt. i., p. 445.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Husbandry:*

(1) A heavy description of harrow.

(2) An implement with hooking tines to haul manure along the surface; a manure-drag.

2. *Naut.:* A floating anchor, usually a frame of spars and sails, to keep a ship's head to the wind, and lessen the speed of drifting. [Drag-anchor.]

3. *Vehicles:*

(1) A shoe to receive the wheel of a vehicle to stop its revolution, and by friction on the ground lessen the speed down-hill. [Waggon-lock.]

(2) A rough, heavy sled for hauling stones, timber, &c., off a field, or to a foundation; a stone-boat.

"The *drag* is made somewhat like a low car; it is used for the carriage of timber, and then is drawn by the bandle by two or more men."—*Moxon: Mechanical Exercises.*

(3) A kind of four-horse vehicle used by sporting characters.

4. *Moulding:* The bottom part of a mould, as distinguished from the cope.

5. *Hydr. Engin.:* A scoop having a long flexible handle, and operated by a winch, for deepening a channel, scraping a place for a submerged foundation, or removing the mud, &c., from the inside of a coffer-dam; a form of dredging-machine.

6. *Sawing:* The carriage on which a log is dogged in a veneer saw-mill. It has two motions, one past the saw to yield a veneer, and the other at right angles to the same and equal to the thickness of the veneer, plus the width of the kerf. [Veneer-saw.]

7. *Masonry:* A thin, indented plate for scraping and finishing the surface of soft stone.

8. *Marine Engineering:*

(1) The difference between the speed of a screw-ship under sail, and that of the screw when the ship outruns the latter. [Slip.]

(2) The difference between the propulsive effects of the different floats of a paddle-wheel.

9. *Fishery:* A frame of iron with an attached net to scrape up and gather oysters by dragging upon the bed. [Dredge.]

10. *Hunt.:* The same as Drag-hunt (q.v.).

11. *Music:*

(1) An ornament consisting of descending notes in lute music.

(2) A rallentando (q.v.). (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

drag-anchor, *s.*

Naut.: A frame of wood, or of spars clothed with sails, attached to a hawser, and thrown overboard to drag in the water and diminish the lee-way of a vessel when drifting, or to keep the head of a ship to the wind when unmanageable through loss of sails or rudder. It was patented under the name of a drag-sheet, by Burnet, in 1826. When constructed and carried as a part of the ship's equipment, it is made to serve as a raft or drag as may be required; but the peculiarities are generally confined to means for compact stowage and to spilling-lines for their recovery, either by collapse or reversal of position, to enable them to be readily drawn in and hauled on board after having served their purpose. One edge of the drag may be weighted, as it is essential that it be submerged, and that it should assume a position at right angles to the taut cable which connects it to the ship.

drag-bar.

Rail. Engin.: A strong iron rod with eye-holes at each end, connecting a locomotive-engine and tender by means of the drag-bolt and spring.

drag-bench, *s.* A bench on which fillets of gold or silver are drawn through an aperture, to bring them to even and exact proportions. [Draw-bench.]

drag-bolt, *s.* The strong removable bolt coupling the drag-bar of a locomotive engine and tender together.

drag box, *s.*
Moulding: The same as Drag, *s.*, II. 4 (q.v.).

drag-chain, *s.*
Rail. Engin.: A strong chain attached to the front of the locomotive-engine buffer-bar to connect it with any other engine or tender; the chain attached to the drag-bar of goods waggons.

drag-hook, *s.* The drag-hook and chain are the strong chain and hook attached to the front of the engine buffer-bar, to connect it with any other locomotive-engine or tender; also attached to the drag-bar of other railroad carriages on the English system of connection.

drag-hunt, *s.* A name given to a hunt when the trail has been prepared beforehand along a certain course, by means of dragging a herring or other strongly-scented substance over the line.

drag-link, *s.* A link for connecting the cranks of two shafts; it is used in marine engines for connecting the crank on the main-shaft to that on the inner paddle-shaft.

drag-saw, *s.* A cross-cut sawing-machine in which the effective stroke is on the pull motion, not the thrust. The log is clamped by levers. The saw is held aloft by a stirrup while the log is fed forward for another cut.

drag-sheet, *s.*
Naut.: A sail stretched by spars and thrown over to windward to drag in the water and lessen the lee-way of a drifting vessel. [Drag-anchor.]

drag-spring, *s.*
Railway:
I. A spring attached to the drag-bar to lessen the jerk when starting up or increasing speed.
2. A strong spring placed near the back of the tender. It is attached by the ends to the drag-bar which connects the engine and tender, and by the centre to the drag-bar which connects the train to the tender, according to the English mode.

drag-staff, *s.*
Vehicles: A pole pivoted to the hind axle and trailing behind a waggon or cart in ascending a hill or slope. Used to hold the vehicle from rolling backward when temporarily stopping on a hill to rest the team.
"The coach wanting a *drag-staff*, it ran back in spite of all the coachman's skill."—*Defoe: Tour through Gt. Britain*, ii. 297.

dra-găn'-tĭn, *s.* [Dracanth.] A mucilage obtained from or consisting of gum-tragacanth.

*** drăgge** (1), *** drage,** *s.* [O. Fr. *dragie*, *dragge*, from Low Lat. *dragetum.*] Dredge, a mixture of oats and barley sown together. [Dredge, *s.*]
"*Dragge, Dragetum.* Menglyd corne, *drage* or meatlyon. *Mixtio.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

*** drăgge** (2), *s.* [Drug.]

drăgged, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Drag, *v.*]

drăg'-gĕr, *s.* [Eng. *drag*; *-er.*] One who drags, pulls, or draws.

drăg'-gĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Drag, *v.*]
A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).
C. *As subst.:* The act of pulling, hauling, or drawing along.

dragging-beam, *s.*
Building: A dragon-beam (q.v.)

drăg'-gle, *v.t.* & *i.* [A frequent. from *drag*, v. (q.v.)]
A. *Trans.:* To make dirty by dragging or trailing along the ground; to wet, to dirty, to drabble.
"You'll see a *draggled* damsel, here and there,
From Billingsgate her fishy traffick bear."
Gay: Trivia.
B. *Intrans.:* To become dirty by being drawn or trailed along the ground; to become foul.
"His *draggling* tail hung in the dirt."
Butler: Hudibras, I. i.

draggle-tail, *s.* A slut, a sloven; a slovenly, dirty woman.

draggle-tailed, *a.* Sluttish, slovenly, untidy.

drăg'-gled (gled as gŏld), *pa. par.* or *a.* [Draggle.]

drăg'-glĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Draggle, *v.*]
A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).
C. *As subst.:* The act of making or becoming dirty by being dragged or trailed in the dirt.

drăg'-man, *s.* [Eng. *drag*, and *man.*] A fisherman who uses a dragnet.
"To which may be added the great riots, committed by the foresters and Welsh on the *drugmen* of Severn."—*Hales: Hist. Pleas of the Crown*, ch. xiv., § 7.

drăg'-nĕt, *s.* [Eng. *drag*, and *net.*]
I. *Literally:*
1. The same as Drag *s.*, A. I. 2 (q.v.).
2. A net intended to be dragged or drawn along the bottom of a river, pond, &c., for the taking of fish.
"Some fishermen, that had been out with a *dragnet*, and caught nothing, had a draught towards the evening, which put them in hope of a sturgeon at last."—*L'Estrange.*
II. *Fig.:* A wide receptacle or receiver.
"Whatsoever old Time, with his huge *dragnet*, has conveyed down to us along the stream of ages."—*Watts.*

drăg'-ô-man, * drŏg'-man, *s.* [Sp. *dragoman*; Port. *drogoman*; Ital. *dragomanno*; Low Lat. *dragumanus, drogamandus*; O. Fr. *drughemant, drugemen*; Fr. *drogman*, from Mediæv. Gr. δραγουμενος (*dragoumenos*), from Arab. *tarjumân* = an interpreter.] A traveller's guide, interpreter, and agent; an interpreter attached to an embassy or consulate; a word of common use in Turkey, the Levant, &c. The correct plural form is *dragomans; dragomen*, though often used, is wrong; cf. Mussulman.) [Truchman, Taroum.]

drăg'-ŏn, * drag-oun, * drag-un, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *dragon*, from Lat. *draconem*, accus. of *draco*; Gr. δράκων (*drakôn*) = a dragon, lit. the seeing one, from δέρκομαι (*derkomai*) = to see; Sp. *dagon*; Port. *dragone*; Ital. *dragone, drago, draco*; O. H. Ger. *dracho, tracho*; Ger. *drache*; Dut. *draak*; Dan. *drage*; Sw. *drake.*]
A. *As substantive:*
I. *Ordinary Language:*
1. *Literally:*
(1) In the same sense as II. 8.
"Lamented chief! it was not given
To thee to change the doom of Heaven,
And crush that *dragon* in its birth."
Scott: Marmion, iii. (Introd).
* (2) A standard. [Dragon, *s.*]
"Edmond ydyght hys standard and hys *dragon* vp yset."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 303.
2. *Figuratively:*
(1) A violent, spiteful person, especially a woman; a virago, a duenna.
* (2) A fiery shooting meteor.
"Swift, swift, you *dragons* of the night."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, II. 2.
II. *Technically:*
1. *Scripture:*
(1) The rendering of the Hebrew word תַּנִּין (*tannin*).
(*a*) Some species of venomous serpent.
"Their wine is the poison of *dragons*, and the cruel venom of asps."—*Deut.* xxxii. 33. (Cf. also Psalm xci. 13.)
(*b*) Some huge serpent taken as the symbol of the king of Babylon.
"Nebuchadrezzar the king of Babylon hath devoured me . . . he hath swallowed me up like a *dragon*."—*Jer.* li. 34.
(*c*) The crocodile (the leviathan of Job), either literally or taken as the symbol of Pharaoh, king of Egypt.
"I am against thee, Pharaoh king of Egypt, the great *dragon* that lieth in the midst of his rivers."—*Ezek.* xxix. 3. (Cf. also Psalm lxxiv. 13, 14; Isa. xxvii. 1, li. 9.)
(2) The rendering of the Hebrew word תַּן (*tan*), pl. תַּנִּים (*tannim*). Some desert animal, probably a quadruped capable of snuffing up the wind (Jer. xiv. 6), living in a den, especially in ruined cities (Isa. xiii. 22; Jer. ix. 11, x. 22, xlix. 33, li. 37), holding companionship with "owls"—which should be rendered "ostriches" (Job xxx. 29; Isa. xxxiv. 13, xliii. 20), and wailing, if not even howling (Micah i. 8). The animal thus indicated may be the jackal, the voice of which, if like anything earthly, resembles the cry of a half-stifled child. This is more nearly "wailing" than is
". . . the moan
Of the hyena fierce and lone."
(3) The New Testament rendering of the Gr. word δράκων (*drakôn*).
(*a*) *Lit.:* Some one of the animals described under (1) and (2) (Rev. xii. 11).
(*b*) *Fig.:* Satan.
"And the great *dragon* was cast out, that old serpent, called the Devil, and Satan."—*Rev.* xii. 9. (Cf. also Rev. xii. 3, 7, 9, 13, 16, 17; xiii. 2, 4; xvi. 13; xx. 2.)
2. *Mythol.:* A fabulous animal, found in the mythology of nearly all nations, generally as an enormous serpent of abnormal form. Ancient legends represent the dragon as a huge Hydra, watching as sentinel the Garden of the Hesperides, or guarding the tree on which was hung the Golden Fleece at Colchis. In other places he appears as a monster, making the neighbourhood round his cave unsafe, and desolating the land; his death being ascribed to a hero or god made for the task, which was a service to all mankind. The dragons which appear in early paintings and sculptures are invariably representations of a winged crocodile.
3. *Art:* In Christian art the dragon is the usual emblem of sin. It is the form under which Satan, the personification of sin, is usually depicted, and is met with in pictures of St. Michael and St. Margaret, when it typifies the conquest over sin; it also appears under the feet of the Saviour, and under those of the Virgin, both conveying the same idea. The dragon also typifies idolatry. In pictures of St. George and St. Sylvester it serves to exhibit the triumph of Christianity over paganism. In pictures of St. Martha it figures the inundation of the Rhone, spreading pestilence and death. St. John the Evangelist is sometimes represented holding a chalice, from whence issues a winged dragon. As a symbol of Satan we find the dragon nearly always in the form of the fossil Ichthyosaurus. (*Fairholt.*)
4. *Her.:* The dragon appears on the shield of the most famous of the early Grecian heroes, as well as on the helmets of kings and generals. It is found on English shields after the time of William the Conqueror. In modern heraldry it appears on the shield and helmet; and as supporter it is called a lindworm when it has no wings, and serpent when it has no feet; when it hangs by the head and wings it means a conquered dragon.
5. *Astron.:* A constellation of the northern hemisphere, consisting, according to Flamstead, of eighty stars, one of which, γ Draconis, is that used in determining the coefficient of aberration of the fixed stars.
* 6. *Mil.:* A short musket hooked on to a swivel attached to a soldier's belt; so called, according to Meyrick, from a representation of that monster's head at the muzzle (the old fable being that the dragon spouted fire). The soldiers who carried these arms were thence called Dragoons (q.v.).
7. *Bot.:* The popular name of the genus Dracontium (q.v.).
8. *Zoology:*
(1) *Singular:*
(*a*) Any of the Monitors proper referred to under (2) (*a*) (q.v.).
(*b*) The Lizard, genus Draco. It has the first six ribs extended in a nearly straight line, and supporting an expansion of the skin on each side which acts like a pair of parachutes. This enables these animals to take long leaps, if need be, about thirty paces from branch to branch, but there is no beating of the air, and consequently no flying, in the ordinary sense of the word. There are various species, from America, Africa, Java, &c. They are small, harmless animals, quite unlike the flying dragons of mythology, to which nothing similar is found in nature, though a distant resemblance to them is presented by the Pterodactyls of Mesozoic times.
† (2) *Plural:*
(*a*) In Griffith's *Cuvier*, the first sub-division of the Monitors properly so called. The scales are raised with ridges as in the Crocodiles, forming crests on the tail, which is compressed. Best known species, the Great Dragon (*Monitor crocodilinus*) from Guiana. Its flesh is eaten.
(*b*) The typical name of the genus Draco, the sub-family Draconinæ, or the family Draconidæ.
9. *Ornith.:* A variety of carrier pigeons.
B. *As adj.:* Fit for, characteristic of, or pertaining to a dragon; dragonish. [A. II. 2.]
"Beauty . . . had need the guard
Of *dragon* watch with unenchanted eye."
Milton: Comus, 395.

¶ (1) *Great Dragon:*
Bot.: *Arum maculatum.*
(2) *Small Dragon:*
Bot.: *Arum maculatum.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

dragon-bushes, *s. pl.*
Bot.: *Linaria vulgaris.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

dragon-fish, *s.*
Ichthy.: The same as DRAGONET, 2.

dragon-fly, *s.*
Entom.: A popular name given to the family Libellulidæ, the second family of the tribe Subulicornia, in which the hind wings are approximately of the same size as the anterior, a character which serves to distinguish them from the Ephemeridæ. These insects have a large broad head, very freely attached to the thorax, and large, convex, prominent eyes, which often meet upon the crown of the head. The organs of the mouth comprise a pair of strong, horny, toothed mandibles, and a pair of maxillæ, showing a single horny lobe, and a palpus of one joint. The wings are closely reticulated, and the legs of moderate length, terminated by three-jointed tarsi. Some 1,400 species have been described from all parts of the world. They are divided into three groups —Agrionides, Æschnidæ, and Libellulides. They are very abundant in the United States, hovering over swamps and pools, and destroying many mosquitoes and other small insects. In tropical regions they are particularly numerous.

"The body of the cantharides is bright coloured; and it may be, that the delicate coloured *dragon-flies* may have likewise some corrosive quality."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

dragon-leech, *s.* *Hirudo interrupta,* a species of leech used in medicine.

dragon-shell, *s.*
Conchol.: A name given to *Cypræa stolida,* one of the many species of cowries.

***dragon-tree,** *s.*
Bot.: *Dracæna draco.* [*Dragon's-blood tree.*]

***dragon-water,** *s.* A medicinal remedy which appears to have been very popular in the earlier half of the seventeenth century.

"*Mop.* Shut up your doores then; Cardinus Benedictus
Or *dragon water* may doe good upon him.
Thes. What meane you, Mopsus?
Mop. Mean I? what mean you,
To invite me to your house when 'tis infected?"
Randolph: Amyntas (1640.)

dragon-well, *s.* An old well in the suburbs of Jerusalem in Nehemiah's time. The word in Hebrew is תַּנִּין (*tannin*). Why the well was so called is unknown. [DRAGON, II. 1.]

"And I went out by night by the gate of the valley, even before the *dragon-well.*"—*Neh.* ii. 13.

dragon-wort, *s.*
Botany:
1. *Polygonum bistorta,* a name given, like Snakeweed and Adderwort, on account of its writhed root.
2. *Arum dracunculus.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

dragon's-blood, *s.*
1. *Botany:*
(1) *Calamus draco,* a wing-leaved, slender-stemmed palm, similar in habit to that which furnishes the chair canes. It is a native of Sumatra and other Malayan islands. The fruits, which grow in bunches, are about the size of a cherry, and are covered with imbricating scales of a red colour, coated with a resinous substance, which is collected by placing the fruits in a bag and shaking them; the friction loosens the resin, which is then formed into sticks or cakes, and constitutes the best dragon's-blood of commerce. (*Smith.*)
(2) *Geranium Robertianum.* (*Britten & Holland.*)
2. *Comm.:* *Sanguis draconis,* a resin, so called on account of its red colour. It exudes from various trees, either spontaneously or from incisions. There are three kinds in commerce: (1) East Indian dragon's-blood, which is found on the ripe fruits and leaves of several palms of the genus Calamus—viz., *Calamus Rotang, C. draco,* and *C. petræus;* (2) American, obtained from incisions in *Pterocarpus draco,* indigenous to the West Indies; and (3) Canary dragon's-blood, from *Dracæna draco.* Dragon's-blood is dark red-brown, opaque, tasteless, scentless, and brittle; it yields by trituration a cinnabar-red powder. When pure it dissolves with a fine red colour in alcohol and in ether, and in oils both fixed and volatile; alkalies also dissolve it more or less completely. Nitric acid oxidizes dragon's-blood, forming oxalic acid, but dilute nitric acid, heated with the resin, yields nitrobenzoic acid. Dragon's-blood, when heated, melts and gives off up to 210° a small quantity of acid watery distillate, containing acetone and benzoic acid. As the heat increases the resin swells up and gives off CO and CO_2, while water is formed, and thick white vapours are evolved, which reduce to a reddish-black liquid. The oily distillate contains two hydrocarbons—dracyl, said to be identical with toluene; and draconyl, identical with meta-cinnamene. Dragon's-blood is used for colouring varnishes, for preparing gold lacquers, for tooth tinctures, and for giving a fine red colour to marble. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*)

"Take *dragon's-blood,* beat it in a mortar, and put it in a cloth with *aquæ vitæ,* and strain them together."—*Peacham.*

¶ *Dragon's-blood tree:*
Bot.: *Dracæna draco,* a tree of the Lily family (Liliaceæ), a native of the West Coast of Africa, Canaries, and adjacent islands. It grows into a large tree, and after attaining a certain height produces branches. The famous dragon-tree of Orotava, in Teneriffe, believed to be the oldest vegetable organism in the world, is stated to have been seventy feet high, and forty-eight in circumference; its stem was hollow, and had a staircase in it as high as the point where its branches commenced. It was destroyed in 1867, having previously suffered much from storms. The red resinous substance called dragon's-blood is a secretion of matter that collects at the base of the leaves, which, after the leaves fall, hardens, and is then scraped off. (*Smith.*) [DRACÆNA.]

dragon's-head, *s.*
1. *Bot.:* The popular name of several plants of the genus Dracocephalum (q.v.), of which word it is a translation.
2. *Astron.:* The ascending node of a planet, indicated in almanacs by the symbol ☊.
¶ *Dragon's head and tail:*
Astron.: The nodes of the planets, or the two points in which the orbits of the planets intercept the ecliptic.

dragon's-heads, *s.*
Bot.: *Antirrhinum majus.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

dragon's-mouth, *s.*
Bot.: (1) *Digitalis purpurea,* (2) *Antirrhinum majus.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

dragon's-plant, *s.*
Bot.: *Dracunculus vulgaris* (*Arum dracunculus,* Linn.), a tuberous-rooted herb of the Arum family, having a snake-like, mottled stem and pedate leaves, and attaining a height of about three feet. It produces a large dark-coloured spathe, which emits an offensive odour, and while the pollen is discharging it gives off sufficient heat to be felt on putting the hand into the spathe. It is a native of the South of Europe, and is common in botanic gardens. (*Smith.*)

dragon's-skin, *s.* A familiar term among miners and quarrymen for the stems of Lepidodendron, the rhomboidal leaf-scars of which somewhat resemble the scales of reptiles in their form and arrangement. (*Page.*)

dragon's-tail, *s.*
1. *Ord. Lang.:* A name given in palmistry to the line making the separation between the hand and the arm. [DISCRIMINAL.]
2. *Astron.:* The descending node of a planet, indicated by the symbol ☋. [DRAGON'S-HEAD, 2.]

dragon's-water, *s.*
Bot.: *Calla palustris.*

drăg'-ŏn, *a.* [A corruption of *diagonal* (q.v.).] A form occurring only in the following compounds:

dragon-beam, *s.*
Building:
(1) A horizontal timber or diagonal plate used in hipped roofs, and on which the foot of the hip-rafter rests. [DRAGGING-BEAM.]
(2) A diagonal brace which stands under a breastsummer, and whose foot rests on a shoulder of the king-post.

dragon-piece, *s.*
Build.: The same as DRAGON-BEAM (q.v.).

drăg-ŏn-ā'de, drăg-ŏn nā'de, *s.* [Fr., from *dragon* = a dragoon.] The fierce persecutions of the Protestants in France during the reign of Louis XIV., so called from the dragoons being employed in carrying them out.

*** drăg'-ŏn-ĕss, * drag-on-esse,** *s.* [Eng. *dragon; -ess.*] A female dragon.

"Instantly she gave command
(Ill will adding) that the *dragoness*
Should bring it up."
Chapman: Hymn to Apollo.

drăg'-ŏn-ĕt, * drag-on-ette, *s.* [A dimin. from *dragon* (1) (q.v.).]
* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* A little dragon.
"Or in his womb might lurk some hidden nest
Of many *dragonettes.*" *Spenser: F. Q.,* I. xii. 10.
2. *Ichthy.:* A popular name given to fishes of the genus Callionymus (q.v.).

† drăg'-ŏn-ĭsh, * drag-on-ishe, . [Eng. *dragon; -ish.*] Of the form of or like a dragon; dragon-shaped, dragon-like.

"Sometime we see a cloud that's *dragonish.*"
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iv. 13.

drăg'-ŏn-līke, *adv.* [Eng. *dragon* and *like.*] Like a dragon; furiously.

"He bears all things fairly,
And shows good husbandry for the Volscian state;
Fights *dragon-like.*" *Shakesp.: Coriolanus,* iv. 7.

drăg-ŏn-nā'de, *s.* [DRAGONADE.]

drăg-ŏn'-nêe, *a.* [Fr.]
Her.: A term applied to a lion or other beast when the upper part resembles a lion and the under part the wings and tail of a dragon.

DRAGONNEE.

drăg'-ŏns, * dra-gans, * dra-gense, * dra-gens, *s. pl.* [Low Lat. *dragancia.*] [DRAGON (1), s.]
Bot.: (1) *Polygonum Bistorta,* (2) *Ophioglossum vulgatum,* (3) *Arum maculatum,* (4) *Dracunculus minor.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

"The juice of *dragons* (in Latine called *Dracunculus minor*)."—*Harrison: Description of England,* ii. 34.

¶ (1) *Female Dragons:*
Bot.: *Calla palustris.*
(2) *Water Dragons:*
Bot.: *Calla palustris.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

dra-goon', *s.* [Sp. & Fr. *dragon,* prob. from the dragon or carbine which they carried, or from Low Lat. *draconarius* = a standard-bearer, from *draconem,* accus. of *draco* = a dragon or standard.] [DRAGON (1), s., A. 1. 1 (2); II. 5.]
1. *Mil.:* A horse soldier, who is armed with an infantry fire arm and trained to fight on foot as well as on horse back.

"For this species of service the *dragoon* was then thought to be peculiarly qualified. He has since become a mere horse soldier. But in the seventeenth century he was accurately described by Montecuculi as a foot soldier who used a horse only in order to arrive with more speed at the place where military service was to be performed."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. iii.

¶ From this extract it would appear that the first dragoons resembled mounted infantry.

2. *Hist.:* A dragonade (q.v.).
3. *Ornith.:* A variety of pigeon.

dragoon-bird, *s.*
Ornith.: *Cephalopterus ornatus,* a Brazilian bird, called also the Umbrella-bird (q.v.).

dra-goon', *v.t.* [DRAGOON, s.]
1. To persecute by abandoning to the mercies of soldiers.
2. To reduce to subjection by military force.
"Those orders were for *dragooning* Protestants."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiii.
3. To compel to submit by violent measures or physical means.

"In politicks I hear you're stanch,
Directly bent against the French;
Deny to have your free-born toe
Dragooned into a wooden shoe."
Prior: Epistle to Fleetwood Shephard, Esq.

***dra-goon'-ade,** *s.* [Eng. *dragoon; -ade.*] The same as DRAGONADE (q.v.).

"It was supported by the authority of a great king, and the terrour of ill usage, and a *dragoonade* in conclusion."—*Burnet: History of his Own Times* (an. 1686).

dra-goon'ed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DRAGOON, *v.*]

***dra-goon'-er,** *s.* [Eng. *dragoon; -er.*] A dragoon.

"Had fallen upon and beaten their reserve of *dragooners*."—*Clarendon: Civil War*, ii. 283.

dra-goon'-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DRAGOON, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of persecuting or compelling to submit by force.

"The mode of inquisition and *dragooning* is going out of fashion."—*Burke: Conciliation with America.*

drăgs'-man, *s.* [Eng. *drag*, s., II. 3 (3), and *man.*] The driver of a drag or coach.

"He had a bow for the *dragsman*."—*Thackeray: Shabby Genteel*, ch. i.

drā'i-gle, *v.t.* [DRAGGLE.] To soil by trailing; to draggle among wet, &c.

"Jenny's a' wat, poor body,
Jenny's seldom dry;
She *draiglet* a' her petticoatie,
Coming through the rye."
Burns: Jenny's a' Wat.

***drāil,** *v.t. & i.* [TRAIL, *v.*]

A. *Trans.:* To trail, to drag, to draw along "*Drailing* his sheep-hook behind him."—*Dr. H. More.*

B. *Intrans.:* To trail, to drag.

"If we would keep our garment clean, it is not sufficient to wash it only, unless we have also a continual care to keep it from *drailing* in the dirt."—*South: Sermons*, vi. 449.

***drāil,** *s.* [DRAIL, *v.*] A long trailing headdress.

"It is no marvel they [women] weare *drailes* on the hinder part of their heads."—*Ward: Simple Cobler of Aggawam* (1647), p. 25.

drāin, *drayn, *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *drehnigean, drehnian, drenian*; cogn. with *drag* (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) To draw off gradually.

"The fountains *drain* the water from the ground adjacent, and leave but sufficient moisture to breed moss."—*Bacon.*

(2) To filter or pass through some porous substance.

"Salt water *drained* through twenty vessels of earth doth become fresh."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

(3) To make dry by drawing off moisture in channels, pipes, &c.; to draw away moisture from. [II.]

"Sinking waters, the firm land to *drain*,
Filled the capacious deep, and formed the main."
Roscommon.

*(4) To suck dry.

"The royal babes a tawny wolf shall *drain*;
Then Romulus his grandsire's throne shall gain,
Of martial towers the founder shall become,
The people Romans call, the city Rome."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid i. 374-77.

(5) To make dry by pouring the liquid contents away from.

"Then to the gods the rosy juice he pours,
And the *drained* goblet to the chief restores."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xviii. 179, 180.

2. *Fig.:* To empty, to exhaust, to draw off gradually.

"And what hope would there be for Holland, *drained* of her troops, and abandoned by her Stadtholder."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

II. *Agric.:* To free land from superfluous moisture by means of drains, open channels, &c. [DRAIN, *s.*]

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To flow off gradually.

"It was laid in such a position as to permit the juices to *drain* from it."—*Cook: Voyages*, vol. vi., bk. iii., ch. viii.

2. To be emptied of moisture; to discharge the superfluous moisture.

3. To become dry by the gradual flowing or dropping off of liquor.

¶ For the difference between to *drain* and to *spend*, see SPEND.

drāin, *dreane, *s.* [DRAIN, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The act of draining or drawing off superfluous moisture.

(2) In the same sense as **II. 1.**

(3) (*Pl.*): The grains from a mash-tub: as, brewers' *drains.*

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) The act of drawing or exhausting gradually; the process of becoming gradually drawn off or exhausted. [¶.]

(2) A drink, a dram. (*Slang.*)

"Two old men, who came in just to have a *drain*."—*Dickens: Sketches by Boz.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Agric.:* A water-course to remove surface water, or so much from the subsoil as interferes with the fertility of that above it. Covered drains are made in a variety of ways: (1) A layer of stones in the bed, covered by the earth which had been removed in digging. (2) Where flat stone is obtainable, two side stones and a cap, covered in with the soil. (3) A duct formed with a flat tile and an arched semi-cylindrical tile, covered in with stones, to allow percolation of water, and closed with soil. (4) In tenacious soils a shoulder may be made in the drain to support flat stones which bear the superincumbent earth. (5) Assorted large stones in the bottom, covered in by smaller stones and a filling of soil. (6) In peaty soils the drain may be covered in with blocks of the peat or by turfs which will preserve their position for a considerable time if laid properly. (7) A bed stone and side stones to form a triangular duct covered in by stones, a layer of turf, and the filling of soil. (8) A duct formed of two semi-cylindrical tiles, respectively above and below a flat tile; the whole covered in by stones and the earth as before. (9) A perforated drain-pipe of circular or oval section covered in by stones and earth. (*Knight.*)

2. *Founding:* The trench which conducts the molten metal to the gate of the mould.

¶ *Drain of bullion:* By a drain of bullion is meant the flowing away of gold and silver in coins or in bars, to such an extent as to leave insufficient in the country to meet the requirements of trade. The three principal circumstances which may lead to a drain of bullion from a country are: (1) The relative indebtedness of the country to others with which it trades; (2) a depreciated paper currency; (3) a lower rate of interest for money than prevails in neighbouring countries. (*Bithell.*)

drain-pipe, *s.*

1. *Brewing:* The pipe through which the wort is drawn from the mash-tub to the under-back.

2. *Agric.:* A clay pipe, or drain-tile, laid beneath the surface of the soil lower than plough depth, in order to carry off superfluous water and increase the fertility and ease of working the soil. [TILES.] The tempered clay being placed in a cylinder, the piston is depressed and the clay exudes through the annular throat of the dod, forming a continuous cylinder which is cut by a wire into sections of the required length. (*Knight.*)

drain-tile, *s.* A hollow tile used in the formation of drains. Drain-tiles are of many forms. [TILE.] They are usually laid by opening a cutting in the ground as narrow at top as can be conveniently worked, and at bottom forming a smooth bed in which the tile fits. The spades for this purpose are made tapering, and of different sizes. (*Knight.*)

drain-trap, *s.* A device for allowing water to pass off without admitting the passage of air through the duct. [STENCH-TRAP.]

drain-well, *s.* A pit sunk through an impervious stratum of earth to reach a pervious stratum and form a means of drainage for surface water, or such liquid waste from manufactories as would foul running water.

drā'in-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *drain; able.*] That may or can be drained; capable of drainage.

drā'in-age, *s.* [Eng. *drain; -age.*]

1. The act of draining or drawing off the superfluous water; the gradual flowing off of superfluous water.

2. The art or science of draining land: as, A person skilled in *drainage.*

3. The system of drains, sewers, &c., by which any town, land, &c., is drained.

4. The mode or system under which any town, land, or district is drained.

5. That which flows or is carried away through drains or natural channels.

6. A district drained by any particular system.

7. *Surg.:* The removal by a tube of morbid products from a wound.

drāin'ed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DRAIN, *v.*,

drā'in-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *drain; -er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) One who or that which drains.

(2) One who constructs or lays out drains for the carrying off of the superfluous water from lands, the drainage of towns, &c.

2. *Fig.:* One who or that which exhausts, empties, or draws off gradually.

II. *Cookery:* A plate perforated so as to allow the water, &c., from vegetables, &c., placed upon it, to escape; a strainer.

drā'in-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DRAIN, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* The act, art, or process of drawing off the superfluous water, sewage, &c., from lands or towns; drainage.

"The great plague of 1665 induced them to consider with care the defective architecture, *draining*, and ventilation of the capital."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. *Fig.:* The act of emptying or exhausting gradually.

draining-auger, *s.* A horizontal auger occasionally used for boring through a bank to form a channel for water. It is also used for cutting an opening for laying lead-pipe or drain-pipe. In each case it is intended to save the labour of opening a trench. It is also used for draining marl-pits or cellars, when the circumstances of the level suit. The mode of operation is as follows: the level having been determined, a spot is levelled on the down-hill side for placing the machine. The horizontal axis above is turned by two men at the hand-cranks, rotating the vertical shaft and bevel pinion which turns the larger wheel on the shaft of the auger. When the pod of the auger is full, it is withdrawn by rotating the other handle. If hard stones be encountered, the auger is withdrawn, and a chisel or drill substituted.

draining-engine, *s.* A pumping-engine for removing water from mines, lowlands, &c. [CORNISH ENGINE.]

draining-machine, *s.* A form of filter or machine for expediting the separation of a liquid from the magma or mass of more solid matter which it saturates. It consists of a revolving vessel with perforated or wire-gauze outer surface, which allows the fluid portion to escape while it retains the solid particles. It is much used in draining sugar. [CENTRIFUGAL-MACHINE.]

draining-plough, *s.* A ditching-plough. A favourite English kind has three coulters, two mould-boards, and a share. The middle coulter is vertical, and splits the soil in the middle of the furrow; the two side cutters are inclined, to cut the sloping sides of the ditch; the share cuts the bottom of the ditch, and the mould-boards lift the soil in two slices, which are deflected laterally and delivered on the respective sides of the ditch. The usual dimensions of a ditch thus made are 12 in. deep, 15 in. wide at top, and 8 in. at the bottom.

draining-pot, *s.*

Sugar-manufac.: An inverted conical vessel in which wet sugar is placed to drain.

draining-pump, *s.* A pump (*pompe castraise*) for elevating water containing sand and gravel. The single cylinder is open both at top and bottom, and is traversed by a piston without a valve. The cylinder is inclosed in a larger vessel, water-tight, which is itself filled with water. This larger vessel is divided into two equal parts vertically, by a partition which joins the working cylinder, so that the cylinder itself forms a part of the division. One extremity of the cylinder communicates with the cavity on one side of the partition, and the other with the opposite. The four valves are large balls of india-rubber, loaded in the interior with lead. They are contained in separate boxes by the side of the principal box, and are in communication by pairs with the two cavities into which that box is divided. (*Knight.*)

draining-tile, *s.* [Drain-tile.]

drāke (1), *s.* [A contraction of *ened-rake* or *end-rake*, a masc. form from A.S. *ened* = a duck; O. Icel. *andriki*, Icel. *andarsteggi* = a drake; Sw. *and* = a wild duck, *anddrake* = a male wild duck; Dan. *and* = duck, *andrik* = a drake; Ger. *ente* = a duck, *enterich* = a drake; Dut. *eend*; Lat. *anas* (genit. *anatis*) = a duck. The suffix is = Goth. *reiks* = chief, mighty, ruling. Cf. Ger. *gans* = a goose, *gansrich* = a gander; Eng. *bishop-ric.* (*Skeat.*)]

1. The male of the duck kind.

"As doth the white doke after hire *drake*."
Chaucer: C. T., 3,575.

2. A name given to the silver shilling of Elizabeth from the mint-mark (a martlet, mistaken for a drake), which was commonly believed to refer to Sir F. Drake, but really was the armorial cognizance of Sir R. Martin, Master of the Mint in 1572.

3. A species of fly, used as a bait in angling; called also the Drake-fly (q.v.).

"Wings made with the mil of a black *drake*."—*Walton: Angler*, pt. i., ch. v.

drake-fly, *s.* The same as Drake (1), *s.*, 3 (q.v.).

drake-stone, *s.* A thin flat stone thrown so as to skim along the surface of the water.

¶ *To play ducks and drakes:*

(1) *Lit.:* To play at throwing thin flat stones so that they shall skim along the surface of water.

(2) *Fig.:* To squander in a foolish manner; to waste.

***drāke** (2), *s.* [Lat. *draco*; Gr. δράκων (*drakōn*) = a dragon.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A dragon.

"Lo, where the firy *drake* alofte
Fleeth up in thair." *Gower*, iii. 96.

2. *Old Ordnance:* A kind of small cannon.

"Wee had six brasse *drakes* lay upon the deck; so that she was overtopt with waight."—*A. Wilson: Autobiography.*

drāke (3), ***drauk, *drawk, *drau-icke, *drav-ick,** *s.* [Dut. & Mid. Eng. *dravick* = darnel, cockle, or weeds in general.]

Botany:

1. Various grasses—viz., (1) *Bromus sterilis*, (2) *B. secalinus*, (3) *Avena fatua*, (4) *Lolium perenne*, (5) *L. temulentum.*

2. The Corn-cockle (*Lychnis Githago*), which is not a grass but an exogen. (*Britten & Holland.*)

drăm, *drame, *s.* [O. Fr. *drame*, *dragme*, *drachme*, from Lat. *drachma*; Gr. δραχμή (*drachmē*) = a drachma (q.v.). *Dram* and *drachm* are thus doublets.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* Is the same as II.

"The trial being made betwixt lead and lead, weighing severally seven *drams* in the air, the balance in the water weigheth only four *drams* and forty-one grains, and abateth of the weight in the air two *drams* and nineteen grains: the balance kept the same depth in the water."—*Bacon.*

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A small quantity.

"An inhuman wretch
Uncapable of pity, void and empty
From any *dram* of mercy."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

(2) Such a quantity of spirits as is drunk at once.

"Every *dram* of brandy, every pot of ale that you drink, raiseth your character."—*Swift.*

(3) Spirits; alcoholic or distilled liquors.

*(4) A pernicious or deadly potion.

"A lingering *dram*
That should not work maliciously like poison."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, i. 2.

II. *Weights:*

1. *Apothecaries' weight:* The eighth part of an ounce, or 60 grs. (usually written drachm).

2. *Avoirdupois weight:* The sixteenth part of an ounce.

dram-drinker, *s.* An habitual drunkard, a tippler.

"It was as impossible for him to live without doing mischief as for an old *dram-drinker* or an old opium-eater to live without the daily dose of poison."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

dram-drinking, *a. & s.*

1. *As adj.:* Addicted to drinking; tippling.

2. *As subst.:* The act or practice of tippling.

dram-shop, *s.* A shop or public-house where spirits are sold to be drunk in drams.

*** drăm,** *v.i. & t.* [Dram, *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To driuk drama; to tipple, to indulge in spirits.

"He growa to *dram* with horror."—*Walpole: Letters* (Aug. 28, 1752).

B. *Trans.:* To ply with drink.

"Imploring her, and *dramming* her, and coaxing her"—*Thackeray: The Newcomes*, ch. xxviii.

*** drăm,** *a.* [Drum, *a.*]

1. Sullen, melancholy.

"Quhat honeste or renowne is to be *dram?*"
Douglas: Virgil (Prol.), 96, 18.

2. Cool, indifferent.

"As *dram* and dirty as young miss wad be."
Ross: Helenore, p. 82.

dra'-ma, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. δρᾶμα (*drama*), genit. δράματος (*dramatos*) = a deed, a drama, from δραω (*draō*) = to do, to act.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II.

2. A series of real events invested with dramatic unity and interest.

"Whence, and what are we? to what end ordained?
What means the *drama* by the world sustained?"
Cowper: Retirement, 645, 646.

3. Dramatic literature or composition.

"All the products of the modern *drama* must be regarded as the direct progeny of the Greek stage."—*Symonds: Studies of the Greek Poets*, ch. vii.

4. Dramatic representation; the representation, with all the necessary adjuncts, of a series of assumedly real events on a stage.

II. *Hist., &c.:* A poem or other literary composition intended to present a picture of real life, and to be represented in character on a stage. Drama consists of two principal species — tragedy and comedy; the minor species are tragi-comedy, farce, burlesque, and melodrama. Both tragedy and comedy were invented by the Greeks. The first comedy was performed at Athens, by Susarion and Dolon, on a movable scaffold, in B.C. 562. Tragedy followed in B.C. 536, its first writer being Thespis. Dresses and the stage were introduced by Æschylus in B.C. 486. The drama was introduced into Rome in B.C. 364. The greatest writers of the ancient drama were Æschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides (tragedy), and Aristophanes (comedy) amongst the Greeks; and Plautus and Terence (comedy), and Seneca (tragedy) amongst the Romans. The modern drama took its rise from the mysteries or sacred plays, by the medium of which the clergy in the Middle Ages endeavoured to impart a knowledge of the Christian religion. [Mystery.] The first English comedy was *Ralph Roister Doister*, written by Nicholas Udall, head master of Westminster School, before 1551. The greatest of English dramatists were William Shakespeare, born 1564, died 1616; Ben Jonson, born 1574, died 1637; Marlowe; Beaumont and Fletcher. [Miracle play, Tragedy, Comedy.]

dra-măt'-ĭc, *dra-măt'-ĭck, † dra-măt'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Fr. *dramatique*; Gr. δραματικός (*dramatikos*), from δράματος (*dramatos*), genit. sing. of δρᾶμα (*drama*).]

1. Of or pertaining to the drama.

2. Of the nature of or appropriate to the form of a drama.

"The whole structure of the work is *dramatic* and full of action."—*Pope: Homer's Odyssey* (Postscript).

3. Characterized by incidents appropriate to a drama.

dra-măt'-ĭc-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *dramatical*; *-ly.*] In a dramatic manner; by representation, as a drama.

"Ignorance and errours are severally reprehended, partly *dramatically*, partly simply."—*Dryden.*

dram'-a-tĭs pĕr-sō'-næ, *phr.* [Lat.] The persons in a drama; the characters in a play.

dram'-a-tĭst, *s.* [Fr. *dramatiste.*] One who writes or composes dramas; a writer of dramatic compositions.

"Whatever our *dramatists* touched they tainted."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

dram-a-tīz'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *dramatiz(e)*; *-able.*] That may or can be dramatized; fit for or capable of dramatization.

dra-măt-ĭ-zā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *dramatiz(e)*; *-ation.*] The act or art of dramatizing, or describing scenes dramatically; dramaturgy.

dram'-a-tīze, *v.t.* [Gr. δραματίζω (*dramatizō*); Fr. *dramatiser.*] To compose or reduce to the form of a drama; to describe dramatically.

"The scenes were doubtless *dramatized* by Dionysius himself."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), vol. i. ch. vii., § 2.

dram'-a-tīzed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Dramatize.]

dram'-a-tiz-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Dramatize.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of giving the form of a drama to, or of describing dramatically.

*** dram'-a-tŭr-gĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *dramaturg(y)*; *-ic.*] Histrionic; hence, unreal.

"Some form not grown *dramaturgic* to us."—*Carlyle: Lett. & Speeches of Cromwell*, i. 145.

*** dram'-a-tŭr-gĭst,** *s.* [Gr. δραματουργέω (*dramatourgeō*) = to write dramas: δρᾶμα (*drama*) = an act, a drama, ἔργον (*ergon*) = work, and Eng. suff. *-ist.*] The contriver of a drama.

"The world-*Dramaturgist* has written, 'Exeunt.'"—*Carlyle: Past & Present*, bk. ii., ch. ii. (*Davies.*)

dram'-a-tŭr-gў, *s.* [Gr. δραματουργία (*dramatourgia*), from δρᾶμα (*drama*), genit. δράματος (*dramatos*), and ἔργον (*ergon*) = a work.]

1. The science or art of dramatic compoaition and representation; the science which treats of the rules or principles of composing and representing a drama.

2. Histrionism, theatricalness.

"Idolworship and mimetic *dramaturgy*."—*Carlyle: Lett. & Speeches of Cromwell*, i. 129.

Drăm'-mĕn, *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: The name of a port in Norway.

Drammen-timber, Dram-timber, *s* The name given to battens exported from Drammen.

*** drăm'-mĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *dram*, v.; *-er.*] A dram-drinker.

"Habitual drinkers, *drammers*, and high feeders."—*Cheyne: Philosophical Conjectures.*

drăm'-mĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Dram, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or habit of dram drinking or tippling.

"I foresaw what would come of his *dramming*."—*Foote: The Bankrupt*, iii. 2.

drăm'-mŏck, *s.* [Gael. *dramaig* = crowdy.]

I. *Literally:*

1. A thick raw mixture of meal and water.

2. Anything boiled so as to be reduced to pulp.

II. *Fig.:* Tame and spiritless teaching.

"The . . . lukewarm *drammock* of the fourteen false prelates."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. xvi.

drănk, *pret. of v.* [Drink.]

drănk, *s.* [Ger. *dravig*, *dravich.*] [Drauk.] Darnel.

drăp (1), *s.* [Fr.]

Fabric: Summer cloth twilled like merino.

drăp (2), *s.* [Drop, *s.*] A drop; a little quantity of drink.

"The town-clerk had his *drap* punch . . . to wast the dust out of his throat."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. ix.

drāpe, *v.i. & t.* [Fr. *draper* = to make cloth; *drap* = cloth.]

* **A.** *Intrans.:* To make cloth.

"It was rare to set prices by statute; and this act did not prescribe prices, but stinted them not to exceed a rate, that the clothier might *drape* accordingly as he might afford."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 76.

B. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To cover or invest with cloth or drapery; to arrange drapery over or about.

"His white hat conspicuously *draped* with black crape."—*Mrs. Stowe: Dred*, ch. xii.

* 2. *Fig.:* To jeer, to banter, to satirize, to ridicule.

"*Draping* us for spending him so much money."—*Temple: Memoirs* i. 449.

drāped, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Drape, *v.*]

drā'-pĕr, *s.* [Fr. *drapier*, from *droper* = to make cloth; *drap* = cloth.] One who deals in cloths; one who sells cloths.

"On the same benches on which sate the goldsmiths, *drapers*, and grocers, who had been returned to Parliament by the commercial towns."—*Macaulay: Hist Eng.*, ch. i.

drapers'-teasel, *s.*

Bot.: *Dipsacus fullonum.*

drā-pĕr ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *drapery; -ed.*] Covered, invested, or furnished with drapery.

drā'-pĕr-ў, *s. & a.* [Fr. *draperie,* from *drap* = cloth.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The trade, occupation, or process of making and selling cloth; the trade or occupation of a draper.

"He made statutes for the maintenance of *drapery*, and the keeping of wools within the realm."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 76.

* 2. Cloth, stuffs of wool or linen.

"The Bulls and Frogs had served the lord Strutt with *drapery* ware for many years."—*Arbuthnot: History of John Bull.*

3. The cloths, hangings, &c., with which any object is draped or hung.

"A capacious pew
Of sculptured oak stood here, with *drapery* lined."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

II. *Art:* Under this term is included every kind of material used in sculpture and painting for clothing figures.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to the manufacture or selling of cloths: as, a *drapery* business.

† **drā'-pĕt,** *s.* [A dimin. from Fr. *drap;* Low Lat. *trapetum.*] A cloth, a coverlet, a tablecloth.

"Thence she them brought into a stately hall,
Wherein were many tables fair dispred,
And ready dight with *drapets* festival."
Spenser: F. Q., II. ix. 29.

Drā-pĭĕr', *s.* [An old form of draper.] The name assumed by Swift in writing the *Drapier's Letters* against the contract for copper coinage given to Wood in A.D. 1722-3.

"The fourth letter of the *Drapier*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

drăp-pĭe, *s.* [A dimin. from *drap* (2), s. (q.v.).] A little drop; a very small quantity.

drăp'-pĭt, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Sc. *drap* = drop.] Dropped.

drappit-egg, *s.* A poached egg.

"Just a roasted chucky and a *drappit egg*."—*Scott: Redgauntlet*, ch. xi.

drăsh, *v.t.* [Thrash.] To thrash.

"He did so *drash* about his brain,
That was not over-stored."
Wolcot: P. Pindar, p. 157.

* **drăst, drĕste,** *s.* [A.S. *darste.*] Dregs, lees, refuse.

"Thou drunk it vp vuto the *drestis* (*drastis*)."—*Wycliffe: Isaiah* li. 17.

drăs'-tĭc, * **drăs'-tick,** *a. & s.* [Gr. δραστικός (*drastikos*), from δράω (*draō*) = to effect, to do.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Powerful, effective, acting with strength or strong effect. (Applied to medicines, &c.)

"After this single taking of the *drastick* medicine."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 190.

2. *Fig.:* Strong, efficacious, effective.

"Military insubordination is that which requires the most prompt and *drastic* remedies."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

B. *As subst.:* A medicine or remedy which acts powerfully, strongly, and speedily

* **drăs'-tў,** * **drĕs-tĭ,** * **drĕs'-tў,** *a.* [Eng. *drast; -y.*] Full of dregs or lees.

"Dreggy, *dresti*, or full of *drestys*. *Feculentus*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **draue,** *s.* [Drauk.]

* **draugh,** *s.* [Draff.]

draught, draft, * **draght,** * **draueht,** * **draughte** (pron. **draft**), * **draht, dragt,** *s. & a.* [A.S. *dróht* (*Bosworth*), from *drugan* = to draw, to drag, by the suffixing of *t* as in *flight* from *fly, drift* from *drive*, &c.; cogn. with Dut. *dragh* = a load, a burden; *dragen* = to draw; Dan. *dragh* = a load; Icel. *dráttr* = a pulling, a draught (of fishes); *draga* = to draw.] [Draft.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of drawing, pulling, or hauling: as vehicles, &c.

"A general custom of using oxen for all sorts of *draught*, would be perhaps the greatest improvement."—*Temple.*

2. The quality or capacity of being easily drawn or dragged.

"The Hertfordshire wheel-plough is the best and strongest for most uses, and of the easiest *draught*."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

3. The act of sweeping or dragging with a net.

"Upon the *draught* of a pond, not one fish was left, but two pikes grown to an excessive bigness."—*Hale.*

4. The quantity or number of fishes taken in one sweep of a net.

"For he was astonished, and all that were with him, at the *draught* of the fishes."—*Luke* v. 9.

5. The act of drawing liquor into the mouth; a drink.

"With a plenteous *draught* revive thy soul."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, vi. 325.

6. The quantity of liquor drunk at once, or intended to be drunk at once.

"Some, from the pallid face
Wipe off the faint cold dews weak nature sheds;
Some reach the healing *draught*."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 73.

* 7. The act of drawing or shooting with a bow.

"Geffrey of Boullion, at one *draught* of his bow, shooting against David's tower in Jerusalem, broached three feetless birds called allerions."—*Camden: Remains.*

8. The act of representing or delineating in a picture, sketch, or outline.

"I have, in a short *draught*, given a view of our original ideas, from whence all the rest are derived."—*Locke.*

9. A representation or delineation in a picture.

"Her pencil drew whate'er her soul designed,
And oft the happy *draught* surpassed the image in her mind."
Dryden, Mrs. Kuligrew, 106, 107.

10. Any lineament of the face.

"The spirit of grace hath begunne to draw the *draughts* and lineaments of God's image within the soule of a man."—*Z. Boyd: Last Battell*, p. 1,084

11. A first sketch, outline, or draft of a document, giving the heads and principal details. [Draft, A. I. 1. (3).]

"A *draught* of a law making some alterations in the public worship of the Established Church, had been prepared."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

12. A representation.

"Whereas in other creatures we have but the trace of his footsteps, in man we have the *draught* of his hand."—*South.*

* 13. A draft or number of men, &c., detached from the main body for service elsewhere. [Draft, A. II. 3.]

"Such a *draught* of forces would lessen the number of those that might otherwise be employed."—*Addison.*

* 14. A jakes, a privy, a drain.

"Whatsoever entereth in at the mouth goeth into the belly, and is cast out into the *draught*."—*Matt.* xv. 17.

15. An order for the payment of money; a draft. [Draft, A. II. 1.]

"Wi' *draught* on *draught* by ilka Holland mail,
He'll eat a' faster up than tongue can tell."
Ross: Helenore, p. 35.

16. The depth of water which a ship draws, *i.e.*, the depth to which it sinks in the water.

17. A current of air, natural or artificial.

18. The entrails of a calf or sheep.

* 19. A sudden attack or diversion in war.

"I conceive the manner of your handling of the service, by drawing sudden *draughts* upon the enemy, when he looketh not for you."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

20. A mustard poultice; a mild, drawing blister; a mild vesicatory.

* 21. An extract.

"Extracts and *draughts* out of those authors."—*Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxx., ch. i.

* 22. A move in chess.

"At the chess with me he gan to ply
With her false *draughts* ful diuers
She stale on me."
Chaucer: Boke of the Duchesse, 655.

* 23. A trick, a piece of craft, an artful scheme.

"The *draucht* and counsall of tua wyse and prudent prelatis."—*Pitscottie Cron.*, p. 29.

* 24. A draught-horse or ox; draught cattle.

"Shall be accomodate with *draughts* in their march."—*Rushworth: Histor. Coll.*, v. 649. (*Davies.*)

* 25. A cut, a stroke.

"He clefte hym at the ferste *draught*."
Octovian, 956.

* 26. A draw-bridge.

"Thay let doun the grete *draght*." *Gawaine*, 817.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Domestic & Engineering:*

(1) The current of air which supplies a fire. When this is not mechanically aided, it is called a natural draft. When driven mechanically, it becomes a forced draft or blast. It is also known as cold or hot blast, according to the temperature; that of the external atmosphere, or artificially heated.

(2): The course or direction of the hot air and smoke: as, a direct, a reverting, a split, or a wheel *draft.*

2. *Masonry:* Chisel-dressing at the sides of stones, serving as a guide for the levelling of the surfaces.

3. *Pattern-making:* The amount of taper given to a pattern to enable it to be withdrawn from the mould, without disturbing the loam.

4. *Weaving:* The arrangement of the heddles so as to move the warp for the formation of the kind of ornamental figure to be exhibited by the fabric. Known also as Drawing, Reeding-in, Cording of the loom. In every species of weaving, whether direct or cross, the whole difference of pattern or effect is produced either by the succession in which the threads of warp are introduced into the heddles, or by the succession in which those heddles are moved in the working. The heddles being stretched between two shafts of wood, all the heddles connected by the same shafts are called a leaf; and as the operation of introducing the warp into any number of leaves is called drawing a warp, the plan of succession is called a draft.

5. *Comm.:* An allowance for waste made on goods sold by weight; also an allowance on excisable goods.

6. *Med.:* A medicine prepared to be taken as a drink.

7. *Games (Pl.):* A game slightly resembling chess, and played on a chess-board with twelve pieces or men on each side. The men are placed on each alternate square, and the object of each side is to capture all the pieces of the opponent. The pieces move forward diagonally, one square at a time, except when capturing a piece, which is done by jumping over any piece the square behind which is unoccupied. Any piece which succeeds in reaching the extreme end of the board is "crowned," and is then termed a king, and has the power of moving in any direction backwards or forwards. The game was unknown to the ancients. It is mentioned in A.D. 1551. It was also called *jeu des dames*, or *dams* (q.v.).

8. *Shipbuilding:* The drawing or design by which the ship is to be built, which is generally on a scale of one-fourth of an inch to the foot.

† 9. *Banking:* The same as Draft, A. II. 1.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Used or adapted for the draught of vehicles, loads, &c.

"The most occasion that farmers have is for *draught* horses."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

2. Written or given in outline; of the nature of a draught.

"Having stated in the said *draught* note."—*Trial of W. Humphreys* (1899), p. 5.

3. Drawn from a cask or barrel: as, *draught* ale.

¶ (1) *Angle of draught:* The angle made with the line of motion in a plane, over which a body is drawn, by the line of draught, when the latter has the direction best adapted to overcome the obstacles of friction and the weight of the body.

(2) *On draught:* Supplied or drawn direct from the cask.

draught-bar, draft-bar, *s.*

1. A swingle-tree, double or single.

2. The bar of a railway-carriage with which the coupling is immediately connected.

draught-board, *s.* The board on which the game of draughts is played.

"Evangeline brought the *draught-board* out of its corner." *Longfellow: Evangeline*, i. 3.

draught-box, draft-box, *s.* An air-tight tube, invented by Parker, by which the water from an elevated wheel is conducted to the tail-race. It is a means of rendering the whole fall available without placing the wheel at the bottom. It is sometimes used to avoid extreme length of wheel-shaft; at other times to conform the arrangements to the peculiar location, rendering it necessary to place the wheel at a distance above tail-water. (*Knight.*)

draught-compasses, *s.pl.* Compasses with movable points, used for drawing the finer lines in mechanical drawings, plans, &c

draught-engine, draft-engine, *s.*

Mining: An engine (usually steam) for elevating ore, coal, miners, &c., or for pumping out water.

draught-equalizer, draft-equalizer, *s.* A treble tree; a mode of arranging the whiffletrees when three horses are pulling abreast, so that they may all exert an equal amount of force.

draught-furnace, draft-furnace, *s.* A reverberatory air-furnace; one in which a blast is employed.

draught-hole, draft-hole, *s.* The hole whereby a furnace is supplied with air.

draught-hook, draft-hook, *s.* One of the hooks on the cheeks of a gun-carriage to manœuvre it, or attach additional draught-gear in steep places.

draught-horse, *s.* A horse used for drawing heavy loads.

***draught-house,** *s.* A house where filth is deposited; a jakes, a privy.

"And they brake down the image of Baal, and brake down the house of Baal, and made it a *draught-house.*" —2 *Kings* x. 27.

draught-net, *s.* [Draft-net.]

draught-ox, *s.* An ox employed in drawing loads.

draught-regulator, draft-regulator, *s.* A means for opening and closing furnace-doors, or dampers in the air, draught, or discharge flue, so as to urge the fire or moderate its intensity respectively, as it may lag below or quicken above the desired standard. Automatic devices for this purpose are actuated by arrangements known as thermostats. These usually depend upon the expansion of metal by heat and its consequent contraction as it cools. The lengthening or shortening of a metallic rod is the actuating force which is communicated by levers or other mechanism to the door, register, or damper. As a certain relation exists—under ordinary conditions—between the heat of steam and its pressure, the heat or pressure of steam acting on a column of mercury may be made by electric connection to actuate a magnet, and so operate the device which governs access of air to the furnace, or determines the area of the flue by which the volatile results of combustion are discharged. [Damper.]

draught-rod, draft-rod, *s.*

Plough.: A rod extending beneath the beam from the clevis to the sheth and taking the strain off the beam.

draught-spring, draft-spring, *s.* A spring intervening between the tug or trace of a draught animal and the load, whereby a jerking strain upon the animal is avoided. It was invented and used by Sir Alexander Gordon. Draught-springs are connected to the draw-bars of railway-carriages, to lessen the violence of the jerk communicated to them in starting.

***draught** (as **draft**), *v.t.* [Draught, *s.*]

I. To draw out.

"You saw all the great men . . *draughted* out one by one, and baited in their turns."—*Addison: Freeholder*, No. 19.

2. To draw up, to sketch, to compose in outline, to draft.

3. To detach and send elsewhere for service; to draft.

"Twenty thousand more were *draughted* from the town of Rio."—*Cook: Voyages*, vol. i., bk. i., ch. ii.

4. To diminish or exhaust by drawing; to drain.

"The Parliament so often *draughted* and drained."—*W. Scott* (*Webster*).

draught-ed, draft-ed (both as **draft′-ĕd**), *pa. par.* or *a.* [Draft, *v.*]

draught-ing, draft-ing (both as **draft′-ing**), *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Draught, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of drawing, delineating, or composing in outline.

2. The act of detaching for service or duty elsewhere.

draughts (as **drafts**), *s.pl.* [Draught, *s.*]

I. In the same sense as Draught, *s.*, A. II. 8.

2. Light grain blown away with the chaff in winnowing.

"The quantity of oats consumed by a work-horse varies from fifteen to twenty-five bushels, if good oats are given; but as *draughts* are commonly given, the quantity is proportionally increased."—*Agric. Surv. Galloway*, p. 114.

draughts-man, drafts-man (both as **drafts′-man**), *s.* [Eng. *draught*, and *man.*]

I. One who draws up formal documents, as deeds, leases, &c.

2. One who draws plans; one who is skilled in draughtsmanship.

*3. A tippler.

"The wholesome restorative above-mentioned . . . may be given to all the morning *draughtsmen.*"—*Tatler.*

draughts-man-ship, drafts-man-ship (both as **drafts′-man-ship**), *s.* [Eng. *draughtsman*; *-ship.*] The art or science of a draughtsman; skill in drawing plans, &c.

draught-y (as **draft′-y**), *a.* [Eng. *draught*; *-y.*]

I. *Lit.:* Full of or exposed to draughts.

* II. *Figuratively:*

1. Fit for a draught-house or jakes; filthy, vile.

"The filth that falleth from so many *draughty* inventions as daily swarme in our printing-houses."—*Returne from Pernassus* (1606).

2. Designing; capable of laying artful schemes.

"Everybody said that, but for the devices of auld *draughty* Keelivin, he would hae been proven as mad as a March hare."—*The Entail*, ii. 121.

3. Artful, crafty: applied to the scheme itself, or to discourse.

"'I'll be plain wi' you,' said my grandfather to this *draughty* speech."—*R. Gilhaize*, i. 162.

***drauk, *drawk, *drawke, *drauc,** *s.* [Ger. *dravig, dravich.*] Darnel.

"*Drauke*, wede. *Drauca.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

drāve, *pret. of v.* [Drive, *v.*] Drove.

"A dozen o' gillies as rough and rugged as the beasts they *drave*."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxvi.

***drav′-el, *drab-el-yn,** *v.t.* [Drabble.] To bedrabble; to make dirty or filthy.

"Right as a *draveled* lowt"
Poem on Times of Edward II., p. 25.

***dra-vick,** *s.* [Drake (3), *s.*]

Dra-vĭd′-ĭ-an, *a.* [From *Dravid(a)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ian.*] Of or pertaining to Dravida, or Dravira, the old name of a province of India. The Dravidian languages include Tamil, Telugu, Canarese, and Malabar.

"It was, I think, in 1865 that I first saw Dr. Caldwell's grammar of the *Dravidian* languages, and it immediately occurred to me that a similar book was much wanted for the Aryan group."—*Beames: Comp. Gram. of the Aryan Lang. of India*, vol. i. (1872), Pref. viii.

drāw, *dra-ghen, *drawe, *drai-en, *drey (pa. ten. **drogh*, **droh*, **drou*, **drow*, **drowe*, **drough*, *drew*, * *drewe*), *v.t.* & *i.* [A variant of *drag* (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

(1) To drag, pull, or haul after one by force or power exerted in the front of the person or thing dragged.

(2) To pluck or pull out: as, To *draw* a sword, to *draw* a tooth.

"Who wears a sword he must not *draw*."
Scott: Rokeby, v. 14.

(3) To remove or pull, not necessarily with force.

"Mi ring of finger thou *drawe*."
Tristram, iii. 73.

(4) To pull, haul, or cause to come by compulsion; to force to go.

"Do not rich men oppress you, and *draw* you before the judgment seats?"—*James* ii. 6.

(5) To drag or pull out from fastenings.

"They *drew* out the staves of the ark."—2 *Chron.* v. 9.

(6) To take off the spit.

"The rest
They cut in legs and fillets for the feast,
Which *drawn* and served, their hunger they appease."
Dryden: Homer, Iliad i.

(7) To raise or lift as from a deep place: as, to *draw* water from a well.

"They *drew* up Jeremiah with cords, and took him up out of the dungeon."—*Jer.* xxxviii. 13.

(8) To give vent to or utter slowly: as, To *draw* a deep sigh.

(9) To inhale, to take into the lungs.

"A simple child
That lightly *draws* its breath,
And feels its life in every limb,
What should it know of death?"
Wordsworth. We are Seven.

(10) To bring out from a receptacle; to cause to run from a cask, &c.

(11) To allow or cause any liquid to run.

"I opened the tumour by the point of a lancet, without *drawing* one drop of blood."—*Wiseman: Surgery*

(12) To take out of an oven.

(13) To cause to slide; to pull more closely together or apart.

"Philoclea intreated Pamela to open her grief: who, *drawing* the curtain, that the candle might not complain of her blushing, was ready to speak."—*Sidney Arcadia.*

(14) To extract.

"Spirits, by distillations, may be *drawn* out of vegetable juices, which shall flame and fume of themselves."—*Cheyne.*

(15) To attract; to cause to move or turn towards itself.

"We see that salt, laid to a cut finger, healeth it: so as it seemeth salt *draweth* blood, as well as blood *draweth* salt."—*Bacon.*

(16) To suck.

"Sucking and *drawing* the breast dischargeth the milk as fast as it can be generated."—*Wiseman: On Tumours.*

(17) To eviscerate; to take the bowel or entrails from; to disembowel.

"In private *draw* your poultry, clean your tripe."
King: Art of Cookery, 246.

(18) To protract, to extend, to lengthen: as, To *draw* wire.

"How much her grace is alter'd on the sudden!
How long her face is *drawn*."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iv. 2.

(19) To form, mark, or construct between two points: as, To *draw* a line.

(20) To represent by lines drawn on any surface; to delineate, to picture.

"Which the conceited painter *drew* so proud,
As heaven, it seemed, to kiss the turrets bowed."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,371, 1,372.

(21) To move gradually, to extend.

"In process of time, and as their people increased, they *drew* themselves more westerly towards the Red Sea."—*Raleigh.*

(22) To take out of a box or wheel: as, To *draw* tickets in a lottery.

* (23) To tear limb from limb.

(24) *Gaming:* To take [cards] from the one who is dealing, as in draw-poker.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To attract, to cause to turn towards itself.

"He affected a habit different from that of the times, such as men had only beheld in pictures, which *drew* the eyes of most, and the reverence of many, towards him."—*Clarendon.*

(2) To entice, to allure, to attract.

"Having the art, by empty promises and threats, to *draw* others to his purpose."—*Haywood.*

(3) To attract, to cause to follow one.

"The poet
Did feign that Orpheus *drew* trees, stones, and floods;
Since nought so stockish, hard, and full of rage,
But music, for the time, doth change his nature."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

* (4) To persuade, to induce.

"The English lords did ally themselves with the Irish, and *drew* them in to dwell among them, and gave their children to be fostered by them."—*Davies.*

* (5) To win, to gain.

"This seems a fair deserving, and must *draw* me
That which my father loses."
Shakesp.: Lear, iii. 3.

(6) To bring on or procure as a result; to cause.

"When he finds the hardship of slavery outweigh the value of life, 'tis in his power, by resisting his master, to *draw* on himself death."—*Locke.*

* (7) To protract, to extend, to spin out.

"In some similes, men *draw* their comparisons into minute particulars of no importance."—*Felton: On the Classics.*

(8) To derive, to receive, to adopt.

"Several wits entered into commerce with the Egyptians, and from them *drew* the rudiments of sciences."—*Temple.*

(9) To deduce as from postulates.

"From the events and revolutions of these governments, are *drawn* the usual instructions of princes and statesmen."—*Temple.*

* (10) To imply; to produce as a consequential inference.

"What shews the force of the inference but a view of all the intermediate ideas that *draw* in the conclusion, or proposition inferred?"—*Locke.*

* (11) To receive, to take up.

"If every ducat in six thousand ducats
Were in six parts, and every part a ducat,
I would not *draw* them, I would have my bond."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

(12) To take out, to withdraw: as, To *draw* money from a bank.

* (13) To bear, to produce: as, A bond *draws* interest.

(14) To elicit.

"To utter that which else no worldly good should *draw* from me."—*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen*, iii. 1.

(15) To extort, to force.

So sad an object, and so well expressed,
Drew sighs and groans from the grieved hero's breast.
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid i. 680, 681.

* (16) To wrest, to twist; to distort.

"I wish that both you and others would cease from *drawing* the scriptures to your fantasies and affections."—*Whitgift.*

(17) To compose; to form or set down in writing.

"Garrick was a worshipper himself;
He *drew* the liturgy, and framed the rites
And solemn ceremonial of the day."
Cowper: Task, vi. 678-80.

(18) To write out, fill up, or prepare formally in writing.

"He had, in the very presence chamber, positively refused to *draw* warrants in contravention of Acts of Parliament."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

(19) To depict in words; to describe, to represent.

"Homer has been proved before, in a long paragraph of the preface, to have excelled in *drawing* characters and painting manners."—*Pope: Homer's Odyssey* (Postscript).

(20) To win or gain in a lottery.

"He has *drawn* a black, and smiles."—*Dryden: Don Sebastian*, i. 1.

(21) To bend: as, To *draw* a bow.

* (22) To withdraw from judicial notice.

"Go, wash thy face, and *draw* the action. Come, thou must not be in this humour with me."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, ii. 1.

(23) To select, fix upon, or determine by lot.

* (24) To select, or pick out.

"*Abgrego:* to sever or take out of the flocke, to *draw* shepe."—*Eliote: Dictionarie* (1659).

(25) To leave undecided: as, The match was *drawn*.

* (26) To take, to translate.

"Ut of latin this song is *dragen* on Englerin speche."
Genesis & Exodus, 13.

* (27) To bring back, to recall.

"Who so *draweth* into memoire
What hath befelle."
Gower, i. 6.

* (28) To suffer, to go through.

"O the pine and o the death that he *droh* for moncun."—*St. Juliana*, p. 49.

* (29) To strain.

"Take ryse . . . *draughe* hom thorowghe a streynour."—*Liber Cure Cocorum*, p. 16.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Hunting:*

(1) To trace the steps of the game.

(2) To search, as a covert, for a fox, hare, &c.

"Hounds had scarcely *drawn* half the dense undergrowth of Tidsley Wood."—*Field*, Jan. 28, 1882.

(3) To force to leave its cover or hole: as, To *draw* a badger.

"No more truth in thee than in a *drawn* fox."—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, iii. 3.

2. *Naut.:* To sink into the water to a certain depth; to require a certain depth of water in which to float.

3. *Med.:* To collect the matter of an ulcer or abscess; to cause to suppurate; to bring to maturation and discharge.

4. *Coursing:* To strike a dog out of a match or course; to withdraw.

"Sut and Earl of Clyde had a short undecided run, when an arrangement was made to *draw* the last-named, who had been hard run."—*Field*, Jan 28th, 1882.

5. *Cricket:* To play a ball so that it passes between longstop and long-leg.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) To pull, drag, or haul: as, a waggon, a cart, &c.; to perform the office of a beast of draught.

"That city shall take an heifer, which hath not been wrought with, and which hath not *drawn* in the yoke."—*Deut.* xxi. 3.

(2) To be capable or susceptible of traction or hauling: as, A cart *draws* easily.

(3) To unsheathe a sword.

"Cheyney fastened a quarrel on Wharton. They *drew*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

(4) To move, to approach, to turn and advance towards a place or person.

"Toward here fader he gunen *dragen*."
Genesis & Exodus, 2,378.

(5) To collect or come together; to be collected.

"The English who remained began, in almost every county, to *draw* close together."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

(6) To take a card out of a pack; to draw a ticket in a lottery.

* (7) To bend; to draw a bow.

"Look ye, *draw* home enough."—*Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus*, iv. 3.

(8) To practise the art of delineation; to produce pictures or representations by means of lines.

"So much insight into perspective, and skill in *drawing*, as will enable him to represent tolerably on paper anything he sees, should be got."—*Locke.*

(9) To raise water from a well, &c.

"Both drink thou, and I will also *draw* for thy camels."—*Gen.* xxiv. 44.

* (10) To withdraw, to move.

(11) To extract liquid from a cask, &c.

(12) To be drawn out in spinning.

* (13) To filter, to ooze.

"In other situations the subsoil is so concreted, or hard, that water does not *draw* or filter beyond a few feet of distance."—*Agr. Surv. Kincard.*, p. 368.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To act as a weight; to influence, prejudice, or bias.

"They should keep a watch upon the particular bias of their minds, that it may not *draw* too much."—*Addison: Spectator.*

(2) To attract: as, A play *draws* well.

(3) To advance, to move on.

"To dede I *drawe*, als ye mai see."
Metrical Homilies, p. 30.

(4) To approach, to come nearer, to advance, to draw on.

"And now I faint with grief; my fate *draws* nigh,
In all the pride of blooming youth I die."
Addison: Ovid Story of Narcissus, 86, 87.

(5) *Of time:* To approach, to advance.

"The minute *draws* on."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, v. 5.

¶ In this sense frequently used impersonally.

"When it *drew* towards the eue."
Richard Cœur de Lion, 2,379.

(6) To contract, to shrink.

"I have not yet found certainly that the water itself by mixture of ashes, or dust, will shrink or *draw* into less room."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

* (7) To amount.

"Als mekill woll for viij *s.* the stane as *drawis* to xviij *s.*"—*Aberd. Reg.*, A. (1538), xvi., p. 60).

* (8) To be delayed or protracted.

"This *drew* over for ane space, and mean tyme Margaret, our young queine, broucht home ane sone," &c.—*Pitscottie Cron.*, p. 256 (ed. 1728), xvi., p. 107.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Hunt.:* To search or draw a covert.

"Whilst *drawing* along the plantations they intrude upon the habitation of a fox."—*Field*, Jan. 28, 1882.

2. *Comm.:* To write out a draft or order for payment of a certain sum by another person.

3. *Med.:* To cause suppuration; to collect the matter of an ulcer, abscess, &c.

4. *Naut.:* To sink in the water; to require a certain depth of water.

"Greater hulks *draw* deep."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, ii. 3.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *draw*, to *pull*, to *haul*, to *drag*, to *pluck*, and to *tug*: "*Draw* expresses here the idea common to the first three terms, namely, of putting a body in motion from behind oneself or towards oneself; to *drag* is to *draw* a thing with violence, or to *draw* that which makes resistance; to *haul* is to *drag* it with still greater violence. We *draw* a cart; we *drag* a body along the ground; or *haul* a vessel to the shore. To *pull* signifies only an effort to *draw* without the idea of motion: horses *pull* very long sometimes before they can *draw* a heavily laden cart up hill. To *pluck* is to *pull* with a sudden twitch, in order to separate; thus, feathers are *plucked* from animals. To *tug* is to *pull* with violence; thus, men *tug* at the oar. In the moral application we may be *drawn* by anything which can act on the mind to bring us nearer to an object; we are *dragged* only by means of force; we *pull* a thing towards us by a direct effort. To *haul*, *pluck*, and *tug* are seldom used but in the physical application." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

☞ *In special phrases:*

1. *To draw away:* Gradually to get in front, so as to leave others behind.

"The first-named pair then *drew away* and won by two lengths."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 28, 1882.

2. *To draw back:*

(1) *Ordinary Language:*

(*a*) *Lit.:* To move back, to retire.

(*b*) *Figuratively:*

(i) To refuse or be unwilling to fulfil a pledge, promise, or undertaking.

(ii) To apostatize.

(2) *Comm.:* To receive back as duties on goods for exportation.

3. *To draw in:*

(1) *Transitive:*

(*a*) To collect, to bring together for application to any purpose.

"A dispute, where every little straw is laid hold on, and every thing that can but be *drawn in* any way, to give colour to the argument, is advanced with ostentation."—*Locke.*

(*b*) To contract, to pull back, to shorten.

"Now, sporting muse, *draw in* the flowing reins;
Leave the clear streams awhile for sunny plains."
Gay.

(*c*) To entice, to inveigle, to involve in any business without consent.

"Many who had, in December, taken arms for the Prince of Orange and a Free Parliament, muttered, two months later, that they had been *drawn in*."—*Macaulay Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

(2) *Intrans.:* To become shortened or contracted; as, The days begin to *draw in*.

4. *To draw near* or *nigh:* To approach, to come nearer or closer.

"They see Jesus walking on the sea, and *drawing nigh* unto the ship."—*John* vi. 19.

5. *To draw off:*

(1) *Transitive:*

(*a*) *Literally:*

(i) To withdraw, to lead away.

(ii) To drain out or extract by a vent.

"Stop your vessel, and have a little vent-hole stopped with a spill, which never allow to be pulled out till you *draw off* a great quantity."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

(iii) To extract by distillation. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Authors, who have thus *drawn off* the spirits of their thoughts, should lie still for some time, till their minds have gathered fresh strength."—*Addison: Freeholder.*

(*b*) *Fig.:* To abstract, to withdraw, to turn off or away.

"It *draws* men's minds *off* from the bitterness of party."—*Addison.*

(2) *Intrans.:* To retire, to retreat, to give way. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"When the engagement proves unlucky, the way is to *draw off* by degrees, and not to come to an open rupture."—*Collier.*

6. *To draw on:*

(1) *Transitive;*

(*a*) *Lit.:* To put on by means of pulling: as, He *drew* on his boots.

(*b*) *Figuratively:*

(i) To cause, to bring on by degrees, to involve.

"The examination of the subtile matter would *draw on* the consideration of the nice controversies that perplex philosophers."—*Boyle: On Fluids.*

(ii) To allure, to entice, to induce to follow by persuasion.

"Some thought that Philip did but trifle with her,
Some that she but held off to *draw* him *on*."
Tennyson: Enoch Arden, 471, 472.

(iii) To occasion, to invite.

"Under colour of war, which either his negligence *draws on*, or his practices procured, he levied a subsidy."—*Hayward.*

(2) *Intransitive:*

(*a*) To approach, to come nearer or closer.

"The fatal day *draws on*, when I must fall."
Dryden: Homer; Iliad vi.

(*b*) To gain on or get nearer to in pursuit.

7. *To draw over:*

(1) To raise in a still.

"I took rectified oil of vitriol, and by degrees mixed with it essential oil of wormwood, *drawn over* with water in a limbeck."—*Boyle: On Colours.*

(2) To induce to change parties; to bring over.

"Some might be brought into his interests by money; others *drawn over* by fear."—*Addison: On the War.*

8. *To draw out:*

(1) *Transitive:*

(*a*) *Literally:*

(i) To lengthen or cause to stretch out by beating, or other application of force.

"Batter a piece of iron out, or as workmen call it, *draw* it *out*, till it comes to its breadth."—*Moxon.*

(ii) To set in order for battle.

"Let him desire his superior officer, that, the next time he is *drawn out*, the challenger may be posted near him."—*Collier.*

(iii) To detach or separate from the main body; to select.

"Next, of his men and ships he makes review,
Draws out the best and ablest of the crew."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid viii. 724, 725.

(iv) To extract or draw off: as, liquor from a cask.

(v) To extract as by distillation.

(*b*) *Figuratively:*

(i) To protract, to lengthen.

"He must not only die the death,
But thy unkindness shall his death *draw out*
To ling'ring sufferance."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 4.

(ii) To spin out.

"Virgil has *drawn out* the best rules of tillage and planting into two books, which Hesiod has despatched in half a one."—*Addison.*

(iii) To extract, to pump out or elicit by question, &c.

"Philoclea found her, and, to *draw out* more, said she, I have often wondered how such excellencies could be."—*Sidney.*

(iv) To induce, to extract, to cause to be uttered.

"Whereas it is concluded, that the retaining diverse things in the Church of England, which other reformed churches have cast out, must needs argue that we do not well, unless we can shew that they have done ill. What needed this wrest to *draw out* from us an accusation of foreign churches?"—*Hooker.*

(2) *Intrans.:* To become longer: as, The days begin to *draw out.*

9. *To draw together:* To collect or come together or closer.

10. *To draw up:*

(1) *Transitive:*

(*a*) To raise or lift up from a depth.

(*b*) To range in line; to form troops in regular order.

"So Muley-Zeydan found us,
Drawn up in battle, to receive the charge."
Dryden: Don Sebastian, v. 1.

(*c*) To compose.

"A paper may be *drawn up* and signed by two or three hundred principal gentlemen."—*Swift.*

(2) *Intransitive:*

(*a*) To be lifted or raised; to rise: as, The curtain *drew up.*

(*b*) To form in regular order or line.

"The lord Bernard, with the king's troops, seeing there was no enemy left on that side, *drew up* in a large field opposite to the bridge."—*Clarendon.*

(*c*) To come to a stop or stand; to pull up: as, The carriage *drew up* at his door.

11. *To draw up with:*

(1) To enter into a state of familiar intercourse, or of intimacy: used in a general sense.

(2) To be in a state of courtship.

"The poor man gets aye a poor marriage, and when I had naething I was fain to *draw up wi'* you."—*Sir A. Wylie*, iii. 152.

12. *To draw to a head:*

(1) *Lit. & Med.:* To begin to suppurate; to ripen.

"*Aboutir:* To wax ripe, or *draw to a head*, as an impostume, also to end."—*Cotgrave.*

(2) *Fig.:* To approach a state of ripeness or readiness.

"Now his majesty begins to waken, and is fast *drawing to an head.*"—*Spalding*, ii. 29.

* 13. *To draw one's pass:* To give over, to give up.

* 14. *To draw dry-foot:* According to Dr. Johnson, to trace the marks of the dry foot without the scent.

"A hound that runs counter, and yet *draws dry-foot* well."—*Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors*, iv. 2.

* 15. *To draw a book:* To draw up a bill or lawyer's brief.

"He entreated Mr. Doctor her husband, that hee would *draw a booke*, to intimate to the judge his reasons, and hee would be very thankfull to him."—*Passenger of Benvenuto* (1612).

16 *To draw the long bow:* To tell incredible stories.

17. *To draw cut:* To draw lots. [CUT, *s.*]

18. *To draw level:* To get level with, to come up to, to overtake.

"Hari Kari gradually *drew level*, and was over a length in front."—*Field*, Jan 28, 1882.

19 *To draw a person out:* To entice him to speak on any matter. (Generally with an idea of ridiculing him.)

* 20. *To draw to the gallows:*

Law: One of the barbarous arrangements formerly carried out when the extreme penalty of the law was to be inflicted on one convicted of high treason. Originally the culprit was dragged along the ground or pavement. Then, humanity beginning to assert its influence, the authorities connived at his being brought along on a sledge or hurdle. This more humane practice became the general custom, and at last the law. (*Blackstone.*)

drâw, *s.* [DRAW, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act or power of drawing; draught.

"The cavalier, with a slanting back-blow of a broad-sword, luckily cut the ribbon that tied his murrion, and with a *draw* threw it over his head."—*Heath: Flagellum* (1679), p. 45.

2. The act of drawing lots.

3. That part of a drawbridge which is drawn or raised up.

4. A lot or chance drawn.

5. An undecided or drawn game.

"The match thus ended in a *draw* in favour of the colonials."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 11, 1882.

6. A feeler, a trial.

"This was what, in modern days, is called a *draw*."—*Reade: Cloister and Hearth*, ch. v. (*Davies.*)

II. *Hunt.:* The act of drawing a covert.

"Tidsley Wood was our first *draw*."—*Field*, Jan. 28, 1882.

draw-bar, *s.* An iron rod to connect a locomotive with a tender.

draw-bench, *s.* A machine for drawing slips of metal through a gauged opening. [DRAWING-BENCH.]

draw-bore, *s.*

Carp.: A hole so made through a tenon and mortise that the pin will draw up the shoulder to the abutment. The hole through the tenon is bored at a distance from the shoulder less than the thickness of the cheeks measured between the hole through the mortise and the face of the abutment against which the shoulder is drawn. (*Knight.*)

Draw-bore pin:

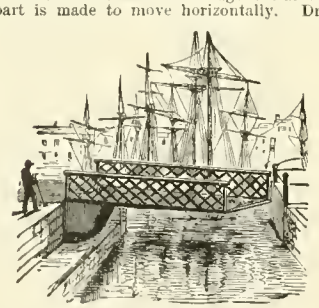
Join.: A joiner's tool, consisting of a solid piece or pin of steel, tapered from the handle, used to enlarge the pin-holes which are to secure a mortise and tenon, and to bring the shoulder of the rail close home to the abutment on the edge of the style. When this is effected the draw-bore pin is removed, and the hole filled up with a wooden peg.

draw-boring, *s.* The operation of polishing a musket-barrel after it has been rifled.

draw-boy, *s.*

Weaving: Formerly the boy who pulled the cords of the harness in figure-weaving. A term sometimes applied to the mechanical device which forms a substitute for the boy. [JACQUARD.]

draw-bridge, ***drau-bridge,** ***draw-brig,** ***draw-brugge,** *s.* A form of bridge in which the span is removable from the opening to allow masted vessels to pass, or to prevent crossing. Drawbridges were in mediæval times used to span the fosse or moat, the movable part being made to rise vertically, so as to present a twofold obstacle to any enemy, a chasm and a strengthened barrier. In modern drawbridges the movable part is made to move horizontally. Draw-



DRAWBRIDGE.

bridges are used in crossing canals, rivers, and dock entrances, which are occasionally traversed by masted vessels. They are also used in crossing the ditches, fosses, and moats of fortifications. They are of four kinds: (1) The lifting-bridge is used in Holland upon the canals and in fortifications, in places where the roadway is near the level of the water. The bridge is lifted bodily and supported by a heavy framework, while the vessel passes. [LIFTING-BRIDGE.] (2) The turning-bridge or swing-bridge moves on a vertical pivot, being sometimes in two sections which meet halfway across the water-course. The portion on land is a counterpoise for that projecting over the water, and the bridge moves in arc-shaped tracks, resting on cannon-balls. [SWING-BRIDGE.] It is sometimes supported by a central post and swings 90°, opening two passages for vessels, one on each side. This is a pivot-bridge. (3) The bascule-bridge turns on a horizontal pivot, standing in a vertical position on the side of the water-way while the vessel passes by. The inner end is in excess of the weight of the roadway, and descends into a pit built with hydraulic masonry. This pit is not material, perhaps, in fortifications, and is not desirable in ordinary road or dock work. The bascule may be seen at Havre and Hull. [BASCULE-BRIDGE.] (4) The rolling-bridge has been introduced on some English railways. The bridge passes laterally upon a carriage until it has passed the junction of the line of rails, and then rolls inward to leave the water-way clear.

"There is not of that castle-gate,
Its *drawbridge* and portcullis weight,
Stone, bar, moat, bridge, or barrier left."
Byron: Mazeppa, x.

draw-cut, *s.* An oblique motion of a knife, so as to move lengthwise across an object as well as cutting into it.

draw-filing, *s.* Drawing a file longitudinally up and down a piece of metal, without giving the tool any movement in the direction of its length.

draw-gate, *s.* The valve of a sluice, either of a canal, a flushing arrangement, or a flume or penstock of a water-wheel.

draw-gauge cutter, *s.* A harness-maker's tool for cutting strips of leather of any set width. [GAUGE-KNIFE.]

draw-gear, *s.* The coupling-parts of railway-carriages.

***draw-gloves,** *s.* A sort of trifling game, the particulars of which the learned have not yet discovered. Herrick has mentioned it several times, and made it the subject of the following epigram:

"At *draw-gloves* we'll play,
And prethee let's lay
A wager, and let it be this:
Who first to the sum
Of twenty shall come,
Shall have for his winning a kiss."

draw-head, *s.*

1. *Rail.:* The projecting part of a draw-bar in which the coupling-pin connects with the link.

2. *Spin.:* A device in spinning in which the slivers are lengthened and receive an additional twist.

draw-kiln, *s.* A lime-kiln arranged to afford a continuous supply of lime from below, fuel and limestone being fed in above from time to time. Also called a Running-kiln, or Continuous kiln.

***draw-latch,** ***draw-latches,** *s.* A thief.

"Well, phisitian, attend in my chamber heere, till Stilt and I returne; and if I pepper him not, say I am not worthy to be cald a duke, but a *drawlatch*."—*Tragedy of Hoffman* (1631).

draw-link, *s.* A connecting-link for railway carriages.

draw-loom, *s.*

Weaving: The draw-loom was the predecessor of the jacquard, and is used in figure-weaving. The number of the heddles being too great to be worked by the feet of the weaver, the warp-threads are passed through loops formed in strings, arranged in a vertical plane, one string to every warp-thread; and these strings are arranged in separate groups, which are pulled by a draw-boy, in such order as may be required to produce the pattern. The groups are drawn by pressure on handles, the required order being determined by reference to a design, painted on paper, which is divided up into small squares. A mechanical draw-boy has been contrived, to dispense with human assistance. It consists of a half-wheel with a rim grooved so as to catch into the strings requiring to be pulled down. The half-wheel travels along a toothed bar, with an oscillating motion from right to left, and draws down the particular cords required for the pattern. (*Knight.*)

draw-net, *s.* A net with large meshes, used for catching the larger varieties of fowls.

draw-plate, *s.* A drilled steel plate or ruby through which a wire or ribbon of metal is drawn to reduce and equalize it. The

draw-plate is made of a cylindrical piece of cast-steel, one side being flatted off. Several holes of gradnated sizes are punched through the plate from the flat side, and the holes are somewhat conical in form. The wire is cleaned of its oxide in a tumbling-box, and is then annealed. It is then drawn through as many of the holes in succession as may be necessary to bring it to the required size. The wire is occasionally annealed to remove the hardness incident to compression in the plate, and pickled to remove scale. The sharpened end being passed through a hole in the plate, it is drawn through sufficiently to attach it to the wheel. This, being revolved, draws the wire through the plate and reels it up as drawn. The coil from which it is drawn is dampened with starch-water or beer-grounds as a lubricator. For fine work, such as the drawing of gold and silver wire, the drawhole is made of a drilled ruby. Wire for pendulum-springs of watches is drawn through a pair of flat rubies with rounded edges.

draw-point, *s.*

Engrav.: The etching-needle used on the bare point; also called Dry-point.

draw-poker, *s.* [See POKER.]

draw-spring, *s.* The spring of a drawhead; a spring coupling-device for railway carriages.

draw-tube, *s.* The adjustable tube of a compound microscope, having the eye-piece at its outer end, and the erecting-glass (if any) at its inner end.

draw-well, *s.* A deep well from which water is drawn by means of a rope and bucket.

drâw'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *draw*; *-able.*] That may or can be drawn.

"By a magick might
Drawable here and there."
More: Song of the Soul.

drâw'-bäck, *s.* [Eng. *draw*, and *back.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II.

2. *Fig.:* A cause of loss of profit or advantage; a disadvantage, an inconvenience, an obstacle.

"I am not insensible that third nights are disagreeable *drawbacks* upon the annual profits of the stage."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. xii.

II. *Comm.:* An amount of money paid back or allowed; specifically, a certain amount of customs or duties refunded or remitted to an exporter of goods which have been previously imported, and on which duty has been paid; a certain allowance of excise duty on the exportation of goods of home manufacture.

"In poundage and *drawbacks* I lose half my rent."
Swift.

***Drâw-căn'-sĭr,** *s.* & *a.* [See definition.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. The name of a braggart character in the comedy of *The Rehearsal*, written by George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, in 1663. He is represented as a burlesque character of extraordinary valour and fighting powers, of which he incessantly boasts.

2. A braggadocio, a bully, a blusterer, a braggart.

"The leader was of ugly look and gigantic stature; he acted like a *Drawcansir*, sparing neither friend nor foe."—*Addison.*

B. *As adj.:* Blustering, bullying, full of braggartism.

"The arrogant nephew and his two *drawcansir* uncles appeared."—*W. Irving: The Widow's Ordeal.*

drâw-eē', *s.* [Eng. *draw*; *-ee.*]

Comm.: The person on whom a bill of exchange or order for payment of money is drawn.

drâw'-ĕr, ***draw-ar,** *s.* [Eng. *draw*; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) One who draws or pulls: as, One who *draws* water from a well.

*(2) One who draws liquor from a cask, &c.; a waiter, a barman.

"I am a gentleman; thou art a *drawer.*"—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

(3) In the same sense as II.

(4) A sliding box or case in a table, desk, &c., which can be drawn out or pushed in at pleasure.

(5) *(Pl.):* An undergarment of wool or cotton worn by both sexes on the legs and lower parts of the body.

"The Maltese harden the bodies of their children by making them go stark naked, without shirt or *drawers*, till they are ten years old."—*Locke.*

*2. *Fig.:* That which has the power or quality of attracting.

"Love is a flame, and therefore we say beauty is attractive, because physicians observe that fire is a great *drawer.*"—*Swift*

II. *Comm.:* One who draws a bill or order for the payment of a certain sum of money on another.

¶ (1) *Drawers of cloth, drawars of claithe:* Persons who pulled or stretched cloth so that it should measure more than in reality it ought.

"It is statute anentis *drawaris of claithe* and littaris of fals colouris, that gif ony drawaris of claithe beis apprehendit, that ane half of the saidis gudis to be our soverane lordis eschete, and the tother half to the burghe."—*Acts James V.* (1540), (ed. 1814), p. 376.

(2) *Chest of drawers:* A movable wooden frame, containing a number of drawers one above the other.

drawer-lock, *s.* A form of inside or mortise lock which projects its bolt upwardly into the strip above.

drâw'-ĭng, ***draw-yng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [DRAW, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of pulling, dragging, or hauling by force.

"Without the *drawing* fourth of his sword."—*Holinshed Henry II.* (an. 1171).

2. The act or art of delineating or representing figures, &c., on a flat surface by means of lines drawn with a pencil, crayon, pen, &c. The making or copying of plans, and views of buildings, machinery, and other structures. It is divisible into Geometrical or Linear, and Mechanical drawing, in which instruments are used, and Free-hand drawing.

3. A picture, a sketch, a representation.

"Masterly rough *drawings* which are kept within."—*Shaftesbury: Advice to an Author*, pt. i., § 3.

4. The act of distributing prizes in a lottery by lots drawn; the selection of certain numbers by drawing them out of a box or wheel.

5. The amount of money taken in any establishment for goods sold; takings, receipts. (Generally in the plural.)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Metal:* The operation of hammering, rolling, or drawing through a die, by which a bar or rod of metal or a wire is extended in length to form a rod, tube, or plate.

2. *Founding:* Said of a pattern whose shape is such that it may be withdrawn from the sand without breaking the moulded form. [DRAUGHT, *s.*, A. II. 3.]

3. *Spinning:* The gaining of the mule-carriage; its progress after the feed is stopped draws out the yarn.

4. *Fibre:* Extending a sliver for the purpose of drawing its fibres parallel and increasing its length. The drawing and doubling process first draws out the slivers as produced by the finishing card by means of drawing-rollers, and then unites several of these into one. The object of the first operation is to draw each fibre past the next one, thus placing them still more completely parallel to each other; while that of the second is to neutralize the inequalities in each separate sliver, and to strengthen them after having been extended. (*Knight.*) [DRAWING-FRAME.]

drawing-account, *s.*

Comm.: A sum of money left in a banker's hands, upon which cheques can be drawn at any time without notice.

drawing-awl, *s.*

Leather: A leather-worker's awl, having a hole near the point in which the thread is inserted and pushed through in sewing, &c.

drawing-bench, *s.* An apparatus invented by Sir John Barton, formerly comptroller of the British Mint. Strips of metal are brought to an exact thickness and width by being drawn through a gauged opening, made by two cylinders in the required proximity and prevented from rotating. (*Knight.*)

drawing-board, *s.* A square frame, with either a continuous surface or a movable panel, for holding a sheet of paper while plotting, projecting, &c.

***drawing-box,** *s.* A drawer.

drawing-compass, *s.* An instrument with two legs, used for striking circles and curves. One leg has a pen or pencil, and it has several modifications, such as Bow pen, Bow-pencil, Beam-compass, &c. Compasses for measuring and transferring measurements are called Dividers, Bisecting-compass, Proportional-compass, &c. [COMPASS.] (*Knight.*)

drawing-frame, *s.*

1. *Spinning:* A machine in which the slivers of cotton or wool from the carding-machine are attenuated by passing through consecutive pairs of rollers, each successive pair rotating at a higher speed than its predecessor. The device was first invented by Leon Paul, patented 1738; and perfected by Arkwright, patent 1769. It was called a water-frame, from the circumstance that Arkwright's machinery was driven by water-power. It was named a throstle, from the brisk singing or humming sound made by it. [THROSTLE.] It is used in the process of doubling slivers [DOUBLER], and is indispensable in the bobbin-and-fly frame and the mule (q.v.). The drawing-frame, disconnected with any spinning operation, is a machine to elongate the spongy slivers produced by the carding-engine, to straighten the filaments and lay them parallel. The drawing-frame is also used to equalize slivers by condensing a number into one [DOUBLING], and then elongating them so as to overcome special defects. Filaments which have become doubled over the teeth of the carding-machine are also straightened in the process of doubling and drawing. The drawing-frame consists of three pairs of rollers, the upper ones being covered with leather and the lower ones fluted longitudinally. The upper ones have an imposed weight, and the lower ones are driven by power, and carry those above. The rollers are driven with varying degrees of velocity; the second say, at a speed double that of the first, and the third or delivery rollers at a speed five times that of the second.

2. *Silk-mach.:* A machine in which the fibres of floss or refuse silk are laid parallel, preparatory to being cut into lengths by the cutting-engine, to be afterwards worked like cotton.

drawing-in, *s.*

Weaving:

1. The process of arranging the yarn threads in the loops of the respective heddles.

2. The arrangement of the heddles in accordance with the requirements of the ornament to be exhibited; the draft or cording of the loom.

drawing-knife, *s.*

1. A blade having a handle at each end, and used by coopers, waggon-makers, and carpenters. It is usually operated in connection with a shaving-horse, which holds the stave, spoke, shingle, axe-handle, or other article which is being shaved.

2. A tool used for cutting a groove as a starting for a saw-kerf.

drawing-machine, *s*

1. One for elongating the soft roving of fibre. [DRAWING-FRAME.]

2. One for drawing a strip of metal through a gauged opening to equalize its size. [DRAWING-BENCH.]

3. A form of spinning-machine for ductile sheet-metal.

drawing-master, *s.* One whose profession it is to teach the art of drawing.

drawing-paper, *s.* A variety of large white paper, made preferably of linen stock, and of fourteen sizes. The sizes of drawing-paper are—Cap, 13 by 16; Demy, 15·5 by 18·5; Medium, 18 by 22; Royal, 19 by 24; Super-royal, 19 by 27; Imperial, 21·25 by 29; Elephant, 22·25 by 27·75; Columbier, 23 by 33·75; Atlas, 26 by 33; Theorem, 28 by 34; Double Elephant, 26 by 40; Antiquarian, 31 by 52; Emperor, 40 by 60; and Uncle Sam, 48 by 120 inches. These are about the usual sizes, but the scales of different makers vary to some extent.

drawing-pen, *s.* A pen for ruling lines, consisting, in its most usual form, of a pair of steel blades, between which the ink is contained, the thickness of the line being determined by the adjustment as to distance of the said blades. The ends of the steel blades are elliptical, sharp, and exactly even. A dotting-pen makes a succession of dots, being formed of a roulette rotating in a stock. [DOTTING-PEN.]

drawing-pencil, *s.* A black-lead pencil of hard quality, made especially for drawing lines. [LEAD-PENCIL.]

drawing-pin, *s.* A flat-headed tack for temporarily securing drawing-paper to a board. A thumb-tack.

drawing-pliers, *s.*

Wire-drawing: The nippers whereby the wire is grasped when pulling through the draw-plate.

drawing-point, *s.* A steel tool for drawing straight lines on metallic plates. A scriber for metal. The draw-point or dry-point of an engraver makes its mark directly upon the metal, and not as the etching-point, which makes a mark through a ground, the line being subsequently eaten into the metal by acid. [ETCHING.]

drawing-roller, *s.* The fluted roller of the drawing-machine, elongating the sliver. [DRAWING-FRAME.]

drawing-room, *s.* The room is an architect's or engineer's office, where drawings, plans, &c., are prepared.

drawing-slate, *s.* A fine variety of slate, used for the manufacture of slate-pencils, &c. It is fine-grained and compact, and contains a large amount of carbonaceous ingredients. It is also called Black-chalk.

drâw'-ĭng-rôom, *s.* [A contraction for *withdrawing-room, i.e.,* the room to which company *withdraw* from the dining-room.]

1. A room in a house reserved for the reception of company.

"What you heard of the words spoken of you in the *drawing-room* was not true: the sayings of princes are generally as ill related as the sayings of wits."—*Pope.*

2. A formal reception by a queen, or person of high rank.

"The Queen's *drawingroom* was, on that day, deserted."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xvii.

3. The company assembled in a reception-room.

"He would amaze a *drawing-room* by suddenly ejaculating a clause of the Lord's Prayer."—*Johnson.*

drâwl, *v.t. & i.* [A frequent. formation from *draw* (q.v.).; cf. Dut. *dralen* = to loiter, to linger; Icel. *dralla.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To drag out, to spin out, to waste, to while away.

"Thus, sir, does she constantly *drawl* out her time, without either profit or satisfaction."—*Idler,* No. 15.

2. To utter in a slow, drawling tone.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To speak slowly and drawlingly; to prose.

"Sweet sleep enjoys the curate in his desk,
The tedious rector *drawling* o'er his head."
Cowper: Task, i. 94, 95.

2. To be slow in action; to dawdle. (*Scotch.*)

drâwl, *s.* [DRAWL, *v.*] A slow, lengthened manner of speaking.

"This, while it added to intelligibility, would take from psalmody its tedious *drawl,* and certainly leave it sufficient gravity."—*Mason: On Church Musick,* p. 223.

drâwl'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DRAWL, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act or habit of speaking with a drawl.

2. *Bot.:* (1) *Eleocharis cæspitosa,* (2) A species of *Eriophorum.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

drâwl'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *drawling; -ly.*] In a drawling manner; with a slow, drawling manner of speaking.

* **drâwl'-ĭng-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *drawling; -ness.*] A slow, drawling manner of speaking; a drawl.

drâwn, *pa. par.* & *a.* [DRAW, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Pulled, dragged, hauled, extended.

* 2. With a sword drawn.

"What, art thou *drawn* amongst those heartless hinds?" *Shakesp.: Tempest,* ii. 1.

3. Delineated, sketched, depicted.

4. Composed, written, compiled.

"A short paper *drawn* up by Burnet was produced."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. ix.

5. Pulled or put to one side.

"A curtain *drawn* presented to our view
A town besieged."
Dryden: Tyrannic Love, I. 1.

6. Eviscerated: as, a *drawn* fowl.

7. Undecided: as, a *drawn* game or match.

"If we make a *drawn* game of it . . . every British heart must tremble."—*Addison.*

¶ *Drawn-battle, game* or *match:* A battle, &c., in which neither side can claim any decided advantage. [DRAW, *s.*, I. 5.]

drawn-brush, *s.* Any brush in which the tuft or knot is drawn into the hole in the stock by a loop of copper wire.

drawn-butter, *s.*

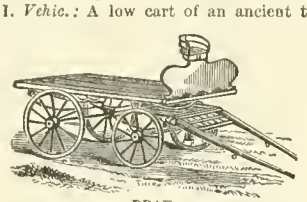
Cook.: Butter melted and prepared for use as gravy; melted butter. (*American.*)

drāy (1), **drey,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A squirrel's nest.

"The morning came, when neighbour Hodge, . . .
Climbed like a squirrel to his *dray.*
And bore the worthless prize away."
Cowper: Raven.

drāy (2), *s.* [A.S. *dræge* = a drawing, found in *dræge-net* = draw net; cogn. with Sw. *drög* = a dray. It is literally that which is dragged or drawn along.]

1. *Vehic.:* A low cart of an ancient type.



DRAY.

The shafts are prolonged to form the rails, and the load is rolled upon the rear of the inclined bed.

"When *drays* bound high, then never cross behind
Where bubbling yest is blown by gusts of wind."
Gay.

* 2. A sledge without wheels.

"*Dray* or sleade whych goeth without wheles: *traha.*"—*Huloet.*

dray-cart, *s.* A dray.

dray-horse, *s.* A horse employed in hauling a dray.

"This truth is illustrated by a discourse on the nature of the elephant and the *dray-horse.*"—*Tatler.*

dray-man, *s.* A man in charge of a dray.

"The preacher, in the garb of a butcher or a *dray-man,* had come in over the tiles."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. vii.

* **dray-plough,** *s.* An old-fashioned, heavy kind of plough.

"The *dray-plough* is the best plough in winter for miry clay."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

drāy'-ăġe, *s.* [Eng. *dray; -age.*]

1. The use of a dray.

2. The charge or hire of a dray.

* **drăz'-ĕl,** *s.* [DROSSEL.] A slut, a vagabond wench, a prostitute.

"As the devil uses witches,
To be their cully for a space,
That, when the time's expired, the *drazels*
For ever may become his vassals."
Butler: Hudibras, III. 1. 947.

* **drē,** *v.t.* [DREE.]

drĕad, * **drade,** * **dred,** * **drede,** *s.* & *a.* [DREAD, *v.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. Great fear, terror, or affright, accompanied with apprehension of evil.

"And the fear of you and the *dread* of you shall be upon every beast of the earth."—*Gen.* ix. 2.

2. Habitual or reverential fear; awe, reverence.

"Withdraw thine hand far from me: and let not thy *dread* make me afraid."—*Job* xiii. 21.

3. That which causes fear, terror, or affright; the person or thing dreaded.

"Hector, who, elate with joy,
Now shakes his lance, and braves the *dread* of Troy."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, xxii. 355, 356.

* 4. Used as a sort of respectful address to a person greatly superior, as an object of dread or veneration.

"The which to hear vouchsafe, O dearest *dread,*
awhile." *Spenser: F. Q.,* I. (Introd.)

* 5. Fury.

"Of courtesie to mee the cause aread
That thee against me drew with so impetuous *dread.*"
Spenser: F. Q., II. v. 16.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Exciting or tending to excite great fear, terror, or affright; dreadful, frightful.

"Rebuke and *dread* correction wait on us,
And they shall do their office."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., v. 1.

2. Awe-inspiring.

"Yet then, to those *dread* altars as I drew,
Not on the Cross my eyes were fixed, but you."
Pope: Eloisa to Abelard, 115, 116.

3. To be reverenced in the highest degree; used in addresses to a sovereign, &c.

"Henry, our *dread* liege."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., v. 1.

* 4. Afraid, in dread.

"Constantin was for tham *dred.*"
Cursor Mundi, 21,386.

drĕad, * **drede,** * **dreden,** *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *dræd-an;* O.S. *aut-drádan, an-drádan;* M. H. Ger. *en-träten;* O. H. Ger. *an-träten.*]

A. *Trans.:* To fear in a very great degree.

"Of all the Highland princes whose history is well-known to us he was the greatest and most *dreaded.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiii.

* **B.** *Reflex.:* To alarm greatly.

"*Dredeth* gu noght." *Genesis & Exodus,* 3,129.

C. *Intrans.:* To be in a state of dread or great fear; to fear greatly.

"'*Dread* not, neither be afraid of them."—*Deut.* i. 8.

* **drĕad'-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *dread; -able.*] That may or should be dreaded; to be dreaded.

"How every man and woman ought to cease of their sinnes at the sounding of a *dreadable* horne."—*Kalender of Shepherds,* ch. ii.

drĕad'-bōlt-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *dread; bolt,* and adj. aff. *-ed.*] Having bolts to be dreaded.

"Was this a face . . .
To stand against the deep *dread-bolted* thunder?"
Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 7.

¶ Though popular language speaks of "thunderbolts," it is lightning and not thunder that is to be dreaded.

drĕad'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DREAD, *v.*]

drĕad'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *dread; -er.*] One who lives in dread or fear.

"I have suspended much of my pity towards the great *dreaders* of popery."—*Swift.*

drĕad'-fŭl, * **drede-ful,** * **drede-vol,** * **dred-ful,** * **dred-fulle,** * **dred-vol,** * **dred-volle,** * **dreed-ful,** *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *dread; -ful(l).*]

A. *As adjective:*

* **I.** Originally, as the etymology imported, full of dread: not inspiring dread, but feeling it.

"Forsothe the Lord shall gyve to thee there a *dreedful* heart and faylinge eyen."—*Wyclife: Deut.* xxviii. 65.

* 2. It is sometimes followed by *of* before the object of dread.

"*Dreadful of* dangers that might him betide."
Spenser: F. Q., III. 1. 37.

3. Inspiring dread; terrible, fearful, tremendous.

"That day of wrath, that *dreadful* day."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, vi. 31.

* 4. Awe-inspiring, reverable, awful.

"How *dreadful* is this place."—*Genesis* xxviii. 17.

B. *As subst.:* A popular name for a newspaper or journal devoted to the publication of sensational stories, news, &c., as: I saw him reading a penny *dreadful.*

¶ For the difference between *dreadful* and *fearful,* see FEARFUL; for that between *dreadful* and *formidable,* see FORMIDABLE.

drĕad'-fŭl-lў, * **dred-ful-ly,** * **dread-ful-liche,** *adv.* [Eng. *dreadful: -ly.*]

* 1. In dread or great fear; fearfully.

"Aside he gan hym drawe *dreadfully.*"
P. Plowman, 11,493.

2. In a dreadful, fearful, or terrible manner; so as to cause dread.

"[He] on the wings of the careering wind
Walks *dreadfully* serene."
Thomson: Winter, 199, 200.

drĕad'-fŭl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *dreadful*; *-ness.*] The quality of being dreadful; terribleness.

"It may justly serve for matter of extreme terrour to the wicked, whether they regard the *dreadfulness* of the day in which they shall be tried, or the quality of the judge by whom they are to be tried."—*Hakewill: On Providence.*

drĕad'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a*, *& s.* [DREAD, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or state of feeling dread; terror, dread.

"Ye shal vpon the *dreading* of man."—*Vdal: Luke* ch. xii.

* **drĕad'-ĭng-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *dreading*; *-ly.*] In a manner full of or expressing dread; with dread.

"This trustfully he trusteth,
And he *dreadingly* did dare."
Warner: Albions England.

***drĕad'-ĭng-fŭl,** ***drĕd'-ĭng-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *dreading*; *ful(l).*] Full of dread.

drĕad'-lĕss, * **drede-lees,** * **drede-les,** * **dredo lesse,** * **dred les,** *a. & adv.* [Eng. *dread*; *-less.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Free from dread or fear; fearless, bold, undaunted.

"All night the *dreadless* angel, unpursued,
Through heaven's wide champaign held his way."
Milton: P. L., vi. 1, 2.

2. Not inspiring fear or dread; secure, safe.

"Safe in his *dreadless* den him thought to bide."
Spenser: Visions of World's Vanity, 10.

B. *As adv.:* Without doubt; beyond fear or doubt.

"*Dreadless*, said he, that shall I soon declare;
It was complained, that thou hadst done great tort
Unto an aged woman." *Spenser: F. Q.*, II. v. 17.

* **drĕad'-lĕss-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *dreadless*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being free from dread or terror; fearlessness, intrepidity.

"Zelmane, to whom danger then was a cause of *dreadlessness*, all the composition of her elements being nothing but fiery, with swiftness of desire crossed him."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. i.

* **drĕad'-lȳ,** * **dred li,** * **dred-lich,** *a.* [Eng. *dread*; *-ly.*] Dreadful.

"Þis is a swuthe *dredlich* word."—*Ancren Riwle*, p. 58.

drĕad'-nâught, dread nought (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *dread*, and *naught.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A person who fears nothing; one who is totally devoid of fear.

2. *Fabric:*

(1) A heavy woollen, felted cloth, used as a lining for hatchways, &c, on board ship.

(2) A kind of heavy goods for sailors' wear.

(3) A heavy overcoat or cloak made of the cloth described in (1).

"Her pleasant face peeped over the collar and capes of a stout *dreadnought*."—*Lytton: My Novel*, bk. i., ch. xi.

* **drĕad'-nĕss,** * **dred nes,** * **dred-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *dread*; *-ness.*] Dread, fear, terror.

"Of þas ne haf yee *drednes* nan."
Cursor Mundi, 20,696.

* **drĕad'-ȳ,** * **dred-i,** * **dred-y,** *a.* [Eng. *dread*; *-y.*] Afraid, in dread.

"Abram folc made hem *dredi*."
Genesis & Exodus, 872.

drēam, * **drem,** * **dreme,** * **dreem,** * **dreame,** *s.* [A.S. *drēam* = (1) a sweet sound, music, (2) joy, glee; cogn. with O.S. *drôm* = joy, a dream; O. Fries. *drâm*; Dut. *droom*; Icel. *draumr*; Dan. & Sw. *drøm*; Ger. *traum* = a dream. (*Skeat.*)]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

* (1) A sound, music.

"The bemene *drem* the engles blewen."
Old Eng. Homilies, ii. 115.

(2) A phantasm of sleep; the thoughts, or series of thoughts, of a sleeping person, in which he seems to see things real and substantial.

"What, what, my lord, are you so choleric
With Eleanor, for telling but her *dream*?"
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., i. 2.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) An unfounded or idle fancy; an unreality, a wild conceit.

"Let him keep
At point a hundred knights; yes, that on every *dream*,
Each buzz, each fancy, each complaint, dislike,
He may enguard his dotage with their powers."
Shakesp.: Lear, i. 4.

(2) A vague vision.

"But in the porch the king and herald rest;
Sad *dreams* of care yet wand'ring in their breast."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, xxiv. 644, 645.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Scrip.:* Two kinds of dreams are referred to in the Bible: these may be called ordinary and extraordinary, or natural and supernatural dreams. The first are thus philosophically accounted for: "A dream cometh through the multitude of business" (Eccl. v. 3); in other words, a man in business who is full of projects and perplexed with anxieties, goes to bed with his mind so excited that he sleeps imperfectly, and has vivid dreams which remain in his memory after he awakes. The method of operation in the extraordinary or supernatural dreams is thus stated: "For God speaketh once, yea twice, yet man perceiveth it not. In a dream, in a vision of the night, when deep sleep falleth upon men, in slumberings upon the bed; then he openeth the ears of men, and sealeth their instruction" (Job xxxiii. 14–16). God gave directions as to conduct or duty by this method to Abimelech (Gen. xx. 3–7), to Jacob (Gen. xxxi. 11–13), to Laban (Gen. xxxi. 24), to Joseph, the spouse of the Virgin Mary (Matt. i. 20), and to others. There were also many prophetic dreams: as those of Joseph (Gen. xxxvii. 5–11), of Pharaoh's chief butler and his chief baker (Gen. xl. 5), and of Nebuchadnezzar (Dan. ii. 1–45), &c.

2. *Mental Phil.:* It is a matter of dispute whether the mind sleeps or whether trains of ideas are uninterruptedly passing through the former at all times, by night as well as by day. If the latter hypothesis be accepted, then we continually dream when asleep, though only a fraction of our nightly visions, being those which we see when half awake, leave deep enough traces in the memory to be afterwards recalled. In sleep every train of ideas seems to us a series of events passing before the eyes, or of objects affecting the senses, and as on the principle of association ideas are linked together in various ways, like the meshes of a net rather than the links of a chain, the sleeper is capable of calling up before him the absent, the dead, distant times and places as he fancies them to be, with no sense of anachronism or incongruity. Some external cause—a sudden noise, for instance, falling upon the ear so loudly as to compel partial attention to its occurrence—will set in motion a long train of ideas, each following its predecessor "with the quickness of thought." Each of these ideas being mistaken for an occurrence, one will fancy he has lived through exciting days, weeks, months, or even years, when in reality not ten minutes, or perhaps seconds, have elapsed since the noise was heard. Health, and especially proper digestion, with absence of remorse, tends to make dreams pleasurable; a state of ill-health or of mental anxiety has the contrary effect. (For the dreams of Scripture see 1.) Various instances of apparently prophetic dreams are on record, and every one hears others from his acquaintances. Opinions are divided as to the explanation of these perplexing phenomena.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *dream* and *reverie*: "*Dreams* and *reveries* are alike opposed to the reality, and have their origin in the imagination; but the former commonly pass in sleep, and the latter when awake: the *dream* may, and does commonly, arise when the imagination is in a sound state; the *reverie* is the fruit of a heated imagination; *dreams* come in the course of nature; *reveries* are the consequence of a peculiar ferment. When the *dream* is applied to the act of one that is awake, it admits of another distinction from *reverie*. They both designate what is confounded [? unfounded], but the *dream* is less extravagant than the *reverie*. Ambitious men please themselves with *dreams* of future greatness; enthusiasts debase the purity of the Christian religion by blending their own wild *reveries* with the doctrines of the Gospel. He who indulges himself in idle *dreams* lays up a store of disappointment for himself when he recovers his recollection, and finds that it is nothing but a *dream*; a love of singularity operating on an ardent mind will too often lead men to indulge in strange *reveries*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

dream-determined, *a.* That which comes to pass or is determined by a dream.

"In what veiled hour or *dream-determined* place."
A. C. Swinburne: Tristram of Lyonesse, i.

dream-like, *a.* Faint, unreal, unsubstantial.

"Some remembrance of *dream-like* joys."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iii.

* **dream-reader,** * **dreme-redare,** * **drem reder,** * **dreem reder,** *s.* A diviner by dreams; an interpreter of dreams.

"The proudest of boteleres foryete of his *dremreder*."
—*Wycliffe: Gen.* xl. 23.

drēam, * **dreme** (pa. t. *dreamed, dreamt*), *v.i. & t.* [DREAM, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To have dreams, ideas, or imagea in sleep.

"I *dreamed* that I was conveyed into a wide and boundless plain."—*Tatler.*

2. It is followed by *of* before the subject of the dream.

"I have nightly since
Dreamt of encounters 'twixt thyself and me."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iv. 5.

3. To think, to imagine, to entertain an idea.

"These boys know little they are sons to th' king,
Nor Cymbeline *dreams* that they are alive."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 3.

4. Followed by *of.*

"Strange news that you yet *dreamed* not *of*."—*Shakesp. Much Ado about Nothing*, i. 2.

* 5. To turn the thoughts or attention.

"Unstrained thoughts do seldom *dream* on evil."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 87.

6. To waste or pass time in idle thoughts.

"There groups of merry children played,
There youths and maidens *dreaming* strayed."
Longfellow: Old Clock on the Stairs.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To see in a dream or during sleep.

"And Joseph *dreamed* a dream, and he told it unto his brethren."—*Gen.* xxxvii. 5 (1551).

* 2. To divine or find out by dreams.

"The Macedon by Jove's decree,
Was taught to *dream* an herb for Ptolemy."
Dryden: To the Duchess of Ormond, 133, 134.

3. To pass or spend in reveries or idle thoughts.

"Why does Anthony *dream* out his hours,
And tempts not fortune for a nobler day?"
Dryden: All for Love, i. 1.

drēam'-ĕr, * **drem-are,** * **drem-er,** * **drem-ere,** *s.* [A.S. *drēamere* = a musician; O. H. Ger. *troumâri* = a dreamer; M. H. Ger. *troumære*; Sw. *drömmare*; Dan. *drömmer*; Dut. *droomer*; Ger. *drömer.*]

1. One who has dreams or visions.

"And they said one to another, Behold, this *dreamer* cometh."—Gen. xxxvii. 19.

* 2. An interpreter or diviner of dreams.

"Diviners, *dreamers*, schoolmen, deep magicians,
All have I tryed."
Beaum. & Flet.: Woman Pleased, iv. 1.

3. One who is given to idle or fanciful thoughts; a visionary.

"He was not, he said, the first great discoverer whom princes and statesmen had regarded as a *dreamer*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

4. A mope, a sluggard, an idler.

* **drēam'-ĕr-ȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *dreamer*; *-y.*] A habit of dreaming or musing; reverie.

drēam'-fŭl, *a.* [Eng. *dream*; *ful(l).*] Full of dreams, fancies, or idle thoughts.

"She [Melancholy] impious leads
The *dreamful* fancy."
Mickle: Siege of Marseilles, v. 1.

drēam'-ĭ-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *dreamy*; *-ly.*]

1. As if heard in a dream, softly, gently.

"I hear the cry
Of their voices high
Falling *dreamily* through the sky."
Longfellow: Birds of Passage.

2. Slowly, sluggishly, negligently.

drēam'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *dreamy*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being dreamy.

drēam'-ĭng, * **dream-inge,** *pr. par.*, *a.*, *& s.* [DREAM, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act or state of having dreams.

"*Dreaming* is the having of ideas, whilst the outward senses are stopped, not suggested by any external objects, or known occasion, nor under the rule or conduct of the understanding."—*Locke.*

2. A dream, an idle thought or fancy.

"They deeme . . other mens wisdome to be but *dreamings*."—*Sir J. Cheke: Hurt of Sedition.*

dreaming-bread, *s.*

1. The designation given to a bridecake, pieces of which are carried home by young people, and laid under their pillows. The

idea is, that a piece of this cake, when slept on, possesses the virtue of making the person dream of his or her sweetheart.

2. The term is also applied to the cake used at a baptism. This is wrapped up in the garment used for swathing the infant, and afterwards divided among the young people that they may sleep over it.

"Miss Nicky wondered what was to become of the christening cake she had ordered from Perth. The Misses were ready to weep at the disappointment of the *dreaming-bread*."—*Marriage*, i. 259.

drēam'-ĭng-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *dreaming*; *-ly.*] Slowly, indolently, sluggishly, without spirit or energy.

"For many years whatever I have written has been composed slowly and deliberately, I might say almost *dreamingly* at times."—*Southey: Letters*, iv. 521.

drēam'-lănd, *s.* [Eng. *dream*, and *land*.] The land of dreams or idle reveries; fairyland; the region of fancy or imagination.

"They are real, and have a venue in their respective districts in *dreamland*."—*C. Lamb.*

drēam'-lĕss, *a.* [A.S. *dréam-leás* = joyless, sad.] Free from or without dreams.

"The *dreamless* sleep that lulls the dead"
Byron: Euthanasia.

drēam'-lĕss-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *dreamless*; *-ly.*] In a dreamless manner.

drĕamt, *pret. & pa. par.* [DREAM, *v.*]

drēam'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *dream*; *-y.*]

1. Full of or causing dreams.

"All day within the *dreamy* house
The doors upon their hinges creaked."
Tennyson: Mariana, 61, 62.

2. Dreamlike, visionary.

"From *dreamy* virtues of this kind he turned with something like distaste."—*Talfourd.*

3. Addicted to or fond of dreaming or reveries; visionary.

* **drĕan**, *v.t.* [DRAIN, *v.*] To drain, to exhaust.

"He try if griefe will *drean* his melting reines,
And hang a crutch upon his able back."
Historie of Albino & Bellama (1638).

drĕar, * **dreare**, * **drere**, *a. & s.* [DREARY.]

A. *As adj.:* Dismal, dreary, gloomy, cheerless.

"Adjoining to the *drear* abode
Of misery." *Thomson: Liberty*, i. 210, 211.

* **B.** *As substantive:*

1. Dreariness, dread, dismalness, horror.

"A ruefull spectacle of death and ghastly *drere*."
Spenser: F. Q., I. viii. 40.

2. Heavy, dead force.

"It fell with so despiteous *dreare*
And heavie sway that hard unto his crowne
The shield it drave." *Spenser: F. Q.*, IV. viii. 42.

* **drĕar'-ĭ-hĕad**, * **drear-y-hood**, * **drer-i-hed**, * **drer-i-hedd**, * **drer-y-hedd**, * **dryr-i-hed**, *s.* [Eng. *dreary*; *-hood.*] Dreariness, affliction, horror, gloominess.

"The dame, halfe dedd
Through suddein feare and ghastly *drerihedd*."
Spenser: F. Q., III. i. 62.

drĕar'-ĭ-lў, * **dreor-liche**, * **drer-i-liche**, * **drer-i-ly**, *adv.* [A.S. *dréorig-lice* (adv.), *dréór-lic* (a.).] In a dreary manner; gloomily, dismally, cheerlessly.

"*Drerily* shooting his stormy darte,
Which cruddles the blood, and pricks the harte."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender (Feb).

* **drĕar'-ĭ-mĕnt**, * **drer-i-ment**, *s.* [Eng. *dreary*; *-ment.*]

1. Sorrow, melancholy, dismalness.

"Teach the woods and waters to lament
Your dolefull *dreriment*."
Spenser: Epithalamion, 10, 11.

2. Horror, dreadfulness, terror.

"Enrold in flames and smouldring *dreriment*."
Spenser: F. Q., I. viii. 9.

drĕar'-ĭ-nĕss, * **drery-nesse**, * **drury-nesse**, *s.* [A.S. *dréórignys, dréórinys.*] The quality or state of being dreary; dismalness, gloom, cheerlessness, sadness.

"Bowe doun to the pore thin ere without *drery-nesse*."—*Wycliffe: Eccles.* iv. 8.

* **drĕar'-ĭng**, *s.* [DREAR, *a.*] Sorrow, dreariness.

"And lightly him uprearing.
Revoked life, that would have fled away.
All were myself, through grief, in deadly *drearing*."
Spenser: Daphnaida, 187-189

drĕar'-ў, * **drcor-i**, * **drer-i**, * **drer-y**, * **drcer-y**, * **drur-y**, *a.* [A.S. *dréórig* = (1) bloody, gory, (2) sad, mournful, from *dréór* = gore, blood; Icel. *dreyrigr* = gory; Ger. *traurig* = (1) gory, (2) sad; O. H. Ger. *trór* = gore.]

1. Dismal, gloomy, cheerless, horrid.

"They had never portioned out among themselves his *dreary* region of moor and shingle."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. Cheerless, disquieting.

"Worlds should not bribe me back to tread
Again life's *dreary* waste.
To see again my day o'erspread
With all the gloomy past."
Cowper: Hill of Mortality, 1789

3. Sad, mournful, distressful.

"The woman goth hir wey sorwful and *drery*."—*Trevisa*, iii. 161.

4. Expressive of distress, sorrow, or mourning.

"*Drery* was thy mone."—*Shoreham*, p. 89.

5. Tiresome, monotonous, uninteresting.

"Presenting *dreary* addresses to the governor."—*Gorst: The Maori King* (1864), ch. xix.

* **drĕar'-ў-sŏme**, *a.* [Eng. *dreary*; *-some.*] Having the characters, or suggesting the idea of dreariness.

"Yet in spite of my counsel, if they will needs run
The *drearysome* risk of the spinning o't,
Let them seek out a lythe in the heat of the sun,
And there venture o' the beginning o't."
Ross: Rock and Wee Pickle Tow.

* **dree-che**, * **drec-chen**, * **dreche**, * **dretche**, *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *dreccan, dreccean* = to vex, to trouble.]

A. *Trans.:* To trouble, to annoy, to vex, to disturb.

"What ys thy cause, thou cursed wreche,
Thus at masse me for to *drecche*?"
Polit., Relig., and Love Poems, p. 85.

B. *Intrans.:* To linger, to loiter, to delay.

"What shold I *dretche* or telle of his array?"
Chaucer: Troilus, iii. 1,264.

* **drec-che**, *s.* [DRECCHE, *v.*] A sad or sorrowful sight or thing.

"Ye shall se a wondur *drecche*"
MS. in Halliwell, p. 817.

* **drec-ching**, * **dree-chung**, * **drec-chyng**, * **dreteh-ing**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DRECCHE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. Troubling, annoyance, disturbance.

"With *drecchinge* of min owne thought
In such a wanhope I am falle." *Gower*, ii. 118.

2 Delaying, lingering, loitering.

"Peril is with *drecchynge* in ydrawe."
Chaucer: Troilus, iii. 803.

* **drec'-en**, *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To threaten. (According to Petheram, this word is very common in the north of England.)

"The queene *drecened* by her churchmen."
M. Marprelate's Epitome (ed. Petheram), p. 35. (*Nares.*)

* **drec-chour**, * **drechour**, *s.* [Eng. *drecch(e)*; *-our* = *er.*] A lingerer.

"An ald monk a lechour,
A drunkin *drechour*."
Colkelbie Sow, F. I., v. 74.

* **drēde**, *s. & v.t.* [DREAD, *s. & v.*]

* **drē'-de-fûl**, *a.* [DREADFUL.]

* **drē-de-lĕs**, *a.* [DREADLESS.]

drĕdge (1), * **drŭdge**, *s.* [O. Fr. *dregе* = a kind of fish-net, from Dut. *dreg-net* = a drag-net, *dragen* = to bear, to carry, to draw; A.S. *dragan.* (*Skeat.*)] [DRAG-NET, DRAW.]

1. A kind of drag-net for bringing up oysters, &c., from the bottom.

"For oysters they have a peculiar *dredge*; a thick, strong net, fastened to three spills of iron, and drawn at the boat's stern, gathering whatsoever it meeteth lying in the bottom."—*Carew.*

2. An apparatus for bringing up plants, shells, &c., from the bottom, or from great depths, for scientific purposes.

3. A bucket or scoop for scraping mud, sand, or silt from the bed of a stream, pond, or other body of water. Such are usually on endless chains. [DREDGING-MACHINE.]

¶ A naturalist's dredge is smaller and much more delicate than those which are in use among fishermen, these latter allowing the minuter animals to escape, and injuring many of those which are captured. A dredge used by Mr. J. S. Bowerbank, F.R.S., was made of wrought iron, with movable joints so as to fold up and carry in the hand. Through the eyelet holes of this framework passed copper wire, affixing to them a bag made of raw hide, and connected at the end and bottom by a net made of cod-line, to allow the water to escape. The towing rope was attached to rings, and when thrown overboard scraped with one or other of the cutting edges. The opening was made narrow to prevent the admission of large and heavy stones. (*S. P. Woodward: Mollusca.*) Dredging is different from Soundings (q.v.).

dredge-boat, *s.* A form of dredging-machine in which the boat becomes its own grubber, the depth at which the mud-fan shall operate being regulated by introduction of water into compartments of the vessel. The dredger may operate by ploughing a channel through a sand or mud-bar, the latter presumably, as it has been constructed to keep open the mouths of the Mississippi, allowing the current to carry off the loosened matter. A scoop is, however, to be rigged forward to plough into the mud, when the dredger will back off with its load, carry it out to sea, and dump it. (*Knight.*)

drĕdge (2), *s.* [O. Fr. *dragée* = a mixture of barley and oats; Prov. *dragea*; Ital. *treggea* = a sugar-plum, from Gr. τράγημα (*tragêma*, pl. τραγηματα (*tragêmatu*) = dried fruits.] A mixture of barley and oats.

dredge-malt, *s.* Malt made of oats mixed with barley-malt.

drĕdge (1), *v.t.* [DREDGE (1), *s.*]

1. To take or gather with a dredge.

"The oysters *dredged* in the Lyne find a welcome acceptance."—*Carew.*

2. To deepen the channel of a river, &c., by raising sand, mud, gravel, &c., from the bottom or bed.

drĕdge (2), *v.t.* [DREDGE (2), *s.*] To sprinkle flour upon.

"My spice-box, gentlemen;
And put in some of this, the matter's ended;
Dredge you a dish of plovers; there's the art on't."
Beaum. & Flet.: Bloody Brother, i. 2.

drĕdged (1), *pa. par.* or *a.* [DREDGE (1), *v.*]

drĕdged (2), *pa. par.* or *a.* [DREDGE (2), *v.*]

drĕdg'-ĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *dredg(e)* (1), v.; *-er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who fishes with a dredge.

2. *Hydr. Eng.:* A ballast-lighter. A barge or scow which scrapes silt from the bottom of a stream. [DREDGING-MACHINE.]

drĕdg'-ĕr (2), *s.* [Eng. *dredg(e)*, (2), v.; *-er.*]

Cookery: A box with a perforated lid for sprinkling flour upon dough or a dough-board. A dredge-box.

drĕdg'-ĭng (1), *pr. par., a., & s.* [DREDGE (1), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of fishing with a dredge.

"In such places oysters are taken by *dredging*."—*Pennant: British Zool.*; *The Oyster.*

2. The act or process of raising mud, sand, &c., from the bed or bottom of a river, &c., by means of a dredger.

dredging-machine, *s.*

Hydr. Eng.: A machine for raising silt, mud, sand, and gravel from the bed of a stream or other water to deepen the channel, or to obtain the material for ballast, or for filling low grounds. The steam dredging-machine, now so commonly in use in harbours liable to become silted up, has a succession of buckets on an endless chain, which traverses on a frame whose lower end is vertically adjustable, so as to regulate the depth at which it works, like the French chapelet. It was first successfully used in England by Huges, in 1804. The machine is driven by a steam-engine through the intervention of gearing, steadied by a fly-wheel. A long shaft amidships conveys the motion from the gearing about the engine to the upper drum, around which the endless chain works. The buckets discharge at the stern of the vessel, dropping the mud into a lighter. The lower end of the swinging-frame is adjusted as to depth by means of a suspensory chain, which is wound upon a drum rotated by clutch-connection with the spur-gearing when necessary. (*Knight.*)

dredging-vessel, *s.* The same as DREDGE-BOAT (q.v.).

drĕdg'-ĭng (2), *pr. par., a., & s.* [DREDGE (2). *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of sprinkling with flour.

dredging-box, * **drudging-box,** *s.* The same as DREDGER (2) (q.v.).

"With cuts of the basting-ladles, dripping-pans, and *dredging-boxes*."—*King: Art of Cookery*, let. 5.

* **dreē** (1), *v.i.* [Prob. a dialectic variation of *draw* (q.v.).] To journey towards a place.

"Robin Hood went to Nottingham
As fast as he could *dree*."
Robin Hood and the Jolly Tinker.

dreē (2), * **dre,** * **drey,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *drēogan* = to suffer, to endure.]

A. *Trans.:* To suffer, to endure.

"According to the popular belief, he still '*drees* his weird' in Fairy Land, and is one day expected to revisit earth."—*Scott: Thomas the Rhymer.* (Introd.)

B. *Intrans.:* To endure, to be able to act, to continue in life.

"Dang on thaim quhill he mycht *drey*."
Harbour: Bruce, ii. 383.

* **dreē'-fūl,** * **dre-ful,** *a.* [Eng. *dree*; *-ful(l).*] Sorrowful, sad.

* **dreē'-fūl-lȳ,** * **dre-ful-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *dreeful*; *-ly.*] Sorrowfully, sadly.

"Seyd with herte ful *drefully*."
MS. Hart, 1701, *f.* 77.

dreē'-īte, dreē'-līte, *s.* [Named after M. de Drée, and Eng. suff. *-ite -lite* (*Min.*) = Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Min.: A rhombohedral mineral of a whitish colour, found in small unmodified crystals, disseminated on the surface and in the cavities of a quartzose rock, at Beaujeu, in France, and also in Baden. Hardness, 3·5; sp. gr., 3·2—3·4. Lustre pearly. (*Dana.*)

dreēl, *v.i.* [Dut. *drillen* = to run backwards and forwards.] [DRILL, *v.*]

1. To move quickly; to run in haste.

"As she was souple like a very eel,
O'er hill and dale with fury she did *dreel*."
Ross: Helenore, p. 56.

2. To carry on work with an equable and speedy motion.

dreēp'-ĭng, *a.* [DROPPING.] Oozing, dropping, dripping.

"Gie *dreeping* roasts to countra lairds."
Burns: To James Smith.

* **drĕg,** *s.* [DREGS.]

dreg-pot, *s.* A teapot. (*Scotch.*)

drĕg'-gĭ nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *dreggy*; *-ness.*] The quality of being dreggy or full of dregs or lees; foulness, muddiness, feculence.

* **drĕg'-gĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *dregg(y)*; *-ish.*] Full of dregs or lees; dreggy, feculent.

"To give a strong taste to this *dreggish* liquor, they fling in an incredible deal of broom or hops—whereby small beer is rendered equal in mischief to strong."—*Harvey: On Consumptions.*

* **drĕg'-gȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *dreg*; *-y.*]

1. *Lit.:* Full of or containing dregs or lees; feculent, muddy.

"Ripe grapes being moderately pressed, their juice may, without much *dreggy* matter, be squeezed out."—*Boyle.*

2. *Fig.:* Filthy, vile, worthless.

"Abhorrence of those *dreggy*, low delights."—*Bates: Christian Religion proved by Reason*, ch. i.

* **dregh,** * **dreghe,** * **dreigh,** *a.*, *adv.*, & *s.* [Icel. *drjúgr*; Sw. *dryg*; Dan. *drøi.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Great, large, mighty.

"The durres to vndo of the *dregh* horse."
Destruction of Troy, 11,890.

2. Tedious, wearisome.

"We must just try to walk, although neither of us are very strong; and it is, they say, a lang *dreigh* road."—*M. Lyndsay*, p. 144.

3. Tardy, slow, tired.

"And they are now gauging as *dreigh* and sober as oursells the day."—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xxxv.

* **B.** *As adv.:* Fiercely, violently.

"Quat draues thou so *dreghe*, and mace suche deray?"
Anturs of Arthur, st. xl.

* **C.** *As subst.:* Violence.

"When the *dregh* was don of the derke night."
Destruction of Troy, 678.

* **dregh-ly,** * **dre-ly,** *adv.* [Icel. *drjúgliga.*] Strongly, greatly, much.

"And thou drynk *drely* in thy potle wylle it synk."
Towneley Mysteries, p. 90.

drĕgs, * **dregges,** *s. pl.* [Icel. *dregg* (pl. *dreggjar*); cogn. with Sw. *drägg*: prob. from Icel. *draga* = to draw. (*Skeat.*)]

I. *Lit.:* The sediment, lees, or grounds of liquor; feculence. (Obsolete now in the singular.)

"I kan nelle *dregges* and drat."
P. Plowman, 13,760.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. The end, the bottom, the last.

"I will here shroud till the *dregs* of the storm be past."—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, ii. 2.

2. Worthless refuse or vile matter; the refuse or most worthless part of anything.

"Major-generals sprung from the *dregs* of the people."—*Macaulay: Hist of Eng.*, ch. vi.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *dregs*, *sediment*, *dross*, *scum*, and *refuse*: "All these terms designate the worthless part of any body; but *dregs* is taken in a worse sense than *sediment*: for the *dregs* is that which is altogether of no value, but the *sediment* may sometimes form a necessary part of the body. The *dregs* are mostly a *sediment* in liquors, but many things are a *sediment* which are not *dregs*. After the *dregs* are taken away, there will frequently remain a *sediment*; the *dregs* are commonly the corrupt part which separates from compound liquids, as wine or beer; the *sediment* consists of the heavy particles which belong to all simple liquids, not excepting water itself. The *dregs* and *sediment* separate of themselves, but the *scum* and *dross* are forced out by a process; the former from liquids, and the latter from solid bodies rendered liquid or otherwise. *Refuse*, as its derivation implies, is always said of that which is intentionally separated to be thrown away, and agrees with the former terms only in as much as they express what is worthless. Of these terms, *dregs*, *scum*, and *refuse* admit likewise of a figurative application. The *dregs* and *scum* of the people are the corruptest part of any society; and the *refuse* is that which is most worthless and unfit for a respectable community." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **dreight,** *s.* [DROUGHT.]

* **drēin,** *v.t.* [DRAIN, *v.*]

* **dreint,** * **drent,** *pa. par.* & *a.* [DRENCH.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Drowned.

2. *Fig.:* Overwhelmed.

"But our own selves, that here in dole are *drent*."
Spenser: Astrophel, 310.

dreīs-sē'-na, *s.* [Named after Dreyssen, a Belgian physician.]

Zool.: A genus of molluscs, family Mytilidæ. The shell is like that of the typical genus Mytilus, but wants the pearly lining. Known recent species fifteen, fossil thirteen, the latter from the Eocene onward. Of the recent species, one, *Dreissena polymorpha*, is a native of the Aralo-Caspian rivers, whence it was brought to Britain apparently with foreign timber in the hold of some ship. In 1824 Mr. T. Sowerby observed that it had established itself in the Surrey docks. Thence it has spread to other docks, as well as to various canals and rivers in England, France, and Belgium, and has even been found in the iron water-pipes of London. (*S. P. Woodward.*)

* **dreit,** *s.* [DROIT.]

* **dreme,** *s.* [DREAM, *s.*]

* **dremels,** *s.* [DREAM, *v.*] A dream.

"This *dremels* bitoknith."
P. Plowman, 4,804.

* **drēm'-ęn,** *v.t.* & *i.* [DREAM, *v.*]

* **drēm'-ere,** *s.* [DREAMER.]

drĕm-ō-thēr'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. δραμεῖν (*dramein*), 2nd aor. infin. of τρέχω (*trechō*) = to run, and θηρίον (*thērion*) = a beast.]

Palæont.: A genus of animals allied to the Musk-deer, found in the Miocene deposits of France and Attica.

drĕnch, * **drench-en,** * **drenche,** * **dreinch-en,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *drencan* = to drench, *drincan* = to drink; cogn. with Dut. *dranken* = to water a horse; Icel. *drekkja* = to drown, to swamp; Sw. *dränka* = to drown, to steep; Ger. *tränken* = to water, to soak.]

A. *Transitive:*

* **I.** *Literally:*

1. To drown.

"I shal beren him to the se,
And I shal *drenchen* him therinne."
Havelok, 881.

2. To overwhelm in water.

"A great waive of the see cometh som tyme with so gret a violence, that it *drenchith* the schip."—*Chaucer: Parson's Tale*, p. 295.

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. To overwhelm.

"Many unprofitable desires and noyous, which *drenchen* men into deth and perdicioun."—*Wycliffe 1 Tim.* vi. 9. (*Trench: Select Glossary*, p. 62.)

2. To saturate with water or moisture; to soak.

"Now *drenched* throughout, and hopeless of his case,
He drops the rein, and leaves him to his pace."
Cowper: Truth, 246, 247.

* 3. To saturate with drink.

4. To force down physic mechanically; to purge violently.

"If any of your cattle are infected, speedily let both sick and well blood, and *drench* them."—*Mortimer. Husbandry.*

* **B.** *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To drown; to be drowned.

"He tooke up Seynt Petir, when he began to *drenche* within the see."—*Maunderville*, p. 116.

2. *Fig.:* To make wet, to soak.

"Nor blasts that shake the dripping bower,
Shall *drench* again or discompose"
Cowper. On Mrs. Montagu's Feather Hangings

drĕnch (1), * **draenc,** * **drencche,** * **drenke,** *s.* [A.S. *drenc*; Icel. *drekka*; O. H. Ger. *tranch*; Ger. *drank.*]

I. A drink, a draught.

"Fulnesse of mete and of *drenke*."—*Wycliffe: Select Works*, iii. 172

2. Physic for an animal.

"A *drench* is a potion or drink prepared for a sick horse, and composed of several drugs in a liquid form."—*Farriers' Dictionary.*

* 3. A channel of water.

* **drench** (2), *s.* [DRENG.]

drĕnçhed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DRENCH, *v.*]

drĕnçh'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *drench*; *-er.*]

1. One who or that which drenches, saturates, or soaks.

2. One who administers physic to animals.

3. A very heavy shower of rain.

drĕnçh'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [DRENCH, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of soaking or saturating with wet.

2. The state of being soaked or saturated.

drenching-apparatus, *s.* A jaw-opener and head-lifter by which drenches may be administered to animals without their being able to bite the bottle or horn, or the arm of the operator.

drenching-horn, *s.* A cow's horn, closed at the butt-end and perforated at the point-end (like a powder-flask), to administer drenches of medicine to ailing animals.

* **drĕng,** * **drenge,** *s.* [Mid. Eng., from A. S. *drenge* = a brave man, cogn. with Icel. *drengr*, a youth, a valiant man; Sw. *dräng* = a man, a servant.] In old feudal law a tenant *in capite.*

* **drĕn'-gạġe,** *s.* [Eng. *dreng*; *-age.*]

Feudal Law: The tenure under which a drench held land.

* **drĕnt,** *po. par.* or *a.* [DRENCH.]

1. *Lit.:* Drowned.

"Condemned to be *drent*."
Spenser: F. Q., II. xii. 6.

2. *Fig.:* Overwhelmed.

"With them all joy and jolly merriment
Is also deaded, and in dolour *drent*."
Spenser: Teares of the Muses, 210.

drĕp-ạ-nŏ-phȳl'-lĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *drepanophyll(um)* (q.v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A family of operculate apocarpous mosses. Only known genus Drepanophyllum (q.v.).

drĕp-ạ-nŏph'-ȳl-lŭm, *s.* [Gr. δρέπανον (*drepanon*), δρεπάιν (*drepanē*) = a sickle, a reaping-hook, and φύλλον (*phullon*) = a leaf.]

Bot.: A genus of terminal fruited mosses, the typical one of the family Drepanophylleæ.

* **drēre,** *a.* & *s.* [DREAR.]

* **drēr'-ĭ-mĕnt,** *s.* [DREARIMENT.]

* **drĕr'-ĭ-nĕsse,** *s.* [DREARINESS.]

* **drĕr'-ỹ,** *s.* [DREARY.]

drĕss, * **dresse,** * **dress-en,** * **drysse,** *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *dresser, drescer, drechier;* Fr. *dresser,* from Low Lat. *drictio,* from Lat. *directio,* from *directus,* a contr. form of *directus* = straight, direct, from *dirigo* = to direct, to set straight; Ital. *drizzare, dirizzare;* O. Sp. *derezar.*] [ADDRESS, *v.*, DIRECT.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. *Literally:*

(1) To make straight.

"Schrewide thingis schulen be into *dressid* thingis" —*Wycliffe: Luke* iii. 5.

(2) To set in a straight or direct line; to direct.

"Toward the derrest on the dece he *dressez* the face" *Gawaine,* 445.

(3) To reach, to hand over.

"He took bred . . . and *dressids* to hem."—*Wycliffe: Luke* xxiv. 30.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To direct, to order; to set and keep straight.

"He schal *dresse* thi wele."—*Wycliffe: Gen.* xxiv. 40.

(2) To put or keep in order; to adjust, to put to rights.

"And the Lord God took the man, and put him into the garden of Eden to *dress* it and to keep it."—*Gen.* ii. 15.

* (3) To regulate, to direct, to rule.

"Danmarke he *drysseđe* alle by drede of hym selvyne." *Morte Arthure,* 46.

(4) To trim, to fit or prepare for use.

"When he *dresseth* the lamps, he shall burn incense upon it."—*Exod.* xxx. 7.

(5) To prepare meat for the table; to cook.

"Go now to thy brother Amnou's house, and *dress* him meat."—2 *Sam.* xiii. 7.

(6) To clothe, to invest with clothes, to attire, to apparel, to array.

(7) To invest, array, or accoutre.

"When Florent was all redy *drest*
In hys armure." *Octovian,* 1,035.

(8) To attire, array, or deck out pompously. (With *up.*)

"They paint and smile, and *dress* themselves *up* in tinsel, and glass gems, and counterfeit imagery."—*Taylor.*

(9) To invest with an outward appearance or character.

"He *dresses* the incidents in a rationalized form, and changes their chronology."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ch. xii., pt. ii., § 23.

(10) To cover, to deck out.

"In wavy gold thy summer vales are *dressed.*"
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xix. 131.

(11) To adorn, to beautify.

"Fragrant turf, and flowers as wild and fair
As ever *dressed* a bank, or scented summer air."
Cowper: Charity, 258, 259.

(12) To curry or rub down a horse.

"Our infirmities are so many, that we are forced to *dress* and tend horses and asses, that they may help our needs."—*Taylor.*

(13) To treat a wound with medical preparations; to apply remedies to a wound.

"In time of my sickness another chirurgeon *dressed* her."—*Wiseman.*

(14) To prepare for use in any way: as, To *dress* hemp, to *dress* leather, &c.

"And I will *dress* the other bullock, and lay it on wood, and put no fire under."—1 *Kings* xviii. 23.

* (15) To attend to, to clean.

"And Mephibosheth, the son of Saul, came down to meet the king, and had neither *dressed* his feet, nor trimmed his beard."—2 *Sam.* xix. 24.

(16) To prune, to cut.

"When you dress your young hops, cut away roots or sprigs."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

II. *Technically:*

I. *Fabric:*

(1) To size yarn, cloth, or thread.

(2) To teazle or raise the nap on woollen cloth.

2. *Print.:* To arrange the form in the chase symmetrically.

3. *Mill-work:* To prepare the surface of a mill-stone.

4. *Masonry:* To prepare or smoothe the surface of stonework.

5. *Min.:* To prepare mineral ores for the furnace.

6. *Metall.:* To planish sheet-metal ware into symmetrical form on a stake or anvil.

7. *Mil.:* To arrange or form the ranks in a straight line.

8. *Naut.:* To ornament or deck out a vessel with flags, ensigns, pendants, &c., in honour of some special event.

* 9. *Manège:* To break in or teach a horse.

"[Mezentius] for his courser called, a steed
Well mouthed, well managed, which himself did *dress.*" *Dryden: Virgil; Æneid* x. 1,225, 1,226.

* **B.** *Reflexive:*

1. To betake or turn oneself.

"To Griseldes agayn wol I me *dresse.*"
Chaucer: C. T., 8,882.

2. To set or apply oneself.

"To schete the arwehlasteres hem *dresse.*"
Richard Cœur de Lion, 4,481.

C. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. To go, to betake oneself, to turn.

"Fro derknesse I *dresse* to blysse clere."
Polit., Relig., & Love Poems, p. 89.

2. To clothe oneself; to put on clothes or dress.

II. *Mil.:* To arrange or set oneself in a straight line with some fixed point.

¶ *To dress up or out:*

(1) *Lit.:* To clothe or deck out pompously, finely, or elaborately.

(2) *Fig.:* To invest with a fictitious character or appearance.

". . . had passed their lives in *dressing* up the worse reason so as to make it appear the better."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xviii.

drĕss, *s.* [DRESS, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. That which is worn as clothes; garments, habit, apparel.

"Now from the country around, from the farms and the neighbouring hamlets,
Came in their holiday *dresses* the blithe Acadian peasants." *Longfellow: Evangeline,* i. 4.

2. (*Spec.*): A lady's gown.

3. The art or skill of adjusting dress.

"Deduct what is but Vanity or *Dress.*"
Pope: Essay on Man, ii. 46.

4. A covering, an outfit.

"Feathers are as commodious a *dress* to such as fly in the air."—*Derham: Physico-Theology,* bk. iv., ch. xii.

¶ It is used in composition to express the quality or description of dress worn; as, *full-dress* = dress suited for state occasions, ceremony, &c., *undress, morning-dress,* &c.

II. *Mill-work:* Applied to the system of furrows on the face of a mill stone. [MILLSTONE DRESS.]

dress-coat, *s.* A swallow-tailed coat, or one with narrow pointed tails, worn by gentlemen in evening dress.

dress-guard, *s.* A wing on the side of a carriage entrance, to prevent the brushing of the dress against the wheel.

dress-maker, *s.* One who makes ladies' dresses or gowns.

* **drĕsse,** *v.t.* [DRESS, *v.*]

drĕssed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DRESS, *v.*]

A *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Arranged, clothed, apparelled, decked out.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Geol.:* A term applied to ice-worn boulders or rocks.

2. *Masonry:* Applied to stone-work cut and smoothened.

drĕss'-ĕr (1), * **dress-ar,** * **dress-our,** * **dress-ure,** *s.* [Fr. *dressoir,* from Low Lat. *dressorium.*]

* **I.** A side-board; a table or bench on which meat was prepared or dressed for use.

"*Dressar* where mete is served out at."—*Palsgrave.*

2. A set of shelves or open cupboard for plates, &c.

"The pewter plates on the *dresser.*"
Longfellow: Evangeline, i. 2.

drĕss'-ĕr (2), *s.* [Eng. *dress; -er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who dresses or helps to adjust the dress of another, especially used of one who dresses and "makes up" an actor for the stage.

"Her head alone will twenty *dressers* ask."
Dryden: Juvenal, sat. vi.

2. One who keeps any place in order.

"Said he unto the *dresser* of his vineyard, Behold, these three years I come seeking fruit on this figtree, and find none."—*Luke* xiii. 7.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Med.:* One whose duty it is to assist a surgeon in a hospital in dressing wounds, &c.

2. *Fabric:* One who dresses or adds dressings to cloth.

"The weaver, the fuller, the *dresser.*"—*Smith: Wealth of Nations,* bk. i., ch. i.

¶ *Dresser of plays:* A term applied in the early part of the seventeenth century to literary hacks who gained a scanty subsistence by altering and amending old dramas to suit the taste of the times. The character of Demetrius in the *Poetaster* was undoubtedly intended by Jonson to represent Dekker, who, in revenge, wrote his *Satiro-mastix.*

"O sir, his doublet's a little decayed; he is otherwise a very simple, honest fellow, sir, one Demetrius, a *dresser of plays* about the town here."—*Ben Jonson: Poetaster,* iii. 1.

dresser-copper, *s.* A vessel in which warps or threads are passed through boiling water.

drĕss'-ĭng, * **dress-ynge,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [DRESS, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. *Lit.:* The act of setting straight or direct.

"*Dressynge. Directio.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) The act of investing or clothing with a dress.

(2) A dress.

(3) A trimming up, a decking-out.

"No! Time, thou shalt not boast that I do change:
Thy pyramids, built up with newer might,
To me are nothing novel, nothing strange;
They are but *dressings* of a former sight."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 123.

(4) Ornamentation, decking, adorning.

"Woods and dales are of thy *dressing*
Hill and dale doth boast thy blessing."
Milton: On May Morning.

(5) A beating, a correction. (*Colloquial.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Fabric:*

(1) Gum, starch, paste, clay, &c. used in the sizing of fabric, yarn, or thread.

(2) Teaseling, or raising the nap on woollen cloth.

2. *Min.:* Preparation of mineral ores for the furnace.

3. *Mill-work:* Preparation of the surface of a mill-stone.

4. *Masonry:* Smoothing the surface of stone or marble.

5. *Print.:* Arranging the form in the chase symmetrically.

6. *Metall.:* The complete planishing of sheet-metal ware into symmetrical form, on a stake or anvil.

7. *Agriculture:*

(1) The application of manure to a soil.

(2) The manure applied to a soil. Top-dressing is that which is spread on and allowed to remain on the surface.

"Three cwt. per acre is a fair *dressing* for turnips or swedes."—*J. Wrighson,* in *Cassell's Technical Educator,* pt. ii., p. 231.

8. *Medical:*

(1) The act or art of applying remedies to wounds, ulcers, &c.

(2) (*Pl.*): A remedy applied to a wound, ulcer, sore, &c.

"The second day after we took off the *dressings,* and found an eschar made by the cathoretick."—*Wiseman: On Tumours.*

9. *Cook.:* The stuffing of fowls, &c.; forcemeat.

10. *Arch.* (*Pl.*): The mouldings and sculptured decorations used on a wall or ceiling.

11. *Foundry:* The act or process of cleaning castings after they have been taken from the mould.

12. *Type-found.:* The cleaning and notching of the letters after casting.

dressing-bag, *s.* A bag provided with the requisites of the toilet, as in a dressing-case.

dressing-case, *s.* A case or box provided with all the requisites for the toilet, such as combs, brushes, pomade, tooth-powder, &c.

dressing-bench, *s.* A bricklayer's bench, having a cast-iron plate on which the sun-dried brick is rubbed, polished, and beaten with a paddle in order to make it symmetrical.

*** dressing-board, * dressynge-boorde,** *s.* A dresser.

"Dressare or *dressynge-boorde. Dressorium, directorium.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

dressing-gown, *s.* A light, loose gown worn by persons when dressing, in a study, &c.

"The very first mention of gentlemen's *dressing-gowns* in the Iliad."—*Daily News*, Jan. 9, 1882.

*** dressing-knife, * dressyng knyfe, * dryssynge-knyffe,** *s.*

1. A tool used in husbandry for rounding and trimming borders, &c.

2. A cook's knife for chopping meat, &c., on a dresser.

"The *dressynge-knyfe* is dulle."—*Horman*

¶ * *Dressing-knife board, * dressyn-knyfbord:* A piece of wood on which meat, &c., is chopped up.

dressing-machine, *s.*

Yarn: A machine invented by Johnson, in 1800. The hard-twisted yarn is sized, scraped, brushed, and dried by heat and a blast of air. The object is to remove the fuzz and give a slight gloss.

dressing-room, *s.* A room, close to or adjoining the bedroom, and appropriated to dressing; a room in a theatre where actors dress for the performance.

"Latin books might be found every day in his *dressing-room*, if it were carefully searched."—*Swift.*

dressing-table, *s.* A toilet-table (q.v.).

drĕss'-ĭngs, *s. pl.* [DRESSING, *v.*, C., II. 8 (2).]

drĕss'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *dress*; *-y.*]

1. Given to or fond of showy dress; showy in dress.

"She was a fine leddy; maybe a wee that *dressy.*"—*Sir A. Wylie*, i. 259.

2. *Of dress:* Showy, rich, grand.

"*Dressy* is a new and not very aristocratic word. But, if you do take a *dressy* tea-gown, you must not greedily seize the first opportunity of swaggering in it."—*Daily News*, Jan. 9, 1882.

drĕst, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DRESS, *v.*]

*** drĕtçhe,** *v.t.* or *i.* [DRECCHE.]

*** drĕtçhed,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [DRETCHE.]

*** drĕtçh'-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [DRETCHE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* Delay.

*** dreûl,** *v.i.* [A corrupt. of *drivel*, v. (q.v.)] To drivel; to allow saliva to run or flow from the mouth.

*** drĕv'-ęl,** *v.i.* [DRIVEL.]

*** drĕv'-ĭll,** *s.* [DRIVEL, *v.*] A driveller.

"Through that false witch, and that fouleaged *drevill.*"—*Spenser: F. Q.*, IV. ii. 3.

drew (ew as **û)** (1), *s.* [Prob. from Icel. *drjugr* = long, drawn out.]

1. A species of sea-weed, the narrow thong-shaped sea-weed, *Fucus loreus.*

2. Sea-laces, *Fucus* (now *Chorda*) *filum.*

*** drew (ew** as **û)** (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A drop.

"Of the water I might not taste a *drew.*"—*Dunbar: Palice of Honour*, ii. 41.

drew (ew as **û)** *pret. of v.* [DRAW.]

*** drêy,** *s.* [DRAY.] A squirrel's nest.

*** drĭb,** *v.t. & i.* [A variant of *drip* (q.v.).] [DRIBBLE, *v.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To cut off or deduct a little bit, to appropriate gradually.

"Merchants' gains come short of half the mart;
For he who drives their bargains *dribs* a part."
C. Dryden: Juvenal, sat. vii.

2. To entice gradually, or step by step.

"With daily lies she *dribs* you into cost."
Dryden: Ovid; Art of Love, i.

3. To chop, to cut off. (*Dekker.*)

4. To shoot at or from a short distance.

"Not at first sight, nor with a *dribbed* shot,
Love gave the wound."
Sidney: Stella & Astrophel.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To slaver or drivel.

"Daeyng after dotterels, lyke drunkards that *dribbes.*"
Skelton Crowne of Laurell.

2. To shoot at short distances; a technical term in archery.

*** drĭb, * drĭbb,** *s.* [DRIB, *v.*]

1. A drop, a little bit, a driblet.

"Do not, I pray thee, paper stain
With rhymes retailed in *dribs.*"
Swift. On Gibbs's Psalms.

2. A drizzle; fine, small rain.

*** drĭbbed,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [DRIB, *v.*]

drĭb'-bĕr, *s.* [Eng. *drib*, v.; *-er.*] One who can shoot well only at or from short distances.

"He shall become of a byre archer, a starke squyrter and *dribber.*"—*Ascham: Toxophilus.*

drĭb'-ble, * drĭb-le (le as **ęl),** *v.i. & t.* [A dim. from *drib*, v. (q.v.).]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To fall in a quick succession of drops; to drip.

"Semilunar processes on the surface owe their form to the *dribbling* of water that passed over it."—*Woodward: On Fossils.*

2. To fall or run slowly.

"Which receiver . . . allows the grain to *dribble* only in small quantities into the central hole in the upper mill-stone."—*Paley: Nat. Theology*, ch. xv.

3. To slaver, to drivel.

4. To fall weakly like a drop.

"Believe not that the *dribbling* dart of love
Can pierce a complete bosom."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, i. 4.

B. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To let fall in drops, to allow to drip.

"Let the cook follow with a ladle full of soup, and *dribble* it all the way up stairs."—*Swift: Rules to Servants.*

2. To give out slowly and gradually.

"Ten thousand casks
For ever *dribbling* out their base contents, . . .
Bleed gold for ministers to sport away."
Cowper: Task, iv. 505-8.

II. *Football:* To keep the ball rolling by a succession of short quick kicks.

drĭb'-ble, *s.* [DRIBBLE, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Drizzle.

"Now thon's turn'd out, for a' thy trouble,
But house or hald,
To thole the winter's sleety *dribble*,
An' cranreuch cauld!"
Burns: To a Mouse.

2. Slaver, drivelling.

II. *Football:* The act of keeping the ball rolling by a succession of short, quick kicks.

"Cooke and Hill, with a magnificent *dribble*, took the leather right down the touch line."—*Field*, Jan. 23, 1882.

drĭb'-blĕt, drĭb'-lĕt, *s.* [Eng. *dribb(le)*, and dimin. suff. *-let.*] A little bit, portion, or sum; a small amount of money.

"So strictly wert thou just to pay,
Even to the *driblet* of a day."
Dryden: Threnodia Augustalis, 13, 14.

drĭb'-blĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DRIBBLE, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Falling in drops, or like a drop; dripping.

* 2. Insignificant, trifling, petty.

"There passed some *dribbling* skirmishes."—*Holland: Livy*, p. 597.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of falling, or causing to fall in drops or dribblets.

"A *dribbling* difficulty, and a momentary suppression of urine, may be caused by the stone's shutting up the orifice of the bladder."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

2. Slavering, drivelling.

II. *Football:* The same as DRIBBLE, *s.*, II.

"Good displays of *dribbling* were by no means infrequent."—*Field*, Jan. 28, 1882.

*** drĭd'-dĕr, * dred-our,** *s.* [DREAD, *s.*]

1. Fear, dread.

"With dredfull *dredour* trymbling for effray
The Troianis fled richt fast and brak away."
Douglas: Virgil, 305, 16

2. Suspicion, apprehension.

*** drĭd'-dĕr,** *v.i.* [DRIDDER, *s.*] To fear, to dread.

"Gin we hald heal, we need na *dridder* mair:
Ye ken we winna be set down so bare."
Ross: Helenore, p. 20.

*** drie** (1), *v.t.* [DREE.]

*** drie** (2), *v.t. & i.* [DRY, *v.*]

*** drie,** *a.* [DRY, *a.*]

dried, *pa. par.*, or *a.* [DRY, *v.*]

dried up, *a.* Wholly or completely dried.

"In that tale I find
The furrows of long thought and *dried-up* tears."
Byron; Childe Harold, iii. 3.

drī'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *dry*; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who or that which dries or tends to dry or absorb moisture; a desiccative.

"There is a tale, that boiling of daisy roots in milk, which it is certain are great *driers*, will make dogs little."—*Bacon.*

2. A drying-machine or stove.

II. *Paint.:* A substance added to paint to increase its drying and hardening qualities.

*** drĭfe,** *v.t.* [DRIVE, *v.*]

*** drĭf-le (le** as **ęl),** *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful.] To drink excessively.

"About this time, Dr. Basire, in his sermon, seasonably reproving the garrison's excessive drinking, called *drifling*, prevailed so, that the governours forthwith appointed a few brewers in every street, to furnish each family sparingly and proportionablely."—*Tullie: Narrative of the Siege of Carlisle*, p. 15.

*** drĭf-le (le** as **ęl), * drĭf-fle, * drĭf-ling,** *s.* [A variant of *dribble* (q.v.).] Small, fine, drizzling rain.

"As *drifling* after a great shower."—*Baillie: Lett.*, i. 184.

drĭft, * drĭfte, * dryfte, *s.* [Formed from Mid. Eng. *drife* = drive, by addition of suff. *-t*; cf. *draught* from *draw*, *flight* from *fly*, &c.; cogn. with Dut. *drift* = a drove, a flock, a current; Icel. *drift*, *dript* = a snow-drift; Sw. *drift* = impulse, instinct; Ger. *trift* = a drove, a herd. (*Skeat.*)]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

* (1) The act of driving.

"*Drufte* or dry wynge of bestys. *Minatus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* (2) A violent motion.

"The dragoun dreew him awale with *drift* of his wynges." *Alisaunder: Frag.*, 998.

* (3) A herd, a flock.

"*Hoc armentum*, a *dryfte.*"—*Wright: Vol. of Vocab.*, p. 279.

(4) The course or direction along which anything is driven.

(5) A heap of any matter driven or blown together; as, a snow-*drift.*

"The *drifts* that encumbered the doorway."
Longfellow: Courtship of Miles Standish, iii.

* (6) A storm.

"Thar sal fall dun fra the lijft,
A blodi rain, a dreri *drift.*"
Cursor Mundi, 22,461.

(7) Anything driven or blown along by the wind.

"Swift as on wings of wind upborne they fly,
And *drifts* of rising dust involve the sky."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, viii. 127, 128.

(8) Road-sand, the washings of roads.

* (9) A number or quantity of things driven or impelled at once; a shower, a storm.

"Our thunder from the south
Shall rain their *drift* of bullets on this town."
Shakesp.: King John, ii. 1.

* (10) Anything drifting or carried along at random.

"Some log, perhaps, upon the water swam,
An useless *drift.*"
Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, clvi.

* (11) A course, or road.

"Do it then, Faustus, with unfeigned heart,
Lest greater dangers do attend thy *drift.*"
Marlowe: Doctor Faustus.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A force impellent; an impulse, an impelling influence or power.

"A man being under the *drift* of any passion, will still follow the impulse of it till something interpose."—*South.*

(2) The tendency, aim, or purpose of action

"The particular *drift* of every act, proceeding eternally from God, we are not able to discern."—*Hooker.*

(3) An intended purpose or line of action.

"Thus, for my duty's sake, I rather chose
To cross my friend in his intended *drift.*"
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 1.

(4) An intention or design.

"In the mean time, against thou shalt awake,
Shall Romeo by my letters know our *drift.*"
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, iv. 1.

(5) Meaning or aim.

"We know your *drift.*"—*Shakesp.; Coriolanus*, iii. 3.

(6) Scope, aim, tendency.

"The *drift* of the pamphlet is to stir up our compassion towards the rebels."—*Addison.*

*(7) A kind of coarse sleeve, generally made of silk.

*(8) Delay, procrastination, a driving or putting off.

"Trouble upon trouble is the matter and exercise of patience, long *drift* and delay of things hoped for is the exercise of true patience."—*Bruce: Eleven Sermons*, v. 5, a.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* The push, shoot, or horizontal thrust of an arch or vault upon the abutments.

2. *Geol.:* A loose aggregation or accumulation of transported matter, consisting of sand and clay, with a mixture of angular and rounded fragments of rock, some of large size having occasionally one or more of their sides flattened or smoothed, or even highly polished. The smoothed surfaces usually exhibit many scratches parallel to each other, one set often crossing an older one. The drift is generally unstratified, in which case it is called in Scotland Till (q.v.). This may be in places 50 or even 100 feet thick. As a rule, the sand, gravel, pebbles, and boulders have been derived from rocks existing in the immediate vicinity, but in some cases there are blocks which have travelled far, and are of quite different material from any to be found where they lie. [Erratics, Drift-period.]

3. *Ordnance:* A priming-iron to clean the vent of a piece of ordnance from burning particles after each discharge.

4. *Mach.:* A round piece of steel, made slightly tapering, and used for enlarging a hole in a metallic plate by being driven through it. The drift may have a cutting edge merely upon its advance face, or it may have spirally cut grooves which give the sides of the drift a capacity for cutting.

5. *Mining:*

(1) A passage in a mine, horizontal or nearly so, forming a road for the extraction of ore, or a drain for carrying off the water. The name is derived from its being driven in. Driving is horizontal work; sinking and rising refer to the direction of work either in shafts or in following the course of a vein. [Adit, Gallery.]

(2) The course or direction of a tunnel or gallery.

6. *Naut.:* The direction of a current; the leeway of a ship.

7. *Pyrotech.:* A stick used in charging rocket-cases.

8. *Shipbuilding:*

(1) Drifts in the sheer draft are where the rails are cut off and ended with a scroll. Pieces fitted to form the drifts are called drift-pieces.

(2) The difference in size between a treenail and its hole, or a hoop and the spar on which it is driven.

(3) The part of the upper strake between the coach and the quarter-deck. [Drift-rail.]

¶ *Drift of the forest:*

Old Law: An exact view or examination of what cattle are in the forest, that it may be known whether it be overcharged or not, and whose the beasts are, and whether they are commonable beasts. (*Blount.*)

drift-anchor, *s.*

Naut.: A triangular frame of wood or other similar contrivance, having just sufficient buoyancy to float, to which a line that leads from the bows of the ship is attached. It keeps the vessel's head to wind when dismasted, or when it is impossible to carry sail. [Drag-anchor.]

drift-bolt, *s.* A rod used to drive out a bolt.

drift-land, *s.*

Old Law: A yearly rent paid by some tenants for the privilege or right of driving cattle through a manor.

drift-net, *s.* A fishing-net about 120 ft. long and 20 ft. deep; corked at the upper edge. Several of these may be connected lengthwise and attached to a drift-rope. Meshes 2½ in. and upward, according to the size of fish.

drift-period, *s.*

Geol.: The period during which the drift described under Drift, II. 2 was deposited. Though there is no reason why it should not have recurred time after time during bygone geological ages, and perhaps it may be ultimately proved conclusively that it has done so, yet the term "drift-period" as a measure of duration is limited to the time commencing during the Newer Pliocene or Pleistocene, and terminating with the Post Pliocene or Post Pleistocene, during which drift was deposited in the latitudes in which we find it now. That it is essentially a glacial phenomenon is apparent from the fact that while becoming more marked in its character on this side the equator the further north one goes, it dies out about 50° N. latitude in Europe and 40° in North America. Hence it is often called Northern Drift. A corresponding development of it, however, exists in the Southern hemisphere. This becomes more marked as one approaches the Southern pole, and disappears between 40° and 50° S. latitude. Where it exists nearer the equator it is deposited around some giant mountain, the scratches and striations on the boulders and pebbles radiating from the mountain on every side.

The drift is now universally attributed, as Agassiz long ago suggested, to the action of ice, the only controversy remaining being whether land ice or floating icebergs took the chief part in its distribution. Hence it is often called, as by Sir Charles Lyell, Glacial Drift. In the Tabular view of the Fossiliferous Strata given in his *Students' Elements of Geology*, "the Glacial drift of Northern Europe" is arranged as the oldest deposit of the Post Pliocene (q.v.). [Glacial period.]

drift-piece, *s.*

Shipbuild.: One of the upright or curved pieces of timber that connect the plank-sheer with the gun-wale.

drift-pin, *s.* A hand tool of metal driven into a hole to shape it; as the drift which makes the square socket in the watch-key. Holes in castings which are made by cores may be trued and trimmed in this way better, sometimes, than by drill or file. The tool is of steel, shaped to suit the work, and ground square on the face. [Drift.]

drift-sail, *s.* A sail dragging overboard to diminish leeway; a drag or drag-anchor (q.v.).

drift-sand, *s.*

Ord. Lang. & Geol.: Sand drifted by the wind. In certain circumstances drift-sand is capable of overwhelming not merely fields but even whole districts. It may preserve organic remains for a long period of time. (*Lyell,* &c.) [Dune (1), *s.*]

drift-way, *s.*

1. *Mining:* A passage cut under the earth from shaft to shaft; a drift.

*2. *Old Law:* A road or common way for driving cattle in; a packway.

"A foot-way and horse-way, called *actus ab agendo*, and this vulgarly is called a packe or *drift-way*, and is both a foot-way and horse-way."—*Dalton: Countrey Justice* (1620).

drift-weed, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Seaweed carried by the action of the sea on to a shore.

"It precisely resembled the high-water mark of *drift-weed* on a sea-beach."—*Darwin: Voyage round the World* (1870), ch. x.

2. *Botany:*

(1) The cylindrical portion of the frond of *Laminaria digitata.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

(2) [Gulf-weed].

drift-wind, *s.* A driving wind; a wind which drifts things into heaps.

"It could
No more be hid in him, than fire in flax,
Than humble banks can go to law with waters
That *drift-winds* force to raging."
Shakesp. & Flet.: Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 5.

drift-wood, *s.* Wood drifted on to a bank by a river, the sea, &c.

"But on the shores meanwhile the evening fires had been kindled,
Built of the *drift-wood* thrown on the sands."
Longfellow: Evangeline, i. 5.

drift, *v.i.* & *t.* [Drift, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) To be driven into heaps or drifts; to accumulate in drifts or heaps.

(2) To float or be carried along by a current of water.

"She *drifted* a dreary wreck."
Longfellow: Wreck of the Hesperus.

2. *Fig.:* To be carried along by circumstances, undecided or unsettled in opinion.

II. *Mining:* To make a drift; to drive a headway.

B. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To drive, carry, or urge along.

"Snow, no larger than so many grains of sand, *drifted* with the wind in clouds from every plain."—*Ellis: Voy.*

2. To drive into heaps; to accumulate in drifts.

"He wanders on
From hill to dale, still more and more astray,
Impatient flouncing through the *drifted* heaps."
Thomson: Winter, 283-85.

II. *Fig.:* To delay, to put off; to drive off.

"I see here, that the Lord, suppose hee *drifted* and delayed the effect of his prayer, & graunteth not his desire at the first, yit he heareth him."—*Bruce: Eleven Sermons*, v. 7.

***drift-āge,** *s.* [Eng. *drift; -age.*] Drifting substances; as wool, weeds, &c. (Used also fig.)

"Public opinion, as represented by the *Times*, is mere *driftage*, tossed on the waves of agitation."—*Quarterly Review*, Oct. 1881, p. 373.

drift'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Drift, *v.*]

drift'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Drift, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of driving into heaps or drifts; the state of being driven into heaps.

2. The state of being carried along by a current of water.

***dright-en,** *s.* [Drihtin.]

***drig-ie,** ***dredg-ie,** ***dirg-ie,** ***dreg-y,** *s.* [Dirge.]

1. A funeral service.

"We sall begin a carefull soun,
Ane *Dregy* kynd, devout and metk;
The hiest abune we sall beseik
You to delyvir out of your noy.
And sae the *Dregy* thus begins."
Dunbar: Evergreen, ii. 42.

2. The compotation of the funeral company after the interment.

"But he was first hame at his ain ingle-side,
And he helped to drink his ain *dirgie.*"
Herd's Collection, ii. 30.

***driht,** *s.* [A.S. *dryht, driht;* O. S. *druht;* Goth. *drauhts;* Icel. *dróttr.*] A soldier.

"He nolde bringen on *drihte* buten threo hundred cnichten."
Layamon, ii. 212.

***driht-fare,** *s.* [A.S. *dryht, driht,* and *faru* = a company.] A company, a following.

"Ure Lauerd himself com . . . with swuch dream and *drihtfare*, as drihtin deah to cumen."—*Legend of St. Katherine*, 1,853.

***driht-folke,** *s.* [A.S. *dryht, driht,* and *folk.*] Company, people, attendants.

"He wende into Cuninges-hurh, mid his *drihtfolke.*"
Layamon, ii. 270.

***driht-ful, driht-fule,** *a.* [A.S. *driht; -ful.*] Lordly.

"The *drihtfule* godd Apollo mi lauerd."—*St. Juliana*, p. 13.

***driht-in, *dright-in, *driht-en, *dright, *drihte, *dryght-yn,** *s.* [A.S. *dryhten, drihtin;* O. S. *drohtin;* O. Fries. *drochten;* O. H. Ger. *truhtin;* M. H. Ger. *trohtin;* Icel. *drottin;* Sw. *drott;* Dan. *drot.*] The Lord.

"A seinte Marie nomen *drihtenes* moder."
Layamon, iii. 38.

***driht-liche,** *a.* [A.S. *dryhtlic.*] Noble, lordly, renowned.

"Whar heo ye, mine kempen, mine *drihtliche* men?"
Layamon, i. 353.

***driht-nesse,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *drihtin; -ness.*] Majesty.

"Swa we weren adredde of his *drihtnesse.*"
Legend of St. Katherine, 1,345.

drill (1), *v.t.* & *i.* [Dut. *drillen* = to drill, to bore, to drill in arms. It is the same word as *thrill* (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To bore or pierce with a drill.

2. To perforate or pierce in any way.

"Tell, what could *drill* and perforate the poles,
And to th' attractive rays adapt their holes?"
Blackmore: Creation.

3. To form or make a hole with a drill or other instrument.

"The drill-plate is only a piece of flat iron, fixed upon a flat board, which iron hath an hole punched a little way into it, to set the blunt end of the shank of the drill in, when you *drill* a hole."—*Moxon: Mechanical Exercises.*

* 4. To draw or filter through; to drain.

"Some sages say that, where the numerous wave
For ever lashes the resounding shore,
Drilled through the sandy stratum every way,
The waters with the sandy stratum rise."
Thomson: Autumn, 742-45.

* 5. To draw from step to step; to entice, to draw on.

"When by such insinuations they have once got within him, and are able to *drill* him on from one lewdness to another, by the same arts they corrupt and squeeze him."—*South.*

* 6. To delay, to put off.

"She *drilled* him on to five-and-fifty, and she will drop him in his old age."—*Addison.*

* 7. To exhaust or waste slowly; to fritter away.

"This accident hath *drilled* away the whole summer."—*Swift.*

8. To sow, as seeds, in rows, drills, or channels. (In this sense Skeat believes the word to be of distinct origin, being the same as *trill*, itself a corruption of *trickle*, q.v.) [TRILL.]

"Can any of your correspondents tell me the best way of *drilling* gorse seed for a covert." —*Field*, Jan 28, 1882.

9. In the same sense as II.

10. To train to anything by repeated and constant exercise and practice.

II. *Mil., Naval, &c.:* To train to the use of arms; to practise in drill or military exercises.

"He set himself assiduously to *drill* those new levies."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. To trickle, to flow gently.

"Watered with cool rivulets that *drilled*
Along the borders." *Sandys: Ecclesiastes*, p. 2.

2. To sow in drills.

II. *Milit., Naval, &c.:* To go through a course of drill; to practise military exercises.

"I fired it: and gave him three sweats,
In the artillery-yard, three *drilling* days."
Beaum. & Flet.: Martial Maid, iii. 2.

drĭll, *s.* [DRILL, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as **II.** 1.

"The way of tempering steel to make gravers, *drills*, and mechanical instruments, we have taught artificers."—*Boyle.*

2. In the same sense as **II.** 2.

3. In the same sense as **II.** 4.

* 4. A small trickling brook or stream; a rill.

"Springs through the pleasant meadows pour their *drills*." *Sandys*

* 5. An ape, a baboon, *Cynocephalus leucophæus*, found on the coast of Guinea.

"The comptrollers of vulgar opinion have pretended to find out such similitude of shape in some kind of baboons, at least such as they call *drills*, that leaves little difference."—*Sir W. Temple: Popular Discontents* (sub init.).

6. Constant exercise or practice in any art, pursuit, or business.

* 7. A little draught or drink.

"*Orylle*, or lytylle drafte of dryuke. *Haustillus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mach.:* A metallic tool for boring a hole in metal or hard material such as stone. Its form varies with the material in which it works. The action in metal is usually rotative, and the tool has two or more cutting edges. In stone drills the action is rotative or reciprocating; in the latter case the tool is alternately lifted and dropped. [ROCK-DRILL.] To drill a hole the Japanese have a short awl inserted in a round piece of stick eight or nine inches long. They take the wood between their toes, squat on the ground, and make the hole by rubbing the handle of the awl between their hands.

2. *Agric.:* A machine for sowing grain in rows. [GRAIN-DRILL.]

3. *Fabric:* A heavy cotton twilled goods, used especially for lining; drilling.

4. *Milit., Naval, &c.:* The act or process of training soldiers or sailors to military or naval warfare; as in the manual of arms, the execution of evolutions, &c.

drill-barrow, *s.* A seeding-machine, driven by manual power in the manner of a wheelbarrow; a hand-driven grain-drill.

drill-bow, *s.* The bow whereby the drill is reciprocally rotated. [BOW-DRILL.]

"When a hole is drilled in a piece of metal, they hold the *drill-bow* in their right hand; but, when they turn small work, they hold the *drill-bow* in the left hand."—*Mozon.*

drill-box, *s.*

Agric.: A small box holding the seeds to be sown in drills.

drill-chuck, *s.* A chuck in a lathe or drilling-machine for holding the shank of the drill. [CHUCK.]

drill-clamp, *s.* A fastening device for attaching a drill-holder or stock to a work-bench.

drill-extractor, *s.* A tool or implement for extracting from deep borings a broken or detached drill which interferes with further boring. [ARTESIAN-WELL, WELL-BORING, GRAB.]

drill-gauge, *s.* A tool for determining the angle of the bash or edge of a drill.

drill-grinding, *a.* (See compound.)

Drill-grinding machine: An emery-wheel and a clamp consisting of a stationary part and a movable part by which the drill is held near the point, while the shank is supported by the rod and extensible socket. The machine is arranged to grind twist and fly drills, making cutting edges of uniform angle and length, thus insuring equality of cut upon both sides. (*Knight.*)

drill harrow, *s.* A harrow the teeth of which are adapted to traverse in the balks between the rows of plants in drills.

drill-holder, *s.* A stock for holding a drill. [CHUCK.]

drill-husbandry, *s.*

Agric.: The system of sowing seeds in drills.

drill-jar, *s.* A form of stone or well-boring tool in which the tool-holder is lifted and dropped successively. The drill-rod is raised sufficiently between each impulse to loosen the tool from its impression in the stone, and is then dropped to give a blow to the tool. The tool-shank screws into the socket at the lower end of the piece.

drill-pin, *s.*

Locksmith.: The pin in a lock which enters the hollow stem of a key. (*Knight.*)

drill-plate, *s.* A breast-plate for a hand-drill.

drill-plough, *s.* A plough for sowing grain in drills.

drill-press, *s.*

1. A drilling-machine in which a screw is made to feed the drill to its work. It has feet for bench-work, and a sling-chain and adjustable sockets when used for tapping pipes.

2. A drilling machine of large size. [DRILLING-MACHINE, BORING-MACHINE.]

drill-rod, *s.* The long rod, made of sections coupled together, which reaches to the surface of the ground and carries the well-boring tool on its lower end.

Drill-rod grab: A clutching-tool lowered into a hole to engage with and form a means of withdrawing a drill-rod whose upper portion has been broken off or become detached.

drill-spindle, *s.* The axis in which a drilling-tool is stocked and on which it rotates in a drilling-machine or lathe. (*Knight.*)

drill-stock, *s.* A handle or holder for a drill, in which it is socketed, and by which it is worked.

drill-tongs, *s.* A tool in which one jaw forms a bearing below the object, and the other carries the tool and rotative apparatus. The pressure is obtained by pressing the handles together, and an adjustable rest allows the purchase to accommodate itself to oblique surfaces. (*Knight.*)

drilled, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DRILL, *v.*]

drĭll'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DRILL, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of boring or perforating with a drill.

2. Constant and continued exercise in any art, pursuit, or business.

3. A scolding, admonition, or reproof.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Agric.:* The act or system of sowing seeds with drills.

2. *Fabric:* The same as DRILL, *s.* II. 3.

3. *Milit., Naval, &c.:* The teaching or practice of military or naval exercises, movements, &c.; drill.

"Still recruits came in by hundreds. Arming and *drilling* went on all day."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

drilling-jig, *s.* A portable drilling-machine which may be dogged to the work, or so handled as to be readily presented to it and worked by hand.

drilling-lathe, *s.* A drilling-machine on horizontal ways or shears, thus resembling a lathe. [DRILLING-MACHINE.]

drilling-machine, *s.* A machine carrying a rotating tool and a means for chucking the object to be bored. These machines differ greatly in size and appearance, in the mode of presenting the tool, presenting and chucking the work. The larger machines are frequently known as Boring-machines (q.v.).

drĭ'-lў, *adv.* [DRYLY.]

drĭm'-ўs, *s.* [Gr. δριμύς (*drimus*) = sharp, acid.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Magnoliaceæ. They are distinguished by their bitter, tonic, and aromatic qualities. *Drimys Winteri*, or *aromatica*, brought by Captain Winter from the Straits of Magellan in 1579, yields Winter's bark, which has been employed medicinally as an aromatic stimulant. It somewhat resembles Canella bark. The bark of *D. granatensis* is used in Brazil against the colic. It is tonic, aromatic, and stimulant. That of *D. axillaris*, a native of New Zealand, has similar qualities.

* **drĭng,** *v.i.* [Flem. *dringen* = to draw.]

1. To drag with difficulty.

"His hors, his meir, he mone len to the laird,
To *dring* and draw, in court and cariage."
Henrysone: Bannatyne Poems, p. 120, st. 20.

2. To be slow or dilatory; to lose time.

3. To make a noise, such as that of a kettle before it boils.

* **drĭng,** *a. & s.* [DRING, *v.*]

A. *As adj.*; Slow, dilatory.

"I'll wad her country-lads shall no be *dring*
In seeking her." *Ross: Helenore*, p. 93.

B. *As substantive:*

1. One in a servile state; a serf, a slave.

"Ane nobill kaip imperiell,
Quhilk is not ordaint for *dringis*."
Lyndesay, in Pinkerton, ii. 79.

2. A miser, a niggardly person.

"Quha finds ane *dring* owdir auld or ying,
Oar hoy him out and hound."
Bannatyne: Poems, p. 183, st. 3.

drĭnk, * **drinke,** * **drink-en,** * **drynk-yn,** *v.i. & t.* [A.S. *drincan*; cogn. with Dut. *drinken*; Goth. *drigkan*; Ger. *trinken*; Icel. *drekka*; Sw. *dricka*; Dan. *drikke*; M. H. Ger. *trinken*; O. H. Ger. *trinkan*.]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Absolutely:*

1. To swallow or imbibe liquor for the purpose of quenching thirst.

"The man that may wel eten and *drinken*."
Havelok, 800.

2. Followed by *of*, when the consumption of a portion only is implied.

"And gave it to them, saying, *Drink* ye all *of* it."—Matt. xxvi. 27.

3. To consume liquors at a feast; to be entertained with liquors.

4. To take intoxicating liquors to excess; to be addicted to drinking intoxicating liquors.

II. *Fig.:* To receive a share or part; to share in.

"His eyes shall see his destruction, and he shall *drink* of the wrath of the Almighty."—*Job* xxi. 20.

B. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To imbibe or swallow; applied to liquids.

"And they made him *drink* water."—*1 Sam.* xxx. 11.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To imbibe, to absorb, to suck in.

"The earth which *drinketh* in the rain that cometh oft upon it."—*Heb.* vi. 7.

2. To take or receive in by any inlet, as by one of the senses. [*To drink in.*]

"My ears have not yet *drunk* a hundred words
Of that tongue's utterance, yet I know the sound."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, ii. 2.

3. *Reflex.:* To make oneself drunk by drinking.

"Benhadad was *drinking* himself *drunk* in the pavilions."—*1 Kings* xx. 16.

* 4. To swallow up, to devour, to consume.

"I *drink* the air before me."
Shakesp: Tempest, v. 1.

* 5. To inhale the fumes or smoke of; to smoke.

"He drooped, we went; 'till one (which did excel
The Indians in *drinking* his tobacco well)
Met us."
Jonne: Satires, i. 87.

* 6. To suffer for. (*Cotgrave.*)

¶ (1) *To drink all out:* To carouse (q.v.)

(2) *To drink down:*

(*a*) To destroy or take away the thought or memory of by drinking.

"Come, we have a hot venison pasty to dinner: come, gentlemen, I hope we shall *drink down* all unkindness."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, i. 1.

(*b*) To beat another in drinking.

(3) *To drink in:*

(*a*) *Lit.:* To absorb readily.

"The body being reduced nearer unto the earth, and emptied, becometh more porous, and greedily *drinketh in* water."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

(*b*) *Fig.:* To receive or take in greedily, as with the senses: as, To *drink* in a person's words.

"And with fixed eyes *drink in* immortal rays."
Cowley: Davideis, bk. i.

(4) *To drink off:* To swallow at a single draught.

"One man gives another a cup of poison, a thing as terrible as death; but at the same time he tells him that it is a cordial, and so he *drinks* it *off*, and dies."—*South.*

(5) *To drink to* or *unto:*

(*a*) To salute in drinking.

"And thereupon I *drink unto* your grace."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 2.

(*b*) To drink the health of.

"Give me some wine; fill full:
I *drink to* th' general joy of the whole table."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 4.

(6) *To drink up:* To swallow completely.

"He had *drank up* a cup of fourteen pints, was going to take another."—*Arbuthnot: On Coins.*

(7) *To drink deep:* To take a long or deep draught of; to drink to excess.

"We'll teach you to *drink deep* ere you depart."
Shakesp: Hamlet, i. 2.

(8) *To drink the health of a person:* To wish well to him in the act of drinking; to pledge.

drĭnk, * **drinc**, * **drinch**, * **drinnch**, * **drinke**, * **drynk**, * **drynke**, *s.* [A.S. *drinc, drinca*; O. S. *drank*; M. H. Ger. *tranc, trunc*; O. H. Ger. *trank, trunk*; Icel. *drekka*; Goth. *dragyk, dragk*; Sw. *drick, dryck*; Dan. *drik.*]

1. Liquor to be drunk or swallowed for the quenching of thirst, medicinal purposes, &c.; opposed to *meat* and *food.*

Ther ne ssolde non mete ne *drynke*
Come in hys wombe."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 389.

2. A draught, a potion.

"We will give you rare and sleepy *drinks*."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, i. 1.

3. Strong or intoxicating liquor; the habit of indulging to excess in intoxicating liquors.

"Disease, assisted by strong *drink* and by misery, did its work fast."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

¶ (1) *In drink:* Intoxicated, drunk. In this sense *drink* seems to mean intoxication; far gone *in drink* is a favourite locution of the police or police-court reporters.

"I could . . . beat him, . . . but that the poor monster's *in drink*."—*Shakespeare.*

* **drink-hail**, *interj.* Literally, drink-health: the word used in pledging a person in answer to *wassail* (q.v.).

drink-money, *s.*

1. Money given to buy liquor for drink.

"Peg's servants were always asking for *drink-money*."—*Arbuthnot.*

2. Earnest money.

drink-offering, *s.* Amongst the Jews, an offering of wine, &c.; a libation.

"He poured a *drink-offering* thereon, and he poured oil thereon."—*Gen.* xxxv. 14.

* **drink-penny**, *s.* The same as DRINK-MONEY (q.v.).

* **drink-silver**, *s.* A vail given to servants; drink-money, a largess, a douceur.

drĭnk-ă-ble, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *drink*; *-able.*]

A. *As adj.:* That may or can be drunk; fit or suitable for drinking; potable.

"There was neither wood nor stone, neither firm earth nor *drinkable* water."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

B. *As subst.:* A liquor that may be drunk; drink.

"My wife and the young ones stuck to the *drinkables* at the Guildhall, as long as was decent."—*T. Hook: Gilbert Gurney*, vol. iii., ch. ii.

drĭnk'-ă-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *drinkable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being drinkable; potableness.

drĭnk'-ĕr, * **drink-ere**, * **drynk-are**, * **drynk-ere**, *s.* [A.S. *drincere*; O. H. Ger. *trinkari.*]

1. *Gen.:* One who drinks.

"Its contents the *drinker* drew off till he was satisfied."—*Cook: Voyages*, vol. i., bk. i., ch. iii.

2. *Spec.:* One who drinks intoxicating liquors to excess; a tippler, a drunkard.

"As a *drinker* past control,
With the red wine on his soul."
E. Arnold: The Rhine and the Moselle.

drinker-moth, *s.*

Entom.: A popular name for *Odonestis potatoria*, a genus of large moths belonging to the family Bombycidæ. It derives its name from the palpi, which are long, forming a beak in front. It is of a dull reddish or yellow colour, and is very common in Britain.

drĭnk'-ĭng, * **drink-inge**, * **drink-yng**, * **drynk-ynge**, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [DRINK, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Imbibing or swallowing liquids.

2. Connected with the drinking of strong liquors; revelling.

"My uncle walked on, singing now a verse of a love song, and then a verse of a *drinking* one."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xlix.

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act or practice of imbibing or swallowing liquids; especially the use or consumption of strong liquors.

"I then considered *drinking* as a necessary qualification for a gentleman and a man of fashion."—*Lord Chesterfield: Letters.*

* 2. A festival or entertainment with liquors.

"The church-wardens or quest-men, and their assistants, shall suffer no plays, feasts, banquets, suppers, churchales, *drinkings*, temporal courts, or leets, lay-juries, musters, or any other profane usage to be kept in the church, chapel, or churchyard."—*Constitutions and Canons Ecclesiastical.*

drinking-bout, *s.* A set-to at drinking; a revel.

drinking-fountain, *s.* An erection in some public place where water is provided for drinking. Modern drinking fountains began to be erected in Liverpool, in 1857. The first one in London was opened to the public on April 12, 1859. There are now several hundreds in the metropolis.

drinking-horn, *s.* A drinking-vessel made of horn.

"Witlaf, a king of the Saxons,
Ere yet his last he breathed,
To the merry monks of Croyland
His *drinking-horn* bequeathed."
Longfellow: King Witlaf's Drinking Horn.

drinking-house, *s.* An ale-house, a public-house, a tavern.

* **drinking-money**, *s.* The same as DRINK-MONEY (q.v.).

* **drĭn'-kle**, * **dren-kle**, * **dryn-kel-yn**, *v.t.* & *i.* [A frequent. from *drink* (q.v.).]

1. *Trans.:* To drown, to deluge, to submerge.

"It ran doun on the mountayns, and *drenkled* the playn." *Langtoft*, p. 310.

2. *Intrans.:* To be drowned or submerged.

"Alle *drenkled* thorgh folie and faut of wisdom."
Langtoft, p. 241.

* **drĭnk'-lĕss**, * **drinke-les**, *a.* [Eng. *drink*; *-less.*] Deprived of or without drink.

"He nought forbiddeth that every creture
Be *drinkless* for alway."
Chaucer: Troilus & Cressida, ii. 718.

drĭp, * **dryp-pyn**, *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *drýpan* = to let drop; cogn. with O. S. *driopan*; Icel. *drjúpa* = to drip; Sw. *drypa*; Dan. *dryppe*, Dut. *druipen*; O. H. Ger. *triufan*; Ger. *triefen.* (*Skeat.*)] [DROP.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To fall in drops.

"Let what *drips* be his sauce."—*Walton: Angler* pt. i., ch. xiii.

2. To be so saturated with moisture that drops fall from it.

"The land from the southward of Chiloe to near Concepcion (lat. 37°), is hidden by one dense forest *dripping* with moisture."—*Darwin: Voyage Round the World* (1810), ch. xi., p. 245.

* **B.** *Transitive:*

1. To let fall in drops.

"Her flood of tears
Seem like the lofty barn of some rich swain,
Which from the thatch *drips* fast a shower of rain."
Swift.

2. To drop fat in roasting.

"[His] offered entrails shall his crime reproach,
And *drip* their fatness from the hazel branch."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic ii. 546, 547.

drĭp, * **drippe**, * **dryppe**, *s.* [A.S. *drypa.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The falling in drops; a dripping.

"On the ear
Drops the light *drip* of the suspended **oar**."
Byron: Childe Harold, iii. 86.

2. That which falls in drops; drippings.

"Water may be procured for necessary occasions from the heavens, by preserving the *drips* of the houses."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

II. *Arch.:* The projecting edge of a moulding or corona, channelled beneath.

¶ *Right of drip:*

Law: An easement in virtue of which a person has the right to allow the drip from his premises to fall on to the lands of another.

drip-joint, *s.*

Plumb.: A mode of uniting two sheets of metal in roofing where the joint is with the current, so as to form a water-conductor.

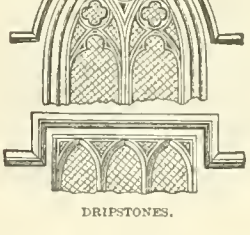
drip-pipe, *s.* A small copper pipe leading from the waste steam-pipe inside, to carry off the condensed steam and hot water which may be blown into the trap at the top.

drip-stick, *s.*

Stone-saw.: A wooden stick which forms a spout to lead water slowly from a barrel to the stone, so as to keep the kerf wet.

drip-stone, *s.*

1. A corona or projecting tablet or moulding over the heads of doorways, windows, arch-



DRIPSTONES.

ways, niches, &c. Called also a Label, Weather-moulding, Water-table, and Hood-moulding. (*Knight.*) The term Label is usually applied to a straight moulding. [LABEL.]

2. A porous stone for filtering.

drĭpped, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DRIP, *v.*]

drĭp'-pĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [DRIP, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of falling in drops; the sound of water falling in drops.

"How calm—how still! the only sound
The *dripping* of the oar suspended!"
Wordsworth: Remembrance of Collins.

2. The melted fat which drips or falls from meat while roasting.

"Shews all her secrets of housekeeping;
For candles how she trucks her *dripping*."
Swift.

dripping-pan, *s.* A pan for receiving the melted fat which drips or falls from meat while roasting.

"When the cook turns her back, throw smoaking coals into the *dripping-pan.*"—*Swift.*

dripping-vat, *s.* A tank beneath a boiler or hanging frame, to catch the overflow or drip, as that which receives the solution of indigo running from the boiler in indigo-factories.

***drip-ple,** *a.* [Etym. doubtful.] Weak.

***drit,** *s.* [Dirt.]

***drite, *dryte,** *v.i.* [A.S. *drītan;* Icel. *drīta;* Dut. *drijten.*] To ease oneself.

"To *drite: Cacare, egerere.*"—*Cathol. Anglicum.*

drive, *dreve, *drife, *dryve (pa. t. **drave,* **drof,* **droff, drove*), *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *drīfan;* cogn. with Dut. *drijven;* Goth. *dreiban;* Icel. *drīfa;* Sw. *drifva;* Dan. *drive;* O. H. Ger. *trīban;* M. H. Ger. *trīben;* Ger. *treiben.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) To impel, urge, or push forward by force.

"Back to the skies with shame he shall be *driven.*"
Pope: Homer's Iliad, viii. 13.

(2) To cause to enter any substance by force; to knock into anything.

"The nails in his head and fete that *driven* wer."
Cursor Mundi, 21,778.

(3) To force or urge forward by pressure.

"Shield urged on shield, and man *drove* man along."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, xvi. 261.

(4) To cause to move forward; to urge forward under guidance.

"There find a herd of heifers, wandering o'er
The neighbouring hill, and *drive* them to the shore."
Addison: Rape of Europa, 13, 14.

(5) To blow or hurry along violently.

"He gave them as the dust to his sword, and as *driven* stubble to his bow."—*Isaiah* xli. 2.

(6) To force or urge in different directions, to scatter.

"He stood and measured the earth: he beheld, and *drove* asunder the nations."—*Habakkuk* iii. 6.

(7) To expel by force from any place: followed by *from* or *out.*

"*Driven from* his native land to foreign grounds,
He with a generous rage resents his wounds."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic iii. 349, 350.

* (8) To chase, to hunt.

"To *drive* the deer with hound and horn
Earl Percy took his way." *Chevy Chase.*

* (9) To clear any place by forcing away what is in it.

"We come not with design of wasteful prey,
To *drive* the country, force the swains away."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid i. 744, 745.

(10) To impel or urge forward a horse or beast of burden: hence, to guide and manage the course of a carriage or other vehicle drawn by it.

(11) To convey a person on a carriage or other vehicle.

(12) To manage or regulate an engine.

* (13) To put off, to delay.

"I pray do not *drive* all till last day."—*Notice by Vicar of Hampsthwaite* (1689), in *Antiquary,* Nov., 1882, p. 191.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To force, to compel, to constrain.

"The Romans did not think that tyranny was thoroughly extinguished, till they had *driven* one of their consuls to depart the city."—*Hooker*

(2) To force in any direction.

"For the metre sake, some words in him sometime be *driven* awry."—*Ascham: Schoolmaster.*

(3) To distress, to straiten; to push into or place in a position of difficulty or danger.

"This kind of speech is in the manner of desperate men far *driven.*"—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

(4) To urge or impel by violence, as opposed to kindness.

"He taught the gospel rather than the law,
And forced himself to *drive,* but loved to draw."
Dryden: Character of a Good Parson, 30, 31.

(5) To impel or urge by passion.

"Lord Cottington knew too well how to lead him into a mistake, and then *drive* him into choler."—*Clarendon: Civil War.*

* (6) To press to a conclusion; to pursue or follow out to the end.

"The experiment of wood that shineth in the dark, we have diligently *driven* and pursued."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

(7) To negotiate, To manage; as, To *drive* a bargain.

"Your Pasimond a lawless bargain *drove,*
The parent could not sell the daughter's love"
Dryden: Cymon & Iphigenia, 298, 299.

(8) To carry on, to prosecute, to push.

"As a farmer cannot husband his ground so well if he sit at a great rent; so the merchant cannot *drive* his trade so well, if he sit at great usury."—*Bacon*

* (9) To pass, to consume, to spend.

"And thus they *drive* forth the day."
Gower, L 16

* (10) To reduce to a state or condition.

"Godes deore temple to *driuen* al to duste."
St. Juliana, p. 41

* (11) To purify by motion, to sift.

"My thrice *driven* bed of down."
Shakesp.: Othello, I. 3

II. *Technically:*

1. *Cricket:* To hit the ball forward in front of mid-wicket.

"Gettiug well hold of a ball, he *drove* it out of the ground for six."—*Standard,* Sept. 3, 1882.

2. *Shoot.:* To force game from a covert towards the guns.

3. *Min.:* To cut or dig horizontally; to make a drift in.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) To be impelled or urged forward with violence by any physical agent.

"Nor with the rising storm would vainly strive,
But left the helm, and let the vessel *drive.*"
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid vii. 831, 832.

(2) To rush and press with violence, to dash.

"Fierce Boreas *drove* against his flying sails,
And rent the sheets."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid i. 147, 148.

* (3) To press, to crowd, to throng.

"The bees *drive* out upon each other's backs,
T' imboss their hives in clusters."
Dryden: Don Sebastian, ii. 2.

* (4) To hurry along, to rush violently.

"The wolves scampered away, however, as hard as they could *drive.*"—*L'Estrange.*

(5) To ride or travel in a carriage or other vehicle.

"O'er the necks
Thou *drov'st* of warring angels disarrayed."
Milton: P. L., iii. 395, 396.

(6) To understand, or be skilled in the art of driving: as, He can *drive* well.

* (7) To take the property of another for rent due; to distrain.

"His landlord, who, he fears, hath sent,
His water-bailiff thus to *drive* for rent"
Cleaveland: Poems, p. 19.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To aim a blow, to strike with violence or fury.

"At Anxur's shield he *drove,* and at the blow
Both shield and arm to ground together go."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid x. 761, 762.

(2) To tend, to aim; to have as one's end or aim.

"We have done our work, and are come within view of the end that we have been *driving* at"—*Addison: On the War.*

II. *Technically*

Cricket:

1. To be skilled in driving a ball.

2. To drive or send a ball a long distance; applied to the bat: as, This bat *drives* well.

¶ (1) *To drive home:* To drive a nail, &c., into wood, quite up to the head.

(2) *To drive in:*

Mil.: To force to retreat on their supports; to drive back.

"The out-posts of the Cameronians were speedily *driven in.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiii.

(3) *To drive off:* To put off, to delay, to postpone.

(4) *To drive out:*

(*a*) *Ord. Lang.:* To expel.

(*b*) *Print.:* To space widely, to make a line of copy fill out the line, as when a mass of solid matter is divided into several takes, each being required to begin and end a line.

(5) *To drive a good bargain:* To make a good bargain for oneself.

(6) *To drive a hard bargain:* To be hard or harsh in making a bargain.

(7) *To let drive:* To aim a blow, to strike at furiously.

"Four rogues in buckram *let drive* at me."—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.,* ii. 4

drive, *s.* [Drive, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of driving.

2. A journey or airing in a carriage or vehicle.

"We had a dreary *drive,* in a dusky night, to St. Andrew's, where we arrived late."—*Boswell: Tour to the Hebrides.*

3. The distance over which one is driven.

4. A road or avenue on which carriages are driven.

5. A blow, a violent stroke. (*Slang.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Cricket:* A hit which drives the ball forward in front of mid-wicket.

"He also made the next hit, which was a straight *drive* off the same bowler for a couple."—*Daily Telegraph,* Aug. 11, 1882.

2. *Forging:* A matrix formed by a steel punch, die, or drift.

drive-bolt, *s.* A drift; a bolt for setting other bolts home, or depressing the heads below the general surface.

driv-el, *drevel, *dryv-el, *driv-le, *v.i. & t.* [A modification of Mid. Eng. *dravelen,* a frequent. form from **drabben* = to dirty, from Ir. *drab* = a spot, a stain. Cf. Platt-Deutsch *drabbeln* = to slaver. (*Skeat.*)]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To slaver; to allow the spittle to run or flow from the mouth, as a child, an idiot, or dotard.

"Forced to *drivel* like some paralytick, or a fool."—*Grew.*

2. To be weak or silly; to act as an idiot or dotard.

"So dull in youth, *so drivelling* in his age."
Byron: English Bards & Scotch Reviewers

* **B.** *Trans.:* To foul or cover with drivel or slaver.

"Which stirs his staring, beastly, *drivel'd* beard."
Drayton: Muses' Elysium, Nymphal 10.

driv-el, *drevell, *drivell, *s.* [Drivel, *v.*]

1. Slaver; spittle running or flowing from the mouth.

"And cleared the *drivell* from his beard."
Warner: Albions England, bk. iv., c. xx.

* 2. A driveller; an idiot, a dotard.

"Set this *drivel* out of dore,
That in thy traines such tales doth poure."
The Lover Describeth his whole State.

* 3. Silly, nonsensical talk, such as that of an idiot.

* 4. A servant, a drudge. [Droil.]

"To encourage the husband to use his wife as a vile *drenell.*"—*Udal: Corinth.,* ch. xi.

drivel-bib, *s.* A slavering-bib.

"Had Teufelsdröckh also a father and mother; did he, at one time, wear *drivel-bibs,* and live on spoon-meat?"—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus,* bk. i., ch. xi.

driv-el-ler, driv-el-er, *s.* [Eng. *drivel; -er.*] A slaverer, an idiot, a dotard, a fool.

"I have heard the arrantest *drivellers* commended for their shrewdness, even by men of tolerable judgment."—*Swift.*

driv-el-ling, driv-el-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Drivel, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act or habit of slavering.

"Without any *driveling* or spurging in any part of his body."—*Fox: Martyrs,* p. 749.

2. Silly, nonsensical talk or actions; drivel.

driven, (*pro.* **driv'n**), *pa. par., a., & s.* [Drive, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pa. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

Mach.: Any part of a machine moved directly by the driver; also called Follower (q.v.).

driven-well, *s.* A well formed of a tube driven into the ground until its perforated end reaches a stratum containing water. When the tube is driven to the desired depth, the outer tube is elevated sufficiently to expose the slots of the tube, which is secured to the barbed point. When the proper depth has been reached, a plunger is placed in the tube, which thus forms a pump-stock of limited bore.

Driven-well pump: A pump of proportions and construction adapted to occupy a tube which has been driven into the ground till its lower end has reached a watery stratum. (*Knight.*)

driv-er, *driv-ar, *dry-fer, *s.* [Eng. *driv(e); -er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who or that which drives; the per-

son or thing which applies force to urge or compel any person or thing forward.

"A drove of sheep, or an herd of oxen, may be managed by any noise or cry which their *driver* shall accustom them to."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 9

2. One who drives a carriage or other vehicle or an engine.

* 3. One who aims or strives at any certain object.

"A dangerous *driver* at sedition."—*Mountagu: Devoute Essays.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Blast.:* The copper bar by which the tamping is driven around the pricker on to the charge in a blast-hole; a tamping-iron.

2. *Cooper.:* A tool used by coopers in driving on the hoops of casks, its tooth resting on the hoop.

3. *Machinery:*

(1) The wheel of a locomotive to which the power is communicated. A pair of drivers are arranged on an axle, their cranks or wrist-pins being at an angle of 90°, so that one is always in an advantageous position for duty, relatively to the piston. Several pairs of drivers are coupled together by connecting-rods; a driving-wheel.

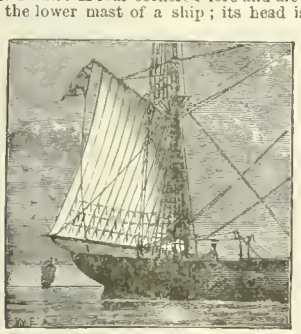
(2) In gearing, the main-wheel by which motion is imparted to a train of wheels. A master-wheel.

(3) A drift for enlarging a hole or giving it an angular shape not attainable by a drill. [DRIFT.]

(4) A stamp or punch, the salient tool which acts in conjunction with the bed, bottom, or bolster, through whose aperture the excised piece of plate is driven.

4. *Mill.:* The term is applied to that which communicates motion, as the cross-bar on the spindle by which motion is communicated to the runner of a grinding-mill. A peg, catch, tappet.

5. *Naut.:* A four-cornered fore-and-aft sail, on the lower mast of a ship; its head is extended by a gaff, and its foot by a boom or sheet; a spanker. A ring-tail is a sail added at the lee-leech of a driver.



DRIVER.

6. *Shipbuild.:* The foremost spur in the bulge-ways, the heel of which is fayed to the fore-side of the foremost poppet, and the sides placed to look fore and aft in a ship.

7. *Turning:* A bent piece of iron fixed in the centre-chuck, and projecting so as to meet the carrier or dog on the mandrel to which the work is attached.

8. *Weaving:* The piece of wood which impels the shuttle through the shed of the loom.

driver-ant, *s.*

Entom.: Anomma arcens, a species of ant, so called from its driving before it almost any animal which comes in its way. It is a native of Western Africa.

driver-boom, *s.*

Naut.: The boom to which the driver is hauled out.

driver-spanker, *s.*

Naut.: The same as DRIVER, II. 5.

driv-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DRIVE, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Impelling, urging, or pressing forward.

2. Driven or blown along; drifting.

"Scatter o'er the fields the *driving* snow."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, xix. 381.

II. *Mach.:* Communicating power or force: as, a *driving-shaft.*

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of impelling, urging, or pressing forward with force.

2. The act or art of guiding a carriage or other vehicle drawn by horses, &c.; the art of regulating and managing an engine.

"The *driving* is like the *driving* of Jehu the son of Nimshi."—2 *Kings* ix. 20.

* 3. Tendency, aim, drift.

"Did you mark the dainty *driving* of the last point?"—*Brewer: Lingua*, iii 7.

II. *Min.:* The cutting of drifts or horizontal passages through the rocks, &c.

driving-axle, *s.*

Mach.: The axle of a driving-wheel; the bearing portion rests in the driving-box. The weight of that portion of the engine is supported by a driving-spring upon the box.

driving-bolt, *s.* A wheelwright's tool used for driving in nave-boxes.

driving-box, *s.* The journal-box of a driving-axle.

driving-chisel, *s.* A chisel basiled on each face.

driving-gear, *s.* That portion of a machine which is especially concerned in the motion; as the parts from the cylinder to the wheels, inclusive, of a locomotive; the ground-wheel to the cutter-bar pitman, inclusive, of a harvester; the hand-crank and gearing of a winch or crab, &c.

driving-notes, *s.pl.*

Music: Syncopated notes: notes driven through the ensuing accent. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

driving-point, *s.*

Math.: The point at which power is communicated by the driver.

driving-rein, *s.*

Sadd.: A rein which is buckled or snapped to the bit-rings and passes back to the driver. Driving-reins are known in the Western States of America as lines.

driving-shaft, *s.* A shaft communicating motion from the motor to the machinery. Shafting transmits power, but the driving-shaft is more immediate to the power; the motor.

driving-springs, *s.pl.* The springs fixed upon the boxes of the driving-axle of a locomotive-engine, to support the weight and to deaden the shocks caused by irregularities in the rails.

driving-wheel, *s*

1. *Steam-eng.:* One of the large wheels of a locomotive to which the connecting-rods of the engine are attached. In the American practice the connecting-rod is usually coupled to a wrist on the driver. This may be coupled by outside connecting-rods to other wheels of the same size, so as to make drivers of the latter. In the English practice, with cylinders inside the frame, the connecting-rods are coupled to cranks on the axle of the driving wheels.

2. *Harvester:* The wheel which rests upon the ground, and whose tractional adherence thereto, as the frame is dragged along by the team, is the means of moving the gearing and giving motion to the cutter and reel. (*Knight.*)

driz-zle, *s.* [DRIZZLE, *v.*] Fine, small rain; mizzle, mist.

"Besides, why could you not for *drizzle* pray?"
Wolcot: P. Pindar, p. 160.

driz-zled (zld as zeld), *pa. par.* or *a.* [DRIZZLE, *v.*]

driz-zling, * **dryse-ling,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [DRIZZLE, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Falling in small, fine drops; misty.

2. Wet, rainy; marked by drizzling rain.

"Some dull *drizzling* day." *Cowper: Hope*, 371.

3. Wet with fine drops or spray; dripping.

"Black *drizzling* crags, that, beaten by the din
Vibrate." *Wordsworth: Descriptive Sketches.*

C. *As substantive:*

1. A drizzling rain; a drizzle.

* 2. Petty droppings.

"The draffysh declaracyons of my lorde Boner, with such other dirty *dryselings* of Antichrist."—*Bale: Yet a Course*, &c., fol. 97, b.

driz-zly, *a.* [Eng. *drizzl(e); -y.*] Shedding fine, small rain, snow, &c.; drizzling.

"Where nought but putrid streams and noisome fogs
For ever hung on *drizzly* Auster's beard."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 76.

* **droch'-lin,** * **drogh-ling,** *a.* [Gael. *droich* = a dwarf, and dim. suff. *-lin, -ling.*]

1. Puny, of small stature, feeble.

2. Wheezing and blowing.

"That *droghling*, coghing baillie body they ca' Macwhupple."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xlii.

drŏck, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A watercourse.

* **drŏf'-land,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *drof* = drive, and Eng. *land.*]

Feudal Law: The same as DRIFTLAND (q.v.).

drŏg (1), *s.* [DRAGGE.] A confection.

drŏg (2), **drogue, drougue,** *s.* [Perhaps from *drag.*] A buoy, or square piece of wood, attached to the end of a harpoon line to check the speed of the whale when running or sounding.

"The first mate was on the point of heaving his own line overboard with a *drougue* fastened to it."—*Kingston: South Sea Whaler* (1879), ch. iii., p. 79.

drŏg'-ĕr, drŏgh'-ĕr, *s.* [Fr. *droguer* = a boat for catching and drying herrings. Dut. *droog*, from *drogen, droogen* = to dry. (*Littre*, &c.)]

Naut.: A West India cargo-boat, employed in coasting, having long, light masts and lateen sails.

DROGER.

* **drŏg'e-stĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *drog* = drug; suff. *-ster.*] A druggist.

"John Spreul, apothecar, or *drogester*, at Glasgow."—*Law: Memorialls*, p. 200.

drŏg'-măn, drŏg'-ô-măn, *s.* [DRAGOMAN.]

drŏgs, *s.pl.* [DRUG.] Drugs, physic, medicine.

"A' the doctors' *arogs*." *A. Wilson: Poems*, p. 201.

* **drōg'-uĕr-y,** *s.* [Fr. *droguerie.*] Confections, physic, drugs.

"Nane of the *droguery* nor the roguery o' doctors fo' me."—*Sir A. Wylie*, iii. 285.

drŏich, *s.* [Gael.] A dwarf, a pigmy.

drŏich'-y, *a.* [Eng. *droich; -y.*] Dwarfish.

"There was Zaccheus, a man of a low stature, that is, a little *droichy* body."—*Presb. Eloq.*, p. 129.

* **drōil,** *s.* * **droile,** * **droyl,** [DROIL, *v.*]

1. A drone, a sluggard, a mope.

2. Labour, drudgery, toil.

"Would you would speak to him though, to take a little More pains, 'tis I do all the *droile*, the durtwork."
Shirley: Gentleman of Venice, i.

3. A slave, a servant.

"With fierie lookes, hee shall behold these deuil's *droiles*, doolefull creatures."—*Z. Boyd: Last Battell*, 177.

* **drōil**, *v.i.* [Dut. *druilen* = to mope about.] To drudge, to work sluggishly and slowly, to plod.

"How worldlings *droil* for trouble! That fond breast
That is possessed
Of earth without a cross, has earth without a rest."
Quarles: Emblems.

drōit, *s.* [Fr.]

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. Right, law, justice, equity, privilege.

2. A right, a due.

"The pilferings of the orchard and garden I confiscated as *droits*."—*Marryat: Frank Mildmay*, ch. i.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Comm.:* A duty, a custom.

2. *Old Law:* A writ of right; the highest of all real writs.

¶ *Droits of the Admiralty:* Certain perquisites formerly attached to the office of Lord High Admiral of England, but now paid direct into the Exchequer for the public benefit. Ships seized on the breaking out of hostilities are droits of the Admiralty, as also property captured from pirates, to be restored, if private property, to the rightful owners, on payment of one-eighth of the value as salvage.

drōit'-ū-răl, *a.* [Fr. *droiture*; Eng. adj. suff. *-al*.]

Law: Pertaining or relating to a right to property, as distinguished from possession.

drōitzsch'-kạ, *s.* [Russ. *drozhki.*] A Russian travelling-carriage. [DROSKY.]

drōll, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *drôle* = a boon companion, a pleasant wag; *droler* = to play the wag (*Cotgrave*); from Dut. *drollig* = burlesque, odd, from Dan. *trold*; Sw. *troll*; Icel. *troll* = a hobgoblin, "a famous word in Scandinavian story, which makes continual mention of the odd pranks played by them." (*Skeat.*)]

A. *As adj.:* Odd, merry, facetious, ludicrous, comical, laughable, queer, ridiculous. (Applied both to persons and things).

* **B.** *As substantive:*

1. A merry fellow, a jester, a buffoon; one whose business it is to raise mirth and laughter by ludicrous or comical pranks or tricks.

"The two *drolls* apprehending that news, were as glad as if they had been invited to a wedding."—*Comical History of Francion* (1655).

2. A puppet-show, a farce.

"To go to Smithfield to see the Jack puddings, *drolls*, and pick-pockets."—*Poor Robin* (1736).

* **droll-booth**, *s.* A travelling theatre: a place of exhibition for puppet-shows.

"A throng of searchers after truth
Were crowding at the alley's mouth,
Wherein the conventicle stood,
Like Smithfield *droll-booth*, built with wood."
Hudibras Redivivus, pt. v. (1706).

* **droll-house**, *s.* A droll-booth.

"Used for a theatre or *droll-house*, or for idle puppet-shows."—*Watts: Holiness of Times*, dis. 3.

* **drōll**, *v.i.* & *t.* [O. Fr. *droler* = to play the wag.] [DROLL, *a.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To play the wag or buffoon; to jest, to joke.

2. To trifle.

"He would scarce *droll* away the sum he offered."—*The Slighted Maid*, p. 7.

B. *Trans.:* To lead or influence by jest or drollery; to cajole, to trick, to cheat.

"Men that will not be reasoned into their senses, may yet be laughed or *drolled* into them."—*L'Estrange.*

* **drōll'-ẽr**, *s.* [Eng. *droll*; *-er.*] A droll, a jester, a buffoon.

"He is making an experiment by another sort of enemies, and sets the apes and *drollers* upon it."—*Glanvill: Sermons*, p. 193.

drōll'-ẽr-y, *s.* [Fr. *drôlerie.*]

1. Idle sportive jokes, buffoonery, jesting, comicality, fun, humour.

"They hang between heaven and hell, borrow the Christian's faith, and the atheist's *drollery* upon it."—*Government of the Tongue.*

* 2. A puppet.

"Our women the best linguists! they are parrots:
On this side the Alps they're nothing but mere *drolleries*."
Beaum. & Flet.: Wildgoose Chase i. 2

* 3. A puppet-show.

"A living *drollery*." *Shakesp.: Tempest*, iii. 3.

* 4. A lively or comical sketch, drawing, &c.

"And for thy walls, a pretty slight *drollery*, or the story of the Prodigal."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV*, ii. 1.

* **droll'-ĭe**, *a.* [Eng. *droll*; *-ic.*] Pertaining to a droll or puppet-show.

"Some other high princess or *drollic* story."—*Fielding: Jonathan Wild*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

* **drōll'-ĭng**, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [DROLL, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* Drollery, buffoonery, jesting.

"By their rude *drolling* and buffooning to expose to contempt all that which the wisest and best men in the world have always had the greatest veneration for."—*Hallywell: Moral Sermons*, p. 56.

* **drōll'-ĭng-lў**, *adv.* [Eng. *drolling*; *-ly.*] In a droll, jesting, or comical manner; drolly.

"And yet then there are very few are so modish as to waive the talk of religion, or to talk lightly and *drollingly* of it."—*Goodman: Winter Evening Conf.*, pt. i.

* **drōll'-ĭsh**, *a.* [Eng. *droll*; *-ish.*] Somewhat droll, ludicrous, or comical; funny.

"A jet to show itself in a *drollish* and witty kind of peevishness."—*Sterne: Tristram Shandy*, vol. ii., ch. xii.

* **drōll'-ĭst**, *s.* [Eng. *droll*; *-ist.*] A buffoon, a jester.

"These idle *drollists* have an utter antipathy to all braver and more generous kinds of knowledge."—*Glanvill. On Drollery & Atheism*, § 3.

drōl'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *droll(l)*; *-ly.*] In a droll, ludicrous, or comical manner; comically.

drŏ-mæ-or'-nĭs, *s.* [Gr. δρομαῖος (*dromaios*) = swift, and ὄρνις (*ornis*) = a bird.]

Palæont.: A genus of Struthionidæ, akin to the genus Dromaius (Emu). The remains on which it was founded were met with in the Post-Tertiary deposits of Australia.

drŏ-mā'-ĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. δρομαῖος (*dromaios*) = running at full speed, swift.]

Ornith.: A genus of Struthionidæ. *Dromaius Novæ Hollandiæ* is the Emu of New Holland. [EMU.]

drŏm-ạ-thĕr'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. δρόμος (*dromos*) = running, and θηριον (*thērion*) = a wild beast.]

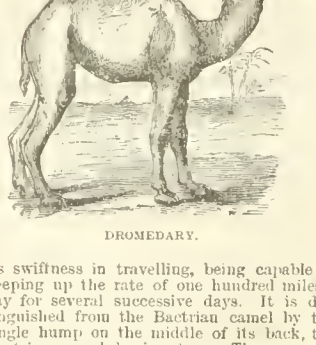
Palæont.: A small marsupial found in the American Trias, in North Carolina. Each ramus of the lower jaw contains ten small molars in a continuous series, one canine, and three conical incisors, the latter being divided by short intervals. (*Owen.*)

* **drŏm-ĕ-dār'-ĭ-ạn**, *s.* [Eng. *dromedary*; *-an.*] The rider or driver of a dromedary.

"Some dromedaries are to take part in the cavalcade, ridden by *dromedarians* in Egyptian costume."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 7, 1877.

drŏm'-ĕ-dạr-ў, * **drom-e-dar-ie**, *s.* [O. Fr. *dromedaire*; Fr. *dromadaire*, from Low. Lat. *dromedarius*, *dromadarius*, from Lat. *dromas* (gen. *dromadis*) = a dromedary: from Gr. δρομάς (*dromas*), gen. δρομάδος (*dromados*) = speedy, fast, running, from δραμεῖν (*dramein*) 2 aor. infin. of τρέχω (*trechō*) = to run; Sp., Port., & Ital. *dromedario.*]

Zool.: *Camelus dromedarius*, the Arabian camel—the *Ship of the Desert*: so called from



DROMEDARY.

its swiftness in travelling, being capable of keeping up the rate of one hundred miles a day for several successive days. It is distinguished from the Bactrian camel by the single hump on the middle of its back, the Bactrian camel having two. The name of Dromedary is frequently applied to all one-humped camels, but is correctly applicable only to the swift variety of the species which is employed for riding: the heavier-built, one-humped pack-camel not being properly included under the designation. [CAMEL, A. 1. 1.]

dromedary-battery, *s.* Artillery transported on the backs of dromedaries.

drō' mĭ-ạ, *s.* [Gr. δρόμος (*dromos*) = running.]

Zool.: The Sponge-crabs, a genus of Anomurous Decapods. They are natives of warm seas.

drŏm-ĭ-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *dromi(a)*; Lat. fem. adj. pl. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Anomurous Crustaceans, of which Dromia is the type.

* **drŏm'-ŏnd**, * **drom-ande**, * **drom-oun**, * **drom-ounde**, * **drowm-und**, * **drowm-ound**, *s.* [O. Fr. *dromond*, *dromon*; Icel. *drómundr*, from Lat. *dromo*, from Gr. δρόμων (*dromōn*) = a light sailing vessel, from δρομος (*dromos*) = a running: δραμεῖν (*dramein*), 2 aor. infin. of τρέχω (*trechō*) = to run.] Properly a light, swift-sailing vessel, but used for a vessel of any kind.

"That comen by schip other *dromouns*."
Alisaunder, 90.

drōne, * **drane**, *s.* [A.S. *drân*, cogn. with Dan. *drone*; Icel. *drjóni*; Sw. *drönare* = a drone, *drona* = to drone; M. H. Ger. *trene*; Gr. θρῶναξ (*thrōnax*).] [DRONE, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as **II. 2.**

"Right as *dranes* doth nought
But dryuketh up the huny"
Pierce Plowman's Crede (1446)

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A lazy, idle person who lives on the industry of others; a sluggard.

"To be luxurious *drones*, that only rob
The busy hive."
Thomson: Liberty, iv 852, 853.

(2) A droning, monotonous noise or sound: as of a bagpipe.

"The *drone* of a Lincolnshire bagpipe."—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, i. 2.

(3) The humming sound made by a bee.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Music:*

(1) The monotonous bass produced from the largest of the three pipes of bagpipes. As there are no governing holes in the drone, the sound it gives forth serves as a continuous bass to any melody; the pipe second in size is tuned to give out the fifth above the drone; and the smaller pipe, called the chanter, has ventages by which the melody is made. [BAGPIPES.] (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

(2) A name given to the three lower pipes of the bagpipe, which each emit only a single tone; usually two octaves of the key-note D, and the fifth A. They are distinguished from the chanter, which has the power of producing a melodious succession of notes. (*Grove.*)

(3) The chorus or burden of a song.

(4) The term has been transferred to continuous bass in a composition, usually of a pastoral kind. (*Grove.*) Also called Drone-bass.

2. *Entom.:* The male of the honey-bee, *Apis mellifica*, which makes no honey, its sole use being to fecundate the queen-bee. [BEE (1).]

drone-bass, *s.* [DRONE, *s.* II. 1 (4).]

drone-bee, *s.* [DRONE, *s.*, II. 2.]

drone-fly, *s.*

Entom.: A dipterous fly, *Eristalis tenax*, resembling the drone-bee.

drone-pipe, *s.*

1. The drone of a bagpipe. [DRONE, *s.* II. 1 (1)]: any instrument which emits a droning sound.

"Here while his canting *drone-pipe* scanned
The mystic figures of her hand
He tipples palmestry, and dines
On all her fortune-telling lines." *Cleveland.*

2. The droning of any insect.

"You fall at once into a lower key,
That's worse—the *drone*-pipe of an humble-bee."
Cowper: Conversation, 329, 330.

drōne, *v.i.* & *t.* [Sw. *dröna* = to bellow, to drone; Dan. *drône* = to rumble.] [DRONE, *s.*]

I. *Intransitive:*

1. To make a droning, monotonous, humming noise: as a bagpipe.

2. To live in idleness on the industry of others.

"Why was I not the twentieth by descent
From a long restive race of *droning* Kings?"
Dryden: Spanish Friar, ii. 2.

3. To read or speak in a droning, monotonous manner; to prose.

"Turn out their *droning* Senate."
Otway: Venice Preserved, ii. 3.

II. *Trans.:* To read or repeat in a droning, monotonous tone.

"And the reader *droned* from the pulpit,
Like the murmur of many bees,
The legend of good Saint Guthlac
And Saint Basil's homilies."
Longfellow: King Wilaf's Drinking Horn.

drŏn'-gō, *s.* [A native South African word.]

Ornith.: The name given by the Franco-Dutch naturalist and traveller Le Vaillant to Dicrurus, a genus of thrush-like, perching birds, belonging to the family Dicruridæ (q.v.). They are found in India and the neighbouring islands, and South Africa. They are not far removed from the Fly-catchers, differing in having only ten tail-feathers.

drongo-shrikes, *s. pl.*

Ornith.: The birds of the genus Dicrurus or the family Dicruridæ, the latter being by some ornithologists reduced to Dicrurinæ, a subfamily of Laniadæ (*Swainson*), or of Aupelidæ. (*Dallas.*)

drŏn'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DRONE, v.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or habit of reading or talking in a droning, monotonous manner; prosiness, monotonous language.

"Cant and *droning* supply the place of sense and reason in the language of men."—*Swift: Tale of a Tub.*

***drŏn'-ĭsh**, *a.* [Eng. *dron(e); -ish.*] Like a drone; idle, sluggish, lazy, slow.

"They would be apt to waxe . . . *dronish* and lazy."
—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 15.

***drŏn'-ĭsh-lĭ**, *adv.* [Eng. *dronish; -ly.*] In a dronish, lazy, or idle manner; idly, sluggishly; like a drone.

***drŏn'-ĭsh-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *dronish; -ness.*] The quality or state of being dronish; laziness, idleness, sluggishness.

"He must not be tame neither, nor sink into an enervated dulness, or flaccid *dronishness* of gesture."—*Essay on the Action for the Pulpit* (1753), p. 65.

***drŏn'-kĕ-lewe (ew** as **ū)**, ***dronk-lewe**, *a.* [DRUNKELEW.] Drunk, intoxicated, addicted to excessive drinking.

"Irous Cambises was eek *dronkelewe*."
Chaucer: C. T., 7,627.

***drŏn'-kĕ-lew-nĕsse (ew** as **ū)**, *s.* [Eng. *dronkelew; -ness.*] Drunkenness, drinking.

"They woueth hem to *dronkelewnesse*."—*Trevisa*, ii. 173.

***drŏn'-kĕn**, *a.* [DRUNK.]

***drŏn'-kĕn-esse**, *s.* [DRUNKENNESS.]

***drŏnke'-shĭp**, *s.* [DRUNKSHIP.]

***drŏn'-kle**, *v.t.* & *i.* [DRINKLE.]

1. *Trans.:* To drown, to overwhelm.

"In a water stampe he was *dronkled* deand."
Langtoft, p. 288.

2. *Intrans.:* To be drowned or overwhelmed.

"The proude kyng Pharaon *dronkeld*."
Langtoft, p. 289.

drŏn'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *dron(e); -y.*]

*1. Like a droue; sluggish, lazy, idle.

2. Of a droning character in sound.

droôk, *v.t.* [DROUK.]

droôk-ĕt, *a.* [DROUKIT.]

droôl, *v.i.* [A dialectal variant of *drivel* (q.v.).] To drivel, to slaver. (*Provincial and American.*)

"His mouth *drooling* with texts."—*T. Parker. Life*, p. 159.

droôp, ***droup-en**, ***drowp-yn**, ***drup-en**, *v.i. & t.* [Icel. *drúpa* = to droop, from the same root as *drop* (q.v.).]

A. *Intransitive:*

*1. To hide, to crouch.

"In this dale I *droupe* and dare."
Minot: Poems, p. 2.

2. To hang, to bend, or sink down.

"Inglorious *droops* the laurel, deaf to song,
And long a stranger to the hero's brow."
Thomson: Liberty, i. 171, 172.

3. To be dispirited or dejected; to lose heart or courage.

"'Nay, *droop* not yet!' the warrior said;
'Come, let me give thee ease and aid!'"
Scott: Lord of the Isles, v. 20.

4. To fail or sink: as, The spirits *droop.*

5. To languish, to decline.

"I *droop*, with struggling spent,
My thoughts are on my sorrows bent." *Sandys.*

6. To fail, to decline.

"My fortunes will ever after *droop*."—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew* (Induct. ii.).

*7. To come to an end or close.

"Then day *drooped*." *Tennyson: Princess*, ii. 446.

B. *Trans.:* To allow to sink or hang down.

"A withered vine
That *droops* his sapless branches to the ground."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., ii. 5.

¶ For the difference between to *droop* and to *flag*, see FLAG.

droop-rumpl't. That droops at the crupper.

"The sma' *droop-rumpl't* hunter cattle,
Might aiblins waur't thee for a brattle."
Burns: To His Auld Mare Maggie.

droôped, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DROOP.]

***droôp'-ĕr**, *s.* [Eng. *droop; -er.*] A spiritless, dull person.

"If he [the historian] be pleasant, he is noted for a tester; if he be grave, he is reckoned for a *drooper*."—*Holinshed: Ireland; Stanihurst to Sir H. Sidneie.*

droôp'-ĭng, ***droup-ing**, ***drowp-ing**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DROOP.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Hanging down.

2. *Bot.:* Inclining a little from the perpendicular, so that the apex is directed towards the horizon.

C. *As substantive:*

*1. The act of hiding or crouching.

"With *droupyng* on nightes"
Destruccion of Troy, 3,290.

2. The act or state of hanging or sinking down.

drooping-avens, *s.*

Bot.: *Geum rivale.*

drooping-tulip, *s.*

Bot.: *Fritillaria meleagris*, from the flower hanging downwards, and much resembling a tulip in form. (*Britten & Holland.*)

droôp'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *drooping; -ly.*] In a drooping, sinking, or languishing manner.

"The word of triumph fainted from his tongue;
That hand, so raised, how *droopingly* it hung!"
Byron: Lara, ii. 15.

drŏp, *s.* [A.S. *dropa* = a drop; *dreópian* = to drop; Icel. *dropi* = a drop; *dreypa* = to drop; Dut. *drop* = a drop; Sw. *droppe;* Dan. *draabe;* O. H. Ger. *tropfo;* Ger. *tropfe.* From the verb *to drip* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* A globule or small portion of any liquid in a spherical form; as much of a liquid as falls at once when there is not a continual stream.

"After dinner he rose, filled a goblet to the brim with wine, and, holding it up, asked whether he had spilt one *drop*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Anything resembling a drop, or hanging as a drop: as, a pendant of a chandelier, a hanging diamond ornament or ear-ring, &c. [II. 3 (5).]

(2) The smallest quantity of any liquor.

(3) A falling trap-door or hatch.

(4) A stage or platform on a gallows, contrived so as to fall from under the feet of persons who are to be hanged.

"Hear one story more, and then I will stop.
I dreamt Wood was told he should die by a *drop*,
So methought he resolved no liquor to taste.
For fear the first drop might as well be his last.
But dreams are like oracles; 'tis hard to explain 'em,
For it proved that he died of a *drop* at Kilmainham."
Swift: A Serious Poem upon William Wood (1735).

II. *Technically:*

1. *Coal-trade:* A machine for lowering loaded coal-cars from a high staith to the vessel, to avoid the breaking of the coal by dropping it from a height. It is a perpendicular lift in which the car is received in a movable and counterpoised cradle which is lowered and returned. A falling leaf is projected outward, to bring the waggon over the hatchway of the vessel.

2. *Mach.:* A swaging-hammer which drops between guides. [DROP-HAMMER.]

3. *Architecture:*

(1) An ornament depending from the triglyphs of the Doric order; gutta.

(2) A supplementary gas-tube to lower a gas-jet. [DROP-LIGHT.]

(3) A theatrical stage-curtain. [DROP-SCENE.]

(4) The depth of the hanger by which shafting is supported overhead.

(5) A prismatic pendant for a chandelier, to increase the brilliancy of the display by the refraction of the rays of light. It is made of a glass lump moulded in pinching tongs

4. *Navt.:* The depth of a sail amidships.

5. *Fort.:* That part of the ditch sunk deeper than the rest, at the sides of a caponniere or in front of an embrasure.

6. *Football:* The same as DROP-KICK (q.v.).

drop-ball, *s.*

Baseball: A ball so thrown by the pitcher as to be suddenly deflected downward when it comes within the batsman's reach.

drop-box, *s.*

Weaving: A shuttle-box used in figure-weaving looms in which each shuttle carries its own colour. The box is vertically adjustable by means of a pattern-chain or otherwise at the end of the shed, and, by automatic adjustment, the shuttle holding the required colour is brought opposite to the shed and so as to be struck by the picker.

***drop-falling**, ***drope-falling**, *s.* The falling of a drop of rain.

"He shal come doun as *drope-falling* droppende vp on erthe."—*Wycliffe: Ps.* lxxi. 6.

drop-flue, *a.* (See the compound.)

Drop-flue boiler: A boiler in which the caloric current descends by one or more steps or gradations, bringing it into contact with parts of the boiler in descending series; the object being to cause it to leave the boiler at the lower part, where the feed-water is introduced.

drop-hammer, *s.* A hammer in which the weight is raised by a strap or similar device, and then released so as to drop upon the object below, which rests upon the anvil. It is used in swaging, die-work, striking up sheet-metal, jewellery, &c. The hammer-strap is drawn upward by means of two pulleys, which are brought together so as to compress the strap between them. One of these, the driving-pulley, is fast upon its axle and turns in fixed bearings, while the other turns loosely upon an eccentrically journalled axis, arranged also in fixed bearings, but so as to be incapable of turning therein except as force is applied to it to effect that object. To one end of the latter shaft there is attached a horizontal arm, the outer end of which is connected to a hand-lever or treadle by a connecting-rod. By means of these appliances the eccentrically journalled shaft can be turned at will, so as to remove its roller from contact with the strap, and allow the hammer to fall through any length of space desired, within the limits of the machine. (*Knight.*)

drop-kick, *s.*

Football: A mode of kicking the ball by letting it drop from the hands, and kicking it as it begins to rebound from the ground.

drop light, *s.*

1. A means for placing the gas-burner at such elevation as may be convenient for reading or work, and supporting it in place without extraneous help.

2. A stand for a gas-burner and chimney, adapted to be placed on a table, and connecting by an elastic tube with the gas-pipe.

***drop meal**, **drop meale**, ***drope-mele**, *adv.* Drop by drop; by drops.

"In hire he heldeth nout one *dropemele*."—*Ancren Riwle*, p. 282.

drop-meter, *s.* An instrument for measuring out liquid drop by drop. Otherwise named a dropping-bottle, dropping-tube, burette, pipette.

drop-press, *s.* A form of power hammer, not uncommonly called a press, and used for swaging as well as for ordinary forging. [DROP-HAMMER, DEAD-STROKE HAMMER.]

*** drop-ripe,** *a.* So ripe as to be ready to drop off the tree.

"The fruit was now *drop-ripe*, we may say, and fell by a shake."—*Carlyle: Miscell.*, iv., 274.

drop-roller, *s.*

Print.: A roller dropping at intervals to draw in a sheet of paper to the press

drop-seed, *s.*

Bot.: A plant, *Muhlenbergia diffusa*, or American grass. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

drop-scene, *s.*

1 *Lit. & Theat.:* A permanent scene or curtain suspended on pulleys, which is let down to conceal the stage between the several pieces played, or the acts of any one piece; called also the Act-drop.

* 2. *Fig.:* Anything which acts as a screen.

"I wished, if possible, to take you behind the *drop-scene* of the senses."—*Tyndall: Fragments of Science*, vii. 129.

*** drop-serene,** *s.* A literal translation of the Latin *gutta serena*. [Gutta.] Otherwise called Amaurosis (q.v.)

"So thick a *drop-serene* hath quenched their orbs."
Milton: P. L., iii. 25.

drop-stone, *s.* Spar formed into the shape or form of drops.

drop-table, *s.* A machine for lowering or raising weights, as in the hatchways and cellar-ways of city warehouses. A machine for withdrawing carriage and locomotive wheels from their axles. (*Knight.*)

drop-tin, *s.* Fine tin.

drop-wort, *s*

Botany:

1. *Spiræa filipendula*, so named, according to Coles, from its employment in cases of strangury. (*Britten & Holland.*)

2. *Œnanthe fistulosa*, also called Water Drop-wort.

¶ (1) *Hemlock dropwort:*

Bot.: *Œnanthe crocata.*

(2) *Water dropwort:*

Bot.: *Œnanthe fistulosa.*

drŏp, * drop-pen, *v.t. & i.* [Drop, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) To let or cause to fall in drops or small globules, as a liquid; to distil.

"Herbes groweth theron that *droppeth* gom."—*Trevisa*, i. 101.

(2) To allow to fall in drops, or like a drop.

"When the stern eyes of heroes *dropped* a tear."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xi. 644.

(3) To allow to fall, to let fall.

"The Highlanders *dropped* their plaids."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

* (4) To allow drops to fall on; to stain or dirty with drops.

"*Droppe* nat thi brest withe sawse ne withe potage."
Babies Book, p. 30.

(5) To bedrop, to speckle, to variegate, or sprinkle with drops.

"Or sporting, with quick glance,
Show to the sun their waved coats, *dropped* with gold."
Milton: P. L., vii. 405, 406.

(6) To lower, to depress, to let down.

"Rob Roy *dropped* his point, and congratulated his adversary on having been the first man who ever drew blood from him."—*Scott: Rob Roy.* (Introd.)

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To let drop, to send out, to emit.

"But all was false and hollow; though his tongue
Dropped manna, and could make the worst appear
The better reason." *Milton: P. L.*, ii. 112-14.

(2) To utter, to direct.

"Son of man, set thy face toward the south, and *drop* thy word toward the south."—*Ezek.* xx. 46.

(3) To let go, to dismiss, to omit, to cease to use.

"[They] *dropped* all ceremony and all titles."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

(4) To give up, to cease or desist from.

"After having given this judgment in its favour, they suddenly *drop* the pursuit."—*Sharp: Surgery.*

(5) To give up intercourse or dealing with.

"She drilled him on to five-and-fifty, and will *drop* him in his old age."—*Addison.*

(6) To allow to vanish, cease, or come to an end.

"Opinions, like fashions, always descend from those of quality to the middle sort, and thence to the vulgar, where they are *dropped* and vanish."—*Swift.*

(7) To allow a person to alight from a carriage.

(8) To utter slightly or casually, not formally.

"It might perhaps have been thought that those words had *dropped* from his pen without any definite meaning."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

* (9) To insert indirectly or by way of digression.

"St. Paul's epistles contain nothing but points of Christian instruction, amongst which he seldom fails to *drop* in the great and distinguishing doctrines of our holy religion."—*Locke.*

(10) To write in an informal manner; as, To *drop* a line to a friend.

(11) To lose in gambling or betting. (*Slang.*)

(12) To bear a foal.

"Not having been born (I beg her pardon, *dropped*) in a racing stable."—*H. Kingsley: Ravenshoe*, ch. v.

II. *Football:* To win or score a goal by a drop-kick (q.v.).

"He had a splendid chance of *dropping* a goal."—*Field*, Jan. 23, 1882.

¶ *To drop anchor:*

Naut.: To anchor.

"Has *dropp'd* her *anchor* and her canvas furled."
Cowper: Charity, 443.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) To fall in drops or small portions, as a liquid.

"He loved the world that hated him; the tear
That *dropped* upon his Bible was sincere."
Cowper: Hope, 574, 575.

(2) To let drops fall, to drip.

"Beneath a rock he sighed alone,
And cold Lycæus wept from every *dropping* stone."
Dryden: Virgil; Ecl. x. 22, 23.

* (3) To weep.

"With an auspicious and a *dropping* eye."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 2.

* (4) To discharge itself in drops.

"The heavens also *dropped* at the presence of God."—*Psalm* lxviii. 8.

(5) To fall; to descend to the ground suddenly.

"Philosophers conjecture that you *dropped* from the moon, or one of the stars."—*Swift: Gulliver's Travels.*

(6) To fall from over-ripeness.

"So mayst thou live, till, like ripe fruit, thou *drop*
Into thy mother's lap."
Milton: P. L., xi. 535, 536.

(7) To collapse suddenly, to fall together.

"Down *dropt* the breeze, the sails *dropt* down."
Coleridge: Ancient Mariner, ii.

(8) To be lowered or depressed; to sink, to fall lower.

"I can here disarm thee with this stick,
And make thy weapon *drop*."
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 4.

(9) To fall, faint, or give in from fatigue.

"Not a few Highlanders *dropped*; and the clans grew impatient."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To fall suddenly in death; to be struck down by death, to die.

"Nothing, says Seneca, so soon reconciles us to the thoughts of our own death, as the prospect of one friend after another *dropping* round us."—*Digby to Pope.*

(2) To fall gently asleep.

"The mother beautiful was brought,
Then *dropt* the child asleep."
Longfellow: Two Locks of Hair.

(3) To fall away from or desert a cause.

(4) To be uttered, to fall gently.

"I grieve that, in your presence, from my tongue
Too much of frailty hath already *dropped*."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iii.

(5) To cease, to be dismissed.

"While question rose
And answer flowed, the fetters of reserve
Dropped from our minds."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

(6) To cease, to give over, to fall; as, The wind *dropped*.

(7) To come to an end, to be neglected or passed by, to cease; as, The conversation *dropped*.

"I heard of threats occasioned by my verses; I sent to acquaint them where I was to be found, and so it *dropped*."—*Pope.*

(8) To come or call unexpectedly, and without ceremony. (Followed by *in*.)

"He could never make any figure in company, but by giving disturbance at his entry; and therefore takes care to *drop in* when he thinks you are just seated."—*Spectator*, No. 448.

* (9) To fall short of a mark.

"Often it *drops* or overshoots by the disproportions of distance or application."—*Collier.*

* (10) To submerge, to plunge, to drown.

"In our own filth *drop* our clear judgments."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iii. 13.

II. *Naut.:* To be deep in extent; as, Her main topsail *drops* seventeen yards.

¶ (1) *To drop astern:*

Naut.: To move or pass towards the stern or back; to reduce speed, so as to allow another to pass ahead.

(2) *To drop down:*

Naut.: To sail down a river towards the sea.

(3) *To drop down on* or *upon a person:* To find fault with him, to reprove.

(4) *To drop in:* To make an unexpected or informal visit.

(5) *To drop in for:* To come in for or obtain unexpectedly.

(6) *To drop off:* To fall gently and gradually asleep. (*Colloquial.*)

"Every time I *dropped off* for a moment a new noise woke me."—*Mark Twain: A Tramp Abroad*, ch. xiii.

*** drŏp'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *drop*; *-less.*] So fine that there are no appreciable drops.

"Ye that now cool her fleece with *dropless* damp."
Coleridge: The Picture.

*** drŏp'-lĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *drop*, and dimin. suff. *-let.*] A little drop.

"Thou abhorr'dst in us our human griefs,
Scorned our brine's flow, and those our *droplets*, which
From niggard nature fall." *Shakesp.: Timon*, v. 4.

*** drŏp'-lĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *drop*, and dim. suff. *-ling.*] A little drop.

"It is a *dropling* of the Eternall Fount."
Sylvester: Quatrains of Pibrac, st. xiii.

drŏpped, drŏpt, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Drop, *v.*]

drŏp'-pĕr, *s* [Eng. *drop*; *-er.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that which drops.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Agric.:* One form of a reaping-machine in which the grain falls upon a slatted platform, which is dropped occasionally to deposit the gavel upon the ground. (Sieberling's pateut.) Simultaneously with the bringing into action of the dropper, a cut-off is brought down to arrest the falling grain till the platform is reinstated.

2. *Mining:* A divaricating vein, which leaves the main lode; or a lode which assumes a vertical direction.

drŏp'-pĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Drop, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Falling, sinking, descending.

"The *dropping* head first tumbled to the plain."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, xiv. 546.

2. Dripping, dropping water.

3. Desultory, not continuous, irregular: as a *dropping* fire of musketry.

4. The same as Droppy (q.v.).

"A misty May, and a *dropping* June,
Brings the bonny laud of Moray aboon."
Shaw: History of Moray, p. 151.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The act or state of falling in drops; a distilling.

(2) That which drops or falls in drops.

"Thrifty wench scrapes kitchen-stuff,
And barrelling the *droppings* and the snuff
Of wasting candles." *Donne.*

(3) The act of omitting, leaving off, or discontinuing.

"That change consisting chiefly in the *dropping* of the terminations."—*Skeat: Introd. to Chaucer* (ed. Bell).

* 2. *Fig.:* The last remains; the refuse, the dregs.

"Strain out the last dull *droppings* of your sense,
And rhyme with all the rage of impotence."
Pope: Essay on Criticism, 607, 608.

II. *Football:* The act of kicking the ball with drop-kicks.

"Some long *dropping* soon took place by the Swindon men."—*Field*, Jan. 23, 1882.

dropping-bottle, *s.*

Chem.: An instrument or apparatus for supplying very small quantities to test tubes, &c.

dropping-tube, *s.* A tube open at both ends, the lower aperture being quite small. The tube being charged with liquid, the finger is closed upon the upper end, and is then relaxed to such extent as to allow the liquid to exude in drops from the lower end. It

is a small velinche. The dropping-bottle, pipette, burette, and drop-meter have a similar purpose.

* **drŏp′-pĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *dropping; -ly.*] In drops, drop by drop.

drŏp′-pў, *a.* [Eng. *drop; -y.*] Applied to weather with occasional and seasonable showers.

drŏp′-sĭ-cal, *a.* [Eng. *dropsy;* -c connective, and Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. Suffering from dropsy; inclined to dropsy.

"The diet of nephritick and *dropsical* persons ought to be such as is opposite to, and subdueth, the alkalescent nature of the salts in the serum of the blood."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

2. Resembling, or of the nature of dropsy.

* II. *Fig.:* Inflated.

drŏp′-sĭ-cal-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *dropsical; -ness.*] The quality or state of being dropsical.

drŏp′-sied, *a.* [Eng. *dropsy; -ed.*]

I. *Lit. & Med.:* Suffering from or affected with dropsy.

* 2. *Fig.:* Inflated, unnaturally increased.

"Where great addition swells, and virtue none,
It is a *dropsied* honour: good alone
Is good without a name."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, ii. 3.

drŏp′-sў, * **drop-sie,** * **y-drop-i-sie,** *s.* [A shortened form for *ydropsie,* from O. Fr. *hydropisie,* from Lat *hydropisis,* from Gr. ὑδρώπισις (*hudrōpisis*), from ὕδρωψ (*hudrōps*), genit. ὕδρωπος (*hudrōpos*) = dropsy, a word formed from ὕδωρ (*hudōr*) = water, without any composition with ψ (*Liddell & Scott*).] [YDROPISIE.]

1. *Med.:* The accumulation of watery fluid in the areolar tissue or serous cavities. General dropsy is called Anasarca (q.v.). Other forms are Ascites (q.v.), Renal, Cardiac, Hepatic, and Dropsy from pressure of tumours on veins, or coagula in veins. When it occurs in a cavity, hydro is prefixed, as hydrocephalus, hydrothorax. There is also spurious dropsy, as in bursæ and hydrocele (q.v.).

2. *Bot.:* A disease in plants caused by an excess of water.

* **dropsy-dry,** * **dropsy-drie,** *a.* Thirsty through dropsy.

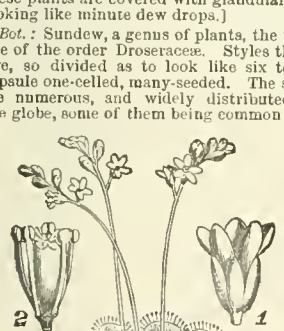
"Many *dropsy-drie* forbeare to drinke
Because they know their ill 'twould aggravate."
Davies: Microcosmos, p. 25.

drŏpt, *pret. & pa. par.* [DROP, *v.*]

drŏsch′-ka, *s.* [DROSKY.]

drŏs′-ĕr-a, *s.* [Gr. δροσερός (*droseros*) = dewy, from δρόσος (*drosos*) = dew. So named because these plants are covered with glandular hairs, looking like minute dew drops.]

Bot.: Sundew, a genus of plants, the typical one of the order Droseraceæ. Styles three to five, so divided as to look like six to ten; capsule one-celled, many-seeded. The species are numerous, and widely distributed over the globe, some of them being common to the



DROSERA.

1. Flower. 2. Stamens and Ovary.

United States and Europe. Over one hundred species have been described, but these vary, and many of the species may be reduced to mere varieties. Seven species are found within the United States. They are small perennial plants, some tufted, some branching, while the glands which cover the whole plant, but especially the leaves, exude drops of a viscid liquid which is fatal to small insects, whose feet become entangled in it. Darwin's observations, and also those of Mrs. Mary Treat, of Vineland, N. J., go far to show that these entrapped insects serve the plant as food, the leaves bending inward so as to confine the insect when caught. A digestive fluid is secreted by the plant, and the nutritious parts are absorbed. The dead body of the insect seems to yield nitrogenous nutriment to the plant. *D. rotundifolia* is used in Italy to make a liquor called rossoli. It is acrid, and has been applied to corns, bunions, and warts. Several foreign species of the genus are said to furnish a yellow pigment used in dyeing.

drŏs-ĕr-ā′-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *droser(a)* (q.v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: This natural order of plants includes several genera, one being the Drosera, above described, another the no less curious Dionæa, or Venus Flytrap, a very curious plant which is found only in North Carolina, in a limited area. It sends up flower stalks, three to four inches high, with the leaves forming a rosette around their base. These leaves have toothed edges and are two-lobed, instantly closing when a fly lights upon them, and imprisoning the unwary visitor. It does not escape again, and there is excellent reason to believe that it serves the plant for food, the Dionæa being classed with insectivorous plants.

drŏs′-kў, *s.* [Russ. *drojki,* a dimin. of *drogi* = a kind of carriage.] A Russian and Prussian

DROSKY.

four-wheeled vehicle in which the passengers ride astride a bench, their feet resting on bars near the ground. It has no top.

drŏ-sŏm′-ĕt-ĕr, *s.* [Gr. δρόσος (*drosos*) = dew, and μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.] An instrument for measuring the quantity of dew that collects on the surface of a body exposed to the open air during the night. Weidler's instrument was a bent balance, which marked in grains the additional weight acquired by a piece of glass (or a pan) of certain dimensions, owing to the globules of dew adhering thereto; on the other end of the balance was a protected weight. Another drosometer is substantially like a rain-gauge. Wells's drosometer was a tussock of wool weighed when dry, and again after the accession of dew.

drŏss, * **dros,** * **drosse,** *s.* [A.S. *dros,* from *dreósan* = to fall; Goth. *driusan*; cf. Dan. *droesem* = dregs; Ger. *drusen* = drugs, *druse* = ore decayed by the weather. (*Skeat.*)]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) In the same sense as II.

"Some scummed the *dross* that from the metal came,
Some stirred the molten ore with ladles great,
And every one did swink, and every one did sweat."
Spenser: F. Q., II. vii. 36.

* (2) Rust; incrustation upon metals.

"An emperor hid under a crust of *dross,* after cleansing, has appeared with all his titles fresh and beautiful."—*Addison.*

* (3) Refuse of corn.

"*Drosse* of corne. *Acus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* (4) Refuse or rubbish of any kind.

"*Drosse* or fylthe where of byt be. *Ruscum, ruscalum.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. *Fig.:* Anything utterly waste, useless, and worthless; refuse.

"Hope, sweet Hope, has set me free
And made all pleasures else mere *dross* to me."
Cowper: Hope, 536, 537.

II. *Metall.:* The scum, scoria, slag, or recrement resulting from the melting of metals combined with extraneous matter.

¶ For the difference between *dross* and *dregs,* see DREGS.

* **drŏs′-sell,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps connected with O. Eng *drecche* (q.v.).] A slut, a hussy

"Now dwells each *drossell* in her glasse
Whenas I was young, I wot . . .
A bulk or palle of water cleere,
Stoode us instede of glas."
Warner: Albions England, c. xlvii.

drŏss′-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *drossy; -ness.*]

1. *Lit.:* The quality or state of being drossy; feculence, foulness, impurity.

2. *Fig.:* Foulness, impurity.

"The furnace of affliction refines us from earthly *drossiness,* and softens us for the impression of God's stamp."—*Boyle.*

* **drŏss′-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *dross; -less.*] Free from dross, pure, clean.

drŏs′-sў, *a.* [Eng. *dross; -y.*]

I. *Lit.:* Full of or containing dross; impure.

"So doth the fire the *drossy* gold refine."
Davies: Immort. of the Soul.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Impure, foul, worthless.

"Many more of the same breed, that, I know, the *drossy* age dotes on."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet,* v. 2.

2. Gross in body; corpulent. (*Scotch.*)

* **drŏtch-ęl,** *s.* [DRETCHEL.] An idle wench, a sloven, a slut.

* **drot-en,** * **drot-yn,** *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful.] To stutter, to stammer.

"*Drotyn* yn speche. *Traulo.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **drot-er,** * **drot-are,** *s.* [Eng. *drot(en); -er.*] A stammerer, a stutterer.

"*Drotare. Traulus, trauta.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **drot-ing,** * **drot-ynge,** *s.* [DROTEN.] Stammering, stuttering.

"*Drotynge. Traulatus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **drot-ing-ly,** * **drot-yng-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *doting; -ly.*] In a stammering, stuttering manner.

"*Drotyngly. Traule.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

drŏ͡ud, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

I. A cod-fish.

"The fish are awful; half-a-guinea for a cod's head, and no bigger than the *drouds* the cadgers bring from Ayr, at a shilling and eighteen-pence a piece."—*Blackwood's Magazine* (June, 1820), p. 269.

2. A sort of wattled box for catching herrings.

3. A lazy, awkward person.

"Folk pitied her heavy handful of such a *droud.*"—*Galt: Annals of the Parish,* p. 336.

* **drŏ͡ugh,** *pret. of v.* [DRAW, *v.*]

drŏ͡ught (*gh* silent), * **droght,** * **droghte,** * **drogthe,** * **drougth,** * **drouth,** * **drughthe,** * **drugte,** *s.* [A.S. *drugadhe, drugodhe,* from *drugian* = to be dry, from *dryge* = dry.]

1. Dry weather; a want or absence of rain.

"To drawe a feld my donge
The while the *droghte* lasteth."
P. Plowman, 4,837.

2. Thirst; want of drink.

"One, whose *drought*
Yet scarce allayed, still eyes the current stream,
Whose liquid murmur heard new thirst excites."
Milton: P. L., vii. 66-8.

3. A scarcity, a dearth.

"A *drought* of Christian writers caused a dearth of all history."—*Fuller: Church History.*

† **drought-weed,** *s.*

Bot.: The Green Goosefoot of Nemnich, which Britten and Holland think may perhaps be *Chenopodium album.*

drŏ͡ught′-ĭ-ness (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *droughty; -ness.*] The quality or state of being droughty or dry, for want of rain or drink.

drŏ͡ught′-ў (*gh* silent), * **drow-thy,** *a.* [Eng. *drowth; -y.*]

1. Dry; without or wanting rain; parched

"Through all the *droughty* summer day
From out their substance issuing maintain."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

2. Dry, thirsty.

"So that I now began to think,
B'ing *drowthy,* on a little drink."
Hudibras Redivivus, pt. vii. 170.

drŏ͡uk, *v.t.* [A non-nasalized form of *drench* (q.v.).] To drench.

drŏ͡uk′-ĭt, *a.* [DROUK.] Drenched.

"Sair *droukit* was she, puir thing, sae I e'en put a glass of sherry in her water-gruel."—*Scott: Antiquary,* ch. ix.

* **drŏ͡um′-ў,** *a.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. *drovy.* Troubled, muddy.

* **drŏ͡uth,** *s.* [DROUGHT.]

* **drŏ͡uth′-ĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [DROUGHTINESS.]

drŏu'-thy, *a.* [DROUGHTY.] Scotch for droughty; thirsty.

drōve, *pret. of v.* [DRIVE, *v.*]

drōve, ***drof,** *s.* [A.S. *drâf*; from *drîfan* = to drive (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A herd or collection of cattle driven; also sometimes applied to a number of sheep, swine, &c., driven.

"And so commanded he the second, and the third, and all that followed the *droves*."—*Gen.* xxxii. 19.

(2) A road for driving cattle.

2. *Figuratively:*

*(1) Applied to any collection of animals.

"The sounds and seas, with all their finny *drove*,
Now to the moon in wavering morrice move."
Milton: Comus, 115, 116.

(2) A crowd, a mass, a herd of people.

"Doors, adorned with plated brass,
Where *droves*, as at a city gate, may pass."
C. Dryden: Juvenal, sat. vii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Agric.:* A narrow channel or drain used for the irrigation of land.

2. *Masonry:*

(1) A broad-edged chisel used by stonemasons.

(2) A mode of parallel tooling by perpendicular fluting on the face of hard stones.

drōve, *v.t.* [DROVE, *s.*, II. 2 (1).] To hew stones for building by means of a broad-pointed instrument. (*Scotch.*)

drōved, *a.* [Eng. *drov(e)*; *-ed.*]

Masonry: Tooled.

¶ (1) *Droved ashlar:*

Masonry: Chiselled or random-tooled ashlar, an inferior kind of hewn work used in building.

(2) *Droved and broached:*

Masonry: A term applied to work that has been first rough-hewn and then tooled clean.

(3) *Droved and striped:*

Masonry: A term applied to work that is first droved and then formed into shallow grooves or stripes, with a half or three-quarter-inch chisel, having the droved interstices prominent.

***drōv'-ęn,** *pa. par.* [DRIVE, *v.*]

drōv'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *drov(e)*; *-er.*]

1. One who drives cattle to market.

2. A cattle-dealer who buys cattle in one market to sell in another.

"Why, that's spoken like an honest *drover*: so they sell bullocks."—*Shakesp.: Much Adoabout Nothing*, ii. 2.

*3. A boat.

"And saw his *drove* drive along the stream."
Spenser: F. Q. III. viii. 22.

drōv'-ĭng (1), *s.* [DROVE (1), *v.*]

Masonry: The same as TOOLING (q.v.).

***drōv'-ĭng (2),** ***drov-inge,** *s.* [DROVE (2), *v.*] Trouble.

"In my *droving* Lauerd called I."
Early Eng. Psalter: Ps. xvii. 7.

***dro-vy,** ***dro-vi,** *a.* [A.S. *drof* = dirty; O.S. *dróbhi*; O. H. Ger. *truobi.*] Turbid, muddy, thick.

"He is like to an hors that sekith rather to drynke *drovy* water and trouble."—*Chaucer: Parson's Tale*, p. 333.

drŏw (1), *s.* [DROLL.] An imp, an elf, a goblin.

drŏw (2), *s.* Drizzle; mizzling rain; a cold mist.

"Out o' ane's warm bed at this time o' night, and a sort o' *drow* in the air besides."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxii.

***drŏwl,** *v.t.* [Probably connected with *drawl* (q.v.).] To utter mournfully.

"O sons and daughters of Jerusalem, *drowl* out an elegy for good King Josias."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, ii. 224. (*Davies.*)

drŏwn, ***droun,** ***drowne,** *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *druncnian* = to be drowned; from *druncen*, pa. par. of *drincan* = to drink (q.v.).]

A. *Intrans.:* To be suffocated in water or other liquid; to perish by drowning.

"Alle that deth moght dreghe *drowned* ther Inne."
Early Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness, 372.

B. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To suffocate in water; to deprive of life by submersion in water or other liquid.

2. To overwhelm with or in water; to flood.

"If flood waters were not in some measure controlled by weirs, even when *drowned*."—*Field*, Jan. 28, 1882.

3. To overflow, to deluge, to inundate.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To overcome, to overwhelm, to overpower.

"The moans of the sick were *drowned* by the blasphemy and ribaldry of their comrades."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. To put an end to; as, To *drown* care.

"And while their babes in sleep their sorrows *drown*,
Sad parents watch the remnants of their store."
Dryden. Annus Mirabilis, cclii.

3. To immerse, to plunge deeply, to sleep.

"Most men being in sensual pleasures *drowned*,
It seems their souls but in their senses are."
Davies: Immort. of the Soul.

***drŏwn'-ąġe,** *s.* [Eng. *drown*; *-age.*] The act of drowning; the state of being drowned; submersion.

"Any kind of *drownage* in the foul water of our so-called religious or other controversies."—*Carlyle: Life of Sterling*, pt. i., ch. i.

drŏwned, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DROWN.]

drowned-level, *s.*

Mining: A depressed level or drainage-gallery in a mine, which acts on the principle of an inverted siphon; a blind-level.

drŏwn'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *drown*; *-er.*]

1. One who or that which drowns.

"Idleness [is] enemy of virtue, the *drowner* of youth."—*Aschams: Toxophilus.*

2. (See extract.)

"A further discovery was made by Robert Wallan, the *drowner*, or person in charge of the water-meadows."—*Archæologia*, xxxiv. 259.

drŏwn'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [DROWN, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* The act of suffocating in water, &c.; the state of being drowned.

¶ When a person dies from drowning, the breathing and the heart's action cease entirely; the eyelids are generally half closed, the pupils dilated; the tongue approaches to the under edge of the lips, which are covered with a frothy mucus, as are the nostrils. Finally coldness and pallor of the surface increase. When one in whom the vital spark may possibly not yet have fled, is taken out of the water, two objects should be aimed at—viz., first to restore breathing, and, second, to promote warmth and circulation. On the method now generally employed, alike in the United States and the countries of Europe, the patient is laid on the floor or the ground, with the face downwards and one of the arms under the forehead. The mouth must then be wiped and cleansed. To excite breathing, the patient should for a brief period be turned on the side, the head being supported. The nostrils should then be excited with snuff, hartshorn, and smelling-salts, or the throat tickled with a feather. If no success follow, imitate breathing by turning the body very gently on the side and a little beyond, and then briskly on the face, taking but four or five seconds for the process. Dry the hands and feet, clothe the body with dry vestments, and enwrap it in blankets. Dr. Silvester's method is to draw forward the patient's tongue till it projects beyond the lips, remove the braces, stand at the patient's head, grasp the arms just above the elbows, draw them gently and steadily upwards above the head, keep them stretched upwards for two seconds, then press them against the sides of the chest. Let no hot bath be used unless under medical direction. If breathing be restored, rub the limbs upwards, using handkerchiefs, flannels, &c. Apply hot flannels, bottles or bladders of hot water, heated bricks, &c., to the pit of the stomach, the armpits, between the thighs, the soles of the feet, &c. Persevere in this treatment for some hours. If the patient be restored, place him in a warm bed, let plenty of fresh air into the room, and encourage sleep.

2. *Fig.:* The act of overwhelming or overpowering.

drowning-bridge, *s.* A sluice-gate for overflowing meadows.

drŏwse, ***drŏwze,** *s.* [DROWSE, *v.*] A slight or light sleep or slumber; a nap.

"Many a voice along the street,
And heel against the pavement echoing, burst
Their *drowse*."
Tennyson: Geraint & Enid, 1,119-21.

¶ For the difference between *drowse* and *sleep*, see SLEEP.

drŏwze, ***drŏwze,** *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *drusian*, *drûsan*; cf. *drósan* = to fall, to mourn.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To be or look heavy, dull, or drowsy.

"They rather *drowsed*, and hung their eyelids down,
Slept in his face, and rendered such aspect
As cloudy men use to their adversaries."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., iii. 1.

2. To slumber, to sleep.

"Spangled with eyes more numerous than those
Of Argus, and more wakeful than to *drowse*."
Milton: P. L., xi. 132.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To make drowsy, heavy, or sleepy.

"There gentle sleep
First found me, and with soft oppression seized
My *drowsed* senses."
Milton: P. L., viii. 257-59.

2. To make heavy or dull.

"And would you learn the spells that *drowse* my soul,
Work without hope draws nectar in a sieve,
And hope without an object cannot live."
Coleridge: Work without Hope.

***drŏwş'-ĭ-hĕd,** ***drows-y-hed,** *s.* [Eng. *drowsy*, and suff. *-hed* = *hood.*] A tendency to sleep; drowsiness.

"The royal virgin shook off *drowsihed*:
And rising forth out of her baser boure,
Looked for her knight."
Spenser: F. Q., I. iii. 7.

drŏwş'-ĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *drowsy*; *-ly.*]

1. In a drowsy or sleepy manner; like one heavy with sleep.

"What, thou speak'st *drowsily*?
Poor knave, I blame thee not; thou art o'erwatched."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iv. 3.

2. Sluggishly, lazily, without spirit or energy.

"Slothfully and *drowsily* sit down."—*Raleigh.*

drŏw'-şĭ-nĕss, ***drow-si-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *drowsy*; *-ness.*]

1. A tendency to sleep; heaviness with sleep; sleepiness.

"In deep of night, when *drowsiness*
Hath locked up mortal sense."
Milton: Arcades, 61, 62.

2. Idleness, sluggishness, laziness, want of spirit or energy.

"It falleth out well, to shake off your *drowsiness*"
—*Bacon: Holy War.*

drŏw'-şў, drŏw'-zy, *a.* [Eng. *drowse*; *-y.*]

1. Inclined to sleep, heavy with sleep, sleepy.

"'I will hear your song sublime
Some other time,'
Says the *drowsy* monarch, yawning."
Longfellow: Musician's Tale.

2. Disposing to sleep or drowsiness.

"And the third hour of *drowsy* morning name."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. (Chorus).

3. Dull, sluggish, lethargic, stupid.

"If he is of a quiet disposition, he is in danger of sinking into a servile, sensual, *drowsy* parasite."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

***drowsy-evil,** *s.* Lethargy.

"They that have the disease called Lethargus, or the *drowsy-evil*."—*Touchstone of Complexions*, p. 126.

***drowsy-flighted,** *a.* Bringing drowsiness or sleep.

"The *drowsy-flighted* steeds
That draw the litter of close-curtained sleep."
Milton: Comus, 553, 554.

***drowsy-head,** *s.* A drowsy-headed person; one that is dull and sluggish.

drowsy-headed, *a.* Sleepy, dull, sluggish, lethargic.

"Solomon . . . so elegantly characterizeth the *drowsy-headed* sluggards that no character in Theophrastus is more graphically described."—*Fotherby: Atheomastix.*

***drŏỳ,** *v.i.* [DROIL.] To labour.

"He which can in office drudge and *droy*."
Gascoigne: Steele Glasse, p. 68.

***drŏỳle,** *v.i.* [DROIL.]

drŭb, *v.t.* [A corrupt. of Mid. Eng. *dreben* = to beat; A.S. *drepan* = to hit, to slay, *drepe*, *drype* = a blow; Icel. *drepa* = to kill, to slay; Sw. *drabba* = to hit, *dräpa* = to kill; Dan. *drabe* = to kill; Ger. *treffen* = to hit.] To hit, beat, or thrash with a stick; to cudgel; to belabour.

"He that is valiant, and dares fight,
Though *drubbed*, can lose no honour by't."
Butler: Hudibras, I. iii.

drŭb, *s.* [DRUB, *v.*] A knock or blow with a stick; a cudgelling, a thrashing, a thump, a drubbing.

"The blows and *drubs* I have received
Have bruised my body."
Butler: Hudibras, I. iii.

drŭbbed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DRUB, *v.*]

drŭb'-bĕr, *s.* [Eng. *drub*, v. ; *-er.*] One who drubs or beats. (*Prior: The Mice.*)

drŭb'-bĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, *& s.* [DRUB, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj. :* (See the verb).

C. *As subst. :* The act of being thrashed, or thrashing with a stick ; a cudgelling, a beating.

"Callsh, being a passionate man, gave Alcheic one day a sound *drubbing*."—*Hume : A Dialogue.*

drŭb'-lĕn, * **drub-blyn,** *v.t.* [DRUBLY.]

1. To make muddy, thick, dirty, or turbid.

"*Drubblyn* or torblyn watur, or other lycoure. *Turbo*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. To disturb.

"So sal paynes and sorowe *drobyl* thaire thoght."—*Hampole.*

* **drŭb'-lĭ-nĕss,** * **drub ly-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *drubly ; -ness.*] Muddiness, turbidness.

"*Drublynesse. Turbulencia, feculencia.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **drŭb'-lў,** * **drob-ly,** *a.* [Prob. a variant of *trouble* (q.v.).] Muddy, dirty, turbid.

"*Drobly* or *Drubly.=1 Turbulentus turbidus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

drŭck-ĕn, *a.* [DRUNKEN.] Drunken.

"And past the birks and meikle stane,
Whare *drucken* Charlie brake 's neck-bane."
Burns : Tam O'Shanter.

drŭdge, *v.i.* [Ir. *drugaire* = a drudger, a drudge.] To perform menial work ; to labour in mean offices ; to work hard, with little reward or return.

"But I am bankrupt now ; and doomed henceforth
To *drudge*, in descant dry, on others' lays."
Cowper : To William Hayley, Esq.

drŭdge, *s.* [DRUDGE, *v.*] One employed in menial work ; one who toils hard in mean offices with little reward or return ; a slave or serf, a menial.

"With averted eyes th' omniscient Judge
Scorns the base hireling and the slavish *drudge*."
Cowper : Truth, 227, 228.

¶ For the difference between *drudge* and *servant*, see SERVANT.

drŭdg'-ĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *drudg(e) ; -er.*] A labourer in menial or mean offices ; a slave, a drudge.

‡ **drŭdg'-ĕr** (2), *s.* [DREDGER.] A dredging-box.

* **drŭdg'-ĕr** (3), *s.* [Fr. *dragcoir.*] A box for bonbons or comfits.

"I did carry home a silver *drudger* for my cupboard of plate."—*Pepys : Diary*, Feb. 2, 1663-6.

drŭdg'-ĕr-ў, *s.* [Eng. *drudger ; -y.*] Mean servile work ; hard and ignoble labour.

"He declined no *drudgery* in the common cause, provided only that it were such *drudgery* as did not misbecome an honest man."—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.* ch. xiv.

¶ For the difference between *drudgery* and *work*, see WORK.

† **drŭdg'-ĭ-cal,** *a.* [Eng. *drudg(e) ; -ical.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a drudge.

"The Drudges, gathering round them whosoever is *Drudgical*, belie Christian or Infidel Pagan."—*Carlyle : Sartor Resartus*, bk. iii., ch. x.

drŭdg'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, *& s.* [DRUDGE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj. :* (See the verb).

C. *As subst. :* The same as DRUDGERY (q.v.).

drudging-box, *s.* [See DREDGING-BOX.]

* **drŭdg'-ĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *drudging : -ly.*] In a laborious, toiling manner ; laboriously, toilsomely.

* **drû'-ĕr-ĭc,** * **dru-er-y,** * **dru-rie,** * **dru-ry,** * **dru-rye,** * **drew-er-y,** * **dry-wer-y,** * **drew-ry,** *s.* [O. Fr. *druerie* ; Prov. *druderia* ; Ital. *druderia* ; O. H. Ger. *trût, drût* = a friend, a companion, a partner.]

1. Courtesy, gallantry, courtship.

"Wymmen ne kepte of no knyghte as in *druery*."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 191.

2. A mistress, a sweetheart.

3. Anything valuable or highly prized.

"Thenne dressed he his *drurye* double hym aboute."
Gawaine, 2,033.

drŭg (1), * **drogge,** * **drugge,** *s.* [O. Fr. *drogue ;* Ital., Sp., & Port. *droga* ; prob. from Dut. *droog* = dry, from dried vegetables, roots, &c., being used as drugs.]

1. *Lit. :* Any substance, mineral, vegetable, or animal, used as an ingredient in physic, or in the preparation and composition of medicines ; a medicinal simple.

"Replete with physic, *drugs*, and spicery."—*Pennant : London*, p. 576.

II. *Figuratively :*

1. A poison, a potion.

"Mortal *drugs* I have ; but Mantua's law
Is death to any he that utters them."
Shakesp. : Romeo & Juliet, v. 1.

2. Anything acting as a drug.

"The daily *drug* which turned
My sickening memory."
Byron : Childe Harold, iv. 76.

3. Anything of little or no value or worth ; anything for which there is no sale or demand in the market.

"Virtue shall a *drug* become :
An empty name
Was all her fame,
But now she shall be dumb."
Dryden : Albion & Albanus, iii. 1.

* **drug-damned,** *a.* Accursed for the use of poison.

"That *drug-damned* Italy hath out-craftied him."
Shakesp. : Cymbeline, iii. 4.

* **drug-lecture,** *s.* A discourse on the virtues of his remedies delivered in the street by a mountebank or travelling quack, before attempting to sell them.

"Whilst he,
With his strained action, and his *dole of faces*,
To his *drug-lecture* draws your itching ears."
Ben Jonson : Volpone, ii. 3.

drug-mill, *s.* A mill for grinding medicines ; varying in size and construction according to the kind of drug and the resources of the establishment. The Chilian mill is used for some purposes ; in the more usual form it has a rotating cone in a serrated case, like a coffee-mill, or adjacent disks, like a paint-mill. [GRINDING-MILL.]

drug-saw, *s.* A saw for cross-cutting timber ; a cross-cut saw.

"Taken from him all their other loomes within the house, as axes, eitch, *drug-saw*, bow-saw, and others valued to forty lib."—*Acct. Depredations on the Clan Campbell*, p. 52, 53.

drug-sifter, *s.* A perforated tray or sieve either reciprocating or rotatory, inclosed in a casing, and having a drawer beneath for receiving the powder. It is usually operated by a crank.

* **drŭg** (2), *s.* [DRUDGE, *s.*] A drudge, a slave.

"To such as may the passive *drugs* of it
Freely command."
Shakesp. : Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

drŭg, *v.t. & i.* [DRUG, *s.*]

A. *Transitive :*

I. *Literally :*

1. To administer drugs or medicines to in excess.

2. To mix with drugs ; to introduce a narcotic or anæsthetic drug into, generally for the purpose of rendering the person taking the mixture or composition insensible.

"I have *drugged* their possets."
Shakesp. : Macbeth, ii. 2.

3. To render insensible by administering a narcotic or anæsthetic drug to ; to stupefy.

"Then I could rest as still as those
Whom he has *drugged* to sure repose."
Fenton : Knight of the Sable Shield.

† **II.** *Figuratively :*

1. To deaden, to stupefy.

"*Drug* thy memories lest thou learn it."
Tennyson : Locksley Hall, 77.

2. To surfeit, to disgust.

"With pleasure *drugged*, he almost longed for woe,
And e'en for change of scene would seek the shades below."
Byron : Childe Harold, i. 6.

3. To mix with anything deleterious.

"May life's unblessed cup for him
Be *drugged* with treacheries to the brim."
Moore : Fire Worshippers.

† **B.** *Intrans. :* To administer, prescribe, or make up drugs or medicines.

* **drŭgge,** *v.t.* [A.S. *dragan.*] [DRAW, *v.*] To draw, to drag.

"To *drugge* and drawe what so meu wolde devyse."
Chaucer : C. T., 147.

drŭgged, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DRUG, *v.*]

* **drŭg'-gĕr,** *s.* [Eug. *drug ; -er.*] A druggist.

"Fraternities and companies, I approve of, as merchants' houses, colleges of *druggers*, physicians, musicians, &c."—*Burton : Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 63.

* **drŭg'-gĕr-man,** *s.* [DRAGOMAN.] An interpreter.

drŭg'-gĕt, *s.* [O. Fr. *drogvet*, a dimin. from O. Fr. *drogue* = (1) a drug, (2) trash, rubbish ; Sp. *droguete ;* Ital. *drogheita.*]

Fabric : A coarse woollen fabric, felted or woven, self-coloured or printed on one side ; used to protect carpets.

"In *druggets* dress, of thirteen pence a yard."
Swift.

drŭg'-gĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, *& s.* [DRUG, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj. :* (See the verb).

C. *As subst. :* The act of mixing with drugs, or of administering drugs or narcotics to ; a stupefying or deadening.

drŭg'-gĭst, *s.* [Eng. *drug ; -ist.*] One whose business it is to deal in drugs. The business is now generally combined with that of the apothecary, who compounds and prepares drugs.

* **drŭg'-stĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *drug ;* auff. *-ster.*] A dealer in drugs ; a druggist.

"The physician of the soul after the *drugster* of the body."—*South : Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 4.

drû'-ĭd, * **dru-yd,** *s.* [Lat. *druides* (s. pl.), a Latinised form of Irish *druoi, druidh* = a magician, an augur ; Gael. *druoi, draoidh, druidh* = a magician, a sorcerer ; Wel. *derwyld* = a druid (*Skeat*). There is no authority for connecting it with Ir. & Gael. *darach, darag* ; Wel. *derw* = an oak ; or Gr. δρῦς (*drus*).]

1. A priest of the ancient Britons and Gauls. The religion of the Druids is supposed by some to have been similar to that of the Brahmins of India, the Magi of Persia, and the Chaldæans of Syria. They worshipped in groves, and offered human sacrifices. The education of the young was entirely in the hands of the Druids, and they exercised complete control over the minds of lay people. They also acted as judges. The Chief Druid was elected from the body of priests, and held his office for life. They are believed to have had some knowledge of philosophy, geometry, &c. The oak was looked upon as a sacred tree, and mistletoe, when found growing on it, was an object of veneration.

2. A poet, a bard. (*Collins.*)

3. A member of a society or order instituted in London about 1780, for the mutual benefit of the members. The branches or lodges are called Groves.

drû'-ĭd-ĕss, *s.* [Eng. *druid ; -ess.*] A female druid.

"Like ancient British *Druidess*."
Scott : The Bridal of Triermain, iii. 35.

drû-ĭd'-ĭc, drû-ĭd'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *druid ; -ic ; -ical.*] Of or pertaining to the Druids or their worship.

"Any *druidical* anecdotes that I can meet with I will be sure to send you when I return to Cambridge."—*Gray : Letter to Mason.*

druidical circles, *s.pl.* A name given to circles, either single or concentric, composed of huge upright stones, formally supposed to be the remains of druidical temples. There is, however, no evidence to suppose such a belief. The most celebrated druidical circle is that at Stonehenge, in Wiltshire. [CYCLOLITH.]

* **drû'-ĭd-ĭsh,** * **dru-id-ysh,** *a.* [Eng. *druid ; -ish.*] Pertaining to or resembling druids ; druidical.

"In all places where the *druidysh* religion was frequented."—*Holinshed : Descr. of Britain*, ch. iv.

drû'-ĭd-ĭzm, *s.* [Eng. *druid ; -ism.*] The system of religion and instruction taught by the druids ; the doctrines, rites, and ceremonies of the druids. [DRUID.]

"The great and capital objects of their worship were taken from *druidism*."—*Burke : Abridg. of Eng. Hist.* ii. 1.

drŭm (1), * **drumme,** *s.* [Prob. an onomatopœic word ; cf. Dan. *drum* = a booming sound, *drumme* = to boom ; *trumme* = a drum ; Dut. *trom, trommel* = a drum ; Ger. *trommel* ; Eng. *drone*, v., *thrum*, v.]

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. *Literally :*

(1) In the same sense as **II. 1.**

"A *drum*, a drum ;
Macbeth doth come."
Shakesp. : Macbeth, i. 3.

* (2) A drummer.

"I was brought from prison into the town of Xeres by two *drums* and a hundred shot."—*Peake : Three to One* (1625).

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A rout; an evening party at which card-playing was carried on. Specially noisy drums were humorously called Drum-majors.

(2) A tea before dinner; a kettle-drum. [Kettle-Drum.]

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mus.:* A musical instrument formed by stretching parchment over the heads of a cylinder of wood or over a bowl-shaped metallic vessel. The skin of the ass is a very superior article for the purpose. There are three kinds of drums: (1) the long drum or bass drum with two heads, held laterally and played on both ends with stuffed-knob drumsticks. (2) The side-drum, having two heads, the upper one only being played upon by two sticks of wood; the lower head has occasionally strings of cat-gut stretched across its surface, and then it is called a snare drum. (3) The kettledrum (q.v.), always employed in pairs. Of these (1) is the ordinary drum used by an infantry or marching band. It is employed mainly to mark the time, and also to increase the *fortes*. The big drum, or *grosse caisse*, of the modern orchestra, is a modification of the ordinary drum, with the diameter greatly increased, and the length of the cylinder lessened. It is struck on one side only. (2) Is the side drum of the fife and drum bands. It is occasionally

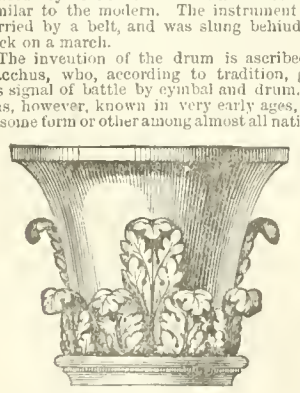
KETTLEDRUMS.

employed in the orchestra for special effects. (3) Are either the small kettledrums of the cavalry band, played on horseback; or the proper orchestral drums, larger in size, but similar in construction. They are generally tuned to the tonic and dominant of the composition in which they are used, but this rule is not without exceptions.

The tambourine is a species of drum, consisting of a single skin on a frame or vessel open at bottom. The heads are tightened by cords and braces, or by rods and screws.

The drum was a martial instrument among the ancient Egyptians, as the sculptures of Thebes testify. Their long drum was like the Indian tam-tam, and was beaten by the hand. It was about eighteen inches long, had a case of wood or metal, and heads of prepared skin, resembling parchment. These were braced by cords in a manner somewhat similar to the modern. The instrument was carried by a belt, and was slung behind the back on a march.

The invention of the drum is ascribed to Bacchus, who, according to tradition, gave his signal of battle by cymbal and drum. It was, however, known in very early ages, and in some form or other among almost all nations.



DRUM OF CORINTHIAN CAPITAL PARTLY STRIPPED OF ITS FOLIAGE.

2. *Arch.:* The bell-formed part of the Corinthian and Composite capitals.

3. *Anat.:* The tympanum or barrel of the ear; the hollow part of the ear behind the membrane of the tympanum or membrane which closes the external passage of the ear, and receives the vibration of the air.

4. *Comm.:* A small cylindrical box for holding fruit. A keg with straight sides.

5. *Mach.:* A cylinder over which a belt or band passes. When the cylinder bears a load, it becomes a roller. A roller frequently has gudgeons to allow it to be dragged, as the agricultural and garden rollers. Such a roller (having gudgeons or axle), by the diminishing of its length sufficiently, becomes a wheel. A narrow drum (belt-bearing cylinder) becomes a sheave, pulley, or rigger. The barrel of a crane, windlass, winch, or capstan on which the rope or chain winds. The cylinder on which wire winds, and whose rotation pulls it through the draw-plate. The grinding-cylinder or cone of some mills, as the coffee or the plantation mill, &c. The cylindrical part of a thrashing machine, upon which are fixed the pieces of wood that beat out the grain.

"The sheaves were carried between an indented *drum*, and a number of rollers of the same description ranged round the *drum*."—*Agr. Surv. E. Loth.*, p. 74.

6. *Paper-making:* A washing-drum for rags consists of a framework covered with wire gauze, in the interior of which, connected with the shaft or spindle, which is hollow, are two suction-tubes by which the water, after circulating through the rags, is carried away in a constant stream.

7. *Calico-printing:* One name of the cask in which steam is applied to printed fabrics in order to fix the colours. It consists of a hollow wooden cylinder with interior conveniences for suspending the cloths and covering them with flannel; after which the cover is applied and steam admitted for twenty or thirty minutes.

8. *Mech.:* A chamber of cylindrical form used in heaters, stoves, and flues. It is hollow and thin, and generally forms a mere casing, but in some cases, as steam-drums, is adapted to stand considerable pressure. The drums are radiators, and the caloric current is compelled to follow a sinuous course through the drum.

9. *Ichthy.:* The same as Drum-fish (q.v.).

10. *Meteor.:* An abbreviation for Storm-drum (q.v.).

¶ *Tom or John Drum's Entertainment:* A kind of proverbial expression for ill-treatment, probably alluding originally to some particular anecdote. Most of the allusions seem to point to the dismissing of some unwelcome guest, with more or less ignominy and insult.

"His porter or other officer durst not for both his ears give the simplest man that resorted to his house *Tom Drum's entertainment*, which is, to haile a man in by the head, and thrust him out by both the shoulders."—*Holinshed: Hist. of Ireland*, B 2, col. 1. (*Nares.*)

drum-curb, *s.* A cylinder of wood or cast-iron inserted in a hole which forms the commencement of a shaft, to support a brick structure or shaft-lining. The earth is dug away below the edge of the drum, and as the latter sinks the courses of brick are continually added at the top.

drum-cylinder press, *s.*

Print.: One having a large hollow cylinder. A feature in several forms of presses.

drum-fish, *s.* A popular name for a genus of fishes, so called from the peculiar drumming or grunting noise which they make under water. There are two species, one of which, *Pogonias chromis*, is found on the coast of Florida and Georgia.

"The under-jaw of the *drum-fish* from Virginia."—*Woodward.*

drum-head, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The head or top of a drum.

2. *Naut.:* The head of the capstan, having square holes to receive the bars.

Drum-head court-martial:

Mil.: A court-martial hastily summoned, as in the field, or on some sudden emergency. The expression is sometimes used figuratively, to express any sharp and summary method of procedure.

drum-major, *s.*

Mil.: The name of an officer in the modern army who was responsible for the instruction of drummers in the various roll-calls, and for the invention and construction of new beats, communicated by order of the major of the regiment to the drummers. The title was changed in 1878 to "bugle-major," but the duties remain the same. There was formerly an officer in the Royal household called the drum-major general, who granted licences to other than the royal troops for the use of drums in their regiments. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

drum-maker, *s.* One who makes or deals in drums.

"The *drum-maker* uses it, and the cabinet-maker"—*Mortimer.*

* **drum-room,** *s.* A ball-room.

"The bonny housemaid begins to repair the disordered *drum-room*."—*Fielding: Tom Jones*, bk xi., ch. ix.

drum-saw, *s.* A cylindrical saw for sawing curved stuff, staves especially. A cylinder-saw; a barrel-saw.

drum-slade, *s.*

Mus.: A drummer.

drum-stick, *s.* The stick with which a drum is beaten; those for the bass-drum have stuffed knobs.

drum-wheel, *s.* A very ancient Oriental form of water-raising wheel which was originally drum-shaped, but afterwards had scoop-shaped buckets, which dipped up water and conducted it towards the axis, at or near which it was discharged. [Tympanum.]

drŭm, *v.i.* & *t.* [Drum, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To beat or play a tune on a drum.

"I'll no more *drumming*; a plague of all drums."—*Shakesp.: All's Well*, iv. 3.

2. To attract or beat up recruits by the sound of drums, &c.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To make a noise like that of a drum.

2. To beat with the fingers, with a rapid succession of strokes, as though beating on a drum: as, To *drum* on the table.

"He would invite me to the garden by *drumming* upon my knee, and by a look of such expression as it was not possible to misinterpret."—*Cowper: Treatment of his Hares.*

* 3. To beat or throb.

"His *drumming* heart cheers up his burning eye."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 435.

* 4. To resound.

"This indeed makes a noise and *drums* in popular ears."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

B. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To perform on a drum; as, To *drum* a tune, &c.

2. To cause to move by beat of drum; to drive or summon by the sound of a drum.

"They *drummed* and trumpeted the wretches out of their hall of audience"—*Burke: On a Regicide Peace.*

3. *Specif.:* To expel from a regiment with disgrace.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To din or beat into a person: as, To *drum* a thing into a person's ears.

2. To sue or tout for customers.

* **drŭm'-ble** (1), *v.i.* [A freq. or dimin. from *drone* (q.v.).]

1. To be a drone or sluggard; to loiter.

"Look, how you *drumble*: carry them to the laundress in Datchet mead; quickly, come."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iii. 3.

2. To mumble.

"Grey-beard *drumbling* over a discourse."
Nashe: Have with you to Saffron Walden.

3. To sound like a drum.

"Violins, strike up aloud,
Let the nimble hand behaviour
The whistling pipe and *drumbling* tabor.
Drayton: Muses Elysium; Nymphal 8.

drumble-drone, *s.* A dor or dor-beetle.

"Ever since you used to put *drumble-drones* into my desk to Bideford school."—*C. Kingsley: Westward Ho!* ch. xviii. (*Davies.*)

* **drŭm'-ble** (2), *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. *drumly.*] To raise a disturbance.

"Sic fate to souple rogues impart,
That *drumble* nt the common weal!"
Ramsay: Poems, i. 376.

* **drŭm'-lĕr,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps a dimin. from *dromond* (q.v.)] A small ship, supposed to represent the older dromon.

"The cripple, an old *drumler* quite past service."—*Taylor: Workes* (1630).

drŭm-lȳ, *droum-ly, *a.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. Muddy, turbid.

"Then bouses *drumly* German water,
To mak himsel look fair and fatter."
Burns: The Twa Dogs.

2. Dark, troubled.

"The *drumly* schour yet furth ouer all the ale."
Douglas: Virgil, 1, 518.

3. Having a gleomy aspect.

"Fretful, *drumbly,* dull, and dour."
Ramsay: Poems, i. 306.

4. Troubled, disturbed.

"So *drumly* a season."—*Baillie: Letters,* i. 163.

drŭm'-mĕr, *s.* [Eng. *drum; -er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* One who beats or performs on a drum, specifically a soldier whose duty it is to beat the various calls, &c., on a drum.

"*Drummer,* strike up, and let us march away."
Shakesp.: 3 *Henry VI.,* iv. 7.

2. *Fig.:* One who solicits or touts for custom. (*American.*)

II. *Entom.: Blatta gigantea,* the largest of all the species of Blattidæ, or Cockroaches. It measures about three inches in length. It is an inhabitant of South America and the West Indies, and obtains its name from its habit of producing a noise with its head resembling a sharp knocking with the knuckles against wainscotting. It is said sometimes to devour the extremities of the dead, and even to attack people when asleep. It is a handsome insect, being of a pale yellow colour, like bone, a nearly square spot on the pronotum, and a sort of dash near the base of the tegmina, black or brown.

drŭm'-mĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Drum, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Beating or performing on a drum.

2. *Fig.:* Making a noise resembling that of a drum.

"Standing in thick chestnut sprouts about as high as my head, where hundreds were around me, I observed the females coming around the *drumming* males. [He means of the *Cicada Septendecim.*]"—*Darwin: Dr. Hartman,* quoted in *Descent of Man* (1871), pt. ii., ch. x.

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* The act or science of beating or playing on a drum.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. The act of making a noise like that of a drum; a noise like that of a drum.

"The *drumming* of the umbrinas in the European seas is said to be audible from a depth of twenty fathoms."—*Darwin: Descent of Man,* pt. ii., ch. xii.

2. The act of expelling from a regiment in disgrace (with *out*).

drŭm'-mŏck, *s.* [Gael. *dramaige* = a foul mixture.] A mixture of meal and water.

Drŭm'-mônd, *s.* [A proper name, see compound.]

Drummond-light, *s.* A light invented by Lieutenant Drummond, Royal Engineers, during the progress of the Ordnance Survey in England, about 1826, to supply a deficiency which was found to exist in the means of making distant stations visible from each other. It is made by exposing a small ball of quicklime to the action of the oxy-hydrogen blow-pipe, or the lime may be placed in the flame of a spirit-lamp fed by a jet of pure oxygen gas. Drummond's apparatus was so constructed that the lamp fed itself automatically with spirit and with oxygen, supplying itself with balls of lime as they were gradually consumed, and was provided with a parabolic silvered mirror. With this apparatus the light produced by a ball of lime not larger than a boy's marble, at Londonderry, was visible at Belfast, a distance of nearly seventy miles, in a direct line. Subsequently, Colonel Colby made a lime-light signal visible from Antrim, in Ireland, to Ben Lomond, in Scotland, a distance of ninety-five miles in a straight line. It is stated that, intensified by a parabolic reflector, it has been observed at a distance of 112 miles. It is understood that the first application in practice was when it was required to see Leith Hill, in Surrey, from Berkhampstead Tower, in Hertfordshire. The practical application was described in two papers published in the *Philosophical Transactions* of 1826 and 1831. (*Knight.*)

*** drŭms'-lĕr,** *s.* [Drum, *s.*] A drummer.

"The drum-player, or *drumsler.*"—*Nomenclator.*

*** drŭnk, * dronk,** *v.t.* [A.S. *druncnian.*]

1. To intoxicate.

"Thou inwardly *drunkedest* not me."—*Wycliffe: Isaiah* xlviii. 24.

2. To drown.

"She seide that hire sone was in the see *dronked.*"
William of Palerne, 3,516.

drŭnk, * dronk, * dronke, * drunke, *pa. par., a., & s.* [A.S. *druncen,* pa. par. of *drincan* = to drink.] [Drunken.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Lit.:* Intoxicated with strong drink; inebriated; stupefied or overcome with alcoholic liquors.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Intoxicated, overcome, excited beyond measure.

"Smarting from old sufferings, *drunk* with recent prosperity."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xv.

2. Drenched or saturated.

¶ (1) *Dead drunk:* So drunk as to make one lie motionless like a dead person. [*Mad drunk.*]

(2) *Mad drunk:* So drunk as to make one act like madman.

"An habitual drunkard could have told the committee that a man may be *mad drunk* at 8 p.m., and *dead drunk* at 10 p.m."—*Daily Telegraph,* Oct. 2, 1877.

C. *As substantive:*

* 1. A drink, a draught.

"Of bitter *drunk* he senden him a sonde."
Old Eng. Miscellany, p. 298.

2. A drunken bout, a spree. (*Slang.*)

drŭnk'-ard, *s.* [Eng. *drunk,* and suff. *-ard.*] One who is given to excessive use of strong drink; one who is habitually or frequently drunk.

"My bowels cannot hide her woes,
But, like a *drunkard,* I must vomit them."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, iii. 1.

*** drŭnk'-ar-dīze,** *v.i.* [Eng. *drunkard; -ize.*] To act like a drunken person.

"Her deaded heart incens'd, she raves aloud,
Doth madly through the citie *drunkardize.*"
Virgil, by Vicars, 1632.

*** drŭnk'-el-ew (ew as ū), * dronk-el-ewe, * drunk-lew, * drunk-en-lew,** *a.* [Cf. M. H. G. *trunkenlich.*]

1. Drunken, intoxicated.

"*Drunkelew* folk ben goostli blynde."
Hymns to the Virgin, p. 64.

2. Drunken; addicted to strong drink.

"A *drunkelew* womman gret wrathe and strif."—*Wycliffe: Ecclesiast.* xxvi. 11.

*** drŭnk'-el-ew-nĕsse (ew as ū), * dronk-el-ew-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *drunkelew; -ness.*] Drunkenness.

"They woneth hem to *dronkelewnesse.*"—*Trevisa,* ii. 173.

drŭnk'-en, *pa. par., a., & s.* [A.S. *druncen,* pa. par. of *drincan* = to drink.] [Drunk.]

A. *As pa. par.* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Literally:*

1. Intoxicated with strong drink; inebriated, drunk.

2. Given to drink, or drunkenness.

"My *drunken* butler."—*Shakesp.: Tempest,* v. 1.

3. Caused by or arising from drunkenness.

"A man that apprehends death no more dreadfully, but as a *drunken* sleep."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure,* iv. 2.

4. Done in a state of intoxication.

"Have done a *drunken* slaughter."
Shakesp.: Richard III., v. 1.

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. Saturated, drenched.

"Let the earth be *drunken* with our blood."
Shakesp.: 3 *Henry VI.,* ii. 3.

2. A term applied by workmen to a screw, the thread of which is uneven or worn, so that the nut is unsteady.

drunken-cutter, *s.* An elliptical cutter-head, placed at such obliquity on the shaft as to revolve in a circular path; a wobbler.

*** drŭnk'-en, * dronk-en, * drune-nie,** *v.i. & t.* [A.S. *druncnian;* O. H. Ger. *trunkanen, drunkenen;* Icel. *drukna.*]

I. *Intrans.:* To be drowned.

"In se *dronkenes* folc ful fele.'
Metrical Homilies, p. 138.

II. *Transitive:*

1. To drown, to overwhelm.

"Swa thatt te king withth all his ferd
Wass *drunncnedd* unnder flodess."
Ormulum, 14,816.

2. To flood, to saturate, to drench.

"I shal *drunkne* thee with my teres."—*Wycliffe: Isaiah* xvi. 9.

*** drŭnk'-en hĕd, * dronk-en-hede, * drunk in hed,** *s.* [A.S. *druncennæd.*] Drunkenness.

"Wo that risen erly to *drunkenhed.*"—*Wycliffe: Isaiah* v. 11.

*** drŭnk'-en-lew (ew as ū), * dronk-el-ewe, * drunk-lew,** *a.* [Dronkelew, Drunken.]

*** drŭnk'-en-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *drunken; -ly.*] In a drunken or intoxicated manner.

"That blood already, like the pelican,
Hast thou tapped out, and *drunkenly* caroused."
Shakesp.: Richard II., ii. 1.

drŭnk'-en-nĕss, * dronke-nes, * dronke-nesse, * drunke-nesse, *s.* [A.S. *druncennes.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. The quality or state of being drunk or intoxicated; intoxication, inebriation.

"A dronken sadnesse, and a sad *drunkennesse.*"
Lydgate: Minor Poems, p. 76.

2. Habitual indulgence in strong drink.

"The Lacedæmonians trained up their children to hate *drunkenness* by bringing a drunken man into their company."—*Watts: On the Mind.*

II. *Fig.:* Intoxication or excitement of the mind, &c.; frenzy.

"'Tis vain—my tongue can not impart
My almost *drunkenness* of heart."
Byron: Bride of Abydos, ii. 18.

*** drŭnk'-en-shĭp, * drunk-ship, * drunke-shepe,** *a.* [Eng. *drunk, drunken; -ship.*] Drunkenness.

"*Drunkeshepe. Ebrietas.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

*** drŭnk'-en-sŏme, * drunk-in-sum,** *a.* [Eng. *drunken; -some.*] Addicted to intemperance; drunken.

"His wiff was *drunkinsum* and quhillis ewill condicionit."—*Aberdeen Register* (16th cent.).

drŭnk'-ĕr-y, *s.* [Eng. *drunk; -ery.*] A tippling-house.

"Boasts like his can be bought in the *drunkeries* any day at twenty a penny."—*Echo,* Jan. 9, 1882.

*** drŭnk'-wŏrt,** *s.* [Eng. *drunk,* and *wort.*]

Bot.: The tobacco plant, *Nicotiana Tabacum.* (*Minsheu.*)

drū-pā'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *drupa* = an overripe, wrinkled olive; Gr. δρύπα (*druppa*), from Gr. δρυπεπής (*drupepēs*) = ripened on the tree; δρῦς (*drus*) = a tree, πέπτω (*peptō*) = to cook, ripen, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-order of Rosaceæ, more generally called Amygdaleæ (q.v.). It includes the plum, cherry, peach, and similar drupaceous trees.

drū-pā'-çē-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *drupa,* and Eng. adj. suff. *-aceous.*] [Drupaceæ.]

Botany:

1. Bearing or producing drupes.

2. Pertaining to or of the nature of drupes.

drūpe, *s.* [Lat. *drupa;* Gr. δρύπα (*druppa*).] [Drupaceæ.]

Bot.: Fruit composed of a single monospermous carpel, and of which the carpellary leaf becomes fleshy at its external division, and ligneous in its internal division, as in the

DRUPE.

1. Drupe of Peach. 2. Section of Peach.
a. Mesocarp. *b.* Endocarp.

peach, cherry, plum, &c. The stone which encloses the kernel is the endocarp; the pulpy, or succulent part, the mesocarp. In the horse-chestnut and cocoa-nut, the mesocarp is not

succulent, and in the date the endocarp is replaced by a membrane.

drûp-ĕ-ōle, dru'-pĕl, *s.* [A dimin. from *drupe* (q.v.).]

Bot. : A little drupe. The fruit of the raspberry is formed by the aggregation of drupeols.

drû'-pōse, *s.* [Eng., &c. *drupe*, and (*gluc*)*ose* (q.v.).]

Chem. : $C_{12}H_{20}O_8$. A substance produced together with glucose by the action of moderately diluted hydrochloric acid on glyco-drupose, the stony concretions found in pears. It is a greyish-red body. By boiling it with dilute nitric acid, and treating the residue with water, ammonia, and alcohol, yellowish-white granules are obtained, which exhibit the properties of cellulose. (*Watts : Dict. Chem.*)

drûse (1), *s.* [Ger. *druse*, cogn with Bohemian *druza* = a brush, and Russ. *drusa* = brush.]

Min. : A mineralogical term for any hollow space in veins of ore, or vesicular cavity in igneous rocks, like amygdaloid, that is lined or studded with crystals—lit., dewy with crystals ; hence we speak of *drusy* and sparry cavities.

Drûse (2), **Druze,** † **Der-uz,** † **Dor-ouz,** *s.* [*Druze* is the Arab. pl. of *Deraz*. Named after Ed-Derazi, who preached the apotheosis of the Khalif El-Hakim. See def.]

Hist., &c. : A politico-religious sect of Mohammedan origin, but deemed by the orthodox Moslems heretical. El-Hakim Biamr-Allah, the sixth Fatimite Caliph of Egypt, a cruel and fanatical man, who lived in the eleventh century, proclaimed himself an incarnation of God, and established a secret society. When walking in the vicinity of Cairo, his capital, he disappeared from his subjects' view, the most natural explanation being that he was assassinated and his body hidden somewhere. His followers believed in his return to this earth to reign over it, and propagated their faith in the adjacent lands. Two of the most notable missionaries were the Persian messengers Hamzah and Mohammed ben Ismail ed Derazi. The latter proclaimed the Druse tenets with such zeal in the Lebanon that the converts to belief in Hakim were called not Hakimites but Druses. In 1838, De Saey published, at Paris, a work in two volumes called *Exposé de la Religion des Druzes*, which contains a great fund of information from which subsequent writers have profited. Part of a Druse catechism, a copy of which was made in the original Arabic by Dr. De Forest, and translated into English by Mr. Graham, may be found in the Rev. Dr. Wilson's *Lands of the Bible*, ii. 715–721. The Druses believe in the unity of God, who they think was manifested in the person of several individuals, the last of them Hakim. They believe in the constant existence of five superior spiritual ministers, the greatest of them being Hamzah and Jesus, and hold the transmigration of souls. They are divided into the 'Okkal or Initiated, and the Jahhâl or Ignorant. Their day of worship is Thursday. Ethnologically they are Arabs who came from the eastern parts of Syria and settled in Lebanon and Antilebanon in the eleventh century. Their territory on the Lebanon is south of the Maronites. They extend thence to the Hauran and to Damascus. In 1860 they attacked the Maronites, about twelve thousand of whom they cruelly massacred, not sparing even women or male children in their fury. This outburst was fast passing into a general rise of the Mohammedans on the Christians of Syria, when the arrival of Turkish and French troops, in August and September, 1860, and the execution of 167 Druses, more deeply criminal than others, restored at least the semblance of tranquillity. No similar outbreak has since occurred.

drûsed, *a.* [Eng. *druse*(*e*) (1) ; *-ed.*]

Min. : Containing a druse or druses ; drusy.

drûs'-ỹ, *a.* [Eng *druse* (1) ; *-y.*]

Min. : Containing a large number of very minute crystals.

drŭx'-ỹ, drŭx'-ĕy, * drix'-ỹ, *a.* [Of obscure origin.]

Ship-build. : An epithet applied to timber in a state of decay, with white spongy veins.

dry, * drey, * dri, * drie, * drighe, * drughe, * druye, * dryghe, * drye, *a. & s.* [A.S. *dryge, drige* ; cogn. with Dut. *droog* ; M. H. Ger. *trucke, truge* ; Ger. *trocken*. Prob. connected ultimately with *thirst* and *drink*.]

A. *As adjective :*

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. *Literally :*

(1) Free from moisture or wetness ; not moist or wet ; arid.

"He sag erthe *drie* and te water awai."
Genesis & Exodus, 616.

(2) Without sap or juice ; dried up, not succulent.

"Sirrah, fetch *drier* logs."
Shakesp. : Romeo & Juliet, iv. 4.

(3) Free from rain.

"Thulke yere was that somer so *druye* and so hot."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 551.

(4) Free from tears. [Dry-eyed.]

2. *Figuratively :*

* (1) Withered up.

"His right hond was *drye*."—*Wycliffe : Luke* vi. 8.

(2) Thirsty, athirst.

"When I have been *dry* it hath served me instead of a quart pot to drink in."—*Shakesp. : 2 Henry VI.*, iv. 10.

(3) Not giving milk ; as, a *dry* cow.

"*Drye*, as kyne or hestys that wylle gyfe no mylke. *Exuberis*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

(4) Sarcastic, severe, cynical, satirical, sneering.

(5) Cold, discouraging.

"Returned, as might have been expected, a very short and *dry* answer."—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

(6) Cold, hard, harsh ; without sympathy or affection. (Applied especially to manners.)

"And mind you, billy, tho' ye looked *dry*,
Ye'll change your fashions, and gae sharp in-by."
Ross : Helenore, p. 37.

(7) Severe, hard.

(8) Barren or destitute of embellishment or interest ; jejune, plain.

"As we should take care that our style in writing be neither *dry* nor empty."—*Ben Jonson*.

(9) Stupid, silly, insipid.

"This jest is *dry* to me."—*Shakesp. : Love's Labour Lost*, v. 2.

* (10) Eager, anxious, thinking.

"So *dry* he was for away."—*Shakesp : Tempest*, i. 2.

(11) Not sweet ; applied to wines in which no sweetness is perceptible, owing to the exact balancing of the saccharine matter and the ferment.

* (12) Bloodless.

"Thus are both sides hused in this *drie* war."—*Daniel : Hist. Eng.*, p. 75.

II. *Technically :*

1. *Comm.* : [Dry-goods.]

2. *Art :* Exhibiting a sharp, frigid preciseness of execution, or the want of a delicate contour in form, and of easy transition in colouring. [Dryness.]

3. *Wine :* Free from natural sweetness or artificial sweetening ; said of wines, champagnes, &c., and by extension of brandy and the like.

B. *As substantive :*

***I.** *Ordinary Language :*

1. Dryness ; that which is dry ; a dry part, spot or place.

2. Thirst.

II. *Mas.* : A crack or fissure in a stone running through it at various angles to its bed, and rendering it unfit to carry any load.

¶ *Dry Plate :*

Photog. : A dry-filmed sensitized plate, capable of being packed away after exposure and of being kept for weeks before being developed.

dry-arch, *s.*

Arch. : An arch employed in the foundations of buildings for the purpose of keeping them dry.

*** dry-beat,** *v.t.* To beat or chastise severely, to thrash.

"I will *dry-beat* you with an iron wit."—*Shakesp. : Romeo & Juliet*, iv. 5.

dry-beaten, *a.* Soundly or severely beaten or thrashed.

"By heaven, all *dry-beaten* with pure scoff!"
Shakesp. : Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

dry-blow, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.* : A hard or sharp blow.

2. *Med.* : A blow which neither wounds nor sheds blood.

dry-bone, *s.*

Min. : A miners' name for an earthy variety of Smithsonite (q.v.).

dry-boned, *a.* Without flesh ; having dry, bare bones.

dry-burrow, *s.* An inland burgh, one not situated on the coast.

"That all commoun hie gaittis that fre burrowes hes bene in use of precedent, outher for passage fra thair burgh or cumming thairto, and in speciall all commoun hie gaittis fra the *nixt burrowis* to the Portis and haunnis nixt adiacent for precedant to thame, be obseruit and kept, and that nane mak thame impediment or stop thairintill."—*Acts Mary*, 1555 (ed. 1814), p. 498.

dry-casting, *s.* The process of casting in which the moulds are made from sand, and subsequently dried.

dry copper, *s.*

Metal. : Copper in its molten stage dissolves and retains red oxide of copper Cu_2O ; this is called Dry-copper. Pigs of copper containing cuprous oxide in solution present a longitudinal furrow or depression on their upper surface, while the metal, known then as dry copper, when fractured, has a purplish red colour, duller in lustre, and void of the fibrous structure evidenced in pure copper, while its malleability is much impaired both in the hot and cold state. (*Greenwood : Metallurgy of Copper.*)

dry-cupping, *s.*

Surg. : The application of the cupping-glass without scarification ; to cause the revulsion of the blood from any part of the body.

dry-cure, *v.t.* To cure (as meat or fish) by salting and drying as distinct from pickling.

dry-darn, *s.* Costiveness in cattle. (*Scotch.*)

dry-dike, *s.* A stone wall built without lime or mortar.

dry-diker, *s.* One who builds walls without lime.

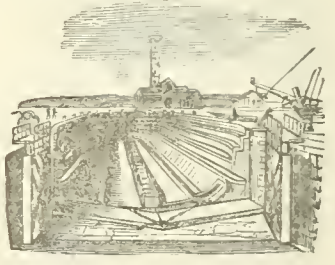
dry-distillation, *s.* [Destructive distillation.]

*** dry-ditch,** *v.t.* To labour at in vain or without result.

"Which was no better than to *dry-ditch* the business."—*Hacket : Life of Williams*, ii. 158.

dry-dock, *s,*

Hydraul. Eng. : A dock from which the water is withdrawn after the vessel has floated into it. Advantage is generally taken of the flood-



DRY DOCK.

tide to introduce the vessel, and of the ebb to withdraw the water. The water flows out by sluices, and the gates point outward to resist the re-entrance of the water. A graving-dock.

*** dry-exchange,** *s.*

Old Law, &c. : Usury.

dry-eyed, *a.* Without tears, without weeping.

"Sight so deform what heart of rock could long,
Dry-eyed behold ?"—*Milton : P. L.*, xi. 494, 495.

dry-farand, *a.* Frigid in manner, not open, not frank.

*** dry-fat,** *s.* [Dryfat.]

*** dry-fellow, * drye-fellow,** *s.* A miser.

"*Drye fellow*, whom some call a pelt or pinchbecke *Aridus homo*."—*Huloet : Abcedarium* (1552.)

*** dry-fist,** *s.* A miserly or parsimonious fellow.

*** dry-fisted,** *a.* Miserly, niggardly.

dry fruit, *s.*

Bot.: One without pulp.

dry-gair-flow, *s.* The place where two hills join, and form a kind of bosom.

dry-gilding, *s.* A mode of gilding, by steeping linen rags in a solution of gold, burning the rags, and then with a piece of rag dipped in salt-water rubbing the ashes over the silver intended to be gilt. The method was invented in Germany, and is first described in England in the *Philosophical Transactions* for 1698.

dry-goods, *s. pl.*

Comm.: Cloths, stuffs, silks, laces, &c., in contradistinction to groceries, &c.

dry-grinding, *s.* The cutler's mode of sharpening and polishing steel goods on a grindstone, without water. It is very injurious to the health. Two remedies, or rather protections, are afforded: (1) Abraham's magnetic-respirator, which arrests the particles of steel. [RESPIRATOR.] (2) Exposure of but a small portion of the stone, and a tube in the immediate vicinity of the work to carry off all the dust.

dry-meter, *s.* A form of gas-meter in which no water is used. [GAS-METER.]

dry-multures, *s. pl.* Quantities of corn paid to the mill, whether the payers grind or not.

dry-nurse, *s.* [DRYNURSE.]

dry-pile, *s.* A voltaic battery in which the plates are separated by layers of farinaceous paste combined with a deliquescent salt. Known as De Luc's Column.

dry-pipe, *s.*

Steam-eng.: A pipe which conducts dry steam from the boiler. The steam is collected in such a manner as to be free from priming.

dry-point, *s.*

Engr.: The work of an etching-point upon a plate, unaccompanied with the use of acid, to deepen the line so made.

dry-pointing, *s.* The grinding of needles and table-forks.

dry-press, *s.*

Printing: One in which the printed sheets are pressed smooth.

dry-rent, *s.*

Law: A rent reserved without clause of distress.

dry-rot, *s.* A name given to a decay in timber caused by the mycelium of several species of fungus, which under certain conditions of heat and moisture attack woodwork in ships, houses, and wooden erections in general, growing in the dark, and rapidly increasing in bulk, first covering the surface with a series of thread-like filaments, which are continually being added to, and ultimately forming a thick, leathery, white substance, such as is often found behind the partitions of walls, and under floors. It penetrates the wood in all directions, reducing it to powdery rottenness, in many cases doing irreparable mischief before it is observed. The perfect plant is only occasionally seen issuing from a crevice or some opening in the woodwork. The following are the names of two of the principal dry-rot fungi: *Polyporus hybridus*, which affects oak timber in ships, and *P. destructor*, as also *Thelephora putcana*, chiefly in pine-wood, in dwelling-houses and other buildings. *Merulius lacrymans* differs from the preceding in the thick mycelium being moist, often dripping like tears, hence its name *lacrymans* (weeping). *Daedalea quercina* grows on decaying stumps of trees, often attaining a large size. (*Smith.*)

dry-sand, *s.*

Casting: A mixture of sand and loam which is employed in making moulds subsequently dried in an oven.

dry-shod, *a.* [DRYSHOD.]

dry-stone, *a.* Built of stones laid without mortar. [DRY-DIKE.]

dry-stove, *s.* A hot-house whose atmosphere is adapted hygrometrically for preserving the plants of arid climates.

*** dry-stool, * dry-stuill,** *s.* A close stool; sometimes called a Dry-seat.

"Item ane cannabie of grene tafletie freinyeit with grene quhilk may serve for ane *dry-stuill* or a bed."—*Inventories* (1561), p. 138.

dry-talk, *s.* A phrase apparently used in the Highlands of Scotland, to denote any agreement that is settled without drinking.

"The other party averred in his defence that nothing had passed but a little *dry-talk*, and that could not be called a bargain."—*Saxon & Gael*, i. 11.

*** dry-vat,** *s.* [DRYFAT.]

dry, * dreye, * dreyghe, * drie, * drighe, * drye, *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *drygan, drigan*; Dut. *droogen.*] [DRY, *a.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To free from or deprive of moisture of any kind; to make dry; to arefy, to exsiccate.

2. To make dry by rubbing or wiping.

"Bryngе a towayl myn handys to *drye*."
Seven Sages, 3,166.

3. To expose to heat for the purpose of drying.

4. To deprive of the natural juice, sap, or enculence.

"Herbs and flowers, if they be *dried* in the shade, or *dried* in the hot sun a small time, keep best."—*Bacon.*

5. To deprive or clear of water or moisture by draining.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To cause to cease to flow.

"'Twas rage alone
Which, burning upwards in succession, *dries*
The tears that stood considering in her eyes."
Dryden.

2. To scorch or afflict greatly with thirst.

"Their honourable men are famished, and their multitude *dried* up with thirst."—*Isaiah* v. 13.

3. To drain, to exhaust, to empty.

"Rash Elpenor, in an evil hour,
Dried an immeasurable bowl." *Philips.*

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To lose or be deprived of moisture; to grow or become dry.

"Sum of the sed ful uppe the stone, and *dride* there."—*Old Eng. Homilies*, ii. 155.

2. To become dry by evaporation; to evaporate.

3. To lose the natural juice, sap, or succulence.

"*Drie* thai sal als hai."—*Early Eng. Psalter: Ps.* xxxvi. 2.

* 4. To become withered.

"His armes *driede* and wax al *drye*."—*Trevisa*, i. 267.

* **II.** *Fig.:* To be thirsty, to feel thirst.

"Drynke whan thou *driest*."
P. Plowman, 508.

¶ *To dry up:*

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To deprive totally of moisture; to take all moisture away from.

"The water of the sea, which formerly covered it, was in time exhaled and *dried up* by the sun."—*Woodward.*

II. *Fig.:* To deprive of vitality or energy.

"The apparent tendency of which is to *dry up* the soul."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science*, ii. 32.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To become completely dry, to lose all moisture.

2. To become withered.

"And his hand, which he put forth against him, *dried up*, so that he could not pull it in again to him."—1 *Kings* xiii. 4.

II. *Fig.:* To leave off talking. (*Slang.*)

dry'-ăd, *s.* [Lat. *Dryadem*, acc. of *Dryas* = a Dryad, from Gr. δρυάς (*druas*), genit. δρυάδος (*druados*) = a Dryad, a nymph of the woods, from δρῦς (*drus*) = a tree.]

Ancient Myth.: A nymph of the woods; a deity supposed to preside over the woods; a wood-nymph. They differed from Hamadryads (q.v.) in that the latter were attached to particular trees, with which they were born and died.

dry-ăn'-dra, *s.* [Named after M. Dryander, a Swedish botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of evergreen shrubs, belonging to the order Proteaceæ, natives of Australia, cultivated in other countries for the variety of the forms and colours of the leaves. The flowers are yellow, formed in cylindrical clusters.

dry'-ăs, *s.* [Gr. δρυάς (*druas*) = a Dryad, a nymph of the oak. So named from the leaves bearing some resemblance to those of the oak.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Rosaceæ. They are small low shrubs, bearing white or yellow flowers, with long feather-awned achenes. *Dryas octopetala*, or Mountains Avens, is a native of Britain.

*** dryed,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [DRIED.]

dry'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *dry*; *-er.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that which dries or absorbs moisture; a drier.

"The ill effects of drinking are relieved by this plant, which is a great *dryer* and opener, especially by perspiration."—*Temple.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mech.:* A machine or apparatus for evaporating, driving off superfluous moisture, desiccating. The term is applied to a certain class of machines, and yet no absolute line can be drawn between it and ovens, kilns, &c. Such are grain-dryers, malt-dryers, paper-dryers, &c.

2. *Paper-making:* The heated tables or cylinders which expel the moisture from the paper just formed in the machine.

3. *Pottery:* The oven which evaporates the moisture from ceramic work, giving the pieces a certain degree of rigidity and desiccation, when they are fit for the subsequent operations, according to their purpose and quality. [POTTERY.]

4. *Comm.:* An oven for drying fruit.

5. *Agric.:* A kiln or heated cylinder for drying grain.

6. *Domestic:* A closet for drying clothes or cloth.

7. A core stove.

8. *Painting:* A preparation to increase the drying and hardening properties of paint.

(1) Litharge ground to a paste with drying-oil.

(2) White copperas, or sugar of lead, and drying oil.

*** dry'-făt, * drie-fatte, * dry-vat,** *s.* [Eng. *dry*, and *fat* = *vat* (q.v.).] A box, case, or packing-case.

"Such pamphlets, whereof we have abroad so good store, as I think would freight a *dry-fat* to the mart."—*Mountagu: Appeale to Cæsar*, p. 245.

dry'-foot, *a., adv.,* & *s.* [Eng. *dry*, and *foot.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Without having the feet wet; dryshod.

* 2. *Hunting:* Following game by the scent of the foot.

"Nay, if he smell nothing but papers, I care not for his *dry-foot* hunting, nor shall I need to puff pepper in his nostrils."—*Machin: Dumb Knight*, iii. 1.

* **B.** *As adv.:* By the scent.

"A hunting, Sir Oliver, and *dry-foot*, too!"
L. Barry: Ram Alley, iii. 1.

* **C.** *As subst.:* A dog which pursues game by the scent of the foot.

"The truth is, my old master intends to follow my young *dry-foot* over Moorfields to London."—*Ben Jonson: Every Man in his Humour*, ii. 2.

dry'-ĭng, *pr. par., a.,* & *s.* [DRY, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective*

1. Having the quality or property of absorbing moisture; as, a *drying* wind.

2. Having the quality of becoming dry rapidly; as, a *drying* oil.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act or process of making dry, or of absorbing moisture from.

2. The act or state of becoming dry, or of losing moisture.

II. *Sugar-making:* The exposure of crystallizing magma syrup in a centrifugal machine, where the molasses is drained from it by mechanical action. [CENTRIFUGAL-MACHINE.]

drying-house, *s.* An apartment in which anything is exposed to a current of air moderately heated; it is not easy to draw the line

between an oven, a dryer, and a kiln; the words are used with some degree of carelessness, and have become technical in trades. Cores are dried in ovens; pottery in ovens or bis-closets; feathers in renovators. The drying chamber comprises a central chamber and one or more wings hinged thereto, and mounted on wheels or castors for the purpose of ready access to the chambers and for removal from place to place. On one side is a suitable provision for drying clothes, and on the other for drying fruits. In the central chamber is a stove and apparatus for heating. (*Knight.*)

drying-machine, *s.*

Calico-making: A machine for drying printed calicoes. The apparatus is in a hot room, and has a series of heated steam chests and cylinders with upper and lower rollers, over which the cloth is exposed to the drying air of the apartment. Similar drying cylinders are used in paper-making machines, both the cylinder machines and those of the Fourdrinier pattern, in which the sheet of pulp is felted on an agitated horizontal web. Drying machines are also used in bleaching, drying, and laundry works; the cylinders, in which the articles to be dried are placed, being made to revolve with great speed, the moisture is thus driven away by the action of centrifugal force.

drying-off, *s.* The operation in gilding by which the amalgam of gold is evaporated.

drying-oil, *s.*

Paint.: A term applied to linseed and other oils, heated with oxide of lead, and used as the bases of many paints and varnishes. On exposure to the air they absorb oxygen, and become a hard, tough, dry varnish. A colourless oil may be obtained by combining linseed or nut oil with litharge, and triturating them together for a considerable time.

drying-room, *s.* The apartment in which articles or materials are dried; as, gunpowder, calico, cores, and what not. Sometimes a kiln.

drying-stove, *s.* A place where cores for casting are dried; a stove for desiccating fruit, drying clothes, &c.

drȳ'-īte, *s.* [Gr. δρῦς (*drus*) = a tree, an oak; Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Geol.: A name applied to fragments of petrified or fossil wood, in which the structure of the wood is recognizable.

drȳ'-lȳ, drī'-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *dry; -ly.*]

I. *Lit.:* Without moisture; free from moisture or damp.

"It looks ill, it eats *dryly.* Marry 'tis a withered peare."—*Shakesp.: All's Well,* ii. 1.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Coldly, frigidly, without affection, sympathy, or encouragement.

"For virtue is but *dryly* praised, and starves."
Dryden: Juvenal, sat. i.

2. Severely, sarcastically, satirically, cynically, harshly.

"Conscious to himself how *dryly* the king had been used by his council."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

3. Jejunely; barrenly, without embellishment, or anything to interest or adorn; uninterestingly.

"Some *drily* plain, without invention's aid,
With dull receipts how poems may be made."
Pope: Essay on Criticism, 114, 115.

drȳ'-nĕss, * **drī-ness,** *s.* [Eng. *dry; -ness.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) An absence or want of moisture; siccity, aridity.

(2) An absence, want, or loss of natural juice, sap, or succulence.

"The marrow supplies an oil for the inunction of the bones and ligaments in the articulations, and particularly of the ligaments, preserving them from *dryness* and rigidity."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

(3) An absence of rain,

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Coldness, frigidity, absence or lack of affection or warmth of feeling.

"That for any *dryness* was betwixt them the Earl of Murray should have been so unkind."—*Spalding,* i. 17

(2) An absence or want of enthusiasm or want of sensibility; coldness.

"It may be, that by this *dryness* of spirit, God intends to make us the more fervent and resigned in our direct and solemn devotions."—*Taylor.*

3. An absence or want of that which embellishes, enlivens, or interests; jejuneness, baldness.

"Be faithful where the author excels, and paraphrase where penury of fancy or *dryness* of expression ask it."
Garth.

II. *Art.:* A term by which artists express the common defect of the early painters in oil, who had but little knowledge of the flowing contours which so elegantly show the delicate forms of the limbs and the insertions of the muscles; the flesh in their colouring appearing hard and stiff. Instead of expressing a pleasing softness. The draperies of those early painters, and particularly of the Germans, concealed the limbs of the figures, without truth or elegance of choice; and even in their best masters, the draperies very frequently either demeaned or encumbered the figures. (*Weale.*)

drȳ'-nŭrse, *s.* [Eng. *dry,* and *nurse.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* A woman who rears a child without giving it the breast.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) One who attends on another in sickness, &c.

"Mrs. Quickly is his nurse, or his *drynurse,* or his cook, or his laundry, his washer, and his wringer."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives,* i. 2.

(2) One who has to look after and instruct another; one who takes charge of, brings up, or looks after another.

"Grand caterer and *drynurse* of the Church."
Cowper: Task, ii. 371.

II. *Mil.:* Applied to an inferior officer, who has to instruct his superior in his duties.

drȳ'-nŭrse, *v.t.* [DRYNURSE, *s.*]

1. *Lit.:* To bring up or rear without the breast.

"As Romulus a wolf did rear,
So he was *drynursed* by a bear."
Butler: Hudibras.

2. *Mil.:* (See extract).

"When a superior officer does not know his duty, and is instructed in it by an inferior officer, he is said to be *drynursed.* The inferior nurses the superior as a *drynurse* rears an infant."—*Brewer: Phrase & Fable.*

drȳ-ŏ-băl'-an-ŏps, *s.* [Gr. δρῦς (*drus*), gen. ὀρυός (*druos*) = a tree; βάλανος (*balanos*) = an acorn; and ὄψις (*opsis*) = sight, appearance. (*Worcester*).]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the natural order Dipteraceæ (q.v.). They are natives of the Indian Archipelago. *D. camphora,* or *aromatica,* supplies the hard camphor or Camphor-oil of Borneo. The leaves are large and coriaceous. There are three species.

drȳ-ŏ-pĭ-thē'-cŭs, *s.* [Gr. δρῦς (*drus*), gen. δρυός (*druos*) = a tree, and πίθηκος (*pithēkos*) = an ape.]

Paleont.: A genus of extinct apes, apparently higher than any living species. They are

DRYOPITHECUS.

found in Miocene deposits in France. They are supposed to have been frugivorous and tree-climbing, equalling man in stature.

* **dry-ri-hed,** * **drer-y-hed,** *s.* [DREARYHEAD.]

* **drȳ'-rŭb,** *v.t.* [Eng. *dry,* and *rub.*] To make clean or polish by rubbing without wetting.

"At twelve years old the sprightly youth is able
To turn a pancake, or *dryrub* a table."
Anon. in *Dodsley's Coll. of Poems.*

* **drȳ'-rŭbbed,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [DRY-RUB.]

* **drȳ'-rŭb'-bĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [DRY-RUB.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of making clean or polishing by rubbing without wetting.

drys, *s.* [DRY, *a.*]

Masonry: Fissures in a stone intersecting it at various angles to its bed, and rendering it unfit to support a load. (*Ogilvie.*)

drȳ'-sâlt-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *dry,* and *salter.*]

* 1. A dealer in dried and salted meats, pickles, sauces, &c.

"Almost thirty years have elapsed since I heard by accident of a *drysalter,* who had acquired a great reputation and a large fortune, from possessing a secret that had enabled him to send out to the Indies, and other hot countries, beef and pork, in a better state of preservation than any of the trade. As he was observed to pour into each cask a small bottle of transparent liquor, it occurred to me, that this could be no other than the spirit of sea-salt."—*Sir W. Fordyce: On the Murlat. Acid* (1790), p. 7.

2. A dealer in dye-stuffs, chemical products, &c.

drȳ'-sâlt'-ĕr-ȳ, *s.* [Eng. *drysalter; -y.*]

1. The goods dealt in by a drysalter.

2. The place of business of a drysalter.

drȳ'-shŏd, *a.* [Eng. *dry,* and *shod.*] Without having the feet wetted; dry-footed.

"*Dry-shod,* o'er sands, twice every day,
The pilgrims to the shrine find way."
Scott: Marmion, ii. 9.

drȳ'-sŏme, *a.* [Eng. *dry;* suff. *some* (q.v.).] Rather dry. (*Scotch.*)

drȳ'-stĕr, *s.* [Eng. *dry;* suff. *ster* (q.v.).]

1. The person who has the charge of turning and drying the grain in a kiln. (*Scotch.*)

"The whole roofe and symmers of that said kill were consumed; old Robert Baillie being *dryster* that day, and William Lundy, at that tyme, measter of the mille."—*Lamont: Diary,* pp. 179, 180.

2. One whose business is to dry cloth at a bleach-field.

"*Dryster* Jock was sitting cracky
Wi' Fate Tamson o' the Hill."
A. Wilson: Poems (1816), p. 8.

* **drȳ'-văt,** *s.* [DRYFAT.]

* **drȳve,** *v.t.* & *i.* [DRIVE, v.]

* **dū'-ăd,** *s.* [Gr. δυάς (*duas*), gen. δυάδος (*duados*), from δύο (*duo*) = two.] The union of two; the number two, duality.

dū'-ăl, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *dualis,* from *duo* = two.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Double, consisting of two parts.

"Here you have one half of our *dual* truth."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), vi. 119.

2. *Gram.:* Expressing the number two or duality; a term applied to that inflexion in certain languages of a verb, adjective, pronoun, or noun. Greek, Sanscrit, and Gothic had dual inflexions; English also had dual forms for the personal pronouns. Arabic and Lithuanian still preserve these inflexions. As the idea of two necessarily preceded that of a larger number, the dual form is older than the plural.

"Modern languages have only one variation, and so the Latin; but the Greek and Hebrew have one to signify two, and another to signify more than two; under one variation the noun is said to be of the *dual* number, and under the other of the plural."—*Clarke: Lat. Gram.*

B. *As substantive:*

Gram.: That number of a verb, adjective, &c., which is used when only two persons or things are spoken of.

dū'-ăl-īne, dū'-ăl-ĭn, *s.* [Lat. *duo* = two, and Eng., &c. (*glycer*)*in* (q.v.).]

Chem.: An explosive compound. Carl Ditmar's patent, No. 98,854, January 18, 1870. The composition is: Nitro-glycerine, 50 per cent.; fine sawdust, 30 per cent; nitrate of potassa, 20 per cent. Compared with dynamite, it is: (1) More sensitive to beat, and also to mechanical disturbances, especially when frozen, when it may even be exploded by friction. (2) The sawdust in it has little affinity for the nitro-glycerine, and at best will hold but 40 to 50 per cent. of nitro-glycerine, and on this account very strong wrappers are needed for the cartridges. (3) Its specific gravity is 1·02, which is 50 per cent. less than that of dynamite, and as nitro-glycerine has the same explosive power in each, its explosive power is 50 per cent. less than that of dynamite [bulk for bulk?]. (4) The gases from explosions, in consequence of

the dualine containing an excess of carbon, contain carbonic oxide, and other noxious gases. Lithofracteur and dualine, however, can be exploded, when frozen, by means of an ordinary fulminating cap, which is not the case with dynamite. (*Journal of Applied Chemistry.*)

dū'-ạl-ĭzm, *s.* [Eng. *dual; -ism.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A dividing or division into two; a twofold division.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Phil.:* Any system which admits the existence of mind as distinct from matter. (Opposed to Monism, q.v.)

"Haeckel recognizes but one force in Nature—the mechanical; and hence he calls his profession of faith Monism, in contradistinction to *Dualism*, which implies a belief in soul or spirit, or some force or efficient cause other than mechanical."—*Contemporary Review*, Oct. 1878, p. 541.

2. *Metaph.:* Any system which differentiates man from the lower animals by endowing him with a soul.

3. *Theol.:* That system which accounts for the existence of evil in the world by supposing two co-eternal principles; one good, the other evil; specially Manicheanism (q.v.). Dualism has always been condemned by the Christian Church, though the doctrine of the Fall, brought about by Satanic agency, is in reality a modified species of dualism. The *raison d'être* of dualism cannot be better shown than by the words of St. Augustine, who was for a short time a Manichean: "There can be no more difficult question than this, If God be all-powerful, how comes it there is so much evil in the world, if he be not the author of it?"

4. *Phys.:* The theory that each cerebral hemisphere acts independently of the other.

dū'-ạl-ĭst, ***dū'-ạl-lĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *dual; -ist.*]

1. One who holds the doctrine of dualism; a supporter of dualism.

*2. One who holds two offices.

"He was a *duallist* in that convent."—*Fuller: Worthies; Wilts.*, ii. 448. (*Davies.*)

dū-ạl-ĭs'-tĭc, *a.* [Eng. *dualist; -ic.*]

1. Consisting of two parts; twofold. The dualistic system of philosophy taught by Anaxagoras and Plato held that there were two principles in nature, the one active and the other passive.

2. Pertaining or relating to dualism.

"Protests against the *dualistic*, anthropomorphic, and idolatrous tendencies of the time."—*British Quarterly Review* (1873), vol. lvii., p. 348.

dualistic system, *s.*

Chem.: The view that salts are formed by the action of two binary compounds.

dū-ăl'-ĭ-tў, ***du-al-i-tie,** *s.* [Low Lat. *dualitas*; from Lat. *dualis* = dual, from *duo* = two.] The quality or state of being two or twofold; double division.

"This *dualitie* after determinacion, is founden in every creature."—*Chaucer: Testament of Love*, bk. ii., § 14.

***duảlm (u as w), *dwalm, *dwaum,** *s.* [Prob. connected with Eng. *qualm* (q.v.).]

1. A swoon.

"But toll and heat so overpowerd her pith,
That she grew tabetless, and swarft therewith:
At last the *dwaum* yeed frae her bit and bit,
And she begins to draw her limbs and sit."
Ross: Helenore, p. 25.

2. A sudden fit of sickness.

"The day it was set, and the bridal to be,
The wife took a *dwam*, and lay down to die;
She maned and she grained out of dolour and pain."
Ritson: S. Songs, i. 129.

***duảlm'-ўng (u as w) *dwaum-ing,** *s.* [Eng. *dualm; -ing.*]

1. A swoon.

"To the ground all mangit fell scho doun,
And lay ane lang time in ane dedely swown,
Or ouy speche or wowd sho mycht furth bringe
Yit thus at last said eftir his *dualmyng*."
Douglas: Virgil, 78, 18.

2. It is metaphorically applied to the failure of light; the fall of evening.

"Ae eveaing, just 'bout *dwauming o' the light*,
An auld-like carle steppit in, bedeen."
Shirrefs: Poems, p. 144.

***dū'-ar-chў, *dū'-ar-chĭe,** *s.* [Gr. δύο (*duo*) = two, and ἀρχω (*archō*) = to rule, to govern.] Government by two; the rule of two persons.

"A *duarchie* in the Church being inconsistent with a monarchie in the State."—*Fuller: Church Hist.*, III. ii. 3.

dŭb (1), ***doub,** ***dobben,** ***dubben,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *dubban*; cogn. with O. Sw. *dubba* = to strike; Icel. *dubba*. Perhaps a variant of *dab* (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To confer knighthood upon by a blow of a sword on the shoulder; to create a knight.

"Unsheath your sword, and *dub* him presently."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., ii. 2

2. The title of knight is generally added.

"Then Douglas struck him with his blade,
'St. Michael and St. Andrew aid,
I *dub* thee knight.'"
Scott: Marmion, vii. 12.

*3. Followed by the prep. *to.*

"Horn he *dubbedede to* knighte."
King Horn, 499.

4. To confer any kind of dignity, rank, or character upon.

"Our brother *dubbed* them gentlewomen."
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 1.

¶ It has now an element of the ludicrous in it.

5. Followed by *with;* to invest.

"To *dub* thee *with* the name of traitor."
Shakesp.: Henry V., ii. 2.

*6. To dress, to adorn, to array.

"Hir hed was gayly *dubed* and dyght."
Seven Sages, 3,233.

*7. To adorn, to ornament.

"Alle the robes ben afrayed alle abouten and *dubbed* fulle of precious stones."—*Maundeville*, p. 233.

8. (See extract.)

"Cock-fighters trim the hackles and cut off the comb and gills of the cocks, and the birds are then said to be *dubbed*."—*Descent of Man* (1871), pt. ii., ch. xiii., vol. ii., p. 98.

*9. To strike, to knock about.

"He *dubs* his club about their pates."
Warner: Albions England, bk. ii., c. vii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Carp.:* To dress off or make smooth, or of an even and level surface.

"To be as thin as a plank, and then *dub* it smooth with my adze."—*De Foe: Robinson Crusoe.*

2. *Leather-dressing:* To rub or dress leather with dubbing.

3. To raise a nap on cloth by striking it with teasles.

4. *Plastering:* To fill up with coarse stuff irregularities in the face of a wall, previous to finishing it off with plaster.

¶ (1) *To dub a fly:* To dress or make up an artificial fly for fishing.

*(2) *To dub a knight:* He who drank a large potation of wine or other liquor on his knees to the health of his mistress, was jocularly said to be dubbed a knight, and retained his title for the evening.

"*Sam.* I'll teach you the finest humour to be drunk in: I learned it at London last week.
Both. I' faith! let's hear it, let's hear it.
Sam. The bravest humour! 'twould do a man good to be drunk in it; they call it knighting in London, when they drink upon their knees."
Yorkshire Tragedy, sc. 1.

(3) *To dub out:*

Plastering: To bring an uneven surface to a plane by attaching pieces of tile, lath, or other matter to the wall beneath.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To beat, as a drum.

"Who follow drummes before they knowe the *dubbe*."
—*Gascoigne: Fruites of War.*

2. To make a noise, as that of a drum.

"Now the drum *dubs*."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Mad Lover*, i. 1.

***dŭb** (I), *s.* [Dub, *v.*] A blow, a knock, a stroke.

"As skilful coopers hoop their tubs
With Lydian and with Phrygian *dubs*."
Butler: Hudibras, II. 1.

dŭb (2), *s.* [Fr. *dob.*]

1. A small pool of rain-water; a puddle.

"He
Ane standand stank semyt for to be,
Or thau a smuith pule, or *dub*, loun and fare."
Douglas: Virgil, 243, 8.

2. A gutter; foul water thrown out.

3. (*Pl.*): Dirt, mire.

dub-skelper, *s.*

1. One who gets over the road whether it be clean or foul; a rambling fellow.

2. Used contemptuously for a rambling fellow.

"Ghaists indeed! I'll warrant it's some idle *dub-skelper* frae the Waal, coming after some o' yourels on nae honest errand."—*Scott: St. Ronan's Well*, ch. xxviii

3. Applied, in a ludicrous way, to a young clerk in a bank, whose principal work is to run about giving intimation when bills are due.

dŭ'-bash, dŭ'-bhash, *s.* [Doubash.]

dŭbbed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Dub, *v.*]

dŭb'-bẽr (1), *s.* [Eng. *dub; -er.*] One who dubs.]

dŭb'-bẽr (2), *s.* [Hind. *dubbah.*] A leathern bottle or vessel, made of thin untanned goat-skins, and used in India to hold oil, ghee, &c.

dŭb'-bĭng, ***dob-bynge,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [Dub, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act or ceremony of creating a knight; knighthood.

"A prince longeth for to do
The gode knightes *dobbynge*."
Shoreham, p. 5.

2. The act of inveating with any dignity, rank, or character.

*3. Dress, apparel, array.

"His crown and his kinges array,
And his *dubbing* he did oway."
Holy Land, p. 130.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Carp.:* The act of dressing off smooth with an adze.

2. *Leather manuf.:* A mixture of fish-oil and tallow which is used to protect leather against the action of water. It is rubbed into the hide after currying, and is also freely used upon the hose of fire-engines and the boots of persons exposed to wet. Another recipe: Resin, 2 pounds; tallow, 1 pound; train-oil, 1 gallon. Also called Daubing.

3. *Plast.:* Filling up with coarse stuff irregularities in the face of a wall previous to finishing it with plaster.

dubbing-out, *s.*

Plast.: A system of bringing an uneven surface to a plane by attaching pieces of tile, slate, lath, or other matters, to the wall beneath. A projection may be made on a wall by the same means; pieces being attached to the wall and covered with plaster brought to shape by the trowel.

dubbing-tool, *s.* An instrument for paring down to an even surface. An adze.

dubhe, *s.* [Arab.]

Astron.: A fixed star, of magnitude 1¾, called also *a Ursæ Majoris.*

***dū'-bĭ-ātе,** *v.i.* [Lat. *dubius* = doubtful; perhaps only an error for *dubitate* (q.v.).] [Dubious.] To doubt, to hesitate; to feel doubt or hesitation.

***dū'-bĭe,** *a.* [Lat. *dubius.*] Doubtful.

"The *dubie* genet it declinis with twa articles, with this conjunctione vel comand b..tuix thame: as *hic vel haec dies*, ane day."—*Vaus: Rudimenta Puerorum in Artem Grammaticam.*

***dụ-bĭ'-ẽ-tў,** *s.* [Lat. *dubietas*, from *dubius* = doubtful.] Doubt, doubtfulness, hesitation, uncertainty.

"A state of *dubiety* and suspense is ever accompanied with uneasiness."—*Richardson.*

***dū-bĭ-ŏs'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Lat. *dubiosus*, from *dubius* = doubtful.]

1. Doubt, doubtfulness, dubiety.

"These relations . . . do stir up ingenuous *dubiosities* unto experiment."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vii., ch. xviii.

2. A doubtful or uncertain point or matter.

"Men often swallow falsities for truths, *dubiosities* for certainties."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vii., ch. xviii.

dū'-bĭ-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *dubius, dubiosus*, from *duo* = two.]

I. *Of persons:* Unsettled, doubtful, or wavering in mind; not determined.

II. *Of things:*

1. Uncertain, unsettled, undetermined, doubtful, open to question.

"Resolved the *dubious* point and sentence gave."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ii.

2. Of which the result or issue is uncertain; doubtful.

"Many already have fled to the forest, and lurk on its outskirts,
Waiting with anxious hearts the *dubious* fate of to-morrow."
Longfellow: Evangeline, i. 2.

*3. Not well or satisfactorily known.

"Three men were sent, deputed from the crew,
A herald one, the *dubious* coast to view."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, ix. 99, 100.

4. Not clear or plain; causing doubt, hesitation, or uncertainty.

"Satan with less toil, and now with ease
Wafts on the calmer wave, by *dubious* light."
Milton: P. L., ii. 1,041, 1,042.

dū'-bĭ-ŭs lў, *adv.* [Eng. *dubious; -ly.*] Doubtfully; with doubt or hesitation; uncertainty.

"Authors write often *dubiously*, even in matters wherein is expected a strict definite truth."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

dū bĭ-ŭs nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *dubious; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being dubious; doubtfulness, uncertainty, hesitation.

"She speaks with *dubiousness*, not with the certainty of a goddess."—*Broome.*

2. Uncertainty of issue or event.

* **dū'-bĭt-a-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *dubitabilis*, from *dubito* = to doubt, from *dubius* = doubtful.] Doubtful, uncertain; open to or admitting of doubt or question.

"The ground of invocation of saints or angels being at least *dubitable*."—*Dr. H. More: Antidote against Idolatry*, p. 25.

* **dū'-bĭt-a-blў,** *adv.* [Eng. *dubitab(le); -ly.*] Doubtfully, uncertainly.

* **dū'-bĭt-an-çў,** *s.* [Lat. *dubitans*, pr. par. of *dubito* = to doubt.] Doubt, hesitation, uncertainty, doubtfulness.

"They are most fully without all *dubitancy* resolved, that all the joys of heaven are forfeited by this choice."—*Hammond: Sermons*, vi.

* **dū'-bĭt-ātc,** *v.i.* [Lat. *dubitatum*, sup. of *dubito* = to doubt.] To doubt, to hesitate, to waver.

"If, for example, he were to loiter *dubitating*, and not come."—*Carlyle: Fr. Revol.*, pt. ii., bk. ii., ch. vi.

* **dū'-bĭt-ā-tĭng,** *a.* [DUBITATE, *v.*] Hesitating, doubtful.

* **dū'-bĭt-ā-tĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *dubitating; -ly.*] Hesitatingly, doubtfully; with hesitation or doubt.

"Answered *dubitatingly*."—*Carlyle: Letters and Speeches of Cromwell*, iii. 194.

* **dū-bĭt-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *dubitatio*, from *dubito* = to doubt; Fr. *dubitation*; Sp. *dubitacion.*] Doubt, hesitation, uncertainty.

"To which without *dubitation* he does peremptorily adhere."—*Taylor: Dissuasive from Popery*, pt. ii., bk. ii.

* **dū'-bĭt-ā-tĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *dubitativus*, from *dubitatum*, sup. of *dubito* = to doubt; Fr. *dubitatif*; Sp. & Ital. *dubitativo.*] Tending to doubt.

* **dū'-blar,** *s.* [DOUBLER.] A large dish. An arborescent solanaceous shrub, from Australia.

"My berne, scho sayis, hes of hir awin,—
Dischis and *dublaris* nyne or ten."
Bannatyne Poems, p. 153,

dû-bois'-ĭn (bois as bwâs), *s.* [Mod. Lat. *dubois(ia)*; Eng., &c. suff. *-in.*]

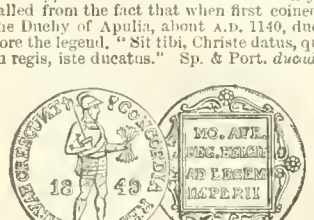
Chem.: An alkaloid extracted from *Duboisia myoporoides*. It is said to be identical with Hyoscyamine, $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$.

dū'-cal, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *ducalis* = pertaining to a leader, *dux* (genit. *ducis*) = a leader.] [DUKE.] Of or pertaining to a duke.

"A blue riband or a *ducal* coronet."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

dū'-cal-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *ducal; -ly.*] In manner of a duke; in relation to a duke, or a ducal family.

dŭc'-at, *s.* [Fr., from Ital. *ducato* = a ducat, a duchy, from Low Lat. *ducatus* = a duchy, so called from the fact that when first coined in the Duchy of Apulia, about A.D. 1140, ducats bore the legend, "Sit tibi, Christe datus, quem tu regis, iste ducatus." Sp. & Port. *ducado.*]



DUTCH DUCAT.

Comm.: The name of a coin current in several countries. It is no longer the monetary unit in any country. It was formerly a favourite coin with the Dutch, and, owing to the excellence of the pieces struck, they were sought for and imitated by several other countries, and especially Russia. Ducats now everywhere circulate at a valuation, where they circulate at all, or are bought and sold simply as bullion. The following are some of the best known:—

(1) The gold ducat of Holland, weighing 3·494 grammes, ·983 fine, value 9s. 4½d.; more accurately, 112·55534 d.

(2) The gold ducat of Russia, which is of precisely the same weight, fineness, and value as the Dutch ducat.

(3) The gold ducat of Austria-Hungary, weighing 3·4904 grammes, ·986 fine, value 9s. 4¾d.

(4) The gold ducat of Sweden, weighing 3·486 grammes, ·9766 fine, value 9s. 3¾d.

(5) The gold ducat of Hamburg, valued at 5 marks banco, or 7s. 5d.

(6) The silver ducat of Sicily, weight 22·943 grammes, ·833 fine, value 3s. 4½d.

dŭc-at-ôon', duc-at-one, *s.* [Fr. *ducaton*, from *ducat* = a ducat (q.v.).]

Commerce:

1. An old silver coin, worth about 5s. 3¾d. sterling, sometimes found still circulating in the Netherlands.

2. A silver coin current in Parma, value 4s. 3d. Called also a Scudo (q.v.).

"What mean the elders else, those kirk dragoons,
Made up of ears and ruffs like *Ducatons*?"
Cleaveland: Poems (1651).

dŭc-da'-mĕ, *s.* [Etym. unknown.] This word is only used in the following passage, and is described by Jaques as "a Greek invocation to call fools into a circle."

"*Ducdame, ducdame, ducdame;*
Here shall he see
Gross fools as he,
An if he will come to me."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, II. 5.

dū'-çēş tē'-cŭm, *phr.* [Lat. = you shall bring with you.]

Law: A writ commanding any person to attend in a court of law, and bring with him all documents, writings, or evidences required in a suit.

dŭch'-ĕss, *s.* [Fr. *duchesse*; O. Fr. *ducesse*, fem. of *duc* = a duke (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The wife or widow of a duke; a lady who has the sovereignty of a duchy.

2. *Build.:* A roofing slate, in size 24 inches by 16.

dŭch'-ў, *s.* [Fr. *duché*, from Low Lat. *ducatus*, from *dux* = a leader.] The territory, jurisdiction, or dominions of a duke; a dukedom.

duchy-court, *s.*

Law: The court of any duchy, specifically of the Duchy of Lancaster, held before the chancellor of the duchy or his deputy, to determine questions concerning equitable interests in lands held of the crown in right of this duchy.

dŭck (1), *s.* [Dut. *doek* = linen cloth, canvas; Dan. *dug* = cloth; Sw. *duk*; Icel. *dúkr*; Ger. *tuch.*]

Fabric: A species of flax fabric lighter and finer than canvas.

"Some were, as usual, in snow-white smock-frocks of Russia *duck*."—*Hardy: Far from the Madding Crowd*, ch. ix., p. 127.

dŭck (2), ***docke,** ***doke,** ***duke,** *s.* [Lit. = a diver; the final *e* = A.S. *-a* suff., denoting the agent, as in *hunt-a* = a hunter; from Mid. Eng. *ducken* = to dive.] [DUCK, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II.

2. An inclination of the head, resembling the motion of a duck in water.

"Here he without *duck* or nod,
Other trippings to be trod."
Milton: Comus, 960, 961.

* 3. A bow.

"As it is also their generall custome scarcely to salute any man, yet may they neither omitte crosse, nor carved statue, without a religious *duck*."—*Discov. of New World*, p. 128.

4. A game in which a small stone, placed on a larger, is to be hit off by the player at a short distance.

5. The same as DUCK'S-EGG (q.v.).

"Five wickets for eighty-one, Mr. Wilson's contribution being a *duck*."—*Echo*, June 28, 1881.

II. *Ornithology:*

1. The popular name given to various Anatidæ, and especially to those of the two subfamilies Anatinæ and Fuliguline. The former are called, by Swainson, River ducks, or sometimes also True ducks, and the latter Sea ducks. A similar distinction into Sea ducks and Pond ducks had long ago been made by Willoughby, who, however, admitted that for it "we are beholden to Mr. Johnson." The Anatinæ have the bill broad and lengthened, the nostrils basal, the legs very short, and the hinder toe slightly lobed. The Fuliguline have the hinder toe very broad. The Anatinæ, or True ducks, are migratory birds, coming and going in large flocks. They build near fresh-water lakes, placing the nest among reeds, sedges, &c., or sometimes in hollow trees.

2. A book-name for the family Anatidæ, which, in addition to the ducks properly so called, contains the Geese, the Swans, &c. [ANATIDÆ.]

¶ There are in all over fifty species of Ducks, which have a very wide distribution, especially in the northern hemisphere, in all parts of which they are found. They are characteristically aquatic in habit, swimming with agility, and mainly obtaining their food by grubbing in the shallows for water plants, worms, and small animals. The Canvas-back Duck, famous as a game bird, uses for food the wild celery of Chesapeake Bay, an aquatic plant. To the delicate character of this food some ascribe the delicious taste of its flesh. There are various other species native to this country, some of which extend their range to Asia and Europe. Among these is *Anas boschas*, the Mallard or Common Wild Duck, the original of the domesticated form (*A. domestica*). Mallards are found in the United States as far south as Florida, and in the West Indies. They abound also in Europe. Their food is varied, from seeds and roots to worms and frogs, and they may often be seen, with submerged head and upturned tail, grubbing for prey in mud or shallow waters. The plumage exhibits greater brightness of color in the wild than in the domestic variety. There are various other American Ducks, both of this genus and of others, such as the beautiful *Aix sponsa*, the Spoon-bill Ducks (*Spatula clypeata*, &c.,) and others. The Eider Ducks, from which the eider-down is obtained, are less nearly related to the true Ducks.

¶ *A lame duck:* On the Stock Exchange, a defaulter.

duck-and-drake, ducks and drakes, *s.* A popular name for a game in which a flat piece of stone, slate, &c., is thrown so as to skip along the surface of water. This is only a part of the name formerly given to this puerile amusement.

"Epostracismus. Lusus quo testulam aut lamellam sive lapillum distringunt super aquæ æquor, numerumque saltuum, quos facit priusquam desidat, ineunt: victoria penes illum relicta, qui saltuum multitudine superet. ἐποστρακισμός. A kind of sport or play with an oister shell or a stone throwne into the water, and making circles yer it sinke, &c. It is called a *ducke and a drake, and a half-penie cake*."—*Nomenclator.* (*Nares.*)

¶ *To make ducks and drakes of:* To squander, to waste, to throw away foolishly.

* **duck-and-drake,** *v.t.* To make ducks and drakes of; to squander.

"*Duck-and-drake* it away for a frolic"—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 18.

duck-ant, *s.*

Zool.: A species of Termes, or white ant, a native of Jamaica. The duck-ants build their nests on trees

duck-bill, *s.* [DUCKBILL.]

duck-billed, *a.* Having a bill like that of a duck; an epithet applied to the Ornithorhynchus (q.v.).

duck-bills, *s. pl.* A name given to the broad-toed shoes worn in the fifteenth century.

duck-havver, *s.*

Bot.: *Bromus mollis.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

duck-hawk, *s.*

Ornith.: The Moor Buzzard (q.v.).

duck-meat, duck's-meat, duke's-meat, *s.*

Bot.: A popular name for several species of Lemna, especially *Lemna minor*. [LEMNACEÆ.]

duck-mole, *s.* [DUCKBILL.]

duck-mud, *s.*

Bot.: A name sometimes given to the Confervæ, and other delicate green-spored Algæ. (*Britten & Holland.*)

duck-pond, *s.* A pond in a farm-yard.

Duck-pond weed:

Bot.: *Lemna minor.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

duck-weed, *s.* [DUCKWEED.]

duck-wheat, *s.*

Bot.: Red wheat, a Kentish word in Cotgrave's time. (*Halliwell.*)

duck-willow, *s.*

Bot.: *Salix alba.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

duck's-bill, *s.* [DUCKBILL.]

Duck's-bill bit: A wood-boring tool adapted to be used in a brace. It has no lip, but the screw-cylinder which forms the barrel of the tool terminates in a rounded portion whose edge is sharpened to form the cutter.

Duck's-bill limpet:

Zool.: *Parmophorus*, a genus of Gasteropods belonging to the family Fissurellidæ. The animal is very large compared with its shell, which is oblong, smooth, and white, but without perforation or notch, and is permanently covered by the mantle of the animal, which is black. It inhabits shallow water, under stones. Ten species are described from the Red Sea, the Philippines, Australia, &c.

duck's-egg, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The egg of a duck.

2. *Cricket:* No score, the figure 0.

duck's-foot, *s.*

Botany:

1. *Alchemilla vulgaris*, from the shape of the leaf. (*Britten & Holland.*)

2. Podophyllum, a genus of ranunculaceous plants. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

Duck's-foot propeller: A collapsing and expanding propeller which offers but little resistance in the non-effective motion, but expands to its full breadth in delivering the effective stroke, forming a kind of folding oar, which opens to act against the water when pushed outward, and closes when drawn back at the end of the stroke. The idea was taken from the foot of a duck, and was first tried by the celebrated Bernoulli, afterwards by Genevois, a Swiss clergyman, about 1757; then by Earl Stanhope about 1803. It was used on the river Thames about 1830.

dŭck (3), *s.* [E. Fries. *dok, dokke* = a doll; Dan. *dukke*; Sw. *docka*; O. H. Ger. *tocha* (*Skeat*).] A pet, a darling; a term of endearment, fondness, or admiration.

"Will you buy any tape or lace for your cap,
My dainty *duck*, my dear-a."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 4.

dŭck, ***douken,** ***duken,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Dut. *duiken* = to stoop, dive; Dan. *dukke* = to duck or plunge; Sw. *dyka*; Ger. *tauchen.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To dive; to dip or plunge the head in water.

"Thou art wickedly devout:
In Tiber *ducking* thrice by break of day."
Dryden: Persius, sat. ii.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To bob the head, to drop the head like a duck.

2. To bow, to cringe.

"The learned pate
Ducks to the golden fool."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

B. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To dip, plunge, or thrust under water, and suddenly withdraw.

"The priest of Baal was reviled and insulted, sometimes beaten, sometimes *ducked*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. *Fig.:* To bow, to bend down, to stoop.

"When at a skirmish first he hears
The bullets whistling round his ears,
Will *duck* his head aside." *Swift.*

¶ *To duck up:*

Naut.: To clear or haul a sail out of any position which interferes with the helmsman's view.

dŭck'-bill, *s.* [Eng. *duck*, and *bill.*]

Zool.: *Ornithorhynchus anatinus*, also called the Duck-mole, Water-mole, or Duck-billed Platypus, a genus of mammals peculiar to Australia and the neighbouring islands. It has a rather flat body of about eighteen inches in length, and the head and snout resemble

DUCKBILL.

those of a duck, whence the popular name; the feet are webbed and flat, tail short, broad, and flat. [ORNITHORHYNCHUS, PLATYPUS.]

dŭcked, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DUCK, *v.*]

dŭck'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *duck*; *-er.*]

1. *Lit.:* One who dives or ducks.

2. *Fig.:* A cringer.

"No, dainty *duckers*,
Up with your three-piled spirits, your wrought
valours." *Beaum. & Flet.: Philaster*, iv. 1.

dŭck'-ĕr-ў, *s.* [Eng. *duck* (2); *-ery.*] A place where ducks are bred.

dŭck'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [DUCK, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* The act of dipping or plunging in water.

"After which the ceremony of *ducking* was not omitted."—*Cook: Voyages*, vol. iii., bk. ii., ch. i.

2. *Fig.:* The act of bowing, bending the head, or cringing.

"Let him scoffingly call it cringing or *ducking*."—*State Trials; Abp. Laud* (an. 1640).

ducking-pond, *s.* Formerly this was a common adjunct to any place where a number of habitations were collected together, and was in general use for the summary punishment of petty offenders of various descriptions. The ducking-pond for the western part of London occupied the site of part of Trafalgar Square, Charing Cross, and was very celebrated in the annals of the London mob.

"This was his name now, once he had another,
Until the *ducking-pond* made him a brother."
Satur against Hypocrites (1689). (*Nares.*)

ducking-stool, *s.* A kind of stool or chair on which scolds were tied and ducked. [CUCKING-STOOL.]

"Reclaim the obstinately opprobrious and virulent woman, and make the *duckingstool* more useful."—*Addison: Freeholder.*

dŭck'-lĕgged, *a.* [Eng. *duck*, and *legged.*] Having short, waddling legs.

"*Ducklegged*, short waisted, such a dwarf she is,
That she must rise on tiptoes for a kiss."
Dryden: Juvenal, sat. vi.

dŭck'-lĭng, ***doke-linge,** *s.* [Eng. *duck* (2), s., and dimin. suff. *-ling.*] A young duck; the brood of the duck.

"*Ducklings*, though hatched and led by a hen, if she brings them to the brink of a river or pond, presently leave her, and in they go."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

* **dŭc-kŏy',** *v.t.* [DECOY.] To decoy, to entice, to allure.

"With this he *duckoys* little fishes, and preys upon them."—*Grew.*

* **dŭc-kŏy',** *s.* [DECOY, *s.*] A decoy, a snare, an allurement.

"Seducers have found it the most compendious way to their designs, to lead captive silly women, and make them the *duckoys* to their whole family."—*More: Decay of Piety.*

dŭck'-tŏwn-ite, *s.* [From Ducktown, in Tennessee, United States, where it is found, and Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A blackish copper ore, probably only a mixture, grains of pyrite being visible through the mass, and also a softer gray mineral, which is probably chalcocite. (*Dana.*)

dŭck'-weĕd, *s.* [Eng. *duck*, and *weed.*]

Botany:

1. A general name for the species of Lemna, more especially *Lemna minor.* Also called Duck-meat (q.v.).

"What we call *duckweed* hath a leaf no bigger than a thyme leaf, but of a fresher green; and putteth forth a little string into the water, far from the bottom."—*Bacon.*

2. (*Pl.*): One of the two English names given by Lindley to his order Lemnaceæ, the other being Lemnads.

dŭct, *s.* [Lat. *ductus* = a leading or guiding, a pipe; *duco* = to lead or draw.]

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.:* Guidance, direction, lead.

"This doctrine leaves nothing to us but only to obey our fate, to follow the *duct* of the stars."—*Hammond.*

II. *Tech.:* A tube, canal, or passage by which a fluid or other substance is conveyed or conducted: used—

1. *Anat.:* One of the vessels or canals by which the blood, chyle, lymph, &c., are conveyed from one part of the body to another.

2. *Bot.* (*Pl.*): Tubular vessels marked by transverse lines or dots. They constitute one of the two principal kinds of vascular tissue, the other being spiral vessels, of which, however, four varieties of them—viz., the closed, the annular, the reticulated, and the scalariform ducts—are modifications. Another type of duct, called Dotted ducts, constitutes bothrenchyma (q.v.). (*Lindley.*)

* **dŭct'-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *ductibilis*, from *ductus*, pa. par. of *duco* = to lead, to draw.] The same as DUCTILE (q.v.).

"It [iron] is malleable and *ductible* with difficulty."—*Fuller: Worthies; Shropshire.*

dŭct'-ĭle, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *ductilis* = easy to be led; *duco* = to lead.]

I. *Literally:*

1. That may be drawn out into threads or wire.

"Twice ten of tin, and twelve of *ductile* gold."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, xi. 32.

* 2. Pliant, capable of being moulded.

"The *ductile* wax with busy hands I mould."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xii. 208.

* 3. Flexible, pliable.

"The *ductile* rind and leaves of radiant gold."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid vi. 211.

* **II.** *Fig.:* Tractable, pliable; yielding to persuasion or advice.

"Their designing leaders cannot desire a more *ductile* and easy people to work upon."—*Addison: Freeholder.*

¶ For the difference between *ductile* and *docile*, see DOCILE.

* **dŭct'-ĭle-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *ductile*; *-ly.*] In a ductile manner.

dŭct'-ĭle-nĕss, duct-il-ness, *s.* [Eng. *ductile*; *-ness.*] The quality of being ductile; ductility, pliableness.

"I, when I value gold, may think upon
The *ductileness*, the application;
The wholesomeness, the ingenuity,
From rust, from soil, from fire ever free."
Donne: Elegy 18.

dŭct-il-ĭm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Eng. *ductil(ity)*, and Gr. μετρον (*metron*) = a measure.]

Metal.: An instrument invented by M. Regnier for ascertaining the relative ductility of metals. The metal to be tested is subjected to the action of blows from a mass of iron of given weight attached to a lever, and the effect produced is shown upon a graduated arc.

dŭct-il'-ĭ-ty, *s.* [Lat. *ductilis* = easily led, ductile.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as **II.**

"Yellow colour and *ductility* are properties of gold."—*Watts: Logick.*

2. *Fig.:* The quality of being pliant or yielding to persuasion or advice.

"There is not yet such a convenient *ductility* in the human understanding."—*Burke: Tracts on the Popery Laws.*

II. *Metal.:* The quality of adaptedness for drawing into wire; as malleability is for being beaten into leaves. The order of metals in these two respects is as follows: Ductility—Gold, Silver, Platinum, Iron, Copper, Zinc, Tin, Lead, and Nickel; Malleability—Gold, Silver, Copper, Tin, Platinum, Lead, Zinc, Iron, and Nickel. The less ductile soft metals, such as magnesium, which cannot be drawn, are converted into wire by the process of pressing or squirting.

* **dŭc'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *ductio*, from *ductus*, pa. par. of *duco.*] Leading, guidance.

"The meanly wise and common *ductions* of bemisted nature."—*Feltham: Resolves*, ii. 66.

dŭc'-tŏr, *s.* [Lat., from *ductus,* pa. par. of *duco.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A leader, a guide.

2. *Calico-print.:* A gauge or straight-edge to remove superfluous material, as one on the colour-roller of a calico-printing machine, inking-rollers, &c. [Doctor.]

duetor-roller, *s.*

Print.: A roller to conduct ink to another roller or cylinder.

* **dŭc'-ture,** *s.* [Lat. *ductura,* from *ductus,* pa. par. of *duco.*] Guidance, leading, direction.

"So far as the *ducture* of common reason, scripture, and experience will direct our enquiries."—*South: Sermons,* v. 109.

* **dŭc'-tus,** *s.* [Lat.]

Anat.: A duct (q.v.).

dŭd, *s.* [Gael., a rag.]

1. A rag; generally in the plural.

"'Every *dud* bids another good day,' Scotch proverb, spoken of people in rags and tatters."—*Kelly,* p. 109.

2. (*Pl.*): Clothing generally, especially such as is of an inferior quality.

"Rest o' the siller when Aillie has had her new gown, and the bairns thair bits o' *duds.*"—*Scott: Guy Mannering,* ch. xxvi.

dŭd'-dĭe, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A dish, with two ears, turned out of solid wood. (*Scotch.*)

dŭd'-dĭe, dud-dy, *a.* [Gael. *dudach.*] Ragged.

"For there isna a wheen *duddie* bairns to be crying after ane."—*Scott: Heart of Midlothian,* ch. xxx.

dŭd'-dĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *duddy; -ness.*] Raggedness.

dūde, *s.* [Of unknown origin.] A fop; a man characterized by excessive attention to dress. (*Amer.*)

* **dūdg'e-ŏn** (1), * **dud-gin,** *s.* & *a.* [Etym. unknown.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. The root of the box-tree, apparently because it is curiously marked.

"Turners and cutlers, if I mistake not the matter, doe call this wood *dudgeon,* wherewith they make *dudgeon-hafted* daggers."—*Gerarde: Herball,* p. 1410.

2. The haft or handle of a dagger.

"On thy blade and *dudgeon* gouts of blood."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, ii. 1.

3. A small dagger.

"It was a serviceable *dudgeon,*
Either for fighting or for drudging."
Butler: Hudibras.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Marked with waving lines.

"The root [of box] is *dudgin* and full of worke."—*Holland: Plinie,* bk. xvi., ch. xvi.

2. Made of boxwood.

"The *dudgin hafte* that is at the *dudgin* dagger."
Lyly: Mother Bombie, S. C.

* **dudgeon-dagger,** *s.* A small dagger.

* **dudgeon-haft,** * **dudgin-hafte,** *s.* A dagger haft made of box-wood.

dudgeon-hafted, *a.* Having the haft made of box-wood.

dŭdg'e-ŏn (2), *s.* & *a.* [Wel. *dychan*=a jeer, *dygen* = malice, resentment.]

A. *As subst.:* Anger, resentment, ill-will, displeasure.

"Civil *dudgeon* first grew high,
And men fell out they knew not why."
Butler: Hudibras, I. 1.

* **B.** *As adj.:* Rude, rough, unpolished.

"Though I am plain and *dudgeon*
I would not be an ass."
Beaum. & Fl.: Captain, ii. 1.

Dŭd'-lĕy, *s.* [O. Eng. *Dudelei,* from Dodo, an Anglo-Saxon who about A.D. 700 erected a castle there.]

A. *As substantive:*

Geog.: A town in Worcestershire, but connected also with Staffordshire.

B. *As adj.:* In any way pertaining to or derived from the place described under A.

Dudley limestone, *s.*

Geol., &c.: The name given by collectors to what is called by geologists the Wenlock limestone.

Dudley trilobite, *s.*

Palæont.: A popular name for *Calymene Blumenbachii.*

dūe, * **dewe,** * **duwe,** *a. adv.* & *s.* [O. Fr. *deu* masc., *deue* fem.; Fr. *dû,* pa. par. of O. Fr. *debvoir* = Fr. *devoir* = to owe = Lat. *debeo.*] [Debt.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Owed or owing from one person to another: as, A sum of money is *due.*

"Three thousand ducats *due* unto the Jew."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

2. Morally owed or owing from one to another; that ought to be paid, redeemed, or done by one to another.

"There is *due* from the judge to the advocate some commendation and gracing, where causes are well handled and fair pleaded."—*Bacon.*

3. Owing the origin, existence, or cause to, dependent or consequent on, occasioned or effected by; arising from. (Followed by *to.*)

"The motion of the oily drops may be in part *due* to some partial solution made by the vinous spirit."—*Boyle.*

4. Proper, fit, becoming, suitable, appropriate.

"To meditation *due* and sacred song."
Thomson: Summer, 70.

5. Right, fit, proper.

"One born out of *due* time."—1 *Cor.* xv. 8.

* 6. Exact.

"Beating the ground in so *due* time, as no dancer can observe better measure."—*Sidney: Arcadia.*

7. That ought to arrive at a certain time; bound to arrive; as, A train is *due* at eight o'clock.

* 8. Belonging.

"I am *due* to a woman."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, iii. 2.

* 9. Direct, straight.

"Holding *due* course to Harfleur."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iii. (Prol.)

B. *As adverb:*

1. Exactly, directly.

"There lies your way, *due* west."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, iii. 1.

* 2. Punctually, exactly.

"And Eve within, *due* at her hour, prepared
For dinner savoury fruits."
Milton: P. L., v. 303, 304.

C. *As substantive:*

1. That which is owed or owing; that which one ought to pay, render, or perform to or for another of right, custom, or contract.

"And ye shall eat it in the holy place, because it is thy *due,* and thy sons' *due.*"—*Lev.* x. 13.

2. Deserts, deservings; as, He has not had his *due.*

* 3. Duty; that which one ought to do.

"To synge agayne, as was hir *due.*"
Lydgate: Minor Poems, p. 182.

* 4. An essential point, matter or custom requiring to be done or attended to.

"The *due* of honour in no point omit."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 5.

* 5. Right; just title or claim.

"The key of this infernal pit by *due,*
And by command of heaven's all-powerful king,
I keep." *Milton: P. L.,* ii. 850-52.

6. A custom, tribute, toll, fee, or other legal exaction. (Generally in the plural.)

"The exorbitant *dues* that are paid at most other ports."—*Addison.*

¶ *To give the devil his due:* To give credit even to the worst of men when they deserve it.

due-bill, *s.* A brief written acknowledgment of indebtedness, differing from a promissory note in not being payable to order or transferable by mere indorsement.

* **due-timely,** *adv.* In good time.

"Their extreme thirst *due-timely* to refresh."
Sylvester: The Vocation, 1,002.

* **dūe,** * **dew,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *doer, douer,* from Lat. *doto* = to endow.] To endue, to endow.

"This is the latest glory of their praise,
That I thy enemy *due* thee withal."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., iv. 2.

* **dūe'-fŭl,** * **dūe'-fŭll,** * **dew-full,** *a.* [Eng. *due; -ful(l).*] Due, bounden, fit.

"All which that day in order seemly good
Did on the Thames attend, and waited well
To do their *duefull* service, as to them befell."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. xi. 44.

dū'-ĕl, * **du-ĕl'-lo,** *s.* [Ital. *duello,* from Lat. *duellum,* the original form of *bellum* = a fight or battle between two, from *duo* = two; Fr. *duel.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Single combat; a combat or contest between two persons with deadly weapons, to decide some point of difference, or establish some point of honour.

"In many armies, if the matter should be tried by *duel* between two champions, the victory should go on the one side."—*Bacon.*

2. A contest or battle between two parties.

3. Any contest or struggle.

"Victory and triumph to the Son of God,
Now entering his great *duel,* not of arms,
But to vanquish, by wisdom, hellish wiles!"
Milton: P. R., i. 172-75.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Hist.:* The practice of duelling is by some referred to the trial by battle which obtained in early ages. [Battle, B.] In a modern duel at least four persons must be present—viz., the two combatants or principals, and two seconds, one for each principal. On the seconds devolve all the arrangements for the duel, as time, place, and mode of fighting. The challenged party has the choice of arms. The force of public opinion has rendered duelling practically obsolete in this country.

2. *Law:* The fighting of a duel, or the sending or bearing of a challenge to a duel, is a misdemeanour, punishable by fine and imprisonment. Should a duel result fatally, all parties concerned are liable to be tried for murder.

* **dū'-ĕl,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Duel, *s.*]

I. *Intrans.:* To fight; to contest, to engage in a duel.

"You are fit for fiends to *duel* with."—*Hammond: Works,* iv. 522.

II. *Transitive:*

1. To engage or attack in single combat.

"Who, single combatant,
Duelled their armies ranked in proud array."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 344, 345.

2. To kill in a duel.

"He might so fashionably and genteelly have been *duelled* or fluxed into another world."—*South.*

* **dū'-ĕl-ĭst,** *s.* [Duellist.]

* **duĕl'-lĕn** (u as w), *v.i.* [Dwell.] To remain, to abide.

"Or lawe, or other art particulere;
But deth, that wol not suffre us *duellen* heere."
Chaucer: Clerk of Oxenford (Prol.), 7,911, 7,912.

* **dū'-ĕl-lĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *duel; -er.*] One who engages in a duel; a duellist.

"They perhaps begin as single *duellers,* but then they soon get their troops about them."—*More: Decay of Piety.*

dū'-ĕl-lĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Duel, *v.*]

* **A.** & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or practice of fighting duels.

dū'-ĕl-lĭst, *s.* [Eng. *duel; -ist.*]

1. One who engages in a duel or single combat.

2. One who professes to study the rules of honour.

"A *duellist,* a gentleman of the very first house, of the first and second cause."—*Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet,* ii. 4.

* **dū'-ĕl-līze,** *v.i.* [Eng. *duel; -ize.*] To contend.

"The furious *duellizing* chariots swift
Burst from their bounds."
Vicars: Virgil (1632). (*Nares.*)

* **du-ĕl'-lō,** *s.* [Ital.] [Duel.]

1. A duel.

2. The rules of duelling.

"The gentleman will, for his honour's sake, have one bout with you; he cannot by the *duello* avoid it."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night,* iii. 2.

* **dū'-ĕl-sŏme,** *a.* [Eng. *duel; -some.*] Given to duelling.

"Incorrigibly *duelsome* on his own account."—*Thackeray: Paris Sketch-book,* ch. ii.

* **dūe'-lў,** *adv.* [Duly.]

du-ĕn'-a, *s.* [Duenna.]

dūe'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *due; -ness.*] Fitness, propriety, suitableness, appropriateness, due quality.

"This *dueness* imports only what it became God to do."—*Goodwin: Works,* vol. ii., pt. iii., p. 21.

du-ĕn'-na, *s* [Sp. *dueña,* from Lat. *domina* = a lady. Thus *duenna* is a doublet of *donna* and *dame.*]

1. The chief lady-in-waiting of the Queen of Spain.

2. An elderly lady employed as companion and governess to young ladies.

3. A governess or guardian of a young lady.

"But jealousy has fled: his bars, his bolts,
His withered sentinel, *Duenna* sage!"
Byron: Childe Harold, i. 81.

dūes, *s. pl.* [Due, *s.*]

du-ĕt', du-ĕt'-tō, *s.* [Ital. *duetto,* from *due* = two; Lat. *duo.*]

Music: A composition for two voices or instruments, or for two performers upon one instrument.

"In the choral parts the experiment has succeeded better than in the solo airs and *duets.*"—*Mason: On Church Musick,* p. 119.

***due-tee,** *s.* [Duty.]

dŭff, *s.* [A provincial pronunciation and spelling of *dough* (q.v.).]

Naut.: A kind of stiff flour pudding boiled in a bag.

dŭf'-fel, *s.* [Dut., from a town of that name not far from Antwerp.]

Fabric: A thick coarse kind of woollen cloth, having a thick nap or frieze.

"And let it be of *duffel* gray,
As warm a cloak as man can sell!"
Wordsworth: Alice Fell.

dŭf'-fĕr, *s.* [Etym. doubtful, but cf. *dowfart.*]

1. A pedlar; a hawker of women's dress.

2. A hawker of cheap or flash jewelry, sham smuggled goods, &c.

3. A stupid, awkward, or useless person; one who is of little or no use in his profession or occupation.

4. A bad coin. (*Slang.*)

dū-fōil, *s.* [Lat. *duo* = two, and *folium* = a leaf.]

Botany:

1. A two-leaved flower.

2. An orchid, *Listera ovata,* called Dufoil from having only two leaves.

dū-frēn'-īte, *s.* [From the French mineralogist Dufrenoy.]

Min.: A name given to an orthorhombic mineral, silky in texture, green in color, and subtranslucent in lustre. Hardness, 3·5 to 4; sp. gr., 3·2 to 3·4; compos.: phosphoric acid 27·5, sesquioxide of iron 62, water 10·5 = 100. Found in France, in Westphalia, &c.

dū-frē'-nō-ȳ-şīte, *s.* [Dufrenite.]

Mineralogy:

1. An orthorhombic, opaque, brittle mineral, of metallic lustre and blackish lead-gray color. Hardness, 3; sp. gr., 5·4 to 5·36; compos.: sulphur 22·10, arsenic 20·72, lead 57·18 = 100. Found in the Alps.

2. The same as Binnite (q.v.).

3. In part the same as Sartorite (q.v.).

dŭg, *s.* [Cogn. with Sw. *dägga;* Dan. *dægge* = to suckle; cf. also Sansc. *duh* = to milk.]

*1. A breast, a teat; without any idea of contempt.

"Dying with mother's *dug* between its lips."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iii. 2.

2. Now only applied to the paps or teats of animals, or to those of a woman in contempt.

dŭg, *pret., pa. par., & a.* [Dig.]

dug-out, *s.*

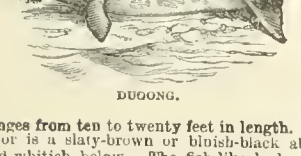
1. A canoe formed of a single log hollowed out, or of parts of two logs thus hollowed out and afterwards joined together at the bottom and ends. [Canoe.]

2. A rough cabin cut in the side of a bank or hill.

"Below the shack in social rank is the *dug-out,* a square cut in a bank with a dirt roof and a door."—*Century Magazine,* May 1882, p. 51l.

dū'-gŏng, *s.* [Malayan *dúgóng* = a sea-cow.]

Zool.: Halicore Dugong, an herbivorous mammal, the type of the genus Halicore, and belonging to the order Sirenia, or Manatees. It



Dugong.

ranges from ten to twenty feet in length. The color is a slaty-brown or bluish-black above and whitish below. The fish-like body ends in flukes like those of a whale. Fore-limbs in the form of flippers are present, but the hind limbs are absent. Dugongs frequent the shallow smooth waters of bays, inlets, and river estuaries where marine vegetation is abundant. The flesh is highly thought of as food. They yield a clear oil recommended as a remedial agent in lieu of cod-liver oil. They are confined to the Indian seas. They have feeble voices, and the dams show intense affection, even allowing themselves to be speared when their young are taken.

dūke (1) ***duk,** *s.* [A word introduced by the Normans. Fr. *duc;* Lat *ducem,* accus. of *dux* = a leader; *duco* = to lead; Sp. & Port. *duque;* Ital. *duca, duce.*]

*1. A leader, a prince, a chief, a commander.

"And these are the sons of Aholibamah Esau's wife: *duke* Jeush, *duke* Jaalam, *duke* Korah."—*Gen.* xxxvi. 18.

2. In Great Britain the highest rank in the peerage. A duke's coronet consists of a chased gold circle, having on its upper edge eight

Duke's Coronet.

strawberry leaves; the cap is of crimson velvet, terminating at the top in a gold tassel; it is lined with sarsenet, and turned up with ermine.

3. In some Continental states the title of the ruling sovereign or prince; as, the Duke of Brunswick, &c. [Grand Duke.]

*4. An old name for the rook or castle in chess.

"*F.* There's the full number of the game:
Kings, and their pawns, queen, bishops, knights, and *dukes.*
J. Dukes? they're called rooks by some.
E. Corruptively.
Le roch, the word, custodié de la roch.
The keeper of the forts."
Middleton: Game of Chess (Induct.).

*5. The great eagle owl (*Bubo maximus*), from its French name *grand-duc.*

"She doth not prey upon dead fowl for the likeness that is between them; where the eagles, the *dukes,* and the sakers do murther, kill, and eat those which are of their own kind."—*North: Plutarch; Romulus.*

dūke (2), **duik,** *s.* [Duck.]

duke's-meat, *s.* [Duck-meat.]

dū'ke-dŏm, *s.* [Eng. *duke; -dom.*]

1. The seigniory or possessions of a duke.

"Why, and I challenged nothing but my *dukedom.*"
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., iv. 7.

2. The title, rank, or quality of a duke.

***dū'ke-lĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *duke,* and dimin. suff. *-ling.*] A petty, insignificant, or mock duke.

"Command the *dukeling* and these fellows
To Digby, the Lieutenant of the Tower."
Ford: Perkin Warbeck, v. 2.

***dū'ke-lȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *duke; -ly.*] Becoming or fit for a duke.

"So the Duke has sent them to me, with a dry and *dukely* note."—*Southey: Letters,* iv. 48.

***dūk'-ĕr-ȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *duke; -ry.*] A duchy.

"Little dukes and *dukeries* of a similar kind."—*Carlyle: Miscell.,* iv. 359.

¶ A certain district in Nottinghamshire is called the Dukeries from the number of ducal residences in the vicinity, including Welbeck Abbey, Thoresby, Clumber, Worksop, Kiveton Hall, &c.

dū'ke-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *duke; -ship.*]

1. The rank, position, or dignity of a duke; dukedom.

*2. A mode of address to a duke, on the analogy of lordship.

"Will your *dukeship*
Sit down and eat some sugar plums?"
Massinger: Duke of Florence, iv, 2.

Dū-khō-bort'-sī, *s. pl.* [Russ.] A set of religious fanatics, now surviving about the Caucasus, who are said to destroy all delicate children, in order to maintain a vigorous and strong constitution amongst themselves.

dŭlc-a-ma'-ra, *s.* [Lat. *dulcis* = sweet, and *amarus* = bitter.]

Bot.: Solanum dulcamara, a common hedge-plant in Great Britain, and commonly called Bitter-sweet, or Deadly or Woody Nightshade. [Bitter-sweet.]

Pharm.: The dried young branches of *Solanum Dulcamara,* order Solanaceæ, Bitter-sweet, from indigenous plants which have shed their leaves. They are light, hollow, cylindrical, about the thickness of a goose-quill; bitter and subsequently sweetish to the taste. They are used to prepare *Infusum Dulcamaræ,* infusion of dulcamara. Dulcamara acts on the skin and kidneys, and is given in chronic skin diseases, as lepra and psoriasis.

dŭl-ca-mar'-ĕ-tĭn, *s.* (Eng., &c. *dulcamar(a);* suff. *-etin* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: $C_{16}H_{26}O_6$. Dulcamaretin and glucose are formed by the action of dilute acids on Dulcamarin.

dŭl-cam'-a-rĭn, *s.* [Eng., &c. *dulcamar(a);* suff. *-in* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: $C_{22}H_{24}O_{10}$. An amorphous substance obtained from the stalks of *Solanum dulcamara.* It forms a yellow, transparent, resinous mass, which is sparingly soluble in ether, but readily in alcohol.

dŭl-çāy'-nàs, *s.* [Sp.] The name of a larger sort of oboe, or small bassoon, "Se usa an genera de Dulçaynas que parecen nuestras Chirimias."—*Don Quixote.* As it is supposed that the instrument was brought into Spain by the Moors, the word may be derived from the same root as the Egyptian Dalzimr, both instruments being of the oboe or reed kind. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

***dŭlçe,** [O. Fr., from Lat. *dulcis* = sweet.] To sweeten, to moderate, to soften.

"Such asperity of the spirit . . . should be *dulced* and appeased."—*Holland: Plinie,* bk. xxii., ch. xxiv.

***dŭlçe,** *a.* [O. Fr.] Sweet, pleasant, agreeable.

***dŭlçe-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *dulce; -ly.*] Sweetly, pleasantly, agreeably.

"To accustome them *dulcely* and pleasantly to the meditacion thereof."—*Sir T. More: Workes,* p. 1,215.

dŭl'-çĕt, *dul-ceth, *a.* & *s.* [O. Fr. * *dolcet, doucet,* from O. Fr. *dulce, dolce,* with suff. *-et;* Lat. *dulcis* = sweet.]

A. *As adjective:*

*1. Sweet, pleasant, or agreeable to the taste; luscious.

"From many a berry, and from sweet kernels pressed
She tempers *dulcet* creams."
Milton: P. L., v. 346, 347.

*2. Pleasant or agreeable to the mind.

"They have styled poesy a *dulcet* and gentle philosophy."—*Ben Jonson.*

3. Pleasant to the ear; harmonious, melodious.

"His humble ambition, proud humility,
His jarring concord, and his discord *dulcet,*"
Shakesp.: All's Well, i. 1.

*4. Giving out sweet or melodious sounds.

"Upon his *dulcet* pipe the merle doth only play."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 13.

*5. Dear.

"*O dulcet* son." *Phaer: Virgil; Æneid,* viii.

* **B.** *As subst.:* The sweet-bread.

"Thee stagg upbreaking, they slit to the *dulcet* or inche ygo." *Stanyhurst: Virgil; Æneid* i. 218.

***dŭl'-çĕt-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *dulcet; -ness.*] Sweetness.

"Assuage their *dulcetness.*"—*Bradford: Works,* i. 338.

dŭl'-çi-an, dŭl-çi'-nō, *s.* [Ital.]

Music: The name of a species of small bassoon.

dŭl-çi-a'-na, *s.* [Ital.]

Music: A word now applied, in this country, solely to a soft and delicate-toned organ stop consisting of very small-scale flue pipes. Originally, a dulciana (dulcan, dulcian, dolcan, dolcin, or dulzain) was a kind of hautboy, and these terms are still found on some foreign stops as the names of soft reed stops, as at Rotterdam, the Hague, and elsewhere, but in some cases the stop is not actually reed, but the pipes by their peculiar shape, narrow at the mouth, and widening gradually towards the top, produce a reedy quality of tone. The dulciana stop was introduced into Great Britain, or perhaps invented, by the celebrated organ-builder Snetzler. Stops of this kind are most commonly found on the choir organ. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

* **dŭl-çĭ-fĭ-cā-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *dulcify*, *c* connective, and suff. *-ation.*] The act or process of sweetening or making sweet; the act of freeing from acidity, acrimony, or saltness.

"In colcothar, the exactest calcination, followed by an exquisite *dulcification*, does not reduce the remaining body into elementary earth."—*Boyle.*

dŭl-çi-fied, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DULCIFY.]

dulcified spirit, *s.* A compound of alcohol with mineral acids; as, *dulcified spirits* of nitre.

* **dŭl-çĭf-lŭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *dulcis* = sweet; *fluo* = to flow, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Flowing sweetly.

* **dŭl'-çi-fy,** *v.t.* [Fr. *dulcifier*, from Lat. *dulcis* = sweet, and *facio* (pass. *fio*) = to make.] To sweeten; to make or render sweet; to free from acidity, acrimony, or saltness.

"Spirit of wine *dulcified*."—*Arbuthnot: Aliments.*

dŭl'-çĭ-fy-ĭng, *pr. par., a.* & *s.* [DULCIFY.]

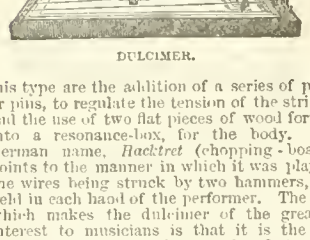
A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of sweetening or freeing from acidity, acrimony, or saltness; dulcification.

* **dŭl-çĭl'-ó quy,** *s.* [Lat. *dulcis* = sweet, and *loquor* = to speak.] A soft or pleasant manner of speaking.

dŭl'-çĭ-mĕr, * **dul-ci-mere,** *s.* [Sp. *dulcemel*; Ital. *dolcimello*, from Lat. *dulce melos* = a sweet song: *dulce* (neut. of *dulcis*) = sweet, and *melos*, Gr. μέλος (*melos*) = a melody. (*Skeat.*)]

I. *Mus.:* One of the most ancient musical instruments, used by various nations in almost all parts of the world, and, in shape and construction, having probably undergone fewer changes than any other instrument. In its earliest and simplest form it consisted of a flat piece of wood, on which were fastened two converging strips of wood, across which strings were stretched tuned to the national scale. The only improvements since made on



DULCIMER.

this type are the addition of a series of pegs, or pins, to regulate the tension of the strings, and the use of two flat pieces of wood formed into a resonance-box, for the body. The German name, *Hacktret* (chopping-board), points to the manner in which it was played, the wires being struck by two hammers, one held in each hand of the performer. The fact which makes the dulcimer of the greatest interest to musicians is that it is the undoubted forefather of our pianoforte. A modern grand pianoforte is, in reality, nothing more than a huge dulcimer, the wires of which are set in vibration, not by hammers held in the pianist's hands, but by keys; it is, in fact, a keyed dulcimer. The dulcimer is much less commonly heard in our days than formerly, but it is still to be met with in some rural districts and is displayed, for sale, in general music stores. It is by some supposed to be identical with the psaltery of the Hebrews.

"Here [at the puppet play in Covent Garden], among the fiddlers, I first saw a *dulcimere* played on with sticks knocking of the strings, and is very pretty."—*Pepys: Diary*, May 2, 1662.

* 2. A kind of lady's bonnet.

"With bonnet trimmed and flounced withal,
Which they a *dulcimer* do call." *Warton.*

dŭl'-çĭn, *s.* [DULCOSE.]

dŭl'-çĭ-năn, *s.* [DULCITAN.]

* **dŭl'-çĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [DULCE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of sweetening, moderating, or assuaging.

"For the *dulcing*, taming, and appeasing of the soul."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 54.

dŭl'-çĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Lat. *dulcis* = sweet; Eng. suff. *-ness.*] Sweetness, mildness, or easiness of temper or disposition.

Dŭl'-çĭn-ĭst, *s.* [Named after the founder, *Dulcin(us)*; Eng. suff. *-ist.*]

Ch. Hist.: One of a sect, followers of Dulcinus, a layman of Lombardy in the fourteenth century. He taught that each of the three persons of the Trinity had a certain term or period of reign: that of the Father extending up to the birth of Christ; that of the Son up to the year 1300 A.D.; and that that of the Holy Ghost then began. He was burnt by order of Pope Clement IV.

dŭl'-çĭ-tăn, *s.* [Eng., &c. *dulcit(e)*, and *an(hydride)* (q.v.).]

Chem.: $C_6H_{12}O_5$. Dulcinan, the anhydride of dulcose, obtained by heating dulcose for some time near 200°, or by boiling it with hydrochloric acid. It is a neutral syrup which volatilizes at 120°, and is reconverted into dulcose by heating it with water and baryta.

dŭl'-çĭ-tăn-ĭdeș, *s. pl.* [Eng., &c. *dulcitan*; suff. *-ide* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: Compounds formed by heating dulcose with organic acids in sealed tubes at 200°. They may be regarded as dulcitan in which two or four atoms of hydrogen are replaced by acid radicals. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*)

dŭl'-çĭte, *s.* [DULCOSE.]

* **dŭl'-çĭ-tūde,** *s.* [Lat. *dulcitudo*, from *dulcis* = sweet.] Sweetness.

* **dŭl'-cŏr-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *dulcoratus*, pa. par. of *dulcoro* = to make sweet; *dulcis* = sweet.]

1. To sweeten; to make sweet; to free from acidity or bitterness.

2. To make less acid, bitter, or acrimonious.

"Turbith mineral, as it is sold in the shops, is a rough medicine; but, being somewhat *dulcorated*, first procureth vomiting, and then salivation."—*Wiseman: Surgery*

* **dŭl'-cŏr-āt-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [DULCORATE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of sweetening or freeing from acidity or bitterness; dulcoration.

"The ancients, for the *dulcorating* of fruit, do commend swine's dung above all other dung."—*Bacon: Natural History*, § 465.

* **dŭl-cŏr-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *dulcoratus*, pa. par. of *dulcoro* = to make sweet.] The act or process of sweetening or freeing from acidity or bitterness; dulcification.

"Malt gathereth a sweetness to the taste, which appeareth in the wort: the *dulcoration* of things is worthy to be tried to the full; for that *dulcoration* importeth a degree to nourishment: and the making of things inalimental to become alimental, may be an experiment of great profit."—*Bacon.*

dŭl'-cōșe, *s.* [Lat. *dulc(is)* = sweet, and Eng. &c. *(gluc)ose* (q.v.).]

Chem.: $C_6H_{14}O_6$, also called Dulcin, Dulcite, and Melampyrite. A saccharine substance which occurs in Dulcite-manna from Madagascar, also by mixing the aqueous decoction of *Melampyrum nemorosum* with lime, concentrating, adding hydrochloric acid in excess, and evaporating; crystals separate out on cooling; also by the action of sodium amalgam on milk sugar. Dulcose crystallizes in large monoclinic prisms, which melt at 188°. Dulcose heated with hydriodic acid yields secondary hexyl iodide. Oxidized with nitric acid, it yields mucic acid.

* **dŭl'-cōŭr,** *s.* [Lat. *dulcor*, from *dulcis* = sweet.] Sweetness.

"This sort of viand is at this time made use of, out of no less mystery, than by its colour and *dulcour* they might be remembered of the purity and delightfulness of the law."—*L. Addison: State of the Jews*, p. 176.

* **dūle** (1), * **dōle,** * **doôl,** *s.* & *a.* [DOOL.]

1. *As subst.:* Grief, lamentation.

"Oure dreyyn had all thare dayis in *dule*."
Wyntoun, VII. i. 4.

2. *As adj.:* Mourning.

"How many fereteris and *dule* habitis schyne
Sal thou behold!" *Douglas: Virgil*, 19, 732.

dule-tree, *s.* The mourning tree; a tree under which a clan met to bewail any calamity which befell the community. (*Scotch.*)

dūle (2), *s.* [DOLE, *s.*]

1. A boundary of land.

2. The goal in a game.

* **dūle** (1), *v.i.* [DULE, *s.*] To grieve, to lament.

"We *dule* for na evil deidis."
Dunbar: Maitland Poems, p. 61.

dūle (2), *v.t.* [DULE (2), *s.*] To mark out or off the limits.

dūl'-ĕdġe, *s.* [Of unknown origin.]

Ordnance: The dowel-pins of the fellies of a gun-carriage wheel. [DOWEL.]

dū-lī-a, *s.* [Low Lat., from Gr. δουλεία (*douleia*) = servitude, from δοῦλος (*doulos*) = a slave.]

Eccles.: In the Roman Catholic Church the lowest of the three degrees of worship or adoration recognized. It is that reverence or homage paid to angels, saints, images, and pictures.

"Papists invent a distinction of many kinds and degrees of worship, and very accurately assign to each degree of worship its proper amount of reverence. The lowest degree is the *dulia*, which is given to saints and angels. Hyperdulia is reserved for the Blessed Virgin alone; and latria is given to the Lord himself, and to each person in the ever-blessed and glorious Trinity. Images of either of these receive a relative worship of the same order. An image of a saint or angel receives *dulia*; an image of the Blessed Virgin relative hyperdulia; an image of either person of the Blessed Trinity relative latria."—*Hook: Church Dict.*

dŭll, * **dul,** * **dill,** * **dillo,** * **dolc,** * **dylle,** *a.* [A.S. *dol* = dull, stupid; O. H. Ger. *tol*; Dut. *dol* = mad; Goth. *dwals* = foolish; Ger. *toll* = mad; A.S. *ge-dwelan* = to err; *ge-dweola*, *ge-dwild* = error, folly.]

1. Stupid, doltish, blockish; slow of understanding.

"Words fit was said, may easily be misunderstood by a *dull* man."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

2. Heavy, sluggish, slow; without life, energy, or spirits.

3. Slow of motion; sluggish.

"Thenceforth the waters waxed *dull* and slow,
And all that drank thereof did faint and feeble grow."
Spenser: F. Q., I. vii. 5.

4. Without sensibility.

"Though he was too *dull* to feel, his wife felt for him."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

5. Blunt, obtuse.

"Meeting with Time, Slack thing, said I,
Thy scythe is *dull*; whet it, for shame."
Herbert: Time.

6. Wanting keenness in any of the senses; not quick or sharp.

"For the heart of this people is waxed gross, and their ears are *dull* of hearing."—*Acts* xxviii. 27.

7. Deaf. (*Scotch.*)

"I being rather *dull* made him at last roar out."—*Sazon & Gael*, ii. 73.

8. Unready, slow.

"O help thou my weak wit and sharpen my *dull* tongue."
Spenser: F. Q., I. (Prol.).

9. Stupefied, bewildered.

"Gyneeia a great while stood still, with a kind of *dull* amazement, looking stedfastly upon her."—*Sidney.*

* 10. Drowsy, sleepy.

"While she was in her *dull* and sleeping hour."
Shakesp.: Mids. Night's Dream, iii. 2.

* 11. Numbed, benumbed.

"My limmes ben so *dull*
I may nuethes gon the pas." *Gower*, iii. 6.

12. Sad, melancholy, depressed, gloomy.

"When I am *dull* with care and melancholy."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, i. 2.

13. Cheerless, not lively, exhilarating, or pleasing; uninteresting.

"It is difficult to conceive a *duller* place than St. Germains was when he held his court there."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

14. Uninteresting, without life, spirit, or anything to interest; dry; as, A *dull* book.

15. Overcast, cloudy; not bright or clear. (Of the weather.)

"The *dull* morn a sullen aspect wears." *Crabbe.*

16. Not bright or clear; clouded, tarnished.

"Sparkles this stone as it was wont?
Or is't too *dull* for your good wearing?"
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 4.

17. Not burning brightly or briskly; as, A *dull* fire.

18. Gross, inanimate, vile.

"She excels each mortal thing
Upon the *dull* earth dwelling."
Shakesp.: Two Gent. of Verona, iv. 2.

dull-brained, *a.* Stupid, doltish.

"The petty rebel, *dull-brained* Buckingham."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 4.

dull-browed, *a.* Sad, gloomy, melancholy; having a gloomy brow or look.

"Let us screw our pampered hearts a pitch beyond the reach of *dull-browed* sorrow."—*Quarles: Judgment & Mercy.*

dull-coloured, *a.* Of a dull colour; not brightly coloured.

"*If* not thus limited, both sexes would become *dull-coloured.*"—*Darwin: Descent of Man* (1871), pt. ii., ch. xi.

* **dull-disposed,** *a.* Inclined to dulness, sadness, or melancholy.

"Here is an instrument that, alone, is able to infuse soul into the most melancholic and *dull-disposed* creature upon earth."—*Ben Jonson: Cynthia's Revels*, iv. 1.

dull-eyed, *a.* Having a dull, sad, or gloomy look.

"I'll not be made a soft and *dull-eyed* fool,
To shake the head, relent, and sigh, and yield
To Christian intercessors."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iii. 3.

* **dull-head,** * **dulle-hede,** * **dul-head,** *s.* A blockhead; a stupid, silly fellow; a dolt.

"Now, for foles and *dulle-hedes* we be made sobre and wise."—*Udal: Titus* iii.

dull-sighted, *a.* Having dull vision; not sharp-sighted.

"I have known a number of *dull-sighted*, very sharp-witted men."—*Worlon: Of Education.*

dull-witted, *a.* Dull in understanding; doltish, stupid.

dŭll, * **dole,** * **dulle,** * **dullen,** * **dullyn,** * **dylle,** *v.t.* & *i.* [DULL, *a.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To render or make dull or stupid.

"It *dulleth* ofte a mannes wit." *Gower*, i. 1.

2. To stupefy.

"Those drugs she has
Will stupefy and *dull* the sense awhile."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, i. 5.

3. To mitigate or soften the sharpness of; to render less acute.

"Who may my doyllys *dylle?*"
Towneley Mysteries, p. 186.

4. To make blunt.

"*Dullyn*, or make dulle in egge toole. *Obtundo.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

5. To make less sharp or eager; to blunt.

"Borrowing *dulls* the edge of husbandry."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 3.

6. To damp, to weaken, to render less violent.

"In bodies, union strengtheneth and cherisheth any natural action; and, on the other side, weakeneth and *dulleth* any violent impression: and even so is it of minds."—*Bacon.*

7. To weary, to bore, to tire out.

"I would not *dull* you with my song."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 102.

8. To make stupid, silly, or nonsensical.

"*Dulling* my lines and doing me disgrace."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 103.

9. To make heavy, sluggish, or slow of motion.

10. To make slow or sluggish in spirit; to enervate.

"Off with thy pining black, it *dulls* a souldier,
And put on resolution like a man."
Beaum. & Flet.: False One, iv. 3.

11. To render less perceptible; to deaden, as a sound.

12. To sully, to tarnish, to cloud.

"The breath *dulls* the mirrour."—*Bacon.*

13. To make dull or less bright.

"To avoid as much as possible *dulling* the original colour."—*P. H. Delamotte*, in *Cassell's Technical Educator*, iii. 303.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To become dull or stupid.

"Right nought am I through your doctrine,
I *dull* under your discipline."
Romaunt of the Rose.

2. To moderate, or calm down; to become moderated or appeased.

3. To become blunt.

4. To become torpid.

"This marciall prince micht nocht suffir his pepill to rest or *dull* in streith."—*Bellenden: T. Livius*, p. 56.

* **dŭll-ard,** * **dull-arde,** *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *dull*; suff. *-ard.*]

A. *As subst.:* A blockhead, a stupid, doltish person, a dunce.

"How now, my flesh, my child?
What, makest thou me a *dullard* in this act?
Wilt thou not speak to me?"
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 5.

B. *As adj.:* Stupid, doltish, blockish.

"I durst essay the new-found paths, that led
To slavish Mosco's *dullard* sluggishness."
P. Fletcher: Piscatorie Eclogues, i. 12.

* **dŭll-ard-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *dullard*; *-ism.*] Stupidity, doltishness, blockishness.

dŭlled, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DULL, *v.*]

dŭll-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *dull*; *-er.*] One who or that which dulls, or makes dull.

"Your grace must fly phlebotomy, fresh pork, conger, and clarified whey: they are all *dullers* of the vital spirits."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Philaster*, ii. 2.

* **dŭll-ĕr-ў,** *s.* [Eng. *dull*; *-ery.*] Dulness, stupidity.

"Had passed his degrees in all *dullery* and blockishness."—*Urquhart: Rabelais*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

dŭll-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [DULL, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of making dull.

"Who am myself attached with weariness,
To the *dulling* of my spirits; sit down and rest."
Shakesp.: Tempest, iii. 3.

dŭll-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *dull*; *-ish.*] Somewhat or rather dull.

"A series of *dullish* verses."—*Prof. Wilson.*

dŭl-lў, *a.* & *adv.* [Eng. *dull*; *-ly.*]

* **A.** *As adj.:* Dull.

"The *dully* sound of human footsteps."
Tennyson: Palace of Art.

B. *As adverb:*

1. In a dull, stupid, or silly manner; stupidly, foolishly.

"It is not sufficient to imitate nature in every circumstance *dully*, literally, and meanly; but it becomes a painter to take what is most beautiful."—*Dryden: Dufresnoy.*

2. Slowly, sluggishly.

"The beast that bears me, tired with my woe,
Plods *dully* on, to bear that weight in me."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 2.

3. Without life or energy.

"Suplnely calm and *dully* innocent."
Lyttelton: Soliloquy of a Beauty in the Country.

dŭll-nĕss, dull-ness, * **dol-nes,** * **dull-nes,** * **dvl-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *dull*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being dull in understanding; stupidity, slowness of apprehension.

† Nor is the *dulness* of the scholar to extinguish, but rather to inflame, the charity of the teacher."—*South.*

2. A loss or absence of liveliness or sharpness.

"Nature, by a contiqual use of any thing, groweth to a satiety and *dulness* either of appetite or working."—*Bacon.*

* 3. Drowsiness; inclination to sleep.

"Here cease more questions;
Thou art inclined to sleep. 'Tis a good *dulness*,
And give it way."
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

4. Bluntness of edge.

"*Dulnesse* of egge. *Obtusitas.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* 5. Slowness of motion; sluggishness.

6. Dimness; lack or absence of lustre or brightness.

7. An absence or want of liveliness or interest.

"Others have disliked the title and the motto of my paper, point out a mistake in the one, and assure me the other has been consigned to *dulness* by anticipation."—*Goldsmith: Bee*, 4.

* **dū-lŏc'-ra-cў,** *s.* [Gr. δοῦλος (*doulos*) = a slave, and κρατέω (*krateō*) = to rule.] A predominance or government of slaves.

dŭlse, *s.* [Gael. *duilliasg*; Ir. *dulisk, duileasg.*]

Botany:

1. *Rhodymenia palmata*, a kind of seaweed, used in parts of Scotland for food. It is of a reddish-brown colour, about ten or twelve inches long, and about half-an-inch in breadth; it is of a leathery consistence. It is common between tide-marks. A fermented liquor is made from it in Kamschatka. In Scotland it is eaten raw; in the south of England the name is given to another algal *Iridæa edulis.*

"Fishermen go to the rocks at low tide, and gather the *Fucus palmatus, dulse*; *F. esculentus*, badderlock; and *F. pinnatifidus*, pepper dulse, which are relished in this part of the country, and sell them."—*P. Nigg.: Aberdeen Statistics*, vii. 207.

2. *Nidoa edulis.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

¶ (1) *Crow Dulse.*

Bot.: Rhodymenia ciliata.

(2) *Mountain Dulse.*

Bot.: A sea-weed; probably a form of *Rhodymenia palmata.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

(3) *Pepper Dulse.*

Bot.: Laurencia pinnatifida, from its hot and biting taste. (*Britten & Holland.*)

dŭlse, *a.* [Etym. doubtful.] Heavy, dull. (*Scotch.*)

* **dŭl'-sŏme,** *a.* [Eng. *dul(l)*, suff. *-some* (q.v.).] Dull, dreary, long.

"What time Agnanis' urn impends
To kill the *dulsome* day." *Smart: Hop Garden.*

dū'-lў, * due-lich, * duo-liche, * dew-ly, * due-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *due*; *-ly.*]

1. In due, fit, or suitable manner; properly, fitly, becomingly, suitably.

"The sacrifices *duelich* ye shulen halwe."—*Wycliffe: Numbers* xxix. 24.

2. Regularly; at the due or proper times.

"Seldom at church, 'twas such a busy life;
But *duly* sent his family and wife."
Pope: Moral Essays, iii. 281, 282.

3. In due course.

dŭm, *s.* [Perhaps connected with *dumb*, a.]

Mining: A frame of wood like the jambs of a door, set in loose ground in adits and places that are weak and liable to fall in or tumble down.

* **dū'-mal,** *a.* [Lat. *dumus* = a bush.] Of or pertaining to briars or bushes; briery, bushy.

dū'-măs-ĭn, *s.* [From Dumas, a French chemist; suff. *-in* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: Pyro-acetic oil, $C_6H_{10}O$. A colourless volatile oil, boiling between 120° and 125°. It is formed along with acetone by destructive distillation of acetates. It forms a crystalline compound with acid sulphites. Strong nitric acid converts it into oxalic acid.

dŭmb (*b* silent), * **dom,** * **domb,** * **dombe,** * **dome,** * **doumb,** * **doumbe,** * **doume,** * **dum,** * **dumbe,** *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *dumb*; cogn. with Icel. *dumbi* = dumb; Sw. *dumb*; Dut. *dom* = dull; Dan. *dum*; Goth. *dumbs* = dumb; O. H. Ger. *tump*, and Ger. *dumm.* "*Dumb* is a nasalized form of *dub*, which appears in Goth. *daubs* = deaf" (*Skeat*).]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Literally:*

1. Mute; deprived of or wanting the power of speech; unable to utter articulate sounds.

(1) *Of human beings:*

"Thou worthe *dombe* therfore and thi speche the binome." *Leben Jesu*, 303.

(2) *Of the lower animals:*

"All bestes *dumb* under the lift."
Cursor Mundi, 22,521.

2. Silent, mute, not speaking.

3. Deprived of speech by astonishment or wonder.

4. Refusing to speak.

"For twice five days the good old seer withstood
The intended treason, and was *dumb* to blood."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid ii. 173, 174.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Mute, silent; not accompanied with speech; performed or acted in silence: as, A *dumb* show (q.v.).

"In thy *dumb* action will I be as perfect,
As begging hermits in their holy prayers."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, iii. 2.

2. Mute, silent.

"His spirit, *dumb* to us, will speak to him."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 1.

* 3. Deficient in clearness or brightness; clouded.

"Her stern was painted of a *dumb* white or dun colour."—*Defoe.*

B. *As subst.:* One who is dumb or deprived of the power of speech.

"And it came to pass, when the devil was gone out, the *dumb* spake; and the people wondered."—*Luke* xi. 14.

dumb-barge, dum-barge, *s.* A barge without sail or oars.

dumb-bell, *s.* An exercising weight consisting of a handle with an oblate sphere at each end. The halteres of the Romans and Greeks were weights used for exercising and leaping. One was grasped in each hand, and they were swayed to increase the momentum of the body when vaulting.

Dumb-bell nebula, Dumb-bell cluster of stars.

Astron.: A nebula, called also the Hour-glass nebula, situated in the Constellation Vulpecula.

* **dumb-bidding,** *s.* A form of bidding at auctions where the exposer puts a reserve bid under a candlestick or other covering, and no bid is received which does not come up to that.

* **dumb-cake,** *s.* A cake made in silence on St. Mark's Eve with numerous ceremonies, by maids to discover their future husbands.

dumb-cane, *s.*

Bot.: Dieffenbachia seguine, a West Indian plant, so called from its acrid properties,

which cause a swelling of the tongue when chewed, and thus destroy the power of speech. Nat. order Araceæ.

dumb-chalder, *s.*

Naut.: A rudder-band or gudgeon.

dumb-complaining, *a.* Showing sadness or grief in the countenance, but not expressing it in words.

"What softness in its melancholy face,
What *dumb-complaining* innocence appears!"
Thomson: Summer, 415, 416.

dumb-craft, *s.* An instrument somewhat resembling a screw-jack, having wheels and pinions which protrude a ram, the point of which communicates the power.

dumb-crambo, *s.* A child's game, in which words rhyming to each other are represented in dumb show. [CRAMBO.]

dumb-discoursive, *a.* Pleading silently, or by looks.

"There lurks a still and *dumb-discoursive* devil."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, iv. 4.

dumb-furnace, *s.* A ventilating furnace for mines, so contrived that the foul inflammable air from the more remote parts of the mine shall not be brought in contact with the fire at the mouth of the up-cast shaft. This is effected by causing the air from those parts to be introduced into the shaft by a separate passage entering the shaft some distance above that from the furnace. (*Knight.*)

dumb-nettle, *s.*

Bot.: *Lamium album.* Its ordinary English name is the White Dead-nettle.

dumb-plate, *s.*

Steam Eng.: The dead-plate or portion of the furnace bottom close to the doors, which has no air apertures or spaces.

dumb-show, *s.*

1. A part of a dramatic representation shown pantomimically, chiefly for the sake of exhibiting more of the story than could be otherwise included; but sometimes merely emblematical. Dumb-shows were very common in the earliest of our dramas, but gradually fell into disrepute, by the improvement of taste; so that in Shakespeare's time they seem to have been in favour only with the lower classes of spectators, the "groundlings," as he calls them,

"Who for the most part are capable of nothing but inexplicable *dumb-shows* and noise."—*Hamlet*, iii. 2.

2. Gestures without speech; pantomime.

dumb-singles, *s. pl.* Silk thread formed of several spun filaments, associated and twisted together. Several dumb-singles combined and twisted together form thrown-singles.

dumb-waiter, *s.* A movable frame for conveying food, &c., from one story or room of a building to another. The ordinary form is a suspended, counterpoised cupboard, moving within a vertical chute, which has openings at the respective stories, at which the dishes may be placed on the shelves and removed therefrom.

* **dŭmb** (*b* silent), * **doumbe,** *v.t.* & *i.* [DUMB, *a.*]

I. *Trans.:* To make dumb or silent; to silence, to confound.

"Deep clerks she *dumbs*; and with her neeld composes
Nature's own shape, of bud, bird, branch or berry."
Shakesp.: Pericles, v. (Introd.)

2. *Intrans.:* To become or be dumb or silent; to hold one's tongue.

"I *dumbed* and meked, and was ful stille."
Early Eng. Psalter, Ps. xxxviii. 3.

dŭmb'-fŏund (*b* silent), *v.t.* [DUMFOUND.]

dŭm'-ble-dōr, dŭm'-ble-dōre, *s.* [Eng. *dumble*, from the noise of the insects, and Eng. *dor.* (q.v.).]

Entomology:

1. The humble-bee.

"Betsy called it [the monk's-hood] the *dumbledore's* delight."—*Southey: The Doctor*, ch. cviii.

2. The brown-cockchafer.

dŭmb'-lĭ (*b* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *dumb*; *-ly.*] Mutely, silently, without words, in silence.

dŭmb'-nĕss (*b* silent), * **domb-nes,** * **dumbc-nesse,** * **dum-nesse,** *s.* [A.S. *dumnyse*; O. Fries. *dumnisse*; O. H. Ger. *tumbnessi.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Inability or incapacity to speak or utter articulate sounds [II.].

2. Muteness, silence; abstention from speech.

"There was speech in their *dumbness*."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, v 2.

3. Refusal or unwillingness to speak.

"'Tis love, said she; and then my downcast eyes,
And guilty *dumbness*, witnessed my surprise."
Dryden: Ovid; Heroides xi.

* 4. Show or gesture without words; pantomime; dumb-show.

"To the *dumbness* of the gesture one might interpret."
Shakesp.: Timon, i. 1.

II. *Path.:* Inability to speak; incapacity to articulate sounds. In a very large number of cases dumbness arises from no malformation of the organs of speech, but is a necessary sequence of congenital deafness, the latter arising from some morbid affection of the ear. A child acquires language by listening to and imitating the speech of its relatives or other people who talk in its presence, and picks up not merely the language of its country, but the exact pronunciation of the locality in which it for the time is. If, however, it labours under total deafness, the process now described is impossible, and the infant naturally remains dumb. If disease or accident produce total deafness when the child is four or five years old, it will gradually lose the power of speech which it has already acquired, and become dumb. Dumbness without deafness is a much more rare affliction. Hence the institutions designed for the benefit of this class of sufferers are in Britain generally said to be for the "deaf and dumb," and on the Continent for "deaf mutes." Dactylology, or the use of finger alphabets affords a ready means of enabling these afflicted persons to communicate with each other; besides which they can be taught to take note of the exact movements made by a speaker, and imitate them.

The first school for the deaf and dumb was opened in Edinburgh about 1763. Thence its founder, Thomas Braidwood, removed it to Hackney, in London, in 1783. The London Asylum was established in 1792. There are others in Edinburgh, Dublin, &c. Numerous well appointed and abundantly supported schools and asylums for the deaf and dumb have been established in the United States. A college was founded at Washington in 1864, which is empowered to confer degrees.

dū'-mĕ-tōse, *a.* [Lat. *dumet(um)* = a thicket, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ose.*]

Bot.: Bushy, bush-like.

dŭm'-found, dŭmb'-found (*b* silent). *v.t.* [Eng. *dumb*, and Mid. Eng. *found* = to strike.] To strike dumb, to overwhelm with confusion. (*Southey: Letters*, iv. 569.)

† **dŭm-found'-ĕr,** *v.t.* [A freq. from *dumfound* (q.v.).]

1. To dumfound, to strike dumb.

2. To confuse, to stupefy.

* **dŭm-found'-ĕr-mĕnt,** * **dum-founder-ment,** *s.* [Eng. *dumfounder*; *-ment.*] Confusion, stupefaction.

"A state of mind and body made up one half of benumbment, the other half of *dumbfounderment*."—*Blackwood's Magazine*, March, 1880, p. 368.

* **dŭmb-found'-ĭng,** *pr. par. a., & s.*

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* A game popular in the seventeenth century, in which the players "dumbfounded" each other with sudden blows on the back stealthily given. (*Dryden: Prol. to The Prophetess.*)

* **dŭm'-mĕr-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *dum* = dumb; *-er.*] One who feigns dumbness.

"Every village almost will yield abundant testimonies [of counterfeits] amongst us: we have *dummerers*, &c."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 159.

dŭm-mȳ, *a. & s.* [Eng. *dumb*; *-y.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Dumb, silent, mute.

2. Sham, fictitious, not real or genuine.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who is dumb.

2. A general name for articles which are not really what they pretend to be, but do service for the real; as—

(1) Sham or empty drawers, packages, cases, &c., in shops, made up as though containing goods for the purpose of show or appearance.

(2) A lay-figure in the establishments of drapers', clothiers', &c., used to show off articles of clothing, styles of dress, or of dressing hair.

3. A mere sham or imitation.

"The Executive Senate, a mere *dummy* of legislative wisdom and authority."—*Quarterly Review*, Jan. 1863, p. 77.

4. A dumb-waiter (q.v.).

5. A floating barge connected with a pier.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Eng.:* A locomotive with condensing engines for city travel, and consequently avoiding the noise of escaping steam. [STREET-LOCOMOTIVE.]

2. *Hat-making:* A tool of box-wood, shaped like a smoothing-iron, and used by hat-makers in glossing the surface of silk hats.

3. *Cards:*

(1) A fourth or exposed hand when three persons only are playing at whist.

(2) A game of whist with a dummy.

4. *Theat.:* A person who appears on the stage, but has no words to speak.

¶ *Double-dummy:*

Cards: A game at whist in which two persons only take part, the two other hands being exposed.

dummy-car, *s.* A passenger-car having an engine and boiler in an end compartment.

dū-mōs'-æ, *s. pl.* [Nomin. fem. pl. of Lat. adj. *dumosus* = full of bushwood.]

Bot.: The name given by Linnæus to the nineteenth of the orders designed to be natural, which he established in his *Philosophia Botanica*, published in A.D. 1751. He included under it the genera Viburnum, Rondeletia, Cassine, Rhus, Ilex, Callicarpa, and Lawsonia. The order was not really a natural one. It has become broken up, and the term Dumosæ has disappeared from modern books.

dū'-mŏus, dū'-mōse, *a.* [Lat. *dumosus*, from *dumus* = a bush.]

* I. *Ord. Lang.:* Abounding in or full of bushes or thickets.

2. *Bot.:* Having a compact bushy form; bush-like.

dŭmp (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Probably connected with Icel. *dumpa* = to thump.]

1. A clumsy medal of metal cast in moist sand; a leaden counter used by boys in playing chuck-farthing.

2. The sum of one shilling and threepence. (*Australian.*)

"Carrying a bottle of rum in his pocket, and selling it in the bush at a *dump* a glass."—*A. Harris. The Emigrant Family.*

3. (*Pl.*): Money.

"When a gentleman jumps
In the river at midnight for want of the *dumps*."
Barham: Ingoldsby Legends; Sir Rupert.

4. A little bit; as in the phrase, "Not to care a *dump*."

"Not a *dump* we: 'tis no time to play now."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, iv. 5.

dŭmp (2), *s.* [Allied to *damp*, a. (q.v.); Ger. *dumpf* = damp; Dut. *dompig* = dull, low, misty; Sw. dial. *dumpin* = melancholy.]

1. A state of sadness, gloominess, or melancholy. (Obsolete in the singular.) [DUMPS.]

¶ When one was in some unhappy plight, and was in consequence much cast down in spirits, our ancestors were accustomed to describe him as being "in doleful dumps;" and they saw nothing ludicrous in such an expression.

"He's in a deep *dump* now."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Humorous Lieutenant*, iv. 6.

* 2. Absence of mind, forgetfulness, reverie.

"This shame *dumps* cause to well-bred people, when it carries them away from the company."—*Locke.*

* 3. A melancholy or sad tune or air.

"To their instruments
Tune a deploring *dump*."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen, iii 2.

* 4. A tune or air of any kind.

"Play me some merry *dump*."—*Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet*, iv. 5.

5. A kind of an old dance in slow time, with a peculiar rhythm.

"He loves nothing but an Italian *dump*,
Or a French brawl."
Humour Out of Breath (1607).

dump-bolt, *s.*

Ship-build.: A short bolt driven in to hold planks temporarily, until the through-bolts are driven.

dŭmp (1), *v.t.* & *i.* [Icel. *dumpa* = to thump.]

A. *Trans.:* To throw into a heap; to unload from waggons by tilting them up.

"In doing this the dirt should not be *dumped* where it is likely to be in the way of future operations."—*Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc.* (1873), vol. xiii., p. 164.

B. *Intrans.:* To sit down heavily and suddenly.

* **dŭmp** (2), *v.i.* & *t.* [Dump, *a.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To grieve, to sulk.

"*I dumpt* and ranckled in anguish."
Stanyhurst: Virgil; Æneid ii. 108.

B. *Trans.:* To put into the dumps.

"They are puffed vp, and made more insolent with that which, iustlie, hath *dumped in* a deep sorrow all true hearts of both the ilands."—*Forbes: Defence*, p. 66.

dŭmp'-ăġe, *s.* [Eng. *dump; -age.*]

1. The right or privilege of shooting loads of earth, &c., from carts or trucks in any certain spot. (*American.*)

2. The charge or fee paid for such privilege. (*American.*)

dŭmp'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *dumpy; -ness.*]

1. The state of being dumpy, or thick and short.

2. Coarseness and thickness. (Applied to cloth.)

dŭmp'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Dump, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of shooting earth, &c., from waggons.

dumping-bucket, *s.*

Mining: A hoisting bucket in a shaft so swung as to be tipped for the discharge of its load, or having a bottom which is closed by a latch, but may be swung open for dropping the contents.

dumping-car, *s.* Dumping-cars are used in constructing and ballasting railroads, excavating and filling in, canal and dock building, for carrying ores, &c. The car has shutters in the bottom which are allowed to fall when a bolt or button is withdrawn. The tilting car has a bed secured by a longitudinal bolt to the frame, and may be tilted sideways so as to discharge its load over the wheels outside the track. Hooks retain the bed in a level position till the car reaches the place to dump the gravel. Dumping-cars are made to discharge at end or side, or to swivel and dump in any direction. The load is about 2½ cubic yards.

dumping-cart, *s.* A cart having a bed hinged to the axle and capable of being tipped to discharge its load. As the cart or waggon body is tipped up to dump the load, the tail board will be raised automatically, and will drop back again into place and fasten itself as the said body is again raised into a horizontal position.

dumping-ground, *s.* A piece of ground where earth, &c., may be deposited or shot.

dumping-reel, *s.* An arrangement in a harvester for dropping the gavels of grain. The cut grain falls against one of the reel-bars, which hold it up till a gavel is collected. The reel then makes a partial rotation, dropping what has been collected in the rear of the cutter-bar, and bringing another bar into position for collecting another gavel.

dumping-sled, *s.* A sled with an arrangement for sliding back the bed so that it may overbalance and tip out the load. The box is hinged to the rear bolster so as to tip and dump the contents when the bed is run back. This is done by removing a catch, when the draft of the team on the tongue draws upon a rope and runs the box to the rear.

dumping-waggon, *s.* A waggon with an arrangement for discharging the contents, similar to that made use of in the dumping-cart (q.v.). (*Knight.*)

* **dŭmp'-ĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *dump*, a.; *-ing.*] Dulness.

"The brutish grossenesse and *dumping* of the mind."
Udal: Apoph. of Erasmus, p. 128.

* **dŭmp'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *dump; -ish.*] Sad, gloomy, melancholy; dejected or depressed in spirits.

"She will either be *dumpish*, or unneighbourly, or talk of such matters as no wise body can abide."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

* **dŭmp'-ĭsh-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *dumpish; -ly.*] In a melancholy, dejected, or depressed manner; gloomily.

"One so *dumpishly* sad, as if he would freeze to death in melancholy, and hated any contentment but in sorrow."—*Bishop Hall: Select Thoughts*, iii. 725.

* **dŭmp'-ĭsh-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *dumpish; -ness.*] The quality or state of being dumpish; sadness, melancholy, gloominess.

"Partly through a natural disposition inclining to *dumpishness*, and partly through the prevalence of temptation."—*Bishop Hall: Christ Mystical.*

dŭmp'-lĭng, *s.* [Eng. *dump* (1), s., and dimin. suff. *-ling.*]

Cookery:

1. A kind of pudding, composed of flour and water, and boiled, either with or without fruit in it.

"Our honest neighbour's goose and *dumplings* were fine."—*Goldsmith: Vicar of Wakefield*, ch. x.

2. A bannock made of oatmeal, boiled among kail or broth.

dŭmps, *s. pl.* [Dump (2), *s.*] A state of sadness, gloom, or melancholy; moping, dejection or depression of spirits. (Once a word in use in elegant speech, but now only vulgar.)

"Edwine, thus perplexed . . . sate solitary under a tree in *dumps*, musing what was best to be done."—*Speed: Saxon Kings* (an 617), bk. vii., ch. ix., § 8.

* **dŭmp'-tў,** *a.* [Dumpy.] Dumpy; short and thick.

"A little *dumpty* body with a yellow face."—*C. Kingsley: Two Years Ago*, ch. xxv.

dŭmp'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *dump* (1); *-y.*]

1. Short and thick.

"Whenever he was with me, his short, *dumpy*, gouty, crooked fingers were continually teizing my spinnet, to his own harmonious croaking."—*Student*, ii. 225.

2. Dumpish, melancholy.

dumpy-level, *s.*

Civil Engin. & Surv.: Gravatt's level. A spirit-level having a short telescope with a large aperture, and a compass; used for surveying purposes. The telescope is made of sufficient power to enable the surveyor to read the graduations on the staff without depending on an assistant.

dŭn, * **donne,** * **dunne,** *a. & s.* [A.S. *dunn*, from Ir. & Gael. *donn* = brown; Wel. *dwn* = dun, dusky.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of a dull brown or brownish black colour.

"The lances, waving in his train,
Clothe the *dun* heath like autumn grain."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, iv. 25.

* 2. Dark, gloomy.

"Come, thick night!
And pall thee in the *dunnest* smoke of hell."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, i. 5.

B. *As subst.:* The same as Dun-fly (q.v.).

"Ash-coloured *duns* of several shapes and dimensions."—*Walton: Angler*, pt. i., ch. xxv. (note).

¶ *Dun is the mouse:* A proverbial saying, of rather vague signification, alluding to the colour of the mouse, but frequently employed with no other intent than that of quibbling on the word *done*.

"The game was ne'er so fair, and I am done.
Tut, *dun's the mouse*, the constable's own word."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, i. 4.

dun-bird, *s.* The Pochard (*Fuligula ferina*).

dun-cow, *s.* A popular name for a species of ray (*Raia fullonica*).

dun-diver, *s.* *Mergus merganser*, or *cantor*, the Goosander (q.v.).

dun-fish, *s.* Codfish cured by dunning. [Dun (2), *v.*]

dun-fly, *s.* A species of artificial fly used in angling.

"The first is the *dun-fly* in March; the body is made of dun wool, the wings of the partridge's feathers."—*Walton: Angler*, pt. i., ch. v.

dŭn (1), *v.t.* & *i.* [Icel. *duna* = to thunder, to din; *dynja* = to make a din; A.S. *dynnan* = to din. *Dun* is thus a doublet of *din* (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To urge or force for payment of a debt; to demand payment from with persistence.

"Money, which I find a necessity of *dunning* my best friends for."—*Sterne: Works*, vol. iv., let. 94.

2. To press or urge importunately.

B. *Intrans.:* To demand payment of money importunately and persistently.

"To cheat, and *dun*, and lie, and visit pay,
Now flattering base, now giving secret wounds."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 18.

dŭn (2), *v.t.* [Dun, *a.*]

* 1. To make of a dun colour; to darken.

"*Duns* the ayre with misty smokes."
Thassault of Cupide.

2. To cure fish, as cod-fish, so as to give them a dun colour. This is effected by laying them in a pile, after salting, in a dark apartment covered with sea-grass or other like substance. In two or three months they are opened, and then piled again in a compact mass for two or three months longer, when they are fit for use. (*American.*)

dŭn (1), *s.* [Dun (1), *v.*]

1. A troublesome, persistent, or importunate creditor; one who presses or urges for payment.

"Long, long beneath that hospitable roof,
Shall Grub Street dine, while *duns* are kept aloof."
Byron: English Bards & Scotch Reviewers.

2. An importunate or pressing demand for payment of a debt.

dŭn (2), *s.* [Down, Dune.] A hill, a mound, a fort. It is largely used in composition in place-names; as *Dunmore*, *Dunedin*, *Dundee*, *Donegal*, &c.

* **dŭn'-ā-kĕr,** * **dŏn'-nā-kĕr,** *s.* [Etym. unknown.] A cant term for a stealer of cows and calves.

"Mercury is in a conjunction with Venus, and when such conjunctions happen, it signifies a most plentiful crop that year of hectors, trappanners, gilts, pads, biters, prigs, divers, lifters, filers, bulkers, droppers, famblers, *donnakers*, cross-biters, kidnappers, vouchers, millikers, pymers, decoys, and shop-lifters; all Newgate-birds whom the devil premures ready fitted for Tyburn; ripe fruit ready to drop into the hangman's mouth."—*Poor Robin*, 1693.

dŭnçe (1), *s.* [Ger. *duns.* A word introduced by the Thomists, or disciples of Thomas Aquinas, in ridicule of the Scotists, or disciples of John *Duns* Scotus, schoolman, who died A.D. 1305. (*Skeat.*)]

* 1. *Originally:* A subtle sophist given to cavilling where he cannot refute. This was the sense in which the Thomists employed the term.

"Whose surpasseth others either in cavilling sophistry or subtile philosophy, is forthwith named a *Duns*."—*R. Stanihurst: Ireland till A.D.* 1286, in *Holinshed.*

¶ When the reaction against the schoolmen took place at the Reformation, the merits of those acute metaphysicians were temporarily decried, and the celebrated John Duns Scotus coming in for a more than ordinary share of disparagement, he, though a man of very subtle intellect, was held by the more ignorant or prejudiced of the Reforming party to be a man of invincible stupidity. He was therefore made to stand as the prototype of all modern dunces. Now that we are able to estimate the events of the sixteenth century with greater calmness and impartiality than the actors in the exciting scenes of that period were able to do, while gratefully acknowledging the inestimable services rendered to the church and world by the Reformers, we have yet felt constrained to reverse the unfavourable verdict which they passed on the cultivators of scholastic philosophy. The schoolmen were the intellectual leaders of the age in which they lived, and rendered good service to humanity, though eclipsed by the greater attainments of subsequent centuries.

"Remember ye not how, within this thirty years, and far less, and yet dureth unto this day, the old barking curs, *Dunce's* disciples, and lyre draff, called Scotists, the children of darkness, raged in every pulpit against Greek, Latin, and Hebrew?"—*Tyndale: Works* (1575), p. 278.

2. *Subsequently & Now:* A man of measureless stupidity, not, as at first, of perverted subtilty, but of mental obtuseness or intellectual deficiency.

"In school divinity as able
As he that hight Irrefragable;
A second Thomas, or at once
To name them all, another *Dunce*."
Butler: Hudibras, I. i.

dŭnçe (2), *s.* [Dunse.]

* **dŭnçe'-dŏm,** *s.* [Eng. *dunce; -dom.*] The realm or domain of dunces.

***dŭnç´ ĕr ў,** *s.* [Eng. *dunce; -ry.*] The characteristic qualities of a dunce; stupidity, dolness of intellect.

"An indirect way is introduced of buying the said degrees for money, to the discouragement of learning, and the encouragement of *duncery* and idleness."—*Dean Prideaux: Reform of the Two Universities.*

***dŭnçh, *dunch-yn, *dunsh,** *v.t.* [Icel. *dunka*; Dan. *dunke*; Sw. *dunka*.] To nudge; to jog with the arm or elbow.

"*Dunchyn* or bunchyn. *Tundo.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

***dŭnçh,** *a.* [O. Fries. *diunk*; Icel. *dökkr.*]

1. Deaf, dull of hearing.

2. Blind, blinded.

"I was almost blind and *dunch* in mine eyes."—*MS. Ashmole*, 36, f. 172.

dŭnch, *dynche, *s.* [Dunch, *v.*] A blow, a push, a jog.

"*Dunche* or louche. *Sonitus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

dunche, *s.* [Dunse.]

Dŭn´-çĭ-ăd, *s.* [Eng. *dunc(e); -iad.*] A satirical poem written by Pope in ridicule of Colley Cibber, Theobald, and other writers of his time.

***dŭn´-çĭ-eăl,** *a.* [Eng. *dunc(e); -ical.*] Like a dunce.

"The most dull and *duncical* commissioner."—*Fuller: Church History*, VIII. ii. 26.

***dŭn´-çĭ-fў,** *v.t.* [Eng. *dunce; -fy.*] To make stupid or dull in intellect.

"Here you have a fellow ten thousand times more *duncified* than dunce Webster."—*Warburton to Hurd*, Lett. L., 130.

***dŭnç´-ĭsh,** *s.* [Eng. *dunc(e); -ish.* Like a dunce; stupid, dull in intellect, doltish.

***dŭnç´-ĭsh-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *duncish; -ness.*] The qualities or characteristics of a dunce; stupidity, dulness of intellect.

dŭn´-dĕr, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Sugar-making: The distillable lees and dregs of the cane-sugar boiling.

"The use of *dunder* in the making of rum answers the purpose of yeast in the fermentation of flour."—*Edwards.*

dŭn´-dĕr-bōlt, *s.* [Eng. *dunder* = thunder, and *bolt.*] A celt. [Celt (2).]

"I knew an old woman who used to boil a celt (vulgarly a *dunderbolt*, or thunderbolt) for some hours."—*Polwhele: Trad. & Recoll.*, ii. 607.

dŭn´-dĕr-hĕad, dŭn´-dĕr-pāte, *s.* [Prob. from *dunder*, prov. for thunder, and *head* or, *pate.* Cf. the use of *donner* = thunder in Berman, to increase or intensify the bad meaning of a word.] A blockhead, a numskull, a dolt, a dunce.

"I mean your grammar, O thou *dunderhead.*"
Beaum. & Flet.: Elder Brother, ii. 4.

dŭn´-dĕr-hĕad-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *dunderhead; -ed.*] Like a dunce or a dunderhead.

"A *dunderheaded* old driveller."—*Sala: The Ship-Chandler.*

***dŭn´-dĕr-whĕlp,** *s.* [Eng. *dunder*, and *whelp.* Cf. *dunderhead.*] A blockhead, a dunce, a dunderhead.

"What a *dunderwhelp*,
To let him domineer thus."
Beaum. & Flet.: Wild-Goose Chase, ii. 3.

dûne, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Do, *v.*] Done. (*Scotch.*)

"'They hae nye *dune* sae,' said the grandmother."—*Scott. Antiquary*, ch. xxvi.

dūne (1), *s.* [A.S. *dún.*] [Down, *s.*]

1. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A low sand-hill; an accumulation of sand on the sea-shore.

"At this werld hath dale and *dune.*"
Cursor Mundi, 22,532.

2. A hill-fort, or a regular building commonly called a Danish fort. (*Scotch.*)

II. *Geol.:* In the same sense as I. 1. Sand dunes are made by the blowing of sand, this material having been produced by the grinding down of rocks under the influence of breakers on the seashore or coast, or any similar agency. Such sand dunes in many places skirt the shores of the United States, Holland, and other countries, in some places encroaching on and covering what once was cultivated land. Similar formations exist on the shores of Lake Michigan.

***dūne** (2), *s.* [Din, *s.*] Noise.

"Ther wes awithe muchel *dune.*"
Layamon, ii. 58.

***dŭńg** (1), *s.* [O. H. Ger. *tunc, dung*; A.S. *dinj.*] A pit, a cave.

dŭńg (2), ***dĭńg, *dong, *donge, *dunge,** *s. & a.* [A.S. *dung*; cogn. with O. Fries. *dung*; Sw. *dynga* = muck; Dan. *dynge* = a heap or mass; Ger. *dung, dünger.*]

1. *As subst.:* The excrement of animals.

"A ploughman
That hadde lad of *dong* ful many a fothur."
Chaucer: C. T. (Prol.), 531.

2. *As adj.:* Pertaining or used in the handling of dung. (See the compounds.)

"But the *dung* gate repaired Malchiah the son of Rechab, the ruler of part of Bethhaccerem."—*Nehem.* iii. 14.

¶ Obvious compounds: *dung-cart, dung-heap.*

dung-bath, *s.* A bath used in calico-printing works. [Dunging.]

dung-beetle, *s.*

1. *Sing.: Geotrupes stercorarius.*

2. *Pl.:* Various Scarabeides which enclose their eggs in pellets of dung. The sacred beetle of the Egyptians does so.

*** dung-farmer,** *s.* A mean, poor farmer.

"This good hortese chose to be reputed a *dung-farmer.*"—*Holland Camden*, p. 74.

dung-fork, *s.* A four-tined fork for pitching and spreading manure.

dung-hook, *s.*

Agric.: An implement for dragging out manure, or scattering that which has been previously dumped in heaps.

dung-pot, *s.* A dung-cart. The word is still in use in the West of England.

"The rakers, scavengers, and officers hereunto appointed, every day in the week (except Sundays and other holydayes) shall bring carts, *dung-pots*, or other fitting carriages into all the streets within their respective wards, parishes, and divisions, where such carts, &c., can pass, and at or before their approach, by bell, clapper, or otherwise, shall make loud noise and give notice to the inhabitants of their coming."—*Calthrop: Reports* (1670). (*Nares.*)

***dung-wet,** *a.* Thoroughly wet or soaked.

"Fishermen quaking, *dung-wet* after a storme."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe.*

dŭńg, *v.t. & i.* [Dung, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* To manure or dress with dung.

"This ground was *dunged*, and ploughed, and sowed, but what shall we do with the crop?"—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

II. *Calico-print:* To immerse in a bath of cow-dung and water, for the purpose of fixing the colour. [Dunging, *s.*]

B. *Intrans.:* To void excrement.

"A wild ass, broke loose, ran about trampling and kicking, and *dunging* in their faces."—*Swift: Battle of the Books.*

dŭńg, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Dung.]

dŭń-gą-reē´, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Fabric: A kind of fine canvas.

"Dressed in blue *dungaree*, white drill, or scarlet breeches."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 26, 1881.

dŭńged, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Dung, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Manured or dressed with dung.

2. Dirtied or befouled with dung.

"The *dunged* folds of dag-tailed sheep."
Bp. Hall: Sat. v. 2.

II. *Calico-print.:* Treated by the process of dunging.

dŭn´-ĝeŏn, *s.* [O. Fr. *donjon*, from Low Lat. *dominionem*, accus. of *domnio* = a donjon-tower. *Dungeon* and *donjon* are the same word.] [Donjon.]

* 1. A donjon, the innermost and strongest tower of a fortress or castle, wherein the besieged were wont to make their last stand, when the rest was forced. (*Cotgrave.*)

2. A close prison or place of confinement; generally applied to one which is dark and underground.

"In the *dungeon* below all was darkness, stench, lamentation, disease, and death."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

dungeon-bolt, *s.* The bolt or bar of a prison.

"There is a blank upon my mind,
A fearful vision ill-defined,
Of raving till my flesh was torn,
Of *dungeon-bolts* and fetters worn."
Scott: Rokeby, iv. 22.

dungeon-dew, *s.* The damp or moisture of a dungeon.

"I only lived—I only drew
The accursed breath of *dungeon-dew.*"
Byron: Prisoner of Chillon, viii.

dungeon-light, *s.* The dim light of a dungeon.

"It was not even the *dungeon-light*,
So hateful to my heavy sight."
Byron: Prisoner of Chillon, ix.

*** dungeon-tower,** *s.* A donjon-tower.

"By Brackenbury's *dungeon-tower*,
These silver mists shall melt away."
Scott: Rokeby, ii. 2.

***dŭn´-ĝeŏn,** *v.t.* [Dungeon, *s.*]

1. *Lit.:* To throw into or confine in a dungeon.

2. *Fig.:* To shut up, to confine in darkness.

"Are we *dungeoned* up from the sight of the sun?"
—Bp. Hall: Of Contentation.

dŭn´-ĝeŏned, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Dungeon, *v.*]

*** dŭn´-ĝeŏn ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *dungeon*; *-er.*] A gaoler.

"*Dungeoner* of my friends." *Keats: To* ——.

dŭńg´-hĭll, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *dung*, and *hill.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Lit.:* A heap or accumulation of dung.

"Dying like men, though buried in your *dunghills*,
They shall be famed." *Shakesp.: Henry V.*, iv. 3.

II. *Figuratively:*

† 1. A mean, filthy, or vile abode.

"Perhaps a thousand other worlds that lie
Remote from us, and latent in the sky,
Are lightened by his beams, and kindly nurst,
Of which our earthly *dunghill* is the worst."
Dryden: Eleonora, 79-82.

† 2. Any situation, position, or condition of meanness.

"He . . . lifteth the needy out of the *dunghill.*"—*Ps.* cxiii. 7.

* 3. A term of reproach for one who is meanly born.

"Out, *dunghill!* darest thou brave a nobleman?"
Shakesp.: King John, iv. 3.

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Lit.:* Of or pertaining to a dung-heap.

* **II.** *Figuratively:*

1. Of low, mean, or vile extraction.

"Base *dunghill* villain!"
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., i. 3.

2. Mean, poor.

"The first was with base *dunghill* rags yclad,
Tainting the gale, in which they fluttered light."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 77.

dunghill-raker, *s.* One who rakes about in dung; specif., a fowl.

"The *dunghill-raker*, spider, hen,
The chicken, too, to me
Have taught a lesson."
Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress, pt. ii.

dŭńg´-ĭńg, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Dung, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act or process of manuring or dressing with dung.

"It was received of old, that *dunging* of grounds when the west wind bloweth, and in the decrease of the moon doth greatly help."—*Bacon: Natural Hist.*

2. *Calico-print.:* The removal of the superfluous mordant by passing dried calico through a warm mixture of cow-dung and water. It is passed through two cisterns six feet by three and four feet deep, the first of which has two gallons of dung to its contents of water, and the other a solution of half the strength. It is quickly passed through them in succession, washed in a wince-pit, and then in a dash-wheel. A solution of phosphate of lime, phosphate of soda, and gelatine, is sometimes substituted for the cow-dung.

dŭn-gī´-yah, *s.* [Arab.]

Naut.: A species of vessel employed in the coasting trade on the shores of Arabia, &c. It has one long mast.

dŭńg´-meēr, *s.* [Eng. *dung*, and *meer.*] A pit where dung, weeds, &c., are mixed to lie and rot together.

dŭńg´-ў, *a.* [Eng. *dung*; *-y.*] Full of dung; filthy, base, mean, vile.

"Kingdoms are clay; our *dungy* earth alike
Feeds beast as man."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, i. 1.

dŭńg´-yard, *s.* [Eng. *dung*, and *yard.*] A yard or enclosure where dung is accumulated.

"Any manner of vegetables cast into the *dungyard.*"
—Mortimer: Husbandry.

dûn-ĭ-wās'-sal, *s.* [Gael. *duin'uasal*, from *duine* = a man, and *uasal* = gentle.] A gentleman; a squire. Among the Highlanders, it seems to denote a cadet of a family of rank, who receives his title from the land which he occupies, although he holds it at the will of the chieftain.

* **dŭn'-kĕr,** *a.* [Dun, *a.*] Dark.

"Like the velvet on her brow; or, like
The *dunker* mole on Venus dainty cheek."
Sylvester: Du Bartas; Magnificence, 66, 67.

dŭn'-kĕrs, *s. pl.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Ch. Hist.: A sect of German Baptists, founded by Alexander Mack, about A.D. 1708. Persecution drove them in 1723 to the United States, where they founded a church at a German town in Pennsylvania. They separate the sexes in worship. Many of them are vegetarians. (*Townsend.*)

* **dŭn'-kĭrk-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *Dunkirk*, the name of a sea-port in the north of France; suff. *-er.*] A privateer of Dunkirk, long very formidable to our merchant ships, and esteemed remarkably daring; and the situation of that port gave them such an advantage, that the possession or dismantling of it was always an important object to England. It is well known that it was taken in the time of the republic, sold again by Charles II., and its fortifications demolished by treaty in 1712.

"This was a rail,
Bred by a zealous brother in Amsterdam,
Which being sent unto an English lady,
Was ta'en at sea by *dunkirkers*."
The Bird in a Cage, iv. 1.

dŭn'-lĭn, *s.* [Either from *dun*, *dune* = sand-hills, or *dun* = of a brownish-black colour; dim. suff. *-lin.*]

Ornith.: *Tringa alpina*, a bird belonging to the sub-family *Totaninæ*, or Sandpipers. It is a very common shore-bird, being generally met with in large flocks, sometimes as many as two or three hundred in number. They are usually very tame. The summer dress of the dunlin is easily recognisable by the large black horseshoe mark on the breast. This is lost in the winter, when the plumage is ashy above and white below. It goes to the north, as a rule, to breed

Dŭn'-lŏp, *s.* [See definition.]

1. The name of a parish in Ayrshire and Renfrewshire, in Scotland.

2. A kind of rich, white cheese made in Scotland of unskimmed milk.

dŭn'-nage, *s.* [Origin unknown.]

Naut: Loose wood, faggots, boughs, &c., laid at the bottom of a hold to raise the cargo above the bilge-water, and also to chock it and keep it from rolling when stowed.

dŭn'-nage, *v.t.* [Dunnage, *s.*] To stow with dunnage; to chock and keep from rolling.

dŭnned, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Dun, *v.*]

dŭn'-nĕr, *s.* [Eng. *dun*; *-er.*] One who duns for payment of a debt; a dun.

"They are ever talking of new silks, and serve the owners in getting them customers, as their common *dunners* do in making them pay."—*Spectator.*

dûn-nie-wās'-sal, *s.* [Duniwassal.]

* **dŭn'-nĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *dunny*; *-ness.*] Deafness.

dŭn'-nĭng (1), *pr. par.*, *a.*, *& s.* [Dun, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of pressing or urging for payment of a debt.

dŭn'-nĭng (2), *s.* [Dun, *v.*] The process of curing fish, so as to give them a dun colour.

* **dŭn'-nĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *dun*, a.; *-ish.*] Of a colour inclined to dun; somewhat dun in colour.

"The five or six first feathers of the wing above, of a dark or fuscous colour, near black; underneath, more light, or *dunnish*."—*Ray: Remains*, p. 247.

dŭn'-nŏck, *s.* [Eng. *dun*; dim. suff. *-ock.*] The common Hedge-sparrow, *Accentor modularis.*

"Hareton has been cast out like an unfledged *dunnock*."—*Miss E. Brontë: Wuthering Heights*, ch. iv.

dŭn'-nȳ, *a.* [Etym. doubtful.] Deaf; hard of hearing.

* **dŭn'-rĭht,** *adv.* [Downright.]

dŭnse, dunce, dunche, *s.* [Dut *dons* = down, *s.*]

dunse-down, dunche-down, dunce-down, *s.*

Bot.: Typha latifolia. (*Gerard, Lyle, Prior, Britten & Holland.*)

* **dŭns'-ĕr-ȳ,** *s.* [Duncery.]

1. Ignorance, stupidity.

2. Craft, cunning.

"C, the dominicall letter? It is true, craft and cunning do so dominere; yet, rather C and D are dominicall letters, that is, crafty *dunsery*."—*Returne from Pernassus* (1606).

dŭn'-sĕts, *s.* [Eng. *dun*, s., and *set.*]

1. A little hill or mound.

2. A person living in a hilly place.

dŭnsh, *v.t.* [Dunch.] To jog smartly with the elbow.

"Ye needna be *dunshin* that gate, John."—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xxvi.

* **dŭns'-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *dunce*; *-ly.*] Like a dunce.

"He is wilfully witted, *dunsly* learned."—*Latimer: Sermons*, ii. 374.

* **dŭn'-stēr-ȳ,** *s.* [Eng, *dunce*; *-t* connective; *-ery.*] Stupidity.

"The *dunstery* of the monks made Erasmus studious."—*Ward: Sermons*, p. 83.

* **dŭnt,** *v.t. & i.* [Dunt (1), *s.*]

1. *Trans.:* To strike, to beat.

"*Dunt* the deueles thider in."
Metrical Homilies, p. xii.

2. *Intrans.:* To knock; to strike; to beat, as the pulse.

"And while my heart wi' life blood *dunted*
I'd bear't in mind."
Burns: To Mr. Michell.

* **dŭnt,** *s.* [Dint, *s.*] A blow.

"There was many *dunt* iyene."
Layamon, i. 74.

dŭn'-tle, *v.t.* [A frequent. from *dunt* (q.v.).] To dint.

"His cap is *dunttled* in."—*C. Kingsley: Two Years Ago* (Introd.). (*Davies.*)

dŭn'-ȳte, *s.* [From Mount *Dun*, near Nelson, in New Zealand, and *-yte* (*Petrol.*) (q.v.).]

Petrol.: A greyish-green rock, unctuous to the touch and of vitreous lustre, found along with serpentine rock at Mount Dun. [Etym.] (*Dana.*)

dū'-ō, *s.* [Ital. & Lat. = two.]

Mus.: A duet.

"They call a *duo* a musick of two voices, although there be a third part for the thorough bass, and others for the symphony. In a word, for a *duo* there must be two principal parts, between which the melody is equally distributed."—*Appendix to Mus. Dict.* (1769), p. 13.

* **dū-ŏ-dĕc-ạ-hē'-drạl,** *a.* [Dodecahedral.]

* **dū-ŏ-dĕc-ạ-hē'-drŏn,** *s.* [Dodecahedron.]

* **dū-ŏ-dē-çēn'-nĭ-ạl,** *a.* [Lat. *duodecennis*: *duodecim* = twelve, and *annus* = a year.] Consisting of twelve years. (*Ash.*)

dū-ŏ-dĕç'-ĭ-mạl, *a. & s.* [Lat. *duodecimus* = twelfth; *duodecim* = twelve.]

A. *As adjective:*

Math.: Proceeding in computation by twelves; as, *duodecimal* arithmetic.

B. *As substantive:*

Mathematics:

I. One of a system of numbers in the scale of twelve.

2. *Pl.:* A name given to an arithmetical method of finding out the square measure of any rectangular area or surface, the length of whose sides is given in feet and inches. It is also called *duodecimal* or *cross multiplication.*

duodecimal scale, *s.*

Arith.: That scale of notation in which the local value of the digits increases twelvefold as they proceed from right to left.

dū-ŏ-dĕç'-ĭm-fĭd, *a.* [Lat. *duodecim* = twelve, and *findo* (pa. t. *fidi*) = to cut, to cleave.] Divided in twelve parts.

dū-ŏ-dĕç'-ĭ-mō, *a. & s.* [Lat. *duodecim* = twelve.]

A. *As adj.:* Consisting of twelve leaves to the sheet.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A book consisting of sheets folded each so as to form twelve leaves or twenty-four pages.

2. The size of a book printed on sheets folded into twelve leaves or twenty-four pages; usually written 12mo, and generally so read by printers and publishers.

II. *Mus.:* The interval of a twelfth.

dū-ō-dec-ĭm'-ŏ-lō (dec as **deç),** *s.* [Ital.]

Mus.: A group of twelve notes.

* **dū-ŏ-dĕc'-ụ-ple,** *a.* [Lat. *duo* = two, and *decuplus* = tenfold.] Consisting of twelves.

"Grisepelus, a learned Polander, endeavours to establish the *duodecuple* proportion among the Jews by comparing some passages of Scripture."—*Arbuthnot: On Coins.*

dū-ŏ-dēn'-al, *a.* [Lat. *duoden(um)*, and Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*] Pertaining to the duodenum; as, *duodenal* dyspepsia.

dū-ŏ-dĕn'-ạ-rȳ, *a.* [Lat. *duodenarius* = containing twelve; *duodecim* = twelve.] Pertaining to the number twelve; proceeding by twelves; twelvefold.

duodenary arithmetic, *s.*

Math.: A system of computation in which the local value of the digits increases twelvefold as they proceed from right to left, instead of tenfold, as in ordinary computation.

duodenary scale, *s.*

Arith.: The same as Duodecimal scale (q.v.).

dū'-ŏ-dēne, *s.* [Lat. *duodeni* = twelve each.]

Music: A group of twelve notes suitable for playing on ordinary manuals, with definite relations of pitch, arranged for showing relations of harmony and modulation, and for precisely fixing the theoretical intonation of any chords and passages without altering the ordinary musical notation, first introduced by Mr. A. J. Ellis, F.R.S., in the *Proceedings of the Royal Society*, xxiii. 3-31, and subsequently more fully explained in an additional appendix (xix.) to his translation of Helmholtz, *On the Sensations of Tone*, 1875. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

dū-ŏ-dēn'-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *duodeni* = twelve each.]

Anat.: The first portion of the small intestine, so called from being about equal in length to the breadth of twelve fingers: it commences at the pylorus (q.v.), and terminates in the jejunum, the second portion of the small intestine, at the second lumbar vertebra; the third portion of the small intestine is called the ileum (q.v.), passing into the large intestine, also composed of three portions, the cæcum, colon, and rectum.

dû-ō-dram'-mạ, *s.* [Ital.] A dramatic piece for two performers only.

* **dū-ŏ-lĭt'-ĕr-ạl,** *a.* [Lat. *duo* = two, and *litera* = a letter.] Consisting of only two letters; biliteral.

duo'-lō (duo as **dwō),** *s.* [Ital.] Grief.

¶ *Con duolo:*

Music: With grief, sadness, pathos.

* **dū-ŏp'-ō-līze,** *v.t.* [Formed from *duo*, on the analogy of *monopolize* (q.v.).] To engross between two. (Special coinage.)

"To *duopolize* all church power."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 440.

* **dŭp,** *v.t.* [A contraction of *do up*; cf. *don*, *doff.*] To raise, to open.

"Then up he rose, and donned his clothes,
And *dupp'd* the chamber door."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iv. 5.

dūp'-ạ-ble, *a.* [Dupeable.]

dūpe, *s.* [O. Fr. = the hoopoe; cf. *gull*, *goose*, *booby*, *pigeon*, applied to foolish persons.] One who is or can be easily deceived; one who is very credulous; a gull.

"What was to be done in Ireland was not work for a trifler or a *dupe*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

dūpe, *v.t.* [Dupe, *s.*] To trick, to cheat, to make a dupe of, to gull.

"The two statesmen parted, each flattering himself that he had *duped* the other."—*Macaulay. Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

dūpe-a-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *dupe*; *-ability.*] Capability of being easily duped or gulled; easy credulity; gullibility.

dū'pe-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *dupe; -able.*] That may or can be easily duped, gulled, cheated, or deceived.

"Was it to be supposed that Mr —— was so very *dupeable* a person?"—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 21, 1882.

duped, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DUPE, *v.*]

* **dūp'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *dup(e); -er.*] One who dupes, gulls, or deceives another; a cheat, a swindler.

* **dūp-ĕr-ў,** *s.* [Eng. *duper: -y.*] The act, art, or practice of duping; cheating, swindling; the state of being duped.

"He . . . has much contempt for the *dupery* and weakness of the sufferers."—*Smith: Moral Sentiments*, pt. vi., § 1.

dūp'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DUPE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of duping.

dūp-ĭ-ŏn, *s.* [Fr. *doupion*; Ital. *doppione*, from *doppio*, and Lat. *duplus* = double.]

1. A double cocoon, formed by two or more silk-worms.

2. The coarse silk from such a cocoon.

* **dū'-ple,** *a.* [Lat. *duplus*; Gr. διπλόος (*diploos*) = double.]

1. Double, twofold.

2. Duplicate, alike, corresponding.

"The same nation also is separated from the Belgæ by Matrona and Sequana, rivers of a *duple* bigneese."—*P. Holland: Ammianus Marcellinus* (1609).

¶ (1) *Duple ratio* is that of 2 to 1, 6 to 3, &c.

(2) *Sub-duple ratio* is that of 1 to 2, 3 to 6, &c.

* **dū'-ple,** *v.t.* [DUPLE, *a.*] To double, to duplicate.

* **dū'-plĕt,** *s.* [DUPLE, *a.*] A doublet (q.v.).

"That is to throw three dice till *duplets* and a chance be thrown: and the highest *duplet* wins."—*Dryden: An Evening's Love*, iii. 1.

dū'-plĕx, *a.* [Lat., from *duo* = two, and *plico* = to fold.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Double, twofold.

2. *Hor.:* Constructed with duplex escapement (q.v.).

"Lever, *duplex*, and horizontal watches."—*Times*, Nov. 6, 1875. (Advt.)

duplex-escapement, *s.*

Hor.: An escapement so called from the double character of its scape-wheel, which has spur and crown teeth. It was invented by Dr. Hooke about 1658, and improved by Dyrer and Breguet. The balance-arbor carries a pallet which at each oscillation receives an impulse from the crown-teeth. In the arbor is a notch into which the spur-teeth fall in succession as the crown-teeth consecutively pass the impulse-pallet. [ESCAPEMENT.]

duplex-lathe, *s.*

Turnery: A lathe invented by Fairbairn for turning-off, screwing, and surfacing. Its peculiarity consists in the employment of a cutting-tool at the back of the lathe in addition and opposite to the tool in front, but in inverted positions to each other. The transverse forces are thus balanced, and time is saved. [LATHE.] (*Knight.*)

duplex-pumping-engine, *s.* An arrangement in which two steam-engines of equal dimensions are placed side by side, one operating the steam-valves of the other.

duplex-punch, *s.*

1. A punch having a counter-die mounted on an opposite jaw, as the ticket-punch.

2. A punch having a force derived from the rolling action of two levers on a common fulcrum, forming a toggle.

duplex-querela, *s.* [Lat.]

Eccl. Law: The same as DOUBLE-QUARREL (q.v.).

duplex-ratio, *s.*

Math.: The product of a ratio.

duplex-telegraph, *s.* A telegraph so arranged that messages can be simultaneously transmitted in opposite directions on the same line-wire. The first telegraph of this kind was devised by Dr. Gentl of Austria, in 1853, and modified by Frieschen and Siemens-Halske in 1854; but it was not till some years later that any duplex systems were put into successful operation.

duplex-type, *s.*

Phot.: A name given to a mode of taking two photographs of the same person in different positions by two operations, so that he shall appear in two characters: say, for instance, playing the piano and—accompanying himself—on the violin. It is done by two exposures, with some skilful mode of hiding the division line. Shive's duplicating reflector is constructed for this purpose.

dū'-plĭ-cate, *a. & s.* [Lat. *duplicatus*, pa. par. of *duplico* = to double; *duplex* (genit. *duplicis*) = double.] [DUPLEX, DOUBLE.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Double, twofold.

"The estates of Bruges little doubted to admit so small a number into so populous a company, yea, though the number were *duplicate*."—*Hall: Henry VII.* (an. 5).

2. Corresponding exactly with another; made in duplicate.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Another exactly correspondent to the first; a second thing of the same kind.

"Yet is their form and image here expressed
As by a *duplicate*."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

2. An exact copy or transcript of a document.

"Presenting a *duplicate* of his observations to Lord Oxford."—*Walpole: Life of Mr. George Vertue.*

3. A pawnbroker's ticket for goods pledged with him.

"Entering the *duplicate* he had just made out in a thick book."—*Dickens: Sketches by Boz; Pawnbroker's Shop.*

II. *Law:*

1. Second letters-patent granted by the Lord Chancellor in the same terms as the first, when the latter are void.

2. A document corresponding exactly in all essential points with another, and differing from a copy only in having all the validity of the original; as, the *duplicate* of a lease, &c.

¶ *Duplicate proportion* or *ratio:* The same as the square of the ratio; as, the duplicate ratio of a to b is a^2 to b^2.

"*Duplicate proportion* is the proportion of squares. Thus, in a rank of geometrical proportions, the first term to the third is said to be in a *duplicate ratio* of the first to the second, or as its square is to the square of the second: so on in 2, 4, 8, 16, the ratio of 2 to 8 is a duplicate of that of 2 to 4, or as the square of 2 to the square of 4."—*Philips.*

dū'-plĭ-cāte, *v.t.* [DUPLICATE, *a.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. To fold together.

2. To double; to make double or twice as great.

"And some alterations in the brain *duplicate* that which is but a single object to our undistempered sentiments."—*Glanvill.*

3. To make a duplicate or copy of.

"Which it was hoped would have been *duplicated* in the Bay of Bengal."—*Transit of Venus*, in *Times*, April 20, 1875.

II. *Phys.:* To divide or branch into two, either by natural growth or by spontaneous division.

dū'-plĭ-cāt-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DUPLICATE, *v.*]

dū'-plĭ-cāt-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DUPLICATE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of folding together, doubling, or making a duplicate or copy of; duplication.

dū-plĭ-cā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *duplicatio*, from *duplicatus*, pa. par. of *duplico* = to make double; Fr. *duplication.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of folding together.

2. The act of doubling or making twice as great or large; the multiplication of a number by two.

"If they had exercised a separate inspection or guard over the plebeians, the *duplication* of their number might have given additional protection to the plebeians."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. xii., pt. iii., § 41.

* 3. A fold.

"The peritonæum is a strong membrane, everywhere double; in the *duplications* of which all the viscera of the abdomen are hid."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

II. *Phys.:* The act or process of dividing or branching into two by natural growth or spontaneous division.

¶ *Duplication of the cube:* The operation of finding a cube whose volume is equal to double that of a given cube. The solution of this problem cannot be effected geometrically, as it requires the construction of two mean proportionals between two given lines. It may be solved by higher geometry, but its solution in this manner is rather curious than useful. It is also called the Delian problem (q.v.).

† **dū'-plĭ-cā-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *duplicat(e); -ive.*] Having the power or quality of becoming duplicated; specifically in physiology, having the quality of dividing into two by natural growth or spontaneous division.

dū-plĭ-cā-tō-, *in compos.* [Lat. *duplicatus.*] [DUPLICATE.]

Bot., &c.: Doubly.

duplicato-crenate, *a.*

Bot.: Doubly crenate; having each crenel itself crenate.

duplicato-dentate, *a.*

Bot., &c.: Doubly toothed.

duplicato-pinnate, *a.*

Bot., &c.: Doubly pinnate, bipinnate.

duplicato-serrate, *a.*

Bot.: Doubly serrate, having each serrature itself serrated.

duplicato-ternate, *a.*

Bot.: Biternate (q.v.).

dū'-plĭ-cā-tŭre, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *duplicatus.*] A folding, a fold.

"The lymphaducts, either dilacerated or obstructed, exonerate themselves into the foldings, or between the *duplicatures* of the membranes."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. ii.

dū-plĭç'-ĭ-tў, * **du-plic-i-te,** * **dup-plic-i-te,** *s.* [Fr. *duplicité*, from Lat. *duplicitas* = doubleness; *duplex* (genit. *duplicis*) = double; Sp. *duplicidad*; Ital. *duplicità.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* The state of being double or in two; a division into twos.

"In other words, the *duplicity* thus conjectured does not exist; and of the *duplicity* or principal division of the ring which does exist those observers had no idea."—*Athenæum*, Oct. 14, 1882.

2. *Fig.:* Doubleness of heart or speech; double-dealing, deceit; the act or habit of assuming a false appearance or character for the purpose of deceit; a want or absence of straightforwardness; dissimulation.

"He was compelled to abandon it by the refractory temper of the soldiers, and by the incurable *duplicity* of the king."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

* II. *Law:* The pleading of two or more distinct matters or single pleas.

dū'-plō-, *adv.* [Lat. *duplus* = double, twofold.]

Chem.: A prefix used to express twofold or twice as much; as, *duplo-carburet* = twofold carburet.

du-plў', *s.* [Formed from Lat. *duo* = two, and *plico* = to fold, on analogy of reply (q.v.).]

Scots Law: A second reply; a pleading formerly in use in inferior courts.

dŭppe, * **dup-pen,** *v.t. & i.* [DIP, *v.*]

dŭp'-pĕr, *s.* [DUBBER.]

dür-ą-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *durabilité*, from Lat. *durabilitas*, from *durabilis* = durable (q.v.); Ital. *durabilita.*] The quality or condition of being durable; the power or property of lasting or continuing in any given state; endurance, continuance, durableness; especially applied to the lasting or continuing of substances without change, perishing, or wearing out.

"Stones, though in dignity of nature inferior unto plants, yet exceed them in firmness of strength or *durability* of being."—*Hooker.*

dür'-ą-ble, *a.* [Lat. *durabilis*, from *duro* = to last, to endure; *durus* = hard; Fr. & Sp. *durable*; Ital. *durabile.*] Having the quality of endurance or continuance in any given state; lasting, enduring, permanent; not subject to change or decay.

"Though his life be a dream, his enjoyments, I see,
Have a being less *durable* even than he."
Cowper: Poplar Field.

dūr'-a-blē-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *durable; -ness.*] The quality or condition of being durable or lasting; durability.

"A bad poet, if he cannot become immortal by the goodness of his verse, may, by the *durableness* of the metal that supports it."—*Addison: Ancient Medals.*

dūr'-a-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *durable; -ly.*] In a durable, lasting, or enduring manner; lastingly, permanently; so as to be durable or lasting.

"There indeed he found his fame flourishing, his monuments engraved in marble, and yet more *durably* in men's memories."—*Sidney.*

dūr'-a mā'-tĕr, *s.* [Lat., the hard mother, so called from its hardness in comparison to the underlying membrane.]

Anat.: The first of the three lining membranes of the brain, the others being the arachnoid and pia mater (q.v.). It is a strong membrane, composed of white fibrous tissue, lining also the interior of the skull and penetrating the spinal column, there called *theca vertebralis*, but not adherent to the bones, as in the cranium. Its external surface is rough, the internal smooth, and lined by the serous arachnoid membrane.

"The cerebro-spinal centre is enclosed in certain membranes, or meninges, which are three in number: the *dura mater*, the arachnoid, and the pia mater."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. x.

dụ-rā'-mĕn, *s.* [Lat. = hardness, from *durus* = hard.]

Bot.: The heart-wood or central wood in the trunk of exogenous trees. It is hard and dense, and often coloured, with its tubes dry and thick. Thus in the Ebony the duramen is black, and is the part used for furniture, &c.; the alburnum, or outer wood, is pale. In the Beech the heart-wood is light-brown, in the Oak deep-brown, in the Judas-tree yellow, and in Guaiacum greenish. The relative proportion of duramen and alburnum differs in different trees.

dūr'-ạnçe, * **dur-aunce,** *s.* [Fr. *durant*, pa. par. of *durer*; Lat. *duro* = to last.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* **1.** Endurance, continuance, duration, lastingness.

"Some writers accompt the terme of the *duraunce* of thys kyngdome from Cerdicus to Egbert."—*Fabyan: Chronicle*, vol. i., ch. cv.

2. Imprisonment, confinement, custody; a prison.

"And the grim guards that to his *durance* led,
In silence eyed him with a secret dread."
Byron: Corsair, ii. 8.

* **II.** *Fabric:*

1. A term applied to the leathern dresses worn by the lower orders.

"He, sir, that takes pity on decayed men, and gives them suits of *durance*."—*Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors*, iv. 3.

2. A stout woollen stuff formerly made in imitation of buff leather, and used for garments. Also called Durant and Tammy.

* **dūr'-ạn-çў,** *s.* [Lat. *durans*, pr. par. of *duro* = to last.] Durability, lastingness.

"The soul's ever *durancy* I sung before,
Ystruck with mighty rage."
More: Song of the Soul, pt. iii., c. i., § 1.

dūr'-ạnt, * **dur-aunt,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *durant*, pr. par. of *durer* = to last.]

A. *As adj.:* Lasting, continuing.

B. *As substantive:*

Fabric: In the same senses as DURANCE, II. 1 and 2.

dūr-ăn'-tĕ, *pr. pr.* [Lat. abl. sing. of *durans*, pr. par. of *duro* = to last.]

¶ (1) *Durante bene placito:* During pleasure.

(2) *Durante vita:* During life.

dū-ra'-tê, *s.* [Ital.]

Music: With harshness, roughly.

dūr-ā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *duratus*, pa. par. of *duro* = to last; Sp. *duracion*; Ital. *durazione.*]

1. The power or quality of continuing or lasting; durability, continuance.

"*Duration* is a circumstance essential to happiness."—*Rogers.*

2. The length of continuance or of existence; continuance in time.

"The misery that after death attends the misspent present life, overbalanceth all the good that this life can yield, both in degree and *duration*."—*Hall: Contempt.*, vol. i. *Victory of Faith over the World.*

dūr-bar', *s.* [Hind. & Pers. *darbár*, lit. = door of admittance: Pers. *dar* = a door, and *bár* = admittance.]

1. The audience-chamber in the palaces of the native princes of India; an audience.

2. An official levee or reception held by the Governor-General of India, or by one of the native princes.

"He . . . had no right to enter the *durbar* of Jubbul."—*Russell: Diary in India*, ii. 206.

dŭr'-dęn, *s.* [Of obscure etym.] A copse, a thicket in a valley.

dûre, dŏûr, *a.* [Ir. *dur* = dull, obstinate; Gael. *dùr*; cogn. with Lat. *durus* = hard.] Sour, obstinate, sulky, stubborn. (*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxi.)

* **dure,** *s.* [Doon.]

dūre, * **doure,** * **duri,** *v.i.* [Fr. *durer*; Lat. *duro*, from *durus* = hard; Sp. & Port. *durar*; Ital. *durare.*]

1. To last, to continue, to endure.

"Al thane day long *durede* that fiht strong."
Layamon, iii. 62.

2. To endure, to exist, to survive.

"Why ne dyghttes thou me to dighe, I *dure* to longe."
E. Eng. Allit. Poems: Patience, 488.

3. To delay, to stop, to remain.

"Wonder me thunke . . . why we *dure* here"
Destruction of Troy, 5,593.

4. To endure, to hold out.

"The Sarezynes myghten nought *doure*."
Richard Cœur de Lion, 2,937.

5. To reach, to extend.

"The desart that *durethe* unto Syrye."—*Maundeville*, p. 46.

* **dūre-fûl,** * **dūre-fûll,** *a.* [Eng. *dure; -full.*] Enduring, lasting.

"For neither factious stone, nor *durefull* brasse,
Nor shining gold, nor mouldring clay it was."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. x. 39.

* **dū re-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *dure; -less.*] Not lasting or durable; fading, transitory, short.

"Yet were that aptitude natural, more inclinable to follow and embrace the false and *dureless* pleasure of the stage-play world, than to become the shadow of God."—*Raleigh: History* (Pref.).

dūr'-ēne, *s.* [Lat. *durus* = hard; Eng., &c. suff. *-ene* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: Tetramethyl-benzene, $C_6H_2(CH_3)_4$ (1-2-4-5), is formed by the action of sodium on methyl iodide and monobromo-pseudocumene, $C_6H_2Br(CH_3)_3$, dissolved in ether. Durene is a crystalline compound, melting at 80°, and boiling at 190°. It is soluble in alcohol, ether, and benzene. Durene is the only known hydrocarbon of the benzene series that is solid at ordinary temperatures. Durene, when oxidized by nitric acid, yields cumylic acid, $C_6H_2(CH_3)_2CO\cdot OH$, or durylic acid and cumidic acid, $C_6H_2(CH_3)_2\cdot(CO\cdot OH)_2$.

dūr'-ĕss, * **dur-esse,** *s.* [O. Fr. *duresse*; Sp. & Port. *dureza*; Ital. *durezza*, from Lat. *duritia* = hardness, harshness; *durus* = hard.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Harshness, strictness, constraint, imprisonment, restraint of liberty, pressure.

"In truth, the Parliament was under *duress*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* ch. xx.

2. *Law:* Duress may be either physical, that is, by actual confinement or restraint of liberty, or moral, that is, by threats or menaces, *duress per minas*; in either case the overt act must be to compel a person to do some act, as to execute a deed or commit an offence: in such cases the act is invalid, and excusable. Thus, if a man be violently assaulted, and has no other possible means of escaping death, he is permitted to kill his assailant; for here the law of nature, and self-defence, its primary canon, have made him his own protector.

* **dūr-ĕss',** *v.t.* [DURESS, *s.*] To place in or subject to duress or restraint; to imprison.

"If the party *duressed* do make any motion."—*Bacon.*

* **dụ-rĕs'-sŏr,** *s.* [Eng. *duress; -or.*]

Law: One who subjects another to duress.

* **dụ-rĕt',** *s.* [Etym. unknown.] A kind of dance.

"The knights take their ladies to dance with them galliards, *durets*, corantoes."—*Beaumont: Masque at Gray's Inn*

* **dụ-rĕt'-ta,** *s.* [Lat. *durus* = hard.] A coarse kind of stuff, so called from its wearing well.

"*Duretta* and serge."—*Maine: City Match*, i. 5. (*Davies.*)

dûr'-gą, *s.* [DOOROA.]

dūr'-ĭ-ạn, *s.* [DURIO.]

dūr'-ĭng, * **dur yng,** * **dur-ynge,** *prep.* [Properly the pr. par. of the verb to *dure* (q.v.), used prepositionally, and the construction corresponding originally to the Latin ablative absolute; as *durante vitu* = while life lasts, *during* life.] In the time or throughout the course or existence of; while some certain thing or state of things lasts.

"Our soul is but a smoke or airy blast
Which, *during* life, doth in our nostrils play."
Davies: Immortality of the Soul, st. 30.

dūr'-ĭ-ŏ, dūr'-ĭ-ạn, dūr'-ĭ-ŏn, *s.* [Malay *duryon.*]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the natural order Sterculiaceæ. There is but one species, *Durio zibethinus*, a lofty tree, a native of the Malayan Archipelago. It furnishes the fruit called Durian, which is much prized for its delicious flavour, although associated with a fetid odour, which has given rise to the name Civet Durian. It grows to a size as large as a man's head, and comes into season in May or June; occasionally a second crop is gathered in November. The flowers are large and of a yellowish-green colour.

* **dūr'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Lat. *duritas*, from *durus* = hard; Fr. *dureté*; Ital. *durita.*]

1. Hardness, firmness, solidity. (Of material substances.)

"Ancients did burn fragments of marble, which in time became marble again, at least of indissoluble *durity*, as appeareth in the standing theatres."—*Wotton: Architecture.*

2. Hardness, firmness, or sternness of mind or disposition.

dūr-ŏm'-ē-tĕr, *s.* [Lat. *durus* = hard, and Eng. *meter* (q.v.).] An instrument invented by Behrens, designed for testing the relative hardness of steel rails. It is virtually a small drilling-machine, working by hand or machine power, which registers the number of revolutions of the drill-spindle and also the amount of feed, the latter being given by the application of a known weight to the back of the drill-spindle. The friction of the machine and the state of the cutting edges are supposed to be constant quantities, and, as such, are thrown out of the calculation. The hardness of a metal is considered to be inversely proportionate to the depth of feed obtained with a given number of revolutions. (*Knight.*)

* **dūr'-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *durus* = hard.] Hard.

"They all of them vary much from their primitive tenderness and bigness, and so become more *durous*."—*Smith: Port. of Old Age*, p. 186.

dụ-rŏy', *s.* [Fr.]

Fabric: A common quality of woollen serge.

dŭr'-ra, *s.* [DOURA, (2).]

* **dŭrs'-lĕy,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Blows without wounding or bloodshed. (*Blount.*)

dŭrst, *pret. of v.* [DARE.]

* **dŭrst'-ĭgh-lў** (*gh* silent or guttural), * **durst-ĭ-ligh,** * **dirrst-igh-like,** *adv.* [A. S. *dyrstig* = bold, daring.] Boldly, daringly.

"Thær he *dirrstighlike* draf all ut
Thatt folle off Godes temmple."
Ormulum, 16,152.

* **dŭrst'-ĭng-lў,** *adv.* [DURST.] Daringly, boldly.

"Dirstelie, bold, or as we might say *durstingly*, of one daring to doe a thing of hazard or difficulty."—*Verstegan: Restitution of Decayed Intelligence*, c. vii.

dŭrst'-nạ, *v.* & *neg.* [DURST.] Dared not.

"They *durstna*, on ony errand whatsoever, gang ower the door-stane."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. lxxi.

dụ-rўl'-ĭe, *a.* [Eng., &c., *dur(ene); -yl(e), ic.*] Derived from or containing durene.

durylic acid, *s.*

Chem.: Cumylic acid, $C_6H_2(CH_3)_2CO\cdot OH$. A monatomic monobasic acid obtained by oxidizing durene, $C_6H_2(CH_3)_4$, with dilute nitric acid. It crystallizes in hard prisms, which melt at 150°. By further oxidation, it is converted into cumidic acid, $C_6H_2(CH_3)_2(COOH)_2$, which crystallizes in long transparent prisms, which sublime at high temperatures.

dŭsh, * **dussh,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A variant of DASH (q.v.).]

1. *Trans.:* To push, to shove.

"I glowr'd as eerie's I'd been *dusht*
In some wild glen."
Burns: The Vision.

* 2. *Intrans.:* To dart, to dash, to fall.
"He *dusshet* of the dynt dede to the ground."
Destruction of Troy, 6,409.

***dus'-i**, *a. & s.* [DIZZY.]
A. *As adj.:* Dizzy.
B. *As subst.:* Dizziness, folly.
"That he heore *dusi* slegge?"—*Old Eng. Homilies*, p. 111.

dŭsk, *deose, *deosk, *dosk, *a. & s.* [Cogn. with Sw. dial. *duska* = to drizzle, *dusk* = a slight shower, and *duskug* = misty; A.S. *theostre* = darkness.]
A. *As adjective:*
1. Tending to darkness; moderately or rather dark.
"A pathless desert, *dusk* with horrid shades."
Milton: P. L., i. 296.
2. Tending to blackness or a dark colour.
"The hills, to their supply,
Vapour and exhalation, *dusk* and moist,
Sent up amain." *Milton: P. L.*, xi. 740-42.
*3. Not clear or plain; mysterious.
"This word is *deosk*."—*Ancren Riwle*, p. 148.
B. *As substantive:*
1. A tendency to darkness; incipient or slight obscurity.
2. A tendency to a black colour; darkness of colour.
"Some sprinkled freckles on his face were seen,
Whose *dusk* set off the whiteness of his skin."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, iii. 76, 77.
3. Twilight; the period of time just between light and darkness.
"Blue, through the *dusk*, the smoking currents shine."
Thomson: Summer, 56.

***dŭsk, *dusk-en, *dosk-in**, *v.t. & i.* [DUSK, *s.*]
***A.** *Transitive:*
1. *Lit.:* To make dusky or somewhat dark.
"Hire cote armure is *duskyd* reed."
Lydgate: Minor Poems, p. 204.
2. *Fig.:* To discourage, to damp.
"Withdrawen his devocion
And *dusken* his herte."
P. Ploughman's Crede, 1,119.
B. *Intransitive:*
1. To become dusk or dark; to be darkened.
2. To become dim.
"Thine ehnen schulen *doskin*."
Hali Meidenhad, p. 35.

***dŭsked**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DUSK, *v.*]

dŭsk'-ĕn, *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *dusk*; *-en.*]
***A.** *Trans.:* To make dusk or dark; to darken.
"The sayd epigrame was not utterly defaced, but only *duskened* or rased."—*Nicoll. Thucydides*, fol. 163.
† **B.** *Intrans.:* To become or grow dusk.
"Till twilight *duskened* into dark." *J. R. Lowell.*

***dŭsk'-ke-nĕsse**, *s.* [DUSKNESS.]

dŭsk'-ĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *dusky*; *-ly.*] In a dusky or somewhat dark manner or degree.
"Night with dusky mantle covers
The skies (and the more *duskily* the better)."
Byron: Beppo, ii.

dŭsk'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *dusky*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being dusky or somewhat dark.
"Time had somewhat sullied the colour of it with such a kind of *duskiness*, as we may observe in pictures that have hung in some smoky room."—*Trans. of Boetius* (1674), p. 3.

***dŭsk'-ĭng, *dusk-ynge**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DUSK, *v.*]
A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).
C. *As subst.:* The act of making dark or dim; the state of becoming dark or dim.
"Whereof is engendred *duskynge* of the eyes."—*Sir T. Elyot: Castel of Helth*, bk. iii.

***dŭsk'-ĭsh**, *a.* [Eng. *dusk*; *-ish.*]
1. Inclining to darkness; rather dark, obscure.
"With many *duskish* vapours cled."
Stirling: Aurora, st. 16.
2. Inclining to blackness; somewhat black.
"Sight is not contented with sudden departments from one extreme to another; therefore rather a *duskish* tincture than an absolute black." *Wotton: Architecture.*

***dŭsk'-ĭsh-lў**, *adv.* [Eng. *duskish*; *-ly.*] In a rather dusk or dark manner; somewhat darkly or mistily.
"The sawdust burned fair, till part of the candle consumed; the dust gathering about the snast made the snast to burn *duskishly*."—*Bacon: Natural History*, § 369.

***dŭsk'-ĭsh-nĕss, *dusk-ysh-nes**, *s.* [Eng. *duskish*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being duskish; duskiness.
"For who can it unfold, and read aright
The divers colours, and the tinctures fair,
Which in this various texture changes write
Of light, of *duskishness*, of thick, of rare
Consistencies." *More: Song of the Soul*, I. i. 22.

dŭsk'-nĕss, *duske-nesse, *dusk-nesse, *s.* [Eng. *dusk*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being dusk or somewhat dark; duskiness.
"Of satiety or fulnesses be ingendered painful diseases and sicknesses—great bleedings, crumps, *duskenes* of sight."—*Sir T. Elyot: Governour*, 191 b.

dŭs'-kў, *a.* [Eng. *dusk*; *-y.*]
1. Tending to darkness or duskiness; somewhat dark.
"Midnight brought on the *dusky* hour
Friendliest to sleep and silence."
Milton: P. L., v. 667, 668.
2. Tending to blackness in colour; somewhat or rather black.
"*Dusky* they spread, a close embodied crowd,
And o'er the vale descends the living cloud."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, ii. 115, 116.
3. Pertaining to darkness or night.
"[They] now pervade the *dusky* land of dreams."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xxiv. 18.
4. Dull, not bright.
"The surface is of a *dusky* yellow colour."—*Woodward.*
5. Gloomy, sad, dispiriting, depressing.
"While he continues in life, this *dusky* scene of horrour, this melancholy prospect of final perdition, will frequently occur to his fancy."—*Bentley: Sermons.*
6. Gloomy, dispirited, melancholy.
"Umbriel, a *dusky*, melancholy sprite."
Pope: Rape of the Lock, iv. 13.

dusky-ant, *s.*
Entom.: *Formica fusca.*

dusky-browed, *a.* Having a brown or swarthy brow.
"It gleams on the face, there, of *dusky-browed* Jack."
Wordsworth: Power of Music.

dusky-coloured, *a.* Of a dusky colour, tending to blackness.
"They rose in one unbroken sweep from the water's edge, and were covered to the height of fourteen or fifteen hundred feet by the *dusky-coloured* forest."—*Darwin: Voyage Round the World* (1870), ch. x., p. 229.

dusky-perch, *s.*
Ichthy.: A species of perch, *Senanus gigas*, belonging to the genus Senanus, found on the coasts of France and Spain and in the Mediterranean, where it sometimes reaches a weight of sixty pounds. The colour of the back is a dark reddish-brown, becoming paler on the belly. Both jaws have very distinct canine teeth.

dusky-sandalled, *a.* Having dark sandals. (*Fig. & Poet.*)
"The cowled and *dusky-sandalled* Eve,
In mourning weeds, from out the western gate
Departs with silent pace."
Longfellow: Spirit of Poetry.

dusky-skulpin, *s.*
Ichthy.: [SKULPIN.]

dŭst, *doust, *douste, *dusst, *s.* [A.S. *dust*, cogn. with Icel. *dust* = dust; Dan. *dust* = fine meal; Dut. *dyst.* Cf. also Sw. & Dan. *dunst* = vapour, steam; Goth. *dauns* = odour; O. H. Ger. *tunst*, Ger. *dunst* = vapour, fine dust; Lat. *fumus* = smoke. (*Skeat.*)]
I. *Ordinary Language:*
1. *Literally:*
(1) Earth or other matter reduced to such small particles as to be capable of floating in or being carried by the air.
"The *dust*
Should have ascended to the roof of heaven,
Raised by your populous troops."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iii. 6.
*(2) A single grain, or particle of earth or other matter; an atom.
"To touch a *dust* of England's ground."
Shakesp.: Richard II., ii. 3.
(3) Earth; unorganized matter.
"Know thy birth;
For *dust* thou art, and shalt to *dust* return."
Milton: P. L., x. 208.
(4) Ashes; fine particles.
"To *douste* he let hem brenne."
Lover Jesu, 968.
2. *Figuratively:*
(1) The decomposed bodies or ashes of the dead.
"The noblest relics, proudest *dust*,
That Westminster, for Britain's glory, holds."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.
(2) The grave.
"Now shall I sleep in the *dust*."—*Job*. vii. 21.
(3) A low, mean condition or state.
"God raised up the poor out of the *dust*, to set them among princes."—*1 Sam.* ii. 8.
(4) That to which all things return in death.
"The sceptre, learning, physick, must
All follow this, and come to *dust*."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iv. 2.
*(5) Anything utterly worthless.
"Vile gold, dross, *dust*."—*Shakesp.: King John*, iii. 1
*(6) A confusion or obscuration of the true facts, or state of affairs, as in a struggle the competitors are obscured by the dust arising.
"Great contest follows, and much learned *dust*."
Cowper: Task, iii. 161.
(7) Money (colloq.); as in the phrase, Down with the *dust*.
"The abbot down with his *dust*, and glad he escaped so."—*Fuller: Church Hist.*, v. 299.
II. *Bot.:* The pollen of the anther.
*(1) *Dust and ashes:* Extreme penitence and humility.
"Wherefore I abhor myself, and repent in *dust and ashes*."—*Job*. xlii. 6.
(2) *To raise*, or *make*, or *kick up, a dust:* To make a disturbance.
"There was small reason to *raise* such *a dust* out of a few indiscreet words."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, ii. 61.
(3) *To throw dust in one's eyes:* To mislead, to deceive.
(4) *To turn to dust and ashes:* To become utterly worthless.
"It was no dream: the world he loved so much
Had *turned to dust and ashes* at his touch."
Longfellow: The Sicilian's Tale.

dust-band, *s.*
Bot.: Ustilago, a genus of Fungals.

dust-born, *a.* Sprung or created from the dust.
"The *dust-born* pomp of earth,
Made thrall to death, returns to dust again."
Mirrour for Magistrates, 874.

dust-brand, *s.* A disease of plants, also called Smut (q.v.). It is a sooty powder having no odour, found on oats and barley, and produced by *Ustilago segetum*. The disease shows itself conspicuously before the ripening of the crop.

dust-brush, *s.* A light brush for removing dust from furniture, &c.

dust-cart, *s.* A cart for removing dust, ashes, and other refuse from houses, the streets, &c.

dust-coat, *s.* A light overcoat.

dust-dry, *a.* As dry as dust.
"Do not let the borders get *dust-dry*."—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, No. 410, p. 595 (1881).

dust-fungi, *s.* A name often given to the Fungils of the sub-order Myxogasteres. They are found chiefly in tan-pits.

dust-man, *s.* One whose occupation is to remove dust, ashes, and other refuse from houses, streets, &c.
"The *dust-man's* cart offends thy clothes and eyes,
When through the street a cloud of ashes flies."
Gay: Trivia.

dust-pan, *s.* A domestic utensil for catching crumbs, lint, or dust, as they may be brushed from a table-cloth or carpet.

***dust-point**, *s.* An old rural game, probably the same as PUSH-PIN (q.v.).
"He looks
Like a great school-boy, that has been blown up
Last night at *dust-point*."
Beaum. & Flet.: Captain, iii. 2.

dust-shot, *s.* The smallest size of shot.

dŭst (1), *v.t. & i.* [DUST, *s.*]
A. *Transitive:*
1. To free from dust, to brush or sweep away the dust from.
2. To sprinkle or cover with dust.
"Every female flower which I examined had been effectually fertilised by the bees, accidentally *dusted* with pollen, having flown from tree to tree in search of nectar."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (1859), ch. iv., p. 93.
3. To sprinkle as with dust.
4. To rub smooth, or polish with dust or sand.
***B.** *Intrans.:* To fall as dust.
"O the smele duste, yif hit *dusteth* swuthe heo vlaskeith water thereon, and swopeth hit ut awei."—*Ancren Riwle*, p. 314.

dŭst (2), ***dest**, *v.t. & i.* [Icel. *dusta* = to strike, to beat; *dust* = a blow.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. To strike, to hit.

"An engel *duste* bit a swuch dunt that hit bigon to dateren." *Legend of St. Katherine*, 2,025.

2. To beat.

"If (which is a rare chancel she be good, to *dust* her [a wife] often hath in it a singular, unknowne, and as it were an inscrutable vertue to make her much better, and to reduce her, if possible, to perfection."—*Passenger of Benvenato* (1612).

* **B.** *Intrans.*: To start.

"Vrgan lepe vnfain,
Ouer the bregge he *deste*." *Tristram*, iii. 9.

¶ *To dust one's jacket*: To give one a beating.

dŭst'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DUST, *v.*]

dŭst'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *dust*; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who dusts or removes dust from articles.

2. A light piece of cloth used by servants in dusting furniture, &c.

3. A light overcoat worn to protect the clothes from dust, a dust-coat.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Paper:* A machine for removing the dust from rags or other paper-making material before sorting, cutting, and pulping. It consists of a revolving, wire-cloth cylinder inclosed in a box which receives the dust.

2. *Milling:* A machine for rubbing, brushing, and blowing bran to remove particles of flour adhering thereto. The bran is fed in at a spout at the smaller end, and is driven and blown through the meshes of the conical screen.

dŭs'-tĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *dusty*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being dusty.

dŭst'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, *& s.* [DUST, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of removing dust from furniture, &c.

dusting-brush, *s.* One which has the thick end of the handle driven into the middle of the tuft of bristles; a feather brush.

dŭs'-tў, * **dus-ti,** *a.* [A.S. *dystig.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Covered with or full of dust.

"With joy the monarch marched before,
And found Menestheus on the *dusty* shore."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, iv. 380, 381.

2. Filled with or composed of dust or earth.

"Not a hasty stroke
Like that which sends him to the *dusty* grave;
But unrepealable and enduring death."
Cowper: Task, v. 608-10.

3. Like dust; of the colour of dust; dull, dusky.

II. *Bot.:* Covered with minute dots, as if dusted. Example, the calyx and corolla of *Ardisia lentiginosa*.

dusty-foot, *s.* The same as PIEPOUDRE (q.v.).

dusty-husband, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Cerastium tomentosum*, from the white mealiness of the leaves; (2) *Arabis alpina*, from the masses of white flowers. (*Britten & Holland.*)

dusty-miller, *s.*

Bot.: Primula auricula, from its white, powdery appearance.

dŭtch, *v.t.* [See def.] To clarify and harden by immersing in heated sand, as goose-quills, (first so prepared in Holland).

Dŭtch, *a.* & *s.* [Ger. *deutsch*; M. H. Ger. *dintisk*, lit. = belonging to the people; cogn. with Goth. *thiuda*; A.S. *theód* = a people, and *-isk* = Eng. *-ish.*] [TEUTON.]

A. *As adjective:*

*1. Originally, and till late in the seventeenth century, German.

"Germany is slandered to have sent none to this war [the Crusades] at this first voyage; and that other pilgrims, passing through that country, were mocked by the *Dutch*, and called fools for their pains."—*Fuller: Holy War*, bk. i., ch. xiii.

*2. (*Now*): Pertaining to Holland and its inhabitants.

3. Pertaining to or written in the language of Holland.

¶ In many compounds, Dutch = false, unreal. [DUTCH-COURAGE, def.]

B. *As substantive:*

*1. (*Orig.*): The Germanic race generally.

2. (*Now*): The inhabitants of Holland.

3. The language spoken in Holland.

Dutch agrimony, *s.*

Bot.: Eupatorium cannabinum. (*Britten & Holland.*)

Dutch auction, *s.* An auction in which the auctioneer starts with a high price, which he gradually lowers till he meets with a bidder.

Dutch beech, s.

Bot.: Populus alba. [BEECH.]

Dutch case, *s.*

Mining: A shaft-frame composed of four pieces of plank, used in shafts and galleries; a mining-case.

Dutch cheese, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A species of cheese manufactured in Holland.

2. *Bot.:* The fruit of *Malva rotundifolia*.

Dutch Church, *s.*

Ecclesiol. & Church Hist.: The Church to which the majority of the people of Holland adhere. In the sixteenth century the ancestors of the present Dutch wavered for a time between the Lutheran and the Reformed churches. In 1571 they publicly professed their allegiance to the latter by embodying its doctrines in the Belgic Confession of Faith, published in that year. As long as they were under the sway of the Spaniards they, however, abstained from the use of the word Reformed, which had been introduced by the French, and styled themselves "Associates of the Augsburg Confession," the Spaniards considering Lutherans more easy to govern than Calvinists. One of the most notable events in the history of the Dutch Church, after the yoke of Spain was broken, was the Synod of Dort, in 1618. James Arminius, Professor of Theology at Leyden, having rejected the Calvinistic tenets and adopted those which were destined to be called after himself, Arminian, a synod was convened at Dort to examine and, if need be, condemn his views. This was done, but with little effect, the views of Arminius prevailing to a greater extent after than they had done before their condemnation. The present Dutch Church remains nominally Reformed, but a good deal of rationalism exists within its pale. Its government is Presbyterian.

Dutch clinker, *s.* A yellow hard brick made in Holland.

Dutch clover, *s.*

Bot.: Trifolium repens, also called White Clover. It springs up frequently on lands recently cleared. It is a valuable pasture plant. The root is creeping; leaves broad, obovate, with a horse-shoe mark in the middle: flowers white or pinkish, forming a globular head. [CLOVER.]

Dutch concert, *s.* A so-called concert in which every man sings his own song at the same time that his neighbour is also singing his, a practice not necessarily so national as convivial. There is another form of Dutch concert, in which each person present sings in turn one verse of any song he pleases, some well-known chorus being used as a burden after each verse. When every person has sung his song, all sing their respective songs simultaneously as a grand *finale*. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

Dutch courage, *s.* False or fictitious courage, usually applied to the bravado inspired by partial intoxication. The phrase probably originated in the seventeenth century, when our wars with the Dutch, and especially the naval reverses we suffered at their hands in the reign of Charles II., rendered the very name of that nation a synonym for all that was bad.

"The Dutch their wine and all their brandy lose,
Disarmed of that from which their courage grows."
Waller: Instructions to a Painter, 43, 44.

***Dutch defence,** *s.* A sham defence.

"Mr Jones maintained a kind of *Dutch defence*."—*Fielding: Tom Jones*, bk. ix., ch. v.

Dutch foil, *s.* A copper alloy, rolled or hammered. Called also Dutch leaf. [DUTCH METAL, DUTCH MINERAL.]

Dutch gleek, *s.* A jocular expression for drinking, alluding to the game of gleek; as if tippling were the favourite game of Dutchmen.

"Nor could be partaker of any of the good cheer, except it were the liquid part of it, which they call *Dutch gleek*."—*Gayton: Fest. Notes*, p. 96.

Dutch gold, *s.* The alloy used at the works of Hegermühl, near Potsdam, is composed of copper, 11; zinc, 2. This is rolled into sheets, and is made into the Dutch leaf used in bronzing.

Dutch liquid, *s.*

Chem.: A name formerly given to ethene dichloride, $CH_2Cl{\cdot}CH_2Cl$, a yellowish oily liquid found when equal measures of ethene, C_2H_4, and chlorine gas are mixed over water. So called from the fact that it was discovered by Dutch chemists in 1795.

Dutch medlar, *s.*

Bot.: Mespilus germanica.

Dutch metal, *s.*

Metal.: A variety of brass containing a larger proportion of copper than the ordinary alloy. It is capable of being hammered into leaf of less than $\frac{1}{50,000}$ of an inch in thickness, and is used as a substitute for gold leaf in inferior gilding. [DUTCH GOLD.]

Dutch mice, *s.*

Bot.: Lathyrus tuberosus.

Dutch mineral, *s.* Copper beaten or rolled out into thin leaves.

Dutch morgan, *s.*

Bot.: Chrysanthemum leucanthemum.

Dutch myrtle, *s.*

Bot.: Myrica Gale, a fragrant shrub belonging to the order Myricaceæ. It is found in bogs and moors, and is in some parts used for making an infusion like tea.

Dutch oven, *s.*

Cooking:

1. A spider, skillet, or camp-oven used by those who cook by hot coals on the hearth. A mode yet common in the Western States of America, and unsurpassed in its results with skilful housewives. The pot stands in hot embers, and more of the same are piled on the dish-shaped lid.

2. A cooking-chamber suspended in front of a fire so as to cook by radiation. Also eminently satisfactory in its results, in just such degree as toasting exceeds baking, and grilling or broiling exceeds frying.

Dutch pink, s. Chalk or whiting dyed with a decoction of birch-leaves, French berries, and alum. Dutch pink, English and Italian pinks, are bright yellow colours used in distemper and for paper-staining, and other ordinary purposes. The pigment called "stil," or "stil de grain," is a similar preparation, and a very fugitive yellow, the darker kind of which is called Brown Pink.

Dutch roots, *s.*

Bot.: Hyacinthus nutans.

Dutch rushes, *s.*

Bot.: Equisetum hyemale, the largest species of horse-tail reeds. It contains a large amount of silica, and is therefore used for polishing mahogany, alabaster, &c. The silica is deposited in a regular manner, forming an integral part of the structure of the plant. It is a native of Britain, but for economic purposes is imported from Holland, whence its name.

Dutch School, *s.*

Paint.: This school of art cannot be said to possess the perfections that are to be observed in the Flemish school; their subjects are principally derived from the vulgar amusements of the peasants. The expressions are sufficiently marked; but it is the expression of passions which debase, instead of ennobling human nature. It must be acknowledged, at the same time, that the Dutch painters have succeeded in several branches of the art. If they have chosen low subjects of imitation, they have represented them with great exactness. If they have not succeeded in most difficult parts of the chiaro-oscuro, they at

least excel in the most striking, such as in light confined in a narrow space, night illuminated by the moon, or by torches, and the light of a smith's forge. The Dutch have no rivals in landscape painting, considered merely as the faithful representation of a particular scene. Among the chief master painters of this school are Rembrandt, Ruysdael, the Teniers, Ostade, the Breughels, Vandemer, Berghem, Both, Bakhuyzen, and the Vanderveldes. (*Weale.*)

Dutch scoop, *s.* A box shovel suspended by cords from a tripod and used for irrigation.

Dutch tile, *s.* A variegated or painted glazed tile made in Holland, and formerly used for lining their capacious fireplaces.

Dutch white, *s.*

Comm.: A mixture of lead carbonate and barium sulphate, sold as a white pigment.

* **dŭtçh'-ĕss,** *s.* [DUCHESS.]

dŭtçh'-ĭng, *s.* [DUTCH, *v.*] The process of removing the membraneous skin from the barrels of quills, and drying up the vascular membrane in the interior. The quills are heated by plunging in hot sand, and then scraped to remove the skin. The heat shrivels the interior membrane and dissipates the oily matter, rendering them transparent.

Dŭtçh'-măn, *s.* [Eng. *Dutch*, and *man.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. Originally, and till late in the seventeenth century, a German.

"At the same time began the Teutonic Order, consisting only of *Dutchmen*, well descended."—*Fuller: Holy War*, bk. ii., ch. i.

2. A native or inhabitant of Holland.

II. *Carp.:* A playful name for a block or wedge of wood driven into a gap to hide the fault of a badly-made joint.

¶ *Flying Dutchman:* [FLYING.]

Dutchman's laudanum, *s.*

Phar.: A tincture of the flowers of *Passiflora rubra* infused in spirit. It is used in Jamaica as a safe narcotic. (*Browne.*)

Dutchman's pipe, *s.*

Bot.: *Aristolochia sipho*, from the shape of the flowers. (*Amer.*)

* **dŭtçh'-ў,** *s.* [DUCHY.]

* **dutchy-court,** *s.* [DUCHY-COURT.]

* **dū'-teĕ,** *s.* [DUTY.]

dū'-tē-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *duty*; *-ous.*]

1. Performing one's duty; obedient to authority.

"Nine-and-twenty yeomen tall
Waited *duteous* on them all."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, i. 3.

2. Obsequious, obedient, dutiful, in either a good or a bad sense.

"Be but *duteous*, and true preferment shall tender itself to thee."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, iii. 5.

* 3. Enjoined by duty or by the relation of one to another.

"With mine own hand I give away my crown, . . .
With mine own breath release all *duteous* oaths."
Shakesp.: Richard II., iv. 1.

dū'-tē-oŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *duteous*; *-ly.*] In a duteous, dutiful, or obedient manner.

"Once every day he *duteously* repaired
To rock the cradle of the slumbering babe."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

* **dū'-tē-oŭs-nĕss,** * **du-ti-ous-ness,** *s.* [Eng. *duteous*; *-ness.*] The quality of being duteous or dutiful; obedience.

"If piety goes before, whatever *dutiousness* or observance comes afterward, it cannot easily be amiss."—*Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. iii., ch. v.

dū'-tĭ-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *duty*; *-able.*] Liable to the imposition of a duty or custom.

"The average rates were increased, until they reached nearly fifty per cent. on the invoiced value of all *dutiable* articles."—*Edinburgh Herald*, April, 1869, p. 52.

dū'-tĭed, *a.* [Eng. *duty*; *-ed.*] Subject to duty or custom; dutiable. (*American.*)

dūt'-ĭ-fŭl, *a.* [Eng. *duty*; *-ful(l).*]

1. Careful and punctual in the discharge of one's duties and obligations; obedient, respectful.

"The most faithful and *dutiful* of subjects."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. Expressive of respect, reverence, or a sense of duty; respectful, reverential, deferential.

"The *dutiful* language and ample grants of his Parliament."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

dūt'-ĭ-fŭl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *dutiful*; *-ly.*] In a dutiful, respectful, or obedient manner; as becomes one's duty.

"He *dutifully* submitted but did not affect to deny that the new arrangement wounded his feelings deeply."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

dūt'-ĭ-fŭl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *dutiful*; *-ness.*]

1. Obedience; submission to just authority; careful attention to the discharge of one's duties or obligations.

"Piety, or *dutifulness* to parents, was a most popular virtue among the Romans."—*Dryden.*

2. Respect, reverence.

"It is a strange kind of civility, and an evil *dutifulness* in friends and relatives, to suffer him to perish."—*Taylor: Holy Living.*

dū'-tў, * **deu-te,** * **dew tee,** * **duc-te,** *s.* [Formed from *due* with suff. *-ty.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A debt due.

"His maister had not half his *duete*."
Chaucer: C. T., 6,943.

2. That which is due or ought to be done; what one is bound morally or legally to do or perform.

3. A moral or legal obligation.

"The pain children feel from any necessity of nature, it is the *duty* of parents to relieve."—*Locke.*

* 4. That which is due or owing; one's due or deserts.

"Do thy duty and have thy *duty*."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iv. 1.

* 5. An act of reverence, respect, or homage.

"Where mortal stars . . . did him peculiar *duties*."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 14.

* 6. Reverence, respect, piety.

"Were my worth greater, my *duty* would show greater."—*Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece.* (Dedic.)

7. Obedience or submission due to parents, or superiors; loyalty.

"God's party will appear small, and the king's not greater; it being not probable, that those should have sense of *duty* to him that had none to God."—*More: Decay of Piety.*

8. Any service, business, or office. [II. 3.]

"Edmund might, in the common phrase, do the *duty* of Thornton."—*Miss Austen: Mansfield Park*, ch. xxv.

9. In the same sense as II. 1.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Comm.:* A toll, tax, impost, or custom charged by any government upon the importation, exportation, or consumption of goods.

"The godly must pay no *duties* to him."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

2. *Mech.* [DUTY OF AN ENGINE.]

3. *Mil.:* The service, occupation or work of a soldier; the various acts to be performed in military service.

"Otho, as often as Galba supped with him, used to give every soldier upon *duty* an aureus."—*Arbuthnot: On Coins.*

4. *Mining:*

(1) That portion of ore which is claimed by the owner of the soil, the lord of the manor.

(2) The useful work actually done by a steam-engine pumping water. This is represented, as far as the Cornish engines are reported, by the number of pounds lifted one foot high by the consumption of, formerly, one bushel of coals of 94 lbs., now of 112 lbs. of coal. [DUTY OF AN ENGINE.]

¶ *On duty:* Assigned or appointed to the performance of some particular act, service, or duty.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *duty* and *obligation*: "All *duty* depends upon moral *obligation*, which subsists between man and man, or man and his Maker; in this abstract sense, therefore, there can be no *duty* without a previous *obligation*, and where there is an *obligation* it involves a *duty*; but in the vulgar acceptation, *duty* is applicable to the conduct of men in their various relations; *obligation* only to particular circumstances or modes of action: we have *duties* to perform as parents and children, as husbands and wives, as rulers and subjects, as neighbours and citizens: the debtor is under an *obligation* to discharge a debt; and he who has promised is under an *obligation* to fulfil his promise; a conscientious man, therefore, never loses sight of the *obligations* which he has at different times to discharge. The *duty* is not so peremptory as the *obligation*; the *obligation* is not so lasting as the *duty*: our affections impel us to the discharge of *duty*; interest or necessity impels us to the discharge of an *obligation*; it may, therefore, sometimes happen that the man whom a sense of *duty* cannot actuate to do that which is right, will not be able to withstand the *obligation* under which he has laid himself." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

duty-free, *a.* Not liable to duty, tax, or custom.

duty of an engine. The term was first explained in a definite and precise manner by Davies Gilbert, President of the Royal Society, in a paper read before that body in 1827. "The criterion of the efficiency of ordinary machines is force, multiplied by the space through which it acts; the effect which they produce, measured in the same way, has been denominated *duty*, a term first introduced by Mr. Watt in ascertaining the comparative merit of steam-engines, when he assumed one pound raised one foot high, for what has been called in other countries the dynamic unit; and by this criterion one bushel of coal has been found to perform a duty of thirty, forty, and even fifty millions." This has been more than doubled since the writing of the paper of Mr. Gilbert. The duty is not an expression of the work done, as this would include the power to overcome friction and other resistances, but is the actual useful effect, expressed in pounds weight, of water actually raised.

* **dū-ŭm'-vĭr-ą-çў,** *s.* [Eng. *duumvir*; *-acy.*] The same as DUUMVIRATE (q.v.).]

"That they may rule in their *duumviracy*."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 435.

dū-ŭm'-vĭr (pl. **dū-ŭm'-vĭr-ī,** or **dū-ŭm'-vĭrş),** *s.* [Lat., from *duo* = two, and *vir* = a man.]

Rom. Antiq.: One of two officers or magistrates appointed to carry out jointly the duties of any public office.

dū-ŭm'-vĭr-al, *a.* [Lat. *duumviralis*, from *duumvir.*] Of or pertaining to the duumviri or their office.

dū-ŭm'-vĭr-ąte, *s.* [Lat. *duumviratus*, from *duumvir.*]

1. The association of two officers or magistrates in the carrying out of any public duties; a government of two.

2. The period during which duumviri were in office.

dū-ŭm'-vĭr-ī, *s.* [Lat., pl. of *duumvir* (q.v.).]

dŭx'-ĭte, *s.* [For first member of etym. see def.; Eng., &c. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).] A resin occurring in a small layer 25 to 75 mm. thick, on the lignite of Dux in Bohemia. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*)

D-valve, *s.* [So called from its shape.]

Mach.: A species of slide-valve, employed chiefly in the steam-engine, and adapted to bring each steam-port alternately in communication with the steam and exhaust respectively.

dwāle (1), * **duale,** * **dwole,** *s.* [A.S. *dwale* = an error, stupefaction; cogn. with Dan. *dvale* = a trance, stupor; *dvale-duk* = a soporific; Icel. *dvol*, *dvali*; O. H. Ger. *dwala* = delay.] [DULL.]

* I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Deceit, fraud, trickery.

"The godds lamb than clenge sale
This wreched werld fra sinful *duale*."
Cursor Mundi, 12,840.

2. A heretic, an apostate.

"Quhn lucifer, that denel *dwale*
Brogte mankinde in sinne and bale."
Genesis & Exodus, 20.

3. In the same sense as II. 1.

"*Dwale*, herbe. *Morella somnifera* vel *morella mortifera*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

4. A potion or draught causing stupefaction.

"Nedeth hem no *dwale*." *Chaucer: C. T.*, 4,168.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* (1) *Atropa belladonna*, (2) Common Nightshade, *Solanum dulcamara.*

2. *Her.:* The same as SABLE (q.v.).

deadly-dwale, *s.*

Bot.: *Atropa belladonna.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

* **dwāle** (2), *s.* [DOLE, DULE.]

1. Grief, complaint.

"Listen, and don a-wel that *dwale*."
Genesis & Exodus, 1,220.

2. Strife, contest.

"Ietro listnede moyses tale
Of him and pharaon the *dwale*."
Genesis & Exodus, 3,404.

dwâm, *s.* [DWALM.] A qualm, a swoon, a faint; a sudden fit of sickness.

"He was but in a kind of *dwam*."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. viii.

dwăng, *s.* [Dut. *dwingen* = to compel, to force.]

1. A large iron bar-wrench used to tighten nuts on bolts.

2. A crow-bar used by masons.

3. A strut inserted between the joists of a floor to stiffen and strengthen them. (*Scotch.*)

dwârf, * **dwarfe,** * **dwergh,** * **dwerffe,** * **dwerowe,** * **dwerwh,** * **dwerk,** * **duerwe,** * **durwe,** *s. & a.* [A.S. *dweorg, dweorh, dwerg*; cogn. with Dut. *dwerg*; Icel. *dvergr*; Sw. & Dan. *dverg*; M. H. Ger. *twerc, querch*; Ger. *zwerg* (*Skeat.*).]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A human being much below the ordinary size of man.

"*Durwes* . . . none so high
So the leynthe of an elve."
Alisaunder, 6,266.

2. An animal or plant much below the natural or ordinary size.

"In a delicate plantation of trees, all well grown, fair, and smooth, one *dwarf* was knotty and crooked, and the rest had it in derision."—*L'Estrange.*

*3. An attendant on a lady or knight; a page

"The champion stout
Eftsoones dismounted from his courser brave,
And to the *dwarf* awhile his needless spear he gave."
Spenser: F. Q., I. i. 11.

4. Anything insignificant in size in comparison with others.

"To see the trees, which I had thought so tall,
Mere *dwarfs*." *Wordsworth: Sonnets.*

¶ Dwarf is largely used in composition, especially in reference to plants, to express comparative smallness or lowness.

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Below the ordinary or natural size.

2. *Bot.:* Applied to fruit trees whose branches start out from close to the ground, as distinguished from standards whose stocks are several feet in height.

"Saw off the stock in a smooth place; and for *dwarf* trees, graft them within four fingers of the ground."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

dwarf-bay, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Daphne mezereum*, (2) *Daphne Laureola.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

dwarf-cornel, *s.*

Bot.: A common modern book-name for *Cornus suecica.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

dwarf-elder, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Sambucus ebulus*, (2) *Ægopodium podagraria.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

dwarf-grass-tree, *s.*

Bot.: A liliaceous plant, *Xanthorrhœa humilis*, found in Tasmania. The base of the leaves is eatable.

dwarf-honeysuckle, *s.*

Bot.: Cornus suecica. (*Britten & Holland.*)

dwarf-male, *s.*

Bot.: The antheridium of the algal group Œdogoniæ.

dwarf-mallow, *s.*

Bot.: Malva rotundifolia. (*Britten & Holland.*)

dwarf-palm, *s.*

Botany:

1. A genuine palm, *Chamærops humilis.*

2. *Opuntia vulgaris.* In this second case Dwarf-palm is quite a misnomer, the plant being a cactus.

dwarf-rafter, *s.*

Carp.: Little jack; a short rafter in the hip of a roof.

dwarf-wall, *s.* A low wall serving to surround an enclosure; such a wall as that on which iron-railing is commonly set.

dwârf, *v.t. & i.* [DWARF, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

† **I.** *Lit.:* To make dwarfish or small in size; to stunt.

"It is reported that a good strong canvas, spread over a tree grafted low, soon after it putteth forth, will *dwarf* it, and make it spread."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To make to appear small by comparison; to cause to look less than reality.

"The larger love
That *dwarfs* the petty love of one to one."
Tennyson: Vivien, 341, 342.

2. To hinder from growing or spreading to the natural size or extent; to hinder or prevent the development of.

"The national character of the Scotch was in the seventeenth century *dwarfed* and mutilated."—*Buckle.*

B. *Intrans.:* To become less or stunted; to be dwarfed.

"As it grew it *dwarfed*."—*Buckle.*

dwârfed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DWARF, *v.*]

dwârf'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DWARF, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1 The act of making dwarfish or stunted; the act of hindering or stopping the full development of.

2. The state of becoming dwarfed, stunted, or hindered from full development.

dwârf'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *dwarf*; *-ish.*]

1. *Lit.:* Below the natural or ordinary size; stunted like a dwarf.

"Distorted like some *dwarfish* ape."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, ii. 31.

2. *Fig.:* Petty, insignificant.

"This *dwarfish* war, these pigmy arms."
Shakesp.: King John, v. 2.

* **dwârf'-ĭsh-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *dwarfish*; *-ly.*] Like a dwarf.

* **dwârf'-ĭsh-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *dwarfish*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being dwarfish; diminutiveness of stature.

"'Tis no wonder that science hath not outgrown the *dwarfishness* of its pristine stature, and that the intellectual world is such a microcosm."—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica.*

* **dwârf'-lĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *dwarf*; dim. suff. *-ling.*] A little dwarf; a creature of very diminutive size.

"When the *dwarfling* did perceive me."—*Sylvester: The Woodman's Bear.*

* **dwâr'-fў,** *a.* [Eng. *dwarf*; *-y.*] Like a dwarf, dwarfish, stunted or diminutive in stature.

"Though I am squint-eyed, lame, bald, *dwarfy*, &c., yet these deformities are toys."—*Waterhouse: Apology for Learning* (1653), p. 65.

* **dwâul,** * **dwele,** *v.i.* [A.S. *dwelan.*] [DWALE (1), *s.*] To be delirious; to be in a stupor or unconscious.

"The cradel turnd up so doun on ground
That the child lai *dweling*." *Seven Sages*, 768.

dwāy, *s.* [A corruption of *dwale* (?).]

dway-berries, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Atropa Belladonna. (*Withering.*)

dwĕll, * **duel,** * **duelle,** * **dwellen,** *v.i. & t.* [A.S. *dwellan* = to retard, to delay, to mislead; cogn. with Dut. *dwalen* = to err: Icel. *dvelja* = to dwell, to delay; Sw. *dväljas* = to dwell; Dan. *dvæle* = to linger; O. H. Ger. *twaljan*; M. H. Ger. *twellen* = to hinder, to delay (*Skeat*).] [DWALE (1), *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

* **1.** To go wrong, to err, to wander, to go astray.

"Fra thi bodes noght *dweled* I."
Early English Psalter; Ps. cxviii. 110.

* **2.** To remain, to delay, to stay.

"If schold long *duelle*
Alle that sothe for to saye."
Legend of St. Gregory, 609.

3. To reside, to abide in a place, to have a habitation, to be a resident or inhabitant.

"They gave no part unto the Levites in the land save cities to *dwell* in. —*Joshua* xiv. 4.

4. To live or make one's abode in any form of habitation; to sojourn.

"Abraham sojourned in the land of promise as in a strange country, *dwelling* in tabernacles."—*Heb.* ix. 9.

* **5.** To abide, to remain, to continue in any state.

"You shall not seal to such a bond for me:
I'll rather *dwell* in my necessity."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 3.

6. To have one's seat, to abide, to exist.

"Now then it is no more I that do it, but sin that *dwelleth* in me."—*Romans* vii. 17.

* **7.** To be turned or attracted towards; to hang upon.

"The lovely gaze where every eye doth *dwell*."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 5.

* **8.** To depend upon, to be in the power or control of. (Followed by *in.*)

"My hopes *in* heaven do *dwell*."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 2.

¶ *To dwell on* or *upon:*

1. To continue on; to spend time or words upon; to lengthen out; to dilate upon.

"*Upon* this subject the inspired poet *dwells* through the whole sequel of the psalm."—*Bp. Horsley: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 3.

2. To stand upon, to make much of, to stick to.

"Fain would I *dwell on* form"
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, iii. 2.

3. To hang upon; to fix the attention closely on.

"They stand at a distance *dwelling on* his looks."—*Buckminster.*

4. To dilate upon the importance of; to draw especial attention to.

* **5.** To depend upon; to be attached to.

"What great danger *dwells* upon my suit?"
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 208.

* **B.** *Transitive:*

1. To inhabit, to sojourn, or abide in.

"We sometimes
Who *dwelt* this wild, constrained by want, come forth." *Milton: P. R.*, i. 330, 331.

2. To implant, to establish as an inhabitant of.

"The promise of the Father, who shall *dwell*
His spirit within them."
Milton: P. L., xii. 487, 488.

* **dwĕll,** * **duelle,** *s.* [Icel. *dvöl*] Delay.

"He withoute *duelle* this dede gan wide telli."
Kindheart Jesu, 1,079.

* **dwĕlled,** *pret. & pa. par.* [DWELL.]

dwĕll'-ĕr, * **dwell-are,** *s.* [Eng. *dwell*; *-er.*] One who dwells or resides in any place; an inhabitant.

"The houses being kept up, did of necessity enforce a *dweller*; and the proportion of land for occupation being kept up, did of necessity enforce that *dweller* not to be beggar or cottager, but a man of some substance."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

* **dwĕll'-ĕr-ĕss,** * **dwell-er-esse,** *s.* [Eng. *dweller*; *-ess.*] A female inhabitant.

"To thee, *dwellereuse* of the sadde valey."—*Wycliffe: Jeremiah* xxi. 13.

dwĕll'-ĭng, * **duell-ing,** * **duell-yng,** * **dwell-yng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [DWELL, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of delaying; delay.

"Thennes by wenten withouten *duelling*."
Alisaunder, 5,208.

2. The act or state of living or sojourning in any place; residence.

3. A place in which to dwell; a habitation.

"Hazor shall be a *dwelling* for dragons."—*Jeremiah* xlix. 33.

4. Continuance; state of life.

"Thy *dwelling* shall be with the beasts of the field."—*Daniel* iv. 32.

dwelling-house, *s.* A house in which persons can live; specif. a private house, in contradistinction to a house of business, an office, warehouse, &c.

"A person ought always to be cited at the place of his *dwelling-house*, which he has in respect of his habitation and usual residence; and not at the house which he has in respect of his estate, or the place of his birth."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

dwelling-place, * **dwellynge-place,** *s.* Any place in which persons can dwell; a place of residence.

"Oh! that the desert were my *dwelling-place*."
Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 177.

* **dwel-sing,** * **duel-singe,** *s.* [DWALE (1), *s.* DWEOLE.] Falsehood, lying, deceit.

"If thou doutest in enie poynt that this beo *duelsinge*
And noght soth that ich telle nou." *St. Swithin*, 105.

* **dwĕl'-stĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *dwell*, and fem. suff. *-ster* (q.v.).] A female dweller or inhabitant. (*Trench: Eng. Past & Present*, p. 112.)

* **dweele,** * **dwele,** * **dwelle,** *s.* [A.S. *gedweola* = error.] Deceit, falseness, unreality, emptiness, foolishness. [DWALE (1), *s.*]

"Prude and faire wede,
Al that is *dweole* wel i seo."
Old Eng. Miscell., p. 160.

* **dweol-eth,** * **dweeluhthe,** *s.* [Goth. *dwalithut.*] Foolishness, folly.

"Heo was igon a *dweoleth*."—*Ancren Riwle*, p. 224.

***dweom-er-cræft,** *s.* [A.S. *dwimor, dweomor,* and *cræft.*] Divination, magic.

"Feluz hit wiste man thurgh his *dweomercræft.*"
Layamon, ln. 230.

***dweom-cr-lak, *dweomelacc, *demerlaykc, *demorlaykc,** *s.* [A.S. *dwimor, dweomor;* suff. *-lak.*] Magic.

"Devinores of *demorlaykes* that dremes cowthe rede."
Eur. Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness, 1,578.

***dwerf, *dwerffe, *dwergh, *dwerk,** *s.* [DWARF.]

dwĭn'-dle, *v.i. & t.* [A.S. *dwinan;* Icel. *dvina;* Sw. *tvina.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To shrink, to lose bulk, to diminish, to become less gradually.

"Come back! ye friendships long departed!
That like o'erflowing streamlets started,
And now are *dwindled* one by one."
Longfellow: Golden Legend, i.

2. To degenerate, to sink.

"In florid beauty groves and fields appear,
Man seems the only growth that *dwindles* here."
Goldsmith: Traveller.

3. To pine away, to wear away, to lose strength, to fade away.

"Weary sev'nnights nine times nine,
Shall he *dwindle,* peak and pine."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, i. 3.

4. To become diminished or decreased in number by gradual falling away or desertion; to be reduced.

"Under Greenvil, there were only five hundred foot and three hundred horse left; the rest were *dwindled* away."—*Clarendon.*

5. To fade away; to disappear or vanish by degrees; as, All his expectations have *dwindled* away.

***B.** *Trans.:* To make less; to cause to dwindle away.

***dwĭn'-dle,** *s.* [DWINDLE, *v.*] The act, state, or process of dwindling away; degeneration.

"Growing every day greater in the *dwindle* of posterity."—*Johnson: Life of Milton.*

dwĭn'-dled (dled as dĕld), *pa. par.* or *a.* [DWINDLE, *v.*]

dwĭn'-dlĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DWINDLE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act, state, or process of becoming less or fading away.

***dwĭne, *dwyne, *dwynyn,** *v.i.* [A.S. *dwinan.*] To dwindle, pine, or fade away. [DWINDLE, *v.*]

"Als grete stormes dose a flour to *dwyne.*"
Hampole: Pricke of Conscience, 703.

***dwĭned,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [DWINE.]

dwĭn'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DWINE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* Declining in health.

dȳ'-ăd, *s. & a.* [Gr. δυάς (*duas*), genit. δυάδος (*duados*) = the number two.]

A. *As substantive:*

***1.** *Ord. Lang.:* Two units treated as one; a pair, a couple.

"A point answers to a monad, and a line to a *dyad,* and a superficies to a triad."—*Cudworth: Intell. System,* p. 576.

2. *Chem.:* An element or radical which can directly unite with, or replace, two atoms of hydrogen, chlorine, or other monatomic element or monad radical. [DIATOMIC.]

B. *As adj.:* Dyadic (q.v.).

***dȳ-ăd'-ĭc,** *a.* [Gr. δυαδικός (*duadikos*), from δυω (*duō*) = two.] Pertaining to the number two; consisting of two parts or elements.

dyadic arithmetic, *s.* A system of notation in which only two figures—viz., 1 and 0—are used; thus 2 is represented by 10, 3 by 11, 4 by 100, 9 by 1001, &c.

†dȳ'-ăs, *s.* [Gr. δυάς (*duas*) = the number two.

Geol.: A term proposed by M. Marcou for the Permian formation. What was formerly called the "New Red Sandstone" was divided into two distinct formations, the Trias and the Permian — the former mesozoic, the latter palæozoic. The name Dyas, proposed for the Permian, was designed to correspond in sound and in etymology to the name Trias, for the more recent formation. The term Dyas implied that the rocks so called were naturally divided into two series. Three, however, are now admitted, as by Lyell in his *Students' Elements of Geology*—an Upper, a Middle, and a Lower Permian.

Dyaus, *s.* [Sanse.]

Hind. Myth.: A divinity of the Vedas, the god of the sky, and hence of rain. The name is the same as the Greek Ζεύς (*Zeus*), and Latin Jupiter = Greek Ζευς πατήρ (*Zeus pater*) = Father Zeus.

***dȳe (1),** *v.i.* [DIE.]

dȳe (2), *deye, *dyyn, *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *dĕágan,* from *dĕág, dĕáh* = colour, dye.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To stain, to colour; to give a new and more or less permanent colour or tint to.

"And rams' skins *dyed* red."—*Exod.* xxv. 5.

2. To stain or colour in any way.

"Enough of Greeks shall *dye* thy spear with gore,
But thou and Diomed be foes no more."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, vi. 284.

***3.** To pervade, to affect.

"The suote smelle strong so wide
That it *dide* alle the place aboute."
Romaunt of the Rose, 1,704.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To practise or perform the operation of dyeing; to follow the trade or business of a dyer.

"Suche [colours] as men *deye* with or peinte."
Chaucer: C. T., 11,687.

2. To take a colour in the process of dyeing; as, A cloth *dyes* well.

¶ * *To dye scarlet:* To drink deep till the face becomes scarlet.

"They call drinking deep, *dyeing scarlet.*"—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.,* ii. 4.

dȳe (1), *s.* [A.S. *dĕág, dĕáh* = colour, hue.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

(1) A colouring liquor; a stain, a colour.

(2) A colour, a tinge.

"With like confusion different nations fly,
Of various habit, and of various *dye.*"
Pope: Rape of the Lock, iii. 83, 84.

2. *Fig.:* Quality, character, grain.

"A wise and good ruler may not think it right to sanction this weakness; but he will generally connive at it, or punish it very tenderly. In no case will he treat it as a crime of the blackest *dye.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. v.

II. *Dyeing:* Dyes are organic and inorganic. The former are vegetable, except cochineal, sepia, and the purple of the murex. Most of the vegetable colours do not exist naturally in plants, but are obtained by subjecting vegetable substances to special chemical treatment; as in the case of garancine, obtained from madder.

dye-house, *s.* A house or building in which the operation or process of dyeing is carried on.

"We also learned in the *dye-houses* that cloth being dyed blue with woad, is afterwards by the yellow decoction of woud-wax or wond-wax dyed into a green colour."—*Boyle: Works,* i. 740.

dye-kettle, *s.*

Hat-making: The vat of dyeing liquid in which hats are dipped in order to colour them.

dye-stuff, *s.* The materials used in the operation of dyeing.

dye-vat, *s.* A beck or tub in which goods in piece or otherwise are saturated with a dye or a mordant in solution.

dye-wood, *s.* Any kind of wood from which a dye is extracted.

"Here are *dye-woods,* as fustick, &c."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1699).

Dye-wood cutter: A machine for shaving wood into small chips; usually has a revolver-cutter, and resembles a rotary planer, except that it reduces the whole body of the log to chip. The rotating drum has adjustable serrated cutters. The wood is fed on an inclined slide, and propelled by a toothed follower, actuated by a spur-wheel and rack. (*Knight.*)

***dȳe (2),** *s.* [DIE, *s.*] Lot, chance, fortune.

dȳed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [DYE, *v.*]

***dȳ'e-ĭng (1),** *pr. par., a., & s.* [DIE, *v.*]

dȳ'e-ĭng (2), *pr. par., a., & s.* [DYE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The art of dyeing consists in impregnating fibre, in the state of cloth or otherwise, with colouring substances. Fibrous materials differ in their relative disposition to take colour. Their disposition to absorb and retain colour is in the following order, beginning with the one which has the greatest attraction for colour: Wool, silk, cotton, flax, and hemp. Woollen goods dyed before weaving are called wool-dyed; if after weaving, piece-dyed. Dye colours are substantive or adjective. The former act directly, imparting their tints by simple immersion in their infusions or decoctions; the latter, which are the more numerous, intermediately, requiring fixing or striking. The intermediate substances are called mordants. The mordant is first applied, and causes the dye which follows to adhere to the fibre, often singularly affecting its tint. Thus, cotton dipped in a solution of copperas (mordant) and then in a solution of logwood (dye) becomes black. If a solution of tin (mordant) be substituted for the salt of iron, the tint imparted by the logwood will be violet. Mordants were used in China and India from very distant periods, and are described by Pliny. [CALICO-PRINTING.] The invention of dyeing is attributed to the Phœnicians. Solomon (B.C. 1000) sent to Hiram of Tyre for a man "cunning to work in . . . purple and crimson and blue." Ezekiel speaks, in his burden of Tyre, of the "blue and purple from the isles of Elisha," which may mean the Peloponnesus and adjacent islands. The most celebrated dye of antiquity was the Tyrian purple, derived from a species of murex. Pliny cites two, the *buccinum* and *purpura.* A single drop of fluid was obtained from a sac in the throat of each animal. A quantity was heated with sea-salt, ripened by exposure for three days, diluted with five times its bulk of water, kept warm for six days, being occasionally skimmed; then clarified and applied as a dye to white wool previously prepared by the action of lime-water or fucus. The wool was first plunged into the *purpuro,* and then into the *buccinum.* Sometimes a preliminary tint was given with coccus (kermes). The dye and dyed goods are celebrated in the Hebrew and other ancient scriptures. Prussian blue was discovered by Diesbach, at Berlin, 1710; aniline, in 1826, by Unverdorben. In 1856 Perkin, experimenting with aniline, treated it with bichromate of potassa and obtained mauve. Arsenic tried as a substitute for bichromate of potassa produced magenta; blue, green, violet, and other colours were subsequently produced. Hats (black) are dyed in a solution of sulphate of iron, verdigris, and logwood, at a temperature of 180° F. They are alternately dipped and aired, the process being repeated perhaps a dozen times. The hats are all on thin blocks, and a suit of five dozen fills a crate, which is swung from a crane, and thus raised and lowered as required. (*Knight.*)

dȳ'-ēr, *dey-er, *di-ere, *dy-ere, *dyhgh-er, *s.* [Eng. *dye; -er.*] One whose occupation or business is the dyeing of cloth, &c.

"Verdigrease is used by linen *dyers* in their yellow and greenish colours."—*Sprat: Hist. Royal Society,* p. 288.

dyer's-bath, *s.* The dyeing material in the vat in which the fabric is immersed.

dyer's-broom, *s.*

Bot.: Genista tinctoria. (*Britten & Holland.*)

dyer's-greenwood, *s.*

Bot.: The same as DYER'S-BROOM (q.v.).

dyer's-moss, *s.*

Bot.: Roccella tinctoria; also called Archil (q.v.).

dyer's-rocket, *s.*

Bot.: Reseda Lutcola. (*Britten & Holland.*)

dyer's-spirit, *s.* Nitro-muriate of tin, employed as a mordant.

dyer's-weed, dyer's-greenweed, *s.*

Botany:

1. A common book-name for *Genista tinctoria.*

2. *Reseda Luteola,* a plant belonging to the same genus as the Mignonette. It is cultivated for the sake of the beautiful yellow dye which it affords.

3. *Isatis tinctoria.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

dyer's-yellowwood, *s.*
Bot.: Reseda Luteola. (*Withering, &c.*)

dȳ'ẹ-stẽr, *s.* [Eng. *dye*, and aniff. *-ster* (q.v.).] A dyer.
"Swing Jock Porteous to a *dyester's* beam."—*Scott: Heart of Midlothian*, ch. xii.

dȳẹ'-wēed, *s.* [Eng. *dye*, and *weed*.]
Bot.: Genista tinctoria. (*Britten & Holland.*)

dȳ'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [DIE, *v.*]
A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).
B. *As adjective:*
1. About to die, expiring, at the point of death.
"And the ruffians twain replied again,
'By a *dying* woman to pray.'"
Scott: Rokeby, v. 27.
*2. Mortal, destined to die, perishable.
3. Done, given, or uttered before death, or at the point of death: as, a *dying* wish, *dying* words.
4. Used by or for a dying person.
5. Pertaining to or associated with death: as, the *dying* hour.
6. Coming or drawing to an end; fading away.
"That strain again! it had a *dying* fall."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, I. 1.
7. Perishing in any way.
"Leaked is our bark and we, poor mates,
Stood on the *dying* deck."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, iv. 2.
C. *As subst.:* The act or state of expiring; death, decease.
"Death once dead, there's no more *dying* then."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 146.

dȳ'-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *dying*; *-ly.*] In an expiring manner: as one dying.

***dȳ'-ĭng-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *dying*; *-ness.*]
1. The state or condition of dying; death, decease.
2. Languor, faintness, languishment.
"Tenderness becomes me best, a sort of *dyingness*."
—Congreve: Way of the World, iii. 5.

dȳke, *s.* [DIKE.]
I. *Ordinary Language:*
1. A stone-wall fence.
"The mason-lads that built the lang *dyke*."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. iv.
2. A sea-wall.
II. *Technically:*
1. *Mining:* A bank of basalt or whin by which the strata or lodes are frequently divided.
2. *Geol.:* [DIKE, *s.*].

dyke-reed, dyke-reve, *s.*
Law: An officer who has charge of the dykes and drains in fenny countries. (*Wharton.*)

***dym-mond,** *s.* [DINMONT.] A wether of the second or third year. (*Scotch.*)

dȳ'-năc-tĭ-nŏm'-ĕ-tẽr, *s.* [Gr. *δύναμις* (*dunamis*) = power, *ἀκτίς* (*aktis*), genit. *ἀκτῖνος* (*aktinos*) = a ray or beam, and *μέτρον* (*metron*) = a measure.]
Optics: An instrument for measuring the intensity of the photogenic rays of light, and computing the power of object-glasses. [ACTINOMETER.]

dȳ'-nạ-grăph, *s.*
Aerostation: An apparatus which records the lift of an object at the various speeds of its course.

dȳ'-năm, *s.* [Fr. *dyname*, from Gr. *δύναμις* (*dunamis*) = power.]
Eng.: A term used to express a unit of work equal to a weight of one pound raised through one foot of space in one second; a foot-pound. [DYNE.]

dȳ-năm'-ĕ-tẽr, *s.* [Fr. *dynamètre*, from Gr. *δύναμις* (*dunamis*) = power, and *μέτρον* (*metron*) = a measure.]
Optics: An instrument for measuring the magnifying power of a telescope. This power is the ratio of the solar focal distance of the object glass to the focal distance of the eye-piece considered as a single lens; this being the same as the ratio of the diameter of the aperture of the telescope to the diameter of its image or disc formed at the solar focus, and seen through the eye-piece, the object of the instrument is to measure the exact diameter of this image, which can be either projected on mother-of-pearl or measured by optical means.

dȳ-nạ-mĕt'-rĭc, dȳ-nạ-mĕt'-rĭ-cạl, *a.* [Fr. *dynamétrique.*] [DYNAMETER.] Of or pertaining to a dynameter.

dȳ-năm'-ĭc, dȳ-năm'-ĭ-cạl, *a.* [Gr. *δυναμικος* (*dunamikos*), from *δύναμις* (*dunamis*) = power.]
1. Pertaining or relating to power, strength, or dynamics.
"Its immensity is *dynamic*, not divine."—*J. Martineau.*
2. Pertaining or relating to the effect of the forces or moving agencies in nature.
"The sources of those great deposits of *dynamical* efficiency which are laid up for human use in our coal strata."—*Herschel: Astronomy* (1858), § 399.

dynamic-absorption, *s.*
Nat. Phil.: The absorption of heat when dynamic chilling (q.v.) takes place. (*Tyndall.*)

dynamical electricity, *s.* Current electricity. [GALVANISM.]

dynamic-chilling, *s.*
Nat. Phil.: The chill or cold produced when a tube full of gas or vapour is rapidly exhausted. The missing heat has gone to produce motion. (*Tyndall.*)

dynamic-energy, *s.*
Nat. Phil.: The force contained in a moving body.

dynamic-heating, *s.*
Nat. Phil.: The heat imparted to the particles of a gas when the latter is entering an exhausted tube. It is produced by the collision of the particles against the sides of the vessel. (*Tyndall.*)

dynamic-radiation, *s.*
Nat. Phil.: The radiation of heat when the dynamic heating of gas takes place. [DYNAMIC HEATING.] (*Tyndall.*)

dynamic theory, *s.*
Physics:
† I. An hypothesis broached by Kant that all matter originated from the action of two mutually antagonistic forces—attraction and repulsion. All the predicates of these two forces are attributed by Kant to motion.
2. (*Of heat*): A theory or hypothesis—that now generally accepted as the correct one—which represents a heated body as being simply a body the particles of which are in a state of vibration. This vibratory movement increases as the body is still more heated, and diminishes proportionately as it more or less rapidly cools. It is called also the Mechanical theory of heat.

dȳ-năm'-ĭ-cạl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *dynamical*; *-ly.*] In a dynamical manner; as regards dynamics.
"A straight line, *dynamically* speaking, is the only path which can be pursued by a body absolutely free."
—Herschel: Astronomy (1858), § 491.

dȳ-năm'-ĭcs, *s. pl.* [DYNAMIC, *a.*]
I. *Nat. Phil.:* The science which treats of the action of force. It is divided into two branches: Statics, *i.e.*, that branch which investigates the action of force in causing rest, or preventing change of motion; and Kinetics, that branch which deals with the action of force in producing or changing motion. The whole science is popularly called Mechanics, dynamics being restricted to the branch properly called kinetics. [KINETICS, MECHANICS, STATICS.]
2. *Phil.:* The moving moral as well as physical forces of any kind, as well as the laws which relate to them.
3. *Music:* That branch of musical science which treats of or relates to the force of musical sounds.
¶ *Geological dynamics:* The branch of geology which treats of the aqueous, igneous, or other agencies which have brought about the long series of changes culminating in the present system of things.

dȳ'-nạm-ĭsm, *s.* [Gr. *δύναμις* (*dunamis*) = power; Eng. suff. *-ism.*] The doctrine of Leibnitz, that all substance involves force.

dȳ'-nạ-mĭt-ard, *s.* [Eng. *dynamit(e)*; *-ard.*] A dynamiter (q.v.).
"The *dynamitards* are again going to attempt to wreck buildings in London."—*Daily Telegraph*, Jan. 10, 1886.

dȳ'-nạm-ite, *s.* [Gr. *δύναμις* (*dunamis*) = power, force; Eng. suff. *-ite.*]
Chem.: An explosive compound invented by Nobel. It is a mixture of 75 per cent. of nitro-glycerine with 25 per cent. of infusorial silica. The silica renders the powder less liable to explode from concussion. This is dynamite proper, but dynamite is also used as a generic name for other mixtures of nitro-glycerine: as colonial powder, which is gunpowder with a mixture of 40 per cent. of nitro-glycerine; dualine, which contains 30 to 40 per cent. of nitro-glycerine, mixed with sawdust saturated with nitrate of potassia; lithofracteur, which contains 35 per cent. of nitro-glycerine mixed with silica, and a gunpowder made with nitrate of baryta and coal.

dy'-nạ-mīte, *v.t.* [DYNAMITE, *s.*]
1. To blow up or destroy by, or as by, dynamite.
2. To mine or charge with dynamite.

dȳ'-nạ-mīt-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *dynamit(e)*; *-er.*] A supporter of the dynamite policy.
"The work of Irish *dynamiters*."—*Echo*, Nov. 6, 1885.

dȳ'-nạ-mīt-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *dynamit(e)*; *-ism.*] The use of explosives as a means of securing political ends; any scheme or theory which involves such use of explosives.

dy'-nạ-mō, *s.* [An abbrev. of *dynamo-electric machine.*] [DYNAM.]
Mach.: Strictly, any machine by which mechanical motion is transformed into electric current. Such a term would be thus applicable to all magneto-electric machines in which a current is produced in coils of wire rotated in the neighbourhood of a magnet. It was, however, pointed out in 1867 by Siemens and Wheatstone independently, that by reason of a slight amount of residual magnetism in the iron, coils rotated in the field of even ordinary soft iron electro-magnets, produce a small current, which if passed round the field-magnets rapidly exalt this magnetism, until the full power of the machine is in a few seconds developed. To this class of machine, devoid of permanent exciting magnets, the term Dynamo, or Dynamo-electric, machine is now by usage restricted.

dynamo-electric machine, *s.* [DYNAMO.]

dȳ-nạ-mō-ĝĕn'-ĕ-sĭs, *s.* [DYNAMOGENY.]

dȳ-nạ-mō-ĝĕn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *dynamogen(y)*; *-ic.*] Pertaining to dynamogeny.

dȳ-nạ-mŏĝ'-ẹn-y, dȳ-nạ-mō-ĝĕn'-ĕ-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. *δυναμις* (*dunamis*) = power, and combining form *-γενεια* (*-geneia*) = producing, or Eng. *genesis.*] The production of increased nervous activity; the development of nerve-force. (*Dr. Brown-Sequard.*)

dȳ-năm'-ō grăph, *s.* An instrument containing an elliptic spring and so devised as to indicate the muscular power exerted by the hand of the person who compresses the spring.

dȳ-nạ-mŏm'-ĕ-tẽr, dȳ-nŏm'-ĕ-tẽr, *s.* [Gr. *δυναμις* (*dunamis*) = power, and *μέτρον* (*metron*) = a measure.] [DYNAMETER.] A power measurer. Leroy's dynamometer is a spiral spring in a tube. Power is applied to condense the spring, and the pressure indicated by a graduated bar. Regnier's dynamometer consists of an elliptic spring whose collapse in the direction of its minor axis is made to move an index-finger on graduated arcs. The Sector dynamometer is made of a bar of steel, bent in the middle, and having a certain flexibility. To each limb is attached an arc which passes through a slot in the other limb. Loops at the ends of the arcs permit the device to be placed between the power and the load, so that the limbs are drawn together when power is applied. When the problem is to ascertain the force transmitted through a revolving shaft, a break loaded with known weights is used.

dy-nạ-mō-mĕt'-rĭc, dȳ-nạ-mō-mĕt'-rĭ-cạl, *a.* [Eng. *dynamometer*; *-ic, -ical.*] Of or pertaining to a dynamometer, or the measuring of force.

dynamometrical brake, *s.* A form of Dynamometer (q.v.). Prony's friction-brake is a test which involves the loss of power, as it consists in opposing a frictional impediment to the motion. The measure is relative as compared with other machines similarly tested, and is determined by the power evinced to resist given frictional opposition to the continuance of the motion. Thompson's friction-brake dynamometer has been contrived for estimating the amount of power transmitted through a shaft by means of clamping-blocks, a lever, and suspended weights. The requirement of a perfect dynamometer is that it shall not be itself a charge upon the power; that is, that by its interposition the expenditure of driving force required shall not be sensibly increased. This property belongs to all that class in which the power of the motor acts directly with all its force to produce flexure in springs, while the springs by their effort of recoil transmit it undiminished to the machine. (*Knight.*)

***dȳ'-năst,** *s.* [Gr. *δυνάστης* (*dunastēs*) = a ruler.]

1. A ruler, a chief, a prince.

2. A dynasty, a government.

***dȳ-năs'-tạ,** *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *δυνάστης* (*dunastēs*) = a ruler.] A tyrant, a despotic ruler.

dȳ-năs'-tēs, *s.* Gr. *δυνάστης* (*dunastēs*) = a master, or ruler.]

Entom.: A genus of Coleoptera, the typical one of the family Dynastidæ (q.v.). They are the largest beetles of the order, and come from India, South America, &c. None are British. [Dynastidæ.]

dȳn-ăs'-tĭc, *a.* [Gr. *δυναστικός* (*dunastikos*), from *δυναστεία* (*dunasteia*) = a government.] Of or pertaining to a dynasty or line of kings.

dȳ năs'-tĭ çĭsm, *s.* Royal or imperial power wielded by successive members of the same family.

dȳ-năs'-tĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *dynastes* = Gr. *δυνάστης* (*dunastēs*) = a ruler, a master, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of lamellicorn coleopterous insects. They are remarkably powerful, and may be regarded as the giants of the Coleoptera. They burrow in the earth and in decaying timber, on which they chiefly feed. They are principally natives of tropical countries. They include the Atlas-beetle, the Elephant-beetle, the Hercules-beetle, &c.

dȳ-năs'-tĭ-dạn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *dynastid(æ)*, and Eng. suff. *-an.*]

Entom.: A member of the coleopterous family Dynastidæ (q.v.).

dȳn'-as-tȳ, *s.* [Gr. *δυναστεία* (*dunasteia*) = lordship; *δυνάστης* (*dunastēs*) = a lord or ruler; *δύναμαι* (*dunamai*) = to be strong or able; Fr. *dynastie.*]

*1. Government, rule, sovereignty.

*2. A kingdom, a separate government.

"Greece was divided into several *dynasties*, which our author has enumerated under their respective princes."—*Pope.*

3. A line, race, or succession of sovereigns of the same family who reign over a particular country; also the period during which a certain family reigns.

"Some account him fabulous, because he carries up the Egyptian *dynasties* before the flood, yea, and long before the creation."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind.*

dȳne, *s.* [For etym. see ¶.] The force which, acting upon a gramme for a second, generates a velocity of a centimetre per second. It is the C. G. S. unit of force. Or it may be defined as the force which, acting upon a gramme, produces the C. G. S. unit of acceleration. Or again, as the force which, acting upon any mass for one second, produces the C. G. S. unit of momentum. (*Everett: C. G. S. System of Units* (1875), ch. iii., p. 12.)

¶ The extract which follows explains at once the etymology, the origin, and the meaning of the word *dyne.*

"As regards the name to be given to the C. G. S. unit of force, we recommend that it be a derivative of the Greek *δύναμις* (*dunamis.*) The form *dynamy* appears to be the most satisfactory to etymologists. *Dynam* is equally intelligible, but awkward in sound to English ears. The shorter form *dyne,* though not fashioned according to strict rules of etymology, will probably be generally preferred in this country. Bearing in mind that it is desirable to construct a system with a view to its becoming international, we think that the termination of the word should for the present remain an open question. But we would earnestly request that whichever form of the word be employed, its meaning be strictly limited to the unit of force of the C. G. S. system—that is to say, the force which, acting upon a gramme of matter for a second, generates a velocity of a centimetre per second." (*First Report of the Com. of Brit. Assoc. for the Selection & Nomenclature of Dynamical & Electrical Units,* 1873). [Dynam.]

"The *dyne* is about 1·02 times the weight of a milligramme at any part of the earth's surface."—*Brit. Assoc. Report* (1873), p. 224.

dȳ-ŏx'-ȳ-līte, *s.* [Ger. *dioxylith;* Gr. *δύο* (*duo*) = two; *ὀξύς* (*oxus*) = sharp . . . and *λίθος* (*lithos*) = stone.]

Min.: The same as Lanarkite (q.v.).

dys-, *pref.* [Gr. *δυς* (*dus*) = ill, bad; cogn. with Sansc. *dus-, dur-;* Goth. *tus-, tuz-;* O. H. Ger. *zur-;* Ger. *zer-.*] An inseparable prefix, denoting, ill, bad, unlucky, hard, &c.

dȳs-æs-thēs'-ĭ-ạ, *s.* [Gr. *δυς* (*dus*) = ill, &c., and *αἰσθησις* (*aisthēsis*) = perception; *αἰσθάνομαι* (*aisthanomai*) = to perceive.]

Path.: Insensibility, impaired feeling or sensitiveness.

dȳs-as'-tēr, *s.* [Gr. *δυς* (*dus*) = bad, ill, and *ἀστήρ* (*astēr*) = a star.]

Palæont.: A genus of irregular Echinoids, the type of the family Dysasteridæ (q.v.).

dȳs-as-tĕr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *dysaster,* and Lat. fem. adj. pl. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: A family of irregular Echinoids, found in the Oolite and Chalk. Also called Collyritidæ (q.v.).

dȳs'-chrŏ-ạ, *s.* [Gr. *δυσχροία* (*duschroia*) = a bad colour: *δυς* (*dus*) = ill, &c., and *χροία* (*chroia*) = colour.]

Med.: A discolouration or discoloured state of the skin.

dȳs'-clạ-sīte, *s.* [Gr. *δυς* (*dus*) = ill, hard, &c., and *κλασις* (*klasis*) = a breaking; *κλάω* (*klaō*) = to break.]

Min.: A mineral composed of a congeries of minute acicular crystals, commonly fibrous, but also found compact. Lustre, sub-pearly; colour, white, with a shade of yellow or blue; frequently opalescent. It is very tough. It occurs in trap or related eruptive rocks in the Faroe Islands, Iceland, Greenland, &c. It is also called Okerrite (q.v.). (*Dana.*)

dȳs'-cŏl-oŭs, *a.* [Gr. *δύσκολος* (*duskolos*) = hard to satisfy with food: *δυς* (*dus*) = hard, and *κόλον* (*kolon*) = food.]

Med. (*Of diseases*): Harassing, wearing.

***dȳs-crā-sĭ-ạ, *dȳs'-crā-sȳ,** *s.* [Gr. *δυσκρασία* (*duskrasia*): *δυς* (*dus*) = bad, ill, and *κράσις* (*krasis*) = a mixture.]

Med.: An unequal mixture of elements in the blood or nervous juice; a distemperature, when some humour or quality abounds in the body.

"In this pituitous *dyscrasy* of blood, we must vomit off the pituita, and purge upon intermissions."—*Floyer: Humours.*

dȳs'-crạ-sīte, *s.* [Gr. *δυς* (*dus*) = bad, ill, &c., and *κράσις* (*krasis*) = a mixing; *κεράννυμι* (*kerannumi*) = to mix.]

Min.: The same as Discrase (1), *s*

dȳs-ĕn-tĕr'-ĭc, dȳs-ĕn-tĕr'-ĭ-cal, *a.* [Gr. *δυσεντερικός* (*dusenterikos*).] [Dysentery.]

Medical:

1. Pertaining to, or of the nature of dysentery.

"Almost as usefull in *dysenteric* complaints."—*Grainger: Sugar-Cane* (Note to v. 144).

2. Accompanied by, or proceeding from dysentery.

"A flux, for the most part *dysenterical.*"—*Boyle: Works,* iv. 766.

3. Affected with, or suffering from dysentery.

***dȳs-ĕn-tĕr'-ĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *dysentery; -ous.*]

Med.: Suffering from dysentery; dysenteric.

"All will be but as delicate meats dressed for a *dysenterious* person that can relish nothing."—*Gataker.*

dȳs'-ĕn-tĕr-ȳ, *s.* [Gr. *δυσεντερια* (*dusenteria*) = a bowel complaint, from *δυς* (*dus*) = bad, ill, and *ἔντερον* (*enteron*), pl. *ἔντερα* (*entera*) = the bowels, from *ἐντός* (*entos*) = within.]

Med.: A febrile, infectious, tropical disease, not common in this country. It may be acute or chronic, or again complex, and is very intractable and highly dangerous. It is seated in the large intestines, the lower part of the bowel, but sometimes extends upwards into the small intestine above the ileo-colic valve. Dysentery is accompanied by straining, and scanty mucous and bloody stools, containing little or no fæces. The most frequent complication is with the liver and disease of the kidney. There is feverishness throughout, dry skin, furred tongue, thirst, sleeplessness, quick pulse, despondency, and so forth, slow convalescence, rarely complete, leaving the patient frequently a complete wreck. Ipecacuanha is the chief remedy, especially in the acute cases; opium is more useful in the chronic stage, with warm baths and careful regimen. In the scorbutic form, the Bael fruit is the best remedy. Dysentery usually commences with griping diarrhœa and excruciating tormina, shooting or cutting pains, and leaves behind tenesmus, or the exhausting sensation that there is still something in the bowel to pass. In favourable cases recovery may take place in from three to four weeks, but death sometimes occurs in ten or twelve days, or the case may extend over months or years, till the patient becomes like a living skeleton. Altogether it is one of the most hopeless complaints which human flesh is heir to, and gives rise to many chronic abdominal diseases, for which death is the only physician.

dȳs-ĕ-nĕs'-ĭc, *a.* [Dysgenesis.] Barren, sterile, opposed to fecund. (*Darwin.*)

dȳs-ĕ-nĕn'-ĕ-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. *δυς* (*dus*) = with difficulty, and *γενεσις* (*genesis*) = generation.] The condition of not breeding freely, infecundity, sterility.

dȳs'-kŏ-līte, *s.* [Gr. *δύσκολος* (*duskolos*) = . . . wearying, harassing (?), and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: The same as Saussurite (q.v.).

† **dȳs-lŏ-ĝĭst'-ĭc,** *a.* [Formed with Gr. *δυς* (*dus*) = ill, bad, on analogy of *eulogistic* (q.v.).] Expressing or conveying disapproval, censure, or opprobrium; opprobrious, censorious.

"Whenever he is in any *dyslogistic* extremity."—*Blackwood's Magazine,* Oct., 1881, p. 482.

† **dȳs-lŏ-ĝĭst'-ĭ-cal-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *dyslogistic; -al; -ly.*] In a dyslogistic or censorious manner; so as to convey censure, disapproval, or opprobrium.

"Transcendentalist . . . is now *dyslogistically* employed among us."—*T. H. Green.* (*Ogilvie.*)

***dȳs-lŏ-ĝȳ,** *s.* [Formed with Gr. *δυς* (*dus*) = ill, bad; on analogy of *eulogy* (q.v.).] Dispraise.

"In the way of eulogy and *dyslogy.*"—*Carlyle: Miscell.,* iv. 117.

dȳs'-lū-īte, *s.* [Gr. *δυς* (*dus*) = ill, hard, &c., *λυω* (*luō*) = to loose, and Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral of yellowish-brown or greyish-brown colour, a variety of Gahnite (q.v.), containing zinc, iron, and manganese.

dȳs'-lȳs-ĭn, *s.* [Gr. *δυς* (*dus*) = difficult, and *λυσις* (*lusis*) = soluble, a loosening or dissolving.]

Chem.: An amorphous substance, $C_{24}H_{36}O_3$. Obtained by decomposing choloidic or cholalic acid by heating them to 300°, or treating them with dilute sulphuric acid. Dyslysin is insoluble in water, acids, potash, and alcohol (hence its name), but soluble in ether. Alcoholic potash converts it into choloidic acid. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*)

***dȳs'-nŏ-mȳ,** *s.* [Gr. *δυσνομία* (*dusnomia*) = lawlessness: *δυς* (*dus*) = bad, ill, and *νόμος* (*nomos*) = a law.] The enactment of bad laws, bad legislation.

dȳs'-ō-dīle, *s.* [Gr. *δυσώδης* (*dusōdēs*) = ill-smelling: *δυς* (*dus*) = bad, ill, and *ὀζω* (*ozō*) = to smell.] A species of coal which while burning emits a very fetid smell. It is found in masses of thin layers, of a greenish or yellowish-grey colour.

***dȳs-ō'-pĭ-ạ,** *s.* [Gr. *δυσωπία* (*dusōpia*).]

Med.: The same as Dysopsy (q.v.).

dȳs-ŏp'-sȳ, *s.* [Gr. δυς (*dus*) = bad, ill, and ὄψις (*opsis*) = the sight; ὀπτομαι (*optomai*) = to see.]

Med.: Dimness or weakness of sight

dȳs-ŏ-rĕx'-ĭ-a, dȳs'-ŏ-rĕx-ȳ, *s.* [Gr. δυς (*dus*) = bad, ill, and ὀρεξις (*orexis*) = a longing, desire; ὀρέγω (*oregō*) = to stretch out after.]

Med.: A want of appetite; a bad or depressed appetite.

dȳs-pĕp'-sĭ-a, dȳs-pĕp'-sȳ, *s.* [Lat. *dyspepsia*, from Gr. δυσπεψία (*duspepsia*), from δύσπεπτος (*duspeptos*) = bad or hard to digest: δυς (*dus*) = bad, ill, hard, &c., and πέπτω (*peptō*) = to cook, to digest.]

Med.: Indigestion (q.v.).

"He told me that I've got a *dyspepsy*."—*Southey: The Doctor*, ch. xiii.

dȳs-pĕp'-tĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. δύσπεπτος (*duspeptos*) = bad or hard to digest.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining to or of the nature of dyspepsia.

2. Suffering from or subject to dyspepsia.

"The only great writer who has disparaged Scott is his *dyspeptic* countryman, Carlyle."—*Fraser's Magazine*, Oct. 1882, p. 516.

B. *As subst.:* A person suffering from or subject to dyspepsia.

* **dȳs-phā'-gĭ-a,** * **dȳs-phą-gȳ,** *s.* [Gr. δυς (*dus*) = bad, ill, and φαγεῖν (*phagein*) = to eat.]

Med.: A difficulty of swallowing

* **dȳs phō'-nĭ-a,** * **dȳs'-phō-nȳ,** *s.* [Gr. δυσφωνία (*dusphōnia*), from δύσφωνος (*dusphōnos*), from δυς (*dus*) = bad, ill, and φώνη (*phōnē*) = a voice.]

Med.: A difficulty in speaking, arising from a disease or malformation of the organs.

dȳs-phŏr'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. δυσφόρια (*dusphoria*) = pain hard to be borne; δυσφορος (*dusphoros*) = hard to bear: δυς (*dus*) = hard, bad, &c., and φορός (*phoros*) = bearing, carrying; φέρω (*pherō*) = to bear.]

Med.: Morbid restlessness, producing wakefulness at night; the disease or morbid symptoms colloquially termed the Fidgets (q.v.). (*Cheyne: Wakefulness*, in *Cycl. Pract. Med.*)

* **dȳs-phų-ĭst'-ĭc,** *a.* [Formed with Gr. pref. δυς (*dus*) = bad, ill, &c., on analogy of *euphuistic* (q.v.).] Not euphuistic; not refined.

"It contains . . . two of the most execrably euphuistic or *dysphuistic* lines ever inflicted on us by man." —*Swinburne: A Study of Shakespeare*, ch. i., p. 62.

dȳs-pnœ'-ą, *s.* [Gr. δύσπνοια (*duspnoia*), from δυς (*dus*) = bad, ill, &c., and πνοή (*pnoē*) = breath; πνέω (*pnoē*) = to breatbe.]

Med.: Difficulty of breathing.

* **dȳs-pnō'-ĭc,** *a.* [Gr. δυσπνοϊκός (*duspnoikos*) = short of breath.]

Med.: Suffering from shortness of breath; resulting from dyspnœa.

dȳss'-nīte, *s.* [Etym. not obvious.]

Min.: Sesquisilicate of Manganese. Dana considers it altered Fowlerite. It is from Franklin, New Jersey.

* **dȳs-tĕl-ĕ-ŏl'-ō-ġȳ,** *s.* [Gr. δυς (*dus*) = bad, ill; τέλος (*telos*), genit. τέλεος (*teleos*) = end, purpose, and λόγος (*logos*) = a word, a discourse.] A word invented by Professor Haeckel, of Jena, to express that branch of physiology which treats of the apparent "purposelessness" observable in living organisms, such as the multitudinous cases of rudimentary and apparently useless structures.

dȳs-thĕt'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. δύσθετος (*dusthetos*) = ill-conditioned, from δυς (*dus*) = bad, ill, and θετός (*thetos*) = placed, situated; τίθημι (*tithēmi*) = to place.]

Med.: Relating to a morbid state of the blood-vessels, or to a bad state of the body, dependent mainly upon the state of the circulating system.

dȳs'-tŏme, *a.* [Gr. δυς (*dus*) = bad, ill, and τόμη (*tomē*) = a cutting; τέμνω (*temnō*) = to cut.]

Min.: Having an imperfect fracture or cleavage.

dȳs-tŏm'-ĭc, dȳs'-tŏm-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *dystom(e); -ic, -ous.*]

Min.: The same as DYSTOME (q.v.).

dȳs-ŭr'-ĭ-a, *s.* [DYSURY.]

dȳs-ūr'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. δυσουρικός (*dusourikos*) = pertaining to dysury; Fr. *dysurique.*] [DYSURY.]

Med.: Of or pertaining to dysury.

dĭs'-ų-rȳ, dȳs-ū'-rĭ-a, * **diss-u-ry,** *s.* [Gr. δυσουρία (*dusouria*), from δυς (*dus*) = bad, ill, and οὖρον (*ouron*) = urine.]

Med.: Difficulty and pain in passing urine; when extreme it is called stranguria, and entire suppression or retention is known as ischuria.

dȳs-ȳn-trī'-bīte, dȳs-sȳn-trī'-bīte, *s.* [Gr. δυς (*dus*) = with difficulty, and συντρίβω (*suntribō*) = to rub together.]

Min.: The same as GIESECKITE (q.v.).

dȳ tĭs'-çĭ-dæ, dī tĭç'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *dytisc(us)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of predaceous Beetles, abundant in stagnant water. When inactive or hibernating they conceal themselves in the thick tufts of aquatic herbage or in the soft mud. They become active in the early spring, and may be then seen moving in the water by the propulsion of their strong hind legs, and coming at intervals to the surface to breathe. The antennæ are smooth, and destitute of pubescence. There are three sub-families. They have the same faculty as the Carabidæ of emitting a fetid liquid for defensive purposes through the interval between the head and thorax. They are able to make good use of their wings, flying a considerable distance from pond to pond.

dȳ-tĭs'-cŭs, dȳ'-tĭ cŭs, *s.* [Gr. δυτικός (*dutikos*) = fond of diving; δύω (*duō*) = to plunge.]

Entom.: A genus of predaceous Water-beetles, the type of the family Dyticidæ (q.v.). Six species are found in Britain; *Dyticus*

DYTICUS.

marginalis being one of our commonest pond insects, and the favourite tenant of many a juvenile aquarium. The first form is that used by Linnæus.

dȳ-vêur', *s.* [Fr. *devoir.*] A debtor who cannot pay; a bankrupt who has made a *cessio bonorum* to his creditors.

"Thief, beggar, and *dyvour* were the saftest terms." —*Scott: Redgauntlet*, lett. ii.

dȳv-ȳn'-ĭs-tre, *s.* [Eng. *divine*, and suff. *-ster.*] A diviner, a soothsayer, a fortune-teller.

"As I cam never, I can nat tellen wher.
Therfore I stynte, I nam no *dyvynistre*."
Chaucer: C. T., 2,812, 2,813.

dzër'-ĕn, dzër'-ŏn, *s.* [A Tartar word.]

Zool.: Procapra gutturosa, an antelope from Central Asia.

dzĭg'-gĕ-taī, *s.* [DJIGGETAL]

E.

E, e. The fifth letter and the second vowel in the English language. It has three principal sounds, the first long, and corresponding to the sound of *i* in French and Italian, as in *me;* the second short, as in *men, set;* the third like *ā* or the French *è*, as in *there.* There is also the modification caused by the short or long *e* being followed by *r*, as in *her* and *here*, and the *u* or dropped sound of it, as in *camel.* E occurs in words more frequently than any other letter of the English alphabet, this being in a great measure due to the fact that it represents in many instances the Anglo-Saxon *a, e, o*, and *u.* It is pronounced with a medium opening of the mouth, the tongue being turned to the inner roof of the palate, and softly striking the upper great teeth. E is largely used as a final vowel to lengthen the preceding syllable, being itself silent: as *man, mane; can, cane.* Sometimes, however, it exercises no influence on the preceding vowel, as in *gone, give.* It is also used after *c* and *g* to denote the softened sounds of those letters: *c* followed by *e* being pronounced as *s*, and *g* followed by *e*, as *j.* Up to the end of the fourteenth century the final *e* was in most cases pronounced, except before a vowel, or letter *h:* thus the first line of Chaucer's *Canterbury Tales* was pronounced as follows:

"Whan that Aprille with his shoures swotē."

When the letter *e* is doubled the sound is the same as that of the long single *e;* as, in *derm, seem*, &c. The digraph *ea* is, in most cases, sounded as long *e*, but occasionally as short *e;* as in *lead* (the metal), *tread*, &c. The combination *ei* has two sounds: the first the same as long *e*, as in *receive, deceive*, &c.; the second that of long *a*, or French *e*, as in *reign, feign*, &c. The digraph *ie* has the sound of long *e*, as in *siege, believe*, &c.

E. *As an initial* is used for East, as in charts: E. by S. = East by South.

E. *As a symbol is used:*

1. *In numerals:* For 250.

2. *In Chem.:* For the element Erbium.

3. *In Music:*

(1) For the note Hypate in Greek music (q.v.).

(2) The key-note of the Church mode, called Phrygian.

(3) The note Elami in the system of Hexachords.

(4) The third note of the diatonic scale, corresponding to *mi* of the Italians.

¶ Properly restricted to the E above tenor C, the octave above it being represented by *e*, and the octave below it by EE.

(5) The key having four sharps in its signature.

4. *In Church Calendar:* For the fifth of the Dominical letters.

E. *As a prefix* (Lat. *e, ex*) is used to signify from, out of, or away from, and also privation. [EX-]

* **e,** * **ee,** *s.* [EYE.]

"About hys hals ane quhisill hung had he,
Was all his solace for tinsale of his E."
Douglas: Virgil, 90, 42.

¶ *Ee of the day:* Noon, midday.

ee-bree, *s.* Eye-brow.

ēach, * **ech,** * **eche,** *a.* & *pron.* [A.S. *ælc*, or *ðlc*, the latter being probably the correct form, from *á* + *lic*, or *á* + *ge* + *lic* = aye-like or ever-like; Dut. *elk;* O. H. Ger. *éogalih;* M. H. Ger. *iegelich;* Ger. *jeglich.*]

A. *As adj.:* Every one of a number considered separately; all

"*Each* man's happiness depends upon himself."—*Sterne: Letters*, No. 71.

B. *As pron.:* Every one of a number taken or considered separately.

"Let *each*
His adamantine coat gird well, and *each*
Fit well his helm." *Milton: P. L.*, vi. 541-43.

¶ The correspondent word to *each* is *other:* as,

"Let *each* esteem *other* better than himself."—*Philippians*, ii. 3.

The two words are used elliptically: as,

"'Tis said they eat *each other*."—*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, ii 4.

That is, they eat, *each* eats the *other.*

* **ēach'-whēre,** *adv.* [Eng. *each*, and *where.*] Everywhere.

"The cases questioned are for the most part only such as you will confess, before the suspicion of anti-christian apostasy, to have obtained *eachwhere* in the church."—*Bp. Hall: Remains*, p. 309.

ēad, ĕd. [A.S. *ead, ed.*] An element in English names, signifying happiness, good fortune, or blessedness. Thus *Edward* (Eadward) signifies happy preserver, *Edgar* (Eadgar) happy power, *Edwin* (Eadwin) happy conqueror.

* **ēad-ĭsh,** *s.* [EDDISH.]

ē'a-gĕr, * **e gre,** *a.* [O. Fr. *eigre, aigre;* Fr. *aigre* = acrid, sharp; Lat. *acrem,* accus. of *acer* = sharp, keen; Sp. *agrio;* Ital. & Port. *agro.*]

1. Sharp, acrid.

"She was like thing for hunger dead,
That had her life only by bread.
Kneden with elsell strong and egre."
Romaunt of the Rose, 145-7.

*2. Sour, acid.

"It doth posset
And curd like *eager* droppings into milk."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, I. 5.

*3. Sharp, keen, biting.

"A nipping and an *eager* air."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, I. 4.

4. Full of asperity, bitter.

"Vex him with *eager* words."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., II. 6.

5. Impetuous, vehement, ardent.

(1) *Of persons:*

"Hunger will enforce them to be more *eager.*"
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., I. 2.

(2) *Of things:*

"What shrill-voiced suppliant makes this *eager* cry?"
Shakesp.: Richard II., v. 3.

6. Ardently desirous; excited by an ardent desire to attain, obtain, or succeed in anything.

"Many whom shame would have restrained from leading the way to the prince's quarters were *eager* to imitate an example which they never would have set."
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. ix.

¶ It is now followed by *for,* or an infinitive, but *of, on,* and *after* were formerly also used.

"His Numidian genius
Is well disposed to mischief, were he prompt
And *eager on* it."
Addison: Cato, I. 1.

* 7. Brittle, not ductile.

"Gold will be sometimes so *eager,* as artists call it, that it will as little endure the hammer as glass itself."
—*Locke.*

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *eager, earnest,* and *serious:* "*Eager* is used to qualify the desires or passions; *earnest* to qualify the wishes or sentiments; the former has either a physical or moral application, the latter altogether a moral application: a child is *eager* to get a plaything; a hungry person is *eager* to get food; a covetous man is *eager* to seize whatever comes within his grasp: a person is *earnest* in solicitation; *earnest* in exhortation; *earnest* in devotion. *Eagerness* is most faulty; it cannot be too early restrained; we can seldom have any substantial reason to be *eager; earnestness* is always taken in the good sense; it denotes the inward conviction of the mind, and the warmth of the heart when awakened by important objects. A person is said to be *earnest,* or in *earnest;* a person or thing is said to be *serious:* the former characterizes the object itself. In regard to persons, in which alone they are to be compared, *earnest* expresses more than *serious;* the former is opposed to lukewarmness, the latter to unconcernedness; we are *earnest* as to our wishes or our persuasions; we are *serious* as to our intentions: the *earnestness* with which we address others depends upon the force of our conviction; the *seriousness* with which we address them depends upon our sincerity, and the nature of the subject; the preacher *earnestly* exhorts his hearers to lay aside their sins; he *seriously* admonishes those who are guilty of irregularities." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

eager-hearted, *a.* Of eager heart.

"Every dog is *eager-hearted,*
All the four are in the race."
Wordsworth: Incident Characteristic of a Dog.

ē'a-gĕr, * ea-gre, * hi-gre, * a-ker, * ai-ker, * ack-er, * a-gar, *s.* [A.S *ĕgor-, eágor,* in compos. *ĕgor-streám, eágor-strám* = ocean-stream; Icel. *ægir* = ocean. (*Skeat.*)] The bore in a river, the commotion and high wave produced by the influx of the water of the ocean into the mouth of a river at the flow of the tide. [AKER, BORE (2), *s.*]

"Like an *eagre* rode in triumph o'er the tide."
Dryden: Threnodia Augustalis, 135.

"This word [*aker*] is still of local use to denote the commotion caused in some tidal rivers, at the flow of the tide. In the Ouse, near Downham Bridge, above Lynn, the name is *eager,* as also in the Nene, between Wisbeach and Peterborough, and the Ouse near York, and other rivers. Camden calls the meeting of the Avon and Severn *higre.* Compare Skinner, under the word *eager.* In Craven dial., *acker* is a ripple on the water. *Aker* seems, however, to have had a more extended meaning, as applied to some turbulent currents, or commotions of the deep."—*Albert Way,* note in *Prompt. Parv.*

ē'a-gĕr-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *eager; -ly.*]

* 1. Sharply, keenly, bitterly.

"Abundance of rain froze so *eagerly* as it fell, that it seemed the depth of winter had of a sudden been come in."—*Knolles: Historie of the Turkes.*

2. In an eager manner, ardently; with alacrity, eagerness, or impetuosity.

"The tidings were *eagerly* welcomed by the sanguine and susceptible people of France."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. ix.

ē'a-gĕr-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *eager; -ness.*]

* 1. Sharpness, acridity, tartness, sourness.

"*Asprosa:* full of sourness or *eagerness.*"—*Florio: New World of Words.*

2. Impetuosity, vehemence, violence, ardour, zeal.

"The Lower House went to work with the double *eagerness* of rapacity and of animosity."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xxv.

3. The state or quality of being eager or ardently desirous for anything; ardent desire.

"She knew her distance, and did angle for me,
Madding my *eagerness* with her restraint."
Shakesp.: All's Well, v. 3.

ē'a-gle (1), *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *aigle,* from Lat. *aquila* = an eagle, so called from its colour; *aquilus* = brown, dark-coloured.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* In the same sense as **II. 1.**

II. *Technically:*

1. *Ornithology:*

(1) *Sing.:* Any bird of the sub-family Aquilina. For details see ¶ (1), (2), &c.

EAGLE.

(2) *Pl.:* The English name of the Aquilinæ, a sub-family of Falconidæ. The beak is long, hooked only at the apex; the fourth quill is the largest. The average size of the species is larger than that of the other Falconidæ, but the greatest perfection of raptorial structure is in the sub-family Falconinæ and its typical genus Falco. Compared with them the Aquilinæ are cowardly birds. The eagles are generally distributed over the world. They lay about two eggs, white and spotted, especially at the thicker end.

2. *Her.:* The eagle, borne upon a spear, was used by the Persians as a standard in the battle of Cunaxa, B.C. 401. The Romans used eagles of silver, or more rarely of gold, carried in the same way as standards. They were first introduced about B.C. 104. The Napoleon dynasty of French rulers also adopted the eagle as their symbol. A double-headed eagle is the emblem of Russia, of Austria, and of Prussia. It is said to have been introduced as early as A.D. 802, by Charlemagne, who meant to suggest by it that the government, both of the Roman and German empires was in his hands. The American White-headed or Bald Eagle (*Haliaëtus leucocephalus*) is the emblem of the United States. There is a White Eagle Order of Knighthood in Russia, and there are Orders of the Black, Golden, and Red Eagles in Germany.

¶ The eagle played a conspicuous part in the apotheosis of Roman Emperors. Herodian (iv. 2), after describing the firing of the funeral pile, says, "From the highest and smallest story, as from a pinnacle, an eagle is let loose to mount into the sky, which is believed by the Romans to carry the soul of the Emperor from earth to heaven, and from that time he is worshipped with the other gods." The medals struck in honour of an apotheosis show an altar with fire thereon, and the eagle, the bird of Jupiter, taking flight. Dryden refers to this custom in the opening lines of his *Heroic Stanzas on the late Lord Protector.*

3. *Numis.:* Various royal individuals and dynasties have placed the eagle on their coins. This was done notably by the Selencidæ in Syria and the Ptolemies in Egypt. The following are the coins most frequently called Eagles:—

(1) An old Irish coin, current about A.D. 1272. It was suppressed under Edward I.

(2) A gold coin current in the United States, equal to ten dollars; weight, 16·718 grammes, or 258 grains; fineness, 900; value, £2 1s. 1d. sterling. In 1870 coins of the same fineness and of proportional weight were struck, called the Double-eagle, Half-eagle, and Quarter-eagle.

4. *Astron.:* A constellation in the northern hemisphere. [AQUILA, 2.]

5. *Ecclesiol.:* A lectern or reading-desk in churches, in the form of an eagle with outstretched wings.

B. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to an eagle: as, *eagle* wings.

¶ (1) *American Bald Eagle:* The same as *American White-tailed Eagle* (q.v.).

(2) *American White-tailed Eagle: Haliaëtus leucocephalus.* [EAGLE, II. 2.] The Bald, or White-tailed, Eagle of the United States is a large and powerful bird, with a much greater spread of wing than the European White-tailed species. It is generally found on the sea-coast or on lake or river borders. It feeds largely on fish, which it is said to obtain by stratagem, watching till the Fish Hawk, or Osprey, has taken a fish, and then robbing it of its prey. It also makes havoc among young lambs and pigs. Its nest is made in tall trees, and it returns every year to the same nest. Its attachment to its young is said to be very great. The Bald Eagle has been adopted as the national emblem of the United States.

(3) *Booted Eagle: Aquila pennata.*

(4) *Cinereous Eagle:* The same as the *White-tailed Sea Eagle* (q.v.).

(5) *Crested Eagle:* The same as *Horpy Eagle* (q.v.).

(6) *Golden Eagle: Aquila chrysaëtos.* The adults are coloured differently from the young birds, the latter not attaining their mature colours till their third year. In the former the summit of the head and nape is of a lively golden red, the rest of the body dark brown. Length of the adult, about three feet; expanse of wing, seven to eight feet. The Golden Eagle is a solitary bird. It is distributed over America, Europe, the north of Asia, and is found also in India and the north of Africa. It feeds on the smaller quadrupeds, sometimes carrying off lambs.

(7) *Harpy Eagle: Thrasaëtus harpyia.* It is called also the Crested Eagle. [HARPY.]

(8) *Martial Eagle: Spizaëtus bellicosus.*

(9) *New Holland White Eagle: Astur Novæ Hollandiæ.*

(10) *Pondicherry Eagle: Haliastur Indus.* A small eagle found in India. It is called by Anglo-Indians the Brahminy Kite.

(11) *Ring-tail Eagle:* The same as *Golden Eagle* (q.v.).

(12) *Rough-footed Eagle: Aquila nævia.* A small eagle, a native of Central and Southern Europe, Western Asia, and India. It has occasionally straggled to Britain.

(13) *Sea-Eagle:* [SEA-EAGLE].

(14) *White-tailed Sea-Eagle: Haliaëtus albicilla.* Its length slightly exceeds that of the Golden Eagle, though its expansion of wing is less. It is found in Britain, building upon the ledges of sea cliffs, and feeding upon fish.

eagle-eyed, *a.*

1. *Lit.:* With eyes like an eagle; piercing; sharp-sighted as an eagle.

2. *Fig.:* Having sharp intellectual vision or discernment.

"This truth, Philosophy, though *eagle-eyed*
In nature's tendencies, oft overlooks."
Cowper: Task, iv. 174, 175.

eagle-feather, *s.* The feather of an eagle worn as a plume.

"Hiawatha stooped to enter,
Hardly touched his *eagle-feathers*
As he entered at the doorway."
Longfellow: Song of Hiawatha, x.

eagle-flighted, *a.* Having a flight like an eagle; having a high and sustained flight; mounting high.

eagle-hawk, *s.* An English designation given to the genus of eagles called by Cuvier Morphnus, and by Vieillot Spizaetus. They are from South America.

eagle-owl, *s.*

1. *Sing.: Bubo maximus.* [BUBO (2).]

2. *Pl.:* Swainson's English designation for the genus Nyctia. They are of large size, have a small head without egrets, have prominent eyebrows, very small ears, short thickly-feathered tarsi, a short tail, and rather long wings.

eagle-plume, *s.* A plume made of the feathers from an eagle.

"Morena's *eagle-plume* adorned his crest."
Scott: Don Roderick, xxviii.

eagle-rays, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The name of the fishes belonging to genus Myliobatis (q.v.).

eagle-sighted, *a.* Having sight like that of the eagle; powerful or piercing in vision; eagle-eyed.

"What peremptory *eagle-sighted* eye
Dares look upon the heaven of her brow,
That is not blinded by her majesty?"
Shakesp.: Love's Labour Lost, iv. 3.

eagle-speed, *s.* Swiftness of flight like that of an eagle.

"Abrupt, with *eagle-speed* she cut the sky."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, i. 413.

eagle-spirit, *s.* A spirit like that of the eagle; a soaring spirit.

"Long years!—It tries the thrilling frame to bear
And *eagle-spirit* of a child of song."
Byron: Lament of Tasso, i.

eagle-standard, *s.* A military standard, of which the essential part is the representation of an eagle.

"On *eagle-standards* and on arms he gazed."
Scott: Don Roderick, xlii.

eagle-stone, *s.* [Ætites.]

eagle-winged, *a.*

1. *Lit.:* Having wings like those of the eagle; having powerful wings enabling their possessor to soar.

"At his right hand Victory
Sat, *eagle-winged.*" *Milton: P. L.,* vi. 763.

2. *Fig.:* Soaring high like an eagle.

"*Eagle-winged* pride."
Shakesp.: Richard II., i. 3.

ēa-gle (2), *s.* [A corruption of Malay *aqila,* produced by similarity of sound to *aquila* = = an eagle.]

eagle-wood, *s.*

1. The wood of *Aloexylon Agallochum.*

2. That of two Aquilarias—viz., *A. ovata* and *A. Agallocha.* The same as Agal-wood or Agila-wood (q.v.). See also Agalloch, Aloes-wood, Aquilaria, and Ligu-aloes.

***ēag'-lĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *eagl(e),* and fem. suff. *-ess.*] A female or hen eagle.

ēag'-lĕt, ***eg-glet,** ***eg-let,** *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *eagl(e),* and dim. suff. *-et.*]

A. *As subst.:* A young or little eagle.

"As the young *eaglet* rises self-inspired."
Boyse: Death of Marq. of Tavistock.

B. *As adj.:* Soaring, ambitious.

"This glare of luxury
Is but to tempt, to try the *eaglet* gaze
Of my young soul."
Moore: Veiled Prophet of Khorassan.

ēa-gre, *s.* [Eager, *s.*]

*** eal-der,** *s.* [Elder.]

*** eal-der-man,** *s.* [Alderman.]

eam, eame, *eme, *eem, *s.* [A.S. *eam;* Dut. *oom;* Ger. *oheim.*] [Eme.] An uncle. (Obsolete except in a few provincial dialects.)

"He com his *eam* to socour."
Robert de Brunne, p. 17.

*** ēan, een, *eene, *yean, *yeen,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *eanian, eanigan.*] [Yean.]

A. *Trans.:* To bring forth.

B. *Intrans.:* To bring forth young.

ēan'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Ean.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of bearing young.

eaning-time, *s.* The time or season of bearing young.

"He stuck them up before the fulsome ewes
Who, then conceiving, did in *eaning-time*
Fall party-coloured lambs."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 3.

*** ēan'-lĭng, * eane-ling,** *s.* [Eng. *ean,* and dimin. suff. *-ling.*] A lamb just brought forth or dropped.

"All the *eanelings* which were streaked and pied
Should fall as Jacob's hire."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 3.

ēar (1), * ere, *s.* [A.S. *eáre;* cogn. with Dut. *oor;* Icel. *eyra;* Sw. *öra;* Dan. *öre;* M. H. Ger. *ore;* Ger. *ohr;* Lat. *auris;* Goth. *auso;* Gr. οὖς (*ous*).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) In the same sense as II. 1.

"Breathe it in mine *ear.*"—*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen,* iii. 1.

(2) That portion of the organ of hearing which stands prominent.

"His master shall bore his *ear* through with an awl."
—*Exodus,* xxi. 6.

(3) The sense or power of hearing; the power or faculty of judging of and distinguishing sounds.

"You have a quick *ear.*"—*Shakesp: Two Gentlemen,* iv. 2.

(4) Hearing.

"Ever he said that, close and near,
A lady's voice was in his *ear.*"
Scott: Marmion, vi. 32.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Any prominence from a larger body; a small projection on an object, usually for support or attachment; as, (*a*) The *ear* of a bucket or cooking-pot to which the bail is attached. The ear or lug of a sugar or salt-boiling kettle by which it is supported on the walls of the furnace. The ear of a shell is imbedded in the metal, and serves for inserting the hooks by which the projectile is lifted. (*b*) The canon of a bell, the part by which it is suspended.

"There are some vessels, which, if you offer to lift by the belly or bottom, you cannot stir them; but are soon removed if you take them by the *ears.*"—*Taylor: Holy Living.*

(2) The head; the person.

"Their warlike force was sore weakened, the city beaten down about their *ears,* and most of them wounded."—*Knolles: Historie of the Turkes.*

(3) The highest part or point of a man; the top.

(4) Favourable notice or attention; heed, regard.

"Thou hast achieved a part; hast gained the *ear*
Of Britain's senate to thy glorious cause."
Cowper: To William Wilberforce, Esq.

(5) A disposition to like or dislike what is heard; judgment, opinion, taste.

*(6) A window, a door.

"My house's *ears,* I mean my casements."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, ii. 5.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anatomy:*

(1) *Human Anat.:* The organ of hearing is divided into three parts, the external ear, the middle or tympanum, and the internal or labyrinth. The external consists of the pinna or funnel, which collects the vibrations of the air producing sound, and the meatus or tube which conveys the vibrations to the tympanum, in its lining-membrane are the ceruminous glands, which secrete the wax of the ear. The middle ear or tympanum is an irregular bony cavity within the petrous bone, having behind it the mastoid cells; it contains three small bones, the malleus or hammer, the incus or anvil, and the stapes or stirrup, covered by the membrana tympani extending from the meatus in three layers, an external, epidermal; middle, fibrous and muscular; internal, mucous. The ligaments are three in number, the muscles four, and the foramina or openings ten, five large and five small. The labyrinth or internal ear is very complex, and consists of a membranous and osseous part, the latter showing a series of cavities tunnelled through the petrous bone, and divided into vestibule, semi-circular canals, and cochlea, the first lying nearest the tympanum, the others beneath, the last about one and a-half inches in length, making two and a-half spiral turns round the modiolus or central axis, and divided into two passages by a thin porous bony plate: the zonula ossea lamiœ spiralis. The auditory nerve divides at the bottom of the meatus auditorius internus into two, the vestibular and the cochlear; the arteries arise chiefly from the auditory branch of the superior cerebellar artery.

(2) *Comp. Anat.:* The simplest form of ear, as in some crustacea and fishes, is simply a cavity in the solid part of the head filled with liquid and lined by a membrane on which the auditory nerve is distributed, these live in water, but those crustacea chiefly living in air and most fishes have the vestibule open on its external side, covered in by a membrane. In this simple form, the force of the vibrations is increased by minute stony concretions, otolithes, suspended in the fluid of the cavity. In all vertebrated animals above the inferior reptiles, we have the tympanum or drum with its membrane and chain of bones in addition to the internal ear, and in the mammalia, we have in addition the external ear, and also prolonged from the vestibule or first portion of the internal ear, we have the semicircular canals, and the cochlea. In birds the cochlea is nearly straight instead of spiral, though like that of man it is divided by a membranous partition, the organ which enables us to judge of the pitch of sounds. The cochlea is quite rudimentary in reptiles, and in fishes it does not exist at all.

2. *Physiol.:* [Hearing].

2. *Machinery:*

(1) The loop or ring on the ram of a pile-driver, by which it is lifted.

(2) One of the two projecting parts on the portions of an eccentric strap by which they are bolted together.

3. *Music:*

(1) In the metallic mouth-pipe of an organ. One of the pair of soft metal plates at each end of the slit or mouth of the pipe, which may be bent more or less over the opening, to qualify the tone.

(3) A nice or delicate perception of the differences of sounds, or of consonances and dissonances, time and rhythm.

"She has a delicate *ear,* and her voice is musick."—*Richardson.*

4. *Print.:* A projection on the edge of the frisket; or one on the edge of the composing-rule.

¶ (1) *Artificial ear:* An auricle having the shape of the natural ear, and worn as an ear-trumpet, to collect the waves of sound and conduct them by a tube to the *meatus auditorius.* Usually made of gutta-percha coloured to resemble nature, and attached by clasps to the natural ear. [Auricle.]

(2) *Up to the ears:* Completely, very greatly or deeply.

"A cavalier was *up to the ears* in love with a very fine lady."—*L'Estrange.*

(3) *Over ears,* or *Over head and ears:* Completely, so as to be overwhelmed; as, He is *over head and ears* in debt.

(4) *All ear:* All attention, very attentive.

"I was *all ear,*
And took in strains that might create a soul
Under the ribs of death." *Milton: Comus,* 560-62.

(5) *To be by the ears, to fall* (or *go*) *together by the ears:* To be at loggerheads, to disagree, to fall out, to quarrel, to scuffle.

"Were half the world *by the ears,* and he
Upon my party, I'd revolt."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 1.

(6) *To set by the ears:* To raise or cause strife between.

"She used to carry tales from one another, till she had *set* the neighbourhood together *by the ears.*"—*Arbuthnot: Hist. of John Bull.*

(7) *At first ear:* At first hearing; immediately.

"A believing *at first ear* what is delivered by others."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. i., ch. v.

ear-ache, *s.* [Earache.]

ear-bored, *a.* Having the ears bored, as a sign of servitude.

"And she, like to some servile *ear-bored* slave,
Must play and sing." *Bp. Hall: Satires,* vi. 1.

ear-brush, *s.* A toilet instrument for cleaning the ear. A bulb of sponge on a handle; an aurilave.

*** ear-bussing,** *a.* Kissing, that is, told in, the ear.

"*Ear-bussing* arguments."
Shakesp.: Lear, ii. 1. (Quarto.)

ear-cap, *s.* A cover to protect the ears against cold.

*** ear-confession,** *s.* Auricular confession.

"Pilgrimages, *ear-confessions,* and other Popish matters."—*Bale: Select Works,* p. 57.

ear-cornet, *s.* A small auricle which is contained within the hollow of the outer ear, and has a short tube to keep open the *meatus auditorius* in cases of contraction or the presence of polypi; an ear-trumpet.

ear-deafening, *a.* So loud as to deafen the ears.

"The *ear-deafening* voice o' the oracle,
Kin to Jove's thunder."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iii. 1.

***ear-deep,** *a.* Reaching the ear only.

"So content with *ear-deep* melodies."
Southey: Triumph of Woman, 376.

***ear-dropper,** *s.* An eaves-dropper.

"It is possible an *ear-dropper* might hear such things talked at cock-pits and dancing schools."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, ii. 81. (*Davies.*)

ear-drum, *s.*

Anat.: [TYMPANUM].

ear-erecting, *a.* Raising his ears; hence, lively, active, fresh.

"He chirrups brisk his *ear-erecting* steed."
Cowper: Task, iii. 9.

***ear-finger, *eare-finger,** *s.* The little finger.

***ear-kissing,** *a.* The same as EAR-BUSSING, for which it is the reading in the folios.

ear-like, *a.* Like an ear.

ear-muff, *s.* An adjustable covering for the ear to protect it against the cold.

ear of Dionysius, *s.* An acoustic instrument named after the sound-conducting orifice in the roof of the dungeons where the old Sicilian tyrant kept his prisoners. It has a large mouth-piece to collect the sound, which a flexible tube conducts to the ear of the person. It is especially adapted for enabling the very deaf to hear general conversation, lectures, sermons, &c.

ear-pick, *s.*

Surg.: A small scoop to extract hardened cerumen from the *meatus auditorius*, or foreign matters from the external ear.

ear-piercing, *a.* Shrill.

"The *ear-piercing* fife." *Shakesp.: Othello*, iii. 3.

***ear-reach,** *s.* Hearing distance, earshot.

"Within the *ear-reach* of his words."—*Fuller: Holy State*, v. 18.

***ear-rent,** *s.* Payment made by mutilation or loss of the ears.

"A hole to thrust your head in, for which you should pay *ear-rent*."—*Ben Jonson.*

ear-ring, *s.* A pendant or ornament worn hanging from the ears. This ornament has been worn by both sexes from the earliest times in Oriental countries, but among the Greeks and Romans its use was confined to females. It was usually constructed of gold, of various forms, very finely wrought, and set with pearls and precious stones. The ears in the statue of the Medicean Venus are pierced, and probably were at one time ornamented with ear-rings. (*Fairholt.*)

"With gold and silver they increase his store,
And gave the precious *ear-rings* which they wore."
Sandys.

ear-shell, *s.*

Zoology:

1. *Sing.:* The English name of the gasteropodous genus Haliotis. It is so called from the ear-shaped character of its shell. About 75 recent species are known. [HALIOTIS.]

2. *Pl.:* The family Haliotidæ, of which Haliotis is the type.

ear-shot, *s.* Hearing distance.

"Gomez, stand you out of *ear-shot*."—*Dryden: Spanish Friar*, ii. 3.

***ear-shrift,** *s.* Auricular confession.

"The Papists' lenten preparation of forty days *ear-shrift*."—*Cartwright: Admonition.*

***ear-sore,** *a.* & *s.*

A. *As. adj.:* Morose, peevish, quarrelsome; apt to take offence.

B. *As subst.:* Anything which offends or displeases the ear as an eye-sore displeases or offends the eye.

"The perpetual jangling of the chimes . . . is no small *ear-sore* to us."—*T. Browne: Works*, i. 306.

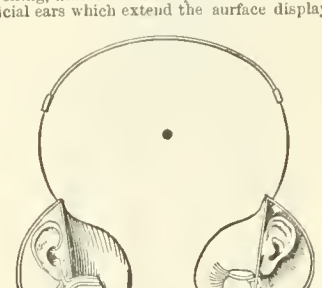
ear-speculum, *s.*

Surg.: An instrument for distending the exterior canal of the ear, in removing indurated wax, or other explorations and operations; an otoscope.

*** ear-sports,** *s. pl.* Entertainments of song or music. (*Holland: Plutarch.*)

ear-syringe, *s.* An instrument for injecting the ear with a liquid or medicated vapour. An ordinary syringe may answer the usual purposes of cleanliness, softening indurated wax, &c., but this instrument has a further capacity. It consists of an india-rubber air-bag, a flexible tube, a bulb of hard-rubber, made in two pieces, which screw together, and contain a sponge to hold chloroform or other liquid; and a perforated bulb. It is particularly used in treating diseases of the middle ear. The sponge being previously moistened, the nozzle of the bulb is placed in one nostril, the other is closed by the finger of the surgeon, the mouth is also closed, and the patient, having previously taken a mouthful of water, is told to swallow, and just as he is doing this, the surgeon compresses the air-bag, and sends the iodized air into the fancal orifice of the eustachian tube, and, if the drum be perforated, into the cavity of the tympanum.

ear-trumpet, *s.* An instrument designed for the collection and conduction of sounds. By increasing the size of the auricle, a much larger volume of sound is gathered than by the natural ear without such aid. The ear-trumpet for the assistance of the partially deaf is believed to have been invented by Baptista Porta about 1600. Kircher describes the funnel and tube for conveying sound, the device which is now so common for conveying intelligence between apartments and shops, in dwellings, warehouses, and factories. Dr. Arnott, a physician, who became partially deaf from a cold contracted in travelling, first devised the pair of shells or artificial ears which extend the surface displayed



EAR-TRUMPET.

to gather the tremulous air. There are two qualities required in a speaking-tube: that it shall concentrate a large amount of sound in a small space; and, secondly that it shall not stifle the sounds within the tube itself. Gutta-percha seems to answer the latter conditions better than any other material. Ear-trumpets are of several descriptions; their essential characteristic is that they have a narrow aperture at one end to be placed close to the ear, while the other opening is large and bell-shaped. The waves of sound collected from the wide expanse of the one extremity are concentrated as they flow towards the other, and in that state enter the ear. The ear-trumpet is a speaking trumpet reversed.

ear-wax, *s.* [CERUMEN, EARWAX.]

*** ear-witness,** *s.* One who attests or can attest anything as heard with his own ears. [Cf. EYE-WITNESS.]

"All present were *ear-witnesses*, even of each particular branch of a common indictment."—*Hooker.*

***ear-worm,** *s.* A secret counsellor.

"There is nothing in the world to protect such an *ear-worm*."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, ii. 152.

ear-wort, *s.*

Bot.: A plant, *Hedyotis Auricularia*, a native of Ceylon, so called from its being supposed to be good for relieving or curing deafness.

ëar (2) *** er,** *s.* [A.S. *ear;* Northumb. *eher;* cogn. with Dut. *aar;* Icel., Dan., & Sw. *ax* (= *ahs*); Goth. *ahs;* O. H. Ger. *ahir;* M. H. Ger. *eher;* Ger. *ähre.* (*Skeat.*)] A spike or head of corn; that part of cereals which contains the flower and seed.

"From several grains he had eighty stalks with very large *ears*, full of large corn."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

*** ëar** (1), *** er-i-en, * er-en,** *v.t.* [A.S. *erian, erigan;* cogn. with M. H. Ger. *eren, ern;* Icel. *erja;* Fr. *araire;* Lat. *aro;* Gr. ἀρόω (*aroō*).] To plough, to till, to cultivate.

"Let them go
To *ear* the land, that hath some hope to grow,
For I have none." *Shakesp.: Richard II.*, iii. 2.

*** ëar** (2), *v.t.* [EAR (1), *s.*] To listen to attentively; to drink in with the ears.

"I *ear'd* her language, liv'd in her eyes, coz."
Shakesp. & Flet.: Two Noble Kinsmen, iii. 1.

*** ëar** (3), *v.i.* [EAR (2), *s.*] To shoot as in ears; to form ears as corn.

"It cannot *ear* well by means of heat."—*Holland: Plutarch*, p. 825.

*** ëar'-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *ear* (1), v.; *-able.*] That can be ploughed or tilled; arable.

"So well for meadowe, pasture, as *earable*, &c."—*Archæologia*, xiii. 315.

ëar'-ache, *s.* [Eng. *ear*, and *ache* (q.v.).] An ache or pain in the ear.

*** ëar'-al,** *a.* [Eng. *ear; -al.*] Receiving with the ear; hearers only, and not doers.

"They are not true penitents that are merely *earal*, verbal, and worded men."—*Hewyt. Sermons* (1658), p. 34.

ëar'-cŏc-kle, *s.* [Eng. *ear*, and *cockle.*]

Bot. Pathol.: A disease of wheat, in moat places called Purples. The grain becomes blackened and contracted, owing to the presence of a multitude of small worms belonging to the genus Vibrio. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

*** eard, * erd,** *s.* [EARTH.]

*** eard-fole, * erd-fole,** *s.* The people of any particular country.

ëard, *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *eardian.*] [EARD, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To put in the earth; to inter; to put into a grave.

"Naebody ever ken'd whare his uncle the prior *earded* him, or what he did wi' his gowd and silver."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxiv.

*** B.** *Intrans.:* To live, to dwell.

"Ha ne mahen nawt somen *earden* in hevene."—*Hali Meidenhad*, p. 43.

*** ëard'-ĭng,** *s.* [A.S. *eardung.*] A dwelling-place, a habitation.

*** earding-stowe, * erding-stowe,** *s.* A dwelling-place.

*** eare,** *s.* [EAR (1), *s.*]

ëared (1), *a.* [Eng. *ear* (1), s.; *-ed.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Furnished with ears or the organs of hearing.

2. Furnished with an ear or handle.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Her.:* An epithet applied to animals borne in coat-armour, having the ears of a different tincture from that of the rest of the body. Such animals are said to be *eared* of such a metal or colour.

2. *Bot.:* Auriculate; having two small rounded lobes at the base, as the leaf of *Salvia officinalis.* (*Lindley.*)

ëared (2), *a.* [Eng. *ear* (3), s.; *-ed.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Bearing corn.

"The covert of the thrice-*eared* field
Saw stately Ceres to her passion yield."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, v. 159, 160.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* Having developed into ear, having the inflorescence fully formed.

2. *Agric.:* A term applied at the stage when the leaf and ear differ in colour.

ëared, *pa. par.* or *a.* [EAR (1), *v.*]

*** eare-wick,** *s.* [EARWIG.] The old form of earwig.

"I'm afraid
'Tis with one worm, one *eare-wick* overlaid."
Cartwright: Poems (1651).

*** ëar'-ĭng** (1), *pr. par., a., & s.* [EAR (1), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

B. *As subst.:* [A.S. *eriung.*] A ploughing, tilling, or cultivating of land.

"Yet there are five years, in the which there shall neither be *earing* nor harvest."—*Gen.* xlv. 6.

ëar'-ĭng (2), *pr. par., a., & s.* [EAR (3), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of coming into ear as corn.

"There is a third required for the *earing* and hardening of the corn."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 530.

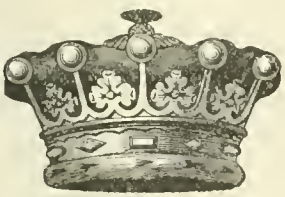
ēar'-ĭng, *s.* [Ear (1).]

Naut.: The rope which lashes the upper corner of a sail to its yard. The reef-earings are used to lash the ends of the reef-hand to the yard.

***ēar'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *ear; -ish.*] Auricular.

"His [Antichrist's] idolatrous altars, his *earish* confession."—*Bacon: Works*, iii. 4.

ēarl, *erl, *erle, *s.* [A.S. *eorl* = a warrior, a hero; cogn. with Icel. *jarl, earl* = a warrior; O.S. *erl* = a man. Remote etym. unknown.] An English title of nobility, the third in rank, being next below that of marquis, and next above that of viscount. It is the representative of the Norman title of count (q.v.), and originally the earls, like the counts, had jurisdiction over a certain district or shire, whence they were called also Shiremen. The title now is wholly unconnected with any terri-



EARL'S CORONET.

torial jurisdiction. The earl's coronet consists of a richly-chased circle of gold, having on the upper edge eight strawberry leaves, between each pair of which is a pearl on a spire rising above the leaves; the cap is similar to that of a duke. [Duke.]

"Thane and kinsmen,
Hencefortb be *earls*, the first that ever Scotland
For such an honour named."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, v. 8.

earl-marshal, *erle-marshal, *earl-marshall, *s.*

1. An English officer of state, ranking eighth in precedence. His office is one of great antiquity, and was formerly of considerable importance. He is the head of the college of arms, with whom resides the determination of all questions relating to arms and grants of armorial bearings. The office is now hereditary, being held by the Dukes of Norfolk.

* 2. One who has the chief care of military solemnities.

"The marching troops through Athens take their way,
The great *earl-marshal* orders their array."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, iii. 530, 531.

ēar'-lăp, *s.* [Eng. *ear*, and *lap.*] The tip of the ear.

ēarl'-dŏm, *s.* [Eng. *earl; -dom.*]

1. The seigniory or jurisdiction of an earl.

"The duke of Clarence having married the heir of the earl of Ulster, and by her having all the *earldom* of Ulster, carefully went about redressing evils."—*Spenser: Present State of Ireland.*

2. The rank, title, or position of an earl.

"Mac Callum More, penniless and deprived of his *earldom*, might, at any moment, raise a serious civil war."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch v.

***earl-dor-man,** *s.* [Alderman.]

ēar'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *ear; -less.*]

1. Without or deprived of ears.

"*Earless* on high stood unabashed Defoe."
Pope: Dunciad, ii. 147.

2. Heedless, not inclined to listen.

"A surd and *earless* generation of men."—*Browne.*

3. Having no horns or plumicorns.

ēar'-lĕt, *s.* [Eng. *ear;* dimin. suff. *-let.*]

*1. *Ord. Lang., &c.:* A little ear.

2. (*Pl.*) *Bot.:* Peculiar indentations in the leaves of the *Foliosæ Hepaticæ*. (*Thomé.*)

ēar'-lĭd, *s.* [Eng. *ear*, and *lid.*]

Zool.: An external cutaneous movable lid which closes the auditory opening. (*Huxley: Anat. Vert.*, p. 214.)

ēar'-lĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *early; -ness.*] The quality or state of being early, forward, or in advance.

"The goodness of the crop is a great gain, if the goodness answer the *earliness* of coming up."—*Bacon.*

***ēarl'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *earl; -ish.*] Like an earl.

***ēarl'-ĭsh-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *earlish; -ness.*] The qualities or characteristics of an earl.

"'*Earlishness!* I never heard of such a word.' 'If there is not such a word, there ought to be. Girl is represented by girlishness; why not earl by *earlishness?*'—*Mortimer Collins: Two Plunges for a Pearl*, vol. iii., p. 114.

***ēar'-lŏck,** *s.* [Eng. *ear*, and *lock.*] A lock or curl of hair worn on the cheek near to the ear by men of fashion in the early part of the seventeenth century; a love-lock.

"These love-locks, or *ear-locks*, in which too many of our nation have of late begun to glory."—*Prynne: Unloveliness of Love-Locks*, p. 3.

ēar'-lў, *ear-lich, *eer-li, *ere-liche, *er-liche, *eare-ly, *ere-ly, *adv.* & *a.* [A.S. *ǽrlice* = early (adv.), from *ǽr* = sooner, and *lic* = like.]

A. *As adverb:*

1. In good time, soon, betimes.

"By the cause that they shulden rise,
Early amorwe for to seen the sight."
Chaucer: C. T., 2,490, 2,491.

2. Towards, in or near the beginning.

"*Early* in 1661 took place a general election."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

3. Soon in life.

"Samuel began his acquaintance with God *early*, and continued it late."—*Bp. Hall: Contemplations: Meeting of Saul and Samuel.*

4. Soon or betimes in the day.

"*Erely* whan the daie was light." *Gower*, v.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Soon or in advance, as compared with something else: as, an *early* crop.

2. Coming before or in advance of the usual time.

"As an *early* spring we see."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., i. 3.

3. First, towards, in or near the beginning.

"But, as he lay in the morning light, his face for a moment
Seemed to assume once more the forms of its *earlier* manhood." *Longfellow: Evangeline*, ii. 6

4. In good time, not advanced in the day.

"At these *early* hours shake off
The golden slumber of repose."
Shakesp.: Pericles, iii. 2.

early English, *a.* & *s.*

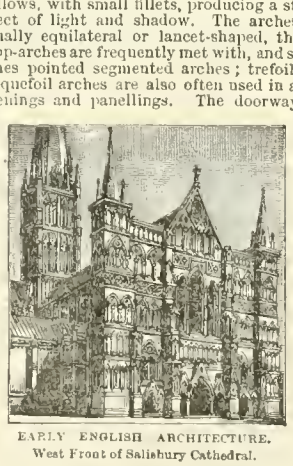
A. *As adjective:*

1. *Arch.:* (*Early English Architecture*).

2. *Philol.:* An epithet most properly employed to designate the period between 1250 A.D. and 1350 A.D., but commonly used to express any period between 1250 A.D. and the close of the fifteenth century. [English.]

B. *As subst.:* The language of England in the periods described in A. 2.

Early English Architecture: The first of the pointed or Gothic styles of architecture used in England. It immediately succeeded the Norman towards the end of the twelfth century, and gradually merged into the Decorated at the end of the thirteenth. The mouldings consist of alternate rounds and deeply-cut hollows, with small fillets, producing a strong effect of light and shadow. The arches are usually equilateral or lancet-shaped, though drop-arches are frequently met with, and sometimes pointed segmented arches; trefoil and cinquefoil arches are also often used in small openings and panellings. The doorways of



EARLY ENGLISH ARCHITECTURE.
West Front of Salisbury Cathedral.

this style, in large buildings, are often divided into two, by a single shaft or small pin, with a quatrefoil or other ornament. The windows are almost universally of long and narrow proportions, and are used singly, or in combinations of two, three, five, and seven; when thus combined, the space between them sometimes but little exceeds the width of the mullions of the latter styles. Groined ceilings are very common in this style. The pillars usually consist of small shafts arranged round a larger circular pier, but others of a different kind are sometimes found. The capitals consist of plain mouldings, or are enriched with foliage and sculpture characteristic of the style.

earm, *v.i.* [Yirm.] To whine, to complain.

ēar'-mark, *s.* [Eng. *ear*, and *mark.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.* A mark on the ear by which a sheep is known and identified.

"Sir J. Perrot [in 1584] ordered the Irish to mark all their cattle with pitch or *earmark*, on pain of forfeiture."—*Cox: Hist. of Ireland.*

*2. Any distinguishing or distinctive mark or feature.

"The very *earmark* of the age we live in."—*Stephens: Add. to Speltn Hist. Sacr.* (1698), p. 235.

II. *Law:* Any mark made upon anything for the purpose of identification.

***ēar-mark,** *v.t.* [Eng. *ear*, and *mark*, v.]

1. *Lit.:* To mark, as sheep, by cutting or slitting the ear.

"For feare lest we like rogues should be reputed,
And for *earmarked* beasts abroad be brutted."
Spenser: Mother Hubberd's Tale, 188.

2. *Fig.:* To set or place a distinguishing or distinctive mark upon.

"No peculiarity of style *earmarks* the borrowed phrase."—*Spectator*, Oct., 1881, p. 1,338.

***ēar'-marked,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Earmark, *v.*]

***ēar'-mark-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [Earmark, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of marking with any private mark for purposes of identification.

ēarn (1), *er-ni-en, *earne (1), *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *earnian;* cogn. with O. H. Ger. & M. H. Ger. *arnên, arnôn;* Ger. *ernten* = to reap; O. H. Ger. & M. H. Ger. *arin, aren, arn;* Ger. *ernte* = harvest.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To gain as the reward or wage of labour or of any service or performance; to become entitled to as recompense for work done.

"And then with threat
Doth them compell to worke to *earne* their meat."
Spenser: F. Q., V. iv. 31.

2. To merit, deserve, or become entitled to as the result of any actions, or course of conduct, whether that which is earned is received or not.

"Winning cheap the high repute,
Which he through hazard huge must *earn*."
Milton: P. L., ii. 472, 473.

B. *Intrans.:* To merit, deserve, or gain anything as recompense for work or labour done.

***ēarn (2), *earne (2),** *v.i.* [Yearn.] To yearn, to desire greatly, to long.

"And ever as he rode his heart did *earne*
To prove his puissance in battel brave."
Spenser: F. Q., I. i. 3.

***ēarn (3), *ern,** *v.i.* [A.S. *irnan, yrnan* = to run; Ger. *gerinnen* = to curdle; *rinnen* = to run together.] [Run, *v.*] To curdle as milk.

"Hang it up for three weeks together; in which time it will be *earned* by the bladder."—*Maxwell: Sel. Trans.*, p 275.

ēarn, *s.* [Erne.] An eagle.

"They gleamed on many a dusky tarn,
Haunted by the lonely *earn*."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, iii. 29.

earn-bliter, earn-bleater, *s.* The snipe; *Scolopax gallinago.*

"The *earn-bleater*, or the heathfowl's craw,
Was like to melt her very heart awa."
Ross: Helenore, p. 58.

ēarned, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Earn (1), *v.*]

ēar'-nĕst, *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *eornest* = seriousness; cogn. with Dut. *ernst;* O. H. Ger. *ernust;* M. H. Ger. *ernest;* Ger. *ernst.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. Seriousness; a serious reality, as distinguished from jesting or a feigned appearance; most frequently found in the phrase, *in earnest.*

"Take heed that this jest do not one day turn to *earnest*."—*Sidney.*

2. A serious or earnest object or business.

"But the main business and *earnest* of the world is money, dominion, and power."—*L'Estrange.*

B. *As adjective:*

1. Ardent, eager, or zealous in the performance of any act or the pursuit of any object; warm, importunate.

"He which prayeth in due sort, is thereby made the more attentive to hear: and he which heareth, the more *earnest* to pray for the thing which we bestow."—*Hooker.*

2. Intent, fixed, eager.

"On that prospect strange,
Their *earnest* eyes they fixed."
Milton: P. L., x. 552, 553.

*3. Serious, important, grave.

"They whom *earnest* lets do often hinder from being partakers of the whole, have yet this the length of divine service, opportunity for access unto some reasonable part thereof."—*Hooker.*

4. Heartfelt, sincere; as, An *earnest* prayer.

¶ For the difference between *earnest* and *eager*, see EAGER.

ĕar'-nĕst, ***eer-nes, *er-nes,** *s.* [Wel. *ernes* = an earnest-penny; *ern* = a pledge; *erno* = to give a pledge; cogn. with Gael. *earlas* = an earnest; Prov. Eng. *orles.* (*Skeat.*)]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II.

2. Anything which gives assurance; pledge, or promise of something to come.

"It is an *earnest* of a farther good
That I mean to thee."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, i. 6.

II. *Law:* Something given by a buyer to a seller as a token or pledge to bind the bargain; a part or portion of goods delivered into the possession of the buyer at the time of the sale as a pledge or security for the complete fulfilment of the contract; a handsel. In Scots Law the delivery and receipt of an earnest is considered as evidence of the completion of the contract, and the party who resiles may be compelled to carry out his obligation, in addition to forfeiting the earnest he has paid.

"But if any part of the price is paid down, if it be but a penny, or any portion of the goods delivered by way of *earnest*, the property of the goods is absolutely bound by it: and the vendee may recover the goods by action, as well as the vendor may the price of them. And such regard does the law pay to *earnest* as an evidence of a contract, that, by the Statute of Frauds, 29 Car. II. c. 3, no contract for the sale of goods, to the value of £10 or more, shall be valid, unless the buyer actually receives part of the goods sold, by way of *earnest* on his part; or unless he gives part of the price to the vendor by way of *earnest* to bind the bargain, or in part of payment: or unless some note in writing of the bargain be made and signed by the party, or his agent, who is to be charged with the contract."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 30.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *earnest* and *pledge:* "In the proper sense, the *earnest* is given as a token of our being in *earnest* in the promise we have made; the *pledge* signifies a security by which we are engaged to indemnify for a loss. The *earnest* has regard to the confidence inspired; the *pledge* has regard to the bond or tie produced: when a contract is only verbally formed, it is usual to give *earnest;* whenever money is advanced, it is common to give a *pledge.* In the figurative application the terms bear the same analogy; a man of genius sometimes, though not always, gives an *earnest* in youth of his future greatness; children are the dearest *pledges* of affection between parents." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

earnest-money, *s.* The same as EARNEST, *s.*, II.

***ĕar'-nĕst-fûl, *cr-nest-ful,** *a.* [Eng. *earnest; -ful(l).*] Full of or deserving earnestness, attention, or anxiety.

"Let us stint of *ernestful* matere."
Chaucer: C. T., 9,051.

ĕar'-nĕst-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *earnest; -ly.*]

1. In an earnest manner; with earnestness, ardour, or zeal; warmly, eagerly.

"The king by his agents *earnestly* pressed them to grant him present supplies for the use of his army."—*Ludlow: Memoirs*, i. 7.

2. With earnest or fixed gaze; intently.

"He looked upon it *earnestly*,
Without an accent of reply."
Byron: Siege of Corinth, xxi.

ĕar'-nĕst-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *earnest; -ness.*]

1. The quality of being earnest; eagerness, warmth, ardour, zeal, vehemence.

"Often with a solemn *earnestness*,
More than, indeed, belonged to such a trifle,
He begged of me to steal it."
Shakesp.: Othello, v. 2.

2. Solemnity, seriousness, gravity.

"There never was a charge maintained with such a shew of gravity and *earnestness*, which had a slighter foundation to support it."—*Atterbury.*

3. Solicitude, care, intensity of attention.

"With overstraining, and *earnestness* of finishing their pieces, they often did them more harm than good."—*Dryden.*

***ĕarn'-fûl,** *a.* [Eng. *earn* (2), *v.*; *-ful(l).*] Anxious, yearning; causing anxiety or yearning.

"Whatever charms might move a gentle heart
I oft have tried, and shewed the *earnful* smart
Which eats my breast."
P. Fletcher: Piscatorie Eclogs, s. 8.

ĕarn'-ĭng (1), *pr. par., a., & s.* [EARN (1), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:* [A.S. *earnung*].

1. The act of gaining recompense for labour, services, or performance.

2. That which is earned, gained, or merited; wages, reward. (Generally used in the plural.)

"To the nearest town
He duly went with what small overplus
His *earnings* might supply."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. i.

ĕarn'-ĭng (2), *pr. par., a., & s.* [EARN (3), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* Rennet, or that which curdles or coagulates milk.

"Many cheeses are spoiled by giving too great or too small a proportion of rennet or *earning* to the milk."—*Maxwell: Sci. Trans.*, p. 276.

earning-grass, *s.*

Bot.: Common butterwort.

"*Pinguicula vulgaris*, steep-grass, *earning-grass.*"—*Lightfoot*, p. 1131.

***ĕarse,** *s.* [ERSE.]

***earsh,** *s.* Prob. connected with *eddish* (q.v.).

1. A ploughed field.

"Fires oft are good on barren *earshes* made,
With crackling flames to burn the stubble blade."
May: Virgil: Georgic i.

2. Eddish.

***ĕarst,** *adv.* [ERST.] Once, formerly, at first.

"Which is through rage more strong than both were *erst.*"
Spenser: F. Q., I. viii. 16.

* ¶ *At earst:* At length, in time.

"For from the golden age that first was named,
It's now *at earst* became a stonie one."
Spenser: F. Q., V. ii. (Introd.)

ĕarth, *erd, *erde, *eorth, *corthe, *erthe, *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *eorthe;* cogn. with Icel. *jörd;* Dut. *aarde;* Dan. & Sw. *jord;* Goth. *airtha;* Ger. *erde,* and perhaps to Gr. ἔρα (*era*) the earth, ἀρόω (*aroō*) = to plough; cf. also Heb. אֶרֶץ (*erets*) = earth.] [EAR (1), *v.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) Vegetable soil, either in itself or erroneously viewed as a simple element; one of four out of which it was supposed all things were made. [II. 5.]

(2) The globe, the planet on which we live. [II. 1, 2, 3, & 4.]

(3) Dry land, as opposed to the sea.

"This solid globe we live upon is called the *earth:* which word, taken in a more limited sense, signifies such parts of this globe as are capable, being exposed to the air, to give rooting and nourishment to plants, so that they may stand and grow in it."—*Locke.*

(4) The ground, the visible surface of the globe.

"Glance from heav'n to *earth*, from *earth* to heav'n."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, v. 1.

(5) Different modifications of terrene matter. (In this sense it has a plural.)

"The five genera of *earths* are: (1) holes, (2) clays, (3) marls, (4) ochres, (5) tripolis."—*Hill: Mat. Med.*

(6) This world, as opposed to other scenes of existence.

"What are these,
So withered, and so wild in their attire,
That look not like th' inhabitants o' th' *earth*,
And yet are on't?"
Shakesp.: Macbeth, I. 3.

(7) A country, a district, a land.

"In ten set battles have we driven back
These heathen Saxons, and regained our *earth*,
As *earth* recovers from the ebbing tide."
Dryden: King Arthur, I. 1.

* (8) Landed property.

"She is the hopeful lady of my *earth*."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, I. 2.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) The inhabitants of this globe.

"And the whole *earth* was of one language."—*Gen.* xi. 1.

* (2) A term of reproach, expressive of grossness, dulness, or stupidity.

"Thou *earth*, thou, speak."—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, i. 2.

* (3) The act of ploughing or turning over the ground.

"Such land as ye break up for barley to sow,
Two *earths*, at the least, ere ye sow it, bestow."
Tusser: Husbandry.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Astron.:* To the eye it appears as if this earth was in the centre of the universe, the sun and the stars revolving round it. The phenomena are much better accounted for by supposing the apparent revolution of the celestial vault to be produced by an actual rotation of the earth on its axis in about twenty-four hours, producing day and night. [DAY.] Similarly the succession of the seasons is best accounted for by assuming the sun to be stationary in one of the foci of an ellipse, and the earth moving round in that ellipse with the poles always slanted at a particular angle to the same point in the heavens. [SEASONS, YEAR.] In possessing a satellite (the moon) the earth resembles various other planets, except that they have more attendant bodies than one. In fact the earth is a planet, and, like other planets, its figure is not far from spherical, as is proved by its having been sailed round. Magellan (Fernando Magelhaens) led the way, having circumnavigated a great part of the globe between A.D. 1519 and 1521, being killed in the Philippine Islands in the last-named year. Sebastian del Cano, one of his officers, completed the enterprise. Sir Francis Drake returned alive from a similar enterprise successfully carried out between A.D. 1577 and 1579 or 1580. Now so many people have gone round the world that to have done so confers no material increase of celebrity. The sight of the masts of a vessel appearing before the hull comes in sight is a proof that at least that portion of the world visible to us is a curve. Moreover, in an eclipse of the moon the shadow of the earth obscuring the face of the luminary is found to be circular, and there are other arguments in the same direction. Only in a broad sense can the earth be described as spherical; it is really an oblate spheroid—*i.e.*, the distance between the two poles is less than that between two extremities of a diameter drawn through the equator. This form may have been produced by the rotation of a partially fluid sphere. According to Bessel, the greater or equatorial diameter is 7,925·604 miles, the lesser or polar one 7,899·114 miles; the difference of diameter, or polar compression, is 26·471 miles, and the proportion of the equatorial to the polar diameter as 299·15 to 298·15. The dimensions given by Sir R. Airy slightly differ from these. The force of gravity at the poles is to that at the equator very nearly as 180 to 179. It is not of uniform density, the French mathematician Clairvault assuming it to consist of ellipsoidal strata, increasing in density as they approached the earth's centre, and, taking it for granted also that the attractive force might be calculated on the law of liquids, proved that the amount of gravity at the poles to that at the equator is as 180 to 179, and that the earth's polar axis was to its equatorial one as 299 to 300, which almost exactly agrees with the result of observation. Clairvault believed the mean density of the earth, taken as a whole, to be about twice that of the parts near the surface. Experiments conducted during last century having shown that the mountain Schehallion in Scotland deflected the pendulum 12″ from the perpendicular, it was inferred by Dr. Maskelyne that the density of the mountain was $\frac{9}{5}$ that of the globe, and that the density of the earth was about five times that of water. Mr. Henry Cavendish, Dr. Reich, and Mr. Francis Baily, trying other experiments, considered the density of the earth to be 5·67, and Sir R. Airy believed it 6·565, that of water being 1. The number of cubic miles in the earth is about 259,800,000,000, each cubic mile containing 147,200,000,000 of cubic feet.

2. *Geog.:* The surface of the land is to that of the water on the earth in the proportion of one to three. The land is unequally distributed, most of it being in the northern hemisphere. A great circle, with Falmouth for a centre and its circumference enclosing exactly half the surface of the globe, would include more land than could be embraced within a similar circle described around any other centre.

3. *Geol.:* The universal opinion of geologists is that the earth is of immeasurable antiquity, and though some natural philosophers believe that there is not at what may be called the credit of geologists an unlimited fund of time on which to draw, yet they cheerfully accord them a few millions of years. The old view that our planet is but a few thousand years old now exists only among the uninformed

It is not yet proved that astronomical changes have ever taken place since the first establishment of the solar system seriously to modify the state of things existing on the earth; the present distribution of land and water has not been, geologically viewed, of remote origin; when differently proportioned, it must have produced different climates from those now existing. (For details see Lyell's *Principles of Geology.*)

4. *Magnetism:* The action of the earth on magnetic substances is like that of a magnet, and it has two poles different from the ordinary poles. [POLE.]

5. *Chemistry:*

* (1) *Originally:* In the opinion of the ancient chemists, or alchemists, one of the four elements of which all material things in the world were held to be composed, the others being fire, air, and water. Not even one of the four is really a simple substance.

(2) *Later:* A name given to various substances, opaque, insipid to the taste, incombustible, and, when dry, friable, *i.e.*, easily separated into particles. Five divisions of them were recognised: (*a*) Boles, (*b*) Clays, (*c*) Marls, (*d*) Ochres, and (*e*) Tripolis. Under these categories were ranked the oxides of the metals, cerium, aluminium, beryllium, zirconium, yttrium, erbium, thorium, &c. These oxides are insoluble in water, and are all very rare except aluminium. They are difficult to separate from each other, occurring together in rare minerals, and hence the number of metals belonging to this class is not known, several of those recently discovered having not yet been properly investigated, as holmium, scandium, thulium, &c.

¶ For the chemical constituents of vegetable soil, see SOIL.

6. *Sports:* The hole or retreat of a fox.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining or relating to, or in any way having to do with earth or with the earth.

¶ (1) *Crust of the Earth:* [CRUST].

(2) *Earth to earth burial:* A burial designed to aid in resolving a corpse as soon as possible into its constituent elements, instead of taking measures to impede its rapid decay. In 1875 this system was advocated by Mr. Seymour Haden. Discarding leaden and even wooden coffins, he advocated that wicker-work should be the material used.

earth-apple, *s.*

1. A potato.

2. A cucumber.

earth-bag, *s.*

Mil.: A bag filled with earth, used for defence in war.

earth-balls, *s. pl.*

Botany:

1. *Gen.:* Balls which grow under the earth. (*Prior.*)

2. *Spec.: Tuber cibarium.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

earth-bank, *s.* A bank or mound of earth.

earth-bath, *s.*

Med.: A literal bath of earth is occasionally used on the Continent as a remedy.

earth-battery, *s.*

Elect.: A large plate of zinc and a plate of copper, or a quantity of coke, buried at a certain distance asunder in damp earth. The moisture of the earth acts as the exciting fluid on this voltaic couple, and a feeble but constant current is produced.

earth-bedded, *a.* Fixed in the earth as in a bed.

"Sole stay his foot may rest upon,
Is you *earth-bedded* jetting stone."
Scott: Rokeby, ii. 15.

earth-borer, *s.* A form of auger for boring holes in the ground, where the strata are sufficiently soft and loose. The shaft has a screw-point and a cutting-face. The twisted shank revolves inside a cylindrical case, which retains the earth till the tool is withdrawn. The valve opens to admit the earth, and closes as the tool is lifted. [AUGER.]

earth-car, *s.* A car for transporting gravel and stone in railway operations. (*American.*) [DUMPING-CAR.]

earth-chestnut, *s.*

Bot.: Bunium flexuosum. (*Withering,* &c.)

earth-closet, *s.* A commode or night-stool in which a body of earth receives the fæces, or is dropped upon them to absorb the effluvia; the resultant is to be utilized as a fertilizer.

† **earth-crab,** *s.* A name sometimes given to the Mole-cricket.

earth-created, *a.* Formed or created of the dust of the earth.

"And an eternity, the date of gods,
Descended on poor *earth-created* man!"
Young: Night Thoughts, ix. 219, 220.

earth-despising, *a.* Despising this earth or earthly things.

"A self-forgetting tenderness of heart
And *earth-despising* dignity of soul."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

* **earth-din,** * **erthe-dene,** *s.* [EARTH-DIN.]

* **earth-drake,** *s.*

Anglo-Saxon Myth.: A mythical monster corresponding to the dragon of chivalry and romance. [DRAKE.]

"He sacrifices his own life in destroying a frightful *earth-drake* or dragon."—*W. Spalding.*

earth-embracing, *a.* Embracing or surrounding the earth as the sea does.

"Earth and air, and *earth-embracing* sea."
Wordsworth: View from Black Comb.

earth-engendered, *a.* Rising or springing from the earth.

"If that speak, it is
A thundering voice; and if it sigh, the hiss
Of *earth-engendered* winds."
Fanshaw: Pastor Fido. (Transl.)

† **earth-fall,** *s.* A depression of a portion of the land during earthquake action.

earth-fast, *s.* Fast, fixed, or bedded in the earth.

"The Douglas rent an *earth-fast* stone
From its deep bed."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, v. 23.

† **earth-flax,** *s.* [EARTHFLAX.]

earth-flea, *s.* [So named because it frequents the earth of gardens, &c., whence, however, it makes its way when it can into the human foot, usually under the toe-nails, where it lays its eggs. If neglected, it multiplies rapidly, and causes great suffering and sometimes death.] The Chigre or Chigoe, *Pulex penetrans.* [CHIGRE.]

† **earth-fly,** *s.* [*Fly* is probably a corruption for *flea*, the animal being wingless at every stage of its development.] A Chigre, *Pulex penetrans.* (*Rossiter.*) [EARTH-FLEA.]

* **earth-foam,** *s.*

Min.: An old name for Aphrite (q.v.).

earth-fork, *s.*

Agric.: A pronged fork for turning up the earth.

earth-gall, *s.*

Botany:

1. *Gen.:* The Gentian tribe of plants, one characteristic of which is bitterness.

2. *Specially:*

(1) *Erythræa Centaurium.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

(2) The rendering of the name given by the Malays to a cinchonaceous plant, *Ophiorhiza Munoos.* The taste resembles that of Gentian, but is more penetrating. (*Lindley.*)

earth-house, eird-house, erd-house, * **eorth-hus,** *s.*

1. *Lit.:* A subterranean dwelling known in Scotland as "Picts' houses" or "Picts' dwellings." The description as given below corresponds with that given by Tacitus of the buildings of the ancient Germans.

"At the same place, and also in another part of the parish, are what the country people call *eird houses.* These are below ground, and some of them said to extend a great way. The sides of these subterraneous mansions are faced up with dry stones to the height of about five feet; they are between three and four feet wide, and covered above with large stones laid across. They may have been either receptacles for plunder or places of shelter from the inclemency of the weather, before houses were built, or of concealment from an enemy."—*P. Strathlon: Aberd. Statist. Acc.,* xiii. 182, N.

2. *Fig.:* The grave.

"Loathsome is that *earth-house,*
And grim within to dwell."
Longfellow: Grave.

earth-hunger, *s.*

1. An inordinate desire to become the possessor or tenant of a small holding: specif. the intense feeling evinced by the Irish in favour of a peasant proprietary.

2. The desire of a great Power to enrich itself at the expense of its neighbours, especially if they be smaller and weaker.

"Some may think they [the Government] have done enough in the way of annexation, remembering what they said about *earth-hunger* when out of office."—*Echo,* April 18, 1883.

earth-light, *s.*

Astron.: Light reflected from the earth upon the dark part of the moon, when the latter is either very young or has waned considerably. The perfectly illuminated portion of the moon derives its enlightenment from the sun, whilst the light reflected from the earth makes the circle faintly complete. As the moon gains age it offers a less portion of the bright side, and the phenomenon dies away to reappear again when the luminary has considerably waned. It is called also Earth-shine (q.v.). (*Herschel: Astronomy,* § 417, &c.)

earth-metals, *s. pl.* [EARTH, *s.* II., 5 (2).]

¶ *Reactions of the Earth metals:* They are precipitated from solutions of their salts by ammonium sulphide, as hydrates and not as sulphides. The hydrates of aluminium and beryllium are soluble in caustic soda; the other earth-metals—zirconium, thorium, cerium, lanthanum, didymium, erbium, and yttrium—are insoluble; zirconium and thorium are precipitated as thiosulphates, by boiling the solution with sodium thiosulphate, the other metals remaining in solution.

earth-moss, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Phascum. (*Prior, Britten & Holland.*)

earth-oil, *s.* The same as ROCK-OIL or PETROLEUM (q.v.).

earth-pea, *s.*

Bot.: Lathyrus amphicarpos. (*Loudon.*)

earth-pillars, earth-pyramids, *s. pl.*

Geog. & Geol.: Pillars or pyramids of earth in Switzerland, &c., from twenty to one hundred feet high, occurring in the Canton of Valais, near Botzen, in the Tyrol, &c. Sometimes they are capped by a single stone. They have been separated by rain from the terrace, of which they once formed a part. (*Lyell: Prin. Geol.* (11th ed.), ch. xv.)

earth-plate, *s.*

Teleg.: A plate buried in the earth, or a system of gas or water-pipes utilized for the purpose, connected with the terminal or return wire at a station, so as to utilize the earth itself as a part of the circuit, instead of using two wires, as was the practice previous to 1837.

earth-puff, *s.*

Bot.: A species of Lycoperdon. (*Nomenclator,* 1585, in *Nares.*)

earth-pyramids, *s. pl.* [EARTH-PILLARS.]

earth-quadrant, *s.* A quadrant, a fourth part, or 90° of the earth's circumference.

"A velocity of one *earth-quadrant* per second."—*Everett: The C. G. S. System of Units* (1875), ch. xi., p. 70.

earth-quave, *s.* An earthquake.

earth-shine, *s.*

Astron.: The same as Earth-light (q.v.).

* **earth-shock,** *s.* An earthquake.

"All the living things that heard
That deadly *earth-shock* disappeared."
Byron: Siege of Corinth, xxxiii.

earth-smoke, *s.*

Bot.: The Fumitory, *Fumaria officinalis.* It is called, especially in the northern counties of England, Smoke of the earth or Fume of the earth.

* **earth-stars,** *s. pl.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Stars made by the scattering of burning fragments during an explosion on earth.

"Into countless meteors driven,
Its *earth-stars* melted into heaven."
Byron: Siege of Corinth, vi.

2. *Bot.:* Various species of Geaster. They are so called from their star shape when burst and lying on the ground. (*Prior.*)

earth-stopper, *s.* A man engaged to stop up the earths or holes of foxes to prevent them from taking refuge in them when hunted.

earth-table, *s.*

Arch.: The lowest course of stone that is seen in a building, level with the earth.

***earth-tiller, *corthe-tilie, *erthe-tiller,** *s.* A tiller of the ground; a farmer.

"Theos riche ancren that beoth *eorthe-tilten*."—*Ancren Riwle*, p. 416.

***earth-tilth, *erthe-tilthe,** *s.* Cultivation of the ground. (*Wycliffe.*)

earth-tongue, *s.*

Bot.: A popular name given to club-shaped fungi of the genus Geoglossum, of which word it is a literal translation. They are found on lawns and grassy pastures.

earth wire, *s.*

Elec.: A wire used for joining conductors with the earth; as, for the purpose of conveying the leakage from the line to the earth.

earth-wolf, *s.*

Zool.: The same as AARD-WOLF (q.v.).

earth's crust, *s.* [CRUST.]

ĕarth, *v.t.* & *i.* [EARTH, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To cover with earth. (Generally followed by *up.*)

"*Earth* up with fresh mould the roots of those auriculas which the frost may have uncovered."—*Evelyn: Kalendar.*

* 2. To hide or place under the earth; to inter, to bury.

"This [lord]
Who shall be of as little memory
When he is *earthed*."
Shakesp.: Tempest, ii. 1.

* 3. To fix in the earth.

"My root is *earthed*."—*Massinger: Fatal Dowry*, ii. 1.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To retire underground; to hide in the earth.

"Hence foxes *earthed*, and wolves abhorred the day,
And hungry churls ensnared the nightly prey."
Tickell: Poem on Hunting.

ĕarth'-bŏard, *s.* [Eng. *earth*, and *board.*]

Agric.: The mould-board of a plough, which turns over the earth.

"The plow reckoned the most proper for stiff black clays, is one that is long, large, and broad, with a deep head and a square *earthboard*, so as to turn up a great furrow."—*Mortimer.*

ĕarth'-born, *a.* [Eng. *earth*, and *born.*]

I. *Lit.:* Born of the earth; terrigenous, earth-sprung.

"The wounds I make but sow new enemies;
Which from their blood like *earthborn* brethren rise."
Dryden: Indian Emperor, v. 1.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Relating to or arising from earthly things or objects.

"All *earth-born* cares are wrong."
Goldsmith: Vicar of Wakefield, ch. viii.

2. Human, mortal, belonging to this world.

"Into our room of bliss thus high advanced
Creatures of other mould, *earthborn* perhaps,
Not spirits."
Milton: P. L., iv. 359-61.

3. Of mean birth, low-born.

"*Earthborn* Lycon shall ascend the throne."
Smith.

ĕarth'-bŏund, *a.* [Eng. *earth*, and *bound.*]

1. *Lit.:* Fixed or fastened in the earth.

"Who can impress the forest, bid the tree
Unfix his *earthbound* root?"
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 1.

2. *Fig.:* Fixed on earthly objects and cares.

*** ĕarth'-brĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *earth*, and *bred.*] Of mean or low birth; low-born, abject, grovelling, despicable.

"Peasants, I'll curb your headstrong impudence,
And make you tremble when the lion roars;
Yea, *earthbred* worms."
Brewer: Lingua, i. 6.

*** ĕarth'-dĭn, * erthe-dyn, * erthe-dene,** *s.* [Eng. *earth*, and *din.*] An earthquake.

"The neghend day gret *erthedyn* sal be"
Hampole: Pricke of Conscience, 4,790.

ĕarthed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [EARTH, *v.*]

ĕarth'-ĕn, * eorth-en, * erth-en, *a.* [Eng. *earth*; suff. *-en.*] Made of earth, clay or similar substance.

"They took it up, and put it into an *earthen* pot."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

earthen-pipe, *s.* The Romans used earthen pipes where economy was an object. They preferred lead. The earthen pipes had a thickness of at least two inches, and the ends were respectively contracted and enlarged to fit into and to receive the adjacent pipes. The joints of the pipes were luted with quicklime and oil. The thickness was increased at the bottom of a bend, as in crossing a valley or hollow, or the pipe at this part was "secured by ligatures or a weight of ballast." Earthen pipes are found in the walls of the baths and the Coliseum, of various diameters, none less than two inches diameter. (*Knight.*)

earthen-ware, *s.* A general expression which covers all ceramic work, such as stoneware, delft, porcelain, &c. [POTTERY.] The term, as far as it may have a less general meaning, includes merely the commoner classes of clay-ware, otherwise known as crockery. The clay, having been properly tempered, is formed on the wheel and dried under cover until it has acquired considerable solidity. The glaze, of the consistence of cream, is then put on as evenly as possible by means of a brush. Small articles are glazed by pouring in the glaze and then pouring it out again, sufficient adhering for the purpose. The glaze consists of galena ground to powder and mixed with "slip;" that is, a thin solution of clay. This is a clear glaze, and is made black and opaque by the addition of manganese: 1 part of manganese to every 9 of galena. The glaze having dried, the ware is piled in the kiln. A low heat, applied for twenty-four hours, drives off the moisture; an increased heat for another twenty-hours, as high as can be born without fusion, bakes the clay, drives off the sulphur from the galena, and causes the lead to form a glass with the clay to which it adheres. With increase of heat this glass spreads over the surface of the ware. After the furnace is cooled, the ware is removed. The glaze, consisting of oxide of lead, is soluble in acids, such as vinegar and those of fruit, and is destroyed, rendering injurious the food with which it combines. A more refractory clay admits the use of a less fusible glaze of a harmless character. Earthen-ware is found among almost all nations and tribes, though all have not the art of glazing, nor have all the art of baking. Drying is not baking, and it requires great heat to make a good ringing article. The Egyptians and Etruscans had pottery at a date before the historic period. We know more of the former than of the latter at early periods. The resemblance of the Greek and Etrurian ceramic works is remarkable. Glazing came from China. Wedgwood obtained his patents about A.D. 1762.

"In the midst of stones and moss,
And wreck of particoloured *earthen-ware*."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ii.

*** ĕarth'-fĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *earth*, and *fed.*] Feeding or living upon earthly things; carnal, low, grovelling.

"Such *earth-fed* minds,
That never tasted the true heaven of love."
Ben Jonson: Volpone, iii. 6.

† ĕarth'-flăx, *s.* [Eng. *earth*, and *flax.*]

Mineralogy:

1. A popular name sometimes given to Amianthus, from its long flaxen fibres.

2. A fibrous kind of talc.

"Of English talc, the coarser sort is called plaister or parget: the finer, *earthflax*, or salamander's hair."—*Woodward.*

ĕarth'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *earthy*; *-ness.*]

1. *Lit.:* The quality of being earthy; the state of consisting of or containing earth or earthy matter.

"He freed rainwater . . . from its accidental, and, as it were, feculent *earthiness*."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 103.

* 2. *Fig.:* Grossness, meanness, coarseness.

"So long as they have only light enough to hate light, they may upon the first glimpse retire into their *earthiness*."—*Byrom: Enthusiasm* (Introd.).

ĕarth'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [EARTH, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of covering up with earth or mould.

ĕarth'-lĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *earthly*; *-ness.*]

† 1. The quality of being earthly, or of the earth.

* 2. Worldliness, strong attachment to worldly things.

* 3. Perishableness; want of durability, frailty.

*** ĕarth'-lĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *earth*; *-ling.*]

1. An inhabitant of the earth; a mortal; a poor, frail creature.

"To *earthlings*, the footstool of God, that stage which he raised for a small time, seemeth magnificent."—*Drummond.*

2. One who is attached to things of this earth; an earthly-minded person.

ĕarth'-lў, * earthe-ly, * erthe li, * erth-ly, * erth-lych, * erth y ly, *a.* [Eng. *earth*; *-ly.*]

1. Made or consisting of earth; earthy.

"A sceptre or an *earthly* sepulchre."
Shakesp., 3 *Henry VI.*, i. 4.

* 2. Resembling earth or clay; lifeless.

"Doth shine upon the dead man's *earthly* cheeks."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, ii. 3.

3. Of or pertaining to this world; mortal, human, as opposed to immortal.

"The *earthly* author of my blood."
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 3.

4. Pertaining to this life or our present state, worldly, carnal, as opposed to spiritual.

"It must be our solemn business and endeavour, at fit seasons, to turn the stream of our thoughts from *earthly* towards divine objects."—*Atterbury.*

5. Pertaining to this life, as opposed to a future life.

"Joyed an *earthly* throne."
Shakesp., 2 *Henry VI.*, iv. 9.

6. Corporeal, not mental.

"Great grace that old man to him given had,
For God he often saw, from heaven hight,
All were his *earthly* eyen both blunt and bad."
Spenser: F. Q., I. x. 47.

7. Living or existing on the earth.

"[He] shal come att laste,
And culle all *erthyly* creatures."
Langland: P. Plowman, p. 128.

8. Among things conceivable as possible in this world; possible, conceivable

"Who would learn one *earthly* thing of use?"
Pope: Rape of the Lock, v. 22.

earthly-minded, *a.* Having a mind fixed on this earth; unspiritual, destitute of spirituality.

"The *earthly-minded* antichrists and hypocrites."—*Bale. On the Revel.*, pt. ii., b. ii.

earthly-mindedness, *s.* The quality of being earthly-minded, unspirituality, grossness, sensuality, devotion to earthly or worldly objects.

"The *earthly-mindedness* came from this animated earth, the body; and is to shrink up again into its own principle, and to perish."—*More: Conf. Cabb.*, p. 75.

ĕarth'-nŭts, *s. pl.* [Eng. *earth*, and *nuts.*]

Botany:

1. *Generally:*

(1) Plants which, when their flowers are succeeded by fruit, bury the latter under the ground. Example: *Arachis hypogœa.*

(2) Subterranean tubercles of fleshly-rooted plants. Example: *Lathyrus tuberosus.*

2. *Specially:*

(1) *Arachis hypogœa.* (*Loudon.*) [1 (2).] One of the underground tubers of *Carum bulbocastanum.* It is called also Pig-nut (q.v.). (*Bentham.*)

(2) The globular tuber of the Tuberous Bunium, *Bunium flexuosum.* (*Bentham.*)

(3) The genus Conopodium. (*Sir Joseph D. Hooker.*) His *Conopodium denudatum* is what is more generally known as *Bunium flexuosum.* [2 (2).]

(4) *Œnanthe pimpinelloides.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

ĕarth'-quāke, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *earth*, and *quake.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II. (q.v.).

2. *Fig.:* Any convulsion in the political world.

II. *Geol. & Hist.:* A quaking, vibratory, undulatiog, or other movement of a portion of the earth's crust produced by forces acting from beneath. Certain premonitory symptoms are believed to herald the approach of a great earthquake. These are: irregularities in the seasons, sudden gusts of wind interrupted by dead calms; violent rains at unusual seasons, or in countries where they rarely occur; a reddening of the sun's disc and a heaviness in the air continuing, it may be, for months; an evolution from the soil of electric matter, inflammable gas, with sulphurous and mephitic vapours; subterranean

noises like those of carriage wheels, artillery, or thunder; cries of distress emitted by animals; and drowsiness with a feeling of sea-sickness in men.

When the fatal moment arrives, the ground at some spot is heaved up, and becomes the centre of vibration or undulations, reminding us of those produced by the ripple wave propagated in a continually enlarging circle around the spot where a pebble has been cast into a pond. The earth swells and heaves like a rolling sea; cracks and rents are produced in all directions, like those on a window pane. Great funnel-like holes yawn open. New lakes are formed. The houses and other erections may, with their inhabitants, be destroyed over the greater part of a city in a few moments, though it is a suggestive fact that this destruction is often limited to those built on one geological stratum. Precipitous cliffs fall into adjacent seas or rivers, in the latter case more or less damming them up and producing floods. Landslips take place with similar consequences. Cattle feeding on cliffs fall into the sea and are drowned. The sea becomes agitated, and after first receding from the land, then rolls in upon it with a wave of enormous height. This is more especially the case if the foens of agitation be beneath the sea. The sensation on board ship when an earthquake occurs is as if the vessel had struck a rock.

There are certain regions to which both the points of volcanic eruption and the movements of great earthquakes are confined. [VOLCANIC REGION.] The two, therefore, have probably a common origin, steam, molten matter, &c., which have forced exit to the external atmosphere, generating a volcano, and similar explosive material still seeking for vent, producing an earthquake. Connected with the latter, as with the former, are such phenomena as the ejection from the ground of torrents of water discolored by mud, and emitting mephitic vapors which, if intense, are fatal to human and to animal life. Not uncommonly an old volcano goes into eruption, or, more rarely, its upper part and crater fall in and a new one is generated in the midst of an earthquake. Great upheavals of land are its normal effects, though in exceptional cases there are subsidences instead of elevation.

It is supposed that, on a very moderate estimate, an earthquake occurs somewhere every day. What runs up the number of such occurrences is that there is generally a series of shocks at a place instead of a single one. Most of these are on a small scale; but others affect a wide area, and are most destructive. That which happened at Lisbon on Nov. 1, 1755, shook a portion of the earth's surface four times greater than the whole area of Europe. It is said to have destroyed 60,000 people in Lisbon in the space of six minutes, nor is Lisbon the only city where multitudes have perished from a similar cause. As late as 1863 10,000 persons are said to have perished in the island of Manila in an earthquake, and 25,000 in Peru and Ecuador in 1868.

* **B.** *As adj.:* Shaking the earth.

"The *earthquake* voice of Victory,
To thee the breath of life."
Byron: Ode to Napoleon.

earthquake-alarm, *s.* An alarm founded on the discovery or supposition that a few seconds previous to the occurrence of an earthquake the magnet temporarily loses its power. To an armature is attached a weight, so that upon the magnet becoming paralyzed, the weight drops, and, striking a bell, gives the alarm.

***ĕarth'-quāk-ĭng,** *a.* [Eng. *earth*, and *quaking*.] Subject or liable to earthquakes.

"That rainless, yet moist, unhealthy, *earthquaking* spot which was selected by the Spanish leader for the site of his capital [Lima]."—*Athenæum*, Aug. 27, 1881, p. 280.

***ĕarth'-shāk-ĭng,** * **erthe-shak-ynge,** *a. & s.* [Eng. *earth*, and *shaking*.]

A. *As adj.:* Having the power to shake the earth; raising or causing earthquakes.

"Beside him stalks to battle
The huge *earthshaking beast*."
Macaulay: Prophecy of Capys, xxiv.

B. *As subst.:* An earthquake.

"And lo! ther was maad a great *earth-shakynge*."—*Wycliffe: Matthew* xxviii.

ĕarth'-ward, *adv.* [Eng. *earth*; *-ward*.] Toward the earth.

ĕarth'-wŏrk, *s.* [Eng. *earth*, and *work*.]

Engin. & Fort.: Mounds of earth raised as a defence, or to form the banks of canals, or the embankments for railways.

"The white tower . . . is blocked up with a double line of *earthworks* pierced for guns."—*W. H. Russell: Crimean War*, ch. xxxii.

ĕarth'-wŏrm, *s.* [Eng. *earth*, and *worm*.]

1. *Literally:*

(1) A well-known annelid (*Lumbricus terrestris*. Its elongate form, naked skin, and fleshy or blnish coloring, and viscous trail are familiar to all. It consists of many narrow rings in contact with each other. Between the thirtieth and fortieth segments is a thickened portion called the chitellum, an organ of reproduction. There are no tentacles, no eyes, and no teeth, but the mouth has a short proboscis. When the decaying parts of animals and vegetables are swallowed, there is taken with them into the ground a quantity of vegetable soil which is subsequently ejected in small heaps called worm casts. The attention of Mr. Charles Darwin having been called to the habits of this despised animal, that great naturalist read a paper before the Geological Society on the "Formation of Mould" (which was published in the second series of the *Transactions*, p. 505), showing that vegetable soil in its present aspect and distribution was largely produced by the earthworms. Darwin recurred to the subject in his old age, and his last great work was on Worms.

(2) (*Pl.*): The English name of the Terricolæ, a tribe of Annelids, order Oligochæta.

2. *Fig.:* A mean, sordid, worldly-minded person.

"Thy vain contempt, dull *earthworm*, cease;
I won't for refuge fly."
Norris.

earthworm-oil, *s.*

Phar.: A green oil obtained from the common species of earthworm. It is used medicinally as a remedy for earache.

ĕarth'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *earth*; *-y*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) Consisting or composed of earth; terrene.

"All water, especially that of rain, is stored with matter, light in comparison of the common *earthy* matter."—*Woodward.*

(2) Pertaining or relating to the earth; mortal, human.

"Flaming ministers to watch and tend
Their *earthy* charge."
Milton: P. L., ix. 157.

(3) Inhabiting this earth; terrestrial.

"Those *earthy* spirits black and envious are:
I'll call up other gods of form more fair."
Dryden: Indian Emperor, ii. 1.

(4) Relating to earth.

"Mine is the shipwreck in a watery sign;
And in an *earthy* the dark dungeon mine."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, iii. 401, 402.

(5) Resembling earth, or any of its properties: as, an *earthy* taste or smell.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Resembling earth; cold and lifeless as earth; turned to clay.

"To survey his dead and *earthy* image,
What were it but to make my sorrow greater."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iii. 2.

(2) Gross, carnal, worldly, not refined.

"Lay open to my *earthy* gross conceit,
Smothered in errors, feeble, shallow, weak,
The folded meaning of your words' deceit."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, iii. 2.

II. *Min.:* Dull, dead, without lustre.

earthy calamine, *s.*

Min.: The same as HYDROZINCITE (q.v.).

earthy cobalt, *s.*

Min.: The same as WAD (q.v.). (*Brit. Mus. Catalogue.*) The same as ASBOLITE, a variety of WAD. (*Dana.*)

Earthy cobalt bloom: A variety of Erythrite (q.v.).

earthy fracture, *s.*

Min.: Fracture exhibiting a rough surface, with minute elevations and depressions.

earthy manganese, *s.*

Min.: The same as BOG MANGANESE (q.v.).

earthy minerals, *s.*

Min.: In the arrangement of Mr. William Phillips, F.L.S., F.G.S., the first great class of minerals, those consisting largely of such "earths" as silex or silica, alumine or alumina, lime, magnesia, &c. These are followed by the Alkalino-earthy minerals in which potash, soda, &c., appear; and next by the Acidiferous-earthy minerals which have in their composition sulphuric acid, phosphoric acid, &c., to which follow the Acidiferous alkalino-earthy minerals, such as alum and its allies. The arrangement of Dana is different.

ēar'-wāx, *s.* [Eng. *ear*, and *wax*.] Cerumen, a thick viscous substance, secreted by the glands of the ear into the outer passage.

"Therefore hath nature loricated or plaistered over the sides of the hole with *earwax*, to entangle insects."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

ēar'-wĭg, * **eare-wick,** * **ear-wick,** *s.* [A.S *eor-wicga*, *ear-wicga*, so-called from a belief that it crept into the ear; A.S. *eare* = an ear, and *wicga* = an earwig, a horse. Skeat thinks it means a wriggler, a carrier; cf. *wag*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* The same as II. 1.

* 2. *Fig.:* A whisperer; a prying, insinuating informer or talebearer.

"Hearken not to Rehoboam's *earwigs*."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, i. 50.

II. *Technically:*

Entomology:

1. *Sing.: Forficula auricularia.* A well-known insect, somewhat like a Staphylinus, but having a forceps at its tail; this in the males is considerably curved, and has a tooth-like process. The earwig is found under the bark of trees, under stones, &c., and in damp situations generally; it also frequents flowers, devouring the petals and the ordinary leaves of the several plants. The female sits on her eggs like a hen, and is a patient and affectionate mother. The earwig will go into the ear as into any other cavity, but it has no special love for that hiding-place more than others, and when it enters it, does so without evil intent. [FORFICULA.]

"*Earwigs* and snails seldom infect timber."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

2. *Pl.:* The family Forficulidæ (q.v.). These were considered to be orthopterous insects, belonging to the sub-order Cursoria. Now they are placed under the order Dermaptera or Euplexoptera (q.v.).

¶ (1) *Common Earwig: Forficula auricularia.* [EARWIG.]

(2) *Great Earwig: Labidura gigantea.*

(3) *Little Earwig: Labia minor.*

† **ēar'-wĭg,** *v.t.* [EARWIG, *s.*] To gain over or influence by whispered or covert insinuations; to raise a bias or prejudice in by insinuations.

"He was so sure to be *earwigged* in private."—*Marryat: Snarleyyow.*

ēase, * **ese,** * **eise,** * **eyse,** *s.* [O. Fr. & Fr. *aise*, a word of doubtful origin; cf. Gael. *adhais* = leisure, ease.]

I. *Literally:*

1. A state of rest or quietness; an undisturbed state of quiet, either of the body or mind.

(1) *Of the body:* Freedom from disturbance, annoyance, pain, or labor; repose, rest.

"Here dwells kind *Ease* and unreproving Joy."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 2.

(2) *Of the mind:* Tranquillity, freedom from anxiety, concern, or solicitude.

"His soul shall dwell at *ease*."—*Psalm* xxv. 13.

2. Rest or repose after labor; intermission of labor.

"Give yourselves *ease* from the fatigue of waiting."—*Swift.*

* 3. That which produces or tends towards quiet, repose, or freedom from anxiety or solicitude.

"It is a small crime to wound himself by anguish of heart, to deprive himself of all the pleasures, or *eases*, or enjoyments of life."—*Temple.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Freedom from constraint, formality, or close attention to form.

2. Freedom from harshness, stiffness, or artificiality of style.

"True *ease* in writing comes from art, not chance,
As those move easiest who have learned to dance."
Pope: Essay on Criticism, 362, 363.

3. Facility, readiness; a freedom or absence of difficulty.

"The willing metal will obey thy hand
Following with *ease*, if favoured by thy fate."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid vi. 220, 221.

4. Use, avail, utility, advantage. (*Scotch.*)

"I e'en gie them leg-bail, for there's nae *ease* in dealing wi' quarrelsome fowk."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. iii.

¶ (1) *At ease:* In a state free from any thing likely to disturb, annoy, or cause anxiety.

(2) *To stand at ease:*

Mil.: To stand in the ranks in a certain posture which gives ease or rest.

(3) *Ill at ease:* In a state of mental or bodily disquiet or disturbance.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *ease, quiet,* and *repose:* "The idea of a motionless state is common to all these terms: *ease* and *quiet* respect action on the body: *rest* and *repose* respect the action of the body: we are *easy* or *quiet* when freed from any external agency that is painful; we have *rest* or *repose* when the body is no longer in motion. *Repose* is a circumstance of necessity; the weary seek *repose;* there is no human being to whom it is not sometimes indispensable. We may *rest* in a standing posture; we can *repose* only in a lying position: the dove which Noah first sent out could not find *rest* for the sole of its foot; soldiers who are hotly pursued by an enemy, have no time or opportunity to take *repose:* the night is the time for *rest;* the pillow is the place for *repose. Ease* denotes an exemption from any painful agency in general; *quiet* denotes an exemption from that in particular which noise, disturbance, or the violence of others may cause; we are *easy,* or at *ease,* when the body is in a posture agreeable to itself, or when no circumjacent object presses unequally upon it; we are *quiet* when there is an agreeable stillness around; our *ease* may be disturbed either by internal or external causes; our *quiet* is most commonly disturbed by external objects: we may have *ease* from pain, bodily or mental; we have *quiet* at the will of those around us; a sick person is often far from enjoying *ease,* although he may have the good fortune to enjoy perfect *quiet:* a man's mind is often *uneasy* from its own faulty composition; it suffers frequent *disquietudes* from the vexations tempers of others."

(2) He thus discriminates between *ease, easiness, facility,* and *lightness:* "*Ease* denotes either the abstract state of a person or quality of a thing: *easiness,* from *easy* signifying having *ease,* denotes simply an abstract quality which serves to characterize the thing; a person enjoys *ease,* or he has an *easiness* of disposition: *ease* is said of that which is borne, or that which is done; *easiness* and *facility,* from the Latin *facilis,* easy, most commonly of that which is done; the former in application to the thing as before, the latter either to the person or the thing: we speak of the *easiness* of the task, but of a person's *facility* in doing it: we judge of the *easiness* of a thing by comparing it with others more difficult; we judge of a person's *facility* by comparing him with others, who are less skilful. *Ease* and *lightness* are both said of what is to be borne; the former in a general, the latter in a particular sense. Whatever presses in any form is not *easy:* that which presses by excess of weight is not *light:* a coat may be *easy* from its make: it can be *light* only from its texture. The same distinction exists between their derivates, to *ease,* to *facilitate,* and to *lighten.* To *ease* is to make *easy* or free from pain, as to *ease* a person of his labour: to *facilitate* is to render a thing more practicable or less difficult, as to *facilitate* a person's progress; to *lighten* is to take off an excessive weight, as to *lighten* a person's burdens." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ēaṣe, ***ese,** *v.t.* & *i.* [EASE, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To free from pain or anything which disquiets, disturbs, or annoys the body; to relieve, to give relief or rest to.

"We'll walk afoot awhile and *ease* our legs."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry IV.,* ii. 2.

2. To free from anxiety, care, or solicitude; to relieve.

"I will *ease* my heart."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry IV.,* i. 3.

3. To relieve or free from a burden; to lighten of.

"Sing, and I'll *ease* thy shoulders of thy load."
Dryden: Virgil; Ecl. ix. 91.

4. To lighten; to make easier or lighter.

"Now therefore *ease* thou somewhat the grievous servitude."—2 *Chron.* x. 4.

5. To assuage, to mitigate, to alleviate, to allay.

"He speaks of such medicines as procure sleep, and *ease* pain."—*Arbuthnot.*

6. To render less difficult or more practicable; to facilitate.

7. To relieve or release from pressure or restraint; to make looser, to move or shift slightly; as, To *ease* a nut or a bar in machinery.

8. To relieve or dismiss from an office or post.

"He is sure
To be *eased* of his office."
Massinger: Unnatural Combat, iii. 2.

9. To rob; as, To *ease* a person of his purse. (*Slang.*)

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To give relief or ease.

"To weep with them that weep doth *ease* some deal."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, iii. 1.

2. To relax one's efforts or exertions.

"They also rowed right through to Ilfley without *easing.*"—*Daily Telegraph,* March 2, 1883.

¶ (1) *Ease her:* The command given to reduce the speed of the engines of a steamer, generally preparatory to the order to "stop her."

(2) *To ease away* or *off:*

Naut.: To slacken [a rope] gradually.

(3) *To ease a ship:*

Naut.: To put a ship's helm hard a-lee, to prevent her pitching when close-hauled.

ēaṣed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [EASE, *v.*]

***ēaṣe-fūl,** *a.* [Eng. *ease,* and *ful(l).*] Full of ease, quiet, or repose; quiet, peaceful.

"I spy a black, suspicious, threatening cloud,
That will encounter with our glorious sun,
Ere he attain his *easeful* western bed."
Shakesp.: 3 *Henry VI.,* v. 3.

***ēaṣe-fūl-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *easeful; -ly.*] With ease or quiet; quietly, peacefully.

***ēaṣe-fūl-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *easeful; -ness.*] The quality or state of being full of ease, quiet, or repose; peacefulness.

ēaṣ'-ęl, *s.* [Dut. *ezel;* Ger. *esel* = (1), a little ass, an ass; (2) an easel.]

Painting: A wooden frame for supporting a picture during its execution.

"He runs to his *easel* at sunrise, and sits before it, caressing his picture, all day till nightfall."—*Thackeray: Newcomes,* ii. 117.

¶ *Painter's easel:* [EASEL-ANIMALCULE].

easel-animalcule, *s.*

Zool.: What was once believed to be a genuine genus of animals, and was called Plutens, but is now proved to be only the larval form of some echinoderms. It is called also in English Painter's easel.

easel-picture, *s.* A term employed to designate a picture of small dimensions, such as to render it portable. (*Fairholt.*)

ēaṣ'-ęl, *cas sel, *adv.* [A.S. *éast dæl* = the eastern portion or side.] Eastward, toward the east.

"Oh, man, ye should hae hadden *easel* to Kipplerinngan."—*Scott: Guy Mannering,* ch. i.

***ēaṣ'e-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *ease; -less.*] Wanting or destitute of ease or quiet; uneasy.

"Send me some tokens, that my hope may live,
Or that my *easeless* thoughts may sleep and rest."
Donne: Poems, p. 264.

ēaṣ'e-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *ease; -ment.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of easing, relieving, or making lighter; alleviation, mitigation.

"A hopeful confidence in God for the removal or *easement* of our afflictions."—*Barrow: Sermon,* vol. iii., ser. x.

* 2. An advantage, convenience, or assistance; a relief, an accommodation.

"He has the advantage of a free lodging, and some other *easements.*"—*Swift.*

II. *Law:* A liberty, advantage, or privilege, without profit, which one proprietor has in or through the estate of another, distinct from the ownership of the soil; as, a right of way, a water-course, &c.

ēaṣ'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *eas(e); -er.*] One who or that which gives ease, quiet, or relief. (*Trench: On some Def. in our Eng. Dict.,* p. 18.)

ēaṣ'-ĭ-lȳ, *cas-e-ly, *es-i-ly, *es-y-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *easy; -ly.*]

1. Without pain, trouble, annoyance, or anxiety; quietly, tranquilly; in ease or quiet.

"Instead of passing your life as well and *easily,* you resolve to pass it as ill and as miserable as you can."—*Temple.*

2. Smoothly, quietly, gently; without discord or disturbance.

3. Smoothly, evenly; without jolting or shaking; as, A carriage runs *easily.*

"He will bear you *easily,* and reins well."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night,* iii. 4.

4. With ease or facility; without difficulty.

"Sounds move swiftly, and at great distance; but they require a medium well disposed, and their transmission is *easily* stopped."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

5. Without great exertion or sacrifice of labour or expense.

"From that point they took matters more *easily.*"—*Daily Telegraph,* March 2, 1883.

6. With readiness or willingness; readily, without reluctance.

"I can *easily* resign to others the praise of your illustrious family."—*Dryden: State of Innocence* (Dedic.).

7. Commodiously, comfortably; as, A coat fits *easily.*

ēaṣ'-ĭ-nĕss, *es-y-nesse, *s.* [Eng. *easy; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being at ease; rest, tranquillity, comfort, ease; freedom from pain, annoyance, or anxiety.

"I think the reason I have assigned hath a great interest in that rest and *easiness* we enjoy when asleep."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

2. The state or quality of imparting or affording ease or comfort.

3. Freedom from stiffness, constraint, or formality.

"Abstruse and mystick thoughts you must express
With painful care, but seeming *easiness.*"
Roscommon: Art of Poetry.

4. Freedom from difficulty; ease, facility.

"*Easiness* and difficulty are relative terms."—*Tillotson.*

5. The quality of being free from anything which might cause difficulty; freedom from hardness or severity.

"The very *easiness* of his terms will be one of the blackest aggravations of our baseness and inexcusable guilt."—*Sharp: Sermons,* vol. ii., ser. 5.

6. Willingness, readiness; a freedom from reluctance or indisposition.

"Give to him, and be shall but laugh at your *easiness;* save his life, but, when you have done, look to your own."—*South.*

¶ For the difference between *easiness* and *ease,* see EASE, *s.*

ēaṣ'-ĭng (1), ***eas-in,** *s.* [A corruption of A.S. *efese* = eaves (q.v.).]

1. The eaves or projecting lower edge of a roof.

2. The part of a stack where it begins to taper.

easing-gang, *s.* A course of sheaves in a stack, projecting at the easin to keep the rain from getting in.

ēaṣ'-ĭng (2), ***es-ynge,** *pr. par., a.,* & *s.* [EASE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of making easy, lightening, or slackening; easement.

ēas'-sĕl, eas-sil, *adv.* [EASEL, *adv.*]

ēast, *eest, *est, *a., s., & adv.* [A.S. *éast* = in the east; cogn. with Icel. *austr;* Dan. *öst;* Dut. *oost;* Sw. *östan;* Ger. *osten* = the east; Lat. *aurora* = dawn, the east; Gr. ἠώς (*ēōs*) = dawn; Sansc. *ushas,* from the same root as Lat. *uro* = to burn; Fr. *est;* Sp. *este.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Towards the rising sun, or towards that point where the sun rises when in the equinoctial.

"From the west border unto the *east* border."—*Exodus* xiv. 7.

2. Coming from the east.

"The Lord brought an *east* wind upon the land."—*Exodus* x. 13.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The portion of the horizon at or towards the point in the heavens described under II.

2. Asia, with the adjacent parts of Europe. The name, which is a vague one, is continually applied to India, China, Arabia, Persia, &c., whilst in the expression "the Eastern Question," Turkey, a portion of which is in Europe, is specially meant.

II. *Astron.:* One of the four cardinal points: a point towards the sunrise, midway

between the North and South poles of the heavens, and in which the sun appears to rise at the vernal and autumnal equinoxes.

C. *As adv.:* In an easterly direction; towards the east; eastwards.

¶ *Empire of the East:* The empire founded in A.D. 395 by the Emperor Theodosius, who divided the whole of the Roman Empire, into two parts, the Eastern and the Western, between his two sons, Arcadius and Honorius. The capital of the Empire of the East was Constantinople, that of the Empire of the West Rome.

East India, *s. & a.*

Geog.: A term rarely used except in compounds. (See those which follow.)

East India Company:

Hist.: In its original form "The Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading to the East Indies;" so the Company is described in its charter, dated December 31, 1600. Afterwards, on July 22, 1702, "The United Company of Merchants trading to the East Indies." (See a subsequent part of the article.)

The discovery by Vasco de Gama of the Cape of Good Hope, on Nov. 19, 1497, and that of the Indian coast at Calicut, on May 20, 1498, opened for the Portuguese nation a splendid career in the East for about a century. Their success directed the stream of traffic to the Cape from the route by the Mediterranean, Egypt, and the Red Sea, which it had followed for many hundred years. All the maritime nations of Europe desired to share the new oriental gains, but the Portuguese claimed the exclusive use of the Cape route. The English tried to discover a north-west passage to India, and a north-east one, but the ice-bound seas they encountered effectually barred their way. There was no help for it, therefore, but to disregard the Portuguese pretensions. Before their enterprise had been successful, Captain (afterwards Sir Francis) Drake sailed to Ternate, one of the Moluccas, and to Java, &c., from Spanish America by the route of the Pacific Ocean. A similar adventure, by Thomas Cavendish, followed between 1586 and 1588. In 1599 an English association was formed, £30,133 6s. 8d. being subscribed in 101 shares. On Dec. 31 of the next year it received its charter for fifteen years, which forbade all others, unless they possessed the Company's licence, to trade with the East. On May 2, 1601, the first fleet sailed from Torbay. In 1604 their charter had been violated by a licence granted to a rival association, but in 1609 this wrong was redressed, and the charter made unlimited in time, the power, however, being retained to extinguish it with three years' notice, if it were found prejudicial to the nation. The fleets traded first with Sumatra, Java, Bombay, and in the Eastern seas. In 1612, however, they attempted to land on the Indian continent, and, after a series of successful naval actions with the Portuguese, obtained from the native authorities permission to establish factories at Surat, Ahmedabad, Cambay, and Goga. In 1612 they became a Joint-Stock, instead of a Regulated Company, and the sum of £429,000 was subscribed on the new footing. In 1617–18 the Company's second joint-stock, amounting to £1,600,000, was raised among 954 proprietors. They had thirty-six ships, ranging from 100 to 1,000 tons burthen. Their efforts to push their trade among the Eastern Islands led, in 1623, to a collision with the Dutch, and finally to the massacre at Amboyna. In 1624 the Company obtained from the king the power of life and death in their settlements abroad. In 1628 a factory which they had succeeded in establishing at Masulipatam, on the Bay of Bengal, was transferred to Armegaum, near Nellore, and in 1634–5 a treaty was concluded with the Portuguese. At home a third joint-stock, amounting to £420,700 was formed in 1631–2, but in 1635 a rival company, called the Merchant Adventurers, obtained a license to trade with the East, and took steps to send out ships. This made the fourth joint-stock, in 1642 and 1643 a comparative failure. On March 1, 1639, the agents of the first Company obtained a tract of land from Sri. Ranga Raya, raja of Chandragheri, and built upon it, against the will of the directors, Fort St. George, which was created into a presidency in 1653–54. It ultimately became the nucleus of that now called Madras. In 1651–2 Mr. Gabriel Boughton gained for his countrymen some important commercial privileges in Bengal. In 1657 the two rival companies effected a coalition, and in that and the following year raised a new joint-stock of £786,000. In April, 1661, a charter was granted to the amalgamated body, giving them authority to make peace or war with any non-Christian prince or people. In 1668 they obtained Bombay, which had a few years previously been nominally ceded to them as part of the Infanta Catherine's dowry. Early in 1664 their servants at the Surat factory beat off Sivajee, the founder of the Mahratta power. The same year Colbert, the French Minister of Finance, planned another East India Company, and, in 1671–2, sent out ships to Surat. In 1685–6 a military and naval expedition dispatched to Bengal failed, and the English withdrew from Hooghly, which they had occupied, to Chutanuttee, afterwards Calcutta. Not, however, till 1707 did it become the head of a separate presidency. In 1687 Aurungzebe, irritated by some of their proceedings, attacked most of their settlements and brought them to the brink of ruin. It was found needful to appease him at last by an abject apology. In 1689, instructions were boldly sent out, advising, if not even enjoining, the Company's servants to seek political power rather than profit of trade. This advice was quite in keeping with the views of their agents in the East. On Jan. 16, 1690, a committee of the House of Commons recommended the establishment, by Act of Parliament, of a new company. One accordingly came into being, the privileges of the original one being treated with contempt. After a time of rivalry, the companies united, in Sept., 1708, on the terms of award of the Earl of Godolphin, who had been chosen arbitrator. The new name was "The United Company of Merchants trading in the East Indies." The government of the corporation was vested in a Court of Proprietors, owning £500 of Company's Stock, and committees, called afterwards the Court of Directors, consisting of twenty-four individuals. The proprietors met four times a year, electing the directors annually.

On September 14, 1748, Labourdonnais commenced operations against Madras, which five days later surrendered to him. It was subsequently restored to this country, and France expelled from most of her Indian possessions. In 1749 the Company plunged into the native wars of the Carnatic, and commenced a career of conquest which placed nearly the whole of India either directly or indirectly under the British rule. The victory of Clive, at Plassy (June 23, 1757), over Suraja Dowla, laid the foundations of the Anglo-Indian empire.

The rise of such power excited in the Home Government a desire to reduce it under their control; and when as early as 1769 the Company wished the loan of two ships of the line and some frigates, the ministry in granting their request intimated their intention of vesting in the Admiral powers to treat independently on all maritime affairs. In 1773 the Home Government claimed that the territorial acquisitions of the Company should be transferred after six years' grace to the Crown, and change made in the constitution of the Company, a Supreme Court of Judicature being also appointed in India. Pitt's Act (1784) established a Board of Control over the directors, which completely destroyed the independence of the latter body. [CONTROL.] The Company's charter was renewed with a few changes in 1793; subsequently at intervals of twenty years. In 1813 they lost the monopoly of the Indian trade, retaining that of China. This last was taken away in 1833. The next renewal, that of 1853, was the last that took place. The Indian mutinies of 1857, 1858, having discredited the Company's administration, its political government was brought to an end on August 13, 1858.

On November 1, 1858, a proclamation made at Calcutta announced that Queen Victoria herself assumed the government of India. Finally the East India Stock Redemption Act, passed on May 13, 1873, but not operative till June 1, 1874, at the latter date, dissolved the Company itself, and the association which had had such a brilliant but chequered career ceased to exist.

East India fly:

Pharm.: An East Indian species of Cantharis or blister beetle, larger and more powerful in its action than the ordinary Spanish fly (q.v.)

East Indies, *s. pl.*

Geog.: India, the Eastern Peninsula and the islands of the adjacent archipelago stopping in the one direction short of the Philippine Islands, and in the other before reaching New Guinea.

East-Insular, *a.*

Geog.: Pertaining or relating to the islands of the Eastern or Malay Archipelago.

east-wind, *s.* A wind from the East. In the Atlantic States of the American Union it is a most unpleasant wind, often bringing rain, or snow, in winter. To New England and the Middle States it brings their most depressing weather. In Britain it is cold, dry, unpleasant to the sensations, and in extreme cases detrimental to vegetation; these characteristics depend on the geographical situation of the island. It often comes from the steppes of Russia, hence it is cold and dry. In Egypt it had also a low reputation: thus we read of "seven thin ears" of corn "blasted with the east wind." (Gen. xli. 6.) The reason was that it came dry and fiery to the valley of the Nile from the deserts of Arabia. A projecting portion of Arabia between Palestine and Mesopotamia made the east wind detrimental also to the former country; hence it is said in Ezek. xix. 12, "the east wind drieth up her fruit."

> "Unto Wabun gave the *East-Wind*,
> Gave the South to Shawondasee."
> *Longfellow: Song of Hiawatha*, ii.

† **ēast,** *v.i.* [EAST, *a.*] To move towards the east; to veer from the north or south towards the east; to orientate

ēas-tĕr, *ees-ter, *es-ter, *es-tere, *ies-tre, *æs-tre, *s.* [A.S. *easter, éastran, éastron* = the paschal feast, *Easter;* Dut. *ooster;* M. H. Ger. *ostern;* O. H. Ger. *óstra, óstaro.* From A.S. *Eastre;* O. H. Ger. *Ostarâ* = a goddess worshipped by the Teutonic family of mankind. She was patroness of light and spring.]

A. *As substantive:*

Eccles. & Ch. Hist.: The appellation given, with some small variation in the several languages and dialects, by the nations of Teutonic descent, to the festival kept in commemoration of our Saviour's resurrection. [FESTIVAL.] The Latin nations called the same feast by words derived from Lat. *Pascha;* Gr. *πάσχα* (*Pascha*); and remotely from the Hebrew פֶּסַח (*Pesachh*), meaning the Passover, whence the French *Pâque* (O. Fr. *Pask* and *Pasque*); in Spanish, *Pascua;* in Port. *Pascos;* and in Italian *Pasqua.* From the same source, also, the word *Pasche* has been introduced into Anglo-Saxon. Thus no distinctively Christian name exists for the Resurrection festival, one of the two being of ethnic, and the other of Jewish origin.

The infinite importance attached to the rising of Jesus from the dead appears in this respect, that the day—the first day of the week—appointed to commemorate it superseded the keeping of another one—Saturday—designed to call to mind the Creator's "rest" after he had brought the worlds into existence. Every first day of the week was thus from the first what may be called a Resurrection Festival; the actual anniversary of the resurrection must have been peculiarly sacred, though the year A.D. 68, or thereabouts, has been named as the time of the formal institution of Easter.

In the second century a dispute as to the time of the observance arose between the Christians of Asia Minor and those of the West. The Asiatics, who said that they followed the example of John and Philip, held their paschal feast on the same day as the Jews—viz., the 14th day or full moon of the month Nisan, or Abib. The third day thereafter they kept the Resurrection festival. The Christians of the West, with most others, alleging that they followed Peter and Paul, kept the Paschal feast on Saturday, and Easter the Sunday following. Those who adhered to the Eastern practice were excommunicated for it by Victor, Bishop of Rome, and finally the Council of Nice, in A.D. 325, established uniformity by making the Western method the rule for all Christendom. The old British, i.e., Celtic, church went with the East in this controversy, as if the first missionaries had come from that quarter, and did not accept the Western view till about A.D. 664.

The Jewish months being lunar, and the

months of our own calendar—neither lunar nor in any way astronomic—Easter is a movable festival. "It is always the first Sunday after the full moon which happens upon or next after the twenty-first day of March, and if the full moon happens upon a Sunday, Easter day is the Sunday after." The foregoing directions for calculating Easter were copied into the Prayer-book from the Act of Parliament providing for the change from old to new style. They are faulty in two respects. They substitute the full moon for the 14th day of the Jewish month Abib, and the moon of the heaven for the calendar moon. Easter may be as early as March 22, and as late as April 25. For the method of calculating it for any individual year, see the Prayer-book. Easter regulates all the other movable feasts of the ecclesiastical year.

B. *As adj.:* Occurring at Easter; appropriate to Easter or in any other way pertaining, or relating to, or connected with, that festival.

Easter-dues, *s. pl.* Offerings to the clergy at Easter-tide, formerly exacted from their parishioners. These dues were a commutation of the tithe for personal labour. Now they cannot be legally enforced, but have become voluntary, and have acquired the name of Easter offerings (q.v.).

Easter-eggs, *s. pl.*

Archæol.: Eggs boiled hard, stained red or some other colour, and in some cases even gilded, to symbolize the Saviour's resurrection. In some parts of England they are called Paste (evidently meant for Pasque, *i.e* Passover or Easter-eggs). The custom of presenting Easter-eggs has been brought to the New World, and exists in parts of the United States, though without religious significance. In France, and, to a less extent, in England, Easter-eggs (or rather egg-shaped structures either of card or sugar) are used as a means of sending presents to one's friends. In Italy, Spain, Portugal, and other Catholic countries, and wherever the Greek Church exists, the custom still survives. The practice seems to be of pre-Christian origin, and to have been originally connected with the New Year when that was reckoned from the vernal equinox.

* **Easter-gambols,** *s. pl.* Gambols practised at Easter as being deemed appropriate to that joyous time.

"How there the *Easter-gambols* pass,
And of Dan Joseph's lengthen'd mass."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, iii. 28.

Easter-giant, *s.* [Easter-magiant.]

Easter-gift, *s.* A gift presented at Easter; Easter-due.

* **Easter-laughter,** *s.*

Ecclesios. & Ch. Hist.: Laughter evoked by ludicrous allusions in Easter sermons (q.v.).

Easter-magiant, Easter-mangiant, Easter-may-giant, Easter-munjland, Easter-ment-gion, *s.* [According to Mr. Atkinson Easter-ment-gion is = a apront of the Easter-month.]

Bot.: Polygonum Bistorta. (*Britten & Holland.*)

Easter Monday, *s.*

Calendar: The day after Easter Sunday. It has long been the first great popular festival of the year, and 34 Vict. c. 17 made it a Bank holiday.

Easter-offerings, *s. pl.* Easter dues transmuted into voluntary gifts. [Easter dues.]

* **Easter-sermons,** *s. pl.* Sermons supposed to be suitable for delivery at Easter. Strange to tell, in the sixteenth century, these were replete with ludicrous stories and jests, designed to provoke "Easter laughter."

Easter-term, *s.*

Law: A term in the Law Courts, which formerly was movable but now is fixed, extending from April 15 to May 8, in each year.

Easter-tide, *s.* The season of Easter.

* **Eas'-tĕr-lĭng,** *s. & a.* [Eng. *east; -er; -ling.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Gen.:* A name given to a native of any country lying to the east of another; a neighbour on the east. (*Spenser: F. Q.,* II. x. 68.)

2. *Spec.:* A trader or native of Norway, Denmark, and other countries about the Baltic.

"Certain merchants of Norwaie, Denmarke, and of others those parties, called Ostomanni, or (as in our vulgar language we tearme them) *Easterlings.*"—*Holinshed: Hist. of Ireland* (an. 430).

3. A piece of money coined in the reign of Richard II. [Sterling.]

4. A local name for the widgeon or smew.

B. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the money of the Easterlings, or North German traders.

ēas'-tĕr-lў, *a. & adv.* [Eng. *east; -er; -ly.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Situated or lying towards or in the direction of the east.

"These give us a view of the most *easterly,* southerly, and westerly parts of England."—*Graunt: Bills of Mortality.*

2. Moving or directed towards the east: as, An *easterly* current, to move in an *easterly* direction.

3. Looking towards the east.

"Water he chuses clear, light, without taste or smell, drawn from springs with an *easterly* exposition."—*Arbuthnot.*

4. Coming from the east, or parts lying towards the east.

"When the *easterly* winds or breezes are kept off by some high mountains from the vallies, whereby the air, wanting motion, doth become exceedingly unhealthful."—*Raleigh: Hist. of the World.*

B. *As adverb:*

1. Towards or in the direction of the east.

2. Coming from the east; in the east.

"The winter winds still *easterly* do keep."
Drayton: On his Lady not coming to London.

ēas'-tĕrn, * **eas-terne,** *a.* [A.S. *éasterne.*]

1. Situated or lying in the east; oriental.

2. Lying or being towards the east; easterly.

"The *eastern* end of the isle rises up in precipices."—*Addison.*

3. Going eastward or in the direction of the east.

"A ship at sea has no certain method in either her *eastern* or western voyages, or even in her less distant sailings from the coasts, to know her longitude."—*Addison.*

4. Looking towards the east.

"Th' angel caught
Our ling'ring parents, and to th' *eastern* gate
Led them direct." *Milton: P. L.,* xii. 637-39.

5. Pertaining to the east or the empire of the east.

"The *easterne* churches first did Christ embrace."
Stirling: Doomesday, Ninth Hour.

Eastern church, *s.*

Ecclesiol. & Ch. Hist.: The Greek Church which formerly had its chief seat at Constantinople, and for its chief ruler the Patriarch of that capital, as distinguished from the Western Church which had its metropolis at Rome and was ruled by the Papacy.

Eastern Empire, *s.*

Hist.: The Empire which had its metropolis at Constantinople, as distinguished from the Western one which had its capital at Rome. The name did not begin with the building of Constantinople; it arose when, in A.D. 394, Valentinian, himself ruling at the capital just mentioned, made his brother Valens Emperor of the West. It came still more into use when the final separation between the East and the West took place in A.D. 395. The Eastern Empire is held to have continued till A.D. 1453, when its chief city was captured by the Turks and became the Turkish capital. It is sometimes called the Lower Empire, implying that it was later in time than its more celebrated predecessor, to which, however, the name Higher is not applied.

Eastern hemisphere, *s.* The Old World (q.v.).

Eastern question, *s.*

Politics & Hist.: The question as to the distribution of political power in Eastern Europe and the Asiatic continent. The vast relative extent of the Russian empire on the map of Europe, or of the World, and the knowledge that for some generations back it has steadily increased, raise the question whether the liberties of Europe and mankind are endangered by the preponderance of the power just mentioned, with its semi-barbarous hordes. The majority of minds, at least in England, in France, and in Italy, answer that some danger does exist, and with them the "Eastern Question" is simply this: How is the further progress of Russia towards Southern and Western Europe, in one direction, and towards India in the other, to be most effectively resisted? Of old, the stereotyped answer to the enquiry was, By maintaining the integrity of the Ottoman Empire. In support of this view the Crimean war was carried on from 1854 to 1856, both the great parties in England concurring as to its necessity, the only dissentients being a small minority of the community, led, however, by Cobden, Bright, Milner Gibson, and others.

By the time the next Russo-Turkish war, that of 1877-78, took place, many of the Liberal party had begun to entertain serious doubt whether the Crimean war had been just, and whether it had gained any lasting advantage. Their sympathies, alienated from Turkey by what were called the "Bulgarian atrocities" [Atrocity], were given to the old Christian nationalities, Servians, Greeks, and others, held down by Turkey, and, within certain limits, to Russia as advancing to their deliverance. But their desire is that the emancipated Christians shall shake off Russian influence, and, prizing their personal independence, maintain it, if need be, against the great Northern power, and so conduct themselves as to encourage the Great Powers to transfer Constantinople to their keeping if the domination of the Turks in the latter capital should come to an end. The Conservative party, on the contrary, estimate the long oppressed Christians of the Ottoman Empire less, and the Turks more highly than their political rivals, and are prepared to defend, and, if need be, repeat the policy of the Crimean war. Acute crises in the Eastern Question tend to recur in nearly periodical cycles. The interval of peace between the Russo-Turkish war of 1828-29 and that of 1853-55, was twenty-four years; that between 1856 and the war of 1877-78 was twenty-one.

* **ēas'-tilt,** *adv.* [Easel, *adv.*] Towards the east, eastwards.

ēast'-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *east; -ing.*]

Naut. & Surv.: The distance eastward from a given meridian; the distance made by a ship to the eastward.

* **ēast'-lănd,** *a. & s.* [Eng. *east,* and *land.*]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to the east country.

"Whiles our bread would be too long a-coming, which made some of the *eastland* soldiers half-mutiny."—*Bacon: Letters,* i. 176.

B. *As subst.:* The eastern part or countries of Europe.

"Mr. Normand Galloway was brunt because he was in the *eastland,* and cam home and married ane wayff, contrair the forme of the Pope's institutioun; but if he had had ane thousand whores he had nevir beine quarrelled."—*Pitscottie: Chronicle,* p. 357.

* **ēast'-lănd-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *eastland; -ish.*] Belonging to, or coming from, an eastern country or district.

"They had among them three languages, but I should rather think that they only differed as the high Dutch, low Dutch, and *eastlandish* Dutch."—*Verstegan: Rest. of Dec. Intell.,* ch. vii.

* **ēas'-tle,** *adv.* [Easel, *adv.*] To the eastward of.

ēast'-lĭng, * **east-lin,** *a.* [A.S. *éast-lang* = along the coast.] Easterly.

"This shields the other frae the *eastlin* blast."
Ramsay: Poems, ii. 84.

ēast'-lĭns, *adv.* [Eastling.] Towards the east; eastward.

"To the gait she got;
Ay hading *eastlins,* as the ground did fa'."
Ross: Helenore, p. 58.

ēast'-wārd, * **est-ward,** *adv. & a.* [A.S. *éaste-weard.*]

A. *As adv.:* Towards or in the direction of the east; in an easterly direction.

"Ten thousand rove the brakes and thorns among,
Some *eastward,* and some westward, and all wrong."
Cowper: Hope, 280, 281.

B. *As adj.:* Directed or extended towards the east; eastern.

"The *eastward* extension of this vast tract was unknown."—*Marsden (Ogilvie.)*

ēast'-wards, *adv.* [Eastward.] Toward the east; eastward, easterly.

"Such were the accounts from the remotest parts *eastwards.*"—*Marsden (Ogilvie).*

ēas'-ў, * **eas-ie,** * **es-y,** *a. & adv.* [Eng. *ease; -y.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Quiet, at ease, at rest; free from pain, disturbance, or annoyance.

2. Not causing pain; not attended with pain.

"All deaths are too few, the sharpest too *easy*."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 4.

3. Free from anxiety or solicitude; at ease, tranquil.

"And you believe, then, that his mind was *easy*?"
Wordsworth: The Brothers.

4. Free from anything which would cause pain, disturbance, or discomfort.

5. In comfortable circumstances; well-to-do.

"They should be allowed each of them such a rent as would make them *easy*."—*Swift.*

6. Sufficient to relieve from anxiety or solicitude; freeing from labour or care.

7. Yielding or complying easily or with little resistance; credulous.

"Jurles were no longer so *easy* of belief as during the panic which had followed the murder of Godfrey."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

8. Ready; not unwilling; not strict.

"He was an *easy* man to give penance."
Chaucer: C. T (Prol.), 223.

9. Free from constraint, stiffness, or formality; not stiff or formal.

"His manners so gracious and *easy*, that it was impossible not to love him."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

10. Smooth, flowing, fluent; free from stiffness or harshness.

"Praise the *easy* vigour of a line,
Where Denham's strength and Waller's sweetness join."
Pope: Essay on Criticism, 360, 361.

11. Free from difficulty; not difficult; not requiring great labour, exertion, or effort.

"How much it is in every one's power to make resolutions to himself, such as he may keep, is *easy* for every one to try."—*Locke.*

12. Not causing difficulty or trouble.

"The whole island was probably cut into several *easy* ascents, and planted with variety of palaces."—*Addison: On Italy.*

* 13. Easily procured; hence indifferent, poor.

"Wine that was but *easie* and so-so."—*Udal: Apoph. of Erasmus*, p. 348.

14. Gentle, moderate.

15. Well-fitting.

II. *Comm.:* Not straitened or restricted as regards money; plentifully supplied; opposed to *tight.*

B. *As adverb:*

1. In an easy manner; without exertion, labour, or trouble.

2. Without troubling oneself; without anxiety or solicitude: as, He took things very *easy.*

C. *As substantive:*

Rowing: A relaxation of effort; a diminution of speed.

"[He] started for Baitsbite, which was reached with the accustomed *easies*."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 2, 1882.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *easy* and *ready*: "*Easy* marks the freedom of being done; *ready* the disposition or willingness to do: the former refers mostly to the thing or the manner, the latter to the person; the thing is *easy* to be done, the person is *ready* to do it: it is *easy* to make protestations of friendship in the ardour of the moment; but every one is not *ready* to act up to them, when it interferes with his convenience or interest. As epithets both are opposed to *difficult*, but agreeably to the above explanation of the terms, the former denotes a freedom from such difficulties or obstacles as lie in the nature of the thing itself, the latter an exemption from such as lie in the temper and character of the person: hence we say a person is *easy* of access whose situation, rank, employments, or circumstances do not prevent him from admitting others to his presence: he is *ready* to hear when he himself throws no obstacles in the way, when he lends a willing ear to what is said. So likewise a task is said to be *easy*; a person's wit, or a person's reply, to be *ready*: a young man who has birth and fortune, wit and accomplishments, will find an *easy* admittance into any circle: the very name of a favourite author will be a *ready* passport for the works to which it may be affixed. When used adverbially, they bear the same relation to each other. A man is said to comprehend *easily* who, from whatever cause, finds the thing *easy* to be comprehended: he pardons *readily* who has a temper *ready* to pardon." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***easy-borrowed,** *a.* Assumed with ease; counterfeited with the appearance of naturalness.

"This is a slave, whose *easy-borrowed* pride
Dwells in the fickle grace of her he follows."
Shakesp.: Lear, ii. 4.

easy-chair, *s.* An arm-chair stuffed and padded for resting or reclining in.

"Laugh and shake in Rabelais' *easy-chair*."
Pope: Dunciad, i. 22.

easy-going, *a.* Taking things in an easy manner.

easy-hearted, *a.* Of an easy, quiet disposition.

"Thou *easy-hearted* thing, with thy wild race
Of weeds and flowers." *Wordsworth: Farewell.*

easy-minded, *a.* Having an easy, willing mind or disposition.

"He, on his part,
Generous and *easy-minded*, was not free."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

ēas'-ĭ, *v.t. & i.* [EASY, *a.*]

A. *Trans.:* To cause to relax one's efforts or exertions. (Especially in rowing.)

"They . . . were not *eased* until reaching Iffley Lasher."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 2, 1882.

B. *Intrans.:* To relax one's efforts or exertions.

ēat, *eate, *ete, *eten, *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *etan*; cogn. with Dut. *eten*; Icel. *eta*; Sw. *äta*; Dan. *æde*; Goth. *itan*; O. H. Ger. *ezzan*, *ezan*; M. H. Ger. *ezzen*; Ger. *essen*; Ir. & Gael. *ith*; Lat. *edo*; Gr. ἔδω (*edō*), all = to eat.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To chew in the mouth and swallow as food.

"Hors and houndes thei *ete*, vnnethis skaped non."
Robert de Brunne, p. 75.

2. To devour, to destroy.

"Locusts shall *eat* the residue of that which is escaped from the hail."—*Exod.* x. 5.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To corrode, to consume away; as, Rust *eats* away iron, A cancer *eats* away the flesh.

"There arises a necessity of keeping the surface even, either by pressure or *eating* medicines."—*Sharp: Surgery.*

2. To consume, to waste.

"Princes overbold have *eat* our substance."
Tennyson: Lotos Eaters, 120.

* 3. To devour or consume the property of.

"What a number of men *eat* Timon!"
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, i. 2.

* 4. To swallow up.

"The ocean, overpeering of his list,
Eats not the flats with more impetuous haste."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iv. 5.

* 5. To outlast.

"Your sorrow hath *eaten* up my sufferance."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 2.

* 6. To put an end to, to destroy.

"Time's office is to *eat* up errors."
Shakesp: Rape of Lucrece, 937.

7. To wear away, as with care or anxiety.

"But thou, most fine, most honoured, most renowned,
Hast *eat* thy bearer up."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 5.

* 8. To enjoy; to receive as a reward.

"If ye be willing and obedient ye shall *eat* the good of the land."—*Isaiah* i. 19.

9. To take back, to retract.

"They cannot hold, but burst out those words which afterwards they are forced to *eat*."—*Hakewill: On Providence.*

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To chew and swallow as food.

2. To take food; to eat a meal; to feed.

"He that will not *eat* till he has a demonstration that it will nourish him . . . will have little else to do but sit still and perish."—*Locke.*

3. To go to meals, to take meals.

"How is it that he *eateth* with publicans and sinners?"—*Mark* ii. 16.

* 4. To partake of as food.

"Have we *eaten* on the insane root
That takes the reason prisoner?"
Shakesp.: Macbeth, i. 3.

5. To taste, to relish.

"It *eats* drily."—*Shakesp.: All's Well*, i. 1.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To make way by corrosion; to corrode; to gnaw or wear away; as, Rust *eats* into iron.

"Their word will *eat* as doth a canker."—1 *Tim.* ii. 17.

2. To cause consumption or waste.

"A prince's court *eats* too much into the income of a poor state."—*Addison: On Italy.*

3. To enter into, as though by corrosion.

"The plague of sin has even altered his nature, and *eaten* into his very essentials."—*South.*

ēat, *s.* [A.S. *ét.*] The act of eating; thus a thing is said to be "gude to the eat" when it is grateful to the palate. (*Scotch.*) [EAT, *v.*]

ēat'-a-ble, *a. & s.* [Eng. *eat*; *-able.*]

A. *As adj.:* That may or can be eaten; fit to be eaten; proper for food, edible.

"What fish can any shore or British sea-town show
That's *eatable* to us, that it doth not bestow
Abundantly thereon?" *Drayton: Poly-Olbion*, s. 25.

B. *As subst.:* Anything that may or can be eaten; anything fit or proper for food.

"If you all sorts of persons would engage,
Suit well your *eatables* to every age."
King: Art of Cookery, 214, 215.

¶ *Eatable birds' nests:*

1. *Lit.:* The nests of the esculent swallow, *Collocalia esculenta.*

2. Gelidium, a genus of Algals.

ēat'-ăge, *s.* [A corr. of *eddish* (q.v.), as if from Eng. *eat*; *-age.*] Food for horses and cattle from the aftermath. [EDDISH.]

"Lammasland—that is, grass land the right of mowing the meadows of which belongs to one person and the *eatage* to another."—*Notes & Queries*, Dec. 30, 1880, p. 548.

* **ēatçhe,** *s.* [ADZE.] An adze or addice.

"Ony man that has said to ye, I am no grateful for the situation of Queen's cooper, let me hae a whample at him wi' mine *eatche*—that's a'."—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xxv.

ēat'-ĕn, *pa. par.* or *a.* [EAT, *v.*]

ēat'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *eat*; *-er.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. One who eats.

"A knave, a rascal, an *eater* of broken meats."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, ii. 2.

2. One who partakes of food; as, He is a poor *eater.*

* **II.** *Figuratively:*

1. A corrosive.

2. A devourer, a destroyer.

"An *eater* of youth." *Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece*, 927.

3. A footman, a lackey.

"Bar the door! where are all my *eaters*?"—*Ben Jonson: Epicœne*, iii. 2.

* **ēath, *ethe,** *a. & adv.* [A.S. *eath.*]

A. *As adj.:* Easy, not difficult.

"Where ease abounds yt's *eath* to doe amis."
Spenser: F. Q., II. iii. 40.

B. *As adv.:* Easily, readily.

"Who hath the world not tryed,
From the right way full *eath* may wander wide."
Spenser: Mother Hubbard's Tale, 404.

ēat'-ĭng, *eat-inge, *eat-yng, *et-ing, *etynge, *pr. par., a., & s.* [EAT, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of partaking of food.

"Every man according to his *eating* shall make you count for the lamb."—*Exodus*, xii. 4.

eating-house, *s.* A house where food is sold ready dressed.

"A hungry traveller stept into an *eating-house* for a dinner."—*L'Estrange.*

eating-room, *s.* A dining-room.

eau (pron. **ō**), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *aqua* = water.] Water; used in composition to designate various spirituous waters, and especially perfumes.

eau-créole, *s.* A liqueur distilled in Martinique from the flowers of the Mammee apple, *Mammea americana*, with spirits of wine. It is very highly esteemed.

eau-de-Cologne, *s.*

Phar.: A scent consisting of a solution of volatile oils in alcohol. The composition of the mixture of the oils varies, but they consist chiefly of those extracted from the rind and the flowers of species of Citrus. The alcohol must be free from fusel oil, and the volatile oils pure and free from resin. The solution must not be too strong, and the scents so blended that no individual oil can be detected.

eau-de-javelle, *s.*

Phar.: A solution of sodium hypochlorite, NaClO. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*)

eau-de-luce, *s.*

Phar.: Aqua Luciæ, a milky mixture of rectified oil of amber, with alcohol and ammonia. It is used in India as an antidote to the bite of venomous serpents.

eau-de-vie, *s.* Brandy; specif. the less perfectly purified varieties, the best being called Cognac (q.v.).

ēave, *s.* [EAVES, ¶.] The eaves; commonly used in America.

eave-board, *s.* [EAVES-BOARD.]

eave-drop, *s.* [EAVES-DROP.]

eave-lead, *s.* [EAVES-LEAD.]

eave-moulding, *s.* [EAVES-MOULDING.]

* **ēave,** *v.t.* [EAVES.] To shelter as under eaves.

"To *eave* from rain the staring ruff."
Ward: England's Reformation, c. i., p. 102

ēaveș, * evese, *s.* [A.S. *efese*; cogn. with Icel. *ups*; Sw. dial. *uffs* = eaves; Goth. *ubizwa* = a porch; A.S. *cfesian* = to clip, shear, shave.]

1. *Lit. & Arch.:* The lower edge of a roof which projects beyond the wall, and serves to throw off the water which falls on the roof.

"The sparrows peep, and quit the sheltering *eaves*."
Cowper: Task, v. 65.

2. *Fig.:* The eyelids, the eyelashes.

"Closing *eaves* of wearied eyes."
Tennyson: In Memoriam, lxvi.

¶ The word is a singular substantive, but the final s is often mistaken for the sign of the plural: whence we find a fictitious singular form, *eave*.

eaves-board, eave-board, *s.*

Arch.: A feather-edge board, nailed above and across the lower ends of the rafters, to tilt up the lower edge of the lowest course of slates so that the next course may lie flatly upon them.

eaves-cateh, *s.*

Arch.: The same as EAVES-BOARD (q.v.).

eaves-drip, *s.*

Old Law: An ancient custom or law that no proprietor was allowed to build within a certain distance of the boundary of his land, so as to throw the eaves-drop or drip on to his neighbour's land.

eaves-drop, *s.* The drip or water which drops from the eaves of a house.

eaves-drop, *v.i.*

1. To listen under the eaves of a house, in order to catch what may be said indoors.

"Telling of some politicians who were wont to *eaves-drop* in disguises."—*Milton: Apology for Smectymnuus.*

2. To watch for an opportunity of listening to or overhearing the conversation of others.

eaves-dropper, *s.*

1. One who listens under windows in order to catch what may be said indoors.

"Under our tents I'll play the *eavesdropper*."
Shakesp.: Richard III., v. 3.

2. One who watches for opportunities of overhearing the conversation of others.

3. *Law:* Eaves-dropping is considered as a common nuisance, and punishable by fine.

eaves-dropping, *pr. par., a., & s.* [EAVES-DROP, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or practice of watching for opportunities of overhearing the conversation of others.

eaves-lead, *s.*

Build.: A leaden gutter inside a parapet.

eaves-moulding, *s.*

Arch.: The moulding immediately below the eaves, as a cornice.

eaves-trough, *s.* A trough, usually of tinned iron, suspended beneath the eaves to catch the drip. It is held by a strap or hanger, which may have means for the vertical adjustment of the trough, so as to give it the required fall in the length of the eaves.

* **ē-băp-tī-zā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *e* = *ex* = out, and Eng. *baptiz(e)*; *-ation.*] A cutting-off from the benefits of baptism.

"Trying the metal and temper of its censures by *ebaptizations*."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 18.

ĕbb, * ebbe, *s.* [A.S. *ebba* = ebb, *ebban* = to ebb; cogn. with Dut. *eb*, *ebbe* = ebb, *ebben* = to ebb; Dan. *ebbe*; Sw. *ebb* = ebb, *ebba* = to ebb. From the same root as EVEN (q.v.). (*Skeat.*)]

1. *Literally:*

1. The reflux of the tide; the return of the tide-water towards the sea.

"After an *ebbe* of the flode euerilkon thei found."
Robert de Brunne, p. 106.

2. The ebbing tide; the ebb-tide.

"Cambridge will have a short spin on the *ebb* today."—*Daily Telegraph*, March 15, 1883.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. A flowing or falling back; decline, failure, decay.

"The greatest age for poetry was that of Augustus Cæsar, yet painting was then at its lowest *ebb*, and perhaps sculpture was also declining."—*Dryden: Dufresnoy.*

2. Slow course.

"I hate to learn the *ebb* of time
From you dull steeple's drowsy chime."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, vi. 24

ĕbb, *v.i.* [EBB, *s.*]

1. *Lit.:* To flow back towards the sea; to return to the sea. (Said of the tide.)

"The sea nowe *ebbeth* and now it floweth."
Gower: C. A. (Prol.)

2. *Fig.:* To decline, to decay, to recede.

"Low as that tide has *ebbed* with me."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, iv. 2.

¶ *To ebb & flow:* To rise and fall, to increase and decrease.

"Merciless proscription *ebbs and flows*."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

* **ĕbb,** * **ebbe,** *a.* [EBB, *s.*]

1. Low, not deep, shallow.

"The water there is otherwise verie low and *ebb*."—*Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxxi., ch. vii.

2. Not deep in the ground, close to the surface.

"The roots of the apple-tree, olive, and cypresses lie very *ebbe*."—*Holland: Plinie*, bk. xvi., ch. xxxi.

* **ĕbb'-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *ebb*; *-ness.*] Shallowness.

"Their *ebbness* would never take up his depth."—*Rutherford: Letters*, pt. i., ep. 137.

ĕbb'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [EBB, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* The reflux or ebb of the tide.

"It was here also much discoursed, how the river to some had had its flowings, and what *ebbings* it has had while others have gone over."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

2. *Fig.:* A decaying, declining, or wasting away.

ĕbb'-tide, *s.* [Eng. *ebb*, and *tide.*] The retiring tide; the reflux of the tide.

É-bĕl'-ĭ-ăns, *s. pl.* [Named after Ebel, a Prussian archdeacon, one of the founders.]

Ch. Hist.: A revivalist sect which arose in Königsberg, in Prussia, about A.D. 1836, the Archdeacon Ebel and Dr. Diestel being its leaders. They believed in spiritual marriage. In 1839 sentence was passed against their leaders, who were charged with unsound doctrine and impure lives, but it was removed in 1842. Their enemies called the sect Muckers, *i.e.*, in German, Hypocrites. (*Hepworth Dixon*, &c.)

* **ĕb'-ĕn, * ĕb'-ēne,** *s.* [EBONY.]

ĕb-ĕn-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *ebenus*; Gr. ἔβενος (*ebenos*) = the ebony tree (*Diospyros ebenum*), ebony, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Ebenads. An order of plants, alliance Gentianales. It consists of trees or shrubs without milk and with heavy wood. The leaves, which are entire and coriaceous, are alternate; stipules 0; inflorescence axillary; flowers with the sexes separate or occasionally hermaphrodite; calyx in three to seven divisions; persistent corolla, monapetalous, hypogynous, deciduous, its limb with three to seven divisions; stamens twice or sometimes four times as many, rarely the same number as the segments of the corolla; stigma simple, sessile, radiating; ovary sessile, with several cells, each having one or two pendulous ovules; fruit round, fleshy, sometimes by abortion few seeded. The species come from India and the other parts of the tropics; a few occur as far north as Switzerland. In 1845 Lindley enumerated nine genera, and estimated the known species at 160. They are known by the hardness of their timber, called ebony and ironwood (q.v.). The unripe fruit is very sour. There is no genus Ebenum, the typical genus of the order is Diospyros (q.v.).

ē-bē'-nāḍș, *s. pl.* [Lat. *eben(us)*, and Eng., &c. pl. suff. *-ads.*] [EBENACEÆ.]

Bot.: The name given by Lindley to the order Ebenaceæ (q.v.).

* **ĕb-ēn'-ĕ-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *ebenus* = ebony.] Of or pertaining to ebony; of the colour of ebony.

Ē'-bĭ-ôn-ĭşm, *s.* [EBIONITES.] The doctrines or practices of the Ebionites (q.v.).

Ē'-bĭ-ôn-ītes, *s. pl.* [Etym. doubtful.] Some derive it from a person called Ebion, supposed to have been a founder or the founder of the sect, others consider it to be the Heb. אֶבְיוֹנִים (*ebionim*) = poor people. Why they were so called is not known.]

Ecclesiol. & Ch. Hist.: A Christian sect consisting of those Jewish converts who considered the Mosaic law as still binding. In the first century they were in communion with their fellow Christians, whether these were more liberal-minded Jews or converts from some Gentile faith. In the second century they withdrew from communion with the rest of the church and formed a sect called Nazarenes or Ebionites. Then the Nazarenes and the Ebionites became distinct sects, the latter being the more extreme of the two, they believing Jesus to have been a mere man. They admitted, however, that he was an ambassador from God, and himself possessed of Divine power. They not merely observed the Mosaic law, but superadded all the traditions of the Pharisees. They limited the number of the apostles to twelve, to leave no room for St. Paul, to whom they felt antipathy for having refused to impose the yoke of the Mosaic ritual upon the Gentile churches. (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.*, cent. iii.)

ĕb'-ḷą-nīne, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Chem.: A volatile crystalline spirit, obtained from crude pyroxylic spirit. [PYROXANTHINE.]

ēb'-lĭs, ĭb-leēs, *s.* [Arab. *iblis*, *ablis.* (*Catafago.*) The Mussalmans regard it as meaning properly a being who despairs of God's mercy.]

Muhammedan Theol.: The Prince of Darkness, the Devil or Satan of the Mussalmans.

"And from its torments 'scape alone
To wander round lost *Eblis*' throne."
Byron: Giaour.

ē'-bōe, *s.* & *a.* [A West Indian word.]

A. *As substantive:*

Ethnol.: The name given in the West Indies by planters and others, to the slaves brought from the Bight of Benin, who were a sickly, despondent race.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to the Eboes or their country.

cboe-tree, *s.*

Bot.: *Dipterix eboensis*, a large tree with heavy timber growing in the Mosquito country in Central America. The natives use the oil for anointing their hair.

ĕ-bŏl-ĭ'-tion, *s.* [Probably a corrupt. of *ebullition.*] A particular method of smoking. Gifford says: "I regret my inability to furnish any information on this term, which is almost peculiar to Jonson. From the expression itself we may conjecture that it meant a forcible and rapid ejection of the smoke."

"The rare corollary and practice of the Cuban *ebolition*."—*Ben Jonson: Every Man out of his Humour*, iii. 1.

* **ēb'-ôn,** *a.* & *s.* [EBONY.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Consisting of ebony; made of ebony.

2. Of the colour of ebony; ebony-coloured, black.

"*Ebon* locks
As glossy as a heroin's wing."
Moore: Fire Worshippers.

B. *As subst.:* Ebony.

"To write those plagues that then were coming on
Doth ask a pen of *ebon* and the night."
Drayton: Barons' Wars, bk. iv.

* **ēb'-ôn-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *ebon(y)*; *-ist.*] A worker in ebony.

ēb'-ôn-īte, *s.* [Eng. *ebon(y)*; *-ite.*] Mr. Goodyear's name for what is generally known as hard rubber. It is a vulcanite with a larger proportion of sulphur and certain added ingredients. The proportion of sulphur is from thirty to sixty per cent., and to this may be added certain amounts of shellac, guttapercha, sulphates of zinc, antimony, or copper. It is used of many colours, as may be gathered from the above list of ingredients, and of hardness and consequent facility for taking

polish. The compound, despite its name, may resemble horn, ivory, bone, wood, &c. It is also called Vulcanite (q.v.).

*** ĕb'-ŏn-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *ebon(y)* ; *-ize.*] To make of the colour of ebony ; to make black.

*** ĕb'-ŏn-īzed,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [EBONIZE.]

ĕb'-ŏn-y, *** ĕb'-ŏn-ĭc,** *** ebon,** *** ebene,** *s. & a.* [Fr. *ébène ;* Prov. *eba ;* Sp., Port., & Ital. *ebano ;* Lat. *ebenus ;* Gr. ἔβενος (*ebenos*) ; Pers., Arab., & Hind. *abnoos, abnus,* all from Heb. עֲבָנִים (*habhenim*), עָבְנִי (*habni*) = stony ; אֶבֶן (*eben*) = a stone, with reference to the hardness of the wood.]

A. *As substantive :*

I. *Ord. Lang., Bot., &c. :* The wood of various species of Diospyros, especially *Diospyros Ebenus, D. Ebenaster, D. melanoxylon, D. Mabalo, D. tomentosa,* and *D. Roylei.* (*Lindley.*) Ebony is noted for its solidity and for its black colour. It is susceptible of a fine polish, and is exceedingly durable. It is used chiefly for mosaic work and inlayings.

2. *Scrip. :* The rendering of the Hebrew word עֲבָנִים (*habhenim*). The translation is probably correct. [Etym.]

"The men of Dedan were thy merchants . . . they brought thee for presents horns of ivory and *ebony.*"—*Ezek.* xxvii. 15.

B. *As adjective :*

1. Made of or in any way pertaining to the wood called ebony.

2. Pertaining to any one of the trees which furnish it.

¶ *American Ebony : Brya* (*Amerimnum*) *Ebenus,* by Paxton called *Wheleria Ebenus.*

ebony-tree, *s.*

Bot. : Diospyros Ebenus. It is a large tree growing in Madagascar, the Mauritius, Ceylon, &c. [DIOSPYROS.]

ĕ-bôu'le—mĕnt, *s.* [Fr. from *ébouler* = to fall down.]

1. *Fort. :* The falling down or crumbling away of the walls of a fortress.

2. *Geol. :* A sudden fall or slip of rock in a mountainous district.

ē-brăc'-tē-ate, ĕ-brăc'-tē-ăt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *e = ex* = out, away, and Eng. *bracteate, bracteated.*]

Bot. : Deprived of bracts.

"Giving rise to the *ebracteated* inflorescences of Cruciferæ and some Boraginaceæ."—*Balfour : Botany,* § 345.

ē-brăc'-tē-ō-lāte, *a.* [Lat. *e* = without, and *bracteola* = a thin leaf of gold]

Bot. : Destitute of bracteoles, not having small or secondary bracts.

*** ĕ-brā'-ĭke, e-brayk,** *a.* [Lat. *ebraicus.*] Hebrew.

"That kept the pepul *Ebrayk* fro her drenchyng. *Chaucer : C. T.,* 4,909.

ĕb-rĭ'-ĕt-y, *s.* [Fr. *ébriété,* from Lat. *ebrietas,* from *ebrius* = drunk.] Drunkenness ; intoxication by strong spirituous liquors.

"'Tis quenchless thirst
Of ruinous *ebriety,* that prompts
His every action, and imbrutes the man."
Cowper : Task, iv. 459-61.

ébrillade (as ē'-brē'-yad'), *s.* [Fr.]

Manége : A cheek of the bridle which a horseman gives a horse, by a jerk of one rein, when he refuses to turn.

*** ē-brĭ-ŏs'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Lat. *ebriositas,* from *ebriosus* = sottish, drunk.] Habitual drunkenness ; an addictedness to strong drink ; sottishness.

"That religion which excuseth Noah in surprisal, will neither acquit *ebriosity* nor ebriety in intended perversion."—*Browne : Vulgar Errours,* bk. v., ch. xxi.

*** ē'-brĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *ebrius.*]

1. Drunk, intoxicated.

"They found at the door an *ebrious* Irish lad."—*Mortimer Collins : From Midnight to Midnight,* vol. iii., ch. xi.

2. Given or addicted to strong drink ; sottish.

3. Intoxicating.

"'Twas no *ebrious* fluid."—*Mortimer Collins : Blacksmith & Scholar,* vol. ii., ch. xii.

*** ē-bŭl'-lĭ-āte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *ebullio* = to bubble up.] [EBULLITION.] To boil or bubble up ; to burst out, to overflow.

"Whence this 29 play-oppugning argument will *ebullate.*"—*Prynne :* 1 *Histrio-mastix,* vi., 3.

*** ē-bŭl'-lĭ-ĕnçe, * ĕ-bŭl'-lĭ-ĕn-çў,** *s.* [Lat. *ebulliens,* pr. par. of *ebullio* = to bubble up.] [EBULLITION.] A boiling over ; a bursting up or forth ; an overflow.

"The natural and enthusiastick fervour of men's spirits, and the *ebulliency* of their fancy."—*Cudworth : Sermons,* p. 93.

*** ē-bŭl'-lĭ-ent,** *a.* [Lat. *ebulliens,* pr. par. of *ebullio.*] Boiling over ; bursting forth or up ; overflowing.

"They scarce can swallow their *ebullient* spleen."
Young : Night Thoughts, viii. 1,320.

ē-bŭl'-lĭ-ō-scōpe, *s.* [Lat. *ebullio* = to bubble up, and Gr. σκοπέω (*skopeō*) = to see, to observe.] An instrument for determining the strength of a liquid by ascertaining its boiling-point.

ĕb-ŭl-lĭ'-tion, *s.* [Fr. *ébullition ;* Lat. *ebullitio,* from *ebullio* = to bubble up : *e = ex* = out, and *bullio* = to boil, to bubble ; *bulla* = a bubble ; Sp. *ebulicion ;* Ital. *ebullizione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. *Literally :*

(1) The act of boiling ; the condition into which a liquid is thrown by the application of heat, which causes an agitation or bubbling, arising from the escape of portions of the liquid in an aeriform state.

(2) Effervescence arising from the mingling together of an alkalizate and acid liquor ; any intestine violent motion or agitation of the parts of a fluid, occasioned by the opposition of particles of different properties ; fermentation.

"If sal ammoniack, or any pure volatile alkali, dissolved in water, be mixed with an acid, an *ebullition,* with a greater degree of cold, will ensue."—*Arbuthnot : On Aliments.*

2. *Fig. :* A sudden bursting forth or display of feeling, &c.

"Overwhelmed with the *ebullition* of my thoughts."—*Locke : Second Reply to Bishop of Worcester.*

II. *Nat. Phil :* The rapid production of elastic bubbles of vapour in the mass of a liquid itself. The following are the laws as determined experimentally : (1) The temperature of ebullition, *i.e.,* the boiling point, increases with the pressure. (2) For a given pressure ebullition commences at a certain temperature, which varies in different liquids, but which for equal pressures is always the same in the same liquid. (3) Whatever be the intensity of the source of heat, as soon as ebullition commences, the temperature of the liquid remains stationary. (*Ganot.*)

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *ebullition, effervescence,* and *fermentation :* "These technical terms have a strong resemblance in their signification, but they are not strictly synonymous ; they have strong characteristic differences. *Ebullition* . . . marks the movement of a liquid acted upon by fire, and in chemistry it is said of two substances, which by penetrating each other occasion bubbles to rise up. *Effervescence* . . . marks the movement which is excited in liquors by a combination of substances ; such as of acids, which are mixed and commonly produce heat. *Fermentation* . . . marks the internal movement which is excited in a liquid of itself, by which its components undergo such a change or decomposition, as to form a new body. *Ebullition* is a more violent action than *effervescence ; fermentation* is more gradual and permanent than either. Water is exposed to *ebullition* when acted upon by any powerful degree of external heat ; iron in aqua fortis occasions an *effervescence ;* beer and wine undergo a *fermentation* before they reach a state of perfection. These words are all employed in a figurative sense, which is drawn from their physical application. The passions are exposed to *ebullitions,* in which they break forth with all the violence that is observable in water agitated by excessive heat ; the heart and affections are exposed to *effervescence* when powerfully awakened by particular objects ; minds are said to be in a *ferment* which are agitated by conflicting feelings : the *ebullition* and *effervescence* is applicable only to individuals ; *fermentation* to one or many." (*Crabb : Eng. Synon.*)

ē-bŭr'-na, *s.* [Lat. *eburneus, eburnus* = of ivory, from *ebur* = ivory.]

Zool. : Ivory Shell, a genus of Molluscs, family Buccinidæ. The shell when young is umbilicated ; when adult the inner lip is callous, spreading, and covering the umbilicus ; the operculum is pointed. Nine species are known from the hotter parts of the Eastern Hemisphere.

ē-bŭr-nā'-tion, *s.* [Fr. *éburnation,* from Lat. *eburneus* = of ivory, and Eng., &c. suff. *-ation.*]

Path. : An excessive deposition of compact osseous matter, sometimes found in a diseased state of the bones, and especially of the joints.

*** ē-bŭr'-nĕ-an,** *a.* [Lat. *eburneus,* from *ebur* = ivory.] Of or pertaining to ivory ; made of ivory.

*** ē-bŭr-nĭ-fĭ-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *eburneus* = pertaining to ivory ; *facio* = to make, and Eng. suff. *-ation.*] The act of converting substances into others which have the appearance or characteristics of ivory.

ē-bŭr'-nine, *a.* [Lat. *eburneus* = of ivory, and Eng., &c. suff. *-ine.*] Of or belonging to ivory.

"She lay reclined,
And, pensive, read from tablet *eburnine.*"
Scott : Lay of the Last Minstrel, vi. 19.

ē-căl'-car-ātc, *a.* [Lat. *e = ex* = without ; *calcar* = a spur, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ate.*]

Bot. : Without a calcar or spur.

ē-căr'-ĭ-nāte, *a.* [Lat. e = *ex* = without, and *carina* = a keel.]

Bot. : Without a carina or keel.

ê-car'-tê, *s.* [Fr., lit. = discarded.]

Cards : A game of cards played by two persons with thirty-two cards, the twos, threes, fours, fives, and sixes of each suit being discarded from the pack. The cards rank in the following order : king (the highest), queen, knave, ace, ten, &c. The parties cut for deal, and the dealer deals out five cards each, turning up the eleventh for trump. The non-dealer may claim, before a trick is played, to discard any of the cards from his hand, and to replace them with others from the pack, but it is in the option of the dealer to allow or disallow the claim. The players must follow suit if they can. Three tricks count one point, five count two ; and five points make the game. If the dealer turns up the king, he counts one for it, and if either player has a king in his hand, he may score one for it if he claim it before the first trick.

ē-câu'-dāte, *a.* [Lat. e = without, and *cauda* = a tail.]

1. *Zool. :* Without a tail.

2. *Botany :*

(1) Spikeless. (*Paxton.*)

(2) Without a stem. (*Paxton*)

ĕc-băl'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. ἐκβάλλω (*ekballō*) = to throw out, with reference to the fact that the seeds when ripe are expelled from the fruit with considerable force.]

Bot. : A genus of Cucurbitaceæ. *Ecbalium agreste,* sometimes called *Momordica Elaterium,* is the Squirting Cucumber (q.v.). [ELATERIUM.]

ecbalii fructus, *s.*

Phar. : The fruit of *Ecbalium officinorum,* or *Momordica elaterium,* a small elliptical pepo about one and a half inches long, covered with soft prickles containing the seed, surrounded by a juicy tissue. When ripe, the seeds are expelled forcibly, hence the English name of the plant. The juice of Ecbalium is used in medicine as Elaterium (q.v.).

ĕc'-bă-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. = a going out, a result, from ἐκβαίνω (*ekbainō*) = to go out : ἐκ (*ek*) = out, and βαίνω (*bainō*) = to go.]

Rhet. : A figure of speech in which the speaker treats of things according to their events and consequences.

ĕc-băt'-ĭc, *a.* [As if from a Gr. ἐκβατικός (*ekbatikos*), from ἔκβασις (*ekbasis*) = a going out, an issue, result.]

Gram. : Relating to a result, issue, or consequence. It is opposed to telic (q.v.) which denotes purpose or intention.

ĕc blăs-tē'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. ἐκβλάστησις (*ekblastēsis*), from ἐκβλαστάνω (*ekblastanō*) = to shoot or sprout out.]

Bot. : The production of buds within flowers, or on inflorescences, in consequence of monstrous development.

ĕc'-hō-lē, *s.* [Gr. ἐκβολή (*ekbolē*) = a throwing out, a digression ; ἐκβάλλω (*ekballō*) = to

throw out; ἐκ (*ek*) = out, and βάλλω (*ballō*) = to throw.]

I. *Rhet.:* A digression, in which the speaker introduces another person speaking in his own words.

2. *Music:* The sharpening of sounds to adapt them to a change of key-note.

ĕc-bŏl-ĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. ἐκβολή (*ekbolē*) = a throwing out; ἐκβόλιον (*ekbolion*) = a medicine for causing abortion; ἐκ (*ek*) = out, and βάλλω (*ballō*) = to throw.]

A. *As adj.:* A term applied to any medicine which excites uterine contractions, and promotes the expulsion of the fœtus.

B. *As subst.* (*Pl.*): Medicines which cause contraction of the uterus, and promote the expulsion of the fœtus, as ergot, digitalis, savin, borax, &c.

ĕc-bŏ-līne, *s.* [Eng. *ecbol(ic)*; suff. *-ine* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: A principle said to occur in Ergot, probably the same as Ergotine (q.v.).

ĕc-căl-ĕ-ō-bĭ-ŏn, *s.* [Gr. ἐκκαλέω (*ekkaleō*) = to call out; ἐκ (*ek*) = out; καλέω (*kaleō*) = to call, and βίος (*bios*) = life.] A chamber for hatching eggs by artificial heat. [INCUBATOR.]

ĕc-çê-dĕn'-tê (ç as ch), *a.* [Ital.]

Music: Exceeding, augmented; a term applied to intervals.

ĕc-çĕ hō'-mo, *s.* [Lat. = Behold the man.]

Art: A name given to paintings representing our Lord crowned with thorns and bearing the reed. (John xix. 5.)

ĕc-çĕn-trĭc, * **ĕc-çĕn'-trĭc-al,** * **ĕc-çĕn'-trick,** *a.* & *s.* [O. Fr. *excentrique*; Fr. *excentrique*, from Low Lat. *eccentricus*: *ec* = *ex* = out, away from, and *centrum* = the centre, from Gr. ἔκκεντρος (*ekkentros*).]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) Deviating from the centre.

"Mystical dance, which yonder starry sphere
Of planets, and of fixed, in all her wheels
Resembles nearest, mazes intricate,
Eccentric." *Milton: P. L.*, v. 620-23.

(2) In the same sense as II.

"Whence is it that planets move all one and the same way in orbs concentrick, while comets move all manner of ways in orbs very *eccentrick*?"—*Newton: Opticks.*

(3) Pertaining to eccentricity or an eccentric.

2. *Figuratively:*

* (1) Not directed towards or terminating in the same point or end; divergent.

"Whatsoever affairs pass such a man's hands, he crooketh them to his own ends; which must needs be often *eccentrick* to the ends of his master."—*Bacon: Essays.*

(2) Departing from the usual practice, or established forms or laws; not following the ordinary course; peculiar or odd in manner or character.

(*a*) *Of persons:*

"The passion of this brave and *eccentric* young man for maritime adventure was unconquerable."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

(*b*) *Of manners, conduct, &c.:*

"With this man's knavery was strangely mingled an *eccentric* vanity which resembled madness."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

II. *Geom.:* Not having the same centre; a term applied to circles and spheres, which have different centres. It is opposed to Concentric (q.v.).

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II. 1.

"Thither his course he bends
Through the calm firmament, (but up or down,
By centre or *eccentric*, hard to tell).
Milton: P. L., iii. 573-75.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) That which deviates from the usual or common occurrence.

"Let the lot decide the main of the controversy, and reserving somewhat as it were for the universal motion of the whole body, somewhat for *eccentricks*."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 551.

(2) A person of eccentric, odd, or peculiar habits; an oddity.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Astronomy:*

* (1) A circle, the centre of which does not correspond with that of the earth.

(2) In the Ptolemaic system the supposed circular orbit of a planet about the earth, but with the earth not in its centre.

(3) A circle described about the centre of an elliptical orbit, with half the major axis for radius.

2. *Mech.:* A term applied to a group of mechanical contrivances for converting circular into reciprocating rectilinear motion; they consist of variously shaped discs, attached to a revolving shaft, and according to the shape of the working surfaces are distinguished as triangular, heart-shaped, toothed, or circular eccentrics. The term is more especially applicable to the latter form, the others being only particular varieties of cam; it consists of a circular disc attached to the shaft, but having its centre at a small distance from that of the axis of the shaft. The distance between these points is called the eccentricity, and corresponds to the radius of the circle described by the disc in its revolution or half the length of the path described by the end eccentric rod. Practically there is no difference between the crank and the eccentric; the latter may be considered as a crank in which the radius of the crank-pin is greater than that of the crank-arm. The motion of the eccentric is communicated to the rod by a hoop or strap closely fitted round the circumference of the disc which revolves within it. Eccentrics are used for moving heavy shears in iron forges, and the feed-pumps, and occasionally the air-pumps in steam-engines. For the latter purpose they are often of great size, as, for example, in the paddle-engines of the Great Eastern steamship. The most general application, however, is for moving the slide valves in steam-engines, for which purpose they are employed either singly, the tail of the rod being in direct communication with the valve lever, or, what is more common, in pairs, the motion being conveyed by some form of link. [LINK-MOTION.] (*Weale.*)

eccentric-catch, *s.* [ECCENTRIC-HOOK.]

eccentric-chuck, *s.* A chuck attached to the mandrel of a lathe, and having a sliding piece which carries the centre. This piece is adjustable in a plane at right angles to the axis of motion by means of a set screw, and carries the centre to one side of the axis of motion. By its means circular lines of varying size and eccentricity may be produced. No oval or ellipse is produced thereby, but circles on the face of the work with their centres at such distance from the axis of the mandrel as may by desired. (*Knight.*)

eccentric-cutter, *s.* A cutting-tool placed upon the slide-rest, and having a rotation by means of a wheel and shaft, the cutter being attached to the end of the latter. The rotation is obtained by an overhead motion, and the eccentricity by fixing the cutter at different distances from the centre by means of the groove and screw. The action of the eccentric-cutter differs from that of the eccentric-chuck in this: in the latter the work is rotated and the tool is stationary; in the former the work is stationary and the tool revolves. When the motions are used in conjunction, the patterns are capable of almost unlimited variation. (*Knight.*)

eccentric-engraving, *s.* An arrangement of diamond tracers, operated by elaborate machinery, acting upon a varnished roller designed for calico-printing. The effect is analogous to that produced by the rose-engine lathe. (*Knight.*)

eccentric-fan, *s.* A fan-wheel with radial arms and vanes, and having an axis which is eccentric with the case in which it revolves. The case has a scroll form, and the effect is to make the discharge of air more perfect, and avoid carrying a body of air around between the vanes. (*Knight.*)

eccentric-gab, *s.* [ECCENTRIC-HOOK.]

eccentric-gear, eccentric-gearing, *s.* Cog-wheels set on eccentric axes give a variable circular motion, as in the case of the eccentric contrate-wheel and pinion, and the eccentric spur-wheel and intermediate shifting pinion. Links connect the axis of the pinion with those of the driver and driven wheels, and preserve the pinion at proper meshing distance, so as to engage with the motor, and communicate the motion to the next wheel in series. (*Knight.*)

eccentric-hook, *s.*

Steam-eng.: A hook used to connect the eccentric-rod with the wrist on the lever of the rock-shaft which actuates the valve; otherwise called a Gab.

eccentric-hoop, *s.* The strap on the eccentric of an engine.

eccentric-pump, *s.* A hollow cylinder in which is a revolving hub and axis eccentrically arranged. On the hub are flaps which act as pistons in the space between the hub and the case to expel the water, which enters at one opening and flows out by another. The same construction is seen in rotary steam-engines, with this difference, that in one case the shaft revolves to force water, and in the other the steam passes through to drive the shaft.

eccentric-rod, *s.* The rod connecting the eccentric strap to the lever which moves the slide-valve.

eccentric-strap, *s.*

Mach.: The ring enclosing an eccentric sheave and connecting by a rod to the object to be reciprocated, as, the slide-valve of a steam-engine. [ECCENTRIC-HOOP.]

eccentric-wheel, *s.*

Mach.: A cam consisting of a circular disc attached eccentrically to a shaft. It is used for communicating a reciprocal motion to the valve of a steam-engine. Its axis of revolution is out of the centre of its figure, and the rectilinear motion imparted is called the throw. The ring round the eccentric is the eccentric-strap. The rod connecting the strap to the part to be actuated is the eccentric rod. The hook at the end of the rod, by which it is connected to the rock-shaft of the valve motion, is the eccentric hook or gab. The whole apparatus is the eccentric-gear. [ECCENTRIC.]

ĕc-çĕn'-trĭ-çal-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *ecentrical*; *-ly*.] In an eccentric manner; with eccentricity.

"Swift, Rabelais, and that favourite child,
Who, less *eccentrically* wild
Inverts the misanthropic plan,
And, hating vices, hates not man."
Lloyd: A Familiar Epistle.

ĕc-çĕn-trĭç-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Low Lat. *eccentricitas*, from *eccentricus* = eccentric; Fr. *excentricité*.]

I. *Literally:*

1. Deviation from a centre. [ECCENTRIC, *s.*, II. 2.]

"Some say the *eccentricity* of the sunne is come nearer the earth."—*Burton: Anat of Melancholy*, p. 248.

2. The state of having a different centre from that of another circle.

"By reason of the sun's *eccentricity* to the earth, and obliquity to the equator, he appears to us to move unequally."—*Holder: On Time.*

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. An excursion or departure from the proper orb or sphere.

"The duke, at his return from his *eccentricity*, for so I account favourites abroad, met no good news."—*Wotton.*

2. A departure from what is usual, regular, or established; eccentric or whimsical conduct or character; oddity, peculiarity.

"Who'd make a riot or a poem,
From *eccentricity* of thought
Not always do the thing he ought."
Lloyd: Genius, Envy, & Time

¶ *Eccentricity of the earth:* The distance between the focus and the centre of the earth's elliptic orbit. (*Harris.*)

ĕc-çĕ sĭg'-nŭm, *phr.* [Lat.] Behold the sign, proof, or badge.

ĕc-chў-mō'sed, *a.* [Eng., &c., *ecchymos(is)*; *-ed*.] Of the nature of ecchymosis; produced by extravasated blood.

ĕc-chў-mō'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. ἐκχυμωσις (*ekchumōsis*), from ἐκχυμόομαι (*ekchumoomai*) = to shed the blood and leave it extravasated just under the skin: ἐκ (*ek*) = out, and χέω (*cheō*) = to pour.]

Med.: A livid spot or blotch in the skin, produced by extravasated blood.

"*Ecchymosis* may be defined an extravasation of the blood in or under the skin, the skin remaining whole."—*Wiseman.*

ĕc'-clĕ-grass, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: Butterwort or sheepрot, *Pinguicula vulgaris.*

"*P. vulgaris*, or common butterwort in Orkney is known by the name of *Ecclegrass*."—*Neill: Tour*, p. 191.

ĕc-clē'-şĭ-ą, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *ἐκκλησία* (*ekklēsia*) = an assembly of the citizens summoned by the crier, the legislative assembly, from *ἔκκλητος* (*ekklētos*) = summoned.]

1. *Greek Archæol.:* (See the etym.)

2. *English Law:*

(1) A church.

(2) A religious assembly.

(3) A parsonage. (*Wharton.*)

† **ĕc-clē'-şĭ-ąn,** *s.* [Gr. *ἐκκλησία* (*ekklēsia*); and Eng. suff. *-an.*] One who asserts the supremacy of the Church over the State.

* **ĕc-clē'-şĭ-arch,** *s.* [Gr. *ἐκκλησία* (*ekklēsia*), and *ἀρχός* (*archos*) = a leader, a chief.] A ruler of the church.

* **ĕc-clē'-şĭ-ăst,** *s.* [Gr. *ἐκκλησιαστής* (*ekklēsiastēs*).] [EKKLESIASTES.]

1. One who sat or spoke in the Athenian Assembly. (*Liddell & Scott.*)

2. An ecclesiastic. (*Chaucer.*)

3. The Book of Ecclesiastes. (*Chaucer.*)

ĕc-clē̤s-ĭ-ăs'-tēs, *s.* [Gr. *ἐκκλησιαστής* (*ekklēsiastēs*) = one who sits or speaks in an assembly of the citizens, from *ἐκκλησία* (*ekklēsia*).] [ECCLESIA.]

Scripture Canon: The name given by the Septuagint translators to the Old Testament book called in Hebrew קֹהֶלֶת (*Qoheleth*, pronounced *Koheleth*). This seems to come from קָהָל (*qahal*) = a congregation, an assembly, a word occurring in Gen. xxxv. 11, Numb. xvi. 3, &c., from the root קָהַל (*qahal*) = to call together. The designation "preacher," given in the authorised English version, has essentially the same meaning. In the Hebrew Bible it figures as one of the כתובים (*Kethubim* or *Hagiographa*), its place being between Lamentations and Esther. It was almost universally received by the members of the Jewish Church and by the Christian fathers; nor has its title to a place in the Canon been seriously disputed in modern times. Its authorship and date have been matters of controversy. At first sight the matter seems decided to all who accept the inspiration of Scripture by the preacher's own statement (i. 1, 12), which can apply only to Solomon. Some, however, are of opinion that a later writer might without any intention of fraud have thrown his narrative into the form of an imagined autobiography of Solomon. The Hebrew is mixed with Aramæan, and there seem other indications of a late date. What that date is has been variously stated, the extremes differing by about 300 years. Intellectually considered, the "Koheleth" was a man of powerfully philosophical mind, keen in observing nature and society, and reasoning upon what he saw (i. 9, 10). Morally and spiritually viewed, he was suffering the penalty of having early and too deeply drained the cup of pleasure, and was now satiated with the world and weary of it. The book records his experience and the phases of his faith, the conclusion of the whole matter being that to fear God and keep His commandments is the whole duty of man.

ĕc-clē-şĭ-ăs'-tĭc, *a. & s.* [Gr. *ἐκκλησιαστικός* *ekklēsiastikos*) = belonging to the *ἐκκλησία* (*ekklēsia*) = (1) in civil life, an assembly of the citizens for legislative purposes; (2) in ecclesiastical life, the church; *ἔκκλητος* (*ekklētos*)= called out; *ἐκκαλέω* (*ekkaleō*) = to call out.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to the Church or to sacred things, as distinguished from the world and things secular.

B. *As subst.:* A person in holy orders, a clergyman; one who discharges sacred functions in connection with a church or chapel of ease.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *ecclesiastic, divine,* and *theologian:* "An *ecclesiastic* derives his title from the office which he bears in the *ecclesia* or church; a *divine* and *theologian* from their pursuit after, or engagement in, *divine* or *theological* matters. An *ecclesiastic* is connected with an episcopacy; a *divine* or *theologian* is unconnected with any form of church government. An *ecclesiastic* need not in his own person perform any office, although he fills a station; a *divine* not only fills a station, but actually performs the office of teaching; a *theologian* neither fills any particular station, nor discharges any specific duty, but merely follows the pursuit of studying *theology.*" (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ĕc-clē-şĭ-ăs'-tĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng., &c. *ecclesiastic; -al.*] The same as ECCLESIASTIC, *a.* (q.v.).

ecclesiastical commissioners, *s. pl.* On February 4, 1835, a Royal Commission was issued which appointed Commissioners "to consider the state of the Established Church, and to devise the best method of providing for the cure of souls." They were invited to express their opinion as to what measures it would be expedient to adopt on the several matters which they had to investigate. In that and the following year they furnished four reports, and 6 & 7 Will. 4, c. 77 (1836), permanently established them under the name of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England. The Commissioners are the two Archbishops, the Bishops, the Deans of Canterbury, St. Paul's, and Westminster, and various high judicial and political functionaries, who are required to subscribe a declaration that they are members of the Established Church. They have exercised large powers, but without trenching on vested interests. They have modified the boundaries of episcopal sees, and even united dioceses; have suppressed sinecures, and with the money thus obtained have augmented the poorer benefices, especially in populous places. Before their decisions can be carried out, they require to be ratified by Orders in Council.

ecclesiastical corporations, *s. pl.* Corporations consisting exclusively of spiritual persons, for the maintenance of the rights of the Church and the furtherance of religion. They are of two kinds: (1) Corporations sole—viz., bishops, some deans, parsons, and vicars; and (2) corporations aggregate—viz., deans and chapters.

ecclesiastical courts, *s.pl.* Courts for administering ecclesiastical law with the view of maintaining the discipline of the Established Church. They are the Archdeacon's Court, the Consistory Courts, the Court of Arches, the Court of Peculiars, the Prerogative Courts of the two Archbishops, the Faculty Court, and, as the highest court of appeal, the Privy Council. (*Wharton.*)

ecclesiastical law, *s.* The law administered in the ecclesiastical courts. It is derived from the civil and canon law.

ecclesiastical modes, *s.pl.*
Mus.: [PLAIN SONG].

ĕc-clē-şĭ-ăs'-tĭc-ąl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *ecclesiastical; -ly.*] As is done in ecclesiastical affairs; according to ecclesiastical rules; after the manner of an ecclesiastic or of an ecclesiastical corporation or assembly.

ĕc-clē-şĭ-ăs'-tĭ-çĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *ecclesiastic; -ism.*] Strong attachment to ecclesiastical privileges and views.

ĕc-clē-şĭ-ăs'-tĭ-cŭs, *s.* [Lat. *Ecclesiasticus,* s., *ecclesiasticus,* s. & a.; Gr. *εκκλησιαστικός* (*ekklēsiastikos*)= (1) pertaining to the assembly of citizens; (2) pertaining to the Church.]

Apocrypha: The name given in the Latin version to a work called in Greek Σοφία Ἰησοῦ υἱοῦ Σιράχ (*Sophia Iesou huiou Sirach*) = the Wisdom of Jesus the Son of Sirach. The Latin name implies that it was a book used in the worship of the Church. It was penned in Palestine, and "in Hebrew," by which probably is meant Aramæan; but this first composition is lost. The grandson of the original writer translated it into Greek in the reign of Energetes. There were two kings of this name in Egypt, Ptolemy III., B.C. 247-222, and Ptolemy VII. (Physcon), B.C. 170-117. Probably it was to the first of these that he referred, and the Son of Sirach may have composed Ecclesiasticus some time between 290 and 280 B.C. The work resembles the book of Proverbs. Its theme is the praise of wisdom, and its execution deserves high commendation. To distinguish it from Ecclesiastes quoted under the abbreviation Eccles., it is cited as Ecclus.

ĕc-clē-şĭ-ō-lŏġ'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* Pertaining or relating to ecclesiology.

ĕc-clē-şĭ-ŏl'-ō-ġĭst, *s.* [Eng. *ecclesiolog(y); -ist.*] One who studies ecclesiology.

ĕc-clē-şĭ-ŏl'-ō-ġў, *s.* [Gr. *ἐκκλησία* (*ecclēsia*) [ECCLESIA], and *λογος* (*logos*) = discourse.]

1. *Gen.:* The science which treats of all matters connected with churches.

2. *Spec.:* The department of human knowledge which treats of church architecture and decoration.

ĕc'-cŏ-pē, *s.* [Gr. *ἐκκοπή* (*ekkopē*) = a cutting out: *ἐκ* (*ek*) = out, and *κόπτω* (*koptō*) = to cut.]

Surg.: The act of cutting out; specif., a perpendicular division of the cranium by a cutting instrument.

ĕc-cŏ-prŏt'-ĭc, ĕc-cŏ-prŏt'-ĭck, *a. & s.* [Low Lat. *eccoproticus,* as if from a Gr. *ἐκκοπρωτικός* (*ekkoprōtikos*), from *ἐκκόπρωσις* (*ekkoprōsis*) = a cleaning from dung: *ἐκ* (*ek*) = out, and *κόπρος* (*kopros*) = dung; Fr. *eccoprotique.*]

A. *As adj.:* Having the property or power of promoting alvine discharges; laxative, loosening.

B. *As subst.:* A medicine which has the property or quality of promoting alvine discharges; a purgative, a cathartic.

ĕc-crĕm-ŏ-car'-pŭs, *s.* [Gr. *ἐκκρεμής* (*ekkremēs*) = hanging from or upon, and *καρπός* (*karpos*) = fruit.]

Bot.: A genus of Bignoniaceæ. *Eccremocarpus scaber,* a native of Chili, is often cultivated here as an ornamental creeper. It has fine orange-coloured flowers.

ĕc-crĭn-ŏl'-ō-ġў, *s.* [Gr. *ἐκκρίνω* (*ekkrinō*) = to pick out, to secrete, and *λόγος* (*logos*) = a discourse.]

Physiol.: A treatise on the secretions of the body.

ĕc'-crĭ-şĭs, *s.* [Gr. *ἔκκρισις* (*ekkrisis*), from *ἐκκρίνω* (*ekkrinō*) = to pick out, to select, to secrete; *ἐκ* (*ek*) = out, and *κρίνω* (*krinō*) = to select.]

Med.: The excretion of excrementitious or morbific matter.

ĕc-çў-ē'-şĭs, *s.* [Gr. *ἐκκυέω* (*ekkueō*) = to be pregnant.]

Obstet.: Extra-uterine fœtation; imperfect fœtation in some organ exterior to the uterus, as in the abdomen or in one of the ovaria.

ĕc'-dĕr-ŏn, *s.* [Gr. *ἐκ* (*ek*) = out, and *δέρος* (*deros*) = the skin.]

Anat.: The epidermal or outer layer of the integument of the skin; the epithelial layer of mucous membrane.

ĕc'-dў-şĭs, *s.* [Gr. *ἔκδυσις* (*ekdusis*) = a getting out; *ἐκδύω* (*ekduō*) = to strip off.]

Physiol.: The casting of the skin; moulting. [ENDYSIS.]

¶ Ecdysis is simple moulting, metamorphosis is transformation. Messrs. Swainson and Shuckard drew this distinction between the two: the first is a simple casting off of the old skin, unaccompanied by the development of any new members, or by any variation of form, these latter being always the consequence of metamorphosis or transformation.

ĕc'-gŏ-nīnc, *s.* [Gr. *ἔκγονος* (*ekgonos*) = an offshoot, and Eng., &c. suff. *-ine* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_9H_{15}NO_3$. A base obtained by heating cocain with hydrochloric acid in a sealed tube to 100°. Ecgonine is soluble in water; it melts at 198°.

ê-çhañ'-crüre, *s.* [Fr.]

Anat.: A term used to designate depressions and notches on the surface or edges of bones.

* **ēche, *ech, *eech, *eck,** *v.t.* [EKE.] To add to, to increase, to protract.

"*To eche* it and to draw it out in length"
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

* **ēçhc,** *a. & pron.* [EACH.]

* **ĕch'-ĕ-ą,** *s.* [Gr. *ἠχέω* (*ēcheō*) = to sound.]

Arch.: The name given to the sonorous bell-shaped vases of bronze or earth, used by the constructors of ancient theatres to give greater power to the voices of the actors.

ĕçh'-ę-lŏn, *s.* [Fr., from *échelle* = a ladder.]

1. *Mil.:* The position or arrangement of troops as in the form of steps, *i.e.,* with one division more advanced than another.

2. *Naval:* A fleet is said to be in echelon when it presents a wedge-like form to the

enemy, so that the bow-guns and broadsides of the several ships can mutually protect each other.

echelon-lens, *s.*

Optical Instruments: A large lens, constructed in several pieces, to be put together afterwards. It consists of a plano-convex lens, surrounded by a series of angular and concentric segments, each of which has a plane face on the same side as the plane face of the central lens, while the faces on the other side have such a curvature that the foci of the different segments coincide in the same point. Echelon lenses are used in lighthouses, for which it is difficult to construct lenses each of a single piece. (*Ganot*, § 520.)

ĕch-ĕ-nē′-ĭs, *s.* [Lat. *echeneis* = the remora; Gr. ἐχενηΐς (*echenēis*) = 1 (as adj.) holding ships back, 2 (as subst.) the remora; ἔχω (*echō*) to have, to hold, and ναῦς (*naus*) = a ship.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Fishes belonging to the family Gobiidæ. They have on the upper part of the head a disc or sucker by which they can attach themselves to rocks, ships, or to other fishes. *Echeneis remora* is the Remora or Sucking-fish. [REMORA.]

***ech-er,** ***ick-er,** *s.* [A.S. *æcer*; Ger. *ahr.*] An ear of corn.

"How feil *echeris* of corn thick growing,
Wyth the new sonnys hete birssillit dois hyng
On Hermy feildis in the soneris tyde."
Douglas: Virgil, 234, 24.

ĕch-ĕ-vĕr′-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named after D. Echeveri, who made the drawings in the *Flora Mexicana.*]

Bot.: A genus of Crassulaceæ, tribe Crassuleæ. It has a five-parted calyx, petals united, stamens ten, and five carpels. The species are succulent plants with showy flowers, from Mexico. Many are cultivated in British greenhouses.

ĕch-ĭ-al, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *echi(um)*; Eng., &c. suff. *-al.*]

A. *As adjective:*

Bot.: Pertaining, relating, or akin to the alliance Echiales, or to the genus Echium. (*Lindley: Veget. Kingdom* (3rd ed.), p. 649.)

B. *As subst.* (*Pl.*)*:* The Echial Alliance. (*Ibid.*, p. 649.)

ĕch-ĭ-ā′-lēş, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *echi(um)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ales.*]

Bot.: An alliance of Perigynous Exogens. It has dichlamydeous, monapetalous, symmetrical or unsymmetrical flowers, nucamentaceous fruit, consisting of one-seeded nuts, or of clusters of them separate or separable, and a large embryo with little or no albumen. It contains the following orders—(1) Jasminaceæ, (2) Salvadoraceæ, (3) Ehretiaceæ, (4) Nolanaceæ, (5) Boraginaceæ, (6) Brunoniaceæ, (7) Lamiaceæ, (8) Verbenaceæ, (9) Myoporaceæ, and (10) Selaginaceæ. (*Lindley.*) [ECHIUM.]

ĕ-chĭd′-na, *s.* [Gr. ἔχιδνα (*echidna*) = an adder, a viper.]

1. *Zool.:* A genus of mammals, the typical one of the family Echidnidæ. Four species are known. The most common are, *Echidna hystrix*, from New South Wales, and *E. setosa*, from that region also, but more frequently from Tasmania. The remaining two are from New Guinea. They are burrowing animals, from fifteen to eighteen inches long, and feed on ants and termites. [ECHIDNIDÆ.]

2. *Palæont.:* A gigantic Echidna occurs in the Post-tertiary deposits of Australia.

é-chĭd′-nĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Gr. ἔχιδνα (*echidna*), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: Porcupine Ant-eaters. A family of mammals belonging to the very aberrant order Monotremata (q.v.). The snout is long and cylindrical, the jaws toothless, the tongue long and extensile, and the skin of the body clothed with bristly hairs.

ĕch′-ĭ-mȳs, † **ĕ-chī-nō′-mȳs,** *s.* [Gr. ἐχῖνος (*echinos*) = a hedgehog, and μῦς (*mus*) = a mouse.]

1. *Zool.:* Spiny Rat: a genus of Mammals, family Octodontidæ. Incisors $\frac{2}{2}$; canines $\frac{0-0}{0-0}$; cheek teeth $\frac{4-4}{4-4} = 20$. Back covered with shortish spines or bristles. The species inhabit South America.

2. *Palæont.:* Remains of an Echimys have been found in the bone caves of Brazil.

ĕch-ī′-nāte, ĕch-ī′-nāt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *echinatus*, from *echinus* (q.v.).]

1. *Zool.:* Furnished with prickles or spines.

2. *Bot.:* Furnished with numerous rigid hairs or straight prickles, as the fruit of *Castanea vesca.* (*Lindley.*) The same as BRISTLY (q.v.).

ĕ-chī′-nĭd, *s.* [Gr. ἐχῖνος (*echinos*) = a hedgehog . . . a sea-urchin, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

Zool.: A member of the family Echinidæ.

ĕ-chī′-nī-da, ĕ-chī-nĭd′-ĕ-a, *s. pl.* [ECHINOIDEA.]

ĕ-chīn′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *echin(us)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zoology:

I. The same as ECHINIDA. (*Owen: Invert. Anim.* (1843), Lect. x., p. 117.)

2. A family of Regular Echinoids. The test is usually globular or hemispherical; the ambulacral areas wide, the spines short and awl-shaped.

ĕ-chī′-nī-dan, *s.* [Eng., &c. *echinid(a)* (q.v.); suff. *-an.*] A member of the order Echinida (q.v.).

† **ĕ-chī-nī′-tal,** *a.* [Eng., &c. *echinit(e)* (q.v.); suff. *-al.*]

Palæont.: Pertaining to an echinite.

† **ĕ-chī-nīte, ĕ-chī-nī-tēş,** *s.* [Gr. ἐχῖνος (*echinos*) = a hedgehog . . . a sea urchin, and *-ite, -ites* (*Palæont.*) (q.v.).]

Palæont.: A fossil Echinoderm, especially if closely akin to or identical with the typical genus Echinus.

"*Echinites* or fossil Echinoderms."—*Mantell: Fossils of the British Museum*, ch. vi., p. 465.

ĕ-chī′-nō-brĭs′-sī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *echinobrissus(us)* (q.v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Irregular Echinoids, ranging from the Oolitic period till now.

ĕ-chī-nō-brĭs′-sŭs, *s.* [Lat. *echinus* = Gr. ἐχῖνος (*echinos*); and Mod. Lat. *brissus* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A genus of Echinoids, the typical one of the family Echinobrissidæ (q.v.).

ĕ-chī-nō-căc′-tī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *echinocact(us)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Cactaceæ (q.v.).

ĕ-chī-nō-căc′-tŭs, *s.* [Lat. *echinus* = Gr. ἐχῖνος (*echinos*) = a hedgehog, and Lat. *cactus*, Gr. κάκτος (*kaktos*) = a prickly plant, apparently the Spanish Artichoke or Cardoon, *Cynara Cardunculus.* This is not the modern Cactus genus.]

Bot.: A genus of Cactaceæ, the typical one of the family Echinocactidæ (q.v.). The stem is an ovate or spheroidal form with many ribs, each having at intervals spiny stars. These are the rudiments of leaves, and from the midst of them come the flowers. Above thirty species are known, chiefly from the West Indies and Mexico. They are called Hedgehog Thistles. They have often beautiful flowers.

ĕ-chī-nō-cĕr′-ĕ-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. ἐχῖνος (*echinos*)= a hedgehog, and Mod. Lat. *cereus* (q.v.).]

Bot.: A genus of Cactaceæ, akin to Cereus, but with short instead of very long flowers. About thirty species are known; they are from Mexico and Texas.

ĕ-chī-nō-chlō′-a, *s.* [Gr. ἐχῖνος (*echinos*) = a hedgehog, and χλοα (*chloa*), or χλοη (*chloē*) = the first light-green shoot of a plant, especially of a grass in spring.]

Bot.: A sub-genus of Panicum, or, according to Sir Joseph Hooker, of Digitaria, having the spikelets in racemes or panicles, and the flowing glumes, awned, or pointed. *Panicum* (*Echinochloa*) *Crux-galli* is naturalised in fields and waste places in the South of England. It is distributed over all temperate and tropical regions. (*Sir Joseph Hooker.*)

ĕ-chī-nō-cŏc′-cūs (*pl.* **ĕ-chī-nō-cŏc′-çī**) *s.* [Gr. ἐχῖνος (*echinos*) = the urchin, the hedgehog, and κόκκος (*kokkos*) = a kernel, a berry. So named from the coronet or cylinder of spines which surrounds their mouth.]

Zool.: A pseudo genus of Entozoa (Intestinal worms), now ascertained to have been founded not on mature animals, but on scolices of those only partially developed. As limited by Professor Owen, the name echinococcus was given to a cyst resembling the acephalocyst, when, in addition to the sero-albuminous fluid, it contained a number of microscopic organized beings floating or freely swimming in it, or adhering by special prehensile organs to its internal surface. The echinococcus is the head of a tænia appended to a small cyst. The *Echinococcus hominis* (now called *E. veterinorum*), described by Prof. Muller, was found in the urinary bladder, and another by Mr. Curling in the liver of human beings, they are the scolex state of *Tænia echinococcus*, one of the tapeworms in the mature state infesting the dog. They are commonly called hydatids. Hence Prof. Huxley defines the echinococcus as technically being "the wandered scolex of *Tænia echinococcus* in its hydatid form, with dento-scolices, or daughter-cysts, formed by gemmation." The cysts of echinococci, from which the latter have disappeared, or in which they have never been properly developed, are termed acephalocysts. [ACEPHALOCYST.]

ĕ-chī-nō-cō′-nĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Gr. ἐχῖνος (*echinos*) = . . . a sea urchin; κῶνος (*kōnos*) = a cone, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

Palæont.: A family of Regular Echinoids, found in the Oolitic and Cretaceous rocks.

ĕ-chī-nō-cŏr′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Gr. ἐχῖνος (*echinos*) = . . . a sea urchin, κόρος (*koros*) = a boy, a scion, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form; (?) or from Lat. *echinus*, and *cor* = heart, with Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, from the cordate form of the test.]

Palæont.: Wright's name for the Anarchytidæ, a family of Irregular Echinoids, occurring chiefly in the Cretaceous rocks.

ĕ-chī′-nō-dĕrm, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. ἐχῖνος (*echinos*) = a hedgehog, and δέρμα (*derma*) = skin.]

A. *As adj.:* Having a prickly skin; pertaining to the Echinodermata (q.v.).

"These *echinoderm* larvæ."—*Huxley: Classif. of Animals* (1869), p. 44.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Sing.:* A member of the zoological class Echinodermata (q.v.).

"The adult *Echinoderm* presents a calcareous framework."—*Huxley: Classif. of Animals* (1869), p. 46.

2. *Pl.:* The English name for the Echinodermata (q.v.).

ĕ-chī-nō-dĕr′-ma, *s. pl.* [ECHINODERM.]

Zool.: The name given by Prof. Owen to what are now generally called the Echinodermata (q.v.).

ĕ-chī-nō-dĕr′-mal, *a.* [Eng. *echinoderm* (q.v.); *-al.*]

Zool.: Pertaining to the Echinodermata.

"The harder, spine-clad, or *echinodermal* species."—*Owen: Invert. Anim.* (1843), Lect. x., p. 113.

ĕ-chī-nō-dĕr′-ma-ta, *s. pl.* [Gr. ἐχῖνος (*echinos*) = a hedgehog, and δέρμα (*derma*), pl. δέρματα (*dermata*) = the skin.]

1. *Zool.:* Echinoderms, a class of animals established by Cuvier, and placed as the highest of his sub-kingdom Radiata. Prof. Huxley places them along with Scolecida, temporarily as a primary sub-kingdom intermediate between the Annulosa and the Infusoria. They are more or less radiated, though not so much as the Medusas. Whilst in the larva state there is a tendency to bilateral symmetry, as in insects. Some mature animals, as the Spatangus, have it also. They have a strange metamorphosis, commencing life as free swimming animals, from which after a time the mature form buds forth. They have a leathery integument, often covered with calcareous plates, often taking the form of spines, hence the name Echinoderms. Their skin is perforated with many minute holes, whence hollow tubes or tentacules are protruded for purposes of locomotion. The class Echinodermata is divided into seven orders: Echinoidea, Asteroidea, Ophiuroidea, Crinoidea, Cystoidea, Blastoidea, and Holothuroidea (q.v.).

2. *Palæont.:* The Echinodermata commenced, as far as is at present known, when the Upper Cambrian rocks were being deposited, and have never since become extinct.

ĕ-chī-nōĭ′-dē-a, † **ĕ-chī-nī′-dē-a, ĕ-chī-nī-dą,** *s. pl.* [Gr. ἐχῖνος (*echinos*) =. . . a sea-urchin, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance.]

I. *Zool.:* An order of Echinodermata. The body, which is of subglobose or discoidal shape, is enclosed in a test or shell, composed of calcareous plates. There is a distinct anus. The sexes are distinct, and the larvæ are pluteiform. The order contains the Sea-urchins. They are divided into the following families:

(1) Endocyclica (Regular Echinoids). Families: Cidaridæ, Hemicidaridæ, Diadematdæ, Echinidæ, and Saleniadæ.

(2) Exocyclica (Irregular Echinoids). Families: Echinoconidæ, Collyritidæ, Echinonidæ, Echinobrissidæ, Echinolampadæ, Clypeastridæ, Ananchytidæ, and Spatangidæ.

(3) Aberrant or Transition Echinoids. Families: Echinothuridæ and Perischœchinidæ.

2. *Palæont.:* For the geological distribution of the Echinoids, see the several families. (*Nicholson.*)

ĕ-chī-nō-lăm'-pa-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *echinolampa(s)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-dæ.*]

1. *Zool.:* A family of Irregular Echinoids.

2. *Palæont.:* The family ranges from Oolitic times till now.

ĕ-chī-nō-lăm'-păs, *s.* [Gr. ἐχῖνος (*echinos*) = . . . a sea urchin, and λαμπάς (*lampas*) = a torch.]

1. *Zool.:* A genus of Echinoids, the typical one of the family Echinolampadæ (q.v.).

2. *Palæont.:* Range, from Tertiary times till now.

ĕ-chī-nō-nē'-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. ἐχῖνος (*echinos*) = . . . a sea urchin, and νέος (*neos*) = . . . new.]

Zool.: A genus of Echinoids.

ĕ-chī-nŏn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *echinon(eus)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool & Palæont.: A family of Irregular Echinoids, the only fossil genus of which (Pyrina) is of Cretaceous age.

ĕ-chī-nō-pæ'-dī-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. ἐχῖνος (*echinos*) = . . . a sea urchin, and παιδεία (*paideia*) = the rearing of a child.]

Zool. & Physiol.: The larva and early larval stage of the Echinodermata.

ĕ-chī-nŏph'-ŏr-a, *s.* [Lat. *echinophora*; Gr. ἐχινοφόρα (*echinophora*) = a kind of shell, from ἐχῖνος (*echinos*) [Echinus], and φορός (*phoros*) = bearing, carrying.]

Bot.: Prickly Samphire, a genus of Umbelliferæ, family Smyrnidæ. The fruit is ovate, lodged in a prickly receptacle, with a prickly involucre. *Echinophora spinosa*, the Sea-side Prickly Samphire, or Sea-parsnip, was formerly found on sandy sea-shores in Lancashire and Kent, but is now extinct in both localities.

ĕ-chī'-nŏps, *s.* [Gr. ἐχῖνος (*echinos*) = a hedgehog, . . . a sea-urchin, and ὤψ (*ōps*), or ὄψ (*ops*) = the eye, the face, the countenance.]

Bot.: A genus of composite plants, the typical one of the sub-order Cynareæ (q.v.). They have single-flowered heads, arranged in dense round clusters at the ends of the branches, so as to look like one great composite flower. They occur in Asia Minor, the South of Europe, India, &c.

ĕ-chī-nŏps-ĭd'-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *echinops* (q.v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ideæ.*]

Bot.: A subtribe of composite plants, tribe Cynareæ.

ĕ-chī-nō-rhŷn'-chŭs, *s.* [Gr. ἐχῖνος (*echinos*) = a hedgehog, and ῥύγχος (*rhunghos*) = a snout, a muzzle.]

Zool.: A genus of Entozoa which contains the most noxious of the intestinal parasites, but happily none of them infest man. The largest species (*Echinorhynchus gigas*) is found in the intestines of the hog. Many others, not a few of them microscopic, are found in the intestinal canal of fishes.

ĕ-chī-nō-spĕr'-mŭm, *s.* [Gr. ἐχῖνος (*echino(s)* = a hedgehog, and σπέρμα (*sperma*) = seed.]

Bot.: A genus of Boraginaceæ, tribe Cynoglosseæ. The tube of the corolla is straight; the calyx is equally divided, terete; the nuts triquetrous; their margins muricated. *Echinospermum Lappula* and *E. deflexum* have been found in England, but they were brought from the Continent in ballast.

ĕ-chī-nō-thūr'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. ἐχῖνος (*echinos*) = . . . a sea-urchin, and θύρα (*thura*) = a door.]

Zool.: A genus of Echinoids, the typical one of the family *Echinothuridæ.*

ĕ-chī-nō-thu-rī'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *echinothur(ia)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Zool.:* A family of Echinoids, with regular tests, but with the plates so overlapping each other as to render the whole structure flexible.

2. *Palæont.:* Its range is from Cretaceous times till now.

ĕ-chī-nō-zō-a, *s. pl.* [Gr. ἐχῖνος (*echinos*) = a hedgehog, a sea-urchin, and ζῷον (*zōon*) = a living creature.]

Zool.: The name given by Prof. Allman to the sub-kingdom of animals, called by Prof. Huxley Annuloida.

ĕ-chīn'-u-lāte, *a.* [Mod. Lat. dimin. of Class. Lat. *echinatus* = set with prickles, prickly.]

Zool.: Possessing small spines.

ĕ-chī'-nŭs, *s.* [In Fr. (arch.) *échine*; Lat. *echinus*, from Gr. ἐχῖνος (*echinos*) = (1) a hedgehog, or urchin, (2) a sea-urchin. In arch. see below.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

† 1. A hedgehog.

2. In the same sense as II. 1.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Zool.:* A genus of Regular Echinoids, the typical one of the family Echinidæ (q.v.). They are shaped something like an orange, with two opposite orifices, connected by rows of little holes or bands approximated by pairs, and resembling the meridians of longitude on a terrestrial globe. They are covered with spines and tubercles. The mouth, which is not the superior, but the inferior orifice, has five teeth. The genus comprises the sea-urchins. [Sea-urchin.]

2. *Bot.:* The prickly head-cover of the seed or top of any plant. (*Johnson.*)

3. *Arch.:* A member of the Doric capital; so called from its resemblance to the echinus or large vase, in which drinking-cups were washed.

ĕch'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. ἔχιον (*echion*) = a plant, the *Echium rubrum*, from ἔχις (*echis*) = the viper, the adder, because it was supposed to cure the bite of that venomous reptile. This explanation has, however, been disputed.]

Bot.: Vipers' bugloss, a genus of Boraginaceæ, the typical one of the tribe Echieæ. The corolla is irregular, with a dilated throat which is open and naked, the filaments are long and unequal; the style is bifid, the achenes wrinkled. *Echium vulgare* is the Vipers' bugloss or common Echium. [Bugloss.] *E. violaceum* or *plantagineum*, the Purple-flowered Bugloss or Purple Echium. Both are natives of Britain.

ĕch'-ō, ***ec-co,** *s.* [Lat. from Gr. ἠχώ (*ēchō*), from ἠχή, ἦχος (*ēchē, ēchos*) = a ringing in the ears; ἠχέω (*ēcheō*) = to sound; allied to Lat. *vox* = a voice.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) In the same sense as II. 1.

"This miraculous rebounding of the voice the Greekes have a prettie name for, and call it *echo*."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxxvi., ch. xv.

(2) The sound returned.

"Babbling *echo* mocks the hounds."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, ii. 3.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A faint reproduction, copy, or imitation; close imitation in words or sentiment.

(2) A mental answer or reply.

"Hark! to the hurried question of Despair:
'Where is my child?'—and *Echo* answers—'Where?'" *Byron: Bride of Abydos*, ii. 27.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Acoustics:* The repetition of a sound in the air, caused by its being reflected from some obstacle. A very sharp, quick sound can produce an echo when the reflecting surface is 55 feet distant. At 112·5 feet off monosyllables can be reflected; at twice that distance dissyllables; at three times as far off trisyllables, and so on for greater distances. (*Ganot.*)

2. *Arch.:* A vault or arch for redoubling sounds.

3. *Music:*

(1) In old organ music the use of this term signified that a passage so marked was to be played upon the echo-organ, a set of pipes enclosed in a box, by which a soft and distant effect was produced, incapable, however, of so great expression as that obtained by the use of the swell, which is an improvement upon the echo-organ.

(2) The echo-stop upon a harpsichord was a contrivance for obtaining a soft and distant effect. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

4. *Class. Myth.:* A nymph, daughter of Aër and Tellus. She was one of Juno's attendants, but her loquacity having displeased Jupiter, of whose amours she had become cognisant, she was deprived of the power of speech by Juno, and only permitted to answer questions. She fell in love with Narcissus, and her love being slighted, she pined away, and was changed into a stone, which still retained the power of voice.

5. *Astron.:* An asteroid, the 62nd found. It was discovered by Ferguson, on Sept. 15, 1860.

¶ *Multiple echo:*

Acoustics: An echo which repeats the sound many times. This can be done when there are two parallel walls in succession. In favourable circumstances the sound is repeated twenty or thirty times, (*Ganot.*)

ĕch'-ō, *v.i. & t.* [Echo, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To resound; to give a repercussion of a sound.

2. To be sounded back.

"Her mitred princes hear the *echoing* noise,
And, Albion, dread thy wrath and awful voice."
Blackmore.

3. To produce or give out a sound which reverberates, to resound.

B. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To return or send back a voice or sound.

"One great death deforms the dreary ground;
The *echoed* woes from distant rocks resound."
Prior: Solomon, ii.

2. *Fig.:* To repeat with assent; to imitate closely in words or sentiments.

"Our separatists do but *echo* the same note."—*More: Decay of Piety.*

ĕch'-ōed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Echo, *v.*]

***ĕch-ō-ĭc-al,** ***ĕch-ō'-ĭc-all,** *a.* [Eng *echo*; *-ical.*] Having the nature of an echo.

"An *echoicall* verse, wherein the sound of the last syllable doth agree with the last save one: as in an echo."—*Nomenclator.* (*Nares.*)

ĕch'-ō-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *echo*; *-er.*] One who or that which gives back an echo.

"Those servile *echoers* of aught but truth."—*Mathias: Pursuits of Literature.*

ĕch'-ō-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Echo, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The repercussion or sending back of a sound; an echo.

"And hark! again—again it rings;
Near and more near its *echoings*."
Moore: Fire Worshippers.

ĕch'-ō-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *echo*; *-less.*] Without any echo or response.

"And then is jealous lest the sky
Should have a listener, nor will sigh
Until its voice is *echoless*."
Byron: Prometheus.

ĕ-chŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. ἠχώ (*ēchō*) = a sound, an echo, and μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.]

Music: A scale or rule marked with lines which serve to indicate the duration of sounds, and to ascertain their intervals and ratios.

ĕ-chŏm'-ĕ-trў, *s.* [Eng. *echometer*; *-y.*]

1. *Arch.:* The art or science of constructing vaults so as to produce echoes.

2. *Music:* The art, science, or act of measuring the duration of sounds.

* **ĕ-clāir'-çĭse,** *v.t.* [Fr. *éclaircir*, from *clair* = clear.] To make clear or plain; to explain, to demonstrate, to clear up.

* **ĕ-clāir'-çĭsed,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Eclaircise.]

ê-clāir'-çisse-ment (ment as **mañ),** *s.* [Fr.] An explanation or clearing up of anything not before understood.

"The *eclaircissement* ended in the discovery of the informer."—*Clarendon.*

ĕ-clămp'-sy, ĕ-clămp'-sĭ-a, *s.* [Fr. *éclampsie*, from Gr. ἐκλαμψις (*eklampsis*) = a shining out or forth; ἐκλάμπω (*eklampō*) = to shine out or forth: ἐκ (*ek*) = out, and λάμπω (*lampō*) = to shine.]

Med.: A fancied perception of flashes of light, a symptom of epilepsy; hence, epilepsy itself.

ē'-clat (*t* silent), *s.* [Fr. *éclat* = a splinter, a noise, . . . splendour, magnificence, from *éclater* = to burst forth; O. Fr. *esclater* = to shine: *es* = Lat. *ex* = out, and a form (*skleitan* ?) of O. H. Ger. *schlîzan*, *slîzan* = to slit, to split, whence Ger. *schleissen*. (*Skeat.*).]

1. A bursting forth, as of applause or acclamation; hence, acclamation, applause.

2. Brilliancy of success; lustre, splendour of effect.

"Cæsar . . . by the *éclat* of his victories seemed to rival the fame of Pompey himself."—*Middleton: Life of Cicero.*

3. Renown, glory, lustre.

"The *éclat* it gave was enough to turn the head of a man less presumptuous than Egmont."—*Prescott.*

ĕc-lĕc'-tĭc, * **ĕ-clĕc'-tĭck,** *a.* & *s.* [Gr. ἐκλεκτικός (*eklektikos*) = selecting; ἐκλέγω (*eklegō*) = to select, to pick out: ἐκ (*ek*) = out, and λεγω (*legō*) = to select; Fr. *éclectique.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Selecting, choosing, picking out at will from the doctrines, teachings, &c. of others; not following or adopting the leading of others.

2. Containing or consisting of selections from the works of others; as, an *eclectic* magazine.

II. *Phil.:* A term applied to a sect of philosophers who professed that truth was the one object of their enquiries, and who, therefore, did not attach themselves to any particular sect or leader, but extracted and adopted for themselves from the teachings and principles of various sects that which they considered best. They sprung up about the close of the second century.

"Cicero was of the *eclectick* sect, and chose out of each such positions as came nearest truth."—*Watts: On the Mind.*

B. *As substantive:*

1. An eclectic philosopher; a supporter of eclectic philosophy.

"Sometimes a Stoick, sometimes an *Eclectick*, as his present humour leads him."—*Dryden: Origin and Progress of Satire.*

2. A Christian who believed the doctrine of Plato concerning God, the human soul, &c., conformable to the spirit and genius of the Gospel. One of the principal patrons of this system was Ammonius Saccas, who laid the foundation of that sect afterwards distinguished by the name of the New Platonists, in the Alexandrine School.

* **ĕc-lĕc'-tĭ-cal,** *a.* [Eng. *eclectic*; *-al.*] The same as Eclectic (q.v.).

ĕc-lĕc'-tĭ-cal-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *eclectical*; *-ly.*] After the manner of eclectic philosophers; by way of selection and choosing.

ĕc-lĕc'-tĭ-çĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *eclectic*; *-ism.*] The system, doctrine, or practice of the eclectic philosophers.

* **ĕc-lĕc'-tĭsm,** *s.* [Fr. *eclectisme.*] The same as Eclecticism (q.v.).

* **ĕc-lĕgm'** (*g* silent), *s.* [Lat. *eclegma*, from Gr. ἔκλειγμα (*ekleigma*) = an electuary: ἐκ (*ek*) = out, and λείχω (*leichō*) = to lick.]

Med.: A medicine made up by the incorporation of oils with syrups.

ĕ-clĭp-săr'-ĕ-ŏn, *s.* [Eclipse, *s.*] An apparatus for explaining the phenomena of eclipses.

ē-clĭp'se, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *eclipsis*, from Gr. ἔκλειψις (*ekleipsis*) = a failure, from ἐκλείπω (*ekleipō*) = to fail, to be eclipsed: ἐκ (*ek*) = out, and λείπω (*leipō*) = to leave.] [Clips.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Lit.:* In the same sense as **II.**

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Darkness, obscuration.

(2) A temporary failure or obscuration.

"All the posterity of our first parents suffered a perpetual *eclipse* of spiritual life."—*Raleigh: History of the World.*

II. *Astron.:*

1. *Astron.:* The obscuration, total or partial, and not simply by clouds, of the light coming to us from a heavenly body. If that body shines by its own light, the only astronomical cause which can interfere with its lustre is the passage of another body between it and the observer's eye. If only by reflected light, it can be obscured also by the intervention of a body between it and the source of the light which it reflects.

(1) *Of the Sun:* The passage of the moon, or even the transit of an inferior planet, Venus or Mars, over the sun's disc between the luminary and the observer's eye. [Transit.] An eclipse of the sun can occur only at new moon. The reason is obvious. To produce it the sun, the moon, and the earth must be in a straight line, the moon being in the centre. They are so nearly in line every time the moon is new, that on each of those occasions we come almost to the brink of a solar eclipse. An eclipse of the sun may be partial or total. In the latter case the whole disc of the sun may be for a brief period obscured by the passage over it of the moon. Or, it may be annular, *i.e.*, the moon, the centre of which at the time is exactly over that of the sun, while her circumference is smaller, leaves nothing visible of the greater luminary except a narrow ring of light around the dark shadow of the intervening body. [Annular.]

(2) *Of the Moon:* An obscuration of the moon's light produced by the passage of the earth's shadow over the surface of its satellite. This can occur only at full moon, for to constitute it the sun, the earth, and the moon must be in a straight line, which they so nearly are every time the moon is full as to bring us on all such occasions to the brink of a lunar eclipse.

(3) The very partial eclipse of a planet by some one of its moons passing over the disk of the greater body.

¶ (1) The eclipse of a star by the moon or by a planet is called an Occultation (q.v.).

(2) Eclipses of the sun or moon can be calculated backward for any number of centuries, and they therefore constitute a method of verifying ancient dates.

eclipse-speeder, *s.*

Cotton, &c.: A form of spinning-machine.

ē-clĭp'se, *v.t.* & *i.* [Eclipse, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To cause an eclipse or temporary obscuration of a heavenly body; to darken or hide.

"The moone sometimes was *eclipsed* twice in five monethes."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. ii., ep. ix.

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. To hide, to darken, to cover, to veil.

"He descended from his Father, and *eclipsed* the glory of his divine majesty with a veil of flesh."—*Calmet: Sermons.*

2. To obscure; to throw into obscurity or into the shade.

"The straw, the manger, and the mouldering wall,
Eclipse its lustre." *Cowper: Nativity.*

* 3. To disgrace, to degrade, to throw into the background.

"She told the king that her husband was *eclipsed* in Ireland, by the no-countenance his majesty had showed towards him."—*Clarendon.*

* 4. To extinguish.

"Then here I take my leave of thee, fair son,
Born to *eclipse* thy life this afternoon."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., iv. 5.

5. To surpass or excel so as to throw into the background.

B. *Intrans.:* To suffer an eclipse; to be eclipsed.

"The labouring moon
Eclipses at their charms." *Milton: P. L.*, ii. 665, 666.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *eclipse* and to *obscure:* "In the natural as well as the moral application *eclipse* is taken in a particular and relative signification; *obscure* is used in a general sense. Heavenly bodies are *eclipsed* by the intervention of other bodies between them and the beholder; things are in general *obscured* which are in any way rendered less striking or visible. To *eclipse* is therefore a species of *obscuring;* that is always *obscured* which is *eclipsed;* but everything is not *eclipsed* which is *obscured.* So figuratively real merit is *eclipsed* by the intervention of superior merit; it is often *obscured* by an ungracious exterior in the possessor, or by the unfortunate circumstances of his life." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ĕ-clĭp'sed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Eclipse, *v.*]

ĕ-clĭps'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Eclipse, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* The act or process of darkening by an eclipse; the state of becoming or being eclipsed.

2. *Fig.:* The act of overshadowing, obscuring, or throwing into the shade or background.

ĕ-clĭp'-ta, *s.* [Gr. ἐκλειπω (*ekleipō*) = to leave out, because the seed crown and ovary are wanting.]

Bot.: A genus of Asteraceæ, sub-tribe Eclipteæ, of which latter it is the type. They occur in various parts of the tropics. The Brazilian women stain their hair black by means of *Eclipta erecta.*

ĕ-clĭp'-tĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *eclipt(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of composite plants, tribe Asteroideæ.

ē-clĭp'-tĭc, * **ē-clĭp'-tĭck,** *a.* & *s.* [Sw. *ekliptikan*; Dan. *ekliptiken*; Ger. *ekliptik*; Fr. *écliptique*; Prov. *ecliptic*; Sp. *ecliptica*; Port. *ecliptica*, s., *ecliptico*, a.; Ital. *eclittica*; Lat. *ecliptica* (*linea*), all from Gr. ἐκλειπτικός (*ekleiptikos*) = of or caused by an eclipse. [Eclipse.] So named because the moon must be in or near the ecliptic when an eclipse takes place.]

A. *As adj.:* Constituting the sun's path.

"Annual along the bright *ecliptic* road,
In world-rejoicing state it moves sublime."
Thomson: Summer, 115, 116.

B. *As substantive:*

Astron.: The apparent path of the sun through the sky. As his bright rays prevent the stars from being visible in the daytime, an observer cannot, with the naked eye, see the sun actually passing over certain constellations. But astronomers have noted the exact time before or after the sun that each star comes to the meridian, and at what altitude. Thus the exact path of the sun can be traced relatively to the fixed stars. It constitutes a great circle of the heavens, inclined to the equator, supposed to be produced to the sky at an angle of about 23° 28′, but continually varying within narrow limits. As the ecliptic does not coincide with the celestial equator, one half of it must be north and the other south of it. The spots at which the two great circles intersect are the first point of Aries and the first point of Libra, the former at the vernal and the latter at the autumnal equinox. [Equinox.] Were there an observer in the sun he would see the earth traverse the same constellations which the sun seems to us to do. The Ecliptic is divided into twelve parts, each constituting a "sign of the Zodiac." [Zodiac.]

"Down from the *ecliptic* sped with hoped success."
Milton: P. L., iii. 740.

ĕc'-lŏgue, * **æg'-lŏgue,** *s.* [Lat. *ecloga*, from Gr. εκλογή (*eklogē*) = a selection: ἐκ (*ek*) = out, and λέγω (*legō*) = to select; Fr. *églogue.*] A pastoral poem, in which shepherds are introduced conversing with each other, as those of Theocritus or Virgil; an idyl; a bucolic.

"An *eclogue* or a lampoon written by a Highland chief was a literary portent."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

ĕc'-lў-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. ἔκλυσις (*eklusis*) = (1) a release, (2) a lowering of the voice through three quarter-tones.]

Music: The flattening of sounds to adapt them to a change of keynote.

ĕc-ō-nŏm'-ĭ-cal, ē'-cō-nŏm-ĭ-cal, ĕc-ō-nŏm'-ĭc, * **ēc-o-nom-ique,** * **œc-o-nom-ic,** * **œc-o-nom-i-cal,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *œconomicus*, from Gr. οἰκονομικός (*oikonomikos*), from οἰκονομία (*oikonomia*) = economy (q.v.); Fr. *économique.*]

A. *As adj.* (*Of all forms*)**:**

1. Relating or pertaining to the management of a house or household.

"In *economical* affairs, having proposed the government of a family, we consider the proper means to effect it."—*Watts.*

* 2. Regulative.

"Part of the power given unto Christ as man being purely *œconomical*."—*Grew: Cosmologia Sacra*, 152.

* 3. Family, domestic.

"In this *economical* misfortune."—*Milton: Doctrine of Divorce.*

4. Managing household or domestic matters with care and frugality; frugal, careful; not wasteful or extravagant.

"Too *economical* in taste
Their sorrow or their joy to waste."
Lloyd: The Poet.

5. Managed or handled with care and frugality: as, an *economical* use of money or time.

6. Relating to the science of economics, or to the resources of a country.

B. *As subst.* (*Pl.*): [Economics].

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *economical, saving, sparing, thrifty, penurious,* and *niggardly*: "*Saving* is keeping and laying by with care; *sparing* is keeping out of that which ought to be spent; *thrifty* or *thriving* is accumulating by means of *saving*; *penurious* is suffering as from *penury* by means of *saving*; *niggardly*, after the manner of a niggard, nigh, or close person, is not spending or letting go, but in the smallest possible quantities. To be *economical* is a virtue in those who have but narrow means; all the other epithets however are employed in a sense more or less unfavourable; he who is *saving* when young, will be covetous when old; he who is *sparing* will generally be *sparing* out of the comforts of others; he who is *thrifty* commonly adds the desire of getting with that of *saving*; he who is *penurious* wants nothing to make him a complete miser; he who is *niggardly* in his dealings will be mostly avaricious in his character." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

¶ *Economical method of disputation:*

Ancient Logic: A method of disputation which trusted to artifice and careful management rather than to the truth of the arguments adduced.

economic-quantities, *s. pl.*

Polit. Econ.: A technical term for the different orders or kinds of wealth, as money, labour, credit, and the various objects which fall under either of those heads or types. Thus, Money is taken as a type of all the material things which constitute wealth; as, money, properly so called, land, houses, animals, corn, fruit, timber, metals, &c. Labour is the type of services of every kind, as those of the artisan, ploughman, lawyer, physician, &c. Credit, which is of itself merely a right of action, is the type of rights of all sorts, as the right to annuities, dividends, rents, copyrights, patent-rights, reversions, advowsons, &c. All these things are wealth, because they are exchangeable quantities; in other words, because they can be bought and sold. (*Bithell.*)

ēc-ō-nŏm'-ĭ-cal-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *economical; -ly.*] In an economical manner; with economy or frugality.

ēc-ō-nŏm'-ĭcs, * **ec-o-nom-icks,** * **œc-o-nom-icks;** *s.* [Economic, *a.*]

1. The science of the management of a household or domestic concerns.

"The best authors have chosen rather to handle education in their politicks than in their *œconomicks.*"—*Wotton: Of Education.*

2. That branch of political economy which treats of exchangeable things, and of the laws which regulate their exchange.

ē-cŏn'-ō-mĭst, * **œ-con-o-mist,** *s.* [Fr. *économiste.*]

1. One who manages household or other affairs with economy; one who exercises economy.

"One that will prove a great husband and a good *œconomist.*"—*Howel: Letters,* bk. i., ser. ii., lett. iv.

2. One who is skilled in the science of economics or political economy.

"David Hume, undoubtedly one of the most profound political *economists* of his time, declared that our madness had exceeded the madness of the Crusaders."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

* **ē-cŏn-ō-mĭz-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *economiz(e); -ation.*] The act, practice, or habit of economizing; economy, frugality, saving.

ē-cŏn'-ō-mīze, œ-cŏn'-ō-mīze, *v.i.* & *t.* [Fr. *économiser.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To manage affairs; to arrange.

"[Men] under tyranny and servitude are wanting that power which is the root and source of all liberty, to dispose and *œconomize* in the land which God has given them."—*Milton: Tenure of Kings and Magistrates,* p. 41.

2. To act or manage domestic or pecuniary affairs with economy; to be economical, frugal, or prudent.

"He does not know how to *economize.*"—*Smart.*

B. *Trans.:* To use, administer, or expend with economy or frugality.

"To manage and *economize* the use of circulating medium."—*Walsh.*

ē-cŏn'-ō-mīzed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Economize.]

ō-cŏn'-ō-mĭz-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Economize.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act, practice, or habit of managing affairs with economy.

ē-cŏn'-ō-mў, * **œ-con o-my,** *s.* [O. Fr. *oeconomie*, from Lat. *œconomia*, from Gr. οἰκονομία (*oikonomia*) = the management of a household: οἶκος (*oikos*) = a house, and νόμος (*nomos*) = a law or rule; νέμω (*nemō*) = to deal out.]

1. The management, regulation, and government of a household or household affairs.

"By St. Paul's *economy* the heir differs nothing from a servant, while he is in his minority."—*Taylor: Holy Living.*

2. A frugal and judicious use or expenditure of money; frugality, discretion, and care in expenditure.

"The Scriptures, in a thousand places, praise *economy*."—*Goldsmith: Bee,* No. 5.

3. A careful and judicious use of anything; as, of time.

4. The disposition, arrangement, or plan of any work.

"If this *economy* must be observed in the minutest parts of an epick poem, what soul . . . can be sufficient to inform the body of so great a work?"—*Dryden: Æneid* (Dedic.).

5. The operations of nature in the generation, nutrition, and preservation of animals and plants; the regular, harmonious system under which the functions of living animals and plants are performed.

6. The regulation, administration, or system of government of the internal affairs of a state, nation, or department.

7. A system of matter; a distribution of everything, active or passive, to its proper place.

"These the strainers aid,
That by a constant separation made
They may a due *economy* maintain."
Blackmore: Creation.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *economy, frugality,* and *parsimony*: "*Economy* implies management; *frugality* implies temperance; *parsimony* implies simply forbearance to spend, which is, in fact, the common idea included in these terms: but the *economical* man spares expense according to circumstances; he adapts his expenditure to his means, and renders it by contrivance as effectual to his purpose as possible: the *frugal* man spares expense on himself or on his indulgences; he may however be liberal to others whilst he is *frugal* towards himself; the *parsimonious* man saves from himself as well as others; he has no other object than saving. By *economy*, a man may make a limited income turn to the best account for himself and his family; by *frugality* he may with a limited income be enabled to do much good to others: by *parsimony* he may be enabled to accumulate great sums out of a narrow income: hence it is that we recommend a plan for being *economical*; we recommend a diet for being *frugal*; we condemn a habit or a character for being *parsimonious.*"

(2) He thus discriminates between *economy*, and *management*: "*Economy* has a more comprehensive meaning than *management*; for it includes the system of science and of legislation as well as that of domestic arrangements; as the *economy* of agriculture; the internal *economy* of a government; political, civil, or religious *economy*; or the *economy* of one's household. *Management*, on the contrary, is an action that is seldom abstracted from its agent, and is always taken in a partial sense, namely, as a part of *economy*. The internal *economy* of a family depends principally on the prudent *management* of the female: the *economy* of every well-regulated community requires that all the members should keep their station, and preserve a strict subordination; the *management* of particular branches of this *economy* should belong to particular individuals." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

¶ (1) *Domestic Economy:* [Domestic].

(2) *Political Economy:* [Political].

ē cŏn-vŏr'-so, *phr.* [Lat.] On the contrary; on the other hand.

ê-cor'-çhée, *s.* [Fr.]

Art: An anatomical figure; the subject, man or animal, flayed, deprived of its skin, so that the muscular system is exposed for the purpose of study. The word skeleton is limited in its application to the bony structure.

ê-cŏs'-sāīse, *s.* [Fr.]

Music: Dance music in the Scotch style.

ē-cŏs'-tāte, *a.* [Lat. *e* = *ex* = out, without, and *costa* = a rib.]

Bot.: A term applied to leaves which have no central rib or costa.

ê-cô'-ute, *s.* [Fr. = a place for listening; *écouter* = to hear.]

Fort.: A gallery built in front of the glacis of a fortification, as a lodgment for troops to intercept the miners of an attacking force.

ĕc'-phă-sĭs, *s.* [Gr.]

Rhet.: A direct or distinct declaration.

ĕc'-phlў-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. ἐκφλύζω (*ekphluzō*) = to bubble up.]

Path.: Vesicular eruption, confined in its action to the surface.

ĕc-phō-nē'-ma, *s.* [Gr. = a thing called out: ἐκ (*ek*) = out, and φωνή (*phōnē*) = the voice.]

Rhet.: A breaking-out of the voice with some interjectional particle.

* **ĕc'-phō-nēme,** *s.* [Ecphonema.]

Gram.: A mark (!) used to express wonder, surprise, admiration, &c.

ĕc-phō-nē'-sis, *s.* [Gr. = pronunciation, exclamation.]

Rhet.: An animated or passionate exclamation.

ĕc'-phō-rą, *s.* [Gr. = a carrying out, a projection; ἐκφέρω (*ekpherō*) = to carry out: ἐκ (*ek*) = out, and φέρω (*pherō*) = to carry.]

Arch.: The projection of any member or moulding before the face of the member or moulding next below it.

* **ĕc-phrăc'-tĭc,** * **ec-phrac-tick,** *a.* & *s.* [Gr. ἐκφρακτικος (*ekphraktikos*) = capable of removing obstructions; ἐκφράσσω (*ekphrassō*) = to remove obstructions.]

A. *As adj.:* Capable or having the quality or power of removing obstructions; deobstruent; serving to dissolve or attenuate.

"Procure the blood a free course, ventilation, and transpiration, by suitable purges and *ephractick* medicines."—*Harvey.*

B. *As substantive:*

Med.: A medicine which has the quality or power of attenuating tough or viscid humours so as to promote their discharge.

ĕc'-phў-ma, *s.* [Gr. = an eruption of pimples; ἐκφύω (*ekphuō*) = to grow out: ἐκ (*ek*) = out, and φύω (*phuō*) = to grow.]

Path.: A cutaneous excrescence, as a carbuncle and the like.

ĕc-phўş-ē'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. ἐκφύσησις (*ekphusēsis*) = a breathing out; ἐκφυσάω (*ekphusaō*) = to breathe out.]

Med.: Rapid breathing.

ĕc-pў-ē'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. ἐκπύησις (*ekpuēsis*) = suppuration; ἐκπυέω (*ekpueō*) = to bring to suppuration.]

Path.: Impetigo, a humid scale.

ê-cra'-şeur, *s.* [Fr., from *écraser* = to crush to pieces.]

Surg.: A steel chain tightened by a screw, and used for removing piles, polypi, malignant growths, &c. Used also in obstetrical practice.

ĕc-rhўth'-mŭs, *s.* [Gr. ἐκρυθμος (*ekrhuthmos*) = out of tune: ἐκ (*ek*) = out, and ῥυθμός (*rhuthmos*) = tune.]

Med.: An irregular or disordered beating of the pulse.

ĕcs'-tą-sĭed, *a.* [Eng. *ecstasy*; *-ed.*] Filled with ecstasy or enthusiasm; ravished, entranced.

"These are as common to the inanimate things as to the most *ecstasied* soul upon earth."—*Norris.*

* **ĕcs'-tą-sĭs,** *s.* [Gr.] Ecstasy.

ĕcs'-ta-sy, * **ecs-ta-sie,** *s.* [Low Lat. *ecstasis* = a trance; Gr. *ἔκστασις* (*ekstasis*) = (1) a displacement, (2) a trance: *ἐκ* (*ek*) = out, *στα-* (*sta-*), root of *ἵστημι* (*histēmi*) = place; O. Fr. *ecstase*; Fr. *extase.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A state in which the mind is, as it were, carried away from the body, or in which the ordinary functions of the senses are temporarily suspended by the contemplation of some extraordinary or supernatural object or occurrence; a trance.

"Whether what we call *ecstasy* be not dreaming with our eyes open, I leave to be examined."—*Locke.*

2. A state in which the passions are excited to a high degree and the thoughts absorbed: as,

(1) A state of excessive joy, rapture, or delight.

"An *ecstasy* that mothers only feel
Plays round my heart."
A. Philips Distrest Mother, v. 1.

*(2) A state of excessive grief, distress, or anxiety.

"Better be with the dead . . .
Than on the torture of the mind to lie
In restless *ecstasy.*" *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, III. 2.

(3) A state of enthusiasm.

"He on the tender grass
Would sit, and hearken even to *ecstasy.*"
Milton: Comus, 624, 625.

*3. Madness, distraction.

"Blasted with *ecstasy.*" *Shakesp.: Hamlet* III. 1.

II. *Med.:* A species of catalepsy, in which the patient remembers, after the paroxysm is over, the ideas he has had during the fit; a trance.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *ecstasy*, *rapture*, and *transport:* "There is a strong resemblance in the meaning and application of these words. They all express an extraordinary elevation of the spirits, or an excessive tension of the mind. The *ecstasy* marks a passive state, from the Greek *ἔκστασις* (*ekstasis*) and *ἐξίστημι* (*existēmi*) to stand, or be out of oneself, out of one's mind. The *rapture*, from the Latin *rapio*, to seize or carry away, and *transport*, from *trans* and *porto*, to carry beyond oneself, rather designate an active state, a violent impulse with which it hurries itself forward. An *ecstasy* and *rapture* are always pleasurable, or arise from pleasurable causes; *transport* respects either pleasurable or painful feelings; joy occasions *ecstasies* or *raptures;* joy and anger have their *transports.* An *ecstasy* benumbs the faculties; it will take away the power of speech and often of thought; it is commonly occasioned by sudden and unexpected events: *rapture*, on the other hand, often invigorates the powers, and calls them into action; it frequently arises from deep thought: the former is common to all persons of ardent feelings, but more particularly to children, ignorant people, or to such as have not their feelings under control: *rapture*, on the contrary, is applicable to persons with superior minds, to circumstances of peculiar importance. *Transports* are but sudden bursts of passion, which generally lead to intemperate actions and are seldom indulged, even on joyous occasions, except by the volatile and passionate. A reprieve from the sentence of death will produce an *ecstasy* of delight in the pardoned criminal; religious contemplation is calculated to produce holy *raptures* in a mind strongly imbued with pious zeal; in *transports* of rage men have committed enormities which have cost them bitter tears of repentance ever after." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **ĕcs'-ta-sy,** *v.t.* [Ecstasy, *s.*] To fill as with an ecstasy of rapture, delight, or enthusiasm.

"They were so *ecstasied* with joy that they made the heavens ring with triumphant shouts and acclamations."—*Scott. Christian Life*, I. iv. § 5.

ĕcs-tăt'-ĭc, * **ĕcs-tăt'-ĭck,** * **ĕcs-tăt'-ĭ-cal,** *a.* [Gr. *ἐκστατικός* (*ekstatikos*), from *ἔκστασις* (*ekstasis*) = ecstasy (q.v.).]

1. Pertaining to or accompanied by ecstasy; ravishing, entrancing, rapturous.

"One grasps a Cecrops in *ecstatick* dreams."
Pope: Moral Essays, v. 40.

2. Of the nature of ecstasy; ravished, entranced.

"In pensive trance, and anguish, and *ecstatic* fit."
Milton: Ode on The Passion.

3. In a state of ecstasy.

"Then *ecstatic* she diffused
The canvas, seized the palette, with quick hand
The colours brewed." *Thomson: Liberty*, iv. 216-18.

* 4. Tending to external objects.

"I find in me a great deal of *ecstatical* love, which continually carries me out to good without myself."—*Norris.*

ĕcs-tăt'-ĭ-cal-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *ecstatical; -ly.*] In an ecstatic manner; with ecstasy or rapture.

ĕc'-tą-sĭs, *s.* [Gr.= an extension; *ἐκτείνω* (*ekteinō*) = to stretch out: *ἐκ* (*ek*) = out, and *τείνω* (*teinō*) = to stretch.]

Rhet.: The lengthening of a syllable from short to long.

ĕc-thlĭp'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. *ἔκθλιψις* '(*ekthlipsis*) = a squeezing out; *ἐκθλίβω* (*ekthlibō*) = to squeeze out: *ἐκ* (*ek*) = out, and *θλίβω* (*thlibō*) = to squeeze.]

Lat. Pros.: The cutting off or elision of a final syllable of a word ending in *m* before a word beginning with a vowel.

ĕc'-thўm-ą, *s.* [Gr.= a pustule.]

Path.: An eruption of pimples.

ĕc'-tō-blast, *s.* [Gr. *ἐκτός* (*ektos*) = outside, and *βλαστός* (*blastos*) = a sprout, a shoot.]

Biol.: The membrane composing the walls of a cell, as distinguished from those forming the mesoblast, the entoblast, and the entosthoblast. (*Agassiz.*)

ĕc-tō-car-pā'-çĕ-æ, ĕc-tō-car'-pĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ectocarp(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ, -eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe or order of seaweeds co-extensive with the family Ectocarpidæ (q.v.).

ĕc-tō-car'-pĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ectocarp(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe or family of Fucoids, suborder Vaucheriæ; the threads are jointed, consisting of a single row of cells, variously branched. Vesicles derived from one joint, either at the end of the branches or of the laterals. (*Lindley.*) The Ectocarpidæ are olive-coloured, articulated, filiform seaweeds, with sporanges producing ciliated zoospores, either external, attached to the jointed ramuli, or formed out of some of the interstitial cells. Four genera occur in Europe.

ĕc-tō-car'-pŭs, *s.* [Gr. *ἐκτός* (*ektos*) = without, outside, and *καρπός* (*karpos*) = fruit. So named because the theca is not enclosed.]

Bot.: A genus of Fucoids, the typical one of the family Ectocarpidæ. The frond is branching, the ramuli scattered. Sixteen British species are described by Harvey, the the commonest being *Ectocarpus verminosus* and *E. littoralis.*

ĕc'-tō-çўst, *'s.* [Gr. *ἐκτός* (*ektos*) = without, outside, and *κύστις* (*kustis*) = a bladder.]

Zool.: The external investment of the cœnœcium of a Polyzoon.

ĕc'-tō-dĕrm, *s.* [Gr. *ἐκτός* (*ektos*) = without, outside, and *δέρμα* (*derma*) = the skin.]

1. *Anat.:* The outer layer or membrane of the skin. [Epidermal.]

"The body is essentially composed of two layers or membranes, an outer layer or *ectoderm*, and an inner layer or endoderm."—*H. A. Nicholson.*

2. *Zool.:* The external integument of any animal belonging to the Cœlenterata.

ĕc-tō-dĕrm'-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *ectoderm; -al.*]

Anat.: Of or pertaining to the ectoderm.

ĕc-tō-păr'-ą-sīte, *s.* [Gr. *ἐκτός* (*ektos*) = without, outside, and Eng. *parasite* (q.v.).] A parasitic animal infesting the outside of animals, as distinguished from an endoparasite, which exists within the body.

* **ĕc-tō-pī'-ą,** * **ĕc'-tō-pў,** *s.* [Gr. *ἐκ* (*ek*) = out, and *τόπος* (*topos*) = a place.]

Path.: A morbid, generally congenital, displacement of parts.

ĕc-tō-pĭs'-tēs, *s.* [Gr. *ἐκτοπίζω* (*ektopizō*) = to move from a place.]

Ornith.: A genus of Columbidæ. *Ectopistes migratorius* is the Passenger Pigeon of North America. [Passenger-pigeon.]

ĕc'-tō-sarc, *s.* [Gr. *ἐκτός* (*ektos*) = without, outside, and *σάρξ* (*sarx*), genit. *σαρκός* (*sarkos*) = flesh.]

Zool.: The outer transparent sarcode-layer of certain rhizopods, as the Amœba.

ĕc-tō-zō-ą, *s. pl.* [Gr. *ἐκτός* (*ektos*) = without, outside, and *ζῷον* (*zōon*), pl. *ζῷα* (*zōa*) = an animal.]

Zool.: Animals parasitic on the outside of living bodies, as distinguished from Entozoa, animals parasitic within them.

ĕc-trō'-pĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. *ἐκτρόπιον* (*ektropion*), from *ἔκτροπος* (*ektropos*) = a turning out of the way: *ἐκ* (*ek*) = out, and *τροπός* (*tropos*) = a turn; *τρέπω* (*trepō*) = to turn.]

Med.: An everted eyelid, produced either by a tumefaction of the inner membrane or by a contraction of the skin covering the eyelids.

ĕc-trŏt' ĭc, *a.* [Gr. *ἐκτρωτικός* (*ektrōtikos*) = pertaining to abortion; *ἔκτρωσις* (*ektrōsis*) = abortion; *ἐκτιτρώσκω* (*ektitrōskō*) = to cause a miscarriage.]

Med.: Preventing the development of a disease; as, an *ectrotic* treatment of small-pox

ĕc-tў-lŏt'-ĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. *ἐκτυλωτικός* (*ektulōtikos*) = hardening into a callus; *τύλος* (*tulos*) = a knot, a callus.]

A. *As adj.:* Applied to a medicine or substance having the power or property of removing callosities or indurations of the skin.

B. *As subst.:* A substance capable of removing callosities or indurations of the skin.

ĕc-tўp'-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *ectyp(e); -al.*] Taken from the original; imitated, copied.

"Exemplars of all the *ectypal* copies."—*Ellis: Knowledge of Divine Things*, p. 417.

ĕc'-tўpe, *s.* [Gr. *ἔκτυπος* (*ektupos*) = formed in high relief.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A reproduction or close copy of an original.

"The complex ideas of substances are *ectypes*, copies, but not perfect ones; not adequate."—*Locke.*

2. *Arch.:* A cast in relief of an ornamental design produced from a mould.

ĕc-tў-pŏg'-rą-phў, *s.* [Gr. *ἔκτυπος* (*ektupos*), and *γράφω* (*graphō*) = to write, to draw.] A mode of etching which gives the design in relief. The plate is exposed by the etching-needle between the lines, instead of at the lines.

ēc-ų-mĕn'-ĭc, ēc-ų-mĕn'-ĭ-cal, * **œ-cų-mĕn'-ĭ-cal,** *a.* [Lat. *œcumenicus* = Gr. *οἰκουμενικός* (*oikoumenikos*) = of or from the whole world; *οἰκουμένη* (*oikoumenē*) = the inhabited world.]

Ch. Hist.: General, universal; used of certain Councils composed of representatives from the whole of Christendom. [Council.]

ê-cų-riē, *s.* [Fr.] A stable, a covered place for horses.

ĕc'-zĕ-ma, *s.* [Gr., from *ἐκζέω* (*ekzeō*)=to boil out. *ἐκ* (*ek*) = out, and *ζέω* (*zeō*) = to boil.]

Med.: A skin disease, on the head, face, &c., with formation of crusts generally; the skin red and full of infiltration. Treatment constitutional, with soft soap or emollient lotions and unguents externally.

ĕc-zĕm'-ą-toŭs, *a.* [Gr. *ἐκζήματος* (*ekzēmatos*), genit. of *ἔκζημα* (*ekzēma*); Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*]

Med.: Pertaining to, of the nature of, or produced by eczema.

-ed, *affix.* An affix to weak verbs, indicative of past time. [Did.]

* **ē-dā'-çious,** *a.* [Lat. *edax* (genit. *edacis*), from *edo* = to eat.] Greedy, voracious, devouring, ravenous.

* **ē-dā'-çious-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *edacious; -ly.*] Greedily, voraciously, ravenously.

* **ē-dā'-çious-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *edacious; -ness.*] Greediness, voracity, ravenousness, rapacity.

* **ē-dăç'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Lat. *edacitas*, from *edax* (genit. *edacis*).] Greediness, rapacity.

"Napoleon sacrificing a world to the *eda-ity* of greedy kinsmen and kinswomen."—*Sir C. G. Duffy: Four Years of Irish History* (Pref.), p. vii.

ē-dăph'-ō-dŏn, *s.* [Gr. *ἔδαφος* (*edaphos*) = bottom, foundation, and *ὀδούς* (*odous*), genit. *ὀδόντος* (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Palæont.: A genus of Chimæroid fishes from the Cretaceous rocks to the Eocene.

ē-dăph'-ō-dŏnt, *s.* [Edaphodon.] Any fish of the genus Edaphodon (q.v.).

ĕd'-da, *s.* [Icel. = great-grandmother, ancestress.] A name given by Bishop Brynjulf Sveinsson to a volume containing the system of old Scandinavian mythology, as being the mother or source of all Scandinavian poetry. It was originally compiled by Sæmund, a Christian priest in Iceland, who died in A.D. 1133, and contained poems and chants of a mythic, prophetic, and religious character. A prose synopsis of these poems was made by Snorro Sturleson, an Icelandic gentleman, a pupil of the grandson of Sæmund, who was "scald" or court poet in Norway. He was assassinated in 1241, on his return to Iceland. The portion of the book compiled by Sæmund is known as the *Elder* or *Poetic Edda*, and the continuation of Sturleson as the *Younger* or *Prose Edda*.

ŏd'-daş, *s.* [EDDOES.]

***ĕd'-dĕr** (1), *s.* [ADDER.] A viper.

ĕd'-dĕr (2), *s.* [A.S. *edor, eder* = a hedge or fence.]

*1. Such fence-wood as is commonly worked into the tops of fences to bind them together.

"In lopping and fencing, save *edder* and stake.
Thine hedges, as needeth, to mend or to make."
Tusser: Husbandrie, xxxiii. 13.

2. Straw ropes used in thatching corn-ricks transversely to bind together the ropes which go over the top of the ricks.

¶ In the Midland counties often called Hether, or Hethering.

ĕd'-dĕr (3), *s.* [UDDER.]

1. The udder of a beast.

2. The breast of a woman. (*Scotch.*)

***ĕd'-dĕr,** *v.t.* [EDDER (2), *s.*] To bind together and make tight the tops of hedge-stakes by interweaving with edder.

"To add strength] to the hedge, *edder* it; which is, bind the top of the stakes with some small long poles, on each side."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

***ĕd'-dĕred,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [EDDER, *v.*]

***ĕd'-dĕr-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [EDDER, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of binding or securing with edder.

ĕd'-dĕrş, *s. pl.* [EDDOES.]

ĕd'-dĭsh, ĕad'-ĭsh, **ed-ish,** *s.* [A.S. *edisc.*] Aftermath; the second crop of grass after mowing.

ŏd'-dōeş, ĕd'-daş, ĕd'-dĕrş, *s. pl.* [An African word from the Gold Coast.]

Bot.: A West Indian name for the tuberous stems of *Colocasia esculentum, Caladium violaceum*, and other araceous plants.

ĕd'-dy, **ed-die,** *s. & a.* [A.S. *idha* = (s.) an eddy, (v.) to whirl about; Sw. dial. *idha, idå*; Dan. dial. *ide*. Formed from Icel. *idh-* = back; A.S. *ed-*, preserved as *t-* in *twit*; Goth. *id-* = back; O.S. *idug* (*Skeat*).]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A current of water running in a direction contrary to that of the main stream.

"Mark how yon *eddy* steals away
From the rude stream into the bay."
Carew: To my Mistress.

2. A whirlpool; a current of water running in a circle.

3. A current of air moving with a circular motion.

"Sudden the impetuous hurricanes descend,
Wheel through the air, in circling *eddies* play."
Addison: Cato, ii. 1.

B. *As adj.:* Moving in a circle; whirling.

"The one has only an *eddy* wind, which seems to be the effect of two contrary winds."—*Dampier: Voyages*, vol. iii., pt. 3.

ĕd'-dy, *v.i. & t.* [EDDY, *s.*]

1. *Intrans.:* To move in a circle; to whirl, to revolve as in an eddy.

"The unwonted sound,
Eddying in echoes round and round,
Was tossed from fell to fell."
Scott: Bridal of Triermain, iii. 7.

*2. *Trans.:* To cause to move as in an eddy; to collect into an eddy.

"The circling mountains *eddy* in
From the bare wild the dissipated storm."
Thomson: Autumn, 322, 323.

eddy-water, *s.*

Naut.: The water which falls back on the rudder of a ship under sail. Called also Dead-water.

eddy-wind, *s.*

Naut.: The wind turned or beaten back from a sail, a mountain, or anything which obstructs its passage.

ĕd dy ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [EDDY, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or state of moving as in an eddy; curling, whirling.

ē-dĕl-for'-sīte, *s.* [Ger. *edelforsit*, from Edelfors, in Sweden, where it occurs; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A doubtful mineral, prob. an impure Wollastonite.

ĕd'-ĕ-līte, æd'-ĕ-līte, *s.* [*Adel(fors)*, and Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: The same as Prehnite (q.v.).

ē-dē'-ma, &c. [ŒDEMA, &c.]

ê'-del-weïss (w as v), *s.* [Ger.]

Bot.: *Leontopodium alpinum*, an alpine plant, with dense clusters of flower heads, surrounded by radiating densely pubescent floral leaves.

Ē-den, *s.* [Heb. עֵדֶן (*eden*) = delight, pleasure; *Eden* in Heb. is cogn. with Arab *Adan* = Aden, the British colony on the Arabian coast.

1. *Scripture Geography:*

(1) A fertile and happy region, the greater part, if not the whole of it, in the south-western part of Asia, containing the seat of Paradise, also the garden of delights, within that area, in which our first parents were placed during their period of probation. Of the four rivers, or river-heads, which "went out of Eden to water the garden" (Gen. ii. 10), one is thoroughly identified as the Euphrates, and the Hiddekel is the Tigris; what the Pison and the Gihon are or were has been greatly disputed.

(2) Other highly pleasant regions. (Isa. xxxvii. 12; Ezek. xxvii. 23; Amos i. 5.)

2. *Ord. Lang.* (*Fig.*): Any intensely pleasant place.

"Caught by the laughing tides that lave
These *Edens* of the Eastern wave."
Byron: Giaour.

* **ē-dĕn'-ĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *Eden; -ic.*] Of or pertaining to Eden.

"By the memory of *Edenic* joys
Forfeit and lost." *E. B. Browning.*

ē'-dĕn-īte, *s.* [Ger. *edenit*, from *Eden(ville)*, in New York county, where it occurs, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of Aluminous Magnesia-lime-iron Amphibole, pale in colour, having in its composition less than 5 per cent. of oxide of iron.

ē'-dĕn-īzed, *a.* [Eng. *Eden*; *-ized.*] Rendered morally suitable for paradise.

"For pure saints *edenized* unfit."
Davies: Wittes Pilgrimage, sign. N. 4.

ē-dĕn'-tal, ē-dĕn'-tal-oŭs, *a. & s.* [Lat. *edental(us)* = toothless; Eng. suff. *-al, -ous.*]

A. *As adj.:* Without teeth. The more general term is edentate (q.v.).

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Sing.:* A member of the order Edentata (q.v.).

2. *Pl.:* That order itself.

ē-dĕn'-ta-loŭs, *a.* [EDENTAL.]

ē-dĕn-tā'-ta, *s. pl.* [Neut. pl. of Lat. *edentatus* = toothless.]

1. *Zool.:* An order of Mammals quite or nearly destitute of teeth. To be more specific, there are no incisor teeth, except in the case of a single Armadillo, which has one. In most cases also the canines, and sometimes the molars, are deficient. The order comprehends the Dasypodidæ (Armadillos), Bradypodidæ (Sloths), and Myrmecophagidæ (Ant-eaters). Some have divided the last of these into three: Myrmecophagidæ proper, Manidæ, Scaly Ant-eaters or Pangolins, and Orycteropidæ or Aardvarks.

2. *Palæont.:* They occur in the Miocene, in the Pliocene, and onward till now.

ē-dĕn'-tāte, *a. & s.* [EDENTATA.]

A. *As adjective:*

Zool.: Without teeth.

B. *As substantive:*

Zool.: A member of the Mammalian order Edentata.

"The placentation of the *Edentates* varies."—*Nicholson: Zoology*, ch. lxxi.

ē-dĕn'-tā-tĕd, *a.* [EDENTATE.] The same as EDENTATE, *a.* (q.v.).

ē-dĕn-tā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *edentatus*, pa. par. of *edento* = to knock out the teeth.] Deprivation of teeth.

ē-dĕnt'-u-la, *s. pl.* [Neut. pl. of Lat. *edentulus* = toothless.]

Zool.: The name given by Prof. Owen to the Anteaters.

* **ē dĕnt'-u-loŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *e* = *ex* = without, and *dens* (genit. *dentis*) = a tooth.] Without teeth; toothless.

Zool.: Used of the mouth of an animal or the hinge of a bivalve shell.

ĕdğe, ***egge,** *s. & a.* [A.S. *ecg*; cogn. with Dut. *egge*; Icel. & Sw. *egg*; Dan. *eg*; Ger. *ecke*; Lat. *acies* = a point, *acus* = a needle; Gr. ἀκή, ἀκίς (*akē, akis*).]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. The sharp or cutting part of an instrument, as a sword.

"Seize upon Fife; give to the *edge* o' th' sword
His wife, his babes." *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, iv. 1.

2. A narrow part rising from a broader.

"Some harrow their ground over, and then plough it upon an *edge*."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

3. The brink, border, margin, or extremity of anything.

"The rays which pass very near to the *edges* of any body, are bent a little by the action of the body."—*Newton: Optics.*

4. The portion next to the boundary of anything: as, the *edge* of a field, the *edge* of a precipice.

5. The highest part of a moorish and elevated tract of ground, of considerable extent, generally that which lies between the streams; a kind of ridge. It is used both by itself, and in composition, as in Caverton-*edge*, &c.

"Ande in lik maner at Soltray *edge* thai see the fyr of Eggerhop."—*Castyll: Parl. James II.* (an. 1455).

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. The portion next to the bounding or dividing line; the beginning, the early part, the verge, the brink.

"Yes, the last pen for freedom let me draw,
When truth stands trembling on the *edge* of law.'
Pope: Epil. to Sat. ii. 248, 249.

2. Sharpness, the power or quality of cutting.

"Give *edge* unto the swords."
Shakesp.: Henry V, i. 2.

3. Keenness, or sharpness of appetite or desire.

"Cloy the hungry *edge* of appetite."
Shakesp.: Richard II., i. 3.

4. Keenness, sharpness, acrimony, bitterness.

"Abate the *edge* of traitors, gracious Lord!
That would reduce these bloody days again."
Shakesp.: Richard III., v. 5.

* 5. An instigation, a prompting or urging on.

"Good gentlemen, give him a farther *edge*,
And drive his purpose on to these delights."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 1.

* 6. The line of battle. (Lat. *acies.*)

"That voice, their liveliest pledge
Of hope in fears and dangers, heard so oft
In worse extremes, and on the perilous *edge*
Of battle." *Milton: P. L.*, i. 274-77.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Having a sharp edge; edged; as, an *edge* tool.

2. Pertaining to an edge.

¶ *To set the teeth on edge:* To cause a tingling or grating sensation in the teeth. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"The fathers have eaten a sour grape, and the children's teeth are set on edge."—*Jeremiah*, xxxi. 29.

¶ For the difference between *edge* and *border*, see BORDER.

edge-bone, *s.* The rump-bone of an ox or cow. Called also Aitch-bone.

edge-cutting, *s.*

Bookbind.: The process of giving a smooth edge to books by cutting off the folds and making the margins of all the pages equal.

edge-joint, *s.*

Carp.: A joint formed by two edges, forming a corner.

edge-mill, *s.* An ore-grinding or oil-mill in which the stones travel on their edges. In addition to the crushing action, the edge-mill has a frictional or grinding action, the relative value of which may be considered as equal to the difference of distance performed by the inner and outer edges. [CHILIAN-MILL.]

edge-plane, *s.*

1. *Wood-work.:* A plane for edging boards, having a fence, and a face with the requisite shape, flat, hollow, or round.

2. *Shoemaking:* A plane for shaving the edges of boot and shoe soles. It has a knife curved to the shape desired, a projecting edge which forms a guide and gauge, and means for adjustment. The mouth-piece is adjustable, and holds the curved paring-knife by means of its jaws and set-screw.

* **edge-play,** *s.* A combat with swords.

edge-rail, *s.*

1. *Railway:* A form of rail which bears the rolling stock on its edge. It is contradistinguished by its name from the flat-rail, which was first used; the angle-rail, which succeeded that; the bridge-rail, which presents an arched tread and has lateral flanged feet; the foot-rail, which has a tread like the edge-rail, but, unlike it, has a broad base formed by foot flanges.

2. A rail placed by the side of the main rail at a switch to prevent the train from running off the line when the direction is changed. (*Knight.*)

edge-roll, *s.*

Bookbind: A brass wheel, used hot, in running an edge ornament on a book cover, either gold or blind.

edge-runner, *s.*

Brickmaking: A machine for pulverising clay. [EDGE-MILL.]

"The clay . . . is conveyed to the *edge-runner* or other machinery used to pulverise it."—*G. R. Redgrave*, in *Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. ii., p. 267.

edge-shot, *a.* A board with its edge planed is said to be edge-shot.

edge-tool, *s.*

I. *Literally:*

Hardware: A general name which includes the heavier descriptions of cutting-tools: axes, adzes, chisels, gouges, plane-bits. Other cutting-tools come within the province of the armourer or cutler, and are included under cutlery: knives, scissors, shears, surgical instruments, and, by the analogy of associated use, forks. The making of swords was anciently the work of the armourer, but has probably merged into cutlery. Wood-cutting tools are divided by Holtzapffel as follows:—

1. Paring or splitting-tools, with thin edges, the angle of the basil not exceeding 60° with the straight face. This includes broad-axes, chisels, gouges, &c.; double-basil tools, such as axes.

2. Scraping-tools with thick edges, the angles measuring from 60° to 120°. These remove the fibres in the form of dust. The veneer-scraper is an instance. One angle of the edge of the steel plate is turned over to form a bur, known as a wire-edge.

3. Shearing-tools, which are usually in pairs, acting from opposite sides of the object, the basil and face having an angle of from 60° to 90°. Iron and steel for edge-tools have been combined in a faggot and rolled so as to have a thickness of steel between layers of iron, for chopping-axes and some other tools, and with a layer of steel on one side for broad-axes, chisels, &c., which have but one basil.

4. A burnisher for rubbing the edges of boot and shoe soles. [EDGE-PLANE.]

5. *Saddlery:* A tool used for removing the angular edge from a leather strap. For chamfering down the edges of a strap more broadly, another tool is used, having a blade and guides which travel along the edge and face respectively of the leather. [CHAMFERING-TOOL.]

II. *Fig.:* Anything dangerous to deal or play with.

"You jest: ill jesting with *edge-tools*."
Tennyson: Princess, ii. 184.

edge-wheel, *s.* A wheel travelling on its edge in a circular or annular bed, as in the ancient Phœnician oil-mills, the Chilian ore-mills, and many other crushing-mills. [CHILIAN-MILL.]

ĕdġe, *v.t.* & *i.* [EDGE, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To furnish with an edge; to make an edge or border to.

"It made my sword, though *edged* with flint, rebound."
Dryden: Indian Emperor, ii. 4.

2. To fringe or border with anything.

"I rid over hanging hills, whose tops were *edged* with groves, and whose feet were watered with winding rivers."—*Pope.*

3. To sharpen; to put an edge or sharpness on.

"I-*egged* yt ys in on alf, and in the other nogt."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 274.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To sharpen, to excite, to exasperate, to embitter.

"He was indigent and low in money, which perhaps might have a little *edged* his desperation."—*Wotton: Life of Duke of Bucks.*

2. To incite, to urge forward, to provoke, to egg, to instigate.

"Up, princes, and with spirit of honour *edged*,
More sharper than your swords, hie to the field."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iii. 3.

3. To give point, sharpness, or bitterness to.

"And Juvenal, instructed in thy page,
Edges his satire, and improves his rage."
Addison: To Mr. Dryden.

4. To move or put forward by little and little.

"*Edging* by degrees their chairs forwards, they were in a little time got up close to one another."—*Locke.*

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To move forward or away by little and little; to retire gradually, so as not to attract notice. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Now I must *edge* upon a point of wind
And make slow way, recovering more and more."
Dryden: Cleomenes, iii. 1.

2. *Naut.:* To beat away from a shore or course.

"On *edging* off from the shore, we soon got out of sounding."—*Cook: Second Voyage*, iii., ch. vii.

ĕdġed, * **egged,** *a.* [Eng. *edg(e)*; *-ed.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

(1) Furnished with or having an edge; sharp, keen.

"We find that subtile or *edged* quantities do prevail over blunt ones."—*Digby: On Bodies*

(2) Furnished with or having a border or fringe; bordered, fringed.

2. *Fig.:* Sharpened, exasperated, incited, egged on.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Her.:* An epithet applied to an ordinary to denote that the edging is placed only between the ordinary and the field, and not where it joins the escutcheon. Thus the crosses in the Union flag are *edged*.

2. *Bot.:* A term used when one colour is surrounded by a very narrow band of another.

* **ĕdġe-lĕss,** * **edge-lesse,** *a.* [Eng. *edge*; *-less.*]

1. *Lit.:* Not having a sharp edge; blunt, not sharp, not fit to cut.

To-morrow in the battle think on me,
And fall thy *edgeless* sword; despair and die."
Shakesp.: Richard III., v. 3

2. *Fig.:* Ineffective, useless, powerless.

"They are *edgeless* weapons it hath to encounter."—*More. Decay of Piety.*

* **ĕdġe-lĕng,** *adv.* [Eng. *edge*; suff. *-long*, *-ling.*] In the direction of the edge; along the edge.

"Stuck *edge-long* into the ground."—*B. Jonson.*

ĕdġ'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *edg(e)*; *-er.*] A circular saw or pair of circular saws by which the bark and "waney" portions are ripped from slab-boards or boards made by ripping logs through and through, without squaring. A double-edger has one permanent saw and one capable of regulation as to distance from the former one, so as to adapt the pair of saws to edge boards of varying width.

ĕdġ'e-wēed, *s.* [Eng. *edge*, and *weed.*]

Bot.: *Œnanthe Phellandrium.* (*Dr. J. Hill* (1769); *Britten & Holland.*)

ĕdġ'e-wīse, *adv.* [Eng. *edge*; *-wise.*]

1. With the edge turned in any particular direction; along the edge; in the direction of the edge.

2. Sideways, with the edge or side in front.

"Should the flat side be objected to the stream, it would be soon turned *edgewise* by the force of it."—*Ray: On Creation*, pt. i.

ĕdġe-wŏrth'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after Mr. Edgeworth, an Indian botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Abyssinaceæ, tribe Theophrasteæ. The fruit of *Edgeworthia buxifolia*, sometimes called *Reptonia buxifolia*, is sold in the bazaars of Cabul. The Afghans consider it healing.

ĕdġ'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [EDGE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

"The profile signified by the *edging* strokes."—*Evelyn: Architecture.*

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of giving an edge or sharpness to.

2. That which forms the border or edge of anything; as lace, trimming, &c., on a dress.

"Ofttimes its leaves of scarlet hue
A golden *edging* boast."
Cowper: A Manual.

3. A narrow kind of lace.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Hortic.:* A border or row of small plants set along the edge of a bed.

2. *Bookbind.:* The ornamentation of book edges by colour sprinkling, marbling (q.v.), gilding, or colouring.

edging-machine, *s.* A machine for edging boards to a given pattern; an edger.

edging-shears, *s.* Gardeners' shears for trimming the edges of turf around walks or beds.

edging-tile, *s.* A tile used for borders of garden-beds, in place of grown edgings, such as box, thrift, &c.

• **ĕdġ'-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *edg(e)*; *-y.*]

1. *Lit.:* Having or showing an edge; sharply defined, angular.

"The outlines of their body are[sharp and *edgy*."—*R. P. Knight.*

2. *Fig.:* Sharp or keen in temper; irritable.

ĕd-ĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *edible*; *-ity.*] The quality of being edible; edibleness.

ĕd'-ĭ-ble, *a.* & *s.* [Low Lat. *edibilis*, from *edo* = to eat.]

A. *As adj.:* That may or can be eaten; fit or proper to be eaten; fit for food, eatable.

"Of fishes some are *edible*."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 859.

B. *As subst.:* Anything that is fit or proper to be eaten as food; an eatable.

ĕd'-ĭ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *edible*; *-ness.*] The quality of being edible or fit for food.

ē'-dĭct, *s.* [Lat. *edictum*, neut. sing. of *edictus* = proclaimed, pa. par. of *edico* = to proclaim: *e* = *ex* = out, and *dico* = to say, to speak; Sp. & Port. *edicto*; Ital. *editto*; Fr. *edit.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* A proclamation or decree issued by authority; an order promulgated by a sovereign or the ruling authorities to the subjects, as a rule or law to be obeyed; an ordinance having the force of law.

"A royal *edict* declared these pieces to be legal tender in all cases whatever."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

2. *Fig.:* A decree, a decision, a determination.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Roman Jurisprudence:* An injunction, having the force of law, issued at first by prætors, provincial governors, &c., till the time of Hadrian, when a digest was made of the edicts then existing, and the power of issuing others supplementary to, or altering those previously in force, was reserved to the emperors.

2. *Eccles.:* A proclamation or notice given of certain things intended or about to be done by a church court. (*Scotch.*)

¶ *Edict of Nantes:*

Hist.: An edict by which, on April 13, 1598, Henry IV., of France, granted toleration to his Protestant subjects. It was revoked on October 22, 1685, by Louis XIV., the unwise act causing the expatriation of about 50,000 Protestant families, who carried their industry to England and other lands. The

loss to France was great, as was the gain to those countries which were wise and hospitable enough to afford an asylum to the refugees.

¶ For the difference between *edict* and *decree*, see DECREE.

* **ē-dĭct'-al,** *a.* [Lat. *edictalis*, from *edictum* = an edict.] Pertaining or relating to an edict.

edictal citation, *s.*

Scots Law: A citation made upon a foreigner who is not resident in Scotland, but who is possessed of a landed estate there, or upon a native of Scotland who is out of that country. Formerly it was published at the Cross of Edinburgh, and the shore and pier at Leith; but since 1825 all citations against persons out of Scotland are required to be given at the Record Office of the Court of Session.

* **ĕd'-ĭ-fī-căn̆t,** *a.* [Lat. *ædificans*, pr. par. of *ædifico* = to build.] [EDIFY.]

1. *Lit.:* Building.

2. *Fig.:* Edifying.

> "And as his pen was often militant,
> Nor less triumphant; so *edificant*
> It also was."
> *Dugard: Verses on Gataker* (1655), p. 73.

ĕd-ĭ-fĭ-cā'-tion, *æd-ĭ-fi-ca-tion, *ed-ĭ-fi-ca-cĭ-on, *cd-ĭ-fi-ca-cĭ-oun, *s.* [Lat. *ædificatio*, from *ædifico* = to build; Fr. *édification*; Sp. *edificacion*; Ital. *edificazione.*]

* **I.** *Literally:*

1. The act, art, or process of building; construction.

> "We were licensed to enter the castle or fortresse of Corfu, which is not onely of situation the strongest I have seene, but also of *edification*."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, vol. ii.

2. That which is built; a building, an edifice. (*Bullokar.*)

II. *Fig.:* A building up in a moral or religious sense; a rearing up in knowledge; mental improvement or progress; instruction.

> "The end he has in view, the *edification* of others."—*Hurd: Works*, vol. vi., ser. i.

* **ĕd-ĭ-fĭ-cā'-tŏr-ў,** *a.* [Lat. *ædificat(us)*, pa. par. of *ædifico*, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ory.*] Tending to edification; edifying.

> "There can be no reason of restraining them from an exercise so beneficially *edificatory* to the church of God."—*Bp. Hall: Cases of Conscience; case* 10.

ĕd'-ĭ-fĭce, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *ædificium* = a building; *ædifico* = to build; Sp. & Port. *edificio*; Ital. *edifizio.*] A building, a structure, a fabric; especially applied to large, elegant, or elaborate structures.

> "Right towards the sacred *edifice* his steps
> Had been directed."
> *Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. vii.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *edifice*, *fabric*, and *structure*: "*Edifice* in its proper sense is always applied to a building; *structure* and *fabric* are either employed as abstract actions, or the results and fruits of actions; in the former case they are applied to many objects besides buildings; *structure* referring to the act of raising or setting up together; *fabric* to that of framing or contriving. As the *edifice* bespeaks the thing itself, it requires no modification, since it conveys of itself the idea of something superior: the word *structure* must always be qualified; it is employed only to designate the mode of action: the *fabric* is itself a species of epithet, it designates the object as something contrived by the power of art or by design. The *edifices* dedicated to the service of religion have in all ages been held sacred: it is the business of the architect to estimate the merits or demerits of the *structure*: when we take a survey of the vast *fabric* of the universe, the mind becomes bewildered with contemplating the infinite power of its Divine author. When employed in the abstract sense of actions, *structure* is limited to objects of magnitude, or such as consist of complicated parts; *fabric* is extended to every thing in which art or contrivance is requisite; hence we may speak of the *structure* of vessels, and the *fabric* of cloth, iron ware, and the like." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **ĕd-ĭ-fĭ'-cial (cial as shal),** *a.* [Low Lat. *ædificialis*, from Lat. *ædificium.*] Pertaining to an edifice or construction; structural.

> "There are mansions, which, without any striking *edificial* attraction, have a certain air of appropriate hospitality and provincial dignity."—*Hist. of Rivers of Great Britain* (1794), i. 232.

ĕd'-ĭ-fĭed, *ed-ĭ-fide, *ed-ĭ-fyde, *pa. par.* or *a.* [EDIFY.]

ĕd'-ĭ-fī-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *edify*; *-er.*]

* I. *Lit.:* One who builds.

2. *Fig.:* One who edifies, improves, or instructs another.

> "They scorn their *edifiers* to own."
> *Butler: Hudibras*, III. ii.

ĕd'-ĭ-fў, *ed-e-fi-en, *ed-e-fy, *ed-ĭ-fic, *cd-ĭ-fyc, *cd-y-fy, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *édifier*, from Lat. *ædifico* = to build: *ædes* = a building, and *facio* = to make, to construct; Sp. & Port. *edificar*; Ital. *edificare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* **I.** *Literally:*

1. To build, to construct.

> "Osrike, as sayd is, *edified* this building,
> Which carved was with caracts wonderous to see."
> *Robert of Gloucester*, p. 578.

2. To build in or upon; to construct houses or buildings in; to inhabit.

> "Countreyes waste, and eke well *edifyde*."
> *Spenser: F. Q.*, III. i. 14.

3. To raise, to construct.

> "A little mount, of greene turfs *edifide*."
> *Spenser: Virgil's Gnat.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To build up morally or intellectually; to improve, to instruct, especially in religious or moral knowledge and in faith and holiness.

> "Men are *edified* when either their understanding is taught somewhat . . . or when their hearts are moved."—*Hooker.*

* 2. To teach, to convince, to persuade.

> "You shall hardly *edify* me, that those nations might not, by the law of nature, have been subdued by any nation that had only policy and moral virtue."—*Bacon: Holy War.*

* 3. To instruct, to inform.

> "Can you inquire him out and be *edified* by report?"—*Shakesp.: Othello*, iii. 4.

* 4. To gratify.

> "[She] *edifies* another with her deeds."
> *Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida*, v. 3.

B. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To be edified, instructed, or improved; to receive edification.

> "I suppose Mr. Pope is so just as to pay our arrears, and that you *edify* as much by him as by us."—*Swift: To Mr. Blount*, Feb. 1727.

2. To cause or tend to edification, instruction, or improvement.

> "The graver sort dislike all poetry
> Which does not, as they call it, *edify*."
> *Oldham.*

* 3. To learn, to ascertain.

> "I cannot *edify* how, or by what rule of proportion that man's virtue calculates what his elements are nor what his analytics."—*Milton: Tetrachordon.*

ĕd'-ĭ-fў-ĭng, *ed-ĭ-fy-inge, *ed-y-fy-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [EDIFY.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Tending, adapted, or calculated to edify.

> "It was a worthy *edifying* sight."
> *Thomson: Castle of Indolence*, ii. 75.

C. *As subst.:* Edification, instruction, improvement.

> "To the undoubted *edifying* as well of them, as of all other."—*Udal: Pref. to the King's Maiestie.*

ĕd'-ĭ-fў-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *edifying*; *-ly.*] In an edifying manner; so as to edify.

> "He will discourse unto us *edifyingly* and feelingly of the substantial and comfortable doctrines of religion."—*Killingbeck: Sermons*, p. 324.

* **ĕd'-ĭ-fў-ĭng-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *edifying*; *-ness.*] The quality of being edifying, or tending to edification.

ē'-dīle, *s.* [ÆDILE.]

ē'-dīle-shĭp, *s.* [ÆDILESHIP.]

ĕd'-ĭng-tŏn-ĭte, *s.* [Named after its discoverer, Mr. Edington.]

Min.: A tetragonal, hemihedral, brittle mineral, of vitreous lustre, and white, greyish-white, or pink colour; its hardness, 4—4·5; its sp. gr. 2·69—2·71. Compos.: silica, 36·98; alumina, 22·63; haryta, 26·84; water, 12·46, with traces of lime and soda. Found in the Kilpatrick Hills, near Glasgow.

ĕd'-ĭt, *v.t.* [Lat. *editus*, pa. par. of *edo* = to publish, to give forth: *e* = *ex* = out, and *do* = to give; Fr. *éditer.*] To prepare for publication; to superintend the publication of; to publish; to act as editor of; to conduct or manage, as a periodical.

> "He had *edited* Filmer's absurd treatise on the origin of government."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix

ĕd'-ĭt-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [EDIT.]

ĕd'-ĭt-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [EDIT.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or business of superintending and preparing for publication; the office of an editor.

ĕ-dĭ'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *editio*, from *editus*, pa. par. of *edo* = to give out, to publish; Fr. *édition*; Sp. *edicion*; Ital. *edizione.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. A literary work; a publication.

> "This English *edition* is not so properly a translation, as a new composition upon the same ground."—*Burnet.*

2. A work prepared and edited for publication; the publication of any literary work.

> "Which I also haue more at large set oute in the seconde *edition* of my booke."—*Whitgift: Defence*, p. 42.

3. The whole number of copies published at one time.

* **II.** *Fig.:* A copy, form, or manner of presentment.

> "The business of our redemption is . . . to set forth nature in a second and a fairer *edition*."—*South*

* **ĕ-dĭ'-tion,** *v.t.* [EDITION, *s.*] To edit, to publish.

* **ĕ-dĭ'-tion-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *edition*; *-er.*] An editor.

> "That necessary Guide, added to a little, but not much augmented by the late *edutioner*."—*Gregory: Posthuma* (1650), p. 321.

ĕ-dĭ'-ti-ō prĭn'-çĕps (ti as shĭ), *s.* [Lat.] The first or earliest edition of any work; the first printed edition.

ĕd'-ĭ-tŏr, *s.* [Lat., from *editus*, pa. par. of *edo* = to give out, to publish.] One who edits; one who superintends or revises any book for publication: one who conducts or manages a periodical, newspaper, or magazine for publication.

> "When a different reading gives us a different sense, or a new elegance in an author, the *editor* does very well in taking notice of it."—*Addison: Spectator.*

ĕd-ĭ-tŏr'-ĭ-al, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *editor*; *-ial.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to an editor; written by or proceeding from an editor.

> "Lambin and Heyne seem to have considered it as part of their *editorial* duty not to leave the subject of orthography wholly unnoticed."—*Dr. Parr: British Critic*, Feb., 1794.

B. *As subst.:* An article in a newspaper written by the editor; a leading article.

† **ĕd-ĭ-tŏr'-ĭ-al-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *editorial*; *-ly.*] In the manner or character of an editor.

ĕd'-ĭ-tŏr-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *editor*; *-ship.*] The office, business, or duty of an editor; the duty of editing or superintending the publication of any work or periodical.

> "The *editorship* of Shakespeare, which Pope afterward undertook with more profit than reputation, was below him."—*Tyers: Hist. Rhapsod. on Pope*, p. 14

ĕd'-ĭ-trĕss, *s.* [Eng. *editor*; *-ess.*] A female editor.

* **ē-dĭt'-ū-āte,** *v.t.* [Low Lat. *œdituatus*, pa. par. of *œdituor*, from Lat. *œdituus* = a keeper of a temple, a sacristan: *œdes* = a temple, and *tueor* = to protect.] To protect as sacred.

> "The devotion whereof could not but move the city, to *edituate* such a piece of divine office, where so many gods were present by their proxies; where not only the sports themselves, but all the company, were reputed holy."—*Greg: Notes on Scripture* (1684), p. 49.

ĕd-rĭ-ŏph-thăl'-mĭ-a, ĕd-rĭ-ŏph-thăl'-ma, hĕd-rĭ-ŏph-thăl'-mĭ-a, *s. pl.* [Gr. ἑδραῖος (*hedraios*) = sitting, sedentary, . . . sessile, and ὀφθαλμός (*ophthalmos*) = an eye.] A sub-class of Crustaceans having sessile eyes. The head and thorax are distinct. There are jaws and foot-jaws, with seven pairs of legs. The sub-class comprehends the Isopoda, Amphipoda, and Læmodipoda (q.v.).

ĕd-rĭ-ŏph-thăl-mŏŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *edriophthalm(ia)*; and Eng., &c. suff. *-ous.*] Having sessile eyes; pertaining to the edriophthalmia (q.v.).

* **ĕd-ū-ca-bĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *a.* [Eng. *educable*; *-ity.*] The quality of being educable; capable of or fitness for being educated.

* **ĕd'-ū-ca-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *educ(ate)*; *-able.*] Capable of or fit for education; that may be educated.

ĕd'-ū-cāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *educatus*, pa. par. of *educo* = to bring out, to educate: *e* = *ex* = out,

and *duco* = to lead, to bring; Sp. *educar*; Ital. *educare*.] To bring up, as a child; to rear, to train up; to inform, cultivate, and improve the mental and intellectual powers of; to instruct; to instil the principles of art, science, religion, &c., into; to train up so as to be qualified for any business or duties in life.

"Some arm'd within-doors upon duty stay,
Or tend the sick, or *educate* the young."
Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, cxlv.

ĕd'-ụ-cāt-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [EDUCATE.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Instructed, trained, taught.

2. More refined or cultivated.

"The civil troubles had stimulated the faculties of the *educated* classes."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

ĕd'-ụ-cāt-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [EDUCATE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of training; education.

ĕd-ụ-cā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *educatio*; from *educatus*, pa. par. of *educo* (1st conj.), freq. of *educo* (3rd conj.) = to bring out, to educate; Fr. *éducation*; Sp. *educacion*; Ital. *educazione*.] Properly the educing, leading out, or drawing out the latent powers of an individual. From the philosophic point of view every one is educated, his powers being developed for good or evil by all he sees, hears, feels, or does. Education in this sense begins when one enters the world, and continues all the time he is in it. In a more specific sense, it is used of a premeditated effort on the part of parents, teachers, and professors to draw out one's intellectual and moral endowments, encouraging what is good to oneself and to society, and discouraging what is hurtful. With this is combined an effort to give more or less of technical training to fit the scholar or student for the occupation by which he desires or is likely to support himself in life. This necessitates a system of elementary day schools for the multitude, of secondary schools for a smaller number, and of universities for the highly favoured few. [SCHOOL, COLLEGE, UNIVERSITY.] For spiritual and moral purposes, these appliances are supplemented by Sunday Schools for children, and the teaching of Christian churches for persons of every age. Technical education was imparted first by the system of apprenticeship; now schools and colleges for the purpose have been established. [TECHNICAL.] Mechanics' and other Institutes, Lectures, Libraries, Debating and other Societies, Political Clubs, &c., are all appliances for some department or other of education. (See all these words.)

"*Education* and instruction are the means to make our natural faculty of reason both the better and the sooner to judge rightly between truth and error."—*Hook.*

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *education*, *breeding*, and *instruction*: "*Instruction* and *breeding* are to *education* as parts to a whole; the *instruction* respects the communication of knowledge, and *breeding* respects the manners or outward conduct: but *education* comprehends not only both these, but the formation of the mind, the regulation of the heart, and the establishment of the principles: good *instruction* makes one wiser; good *breeding* makes one more polished and agreeable; good *education* makes one really good. A want of *education* will always be to the injury if not to the ruin of the sufferer: a want of *instruction* is of more or less inconvenience, according to circumstances: a want of *breeding* only unfits a man for the society of the cultivated. *Education* belongs to the period of childhood and youth; *instruction* may be given at different ages; *good breeding* is best learnt in the early part of life." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

¶ Common School or Public School Education has greatly developed within the last half of the present century, particularly in the United States, in which many of the schools are well endowed, and all of them, in the Northern States, well supported. In the Southern States the public school system is steadily improving. Within the last decade or two a great improvement in methods and in scope of studies has taken place, and it is now possible to obtain a satisfactory education in the public schools. Art and industrial education have been added, with very gratifying results. In Europe the development in educational methods has been great, particularly in Germany, whose public school system is probably the most complete and efficient in the world. In Great Britain public schools supported by the state are comparatively new, the parish school system having preceded them. Japan has recently adopted the American Common School System, and has made remarkable progress therein. A highly interesting exhibit was made at the Columbian World's Fair.

***ĕd-ụ-cā'-tion-ạ-blc**, *a.* [Eng. *education*; *-able*.] Proper or fit to be educated.

ĕd-ụ-cā'-tion-ạl, *a.* [Eng. *education*; *al*.] Pertaining to or connected with education.

ĕd-ụ-cā'-tion-ạl ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *educational*; *-ist*.] The same as EDUCATIONIST (q.v.).

"He entirely escapes the charge—often levelled with justice against *educationalists*—of desiring to shape the world on one mental pattern."—*Athenæum*, March 4, 1882.

ĕd-ụ-cā'-tion-ạl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *educational*; *-ly*.] By means of education; by way of instruction; with regard to education.

***ĕd-ụ-cā'-tion-ạr-y**, *a.* [Eng. *education*; *-ary*.] Of or pertaining to education; educational.

ĕd-ụ-cā'-tion-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *education*; *-ist*.] One who is in favour of the promotion and extension of education; one who is versed in education.

ĕd'-ụ-cā-tĭve, *a.* [Eng. *educat(e)*; *-ive*.] That tends to educate.

ĕd-ụ-cā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat.] One who or that which educates; a teacher, an instructor.

"Could not the *educators* of the lowest be consoled under their laborious duty?"—*Dr. Vincent: Defence of Public Education*, p. 17.

ē-dūçe, *v.t.* [Lat. *educo* = to bring out.] To bring or draw out, to extract, to evolve, to bring to light.

"The world was *educed* out of the power of space."—*Glanvill.*

ē-dūç'-ĭ-ble, *a.* [Eng. *educ(e)*; *-able*.] That may or can be educed.

ē-dūç'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [EDUCE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of bringing or drawing out; eduction.

***ē'-dŭct**, *s.* [Lat. *eductum*, neut. aing. of *eductus*, pa. par. of *educo* = to bring out.]

1. *Lit. & Chem.:* That which is educed, brought, or drawn out or extracted; extracted matter; matter brought to light by separation, analysis, or decomposition.

"The volatile oils which pre-exist in cells, in the fruit and other parts of plants, and oil of sweet almonds, obtained by pressure, are *educts*; while oil of bitter almonds, which does not pre-exist in the almond, but is formed by the action of emulsion and water on amygdalin, is a product."—*Chambers: Encyclopædia.*

2. *Fig.:* Anything deduced or inferred from another; an inference, a deduction.

"The latter are conditions of, the former are *educts* from experience."—*Sir W. Hamilton.*

Chem.: A term applied to a body separated by the decomposition of another body in which it previously existed as such, in contradistinction to "product," which denotes a compound not previously existing, but formed during the decomposition. The volatile oil of lemon-peel is an educt because it pre-exists in the peel: but bitter-almond oil is a product, because it does not exist ready formed in bitter almonds, but is produced by the action of emulsin and water on amygdalin. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*)

***ē-dŭc'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *eductio*, from *eductus*, pa. par. of *educo*.] The act of drawing or bringing out into view.

eduction-pipe, *s.*

Steam-eng.: The pipe which carries off the exhaust steam from the cylinder.

eduction-port, *s.* The port through which the steam passes from the valves to the condenser. [EXHAUST-PORT.]

***ē-dŭc'-tion-ạl-lў**, *adv.* [Eng. *eduction*; *-al*; *-ly*.] In a manner tending to eduction.

"Botany is naturally and *eductionally* first in order to the enquiring mind."—*Earle: English Plant Names*, p. cxi.

***ē-dŭc'-tĭve**, *a.* [Lat. *educt(us)*, pa. par. of *educo*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ive*.] Tending to or having the power or quality of extracting.

"The *eductive* power of matter."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 39.

***ē-dŭc'-tŏr**, *s.* [Lat., from *eductus*, pa. par. of *educo*.] He who, or that which educes, brings out, or elicits.

"Stimulus must be called an *eductor* of vital ether."—*Dr. E. Darwin.*

***ē-dŭl'-cŏr-ănt**, *a. & s.* [Lat. *e* = *ex* = out, and *dulcorans*, pr. par. of *dulcoro* = to make sweet, to sweeten; *dulcis* = sweet.]

A. *As adjective:*

Med.: Having the power or quality of sweetening by removing acidity or acrimony.

B. *As subst.:* A medicine or preparation which purifies the fluids of the body by removing acidity or acrimony.

***ē-dŭl'-cŏr-āte**, *v.t.* [Lat. *e* = *ex* = out, and *dulcoratus*, pr. par. of *dulcoro* = to make sweet, to sweeten.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To sweeten, to make sweet; to remove acidity from.

"Succory, a little *edulcorated* with sugar and vinegar."—*Evelyn: Acetaria.*

2. *Chem.:* To free from acids, salts, or impurities by washing.

"Not yet so exquisitely *edulcorated*, but that some saline particles should be left in it for future encrease."—*Boyle: Works*, iv. 93.

***ē-dŭl'-cŏr-āt-ĭng**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [EDULCORATE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The same as EDULCORATION (q.v.).

ē-dŭl-cŏr-ā'-tion, *s.* [Fr.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act or process of sweetening or freeing from acidity or acrimony.

Chem.: A term applied to washing or lixiviation, in cases where the soluble matter is rejected as worthless, and the insoluble residue is the material required. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*)

***ē-dŭl'-cŏr-ā-tĭve**, *a.* [Eng. *edulcorat(e)*; *-ive*.] Having the power or property of edulcorating or sweetening.

ē-dŭl'-cŏr-ā-tŏr, *s.* [Eng. *edulcorat(e)*; *-or*.] He who or that which sweetens or removes acidity; a dropping-tube for applying small quantities of sweet solutions to a mixture.

***ē-dū'-le**, *a.* [Lat. *edulium* = anything good to eat.] Eatable, esculent, edible, fit for food.

"The leaves alone of many *edule* plants."—*Evelyn: Acetaria.*

***ē-dūl'-ĭ-oŭs**, *a.* [Lat. *edulium* = anything good to eat; *edo* = to eat.] Eatable, edible, good for food.

"The husks of peas, beans, or such *edulious* pulses."—*Sir T. Browne: Miscell.*, p. 13.

ĕd'-wārdṣ-ite, *s.* [Named after Edwards, an American mineralogist.]

Min.: The same as MONAZITE (q.v.).

***ĕd'-wĭt**, ***ed-wyt**, ***ed-wyte**, *s.* [A.S. *edwit*; O. H. Ger. *ituwiz*; Goth. *idweit*.] Disgrace, shame, reproach.

"So offte to make me *edwyte*."
Hymns to the Virgin, p. 124.

***ed-wite**, ***ead-wi-ten**, ***ed-wyte**, *v.t.* [A.S. *edwitan*; Goth. *idweitjan*.] [TWIT.]

1. To charge.

"He vpheidith ether *edwiteth* to vs the synnes of lawe."—*Wyclife: Wisdom* ii. 12.

2. To abuse, to upbraid.

"His wif gan *edwyte* him tho." *Piers Plowman*, 3,213.

***ed-wi-ting**, ***ed-wi-tyng**, *s.* [EDWITE.] An upbraiding, an abusing.

"Aschamed of *edwiting* is doon to him."—*Wyclife: Wisdom* xviii. 13.

-ee, *suff.* [Fr. *é* or *ée*, from Lat. *-atus*, the termination of the pa. par. of the first conjugation.] An English suffix used to denote the object of an action: as grantee, one to whom something is granted; payee, one to whom something is paid, &c. It is the correlative of *-er* (q.v.).

ee, *s.* [EYE.] (*Scotch.*)

"Ay, Tib, that will be when the deil's blind, and his een's no sair yet."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxiii.

ee-bree, *s.* The eyebrow.

"Blessings on that bonnie *ee-bree*."
Song, Havermeal Bannock.

ee-feast, *s.*

1. A rarity, anything that excites wonder.

2. A satisfying glance; what gratifies one's curiosity.

ee-list, eye-last, eye-list, *s.*

1. A flaw, a deformity, an eyesore.

"I have outsight, and insight and credit,
And from ony *ee-list* I'm free."
Ross: Helenore, p. 147.

2. A legal defect, such as might invalidate a deed.

3. An offence, a cause for regret.

ee-stick, ei-stack, *s.* Something rare, singular, or surprising; that which arrests the eye, causes it to stick or adhere; *ee-sticks* = dainties. (*Scotch.*)

ēek, *v.t.* [Eke, v.]

* **ēek,** * **eekc,** *adv.* [Eke, adv.] Also, beside, in addition.

"Arcite, and *eek* the hundred of his part,
With baners red ys entred right anoon."
Chaucer: C. T., 2,584, 2,585.

ēek'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Eek, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

* **C.** *As subst.:* An addition, an adding to.

"I dempt there much to have eeked my store,
But such *eeking* hath made my heart sore."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender (Sept.).

ēel, * **el,** *s.* [A.S. *æl*; Sw. *ål*; Icel. *áll*; Dan., Dut., & Ger. *aal*; cf. Lat. *anguilla*.]

Zool. & Ord. Lang.:

1. *Singular:*

(1) The name Eel is widely applied in popular usage, and particularly to all the members of the family Muræniidæ, which belongs to the order Physostomi. It is a large family, with representatives in all temperate and tropical seas. The body is much elongated, cylindrical, or ribbon-shaped, scales are absent or rudimentary, and there are no pelvic fins. Teeth are usually well developed. There are in all over 200 species, all carnivorous, and swimming near the bottom, sometimes in very deep waters. The genus Anguilla includes the common eels, of which there are about twenty-five species, found abundantly on the coast and in the rivers of the United States and Europe. *A. vulgaris*, the Common Eel, is the best known. Like all other eels it is of comparatively slow growth, but often attains a large size, sometimes measuring 5 feet in length, and weighing from 20 to 30 lbs. Few eels, however, weigh more than 6 lbs. They are long-lived.

(2) Certain elongate animals, with no real affinity to genuine eels. The eel in paste is *Anguillula glutinis*, and the eel in vinegar is *A. aceti*. They are Nematoid Worms.

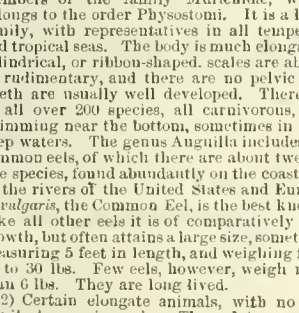
¶ (1) *Conger eel:* [Conger].

(2) *Electric eel:* [Electric-eel].

(3) *Sand eel:* [Ammodytes].

eel-basket, *s.* An eel-buck (q.v.).

eel buck, *s.* A kind of wicker trap or basket used for catching eels. The mouth is



EEL-BUCK.

A. Exterior. B. Section showing interior.
C. The Entrance. D. Eel entering the Buck.

funnel-shaped, and composed of flexible willow rods, converging to a point, so that the eels can easily enter, but cannot make their way out again.

eel-fare, *s.*

1. The passage of young eels up English streams.

2. A fry or brood of young eels.

eel-fishing, *s.* The fishing of eels to be used as food. The eels are widely distributed over the world. The Greeks and Romans highly valued them for the table; the Egyptians rejected them as an article of food. England, in the time of the Venerable Bede, was famous for only two kinds of fisheries, those of salmon and of eels. At present the Scotch do not care for them, the people of the West of England esteem them but little, whilst so many Londoners prize them that some ten millions are yearly brought to Billingsgate, where they fetch about £20,000. (*Couch.*)

eel-fork, *s.* A pronged instrument or fork for spearing eels.

eel-grass, *s.* A marine plant, *Zostera marina*. (*American.*)

eel-oil, *s.* An oil obtained from eels when they are roasted. It is used to lubricate stiff joints, and to preserve steel from rusting.

eel-pie, *s.* A pie made of eels.

eel-pout, *s.*

Ichthy.: Two fishes—(1) the Burbolt or Burbot (*Lota vulgaris*), (2) the Viviparous Blenny (*Zoarces viviparus*).

eel-shaped, *a.* Like an eel in shape; long and thin.

ēel'-pŏt, *s.* [Eng. *eel*, and *pot.*] An eel-buck (q.v.).

ēel'-skĭn, *s.* [Eng. *eel*, and *skin.*] The skin of an eel.

ēel'-spēar, *s.* [Eng. *eel*, and *spear.*] A pronged instrument used for catching eels; an eel-fork.

ē'en (1), e'en-in, *s.* [Evening.] Even, evening. (*Scotch.*)

"This hour on *e'enin's* edge I take."
Burns: Epistle to L. Lapraik.

* **ēen** (2), *s. pl.* [Eye.] Eyes.

ē'en, *adv.* [Even, *adv.*] A contraction for even, frequently used in poetry.

ē'er, *adv.* [Ever]. A contraction for ever (q.v.).

ēer'-ĭč, *a.* [A.S. *earg*, *earh* = timid.] Frightened, dreading spirits. (*Scotch.*)

"Aft yont the dyke she's heard you bummin',
Wi' *eerie* drone."
Burns: Address to the Deil.

ēer'-ĭ-ness, *s.* [Eng. *eerie*; *-ness.*] A superstitious dread of spirits; timidity.

* **ēe'-sŏme,** *a.* [Eng. *ee* = eye; suff. *-some.*] Attractive to or fixing the eye, pleasing or gratifying to look at.

"Will onybody deny that that's an *eesome* couple?"
—Reg. Dalton, iii. 159.

† **ēest'-rĭce,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: Salsola Kali. (*Turner.*)

eet-noch, eet-nock, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A moss-grown precipitous rock.

"Among the auld gray *eetnocks*."—*Edinburgh Magazine*, April, 1821, p. 852.

† **ēē'-vў,** *s.* [Ivy.]

ĕf-, *pref.* The form assumed by the Latin prefix *ex* before words beginning with *f*.

* **e-fen,** *a.* [Even.]

* **efenuald,** *a.* [Evenold.]

* **efenheh, efennhch,** *a.* [Mid. Eng. *efen* = even; *heh* = high.] Equal in rank or dignity.

"Crist iss wituth bliss Fader *efennheh*."
Ormulum, 15,720.

eff, *s.* [Eft.]

* **ĕf-fą-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *effabilis*, from *effor* = to speak out: *e* = *ex* = out, and *for* = to speak.] That may be uttered or spoken; utterable, speakable.

"He did, upon his suggestion, accommodate thereunto his universal language, to make his character *effable*."—*Wallis: Defence of Royal Society* (1678), p. 16.

ĕf-fā'çe, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *effacer*, from *ef* = Lat. *ef* for *ex* = out, and Fr. *face* = a face.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To destroy, as a figure or marks on the surface of anything, so as to render them invisible or indistinguishable.

"So coin grows smooth, in traffic current passed
Till Cæsar's image is effaced at last."
Cowper: Progress of Error, 279, 280

* 2. To erase, to strike or blot out.

"It was ordered that his name should be *effaced* out of all publick registers."—*Addison: On Italy.*

3. To blot out, to remove, to do away with, to wipe out.

"Moral causes noiselessly *effaced* first the distinction between Norman and Saxon."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

B. *Intrans.:* To obliterate, to remove all signs of distinction.

"Before Decay's *effacing* fingers
Have swept the lines where beauty lingers."
Byron: Giaour.

¶ For the difference between to *efface* and to *blot out*, see Blot, *v.*

ĕf-fā'çe-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *efface*; *-able.*] That may or can be effaced, blotted out, or destroyed.

ĕf-fā'çe-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *efface*; *-ment.*] The act of effacing; obliteration, erasure.

ĕf-fāç'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Efface.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The same as Effacement (q.v.).

ĕf-fa'-rē, effraye, *s.* [Fr. = scared, frightened.]

Her.: An epithet applied to an animal represented as rearing on its hind legs, as though frightened or enraged.

* **ĕf-făs'-çĭn-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *effascinatus*, pa. par. of *effascinor* = to bewitch.] [Fascinate.] To charm, to bewitch, to fascinate.

"The vulgar already are so *effascinated*, as to begin to account their planetary presages for divine prophecies."—*Gaule: Mag-Astro-Mantix*, p. 129.

* **ĕf-făs-çĭn-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *effascinatio*, from *effascinatus*, pa. par. of *effascinor*.] The act of bewitching or fascinating; the state of being bewitched.

"St. Paul sets down the just judgement of God against the receivers of Antichrist, which is *effascination*, or strong delusion."—*Shelford: Learned Disc.* (1635), p. 317.

* **ef-fauld,** * **ef-fold,** *a.* [Afold.] Upright, honest.

* **ef-fauld-lie,** * **ef-fold-ly,** * **ef-old-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *effauld*; *-ly.*] Uprightly, honestly.

"We bind and obleiss ws *effauldlie* and faithfullie."
—Acts Charles I. (ed. 1814), v. 318.

* **ĕf-fĕc'-fŭll,** *a.* [Eng. *effect(t)*; *-full.*] Effectual.

"Na dew and *effectfull* excursion."—*Acts Mary*, 1555, p. 496.

ĕf fĕct', *s.* [O. Fr. *effect*; Fr. *effet*, from Lat. *effectus* = (*s*) an effect, (*a*) done, effected; *efficio* = to do, to effect; *ef* = *ex* = out, and *facio* = to do; Sp. *efecto*; Ital. *effetto.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The execution, performance, or carrying out of anything.

"Thoughts are but dreams, till their *effects* be tried."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 353

2. That which is produced by, or is the result of, an operating cause or agent; the result or consequence of the action of an agent upon some object; result, consequent issue.

"That good *effects* may spring from words of love."
Shakesp.: Lear, i. 1.

3. Power or capability of producing results.

"The institution has hitherto proved without *effect*, and has neither extinguished crimes, nor lessened the numbers of criminals."—*Temple.*

4. Completion, perfection, purpose or end intended.

"Whose word leaps forth at once to its *effect*."
Cowper: Task, v. 687.

5. Reality, substance, fact; not mere appearance.

"[It] is to him, who rightly things esteems,
No other in *effect* than what it seems."
Denham: Cooper's Hill, 29, 30.

6. Purpose, purport, general intent, tenor.

"Wilt know,
The *effect* of what I wrote?"
Shakesp.: Hamlet, v. 2.

7. Aim, intention, purpose.

"To this *effect*, Achilles, have I moved you."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, iii. 3.

8. The result or impression caused on, or produced in the mind at first glance by external objects, as by a picture, a landscape, before the details are examined. Thus, some bold outlines indicating the principal forms, with the masses of light and shade properly thrown in, and the local colour put on, are

sufficient to produce a picture which, at the first view, may appear strikingly brilliant and true, although many of the details proper to the subject are omitted, or the drawing not strictly correct, or the colouring deficient in harmony. Effect is also the result of all the peculiar excellences of the true master; the *ensemble*, which is brilliant and striking, as in the works of Rubens and Turner.

9. (*Pl.*): Goods, movables, personal estate.

"All the estates and *effects*, debts, contracts, and choses in action of the bankrupt are vested in the assignees."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii. ch. 27.

II. *Mech.*: The amount of work performed by a steam-engine or other machine; duty.

¶ (1) *In effect:* In reality, in fact, in substance.

"To say of a celebrated piece that there are faults in it, is, *in effect*, to say that the author of it is a man."—*Addison.*

(2) *For effect:* In order to produce an impression; ostentatiously, for show.

(3) *To give effect to:* To give validity to; to make valid; to carry out in practice.

(4) *Of no effect, of none effect:* Without validity or force; invalid.

"Making the word of God *of none effect* through your tradition."—*Mark* vii. 13.

(5) *Without effect:* Invalid, without result.

(6) *To no effect:* In vain, resultless, useless.

"All my study be *to no effect*."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, v. 2.

(7) *To take effect:* To operate, to be effective.

"Which so *took effect* as I intended."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, v. 3.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *effect* and *consequence*: "The *effect* and the *consequence* agree in expressing that which follows anything, but the former marks what follows from a connexion between the two objects; the *consequence* is not thus limited; the *effect* is that which necessarily flows out of the cause, between which the connexion is so intimate that we cannot think of the one without the other. In the nature of things, causes will have *effects;* and for every *effect* there will be a cause: the *consequence*, on the other hand, may be either casual or natural; it is that on which we can calculate. *Effect* applies either to physical or moral objects, *consequence* only to moral subjects. There are many diseases which are the *effects* of mere intemperance: an imprudent step in one's first setting out in life is often attended with fatal *consequences*. A mild answer has the *effect* of turning away wrath: the loss of character is the general *consequence* of an irregular life." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *effects* and *goods*, see GOODS.

ĕf-fĕct', *v.t.* [EFFECT, *s.*]

1. To produce as a cause, consequence, or result; to be the cause of, to bring about, to cause to be.

"The change made of that syrup into a purple colour was *effected* by the vinegar."—*Boyle: On Colours.*

2. To bring to pass, to accomplish, to achieve, to attempt successfully, to perform.

"[He] sat down at last in despair of *effecting* it."—*Atterbury: Sermons*, vol. i. ser. 7.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *effect*, to *produce*, and to *perform*: "The two latter are in reality included in the former; what is *effected* is both *produced* and *performed;* but what is *produced* or *performed* is not always *effected*. To *produce*, signifies to bring something forth or into existence; to *perform*, to do something to the end: to *effect* is to *produce* by *performing:* whatever is *effected* is the consequence of a specific design; it always requires therefore a rational agent to *effect:* what is *produced* may follow incidentally, or arise from the action of an irrational agent or an inanimate object; what is *performed* is done by specific efforts; it is therefore, like *effect*, the consequence of design, and requires a rational agent. *Effect* respects both the end and the means by which it is brought about: *produce* respects the end only; *perform*, the means only. No person ought to calculate on *effecting* a reformation in the morals of men, without the aid of religion: changes both in individuals and communities are often *produced* by trifles. To *effect* is said of that which emanates from the mind of the agent himself; to *perform*, of that which is marked out by rule, or prescribed by another. We *effect* a purpose; we *perform* a part, a duty or office. A true Christian is always happy when he can *effect* a reconciliation between parties who are at variance; it is a laudable ambition to strive to *perform* one's part creditably in society." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ĕf-fĕct'-ĕr, *s.* [EFFECTOR.]

* **ĕf-fĕct'-ĭ-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *effect; -able.*] That may or can be effected; practicable, possible, feasible.

"That a pot full of ashes will still contain as much water as it would without them, is not *effectible* upon the strictest experiment."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

ĕf-fĕct'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [EFFECT, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of causing, producing, or achieving.

* **ĕf-fĕc'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *effectio*, from *effectus*, pa. par. of *efficio* = to effect.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of effecting, producing, or bringing to pass; production, execution, completion.

"Attributing the *effection* of the soul unto the great God."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind*, p. 290

2. *Geom.:* The construction of a proposition; a problem deducible from some general proposition.

ĕf-fĕc'-tĭve, *a. & s.* [Lat. *effectivus*, from *effectus*, pa. par of *efficio;* Fr. *effectif*, Port. *effectivo;* Sp. *efectivo;* Ital. *effettivo.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Having the power of effecting or producing as a result; efficacious, effectual, efficient. (Followed by *of.*)

"They are not *effective of* anything, nor leave no work behind them."—*Bacon.*

2. Operative; having the quality of producing effects.

"The use of these rules is not at all *effective* upon erring consciences."—*Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. i., ch. ii.

3. Efficient; causing to be or come to pass.

"Whosoever is an *effective* real cause of doing his neighbour wrong is criminal, by what instrument soever he does it."—*Taylor.*

4. Having the power of acting or operating; efficient; capable of or fit for duty or service.

5. Producing or followed by results; powerful; as, His speech was very *effective.*

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Comm.:* The same as EFFECTIVE-MONEY (q.v.).

2. *Mil.:* A soldier fit for duty; an efficient.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *effective*, *efficient*, *effectual*, and *efficacious:* "*Effective* signifies *effecting;* *efficient* signifies literally *effecting;* *effectual* and *efficacious* signify having the *effect*, or possessing the power to *effect*. The former two are used only in reference to physical objects, the latter two in regard to moral objects. An army or a military force is *effective:* a cause is *efficient:* the remedy or cure is *effectual;* the medicine is *efficacious*. The end or result is *effectual*, the means are *efficacious*. No *effectual* stop can be put to the vices of the lower orders while they have a vicious example from their superiors: a seasonable exercise of severity on an offender is often very *efficacious* in quelling a spirit of insubordination. When a thing is not found *effectual*, it is requisite to have recourse to further measures; that which has been proved to be *inefficacious* should never be adopted." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

effective money, *s.*

Comm.: A term used on the Continent to express coin as distinguished from paper-money.

ĕf-fĕct'-ĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *effective; -ly.*] In an effective manner; with effect; effectually, powerfully, completely.

"This *effectively* resists the devil, and suffers us to receive no hurt from him."—*Taylor: Holy Living.*

ĕf-fĕct'-ĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *effectiv; -ness.*] The quality of being effective or effectual.

* **ĕf-fĕct'-lĕss**, * **ef-fect-lesse**, *a.* [Eng. *effect; -less.*] Without effect or result; useless, vain, impotent.

"I'll chop off my hands;
In bootless prayer have they been held up,
And they have served me to *effectless* use.
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, iii. 1.

ĕf-fĕct'-ŏr, *s.* [Lat., from *effectus*, pa. par of *efficio.*] One who produces any effect; a maker, a creator, a cause.

"We commemorate the creation, and pay worship to that infinite Being who was the *effector* of it."—*Derham.*

ĕf-fĕc'-tu-ăl, *a.* [Lat. *effect(us)* = an effect, and Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*]

1. Productive of effects; having the power to produce an effect or result; effective, efficacious.

"And all the hills were glad to bear
Their part in this *effectual* prayer."
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, vii.

2. Carrying out, performing, or achieving results.

"Son of my bosom, Son who art alone
My word, my wisdom, and *effectual* might."
Milton: P. L., iii. 169, 170.

* 3. Expressive of facts; full of import; grave, decisive.

"Reprove my allegation, if you can;
Or else conclude my words *effectual*."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., ii. 1.

¶ For the difference between *effectual* and *effective*, see EFFECTIVE.

effectual adjudication, *s.*

Scots Law: A form of action by which real property is attached by a creditor.

effectual calling, *s.*

Theol.: For definition see extract.

"*Effectual calling* is the work of God's Spirit whereby, convincing us of our sin and misery, enlightening our minds in the knowledge of Christ and renewing our wills, he doth persuade and enable us to embrace Jesus Christ, freely offered to us in the Gospel."—*Shorter Catechism*, Q. 31.

ĕf-fĕc'-tu-ăl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *effectual; -ly.*] In an effectual manner; with effect; effectively; so as to produce the desired effect or result; completely, thoroughly.

"The executive power and the legislative power had so *effectually* impeded each other that the state had been of no account in Europe."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

† **ĕf-fĕc'-tu-al-nĕss**, * **ef-fec-tu-al-nesse**, *s.* [Eng. *effectual; -ness.*] The quality of being effectual; efficacy, effectiveness.

"Give such an omnipotent prevalence and *effectualnesse* to his requests."—*Goodwin: Trust of Faith*, § 6.

* **ĕf-fĕc'-tu-āte**, *v.t.* [Fr. *effectuer.*] To effect, to bring to pass, to accomplish, to fulfil.

"He found him a fit instrument to *effectuate* his desire."—*Sidney.*

* **ĕf-fĕc-tu-āt-ĭng**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [EFFECTUATE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of effectuating, accomplishing, or fulfilling; effectuation.

* **ĕf-fĕc-tu-ā'-tion**, *s.* [Eng. *effectuat(e); -ion.*] The act of effectuating, effecting, or accomplishing.

"The difficulty . . . from the identity of Causation and *Effectuation* is solved on this theory."—*Sir W. Hamilton.*

* **ĕf-fĕc'-tu-ŏŭs** (1), * **ef-fec-tu-ose**, * **ef-fec-tu-ouse**, *a.* [Lat. *effectus*, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Effective, effectual.

"Strong delusions and *effectuouse* errors."—*Joye: Expos. of Daniel*, ch. xii.

* **ĕf-fĕc'-tu-ŏŭs** (2), *a.* [AFFECTUOUS.] Affectionate.

"Gif ony thocht remordis your myndis alsua
Of the *effectuous* piete maternale."
Douglas: Virgil, 221, 2.

* **ĕf-fĕc'-tu-ŏŭs-lў** (1), *adv.* [Eng. *effectuous* (1); *-ly.*] Effectually, completely, thoroughly.

"It shall, I trust, *effectuously* prove our purpose."—*Stapleton: Fortress of Faith* (1565), p. 59.

* **ĕf-fĕc'-tu-ŏŭs-lў** (2). * **ef-fec-tu-ous-lie**, *adv.* [Eng. *effectuous* (2), *-ly, -lie.*] Affectionately.

"The chancellor requeisted his grace *effectuouslie* that he wold be so good."—*Pitscottie: Chronicle*, p. 26.

ef-feer-ere, *s.* [AFFEEROR.]

ef-feir, *s.* [AFFERE.]

1. What is becoming one's rank or station.

"To thair estait doand *effeir*."
Maitland: Poems, p. 328.

2. A property, a quality.

"Discryving all thair fassiouns end *effeirs*."
Dunbar: Bannatyne Poems, p. 6.

3. Warlike guise.

"Arrayed in *effeir* of war, as was the ancient custom of Scotland on these occasions."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. lxx.

ef-feir (1), * **ef-fere** (1), *v.t. & i.* [EFFEIR, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To become, to fit, to suit.

"He cheist a flane as did *effeir* him."
Christ's Kirk, st. viii.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To be becoming, fit, or suitable.

"Swa all his fulsome from thereto *effeirs*."—*Polwart: Watson's Collection*, iii. 24.

2. To be proportional.

"The said sum *effeiring* to the rate and quantity of the said annual rent or burden."—*Spalding*, i. 205.

II. *Scots Law:* To correspond, to be suitable, to belong.

"In forms *as effirs* means such form as in law belongs to the thing."—*Bell: Scots Law Dictionary.*

ef-feir (2), * **ef-fere** (2), *v.t.* & *i.* [AFFEAR.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To frighten, to affright.

"Na wound nor wappin mycht hym anys *effera*."
Douglas: Virgil, 387, 20.

2. To fear, to be afraid of.

"*Effeir* ye not diuine punitioun?"—*Lyndsay: Works* (1592), p. 74.

B. *Intrans.:* To fear, to be afraid.

"Quhair for *effeir* that he be not offendit."—*Lyndsay: Works*, p. 194.

* **ef-feir-and,** *a.* [EFFEIR, *v.*] Becoming, suitable, fit, in proportion.

* **ef-feir-and-lie,** *adv.* [Eng. *effeirand; -lie* = *-ly.*] In proportion.

"To be punischit *effeirandlie*."—*Acts Mary* (1551), p. 485.

ĕf-fĕm'-ĭ-nā-çў, *s.* [EFFEMINATE, *a.*]

1. The softness, delicacy, and weakness characteristic of a woman; unmanly or womanish weakness or delicacy.

"But foul *effeminacy* held me yoked
Her bond slave."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 410, 411.

2. Lasciviousness, voluptuousness; indulgence in womanish pleasures.

"So long as idleness is quite shut out from our lives, all the sins of wantonness, softness, and *effeminacy* are prevented."—*Taylor.*

ĕf-fĕm'-ĭ-nāte, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *effeminatus*, pa. par. of *effemino* = to make womanish; *femina* = a woman.]

A. *As adjective:*

* 1. Womanlike; becoming or suitable to a woman; delicate, tender.

"As well we know your tenderness of heart,
And gentle, kind, *effeminate* remorse."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 7.

2. Having the qualities of a woman; womanish; soft and delicate in an unmanly degree; destitute of manly qualities; voluptuous, unmanly, weak.

"Such exhortations made his heart swell with emotions unknown to his careless and *effeminate* brother."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

* 3. Fickle, capricious.

"He was to imagine me his love, his mistress, and I set him every day to woo me; at which time would I grieve, be *effeminate*, changeable."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iii. 2.

† 4. Weak, spiritless; as, an *effeminate* peace.

B. *As subst.:* An effeminate, weak, unmanly person; a milksop.

"With a just disdain
Frown at *effeminates*, whose very looks
Reflect dishonour on the land I love."
Cowper: Task, ii. 221-23.

ĕf-fĕm'-ĭ-nāte, *v. t.* & *i.* [EFFEMINATE, *a.*]

A. *Trans.:* To make effeminate, weak, or unmanly; to unman, to make soft,

"When one is sure it will not corrupt or *effeminate* children's minds, I think all things should be contrived to their satisfaction."—*Locke.*

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To become effeminate, womanish, or weak; to be unmanned; to lose spirit or manliness.

"In slothful peace both courage will *effeminate*, and manners corrupt."—*Pope.*

ĕf-fĕm'-ĭ-nate-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *effeminate; -ly.*]

1. In an effeminate, womanish, or unmanly manner; weakly, softly; like a woman.

"Champions in philosophy, law, and history, are not wanting to answer or confute opposers; and some of them, to say truth, have not undertook the cause *effeminately*."—*Whitlock: Manners of the English* (1654), p. 323.

* 2. By womanish arts.

"What boots it at one gate to make defence,
And at another to let in the foe,
Effeminately vanquished?"
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 560-62.

ĕf-fĕm'-ĭ-nate-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *effeminate; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being effeminate; weakness, unmanly softness, effeminacy.

'In France they sent a distaff and a spindle to all thoseable men that went not with them, as upbraiding their *effeminateness*."—*Fuller: Holy War*, p. 78.

2. Voluptuousness, lasciviousness, dissipation.

"Gluttony, intemperance, *effeminateness*."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 439.

ĕf-fĕm'-ĭ-nāt-ĭng, *pr. par., a.* & *s.* [EFFEMINATE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of making effeminate; the state of becoming effeminate; effemination.

* **ĕf-fĕm-ĭ-nā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *effeminatio.*] The state of being effeminate; effeminateness; unmanly or womanish weakness; effeminacy.

"Vices the hare figured; not only generation, or usury, from its fecundity and superfetation, but degenerous *effemination*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. viii., ch. xvii.

* **ĕf fĕm'-ĭ-nize,** *v.t.* [Lat. *effemin(o)*; Eng. suff. *-ize.*] To make or render effeminate.

"Brave knights *effeminized* by sloth."
Sylvester: Du Bartas, v. 45, 3.

ĕf fĕn'-dĭ, *s.* [Turkish.] Master, used as a title of respect.

ĕf-fĕr-ent, *a.* [Lat. *efferens*, pr. par. of *effero* = to bear or carry out: *ef* = *ex* = out, and *fero* = to bear.]

Physiol.: Conveying outward; discharging.

"A small artery, afferent vessel, may be seen to enter the tuft, and a minute venous radicle, *efferent* vessel to emerge from it in close proximity to the artery."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, ii. 487.

* **ĕf-fĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *efferus* = excessively wild: *ef* = *ex* = out (intens.), and *ferus* = wild.] Exceedingly wild, fierce, or savage.

"From the teeth of that *efferous* beast, from the tusk of the wild boar, O Thou, that art the root and generation of David, preserve our root and all his generation."—*Bishop King: Vine Palatine* (1614), p. 84.

ĕf-fĕr-vĕs'çe, *v.i.* [Lat. *effervesco*, from *ef* = *ex* = out, and *fervesco* = to begin to boil; freq. of *ferveo* = to be hot, to glow.]

1. *Lit.:* To be or become in a state of natural ebullition; to bubble and hiss as fermenting liquors; to be in a state of effervescence.

"The compound spirit of nitre, put to oil of cloves, will *effervesce* even to a flame."—*Mead: On Poisons.*

2. *Fig.:* To be worked up into a state of excitement.

ĕf-fĕr-vĕs'-çĕnce, ĕf-fĕr-vĕs'-çen-çў, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *effervescens*, pa. par. of *effervesco.*]

1. *Lit.:* A state of natural ebullition; that commotion of a fluid which takes place when some part of the mass flies off in a gaseous form, producing innumerable small bubbles.

2. *Fig.:* Strong excitement; a heated state of the feelings; ebullition of feeling.

"Our mercurial kinsmen's political *effervescence* and exuberance."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 8, 1882.

¶ For the difference between *effervescence* and *ebullition*, see EBULLITION.

ĕf-fĕr-vĕs'-çent, *a.* [Lat. *effervescens*, pr. par. of *effervesco.*] In a state of effervescence or natural ebullition.

ĕf-fĕr-vĕs'-çĭ-ble, *a.* [Eng. *effervesc(e); -able.*] Capable of effervescing; capable of producing effervescence.

ĕf-fĕr-vĕs'-çĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [EFFERVESCE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The same as EFFERVESCENCE (q.v.).

ĕf-fē'te, * **ĕf-fœ'te,** *a.* [Lat. *effetus, effœtus* = weakened by bearing young: *ef* = *ex* = out, and *fetus, fœtus* = that has brought forth.]

1. *Lit.:* Barren; disabled from generation, not capable of bearing young.

"It is probable that females have in them the seeds of all the young they will afterwards bring forth, which, all spent and exhausted, the animal becomes barren and *effete*."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. i.

2. *Fig.:* Worn out or exhausted; having lost all vigour and efficiency.

"All that can be allowed him now, is to refresh his decrepit, *effete* sensuality with the history of his former life."—*South.*

ĕf-fĭ-cā'-çious, *a.* [Lat. *efficax* (genit. *efficacis*), from *efficio* = to effect (q.v.).] Productive of effects or results; effectual; having power adequate to the purpose or object intended; effective.

"He would not, he said, venture to affirm that, in so disastrous an extremity, even that remedy would be *efficacious*; but he had no other remedy to propose."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

¶ For the difference between *efficacious* and *effective*, see EFFECTIVE.

ĕf-fĭ-cā'-çious-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *efficacious; -ly.*] In an efficacious or effective manner; effectually, effectively.

"If we find that any other body strikes *efficaciously* enough upon it, we cannot doubt but it will move that way which the striking body impels it."—*Digby: On Bodies.*

ĕf-fĭ-cā'-çious-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *efficacious; -ness.*] The quality of being efficacious; effectiveness, efficacy.

* **ĕf-fĭ-căç'-ĭ-tў,** * **ef-fy-cac-i-te,** *s.* [Lat. *efficacitas*, from *efficax* = efficacious.] Efficacy.

"The power of whiche sacramentes is of suche *effycacite* that cannot be expressed."—*J. Fryth: A Boke*, p. 10.

* **ĕf'-fĭ-cą çў,** * **ef-fy-ca-cy,** *s.* [Lat. *efficacia* = power, from *efficax* = efficacious, from *efficio* = to effect.] Power to produce effects or results; capability or power of producing the effect or object intended.

"The arguments drawn from the goodness of God, have a prevailing *efficacy*."—*Rogers.*

ĕf-fĭ'-çience (çience as **shens), ĕf fĭ'-çien-çў (çien** as **shen),** *s.* [Lat. *efficientia*, from *efficiens*, pr. par of *efficio* = to effect.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The quality or state of being efficient or causing effects or results; a causing to be or to exist; effectual agency.

"Gravity does not proceed from the *efficiency* of any contingent and unstable agents."—*Woodward.*

2. Power or capability of producing the effect or result intended.

3. A state of competent knowledge or acquaintance with any art, practice, or operation. [II. 2.]

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mech.:* The amount of useful effect or actual work yielded by a prime mover, as compared with the power expended.

2. *Mil.:* The state of being efficient.

ĕf-fĭ'-çient (çient as **shent),** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *efficiens*, pr. par. of *efficio* = to effect.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Causing or producing effects or results; acting as the cause of effects; effective.

"An instrumental, not an *efficient* cause."—*Clarke: On the Trinity*, pt. ii., § 13. (Note.)

2. Having acquired a competent knowledge of or acquaintance with any art, practice, or duty; competent, capable. [II.]

II. *Mil.:* Applied to a volunteer who has acquired a competent knowledge of military duties, and has attended a certain prescribed number of drills. A capitation grant is paid by Government for each efficient.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The agent or cause which produces or causes to exist; a prime mover.

"Your answering in the final cause makes me believe you are at a loss for the *efficient*."—*Collier: On Thought.*

2. *Mil.:* A volunteer who has made himself efficient.

¶ For the difference between *efficient* and *effective*, see EFFECTIVE.

ĕf-fĭ'-çient-lў (çient as **shent),** *adv.* [Eng. *efficient; -ly.*]

1. In an efficient manner; with effect, effectively; as the effective cause.

"Logical or consequential necessity is, when a thing does not *efficiently* cause an event, but yet by certain infallible consequences does infer it."—*South: Sermons*, iii. 397.

2. In a competent, able manner; with efficiency; ably.

* **ĕf-fĭĕrçe,** *v.t.* [Lat. *cf* = *ex* = out (intens.), and Eng. *fierce* (q.v.).] To make fierce, furious, or savage.

"With fell woodness he *effierced* was."
Spenser: F. Q., III. xi. 27.

* **ĕf-fĭg'-ĭ-al,** *a.* [Eng. *effigy; -al.*] Pertaining to, or of the nature of an effigy.

"The three volumes contain chiefly *effigial* cuts and monumental figures and inscriptions."—*Critical Hist. of Pamphlets* (1715), p. 6.

* **ĕf-fĭg'-ĭ-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *effigiatus*, pa. par. of *effigio* = to form, to fashion, from *effigies* = a likeness, an effigy (q.v.).] To form, fashion, adapt, conform.

"He must *effigiate* and conform himself to those circumstances of living and discourse."—*Bp. J. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 25.

ĕf-fĭg'-ĭ-āt-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [EFFIGIATE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of forming, fashioning, or adaptiog; effigiation.

* **ĕf-fĭg-ĭ-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *effigiat(e)*; *-ion.*] The act of forming or fashioning a resemblance of persons or things.

ĕf'-fĭg-y, * **ĕf-fĭg'-ĭ-ēs,** *s.* [Lat. *effigies*, from *effingo* = to fashion out: *ef* = *ex* = out, and *fingo* = to fashion; Fr. & Ital. *effigie*; Sp. *efigie.*]

1. The literal representation or image of a person. Although the word is sometimes applied to a portrait it is not synonymous with it, but conveys an idea of a more exact imitation, a more striking and authentic resemblance, such as we meet with in wax figures. The ordinary application of this word is to the sculptured figures or sepulchral monuments.

"As mine eye doth his *effigies* witnesse
Most truly limned."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, ii. 7.

2. The print or impression on coins and medals representing the head of the prince by whom they are issued.

"This sum James offered to pay, not in the brass which bore his own own *effigy*, but in French gold."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

* 3. An exact representation, image, or copy.

"We behold the species of eloquence in our minds, the *effigies* or actual image of which we seek in the organs of our hearing."—*Dryden: Dufresnoy* (Pref.).

¶ *To burn* or *hang in effigy:* To burn or hang an effigy or representation of any person, in order to show popular hatred, dislike, or contempt.

* **ĕf-flăg'-ĭ-tāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *efflagitatus*, pa. par. of *efflagito* = to ask or demand earnestly; *ef* = *ex* = out (intens.), and *flagito* = to demand earnestly.] To demand with earnestness or warmth.

* **ĕf-flā'te,** *v.t.* [Lat. *efflatus*, pa. par. of *effio* = to blow or breathe out; *ef* = *ex* = out, and *flo* = to breathe.] To blow out, to puff up.

"Our common spirits, *effiated* by every vulgar breath upon every act, deify themselves."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels*, p. 179.

* **ĕf-flā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *effiat(e)*; *-ion.*] The act of breathing or blowing out; a breath, a puff.

"A soft *effiation* of celestial fire
Came, like a rushing breeze, and shook the lyre."
Parnell: Gift of Poetry.

effleurage (as **ĕ-flĕ-razh'**), *s.* [Fr.] The gentle superficial rubbing of a part affected with the palm of the hand.

ĕf-flŏ-rĕs'çe, *v.i.* [Lat. *effloresco* = to begin to blossom, incept. from *effloreo*=to blossom, to bloom: *ef* = *ex* = out, and *floreo* = to bloom.]

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.:* To burst into bloom, to blossom.

"The Italian [Gothic architecture] *effloresced* . . . into the meaningless ornamentation of the Certosa of Pavia, and the cathedral of Como."—*Ruskin.*

II. *Chemical:*

1. To change over the surface or throughout to a whitish, mealy, or crystalline powder, from a gradual decomposition on simple exposure to the air.

"Those salts whose crystals *effloresce* belong to the class which is most soluble."—*Fourcroy.*

2. To become covered with a whitish crust or light crystallization, from a slow chemical change between some of the ingredients of the matter covered, and an acid proceeding commonly from an external source.

"The walls of limestone caverns sometimes *efflouresce* with nitrate of lime in consequence of the action of nitric acid formed in the atmosphere."—*Dana.*

ĕf-flŏ-rĕs'-çençe, * **ĕf-flŏ-rĕs'-çen-çy,** *s.* [Fr. *efflorescence*, from Lat. *efflorescentia*, from *efflorescens*, pr. par. of *effloresco.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The production of flowers.

"Where there is less heat, there the spirit of the plant is digested, and severed from the grosser juice in *efflorescence.*"—*Bacon.*

2. An exeresecence in the form of flowers.

"Two white sparry incrustations, with *efflorescencies* in form of shrubs, formed by the trickling of water."—*Woodward: On Fossils.*

3. A springing, budding, or bursting forth.

"There may be some pure *efflorescences* of balmy matter."—*Glanvill: Pre-existence of Souls*, ch. xiv.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* The time of flowering; the season when a plant shows its blossoms.

2. *Chemistry:*

(1) The loss of the water of crystallization. Thus, crystals of neutral carbonate of sodium, $Na_2CO_3{\cdot}10H_2O$, exposed to dry air lose their water of crystallization and crumble to a white powder. Crystals of alum also effloresce in dry air.

(2) The formation of loose fine crystals on the surface of a porous substance. The solution of the salt is carried by capillary attraction to the surface of the substance, where it evaporates and leaves the crystals; as the formation of deposits of potassium nitrate on nitre-beds, of sodium salts on old walls, and ferrous sulphate on iron pyrites: the last is formed by the action of damp air on the sulphides.

"Besprinkled with a somewhat whitish saline *efflorescence.*"—*Boyle: Works*, v. 628.

3. *Med.:* An eruption, a redness of the skin, as in measles, &c.

"So men and other animals receive different tinctures from constitutional and complexional *efflorescences.*"—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vi., ch xii.

ĕf-flŏ-rĕs'-çent, *a.* [Lat. *efflorescens*, pr. par. of *effloresco.*]

1. *Bot.:* Commencing to flower.

2. *Chem., Min., &c.:*

(1) Forming into white threads or powder; becoming covered with efflorescence.

"Yellow *efflorescent* sparry incrustations on stone."—*Woodward: On Fossils.*

(2) Liable to efflorescence: as, an *efflorescent* salt.

ĕf'-flŭ-ĕnçe, * **ĕf'-flŭ-ĕn-çy,** *s.* [Fr. *effluence*, from Lat. *effluens*, pr. par. of *effluo* = to flow out: *ef* = *ex* = out, and *fluo* = to flow.]

1. The act or state of flowing out.

2. That which flows or issues from a body.

"The inflammable *effluencies* discharged from the bodies collided."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. i.

3. An emanation.

"Bright *effluence* of bright essence increate."
Milton: P. L., iii. 6.

ĕf'-flŭ-ent, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *effluens*, pr. par. of *effluo* = to flow out.]

A. *As adj.:* Flowing or issuing out; emanating.

"Thy illustrious head
Such *effluent* glory shall around thee shed."
Cambridge: The Scribleriad, bk. i.

B. *As subst.:* A river or stream which flows out of another river or stream, or out of a lake.

ĕf-flŭ'-vĭ-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *effluvi(um)*; *-able.*] Capable of being given out in the form of effluvia.

"Force it to spend its *effluviable* matter."—*Boyle: Works*, iv. 354.

ĕf-flŭ'-vĭ-al, *a.* [Eng. *effluvi(um)*; *-al.*] Pertaining to effluvia; containing effluvia.

* **ĕf-flŭ'-vĭ-āte,** *v.i.* [Eng. *effluvi(um)*; *-ate.*] To give out or throw off effluvia.

"The durableness of an *effluviating* power."—*Boyle: Works*, v. 47.

ĕf-flŭ'-vĭ-ŭm (pl. **ĕf-flŭ'-vĭ-a**), *s.* [Lat. = a flowing out, an outlet; *effluo* = to flow out; Ital. *effluvio*; Fr. *effluve.*] An invisible emanation; an exhalation perceivable by the sense of smell; specifically applied to noxious or disagreeable exhalations.

"These *effluvia*, which do upward tend."
Blackmore: Creation, bk. i.

ĕf-flŭx, *s.* [Lat. *efluxus*, pa. par. of *effluo* = to flow out.]

* **I.** The act of flowing out or issuing in a stream; the state of being discharged or emitted in a stream; effluence, effusion.

"Through the copious *efflux* of matter through the orifice of a deep ulcer, he was reduced to a skeleton."—*Harvey.*

* 2. An outpouring, an effusion.

"By continual *effluxes* of those powers and virtues."—*South: Sermons*, vol. viii., ser. 14.

3. A passing away, expiration; as, the *efflux* of time.

* 4. That which is emitted; an emanation.

"Prime cheerer, light!
Of all material beings, first and best!
Efflux divine!" *Thomson: Summer*, 90-2.

* **ĕf-flŭx',** *v.i.* [EFFLUX, *s.*] To run or flow away, to pass away, to expire.

"Five hundred and some odd centuries of years are *effluxed* since the creation."—*Boyle: Seraphic Love.*

* **ĕf-fluxion (fluxion** as **flŭk'-shŭn),** *s.* [As if from a Lat. *efflurio*, from *effluo* = to flow out; cf. *fluxion.*]

1. The act of flowing out or issuing, as in a stream; efflux, effluence, effusion.

"By *effluxion* and attraction bodies tend towards the earth."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

2. That which flows out or is emitted; an emanation.

"The doctrine of *effluxions*, their penetrating natures, &c."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. ii

* **ĕf-fŏ'-dĭ-ent,** *a.* [Lat. *effodiens*, pr. par. of *effodio* = to dig out: *ef* = *ex* = out, and *fodio* = to dig.] Digging; accustomed to dig.

ĕf-fŏ-lĭ-ā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *ef* = *ex* = out, and Eng. *foliation* (q.v.).]

Bot.: The depriving a plant of its leaves.

* **ĕf-fŏr-çe,** *v.t.* [Fr. *efforcer* = to endeavour.] [EFFORT.]

1. To force or break through.

"Afterwardes affray with cruell threst
Ere that we to *efforce* it doe begin."
Spenser: F. Q., III. ix. 9.

2. To force, to ravish, to violate by force.

"Than gan her beautie shyne as brightest skye,
And burnt his beastly hart t' *efforce* her chastity."
Spenser: F. Q., I. vi. 4.

3. To force, to constrain, to compel.

"To have *efforst* the love of that faire lasse."
Spenser: F. Q., III. xii. 43.

4. To strain, to utter with effort or vehemence.

"Againe he heard a more *efforced* voice."
Spenser: F. Q., II. viii. 4.

* **ĕf-fŏ're,** *prep.* [AFORE.] Before.

"The samin state as he wes *efore* the samin."—*Acts James V.* (1535), p. 336.

* **ĕf-form',** *v.t.* [Low Lat. *efformo*, from Lat. *ef* = *ex* = out, and *forma* = form, shape.] To form, shape, adapt, or fashion.

"Merciful and gracious, thou gavest us being, raising us from nothing, and *efforming* us after thy own image."—*Taylor.*

* **ĕf-for-mā'-tion,** *s.* [L. Lat. *efformatio*, from *efformo.*] The act of forming, shaping, fashioning, or adapting.

"They pretend to solve phenomena, and to give an account of the production and *efformation* of the universe."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. i.

ĕf'-fôrt, *s.* [Fr., from *efforcer*, *s'efforcer* = to exert oneself, to endeavour.]

1. An exertion of strength or power, physical or mental; a strain, a straining, a strenuous exertion or endeavour.

"If after having gained victories, we had made the same *efforts* as if we had lost them, France could not have withstood us."—*Addison: On the State of the War.*

2. Something done by exertion, esp. a literary or artistic work.

† **ĕf-fôrt-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *effort*; *-less.*] Without an effort; making no effort.

"That does not alter the fact that Sibyl died out in an *effortless* manner."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 18, 1882.

* **ĕf-fession (fossion** as **fŏsh'-ŏn),** *s.* [Lat. *effossio*, from *effossus*, pa. par. of *effodio* = to dig out.] The act of digging up from the ground; exhumation.

"He set apart annual sums for the recovery of manuscripts, the *effossion* of coins, and the procuring of mummies."—*Arbuthnot: M. Scriblerus*, bk. i., ch. i.

ĕf-frăc'-ture, *s.* [Lat. *effractura.*]

Surg.: A fracture of the skull, with depression of the broken bone.

* **ĕf-frăn-çhīse,** *v.t.* [Lat. *ef* = *ex* = out (intens.), and Eng. *franchise* (q.v.).] To enfranchise, to invest with franchises or privileges.

* **ĕf-frā'y,** *s.* [EFFRAY, *v.*] Fear, terror.

"The king saw thaim all commounaly
Off sic countenance, and sa hardy.
For owt *effray* or abaysing." *Barbour*, xi. 259.

* **ĕf-frā'y,** *v.t.* [Fr. *effrayer.*] To frighten, to alarm.

"Their dam upstart out of her den *effraide*,
And rushed forth, hurling her hideous tail
About her cursed head." *Spenser: F. Q.*, I. i. 16.

* **ĕf-frā'y-a-ble,** * **ef-frai-a-ble,** *a.* [Fr. *effrayable.*] Capable of produeing fright or alarm; frightful, dreadful.

"Pestilential symptoms declare nothing a proportionate efficient of their *effraiable* nature, but arsenical fumes."—*Harvey.*

* **ĕf-frā'yed,** * **ef-fray-it,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [EFFRAY, *v.*]

***ĕf-frā'y-ĕd-lў, *ef-fray-it-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *effrayed; -ly.*] In a terrified manner; under the influence of fear.

"Quhen Scottis men had sene thaim swa
Effrayitly fle all thair way."
Barbour: Bruce, xvii. 577, 580.

***ĕf-frā'y-ĭng, *ef-fra-yng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [EFFRAY, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* Fear, terror.

"And quhen the Inglis cumpany
Saw on thaim cum sa sodanly
Sik folk, for owtyn alaysyng,
Thay war stonayt for *effrayng*."
Barbour: Bruce, xi. 509

• ĕf-frē-nā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *effrenatio*, from *ef* = *ex* = out, and *frenum* = a bridle.] Unbridled impetuosity, rashness, or license.

***ĕf-frŏnt'-ĕd,** *a.* [Fr. *effronté.*] Shameless, bold-faced, impudent.

"Th' *effronted* whore prophetically showne
By holy John in his mysterious scrouls"
Stirling: Doomsday, Second Hour.

ĕf-frŏnt'-ĕr-ў, *s.* [Fr. *effronterie*, from *effronté* = bold-faced, shameless; Lat. *effrons*=shameless; *ef* = *ex* = out, and *frons* = the countenance.] Impudence, shamelessness; assurance or boldness beyond the bounds of modesty or shame.

"The wretched man behaved with great *effrontery* during the trial."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

***ĕf-frŏnt'-u-ŏŭs lў,** *adv.* [EFFRONTERY.] In a shameless, impudent manner, with effrontery or boldness.

ĕf-fŭl-crāte, *a.* [Lat. *ef* = *ex* = out, and *fulcrum* = a prop, a support.]

Bot.: Applied to buds from under which the usual leaf has fallen.

*** ĕf-fŭl'ge,** *v.i. & t.* [Lat. *effulgeo* = to shine out; *ef* = *ex* = out, and *fulgeo* = to shine.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To shine brightly; to send out a bright light.

"On pure Winter's eve,
Gradual the stars *effulge*."
Thompson: Liberty, v. 360, 361.

2. *Fig.:* To become famous or illustrious.

"Bright at his call thy Age of Men *effulged*."
Thomson: Summer, 1,519.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To shoot out, to emit.

"His eyes *effulging* a peculiar fire."
Thomson: Britannia, 16.

2. To exhibit or display brightly.

"*Effulging* forth his soul
In every word and look."
Thompson: Sickness, bk. ii.

ĕf-fŭl'-ġençe, *s.* [Lat. *effulgens*, pr. par. of *effulgeo.*] A flood of brightness, splendour, or lustre.

"*Effulgence* of my glory." *Milton: P. L.*, vi. 680.

ĕf-fŭl'-ġent, *a.* [Lat. *effulgens*, pr. par. of *effulgeo.*] Shining brightly; diffusing a bright light.

"In the western sky the downward sun
Looks out *effulgent*."
Thomson: Spring, 189, 190.

*** ĕf-fŭl'-ġent-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *effulgent; -ly.*] In a bright manner; brightly, splendidly, with effulgence.

*** ĕf-fūm-a-bĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *effum(e); -ability.*] The quality of flying off or being dispersed in fumes; the quality or state of being volatile.

"They seem to define mercury by volatility, or, if I may coin such a word, *effumability*."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 539.

*** ĕf-fūm'-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *effum(e); -able.*] Volatile; capable of dispersing in vapours.

*** ĕf-fūme,** *v.t.* [Lat. *effumo* = to emit smoke or vapour; *ef* = *ex* = out, and *fumus*=smoke.] To breath or puff out; to emit as a breath or vapour.

"I can make this dog take as many whiffs as I list, and he shall retain or *effume* them at my pleasure."—*B. Jonson: Every Man out of his Humour*, iii. 1.

*** ĕf-fŭnd',** *v.t.* [Lat. *effundo*; *ef* = *ex* = out, and *fundo* = to pour.] To pour out, to shed.

"After this went forth the seconde angel of the seconde seal-openinge, *effundinge* his vial upon the sea."—*Bale. On the Revel.* (1550), p. ii. sign. i. ij. b.

*** ĕf-fūs'e,** *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *effusus*, pa. par. of *effundo* = to pour out.]

A. *Trans.:* To pour out, to emit, to diffuse.

"Ye that keep watch in heaven, as earth asleep
Unconscious lies, *effuse* your mildest beams."
Thomson: Hymn.

B. *Intrans.:* To be emitted or poured furth; to emanate.

ĕf-fūs'e, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *effusus*, pa. par. of *effundo.*]

A. *As adjective:*

* **I.** *Ordinary Language.*

1. Profuse; poured out or emitted freely.

"'Tis pride, or emptiness applies the straw
That tickles little minds to mirth *effuse*."
Young: Night Thoughts, vii. 754, 755.

2. Dissipated, extravagant.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* Applied to an inflorescence, or to a kind of panicle with a very loose one-sided arrangement.

2. *Conchol.:* Applied to shells where the aperture is not whole behind, but the lips are separated by a gap or groove.

* **B.** *As subst.:* Effusion, outpouring, shedding, waste.

"The air hath got into my deadly wounds,
And much *effuse* of blood doth make me faint."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., ii. 6.

*** ĕf-fūs'-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [EFFUSE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The same as EFFUSION (q.v.).

ĕf-fū'-şion, * ef-fu-syon, *s.* [Lat. *effusio* = a pouring out, from *effusus*, pa. par. of *effundo.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The act of pouring out.

"Our blessed Lord commanded the representation of his death, and sacrifice on the cross, should be made by breaking bread and *effusion* of wine."—*Taylor: Worthy Communicant*

(2) That which is poured out.

"Purge me with the blood of my Redeemer, and I shall be clean; wash me with that precious *effusion*, and I shall be whiter than snow."—*King Charles: Eikon Basilike.*

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A shedding, as of blood.

"Stop *effusion* of our Christian blood,
And 'stablish quietness."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry VI.*, v. 1.

* (2) A pouring out or bestowing freely.

"Such great force the gospel of Christ had then upon men's souls, melting them into that liberal *effusion* of all that they had."—*Hammond: On Fundamentals.*

(3) The act of pouring out or uttering words; utterance.

"Endless and senseless *effusions* of indigested prayers, oftentimes disgrace, in the most unsufferable manner, the worthiest part of Christian duty towards God."—*Hooker.*

(4) Words or sentiments uttered; utterances. (Generally in contempt.)

"The light *effusions* of a heedless boy."
Byron: Reply to some Eleyant Verses.

II. *Pathology:*

1. The escape of any fluid out of the vessel containing it into another part.

2. The secretion of fluid from the vessels, as of lymph or serum, on different surfaces.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *effusion* and *ejaculation*: "*Effusion* signifies the thing poured out, and *ejaculation* the thing ejaculated or thrown out, both signifying a species of verbal expression; the former either by utterance or in writing; the latter only by utterance. The *effusion* is not so vehement or sudden as the *ejaculation;* the *ejaculation* is not so ample or diffuse as the *effusion;* the *effusion* is seldom taken in a good sense; the *ejaculation* rarely otherwise. The *effusion* commonly flows from a heated imagination uncorrected by the judgment: it is therefore in general not only incoherent, but extravagant and senseless; the *ejaculation* is produced by the warmth of the moment, but never without reference to some particular circumstance. Enthusiasts are full of extravagant *effusions;* contrite sinners will often express their penitence in pious *ejaculations.*" (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

¶ *Effusion of gases:* The passage of gases into a vacuum, through a minute aperture not much more or less than 0·013 millimeter in diameter, in a thin plate of metal or of glass. (*Ganot.*)

ĕf-fū'-sĭve, *a.* [As if from a Lat. *effusivus*, from *effusus*, pa. par. of *effundo.*]

I. Pouring out freely or widely.

"The North-east spends its rage: th' *effusive* South
Warms the wide air."
Thomson: Spring, 144, 145.

2. Spread widely.

"The walls, the floor,
"Wash'd with th' *effusive* wave are purged of gore."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xxiii. 479, 480.

3. Profuse, free.

ĕf-fū'-sĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *effusive; -ly.*] In an effusive manner, widely, profusely.

ĕf-fū'-sĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *effusive; -ness.*] The quality or state of being effusive.

ē-flĕct'-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *e* = out, out of, and *flecto* = to bend.] [DEFLECT.]

Entom.: Bent outward suddenly.

*** ef-ne,** *a.* [EVEN.]

ĕft, *s.* [A.S. *efete.*] A popular name for any newt or small lizard.

"*Efts*, and foul-winged serpents, bore
The altar's base obscure."
Mickle: Wolfwold and Ulla.

ĕft, * **efte,** *adv.* & *a.* [A.S.]

A. *As adverb:*

1. Again, a second time, back, in return.

"And gif hym *eft* and *eft* evere at hus neede."
P. Ploweman, p. 250.

2. Soon, quickly, soon after.

"And *eft* aryned on this lond with fulle grete naule."
Robert de Brunne, p. 24.

*** B.** *As adj.:* Ready, quick, convenient. This meaning is only supported by the quotation from Shakespeare. By some the form *eftest* is supposed to be an intentional blunder or a misprint for easiest.

"Yea, marry, that's the *eftest* way."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado*, iv. 2.

*** eft-castel, * eft-schip,** *s.* The stern or hinder part of the ship.

"And to the goddis maid this vrisoun,
Sittand in the hie *eft-castell* of the schip."
Douglas: Virgil, 86, 7.

*** eft-er, * eft-ir,** *prep.* [AFTER.] After.

"With quhat ordour followis the saxt command *efter* the nift!"—*Abp. Hamiltoun: Catechisme* (1551), fol. 52, a.

*** efter-anc,** † **eftir-ane,** *a.* According to one plan or system.

"Ful wele I wate my text sal mony like,
Syne *eftir-ane* my toung is and my pen,
Quhilk may suffice as for our vulgar men."
Douglas: Virgil, 452, 30.

*** efter-cummare,** *s.* A successor.

"James duick of Chattellarault protestit in his awne name, his *efter-cummeris* & remanent rychtfull blude that may succeide to the croune of Scotland."—*Acts Mary*, 1557 (1814), p. 605.

*** eftir-fallis,** *s. pl.* Apparently, remains, residue; perhaps equivalent to proceeds, results.

"Defalkand to the said Laurence in the payment of the said soume, alsmekle as the *eftir-fallis* of the teis of the ischip, callit the Katrine, is prufit of avale."—*Act. Audit* (1488), p. 113.

*** ĕft-sôon', * ĕft-sôons', * eft-sone, * eft-sones,** *adv.* [Eng. *eft*, and *soon.*] Soon, soon after, shortly, quickly.

"*Eftsoons* the father of the silver flood,
The noble Thames, his azure head upraised."
Thompson: Epithalamium.

e.g., *phr.* [Lat. = *exempli gratia.*] For the sake of an example; for instance, for example.

ĕ-găd', *exclam.* [Probably a corruption of "by God."] An exclamation of surprise, admiration, or pleasure.

*** ē'-gal,** *a.* [Fr.] Equal, impartial, fair.

"Whose souls do bear an *egal* yoke of love."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iii. 4.

*** ē-găl'-ĭ-tĕe, * e-gal-i-ty,** *s.* [Fr. *égalité.*] Equality.

"She is as thise martirs in *egalitee*."—*Chaucer: Parsons Tale.*

*** ē'-gal-lў, * e-gal-y,** *adv.* [Eng. *egal; -ly.*] Equally, in the same degree.

ē'-gal-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *egal; -ness.*] Equality.

"Such an *egalness* hath Nature made
Between the brethren."
Sackville & Norton: Ferrex & Porrex, i. 2.

ē'-gĕr, or **ē'a-gre** (**gre** as **gĕr**), *s.* [EAGER, *s.*]

ē'-gĕr, e-gre, *a.* [EAGER.]

ĕġ'-ĕr-an, ĕġ'-ĕr-ane, *s.* [From *Eger* in Bohemia where it occurs.]

Min.: The name given by Werner in 1817 to what is now called Vesuvianite (q.v.). The *British Museum Catalogue* makes it a variety of Idocrase.

Ē-ġĕr'-ĭ-a, Ē-ġĕr'-ĭ-a, Æ-ġĕr'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Lat.]

I. *Of the forms* Egeria *or* Ægeria :

1. *Classic Mythol. :* A nymph or goddess who had a fountain at Aricia. Thither Numa Pompilius, the second king of Rome, was said to have repaired to hold converse with her, obtaining from her the laws which he promulgated, and directions for the worship of the gods.

2. *Astron. :* An asteroid, the thirteenth found. It was discovered by De Gasparis, on Sept. 13, 1850.

II. *Of the form* egeria :

1. *Zool. :* A genus of decapod short-tailed Crustaceans. *Egeria indica* inhabits the Indian seas.

2. *Bot. :* A genus of Hydrocharidaceæ.

* **ē-ger'-mĭ-nāte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *egerminatus*, pa. par. of *egermino : e = ex* = out, and *germino* = to sprout ; *germen* = a bud, a sprout.] To bud or sprout out ; to germinate.

* **ē-ĝĕst',** *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *egestus*, pa. par. of *egero* = to carry out : *e = ex* = out, and *gero* = to carry.]

A. *Trans. :* To void, as excrement.

B. *Intrans. :* To void excrement.

"Divers creatures sleep all the winter ; as the hedgehog, the bat, and the bee ; these wax fat when they sleep, and *egest* not."—*Bacon.*

* **ē-ĝĕst'-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [Egest.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj. :* (See the verb).

C. *As subst. :* The same as Egestion (q.v.).

* **ē-ĝest'-ĭon (ion as yŭn),** *s.* [Lat. *egestio*, from *egestus*, pa. par. of *egero.*] The act of voiding digested matter or excrement.

"The animal soul or spirits manage as well their spontaneous actions as the natural or involuntary excretions of digestion, *egestion*, and circulation."—*Hale : Origin of Mankind.*

ĕgg, * **eg,** * **egge,** * **eie,** * **ey** (pl. * *egges, eggs,* * *eiren*), *s.* [A.S. *æg*, pl. *ægra* ; cogn. with Dut. *ei ;* Icel. *egg ;* Dan. *æg ;* Sw. *ägg ;* Ger. *ei ;* Gael. *ubh ;* Ir. *ugh ;* Wel. *wy ;* Lat. *ovum ;* Gr. *ὠόν* (*ōon.*)]

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. In the same sense as II.

"If he ask an *egg*, will he offer him a scorpion ?"—*Luke* xi. 12.

2. The spawn or sperm of any creature.

"Therefore think him as the serpent's *egg*,
Which hatch'd, would, as its kind, grow mischievous."
Shakesp. : Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.

3. Anything fashioned in the shape of an egg ; anything resembling an egg in form.

"There was taken a great glass-bubble with a long neck, such as chemists are wont to call a philosophical *egg*."—*Boyle.*

II. *Technically :*

1. *Physiol. & Comp. Anat. :* Every animal tends to commence existence by developing from a fecundated egg or ovum, which exists even when the animal is viviparous, *i.e.*, bears its young alive. In the human subject, in which it is called "ovum" not egg, it is a minute spherical body of about $\frac{1}{125}$ of an inch in diameter. [Egg-cell, Ovum.] In general the English term "egg" is used only of those animals which do not produce their young alive. All birds lay eggs, as do most reptiles, amphibians, and fishes. The egg of a bird is covered externally with a calcareous shell, immediately within which is a considerable thickness of white or albumen, and within this again a yellow vitellus, yolk or yelk, or protoplasm. (For its early state, see Egg-cell.] When the chick is developed, it is nourished first by the albumen and then by the yolk, both of which it consumes prior to its exit from the shell. A bird's egg is thicker at one end than the other, hence leaves of such a form are called ovate. The eggs of reptiles are comparatively large, and have, as a rule, a shell possessing the aspect and consistence of parchment. In the amphibians the eggs are generally in floating glutinous chain-like masses. The roe of fishes is familiar to all. Of the invertebrate animals, the insects have the eggs which have excited most interest.

2. *Palæont. :* Fossil eggs have been found, it is reported, in Auvergne, in Madagascar, in New Zealand, &c. (*Mantell : Fossils British Museum.*)

egg-and-anchor, egg-and-dart, egg-and-tongue, *s.*

Arch. : The same as Egg-Moulding (q.v.).

egg-apple, *s.* The Brinjal or Bringall. The same as Egg-plant (q.v.).

egg-assorter, *s.* A device by which eggs are assorted according to quality ; an egg-detector (q.v.).

* **egg-bag,** *s.*

Zool. : The ovary.

egg-basket, *s.* One for standing eggs in to boil, and also to hold them when placed on the table.

* **egg-bald,** *a.* Completely bald.

"I may give that *egg-bald* head
The tap that silences"
Tennyson : Harold, v. 1.

egg-bearer, *s.*

Bot. : Solanum ovigerum.

egg-beater, *s.* A whip of wires or a set of wire loops rotated by gear while plunged in the egg contained in a bowl. Another form is a vessel contained in another, and a wire-gauze diaphragm through which the eggs pass when the vessels are reciprocated. (*Knight.*)

egg-bird, *s.*

Ornith. : A West Indian tern (*Hydrochelidon fuliginosum*), the eggs of which are collected for food.

egg-boiler, *s.* [Egg-glass, 1.]

* **egg-born,** *a.* Produced or springing from an egg ; oviparous.

egg-carrier, *s.* A means for holding eggs in the proper carrying position without jolting against each other during transportation. The frames have cloth, wire, or net pockets for the eggs. (*Knight.*)

egg-cell, *s.* The cell whence an egg ultimately develops. Haeckel and others regard every egg as originally a simple cell, and, as such, an elementary organism, or an individual of the first order. In its earliest stage it consists only of the nucleus and protoplasm. The latter is known as the germinal vesicle, the former as the vitellus or yelk. Within the nucleus is a third body, called in ordinary cells the nucleolus, but in the egg-cell the germinal spot. In some cases there is also a nucleolinus, or germinal point, but these last two parts are of inferior importance. [Egg.]

egg-cup, *s.* A cup-shaped vessel used to hold an egg at table.

egg-detector, *s.* An apparatus for showing the quality of eggs. They are placed upright in the holes in the lid of the dark chamber, and their transmitted light observed upon a mirror ; their quality is determined by their translucency as evinced by the relative transmission of light, as an egg becomes more cloudy and opaque as it becomes spoiled.

egg-flip, *s.* A drink compounded of warmed ale, flavoured with sugar, spice, spirit, and beaten eggs.

egg-glass, *s.*

1. A glass for holding an egg while eating it.

2. A sand-glass running about three minutes, as a guide for egg-boiling.

egg-hatching apparatus, *s.* An apparatus for the artificial hatching of eggs, which has been practised from time immemorial in Egypt. [Incubator ; Calorifere.]

egg-hot, *s.* The same as Egg-Flip (q.v.).

egg-moulding, *a.*

Arch. : A peculiar moulding in which a tongue dependent from the corona alternates

Egg-moulding.

with an oval boss whose major diameter is vertical, like an egg set on end.

egg-nog, *s.* A drink compounded very similarly to egg-flip, of eggs beaten up, sugar, and wine or spirits.

egg-plant, *s.*

1. The Brinjal or Bringall, *Solanum Melongena* or *esculentum.*

2. *Solanum ovigerum.*

egg-sauce, *s.*

Cook. : Sauce prepared with hard-boiled eggs, chopped up fine.

egg-shaped, *a.*

Bot., &c. : Ovate, thicker at the lower end.

egg-shell, *s.* The calcareous envelope in which the softer parts of an egg are enclosed.

egg-slice, *s.* A kitchen utensil or slice for removing fried eggs from the pan.

egg-spoon, *s.* A small spoon used for eating eggs.

egg-tongs, *s.* A grasping implement for seizing and holding an egg.

egg-trot, *s.*

Man. : A slow jog-trot, such as one would adopt if carrying a basket of eggs.

eggs-and-bacon, *s.*

Bot. : Linaria vulgaris, (2) *Lotus corniculatus*, (3) *Narcissus incomparabilis bicolorata.* All are so called from having two shades of yellow in their flowers. (*Britten & Holland.*)

eggs-and-butter, *s.*

Bot. : (1) *Linaria vulgaris*, (2) *Ranunculus acris*, (3) *R. bulbosus.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

eggs-and-collops, *s.*

Bot. : Linaria vulgaris.

ĕgg (1). [Egg, *s.*]

1. To cover or mix with eggs, in cooking.

2. To pelt with eggs. (*Amer.*)

ĕgg (2), * **eg-gen,** *v.t.* [Icel. *eggja* = to goad, egg on ; *egg* = an edge.] [Edge, *s.*]

1. To make or give an edge to.

"I *edge* a garment with velvet or sylke."—*Palsgrave.*

2. To incite, to urge on, to stimulate, to instigate, to provoke or encourage to action.

"Study becomes pleasant to him who is pursuing his genius, and whose ardour of inclination *eggs* him forward."—*Durham : Physico-Theology.*

* **egge-ment,** *s.* [Eng. *egg* (2), v. ; *-ment.*] The act of egging on ; incitement, instigation.

"Soth is that thurgh womannes *eggement*
Mankind was lorne, and damned ay to die."
Chaucer : C. T., 5,262-3.

ĕg'-gĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *egg ;* *-er.*] One who gathers eggs.

ĕg'-gĕr (2), *s.* [Eng. *egg*, v. ; *-er.*] One who eggs on or incites another ; an instigator.

Entom. : A name given to various British moths, of the genera Lasiocampa and Eriogaster. All are of a reddish brown colour.

¶ (1) *Grass egger : Lasiocampa trifolii.*

(2) *Oak egger : Lasiocampa Quercus.* It is found in the New Forest and other parts of England, in the south of Scotland, &c.

(3) *Small egger : Eriogaster lanestris.*

egger-moth, *s.* The same as Egger (3).

ĕg'-gĕr (3), **ĕg'-gar,** *s.* [Origin unknown.]

ég'-gĕr-ў, *s.* [Eng. *egg ;* *-ery.*] A nest of eggs ; a place where eggs are deposited ; an eyry or aery.

ĕgg'-ĭng, * **eg-ginge,** * **eg-gunge,** * **eg-gyng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [Egg, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj. :* (See the verb).

C. *As subst. :* The act of instigating or inciting ; an instigation, an incitement.

"Tell me, how curst an *egging*, with a sting
Of lust, do these unwily dances bring"
Cleaveland : Poems, &c., p. 105.

ĕgg'-lĕr, *s.* [Eng. *egg*, s. ; *-ler.*] A collector of or dealer in eggs ; an egg-merchant.

"The *egglers* were busy getting ready their huge packing-cases for the road, sorting ducks' eggs from hens' eggs, and ranging each kind in its layer of straw."—*Macmillan's Magazine* (Sept., 1881), p. 379.

* **eghe,** *s.* [Eye.]

ē-ĝĭ-lŏp'-ĭ-cal, *a.* [Eng. *egilop(s) ; -ical.*]

1. Pertaining to or of the nature of egilops.

2. Affected with or suffering from egilops.

ē'-ĝĭ-lŏps, *s.* [ÆGILOPS.]

ē'-ĝĭs, s. [ÆGIS.]

ĕ-ĝĭst'-mĕnt, *s.* [AGISTMENT.]

ē-glăn'-dū-lar, ē-glăn'-dū-lōse, ē-glăn'-dū-lous, *a.* [Lat. *e* = without, and Eng. *glandular, glandulose, glandulous.*]

Bot.: Without glands.

ĕg'-lan-tīne, *eg-len-tere, *s.* [Fr. *églantine;* Prov. *aiglentina;* O. Fr. *aiglent;* remotely from Lat. *aculeus* = a prickle. (*Littré.*)]

Bot.: (1) *Rosa Eglanteria,* (2) *R. rubiginosa,* (3) *Rubus Eglanteria,* (4) the woodbine, *Lonicera Periclymenum.*

***eg-la-tere,** *s.* [EGLANTINE.]

*** ē'-gle,** *s.* [EAGLE.]

*** ē-glŏm'-ĕr-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *e* = *ex* = out, and *glomeratus,* pa. par. of *glomero* = to wind into a ball: *glomus* = a ball.] To unwind, as thread from a ball.

*** ĕg'-ma,** *s.* [See def.] A corruption of enigma (q.v.). (*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost,* iii. 1.)

ĕg'-ō, *s.* [Lat.]

Metaph.: Individuality, personality.

"Our *Ego* tells us of the duties we owe to others, because they are 'Is,' as we are."—*British Quarterly Review,* vol. lvii., p. 79.

ego-altruistic, *a.* (See extract).

"We pass now to the *ego-altruistic* sentiments. By this name, I mean sentiments which, while implying self-gratification, also imply gratification in others."—*H. Spencer: Psychology* (1881), vol. ii., § 519.

*** ĕg'-ō-hood,** *s.* [Lat. *ego;* Eng. suff. *-hood.*] Individuality, personality.

"Whether we try to avoid it or not, we must face this reality some time—the reality of our own *Egohood*—that which makes us say 'I,' and in saying 'I' leads to the discovery of a new world."—*British Quarterly Review,* vol. lvii., p. 79.

*** ĕ-gō'-ĭe-al,** *a.* [Lat. *ego,* and Eng. adj. suff. *-ical.*] Of or pertaining to egoism.

ĕg'-ō-ĭsm, *s.* [Fr. *egoïsme,* from Lat. *ego* = I.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* An excessive or passionate love or opinion of self; the habit of referring everything to one's self, and of judging and estimating everything by its relation to one's interests or importance; egotism.

"With that union of intellectual *egoism* and moral unselfishness which is a characteristic of his large and liberal nature."—*Athenæum,* April 29, 1883.

2. *Philos.:* The doctrine of the egoists. [IDEALISM.]

ĕg'-ō-ĭst, *s.* [Fr. *egoïste,* from Lat. *ego* = I.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A self-opinionated person; an egotist.

2. *Philos.:* One who holds the opinion that a person can be certain of nothing but his own existence, and that of the operations and ideas of his own mind.

"Hitherto Des Cartes was uncertain of every thing but his own existence, and the existence of the operations and ideas of his own mind. Some of his disciples, it is said, remained at this stage of his system, and got the name of *Egoists.*"—*Reid: Powers of the Human Mind,* essay ii., ch. 8.

ĕg-ō-ĭst'-ĭc, ĕg-ō-ĭst'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *egoist; -ic, -ical.*]

1. Pertaining to or of the nature of egoism.

2. Exhibiting or addicted to egoism; egotistic, self-conceited.

3. Pertaining to one's personal identity.

"The *egoistical* idealism of Fichte."—*Sir W. Hamilton.*

ĕg-ō-ĭst'-ĭe-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *egoistical; -ly.*] In an egoistic manner.

*** ĕ-gō'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Lat. *ego,* and Eng. suff. *-ity.*] Personality, individuality.

"If you would permit me to use a school term, I would say the *egoity* remains."—*Wollaston.*

*** ĕg'-ō-īze,** *v.i.* [EGOTIZE.]

*** ĕg'-ō-mĭsm,** *s.* [Fr. *egomisme.*] Egoism.

"That kind of scepticism called *egomism.*"—*Baxter: On the Soul* (1737), ii. 20.

ē-gŏ-phŏn'-ĭc, *a.* [ÆGOPHONIC.]

ē-gŏph'-ō-nў, *s.* [ÆGOPHONY.]

*** ĕg-ō thē-ō'-ĭsm,** *s.* [Gr. ἐγώ (*egō* = I, θέος (*theos*) = a god, and Eng. suff. *-ism.*] The deification of self; the substitution of self for the deity as an object of love and honour.

ĕg'-ō-tĭsm, *s.* [Lat. *ego* = I, *t* connect., and Eng. suff. *-ism.*] The fault or practice of too frequently using the word *I* in writing; hence a too frequent mention of oneself in writing or conversation; self-glorification, egoism, self-conceit.

"They branded this form of writing with the name of an *egotism.*"—*Addison: Spectator,* No. 562.

ĕg'-ō-tĭst, *s.* [Lat. *ego* = I, *t* connect., and Eng. suff. *-ist.*] One who too frequently repeats the word *I* in writing or conversation; one who talks too much of self or magnifies his own achievements or powers; an egoist.

"A tribe of *egotists,* for whom I have always had a mortal aversion, are the authors of memoirs who are never mentioned in any works but their own."—*Addison: Spectator,* No. 562.

ĕg-ō-tĭst'-ĭe, ĕg-ō-tĭst'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *egotist; -ic; -ical.*]

1. Given to egotism; egoistic.

2. Exhibitiog or containing egotism or self-conceit.

ĕg-ō-tĭst'-ĭe-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *egotistical; -ly.*] In an egotistical manner; with self-conceit.

*** ĕg'-ō-tīze,** *v.i.* [Lat. *ego* = I, *t* connect., and Eng. suff. *-ize.*] To talk or write too much of one's self; to act with egotism.

ē-grăn'-ų-lōse, *a.* [Lat. *e* = without, and Eng. *granulose.*]

Bot.: Without granules.

ē-grē'-ĝĭ-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *egregius* = chosen out of the flock: *e* = *ex* = out, and *grex* (genit. *gregis*) = a flock. Puttenham, in 1589, ranked this word among those then quite recently introduced into the language.]

* 1. *In a good sense:* Extraordinary, out of the common, eminent, remarkable, exceptional.

"It may be denied that bishops were our first reformers, for Wicliffe was before them, and his *egregious* labours are not to be neglected."—*Milton: Animadversions upon the Remonstrant's Defence.*

2. *In a bad or ironical sense:* Remarkable, extraordinary, enormous, monstrous.

"Ah me, most credulous fool,
Egregious murderer, thief, any thing
That's due to all the villains past, in being."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 5.

ē-grē'-ĝĭ-ŏŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *egregious; -ly.*] In a remarkable, extraordinary, uncommon, or unusual degree or manner; greatly, enormously, shamefully. (Used in a bad or ironical sense.)

"Love me, and reward me,
For making him *egregiously* an ass.'
Shakesp.: Othello, ii. 1.

*** ē-grē'-ĝĭ-ŏŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *egregious; -ness.*] The quality or state of being egregious.

*** egremoine, * egremounde,** *s.* [AGRIMONY.]

ē'-grĕss, * e-gresse, *s.* [Lat. *egressus* = a going out, from *egressus,* pa. par. of *egredior* = to go out: *e* = *ex* = out, and *gradior* = to go; *gradus* = a step.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act or power of going out of any enclosed or confined place; departure.

"Gates of burning adamant,
Barred over us, prohibit all *egress.*"
Milton: P. L., ii., 436, 437.

2. A means or place of exit.

* 3. A coming or proceeding out; a flowing out.

"By a necessary *egress* of nature."—*South: Sermons,* vol. viii., ser. 12.

II. *Astron.:* The passing of an inferior planet from the disc of the sun in a transit.

ē-grĕss'-ĭon (ss as sh), *s.* [Lat. *egressio,* from *egressus,* pa. par. of *egredior.*]

1. The act of going out; departure, egress.

"In the times of the patriarchs and the *egression* of their posterity."—*Warburton: Divine Legation,* bk. iv., sect. 3.

2. An outburst, or outbreaking.

"The stopping of the first *egressions* of anger."—*Taylor: Sermons,* vol. i. ser. 5.

*** ē-grĕs'-sŏr,** *s.* [Lat., from *egressus,* pa. par. of *egredior.*] One who goes out.

ē'-grĕt, ē'-grĕtt, *s.* [Fr. *aigrette.*]

I. *Ornith.* (*of the form* egret): Various species of Heron of a white colour, with long loose-webbed plumes, on the head and neck, or on the back. *Ardea garzetta* is the Little Egret, and figures in the British fauna.

2. *Fabrics* (*of the form* egrett): Plumes of feathers or of ribbons, like the plumes on the heads of egrets, used as an ornament for the headdress of ladies.

*** ĕg'-rĭ-mŏn-ў** (1), *s.* [Lat. *ægrimonia;* from *æger* = sick.] Sickness of the mind, sadness, sorrow.

*** ĕg'-rĭ-mŏn-ў** (2), *s.* [AGRIMONY.]

ĕg'-rĭ-ŏt, *s.* [Fr. *aigre* = sour.]

Hortic.: A sour kind of cherry.

"The cœur-cherry, which inclineth more to white, is sweeter than the red; but the *egriot* is more sour."—*Bacon.*

*** ē'-grĭ-tūde,** *s.* [Lat. *ægritudo,* from *æger* = sick.]

1. Passion, grief, or sorrow of the mind.

2. Sickness of the body.

"I do not intende to write to the cure of *egritudes* or sycknesses confyrmed."—*Elyot: Castel of Helth,* bk. iv.

Ē-ĝўp'-tian, * E-gyp-cyane, * E-gyp-cien, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *Egyptien;* Lat. *Egyptius;* from Αἰγύπτιος (*Aigyptios*), from Αἴγυπτος (*Aigyptos*) = Egypt; Fr. *Egypte;* Lat. *Egyptus.* The Greek is probably an attempt to represent the native name of the chief city of the Thebaid, Coptas, from Sansc. *gupta* = hidden, preserved.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to Egypt or the Egyptians.

2. Gipsy.

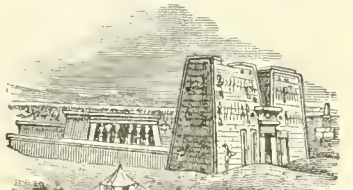
B. *As substantive:*

1. A native of Egypt.

2. A gipsy (q.v.).

"Outlandish people calling themselves *Egyptians,* using no craft nor feat of merchandize, who had come into this realm and gone from place to place."—*Statute 22 Hen. VIII.,* c. 10, in *Blackstone: Comment.,* iv., ch. 14.

Egyptian architecture, *s.* Cave temples are found in Egypt, as in India, but the earliest form of Egyptian architecture is the pyramids, which form a distinct class by themselves, and present no points of resemblance with other structures. Their form is substantially invariable—a simple mass resting on a square, or sometimes approximately square base, with the sides facing, with slight deviations, towards the cardinal points, and tapering off gradually towards the top to a point, or to a flat surface, as a substitute for this apex. [PYRAMID.] Egyptian architecture, so massive and so sombre, with its vast aisled halls without windows, its close files of gigantic



EGYPTIAN ARCHITECTURE.
Temple of Apollinopolis Magna (modern name, Edoon).

columns, and its colossal statues, owes many characteristic forms and effects to earlier cavern temples in Ethiopia. One of the most striking peculiarities of the style is the pyramidal character of the ascending lines: it is observed in the outline of the portal and the gigantic pylon, in walls, doorways, pedestals, and screens: it pervades the whole system, and must have been occasioned by circumstances connected with its origin. Egyptian architecture is said to have had its origin some 4000 years B.C., and advanced and flourished under different dynasties. The first includes the two great dynasties of Theban princes who governed Egypt during her "most high and palmy state," when Thebes sent forth her armies to distant conquest. In the second period is comprised the erection of the Pyramids. The third includes the reigns of the Ptolemies and earlier Cæsars, under whom Egyptian architecture flourished in a second youth, and almost attained its original splendour. The essentially brilliant period of Egyptian art was in the middle of the twelfth century B.C., in the reign of Sesostris or

Rameses, at Thebes. The monuments of this period comprise the remains of Homer's hundred-gated Thebes, the capital of ancient Egypt, the diameter of which city was two geographical miles each way; in Upper Egypt the well-preserved temples in the islands of Philæ and Elephantina, of Syene, Bubos, &c. The Egyptian temples do not usually present, externally, the appearance of being columned, a boundary wall or peribolus girding the whole and preventing the view of the interior, except the tops of a lofty avenue of columns, with their superimposed terrace, of the tapering obelisks in some of the courts, or the dense mass of a structure which is the body of the temple itself, inclosing the thickly-columned halls. Boldness and breadth were studied in every part, and a gloomy grandeur was studiously secured to impress, without doubt, the worshippers with awe. The representations given in ancient painting show a remarkable love of uniformity of arrangement of their domestic houses and gardens. In an ordinary house a number of chambers were ranged round a rectangular court. The larger mansions sometimes consisted of an assemblage of such courts, the whole occupying a square or oblong plot. Sometimes a central group of buildings was surrounded by a narrow court. A spacious area often extended from front to rear, with a chief and side entrances at either end: the exterior had nothing of the ponderous character of temple structures, which would have been ill-suited to the wants and festivities of social life. Houses two and three stories high were common; but large mansions appear to have been low and extensive rather than lofty. The terraced top was covered by an awning or roof, supported on light graceful columns. The structures were of stone: the coverings of the apertures, as well as of the courts, was effected by immense blocks of stone laid horizontally. The walls were covered with rows of sculpture painted in bright colours. The capitals of the columns exhibit an immense variety; the most beautiful have a crater-like form, and appear like the projecting bell of a flower, with leaves standing out from the surface. The lotus, the sacred plant, is frequently typified.

Egyptian-bean, *s.* Probably the fruit of *Nelumbium speciosum.*

Egyptian-blue, s. A pigment of a brilliant colour, made of hydrated protoxide of copper mixed with a very small quantity of iron.

Egyptian-era, *s.*

Chron.: An era, commencing like that of Nabonassar, in B.C. 747. The old Egyptian year consisted of 365 days, without any such intercalatory period as our leap year. By 30 B.C. the commencement of the year, which in 747 had been on February 26, had moved backwards to August 29. The astronomers of Alexandria, therefore, proposed that five days should be added to every fourth year. This proposal was adopted, the change commencing from B.C. 25.

Egyptian-jasper, *s.*

Min.: A variety of jasper with zones of brown and yellow. It is found in the desert between Cairo and Suez.

Egyptian-lotus, s.

Bot.: Nymphæa lotus.

† **Egyptian-pebble,** s.

Min.: The same as Egyptian-jasper (q.v.).

Egyptian-rose, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Scabiosa arvensis,* (2) *S. atropurpurea.* They have no affinity to the genuine genus Rosa.

Egyptian-thorn, *s.*

Bot.: Acacia vera.

Egyptian-vulture, *s.*

Ornith.: A small vulture, *Neophron percnopterus,* found in, though by no means confined to, Egypt. The Abyssinian traveller, Bruce, called it Pharaoh's Hen. [Neophron.]

Ē-ġўp-tŏl'-ō-ġēr, *s.* [Eng. *Egyptolog(y);* *-er.*] One who is skilled in Egyptology.

Ē-ġўp-tō-lŏġ'-ĭc-al, s. [Eng. *Egyptolog(y);* *-ical.*] Pertaining to Egyptology; devoted to the study of Egyptology.

Ē-ġўp-tŏl'-ō-ġĭst, *s.* [Eng. *Egyptolog(y);* *-ist.*] The same as Egyptologer (q.v.).

"Or, as some *Egyptologists* persistently read it."—*S. Birch, LL.D.,* in *Trans. Bib. Arch. Soc.,* ii. 1—3

Ē-ġўp-tŏl'-ō-ġў, *s.* [Gr. Αἴγυπτος (*Aiguptos*) = Egypt, and Λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.] The study of the antiquities of Egypt; that branch of knowledge which deals with the antiquities, ancient language, history, &c., of Egypt.

"His long life of work in the field of *Egyptology.*"—*Trans. Bib. Arch. Soc.,* vi. 571

ēh, * **cy,** *interj.* [A.S. *ēh, eá.*; cf. Dut. *he;* Ger. *ei.*] [Ah.] An interjection expressive of doubt, inquiry, or surprise.

ēh'-līte, *s.* [From *Ehl* where it occurs.]

Min.: A variety or sub-species of Pseudomalachite.

ēhr'-ĕn-bĕrg-īte, *s.* [Ger. *ehrenbergit,* named after Christian Godfrey Ehrenberg, the celebrated German naturalist and microscopist.]

Min.: A rose-red mineral, nearly gelatinous when fresh, but on drying becoming fragile, pulverulent, and opaque. It is akin to Sphragidite. It occurs in clefts in trachyte, in Siebengebirge. (*Dana.*) The *British Museum Catalogue* makes it a variety of clay.

ēhr-ĕt'-Ĭ-a, *s.* [Named after D. G. Ehret, a celebrated German botanical draughtsman.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Ehretiaceæ: they are shrubs or small trees, eight to twenty-five feet high, with the flowers, which are generally white, in corymbs or panicles. Some species bear eatable drupes. The root of *Ehretia buxifolia* is prescribed in India in chronic venereal affections. *E. serrata,* also from India, has a tough, light, durable wood.

ēhr-ĕt-Ĭ-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ehreti(a),* and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Ehretiads. An order of Perigynous Exogens, alliance Echiales. It consists of trees or shrubs, with a harsh pubescence. Leaves simple, alternate, without stipules; flowers gyrate; calyx inferior, five-parted; corolla monopetalous, tubular, with five segments; stamens five; ovary, two or more celled; fruit drupaceous; seed suspended, solitary in each cell. They are closely akin to Boragioaceæ. They are divided into two tribes: (1) Tournefortieæ, in which the leaves have albumen, and (2) Heliotropeæ, in which they are destitute of albumen. The Ehretiads are trees or shrubs, from the tropics of both hemispheres. Lindley, in 1845, enumerated fourteen genera, and estimated the known species at 297.

ēhr-ĕt'-Ĭ-ăds, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ehretia,* and Eng. pl. suff. *-ads.*]

Bot.: The name given by Lindley to the order Ehretiaceæ (q.v.).

eī'-dĕnt, *a.* [Corruption of *ay-doing, i.e.,* always doing.] Diligent, careful, attentive. (*Scotch.*)

"The curate is playing at dice wi' Cornet Graham. Be *eident* and civil to them baith."—*Scott: Old Mortality,* ch. iv.

eī'-dĕr, *s.* [Sw. *ejder;* Icel. *æðr, æðar(fugl);* Dan. *eder(fugl), edder(fugl);* Ger. *eider(gans).*]

1. The same as eider-duck or any other species of the genus.

"The flinty couch we now must share
Shall seem with down of *eider* piled."
Scott: Lady of the Lake.

2. The same as eider-down (q.v.).

eider-down, *s.* The soft and elastic down of the eider-duck.

eider-duck, *s. Somateria mollissima.* The forehead and crown are blue, the hind head nape and temples green, the rest of the body variegated with white, greenish-yellow, buff, and black. It is found in the Arctic regions, both of the Eastern and Western hemispheres, extending south to Shetland, Orkney, and to the Fern or Farn Islands off the coast of Northumberland, where it breeds. It is called also the St. Cuthbert's Duck, the Cuthbert or Cuthbert Duck, the Great Black and White Duck, and the Colk Winter Duck.

† **eider-goose,** *s.* The same as eider-duck. It is a genuine duck, and not a goose.

eī'-dō-grăph, *s.* [Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance; and γραφω (*graphō*) = to write, to draw.] An instrument for copying drawing, invented by Professor Wallace. It consists of a central beam of mahogany, sliding backward and forward in a socket whose axis passes through a longitudinal slit in the beam. Two equal wheels, one below each end of the beam, turn on axes that pass through pipes fixed near its extremities, and a steel chain passes over the wheels as a band by which motion may be communicated from one to the other. Two arms slide in sockets along the lower face of the wheels, just under their centres, one of which bears at its extremity a metallic tracer, having a handle by which its point may be carried over the lines of any design; while at the extremity of the other arm is a pencil, fixed in a metallic tube which slides in a pipe and is raised by a string, when required, the pressure on the paper being maintained by a weight. The wheels being equal in diameter, the arms attached to them, when once set parallel to each other, will remain so when the wheels are revolved. (*Knight.*)

* **eī-dō'-lŏn,** *s.* [Gr., = a likeness, an image, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance.] An image, likeness, or representation; an apparition, an appearance.

eī'-dō-scōpe, *s.* [Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance, and σκοπέω (*skopeō*) = to see.] An instrument on the principle of the kaleidoscope, which produces an infinite variety of geometrical figures by the independent revolution of two perforated metallic discs on their axes. It may be employed in conjunction with the magic-lantern, when rapidly rotated, causing flashing rays of light, forming singular combinations to appear upon the screen. Variously coloured glass discs may be used, producing striking variations and combinations of colour. (*Mechanical Magazine* (n. s.), vol. xvii. p. 35.)

eī-dŏû-rā'-nĭ-ŏn, *s.* [Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance, and οὐράνος (*ouranos*) = heavenly; οὐρανος (*ouranos*) = the heaven.] A representation of the heavens.

* **eif-fest,** *adj.* used *adv.* [Icel. *efstr* = last.] Especially.

"Heirfore we belief it to be worthie, godlie and meritable to mak just witnessing to the veritie: that the veritie be not hide nor smurit down, that veritie *eifest* throw Lak of the quhilk prejudice ma be ganerit contrair ane innocent."—*Barry: Orkn* (App.), p. 405.

êigh (*gh* silent), *interj.* [Eh.]

êight, * **eighte,** * **eyght** (*gh* silent), *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *eahta;* cogn. with Ger. & Dut. *acht;* Icel. *átta;* Da. *otte;* Sw. *åtta;* Goth. *ahtau;* O. H. Ger. *áhta;* M. H. Ger. *ahte, áhte;* Ir. *ocht;* Gael. *ochd;* Wel. *wyth;* Cornish *eath;* Bret. *eich, eiz;* Lat. *octo;* Gr. ὀκτώ (*oktō*); Sans. *ashtan.* (*Skeat.*)]

A. *As adj.:* One of the cardinal numeral adjectives; twice four.

B. *As substantive:*

1. One of the cardinal numbers equivalent to twice four.

2. A symbol representing eight units: as 8, or viii.

3. A curved outline representing or resembling the figure 8.

"Tired out
With cutting *eights* that day upon the ice.
Tennyson: The Epic, 10.

eight-day, *a.* Going for eight days: as an *e ght-day* clock.

eight-foil, *s.*

Her.: A grass that has eight leaves.

eight-line, *a.* Containing, or of the depth of, eight lines.

eight-line pica, s.

Print.: A type whose face has eight times the depth of pica.

* **êight** (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eyot.] A small island in the middle of a river.

"Some do also plant osiers on their *eights,* like quicksets."—*Evelyn.*

êigh-teēn' (*gh* silent), *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *eahtatyne.*]

A. *As adj.:* Twice nine; eight and ten.

"If men naturally lived but twenty years, we should be satisfied if they died about *eighteen;* and yet *eighteen* years now are as long as *eighteen* years would be then."—*Taylor.*

B. *As subst.:* One of the cardinal numerals; twice nine.

"He can't take two from twenty, for his heart,
And leave *eighteen.*" *Shakesp.: Cymbeline,* iii. 1.

êigh-teen'-mŏ (*gh* silent), *s.* [Properly, in Lat., *octodecimo* = eighteenth; Eng. *eighteen*, with Lat. termination *-mo.*]

Bookbinding: A book whose sheets are folded to form eighteen leaves. Sometimes written *octodecimo;* but more usually 18mo, or 18°.

êigh-teenth' (*gh* silent), *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *eighteen; -th.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. That next in order to the seventeenth.

2. Noting one of eighteen equal parts into which anything is divided.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The eighteenth part of anything.

2. *Music:* An interval comprehending two octaves and a fourth.

êight'-fōld (*gh* silent), *a.* [Eng. *eight*, and *fold.*] Containing eight times the quantity or number.

eighth (pron. **ātth**), *a.* & *s.* [A. S. *eahtodha.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Coming next in order to the seventh.

"Another yet?—A seventh! I'll see no more;
And yet the *eighth* appears."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 1.

2. Denoting one of eight equal parts into which anything has been divided.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One of eight equal parts of anything.

2. *Music:* The interval of an octave.

eighth-ly (pron. **ātth'-lў**), *adv.* [Eng. *eighth; -ly*]. In the eighth place.

"*Eighthly*, living creatures have voluntary motion, which plants have not."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

êigh'-tī-eth (*gh* silent), *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *eighty; -eth.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Coming next in order to the seventy-ninth.

2. Denoting one of eighty equal parts into which anything is divided.

"Some balances are so exact as to be sensibly turned with the *eightieth* part of a grain."—*Wilkins: Math. Mag.*

B. *As subst.:* One of eighty parts into which anything is divided.

êight'-scōre (*gh* silent), *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *eight*, and *score.*]

A. *As adj.:* Containing eight times twenty, or one hundred and sixty.

"What! keep a week away? seven days and nights?
Eight-score eight hours? and lovers' absent hours,
More tedious than the dial *eight-score* times."
Shakesp.: Othello, iii. 4.

B. *As subst.:* One hundred and sixty.

êigh'-tў, * **eigh-tie** (*gh* silent), *a.* & *s.* [A. S. *eahtatig.*]

A. *As adj.:* Containing eight times ten.

"*Eighty* odd years of sorrow have I seen."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 1.

B. *As substantive:*

1. The number containing eight times ten.

"Among all other climacterics three are most remarkable, that is, seven times seven, or forty-nine; nine times nine, or *eighty-one*; and seven times nine, or the year sixty-three, which is conceived to carry with it the most considerable fatality."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

2. A symbol representing eighty units: as, 80 or lxxx.

* **êigne** (*g* silent), *a.* [O. Fr. *aisne, ainsne*, from Lat. *ante* = before, and Fr. *né* = Lat. *natus* = born.]

1. Eldest; firstborn.

2. Unalienable, as being entailed on the eldest son.

"It happeneth not seldom, that, to avoid the yearly oath, for averment of the continuance of some estate for life, which is *eigne*, and not subject to forfeiture for the alienation that cometh after it, the party will offer to sue a pardon uncompelled before the time: in all which, some mitigation of the uttermost value may well and worthily be offered."—*Bacon: Office of Compositions for Alienations.*

* **ēik,** * **eke,** * **eke,** *s.* [Eke, *v.*]

1. An addition.

"Likely from them a great *eke* will be put to Traquil's process, which before was long and odious enough."—*Baillie: Letters*, i. 323.

2. The liniment used for greasing sheep.

3. An unctuous perspiration that oozes through the skin of sheep in warm weather.

ēik, *v.t.* [Eke.] To add. (*Scotch.*)

"That was under protestation to add and *eik*."—*Scott: Heart of Midlothian*, ch. xii.

ēik'-ĕnd, *s.* [Eik, *v.*] The short chain which attaches the thetes, or traces, to the swingletrees in a plough.

ēild, *s.* [Eld.] Old age. (*Scotch.*)

"Wi' crazy *eild* I'm sair forfairn."
Burns: Brigs of Ayr.

ēil'-dĭng, yeal-ings, *s. pl.* [Eild.] Equals in age. (Often pronounced *eillins*, also *yieldins.*)

"A species by yourself,
Near *eeldins* with the sun your god."
Ramsay: Phœnix, ii. 493.

ēild'-ĭng, *s.* [Eldino.] Firing, wood, peats, coals. (*Scotch.*)

"Ye'll be wanting *eilding* now, or something to pit ower the winter."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xiv.

* **eile,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Ail.]

† **eī'-lĕ-bĕr,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: Alliaria officinalis. (*Ger.: Appendix.*)

eïr'-ăck, ear-ock, er-ack, er-ock, er-rack, *s.* [Gael. *eirag* = a chicken.] A hen of the first year.

"Like half an *errack's* egg."
Piper of Peebles, p. 18.

* **êire,** *s.* [Eyre.]

* **eī'-rēn-arch,** *s.* [Gr. *εἰρήνη* (*eirēnē*) = peace, and *ἄρχω* (*archō*) = to rule, to govern.]

Gr. Antiq.: A magistrate whose duty it was to keep the peace.

* **eïr'-ĭe,** *s.* [Eyrie.]

* **eise,** *s.* [Ease.]

* **ei-sel,** * **ei-sell,** * **eye-selle,** *s.* [A. S. *æisel.*] Vinegar.

"*Eisell* strong and egre."
Romaunt of the Rose, 216.

eī'-şĕn-rahm, *s.* [Ger. = iron cream.] Hematite.

eis-sel, *a.* [Corrupted from A.S. *east-dæl* = the East part, the East.] Easterly.

"On Monanday night he cam yont to stop the ewes aff the bogg-fence, the wind being *eissel*."—*Brownie of Bodsbeck*, i. 12.

eis-tedd-fod (pron. **ī-stĕth'-vōd**), *s.* [Wel. = an assembly.] A congress or session for the election of chief bards, called together for the first time at Caerwys, by virtue of a commission granted by Queen Elizabeth, May 26th, 1568. Eisteddvodau have been since held in various places at uncertain intervals, but of late years have been held annually at certain places publicly notified previously. The object is the encouragement of native poetry and music.

* **eit,** *s.* [Ait.]

either (pron. **ē'-thĕr** or **ī'-thĕr**), * **ai-ther,** * **ā'-ther,** * **ay-ther,** * **ey-ther,** *a.*, or *pron.* & *conj.* [A. S. *ágther*, a contr. of *dghwæther*, itself a compound of *á* + *ge* + *hwæther*, where *á* = aye, *ge* is a common prefix, and *hwæther* = Eng. whether; cogn. with Dut. *ieder*; O. H. Ger. *êowedar*; M. H. Ger. *ieweler*; Ger. *jeder.*]

A. *As adjective or pronoun:*

1. One or the other of two persons or things.

"Afterward as victory inclined to *either* part, it belonged eft to the Lacedemonians, and eft to the Athenians."—*Goldyng: Justine*, fol. 45.

2. Each of two.

"With his own likeness placed on *either* knee."
Cowper: Tirocinium, 320.

3. Both of two.

"So burly the big brusshit togedur,
That backe to the bent bornie were thai *aither*."
Destruction of Troy, 11,059, 11,060.

4. Any one of any number more than two.

"Henry VIII., Francis I., and Charles V. were so provident, as scarce a palm of ground could be gotten by *either* of the three, but that the other two would set the balance of Europe upright again."—*Bacon.*

B. *As conj.:* A disjunctive conjunction used before the first of two or more propositions or alternatives, as correlative to, and followed by *or.*

"*Either* he is talking, *or* he is pursuing, *or* he is in a journey, *or* perhaps he sleepeth."—*1 Kings* xviii. 27.

eith-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *eath; -ly.*] Easily.

"'It's travelled earth that,' said Edie, 'it howks sae *eithly*."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxiii.

ē-jăc'-ū-lāte, *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *ejaculatus*, pa. par. of *ejaculo* = to cast out: *e* = *ex* = out, and *jaculo* = to cast; *jaculum* = a missile, *jacio* = to cast, to throw.]

A. *Transitive:*

* **1.** *Lit.:* To throw, shoot, cast, or dart out.

"Its active rays, *ejaculated* thence,
Irradiate all the wide circumference."
Blackmore: Creation, bk. i.

2. *Fig.:* To throw out as an exclamation; to utter sharply and briefly; to exclaim.

B. *Intransitive:*

* **1.** *Lit.:* To shoot or dart out.

"Which far and near *ejaculate*, and spout;
O'er tea and coffee, poison to the rout."
Young: Epistle to Pope.

2. *Fig.:* To exclaim; to utter ejaculations.

ē-jăc'-ū-lāt-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Ejaculate.]

ē-jăc'-ū-lāt-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Ejaculate.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of exclaiming suddenly and briefly; ejaculation.

ē-jăc-ū-lā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *ejaculatus*, pa. par. of *ejaculo*; Fr. *éjaculation*; Ital. *ejaculazione.*]

* **I.** *Lit.:* The act of shooting or darting out with sudden force and rapid flight.

"There seemeth to be acknowledged, in the act of envy, an *ejaculation* or irradiation of the eye."—*Bacon: Essays; On Envy.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. The act of ejaculating or uttering a short, sudden exclamation or prayer.

2. A short, sudden exclamation or cry uttered.

"An *ejaculation* of penitence or a hymn of thanksgiving."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

¶ For the difference between *ejaculation* and *effusion*, see Effusion.

ē-jăc-ū-lāt'-ŏr-ў, * **e-jac-u-lat-or-ie,** *a.* [Eng. *ejaculat(e); -ory.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* **1.** Emitting or causing a short sharp motion.

"Falling on the *ejaculatorie* spring."—*Evelyn: Memoirs*, Feb. 24, 1655.

2. Suddenly or sharply uttered or exclaimed; of the nature of an ejaculation.

"They used it rather upon some short *ejaculatory* prayers, than in their larger devotions."—*Duppa: Devotion.*

* **3.** Sudden, hasty.

"We are not to value ourselves upon the merit of *ejaculatory* repentances, that take us by fits and starts."—*L'Estrange.*

II. *Anat. & Physiol.:* Designed for ejecting or emitting with force any fluid; as, *ejaculatory* ducts.

ē-jĕct' *v.t.* [Lat. *ejectus*, pa. par. of *ejicio* = to cast or throw out: *e* = *ex* = out, and *jacio* = to throw.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To cast, shoot, throw, or dart out; to discharge; to emit.

"The carbuncle,
Which from it such a flaming light
And radiancy *ejecteth*."
Drayton: Muses' Elysium; Nymphal 9.

2. To drive away, to expel.

"To *eject* him hence,
Were but our danger; and to keep him here,
Our certain death."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, iii. 1

3. In the same sense as II.

4. To throw out or expel from any office or occupancy; to drive out of possession; to dispossess.

"His wife a sconne should beare,
That should *eject* him from his realme."
Warner: Albions England, bk. i., c. ii.

* **5.** To drive, to force.

"If they can, by all their arts,
Eject it to th' extremest parts."
Swift: Bee's Birthday.

* **6.** To throw or cast out; to reject.

"To have *ejected* whatsoever the church doth make account of, be it never so harmless in itself . . . could not have been defended."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

II. *Law:* To turn a tenant out from the occupation of any tenancy. [Ejectment.]

"He must show . . . lastly that the defendant had ousted or *ejected* him."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 7.

ē-jĕct'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Eject.]

ē-jĕct'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Eject.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of casting or throwing ont; ejection; ejectment.

ē-jĕc'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *ejectio,* from *ejectus,* pa. par. of *ejicio* = to throw or cast out; *e* = *ex* = out, and *jacio* = to throw.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of ejecting, casting, or throwing ont.

"These stories are founded on the *ejection* of the fallen angels from heaven."—*Broome.*

2. The state or condition of being ejected, dispossessed, or expelled.

"Our first parent after his *ejection* out of Paradise."—*Bp. Hall: Contempl.*

* 3. The act of expelling or driving out, as out of society; expulsion.

"The ministers of the synagogue that had enacted the *ejection* of whosoever should confess Jesus to be the Christ."—*Bp. Hall: Contempl., Procession to the Temple.*

* 4. The act of rejecting; rejection.

"Some of these alterations are only the *ejection* of a word for one that appeared to him more elegant or more intelligible."—*Johnson: Preface to Shakespeare.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:* The act or process of ousting or ejecting a tenant from any tenancy; ejectment.

"Ouster or amotion of possession from an estate for years, happens only by an *ejection* or turning out of the tenant from the occupation of the land during the continuance of his term."—*Blackstone Comment.,* bk. iii., ch. 7.

2. *Phys.:* The discharge of anything by vomiting, the stool, or any other emunctory.

¶ (1) *Action of ejection and intrusion:*

Scots Law: An action lying when lands or houses are violently taken possession of by another, for the purpose of recovering possession with damages and violent profits.

(2) *Letters of ejection:*

Scots Law: Letters under the royal signet authorizing the sheriff to eject a tenant or other possessor of land, who had been decreed to remove, and who had disobeyed a charge to remove, proceeding on letters of horning on the decree.

* **ē-jĕct'-ĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *eject; -ive.*] Throwing, casting.

* **ē-jĕct'-ĭve-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *ejective; -ly.*] By throwing or casting.

"It was Mrs. Leviticus who adorned him (after a sea of soap-suds and many irons tested *ejectively*) with this magnificent vesture."—*R. D. Blackmore: Cripps the Carrier,* ch. xvi.

ē-jĕct'-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *eject; -ment.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of casting ont or expelling; ejection, expulsion.

"The driving him [the Devil] ont . . . by exorcisms and spiritual *ejectments.*"—*Warburton: Doctrine of Grace,* bk. ii., ch. iv.

2. *Law:* The act or process of ejecting or dispossessing a teoant of his tenancy.

¶ *Action of ejectment:*

Law: An action wherein the title to certain lands and tenements may be tried and possession recovered in cases, when the claimant has a right of entry. It is begun by the serving of a writ of ejectment on the tenant in possession, bearing that the plaintiff in the action lays claim to the estate in question, and calling upon all interested to appear within a certain time and defend their right, failing which the tenant in possession will be ejected.

"The *action of ejectment* has, I may add, been rendered an easy and expeditious remedy to landlords whose tenants are in arrear, or who hold over after their term has expired or been determined. For every landlord who has a right of re-entry in case of non-payment of rent, when half a year's rent is due and no sufficient distress is to be had, may serve a writ of ejectment on his tenant, to fix the same upon some notorious part of the premises, which shall be valid, without any formal re-entry or previous demand of rent. And a recovery in such ejectment shall be final and conclusive, both in law and equity, unless the rent and all costs be paid or tendered within six calendar months afterwards."—*Blackstone: Comm nt.,* bk. iii., ch. 7.

ē-jĕc'-tŏr, *s.* [Lat., from *ejectus,* pa. par. of *ejicio.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that which ejects, throws, or drives out.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:* One who ejects or dispossesses another from his tenancy.

"He had no other remedy against the *ejector* but in damages for the trespass committed in ejecting him from his farm."—*Blackstone Comment.,* bk. iii., ch. 7.

2. *Mach.:* A device wherein a body of elastic fluid, such as steam or air, under pressure and in motion is made the means of driving a liquid such as water or oil. The effect of a body of escaping steam in setting liquids in motion was observed long ago, but the most notable instance is the Giffard Injector [INJECTOR], which is used as a feed-water pump for steam-boilers. The ejector acts on a similar principle, but is applied to eject or lift liquids. (*Knight.*)

3. *Firearms:* That device in a breech-loading firearm which withdraws the empty cartridge-case from the bore of the gun.

4. *Ship-build.:* A device on shipboard for carrying up the ashes from the stokeholes of steamships and discharging them overboard. The ashes are shovelled into a box, and a steam-jet being driven into the mouthpiece of the pipe, causes an induced current of air, which carries the ashes along with it up the pipe, and overboard above the water-line.

ejector-condenser, *s.*

Steam-eng.: A form of condenser worked by the exhaust steam from the cylinder. The apparatus consists essentially of three concentric tubes terminating in conoidal nozzles, and opening into the hot-well or waste-water receptacle by a common and gradually widening or trumpet-shaped mouthpiece; the inlet-tube is in communication with the water-tank from which the current of injection water is obtained, while each of the other tubes conveys the exhaust steam from one of the cylinders. In starting, steam is admitted, and passing along the axial-pipe, issues at the nozzle, drawing with it water from the cold-water pipe, which condenses the steam from the exhaust passages of the respective cylinders, and has momentum enough to carry the condensed steam and itself to the hot-well. (*Knight.*)

ē-joô', *s.* [GOMUTI.]

* **ĕj-ŭ-lā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *ejulatio,* from *ejulo* = to cry out, to wail.] A wailing aloud, an outcry, mourning, or lamentation.

"Bœotia's hills
And caves with *ejulation* from the camp
Rebellowed round." *Glover: Athenaid,* bk. xxiii.

ē-jūr-ā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *ejuratio.*]

Law: The act of renouncing or resigning one's place.

ēk'-dĕ-mīte, *s.* [Gr. ἐκδημος (*ekdēmos*) = unusual, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: An arsenate and chloride of lead, $Pb_5As_2O_8 + 2PbCl_2$. Hardness, 2·5 to 3; sp. gr. 7·14; lustre, vitreous to greasy; colour, bright yellow to green; massive and crystalline. From Langban, Wermland, Sweden. Described by Nordenskiöld in 1877. (*Thos. Davies, F.G.S.*)

ēke, * **eak,** * **eche,** * **ech-en,** * **eeke,** * **ek-en,** * **ich,** *v. t.* & *i.* [A.S. *écan;* cogn. with Icel. *auka;* Dan. *øge;* Sw. *öka;* O. H. Ger. *ouchón, aukhón;* Goth. *aukan;* Lat. *augeo.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* **1.** To increase, to augment.

"I dempt there much to have *eked* my store,
But such *eking* hath made my heart s re."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender (sept.).

* 2. To protract, to lengthen, to prolong, to extend.

"I speak too long; but 'tis to piece the time,
To *eke* it, and to draw it out in length."
Shakes.: Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

* 3. To make up for or supply deficiencies in. (Followed by *out.*)

"Still be kind,
And *eke out* our performance with your mind."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iii. (Chorus).

* 4. To spin out by useless additions.

"She saw old Prynne in restless Darnell shine,
And Eusden *eke out* Blackmore's endless line."
Pope: Dunciad, i. 105, 104.

5. To manage anything so that it shall suffice for any purpose.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To make an increase or addition.

"What *echith* suche renowne to the conscience of a wise man." *Chaucer: Test. of Love,* bk. ii.

ēke, * **eek,** * **ek,** *adv.* & *s.* [A.S. *éac;* cogn. with Icel. *auk;* Dut. *ook;* Sw. *och;* Dan. *og;* Goth. *auk.*] [EKE, *v.*]

A. *As adv.:* Also, besides, likewise, moreover, in addition. (Obsolete except in poetry.)

"A trimband captain *eke* was he
Of famous London town."
Cowper: John Gilpin.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* An addition, something added.

"In the latter they are generally ill-assorted and clumsy *ekes,* that may well be spared."—*Geddes: Prosp. of a New Trans. of Bible,* p. 95.

2. *Beekeeping:* A short wooden cylinder on which a beehive is placed to increase its capacity when the bees have filled it full of comb.

ĕk-ē-bĕr'-ģĭ-a, *s.* [Named by the African traveller Sparrmann, after his relative, Captain C. Gustavus Ekeberg, a Swedish captain, who took him to China.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, order Meliaceæ, tribe Trichilieæ. *Ekebergia capensis* is a very ornamental tree about twenty feet high, sometimes cultivated in greenhouses. (*Paxton.*)

ĕk'-ē-bĕr-gīte, *s.* [Named in 1824 after Ekeberg, who analyzed it in 1807.]

Min.: A tetragonal, transparent, or translucent mineral. Hardness 5·5—6; sp. gr. 2·74; lustre vitreous; colour white, grey, bluish, or reddish. Compos.: Silica 49·20—52·25; alumina 23·97—27·90; sesquioxide of iron, 0—1·40; magnesia 0—1·06; lime 9·86—15·59; soda 4·53—8·70; potassa 0—1·73; water, 0—1·73. Found in Sweden, Norway, Finland, and New York. Two varieties of it are Passanite and Paralogite. (*Dana.*) The *British Museum Catalogue* reduces Ekebergite to a variety of Scapolite (q.v.), whilst Dana uses Scapolite in a more extensive sense for a group of minerals.

ēked, *pa. par.* or *a.* [EKE, *v.*]

ē'ke-ĭńg, ēk'-ĭńg, * **eek-ing,** * **ek-yng,** * **ek-ynge,** *pr. par., a.,* & *s.* [EKE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of increasing, augmenting, or protracting.

"An *Ekynge: Adaugma, augmentum, auccio.*"—*Cathol. Anglicum.*

2. An addition, an increase, an augmentation.

"And make an *ekynge* of my peine."
Gower. C. A., lv.

II. *Shipbuilding:*

1. A piece fitted to make good a deficiency in length on the lower part of the supporter under the cat-head, &c.

2. The piece of carved work under the lower end of the quarter-piece at the aft part of the quarter-gallery.

* **ē'ke-nāme,** * **ek-name,** *s.* [Eng. *eke,* and *name;* Icel. *auka-nafn.*] An additional name; a surname, a nickname (q.v.).

"*Agnomen.* An *ekename* or a surname."—*Medulla Grammatices.*

ĕk-man'-nīte, *s.* [Ger. *ekmannit.* Named after G. Ekmann, proprietor of the mine in which it was found.]

Min.: A mineral resembling chlorite, to which it is akio. It is foliated, columnar, asbestiform, radiated, or massive. Colour, green, greyish-white, or black. Compos.: silica 34·30—40·30; alumina 0—5·08; sesquioxide of iron 0—4·97; protoxide of iron 25·51—36·07; protoxide of manganese 7·13—11·45; magnesia 0—7·64; lime 0—2·73; water 9·71—11·50. Found in Sweden. (*Dana.*)

* **el,** *s.* [AWL.]

* **ē-la,** *s.* [See def.]

1. *Lit. & Music:* The name given by Guido to the highest note in his scale.

2. *Fig.:* Used to express the extreme or height of any quality, especially of a hyperbolical or extravagant saying.

"Why this is above *E-la!*"
Beaum. & Flet.: Wit without Money.

ĕ-lāb'-ŏr-āte, *v.t.* [ELABORATE, *a.*]

* 1. To produce with labour.

"Or roll the lucid orbit of an eye,
Or in full joy *elaborate* a sigh."
Young: Love of Fame, sat. v.

* 2. To get together by labour.

"The honey that is *elaborated* by the bee."—*Boyle: Works,* ii. 355.

3. To labour at so as to improve, heighten, or refine by successive operations; to bring to perfection with care and diligence.

"To treat of this liquor as it is compleately *elaborated.*"—*Boyle: Works,* iv. 596.

ē-lāb'-ŏr-ate, *a.* [Lat. *elaboratus,* pa. par. of *elaboro* = to labour greatly: *e* = *ex* = out, fully, and *laboro* = to labour; *labor* = labour.]

1. Wrought or finished with great care and painstaking; highly finished or studied; performed with great labour and care.

"Some *elaborate* attempts of his adversaries to overturn it."—*Hurd: Life of Warburton.*

* 2. Working with great care and painstaking.

"'Tis not enough the *elaborate* Muse affords
Her poems beautie."
Jonson: Horace; Art of Poetry.

ĕ-lăb'-ŏr-āt-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [ELABORATE, *v.*]

ĕ-lăb'-ŏr-ate-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *elaborate; -ly.*] In an elaborate manner; with great study, labour, or painstaking.

"If we preach *elaborately* some will tax our affectation, others will applaud our diligence."—*Bishop Hall: Contempl.: Dumbe Devill Ejected.*

ĕ-lăb'-ŏr-ate-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *elaborate; -ness.*] The quality or state of being elaborate.

"It [the *Old Bachelor*] is apparently composed with great *elaborateness* of dialogue, and incessant ambition of wit."—*Johnson: Life of Congreve.*

ĕ-lăb'-ŏr-āt-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [ELABORATE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of working up or finishing with great care and painstaking; elaboration.

ĕ-lăb-ŏr-ā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *elaboratio*, from *elaboratus*, pa. par. of *elaboro.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act or process of elaborating, improving, or finishing with great care and painstaking; a developing or bringing to perfection by degrees.

"To what purpose is there such an apparatus of vessels for the *elaboration* of the sperm and eggs; such a tedious process of generation and nutrition."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

2. *Anim. & Veg. Physiol.:* The several processes by which the appropriate food of animals and of plants is transformed or assimilated so as to render it adapted for the purposes of nutrition.

ĕ-lăb'-ŏr-a-tĭve, *a.* [Eng. *elaborat(e); -ive.*] Tending to or having the quality or power of elaborating, developing, or refining by successive operations; perfecting by degrees with great care and painstaking.

elaborative-faculty, *s.*

Metaph.: The intellectual power of discerning relations and viewing objects by means of or in relations; the discursive faculty; thought.

ĕ-lăb'-ŏr-ā-tŏr, *s.* [Eng. *elaborat(e); -or.*] One who or that which elaborates.

***ĕ-lăb'-ŏr-ā-tŏr-ў,** *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *elaborat(e); -ory.*]

A. *As adj.:* Elaborating, elaborative.

B. *As subst.:* A laboratory.

"He [Mr. Sthael] built his *elaboratory* in an old hall or refectory."—*Life of A. Wood* (sub ann. 1663).

***ĕ-lā'-bŏur,** *v.t.* [Lat. *elaboro.*] To work out, to elaborate. [ELABORATE.]

"A nourishment most perfectly *elaboured* by nature."—*Urquhart: Rabelais* (Frol.).

ĕl-æ-ăg'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. ἐλαία (*elaia*) = the olive tree, and ἅγιος (*hagios*) = devoted to the gods, sacred (?).]

Bot.: A genus of Cinchonaceæ. *Elæagia utilis* is the Wax or Varnish tree of the Cordilleras. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

ĕl-æ-ăg-nā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *eleagn(us)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Oleasters. An order of Diclinous Exogens, alliance Amentales. It consists of trees or shrubs usually covered with leprous scurf; leaves entire, without stipules; flowers axillary, in catkins, or sometimes in panicles, generally dioecious, rarely hermaphrodite. Male flowers amentaceous, sepals two to four, stamens three, four, or eight, sessile. Female flowers with a free tubular calyx and a one-celled ovary, with a solitary ascending ovule. Fruit enclosed within the persistent calyx, ultimately succulent. Found in the Northern Hemisphere both in the Eastern and Western Worlds. Lindley, in 1845, enumerated four genera, and estimated the known species at thirty. One—*Hippophae rhamnoides*, the Sea Buckthorn—is wild in England.

ĕl-æ-ăg'-nŭs, *s.* [Gr. ἀλαίαγνος (*alaiagnos*), ἐλέαγνος (*eleagnos*) = a Bœotian marsh plant (*Myrica Gale*).]

Bot.: Oleaster or Wild Olive-tree. A genus of plants, the typical one of the order Elæagnaceæ (q.v.). *Elæagnus hortensis* is cultivated in gardens in this country. The fruit of *E. orientalis*, called in Persia Zinzeyd, is eaten in that country, as are the drupes of *E. arborea, E. conferta*, and others, in Nepaul. The honey derived from the very fragrant flowers of *E. orientalis* and *E. angustifolia* is regarded in some parts of Europe as a remedy for malignant fevers. (*Lindley.*)

ĕ-læ'-ĭs, ĕ-lā'-ĭs, *s.* [Gr. ἐλαία (*elaia*) = the olive-tree, with which elæis agrees in furnishing oil.]

Bot.: A genus of Palms, tribe Cocoeæ, and the spiny section of that tribe. It is diœcious or monœcious; the flowers, especially the males, in dense masses, packed very closely together; the fruit is partly three-sided, but somewhat irregular. *Elæis guineensis*, the Maba or Oil Palm of the West African coast, has heads of large fruits. The outer or fleshy part of the fruit is boiled in water, when the oil rises to the surface and may be skimmed off. In its native country it is used for butter, but here only for candlemaking. It constitutes one of the chief commercial products of Western Africa. *E. melanococca* also furnishes oil. Both species also yield by manufacture palm wine.

ĕl-æ-ŏ-car-pā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *elæocarp(us)*, and Lat. fem pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: An old order of plants now reduced to Elæocarpeæ, a tribe of Tiliaceæ (q.v).

ĕl-æ-ŏ-car'-pĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *elæocarp(us)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: Eleocarps. A tribe of Tiliaceæ, having lacerated petals, and the anthers opening by a transverse valve at the apex.

ĕl-æ-ŏ-car'-pŭs, *s.* [Gr. ἔλαιος (*elaios*) = the wild olive, the oleaster, or ἐλαία (*elaia*) = the olive tree, and καρπός (*karpos*) = fruit.]

Bot.: A genus of Tiliaceæ, the typical one of the tribe Elæocarpeæ (q.v.). It consists of large trees or shrubs found in the south-east of Asia, in Australia, and New Zealand. The stones of the fruit of *E. Ganitrus* are strung into necklaces. *E. Hinau* furnishes in New Zealand a good black dye. The natives of India eat the fruit of some species in their curries.

ĕl-æ-ŏ-cŏc'-ca, *s.* [Gr. ἔλαιος (*elaios*) = the wild olive, or ἐλαία (*elaia*) = the olive tree, and κόκκος (*kokkos*) = a berry.]

Bot.: A genus of Euphorbiaceæ, tribe Crotoneæ. The pressed seeds of *Elæococca verrucosa*, a Japanese plant, furnish oil for burning, as do those of the Chinese, *E. vernicia* oil for mixing with paint.

ĕl-æ-ŏ-dĕn'-drĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *œlœodendr(on)*, and Lat. fem. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Celastraceæ having drupaceous fruit.

ĕl-æ-ŏ-dĕn'-drŏn, *s.* [Gr. ἔλαιος (*elaios*) = the wild olive, or ἐλαία (*elaia*) = the olive, and δένδρον (*dendron*) = a tree.]

Bot.: A genus of Celastraceæ, the typical one of the tribe Elæodendreæ (q.v.). Calyx five-parted, petals five, linear, oblong anthers, five on the margin of a five-angled fleshy disc; nut one to two-celled. The drupes of *Elæodendron Kubu* are eaten in the Cape of Good Hope, while the fresh bark of *E. Roxburghii*, rubbed with water, is used by the Hindoos as an external application to swellings of all kinds.

ĕ-læ'-ŏ-līte, *s.* [Ger. *eleeolith;* Gr. ἔλαιος (*elaios*) = the wild olive, the oleaster, or ἐλαία (*elaia*) = the olive tree, and λίθος (*lithos*) = stone.]

Min.: A variety of nephelite or nepheline from Arkansas.

ĕl-æ-ŏm-ĕt-ĕr, ĕl-āi-ŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. ἔλαιον (*elaion*) = olive oil, and μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.] An instrument for detecting the adulteration of olive oil.

ĕl-æ-ŏp'-tēne, ĕ-lā-ŏp'-tēn, *s.* [Gr. ἔλαιον (*elaion*) = oil, and Eng. &c. *optene* (q.v.).]

Chem.: A term applied to the more volatile portion of a natural essential oil.

ĕl-æ-ō-sĕ-lī-nī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *elœoselin(um)*, and Lat. fem. pl. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Apiaceæ, umbelliferous plants.

ĕl-æ-ŏ-sĕ-lī'-nŭm, *s.* [Gr. ἔλαιος (*elaios*) = the wild olive, or ἐλαία (*elaia*) = the olive, and σέλινον (*selinon*) = a kind of parsley.]

Bot.: A genus of Apiaceæ, the typical one of the family Elæoselinidæ (q.v.).

ĕl-ā'-ĭc, *a.* [Fr. *élaïque*, from Gr. ἔλαιον (*elaion*) = oil.] [OLEIC.]

elaic-acid, *s.* [OLEIC ACID.]

ĕl-ā'-ĭ-dāte, *s.* [Gr. ἔλαιον (*elaion*) = oil; *d* euphonic, and *-ate* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: A salt resulting from the combination of elaidic acid with a base.

ĕ-lā-ĭd'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. ἔλαιον (*elaion*) = oil; *d* euphonic; *-ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from elain or olein (q.v.).

elaïdic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: A fatty acid, isomeric with oleic acid, formed by the action of nitrous acid on oleic acid. Elaïdic acid, $C_{17}H_{33}CO\cdot OH$, crystallizes out of alcohol in shining plates, which melt at 45°.

ĕ-lā'-ĭd-ĭn, *s.* [Gr. ἔλαιον (*elaion*) = oil; *d* euphonic, and *-in* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: A solid isomeric modification of olein, produced by the action of nitrous acid (or of nitric acid in contact with mercury) on olein. It has never been obtained sufficiently pure for analysis, but may be partially purified by dissolving it in ether, cooling the solution to 0°, and washing the deposit with ether. Elaidin melts at 32°, is nearly insoluble in alcohol, but dissolves readily in ether.

ĕ-lā'-ĭn, *s.* [Gr. ἔλαιον (*elaion*) = oil.] [OLEIN.]

ĕ-lāi-ŏd'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. ἐλαιώδης (*elaiōdēs*) = like an olive, oily.] [RICINOLEIC.]

elaïodic-acid, *s.* [RICINOLEIC-ACID.]

ĕ-lāi-ŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [ELÆOMETER.]

ĕl-ăl'-dĕ-hўde, *s.* [Gr. ἔλαιον (*elaion*) = oil, and Eng., &c. *aldehyde* (q.v.).]

Chem.: A solid isomeric modification of aldehyde (q.v.).

***ĕ-lămp'-ĭng,** *a.* [Pref. *e* = out, and Eng. *lamp* (q.v.).] Shining.

"As when the cheerful sun, *elamping* wide,
Glads all the world."
G. Fletcher: Christ's Victory, I.

***ĕ-lan'çe,** *v.t.* [Fr. *élancer: é* = out, and *lancer* = to throw.] To throw or cast out; to discharge; to cast or shoot as a dart.

"Harsh words, that once *elanced*, must ever fly
Irrevocable." *Prior: Solomon*, iii.

***ĕ-lan'çed,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [ELANCE.]

***ĕ-lanç'-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [ELANCE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of shooting, casting, or darting out.

***ē'-lănd** (1), ***ea-land,** *s.* An ialand.

"An *eland: Mediampnis, mediampna.*"—*Cathol. Anglicum.*

ē'-lănd (2), *s.* [Dut. = elk.]

Zool.: *Oreas Canna.* The Cape Elk, a large antelope about the size of a horse and of heavy make, like that of an ox, but with long, nearly straight, erect horns. It is slower in movement than most of its congeners. It is susceptible of domestication. It was formerly found in great numbers in South Africa, where its flesh is highly esteemed. In the neighbourhood of Cape Colony it is now rare.

ĕl'-a-nĕt, *s.* [ELANUS.]

ĕl'-a-nŭs, *s.* [Gr. ἐλαύνω (*elaunō*) = to drive.]

Ornith.: A genus of raptorial birds, placed by Swainson under his sub-family Cymindinæ, or Kites. Example, *Elanus melanopterus* of South Africa. This is sometimes called the Elanet.

ĕ-lā'-ō-līte, *s.* [ELÆOLITE.]

ĕ-lā-ŏp'-tĕn, *s.* [ELÆOPTENE.]

ĕl'-a-phīne, *a.* [Gr. ἔλαφος (*elaphos*) a stag; Eng. adj. suff. *-ine.*]

Zool.: Of or pertaining to a stag; resembling a stag.

ĕl-a-phŏm'-y-çēs, *s. pl.* [Gr. ἔλαφος (*elaphos*) = a deer.]

Bot.: A genus of Ascomycetous Fungi. *Elaphomyces granulatus*, *E. variegatus*, and *E. muricatus* occur in Britain. Some herbalists sell them as lycoperdon nuts.

ĕ-lā'-phrĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. ἐλάφρια (*elaphria*) = lightness.]

Bot.: A genus of Amyridaceæ. *Elaphrium tomentosum* has been said to furnish the balsamic bitter resin called Tacamahac. Family Burseridæ.

ĕl'-a-phrŭ, *s.* [Gr. ἐλαφρός (*elaphros*) = light.]

Entom.: A genus of Carabidæ. They have prominent eyes. Four species occur in Britain.

ē-lăp'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *elap(s)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Colubrine Snakes, having a short, rounded head covered with plates. There are poisonous fangs, which are smaller than in the Viperine Snakes, but very deadly. The skin of the neck is loose, and can be distended into a hood. The tail is long and tapering, with a double row of plates beneath. The Cobra di Capello (*Naia tripudians*) belongs to this family.

***ē-lăp-ĭ-dā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *elapidatio*, from *elapido* = to clear of stones: *e* = *ex* = out, and *lapis* (genit. *lapidis*) = a stone.] The act of clearing of stones.

ē'-lăps, *s.* [An obsolete spelling for Gr. ἔλοψ (*elops*).] [Elops.]

Zool.: A genus of snakes, the typical one of the family Elapidæ. It contains the Harlequin Snakes.

ē-lăp'-sē, *v.i.* [Lat. *elapsus*, pa. par. of *elabor* = to glide out or away: *e* = *ex* = out, and *labor* = to glide.] To glide or pass away silently, as time; to slip away.

"In these romantic wars several centuries *elapsed*."—*Mickle: Hist. of Discovery of India*

ē-lăpsed', *pa. par.* or *a.* [Elapse.]

ē-lăps'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Elapse.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of slipping, gliding, or passing away.

***ē-la'-quĕ-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *elaqueatus*, pa. par. of *elaqueo* = to set free from a snare: *e* = *ex* = out, and *laqueus* = a noose, a snare.] To disentangle, to set loose or free.

***ē-la'-quĕ-āt-ĕd,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Elaqueate.]

***ē-la'-quĕ-āt-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [Elaqueate.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of disentangling, setting free, or loosing.

ĕ-lăs-mŏ-brăn'-chĭ-āte, *a.* [Elasmobranchil.]

Zool.: Pertaining to the Elasmobranchii.

ĕ-lăs-mŏ-brăn'-chĭ-ī, *s. pl.* [Gr. ἔλασμα (*elasma*) = metal beaten out, a metal plate, and βράγχια (*branychia*) = gills.]

I. *Zool.:* An order of fishes containing the Sharks, Rays, and Chimæras. There are no cranial bones, the skull is without sutures, the gills fixed and shaped like pouches. The exoskeleton consists of a placoid expanse of granular tubercles or spines; the endoskeleton is cartilaginous. The ventral fins are far back. The heart has but one auricle and one ventricle. The order is nearly coextensive with Cuvier's Cartilaginous Fishes and the Placoidei of Agassiz. It is divided into two orders, Holocephali and Plagiostomi.

2. *Palæont.:* The order has existed from remote Silurian times till now.

ĕ-lăs'-mŏ-dŭs, † **ĕ-lăs'-mŏ-dŏn,** *s.* [Gr. ἔλασμα (*elasma*) = metal beaten out, and ὀδούς (*odous*) = a tooth.]

Palæont.: A genus of Chimæroid fishes from the Eocene beds.

ĕ-las'-mōse, *s.* [Gr. ἔλασμα (*elasma*) = metal beaten out, a metal plate, and Eng. suff. *-ose.*]

Mineralogy:

(1) The same as Altaite (q.v.).

(2) The same as Nayaoite or Elasmosine (q.v.).

ĕ-lăs'-mŏ-sīne, *s.* [Ger., Eng., &c. *elasmose*, and Eng., &c. suff. *-ine.*]

Min.: The same as Nayaoite (q.v.).

ĕ-lăs'-mŏ-thēr'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. ἔλασμα (*elasma*) = metal beaten out, and θηρίον (*therion*) = a wild animal.]

Palæont.: A Pachyderm, family Rhinoceridæ, found in the Post-pliocene beds in various parts of Europe.

ē-lăs'-tĭc, ***ĕ-lăs'-tĭck,** ***ĕ-lăs'-tĭc-al,** *a.* [From Gr. ἐλάω (*elaō*), fut. ἐλάσω (*elasō*) = to drive; Low Lat. *elasticus*; Fr. *élastique.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. Having the power or property of returning with a spring to the form from which it has been bent, pressed, or distorted; having the inherent property or quality of recovering its original form or volume after the removal of any external force which has altered that form or volume; springy, rebounding.

"The membrane is an *elastic* substance capable of being drawn out."—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. iii.

2. Soft, springy.

"A step that seemed
Caught from the pressure of *elastic* turf."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Admitting of extension, not confined with certain narrow limits; as, an *elastic* conscience.

2. Readily recovering from depression or exhaustion; not permanently giving way to depression: as, *elastic* spirits.

"A trifle now sufficed to depress those *elastic* spirits which had borne up against defeat, exile, and penury."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

¶ *Elastic force of gases:*

Nat. Phil. (of gases): That property of gases by which their particles are constantly repelling each other, so that the gases tend every moment to diffuse themselves through a wider and wider area. Vapours also, which are really gases, possess an elastic force.

elastic-bands, *s.* Bands made of caoutchouc, naked or covered. The former are cut from flattened cylinders of rubber of proper diameter and thickness between a duplicate series of circular knives acting after the manner of shears; the latter are made by cutting continuous slips from a sheet of vulcanized rubber of the required thickness, wound upon a reel, by means of a knife with slide-rest motion. These strips are then covered with cotton or silk, and woven in an endless web. [Caoutchouc.]

elastic-bitumen, *s.*

Min.: The same as Elaterite.

elastic-bulb syringe, *s.* A syringe having a bulb of caoutchouc, the expansion and contraction of which acts as a pump. [Breast-pump, Atomizer.]

elastic-curve, *s.* A curve formed by an elastic blade fixed horizontally by one of its extremities in a vertical plane, and loaded at the other extremity. The loaded end by its gravity bends the blade into a curve.

elastic-fabric loom, *s.* A loom having mechanical devices for stretching the rubber threads or shirrs, and holding them at a positive tension while the fabric is woven.

elastic-fluid, *s.* A fluid which has the property of expanding in all directions after the removal of external pressure, as the air.

elastic-goods, *s. pl.* Goods having elastic cords, called shirrs, inserted in a fabric or between two thicknesses.

elastic-ligaments, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Strong yellowish bands of elastic or fibrous tissue, with a small quantity of areolar tissue found in the ligaments of the jaw, &c.

elastic mineral-pitch, *s.* A brown, massive, elastic variety of bitumen.

elastic-mould, *s.* Elastic moulds of glue for taking casts of undercut objects were invented by Douglas Fox, of Derby. The body to be moulded is oiled and secured about an inch above the surface of a board, and is then surrounded by a wall of clay rather higher than itself, and about an inch distant from its periphery. Into this, warm melted glue, just fluid enough to run, is poured, completely enveloping the object. When cold, the clay wall is removed, and the mould delivered by cutting it into as many pieces as are required, either with a sharp knife or by threads previously placed in proper situations about the object. The pieces are then placed in their proper positions, and bound together. The mould is designed particularly for taking casts in plaster-of-paris, but molten wax, if not too hot, may also be employed. (*Knight.*)

elastic-piston pump, *s.* A pump described in Dr. Gregory's *Mechanics*, consisting of an elastic bag provided with a valved board on top, and operating over a valved diaphragm. The trunk in which it operates is a square box, and the piston moves without friction against the trunk in which it works. The bag is of waterproof canvas or leather, with occasional rings. A somewhat similar pump, recommended for a bilge-water pump, and for pumping out leak-water, is known as Cracknell's, and was somewhat famous forty years ago. It had a pliable diaphragm of leather attached to the plunger-rod, and a valve on top like the pump just described. As the leather diaphragm was driven down and drawn up alternately, it filled with water and then lifted it, the lower valve rising as the plunger lifted. [Bag-pump.]

elastic-propeller, *s.* A form of ship's propeller invented by Macintosh, in which the blades are of flexible steel, which assume a more and more nearly disc form as the speed and consequent resistance of the water is increased. (*Knight.*)

elastic-tissue, *s.*

Anat.: Yellow fibrous tissue in most cases mixed with the fibres of areolar tissue. It occurs in the ligaments of the vertebræ, that of the jaw, &c., also in connection with arteries, veins, and lymphatics. It is distinguished from white fibrous-tissue by its elasticity and yellow colour. It is used in the manual structure whenever an extensible and highly elastic material is required.

elastic-type, *s.* Type made of compounds of caoutchouc, which will accommodate themselves to a somewhat uneven surface in printing. A form of elastic type may be lapped around a curved printing-surface.

***ē-lăs'-tĭc-al-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *elastical*; *-ly.*] In an elastic manner; with a spring or rebound.

ē-lăs-tĭc'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *elastic*; *-ity.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* The quality or condition of being elastic; that inherent property in bodies by which they recover their original form or volume after an external pressure or force has been removed; springiness.

"By its own *elasticity* returning, when the force is removed, to its former position."—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. iii.

2. *Fig.:* The power of recovering quickly from any depression or exhaustion; the quality of being capable of resisting depression; liveliness: as, *elasticity* of spirits.

¶ *Limit of elasticity:* The utmost limit or extent to which elastic bodies can be extended or compressed without destroying their elasticity.

II. *Nat. Phil.:* The property in virtue of which bodies resume their original form or volume, when the force which altered that form ceases to act. It may be developed by pressure, by traction, by flexion, or by torsion (q.v.). Solids vary much in elasticity. India-rubbers, ivory, glass, &c., possess much of it; lead, clay, &c., little. Gases and liquids are completely elastic.

***ē-lăs'-tĭc-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *elastic*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being elastic; elasticity.

***e-lat,** *a.* [Elated.] Elated.

"This king of kinges proud was and *elat*."
Chaucer: C. T., 14,175.

ē-lā'te, *a.* [Lat. *elatus* = lifted up: *e* = *ex* = out, up, and *latus* = borne, carried, pa. par. of *fero* = to bear or carry.]

***1.** *Lit.:* Lifted up, raised.

"With upper lip *elate* he grins."
Fenton: Knight of the Sable Shield.

2. *Fig.:* Raised or elevated in spirit; puffed up with success or pride.

"Oh how *elate* was I, when, stretched beside
The murmuring course of Arno's breezy tide,
Beneath the poplar grove I passed my hours."
Cowper: Milton's Death of Damon. [Trans.]

ē-lāte, *v.t.* [ELATE, *a.*]

* **I.** *Lit.:* To raise, to lift up.

"By the potent sun *elated* high"
Thomson: Autumn, 684.

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. To elevate, to heighten, to raise.

"Truth divinely breaking on his mind,
Elates his being, and unfolds his power."
Thomson: Autumn, 1,335, 1,336.

2. To raise, puff up, or elevate the spirits; to make elate.

"The church of Corinth was foolishly *elated* by spiritual pride."—*Warburton: Doctrine of Grace*, bk. i., ch. iv.

ē-lāt'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [ELATE, *v.*]

* **ē-lāt'-ĕd-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *elated*; *-ly.*] In an elated, proud, or exultant manner; with elation.

"Nero, we find, defiled most in the foulest mires of luxury; and where do we find any so *elatedly* proud, or so unjustly rapacious as he?"—*Feltham: Disc. on Luke* xiv. 20.

* **ē-lāt'-ĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *elated*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being elated.

* **ē-lāt'-ĕr** (1), *s.* [Eng. *elat(e)*; *-er.*] One who or that which elates.

"Not the effects of any internal *elater* of the water."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 49.

ēl'-ą-tĕr (2), *s.* [Gr. ἐλατήρ (*elatēr*) = a driver, a charioteer, from ἐλαύνω (*elaunō*) = to drive.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A spring.

"Why should there not be such an *elater* or spring in the soul?"—*Cudworth: Serm.* (1676), p. 82.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Entom.:* The typical genus of the family Elateridæ (q.v.). Linnæus comprised in his extensive genus all the family. As now limited it contains twelve British species.

2. *Botany:* (*Generally in pl.*)

(1) The loose spiral fibres enclosed in membranous cases among which lie sporules in the fructification of Jungermannia. When fully ripe, the membranous case generally disappears, the spiral fibres, which are powerfully hygrometric, uncurl, and the sporules are dispersed. (*Lindley.*)

(2) Four elastic filaments attached about the middle of one side of the spores in Equisetaceæ. They are curled once or twice round the spore, uncoiling elastically when the apore is discharged.

ēl-ą-tĕr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Gr. ἐλατήρ (*elatēr*), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*] [ELATER.]

Entom.: A family of Coleoptera (beetles), tribe Pentamera, subtribe Sternoxia. It contains the insects placed by Linnæus in his great genus Elater, now broken up into many genera. Farmers call them Click-beetles, from the ability they possess, even when lying on their backs, to spring up with a clicking noise. The reason is that the prosternum is produced in front into a tube, and behind into the spine, the latter fitting into a groove in the mesosternum. The withdrawal of the spine from its groove, and its sudden replacement there, imparts the force requisite for the spring into the air. The larvæ of some species constitute the "wireworms" so destructive to crops. [WIREWORM.] Sharp enumerates fifteen genera and sixty-one species as European.

ē-lăt'-ĕr-ĭn, ē-lăt'-ĕr-ĭne, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *elaterium*), and Eng., &c., suff. *-in* (*Chem.*) (q.v.)]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{14}O_2$; the active principle contained in elaterium. It is extracted by boiling alcohol, purified by precipitation with water, washing with ether, and recrystallization from hot alcohol. It forms colourless hexagonal tables, insoluble in water.

ē-lăt'-ĕr-īte, *s.* [Ger. *elaterit*, from Gr. ἐλατήρ (*elatēr*) = a driver.]

Min.: A soft elastic subtranslucent mineral which has been called Elastic Bitumen, and from its resemblance to India-rubber has been termed also Mineral Caoutchouc. The sp. gr. 0·90—1·2, colour brown. Compos. hydrogen, 83·7—86·2; hydrogen, 12·34—13·28. Found at Castleton, in Derbyshire, St. Bernard's Hill, near Edinburgh, at Chapel quarries in Fifeshire, and elsewhere. (*Dana.*)

ē-lą-tĕr'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *elaterium*; Gr. ἐλατήριον (*elatērion*).]

1. *Phar.:* Obtained by cutting the fruit of ecbalium lengthwise, and lightly pressing out the juice, which is strained through a hair-sieve and then is set aside to deposit; the sediment is poured on a linen filter, and dried on porous bricks at a gentle heat. Elaterium occurs in the form of thin flattened, or slightly incurved pieces, about one line thick, light, friable, of a green colour, becoming grey on exposure to the light. It contains an active principle, elaterin, $C_{10}H_{14}O_2$. Elaterium is a very powerful drastic hydragogue purgative, used in dropsical affections, especially those connected with cardiac diseases; it sometimes causes nausea and great depression. Elaterium is apt to produce gastro-enteritis if incautiously given. The official preparation is *Pulvis Elaterii Compositus* (elaterium, ten grains; sugar of milk, ninety grains). (*Garrod: Materia Medica.*)

2. The name given by Richard to the kind of fruit called by Mirbel, Lindley, and others, Regma (q.v.).

ēl'-ą-tĕrs, *s. pl.* [ELATER (2).]

ēl'-ą-tĕr-ȳ, *s.* [Gr. ἐλατήρ (*elatēr*) = a driver, and Eng., &c., suff. *-y.*] Elasticity.

ē-lăt-ĭ-nā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *elatin(e)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Water-peppers. An order of plants, alliance Rutales. It consists of small annual plants, with fistular rooting stems, growing in marshy places. Leaves opposite, with interpetiolar stipules; sepals three to five; petals three to five; stamens generally six to ten; fruit a capsule with three to five cells. A small order, with about twenty-two known species scattered over the world.

ē-lăt'-ĭ-nē, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. ἐλατίνη (*elatinē*) = a kind of toad-flax (Linaria). This is not the modern elatine.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Elatinaceæ (q.v.). Two species occur in Britain—*Elatine hexandra*, which has six, and *E. Hydropiper*, which has eight stamens. Both are rare.

ē-lāt'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [ELATE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The same as ELATION (q.v.).

ē-lā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *elatio*, from *elatus*, pa. par. of *effero.*] The state of being elate; an elevation or inflation of mind arising from extreme pleasure, satisfaction, or success; pride, haughtiness, vanity.

"God began to punish this vain *elation* of mind, by withdrawing his favours."—*Atterbury.*

* **ē-lāt'-ôr,** *s.* [Eng. *elat(e)*; *-or.*] One who or that which elates.

* **ēl-a-trŏm'-ĕt-ĕr,** *s.* [Gr. ἐλατήρ (*elatēr*) = a driver, from ἐλαύνω (*elaunō*) = to drive, and μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.] A pressure-gauge for air or steam.

ēl-ā'-yle, *s.* [Gr. ἔλαιον (*elaion*) = oil, and ὕλη (*hulē*) = matter.]

Chem.: A name given to ethene (olefiant gas), C_2H_4, by Berzelius, owing to its forming a heavy, yellow, oily liquid when it is mixed with chlorine gas. [DUTCH LIQUID (q.v.).]

ēl'-bōw, * **el-bowe,** *s.* [A.S. *elboga*, from *el*, cogn. with Lat. *ulna* = the elbow, and *boga* = a bending, a bow; cogn. with Icel. *alnbogi*, *ölnbogi*, *ölbogi*; Dut. *elleboog*; Dan. *albue*; O. H. Ger. *elinpogo*; M. H. Ger. *elenboge*; Ger. *ellenbogen.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* The joint uniting the forearm with the upper arm.

"The wings, that waft our riches out of sight,
Grow on the gamester's *elbows*."
Cowper: Task, iii. 760, 761.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Any flexure or bend, especially if obtuse; as of a road, a river, a pipe, a wall, a parapet, &c.

"Fruit trees, or vines, set upon a wall between *elbows* or buttresses of stone, ripen more than upon a plain wall."—*Bacon.*

(2) A support for the arm, elbow-high; as the arm of a chair.

"*Elbows* still were wanting; these, some say,
An alderman of Cripplegate contrived."
Cowper: Task, i. 60, 61.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* A vousoir of an arch, which also forms part of a horizontal course; an obtuse angle of a wall.

2. *Carp.:* The junction of two parts having a bent joint; a knee or toggle joint; an abrupt angle.

3. *Joinery:* The sides or flanks of a panelled recess; especially the two small pieces of framing which occur on each side of a window immediately below the shutters when the window-jambs are carried down to the floor, forming a slight recess.

¶ (1) *Elbow of a hawse:*

Naut.: A particular twist in the cable by which a ship rides at anchor.

(2) *To be at one's elbow:* To be near; to be at hand so as to be ready to help.

(3) *To be out at elbows:* To be shabby in dress; hence, to be reduced in circumstances, to be badly off.

"Even the generals had long been *out at elbows*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

(4) *To be up to the elbows:* To be deeply engaged or absorbed in business.

(5) *To shake the elbow:* To gamble.

"He's always *shaking* his heels with the ladies, and his *elbows* with the lords."—*Vanbrugh & Cibber: Confederacy*, i.

(6) *To lift the elbow:* To drink immoderately.

elbow-board, *s.*

Carp.: The board at the bottom of a window on which the elbows of a person are supported when leaning.

elbow-chair, *s.* An arm-chair; a chair with arms to support the elbows.

"Convenience next suggested *elbow-chairs*."
Cowper: Task, i. 89.

* **elbow-gauntlet,** *s.*

Mil.: The same as ELBOW-PIECE (q.v.).

elbow-grease, *s.* A colloquial expression for hard and continued manual exercise, as rubbing, polishing, &c.

elbow-joint, *s.*

Anat.: A hinge-joint existing at the spot where the lower extremity of the humerus is in contact with the radius and ulna. (*Quain.*)

ELBOW-PIECES.

* **elbow-piece,** *s.*

Mil.: A covering or protection for the joint of plate armour at the elbow.

elbow-plate, *s.*

Paper making: The bed-plate or bed-knife of the rag-cutting machine when bent to an angle in the middle.

elbow-polish, *s.* The same as ELBOW-GREASE (q.v.).

elbow-room, *s.* Room to stretch out the elbows on each side; hence, perfect freedom from confinement; ample room for action.

"Now my soul hath *elbow-room*."
Shakesp.: King John, v. 7.

* **elbow-shaking,** *s.* Gambling.

"Your *elbow-shaking* fool that lives by 's wits."
Farquhar: Constant Couple (Prol.).

elbow-tongs, *s.* Crucible tongs with jaws bent between the joint and chape.

ēl'-bōw, *v.t & i.* [ELBOW, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To push or thrust with the elbows.

"Pressing and *elbowing* each other to get near the altar."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To encroach upon; to drive to a distance; to push away.

2. To force by pushing with the elbows; as, To *elbow* one's way through a crowd.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To jut or project into an angle; to bend.

* 2. *Fig.:* To jostle or push with the elbows; hence, to be rudely self-assertive or quarrelsome.

"Purse-proud, *elbowing* Insolence."
Grainger: Ode on Solitude.

ĕl'-bōwed, el bow-it, *a.* [Eng. *elbow; -ed, -it.*] Formed into the shape or figure of an elbow; bent, curved.

elbowit-grass, *s.*
Bot.: Flote Foxtail-grass.

ĕl'-bōw-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Elbow, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of pushing, thrusting, or jostling with the elbows.

2. A jutting out or projecting into an elbow or angle.

ĕl'-bŭck, *s.* [A.S. *elboga.*] Elbow. (*Scotch.*)

"Oh, rare! to see our *elbucks* wheep,
And a' like lamb-tails flyin."
Burns: The Ordination.

ĕl-ca'-ja, ĕl-cai'-ja, *s.* [Arabic. See the compound.]

¶ *Arabian Elcaja:* A plant, *Trichilia emetica.* It is a large tree with villous shoots, pinnate leaves, five greenish-yellow petals, ten monadelphous stamens, and a three-valved, three-angled fruit. It grows in Yemen. The fruit, mixed with fragrant materials, is used by the Arab women to wash their hair. The fruit is emetic. The ripe seeds, mixed with sesamium oil, are made into an ointment for the cure of itch.

El-eē'-sā-ītes, El-çē'-sĕ-ans, *s. pl.* [Named after Elxai, a Jew, their founder.]

Ch. Hist.: A sect founded by Elxai, in the second century, during the reign of Trajan. He commingled Oriental philosophy with Judaism. He speaks respectfully of the Messiah, but whether or not he referred to Jesus of Nazareth is not quite plain, and Epiphanius doubts whether the Elcesaites should be regarded as a Christian or as a Jewish sect.

***ĕld, *eild, *elde,** *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *yldo, yldu, ældu, ældu, eld* = old age, antiquity, from *ealdl* = old. Cf. Icel. *öld* = ao age, *aldr* = old age; Goth. *alds* = an age.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. Old age; decrepitude or weakness arising from age.

"Time hath reft whate'er my soul enjoyed.
And with the ills of *eld* mine earlier years alloy'd."
Byron: Childe Harold, ii. 98.

2. Age.

"He was of grete *elde* and myght not travaile."
Robert de Brunne, p. 3.

3. Old people.

"All thy blessed youth
Becomes as aged and doth beg the alms
Of palsied *eld.*"
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iii. 1.

4. People of olden times; former ages.

"The superstitious idle-headed *eld*
Receiv'd and did deliver to our age
The tale of Herne the Hunter, for a truth."
Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 4.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Old. former.

"Whanne alle *elde* thingis ben chaungid alle newe thingis appere."—*Wycliffe: Prol. to St. John.*

***ĕlde, *eild, *elden,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *ealdian.*] [Eld, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To make old or aged.

"The time that hath all in welde
To *elden* folke had made her *elde*
So inly." *Romaunt of the Rose.*

B. *Intrans.:* To grow or become old; to age.

"All thocht he *eildit* was, or step in age,
Als fery and als swipper as ane page."
Douglas: Virgil, 173, 53.

ĕl'-dĕr (1), ***el-dar, *el-dre, *el-dore,** *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *yldra* = elder, comp. of *eald* = old; *ealdor* = an elder, a prince, from *eald* = old, with suff. *-or.*] [Old.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Older, senior, having lived a longer time; opposed to *younger.*

"Tho this Kyng Leir *eldore* was."
Robert de Brunne, p. 32.

* 2. Senior in position or time; opposed to *junior.*

* 3. Pertaining to earlier times; former.

"The oral tale of *elder* time rehearse." *Rogers.*

II. *Cards:* Playing, or having the right to play first.

"At the Rubicon game the *elder* hand is entitled to discard five cards."—*Field:* Jan. 28, 1882.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who is older or of greater age than one or more others; an older person; a senior in years.

"At the board, and in private, it very well becometh children's innocency to pray, and their *elders* to say Amen."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

2. One whose age gives him a claim to honour and respect.

"Rebuke not an *elder.*"—1 *Tim.* v 1.

3. (*Pl.*): Ancestors, forefathers.

"Large er tho londes that his *eldres* wonnen."
Robert de Brunne, p. 144

II. *Technically:*

1 *Among the Jews:* The rulers or magistrates of the people. The instinct of mankind considers the old fitter than the young to rule, and at first probably every "elder" was really pretty well advanced in life. But the designation ultimately came to be used more of office than of age. "The elders of the congregation," or simply "the elders," are mentioned as early as Lev. iv. 15. Seventy of them were appointed (Num. xi. 25). They are combined with the officers (Deut. xxiv. 10), with the princes (Ezra. x. 8), with the priests (Lam. i. 19). In the New Testament they are described as having given currency to traditions (Matt. xv. 2), and taken a chief part in compassing the death of Jesus (Matt. xxvi. 59; xxvii. 20, &c. There were elders, also, of single towns, as of Succoth (Judges viii. 14), and of Jezreel (2 Kings x. 1).

2. *In the New Testament Church:* The same as presbyters. [Presbyter.]

3. *Among the Presbyterians:* A body of men elected by the communicants from among their number to aid the minister in portions of his spiritual work. They are chosen for life, though they are free at any time to resign office, and they may be deposed if heresy or immorality be proved against them. With the minister, they constitute the "session" of the congregation. The geographical area from which the members are drawn is generally divided into districts, with an elder for each.

"A general meeting of ministers and *elders* was called for the purpose of preventing such discreditable excesses."—*Macaulay's Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiii.

elder-brethren, *s.pl.* The masters of the Trinity House, in London.

elder-son, *s.*
Among the Albigenses and other Cathari: The higher of two vicars attached to the bishop. (*Mosheim.*)

ĕl'-dĕr (2), ***eller,** *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *ellen, ellern.*]

A. *As subst.:* A tree of the genus Sambucus, occurring widely in the United States and the Old World. There are two species in the United States, *S. canadensis* and *S. pubens.* The former closely resembles the common species of Europe, *S. nigra.* It is a large shrub, sometimes a small tree, bearing large clusters of black berries. Wine is made from the berries. The flowers of the European species yield *elder flower water,* an agreeable perfume.

¶ *Cut-leaved elder:* A cultivated variety of *Sambucus nigra.*

B. *As adj.:* Made of the hollowed branch of the elder-tree.

"If he give not back his crown again upon the report of an *elder* gun, I have no augury."—*Beaum. & Fletch.: Philaster,* i. 1.

¶ (1) *Bishop's Elder:* [Bishop].

(2) *Dwarf Elder:* [Elder].

(3) *Ground Elder: Sambucus Ebulus.*

(4) *Marsh Elder: Marish Elder. Viburnum Opulus.*

(5) *Water Elder:* The same as *Marsh Elder* (q.v.).

elder-berry, *s.* The fruit of the elder.

elder-bush, *s.* The same as Elder (2) (q.v.).

elder-gun, *s.* A pop-gun made from a piece of elder with the pith extracted.

elder-moth, *s. Uropteryx Sambucata.*

elder wine, *s.* Wine made from the fruit of the elder-tree. It is sometimes used to adulterate port wine.

elder-flowers, *s.pl.*
Mat. Medica: Sambuci Flores; the recent flowers of *Sambucus nigra.* They yield *Aqua Sambuci,* elder-flower water, when ten pounds of flowers are distilled with two gallons of water, one gallon being distilled over. The water is used in the mixing of medicines. It is a gentle stimulant. The berries of elder are used to give a special colour and flavour to port wine. The colouring matter is obtained by digesting elder-berries with alum and water. A piece of flannel mordanted with aluminium acetate, heated for some time in the suspected wine, then washed, and immersed in water made faintly alkaline with ammonia, becomes green if the wine is pure; but dark brown if black elder is present. (*Blyth: Practical Chemistry.*)

ĕl'-dĕr-lȳ, *a.* [Eng. *elder; -ly.*] Rather old; having passed middle age; bordering upon old age.

"A young man, an *elderly* man, an olde man, to preache earlie and late."—*Wilson: Arte of Logike,* fol. 58.

***ĕl'-dĕrn, *el-lern, *el-lerne,** *a.* [A.S. *ellarna.* (*Somner.*)]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to elder; made of elder.

"And with one at least she shoots out another, as boys do pebels in *eldern* guns."—*Sir T. Overbury (French: On Some Def. in our Eng. Dict.,* p. 20).

B. *As subst.:* The elder (*Sambucus nigra*).

ĕl'-dĕr-ship, *el-der-schip, *s.* [A.S. *ealdor-scype.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The state of being older; seniority in age.

"No other dominion than paternity and *eldership*"—*Raleigh: Hist. of World* bk. i., ch. ix., § 1.

2. In the same sense as II.

"That controversy sprang up between Beza and Erastus, about the matter of excommunications; whether there ought to be in all churches an *eldership,* having power to excommunicate, and a part of that *eldership* to be of necessity certain chosen out from amongst the laity."—*Hooker: Eccles Polity* (Pref.).

3. The body of, or order of elders collectively.

II. *Eccles.:* The elders of a Presbyterian Church taken collectively. [Elder (1).]

ĕl'-dĕst, *el-deste, *a.* [A.S. *yldesta,* super. of *eald* = old.]

1. Oldest; most advanced in age or years; born before all others.

"For that he was *eldeste* me lokede upon hym best by right." *Robert de Brunne,* p. 23.

2. Of oldest or longest standing.

"He who called himself the *eldest* son of that Church."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xi.

***ĕld'-fa-thĕr, *alde-fader, *alde-vader, *eld-fader, *eld-fadyr, *ealde-fæder, *eelde-fadir,** *s.* [A.S. *eald-fæder, ealde-fœder.*]

1. A grandfather.

"That eftre hys gud *eldfadyr* wes
Callyt Robert; and syne wes King."
Barbour, xiii. 694.

2. A father-in-law.

"Cesar the *eldfader*—
Hys maich Pompey sall stracht agane him went,
With rayit ostis of the ovryet."
Douglas: Virgil, 195, 26.

***ĕld'-ĭng** (1), ***eld-yng,** *pr. par., a.,* & *s.* [Eld, *v.*; A.S. *caldung* = old age.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par.* & *particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* Age.

"*Elding* is end of erthlie glie."
Maitland: Poems, p. 193.

ĕld'-ĭng (2), **eild-ing,** *s.* [A.S. *ælan* = to kindle, to set on fire; *ældl, æled* = fire; O.S. *ældl;* Icel. *eldr.*] Fuel (*Prov.*).

"The day-light, during the winter, is spent by many of the women and children in gathering *elding,* as they call it, that is, sticks, furze, or broom for fuel."—*P. Kirkinner: Wigtons. Statis. Acc.,* iv. 147.

eldin-docker, *s.*
Bot.: The Water-dock; used for fuel.

***ĕld'-mŏth-ĕr, *eld-meder, *el-methe r,** *s.* [A.S. *eald-módor, ealde-módor.*]

1. A grandmother.

"*Aria. Ealde-moder.*"—*Wright's Vol. of Vocab.,* p. 51.

2. A mother-in-law.

"*Eldmoder* to ane hunder thar saw I Hecculia."
Douglas: Virgil, 55, 43.

El Dŏr-a'-dō, *s.* [Sp. *el* = the, and *dorado* = gilt.]

I. *Lit.:* A country which Orellana, the lieutenant of Pizarro, pretended he had discovered between the rivers Orinoco and Amazon, in South America, and which he declared to be a veritable "land of gold." Sir W. Raleigh identified it with Guiana, and published a highly-coloured account of its fabulous wealth of the precious metals.

"Guiana, whose great city Geryon's sons
Call *El Dorado.*" *Milton: P. L.*, vi. 410, 411.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. An inexhaustible mine.

"The whole comedy is a sort of *El Dorado* of wit."—*T. Moore.*

2. A region or district falsely represented as rich in all the productions of nature.

ĕl'-drĭtch, *a.* [A.S. *el-*, *ele-*, in comp. = foreign, strange; suff. *-ritch* = *-ric* (q.v.).] Ghastly; frightful. (*Scotch.*)

"His lengthened chin, his turned-up snout,
His *eldritch* squeel and gestures."
Burns: Holy Fair.

***ele, *ely, *eolie, *eoile,** *s.* [A.S. *ele.*] Oil.

"He schel elye him wyth *ele.*" *Shoreham*, p. 41.

ĕ-lĕ-ăt'-ĭc, *a.* & *s.* [See definition.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to Elea or Velia, a town of Magna Græcia.

2. Relating to the school of philosophy founded by Xenophanes at Elea. He held the unity of God and his eternity. He believed also that the world had always existed. Whether he combined with these views Pantheistic tenets has been a matter of dispute. Other Eleatics were Parmenides, Zeno, &c.

B. *As subst.:* A follower of the system of philosophy founded by Xenophanes.

***el-e-bre,** s. [Hellebore.]

ĕl-ĕ-căm-pā'ne, *al-li-cam-pane, *al-e-cam-pane, *s.* [Corrupted from Lat. *Inula campana*, the old name of the plant.]

1. *Bot.: Inula helenium.* A tall, stout, downy, composite plant, a native of Europe, and not uncommon in the older American States. It was formerly cultivated as an aromatic and tonic, and the root-stock is still candied. (*Sir Joseph Hooker.*)

2. *Pharm.:* A medicine made from the plant described under No. 1.

e-lec-ci-oun, *s.* [Election.]

ĕ-lĕct', *v.t.* & *i.* [Elect, *a.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To pick or choose out of a number; to select.

"This prince, in gratitude to the people, by whose consent he was chosen, *elected* a hundred senators out of the commoners."—*Swift.*

2. To select or choose out of a number for appointment to any office or employment; to designate any office by voting.

"Hee was also *elected* generall capitaine of the kinges armie."—*Brende: Quintus Curtius*, fo. 9.

3. To choose, to prefer; to determine in favour of.

"They have been, by the means that they *elected*, carried beyond the end that they designed."—*Boyle.*

II. *Theol.:* To choose some persons to everlasting life. [Election.]

B. *Intrans.:* To determine on any course of action: as, He *elected* to remain.

¶ For the difference between to *elect* and to *choose*, see Choose.

ĕ-lĕct' *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *electus*, pa. par. of *eligo* = to choose, to pick out: *e* = *ex* = out, and *lego* = to choose.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Chosen, picked out or selected from a number.

"The *elect* of the land, who are assembled
To plead your cause."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., ii. 4.

2. Chosen or designated to an office, but not yet fully in possession of it. It follows the noun to which it refers.

"Emperor *elect* and bishop *elect* are ancient and intelligible descriptions. They mark the man in the stage when his appointment to his office is complete and irrevocable, but when he is not yet put into full possession of it by his coronation or consecration."—*Times*, May 29, 1875.

II. *Theol.:* Chosen by God to everlasting life (B. II. 1.).

B. *As substantive:*

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* One chosen or selected.

"Behold, my servant, whom I uphold; mine *elect* in whom my soul delighteth."—*Isaiah* xlii. 1.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Theol.* (*Pl.*): Those chosen by God from before the foundation of the world to be brought into a state of grace, and ultimately to receive everlasting life.

"A vicious liver, believing that Christ died for none but the *elect*, shall have attempts made upon him to reform and amend his life."—*Hammond.*

2. *Med.:* Officers of the College of Physicians. (*Wharton.*)

***ĕ-lĕc'-tant,** *s.* [Lat. *electans*, pr. par. of *electo*, intens. of *eligo* = to choose, to elect.] One who has the power or right of electing; an elector.

"You cannot go on further to entitle him a free *electant* too."—*Search: On Freewill, Foreknowl., &c.* (1763), p. 55.

***ĕ-lĕc'-tar-ў,** *s.* [Electuary.]

ĕ-lĕc'-tĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Elect, *v.*]

ĕ-lĕc'-tĭ-çĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *elect: -ic; -ism.*] The system of selecting or choosing out doctrines from other systems; eclecticism.

ĕ-lĕct'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Elect, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of selecting, choosing, or picking out; election, choice.

ĕ-lĕc'-tion, *e-lec-ci-on, *e-lec-ci-oun, *s.* [Fr. *élection*, from Lat. *electio*, from *electus*, pa. par. of *eligo* = to choose, to elect; Sp. *eleccion*; Ital. *elezione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of electing, choosing, or selecting out of a number; choosing, choice.

"The priourе of Canterbire sendes to Kyng Jon,
Bisoúht him of leue to mak *election.*"
Robert de Brunne, p. 208.

2. The act of electing, choosing, or selecting out of a number by vote for appointment to any office or employment.

"In a large society the *election* of a monarch can never devolve to the wisest."—*Gibbon: Decline and Fall*, ch. vii.

3. The ceremony or process of electing to an office.

"Since the late dissolution of the club, many persons put up for the next *election.*"—*Addison: Spectator.*

4. The condition or position of being elected to any office.

5. The power of choosing or selection; freedom in choosing; liberty to choose or select.

"For what is man without a moving mind?
Now if God's power should her *election* bind,
Her motions then would cease, and stand all still."
Davies: Immort. of the Soul.

* 6. Discernment, discrimination, distinction.

"In favour, to use men with much difference and *election* is good: for it maketh those preferred more thankful, and the rest more officious."—*Bacon.*

7. Voluntary preference or choice.

"By his own *election* led to ill."
Daniel: Civil Wars, bk. vi.

* 8. Those who are elected.

"Some of the House of Lords having procured themselves to be chosen by the people sat in parliament at the foot of the *election.*"—*Ludlow: Memoirs*, i. 253.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Astrol.* (*Pl.*): Astrologers mean by this Term certain opportunities of Times, elected (or chosen) by Astrological Observations, as most fit for such a particular Business or Enterprise. (*Morin.*)

2. *Theol.:* The act of God in selecting some persons from the race of man to be regenerated by His spirit, to be justified, to be sanctified, and to receive other spiritual gifts in this world, with eternal life in the next. The Calvinistic doctrine makes this election take place by God's mere good pleasure, without any foreseen merit in the individuals chosen. The Arminian one considers that God chooses those who he foresees will accept the offer of the Gospel and act as true Christians till death. The 17th of the XXXIX Articles, headed, "Of Predestination and Election," teaches Calvinism, though not of an extreme type. The 3rd chapter of the Westminster Confession, entitled "Of God's Eternal Decree," uses more decided language. The strongest adherents of this view are in the Presbyterian churches of Britain, though there is a tendency to soften the harsher features of the system. Many Baptists hold the same doctrine, as do the Calvinistic Methodists. The Arminian opinion is that of the Wesleyans, of many clergymen in the Church of England, and many Dissenters belonging to various denominations.

"The conceit about absolute *election* to eternal life, some enthusiasts entertaining, have been made remiss in the practice of virtue."—*Atterbury.*

Presidential Election: [Electoral College.]

Primary Election: [Primary.]

election-auditor, *s.* A public official appointed in each constituency to examine and publish the accounts of the expenses incurred at parliamentary election, in Great Britain.

election-committee, *s.* A committee selected to promote the election of any particular candidate or candidates.

election-judges, *s. pl.* Judges of the Higher Courts appointed by 31 & 32 Vict., c. 125, § 11, to try election petitions. (*Wharton.*)

***ĕ-lĕc'-tion-ar-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *election; -ary.*] Of or pertaining to elections; connected with elections.

"This method proving to be the fertile cause of interminable *electionary* agitations."—*H. Pauli, in Academy* (Dec. 15, 1871), p. 562.

ĕ-lĕc-tion-eĕr', *v.i.* [Eng. *election; -eer.*] To canvas or work at any election in the interests of some particular candidate or candidates.

"All those underlings who delight in galloping round the country to *electioneer.*"—*Miss Edgeworth: Rosanna*, ch. iii.

***ĕ-lĕc-tion-eĕr'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *electioneer; -er.*] One who canvasses or works in the interests of some particular candidate or candidates at an election.

"Her urgent entreaties were now joined to those of Lord Glistonbury and of many loud-tongued *electioneerers.*"—*Miss Edgeworth: Vivian*, ch. ii.

ĕ-lĕc-tion-eĕr'-ĭng, *pr. par., a.,* & *s.*

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of canvassing or working in the interests of some particular candidate or candidates at an election; the tactics employed at an election in favour of a candidate.

"Such a master of the whole art of *electioneering* England had never seen."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

ĕ-lĕc'-tĭve, *a.* [Fr. *électif*; Sp. & Port. *electivo.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Chosen by election; dependent on or appointed by election.

"Disputes between the hereditary and the *elective* branch of the legislature."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

2. Bestowed or passing by election.

"I will say positively and resolutely, that it is impossible an *elective* monarchy should be so free and absolute as an hereditary."—*Bacon.*

3. Pertaining to the right or privilege of election or choice: as, an *elective* franchise.

4. Exerting or exercising the power of choice.

"All moral goodness consisteth in the *elective* act of the understanding will."—*Grew: Cosmologia Sacra.*

II. *Chem.:* Having a tendency to unite with certain kinds of matter in preference to others: as, *elective* affinity.

elective-monarchy, *s.* A monarchy in which the successive kings are elected instead of obtaining the throne by hereditary descent.

***ĕ-lĕc'-tĭve-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *elective; -ly.*] By way of election; by choice; with preference for one before another.

"How or why that should have such an influence upon the spirits, as to drive them into those muscles *electively*, I am not subtile enough to discern."—*Ray: The Creation.*

ĕ-lĕc'-tŏr, *e-lec-tour, *s.* [Lat., from *electus*, pa. par. of *eligo* = to elect; Fr. *électeur*; Sp. *elector*; Ital. *elettore.*]

1. *Gen.:* One who has the right, power, or privilege of electing; a person who is by law entitled to take part in any election, or to vote for any candidate; a person who possesses such qualifications of age, property, character, &c., as are by law declared to be necessary to entitle him to a vote.

2. *Spec.:* One of the princes of Germany who were formerly entitled to elect the Emperor.

elector-palatine, *s.*

Hist.: A title first assumed in A.D. 1274 by Rudolph I., Count Palatine of the Rhine. [PALATINATE.]

ĕ-lĕc'-tŏr-al, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *électoral;* Ital. *elettorale;* Sp. *electoral.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to election or electors.

2. Having the dignity, rights, or privileges of an elector.

"In favour of the *electoral* and other princes in the empire."—*Burke: Œconomical Reform.*

* **B.** *As subst.:* An electorate.

"The *electorals* and countries belonging to electors." *Wotton: Remains* (1629), p. 534.

electoral-college, *s.*

1. The body of electors chosen by the people of the United States to elect their President.

¶ The Electoral College is the outcome of a difficulty experienced by the Constitutional Convention in deciding who would be the best judges of the fitness of a candidate for the Presidency, the people, or a select body chosen by the people; this body to be either Congress, or delegates selected for this express purpose. It was doubted if the people as a whole would be the best judges of a candidate's qualifications for the high office of National Executive, and it was finally decided to let the people choose men whose proficiency they knew, and let this body of select men elect the candidate of their choice. The method fixed upon was that the people of each state should vote for as many electors as they had members in Congress, these to be free from connection with the Government, and the choice of the President to be left in their hands. As is well known, this plan has not had the effect aimed at. The electors as now chosen are pledged to support certain previously selected candidates, and the choice of the President has fallen so strictly into the hands of the people that it is proposed to do away with the Electoral College as useless and cumbersome, and have the President elected directly by popular vote. The law governing the duty of the electors provides that they shall meet at a fixed period after the date of their election, cast their votes, and transmit the result to the seat of Government by the fourth Monday of the following January. On the second Wednesday of February a joint session of the two Houses of Congress is held, with the President of the Senate as presiding officer, whose duty it is to open the certificates of the electoral vote, and hand them to tellers who have been appointed to make a list of and count the votes, and deliver the result of their count to the presiding officer, who thereupon announces the same to the assembled Congress. This announcement is deemed a final and sufficient declaration of the persons elected President and Vice-President of the United States. The principal objection to the Electoral College system is that it does not fairly represent the choice of the people, and that through its agency a candidate may be elected President who has not received a majority of the votes of the people of the United States.

2. The body of princes entitled to elect the Emperor of Germany. In the earlier centuries of the empire this power was exercised by the whole body of princes, but in the 13th century it became restricted to 7 of the greatest civil and ecclesiastical potentates. Other changes in the number of electors were afterwards made, and during the Napoleonic period the empire was dissolved. It has been recently restored, but the electoral college no longer exists.

***ĕ-lĕc-tŏr-ăl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *electoral; -ity.*] An electorate.

"Not to trouble one another, or anything to them belonging; as *electoralities*, principalities, subjects, towns, villages."—*Wotton Remains* (1620), p. 633.

***ĕ-lĕc'-tŏr-ate,** *s.* [Fr. *électorat;* Ital. *elettorato;* Sp. *electorado.*]

1. The territory or jurisdiction of an elector of the German Empire.

"He has a great and powerful king for his son-in-law: and can himself command, when he pleases, the whole strength of an *electorate* in the empire."—*Addison: Freeholder.*

2. The dignity of an elector; electorship.

ĕ-lĕc'-tŏr-ĕss, *s.* [Eng. *elector; -ess.*] The same as ELECTRESS (q.v.).

"The eyes of all the Protestants in the nation turned towards the *Electoress* of Bohemia."—*Burnet: Hist. Own Time* (1709).

***ĕ-lĕc-tŏr'-ĭ-al,** *a.* [Eng. *elector; -ial.*] Of or relating to an elector or election; electoral.

"They would soon erect themselves into an *electorial* college."—*Burke: French Revolution.*

ĕ-lĕc'-tŏr-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *elector; -ship.*] The office or dignity of an elector.

"The son is to succeed him in the *electorship*."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., § vi., lett. 23.

Ē-lĕc'-tra, *s.* [Gr.]

1. *Gr. Mythol.:* The daughter of Agamemnon, king of Argos, and sister of Orestes. Her adventures and misfortunes formed the subject of two plays, one by Sophocles, the other by Euripides.

2. *Astronomy:*

(1) One of the Pleiades.

(2) An asteroid, the 130th found. It was discovered by Peters, on February 17, 1873.

3. *Zool.:* A genus of membranaceous polypes.

4. *Bot.:* A genus of composite plants. The two known species are from Mexico.

***ĕ-lĕc'-tre (tre as tĕr),** *s.* [Gr. ἤλεκτρον (*ēlektron*); Lat. *electrum* = amber.]

1. Amber.

2. An alloy or mixed metal.

"Change silver plate or vessel into the compound stuff, being a kind of silver *electre*, and turn the rest into coin."—*Bacon.*

ĕ-lĕc-trĕp'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. ἤλεκτρον (*ēlektron*) = amber, and τρεπω (*trepō*) = to turn.]

Elect.: An instrument for changing the direction of electric currents.

ĕ-lĕc'-trĕss, *s.* [Eng. *electer; -ess.*] The wife of one of the electors of the German Empire.

"The act of parliament settled the crown on the *electress* Sophia and her descendants, being protestants."—*Burke.*

ĕ-lĕc'-trĭc, ***ĕ-lĕc'-trĭck,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *électrique*, from Gr. ἤλεκτρον (*ēlektron*) = amber.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Pertaining or relating to electricity.

Spec.—

(1) Containing electricity, exciting attraction in consequence of its electricity.

(2) Generating electricity: as, an *electric* machine.

(3) Operated upon by electricity or by a body containing that subtle agent.

2. *Fig.:* Anything subtle, mysterious, and powerful, as, for instance, thought.

"And the wild sparkle of his eye seemed caught
From high, and lightened with *electric* thought."
Byron: Lara, i. 26.

B. *As subs.:* A non-conductor of electricity, and in which, therefore, it can be accumulated. Examples, amber, shellac, the resins, wax, sulphur, glass, silk, dry paper, &c.

electric-absorption, *s.* The apparent absorption, by the glass of a Leyden jar, of electricity which, after the discharge of the jar, seemingly flows out and produces a second charge. [ELECTRIC RESIDUE.]

electric-action, *s.* A system of organ action in which the key-board may be at a distance from the pipes, the connection being made by an electric current, through whose aid the motion of the keys affect the pipes.

electric-adhesion, *s.* Adhesion caused by the attraction of substances affected by unlike electrostatic charges; as in the case of sheets of paper which have been electrically excited by friction.

electric-alarm, *s.* An instrument, otherwise known as a thermostat, used for giving an alarm when the temperature rises to a point at which the instrument completes the circuit. This is used in stoves and hot-houses, to indicate excess or lack of temperature, and as a maximum thermometer-alarm or fire-alarm, which is made by carrying one platinum wire in connection with a battery and bell into the bulb of a mercurial thermometer, and another wire down the tube to the degree it is not desired to exceed. When the mercury rises to this point, the circuit is completed, and notice is given by the ringing of the bell. [THERMOSTAT; FIRE-ALARM.]

electric annealing, *s.* Annealing by aid of the heat excited in a metal by the passage through it of a strong electric current.

¶ This method was discovered by an American electrician in 1893, who learned that a bar of iron, immersed in a solution of water and sulphuric acid, and made the channel of a powerful current of electricity, grew hot to the point of fusion with remarkable rapidity, beginning to melt before either the liquid or the body of the metal rod had time to get hot. It is estimated that a temperature of 7000° F. was developed, and that with very strong currents the extraordinary temperature of 14,000° F. can be reached.

electric-annunciator, *s.* A form of annunciator, used in large private houses and hotels, in which a current wire is the means of shifting the shield covering the number aperture on a dial, or in some other way indicating the number of the room. The guest in his room touches a stud upon the wall; the circuit being made or broken, the effect is evidenced by the exposure of the room number on the dial. There are other forms of annunciator, in which the electric mechanism is moved by clock-work, the purpose being to make automatic records of future engagements, the instrument serving as a mechanical memory.

electric-apparatus, electrical-apparatus, *s.* Apparatus used for making discoveries in electricity, or for applying it to purposes useful to mankind. [ELECTRIC-BATTERY, ELECTRIC-MACHINE, &c.]

electric-aura, *s.*

Pharm.: A current or breeze of electrified air employed as a mild stimulant in electrifying delicate parts, as the eye.

electric-balance, *s.* An instrument for measuring the attractive or repulsive forces of electrified bodies. A form of electrometer, consisting of a graduated arc supported by a projecting plate of brass which is attached to the perpendicular column. A wheel, the axis of which is supported on anti-friction rollers, and is concentric with that of the graduated arc, carries an index. Over this wheel, in a groove on its circumference, passes a line, to one end of which is attached a light ball of gilt wood, and to the other a float which consists of a glass tube about one-fifth of an inch in diameter, terminating in a small bulb, so weighted that the index may point to the centre of the graduated arc. The difference between the weights of the float when in and out of water is known, and the diameter of the wheel carrying the index is such that a certain amount of rise or fall of the float causes the index to move over a certain number of graduations on the arc. The attractive or repulsive power on the ball is estimated by the rise or falling of the float in the fluid, and consequent motion of the index as shown by the graduated arc.

electric-balloon, *s.* An air-ship propelled by an electric storage-battery.

electric-bath, *s.*

1. *Electro-plating:* The solution containing the metal to be deposited.

2. *Electro-therapeutics:* A bath prepared for the electrical treatment of patients, with electrodes, connections, &c.

electric-battery, *s.*

1. A series of Leyden jars having all their interior and exterior coated surfaces connected with each other by means of conductors, so that the accumulated electricity of the whole may be made to act together, resembling the effects of lightning itself. [LEYDEN-JAR.]

2. *Voltaic-battery:* Two unlike metals or other substances, immersed in an acid or other chemically active solution, and connected ex-

ternally by a wire. The substance most vigorously acted on by the fluid becomes the positive, the other the negative, pole of the battery, the electric current excited by the chemical action flowing from positive to negative pole. The poles or electrodes are usually made of zinc and carbon, though many substances might be used. The excitants are sulphuric or nitric acid, sulphate of copper or sal-ammoniacal solution, &c.

3. *Storage-battery:* A series of conducting plates, usually of lead, coated with protoxide of lead, and separated by a non-conductor, the whole being plunged into a water solution. If a current of electricity be sent through this arrangement, the water is decomposed; its oxygen combines with the lead oxide of the positive pole and converts it into peroxide; its hydrogen extracts the oxygen from the oxide of the negative pole, and converts it into metallic lead. When this process is completed and the current stopped, a reverse process begins, oxygen leaving the peroxide and attacking the metallic lead of the negative pole, which is again oxidized. This chemical action gives rise to a current of electricity, which is actively developed when the plates are connected by exterior wires, and can be utilized as a source of power. It has been applied to the movement of street cars, &c. The storage battery is also called an accumulator.

electric bell, *s.*

1. *Magnetic:* A bell sounded by the action of two electro-magnets, with a vibrating armature pivoted between them. Attached to this armature is a clapper placed between two gongs. On the passage of the current the cores are magnetized, and the armature caused to move alternately from one to the other. This causes a vibratory movement of the clapper and rings the bell.

2. *Battery-bell:* In this there is a single electro-magnet, with an armature, clapper, and gong. A delicate spring is attached to the armature, which operates against a set screw. When the current passes through the electro-magnet the magnetized core attracts the armature, magnetizes, and repels it, the spring aiding the motion. A series of alternating attractions and repulsions take place, causing the clapper to vibrate against and sound the bell.

electric boat, *s.* A boat whose propelling force is electricity, a screw propellor being moved by an electric motor. The current is usually supplied by a storage battery. Such boats are also called electric launches. Their noiselessness peculiarly adapts them to nocturnal operations requiring secrecy, such as torpedo explosions; and they may come into use in future wars.

electric breeze, *s.*

1. The stream of air particles which is driven off by repulsion from an electrified point.

2. The brush discharge used in electric therapeutics.

electric bridge, *s.* A term applied to an arrangement of electrical circuits used for measuring the resistance of an element of the circuit. The most generally known and used are the Wheatstone "bridge" or "balance," and that of the British Association. The former in substantial respects is adopted in the Siemens' universal galvanometer. The principle involved is that an electrical circuit being divided into two branch-circuits, and again united, and the branches bridged or connected by a short cut, if the resistances in the branches on one side of the bridge are in the same ratio to each other as the resistances on the other side, no current will traverse the bridge; if the ratios are not equal, a current will traverse the bridge. (*Knight.*)

electric burglar-alarm, *s.* An attachment of electric wires to the windows and doors of a house, so arranged that they will cause an electric bell to ring if disturbed. The bell may be in the house, or elsewhere, as in a neighboring police station.

electric burner, *s.* A gas-burner so arranged that the gas is ignited by an electric spark.

electric-cable, *s.* The same as TELEGRAPH CABLE (q.v.).

electric-calamine, *s.*

Min.: The same as HEMIMORPHITE (q.v.).

electric call-bell, *s.* [ELECTRIC-BELL.]

electric-candle, *s.* A modification of the arc form of electric light, in which the carbon pencils are parallel and separated by a layer of plaster of Paris. Invented in 1877 by Jablochkoff, a Russian engineer. This invention is noteworthy as having revived an interest in electric illumination. On its introduction it caused quite a panic in gas shares.

electric-car, *s.* A street or road-car moved by an electric motor the current being supplied either from a dynamo through the medium of a wire, or by storage batteries carried in the car. [ELECTRIC-MOTOR.]

electric cat, catfish or sheath-fish, *s.* A fish found in Africa, with an electric apparatus in its body capable of giving slight shocks (genus *Malapterurus*).

electric-charge, *s.*

Elect.: The accumulation or condensation of electricity in a Leyden jar or anything similar.

electric-chimes, *s. pl.* Bells varying in musical pitch, as in ordinary chimes; the striking apparatus being moved by electricity, which is operated from a key-board.

electric-circuit, *s.*

1. The passage of electricity from a body in one state to a body in another by means of conductors.

2. The metallic or other conductor producing the passage described under 1.

electric-clock, *s.*

Hor.: A dial with hands and going-train impelled by recurrent impulses from an electromagnet. The first known clock of this kind was invented by Wheatstone, and exhibited by him in 1840. Appold, Bain, Shepherd and others have contrived clocks on the same principle. [ELECTRO-MAGNETIC CLOCK.]

electric-column, *s* A galvanic pile invented by De Luc, consisting of different metals alternating with each other, the several couples being separated by paper.

electric-conductor, *s.* The wire or other substance through which a current of electricity passes. Different substances vary greatly in conductive power. Some are nearly absolute non-conductors.

electric-current, *s.* The continuous discharge of electricity from one body to another in a different electric state from itself. Though called continuous, the discharges are not quite so, but a series of them follow each other at intervals of time so small that they appear to do so without intermission.

electric death, *s.* Death caused by the passage of an electric current through an animal body, as in the the case of a lightning stroke, or a powerful current. Experiment has shown that an alternating current is most fatal. High electro-motive force is essential.

electric-density, electric-thickness, *s*

Elect.: The quantity of electricity found at any moment on a given surface.

electric-discharge, *s.*

Elect.: The escape of electricity, whether slowly and silently, or more quickly and violently, from a Leyden jar or any similar apparatus.

electric disk. A therapeutic arrangement, consisting of a pan filled with hot water through which an electric current is passed.

electric-displacement, *s.* The quantity of electricity which flows across any plane in a direction due to a change of the electrical forces is the Electric Displacement across that plane.

electric dogfish, *s.* A fish found on the Atlantic coast of the United States which is said to be able to give an electric shock (*Astroscopus anoplus*).

electric door mat, *s.* A door mat with an electric attachment, arranged to ring a call bell when trodden upon.

electric drill, *s.* A drill operated by an electric motor, for the penetration of metals, rocks, &c.

electric dyeing, *s.* A method of dyeing in which the salts employed are reduced or oxidized by the aid of electricity.

electric-eel, *s.*

Zool.: *Gymnotus electricus*, a great eel, inhabiting the marshy waters of the Llanos (plains) in South America. It attains the length of five or six feet, and can discharge electricity sufficient to kill an animal of considerable size. [GYMNOTUS.]

electric-egg, *s.*

Elect.: An ellipsoidal glass vessel, with metallic caps at each end, which may be filled with a feeble violet light by means of an electric machine acting on it after a vacuum has been made inside the glass.

electric elasticity, *s.* The result arrived at by dividing the electric strain into the electric stress.

electric energy, *s.* The power of doing work possessed by a current.

electric engine, *s.* [ELECTRIC-MOTOR.]

electric-escapement, *s.* A device actuated by electric impulse which intermittingly arrests the motion of the escape-wheel and restrains the train to a pulsative motion — acting, in fact, in the place of a pendulum. An electric pendulum at a central station may be the regulator of numerous distant clocks with electric escapements, with each of which it is connected by circuit or circuits. In some cases the device has alternately a detent and impulse action, and is the motor as well as regulator. Devices in which a train is set in motion, or a machine started or stopped, are not strictly escapements, but may be considered as electrical-governors or electrical-regulators. (*Knight.*)

electric expansion, *s.*

1. The dilatation of any substance due to an electric charge.

2. Elongation caused by magnetization.

electric explorer, *s.* An electrical device for discovering the location of a metallic substance, as a bullet in the human body. It was tried unsuccessfully in the case of President Garfield.

electric fan, *s.* A fan operated by an electric current; used for ventilation or to create a current of cool air. It is made with inclined revolving vanes or blades.

electric field, *s.* The portion of space in the vicinity of electrified bodies which is considered with reference to electrical phenomena.

electric filtering, *s.* The employment of electricity as an aid in the filtration of water.

electric fishes, *s. pl.* Such fishes as are capable of giving electric shocks, such as the Torpedo, the Gymnotus, and the Silurus (q.v.).

electric fluid, *s.* According to a once-accepted theory, a fluid, if it can be called so, composed of an indefinite quantity of a subtle imponderable matter It is formed by the union of two fluids, the one positive, the other negative in character. [ELECTRICITY.]

electric-flyer, *s.* A pair of radial arms rotated by the action of streams of static electricity, emanating from a conductor.

electric-fog, *s.* A fog which indicates a heavy charge of atmospheric electricity.

electric-force, *s.* The force with which electricity tends to move matter.

electric furnace, *s.* An oven or heater whose heat is supplied by electricity, the heat being caused by the introduction of the requisite amount of resistance into the circuit. Great heat may be thus obtained. In Siemen's electric-furnace eight pounds of platinum were melted in a quarter of an hour, a result indicating an extreme heat.

electric fuse, *s.* A device used in blasting to explode the charge. The fulminate or the charge itself is lighted by means of an electric spark or a resistance section of fine platinum wire, which is heated to redness by the passage of an electric current induced by a voltaic or magneto-electric battery. The term fuse is also applied to a device to protect electric circuits against currents of too great volume. A wire of lead or soft alloy is introduced into the circuit. If the current becomes too great this fuse of soft metal will heat and melt, thus breaking the conducting circuit.

electric gas lighter, *s.* A device for lighting gas by an electric spark. An electric circuit is broken by a small interval at the point of exit of the gas. On the current being established a spark leaps across this interval, lighting the escaping gas, which is turned on by the same movement that starts the current.

electric-governer, *s.* A governor in which a part of a fly-wheel, say a segment of the rim, is made to move radially outward when the wheel revolves at a rate above a preappointed speed, and thereby comes in contact with a metallic tongue completing an electric connection, which is utilized to move a butterfly-valve or other device which concerns the transmission of power. Governor-balls flying out to a certain distance may make or break an electric connection to produce the same result, or sound an alarm. Electromagnetic action is also used to start and stop machines, and operate stop-motions.

electric-hammer, *s.*

1. A drop drill operated by an electrical current.

2. A dental hammer used in filling teeth, and operated by electricity.

electric harpoon, *s.* An application of the electric force to the explosion of a bursting-charge in a harpoon or bomb-lance. A copper wire is carried through the line, and, when a circuit is established by the harpooner, a resistance-section in the fuse of the bomb-lance ignites the charge. (*Knight.*)

electric heat, *s.* Heat developed in the passage of an electric current.

electric-heater, *s.* A device in which a fine platinum wire heated by a passing electric current is made to communicate sensible heat as a means of warming or burning, as the case may be. It has been used as a local cautery, and has been suggested for amputating, &c. By placing carbon, platinum, or other resistant body in the circuit of a strong current a great degree of heat may be produced, suitable for an electric furnace (q.v.).

electric-helix, *s.* A coil of copper wire in the form of a screw. The wire is generally coiled round a bar of soft iron, and when an electric current is sent through it, this confers polarity upon the iron, the wire and iron together constituting an electromagnet. But the helix will also manifest magnetic properties without any iron wire at all.

electric-indicator, *s.* An apparatus by which electromagnetic currents are indicated.

electric jar, *s.* A Leyden jar.

electric kite, *s.* A kind of kite devised by Franklin to attract electricity from the air. In June, 1752, on a stormy day, in a field near Philadelphia, he flew a kite with a key attached to it. In order to insulate the kite in place of the ordinary string, he made use of a silken cord, which he tied to a tree. He hoped to obtain a spark readily from the key, but without success, till the rain began to fall, when the cord became a good conductor and brought down the spark.

electric-lamp, *s.*

1. A contrivance for holding in position and regulating the movements of the carbon electrodes between which the arc light is produced. The patent office teems with specifications of different patterns of regulators. Among the first devised were those of Duboscq, Foucault, and Serrin, the last being of very perfect form. Of later years the lamps of Siemens, Brush, Pilsen, Crompton, and others have supplanted the older forms. The electric candle (q.v.) of Jablochkoff is also a form of arc lamp.

2. (*Incandescent*): In this form of lamp, a slender thread of carbon (carbonized paper, fibre, &c.), is enclosed in a glass bulb exhausted of air. The passage of the electric current renders this thread white hot. Edison, Swan, Maxim and others have produced lamps on this principle which differ little from one another. E. A. King in 1845 patented an incandescent lamp. The following year Greener and Staite improved upon it. In 1871 Lodyghin at St. Petersburg exhibited 200 such lamps on one circuit. Prof. Moses Farmer, of Boston, lighted his house with incandescent platinum wires in 1847, but mainly as an interesting experiment, the generation of the current being then a costly process. The success of the modern lamp is due in great part to the invention of the dynamo-electric machine, and also to the higher degree of vacuum now obtainable. The Edison and other recent incandescent lamps owe their success largely to this cheapening of the current and the better vacuum used. Some inventors, however, have sought to do away with the necessity of a vacuum by filling the bulb with nitrogen or some other incombustible gas. At present the vacuum lamp is chiefly used, but it may be at any time satisfactorily replaced.

electric-launch, *s.* [ELECTRIC-BOAT].

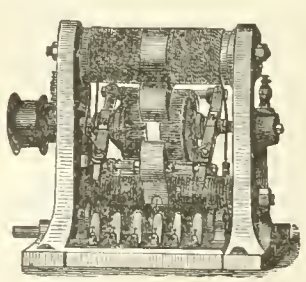
electric-light, *s.*

1. *Definition:*

(1) A brilliant light emitted by the white-hot points of two pieces of carbon when used as the electrodes of a powerful voltaic battery, or other generator of electric currents. [ELECTRIC LAMP.]

(2) The light emitted by the incandescence of a metallic wire, or carbon filament, when subjected to the passage of an electric current. [ELECTRIC-LAMP, 2.]

2. *Hist.:* In 1809 Sir Humphrey Davy, whilst experimenting with a powerful battery, discovered the phenomenon of the voltaic arc. He used as electrodes points of charcoal



GRAMME DYNAMO MACHINE.

Foucault and later experimenters replaced these by pencils of gas-retort carbon, and this material is yet used in some forms of regulators. A better result, however, is obtained from manufactured carbon pencils, and this manufacture already represents a distinct trade both in America and Europe. Coke, lampblack, cane-sugar, gum, &c., are the ingredients used for these pencils, which are subsequently placed in moulds and submitted to a red heat. Davy's suggestive experiments were of mere scientific interest until the improved battery cells invented by Grove and Bunsen came into use forty years later, when many attempts were made to turn the electric light to practical account. But owing to the trouble, expense, and other difficulties attendant upon the use of a battery, the light was still only available for exceptional uses. The discovery by Faraday (1830) that an electric current could be induced in a coil of wire by the approach to it or recession from it of a magnet may be said to have given electricians the first hope of giving the electric light a commercial importance. The magneto-electric machines which followed upon Faraday's discovery were soon many in number, each one exhibiting some improvement upon its predecessor. Of these pioneer machines may be mentioned that of Pixii (1832), who caused a horseshoe magnet to turn beneath bobbins of wire suspended above its poles; Clarke's machine, where the reverse method was adopted, the bobbins moving near the poles of a fixed magnet; Siemens, who in 1854 introduced a new form of armature or coil, which superseded the bobbins formerly used; Wilde, of Manchester, who produced a powerful machine in which the electro-magnet (q.v.) was first employed in this connection, it being excited by a permanent or ordinary horseshoe magnet. In 1866 Siemens and also Wheatstone pointed out that this initial excitation was unnecessary, because the iron cores of the electromagnets always retained a certain amount of residual magnetism which, by proper appliances, could be roused into giving powerful effects. Holmes, Ladd, and others, also produced machines worthy of mention. A machine called the "Alliance" was fixed at the South Foreland Lighthouse in 1872, and is still in use there. It was invented by Professor Nollet, of Brussels, in 1849, and was used for the service of some French lighthouses before it was employed in England. It is of a most cumbrous nature, and in common with the machines already noticed must be considered obsolete. In 1872 Gramme (France) gave the subject of electric illumination fresh impetus by the introduction of a small and compact machine which altogether distanced its prototypes in power and efficiency, and we may date from this time the excitement which has been growing of late years concerning the electric-light. In England the Gramme machine was first used in 1874, to provide a light for the summit of the Westminster clock tower. In the United States the subject of electric lighting has been greatly experimented with of recent years and highly encouraging progress made. Of the arc lights in use the Brush, the Edison, and the Thomson-Houston are the best known, and their use is extending for street and store lighting until they threaten to dispossess gas as an illuminant. Equal progress has been made with the incandescent light, of which Edison is the best known inventor. In this the electric current is sent through a slender film of carbon in a glass bulb exhausted of air, the film being made brilliantly incandescent in the passage of the current. This form of electric light is coming rapidly into use for interior lighting, being now widely employed in stores in our large cities, while it is used in many private houses. In all probability the near future will see the electric light very widely used, to the banishment of other illuminating agents.

SWAN INCANDESCENT LAMP.

electric-lock, *s.* A lock opened by mechanism worked by electricity, and set in operation by touching a push button at a distance.

electric-locomotion, *s.* Ability to move from place to place by aid of electric power.

electric-locomotive, *s.* A carriage or engine moved by electricity, and capable of drawing cars.

electric-log, *s.* An electric circuit through the log-line to the detent of an escapement in the register-log, so that by touching a key on deck a circuit may be completed, an armature attracted, and thus the starting and stopping of the mechanical register in the log be exactly timed.

electric-loom, *s.* Electricity used as the motive power for a loom. In 1852 an electric loom was exhibited by Bonelli at Turin. The invention was at that time in a crude state, but has since been much improved. The object is to dispense with the perforated cards required in the Jacquard apparatus. (*Knight.*)

electric-machine, electrical machine, *s.*

1. A machine for exciting electricity by means of friction. Its inventor was Otto von Guericke, of Magdeburg, who made one, consisting of a sulphur globe, about 1647, following it by the air-pump about 1650. Sulphur was next exchanged for resin, which in turn was superseded by a glass cylinder. Von Guericke's "rubber" to excite electricity had been simply his hand. Instead of the hand Winckler, in 1740, introduced cushions of horsehair stuffed with silk. Bose, about the same date, collected the electricity on an insulated cylinder of tin plate. Ramsden, in 1760, replaced the glass cylinder by a circular glass plate. The glass is rotated between the surfaces of the rubbers, and the electricity which is generated passes to the conductors on each edge of the disc, thence to the prime conductor, and finally to a Leyden jar or other object, as may be desired. By friction with the glass the glass becomes positively and the rubbers negatively electrified. The latter communicate with the ground by means of a chain which carries off the negative electricity as soon as it is produced. In Nairne's machine there is a cylinder which is rubbed by only one cushion. Armstrong's is a hydro-electrical machine. [HYDRO-ELECTRICAL.] In Holtz's the electricity is not developed by friction but is induced by the constant influence of an already electrified body. It is an old invention revived and improved, and the principle has been carried still further by the admirable machines of Voss and Wimshurst. (*Ganot*, &c.)

2. The dynamo-electric machines, now so widely in use, are all based upon one principle, discovered by Henry and Faraday nearly simultaneously in 1832. This is, that if a conducting circuit of wire is moved across a magnetic space, an electric current is generated in the wire. At the same time the movement of the wire is resisted. The stronger the magnetism, the more rapid the motion of the wire or the greater its length, the stronger is the resultant current, and the greater the resistance. In modern dynamos powerful magnets are used, and coils of a great length of wire, which is caused to move past the poles of the magnet with very great rapidity, powerful engines being used to cause the rotation and overcome the resistance. As each coil of wire passes the magnetic poles a momentary current is generated in it, but as a number of coils rapidly follow each other a practically continuous current is produced. This current is conveyed by wires to electric lamps or motors according as light or power is desired.

electric-main, *s.* The main line in a system of conducting wires from which local wires may take off a partial current.

electric-meter, *s.* [ELECTROMETER, ELECTROSCOPE.]

electric-mortar, *s.* A small mortar in which discharges are made between two bodies charged with opposite electricities. The discharge causes so violent a disturbance of the air particles that a small ball placed in the mouth of the mortar is expelled.

electric-motor, *s.* A machine for driving cars, or apparatus of various kinds, by aid of the electric current. It is practically a second dynamo, with a reverse action; the first or primary dynamo converting motion into electricity, the motor or secondary dynamo reconverting electricity into motion, and so moving vehicles or machinery.

electric-musket, *s.* A musket so arranged that it can be fired by an electric current.

electric-organ, *s.* An organ with an electric motor attachment.

electric-pen, *s.* There have been various kinds of electric pens invented, each acting as a needle or stylus that produces a series of perforations in paper, which may then be used as a stencil for the reproduction of numerous copies of the original matter. In Edison's pen the needle is driven out of a handle which contains it, in a rapid alternating motion, the power being an electric motor. It is used as a pen, and moved across the paper in the manner of writing or drawing, producing the letters or design desired. The paper can then, with the aid of an ink roller, be used as a stencil, and many copies be produced.

electric-pendulum, *s.* A pendulum constituting an essential element in an electric clock. A point below the bob of the pendulum passes through a globule of mercury, the time of contact being indicated on a travelling fillet of paper. In another form the bob comes in contact, at the limit of each stroke, with a delicate spring, which makes the electric connection. Besides its use as a chronograph for recording atmospheric, astronomical, and other observations, it is also employed to secure isochronous beats of distant pendulums. (*Knight.*)

electric-phosphorescence, *s.* Phosphorescence caused in a substance by the passage of an electric discharge. The phosphorescent material is placed in an exhausted glass tube, and submitted to the action of a series of discharges, as from a Rahmkorff coil or Holtz machine. The violet-blue light of such discharge is very efficient in producing phosphorescence.

electric-photometer, *s.* In this instrument the electric resistance of selenium is made use of to measure the intensity of light, this resistance varying with the degree of light. In another form of apparatus the light is made to act on a thermo-electric pile with which is connected a galvanometer. The action of the light on the pile is indicated by the motions of the galvanometer needle.

electric-piano, *s.* A piano provided with a series of electromagnets, each corresponding to a key of the instrument, the armatures of which are caused to strike the keys when the circuit is closed. In 1868, a contrivance on this principle for playing the organ was exhibited at the Polytechnic in London.

electric-plugger, *s.* A dental apparatus in which a tooth plugging instrument is given a rapid motion by an electric current. [ELECTRIC HAMMER].

electric-potential, *s.* The tendency to flow from a surface of higher to one of lower charge. Potential is, therefore, related to electricity as level is to gravity.

electric-power, *s.* Power produced by an electric current, through the aid of motors of any description.

electric-pulse, *s.* The intermittent oscillating discharge from a Leyden jar.

electric-radiometer, *s.* A radiometer in which the repulsion of the atmospheric molecules takes place from electrified instead of from heated surfaces.

electric-railway, *s.* A railway in which the cars are moved by electricity, each car conveying an electric motor, whose moving force is obtained either from storage batteries carried in the car, or from a stationary dynamo at a distance, the current being conveyed by wires to the motor, whose moving armature gives motion to the axle and wheels of the car. Railways of this kind are rapidly coming into general use. [ELECTRIC LOCOMOTION, MOTOR, TROLLEY.]

electric railway-signal, *s.* A device for communicating messages or warnings as to the place or condition of a train on the track, in regard to stations left or approached, or to other trains on the same line.

electric-ray, *s.*

Ichthy.: A name for the Torpedo (q v.), so called because when irritated it is capable of giving an electric shock.

electric-register, *s.* A device for making a permanent record of the time of a watchman's visit to each of the different localities in his round. It is operated by the pressing of a push button by the watchman at each station.

electric-regulator, *s.* Any device by which an electromagnet circuit is made the means of reaching a machine to stop it or start it. The applications are numerous and various. The term is also applied occasionally to apparatus for controlling the arc forms of electric lamps. [ELECTRIC LAMP, I.]

electric-repulsion, *s.* The tendency in two similarly charged bodies mutually to drive each other back, or the driving apart of two like charges.

electric-residue, *s.* A second charge which tends to arise when a Leyden jar is permitted to stand for a short time after it has been discharged.

electric-resistance, electrical-resistance, *s.* Resistance is the inverse of conductivity. Ohm's law stands as follows:—The strength of the current varies directly as the electro-motive force, and inversely as the resistance of the circuit.

electric-resonance, *s.* The action of pulses in conducting wires in setting up electric pulses in open circuited conductors. Resonance takes place when the wave lengths are the same in the two bodies, or when one is a half or a multiple of a half wave length of the other.

electric-saw, *s.* A wire rendered incandescent by a current, and employed in cutting operations.

electric-shock, *s.* The physiological effect produced in the human or other animal body by an electric discharge.

electric-signal, *s.* A signal, or signals, by simple or repetitive sounds or by code, are conveyed by electric influence. The motion of bell-hammers, of flags, index-fingers, or semaphoric arms may be held as included in this definition, which thus covers telegraphing and signaling by electric circuit.

electric-siphon, *s.* A siphon with an automatic air pump, operated by electricity, its purpose being to remove the air whose accumulation would stop the flow of the liquid.

electric-soldering, *s.* A process in which solder, in making joints, is melted by the heat caused by an electric current in the place of ordinary heat.

electric-spark, *s.* A spark produced when two bodies of opposite electricities are brought within a short distance of each other, and electricity passing from the one to the other has to encounter the resistance of the air. It may be also drawn from the conductor of an electric machine if the latter be touched or nearly approached by the finger. If the spark have only a short distance to travel, it does so in a straight line. When it has to traverse two or three inches, it resembles a curve with branches. When it is very powerful, its course becomes zigzag. The lightning is a powerful electric spark, and its track tends to be of the last-named form.

electric steam-gauge, *s.* A steam-boiler attachment, in which the rise of the mercury under pressure of steam is indicated by means of electric connection to the dial. (*Knight.*)

electric-sterilization, *s.* The employment of an electric current to destroy germs in a liquid.

electric-storm, *s.*
1. A disturbance of the electrical and magnetic forces of the earth, of wide distribution, affecting the operation of telegraph wires, &c.; ascribed to great electrical disturbances in the sun. [SUN SPOTS.]
2. A thunder storm.

electric-strain, *s.* The surface deformation, due to electric-stress.

electric-stress, *s.* The pressure or strain that deforms glass or other material within a magnetic field.

electric-sunstroke, *s.* An effect resembling that of sunstroke, sometimes experienced by those who have been for a long time exposed to intense electric light.

electric-switch, *s.* A device for interrupting or dividing one circuit and transferring the current or a part of it to another circuit. [SWITCH.] The same as a commutator (q.v.).

electric-target, *s.* A target arranged to register automatically by aid of electricity the shots that strike it.

electric-telegraph, *s.* In a general sense an apparatus by which signals may be transmitted to considerable distances by means of voltaic currents propagated on metallic wires. (*Ganot.*) In a more limited one that form of electric signalling apparatus in which an insulated wire excited by frictional electricity is, or rather was, used to convey messages by sparks or shocks. (*Knight.*) Gray, in 1729, experimented with conductors; Nollet soon afterwards sent a shock along a line of men and wires 900 toises in length; Watson, Bishop of Llandaff, in 1745, sent a shock through 12,000 feet of wire, and proved that it was practically instantaneous throughout its length. A writer in the *Scots' Magazine*, in 1753, proposed a series of wires from the ends of which were to be suspended light balls marked with the letters of the alphabet, or bells which were to be moved by an electric current directed to the appropriate wire. Lesage, at Geneva, in 1774, actually constructed a telegraph arranged in this manner, the end of each wire having a pith-ball electroscope attached. Lamond, in 1787, employed a single wire, employing an electrical machine and electroscope in each of two rooms; and Reusser, in 1794, proposed the employment of letters formed by spaces cut out of parallel strips of tin-foil pasted on sheets of glass, which would appear luminous on the passage of the electric spark. In 1795 Cavallo proposed to transmit letters and numbers by a combination of sparks and panses. Don Silva, in Spain, appears to have previously suggested a similar process. Betancourt, in 1796, constructed a single line telegraph between Madrid and Aranjuez, a distance of twenty-seven miles, in which the electricity was furnished by a battery of Leyden jars, and the reading effected by the divergence of pith balls. In 1811 Sömmering, decomposing water, managed thereby to give telegraphic signals. In 1834 Gauss and Weber made an electromagnetic telegraph [ELECTROMAGNETIC], sending signals by it in or near Göttingen for a mile and a quarter. In 1837 Steinheil, in Munich, and Wheatstone, in London, constructed telegraphs, the current in the former being produced by an electromagnetic machine, and the latter by a constant battery. During the same period Morse, in the United States, was experimenting successfully with his system of telegraphy. A line was constructed from Baltimore to Washington, over which the first message—"What hath God wrought"—was sent in 1843. The Morse system is now everywhere used, except in railway offices in England, where the Wheatstone needle indicator is still employed. Since that time many inventions have been made, and systems of Duplex, Quadruplex, and Multiplex telegraphy introduced which greatly increase the service over a single wire. Among the inventions are a number of automatic sending and printing telegraphs which are to some extent in use. The most recent invention is Gray's Telautograph, or writing telegraph, by which a letter written by hand is immediately reproduced in *fac simile* at a distance. This system is still in process of perfecting.

The Morse electric telegraphic system consists essentially of three parts: A circuit consisting of a metallic connection between two places, a communicator for signalling between them, and an indicator for receiving them at a station to which they are sent. The connection between two places, if aerial or terrestrial, is made by galvanized iron wires fixed to insulating porcelain poles or other supports. If marine, they are of copper coated with gutta-percha, covered with tarred hemp, and strengthened exteriorly by being sheathed in an iron cable. (For the other arrangements, see COMMUTATOR, INDICATOR, ELECTROCHEMICAL, ELECTROMAGNETIC, &c.) (*Knight, Ganot, &c*

electric-telpherage, *s.* A method of conveying packages of freight along an overhead wire by the aid of an electric motor. This system was devised by Fleeming Jenkin in 1881, who proposed the word Telpherage, and constructed some lines, suitable for transporting minerals or goods in small parcels and at a low rate of speed. In one of these the line consists of a series of short spans of steel cable, conveying an electric current, and supported in the air on stout posts, which are planted about 70 feet apart. The train consists of a number of light cars, which hang from the line, and are so supported that they can pass the posts without obstruction. They swing freely and are connected together by light coupling rods. The moving power consists of a small electric motor, which is attached to the cars and operated by the current of electricity sent along the cable. A telpher line of this character was constructed in 1885, and is still in operation. It is a mile long. The trains carry cement clay in small buckets, and travel at a walking pace without need of attention. The telpherage system so far has been but little adopted, and its future is not promising.

electric-tempering, *s.* Tempering metals by heat of electric origin, instead of ordinary furnace heat.

electric-tension, *s.* The electrostatic energy in a charged surface; difference of electric potential; electro-motive force.

electric-thermometer, *s.* An instrument for measuring the changes in temperature in a metal caused by an electrical discharge.

electric time-ball, *s* A balloon of canvas suspended on a mast, and dropped at an exact time every day by means of an electric circuit operated by an observer whose eye is upon the astronomical clock, and hand upon the telegraph-key.

electric-torch, *s.* A gas-lighter operating by electric action.

electric-torpedo, *s.* A torpedo operated by electricity. The torpedo moves below the surface, being suspended from a vessel immediately above it, or its depth fixed by special adjustment. It is driven by a screw, worked by an electric motor, whose power is received through a conducting wire communicating with the shore or a vessel, the wire unrolling from a reel as the torpedo advances. The explosive is placed in the front of the torpedo and is exploded by contact with the object to be destroyed.

electric-tower, *s.* A tower on which electric arc-lights are placed.

electric-traction, *s.* The movement of weights by an electric-motor.

electric transmission of energy, *s.* The conveyance of electric power over a wire from its place of origin to that of use. This is to be employed on a grand scale to convey the energy developed by the great turbines recently installed at Niagara, after conversion into electricity by dynamos, to Buffalo and other cities, as a source of mechanical power. It may, in the future, be transmitted as far as New York City.

electric-trolley, *s.* The electric street car now coming generally into use, moved by a motor actuated by an electric current produced at a distance and conveyed by wires from a central station, in which the electricity is generated by dynamos. The current is taken from the wire by a small revolving wheel, to which the name Trolley is given, and carried by a conducting rod to the motor in the car, which reconverts it into mechanical motion. The trolley car system is rapidly replacing the horse car street railway system, and is extending from the cities into the country, where it is coming into active competition with the steam railroads. It is in its infancy as yet, and may have a great future [TROLLEY RAILWAY.]

electric-typewriter, *s.* A typewriting machine in which electric power is used to impress the letters.

electric-valve, *s.* A valve controlled or operated by electricity. Such valves are employed in systems of electro-pneumatic signals, to ring bells, control water or air valves, &c.

electric-varnish, *s.* An insulating varnish.

electric-wand, *s.* An electrophorus in the shape of a baton. [ELECTROPHORUS.] (*Knight.*)

electric watch-clock, *s.* A watchman's time-detector, in which a patrol touches a stud at such times during the night as may indicate his presence at that spot at the appointed hour. (*Knight.*)

electric weighing-apparatus, *s.* An attachment to a scale which comes in as an auxiliary to the eye in detecting the turn of the balance. The poise is shifted out on the beam, and, as soon as it feels the tendency to rise, the circuit is completed, and the point which the poise stopped is indicated. (*Knight.*)

electric-welding, *s.* A method of welding metals through the heat produced by an electric current. The intense heat thus evolved renders this method greatly superior to the old hand system of welding, both in its rapidity and the perfection of its result. Metals that resist welding by hand are readily joined by this process, bars of different metals are welded together, and the most refractory substances may be overcome with astonishing rapidity. The junction made is perfect, the two bars becoming essentially one. The rails of a railroad track can in this way be joined into a single continuous rail.

electric whaling-apparatus, *s.* An appliance by which a bursting-charge in a harpoon may be exploded. [ELECTRIC HARPOON.]

electric-whirl, *s.* A whirl of magnetic force.

ē-lēc'-trĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *electric; -al.*] The same as ELECTRIC, *a.* (q.v.).

electrical-apparatus, *s.* [ELECTRIC APPARATUS.]

electrical-congress, *s.* A convention of electricians. Such a Congress was held at the World's Columbian Exhibition at Chicago, in 1893, at which units of electric energy and action were decided upon, said units being given the names of eminent electricians, as a Farad, a Volt, an Ampere, &c.

electrical-diapason, *s.* An instrument for electrically starting and maintaining the vibration of a tuning fork or reed.

electrical-endosmosis, *s.* The action of the electric current in the passage of an electrolized liquid through a diaphragm from anode to cathode; the amount being proportionate to the intensity of current and resistance of liquid, regardless of the area and thickness of the diaphragm.

electrical-engineering, *s.* The act of utilizing the electric power in the production of light, heat, mechanical motion, &c.

electrical exhibition, *s.* A display of electrical apparatus. An interesting one was made in Philadelphia in 1888. The Electrical Exhibition at Chicago was one of the leading attractions of the Fair.

electrical-machine, *s.* [ELECTRIC MACHINE.]

¶ For other compounds, see ELECTRIC.

electrical-units, *s.* The Units of electrical measurement. [ELECTRICAL CONGRESS.]

e-lĕc'-trĭc-al-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *electrical; -ly.*]

1. *Lit.:* By means of electricity.

2. *Fig.:* As electricity does.

ē-lĕc'-trĭ cal-nĕss, *s.* The state or quality of being electrical.

e-lĕc-trĭ'-çian, *s.* [Fr. *électricien.*]

1. One proficient in the science of electricity; one who studies electricity.

2. An inventor, manufacturer, or dealer in electrical apparatus, or one who has charge of the same.

ē-lĕc-trĭç'-ĭ-ty, *s.* [Fr. *électricité;* Sp. *electriccidad;* Port. *electricidade;* Ital. *elettricita.*]

1. *Nat. Phil. & Ord. Lang.:* A powerful physical agent which makes its existence manifest by attractions and repulsions, by producing light and heat, commotions, chemical decompositions, and other phenomena.

2. *Hist.:* About 600 B.C. Thales discovered that, when amber was rubbed with silk, it became capable of attracting light bodies. The ancients seem to have known no more than this regarding electricity; nor for the first sixteen centuries of the Christian era was much addition made to the solitary known fact in electricity.

In A.D. 1600, Gilbert, who was surgeon to Queen Elizabeth and to James I., published a book, *De Magnete,* in which for the first time the word "electric" was used in connection with science. He died in 1603. He regarded magnetism and electricity as two emanations of one fundamental force. He showed that not merely amber, but sulphur, glass, &c., are electrics. Otto Guericke, of Magdeburg, discovered that there was a repulsive as well as an attractive force in electricity, and about 1647 constructed the first electrical machine.

Newton, in 1675, observed signs of electrical excitement in a rubbed plate of glass. Hawkesbee, who wrote in 1709, also observed similar phenomena; and Dufay, in the *Memoirs of the French Academy,* between 1733 and 1737, generalised so far as to lay down the principle that electric bodies attract all those which are not so, and repel them as soon as they have become electric by the vicinity or contact of the electric body.

Dufay also discovered that a body electrified by contact with a resinous substance repelled another electrified in a similar way, and attracted one which had been electrified by contact with glass.

He thence concluded that the electricity derived from those two sources was of different kinds, and applied the names vitreous and resinous to them. Franklin attributed this difference to an excess or deficiency of the electric fluid, the former condition existing in electrified glass and the latter in resins.

Otto Guericke had discovered that his sulphur globe, when rubbed in a dark place, emitted faint flashes of light, and shortly afterwards it was noticed that a similar phenomenon occurred at the surface of the mercury when the barometer was shaken; a fact which one of the celebrated mathematicians, Bernoulli, attempted to explain on the Cartesian system, but which was afterwards correctly attributed by Hawkesbee to electricity. Wall, in 1708, observed the sparks produced from amber, and Hawkesbee noticed the sparks and "snapping" under various modifications.

Dufay and the Abbé Nollet were the first to draw sparks from the human body, an experiment which attracted great attention, and became a species of fashionable diversion at the time.

The discovery of the Leyden jar is attributed to Cunæus of Leyden, in 1746, who, while handling a vessel containing water in communication with an electrical machine, was surprised at receiving a severe shock; a similar event had happened the year previous to Von Kleinst, a German prelate.

Guericke was the great electrician of the seventeenth century; in the eighteenth century the names of the principal contributors to the advancement of electrical science were Newton, Hawkesbee, Dufay; Cunæus of Leyden, to whom we owe the Leyden jar; and Franklin, who, in 1747, pointed out the circumstances on which the action of the Leyden jar depends. Monnier the younger discovered that the electricity which bodies can receive depends on their surface rather than their mass, and Franklin soon found that "the whole force of the bottle and power of giving a shock is in the glass itself;" he further, in 1750, suggested that electricity and lightning were identical in their nature, and in 1752 demonstrated this fact by means of his kite and key. About the same time D'Alibard and others in France erected a pointed rod forty feet high at Marli, for the purpose of verifying Franklin's theory, which was found to give sparks on the passage of a thunder-cloud. Similar experiments were repeated throughout Europe, and in 1753 Richman was instantly killed at St. Petersburg by a discharge from a rod of this kind.

The more important discoveries since those days relate rather to electricity produced by voltaic or magnetic action.

In the later history of electricity no name is greater than that of Michael Faraday, who was born in London in 1794, was appointed by Sir Humphrey Davy assistant in the laboratory of the Royal Institution in March 1813, and in 1831 commenced the publication of a series of splendid discoveries in electricity.

3. *Present state of knowledge regarding electricity:* The past history of electricity centres round the frictional machine and the voltaic battery. The first-named is now only of experimental interest, and the second, if we except its use in signalling (telegraphy and telephony) is quickly being supplanted by the more economical and vastly more powerful dynamo-machine. To this contrivance, in its various forms as designed by different makers, and in less degree to the secondary battery (now quite in its infancy), electricians look for the advancement of their science. The fact that the Gramme and similar machines are reversible is considered to be one of the most important discoveries of the century. By reversible is meant its power to act as a motor when coupled up with a distant machine, under which circumstances its armature rapidly revolves in the reverse direction to what it would do if used directly—as in the production of the electric light. By such means the electrical transmission of power from place to place has become possible. In the electric railway recently laid at Portrush (Ireland), for instance, the force developed by a natural waterfall is made to turn a turbine; this actuates a dynamo-machine, and by suitable conductors the power of this first machine is conveyed to a second one, which forms the locomotive engine. It is believed that the force of rivers, the rise and fall of the tides, the action of the sea waves, and other natural sources of power, will in time be thus utilized and transmitted where required. The most notable example is that at Niagara Falls. The invention of the secondary battery demonstrates that the voltaic cell is also reversible, and many believe that it is destined to play an important part in the future of electricity. There is no really satisfactory theory of electricity. The two-fluid hypothesis of Symmer has been a convenient one, but it is misleading. The molecular theory upheld by Faraday is probably nearest to the truth.

ē-lĕc'-trĭ-cīze, *v.t.* To electrify.

†**ē-lĕc-trĭ-cŏl'-ŏ gy,** *s.* A treatise or discourse on electricity.

ē-lĕc'-trĭ-cĭst, *s.* The science of electricity.

ē-lĕc'-trĭ-cūte, *v.t.* [ELECTROCUTE.]

†**ē-lĕc'-trĭ-fĕr-oŭs,** *a.* Productive of electricity.

ē-lĕc-trĭ-fī'-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *electrify; -able.*]

1. That may or can receive electricity, or be charged with it; capable of becoming electric.

2. Capable of receiving and transmitting the electric fluid.

ē-lĕc-trĭ-fĭ-cā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *electrify;* connective, and *-ation.*]

1. The act or process of electrifying.

"On *electrification.* By Thomas T. P. Bruce Warren." *Brit. Assoc. Report* (1869), ii. 47

2. The state of being electrified or charged with electricity.

ē-lĕc'-trĭ-fied, *pa. par.* or *a.* [ELECTRIFY.]

ē-lĕc'-trĭ-fy, *v.t. & i.* [Mid. Lat. *electri(cus),* and Lat. *facio* = to make.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. *Of material bodies:* To make electric; to charge with electricity.

"The explosion of a cannon in St. James's Park, is observed to *electrify* the glass of the windows of the Treasury."—*Dr. Stephen Hales: On Earthquakes* (1750), p. 22.

2. *Of the human body:* To affect by transmitting through it or some part of it a current of electricity.

II. *Fig.* (*Of the mind*): To send through it a sudden thrill of joy, of surprise, or any other exciting emotion.

B. *Intrans.:* To become electric.

ē-lĕc'-trĭ-fy-ĭng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [ELECTRIFY.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of communicating electricity to

ē-lĕc-trīne, *a.* [Gr. ἤλεκτρον (*ēlektron*); Lat. *electrum* = amber, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ine.*]

1. Pertaining to, consisting or of the nature of amber.

2. Pertaining to or composed of electrum.

ē-lĕc-trĭn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* A family of polyzoons, with punctured walls and subturbinate zoœcia.

ē-lĕc-trĭş'-ēr, *s.* [ELECTRIZER.]

ē-lĕc-trĭ-zā'-tion, *s.* [Fr. *électrisation;* Sp. *electrizacion;* Port. *electrização.*] The act of electrizing, the state of being electrized.

ē-lĕc'-trīze, *v.t.* [Fr. *électriser;* Sp. *electrizar;* Port. *electrisão;* Ital. *elettrizare.*] To charge with electricity; the same as ELECTRIFY (q.v.).

"He [Dr. Lister, in 1685] did not doubt that several things would *electrize.*"—*Hist. of Royal Soc.,* iv. 395.

ē-lĕc'-trīzed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [ELECTRIZE.]

ē-lĕc-trīz'-ēr, *s.* [Fr. *électriseur.*]

1. *Gen.:* That which electrizes; that which electrifies a body.

2. *Med.* (*Pl.*): The name given by Harrington to metallic plates of a galvanic battery designed for medical purposes.

ē-lĕc'-trō, *s.* [An abbreviation of electrotype.] An electrotype, used specially for an electrotype from a wood-engraving, &c.

ē-lĕc-trō –, *in compos.* Having electricity for its motive power, or in any way resulting from or pertaining to electricity.

electro-ballistic, *a.* Pertaining to projectiles and to electricity.

Electro-ballistic apparatus: An instrument for determining by electricity the velocity of a projectile at any part of its flight. The projectile passes through a wire screen, thus breaking a current of electricity, and setting in motion a pendulum, which is arrested on the passage of the projectile through a second screen. The distance between the screens being known, the arc through which the pendulum vibrates measures the time due to the flight of the projectile between the screens. [BALLISTIC PENDULUM.]

Electro-ballistic pendulum: The same as *Electro-ballistic apparatus* (q.v.).

electro-ballistics, *s.* The art of making electro-ballistic measurements.

electro bath, *s.* A metallic solution, used in electroplating or electrotyping.

electro-biological, *a.* Appertaining to electro-biology.

electro-biologist, *s.* One skilled in electro-biology.

electro-biology, *s.*

1. *Properly:* The science which treats of the electric currents developed in living organisms.

2. *Less properly:* The department of knowledge which treats of the influence or control over the feelings, thoughts, and actions of a mesmerized person which the operator is alleged to possess.

electro-bioscopy, *s.* An electrical examination of the muscles; usually as a test to discover if life is extinct.

electro-blasting, *s.* Blasting by means of an electric or electromagnetic battery, communicating through connecting wires with the explosive charges. The most noteworthy example of modern times is the destruction in 1876 of Hellgate rocks, a dangerous impediment to navigation in East River, New York. The scene of operations covered an area of three acres, and the total explosive charge consisted of no less than 60,000 lbs. of dynamite. It was fired by 1,000 voltaic cells.

electro-bronze, *s.* Iron which is plated electrically with bronze or copper.

electro-bronze, *v.t.* To electroplate with bronze.

electro-capillarity, *s.* Adaptation to electro-capillary phenomena.

electro-capillary, *a.* Denoting an influence produced by an electric current upon the surface tension of liquids.

electro-cautery, *s.*

Surg.:

1. Cautery by aid of an incandescent wire.

2. The instrument by which such cautery is performed.

electro-chronograph, *s.* An instrument for recording time and events in the instant and order of their time, as in noting transits in observatories. A paper marked for seconds is placed on the surface of a revolving drum, over which is a stylus operated by electro-magnetic action when the circuit is closed by the telegraph key in the hand of the operator, who is also the observer at the transit instrument. A mark is thus made on the time-paper at the instant of the transit.

electro-chronographic, *a.* Relating to the use of or the laws which control the operation of an electro-chronograph.

electro copper, *v.t.* To electroplate with copper.

electro deposit, *s.* A deposit made by means of electricity.

electro-deposit, *v.t.* To deposit (as a metal) from a chemical compound by means of electricity.

electro-deposition, *s.* The deposition of metals or other chemical substances from a solvent by electricity.

electro-depositor, *s.* One who practises the art of electro-deposition.

electro-diagnosis, *s. Therap.* The method of determining the location of a disease in the body by the action of an electrical current on the nerves or muscles.

electro engrave, *v.t.* To complete an etching by or in an electric bath. [ELECTRO-ENGRAVING, ETCHING.]

electro-engraving, *s.* Engraving executed by means of electricity.

electro-etch, *v.t.* [ELECTRO-ENGRAVE.]

electro-etching, *s.* A process for biting-in an engraving by attaching it to the copper of the battery in an electro-bath. The plate is covered with a ground and etched in the usual manner; being immersed for a while in the bath, it is withdrawn and the fine lines stopped out; a second immersion deepens the lines and makes the next tint, and so on.

electro-gild, *v.t.* To gild by means of an electric current.

electro-gilding, *s.* [ELECTRO-PLATING.]

electro-gilt, *a.* Gilt by means of an electric current.

electro-optic, *a.* Relating to electro-optics.

electro-optical, electro-optically, *adv.* In an electro-optic manner.

electro-optics, *s.* That branch of physical science which is concerned with the mutual action of light and electricity or magnetism.

electro-photography, *s.* The taking of photographs by the aid of the electric light. [See RŒNTGEN'S METHOD.]

electro-pneumatic, *a.* Operated by or relating to electrically compressed air.

electro-semaphore, *s.* A semaphore or signalling apparatus operated by electricity.

electro-silver, *v.t.* To coat with silver by means of electricity; to electroplate.

electro-smelt, *v.t.* To smelt by the heat evolved by an electric current.

electro-steeling, *s. pr. par.* Plating with iron the copper plates used in engraving.

electro-stereotype, *s.* The same as ELECTROTYPE (q.v.).

electro-therapeutics, *s.*

1. The electrical treatment of disease.

2. The principles and doctrines controlling such treatment. [ELECTROPATHY.]

ē-lĕc-trō-chĕm'-ĭ-cal, *a.* [Eng. *electro,* and *chemical.*] Of or pertaining to electro-chemistry.

electrochemical-series, *s.* The arrangement of a number of chemical substances in the order of their affinity for the positive or for the negative pole of a battery.

electrochemical-telegraph, *s.* A telegraph which records signals upon paper imbued with a chemical solution, which is discharged or caused to change color by electric action. The first was that of Bain, in 1845, then followed those of Bakewell, Gintl, and Bonelli. These contrivances, although exhibiting great ingenuity, are now only of historical interest. They have never reached any practical importance.

ē-lĕc-trō chĕm'-ĭs-trў, *s.* [Eng. *electro,* and *chemistry.*] The science which treats of chemical effects produced through the agency of electricity, whether frictional or dynamic. For instance, electricity can decompose water into its constituent elements. Many other substances can be similarly decomposed. The contrary process can also in many cases be carried out; the constituent elements of bodies may be combined into a compound, sending through them an electric spark.

ē-lĕc'-trō cūte, *v.t.* To execute a criminal by means of an electric current; to kill by electrification. [This word is formed on the model of the word "execute."]

ē-lĕc-trō-cū'-tion, *s.* Capital punishment by means of electricity; the killing of a man or animal by an electric current.

¶ Capital punishment by means of electricity has been the law in the state of New York since the 1st of January, 1889. The first execution under this law took place on August 6, 1890. Much opposition was excited, on account of a slight delay in death, but a number of executions have taken place since in which death was practically instantaneous. The law requires that a current of at least 3000 volts—preferably an alternating current—shall be used. The condemned criminal is fastened in a chair, and the current made to pass through his body from the brain to the lower part of the spine, contact of the wires being made by the aid of moistened sponges. As regards the strength of current necessary to produce death it depends greatly on its character. A continuous current of low potential is considered harmless, but is not entirely so, as it may give rise to an induced current of much greater electro-motive force. Alternating currents are dangerous, the danger increasing up to a certain number of alternations per second. Beyond this limit the danger decreases, and currents of very rapid alternation may become harmless. This has been proved by Nikola Tesla's investigations, and an interesting evidence of it is that he recently passed a high alternating current of 200,000 volts through his body without injurious effect. A law substituting electrocution for hanging was passed by the Ohio legislature on April 9, 1896, taking effect on July 1 following.

ē-lĕc-trō cū'-tion-ēr, ē-lĕc-trō-cū'-tēr, *s.* One who puts a criminal to death by electrification, under legal warrant.

ē-lĕc'-trōde, *s.* [Gr. ἤλεκτρον (*ēlektron*) = amber, and ὁδός (*hodos*) = a way, a path.] A term introduced by Faraday to designate either pole of a voltaic circle. The positive pole, marked +, is called the anode, the negative one, marked –, the cathode.

ē-lĕc-trō-dў-năm'-ĭc, *s.* [Eng. *electro,* and *dynamic.*] Pertaining to electricity in a state of motion; pertaining to electric currents.

electrodynamic-attraction, *s.* The mutual attraction of conductors through which electric currents are passing in the same direction.

electrodynamic engine, *s.* An engine in which a dynamic effect is produced by the evolution of an electric current, by voltaic battery, or otherwise. [ELECTROMAGNETIC-MACHINE.]

electrodynamic induction, *s.* Electro-motive forces set up by induction in conductors which are moved across the lines of magnetic force.

electrodynamic-repulsion, *s.* The mutual repulsion of conductors through which electric currents are passing in opposite directions.

ĕ-lĕc-trō-dȳ-năm'-ĭcs, *s.* [ELECTRODYNAMIC.] The laws of electricity in a state of motion, or the action of electric currents upon each other and upon magnets. It is distinguished from Electrostatics, which treats of electricity in a state of rest.

electro-dynamometer, *s.* An apparatus by which the strength of an electric current may be determined, the interaction of two wire coils being usually employed.

ĕ-lĕc-trō-ĕr-gŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Eng. *electro*; Gr. ἔργον (*ergon*) = work, and μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.] An instrument for measuring the work done by an electric machine or anything similar.

ĕ-lĕc-trō-ĝĕn'-ĕ-sĭs, *s.* [Eng. *electro*, and *genesis* (q.v.).] The genesis or production of electricity.

ĕ-lĕc-trō-ĝĕn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *electro*, and Gr. γεννάω (*gennaō*) = to produce.] Producing electricity.

ĕ-lĕc-trŏ'-grăph, *s.*

1. An automatically traced curve, yielding a continuous record of the indications of an electrometer.

2. An electrical apparatus for engraving the copper cylinders used in printing wall-papers or fabrics.

ĕ-lĕc-trŏg'-ra-phy, *s.* [Eng. *electro*, and Gr. γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.] The depart-

1. The department of knowledge which describes electrical phenomena. As inquiry into the causes of these phenomena generally accompanies such a dissertation, the more common term is Electrology (q.v.).

2. The copying of a fine copper or steel engraving by means of an electro-copper deposit.

ĕ-lĕc-trō-kĭ-nĕt'-ĭc, *a.* Pertaining to electricity in motion.

ĕ-lĕc-trō-kĭ-nĕt'-ĭcs, *s.* That branch of science which treats of electricity in motion, and the forces concerned in it.

ĕ-lĕc-trŏ'-liĕr, *s.* A hanging fixture for incandescent lamps. It greatly resembles a gas chandelier, and frequently combines gas and electric-lights.

ĕ-lĕc-trō-lĭ-thŏt'-rĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *electro*, and *lithotrity*.] Lithotrity, *i.e.*, the grinding down of urinary calculi, attempted by means of electricity.

ĕ-lĕc-trŏ-lŏg'-ĭc, e-lec-tro'-log-i-cal, *a.* Of or pertaining to the science of electricity.

ĕ-lĕc-trŏl'-ō-gĭst, *s.* One versed in electrical science.

ĕ-lĕc-trŏl'-ō-gy, *s.* [Gr. ἤλεκτρον (*ēlectron*) = amber, and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.] The science which treats of the phenomenon of electricity, and attempts to trace them to their causes.

ĕ-lĕc-trō-lȳz'-a-ble, *a.* [ELECTROLYZABLE.]

ĕ-lĕc'-trō-lyze, *v.t.* [ELECTROLYZE.]

ĕ-lĕc-trŏl'-y-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. ἤλεκτρον (*ēlektron*) = amber, and λύσις (*lusis*) = setting free.] The decomposition of chemical compounds by electricity. Electrolysis has risen into an unexpected importance since the employment of powerful electric currents in the movement of trolley cars. The return current from the telegraph wire has long been discharged into the earth without harm, it being too feeble to produce any injurious result. But the powerful currents discharged from electric-car motors, seem likely, by decomposing the water of moist earth, and setting free oxygen and hydrogen, to injure gas and water pipes buried in the earth. This can be avoided only by making a complete metallic return circuit, which the car companies generally are endeavoring to do.

ĕ-lĕc'-trō-lyte, *s.* [Eng. *electro*, and Gr. λυτός (*lutos*) = that may be dissolved; λύω (*luō*) = to loose, to dissolve.] The compound in the electroplating bath which is decomposed by the electric action.

ĕ-lĕc-trō-lȳt'-ĭc, ĕ-lĕc-trō-lȳt'-ĭ-cal, *a.* [Eng. *electro*, and Gr. λυτικός (*lutikos*) = able to loosen or dissolve; λύω (*luō*) = to loosen, to dissolve.] Pertaining to electrolysis; caused by the decomposition of chemical compounds by electricity.

"The following are examples of *electrolytic* decompositions."—*Everett: C. G. S. System of Units* (1875), ch. xi., p. 76.

ĕ-lĕc-trō-lȳt'-ĭ-cal-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *electrolytical*; *-ly*.] As is done in or by electrolysis (q.v.).

"The Cruto lamp possesses theoretic and practical interest. The filament is hollow. The carbon is deposited *electrolytically*, and is shaped externally somewhat like the Müller carbon."—*Electrician*, Oct. 7, 1882.

ĕ-lĕc-trō-lȳz'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *electrolyz(e)*; *-able*.] That may or can be decomposed by an electric current; capable of or liable to electrolyzation.

ĕ-lĕc-trō-lȳz-ā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *electrolyz(e)*; *-ation*.] The act or process of electrolyzing; the state of being electrolyzed.

ĕ-lĕc-trō-lȳ'-ze, *v.t.* [Fr. *électrolyser*; Gr. ἤλεκτρον (*ēlektron*) = amber, and λύω (*luō*), future λύσω (*lusō*) = to loose, to dissolve.] To decompose by the direct action of electricity whether frictional or dynamic.

ĕ-lĕc-trō-măg'-nĕt, *s.* [Eng. *electro*, and *magnet*.] A bar of soft iron rendered temporarily magnetic by the passage of a current of electricity through a coil of wire by which the bar is surrounded.

ĕ-lĕc-trō-măg-nĕt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *electro*, and *magnetic*.] Pertaining to magnetism and to electricity; having magnetism developed by electricity.

"And this is true, whether C and R are expressed in *electromagnetic* or in electrostatic units."—*Everett: C. G. S. System of Units* (1875), chap. xi., p. 66.

electromagnetic-alarm, *s.* An alarm which is brought into action by the closing an electromagnetic circuit. This may be a burglar-alarm in which the opening of a door or window is made to close a circuit mechanically; or it may be a fire-alarm in which the lengthening of a rod or a change in its shape is made to close a circuit. In some cases a column of mercury is expanded by the heat and thus completes the circuit, making the hammer shaft vibrate, and delivering a blow upon the bell.

electromagnetic-attraction, *s.* The mutual attraction of the unlike poles of electro-magnets.

electromagnetic-clock, *s.*

1. A clock of which electricity is the motive power. Of this kind are those of Wheatstone, of Bain, and of Shepherd, that of the last-named inventor being exhibited at the London Exhibition of 1851. In this clock electromagnetism is the sole motor in moving the pendulum, driving the train, and running the striking-works, no weights or auxiliary springs being employed. (*Knight.*)

2. A clock, the pendulum of which is designed to have an electric connection with that of another, so as to make them beat synchronously. Dr. Locke, of Cincinnati, carried out such a principle about A.D. 1860. By it all the clocks in a city may be made to keep the same time. (*Knight.*)

electromagnetic-engine, *s.* A machine in which the motive power is derived from electromagnets excited by an ordinary voltaic battery, or by the more modern secondary battery. In Froment's engine, a cylinder furnished with iron bars or armatures, turned in front of the poles of an electromagnet, the current being cut off automatically as each bar passed the poles. Most modern dynamo-machines can be used as motors, and in this capacity can be employed for railways, tramcars, and other services.

electromagnetic-force, *s.*

1. The induction current in an electromagnetic machine.

2. The magnetism which it excites.

3. The attractive force.

4. The lifting power which it possesses. (*Ganot.*)

electromagnetic-gyroscope, *s.* A gyroscope in which the operating principle is electromagnetism. One was described to the

electromagnetic-machine, *s.* The same as ELECTROMAGNETIC-ENGINE (q.v.).

electromagnetic-medium, *s.* The medium in which electromagnetic phenomena occur; now regarded as the luminiferous ether.

electromagnetic-radiation, *s.* The sending out from a conductor, in which an oscillating discharge is passing, of electromagnetic waves similar to those of light except that they are of much greater length. [ELECTROMAGNETIC THEORY OF LIGHT.]

electromagnetic-regulator, *s.* A device for maintaining an even heat in an apartment, a bath, or a furnace. [THERMOSTAT.] (*Knight.*)

electromagnetic-repulsion, *s.* The mutual repulsion of the like poles of electromagnets.

electromagnetic-solenoid, or helix, *s.* A circuit bent in the form of a helix or solenoid. If an electric current be passed through such a coil it acquires all the properties of a magnet, and is attracted and repelled by other magnets.

electromagnetic-telegraph, *s.* A signalling, writing, printing, or recording apparatus, in which the impulses proceed from a magnetic force developed by voltaic electricity. The principle is that a mass of soft iron is rendered temporarily magnetic by the passage of a current of electricity through a surrounding coil of wire. It differs from the electric telegraph properly considered, and also, specifically, from the magneto-electric telegraph (q.v.). (See also list under TELEGRAPH.) The earlier electric telegraphs were all what their name implies, and not electromagnetic. [ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.] The pioneers in its discovery were Sommering, in 1808, and Prof. Coxe, of Pennsylvania, about the same year. Then followed Oersted, in 1820. In 1832, Prof. Morse began to devote his attention to the subject of telegraphy, and in that year, while on his passage home from Europe, invented the form of telegraph since so well known as "Morse's." A short line worked on his plan was set up in 1835, though it was not until June 20, 1840, that he obtained his first patent. His first idea was to employ chemical agencies for recording the signals, but he subsequently abandoned this for an apparatus which simply marked on strips of paper the dots and dashes composing his alphabet. The paper itself is now generally dispensed with, and the signals read by sound—a practice which conduces to accuracy in transmission, as the ear is found less liable to mistake the duration and succession of sounds than the eye to read a series of marks on paper. In 1840, Wheatstone, whose attention seems to have been drawn to telegraphy about 1834, patented a dial instrument, on which, however, he afterwards adopted several modifications. His first telegraph comprised five pointing needles and as many line wires, requiring the deflection of two of the needles to indicate each letter. The single-needle telegraph of Cook and Wheatstone is caused to indicate letters and figures by means of the deflections to the right or left of a vertical pointer; for instance, the letter A is indicated by two deflections to the left, N by two deflections to the right, I by three consecutive deflections to the right and then one to the left, and so on. This is extensively employed in Great Britain and in India. The same inventors have also contrived a double needle-telegraph on the same plan; but this, as it

requires two lines of wire, each needle being independent of the other, though greatly increasing the speed with which messages may be transmitted, has not come into general use. Dr. Siemens and others have also made improvements in the electromagnetic telegraph.

electromagnetic theory of light, *s.* A theory advanced by J. Clerk Maxwell, based on the relations found to exist between the phenomena of light and those of electromagnetism, and the close relations between their velocity of propagation. The theory asserts that light is an electromagnetic phenomenon, light, heat, electricity, and magnetism all being due to certain motions of the ether, such as rotation, oscillation, &c., the effects of which are imparted to matter. This theory has been recently elaborated by Hertz, who has proved that electricity resembles light in being reflected, refracted, &c., under proper conditions, and that when an impulsive discharge is passing through a conductor, ether waves are radiated in all directions in the space surrounding the conductor, these waves being in all respects, except that of length, similar to those of light, their velocity of propagation being equal to that of light.

electromagnetic-units, *s. pl.* [UNIT.]

electromagnetic watch-clock, *s.* An apparatus consisting of a magnet, with a recording-dial, clock-works, and a signal-bell; from this run wires, one to each of the banks or other offices under guard where watchmen are employed, whose duty it is to visit each bank at stated times during the night and give signals, which are recorded on the dial of the clock in the fire-alarm office, showing the time that the signal was given from any particular bank or office. If the signal is not given within five minutes after the appointed time, the man on duty at the fire-alarm office communicates with the office of the superintendent of police, and an officer is immediately despatched to the point from which no signal has been sent.

ĕ-lĕc-trō-măg'-nĕt'-ĭcs, *s.* [ELECTROMAGNETIC.] The same as ELECTROMAGNETISM (q.v.).

ĕ-lĕc-trō-măg'-nĕ-tĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *electro,* and *magnetism.*] The science which treats of the development of magnetism by voltaic electricity, and the properties or actions of the currents thus evolved. Professor Oersted, of Copenhagen, led the way in the discoveries which established the science; Ampère, Faraday, Barlow, Arago, Nobili, and others, followed in his track.

¶ The temporary magnetic moment is proportional to the intensity of the currents. In the case of an iron bar it is proportional to the number of windings. In a magnet it is proportional also to the square root of the diameter of the magnet. In solid and in hollow cylinders of the same diameter it is equal in amount. The attraction of an armature by an electromagnet is proportionate to the square of the intensity of the current, as long as the magnetic moment does not attain its maximum. Two unequally strong electromagnets attract each other with a force proportional to the square of the sums of both currents. For powerful magnets the length of the branches of an electromagnet is without influence on the weight which it can support. (*Ganot.*)

ĕ-lĕc-trō măg'-nĕt-ĭst, *s.* One skilled in electro-magnetism.

e-lec-tro-mas-sage, *s.* The employment of an electric current in massage, or kneading the flesh and muscles.

ĕ-lĕc-trō-mĕd'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *electro,* and *medical.*] Pertaining to medicine and to electricity; designed to cure diseases by means of electricity.

electromedical-apparatus, *s.* An instrument for the treatment of diseases by electromagnetism.

ĕ-lĕc-trō-mĕ-tăl'-lûr-gy, *s.* [Eng. *electro,* and *metallurgy.*] The act of precipitating metals from their solutions by the slow action of a galvanic current. The method of doing this was discovered independently by Spencer in England, and by Jacobi in St. Petersburg. (*Ganot.*)

ĕ-lĕc-trŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. ἤλεκτρον (*ēlektron*) = amber, and μετρον (*metron*) = a measure.] An instrument to measure the amount of an electrical force. In Coulomb's torsion electrometer the force opposed to that of electricity is the resistance to twisting offered by an elastic thread. In Henley's quadrant electrometer the electric force is measured by the amount of repulsion which it produces upon a pith-ball attached to a silk fibre suspended from the centre of a graduated arc. [ELECTROSCOPE.] Sir William Thomson's and Varley's electrometers are the most delicate of all, and are used in reading the insulating power of telegraph-cables. [GALVANOMETER.] The strength of the electric force excited by the rubbing of glass, sulphur, amber, wax, resin, &c., was measured by Gilbert by means of an iron needle (not very small) moving freely on a point, *versorium electricum,* very similar to the apparatus employed by Hauy and Brewster, in trying the electricity excited in different minerals by warmth and friction. Another form of the instrument is Lane's electrometer. *Knight, &c.*

ĕ-lĕc-trō-mĕt'-rĭ-cal, *a.* [Eng. *electro,* and *metrical.*] Measuring electric force; pertaining to electrometry.

† **ĕ-lĕc-trŏm'-ĕt-rў,** *s.* [Eng. *electro,* and Gr. μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.] The department of science which seeks to measure the intensity of electricity at any time in a particular body. [ELECTROMETER.]

ĕ-lĕc-trō-mō'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *electro,* and *motion.*] The motion of electricity in its passage from one metal to another in a voltaic circuit; mechanical action produced by means of electricity.

ĕ-lĕc-trō-mō'-tĭve, *a.* [Eng. *electro,* and *motive.*] Producing electromotion; producing mechanical effects by means of electric currents.

"Physicists have traced the source of the *electromotive* force of polarisation to the oxygen and hydrogen deposited in (or on) the platinum plates."—*Electrician,* Oct. 7, 1882.

electromotive-force, *s.* This term is used to denote that which moves, or tends to move electricity from one place to another. Generally expressed by the letters E.M.F

electromotive-series, *s.*

Of the metals in a voltaic couple: Metals so arranged as to have the most electropositive at one end, and the most electronegative at the other. Ohm's Law on the subject—*i.e.,* the law discovered by Ohm—is that the intensity of the current is equal to the electromotive force divided by the resistance.

ĕ-lĕc-trō-mō'-tŏr, *s.* [Eng. *electro,* and *motor.*] An apparatus actuated by electricity and imparting motion to a machine. [ELECTROMAGNETIC-ENGINE.]

ĕ-lĕc-trō-mŭs'-cu-lar, *a.* Relating to the action of electricity on the muscles, as, an *electromuscular* phenomenon.

• **ĕ-lĕc'-trŏn,** *s.* [Gr = amber.] The same as ELECTRUM (q.v.)

ĕ-lĕc-trō-nĕg'-a-tĭve, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *electro,* and *negative.*]

A. *As adj.:* Having the property of being attracted by an electropositive body, or a tendency to pass to the positive pole in electrolysis.

B. *As subst.:* A body which, in electrolysis, passes to the positive pole, an anione.

electronegative-ions, *s.* The anions, or negative atoms, or atom groups, into which the molecules of an electrolyte are decomposed by electrolysis.

ĕ-lĕc'-trō-nome, *s.* [Eng. *electro,* and Gr. νόμος (*nomos*) = a law, a regulation.] A measurer of electricity. [ELECTROMETER].

ĕ-lĕc-trō păth'-ў, *s.* The electrical treatment of disease; the employment of electricity as a curative agent.

ĕ-lĕc'-trō-phone, *s.* [Eng., *electro,* and Gr. φωνή (*phonē*) = a sound, a tone, or φωνέω (*phōneō*) = to sound.]

1. An instrument invented by Dr. Strethill Wright in 1864 for producing sound by electric currents of high tension. [TELEPHONE].

2. A form of telephonic transmitter which was claimed by its inventor to be specially adapted for telephonic communication through sub-marine cables.

ĕ-lĕc'-trō-phŏr, ĕ-lĕc-trŏpn'-ŏr-ŭs, *s.* [Eng. *electro,* and Gr. φορος (*phoros*) = bearing.] An instrument invented by Volta about 1776, for generating electricity by induction. It consisted of a thick disc of resin twelve or fifteen inches in diameter, called the plate, resting on a tin foil called the sole. The plate has a metallic cover, insulated by a glass handle. The resinous plate being excited by rubbing it with a warm and dry flannel, the metallic cover is placed upon it, and a spark of − electricity may be drawn from it; if it then be raised, it affords a spark of + electricity. On replacing the cover and again touching it, it affords another spark of − electricity, and so on. It forms a portable electrifying-machine, and is used as a gas-lighter by developing a spark over the burner, inflaming the issuing gas. There are other forms of the instrument.

ĕ-lĕc'-trō phŏre, *s.* The typical genus of the Electrophoridæ (q.v.).

ĕ-lĕc'-trō phŏr-ĭ-dæ, *s.* A family of anguilliform fishes, of the order Plectospondyli. It contains the Electric Eel.

ĕ-lĕc-trō-phō-tŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Eng. *electro,* and *photometer.*] An instrument for measuring the intensity of light by means of electricity.

ĕ-lĕc-trō-phō-tō-mī-crŏg'-ra-phў, *s.* [Eng. *electro,* and *photomicrography.*] The art of photographing objects as magnified by the microscope by the help of the electric light.

ĕ-lĕc-trō-phўs-ĭ-ō-lŏg'-ĭ-cal, *a.* [Eng. *electro,* and *physiological.*] Pertaining to electrophysiology.

ĕ-lĕc-trō-phўs-ĭ-ŏl'-ō-gĭst, *s.* One skilled in electro-physiology.

ĕ-lĕc-trō-phўs-ĭ-ŏl'-ō-gў, *s.* [Eng. *electro,* and *physiology.*] Physiological results produced by electricity, or *vice versa.*

ĕ-lĕc'-trō-plāte, *v.t.* & *s.* [Eng. *electro,* and *plate.*]

A. *As verb:* To cover with a coating of silver or other metal by means of an electric current.

B. *As subs.:* Articles covered with silver or other metals by means of electric currents.

ĕ-lĕc'-trō-plāt-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *electroplat(e),* *-er.*] One who practises or professes electro plating.

ē-lĕc'-trō-plāt-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *electro*, and *plating.*] A means of covering a metal or a metallic surface by exposure in a bath of a solution of a metallic salt, which is decomposed by electrolytic action. In 1801 Mr. Cruickshank, of Woolwich, and in 1801 Wollaston, made discoveries which led the way to electroplating. It was not, however, till 1838 that Mr. Spencer gave it a practical bearing by making casts of coin and casts in intaglio from the matrices thus formed. Professor Jacobi, of Dorpat, in Russia, an independent inventor, in the same year also produced much-admired electroplated articles.

The process, briefly described, is as follows: The voltaic current employed is supplied by a constant battery, such as Daniells' or Bunsen's. In the simple form, the galvanic current is produced in the same vessel in which the metallic deposit is effected. The outer vessel of glass, stone-ware, or wood, contains a solution of the metallic salt—say, sulphate of copper. A smaller vessel of unglazed porcelain contains diluted sulphuric acid. A plate of zinc, forming the positive pole, is suspended in the acid solution, and connected with two copper medals by means of a copper wire. Electrolysis ensues, the copper in the solution is deposited on the medal which forms the negative pole, and the strength of the solution is maintained by suspending a bag of crystals of sulphate of copper in the bath. In the compound form, the galvanic current is produced outside the bath containing the solution to be decomposed. In this arrangement a current of any degree of strength may be employed, according to the size and number of cells forming the battery. The moulds are suspended from a metallic rod, opposite to which a plate is hung. Copper, if the solution is a salt of that metal, will serve as a soluble electrode, and will be dissolved in the same ratio as the metal is deposited upon the mould. The battery being charged, the plate is put into communication with the copper pole by a copper wire, and the metallic rod is put into communication with the zinc pole. The voltaic current being passed through the solution of a metal, decomposition takes place; the metal being electropositive attaches itself in a metallic state to the negative pole or to the object attached thereto—a medal, for instance—while the oxygen or other electronegative element seeks the positive pole. For operations on a large scale the dynamo machine is now employed in lieu of a voltaic battery.

ē-lĕc-trō-pŏĭ'-ŏn, *s.* [Eng. *electro*, and Gr. ποιεων (*poieōn*) = making, pr. par. of ποιεω (*poieō*) = to make.]

1. A name applied specially to Bunsen's carbon battery, though applicable to other forms.

2. A liquid composed of potassium dichromate, sulphuric acid, and water, used as the exciting liquid of an electric battery.

ē-lĕc-trō-pō'-lar, *a.* [Eng. *electro*, and *polar.*]

Of a conductor: Positively electrified at or on one end or surface, and negatively at or on the other.

ē-lĕc-trō-pŏs'-ĭ-tĭve, *a. & s.* [Eng. *electro*, and *positive.*]

A. *As adj.:* Having a tendency to the negative pole of a magnet or battery.

B. *As subst.:* A body where an electrolysis passes to the negative pole; a cation.

electropositive-ions, *s.* The kathions, positive atoms, or atom groups, into which the molecules of an electrolyte are decomposed by electrolysis.

ē-lĕc-trō-pŭnc-tu-rā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *electro*, and *puncturation.*]

Surg.: A method of treatment by the insertion of needles in the body, and passing a voltaic current between the points.

ē-lĕc-trō-pŭnc'-ture, *v.t.* [Eng. *electro*, and *puncture.*]

Surg.: To treat by electropuncturation.

ē-lĕc-trō-pȳ-rŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Eng. *electro*, and *pyrometer* (q.v.).] An instrument for measuring high degrees of temperature by means of electricity. Such instruments as have been devised are not very satisfactory in practice. Pouillet's, described by Ganot, is one of the best known. At a meeting of the Royal Society of Edinburgh (1887), Professor Tait indicated a means by which he hoped to construct a serviceable instrument. His experiments lead to the assumption that by means of the metals iridium and ruthenium a standard thermo-electric couple might be constituted. "I shall have at last found that which I have long searched for, a definite standard for comparing very high temperatures, such as furnaces, &c., for which at present we have no suitable instruments." (*Prof. Tait*, as above.)

ē-lĕc-trō-rĕ-cĕp'-tĭve, *a.* Utilizing an electric current, as by a telegraphic wire, or an electric light or motor.

ē-lĕc'-trō-scōpe, *s.* [Eng. *electro*, and Gr. σκοπεω (*skopeō*) = to view, to see.] An instrument for detecting electrical excitation. It consists of a glass jar with a wooden bottom, a brass wire passing through the cork, and surmounted by a ball of the same metal; to the lower end of the wire are gummed two depending strips of gold-leaf. The test of the electric condition of a body is to bring a small ball suspended from a filament of silk against the body, and then apply the same ball to the knob of the electroscope. The presence of electricity will be shown by the divergence of the leaves, which, being similarly electrified, will repel each other. A rod of glass or of sealing-wax rubbed and applied to the knob will determine if the previous excitation was positive or negative. The dry-pile electroscope consisted of a gold-leaf suspended between two balls, and Grove improved on this by insulating the gold-leaf between two surfaces and charging it at the same time by an electrified rod. [ELECTROMETER.]

ē-lĕc-trō-scōp'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *electroscop(e)*; *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to an electroscope; performed by means of an electroscope.

ē-lĕc-trō-stăt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *electro*, and *static.*] Pertaining to electricity in a state of rest.

¶ *Electrostatic unit of electricity:*

"In the C. G. S. system, the *electrostatic* unit of electricity is accordingly that quantity which would repel an equal quantity at the distance of one centimetre with a force of one dyne."—*Everett: The C. G. S. System of Units* (Lond., 1875), ch. xi., p. 64.

electrostatic-field, *s.* The region of electrostatic force which surrounds a charged body.

eleltrostatic-leakage, *s.* The gradual dissipation of a charge owing to imperfect insulation of the conductor.

electrostatic lines of force, *s.* Lines of force produced in the vicinity of a charged body by the presence of the charge. These lines pass through dielectrics and affect more distant electrics; how is not known.

electrostatic-units, *s.* Units based on the force exerted between two quantities of static electricity; as units of quantity, potential, &c.

ē-lĕc'-trō-stăt'-ĭcs, *s.* [ELECTROSTATIC.] The science which treats of electricity in a state of rest as distinguished from Electrodynamics, in which the electricity is in a state of motion. The distinction is analogous to that between hydrostatics and hydraulics.

ē-lĕc-trō-tĕch'-nĭc, *a.* Relating to the industrial application of electricity.

ē-lĕc-trō-tĕch'-nĭcs, *s.* The science of the methods by which electricity is applied to the industrial arts.

ē-lĕc-trō-tĕl-ĕ-grăph'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *electro*, and *telegraphic.*] Pertaining or relating to the electric telegraph. [TELEGRAPH.]

ē-lĕc-trō-tĕ-lĕg'-rā-phy, *s.* Telegraphy by means of electricity.

ē-lĕc-trō thăn ā'-sĭa, *s.* Death by electricity, either legal or accidental.

ē-lĕc-trō-thĕr'-mạn-çy, *s.* [Eng. *electro*, and Gr. θέρμανσις (*thermansis*) = heating.] The department of electricity which treats of the effect of an electric current on the temperature of a conductor or part of a circuit composed of two different metals.

ē-lĕc-trō-thĕr-mŏt' ĭc, *a.* Pertaining to heat generated by electricity.

ē-lĕc-trō-tŏ'-thăn-ȳ, *s.* Same as Electrothanasia (q.v.).

ē-lĕc'-trō-tĭnt, *s.* [Eng. *electro*, and *tint.*] A mode of engraving in which the design is drawn on a copper plate with an acid-resisting varnish. By the electro-bath a reverse is obtained, and from this copies are printed. The process may be adapted to relief or to plate printing.

ē-lĕc-trō-tĭnt'-ĭng, *s.* The method of producing an electrotint.

ē-lĕc'-trō-tōme, *s.* A device for breaking an electric circuit—usually automatic.

ē-lĕc-trō-tŏn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *electro*, and *tonic.*] Pertaining to electric tension.

electrotonic-state, *s.*

Elect.: The latent state of a conductor while it is being subjected to the action of an electric current.

ē-lĕc-trō-tŏn'-īze, *v.t.* To alter the normal action of a muscle or nerve by electricity.

ē-lĕc-trō-tŏn'-oŭs, *a.*

1. Relating to electric tension.

2. Caused by or due to electrotonus.

ē-lĕc-trō-tŏn'-ŭs, *s.* The change induced in a nerve or muscle by electric action.

ē-lĕc'-trō-tȳpe, *s.* [Eng. *electro.* and Gr. τυπος (*tupos*) = a figure, an image, τυπτω (*tuptō*) = to strike.]

1. The act or process of producing copies of medals, woodcuts, &c., by means of the electric deposition of copper upon a mould taken from the original.

2. A copy, usually in copper, of a form of type. A page of the type is covered with wax, which is driven into the interstices by powerful pressure. The face of the wax-mould is covered with plumbago to give it a conducting surface to which the metal will adhere. The positive pole of a battery is attached to the mould, and the negative to a copper plate, and both are plunged into a bath of sulphate of copper in solution. The copper is deposited on the face of the mould in a thin film, which increases in thickness as the process continues. The shell having attained the thickness of a stout sheet of paper, the mould is removed from the bath, the shell detached, and strengthened by a backing of type-metal. This process is called backing-up. As type-metal will not readily adhere to copper, the back of the shell is coated with tin, and the shell is then placed face downwards on a plate, by which it is suspended over a bath of molten type-metal. When it has attained the requisite heat, a quantity of the metal is dipped up and floated over the back of the shell. When cold, the plate is reduced to an even thickness by a planing-machine. For printing, it is mounted on a wooden backing. Another mode of obtaining electrotype plates from a letter-press form is by a mould of gutta-percha, brushed with graphite and immersed in the electro-plating bath. Gutta-percha is also used for obtaining intaglio moulds and then cameo impressions from woodcuts, for printing. [ELECTROPLATING.]

ē-lĕc'-trō-tȳpe, *v.t. & i.* [ELECTROTYPE, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To take copies of by electrotypy.

B. *Intrans.:* To practise the art of electrotyping.

ē-lĕc'-trō-tȳp-ĕr, *s.* One who follows the occupation of electrotyping.

ē-lĕc'-trō-tȳp-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *electrotyp(e)*; *-ic.*] Pertaining to electrotype; produced by means of electrotype.

ē-lĕc'-trō-tȳp-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *electrotyp(e)*; *-ist.*] One who practises or is skilled in the art of electrotyping.

ĕ-lĕc'-trō-tȳp-ȳ, *s.* [Eng. *electrotyp(e); -y.*] The art or process of producing copies by electrotype.

ĕ-lĕc-trō-tȳ-pō-grăph'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *electro-typographic.*] Pertaining to printing by electricity.

electrotypographic-machine, *s.* An apparatus invented by Fontaine, a French barrister, for printing short legal documents, &c. The letters of the alphabet are arranged around two horizontal discs, one above the other, and surmounted by a third disc which has notches corresponding to the types below. A bar in the centre is caused to press upon the notch representing any particular letter, which is, by electromagnetic action, caused to drop and leave its impression on a sheet of paper wound upon a roller beneath, then returning to its place. When the whole has been printed, an impression is transferred to a lithographic stone, from which any number of copies may be taken.

ĕ-lĕc-trō vĕc'-tion, *s.* Osmose aided by electricity.

ĕ-lĕc-trō-vīt'-al, *a.* [Eng. *electro*, and *vital.*] Derived from or dependent upon vital processes. Used of currents believed by some physiologists to circulate in the nerves of animals.

ĕ-lĕc-trō-vīt'-ăl-ĭsm, *s.* The theory of neuro-electric action.

ĕ-lĕc-trō-vŏl-tā'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *electro*, and *voltaic.*] Pertaining to voltaic electricity. Duchenne's electrovoltaic apparatus was designed to send currents for medical purposes through portions of the human body.

ĕ-lĕc'-trŭm, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. ἤλεκτρον (*ēlektron*).]

I. *Mineralogy:*

(1) Amber.

(2) The same as 2. (q.v.). Dana calls it Argentiferous gold.

2. *Metal.:* An alloy of gold and silver, containing from twenty to fifty per cent. of silver. Its colour is lighter and its specific gravity less than gold. It is found native, and was used by the ancient Greeks for coinage.

ĕ-lĕc-tu-ar-ȳ, **let-u-a-ric,** *s.* [Low Lat. *electuarium*, *electarium*, perhaps for *elinctarium*, from *elingo* = to lick away, and so a medicine which dissolves in the mouth.]

Phar.: A form of medicine compounded of powders and conserves of the consistence of honey.

"We meet with divers *electuaries*, which have no ingredient, except sugar, common to any two of them."—*Boyle.*

ĕl-ĕ-dō'-nĕ, *s.* [Gr. ἐλεδώνη (*eledōnē*), ἑλεδώνη (*heledōnē*) = a kind of polypus. (*Aristotle.*)]

Zool.: A genus of Cephalopods, family Octopodidæ. Two species are known, one (*Eledone cirrhosus*) British. (*Forbes & Hanley.*)

*** ĕ-leē-mŏs'-ȳn-ar-ĭ-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *eleemosynary; -ly.*] By way of charity; in a charitable manner; charitably.

ĕ-leē-mŏs'-ȳn-ă-rȳ, *** e-lee-mos-in-a-ry,** *a. & s.* [Low Lat. *eleemosynarius* = an almoner; Gr. ἐλεημοσύνη (*eleēmosunē*) = alms (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Given or done by way of alms or charity.

"He had done many several *eleemosynary* cures amongst them."—*Boyle: Works*, v. 704.

2. Relating to charity or alms; established for the distribution of alms or charity; devoted to charitable purposes.

"The *eleemosynary* sort [of corporations] are such as are constituted for the perpetual distribution of the free alms, or bounty of the founder of them to such persons as he has directed."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 18.

3. Supported by or living upon alms or charity.

*** B.** *As substantive:*

1. One who dispenses alms.

"*Eleemosinary*, an almner, or, one that gives alms."—*Blount: Glossographia.*

2. One who subsists on charity or alms: a dependant.

"Living as an *eleemosynary* upon a perpetual contribution from all and every part of the creation."—*South: Sermons*, iii., ser. i.

ĕl'-ĕ-gạnce,* ĕl'-ĕ-gạn-çy, *s.* [Fr. *élégance*; Lat. *elegantia*, from *elegans* = neat, elegant; Sp. *elegancia*; Ital. *eleganza.*] [ELEGANT.]

1. The state or quality of being elegant; a state of beauty arising from perfect proportion and propriety of the parts, and an absence of anything likely to cause a sensation of discord or want of harmony; symmetry.

"Tell me no more of legs and feet
Where grace and *elegancy* meet."
Cotton: On Mrs. Anne King.

2. Refinement, polish. (Used of language, style, manners, &c.)

"My plain, homely words
Have not that grace that *elegance* affords."
Drayton: Owl.

3. Anything which is elegant; that which pleases by the perfect propriety and proportion of its parts.

"My compositions in gardening are altogether Pindarick, and run into the beautiful wildness of nature, without the nicer *elegancies* of art."—*Spectator.*

ĕl'-ĕ-gạnt,* el-e-gaunt, *a.* [Fr. *élégant*, from Lat. *elegans*, from *e* = *ex* = out, and *lego* = to choose; Sp. & Ital. *elegante.*] [ELECT.]

I. *Of persons:*

* 1. Capable of choosing, selecting, or discriminating with nicety, judgment, and taste.

"For now I see thou art exact of taste,
And *elegant*, of sapience no small part."
Milton: P. L., ix. 1,017, 1,018.

2. Nice, sensible to beauty or propriety.

3. Giving rise to a feeling or sensation of pleasure by the perfect propriety, elegance, or gracefulness of manners, language, or style; polished: as an *elegant* speaker.

II. *Of things:*

1. Pleasing to the eye by the perfect propriety and proportion of its parts; free from anything calculated to give rise to a sensation of discord or want of harmony; characterized by elegance, grace, or fine taste.

2. Polished, refined, graceful; free from awkwardness or coarseness: as *elegant* manners.

3. Polished or refined in language, style, and thought.

"As for the oration itself, as it is most learned, so it is most *elegant*."—*Gardiner: Of True Obedience; Pref. of D. Bonner.*

4. Pleasing to the mind as exhibiting fine perception of what is required; characterized by neatness, delicacy, and ingenuity: as an *elegant* chess problem.

5. Excellent.

¶ For the difference between *elegant* and *graceful*, see GRACEFUL.

ĕl'-ĕ-gạnt-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *elegant; -ly.*] In an elegant manner; with taste, elegance, propriety, or grace.

"He delivered his ambassage most *elegantly* in the Italian language."—*Walton: Life of Wotton.*

ĕ-lĕ-gī'-ăc,* ĕ-lĕ-gī'-ăck, *a. & s.* [Low Lat. *elegiacus*, from *elegia* = an elegy (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to elegies; used in the composition of elegies; as, *elegiac* verse.

2. Of the nature of an elegy; sad, mournful, plaintive.

"Let *elegiac* lay the woe relate,
Soft as the breath of distant flutes."
Gay: Trivia.

B. *As subst.:* A style of verse commonly used by the Greeks and Romans in writing elegies; it consists of couplets of alternate hexameters and pentameters. It was sometimes applied to any distich, even of two hexameters.

"His Latin *elegiacks* are pure."—*Warton: History of English Poetry.*

*** ĕl-ĕ-gī-ac-al,** *a.* [Eng. *elegiac; -al.*] The same as ELEGIAC (q.v.).

ĕl-ĕ-gī-àm'-bĭc, *a.* [Eng. *elegy*, and *iambic.*] A term applied to a kind of verse used by Horace.

*** ĕl-ē'-gĭ-ăst,** *s.* [Eng. *elegy; -ast.*] A writer of elegies; an elegist.

"The great fault of these *elegiasts* is, that they are in despair for griefs that give the sensible part of mankind very little pain."—*Goldsmith: Vicar of Wakefield*, ch. xvii.

*** ĕl'-ĕ-gĭc,* ĕl'-ĕ-gĭck,** *a.* [Eng. *eleg(y); -ic.*] Elegiac.

*** ĕ-lĕ-gī-ŏg'-ra-phĕr,** *s.* [Gr. ἐλεγειογράφος (*elegeiographos*), from ἐλεγεία (*elegeia*) = an elegy, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.] A writer of elegies; an elegist.

"*Elegiographer*, one who writes mournful songs."—*Cockeram.*

*** ĕ-lē'-ĝĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *elegy; -ous.*] Lamenting, melancholy.

"If your *elegious* breath should hap to rouze
A happy tear, close harb'ring in his eye."
Quarles: Emblems.

*** ĕl'-ĕ-ĝĭşe,** *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *eleg(y); -ise = -ize.*]

1. *Trans.:* To write an elegy upon; to lament in elegies.

"Yet none in lofty numbers can surpass
The bard who soars to *elegise* an Ass.
Byron: English Bards & Scotch Reviewers.

2. *Intrans.:* To lament as in an elegy.

"I perhaps should have *elegised* on for a page or two farther."—*Walpole: Letters*, i. 329.

ĕl'-ĕ-ĝĭst, *s.* [Eng. *eleg(y); -ist.*] A writer or composer of elegies.

"Our *elegist* and the chroniclers impute the crime of withholding so pious a legacy to the advice of the king of France."—*Warton: History of English Poetry*, i. 108.

ĕ-lī'-ĝĭt, *s.* [Lat. = he has chosen, 3rd pers. sing. perf. indic. of *eligo* = to choose.]

Law:

1. A writ of execution after judgment issuing from the court where the record or other proceedings upon it are grounded, and addressed to the sheriff, who by virtue of it gives to the judgment creditor possession of the debtor's lands, to be by him enjoyed until his debt and damages are fully paid.

"The fourth species of execution is by the writ of *elegit*, so called because it is in the choice or election of the plaintiff whether he will sue out this writ or one of the former writs of *capias* or *fieri facias*, by which the defendant's goods and chattels are not sold, but only appraised; and all of them, except oxen and beasts of the plough, are delivered to the plaintiff, at such reasonable appraisement and price, in part of satisfaction of his debt. If the goods are not sufficient, then his lands are also delivered to the plaintiff; to hold, till out of the rents and profits thereof the debt be levied, or till the defendant's interest be expired; as, till the death of the defendant, if he be tenant for life or in tail. During this period the plaintiff is called tenant by *elegit*. This execution, or seizing of lands by *elegit*, is of so high a nature, that after it the body of the defendant cannot be taken: but if execution can only be had of the goods, because there are no lands, and such goods are not sufficient to pay the debt, a *capias ad satisfaciendum* may then be had after the *elegit*; for such *elegit* is in this case no more in effect than a *fieri facias*. So that body and goods may be taken in execution, or land and goods; but not body and land too, upon any judgment between subject and subject in the course of the common law."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 16.

2. The title to estate by elegit.

ĕl'-ĕ-ĝȳ,* el-e-gie, *s.* [O. Fr. *elegie*, from Lat. *elegia*, from Gr. ἐλεγεία (*elegeia*) = an elegy; originally neut. pl. of ἐλεγεῖον (*elegeion*) = a distich consisting of an hexameter and a pentameter, from ἔλεγος (*elegos*) = a lament.]

1. A lament, a funeral song or ode; originally applied to one written in elegiac verse.

2. Any funeral lament; a dirge.

"Thy strings mine *elegy* shall thrill,
My harp alone!" *Scott: Rokeby*, v. 18.

3. A poem written in a mournful or serious style.

"He hangs odes upon hawthorns, and *elegies* upon brambles, all, forsooth, deifying the name of Rosalind."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iii. 2.

4. Any poem written in elegiac verse.

ĕl'-ĕ-mĕnt, *s.* [Fr. *élément*, from Lat. *elementum* = a first principle; a word of uncertain origin, but perhaps from the same root as *aliment*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *elemento.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) One of the first or constituent principles of which anything consists or is compounded; one of the fundamental parts or principles by the combination or aggregation of which anything is composed, or upon which its constitution is based.

"The *elementes* be those originall thinges vnmyxt and vncompounde of whose temperaunce and myxture all other thynges hauynge corporall substaunce, be compacte."—*Sir T. Elyot: Castel of Helth*, bk. i.

(2) (*Pl.*): Earth, air, fire, and water, the so-called elements of which our world is composed.

(3) The air, the sky, the winds.

"My dearest sister, fare thee well;
The *elements* be kind to thee, and make
Thy spirits all of comfort."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, III. 2.

(4) Any ingredient or constituent part.

"In whom so mixed the *elements* all lay,
That none to one could sov'reignty impute."
Drayton: Barons' Wars, bk. iii.

* (5) The world, the universe.

"The *elements* shall burn with fervent heat."—*2 Peter* iii. 10.

(6) The proper or natural habitat of any creature, as water of fish.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) The proper or natural sphere of any person; the state of life or action most suited to any person.

"They shew that they are out of their *element*, and that logick is none of their talent."—*Bacon: On Learning.*

(2) (*Pl.*) The first rudiments or elementary principles of any science or art.

"Every parish should keep a petty schoolmaster, which should bring up children in the first *elements* of letters."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

(3) A datum, quantity, value, or other matter necessary to be taken into consideration in making any calculation, or coming to any conclusion.

*(4) One of the fundamental sources of activity or moving causes in nature or life.

"All subsists by elemental strife,
And passions are the *elements* of life."
Pope: Essay on Man, i. 169, 170.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Astron.:* [*Elements of an orbit*].

2. *Chem.:* An element is a substance which has not yet been resolved into a more simple form of matter, nor obtained by the union of other elementary substances. It has been stated that at high temperatures certain of the elements have been decomposed, as shown by certain spectroscopic phenomena, but the constituents have not been separated from each other. The number of elementary substances is not known, as certain of the earth-metals have not been obtained in a pure state. The substances which require further investigation before their claims as elements are admitted are marked with an asterisk (*). The Elements have been divided into Metallic and Non-metallic elements (q.v.), but this division is not clearly defined, as arsenic, antimony, and others, are on the border line. Hydrogen should be regarded as a metal. Following Mendeleeff, they are classed also according to their atomicity. They form remarkable series of three elements in which the atomic weight of the middle element is almost half the weight of the sum of the other two elements, and its properties chemical and physical are intermediate: as, Cl 35·4, Br 80, I 126·5; S 32, Se 79, Te 125; Li 7, Na 23, K 39; K 39, Rb 85, Cs 133; Ca 40, Sr 87·5, Ba 137; Mg 24, Zn 65, Cd 112; Al 27, Ga 70, In 113·4. Other elements having similar properties have their atomic weights nearly the same; as, Ni 58·6, Co 58·6, Fe 56, Mn 55, Cr 52; Ce 140, La 140; Pt 194·4, Ir 192·5, Os 195; Rh 104, Ru 104, Pd 106. Certain elements form the chief part of nature. Oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, and carbon are the chief constituents of all organic matter; water is composed of oxygen and hydrogen; air is a mechanical mixture of oxygen and nitrogen. Rocks are composed chiefly of oxides of silicon, calcium, magnesium, aluminium, iron, sodium, and potassium combined with each other, or with carbonic acid. Sodium chloride occurs in large quantities in seawater; phosphate and carbonate of calcium form the framework or skeleton of animals. Metals occur native or as carbonates, oxides, and sulphides. But some of the rarer elements occur very widely diffused; thus iron generally contains a trace of vanadium; clay, especially that of Gault, traces of lithium. Many mineral springs contain Cæsium and Rubidium in minute quantities. Traces of rare metals in the soil may often be detected if some of the plants growing therein be burnt and their ashes examined.

The following is a list of the elements and their symbols and atomic weights:—

Element.	Symbol.	Atomic Weight.
Aluminium	Al	27·0
Antimony (Stibium)	Sb	120·0
Arsenic	As	75·0
Barium	Ba	137·0
Beryllium (Glucinium)	Be	9·0
Bismuth	Bi	208·0
Boron	B	11·0
Bromine	Br	80·0
Cadmium	Cd	112·0
Cæsium	Cs	133·0
Calcium	Ca	40·0
Carbon	C	12·0
Cerium	Ce	140·0
Chlorine	Cl	35·4
Chromium	Cr	52·0
Cobalt	Co	58·6
Copper (Cuprum)	Cu	63·0
*Davyum	Da	
*Decipium	Dp	159·0
Didymium	Di	142·0
Erbium	E	166·0
Fluorine	F	19·0
Gallium	Ga	70.0
Germanium	Ge	72·3
Gold (Aurum)	Au	196·5
Hydrogen	H	1·0
Indium	In	113·4
Iodine	I	126·5
Iridium	Ir	192·5
Iron (Ferrum)	Fe	56·0
Lanthanum	La	138·0
Lead (Plumbum)	Pb	206·4
Lithium	Li	7·0
Magnesium	Mg	24·0
Manganese	Mn	55·0
Mercury (Hydrargyrum)	Hg	200·0
Molybdænum	Mo	96·0
Nickel	Ni	58·6
Niobium	Nb	94·0
Nitrogen	N	14·0
Osmium	Os	195·0
Oxygen	O	16·0
Palladium	Pd	106·0
Phosphorus	P	31·0
*Philippium	Pp	142·5
Platinum	Pt	194·4
Potassium (Kalium)	K	39·0
Rhodium	Rh	104·0
Rubidium	Rb	85·0
Ruthenium	Ru	103·5
Samarium	Sa	150·0
Scandium	Sc	44·0
Selenium	Se	79·0
Silicon	Si	28·0
Silver (Argentum)	Ag	108·0
Sodium (Natrium)	Na	23·0
Strontium	Sr	87·5
Sulphur	S	32·0
Tantalum	Ta	182·0
Tellurium	Te	125·0
*Terbium	Tr	147·0
Thallium	Tl	204·0
Thorium	Th	232·0
*Thulium	Tu	169·5
Tin (Stannum)	Sn	118·0
Titanium	Ti	48·0
Tungsten (Wolfram)	W	183·6
Uranium	U	240·0
Vanadium	V	51·0
Ytterbium	Yb	173·0
Yttrium	Y	89·0
Zinc	Zn	65·0
Zirconium	Zr	90·0

The following elements are gases at ordinary temperature: Hydrogen, Oxygen, Nitrogen, Chlorine, and Fluorine; and two are liquids, Bromine and Mercury. For other properties of the elements, see Atomicity, Atomic Weight, Atomic Theory, Atomic Heat, &c.

"The combinations of metallic *elements* among themselves are distinguished by the general term alloys, and those of mercury as amalgams."—*Graham: Chemistry* (2nd ed.), vol. i., p. 115.

3. *Eccles.* (*Pl.*): The bread and wine used in the Holy Eucharist.

4. *Elect.:* Elements in binary compounds are divided into electropositive and electronegative. The former separated at the positive pole are electronegative, and those at the negative are electropositive.

5. *Math.:* If we suppose a surface to be generated by a right line moving according to some fixed law, every position of the moving line is called an element. The term is also applied to an infinitely small particle of the same nature as the entire magnitude considered.

¶ *Elements of an orbit:*

Astron.: Those quantities the determination of which define the path or orbit of a planet, a comet, or other celestial body, thus enabling the observer to determine the exact position of such body at any past or future time.

"Meantime Dr. Copeland has computed from Mr. Chandler's *elements* an ephemeris of the comet for midnight at Greenwich."—*Athenæum*, Oct. 7, 1882.

***ĕl'-ĕ-mĕnt,** *v.t.* [Element, *s.*]

1. To compound of elements.

"As all else, being *elemented* too,
Love sometimes would contemplate, sometimes do."
Donne: Love's Growth.

2. To constitute; to form an element or first principle of.

"Dull sublunary lovers' love
Whose soul is sense, cannot admit
Of absence, 'cause it doth remove
The thing which *elemented* it."
Donne: A Vindication Forbidding Mourning.

ĕl-ĕ-mĕn'-tal, *a.* [Eng. *element*; *-al.*]

1. Produced by or amongst elements or first principles; pertaining to the four elements of which the world was supposed to be compound.

"The furious *elemental* war."
Thomson: Summer, 800.

2. Arising from first principles; natural, innate.

"Leeches are by some accounted poison, not properly, that is, by temperamental contrariety, occult form, or so much as *elemental* repugnancy; but inwardly taken, they fasten upon the veins, and occasion an effusion of blood."—*Browne.*

*3. Pertaining to the elements or first principles of any art or science; elementary, rudimentary.

"All the *elemental* rules
Of erudition, and the schools."
Cawthorn: Wit & Learning.

***ĕl'-ĕ-mĕn tăl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *elemental*; *-ity.*]

1. The quality or state of being elemental or elementary.

"By this I hope the *elementality* (that is, the universality) of detraction, or disparagement (or what else you will call this *mal dire*), is out of dispute."—*Whitlock: Mann. of the English*, p. 456.

2. Combination of principles or ingredients.

ĕl-ĕ-mĕn'-tal-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *elemental*; *-ly.*] In an elemental manner; according to elements; literally.

***ĕl-ĕ-mĕn'-tar,** *a.* [Elementary.] Elementary, primary.

"What thyng occasioned the showres of rayne
Of fyre *elementar* in his supreme spere."
Skelton: Crowne of Laurell.

ĕl-ĕ-mĕn'-tar-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *elementary*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being elementary; primary, rudimentary.

***ĕl-ĕ-mĕn-tăr'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *elementar(y)*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being elementary; elementariness.

"There is a very large classis of creatures in the earth, far above the condition of *elementarity*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. i.

ĕl-ĕ-mĕn'-tar-ў, *a.* [Lat. *elementarius*, from *elementum*; Fr. *élémentaire*; Ital. *elementario.*]

1. Consisting of only one element, principle, or constituent part; uncompounded, uncombined, primary, simple.

"All rain water contains in it a copious sediment of terrestrial matter, and is not a simple *elementary* water."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. i.

2. Rudimentary, rudimental.

"Such a pedantick abuse of *elementary* principles as would have disgraced boys at school."—*Burke: On the Army Estimates.*

3. Treating of, discussing, explaining, or teaching the elements or first principles of any science or art.

elementary-analysis, *s*

Chem.: Analysis designed to ascertain of what elements or simple substances a compound is composed. It is more generally called Ultimate Analysis.

elementary-organisms, *s. pl.*

Anat.: A name proposed by Brücke for animal cells destitute of envelope. It has not come into general use.

elementary-organs, *s. pl.*

Bot.: The cells from which all plants are developed. [Cell, *Bot.*]

elementary-schools, *s. pl.* Schools for teaching the first elements of knowledge; primary schools. [School.]

elementary-substances, *s. pl.* The same as Elements, *Chem.* (q.v.).

***ĕl'-ĕ-mĕn-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *element*; *-ation.*] Instruction in the elements or first principles.

ĕl'-ĕ-mĕnt-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *element*; *-ed.*] Composed or consisting of elements; compounded of elements or first principles.

ĕl'-ĕ-mĕnts, *s. pl.* [Element, *s.*]

ĕl'-ĕ-mĭ, *s.* [Fr. *élémi*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *elemi*, from either a native American or an Oriental word.]

1. *Bot.:* Gum resins derived from various trees. The American or Brazilian elemi is from *Icica Icicariba*, the Mexican from *Elaphrium elemiferum*, and the Eastern or Manila from *Canarium commune.*

2. *Comm.:* A brownish yellow resin, from a species of elemi, used to mix with spirit and turpentine varnishes to prevent their cracking as they dry. Distilled with water it yields a transparent colourless oil, which boils at 166°.

3. *Phar.:* Elemi has an odour like fennel, and a bitter aromatic taste. It is used to form *Unguentum Elemi*, ointment of elemi, which is applied as a topical stimulant.

ĕl'-ĕ-mīne, ĕl'-ĕ-mĭn, *s.* [Eng., &c. *elemi* (q.v.); *-ine* (*Chem.*).]

Chem. $C_{10}H_{16}$. The transparent colourless oil distilled from elemi resin.

ĕ-lĕnch', * e-lenche, *s.* [Lat. *elenchus*; Gr. ἔλεγχος (*elengchos*), from ἐλέγχω (*elengchō*) = to refute, to prove, to argue.]

I. *Logic:*

1. A syllogism by which an opponent is made to contradict himself.

2. A fallacious argument; a sophism

"She will have her *elenche*,
To cut off any fallacy I can hope
To put upon her."
Messenger: Emperor of the East, II. 1.

3. The refutation of an opponent by arguing.

II. *Antiq.:* A kind of ear-ring set with pearls.

* **ĕ-lĕn'-chĭc,** * **ĕ-lĕn'-chĭ cal,** *a.* [Eng. *elench; -ic; -ical.*] Of or pertaining to an elench; of the nature of an elench.

ĕ-lĕn'-chĭ-cal-lý, *adv.* [Eng. *elenchical; -ly.*] By means of an elench.

* **ĕ'-lĕn-chĭze,** *v.i.* [Eng. *elench; -ize.*] To argue, to dispute.

"Hear him problematize . . . or syllogize, *elenchize*."
—*Ben Jonson: New Inn*, ii. 2.

* **ĕ-lĕnch'-tĭc,** * **ĕ-lĕnch'-tĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *elench; t* connective; suff. *-ic*, and *-ical.*] Serving to convict, refute, or contradict.

"This is of two kinds, didactic and *elenchtic*."—*Wilkins: Ecclesiastes*, p. 30.

* **ĕ-lĕn'-chŭs,** *s.* [ELENCH.]

* **ĕ-lĕnc'-tĭc,** *a.* [ELENCHTIC.]

* **elendisch,** *a.* [A.S. *ellende.*] Foreign, strange.

* **elenge,** *a.* [A.S. *ellende* = foreign.] Sad, mournful, cheerless, dull.

"Povert is this, although it seme *elenge*,
Possessioun that no wight will chalenge."
Chaucer: C. T., 6,782, 6,782.

* **e-lenge-nesse,** *s.* [Eng *elenge; -ness.*] Sadness, grief, care, trouble.

ĕl-ē-ŏch'-ar-ĭs, *s.* [Gr. ἕλος (*helos*), ἕλεος (*heleos*) = a marsh, and χάρις (*charis*) = favour . . . favour felt; χαίρω (*chairō*) = to rejoice.]

Bot.: Spike-rush. A genus of Cyperaceæ, tribe Scirpeæ. About 118 species are known, very widely distributed. The most common is *Eleocharis palustris*, the Creeping Spike-rush, which has a stout creeping rootstock, with many tufts of leaves and stems, four to six bristles; compressed fruit. It is found in North America, in Britain and on the continent of Europe, in Northern Africa, Northern Asia, and Western India.

ĕl-ē'-ŏt, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A kind of apple.

ĕl-ĕ-ŏt'-ra-gŭs, *s.* [Gr. ἕλος (*helos*), ἕλεος (*heleos*) = a marsh, and τράγος (*tragos*) = a he-goat.]

Zool.: A genus of Antelopes. *Eleotragus arundinaceus* is the Riet-Boc (Reed-buck) of Southern Africa.

ĕl'-ĕ-phant, *s.* & *a.* [Dan. Ger., & Prov. *elephant*; Fr. *elephant*; Sw. *elefant*; Dut. *olifant*; Port. *elephante*; Sp. & Ital. *elefante*; Lat. *elephas* (genit. *elephantis*), also *elephantus*; Gr. ἐλέφας (*elephas*), genit. ἐλέφαντος (*elephantos*); in Homer, Hesiod, and Pindar = the elephant's tusk, ivory only; in Herodotus and Aristotle = the animal. Cf. Heb. אֶלֶף (*eleph*) = an ox.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A horn of ivory. (*King Alysaunder*, 1,182.) [See etym.]

2. The animal described under II. 1 (q.v.).

* 3. Ivory; the teeth of elephants.

"High o'er the gate, in *elephant* and gold,
The crowd shall Cæsar's Indian war behold."
Bryden: Virgil; Georgic III. 41, 42

II. *Technically:*

1. *Zool.:* The name given to the only two species of elephants still living—viz. *Elephas indicus*, the Indian or Asiatic; and *E. africanus*, the African elephant. The molars of the former are ², with undulating bands of enamel; those of the latter ², their crowns with lozenge-shaped ridges of enamel. The Asiatic elephant is, moreover, the larger of the two. The head is oblong, the forehead concave, the ears somewhat large, the hind feet with four hoofs. Its ordinary height is about ten feet. It inhabits India and other parts of Southern Asia, and the Eastern Islands. Whilst remaining wild in the jungles of India it has been largely domesticated in that land, every petty Indian potentate possessing a few or many of them. The Anglo-Indians mount on their backs when hunting for tigers, besides occasionally using them to ride upon in journeys, or more largely to carry burdens. The Indian God Ganesh, or Ganesa, the patron of wisdom, has evidently been suggested at first by the sagacity of the *E. indicus*. The African elephant has a round head, convex forehead, very large ears, and the hind feet with only three hoofs. It is smaller than the Asiatic species. It is found through a great part of Africa. This seems to have been the species known to the Greeks and Romans. When first brought into the battle-field against the latter people, by Pyrrhus, it inspired some terror. This was, however, ultimately dissipated when it was seen how easily they could be driven by men through the amphitheatre at the imperial games.

2. *Her.:* [*Order of the Elephant*].

3. *Bot.:* A kind of Scabious. (*Wright.*)

4. *Paper:* A size of drawing-paper measuring twenty-eight by twenty-three inches, and weighing seventy-two pounds to the ream. A flat writing-paper of about the same dimensions.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to, derived from, or in any way connected with or resembling the elephant.

¶ (1) *Order of the Elephant:* A Danish Order of knighthood, originally religious, but secularised by Christian V., in 1693.

(2) *Sea elephant:* The Bottle-nosed Seal. [CYSTOPHORA.]

elephant-apple, *s.*

Bot.: A tree, *Feronia elephantum*, which grows in India. It is of the Orange tribe, and is large and handsome, with pinnate leaves and a large grey fruit with a very hard rind.

elephant-bed, *s.*

Geol.: A bed or stratum at Brighton, noted for the abundant remains of fossil elephants. The name was given by Mantell.

elephant-beetle, *s.*

Entom.: Either of two large lamellicorn beetles from West Africa. They are—(1) *Goliathus giganteus*, (2) *G. cacicus.*

elephant-fish, *s.*

Ichthy.: *Callorhynchus antarctica.* [CALLORHYNCHUS.]

elephant hawk-moth, *s.*

Entom.: *Metopsilus Elpenor.* Upper wings olive-brown, inclining to olive-green, with purple tinged rose-red markings, a white margin and spot, and a red fringe. Under wings dusky at the base, and reddish-purple posteriorly, with a pure white fringe. This is the most common hawk-moth in Britain; it is found also on the Continent. The caterpillar feeds on the Willow-herbs (Epilobium), the vine &c.

¶ *Small Elephant Hawk-moth:*

Entom.: *Metopsilus porcellus.* It is the smallest species of the genus in Britain, being usually but twenty lines long. Fore wings ochre-yellow and purple; hinder ones black anteriorly, purple posteriorly, with yellow between; body rose-coloured or purple. The caterpillar feeds chiefly on *Epilobium angustifolium.* Found near London, &c.

elephant-paper, *s.* The same as ELEPHANT, II. 4.

elephant-shrew, *s.*

1. *Sing.:* *Macroscelis typicus.* [2.]

2. *Pl.:* The Macroscelidæ, a family of Insectivorous Mammals, having a proboscis suggesting that of the elephant, except in its minute size. They are from Africa.

elephant's-ear, *s.*

Bot.: The English name of the genus Begonia.

elephant's-foot, *s.*

Botany:

1. *Testudinaria Elephantipes.*

2. The genus Elephantopus (q.v.).

elephant's-tusk, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* The tusk of an elephant. It is a genuine incisor tooth.

2. The shell of *Dentalium arcuatum*, or that mollusc itself.

ĕl-ĕ-phăn'-ta, *s.* [From the island of that name.] For def. see extract.

"The termination of the rainy season on this side India is usually proclaimed by a tremendous burst of thunder and lightning, termed the *Elephanta*, and caused by the commencement of the Madras monsoon. For some days previous to this final crash the atmosphere is charged with electricity, and the heavy thunder-clouds, which apparently form directly over the Island of Elephanta roll onwards to expend themselves in one terrific storm, which bears its name."—*Life in Bombay* (London, 1852), p. 194.

ĕl-ĕ-phăn'-tĭ-ăc, *a.* [Eng. *elephanti(asis); -ac.*]

Med.: Pertaining to or of the nature of elephantiasis; suffering from elephantiasis.

ĕl-ĕ-phăn-tī'-a-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. ἐλεφαντίασις (*elephantiasis*) = a cutaneous disease, especially prevalent in Egypt, so called from its likeness to an elephant's hide. (*Liddell & Scott.*)]

Med.: Two distinct diseases were long confounded under this term, the Grecian and the Arabian Elephantiasis.

(1) Grecian or Greek Elephantiasis (*Elephantiasis Græcorum*), Tubercular Elephantiasis. It is characterized by the breaking-out over the face, ears, or limbs of reddish or dark tubercles from the size of a split-pea to that of a large nut; the skin becomes thickened, wrinkled, and of diminished sensibility. It is ultimately fatal. It is common in India, where two forms of it occur, in Arabia, Africa, Madeira, and the West Indies, as also in Norway and Iceland. [LEPROSY.]

(2) Arabian Elephantiasis (*Elephantiasis Arabum*), called also Elephant Leg, and locally in Ceylon Galle Leg, on the Indian peninsula Cochin Leg, and in the West Indies Barbadoes Leg, or sometimes Yam Leg. It consists, according to Dr. Musgrave, of a migratory inflammation of the lymphatic system, and may affect various organs especially the legs. Rhazes, an Arabian physician, described it about A.D. 850. In the East it is common on the south-west coast of Ceylon, in Cochin, Malabar, also in Japan, Egypt, and parts of Abyssinia. Its chief locality in the western world is Barbadoes, where at first it was limited to the negroes, but in 1766 began to attack also the Creoles. Its causes are unknown.

ĕl-ĕ-phăn'-tĭ-dæ, *s.pl.* [Lat. *elephas*, genit. *elephantis*), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool. & Palæont.: A family of Mammals, the typical one of the order Proboscidea (q.v.). In addition to Elephas, it contains the extinct genus Mastodon, distinguished from the former by the shape of the crown of its teeth. [ELEPHANT, MASTODON.]

ĕl-ĕ-phăn'-tĭne, *a.* [Lat. *elephantinus*; Gr. ἐλεφάντινος (*elephantinos*); Fr. *éléphantin.*] [ELEPHANT.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. Of or pertaining to an elephant; resembling an elephant.

* 2. Made of ivory.

"Chaste *elephantine* bone."
Jones: Enchanted Fruit.

II. *Fig.:* Huge, immense: as, A person of *elephantine* proportions.

"Beneath his overshadowing orb of hat,
And ample fence of *elephantine* nose."
J. Phillips: Cerealia.

B. *Rom. Antiq.:* An epithet applied to certain tablets or books in which the transactions of the senate, magistrates, emperors, &c., were registered, so called from being made of ivory.

ĕl-ĕ-phăn'-tŏĭd, ĕl-ĕ-phăn-tŏĭd'-al, *a.* [Gr. ἐλεφαντώδης (*elephantōdes*) = like an elephant, from ἐλέφας (*elephas*), genit. ἐλέφαντος (*elephantos*) = an elephant, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form; Eng. &c. suff. *-al.*] Resembling an elephant, elephant-like.

ĕ-lĕ-phăn-tŏ'-pĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *elephantop(us)* (q.v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Composite plants, tribe Vernoniaceæ.

ĕl-ĕ-phăn'-tŏ-pŭs, *s.* [Gr. ἐλεφαντόπους (*elephantopous*) = ivory-footed, but now used for "shaped like an elephant's foot:" ἐλέφας (*elephas*), genit. ἐλεφαντος (*elephantos*) = an elephant, and πούς (*pous*) = foot.]

Bot.: A genus of Compositæ, the typical one of the sub-tribe Elephantopeæ. About twelve species are known. *Elephantopus scaber* is a plant about a foot high, with heads

of pale red flowers. It is common in India. The natives of Malabar use a decoction of it as a remedy in dysuria.

ĕl'-ĕ-phăs, *s.* [Lat. & Gr.] [ELEPHANT.]

1. *Zool.:* A genus of mammals, the typical one of the family *Elephantidæ*. The incisor teeth are two; they are enormously developed, and are what are popularly called tusks. The molars vary in the different species; they have vertical and transverse laminæ springing from the bottom of the jaw transversely forward; the nose is elongated into a trunk, the multifarious motions and operations of which, from lifting a cannon to picking up a pin, are produced, according to Cuvier, by the action of nearly 40,000 muscles; mammæ two, tail rather short, penicillate at the end; five toes to all the feet. There are but two living species known. [ELEPHANT.]

2. *Palæont.:* The oldest stratum in which the genus has as yet been found is the Siwalik formation of India, which is Upper Miocene. By the time of the Pliocene they were scattered over the world. In Malta there were two of pigmy size—*Elephas melitensis*, the Donkey elephant, and *E. Falconeri*, the former four and a half, the latter two and a half to three feet high. *E. antiquus* abounded in the Post-pliocene of Southern Europe; whilst *E. primigenius*, the Mammoth, was a northern and even arctic form, being adapted to bear cold by its long shaggy hair. [MAMMOTH.]

ĕ-lĕt tär'-ĭ-a, *s.* [From one of its native names, which in the Mahratta country are *ela*, *ailum*, *cheddy*, *elachee*, *elah*, and *eldorah* (?).]

Bot.: A genus of Zingiberaceæ, akin to Amomum, except that the tube of the corolla is filiform and the anther naked. *Elettoria Cardamomum* furnishes the small Cardamoms, called also the Malabar Cardamoms, of commerce. *E. major* is said to produce the Ceylon Cardamoms. [CARDAMOM.]

ĕ-leū-sī'-nē, *s.* [From *Eleusis* in Attica.] [ELEUSINIAN.]

Bot.: A genus of Grasses, tribe Chloreæ. *Eleusine coracana*, called in the West of India Natchnee, Nagla, Ragee, and Mand, forms a principal article of diet among the hill people of the Western Ghauts, in India. It is cultivated also in Japan. *E. stricta* is also used for food. In Demara a decoction of *E. indica* is prescribed in infantile convulsions.

Ĕ-leū-sĭn'-ĭ-an, *a.* [Gr. Ἐλευσίς, Ἐλευσῖνα (*Elensis*, *Elensin*), a city in Attica, where were celebrated the mysteries of Ceres or Demeter.] Of or pertaining to Eleusis: as, the *Eleusinian* mysteries.

Eleusinian mysteries, *s. pl.*

Greek Myth.: Mysteries annually celebrated in the month of September, at Eleusis, in honour of Ceres. They were of great antiquity, and continued till the invasion of Alaric I., in A.D. 396.

Ĕ-leū-thĕr'-ĭ-a, *s.* & *a.* [See def.]

A. *As substantive:*

Geog.: One of the Bahama Islands.

B. *As adj.:* (See the compound).

Eleuthria bark, *s.*

Bot.: The bark of *Croton Eleuthria*, so named from growing on the island of the same name. It yields Cascarilla (q.v.).

ĕ-leū-thĕr'-ĭ-an, *a.* [Gr. ἐλευθέριος (*eleutherios*), from ἐλεύθερος (*eleutheros*) = free.] Delivering, saving.

"*Eleutherian* Jove will bless their flight."
Glover: Leonidas, bk. I.

* **ĕ-leū-thĕr-ō-mā'-nĭ-a,** *s.* [Gr. ἐλεύθερος (*eleutheros*) = free, and μανία (*mania*) = madness.] A madness for freedom.

"Nothing but insubordination, *eleutheromania*."—*Carlyle: French Revolution*, pt. I., bk. iii., ch. iv.

ĕ-leū-thĕr-ō-mā'-nĭ-ăc, *a.* [Gr. ἐλεύθερος (*eleutheros*) = free, and Eng. *maniac*.] Mad for freedom.

"*Eleutheromaniac* philosophedom grows ever more clamorous."—*Carlyle: French Revolution*, pt. I., bk. iii., ch. v.

ĕ-leū-thĕr-ō-pĕt'-a-loŭs, *a.* [Gr. ἐλεύθερος (*eleutheros*) = free, and πεταλον (*petalon*) = a leaf.]

Bot. (*Of a corolla*): Having the petals distinct—i.e., in no way cohering together; apopetalous, polypetalous.

ĕ-leū-thĕr-ō-phyl'-loŭs, *a.* [Gr. ἐλεύθερος (*eleutheros*) = free, and φύλλον (*phullon*) = a leaf.]

Bot. (*Of a perianth*): Consisting of distinct portions, in no way cohering together; apophyllous, polyphyllous.

ĕ-leū-thĕr-ō pō-mĭ, *s. pl.* [Gr. ἐλεύθερος (*eleutheros*) = free, and πῶμα (*pōma*) = a lid, a cover.]

Ichthy.: A name given to Chondropterygii, or the first order of Cuvier's cartilaginous fishes, those designated in Griffith's *Cuvier* by the circumlocution Chondropterygii with free gills. It contains the Sturgeons. [ACIPENSER.]

ĕ-leū-thĕr-ō-sĕp'-a-loŭs, *a.* [Gr. ἐλεύθερος (*eleutheros*) = free, and Eng. *sepalous* (q.v.).]

Bot. (*Of the calyx*): Having the sepals distinct instead of cohering; aposepalous, polysepalous.

ĕ-leū-thĕr-ūr'-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. ἐλεύθερος (*eleutheros*) = free, and οὐρά (*oura*) = tail.]

Zool.: A genus of Pteropidæ, Frugivorous Bats. *Eleutherurus ægyptiacus* is sculptured on the Egyptian monuments.

ĕl'-ĕ-vāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *elevatus*, pa. par. of *elevo* = to lift up: *e* = out, up, and *levo* = to make light, to lift; *levis* = light; Fr. *élever*; Ital. *elevare*; Sp. *elvor*.]

* 1. To make light of.

"Withal he forgot not to *elevate* as much as he could the fame of the aforesaid unhappy field fought, saying that if all had been true there would have been messengers coming thick one after another upon their flight to bring fresh tidings thereof."—*P. Holland: Surgery*, p. 1,199.

2. To lift, to raise up from a lower to a higher place or position.

"This subterranean heat or fire, which *elevates* the water out of the abyss."—*Woodward.*

3. To raise or exalt in position, rank, or dignity.

4. To raise, to make higher or louder; as, To *elevate* the voice.

5. To raise with high or great conceptions; to refine, to improve, to raise in character or sentiment.

"And I am conscious of affecting thoughts
And dear remembrances, whose presence soothes
Or *elevates* the mind, intent to weigh
The good and evil of our mortal state."
Wordsworth: Recluse.

6. To excite, to elate, to animate.

"A little *elevated*
With the assurance of my future fortune."
Massinger: Parliament of Love, II. I.

7. To make excited with drink; to intoxicate slightly.

¶ For the difference between *elevate* and *lift*, see LIFT.

* **ĕl'-ĕ-vāte,** * **ĕl'-ĕ-vạt,** *a.* [Lat. *elevatus*, pa. par. of *elevo*.]

1. Raised.

"As many degrees as thy pool is *elevat*."—*Chaucer: Astrolabe*, p. 32.

2. Elevated, raised, high.

"In a region *elevate* and high."
Drayton: Barons' Wars, bk. I.

ĕl'-ĕ-vāt-ĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [ELEVATE, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Lifted or raised up; set on high or above others; exalted: as, an *elevated* position or dignity.

2. Raised, made louder.

"Your *elevated* voice goes through the brain."
Cowper: Conversation 328.

3. Slightly intoxicated with drink; excited.

"He is supposed to be a little *elevated*, and nobody heeds him."—*Dickens: Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. ix.

II. *Her.:* Applied to the wings of a bird, which are expanded and upright.

elevated battery, *s.* A battery which has its whole parapet elevated above the natural surface of the ground; to procure the mass of earth required, a ditch is usually dug directly in front of the parapet.

elevated-oven, *s.* An oven whose baking-chamber is situated above that plate of the stove in which are the holes for the pots and kettles.

elevated-railway, *s.* A railway with an elevated line of rails. Any railroad supported on a continuous viaduct may be said to be an elevated railway, but the term has lately received a rather more limited application. It is now particularly applied to city

ELEVATED RAILWAY

railroads of which the line of rails is so elevated as not to materially infringe upon the street area.

ĕl'-ĕ-vāt-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [ELEVATE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of lifting up, raising, or exalting; elevation.

elevating-block, *s.* A tackle-block used in elevating hay or bales, where, after the object has been raised to a given height, the block is required to travel along to a position above where the load is to be deposited. The track-rope passes through the case under the locomotive pulleys. The draft-rope leading from the hay-fork to the team passes between the lower pulley and the stop. The cord running over the pulley in the rear operates the stop that, rigidly connecting the draft to the track-rope above, arrests its progress in either direction. It is managed by a depending check-rope, which is grasped by a man on the barn or warehouse floor. (*Knight.*)

elevating-clutch, *s.* Designed to attach a clutch to an elevated beam in a barn, as a means of suspension for the tackle of a horse hay-fork, and to detach the clutch therefrom when required. It has two arms attached to a handle of any suitable length, and arranged to engage the jaws of the clutch to hold them open until the beam is grasped, or to unclose them when required. (*Knight.*)

elevating-screw, *s.* A screw beneath the breech of a piece of ordnance, to give the elevation or vertical direction to the piece. In field-pieces it is bedded in the stock immediately under the base-ring of the gun, which rests on the top of the screw. The latter is turned by four handles. In theodolites and other geodetical and astronomical instruments a similar contrivance is used for levelling the instrument. (*Knight.*)

ĕl-ĕ-vā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *elevatio*, from *elevatus*, pa. par. of *elevo* = to lift up; Fr. *élévation*; Sp. *elevacion*; Ital. *elevazione*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of elevating, lifting up, or raising to a higher place or position.

"The disruption of the strata, the *elevation* of some, and depression of others, did not fall out by chance, but were directed by a discerning principle."—*Woodward.*

2. The state of being elevated, lifted up, or raised.

3. The act of raising, promoting, or exalting to a higher state, position, or dignity.

4. The state of being raised or exalted to a higher state, position, or dignity.

"One of the most severe trials to which the head and heart of man can be put is great and rapid *elevation*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

5. An elevated position or ground: a height, an altitude.

6. A position of high honour, rank, or dignity.

"Angels, in their several degrees of *elevation* above us, may be endowed with more comprehensive faculties."—*Locke.*

7. The act of raising, refining, or improving the mind, manners, character, style, &c.

8. A state of refinement or exaltation of the mind, &c., by noble conceptions.

"There must be some *elevation* of soul in a man who loves the society of which he is a member and the leader whom he follows with a love stronger than the love of life."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

9. Dignity or refinement of language or style.

"His style was . . . so far from tumid, that it rather wanted a little *elevation*."—*Wotton.*

10. The act of raising or lifting up the heart in prayer.

"All which different *elevations* of spirit unto God are contained in the name of prayer."—*Hooker: Ecclesiastical Polity.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Architecture, Drawing, &c.:*

(1) A side or end view of an object or representation on a perpendicular plane.

(2) An end or side view of a building or machine drawn according to the actual width and height of its parts without reference to perspective.

2. *Astron.:* The arc of a vertical circle intercepted between an object and the horizon; the altitude or height of any heavenly body with respect to the horizon.

"Some latitudes have no canicular days, as those which have more than seventy-three degrees of northern *elevation*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

3. *Dialling:* The angle of the gnomon with its base.

4. *Geol.:* The upheaval of the land in any region or district by an earthquake commotion or by other agency, as has been alleged to be the case on the coast of Sweden, though Lord Selkirk in 1806 somewhat modified previous views on the subject. [Igneous.]

5. *Gunnery:* The angle of the line of fire with the plane of the horizon.

6. *Trig. Surv.:* The altitude or height of any object or point above the surface of the earth; the angle of elevation (q.v.).

* 7. *Astrol.:* A certain pre-eminence of one Planet above another; or, A concurrence of Two to a certain Act, wherein one being Stronger is carried above the Weaker, and does alter and depress its Nature and Influence. (*Moxon.*)

¶ (1) *Angle of elevation:*

Trig. Surv.: The angle formed by two straight lines drawn in the same vertical plane, the one from the observer's eye to the highest point of an object, the other parallel to the horizon.

(2) *Elevation of the Host:*

Roman Catholic Church: The part of the mass in which the celebrant raises the Host above his head to be adored by the people.

(3) *Valley of elevation:*

Geol.: A valley produced by the elevation of strata so as to constitute an anticlinal, cracked or fissured at the top so as to produce a ravine or narrow valley. If excavated mainly by water or ice, it is not properly a valley of elevation.

elevation-crater, *s. & a.* A term used chiefly in the subjoined compound.

Elevation-crater theory: [Crater].

ĕl'-ĕ-vāt-ŏr, *s.* [Low Lat. *elevator;* Fr. *élévateur;* Ital. *elevatore,* from Lat. *elevatus,* pa. par. of *elevo* = to elevate (q.v.).]

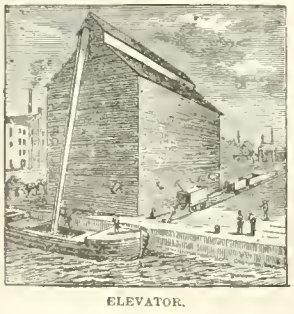
I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that which elevates, raises, or lifts up.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* A muscle whose function it is to elevate a part of the body, as the lip, the eye, &c.

2. *Machinery:*

(1) An apparatus for hoisting or elevating



ELEVATOR.

persons or goods from one level to another. The word elevator is used in the United States to indicate all kinds of lifting machines, except those of the character of cranes, derricks, &c. They are largely used in the tall buildings now coming into use, to carry passengers from floor to floor. In this form they are known in Britain as lifts (q.v.). Elevators are also much used for transferring grain from a car, the hold of a ship, &c., to an elevated hopper, whence it is discharged by spouts, as needed. They are also used in flour mills to carry the wheat to the upper story, where it is cleaned, and for various other purposes in the mill. Elevators are also used in many other machines for raising small objects or materials, such as the tailings in a thrashing-machine or clover-huller. They are also used in elevating bricks mortar, &c., in building.

2. *Grain-trade:* A building specially constructed for elevating, storing, and loading grain into cars or vessels. These structures are very capacious both as to the capacity for handling and storing, but the construction is very simple. An elevator-leg, so called, reaches into the bin or cellar into which the contents of the waggons or cars are discharged. A strong belt, carrying a series of buckets, travels over a drum at the lower end and also over one at the upper end, where the buckets tip over and discharge into the upper bin. This has valved spouts, which direct the contents into either one of the deep bins. The floors of these bins are over the tracks, and valves in the floor allow the contents of the bins to be discharged into cars or canal-boats, which are brought beneath. In unloading from ships, the leg is a pivoted, adjustable piece, which is first raised to obtain the necessary height, brought over the hatchway, and lowered thereinto. In practice the grain is discharged into the hopper of a weighing-machine gauged exactly for one hundred bushels; by pulling on a valve the contents are sent by a spout to the bin, the valve closed, the elevating resumed, and so on. Seven thousand buahels an hour are thus weighed. (*Knight.*)

3. *Surgical:* An instrument employed in raising portions of bone which have been depressed, or for raising and detaching the portion of bone separated by the crown of the trepan. The common elevator is a mere lever, the end of which is somewhat bent and rough, in order that it may less readily slip away from the portion of bone to be raised. The elevator of Louis has a screw peg united to the bridge by a kind of pivot. Pettit's elevator is a straight lever, except at the very point, where it is slightly curved. The triploid elevator consists of three branches united in one common trunk. The elevator is one of the instruments of the trephine case. A curved instrument for operating upon depressed portions of the skull was disinterred at Pompeii, 1819, by Dr. Cavenke of St. Petersburg. (*Knight.*)

elevator-bucket, *s.* One of the grain-cups on the travelling-belt of the elevator.

ĕl'-ĕ-vāt-ŏr-ў, *a. & s.* [Eng. *elevator; -y.*]

A. *As adj.:* Tending or having the power to lift or raise.

"The *elevatory* effect of such dislocating movements."—*Lyell: Princ. of Geol.,* ch. xxvi.

B. *As substantive:*

Surg.: The same as Elevaton, II. 4.

* **ĕ-lĕ've,** *s.* [Fr. *élève.*] A pupil.

"He attached himself to Sir Robert Walpole, and was one of his ablest *eleves.*"—*Lord Chesterfield: Characters.*

ĕ-lĕv'-en, * en-lev-en, * end-lev-ene, * el-lēve, * el-ev-ene, *a. & s.* [A.S. *endlufon,* where the *d* is excrescent, and *en* = *án* = one; also the *-on* is a dat. pl. suff.; hence the base is *án-luf* or *án-lif;* cf. Goth. *ain-lif;* Icel. *ellifu, ellefu;* Du. *elf;* Da. *elleve;* Sw. *elfva;* O. H. Ger. *einlif;* Ger. *eilf, elf.* (*Skeat.*)]

A. *As adj.:* Ten with one added.

"And withhelde hym half a yere and *ellene* dayes."
P. Plowman, p. 36.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The sum of ten with one added.

2. A symbol representing the sum of eleven units, as xi. or 11.

3. (*Spec.*): A term applied to the Apostles, after the defection of Judas.

"But Peter standing up with the *eleven,* lifted up his voice."—*Acts* ii. 14.

II. *Cricket:* The eleven men selected to play for any particular side or club in a match.

¶ *Eleven-o'clock:*

Bot.: A lily, *Ornithogalum umbellatum.* So called from its not "waking up and opening its eyes till eleven o'clock in the day." (*Prior,* in *Britten & Holland.*)

é-lĕv'-enth, * endlefte, * endleve, * el-leventhe, *a. & s.* [A.S. *endlyfta, endlefta;* Da. *ellevte;* Sw. & Ger. *elfte;* Du. *elfde.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. That next in order after the tenth

"In the *eleventh* chapter he returns to speak of the building of Babel."—*Raleigh: History of the World.*

2. Constituting one of eleven equal parts into which anything is divided.

II. *Mus.:* Of or pertaining to the interval of an octave and a fourth.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Arith.:* One of eleven equal parts; the quotient of unity divided by eleven.

2. *Mus.:* The interval of an octave and a fourth; a compound fourth. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

ĕlf, * elfe, * elve (pl. * *elven,* * *elvene, elves*), *s.* [A.S. *ælf;* Da. *alf;* Icel. *álfr;* O. H. Ger. *alf;* Sw. & Ger. *elf.*]

1. A little sprite, supposed to inhabit wild and desolate places, and in various ways to exercise a mysterious power over man; a fairy, a goblin.

"I speke of many hundred yeres ago,
But now can no man see non *elves* mo."
Chaucer: C. T., 6455.

2. A mischievous or wicked person; a devil, a demon, an imp.

3. A stupid person, an oaf.

"I do not rhyme to that dull *elf,*
Who cannot image to himself."
Scott: Marmion, vi. 38.

4. A dwarf, a diminutive person; a pet name for a child.

¶ Elves were supposed greatly to envy the privileges acquired by Christian initiation; and they gave to those mortals who had fallen into their power a certain precedence, founded upon this advantageous distinction. Many legends are told of their eagerness to obtain for their offspring the prerogatives of Christianity.

elf-arrow, *s.* One of the flint arrow-heads commonly used by the early inhabitants of Britain, and still in use amongst some tribes, as the Esquimaux, the American Indians, &c. They were so called from being popularly supposed to be shot by fairies. [Elf-bolt, Elf-shot.]

elf-bolt, *s.* The same as Elf-arrow (q.v.).

elf-bore, *s.* A hole in a piece of wood out of which a knot has been dropped or been driven.

* **elf-cake,** *s.* An affection of the side, supposed, no doubt, to be produced by the agency of the fairies.

"To help the hardness of the side, call'd the *elf-cake.*—Take the root of gladen, make powder thereof, give the diseased party half a spoonful to drink in white-wine; or let him eat thereof so much in his potage at a time, and it will help him."—*Lupton's Thousand Notable Things. (Nares.)*

elf-child, *s.* A changeling; a child supposed to be left by fairies in exchange for one taken away by them.

elf-cup, *s.* The name of small stones perforated by friction at a waterfall, believed to be the work of elves.

elf-dart, *s.* The same as Elf-arrow (q.v.).

elf-dock, * elf-docke, *s.*

Bot.: Inula Helenium.

elf-fire, *s.* The *ignis fatuus,* or *Jack o' Lantern.*

elf-land, *s.* The region of elves or fairies; fairyland.

"The horns of *elf-land* faintly blowing."
Tennyson: Princess, iii. 357.

elf-lock, *s.* A knot of hair twisted by elves; twisted knots or locks of hair.

"His plaited hair in *elf-locks* spread
Around his bare and matted head."
Scott: Rokeby, iv. 8.

***elf-locked, *elfe-lockt,** *a.* Having elf-locks or tangled hair.

"The *elf-lockt* fury all her snakes had shed."
Stapylton: Juvenal, vii. 83.

elf-mill, *s.* The sound made by a worm in the timber of a house, supposed by the vulgar to be preternatural; the death-watch. This is also called the Chackie-mill.

elf-shot, *s.*

1. The same as ELF-ARROW (q.v.).

"*Elf-shots*, i.e., the stone arrow-heads of the old inhabitants of this island, are supposed to be weapons shot by Fairies at cattle, to which are attributed many disorders they have."—*Pennant: Tour in Scotland* (1769), p. 115.

2. A disease supposed to be produced by the agency of elves.

"That the sickness of William Black was an *elf-shot*."—*Glanvill: Sadducismus Triumphatus*, p. 398; *Trial of Scotch Witches*.

* **ĕlf,** *v.t.* [ELF, *s.*] To twist or entangle hair in knots in so intricate a manner that it cannot be disentangled.

"My face I'll grime with filth,
Blanket my loins, *elf* all my hair in knots."
Shakesp.: Lear, ii. 3.

* **elfe,** *s.* [ELF, *s.*]

elfe-quene, *s.* The queen of the elves.

† **ĕlf'-ĭn,** *s.* & *a.* [For *elf-en*, from *elf*, with adj. suff. *-en*, as in gold-*en*, &c.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. An elf; a fairy. (Spenser, who coined the word, applies it to his knight.

"He was an *elfin*, born of noble state."
Spenser: F. Q., II. i. 6.

2. A little urchin, a roguish child.

"[She] in those *elfins'* ears would oft deplore
The times when truth by popish rage did bleed."
Shenstone: Schoolmistress, st. xv.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or connected with fairies; elfish.

"They gleam though Spenser's *elfin* dream."
Scott: Marmion, i. (Introd.).

elfin-queen, *s.* The queen of the fairies.

"Who come here to chase the deer,
Beloved of our *Elfin Queen*."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, iv. 13.

ĕlf'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *elf*; *-ish.*]

1. Like an elf; of the nature of an elf.

"Here besyde an *elfish* knyhte
Has taken my lorde in fyghte."
Sir Guy, in *Wurton: Hist. Eng. Poet.*, i. 5.

2. Proceeding from or caused by elves.

"In Chaucer's Tale of the Chanon Yeman, chymistry is termed an *elfish* art, that is, taught or conducted by spirits."—*Warton: Hist. of Eng. Poetry*, i. 169.

† **ĕlf-kĭn,** *s.* [Eng. *elf*; and dimin. suff. *-kin.*] A little elf.

ĕlf-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *elf*, and suff. *wort.*]

Bot.: Inula Helenium.

ĕ-lī'-as-ĭte, *s.* [Named from the *Elias* mine, Joachimsthal, where it occurs; *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A subtranslucent or opaque mineral occurring in shapeless masses. Hardness, 3·3—4·5; sp. gr., 4—5. There are two varieties: (1) Eliasite proper: Of reddish-brown colour, hyacinth-red on the edges, streak yellow or orange; (2) Pittinite: Colour black, streak olive-green. Both are closely akin to Gremmite (q.v.). The *Brit. Mus. Cat.* makes it a variety of Pitchblende (q.v.).

ĕ-lĭç'-ĭt, * **ĕ-lĭç'-ĭte,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *elicitus*, pa. par. of *elicio* = to draw out: *e* = out, and *lacio* = to entice, to allure.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To draw out, to extract, to educe.

"Divers particles of matter and spirits derived and *elicited* from the plant or animal."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind*, p. 76

2. To ascertain by reasoning and observation; to deduce.

"By bringing reason to bear upon observation, the astronomer has been able out of the 'mystic dance' to *elicit* their order and their real paths."—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. xxii.

3. To ascertain or bring to light by enquiry and questioning.

B. *Intruns.:* To ascertain, to find out, to discover, to deduce.

* **ĕ-lĭç'-ĭt,** * **ĕ-lĭç'-ĭte,** *a.* [Lat. *elicitus*, pa. par. of *elicio.*] Brought into act or real existence; open, evident.

"The schools dispute whether, in morals, the external action superadds anything of good or evil to the internal *elicit* act of the will."—*South: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 3.

* **ĕ-lĭç-ĭ-tāte,** *v.t.* [Eng. *elicit*; *-ate.*] To elicit, to discover, to deduce.

"Thus may a skilful man bid truth *elicitate*."
More: Song of the Soul, III. ii. 41.

* **ĕ-lĭç-ĭ-tā-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *elicitat(e)*; *-ion.*] The act or process of eliciting, drawing out, or educing.

"That *elicitation* which the schools intend, is a deducing of the power of the will into act: that drawing which they mention, is merely from the appetibility of the object."—*Bramhall.*

ĕ-lĭç'-ĭ-tĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [ELICIT, *v.*]

ĕ-lĭç'-ĭt-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [ELICIT, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of drawing out, deducing, or ascertaining.

* **ĕ-lī'de,** *v.t.* [Lat. *elido*, from *e* = out, and *laedo* = to dash, to hurt.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* To crush, to break in pieces, to destroy utterly.

"We are to cut off that whereunto they, from whom these objections proceed, fly for defence, when the force and strength of the argument is *elided*."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*, bk. iv., § 4.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:* To quash.

"And gif they micht and had comperit, thay wald haue *elidit* and stayit the samyn to haue bene put to ony probatioun"—*Acts Jas. VI.*, 1597 (1816), p. 125.

2. *Gram.:* To cut off or suppress the last syllable by elision.

* **e-lie,** * **e-lye,** *v.t.* [OIL, *v.*] To anoint.

"He schel *elye* him with ele." *Shoreham*, p. 41.

* **ē'-lĭ-jĕnt,** *s.* [Lat. *eligens*, pa. par. of *eligo* = to choose, to elect.] An elector.

"The *eligents*, who make the king by their vote."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, ii. (*Davies.*)

* **ĕ-līght'** (*gh* silent), *v.i.* [ALIGHT.] To alight, to dismount.

"As sone as he brought the horse backe again and had *elighted* down."—*Udal: Apoph. of Erasmus*, p. 225.

ēl-ĭg-ĭ-bĭl-ĭ-tў, *s.* [As if from a Low Lat. *eligibilitas*, from *eligibilis* = eligible (q.v.).]

1. The quality or state of being worthy or fit to be chosen; the state of being preferable.

"If there be no certain invariable rule of *eligibility*, it were better to get simplicity, if certainty is not to be had."—*Burke: Motion on the Middlesex Election.*

2. The quality or state of being eligible or capable for being chosen to any office or position; the position of being legally qualified for any office.

ĕl'-ĭg-ĭ-ble, *a.* [Fr. *éligible*, from Low Lat. *eligibilis*, from Lat. *eligo* = to choose: *e* = out, and *lego* = to choose; Ital. *eligibile.*] [ELECT.]

1. Fit or deserving to be chosen; worthy of choice, preferable.

"Through tomes of fable and of dream
I sought an *eligible* theme."
Cowper: Annus Memorabilis (1789).

2. Desirable, suitable.

"I have nothing *eligible* or profitable to suggest."—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre*, ch. xxx

3. Fit or qualified to be chosen to any office or position; legally qualified or capable for election or appointment. (Generally followed by *for* before the office or position.)

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *eligible* and *preferable*: "*Eligible* or fit to be elected, and *preferable* to be preferred, serve as epithets in the sense of choose and prefer: what is *eligible* is desirable in itself, what is *preferable* is more desirable than another. There may be many *eligible* situations out of which perhaps there is but one *preferable*. Of persons, however, we say rather that they are *eligible* to an office than *preferable*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ĕl'-ĭg-ĭ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *eligible*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being eligible; eligibility.

ĕl'-ĭg-ĭ-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *eligib(le)*; *-ly.*] In a manner deserving or fit to be chosen or preferred; suitably, desirably.

* **ē-lī ke,** *a.* [ALIKE.] Like, similar.

"That the *elike* lettre of naturalitie be grantit."—*Acts Mary*, 1555 (ed. 1814), p. 507.

* **ēl'-ĭ-māte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *elimo*: *e* = out, fully, and *lima* = a file.] To polish, to render smooth.

ē-lĭm'-ĭ-nant, *s.* [Lat. *eliminans*, pr. par. of *elimino.*] [ELIMINATE.]

Math.: The result of eliminating *n* variables between *n* homogeneous equations of any degree. Called also RESULTANT (q.v.).

ē-lĭm'-ĭ-nāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *eliminatus*, pa. par. of *elimino* = to put out from the threshold, to publish: *e* = out, and *limen* (genit. *liminis*) = a threshold: Fr. *éliminer.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. *Literally:*

(1) To thrust, put or cast forth out of doors. (*Blount.*)

(2) To pass over the threshold; to pass beyond.

"Lock'd up, thou'rt hood all o'er,
And ne'er *eliminat'st* thy door."
Lovelace: Lucast. Posth. (*of the Snail*), p. 16.

2. *Figuratively:*

* (1) To set free from confinement, to set at large, to discharge.

"*Eliminate* my spirit, give it range
Through provinces of thought yet unexplored."
Young: Night Thoughts, ix. 590, 591.

(2) To discharge, to throw off, to vent.

* (3) To publish abroad. (*Blount.*)

(4) To get rid of, to clear away.

"To discharge and *eliminate* the terrors that have been gathering and accumulating."—*Leath: Isaiah* (Prelim. Disc.).

(5) To leave out of an argument or consideration; to set aside, to pass over.

* (6) To obtain by eliminating; to elicit, to deduce, to educe, to infer.

"Conclusions which all are glad to accept after they have been painfully *eliminated* by others."—*O. W. Holmes.* (*Webster.*)

II. *Algebra:*

1. To cause a quantity or quantities to disappear from an equation; to remove a quantity or quantities from each side of an equation.

2. To combine several equations containing several unknown quantities, so as to deduce therefrom a less number of equations containing a less number of unknown quantities.

ĕ-lĭm-ĭ-nā'-tion, *s.* [Fr. *élimination*, from Lat. *eliminatus*, pa. par of *elimino.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* The act of expelling or thrusting out of doors; expulsion, ejection.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) The act or process of expelling or throwing off; the act of discharging or excreting, as by the pores.

(2) The act of leaving out of an argument or consideration; a passing over or by as of no account; a setting aside as unimportant.

(3) The act of eliciting, deducing, or inferring.

II. *Algebra:*

1. Causing a quantity or quantities to disappear from an equation; removing a quantity or quantities from each side of an equation.

2. The operation of combining several equations containing several unknown quantities, so as to deduce therefrom a less number of equations, containing a less number of unknown quantities.

* **ē-lĭn'-guāte (gu as gw),** *v.t.* [Lat. *elinguatus*, pa. par. of *elinguo* = to deprive of the tongue; *e* = out, and *lingua* = the tongue.] To deprive of the tongue. It was an old punishment in English law.

"The Diu'll that Diu'll *elinguate* for his doome."
Davies: Holy Roode, p. 14.

* **ē-lĭn-guā'-tion (gu as gw),** *s.* [Eng. *elinguat(e)*; *-ion.*] The act of punishment by cutting out the tongue.

* **ē-lĭn'-guĭd (gu as gw),** *a.* [Lat. *elinguis*; *e* = out, and *lingua* = the tongue.] Not having the power of speech; tongue-tied.

* **ē-liqua-mĕnt (liqua as lĭk'-wa),** *s.* [Lat. *eliquamen*, from *eliquo* = to strain or drain.] A liquid expressed from fat or fat fish by pressure.

ē-lĭ-quā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *eliquatio*, from *eliquo* = to liquefy, strain out; *e* = out, and *liquo* = to make liquid, to melt.]

Chem.: An operation by which a more fusible substance is separated from another which is less fusible—namely, by the application of a degree of heat sufficient to melt the former but not the latter. Thus, argentiferous copper is melted with lead, and the alloy is cast into discs, which are subjected to a gradually increasing heat; the silver in com-

bination with the lead melts, while an alloy of lead and copper remains in the solid state. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*)

ĕ-lĭ'-şion, *s.* [Lat. *elisio*, from *elisus*, ps. par. of *ellido* = to strike out: *e* = out, and *lædo* = to dash; Fr. *élision;* Sp. *elision;* Ital. *elisione*] [ELIDE.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II.

"Nor praise I less that circumcision,
By modern poets called *elision*."
Swift: Dean's Answer to Sheridan.

2. *Fig.:* A cutting apart or asunder; a division or separation of parts.

"To make some adumbration of that we mean, the interior is rather an impulsion or concussion of the air, than an *elision* or section of the same."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.* (cent. ii.), § 187.

II. *Gram.:* The cutting off or suppressing of a vowel at the end of a syllable for the sake of the rhythm: as, th' attempt.

ĕ-lī'-şōr, *s.* [Fr. *éliseur* = a chooser, from *élire* = to choose.]

Law: One of two persons appointed by the court to return a jury, when, from the sheriff's being interested in a suit, he is himself disabled from so doing.

"If the sheriff be not an indifferent person, as if he be a party to the suit, or be related by either blood or affinity to either of the parties, he is not then trusted to return the jury, but the precept is directed to the coroners, who in this, as in many other instances, are the substitutes of the sheriff, to execute process when he is deemed an improper person. If any exception lies to the coroners, the precept shall be directed to two clerks of the court, or two persons of the county named by the court, and sworn. And these two, who are called *elisors*, or electors, shall indifferently name the jury, and the return is final; no challenge being allowed to their array."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 13.

* **e-lite,** * **e-lyte,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *eslit*, pa. par. of *eslire* = to elect (q.v.).] To elect, to choose.

"One Creusa that Eneas afterwards *elit* to wed."
Destruction of Troy, 1,490.

ê-lît'e, * **e-lyte,** *s.* [O. Fr.]

* **I.** A choice.

"The pape at his dome ther *elites* quassed doun."
Robert de Brunne, p. 202.

2. A choice or select body or number; the pick, the best part: as, the *élite of* society.

* **3.** A term applied to one elected to a bishopric. (*Scotch.*)

* **ĕ-lĭx',** *v.t.* [Lat. *elixo* = to boil thoroughly.] [ELIXATE.] To extract, to elixate.

"The purest *elixed* juice of rich conceipt."—*Marston.* (*Webster.*)

* **ĕ-lĭx'-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *elixatus*, pa. par. of *elixo* = to boil thoroughly, from *elixus* = sodden; *e* = out, fully, and *lix* = lye or ashes.] To boil, to seethe, to extract by boiling.

* **ē-lĭx-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *elixotus*, pa. par. of *elixo.*] [ELIXATE.]

1. The act or process of boiling or stewing anything.

"The egg expiring less in the *elixation* or boiling."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vi. ch. xxviii.

2. The act or process of digestion.

"*Elixation* is the seething of meat in the stomach by the acid naturall heat, as meat is boiled in a pot."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy*, p. 20.

ĕ-lĭx'-ir, * **e-lex-ir,** *s.* [Arab. *el iksér* = the philosopher's stone.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The philosopher's stone.

"A, nay, let be, the philosophers ston,
Elexir cleped, we seken fast eche on;
For had we him, than were we siker ynow."
Chaucer: C. T., 16,330-2.

2. The quintessence or refined extract of anything.

"In the soul, when the supreme faculties move regularly, the inferior passions and affections following, there arises a serenity infinitely beyond the highest quintessence and *elixir* of worldly delight."—*South: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 2.

3. Any cordial or invigorating substance or essence.

"What wonder then if fields and regions here
Breathe forth *elixir* pure."
Milton, P. L., iii. 606, 607.

4. In the same sense as II. 1.

II. *Technically:*

* **1.** *Alchemy:*

(1) The liquor with which alchemists hoped to transmute metals.

(2) A potion or draught for prolonging life.

2. *Medical:*

* (1) A tincture with more than one base.

(2) A compound tincture or medicine composed of various substances, held in solution by alcohol in some form.

¶ *Elixir of love:*

(1) *Ord. Lang.:* A decoction of the seeds of the plant described under (2). It is made in Amboyna.

(2) *Bot.: Grammatophyllum speciosum*, a fine orchid from Java and the adjacent islands. It seems to be deleterious, if not even absolutely poisonous, as many of the orchids are.

* **ĕ-lĭx'-ĭr,** * **lix'-ĕr,** *v.t. & i.* [ELIXIR, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To compound as an elixir.

"In giving this *elixered* medicine."
Lovelace: To Capt. Ir. Lovelace.

B. *Intrans.:* To prepare elixirs; to practise with elixirs.

"Thou hast so spirited, *elixired*, we
Conceive there is a noble alchemy,
That's turning of this gold to something m
Precious than gold, we never knew before."
Lovelace: To the Genius of Mr. John Hall.

* **ĕ-lĭx-ĭv'-ĭ-āte,** *v.t.* [Pref. *e* = *ex* = out, fully, and Eng. *lixiviate* (q.v.).] To lixiviate or refine thoroughly.

"These ashes, being carefully *elixiviated*, afforded five scruples of white fixed salt."—*Boyle: Works*, iv. 746.

* **ĕ-lĭx-ĭv-ĭ-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *e* = *ex* = out, fully, and Eng. *lixiviation* (q.v.).] A complete or thorough process of lixiviation.

"Examining these substances . . . by calcination, *elixiviation*, and vitrification."—*Boyle: Works*, iv. 600.

Ĕ-lĭz-a-bĕth'-an, *a.* [Eng. proper name *Elizabeth*, and adj. suff. *-an.*] Of or pertaining to Queen Elizabeth, or her time.

Elizabethan-architecture, *s.* That style of architecture which prevailed in England at the time of Queen Elizabeth, and followed immediately on the Tudor style. It is a mixed style, combining debased forms of the Gothic and Italian styles. During the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., Dutch architects were in vogue in England in consequence of religious and political sympathies, and their peculiarities of taste got interwoven into this style, which gradually lapsed into what became known as the Jacobean. It is also sometimes known as the English Renaissance. English buildings in this style are, as a rule, distinguished by

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capricious treatment of forms, and generally exhibit a deficiency in that grace and dignity, both in details and ensemble, which lend a charm to Italian structures in the same style. There is much similarity, at least in the treatment of details, to the later German Renaissance. The usual Rococo Renaissance forms also occur in it, as, for instance, the quadrant-shaped gables curving alternately inwards and outwards, as also pilasters and columns intersected by quoins and bands, and various grotesque and debased forms. Enriched quoins are also freely used at angles and joints. The chimneys are tall, the windows large and deeply embayed, and the parapets, window-heads, &c., freely ornamented. For ornamentation festoons, cornucopias, garlands, heads of dolphins, satyrs, lions, and masks are of frequent occurrence.

ĕlk, *s.* [Icel. *elgr;* Sw. *elg;* O. H. Ger. *elaho;* M. H. Ger. *elch;* Lat. *alces;* Gr. ἄλκη (*alkē*); Sanse. *rishya* = a kind of antelope.]

1. *Zool.:* The Moose or Moose Deer, the *Cervus alces* of Linnæus, now called *Alces palmatus*, one of the family Cervidæ. It is a clumsily proportioned animal with very large broad antlers, with points along their outer edges, a long narrow head, small eyes, long hairy ears, a large mane, the throat with long hair, a rounded body, long legs, and a short tail. It is found in the northern parts of Europe, Asia, and America. It is hunted for its flesh, which is prized for the table, while the skin may be tanned into good leather.

2. *Palæont.:* It has been found in the peat bogs of Northumberland, Yorkshire, and Scotland. A specimen has occurred at Walthamstow, near London, where it was associated with the goat, Celtic shorthorn, and the reindeer. (*Prof. Boyd Dawkins* in *Q. Jour Geol. Soc.*, vol xxxvi. (1880), pt. i., p. 402.)

¶ *Irish Elk:*

Palæont.: Megaceros hibernicus (*Owen*), a fossil species of Cervidæ having enormous antlers; found in the peat bogs of Ireland, in the brick-earths of Ilford, &c., in Essex, and in other places. Prof. Boyd Dawkins ranks it as one of the early Pleistocene Mammalia of Britain, and considers that it continued to exist nearly to the historic period, being contemporary with palæolithic and with neolithic man. (*Prof. Boyd Dawkins* in *Q. Jour. Geol Soc.*, vol. xxxvi. (1880), pp. 398, 400–402.)

elk-nut, *s.*

Bot.: A North American cinchonaceous plant, *Hamiltonia oleifera*, the oil nut, of which elk-nut may perhaps be a corruption.

ĕll, * **elle,** * **elne,** *s.* [A. S. *eln* = a cubit, cogn. with Dut. *elle* = ao ell; Icel. *alni;* Sw. *aln;* Dan. *alen* = an ell; Goth. *aleina* = a cubit; O. H. Ger. *elina;* M. H. Ger. *elne;* Ger. *elle* = an ell; Lat. *ulna* = (1) an elbow, (2) a cubit; Gr. ὠλένη (*ōlenē*) = an elbow.]

1. *Lit.:* A measure of length varying in different countries. The English ell is = 45 in.; the Scotch = 37·2 in.; the Flemish = 27 in.; and the French = 54 in. It is used for measuring cloth.

2. *Fig.:* Used proverbially to express a long measure.

"'I saw,' he wrote to Portland the next day, 'faces an *ell* long. I saw some of those men change colour with vexation twenty times while I was speaking.'"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

ĕl-lāg'-ĭc, *a.* [Fr. *ellagique* = pertaining to galls. A word formed by Braconnot, from Fr. *galle* = gall, reversed, and suff. *-ique* = Gr. *-ικος* (*ikos*) = Lat. = *-icus* = Eng. *-ic.* (*Sayce.*)]

Chem.: Pertaining to galls or to gallic acid.

ellagic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{14}H_8O_9$. Obtained by the action of oxidizing agents, as arsenic acid, iodine, and water, &c., on gallic acid. It is also contained in benzoar stones, which are dissolved in caustic potash, and precipitated by hydrochloric acid. Ellagic-acid forms a crystalline compound with one molecule of water; it is insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol.

ĕl'-la-ğīte, *s.* [Eng., &c. *ellag(ic)* (q.v.); *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of Scolecite (q.v.). It occurs in yellowish or brownish crystalline masses, pearly on the planes of cleavage.

ĕl-lĕb'-ōr-ĭn, *s.* [Fr. *ellébore*, from Lat. *helleborus* = hellebore (q.v.); suff. *-in* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: A resin of an extremely acrid taste, found in Winter Hellebore (*Helleborus hiemalis*).

+ **ĕl'-lĕr,** *s.* [ELDER.]

Bot.: (1) The alder, *Alnus glutinosa*, (2) The elder, *Sambucus nigra.*

elles, *adv.* [ELSE.]

el-ling, *a.* [A.S. *ellende, elelænde* = foreign, strange.] [ELENGE.] Lonely, melancholy, separated from friends.

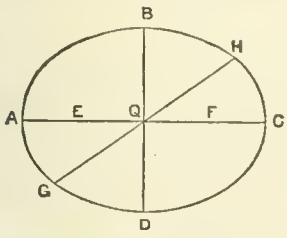
* **el-linge-ness,** * **el-ling-ness,** *s.* [Eng. *ellinge; -ness.*] Loneliness, melancholy, dulness, cheerlessness.

"This shall be to advertise you of the great *ellingness* that I find here since your departing."—*Henry VIII. to Anne Boleyn, Lett.*, p. 29.

ĕl-lĭp'-sĕ, *s.* [Dan., Ger., Fr., & Port. *ellipse;* Sw. *ellips;* Sp. *elipse;* Ital. *elisse.* Lat. *ellipsis;* Gr. ἔλλειψις (*elleipsis*) = a leaving behind, leaving out, ellipse (of a word), deficiency, failure . . . the conic section called an ellipse

because the base forms, with the base of the cone, a less angle than that of the parabola.]

1. *Geom.* (*Conic Sections*): A plane curve of such a form that if from any point in it two straight lines be drawn to two given fixed points, the sum of these straight lines will always be the same. These two fixed points are called the foci. In the Ellipse A D C D, E and F are the foci. If a straight line (E Q F) be drawn joining the foci, and be then bisected, the point of bisection is called the centre. The distance from the centre to either



ELLIPSE.

focus (E Q or Q F) is called the eccentricity. The straight line (O Q H), drawn through the centre and terminated both ways by the curve, is called the diameter. Its vertices are G and H. The diameter A C, which passes through the foci, is called the axis major or major axis; the points in which it meets the curve (A and C), the principal vertices. The diameter (B D) at right angles to the major axis, is called the axis minor, or minor axis. [See also Abscissa, Axis, Latus Rectum, Normal, and Subnormal, Parameter, and Tangent.] Practically, a tolerably accurate ellipse may be drawn on paper by sticking two pins in it to represent the foci, putting over these a bit of thread knotted together at the ends, inserting a pencil in the loop, and pulling the sheet tight as the figure is described. The importance of the ellipse arises from the fact that the planets move in elliptical orbits, the sun being in one of the foci—a fact which Kepler was the first to discover.

ĕl-lĭp'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. ἔλλειψις (*elleipsis*).] [Ellipse.]

1. *Gram.*: An omission; a figure by which one or more words are omitted, which the hearer or reader can supply.

2. *Print.*: Marks denoting an omission of one or more words or letters: as ——, or . . . . , or * * * *, as *k—g*, for *king*, &c.

*3. *Geom.*: An ellipse.

"The figure produced by the section agrees well with the received notion of an *ellipsis*."—*Boyle: Works*, iv. 464.

ĕl-lĭps'-ō-grăph, ĕl-lĭp'-tō-grăph, *s.* [Gr. ἔλλειψις (*elleipsis*) = an ellipse, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write, to draw.] An instrument for describing ellipses. The pins of the beam traverse in the slots of the trammel, each occupying its own slot, and the pencil at the end, as the beam revolves, is guided in an elliptical path. [Trammel.]

ĕl-lĭp'-sōĭd, *s.* & *a.* [Gr. ἔλλειψις (*elleipsis*) = an ellipse, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

A. *As substantive*:

Geom.: A solid figure produced by the revolution of an ellipse about its axis. The earth, generally said to be an oblate spheroid, has been designated also an oblate ellipsoid.

B. *As adj.*: Pertaining to the figure described under A.

ĕl-lĭp-sōĭd'-ăl, *a.* [Eng. *ellipsoid*; *-al.*] The same as Ellipsoid, *a.* (q.v.).

ĕl-lĭp'-tĭc, *ĕl-lĭp'-tick, ĕl-lĭp'-tĭc-ăl, *a.* [Fr. *elliptique*, from Gr. ἐλλειπτικός (*elleiptikos*).] Having the form of an ellipse.

"Since the planets move in *elliptick* orbits, in one of whose foci the sun is, and by a radius from the sun describe equal areas in equal times, which no other law of a circulating fluid, but the harmonical circulation can account for; we must find out a law for the paracentrical motion, that may make the orbits *elliptick*."—*Cheyne: Philosophical Principles.*

elliptic-chuck, *s.*

Turnery: A chuck invented by Abraham Sharp, for oval or elliptic turning. [Chuck.]

elliptic-compasses, *s. pl.* Compasses or other instruments for describing not a circle but an ellipse. The simple device of two pins and a thread, mentioned under ellipse, is the simplest form of elliptic compasses. A slightly more complex one is made by constructing two grooves at right angles to each other, and causing two pins attached to a ruler to travel in the grooves. If, then, a pencil be attached to the ruler it will, when the latter is put in motion, trace out an ellipse.

elliptic-functions, *s. pl.*

Integral Calculus: A class of integrals representing the expression for the arc of an ellipse.

elliptic-lanceolate, *a.*

Bot., &c.: Between lanceolate and elliptic, but tending more to the former than to the latter.

elliptic-leaf, *s.*

Bot.: A leaf two to three times as long as broad, and with the angles rounded off. The same as Oval-leaf (q.v.).

elliptic-polarization, *s.*

Optics: Polarization which causes the particles of a substance to describe ellipses around their positions of rest, the planes of the ellipses being perpendicular to the direction of the ray, and their axes equal and parallel. It arises when plane polarized light suffers reflection, as when it is reflected from some metals.

elliptic-spring, *s.*

Vehicles: A spring formed of a number of bent plates in two sets, curved apart in the middle and united at the ends. The pressure is brought upon the middle and tends to collapse them.

elliptical-arch, *s.*

Arch.: An arch having two foci and an elliptical contour. The arches of London Bridge are the finest elliptical arches in the world; the middle one has 152 feet span.

elliptical-gearing, *s.* [Elliptic-wheel.]

elliptical-wheel, *s.* A wheel used where a rotary motion of varying speed is determined by the relation between the lengths of the major and minor axes of the ellipses.

ĕl-lĭp'-tĭ-cal-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *elliptical*; *-ly.*]

Gram.: In an elliptic manner, so as to constitute an ellipsis.

"'Looked upon as dull' [is] *elliptically* expressed to avoid the repetition of *as*. The sentence, if drawn out at length, would be, 'looked upon as being as dull as.'"—*Hurd: On Addison*, vi. 179.

¶ *Elliptical polarized light*: [Elliptic-polarization.]

ĕl-lĭp-tĭç'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *ellipticité*.] The extent to which any particular ellipse differs from a circle; in other words, the relative lengths of its two axes; the amount of compression of an ellipse, whether at the equator or the poles. (*Airy.*)

ĕl-lĭp'-tō-grăph, *s.* [Ellipsograph.]

*** ell-oarne,** *s.* [A.S. *ellarn* = the elder tree.] The elder tree (q.v.).

ĕlm, *elme, *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *elm*; cogn. with Dut. *olm*; Icel. *álmr*; Dan. *alm, elm*; Sw. *alm*; * Ger. *elme, ulme*; Lat. *ulmus.*]

A. *As substantive:*

Botany:

1. *Gen.*: The botanical genus, Ulmus.

2. *Specially*:

(1) The elm is a very common tree in the United States, a half dozen species being known in the Mississippi Valley and the Eastern States. *Ulmus Americana*, the white elm, is the best known, and is much used for ornamental purposes, especially in New England. It is a tree of striking beauty and of great size, often being 100 feet high and 12 feet in circumference.

(2) Any species of the genus Ulmus. About thirteen are known.

B. *As adj.*: Made of elm, or in any way pertaining to it.

¶ (1) *American elm*: *Ulmus Americana.* It is found from New England to South Carolina.

(2) *Broad leaved elm*:

(*a*) *Ulmus latifolia* (*Gerard*), now called *U. montana.*

(*b*) (*In Essex*): *Tilia parvifolia.* This has no real affinity to the Elms. (*Britten & Holland.*)

(3) *Common elm*: *Ulmus campestris.* A large tree with a rugged bark found in woods and hedgerows in England, and ascending in Yorkshire to 1,000 feet on the mountain sides. In Scotland it is rarer. It does not ripen its seeds here. Its native regions are the middle and south of Europe, North Africa, and Siberia. Its inner bark is slightly bitter and astringent, demulcent, and diuretic. It has been used, though with little effect, in skin diseases.

(4) *English elm*: The same as *Common elm* (q.v.).

(5) *Mountain elm*: [*Wych elm*].

(6) *Scotch elm*: [*Wych elm*].

(7) *Spanish elm*: A West Indian tree, *Cordia geracanthus*, with no real affinity to the elm. It furnishes good timber.

(8) *Wych, Witch, Scotch*, or *Mountain elm*: *Ulmus montana*, a large tree with larger leaves than those of No. 2, wild in the north of England and in Scotland, besides being naturalized in other parts of Britain. On the Yorkshire hills it ascends 1,300 feet. It is native in other parts of Europe, and in Siberia. (*J. D. Hooker*, &c.)

(9) *Yoke elm* (*Gerard*). *Carpinus Betulus*, the hornbeam. According to Gerard, yokes were formerly made of the wood. (*Britten & Holland.*)

elm-galls, *s. pl.* Galls on the different species of elm, brought on by the puncture of *Aphis Ulmi.* (*Curtis.*)

† ĕl'-mĕn, *a.* [Eng. *elm*; suff. *-en.*] Of elm, or pertaining to it.

ĕl'-mĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *elm(is)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A small family of aquatic beetles, now more commonly called Parnidæ.

ĕl'-mĭs, *s.* [Gr. ἕλμινς (*helmins*) = a worm (?)]

Entom.: The typical genus of Elmidæ. It consists of small beetles generally found adhering to the under side of stones lying in running water. Sharp enumerates six British species.

Ēl-mō, *Er-mo, *s.* [Ital., corrupted from St. Erasmus, Bishop of Formiæ, a town of ancient Italy, who suffered martyrdom under Diocletian, in A.D. 303. He is invoked by Italian sailors during storms.] (For definition, see etymology.)

"What gales are sold on Lapland's shore,
How whistle rash buds tempests roar,
Of witch, of mermaid, and of sprite,
Of Erick's cap and *Elmo's* light."
Scott. Rokeby, ii. 11.

Elmo's fire, St. Elmo's fire, *s.* A fire or light, probably of electric origin, which in certain states of the atmosphere settles on the tops of masts, the extremities of yards, on the rigging, &c., in ships navigating the Mediterranean. When two were visible at the same time, the ancients called them Castor and Pollux. It is also called Corposant (q.v.).

ĕlm'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *elm*; *-y.*] Abounding with elms.

"The simple spire and *elmy* grange."
T. Warton: Ode, xi.

***el-norne,** *s.* [A.S. *ellarn.* (*Somner.*)] The Elder, *Sambucus nigra* (q.v.). (*Prompt. Parv.*)

*** ē-lō-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *e* = out, away, and *locutio* = a placing; *loco* = to place; *locus* = a place.]

1. A placing away, a removal from home.

"When the child either by general permission, or former *elocution*, shall be out of the parent's disposing."—*Bp. Hall. Cases of Conscience.*

2. A departure from usual method; an ecstasy.

"In all poesy (if it be good and worthy) there must be not only an incitation, and commotion, but also an *elocution*, and emotion of the mind."—*Fotherby: Atheomastix*, p. 30.

ē-lŏc'-ū-lar, *a.* [Lat. *e* = out, without, and *loculus* = a cell, a compartment.]

Bot.: Having only one cell; not divided by partitions.

ĕl-ō-cū'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *elocutio*, from *elocutus*, pa. par. of *eloquor* = to speak out: *e* = out, and *loquor* = to speak; Fr. *élocution*; Sp. *elocucion*; Ital. *elocuzione.*]

* 1. The power of speaking; speech, articulation.

"Whose taste, too long forborne, at first essay
Gave *elocution* to the mute."
Milton: P. L., lx. 748, 749.

2. The art of speaking in public, so as to render the discourse most effective and impressive by the use of appropriate gestures, and modes of utterance or delivery; the style or manner of delivering a discourse in public.

"Fitch, formed for tedious *elocution*, proves
That Swift oils many a spring which Harley moves."
Swift: Upon Himself.

3. The power of expression or diction; the choice of appropriate words or language in speaking.

"*Elocution* is applying of apt wordes and sentences to the matter."—*Wilson: Arte of Rhetorique*, p. 6.

4. The power or art of clothing thought in appropriate and elegant written language.

"The third happiness of this poet's imagination is *elocution*, or the art of clothing or adorning that thought so found, and varied, in apt, significant, and sounding words."—*Dryden.*

5. Eloquence, eloquent language.

"When graceful in the senate Godfrey rose,
And deep the stream of *elocution* flows."
Brooke: Tasso; Jerusalem Delivered, i.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *elocution*, *eloquence*, *oratory*, and *rhetoric*: "The *elocution* consists in the manner of delivery; the *eloquence* in the matter that is delivered. We employ *elocution* in repeating the words of another; we employ *eloquence* to express our own thoughts and feelings. *Elocution* is requisite for an actor; *eloquence* for a speaker. *Eloquence* lies in the person, it is a natural gift; *oratory* lies in the mode of expression, it is an acquired art. *Rhetoric* is properly the theory of that art of which *oratory* is the practice. But *rhetoric* may be sometimes employed in the improper sense for the display of *oratory* or scientific speaking. *Eloquence* speaks one's own feelings; it comes from the heart and speaks to the heart; *oratory* is an imitative art, it describes what is felt by another. *Rhetoric* is the affectation of *oratory*. An afflicted parent who pleads for the restoration of her child that has been torn from her, will exert her *eloquence*; a counsellor at the bar, who pleads the cause of his client, will employ *oratory*; vulgar partisans are full of *rhetoric*. *Eloquence* often consists in a look or an action; *oratory* must always be accompanied with verbosity. There is a dumb *eloquence* which is not denied even to the brutes, and which speaks more than all the studied graces of speech and action employed by the orator. Between *eloquence* and *oratory* there is the same distinction as between nature and art: the former can never be perverted to any base purposes; it always speaks truth: the latter will as easily serve the purposes of falsehood as of truth." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ĕl-ō-cū'-tion-ar-y, *a.* [Eng. *elocution-*; *-ary.*] Of or pertaining to elocution.

ĕl-ō-cū'-tion-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *elocution*; *-ist.*]

1. One who is skilled in elocution.

2. A teacher of elocution; a writer on elocution.

* **ĕl'-ō-cū-tīve,** *a.* [Lat. *elocut(us)*, pa. par. of *eloquor*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ive.*] Having the power of eloquent expression or language; eloquent, elocutionary.

"Though preaching, in its *elocutive* part, be but the conception of man."—*Feltham: Resolves*, ii. 48.

ĕ-lō'-dē-a (pl. **ĕ-lō-dē'-æ**), *s.* [Gr. ἑλώδης (*helōdēs*) = marshy, fenny, the habitat of these plants being in such places.]

Botany:

1. *Sing.:* A genus of Hypericaceæ, the typical one of the tribe Elodeæ. In the United States a stomachic tincture is prepared from *Elodea virginica*. The British *Hypericum elodes* is by some referred to this genus, though Sir Joseph Hooker still calls it by its old name.

2. *Pl.:* A tribe of Hypericaceæ (Tutsans) in which the glands alternate with the bundles of stamens. (*Lindley.*)

* **ĕ-lō'-dī-ans,** *s. pl.* [Gr. ἑλώδης (*helōdēs*) [Elodea]; Eng., &c. pl. suff. *-ians.*]

Zool: An old family or tribe of Chelonia, comprehending the Marsh Tortoises. They were divided into two sub-families, Cryptodere Elodians and Pleurodere Elodians. The former now constitute the family Chelydidæ, and the latter Emydidæ (q.v.)

* **ĕ-lō'-gē,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *elogium* = a word, a short inscription; Gr. ἐλλογιον (*ellogion*), from λόγος (*logus*) = a discourse, a word.] A funeral oration or panegyric pronounced in public in honour of the memory of some illustrious person lately deceased.

"I return you, sir, the two *eloges*, which I have perused with pleasure."—*Atterbury: Ep. Corr.*, i. 179.

* **ĕl'-ō-ĭst,** *s.* [Fr. *élogiste.*] One who delivers or pronounces an eloge or panegyric over the dead.

"She did not want a passionate *elogist*, as well as an excellent preacher."—*Wotton: Rem.*, p. 366.

* **ĕl-ō-ĭ-ŭm,** * **ĕl'-ō-gĭe,** *s.* [Lat. *elogium.*] [Eloge.] A panegyric, praise, eulogy.

"I referre such scoffers to the *elogie* Alcibiades gave of his master."—*Bacon: On Learning*, bk. i. ch. 3.

ĕ-lō'-him, *s.* [Heb. אֱלֹהִים (*Elohim*), pl. of אֱלוֹהַּ (*Eloach*) = God; cognate with Syriac *Ilo, Eloho*, and with Arabic *Allah.*]

Hebrew Theol.: The ordinary name of God in the Hebrew Scriptures. It is rare in the singular, but occurs in the plural more than 2,000 times. There is, however, the grammatical anomaly that this plural stands as the nominative to a singular verb. This has been held to imply that in the Divine nature there is a certain plurality and a certain unity. The plural has been called also the plural of majesty (q.v.). It is generally used of the true God, but Jehovah is deemed by far the more sacred name. Unlike Jehovah, Elohim may be applied to false gods (Exod. xix. 20, xxxii. 31; Jer. ii. 11, &c.), to spirits or supernatural beings (1 Sam. xxviii. 13), and even to kings, judges, and magistrates, who are held to be vicegerents of God (Exod. xxi. 6, xxii. 8; Psalm lxxxii. 1.) El is probably an abbreviation of Elohim, though Gesenius and others have deemed it the earlier and primary word. [El.]

ĕ-lo'-hĭst, *s.* [Heb. אֱלֹהִים (*Elohim*), a plural of excellence = God, and Eng., &c. suff. *-ist.*]

Biblical Criticism: A biblical writer, hypothetically assumed to have penned part of the Pentateuch, who habitually, if not even exclusively, used the Hebrew name Elohim for God. A Belgian or French physician called John Astruc (A.D. 1684–1766), first called special attention to the fact that in portions of the Pentateuch the name given to the divinity is Elohim, whilst in other portions it is Jehovah, and attributed these two parts to different writers. His view has been universally accepted by critics of the rationalistic school, and by an increasing number of theologians holding what are deemed orthodox views. Others, notably Hengstenberg, have strongly controverted the opinion that the Pentateuch was the work of different writers. Those who agree with Astruc and his school, call the one hypothetical author the Elohist; and the other, the Jehovist. [Genesis, Exodus, Pentateuch.]

"To imitate the phraseology of the *Elohist*."—*Colenso: On the Pentateuch*, vi. 127.

ĕl-ō-hĭst'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *elohist*; *-ic.*]

Biblical Criticism: Pertaining to the hypothetical Elohist, or to the part of the sacred compositions of which he is supposed to have been the author, having used Elohim as the name of the Divine Being.

"The age of the *Elohistic* matter in Genesis and Exodus."—*Colenso: On the Pentateuch*, vi. 116.

* **ĕ-lŏĭn',** * **ĕ-lŏĭ'-ne,** * **ĕ-lŏĭ'-gne** (*g* silent), *v.t.* [Fr. *éloigner*, from Lat. *elongo* = to remove far off; Fr. *loin*; Lat. *longus* = long, far.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To remove, to separate, to put at a distance.

"They shulde *eloigne* or absent themselfe from their domesticall affayres."—*Nicolls: Thucydides*, p. 45.

2. *Law:* To remove out of the jurisdiction.

"After judgment in the action brought by the replevisor, the writ of execution to obtain a return of the goods is the writ *de retorno habendo*: and, if the distress be *eloigned*, the defendant shall have a *capias in withernam*; but on the plaintiff's tendering the damages, the process *in withernam* shall be stayed."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 16.

* **ĕ-lŏĭn'-āte,** * **ĕ-lŏĭgn-ate** (*g* silent), *v.t.* [Eng. *eloin, eloigne*; *-ate.*] To remove, to separate, to sunder.

"Nor is some vulgar Greek so far adulterated, and *eloinated* from the true Greek, as Italian is from the Latin."—*Howell: Instruct. For. Trav.*, p. 149.

* **ĕ-lŏĭn'-mĕnt,** * **ĕ-lŏĭgn'-mĕnt** (*g* silent), *s.* [Eng. *eloin, eloigne*; *-ment.*] A removal to a distance; a separation; remoteness.

"He discovers an *eloignment* from vulgar phrases much becoming a person of quality."—*Shenstone.*

* **ĕ-lŏng',** *v.t.* [Low Lat. *elongo*: Lat. *e* = out, and *longus* = long, far.]

1. To remove, to put or set at a distance.

"By seas and hills *elonged* from thy sight."
Wyat: The Lover prayeth Venus.

2. To put off, to retard, to delay.

"Upon the roof the bird of sorrow sate
Elonging joyful day with her sad note,
And through the shady air the fluttering bat
Did wave her leather sails and blindly float."
G. Fletcher: Christ's Victory, ii. 24.

ē-lŏn'-gāto, *v.t. & i.* [Low Lat. *elongotus*, pa. par. of *elongo*, from Lat. *e* = out, away, and *longus* = long, far.]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To remove, to put or set at a distance or farther off.

"The first star of Aries in the time of Meton the Athenian, was placed in the very intersection, which is now *elongated* and moved eastward twenty eight degrees."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iv. ch. xiii.

2. To lengthen out, to extend, to make long or longer.

"Frequent and thick, o'er all his limbs were seen
Th' *elongated* papillæ of the skin."
Cambridge: The Scribleriad, bk. iii.

B. *Intrans.:* To depart; to go or move away; to recede.

"About Cape Frio in Brasilia, the south point of the compass varieth twelve degrees unto the west; but *elongating* from the coast of Brasilia, towards the shore of Africa, it varieth eastward."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iv. ch. xiii.

ē-lŏn'-gāte, *a.* [Low Lat. *elongotus*, pa. par. of *elongo.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Lengthened, prolonged, extended.

"Berosus has also an *elongate* scutellum and ciliate tibiæ and tarsi."—*Trans.: Amer. Philos. Society*, (1873), vol. xiii., p. 118.

2. *Bot.:* Lengthened, as if stretched out artificially.

ē-lŏn-gā'-tion, *s.* [Low Lat. *elongatio*, from *elongatus*, pa. par. of *elongo*; Fr. *élongation*; It. *elongazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of making longer, lengthening, or extending.

"To this motion of *elongation* of the fibres, is owing the union or conglutination of the parts of the body, when they are separated by a wound."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

2. The state of being elongated, extended, or lengthened.

3. A continuation, an extension.

"May not the mountains of Westmoreland and Cumberland be considered as *elongations* of these two chains?"—*Pinkerton* (*Webster*).

* 4. Departure, removal, recession.

"Nor then had it been placed in a middle point but that of decent, or *elongation*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iv.

* 5. Distance; the space between two things; the distance at which one thing is from another.

"The distant points in the celestial expanse appear to the eye in so small a degree of *elongation* from another, as bears no proportion to what is real."—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica*, ch. ix.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Astron.:* The removal of a planet to the farthest distance it can be at from the sun; commonly taken notice of in Venus and Mercury; the angular distance of a planet from the sun; apparent departure of a planet from the sun in its orbit.

2. *Surg.:* An imperfect luxation, when the ligament of any joint is so extended or relaxed as to lengthen the limb, but yet not let the bone go quite out of its place. (*Quincy.*)

"*Elongations* are the effect of a humour soaking upon a ligament, thereby making it liable to be stretched, and to be thrust quite out upon every little force."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

ē-lōpe, *v.i.* [A corruption of Dut. *ontloopen* = to escape, to run away; cogn. with A.S. *hleápan*; Eng. *leap*; Sw. *löpa*; Dan. *löbe.*]

* 1. To run away, to break away, to break loose, to escape from any ties.

"It is necessary to treat women as members of the body politick, since great numbers of them have *eloped* from their allegiance."—*Addison: Freeholder.*

2. *Specif.:* To run away with a lover or paramour in defiance of social or marriage restraints; most commonly applied to the woman.

"The fool whose wife *elopes* some thrice a quarter,
For matrimonial solace dies a martyr."
Pope: Satires, iii. 150, 151.

* 3. To pass away, to escape.

"Thy strength must with thy years *elope*,
And thou wilt need some comfort to assuage
Health's last farewell, a staff of thine old age."
Cowper: Tirocinium, 876-78.

* **4.** To issue readily from the lips, to glide softly and musically.

"Spenserian vowels that *elope* with ease
And float along like birds o'er summer seas."
Keats: To C. Cowden Clarke.

ĕ-lō′pe-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *elope; -ment.*] The act of eloping; a running or breaking away from just restraint without license; *specif.*, the running away of a woman, married or unmarried, with a lover.

"In cases of *elopement*, and living with an adulterer, the law allows her no alimony."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 15.

ĕ-lōp′-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *elop(e); -er.*] One who elopes.

"Making you an *eloper* with a duellist."—*Mad. D'Arblay: Cecilia*, ch. iii.

ĕl′-ŏps, *s.* [Lat. *elops*, *elops*; Gr. ἔλοψ (*elops*), ἔλοψ (*elops*); *as adj.* = mute; *as subst.* = (1) a sturgeon, (2) a serpent.] A particular kind of serpent not identified.

"Cerastes horned, hydrus, and *elops* drear."
Milton: P. L., x. 525.

ĕl′-ō-quĕnçe, *s.* [Fr. *éloquence*; Lat. *eloquentia*, from *eloquens*, pr. par. of *eloquor* = to speak out: *e* = out, and *loquor* = to speak; Sp. *eloquencia*; Ital. *eloquenza.*]

I. The quality of being eloquent; the art or power of expressing thought in eloquent, impressive, and elegant language; fluency and elegance of diction.

"Ther is none that is here
Of *eloquence* that shal be thy pere."
Chaucer: C. T., 10,990.

2. Language expressed in an eloquent manner: eloquent, fluent, or elegant language.

"His *eloquence* was singularly ready and graceful."
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

¶ For the difference between *eloquence* and *elocution*, see ELOCUTION.

ĕl′-ō-quĕnt, *a.* [Fr. *éloquent*; Lat. *eloquens*, pr. par. of *eloquor* = to speak out.]

1. Having the power of expressing thoughts in fluent, appropriate, and elegant language; endowed with eloquence.

"The Lord of hosts doth take away the captain of fifty, and the honourable man, and the counsellor, and the cunning artificer, and the *eloquent* orator."—*Isaiah* iii. 3.

2. Full of eloquence; expressed in fluent, appropriate, and eloquent language.

3. Full of expression, feeling, or interest.

"There was but *one* such voice for her,
So kind, so soft, so *eloquent!*"
Moore: Fire Worshippers.

ĕl′-ō-quĕnt-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *eloquent; -ly.*] In an eloquent manner; with eloquence.

"An orator, by others' instruction perfectly furnished, may in every matter and learning, commend or dispraise, or exhort or dissuade, accuse or defend *eloquently*, as occasion happeneth."—*Sir T. Elyot: Governour*, fo. 41, b.

* **ĕ-lō′-quĭ-ŏŭs,** *a.* [ELOQUENT.] Eloquent; endowed with eloquence.

"*Eloquious* hoarie beard, father Nestor."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe.*

* **ĕl-rĭch,** *a.* [ELDRICH.] Strange, weird.

"The little man laughed a little laugh, sharp and *elrich*."—*Lytton: What will he do with it?* bk. vi., ch. 5.

ĕlse, * **elles,** * **els,** *a.*, *adv.*, & *conj.* [A.S. *elles* = otherwise; originally a gen. sing. from an adj., *el* = other; Goth. *aljis*, *alis* = other, another; M. H. Ger. *alles*, *elles*, *elljes* = otherwise.]

A. *As adj. or pronoun:* Other, one beside.

"Should he or any *else* search, he will find evidence of the Divine Wisdom."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind.*

B. *As adverb:*

1. Otherwise.

"*Els* she hath all his will."
Gower: C. A., ii.

2. Beside, besides, in addition.

"All those slights, and all that *els* I saw."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. x. 29.

* **3.** At other times.

"Bischopes and bachelors, bote maistres and doctours,
Liggen in London in leuten and *elles*."
P. Plowman (Prol.), 91.

C. *As conj.:* Otherwise; in the other case or event.

"The othere were assoiled, *elles* it were wou."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 563.

* **ĕlse′-whāt,** *s.* [Eng. *else*, and *what.*] Other things; what else.

"She saw on crosses and *elsewhat*
By Stafford so set out."
Warner: Albions England, bk. xii., c. lxx.

ĕlse′-whĕre, * **ellcs-wher,** *adv.* [Eng. *else*, and *where.*]

1. In any other place; in any place else; anywhere else.

"Seasoned bodies may and do live near as long in London as *elsewhere*."—*Graunt: Bills of Mortality.*

2. In other places; in some other place.

"Which manifestly appeared in his own papers taken at Naseby and *elsewhere*."—*Ludlow: Memoirs*, i. 231.

* **ĕls-whĭth′-ĕr,** * **elles-wyd-er,** *adv.* [Eng. *else*, and *whither.*] In some other direction; to some other place; to any other place.

"To Yrlond heo flowe ageyn, and *elleswyther* heo myghte."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 103.

* **ĕlse′-wĭse,** *adv.* [Eng. *else*, and *wise.*] In a different manner; otherwise.

ĕl′-shĭn, ĕl′-sĭn, *s.* An awl. (*Scotch.*)

"D'ye think I was born to sit here hrogging an *elshin* through bend-leather?"—*Scott: Heart of Midlothian*, ch. v.

ĕl-shŏltz′-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after J. S. Elsholtz, a Prussian botanist.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the family Elsholtzidæ (q.v.).

ĕl-shŏltz′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *elsholtz(ia)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Lamiaceæ, tribe Mentheæ.

ĕ-lū-çĭ-dāte, *v.t.* [Low Lat. *elucidatus*, pa. par. of *elucido*: Lat. *e* = out, fully, and *lucidus* = bright; Fr. *élucider.*] To make clear, or plain, or manifest; to render intelligible; to free from obscurities or doubt; to explain, to demonstrate. [LUCID.]

"It confirms, *elucidates*, and enforces the moral law."—*Hurd: Works*, vol. vi., ser. 4.

¶ For the difference between to *elucidate* and to *explain*, see EXPLAIN.

ĕ-lū-çĭ-dā′-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *elucidatus*, pa. par. of *elucido.*]

1. The act of elucidating or making clear, plain, or manifest; demonstration, explanation, exposition.

"For proof and further *elucidation* of the matters complained of."—*Burke: Nabob of Arcot's Debts.*

2. That which serves to elucidate, explain, or make clear.

"In David Blondel's familiar *elucidations* of the eucharistical controversie."—*Bishop Taylor: Real Presence*, § 12.

ĕ-lū-çĭ-dā-tĭve, *a.* [Eng. *elucidat(e); -ive.*] Elucidating; explaining or making plain or clear; tending to elucidate; explanatory.

"Such a set of documents may hope to be *elucidative* in various respects."—*Carlyle: Letters and Speeches of Cromwell*, i. 10.

ĕ-lū-çĭ-dā-tŏr, *s.* [Eng. *elucidat(e); -or.*] One who elucidates or explains; an expositor, an explainer, a commentator.

"Obscurity is brought over them by the course of ignorance and age, and yet more by their pedantical *elucidators*."—*Abbot.*

* **ĕ-lū-çĭ-dā-tŏr-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *elucidat(e); -ory.*] Tending to elucidate; elucidating, elucidative.

* **ē-lŭe′-tāte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *eluctatus*, pa. par. of *eluctor.*] To struggle out; to escape by struggling.

"They did *eluctate* out of their injuries with credit to themselves."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, i. 36.

* **ē-lŭe-tā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *eluctatio*, from *eluctatus*, pa. par. of *eluctor* = to struggle out: *e* = out, and *luctor* = to wrestle, to struggle.]

I. A struggle, a contest.

"There is nothing more acceptable unto the ingenious world than this noble *eluctation* of truth."—*Browne: Christian Morality*, ii. 5.

2. A bursting or struggling forth; an escape.

"By the power of our faith . . . at last we do happily recover, and find ourselves freed by a comfortable and joyful *eluctation*."—*Bishop Hall: Remains*, p. 268.

* **ē-lū′-cu-brāte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *elucubro*, from *e* = out, and *lucubro* = to work by candlelight; *lux* = light.] To work, study, or write by night; to work constantly and unceasingly.

* **ē-lū-cu-brā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *elucubro.*] The act of working, studying, or writing at night; nightwork. [ELUCUBRATE.]

"To prescribe to me the benefit of his little wax-taper for night *elucubrations*."—*Evelyn: Memoirs: To Dr. Beale*, August, 1668.

ē-lūde, *v.t.* [Lat. *eludo*: *e* = out, and *ludo* = to play; Fr. *éluder*; Sp. *eludir*; Ital. *eludere.*]

I. To escape from by stratagem, artifice, or dexterity; to evade.

"Had with difficulty *eluded* the vengeance of the court."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

2. To remain unseen, undiscovered, or unexplained by; to avoid or escape the researches of.

3. To avoid, shun, shirk, or dodge.

"He did purpose to cozen his own charity, and *elude* the other's necessity."—*Taylor: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 8.

¶ For the difference between to *elude* and to *escape*, see ESCAPE.

* **ē-lūd′-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *elud(e); -able.*] That may or can be eluded, escaped, or avoided.

"If this blessed part of our law be *eludible* at pleasure by the force of power, frowns, and artifice, we shall have little reason to boast of our advantages in this particular over other states or kingdoms in Europe."—*Swift: Drapier's Letters*, No. 7.

E-lūl′, *s.* [Heb. אֱלוּל (*Elul*); in Sept. Gr. Ἐλούλ (*Eloul*).]

Calendar: The sixth month of the Jewish ecclesiastical, and the twelfth of their civil year. It began with the new moon of our September.

"So the wall was finished in the twenty and fifth day of the month *Elul*."—Neh. vi. 15.

* **ē-lŭm′-bāt-ĕd,** *a.* [Lat. *elumbis*: *e* = out, *lumbus* = the loin, and adj. suff. *-ated.*] Weakened in the loins; hipshot.

ē-lū′-şion, *s.* [Low Lat. *elusio*, from Lat. *elusus*, pa. par. of *eludo.*] The act of eluding; an escape by skill or dexterity; an evasion; trickery, fraud.

"An appendix, relating to the transmutation of metals, detects the impostures and *elusions* of those who have pretended to it."—*Woodward: Natural History.*

ē-lū′-sĭve, o. [Lat. *elusus*, pa. par. of *eludo.*]

I. Practising or given to elusion; eluding, escaping; using arts to escape; elusory.

"This art, instinct by some celestial power,
I tried, *elusive* of the bridal hour."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xix. 160, 161.

2. Eluding or escaping from the grasp.

"Hurled on the crags, behold they gasp, they bleed,
And groaning cling upon th' *elusive* weed."
Falconer: Shipwreck, iii.

ē-lū′-sĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *elusive; -ly.*] In an elusive manner; with or by means of elusion.

ē-lū′-sĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *elusive; -ness.*] The quality of being elusive; fondness of elusion or avoiding.

"His *elusiveness* of all ordinary social gatherings had increased."—*Masson: De Quincey*, p. 124.

ē-lū′-sŏr-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *elusory; -ness.*] The quality or state of being elusory.

ē-lū′-sŏr-ў, *a.* [Low Lat. *elusorius*, from Lat. *elusus*, pa. par. of *eludo.*] Tending to elude or deceive; fraudulent, deceitful, fallacious, evasive.

"Religion itself had been *elusory*."—*Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. iii., ch. vi., § 50.

* **ē-lūte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *elutum*, sup. of *eluo* = to wash off: *e* = out, and *luo* = to wash.] To wash off or out.

"The more oily any spirit is, the more pernicious; because it is harder to be *eluted* by the blood."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments*, ch. v.

* **ē-lū′-trĭ-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *elutriatus*, pa. par. of *elutrio* = to wash out, to decant, from *eluo* = to wash out: *e* = out, and *luo* = to wash.] To purify by washing and straining off the foul matters with water; to decant liquid from; to cleanse by the process of elutriation.

"The pressure of the air upon the lungs is much less than it has been computed by some; but still it is something, and the alteration of one-tenth of its force upon the lungs must produce some difference in *elutriating* the blood as it passes through the lungs."—*Arbuthnot: On Air.*

* **ē-lū-trĭ-ā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *elutriatus*, pa. par. of *elutrio.*] The act or process of elutriating. Purification by washing, when the water carries off a lighter or more soluble material from the heavier portion, which is designed to be saved. It differs from lixiviation in the latter respect. (*Knight.*)

"After all its transmutations, *elutriations*, and filtrations in the body."—*Acc. of Origin. Phenix* (1707), vol. i., p. 44.

* **ē-lŭx′-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *e* = out, and *luxatus*, pa. par. of *luxo* = to put out of joint, to dislocate.] To dislocate, to put out of joint.

ē-lŭx-ā′-tion, *s.* [Pref. *e*, and Eng. *luxation* (q.v.).] The dislocation or pulling out of joint of a bone.

ĕl′-vąn (1), *a.* [ELFIN.] Of or pertaining to elves.

ĕl'-vạn (2), *s.* & *a.* [Cornish = white rock (?)]

A. *As substantive:*

Mining: A granite vein, or a porphyritic or other Plutonic dyke, especially one of a white colour penetrating sedimentary strata. The term is most frequently used in connection with the Dartmoor range of hills, the rocks of Cornwall, and those of Ireland. (*Lyell*, &c.)

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to such granitic or other veins [A.].

ĕl'-vạn-īte, ĕl'-vạn-ȳte, *s.* [Cornish *elvan* (q.v.); suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Petrol.: A granitic rock, which weathers white, which has risen in dykes penetrating the Carboniferous rocks.

* **ĕlve** (1), *s.* [Elf.] An elf.

elve-locks, *s. pl.* [Elf-lock.]

ĕlve (2), *s.* [Helve.]

Mech.: The shaft or handle of an axe, an adze, pick, or mattock.

ĕl-vĕl-lā'-çē-ī, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. (*h*)*elvetia*, and Lat. mas. pl. adj. suff. *-acei.*]

Bot.: A sub-order of Fungales, order Ascomycetes.

ĕl'-vĕn, *s.* [Corrupted from A.S. *ellan* = the elm (?)] The common Elm, *Ulmus campestris*. (*Britten & Holland.*)

ĕl'-vĕr, *s.* [A.S. *æl* = an eel; second element doubtful.] A young eel, especially a young conger or sea eel.

ĕlveṣ, * **el-ven,** *s. pl.* [Elf.]

ĕlv'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *elv(es)*; *-ish.*] Of or pertaining to elves, elfish; mischievous.

"His palfrey felt the weight
Of that ill-omened *elvish* freight."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, iv. 12.

* **elvish-marked,** *a.* Marked by the elves or fairies.

"Thou *elvish-mark'd*, abortive, rooting hog."
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 2.

ĕlv'-ĭsh-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *elvish*; *-ly.*] In manner of elves, like an elf; mischievously.

ĕl'-wānd, ĕln'-wānd, *s.* [Eng. *el(l)*, *eln*, and *wand.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* An instrument for measuring; properly one an ell in length.

"Ane burges may baue in his house, ane measure for bis cornes, ane *elnwand*, ane stane, ane pound to wey."
—Burrow Lawes, ch. lii.

2. *Astron.:* The constellation called Orion's Girdle or Belt; also called the King's Ellwand.

"The Sun, the senin sternes, and the Charlewane,
The *Elwand*, the elementis, and Arthuris hufe."
Douglas: Virgil, 239, b 3.

ĕl-ȳ-dŏr'-ĭc, *a.* [Fr. *élydorique*, from Gr. ἔλαιον (*elaion*) = olive-oil, and ὕδωρ (*hudōr*) = water.] A term applied to a mode of painting invented by Vincent, of Montpelier, intended to combine the fresh appearance of water-colours and the mellowness of oil-painting. The vehicle for the pigments is an emulsion of oil and water with the intervention of a gum or mucilage.

ĕl'-ȳ-mŭs, *s.* [Gr. ἔλυμος (*elumos*) = . . . a kind of grain, from ἑλίσσω (*eluō*) = to roll round; because the fruit is rolled up in the palea.]

Bot.: Lyme-grass; a genus of Grasses, tribe Hordeæ. *Elymus arenarius* is three to six feet high, with a stout creeping stoloniferous root-stalk, rigid pungent leaves, and acuminate awnless glumes. It grows on sandy seashores from Essex and North Wales northwards. It occurs also in the north of Asia and in North America. It is useful in binding together the loose material of sand dunes.

ĕ-lȳ'-nạ, *s.* [Gr. ἑλίσσω (*eluō*) = to roll round.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Elyneæ (q.v.).

ĕ-lȳ-nĕ'-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *elyn*(*a*), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Cyperaceæ.

ĕ-lȳs'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Lat. *elysius* = pertaining to Elysium, the place of bliss.]

Zool.: A genus of Molluscs, the typical one of the family Elysiadæ (q.v.). Found in Britain and the Mediterranean.

ĕ-lȳ-şĭ'-a-dæ, ĕ-lȳ-şī'-ĭ dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *elysia*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-(i)dæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Nudibranchiate Gasteropoda, shell-less and snail-like, with no distinct mantle or breathing organ, a single series of lingual teeth, and the sexes united. It contains five genera.

ĕ-lȳ'-şĭan, or **ĕ-lȳ'-ş-ĭ-an,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *Elysius*; Gr. Ἠλύσιος (*Elusios*) = pertaining to Elysium (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Of or pertaining to Elysium.

"I'll wait his coming in th' *Elysian* fields."
Smith: Phædra & Hip. actus, iii.

2. *Fig.:* Yielding the greatest delight and pleasure; exceedingly delightful.

"Paradise and groves
Elysian, Fortunate Fields—like those of old."
Wordsworth: Excursion.

B. *As subst.:* Paradise, the abode of the blessed after death.

"Hell and *Elysian* swarm with ghosts of men."
Marlowe: 1 Tamburlaine, v. 2.

ĕ-lȳ'-ş-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. Ἠλύσιον (*Elusion*).]

1. *Lit. & Mythol.:* The abode of the blessed after death. Homer places it on the west border of the earth, near to Oceun; favoured heroes passed thither without death, and lived happy under the rule of Rhadamanthus (*Odyss.* iv. 564). Hesiod and Pindar place it in the Islands of the Happy. From these legends arose the fabled Atlantis.

2. *Fig.:* A place or state of perfect happiness and bliss.

"Such things the bard relates,
Who to the awe-struck world unlocked *Elysium's* gates."
Byron: Childe Harold, i. 18.

ĕl'-ȳ-trạ, *s. pl.* [Elytron.]

ĕ-lȳt'-rĭ-form, *a.* Mod. Lat. *elytrum* (q.v.), and Lat. *forma* = form, shape.] Shaped like one or both of a beetle's elytra.

ĕl-ȳ'-trīne, *s.* Mod. Lat. *elytrum*; Eng., &c., suff. *-ine* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: The horny substance or material of which a beetle's elytra are composed.

ĕl'-ȳ-trō-çēle, *s.* [Gr. ἔλυτρον (*elutron*) = a sheath [Elytron], and κήλη (*kēlē*) = a tumour.]

Med.: A tumour in the vagina, vaginal hernia.

ĕl'-ȳ-trōid, *a.* [Gr. ἔλυτρον (*elutron*) = a sheath, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

Anat.: Sheath-like, resembling a sheath.

ĕl'-ȳ-trŏn, ĕl'-ȳ-trŭm (*pl.* **ĕl'-ȳ-trạ**), *s.* [Gr. ἔλυτρον (*elutron*) = a cover, a covering, the sheath of a beetle's wing; ἑλύω (*eluō*) = to roll round.]

Entomology:

1. (*Generally pl.*): The horny sheaths which constitute the anterior wings of the order Coleoptera (Beetles). They afford a protection to the posterior or membranous pair folded up beneath them when the insect is at rest. Hence they are sometimes called wing-covers or wing-cases. In most cases the elytra cover the abdomen above, but in the Brachelytra they are too short to do this. When elytra are hard and opaque at their base, but membranous at their extremities, they are called hemelytra. (*Owen*, &c.)

2. The scales or plates on the back of Aphrodite, the Sea-mouse, an annelid. (*Nicholson.*)

† **ĕl-ȳ-trō-plăs'-tĭc,** *a.* [Gr. ἔλυτρον (*elutron*) = a sheath; πλαστός (*plastos*) = formed, moulded, and Eng., &c. suff. *-ic.*]

Surg.: Pertaining or relating to elytroplasty (q.v.).

† **ĕl-ȳ-trō-plăs'-tȳ,** *s.* [Fr. *élytroplastie*, from Gr. ἔλυτρον (*elutron*) = a sheath, and πλάσσω (*plassō*) = to form, to mould.]

Surg.: The operation by which some part of the vagina may be restored.

† **ĕl-ȳ-trŏr'-ra-phy,** *s.* [Fr. *élytrorrhaphie*, from Gr. ἔλυτρον (*elutron*) = a sheath, and ῥαφή (*rhaphē*) = a seam; ῥάπτω (*rhaptō*) = to sew.]

Surg.: An operation by which part of the vagina is sewed to repair a fissure, or when the uterus has fallen.

ĕl'-ȳ-trŭm, s. [Lat.] [Elytron.]

ĕl'-zĕ-vīr, *s.* [See def.] The name of a noted family of printers and publishers in Amsterdam, who flourished from 1595 to 1680, and whose works are highly prized for their elegance and accuracy.

elzevir-editions, *s. pl.*

Bibliog.: Editions of the classics, &c., published by the Elzevir family.

elzevir-type, *s.*

Print.: A kind of type consisting of tall, thin letters.

ELZEVIR TYPE.

'ĕm, *pro.* [A popular contraction of *them* (q.v.).]

ĕm, *s.* [From the letter *m.*]

Print.: The square of the body of a type. As the "m" in early fonts had a square body, it became a unit of measure for compositors' work. A column of this book is 51¼ *ems* long and 11½ *ems* broad (pica).

em-, *pref.* The form which the prefixes *en*, *in* sometimes take before a word beginning with a *b*, an *m*, or a *p*.

* **ĕ-măç'-ēr-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *emaceratus* = emaciated: *e* = out, fully, and *macer* = thin, lean.] [Emaciate.] To waste away; to make lean; to emaciate.

* **ĕ-măç'-ēr-āt-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [Emacerate.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subs.:* The act of making lean or emaciating; emaciation.

* **ĕ-măç-ēr-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *emaceratus.*] The act or process of emacerating; the state of becoming emaciated; emaciation.

ĕ-mā'-çĭ-āte (or **çĭ** as **shĭ**), *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *emaciatus*, pa. par. of *emacio* = to make thin; *e* = out, fully, and *macies* = leanness; *macer*, thin, lean.] [Emacerate.]

* **A.** *Trans.:* To cause to lose flesh or become lean; to waste away; to reduce to leanness.

"A cold sweat bedews his *emaciated* cheeks."—*Knox: Christian Philosophy*, § 55.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To waste or pine away; to become emaciated; to lose flesh; to be reduced to leanness

"He [Aristotle] *emaciated* and pined away in the too anxious enquiry of its reciprocations."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vii. ch. xiv.

* **ĕ-mā'-çĭ-āte** (or **çĭ** as **shĭ**), *a.* [Lat. *emaciatus.*] Wasted away, thin, reduced to leanness; emaciated. (*Shenstone: Ruined Abbey.*)

* **ĕ-mā'-çĭ-āt-ĭng** (or **çĭ** as **shĭ**), *pr. par., a., & s.* [Emaciate, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of making emaciated; the state of becoming emaciated.

ĕ-mā-çĭ-ā'-tion (or **çĭ** as **shĭ**), *s.* [Lat. *emaciatus.*]

1. The act or process of emaciating or making lean.

2. The state of becoming lean or emaciated; a wasting or pining away.

3. A state of being emaciated, wasted away, or leanness.

"Searchers cannot tell whether this *emaciation* or leanness were from a phthisis, or from a bectick fever."—*Graunt: Bills of Mortality.*

* **ē-măc'-ụ-lāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *emaculatus*, pa. par. of *emaculo*: *e* = out, from, and *macula* = a stain.] To clear from blemishes or faults; to correct; to amend.

"Pichena and others have taken great pains to *emaculating* the text."—*Hale: Remains*, p. 273.

* **ē-măc-ụ-lā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *emaculatus.*] The act or process of cleansing from blemishes or faults; correction, emendation.

ĕ-māil'-ŏm-brant, *s.* [Fr. *émail* = enamel, and *ombrant*, pr. pa. of *ombrer* = to shade.] A process which consists in flooding transparent coloured glass over designs stamped on earthenware or porcelain. A plane surface is thus produced, in which the cavities of the design appear as shadows of various depths. The process was introduced by the Baron A. de Tremblay, of Melun.

***ĕm'-ą-nant, *ĕm-ą-nent,** *a.* [Lat. *emanans*, pr. par. of *emano* = to flow out.] Flowing or issuing out from something else; emanating; passing into an act from.

"The first act of the divine nature, relating to the world, is an *emanant* act."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind.*

ĕm'-ą-nāte, *v.i.* [Lat. *emanatus*, pa. par. of *emano* = to flow out: *e* = out, and *mano* = to flow. Fr. *émaner*; Sp. *emanar*; It. *emanare*.]

1. To issue or flow from, as a source; to proceed from; as, Light *emanates* from the sun.

2. To issue or proceed from as the origin or source; to take origin or rise; to spring, to issue.

"Derived from an equal authority *emanating* from the common agreement and original compact of the state."—*Burke: French Revolution.*

***ĕm'-ą-nāte,** *a.* [Lat. *emanatus*, pa. par. of *emano*.] Issuing, proceeding, emanating.

ĕm'-ą-nāt-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Emanate, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or state of issuing or proceeding out; emanation.

ĕm-ą-nā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *emanatio*, from *emanatus*, pa. par. of *emano*; Fr. *emanation*; Sp. *emanacion*; It. *emanazionc.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act or state of issuing or proceeding from something else, as from a source or fountain-head.

"Proceeding from him by way of *emanation* as light from the sun."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. i.

2. That which emanates, issues, flows, or proceeds from something else, as from a source; an efflux.

"From the boy there came
Feelings and *emanations*—things which were
Light to the sun and music to the wind."
Wordsworth: Michael.

II. *Phil.:* A system of philosophy which teaches that all existences have successively emanated from God.

*** ĕm'-ą-nāt-ĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *emanat(e)*; *-ive.*] Emanating, issuing, proceeding.

"'Tis against the nature of *emanative* effects to subsist but by the continual influence of their causes."—*Glanvill: Essays*, No. 1.

***ĕm'-ą-nāt-ĭve-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *emanative*; *-ly.*] By way of emanation; after the manner of an emanation.

"No natural, imperfect, created being can create or *emanatively* produce a new substance."—*Cudworth: Intell. System.*

***ĕm'-ą-nā-tŏr-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *emanat(e)*; *-ory.*] Of the nature of an emanation; emanative.

"Which we may in some sense call substance, though but secondary or *emanatory*."—*H. More: Immortality of the Soul*, bk. i., ch. vi.

e-manche, e-maunche, *s.* [Manche.]

ĕ-măn'-çĭ-pāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *emancipatus*, pa. par. of *emancipo* = to set free: *e* = out, and *mancipo* = to transfer property; *manceps* (genit. *mancipis*) = one who acquires property: *manu* = in the hand, and *capio* = to receive.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To set free from slavery or servitude; to restore to freedom from a state of bondage; to manumit.

"By the Twelve Tables, only those were called unto the intestate succession of their parents that were in the parents' power, excluding all *emancipated* children."—*Lyttleton: Parergon.*

2. To set free from anything which holds in bondage, or acts as a restraint, or restriction of any kind; to release from any controlling power or influence.

"How from many troublesome and slavish impertinences, grown into habit and custom . . . he had *emancipated* and freed himself."—*Evelyn: Acetaria.*

II. *Scots Law:* To liberate or release from parental authority.

***ĕ-măn'-çĭ-pāte,** *a.* [Lat. *emancipatus*, pa. par. of *emancipo* = to emancipate (q.v.).] Emancipated, freed, set free, restored to freedom.

"We have no slaves at home. Then, why abroad?
And they themselves, once ferried o'er the wave
That parts us, are *emancipate* and loosed."
Cowper: Task, ii. 37-9.

ĕ-măn'-çĭ-pāt-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Emancipate, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of setting free or restoring to liberty; emancipation.

ĕ-măn'-çĭ-pāt-ĕr, *s.* [Emancipator.]

ĕ-măn-çĭ-pā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *emancipatio*, from *emancipatus*, pa. par. of *emancipo* = to emancipate (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of setting free or releasing from slavery, bondage, or servitude; a restoring to freedom or liberty.

2. The state of being emancipated, freed, or released from any bond, or restraint.

"Obstinacy in opinions holds the dogmatist in the chains of error, without hope of *emancipation*."—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica*, ch. xxiii.

3. The act of freeing, releasing, or delivering from any bond, restraint, or controlling power or influence.

II. In the United States, Pennsylvania was the first state to take definite action for the emancipation of slaves. An act providing for this was passed on March 1, 1780. Massachusetts was but one day later. Emancipation was strongly resisted in the South, and the Civil War was an outcome from the strong anti-slavery sentiment in the North. On January 1, 1863, an emancipation proclamation was issued by President Lincoln, setting free all the slaves in the rebellious states.

ĕ-măn'-çĭ-pā'-tion-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *emancipation*; *-ist.*] An advocate for the emancipation of slaves.

ĕ-măn'-çĭ-pāt-ŏr, ĕ-măn'-çĭ-pāt-ĕr, *s.* [Lat.] One who emancipates; an emancipationist.

"Let us review and refute the sophisms of both; and first of the *emancipators*."—*Merits of the Catholicks, &c.*, p. 338.

***ĕ-măn'-çĭ-pĭst,** *s.* [A contr. of *emancipationist.*]

1. An emancipationist.

2. In New South Wales, a convict who had been pardoned or emancipated.

***ĕ-mā'ne,** *v.i.* [Fr. *émaner*, from Lat. *emano.*] [Emanate.] To issue or flow out, to proceed, to emanate.

"Give this commission to the spirits which *emaned* from him."—*Sir W. Jones: Myth. Poetry of Persians & Hindus.*

ē-mar'-çid, *a.* [Pref. *e* (intens.), and Lat. *marceo* = to droop, to wither.]

Bot.: Withered, flaccid, wilted.

***ĕ-mar-gĭn-āte,** *v.t.* [Emarginate, a.] To take away the edge or margin of.

ĕ-mar'-gĭn-āte, *a.* [Lat. *emarginatus*, pa. par. of *emargino*: *e* = out, away, and *margo* (genit. *marginis*) = an edge, a margin.]

Bot., Entom., &c.: Notched or indented at the tip, as if a part had been cut out of the margin. Example, the leaf of the box-tree or shrub (*Buxus sempervirens*). (*Lindley.*)

"Anterior angles obtusely rounded, apex *emarginate*, surface sparsely punctured."—*Trans. Amer. Philos. Society* (1873), p. 124.

ĕ-mar'-gĭn-āt-ĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Emarginate, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* The same as Emarginate, *a.* (q.v.).

ĕ-mar'-gĭn-āte-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *emarginate*; *-ly.*] In an emarginate manner; with a notch at the apex.

ĕ-mar-gĭn-ā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *emarginat(e)*, and suff. *-ion.*] The act of notching or indenting the margin; the state of being so notched or indented.

"In Berosus the sixth abdominal segment is always visible in the *emargination* of the fifth."—*Trans. Amer. Philos. Society* (1873), p. 118.

ĕ-mar-gĭn'-u-la, *s.* [Dimin. of Lat. *emarginatus* = notched.]

Zool.: A genus of mollusca having shells with a notch upon the anterior margin. Forty recent species are known, and forty fossil. The former extend in space from Britain to Australia, the latter in time from the Trias till now.

ĕ-măs-cu-lāte, *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *emasculatus*, pa. par. of *emasculo* = to castrate: *e* = out, away, and *masculus* = male; *mas* = a male.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To castrate, to geld, to deprive of virility or procreative power.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To deprive of manliness or masculine strength, power, or spirit; to effeminate; to weaken.

"England! the time is come when thou shouldst wean
Thy heart from its *emasculating* food."
Wordsworth: Sonnet to Liberty.

2. To expurgate or remove indecencies or coarseness from a book; to free from obscenity or coarseness.

*** B.** *Intrans.:* To become effeminate or emasculated.

"Few or rather none which have *emasculated* or turned women."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xvii.

***ĕ-măs'-cu-lāte,** *a.* [Lat. *emasculatus*, pa. par. of *emasculo.*]

1. Emasculated, unmanned; deprived of vigour or strength.

"The harassed, degenerous, *emasculate* slave is offended with a jubilee, a manumission."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 515.

2. Feeble, effeminate, weak.

"Store enough of such *emasculate* theology as this!"—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 571.

ĕ-măs'-cu-lāt-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Emasculate, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of castrating or depriving of strength and vigour; emasculation.

ĕ-măs-cu-lā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *emasculatus*, pa. par. of *emasculo.*]

1. The act of castrating or depriving of virility.

2. The act of depriving of manly vigour, strength, or spirit; a rendering effeminate, weak, or spiritless.

3. The act of clearing or freeing from obscenities or coarseness; expurgation.

4. The state of being emasculated; effeminacy, womanish softness.

ĕ-măs'-cu-lā-tŏr, *s.* [Eng. *emasculat(e)*; *-or.*] One who or that which emasculates.

***ĕ-măs'-cu-la-tŏr-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *emasculat(e)*; *-ory.*] Tending to emasculate; emasculating.

***ĕm-bā'çe,** *v.t.* [Embase.]

***ĕm-băg',** *v.t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *bag* (q.v.).] To encase in a bag.

"Mad t' *embag* their limbs and leap it beautifully."
Tennant: Anster Fair (1812), c. ii., st. 13.

***ĕm-bā'le, * em-ball, * em-baylc,** *v.t.* Fr. *emballer*: *em* = in, and *balle* = a ball.]

1. To make up in a pack or bale.

2. To bind up, to inclose.

"Her streight legs most bravely were *embayld*
In gilden buskins of costly cordwayne."
Spenser: F. Q., II. iii. 27.

***ĕm-bāl'-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [Embale.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of wrapping up, or inclosing.

***ĕm-bâll',** *v.t.* [Embale.]

***ĕm-bâll'-ĭng,** *s.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *ball* (q.v.).] The act or ceremony of carrying the ball, as queen, at a coronation.

"In faith, for little England
You'd venture an *emballing*."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., ii. 3.

ĕm-balm' (*l* silent), ***em-banlm, *em-baum, * im-balm,** *v.t.* [Fr. *embaumer*, from *em* = *en* = in, and *baume* = balm; O. Fr. *embasmer*; Sp. *embalsamar*; Ital. *imbalsamare.*]

I. *Lit.:* To anoint, preserve, or impregnate with aromatic spices; to preserve from putrefaction by taking out the intestines from a body, and filling their place with odoriferous and desiccative spices and drugs.

"*Embalm* me,
Then lay me forth; although unqueen'd, yet like
A queen, and daughter to a king, inter me."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iv. 2.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To fill with sweet scents; to scent.

"Here eglantine *embalmed* the air."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, i. 12.

2. To preserve from decay or forgetfulness; to preserve the memory of.

"Muse! at that name thy sacred sorrows shed;
Those tears eternal that *embalm* the dead."
Pope: Epistle iii. 47, 48.

ĕm-balm'-ĕr (*l* silent), *s.* [Eng. *embalm*; *-er.*] One who practises the art of embalming and preserving bodies; one skilled in embalming.

"The Romans were not so good *embalmers* as the Egyptians."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

ĕm-balm'-ĭng (*l* silent), * **em-baulm-ing, *em baum ing,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [Embalm.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The art of preserving the dead bodies of men or animals. The earliest examples are found in Egypt, where it was practised over 3,000 years ago. The invention was ascribed by them to Anubis, the son of Osiris, who was said to have performed the office for his father. The practice prevailed, though not so extensively, among the nations of Asia, and was at a later period in use to some extent among the Greeks and Romans. Drying the bodies in sand was the method chiefly practised among the poorer classes. Embalming was also performed by salting in natron, and then drying; boiling in resins and bitumen; and by removing the brain and viscera, washing, and applying fine resins, myrrh, cassia, and other aromatic substances. In some cases oil of cedar was injected into the cavity of the body, which was then steeped in a solution of natron for seventy days, when the viscera came away, leaving little but skin and bone remaining. Among the upper classes, the bodies, after being prepared, were swathed in linen bandages saturated with gum, the total length of which amounted in some instances to more than 1,000 yards. Within and about the bodies of different mummies have been found sulphate of soda, saltpetre, common salt, soda, oil of cedar, turpentine, asphalte, myrrh, cinnamon, and other substances. In very recent times, with the increase of chemical knowledge, considerable attention has been devoted to the subject, and various processes and compounds have been devised. (*Knight.*)

"To use more cost in the *embalming* of the dead."—*Whitgift: Defence*, p. 727.

* **ĕm-balm'-mĕnt** (*l* silent), * **em-bal-ment,** *s.* [Eng. *embal(m)*; *-ment.*] The act, art, or process of embalming.

"To carry the corpse to Russell's . . . leave it there till he sent orders for the *embalment*."—*Malone: Life of Dryden; The Funeral.*

ĕm-băńk', *v.t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *bank* (q.v.).] To inclose with a bank or mound; to cast up a bank or mound round; to surround or defend with a bank, mound, or dike; to bank up.

ĕm-băńk'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Embank.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of inclosing with a bank or mound; embankment.

ĕm-băńk'-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *embank*; *ment.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of surrounding, inclosing or protecting with a bank, mound, or dike.

2. A structure raised to prevent water from overflowing a level tract of country, or to support a roadway. A raised mound or bank of earth to form a barrier against the encroachments of the sea [Dike]; against the overflow of a river [Levee]; or to carry a railroad, canal, or road across a tract of low ground or across a ravine or gully. [Filling.] The oldest embankment in England is Roman—that of Romney Marsh.

"A sum exceeding the whole amount of the national debt at the end of the American war was, in a few years, voluntarily expended by this ruined people in viaducts, tunnels, *embankments*, bridges, stations, engines."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix

II. *Civil Eng.:* Technically, in civil engineering, the earth removed to produce a level is excavation, and that which requires to be heaped up for the same purpose is *embankment.*

* **ĕm-bar',** *v.t.* [Pref. *em* = in, and Eng. *bar* (q.v.).]

1. To shut, close, or fasten with a bar or bolt.

2. To shut up, or confine as with bars and bolts.

"Fast *embar'd* in mighty brazen wall,
He has them now four years besieged to make them thrall."
Spenser: F. Q., I. vii. 44.

3. To hinder, to prohibit, to prevent, to forbid.

"This commerce 'twixt heaven and earth were not *Embarred*, and all his traffic quite forgot."
Donne: Anatomy of the World.

* **ĕm-bar-cā'-tion, ĕm-bar-kā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *embark*; *-ation.*]

1. The act of causing to go or pass on board ship; a putting on board a ship, boat, or vessel.

"The French gentlemen were very solicitous for the *embarcation* of the army and for the departure of the fleet."—*Clarendon.*

2. The act of embarking or going on board a ship, boat, or vessel.

"Their father's fears the *embarkation* press
For Ephesus that night."
Glover: Athenaïd, bk. ix.

* 3. That which is embarked or put on board ship; a cargo.

"Another *embarcation* of Jesuits was sent from Lisbon to Civita Vecchia."—*Smollett.* (*Webster.*)

* **ĕm bar'go** (1), * **em-bargue,** *v.t.* [Embargo, *v.*]

* **ĕm-bar'go** (2), *v.t. & i.* [Embark.]

ĕm-bar'-gō, *s.* [Sp. from *em* = in, on, and *barra* = a bar: *embargar* = to lay an embargo on.]

1. *Lit. & Comm.:* A prohibition or restraint imposed by public authority upon the departure of merchant or other vessels from ports under its jurisdiction. An embargo may be either *civil* or *international.* A *civil embargo* is the seizure of vessels or cargoes under the authority of municipal law; an *international embargo* is a public act, and may be of hostile intention.

"*Embargoes* on merchandize was another engine of royal power."—*Hume: Hist. Eng.*, vol. v., app. 3.

† 2. *Fig.:* A prohibition, a hindrance, a restraint, a bar, as, To lay an *embargo* on free speech.

Embargo Acts: Statutes forbidding the clearing of merchant vessels from any of our ports, during international troubles, as in 1807, 1812, 1813. (*U. S.*)

ĕm bar'-gō, *em-barge, *em-barque, *v.t.* [Embargo, *s.*]

† 1. To lay an embargo upon; to prevent, hinder, or forbid from leaving or entering a port.

† 2. To stop, hinder, or prevent from being carried on by an embargo: as, To *embargo* commerce.

† 3. To arrest under public authority.

"Our merchants and their goods were *embarged* or arrested."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 555.

4. To seize for public use.

5. To prohibit, to stop, to forbid, to restrain, to bar.

ĕm-bar'-gō ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Embargo, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of placing an embargo upon.

* **ĕm-barg'ue-mĕnt,** *s.* [Embarquement.]

ĕm-bark', *em barque, *im-bark, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *embarquer: em* = in, and *barque* = a bark; Sp. & Port. *embarcar*; Ital. *imbarcare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To cause to go on board ship; to put on board.

"He fraighted his ships and *embarked* his host."
Goldyng: Justine, fo. 52.

2. *Fig.:* To engage or invest in any business affair or scheme.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To go on board ship.

"The rising morn will view the chiefs *embark*."
Byron: Corsair, ii. 2.

2. *Fig.:* To engage in any business, affair, or scheme.

ĕm-bar-kā'-tion, *s.* [Embarcation.]

ĕm-bark'-ĭng, *ĕm-bar-quing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Embark.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of putting or going on board ship; embarkation.

* **ĕm-bark'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *embark*; *-ment.*] The act of embarking; embarkation.

* **ĕm-bar'-mĕnt, *im-bar-ment,** *s.* [Eng. *embar*; *-ment.*] A bar or opposition.

* **ĕm-barque'-mĕnt (que as k),** *s.* [Probably connected with Embargo, *v.* (q.v.).] A hindrance, a restraint.

"The prayers of priests, nor times of sacrifice,
Embarquements all of fury."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. x.

ĕm-băr'-rass, *em-bar-ras, *s.* [Fr. *embarras.*]

* 1. Embarrassment, perplexity.

"From whence arose the *embarras* of David and Jeremiah."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. v. sec. v.

2. A place where the navigation of a river or a creek is rendered difficult by accumulations of drift-wood, trees, &c. (*American.*)

ĕm-băr'-rass, *v.t.* [Fr *embarrasser: em* = in, and *barre* = a bar; Sp *embarazar*; Port. *embaraçer.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To perplex, to confuse, to abash, to disconcert, to distress.

"Basil, somewhat *embarrassed*,
Broke the silence." *Longfellow: Evangeline*, ii 2.

2. To entangle or confuse matters; to cause difficulties and perplexities in; to involve.

3. To hinder, to impede, to obstruct.

II. *Comm.:* To encumber with debt or difficulties; to involve in pecuniary difficulties.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *embarrass*, to *entangle*, and to *perplex*: "*Embarrass* respects the manners or circumstances; *perplex* the views and conduct; *entangle* is said of particular circumstances. *Embarrassments* depend altogether on ourselves: the want of prudence and presence of mind are the common causes; *perplexities* depend on extraneous circumstances as well as ourselves; extensive dealings with others are mostly attended with *perplexities; entanglements* arise mostly from the evil designs of others. That *embarrasses* which interrupts the even course or progress of one's actions: that *perplexes* which interferes with one's decisions: that *entangles* which binds a person in his actions. Pecuniary difficulties *embarrass*, or contending feelings produce *embarrassment:* contrary counsels or interests *perplex:* lawsuits *entangle.* Steadiness of mind prevents *embarrassment* in the outward character. Firmness of character is requisite in the midst of *perplexities:* caution must be employed to guard against *entanglements.*" (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ĕm-băr'-rassed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Embarrass, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Perplexed, disconcerted, confused, abashed.

2. *Comm.:* Involved in difficulties.

"So far from being in any way *embarrassed*, his business is in a perfectly sound condition."—*Daily Telegraph*, May 17, 1883.

ĕm-băr'-rass-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Embarrass, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Causing embarrassment or awkwardness; perplexing, disconcerting.

"The dispute between the rebels and the government was complicated with another dispute still more *embarrassing*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

C. *As subst.:* The same as Embarrassment (q.v.).

ĕm-băr'-rass-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *embarrassing*; *-ly.*] In an embarrassing, perplexing, or confusing manner or degree.

ĕm-băr'-rass-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *embarrass*; *-ment.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Confusion, or perplexity of mind.

"My real, unaffected *embarrassment* prevents me from expressing my gratitude to you as I ought."—*Burke: Speech to Electors of Bristol.*

2. Confusion, entanglement; intricacy of affairs.

"Who has extricated himself from the *embarrassments* he lay under."—*Lewis: Thebaid of Statius*, bk. i.

B. *Comm.:* A state of being in debt; pecuniary difficulties; debt.

¶ For the difference between *embarrassments* and *difficulties*, see Difficulty.

* **ĕm-băr'-rĕn,** *v.t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *barren* (q.v.).] To cause to be barren; to render barren.

"In conjoyned quantities they *embarren* all the fields about it."—*Feltham: Resolves*, pt. ii., res. 9.

***ĕm-barr'-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [EMBAR.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of shutting up or inclosing; hindrance.

***ĕm-bā'se, *em-bace, *im-base,** *v.t.* [Pref. *em,* and Eng. *base,* a. (q.v.)]

1. To lower, to cast down.

"To the ground her eie-lids low *embaseth.*"
Spenser: Sonnet 18.

2. To vitiate, to lower, to deprave, to impair, to deteriorate.

"Grains are annual, so that the virtue of the seed is not worn out; whereas in a tree it is *embased* by the ground."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

3. To humiliate, to humble.

"To whom the Prince, him leyning to *embase.*"
Spenser: F. Q., VI. vi. 20.

4. To degrade, to vilify.

"To please the best, and th' evill to *embase.*"
Spenser: F. Q., VI. i. 3.

5. To debase, to dishonour.

"Sith all thy worthie prayses being blent
Their offspring hath *embaste,* and later glory shent."
Spenser: F. Q., III. ix. 33.

***ĕm-bā'se-mĕnt** (1), *s.* [Eng. *embase; -ment.*]

1. The act or process of lowering, deteriorating, humbling, or debasing.

2. The state of being debased or lowered in value; debasement.

"Queen Elizabeth did by little and little rectify this detestable *embasement* of coin."—*Hale: Hist. Pl. Cr.,* ch. xvii.

ĕm-bā'se-mĕnt (2), *s.* [EMBASIS.]

Med.: A tub for holding warm water for bathing; an embasis.

***ĕm-băs'-ĭ-āte,** *s.* [Eng. *embassy; -ate.*] An embassy.

"He tooke it highly that his *embasiate* was deluded."—*Sir T. More: Works,* p. 60.

***ĕm-băs'-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [EMBASE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The same as EMBASEMENT (q.v.).

"Which most manifestly is the *embasing* of the consulship."—*North: Plutarch,* p. 191.

ĕm'-ba-sis, *s.* [Gr., from ἐν (*en*) = in, and βαίνω (*bainō*) = to go.] A bathing-tub or filled with warm water.

***ĕm-bas-sāde',** *s.* [O. Fr.]

1. An embassy.

"Shew thine *embassade* and commaundement."—*Fisher: Seven Psalmes,* Ps cxliii., pt. ii.

2. An embassador.

"But when her words *embassade* forth she sends,
Lord, how sweet musick that nuto them lends"
Spenser: Hymn in Honour of Beauty.

***ĕm-băs'-sa-dŏr, * em-bas-sa-dour,** *s.* [AMBASSADOR.] An ambassador.

"That respect that is due to the *embassadors* of kings."—*South: Sermons,* vol. ii., ser. 3.

ĕm-băs-sa-dŏr'-ĭ-al, *a.* [AMBASSADORIAL.]

ĕm-băs'-sa-drĕss, *s.* [AMBASSADRESS.] An ambassadress.

"With fear the modest matron lifts her eyes,
And to the bright *embassadress* replies."
Garth: Ovid; Metamorphoses xiv.

***ĕm-băs'-sa-drỹ, * em-bas-sa-drye,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *embassade; -ry.*] An embassy.

"Coming from his *embassadry* out of Italy."—*Leland: Itinerary,* iii. 86.

***ĕm'-bas-sāge,** *s.* [EMBASSY.]

1. An embassy.

"Giving audience to the *embassages* of the Gaules."—*P. Holland: Livy,* p. 420.

2. A message.

"Doth not thy *embassage* belong to me?"
Shakesp.: Richard II., iii. 4.

ĕm'-bas-sỹ, *s.* [A modification of Low Lat. *ambascia* = a message.] [AMBASSADOR.]

1. The duties of an ambassador.

2. The message entrusted to, and to be delivered by an ambassador.

"Here, Persian, tell thy *embassy.*"
Glover: Leonidas, bk. x.

3. A solemn or important message.

4. A message of any kind.

"Sent upon *embassies* of fear."
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, iv.

5. The person or persons sent as ambassadors; those entrusted with a public message to another state.

"The French *embassy* made as magnificent an appearance in England as the English *embassy* had made in France."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xxiii.

6. The official residence of an ambassador.

***ĕm-bās'-tar-dīze,** *v.t.* [Pref. *em,* and Eng. *bastardize.*] To render or declare illegitimate; to bastardize.

***ĕm-ba-tĕr'-ĭ-ŏn,** *s.* [Gr.]

Greek Antiq.: A war-cry of the Spartans, when entering into battle. It was accompanied by flutes.

***ĕm-bā'the,** *v.t.* [Pref. *em,* and Eng. *bathe* (q.v.).] To bathe

"That with immortal wine
Should be *embathed.*"
Marlowe & Chapman: Hero & Leander.

***em-bat-tail, *em-bat-teil,** *v.t.* [EMBATTLE (2).]

***ĕm-băt'-tle** (1), ***em-bat-tail, *em-bat-teil,** *v.t. & i.* [Pref. *em,* and Eng. *battle* (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To range or draw up in order or array of battle.

"Instant, without disturb, they took alarm,
And onward moved *embattled.*"
Milton: P. L., vi. 550, 551.

*** B.** *Intrans.:* To be ranged or drawn up in order or array of battle.

"They say we shall *embattle*
By the second hour of the morn."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iv. 9.

***ĕm-băt'-tle** (2), ***em-bat-ail, *em-bat-eil, *em-bat-tel-en, * en-bat-tel-en,** *v.t.* [Pref. *em;* O. Fr. *bastiller;* Low Lat. *imbattalo.*]

1. To furnish with battlements.

"As he approached, he found that this tower rose from an *embattled* pile."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. viii.

2. To arm; to prepare for fight; to put into a state of defence.

"*Embattled* princes wait the chief."
Prior: Ode to the King (1695).

ĕm-băt'-tled (tled as **tĕld)** (1), *pa. par.* or *a.* [EMBATTLE (1), *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Drawn up or ranged in order or array of battle.

"On their *embattled* ranks the waves return."
Milton: P. L., xii. 213.

2. Covered with troops drawn up in order of battle.

"Ye who through the *embattled* field
Seek bright renown."—*Akenside: Inscriptions,* iv.

ĕm-băt'-tled (tled as **tĕld)** (2), *pa. par.* or *a.* [EMBATTLE (2), *v.*]

A. *As pa. par:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Furnished with battlements.

2. *Her.:* Indented like a battlement.

embattled-moulding, *s.*

Arch.: A moulding indented like a battlement.

ĕm-băt'-tle-mĕnt, * em-bat-aile-ment, * em-bat-tail-ment, *s.* [Eng. *embattle; -ment.*] An indented parapet; a battlement (q.v.).

ĕm-băt'-tlĭng (1), *pr. par., a., & s.* [EMBATTLE (1), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of drawing up in order of battle.

***ĕm-băt'-tlĭng** (2), *pr. par., a., & s.* [EMBATTLE (2), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of furnishing with battlements.

***ĕm-bā'y** (1), *v.t.* [Pref. *em,* and Fr. *baigner* = to bathe.]

1. To bathe, to wet, to steep.

"Sad Repentance used to *embay*
His blamefull body in salt water sore."
Spenser: F. Q., I. x. 27.

2. To steep, to pervade, so as to soothe or lull.

"Whiles every sence the humour sweet *embayd.*"
Spenser: F. Q., I. ix. 13.

3. To bask.

"In the warm sunne he doth himself *embay.*"
Spenser: Muiopotmos, 206.

***ĕm-bā'y** (2), *v.t.* [Pref. *em,* and Eng. *bay* (q.v.).]

1. To inclose in a bay; to landlock; to shut in between promontories.

"If that the Turkish fleet
Be not insheltered and *embayed,* they're drowned."
Shakesp.: Othello, ii. 1.

2. To inclose in any way, to shut in.

"Those southern tracts of Cambria, 'deep *embayed,*
By green hills fenced, by ocean's murmur lulled.'"
Wordsworth: To Dyer.

***ĕm-bāyed', *ĕm-bāyd',** *pa. par.* or *a.*

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Forming a bay or recess; as, an *embayed* window.

ĕm-bā'y-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [EMBAY (2), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The shutting in or inclosing in a bay, or between promontories, &c.

em-bayld, *pa. par.* or *a.* [EMBALE.] Bound up. (*Spenser: F. Q.,* II. iii. 27.)

***ĕm-bā'y-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *embay* (2), v.; *-ment.*] A portion of sea closed or shut in between capes or promontories.

"The *embayment* which is terminated by the land of North Berwick."—*Sir W. Scott.* (*Webster.*)

ĕm-bĕd', ĭm-bĕd', *v.t.* [Pref. *em,* and Eng. *bed* (q.v.).] To lay as in a bed; to set in surrounding matter.

"Sometimes *embedded* in one another, sometimes perforating one another."—*Paley: Natural Theology,* ch. ix.

***ĕm-bĕd'-mĕnt, *ĭm-bĕd'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *embed; -ment.*] The act of embedding; the state of being embedded.

ĕm-bĕl'-ĭ-a, *s.* [The Ceylonese name of one of the species.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical one of the tribe Embelieæ. About twenty species are known. *Embelia Ribes* is a large scandent shrub, having a stem with scabrous spots and rough, tuberous knots. The flowers are very numerous, minute, and of a greenish-yellow. The berries are slightly pungent; those of *E. robusta* are cathartic.

ĕm-bĕl'-ĭ-e-æ, *s.pl.* [Mod. Lat. and Ceylonese, *embelia,* and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Myrsinaceæ.

***em-bel-ise,** *v.t.* [EMBELLISH.]

ĕm-bĕl'-lĭsh, * em-bel-ise, * em-bel-is-sen, * im-bel-lish, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *embelissant,* pr. par. of *embellir; bel* = Lat. *bellus* = fair. A contemporary of Spenser's, who wrote a glossary to the poet's *Shepheards Calender,* includes *embellish* in his list of old words, but since then it has completely revived. (*Trench: English Past and Present,* p. 55.)] To beautify, to adorn, to decorate, to set off, to give a brilliant or neat appearance to. (*Lit. & Fig.*)

"Farewell!—be it ours to *embellish* thy pillow
With everything beauteous."
Moore: Fire Worshippers.

ĕm-bĕl'-lĭsh-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *embellish; -er.*] One who or that which embellishes, beautifies, adorns, or decorates.

"These therefore have only certain heads, which they are so eloquent upon as they can and may be called *embellishers.*"—*Spectator,* No. 121.

ĕm-bĕl'-lĭsh-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [EMBELLISH.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of beautifying or adorning; embellishment.

ĕm'-bĕl'-lĭsh-ĭng-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *embellishing; -ly.*] In a manner to embellish or beautify; so as to embellish.

ĕm-bĕl'-lĭsh-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *embellish; -ment.*]

1. The act of embellishing, beautifying, or adorning.

2. The state of being embellished, beautified, or adorned.

3. That which embellishes, beautifies, or adorns; anything which adds beauty, elegance, or grace; an ornament, a grace, an adornment, an enrichment.

"We therefore pleased extol thy song,
Though various yet complete,
Rich in *embellishment,* as strong
And learned as 'tis sweet."
Cowper: To Dr. Darwin.

ĕm'-ber (1), ***em-bre, *cm-er, *cm-mer, *am-mer,** *s.* [A.S. *æmyrian;* cogn. with Icel. *eimyria;* Dan. *emmer;* M. H. Ger. *eimurga.*] The smouldering remnants of a fire; live ashes, or cinders; a live coal, piece of wood, &c. (Seldom used except in the plural.)

"The heavenly fire that lay concealed
Beneath the sleeping *embers.*"
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 59.

ĕm'-bĕr (2), ***ym-ber,** *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *ymbren, ymbrine, ymbryne* = a round course, a revolution, a circuit, an anniversary, from *ymb, ymbe, emb, embe* = about, around, and *yrne, rine* = a running, a course, a race, a course of years, life; *rinnan* = to run. From this derivation it is patent that the belief that ember-days were so called from penitents sitting in embers or ashes at those seasons was entirely erroneous.] (For def. see etym.)

ember-days, *s. pl.*

Eccles. Calendar: Certain days set apart for prayer and fasting, one special theme of supplication being that the blessing of God may descend on the crops, and consequently that there may be plenty in the land. Stated days of this character began to be observed in the third century, an injunction to that effect having been given by Pope Calixtus, but at first there was no unity over the Christian world as to the precise days. In A.D. 1095 the Council of Piacentia diffused them over the year, and enacted that in all churches the spring ember-days should be the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday after the first Sunday in Lent; those of summer the same days of the week after Whit-Sunday; those of autumn the same days of the week after the feast of the Holy Cross, Sept. 14; and those of winter the corresponding week days after the feast of St. Lucia, Dec. 13. In the Church of England the ember-days are so far recognized that the Sundays after them are deemed the most appropriate ones for the ordination of clergymen.

ember-eves, *s. pl.*

Eccles. Calendar: The evenings immediately preceding the several ember-days.

"It hath been sung at festivals,
On *ember-eves* and holy ales."
Shakesp.: Pericles, i. (Chorus).

ember-fast, *s.*

Eccles.: One of the periods at which ember-days occur.

ember-tide, *s.*

Eccles.: The season at which ember-days occur.

ember-weeks, *s. pl.*

Eccles. Calendar: The several weeks in which the ember-days occur.

ember-goose, imber-goose, immer-goose, *s.*

Ornith.: Colymbus glacialis, a diver, more commonly called the Great Northern Diver or Loon.

"The *imber-goose* unskilled to fly,
Must be content to glide along
Where seal and sea-dog list his song."
Scott: Pirate, ch. xxi

***ĕm'-bĕr-ĭngs,** *s. pl.* [Eng. *ember,* a.; *-ing.*] The ember-days.

ĕm-bĕr-ĭz'-a, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *emberiza;* Fr. *embérize,* prob. from Ger. *emmeriz, emberitz, embritz;* these again from *ammer,* which occurs in the English term Yellow ammer, corrupted into Yellow hammer. (*Littré,* &c.)]

Ornith.: A genus of Passerine Birds, the typical one of the sub-family Emberizinæ, sometimes made the family Emberizidæ. Five species occur in Britain, *Emberiza miliaria,* the Common Bunting, *E. schœniclus,* the Black-headed Bunting, *E. citrinella,* the Yellow Bunting or Yellow Ammer, *E. cirlus,* the Cirl Bunting, and *E. hortulana,* the Ortolan Bunting.

ĕm-bĕr-ĭz'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *emberiz(a)* (q.v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: A family of conirostral Insessores. The bill is conical, with a nearly straight culmen, the under mandible the thicker of the two, the upper with an internal knob, the tip with an obsolete notch, both mandibles inflexed at the margin. Hinder and inner toe equal in length, as are the tarsus and middle toe. Claws slender, curved. Two genera—Emberiza and Plectrophanes—are represented in Britain.

ĕm-bĕr-ĭz-ĭ'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *emberiz(a),* and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Fringillidæ (Finches). Type Emberiza (q.v.). [EMBERIZIDÆ.]

***ĕm-bĕt'-tĕr,** *v.t.* [Pref. *em,* and Eng. *better* (q.v.).] To make better.

"Cruelty doth not *embetter* men."
Daniel: Chorus in Philotas.

ĕm-bĕz-zle, *em-bez-ell, *em-bes-ile, *em-bes-yll, *im-bec-ill, *im-bes-el, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *imbecile* = weak, feeble.] [IMBECILE.]

* 1. To weaken; to diminish the force or strength of.

"And so *imbecill* all theyr strength that they are naught to me.' *Erasmus: Horace,* bk. i., sat. vi.

* 2. To squander away, to waste, to dissipate.

"Mr. Hackluet died, leaving a fair estate to an unthrift son who *embezzled* it."—*Fuller: Worthies of England; Herefordshire.*

* 3. To withdraw, to keep back.

"The collection of these various readings [is] a testimony even of the faithfulness of these later ages of the Church, and of the high reverence they had to these records, in that they would not so much as *embezzle* the various readings of them, but keep them still on foot for the prudent to judge of."—*H. More: On Godliness,* bk. viii., ch. ii.

4. To appropriate fraudulently to one's own use; to apply to one's private use by a breach of trust.

"*Embezzling* and averting to his proper use certaine treasures gotten from King Antiochus."—*P. Holland: Livy,* p. 1016.

ĕm-bĕz-zle-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *embezzle; -ment.*]

1. The act of embezzling or appropriating fraudulently to one's use by breach of trust.

"To remove doubts which had existed respecting *embezzlements* by merchants and bankers' clerks."—*Blackstone: Comment.,* bk. iv., ch. 17, note 3.

* 2. That which is embezzled or misappropriated.

ĕm-bĕz'-zlĕr, *s.* [Eng. *embezzl(e); -er.*] One who fraudulently appropriates money, &c., to his own use; one who is guilty of embezzlement.

***ĕm-bĭl'-lŏw, *em-byl-low,** *v.t.* [Pref. *em,* and Eng. *billow* (q.v.).] To swell or heave, as a billow.

"And then *embillowed* high doth in his pride disdaine
With fome and roaring din all hugeness of the maine." *Lisle: Du Bartas, Noe,* i.

ĕm-bĭt'-tĕr, *v.t.* [Pref. *em,* and English *bitter* (q.v.).]

I. *Lit.:* To make bitter or more bitter.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To render harder or more distressing; to make grievous.

"The poison, when poured from the chalice,
Will deeply *embitter* the bowl."
Byron: Trans. of the Romaic Song.

2. To deprive of sweetness or pleasantness; to render distasteful.

"Either slowly destroy or very much *embitter* the pleasures of life."—*Sharp: Sermons,* vol. i., ser. 2.

3. To make more severe, painful, or poignant; to add poignancy or sharpness to.

4. To render more bitter, fierce, or violent; to exasperate.

"Men the most *embittered* against each other by former contests."—*Bancroft.*

ĕm-bĭt'-tĕr-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *embitter; -er.*] One who or that which embitters or makes bitter.

"The *embitterer* of the cup of joy."
Johnson. (*Ogilvie.*)

ĕm-bĭt'-tĕr-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *embitter; -ment.*] The act of embittering.

***ĕm-blā'ze,** *v.t.* [Pref. *em,* and Eng. *blaze* (q.v.).]

I. *Lit.:* To set in a blaze; to kindle.

"Sulphur-tipt, *emblaze* an ale-house fire."
Pope: Dunciad, i. 235.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To light up, to make light or brilliant.

"Her eyes, oft darted o'er the liquid way,
With golden light *emblaze* the darkling main."
Sir W. Jones: Hymn to Lacshmi.

2. To adorn with brilliant or glittering embellishments.

"Th' imperial vision, which full high advanc'd
With gems and golden lustre rich *emblazed.*"
Milton: P. L., i. 538.

3. To emblazon; to display conspicuously; to glorify.

"Thou shalt wear it as a herald's coat,
T' *emblaze* the honour which thy master got."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iv. 10.

4. To celebrate, to glorify.

"Sing of arms
Triumphant, and *emblaze* the martial acts
Of Britain's hero." *J. Philips: Blenheim.*

***ĕm-blāz'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *emblaze); -er.*] One who or that which brightens or makes brilliant.

"The eye of heaven, *emblazer* of the spheres."
Muckle: Lusiad, bk. 10.

***ĕm-blāz'-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [EMBLAZE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of blazoning, adorning, or glorifying.

ŏm-blāz'-ŏn, *v.t. & i.* [Pref. *em,* and Eng. *blazon* (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To blazon; to adorn with figures of heraldry or armorial ensigns.

"The herse
Of wealthy guilt *emblazoned* boasts the pride
Of painted heraldry." *Blacklock: A Soliloquy.*

* 2. To depict, to paint, to represent.

"On which when Cupid with his killing lowre
And cruell shafts *emblazoned* she beheld."
Spenser: F. Q., IV., x. 53.

* 3. To decorate, to ornament, to set off.

"The walls were . . . *emblazoned* with legends in commemoration of the illustrious pair."—*Prescott.* (*Ogilvie.*)

* 4. To make brilliant or bright.

* 5. To celebrate, to glorify.

"We find Augustus *emblazoned* by the poets."—*Haweis: On Providence.*

* B. *Intrans.:* To become bright or brilliant; to burst out in colours.

"Th' engladdened spring, forgetful how to weep,
Began t' *emblazon* from her heavy bell."
G. Fletcher: Christ's Triumph.

ĕm-blāz'-ŏn-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *emblazon; -er.*]

1. One who blazons; a blazoner, a herald.

2. One who publishes and displays with pomp.

"But I step again to this *emblazoner* of his title-page, and here I find him pronouncing, without reprieve, those animadversions to be a slanderous and scurrilous libel."—*Milton: Apology for Smectymnuus.*

ĕm-blāz'-ŏn-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *emblazon; -ment.*]

1. The act or art of blazoning; blazonry.

2. That which is blazoned; heraldic representations or decorations.

ĕm-blāz'-ŏn-rў, *s.* [Eng. *emblazon: -ry.*]

1. The art of emblazoning.

2. Heraldic representations or decorations.

"Who saw the banner reared on high
In all its dread *emblazonry*"
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, iii.

ĕm'-blĕm, *s.* [Fr. *emblême;* from Lat. *emblema* = a kind of ornament; Gr. ἔμβλημα (*emblēma*) = a thing put on; a kind of movable ornament: ἐμβάλλω (*emballō*) = to put on; ἐμ (*em*) = on, and βάλλω (*ballō*) = to place, to put.]

1. That which is inlaid or put on; inlaid or mosaic work or decoration; enamel.

"Above the corner in a curious fret,
Emblems, impressas, hieroglyphics set."
Daniel: Barons' Wars, bk. vi.

2. A symbolical figure or composition, which conceals a moral or historical allegory; an allusive picture or representation.

"Pleased she beheld aloft portrayed
On many a splendid wall,
Emblems of health and heavenly aid,
And George the theme of all."
Cowper: Queen's Visit to London, March, 1789.

3. A symbol, a device, a type, a figure; an object, or figure, or representation of an object symbolizing some other object, quality, or the like. Thus, an ape symbolized malice and lust; an apple, the fall of man and original sin; a swine, gluttony; a pelican, piety and the Redeemer's love for the world; a crown, royalty; a balance, justice; &c.

"Books of *emblems* were very popular in the sixteenth century, in which all nature was ransacked for types of virtues and vices."—*Fairholt.*

☞ For the difference between *emblem* and *figure,* see FIGURE.

***ĕm'-blĕm,** *v.t.* [EMBLEM, *s.*] To represent or symbolize in an occult or allusive manner; to picture by an emblem.

"The primitive sight of elements doth fitly *emblem* that of opinions."—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica.*

ĕm-blĕ'-ma-ta, *s. pl.* [Gr., pl. of ἔμβλημα (*emblēma*).] [EMBLEM, *s.*]

Lit.: The figures with which the ancients decorated golden, silver, and even copper

vessels, and which could be taken off at pleasure. By the Romans, ornaments of this kind were called Crustæ.

ĕm-blĕm-ăt'-ĭc, ĕm-blĕm-ăt'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Fr. *emblématique*; Ital. *emblematico.*]

1. Pertaining to, using, or dealing in emblems.

"Come on, sir, to our worthy friends explain
What does your *emblematic* worship mean."
Prior: Merry Andrew.

2. Of the nature of an emblem; comprising an emblem, symbol, or type; allusive.

"In one small *emblematic* landscape see,
How vast a distance 'twixt thy foe and thee."
Savage: The Wanderer, c. i.

ĕm-blĕm-ăt'-ĭc-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *emblematical*; *-ly.*] By way or means of an emblem; in the manner of an emblem; allusively, symbolically.

"Others have spoken *emblematically* and hieroglyphically, as to the Egyptians; and the phœnix was the hieroglyphick of the sun."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, i., ch. xii.

***ĕm-blĕm-ăt'-ĭ-çĭze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *emblematic*; *-ize.*] To represent emblematically or by an emblem; to emblematize.

"Which he generally endeavoured to *emblematize* by genii and cupids."—*Walpole: Anecdotes*, vol. iv., ch. 3.

***ĕm-blĕm'-a-tĭst,** *s.* [Lat. *emblema*, gen. *emblematis*; Eng. suff. *-ist.*] A writer or inventor of emblems.

"Thus began the descriptions of griphins, basiliska, phœnix, and many more; which *emblematists* and heralds have entertained with significations answering their institutions."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. 20.

***ĕm-blĕm'-a-tĭze,** *v.t.* [Lat. *emblema*, gen. *emblemat(is)*; Eng. suff. *-ize.*] To represent by an emblem; to symbolize.

"This garden of Eden may *emblematize*, while Adam is discoursed of as innocent and obedient to God, the delights of the Spirit."—*More: Conjectura Cabbal.*, p. 239.

ĕm'-blĕ-mĕnt, *s.* [O. Fr. *emblear, emblaer, emblayer, emblaider, emblayer, bleer, blayer*; Low Lat. *imblado* = to sow with corn: *in* = in, and *bladum* = a crop.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* A crop.

"The sides were fringed or jagged with darkness, cumbrous tree or mantled ivy jutting forth black elbows; but in the middle lay and spread fair sward of dewy *emblements*."—*Blackmore: Cripps the Carrier*, vol. iii., ch. xvi.

2. *Law* (*Pl.*): The produce or fruits of land sown or planted; growing crops, as of grain, garden produce, &c., which are annually produced by the labour of the cultivator. Emblements are subject to many if not all the incidents attending personal chattels; they were devisable by testament before the statute of wills, and at the death of the owner vest in his executors, and not his heir; and by the statute 11 Geo. II., c. 10, though not by the common law, they may be distrained for rent arrear. The produce of grass, trees, and the like, is not included in the term.

"Tenant for term of years has incident to his estate, unless by special agreement, the same estovers which tenant for life is entitled to. But with regard to *emblements*, there is this difference: that where the term depends upon a certainty, as if the tenant holds from midsummer for ten years, and in the last year he sows a crop of corn, and it is not ripe and cut before midsummer, the landlord shall have it; for the tenant knew the expiration of his term, and therefore it was his own folly to sow what he never could reap the profits of. But where the lease for years depends upon an uncertainty: as, if the term be determinable upon a life or lives, the tenant, or his executors, shall have the *emblements* in the same manner that a tenant for life or his executors is entitled thereto. It is different if the lease be determined by himself: as if the tenant does anything that amounts to a forfeiture: here the *emblements* shall go to the lessor and not to the lessee, who has determined his estate by his own default."—*Blackstone: Comm.*, bk. ii., ch. 6.

***ĕm'-blĕm-ĭze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *emblem*; *-ize.*] To represent by or in an emblem; to symbolize, to typify.

ĕm-ble-tō'-nĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Dr. Embleton, of Newcastle.]

Zool.: A genus of Æolidæ, consisting of shell less nudibranchiate marine mollusca. Of the four known species, three are found on the Scotch coasts, in the littoral and laminarian zones. (*Woodward.*)

ĕm'-blĭ-ca, *s.* [The name given to *Emblica officinalis* in the Moluccas.]

Bot.: A genus of Euphorbiaceæ, tribe Phyllantheæ. *Emblica officinalis* is a tree with a crooked trunk and spreading branches, alternate leaves, one or two feet long, small, inconspicuous greenish flowers, and tricoccous fruit, with two seeds in each cell. The fruit is acrid, and is made, in India, into a pickle. When ripe and dry it is an astringent, and, under the name of Myrobalani Emblici, has been used against diarrhœa, dysentery, and cholera. (*Lindley*, &c.)

***ĕm-bloŏm',** *v.t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *bloom* (q.v.).] To cover or enrich with bloom or blossoms.

***ĕm-blŏs'-sŏm,** *v.t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *blossom* (q.v.).] To cover with bloom or blossoms; to embloom.

"Sweet, oh sweet, the warbling throng,
On the white *emblossomed* spray."
Cunningham: Day, a Pastoral.

ĕm-bŏd'-ĭ-ĕr, ***ĭm-bŏd'-ĭ-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *embody*; *-er.*] One who or that which embodies.

ĕm-bŏd'-ĭ-mĕnt, ***ĭm-bŏd'-ĭ-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *embody*; *-ment.*]

1. The act or process of embodying or investing with a body.

2. The state of being embodied or invested with a body; bodily or material representation.

3. The act of collecting or forming together into a body or united whole; incorporation; as, the *embodiment* of troops into battalions, divisions, &c.

4. The act of collecting or concentrating together; as, the *embodiment* of thoughts in a discourse; the act of including in other matter; as, the *embodiment* of a clause in a bill.

5. A concentrated representation or emblem; essence in a bodily form; as, He is the very *embodiment* of courage, &c.

ĕm-bŏd'-ў, ***ĭm-bŏd'-ў,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *body* (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To invest with a material body; to incarnate.

"I have again made use of the Platonick hypothesis, that spirits are *embodied*."—*Glanvill: Witchcraft*, § 11.

2. To collect or form into a body or united whole; to incorporate, to concentrate; as, To *embody* troops into battalions, divisions, &c.

3. To gather together; to concentrate and present to the senses or mental perception.

"Could I *embody* and unbosom now
That which is most within me."
Byron: Childe Harold, iii. 97.

4. To include, to incorporate; as, To *embody* a clause in a bill or act.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To join together into one body or mass; to unite, to coalesce.

"Firmly to *embody* against this court party and its practices."—*Burke: On the Present Discontents.*

***ĕm'-bŏg,** *v.t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *bog* (q.v.).] To plunge or cause to stick in a bog.

"General Murray was enclosed, *embogged*, and defeated."—*Walpole: To Mann*, iii. 392.

***ĕm-bō'gue,** *v.i.* [Pref. *em*, and O. Fr. *bogue* = Fr. = *bouche* = a mouth; Lat. *bucca* = the cheek.] To discharge itself, as a stream, into the sea, &c.; to disembogue.

***ĕm-bŏĭl,** ***em-boyl,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *boil* (q.v.).]

A. *Intrans.:* To boil, to be heated, as with rage.

"The knight *emboyling* in his haughty hart."
Spenser: F. Q., II. iv. 9.

B. *Trans.:* To cause to boil, to heat, as with rage.

"Faynt, wearie, sore, *emboyled*, grieved, brent."
Spenser: F. Q., I. xi. 28.

emboitement (**âṅ-bwât'-mâṅ**), *s.* [Fr. = the position of one box within another.]

1. *Mil.:* The closing up of a number of men in order to secure the front rank from injury.

2. *Phys.:* The doctrine promulgated by Bonnet, that generation is to be accounted for by living germs lying one within the other, which, on becoming detached, produce new existences.

***ĕm'-bōld,** ***em-bolde,** ***en-bold,** *v.t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *bold* (q.v.).] To embolden.

"But now we dare not shew ourselfe in place
He is *embold* to dwel in company
There as our hert would love right faithfully."
Chaucer: Court of Love.

ĕm-bōld'-ĕn, ***en-bold-en,** ***ĭm-bold-en,** *v.t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *bolden* (q.v.)]

1. To give boldness or courage to; to strengthen the resolution or courage of; to encourage.

"Upon whose approach their fellowes, being more *emboldened*, did offer to board the gallizas."—*Hacklugt: Voyages*, i. 601.

2. To encourage, to help, to further.

"Nothing *emboldens* sin so much as mercy.
Shakesp.: Timon, III. 5.

ĕm-bōld'-en-ĕr, ***ĭm-bōld'-en-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *embolden*; *-er.*] One who, or that which emboldens or encourages.

ĕm-bŏl'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. ἐμβολή (*embolē*) = an inserting; Eng. suff. *-ic.*] The same as Embolismic (q.v.).

ĕm'-bŏ-lĭşm, *s.* [Fr. *embolisme*; Gr. ἐμβολισμός (*embolismos*) = an intercalation; ἐμβόλισμα (*embolisma*) = an insertion; ἐμβολή (*embolē*) = an inserting; ἐμβάλλω (*emballō*) = to put in, to insert; ἐμ (*em*) = in, and βάλλω (*ballō*) = to throw, to put.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. An intercalation; the intercalating or insertion of days, months, or years in the account of time in order to secure or produce regularity. Amongst the Greeks the year consisted of 354 days (a lunar year), and, in order to adjust it to the solar year of 365 days, an extra lunar month was intercalated every third or fourth year.

"The civil constitutions of the year were after different manners in several nations; some using the sun's year, but in divers fashions; and some following the moon, finding out *embolisms* or equations . . . to make all as even as they could."—*Holder: On Time.*

2. The time intercalated.

II. *Med.:* Venous inflammation, producing coagulation of the blood, passing on to the formation of a clot or clots and likewise of pus and abscess, is a highly dangerous disease. [Pyæmia.] When the clot is impelled onwards, embolism occurs, which is usually fatal from the formation of multiple abscess in the lung. Embolism, arising from local irritation, mostly occurs in dropsy after scarlet fever, in debilitating diseases, and bedridden cases.

***ĕm-bŏ-lĭş'-mal,** *a.* [Eng. *embolism*; *-al.*] Pertaining or relating to embolism or intercalation; intercalated: as, an *embolismal* month.

***ĕm-bŏ-lĭş-măt'-ĭc,** ***ĕm-bŏ-lĭş-măt'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Gr. ἐμβόλισμα (*embolisma*); genit. ἐμβολίσματος (*embolismatos*); Eng. adj. suff. *-ic*, *-ical.*] The same as Embolismic (q.v.).

***ĕm-bŏ-lĭş'-mĭc,** *a.* [Fr. *embolismique.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of embolism; intercalated, inserted.

***ĕm-bŏ-lĭş'-mĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *embolismic*; *-al.*]

ĕm'-bŏ-līte, *s.* [Ger. *embolit*, from Gr. ἐμβόλιον (*embolion*) = something thrown in, an interlude; so named because it is intermediate between chloride and bromide of silver.]

Min.: An isometric mineral, green, yellow, or dark, especially on being exposed to the atmosphere. It generally occurs massive, with the surface sometimes stalactitic or concretionary. Hardness 1 to 1·5; sp. gr. 5·3 to 5·8; lustre resinous, and somewhat adamantine. Compos.: Silver 61·1 to 71·9; bromine 7·2 to 33·8; chlorine 5·0 to 20·1. The chief silver ore in Chili. Found also in various other parts of the New World. (*Dana.*)

ĕm'-bŏ-lŭs, *s.* [Lat. from Gr. ἔμβολος (*embolos*) = something running to a point; a wedge, a graft.] [Embolism.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Something inserted in another and moving therein, as a wedge, a piston of a steam-cylinder, the bucket or plunger of a pump.

"Our members make a sort of an hydraulick engine, in which a chemical liquor resembling blood is driven through elastick channels by an *embolus*, like the heart."—*Arbuthnot.*

2. *Bot.:* A plug-like process, projecting downwards from the upper part of the cavity of the ovary in Armeria.

embonpoint (**aṅ-boṅ-pwâṅ'**), *s.* [Fr., from *en* = *en* = in; *bon* = good, and *point* = condition.] Plumpness of person or figure; stoutness, fleshiness.

***ĕm-bor'-dĕr,** ***ĭm-bor'-dĕr,** *v.t.* [Pref. *em*; Eng. *border* (q.v.).] To adorn or furnish with a border.

ĕm-hor'-dĕred, ĭm-bor-dered, *pa. par.* or *a.* [EMBORDER.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

* **I.** *Ordinary Lang.:* Adorned or set off with a border; bordered.

2. *Her.:* Having a border of the same colour, metal, or fur as the field. [EMBORDURED.]

EMBORDERED.

ĕm-bor'-dūred, *a.* [Pref. *em.*, and Fr. *bordure* = a border.]

Her.: The same as EMBORDERED, *a.* (q.v.)

* **ĕm-bŏs'-ŏm, * ĕm-bŏs'-ŏme,** *v.t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *bosom* (q.v.).]

1. To place in or take into the bosom; to cherish; to admit to and treat with the greatest affection.

"The Father infinite,
By whom in bliss *embosom'd* sat the Son."
Milton: P. L., v. 596, 597.

2. To place in the bosom or midst of anything; to enclose.

"His house *embosom'd* in the grove."
Pope: Horace, bk. iv. ode i.

ĕm-bŏss' (1), *** en-boss,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *embosser* = to swell or rise in bunches: *em* = in, and *bosse* = a bunch, a boss.]

1. To form natural lumps or swellings upon; to cover with swellings or protuberances.

"Botches and blains must all his flesh *emboss*."
Milton: P. L., xii. 180.

2. To cover with bosses or studs.

"The studs, that thick *emboss* his iron door.'
Cowper: Task, v. 426.

3. To ornament with relief or raised work.

"The pillared porch, elaborately *embossed*."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

4. To engrave in relief or embossed work; to represent with raised figures.

"Then o'er the lofty gate his art *embossed*
Androgeos' death."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid vi. 25, 26.

5. To ornament with worked figures; to embroider.

"Exhibiting flowers in their natural colours, *embossed* upon a purple ground."—*Sir W. Scott.* (*Webster.*)

* **ĕm-bŏss'** (2), *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful. By some taken from Fr. *bosse* = a bunch, a boss, because the animal when hard hunted threw from its mouth *bosses*, or lumps of foam, or because it swelled at the knee. According to Mahn, from Sp. *embocar* = to cast from the mouth.]

1. To hunt hard, to drive hard, so as to cause to pant, and be exhausted; to tire out.

"As a dismayed deare in chase *embost*,
Forgetfull of his safety, hath his right way lost."
Spenser: F. Q., III. xii. 17.

2. To drive hard, to overwhelm.

"Our feeble harts
Embost with bale, and bitter hyting griefe."
Spenser: F. Q., I. xi. 29.

* **ĕm-bŏss** (3), *v.t.* [O. Fr. *embasquer*, from *bosc* = a wood; Ital. *imboscare.*] [AMBUSH, BUSH.] To drive into the bushes; to enclose, to surround, as with an ambuscade.

"We have almost *embossed* him."—*Shakesp.: All's Well*, iii. 6.

* **ĕm-bŏss'** (1), *** ĕm-bŏss'e,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *emboister*, from *boiste* = a box.]

1. To shut up or inclose in a box.

2. To cover, to encase.

"A knight her mett in mighty arms *emboss'd*."
Spenser: F. Q., i. iii. 24.

3. To cause to enter, to insert.

"The knight his thrillant speare againe assayo
In his brass-plated body to *emboss*."
Spenser: F. Q., I. xi. 20.

4. To surround.

"Vowing that never he in bed againe
His limbes would rest, ne lig in ease *embost*."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. iv. 40.

* **ĕm-bŏss'e, * em-boss,** *s.* [EMBOSS (1), *v.*] A boss, a protuberance.

"A round *embosse* of marble."—*Evelyn: Diary*, Nov 17, 1644.

ĕm-bŏssed', * **em-bost,** *pa. par* & *a.* [EMBOSS (1), *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Formed with bosses; ornamented with raised work.

"Like a shield *embossed* with silver, round and vast
the landscape lay."
Longfellow: Belfry of Bruges.

* 2. Swollen, tumid.

"All the *embossed* sores and headed evils."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, ii. 7.

II. *Bot.:* Projecting from the surface like the boss or umbo of a round shield or target.

embossed-paper, *s.* Paper having an ornamented surface of raised work.

embossed printing, *s.* Printing in which the paper is forced into dies, into which the letters have been cut or punched. The result is raised letters, used for printing for the blind, and various kinds of ornamental work. It is also effected by pressing the type into the paper, raising the letters or characters on the other side.

ĕm-bŏss'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [EMBOSS (1), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb)

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act or art of ornamenting by raised work or figures in relief, applied to many objects. Crests or initials are embossed on paper, envelopes, &c. Ornaments are embossed on book-covers, especially on those of cloth. Leather is embossed for binding, and many ornamental uses. Textile fabrics are embossed for various purposes. Glass is said to be embossed when it is moulded with raised figures.

2. Embossed work.

"All engravings and *embossings* (afar off) appear plain."—*Bacon: Natural History*, § 878.

embossing-iron, *s.*

Sculp.: A tool for giving a peculiar grained or carnucular appearance to a marble surface.

embossing-machine, *s.* A machine in which a compressible material is placed between a rolling or reciprocating surface and a bed, the moving portion having a design in intaglio, which confers a cameo ornamentation upon the object. The embossing machine for giving an indented ornamentation to velvet and other goods has engraved copper rollers, which are heated by inclosed red-hot irons when operating on dampened goods, as in giving a watered surface. (*Knight.*)

embossing-press, *s.* A hand-stamp or machine for giving a raised surface to an object placed between the descending die and the bed. The embossing-presses of bookbinders are screw, toggle, or lever presses, according to the area of surface and character of material under treatment, and other considerations.

¶ *Embossing wood:* A process of indenting designs in wood by heat and pressure. The wood is saturated with water, and the cast-iron mould heated to redness and pressed forcibly upon the wood. The water preserves the wood from ignition, though the surface is slightly charred. The iron is re-heated, the wood re-wetted, and the branding-iron again applied. This is repeated until the wood fills the mould. The surface is cleansed between each operation, and finally with a scratch-brush, and any desired colour may be retained or obtained by the extent to which the charcoal and discoloured surface are removed. Perforated designs are obtained by pressure upon portions of the surface, and the removal of a scale of material by a saw. (*Knight.*)

* **ĕm-bŏss'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *emboss* (1), *v.*; *-ment.*]

1. Anything standing or jutting out from the rest; an eminence, a protuberance.

"I wish also, in the very middle, a fair mount, with three ascents and alleys, enough for four to walk abreast; which I would have to be perfect circles, without any bulwarks or *embossments*."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Gardens.*

2. The act or art of embossing or ornamenting with raised work.

3. Embossed work; relief, rising work.

"They are at a loss about the word *pententis*; some fancy it expresses only the great *embossment* of the figure, others believe it hung off the helmet in altorelievo."—*Addison: On Italy.*

ĕm-bŏt'-tle, *v.t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *bottle* (q.v.).] To put into bottles; to bottle.

"Stirom, firmest fruit,
Embottled, long as Priamean Troy
Withstood the Greeks, endures"
Philips: Cider, bk. ii.

embouchure (pron. **âṅ-bô-shür'**), *s.* [Fr., from *em* = in, and *bouche* = a mouth; Lat. *bucca* = a cheek.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The mouth or opening, as of a cannon; the point of discharge of a river.

II. *Music:*

1. The mouth-piece of a wind instrument.

2. The shaping of the lips to the mouth-piece.

* **ĕm-bound',** *v.t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *bound* (q.v.).] To shut in, to inclose.

"That sweet breath
Which was *embounded* in this beauteous clay."
Shakesp.: King John, iv. 2.

* **ĕm-bō'w, * ĭm-bō'w,** *v.t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *bow* (q.v.).]

1. To form like a bow; to curve.

"I saw a bull, white as the driven snow,
With gilden hornes *embowed* like the moone."
Spenser: The Worlds Vanitie.

2. To arch, to vault.

"The gilted roofs *embowed* with curious work."
Gascoigne: Jocasta, i. 2.

ĕm-bō'wed, * ĭm-bō'wed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [EMBOW.]

* **A.** *As. pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. Curved, bent.

2. Arched, vaulted.

"The high *embowed* roof,
With antick pillars massy proof."
Milton: Il Penseroso.

II. *Her.:* Bent or bowed.

embowed-contrary or **counter-embowed,** *a.* Bowed or bent in contrary directions.

embowed-dejected, *a.* Bowed or bent with the extremities downwards.

ĕm-bŏw'-ĕl, *v.t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *bowel* (q.v.).]

* **1.** To enclose deeply; to bury.

"Deepe *emboweled* in the earth."
Spenser: F. Q., VI., viii. 15.

2. To disembowel, to eviscerate, to deprive of the entrails.

"*Embowelled* will I see thee by and by."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., v. 4.

* **3.** To take or dig out the internal parts of.

"Fossils and minerals that th' *embowelled* earth
Displays."
Philips.

* **4.** To exhaust, to empty, to drain.

"The schools, *embowelled* of their doctrine, have left off this danger to itself."—*Shakesp.: All's Well*, i. 3.

ĕm-bŏw'-ĕl-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *embowel*; *-er.*] One who disembowels or takes out the bowels.

"We shall next proceed to speak of the surgeon or embalmer, and of all other inferior officers under him, such as the dissector, *emboweller*, &c."—*Greenhill: Art of Embalming*, p. 283.

ĕm-bŏw'-ĕl-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *embowel*; *-ment.*] The act of taking out the bowels; disembowelment, evisceration.

ĕm-bŏw'-ĕr, * **ĭm-bŏw'-ĕr,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *bower* (q.v.).]

* **A.** *Intransitive:*

1. To lodge, to rest, as in a bower.

"Where on the mingling boughs they all *embowered*
All the hot noon." *Thomson: Summer*, 228, 229.

2. To form a covering or shelter like a bower.

"Beneath the shade
By those *embowering* hollies made."
Wordsworth: Poems of the Fancy.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To receive or shelter as in a bower.

"You whom skies *embower*."
Drummond: Death of Sir W. Alexander.

2. To inclose, to surround.

"The cots, those dim religious groves *embower*."
Wordsworth: Descriptive Sketches.

* **ĕm-bō'wl,** *v.t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *bowl* (q.v.).] To form into a bowl, ball, or globe; to give a globular form to.

"Long ere the earth *embowl'd* by thee
Beare the forme it now doth beare."
Sidney: Psalm xc.

* **ĕm-bō'w-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *embow*; *-ment.*] An arch, a vault.

"The roof all open, not so much as any *embowments* near any of the walls left."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 249.

* **ĕm-bŏx',** *v.t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *box* (q.v.).] To inclose or shut in a box; specifically to seat in a box of a theatre.

"*Emboxed* the ladies must have something smart."
Churchill: The Rosciad.

***ĕm-bŏys'se-mĕnt,** *s.* [EMBUSHMENT.] An ambush, an ambuscade.

"Then shuln ye euermo countrewaite *emboyssements*, and alle espiaile."—*Chaucer: Tale of Melibeus.*

ĕm-brā'çe, *em-brase, *en-brac-en, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *embracer*; Fr. *embrasser*: *en* = in, and *bras* = the arm; Ital. *imbracciare*; O. Sp. *embrazar*, from Lat. *brachium* = the arm.] [BRACE.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language.*

1. *Literally:*

(1) To seize, clasp, and hold fondly in the arms; to press to the bosom with affection.

"Hundreds *embraced* the soldiers."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

* (2) To have sexual intercourse with.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To comprise, to inclose, to contain, to encircle, to encompass.

"Low at his feet a spacious plain is placed,
Between the mountain and the stream *embraced*."
Denham: Cooper's Hill, 223, 224.

(2) To clasp, to twine round: as, A creeper *embraces* a tree.

(3) To comprehend, to include, to take in, to comprise.

* (4) To take possession of, to hold, to seize.

"Even such a passion doth *embrace* my bosom."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, iii. 2.

(5) To admit, to receive, to accept.

"If a man can be assured of any thing, without having examined, what is there that he may not *embrace* for truth?"—*Locke.*

(6) To seize ardently or eagerly; to accept willingly or cordially; to welcome.

"And you *embrace* the occasion to depart."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

(7) To adopt: as, To *embrace* the Christian religion.

"They who are represented by the wise virgins, *embracing* the profession of the Christian religion, as the foolish virgins had done."—*Tillotson.*

* (8) To meet, to undergo, to submit to, to accept.

"What cannot be eschewed must be *embraced*."
Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor, v. 5.

* (9) To cherish.

"If ye *embrace* her, she shal bring the unto honoure."—*Bible* (1551), *Proverbs* iii. 6.

* (10) To throw a protecting arm over; to protect.

"So much high God doth innocence *embrace*."
Spenser: F. Q., III. viii. 29.

II. *Law:* To endeavour to influence corruptly, as a juror. [EMBRACERY.]

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To join in an embrace; to hug.

"Let me *embrace* with old Vincentio."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iv. 5.

*2. To join in sexual intercourse.

"Your brother and his lover have *embraced*."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, i. 4.

*3. To twine.

"Archt ouer head with an *embracing* vine."
Spenser: F. Q., II. xii. 54.

¶ For the difference between to *embrace* and to *clasp*, see CLASP; for that between to *embrace* and to *comprise*, see COMPRISE.

ĕm-brā'çe, *s.* [EMBRACE, *v.*]

1. A pressing or clasping to the bosom; a clasping in the arms.

"[He] strove to seek the Dame's *embrace*."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, iv. 22.

2. Sexual intercourse.

3. A hostile struggle or grapple.

"With half the fervour Hate bestows,
Upon the last *embrace* of foes."
Byron: Giaour.

ĕm-brā'çed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [EMBRACE, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Clasped in the arms, inclosed, included, accepted.

2. *Her.:* Braced together; tied or bound together.

***ĕm-brā'çe-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *embrace*; *-ment.*]

1. The act of embracing or clasping in the arms; an embrace.

"Bring them to our *embracement*."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, v. 1.

2. Conjugal endearment; sexual intercourse.

3. A hostile hug or squeeze; a grapple.

"These beasts, fighting with any man, stand upon their hinder feet; and so this did, being ready to give me a shrewd *embracement*."—*Sidney.*

4. Comprehension.

"Nor can her wide *embracements* filled be."
Davies: Immortality of the Soul.

5. The state of being contained or included; inclusion.

"Spirits, blood, and flesh die in the *embracement* of the parts hardly reparable."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

6. Willing or cordial acceptance.

"A ready *embracement* of, and a joyful complacency in, his kindness."—*Barrow: Works*, vol. i., ser. 8.

ĕm-brā'çe-ŏr, ĕm-brās'-ŏr, *s.* [Eng. *embrace*; *-or.*]

Law: One who attempts or practises embracery (q.v.).

ĕm-brā'çĕr, *s.* [Eng. *embrac(e)*; *-er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who embraces.

"Bashful at first, she smiles at length on her *embracer*." *Sir W. Jones: Songs of Jayadeva.*

2. *Law:* One who endeavours to corrupt a jury by embracery (q.v.).

ĕm'-brā'çĕr-ў, *s.* [Eng. *embrace*, v.; *-ry.*]

Law: For def. see example.

"*Embracery* is an attempt to influence a jury corruptly to one side, by promises, persuasions, entreaties, money, entertainments, and the like. The punishment for the person embracing [the embracer] is by fine and imprisonment; and for the juror so embraced, if it be by taking money, the punishment is (by divers statutes of the reign of Edward III.) perpetual infamy, imprisonment for a year, and forfeiture of the tenfold value."—*Blackstone: Commentaries*, bk. iv., ch. 10.

ĕm-brā'çĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [EMBRACE, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Clasping in the arms, inclosing, including, accepting.

2. *Bot.* (*Of the insertion of leaves, &c.*): Clasping with the base. The same as amplexicaul, except that the latter term is applied only to stems or stalks.

C. *As subst.:* The same as EMBRACEMENT (q.v.).

***ĕm-brā'çĭ-ĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *embrac(e)*; *-ive.*] Given to or fond of embracing; caressing.

"Not less kind, though less *embracive*, was Madame de Montcontour."—*Thackeray: Newcomes*, ch. lvii.

***ĕm-brāid', *em-brayd,** *v.t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *braid* (q.v.).] To upbraid.

"[He] *embrayded* him with cowardice."—*Sir T. Elyot: The Governour*, p. 167.

ĕm-brā'ĭl, *v.t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *brail* (q.v.).]

Naut.: To brail up.

"For he who strives the tempest to disarm
Will never first *embrail* the lee yard-arm."
Falconer: Shipwreck, ii.

***ĕm-brāke',** *v.t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *brake* (q.v.).] To entangle.

"Hee would hamper and *embrake* her in those mortal straights for his disdaine."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe.*

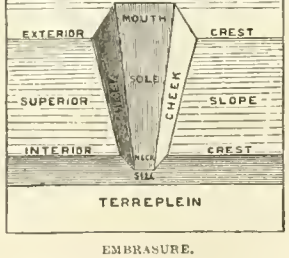
***ĕm-branch'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Pref. *em*, Eng. *branch*, and suff. *-ment.*] A branching forth; that part of a tree where the branches diverge.

ĕm-brăn'-gle, *v.t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *brangle* (q.v.).] To mix up confusedly; to confuse, to entangle.

"In which when once they are *embrangled*,
The more they stir, the more they're tangled."
Butler: Hudibras, ii. 2.

ĕm-brās'-ūre (1), **ĕm-brą-şū're, *em-braz-ure,** *s.* [Fr. *embrasure.*]

1. *Fort.:* A crenelle opening out through a



EMBRASURE.

parapet or wall to fire guns through. Its principal parts are: The cheeks, or sides; mouth, or outer part; neck, or narrow part; sole, or bottom; sill, or front of the sole. The merlon is the part of the parapet between two embrasures. Embrasures are usually perpendicular to the parapet, but are sometimes inclined thereto, so as to obtain a line of fire in a particular direction.

2. *Arch.:* The inward enlargement of the cheeks or jambs of a window or door.

"In the twilight gloom of a window's *embrasure*
Sat the lovers." *Longfellow: Evangeline*, i. 3.

***ĕm-brāş'-ūre** (2), *s.* [EMBRACE, *v.*] An embrace.

"Injury of chance forcibly prevents our locked *embrasures*."—*Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida*, iv. 4.

***ĕm-brâud',** *v.t.* [EMBROIDER.]

***ĕm brā've,** *v.t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *brave* (q.v.).]

1. To inspire with courage; to embolden, to inspirit, to encourage.

"Psyche, *embrav'd* by Charis's generous flame
Strives in devotion's furnace to refine
Her pious self."
Beaumont: Psyche, xvii. (Argt.).

2. To set off bravely; to decorate, to embellish, to adorn.

"The great earth's womb they open to the sky,
And, with sad cypress, seemly it *embrave*."
Spenser: F. Q., II. i. 60.

***ĕm-brâwn', *em-brawne,** *v.t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *brawn* (q.v.).] To harden.

"It will *embrawne* and iron-crust his flesh."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe.*

***ĕm-brāz'-ūre,** *s.* [EMBRASURE (1), *s.*]

***em-bread,** *v.t.* [Pref. *em*, and *bread* = braid (q.v.).] To braid up, to bind up.

"Her golden lockes, that late in tresses bright
Embreaded were for hindring of her haste."
Spenser: F. Q., III. iv. 18.

***ĕm-brē'ąthe-mĕnt,** *s.* [Pref. *em*, Eng. *breathe*, and *-ment.*] The act of breathing in; inspiration.

"The special and immediate suggestion, *embreathement*, and dictation of the Holy Ghost."—*W. Lee.* (*Webster.*)

***ĕm-brew (ew** as **ů)** (1), *v.t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *brew* (q.v.).] To strain, to distil.

***ĕm-brew' (ew** as **ů)** (2), *v.t.* [EMBRUE.] To imbrue, to steep, to make wet.

"Thy little hands *embrewed* in bleeding hrest."
Spenser: F. Q., II. i. 37.

***ĕm-brĭght** (*gh* silent), *v.t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *bright* (q.v.).] To make bright, to brighten.

"Through the *embrighted* air ascended flies."
Cunningham: Death of His Late Majesty.

ĕm'-brĭng, *a.* [Eng. *ember* (2), ; *-ing.*] The same as EMBER (2).

embring-days, *s. pl.* Ember-days.

"They introduced, by little and little, a general neglect of the weekly fasts, the holy time of Lent, and the *Embring-days*."—*Heylin: Hist. of Presbyterians*, p. 389.

ĕm'-brĭ-ŏn, *s.* [Gr.]

1. *Lit.:* An embryo.

2. *Fig.:* Anything undeveloped or not yet come to maturity.

"So long as since the plot was but an *embrion*."—*Ben Jonson: Poetaster* (Introd.).

ĕm-brĭth'-ĭte, *s.* [Gr. ἐμβριθής (*embrithēs*) = heavy; *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of Boulangerite found at Nertschinsk. (*Dana.*)

ĕm'-brō-cāte, *v.t.* [Ital. *embroccare*; Low Lat. *embroco* = to pour into a vessel; from Gr. ἐμβροχή (*embrochē*) = a lotion, a fomentation: ἐν = in, and βροχή (*brochē*) = a wetting; βρέχω (*brechō*) = to wet.]

Surg. & Med.: To moisten, wet, or foment a diseased portion of the body by a liquid applied by means of a cloth, sponge, or anything similar.

ĕm-brō-cā'-tĭon, *s.* [Fr. & Eng., from *embrocate* (q.v.).]

Surgery & Medicine:

1. The act of fomenting any diseased part of the body with water, hot or cold spirit, oil, or anything similar, by means of cotton, flannel, a sponge, &c., to reduce swellings, to allay pain, to remove numbness, and, if possible, restore some sensation in palsy.

2. The liquid used for such fomentation.

ĕm-brō'-glĭ-ō (*g* silent), *s.* [IMBROGLIO.]

ĕm-brŏi'-ĕr, *em-braud-en, *em-broud-en, *em-broyd-en, *em-broid, *em-browd-er, *im-broyd-er, *v.t. & i.* [Pref. *em*, and O. Fr. *broder* = to embroider or broider (q.v.).]

1. To ornament with raised figures of needlework, executed with coloured silks, gold or silver thread, or other extraneous material.

"A scarf *embroidered* met the hero's eye."
Wilkie: Epigoniad, vi.

2. To execute or work in embroidery.

3. To variegate, to diversify, to adorn.

"Sweet Nature, stripp'd of her *embroidered* robe,
Deplores the wasted regions of her globe."
Cowper: On Heroism.

ĕm-brŏi'-ĕr-ĕr, *em-bro-der-or, *s.* [Eng. *embroider*; *-er.*] One who works in embroidery.

"Blue silk and purple, the work of the *embroiderer*."
—*Exod.* xxxv. 35.

ĕm-brŏi'-ĕr-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Embroider.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act or art of working in embroidery.

embroidering-machine, *s.* A form of sewing-machine in which the cloth is moved beneath the reciprocating needle-bar according to the requirements of the tracing, while the needles and hooks retain their relative positions above and below the fabric.

ĕm-brŏi'-ĕr-ў, *em-broid-er-ie, *em-broud-rie, *s.* [Eng. *embroider*; *-y.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act, process, or art of embroidering.

2. Ornamentation by raised figures of needlework executed in coloured silks, gold or silver thread, &c. This is a very ancient art. The Egyptians, Babylonians, Medes, and Persians all excelled in it. The adornments of the tabernacle in the wilderness were of tapestry worked in blue, scarlet, and gold. The garment of Sisera, as referred to by Deborah, was embroidery, "needlework on both sides." Homer refers to embroidery as the occupation of Helen and Andromachê. Embroidery is generally done in frames, the woven fabric being stretched flat and the needle passed through and through.

"Flowers purfled, blue and white,
Like sapphire, pearl, in rich *embroidery*,
Buckled below fair knighthood's bending knee."
Shakesp.: Merry Wives, v. 5.

3. Cloth or other stuff ornamented with embroidered work.

"Laces and *embroideries* are more costly than either warm or comely."—*Bacon: Advice to Villiers.*

4. Variegation or diversity of colour.

"If the natural *embroidery* of the meadows were helpt and improved by art, a man might make a pretty landskip of his own possessions."—*Spectator*, No. 414.

II. *Her.*: A term applied to a hill or mount with several copings or rises and falls.

ĕm-brŏil' (1), *v.t.* [O. Fr. *embrouiller*, from *em* = in, and *brouiller* = to mix up, entaugle, confuse; It. *imbrogliare.*]

1. To throw into confusion, to involve, to entangle, to confound, to confuse.

"The Christian antiquities at Rome, though of a fresher date, are so *embroiled* with fable and legend, that one receives but little satisfaction."—*Addison: On Italy.*

2. To involve or entangle in any quarrel, contention, disturbance, or trouble.

"I had no passion, design, or preparation to *embroil* my kingdom in a civil war."—*King Charles: Eikon Basilike.*

* **ĕm-brŏil'** (2), *v.t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *broil* (q.v.).] To broil, to burn.

"That knowledge, for which we boldly attempt to rifle God's cabinet, should, like the coal from the altar, serve only to *embroil* and consume the sacrilegious invaders."—*More: Decay of Piety.*

* **ĕm-brŏil',** *s.* [Embroil (1), *v.*] An embroilment, disturbance, perplexity, or confusion.

"What an *embroil* it had made in Parliament is not easy to conjecture."—*North: Examen*, p. 568.

ĕm-brŏil'-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng *embroil*; *-ment.*]

1. The act of embroiling, confusing, involving, or entangling.

2. A state of confusion, perplexity, disorder, or contention.

"The cause of this uncertainty was, the *embroilments* and factions that were then amongst the Arabs."—*Maundrell: Journey*, p. 66.

* **ĕm-brŏn'ze,** *v.t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *bronze* (q.v.).] To execute, form, or cast in bronze or brass.

"That you may proudly stalk the Circus o'er,
Or in the Capitol *embronzed* may stand."
Francis: Horace, sat. bk ii.

* **ĕm-brŏth'-el,** *v.t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *brothel* (q.v.).] To inclose in a brothel. (*Donne.*)

* **em-broud,** *v.t.* [Pref. *em*, and Fr. *broder.*] To embroider (q.v.).

* **em-broud-rie,** *s.* [Embroidery.]

ĕm-brŏwn', *v.t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *brown* (q.v.).] To make brown or darker in colour; to brown, to tan.

"Autumn's varied shades *embrown* the walls."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 38.

ĕm-brûe, *v.t.* [Imbrue.]

ĕm-brûed', *pa. par.* or *a.* [Embrue.]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Imbrued, steeped.

2. *Her.*: A term applied to a weapon represented as covered or sprinkled with blood; also to the mouths of animals bloody with devouring their prey.

* **ĕm-brûte,** *v.t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *brute* (q.v.).] To degrade to the state of a brute; to brutalize.

"Already bound to a bad, mad, and *embruted* partner."—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre*, ch. xxvi.

ĕm'-brў-ō, *em-bri-o, *em-bri-on, *em-bry-on, *s. & a.* [Fr. *embryon*; Lat. *embryon*; Gr. ἔμβρυον (*embruon*), from ἐμ (*em*) = ἐν (*en*) = in, and βρύον (*bruon*), neut. of βρύων (*bruōn*) = swelling, full of a thing, pr. par. of βρύω (*bruō*) = to be full of a thing, to swell.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II. 1.

"When the crude *embryo* careful nature breeds,
See how she works, and how her work proceeds."
Blackmore: Creation.

2. *Fig.*: A rudimentary, crude, or undeveloped state; in the first or earliest stages.

"The company little expected what a noble work I had then in *embryo*."—*Swift.*

II. *Physiology:*

1. *Human Phys.*: The first beginning of the animal development, not born and still unfinished. The germs of two new cells are first deposited within the ovulum (q.v.) by spontaneous movement. They occupy only the pellucid centre of the germinal spot at first, but speedily increase in size, and develope new cells in their own interior, until they alone fill the whole germinal vesicle. Each gives birth to a new generation of two, making four, then eight cells, sixteen, and so on, doubling progressively, until a mulberry-like mass is produced of innumerable cells. This in the animal embryo moves up to the side of the yolk, flattening against its living membrane, in contact with the yolk-bag. A second and third layer is then formed from the centre within the first mass of cells. The whole is known as the germinal membrane; the external pellicle is called the serous layer, the internal the mucous layer, and the middle the vascular layer, giving rise to the first vessels of the embryonic structure. Thus the beginning of the embryo is a sac, enclosing the nutriment prepared for it prior to the permanent portion to be evolved from the centre of this mulberry-mass. The greater portion is then cast off, and nearly all the permanent embryonic formation is derived from one large cell, at first in the centre, but ultimately at the surface of the mass, when it undergoes the flattening described. This, with the cluster of cells round it, forms the germ-spot, with a round transparent space in it, the area pellucida. The nucleus of this cell is first annular, then pear-shaped, then violin-like, being two long parallel lines, with a narrow space between them, but separating to enclose a wider space at one end. This is called the Primitive Trace. The parts first formed from this are the spine and spinal-cord (q.v.). Vessels at the same time are being formed within the substance of the germinal membrane, forming a network known as the Vascular Area, and terminating in the embryo, at the point afterwards becoming the umbilicus (q.v.), in two large trunks. The formation of the heart takes place in the vascular layer, and at the same time the production of a digestive cavity begins by the separation of a small part of the yolk-bag, below the embryo, from the general cavity. The amnion (q.v.) and allantois (q.v.) are then formed, the chief office of the latter being to convey the vessels of the embryo to the chorion (q.v.). Then comes the respiratory process (q.v.). [Ego, Circulation, Fœtus.]

2. *Animal Phys.*: In the higher vertebrates the development presents an analogy to that described under 1.

¶ At a later period the human and higher animal embryo is called a Fœtus (q.v.).

3. *Veg. Phys.*: The rudiments of the future plant contained in all true seeds, not in spores. In some seeds the embryo constitutes nearly the whole of the structure, in others it is embedded in albumen. In a perfectly developed embryo there are three parts, a cotyledon or cotyledons (q.v.), the plumule or future bud, and the radicle or future root. For distinctions of plants founded on the number of their cotyledons—a very important character—see Dicotyledons, Monocotyledons, and Acotyledons.

B. *As adj.*: In a rudimentary, crude, or undeveloped state; undeveloped; not in a perfect state.

"Four champions fierce,
Strive here for mastery, and to battle bring
Their *embryon* atoms."—*Milton: P. L.*, ii. 898-900.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *embryo* and *fœtus*: "*Embryo* . . . signifies the thing germinated; *fœtus* signifies the thing cherished, both words referring to what is formed in the womb of the mother; but *embryo* properly implies the first fruit of conception, and the *fœtus* that which has arrived to a maturity of formation. Anatomists tells us that the *embryo* in the human subject assumes the character of the *fœtus* about the forty-second day after conception. *Fœtus* is applicable only in its proper sense to animals; *embryo* has a figurative application to plants and fruits when they remain in a confused and imperfect state, and also a moral application to plans, or whatever is roughly conceived in the mind." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

¶ †(1) *Fixed embryo*:

Bot.: A leaf bud.

(2) *Naked embryo*:

Veg. Phys.: A spore.

embryo-buds, *s. pl.*

Veg. Phys.: Spheroidal solid bodies found in the bark of trees, and capable in favourable circumstances of being transformed into branches. (*Treas. of Bot.*) They may be well seen on the beech tree. The name was first given by Dotrochet.

embryo-cells, *s. pl.*

Anat. & Phys.: Cells in the aggregate constituting the embryo (q.v.).

embryo-sac, *s.*

1. *Human & Animal Phys.*: [Embryo I. 2.]

2. *Veg. Phys.*: A cell which becomes enlarged into a sac in the substance of the upper part of the nucleus of the ovule or rudiment of the seed. In its cavity are developed the germinal vesicles, one (if not more) of which after fertilisation gives origin to the embryo. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

ĕm-brў-ŏc'-tŏn-ў, *s.* [Gr. ἔμβρυον (*embruon*) = an embryo, and κτόνος (*ktonos*) = murder, from κτείνω (*kteinō*) = to kill.]

Surg. & Midwif.: The Cæsarian operation (q.v.).

ĕm-brў-ŏ-ĝĕn'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. ἔμβρυον (*embruon*) = an embryo, and γεννάω (*gennaō*) = to engender.] Pertaining or relating to the generation of an embryo.

ĕm-brў-ŏg'-ĕn-ў, *s.* [Embryogenic.]

Physiol.: The generation of an embryo.

ĕm-brў-ŏg'-ŏn-ў, *s.* [Gr. ἔμβρυον (*embruon*) = an embryo, and γονή (*gonē*) = offspring—that which engenders.] The same as Embryogeny (q.v.).

ĕm-brў-ŏg'-ra-phў, *s.* [Gr. ἔμβρυον (*embruon*) = an embryo, and γραφή (*graphē*) = a delineation . . . a description.]

Bot.: A description of embryos without tracing their development.

ĕm-brў-ŏ-lŏĝ'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *embryology(y)*; *-ic.*] Relating to embryology.

ĕm-brў-ō-lŏj'-ĭc-ăl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *embryologic; -al; -ly.*] According to the rules of embryology.

"Is not the hypolais a warbler *embryologically?*"—*C. Kingsley: Life*, ii. 203.

ĕm-brў-ŏl'-ō-ğў, *s.* [Gr. ἔμβρυον (*embruon*) = an embryo, and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.]

Physiol.: The department of science which treats of the development of the embryo.

"*Embryology*, or the development of the fœtus and its organs."—*Quain: Anatomy* (9th ed.), ii. 673.

*** ĕm'-brў-ŏn,** *s.* & *a.* [EMBRYO.]

ĕm'-brў-ŏn-ăl, *a.* [Gr. ἔμβρυον (*embruon*) = an embryo; *-al.*] Pertaining to an embryo. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

ĕm'-brў-ŏn-ăr-ў, *a.* [Eng., &c. *embryon; -ary*; Fr. *embryonaire.*] The same as Embryonic and Embryonate (q.v.).

ĕm-brў-ŏn-ā'-tæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. ἔμβρυον (*embruon*) = an embryo (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-atæ.*]

Bot.: Embryonate Plants. The name given by Dr. A. Richard to Phanerogamous or Flowering Plants, as distinguished from his Inembryonatæ or Inembryonate Plants. (*A. Richard, M.D.: Elements of Botany*, trans. by *T. Chuton*, 1829, pp. 35, 524.)

ĕm'-brў-ŏ-nāte, ĕm'-brў-ō-nā-tĕd, em-brī-o-nat-ed, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *embryonatus.*] [EMBRYONATÆ.]

Bot.: Possessed of a proper embryo.

"*Embryonated* or phanerogamous plants."—*A. Richard, M.D.: Elements of Botany*, trans. by *P. Chuton*, p. 524.

ĕm-brў-ŏn'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. ἔμβρυον (*embruon*) = an embryo; Eng. adj. suff. *-ic.*]

1. *Lit.* Pertaining to an embryo, or resembling it; rudimentary.

"A part arrested at an early phase of *embryonic* development."—*Darwin: Descent of Man* (1871), vol. i., pt. i., ch. iv.

2. *Fig.:* In an embryo state; very recent or young.

"In the *embryonic* town of Dickinson or Green River."—*Century Magazine* (Aug., 1882), p. 509.

embryonic-sac, *s.* [EMBRYO SAC.]

embryonic-vesicles, *s.*

Bot.: Two membraneless cells in the embryo sac. They are called also germinal vesicles.

ĕm-brў-ō-tĕğ'-ĭ-ŭm (pl. **ĕm-brў-ō-tĕğ'-ĭ-ą, ĕm-brў-ŏt'-ē-gą,** *s.* [Gr. ἔμβρυον (*embruon*) = an embryo, and τέγος (*tegos*) = a roof, covering.]

Bot.: A small callosity at a short distance from the hilum, in the seeds of Asparagus, Commelina, &c. It gives way at the time of germination. The name embryotega was first given by Gærtner.

ĕm-brў-ŏt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *embryo*; suff. *-tic*; as if from Lat. *embryoticus.*] The same as Embryonic (q.v.).

"What one misfortune or disaster in the book of *embryotic* evils?"—*Sterne: Tristram Shandy*, iii. 167.

ĕm-brў-ŏt'-ō-mў, *s.* [Gr. ἔμβρυον (*embruon*) = an embryo, and τομή (*tomē*) = a cutting, from τέμνω (*temnō*) = to cut.]

Med.: A cutting of an embryo or fœtus from the uterus. [EMBRYOCTOMY.]

*** ĕm'-brў-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *embry(o)*; *-ous*]. Having the nature or character of an embryo; embryonic.

"Without the first the latter is defective; without the last the first is but abortive and *embryous.*"—*Feltham: Resolves*, pt. i, Res. 14.

*** ĕm-bŭrse',** *v.t.* [IMBURSE.]

*** ĕm'-bŭsh,** *v.t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *bush* (q.v.).] To place or hide amongst bushes; to place in ambush.

"*Embushing* himself presently among the bushes and brambles."—*Shelton: Don Quixote*, bk. iii., c. 9.

*** ĕm-bŭsh'-mĕnt, * em-busshe-ment,** *s.* [Eng. *embush*; *-ment.*] An ambush.

"His enemies had laid some *embushment* for him."—*Brende: Quintus Curtius*, fol. 46.

*** ĕm-bus'-ў (us as ĭz), * im-bus-y,** *v.t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *busy* (q.v.).] To busy, to employ, to occupy.

"The accustome and usage
Of auncient poets, ye wote full wele, hath bene
Thens selfe to *embusy* with all their whole corage."
Skelton: Poems, p. 11.

ĕme, *s.* [EAM.] An uncle. (*Scotch.*)

"Didna his *eme* die and gang to his place in the name of the Bluidy Mackenyie."—*Scott: Heart of Mid-lothian*, ch. xii.

ē-mĕn'-ą-gŏgue, *s.* [EMMENAGOGUE.]

ē-mĕnd', * **e-mende,** *v.t.* [Lat. *emendo* = to free from faults: *e* = out, and *mendum* = a fault.] [AMEND.]

1. To free from faults or blemishes; to amend, to improve.

"Thei bee not any thing *emended*, or bettered in their liuyng."—*Udal: Apophth. of Erasmus*, p. 55.

2. To correct, to improve, to make better.

"Have na excused, that we no better do,
An other time to *emende* it if we can."
Mystery of Candlemas-day (1512).

*** ē-mĕnd'-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *emend; -able.*] Capable of emendation; that may or can be emended.

ē-mĕnd'-ąls, *s. pl.* [EMEND.] A term in old accounts, signifying the sum total in stock. (*Halliwell.*) The word occurs still in the books of the Society of the Inner Temple, where so much in emendals at the foot of an account on the balance thereof shows that so much money is in the bank or stock of the house for the reparation of losses or other emergent occasions.

*** ē-mĕnd'-ate-lў, * e-men-dat-ly,** *adv.* [Lat. *emendatus*, pa. par. of *emendo*; Eng. suff. *-ly.*] Free from fault or blemish; correctly.

"The printers were very desirous to have the Bible come forth as faultless and *emendately* as the shortness of time for the recognising of the same would require."—*Dedic. of the Bible to Henry VIII.* (1539).

ē-mĕnd-ā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *emendatio*, from *emendatus*, pa. par. of *emendo* = to amend (q.v.); O. Fr. *émendation*; Sp. *emendacion*; It. *emendazione.*]

1. The act of amending, improving, or altering for the better.

"That punishment is never sent upon pure designes of *emendation.*"—*Bp. Taylor: Great Exemplar*, pt. iii., disc. 18.

2. The act of critically correcting or altering a text so as to give a better reading; the removal of corruptions or errors from a text.

"That useful part of learning which consists in *emendations*."—*Spectator*, No. 328.

3. The state or condition of being improved or altered for the better; improvement; an alteration for the better.

"Giving it what I thought an *emendation*."—*Mason: Du Fresnoy, Art of Painting.* (Pref.)

4. An alteration or correction in a text.

ē'-mĕnd-ā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat., from *emendatus*, pa. par. of *emendo.*] One who corrects or improves; specifically, one who removes errors or corruptions from a text, so as to give better readings.

ē-mĕnd'-ą-tŏr-ў, *a.* [Lat. *emendatorius*, from *emendatus*, pa. par. of *emendo.*] Of or pertaining to the emendation or correction of texts.

"Jortin used frequently to mention this attempt to discredit *emendatory* criticism, with strong marks of derision."—*Warton: Essay on Pope.*

*** ē-mĕnd'-ĭ-cāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *emendico* = to beg: *e* = out, and *mendico* = to beg; *mendicus* = a beggar.] [MENDICANT.] To beg. (*Cockeram.*)

*** ĕm'-ĕr-ald, * em-er-ade, * em-er-aud, * em-er-aude, * em-er-aulde,** *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *esmeraude*; Fr. *émeraude*, from Lat. *smaragdus*; Gr. σμάραγδος (*smaragdos*); Sansc. *marakata*; Sp. *esmeralda*; Ital. *smeraldo.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The same as II. 1 & 2 (q.v.).

II. *Technically:*

1. *Min.:* A variety of beryl, and distinguished from the latter by being emerald-green in place of pale green, light blue, yellow or white, the colours of the beryl. The green of the emerald is produced by the presence of chromium, the colours of the beryl proper chiefly by iron. The finest emeralds are found in Peru, but they occur in various other places.

2. *Scripture:*

(1) *That of the Old Testament:* The rendering of the Heb. נֹפֶךְ (*nophekh*) (Exod. xxviii. 18, xxxix. 11; Ezek. xxvii. 16, xxviii. 13), a gem which has not been properly identified. The Septuagint and Josephus render it ἄνθραξ (*anthrax*) = coal, the carbuncle, the ruby, the garnet; cinnabar.

(2) *That of the New Testament:* The rendering of the Gr. σμάραγδος (*smaragdos*) (Rev. iv. 13, xxi. 19)) probably = not the emerald but aqua marine. (*Liddell & Scott.*)

3. *Her.:* The green tincture in coat-armour; vert.

4. *Print.:* A size of type larger than nonpareil and less than minion.

This line is set in Emerald type.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Made of or containing an emerald: as, *an emerald* ring.

2. Of a bright green colour, like an emerald.

"Nor trace be there, in early spring,
Save of the Fairies' *emerald* ring."
Scott: Norman Horse-Shoe.

3. Printed with the type called emerald: as, an *emerald* edition.

¶ *Oriental emerald:*

Min.: A green variety of sapphire.

emerald-copper, *s.*

Min.: The same as Dioptase (q.v.).

emerald-green, *s.*

Chem.: Schweinfurth green ($CoAs_2O_4)_3{\cdot}Cn(C_2H_3O_2)_2$. A cupric arsenite and acetate, containing when pure 58·4 per cent. of arsenious acid, and 25 per cent. of copper. It is a rich green pigment, but very poisonous. Prepared by dissolving five pounds of cupric sulphate and one pound of lime in two gallons of vinegar, and pouring a boiling aqueous solution of five pounds of arsenious acid into the mixture gradually while it is well stirred. The precipitate is then dried and powdered.

Emerald Isle, *s.* An epithet applied to Ireland, from the freshness and bright colour of the verdure, produced by the abundant heat and moisture continually reaching it from the Atlantic. This epithet was first used by Dr. W. Drennan (1754–1820), in his poem entitled "Erin."

"Arm of Erin, prove strong; but be gentle as brave,
And, uplifted to strike, still be ready to save:
Nor one feeling of vengeance presume to defile
The cause or the men of the *Emerald Isle.*"

emerald-moths, *s. pl.*

Entom.: The name given to the genus Hipparchus (q.v.), which, as now defined, is more limited in species than it was.

¶ *Large emerald-moth:*

Entom.: Hipparchus papilionarius (the *Phalæna Geometra papilionaria* of Linnæus). The wings are two or two and a-half inches across their surface, grass-green, with two rows of whitish spots, and a greenish-yellow fringe; antennæ reddish-brown. The caterpillar feeds on the elm, the lime, the alder, the beech, &c. It is found in England and the south of Scotland, but is not very common.

EMERALD MOTH.

emerald-nickel, *s.*

Min.: The same as Texasite (q.v.). (*Brit. Mus. Catal.*) For Texasite Dana prefers the name Zaratite.

*** ĕm'-ĕr-ąnt,** *s.* & *a.* [EMERALD.]

*** em-er-aud, * em-er-auld, * em-er-aude,** *s.* [EMERALD.]

ē-mĕr'ğe, *v.i.* [Lat. *emergo* = to rise out of: *e* = out, and *mergo* = to dip; Ital. *emergere.*]

I. To rise up out of anything in which a thing has been immersed, sunk, or covered.

"They *emerged*, to the upper part of the spirit of wine, as much of them as lay immersed in the spirit."—*Boyle.*

2. To issue, to proceed.

"If the prism was turned about its axis that way, which made the rays *emerge* more obliquely out of the second refracting surface of the prism, the image soon became an inch or two longer, or more."—*Newton: Optics.*

3. To reappear in sight after being temporarily lost to view; as in an eclipse the sun is said to *emerge* when the moon ceases to obscure its light.

"Chasing the red-coats down the lane
Then crossing the fields to *emerge* again."
Longfellow: Lundlord's Tale.

4. To rise from a state of depression or obscurity; to come forward or into a prominent position.

"At the very moment when some of them seemed plunged in unfathomable abysses of disgrace and disaster, they have suddenly *emerged*."—*Burke: Regicide Peace*, lett. i.

5. To come up, to occur, to come into notice.

* **ĕ-mĕr'-ġe-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *emerge*; *-ment.*] An unexpected occurrence; an emergency.

"Such *emergements* disperse in rumor unaccountably."—*North: Examen*, p. 401.

* **ĕ-mĕr'-ġençe,** *s.* [Lat. *emergens*, pa. par. of *emergo*.]

1. The act of rising or emerging from any fluid by which a thing has been covered.

"We have read of a tyrant who tried to prevent the *emergence* of murdered bodies."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

2. The act of issuing or proceeding.

"The white colour of all refracted light, at its very first *emergence*, where it appears as white as before its incidence, is compounded of various colours."—*Newton: Optics*

3. That which emerges or rises up.

"From the deep thy bright *emergence* sprung."
Brooke: Universal Beauty, i.

* 4. An emergency, an exigency; a critical time.

"Not he, but his *emergence* forced the door"
Cowper: Charity, 158.

ĕ-mĕr'-ġen-çy, *s.* [Lat. *emergens*, pr. par. of *emergo*.]

* 1. The act of emerging or rising up; a rising, issuing, or starting into view.

"The *emergency* of colours, upon coalition of the particles of such bodies, as were neither of them of the colour of that mixture whereof they are ingredients, is very well worth our attentive observation."—*Boyle: On Colours.*

* 2. A sudden or unexpected occasion, event, or chance.

"Most of our rarities have been found out by casual *emergency*, and have been the works of time and chance rather than of philosophy."—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica*, ch. xix.

3. A pressing necessity; an exigency; a critical moment; a combination of circumstances requiring immediate action or remedy; a crisis.

"He never, in any *emergency*, lost, even for a moment, the perfect use of his admirable judgment."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, iv.

* 4. A casual profit.

"The rents, profits, and *emergencies* belonging to a Bishop of Bath and Wells."—*Heylin: Life of Laud*, p. 159.

¶ For the difference between *emergency* and *exigency*, see EXIGENCY.

ĕ-mĕr'-ġent, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *emergens*, pr. par. of *emergo* = to emerge.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Rising up out of a fluid or other surrounding or covering substance; rising into view.

"Immediately the mountains huge appear
Emergent." *Milton: P. L.*, vii. 286.

2. Rising or starting into notice from obscurity or depression.

"The man that is once hated, both his good and his evil deeds oppress him; he is not easily *emergent*."—*Ben Jonson.*

* 3. Issuing or proceeding, as from a cause; resulting.

"The stoics held a fixed unalterable course of events; but then they held also, that they fell out by a necessity *emergent* from and inherent in the things themselves."—*South.*

* 4. Accidental, casual.

"The Septuacint was much depraved, not only from the errors of Scribes, and the *emergent* corruptions of time."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vi. ch. i.

* 5. Sudden, unexpected, critical; of the nature of an emergency, pressing.

"All the lords declared, that, upon any *emergent* occasion, they would mount their servants upon their horses."—*Clarendon.*

* **B.** *As subst.:* A sudden recurrence; a casualty; an emergency.

"They, for those reasons, and other *emergents*, went to work again, and that so avowedly, that they pitched upon my Lord Hamilton to be their head."—*Outhry: Memoirs*, p. 5.

emergent-year, *s.*

Calendar: The epoch or date from which any people begin to compute their time.

* **ĕ-mĕr'-ġent-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *emergent*; *-ly.*] By emergence or issue from something else; indirectly.

"In that which was not primely necessary, but *emergently* and contingently."—*Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. iii. ch. iv.

* **ĕ-mĕr'-ġent-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *emergent*; *-ness.*] The faculty or state of being emergent.

ĕm'-ĕr-ĭl, *s.* [O. Fr.]

1. A glazier's diamond; a quarrel, or quarry.

2. Emery.

"Whose [Jersey's] venom-hating ground
The hardened *emeril* hath, which thou abroad dost send."
Drayton: Polyolbion, i. 58.

* **ĕ-mĕr'-ĭt,** *a.* [Lat. *emeritus.*] The same as EMERITED (q.v.).

"The *emerit* ancient warbling priests."
Cartwright: Birth of Princess Elizabeth.

* **ĕ-mĕr'-ĭt-ĕd,** *a.* [Lat. *emeritus*, pa. par. of *emereor.*] [EMERITUS.] Having sufficiently done one's duty.

"I had the honour to lay one of the first foundation stones of that royal structure erected for the reception and encouragement of *emerited* and well-deserving seamen."—*Evelyn: Diary*, iii. vi. § 15.

ĕ-mĕr'-ĭ-tŭs, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. pa. par. of *emereor* = having served one's time: *e* = out, fully, and *mereor* = to merit, earn, or deserve.]

A. *As adjective:*

* 1. Applied to a soldier or public officer who had served his time and retired from the public service.

2. Having served his time; retired from any service or office: as, *emeritus* professor.

* **B.** *As substantive:*

* 1. A soldier or public officer who had served his time, and retired from the public service.

2. One who has served his time and has retired from any service or office.

ĕm'-ĕr-ŏdş, ĕm'-ĕr-ōidş, *s. pl.* [Corrupted from Eng. *hemorrhoids* (q.v.).] Piles, painful tumours around the anus.

"And smote them with *emerods*."—1 *Sam.* v. 6.

ĕ-mĕrsed', *a.* [Lat. *emersus*, pa. par. of *emergo* = to emerge (q.v.).]

Bot.: Rising above the surface of water.

ĕ-mĕr'-sion, *s.* [Fr. *émersion.*] [EMERSED.]

Astron.: The re-appearance of a heavenly body from behind another at the end of an eclipse or occultation.

ĕm'-ĕr-ў, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *emeri*; Sp. & Port. *esmeril*; Ital *smeriglio*, from Gr. σμύρις (*smuris*), σμίρις (*emiris*) = emery.]

A. *As substantive:*

Min.: A variety of Corundum (q.v.). It is granular in texture, and black or greyish-black in colour. It is found in the islands of the Greek Archipelago and in Asia Minor, at Cheater in Massachusetts, and elsewhere in America; and in England, in Cumberland. In the state of powder it is greatly used for polishing hard substances.

B. *As adj.:* Consisting of emery, pertaining to emery.

emery-cloth, *s.* Cloth brushed with liquid glue, and dusted with powdered emery.

emery-grinder, *s.* An emery-wheel mounted in a stand, to be used as a grindstone.

emery-paper, *s.* Paper brushed with liquid glue and dusted with emery of the required grade of fineness.

emery vulcanite-wheel, *s.* A compound of emery and caoutchouc, moulded into the shape of a grindstone or lap, and vulcanized.

emery-wheel, *s.* A leaden wheel in which emery is imbedded by pressure, or, more commonly, a wooden wheel covered with leather and with a surface of emery. The wheel is fastened to a mandrel and rotated by a wheel and band; its principal use is in grinding and polishing metallic articles, especially cutlery. Sometimes called a Corundum Wheel, from the specific name of the crystalline alumina used thereon, the hardest known substance next to the diamond. Emery is a dark, granular variety; the sapphire and ruby are peculiarly coloured varieties. (*Knight.*)

ĕm'-ĕr-ў-lite, *s.* [Eng., &c. *emery*, and Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = stone.]

Min.: A variety of Margarite from Asia Minor and the Grecian Archipelago.

ĕm'-ĕ-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. ἔμεσις (*emesis*)].

Med.: Vomiting.

e-met, *s.* [EMMET.]

ĕ-mĕt'-ĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. εμετικός (*emetikos*) = provoking sickness, from ἐμέω (*emeō*) = to vomit.]

A. *As adj.:* Inducing to vomit; exciting the stomach to reject its contents by the mouth.

"Various are the temperaments and operations of herbs; some purgative, some *emetic*, and some sudorific."—*Hale.*

B. *As substantive:*

Pharm.: A substance which, when taken internally, causes vomiting, by producing an inverted action of the stomach and œsophagus, and the emptying of the stomach of any contents which may be present. They are used in cases of poisoning, and cases of phthisia, bronchitis, and croup. They are divided by Garrod into direct emetics—as sulphate of zinc, sulphate of copper, carbonate of ammonia, mustard flower, camomile, and common salt; indirect emetics—as ipecacuanha, tartarated antimony, apomorphia; emetic agents—such as titillation of the fauces. The indirect emetics are used in inflammatory diseases, especially of the chest. (*Garrod: Mat. Medica.*)

emetic-cup, *s.* A cup of metallic antimony in which wine is left for ten or twelve hours to become emetic.

ĕ-mĕt'-ĭ-cal, *a.* [Eng., &c. *emetic*; *-al.*] Tending to produce vomiting.

ĕ-mĕt'-ĭ-cal-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *emetical*: *-ly.*] So as to produce vomiting.

"It has been complained of, that preparations of silver have produced violent vomits; whereas we have not observed duly refined silver to work *emetically* even in women and girls."—*Boyle.*

ĕm'-ĕ-tĭn, ĕm'-ĕ-tine, *s.* [Eng., &c., *emet(ic)*, and suff. *-ine* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: An alkaloid, $C_{30}H_{44}N_2O_4$, contained in ipecacuanha, from which it is extracted by cold sulphuric acid and water, precipitating with excess of lime, and treating the precipitate with ether; the ethereal solution is evaporated to dryness, the residue treated with acidulated water, and the emetine precipitated by the addition of ammonia. Emetine forms a crystalline salt with hydrochloric acid. It decomposes ammonium chloride, and gives a bright orange colour when a trace of it is added to chlorinated lime, acidified with weak acid. Emetine is extracted from complicated organic matter by chloroform or benzene in an alkaline solution.

ĕm-ē-tō-ca-thar'-tĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. ἔμετος (*emeto(s)* = vomiting, and Eng. *cathartic.*]

Pharmacy:

A. *As adj.:* Producing both vomiting and purging.

B. *As subst.:* A medicine which produces both vomiting and purging.

ĕm'-ĕ-tŏl'-ŏ-ġў, *s.* [Gr. ἔμετος (*emetos*) = vomiting, and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.] That portion of medical science which treats of vomiting and the methods of producing it.

ĕm-ĕ-tō-mor'-phĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. ἔμετος (*emetos*) = vomiting, and Eng., &c. *morphia.*]

Pharm.: A strong emetic, consisting of morphia with an atom of water taken away.

ē'-meū, ē'-mū, * **ē'-mōu,** *s.* [*Eme* or *Emeu* is the name of the Cassowary (*Casuarius galeatus*) in Banda.]

Ornith.: The Australian Cassowary (*Dromaius Novæ Hollandiæ*), called by the natives Parembang. It is of the family Struthionidæ. The bill is depressed; the head is devoid of a helmet, the portion round the ear the only one naked; plumage brown; the feathers more bearded than in the Cassowary; no wing-spurs; height, five to seven feet. The emeu runs very fast, is gregarious, kicks at pursuers, inhabits Australia, but is retreating before the colonists. Its flesh is eaten, so also are its eggs. The emeu is often brought to this country to be exhibited in menageries.

emeu-wren, *s.*

Ornith.: *Stipiturus malachurus*, one of the Sylviadæ occurring in Australia. The resemblance to the emeu is in the tail feathers, which, as the specific name implies, are soft.

ē-meū'-te, *s.* [Fr.] A seditious or revolutionary outbreak; a riot, a tumult, a commotion.

ē'-mew (cw as ū), *s.* [EMU.]

* **ĕm'-forth,** *prep.* [A.S. *em*, in comp. = even with, and Eng. *forth*.] According or in proportion to; to the extent of.

"As wisly as I shal for evermore
Emforth my might thy trewe servant be."
Chaucer: C. T., 2,237.

* **ĕm'-ĭ-cant,** *a.* [Lat. *emicans*, pr. par. of *emico* = to shine out: *e* = out, and *mico* = to shine, to sparkle.] Beaming out; darting out like a beam of light.

"Which *emicant* did this and that way dart."
Blackmore: Creation, bk. viii.

* **ĕm-ĭ-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *emicatio*, from *emico* = to shine or sparkle out.] [EMICANT.] A flying off in small particles, as from heated iron, fermenting liquors, &c.

"Iron, in aqua fortis, will fall into ebullition with noise and *emication*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. v.

* **ē-mĭc'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *e* = out, and *mictio* = a making water; *mingo* = to make water.]

1. The discharge of urine.

2. What is discharged by the urinary passages; urine.

"Gravel and stone grind away the flesh, and effuse the blood apparent in a sanguine *emiction*."—*Harvey: On Consumptions.*

ē-mĭc'-tōr-ў, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *e* = out, and *mictorius* = promoting the secretion or the discharge of urine; *mingo* = to make water.]

A. *As adj.* Diuretic; promoting the flow or discharge of urine.

B. *As subst.:* A diuretic; a medicine which promotes the flow or discharge of urine.

ĕm'-ĭ-grant, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *emigrans*, pr. par. of *emigro* = to emigrate (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Emigrating; removing from one country to another distant country, there to settle and reside.

2. Pertaining to emigration; intended for emigration, as, an *emigrant* vessel.

B. *As subst.:* One who emigrates or removes from one country to another distant country, there to settle and reside.

"Every *emigrant* must be considered as a citizen lost to the community."—*Robertson: Hist. of America*, bk. viii.

ĕm'-ĭ-grāte, *v.i.* & *t.* [Lat. *emigratus*, pa. par. of *emigro*: *e* = out, away, and *migro* = to remove, to migrate.]

A. *Intrans.:* To remove from or quit one's country for a distant one, there to settle and reside.

"The colonists *emigrated* from you."—*Burke: On Conciliation with America.*

* **B.** *Trans.:* To send emigrants out of the country.

"It has been Mr. [Vere] Foster's practice to *emigrate* girls, for the reason that the girls earn the least, and that they are the least able to take themselves out."—*Land*, Sept. 23, 1882.

* **ĕ-mī'-grāte,** *a.* [Lat. *emigratus*, pa. par. of *emigro*.] Wandering, roving.

"But let our souls *emigrate* meet,
And in abstract embraces greet."
Guyton: Notes on Don Quixote, p. 228

ĕm-ĭ-grā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *emigratio*, from *emigratus*, pa. par. of *emigro*.]

1. The act of removing from one country to a distant one, there to settle and reside; the departure of persons from one country to another for purposes of residence.

"I hear there are considerable *emigrations* from France."—*Burke: On the French Revolution*

2. The body of emigrants collectively.

emigration-agent, *s.* An agent or public officer appointed to assist emigrants.

† **ĕm-ĭ-grā'-tion-al,** *a.* [Eng. *emigration*; *-al*.] Of or pertaining to emigration.

ĕm-ĭ-grā'-tion-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *emigration*; *-ist*.] An advocate for or promoter of emigration.

* **ĕm'-ĭ-grā-tōr,** *s.* [Eng. *emigrat(e)*; *-or*.] An emigrant.

ĕm'-ĭ-nençe, *s.* [Lat. *eminentia*, from *eminens*, pr. par. of *emineo* = to project; Fr. *éminence*; Sp. *eminencia*; Ital. *eminenza*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) Loftiness, height.

(2) A part rising above the rest; a part projecting above the surface; a projection, a prominence.

"From their airy *eminence* they may
With pride and scorn the inferior world survey."
Hughes: Letter to a Friend.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) An elevated position or situation among men, due to rank, office, or celebrity; distinction; high rank, celebrity.

"Satan exalted sat, by merit raised
To that bad *eminence*." *Milton: P. L.*, ii. 5, 6.

*(2) Supreme degree.

"Whatever pure thou in the body enjoy'st,
And pure thou wert created, we enjoy
In *eminence*." *Milton: P. L.*, viii. 620-2.

*(3) High place, distinction, respect.

"Present him *eminence* both with eye and tongue."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 2.

(4) A title of honour applied to cardinals. It was first conferred by Pope Urban VIII. in A.D. 1631.

"His *eminence* [Cardinal Perron] was indeed very fond of his poet."—*Hurd: Notes on Epistle to Augustus.*

¶ *To have the eminence of:* To be better than.

"You should not *have the eminence of* him,
But be as Ajax."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, ii. 3.

II. *Anat.* (*Of bones*): Any projecting part. A slender, sharp, or pointed eminence is called a spine or spinous process, a blunt one a tubercle, a broad or rough one a tuberosity; one bearing a flattened, articular surface a condyle. (*Quain.*) See also Frontal, Jugular, and Parietal.

¶ *Condylar eminence:*

Anat.: The same as CONDYLE (q.v.). It is used chiefly of the humerus. (*Quain.*)

* **ĕm'-ĭ-nen-çў,** *s.* [Lat. *eminentia*.]

I. *Lit.:* A projecting part; an eminence; a projection.

"Mountains abound with different vegetables, every vertex or *eminency* affording new kinds."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. ii.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Eminence, high position or rank; celebrity; fame, repute.

"Alterations are attributed to the powerfullest under princes, where the *eminency* of one obscureth the rest."—*Wotton.*

2. A title of honour applied to cardinals.

ĕm'-ĭ-nĕnt, *a.* [Lat. *eminens*, pr. par. of *emineo* = to jut out: *e* = out, and *mineo* = to project; Fr. *éminent*; Sp. & Ital. *eminente*.]

* **I.** *Literally:*

1. High, lofty.

"Thou hast built unto thee an *eminent* place."—*Ezekiel* xvi. 24.

* 2. Prominent, projecting, standing out above the rest.

"The eyes . . . Are encompassed round with *eminent* parts."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. ii.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Exalted in rank, position, or office; dignified, distinguished; of celebrity or repute.

"Rome for your sake shall push her conquests on,
And bring new titles home from nations won,
To dignify so *eminent* a son."
Stepney: Juvenal, sat. viii.

2. Conspicuous, remarkable, distinguished, noted.

"She is *eminent* for a sincere piety in the practice of religion."—*Addison: Freeholder.*

* 3. Imminent.

¶ For the difference between *eminent* and *distinguished*, see DISTINGUISHED.

ĕm-ĭ-nĕn'-tial (tial as shal), *a.* [Eng. *eminent(t)*; *-iual*.]

Alg. A term applied to an artificial kind of equation, which contains another eminently.

ĕm'-ĭ-nent-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *eminent*; *-ly*.]

1. Conspicuously; in a manner that attracts observation.

"Who stands so *eminently* in the degree of this fortune as Cassio does?"—*Shakesp.: Othello*, ii. 1.

2. In an eminent or high degree.

"The Church of England he knew to be *eminently* loyal."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

* 3 Imminently.

ē'-mīr, ĕ-mīr', a-mīr', a-mēer', *s.* [Arab. *amir*.] Properly sovereign, a prince. The title was instituted in A.D. 650 by Fatima, the daughter of Muhammad, and was applied to the descendants of the "Prophet." They alone were permitted to wear the green turban. In the last two forms, Amir and Ameer, it is known in England chiefly in connection with the Ameers of Scinde vanquished by Sir Charles Napier at the battle of Meanee, Feb. 17, 1843, their territory being subsequently annexed to the Anglo-Indian empire.

"The foremost of the band is seen
An *Emir* by his garb of green."
Byron: Giaour.

ĕ-mĭs-sär'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat.] A sluice or floodgate.

ĕm'-ĭs-sa-rў, * **cm-is-sa-rie,** *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *emissarius*, from *emissus*, pa. par. of *emitto* = to send out, to emit; Fr. *émissaire*.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A person sent out on a private message or business; a secret messenger or agent, employed to ascertain the opinions or intentions of others, or to disseminate opinions, or spread reports in the interests of his employers.

"The Jesuits send over *emissaries* with instructions to personate themselves members of the several sects amongst us."—*Swift.*

* 2. An outlet; a channel by which water is drawn from a lake, &c.; a sluice; a floodgate.

II. *Anat.:* That which emits or discharges; a vessel through which excretion takes place; an excretory.

"Wherever there are *emissaries*, there are absorbent vessels in the skin; and, by the absorbent vessels, mercury will pass into the blood."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments*

B. *As adjective:*

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Exploring, spying out.

"You shall neither eat nor sleep,
Nor, forth your window peep,
With your *emissary* eye,
To fetch in the forms go by."
B. Jonson: Underwoods; Of Charis, viii. 7.

2. *Anat.:* Discharging or conveying excretions; excretory.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *emissary* and *spy*: "Both these words designate a person sent out by a body on some public concern among their enemies; but they differ in their office according to the etymology of the words. The *emissary* is by distinction sent forth, he is sent so as to mix with the people to whom he goes, to be in all places, and to associate with every one individually as may serve his purpose; the *spy* on the other hand takes his station wherever he can best perceive what is passing; he keeps himself at a distance from all but such as may particularly aid him in the object of his search. The object of an *emissary* is by direct communication with the enemy to sow the seeds of dissension, to spread false alarms, and to disseminate false principles; the object of a *spy* is to get information of an enemy's plans and movements. Although the office of *emissary* and *spy* are neither of them honourable, yet that of the former is more disgraceful than that of the latter. The *emissary* is generally employed by those who have some illegitimate object to pursue; *spies* on the other hand are employed by all regular governments in a time of warfare. In the time of the Revolution, the French sent their *emissaries* into every country to fan the flame of rebellion against established governments. At Sparta, the trade of a *spy* was considered as a self-devotion for the public good." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **ĕm'-ĭs-sa-rў-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *emissary*; *-ship*] The office or position of an emissary.

ĕ-mĭss'-ĭon (ss as sh), *s.* [Lat. *emissio*, from *emissus*, pa. par. of *emitto*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of emitting, sending, or throwing out: as the *emission* of light from the sun, the *emission* of odour from plants, &c.

"Tickling causeth laughter: the cause may be the *emission* of the spirits, and so of the breath by a flight from titillation."—*Bacon.*

2. The act of sending out or despatching.

"Populosity naturally requireth transmigration and *emission* of colonies."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*

3. That which is emitted or sent out.

"Cover them with glasses; but upon all warm and benign *emissions* of the sun, and sweet showers, give them air."—*Evelyn.*

4. The state of being emitted or sent out.

"Still opportune with prompt *emission* flow"
Bro ke: Universal Beauty, bk. v.

II. *Finance:* The putting into circulation or issuing of bills, notes, shares, &c.; the issue or number and value of the bills, &c., sent out.

¶ *Theory of emission, Emission theory:*

Optics: The theory or hypothesis that the propagation of light is effected by the throwing out of infinitely small particles of matter, of

which it is assumed that it is composed, from a luminous body in radiating lines. It is called also the Corpuscular Theory. Though accepted by Sir Isaac Newton, it is now generally abandoned in favour of its rival—the Undulatory Theory. [UNDULATORY, LIGHT.]

***ĕm-ĭs-sĭ'-tĭous,** *a.* [Lat. *emissitius* = sent out, exploring; *emissus* = sent out, pa. par. of *emitto* = to send out.] Prying, spying, inquisitive.

"Malicious mass-priest, cast back those *emissitious* eyes to your own infamous chair of Rome."—*Bp. Hall: Honour of the Married Clergy*, p. 184.

ĕ-mĭs'-sĭve, *a.* [Lat. *emiss(us)*, pa. par. of *emitto*; Eng. suff. *-ive.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Sending out, emitting.

2. Sent out, emitted.

"Soon a beam, *emissive* from above."
Brooke: Jerusalem Delivered, bk. i.

II. *Optics:* Sending forth, radiation.

¶ (*Of heat*) *Emissive power of a body:* The same as its radiating power. (*Ganot.*) [RADIATION.]

ĕ-mĭs'-sŏr-ў, *a.* [Lat. *emiss(us)*, pa. par. of *emitto*; Eng. suff. *-ory.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Emitting, sending or conveying out.

2. *Anat.:* Excretory; applied to certain ducts which convey fluids out of the body; emissary.

ĕ-mĭt', *v.t.* [Lat. *emitto* = to send out: *e* = out, and *mitto* = to send.]

1. To send out or forth; to throw or give out; to give vent to; to discharge.

"The soil, being fruitful and rich, *emits* stenma, consisting of volatile and active parts."—*Arbuthnot: On Air.*

2. To let fly; to dart, to discharge.

"Pay sacred reverence to Apollo's song,
Lest, wrathful, the far-shooting god *emit*
His fatal arrows." *Prior: Hymn to Apollo.*

3. To issue by authority.

"That a citation be valid, it ought to be decreed and *emitted* by the judge's authority, and at the instance of the party."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *emit*, to *exhale*, and to *evaporate*: "*Emit* is used to express a more positive effort to send out; *exhale* and *evaporate* designate the natural and progressive process of things: volcanoes *emit* fire and flames: the earth *exhales* the damps, or flowers *exhale* perfumes, liquids *evaporate*. Animals may *emit* by an act of volition: things *exhale* or *evaporate* by an external action upon them; they *exhale* that which is foreign to them; they *evaporate* that which constitutes a part of their substance. The polecat is reported to *emit* such a stench from itself when pursued, as to keep its pursuers at a distance from itself: bogs and fens *exhale* their moisture when acted upon by the heat: water *evaporates* by means of steam when put into a state of ebullition." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***ĕ-mĭt'-tĕnt,** *a.* [Lat. *emittens*, pr. par. of *emitto* = to send out.] Sending out; emitting.

"The former being the *emittent*; the latter the recipient."—*Boyle: Works*, vi. 237.

***ĕm-măn'-tle, *em-man-tel,** *v.t.* [Fr. *emmanteler.*]

1. To cover.

"The pourprise and bending cope whereof all things are *emmantelled* and covered."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. i., ch. i.

2. To build or place round by way of fortification or defence.

"The wall that he caused to be built and *emmantelled* about other towns."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxix. ch. i.

***ĕm-mar'-ble, *ĕn-mar'-ble,** *v.t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *marble* (q.v.).] To render hard and insensible as marble.

"Thou dost *enmarble* the proud heart of her."
Spenser: Hymn of Love.

ĕm-mĕn-a-gŏg'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *emmenagog(ue)*; *-ic.*] Promoting the menstrual discharge.

ĕm-mĕn'-a-gŏgues, *s. pl.* [Gr. ἐμμηνα (*emmēna*) = the menstrual discharges, and ἀγω (*agō*) = to lead, to drive.]

Phar.: Medicines which are supposed to have the power of exciting the catamenial flow when it is suppressed from any cause. Direct emmenagogues: Ergot, savine, rue, assafœtida, castor. Indirect emmenagogues: Ferruginous salts, aloes, colocynth, other strong purgatives. The indirect emmenagogues act by improving the state of the system. Iron restores the blood when in an anæmic state, the others by stimulating the large bowel. (*Garrod: Mat. Medica.*)

ĕm-mĕn-ŏ-lŏg'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *emmenology*; *-ical.*] Pertaining to emmenology.

ĕm-mĕn-ŏl'-ŏ-gў, *s.* [Fr. *emménologie.*]

Med.: A treatise on menstruation.

***ĕm'-mĕt, *amte, *amet, *amt, *amote,** *s.* [A.S. *æmete.*] [ANT.] An ant, a pismire.

"A bracelet made of *emmets* eyes."
Drayton: Court of Fairy.

***ĕm-mew' (ew as ū),** *v.t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *mew* (q.v.).] To confine as in a mew or cage; to coop up.

"Whose settled visage and deliberate word
Nips youth i' th' head, and follies doth *emmew*,
As falcon doth the fowl, is yet a devil."
Shaksp.: Measure for Measure, iii. 1.

ĕm'-mŏn-ĭte, ĕm'-mŏn-sĭte, *s.* [Gr. ἐμμονή (*emmonē*) = an abiding or cleaving to; ἔμμονος (*emmonos*) = abiding by (?)]

Min.: A variety of Strontianite (q.v.).

***ĕm-mŏve,** *v.t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *move* (q.v.).] To rouse, to stir up, to excite, to move.

"One day, when him high courage did *emmove*,
He pricked forth." *Spenser: F. Q.*, II. i. 50.

ĕm'-ŏ-dĭn, *s.* [Emodi, the specific name of *Rheum Emodi*, one of the plants which furnish Indian Rhubarb; *-in* (*Chem.*) (q.v.)]

Chem.: $C_{15}H_{10}O_5$. A constituent of rhubarb root, extracted from it along with chrysophanic acid by benzene. Emodin is said to be a derivative from methyl anthracene, and to be trioxymethyl-anthraquinone, $C_{11}H_4\begin{cases}CH_3\\O_2\\(OH)_3\end{cases}$. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*, Sup. iii.)

***ĕ-mŏl-lĕs'-çençe,** *s.* [Lat. *e* = out, fully, and *mollescens*, pr. par. of *mollesco*, incept. form of *mollio* = to be soft; *mollis* = soft.] That degree of softness in a body beginning to melt which alters its shape; the first or lowest degree of fusibility.

***ĕ-mŏl'-lĭ-ăte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *emollio* = to make soft; *e* = out, fully, and *mollis* = soft; Fr. *émollir.*] To soften, to weaken; to render soft or effeminate.

"*Emollinted* by four centuries of Roman domination."—*Pinkerton*

ĕ-mŏl'-lĭ-ent, *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *emolliens*, pr. par. of *emollio* = to make soft; *mollis* = soft: Ital. *emolliente.*]

A. *As adj.:* Softening, relaxing; making soft or supple.

"A mucilage more *emollient* and slippery than oil itself."—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. viii.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II.

2. *Fig.:* Anything intended to soothe or comfort.

"And such *emollients* as his friends could spare."
Cowper: Retirement, 805.

II. *Phar. (Pl.):* Substances which soften the part to which they are applied, and soothe and diminish irritation, as warm water; starchy and mucilaginous substances, as flour, bread, oatmeal, linseed, gum, honey, figs, starch, collodion; oily and fatty substances, as linseed oil, olive oil, lard, wax, suet, spermaceti, and glycerine; albuminous and gelatinous substances, as isinglass, gelatin, and white of egg. Emollients are used to soothe parts which are inflamed or irritated, and to shield them from the action of the air or foreign influences. (*Garrod: Mat. Medica.*)

"Sometimes I was covered with *emollients*."—*Rambler*, No. 133.

***ĕ-mŏl-lĭ'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *emollitio*, from *emollio* = to soften.] The act or process of softening or relaxing; a state of relaxation or suppleness.

"And bathing and anointing give a relaxation or *emollition*."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 730.

***ĕ-mŏl'-lĭ-tĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *emollitus*, pa. par. of *emollio*, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ive.*] Tending to soften, relax, or make supple; relaxing.

"They enter into those *emollitive* or leuitive plastres."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxxvi., ch. xxi.

ĕ-mŏl'-u-mĕnt, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *emolumentum* = that which is gained by labour, from Lat. *emolior* = to work out; *e* = out, and *molior* = to exert oneself; *moles* = a heap, a mass; Sp. Port. & Ital. *emolumento.*]

I. The profit or gain arising from any office or employment; that which is received in return for services done, as salary, fees, &c.; remuneration.

* 2. An advantage, gain, or profit in general.

"I have with great application studied the publick *emolument*."—*Tatler*, No. 41.

¶ For the difference between *emolument* and *gain*, see GAIN.

***ĕ-mŏl'-u-mĕnt'-al,** *a.* [Eng. *emolument*; *-al.*] Productive of gain, profit, or advantage; useful, profitable.

"In all that is laudable and truly *emolumental* of this nature."—*Keelyn: Preface.*

***e-mong, *e-mongst,** *prep.* [AMONG, AMONGST.]

ĕm'-ŏn-ў, *s.* [Abbreviated from Lat. *anemone* (q.v.).]

Bot.: A name given by the common people in some places to *Anemone coronaria.* (*Prior; Britten & Holland.*)

ĕ-mō'-tion, *s.* [As if from Lat. *emotio* = a moving out: *e* = out, and *moveo* = to move.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A movement or disturbance of the mind; a state of excited feeling of any kind, whether of pain or pleasure; an intense excitement of feeling; agitation, trepidation, perturbation of mind.

"[He] bewailed, with great *emotion*, his former compliance in spiritual things."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

2. *Mental Phil.:* One of the three primary divisions of the powers, capacities, or qualities inherent in the human mind, the others being intellect and will. Emotion in this division denotes the subjective effect produced by all things which move us, whether operating on us directly through the senses, or indirectly from the memory of or reflection upon sensations formerly experienced. Sometimes emotion is used in a more limited sense, so as to exclude sensation, and the threefold classification is adopted of sensation, intellect or intellection, and emotion. Very generally the word is used by mental philosophers in the plural, there being various distinct emotions, as one of pity, one of terror, one of joy, &c. These may be resolved into three kinds—emotions of a pleasurable, those of a painful, and those of an indifferent kind. What the stream of a mill-race is to a water-wheel working complex machinery, the emotions are to man's will, and partly to his intellect. They are the moving power of action, and in some respects of thought. The emotions are less potent than intellect in the masculine nature: they are more powerful in the feminine nature. They vary greatly in keenness in different individuals; the refinement of superior education and advanced civilisation render them more acute. Pleasurable emotions are physically healthful: painful ones the reverse; but when too intense and sudden either can terminate life, the exciting emotion of joy more easily than the depressing one of sorrow. Each emotion has its appropriate expression in the face and in the bodily frame generally, and those habitually indulged tell ultimately on the physiognomy.

***ĕ-mō'-tion,** *v.t.* [EMOTION, *s.*] To affect with emotion; to produce emotion in.

"How all his form the *emotioned* soul betrays."
Scott: Essay on Painting.

ĕ-mō'-tion-ăl, *a.* [Eng. *emotion*; *-al.*]

1. Pertaining to emotion; producing or attended by emotion.

2. Liable to emotion; easily affected with emotion.

***ĕ-mō'-tion-ăl-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *emotional*; *-ism.*] The quality or state of being emotional or liable to emotion; a tendency to emotional excitement.

***ĕ-mō'-tion-ăl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *emotional*; *-ity.*] Emotionalism.

"The rapid impressibility, the comprehensive *emotionality* which were so eminently theirs."—*Blackwood's Magazine*, Oct. 1881, p. 443.

† ĕ-mō'-tĭve, *a.* [Eng. *emot(ion)*; adj. suff. *-ive.*] Emotional; producing emotion.

"Where eternal art,
Emotive, paints within the alternate heart."
Brooke: Universal Beauty, bk. iv.

***ĕ-mō'-tĭve-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *emotive*; *-ly.*] With emotion.

***ē-mō'-tĭve-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *emotive; -ness.*] The state of being emotive.

"That keenly perceptive, sympathetic *emotiveness.*"—*G. Eliot: Daniel Deronda,* ch. xl.

***ē-mō've,** *v.t.* [Lat. *emoveo.*] To move, to stir.

"What te disturb it could, fell men, *emove*
Your barbarous hearts? is happiness a crime?"
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 64.

***ĕm-păir',** ***em-paire,** ***em-payr-en,** ***em-peire,** *v.t. & i.* [Impair.]

A. *Trans.:* To make worse; to deprecate, to lessen.

"And knights of maidenhead, whose praise she would *empaire.*" *Spenser: F. Q.,* V. iv. 31.

B. *Intrans.:* To grow worse; to become less or impaired.

"His [land] encreased, but mine did *empaire.*"
Spenser: F. Q., V. iv. 8.

***ĕm-păir',** *s.* [Empair, *v.*] Injury, diminution, decrease.

"The ladies think it a most desperate *empair* to their quickness of wit."—*B. Jonson: Epicene,* ii. 3.

***ĕm-păir'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *empair; -er.*] One who or that which empairs.

***ĕm-păir'-mĕnt,** ***ĕm-païre-mĕnt,** ***im-paire-ment,** *s.* [Eng. *empair; -ment.*] Injury, damage, hurt.

"Without *empairement,*
And brenuing of his clothes."
Chaucer: Romaunt of Loue.

ĕm-pāis'-tĭc, *a.* [Gr. ἐμπαστική (τέχνη) (*empastikē* [*technē*] = the art of embossing; ἐμπάω (*empaiō*) = to stamp in: ἐμ (*em*) = ἐν = in, and πάω (*paiō*) = to strike.] A term applied to inlaid work, resembling the modern buhl or marquetry; next to Toreutic Art (with which it must not be confounded), it was most practised by the ancients. It consisted in laying threads, or knocking pieces of different metals into another metal. (*Fairholt.*)

ĕm-pā'le, *v.t.* [Fr., from *em* = in, and *pal* = a stake; Sp. & Port. *empalar;* Ital. *impalare.*] [Pale, *s.*]

* **I.** To fence in as with stakes; to surround as with stakes or pales for the purpose of defence.

"Theye hadde *empaled* themselves with theyr carriages crosse the streyghtes."—*Brende: Quintus Curtius,* fo. 12.

* **2.** To fortify, to strengthen for defence.

"All that dwell near enemies *empale* villages, to save themselves from surprise."—*Raleigh: Essays.*

* **3.** To surround, to enclose, to shut in.

"Keep yourselves in breath,
And when I have the bloody Hector found,
Empale him with your weapons round about."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, v. 7.

* **4.** To form a border, to border.

"Round about her work she did *empale*
With a fair border wrought of sundry flowers."
Spenser: Muiopotmos.

* **5.** To clasp, to incircle.

"Thank my charms,
I new *empale* her in my arms." *Cleveland.*

6. To put to death by spitting on a stake fixed upright.

"Nay, I don't believe they will be contented with hanging; they talk of *impaling,* or breaking on the wheel."—*Arbuthnot.*

7. To transfix, to pierce.

"With solemn pace, and firm in awful state,
Before thee stalks inexorable Fate,
And grasps *impaling* nails, and wedges dread,
The hook tormentous, and the melted lead."
Francis: Horace; Odes, bk. I., 35.

ĕm-pāled', *pa. par. & a.* [Empale.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Fenced in with pales; enclosed; transfixed on a stake.

2. *Her.:* A term applied to a shield in which the arms are placed side by side, each occupying one half. The shield is divided per pale, that is, by a line down the centre. The arms of the husband are placed on the dexter side, those of the wife on the sinister side.

ĕm-pā'le-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *empale; -ment.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of fencing in or fortifying with stakes or pales.

2. The act of putting to death by spitting on a stake fixed upright.

II. *Technically:*

* **1.** *Bot.:* A stamen.

"It [the lupine] has a papilionaceous flower, out of whose *empalement* rises the pale, which afterwards turns into a pod."—*Miller: Gardeners' Dictionary.*

2. *Her.:* A conjunction of coats of arms, palewise. [Empaled, B. 2.]

"Two coats of arms, containing *empalements* of Cannynge, and of his friends or relations, with family names, apparently by the same pen which wrote the verses."—*Warton: Hist. Eng. Poetry,* ii. 104.

ĕm-păn'-ĕl, ĕm-păn'-nĕl, *s.* [Pref. *em,* and Eng. *panel* (q.v.).] A panel or list of jurors summoned by the sheriff.

"Who can expect upright verdicts from such packed, corrupt juries? Why may we not be allowed to make exceptions against this so incompetent *empannel.*"—*More: Decay of Piety.*

ĕm-păn'-ĕl, ĕm-păn'-nĕl, *v.t.* [Empanel, *s.*] To place on the panel or list of jurors; to summon to serve on a jury.

"I shall not need to *empannel* a jury of moralists or divines, every man's own breast sufficiently instructing him."—*Government of the Tongue.*

***ĕm-păn'-ĕl-mĕnt, *ĕm-păn'-nĕl-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *empannel; -ment.*] The act or process of empanelling; impannelment.

***ĕm-păn'-ŏ-plў,** *v.t.* [Pref. *em,* and Eng. *panoply* (q.v.).] To invest in full armour.

"The lists were ready. *Empanoplied* and plumed
We entered in and waited."
Tennyson: Princess, v. 472, 473.

***ĕm-păr'-a-dīse,** *v.t.* [Imparadise.] To place in paradise or in a state of perfect happiness.

***ĕm-părch'-mĕnt,** *v.t.* [Pref. *em,* and Eng. *parchment* (q.v.).] To write or register on parchment. (*Carlyle.*)

ĕm-park', ĭm-park', *v.t.* [Pref. *em,* and Eng. *park* (q.v.).] To form into a park; to inclose, to fence in.

"The wild boar of the forest, wilder than the wilderness itself, that will not be held nor *emparked* within any laws or limits."—*Bishop King: Vine Palatine* (1614), p. 32.

***ĕm-par'-lançe, *em-par-launce,** *s.* [O. Fr.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A parley.

"[She] shewed that with his Lord she would *emparlaunce* make." *Spenser: F. Q.,* V. iv. 50.

2. *Old Law:* Emparlance signifieth in common law, a desire or petition in court of a day to pause what is best to do: and it is sometimes used for the conference of a jury in the cause committed to them. (*Cowel.*)

***ĕm-par'lo,** *v.i.* [Fr. *parler*=to speak.] To parley, to debate.

"Called the consull forth to *emparle*"—*P. Holland: Livius,* p. 146.

***ĕm-part',** *v.t.* [Impart.]

ĕm-păsm', *s.* [Gr. ἐμπάσσω (*empassō*) = to sprinkle.] A powder used to correct any bad or disagreeable odour from the body.

***ĕm-păss'-iŏn (ss as sh),** *v.t.* [Pref. *em-,* and Eng. *passion* (q.v.).] To move with passion; to affect strongly.

"The warlike Damzell was *empassioned* sore."
Spenser: F. Q., III. xi. 18.

***ĕm-păss'-iŏn-ate (ss as sh),** *a.* [Pref. *em-,* and Eng. *passionate* (q.v.).] Moved by passion; strongly affected.

"The Briton prince was sore *empassionate*
And woxe inclined much unto her part,
Through the sad terror of so dreadful fate
And wretched ruine of so high estate."
Spenser: F. Q., V. ix. 46.

***ĕm-pāste',** *v.t.* [Impaste.]

***ĕm-păt'-rŏn-īze,** *v.t.* [Pref. *em,* and Eng. *patronize* (q.v.).] To invest with the rank of a feudal sovereign.

"The ambition of the French king was to *empatronize* himself in the duchy."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

***ĕm-pāwn',** *v.t.* [Pref. *em,* and Eng. *pawn* (q.v.).] To place or put in pawn; to pledge; to impawn.

"To sell, *empawn,* and alienate the estates of the Church."—*Milman.* (*Webster.*)

***ĕm-pēach',** *s.* [Empeach, *v.*] Hindrance.

"Without foule *empeach.*" *Spenser: F. Q.,* II. xii. 56.

***ĕm-pēach',** *v.t.* [Impeach.]

I. To hinder, to prevent, to delay.

"They were somewhat *empeached* by certayne warres."—*Nicolls: Thucydides,* fo. 33.

2. To impeach.

***ĕm-pēarl',** *v.t.* [Pref. *em,* and Eng. *pearl* (q.v.).] To cover or ornament with pearls.

"*Empearled* round on Sion's or on Hermon's head."
Sidney: Ps. cxxxiii.

em-peire, *v.t.* [Empair, *v.*]

***ĕm-pē'o-plo,** *v.t.* [Pref. *em,* and Eng. *people* (q.v.).] To form into a people; to settle, to establish.

"He wondered much, and 'gan enquire
What stately building durst so high extend
Her lofty towers unto the starry sphere,
And what unknown nation there *empeopled* were."
Spenser: F. Q., I. x. 54.

***em-perce,** *v.t.* [Empierce.]

***ĕm'-pĕr-ĕss, *em-per-esse, *em-per-isse, em-per-ice,** *s.* [Empress.]

***ĕm-pĕr'-il, *ĕm-pĕr'-ill,** *v.t.* [Pref. *em,* and Eng. *peril* (q.v.).] To put in danger; to peril, to risk.

"But Braggadocchio said he never thought
For such an hog, that seemed worse than naught,
His person to *emperil* so in fight."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. iv. 10.

***ĕm-pĕr-ĭsh,** *v.t.* [Pref. *em,* and Eng. *perish* (q.v.).] To ruin, to destroy, to decay, to wear out.

"I deem thy brain *imperished* be
Through rusty eld, that hath rotted thee."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender (Feb.).

ĕm'-pĕr-ŏr, *em-per-ere, *em-per-our, *am-per-ur, *s.* [O.Fr. *empereor;* Fr. *empereur;* Ital. *imperadore;* Lat. *imperator* = (1) The commander of an army, the command itself being called *imperium.* The consuls bore it when actually in command of the Roman army, but they laid it aside on re-entering the walls of Rome. (2) In process of time it was found necessary to confer the *imperium* permanently on the Governors of Provinces. This was called the proconsular *imperium;* (3) Julius Cæsar bore it as being commander-in-chief of the Roman armies, and from him it passed to his successors, the emperors.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The sovereign of an empire; the highest title of dignity.

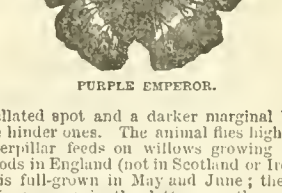
¶ Of the sovereigns of Europe at the present time (1883) there are three emperors—viz., of Austria, Germany, and Russia, and, in 1876, Her Majesty assumed the additional title of Empress of India.

II. *Entomology:*

(1) *Sing.:* The Purple Emperor. [¶]

(2) *Pl.:* The name given by Newman to the family of Butterflies called by him Apaturidæ.

¶ *Purple Emperor:* A butterfly, *Apatura Iris.* The antennæ are rather long, the ground colour of the wings is rusty black, decorated in the male with a purple lustre, wanting in the female; seven white spots in the male: as many faint yellow ones in the female, on the fore wings above a transverse white band, an



PURPLE EMPEROR.

ocellated spot and a darker marginal bar on the hinder ones. The animal flies high. The caterpillar feeds on willows growing in ash woods in England (not in Scotland or Ireland). It is full-grown in May and June; the chrysalis appears in the latter month, and the butterfly in July. The perfect insect sips mud puddles and even less pure sources of sustenance. It is difficult to capture it with a net. It occurs at one secluded spot at High Beech.

emperor-moth, *s.*

Entom.: Saturnia Pavonia minor. General colour greyish, with white hairs and purple tinges; wings with a hinder white band. Two white, purplish, and dark brown transverse stripes and an ocellus on each wing. Expansion of wings in the female occasionally three inches, but in the male only two and a half. The caterpillar feeds on the common ling or heath (*Calluna vulgaris*), on the blackthorn, the bramble, &c. Common in England, rarer in Scotland.

ĕm'-pĕr-ŏr-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *emperor; -ship.*] The rank, dignity, or office of an emperor.

***ĕm'-pĕr-ў, *em-per-e,** *s.* [Lat. *imperium.* [Empire.]

1. Empire, sovereignty, dominion, power.

"Ruling in large and ample *empery* o'er France."
Shakesp.: Henry V., i. 2.

2. An empire; the country under the dominion of a prince.

"A lady
So fair, and fastened to an *empery*,
Would make the great'st king double.
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, I. 7.

ĕm-pĕ-trā'-çĕ-æ, *s.pl.* [Mod. Lat. *empetr(um)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: Crowberries, a small order of Dicliuous Exogens, alliance Euphorbiales. It consists of small shrubs with heathy evergreen exstipulate leaves and minute flowers in their axils. Flowers, dioecious; sepals, consisting of imbricated scales, sometimes petaloid; stamens equal in number to the inner sepals, and alternate with them; ovary, three, six, or nine-celled; ovules, solitary, ascending; fruit, fleshy, three, six, or nine-celled. The Crowberries occur in Europe, North America, and the Straits of Magellan. In 1845, four genera were enumerated, each having but one known species. (*Lindley.*)

ĕm'-pĕ-trŭm, *s.* [Gr. ἔμπετρος (*empetros*): as adj. = growing among the rocks; as subst. = a rock plant, a Saxifrage; this is not the modern Empetrum.]

Bot.: A genus of plants—the typical one of the order Empetraceæ (q.v.). *Empetrum nigrum* is a small, procumbent, much-branching shrub, with greatly recurved, linear, oblong leaves, small, purplish flowers, and fruit consisting of black clustered drupes. In Britain it is found on mountainous heaths, especially in Scotland, where it ascends to 4,000 feet, and affords a favourite food to moor game. It occurs also both in North and South America, the drupes, however, being, as usual, black in the former region, but red in the latter. The drupes are eaten in the arctic parts of Europe, where they are regarded as scorbutic and diuretic. A fermented liquor is prepared from them by the Greenlanders.

ĕm'-pha-sĭs, *s.* [Lat. from Gr. ἔμφασις (*emphasis*), from ἐμ (*em*) = ἐν (*en*) = in, and φάσις (*phasis*) = an appearance; φαίνω (*phainō*) = to show, to indicate.] [Phase.]

1. A particular force or stress of utterance laid upon a word or words, the meaning or intent of which the speaker wishes specially to impress upon his hearers.

"*Emphasis* not so much regards the time as a certain grandeur, whereby some letter, syllable, word, or sentence is rendered more remarkable than the rest. —*Holder.*

2. Impressiveness of manner or expression.

"There is a special *emphasis* to this purpose in the very phrase of the text."—*Wilkins: Natural Religion*, bk. i., ch. xvii.

3. Especial force or intensity.

"Are they not his by a peculiar right,
And by an *emphasis* of interest his,
Whose eye they fill with tears of holy joy?"
Cowper: Task, v. 748-50.

¶ For the difference between *emphasis* and *stress*, see Stress.

ĕm'-pha-sīze, *v.t.* [Eng. *emphas(is)*; *-ize.*]

1. To utter or pronounce with emphasis; to lay a stress or emphasis upon.

2. To make especially strong or intense; to intensify; to add force or emphasis to.

"There is evidence of competence and care with occasional exceptions which *emphasize* the rule."—*Athenæum*, Oct. 14, 1882.

ĕm-phăt'-ĭc, * **ĕm-phăt'-ĭck,** * **ĕm-phăt'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Gr. ἐμφατικός (*emphatikos*) = expressive.] [Emphasis.]

1. Forcible, strong, expressive; bearing emphasis or force; energetic.

"The expression is *emphatical*."—*Hurd: Notes on Epistle to Augustus.*

2. Striking, strong.

"It is commonly granted that *emphatical* colours be light itself, modified by refractions."—*Boyle: On Colours.*

ĕm-phăt'-ĭc-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *emphatical*; *-ly.*]

1. In an emphatic manner; with emphasis; strongly, forcibly, decidedly.

"He was *emphatically* a bad man, insolent, malignant, greedy, faithless."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

* 2. According to appearance.

"What is delivered of the incurvity of dolphins, must be taken *emphatically*, not really, but in appearance, when they leap above water, and suddenly shoot down again."—*Browne.*

* **ĕm-phăt'-ĭc-al-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *emphatical*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being emphatical.

ĕm'-phlў-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. ἐμ (*em*) = ἐν (*en*) = in, upon, and φλύσις (*phlusis*) = a vesicular tumour, an eruption; φλύω (*phluō*) = to boil, to bubble up.]

Med.: A vesicular tumour or eruption, proceeding from an internal and febrile affection, including miliary fever, thrush, cow-pox, pemphigus, and erysipelas.

ĕm-phrăc'-tĭc, *a. & s.* [Mod. Lat. *emphracticus* = Gr. ἐμφρακτικός (*emphraktikos*) = obstructing, from ἐμφράσσω (*emphrassō*) = to stop up: ἐμ (*em*) = ἐν (*en*) (intens.) = in, and φράσσω (*phrassō*) = to obstruct.]

A. *As adj.:* Having the quality of stopping up the pores of the skin.

B. *As subst.:* A medicine employed to close the pores of the skin.

* **ĕm-phrĕn'-şў,** *v.t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *phrensy* (q.v.).] To make frenzied or mad; to affect with frenzy.

"His tooth, like a mad dog's, envenomes and *emphrenzies*."—*Bp. Hall: St. Paul's Combat.*

† **ĕm-phў'-ma,** *s.* [Gr. ἐμ (*em*) = ἐν (*en*) = in, and φυω (*phuō*) = to bring forth.]

Med.: A tumour, whether fleshy, bony, or encysted.

ĕm-phў-sē'-ma, ĕm'-phў-sēm, *s.* [Gr. ἐμφύσημα (*emphusēma*), genit. ἐμφυσήματος (*emphusēmatos*) = an inflation; ἐμφυσαω (*emphusaō*) = to inflate: ἐμ (*em*) = ἐν (*en*) = in, and φυσαω (*phusaō*) = to blow.]

Med.: The presence of air in the cellular tissue. There are two types of the disease: the traumatic, in which the air is introduced through wounds in the lungs or elsewhere; and the idiopathic or spontaneous, in which air, or rather gas, of some kind, is generated within the cellular tissue itself by putrefactive deposition or by secretion. If emphysema exist only to a moderate extent, it is not a formidable disease, but if it produce complications, such as asthma or bronchitis, it becomes dangerous.

ĕm-phў-sēm'-ą-tŏse, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *emphysematosus.*]

Bot.: Bladdery, shaped like a bladder or resembling one. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

ĕm-phў-sē'-ma-tŭs, *a.* [Gr. ἐμφύσημα (*emphusēma*); suff. *-ous.*]

Med.: Pertaining to emphysema; inflated, bladdery.

"The tenseness of the skin goes off, and feels to the touch flabby or *emphysematous*."—*Sharp: Surgery.*

ĕm-phў-teŭ'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. ἐμφύτευσις (*emphuteusis*) = a planting in; ἐμφυτεύω (*emphuteuō*) = to plant in.]

Law: A contract by which houses or lands are granted entirely or for a long term, on condition of their being improved and a small annual rent paid to the grantor.

* **ĕm-phў-teū'-tĭc,** *a.* [Gr. ἐμφυτεύω (*emphuteuō*) = to ingraft: ἐμ (*em*) = in, and φυτεύω (*phuteuō*) = to graft, to plant.] Taken on hire; for which a rent has to be paid.

ĕm-phў-teū'-tĭc-ą-rў, *a.* [Eng. *emphyteutic*; *-ary.*]

Law: One who holds lands by emphyteusis.

ĕm'-pī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Gr. ἐμπίς (*empis*) = a mosquito, a gnat, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*, from Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

Entom.: A family of Diptera with short antennæ. They are not really akin to gnats, except that they fly in numbers over water in summer evenings. They are of small size, and live partly on other insects and partly on the juice of flowers.

* **ĕm-pier'çe,** * **em-pearce,** * **em-pierse,** *v.t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *pierce* (q.v.).] To pierce, to enter into.

"The thought whereof *empearc't* his heart so deep."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. xii. 19.

* **ĕm'-pĭ-ĕm,** *s.* [Empyema.] An imposthume in the breast.

"The spawling *empiem*, ruthless as the rest,
With foul impostumes fills his hollow chest."
Sylvester: The Fairies, 402.

* **ĕm-pī'ght** (**gh** silent), *v. t. & i.* [Pref *em*, and Eng. *pight* (q.v.).]

1. *Trans.:* To fix, to set, to fasten.

"Had three bodies in one waste *empight*."
Spenser: F. Q., V. x. 8.

2. *Intrans.:* To fasten, to become fixed.

"But he was wary, and ere it *empight*
In the meant mark, advanced his shield atween."
Spenser: F. Q., III. iv. 46.

ĕm'-pīre, * **em per-ie,** * **em-pere,** * **em-pyre,** * **em-pycre,** *s.* [Fr. *empire*; from Lat. *imperium* = power, command; *impero* = to command; Sp., Port., & Ital *imperio.*]

1. Supreme command or dominion; sovereignty; imperial power.

"To God aloone, oure savyour Jhesu Crist oure Lord, be glorie and magnifying, *empire* and power before alle worldis."—*Wycliffe: Judas*, c. ii.

2. The territory, region, or countries over which supreme dominion is extended; the countries under the rule or dominion of an emperor or other supreme ruler.

"He caused it to be proclamed thorow out al his *empyre*."—*Bible* (1551), 1 *Esdras*, i.

* 3. The population of an empire.

"Bury the great Duke with an *empire's* lamentation."
Tennyson: Ode on Wellington.

4. Supreme control or command over anything; rule, sway.

"If vice had once an ill name in the world . . . it would quickly lose its *empire*."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 1.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *empire* and *kingdom*: "The word *empire* carries with it the idea of a state that is vast, and composed of many different people; that of *kingdom* marks a state more limited in extent and united in its composition."

(2) He thus discriminates between *empire*, *reign*, and *dominion*: "*Empire* is used more properly for the people or nations; *reign* for the individuals who hold the power: hence we say the *empire* of the Assyrians, or of the Turks; the *reign* of the Cæsars, or the Paleologi. The glorious epocha of the *empire* of the Babylonians is the *reign* of Nebuchadnezzar. All the epithets applied to the word *empire*, in this sense, belong equally to *reign*; but not all which are applied to *reign* are not suitable in application to *empire*. We may speak of a *reign* as long and glorious; but not of an *empire* as long and glorious, unless the idea be expressed paraphrastically. *Empire* and *reign* are both applied in the proper sense to the exercise of public authority; *dominion* applies to the personal act, whether of a sovereign or a private individual; a sovereign may have *dominion* over many nations by the force of arms; but he holds his *reign* over one nation by the force of law. Hence the word *dominion* may, in the proper sense, be applied to the power which man exercises over the brutes, over inanimate objects, or over himself; but if *empire* and *reign* be applied to anything but civil government, or to nations, it is only in the improper sense: thus a female may be said to hold her *empire* among her admirers; or fashions may be said to have their *reign*. In this application of the terms, *empire* is something wide and all-commanding; *reign* is that which is steady and settled; *dominion* is full of control and force." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **ĕm'-pīre,** *v.i.* [Empire, *s.*] To assume authority or sovereignty over.

"They should not *empire* over Presbyteries, but be subject to the same."—*Heylin: Hist. of Presbyterians*, p. 217.

ĕm-pĭr'-ĭc, *s. & a.* [Fr. *empirique*; from Lat. *empiricus*, from Gr. ἐμπειρικός (*empeirikos*) = (*a.*) experienced; (*s.*) an empiric, from ἐμπειρία (*empeiria*) = experience: ἔμπειρος (*empeiros*) = experienced; πεῖρα (*peira*) = a trial, attempt.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. Originally a respectful designation. An ancient medical sect who sought to derive their knowledge from observations or experiment, and considered these the only true methods of acquiring knowledge. Acron of Agrigentum had held these views about B.C. 430, but the sect did not arise till 250 B.C. It was called into life by the assertions of the Dogmatics.

2. One who begins to practise medicine without a regular professional education, relying solely upon his experience and observation.

"Such an aversion and contempt for all manner of innovators, as physicians are apt to have for *empiricks*."—*Swift.*

3. A quack, a charlatan; a pretender to medical knowledge.

"But hark—the doctor's voice!—fast wedged between
Two *empirics* he stands." *Cowper: Task*, ii. 351, 352.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining to experiments or experience; depending upon experience or observation.

2. Skilled in experiments.

"The *empirick* alchymist
Can turn, or holds it possible to turn,
Metals of dross'est ore to perfect gold."
Milton: P. L., v. 440-2.

3. Known only by experience; derived from experiment or observation, without any regard to science or theory.

"Bold counsels are the best;
Like *empiric* remedies they last are tried,
And by th' event condemn'd or justified."
Dryden: Aurungzebe, ii. 1.

ĕm-pĭr'-ĭ-cal, *a.* [Eng. *empiric*; *-al.*] The same as EMPIRIC (q.v.).

empirical-formula, *s.*

Chem.: The empirical formula of a chemical substance states the result of the analysis of the body, showing the relative number of the atoms of each element contained in it. Several substances can have the same empirical formula; thus acetylene, C_2H_2, and benzene, C_6H_6, when analyzed give the same percentage of carbon and hydrogen. The numbers of the atoms of hydrogen and carbon contained in a molecule of the substance are expressed by their rational formula (q.v.). The relations of the atoms of the elements contained in a molecule to each other are shown by the constitutional formula, thus C_3H_6O is the rational formula for acetone, $CH_3{\cdot}CO{\cdot}CH_3$. Propyl aldehyde, $CH_3{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}CO{\cdot}H$, and allyl alcohol, $H_2C=CH{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}OH$.

empirical-laws, *s.pl.* Laws founded on conformities ascertained to exist, but which have not yet been traced to any broad general principle.

ĕm-pĭr'-ĭc-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *empirical*; *-ly.*]

* **1.** Experimentally, by experiment; according to experience.

"We shall *empirically* and sensibly deduct the causes of blackness from originals, by which we generally observe things denigrated." — *Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vi., ch. xi.

2. In manner of a quack; without science.

ĕm-pĭr'-ĭ-çĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *empiric*; *-ism.*]

1. Reliance upon experience and observation rather than on theory.

"Experience is apt to degenerate to a vulgar and presumptuous *empiricism*."—*Knox: Essays*, No. 38.

2. The practice of medicine without due professional training; quackery, charlatanry.

* **ĕm-pĭr'-ĭ-çĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *empiric*; *-ist.*] An empiric.

* **ĕm-pĭr-ĭ-cŭ'-tĭc,** *a.* [EMPIRIC, a.] Empirical.

"The most sovereign prescription in Galen is but *empiricutic*."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, ii. 1.

ĕm'-pĭs, *s.* [Gr. *ἐμπίς* (*empis*) = a mosquito, a gnat.]

Entom.: A genus of Diptera, the typical one of the family Empidæ (q.v.) It has a proboscis which is perpendicular or directed backwards.

* **ĕm-plā'çe-mĕnt,** *s.* [Fr.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The place, ground, or site, as of a building.

2. *Mil.*: An epaulement, used in field fortification to cover a battery of field guns, usually in conjunction with a line of shelter-trench.

"Behind these dark objects on the slopes, so like battery *emplacements*, may be lurking Krupp cannon." —*Daily News Correspondence*, July 5 [dated], 1877.

* **ĕm-plas'-tĕr,** * **em-plais-ter,** * **em-plas-tre,** *s.* [Gr. *ἔμπλαστρον* (*emplastron*), from *ἐμπλαστός* (*emplastos*) = daubed on; *ἐμπλάσσω* (*emplassō*) = to daub on.] A plaster.

"All *emplasters*, applied to the breasts, ought to have a hole for the nipples."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

* **ĕm-plas'-tĕr,** * **em-plas-tre,** * **em-plais-ter,** *v.t.* [EMPLASTER, *s.*]

1. *Lit.*: To cover with a plaster.

"They must be cut out to the quick, and the sores *emplastered* with tar."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

2. *Fig.*: To cover, to smear over.

"Parde as faire as ye his name *emplastre*."
Chaucer: C. T., 10,171.

ĕm-plăs'-tĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. *ἐμπλαστικός* (*emplastikos*), from *ἐμπλάσσω* (*emplassō*) = to daub or smear over.]

A. *As adj.*: Viscous, glutinous, adhering; fit to be used for a plaster.

"Resin, by its *emplastic* quality, mixed with oil of roses perfects the concoction."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

B. *As substantive*:

Med.: A constipating medicine.

* **ĕm-plē'ad,** *v.t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *plead* (q.v.).] To indict; to prefer a charge against; to charge, to accuse.

"Antiquity thought thunder the immediate voice of Jupiter, and *empleaded* them of impiety that referred it to natural casualties."—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica*, ch. xii.

ĕm-plĕc'-tite, *s.* [Ger. *emplektit*, from Gr. *ἔμπληκτος* (*emplēktos*) = stunned, amazed . . . unstable.]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral of metallic lustre, and a greyish or tin-white colour. Compos.: Sulphur 18·8 to 22·4; bismuth 52·7 to 6.22; copper 18·7 to 20·6. Found in Saxony and in Chili. (*Dana.*)

ĕm-plĕc'-tŏn, ĕm-plĕc'-tŭm, *s.* [Gr. *ἐμπλεκτόν* (*emplekton*), from *ἔμπλεκτος* (*emplektos*) = interwoven: *ἐν* (*en*) = in, and *πλεκω* (*plekō*) = to weave, to twine.]

Arch.: A kind of masonry having a squared stone face; in the Greek it is represented as solid throughout, and in the Roman having a filling of rubble. One form of Roman emplecton has courses of tiles at intervals. [MASONRY.]

* **ĕm-plī'e,** *v.t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *ply* (q.v.).] To involve, to entangle.

* **ĕm-plō're,** *v.t.* [IMPLORE.]

ĕm-plóy', *v.t.* [Fr. *employer*, from Lat. *implico* = to infold, to involve, to engage; *em* = in, and *plico* = to weave, to fold; Sp. *emplear*; Ital. *impiegare*; Port. *empregar.*]

* **1.** To infold, to inclose.

2. To busy, to exercise, to keep at work; to occupy the time, care, or attention of.

"Me poetry (or rather notes that aim
Feebly and vainly at poetic fame)
Employs." *Cowper: Retirement*, 801-3.

3. To engage in one's service; to commission or intrust with the management or execution of any work.

"He could not legally continue to *employ* officers who refused to qualify."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

4. To use as the means or instrument for any purpose.

"During many years one half of the energy of England had been *employed* in counteracting the other half."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

5. To use as materials; to apply to any purpose or use.

"The labour of those who felled and framed the timber *employed* about the plough, must be charged on labour."—*Locke.*

6. To use as an instrument; to work at.

"The cleanly cheese-press she could never turn;
Her awkward fist did ne'er *employ* the churn."
Gay: Shepherd's Week, Wednesday.

7. To spend or pass in any business or occupation; to occupy, to fill up.

"Come, when no graver cares *employ*,
Godfather, come and see your boy."
Tennyson: To Rev. F. D. Maurice.

* **8.** To devote to any use.

"*Employing* all their ground to tyllage."—*Golding: Cæsar*, fo. 2.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *employ* and to *use*: "*Employ* expresses less than *use*; it is in fact a species of partial *using*: we always *employ* when we *use*; but we do not always *use* when we *employ*. We *employ* whatever we take into our service, or make subservient to our convenience for a time; we *use* whatever we entirely devote to our purpose. Whatever is *employed* by one person may, in its turn, be *employed* by another, or at different times be *employed* by the same person; but what is *used* is frequently consumed or rendered unfit for similar *use*. What we *employ* may frequently belong to another; but what one *uses* is supposed to be his own." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **ĕm-plóy',** *s.* [EMPLOY, *v.*] That which employs or occupies the time, care, or attention; employment, occupation, business, object of industry, trade, profession, office.

"Is duty a mere sport, or an *employ*?"
Cowper: Retirement, 649.

ĕm-plóy'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *employ*; *-able.*] Capable of being employed or used; fit for employment; proper or suitable for use.

"The objections made against the doctrine of the chymists, seem *employable* against this hypothesis." —*Boyle.*

employé (ân-plóy'-yĕ), *s.* [Fr.] One who is employed or engaged; an employee.

ĕm-plóy'-ee, *s.* [The Anglicized form of *employé* (q.v.).] One who is employed by a master; one who is in the service of an employer, working for salary or wages.

ĕm-plóy'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *employ*; *-er.*] One who employs or engages another to work in his service.

"His useful treachery had been rewarded by his *employers*, as was meet, with money and with contempt."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

ĕm-plóy'-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *employ*; *-ment.*]

1. The act of employing, engaging, or applying to any purpose or end.

2. The state of being employed or occupied in any business or pursuit.

3. An occupation, business, engagement, office, or function; a work or service on which one is employed; a task or work undertaken or to be done.

"And let us to our fresh *employments* rise."
Milton: P. L., v. 128.

4. Service; as, He is in my *employment.*

* **ĕm-plŭnge,** *v.t.* [Pref. *em* = in, and Eng. *plunge* (q.v.).] To plunge.

"She cast her eyes about to view that hell
Of horrour, whereinto she was so suddenly *emplunged*."
Daniel: Hymen's Triumph.

* **ĕm-poison (poison as pŏiz'n),** * **em-poy-son),** *v.t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *poison* (q.v.); Fr. *empoisonner.*]

1. To administer poison to; to poison; to destroy with poison.

"Leaving no means unattempted of destroying his son, that wicked servant of his undertook to *empoison* him."—*Sidney.*

2. To taint with poison; to envenom.

"Complayning how with his *empoysoned* shot
Their wofull harts he wounded."
Spenser: F. Q., III. vi. 18.

3. To make venomous or bitter.

"As if Canidia, with *empoisoned* breath,
Worse than a serpent's, blasted it with death."
Francis: Horace, bk. ii., sat. 8.

4. To destroy in any way.

"As with a man with his own alms *empoisoned*,
And with his charity slain."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, v. 5.

* **ĕm-poison (poison as pŏiz'n),** * **em-poy-son,** *s.* [EMPOISON, *v.*] Poison.

"Dedly *empoyson*, like the sugar white"
Chaucer: Remedie of Loue.

* **ĕm-poison-ĕr (poison as pŏiz'n),** * **em-poy-son-er,** *s.* [Eng. *empoison*; *-er*; Fr. *empoisonneur.*] A poisoner.

"He is vehemently suspected to have been the *empoisoner* of his wife, thereby to make vacant his bed." —*Bacon: Henry VII.*

* **ĕm-poison-mĕnt (poison as pŏiz'n),** * **em-poy-son-ment,** *s.* [Eng. *empoison*; *-ment*; Fr. *empoisonnement.*] The act of poisoning or destroying by poison.

"The *empoysonment* of particular persons by odours."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 916.

* **ĕm-pō-rĕt'-ĭc,** * **ĕm-pō-rĕt'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Gr. *ἐμπορευτικός* (*emporeutikos*) = mercantile; *ἐμπόριον* (*emporion*) = an emporium, a mart.] Of or pertaining to an emporium or mart; mercantile.

ĕm-pŏr'-ĭ-ŭm, * **em-por-y,** *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *ἐμπόριον* (*emporion*), from *ἐμποριa* (*emporia*) = merchandize, commerce; *ἔμπορος* (*emporos*) = a passenger, a merchant: *ἐμ* (*em*) = in, and *πόρος* (*poros*) a way; *πορευομαι* (*poreuomai*) = to travel.]

1. A place of merchandize or trade; a mart, a market-place.

2. A city or town of extensive trade or commerce; a commercial centre.

"Who has taken notice of the ancient port of Whitby, formerly a famous *emporium* in those parts?"—*Evelyn: Navigation and Commerce*, § 20.

3. A mart, a centre of supply.

"Holland . . . may be regarded as the great *emporium*, not less of literature than of every other commodity."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. vi.

* **ĕm-pŏrt'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Fr.] Passion, indignation.

"He was the more silent as he discerned any such *emportments* in himself."—*North: Life of Lord Guilford*, ii. 53.

* **ĕm-pŏund',** *v.t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *pound* (q.v.).] To impound.

* **ĕm-pŏv'-ĕr-ĭsh,** *v.t.* [IMPOVERISH.]

* **ĕm-pŏv'-ĕr-ĭsh-ĕr,** *s.* [IMPOVERISHER.]

* **ĕm-pŏv'-ĕr-ĭsh-mĕnt,** *s.* [IMPOVERISHMENT.]

ĕm-pŏw'-ĕr, *v.t.* [Pref. *em-* and Eng. *power* (q.v.).]

1. To give physical power or strength to, to enable.

"Does not the same power that enables them to heal, *empower* them to destroy?"—*Baker: On Learning.*

2. To give legal or moral power to; to authorize; to commission, to give authority to for any purpose.

¶ For the difference between to *empower* and to *commission*, see COMMISSION.

***ĕm-prĕnt'**, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *empreint*, pa. par. of *empreindre.*] To imprint.

"To flecchen lettres *empremtid* in the smothenesse or in the plainesse of the table of wex."—*Chaucer: Boethius*, p. 166.

ĕm'-prĕss, *em-per-es, *em-per-ess, *em per-esse, *em per-ice, *em per-ise, *em-per-isse, *s.* [O. Fr. *empereis*, from Lat. *imperatrix*, fem. of *imperator* = a ruler, an emperor; Sp. *emperatrix*; Ital. *imperatrice*; Port. *imperatrix.*] [EMPEROR.]

1. The wife or consort of an emperor.

"The emperour in his bedde lay
And the *empercsse* in feere."
Seuyn Sages, 262.

2. A female who exercises supreme power or sovereignty.

"To love her was an easy best,
The secret *empress* of his breast."
Scott: Rokeby, i. 27.

empress-cloth, *s.*

Fabric: A material for ladies' dresses, all wool and not twilled. It may be considered as an equivalent to the merino, excepting the twill of the latter.

***ĕm-prĕs'se,** *v.i.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *press* (q.v.).] To crowd, to press, to throng.

empressement (ân-prĕss'-mân), *s.* [Fr.] Cordiality, good-will, eagerness.

***ĕm-prī'se,** *v.t.* [EMPRISE, *s.*] To undertake.

"Thereto trusting I *emprised* the same."—*Sackville: Duke of Buckingham*, ch. 58.

***ĕm-prī'se, *em-pryse,** *s.* [O. Fr. *emprise*; Sp. *empresa*; Ital. *impresa*; Port. *empreza.*] An enterprise, an undertaking of danger; a risk.

"Then shal rejoysen of a grete *empryse*
Achieved wel"
Chaucer: Troilus & Cressida, ii. 1,391.

***ĕm-prīs'-ĭng,** *a.* [EMPRISE, *v.*] Full of enterprize, adventurous.

"Go forth, and prosper then, *emprising* band."
Campbell: On the Departure of Emigrants.

ĕm-prŏs-thŏt'-ŏn-ŏs, *s.* [Gr. *ἐμπροσθότονος* (*emprosthotonos*) = drawn forward and stiffened; as subst. (*σπασμός, spasmos*, being supplied) = tetanic procuration, called by the Greeks *ἐμπροσθοτονία* (*emprosthotonia*).]

Med.: A spasm which bends the body forward and confines it in that position. This sometimes happens in connection with tetanus. (*Parr*, &c.)

¶ *Emprosthonia* would be a better term than *Emprosthotonos*, the latter word being properly an adjective. [Etym.]

ĕmp'-tĭ-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *empty*; *-er.*] One who or that which empties or exhausts.

"The *empti'ers* have emptied them out, and marred their vine-branches."—*Nahum* ii. 2.

ĕmp'-tĭ-nĕss, *emp-ti-nesse, *emp-ty-ness, *s.* [Eng. *empty*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being empty or containing nothing, or nothing but air.

"By *emptyness* or fulnesse of the body."—*Elyot: Castel of Helth*, bk. ii.

2. A void space; a vacuum; vacuity.

"Nor could another in your room have been,
Except an *emptiness* had come between."
Dryden: To my Lord Chancellor, 41, 42

3. Absence or deprivation of contents or inhabitants; desolation.

"Where cities stood,
Well fenced and numerous, desolation reigns,
And *emptiness*." *Philips: Blenheim.*

* 4. A want of substance or solidity.

"'Tis this which causes the Graces and the Loves to take up their habitations in the hardest marble, and to subsist in the *emptiness* of light and shadow."—*Dryden: Dufresnoy* (Pref.).

5. Unsatisfactorness; inability or failure to satisfy the desires.

"Form the judgment about the worth or *emptiness* of things here, according as they are or are not of use, in relation to what is to come after."—*Atterbury.*

6. Want of intellect or knowledge; silliness.

"Eternal smiles his *emptiness* betray,
As shallow streams run dimpling all the way."
Pope: Prol. to Satires, 315, 316.

7. A want or absence of reality; vanity; unreality

"The wondrous virtue to educe
From *emptiness* itself a real use."
Cowper: Hope, 156.

***ĕmp'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *emptio*, from *emptus*, pa par. of *emo* = to buy.] The act of buying or purchasing; a purchase.

"There is a dispute among the lawyers, whether Glaucus his exchanging his golden armour with the brazen one of Tydides, was *emption* or commutation."—*Arbuthnot: On Coins.*

***ĕmp' tion-al,** *a.* [Eng. *emption*; *-al.*] That may or can be bought or purchased.

ĕmp'-tỹ, *emp ti, *em-ti, *am-ti, *am-tie, *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *æmtig* = (1) empty, (2) idle, from *æmta, æmetta* = leisure.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Void; containing nothing, or nothing but air.

"Till that almost all *empty* is the tonne."
Chaucer: C. T., 3,891.

2. Devoid, unfurnished, destitute.

"The heavens are much *emptier* of air than any vacuum we can make below."—*Newton.*

3. Destitute, waste, desolate, deserted.

"She [Nineveh] is *empty*, and void, and waste."—*Nahum* ii. 10.

4. Unoccupied, not filled, vacant.

"The palmer seeing his left *empty* place."
Spenser: F. Q., II. viii. 9.

5. Lacking force, power, or effect; as, *empty* words.

* 6. Without effect.

"The sword of Saul returned not *empty*."—2 *Sam.* i. 22.

7. Destitute of substance or reality; unreal, shadowy.

"Consenting to bestow the *empty* title of King, and a state prison in a palace, on Charles the Second."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

8. Unsatisfactory; not satisfying the desires.

"More worth than *empty* vanities."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., ii. 3.

9. Destitute of sense or knowledge; ignorant, stupid, silly, empty-headed.

"His answer is a handsome way of exposing an *empty*, trifling, pretending pedant: the wit lively, the satyr courtly and severe."—*Felton.*

* 10. Devoid of good qualities.

"Goddesses, so blithe, so smooth, so gay,
Yet *empty* of all good." *Milton: P. L.*, vi. 6.

11. Unfruitful, barren.

"Seven *empty* ears, and blasted with the east wind."—*Genesis* xli. 6.

12. Hungry.

"My falcon now is sharp and passing *empty*."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iv. 1.

13. Without anything to carry; unsatisfied.

"I returned you an *empty* messenger."—*Shakesp.: Timon of Athens*, iii. 6.

* 14. Destitute, devoid. (Followed by *of.*)

"*Empty* of defence." *Shakesp.: Henry V.*, i. 2.

* 15. Free, clear.

"I shall find you *empty* of that fault."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

B. *As subst.:* An empty packing-case, or the like.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *empty*, *vacant*, *void*, and *devoid*: "*Empty*, in the natural sense, marks an absence of that which is substantial, or adapted for filling; *vacant* designates or marks the absence of that which should occupy or make use of a thing. That which is hollow may be *empty*; that which respects an even space may be *vacant*. A house is *empty* which has no inhabitants; a seat is *vacant* which is without an occupant. . . . A dream is said to be *vacant*, or a title *empty*: a stare is said to be *vacant*, or an hour *vacant*. *Void* and *devoid* are used in the same sense as *vacant*. . . . thus we speak of a creature as *void* of reason, and of an individual as *devoid* of common sense." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

¶ For the difference between *empty* and *hollow*, see HOLLOW.

empty-handed, *a.* Having nothing in the hands; carrying or possessing nothing of value.

"Homeward hurried Hiawatha,
Empty-handed, heavy-hearted"
Longfellow: Song of Hiawatha, xx.

empty-headed, *a.* Silly, ignorant.

"How comes it that so many worthy and wise men depend upon so many unworthy and *empty-headed* fools."—*Raleigh.*

empty-hearted, *a.* Destitute of feeling, heartless.

"Nor are those *empty-hearted*, whose low sound
Reverbs no hollowness." *Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 1.

ĕmp'-tỹ, *emp-te, *em-te, *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *emtian, æmtian.*] [EMPTY, *a.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. Make empty of the contents; to remove or discharge the contents from; to exhaust.

2. To make waste or desolate; to clear of inhabitants.

"Send unto Babylon fanners, that shall fan her, and shall *empty* her land."—*Jeremiah* li. 2.

* 3. To make vacant.

"The untimely *emptying* of the happy throne."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 3.

4. To pour out, to discharge.

"*Emptied* all their fountains in my well."
Shakesp.: Lover's Complaint, 258.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To pour out or discharge the contents; as, A river *empties* into the sea.

2. To become empty.

"The chapel *empties*; and thou mayst be gone
Now, soul." *Ben Jonson: Underwoods.*

ĕmp'-tỹ sĭs, *s.* [Gr. *ἔμπτυσις* (*emptusis*) = spitting; *ἐμπτύω* (*emptuō*) = to spit upon: *ἐν* (*en*) = in, on, and *πτυω* (*ptuō*) = to spit out or up.]

Med.: Spitting of blood from the mouth, the fauces, or the parts adjacent.

***ĕm-pūgn'** (*g* silent), *v.t.* [IMPUGN.] To fight or contend against; to oppose, to resist, to withstand.

"Not for the kynges sauegarde whom no man *empugned*."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 41.

***ĕm-pŭr'-ple,** *v.t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *purple* (q.v.).] To make of a purple colour; to tinge or colour with purple.

"*Empurpled* hills." *Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. iv.

***ĕm-pūşe', *ĕm-pū'-sa,** *s.* [Gr. *ἐμπουσα* (*empousa*) = a hobgoblin.] A phantom, a spectre.

"This was well tried of old against an *empuse* that met Apollonius Tyaneus at Mount Caucasus."—*Bishop Taylor: Dissuasive from Popery*, ch. ii., § 10.

***ĕm-pŭz'-zle,** *v.t.* [Pref. *em*, and Eng. *puzzle* (q.v.).] To puzzle, to perplex.

"It has *empuzzled* the enquiries of others to apprehend, and forced them into strange conceptions to make out."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. i., ch. i.

ĕm-pỹ-ē'-mą, *s.* [Gr. *ἐμπύημα* (*empuēma*) = a gathering, a suppuration, an abscess, especially an internal one; *ἐμπυεω* (*empueō*) = to have abscesses in the lungs; *ἐν* (*en*) = in, and *πύθω* (*puthō*) = to cause to rot.] [PUS.]

Med.: A collection of pus consequent on pleurisy (q.v.). True empyema is pus secreted from the pleura; the false when an abscess of the lung bursts into the cavity of the chest. When the quantity of fluid is so large as to cause great dyspnœa and endanger life, it must be let out by *paracentesis thoracis* (tapping the chest).

ĕm-pỹ-ē'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. *ἐμπύησις* (*empuēsis*).] [EMPYEMA.]

Med.: Suppuration.

ĕm'-pỹ-ō-çēle, *s.* [Gr. *ἔμπυος* (*empuos*) = suffering from an abscess of the lungs, discharging matter, suppurating: *ἐν* (*en*) = in; *πῦον* (*puon*) = discharge from a sore, matter, pus, and *κήλη* (*kēlē*) = a tumour.]

Med.: Abscess of the scrotum, or of the *tunica vaginalis.*

ĕm-pỹr'-ē-al or **ĕm-pỹr-ē'-al,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *empyreus*; Gr. *ἐμπυραιος* (*empuraios*), from *ἔμπυρος* (*empuros*) = exposed to fire: *ἐμ* (*em*) = in, and *πυρ* (*pur*) = fire.] [EMPYREAN.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Formed or consisting of pure air or light; pertaining to or fit for the purest region of heaven; pure, vital.

"The happy few
Who dwell on earth, yet breathe the *empyreal* air."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

2. Inhabiting the purest regions of heaven.

"The *empyreal* host
Of angels, by imperial summons called."
Milton: P. L., v. 583, 584.

B. *As subst.:* The same as EMPYREAN, *s.* (q.v.).

ĕm-pỹr-ē'-an, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *empyræum*; Sp. & Port. *empíreo*; Fr. *empyrée.*] [EMPYREAL.]

A. *As adj.:* The same as EMPYREAL, *a.* (q.v.).

"Go, and rest
With heroes 'mid the Islands of the Blest,
Or in the fields of *empyrean* light."
Wordsworth: Sonnets to Liberty.

B. *As subst.:* The highest and purest heaven, where the pure element of fire was supposed to exist.

"To our part loss and rout
Through all the *empyreum*."
Milton: P. L., ii. 770, 771.

ĕm-pȳ-reū'-ma, *s.* [Gr. ἐμπύευμα (*empyreuma*) = coal to preserve a smouldering fire; ἔμπυρος (*empuros*) = in or by the fire: ἐν (*en*) = in, and πῦρ (*pur*) = fire.] The disagreeable smell and taste produced when animal or vegetable substances in close vessels are submitted to considerable heat.

ĕm-pȳ-reū-măt'-ĭc, ĕm-pȳ-reū-măt'-ĭc-ăl, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *empyreuma* (genit. *empyreumatis*): *-ic, -ical.*] Pertaining to or derived from empyreuma; having the taste and smell of wood burnt in close vessels.

† **ĕm-pȳ-reū'-ma-tīze,** *v.t.* [Eng., &c. *empyreumat(ic); -ize.*] To render empyreumatic by burning in close vessels.

* **ĕm-pȳr'-ĭc-ăl,** *a.* [Gr. ἔμπυρος (*empuros*) = exposed to fire: ἐμ (*em*) = in, and πῦρ (*pur*) = fire.] Of or pertaining to combustion or combustibility.

* **ĕm-pȳ-rō'-sĭs,** *s.* [Gr., from ἐμπυρόω (*empuroō*) = to set on fire; ἔμπυρος (*empuros*) = exposed to fire.] A conflagration, a general fire.

"The former opinion that held these cataclisms and *empyr ses* universal, was such as held that it put a total c nsummation unto things in this lower world, especially that of conflagration."—*Hale.*

ĕm'-rŏdz, *s.* [EMEROD.]

ĕm'-rōze, *s.* [Lat., &c. (*an*)*em*(*one*), and Eng. *rose.*]

Bot.: *Anemone coronaria* (?). (*Britten & Holland.*)

ē'-mū, *s.* [EMEU.]

* **ĕm'-ū-lāte,** *v.t.* [Ital. *emulare*; Sp. *emular*; Fr. *emuler.*] [EMULATE, *a.*]

I. To strive to equal or excel in qualities or actions.

"Strove to *emulate* this morning's thunder
With his prodigious rhetoric."
Ben Jonson: Catiline, iv. 2.

* **2.** To rival, to vie with, to contest superiority with.

"Thine eye would *emulate* the diamond."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 3.

* **3.** To imitate, to copy.

"It is likewise attended with a delirium, fury, and an involuntary laughter, the convulsion *emulating* this motion."—*Arbuthnot.*

* **ĕm'-ū-lāte,** *a.* [Lat. *œmulatus*, pa. par. of *œmulor* = to try to equal, from *œmulus* = striving to equal.] Ambitious.

"Thereto pricked on by a most *emulate* pride."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 1.

ĕm-ū-lā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *œmulatio*, from *œmulatus*, pa. par. of *œmulor.*] [EMULATE, *a.*]

I. The act of striving to equal or excel another in qualities or actions; rivalry; ambition to equal or excel.

"Then Study languished, *Emulation* slept,
And Virtue fled." *Cowper: Task*, ii. 734, 735.

2. Envy, jealousy, unfair or dishonourable rivalry; contention.

"An envious fever
Of pale and bloodless *emulation*."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, i. 3.

¶ For the difference between *emulation* and *competition*, see COMPETITION.

* **ĕm'-ū-lāt-ĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *emulat(e); -ive.*] Inclined to emulation; rivalling; disposed to competition.

"All with *emulative* skill demand
To fill the number of th' elected band."
Hoole: Jerusalem Delivered, bk. v

* **ĕm'-ū-lāt-ĭve-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *emulative; -ly.*] In an emulative manner; with emulation.

ĕm'-ū-lā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat. *œmulator*, from *œmulatus*, pa. par. of *œmulor* = to emulate.] One who emulates; a rival, a competitor.

"As Virgil rivalled Homer, so Milton was the *emulator* of both."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. ii., § 4.

* **ĕm'-ū-lā-tŏr-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *emulat(e); -ory.*] Contentious, envious, jealous.

"Look into the Court, there you see tedious attendance, *emulatory* officiousness."—*Bp. Hall: Farewell Sermon.*

* **ĕm'-ū-lă-trĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *emulator; -ess.*] A female who emulates; a female rival or competitor.

"The *emulatress* of time, the depository of actions, the witness of things past, and advertiser of things to come."—*Shelton: Trans. of Don Quixote*, p. 16.

* **ĕm'-ūle,** * **œm-ule,** *v.t.* [Lat. *œmulus* = emulating.] To emulate.

"Yet *emuling* my pipe, he took in hand
My pipe, befo e that *emuled* of many,
And plaid thereon." *Spenser: Colin Clout.*

* **ē-mŭl'ge,** *v.t.* [Lat. *emulgeo.*] To milk out, to draw out as milk.

ē-mŭl'-jĕnt, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *emulgens*, pr. par. of *emulgeo* = to milk out: *e* = out, and *mulgeo* = to milk.]

A. *As adjective:*

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.:* Milking or draining out.

2. *Physiol.:* The renal arteries and veins are called also *emulgent* arteries and veins, the ancients assuming that they strained and "milked out" the serum by means of the kidneys.

"Through the *emulgent* branches the blood is brought to the kidneys, and is there freed of its serum."—*Cheyne.*

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Anat.:* An emulgent vein or vessel.

"It doth furnish the left *emulgent* with one vein."—*Browne.*

2. *Med.:* A medicine which promotes the flow of bile.

ĕm'-ū-lŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *œmulus*; Sp. & Ital. *emulo*; Fr. *émule.*]

1. Emulating; desirous of equalling or excelling; rivalling.

"What the Gaul or Moor could not effect,
Nor *emulous* Carthage, with their hatred of spite,
Shall be the work of one."
Ben Jonson: Catiline, iii. 4.

2. It is followed by *of* before the object of ambition or emulation.

"By strength
They measure all, of other excellence
Not *emulous*, nor care who them excels;
Nor other strife with them do I vouchsafe."
Milton: P. L., vi. 820-2.

* **3.** Envious, jealous.

"Wouldst thou, oh, *emulous* Death, do so
And kill her young to thy loss."
Donne: Mrs. Boulstred.

* **4.** Factious, contentious.

"Whose glorious deeds, but in the fields of late,
Made *emulous* missions 'mongst the gods themselves,
And drave great Mars to faction."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, iii. 3.

ĕm'-ū-lŏŭs-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *emulous; -ly.*] In an emulous manner; with emulation or desire of equalling or excelling.

"The isl nders, in joyous mood,
Rushed *emulously* through the flood."
Scott: Marmion, ii. 11

ĕm'-ū-lŏŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *emulous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being emulous; emulation, ambition to excel.

ē-mŭl'-sĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *emuls(ine); -ic.*]

Chem.: Pertaining to or derived from emulsine.

ē-mŭl'-sĭ-fȳ, *v.i.* [Lat. *emulsus*, pa. par. of *emulgeo*, and *facio* (pass. *fio*) = to make.] To make or form an emulsion.

ē-mŭl'-sĭne, ē-mŭl'-sĭn, *s.* [EMULGENT.]

Chem.: A neutral substance contained in almonds, which acts as a ferment on amygdalin in the presence of water, converting it into benzoic aldehyde, hydrocyanic acid and glucose. Emulsin can be obtained as a white friable mass, soluble in water by making an emulsion of almonds from which the fixed oil has been extracted. It cannot be obtained pure.

ē-mŭl'-sion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *emulsus*, pa. par. of *emulgeo* = to milk out, to drain.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Finely divided matter, suspended in a colloid body.

2. *Pharm.:* A form of medicine of a soft liquid character resembling milk in colour and consistency; a milk-like preparation of oil and water united by some saccharine or mucilaginous substance.

"The ailment is dissolved by an operation resembling that of making an *emulsion*."—*Arbuthnot.*

* **ē-mŭl'-sĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *emulsus*, pa. par. of *emulgeo*, and Eng. suff. *-ive.*]

1. Softening; milk-like.

2. Yielding oil by expression; as, *emulsive* seeds.

3. Producing or yielding a milk-like substance; as, *emulsive* acids.

ē-mŭñc'-tŏr-ȳ, * **e-munc-tor-ie,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *emunctorium* = a pair of snuffers; *emungo* = to clean, to cleanse; Fr. *émunctoire:* Ital. *emuntorio.*]

A. *As adj.:* Designed to carry noxious or useless particles out of the body.

B. *As substantive:*

Anat.: Any organ of the body which serves to pass excrementitious or waste matter; an excretory duct.

"Superfluous matter deflows from the body under their proper *emunctories*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. iv.

* **ē-mŭs-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *emuscatus*, pa. par. of *emusco* = to free or clear from moss: *e* = out, away, and *muscus* = moss.] A freeing or clearing from moss.

"The most infallible art of *emuscation* is taking away the cause by dressing with lime."—*Evelyn*, ii. vii., § 8.

ē-mȳ'd-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *emys*, genit. *emyd(is)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Zool.:* Terrapins, Mud Tortoises. A family of Chelonians. Feet palmated; claws five, four of them sharp; jaws horny; shell solid, covered with horny plates; marginal plates twenty-three or twenty-five, hinder pair free; sternal shields eleven or twelve; neck retractile. They are common in warm climates, but species exist in the temperate regions of both hemispheres, two being found in Europe. They are generally of small size.

2. *Palæont.:* The family has existed from Oolitic times till now.

ĕm'-ȳ-dĭn, *s.* [Gr. ἐμύς (*emus*), genit. ἐμύδος (*emudos*) = a turtle; suff. *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: A white nitrogenous substance contained in the yolk of turtles' eggs. It is soluble in dilute potash, swells up in acetic acid without dissolving, and dissolves in boiling hydrochloric acid without violet coloration. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*)

ē-mȳd'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Latinised dimin. of Gr. ἐμύς (*emus*).] [EMYS.]

Zool.: A genus of Arachnida (Spiders). Order Colopoda, tribe or family Tardigrada. Three species are British, one—viz., *Emydium testudo*—common on the moss covering tiled roofs. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

† **ē-mȳd-ō-sâu'-rĭ-an,** *a.* & *s.* [Gr. ἐμύς (*emus*), genit. ἐμύδος (*emudos*) = a water tortoise, and Eng., &c. *saurian* (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Having certain affinities to lizards on the one hand and to water tortoises on the other. Pertaining to the Emydosaurians [B].

B. *As subst.* (*Pl.*): De Blainville's name for an order of Reptiles in which he places the Crocodiles. The term has given place to Crocodilia (q.v.).

ĕm'-ȳs, *s.* [Lat. *emys*; Gr. ἐμύς (*emus*) = a water tortoise.]

1. *Zool.:* Terrapin or Mud Tortoise. A genus of Chelonians, the typical one of the family Emydidæ.

2. *Palæont.:* A species has been found in the Wealden.

en-, *pref.* [Fr., from Lat. *in.*] A prefix adopted from the French, in which language it represents the Latin *in*. It is, however, frequently found in English compound verbs with the sense of *in, within*, the form *en* being adopted through the influence of other verbs taken directly from the French. In many cases the original form *in* is also used, so that two forms of the same verb are found co-existent; as *engulf, ingulf; enquire, inquire*, where there is no difference in meaning between the two forms. In the majority of instances of double forms there is a tendency for one of the forms to become obsolete, while in others, as *ensure* and *insure*, the meanings have become differentiated. Before *t* and *p*, and sometimes before *m*, *en-* becomes *em*. In many cases *en-* as a prefix appears to have little if any force; in most instances it has the force of *in* or *within*, and in many it expresses change of state, as *enrich, enslave*. It sometimes, and especially in scientific terms, represents the Greek ἐν (*en*) = in.

-en, -n, *a verbal formative from other verbs.* [A.S. *-enian, -nian*; Goth. *-nan*, a termination

forming intrans. verbs from the pa. par. of primitive verbs, as *wakan, wok, wakan-s*, to "wake, watch," whence *wakn-an*; A.S. *wacnian, wacnan* = to become awake, to awaken; so from *drincan, dranc, druncen*; *druncnan*, to get drowned.]

I. It was probably due to the fact that there was no apparent difference of meaning between, *e.g.*, *wake* and *waken*, which seemed mere formal variants, that other verbs received, by form-association, secondary forms, as *threat, threaten*; *haste, hasten*; *list, listen*; *hark, hearken*; *hap, happen*; *glisten, glist*; and probably *heighten, lengthen, strengthen*, though some of these may also be due to form-association with *-en* [II.].

II. A verbal formative from adjectives: as *fatten, whiten, sweeten*, and perhaps *heighten, lengthen*, &c. [I.]

III. An adjectival formative from nouns: as *wooden*.

IV. A plural termination of nouns, now obsolete except in *oxen, children*, and *brethren*.

V. A plural termination of verbs, now obsolete.

VI. A feminine suffix in nouns, of which only one instance survives, viz.: *vixen*, the feminine of *fox*.

ĕn, *s.* [From the letter *n*.]

Print.: Half an em (q.v.).

ĕn-ā'-ble, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *able* (q.v.).]

1. To make able; to give power or ability to; to supply with power, force, or strength; to empower.

"Exercise *enables* her to exert herself in all her force and vigour."—*Spectator*, No 195.

2. To supply with means to do any act.

"I shall be *enabled*
To make payment of my debts."
Massinger: City Madam, Iv. 1.

3. To make legally capable or competent; to empower, to authorize.

* 4. To make competent; to furnish or endow with ability or knowledge; to inform.

"To assertain you I woll myselfe *enable*."
Chaucer: Remedie of Love, st. 28.

* **ĕn-ā'-ble-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *enable; -ment.*]

1. The act of enabling or giving ability to.

"Learning hath no less power and efficacy in *enablement* towards martial and military virtue and prowess."—*Bacon: Advancement of Learning*, bk. i.

2. That which enables or gives ability.

"They owe much of these furtherances and *enablements* to the civil discipline and politick literature of courts."—*Mountagu: Devoute Essayes*, p. 118.

ĕn-ăct', *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *act* (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To act, to perform, to do, to effect.

"Conscience, anticipating time,
Already rues the *enacted* crime."
Scott: Rokeby, I. 2.

* 2. To represent by action; to act the part of on or as on the stage.

"What did you *enact?*" *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 2.

* 3. To set down, to record.

"A little harm done to a great good end
For lawful policy remains *enacted*."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 529.

4. To decree, to establish, to appoint.

"Such ceremonies as Moses and Aaron have *enacted*."—*Wilson: Arte of Logike*, fo. 15.

5. To establish as a law; to give validity to a bill; to pass or sanction as a law.

"The senate were authors of all counsels in the state; and what was by them consulted and agreed, was proposed to the people, by whom it was *enacted* or commanded."—*Temple*.

B. *Intrans.:* To decree, to determine.

"God did daigne to talk with men,
He *enacting*, they observing." *Sidney*.

* **ĕn-ăct',** *s.* [Enact, *v.*] That which is enacted; a decision, a determination, a purpose.

ĕn-ăct'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Enact, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of decreeing or establishing as a law.

enacting-clause, *s.*

Law: That clause of a bill which gives legislative sanction.

* **ĕn-ăct'-ĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *enact; -ive.*] Having power to enact; enacting, decreeing, or establishing as a law.

"An *enactive* statute regardeth only what shall be."—*Bp. Bramhall: Schism Guarded* (1658), p. 271.

ĕn ăct'-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *enact; -ment.*]

* 1. The acting, doing, or performing any act.

* 2. The representation or acting of a part or character.

3. The act of decreeing, establishing, or sanctioning as a law.

"What terrible slaughters succeeded in consequence of its *enactment*."—*Goldsmith: Citizen of the World*, let. 79.

4. A law enacted; a decree; an act.

ĕn-ăct'-ŏr, *s.* [Eng. *enact; -or.*]

* 1. One who performs or does any act.

"The violence of either grief or joy,
Their own *enactors* with themselves destroy."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 2.

¶ The Quartos read *enactures*.

2. One who enacts, decrees, or establishes as a law.

"This is an assertion by which the . . . *enactor* of this law of good and evil, is highly dishonoured."—*Atterbury: Sermons*, vol. ii. (Pref.)

* **ĕn-ăct'-ūre,** *s.* [Eng. *enact; -ure.*] A purpose, a determination.

* **ĕn-āge',** *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *age* (q.v.).] To make aged, to whiten.

"That never frost, nor snowe, nor slippery Ice
The fields *enaged*."
Sylvester: Du Bartas: Eden, 154.

ĕn-ā'-mą, *s. pl.* [Anaima.]

* **ĕn-āir',** *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *air* (q.v.).] To air, to employ, to use.

"Shee it *enaires* in prose and poesy."
Davies: Wittes Pilgrimage, p. 31.

ĕn-ăl'-ĭ-ō-sâur, *s.* [Enaliosauria.]

Palæont.: A reptile of the order Enallosauria (q.v.).

ĕn-ăl-ĭ-ō-sâu'-rĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [Gr. ἐνάλιος (*enalios*), εἰνάλιος (*einalios*) = marine, and σαῦρος (*sauros*), σαύρα (*saura*) = a lizard.]

Palæont.: An extinct sub-class of gigantic reptiles akin to crocodiles in the form of the head, and to that of fishes in their vertebral column. The teeth were in sockets, the eyes large and surrounded by bony plates, the vertebræ concave on both sides, the body ending in a long tail, the feet converted into paddles, apparently no scales on the skin. The sub-class Enaliosauria was constituted by De la Beche, and named by Prof. Owen, who, in 1860, divided it into two orders: Ichthyopterygia and Sauropterygia. The first order includes one family: Ichthyosauridæ; and the second order two: Nothosauridæ and Plesiosauridæ. For an investigation of the zoological position of the Enaliosauria see the Presidential Address of J. W. Hulke, Esq., F.R.S., before the Geological Society in 1883 (*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, xxxix., pt. i., p. 44). Range in time from the Lias to the Chalk.

ĕn-ăl-ĭ-ō-sâu'-rĭ-ąn, *a.* & *s.* [Enaliosauria.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to the marine saurians, placed in the order Enaliosauria.

B. *As subst.:* That order itself.

ĕn-ăl'-lą-ġĕ, *s.* [Gr. = change; ἐναλλάσσω (*enallassō*), to change, barter, exchange; ἐν (*en*) = in, and ἀλλάσσω (*allassō*) = to change.]

Gram.: A figure by which some change is made in the common modes of speech, as when one mood or tense of a verb, or one number, case, or gender of a noun, &c., is substituted for another: as, Lat. *scelus* = wickedness, put for *scelestus* = wicked; Eng. "We, the king."

ĕn-ăl-lŏs'-tĕ-gą, *s.* [Gr. ἔναλλος (*enallos*) = changed, contrary, and στέγη (*stegē*) = a roof.]

Zool.: A genus of Rhizopoda, the typical one of the family Enallostegidæ (q.v.).

ĕn-ăl-lō stĕġ'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *enallostege*(a), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool.: A family of Rhizopoda, having simple cells arranged in two alternate series.

ĕn-ą-lū'-rŏn, *s.* [Fr. *en* = in, and *aileron* = a little wing.]

Her.: A term applied to a bordure charged with eight birds.

* **ĕn-ăm'-bûsh,** *v.t.* [Pref. *en* = in, and Eng. *ambush* (q.v.).] To place or hide in an ambush.

"Close to a flood, whose stream
Used to give all their cattle drink, they there *enambusheil* them."
Chapman: Homer's Iliad, xviii.

ĕn-ăm'-el, * en-am-aile, * en-am-mell, *s. & a.* [Fr. *en* = in, upon, and *amaile, amel, ammel*; O. Fr. *esmail* = enamel, from O. H. Ger. *smalzan*; M. H. Ger. *smelzen* = to smelt (q.v.).]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

(1) A vitreous, opaque, coloured material, tractable in the fire, and used in ornamenting metals; in painting on metals, to be subsequently fired. The art of painting in enamel or with metalline colours, and fixing them by fire, was practised by the Egyptians and Etruscans on pottery, and passed from them to the Greeks and Romans. It was also practised among the Chinese. Specimens of enamelled work are yet extant of early British, Saxon, and Norman manufacture. An enamelled jewel, made by order of Alfred the Great, A.D. 887, was discovered in Somersetshire, and is preserved at Oxford. An enamelled gold cup was presented by King John to the corporation of Lynn, and is yet preserved. Luca della Robbia, born about 1410, applied tin enamel to pottery, and excelled in the art. Bernard Palissy, the Huguenot potter (1500–1589), devoted many years to the discovery and application of enamels of various colours to pottery, and was remarkably successful. His method died with him. John Petitot, of Geneva (1607–1691), is regarded as one of the first to excel in portraits. The revocation of the Edict of Nantes drove him from France to the city of his birth, Geneva. Enamel is applied to various kinds of pots and pans for stewing and preserving fruit, the flavour of which would be injured by contact with iron, and its wholesomeness by being cooked in vessels of brass or copper. The ordinary enamel for the purpose is common glass fused with oxide of lead. This will not resist vinegar and some other acids, and a dangerous poison may be present unsuspected. Articles exposed to the weather are sometimes enamelled to preserve them from rusting. This has been done with ploughshares, mould-boards, waterwheels.

(2) That which is enamelled; a work of art worked in enamel.

(3) A glassy opaque bead obtained by the blowpipe.

(4) In the same sense as II

2. *Figuratively:*

* (1) A bright smooth surface, like enamel.

"Down from her eyes welled the pearles round,
Upon the bright *enamel* of her face." *Fairfax*.

* (2) Gloss, polish.

"There is none of the ingenuity of Fillcaja in the thought, none of the hard and brilliant *enamel* of Petrarch in the style."—*Macaulay*.

(3) A kind of cosmetic or paint for the face.

II. *Anat.:* The ivory-like crust of the exposed surfaces of the crown of the teeth to the commencement of the roots. It is a delicate cellular wavy network of hexagonal crystalline fibres, with calcareous deposits in the cells, thickest over the top of the crown.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to the art of enamelling; enamelled.

enamel-germ, *s.*

Anat.: A down-growth of epithelium, whence comes ultimately the enamel of the teeth. There are common and special enamel-germs. (*Quain.*)

enamel-kiln,

Porcelain: The enamel-kiln for firing porcelain which has been bat-printed, that is, printed on the glaze, is made of fired-clay slabs, and is 6½ by 3½ feet, and 7½ feet high, with flues beneath and around. The fireplaces are at the sides, and smoke and flame are excluded from the interior.

enamel-membrane, *s.*

Anat.: The columnar epithelium on the surface of the pulp belonging to the enamel-organ. (*Quain.*)

enamel-organ, *s.*

Anat.: The enamel-germ, after epithelial processes have appeared upon it and upon the membrane. (*Quain.*)

enamel-painting, *s.*

Art: Painting upon metal previously covered with a glazed ground. This kind of painting can only be done in small pieces, and it stands in the same relation to porcelain painting as

miniature does to water-colour painting. The metals used are gold and copper; the latter is usually gilt; silver is never used, because that metal is liable to blister and otherwise injure the enamel, and brass is of too fusible a quality. For bijouterie an opalised semi-transparent ground is laid on, or a transparent one through which the foil may be seen. For painting, an opaque white ground, such as we see on the dial-plates of clocks, is placed on the metal. The laying-on and burning-in of this ground is called Enamelling (q.v.). The best works of this nature were executed in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. No course of experiments has hitherto made known the substances of which ancient enamels were composed, or the proportions in which they were employed. The colouring paste, which forms the base, consists of oxides of lead and tin fused with silex, in certain quantities, the opaque qualities being given by the oxide of tin, while various colours are produced by the addition of the metallic oxides: thus, from copper green is obtained, red from gold or iron, and blue from cobalt. The colours are mixed with spike, oil of lavender, and spirits of turpentine. Camel's-hair or sable brushes are used by the artist, and the plate undergoes the process of firing after each layer of colour is spread over the whole surface. Sometimes a highly-finished enamel requires fifteen or twenty firings. Enamel-painting on lava is a newly-invented style of painting very serviceable for monuments. The material used consists of Volvic stone and lava from the mountains of Auvergne. (*Fairholt.*)

enamel-paper, *s.* Paper with a glazed metallic coating. Various metallic pigments are employed, such as will spread quickly and take a polish. The pigments are white lead, oxide of zinc, sulphate of barytes, china clay, whiting, chalk, in a menstruum or upon a previous coating of glycerine, size, collodion, water varnish, &c.; afterwards polished by an agate or between calendering or burnishing cylinders. (*Knight.*)

ĕn-ăm'-ĕl, * **en-aum-ayl,** *v.t.* & *i.* [ENAMEL, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To lay enamel upon; to coat with enamel.

"High as th' *enamelled* cupola, which towers,
All rich with arabesques of gold and flowers."
Moore: Veiled Prophet of Khorassan.

2. To paint or inlay in enamel.

"I bequeath to the Earl of Orrery the *enamelled* silver plates to distinguish bottles of wine by."—*Swift.*

3. To form a smooth, glossy, enamel-like surface upon; as, To *enamel* paper.

II. To variegate or adorn with colours, as it were inlaid.

"A gaudy spendthrift heir,
All glossy gay, *enamelled* all with gold."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 51.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To practise the art of enamelling; to paint in enamel.

"Though it were foolish to colour or *enamel* upon the glasses of telescopes, yet to gild the tubes of them may render them more acceptable to the users, without lessening the clearness of the object."—*Boyle.*

* **ĕn-ăm'-ĕl-lar,** * **en-am-el-ar,** *a.* [Eng. *enamel; -ar.*] Consisting of or resembling enamel; smooth, glossy.

ĕn-ăm'-ĕlled, *pa. par.* or *a.* [ENAMEL, *v.*]

enamelled-board, *s.* Card-board treated with a surface of white lead and size laid on by a large, flat brush and smoothed by a round, badger's hair-brush. A powder of talc (silicate of magnesia) is rubbed upon the dried surface of lead, and the face is then polished by the brush.

enamelled-leather, *s.* A glazed leather for boots, shoes, carriage upholstery, and other purposes. It is prepared from hides, which are split to the required thickness, well tanned, curried, and passed through two operations; the first to render the leather impermeable to the varnish, and the latter to lay on the varnish. The hides used are those of kip, calf, ox, or horse. They are rubbed on the grain or flesh side with three coatings of boiled linseed oil mixed with ochre or ground chalk, and dried after each coating. The surface is then pumiced, treated with the same material of a thinner quality in several applications. Over the surface thus prepared are laid successive layers of boiled linseed oil and of the oil mixed with lamp-black and turpentine spread on with a brush. The surface, which has become black and shining, is then varnished with copal and linseed oil with colouring matters. Five coats of varnish are successively applied, and the colours are varied at will. (*Knight.*) [PATENT LEATHER.]

enamelled-paper, *s.* [ENAMEL-PAPER.]

enamelled-photograph, *s.*

Photog.: A photograph, for the ground of which metal or pottery is used; the image is developed by nitrate of silver until the half-tints are overdone or obscured, and the deep shades are covered with a thick deposit. The heat of the muffle drives off the organic matters, which formed but vehicles, and the fire cleans the image and restores the brilliancy and delicacy. A thin layer of flux fixes the image. (*Knight.*)

enamelled-ware, *s.* The enamelling of hollow-ware is by a mixture of powdered glass, borax, and carbonate of soda, mixed, fused, cooled, and ground. The ware is cleansed with acid, wetted with gum water, the powder dusted on, and then fused by heat carefully applied.

ĕn-ăm'-ĕl-lĕr, *s.* [Eng. *enamel; -er.*] One who practises or is skilled in the art of enamelling.

"In the reigns of the two first Edwards, there were Greek *enamellers* in England, who both practised and taught the art."—*Walpole: Anecdotes,* vol. i., ch. ii. (Note.)

ĕn-ăm'-ĕl-lĭng, en-am-el-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [ENAMEL, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The art of painting in enamel; enamel-painting; the art of applying vitrifiable colours to metal, pottery, or glass. The colours are prepared from the oxides of different metals, melted with a vitreous flux and laid on with a fine brush, the medium being oil of spike or some other essential oil. The work is heated in a muffle, which fuses the colours so that they adhere to the metal or other object. The principal colours are oxides of lead, platinum, chromium, uranium. Oxides of tin and antimony give opacity. The enameller works, not with actual colours, but with materials which will assume certain colours under the action of fire. [ENAMEL, ENAMEL-PAINTING.]

"The colouring of furs, *enameling* and sealing."—*Sprat: Hist. of Royal Society,* p. 286.

enamelling-furnace, *s.* A furnace for vitrifying the enamel coating on a plate, glass, or biscuit. The work is placed in a muffle, which consists of an arched chamber in the midst of a small furnace, and surrounded by fuel, which keeps it at a red heat, although the fuel cannot touch the work. The furnace and muffle are sometimes made of sheet-iron mounted on legs so as to bring the work to the level of the artist's eye.

enamelling-lamp, *s.*

Glass: A glass-blower's lamp with blow-pipe for performing some of the more delicate surface ornamentation of glass.

* **ĕn-ăm'-ĕl-list,** *s.* [Eng. *enamel; -ist.*] The same as ENAMELLER (q.v.).

* **ĕn-ăm-ō-ra'-dō,** *s.* [Sp.] One who is enamoured of any person or thing.

"An *enamorado* neglects all other things to accomplish his delight."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels,* p. 74.

† **ĕn-ăm-our,** *v.t.* [O.Fr. *enamorer:* Fr. *en* = in, and *amour;* Lat. *amor* = love.] To inflame with love; to make exceedingly fond or loving; to captivate, to charm; followed by *of* or *with* before the object of love. (Not used now except in the pa. par.)

"Some also spy out that true loveliness and beauty in the ways of God, as to *enamour* them to a practice of them, and that even with delight."—*South: Sermons,* vol. viii., ser. 13.

ē-nā-nā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *e* = out from, here = the opposite of; *nanus;* Gr. νᾶνος (*nanos*), νάνιος (*nannos*) = a dwarf; *-ation.*]

Bot.: Excessive development. (*R. Brown,* 1874.)

ĕn-ăn-thē'-mę, *s.* [Gr. ἐν (*en*) = in, and ἄνθημα (*anthēma*) (only used in composition), from ἀνθέω (*antheō*) = to bloom, to flower.]

Med.: A name given to certain eruptions of the mucous membrane.

ĕn-ăn-thē'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. ἐν (*en*) = in, and ἄνθησις (*anthesis*) = a blossom or bloom; ἀνθέω (*antheō*) = to bloom, to flower.]

Med.: An eruption on the skin arising from some internal disease, as in scarlet fever, measles, &c.

* **ĕn-ăn-tĭ-ŏp'-a-thy,** *s.* [Gr. ἐναντιοπαθέω (*enantiopatheō*) = to have contrary properties, from ἐναντιος (*enantios*) = opposite, and πάθος (*pathos*) = suffering, an affection.]

I. An opposite passion or affection.

"Whatever may be the case in the cure of bodies, *enantiopathy*, and not homœopathy, is the true medicine of minds."—*Sir W. Hamilton.*

2. The same as ALLOPATHY (q.v.).

ĕn-ăn-tĭ-ō'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. = contradiction, from ἐναντιος (*enantios*) = opposite.]

Rhet.: A figure of speech in which that which is meant to be conveyed is stated in the opposite: as, "He didn't like it—oh, no!"

* **ĕn-arçh',** *v.t.* [INARCH.]

ĕn-arched, *pa. par.* or *a.* [ENARCH.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Furnished with or made in the form of an arch.

"Full mightily *enarched* environ."
Lydgate: Storie of Thebes, pt. ii.

2. *Her.:* Arched.

ĕn-ar'-gĭte, *s.* [Ger. *enargit,* from Gr. ἐναργής (*enargēs*) = distinct, visible; Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: An orthorhombic mineral. Hardness, 3; sp. gr., 4·3—4·4; lustre, metallic; colours, grey or iron-black. Compos.: Sulphur, 30·9—34·50; arsenic, 15·63—19·14; copper, 46·62—50·59; antimony, 0—1·61; iron, 0—1·58; and silver, 0—0·2. Found in America, Chili, Colorado, &c. (*Dana.*)

* **ĕn-arm',** * **ĕn-arme',** *v.t.* [Pref. *en,* and Eng. *arm* (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To arm.

"While shepherds they *enarme* thus'd to danger."
Hudson: Judith, i. 37L

2. *Cook.:* To stuff. (*Liber Cure Cocorum,* p. 29.)

ĕn-armed', *a.* [Pref. *en,* and Eng. *armed* (q.v.).]

Her.: Having horns, hoofs, &c., of a different colour from that of the body.

* **ē-năr-rā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *enarratio,* from *enarro* = to describe, to relate: *e* = *ex* = out (intens.), and *narro* = to tell, to narrate.] A narration, explanation, or description.

"An historicall *enarration* of the years of their generation of life."—*Bishop Hall: Defence of the Remonstrance.*

ĕn-ar-thrō'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. ἐνάρθρωσις (*enarthrōsis*) = a kind of jointing when the ball is deep set in the socket: ἐν (*en*) = in, and ἄρθρον (*arthron*) = a joint.]

Anat.: A particular kind of jointing. [Etym.] It is a highly-developed arthrodia. The convex surface assumes a globular shape, and the concavity is so much deepened as to be cup-like; hence the appellation, ball and socket. The ball is kept in apposition with the socket by means of a capsular ligament, which is sometimes strengthened by accessory fibres at certain parts that are likely to be much pressed upon. The best example of enarthrosis is the hip-joint, and next to it the shoulder; in the latter the cavity is but imperfectly developed. This species of joint is capable of motion of all kinds, apposition and circumduction being the most perfect, but rotation limited.

* **ē-năs'-çent,** *a.* [Lat. *enascens,* pr. par. of *enascor* = to spring up: *e* = *ex* = out, and *nascor* = to be born.] Rising, springing forth, being born.

"In which you just get the first glimpse, as it were, of an *enascent* equivocation."—*Warburton: Occasional Reflections,* pt. ii.

* **ē-nā-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *e* = *ex* = out, and *natatio* = a swimming; *nato* = to swim.] The act of swimming out; an escape by swimming.

ē-nā'-te, *a.* [Lat. *enatus,* pa. par. of *enascor* = to spring out.]

1. Growing or springing out.

"Osteologers have very well observed, that the parts appertaining to the bones, which stand out at a distance from their bodies, are either the adnate or the *enate* parts."—*Smith: Portraiture of Old Age,* p. 176.

2. Related on the mother's side. [Used also substantively, for one so related.]

ē-nā'-tion, *s.* [ENATE.]

1. *Bot.:* The production of outgrowths or appendages on the surface of an organ.

2. *Ethnol.:* Relationship through the mother.

* **ĕn-âun'-tĕr,** *adv.* [Pref. *en* = in, and Mid. Eng. *aunter* (q.v.).] In case; perchance; lest perhaps.

"Anger would not let him speak to the tree,
Enaunter his rage might cooled be."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender (Feb).

* **ē-năv'-ĭ-gāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *enavigatum*, sup. of *enavigo* = to sail out: *e* = *ex* = out, and *navigo* = to sail; *navis* = a ship.] To sail out or over. (*Cockeram.*)

* **ĕn-bā'ste,** *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *baste* (q.v.).] To steep, to imbue.

"*Enbasted* with vain opinions."—*Philpot: Works*, p. 375.

* **ĕn-băt'-ęle,** * **en-bat-ail,** *v.t.* [EMBATTLE.]

* **en-baum,** * **en-baume,** * **enbawme,** *v.t.* [ENBALM.]

* **ĕn-bī'be,** * **en-bybe,** *v.t.* [Pref. *en* = in, and Lat. *bibo* = to drink.]

1. To imbibe.

"Rosalgar and other materes *enbibing*."
Chaucer: C. T., 16,282.

2. To soak.

"There tresses with oyle
Were newly *embybed*."
Skelton: Crowne of Laurell

* **ĕn-blaunch,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *enblanchir.*] To make white.

"Ye are so *emblanched* with beleparoles."
P. Plowman, 9,836.

* **ĕn-bōlned',** *s.* [Pref. *en* = in; *bolned*] Rounded or swelled into a round or globular form.

"Your chekes *embolned* like a melow custarde."
Chaucer: Another Balladie.

* **ĕn-bŏss,** * **en-bosse,** *v.t.* [Pref. *en* = in, and Eng. *boss* (q.v.).] To emboss (q.v.).

"I *embosse*, I make thynges to seem great, *Je embosse*."—*Palsgr ive.*

* **ĕn-brā'ęe,** *v.t.* [EMBRACE.]

* **ĕn-brā'ke,** *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *brake* (q.v.).] To ensnare, to entangle, to embrake.

"Being *enbraked* and hampered in the middes of these mortalle streightes."—*Cold: Apoph. of Erasmus*, p. 286.

* **ĕn-brā'ude,** * **en-broude,** *v.t.* [EMBROIDER.] To embroider.

"The co-t of the *enbrounding*, the disguising, &c."—*Chaucer: Parson's Tale.*

* **ĕn-brĕad,** *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *bread* (q.v.).] To make into a piece of bread.

"Christes body is not *enbreaded*, no more than the Godhede is deemed *enbreaded*, for yt is entierly in eche bred."—*Geste: P. M.*, p. 86.

* **en-brewe,** *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To make dirty, to soil.

"*Enbrewe* no napery for no recklesnes."
Babees Book, p. 28.

* **ĕn-brōach,** * **en-broche,** *v.t.* [Pref. *en-*, and Eng. *broach* (q.v.).] To spit.

"And also fysshe thou schalle *enbroache*."—*Liber Cure Cocorum*, p. 35.

* **en-brond,** *v.t.* [EMBROIDER.]

* **en-bush,** * **en-busch,** * **en-buss,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *enbuscher.*] To place in ambush.

"Beside *enbussed* was fifteen hundred sped."
Robert de Brunne, p. 238.

ĕn-çæ'-nĭ-ą, *s.* [ENCENIA.]

* **ĕn-cā'ge,** * **ĭn-cā'ge,** *v.t.* [Pref. *en* = in, and Eng. *cage* (q.v.).] To shut up as in a cage; to confine, to coop up.

"And yet, *enceged* in so small a verge,
The waste is no whit les er than thy land."
Shakesp.: Richard II., ii. 1.

* **ĕn-căl'-ĕn-dar,** *v.t.* [Pref. *en* = in, and Eng. *calendar* (q.v.).] To enter, register, or record in a calendar.

"With their leader still to live *encalendared*."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 24.

ĕn-cămp', * **en-campe,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Pref. *en* = in, and Eng. *camp* (q.v.)]

A. *Intrans.:* To pitch or fix tents; to halt for a time on a march, and form an encampment; to settle down temporarily.

"Uercingetorix chose a place to *encampe* in, fortified wyth woodes and mani grounded."—*Golding: Cæsar*, fo. 185.

B. *Trans.:* To form into or settle in a camp; to cause to make an encampment.

"*Encamping* both their powers, divided by a brook."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 22.

ĕn-cămp'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [ENCAMP.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* A camp, an encampment.

"In such and such a place shall be my camp (in the margin, *encamping*)."—2 *Kings* vi. 8.

ĕn-cămp'-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *encamp*; *-ment.*]

1. The act of encamping, or pitching tents.

"A square of about seven hundred yards was sufficient for the *encampment* of twenty thousand Romans."—*Gibbon: Roman Empire*, ch. 1

2. The place where a body of men is encamped; a camp; the tents, huts, &c., provided for men encamping.

"Camp-fires for their night *encampments*
On their solitary journey."
Longfellow: Song of Hiawatha, xv.

* **ĕn-căn'-kĕr,** *v.t.* [Pref. *en* = in, and Eng. *canker* (q.v.)] To canker, to corrode.

"What needeth me for to extoll his fame
With my rude pen *encankered* all with rust?"
Skelton: Elegy on the Earl of Northumberland.

ĕn-căn'-thŭs, *s.* [Gr. ἐν (*en*) = in, and κάνθος (*kanthos*) = the corner of the eye.]

Med.: A small tumour or excrescence growing from the inner angle of the eye.

* **ĕn-căp-tī-vāte,** *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *captivate* (q.v.).] To captivate.

* **ĕn-căp'-tīve,** *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *captive* (q.v.).] To take or make captive.

"To buy and *encaptive* him to her trenchour."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe.*

ĕn-car'-dĭ-ŏn, *s.* [Gr., from ἐν (*en*) = in, and καρδία (*kardia*) = the heart.]

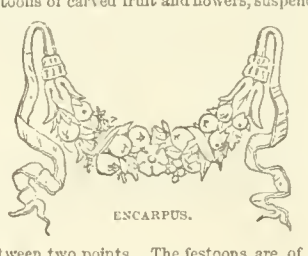
Bot.: The pith or heart of vegetables.

* **ĕn-car'-nal-īze,** *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *carnalize* (q.v.).] To make sensual or carnal; to sensualize.

"Dabbling a shameless hand with shameful jest,
Encarnalize their spirits."
Tennyson: Princess, iii. 208.

ĕn-car'-pŭs, *s.* [Gr. ἐν (*en*) = in, and καρπός (*karpos*) = fruit.]

Arch.: A sculptured ornament consisting of festoons of carved fruit and flowers, suspended



ENCARPUS.

between two points. The festoons are of the greatest size in the middle, diminishing gradually towards the points of suspension.

ĕn-cā'se, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *case* (q.v.).] To shut up or enclose in a case; to incase.

"You would *encase* yourself, and I must credit you,
So much my old obedience compels from me."
Beaum. & Fletch.: Little Thief, i. 2.

ĕn-căsh', *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *cash* (q.v.).] To change a draft, &c., into cash; to give payment in cash for a draft, bill, &c.

ĕn-căsh'-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *encash*; *-ment.*] The payment in cash of a draft, note, &c.

* **ĕn-cā'u-mą,** *s.* [Gr. ἐγκαυμα (*engkauma*), from ἐγκαίω (*engkaiō*) = to burn.]

Surg.: The mark, blister, or vesicle caused by a burn; the scar left by a burn.

ĕn-câus'-tĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. ἐγκαυστικός (*engkaustikos*) = pertaining to burning in; ἐγκαίω (*engkaiō*) = to burn in: ἐν (*en*) = in, and καιω (*kaiō*) = to burn.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to the art of enamelling, and of painting in burnt wax; prepared by fusion of colours.

B. *As subst.:* A mode of painting in which the colours are laid on or fixed by heat. The ancient Greek encaustics were executed in wax-colours, which were burned in by a hot iron, and covered with a wax or encaustic varnish. Pictures in this style were common in Greece and Rome. The credit to Gausias, of Sicyon, 33 B.C., as the inventor, is rather to be taken as an indication that he was an improver. The term *encaustic* at the present day is mostly confined to colours burnt in on vitreous or ceramic ware. By the ancient method, according to Pliny, the colours were made up into crayons with wax, and, the subject being traced on the ground with a metallic point, the colours were melted on the picture as they were used. A coating of melted wax was then evenly spread over all, and, when it was quite cold, was polished. The art was revived by Count Caylus in 1753.

encaustic-brick, *s.* A brick ornamented with various colours baked and glazed. Diodorus Siculus relates that the bricks of the walls of Babylon, erected under the orders of Semiramis, "had all sorts of living creatures portrayed in various colours upon the bricks before they were burnt."

encaustic-painting, *s.* [ENCAUSTIC, *s.*]

encaustic-tile, *s.* An ornamental tile having several colours. A mould is prepared which has a raised device on its face so as to leave an impression in the face of the tile cast therein. This intaglio recess is then filled by a trowel with clay compounds, in the liquid or slip state, and which retain or acquire the required colours in baking. The tile is then scraped, smoothed, baked, and glazed. This tile is common in ancient and modern structures. The glazing came from the Arabs, who derived it from India, and primarily from China. Encaustic tiles were formerly much used in England, France, and Flanders, for the pavements of churches and other ecclesiastical buildings. Recently their use has again become common, so that the modern manufacture is really a revival of an art that had been suffered to fall into disuse.

* **ĕn-cā've,** *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *cave* (q.v.).] To hide, as in a cave.

"Do but *encave* yourself,
And mark the fleers, the jibes, and notable scorns,
That dwell in every region of his face."
Shak. sp.: Othello, iv. 1.

enceinte (pron. **âñ-sâñt**), *a.* & *s.* [Fr., form of *enceint*; Lat. *incinctus* = girt about: *incingo* = to gird about: *in* = in, around, and *cingo* = to gird.]

A. *As adj.:* Pregnant, with child.

B. *As substantive:*

Fort.: The line of circumvallation; the space inclosed within the ramparts of a fortification. It is also called the Body of the place.

ĕn-çĕl'-ą-dīte, *s.* [Gr. ἐν (*en*) = in; κέλαδος (*kelados*) = noise, din, music (?), and Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: The same as Warwickite (q.v.).

ĕn-çē'-nī-ą, ĕn-çæ'-nī-ą, *s.* [Gr. ἐγκαίνια (*enkainia*) = the celebration of a feast of dedication; καινός (*kainos*) = new.] A festival in commemoration of the dedication of a church, the founding of a city, &c.; specif., the annual commemoration of founders and benefactors of the University of Oxford.

"The *encenia*, and publick collections of the university upon state subjects, were never in such esteem either for eleoy or congratulation, as when he contributed most largely to them."—*Oldisworth*, in *Johnson's Life of Smith.*

* **ĕn'-çĕnse,** *s.* [Fr. *encens*, INCENSE, *s.*] Incense.

* **ĕn-çĕnse',** * **en-cence,** * **en-cen-cen,** * **en-sense,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *encenser*, INCENSE, *v.*]

A. *Trans.:* To offer or burn incense to.

"Then shal be solemne *ensensing* the chiefest idola."—*Calvine: Foure Godlye Sermons*, ser. 1.

B. *Intrans.:* To burn or offer incense.

"They nolde *encense* ne sacrifice right nout."
Chaucer: C. T., 15,863.

ĕn-çĕph'-ą-l , *s. pl.* [Gr. ἐγκέφαλος (*engkephalos*) = as adj., within the head; as subst., (μυελός (*muelos*) = marrow being supplied) = the brain.]

Zool.: A division of Mollusca, including the whole sub-kingdom, except the Acephala, Lamellibranchiata, or Conchifera. The Encephala have a head and brain. They are divided into Gasteropoda, Pteropoda, and Cephalopoda. They are sometimes called also Cephalophora, *i.e.*, Head-bearers.

ĕn-çĕph-ąl-ăl'-ĝĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. ἐν (*en*) = in; κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = the head, and ἄλγος (*algos*) = pain.]

Med.: Deep-seated headache; cephalalgy.

ĕn-çĕph-ą-lar'-tŏs, *s.* [Gr. *ἐγκέφαλος* (*engkephalos*) = within the head, and *ἄρτος* (*artos*) = bread.]

Bot.: A genus of Cycadaceæ. The species are called Caffre-bread, because the interior of the trunk and the ripe female cones contain a pith eaten by the Caffres.

ĕn-çĕ-phăl'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. *ἐγκέφαλος* (*engkephalos*) [ENCEPHALA]; Eng., &c. suff. *-ic.*]

Anat.: Pertaining to the Encephalon (q.v.).

¶ *Primary Encephalic Vesicles.*

Physiol.: Three vesicles into which the embryonic brain is divided from a very early period by slight intervening constrictions of the wall belonging to the medullary tube. (*Quain.*)

ĕn-çĕph-ą-lī'-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. *ἐγκέφαλος* (*engkephalos*) = the brain; suff. *-itis* (*Med.*) (q.v.).]

Med.: Frank's name for inflammation of the brain or of its investing membranes. (*Quain: Inflammation of the Brain*, in *Cyclopædia of Pract. Med.*) [CEREBRITIS.]

ĕn-çĕph'-ą-lŏ-çēle, *s.* [Gr. *ἐγκέφαλος* (*engkephalos*) = the brain, and *κήλη* (*kēlē*) = a tumour.]

Med.: A rupture of the brain, with a protrusion of the cerebrum or cerebellum through an opening of the bone of the cranium not properly ossified; *Hernia cerebri.*

ĕn-çĕph'-ą-lŏĭd, *a.* [Gr. *ἐγκέφαλον* (*engkephalon*) = the brain: *ἐν* (*en*) = in, *κεφαλή* (*kephalē*) = the head, and *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = form, appearance.]

A. *As adjective:*

Anat. & Med.: Pertaining to the brain or resembling it.

B. *As subst.:* An encephaloid cancer (q.v.).

encephaloid-cancer, *s.*

Med.: A kind of cancer, in which the parts affected have the appearance and consistence of the medullary parts of the brain. It is called also Medullary Cancer.

ĕn-çĕph'-ą-lŏn, ĕn-çĕph'-ą-lŏs, *s.* [Gr. *ἐγκέφαλον* (*engkephalon*): *ἐν* (*en*) = in, and *κεφαλή* (*kephalē*) = the head.] The brain, the contents of the skull, comprising the cerebrum, cerebellum, medulla oblongata, and membranes.

"The brain, or *encephalon*."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. x., p. 260.

ĕn-çĕph-ą-lŏt'-ŏ-mў, *s.* [Gr. *ἐγκέφαλος* (*engkephalos*) = the brain, and *τομή* (*tomē*) = a cutting; *τέμνω* (*temnō*) = to cut.]

Anat.: Dissection of the brain.

ĕn-çĕph'-ą-loŭs, *a.* [Gr. *ἐγκέφαλον* (*engkephalon*) = the brain; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*]

Zool.: Having a distinct brain or head. Used of the Mollusca, including the Acephala, now called Lamellibranchiata, or Conchifera.

"*Encephalous*, or furnished with a distinct head."—*Woodward: Mollusca* (ed. Tate), p. 6.

* **ĕn-çhā'fe,** * **en-chaufe,** *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *chafe* (q.v.).]

1. To warm, to heat.

"When the blood is moved it *enchafeth* the whole body."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 694.

2. To chafe, to irritate, to provoke, to enrage.

"And yet as rough,
Their royal blood *enchafed*, as the rudest wind."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iv. 2.

ĕn-çhāin', *v.t.* [Fr. *enchainer.*] [CHAIN, v.]

1. *Lit.:* To fasten with a chain; to hold in or bind with chains; to chain up.

"The Tyrians *enchained* the images of their gods to their shrines."—*P. Holland; Plutarch*, p. 712.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To link or join together; to connect, to concatenate.

"The one contracts and *enchains* his words."—*Cowel.*

(2) To bind down, to tie.

"That folly which . . . *enchaineth* our souls so rashly with desperate obligations."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 13.

(3) To hold fast, to rivet; as, To *enchain* the attention.

ĕn-çhāin'-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *enchain*; *-ment.*] The act of enchaining; the state of being enchained.

"We shall see such a connection and *enchainment* of one fact to another."—*Warburton: Julian's Attempt to Rebuild the Temple*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

* **ĕn-çhāired',** *a.* [Pref. *en*; Eng. *chair*; *-ed.*] Seated in a chair, presiding.

"Sitting in my place
Enchaired to-morrow, arbitrator the field."
Tennyson: Last Tournament.

ĕn-çhant, * **en-chaunt,** *v.t.* [Fr. *enchanter*, from Lat. *incanto* = to repeat a chant or charm; *canto* = to sing.]

1. To practise or make use of sorcery upon; to hold as by a spell, to subdue or hold under one's power by sorcery, charms, or enchantment.

"John thinks them all *enchanted*; he enquires if Nick had not given them some intoxicating potion."—*Arbuthnot: History of John Bull.*

2. To endue with powers of enchantment.

"These powerful drops thrice on the threshold pour,
And bathe with this *enchanted* juice her door."
Granville.

3. To delight in the highest degree; to ravish with pleasure or delight; to fascinate, to charm.

"The prospect, such as might *enchant* despair."
Cowper: Retirement, 469.

¶ For the difference between to *enchant* and to *charm*, see CHARM.

ĕn-çhan'-tĕr, * **en-chaun-ter,** * **en-chaun-tour,** *s.* [Eng. *enchant*; *-er*; Fr. *enchanteur.*]

1. One who practises enchantment or sorcery; one who has the power and knowledge of charms and spells; a magician, a sorcerer.

"And drew them ever and anon more nigh;
Till clustering round th' *enchanter* false they hung."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 8.

2. One who charms, delights, or fascinates.

enchanter's-nightshade, *s.*

Bot.: (1) The Common Circæa (*Circæa lutetiana*), (2) The name of the genus Circæa (q.v.).

ĕn-çhant'-ĭng, * **en-chaunt-ing,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [ENCHANT.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Making use of or practising enchantment or sorcery.

2. Ravishing, charming, fascinating.

"Can any mortal mixture of earth's mould
Breathe such divine *enchanting* ravishment?"
Milton: Comus, 244, 245.

C. *As subst.:* Enchantment; the use or exercise of magic or sorcery.

"I may call it rather an *enchaunting* than a murther."—*Wilson: Arte of Rhetoricke*, p. 189.

ĕn-chant'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *enchanting*; *-ly.*] In an enchanting manner or degree; delightfully, charmingly.

"He's gentle; never schooled, and yet learned; full of noble device; of all sorts *enchantingly* beloved."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, i. 1.

ĕn-chant'-mĕnt, * **en-chante-ment,** * **en-chaunt-ment,** *s.* [Fr. *enchantement.*]

1. The act or habit of using or practising magic or sorcery.

2. Magical charms or spells; incantation, sorcery.

"Through his *enchantement*
This lady . . . mette."
Gower: C. A., vi.

3. A state of being enchanted or under the influence of magic or sorcery.

4. That which enchants; an irresistible influence; an overpowering influence or delight; fascination.

"Such an *enchantment* is there in words."—*South Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 9.

ĕn-çhan'-trĕss, * **en-chaun-ter-ess,** *s.* [Fr. *enchanteresse.*]

1. A female enchanter; a woman who uses or practises magic or sorcery; a witch.

"Fell banning hag! *enchantress*, hold thy tongue!"
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., v. 3.

2. A woman who enchants, fascinates, or delights greatly.

"With what delight the *enchantress* views
So many buds, bathed with the dews
And beams of that blessed hour!"
Moore: Light of the Harem.

* **ĕn-çhan'-trў,** * **en-chaun-ter-ye,** *s.* Enchantment.

"Tho the clerk hadde yseid hys *enchaunterye*,
Ther for Silici bym let sle."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 10.

* **ĕn-çhar'ge,** *s.* [ENCHARGE, *v.*] A charge, an injunction.

"Who, to show himselfe very mannerly, refused this *encharge*."—*Copley: Wits, Fits, & Fancies* [1614]

* **ĕn-çhar'ge,** *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *charge* (q.v.).] To impose upon as a charge, duty, or injunction.

"The good [spirits] are by a gracious delegation from God *encharged* with our custody."—*Up. Hall: Subt.*, § 8.

* **ĕn-çhā'se,** * **en-chace,** *v.t.* [Fr. *enchâsser* = to encase: *en* = in, and *châsse* = a case.] [CHASE, *v.*]

1. To enclose or fix within any other body; to surround with a border or setting; to encircle.

"Words, which, in their natural situation, shine like jewels *enchased* in gold, look, when transposed into notes, as if set in lead."—*Foxton.*

2. To adorn with embossed work; to beautify with chasing.

"She raised her eyes, that duty done,
When glanced upon the pavement-stone,
Gemmed and *enchased*, a golden ring."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, v. 2.

3. To adorn anything by being fixed in or upon it.

"They houses burn, and household gods deface,
To drink in bowls which glitt'ring gems *enchase*."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic ii. 721, 725.

4. To ornament, to beautify.

"When with his cheerful face
Fresh washed in lofty ocean waves, he doth the skies *enchase*."
Chapman: Homer's Iliad, v. 8.

5. To describe.

"All which who so dare think for to *enchase*
Him needeth sure a golden pen I ween."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. v. 12.

* **ĕn-çhāsed',** *pa. par.* or *a.* [ENCHASE.]

enchased-work, *s.* Chased work in silver and gold. [CHASING.]

* **ĕn-çhās'-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [ENCHASE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The art of enriching and beautifying gold, silver, and other metal work by some design or figure represented thereon in basso-relievo. A form of engraving which results in an ornamental embossing. It is partly executed by punching on the back, and partly by the graver. Another mode is by filling the object with pitch or lead, and then indenting from the outside. The modes are variously combined, according to the object, the style, and the material. [CHASING.]

* **ĕn-çhāst'-ęn** (*t* silent), *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *chasten* (q.v.).] To chasten, to chastise.

* **en-chafe,** *v.t.* [ENCHAFE.]

* **en-cheas-on,** * **en-ches-on,** * **en-ches-oun,** *s.* [O. Fr. *enchaison*, *encheson.*] A reason, cause, or occasion.

"Certes, said he, well mote I shame to tell
The fond *encheason* that me hither led."
Spenser: F. Q., II. i. 30.

* **ĕn-çhĕck',** *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *check* (q.v.).] To chequer.

"Where th' artful shuttle rarely did *encheck*
The cangeant colour of a mallard's neck."
Sylvester: Du Bartas; The Decay, 106, 107.

* **ĕn-çheër',** * **en-cheare,** *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *cheer* (q.v.).] To cheer, to enliven, to encourage.

"That mote *encheare* his friends and foes mote terrifie."—*Spenser: F. Q., Of Mutabilitie*, VI. xxiv.

ĕn-chĕl'-ĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *enchel(ys)* (q.v.), and Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ia.*]

Zool.: The name given by Ehrenberg to what are now called Enchelinæ or Enchelina (q.v.).

ĕn-chĕl-ī'-næ, ĕn-chĕl-ī'-na, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *enchel(ys)* (q.v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*, or neut. *-ina.*]

Zool.: A subfamily of Infusorial Animalcules, family Trichodidæ. No carapace; cilia round the mouth; rest of the body naked.

ĕn'-chĕ-lўs, ĕn'-chĕ-lĭs, *s.* [Gr. *ἐγχελυς* (*engchelus*) = an eel.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the subfamily Enchelinæ (q.v.). Four species are known. According to Meyen some of the red and green snow plants described as Conferva, and placed in the genus Protococcus are the Infusorial Animalcules, *Enchelis sanguinea* and *E. Pulvisculus.* Others are genuine Protococci. [PROTOCOCCUS.]

* **ĕn-chĕq'-uĕr** (**q** as **k**), *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *chequer* (q.v.).] To arrange in chequered pattern.

"Squirrels' and children's teeth late ched,
Are neatly here *enchequered*."
Herrick: Hesperides, p. 177.

***ĕn-çhĕst′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *en,* and Eng. *chest,* (q.v.).] To shut up or enclose as in a chest.

"Thou art Jove's sister and Saturnus' childe;
Yet can thy breast *enchest* such anger still."
Vicars: Virgil (1632).

***ĕn-chī-rĭd′-ĭ-ŏn,** *s.* [Gr. ἐγχειρίδιον (*engcheiridion,* from ἐν (*en*) = in, and χείρ (*cheir*) = the hand.] A little book or manual, such as can be carried in the hand.

"As witnesseth Bartholinus in his *enchiridion* of natural philosophy."—*Hakewill: On Providence,* p. 152.

***ĕn-çhĭş′-ęl,** *v.t.* [Pref. *en,* and Eng. *chisel* (q.v.).] To cut, carve, or shape with a chisel.

ĕn′-chŏ-dŭs, *s.* [Gr. ἔγχος (*engchos*) = a spear, and ὀδούς (*odous*) = a tooth.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil Cycloid fishes, from the Chalk. Their name has reference to their spear-shaped teeth.

ĕn-chŏn′-drō-ma, *s.* [Gr. ἐν (*en*) = in, and χόνδρος (*chondros*) = cartilage.]

Med.: A cartilaginous tumour, usually growing from bone, hyaline cartilage predominating; generally of slow growth, except when proceeding from the medulla of bone; then the growth is rapid, texture soft, chiefly malignant, and not limited by a fibrous capsule.

ĕn-chōr′-ĭ-al, ĕn-chōr′-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. ἐγχώριος (*engchōrios*) = in or belonging to the country: ἐν (*en*) = in, and χώρα (*chōra*) = country.] Belonging to or used in a country; native, indigenous; popular, common, demotic. (Chiefly used in Egyptology.)

***ĕn-chȳ′-mō′-ma,** *s.* [Gr. ἐκχυμόομαι (*ekchumoomai*) = to shed the blood and leave it extravasated under the skin.]

Med.: Sudden effusion of blood into the cutaneous vessels, produced by joy, anger, or shame. In the last case it is familiarly called blushing (q.v.). (*Parr.*)

***ĕn-çĭnc′-ture,** *s.* [Pref. *en,* and Eng. *cincture,* s. (q.v.).] A cincture.

ĕn-çĭnc′-ture, *v.t.* [Pref. *en,* and Eng. *cincture,* v. (q.v.).] To surround, as with a garland.

"Where the Mænad tosses wildly her ivy *encincturèd* head." *Grant Allen: Atys.*

***ĕn-çĭn′-dĕred,** *a.* [Pref. *en;* Eng. *cinder,* and adj. suff. *-ed.*] Burnt or reduced to a cinder.

ĕn-çĭr′-cle, *v.t.* [Pref. *en,* and Eng. *circle* (q.v.).]

1. To form a circle round; to inclose or surround.

"Young Hermes next, a close-contriving God,
Her brows *encircled* with his serpent-rod."
Parnell: Hesiod; Iliac of Woman.

2. To surround, to environ; to stand or take up a position round.

"Then let them all *encircle* him about."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor,* iv. 4.

3. To embrace, clasp, or surround with the arms.

4. To surround, to enclose, to envelop, to encompass.

"And one unbounded Spring *encircle* all."
Thomson: Winter, 1,059.

***ĕn-çĭr′-clĕt, *ĭn-çĭr′-clĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *encircle;* dimin. suff. *-et.*] A little circle, a ring.

"In whose *encirclets,* if ye gaze,
Your eyes may tread the lover's maze."
Sidney: Arcadia, bk. ii.

ĕnck′-ĕ-a, *s.* [Named after the astronomer Johann Franz Encke, of Berlin (1791–1865), who calculated the orbit of the comet since called Encke's.]

Bot.: A genus of Piperaceæ, family Piperidæ. *Enckea unguiculata* and *E. glaucescens* promote the flow of the saliva and are diuretic. They are used in Brazil in amenorrhœa, leucorrhœa, and excessive menstrual discharges.

***en-clar′-it,** *v.t.* [Pref. *en,* and Eng. *claret* (q.v.).] To mix with, or as with, claret; to make ruddy.

"Cheeks like creame *enclarited.*"
Herrick: Hesperides, p. 146.

ĕn-clasp′, *v.t.* [Pref. *en,* and Eng. *clasp* (q.v.).]

1. To fasten with a clasp; to clasp.

2. To embrace, to clasp in the arms.

"O Union that *enclaspeth* in thyne armes
All that in Heav'n and Earth is great or good."
Davies: Bien Venu, p. 5.

ĕn-clā′ve, *s.* [Fr. = a mortise, from *en* = in, and Lat. *clavus* = a key.]

1. *Geog.:* A territory, country, or place which is completely surrounded by the territories of another power.

2. *Her.:* Anything which is represented as let into something else, particularly when the thing so let in is square.

***ĕn-clē′are,** *v.t.* [Pref. *en,* and Eng. *clear* (q.v.).] To make bright or clear; to brighten.

"While light of lightnings flash
Did pitchy clouds *encleare.*"
Sir P. Sidney: Psalm lxxxvii.

***ĕn-clĭne,** *v.t.* & *i.* [INCLINE.]

ĕn-clĭt′-ĭc, *ĕn-clĭt′-ĭck, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. ἐγκλιτικός (*engklitikos*) = inclining, inclined; ἐγκλίνω (*engklinō*) = to bend, to incline: ἐν (*en*) = in, and κλίνω (*klinō*) = to bend.]

A. *As adjective:*

Gram.: A term applied to a word or particle which cannot, as it were, stand by itself, but rests or leans on another preceding, on which it throws back its accent.

B. *As substantive:*

Gram.: A word or particle which leans or throws back its accent upon the preceding word.

***ĕn-clĭt′-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *enclitic; -al.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Leaning back.

"A little shed or *enclitical* penthouse."—*Graves: Spiritual Quixote,* bk. ii., c. 7.

2. *Gram.:* The same as ENCLITIC (q.v.).

ĕn-clĭt′-ĭc-al-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *enclitical; -ly.*] In manner of an enclitic; by throwing the accent back.

***ĕn-clĭt′-ĭcs,** *s.* [ENCLITIC, *a.*] The art of declining or conjugating words.

***ĕn-clŏg′, *en-clogge,** *v.t.* [Pref. *en,* and Eng. *clog* (q.v.).] To clog, to encumber, to check.

"Traitors ensteeped to *enclogge* the guiltless keel."
Shakesp.: Othello, ii. 1 (folio).

*** ĕn-clŏis′-tĕr,** *v.t.* [Pref. *en,* and Eng. *cloister* (q.v.).] To cloister; to shut up in a cloister; to immure.

"The Gentiles appropriated the name of a temple to this notion of *cuclostering* a deity by an idol."—*Mede: On Churches* (1638), p. 65.

ĕn-clō′şe, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *enclos,* pa. par. of *enclosre* = to shut in: *en* = in, alone; Lat. *claudo* = to shut.] The same as INCLOSE (q.v.).

ĕn-clō′ş-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *enclos(e); -er.*]

1. One who or that which encloses.

2. One who encloses or separates common fields in several distinct properties.

"If God had laid all common, certainly
Man would have been the *encloser.*"
Herbert: Church Porch.

3. That by which anything is enclosed.

ĕn-clō′ş-ūre, *s.* [INCLOSURE.]

***ĕn-clō′the,** *v.t.* [Pref. *en* and Eng. *clothe* (q.v.).] To clothe, to invest.

***ĕn-clŏud′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *en* and Eng. *cloud* (q.v.).] To envelop as by a cloud.

"In their thick breaths shall we be *enclouded.*"
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, v. 2.

***ĕn-cōach′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *en,* and Eng. *coach* (q.v.).] To carry in a coach.

"Like Phaëton *encoached* in burnished gold."
Davies: Wittes Pilgrimage, sig. L. bk. 3.

ĕn-çœ′-lĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. ἔγκοιλος (*engkoilos*) = hollowed out, because the fronds are tubular.]

Bot.: A genus of Algals. *Encœlium bullosum,* Blistered Encœlium, is found on the seacoasts of Britain.

***ĕn-cŏf′-fĭn,** *v.t.* [Pref. *en,* and Eng. *coffin* (q.v.).] To inclose in a coffin; to put into a coffin.

"His body rested here in quietness until the dissolution, when, for the gain of the lead in which it was *encoffined,* it was taken up and thrown into the next water."—*Weever: Funeral Monuments.*

***ĕn-cōld′-en,** *v.t.* [Pref. *en;* Eng. *cold,* and suff. *-en.*] To make cool or cold.

"The hands and feet are by degrees *encoldened* to a fashionable clay."—*Felltham: Resolves,* pt. i. res. 47.

***ĕn-cŏl′-lar,** *s.* [Pref. *en,* and Eng. *collar* (q.v.).] To surround or invest with a collar.

*** ĕn-cŏm-bĕr,** *v.t.* & *i.* [ENCUMBER.]

***ĕn-cŏm′-bĕr-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *encumber; -ment.*] Molestation, disturbance, annoyance.

"The best advizement was, of bad, to let her
Sleepe out her fill, without *encumberment.*"
Spenser: F.Q., VI., viii. 33.

ĕn-cō′-mĭ-ăst, *s.* [Gr. ἐγκωμιαστής (*engkōmiastēs*), from ἐγκώμιος (*engkōmios*) = laudatory; ἐν (*en*) = in, and κῶμος (*kōmos*) = revelry.] One who indulges in encomium; one who praises another; a panegyrist.

"Learning, as if grown superannuated, bestowed all its panegyric upon the vigour of its youth, and turned *encomiast* upon its former achievements."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning,* ch. ii.

ĕn-cō-mĭ-ăs′-tĭc, * ĕn-cō-mĭ-ăs′-tĭc-al, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. ἐγκωμιαστικός (*engkomiastikos*), from ἐγκωμιαστής (*enkōmiastēs*) = a praiser.]

A. *As adj.:* Bestowing or conveying praise; panegyrical, laudatory, commending.

"Such an *encomiastick* strain of compliment."—*Johnson: Life of Young.*

*** B.** *As subst.:* An encomium, a panegyric.

"I thank you, Mr Compass, for your short *encomiastick.*"—*Ben Jonson: Magnetic Lady,* i. 6.

ĕn-cō-mĭ-ăs′-tĭ-cal-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *encomiastical; -ly.*] In an encomiastic manner or style; with encomiums.

***ĕn-cō′-mĭ-ŏn,** *s.* [Gr. = a laudatory ode: ἐγκώμιος (*engkōmios*) = laudatory: ἐν (*en*) = in, and κῶμος (*kōmos*) = revelry.] An encomium, a panegyric.

"I cannot but laugh at them, and their *encomions* of their mistresses."—*Brewer: Lingua,* ii. 2.

*** ĕn-cō′-mĭ-ŏn-ĭze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *encomion; -ize.*] To praise

"Which Chaucer *encomioniseth* above all junquetries or confectionaries whatsoever."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe* (ed. Hindley), p. 36.

ĕn-cō′-mĭ-ŭm, *s.* [ENCOMION.] Praise, commendation, eulogy.

"How eagerly do some men propagate every little *encomium* their parasites make of them."—*Government of the Tongue.*

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *encomium, eulogy,* and *panegyric:* "The idea of praise is common to all these terms; but the first seems more properly applied to the thing, or the unconscious object; the second to the person in general, or to the characters and actions of men in general; the third to the person of some particular individual: thus we bestow *encomiums* upon any work of art, or production of genius, without reference to the performer; we bestow *eulogies* on the exploits of a hero, who is of another age or country; but we write *panegyrics* either in a direct address, or in direct reference to the person who is panegyrized: the *encomium* is produced by merit, real or supposed; the *eulogy* may spring from admiration of the person eulogized; the *panegyric* may be mere flattery, resulting from servile dependence: great *encomiums* have been paid by all persons to the constitution of England: our naval and military heroes have received the *eulogies* of many besides their own countrymen; authors of no mean reputation have condescended to deal out their *panegyrics* pretty freely, in dedications to their patrons." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

*** ĕn-cŏm′-mŏn,** *v.t.* [Pref. *en,* and Eng. *common* (q.v.).] To make common.

ĕn-cŏm′-pass, *v.t.* [Pref. *en,* and Eng. *compass* (q.v.).]

1. To form a circle about; to encircle, to inclose.

"Look how this ring *encompasseth* thy finger;
Even so thy breast encloseth my poor heart."
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 2.

2. To surround, to environ, to invest, to shut in.

"He, having scarce six thousand in his troop,
By three and twenty thousand of the French
Was round *encompassed,* and set upon."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., i. 1.

* 3. To go round; to make the circuit of.

* 4. To obtain, to gain, to come by.

"Ah, ah! Mistress Ford and Mistress Page, have I *encompassed* you?"—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives,* ii. 2.

* 5. To contain within, to include.

"Her wide walks *encompassed* but one man."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, i. 2.

† 6. To compass, to bring to pass. (*P. P. Robinson: Under the Sun,* p. 201.)

ĕn-cŏm′-pass-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *encompass; -ment.*]

1. The act of surrounding, inclosing, or encircling.

2. The state of being surrounded, inclosed, or encircled.

* 3. Circumvention, circumlocution.

"Finding,
By this *encompassment* and drift of question,
That they do know my son, come you more nearer
Than your particular demands will touch it."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, ii. 1.

* **ĕn-cō'-mў,** *s.* [ENCOMIUM.] Encomium, praise.

"Large commendations and *encomies*."—*Bale: Select Works*, p. 7.

en-core (pron. **ân-kör'**), *adv.* & *s.* [Fr.]

A. *As adv.:* Again, once more: used by spectators and audience at plays, shows, &c., to express their desire for a repetition of any particular part.

"To the same notes thy sons shall hum or snore,
And all thy yawning daughters cry *encore*."
Pope: Dunciad, iv 59, 60.

B. *As subst.:* A demand for the repetition of any part in a play, &c.

en-core (pron. **ân-kör'**), *v.t.* & *i.* [ENCORE, *adv.*]

A. *Trans.:* To call out encore to; to demand a repetition of any part in a play, &c.

"Dolly, in her master's shop,
Encores them, as she twirls her mop."
Whitehead: Apology for Laureats.

B. *Intrans.:* To call out encore; to applaud loudly and heartily.

* **en-cor-pore,** *v.t.* [INCORPORATE.] To incorporate.

"And eke of our materes *encorporing*"
Chaucer: C. T., 16,283.

* **en-cor-teln,** *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Mid. Eng. *cortine* = a curtain.] To surround or enclose with a curtain.

"A softe bedde of large space
Thei hadde made and *encorteined*."
Gower: C. A., i.

ĕn-cŏŭn'-tĕr, *s.* [Fr. *encontre* = against, counter.]

1. A meeting face to face; especially, a sudden or accidental meeting of two or more.

"These lords at this *encounter* do so much admire."
Shakesp.: Tempest, iii. 1.

2. A meeting in hostility; an engagement in conflict; a skirmish; a fight between two small bodies of men, as opposed to a general engagement.

"Winds the signal blow
To join their dark *encounter* in mid air."
Milton: P. L., ii. 717, 718.

3. An attack, an onset.

"Guichardo eager with preventive haste
Th' *encounter* dared."
Hoole: Orlando Furioso, bk. xxxi.

4. A moral or intellectual combat, contest, or struggle.

"Let's leave this keen *encounter* of our wits."
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 2.

* 5. A manner of accosting or address; behaviour, conduct, deportment.

"At such a time, I'll loose my daughter to him;
Be you and I behind an arras then;
Mark the *encounter*." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, ii, 2.

* 6. A casual incident, an occasion.

"An equality is not sufficient for the unity of character: 'tis further necessary, that the same spirit appear in all sort of *encounters*."—*Pope.*

ĕn-cŏŭn'-tĕr, *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *encontrer* = to encounter, from *encontre* = against, counter: *en* = Lat. *in* = towards, and Fr. *contre* = Lat. *contra* = against.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To meet face to face.

"Then them by chance *encountered* on the way
An armed knight." *Spenser: F. Q.*, III. viii. 15.

2. To meet with accidentally; to run against.

"I am most fortunate thus accidentally to *encounter* you."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, iv. 3

3. To meet in a hostile manner; to engage with in battle; to rush against in conflict; to assail.

"Putting themselves in order of battle, they *encountered* their enemies."—*Knolles: Historie of the Turkes.*

4. To meet with, to oppose.

"I am thus *encountered*
With clamorous demands of date-broke bonds."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, ii. 2.

5. To oppose, to resist, to attack and endeavour to refute.

6. To meet with, to experience.

"The fleet had now to *encounter* other fortune."—*Mickle. Discovery of India.*

* 7. To oppose to oppugn, to be opposite or contradictory to.

"Jurors are not bound to believe two witnesses, if the probability of the fact does reasonably *encounter* them."—*Hale.*

8. To oppose the progress of.

"We were *encountered* by a mighty rocke."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, i. 1.

* 9. To befall.

"Good time *encounter* her"
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, ii. 1.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To meet face to face.

2. To meet or come together by chance or unexpectedly.

* 3. To meet or come together in a hostile manner; to engage in conflict.

"Let belief and life *encounter* so,
As doth the fury of two desperate men,
Which, in the very meeting, fall and die."
Shakesp.: King John, iii. 1.

* 4. It is followed by *with*.

"Both the wings of his fleet had begun to *encounter with* the Christians."—*Knolles: Historie of the Turkes.*

ĕn-cŏŭn'-tĕr-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *encounter*; *-er.*]

† 1. One who engages in conflict with another; an antagonist; an adversary, an opponent.

"The lion will not kick with his feet, but he will strike such a stroke with his tail, that he will break the back of his *encounterer* with it."—*More.*

* 2. One who is ready or quick to accost others.

"O these *encounterers!* so glit of tongue,
They give a coasting welcome ere it comes;
And wide unclasp the tables of their thoughts
To every ticklish reader."
Shakesp. Troilus & Cressida, iv. 5.

ĕn-cŏur'-ą̆ġe, *v.t.* [Fr. *encourager.*] [COURAGE.]

1. To give courage or spirit to; to embolden; to inspirit, to animate, to cheer on.

"*Encouraging* his infantry by voice and by example."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

2. To incite, to urge forward.

"They *encourage* themselves in an evil matter."—*Psalm*, lxiv 5.

3. To give confidence or boldness to; to embolden.

"I doubt not but there are ways to be found, to assist our reason in this most useful part; and this the judicious Hooker *encourages* me to say."—*Locke.*

4. To promote, to help forward, to advance, to forward.

"The occupation dearest to his heart
Was to *encourage* goodness."
Cowper: Task, ii. 709, 710.

* 5. To give additional strength to; to strengthen.

"Sometimes *encouraged* his faint ale with the mixture thereof."—*Fuller: Hist. Camb.*, v. 48.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between to *encourage*, to *animate*, to *incite*, to *impel*, to *urge*, to *stimulate*, and to *instigate*: "*Encouragement* acts as a persuasive: *animate* as an impelling or enlivening cause: those who are weak require to be *encouraged*; those who are strong become stronger by being *animated*; we are *encouraged* not to give up or slacken in our exertions; we are *animated* to increase our efforts. What *encourages* and *animates* acts by the finer feelings of our nature; what *incites* acts through the medium of our desires; what *impels*, *urges*, *stimulates*, and *instigates*, acts forcibly, be the cause internal or external: we are *impelled* and *stimulated* mostly by what is internal; we are *urged* and *instigated* by both the internal and external, but particularly the latter. We may be *impelled* and *urged*, though not properly *stimulated* or *instigated*, by circumstances; in this case the two former differ only in the degree of force in the *impelling* cause; less constraint is laid on the will when we are *impelled* than when we are *urged*, which leaves no alternative or choice. *Encouragement* and *incitement* are the abstract nouns either for the act of *encouraging* or *inciting*, or the thing that *encourages* or *incites*: the *encouragement* of laudable undertakings is itself laudable, a single word or look may be an *encouragement*: the *incitement* of passion is at all times dangerous, but particularly in youth; money is said to be an *incitement* to evil. *Incentive*, which is another derivate from *incite*, has a higher application for things that *incite* than the word *incitement*, the latter being mostly applied to sensible, and the former to spiritual objects: savoury food is an *incitement* to sensualists to indulge in gross acts of intemperance: a religious man wants no *incentives* to virtue, his own breast furnishes him with those of the noblest kind. *Impulse* is the derivative from *impel*, which denotes the act of *impelling*; *stimulus*, which is the root of the word *stimulate*, naturally designates the instrument, namely, the spur or goad with which one is *stimulated*: hence we speak of acting by a blind *impulse*, or wanting a *stimulus* to exertion."

(2) He thus discriminates between to *encourage*, to *advance*, to *promote*, to *prefer*, and to *forward*: "First as to persons, *encourage* is partial as to the end, and indefinite as to the means: we may *encourage* a person in anything however trivial, and by any means; but to *advance*, *promote*, and *prefer*, are more general in their end, and specific in the means: a person may *advance* himself or may be *advanced* by others; he is *promoted* and *preferred* only by others. When taken in regard to things, *encourage* is used in an improper or figurative acceptation; the rest are applied properly: if we *encourage* an undertaking, we give courage to the undertaker; but when we *advance* a cause, or *promote* an interest, or *forward* a purpose, they properly convey the idea of keeping things alive, or in a motion towards some desired end; to *advance* is however generally used in relation to whatever admits of extension and aggrandizement; *promote* is applied to whatever admits of being brought to a point of maturity or perfection; *forward* is but a partial term, employed in the sense of *promote* in regard to particular objects: thus we *advance* religion or learning; we *promote* an art or an invention; we *forward* a plan."

(3) He thus discriminates between to *encourage* and to *embolden*: "To *encourage* is to give courage, and to *embolden* to make bold; the former impelling to action in general, the latter to that which is more difficult or dangerous: we are *encouraged* to persevere; the resolution is thereby confirmed: we are *emboldened* to begin; the spirit of enterprise is roused. Success *encourages*; the chance of escaping danger *emboldens*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(4) For the difference between to *encourage* and to *cheer*, see CHEER.

ĕn-cŏur'-ą̆ġe-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *encourage*; *-ment.*]

1. The act of encouraging, inspiriting, or emboldening; a giving courage, boldness, or spirit to.

2. A promoting or helping forward; favour, countenance.

"In the beams
Of warm *encouragement*, and in the eye
Of public note, they reach their perfect size."
Cowper: Task, i. 694-96.

3. That which gives courage, spirit, boldness, or confidence.

"This was such an *encouragement* to look after him."—*Ludlow Memoirs*, ii. 40.

4. That which promotes, forwards, or advances.

"All *encouragements* to merit are therefore misapplied which make the author too rich."—*Goldsmith. Polite Learning*, ch. x.

ĕn-cŏur'-ą̆ġ-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *encourag(e)*; *-er.*] One who encourages, animates, or inspirits; one who gives courage, spirit, or confidence; one who promotes, forwards, or advances; a supporter, a promoter.

"As it rose, so it will decline with its great *encourager*."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. v.

ĕn-cŏur'-ą̆ġ-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [ENCOURAGE.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Giving courage, boldness, or confidence; inspiriting, animating, emboldening.

2. Calculated or tending to give courage or confidence.

C. *As subst.:* The act of inspiriting, cheering, advancing, or forwarding.

ĕn-cŏur'-ą̆ġ-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *encouraging*; *-ly.*] In an encouraging manner; so as to give courage, boldness, or confidence.

"She smiled gally, *encouragingly*, even fondly, in his face."—*C. Bronte: Jane Eyre*, ch. xxxii.

* **ĕn-crā-dle,** *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *cradle* (q.v.).] To lay or place in a cradle.

"Begin from first, where he *encradled* was
In simple cratch, wrapt in a wad of hay."
Spenser: Hymn of Heavenly Love.

Ĕn'-crą-tītęs, *s. pl.* [Gr. ἐγκρατής (*engkratēs*) = holding fast . . . master of oneself.]

Church History:

1. A rigid sect which arose in the second century. It was formed by Tatian, an Assyrian, and a follower of Justin Martyr. Agreeing in most respects with the general Church, he is still accused of corrupting the faith by

adding to it a mixture of the Oriental philosophy. He insisted on the essentially evil character of matter, and the consequent necessity of mortifying the body. He lived in celibacy, fasted rigorously, and used water instead of wine in the Lord's Supper. In addition to the name Encratites (Abstainers), he and his followers were called Hydroparastatæ (Water-drinkers) and Apotactitæ (Renouncers).

2. The name assumed in the fourth century by certain Manicheans—in no way connected with Tatian [1]—to shield them from the penal laws directed against the sect to which they belonged.

* **ĕn-crē'ase, * en-crese,** *s.* [Increase, *s.*]

* **ĕn-crē'ase, * en-cres-cen, * en-crese,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Increase, *v.*]

* **ĕn-crĭm'-sŏn,** *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *crimson* (q.v.).] To give a crimson tinge or colour to.

"Grief and blushes, aptly understood
In bloodless white and the *encrimsomed* mood."
Shakesp.: Lover's Complaint, 200, 201.

ĕn-crĭn'-al, *a.* [Eng. &c., *encrin(ite)*; *-al.*] Pertaining to or containing encrinites; encrinital.

ĕn-crĭn'-ĭc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *encrin(us)*, and Eng., &c., suff. *-ic.*]

Palæont.: The same as Encrinital (q.v.).

ĕn-crĭ'-nĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *encrin(us)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool. & Palæont.: A family of Crinoidea. Calyx of five basals, five parabasals, and three circles of freely-articulated radial plates, but no inter-radials. Arms of a double series of alternating pieces, with pinnules on their inner faces; column long, composed of round joints, pierced by a small round central canal. Found in the Trias. One or two living forms occur in the West Indian seas; the other genera and species are extinct.

ĕn-crĭ-nī'-tal, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *encrinit(es)*, and Eng. suff. *-al.*]

Palæont.: Pertaining to the fossil Crinoideans, called Encrinites.

† **encrinital-limestone,** *s.*

Petrol.: A name sometimes given to the Mountain Limestone from the number of encrinites which it contains, whole masses of the rock being almost entirely composed of them.

encrinital-marble, *s.*

Petrol.: A rock of Mountain Limestone age found in Derbyshire. It is made up of encrinites cemented by carbonate of lime.

ENCRINITE.

ĕn'-crĭn-īte, *s.* [Gr. *ἐν* (*en*) = in, *κρίνον* (*krinon*) = a lily, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Palæont.: A fossil Crinoidean. These are now divided into different families, but the word encrinite is one of wide meaning comprehending them all. Thus encrinites are recognised in the Silurian (Murchison), in the Carboniferous or Mountain Limestone, in the Oolite, &c. "We may judge," says Dr. Buckland (*Bridgewater Treatise*), "of the degree to which these species multiplied, from the countless myriads of their petrified remains which compose vast strata of encrochal marble, extending over large tracts of country in Northern Europe and North America." The illustration shows the head and stem of the Lily-shaped Encrinite. [Encrinus.]

¶ *Year encrinite:*

Palæont.: *Apiocrinites rotundus.* It occurs in the middle region of the Oolite at Bradford, in Wiltshire; at Abbotsbury, near Weymouth; and in France, at Soissons and Rochelle.

ĕn-crĭn-ĭt'-ĭc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *encrinit(es)* = an encrinite, and Eng. &c., suff. *-ic.*]

Palæont.: The same as Encrinital (q.v.).

ĕn-crĭ-nūr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *encrinur(us)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont: A family of Trilobites, occurring in the Upper and Middle Silurians.

ĕn-crĭ-nūr'-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. *ἐν* (*en*) = in; *κρίνον* (*krinon*) = a lily, and *οὐρά* (*oura*) = tail.]

Palæont.: The typical genus of the family Encrinuridæ (q.v.).

ĕn-crĭ'-nŭs, *s.* [Gr. *ἐν* (*en*) = in, and *κρίνον* (*krinon*) = a lily.]

Palæont.: The typical genus of the family Encrinidæ. *E. liliiformis*, the Lily-shaped Encrinite, is from the Muschelkalk.

* **ĕn-crĭsped',** *a.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *crisped.*] Curled; formed or arranged in curls.

"Hair *encrisped*, yellow as the gold."
Skelton: Poems, p. 18.

ĕn-crōaçh', *v.t.* & *i.* [Lit. to catch in a hook, from Fr. *en* = in, and *croc* = a hook, from Lat, *incroco* = to hang by a hook.] [Accroach, Crook.]

* **A.** *Transitive:*

1. To seize upon wrongfully.

"The monks who had *encroached* their places were deprived."—*Bale: Pageant of Popes*, bk. iv., fo. 67.

2. To encroach upon; wrongfully to interfere with or lessen.

"Their unbridled rage
That did an ancient liberty *encroach*."
Drayton: Barons' Wars, bk. i.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To pass one's bounds or limits, and enter upon the ground, jurisdiction, or rights of another; to trespass or intrude upon what belongs to another; to usurp part of the property, rights, or privileges of another. (Followed by *on* or *upon*).

"Exclude the *encroaching* cattle from thy ground."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic ii. 512.

2. To creep upon gradually and take possession; as, The sea *encroaches* on the land.

3. To creep on or advance gradually or by stealth.

"The superstition that riseth voluntarily, . . . must be considered of as a creeping and *encroaching* evil."—*Hooker.*

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *encroach*, to *intrench*, to *intrude*, to *invade*, and to *infringe*: "All these terms denote an unauthorised procedure; but the two former designate gentle or silent actions, the latter violent if not noisy actions. *Encroach* is often an imperceptible action, performed with such art as to elude observation; it is an insensible creeping into: *intrench* is in fact a species of *encroachment*, namely, that perceptible species which consists in exceeding the boundaries in marking out the ground or space: it should be one of the first objects of a parent to check the first indications of an *encroaching* disposition in their children; according to the building laws it is made actionable for any one to *intrench* upon the street or public road with their houses or gardens. *Encroach* and *intrench* respect property only; *intrude*, *invade*, and *infringe* are used with regard to other objects: *intrude* and *invade* designate an unauthorized entry, the former in violation of right, equity, or good manners, the latter of violation of public law; the former is more commonly applied to individuals, the latter to nations or large communities. *Invade* has an improper as well as a proper acceptation; in the former case it bears a close analogy to *infringe*; we speak of *invading* rights or *infringing* rights; but the former is an act of greater violence than the latter; by a tyrannical and arbitrary exercise of power the rights of the subject are *invaded*, by gradual steps and imperceptible means their liberties may be *infringed*; *invade* is used only for public privileges; *infringe* is applied also to private and individual." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **ĕn-crōaçh',** *s.* [Encroach, *v.*] An encroaching; a gradual and stealthy advancement or progress.

"I cannot imagine that those heretics who err fundamentally took their first rise, and began to set up with a fundamental errour; but grew into it by insensible *encroaches*."—*South: Sermons*, iv., 370.

ĕn-crōaçh'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *encroach*; *-er.*]

1. One who encroaches upon the rights, property, or privileges of another; one who makes gradual advances beyond his rights; a trespasser, an intruder.

"The bold *encroachers* on the deep,
Gain by degrees huge tracts of land."
Swift: Run upon the Bankers, 1720.

2. One who passes his proper bounds; one who is inclined to take liberties.

"Full dress creates dignity . . . and keeps at distance an *encroacher*."—*Richardson: Clarissa.*

ĕn-crōaçh'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Encroach, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act of intruding or trespassing upon the rights, property, or privileges of another; encroachment.

ĕn-crōaçh'-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *encroaching*; *-ly.*] In an encroaching manner; by way of encroachment.

ĕn-crōaçh'-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng *encroach*; *-ment.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II.

"Artful men who stimulate a weak or wicked prince in his *encroachments*."—*Knox: Spirit of Despotism.*

2. The act of advancing gradually and stealthily beyond the proper bounds or limits.

3. That which is taken by the act of encroaching.

II. *Law*: The act of intruding or trespassing upon the rights, property, or privileges of another; the depriving another of his rights or possessions by gradual, stealthy, and unlawful means; an illegal assumption or lessening of the rights and privileges of others.

* **ĕn-crŭst',** *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *crust* (q.v.).] To crust, to cover with a crust or hard coat or case; to incrost.

* **ĕn-crŭst'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *encrust*; *-ment.*]

1. The act of encrusting, or covering with a crust.

2. A crust, an incrustation; any foreign matter with which any body or matter is surrounded.

"The work of disengaging truth from its *encrustment* of error."—*J. Taylor.*

ĕn-cŭm'-bĕr, * en-com-bren, * en-cum-bren, *v.t.* [Fr. *encombrer.*] [Cumber.]

1. To clog, to load, to impede or embarrass the movement of by any weight, load, or burden.

"It was still usual for men who enjoyed health and vigour, and who were not *encumbered* by much baggage, to perform long journeys on horseback."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

* 2. To entangle, to embarrass.

"And thrice in vain he shook his wing,
Encumbered in the silken string."
Prior: Love Disarmed.

* 3. To puzzle, to perplex.

"Of his robe to deuise
I drede *encombred* for to be."
Romaunt of the Rose.

* 4. To harass, to annoy, to trouble.

"With diuerse other, wherewith I will not *encombre* the reader."—*Garaner: Explic. of Transubstantiation*, fo. 97.

5. To load or weigh down with debt: as, To *encumber* an estate.

¶ For the difference between to *encumber* and to *clog*, see Clog.

* **ĕn-cŭm'-bĕr, * en-cum-bre, * en-cum-bir,** *s.* [Encumber, *v.*] Trouble, difficulty.

"Tuys withouten *encumbre*, with sueed in his hand,
He sloub withouten uumbre, bifor him not noa stand."
Robert de Brunne, p. 139.

* **ĕn-cŭm'-bĕr-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *encumber*; *-er.*] One who or that which encumbers.

ĕn-cŭm'-bĕr-ĭng, * en-cum-ber-yng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Encumber, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: An encumbrance, trouble, or difficulty.

"The Scottis said 'Allas! this is a grete *encumberyng*.'"
Robert de Brunne, p. 117.

* **ĕn-cŭm'-bĕr-ĭng-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *encumbering*; *-ly.*] In a manner to encumber or impede; so as to encumber.

ĕn-cŭm'-brançe, * en-com-braunce, * en-cum-braunce, *s.* [F *encombrant*, pr. par. of *encombrer.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A clog, load, impediment or hindrance to freedom of action or motion; a burden.

"Thus dream they, and contrive to save a God
Th' *encumbrance* of his own concerns."
Cowper: Task, vi. 205, 206.

2. A clog or burden.

"Account him an *encumbrance* on the state."
Cowper: Task, vi. 824.

3. An excrescence, a useless addition.

"Strip from the branching Alps their piny road,
The huge *encumbrance* of horrific woods."
Thomson: Autumn, 780, 781.

* **4.** A trouble.

"She thought it to gret *encombraunce* so much to write."

Chaucer: Assemblie of Ladies.

II. *Law:* A liability upon an estate for the discharge of which the estate is liable; a right or interest in an estate which diminishes its value, but does not prevent the passing of the fee by conveyance; as a mortgage, a judgment, a right of way.

ĕn-cŭm'-brăn-çĕr, *s.* [Eng. *encumbranc(e); -er.*] One who holds an encumbrance or legal claim upon or interest in an estate.

***ĕn-cŭm'-brŏns,** s. [Pref. *en,* and Eng. *cumbrous* (q.v.).] Troublesome, cumbrous.

"To avoid many *encumbrous* arguments."—*Strype: Cranmer,* bk. ii., ch. 3. (Note.)

***ĕn-cŭrled',** * **encurlld,** *a.* [Pref. *en,* and Eng. *curled* (q.v.).] Twisted, interlaced.

"Like streames which flow *Encurlld* together." *Herrick: Appen lix,* p. 450.

ĕn-çўc'-lĭc, ĕn-çўc'-lĭc-ăl, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. ἐγκύκλιος (*engkuklios*) = circular; κύκλος (*kuklos*) = a circle, a ring; and Eng. adj. suff. *-al;* Fr. *encyclique.*]

A. *As adj.:* Sent about to or intended for many places or persons; circular.

"An *encyclical* epistle against the definition of the council." — *Taylor: Dissuasive from Popery,* pt. ii., bk. ii., § 2.

B. *As subst.:* A letter intended for many persons or places. Used chiefly of circular letters from the Pope.

ĕn-çў-clŏ-pæ'-dĭ-ą, ĕn-çў-clŏ-pē'-dĭ-ą, * **en-cy-clo-pæ-die,** *s.* [Gr. ἐγκυκλοπαιδεία (*engkuklopaideia*), from ἐγκύκλια παιδεία (*engkuklia paideia*) = the circle of arts and sciences: ἐν (*en*) = in, and κύκλος; (*kuklos*) = a circle; Fr. *encyclopédie.*] The circle of arts and sciences; a general system of instruction and knowledge; specif., a work in which the various branches of science and art are treated of separately, and usually in alphabetical order; a cyclopædia. The name was first given to a work by Abulpharagius, composed in the thirteenth century. The earliest English encyclopædia was the *Lexicon Technicum* of John Harris, published in A.D. 1704, with supplements in 1710 and 1714. The *Cyclopædia* of Ephraim Chambers first appeared in 1728, and a new edition in 1785. The *Encyclopædia Britannica* was first compiled in 1778. The *Encyclopædia Americana* was published in Philadelphia 1829-1846, and the *New American Cyclopædia* in New York 1858-1864. Of those since issued in this country may be named the *National Encyclopædia,* Johnson's *Illustrated Universal Encyclopædia,* Zell's *Encyclopædia,* the *American Supplement to the Encyclopædia Britannica,* Appleton's *Annual Cyclopædia,* &c.

¶ For the difference between *encyclopædia* and *dictionary,* see DICTIONARY.

***ĕn-çў-clŏ-pæ-dĭ-ą-cąl,** * **ĕn-çў-clŏ-pē-dĭ'-ą-cąl,** *a.* [Eng. *encyclopædia; -cal.*] The same as ENCYCLOPÆDIC (q.v.)

ĕn-çў-clŏ-pæ'-dĭc, ĕn-çў-clŏ-pæ'-dĭc-al, ĕn-çў-clŏ-pē'-dĭc, ĕn-çў-clŏ-pē'-dĭc-ąl, *a.* [Fr. *encyclopédique.*] Pertaining to an encyclopædia; of the nature of an encyclopædia; universal in knowledge and information.

***ĕn-çў-clŏ-pæd'-ĭşm,** * **ĕn-çў-clŏ-pēd'-ĭşm,** *s.* [Eng. *encyclopæd(ia); -ism.*]

1. The compilation of an encyclopædia; the possession of an extensive range of knowledge and information.

2. The doctrines of the Encyclopædists (q.v.)

"From the divine Founder of Christianity to the withered Pontiff of *Encyclopædism.*"—*Carlyle.*

ĕn-çў-clŏ-pæd'-ĭst, ĕn-çў-clŏ'-pēd-ĭst, *s.* [Fr. *encyclopédiste.*] A compiler of an encyclopædia; one who has acquired an extensive range of knowledge and information. In the plural, used specially of Diderot, D'Alembert, and their associates, who produced the great French *Encyclopædia,* between 1751 and 1772. (*John Morley: Diderot,* 1878).

"The still more stupendous performance of the French *ency-lopedists.*"—*Hutton: Mathemat. & Phil. Dict.* (1795), Pref.

***ĕn-çў-clŏ-pæd'-ў,** * **ĕn-çў-clŏ-pēd'-ў,** *s.* [ENCYCLOPÆDIA.] An encyclopædia; a round of knowledge.

"The old reputed *encyclopedy.*"—*Boyle: Works,* vi. 335.

***ĕn-çў'-clŏ-pēdc,** *s.* [ENCYCLOPÆDIA.] An encyclopædia, a whole system of instruction.

"The whole *encyclopede* of arts and sciences."—*Manayngham: Disc.* (1681), p. 54.

ĕn-çў-clŏ-pē'-dĭ-ąn, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *encyclopæd(ia); -an.*]

A. *As adj.:* Embracing the whole circle or system of arts and sciences.

***B.** *As subst.:* The circle of arts and sciences; the general system of knowledge.

"Let them have that *encyclopædian,* all the learning in the world, they must keep it to themselves."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy,* p. 131.

ĕn-çўst', *v.t.* [Pref. *en,* and Eng. *cyst* (q.v.).] *Med.:* To enclose in a cyst or vesicle.

ĕn-çўs-tā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *encyst; -ation.*] *Physiol.:* Enclosure within a cyst, as some Protozoa effect for themselves at one stage of their development.

ĕn-çўst'-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *en;* Eng. *cyst; -ed.*] Enclosed in a cyst or vesicle; applied to those tumours consisting of a fluid or other matter enclosed in a cyst or sac.

ĕn-çўst'-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *encyst; -ment.*] *Physiol.:* The same as ENCYSTATION (q.v.).

ĕnd, * **eendc,** * **ende,** *s.* [A.S. *ende;* cogn. with Icel. *endi;* Dut. *einde;* Sw. *ände;* Dan. *ende;* Ger. *ende;* Goth. *andeis;* Sansc. *anta.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The extremity, or extreme point of anything materially extended. Of bodies that have equal dimensions we do not use *end;* the extremity of breadth is *side.*

"Jonathan put forth the *end* of the rod that was in his hand, and dipt it in a honey-comb."—*1 Samuel,* xiv. 27.

2. The extremity, termination, or last part in general.

"The extremity and bounds of all bodies we have no difficulty to arrive at; but when the mind is there, it finds nothing to hinder its progress into this endless expansion; of that it can neither find, nor conceive any *end.*"—*Locke.*

3. A fragment, a bit, a portion: as in odds and *ends.*

"Thus I clothe my naked villainy
With old odd *ends,* stolen forth of Holy Writ,
And seem a saint." *Shakesp.: Richard III.,* I. 3.

4. The last particle, or termination, of any assignable duration.

"Behold the day groweth to an *end.*"—*Judges* xix. 9.

5. The conclusion or cessation of any action.

"It came to pass as Jacob had made an *end* of commanding his sons."—*Genesis* xxvii. 30.

6. A ceasing to exist or continue to be.

"What is the sign of the *end* of the world?"—*Matthew* xxiv. 3.

7. The close or termination of life; death.

"I determine to write the life and the *end,* the nature and the fortunes of George Villiers."—*Wotton.*

8. The concluding portion of anything.

"A sweet beginning but unsavoury *end.*"
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 1,138.

9. Ultimate state or condition; final lot or doom.

"Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the *end* of that man is peace."—*Psalms* xxxvii. 37.

10. A limit, a termination.

"There is no *end* of the store."—*Nahum* ii. 9.

11. An abolition, doing away with, or total loss.

"There would be an *end* of all civil government, if the assignment of civil power were by such institution."—*Locke.*

12. The cause of death, destruction, or extinction.

"Take heed you dally not before your king,
Lest he that is the supreme King of kings
Confound your hidden falsehood, and award
Either of you to be the other's *end.*'
Shakesp.: Richard III., ii. 1.

13. A result, consequence, conclusion, or issue.

"O, that a man might know
The *end* of this day's business ere it come!"
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, v. 1.

14. A purpose, an intention.

"There was a purpose to reduce the monarchy to a republick, which was far from the *end* and purpose of that nation."—*Clarendon.*

15. The thing or issue intended; a design or aim; a drift.

"Perhaps, whatever *end* he might pursue,
The cause of virtue could not be his view."
Cowper: Charity, 541, 542.

16. A final determination; a conclusion of debate or deliberation.

"My guilt be on my head, and there's an *end!*"
Shakesp.: Richard II., v. 1.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Min.:* The farthest or last portion of a level driven on the course of the lode.

2. *Spin.:* A sliver or carding.

3. *Weaving:* One of the worsted yarns in a loom for weaving Brussels carpet. It proceeds from a bobbin on the frame, and through a small brass eye called a mail, by which it is lifted when its turn comes to be raised to form a loop in a pattern.

¶ (1) *An end:*

(*a*) On end: as, His hair stood *an end.*

(*b*) *An end* has a signification in low language not easily explained as, *most an end, commonly;* probably it is properly *on end,* at the conclusion.

"Stay'st thou to vex me here?
Slave, that still *an end,* turns me to shame."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, Iv. 4.

(2) *At one's wit's end:* In a state of being entirely at a loss what course to pursue.

"They reel to and fro, and stagger like a drunken man, and are at their wit's *end.*"—*Psalm* cvii. 27.

(3) *End on:*

Naut.: Applied to a ship when her head points directly towards an object; in a straight line for some point.

(4) *End for end:*

Naut.: Applied to any article, as a rope, a spar, &c., reversed so that one end is in the place occupied by the other before the reversing.

(5) *On end:*

(*a*) With one end resting on the ground; upright.

(*b*) Continuously.

(6) *To make both ends meet:* To manage one's means so that the expenditure shall not exceed the income.

(7) *To put an end to:* To finish, to kill.

(8) In *end-standards* (of length), the standard length is that of the bar as a whole, and the ends are touched by the instrument every time that a comparison is made. This process is liable to wear away the ends and make the standard false. (*Everett: The C. G. S. System of Units* (1875), ch. ii., p. 9.)

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *end* and *extremity:* "Both these words imply the last of those parts which constitute a thing; but the *end* designates that part generally; the *extremity* marks the particular point. The *extremity* is from the Latin *extremus,* the very last end, that which is outermost. Hence the *end* may be said of that which bounds anything, but *extremity* of that which extends farthest from us; we may speak of the *ends* of that which is circular in its form, or of that which has no specific form; but we speak of the *extremities* of that only which is supposed to project lengthwise. The *end* is opposed to the beginning; the *extremity* to the centre or point from which we reckon. When a man is said to go to the *end* of a journey or the *end* of the world, the expression is in both cases indefinite and general; but when he is said to go to the *extremities* of the earth or the *extremities* of a kingdom the idea of relative distance is manifestly implied. He who goes to the *end* of a path may possibly have a little farther to go in order to reach the *extremity.* In the figurative application *end* and *extremity* differ so widely as not to admit of any just comparison." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

end-all, *s.* The ending, the conclusion, the finale.

"That but this blow
Might be the be-all and the *end-all* here."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, I. 7.

end-bulbs, *s.pl.*

Anat.: Bulbous swellings, constituting the termination of some sensory nerves. (*Quain.*)

* **end-day,** *s.* The day of one's death. (*Robert of Gloucester.*)

end-plates, motorial end-plates, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Expansions terminating the nerves of voluntary muscles. (*Quain.*)

end-shake, *s.* A certain freedom of endwise motion of a spindle or arbor, which has bearings at each end, so that the shoulders of the gudgeons or pivots (as in a watch), shall not bear against the journal-boxes or plate.

* **end-speech,** *s.* An epilogue, a tag.

end stone, *s.* One of the plates of a watch-jewel against which the pivot abuts. [JEWEL.]

ĕnd, ***ende,** *v.t.* & *i.* [END, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To bring to an end, to terminate, to conclude, to finish.

"In that grete languour *endid* he his life."
Robert de Brunne, p. 127.

2. To bring to a close or decision; to consummate, to decide.

"If I were young again, the sword shall *end* it."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, i. 1

3. To destroy, to kill, to put to death.

"The lord of Stafford dear to-day hath bought,
Thy likeness, for instead of thee, King Harry,
This sword hath *ended* him."
Shakesp.: Henry IV., v. 3.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To be brought to an end, to be finished, to terminate, to cease.

"Then the story aptly *ends*."
Shakesp. Venus & Adonis, 716.

2. To terminate, to conclude, to finish.

"Our laughing, if it be loud and high, commonly *ends* in a deep sigh, and all the instances of pleasure have a sting in the tail."—*Taylor.*

3. To cease, to fail, to die out.

"His sovereignty built upon either of those titles could not have descended to his heir, but must have *ended* with him."—*Locke.*

*4. To die.

"Ere they live, to *end*."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, ii. 2.

5. To conclude or finish a discourse.

"He *ended* and his words, replete with guile,
Into her heart too easy entrance won."
Milton: P. L., ix. 732.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *end*, to *close*, and to *terminate*: "To *end* is the simple action of putting an *end* to, without any collateral idea; it is therefore the generic term. To *close* is to *end* gradually; to *terminate* is to *end* in a specific manner. There are persons even in civilized countries so ignorant as, like the brutes, to *end* their lives as they began them, without one rational reflection: the Christian *closes* his career of active duty only with the failure of his bodily powers. A person *ends* a dispute, or puts an *end* to it, by yielding the subject of contest; he *terminates* the dispute by entering into a compromise." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***ĕnd'-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *end*; *-able.*] That may or can be ended or terminated; terminable.

***ĕn-dăm'-ăge,** ***en-dam-madge,** ***en-dom-age,** *v.t.* [Fr. *endommager.*] [DAMAGE.] To damage, to hurt, to injure, to prejudice, to harm.

"That never more he mote *endammadge* wight
With his vile tongue, which many had defamed."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. xii. 38.

***ĕn-dăm'-ăge-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *endamage*; *-able.*] That may or can be damaged; liable to damage or injury.

***ĕn-dăm'-ăge-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *endamage*; *-ment.*] Damage, loss, injury, harm, prejudice.

"These flags of France that are advanced here,
Have hither marched to thy *endamagement*."
Shakesp.: King John, ii. 1.

***ĕn-dăm'-nĭ-fy,** *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *damnify* (q.v.).] To damnify, to injure.

"Those were much *endamnified* by the violent breaking in of the seas."—*Sandys: Travels*, p. 276.

ĕn-dān'-gĕr, ***en-daun-ger,** *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *danger* (q.v.).]

1. To bring into danger, hazard, or peril; to expose to danger; to put in hazard.

"I hold him but a fool that will *endanger*
His body for a girl that loves him not."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, v. 4.

*2. To incur the danger or risk of; to hazard, to risk.

"He that turneth the humours back, and maketh the wound bleed inwards, *endangereth* malign ulcers."—*Bacon.*

***ĕn-dān'-gĕr-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *endanger*; *-ment.*]

1. The act of endangering or placing in danger, hazard, or peril.

"Calamitous yokes, not to be lived under without the *endangerment* of our souls."—*Milton: Tetrachordon.*

2. Danger, risk, hazard.

"[He] bade his servant to invent
Which way he enter might without *endangerment*."
Spenser: F. Q., V. ii. 20.

***ĕn-dark',** ***ĕn-dark'-en,** *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *dark*, *darken* (q.v.).] To make dark, to darken, to obscure

"My life's light wholly *endarkened* is."
Daniel: Sonnets to Delia, s. 21.

***ĕn-dart',** *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *dart* (q.v.).] To dart, to shoot.

"No more deep will I *endart* mine eye."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, i. 3.

ĕn-dĕar', *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *dear* (q.v.).]

1. To make dear or beloved; to attach by bonds of affection.

"She whose generous aid her name *endears*,
Tore down those remnants with a harpy's hand."
Byron: Childe Harold, ii. 13.

*2. To make dear in price; to raise the price of.

"All victuals and other provisions *endeared*."—*King James' Proclamation concerning Buildings* (1618).

*3. To bind, to oblige.

"I am so much *endeared* to that lord."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, iii. 2.

***ĕn-dĕar'-ançe,** *s.* [Eng. *endear*; *-ance.*] Affection.

ĕn-dĕared', *pa. par.* or *a.* [ENDEAR.]

***ĕn-dĕar'-ĕd-lỹ,** *adv.* [Eng. *endeared*; *-ly.*] Affectionately, with love or affection; dearly.

***ĕn-dĕar'-ĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *endeared*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being endeared or beloved.

ĕn-dĕar'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [ENDEAR.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Tending to make dear or beloved.

C. *As subst.:* The act of making dear or beloved; endearment.

ĕn-dĕar'-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *endear*; *-ment.*]

1. The act of endearing or making dear or beloved.

2. A state of being endeared or beloved; a source or cause of affection.

ĕn-dĕav'-ŏr, ĕn-dĕav'-oŭr, *s.* [ENDEAVOR, *v.*] An effort, an essay, an attempt; the exertion of the physical or intellectual powers for the attainment of some object.

Christian Endeavor: A non-sectarian religious organization founded in February, 1881, by the Rev. Francis E. Clark, D.D., at Portland, Maine, with an original membership of less than fifty. In 1896 the movement had extended to nearly every foreign country and missionary land, was endorsed by thirty-two Christian denominations, with 43,579 societies organized and a total membership of about 2,600,000. The local branches comprise those of the Young People, Junior, Intermediate, Senior, Mothers, Parents, &c., collectively termed, in their respective countries, the United Society of Christian Endeavor. An international organization, known as the World's Union of Christian Endeavor, has been recently organized, with a view to holding a general convention every three years, the first convention being held in Washington, D. C., in July, 1896. Rev. Dr. Clark, the founder of this remarkably successful enterprise, is President of the United Society in this country and also of the World's Union.

ĕn-dĕav'-ŏr, ĕn-dĕav'-oŭr, ***en-dev-or,** ***en-dev-our,** *v.i.* & *t.* [From the Mid. Eng. phrase "to do his *dever*" = to do his duty, with pref. *en.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. To labor or exert oneself to a certain purpose; to strive or work for a certain end; to struggle, to try, to make efforts.

*2. To seek to gain; to strive after or for. (Followed by *after.*)

***B.** *Transitive:*

1. To attempt, strive, or exert oneself to gain; to seek to effect or bring about.

2. To attempt, to essay.

3. To exert.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *endeavour*, to *aim*, to *strive*, and to *struggle*: "To *endeavour* is general in its object; *aim* is particular; we *endeavour* to do whatever we set about; we *aim* at doing something which we have set before ourselves as a desirable object. To *strive* is to *endeavour* earnestly; to *struggle* is to *strive* earnestly. An *endeavour* springs from a sense of duty; we *endeavour* to do that which is right, and avoid that which is wrong: *aiming* is the fruit of an aspiring temper; the object *aimed* at is always something superior either in reality or imagination, and calls for particular exertion; *striving* is the consequence of an ardent desire; the thing *striven* for is always conceived to be of importance: *struggling* is the effect of necessity; it is proportioned to the difficulty of attainment, and the resistance which is opposed to it; the thing *struggled* for is indispensably necessary. Those only who *endeavour* to discharge their duty to God and their fellow-creatures can expect real tranquillity of mind. Whoever *aims* at the acquirement of great wealth or much power opens the door for much misery to himself. As our passions are acknowledged to be our greatest enemies when they obtain the ascendency, we should always *strive* to keep them under our control. There are some men who *struggle* through life to obtain a mere competence, and yet die without succeeding in their object. We ought to *endeavour* to correct faults, to *aim* at attaining Christian perfection, to *strive* to conquer bad habits: these are the surest means of saving us from the necessity of *struggling* to repair an injured reputation." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ĕn-dĕav'-ŏr-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *endeavor*; *-er.*]

1. One who strives, labors, or exerts himself to a certain end.

2. A member of any of the various Societies of Christian Endeavor. [E-.]

***ĕn-dĕav'-ŏr-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *endeavor*; *-ment.*] An endeavor, a struggle, an attempt.

ĕn-dĕc'-a-gŏn, *s.* [Gr. ἕνδεκα (*hendeka*) = eleven, and γωνία (*gōnia*) = an angle.]

Geom.: A plane figure of eleven sides and angles.

ĕn-dĕc-ăg'-ỹn-oŭs, *a.* [Gr. ἕνδεκα (*hendeka*) = eleven; γυνή (*gunē*) = woman, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Having eleven pistils.

ĕn-dĕc-ăn'-drĭ-a, *s. pl.* [Gr. ἕνδεκα (*hendeka*) = eleven, and ἀνήρ (*anēr*), genit. ἀνδρός (*andros*) = a man.]

Bot.: A class intercalated into the artificial arrangement of Linnæus for plants, if any such exist, having eleven stamens. Linnæus did not know any, and passed at once from his tenth class, Decandria (plants having ten stamens), to his Dodecandria (plants having from twelve to nineteen).

ĕn-dĕc-a-phỹl'-loŭs, *a.* [Gr. ἕνδεκα (*hendeka*) = eleven; φύλλον (*phullon*) = leaf, and Eng., &c. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot. (*Of a leaf*): Having eleven leaflets.

ĕn-deĭc'-tĭc, *a.* [Gr. ἐνδεικτικός (*endeiktikos*) = demonstrating; ἐνδείκνυμι (*endeiknumi*) = to show.] Showing, exhibiting, displaying: as, an *endeictic* dialogue = one which displays skill.

ĕn-deĭx'-ĭs, *s.* [Gr., from ἐνδείκνυμι (*endeiknumi*) = to show.]

Med.: A showing, displaying, or exhibiting; applied to such symptoms or appearances in a disease as point to the proper remedies to be applied.

ĕn-dĕl'-lĭ-ŏn-ĭte, *s.* [Named after Endellion, at Wheal Boys, in Cornwall, where it was first found; *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: The same as BOURNONITE (q.v.).

***ĕn-dĕm'-ĭ-al,** *a.* [Gr. ἐνδήμιος (*endēmios*) = belonging to a people: ἐν (*en*) = in, and δῆμος (*dēmos*) = a people.] The same as ENDEMIC (q.v.).

"Gather what *endemial* diseases the inhabitants were subject to."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

ĕn-dĕm'-ĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *endémique*; Gr. ἔνδημος (*endēmos*) = dwelling at home: ἐν (*en*) = in, among, and δῆμος (*dēmos*) = a country district and the people inhabiting it.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to particular localities. [ENDEMIC-DISEASE.]

B. *As subst.:* The same as ENDEMIC-DISEASE (q.v.).

endemic-disease, *s.*

Med.: A disease common from local causes in special districts, from which it shows no tendency to spread through the country generally. Thus, intermittent fevers are endemic in marshy places, goitre in certain mountainous regions, &c.

endemic species, genera, &c.

Biol.: Animals or plants which characterize particular regions.

ĕn-dĕm-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *endemic* : *-al.*]
Med. : The same as ENDEMIC (q.v.).

ĕn-dĕm'-ĭc-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *endemical*; *-ly.*] In an endemic manner.

• **ĕn-dĕ-mĭc'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *endemic*; *-ity.*] The quality or atate of being endemic.

• **ĕn-dē-mĭ-ŏl'-ō-ġў,** *s.* [Gr. ἐνδήμιος (*endēmios*) = dwelling at home, and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.] A discourse or treatise on endemic diseases; the theory or doctrine of endemic diseases.

• **ĕn-dē'-mĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Gr. ἐνδήμιος (*endēmios*).] The same as ENDEMIC (q.v.).

"Endemical, endemial, or *endemious* disease, a distemper that affects a great number in the same country."—*Kersey.*

• **ĕn-dĕn-ĭ-zā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *endeniz(e)*; *-ation.*] The act of naturalizing or making a denizen.

• **ĕn-dĕn'-ĭze,** *v.t.* [ENDENIZEN.] To make a denizen, to naturalize.

"The English tongue hath been beautified and enriched out of other tongues, by enfranchising and *endenizing* strange words."—*Camden.*

• **ĕn-dĕn'-ĭ-zen,** *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *denizen* (q.v.).] To naturalize; to make a denizen of.

"It is virtue that gives glory; that will *endenizen* a man everywhere."—*Ben Jonson: Discoveries.*

ĕnd'-ĕr, * **end-ere,** *s.* [Eng. *end*; *-er.*] One who or that which ends, terminates, or brings to an end.

"The maker of faith, and the parfyte *endere*, Jesu, [the author and finisher of our faith. Anthor. Version]."—*Wycliffe: Heb.* xii. 2.

ĕn-dĕr-măt'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. ἐν (*en*) = in, and δερματικός (*dermatikos*) = pertaining to the akin; δέρμα (*derma*), genit. δέρματος (*dermatos*) = skin.]

Med.: A term applied to that method of using remedies in which they are rubbed into the skin, especially after the cuticle has been removed, as by a blister.

ĕn-dĕr'-mĭc, *a.* [Gr. ἐν (*en*) = in; δέρμα (*derma*) = skin, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ic.*]

Med.: The same as ENDERMATIC (q.v.).

ĕn'-dĕr-ŏn, *s.* [Gr. ἐν (*en*) = in, and δέρος (*deros*) = skin.]

Anat.: The dermis or true skin: the inner plane of growth of the outer integumentary layer — viz., the ectoderm or epidermia. (*Nicholson, &c.*)

• **ĕn-dĕt'-tĕd,** *a.* [Fr. *en* = in, and *dette* = debt.] Indebted.

"If we be so *endetted* and bounde to God."—*Salusine Foure Godlye Sermons*, ser. ii.

• **ĕn-dew'** (**ew** as **ū**), *v.t.* [ENDUE.]

† **ĕn-dĕx-ō-tĕr'-ĭc,** *a.* & *s.* [Gr. ἔνδον (*endon*) = within, and Eng., &c. *exoteric* (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

Med.: Acted on by both external and internal causes acting together.

B. *As substantive:*

Med.: That which is so acted on.

• **ĕn-dī-ab-lee,** *v.t.* [Fr., from *diable* = devil.] To possess as with a devil.

"Such an one as might best *endiablee* the rabble."—*North: Examen*, p. 571.

• **ĕn-dī-a-ble-ment,** *s.* [Fr.] Diabolical possession.

"As if an *endiablement* had possessed them all."—*North: Examen*, p. 608. (*Davies.*)

• **ĕn-dī'-a-pēr,** *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *diaper* (q.v.).] To variegate.

• **ĕn-dīct'** (*c* silent), * **ĕn-dīte,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *enditer.*] [INDICT, INDITE.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To compose, to indite.

"O soueraigne queene, whose praise I would *endite*."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, III. ii. 3.

2. To indict or charge before a court of justice.

B. *Intrans.*: To compose, to write.

"He conde songes make, and well *endite*."—*Chaucer: C. T* (Prol.), 95.

• **ĕn-dīct'-mĕnt** (*c* silent), *s.* [INDICTMENT.]

ĕnd'-ĭng, * **end-yng,** * **end-ynge,** *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [END, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par.* & *particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A conclusion, a termination, an end.

"The times also of the Highest have plain beginnings in wonders and powerful works, and *endings* in effects and signs."—2 *Esdras* ix. 6.

2. A termination of life.

"Of Surrye a worthy kynge
Hlm slewe, and that was his *endynge*."
Gower: C. A., vi.

3. The terminating syllable of a word.

"I can find out no rhyme to lady but baby, an innocent rhyme; for scorn, horn, a hard rhyme; for school, fool, a babbling rhyme; very ominous *endings*."—*Shakesp: Much Ado About Nothing*, v. 2.

II. *Gram.*: The final or terminating syllable of a word.

ĕnd'-ĭr-ŏn, *s.* [Eng. *end*, and *iron.*] A movable iron plate or cheek used in cooking stoves to enlarge or contract the grate. [ANDIRON.]

• **ĕn-dī'te,** *v.* [ENDICT.]

ĕn'-dīve, *s.* [Fr. *endive*; Prov., Sp., Port., & Ital. *endivia*, from Lat. *intybus*, *intybum*, *intubus*, *intubum*; Gr. ἔντυβον (*entubon*), prob. from Arab. *hindiba.*]

Bot. & Crd. Lang.: A composite plant, *Cichorium Endivio* [CICHORIUM], a native of the north of China, and some other parts of Asia; early cultivated in Egypt, used by the Greeks and Romans, and introduced into Britain apparently some time before A.D. 1548. It has a head of pale blue flowers. There are two leading varieties, one with broad ragged leaves, the other with leaves narrower and curled. The leaves, after being blanched to diminish their bitterness, are used in salads and stews.

"There, at no cost, on onions, rank and red,
Or the curled *endive's* bitter leaf, he fed."
Cowper: Salad (Trans.).

ĕnd'-lĕss, * **ende-les,** * **ende-lesse,** *a.* & *adv.* [A.S. *endeleás.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Having no end, termination, or conclusion; unceasing, unending.

"She strikes ont all that luxury can ask,
And gains new vigour at her *endless* task."
Cowper: Charity, 102, 103.

2. Infinite in longitudinal extent; unlimited, having no bound or limit.

"As it is pleasant to the eye to have an *endless* prospect, so it is some pleasure to a finite understanding to view unlimited excellencies."—*Tillotson.*

3. Infinite in duration; unending, perpetual.

"Him thinketh his joy is *endeles*."
Gower: C. A., vi.

4. Unceasing, perpetual, continual, constant, incessant.

5. Without any end or result; fruitless, vain.

B. *As adv.*: Endlessly, unceasingly, perpetually.

"To give His enemies their wish, and end
Them in His anger, whom His anger saves
To punish *endless*."
Milton: P. L., ii. 157-59.

endless-chain propeller, *s.* One in which the paddles are attached to a traversing belt or set of chains, which rolls over two parallel wheels.

endless-saw, *s.* A band saw, consisting of a steel ribbon serrated on one edge, and passing continuously over wheels above and below the work-table; used for scroll-sawing, &c. [BAND-SAW.]

endless-screw, *s.* A screw whose action is continuous, engaging the teeth of a wheel which is revolved thereby. It is used in graduating machines, registers, odometers, and in many other places where a means of slow and positive rotation to a wheel is required. A worm-wheel. There is a necessary relation between the pitch of the worms on the shaft and of the teeth on the wheel, and a revolution of the shaft moves the wheel a distance of one tooth. By an index arrangement on the shaft to enable it to be turned a certain portion of a revolution, say through 6°, and having, say, sixty teeth in the wheel, the latter may be turned $\frac{1}{3600}$ of a revolution at a time, a distance inappreciable to the eye. This is the micrometer-screw. (*Knight.*) [MICROMETER.]

ĕnd'-lĕss-lў, *adv.* [A.S. *endeáslice.*]

1. Without end, termination, or cessation.

"Shut up in darkness *endlessly* to dwell."
Drayton: Legend of Pierce Gaveston.

2. Incessantly, perpetually, continually, constantly.

"Though God's promise has made a sure entail of grace to all those who humbly seek, yet it nowhere engages that it shall importunately and *endlessly* renew its assaults on those who have often repulsed it."—*More: Decay of Piety.*

† 3. Without purpose, object, or end; aimlessly, nnclessly.

ĕnd'-lĕss-nĕss, *s.* [A.S. *endeleásnys.*]

1. Extension without end, bound, or limit; infinity.

2. Perpetuity, endless duration.

3. The state or quality of forming a line without end; as a circle.

"The tropick circles have,
Yea, and those small ones, which the poles engrave,
All the same roundness, evenness, and all
The *endlessness* of the Equinoctial."
Donne.

ĕnd'-lŏng, * **end-lang,** *v.t.* [ENDLONG, *adv.*] To harrow the ridges in a field from end to end, as opposed to thorteriog.

• **ĕnd'-lŏng,** * **end-lang,** * **ende-longe,** * **end-longe,** *adv.* & *prep.* [A.S. *andlang*, *andlong.*]

A. *As adverb:*

1. In a straight or direct line; directly forward.

"They moten holde
Her cours *endlonge*."
Gower: C. A., ii.

2. In continuation, without breaking off.

"I have heard that he never could preach five words of a sermon *endlong*, for as long as he has been licensed."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xl.

B. *As prep.*: Directly along.

"*Endelonge* the borde as thei ben set."
Gower: C. A., ii.

• **end-mete,** * **ende-mete,** * **ed-mette,** * **en-motte,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *ende*; A.S. *end* = a duck, and A.S. *mete*, *mette* = meat, food.]

Bot.: Lenticula. (*Prompt. Parv.*) Probably the Lesser Duckweed (*Lemna minor*). (*Britten & Holland.*)

† **ĕnd'-mōst,** *a.* [A.S. *endemæst.*] The nearest to the end or farthest extremity; at the farthest end; remotest, last.

ĕn-dō-, *pref.* [Gr. ἔνδον (*endon*) = within.] A prefix employed to signify within.

ĕn-dō-ar-tĕr-ī'-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. ἔνδον (*endon*) = within, and Mod. Lat. *arteritis* (q.v.).]

Med.: A chronic affection, commencing with relaxation and infiltration of the tissue of an artery. [ARTERITIS.]

ĕn-dō-car'-dĭ-ăc, *a.* [Gr. ἔνδον (*endon*) = within, and καρδιακός (*kardiakos*) = belonging to the heart.]

Anat. & Med.: Pertaining or relating to the endocardium (q.v.).

ĕn-dō-car-dī'-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. ἔνδον (*endon*) = within, and Mod. Lat., &c. *carditis* (q.v.).]

Med.: Inflammation of the internal serous membrane, extending over the valves and cavities of the heart, usually caused by rheumatism and accompanied by various well-marked valvular murmurs. Bright's disease, with albuminuria, especially after scarlet fever, is also a frequent cause.

ĕn-dō-car'-dĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. ἔνδον (*endon*) = within, and καρδία (*kardia*) = the heart.]

Anat.: An internal lining of the human heart. It consists of connective tissue, with a close network of elastic fibres often passing into fenestrated membrane, with muscular fibres in parts. (*Quain.*)

ĕn'-dō-carp, *s.* [Gr. ἔνδον (*endon*) = within, and καρπός (*karpos*) = fruit.]

Bot.: The inner coat or shell of a fruit. In drupes like the cherry it is the "stone." It is called by Gærtner the Putamen (q.v.).

ĕn-dō-car'-pĕ-ī, *s. pl.* [ENDOCARP.]

Bot.: A tribe or order of lichens having the fruit, which resembles a capsule, immersed in the foliaceous or crust-like frond. (*Berkeley.*)

ĕn-dō-car'-pĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *endocarp(on)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of lichens, type Endocarpon (q.v.).

ĕn-dō-car'-pŏn, *s.* [Named from the character that the receptacles are deeply imbedded in the frond.] [ENDOCARP.]

Bot.: A genus of lichens, order Parmeliaceæ, or order Lichenaceæ, tribe Gasterothalameæ,

family Endocarpidæ. Leighton enumerates seventeen British species. They are green and greyish, and most plentiful in summer on rocks.

ĕn-dō-chŏr'-ĭ-ŏn, *s.* [Gr. ἔνδον (*endon*) = within, and χορίον (*chorion*).]

Anat.: The vascular layer of the allantois.

ĕn-do-chrō'-ą, *s.* [Gr. ἔνδον (*endon*) = within, and χρόα (*chroa*), χροία (*chroia*) = skin.]

Bot.: A supposed interior layer of the cuticle. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

ĕn'-dō-chrōme, *s.* [Fr. *endochrome*, from Gr. ἔνδον (*endon*) = within, and χρωμα (*chrōma*) = a colour.]

Bot.: A colouring matter found in leaves. Griffith and Henfrey consider the term vague and indefinite, and prefer using the expression Cell-contents (q.v.).

* **ĕn-dŏc'-trĭn-āte,** *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Lat. *doctrinatus*, pa. par. of *doctrino* = to teach.] To teach, to indoctrinate.

"They were thoroughly *endoctrinated* in that way." —*Hammond: Works*, ii. 636.

* **ĕn-dŏc'-trĭne,** *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. (*doctrine* (q.v.).] To teach, to instruct, to indoctrinate.

"Ptolomeus Philadelphus was *endoctrined* in the science of good letters, by Strabo."—*Donne: Hist of the Sept.* (1633), p. 2.

ĕn'-dō-çyst, *s.* [Gr. ἔνδον (*endon*) = within, and κύστις (*kustis*) = a bladder.]

Zool.: The name given by Prof. Allman to the inner membrane or integumentary layer of a polyzoon.

ĕn'-dō-dĕrm, *s.* [Gr. ἔνδον (*endon*) = within, and δέρμα (*derma*) = skin.]

1. *Anat. & Physiol.:* A layer in the yolk of an egg or ovum, which develops into the true dermis or skin. It is called also hypoblast. (*Quain.*)

2. *Zool.:* The layer or membrane lining the alimentary canal, the cavity of the body and the tubular tentacles in the Cœlenterata.

ĕn-dō-dĕr'-mĭc, *a.* [Eng. *endoderm*; *-ic.*]

Zool.: Of or pertaining to the endoderm.

ĕn-dŏg'-a-moŭs, *a.* [Eng. *endogam(y)*; *-ous.*] Necessarily marrying within the tribe.

"The Kalangs of Java are also *endogamous*, and when a man asks a girl in marriage he must prove his descent from their peculiar stock."—*Raffles: History of Java*, i. 328.

ĕn-dŏg'-a-mȳ, *s.* [Gr. ἔνδον (*endon*) = within, and γάμος (*gamos*) = marriage.]

Ethnol.: The custom prevailing among uncivilized peoples, by which a man is bound to take a wife of his own tribe. [MARRIAGE.]

"So far as my knowledge goes, *endogamy* is much less prevalent than exogamy, and it seems to me to have arisen from a feeling of race-pride, as for instance in Peru, and a disdain of surrounding tribes which were either really or hypothetically in a lower condition."—*Lubbock: Origin of Civilisation*, ch. iii.

ĕn'-dō-ĝĕn, *s.* [Gr. ἔνδον (*endon*) = within, and γεννάω (*gennaō*) = to engender, to produce.]

1. *Botany:*

(1) *Sing.:* A plant, the new woody matter in the stem of which is developed in the first instance towards its interior parts, curving outwards only as it has, to a certain extent, proceeded in its downward course. This peculiarity is almost uniformly associated with others in the seed, leaves, &c. The embryo has but a single cotyledon [COTYLEDON], whence the plants themselves are called Monocotyledons (q.v.). The leaves, in most cases, have straight veins running longitudinally; the number three or its multiples, and of the latter especially 3 × 2 = 6, run through the several parts of the flower. The germination is endorhizal, *i.e.* the original radicle forms a sheath round the first root which comes from within the former one. Palm trees, bananas, lilies, grasses, and sedges belong to this great division of the vegetable kingdom.

(2) *Pl.:* A sub-kingdom or class of plants presenting the characteristics enumerated under No. 1. Lindley prefers to call it a class, and divides it into eleven alliances, viz.:

(1) Glumales, (2) Aridæ, (3) Palmales, (4) Hydrales, (5) Narcissales, (6) Amomales, (7) Orchidales, (8) Xyridales, (9) Juncales, (10) Liliales, and (11) Alismales.

2. *Palæobot.:* According to Schimper, the Endogens are represented in a fossil state by 76 genera and 118 species, but future discovery will doubtless greatly alter these numbers. Palms are believed to exist in the Carboniferous rocks, liliaceous plants in the Trias, Narcissaceæ in the Chalk; Scitamineæ, Cyperaceæ, Palmaceæ, and other orders in the Tertiary. The identification of fossil plants by fragments of leaves, by roots, &c., is so liable to error that the foregoing statements must be looked upon as partly hypothetical rather than as thoroughly ascertained truth.

ĕn-dŏg'-ĕn-æ, *s.pl.* [Mod. Lat.] [ENDOGEN.]

Bot.: The name given by De Candolle and others to the sub-kingdom or class of plants, called in English, Endogens (q.v.).

ĕn-dŏg'-ĕn-ī'-tēs, *s.* [Gr. ἐνδογενής (*endogenēs*) = born in the house, but used for, produced internally, and Lat. suff. *-ites*; Gr. *-ιτης* (*ītēs*) (*Palæont.*)]

Palæont.: The name given by Mantell to certain fossil stems. *Endogenites erosus* is from the Tilgate beds, which are of Wealden age.

ĕn dŏg'-ĕn-oŭs, *a.* [Eng., &c. *endogen* (q.v.); *-ous.*]

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.:* Springing or originating from within; internal.

"It gives but little chance for *endogenous* growth."—*T. M. Anderson* (Ogilvie).

II. *Technically:*

1. *Botany:*

(1) (*Of woody matter*): Developed in such a way that, when fresh additions are made to it, these are deposited, at least in the first instance, inside their predecessors.

(2) (*Of botanical classification*): Pertaining or relating to the sub-kingdom or class of Endogens.

2. *Anat.:* A term used of cells enclosed in a common cavity of a cartilaginous matrix. (*Quain.*)

ĕn-dŏg'-ĕn-oŭs-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *endogenous*; *-ly.*] In an endogenous manner; within, internally.

ĕn'-dō-ĝĕns, *s. pl.* [ENDOGEN, I (2).]

ĕn-dō-gō'-nĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. ἔνδον (*endon*) = within, and γωνία (*gōnia*) = an angle.]

Bot.: The contents of the uncule of a chara. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

ĕn'-dō-lȳmph, *s.* [Gr. ἔνδον (*endon*) = within, and Eng., &c. *lymph.*]

Anat.: The limpid fluid of the membranous labyrinth of the ear; the vitreous humour of the ear, first described by Antonio Scarpa, hence called Liquor Scarpæ, and containing two small calcareous substances called Otoconites (q.v.).

ĕn-dō-lȳm-phăn'-ĝĭ-al, *a.* [Eng. *endolymph* (q.v.), and Gr. ἀγγεῖον (*anggeion*) = a vessel, a receptacle.]

Anat.: Pertaining to the internal part of the lymphatic vessels.

endolymphangial-nodules, *s. pl.*

Anat.: The name given by Klein to certain nodules developed inside the lymphatics. He distinguishes them from Perilymphangial nodules (q.v.).

ĕn'-dō-morph, *s.* [Gr. ἔνδον (*endon*) = within, and μορφή (*morphē*) = form.]

Min. & Crystall.: A mineral enclosed in a crystal of some other mineral. Thus crystals of quartz have been found to enclose endomorphs of pearl, spar, titanite, oxide of iron, epidote, sulphate of barytes, &c.

ĕn-dō-mȳ'-chĭ-dæ, *s.pl.* [Mod. Lat. *endomychus*, and Lat. fem. pl. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Coleoptera (Beetles), of Latreille's tribe Trimera. Two genera—Endomychus and Lycoperdina—have representatives in Britain.

ĕn-dō-mȳ'-chŭs, *s.* [Gr. ἔνδον (*endon*) = within, and μυχός (*muchos*) = the innermost place or part.]

Entom.: A genus of Beetles, the typical one of the family Endomychidæ (q.v.). One species —*Lycoperdina bovistæ*—is British.

ĕn-dō-păr'-a-sīte, *s.* [Gr. ἔνδον (*endon*) = within, and Eng. *parasite* (q.v.).]

Biol.: An internal parasite, as distinguished from an ectoparasite (q.v.).

ĕn-dō-pĕr-ĭ-car-dĭ'-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. ἔνδον (*endon*) = within; περικάρδιος (*pericardios*) = about or near the heart; and suff. Gr. *-ιτις* (*itis*) (*Med.*) (q.v.).]

Med.: Inflammation of the internal lining and pericardium, the external lining of the heart, more grave than either affection existing alone. [CARDITIS.]

ĕn-dŏph'-a-goŭs, *a.* [Eng. *endophagy*; *-ous.*] Practising endophagy (q.v.).

ĕn-dŏph'-a-ğȳ, *s.* [Gr. ἔνδον (*endon*) = within, and φαγεῖν (*phagein*) = to eat.] That kind of cannibalism in which only persons belonging to the tribe are eaten.

"One Australian tribe is *endophagous* (that is, the people prefer to eat their own relations)."—*Daily News*, June 7, 1883.

ĕn-dŏph-lē'-ŭm, ĕn-dŏph-læ'-um, *s.* [Gr. ἔνδον (*endon*) = within; φλοιός (*phloios*) = the rind, peel, or bark of trees, from φλέω (*phleō*) = to gush, to overflow.]

Bot.: The name given by Link to the liber in the bark of a tree.

ĕn-dō-phȳl'-loŭs, *a.* [Gr. ἔνδον (*endon*) = within; φύλλον (*phullon*) = a leaf, and Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: The name given by Dumortier to endogenous leaves, because they are evolved from a sheath.

ĕn'-dō-phȳte, *s.* [Gr. ἔνδον (*endon*) = within, and φυτόν (*phuton*) = a plant, a tree.]

Bot.: A plant living inside another one. It is used chiefly of parasitic fungi.

ĕn'-dō-plāşm, *s.* [Gr. ἔνδον (*endon*) = within, and πλάσμα (*plasma*) = anything formed or moulded; πλάσσω (*plassō*) = to mould, to shape.]

Zool.: A diffluent sarcode, constituting the central mass in the body of an Infusorian. It is called also Chyme-mass.

ĕn'-dō-plāst, *s.* [Gr. ἔνδον (*endon*) = within, and πλαστός (*plastos*) = formed, moulded.] [ENDOPLASM.]

Zool.: A rounded or oval body in the protoplasm of the endoplastica (q.v.). It resembles the nucleus of a histological cell, but can be distinguished from it chemically.

ĕn-dō-plăs'-tĭc-ą, *s. pl.* [ENDOPLAST.]

Zool.: A class of an imals, the higher of two ranked under the sub-kingdom Protozoa. It consists of the animals having in their protoplasm an Endoplast (q.v.). Professor Huxley divides them into the following sub-classes or orders: (1) Radiolaria, (2) Protoplasta, or Amœbea, (3) Gregarinida, (4) Catallacta (?), the last assemblage, founded by Haeckel, being possibly referable to the Infusoria.

ĕn-dō-pleür'-ą, *s.* [Gr. ἔνδον (*endon*) = within, and πλευρά (*pleura*) = a rib, the side.]

Bot.: The name given by De Candolle to the internal integument of a seed.

ĕn-dŏp'-ō-dīte, *s.* [Gr. ἔνδον (*endon*) = within, and πούς (*pous*), genit. ποδός (*podus*) = foot.]

Zool.: The internal distal segment of the typical limb of Crustacea. (*Huxley.*) The inner of the two secondary joints into which the typical limb of a Crustacean is divided. (*Nicholson.*)

ĕn-dŏp'-tĭle, *s.* [Gr. ἔνδον (*endon*) = within, and πτίλον (*ptilon*) = a feather.]

Bot.: Having an embryo with the plumate rolled up in the cotyledons. Example: Endogenous plants.

* **ĕn'-dōre,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *endorer*; Lat. *indeauro.*] To gild, to make of a yellow colour.

"*Endore* hem with yolkes of egges."—*Liber Cure Cocorum*, p. 37.

ĕn'-dō-rhīz, ĕn-dō-rhīz'-a, *s.* [Gr. ἔνδον (*endon*) = within, and ῥίζα (*rhiza*) = a root.

Bot.: The radicle of the embryo in monocotyledonous plants, each rootlet of which is covered by a sheath called Coleorhiza. [ENDORHIZEÆ.]

ĕn-dō-rhīz'-al, ĕn-dō-rhīz'-oŭs, *a.* [Gr. ἔνδον (*endon*) = within; ῥίζα (*rhiza*) = a root; and Eng., &c. suff. *-al*, *-ous.*]

Bot.: Pertaining to the Endorhizeæ (q.v.); monocotyledonous.

ĕn-dō-rhīz'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Gr. ἔνδον (*endon*) = within; ῥίζα (*rhiza*) = a root, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: The name given in A.D. 1808 by Richard to the great sub-kingdom of plants termed by De Candolle, in A.D. 1813, Monocotyledonæ or Endogenæ.

ĕn-dō-rhīz'-oŭs, *a.* [Endorhizal.]

ĕn dors'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *endors(e); -able.*] That may or can be endorsed.

ĕn-dor'se, *en-dosse, in-dorse, *v.t.* & *i.* [O.Fr. *endosser;* from *en* = in, on, and *dos* = the back; Lat. *dorsum.*] [Indorse.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

*(1) To place or put on the back of; to load, to burden.

"Chariots or elephants *endorst* with towers
Of archers." *Milton, P. R.,* iii. 329.

(2) To furnish with a back.

"He is at this time endorsing a set of seven volumes in puce."—*Southey: Letters,* iv. 99.

*(3) To put on, to invest with.

"They *endorsed* their armours."
Knight of the Sea, in *Todd's Spenser,* vi. 294.

(4) In the same sense as II.

(5) To write on the back of a document, as a note of the contents, &c.

"What he has *endorsed* on the bonds."—*Burke: Commit ee on Affairs of India.*

*(6) To write, inscribe, cut, or engrave.

"Her name on every tree I will *endorse.*"
Spenser: Colin Clout, 632.

2. *Fig.:* To acknowledge, to approve, to sanction, to ratify: as, To *endorse* a statement.

"This perchance may be your policy to *endorse* me your brother, thereby to endear me the more to you."—*Howell: Letters,* bk. iv., let. 1.

II. *Comm. & Banking:*

1. To write one's name on the back of a bill, cheque, note, or other document.

2. To transfer or assign by endorsement.

***B.** *Intrans.:* To write an endorsement on a document.

"By *endorsing* on the letter when you receive it."—*Boyle: Works,* vi. 70.

ĕn-dor'se, in-dorse, *s.* [Endorse, *v.*]

Her.: An ordinary, containing in breadth one fourth, or, according to some, one-eighth of the pale. It bears exactly the same relation to that ordinary as the cottise does to the bend.

ĕn-dor-sēē', in-dor-see, s. [Eng. *endors(e); -ee.*]

Comm.: The party who acquires the right conveyed by any negotiable instrument in consequence of its being made over to him by endorsement. Where several endorsers appear on the back of a bill, the last is the one entitled to receive the money or right conveyed. (*Bithell.*)

ĕn-dorse'-mĕnt, in-dorse-ment, *s.* [Eng. *endorse; -ment.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The act of endorsing or writing on the back of a document.

(2) In the same sense as II., 1.

(3) That which is endorsed or written on the back of a document; a superscription.

"It was written as early as the time mentioned in the *endorsement.*"—*Boyle: Works,* vi. 70.

(4) In the same sense as II., 2.

2. *Fig.:* A ratification, sanction, approval, or acknowledgment.

"The *endorsement* of supreme delight,
Writ by a friend, and with his blood."
Herbert: Sunday.

II. *Comm. & Banking:*

1. The act of endorsing a bill, cheque, note, or other document.

2. That which is endorsed or written on the back of a bill, cheque, or other document. Endorsements are of two kinds—Special and General. An endorsement is called special when the bill or cheque is endorsed payable to the order of the person to whom it is transferred. A general endorsement is when the holder who wishes to transfer the document simply writes his name or that of his firm. When thus endorsed, a bill or cheque may be transferred from hand to hand without further endorsement, and is freely negotiable. Although the literal meaning of the word endorsement is writing on the back, it is not *essential* that the writing should be on the back. By the endorsement of a bill, the endorser incurs the responsibility of a new drawer, and hence if the drawer does not pay the bill when it matures, the endorser, on receiving notice of dishonour, must pay the sum due to the holder, together with the notarial charges incurred. In the case of a cheque "to order," the banker is not bound to inquire into the genuineness of an endorsement. (*Bithell.*)

ĕn-dor'-sĕr, in-dor-ser, *s.* [Eng. *endors(e); -er.*]

1. One who endorses a document.

2. One who sanctions, ratifies, or approves.

ĕn'-dō-sarc, *s.* [Gr. ἔνδον (*endon*) = within, and σάρξ (*sarx*), genit. σαρκός (*sarkos*) = flesh.]

Zool.: The inner molecular layer of sarcode in the Amœba and other allied Rhizopods. (*Nicholson.*)

ĕn-dō-skĕl'-ĕ-tŏn, *s.* [Gr. ἔνδον (*endon*) = within, and Eng. *skeleton* (q.v.).]

Anat.: The internal bony and cartilaginous framework of the body. It is generally called simply the skeleton, but the prefix endo- distinguishes it from the exoskeleton, found in insects, crustacea, and other animals.

ĕn-dŏş'-mĭc, *a.* [Gr. ἔνδον (*endon*) = within; ὠσμός (ōsmos) = a thrusting, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ic.*] The same as Endosmotic (q.v.).

ĕn-dŏş-mŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. ἔνδον (*endon*) = within; ὠσμός (ōsmos) = a thrusting; ὠθέω (ōtheō) = to thrust; and μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.]

Mech.: An instrument invented by M. Dutrochet to measure the rapidity of the passage of a less dense fluid through a membrane which separates it from a denser fluid. A simple form of the instrument is a trumpet-shaped tube with a membrane covering its bell mouth. The tube is filled with a solution of a given density and plunged in a solution of lesser or greater density to ascertain by successive trials the relative rapidity of the endosmotic or exosmotic actions, or the action of different fluids.

ĕn-dŏş-mō-mĕt'-rĭc, *a.* [Eng. *endosmometer(y);* *-ic.*] Pertaining to or designed for the measurement of endosmotic action.

ĕn-dŏş-mŏm'-ĕ-trỳ, *s.* [Eng. *endosmometer; -y.*] The measurement of endosmotic action.

ĕn'-dŏş-mōse, ĕn-dŏş-mō'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. ἔνδον (*endon*) = within, and ὦσις (ōsis) = a thrusting; ὠθέω (ōtheō) = to thrust.]

1. *Hydraul. & Pneum.:* The name given by Dutrochet, and since universally adopted, for the current which passes from outside inwards when two liquids or two gases are separated by a porous diaphragm. When such a separation is made, it is found that liquid or gas will penetrate through its pores from the one side and the other, till there is the same mixed liquid or the same mixed gas on both sides of the partition. The endosmose or inward current is one of these, the exosmose or outward one is the other.

2. *Physiology:*

(1) *Animal:* The transudation of substances in a state of perfect solution from the stomach to the blood-vessels by capillary attraction. When two fluids differ in density, the more dense transudes more slowly than the less; when one of these fluids is in a cavity or sac, the flow of the other to it is endosmose, or inward flow, while that outwards is exosmose.

(2) *Vegetable:* The same process takes place between contiguous vessels in the case of the sap circulating in plants.

ĕn-dŏş-mŏs'-mĭc, *a.* [Gr. ἔνδον (*endon*) = within; ὠσμος (*osmos*) = a thrusting, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ic.*] The same as Endosmotic (q.v.).

ĕn-dŏş-mŏt'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. ἔνδον (*endon*) = within; ὠσμός (ōsmos) = a thrusting; *t* connective, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ic.*] Pertaining to endosmose.

endosmotic-equivalent, *s.*

Of a substance: The name given by Dutrochet to the number which expresses how many parts by weight of water pass through a bladder in exchange for the part by weight of the substance. (*Ganot.*) [Endosmose.]

ĕn'-dō-spĕrm, ĕn-dō spĕr'-mĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. ἔνδον (*endon*) = within, and σπέρμα (*sperma*) = seed.]

Bot.: The name given by Richard to the albumen of a seed. It may be farinaceous—*i.e.*, mealy—oily, fleshy, or corneous—*i.e.*, horny—or finally it may be mucilaginous.

ĕn-dō-spĕr'-mĭc, *a.* [Eng. *endosperm; -ic.*]

Bot.: A term applied to seeds containing endosperm, as in the Graminæ, Umbelliferæ, &c.; relating to or accompanied by the endosperm, as an *endospermic embryo.*

ĕn'-dō-spōre, *s.* [Gr. ἔνδον (*endon*) = within, and σπόρος (*sporos*) = a seed.] [Spore.]

Bot.: The inner coat of a spore. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*) A spore formed in the interior of a theca. It is called also ascospore and thecaspore. (*Thomé.*)

ĕn-dō-spōr'-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *endospor(e); -ous.*]

Bot.: A term applied to fungi which have their spores contained in a case.

***ĕn-dōss',** ***enn-dosse,** *v.t.* [Endorse, *v.*]

ĕn-dŏs'-tĕ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. ἔνδον (*endon*) = within, and ὀστεον (*osteon*) = bone.]

Anat.: The medullary membrane or internal periosteum (q.v.).

ĕn'-dō-stōme, *s.* [Gr. ἔνδον (*endon*) = within, and στομα (*stoma*) = the mouth.]

Bot.: The name given by Mirbel to the aperture in the inner integument of an ovule.

ĕn'-dō-stỹle, *s.* [Gr. ἔνδον (*endon*) = within, and στύλος (*stulos*) = a pillar.]

Zool.: A fold of the lining membrane of the pharynx in Ascidoida. (*Huxley.*)

* **ĕn-dō'tc,** *v.t.* [Pref. *en;* Lat. *doto* = to endow.] To endow.

"Their own heirs do men disherit to *endote* them."—*Tyndale. Works,* i. 249

ĕn-dō-thē'-çĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. ἔνδον (*endon*) = within, and θήκη (*thēkē*) = a box.]

Bot.: The name given by Purkinje in 1830 to the inner layer of the wall of an anther.

† **ĕn-dō-thēl'-ĭ-ŭm,** *s.* [Gr. ἔνδον (*endon*) = within, and θηλή (*thēlē*) = a nipple.]

Anat.: The name given by some German anatomists to what Quain believes is better called, as it heretofore has been, the Epithelium (q.v.).

* **ĕn-doŭbt'** (*b* silent), * **en-doute,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *en,* and Eng. *doubt* (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To frighten, to alarm, to put in fear.

"If I ne had *endouted* me."
Romaunt of the Rose, l. 664.

B. *Intrans.:* To fear, to be afraid; to be in fear or doubt.

ĕn-dŏw', *v.t.* [Fr. *en* = in, and *douer* = to endow; Lat. *doto,* from *dos* (genit. *dotis*) = a dowry, a gift, a share; *do* = to give.] [Dower, Dowry, Endue.]

1. To invest or enrich with a dower or portion of goods or estate; to dower; to settle a dower on.

"Thy half of the kingdom, wherein I thee *endowed.*"
Shakesp.: Lear, ii. 4.

2. To settle property or money upon for permanent provision and support.

"*Endowing* hospitals and almshouses for the impotent."—*stillingfleet: Sermons,* vol. ii., ser. 3.

3. To enrich, furnish, or endue with any gift, quality, or excellence.

"*Endowed* with many amiable and attractive qualities."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xv.

* 4. To be the fortune or lot of; to fall to the lot of.

"I do not think
So fair an outward, and such stuff within
Endows a man but him."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, i. 1.

¶ For the difference between to *endow* and to *invest,* see Invest.

ĕn-dŏw'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *endow; -er.*] One who endows.

***ĕn-dŏw'-ĕr,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *endouer;* Fr. *endouer.*] To dower, to furnish with a dower; to endow.

"This once renowned church was gloriously decked with the jewels of her espousals, richly clad in the tissues of learning, and frankly *endowered.*"—*Waterhouse: Apology for Learning* (1653), p. 142.

ĕn-dŏw'-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *endow; -ment.*]

1. The act of endowing or settling a dower or portion upon a woman; the settling, appropriating, or setting aside a fund or pro-

perty or permanent provision for the support, maintenance, or encouragement of any person or object.

"Neither in those days of feudal rigour was the husband allowed to endow her *ad ostium ecclesiæ* with more than the third part of the lands whereof he then was seized, though he might endow her with less: lest by such liberal *endowments* the lord should be defrauded."—*Blackstone: Comm.*, bk. ii., ch. 8

2. The fund or property settled on or appropriated as permanent provision for any person or object.

3. (*Pl.*) Natural gifts, qualities, or capacity.

"The catalogue of his *endowments* had been tabled by his side."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, i. 5.

¶ For the difference between *endowment* and *gift* see GIFT.

***en drie, *en dry,** *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *dree* (q.v.).] To suffer.

***ĕn drŭd ġe,** *v.t* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *drudge* (q.v.).] To make a drudge or slave of.

"A slave's slave goes in rank with a beast: such is every one that *endrudgeth* himself to any known sin."—*Bishop Hall: Remains*, p. 29.

ĕn dū'e, *en dew, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *endoer*; Fr. *endouer*: *en* = in, and *douer* = to endow; Lat. *dolo.*] [ENDOW.]

* 1. To endow, to dower, to portion.

"God hath *endued* me with a good dowry."—*Genesis* xxx. 20.

2. To endow morally or mentally; to invest with any gift or quality.

"And, save the future (which is viewed
Not quite as men are base or good,
But as their nerves may be *endued*)
With nought perhaps to grieve."
Byron: Mazeppa, xvii.

***ĕn dū'e mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *endue*; *-ment.*] The same as ENDOWMENT (q.v.).

***ĕn dŭn'ġeŏn,** *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *dungeon* (q.v.).] To imprison, to confine, to shut up.

"Were we *endungeoned* from our birth."
Davies Mirum in Modum.

ĕn dūr'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *endur(e)*; *-able.*] That may or can be endured, borne, or suffered.

"There is a comfort in the strength of love;
'Twill make a thing *endurable.*"
Wordsworth: Michael.

ĕn-dūr'-a-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *endurable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being endurable.

ĕn-dūr'-a-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *endurable*; *-ly.*] In an endurable or enduring manner.

ĕn-dūr'-ance, *s.* [Fr. *endurant*, pr. par. of *endurer* = to endure.]

1. Continuance, lastingness, duration.

"Some of them are of very great antiquity and continuance, others more late and of less *endurance.*"—*Spenser: Present State of Ireland*

2. The act or state of enduring or suffering; a bearing or suffering.

"It bids him prefer the *endurance* of a lesser evil before a greater."—*South: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. i.

3. The power or capacity of bearing or enduring without yielding or giving way.

ĕn-dūre, *v.i.* & *t.* [O. Fr. *endurer*, from *en* = in, and *durer* = to last; Lat. *duro* = to harden, to last; *durus* = hard; Sp. & Port. *endurar.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To last.

"Youth's a stuff will not *endure.*"
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, ii. 3.

2. To continue, to remain, or abide in the same state.

"The vows we have made to *endure* friends."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 6.

3. To bear, to suffer; to brook with patience.

* (1) *Absolutely:*

"Have patience and *endure.*"
Shakesp.: Much Ado, iv. 1.

(2) *Followed by a clause:*

"For how can I *endure* to see the evil that shall come unto my people."—*Esther* viii. 6.

B. *Transitive:*

* 1. To make hard or hardy; to harden, to inure.

"Manly limbs *endured* with little care
Against all hard mishaps and fortunelesse misfare."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. viii. 27.

* 2. To continue in.

"The deer *endureth* the womb but eight months."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

3. To bear, to sustain; to support without giving way or breaking.

"Both were of shining steel, and wrought so pure,
As might the strokes of two such arms *endure.*"
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, ii. 175, 176.

4. To bear with patience; to suffer.

"O Valentine, this I *endure* for thee."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, v. 4.

5. To suffer, to put up with, to tolerate, to abide.

"I could not *endure* a husband with a beard."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing*, ii. 1.

6. To suffer, to undergo, to experience, to meet with.

"The gout haunts usually the easy and the rich, the nice and the lazy, who grow to *endure* much, because they can *endure* little."—*Temple.*

***ĕn-dūre-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *endure*; *-ment.*] Endurance.

"These examples should make us courageous in the *endurement* of all worldly misery."—*South: Sermons*, vol. viii., ser. ix.

ĕn-dūr'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *endur(e)*; *-er.*]

1. One who can bear, suffer, or endure; a sufferer, a sustainer

"They are very valiant and hardy; for the most part great *endurers* of cold, labour, hunger, and all hardiness."—*Spenser: Present State of Ireland.*

2. One who or that which lasts or endures long; one who continues without change for a long time.

ĕn-dūr'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [ENDURE.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Bearing, suffering.

2. Lasting, continuing, durable, permanent.

"Never mortal builder's hand
This *enduring* fabric planned."
Scott: Bridal of Triermain, iii. 16.

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act or state of bearing, sustaining, or suffering; endurance, patience.

"His faith, his courage, his *enduring*, and his sincerity under all, have made his name famous."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

2. Lastingness, durability, permanence, continuance.

"In conseruacion of her being and *enduring.*"—*Chaucer: Boetius*, bk. iii.

ĕn-dūr'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *enduring*; *-ly.*] In an enduring manner; lastingly, permanently.

"Whose names are *enduringly* associated with the events."—*Arnold: Hist. of Rome.*

ĕn-dūr'-ĭng-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *enduring*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being enduring; lastingness, durability, permanence.

ĕnd'-wāys, *adv.* [ENDWISE.]

ĕnd'-wīse, *adv.* [Eng. *end*; *-wise.*]

1. On end; in an upright or erect position.

"A rude and unpolished America, peopled with slothful and naked Indians, living in pitiful huts and cabins, made of poles set *endwise.*"—*Ray: On the Creation.*

2. With the end forward.

Ĕn-dўm'-ĭ-ŏn, *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Class. Myth.:* A beautiful youth with whom Luna fell in love, by which, in Pliny's opinion, is meant that he was the first to explain (?) the phases of the moon.

2. *Bot.:* A genus of Liliacæ, tribe Hemerocallideæ. *Endymion nutans* is one of the names given to the English bluebell; the *Hyacinthus non-scriptus* and the *Agraphis nutans* of other botanists. [AGRAPHIS, BLUEBELL, HYACINTH.]

-ene.

Chem.: A termination used to denote that the fatty hydrocarbon belongs to the olefine series, C_nH_{2n}. But this termination is applied to hydrocarbons of the aromatic series without regard to their formula; thus, Naphthalene, $C_{10}H_8$, ought to be called Naphthaline.

***ē'-nē-cāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *enecatus*, pa. par. of *eneco* = to kill: *e* = *ex* = out, and *neco* = to kill.] To kill, to destroy, to cause death.

"Some plagues partake of such a pernicious degree of malignity, that, in the manner of a most presentaneous poison, they *enecate* in two or three hours."—*Harvey: On the Plague.*

ē-nē'-çĭ-ą (or **çĭ** as **shĭ**), *s.* [Gr. ἠνεκής (*ēnekēs*) = lasting, continuing.]

Med.: A continued fever, including inflammatory, typhus, and synochal fevers.

Ē-nē'-id, *s.* [ÆNEID.]

ĕn-ē'-ma, *s.* [Gr. = an injection, from ἐνίημι (*eniēmi*) = to send in, to inject: ἐν (*en*) = in, and ἵημι (*hiēmi*) = to send.]

Med.: A clyster, an injection, a medicine, liquid or more rarely gaseous, injected into the rectum.

enema-chair, *s.* A chair specially constructed for the administration of clysters.

enema-syringe, *s.* A syringe for injection. [INJECTION-SYRINGE.]

ĕn'-ē-mў, *en-e-mi, *en-e-mye, *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *enemi*; Fr. *ennemi*, from Lat. *inimicus* = unfriendly, hostile; *in* = not, and *amicus* = a friend; Sp. *enemigo*; Port. *inimigo*; Ital *nemico.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language.*

1. One who is very unfriendly or hostile to another; an adversary, an antagonist, an opponent.

"He who does a man an injury, generally becomes the rancorous *enemy* of the injured man, and even the friends of him whose power is on the decline, withdraw from his interest."—*Mickle: Portuguese Empire in Asia.*

2. A public foe. [¶ 1.]

"All these statutes speak of English rebels and Irish *enemies.*"—*Davies: On Ireland.*

3. One who is strongly opposed to or dislikes any subject or cause.

"He that designedly uses ambiguities, ought to be looked on as an *enemy* to truth and knowledge."—*Locke.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mil.:* [¶ 1.].

2. *Theol.:* [¶ 2.].

¶ *The enemy:*

I. *Literally:*

(1) *Mil.:* Used collectively for the opposing side or force: the verb may be either in the singular or plural.

"*The enemy* thinks of mising threescore thousand men for the next summer."—*Addison: On the War.*

(2) *Theol.:* The devil.

II. *Fig.:* Time. Usually in the phrase, How goes *the enemy?* (*Slang.*)

***B.** *As adj.:* Inimical, hostile, opposed.

"They every day grow more *enemy* to God."—*Jeremy Taylor.*

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *enemy*, *adversary*, *foe*, *opponent*, and *antagonist*: "An *enemy* is not so formidable as a *foe*; the former may be reconciled, but the latter remains always deadly. An *enemy* may be so in spirit, in action, or in relation; a *foe* is always so in spirit, if not in action likewise; a man may be an *enemy* to himself, though not a *foe*. Those who are national or political enemies are often private friends, but a *foe* is never anything but a *foe*. A single act may create an *enemy*, but continued warfare will create a *foe*. *Enemies* are either public or private, collective or personal; in the latter sense the word *enemy* is most analogous in signification to that of *adversary*, *opponent*, *antagonist*. *Enemies* seek to injure each other commonly from a sentiment of hatred; the heart is always more or less implicated: *adversaries* set up their claims, and frequently urge their pretensions with angry strife, but interest more than sentiment stimulates to action: *opponents* set up different parties, and treat each other sometimes with acrimony; but their differences do not necessarily include any thing personal: *antagonists* are a species of *opponents* who are in actual engagement: emulation and direct exertion, but not anger, is concerned in making the *antagonist.*" (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

*** enemy-like, * enemie-lyke,** *a.* Characteristic of an enemy; hostile, opposed.

"Captinitie hadde not mitigated their *enemielyke* myndes."—*Golding: Justine*, fo. 172.

ĕn-ĕp-ĭ-dĕr'-mĭc, *a.* [Gr. ἐν (*en*) = in, and Eng. *epidermic* (q.v.).]

Pharm.: Placed upon or applied to the skin. Used of blisters or anything similar.

ĕn-ĕr-ġĕt'-ĭc, * ĕn-ĕr-ġĕt'-ĭc-ąl, * ĕn-ĕr-ġĕt'-ĭck, *a.* [Gr. ἐνεργητικός (*energētikos*, = active; ἐνεργός (*energos*) = at work, active; Fr. *énergique.*] [ENERGY.]

1. Forcible, active, operating with force, power, or effect; powerful, effective, potent.

"These miasms entering the body, are not so *energetick* as to venenate the entire mass of blood in an instant."—*Harvey.*

2. Moving, working, active, operative.

"If then we will conceive of God truly, and as far as we can, adequately, we must look upon him not only as an eternal Being, but also as a Being eternally *energetick.*"—*Grew: Cosmologia*, bk. i., ch. i.

3. Possessing exhibiting, or displaying energy.

"Expressive, *energetic*, and refined,
It sparkles with the gems he left behind."
Cowper: Expostulation, 482, 483.

ĕn-ĕr-ĕt'-ĭc-al-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *energetical*; *-ly.*] In an energetic manner; with energy, force, or vigour.

"Against and above which [the Church of Christ] the cardinals of Rome do most *energetically* oppose and advance themselves."—*Potter: On the Number* 666 (1647), p. 140.

ĕn-ĕr-ĕt'-ĭcs, *s.* [ENERGETIC.]

Nat. Phil.: That branch of science which investigates the laws relating to physical or mechanical forces, as opposed to vital. It thus comprehends the consideration of the whole range of physical phenomena.

• **ĕn-ĕr'-ĕt-ĭc**, • **ĕn-ĕr'-ĕt-ĭc-al**, • **ĕn-ĕr'-ĕt-ĭck**, *a.* [Gr. ἐνεργός (*energos*) = at work, active: ἐν (*en*) = in; ἔργον (*ergon*) = work, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ic*, *ical*.]

1. Possessing or exhibiting energy or force; active, powerful, effective.

"The most penetrating *energic* things known."—*Cheyne: On Regimen*, Disc. iv. § 33.

2. Energetic, vigorous; exercising great power or effect.

"The learned and moderate of the reformed churches abhor the Coppery of such conceits, and confess our polity to be productive of more *energical* and powerful preachers than any church in Europe."—*Waterhouse: Apol. for Learn.* (1653), p. 85.

3. In a state of action; operative.

ĕn-ĕr-jĭ'-cō, *adv.* [Ital.]

Mus.: With energy, forcibly.

• **ĕn'-ĕr-jīze**, *v.i.* & *t.* [Eng. *energy*(*y*); *-ize.*]

A. *Intrans.*: To act energetically or with energy or vigour; to display energy in action.

"As all energies are attributes, they have reference, of course, to certain *energizing* substances."—*Harris: Hermes*, bk. i., ch. ix.

B. *Trans.*: To give energy, strength, or force to; to make energetic.

"To *energize* the object I pursue."
Byron: The Waltz.

• **ĕn'-ĕr-jīz-ĕr**, *s.* [Eng. *energiz*(*e*); *-er.*] One who or that which gives energy, force, or vigour, or acts in producing an effect.

"Every energy is necessarily situate between two substantives; an *energizer* which is active, and a subject which is passive."—*Harris: Hermes*, bk. i., ch. ix.

ĕn-ĕr-gū'-mĕn, *s.* [Fr. *énergumène*, from Gr. ἐνεργούμενος (*energoumenos*) = possessed with an evil spirit; ἐνεργέω (*energeō*) = to be in action.]

Theol.: One possessed by a spirit, specially by an evil one; a demoniac.

ĕn'-ĕr-ȳ, • **en-er-gie**, *s.* [Fr. *énergie*; from Gr. ἐνεργεια (*energeia*) = action; ἐνεργός (*energos*) = at work, active: ἐν (*en*) = in, and ἔργον (*ergon*) = work; Low Lat., Sp. & Ital. *energia.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Power, internal or inherent, but not active.

"They are not effective of anything, nor leave no work behind them, but are *energies* merely; for their working upon mirrours, and places of echo, doth not alter any thing in those bodies."—*Bacon.*

2. Force, vigour, strength of action, power.

"Such was the *energy* of his spirit that . . . he was that day nineteen hours on horseback."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

3. Efficacy, effectual operation; the power or quality of producing the result desired.

"Beg the blessed Jesus to give an *energy* to your imperfect prayers, by his most powerful intercession."—*Smalridge.*

4. Operative power; power or capability of action.

"Matter, though divided into the subtlest parts, moved swiftly, is senseless and stupid, and makes no approach to vital *energy*."—*Ray.*

5. Emphasis; force or strength of expression; spirit, life, vigour.

"Who did ever, in French authors, see
The comprehensive English *energy*?"
Roscommon: On Poetry.

B. *Technically:*

1. *Nat. Phil.*: A quantity proportional to the product of the mass of a body and the square of the velocity. The work done by a body is exactly measured by the energy. Energy is called also *vis viva* (living force).

2. *Mech.*: Capability of doing or performing work.

¶ *Conservation of energy:*

Nat. Phil.: The conservation or preservation of the exact amount of energy which a force possesses, even though, losing its original character, it appear in other forms. Power may be transformed into velocity, so that what is lost in the former is gained in the latter, or *vice versa*. Or it may be transformed, on the same principle, into heat. No force, therefore, is destroyed, it is only transformed into some equivalent, capable of doing exactly the same amount of work which it unchanged could have done. Conservation of energy is sometimes called also Conservation of force.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *energy*, *force*, and *vigour*: "With *energy* is connected the idea of activity: with *force* that of capability: with *vigour* that of health. *Energy* lies only in the mind: *force* and *vigour* are the property of either body or mind. Knowledge and freedom combine to produce *energy* of character: *force* is a gift of nature, that may be increased by exercise: *vigour*, both bodily and mental, is an ordinary accomplishment of youth, but is not always denied to old age." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

• **ĕ-nĕr'-vāte**, *a.* [Lat. *enervatus*, pa. par. of *enervo* = deprived of nerve, sinews, &c.; *e* = *ex* = out, and *nervus*, a nerve, a sinew.] Weakened, weak; wanting in spirit; effeminate.

"Away, *enervate* bards, away,
Who spin the courtly, silken lay!"
Dr. Warton: Ode on West's Pindar.

ĕn'-ĕr-vāte, **ĕ-nĕr'-vāte**, *v.t.* & *i.* [ENERVATE, *a.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: To deprive of nerve, force, or strength; to weaken, to emasculate, to render effeminate or feeble.

"Many years of inaction and vassalage did not appear to have *enervated* the courage of the nation."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch xiv.

2. *Vet. Surg.*: To cut the nerves or sinews of: as, To *enervate* a horse.

B. *Intrans.*: To cause weakness, effeminacy, or loss of nerve and strength.

"Effeminacy, folly, lust,
Enervate and enfeeble, and needs must."
Cowper; Table Talk, 394, 395.

¶ For the difference between to *enervate* and to *weaken*, see WEAKEN.

ĕn-ĕr-vā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *enervatio*, from *enervatus.*]

1. The act of enervating, unnerving, or enfeebling; emasculation.

2. The state of being enervated, weakened, or unnerved; effeminacy.

"This colour of meliority and preheminence is a signe of *enervation* and weaknesse."—*Bacon: Table of Colours of Good & Evill.*

• **ē-nĕrv'-a-tive**, *a.* [Eng. *enervat*(*e*); *-ive.*] Tending to enervate or weaken; weakening, enervating.

• **ē-nĕrv'-e**, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *énerver*, from Lat. *enervo.*]

A. *Trans.*: To weaken, to break the force of, to crush.

"We shall be able to solve and *enerve* their force."—*Digby: On Bodies.*

B. *Intrans.*: To enervate, to cause weakness.

"Such object hath the power to soften and tame
Severest temper, smooth the rugged'st brow,
Enerve, and with voluptuous hopes dissolve."
Milton: P. R., ii. 163-6.

† **ē-nĕrved'**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [ENERVE.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: (See the verb).

2. *Bot.*: Having no ribs or veins.

• **ē-nĕr'-voŭs**, *a.* [Lat. *enervis.*] Weakened, weak, enervated; without strength or force.

"The law was *enervous* as to them."—*State Trials; Stephen Colledge*, 1681.

e-neugh, *adv.* [ENOUGH.] Enough. (*Scotch.*)

"I can speak it [Gaelic] weil *eneugh*, for my mother was a Highland woman."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. lxv.

• **ĕn-fā'me**, *s.* [INFAMY.] Disgrace, slander.

"Comenly the people will lie and bring aboute suche *enfame*."—*Chaucer: Testament of Love*, bk. i.

en famille (**ăn fa-mēl'**), *phr.* [Fr.] In a family or private manner; domestically: as, To dine *en famille*.

• **ĕn-făm'-ine**, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *famine* (q.v.).] To famish, to starve.

"His folke forpined
Of wermesse, and also *enfamined*."
Chaucer: Legend of Good Women; Phillis.

• **ĕn-făm'-ish**, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *famish* (q.v.).] To starve, to kill with hunger, to famish.

• **ĕn-fā'-moŭs**, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *famous* (q.v.).] To render famous, celebrated, or noted.

"To Padus' silver streame then glides she on,
Enfamoused by rebeles Phaëton."
Browne: Pastorals, bk. ii., s. 1.

• **ĕn-far'-çe**, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *farce* (q.v.).] To stuff.

"Replenished and *enfarced* with celestial meat."—*Becon: Potation for Lent*, f. 91.

• **en-faunce**, *s.* [Fr. *enfance.*] Infancy.

"The which Deuill in her *enfaunce*
Had lerned of lover's art"
Romaunt of the Rose.

• **ĕn-fāv'-oŭr**, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *favour* (q.v.).] To favour.

"If any shall *enfavour* me so far."—*Fuller: Pisgah Sight*, v. 1.

• **ĕn-fēar'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *fear* (q.v.).] To frighten.

"A woman's look his hart *enfeares*."
Hudson: Judith, v. 33.

• **ĕn-fĕct'**, • **en-fcete**, *v.t.* [INFECT.] To infect.

"The savour wol *enfect* him, trusteth me."
Chaucer: C. T., 16,357.

• **ĕn-fĕc'te**, *a.* [INFECT.] Infected.

ĕn-feē'-ble, • **en-fea-ble**, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *feeble* (q.v.).] To make feeble or weak; to deprive of strength; to debilitate, to enervate.

"For praise too dearly loved, or warmly sought,
Enfeebles all internal strength of thought."
Goldsmith: Traveller.

¶ For the difference between to *enfeeble* and to *weaken*, see WEAKEN.

ĕn-feē'-ble-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *enfeeble*; *-ment.*] The act of enfeebling or weakening; enervation; deprivation or loss of strength.

ĕn-feē'-blĕr, *s.* [Eng. *enfeebl*(*e*); *-er.*] One who or that which enfeebles, weakens, or enervates.

"Bane of every manly art,
Sweet *enfeebler* of the heart!"
Philips: Ode to Signora Cuzzina.

• **ĕn-fĕl'-ŏned**, *a.* [O. Fr. *enfelonni* = "become fierce, waxt curst, grown cruel." (*Cotgrave.*)] Rendered fierce, cruel, or furious.

"With that, like one *enfelonied* or distraught,
She forth did rome, whither her rage her bore."
Spenser: F. Q., V. viii. 48.

ĕn-fēoff', *v.t.* [Low Lat. *infeofo.*] [FIEF.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II.

"If the eldest son *enfeoff* the second, reserving homage, and that homage paid, and then the second son dies without issue, it will descend to the eldest as heir, and the seignory is extinct."—*Hale.*

• 2. To give up, to surrender.

"Grew a companion to the common streets,
Enfeoffed himself to popularity."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry VI.*, iii. 2.

• 3. To transfer.

"It is that which *enfeoffes* our sinnes upon Christ."—*Bp. Hall: Ad Religion*, § 2.

II. *Law*: To invest with a fend, fief, or fee; to bestow or convey any estate in fee-simple or fee tail by livery of seizin.

ĕn-fēoff'-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *enfeoff*; *-ment.*]

Law:

1. That act of bestowing or conveying the fee-simple of any estate.

2. The instrument or deed by which the fee-simple of an estate is conveyed.

• **ĕn-fĕr'-tĭle**, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *fertile* (q.v.).] To fertilize.

"Where the rivers Dee and Done . . . *enfertile* the fields."—*P. Holland: Camden*, ii. 46.

• **ĕn fĕs'-tĕr**, *v.i.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *fester* (q.v.).] To fester.

"Which his *enfestered* sores exulcerate."
Davies: Holy Roode, p. 16.

• **ĕn-fĕt'-tĕr**, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *fetter* (q.v.).] To fetter, to bind in fetters; to enchain, to enslave.

"His soul is so *enfettered* to her love,
That she may make, unmake, do what she list."
Shakesp.: Othello, ii. 3.

• **ĕn-fē'-vĕr**, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *fever* (q.v.).] To cause or excite fever in.

"In vain the purer stream
Courts him, as gently the green bank it laves,
To blend the *enfevering* draught with its pellucid waves."
Seward: Sonnets.

Ĕn'-fĭēld, *s.* [For etym. see def.] The name of a village or small town in Middlesex, ten miles north of London, where there is a large Government arms factory.

Enfield rifle, *s.*

Mil.: The British infantry service-arm prior to the introduction of the breech-loading system. Large numbers of these rifles were converted into breech loaders on the Snider principle, and transfered to the Volunteers when the Martini-Henry rifle was issued to the Regulars. To these converted weapons the term Snider Enfield or simply Snider is applied. [FIRE-ARM.]

ĕn-fĕr'ee, *v.t.* [Pref. *en,* and Eng. *fierce* (q.v.).] To render fierce, cruel, or furious; to infuriate.

"More *enfierced* through his currish play,
Him sternly gryst, and hauling to and fro,
To overthrow him strongly did assay."
Spenser: F. Q., II. iv. 8.

ĕn'-fĭ-lāde, *s. & a.* [Fr., from *enfiler* = to thread. *en* = in, and *fil* = a thread.]

A. *As substantive:*

Fortification:

1. A straight line or passage; the situation of a place or body of men liable to be raked with shot through the whole extent.

2. The act of obtaining a fire on a work in the direction of one of its faces.

B. *As adj.:* Enfilading; raking with shot through the whole extent: as, an *enfilade* fire.

ĕn'-fĭ lāde, *v.t.* [ENFILADE, *s.*] To pierce or rake with shot through the whole extent, as a work or line of troops.

"The avenues, being cut through the wood in right lines, were *enfiladed* by the Spanish cannon."—*Expedition to Carthagena.*

***ĕn-file,** *v.t.* [Pref. *en,* and Eng. *file* (q.v.).] To smoothen or polish with a file.

"They were then *enfiled* as carkans and collars."—*P. Holland: Pliny,* bk. xxxvii., ch. vi.

ĕn-filed', *a.* [Fr. *enfiler.*]

Her.: An epithet applied to a sword drawn as transfixing the head of a man or an animal, a coronet or other object.

***ĕn-fīre,** *v.t.* [Pref. *en,* and Eng. *fire* (q.v.).] To fire, to set on fire; to kindle, to inflame.

"So hard those heavenly beauties be *enfired,*
As things divine, least passions do impress."
Spenser: Hymn in Honour of Love.

***ĕn-flāme,** **en-flawme, v.t.* [Fr. *enflamer;* Sp. *inflamar,* from Lat. *inflammo.*] To inflame (q.v.).

"Covetyse and envye han so *enflawmed* the hertes of lordes of the world."—*Maundeville,* p. 3.

***ĕn-flĕsh',** *v.t.* [Pref. *en,* and Eng. *flesh* (q.v.).] To incorporate, to embody, to ingrain.

"Vices which are habituated, inbred, and *enfleshed* in him."—*Florio: Montaigne's Essays* (1613), p. 173.

ĕn-fōld', *v.t.* [Pref. *en,* and Eng. *fold* (q.v.).] To close in, to encircle, to enclose.

"What mighty forest in its gloom
Enfolds her?"
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, vii.

ĕn-fōld'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [ENFOLD.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or state of encircling, closing in, or enclosing.

enfolding-estivation, *s.*

Bot.: A modification of imbricate estivation, in which one leaf enfolds or entirely encloses another. (*Thomé.*)

ĕn-fôr'çe, *en-forse, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *enforcer;* Fr. *enforcir,* from *en* and *force.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* **1.** To give strength to; to strengthen.

"Fear gave her winges, and rage *enforst* my flight."
Spenser: F. Q., II. iv. 32.

* **2.** To force, to compel, to constrain.

"Inward joy *enforced* my heart to smile."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 2.

* **3.** To put in motion or action with violence.

"As swift as stones
Enforced from the old Assyrian slings."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. 7.

* **4.** To make or gain by force; to force.

"The idle stroke, *enforcing* furious way,
Missing the mark of his misaimed sight,
Did fall to ground." *Spenser: F. Q.,* I. viii. 8.

* **5.** To cause or provoke irresistibly; to compel.

"Drops *enforced* by sympathy."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,220.

* **6.** To open with force or violence; to force.

"The locks
Each one by him *enforced* retires his ward."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 303.

* **7.** To violate, to ravish.

"She was *enforced,* stained, and deflowered."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, v. 3.

* **8.** To urge, to ply hard.

"If he evade us there,
Enforce him with his envy to the people."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 3.

* **9.** To demand with importunity.

"*Enforce* the present execution
Of what we chance to sentence."
Shakesp.: Co. Iohannes, iii. 3.

10. To urge, to give force to, to impress, to lay much stress upon.

"To avoid all appearance of disaffection, I have taken care to *enforce* loyalty by an invincible argument."—*Swift.*

11. To add force or strength to; as, To *enforce* an argument by actions.

"To strengthen and *enforce* the law
And keep the vulgar more in awe."
Dodsley: Religion, A Simile.

12. To put in force or action with severity or strictness; to carry out strictly.

"To *enforce* or qualify the laws."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, i. 1.

B. *Reflex.:* To exert oneself.

"Than Ferumbras *enforcede* hym ther to arise vp-on ys fete." *Sir Ferumbras,* 782.

* **C.** *Intransitive:*

1. To use force or compulsion; to exercise force.

"Now I want spirits to *enforce,* art to enchant."
Shakesp.: Tempest, Epilogue, 14.

2. To attempt by force.

"He also *enforside* to defoule the temple."—*Wycliffe: Acts* xxiv.

3. To make way by force.

"The schip was ranyschid and mighte not *enforse* aghens the wynd."—*Ilye affe: Acts* xxvii.

4. To prove, to demonstrate or show beyond doubt or contradiction.

"Which laws in such case we must obey, unless there be reason shewed, which may necessarily *enforce* that the law of reason, or of God, doth enjoin the contrary."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

***ĕn-fôr'çe,** *s.* [ENFORCE, *v.*] Force, power, strength.

"He now defies thee thrice to single fight,
As a petty enterprise of small *enforce.*"
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 1,223.

ĕn-fôr'çe-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *enforce; -able.*] That may or can be enforced; enforcible.

ĕn-fôrçed', *pa. par.* or *a.* [ENFORCE, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Forced, constrained, not voluntary.

"Forgive me this *enforced* wrong."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, v. 2.

2. Constrained, counterfeited, not coming from the heart.

"At my service, like *enforced* smiles."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 5.

ĕn-fôrç'-ĕd-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *enforced; -ly.*] Through force or violence: not voluntarily or of free will; under compulsion.

"If thou didst put this sour-cold habit on
To castigate thy pride, 'twere well, but thou
Dost it *enforcedly;* thou'dst courtier be,
Wert thou not beggar." *Shakesp.: Timon,* iv. 3.

ĕn-fôr'çe-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng *enforce; -ment.*]

* **1.** The act of giving force or strength to.

"Such a newe berte and lusty corage causte thou never come by of thyne owne strength and *enforcement.*"—*Udal: Romaynes,* (Prol.)

2. The act of forcing or compelling; compulsion, restraint.

"Confess 'twas hers, and by what rough *enforcement*
You got it from her." *Shakesp.: All's Well,* v. 3.

* **3.** The act of violating or ravishing.

"His *enforcement* of the city wives."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 7.

* **4.** That which gives force, energy, or effect; sanction.

"The rewards and punishments of another life, which the Almighty has established as the *enforcements* of his law, are of weight enough to determine the choice."—*Locke.*

* **5.** A motive or ground of conviction of belief.

"The personal descent of God himself, and the assumption of our flesh to his divinity, was an *enforcement* beyond all the methods of wisdom that were ever made use of in the world."—*Hammond.*

6. A pressing exigence or demand; necessity.

"More than I have said,
The leisure and *enforcement* of the time
Forbids to dwell on."
Shakesp.: Richard III., v. 3

7. Anything which exercises a constraining power on the mind or body.

"Let gentleness my strong *enforcement* be."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, ii. 7.

8. The enforcing or carrying out strictly of a law.

ĕn-fôrç'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *enforc(e); -er.*] One who or that which enforces, constrains, or compels.

"Pardon me, sir, I'll be no love *enforcer.*"
Beaum. & Fletch.: Maid of the Mill, v. 1.

ĕn-fôrç'-ĭ-ble, *a.* [Eng. *enforce; -able.*] That may or can be enforced; capable of being enforced.

"Grounded upon plain testimonies of Scripture, and *enforcible* by good reason."—*Barrow: Sermons.*

***ĕn-fôrç'-ĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *enforc(e); -ive.*] Enforcing or tending to enforce; constraining, compulsive.

"A sucking hinde calfe trussed in her *enforcive* seres."
Chapman: Homer's Iliad, viii.

ĕn-fôrç'-ĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *enforcive; -ly.*] By or under compulsion or constraint; without choice or free will.

* **ĕn-fôr'-ĕst, *en-for-rest,** *v.t.* [Pref. *en,* and Eng. *forest* (q.v.).] To convert or turn into forest.

"Henry VIII. *enforrested* the grounds thereabouts."—*Fuller: Worthies; Middlesex.*

* **ĕn-form'** (1). ***en-forme** (1), ***en-fourme,** *v.t.* [INFORM.]

* **ĕn-form** (2), ***en-forme** (2), *v.t.* [Fr. *enformer;* O. Sp. *enformer;* Sp. *informar;* Ital. *informare.*] To form, to fashion, to frame.

"He knew the diverse went of mortal ways,
And in the minds of men had great insight;
Which with sage counsel, when they went astray,
He could *enforme.*" *Spenser: F. Q.,* VI. vi. 2.

* **ĕn-for-mā'-tion,** *s.* [INFORMATION.]

* **ĕn-fôrt',** *v.t.* [Pref. *en,* and Eng. *fort* (q.v.).] To surround or guard with a fort.

"Salem with her hilly bulwarks
Roundly *enforted.*" *Sidney: Psalm* cxxv

* **ĕn-for'-tune,** *v.t.* [Pref. *en,* and Eng. *fortune* (q.v.).] To endow with a fortune.

* **en-foul-dered, en-foul-dred,** *a.* [Pref. *en;* O. Fr. *fouldroyer* = to cast or dart thunderbolts, to strike, burn, or blast with lightning (*Cotgrave*); *fouldre* = lightning.] Full of, or charged with, lightning.

"With foul *enfouldred* smoke and flashing fire."
Spenser: F. Q., I. xi. 40.

* **ĕn-frā'me,** *v.t.* [Pref. *en,* and Eng. *frame* (q.v.).] To inclose.

"All the powers of the house of Godwin
Are not *enframed* in thee."
Tennyson: Harold, I. 1.

* **ĕn-frănçh',** *v.t.* [ENFRANCHISE.] To set free from slavery.

"My *enfranched* bondman."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iii. 13

ĕn-frăn'-çhīse, *v.t.* [Pref. *en,* and Eng. *franchise* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To set free from slavery; to manumit.

"Even slaves were no sooner *enfranchised* than they were advanced to the highest posts."—*Burke: Abridgment of English History,* bk. i., ch. iii.

* **2.** To set free or release from custody.

"Sirrah, Costard, I will *enfranchise* thee."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost,* iii. 1.

* **3.** To set free, release, or disengage from anything which exercises a power or influence over.

"Belike, that now she hath *enfranchised* them,
Upon some other pawn for fealty."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 4.

* **4.** To set free from anything which restrains or enslaves; as a bad habit.

"If a man have the fortitude and resolution to *enfranchise* himself at once, that is the best."—*Bacon: Essays.*

5. To make free of a city, corporation, or state; to confer the rights and privileges of a freeman upon.

"The English colonies, and some septs of the Irishry, *enfranchised* by special charters, were admitted to the benefit of the laws."—*Davies: State of Ireland.*

6. To confer the franchise on; to admit to the rights and privileges of voting for members of Parliament.

* **7.** To naturalize or receive as denizens; to endenizen.

"These words have been *enfranchised* amongst us."—*Watts.*

Law: To convert a copyhold into a freehold estate.

ĕn-frăn'-çhīse-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *enfranchise; -ment.*]

1. The act of enfranchising or setting free from slavery.

2 The state of being enfranchised or set free from slavery; release from servitude.

"That false *enfranchisement* with ease is found; Slaves are made free by turning round."
Dryden: Persius, sat. iii.

3. A release from prison or confinement.

"As low as to thy foot doth Cassius fall, To beg *enfranchisement* for Publius Cimber."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iii. 1.

4. A release or deliverance from anything which restrains, confines, or keeps down.

5. The act of admitting to the freedom of a corporation, city, or state; investiture with the rights and privileges of a freeman.

6. The admission to the franchise or to the right of voting for a member of Parliament.

¶ *Enfranchisement of copyhold:*

Law: The legal conveyance in fee-simple of a copyhold tenement by the lord of the manor to the tenants, so as to convert such tenements into freehold. This is now compulsory on lord or tenant if either party desire it.

ĕn-frăn'-chĭs-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *enfranchis(e)*; *-er*] One who enfranchises.

***ĕn-frāy',** ***en-fraí,** *s.* [O. Fr. *esfrei, esfroi.*] An affray (q.v.).

"For fердness of a fowlle *enfray*."
Townely Mysteries, p. 179.

***ĕn-freē',** *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *free* (q.v.).] To set free or at liberty; to liberate; to deliver or release from captivity.

"To render him,
For the *enfreed* Antenor, the fair Cressid."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, iv. 1.

***ĕn-freē'-dŏm,** *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *freedom* (q.v.).] To free, to set at liberty.

"Setting thee at liberty, *enfreedoming* thy person."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, iii. 1.

***ĕn-freēze,** *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *freeze* (q.v.).] To freeze; to turn to ice; to render insensible.

"Thou hast *enfrozen* her disdainfull brest."
Spenser: Hymn in Honour of Love.

***ĕn-frĕn'-zĭĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *frenzied* (q.v.).] Maddened, frenzied.

"With an *enfrenzied* grasp he tore the jasey from his head."—*Barham: Ingoldsby Legends: Jarvis' Wig.*

***ĕn-frō'-ward,** *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *froward* (q.v.).] To make froward or perverse.

"The only pricks which so *enfroward* men's affections."—*Sir E. Sandys: State of Religion.*

***ĕn-fūme,** *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *fume* (q.v.).] To blind or obscure with smoke.

"Gainst their guides doe fight
And so *enfume* them that they cannot see."
Davies: Microcosmos, p. 38.

en-fyre, *v.t.* [Enfire.]

***ĕn-gā'ġe,** *s.* [Engage, *v.*] An engagement, a bargain, a pledge.

"Nor that it came by purchase or *engage*,
Nor from his prince for any good service."
Puttenham: English Poesie, bk. iii., c. 19.

ĕn-gā'ġe, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *engager*, from *en* = in, and *gage* = a pledge; Ital. *enguggiare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* **1.** To pawn, to pledge.

2. To make liable for a debt; to bind. (B.)

"I have *engaged* myself to a dear friend,
Engaged my friend to his mere enemy,
To feed my means."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

* **3.** To bind, to tie, to involve, to entangle.

"O limed soul,
That, struggling to be free, art more *engaged*."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 3.

4. To bind by a promise of marriage. (Seldom used except in the pa. par.)

5. To enlist or bring into a party.

"All wicked men are of a party against religion; some lust or interest *engageth* them against it."—*Tillotson.*

6. To gain or win over; to attach to a cause or party; to attract.

"Not e en the sun, desirable as rare,
Could bend one knee, *engage* one votary there."
Cowper: Hope, 505, 506.

7. To occupy or seize the attention of; as, I *engaged* him in conversation.

"For if vain thoughts the minds *engage*
Of older far than we,
What hope that at our heedless age
Our minds should e er be free."
Cowper: Hymn for Sunday School at Olney.

8. To employ for any work, office, or duty.

9. To enlist or embark in an affair; to involve.

"A quarrel which hath our several honours all *engaged*
To make it gracious."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, ii. 2.

10. To occupy the time or labour of: as, The work *engaged* him the whole day.

* **11.** To undertake, to enter upon.

"For I shall sing of battles, blood, and rage,
Which princes and their people did *engage*."
Dryden: Virgil: Æneid viii. 60, 61.

12. To encounter; to enter into conflict with; to attack.

"*Engaging* the enemy with great advantage."—*Ludlow: Memoirs*, i. 47.

13. To oppose; to enter into a contest with.

"The rebel knave, who dares his prince *engage*,
Proves the just victim of his royal rage."
Pope: Rape of the Lock, 59, 60.

B. *Reflexive:* To place under a pledge, bond, contract, or promise to undertake any work or duty.

"We have *engaged* ourselves too far."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iv. 7.

C. *Intransitive:*

1. To become bound, pledged, or liable for the fulfilment of any act, duty, or promise; to promise, to be responsible; to pledge oneself; to enter into an engagement.

* **2.** To pledge oneself; to be answerable.

"How proper the remedy for the malady I *engage* not"—*Fuller.*

3. To embark in any business; to enlist in any party, to undertake.

"'Tis not indeed my talent to *engage*
In lofty trifles, or to swell my page
With wind and noise."—*Dryden*" *Persius*, v.

4. To secure and hold the attention; to attract.

"If on your bosom Innocence can win,
Music *engage*, or Piety persuade."
Thomson: Spring, 709, 710.

5. To join in conflict; to begin to fight.

"Upon advertisement of the Scots army, the Earl of Holland was sent with a body to meet and *engage* with it."—*Clarendon.*

* **6.** To involve oneself; to mix, to interfere, to have to do with.

"Vice in its first approach to shun,
The wretch who once *engages* is undone."
Mallet: Prol. to Thomson's Agamemnon.

¶ For the difference between to *engage* and to BIND, see BIND.

ĕn-gā'ġed', *pa. par.* & *a.* [Engaged.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Bound, pledged, promised; specif. used of a person bound by promise of marriage to another.

2. Absorbed or occupied on any work; not at leisure.

engaged-column, *s.*

Arch.: A column attached to a wall so that it is partly concealed. It should stand out at least half its thickness.

engaged-wheels, *s. pl.*

Mech.: Wheels which are in gear with each other, the driver being the engaging wheel, and the follower the *engaged* wheel.

* **ĕn-gā'ġ'-ĕd-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *engaged*; *-ly.*] As a person engaged or attached to one side; with attachment, earnestness or bias.

"It would lessen the number of conciliators; which cannot themselves now write, but as *engaged* or biassed to one side or other."—*Whitlock: Manners of the English*, p. 233.

* **ĕn-gā'ġ'-ĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *engaged*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being engaged; attachment to or zeal for a side.

ĕn-gā'ġe-mĕnt, *s.* [From *engage*, v.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of engaging, binding, or pledging to any act or liability.

2. That to which a person is bound or pledged; an obligation; a liability; a contract. [II. 1.]

"If the superior officers prevailed they would be able to make good their *engagement*."—*Ludlow Memoirs*, i. 186.

3. (*Specif.*): Applied to a promise or pledge of marriage.

* **4.** An obligation, motive, reason, or ground.

"This is the greatest *engagement* not to forfeit an opportunity."—*Hammond.*

5. An occupation, employment, or affair of business; work to be done.

"To rise from timely sleep, and meet the day
With no *engagement*."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

6. Employment or occupation of time or attention; application to any work; exercise, practice.

"Play, either by our too constant or too long *engagement* in it, becomes like an employment."—*Rogers*

7. The act of engaging, hiring, or employing for any work or duty

8. The state of being engaged, hired, or employed.

9. An enterprise embarked in.

"All my *engagements* I will construe to thee."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.

* **10.** Adherence or partiality to a cause or side; bias, prejudice.

"This practice may be obvious to any who impartially, and without *engagement*, is at the pains to examine."—*Swift.*

11. A fight, a battle, a conflict between two armies or fleets.

"There were killed in this *engagement* 36,776 men."—*Hawkes: Braham Park*, note 8.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Comm.* (*Pl.*): The contracts entered into by a trader for the fulfilment of which he is liable; the liabilities of a trader.

2. *Scot. Hist.:* A secret treaty made at Carisbrook Castle on Dec. 27, 1647, between Charles I., then a prisoner there, and the Earls of Lanark and Lauderdale. These noblemen engaged to raise an army in Scotland to aid His Majesty in recovering the throne, and he promised to confirm Presbyterian Church government for three years, till an assembly of divines, assisted by twenty commissioners of his nomination, should decide on a form of church government most agreeable to the Word of God. He also promised to suppress all heresy and schism. The majority of the Church and people of Scotland, then strongly Presbyterian, were at the time Covenanters, and, with some exceptions, held aloof from the Engagement which was condemned by the General Assembly of 1648. In the same year the Duke of Hamilton led an army of "Engagers," as they were called, into England, was defeated by Oliver Cromwell, and died on the scaffold. When the news of his discomfiture reached Scotland, some of the Covenanting party, led by the Marquis of Argyle, and the Earls of Cassilis, Eglinton, and Loudon, took arms, overthrew the existing government in Edinburgh, and undertook the administration in its stead. This successful exploit was known as the Whigamores' Raid. Afterwards they took steps to convince Cromwell that they had not subscribed the Engagement, or had to do with the recent expedition into England, thus averting hostilities with the great English military leader for a time.

¶ For the difference between *engagement* and *battle*, see BATTLE; for that between *engagement* and *business*, see BUSINESS; for that between *engagement* and *promise*, see PROMISE.

† **ĕn-gā'ġ'-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *engag(e)*; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who binds or pledges himself; a surety.

"Several sufficient citizens were *engagers*."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon., D'Avenant.*

2. One who engages or takes part in any business or operation.

"Rash motions have lost noble enterprises and their *engagers*."—*Waterhouse: Apol. for Learn.* (1653), p. 123.

3. One who engages, hires, or employs another for any work or duty; an employer.

II. *Scot. Hist.:* One of the supporters of the treaty known as the "Engagement" (q.v.).

ĕn-gā'ġ'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Engage, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Winning, pleasing, attractive (applied to manners or address).

2. *Mech.:* [Engaging-wheel].

engaging-wheel, *s.*

Mech.: [Engaged-wheels].

engaging and disengaging machinery.

Mach.: That kind of machinery in which one part is alternately attached to and detached from another, as occasion may require.

ĕn-gā'ġ'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *engaging*; *-ly.*] In an engaging, winning, or attractive manner; so as to attract.

ĕn-gā'ġ'-ĭng-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *engaging*; *-ness.*] The quality of being engaging, pleasing, or attractive; attractiveness, pleasingness.

* **ĕn-găl'-ląnt,** *v.t.* [Pref. *en,* and Eng. *gallant* (q.v.).] To make a gallant or fine fellow of.

"If you could but endeur yourself to her affections, you were eternally *engallanted.*"—*Ben Jonson: Cynthia's Revels,* iv. 3.

* **ĕn-ġāol',** * **ĕn-jāil',** *v.t.* [Pref. *en,* and Eng. *gaol* (q.v.).] To throw into or put in gaol; to imprison, to confine, to shut up.

"Within my mouth you have *engaoled* my tongue."—*Shakesp.: Richard II.,* i. 3.

* **ĕn-gar'-boil,** *v.t.* [Pref. *en,* and Eng. *garboil* (q.v.).] To confuse or confound; to throw into disorder; to disturb.

"Not to *engarboil* the church, and disturb the course of piety."—*Mountagu: Appeale to Cæsar,* p. 80.

* **ĕn-gar'-land,** *v.t.* [Pref. *en,* and Eng. *garland* (q.v.).] To surround or crown with a garland.

"Let us rather plant more laurels to *engarland* the poets' heads."—*Sidney: Defence of Poesy.*

* **ĕn-găr'-rĭ-şŏn,** *v.t.* [Pref. *en,* and Eng. *garrison* (q.v.).]

1. *Lit.:* To furnish with a garrison; to protect or defend with a garrison.

"Hold faire correspondence with the citizens, where they were *engarrisoned.*"—*Bp. Hall: Contempl.: The Crucifixion.*

2. *Fig.:* To settle or plant as an enemy in a fort.

"Corrupt sinful habits that have *engarrisoned* themselves in the most inward parts of his soul."—*South: Sermons,* vol. vii., ser. 3.

* **ĕn-gĭs-trĭ-mўth,** * **ĕn-găs'-trō-mĭth,** *s.* [Gr. *ἐν* (*en*) = in; *γαστηρ* (*gastēr*), genit. *γαστρός* (*gastros*) = the belly, and *μῦθος* (*muthos*) = a word, speech.] A ventriloquist.

'So all incenst the pale *engastromith*
Speakes in his womb."
Sylvester: The Imposture, p. 230.

ĕn-gĕl-hard'-tĭ-a (or **tĭ** as **shĭ**), *s.* [Named after a Dutch governor of the N.W. part of Java.]

Bot.: A genus of Juglandaceæ. It consists of very resinous trees. *Engelhardtia spicata* is a large tree, 200 feet high, the trunk of which, in Java, is cross-cut into cart-wheels. (*Lindley.*)

ĕn-ġĕn'-dĕr, * **en-gen-dren,** * **ĭn-gen-dĕr,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *engendrer,* from Lat. *in-genero* = to produce, to generate: *en,* and *genero* = to breed; *genus* (genit. *generis*) = a race, a brood; Sp. *engendrar;* Ital. *ingenerare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To beget between the different sexes.

"Seth, Adames sone, sitthen was *engendrede.*"
P. Plowman, p. 179.

2. To bear, to bring forth.

"O error, soon conceived,
Thou never comest unto a happy birth,
But kill'st the mother that *engendered* thee."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, v. 3.

3. To beget, to give birth to.

"This bastard love is *engendered* betwixt lust and idleness."—*Sidney: Arcadia.*

4. To produce, to cause, to originate, to beget, to breed.

"The disputes *engendered* by the most extensive confiscation that ever took place in Europe."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. vii.

5. To be the cause of, to produce.

"Al so siker as cold *engendreth* hayl."
Chaucer: C. T., 6,047.

6. To conceive, to originate, to start.

"When straight another new conspiracy
(As if it were a certain successor
Allyed to this), *engendred* in the north,
Is by the Archbishop Scroope with power brought forth."
Daniel: Civil Wars, iv. 73.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To be engendered, caused, or produced; to come into existence.

"He knew the cause of every maladye,
Were it of cold, or hete, or moyst, or drye,
And where thei *engendrid,* and of what humour."
Chaucer: C. T., 421-3.

* 2. To meet in sexual intercourse; to come together.

¶ For the difference between to *engender* and to *breed,* see BREED.

ĕn-ġĕn'-dĕr-ĕr, * **ĭn-gen-der-er,** *s.* [Eng. *engender;* *-er.*] One who or that which engenders.

"The *ingenderers* and ingendered."
Davies: Wittes Pilgrimage, sign. O. i.

* **ĕn-ġĕn'-drûre,** *s.* [O Fr.] The act of begetting or generation.

* **ĕn'-ġĕn-ў,** *s.* [Lat. *ingenium.*] [ENGINE, *s.*] Ingenuity, invention, mechanical skill.

"In midst of which by rarer *engeny*
Than Mars and Venus hung in Lemnian net."
Zouche's Dove, 1613. (*Nares.*)

* **en-ghle** (1), *s.* [ANGLE.]

* **en-ghle** (2), *s.* [ENGLE (2), *s.*]

* **ĕn-gĭld',** *v.t.* [Pref. *en,* and Eng. *gild* (q.v.)] To gild, to brighten, to make brilliant.

"Fair Helena, who more *engilds* the night
Than all you fiery oes and eyes of light."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 2.

ĕn'-ġĭne, * **en-gin,** * **en-gyn,** * **en-gyne,** * **in-gine,** *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *engin,* from Lat. *ingenium* = (1) genius, (2) an invention; O. Sp. *engeño;* Sp. *ingenio;* Port. *engenho;* Ital. *ingegno.*] [INGENIOUS.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. Innate or natural ability; talent, genius.

"Virgil won the bays,
And past them all for deep *engine,* and made them all to gaze
Upon the books he made."
T. Churchyard.

* 2. Skill, understanding.

"If any vertue in thee be
To tell all my dreme aright,
Now kith thy *engin* and thy might."
Chaucer: House of Fame.

* 3. Ingenuity, inventiveness.

"The women were of gret *engyne.*"
Gower: C. A., iv.

* 4. A military machine for casting stones, battering down walls, setting fire to castles, &c.

"Oh that stage amidde urleynt he gunnes grete
And other *engyns* y-bidde, wilde fyr to cast and schete."
Sir Ferumbras, 3166.

5. In the same sense as II.

6. A machine for raising and pouring water on burning houses; a fire-engine.

* 7. An instrument constructed with skill.

"Just then Clarissa drew, with tempting grace,
A two-edged weapon from her shining case . . .
He takes the gift with reverence, and extends
The little *engine* on his fingers' ends."
Pope: Rape of the Lock, iii. 127-32.

* 8. A gin, a trap.

"The hidden *engines* and the snares."
Quarles: Emblems, iii. 9.

* 9. The rack; an instrument of torture.

"Their souls shot through with adders, torn on *engines.*"
Beaum. & Flet.: Night-Walker, iv.

10. Any means used to effect or bring to pass any purpose; usually in an evil sense.

"Prayer must be divine and heavenly, which the devil with all his *engines* so violently opposeth."—*Duppa: Rules for Devotion.*

11. An agent, a tool, a means acting for another.

"[They] had th' especial *engines* been, to rear
His fortunes up unto the state they were."
Daniel: Civil Wars, iv. 15.

II. *Mech.:* A machine of complicated parts which acts automatically both as to power and operation. It is distinct from a machine, the motor of which is distinct from the operator; and from a tool, which is propelled and operated by one person.

¶ The various forms of engines intended for particular or special purposes will be found under their several heads: as Caloric-engine, Calculating-engine, Steam-engine, &c.

B. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to an engine.

engine-bearer, *s.*

Ship-build.: One of the sleepers or pieces of timber placed between the keelson in a steamer and the boilers of the engines, to form a proper seat for the boilers and machinery.

engine-driver, *s.* One who drives or manages an engine, especially a locomotive engine.

engine-furnace, *s.* A furnace appertaining to a steam-engine boiler.

engine-lathe, *s.* A lathe of the larger kind, having a capacity for all the principal turning-work of a machine-shop.

engine-man, *s.* An engine-driver.

engine-sized, *a.* Applied to paper sized by a machine, and not while in the pulp, in a tub.

engine-turning, *s.* A system of ornamental turning done by means of a rose-engine lathe, and commonly seen on the outside of watch-cases.

ĕn'-ġĭne, *v.t.* [ENGINE, *s.*]

* 1. To torture by means of or in an engine; to rack.

"A softe bed of large space
They hadde made, and encorteined,
Where she was afterward *engined.*"
Gower: C. A., i.

* 2. To assault, to batter.

"Professed enemies to *engine* and batter our walls."—*Adams: Works,* i. 29.

3. To furnish or supply with engines.

ĕn-ġĭ-neēr', * **ĕn'-ġĭn'-ĕr,** * **en-gyn-eor, en-gyn-eour,** *s.* [Eng. *engine;* *-er;* O. Fr. *enginier;* Fr. *ingénieur.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A person of genius or ingenuity.

"He is a good *engineer* that alone can make an instrument to get preferment."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy,* p. 134.

* 2. One who has the management of, and understands the working of engines of war.

"The Amyral made his *engynour* the engyns to sette and bend."
Sir Ferumbras, 3***, 8.

3. In the same sense as II.

"It may not throw its waters into so great a variety of forms as the artificial fountain of the *engineer.*"—*Knox: Winter Evenings;* Even 3

4. One who manages or attends to an engine; an engine-driver.

5. One who manages or carries through any business or enterprise.

"Proceeded on with no less art,
My tongue was *engineer.*"
Suckling: 'Tis Now.

II. One who is skilled in either of the branches of engineering, military, mechanical, or civil. [ENGINEERING.]

ĕn-ġĭ-neēr', *v.t.* [ENGINEER, *s.*]

1. To direct or carry out as an engineer the formation or execution of; to perform the duties or part of an engineer in respect of.

* 2. To ply, to work upon, to use skill or ingenuity with.

"Unless we *engineered* him with question after question, we could get nothing out of him."—*Cowper: Works,* xv. 64.

* 3. To guide, conduct, or manage by ingenuity and tact; to carry through against or over obstacles: as, To *engineer* a Bill through Parliament.

"The Roman Conclave succeeded to the Roman Senate in this *engineering* work."—*Warburton: Divine Legation;* (Pref. to ed. of 1758).

ĕn-ġĭ-neēr'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [ENGINEER, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to the art or science of an engineer; planned, directed, or carried out by an engineer.

C. *As. subst.:* The art or science of constructing engines and machines, and of planning and executing such works as fall to the duty of an engineer. Engineering may first be divided into four great branches — military, marine, mechanical, and civil. The Military Engineer has to do with that branch of the science which is connected with the planning, construction, and maintenance of fortifications, the defence or attack of places in war, the construction of such buildings as may be necessary for military posts, the surveying of a country for military operations, &c. The duties of the Marine or Naval Engineer embrace works partly of a military and partly of a naval character. To him fall the planning and construction of vessels of war, and of various engines of war, as torpedoes, &c.

Civil Engineering, the most extensive branch of the four, may be said to have originated in England about the middle of the last century. Before that period, whenever extensive drainage or waterworks were undertaken, recourse was generally had to the Dutch. The case is very different now. A demand for this profession has been created in the United States by the great development of our system of internal communication, as well as by the application of steam to the purposes of our manufactures. A Civil Engineer should have such a knowledge of mathematics as will enable him to investigate as well as to apply the rules laid down by writers on those branches of the mixed sciences to which his attention will most frequently be drawn. He should be well acquainted with the principles of mechanics, hydraulics, and indeed with all the branches of natural philosophy. He should be able to draw neatly, and should understand the principles of projection upon which all engineering drawings are constructed. To the Civil Engineer proper belongs the construction of roads, bridges, railways, canals, harbours, and drainage works. The duties being thus so extensive, many members of the profession devote themselves to one or other of the subdivisions of the branch. Thus we have gas-

engineers, sanitary-engineers, and others, the nature of whose duties is sufficiently explained by their titles.

The Mechanical Engineer is one who is efficient in the invention, contrivance, and adjustment of all kinds of machinery; who is acquainted with the strength and quality of the material used, and also possesses a thorough knowledge of the power of steam and of the engine in all its modifications, and the uses to which this motive power is applied: he should also be duly acquainted with mill-work of the several kinds, whether impelled by steam, water, or wind.

***ĕn'-gĭn-ēr,** *s.* [ENGINEER, *s.*]

***ĕn'-gĭn-ēr-ў, *en-gin-rye, *en-gin-ry,** *s.* [Eng. *engin(e)*; *-ery.*]

1. The act or art of managing engines of war.

"They may descend in mathematicks to fortification, architecture, *enginery*, or navigation."—*Milton: On Education.*

2. Engines of war; artillery.

"Not distant far, with heavy pace, the foe
Approaching gross and huge, in hollow cube,
Training his devilish *enginery*."
Milton: P. L., vi. 551-3.

3. Thunder.

"All the dreadful *enginery* of heaveo seemed collecting its forces."—*Mrs. Carter: Letters*, iv. 225.

4. Artful contrivances or devices; machinations.

"The fraudful *enginery* of Rome." *Shenstone.*

5. Mechanism, machinery, internal structure or arrangement.

"The *enginery* of the English language is too near for distinct vision."—*Marsh: Lect. on Eng. Language.*

***ĕn'-gĭn-oŭs, *in-gin-ous,** *a.* [Lat. *ingeniosus.*]

1. Of or pertaining to an engine.

"For that one acte gives, like an *enginous* wheele,
Motion to all, sets all the state agoing."
Decker: Whore of Babylon (1607).

2. Ingenious, inventive, clever, skilful.

"All tools that *enginous* despair could frame."
Marlowe: Hero & Leander, sest. 2.

***ĕn-gĭrd',** *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *gird* (q.v.).] To encircle, to surround, to encompass.

"My heart is drowned with grief,
My body round *engirt* with misery."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iii. 1.

***ĕn-gĭr'-dle,** *v.t. & i.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *girdle* (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To surround as a girdle, to encircle.

"A fine bordure circularly led . . .
That as a zone the waist *engirdled*."
Drayton: Barons' Wars, bk. vi.

B. *Intrans.:* To form a circle round, to encircle.

"With hideous grasp the skies *engirdle* round."
Glover: On Sir Isaac Newton.

***ĕn-gĭrt',** *v.t.* [ENGIRD.] To encircle, to surround, to enclose.

"That gold oiust round *engirt* these brows of mine."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., v. 1.

ĕn'-gĭ-scōpe, *s.* [Gr. ἐγγύς (*engus*) = near, and σκοπεω (*skopeō*) = to view, to see.] A reflecting microscope, invented by Amici, in which the image is viewed at a side aperture in the tube, in a manner similar to the Newtonian telescope.

***ĕn-glăd',** *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *glad* (q.v.).] To make glad or cheerful; to gladden, to cheer.

"The lark upon the somers day,
Mounteth on high, with hir melodious lay,
Of the sun shine *engladded* with the light."
Skelton: Poems, p. 26.

***ĕn-glăd'-dĕned,** *a.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *gladdened* (q.v.).] Gladdened, made glad, or cheerful.

"The *engladdened* Spring forgetful how to weep."
G. Fletcher: Christ's Triumph.

***ĕn-glāim', *en-glayme, *en-gleyme,** *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Mid. Eng. *glaym* = clammy.] To make clammy or sticky.

"Hony is yuel to defye and *englayme*th the mawe."
P. Plowman, xv. 63.

en-glan-té (ăn-glăn'-tē), *a.* [Fr.]

Her.: Bearing acorns or similar glands.

***en-gle** (1), *s.* [ANGLE, *s.*]

***ĕn-gle** (2), ***en-ghle,** *s.* [INGLE.] A favourite, a darling, a paramour.

"What between his mistress abroad and his *engle* at home."—*Ben Jonson: Silent Woman*, i. 1.

En'-glĭsh, *En-glishe, *En-gleis (En as Ing), *a. & s.* [A.S. *Ænglisc, Englisc*, from the Angles, one of the three chief Germanic tribes who settled in England and conquered it from the Celtic inhabitants. Of these three the Jutes were not numerous. The Saxons and the Angles were so, especially the Saxons, yet on account of some superiority, probably of a moral kind, the Angles ultimately gave their name to the country. It was first called England in or about the year 800, by Egbert, king of Wessex, after he had united the disjointed kingdoms, commonly called the Heptarchy, under one sceptre.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to England or its inhabitants.

2. Written in the English language.

3. Characteristic of or becoming an Englishman.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. (*Pl.*): The people of England: more widely extended to the people of the United Kingdom.

"The world stands in admiratioo of the capacity and docibleness of the *English*."—*Howell: Letters*, iv. 47

2. The language of the people of England. [ENGLISH LANGUAGE.]

"I can speak *English*, my lord, as well as you."—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

II. *Print.:* A size of type between Great Primer and Pica.

This is English type.

English architecture, *s.* [ARCHITECTURE, DECORATED, DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE, GOTHIC, PERPENDICULAR, POINTED.]

English elm, *s. Ulmus campestris.*

English language, *s.* The English language is a member of a group of allied languages, to which the term Teutonic has been applied. The Teutones were a German tribe conquered by the Roman general Marius; and hence the term *Teutonicus* and *Theoticus* were subsequently applied to all German-speaking people, and the Germans still call their own language Deutsch, of which Dutch is merely another form. [DUTCH.] The Teutonic dialects form three groups: (1) The Low German, (2) The Scandinavian, and (3) The High German. The English language belongs the first of these groups, as do also the Gothic, Frisian, Dutch, Flemish, and Old Saxon. The Teutonic languages themselves form a sub-division of the European division of that great family of related languages to which the term Indo-European has been applied. The English language is closely related to those dialects still spoken on the northern shores and lowlands of Germany, a relationship due to the immigration of the Angles, Saxons, and other Low German tribes. The original inhabitants of England were Celts, but few words of their language still survive: such are *basket, bran, breeches, clout, crag, crock*, &c. The Teutonic invaders consisted of three tribes, Angles, Saxons, and Jutes, and their first appearance in England was in A.D. 449. In process of time they drove the original inhabitants towards the mountainous districts of Wales and Scotland. The language introduced by the Teutonic invaders was an inflected language, and free from admixture of foreign elements. But the English of the present day, which is a direct development of the Anglo-Saxon, has lost its inflections, and has adopted words freely from other tongues. First it adopted many words from the Roman missionaries, by whom the island was converted to Christianity in A.D. 596. Secondly, a large number were adopted from the Northmen of Scandinavia (the Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes), who continually made attacks on the coast of England, and at last, in A.D. 1013, became the ruling power. These words are numerous in old northern English literature, and in northern provincial dialects. A few still survive, such as *are, till, until, bound, husk, bask*, &c. But the event which exercised the greatest influence on the English language was the Norman invasion in A.D. 1066. After this, French became the language of the court, of the nobility, the clergy, and of literature, and continued to be so for nearly 300 years. To it we owe most of the terms connected with feudalism and war, the church, the law, and the chase. Robert of Gloucester, writing in A.D. 1297, says:

"Thus come, lo! Engelond into Normannes honde,
And the Normans he couthe speke tho fole her owe speche,
And speke Frenche as dude atom, and here chyldren dude also teche.
So that heymen of thys lond, that of her blod come,
Holdeth alle thulke speche, that hii of hem nome,
Vor bote a man couthe French, me tolth of hym wel lute."

But, as he adds:

"Lowe men holdeth to Englyss, and to her kunde speche yute."
(The lower classes cling to English and to their native tongue yet.)

And so in process of time, when the two nations coalesced, the language of the majority prevailed. In A.D. 1349, Latin ceased to be taught in schools through the medium of French, and in A.D. 1362, the pleadings in the law courts were directed by Act of Parliament to be for the future conducted in English. But the English of the end of the fourteenth century was greatly altered from that of the eleventh. It was no longer an inflected or synthetic language, but had become, through the influence of the Norman-French, analytic; that is to say, prepositions and auxiliaries were used instead of inflections to express the various modifications of the idea to be conveyed by any word, and the relations of the several words in a sentence to each other. The invention of printing, the revival of learning in the beginning of the sixteenth century, and increasing intercourse with other nations, and the discoveries of science, have all tended to increase the vocabulary of the English language by the introduction of new words.

The English language, using the term in its widest acceptation, may be divided into five periods—viz.:—

1. First Period A.D. 450–1100.
2. Second ,, ,, 1100–1250.
3. Third ,, ,, 1250–1350.
4. Fourth ,, ,, 1350–1460.
5. Fifth ,, ,, 1460–the present day.

In the first period (called also Anglo-Saxon or Old English), the language was inflectional; in the second it began to show a tendency to become analytic, the tendency increasing till in the fourth period inflections had virtually disappeared. Before the Norman Conquest there were two dialects in English, a southern and a northern, the former of which was the literary language. After the Conquest dialects became much more marked, so that we can distinguish three great varieties, the Northern, the Midland, and the Southern, distinguished from each other by various grammatical differences. The Midland dialect was that most widely spread, and it ultimately became the standard language, a result principally due to the influence of Chaucer, and in a less degree of Wycliffe, Gower, and others.

English literature, *s.* The history of this literature begins towards the end of the seventh century with Cædmon's paraphrase of the Bible and the poem of Beowulf. The first prose-writer was Bede, born A.D. 673; after him came King Alfred and Bishop Ælfric, in the ninth and tenth centuries. In the second period of the language the principal writers were Layamon, a monk in Worcestershire, who in A.D. 1205 wrote his *Brut*, a metrical chronicle of legendary English history, and Orm or Ormin, who wrote a metrical version of the Church service for each day, with the addition of a sermon in verse. It is entirely English, not five French words are to be found in it. To the same date belongs the *Ancren Riwle*, or Rules for Anchoresses, and *Genesis and Exodus*, a metrical paraphrase of those two books, written about 1240. To the third period belong the Metrical Chronicles of Robert of Gloucester, A.D. 1297, and Robert de Brunne, A.D. 1327. In the fourth period come the names of Maundeville, whose *Travels* were written in A.D. 1356; of Chaucer, born A.D. 1340, died A.D. 1400, who wrote his chief work, the *Canterbury Tales*, about A.D. 1390; his treatise on the *Astrolabe*, written A.D. 1391; and his *Troylus and Creseide*, a translation from the *Filostrato* of Boccaccio, about A.D. 1382. In this period was also written the religious poem of William Langland, commonly called *The Vision of Piers Plowman*, but properly *The Vision of William concerning Piers the Plowman*—*i.e.*, Our Lord. Of this popular poem three texts are known—the first written in A.D. 1362, the second in A.D. 1377, and the third in A.D. 1393. In A.D. 1382 Wycliffe, completed his translation of the Bible, the first version in the English tongue, and

about A.D. 1400 Gower wrote his *Confessio Amantis*. In the fifth period may be mentioned the names of Caxton, the printer of the first book printed in English, *The Dictes and Sayings of Philosophers*, in A.D. 1477; of Spenser, the author of the *Faërie Queen*, born A.D. 1552, died A.D. 1598; and of Lord Bacon. Dramatic literature flourished more especially in the first quarter of the seventeenth century, chief among the dramatists being William Shakespeare, the greatest dramatist of the world, born A.D. 1564, died A.D. 1616; Ben Jonson, Beaumont and Fletcher, Massinger, Marlowe, and Ford. The rest of the century is notable especially for the works of Milton, born A.D. 1608, died A.D. 1674; of Bunyan, the author of the *Pilgrim's Progress*; and of John Dryden, the poet. The eighteenth century, owing to the conflicts between political parties, produced a number of pamphleteers on each side, chief among them being Swift and Defoe. Some of our greatest essayists also flourished in the beginning of this century: notably Steele, Addison, and Johnson; Pope is the most noted name in poetry. Later on novel-writing appeared, Fielding, Richardson, Smollett, and Goldsmith being the most noted in this branch of literature. Other noted names are those of Edmund Burke, statesman and author, born 1730, died 1797; Edward Gibbon, the historian, born 1734, died 1794; Adam Smith, and the poets Thomson, Churchill, Cowper, and Burns. In the present century the most noted names (exclusive of living writers) are—in poetry, Byron, Shelley, Keats, Mrs. Hemans, Elizabeth Barrett-Browning, Wordsworth, Moore, Coleridge, and Sir W. Scott; in history, &c., Hallam, Milman, Arnold, Carlyle, Macaulay, and Green; in fiction, Miss Edgeworth, Sir W. Scott, Dickens, Thackeray, G. Eliot, Charlotte Brontë, Marryat, Lytton, and Anthony Trollope; and in science, &c., Sir W. Hamilton, Mill, and Darwin.

English maiden-hair, *s.*
Bot.: Asplenium Trichomanes.

English-mercury, *s.*
Bot.: A plant, *Chenopodium Bonus Henricus.* It is used as a pot-herb. It must not be confounded with any species of the Euphorbiaceous genus Mercurialis (q.v.).

English sea-grape, *s.*
Bot.: Salicornia herbacea. (*Lyte.*)

English treacle, *s.*
Bot.: Alliaria officinalis. (*Britten & Holland.*)

En'-glĭsh (En as **Ĭng),** *v.t.* [English, *a.*] To translate or render into the English language.

"Lucretius *Englished!* 'Twas a work might shake
The power of English verse to undertake."
Otway: To Mr. Creech.

* **En'-glĭsh-a-ble (En** as **Ĭng),** *a.* [Eng. *English*, v.; *-able.*] Capable of being translated or rendered into the English language.

En'-glĭsh-măn (En as **Ĭng),** *s.* [Eng. *English*, a., and *man.*] A native or naturalised inhabitant of England.

Englishman's foot, *s.*
Bot.: Plantago major.

* **En'-glĭsh-rў (en** as **Ĭng),** *s.* [Eng. *English*, a.; *-ry.*]

1. The quality or state of being an Englishman.

2. A colony or settlement of Englishmen. (Specifically applied to the settlements of the English in Ireland.)

"The principal strongholds of the *Englishry* during this evil time were Enniskillen and Londonderry."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

ĕng'-lĭs-lĕt, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]
Her.: An escutcheon of pretence.

* **ĕn-gloom',** *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *gloom* (q.v.).] To make or render gloomy.

* **ĕn-glūe',** *v.t.* [Fr. *engluer.*] To join, shut, or close very fast or tightly.

"When he sawe and redie fonde
This coffre made, and well *englued.*"
Gower: C. A., viii.

* **ĕn-glŭt',** *v.t.* [Fr. *engloutir*, from Lat. *glutio* = to swallow.]

1. To swallow, to gulp down.

"How many prodigal bits have slaves and peasants
This night *englutted*" *Shakesp.: Timon*, ii. 2.

2. To swallow up, to exceed.

"My particular grief
Engluts and swallows other sorrows."
Shakesp.: Othello, i. 3.

3. To fill to overflowing, to glut, to choke.

"Those grieved minds which choler did *englut.*"
Spenser: F. Q., II. ii. 23.

* **ĕn-glŭt'-ĭng,** *s.* [Perhaps for *engluing* or *enluting.*] The act of stopping up tightly.

"And of the pottes and glasses *engluting.*"
Chaucer: C. T., 16,230.

* **ĕn-gō're (1),** *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *gore*, v. (q.v.).]

1. To gore, to pierce, to penetrate, to wound.

"Well hoped she the beast *engored* had beene."
Spenser: F. Q., III. v. 28.

2. To enrage, to infuriate, to goad.

"As savage bull, whom two fierce mastives bayt,
When rancour doth with rage him once *engore.*"
Spenser: F. Q., II. viii. 42.

* **ĕn-gō're (2),** *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *gore*, s. (q.v.).] To make gory or bloody.

"The flood blushed to be so much *engored*
With such base souls."
Chapman: Homer's Iliad, xxi. 22.

* **ĕn-gor'ge,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *engorger*, from *gorge* = the throat; Ital. *ingorgiare*; Lat. *ingurgito.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To swallow up, to devour.

"Neither doth any man, after he hath once satisfied hunger, *engorge* superfluous meats." — *P. Holland: Ammianus Marcellinus*, p. 237.

2. To swallow down, to suppress, to choke.

"Fraught with rancour and *engorged* ire."
Spenser; F. Q., I. xi. 40.

B. *Intrans.:* To eat greedily, to devour.

"Greedily she *engorged* without restraint."
Milton: P. L., ix. 791.

ĕn-gorged', *pa. par.* or *a.* [Engorge.]

* **A.** *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Swallowed with greediness, devoured.

2. *Med.:* Filled to excess with blood; congested.

ĕn-gor ge-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng *engorge: -ment.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of swallowing or devouring greedily.

2. *Med.:* The state of being filled to excess or congested with blood; congestion.

* **ĕn-gorg'-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [Engorge.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

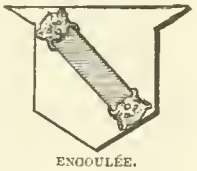
C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of swallowing or devouring greedily.

2. *Med.:* The act or state of becoming congested with blood.

en-gou-lée (ăn-gō'-lē), *a.* [Fr. *engouler* = to swallow.]

Her.: An epithet applied to bends, crosses, saltiers, &c., the extremities of which enter the mouths of animals.


ENGOULÉE.

* **ĕn-graff,** *v.t.* [Pref. *n*, and Eng. *graff* (q.v.).] To engraft.

"Whereof did growe her first *engraffed* paine."
Spenser: F. Q., III. ii. 17.

* **ĕn-graff'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *engraff: -ment.*] The same as Engraftment (q.v.).

ĕn-graft', *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *graft* (q.v.).]

1. To ingraft, to graft on.

"As trees by human skill *engrafted* bear
The juicy fig, smooth plum, or racy pear."
Hoole: Orlando Furioso, bk. xxvii.

2. To implant, to set or root deeply.

"I make my love *engrafted* to this store."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 37.

* **ĕn-graf-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *engraft: -ation.*] The same as Engraftment (q.v.).

* **ĕn-graft'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *engraft: -ment.*] The act of engrafting; ingraftment.

ĕn-grāil, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *engréler; gréle* = hail.]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* To variegate; to spot as with hail.

"Æacides then shews
A long lance, and a caldron, new, *engrailed* with
twenty hues." *Chapman: Homer's Iliad*, p. 325.

2. *Her.:* To indent or make raggèd the edges as though broken with hail; to indent in curved lines.

"Polwheel beareth a saultier *engrailed.*"—*Carew.*

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To form an edging or border; to run in a waving or indented line.

ĕn-grāiled', *pa. par., a., & s.* [Engrail.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

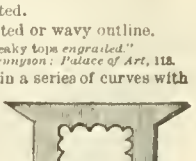
I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Variegated, spotted.

2. Having an indented or wavy outline.

"Over hills with peaky tops *engrailed.*"
Tennyson: Palace of Art, 113.

II. *Her.:* Indented in a series of curves with the points outwards; applied to one of the lines of partition, also to some bends and ordinaries.


ENGRAILED.

C. *As substantive:*

Entom.: The name of two moths, tribe Geometers, family Boarmidæ. The Engrailed is *Tephrosia biundularia*, and the Small Engrailed *T. crepuscularia.* (*Newman.*)

ĕn-grāil'-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *engrail; -ment.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The ring of dots round the edge of a medal, coin, &c.

2. *Her.:* The state of being engrailed or indented in curved lines.

ĕn-grāin', *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *grain* (q.v.).] [Grain, *s.*]

* 1. To dye deep; to dye in grain; to give a deep, permanent, or enduring colour to.

"See thou how fresh my flowers being spread,
Dyed in like white and crimson red,
With leaves *engrained* in lusty green."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender (Feb.).

* 2. To incorporate with the texture or grain of anything.

3. To colour or paint in imitation of the grain of wood; to grain.

* **ĕn-grănd',** *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *grand* (q.v.).] To make great, to aggrandize.

"The Duke endeavoured by all means to *engrand* his posterity."—*Fuller: Hist. Camb.*, vii. 42.

* **ĕn-grăp'-ple,** *v.i.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *grapple* (q.v.).] To grapple, to close, to struggle at close quarters.

"There shall young Hotspur, with a fury led,
Engrapple with thy son, as fierce as he."
Daniel: Civil Wars, iv. 84.

* **ĕn-grasp',** *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *grasp* (q.v.).] To grasp, to gripe, to seize and hold fast.

"So both together fiers *engrasped* bee,
Whyles Guyon standing by their uncouth strife
does see." *Spenser: F. Q.*, II. v. 20.

ĕn-grăn'-lis, *s.* [Gr. ἐγγραυλίς (*enggraulis*) = the anchovy.]

Ichthy.: A genus of fishes, family Clupeidæ. Snout projecting; mouth opening backward considerably beyond the eyes; mystache long and straight; twelve or more rays within the gill covers; the opening wide; abdominal line without projecting hooked scales. *Engraulis encrasicholus* is the anchovy (q.v.). (*Couch*, &c.)

ĕn-grā've (1), * **en-grav-en,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *grave*, v. (q.v.). O. Fr. *engraver*; Dut. *graven* = to dig; *graveren* = to engrave; Ger. *graben* = to dig, engrave, cut, carve.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To cut with a chisel or graver; to cut figures, letters, &c., with a sharp instrument.

"*Engrave* the two stones with the names."—*Exodus* xxviii. 11.

2. To cut, picture, or represent, as on wood, metal, &c., by carving with a graver, &c.

"On the other side was *engraven* the cross and the harp."—*Ludlow: Memoirs*, ii. 247.

* 3. To cut in, to make by incision.

"Full many wounds in his corrupted flesh
He did *engrave.*" *Spenser: F. Q.*, III. vii. 32.

* 4. To impress deeply, to imprint.

"It will scarce seem possible, that God should *engrave* principles, in men's minds, in words of uncertain signification."—*Locke.*

B. *Intrans.:* To practise or follow the art of engraving; to be skilled in engraving.

¶ For the difference between to *engrave* and to *imprint*, see Imprint.

***ĕn-grā've** (2), *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *grave*, s. (q.v.).] To bury, to inter, to place in a grave.

"In seemly sort their corses to *engraue*."
Spenser: F. Q., I. x. 42.

***ĕn-grā've-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *engrave* (1); *-ment.*]

1. The act, process, or art of engraving.

2. The work of an engraver.

"We being the offspring of God ought not to think that the Godhead is like unto gold, or silver, or stone, the *engravement* of art and man's device."—*Barrow: On the Decalogue.*

ĕn-grāv'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *engrave* (1); *-er.*] One who is skilled in engraving; a cutter of letters, figures, &c., in wood, stone, &c.

"Images are not made in the brain itself, as the pencil of a painter or *engraver* makes the images in the table, but are imprinted in a wonderful method in the soul."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind*, p. 47.

***ĕn-grāv'-ĕr-ў,** *s.* [Eng. *engrave* (1); *-ry.*] Engraved work; the work of an engraver.

"Some handsome *engraveries* and medals."—*Sir T. Browne: Miscellanies*, p. 210.

ĕn-grāv'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [ENGRAVE (1), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act, process, or art of cutting figures, letters, &c., on wood, stone, or metal. Engraving is very ancient. The oldest records are cut in stone, some in relief, some in intaglio. The hieroglyphics of Egypt are cut in the granite monoliths, and on the walls of the tombs and chambers. From Egypt or Phœnicia the Greeks received the art of engraving, where it had considerably advanced in the time of Homer. Among other uses which are allied to chasing and inlaying, it was employed in delineating maps on metallic plates. Specimens of Etrurian art are also of great antiquity. The art of engraving is fairly referable to three divisions: chalcography, or plate-engraving; xylography, or wood-engraving; lithography, or stone engraving. (See these words.)

Engraving on metal originated with chasers and inlayers. This art is very ancient, but does not seem to have suggested the sister art of printing from the plates thus engraved. In taking a cast in sulphur of some engraved church ornaments, it is stated that a Florentine artist named Finiguerra, about 1440, was led at length to the discovery of the value of plate-engraving as a means of printing. Some dust and charcoal which had gathered in the lines came out upon the sulphur and gave an unexpected and suggestive effect. Aquatint engraving was invented by St. Non, a Frenchman, in 1662. Engraving in steel was originally invented by Perkins, of Philadelphia, 1819. The earliest application of the wood-engraver's art in Europe was in cutting blocks for playing-cards. French writers ascribe it to the time of Charles V., but the Germans show cards of the date 1300, and the Italians claim that it originated in Ravenna, about 1285. Engraving on wood assumed the character of an art about 1440; the first impression, 1423. Improved by Durer, 1471-1528; by Bewick, 1789.

Engraving on a lithographic stone is effected by etching-point, diamond, or ruling-machine; the stylus of the latter is a diamond. There are two modes, the first of which is the more usual: (1) The stone is covered with a gum and acid ink-resisting compound, dried, and the design scratched through this ground to such a depth merely as to expose the clean stone. The stone is then oiled, the engraved portions alone absorbing the oil; it is afterwards washed and rolled up. The printing is, however, usually from transfers from the engraved stones. (2) The stone is etched through a ground of asphaltum; acid is applied to deepen the lines. These are inked; the face cleaned off, gummed, and etched, the stone rolled up and printed. There are many styles, and these are briefly considered under their respective heads, as chalcography, copperplate engraving, dry-point, etching, steel-plate engraving, wood-engraving, &c.

"With the work of an engraver in stone, like the *engravings* of a signet, shalt thou engrave the two stones with the names of the children of Israel."—*Exodus* xxviii. 11.

2. That which is engraved; an engraved plate, &c.

"It appears from the *engravings* on Aaron's breast-plate."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. iv., § 5.

3. An impression taken from an engraved plate; a print.

¶ For the difference between *engraving* and *picture*, see PICTURE.

engraving-machine, *s.*

1. A machine in which an intaglio impression is delivered upon a plate or cylinder for bank-note printing, or calico-printing, by the rotation under contact with the said object of a hardened steel roller bearing the design in cameo. This system was invented by Jacob Perkins, and was first adopted in bank-note engraving. [TRANSFERRING-MACHINE.] The process for obtaining the design in cameo on the mill, by rotation in contact with an intaglio die, is effected in a transfer press. [CLAMMING-MACHINE.] A pantograph is used in etching a reduced copy of a pattern on to the copper cylinder for calico-printing. Eccentric-engraving, for a certain class of patterns in calico-printing, is performed by a diamond etching-point on the varnished roller. The points are moved by elaborate machinery, and the effect is analogous to that of the eccentric and rose-engine lathes. (*Knight.*)

2. An apparatus on the principle of the pantograph, but provided with a cutting device and machinery for causing pressure upon the surface to be engraved, so as to produce lines similar to those made by hand with the graver.

*** ĕn-greāt'-ĕn,** *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *greaten* (q.v.).] To make great or greater; to increase, to aggravate.

"As sin is grievous in its own nature, so it is much *engreatened* by the circumstances which attend it."—*Jeremy Taylor.*

*** en-gregge,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *engregier* = to make heavy, to aggravate; Low Lat. *ingravio*, from Lat. *in*, intens., and *gravis* = heavy.] To become heavy on; to press upon.

"All thise thinges, after that thei ben gret or smale, *engreggen* the conscience of a man or woman."—*Chaucer: Parson's Tale.*

*** ĕn-grīē've, * en-greeve,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *-en*, and Eng. *grieve* (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To grieve, to vex, to afflict, to distress.

"My *engreeved* mind could find no rest."
Spenser: F. Q., II. iv. 23.

B. *Intrans:* To hurt, to pain, to be troublesome or painful.

"Aches, and hurts, and corns, do *engriene* either towards rain, or towards frost."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

ĕn-grōss', * en-grosse, * in-gross, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *engros* = in large; O. Fr. *grosseyer* = to engross, to write fair or in great and fair letters. (*Cotgrave.*)] [GROSS.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To write in large or distinct letters.

"*Engrossed* was it, as it is well knowe,
And enrolled onely for witnesse
In your registers."
Lydgate: Siege of Thebes, pt. ii.

* 2. To make gross or fat; to fatten.

"Not sleeping to *engrosse* his idle body.
But praying, to enrich his watchful soul."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 7.

* 3. To make thick; to thicken.

"The waves thereof so slow and sluggish were,
Engrossed with mud, which did them foul agriese."
Spenser: F. Q., II. vi. 46.

* 4. To increase in size or bulk.

"Though pillars, by channeling, be seemingly *engrossed* to our sight, yet they are truly weakened in themselves."—*Wotton: Architecture.*

* 5. To purchase or seize in the gross.

"If thou *engrossest* all the griefs as thine,
Thou robbest me of a moiety."
Shakesp.: All's Well, iii. 2.

6. In the same sense as II.

7. To take or occupy the whole of; to absorb, to monopolize.

"'Tis just that God should not be dear
Where self *engrosses* all the thought."
Cowper: Love Endures no Rival.

8. To take or occupy an undue amount or proportion of.

"Too long hath love *engrossed* Britannia's stage,
And sunk to softness all our tragic rage."
Tickell: To Mr. Addison, on his Tragedy of Cato.

* 9. To seize, to extract.

"If out of those inventions
Which flow in Athens, thou hast here *engrossed*
Some rarity of wit." *Ford: Broken Heart*, iii. 3

II. *Law:*

1. To copy out in a large, distinct, and legible hand for preservation as records.

2. To buy up the whole or large quantities of any commodity with the object of controlling the market, and thus being able to sell again at an enhanced price.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To be occupied or employed in engrossing, or copying in a large, legible, and distinct hand; to follow or practise the profession of an engrosser.

"A clerk, foredoomed his father's soul to cross,
Who pens a stanza when he should *engross*."
Pope: Prol. Sat. 17, 18

* 2. To become larger, to increase.

"That as the trees do grow, her name may grow,
And in the ground each where will it *engrosse*."
Spenser: Colin Clout, 634.

ĕn-grōss'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *engross*; *-er*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who engrosses or copies documents in a fair, large hand.

2. One who seizes or assumes the whole or an undue share of anything; a monopolizer.

"Little *engrossers* of delegated power."—*Knox: Spirit of Despotism*, § 29

* **II.** *Law:* One who buys up the whole or large quantities of any commodity to sell again; a forestaller.

"A new sort of *engrossers*, or forestallers, having the feeding and supplying this numerous body of workmen in the woollen manufactures, out of their warehouses, set the price upon the poor landholder."—*Locke.*

ĕn-grōss'-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *engross*; *-ment.*]

1. The act of engrossing or appropriating things in the gross; exorbitant appropriation or acquisition.

"Those held their immoderate *engrossments* of power and favour by no other tenure than presumption."—*Swift.*

2. The act of copying out in large, fair characters: as, the *engrossment* of a deed.

3. The state of being engrossed, or having the attention wholly taken up by some subject.

"In the *engrossment* of her own ardent and devoted love."—*Lytton.* (*Ogilvie.*)

*** ĕn-guard'** (*u* silent), *** en-gard,** *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *guard* (q.v.).] To guard, to defend, to protect.

"A hundred knights! yes, that on every dream,
He may *enguard* his dotage with their powers."
Shakesp.: Lear, i. 4.

ĕn-gŭlf' * in-gŭlf', *v.t.* [O. Fr. *engolfer*: *en* = in, and *golfe* = a gulf.] To swallow up or absorb as in a gulf.

"*Engulfed* and lost
Like Niger, in impenetrable sands"
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iii.

ĕn-gŭlf'-mĕnt, * in-gulf-ment, *s.* [Eng. *engulf*; *-ment.*] An absorption or swallowing up as in a gulf or vortex.

ĕn'-gў-scōpe, *s.* [ENGISCOPE.]

*** ĕn-hā'-ble, * ĕn-hăb'-ĭle,** *v.t.* [ENABLE.]

*** ĕn-hăb'-ĭt,** *v.t.* & *i.* [INHABIT.]

*** ĕn-hăl'se,** *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *hals*, *halse* = the neck.] To clasp round the neck, to embrace.

"The other me *enhalse*
With, welcome cosin, now welcome out of Wales."
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 406.

ĕn-hā'-lŭs, *s.* [Gr. ἔναλος (*enalos*), the same as ἐνάλιος (*enalios*) = in or of the sea: ἐν (*en*) = in, and ἁλς (*hals*), genit. ἁλος (*halos*) = the sea. So named because the plant grows in estuaries.]

Bot.: A genus of Hydrocharidaceæ. According to Agardh the fruit is eatable and the fibres can be woven. Habitat Ceylon and other Indian islands.

ĕn-hăn'çe, * en-hans-en, * en-haunce, * en-haunse, *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Prov. *enansar* = to further advance, from *enans* = before, rather, from Lat. *in ante.* (*Skeat.*)]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To lift or raise on high; to raise up.

"Thei han ben so filled aghen, and the ground *enhaunced*."—*Maundeville*, p. 95.

2. To raise in rank or position; to elevate or exalt socially.

"The god of my fader, and hym y shal *enhaunce*."—*Wyclife: Exodus* xv. 2.

3. To raise, advance, or heighten in price; to increase in price.

"The desire of money is every where the same: its vent varies very little, but as its greater scarcity *enhances* its price, and increases the scramble."—*Locke.*

4. To increase, to make greater or stronger; to heighten.

"A crystal draught
Pure from the lees, which often more *enhanced*
The thirst." *Cowper: Task*, ii. 507-9.

B. *Intrans.:* To be raised, to increase, to grow greater; to swell up.

ĕn-hănçed′, *pa. par & a.* [ENHANCE.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb.)

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Raised, increased, heightened, augmented.

2. *Her.:* A term applied to any ordinary when removed from its proper position and placed higher up in the field.

ĕn-hăn′çe-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *enhance; -ment.*]

1. The act of increasing, or raising, as in price.

"Their yearly rents are not improved, the landlords making no less gain by fines than by *enhancement* of rents."—*Bacon: Office of Alienations.*

2. The state of being increased, augmented, or raised; a rise or increase, as in price.

"This *enhancement* may easily be proved not to be owing to the encrease of taxes, but to uniform increase of consumption and of money."—*Burke: Late State of the Nation.*

3. An increasing, heightening, or making greater; an aggravation.

"Jocular slanders have, from the slightness of the temptation, an *enhancement* of guilt."—*Government of the Tongue.*

ĕn-hăn′-çĕr, ***en-haun-scro**, *s.* [Eng. *enhanc(e); -er.*]

*1. One who raises or exalts socially.

2. One who enhances, raises, or increases, as in price.

"In such cases we must be so affected as that we grudge to ourselves our own gain, that we be not in the first file of *enhancers*."—*Sp. Hall: Cases of Conscience.*

***ĕn-hăp′-pў**, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *happy* (q.v.).] To make happy or prosperous.

"What better than at once to see our kingdom *enhappied*, and Christ advanced?"—*J. Symonds: Sermon* (1641), (Ep. Ded.).

***ĕn-hăr′-bour**, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *harbour* (q.v.).] To harbour or dwell in; to inhabit, to lodge in.

"O true delight, *enharbouring* the brests
Of those sweet creatures with the plumy crests."
W. Browne: Pastorals, bk. i., s. 3.

***ĕn-hăr′-dĕn**, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *harden* (q.v.).] To make hard, to harden, to encourage, to embolden.

"France useth to *enharden* one with confidence; for the gentry of France have a kind of loose becoming boldness, &c."—*Howell: Instruct. for Trav.*, p. 192.

***ĕn-har-mō′-nĭ-an**, *a.* [Gr. ἐναρμόνιος (*enarmonios*).] The same as ENHARMONIC (q.v.)

"The inventor of the musick called *enharmonian*."
—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 1,090.

ĕn-har-mŏn′-ĭc, ***ĕn-har-mŏn′-ĭck, en-har-mon-ique**, *a. & s.* [Fr. *enharmonique*, from Gr. ἐναρμονικός (*enarmonikos*) = in harmony: ἐν (*en*) = in, and ἁρμονία (*harmonia*) = harmony.]

A. *As adjective:*

Music:

1. One of the three genera of Greek music, the other two being the Diatonic and Chromatic.

2. Having intervals less than a semitone; *e.g.*, an enharmonic organ or harmonium is an instrument having more than twelve divisions in the octave, and capable, therefore, of producing two distinct sounds; when on the ordinary instrument one only exists, as, for instance, c♯ and d♭. An enharmonic scale is one containing intervals less than a semibreve.

¶ *Enharmonic Modulation:* A change as to notation, but not as to sound. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

"In passing from one song to another, she [Leonora Baroni] shews sometimes the divisions of the *enharmonick* and chromatick species with so much air and sweetness, that every hearer is ravished with that delicate and difficult mode of singing."—*Warton.*

B. *As subst.:* Enharmonic music.

"Thus you see what were the first impediments and beginnings of *enharmoniques*."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 1,090.

†**ĕn-har-mŏn′-ĭc-ăl**, *a.* [Eng. *enharmonic; -al.*]

Music: The same as ENHARMONIC (q.v.).

ĕn-har-mŏn′-ĭc-ăl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *enharmonical; -ly.*]

Music: In the enharmonic style or ayatem; with perfect intonation.

ĕn-har-mō′-nĭ-ŏn, *s.* [Gr. ἐναρμόνιον (*enarmonion*), neut. of ἐναρμόνιος (*enarmonios*) = in harmony.]

Music: A song of many parts in harmony; enharmonic music.

"*Enharmonion*, one of the three general sorts of music; song of many parts, or a curious concert of sundry tunes."—*P. Holland: Plutarch* (*Explanation of Obscure Words*).

***ĕn-hās′te**, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *haste* (q.v.).] To hasten, to hurry.

"Which him *enhasteth* ale from day to day
Towards Thebes, in all that euer he may."
Lydgate: Story of Thebes, pt. i.

***ĕn-haun′çe**, ***en-haunse**, *v.t.* [ENHANCE.]

***ĕn-hâunt′**, ***en-haunte**, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *haunt* (q.v.).]

1. To keep company or associate with.

"I *enhaunte*, I haunte ones companye."—*Palsgrave.*

2. To practise, to exercise.

"He *enhaunteth* power vpon alle the kynde."—*Wyclife: 2 Paralip.*, ix. 26.

***ĕn-hcart′-ĕn (heart as hart)**, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *hearten* (q.v.).] To encourage, to embolden, to inspirit, to animate.

"The enemy exults and is *enheartened*."—*Jeremy Taylor.*

***ĕn-hĕd′ġe**, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *hedge* (q.v.).] To surround or enclose with a hedge; to hedge in.

"Frightfull matrons making wofull noise,
In heaps *enhedged* it." *Vicars: Virgil* (1662.).

***ĕn-hĕr′-ĭt**, *v.t. & i.* [INHERIT.]

***ĕn-hĕr′-ĭt-age (age as ĭġ)**, *s.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *heritage* (q.v.).] A heritage, an inheritance.

"To recover my father's kyngdome and *enheritage*."—*Hall: Edward IV.*, an. 10.

***ĕn-hĕr′-ĭ-tançe**, *s.* [INHERITANCE.]

***ĕn-hort′**, ***en-ort**, ***en-hurte**, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *enhorter*, from Lat. *enhortor.*] To exhort, to encourage.

"Coumfort thi fighters agheus the cytee, that thou distroye it, and *enhurte* hem."—*Wyclife: 2 Kings* xi. 25.

***ĕn-hūme**, *v.t.* [INHUME.] To swallow up, to bury.

"He op'd his greedy throat that might *enhume*
A horse and horseman in its living tomb."
Hoole: Orlando Furioso, bk. xi.

***ĕn-hŭn′-gĕr**, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *hunger* (q.v.).] To make hungry.

ĕn-hў-drĭs, ***ĕn-hў-dra**, *s.* [Gr. ἔνυδρος (*enudros*) = living in water: ἐν (*en*) = in, and ὕδωρ (*hudōr*) = water.]

Zool.: Sea-otter. A genus of carnivorous mammals, family Mustelidæ; six incisors above, four below, tail much shorter than the body, no anal scent-bags. Fur thick, woolly. *Enhydra marina*, the Sea-otter, or Sea-beaver, is found in the regions bordering the North Pacific on either side. These animals are killed for their valuable fur.

†**ĕn-hў′-drĭte**, *s.* [Gr. ἔνυδρος (*enudros*) = with water in it, holding water; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A generic term for any mineral having water within its cavities.

ĕn-hў′-droŭs, *a.* [ENHYDRITE.]

Mineralogy:

1. *Properly:* Having water within its cavities, as *enhydrous* quartz.

2. *Less properly:* Having any other liquid than water within its cavities.

Ĕn′-if, *s.* [Corrupted Arabic.]

Astron.: A fixed star, of magnitude 2½, called also ε Pegasi.

ē-nĭġ′-ma, *s.* [Gr. αἴνιγμα (*ainigma*), genit. αἰνίγματος (*ainigmatos*) = a dark saying; αἰνίσσομαι (*ainissomai*) = to speak in riddles; αἶνος (*ainos*) = a tale.]

1. An obscure, dark, doubtful, or ambiguous saying or question; a riddle.

"The dark *enigma* will allow
A meaning; which, if well I understand,
From sacrilege will free the god's command."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses i.

2. Anything which is puzzling or inexplicable; a puzzle.

"But day by day, and year by year,
Will make the dark *enigma* clear."
Cowper: To Lady Austen.

ē-nĭġ-măt′-ĭc, ē-nĭġ-măt′-ĭc-ăl, *a.* [Gr. αἰνιγματικός (*ainigmatikos*) = speaking in riddles; αἴνιγμα (*ainigma*) = a riddle; Fr. *énigmatique*; Sp. & Ital. *enigmatico.*]

1. Obscure; darkly or ambiguously expressed; containing or resembling an enigma.

"Unlike the *enigmatic* line,
So difficult to spell,
Which shook Belshazzar at his wine,
The night his city fell."
Cowper: Queen's Visit to London, March 17, 1789.

2. Obscure, cloudy, doubtful.

"Faith here is the assent to those things which come to us by hearing, and are so believed by adherence, or dark *enigmatical* knowledge, but hereafter are seen or known demonstratively."—*Hammond.*

ĕ-nĭġ-măt′-ĭc-ăl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *enigmatical; -ly.*] In an enigmatic manner; obscurely, darkly, ambiguously.

"Homer speaks *enigmatically*, and intends that these monsters are merely the creation of poetry."—*Broome.*

ē-nĭġ′-ma-tĭst, *s.* [Gr. αἰνιγματιστής (*ainigmatistēs*) = a dealer or speaker in riddles; αἴνιγμα (*ainigma*) = a riddle.] A maker or dealer in enigmas; one who expresses himself darkly or ambiguously.

"That I may deal more ingenuously with my reader than the above-mentioned *enigmatist* has done, I shall present him with a key to my riddle."—*Addison.*

***ē-nĭġ′-ma-tīze**, *v.i.* [Gr. αἰνιγματίζομαι (*ainigmatizomai*), from αἴνιγμα (*ainigma*) = a riddle.] To speak or write enigmatically or ambiguously.

***ē-nĭg-ma-tŏg′-ra-phў**, *s.* [Gr. αἴνιγμα (*ainigma*) = a riddle, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.] The act or art of making or of solving enigmas.

***ē-nĭg-ma-tŏl′-ō-ġў**, *s.* [Gr. αἴνιγμα (*ainigma*), genit. αἰνίγματος (*ainigmatos*) = a riddle, and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.] The same as ENIGMATOGRAPHY (q.v.).

***ĕn-īsle** (*s* silent), *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *isle* (q.v.).] To make an island of; to separate; to sever; to cut off or away.

"So pleasantly *enisled* in mighty Neptune's marge."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 2.

***ĕn-jāil′**, *v.t.* [Pr. *en*, and Eng. *jail* (q.v.).] To imprison: to confine; to keep under restraint.

"When her firm destiny
Confined and *enjailed* her, that seemed so free."
Donne: Progress of the Soul, st. xviii.

ĕn-jŏin′ (1), ***en-joyn** (1), ***en-yoyn, *in-joine**, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *enjoindre*, from *en* = in, and *joindre* = to join; Lat. *injungo* = to join into; to enjoin.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To lay an order or command upon, coupled with admonition; to put an injunction upon; to admonish, and direct with authority. (Said of the person.)

2. To order, to command, to lay or impose upon as an injunction. (Said of the thing.)

"I needs must by all meanes fulfill
This penance which *enjoyned* is to me."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. viii. 30.

II. *Law:* To prohibit, forbid, or restrain by an injunction (q.v.).

B. *Intrans.:* To bid, to command, to admonish, to warn.

"It endeavours to secure every man's interest, by *enjoining* that truth and fidelity be invariably preserved."—*Tillotson.*

***ĕn-jŏin** (2), ***en-jŏyn** (2), *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *join* (q.v.).] To join or unite together.

"Nor shall I
Live here to see you both *enjoyn'd* in one."
Phillis of Scyros (1655).

ĕn-jŏin′-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *enjoin* (1); *-er.*] One who enjoins, or gives injunctions.

***ĕn-jŏin′-mĕnt**, *s.* [Eng. *enjoin; -ment.*] The act of enjoining; injunction, command, direction, order; the state of being enjoined.

"Critical trial should be made by public *enjoinment*, whereby determination may be settled beyond debate."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

ĕn-jŏy′, ***en-joye**, ***en-yoy-en**, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *en* = in, and *joie* = joy.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To feel a pleasure in; to have a pleasing sense or perception of; to take pleasure or delight in.

"Her joyous presence and sweet company
In full content he there did long *enjoy*."
Spenser: F. Q., I. xii. 41.

2. To have the possession, use, or enjoyment of; to have, hold, or occupy, as something advantageous or desirable.

"The Whigs had, under Fraser's administration, *enjoyed* almost as entire a liberty as if there had been no censorship."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

3. To gain, to obtain.

"Whereiu it shall appear that your demands are just,
Ye shall *enjoy* them." *Shakesp.: 2 Hen. IV.* iv. 1.

4. To have sexual intercourse with.

"So inflame my sense
With ardour to *enjoy* thee."
Milton: P.L., ix. 1032.

B. *Reflex.:* To feel pleasure; to take enjoyment in things; to delight oneself; to be happy.

"When a man shall, with a sober, sedate, diabolical rancour, look upon and *enjoy* himself in the sight of his neighbour's sin and shame, can he plead the mitigation of any appetite in nature?"—*South.*

C. *Intrans.:* To feel joy; to have pleasure or happiness.

"Manye schulen *enioye* in His natyuite."—*Wycliffe:* Luke i. 14.

* **ĕn-jŏy′,** *s.* [ENJOY, *v.*] Joy, happiness, pleasure.

"True love is content with his *enjoy*."
Puttenham: Eng. Poesie, bk. iii., c. 19.

ĕn-jŏy′-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *enjoy; -able.*] Capable of or fit for being enjoyed; capable of affording enjoyment.

"The evening of our days is generally the calmest and the most *enjoyable* of them."—*Pope: Letters.*

ĕn-jŏy′-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *enjoy; -er.*] One who enjoys, possesses, or has the benefit of anything.

"The unprofitable, unworthy *enjoyers* of them."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ix., ser. 2.

ĕn-jŏy′-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *enjoy; -ment.*]

1. The state or condition of enjoying; the state of possessing or having anything advantageous or desirable; fruition.

"Who is there does not sometimes hazard it for the *enjoyment* of an hour?"—*Rambler*, No. 178.

2. That which is enjoyed or affords pleasure or satisfaction.

"To despise the little things of present sense, for the hope of everlasting *enjoyments*."—*Glanvill*, ser. 1.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *enjoyment*, *fruition*, and *gratification*: "*Fruition*, from *fruor* to *enjoy*, is employed only for the act of *enjoying*; we speak either of the *enjoyment* of any pleasure, or of the *enjoyment* as a pleasure: we speak of those pleasures which are received from the *fruition*, in distinction from those which are had in expectation. The *enjoyment* is either corporeal or spiritual, as the *enjoyment* of music, or the *enjoyment* of study, but the *fruition* of eating, or any other sensible, or at least external object; hope intervenes between the desire and the *fruition*. *Gratification*, from the verb to *gratify*, make grateful or pleasant, signifies either the act of giving pleasure, or the pleasure received. *Enjoyment* springs from every object which is capable of yielding pleasure; by distinction however, and in the latter sense, from moral and rational objects: but the *gratification*, which is a species of *enjoyment*, is obtained through the medium of the senses. The *enjoyment* is not so vivid as the *gratification*: the *gratification* is not so permanent as the *enjoyment*. Domestic life has its peculiar *enjoyments*; brilliant spectacles afford *gratification*. Our capacity for *enjoyment* depends upon our intellectual endowments; our *gratification* depends upon the tone of our feelings, and the nature of our desires." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **ĕn-kĕn′-nĕl,** *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *kennel* (q.v.).] To shut up in a kennel.

"[Diogenes] that alwaies in a tub *enkennelled* lies."
Davies: Microcosmos, p. 84.

* **ĕn-kĕr′-nĕl,** *v.t.* [Eng., &c. *en*, and *kernel.*]

2. To form into a kernel.

2. To enclose in a kennel.

"It were a happy metamorphosis
To be *enkernelled* thus."
Southey: Nondescripts, vi.

ĕn-kĭn′-dle, * **en-ken-dle,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *kindle* (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To kindle, to set on fire, to set alight.

"Nor let us extinguishe the smoldering flax, but *enkendle* it."—*Udal: Romayns* xiii.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To kindle, to inflame.

"And in my breast *enkindle* virtue's love."
Warton: Eclogue v.

***2.** To excite, to inflame, to rouse into action.

"Fearing to strengthen that impatience,
Which seemed too much *enkindled*."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.

***3.** To incite or inflame to any action.

"That, trusted home,
Might yet *enkindle* you unto the crown."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, i. 3.

***B.** *Intrans.:* To take fire; to be enkindled.

* **ĕn-lā′çe,** *v.t.* [INLACE.]

1. To fasten with lace; to bind or encircle as with lace; to surround.

"Ropes of pearl her neck and breast *enlace*."
P. Fletcher: Piscatorie Eclogues, viii.

2. To embrace, to clasp.

"And foaming in thy love with snowy arms *enlace* thee."—*P. Fletcher: Piscatorie Eclogues*, vii. 34.

3. To involve, to entangle.

"With hou great harms these forsaid wates ben *enlaced*."—*Chaucer: Boethius*, bk. iii.

* **ĕn-lā′çe-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *enlace; -ment.*] The act of enlacing; the state of being enfolded, encircled, or involved.

"His tail about the imp he rolled
In fond and close *enlacement*."
Southey: The Devil's Walk

* **ĕn-lăn′-gŏur,** * **en-lan-gor,** *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *langour* (q.v.).] To cause to pine or waste away; to cause to fade.

"Of such a colour *enlangoured*
Was Abstinence, ywis, coloured."
Romaunt of the Rose, 7,399.

* **ĕn-lăp′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *lap*, v.(q.v.).] To involve, to cover or roll up.

"By reason of the clay wherein they are *enlapped*."
—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxxvii., ch. vii.

* **ĕn-lard′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *lard* (q.v.).] To dress or cover with lard; to fatten.

"That were to *enlard* his fat already pride."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, ii. 3.

ĕn-lar′ge, *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *large* (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To make large or greater in size, quantity or bulk; to expand or increase in bulk.

2. To make large in appearance; to cause to appear larger; to magnify.

"In lustre and effect like glass,
Which o'er each object casting various dyes,
Enlarges some, and others multiplies."
Pope: Temple of Fame, 132-4.

3. To extend in limits or dimensions.

"Glory is like a circle in the water
Which never ceases to *enlarge* itself."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., i. 2.

4. To dilate, to expand; to extend in comprehension.

"O ye Corinthians, our mouth is open unto you, our heart is *enlarged*."—*2 Corinthians* vi. 11.

5. To expand, to extend, to make more full; to amplify.

"Rather than anything shall be wanting that will despatch him, I will *enlarge* my testimony against him."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

6. To extend to more uses or purposes.

"It hath grown from no other root than only a desire to *enlarge* the necessary root of the word of God."—*Hooker.*

***7.** To give free vent or scope to, to vent.

"Though she appear honest to me, yet at other places she *enlargeth* her mirth so far, that there is shrewd construction made of her."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, ii. 2.

8. To set free from confinement; to set at liberty.

"A guilty soul *enlarged*,
And by a Saviour's death discharged."
Cowper: Olney Hymns, xix.

***9.** To state at large or fully; to dilate or enlarge upon.

"In my tent *enlarge* your griefs."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iv. 2.

***B.** *Reflex.:* To make diffuse; to amplify, to expatiate.

"I will *enlarge* myself no further to you at this time."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., let. 29.

C. *Intransitive:*

1. To grow larger; to become bigger; to increase in size or bulk.

"Where Avon shapes
His winding way, *enlarging* as it flows."
Hugo: Edgehill, bk. i.

2. To dilate, to speak or write at length; to expatiate; to amplify.

"This is a theme so unpleasant, I delight not to *enlarge* on it; rather wish the memory of it were extinct."—*More: Decay of Piety.*

***3.** To exaggerate.

"A severe critic would be apt to think I *enlarged* a little, as travellers are often suspected to do."—*Swift.*

4. To increase in capacity or comprehension; to increase in breadth or extent; to expand.

"Great objects make
Great minds, *enlarging* as their views *enlarge*."
Young: Night Thoughts, ix. 1,064, 1,065.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *enlarge*, to *extend*, and to *increase*: "We speak of *enlarging* a house, a room, premises or boundaries; of *increasing* the property, the army, the capital, expense, &c.; of *extending* the boundaries of an empire. We say the hole or cavity *enlarges*, the head or bulk *enlarges*, the number *increases*, the swelling, inflammation, and the like, *increase*; so likewise in the figurative sense, the views, the prospects, the powers, the ideas, and the mind, are *enlarged*; pain, pleasure, hope, fear, anger, or kindness, is *increased*; views, prospects, connections, and the like, are *extended*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ĕn-larged′, *pa. par.* & *a.* [ENLARGE.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Made larger, greater or bigger; increased in bulk or dimensions.

2. Not narrow; liberal, expanded, broad, comprehensive: as, a man of *enlarged* views.

* **ĕn-larg′-ĕd-lỹ,** *adv.* [Eng. *enlarged; -ly.*] In an enlarged or wide manner or sense; with enlargement; broadly, widely.

"Justification is taken two ways in Scripture; precisely, for the remission of sins by the only merits and satisfaction of Christ, accepted for us, and imputed to us; and *enlargedly*, for that act of God, and the necessary and immediate concomitants into and consequent upon that."—*Mountayn: Appeale to Cæsar*, p. 172.

ĕn-lar′ge-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *enlarge; -ment.*]

1. The act or process of enlarging or increasing in size, bulk, or dimensions; increase in size.

"The crowded roots demand *enlargement* now."
Cowper: Task, iii. 538.

2. An extending or making more wide or broad.

"The commons in Rome generally pursued the *enlargement* of their power by more set quarrels of one entire assembly against another."—*Swift.*

3. The state or condition of being enlarged; increase or augmentation in size or importance.

***4.** Something added on; an addition.

"And all who told it added something new,
And all who heard it made *enlargements* too."
Pope: Temple of Fame, 470, 471.

5. Extension or expansion of the intellectual powers; increase of knowledge; extended or enlarged comprehension or capacity.

6. Release from confinement, restraint, or constraint.

"Now sign his *enlargement*."
Massinger: Fatal Dowry, i. 2.

7. Diffuseness of speech or writing; an expatiating or dilating upon any particular point or subject.

"While I restrain my pen from all *enlargements*."
Mallet: To the Duke of Marlborough.

ĕn-larg′-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *enlarg(e); -er.*] One who enlarges, increases, or expatiates upon anything.

"We shall not contentiously rejoin, but confer what is in us unto his name and honour, ready to be swallowed in my worthy *enlarger*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.* (To the Reader.)

ĕn-larg′-ĭng, *pr. par., a.,* & *s.* [ENLARGE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of making larger; the state of becoming larger; enlargement.

enlarging-hammer, *s.* The goldbeater's hammer by which he reduces the package of quartiers or gold-plate. Fifty-six of the quartiers form a packet (cancher), and are interleaved with vellum. The hammer weighs fourteen or fifteen pounds, and is shaped like a truncated hexagonal pyramid, six inches high. Its face is very slightly convex, and five inches in diameter.

* **ĕn-lâur′-ĕl, en-lawr-el,** *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *laurel* (q.v.).] To crown with laurel.

"Foemen to faire skil's *enlaurelled* Queen"
Davies: Eclogues, p. 20.

* **ĕn-lāy′,** *v.t.* [INLAY.]

* **ĕn-lēag′ue,** *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *league* (q.v.).] To be in league with.

"Now it doth appear
That he, *enleagued* with robbers, was the speller."
Joanna Baillie.

* **en-le-geance,** *s.* [O. Fr. *en* = in, and *legeaunce, ligeance* = homage.] Allegiance.

"So that me and me ther come for *enlegeance*."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 85.

* **ĕn-lĕngth′,** *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *length* (q.v.).] To lengthen out.

"Begins to *enlength* the days disposed to good."
Daniel: Panegyric to the King's Majesty.

* **ĕn-leńgth'-ĕn,** *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *lengthen* (q.v.).] To lengthen, to draw out.

"In a smaller thread and more *enlengthened* filament."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. iv.

en lev-é (ăn-lĕv'-ê), *a.* [Fr., pa. par. of *enlever* = to raise or lift.]

Her.: Raised or elevated.

* **ĕn-lĕv'-ĕn,** *a. & s.* [ELEVEN.]

* **en-lí-ance,** * **en-ly-ance,** *s.* [O. Fr. *enliant*, pr. par. of *enlier* = to join, to unite.] Alliance.

"He wylleth mest of alle thynge to hym *enlyance*."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 12.

* **ĕn līght',** (*gh* silent), *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *light* (q.v.).] To enlighten, to illuminate.

"[Wit] from the first has shone on ages past,
Enlights the present, and shall warm the last."
Pope: Essay on Criticism, 492, 493.

ĕn-līght-ĕn (*gh* silent), *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *lighten* (q.v.).]

* **I.** *Lit.:* To give light to; to shed light upon; to illuminate.

"The moon is *enlightened* to govern the night."
Byrom: Thanksgiving Hymn.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To give intellectual light to; to illuminate the intellect of; to instruct, to inform, to impart knowledge to.

"Thus *enlightening* our mind, and rectifying our practice in all matters."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 4.

* 2. To quicken in the faculty of vision.

"His eyes were *enlightened*."—*1 Samuel* xiv. 27.

3. To instruct or inform in divine knowledge or religious truths.

"Those who were once *enlightened*."—*Hebrews* vi. 4.

* 4. To cheer, to exhilarate, to gladden.

¶ For the difference between to *enlighten* and to *illuminate*, see ILLUMINATE.

ĕn-līght-ened (*gh* silent), *pa. par.* & *a.* [ENLIGHTEN.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Made light, furnished or supplied with light; illuminated.

2. *Fig.:* Mentally or intellectually illuminated; informed, instructed; advanced in knowledge.

ĕn-līght'-ĕn-ĕr (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *enlighten*; *-er.*] One who or that which enlightens, illuminates, or gives light to; one who instructs, informs, or gives intellectual light to.

"Here Adam interposed: 'O sent from heaven
Enlightener of my darkness, gracious things
Thou hast revealed.'" *Milton: P. L.*, xii. 270-72.

ĕn-līght'-ĕn-mĕnt (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *enlighten*; *-ment.*]

1. The act of enlightening or illuminating. (*Lit. & fig.*)

2. The state of being enlightened.

ĕn-lĭmn' (*n* silent), *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *limn* (q.v.).] To illuminate; to adorn with ornamented letters or illuminations.

* **ĕn-lĭnk',** *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *link* (q.v.).] To link, to connect, to join, to chain to.

"*Enlink* to waste and desolation."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iii. 3.

ĕn-līst', * **ĭn-līst',** *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *en* = *in*, and *liste* = a list.] [LIST.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. *Gen.:* To enroll, to register or enter in a list.

2. *Spec.:* To engage for military service.

II. *Fig.:* To engage, gain over, or unite to a cause; to employ in the advancement of some interest.

"A graver fact, *enlisted* on your side,
May furnish illustration well applied."
Cowper: Conversation, 205, 206.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To engage oneself for military service.

"Many West-country Whigs, who did not think it absolutely sinful to *enlist*, stood out for terms subversive of all military discipline."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. *Fig.:* To attach or engage oneself to a party, interest, or cause.

¶ For the difference between to *enlist* and to *enrol*, see ENROL.

ĕn-līst'-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *enlist*; *-ment.*]

1. The act of enlisting or of engaging for military service.

2. The act of engaging oneself for military service; the state of being enlisted.

3. The writing or document by which a soldier is bound.

* **ĕn-lī've,** *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *live* (q.v.).]

1. To give life to; to quicken; to make to live.

"This dissolved body shall be raised out of the dust, and *enlived* with this very soul wherewith it is now animated."—*Bishop Hall: Select Thoughts*, § 30.

2. To animate, to quicken; to give sprightliness or animation to.

"See, see! the darts by which we horned
Are bright Loysa's pencills turned:
With which she now *enliveth* more
Beauties than they destroyed before."
Lovelace: Lucasta, p. 19.

ĕn-līv-ĕn, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*; Eng. *live*, and suff. *-en.*]

1. To quicken; to make to live; to give life to.

"Lo! of themselves the *enlivened* chessmen move."
Cowley: Pindarick Odes; Destiny, iii.

2. To make vigorous or active; to stimulate; to invigorate.

"They came out of the bath not only sweet and clean, but also much *enlivened* and strengthened in their joints."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

3. To give spirit or animation to; to animate, to make sprightly, cheerful, or gay; to exhilarate.

ĕn-līv-ĕn-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *enliven*; *-er.*] One who or that which enlivens, animates, stimulates, or invigorates.

"Fire, the *enlivener* of the general frame."
Dryden: Wife of Bath's Tale, 427.

* **ĕn-lû-mĭne,** *v.t.* [Fr. *enluminer*, from Lat. *illumino.*] To illumine, to brighten, to enlighten. [ILLUMINATE.]

"Whose glory shineth as the morning starre,
And with her light the earth *enlumines* cleare."
Spenser: F. Q., II. ix. 4.

* **ĕn-lŏck',** *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *lock* (q.v.).] To lock, close, or shut up.

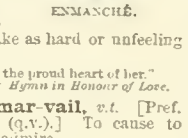
"In whose chaste breast all bounty natnrall,
And treasures of true love *enlocked* leeue."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. (Introd.), iv.

* **ĕn-lû're,** *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *lure* (q.v.).] To lure, to entice.

"The provocations, heats, *enlurings* of lusts."—*Adams: Works*, i. 311.

en-man-ché (ăn-mâñ-shê), *a.* [Fr.]

Her.: Covered with or resembling a sleeve. (Said when the chief has lines drawn from the centre of the upper edge to the sides to about half the breadth of the chief.)



ENMANCHÉ.

* **ĕn-mar'-ble,** *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *marble* (q.v.).] To turn to marble; to make as hard or unfeeling as marble.

"Thou dost *enmarble* the proud heart of her."
Spenser: Hymn in Honour of Love.

* **ĕn-mar'-vĕl,** * **en-mar-vail,** *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *marvel* (q.v.).] To cause to wonder, marvel at, or admire.

"A certain imitation of Spenser with which we are all enraptured and *enmarvailed*."—*Gray: To West*, Let. 25.

en masse (ăn mass), *phrase.* [Fr.] In the mass or whole body.

* **ĕn-mĕsh',** *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *mesh* (q.v.).] To entangle or catch in a net; to trap.

"So will I turn her virtue into pitch;
And out of her own goodness make the net
That shall *enmesh* them all."
Shakesp.: Othello, ii. 3.

* **ĕn-mew (ew as ū),** *v.t.* [EMMEW.]

* **ĕn-mĭñ'-gle,** *v.t.* [IMMINGLE.]

ĕn'-mĭ-tỹ, * **en-mi-te,** * **ene-my-tee,** *s.* [O. Fr. *enemistiet*; Fr. *inimitie*, from Lat. *inimicitia*, from *inimicus* = (*a.*) hostile, (*s.*) an enemy; *in* (neg.), and *amicus* = (*a.*) friendly, (*s.*) a friend.]

1. The quality or state of being an enemy or hostile; hostility.

"He who performs his duty in a station of great power, must needs incur the utter *enmity* of many and the high displeasure of more."—*Atterbury.*

2. Variance, discord, contrariety of interests, animosity.

"Common attachments, common *enmities*, bound her to the throne."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

3. Opposition.

"The friendship of the world is *enmity* with God."
—*James* iv. 4.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *enmity*, *animosity*, and *hostility*: "*Enmity* is something permanent; *animosity* is partial and transitory: *enmity* is altogether personal; *hostility* mostly respects public measures; *animosity* respects either one or many individuals. *Enmity* often lies concealed in the heart; *animosity* mostly betrays itself by some open act of *hostility*. He who cherishes *enmity* towards another is his own greatest enemy; he who is guided by a spirit of *animosity* is unfit to have any command over others; he who proceeds to wanton *hostility* often provokes an enemy where he might have a friend." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **ĕn-mŏssed',** *a.* [Pref. *en*; Eng. *moss*, and adj. suff. *-ed.*] Covered with moss. (*Keats.*)

* **ĕn-mo've,** *v.t.* [EMMOVE.]

* **ĕn-mū're,** *v.t.* [IMMURE.] To shut up, confine, or enclose within a wall; to immure.

"Not to be tempted would she be *enmured*."
Shakesp.: Lover's Complaint, 251.

ĕn-nĕ-ą-cŏn-tŏ-hē'-drąl, *a.* [Gr. *ἐννήκοντα* (*enenēkonta*) = ninety; *ἕδρα* (*hedra*) = a seat . . . a base, and Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*]

Geom., Crystallog., &c.: Pertaining to an enneacontohedron; having ninety sides.

ĕn-nĕ-ą-cŏn-tŏ-hē'-drŏn, *s.* [ENNEACONTOHEDRAL.]

Geom., Crystallog., &c.: A solid figure having ninety sides.

† **ĕn-nĕ-ăd,** *s.* [Fr. *ennéade*, from Gr. *ἐνεαδικός* (*eneadikos*) = of the number nine.] An assemblage of nine persons or things.

¶ *The Enneads:* The title given by Porphyry to one of the six divisions in his collection of the treatises of Plotinus, to imply that this division had in it nine books.

ĕn'-nĕ-ą-gŏn, *s.* [Gr. *ἐννέα* (*ennea*) = nine, and *γωνία* (*gōnia*) = an angle.]

Geom.: A plane figure with nine sides and as many angles.

ĕn-nĕ-ăg'-ôn-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *enneagon* (q.v.); *-al.*]

Geom.: Pertaining or relating to an enneagon; having nine angles.

ĕn-nĕ-ăg'-ỹn-oŭs, *a.* [Gr. *ἐννέα* (*ennea*) = nine; *γυνη* (*gunē*) = a woman, a female of any being or thing, and Eng., &c. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Having nine pistils.

ĕn-nĕ-ą-hē'-drąl, *a.* [Gr. *ἐννέα* (*ennea*) = nine; *ἕδρα* (*hedra*) = a seat, a base, and Eng. suff. *-al.*]

Geom.: Pertaining to an enneahedron; having nine sides.

ĕn-nĕ-ą-hē'-drŏn, ĕn-nĕ-ą-hē'-drĭ-ą, *s.* [ENNEAHEDRAL.]

Geom.: A solid figure having nine sides; a nonagon.

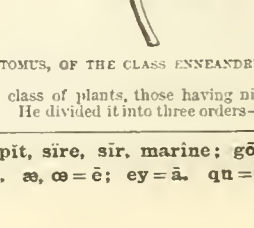
* **ĕn'-nĕ-ą-lŏgue,** *s.* [Formed from Gr. *ἐννέα* (*ennea*) = nine, on analogy of Decalogue (q.v.).] A collection of nine sayings or rules. (*Fuller: Church Hist.*, II. iv. 42.)

† **ĕn-nĕ-ăn'-dĕr,** *s.* [ENNEANDRIA.] Any individual of the Enneandria (q.v.).

ĕn-nĕ-ăn'-drĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [Gr. *ἐννέα* (*ennea*) = nine, and *ἀνηρ* (*anēr*), genit. *ἀνδρός* (*andros*) = a man.]

Botany:

1. The name given by Linnæus to the



BUTOMUS, OF THE CLASS ENNEANDRIA.

ninth class of plants, those having nine stamens. He divided it into three orders—Mono-

gynia, including Laurus, &c.; Trygynia, having under it Rheum; and Hexagynia, having Butomus.

2. The name given by Linnæus to one of the orders of his class Monadelphia. He placed under it only the genus Brownæa, which has nine stamens.

ĕn-nē-ăn'-drĭ-an, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *enneandri* (*a*) (q.v.), and Eng., &c., suff. *-an.*] The same as Enneandrous (q.v.).

ĕn-nē-ăn'-droŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *enneandr(ia)*, and Eng., &c. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Having nine stamens, belonging to the Linnæan class Enneandria (q.v.).

† ĕn-nĕ-a-pĕt'-a-loŭs, *a.* [Gr. *ἐννέα* (*ennea*) = nine; *πεταλον* (*petalon*) = a leaf, and Eng., &c. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Having nine petals.

† ĕn-nĕ-a-sĕp'-al-oŭs, *a.* [Gr. *ἐννέα* (*ennea*) = nine; Eng. *sepal* (q.v.), and suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Having nine sepals.

† ĕn-nĕ-a-spĕr'-moŭs, *a.* [Gr. *ἐννέα* (*ennea*) = nine; *σπέρμα* (*sperma*) = seed, and Eng., &c. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Having nine seeds.

† ĕn-nē-ăt'-ĭc, † ĕn-nē-ăt'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Gr. *ἐννέα* (*ennea*) = nine; *t* connective, and *-ic, -ical.*] Occurring once in every nine of anything, as, for instance, once in nine days, or in nine weeks, months, or years.

enneatic-day, *s.*

Medicine:

1. *Sing.:* The ninth day of a disease.

2. *Pl.:* Every ninth day of a disease.

enneatical-years, *s.pl.* Every ninth year of a person's life.

*** ĕn-new'** (**ew** as **ū**), *** en-newe,** *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *new* (q.v.).] To make new; to renew.

"Our natural tongue is rude,
And hard to be *ennewed*
With polished terms."
Skelton: Poems, p. 236.

*** ĕn-nĭche',** *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *niche* (q.v.).] To place in a niche or conspicuous position.

"Slawkenbergius deserves to be *enniched* as a prototype for all writers."—*Sterne: Tristram Shandy*, iii. 29.

ĕn-nō'-ble, *v.t.* [Fr. *ennobler: en* = in, and *noble* = noble.]

1. To make noble; to raise to the degree of nobility.

"Many fair promotions
Are given daily to *ennoble* those,
That scarce some two days since were worth a noble."
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 3.

2. To give an appearance of dignity to.

"The expression which *ennobled* and softened the harsh features of William."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

3. To elevate or raise morally; to raise in character.

"Prayer is the most proper means to *ennoble* and refine and spiritualize our natures."—*Sharp: Works*, vol. i., ser. 15.

4. To dignify, to raise in nature or qualities.

"The intention alone of amendment
Fruits of the earth *ennobles* to heavenly things."
Longfellow: The Children of the Lord's Supper.

5. To make famous or illustrious.

"Zenyma likewise, 72 miles from Samosatæ, is *ennobled* for the passage over Euphrates."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. v., ch. xxiv.

ĕn-nō'-ble-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *ennoble*; *-ment.*]

1. The act of ennobling or advancing to nobility; the state of being ennobled

"He added, during parliament, to his former creations, the *ennoblement* or advancement in nobility of a few others."—*Bacon. Henry VII.*, p. 15.

2. Exaltation, elevation, dignity.

"The eternal wisdom enriched us with all *ennoblements*, suitable to the measures of an unstraitened goodness."—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica*, ch. i.

en-nui (ân-nwē'), *s.* [Fr.; O.Fr. *enui, anoi*; Sp. *enojo*; O. Venetian *inodio*, from Lat. *in odio* = in hatred, used in the phrase *in odio habui* = I had in hatred, I was sick and tired of.] Listlessness, weariness, want of interest in matters or scenes around; languor of mind arising from satiety, incapacity, or lack of interest.

"The only fault of it is insipidity; which is apt now and then to give a sort of *ennui*, which makes one form certain little wishes, that signify nothing."—*Gray: Letters.*

en-nuy-é (ân-nwē'-yā), *a.* & *s.* [Fr., pa. par. of *ennuyer.*]

A. *As adj.:* Affected with ennui; languid, listless, bored.

B. *As subst.:* One affected with ennui; one bored or tired of pleasure.

en-nuy-ée (an-nwē'-yā), *s.* [Fr.] A woman affected with ennui.

Ē'-nŏch, *s.* [Sept. Gr., Ἐνώχ (*Enōch*); Heb. חֲנוֹךְ (*Chhanok*). The name means in Hebrew initiated or initiating.]

I. *Scripture History:*

1. The first-born son of Cain. (Gen. iv. 17.)

2. The son of Jared. He was the father of Methuselah, walked with God, and after living 365 years "was not, for God took him." (Gen. v. 19-24.) Cf. also Heb. xi. 5. [III.]

3. The eldest son of Reuben. (Gen. xlvi. 9; Exod. vi. 14.)

4. The son of Midian. (Gen. xxv. 4; Num. xxvi. 5.)

II. *Scrip. Geog.:* An antediluvian "city," called by Cain after his son Enoch. [I.] (Gen. iv. 17.)

III. *Apocryphal Lit.:* A book quoted in Jude (verses 14, 15). Whiston, influenced by the consideration that it was quoted by an inspired writer, considered it canonical; nearly every other critic has set it down as apocryphal. It is quoted by Justin Martyr, Irenæus, Clement of Alexandria, Tertullian, Origen, Augustine, Jerome, Hilary, Eusebius, &c. It was written originally in Hebrew, or in Hebrew-Aramaic, probably the latter; but this first publication was lost, it is believed, about the eighth century. In 1773 Bruce, the African explorer, brought three copies of the Ethiopic version with him from Abyssinia, and in 1821 Archbishop Lawrence translated it into English. It is divided into five books, which may not all have had the same author or have been written at the same time. The first may have appeared about B.C. 144, the last about B.C. 40. A book of Noah is obviously interwoven with it, but may have been originally separate. These two patriarchs are made to prophesy the future rewards of the righteous and the future punishment of the wicked. The passage quoted by St. Jude occurs in the part written by one of the apocryphal Enochs, though with some verbal differences.

*** ē-nō-dā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *enodatio*, from *enodo* = to free or clear from knots: *e* = *ex* = out, away, and *nodus* = a knot.]

1. *Lit.:* The act or process of untying a knot.

2. *Fig.:* The solution of a difficulty.

*** ē-nō'-de,** *a.* [Lat. *enodis: e* = *ex*, out, without, and *nodus* = a knot.]

Bot.: Destitute of or free from knots or joints; knotless, jointless.

*** ē-nō'-de,** *v.t.* [Lat. *enodo.*] To clear or free from knots; to make clear.

*** ē-nŏint',** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Anoint.] Anointed.

*** ē-nō'-mō-tarch,** *s.* [Gr. *ἐνωμοτάρχης* (*enōmotarchēs*)=the ruler or leader of an enomoty: *ἐνωμοτία* (*enōmotia*), and *ἄρχω* (*archō*)=to rule, to lead.]

Gr. Antiq.: The commander or leader of an enomoty (q.v.).

*** ē-nō-mō-tỹ,** *s.* [Gr. *ἐνωμοτία* (*enōmotia*), from *ἐνωμοτος* (*enōmotos*)= bound by an oath; *ὄμνυμι* (*omnumi*) = to swear.]

Gr. Antiq.: Any band of sworn soldiers. Specif., a division of the Spartan army, consisting according to some, of twenty-five men; according to others, of thirty-two.

ĕn'-ō-plą, *s. pl.* [Neut. pl. of Gr. *ἔνοπλος* (*enoplos*) = in arms, armed.] So named from the armature of the mouth or pharynx. (See def.).]

Zool.: A tribe of Annuloida, order Turbellaria, having the mouth or pharynx armed with styles, hooks, or rods. They consist of minute animals, inhabiting fresh or salt water.

*** ĕn-ŏp'-tō-măn-çỹ,** *s.* [Gr. *ἔνοπτος* (*enoptos*) = visible in a thing, and *μαντεία* (*manteia*) = prophecy, divination. Perhaps we should read enoptromancy, from Gr. *ἔνοπτρον* (*enoptron*) = a mirror.] Divination by means of a mirror.

*** ĕn-or'-dĕr,** *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *order* (q.v.).] To order, to command.

"It seemeth right to *enorder* you to make satisfaction of these your just debts."—*Evelyn: Three Late Impostors.*

*** ĕ-norm', * o-norme,** *v.t.* [Enormi, *a.*] To make monstrous.

"And who goes carelesse, carelesse he *enormes*."
Davies: Muse's Sacrifice, p. 50.

*** ĕ-norm',** *a.* [O. Fr. *enorme*, from Lat. *enormis* = out of rule.] [Enormous.]

1. Deviating from rule; irregular.

"Full lightly it ascends into the clear
And subtile air, devoid of cloudy storm,
Where it doth steady stand, all-uniform,
Pure, pervious, unmixed—nothing *enorm*."
More: Song of the Soul, I. ii. 22.

2. Deviating from right; wicked.

"That they may suffer such punishment as no *enorm* and unlawful actions have justly deserved."—*Sir. C. Cornwallis to James I.* (Suppl. Cabb.), p. 99.

*** ĕ-nor'-mĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *enorm*; *-ious.*] Enormous.

"The *enormious* additions to their artificial heights."—*Jeremy Taylor.*

ĕ-nor'-mĭ-tỹ, *s.* [Fr. *énormité*, from Lat. *enormitas*, from *enormis* = out of rule, huge.]

1. The state, quality, or condition of being enormous, immoderate, irregular, or excessive; deviation from right; atrociousness.

"That this law will be always sufficient to bridle or restrain *enormity*, no man can warrant."—*Hooker.*

2. That which exceeds measure or right; an atrocious crime or act, an atrocity.

"Atheism hath not rested in the judgement, but proceeded to all *enormities* and debauches."—*Glanvill: ser.* iii.

3. A deviation from rule in any way.

"Pyramids, arches, obelisks, were but the irregularities of vain-glory and wild *enormities* of ancient magnanimity."—*Sir T. Browne: Hydriotaphia.*

ĕ-nor'-moŭs, *a.* [O. Fr. *enorme*; Lat. *enormis: e* = *ex* = out, away, and *norma* = a rule.]

* 1. Out of or transgressing all rule; abnormal.

"Titan, heaven's first-born,
With his *enormous* brood, and birthright seized
By younger Saturn."
Milton: P. L., i. 510, 511.

* 2. Extending beyond certain limits; excursive.

"The *enormous* part of the light in the circumference of every lucid point, ought to be less discernible in shorter telescopes than in longer, because the shorter transmit less light to the eye."—*Newton: Optics.*

3. Exceedingly great in size, dimensions, bulk, or quantity.

"Yet not in vain the *enormous* weight was cast."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses xii.

4. Exceedingly great; exceeding.

"Nature here
Wantoned, as in her prime; and played at will
Her virgin fancies, pouring forth more sweet,
Wild above rule or art, *enormous* bliss."
Milton: P. L., v. 294-97.

* 5. Disordered, confused, perverse.

"I shall find time
From this *enormous* state, and seek to give
Losses their remedies." *Shakesp.; Lear*, ii. 2.

6. Wicked in an exceeding degree; excessively wicked, atrocious, or disgraceful.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *enormous*, *huge*, *immense*, and *vast*: "*Enormous* and *huge* are peculiarly applicable to magnitude; *immense* and *vast* to extent, quantity, and number. *Enormous* expresses more than *huge*, as *immense* expresses more than *vast*: what is *enormous* exceeds in a very great degree all ordinary bounds; what is *huge* is only in the superlative degree. The *enormous* is always out of proportion; the *huge* is relatively extraordinary in its dimensions. Some animals may be made *enormously* fat by a particular mode of feeding: to one who has seen nothing but level ground, common hills will appear to be *huge* mountains."

(2) He thus discriminates between *enormous*, *monstrous*, and *prodigious*: "The *enormous* contradicts our rules of estimating and calculating: the *prodigious* raises our minds beyond their ordinary standard of thinking: the *monstrous* contradicts nature and the course of things. What is *enormous* excites our surprise or amazement: what is *prodigious* excites our astonishment: what is *monstrous* does violence to our senses and understanding." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ĕ-nor'-moŭs-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *enormous*; *-ly.*] In an enormous manner or degree; excessively; beyond measure.

"Throughout an *enormously* large proportion of the ocean, the bright blue tint of the water bespeaks its purity."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (ed. 1859, ch. ix.

ē-nor'-mŏŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *enormous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being enormous, excessive, or beyond measure; enormity.

"When those who have no opportunity to examine our faith, see the *enormousness* of our works, what should hinder them from measuring the master by the disciples?"—*More: Decay of Piety*

ĕn-or'-thō-trōpe, *s.* [Gr. *ἐν (en)* = in, *ὀρθός (orthos)* = straight, and *τρέπω (trepō)* = to turn.] A toy on the principle of the thaumatrope the stroboscope, and phenakistoscope, which depend for their action upon the persistence of visual impressions. Upon different parts of a card are detached parts of a given figure, and when the card is rotated these become assembled and give a combined impression to the eye.

e-nough (ē-nŭf'), *e-nogh, *i-nou, *i-noh, *i-now, *y-now, *y-nough, *y-nowgh, *a., s., interj., & adv.* [A.S. *genōh, genōg,* from the imp. verb *geneah* = it suffices; Goth. *ganōhs* = sufficient; Icel. *gnógr*; Dan. & Sw. *nok*; Dut. *genoeg*; Ger. *genug.*]

A. *As adj.:* Sufficient; in a measure, quantity, or amount to satisfy; adequate to the wants or demands; sufficient to meet and satisfy reasonable desire or expectation.

"It is *ynowh* to the disciple that he be as his maister."—*Wycliffe: Matt.* x.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A sufficiency; a sufficient or adequate quantity; a quantity or amount which satisfies desire or expectation.

"And Esau said, I have *enough*, my brother."—*Gen.* xxxiii. 9.

2. That which is equal to the powers or abilities.

"Some great defects and main errours in his nature, customs, and proceedings, he had *enough* to do to save and help, with a thousand little industries and watches."—*Bacon.*

C. *As interj.:* An exclamation denoting sufficiency or satisfaction.

"Macbeth, beware Macduff!
Beware the thane of Fife! Dismiss me. *Enough.*"
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 1.

D. *As adverb:*

1. Sufficiently; in a sufficient quantity, degree, or measure.

"He never can *enough* atone
For each misdeed."
Hoole: Orlando Furioso, bk. xviii.

2. Tolerably, passably, fairly; in a tolerable or passable degree.

"An honest fellow *enough*."—*Shakesp.: Troilus,* v. 1.

¶ Blair thus discriminates between the two words *enough* and *sufficient*: "*Enough* relates to the quantity which one wishes to have of any thing. *Sufficient* relates to the use that is to be made of it. Hence, *enough* generally imports a greater quantity than *sufficient* does. The covetous man never has *enough*, although he has what is *sufficient* for nature." (*Blair: Rhetoric* (1817), i. 232.)

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *enough* and *sufficient*: "He has *enough* whose desires are satisfied; he has *sufficient* whose wants are supplied. We may therefore frequently have *sufficiency* when we have not *enough*. A greedy man is commonly in this case, he who has never *enough*, although he has more than a *sufficiency*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***ē-nŏŭn'çe,** *v.t.* [Fr. *énoncer*, from Lat. *enuncio: e = ex* = out, and *nuncio* = to announce, to declare; *nuncius* = a messenger.]

1. To declare, to proclaim, to utter, to pronounce, to enunciate.

"Listen to your Maker's voice
Mellifluous, which aloud the mild award
Enounces through your regions."
Bally: Day of Judgment.

2. To pronounce, to utter.

"The student should be able to *enounce* these [sounds] independently."—*A. M. Bell.* (*Webster.*)

***ē-nŏŭn'çe-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *enounce; -ment.*] The act of enouncing, declaring, proclaiming, or enunciating; enunciation.

"It might seem to him too evidently included in the very conception of the argument to require *enouncement*."—*Sir W. Hamilton.* (*Ogilvie.*)

ē-nŏw', *a., s., & adv.* [ENOUGH.]

***ē-noynt',** *v.t.* [ANOINT.]

en passant (ăn pas-săn), *phr.* [Fr.] In passing, by the way.

***ŏn-păt'-rŏn,** *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *patron* (q.v.).] To patronize, to take under one's protection. (*Shakes.: Lover's Complaint,* 224.)

***ĕn-pē'o-ple,** *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *people* (q.v.).] To fill with people; to empeople.

"We know 'tis very well *enpeopled*, and the habitation thereof esteemed so happy."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. I., ch. vi.

***ĕn-plĕr'çe,** *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *pierce* (q.v.).] To pierce.

"I am too sore *empierced* with his shaft."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, i. 4.

***ĕn-pŏv'-ĕr,** *v.t.* To impoverish.

"Lest they should theym selves *enporer*."—*Rede me and be nott Wrothe,* p. 100.

***ĕn-pŏw'-dĕr,** *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *powder* (q.v.).] To sprinkle as with powder.

"Clothe of golde *empowdered* among patches of canuese."—*Udal: To Queen Katherine.*

***ĕn-prĭnt',** *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *print* (q.v.).] To imprint, to impress.

"That had been *enprinted* by a mystical derke colour of speaking."—*Udal: Luke* iii.

***ĕn-quĭck'-en,** *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *quicken* (q.v.).] To quicken, to make alive.

"He hath not yet *enquickened* men generally with this delforn life."—*More: Notes on Psychozoiu.*

ĕn-quīre', *v.t. & i.* [INQUIRE.]

ĕn-quīr'-ĕr, *s.* [INQUIRER.]

ĕn-quī'-rў, *s.* [INQUIRY.]

***ĕn-rā'çe,** *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *race* (q.v.).] To give race or origin to; to implant, to euroot.

"A goddess graced
With heavenly gifts from heaven first *enraced*."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. x. 25.

ĕn-rā'ge, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *enrager: en* = in, and *rage* = rage.]

A. *Trans.:* To put in a rage or passion; to stir up to fury; to exasperate, to make furious; to excite rage in.

"*Enraged* he rears
His hoof, and down to ground thy father bears."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses xii.

***B.** *Intrans.:* To rage, to be furious.

"He will only *enrage* at the temerity of offering to confute him."—*Miss Burney: Cecilia,* bk. ix., ch. vii.

ĕn-rāged', *pa. par. & a.* [ENRAGE.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Rendered furious; infuriated; thrown into a rage.

***2.** Excited with any very strong emotion.

"Being now *enraged* with grief."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., i. 1.

***3.** Strong, intense, passionate.

"She loves him with an *enraged* affection."
Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing, ii. 3.

† II. *Her.:* A term sometimes applied to a horse when borne in that position which in the cases of other animals is called saliant.

***ĕn-rā'ge-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *enrage; -ment.*] Rapture, passion.

"With sweete *enragement* of celestiall love."
Spenser: Hymn of Heavenly Love, 286.

***ĕn-rāiled',** *a.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *railed* (q.v.).] Fenced in or surrounded as with rails.

"An *enrailed* column rears its lofty head."
Gay: Trivia, ii. 74.

***ĕn-rān'ge** (1), *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *range*, s. (q.v.).] To arrange; to set or place in order.

"In manner of a masque *enranged* orderly."
Spenser: F. Q., III. xii. 5.

***ĕn-rān'ge** (2), ***en-raunge,** *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *range*, v. (q.v.).] To range or rove over.

"In all this forrest and wyld wooddie raine,
Where as this day I was *enranging* it."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. ii. 9.

***ĕn-răńk',** *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *rank* (q.v.).] To place or set in rank or in order; to arrange.

"No leisure had he to *enrank* his men."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., i. 1.

ĕn-răpt' (1), *a.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *rapt* (q.v.).] In an ecstasy; enraptured; transported.

"My venerable friend
Victoriously upraised his clear bright eye,
And, when that eulogy was ended, stood
Enrapt."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

***ĕn-răpt'** (2), *a.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *rapt* for *wrapt* (q.v.).] Wrapt up.

"Nor hath he been so *enrapt* in those studies as to neglect the polite arts of painting and poetry."—*Arbuthnot & Pope.*

ĕn-răp'-tūre, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *rapture* (q.v.).] To fill with rapture; to transport with pleasure or delight.

"The Master's word
Enraptured the young man heard."
Longfellow: Building of the Ship

***ĕn-răv'-ĭsh,** *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *ravish* (q.v.).] To throw into an ecstasy; to transport; to enrapture.

"What wonder,
Frail men, whose eyes seek heavenly things to see,
At sight thereof, so much *enravished* be?"
Spenser: Hymn of Heavenly Love, 131, 132.

***ĕn-răv'-ĭsh-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [ENRAVISH.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of enrapturing or transporting with delight.

***ĕn-răv'-ĭsh-ĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *enravishing; -ly.*] In an enravishing manner; so as to throw into an ecstasy.

"More exquisitely and *enravishingly* move the nerves."—*More: Antidote against Atheism,* App., ch. xiii.

***ĕn-răv'-ĭsh-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *enravish; -ment.*] The state of being enravished; ecstasy, rapture.

"They contract a kind of splendour from the seemingly obscuring veil, which adds to the *enravishments* of her transported admirers."—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica,* ch. xxiv.

***ĕn-rĕg'-ĭs-tĕr,** *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *register* (q.v.).] To register; to enter as in a register or record.

"To read *enregistered* in every nook
His goodness, which His beauty doth declare."
Spenser: Hymn of Heavenly Beauty.

***ĕn-rheŭm',** *v.i.* [Fr. *enrhumer.*] [RHEUM.] To be affected with a rheum, to cause a mucous discharge from the throat or eyes, produced by catarrh.

"The physician is to enquire where the party hath taken cold or *enrheumed*."—*Harvey.*

ĕn-rĭch', *v.t.* [O. Fr. *enrichir*; Fr. *enricher*; *en* = in, and *riche* = rich.]

1. To make rich or wealth; to give riches to.

"Studious with traffic to *enrich* the land."
Dryden: Turquin & Tullia.

2. To fertilize, to make fruitful.

"It [marl] mightily *enricheth* it [the ground] and maketh it more pleutiful."—*P. Holland: Plinie,* bk. xvii., ch. vi.

3. To store, to fill; to furnish with wealth or plenty of anything.

"The bowels of the earth
Enriched with knowledge his industrious mind."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

4. To adorn, to beautify, to set out.

ĕn-rĭch'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *enrich; -er.*] One who or that which enriches.

ĕn-rĭch'-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *enrich; -ment.*]

1. The act of enriching; augmentation of wealth.

2. The act of making fertile or fruitful; fertilization.

3. A filling, storing or enriching with abundance of anything.

"Not without great and ample additions, and *enrichment* thereof."—*Bacon: Holy War.*

4. Anything which is added as an ornament or decoration.

***ĕn-rĭd'ge,** *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *ridge* (q.v.).] To form into ridges.

"He had a thousand noses,
Horns whelked and wav'd like the *enridged* sea:
It was some fiend."
Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 6.

***ĕn-rĭng',** *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *ring* (q.v.).] To form a ring round; to encircle, to bind round.

"The female ivy so
Enrings the barky fingers of the elm."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iv. 1.

***ĕn-rīp'-en,** *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *ripen* (q.v.).] To make ripe; to ripen; to bring to maturity or perfection.

"The Summer, how it *enripened* the year;
And Autumn, what our golden harvests were."
Donne: Elegy xiv.

***ĕn-rīve,** *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *rive* (q.v.).] To rive; to cleave.

"Through his curat it did glide,
And made a grisely wound in his *enriven* side."
Spenser: F. Q., V. viii. 34.

ĕn-rōbe, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *robe* (q.v.).] To robe, to dress, to habit, to invest.

"Her mother hath intended,
That, quoint in green, she shall be loose *enrobed*,
With ribbands pendant, flaring 'bout her head."
Shakesp.: Merry Wives, iv. 1.

ĕn-rŏck'-mĕnt, *s.* [Pref. *en;* Eng. *rock;* and suff. *-ment.*] Stone pitched on to the seaface of a breakwater or dyke, or a shore subject to encroachment by the waves or stream.

ĕn-rōl', *v.t.* [O. Fr. *enroller;* Fr. *enrôler,* from *en* = in, and *rolle* = a roll, list.]

1. To write down on a roll; to record, to register.

"The conuencioun
Of old engrossed, by great purueiaunce
Which is *enrolde,* and put in remembraunce."
Lydgate: Story of Thebes, pt. iii.

2. To write or enter in a roll or register; to enter names in a list.

"There be *enrolled* amongst the king's forces about thirty thousand men of the Jews."—*1 Maccabees,* x. 36.

3. To enter or include in a class or list.

"To be deemed considerable in this faculty, and *enrolled* among the wittes."—*Barrow: Sermons,* vol. i., ser. 14.

* 4. To involve, to wrap up, to encircle, to surround.

"All these, and thousand thousands many more . . .
Came rushing, in the fomy waves *enrold.*'
Spenser: F. Q., II. xii. 25

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *enrol,* to *enlist,* to *register,* and to *record:* "*Enrol* and *enlist* respect persons only; *register* respects persons and things; *record* respects things only. *Enrol* is generally applied to the act of inserting names in an orderly manner into any book; *enlist* is a species of *enrolling* applicable only to the military. The *enrolment* is an act of authority; the *enlisting* is the voluntary act of an individual. Among the Romans it was the office of the censor to *enrol* the names of all the citizens in order to ascertain their number, and estimate their property: in modern times soldiers are mostly raised by means of *enlisting.* In the moral application of the terms, to *enrol* is to assign a certain place or rank; to *enlist* is to put one's self under a leader, or attach one's self to a party. Hercules was *enrolled* among the gods; the common people are always ready to *enlist* on the side of anarchy and rebellion. To *enrol* and *register* both imply writing down in a book; but the former is a less formal act than the latter. The insertion of the bare name or designation in a certain order is enough to constitute an *enrolment;* but *registering* comprehends the birth, family, and other collateral circumstances of the individual. The object of *registering* likewise differs from that of *enrolling;* what is *registered* serves for future purposes, and is of permanent utility to society in general; but what is *enrolled* often serves only a particular or temporary end. To *record* is a formal species of *registering:* we *register* when we *record:* but we do not always *record* when we *register.* . . . Things may be said to be *registered* in the memory, or events *recorded* in history." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ĕn-rōll'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *enroll;* *-er.*] One who enrols or registers.]

ĕn-rōl'-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *enrol;* *-ment.*]

1. The act of enrolling; specif. the act of registering or entering a deed, judgment, recognisance, &c., in any of the courts of law, being a court of record.

"He appointed a general review to be made, and *enrolment* of all Macedonians."—*P. Holland: Livius,* p. 1,121.

* 2. That in which anything is enrolled or registered; a register.

"The king . . . delivered the *enrolments* with his own hands, to the Bishop of Salisbury."—*Davies: On Ireland.*

* **ĕn-rōōt',** *v.t.* [Pref. *en,* and Eng. *root* (q.v.)] To root, to fix by the root; to implant deeply.

"His foes are so *enrooted* with his friends,
That, plucking to unfix an enemy,
He doth unfasten so and shake a friend."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 1.

* **en-rōūnd',** *v.t.* [Pref. *en,* and Eng. *round* (q.v.).] To surround, to encircle, to inclose.

"Upon his royal face there is no note
How dread an army hath *enrounded* him."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. (Chorus).

en route (ân rôt), *phr.* [Fr.] On the way; upon the road.

ĕns, *s.* [Lat., as subst. = a being or thing; as *pr. par.* = being, existing, from *es,* the root of *esse* = to be.]

I. *Metaphysics:*

1. *In the abstract:* Entity, being, existence.

"Then *Ens* is represented as father of the Predicaments, his ten sons."—*Milton: College Exercise.*

2. *In the concrete:*

(1) *Gen.:* Any existing being or thing.

(2) *Spec.:* The self-existent One; God in whom life inheres; cf. Exod. iii. 14; John i. 4, v. 26.

II. *Alchem. & Old Chem.:* According to Paracelsus, the power, virtue, or efficacy which a thing excites in our bodies.

* **ĕn-sā'fe,** * **in-safe,** *v.t.* [Pref. *en,* and Eng. *safe* (q.v.).] To make safe or secure; to ensure.

"Ireland is not yet delivered; England is not altogether settled and *ensafed.*"—*W. Bell: Sermon* (1650), p. 11.

* **ĕn-săf'-frŏn,** *v.t.* [Pref. *en,* and Eng. *saffron* (q.v.).] To colour like saffron.

"Phœbus in the chair
Ensaffroning sea and air."
Drummond: Sonnets, pt. i., s. 36.

* **ĕn-sāint',** *v.t.* [Pref. *en,* and Eng. *saint* (q.v.).] To canonize.

"Saint Gildarde, which, in honour of this gilded fish, the pope so *ensainted.*"—*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe.*

* **ĕn-sam'-ple,** *s.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *exemplum* = an example (q.v.).] An example, a pattern, a model. (*Phil.* iii. 17.)

* **ĕn-sam'-ple,** *v.t.* [Ensample, *s.*] To exemplify; to show by example.

"I have followed all the ancient poets historical: first, Homer, who, in the person of Agamemnon, *ensampled* a good governour and a virtuous man."—*Spenser: The Author's Intention; to Sir W. Raleigh.*

* **ĕn-săn'-guĭne (gu as gw),** *v.t.* [Pref. *en,* and Eng. *sanguine* (q.v.).]

1. To smear or cover with blood; to make bloody.

"Where cattle pastured late; now scattered lies,
With carcasses and arms, the *ensanguined* field
Deserted."
Milton: P. L., xi. 652-55.

2. To colour like blood; to make of a crimson colour.

"Their garb red, their lances of the same *ensanguined* hue."—*Daily Telegraph,* May 23, 1883.

ĕn-sā'-tæ, *s. pl.* [Fem. pl. of Mod. Lat. *ensatus,* from Lat. *ensis* = a sword.]

Botany:

1. The name given by Linnæus in his *Philosophia Botanica* (1751), to an order of plants containing the genera Iris, Xyris, Eriocaulon, Aphyllanthes, &c.

2. The name given in 1805 by Ker to what are now called Iridaceæ. This is a more restricted use of the word than that given by Linnæus.

ĕn'-sāte, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *ensatus,* from Lat. *ensis* = a sword.]

Bot., &c.: Shaped like a sword with a straight blade.

* **ĕn-scā'le,** *v.t.* [Pref. *en,* and Eng. *scale* (q.v.).] To carve or form with scales.

* **ĕn-sçhĕd'-ŭle,** *v.t.* [Pref. *en,* and Eng. *schedule* (q.v.).] To write or enter in a schedule or register.

"You must buy that peace
With full accord to all our just demands,
Enscheduled here."
Shakesp.: Henry V., v, 2.

ĕn-scŏn'çe, *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *en,* and Eng. *sconce* (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To hide, to cover, as with a sconce or fort.

"I myself sometimes, hiding mine honour in my necessity, am fain to shuffle, to hedge, and to lurch; and yet your rogue will *ensconce* your rags, your cat-a-mountain looks under the shelter of your honour."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives,* ii. 2.

2. *With a reflexive pronoun:* To take shelter or hide oneself behind something.

"She shall not see me, I will *ensconce* me behind the arras."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives,* iii. 3.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To hide or conceal oneself.

* **ĕn-sēal',** *v.t.* [Pref. *en,* and Eng. *seal* (q.v.).] To mark or impress with a seal; to fix a seal on; to seal.

* **ĕn-seăm'** (1), *v.t.* [Pref. *en,* and Eng. *seam* (q.v.).]

1. To sew up; to inclose by a seam of needlework.

"A name engraved in the revestiary of the temple, one stole away, and *enseamed* it in his thigh."—*Camden.*

2. To include, to contain, to comprise.

"Bounteous Trent that in himself *enseams*
Both thirty sorts of fish, and thirty sundry streams."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. xi. 35

ĕn-seăm' (2), *v.t.* [Pref. *en,* and Eng. *seam* = grease, lard.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* To grease, to make greasy, to fatten.

"In the rank sweat of an *enseamed* bed."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 4.

2. *Hawking:* To cleanse or purge from grease or glut.

* **ĕn-sĕar',** *v.t.* [Pref. *en,* and Eng. *sear* (q.v.).] To cauterize; to close or stop by cauterizing; to dry up.

"*Ensear* thy fertile and conceptious womb;
Let it no more bring out ingrateful man."
Shakesp.: Timon, iv. 3.

* **ĕn-sĕarçh',** * **en-searche,** * **en-search-en,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *en,* and Eng. *search* (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To search diligently for.

"The property whereof, [the understanding,] is to espye, seek for, *ensearch,* and find out."—*Sir T. Elyot: Governour,* fo. 201, b.

B. *Intrans.:* To make search.

"They beganne fyrst to *ensearche* by reason and by reporte of olde menne."—*Sir T. More: Workes,* p. 227.

* **ĕn-sĕarçh',** *s.* [Ensearch, *v.*] Search, inquiry, investigation.

"I pray you make some good *ensearch* what my poor neighbours have loste."—*Sir T. More.*

* **ĕn-seĕl',** *v.t.* [Pref. *en,* and Eng. *seel* (q.v.).]

Hawking: To close the eyes of; to seel.

* **ĕn-sĕm'-ble,** *v.i.* [Ensemble, *s.*] To assemble, to come together.

"The cardinals at togider come,
Ensembled thai were alle tho."
Legend of St. Gregory, 981.

en-sem-ble (ân-sân'-bl), *s.* & *adv.* [Fr., from Lat. *in simul* = at the same time; together.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* All the parts of anything taken together, and viewed each in relation to the whole.

"We may see in successive steps the groups of those figures and facts only which are immediately local and temporary; but the *ensemble* of the piece will be hid from us and unintelligible."—*Pownall: On Antiquities* (1782), p. 31.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Art:* A term applied to any general group of figures, forming a group, or to any arrangement of inanimate materials for landscape or genre pictures. The general grouping of characters, in dramatic art, to form a picture on the fall of the curtain.

2. *Music:*

(1) The general effect of a musical performance.

(2) The music of the whole company of performers in a concerted piece.

B. *As adv.:* Together; all at once; simultaneously.

* **en-sent,** *s.* [Cf. Assent and Consent.] Assent, consent.

"Thoru *ensent* of hys tueye sones."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 317.

* **en-sent,** *v.i.* [Ensent, *s.*] To consent, to assent.

"Vor ensample of hem, othere *ensentede* thereto."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 446.

ĕn-sĕn-ziĕ', *s.* [A corruption of Fr. *ensemble.*] A war-cry or gathering word. (*Scotch.*)

"The Leader, rolling to the Tweed,
Resounds the *ensenzie.*"
Scott: Thomas the Rhymer, iii.

* **ĕn-shâwl',** *v.t.* [Pref. *en,* and Eng. *shawl* (q.v.).] To cover or clothe with a shawl.

* **ĕn-shēath',** *v.t.* [Pref. *en,* and Eng. *sheath* (q.v.).] To put into a sheath.

* **ĕn-shĕl'-tĕred,** *a.* [Pref. *en,* and Eng. *sheltered* (q.v.).] Sheltered, covered, or protected from injury.

"If that the Turkish fleet
Be not *ensheltered* and embayed, they are drowned."
Shakesp.: Othello, ii. 1.

* **ĕn-shiēld,** *v.t.* [Pref. *en,* and Eng. *shield* (q.v.).] To shield; to protect as with a shield; to cover.

* **ĕn-shiēld',** *a.* [Enshield, *v.*] Shielded, protected, covered.

"These black masks
Proclaim an *enshield* beauty ten times louder
Than beauty could display.
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 4.

* **ĕn-shō're, en-shoar,** *v.t.* [Pref. *en,* and Eng. *shore* (q.v.).] To place in harbour; to receive or set on shore.

"*Enshore* my soule neer drowned in flesh and blood."
Davies: Wittes Pilgrimage, p. 40.

ĕn-shrīne, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *shrine* (q.v.).] To place in a shrine or chest; to deposit for safe keeping; to preserve as sacred; to cherish.

"His next son, for wealth and wisdom famed,
The clouded ark of God, till then in tents
Wandering, shall in a glorious temple *enshrine*."
Milton: P. L., xii. 332-34.

ĕn-shrŏud', *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *shroud* (q.v.).]

1. *Lit.:* To shroud; to cover as with a shroud.

"Conscious of guilt and fearful of the light,
They lurk *enshrouded* in the vale of night."
Churchill: The Apology.

2. *Fig.:* To hide; to conceal from observation.

LEAF OF IRIS.

†**ĕn-sĭf'-ĕr-ŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *ensifer* = sword-bearing: *ensis* = a sword, and *fero* = to bear; suff. *-ous.*] Bearing or carrying a sword. By the Latin poets *ensifer* was specially used as an epithet of Orion, aa was ξιφήρης (*xiphērēs*), with the same signification, by the Greeks.

ĕn'-sĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *ensis* = a sword, and *forma* = form, shape.]

1. *Bot.:* Sword-shaped, lorate, quite straight, with the point acute, as the leaf of an iris. (*Lindley.*)

2. *Anat., Zool., &c.:* Essentially the same meaning as 1.

† ¶ (1) *Ensiform cartilage:* The same as ¶ (2).

(2) *Ensiform process of the sternum:* *Anat.:* The metasternum (q.v.). See also ¶ (1) and ensisternal.

ĕn'-sĭgn, ***en-sĭgne** (*g* silent), *s.* [O. Fr. *ensigne*; Fr. *enseigne*, from Low Lat. *insignia*; Lat. *insigne* = a standard, neut. sing. of *insignis* = remarkable; Ital. *insegna.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II. 1.

"You *ensign* view, where waving in the wind
Appear the fleur-de-lys and leopards joined."
Hoole: Orlando Furioso, bk. x.

2. A signal to assemble.

"He will lift up an *ensign* to the nations from far."
—*Isaiah* v. 26.

3. A badge, mark, or symbol of distinction, rank, or office; insignia.

"The *ensigns* of our power about we bear." *Waller.*

* 4. A signboard of an inn.

5. A sign or symbol of any kind.

"The whip and bell in that hard hand
Are hateful *ensigns* of usurped command."
Cowper: Charity, 212, 213.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Military:*

(1) The flag or colours of a regiment.

* (2) The lowest rank of commissioned officers in a regiment of infantry, by the senior of whom the regimental ensigns or colours are carried. The name is now abolished, the title of second lieutenant being substituted for it.

"Oh! may I see her soon dispensing
Her favours on some broken *ensign*."
Swift: Progress of Marriage.

2. *Naval:* A flag composed of a field of red, white, or blue, with the Union in the upper corner next the staff. The white ensign is further distinguished by having the St. George's Cross displayed upon it, quartering the white field. The use of the red ensign is permitted to the merchant service.

ensign-bearer, ***ensigne-bearer,** *s.* The soldier who carries the colours; an ensign.

"If it be true that the giants ever made war against heaven, he had been a fit *ensign-bearer* for that company."—*Sidney.*

ĕn-sīgn' (*g* silent), *v.t.* [Ensign, *s.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* To distinguish by any particular badge or sign; to be the distinguishing mark of.

"Henry but joined the roses that *ensigned*
Particular families; but this hath joined
The rose and thistle." *B. Jonson: Masques.*

2. *Her.:* To distinguish by any mark or ornament; as a crown, a coronet, a mitre, &c., borne on or over a charge. A staff is sometimes said to be *ensigned* with a flag.

ĕn'-sĭgn-çy (*g* silent), *s.* [Eng. *ensign*; *-cy.*]

Mil.: The rank, office, or commission of an ensign.

ĕn'-sĭgned (*g* silent), *a.* [Eng. *ensign*; *-ed*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Marked or distinguished by any particular sign, badge, or token.

2. *Her.:* [Ensign, *v.* 2].

ĕn'-sĭgn-shĭp (*g* silent), *s.* [Eng. *ensign*; *-ship.*]

Mil.: The same as Ensigncy (q.v.).

ĕn'-sĭl-age (age as ĭj), *s.* [Fr. *en* = in; O. Fr. *silo* = a fosse, a cavity, or trench underground, in which grain is deposited with a view to its conservation; Eng. suff. *-age.*]

Agriculture:

1. A method of preserving forage crops whilst moist and succulent, and without any previous attempt at drying them. It is effected by storing green fodder in mass, and covering it over in deep trenches cut in a dry soil.

"It seems almost certain, then, that *ensilage* has been known, probably for centuries, in Europe, Asia, and Africa. . . . The mass must be several feet in depth and width, and when the pit is filled, boards or dry straw, or in some cases heather, are laid on the top without delay, and earth and stones are heaped up on the surface to the weight of several hundred-weight per square foot. The fodder thus stored settles into a half solid mass, which, having undergone fermentation, is greedily devoured by cattle, and, with a little hay or dry food added, keeps them in admirable condition throughout the winter. Maize, prickly comfrey, peas, rye, tares, clover, lucerne, vetches, and grass may be profitably stored after this fashion."—*Daily Telegraph*, Dec. 5, 1882.

2. Fodder prepared by the process described under 1.

"One . . . states that he sold *ensilage* in the market town at from twenty-four to thirty-six shillings per ton."—*Chambers' Journal*, May 5, 1883.

ĕn'-sĭl-age (age as ĭj), *v.t.* [Ensilage, *s.*]

Agric.: To treat by the process described under Ensilage, *s.*, 1.

"The sauerkraut of the Germans is but cabbage *ensilaged*. The writer, forty years ago, *ensilaged* green gooseberries."—*Chambers' Journal*, May 5, 1883.

ĕn'-sĭl-āte, *v.t.* [Fr. *en* = in; O. Fr. *silo* = a fosse, a cavity in which grain is deposited with a view to its conservation and Eng. verbal suff. *-ate* (q.v.).]

Agric.: The same as Ensilage, *v.* (q.v.)

"Their suggestions are that green forage should be *ensilated* without mixture of any dry substances or even of salt; that the most favourable time for *ensilating* is when the plants are in bloom."—*Chambers' Journal*, May 5, 1883.

***ĕn-sĭl'-vĕr,** *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *silver* (q.v.).] To cover or set off with silver.

"Thei also engoldid and *ensiluered* ben false."—*Wyclife: Baruch* vi. 7.

ĕn-sĭ-stĕr'-nal, *a.* [Lat. *ensis* = a sword; Mod. Lat. *sternum*, from Gr. στέρνον (*sternon*) = the breast or chest, and Eng., &c. suff. *-al.*]

Anat.: Pertaining or relating to the ensiform process of the sternum (q.v.). [Metasternum.]

***ĕn-skȳ',** *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *sky* (q.v.).] To remove to the skies or heaven; to place among the gods.

"I hold you as a thing *enskied* and sainted."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, i. 5.

ĕn-slāve, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *slave* (q.v.).]

1. To reduce to the state of a slave, servitude, or boudage; to deprive of liberty.

"The conquered also, and *enslaved* by war,
Shall, with their freedom lost, their virtue lose."
Milton: P. L., xi. 797, 798.

2. To reduce to the state of a vassal or dependant.

"The Popish kernes whom James had brought over from Munster and Connaught to *enslave* our island."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

3. To overpower, to overcome; to become master of.

"Blinding the understanding and *enslaving* the will."—*Bishop Taylor: Holy Living*, ch. ii., § 1.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *enslave* and to *captivate:* "There is as much difference between these terms as between *slavery* and *captivity:* he who is a *slave* is fettered both body and mind: he who is *captive* is only constrained as to his body: hence to *enslave* is always taken in the bad sense; *captivate* mostly in the good sense: *enslave* is always taken in the bad sense; *captivate* mostly in the good sense; *enslave* is employed literally or figuratively; *captivate* only figuratively: we may be *enslaved* by persons or by our gross passions; we are *captivated* by the charms or beauty of an object." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ĕn-slāv'-ĕd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *enslaved*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being enslaved.

ĕn-slāve-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *enslave*; *-ment.*]

1. The act of enslaving or reducing to servitude or bondage.

2. The state of being enslaved; slavery, bondage, servitude.

"The children of Israel, according to their method of sinning, after mercies, and thereupon returning to a fresh *enslavement* to their enemies, had now passed seven years in cruel subjection."—*South: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 11.

ĕn-slāv'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *enslav(e)*; *-er.*] One who or that which enslaves, physically or mentally.

"Forgets her empires with a just decay,
The *enslavers* and the enslaved, their death and birth."
Byron: Childe Harold, iii. 67.

ĕn-snā're, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *snare* (q.v.).] To take or catch in a snare; to entrap, to catch by treachery or guile.

"Him to *ensnare* and bring
Unto the Danish king."
Longfellow: Musician's Tale.

***ĕn-snarl'** (1), *v.i.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *snarl* (q.v.).] To snarl as a dog; to growl.

***ĕn-snarl'** (2), ***en-snarle,** *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *snarl* (q.v.).] To ensnare, to entangle, to catch.

"They in awayt woold closely him *ensnarle*."
Spenser: F. Q., V. ix. 9.

***ĕn-sō'-bĕr,** *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *sober* (q.v.).] To make sober.

"God sent him sharpnesses and sad accidents to *ensober* his spirits."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons* (1651), p. 170.

***ĕn-spăn'-gle,** *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and English *spangle* (q.v.).] To cover or ornament as with spangles.

"I *enspangle* this expansive firmament."
Herrick: Hesperides, p. 204.

***ĕn-sphē're,** ***in-sphere,** *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *sphere* (q.v.).]

1. To place in or as in a sphere.

"In thy little chaos all's *ensphered*,
And though abridged, yet in full greatness reared."
J. Hall: Poems (1646), p. 64.

2. To form into roundness; to make into a sphere.

"One shall *ensphere* thine eyes, another shall
Impearl thy teeth." *Carew: Poems*, p. 95.

***ĕn-spī're,** *v.t.* [Inspire.]

***ĕn-stâll',** *v.t.* [Install.]

***ĕn-stămp',** *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *stamp* (q.v.).] To mark as with a stamp; to stamp; to impress deeply.

"Money *enstamped* upon with the figure of a lamb."
—*Gregory: Notes on Passages in Scripture*, p. 51.

***ĕn-stāte',** *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *state* (q.v.).] To instate (q.v.).

"Nor perhaps had thy birth *enstated* thee in the same wealth and greatness."—*South: Sermons*, vol. xi., ser. 10.

ĕn'-stą-tīte, *s.* [Ger. *enstatit*, from Gr. ἐνστάτης (*enstatēs*) = an adversary. So named because so refractory.]

Min.: An Orthorhombic mineral. Its hardness is 5·5; its sp. gr., 3·1—3·3; the lustre vitreous, except on the cleavage surfaces, on which it is pearly; colours, white, green or brown; streak, grey. It is possessed of double refraction. Compos.: silica, 60; magnesia, 40 = 100. There are two varieties: (1) enstatite proper, with little or no iron. It is of white colour. Chladnite falls under this division. (2) Ferriferous enstatite, called also bronzite. This contains iron, and is green or brown. Found in Bavaria, Moravia, Pennsylvania, Texas, &c. (*Dana.*)

***ĕn-steēp',** *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *steep* (q.v.).] To immerse, plunge, sink, or soak.

"Tempests themselves, high seas, and howling winds
Traitors *ensteeped*." *Shakesp.: Othello*, ii. 1.

***ĕn-stŏck',** *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *stock* (q.v.).] To fix as in the stocks.

"The Eternal's hands, and his free feet *enstock*
In destinie's hard diamantin rock."
Sylvester: Du Bartas, week i., day 7, 514.

***ĕn-stōr'e** (1), ***en-stor-en,** ***en-stoore,** ***in-store,** *v.t.* [Lat. *instauro.*] To restore, to rebuild.

"That the temple of the Lord were *enstooride*."—*Wycliffe: 4 Kings*, xii. 14.

***ĕn-stō're** (2), *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *store* (q.v.).]

1. To lay up as in a store; to store or treasure up; to stock.

"He that is with life and will *enstored*."
Daniel: Civil Wars, iii. 32.

2. To include, to comprehend.

"If there be any other manndement, it is *instorit* in this word."—*Wycliffe: Romans*, xiii. 9.

***ĕn-străn'-gle,** *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *strangle* (q.v.).] To strangle.

"Whan thei ben thus *enstrangled*, thei eten here fleesche in stede of venysoun."—*Maundeville*, p. 194.

***ĕn-strŭct',** *v.t.* [INSTRUCT.]

***ĕn-strŭc'-tion,** *s.* [INSTRUCTION.]

***ĕn-stŭff,** *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *stuff* (q.v.).] To stuff, to stow, to press close, to cram.

"Ded *enstuff* by stelth
The hollow womb with armed soldiers."
Surrey: Virgil; Æneid ii.

***ĕn-stȳle, *en-stile,** *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *style* (q.v.).] To atyle, to name, to call.

"That renowned Ile,
Which all men beauty's garden-plot *enstyle*."
Browne: Britannia's Pastorals.

ĕn-sū'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *ensue*; *-able.*] Ensuing, following.

ĕn-sūe, *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *ensuir*, from Lat. *insequor*: *in* = upon, and *sequor* = to follow.]

***A.** *Transitive:*

1. To follow after; to seek.

"Seek peace and *ensue* it."—1 *Peter* iii. 11.

2. To practise.

"Precedent of all that armes *ensue*."
Spenser: To Sir J. Norris.

B. *Intransitive:*

***1.** To follow, to come after, to pursue; said of persons.

"Our enemyes *ensuing* with a great noyse."—*Golding: Cæsar*, p. 134.

2. To follow in course of time, or in a series of events; to succeed.

"The like endeavours to renew,
Should e'er a kindlier time *ensue*."
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, iii.

***3.** To follow as a consequence of premises; to result.

"Let this be granted, and it shall hereupon plainly *ensue*, that the light of Scripture once shining in the world, all other light of nature is therewith in such sort drowned, that now we need it not."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

***4.** To proceed.

"Yet from thy wound *ensued* no purple flood."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses xii.

¶ For the difference between to *ensue* and to *follow*, see FOLLOW.

***ĕn-sur'-ąnce (sur** as **shûr),** *s.* [INSURANCE.]

***ĕn-sur'-ąn-cẽr (sur** as **shûr),** *s.* [Eng. *ensurance*(*e*); *-er.*] One who ensures from danger or risk; an ensurer.

"The vain *ensurancer* of life."
Dryden: Threnodia Augustalis, 186.

ĕn-sure' (sure as **shûr),** *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *sure* (q.v.).]

***A.** *Transitive:*

1. To make sure, certain, or secure in mind; to assure.

"Eche of hem gan other to *ensure*
Of brotherhed." *Chaucer: C. T.*, 12,972.

2. To make sure or certain; to insure; to secure.

"His kinsman's absence must *ensure* success."
Hoole: Orlando Furioso, bk. xxxviii.

***3.** To insure (q.v.).

"A mendicant contracted with a country fellow for a quantity of corn to *ensure* his sheep for that year."—*L'Estrange.*

***4.** To betroth.

"After his mother Mary was *ensured* to Joseph."—*Sir John Cheke: Matt.* i. 18.

B. *Intrans.*: To insure, to make certain; to be surety.

ĕn-sur'-ẽr (sur as **shûr),** *s.* [Eng. *ensur*(*e*); *-er.*] One who ensures; an insurer.

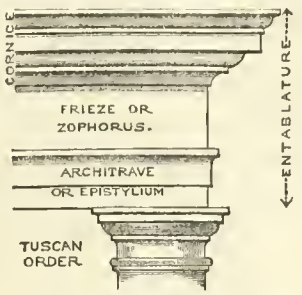
***ĕn-sweẽp',** *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *sweep* (q.v.).] To sweep over; to pass over rapidly.

"A blaze of meteors shoots; *ensweeping* first
The lower skies." *Thomson: Autumn*, 1,108.

***ĕn-swẽpt',** *pa. par.* or *a.* [ENSWEEP.]

ĕn-tăb'-la-tûre, *s.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *tabula* = a table.]

1. *Arch.:* Those members of a portico which were constructed upon the columns, consisting of the epistylium, zophorus, and corona. Vitruvius uses the words *ornamenta columnarum* to signify these members; and sometimes he includes the three several parts in the term *epistylia*. The superstructure that lies horizonally upon the columns in the several orders or styles of architecture. It is divided into architrave, the part immediately above the column; frieze, the central space; and cornice, the upper projecting mouldings. Each of the orders has its appropriate entablature, of which both the general height and the sub-divisions are regulated by a scale of proportion derived from the diameter of the



ENTABLATURE.

column. The entablature, though architects frequently vary from the proportions here specified, may, as a general rule, be set at one-fourth the height of the column. The total height thereof thus obtained is in all the orders, except the Doric, divided into ten parts, three of which are given to the architrave, three to the frieze, and four to the cornice. But in the Doric order the whole height should be divided into eight parts, and two given to the architrave, three to the frieze, and three to the cornice. (*Weale.*)

"A range of Corinthian pillars with their full *entablature* surmounted by a balustrade."—*Eustace: Classical Tour*, i. 132.

2. *Ship-build.:* A strong iron frame supporting the paddle-shaft. It usually receives additional stiffness from being confined between two beams of timber, called the entablature or engine-beams.

entablature-beam, *s.*

Ship-build.: [ENTABLATURE, 2]

ĕn-tă'-ble-mĕnt, *s.* [Fr.]

Arch.: The same as ENTABLATURE (q.v.).

"They differ in nothing either in height, substance, or *entablement* from the feminine Ionic and masculine Doric."—*Evelyn: On Architecture.*

***en-tăc'-kle,** *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *tackle* (q.v.).] To supply with tackle.

"Your storm-driven shyp I repaired new,
So well *entackled*, what wind soever blow,
No stormy tempest your barge shall o'erthrow."
Skelton: Poems, p. 26.

ĕn-tā'-da, *s.* [The name given to one of the species in Malabar.]

Bot.: A genus of Mimoseæ, tribe Eumimoseæ. *Entada scandens*, or *Pursætha*, formerly called *Acacia scandens*, is an immense climbing shrub, running over the highest trees and forming elegant festoons. The legumes are generally from one to three, but occasionally from six to eight, feet long. They are jointed, each joint four or five inches broad, with one large brown polished seed in each. The plant grows in the Western Ghauts, in India, and elsewhere in the eastern tropics, as well as in the hotter parts of America. The seeds are used by the natives of India for washing their hair. Dr. Gibson says that they are used as an antifebrile medicine by the Ghaut people. In Java and Sumatra, according to Rumphius, they are roasted and eaten like chestnuts. Sometimes they have been cast by Atlantic currents on the west coast of Scotland and on the shores of Orkney.

ĕn-tāil', *en-taile, *entaill, *en-tayle, *in-talle, *v.t.* [Fr. *entailler* = to cut or carve; *taille* = to cut.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

***1.** To cut or carve.

"Thanne was that chapitre house queyntilliche *entayled*." *P. Plowman's Crede*, 398.

2. In the same sense as II.

3. To fix or settle inalienably upon a person or thing.

"None ever had a privilege of infallibility *entailed* to all he said."—*Digby: On Bodies.*

4. To bring on, to cause, to involve.

"The intemperate and unjust transmit their bodily infirmities and diseases to their children, and *entail* a secret curse upon their estates."—*Tillotson.*

II. *Law:* To settle the descent of any estate or fee by gift to a certain person and the heirs of his body, so that neither the donee nor any subsequent possessor can alienate or bequeath it.

¶ *To cut off the entail:* To put a termination to it. [DISENTAIL.]

*** ĕn-tā'-ile,** *s.* & *v.* [ENTAIL, *s.* & *v.*]

ĕn-tāil'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *entail*; *-er.*] One who entails an estate; one who executes an entail.

ĕn-tāil'-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *entail*; *-ment.*]

1. The act of entailing or limiting the descent of an estate.

2. The state of being entailed or limited in descent.

*** ĕn-tāl'-ent,** *v.t.* [O. F. *entalenter*; Ital. *intalentare.*] To raise or excite a desire in; to excite, to arouse.

"Feruent will, and *entalented* corage."
Chaucer: Letter of Cupide.

***ĕn-tā'-me (1),** *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *tame* (q.v.).] To tame, to subdue, to subjugate.

"'Tis not your inky brows, your black silk hair,
Your jingle eyeballs, and your cheek of cream,
That can *entame* my spirits to your worship."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, iii. 5.

*** ĕn-tā'-me (2),** *v.t.* [Fr. *entamer*, from Lat. *attamino.*] To touch, to injure.

"Let not my foo no more my womde *entame*."
Chaucer: A. B. C., st. k.

ĕn-tăn'-gle, *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *tangle* (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To twist or involve together so that a separation or unravelling cannot easily be made; to tangle; as, To *entangle* wool, the hair, &c.

2. To insnare in something not easily extricable, as a net.

"As one, who long in thickets and brakes
Entangled, winds now this way and now that
His devious course uncertain, seeking home."
Cowper: Task, iii. 1-3.

3. To insnare or catch by captious questions or artful talk; to involve in a dilemma or contradiction.

"The Pharisees took counsel how they might *entangle* him in his talk."—*Matt.* xxii. 15.

4. To involve in difficulties; to embarrass, to perplex.

"Now all labour
Mars what it does, yea very force *entangles*
Itself with strength."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iv. 14.

5. To puzzle, to perplex, to bewilder.

"I suppose a great part of the difficulties that perplex men's thoughts, and *entangle* their understandings, would be easily resolved."—*Locke.*

***6.** To distract or embarrass with variety or multiplicity of cares.

"No man that warreth *entangleth* himself with the affairs of this life."—2 *Timothy* ii. 4.

***7.** To mix up, to confuse.

"What marvel, then,
At times, unbidden notes should rise,
Confusedly bound in memory's ties,
Entangling, as they rush along,
The war-march with the funeral song?"
Scott: Lady of the Lake, ii. 9.

***8.** To make confused or intricate.

"Dismiss the controversy bleeding, the more *entangled* by your hearing."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, ii. 1.

B. *Intrans.*: To become entangled or involved.

"The *entangling* boughs between."
Cunningham: The Contemplatist.

¶ For the difference between to *entangle* and to *embarrass*, see EMBARRASS; for that

between to *entangle* and to *insnare*, see INSNARE.

ĕn-tăn'-gled (gled as **gĕld),** *pa. par.* or *a.* [ENTANGLE.]

1. *Ord. Lang:* (See the verb).

2. *Bot.* (*of hairs, roots, branches, &c.*): So intermixed as not to be readily disentangled.

ĕn-tăn'-gle-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *ntangle; -ment.*]

1. The act of entangling, cnsnaring, or embarrassing.

2. The state of being entangled, involved, insnared, perplexed, or embarrassed.

"Even Grotius himself appears not to be quite free from the *entanglement.*"—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. vi. s. 2.

3. Perplexity, intricacy.

"It has less of trouble and difficulty, of *entanglement* and perplexity, of danger and hazard in it."—*Spectator*, No. 352.

ĕn-tăn'-glĕr, *s.* [Eng. *entangl(e); -er.*] One who entangles.

ĕn-tā'-şĭ-ą, *s.* [ENTASIS.] The same as ENTASIS (2) (q.v.).

ĕn'-ta-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. = a stretching, from *ἐντείνω* (*enteinō*) = to stretch.]

1. *Arch.:* The swell of the shaft or column of either of the orders of architecture. Some authorities make it consist in preserving the cylinder of a column perfect one quarter or one-third the height of the shaft from below, diminishing thence in a right line to the top; while others, following Vitruvius, make the column increase in bulk in a curved line from the base to three-sevenths of its height, and then diminish in the same manner for the remaining four-sevenths, thus making the greater diameter near the middle. (*Weale.*)

ENTASIS.

* 2. *Med.:* A generic term for spasmodic diseases characterized by tension; as tetanus, cramp, &c.

* **ĕn-task',** *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *task* (q.v.).] To lay a task upon.

"Sith the Heavens have thus *entaskt* my layes."
Sylvester: Du Bartas, week 1. day 4, 58.

ĕn-tăss'-mĕnt, *s.* [Fr. *entassement*, from *entasser* = to heap up.] A heap, an accumulation.

ĕn-tăs'-tĭc, *a.* [As if from an imaginary Greek word *ἐνταστικός* (*entastikos*).] [ENTASIS.]

Med.: Pertaining or relating to entasis in the pathological sense; characterized by tonic spasms.

* **ĕn-tāyld',** * **ĕn-tāyled',** *pa. par.* or *a.* [ENTAIL, *v.*]

* **ĕn-tāy'le,** *v.* & *s.* [ENTAIL.]

en-té (ân-tê'), *a.* [Fr.]

Her.: Applied to an engrafted emblazonment; also written Anté.

* **en-teche,** * **en-tecche,** *s.* [ENTECHE, *v.*] A mark, a symptom.

"I told him al treuly the *entecches* of myn euele."
William of Palerne, 557.

* **en-teche,** * **en-tetche,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *entechier*; It. *intaccare.*] To spot, to stain, to imbue.

"Who so that ever is *entecched* and defouled with yuel."—*Chaucer: Boethius*, p. 120.

ĕn-tĕl'-ĕ-chỹ, *s.* [Gr. *ἐντελέχεια* (*entelecheia*). (See def.) Probably from *ἐν τέλει ἔχειν* (*en telei echein*) = to be complete or absolute. (*Liddell & Scott.*)]

I. *Perip. Phil.:* A term introduced by Aristotle to signify actual as distinguished from merely potential existence, and to which he attaches two distinct meanings—(1), The state of being complete or finished; (2), The activity of that which is thus complete. In practice, however, he does not bind himself strictly to the observance of this distinction. Moreover, he attributes relativity to these notions: the same thing, he says, can be matter or potentiality in one respect, and form or actuality in another; *e.g.*, the hewn stone can be the former in relation to the house and the latter in comparison with the unhewn stone.

2. *Mod. Phil.:* The name which Leibnitz gave to the monads of his system.

* **ĕn-tĕl-lŭs,** *s.* [Gr. *ἐντέλλω* (*entellō*) = to enjoin, to command.]

Zool.: A name sometimes given to the sacred monkey of India, *Semnopithecus entellus.* [SEMNOPITHECUS, HUNOOMAN.]

* **ĕn-tĕm'-pĕst,** *v.t* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *tempest* (q.v.).] To visit with storm.

"For nye *entempesting* anew the unfathomable hell within." *Coleridge: Pains of Sleep.*

* **en-tem-pre,** *a.* [ATTEMPRE.] Moderate.

"*Entempre* he was of mete and drynke."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 429.

* **en-tem-pri,** *v.t.* [ENTEMPRE.] To moderate.

"Thu hit might maki wlak and *entempri* so."—*Popular Science*, 289.

* **en-ten-cioun,** *s.* [INTENTION.]

* **ĕn-tĕnd',** * **en-tende,** *v.i.* [Fr. *entendre*; Sp. & Port. *entender*, from Lat. *intendo: in* = towards, upon, and *tendo* = to stretch.]

1. To apply oneself; to turn.

"Each to his owen nedes gan *entende.*"
Chaucer: Troilus & Creseide, iii. 875.

2. To intend.

"God coulde have done so yf he hed so *entended.*"—*John Feith: A Boke*, fo. 59.

* **ĕn-tĕnd'-a-hle,** *a.* [O. Fr.] Attentive.

"Who that is nought *entendable*
To holde upright his kinges name."
Gower: C. A., iii. 157.

* **ĕn-tĕnd'e-mĕnt,** *s.* [O. Fr., Ital. *intendimento*; Sp. *intendimiento*; Port. *entendimento.*] Understanding, information, knowledge, teaching.

"Thus this worthy yonge king
Was fully taught every thing,
Which mighte yive *entendement*
Of good rule and good regiment."
Gower: C. A., iii. 142.

* **ĕn-tĕnd'-ĕr,** *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *tender* (q.v.).]

I. To make tender, to soften, to mollify, to make effeminate.

"Whatsoever creates fear is apt to *entender* the spirit."—*Bp. Taylor: Holy Living*, § 4.

2. To treat with tenderness.

"Virtue alone *entenders* us for life."
Young: Night Thoughts, ii. 525.

* **ĕn-tĕnt',** * **en-tente,** *s.* [O. F. *entente.*]

I. Notice.

"To my talkyng take *entent.*"
Early English Poems, p. 141.

2. Will, intention.

"To plese her soureynes wyth gode *entent.*"
Early English Poems, p. 145.

3. Intention, design.

"What may your evyl *entente* you availe?"
Chaucer: C. T., 14,986.

entente cordiale (ân-tânt' cor-dĭ-al', *phr.* [Fr.] A cordial understanding; friendly disposition and relations between the governments of two countries.

¶ It was much used in speaking of the relation between Britain and France during the reign of Louis Philippe, and, to a less extent, during that of Napoleon III.

* **ĕn-tĕnt',** *v.i.* [ENTENT, *s.*]

I. To attend, to pay attention.

"Whiles the people of the toun *ententid* to Permeneon"
Alisaunder, 2,833.

2. To intend, to design, to purpose.

"Thilke thing that men *ententen* to doon."—*Chaucer: Boethius*, p. 150.

* **en-ten-tif,** *a.* [O. Fr.] Attentive, intent, full of attention.

"Al the cumpeuy stood *ententif.*"—*Wycliffe: 2 Paralip.*, vi. 3 (*Purvey*).

* **en-ten-tif-ly,** * **en-ten-tif-li,** * **en-ten-tyf-ly,** * **en-ten-tif-liche,** *adv.* [Eng. *ententif; -ly.*] Attentively, with attention.

"If it *ententifly* discussed be."
Hampole: Pricke of Conscience, 2,550.

ĕn'-tĕr (1), * **en-tre,** * **en-tren,** * **en-tri,** *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *entrer*, from Lat. *intro* = to go into, to enter; Sp. & Port. *entrar*; Ital. *intrare, entrare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To go or come into or within; to move, pass, or proceed to the inside or interior of.

"That darksome cave they *enter.*"
Spenser: F. Q., I. ix. 35.

2. To pierce, to penetrate.

"Thorns which *entered* their frail shins."
Shakesp.: Tempest, iv. 1.

3. To cause to pass into; to place or set in; to insert; as, To *enter* a tenon in a mortise.

4. To set down in writing, as in a book, journal, &c.; to write down.

"Agues and fevers are *entered* promiscuously, yet in the few bills they have been distinguished."—*Graunt.*

5. To begin or commence, as a new stage or state.

6. To join, to associate oneself to; to be admitted a member or associate of: as, To *enter* the university, the army, a society, &c.

7. To initiate in a business, method, service, profession, &c.

"The eldest being thus *entered*, and then made the fashion, it would be impossible to hinder them."—*Locke.*

* 8. To recommend, to introduce.

"This sword shall *enter* me with him."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iv. 14.

* 9. To engage in, to begin.

"*Enter* talk with lords."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., iii 1.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Comm.:* To report at the custom-house, as a ship and cargo on arrival in a port.

2. *Law:*

(1) To make entry; to go in upon and take possession of.

(2) To place or cause to be inscribed upon the records of a court.: as, To *enter* a writ, an appearance, &c.

3. *Sports:*

(1) To *enter* a hound is to admit a young hound into the regular hunting pack.

"They were like hounds, ready to be *entered.*"—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, ii. 103.

(2) To *enter* a horse for a race is to put it down among the list of competitors.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To come or go in; to pass in or inside.

"Euerie wight may *enter* whan him liketh."—*Chaucer: Tale of Melebeus.*

2. Sometimes used with *in.*

"*Enter in* at the strait gate."—*Luke* xiii. 24.

3. It is used with *into* before the place entered.

"*Enter* thou *into* thy chambers."—*Isaiah* xxvi. 20.

4. To have passage; to be able to pass between.

"So wide as a bristle may *enter.*"
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, i. 5.

* 5. To begin, to make beginning.

"I saw the sin wherein my foot was *entering.*"
Daniel: Complaint of Rosamond.

6. To engage in; to embark.

"The French king hath often *entered* on several expensive projects, on purpose to dissipate wealth."—*Addison: On the War.*

7. To join as a member or associate; to be admitted as a member or associate of: as, He *entered* at College.

8. To be admitted.

"*Enter* thou into the joy of thy Lord."—*Matt.* xxv. 23.

II. *Drama:* To appear on the scene.

"The competitors *enter.*"—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, iv. 2.

¶ (1) *To enter into:*

(*a*) To pass into the interior of; to penetrate.

(*b*) To engage in.

(*c*) To deal with; to treat of; to discuss; to examine.

"They were not capable of *entering* into the numerous concurring springs of action."—*Watts.*

(*d*) To be an ingredient or element in; to form a constituent part of.

(2) *To enter on* or *upon:*

(*a*) To begin, to start on, to commence.

(*a*) To discuss, to examine, to treat of.

(3) *To enter into recognisances:*

Law: To become bound under a penalty by a written obligation to do some act, as to appear on a trial, to keep the peace, &c.

(4) *To enter in with a superior:*

Scots Law: To take from a superior a charter or write by progress; said of a vassal on a change of ownership caused by death or sale.

* **ĕn-tĕr (2),** *v.t.* [Fr. *enterrer.*] To inter (q.v.).

"Undre that chirche . . . weren *entered* 12,000 martires."—*Maunderille*, p. 94.

* **ĕn'-tĕr,** *s.* [ENTER, *v.* (1).] Entrance, entry.

"His *enter* and exit shall be strangling a snake."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, v. 1.

* **cn-ter,** *a.* [Fr. *entier.*] [ENTIRE.] Entire, whole.

"To sen it a twelf moneth ich day *enter.*"
Legends of Holy Rood, p. 196.

† **ĕn-tĕr-a-dĕn-ŏg'-ra-phy,** *s.* [Fr. *enteradenographie*, from Gr. ἔντερα (*entera*) = the intestines, pl. of ἔντερον (*enteron*) = a piece of an intestine; ἀδήν (*adēn*) = . . . a gland, and γραφή (*graphē*) = a delineation, a description.]

Anat.: The branch of science which describes the internal glands.

† **ĕn-tĕr-a-dĕn-ŏl'-ō-ġy,** *s.* [Gr. ἔντερα (*entera*) = the intestines; ἀδήν (*adēn*) = . . . a gland, and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.]

Anat. & Phys.: A branch of science which not merely describes the internal glands, but also traces their operation.

* **ĕr-tĕr-bā'thе,** *v.t.* [Fr. *entre* = between, and Eng. *bathe* (q.v.).] To bathe mutually; to intermingle tears.

"Rapt with joy them *enterbathe* with tears."
Sylvester: Handicrafts, 21.

* **ĕn-tĕr-ċhān'ġe,** * **en-ter-chaunge,** *v.t.* [Interchange.] To exchange.

"Thei . . . pleynge *entrechangeden* Lire rynges.'
Chaucer: Troylus, iii. 1,319.

ĕn-tĕr-clōş'e, *s.* [Fr. *entre* = between, and Eng. *close* (q.v.).]

Arch.: A passage between two rooms in a house, or leading from the door to the hall.

* **ĕn-tĕr-dēal',** *s.* [Fr. *entre* = between, and Eng. *deal* (q.v.).] Mutual dealing.

"For he is practised well in policy,
And thereto doth his courting most apply:
To learn the *enterdeal* of princes strange."
Spenser: Mother Hubberds Tale.

* **ĕn'-tĕr-dīte,** * **en-tre-dit,** *s.* [O. Fr. *entredit, intredit*; Ital. *enterdetta*; Port. *interdicto*, from Lat. *interdictum* = a thing forbidden, an interdict, from *interdico* = to forbid.] An interdict.

"The *entredit* of this lond was noght yut ondo."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 508.

* **en-ter-dite,** * **en-tre-dite,** *s.* [Enterdite, *s.*] To place under an interdict.

"This bissopes . . . *entreditede* al this lond."
Robert de Brunne, p. 209.

ĕn-tĕr-ĕp-ĭ-plōm-phăl'-ō-ċēle, *s.* [Gr. ἔντερον (*enteron*) = a part of the intestines; ἐπίπλοον (*epiploon*) = the omentum; ὀμφαλός (*omphalos*) = the navel, and κήλη (*kēlē*) = a tumour.]

Med. & Surg.: Hernia of the umbilicus, causing protrusion of the omentum and part of the intestines.

ĕn'-tĕr-ĕr, * **en-trer,** *v.* [Eng. *enter*; *-er.*] One who enters.

"That erst all *entrers* wont so cruelly to scorch."
Spenser: F. Q., III. xii. 42.

* **ĕn-tĕr-glan'ċe,** *v.t.* [Fr. *entre* = between, and Eng. *glance* (q.v.).] To interchange glances.

"Their chiefe repast was by *enterglancing* of lokes."
—Gascoigne: Flowers.

ĕn-tĕr'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. ἐντερικός (*enterikos*) = in the intestines.]

Anat. & Med.: Pertaining, connected with, or relating to the intestines.

enteric-fever, *s.*

Med.: The correct designation of what is usually called by the misleading appellation of typhoid fever (q.v.).

ĕn'-tĕr-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.* & *s.* [Enter, *v.* (1).]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act of passing within or to the interior; entrance; entry.

entering-chisel, *s.* A spoon-chisel, used by sculptors.

entering-file, *s.* A narrow, flat file, with considerable taper, to enable it to enter and open a groove, which may be finished by a cotter-file.

entering-port, *s.*

Shipbuild.: A port cut in the side of a vessel to serve as a door of entrance.

ĕn-tĕr-ī-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. ἔντερον (*enteron*) = part of the intestine, and suff. *-itis.* (*Med.*) implying inflammation.]

Med.: Inflammation of the small intestines, marked by diarrhœa, pain, aggravated on pressure, quick and strong pulse, with increased temperature. It is very apt to become chronic, chiefly from obstruction to the hepatic circulation, especially by escape of blood from the portal vein.

* **ĕn-tĕr-kĭss',** *v.i.* [Fr. *entre* = between, among, and Eng. *kiss* (q.v.).] To kiss mutually; to come in contact.

"The *enterkissing* turning globes extreams."
Sylvester: Du Bartas, week i., day 2, l. 1,050.

* **ĕn-tĕr-knōw'** (*k* silent), *v.t.* [Fr. *entre* = between, among, and Eng. *know* (q.v.).] To be mutually acquainted.

"I have desired . . . to *enterknow* my good God and his blessed Angels and Saints."—*Hall: Invisible World* (Pref.). (*Davies.*)

* **ĕn-tĕr-lāçe',** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *entrelacier*; Fr. *entrelasser.*] To intermix, to interweave, to interlace (q.v.).

"This lady walked outright, till she might see her enter into a fine close arbor: it was of trees, whose branches so lovingly *enterlaced* one another, that it could resist the strongest violence of the sight."—*Sidney: Arcadia.*

* **ĕn'-tĕr-lў,** * **en-ter-li,** * **en-tere-ly,** * **en-ter-lyche,** * **en-tier-ly,** * **en-tire-ly,** *a.* & *adv.* [O. Fr. *entier* = entire; Eng. suff. *-ly.*]

A. *As adj.*: Full, whole.

"Besechinge you euer with myn *enterly* hert."
Polit., Relig., & Love Poems, p. 41.

B. *As adverb*:

1. Wholly, fully.

"*Enterlyche* theanne that he hym teche."
Poem on Freemasonry, 241.

2. Earnestly.

"Beseching you, as *enterly* as y cane, to take en gre this poure gift." *Polit., Relig., & Love Poems*, p. 38.

* **ĕn'-tĕr-lūde,** *s.* [Interlude.]

* **ĕn-tĕr-mĕd'-dle,** * **en-tre-med-le,** * **en-ter-mell,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *entremesler, entremedler, entremeller.*] [Intermeddle.] To mix up, to mingle.

"Scrippes bretful of leseynge
Entremedled with tydynges."
Chaucer: Hous of Fame, iii. 1,031.

* **ĕn-tĕr'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *enter*, *v.* (2); *-ment.*] Interment, burial.

"After the *enterment* the kyng tok his way."
Robert de Brunne, p. 327.

* **ĕn-tĕr-mē'te,** * **en-tre-mete,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *entremettre*; Sp. & Port. *entremeter*; Ital. *intramettere*, from Lat. *intromitto.*]

A. *Trans.*: To meddle, to interfere, to interpose, to engage in.

"I *entremete* me of brokages."
Romaunt of the Rose, 6,973.

B. *Intrans.*: To interfere, to interpose.

"God . . . ne *entremetith* nat of hem."—*Chaucer: Boethius*, p. 104.

† **ĕn'-tĕr-mew-ĕr** (ew as ū), *s.* [A.S. *énetere, énetre, énitre* = of a year old, and Fr. *mue* = change of feathers.] A hawk changing the colour of his feathers, which generally happens some little time after he is a year old.

"Eyers and Ramage Hawks, Sores and *Entermewers*."
—Browne: Misc. Tracts, v.

ĕn-tĕr-ō-, *in compos.* [Gr. ἔντερον (*enteron*) = an intestine.] A prefix used to signify relation to or connection with the intestines.

ĕn-tĕr'-ō-ċēle, *s.* [*Entero-*, and Gr. κήλη (*kēlē*) = a tumour.]

Med. & Surg.: A rupture in which the bowel presses through or dilates the peritoneum so as to make it fall down into the groin. Trusses and bolsters are used as supports.

"If the intestine only is fallen, it becomes an *enterocele*, if the omentum or epiploon, epiplocele: and if both, enteroepiplocele."—*Sharp: Surgery.*

ĕn-tĕr-ō-ċўs'-tō-ċēle, *s.* [Fr. *entérocystocèle*; *entero-*, and *cystocele* (q.v.).]

Med. & Surg.: Hernia affecting the bladder and an adjacent portion of the intestine.

ĕn-tĕr-ō-dē'-la, *s. pl.* [*Entero-*, and Gr. δῆλος (*dēlos*) = visible; Fr. *entérodèle.*]

Zool.: The name given by Ehrenberg to a section of his Polygastric Infusoria, in which the alimentary canal, which is conspicuous, has an aperture at each end.

ĕn-tĕr-ō-ĕ-pĭp'-lō-ċēle, *s.* [Gr. ἐντεροεπιπλοκήλη (*enteroepiplokēlē*), from ἔντερον (*enteron*) = an intestine; ἐπίπλοον (*epiploon*) = the omentum, and κήλη (*kēlē*) = a tumour.]

Med. & Surg.: A rupture produced through a tumour, so that both the omentum and intestines protrude from the body; intestinal and scrotal hernia.

† **ĕn-tĕr-ō-găs-trō-ċēle,** *s.* [*Entero-*, and Eng., &c. *gastrocele* (q.v.).]

Med. & Surg.: Hernia affecting both the stomach and the intestines.

ĕn-tĕr'-ŏg'-ra-phy, *s.* [*Entero-*, and Gr. γραφή (*graphē*) = a writing.]

Med.: The branch of anatomy which describes the intestines.

ĕn-tĕr-ō-hĕm'-ŏr-rhāġe, *s.* [*Entero-*, and Eng. *hemorrhage* (q.v.); Fr. *entérohémorrhagie.*]

Med.: Hemorrhage in the intestines.

ĕn-tĕr ō-hў'-drō-ċēle, *s.* [*Entero-*, and Eng. *hydrocele* (q.v.); Fr. *entérohydrocèle.*]

Surg.: Internal hernia, complicated with hydrocele (q.v.).

ĕn-tĕr-ō-ĭsch'-ĭ-ō-ċēle, *s.* [*Entero-*; Gr. ἰσχίον (*ischion*) = the hip-joint, and κήλη (*kēlē*) = a tumour.]

Surg.: Ischial hernia, formed by the adjacent intestine.

ĕn'-tĕr-ō-līte, ĕn'-tĕr-ō-lĭth, ĕn-tĕr-ō-lī'-thŭs, *s.* [*Entero-*, and Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Med.: A generic term comprehending all stony calculi within the body.

ĕn-tĕr-ŏl'-ō-ġy, *s.* [*Entero-*, and Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.]

Anatomy:

1. *Spec.*: The branch of the anatomical and physiological sciences which treats of the intestines.

2. *Gen.*: It is often extended to all the internal parts of the human body.

ĕn-tĕr-ō-mĕr'-ō-ċēle, *s.* [*Entero-*; Gr. μηρός (*mēros*) = the upper fleshy part of the thigh, and κήλη (*kēlē*) = a tumour.]

Surg.: Crural hernia formed by the adjacent intestine.

ĕn-tĕr-ō-mĕs-ĕn-tĕr'-ĭc, *a.* [*Entero-*, and Eng. *mesenteric* (q.v.).]

Anat. & Med.: Pertaining or relating to the mesentery and to the intestines.

enteromesenteric-fever, *s.*

Med.: The name given by Petit to a variety of enteritis, in which among other symptoms there is pain felt when pressure takes place on the right side between the umbilicus and the crest of the ileum. It often leads to ulcerative perforation of the intestine and to death.

ĕn-tĕr-ō-mor'-pha, *s.* [*Entero-*, and Gr. μορφή (*morphē*) = form, shape.]

Bot.: A genus of Algals, order Confervaceæ, tribe or family Acetabularidæ. Some are marine, some fresh-water species, while one, *Enteromorpha intestinalis*, grows both in the sea and in fresh water. Several are British.

ĕn-tĕr-ŏm'-pha-lŏs, *s.* [*Enter*(o)-, and Gr. ὀμφαλός (*omphalos*) = the navel.]

Med.: A rupture of the intestines at the navel.

ĕn-tĕr-ŏp'-a-thў, *s.* [*Entero-*, and Gr. πάθη (*pathē*) = passive state; suffering.]

Med.: Disease of the intestines.

ĕn-tĕr-ō-pĕr-ĭs'-tō-lē, *s.* [*Entero-*, and Gr. περιστολή (*peristolē*) = a dressing out, specially of a corpse; Fr. *entéropéristolé.*]

Surg.: Strangulation of part of the intestines in a hernia or otherwise.

† **ĕn-tĕr-ō-plăs'-tў,** *s.* [*Entero-*, and Gr. πλαστός (*plastos*) = formed, moulded, πλαστής (*plastēs*) = a moulder, a modeller.]

Surg.: A plastic operation for the restoration of an intestine.

ĕn-tĕr-ō-rhăph'-ĭ-a, *s.* [*Entero-*, and Gr. ῥαφή (*rhaphē*) = a seam, a suture; Fr. *entérorrhaphie.*]

Surg.: A suture of part of the intestines, which has been ruptured or otherwise divided.

ĕn-tĕr-ō-sar'-cō-ċēle, *s.* [*Entero-*, and Eng. *sarcocele* (q.v.).]

Surg.: Intestinal hernia, complicated with sarcocele (q.v.).

ĕn-tĕr-ŏs'-chĕ-ō-ċēle, *s.* [*Entero-*, and Gr. ὀσχη (*oschē*), ὀσχεον (*oscheon*), ὀσχεος

(*oscheos*) =. . . the scrotum, and κήλη (*kēlē*) = a tumour; Fr. *entéroscheocele.*]

Surg.: Scrotal hernia formed solely by the intestine.

ĕn-tĕr-ō-sȳph'-ĭ-lĭs, *s.* [*Entero-*, and Eng. *syphilis* (q.v.); Fr. *enterosyphilide.*]

Med.: A syphilitic affection of the intestine.

ĕn'-tĕr-ô-tôme, *s.* [Fr. *entérotome: entero-*, and Gr. τομή (*tomē*) = a cutting; τέμνω (*temnō*) = to cut.]

Surg.: An instrument for opening the intestinal canal through the whole extent. It consists of a pair of scissors, one blade of which is longer than the other, and rounded at its extremity. This is passed into the intestine.

ĕn-tĕr-ŏt'-ō-mȳ, *s.* [Fr. *entérotomie.*] [ENTEROTOME.]

1. *Anat.:* Dissection of the intestines.

2. *Surg.:* An incision into the intestines to reduce a hernia, or for any similar purpose.

***ĕn-tĕr-par'-lançe,** *s.* [Fr. *entre* = between, and *parler* = to speak.] Parley, mutual talk, conference.

"During the *enterparlance* the Scots discharged against the English, not without breach of the laws of the field."—*Hayward.*

***ĕn'-tĕr-parle,** *s.* [Fr. *entre* = between, and *parler* = to speak.] A parley, a conference.

"And therefore doth an *enterparle* exhort."
Daniel: Civil Wars, iii. 23

***en-ter-part, *en-tre-part-en,** *v.t.* [Fr. *entre* = between, and Eng. *part* (q.v.).] To part or share.

"As it is frendes right . . .
To *entrepartien* wo as gladde desport."
Chaucer: Troilus & Cresside, i. 591.

***ĕn-tĕr-plēad',** *v.i.* [INTERPLEAD.]

***ĕn-tĕr-plēad'-ĕr,** *s.* [INTERPLEADER.]

***ĕn-tĕr'-prĕt,** *v.* [INTERPRET.]

ĕn'-tĕr-prīşe, ĕn'-tĕr-prīze, *en-ter-pryse, *s.* [Fr. *entreprise*; O.Fr. *entreprise, entreprinse*, from Fr. *entrepris*, pa. par. of *entreprendre* = to undertake, from Low Lat. *interprendo*, from Lat. *inter* = among, and *prendo* = to take in hand: *præ* = before, and **hendo* = to get.]

1. An undertaking; a feat undertaken or attempted to be performed; a bold, daring, or hazardous attempt.

"All in some daring *enterprize* embarked."
Young: Night Thoughts, viii. 184.

2. An enterprising spirit or disposition; readiness, promptness, energy, or daring in undertaking deeds of difficulty or danger.

***ĕn'-tĕr-prīşe, *ĕn'-tĕr-prīze, *en-ter-pryse,** *v.t. & i.* [ENTERPRISE, *v.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To undertake, to attempt, to essay, to venture on.

"Nor shall I to the work thou *enterprisest*
Be wanting." *Milton: P. L.*, x. 270.

2. To receive, to treat, to welcome, to entertain. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. ii. 14.)

B. *Intrans.:* To attempt, to try, to venture on an enterprise or difficult undertaking.

"Maister Chaucer, that nobly *enterprysyd*.
How that our Englishe myght be ennewed."
Skelton: Garland of Laurell, l. 388.

***ĕn'-tĕr-prīş-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *enterpris(e); -er.*] One who undertakes an enterprise; one who engages in important and hazardous designs; a man of enterprise.

"They commonly proved great *enterprisers* with happy success."—*Hayward: On Edward VI.*

ĕn'-tĕr-prīş-ĭng, ĕn-tĕr-prīz-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [ENTERPRIZE, *v.*]

* **A.** *As pr. par. :* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Ready or prompt in undertaking feats of difficulty or hazard; energetic, adventurous; full of enterprise.

"The new situation in which Dundee was now placed, naturally suggested new projects to his inventive and *enterprising* spirit."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

C. *As subst.:* The act of undertaking enterprises.

☞ Crabb thus discriminates between *enterprising* and *adventurous:* "These terms mark a disposition to engage in that which is extraordinary and hazardous; but *enterprizing*, from *enterprize*, is connected with the understanding; and *adventurous*, from *adventure*, venture or trial, is a characteristic of the passions. The *enterprizing* character conceives great projects, and pursues objects that are difficult to be obtained; the *adventurous* character is contented with seeking that which is new, and placing himself in dangerous and unusual situations. An *enterprizing* spirit belongs to the commander of an army, or the ruler of a nation; an *adventurous* disposition is suitable to men of low degree . . . *Enterprizing* characterizes persons only, but *adventurous* is also applied to things, to signify containing *adventures*; hence, a journey, or a voyage, or a history, may be denominated *adventurous.*" (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ĕn'-tĕr-prīş-ĭng-lȳ, ĕn'-tĕr-prīz-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *enterprising; -ly.*] In an enterprizing, bold, resolute, or adventurous manner.

ĕn'-tĕr-sōle, *s.* [ENTRESOL.]

***ĕn-tĕr-splĭt',** *v.t.* [Fr. *entre* = between, among, and Eng. *split* (q.v.).] To split in two.

"In fall, in flight, themselves they *enterspilt*."
Sylvester: Du Bartas; The Vocation, 301.

ĕn-tĕr-tāin', *en-ter-taine, *en-ter-teyn, *in-ter-taine, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *entretenir*, from Low Lat. *interteneo*, from Lat. *inter* = among, and *teneo* = to hold; Sp. *entretener*; Ital. *intrattenere.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To receive into one's house, and treat with hospitality; to receive and treat as a guest.

"A country vicar in his homely house . . .
Once *entertained* the chaplain of a lord."
Fawkes: Parody of a City & Country House.

* 2. To keep, or maintain in one's service.

"*Entertain* him to be my fellow-servant."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen, II. 4.

* 3. To maintain, to support, to keep up.

"They have many hospitals well *entertained*."—*Burnet.*

* 4. To maintain, to observe.

"He *entertained* a show so seeming just."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,514.

* 5. To receive into a body or service.

"To baptize all nations, and *entertain* them into the services and institutions of the Holy Jesus."—*Jeremy Taylor.*

* 6. To adopt, to select.

"He lookt about ou every syde,
To weet which way were best to *entertaine*,
To bring him to the place where he would faine."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. v. 24.

* 7. To admit, to receive.

"Since mine own doors refuse to *entertain* me."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, III. i.

* 8. To meet, to receive.

"Calidore in the entry close did stand,
And *entertayning* them with courage stout,
Still slew the formost that came first to hand."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. xi. 46.

9. To receive and keep in the mind; to conceive, to harbour.

"The not *entertaining* a sincere love and affection for the duties of religion."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 8.

10. To receive for purposes of consideration; to take into consideration; to listen to favourably.

"Else no business they would *entertaine*."
Drayton: Battle of Agincourt.

11. To engage the attention of agreeably; to divert, to amuse, to gratify.

"The enemy would be *entertained* with a bloody fight between the English soldiers and their French allies."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

* 12. To cause to pass pleasantly; to while away; to spend pleasantly.

"The weary time she cannot *entertain*."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,361.

† **B.** *Intrans.:* To use or exercise hospitality; to be hospitable; to receive company.

* **ĕn-tĕr-tāin', *en-ter-taine, *en-ter-tayne,** *s.* [ENTERTAIN, *v.*] Entertainment, reception, treatment.

"But need, that answers not to all requests,
Bade them not look for better *entertayne*."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. viii. 27.

ĕn-tĕr-tāin'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *entertain; -er.*]

1. One who entertains or receives others with hospitality; a host.

"You may easily imagine the confusion of the *entertainer*."—*Spectator*, No. 533.

* 2. One who keeps or maintains others in his service.

3. One who diverts, amuses, or pleases.

4. One who entertains or receives ideas into the mind.

"Good purposes when they are not held doe so farre turne enemies to the *entertainer* of them."—*Bp. Hall: Contempt.; Christ before Caiaphas.*

ĕn-tĕr-tāin'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [ENTERTAIN, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par. :* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Amusing, diverting, affording entertainment.

C. *As subst.:* The same as ENTERTAINMENT (q.v.).

ĕn-tĕr-tāin'-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *entertaining; -ly.*] In an entertaining, amusing, or diverting manner.

"My conversation, says Dryden very *entertainingly* of himself, is dull and slow."—*Dr. Warton: Essay on Pope.*

* **ĕn-tĕr-tāin'-ĭng-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *entertaining; -ness.*] The quality of being entertaining or diverting.

ĕn-tĕr-tāin'-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *entertain; -ment.*]

1. The act or practice of receiving guests with hospitality; hospitable reception or treatment.

2. Accommodation for a traveller or guest; lodging food, &c., required by a traveller.

"There is Christiana and her children and her companion, all waiting for *entertainment* here."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

* 3. Reception, treatment.

"Have you so soon forgot the *entertainment* her sister welcomed you withal?"—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, iii. 1.

* 4. Hospitality, kindness.

"I spy *entertainment* in her."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, i. 3.

* 5. The act of keeping or maintaining in one's service.

* 6. The state or condition of being in pay or in service.

"The centurions and their charges distinctly billeted, already in the *entertainment*, and to be on foot at an hour's warning."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, iv. 3.

* 7. Payment of soldiers or servants; pay.

"The *entertainment* of the general upon his first arrival, was but six shillings and eight-pence."—*Davies.*

* 8. Service.

"Some band of strangers in the adversary's *entertainment*."—*Shakesp.: All's Well*, iv. 1.

* 9. Reception into the mind; conception; expectation.

"Advised him for the *entertainment* of death."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iii. 2.

* 10. Reception, admission, consideration.

"It is not easy to imagine how it should at first gain *entertainment*, but much more difficult to conceive how it should be universally propagated."—*Tillotson.*

11. The act of entertaining, amusing, or diverting.

12. The pleasure, amusement, gratification, or instruction, as from conversation, music, dramatic or other performances; the pleasure or amusement afforded to the mind by anything interesting.

"Passions ought to be our servants, and not our masters; to give us some agitation for *entertainment*, but never to throw reason out of its seat."—*Temple*

13. That which entertains or affords pleasure, amusement, or gratification; anything which serves to entertain.

"A great number of dramatick *entertainments* are not comedies, but five-act farces."—*Gay.*

14. The act of whiling away, or passing pleasantly.

"Because he that knoweth least is fittest to ask questions, it is more reason, for the *entertainment* of the time, that he asks me questions than that I ask you."—*Bacon: New Atlantis.*

* **ĕn-tĕr-tā'ke,** *v.t.* [Fr. *entre* = between, among, and Eng. *take* (q.v.).] To receive, to entertain.

"And with more myld aspect those two to *entertake*."
Spenser.: F. Q., V. ix. 35.

* **ĕn-tĕr-tā'yne,** *v. & s.* [ENTERTAIN.]

* **ĕn-tĕr-tiss'-ūed (tiss as tĭsh),** *a.* [Fr. *entre* = between, among, and Eng *tissued* (q.v.).] Interwoven, or intermixed with gold or silver, &c.

"The sword, the mace, the crown imperial
The *entertissued* robe of gold and pearl."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. 1.

* **ĕn-tĕr-view (ew as ū),** *v. & s.* [INTERVIEW.]

* **ĕn-tĕr-wō'-vĕn,** *a.* [INTERWOVEN.]

* **ĕn-tĕt çhe,** *v.t.* [ENTECHE.]

* **ĕn'-thĕ-al,** *a.* [Gr. ἔνθεος (*entheos*): *ev* (*en*) = in, and θεός (*theos*) = God.] Divinely inspired.

***ĕn'-thĕ-an,** *a.* [Gr. *ἔνθεος* (*entheos*).] The same as ENTHEAL (q.v.).

"Amidst which high
Divine flames of *enthean* joy to her
That level'd had their way."
Chamberlayne: Pharonnida (1659).

***ĕn'-thĕ-ăsm,** *s.* [Gr. *ἐνθεάζω* (*entheazō*) = to be inspired.] Divine inspiration; enthusiasm.

"To make religious *entheasm* a crime."
Byrom: Enthusiasm.

***ĕn-thĕ-ăs'-tĭc, *ĕn-thĕ-ăs'-tĭc-al,** *a.* [Gr. *ἐνθεαστικός* (*entheastikos*), from *ἐνθεάζω* (*entheazō*) = to be inspired, from *ἔνθεος* (*entheos*) = inspired.] Having the energy of God; divinely powerful.

***ĕn-thĕ-ăs'-tĭc-al-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *entheastical*; *-ly.*] With divine energy or power.

***ĕn'-thĕ-ăt, * en-the-ate,** *a.* [Gr. *ἔνθεος* (*entheos*).] Divinely inspired; enthusiastic.

"His genius justly, in an *entheat* rage,
Oft lashed the dull-sworn factors for the stage."
Hodgson: Pref. to Ben Jonson's Works.

ĕn-thĕl-mĭnth'-ą, *s.* [Gr. *ἔντος* (*entos*) = within, and *ἕλμινς* (*helmins*); genit. *ἑλμινθος* (*helminthos*) = a worm.]

Med.: The presence of intestinal worms, or their presence in larger numbers than usual.

ĕn-thō-phȳl-lō-car'-pī, *s. pl.* [Gr. *ἔνθεν* (*enthen*) = on the one side and the other; *φύλλον* (*phullon*) = a leaf, and *καρπός* (*karpos*) = fruit.]

Bot.: A division of Bryaceæ (True Mosses) in which the lateral or terminal theca springs from a duplication of the leaves. (*Thomé.*)

ĕn-thrâl', ĕn-thrâll', *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *thrall* (q.v.).]

1. To reduce to the state or condition of a thrall or bondaman; to enslave.

"Violent lords,
Who oft as undeservedly *enthral*
His outward freedom." *Milton: P. L.*, xii. 98-6.

2. To capture, to captivate, to make captive.

"When I see the bright nymph who my heart does *enthral*." *Walsh: The Antidote.*

ĕn-thrâl'-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *enthral*; *-ment.*]

1. The act of enthralling.

2. The state of being enthralled; slavery, bondage, servitude.

"Moses and Aaron sent from God to claim
His people from *enthralment*."
Milton: P. L., xii. 170, 171.

* 3. Anything which enthrals or enslaves.

***ĕn-thrĭll',** *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *thrill* (q.v.).] To pierce.

"And therewithal pale death
Enthrilling it to reave her of her breath."
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 265.

ĕn-thrō'ne, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *enthroner*, from *en* = on, and *throne* = a throne; Low Lat. *inthroniso*; Gr. *ἐνθρονίζω* (*enthronizō*), from *ἐν* (*en*) = on, *θρόνος* (*thronos*) = a throne.]

1. To place on a regal seat; to invest with sovereign powers or authority.

"In the market place, on a tribunal silvered,
Cleopatra and himself, in chairs of gold,
Were publicly *enthroned*."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iii. 6.

2. To place or settle in a place of dignity or rank.

"Mercy is above this sceptered sway;
It is *enthroned* in the hearts of kings."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

3. To seat, to settle, to establish.

"Such are the swelling thoughts that now
Enthrone themselves on Hafed's brow."
Moore: Fire Worshippers.

4. To induct or instal, as an archbishop or bishop into the powers and privileges of a vacant see.

". . . was yesterday morning *enthroned* by the Bishop of Exeter."—*Daily Telegraph*, May 16, 1883.

ĕn-thrō'ne-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *enthrone*; *-ment.*]

I. The act of enthroning.

"The bishops at once took up their places within the communion rails, and the ceremony of the *enthronement* commenced."—*Daily Telegraph*, May 16, 1883.

2. The state of being enthroned.

ĕn-thrōn-ĭ-zā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *enthroniz(e)*; *-ation.*] The act of enthroning; enthronement; the placing a bishop in his throne or stall in a cathedral.

ĕn-thrōn'-īze, *v.t.* [Eng. *enthron(e)*; *-ize.*] To enthrone; to place a bishop in his throne or stall in a cathedral.

"With what grace
Doth mercy sit *enthronized* on thy face!"
J. Hall: Poems (1646), p. 78.

***ĕn-thŭn'-dẽr,** *v.i.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *thunder* (q.v.).] To thunder; to discharge cannon.

ĕn-thū'se, *v.t. & i.* (*U. S. Colloq.*)

A. *Trans.:* To render enthusiastic.

B. *Intr.:* To become enthusiastic.

***ĕn-thū'-şĭ-ąn,** *s.* [Gr. *ἐνθουσιάω* (*enthousiaō*) = to be inspired.] An enthusiast.

ĕn-thū'-şĭ-ăsm, *s.* [Gr. *ἐνθουσιασμός* (*enthousiasmos*) = inspiration, from *ἐνθουσιάζω* (*enthousiazō*) = to be inspired, from *ἔνθεος*, *ἔνθους* (*entheos*, *enthous*) = inspired: *ἐν* (*en*) = in, and *θεός* (*theos*) = God; Fr. *enthousiasme.*]

* 1. An ecstasy of mind, as if from divine inspiration; a vain belief by a person that he is divinely inspired, or possessed of a private revelation; religious ecstasy.

"*Enthusiasm* is that temper of mind, in which the imagination has got the better of the judgment. In this disordered state of things, *enthusiasm*, when it happens to be turned upon religious matters, becomes fanaticism; and this, in its extreme, begets the fancy of our being the peculiar favourites of heaven."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, App., bk. v.

2. Ardent zeal in pursuit of any object; complete possession of the mind by any subject.

"Yet there was then in Scotland an *enthusiasm* compared with which the *enthusiasm* even of this man was lukewarm."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

* 3. Elevation of fancy; liveliness of imagination; exaltation of ideas.

"He was the first who imparted to English numbers the *enthusiasm* of the greater ode, and the gaiety of the less."—*Johnson: Lives of the Poets; Cowley.*

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *enthusiast*, *fanatic*, and *visionary*: "All these have disordered imaginations, but the *enthusiast* is only affected inwardly with an extraordinary fervour, the *fanatic* and *visionary* betray that fervour by some outward mark. . . . *Fanatics* and *visionaries* are therefore always more or less *enthusiasts*; but *enthusiasts* are not always *fanatics* or *visionaries*. . . . There are *fanatics* who profess to be under extraordinary influences of the spirit; and there are *enthusiasts* whose intemperate zeal disqualifies them for taking a beneficial part in the sober and solemn services of the church. *Visionary* signifies properly one who deals in *visions*, that is, in the pretended appearance of supernatural objects; a species of *enthusiasts* who have sprung up in more modern times. The leaders of sects are commonly *visionaries*, having adopted this artifice to establish their reputation and doctrines among their deluded followers; Mahomet was one of the most successful *visionaries* that ever pretended to divine inspiration; and since his time there have been *visionaries*, particularly in England, who have raised religious parties, by having recourse to the same expedient. *Fanatic* was originally confined to those who were under religious frenzy, but the present age has presented us with the monstrosity of *fanatics* in irreligion and anarchy. *Enthusiast* is applied in general to every one who is filled with an extraordinary degree of fervour; *visionary* to one who deals in fanciful speculation." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ĕn-thū'-şĭ-ăst, *s.* [Gr. *ἐνθουσιαστής* (*enthousiastēs*), from *ἐνθουσιάζω* (*enthousiazō*)=to be inspired.]

* 1. One who imagines he is divinely inspired, or has a private divine revelation.

"The *enthusiast* then talks of illuminations, new lights, revelations, and many wonderful fine things, which are availed to the same Spirit."—*Glanvill: Sermon* 10.

2. One who is filled with enthusiasm or ardent zeal for any object; one whose mind is wholly possessed with any subject, and who is excessively moved by his feelings in any pursuit; a person of ardent zeal.

"With the wild rage of mad *enthusiast* swelled."
Thomson: Liberty, iv. 1,036.

3. A person of elevated fancy or lively imagination.

"What tuneful *enthusiast* shall worship their eye,
When half of their charms with Cadwallon shall die?"
Scott: Last Words of Cadwallon.

ĕn-thū-şĭ-ăs'-tĭc, *a. & s.* [Gr. *ἐνθουσιαστικός* (*enthousiastikos*), from *ἐνθουσιαστής* (*enthousiastēs*) = an enthusiast (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

* 1. Pertaining to or derived from enthusiasm or divine inspiration; divinely inspired.

"An *enthusiastick* or prophetick style doth not always follow the even thread of discourse."—*Burnet.*

2. Filled with or characterized by enthusiasm.

"A numerous host of dreaming saints succeed
Of the true old *enthusiastic* breed."
Dryden: Absalom & Achitophel, I 529, 530.

3. Ardently zealous in any cause or pursuit; warmly excited by any subject; heated, excitable.

4. Elevated, ardent, warm, full of enthusiasm or zeal.

"Feels in his transported soul
Enthusiastic raptures roll."
Mason: For Music, Ode 1.

* **B.** *As subst.:* An enthusiast.

"The dervis and other santoons, or *enthusiastics*, being in the croud, express their zeal by turning round."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels*, p. 326.

ĕn-thū-şĭ-ăs'-tĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *enthusiastic*; *-al.*] The same as ENTHUSIASTIC (q.v.).

ĕn-thū-şĭ-ăs'-tĭc-al-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *enthusiastical*; *-ly.*] In an enthusiastic manner; with enthusiasm; ardently, zealously.

"So *enthusiastically* loyal that they were prepared to stand by James to the death, even when he was in the wrong."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

ĕn-thȳ-mĕ-măt'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Gr. *ἐνθύμημα* (*enthumēma*), genit. *ἐνθυμήματος* (*enthumēmatos*); Eng. adj. suff. *-ic*, *-ical.*] Pertaining to, containing, or of the nature of an enthymeme.

"Encountered as they may be with handy strokes of syllogism, or *enthymematical* conclusion."—*Tooker: Fabric of the Church* (1604), p. 63.

ĕn'-thȳ-mĕme, *s.* [Gr. *ἐνθύμημα* (*enthumēma*), from *ἐνθυμέομαι* (*enthumeomai*) = to consider to ponder: *ἐν* (*en*) = in, and *θυμός* (*thumos*) = mind, spirit.]

Rhet.: An argument consisting only of an antecedent and consequential proposition; a syllogism where the major proposition is suppressed, and only the minor and consequence produced in words: as, Dionysius is a tyrant, therefore he must fear; where the complete syllogism would be, All tyrants fear: Dionysius is a tyrant: therefore he must fear.

"Several concurrent *enthymemes* are often as cogent as a demonstrative syllogism."—*Thomson: Laws of Thought*, § 120.

ĕn-tī'çe, * en-tise, * en-tyce, * en-tyse, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *enticer*, *enticher.*] To allure, to attract, to draw on by flattering hopes, promises, or fair words; to seduce, to instigate, especially in a bad sense; to tempt to evil; to lead astray.

¶ For the difference between to *entice* and to *prevail*, see PREVAIL.

ĕn-tī'çe-mĕnt, * en-tyce-ment, * en-tyse-ment, * en-tys-ment, *s.* [Eng. *entice*; *-ment.*]

1. The act or practice of enticing, alluring, or attracting by flatteries, promises, or fair words: especially, a seducing or leading astray; instigation or exciting to evil.

"By sweet *enticement* sudden death to bring."
Drayton: King John to Matilda.

2. The state or condition of being enticed, allured, attracted, or led astray.

3. That which entices, allures, or leads astray; any thing which allures or excites to evil; an allurement or temptation.

"She followed me with *enticements*."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

ĕn-tī'çe-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *entic(e)*; *-er.*] One who or that which entices, allures, or leads astray; a person or thing that entices or instigates to evil.

"A mincing gate, a decent and an affected peace are most powerful *enticers*."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 467.

ĕn-tī'çĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [ENTICE.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Alluring, seductive.

"'Tis not alone the grape's *enticing* juice
Unnerves the moral powers, and mars their use."
Cowper: Progress of Error, 271, 272.

C. *As subst.:* The same as INTICEMENT (q.v.).

ĕn-tī'çĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *enticing*; *-ly.*] In an enticing, alluring, or seductive manner.

"She strikes a lute well,
Sings most *enticingly*."
Beaum. & Fl.: Humorous Lieutenant, ii. 1.

***ĕn-tī'-ẽr-tȳ,** *s.* [ENTIRETY.]

***ĕn-tĭlt'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Pref. *en*, Eng. *tilt*, and suff. *-ment.*] A shed, a tent.

"The best houses and walls there were of mudde or canvas, or poldavies *entiltments*."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe.* (*Davies.*)

ĕn-tīre, * **en-ti-er,** * **en-tyre,** * **in-tire,** *a., adv., & s.* [Fr. *entier;* Prov. *enteir;* Ital. *intero,* from Lat. *integer* = whole; Sp. *entera.*] [INTEGER.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Whole, undivided, complete in its parts; not broken up or deprived of any of its parts; perfect, full, unmutilated.

"There was a time when Ætna's silent fire
Slept unperceived, the mountain yet *entire.*"
Cowper: Heroism.

2. Perfect, not lacking any part.

3. Full, complete; comprising all requisites in itself.

"An action is *entire* when it is complete in all its parts, or, as Aristotle describes it, when it consists of a beginning, a middle, and an end."—*Spectator.*

4. Whole, sole, not shared in or participated with others; as, He has the *entire* management of the business.

*5. Mere, unalloyed, simple, sheer, plain, pure.

"Pure fear and *entire* cowardice."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.,* ii. 4

*6. Essential, chief.

"Regards that stand aloof from the *entire* point."
Shakesp.: Lear, i. 1.

*7. Firm, solid, undisputed, fixed, sure.

"*Entire* and sure the monarch's rule must prove,
Who founds her greatness on her subjects' love."
Prior: On Her Majesty's Birthday, 1704.

*8. Sincere, hearty, earnest, wholly devoted.

"No man had a heart more *entire* to the king."—*Clarendon.*

*9. Not breaking away or separating from; in accord.

"He run a course more *entire* with the king of Arragon, and more laboured and officious with the king of Castile."—*Bacon.*

* 10. Internal, inward.

"Ransackt all her veines with passion *entyre.*"
Spenser: F. Q., III. i. 47.

II. Not castrated.

"A caballo padre, or what some of our own writers appellate an *entire* horse."—*Southey: The Doctor,* ch. cxxxvi.

II. *Bot. (Of leaves):*

1. *Properly:* Not in the least toothed.

2. *More loosely:* (1) Not pinnatifid. (2) Nearly destitute of marginal division.

B. *As adv.:* Entirely, wholly, completely.

"Whose soul, *entire* by him she loves possest."
Littleton: Advice to a Lady.

* **C.** *As subst.:* A name formerly given to that kind of malt liquor now called porter, and so called from its possessing, or being supposed to possess, the qualities of the three kinds previously brewed—viz., ale, beer, and twopenny. (*English Collog.*)

¶ For the difference between *entire* and *whole,* see WHOLE.

entire-tenancy, *s.*

Law: Complete or sole possession in one man, as distinguished from a several tenancy, which is one held jointly or in common with others.

ĕn-tīre-lў, * **en-tier-ly,** * **en-tyre-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *entire; -ly.*] [ENTERLY.]

1. Wholly, completely, in every part.

"Here finished he, and all that he had made
Viewed and beheld; all was *entirely* good."
Milton: P. L., vii. 548, 549.

2. In the whole, altogether.

"Euphrates, running, sinketh partly into the lakes of Chaldea, and falls not *entirely* into the Persian sea."—*Raleigh*

*3. Earnestly, heartily.

"And 'gan to highest God *entirely* pray."
Spenser: F. Q., I. xi. 32.

ĕn-tīre-nĕss, * **en-tyre-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *entire; -ness.*]

1. The quality of being entire, complete, or perfect in all its parts.

"In an arch, each single stone, which, if severed from the rest, would be perhaps defenceless, is sufficiently secured by the solidity and *entireness* of the whole fabrick, of which it is a part."—*Boyle.*

*2. Earnestness.

"Faythe and *entyrenesse* in preachynge the gospell."—*Udal: Corinth.* viii.

*3. Integrity.

"Christ, the bridegroome praises the bride, his church, for her beauty, for her *entireness.*"—*Bp. Hall: Beauty and Vnitie of the Church.*

ĕn-tīre-tў, * **ĕn-tī-ĕr-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *entire; -ty.*]

1. The state of being entire or complete; entireness, completeness.

"This is the natural and regular consequence of the union and *entirety* of their interest."—*Blackstone.*

2. The whole; the entire amount, quantity, or extent.

"Setteth down an *enterty* where but a moiety, a third, or fourth part only was to be passed."—*Bacon: Office of Alienations.*

¶ *Tenancy by entirety:*

Law: A kind of tenure when an estate is conveyed or devised to a man and his wife during coverture, who are then said to be *tenants by entireties,* each being seized of the whole estate, and neither of a part.

* **ĕn'-tĭ-tā-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *entitl(y); -ative.*] Considered as an entity or independent existence.

"Whether it has not some natural good for its subject, and so the *entitative* material act of sin be physically or morally good? &c."—*Ellis: Knowledge of Divine Things,* p. 340.

* **ĕn'-tĭ-tā-tĭve-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *entitative; -ly.*] In an entitative manner; abstractly.

ĕn-tī'-tle, en-tit-ule, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *entituler;* Fr. *intituler;* Sp. & Port. *intitular,* from Low Lat. *intitulo,* from Lat. *in,* and *titulus* = a title.]

1. To give a name or title to; to designate by a name or title; to denominate; to call; to name.

"That which in mean men we *entitle* patience."
Shakesp.: Richard II., i. 2.

2. To style, to dignify by a title or honorary appellation; to give a discriminative title to.

"This and the following ballad were first published anonymously in a small book, *entitled, The Chase, and William & Helen.*"—*Scott: The Chase.* (Note.)

*3. To prefix as a title; to inscribe on the title.

"We have been *entitled,* and have had our names prefixed at length to whole volumes of mean productions."—*Swift*

*4. To attribute; to ascribe.

"The ancient proverb *entitles* this work peculiarly to God himself."—*Milton:*

5. To give a right, title, or claim to anything; to furnish or present with grounds for claiming to receive anything.

"The hardships which *entitle* us to the privileges."—*Atterbury: Sermons,* vol. iii., ser. 2.

*6. To claim as a title; to appropriate.

"How ready zeal for party is to *entitle* Christianity to their designs, and to charge atheism on those who will not submit."—*Locke.*

*7. To grant anything as claimed by a title.

"This is to *entitle* God's care how and to what we please."—*Locke.*

¶ For the difference between to *entitle* and to *name,* see NAME.

ĕn-tī'-tled (tled as **teld), en-tit-uled,** *pa. par. & a.* [ENTITLE.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Named, denominated, styled.

2. Having a claim or title to anything.

ĕn'-tĭ-tў, *s.* [Low Lat. *entitas,* from *ens* = being, pr. par. of *esse* = to be; Fr. *entité;* Sp. *entidad;* Port. *entidade;* Ital. *entità.*]

1. The quality or condition of being; existence; essence.

2. Something which really exists; a real being.

"Fortune is no real *entity,* nor physical essence, but a mere relative signification."—*Bentley.*

3. A particular species of being.

"All eruptions of air, though small and slight, give an *entity* of sound, which we call crackling, puffing, and spitting."—*Bacon.*

ĕn-tŏ'-blast, *s.* [Gr. ἐντός (*entos*) = within, and βλαστός (*blastos*) = a sprout, shoot, or sucker.]

Biol.: The nucleolus of a cell. (*Agassiz.*)

ĕn-tōĭl', *v.t.* [Pref. *en,* and Eng. *toil* (q.v.).] To take in a snare or toils; to ensnare; to entrap.

"Though *entoiled,* beset,
Not less than myriads dare to front him yet."
Moore: Veiled Prophet of Khorassan.

* **ĕn-tŏm-a-tŏg'-ra-phў,** *s.* [Gr. ἔντομα (*entoma*) = insects, and γραφή (*graphē*) = writing. Constructed apparently by one who erroneously supposed that the Greek for insects was *entomata* in place of *entoma.*] The same as ENTOMOLOGY (q.v.).

ĕn-tōmb', * **in-tombe** (*b* silent), *v.t.* [O. Fr. *entomber,* from Low Lat. *intumulo,* from Lat. *in* = in, and *tumulus* = a tomb.]

1. *Lit.:* To place in a tomb; to bury, to inter.

"And built that gate of which his name is hight,
By which he lyes *entombed* solemnly."
Spenser: F. Q., II. x. 46.

2. *Fig.:* To bury, to end.

"She's gone, who shared my diadem;
She sunk, with her my joys *entombing.*"
Byron: Herod's Lament.

ĕn-tōmb'-mĕnt (*b* silent), *s.* [Eng. *entomb; -ment.*]

1. The act of entombing or burying; the state of being entombed or buried.

"This is beyond any imprisonment; it is the very *entombment* of a man, quite sequestering him from the world, and debarring him from any valuable concerns therein."—*Barrow: Sermons,* III., ser. 19.

*2. A tomb.

"Many thousands have had their *entombment* in the waters."—*More: Mystery of Godliness* (1660), p. 16.

† **ĕn-tŏm'-ĭc, ĕn-tŏm'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Gr. ἔντομον (*entomon*) = an insect; Eng., &c. suff. *-ic, -ical;* Fr. *entomique.*] Relating to insects; the same as ENTOMOLOGICAL (q.v.).

ĕn'-tō-mōĭd, *a. & s.* [Gr. ἔντομον (*entomon*) = an insect, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance; Fr. *entomoïde.*]

A. *As adj.:* Having the form of an insect; resembling an insect.

"In the *entomoid* classes of articulata."—*Grant: Compar. Anat.* (1841), p. 253.

B. *As subst.:* Anything resembling an insect in form or appearance.

ĕn-tŏm'-ō-līne, *s.* [Gr. ἔντομον (*entomon*) = an insect, and λίνον (*linon*) = thread. (*Webster.*)]

Chem.: The same as CHITINE (q.v.).

ĕn-tŏm'-ō-līte, *s.* [Gr. ἔντομον (*entomon*) = an insect, and λιθος (*lithos*) = stone.]

Palæont.: A fossil insect. Rarely used unless when no closer identification of the organism can be made.

ĕn-tō-mō-lŏg'-ĭc, ĕn-tō-mō-lŏg'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng., &c., *entomolog(y), -ic, -ical;* Fr. *entomologique.*] Pertaining or relating to entomology.

"But a more important species of instruction than any hitherto enumerated, may be derived from *entomological* pursuits."—*Kirby & Spence: Introd. to Entom.* (1817), p. 17.

¶ The Entomological Society of London was founded in 1833.

ĕn-tō-mō-lŏg'-ĭc-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *entomological; -ly.*] As is done by the canons of entomological science.

* **ĕn-tō-mŏl'-ō-gīse,** *v.i.* [Eng. *entomolog(y); -ise.*] To collect insects with the view of examining them scientifically.

"It is too rough for trawling to-day, and too wet for *entomologising.*"—*C. Kingsley,* in *Life,* i. 171.

ĕn-tō-mŏl'-ō-gĭst, *s.* [Fr. *entomologiste.*] A proficient in entomology, at least a cultivator of that branch of science.

"Sepp, Hubner, and other continental *entomologists.*"—*Newman: British Moths* (1874) (Pref.), ix.

ĕn-tō-mŏl'-ō-gў, *s.* [Gr. ἔντομα (*entoma*) = insects (Aristotle), properly an adj., with ζῶα (*zōa*) = living creatures, understood; ἔντομος (*entomos*) = cut in pieces, cut up; λόγος (*logos*) = discourse.] The science which treats of insects. Aristotle pointed out one of the essential characteristics from which they derive their names in Greek, Latin, and English—viz., that their bodies are cut or divided into segments. [ANNULOSA.] In modern times Aldrovandus published a *History of Insects* in 1604, and Moufet one in 1634. Swammerdam's *General History of Insects,* published in 1669, was the first work in which good descriptions of insects were given. A work by Ray appeared in 1710, and in 1735 Linnæus's classification of them in the *Systema Naturæ.* Latreille's *Précis des Caractères génériques des Insectes* was published in 1796, and his *Genera Crustaceorum et Insectorum* between 1806 and 1809. The first volume of Kirby & Spence's *Introduction to Entomology* was issued in 1815, the second in 1817. In 1829 James Francis Stephens sent forth the first part of his *Illustrations of British Entomology,* which, when completed, was bound into ten volumes. [ENTOMOLOGICAL.]

"Major Ovilenhall, who studied *entomology* under Thunberg, about 1770."—*Kirby & Spence: Introd. to Entomology* (1817), i. (Pref.), xvii.

ĕn-tō-mŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. ἔντομον (*entomon*) = an insect, and μετρον (*metron*) = a measure.] An instrument for measuring the parts of insects.

ĕn-tō-mŏph'-a-gą, *s. pl.* [Gr. ἔντομα (*entoma*) = insects, and φαγεῖν (*phagein*) = to eat.]

1. *Zool.:* The name given by Prof. Owen to a division of the Marsupialia, having small canine teeth, and preying on the smaller invertebrate animals. It contains the families Peramelidæ (Bandicoots), Didelphidæ (American Opossums), and Myrmecobiidæ (Banded Ant-eaters). Sometimes the first are called Saltatoria (Leapers), the second, Scansoria (Climbers), and the third, Ambulatoria (Walkers).

2. *Entom.:* A tribe of Hymenoptera, containing the Ichneumons or Cuckoo flies. They have an ovipositor at the end of the abdomen. This, in some genera, is exserted to a considerable length. They lay their eggs in the larvæ of other insects, on which the young ichneumons, when they emerge from the egg, prey. The Entomophaga are generally of small size. There are numerous genera and species. The tribe is divided into four families, (1) Evaniidæ, (2) Ichneumonidæ, (3) Chalcididæ, and (4) Proctotrupidæ.

ĕn-tŏ-mŏph'-ą-gan, *s* [ENTOMOPHAGA.]

Zool. & Entom.: An animal belonging to the mammalian or to the insect tribe of Entomophaga.

ĕn-tŏ-mŏph'-ą-goŭs, *a.* [ENTOMOPHAGA.]

Zool. & Entom.: Pertaining or relating to the Entomophaga; insect-eating.

ĕn-tŏ-mŏph'-ĭ-loŭs, *a.* [Gr. ἔντομον (*entomon*) = an insect, and φίλος (*philos*) = loved; φιλέω (*phileō*) = to love.] Loved by insects; attractive to insects.

entomophilous-flowers, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Flowers in which the pollen is carried by insects from the male to the female flowers. They are contra-distinguished from anemophilous flowers, in which the instrumentality is that of the wind.

ĕn-tŏ-mŏ-stĕĝ'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Gr. ἔντομος (*entomos*) = cut in pieces, and στέγη (*stegē*) = a roof, a covering.]

Zool.: A family of Rhizopoda, consisting of animals with shells, the chambers arranged spirally in a double series.

ĕn-tŏ-mŏ-stŏm'-ą-ta, *s. pl.* [Gr. ἔντομος (*entomos*) = cut in, and στόματα (*stomata*), pl. of στόμα (*stoma*) = the mouth. Named from the notched lip.]

Zool.: In De Blainville's classification, the second family of his first order Siphonobranchiata. It nearly corresponds with the family Buccinidæ (q.v.).

ĕn-tŏ-mŏs'-tra-cą, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. = insects in shells. The name was first given by Otto Frederick Müller, in 1785, in his *Entomostraca seu insecta testacea quæ in aquis Daniæ et Norvegiæ reperit.* Fr. *entomostracés* (*Latreille*). From Gr. ἔντομον (*entomon*) = an insect, and ὄστρακον (*ostrakon*) = a shell.]

I. *Zool.:* A great sub-class of Crustaceans. When the name Entomostraca was first given, [Etym.] the Arachnida (Spiders) and the Crustacea (Crabs) were included in the Insect class; now all these are regarded as distinct and equal in rank, though not in numbers. Prof. Thomas Rupert Jones, F.R.S., &c., thus defines the Entomostraca: "Animal aquatic, covered with a shell or carapace of a horny consistency, formed of one or more pieces, in some genera resembling a cuirass or buckler, and in others a bivalve shell, which completely, or in great part, envelops the body and limbs of the animal. In other genera the animal is invested with a multivalve carapace, like jointed plate armour; the branchiæ are attached either to the feet or to the organs of mastication; the limbs are jointed and more or less setiferous. The animals, for the most part, undergo a regular moulting or change of shell as they grow; in some cases this amounts to a species of transformation." They may be seen in numbers in ponds, pools, even in water-pipes, and move by a jerking motion. They are thus classified:—

Legion or Division I.—Lophyropoda. Order 1. Ostracoda; 2. Copepoda.

Legion or Division II.—Branchiopoda. Order 1. Cladocera; 2. Phyllopoda; 3. Trilobita (?); 4. Merostomata (?).

(See these words.) Dr. Henry Woodward, F.R.S., &c., calls the Entomostraca, Gnathopoda (q.v.).

2. *Palæont.:* The Copepoda and Cladocera have not yet been found fossil, the other orders have. The Cypridæ (typical genus Cypris) found so abundantly in the Carboniferous and other rocks, and still existing, are of the order Ostracoda. [CYPRIDÆ, CYPRIS.] Its associate, Cythere (q.v.), has also ranged from Palæozoic times till now. Most of the Phyllopoda, except Estheria (q.v.), are Palæozoic. The Trilobita are very characteristic, though not exclusively, Silurian fossils. They extend from the Cambrian to the Lower Carboniferous rocks. The Merostomata range from the Upper Silurian till now.

ĕn-tŏ-mŏs'-tra-cąn, *a. & s.* [ENTOMOSTRACA.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining or relating to the Entomostraca.

B. *As subst.:* A small Crustacean belonging to that sub-class.

ĕn-tŏ-mŏs'-tra-ooŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *entomostrac(a)* (q.v.); Eng., &c. suff. *-ous.*] Pertaining or relating to the Entomostraca.

ĕn-tŏ-mŏt'-ŏ-mĭst, *s.* [Eng. *entomotom(y); -ist.*] One who anatomises insects; one who practises entomotomy.

† **ĕn-tŏ-mŏt'-ŏ-mȳ,** *s.* [Gr. ἔντομα (*entoma*) = insects, and τομή (*tomē*) = cutting.] The dissection of insects and the science which treats of their anatomy.

ĕn-tŏn'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. ἔντονος (*entonos*) = strained; ἐντείνω (*enteinō*) = to stretch tight: ἐν (*en*) intensive, and τείνω (*teinō*) = to stretch.]

Med.: Having increased tone; acting with morbidly great power, force or effect. Used chiefly of the circulatory system.

ĕn-tŏ-pĕr-ĭph'-ĕr-al, *a.* [Gr. ἐντός (*entos*) = within, and Eng., &c. *peripheral* (q.v.).]

Mental Phil.: A term introduced by Herbert Spencer to designate sensations, feelings &c., produced by causes operating within the periphery, circumference, or outer surface of the body. Examples, the sensations of hunger, thirst, &c. It is opposed to epiperipheral (q.v.).

ĕn'-tŏ-phȳte (*pl.* **ĕn'-tŏ-phȳtes, ĕn-tŏph'-ȳ-ta),** *s.* [Gr. ἐντός (*entos*) = within, and φυτόν (*phuton*) = a plant, a tree.]

Bot., &c.: A plant which grows in the interior of animal or vegetable structures, as distinguished from an entozoan, a word which, in the etymological sense, means an animal having a similar mode of life. Entophytes are mostly fungi; and though the species are really numerous, they have yet been unduly multiplied. Entophytes infesting man or the mammalia, specially when diseased, live on the skin, on the mucous surfaces, or in cavities. Thus in Favus, there are *Puccinia favus* and *Achorion Schœnleinii*, if the latter be more than an immature stage of the former. *Trichophyton tonsurans* exists among the hair in Plica-polonica and Favus. *Microsporon Audouinii* in the hair follicles in *Porrigo decalvans, M. mentagrophytes* on the beard, and *M. furfur* on the skin of the chest in *Pityriasis versicolor.* In the mucous surfaces or in cavities there are *Sarcinia ventriculi* in the stomach, *Oidium albicans* in thrush, and *Leptothrix buccalis* among the tartar of the teeth. Birds, reptiles, fishes, insects, &c., have also their Entophytes. One of these is *Botrytis bassiana,* the muscardine of the silk-worm; another, a Sporendonema, produces the muscardine of the fly, killing it off in large numbers in autumn. Microscopic parasites of plants are very numerous. All are fungi. Thus *Botrytis infestans* is the potato-fungus, and *Oïdium Tuckeri* the vine mildew. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

ĕn-tŏ-phȳ'-tĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c., *entophyt(e); -ic.*] Pertaining or relating to Entophytes (q.v.).

ĕn-tŏ-ptĕr'-ȳ-gŏĭd, *a. & s.* [Gr. ἐντός (*entos*) = within, and Eng., &c. *pterygoid* (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

Comp. Anat.: Attached internally to the pterygoid bone; pertaining to the bone described under B.

B. *As substantive:*

Comp. Anat.: An oblong, thin, scale-like bone attached to the inner border of the co-adapted halves of the palative and true pterygoid in fishes, and increasing the bony roof of the mouth in the direction towards the median line. It is edentulous in the cod and most other fishes. (*Owen: Comp. Anat.; Fishes* (1846), pp. 108, 109.)

ĕn-tŏp'-tĭc, *a.* [Fr. *entoptique,* from Gr. ἐντος (*entos*) = within, and ὀπτομαι (*optomai*) = to see.]

Phys.: Pertaining or relating to visions seen by the eye when the lids are shut.

* **ĕn-tor-tĭ-lā'-tion,** *s.* [Fr. *entortiller* = to twist; Lat. *torqueo,* pa. par. *tortus.*] A turning into a circle; circular figures.

"Willing that those which should work in the borders [of the table], raisings, flowries, and wrappings, *entortilitions,* and such like, should amuse themselves only for beautifying and decoration."—*Donne: Hist. of the Septuagint* (1633), p. 47.

ĕn-tŏs'-thō-blast, *s.* [Gr. ἔντοσθε (*entosthe*) = from within, and βλαστός (*blastos*) = a sprout, shoot, or sucker.]

Biol. & Phys.: The nucleus of the nucleolus or entoblast. (*Agassiz.*)

ĕn-toûred', *a.* [Fr. *entouré.*]

Her.: A term applied to a shield decorated with branches.

ĕn-tō-zō'-ą, *s. pl.* [Gr. ἐντός (*entos*) = within, and ζῷα (*zōa*), pl. of ζῷον (*zōon*) = a living being, an animal.]

Zool.: The name given by Rudolphi to a class of animals living within the bodies of other animals, nearly every species of which is infested by one or more of them. Cuvier divided them into Intestina Cavitaria and Intestina Parenchymata. For these names Professor Owen substituted Cœlelmintha and Sterelmintha. The class is not a natural one, for the internal parasites are not all closely akin. Nor has Entozoa been always used in a precise sense. Hence Nicholson thinks that it would be expedient to discard it altogether, but, as this would be difficult, he makes it include the Trematoda, Tæniada, the Nematoidea (in part), the Acanthocephala, and the Gordiacea, but does not use it as a synonym for the Scolecida in general, some of which are not internal parasites. Cobbold says that the Entozoa living in the human body are divided into three classes—the already mentioned Cœlelmintha or hollow worms, and Sterelmintha or solid worms, as tapeworm, &c.; and Accidental parasites. Also divided into sexually mature and immature, the latter enclosed in cysts, and occurring in the lung, liver, or enclosed cavities, like the peritoneum, being by far the most dangerous.

ĕn-tō-zō'-ąl, *a.* [Gr., &c. *entozo(a),* and Eng., &c. suff. *-al.*]

Zool.: The same as ENTOZOIC (q.v.).

ĕn-tō-zō'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr., &c. *entozoa* (q.v.), and Eng., &c. suff. *-ic.*]

Zool.: Pertaining or relating to the Entozoa.

ĕn-tō-zō-ŏl'-ō-ĝĭst, *s.* [Gr. ἐντός (*entos*); Eng. *zoolog(y),* and *-ist.*] A zoologist whose special study is the Entozoa.

"This great *entozoologist* [Rudolphi]... divided the parenchymatous entozoa into four orders."—*Owen: Invert. Animals,* Lect. iv.

ĕn-tō-zō-ŏl'-ō-ĝȳ, s. [Gr. ἐντός (*entos*), and Eng. *zoology.*]

Zool.: The department of zoology which treats of the Entozoa.

ĕn-tō-zō'-ŏn, *s.* [Gr. ἐντός (*entos*) = within, and ζῷον (*zōon*) = a living being, an animal.]

Zool.: One of the Entozoa (q.v.).

entr'act, entr'acte (ân'-tract), *s.* [Fr.]

1. *Drama.:* The interval between the acts of a drama.

2. *Music:* Music played between the acts or divisions of an opera, drama, or other stage performance.

ĕn'-trails, *s. pl.,* * **en-trail,** * **en-traile,** * **in-trals,** s. [Fr. *entrailles,* from Low Lat. *intralia, intranea,* from Lat. *interanea,* neut. pl. of *interaneus* = inward, from *inter* = within.]

1. *Lit.:* The inward or internal parts of animals; the intestines; the guts.

"The thirsty point in Sulmo's *entrails* lay."
Byron: Nisus & Euryalus.

2. *Fig.:* The internal parts.

"Then tolled with mattock to explore
The *entrails* of the cavern floor."
Scott: Rokeby, vi. 4.

* **ĕn-trāll',** * **en-trayl,** *v.t.* [Pref. *en,* and O. Fr. *treiller* = to lattice.] To interweave, to variegate.

"*Entrailed* with flowrets and with rare device."
Thompson: Epithalamium.

* **ĕn-trāin'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *train* (q.v.).] To draw on.

"And with its destiny *entrained* their fate."
Vanbrugh: Æsop, ii. 1.

* **ĕn-trăm'-mĕl**, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *trammel* (q.v.).] To trammel, to entangle.

"They were meant for accusations, but are most pitiful failings, *entrammelled* with fictions and ignorance."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, p. 104.

* **ĕn-trăm'-mĕls**, *s. pl.* [Entrammel, *v.*]

1. Bondage, the chains of slavery.

2. Prisoners of war. (*Scotch.*)

ĕn'-trançe, en-traunce, *s.* [Eng. *enter*; *-ance.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of entering or passing into any place.

"With her snowy arms supply'd a bolt
To bar their *entrance*."
Smollett: The Regicide, v. 8.

2. Power or liberty of entering; admission.

"Has the porter his eyes in his head, that he gives *entrance* to such companions?"—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, iv 5.

3. The passage, avenue, doorway, or gateway by which a place is entered.

"Palladio did conclude, that the principal *entrance* was never to be regulated by any certain dimensions, but by the dignity of the master."—*Wotton: Architecture.*

4. Any passage or means by which anything may be entered.

"Languages are useful to men of all conditions, and they equally open to them the *entrance* either to the most profound or the more easy and entertaining parts of learning."—*Locke: Of Education*, § 195.

5. The act of entering into or taking possession of; as of lands, an office, &c.

"From the first *entrance* of this king to his reign, never was king either more loving, or better beloved."—*Haywarde: Edward VI.*

* 6. Intellectual progress or advancement; acquaintance; elementary knowledge.

"He that travelleth a country before he hath some *entrance* into the language, goeth to school, and not to travel."—*Bacon: Essays of Travaile.*

7. The act of entering upon or beginning.

"Beware
Of *entrance* to a quarrel; but, being in,
Bear it, that the opposer may beware of thee."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 3.

* 8. Beginning, commencement.

"St. Augustine in the *entrance* of one of his sermons, makes a kind of apology."—*Hakewill: On Providence.*

9. A fee paid for admission, as to an entertainment, a society, a competition, &c.; entrance-money.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Comm.:* The act of entering a ship or goods at a custom-house.

2. *Ship-build.:* The bow of a vessel; the form of the forebody under the load-line, which encounters the sea.

¶ *The joyful entrance:* A name given to an early constitution of Brabant.

entrance-fee, *s.* The same as Entrance-money (q.v.).

entrance-meney, *s.* Money paid for entrance or admission, as to an entertainment, a society, &c.

ĕn-tran'çe, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *trance* (q.v.).]

1. To put into a trance; to make wholly insensible to present objects.

"Him still *entranced*, and in a litter laid,
They bore from field, and to the bed conveyed."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, iii. 713, 714.

2. To put into an ecstasy; to enrapture.

"Around the fireside at their ease
There sat a group of friends *entranced*."
Longfellow: Tales of a Wayside Inn (Prelude).

ĕn-tran'çe-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *entrance*; *-ment.*] The act of entrancing; the state of being entranced.

"As we did in our *en'rancements* lie."
Otway: Poet's Complaint of his Muse.

* **ĕn'-trant,** *s.* [Fr.] One who enters upon or begins a new state, course, &c.

"The *entrants* upon life."—*Bp. Terrot.*

ĕn-trăp', * **ĕn-trappe,** * **in-trap,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *entraper*, from *trape* = a trap.]

1. To catch as in a trap or snare; to ensnare.

"He layde an embushement to *entrappe* him."—*Brende: Quintus Curtius*, fo. 196.

2. To catch or entangle in contradictions.

"The Pharisees and Herodians had taken counsel together how they might *entrap* our Saviour in his talk."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 8.

¶ For the difference between to *entrap* and to *insnare*, see Insnare.

* **ĕn-trāyled'**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Entrail, *v.*]

* **ĕn-treas'-ūre (treas** as **trĕsh),** *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *treasure* (q.v.).] To treasure up, to store up or preserve.

"Ye sacred writings in whose antique leaves
The memories of heaven *entreasured* lie."
G. Fletcher: Christ's Victory in Heaven.

ĕn-trēat', * **en-treate, * en-trete,** *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *entraiter* = to treat of, from *traiter*; Lat. *tracto* = to treat.]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To treat, to use, whether well or ill.

"He was scourged and vilely *entreted* in many places."—*Maundeville*, p. 95.

2. To petition, to solicit, to ask earnestly, to beseech, to importune.

"I do *entreat* you, not a man depart.
Save I alone." *Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar*, iii. 2.

* 3. To prevail upon by prayer or earnest solicitation.

"It were a fruitless attempt to appease a power, whom no prayers could *entreat*, no repentance reconcile."—*Rogers.*

* 4. To obtain by solicitation.

"When we *entreat* an hour to serve."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, ii. 1.

* 5. To enjoy, to partake of.

"In the midst thereof a silver seat,
With a thick arbour goodly overdight,
In which she often used, from open heat,
Herself to shroud, and pleasures to *entreat*."
Spenser: F. Q., II. vii. 53

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To make entreaties, or earnest prayers.

"Still she *entreats*, and prettily *entreats*."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 73.

* 2. To treat, to discourse.

"In those old times of which I do *entreat*."
Spenser: F. Q., V. i. 1.

* 3. To treat, to negotiate.

"I'll send some holy bishop to *entreat*."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iv. 4.

¶ For the difference between to *entreat* and to *beg*, see Beg.

* **ĕn-trēat'**, *s.* [Entreat, *v.*] An entreaty, an earnest prayer.

"This is he,
For whom I thwarted Solinan's *entreats*."
Tragedy of Solim. & Perseda (1599).

* **ĕn-trēat'-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *entreat*; *-able.*] That may or can be entreated or won over by entreaties.

* **ĕn-trēat'-ançe,** *s.* [Eng. *entreat*; *-ance.*] Entreaty, solicitation, earnest prayer.

"To make resistance by force and not by *entreatance*."
—*Golding: Cæsar*, fo. 87.

ĕn-trēat'-ĕr, * **in-treat-er,** *s.* [Eng. *entreater*; *-er.*] One who entreats or makes use of entreaties.

"Yet are they no advocates of ours, but petitioners and *intreaters* for us."—*Fulke: On the Rhemish Testament* (1617), p. 825.

ĕn-trēat'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Entreat, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* Entreaty, solicitation.

† **ĕn-trēat'-ĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *entreating*; *-ly.*] In an entreating manner; with entreaties.

* **ĕn-trēat'-ive,** *a.* [Eng. *entreat*; *-ive.*] Of the nature of or containing entreaty; entreating.

"Oft have I seasoned savoury periods with sugared words;
And oft embellished my *entreative* phrase
With smelling flowers of vernant rhetorick."
Brewer: Lingua, i. 1.

* **ĕn-trēat'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *entreat*; *-ment.*] A word of doubtful meaning, and occurring only in the passage here quoted; it has been variously explained as entertainment, conversation, invitation, interview, and favours entreated.

"Set your *entreatments* at a higher rate,
Than a command to parley."
Shakesp: Hamlet, i. 3.

ĕn-trēat'-ў, *s.* [Eng. *entreat*; *-y.*]

* 1. Treatment, entertainment, welcome.

"They shall find guest's *entreaty* and good room."
Ben Jonson.

2. An earnest or urgent prayer or petition; solicitation; importunity.

"*Entreaty* boots not." *Scott: Rokeby*, vi. 24.

en-trée (ân-trē'), *s.* [Fr.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Freedom or liberty of entrance; free entry.

2. *Cook.:* A made dish.

en-tre-mets (ân-trę-mā'), * en-tre-mees, * en-tre-messe, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A small plate or dish set on between the principal dishes at table.

"Chards of beet are plants of white beet transplanted, producing great tops, which, in the midst, have a large white main shoot, which is the true chard used in pottages and *entremets*."—*Mortimer.*

2. *Music:* Short dramatic or allegorical entertainments. The date of this invention has been fixed at an epoch during the reign of Saint Louis A.D. 1226-1270. The word is sometimes employed to signify any small entertainment between two greater ones.

ĕn-trĕnch', *v.t.* [Intrench.]

ĕn-trĕnch'-mĕnt, *s.* [Intrenchment.]

en-tre-pas (ân-trę-pa'), *s.* [Fr.]

Manége: An amble; a broken step or pace.

en-tre-pet (ân-trę-pē'), *s.* [Fr.] A warehouse or magazine for the deposit of goods; a free port where foreign merchandise which is not allowed to pass to the interior of a country, is stored under the care of custom-house officers until it is re-exported; a mart or centre to which goods are sent for distribution wherever customers can be found.

"[They] employed a multitude of shipping, and settled many rich and flourishing colonies, as well as many *entrepots* and out distant factories."—*Pownall: On Antiquities* (1782), p. 68.

ĕn'-tre-sol (tre as tēr, or **ân-trę-sōl'),** *s.* [Fr.]

Arch.: A low story or part of a story in a building, between two higher ones. The entresol consists of a low apartment usually placed above the first floor; in London, frequently between the ground floor and the first floor.

* **ĕn-trĭck',** * **en-trike,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *entriguer.*] To trick, to deceive, to ensnare.

"That mirrour hath me now *entriked*."
Romaunt of the Rose, 1,642.

ĕn'-trō-chal, *a.* [Eng., &c. *entrochal(ite)*; *-al.*]

Paleont.: Pertaining or relating to an Entrochite or Entrochites.

entrochal marble, *s.* Among lapidaries a kind of marble full of Entrochi (Encrinites). [Encrinital-limestone.]

† **ĕn'-trō-chīte, ĕn'-trō-chītes, ĕn'-trō-chī),** *s.* [Gr. *ἐν* (*en*) = in, *τροχός* (*trochos*) = a runner . . . any thing round or circular, and suff. *-ite* (*Paleont.*) (q.v.).]

Paleont. (Generally in the pl.): Detached joints or segments of encrinites. They constitute short cylinders or discs with a hole in the middle. (*Owen*, &c.)

* **ĕn-troop',** * **en-troup',** *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *troop* (q.v.).] To form into a troop; to bring together.

"The horsemen strongly *entrooped* themselves."—*P. Holland: Ammianus Marcellinus*, p. 73.

ĕn-trō'-pī-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. *ἐντροπή* (*entropē*) = a turning towards: *ἐν* (*en*) = in, and *τροπή* (*tropē*) = a turn . . . a turning round or about; *τρέπω* (*trepō*) = to turn.]

Med.: Introversion of the eyelid. [Trichia.]

entropium-forceps, *s.*

Surg.: Forceps for grasping the eyelid and returning it to its natural position when the eyelashes have become turned inwardly.

* **ĕn'-trō-pў,** *s.* [Entropium.] Dissipation of energy, loss of usefulness.

ĕn-trŭst', *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *trust* (q.v.).] The same as to Intrust (q.v.).

"Killegrew and Delaval were placed at the Board of Admiralty and *entrusted* with the command of the Channel Fleet."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

¶ For the difference between to *entrust* and to *consign*, see Consign.

ĕn-trŭst'-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *entrust*; *-ment.*] The act of entrusting or committing in charge.

"The *entrustment* of national property to an Established Church."—*British Quarterly Review*, vol. lvii. (1873), p. 48.

ĕn'-trў, * **en-tre,** * **en-tree,** *s.* [Fr. *entrée.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of entering or passing in; entrance, ingress.

"By the *entry* of the chyle and air into the blood, by the lacteals, the animal may again revive."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

2. A formal, ceremonial, or official entrance into a city.

"The day being come, he made his *entry*; he was a man of middle stature and age, and comely."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

3. The passage or way by which any thing or place is entered; an entrance.

"She salde at *entre* of the pas,
Howe Mars which god of armes was,
Hath set two oxen sterne and stoute."
Gower: C. A., v.

*4. The act of entering upon a subject in study or discussion.

"Attempts and *entries* upon religion."—*Jer. Taylor.*

*5. A beginning.

"Let their *entre* of the matter serve for an argument."—*Bp. Gardiner: Explic. of Transubstantiation*, fo. 94.

6. The act of inscribing, entering, or recording in a book, &c.

7. That which is entered or recorded in a book, &c.; an item.

"I shall pass to another *entry* which is less ambiguous."—*Burke: Regicide Peace*, let. 3.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Comm.:* The exhibition or depositing of a ship's papers at the Custom-house to procure license to land goods; or the giving an account of the ship's cargo to the officer of Customs, and obtaining his permission to land the goods.

2. *Law:*

(1) *English law:*

(*a*) The act of taking possession of lands or tenements by entering or setting the foot upon the same.

(*b*) The depositing a document in the proper office or place; a putting upon record according to form.

(*c*) One of the acts essential to complete the offence of burglary or house-breaking.

(2) *Scots law:* The recognition of the heir of a vassal by the superior.

entry-money, *s.* The same as ENTRANCE-MONEY (q.v.).

ĕn-tūne, * **en-tewne,** *v.t.* [Fr. *entonner*; Sp. *entonar*; Ital. *intonare.*] To tune, to sing, to chant.

"Ful wel she sang the service divine,
Entuned in hir nose ful swetely."
Chaucer: C. T., 122.

***ĕn-tūne,** * **en-tewne,** *s.* [ENTUNE, *v.*] A song, a tune, a chant.

"So mery a soune, so swete *entewnes*."
Chaucer: Boke of the Duchesse, 307.

ĕn-twīne, ĭn-twīne, *v.t. & i.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *twine* (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To twine or twist together or round.

"For him may love the myrtle wreath *entwine*"
Savage: Valentine's Day.

2. *Fig.:* To mingle, to mix.

"A voice, sweet as the note
Of the charmed lute, was heard to float
Along its chords, and so *entwine*
Its sounds with theirs."
Moore: Light of the Harem.

B. *Intrans.:* To become twined or twisted; to twine.

"Around whose brows *entwining* laurels play."
Glover: Leonidas, bk. i.

ĕn-twīned, ĭn-twīned, *pa. par. & a.* [ENTWINE.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Twined or twisted together.

2. *Her.:* The same as ENVELOPED (q.v.).

ĕn-twīne-mĕnt, ĭn-twīne-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *entwine*; *-ment.*]

1. The act of twining or twisting together.

2. The state of being twined or twisted together; mixture, union.

"Like a mixture of roses and woodbines in a sweet *entwinement*."—*Hacket: Life of Abp. Williams* (1693), p. 81.

***ĕn-twĭst',** *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *twist* (q.v.).] To entwine, to twist or twine round.

"So doth the woodbine the sweet honeysuckle
Gently *entwist*."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iv. 1.

ĕn-twĭst'-ĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [ENTWIST.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Twined or twisted; entwined.

2. *Her.:* The same as ENVELOPED (q.v.).

***ĕn-twĭ'te,** * **en-thwite,** *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *twit* (q.v.).] To blame, to reproach, to twit.

"Thou doest naught to *entwite* me thus."—*Udal: Apoph. of Erasmus*, p. 165.

***ĕn-tȳ're,** *a.* [ENTIRE.]

***ē-nū'-bĭ-lāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *enubilatus*, pa. par. of *enubilo*: *e* = *ex* = out, away, and *nubila* = clouds, mist; *nubes* = a cloud.] To clear or free from clouds, mist, or fog.

***ē-nū'-bĭ-loŭs,** *a.* [Lat., *e* = *ex* = out, away, and *nubilus* = cloudy; *nubes* = a cloud.] Cleared or freed from clouds, fog, or mist.

***ē-nū'-clĕ-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *enucleatus*, pa. par. of *enucleo*: *e* = *ex* = out, away, and *nucleus* = a kernel.] To bring to light, as a kernel from its husk; to elucidate, to make clear, to solve, to disentangle.

"These thynges whych Perkyn had both *enucleated* and requyred."—*Hall: Henry VII.* (an. 7).

***ē-nū-clĕ-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *enucleatus*, pa. par. of *enucleo.*] The act or process of explaining, elucidating, or solving; elucidation, explanation, exposition.

ĕ-nū'-mĕr-āte, *v.t.* [Lat. *enumerotus*, pa. par. of *enumero*: *e* = *ex* = out, fully, and *numero* = to number, to count; Fr. *énumérer*; Sp. *enumerar*; Ital. *enumerare.*]

1. To count, to reckon up singly, or one by one; to compute, to tell the number of; to number.

2. To tell, describe, or mention in detail; to recount, to capitulate.

"At this day,
Who shall *enumerate* the crazy huts?"
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

***ĕ-nū'-mĕr-āte,** *a.* [Lat. *e* = *ex* = out, away, and *numeratus* = numbered, pa. par. of *numero* = to number.] Innumerable, countless.

"Where fish *enumerate* are found."
D'Orfey: Poem on Psalm civ.

ĕ-nū-mĕr-ā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *enumeratio*, from *enumeratus*, pa. par. of *enumero*; Fr. *énumération*; Sp. *enumeracion*; Ital. *enumerazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of enumerating, counting or reckoning up singly or one by one; computation, reckoning.

"The chemists make spirit, salt, sulphur, water, and earth their five elements, though they are not all agreed in this *enumeration* of elements."—*Watts.*

2. A detailed account, description, or mention; a recounting; a recapitulation.

"Because almost every man we meet with possesses these, we leave them out of our *enumeration*."—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. xxvi.

II. *Rhet.:* That part of the peroration, in which the speaker recapitulates the principal points or heads of his argument or discourse.

***ĕ-nū'-mĕr-ā-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *enumerat(e)*; *-ive.*] Enumerating, counting or reckoning up.

"Being particular and *enumerative* of the variety of evils which have disordered his life."—*Bp. Taylor: Holy Dying*, iii. § 5.

ĕ-nū'-mĕr-ā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat.] One who enumerates, counts up, or reckons; specif., a person appointed every tenth year to take the census of the inhabitants of a particular district.

ē-nŭn'-çĭ-a-ble, *a.* [Lat. *enunci(o)*; Eng. *-able.*] That may or can be enunciated, declared, or expressed.

ē-nŭn'-çĭ-āte, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *enunciatus*, pa. par. of *enuncio*: *e* = *ex* = out, fully, and *nuncio* = to announce; *nuncius* = a messenger.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To declare, to proclaim, to express, to lay down: as, To *enunciate* a proposition.

"All the truths that may be *enunciated* concerning him."—*Bp. Barlow: Remains*, p. 553.

2. To pronounce; to utter.

B. *Intrans.:* To utter or pronounce words or syllables; to speak.

"Each has a little sound he calls his own,
And each *enunciates* with a human tone."
Hart: Vision of Death.

ē-nŭn-çĭ-ā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *enunciatio*, from *enunciatus*, pa. par. of *enuncio*; Fr. *énonciation*; Sp. *enunciacion*; Ital. *enunciazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of declaring, announcing, or stating publicly; declaration; public attestation.

2. The manner or mode of pronouncing or uttering words; expression; manner of utterance.

*3. That which is declared, announced, or stated; information, announcement, statement.

"Every intelligible *enunciation* must be either true or false."—*Clarke: Leibnitz's Fifth Paper.*

II. *Geometry:*

1. The act of enunciating or stating a proposition.

2. The words in which a proposition is stated.

***ē-nŭn'-çĭ-ā-tĭve,** * **e-nun-ci-a-tyve,** *a.* [Lat. *enunciativus*, from *enunciatus*, pa. par. of *enuncio*; Fr. *énonciatif*; Sp. & Ital. *enunciativo.*] Pertaining to or containing enunciation; enunciating, declaratory.

"This presumption only proceeds in respect of the dispositive words, and not in regard of the *enunciative* terms thereof."—*Aylife: Parergon.*

***ē-nŭn'-çĭ-ā-tĭve-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *enunciative*; *-ly.*] By way of enunciation; declaratively.

ē-nŭn'-çĭ-ā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat., from *enunciatus*, pa. par. of *enuncio.*] One who enunciates, declares, proclaims, or pronounces.

"News of which she was the first, and not very intelligible *enunciator*."—*Miss Edgeworth: Ennui*, ch. xv.

***ē-nŭn'-çĭ-ā-tŏr-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *enunciat(e)*; *-ory.*] Pertaining to enunciation or utterance; enunciative.

***ĕn-ūn'-ĭed,** *a.* [Pref. *en*; Lat. *unus* = one, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ed.*] United.

"By faith *enunied* and joined together in the body of Him."—*Becon: Works*, i. 79.

***ĕn-ūre,** *v.t. & i.* [INURE.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To use, to practise habitually.

"He gan that Ladie strongly to appele
Of many haynous crymes by her *enured*."
Spenser: F. Q., V. ix. 39.

2. To make accustomed or used; to accustom.

"From their youth *enured* to winter skies."
Churchill: Prophecy of Famine.

B. *Intransitive:*

Law: To be available; to serve to the use or benefit of.

"Did the crime of Richard, though punished in him, *enure* to the benefit of Henry?"—*Hallam.* (*Ogilvie.*)

ĕn-ūr-ē'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. ἐνουρέω (*enoureō*) = to make water in, or ἐν (*en*) = in, and οὔρησις (*ourēsis*) = a making water; οὐρέω (*oureō*) = to make water.]

Med.: Inability to retain the urine.

ĕn-ūr'-nў, *a.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Her.: A term applied to a border charged with eight animals of any kind.

***ĕn-vā'-poŭr,** *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *vapour* (q.v.).] To surround with vapour.

"A black fume that all *envapoureth*."
Sylvester: Du Bartas; Vocation, 555.

***ĕn-văs'-sal,** *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *vassal* (q.v.).] To reduce to vassalage; to make a vassal or slave of.

"[They] subject and *envassal* themselves unto a base and new upstart servant of theirs."—*Transl. of Boccalini* (1626), p. 93.

***ĕn-vâult',** *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *vault* (q.v.).] To place or enclose in a vault; to entomb, to bury.

"I wonder, good man, that you are not *envaulted*."
—*Swift.*

***ĕn-vē'-gle,** *v.t.* [INVEIGLE.]

ĕn-vĕl'-ôp, ĕn-vĕl'-ōpe, * **en-vel-up-en,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *envoluper*; Fr. *enveloper.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To wrap up, to enwrap, to cover up by wrapping, to form a covering or wrapper to.

*2. To involve.

"He is most *enveloped* in sinne."
Chaucer: C. T., 12,876.

3. To cover; to surround so as to hide; to shut in; to form a covering round.

"When suddeuly a grosse fog overspread
With dull vapour all that desert had,
And heaven's chearefull face *enveloped*."
Spenser: F. Q., II. xii. 34.

4. To extend round, to overspread.

"The silken plumes
Of sleep *envelop* his extended limbs"
Glover: Leonidas, bk. x.

*5. To line; to form a covering to on the inside.

II. *Fort.:* To surround completely or shut in with besieging works.

ĕn'-vĕl-ōpe, *ĕn'-vĕl-ōp, *s.* [ENVELOPE, *v.*]

A. *Ord. Lang.:* A wrapper, a covering; specif., a paper case to contain a folded letter.

"No letter with an *envelope*
Could give him more delight."
Swift: Advice to Grub Street Verse-makers.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Astron.:* The nebulous covering of the nucleus or head of a comet; a coma (q.v.).

2. *Bot.:* One of the whorls of altered leaves surrounding the organs of fructification, and designed to protect them from injury. Generally there are two such envelopes, the calyx and the corolla. Sometimes, however, there is but one, and in very rare cases none at all.

3. *Fortif.:* The exterior line of works surrounding a fort or fortified position. The besieged are said to be enveloped when completely surrounded by the works of the besiegers.

envelope-machine, *s.* A machine for cutting out and folding envelopes for letters.

ĕn-vĕl'-ōped, *pa. par.* & *a.* [ENVELOP, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Wrapped up, surrounded, covered, enwrapped.

2. *Her.:* Applied to charges around which serpents, or laurels or other plants, are entwined.

ĕn-vĕl'-ōp-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *envelop; -ment.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. The act of enveloping, wrapping up, or covering.

2. That which envelopes or covers up; an envelope, a wrapper.

*II. Anything which covers so as to hide or obscure; obscurity, perplexity.

"They have found so many contrary senses in the same text, that it is become difficult to see any sense at all, through their *envelopements.*"—*Search: Freewill, &c.* (1763), Pref.

ĕn-vĕn'-ōm, * en-ven-ime, * en-ven-yme, *v.t.* [Fr. *envenimer*, from *en* = in, and O. Fr. *venim* = Fr. *venin*; Lat. *venenum* = poison.]

I. *Lit.:* To poison; to impregnate with poison or venom; to mix poison in.

"As he that wolde an arowe send
Which he tofore had *enuenymed.*"
Gower: C. A., ii.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To imbue as it were with venom; to make bitter or venomous; to fill with malice.

"Were I with mean indifference to hear
The *envenomed* tongue of calumny traduce."
Smollett: Regicide.

*2. To make odious.

"Oh, what a world is this, when what is comely
Envenoms him that bears it!"
Shakesp.: As You Like It, ii. 3.

*3. To enrage, to exasperate, to embitter.

"With her full force she threw the poisonous dart,
And fixed it deep within Amata's heart;
That thus *envenomed* she might kindle rage."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid vii. 487-89.

***ĕn-vĕr'-meil,** *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Fr. *vermeil* = vermilion.] To give a red or ruddy colour to; to tinge with red.

"For he, being amorous on that lovely dye
That did thy cheek *envermeil*, thought to kiss.
But killed, alas! and then bewailed his fatal bliss."
Milton: Death of a Fair Infant.

ĕn'-vĭ-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *envy; -able.*] That may or should be envied; capable of exciting envy; fit to be envied.

"They, in an *enviable* mediocrity of fortune, do happily possess themselves."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall.*

ĕn'-vĭ-a-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *enviable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being enviable.

ĕn'-vĭ-a-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *enviab(le); -ly.*] In an enviable manner or degree; so as to excite envy.

***ĕn'-vĭe,** *v.* & *s.* [ENVY, *v.*]

ĕn'-vĭ-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *envy; -er.*] One who envies another; one who covets what another possesses, or covies his success, prosperity, or fortune.

"They weened
To win the mount of God, and on his throne
To set the *envier* of his state."
Milton: P. L., vi. 87-9.

ĕn'-vĭ-oŭs, * en-vi-os, * en-vi-ouse, * en-vi-us, * en-vy-ous, *a.* [O. Fr. *envios, envieus*; Fr. *envieux*, from Lst. *invidiosus*, from *invidium* = envy; Ital. *invidioso*; Sp. *envidioso*; Port. *invejoso.*]

1. Full of or infected with envy; feeling envy, pain, or discontent at the success, prosperity, or fortune of another.

"An *envious* man, if you succeed,
May prove a dangerous foe indeed."
Cowper: Friendship.

¶ It is now followed by *of* before the object of the envy; but formerly *at* and *against* were also used.

"Be not thou *envious* against wicked men."—*Proverbs* xxiv. 19.

2. Instigated or directed by envy.

*3. Enviable; calculated to excite or inspire envy.

"He to him leapt, and that same *envious* gage
Of victor's glory from him snatched away."
Spenser: F. Q., I. iv. 39.

*4. Careful, watchful, anxious.

"No men are so *enuious* of their health"—*Jer. Taylor.*

ĕn'-vĭ-oŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *envious; -ly.*] In an envious manner; with envy or malignity; through envy.

"How *enviously* the ladies look,
When they surprise me at my book." *Swift.*

***ĕn'-vĭ-oŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *envious; -ness.*] The quality or state of being envious.

ĕn-vĭ-rŏn, * en-vi-ronne, * en-vi-roun, * en-vy-rone, * en-vy-roun, * en-vy-rowne, *v.t.* [Fr. *environner*, from *environ* = around about: *en* = in, and *virer* = to turn, to veer; Low Lat. *viro.*]

1. To surround, to encompass, to encircle.

"He entered now the bordering desart wild,
And with dark shades and rocks *enuironed* round.
Milton: P. R., i. 194.

2. To hem in, to surround, or besiege.

"Thin enemyes schulen *envyrowne* thee with a pale."—*Wycliffe: Luke* xix.

3. To involve, to envelop, to surround; as To *environ* with obscurity or darkness.

"But darkness and the gloomy shade of death
Environ you, till mischief and despair
Drive you to break your necks."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry VI.*, v. 4.

*4. To travel round.

"The mone *environethe* the erthe more hastyly than ony othere planete."—*Maundeville*, p. 162.

*5. To travel over, to traverse.

"To *envyrone* that holy lond with his blessede feet."—*Maundeville*, p. 1.

¶ For the difference between to *environ* and to *surround*, see SURROUND.

en-vir-on, * en-vir-oun, * en-vyr-oun, *adv., prep.,* & *s.* [Fr.]

***A.** *As adv.:* Around, about.

"About the kyng stonden *enuiroun.*"
Chaucer: Court of Love, 1,661.

***B.** *As prep.:* About, round.

"He lad me with right good chere,
All *environ* the vergere."
Romaunt of the Rose.

C. *As subst.* [ENVIRONS.]

ĕn-vĭ'-rŏned, *pa. par.* & *a.* [ENVIRON, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Surrounded, encompassed, encircled, shut in.

2. *Her.:* Bound round or about; encircled.

ĕn-vĭ'-rŏn-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *environ; -ment.*]

1. The act of environing or surrounding.

2. That which environs, encompasses, or surrounds; surroundings.

"I wot not what complexions and *environments.*"—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 827.

ĕn-vĭ'-rŏns, *s.pl.* [Fr.] [ENVIRON, *adv.*] The parts or districts round about any place; the neighbouring parts or places; neighbourhood.

"Here are many hundreds of noblemen's houses, both within the town and the *environs.*"—*Evelyn: State of France.*

***ĕn-vĭs'-age (age** as **ĭj),** *v.t.* [Fr. *envisager.*] To look in the face of, to face, to perceive by intuition.

"To bear all naked truths,
And to *envisage* circumstance." *Keats.*

***ĕn-vĭs'-age-mĕnt (age** as **ĭj),** *s.* [Eng. *envisage; -ment.*] The act or process of envisaging.

***ĕn-vōke,** *v.t.* [INVOKE.]

***ĕn-vŏl'-ume,** *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *volume* (q.v.).] To form into or incorporate in a volume.

***en-vol-up-en,** *v.t.* [ENVELOP.]

ĕn'-vōy, *s.* [O. Fr. *envoy* = a message; *envoyé* = a messenger; from *envoyer* = to send.]

1. A sort of postscript appended to poetical compositions to enforce or recommend them.

*2. A messenger.

"As when some faithful *envoy* who at large
Receives commission for a weighty charge,
Chides his neglect."
Hoole: Orlando Furioso, bk. xxiv.

3. A public minister or officer sent by one Government to another upon some special business or occasion. He thus differs from an ambassador, who is permanently resident at a foreign court.

"Perseus sent *envoys* to Carthage to kindle their hatred against the Romans."—*Arbuthnot: On Coins.*

ĕn'-vōy-ship, *s.* [Eng. *envoy; -ship.*] The office, rank, or position of an envoy.

"Cain paid all due reverence to this lunar *envoyship.*"
—*Coventry: Philemon to Hydaspes*, Conv. 3.

ĕn'-vў, * en-vye, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *envier*; from Lat. *invideo*, from *invidia* = envy; Sp. *invidiar*; Ital. *invidiare.*] [ENVY, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To feel pain, grief, or vexation at the happiness, success, or fortune of another; to hate another for excellence or superiority in any way; to grieve at; to feel jealousy of.

"To *envy* is to repine at the good conferred upon another, or possessed by him."—*Cogan: On the Passions*, pt. i., ch. 2.

2. To grudge; to impart with unwillingness; to withhold maliciously.

"Johnson, who, by studying Horace, had been acquainted with the rules, seemed to *envy* others that knowledge."—*Dryden.*

*3. To rail at, to depreciate, to disparage, to cry down.

"Do not take
His rougher accents for malicious sounds,
But, as I say, such as become a soldier,
Rather than *envy* you."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 2.

*4. To injure, to do harm to.

5. To desire earnestly, to long for.

"Climb his knees the *envied* kiss to share."
Gray: Elegy.

*6. To vie with, to emulate, to strive to equal.

"Let later age that noble use *envy*,
Vyle rancor to avoid and cruel surquedry."
Spenser: F. Q., III. i. 13.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To feel envy; to entertain envious feelings; to fret or grieve through envy of another.

"Charity *envieth* not."—1 *Corinth.* xiii. 4.

*2. To rail, to speak disparagingly.

"For that he has as much as in him lies,
From time to time *envied* against the people."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 3.

ĕn'-vў, * en-vie, * en-vye, *s.* [Fr. *envie*; from Lat. *invidia*, from *invidus* = envious: *in* = against, and *video* = to look; Sp. *envidia*; Ital. *invidia*; Port. *inveja.*]

1. Pain, grief, or annoyance felt at the happiness, success, or fortune of another; displeasure or grief aroused by the superiority of another, accompanied with a certain degree of malice, or malignity, or hatred, and a desire to depreciate or depress the person envied; a repining at the good or prosperity of another.

"Or yet more briefly: *envy* is a certain grief of mind conceived upon the sight of another's felicity, whether real or supposed; so that we see that it consists partly of hatred and partly of grief."—*South*, vol. v., ser. 10.

2. It is now followed by *of*, but *to* was also used.

"Many suffered death merely in *envy to* their virtuous and superior genius."—*Swift.*

3. Malice, malignity, hate, spite.

"The foul witch Sycorax, who, with age and *envy*,
Was grown into a hoop." *Shakesp.: Tempest*, i. 2.

*4. Odium, ill-repute, invidiousness, unpopularity.

"To lay the *envy* of the war upon Cicero." — *Ben Jonson: Catiline*, iv. 5.

*5. Emulation, rivalry, competition.

"Such as cleanliness and decency
Prompt to a virtuous *envy*." *Ford.*

6. An object of envy.

¶ For the difference between *envy* and *jealousy*, see JEALOUSY.

***ĕn-vўned',** *a.* [Fr. *enviner* = to store with wine or wines.] Stored, furnished, or seasoned with wine.

"His bread, his ale, was alway after oon,
A better *envyned* man was nowher noon."
Chaucer: C. T., 343.

***ĕn-wâll'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *wall*, (q.v.).] To surround, as with a wall; to encompass, to environ.

"Heaped waves an uncouth way *enwall*."
Sidney: Psalm lxxviii.

***ĕn-wāl'-lōw**, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *wallow* (q.v.).] To roll about.

"*Enwallowed* in his owne black bloudy gore."
Spenser: F. Q., V. xi. 14.

***ĕn-wheōl'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *wheel* (q.v.).] To involve, to encircle, to enfold.

"Hail to thee, lady! and the grace of heaven,
Before, behind thee, and on every hand,
Enwheel thee round." *Shakesp.: Othello*, ii. 1.

***ĕn-wī'-dĕn**, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *widen* (q.v.).] To make wide or wider; to widen

***ĕn-wŏm'-an**, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *woman* (q.v.).] To give the character or qualities of a woman to; to make womanish.

"That grace which doth more than *enwoman* thee."
Daniel: Sonnet 42.

***ĕn-wômb'** (*b* silent), *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *womb* (q.v.).]

1. To make pregnant.

"Me then he left *enwombed* of this child."
Spenser: F. Q., II. i. 50.

2. To conceive in the womb; to bear.

"I'm your mother;
And put you in the catalogue of those
That were *enwombed* mine."
Shakesp.: All's Well, i. 3.

3. To bury, to hide.

"The Africk Niger stream *enwombs*
Itself into the earth." *Donne: Elegies.*

***ĕn-wō've**, ***ĕn-wōv'-ĕn**, *a.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *wove*, *woven*.] Intertwined, interwoven.

"Festoons of flowers, *enwove* with ivy."
Gay: Ovid's Metamorphoses, vi.

ĕn-wrăp', *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *wrap* (q.v.).]

1. To wrap or cover up; to fold, to envelop.

"Neither can it [the sun] ever see more than half the world at once; darkness the while *enwraps* the other."—*Bp. Hall: Remains*, p 38.

* 2. To involve.

ĕn-wrăp'-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *enwrap*; *-ment*.]

1. The act of enwrapping; the state of being wrapped up or enveloped.

2. That which enwraps or envelops; a covering, a wrapper.

ĕn-wrē'athe, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *wreathe* (q.v.).] To surround or encircle as with a wreath.

"*Enwreathed* with smoky flames through the dark sky." *Moore: Veiled Prophet of Khorassan.*

***ĕn-wrī'te**, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *write* (q.v.).] To inscribe.

"What wild heart histories seemed to be *enwritten*
Upon those crystalline celestial spheres."
E. A. Poe: To Helen, ii. 18.

ĕn'-ÿs-īte, *s.* [From J. S. Enys, Esq., F.G.S.]

Min.: A variety of Lettsomite. (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*) Not a good species, but a mechanical mixture of two or more minerals. (*Davies.*)

***ĕn-zō'ne**, *v.t.* [Pref. *en*, and Eng. *zone* (q.v.).] To enclose, as in a zone; to surround, to encircle.

"The groves that *enzone* Greenbank."—*Prof. Wilson.* (*Ogilvie.*)

ĕn-zō-ŏt'-ĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *enzootique*, from Gr. *ἐν* (*en*) = among, and *ζῷον* (*zoon*) = a living being or animal.]

Veterinary Science:

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining or relating to a disease which prevails either constantly or at periodical intervals, affecting one or more species of animals in a country. It is opposed to epizootic, to which it stands in the same relation as an endemic to an epidemic disease in man.

B. *As subst.:* A disease of the kind described under A.

ĕn'-zўme, **ĕn'-zўm**, *s.* [Gr.]

1. Leavened bread, as that used by the Greek Church in the eucharist.

2. *Chem.:* A chemical agent that induces fermentation, *e. g.*, rennet, pepsin, &c.

ē'-ō-çēne, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. *ἠώς* (*ēōs*) = the morning-red, the daybreak, the dawn, corresponding to Sans. *ushas*, and Gr. *καίνος* (*kainos*) = new, recent.]

Geology:

A. *As adj.:* Characterized by the dawn or first appearance of shell species now existing, pertaining to the rocks, strata, &c., described under B., or to the period of their deposition.

B. *As subst.:* The first great division of the Tertiary or Cainozoic strata or period. The name was given by Mr. (afterwards Sir Charles) Lyell in 1830, because, by the identification of Deshayes, the Lower Tertiary strata of Paris and London were held to contain 3½ per cent. of recent species of shells, against 96½ extinct. As to shells or molluscs, therefore, it was the dawn of the present order of things. The lower in organization a species is, the longer it tends to live, and *vice versâ*. The first dawn of the recent infusorial species was in Mesozoic times, while that of mammals was not till towards the close of the Tertiary. Such a ratio as 3½ to 96½ is greatly altered in value by the increase or diminution of even one figure in the lesser number, and the discovery of other molluscs has proved the number 3½ not quite accurate, without as yet furnishing materials to substitute another. The Eocene strata of North-western Europe are generally found in basins and patches of limited area; they exist around London, in Hampshire, the Isle of Wight, around Paris, in the Netherlands, &c. They are thus subdivided:—

UPPER EOCENE.

English Subdivisions.	*French Equivalents.*
A 1. Bembridge Series, Isle of Wight.	A 1. Gypseous series of Montmartre.
A 2. Osborne or St. Helen's series, Isle of Wight.	A 2 & 3. Calcaire silliceux, or Trivertin Inférieur.
A 3. Headon series, Isle of Wight.	
A 4. Barton series. Sands and clays of Barton Cliff, Hants.	A 4. Grés de Beauchamp, or Sables Moyens.

MIDDLE EOCENE.

B 1. Bracklesham series.	B 1. Calcaire Grossier.
B 2. Alum Bay and Bournemouth beds.	B 2. Wanting in France (?).
B 2. Wanting in England (?).	B 3. Soissonnais sands, or Lits Coquilliers.

LOWER EOCENE.

C 1. London clay.	C 1. Argile de Londres, Cassel de Dunkirk.
C 2. Woolwich and Reading series.	C 2. Argile plastique and lignite.
C 3. Thanet sands.	C 3. Sables de Bracheux.

Lyell: Students' Elements of Geology (1871), p. 227.

Eocene strata are also found in the United States and elsewhere. Of those at home and abroad some were deposited in salt, some in brackish, and some in fresh water. Man did not then exist upon the earth. About 50 species of mammals have been found of the genera Palæotherium, Anoplotherium, &c. There were birds, but only a few are yet known. Of reptiles there were fluviatile, lacustrine and terrestrial tortoises, also crocodiles, iguanas, geckos, &c. All the invertebrate classes still existing had appeared. Among trees and plants dicotyledons now became numerous; so did endogens; among the latter are a palm called Nipa [NIPA, NIPANITES] and other tropical species, the climate being warmer than now.

eocene formation or **system.**

Geol.: The same as EOCENE B.

eocene period.

Geol: The period of time during which the strata described under EOCENE B were being deposited.

ē-ō-hĭp'-pŭs, *s.* [Gr. *ἠώς* (*ēōs*) = the dawn, and *ἵππος* (*hippos*) = a horse.]

Palæont: A genus of *Equidæ*, the oldest known member of the horse family. The animals were of small size, had on the fore feet four toes with a rudimentary thumb, and on the hind ones three toes, all the digits terminating in hoofs. It was found by Marsh in the Lower Eocene of New Mexico.

ē-ō-hў'-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. *ἠώς* (*ēōs*) = the dawn, and *ὗς* (*hus*), genit. *ὑός* (*huos*) = a pig, a swine.]

Palæont.: The oldest known of the *Suidæ* (Pigs). It is from the Lower Eocene of North America.

Ē-ō-lī-an, **Ē-ŏl'-ĭc**, *a.* [ÆOLIAN, *a.* (2), ÆOLIC.]

ē-ō'-lī-an, *a.* [ÆOLIAN, *a.* (1).]

eolian-harp, *s.* [ÆOLIAN-HARP.]

eolian-rocks, *s.pl.*

Geol.: [*Æolic rocks*].

ē-ŏl'-ĭ-dæ, *s.pl.* [ÆOLIDÆ.]

ē-ŏl'-ĭ-pīle, **æ-ŏl'-ĭ-pile**, **æ-ŏl'-ĭ-pўle**, **æ-ŏl'-ō-pўle**, *s.* [Lat. *æolipilæ* (pl.). from *Æolus* = the god of winds, and *pila* = a ball.]

Mach.: A rotary engine, invented by Hero, of Alexandria, who set it at work in the Serapion about B.C. 150. It consisted of a hollow ball of metal with bent arms. The ball was about two-thirds filled with water, and the ball put on the fire. When steam was generated it issued from the bent arms, and by reaction caused the metal globe to rotate. It was revived in the United States for rotating a toy, and then as the principle of a Banta's Rotary Steam-engine Protector, on May 28, 1867. [REACTION STEAM-ENGINE.]

"Considering the structure of that globe, the exterior crust and the waters lying round under it, both exposed to the sun, we may fitly compare it to an *eolipile*."
—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

ē'-ŏl-ĭs, *s.* [ÆOLIS.]

ē-ŏl'-ō-phŏn, **æ-ŏl'-ō-phŏn**, *s.* [In Ger. *œolophon*; from Gr. *αἰολοφωνος* (*aiolophōnos*) = with changeful notes; *αἴολος* (*aiolos*) = moving with the wind, with changeful notes, and *φωνή* (*phōnē*) = sound.] The name of a musical instrument, the aeraphine. It was the predecessor of the melodion and of the parlour organ.

ē'-ŏn, *s.* [ÆON.]

ē-ŏp'-tĕr-ĭs, *s.* [Gr. *ἠώς* (*ēōs*) = dawn, and *πτερίς* (*pteris*) = a kind of fern.]

Palæobot.: A genus of Filicea containing the oldest known fern. It is Silurian.

***eorl**, *s.* [EARL.]

ē-ō-scor'-pĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. *ἠώς* (*ēōs*) = the dawn, and *σκορπιος* (*skorpios*) = a scorpion.]

Palæont.: A genus of Scorpions. *Eoscorpius carbonarius*, from the carboniferous rocks of Illinois, is the oldest known scorpion.

ē'-ō-sĭn, *s.* [Gr. *ἠώς* (*ēōs*) = the morning-red, daybreak; suff. *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: A roseate dye-stuff, tetrabromofluorescin, $C_{20}H_8Br_4O_5$. Obtained by the action of bromine on fluoreacin dissolved in acetic acid.

ē-ō-ŏs'-phŏr-īte, *s.* [Gr. *ἠώς* (*ēōs*) = morning, *i.e.*, the daybreak, and *φόρος* (*phoros*) = bearing.]

Min.: A variety of Childrenite (q.v.). (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*)

ē-ō-thĕr'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. *ἠώς* (*ēōs*) = the dawn, and *θηρίον* (*thērion*) = a wild animal.]

Palæont.: A genus of Sirenia, from the Eocene. *Eotherium egyptiacum* is the oldest known member of the Manatee order.

† **ē-ō-zō'-ĭc**, *a.* [Gr., Mod. Lat., &c. *eozoon* (q.v.), and Eng., &c. suff. *-ic*.]

Geol.: Pertaining to the rocks of Laurentian age in which, as far as is at present known, the first life began.

ē-ō-zō'-ŏn, *s.* [Gr. *ἠώς* (*ēōs*) = the dawn, and *ζῷον* (*zōon*) = a living animal.] [Def.]

Palæont.: A genus of animals named Eozoon because when first examined, which was in 1864, by Dr. Dawson, of Montreal, it was the oldest fossil then known to exist, and its appearance was held to be the dawn of animal life upon the globe. Prof. King and others believed it not organic, but Dr. Wm. Carpenter, Prof. T. Rupert Jones, and other experts, consider it a Rhizopod or a Foraminifer, which at present is not the accepted opinion. It occurs in the Laurentian of Canada, and is called *Eozoon canadense*. It seems to have grown in reefs, like those made by the coral polypes.

ē-ō-zō'-ŏn-al, *a.* [Eng. *eozoon* (q.v.); suff. *-al*.] Pertaining to or containing the fossil named Eozoon, or containing proof of the dawn of life.

eozoonal-rock, *s.*

Geol.: The rock of Laurentian age, in which the Eozoon was found and which is largely composed of it.

ĕp-, **ĕp-ĭ-**, *pref.* [Gr. *ἐπί* (*epi*).] A Greek prefix signifying on, upon, over, in addition, or near. It becomes *eph-* before an aspirate, and *ep-* before a vowel.

ĕp-ā'-crĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *epacr(is)* (q.v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Epacridaceæ, consisting of the genera which are many-seeded.

ĕp-ăc-rĭ-dā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *epacris*, genit. *epacrid(is)* (q.v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: Epacrids. An order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Ericales. It consists of shrubs or small trees, with simple, if any, hair. The leaves are generally alternate, entire, sometimes overlapping each other, and half sheathing the stem, and without a midrib; calyx five, rarely four-parted, persistent, often coloured; corolla with five, rarely four segments; stamens generally five, with one-celled anthers; ovary sessile, surrounded by acales; style one; stigma generally simple; fruit drupaceous, baccate, or capsular. Found in the Indian Archipelago, Australia, and Polynesia, where they replace the Ericaceæ of other regions. Lindley in 1845 enumerated thirty genera, and estimated the known species at 320.

ĕp'-ą-crĭds, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *epacris* (genit. *epacridis*), and Eng. pl. suff. *-s*.]

Bot.: The name given by Lindley to the order Epacridaceæ.

ĕ-păc'-rĭs, *s.* [Gr. ἐπάκριος (*epakrios*) = on the heights, from ἄκρα (*akra*) = the point, the top of a hill, referring to the fact that these plants grow on the tops of hills.]

Bot.: A large genus of plants, the typical one of the order Epacridaceæ (q.v.). They are branched shrubs, two to four feet high, generally with sharp-pointed lanceolate or cordate leaves, and axillary white, scarlet, crimson, or purple flowers. They abound in Australia, New Zealand, &c. Paxton enumerates twenty-four as cultivated in British greenhouses, where they are prized for their elegance.

ē'-păct, *s.* [Fr. *épacte*; Gr. ἐπακταί (*epaktai*) (pl.) = intercalary (days); ἐπακτός (*epaktos*) = brought in from abroad, foreign.]

Chron.: A number which indicates the excess of the common solar year above the lunar one. The essential point is to ascertain the age of the moon in any year, and its epact denotes the moon's age on the first of January in that year. If the new moon happens on the first of January, the epact for the twelve months then beginning is 0 or zero. The lunar year of 354 days is shorter than the solar one of 365 days by 11 days, and this difference runs through every year of the lunar cycle. The epact of the first year of the cycle is 11, that of the second, 11 + 11 = 22, that of the third year would be 33 if the moon could ever be so old, but as it cannot go beyond 30, the epact is 33 − 30 = 3. That of the fourth is 3 + 11 = 14, and so on.

To obtain the epact or moon's age for the several remaining years of the present century, subtract 1 from the Golden Number, multiply the remainder by 11, divide the amount thus produced by 30, and not the quotient but the remainder is the epact.

To find the Gregorian epact for any year whatever, divide the number of centuries in the year by 4, multiply the remainder by 17, add to this 43 times the quotient + 86, and divide the total by 25. Subtract the quotient thus formed from the Golden Number multiplied by 11. If the remainder is susceptible of being diminished by one or more thirties take it or them from it, and the result will be the epact required. (*Sir Harris Nicolas: Chron. of Hist.*)

"Divide by three; for each one left add ten;
Thirty reject: the prime makes *epact* then."
Harris. in *Johnson.*

***ĕp-æ-nĕt'-ĭck,** *a.* [Gr. ἐπαινετικός (*epainetikos*), from ἐπαινέω (*epaineō*) = to praise; ἔπαινος (*epainos*) = praise.] Pleasing, laudatory, encomiastic.

"In whatever kind of poetry, whether the epick, the dramatick, the *epænetick*, the bucolick, or the epigram."—*Phillips: Theatrical Poetry* (Pref.).

ĕp-ą-gō'-gē, *s.* [Gr. ἐπί (*epi*) = on, and ἄγω (*agō*) = to lead.]

Rhet.: The bringing forward of a number of particular examples to prove a universal conclusion; the argument of induction.

ĕp-ą-gŏg'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. ἐπαγωγικός (*epagōgikos*), from ἐπαγωγή (*epagōgē*).]

Rhet.: Of the nature of or pertaining to induction; inductive.

† **ē-păl'-pāte,** *a.* [Lat. *e* = out, without, and *palpum*, *palpus* = a stroking.] [Palpi.]

Entom.: Without palpi.

ĕp-ăn-ą-dĭ-plō'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr., from ἐπαναδιπλόω (*epanadiploō*) = to make double, to repeat; διπλόω (*diploō*) = to double; διπλόος (*diploos*) = double.] [Anadiplosis.]

Rhet.: Repetition; a term applied to that figure in rhetoric when the sentence ends with the same word with which it begins: as, "*Rejoice* in the Lord alway: and again I say, *Rejoice*." (*Phil.* iv. 4.)

ĕp-ăn-ą-lĕp'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr., from ἐπί (*epi*), and ἀνάληψις (*analēpsis*) = taking up again, repetition; ἀναλαμβάνω (*analambanō*) = to take up again, to repeat.]

Rhet.: A figure of speech by which the same word or clause is repeated after a parenthesis.

ĕp-ăn-ăph'-ō-rą, *s.* [Gr. ἐπαναφέρω (*epanapherō*) = to bring back, to repeat.]

Rhet.: A figure in which a word or phrase is repeated at the beginning of successive clauses.

ĕp-ăn-ar-thō'-sĭs, *s.* [Epanorthosis.]

ĕp-ąn-ăs'-trō-phĕ, *s.* [Gr., from ἐπαναστρέφω (*epanastrephō*) = to return.]

Rhet.: A figure in which the end of one clause is made the beginning of the next.

ĕp-ăn'-ō-dŏs, *s.* [Gr., from ἐπί (*epi*), and ἄνοδος (*anodos*) = a way up: ἀνά (*ana*) = up, and ὁδός (*hodos*) = a way.]

Rhetoric:

1. A figure in which a sentence or member is inverted or repeated backwards.

2. A return to the principal heads or to the proper subject of a discourse after a digression, or in order to consider the topics separately and more particularly.

ĕp-ăn'-ō-dў, *s.* [Epanodos.]

Bot.: The reversion of an irregular flower to one of a regular form.

ĕp-ăn-or-thō'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. from ἐπανορθόω (*epanorthoō*) = to set straight, to correct, from ἐπί (*epi*) = up, and ἀνορθόω (*anorthoō*) = to set straight up; ὀρθός (*orthos*) = straight.]

Rhet.: A figure of speech by which a person recalls what he has said, in order to substitute stronger or more significant words.

† **ĕp-ăn'-thoŭs,** *a.* [Gr. ἐπί (*epi*) = upon, and ἄνθος (*anthos*) = a blossom, a flower.]

Bot.: Growing upon a flower. Used of certain fungi.

***ĕp-arch',** *s.* [Gr. ἔπαρχος (*eparchos*) = a commander; ἐπάρχω (*eparchō*) = to command, to be a commander: ἐπί (*epi*) = on, upon, and ἄρχω (*archō*) = to rule.]

Greek Antiq.: A governor or prefect of a province or eparchy.

"The prefects and the *eparchs* will resort
To the Bucoleon with what speed they may."
Taylor: Isaac Comnenus, ii. 3.

***ĕp'-ar-chў,** *s.* [Gr. ἐπαρχία (*eparchia*), from ἔπαρχος (*eparchos*).]

Greek Antiq.: A province or district under the jurisdiction of an eparch.

ĕ-pâ'-ule, *s.* [Fr. *épaule* = the shoulder.]

Fort.: The shoulder of a bastion; the salient angle formed by the face and flank.

ĕ-pâ'-ule-mĕnt, *s.* [Fr.; *épaule* = the shoulder.] A species of breastwork formed to defend the flank of a post or any other place. A work thrown up to defend troops from an attacking force; usually shoulder high, hence the name epaulement. The expression is commonly used to designate the whole mass of earth, &c., which protects the guns in a battery in front and at the sides.

ĕp'-ąu-lĕtte, ***ĕp'-ąu-lĕt,** *s.* [Fr. *épaulette*, from *épaule* = the shoulder.]

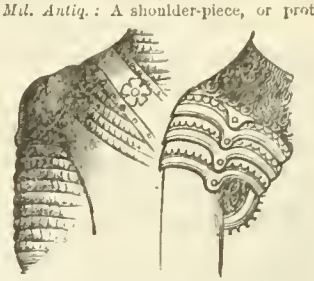
Mil.: A shoulder-piece; an ornamental badge worn on the shoulder, and made of various forms and material according to the rank of the wearer. The use of epaulettes was abolished in the British army in 1855, but they are still worn by naval officers above the rank of lieutenant.

"Their old vanity was dazzled and seduced by military liveries, cockades, and *epaulets*."—*Burke: Appeal from Old to New Whigs.*

ĕp'-ąn-lĕt-tĕd, *a.* [Eng. *epaulett(e)*; *-ed.*] Furnished with or wearing epaulettes.

***e-paul-tière (ê-pōl'-yâre),** ***e-paul-let (ê'-pōl-lê),** *s.* [Fr. *épaule* = the shoulder.]

Mil. Antiq.: A shoulder-piece, or protection for the shoulder, made either of one or several successive plates. It was fastened to the sleeve of the hauberk by laces or points.



Epauliere.

ĕp-ăx'-ĭ-ąl, *a.* [Gr. ἐπί (*epi*) = upon, over, and Lat. *axis*; Gr. ἄξων (*axōn*).]

Anat.: Pertaining or relating to muscles lying above the embryonic vertebral axis. They are called by Huxley episkeletal muscles. [Episkeletal.] There are two divisions of them: a dorso-lateral, consisting chiefly of the long and shorter erector muscles of the spine and head, and a ventro-lateral, as the genio-hyoid, the sterno-mastoid, and other muscles.

ē-peïr'-ą, *s.* [From Gr. ἐπειρύω (*epeirusō*), Epic and Ionic for ἐπερύω (*eperuō*) = to pull to; ἐπί (*epi*) = to, towards, and ἐρύω (*eruō*) = to draw or drag.]

Zool.: A genus of Arachnidæ, the typical one of the family Epeiridæ. *Epeira diadema* is the garden spider. It has eight eyes, nearly equal in size, on the anterior part of the head. It constructs a web with radiating threads, connected by concentric circles, in the centre of which it takes its stand, to await the appearance and entanglement of its prey.

ē-peïr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *epeir(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool.: A family of Arachnidæ (Spiders), order Araneida or Dimerosomata; type Epeira (q.v.).

ĕp-ĕn-çĕ-phăl'-ĭc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *epencephal(on)*, and Eng., &c. suff. *-ic*.]

Anat.: Pertaining or relating to the epencephalon; the occipital or back part of the brain.

"The *epencephalic* or occipital vertebra has also a neural and a hæmal arch."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, ii. 397.

ĕp-ĕn-çĕph'-al-ŏn, *s.* [Gr. ἐπί (*epi*) = upon, and ἐγκέφαλος (*engkephalos*) = the brain.]

Anat.: A portion of the brain which, with the metencephalon, constitutes the posterior primary vesicle. The epencephalon comprehends the cerebellum, the pons Varolii, with the anterior part of the fourth ventricle. (*Quain.*)

ĕp-ĕn-dў'-mą, *s.* [Gr. ἐπί (*epi*) = upon, and ἔνδυμα (*endumα*) = a garment; in Fr. *épendyme*.]

Anat.: A delicate epitheliated structure, which acts as a kind of skin to the ventricles of the brain. (*Quain.*)

ependyma-ventriculorum, *s.*

Anat.: The same as Ependyma (q.v.). (*Quain.*)

***ĕp-ĕ-nĕt'-ĭc,** *a.* [Epænetic.]

ĕ-pĕn'-thĕ-sĭs, ***ĕ-pĕn'-thĕ-sў,** *s.* [Gr., from ἐπεντίθημι (*epentithēmi*) = to place upon; ἐπί (*epi*) = upon; τίθημι (*tithēmi*) = to place; Fr. *épenthèse*.]

Gram.: The addition of a letter or letters in the middle of a word, as *alitium* for *alitum*.

ĕp-ĕn-thĕt'-ĭc, *a.* [G. ἐπί (*epi*) = on, upon; ἔνθετος (*enthetos*) = put in; ἐντίθημι (*entithēmi*) = to place or put in.]

Gram.: Inserted or added in the middle of a word.

ē-pĕr'-gne (*g* silent), *s.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps from Fr. *épargne* = thrift, economy.] An ornamented stand for a large dish on a table.

ĕ-pĕr'-ú-a, *s.* [From *eperu*, the Guyanan name of the fruit of *Eperua falcata*. (See def.)]

Bot.: A genus of leguminous plants, sub-order Cæsalpinieæ, tribe Amherstieæ. *Eperua falcata*, the Wallaba tree of Guiana, has abruptly pinnate leaves, and peduncles of flowers. Sir R. Schomburgh says that the wood is deep red, frequently varied with whitish streaks, hard, heavy, shining, impregnated with an oily resin, and in consequence very durable. (*Lindley*, &c.)

ĕ-pĕx-ĕ-gĕ'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr., from ἐπεξηγέομαι (*epexēgeomai*) = to narrate in detail; ἐξηγέομα, (*exēgeomai*) = to lead out, to detail: ἐξ (*ex*) = out, and ἡγέομαι (*hēgeomai*) = to lead.] [Exegesis.] A full or detailed account or explanation of something which has gone before; exegesis.

ĕ-pĕx-ĕ-gĕt'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Gr. ἐπί (*epi*), and Eng. *exegetical* (q.v.).] Of the nature of an epexegesis; explanatory of something which has gone before; exegetical.

ē'-phah, † **ē'-pha,** *s.* [Heb. אֵיפָה (*ephah*), probably from an old Coptic or Egyptian word, spelled in Septuagint Gr. οἰφί (*oiphi*), and οἰφεί (*oipheí*) = a measure of capacity.]

Weights & Measures: A measure of capacity among the Jews, containing ten omers (Exod. xvi. 36). It was used for dry goods, such as flour, barley, &c. (Judg. vi. 19; Ruth ii. 17). It was the same in capacity as the bath, but the latter was for liquids (Ezek. xlv. 10, 11, 14). Calculations made from some statements of Josephus, give the ephah a capacity of 1985·77 cubic inches.

"And Gideon went in, and made ready a kid, and unleavened cakes of an *ephah* of flour."—*Judges* vi. 19

ĕ-phē'-bē, *s.* [Gr. ἔφηβος (*ephēbos*) = a kind of cup.]

Bot.: A genus of Lichens, the typical one of the family Ephebidæ.

ĕ-phē'-bĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *epheb*(*e*), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Bot.: A family of Lichens, tribe Hymenothalameæ.

ĕph'-ĕ-dra, *s.* [Lat. *ephedra*, from Gr. ἔφεδρα (*ephedra*) = a setting by or at a thing, a plant, perhaps *Equisetum sylvaticum*.]

Bot.: A genus of Gnetaceæ. The flowers are dicœcious; the males in catkins, with a bifid calyx, seven stamens, with four inferior and two superior anthers; the females with a quintuple two-parted calyx, two ovaries, and two seeds. The species occur in all the four divisions of the world. Their fruit is said to be mucilaginous, eatable, sub-acid, and slightly purgent. The branches and flowers of the Asiatic Ephedras were formerly sold as styptics.

ĕ-phē'-lĭs (*pl.* **ĕ-phĕl'-ĭ-dēs),** *s.* [Gr. ἔφηλις (*ephēlis*) (sing.) = an iron-hand on a box cover, (pl.) freckles: ἐπί (*epi*) = upon, and ἥλος (*hēlos*) = a nail, or ἥλιος (*hēlios*) = the sun. (*Liddell & Scott.*)]

Med.: A term for the freckles which appear, in persons of fair complexion, on those parts of the skin which are exposed to the sun. It is also used to designate those patches occurring on other parts of the body.

ĕ-phĕm'-ĕr-a, *s.* [Gr. ἐφήμερον (*ephēmeron*) = (1) a short-lived insect, the May-fly; (2) a poisonous plant: ἐπί (*epi*) here = for, and ἡμέρα (*hēmera*) = a day.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Ephemeridæ (q.v.). *Ephemera vulgata* is the May-fly or Day-fly. The larva is aquatic. In the perfect state it lives a very short time. Its emergence from the water is not so striking a phenomenon as is that of its congeners in Holland, France, and Switzerland, which emerge in immense swarms, like driving snow flakes, one evening, and, having deposited their eggs, leave their dead bodies piled in heaps on the banks of their natal stream on the morning of the very next day. [Etym.]

ĕ-phĕm'-ĕr-al, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. ἐφήμερος (*ephemeros*), from ἐπί (*epi*) = on, and ἡμέρα (*hēmera*) = a day.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Lit.:* Beginning and ending in a day; existing only for a day.

2. *Fig.:* Short-lived; continuing or existing only for a short time.

"When the gale of *ephemeral* popularity shall have gradually subsided."—*Knox: On Grammar Schools.*

B. *As subst.:* Any thing which lives or continues only for a day; anything short-lived.

* **ĕ-phĕm'-ĕr-al-ĭt-y,** *s.* [Eng. *ephemeral*; *-ity.*] A transient trifle.

"This lively companion . . . chattered *ephemeralities* while Gerard wrote the immortal lives."—*C. Reade: Cloister & Hearth*, ch. lxi.

* **ĕ-phĕm'-ĕr-an,** *s.* [Gr. ἐφήμερος (*ephēmeros*).] Anything which is ephemeral.

"The least of these small insected *ephemerans*."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. ii., let. 50.

ĕph-ĕ-mĕr'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ephemer*(*um*) (q.v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: A tribe or family of inoperculate terminal foliated mosses.

* **ĕ-phĕ-mĕr'-ĭc,** *a.* [Gr. ἐφήμερος (*ephēmeros*).] The same as Ephemeral (q.v.).

ĕph-ĕ-mĕr-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ephemer*(*a*) (q.v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

1. *Entom.:* May-flies. A family of neuropterous insects; family Subulicornes. Antennæ very small, three jointed. Wings perpendicular or nearly so, the anterior pair much the larger. Body terminating in three setæ. Anterior legs protruded forwards to be used as organs of touch. The larvæ, which, except that they want wings, much resemble the perfect insect, are aquatic, breathing by branchiæ. According to Swammerdam, they are three years in reaching the perfect state, when they come forth immediately to deposit their eggs and die. The chief genera are Oxycypha, with only two wings; Cloe with four, the hinder ones, however, being minute; Baëtis and Ephemera with the inferior wings larger, the former with three ocelli, the latter with two. [Ephemera.]

2. *Palæont.:* Mr. Scudder believes his *Platephemera antiqua*, from the Devonian rocks of North America, to be one of the Ephemeridæ. The family is believed also to have had representatives in the Carboniferous rocks. [Ephemerites.] If so, then its discovery in all the intermediate strata is only a question of time.

ĕ-phĕm'-ĕr-ĭd, *s.* [Ephemeridæ.]

Zool.: An insect of the family Ephemeridæ (q.v.).

"Larger than that of any recent *Ephemerids*."—*Nicholson: Palæont.*, i. 406.

ĕ-phĕm'-ĕr-ĭs (pl. **ĕ-phĕ-mĕr'-ĭ-dēs),** *s.* [Gr. = a diary.]

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. A journal, a diary, an account of daily transactions.

2. An almanack.

"Let him make an *ephemerides*, read Suisset the calculator's works, Scaliger De Emendatione Temporum, and Petavius his adversary, till he understand them."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 281.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Astron.* (*Of a planet*): The place of the planet for a number of successive days.

2. *Literature:*

(1) A collective name for reviews, magazines, and other periodical literature.

(2) A record of events which have happened on the same date in different years.

ĕ-phĕm'-ĕr-ĭst, *s.* [Ephemeris.]

1. One who keeps a journal or diary; a diarist.

2. One who studies the daily motions and positions of the planets; an astrologer.

"The night before he was discoursing of and slightling the art of foolish astrologers, and genethiacal *ephemerists*, that pry into the horoscope of nativities."—*Howell.*

ĕ-phĕm-ĕr-ī'-tēs, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *ephemer*(*a*); *-ites.*]

Palæont.: A presumed genus of Ephemeridæ of Carboniferous age.

ĕ-phĕm'-ĕr-ō-morph, *s.* [Eng., &c. *ephemero*(*n*), and Gr. μορφη (*morphē*) = form.] A term coined by Bastian, to include the lowest forms of life under one general designation.

"The transformation from the vegetal to the animal, and from the animal to the vegetal modes of growth so common among *ephemeromorphs*."—*Bastian: The Brain an Organ of Mind*, ch. i.

* **ĕ-phĕm'-ĕr-ŏn,** *s.* [Gr. ἐφήμερον (*ephēmeron*).] [Ephemera.] The same as, but more correct than, Ephemera (q.v.).

ephemeron worm, *s.* The ephemera which, however, continues long in the worm or larva state. It is when it reaches the perfect state that it is ephemeral in the duration of its life. [Ephemera.]

"Swammerdam observes of the *ephemeron-worms*, that their food is clay, and that they make their cells of the same."—*Derham: Physico-Theology.*

* **ĕ-phĕm'-ĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Gr. ἐφήμερος (*ephēmeros*).]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Ephemeral, short-lived.

"The *ephemerous* tale that does its business, and dies in a day."—*Burke: French Revolution.*

2. *Bot.:* Lasting only a day.

ĕ-phĕm'-ĕr-ŭm, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. ἐφήμερος (*ephēmeros*) = lasting but a day.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Ephemereæ (q.v.).

Ĕ-phē'-sian (sian as **zhyŭn),** *s.* & *a.* [Lat., &c., *Ephesus*; Gr. Ἔφεσος (*Ephesos*); *i* connective, and Eng., &c. adj. suff. *-an*.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to Ephesus, a celebrated city in classic times, one of those belonging to the Ionic Confederation. It is now in ruins.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Geog.:* A native of Ephesus.

2. (*Pl.*) *Scrip. Canon:* St. Paul's Epistle to the Ephesians (q.v.).

¶ *St. Paul's Epistle to the Ephesians:*

Scrip. Canon: One of the books of the New Testament. It seems to have been sent forth by St. Paul about A.D. 62, while he was a prisoner at Rome. (Acts xxviii. 30-31; Eph. iii. 1, iv. 1.) He sent it to its destination by the hand of Tychicus (Eph. vi. 21). The Church at Ephesus had been founded by Paul himself, or at least he had raised it from the feebleness in point of numbers and knowledge in which it had been when he commenced his missionary work in that city. For two years he preached Christ, not merely to the permanent residents in Ephesus, but to the multitudes who resorted thither as pilgrims to visit the celebrated Temple of Diana, then one of the wonders of the world (Acts xix. 10). When driven from the city owing to a riot raised by one whose craft would have been in danger had idolatry fallen, he retained a deep interest in his converts; and, despatching Tychicus to inquire after their welfare (Eph. vi. 21), gave him the canonical Epistle to the Ephesians, for the Church just named, with another to the Church at Colosse (Col. iv. 7). Between these two there is great similarity, and that to the Colossians seems to have been written first. In consequence of the similarity De Wette, rejecting the testimony of antiquity, considered the epistle to the Ephesians a mere imitation of that to the Colossians, allowing it, however, to be a production of the first century; while Ferdinand Baur rejected both, believing at least the Epistle to the Colossians to show traces of Gnosticism and Montanism. It is evident from the Epistle to the Ephesians that the converts at Ephesus were mainly Gentiles (Eph. ii. 11, iii. 1), and prominent in the didactic part of the letter is the doctrine that Christ has broken down the middle wall of partition which severs Jew and Gentile, putting both on the same level of privilege within his Church (Eph. ii. 11-22, iii. 1-6). The Epistle concludes with a series of practical exhortations.

ĕph'-ĕ-sīte, *s.* [From Ephesus, in the vicinity of which it occurs.]

Min.: A pearly white mineral, hard enough to scratch glass. Sp. gr. 3·15 to 3·20. Compos.: silica 30·4 to 31·54; alumina 56·45 to 57·89; lime 1·89 to 2·11; protoxide of iron 1·0 to 1·34; soda with a little potassa 4·41; water 3·09 to 3·12. (*Dana.*)

* **ĕph-ĭ-ăl'-tēs,** *s.* [Gr. ἐφιάλτης (*ephialtēs*) = one who leaps upon, the nightmare: ἐπί (*epi*) = upon, and ἅλλομαι (*hallomai*) = to spring, leap, or bound.]

Med.: The nightmare. It is now technically known by its Latin name incubus (q.v.).

"The *ephialtes*, or night-mare, is called by the common people witch-riding."—*Brand: Popular Antiquities.*

ĕ-phĭp'-pĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. ἐφίππιον (*ephippion*) = anything placed on a horse's back, such as a horse-cloth, or a saddle: ἐπί (*epi*) = upon, and ἵππος (*hippos*) = a horse.]

Zool.: A receptacle on the back of the

antomostrocan called Daphnia, in which the winter eggs are deposited. (*Nicholson.*)

ĕph'-ŏd, ē'-phŏd, *s.* [Heb., but partly of Aramaic form, אֵפוֹד (*ephod*), from אָפַד (*aphad*) = to gird to, on, or about; to wrap about.]

Hebrew Archæology:

1. A short coat covering the shoulders and breast of the Jewish High Priest. It was in two pieces, one covering the breast and the other the upper part of the back, the connection between the two being maintained above by shoulder-pieces with clasps made of two large onyx stones, each inscribed with the names of six of the tribes of Israel. The two were, moreover, united beneath by a "curious girdle" of gold, blue, purple, scarlet, and fine twined linen, with cunning work, encircling the waist. The breast-plate of judgment with the "Urim and Thummim" was to be affixed to it in front by golden rings. There was, moreover, to be the robe of the ephod, a second and larger coat, of one entire piece of woven-work, blue in colour, with a hole above for the neck and a hem beneath with alternate pomegranates and golden bells.

EPHOD.

2. A similar but less splendid garment, described as of linen, worn by Samuel when, as a boy, he was engaged in the temple service (1 Sam. ii. 18); by king David when he took joyous part in the removal of the ark from the house of Obed-edom to the city of David (2 Sam. ii. 12), and even by the ordinary priests of Nob (1 Sam. xxii. 18).

†3. Apparently an idol of a particular character (Judges viii. 24–27, xvii. 5, xviii. 18, 20).

ĕph'-or, *s.* [Gr. ἔφορος (*ephoros*) = overseeing; ἐφοράω (*ephoraō*) = to oversee: ἐπί (*epi*) = over, and ὁράω (*horaō*) to see, to look.]

Greek Antiq.: One of five magistrates chosen at Sparta, and invested with the highest power, controlling even the kings.

ĕph'-ŏr-al, *a.* [Eng. *ephor*; *-al.*] Of or pertaining to an ephor.

ĕph'-ŏr-al-tў, *s.* [Eng. *ephoral*; *-ty.*] The office, rank, or term of office of an ephor.

* **ĕph'-ō-rŭs,** *s.* [Lat., from Gr. ἔφορος (*ephoros*).] An Ephor (q.v.).

ĕ-phyr'-a (yr as ïr), *s.* [Lat. *Ephyra*; Gr. Ἔφυρα (*Ephura*) = the old name of Corinth.]

Zoology:

1. A pseudo-genus of Rhizostomidæ, being the "hydra-tuba" or larva state of Aurelia or other true genera of the family.

2. A genus of Geometer motha. Several species are British.

ĕp'-ĭ-blast, *s.* [Gr. ἐπί (*epi*) = upon, and βλαστός (*blastos*) = a sprout, shoot, or sucker.]

Anat.: The name given by Foster and Balfour to what is by Quain and others called the ectoderm (q.v.).

ĕp-ĭ-blē'-ma, *s.* [Gr. ἐπίβλημα (*epiblēma*) = that which is thrown over, a cloak.]

Bot.: The name given by Schleiden to the young and tender epidermis of plants still in bud or that covering young ovules in the ovary.

ĕp'-ĭc, * ĕp'-ĭck, *a. & s.* [Lat. *epicus*, from Gr. ἐπικός (*epikos*) = epic, narrative; ἔπος (*epos*) = a word, a narrative, a song.]

A. *As adj.:* Narrative, containing or of the nature of narrative, heroic. The term is specifically applied to a poem which narrates the history, real or fictitious, of some notable action or achievement, or series of actions or achievements, accomplished by some distinguished hero. The most celebrated epic poems are—in Greek literature, The Iliad and Odyssey of Homer; in Latin, the Æneid of Virgil; and in English, the Paradise Lost of Milton.

"The subject of the *epic* poem must be some one great, complex action. The principal personages must belong to the high places of the world, and must be grand and elevated in their ideas, and in their bearing. The measure must be of a sonorous dignity befitting the subject. The action is carried on by a mixture of narrative, dialogue, and soliloquy. Briefly to express its main requisites, the *epic* poem treats of one great, complex action in a grand style, and with fulness of detail."—*Dr. Arnold.*

B. *As subst.:* An epic or heroic poem; a narrative poem describing in elevated style the achievements of some hero.

"In pompous *epic*, tow'ring odes,
I strut with heroes, feast with gods."
Somerville: The Happy Lunatic.

* **ĕp'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *epic*; *-al.*] The same as Epic (q.v.).

ĕp-ĭ-cā'-lўx, *s.* [Gr. ἐπί (*epi*), and κάλυξ (*kalux*) = a covering, seed-vessel, shell, or pod.]

Bot.: An outer calyx, an involucre.

* **ĕp-ĭ-căr'-ĭ-dąns, ĕp-ĭ-căr'-ĭ-dēş,** *s. pl.* [Gr. ἐπί (*epi*) = upon, and καρίς (*karis*) = a shrimp or prawn.]

Zool.: An old family or tribe of Isopodous Crustaceans founded by Latreille. They are now the family Bopyridæ (q.v.). They are parasitic on shrimps. [Etym.]

ĕp'-ĭ-carp, *s.* [Gr. ἐπί (*epi*) = upon, and καρπός (*karpos*) = fruit.]

Bot.: The integument or skin of a fruit, or the outermost layer of the pericarp. It is produced by the underside of the carpillary leaf. It is distinguished from the sarcocarp or flesh and the endocarp or stone (q.v.).

* **ĕp'-ĭ-çēde, * ep-ĭ-ced, * ĕp-ĭ-çēd'-ĭ-ŭm,** *s.* [Lat. *epicedium*, from Gr. ἐπικήδειον (*epikēdeion*) = a dirge; ἐπικήδειος (*epikēdeios*) = funereal: ἐπί (*epi*) = upon, and κῆδος (*kēdos*) = grief; Fr. *épicède.*] A funeral hymn or song; a dirge.

"We are yet in hope of somewhat to come forwarde, to the lustyinable glory of the land, namely his worthy works *de Antiquitate Britannica, et de Illustribus Viris*, with hys epigrams and *epicedes.*"—*Bale: Vedic. of Leland's Itinerary* (1549).

* **ĕp-ĭ-çēd'-ĭ-al,** *a.* [Eng. *epiced(e)*; *-ial.*] Of or pertaining to an epicede; funereal, elegiac.

* **ĕp-ĭ-çēd'-ĭ-an,** *a. & s.* [Eng. *epiced(e)*; *-ian.*]

A. *As adj.:* The same as Epicedial (q.v.).

"[The] *epicedian* song [is] a song sung ere the corps be buried."—*Cockeram.*

B. *As subst.:* An epicede; a funeral hymn or song.

"Black-eyed swans
Did sing as woful *epicedians*
As they would straightways die."
Chapman: Hero & Leander, sest. iv.

* **ĕp-ĕ-çēd'-ĭ-um,** *s.* [Lat.] An epicede (q.v.).

"These, your own anthems, shall become
Your lasting *epicedium.*"
Sandys: Paraphrase.

ĕp'-ĭ-çene, *a.* [Lat. *epicœnus*, from Gr. ἐπίκοινος (*epikoinos*) = common: ἐπί (*epi*) = upon, and κοινός (*koinos*) = common; Fr. *épicène.*]

Gram.: Of common gender; a term applied to nouns which have but one form to indicate animals of both sexes: as, Lat. *ovis* = a sheep.

* **ĕp-ĭ-çĕ-răs'-tĭc,** *a.* [Gr. ἐπικεραστικός (*epikerastikos*) = tempering the humours: ἐπικεράννυμι (*epikerannumi*) = to mix; Fr. *épicérastique.*] Lenient, assuaging.

ĕp'-ĭ-chile, *s.* [Gr. ἐπί (*epi*) = upon, and χεῖλος (*cheilos*) = a lip.]

Bot.: The upper half of the lip of a strangulated or jointed orchid flower.

ĕp-ĭ-chĭ-rē'-ma, *s.* [Gr. = an attempt, from ἐπιχειρέω (*epicheireō*) = to attempt, to put one's hand to: ἐπί (*epi*) = upon, and χείρ (*cheir*) = the hand.]

Logic & Rhet.: A syllogism in which the proof of the major or minor premise, or both, is introduced with the premises themselves, and the conclusion is drawn in the usual way.

ĕp-ĭ-chlör-hў'-drĭn, *s.* [Gr. ἐπί (*epi*)=upon, and Eng., &c. *chlorhydrin(s)* (q.v.).]

Chem.: Glycidic hydrochloride, C_3H_5ClO,

$$O\begin{<}\begin{matrix}CH_2\\|\\CH\\|\\CH_2Cl\end{matrix}$$

or, It is isomeric with monochloracetone, $CH_2Cl{\cdot}O{\cdot}CH_3$. Epichlorhydrin is obtained by adding finely powdered caustic soda slowly to dichlorhydrin, but the temperature must not rise above 130°. Then it is distilled. Epichlorhydrin is a colourless liquid insoluble in water; it boils at 117°. It is soluble in alcohol and in ether. It unites with fuming hydrochloric acid, forming symmetrical dichlorhydrin, $CH_2Cl{\cdot}CH(OH){\cdot}CH_2Cl$. By long boiling with water it is converted into monochlorhydrin. Nitric acid converts it into chlor-lactic acid, $CH_2Cl{\cdot}CH(OH){\cdot}CO{\cdot}OH$.

ĕp-ĭ-chlör'-īte, *s.* [Gr. ἐπί (*epi*) = upon, over, with, and Eng., &c. *chlorite* (q.v.). Named so as to suggest that it is akin to chlorite.]

Min.: A dull green mineral with a white or greenish streak, and greasy lustre. It occurs fibrous or columnar. Hardness 2 to 2·5; sp. gr. 2·76. Compos.: Silica 10·48; alumina 10·96; sesquioxide of iron 8·72; protoxide of iron 8·96; magnesia 23; lime 6·68; water 10·18. Found at Harzburg.

* **ĕp-ĭ-chör'-ĭ-al,** *a.* [Gr. ἐπιχώριος (*epichōrios*) from ἐπί (*epi*) = on, in, and χώρα (*chōra*) = the country.] Belonging to the country.

"Local or *evichorial* superstitions."—*De Quincey: Modern Superstition.*

ĕp-ĭ-clī'-nal, *a.* [Gr. ἐπί (*epi*) = upon, and κλίνη (*klinē*) = a couch.]

Bot.: Placed upon the disc or receptacle of a flower.

ĕp-ĭ-cŏl'-ĭc *a.* [Gr. ἐπί (*epi*) = upon, κῶλον (*kōlon*) = the colon, and Eng., &c. suff. *-ic.*]

Anat.: The colon; pertaining to the part of the abdomen so situated.

ĕp-ĭ-cŏn-dўle, *s.* [Gr. ἐπί (*epi*) = upon, and Eng. *condyle* (q.v.).]

Anat.: The name given by Chaussier to what is generally called simply a condyle (q.v.).

ĕp-ĭ-cŏr-ŏl'-line, *a.* [Gr. ἐπί (*epi*) = upon; Lat. *corolla* (q.v.), and Eng., &c. suff. *-ine.*]

Bot.: Inserted in or upon the corolla.

ĕp-ĭ-crā'-nĭ-al, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *epicranium* (q.v.); Eng. &c. suff. *-al.*]

Anat.: Pertaining to the upper surface of the cranium. Thus the occipito-frontal aponeurosis is called also the epicranial aponeurosis. There are also epicranial muscles. They are the same as the occipito-frontal ones. (*Quain.*)

† **ĕp-ĭ-crā'-nĭ-ŭm,** *s.* [Gr. ἐπί (*epi*) = upon, and κρανίον (*kranion*) = the skull.]

Anat.: The soft parts covering the cranium or skull.

ĕ-pĭc-tē'-tĭ-an (tĭ as shĭ), *a.* [See def.] Of or relating to Epictetus, a Stoic philosopher, born at Hierapolis, in Phrygia, about the middle of the first century of our era. He is said to have been originally brought to Roma as a slave, but the means by which he obtained his liberty and rose to eminence are not known.

ĕp'-ĭ-cure, *s.* [See def. 1.]

* **1.** *Orig.:* A follower of Epicurus, a celebrated philosopher, born at Gargettus, in Samos, B.C. 342. In B.C. 306 he founded tha achool of philosophy at Athens which afterwards bore his name. He died in B.C. 270. He taught that the true end of existence is a species of quietism, in which the philosopher holds himself open to all tha pleasurable sensations which the temperate indulgence of his ordinary appetites, and the recollection of past, with the anticipation of future enjoyments, are sufficiently abundant to supply.

"So the *epicures* say of the Stoic's felicity placed in virtue, that it is like the feeling of a player, who, if he were left of his auditors and their applause, he would straight be out of heart and countenance."—*Bacon: Colours of Good & Evil.*

* **2.** Any one who, like Epicurus, denied a divine providence. In use among the old English divines.

"The *epicure* grants there is a God, but denies his providence."—*Sydenham: Atheman Babbler.* (*French: Select Glossary*, p. 70.)

3. Owing to a misrepresentation of the ethical system of Epicurus, as one characterized by gross sensualism, the word became applied to one who gave himself up to sensual enjoyments, especially those of the table.

"It is a maxim with some in modern days, never to ask a favour of an *epicure* till after his meals."—*Cogan: On the Passions*, vol. i., pt. ii. ch. iii., § 18.

ĕp'-ĭ-cūre, *v.i.* [EPICURE, *s.*] To live like an epicure; to epicurize.

"They did *epicure* it in daily exceedings."—*Fuller: Hist. Cambridge*, ii. 48.

ĕp-ĭ-cu-rē'-ạl, *a.* [Eng. *epicure*; *-al.*] Epicurean.

"These are *epicureal* tenets."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 387.

Ĕp-ĭ-cu-rē'-an, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *epicureus*, from Gr. Ἐπικούρειος (*Epikoureios*); Fr. *épicurien.*]

A. *As adjective:*

† 1. *Orig.:* Of or pertaining to Epicurus, or his system of philosophy.

2. Like an epicure; luxurious, voluptuary, sensual.

"*Epicurean* cooks
Sharpen with cloyless sauce his appetite."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, ii. 1.

B. *As substantive:*

† 1. *Orig.:* A follower of Epicurus or his system of philosophy.

"Like a Stoic, or like
A wiser *Epicurean.*"
Tennyson: Maud, I. iv. 21.

2. An epicure, a sensualist, a gourmand.

"The brotherhood
Of soft *Epicureans*, taught—if they
The ends of being would secure, and win
The crown of wisdom—to yield up their souls
To a voluptuous unconcern."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iii.

ép-ĭ-cu-rē'-ạn-ĭzm, *s.* [Eng. *epicurean*; *-ism.*]

1. *Orig.:* Attachment to, or following of the teaching of Epicurus.

2. Attachment or devotion to sensual enjoyments.

"A dislike which sprang, not from bigotry, but from *Epicureanism.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

ĕp'-ĭ-cūre-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *epicure*; *-ly.*] Like an epicure; delicately, luxuriously.

"His horses are provendered as *epicurely.*"—*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe.*

ĕp-ĭ-cūr'-ĕ-ŭs, *a.* [Eng. *epicure*; *-ous.*] Epicurean.

"The double-faced *epicureous* bite-sheepe."—*Gardiner: True Obedience; Trans. to the Reader.*

ĕp'-ĭ-cūr-ĭzm, ĕp'-ĭ-cūre-ĭzm, *s.* [Eng. *epicure*; *-ism.*] The same as EPICUREANISM (q.v.).

"Infidelity or modern Deism is little else but revived *Epicurism*, Sadducism, and Zendicism."—*Wuterland: Works*, viii. 80.

ĕp'-ĭ-cūr-īze, *v.i.* [Eng. *epicur(e)*; *-ize.*]

1. To profess or follow the tenets of Epicurus.

2. To indulge like an epicure; to luxuriate, to feast.

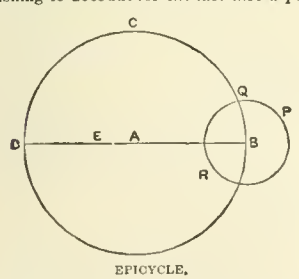
"Let them tyrannize, *epicurize*, oppresse, luxuriate."—*Burton: Anat. of Melan.; To the Reader*, p. 60.

ĕp'-ĭ-cūr-ў, † **ep-ĭ-cur-ye,** *a.* [Eng. *epicur(e)*; *-y.*] Epicurean.

"These *epicurye* opinions."—*Joye: Exposition of Daniel*, ch. xii.

† **ĕp'-ĭ-cў-cle,** *s.* [Gr. ἐπίκυκλος (*epikuklos*)= an epicyle, an additional circle.

Geom. & Astron.: A circle, the centre of which is carried round upon another circle. The term is used specially in connection with Ptolemy's complex system of astronomy. Wishing to account for the fact that a planet



EPICYCLE.

has sometimes a direct and sometimes a retrograde motion, relatively to the signs of the Zodiac, he supposed the earth to stand at a point E, in the diameter BD, though not in the centre A of a circle BCD. A small circle PQR was described with one extremity B of the diameter as the centre. Around this centre the small circle was supposed to revolve whilst itself moving around the circumference of the larger one ACD. This small circle was the epicycle, and it was supposed to carry upon its circumference a planet P, which, viewed from the position of the earth, sometimes had a direct and sometimes a retrograde motion. The great circle is called the Deferent of the epicycle.

"Gird the sphere
With centric and eccentric, scribbled o'er;
Cycle and *epicycle.*" *Milton: P. L.*, viii. 82-4.

ĕp-ĭ-cў'-clĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *epicycl(e)*; *-ic.*]

Geom.: Pertaining or relating to an epicycle (q.v.).

"The *epicyclic* motion with respect to the centre of the epicycle."—*Penny Cyclo.*, xxv. 283.

epicyclic-train, *s.*

Mach.: An epicyclic-train is one in which the axes of the wheels revolve around a common centre. Epicyclic-trains are used for various purposes. A number of applications of the device have been made to harvesting-machines, in transmitting the motion of the driving-wheel axle to the cutter-bar.

ĕp-ĭ-cў'-cloĭd, *s.* [Gr. ἐπίκυκλος (*epikuklos*) = an epicycle, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

1. *Gen. (Geom.):* A curve generated by the revolution of the point in the circumference of a circle along the convex or concave part of another circle.

2. *Spec.:* The revolution of a point in a curve along the convex side of another one, as opposed to a hypocycloid, which revolves along the concave one. Used chiefly in connection with the Ptolemaic system of astronomy. [EPICYCLE.]

ĕp-ĭ-cў-cloĭ'-dạl, *a.* [Eng. &c. *epicycloid*; *-al.*]

Geom.: Pertaining or relating to an epicycloid or containing one.

epicycloidal-wheel, *s.*

Mach.: An epicycloidal wheel is a contrivance for securing parallel motion, in converting reciprocating motion into circular, depending on the principle that an inner epicycloidal curve becomes a straight line when the diameter of the fixed circle is just double that of the rolling one. It consists of a fixed ring, with teeth on the inside, into which is geared a wheel of half its diameter; to a pin on the circumference of the smaller wheel the reciprocating motion is communicated, while the centre of the wheel describes a circle and may receive the pin of a crank whose shaft is concentric with the ring.

ĕp-ĭ-deĭc'-tĭc, ĕp-ĭ-deĭc'-tĭc-ạl, *a.* [Gr. ἐπιδεικτικος (*epideiktikos*) = displaying, showing off; ἐπιδείκνυμι (*epideiknumi*) = to show off, from ἐπί and δείκνυμι (*deiknumi*) = to show] Showing off; displaying; specif., applied to elaborate eulogiums or set orations, such as were frequent among the Athenian orators, and of which Socrates gives the best examples.

"Fine pieces of eloquence of that kind which the ancient rhetoricians denominated the *epideictic.*"—*Knox: Winter Evenings*, even. 29.

ĕp-ĭ-dĕm'-ĭc, † **ĕp-ĭ-dĕm'-ĭck,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *epidemus*, from Gr. ἐπίδημος (*epidēmos*), from ἐπι = upon, and δῆμος (*demos*) = the people; Fr. *épidémique.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Common to, affecting, or falling at once upon a large number of people in a community: as, an *epidemic* disease. [B.]

2. Generally prevailing; affecting large numbers.

"He ought to have been hushed in losing his money or in other amusements equally laudable and *epidemick* among persons of honour."—*Swift.*

† 3. General, universal.

"The *epidemick* madness of the times."
Dennis: Remarks on Homer.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Med.:* A disease which attacks many persons at the same time at different places, spreading with great rapidity, extremely virulent and fatal at the first onset, gradually becoming spent and feeble in the course of time, so that the early cases are usually the worst. The plague, cholera, small-pox, and influenza are epidemics, and other infectious diseases are amongst the number. The lower animals are also subject to epidemic influences, a typical example being the rinderpest, or cattle plague in 1865. Epidemics have a great tendency to alternate, such as small-pox, then measles, then scarlet fever, and so on, seldom markedly running simultaneously. Endemic, epidemic, and infectious poisons are classified by the Registrar-General of England as zymotic (q.v.). All we can say with certainty regarding epidemics, is that there must be some distempered condition of the circumstances around us—some secret power that is operating injuriously upon our system—and to this we give the name of *epidemic influence* or *constitution*, predisposing to the reception of a specific poison.

ĕp-ĭ-dĕm'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *epidemic*; *-al.*] The same as EPIDEMIC (q.v.).

"The pestilence was so *epidemical* that there dy'd in London 5,000 a week."—*Evelyn: Memoirs.*

† **ĕp-ĭ-dĕm'-ĭc-al-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *epidemical*; *-ly.*]

1. In manner of an epidemic.

2. Generally, universally.

"So audaciously and *epidemically* facinorous."—*Feltham; Resolves*, pt. ii., res. 46.

ĕp-ĭ-dĕm'-ĭc-al-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *epidemical*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being epidemical.

ĕp-ĭ-dĕm-ĭ-ŏg'-ra-phў, *s.* [Eng. *epidemi(c)*; and Gr. γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.]

Med.: A treatise on epidemic diseases.

ĕp-ĭ-dĕm-ĭ-ō-lŏg'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *epidemiolog(y)*; *-ical.*] Of or pertaining to epidemiology.

ĕp-ĭ-dĕm-ĭ-ŏl'-ō-gў, *s.* [Eng. *epidemic*, and Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = a word, a discourse.]

Med.: That branch of medical science which deals with the treatment or investigation of epidemic diseases.

† **ĕp'-ĭ-dĕm-ў,** † **ip-y-dym-ye,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *épidémie.*] [EPIDEMIC.]

A. *As adj.:* Epidemic.

"Ye lande of Fraunce was greuously vexyd with the plage *ipydymye.*"—*Fabyan: Chronicle*, an. 1599.

B. *As subst.:* An epidemic.

ĕp-ĭ-dĕn'-drē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *epidendr(um)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Orchids. It comprises those genera which have the pollen masses waxy; a distinct caudicle, but no separate stigmatic gland.

ĕp-ĭ-dĕn'-drŭm, *s.* [Gr. ἐπιδένδριος (*epidendrios*) = on, or in a tree: ἐπί (*epi*) = upon, and δενδρον (*dendron*) = a tree.]

Botany:

1. A general term for an orchid of whatever genus growing on trees; an epiphytal orchid.

2. A large genus of South American orchids, family Læliadæ, and the typical genus of the tribe Epidendreæ (q.v.). More than 300 species are known, most of them epiphytal on trees, but some terrestrial. Many are beautiful, especially *Epidendrum nemorale*. *E. bifidum* is said to be purgative, anthelmintic, and diuretic.

ĕp'-ĭ-dĕrm, *s.* [EPIDERMIS.]

Anat.: The English equivalent of the modern Latin epidermis (q.v.).

"It [the epithelium] is analogous to the *epiderm* of the skin."—*Owen; Invertebrata* (Glossary).

ĕp-ĭ-dĕrm'-ạl, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *epiderm(is)*; Eng., &c. suff. *-al.*]

Anat. & Zool.: Belonging to the cuticle or scarf-skin. (*Owen.*)

epidermal-tissue, *s.*

Bot.: The dermatogen. It is the first independent tissue formed as a plant develops from the embryo. (*Thomé.*)

ĕp-ĭ-dĕr'-ma-tōĭd, *a.* [Gr. ἐπί (*epi*)=upon; δέρμα (*derma*), genit. δέρματος (*dermatos*)= the skin, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

Anat.: Pertaining to or resembling the epiderm (q.v.).

ĕp-ĭ-dĕr'-mĕ-ŭs, *a.* [Lat. & Gr. *epiderm(is)* (q.v.), and Eng., &c. suff. *-eous.*]

Anat.: The same as EPIDERMAL, EPIDERMIC (q.v.).

ĕp-ĭ-dĕr'-mĭc, ĕp-ĭ-dĕr'-mĭc-ạl, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *epiderm(is)*; Eng., &c. suff. *-ic*, *-ical.*]

Anat.: Of, or belonging to the epidermis.

"Epithelial, *epidermic*, or cuticular tissue."—*Quain: Anat.*, ii. 43.

†**ĕp-ĭ-dĕr'-mĭd-al,** *a.* [Gr. *ἐπιδερμίς* (*epidermis*), genit. *ἐπιδερμίδος* (*epidermidos*); Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*] The same as EPIDERMIC (q.v.).

ĕp-ĭ-dĕr'-mĭs, *s.* [Lat. *epidermis*; Gr. *ἐπιδερμις* (*epidermis*): *ἐπί* (*epi*) = upon, and *δερμα* (*derma*) = the skin.]

1. *Anatomy:*

(1) *Human:* The cuticle or scarf skin constituting the external layer of the skin, and protecting the inner ones. It is thickest in the palms of the hands and the soles of the feet, where the skin is much exposed to pressure. It has no vessels, but possesses nerves and a decidedly organized structure. On the inner surface of the mouth it is called Epithelium (q.v.).

(2) *Comparative:*

(*a*) A somewhat similar cuticle in several animals.

(*b*) A layer of animal matter covering the shells of molluscs.

2. *Bot.:* A term which has been used in more senses than one. Thus in the *Treasury of Botany* it is defined as the true skin of a plant below the cuticle, whilst Mr. Robert Brown, F.L.S., writing in 1874, prefers using the term for the general integument as a whole, and dividing it into cuticle and derma.

ĕp-ĭ-dĕr'-mōĭd, *a.* [Gr. *ἐπιδερμις* (*epidermis*), and *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = form.] Resembling the epidermis.

ĕp-ĭ-dĕr'-mōse, *a.* & *s.* [As if from an imaginary Mod. Lat. word *epidermosus.*] [EPIDERMIS.]

A. *As adjective:*

Biol.: The same as EPIDERMAL (q.v.). (*Rossiter.*)

B. *As substantive:*

Chem.: [HORNY-TISSUE].

ĕp-ĭ-dĭc'-tĭc, ĕp-ĭ-dĭc'-tĭe-al, *a.* [EPIDEICTIC.]

ĕp-ĭ-dĭd-ў-mĭs, *s.* [Gr. *ἐπί* (*epi*) = upon, and *διδυμος* (*didumos*) = a testicle.]

Anat.: A long tortuous canal or efferent duct constituting part of the excretory apparatus of the testicle.

ĕp-ĭ-dō'-sўte, *s.* [Gr. *ἐπίδοσις* (*epidosis*) = a giving over and above, increase; *-yte.* (*Petrol.*) (q.v.).]

Petrol. & Geol.: A rock consisting, in 100 parts, of 61·33 epidote and 38·22 quartz. It is found in parts of Canada. (*Dana.*)

ĕp'-ĭ-dote, *s.* & *a.* [Gr. *ἐπίδοσις* (*epidosis*) = increase. (*Haüy.*)]

A. *As substantive:*

Min.: A monoclinic subtransparent brittle mineral, the type of a group. [EPIDOTE-GROUP.] Hardness 6 to 7; sp. gr. 3·22 to 3·51; lustre vitreous, but pearly or resinous on one face of the crystals; colour green, black, red, yellow, grey, or greyish-white; streak greyish. It possesses double refraction. Compos.: Silica 33·81 to 57·65, alumina 14·47 to 28·90; sesquioxide of iron 7·43 to 17·42; protoxide of manganese 0 to 9·19; magnesia 0 to 6·1; lime 16·00 to 30·00; and water 0 to 3·050. Dana divides it thus:—Var. 1. Ordinary epidote; colour green, (*a*) in crystals, (*b*) fibrous, (*c*) granular, (*d*) massive, or (*e*) in the form of sand. Of this type are Scorza, Arendalite, Thallite, Delphinite, Oisanite, Puschkinite, Achmatite, and Escherite (q.v.). Var. 2. Bucklandite; colour black, with a tinge of green. It is the same as Bagrationite (q.v.). Var. 3. Withamite. Var. 4. Beustite. Epidote is found in many crystalline rocks, and more especially in those containing hornblende. (*Dana.*)

B. *As adj.:* Composed of, pertaining to, or akin to epidote.

¶ *Manganesiferous Epidote:* A variety of Epidote. (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*)

epidote-group, *s.*

Min.: According to Dana, a group of unisilicates, containing the following species or genera—Epidote, Koelbingite, Piedmontite Allanite, Muromontite, Bodenite, Michaelsonite, Zoisite, Saussurite, Jadeite, Partschinite, Gadolinite, Mosandrite, and Ilvaite.

ĕp-ĭ-dō'-tĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *epidot(e)*; *-ic.*]

Min.: Consisting in greater or less proportion of epidote, or in any way pertaining to it.

ĕp-ĭ-ġæ'-oŭs, *a.* [EPIGEOUS.]

ĕp-ĭ-găs'-trĭ-al, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *epigastri(um)*; Eng. suff. *-al.*] The same as EPIGASTRIC (q.v.).

ĕp-ĭ-găs'-trĭc, *ĕp-ĭ-găs'-trĭck, *a.* [Gr. *ἐπιγαστριος* (*epigastrios*) = as adj., over the belly; as subst., see def.: *ἐπί* (*epi*) = upon, and *γαστήρ* (*gastēr*) = the belly.]

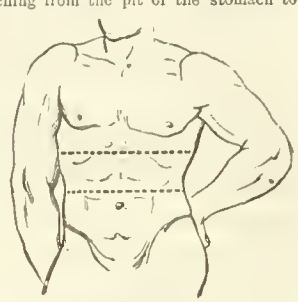
Anat.: Pertaining to the region of the stomach from the breast to the waist, a little above the navel, and containing the right part of the stomach, the pancreas, and part of the liver. There are epigastric arteries and veins, besides a plexus.

epigastric-region, *s.*

Anat.: The region described under Epigastric (q.v.). (See the engraving in Vol. I., pt. i., p. 7., col. 2.)

ĕp-ĭ-găs'-trĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. *ἐπιγάστριος* (*epigastrios*) = over the belly or stomach.]

Anat.: The upper fore part of the abdomen, reaching from the pit of the stomach to an



EPIGASTRIUM.

imaginary line above the umbilicus (navel) supposed to be drawn from the one extremity of the last false rib, on one side, to the corresponding point on the other.

ĕp-ĭ-găs'-trō-ċēle, *s.* [Fr. *épigastrocèle*; Gr. *ἐπί* (*epi*) = upon; *γαστήρ* (*gastēr*) = the belly, and *κήλη* (*kēlē*) = a tumour.]

Surg.: Hernia of any portion of the hypogastric region.

†**ĕp-ĭ-ġē'-al,** *s.* [Gr. *ἐπίγειος* (*epigeios*) = on or of the earth: *ἐπί* (*epi*) = upon, and *γῆ* (*gē*) = the earth.] The same as EPIGEOUS (q.v.).

†**ĕp'-ĭ-ġēe, ĕp-ĭ-ġē'-ŭm,** *s.* [EPIGEAL.]

Astron.: The part of a planet's orbit nearest to the earth. The same as PERIGEE (q.v.). (*Glossog. Anglic.*, &c.)

ĕp'-ĭ-ġēne, *a.* [Gr. *ἐπί* (*epi*) = upon, and *γενναω* (*gennaō*) = to produce.]

1. *Min. & Crystallog.:* Having undergone an alteration in its chemical character while retaining the same crystalline form as before, foreign to the position which the crystals at present occupy; pseudomorphic.

2. *Geol.:* Originating on the surface of the earth, as distinguished from hypogene rocks like granite, of which Lyell's hypothesis is that it originated at a considerable depth below the surface.

ĕp-ĭ-ġĕn'-ĕ-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. *ἐπί* (*epi*) = upon, and *γένεσις* (*genesis*) = origin.]

Phys.: The hypothesis that in conception the germ is brought into being, and not simply developed by the agency of the parents. The hypothesis of Epigenesis was first published by Caspar Friedrich Wolff, then a young man, in A.D. 1759. It was opposed to that of Preformation, then strongly advocated by the physiologist Haller. Wolff proved that the evolution of every organism consists of a series of new formations, and that no trace of the developed organism exists either in the egg or in the semen of the male. The germ or embryo which develops from the egg shows in the various phases of its evolution an internal structure and an external form totally different from those of the developed organism. In none of these phases are there any pre-formed parts or any encasement. Haeckel declared it essentially the correct hypothesis. (*Haeckel: Evolution of Man*, i. 40.)

ĕp-ĭ-ġĕn'-ĕ-sĭst, *s.* [Mod. Gr., &c. *epigenesis*; suff. *-ist.*] One who believes in the hypothesis of Epigenesis (q.v.).

ĕp-ĭ-ġĕn'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. *ἐπί* (*epi*) = upon, above, and *γεννάω* (*gennaō*) = to produce.] Originating on the surface of the earth. [EPIGENE.]

"In the third book he inquires into the great changes which are being wrought upon the surface of the earth, partly by hypogenic agents acting from below, partly by *epigenic* forces working from above."—*Athenæum*, Oct 23, 1880.

ĕ-pĭġ'-ĕn-oŭs, *a.* [Gr. *ἐπιγενής* (*epigenēs*), in Class. Gr. = growing after or late, but here used for growing upon living bodies: *ἐπί* (*epi*) = upon, and *γένος* = race, stock (?).]

Bot.: Growing upon the surface of a plant, or part of it. Thus many fungals grow on the leaves of plants.

ĕp-ĭ-ġē'-oŭs, ĕp-ĭ-ġæ'-ŭs, *a.* [Gr. *ἐπίγειος* (*epigeios*) = on or of the earth: *ἐπί* (*epi*) = upon, and *γῆ* (*gē*) = the earth.]

Bot.: Living close upon the earth. (*Lindley.*)

ĕp-ĭ-glàu'-bīte, *s.* [Gr. *ἐπί* (*epi*) = upon, and Eng., &c. *glaub(apat)*; *-ite.*]

Min.: A variety of Metabrushite (q.v.). (*Dana.*)

ĕp'-ĭ-glŏt, *s.* [EPIGLOTTIS.]

Anat.: The epiglottis (q.v.).

ĕp-ĭ-glŏt'-tĭc, *a.* [Mod. Gr., &c. *epiglott(is)*, and Eng., &c. suff. *-ic.*]

Anat.: Pertaining or relating to the epiglottis.

ĕp-ĭ-glŏt'-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. *ἐπιγλωττίς* (*epiglōttis*), Attic for *ἐπιγλωσσίς* (*epiglōssis*): *ἐπί* (*epi*) = upon, and *γλῶσσα* (*glōssa*), Attic *γλῶττα* (*glōtta*) = the tongue.]

Anat.: A lamella of yellow cartilage placed in front of the superior opening of the larynx, and at ordinary times projecting upwards immediately behind the base of the tongue. During the act of swallowing, however, it is carried downwards and backwards so as to cover and protect the entrance into the larynx. (*Quain.*)

¶ *Tubercle* or *Cushion of the Epiglottis:*

Anat.: A tumescence of the mucous membrane of the lower part of the epiglottis to enable that structure to close the pharynx more accurately when it is depressed. (*Quain.*)

EPIGLOTTIS.

ĕp-ĭ-gŏ-nā'-tĭ-ŏn, *s.* [Gr. *ἐπιγονατίς* (*epigonatis*) = (1) the kneepan, (2) a garment reaching to the knees: *ἐπί* (*epi*) = on, upon, and *γόνυ* (*gonu*), genit. *γόνατος* (*gonatos*) = the knee.]

Eccles.: A lozenge-shaped piece of some stiff material, which forms part of the dress of bishops in the Greek Church while officiating. It hangs from the girdle on the right side as low as the knee, and is supposed to represent the napkin with which Our Lord girded himself at the Last Supper.

ĕ-pĭġ'-ĕ-nē, ĕp-ĭ-gō'-nĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. *ἐπιγονή* (*epigonē*) = (1) increase, growth, (2) offspring, breed.]

Botany:

1. A membranous bag enclosing the young spore-cases of the Jungermanniaceæ (Liverworts). The epigonium is ruptured when the capsule elongates.

2. The nucule of a chara.

ĕp'-ĭ-grăm, *s.* [Fr. *épigramme*, from Lat. *epigramma*, from Gr. *ἐπίγραμμα* (*epigramma*), from *ἐπί* (*epi*) = upon, and *γράμμα* (*gramma*) = a writing, an inscription; *γράϕω* (*graphō*) = to write.] A short poem of a pointed or antithetical character; any short composition expressed neatly and happily or antithetically. Epigram was the name given by the Greeks to a poetic inscription on a public monument, and hence the word came parsed into its modern signification. Of the Roman poets, Catullus and Martial are most celebrated for their epigrams.

"Dost thou think I care for a satire or an *epigram*?—*Shakesp.: Much Ado*, v. 4.

¶ *Epigrams of Mutton, Veal, &c.:*

Cook.: A name given to small cutlets of mutton, veal, &c., dressed in a particular manner.

***ĕp'-ĭ-grăm-ĭst, *ĕp'-ĭ-grăm-mĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *epigram; -ist.*] A writer of epigrams; an epigrammatist.

"So the *epigrammist* speaks the sense of their drunken principles."—*Jeremy Taylor: Holy Dying,* ch. i., § 2.

***ĕp-ĭ-grăm-ma-tär'-ĭ-an,** *s.* [Lat. *epigramma* (genit. *epigrammatis*), and Eng. suff. *-arian.*] An epigrammatist.

"Our *epigrammatarians,* old and late,
Were wont be blamed for too licentiate."
Hall: Satires, i. lx. 29.

ĕp-ĭ-grăm-măt'-ĭc, ĕp-ĭ-grăm-măt'-ĭc-ăl, *ĕp-ĭ-grăm-măt'-ĭck, *a.* [Lat. *epigrammaticus,* from *epigramma* (genit. *epigrammatis*)=an epigram; Fr. *épigrammatique.*]

1. Writing, composing, or dealing in epigrams.

"Our good *epigrammatical* poet, old Godfrey of Winchester, thinketh no ominous forespeaking to lie in names."—*Camden: Remains.*

2. Of or pertaining to, or of the nature of an epigram; pointed, antithetical.

"None of the *epigrammatick* turns of Lucan."—*Addison: Spectator,* No. 279.

ĕp-ĭ-grăm-măt'-ĭc-ăl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *epigrammatical; -ly.*] In an epigrammatic manner or style; antithetically.

***ĕp-ĭ-grăm'-ma-tĭsm,** *s.* [Lat. *epigramma,* (genit. *epigrammatis*), and Eng. suff. *-ism.*] Epigrammatical character.

"The latter would be greedily seized by nine philologists out of ten for no better cause than its *epigrammatism.*"—*E. A. Poe: Marginalia,* lxvii. (*Davies.*)

ĕp-ĭ-grăm'-ma-tĭst, *s.* [Lat. *epigrammatista;* Fr. *epigrammatiste.*] A writer or composer of epigrams.

"Too much nicety in this particular savours of the rhetorician and *epigrammatist.*"—*Addison: Spectator,* No 74.

ĕp-ĭ-grăm'-ma-tīze, *v.t.* [Gr. ἐπιγραμματίζω (*epigrammatizō*).] To write or express by way of epigrams.

ĕp'-ĭ-grăph, *s.* [Gr. ἐπιγραφή (*epigraphē*), ἐπιγράφω (*epigraphō*) = to write upon, to inscribe; ἐπι (*epi*) = upon, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write, to inscribe; Fr. *épigraphe.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A citation from some author, or a sentence framed for the purpose, and placed at the beginning of a work, or of the several divisions of a work; a motto.

"The very legible *epigraph* round the seal of his letter: 'It is particularly requested that if Sir James Graham should open this, he will not trouble himself to seal it again,' expresses both its date and its writer's opinion of a notorious transaction of the time."—*Forster: Life of Dickens,* iii. 85.

2. *Arch., &c.:* A terse inscription placed on works, denoting their use and appropriation, and sometimes made part of their ornamental details, with which it is incorporated.

ĕp-ĭ-grăph'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *epigraph; -ic.*] Of or pertaining to an epigraph; of the nature of an epigraph.

"One of the most noteworthy additions to the Capitoline *epigraphic* collections."—*Athenæum,* Oct. 28, 1882.

ĕp-ĭ-grăph'-ĭcs, *s.* [Epigraphic.] The science of inscriptions.

ĕ-pĭg'-ra-phĭst, *s.* [Eng. *epigraph; -ist.*] One who studies or is versed in epigraphy.

ĕ-pĭg'-ra-phў, *s.* [Eng. *epigraph; -y.*] The study of inscriptions; that branch of science which deals with the deciphering and explanation of inscriptions.

ĕ-pĭg'-ў-nŏŭs, *a.* [Gr. ἐπί (*epi*) = upon, and γυνή (*gunē*) = a woman.]

Bot.: Having the calyx or corolla united to the stamens, and all these organs to the side of the ovary. The name was first introduced by Jussieu.

epigynous exogens, *s. pl.*

Bot.: A subclass of Exogens, in which the ovary is nearly or quite inferior—*i.e.,* the tube of the calyx adheres to it almost if not altogether through its entire length. The flowers are generally bisexual—*i.e.,* have both stamens and pistils on the same flower. Lindley divides the subclass into seven alliances: (1) Campanales, (2) Myrtales, (3) Cactales, (4) Grossales, (5) Cinchonales, (6) Umbellales, and (7) Asarales (q.v.).

ĕp-ĭ-hў'-al, *a. & s.* [Gr. ἐπί (*epi*) = upon, Eng., &c. *hy* (*oid*), and suff. *-al.*]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining or relating to the stylo-hyoid ligaments. [B.]

B. *As subst.* (*Pl.*)*:* The stylo-hyoid ligaments constituting part of the lower or visceral arches, enclosing the nose, mouth, and pharynx. (*Quain.*)

ĕp'-ĭ-lĕp-sў, *s.* [Fr. *épilepsie,* Prov., Sp., & Port. *epilepsia;* Ital. *epilessia;* all from Gr. επιληψια (*epilēpsia*)*:* ἐπιληψις (*epilēpsis*) = a taking hold of, epilepsy; ἐπιλαμβάνω (*epilambanō*) = to take or get beside: ἐπί (*epi*) = besides; λαμβάνω (*lambanō*) = to take, to seize.]

Med.: Falling sickness. It derives its name, Epilepsia, from the suddenness of the attack. The leading symptoms are a temporary suspension of consciousness, with recurring clonic spasm. The first symptom is generally, but not invariably, a loud cry, and the patient falls to the ground senseless and convulsed, the breathing is embarrassed or suspended, face turgid and livid, foaming at the mouth, with a choking sound in the windpipe, biting of the tongue, and, apparently, suffocation; then the patient is left exhausted, and comatose, but, as a general rule, with life no longer in danger. The spasms of the muscles are sometimes so violent as to dislocate the bones to which they are attached. Epilepsy may be caused by fear, passion, &c., or by a blow operating on the brain; it is often associated with idiocy and the puerperal state. There is little hope of cure, but although generally irregular, it is apt at times to become periodic (sometimes at night). If the patient be young, the attacks often cease at the period of adolescence, or in others at the period of the grand climacteric. Frequently on *post-mortem* examination no lesion of the brain can be found. Cullen calls it *musculorum convulsio cum sopore.*

"My lord is fell into an *epilepsy:*
This is the second fit."
Shakesp.: Othello, iv. 1.

ĕp-ĭ-lĕp'-tĭc, *a. & s.* [Fr. *épileptique;* Lat. *epilepticus;* Gr. ἐπιληπτικός (*epilēptikos*).]

A. *As adjective:*

Pathology:

1. Afflicted with epilepsy.

2. Pertaining to or indicating the presence of epilepsy.

"A plague upon your *epileptic* visage."
Shakesp.: Lear, ii. 2.

B. *As substantive:*

Path.: One affected with epilepsy.

"*Epileptics* ought to breathe a pure air, unaffected with any steams, even such as are very fragrant."—*Arbuthnot: On Diet.*

2. *Pharmacy:*

(1) A medicine given to cure or mitigate epilepsy.

(2) (*Pl.*)*:* Medicines of the kind described under (1).

ĕp-ĭ-lĕp'-tĭc-ăl, *a.* [Eng., &c. *epileptic; -al.*] The same as Epileptic, *a.* (q.v.).

"In the previous use of some extatical solemnities, he became frantick and *epileptical.*"—*Spencer: On Vulg. Prophs.* (1665), p. 36.

***ĕp-ĭ-lĕp'-tĭ-form,** *a.* [Eng. *epileptic*(*s*), and *form.*]

Med.: Of the form or appearance of one affected by epilepsy.

***ĕ-pĭ-lĕp'-tŏĭd,** *a.* [Gr. ἐπιληπτικός (*epilēptikos*) = one afflicted with epilepsy, an epileptic, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

Med.: Resembling an epileptic seizure. (*The Scotsman* in *Ogilvie.*)

ĕp'-ĭ-lōbe, *s.* [Epilobium.]

Bot.: The genus Epilobium (*Bentham: Brit. Flora,* p. 273). Benthum enumerates nine British species, viz., the Willow Epilobe (*Epilobium angustifolium*), the Great Epilobe (*E. hirsutum*), the Hoary Epilobe (*E. parviflorum*), the Broad Epilobe (*E. montanum*), the Pale Epilobe (*E. roseum*), the Square Epilobe (*E. tetragonum*), the Marsh Epilobe (*E. palustre*), the Chickweed Epilobe (*E. alsinæfolium*), and the Alpine Epilobe (*E. alpinum*). [Epilobium.]

ĕp-ĭ-lō'-bĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *epilob*(*ium*), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Onagraceæ, sometimes called Epilobiaceæ (q.v.).

***ĕp-ĭ-lō-bĭ-ā'-çĕ-æ,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *epilobi*(*um*), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: An order of plants now generally called, following Lindley, Onagraceæ, Œnothera, formerly called by Tournefort Onagra, being regarded as more typical of it than the genus Epilobium is.

ĕp-ĭ-lō'-bĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. ἐπί (*epi*) = upon, and λοβόν (*lobon*), accus. of λοβός (*lobos*) = the lobe of the ear, . . . the pod or legume of some plants, from the position of the corolla, &c., on the pod.]

Bot.: Willow-herb or Epilobe. A genus of plants, the typical one of the tribe Epilobeæ. Calyx tube slender, limb four-partite, deciduous; petals four, usually two-lobed; stamens eight, the alternate over the shorter. Ovary four-celled, style filiform, stigma obliquely clavate or four-lobed. Fruit a long four-valved capsule, seeds many, each with a long pencil of hairs. About fifty species are known, ten from Britain. They have leafy spikes, generally pink or purple flowers, and are tall and beautiful plants. [Epilobe, Willow-herb.]

ĕp-ĭ-lŏg'-ĭc, ĕp-ĭ-lŏg'-ĭc-ăl, *a.* [Gr. ἐπιλογικός (*epilogikos*), from ἐπίλογος (*epilogos*) = an epilogue.] Pertaining to or resembling an epilogue; epilogistic.

*** ĕ-pĭl'-ō-gĭsm,** *s.* [Gr. ἐπιλογισμός (*epilogismos*), from ἐπιλογίζομαι (*epilogizomai*) = to calculate, to reckon.] A calculation, a computation, an enumeration.

"Some reckon the *epilogism* from Cyrus; some from the seventh, others from the twentieth, of Artaxerxes Longimanus."—*Gregory: Posthuma* (1650), p. 136.

ĕp-ĭ-lō-jĭst'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. ἐπιλογιστικός (*epilogistikos*), from ἐπίλογος (*epilogos*) = an epilogue.] Pertaining to or of the nature of an epilogue; epilogic.

"These lines are an *epilogistic* palinode to the last elegy."—*Warton: On Milton's Smaller Poems.*

ĕ-pĭl'-ō-gīşe, ĕ-pĭl'-ō-gīze, *v.t. & i.* [Epilogue.]

ĕp'-ĭ-lŏgue, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *epilogus,* from Gr. ἐπίλογος (*epilogos*) = a concluding speech: ἐπί (*epi*) = upon, and λόγος (*logos*) = a word, a speech.]

1. *Drama:* A short speech or poem addressed to the spectators by one of the actors at the end of a play.

"The compositions in which the greatest license was taken were the *epilogues.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. iii.

2. *Rhet.:* The conclusion or winding-up of a speech, in which the principal matters are recapitulated.

***ĕ-pĭl'-ō-guīze, *ĕ-pĭl'-ō-gīze,** *v.i. & t.* [Eng. *epilogu*(*e*)*; -ize.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To pronounce or deliver an epilogue.

"The dances being ended, the spirit *epiloguizes.*"
Milton: Comus; Direction after 976.

B. *Trans.:* To add to in the way of an epilogue; to wind up.

"I was rude enough to interrupt the laugh of applause, with which the charming companion of my new acquaintance was *epiloguizing* his witty raillery."—*Student* (1750), i. 143.

*** ĕ-pĭl'-ō-guīz'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *epiloguiz*(*e*)*; -er.*] One who epilogui̇zes; a writer or speaker of an epilogue.

"Thou art not framed for an *epiloguizer.*"—*Hoadley.*

ĕp-ĭ-mą-chī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *epimach*(*us*), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: Plumed Birds. A sub-family of Upupidæ (Hoopoes). The bill is like that of Promerops, but the margins are obtuse and somewhat inflexed. There are velvety plumes clothing the nostrils. The wings are short, the toes long and strong. The species are beautiful birds, almost like Birds of Paradise. They are found in New Zealand.

ĕ-pĭm'-a-chŭs, *s.* [Gr. ἐπίμαχος (*epimachos*) = (1) that may be easily attacked, (2) ready or equipped for battle, assailable: ἐπί (*epi*) = upon, and μάχομαι (*machomai*) = to fight.]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the sub-family Epimachinæ (q.v.).

ĕp-ĭ-mē'-dĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *epimedion* = a plant, by some supposed to be *Marsilea quadrifolia;* Gr. ἐπιμήδιον (*epimēdion*) = barrenwort.] [See def.]

Bot.: Barrenwort. A genus of Berberids,

tribe Nandineæ. *Epimedium alpinum* (Alpine Barrenwort) is found in rock-works, old castle gardens, &c., but is not a real native of Britain. Its leaves are somewhat bitter. They were formerly regarded as sudorific and alexipharmic.

ĕ-pĭm'-ĕr-a, *s. pl.* [Gr. *ἐπί* (*epi*) = upon, and *μηρός* (*mēros*) = the upper fleshy part of the thigh, the ham.]

Compar. Anat. (*In the Crustacea*): The lateral pieces of the dorsal arc of any somite in a crustacean (q.v.).

ĕ-pĭm'-ĕr-al, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *epimer*(*a*) (q.v.); Eng., &c. suff. *-al.*]

Comparative Anatomy:

Zool.: Pertaining to that part of the segment of an articulate animal which is above the joint of the limb. (*Owen.*)

ĕp-ĭ-nĕph'-ĕ-lē, *s.* [Gr. *ἐπινέφελος* (*epinephelos*) = clouded *ἐπί* (*epi*) = upon, and *νεφέλη* (*nephelē*) = a cloud.]

Entom.: A genus of butterflies, family Satyridæ. *Epinephele Janira* is the Meadow Brown. It is smoky-brown with a white-pupilled black spot on the upper side of the fore wings. The male is so much darker than the female that Linnæus thought them different insects, calling the former *Papilio Janira* and the latter *P. Jurtina*. The caterpillar feeds on grasses through the autumn, winter, and spring; the perfect insect, which is common through the three kingdoms, is seen during hay harvest. (*E. Newman.*)

ĕp-ĭn-glĕt'te, *s.* [Fr.]

Ord.: An iron needle for piercing the cartridge of a piece of ordnance before priming.

***ĕp-ĭ-nĭ'-çĭ-ŏn, ĕp-ĭ-nī'-cĭ-ŏn,** *s.* [Gr. neut. sing. of *ἐπινίκιος* (*epinikios*) = pertaining to victory: *ἐπί* (*epi*) = upon, and *νίκη* (*nikē*) = victory; Lat. *epinicium.*] A song of triumph; a pæan.

"They distinguish between the triagion and *epinicion*, or triumphal hymn."—*Christian Antiq.*, ii. 118.

ĕp-ĭ-nĭk'-ĭ-an, *a.* [Gr. *ἐπινίκιος* (*epinikios*).] Pertaining to victory; triumphant.

†ĕp-ĭ-nyc'-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. *ἐπινυκτίς* (*epinuktis*) = a pustule which is most painful by night. (*Hippocrates.*)]

Med.: For def. see etymology.

"The *epinyctis* is of the bigness of a lupin, of a dusky red, and sometimes of a livid and pale colour, with great inflammation and pain."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

ĕp-ĭ-or'-nĭs, æ-pĭ-or'-nĭs, *s.* [EPYORNIS.]

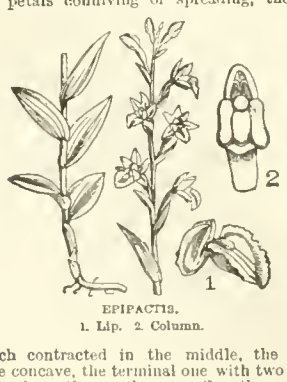
ĕp-ĭ-ŏt'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. *ἐπί* (*epi*) = upon, and *οὖς* (*ous*), genit. *ὠτός* (*ōtos*) = the ear.]

Anat.: The name given by Prof. Huxley to the upper bone of the auditory capsule, part of the pars petrosa in man. It is the ossific centre corresponding to the lower part of the mastoid bone. It surrounds the posterior semicircular canal, and extends into the mastoid portion. (*Huxley & Quain.*)

epiotic-centre, *s.* The centre described under EPIOTIC (q.v.).

ĕp-ĭ-păc'-tĭs, *s.* [Lat. *epipactis*; Gr. *ἐπιπακτίς* (*epipaktis*) = a plant, helleborine, probably an orchid.]

Bot.: A genus of orchids, with the sepals and petals conniving or spreading, the lip



EPIPACTIS.
1. Lip. 2. Column.

much contracted in the middle, the basal lobe concave, the terminal one with two basal tubercles, the anther sessile, the pollen masses two, powdery, the glands connate, the stigma prominent, the capsule pendulous. Eight species are known—they are from Europe and Asia. Two are British—*Epipactis latifolia* and *E. palustris.*

ĕp-ĭ-pĕ-dŏm'-ĕ-trў, *s.* [Gr. *ἐπίπεδος* (*epipedos*) = on the ground, on the ground floor, level, flat: *ἐπί* (*epi*) = upon; *πέδον* (*pedon*) = the ground, and *μετρον* (*metron*) = a measure.]

Geom., &c.: The measurement of figures standing on the same base.

ĕp-ĭ-pĕr-ĭph'-ĕr-al, *a.* [Gr. *ἐπί* (*epi*) = upon, and Eng., &c. *peripheral.*]

Mental Phil. & Physiol.: At the periphery, circumference, or external surface of the body. The term was introduced by Herbert Spencer, and was used of sensations produced by contact with the extremities of the nerves, as distinguished from sensations the consequence of internal mental action. [ENTOPERIPHERAL.]

ĕp-ĭ-pĕt'-a-lŏŭs, *a.* [Gr. *ἐπί* (*epi*) = upon, *πέταλον* (*petalon*) = a leaf, and Eng., &c. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Inserted upon the petals.

ĕ-pĭph'-an-ĭte, *s.* [Gr. *ἐπιφανής* (*epiphanēs*) = coming suddenly into view, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of Eukamptite (q.v.). (*Brit. Mus. Catal.*)

Ē-pĭph'-a-nў, *s.* [In Fr. *épiphanie*; Prov. *epifania, piphania*; Sp., Port., & Ital., *epifania*; Ger. *epiphania*; all from Gr. *ἐπιφάνεια* (*epiphaneia*) = appearance, manifestation; *ἐπιφαίνω* (*epiphainō*) = to show forth, to display: *ἐπί* (*epi*) = to, and *φαίνω* (*phainō*) = to bring to light, to make to appear.]

Eccl. Calendar: The annual festival, held on January 6, to commemorate the manifestation of the Saviour to the world by the appearance of the miraculous star which led the Magi to Bethlehem. It is stated to have been first observed by the Gnostic followers of Basilides, who flourished about A.D. 125. It does not figure in the list of church feasts given by Origen in A.D. 230, not yet apparently having been adopted by the church catholic. When the name Epiphany came into use, in the fourth century, which it did first among the Oriental Churches, it was designed to commemorate both the birth and baptism of Jesus, which two events the Eastern churches believed to have occurred on January 6. Not seemingly till A.D. 813 did it become a Western festival appointed to commemorate the manifestation of the Saviour by the star, without reference either to his birth or baptism. There is a special service in the English liturgy for the Epiphany, and six Sundays after it are distinguished from others. January 6, being twelve days after Christmas, the Epiphany is sometimes called Twelfth Day.

ĕp-ĭ-phē'-gŭs, *s.* [Gr. *ἐπί* (*epi*) = upon, and *φηγος* (*phēgos*) = a kind of oak, not the Latin Fagus (Beech).]

Bot.: A genus of Orobanchaceæ, Broomrapes. *Epiphegus virginiana*, a North American parasite on the roots of the beech, is believed to have been one ingredient in Martin's cancer powder, white oxide of arsenic being another.

ĕp-ĭ-phlœ'-dal, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *epiphlœ*(*um*), *d* euphonic, and Eng., &c. suff. *-al.*]

Bot.: On the surface of the bark. (*R. Brown*, 1874.)

ĕp-ĭ-phlœ'-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. *ἐπί* (*epi*) = upon, and *φλοιος* (*phloios*) = the rind of trees; *φλέω* (*phleō*), *φλοίω* (*phloiō*) = to burst out or be in bloom.]

Bot.: Link's name for the cellular integument or layer of bark immediately below the epiderm. Mohl called it the Phlœum, or Peridermis.

ĕ-pĭph'-ō-nēm, ĕ-pĭph-ō-nē'-ma, *s.* [Gr. *ἐπιφωνημα* (*epiphōnēma*) = a thing uttered; *ἐπιφωνέω* (*epiphōneō*) = to utter; *φωνέω* (*phōneō*) = to speak or utter.]

Rhet.: An exclamatory sentence or striking reflection which sums up or concludes a discourse.

"If those preachers who abound in *epiphonemas* would but look about them, they would find one part of their congregation out of countenance, and the other asleep."—*Swift.*

ĕ-pĭph'-ŏr-a, *s.* [Lat. *epiphora*; Gr. *ἐπιφορά* (*epiphora*) = a bringing to or upon, . . . a defluxion of humours; *ἐπιφέρω* (*epipherō*) = to bring, put, or lay upon: *ἐπι* (*epi*) = upon, and *φέρω* (*pherō*) = to bear.]

Medicine:

1. *Gen.*: A violent determination of the fluids to any part of the body, produced in general by inflammation.

2. *Spec.*: The flow of tears to the eyes, through inflammation of the eyes or any other cause.

ĕp-ĭ-phŏs-phŏr-ĭte, *s.* [Gr. *ἐπί* (*epi*) = upon, and Eng., &c. *phosphorite* (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of Apatite (q.v.).

ĕp'-ĭ-phrăgm (*g* silent), **ĕp ĭ-phrăg'-ma,** *s.* [Gr. *ἐπίφραγμα* (*epiphragma*) = a covering, a lid; *ἐπιφράσσω* (*epiphrassō*) = to block up: *ἐπί* (*epi*) = upon, and *φράσσω* (*phrassō*) = to enclose, to fence.]

I. *Zool.*: A layer of hardened mucus, sometimes strengthened with carbonate of lime, closing the aperture of the shell of land snails during hybernation. (*S. P. Woodward.*)

2. *Bot.*: A membrane, often divided into teeth, which are always a multiple of four, closing the aperture of the theca in a moss. It is called also the Tympanum (q.v.).

ĕp-ĭ-phўl-lŏ-spĕr'-moŭs, *a.* [Gr. *ἐπί* (*epi*) = upon; *φύλλον* (*phullon*) = a leaf; *σπέρμα* (*sperma*) = a seed, and Eng., &c. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Having the seeds on the back of the frond or leaf. Plants with this character are now called dorsiferous ferns.

ĕp-ĭ-phўl'-loŭs, *a.* [Gr. *ἐπί* (*epi*) = upon, *φύλλον* (*phullon*) = a leaf, and Eng., &c. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Inserted upon the leaf.

ĕp-ĭ-phўl'-lŭm, *s.* [Gr. *ἐπί* (*epi*) = upon, and *φυλλον* (*phullon*) = a leaf, because the flowers grow from the flat branches, which resemble leaves.]

Bot.: A genus of Cactaceæ. The three known species are from Brazil. *Epiphyllum truncatum* has pink or rose-coloured flowers and is common in English conservatories.

ĕp-ĭ-phўs'-ĕ-al, ĕp-ĭ-phўs'-ĭ-al, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *epiphys*(*is*) (q.v.), and Eng., &c. suff. *-al.*]

Anat.: Of, belonging, or relating to an Epiphysis (q.v.). (*Owen.*)

ĕ-pĭph'-ў-sĭs (pl. **ĕ-pĭph'-ў-sēs**), *s.* [Gr. *ἐπίφυσις* (*epiphusis*) = an outgrowth, an excrescence: *ἐπί* (*epi*) = upon, and *φύσις* (*phusis*) = growth, from *φύω* (*phuō*) = to bring forth.]

Anat. (*Pl.*): Processes originally distinct, but at last ossified from some distinct centre or other into a single expanse of bone. (*Quain*, &c.)

ĕp-ĭ-phў'-tal, *a.* [Eng. *epiphyt*(*e*); *-al.*] Pertaining to an epiphyte; epiphytic.

ĕp'-ĭ-phўte, *s.* [Gr. *ἐπί* (*epi*) = upon, and *φυτόν* (*phuton*) = a plant, a tree.]

Bot.: A plant growing upon another one, and deriving its nourishment partly from the surrounding atmosphere, partly from any scanty soil which may be upon the bark to which it adheres. It is not the same as a parasite, which sends its roots into the wood, diverting some of the sap of the plant which it infests. Used chiefly of Orchids which grow on trees, but occasionally also of mosses with the same mode of life. Ivy, the dodders, &c., again, are parasites. An epiphyte is opposed to an Endophyte (q.v.).

ĕp-ĭ-phўt'-ĭc, ĕp-ĭ-phўt'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *epiphyt*(*e*); *-ic, -ical.*]

Bot.: The same as EPIPHYTAL (q.v.).

ĕp-ĭ-phўt'-ĭc-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *epiphytical*; *-ly.*]

Bot.: In manner of an Epiphyte.

ĕp-ĭ-plēr-ō'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. *ἐπίπλήρωσις* (*epiplērōsis*). See def.]

Med.: Over repletion, excessive fulness or distention as of the arteries with blood.

ĕp-ĭ-plĕx'-ĭs, *s.* [Gr. *ἐπιπληξις* (*epiplēxis*), from *ἐπιπλήσσω* (*epiplēssō*) = to chastise, to rebuke: *ἐπί* (*epi*) = upon, and *πλήσσω* (*plēssō*) = to strike.]

Rhet.: A figure by which a person seeks to convince and move by gentle upbraiding.

ĕ-pĭp′-lō-çē, ĕ-pĭp′-lō-çȳ, *s.* [Gr. *ἐπιπλοκή* (*epiplokē*) = a plaiting together, from *ἐπιπλέκω* (*epiplekō*) = to plait together: *ἐπί* (*epi*) = upon, and *πλέκω* (*plekō*) = to plait, to fold.]

Rhet.: A figure by which one aggravation, or striking circumstance, is added in due gradation to another; as, He not only spared his enemies, but continued them in employment; not only continued them in employment, but advanced them.

ĕ-pĭp′-lō-çēle, *s.* [Gr. *ἐπιπλοκήλη* (*epiplokēlē*) (see def.), *ἐπίπλοον* (*epiploon*) (q.v.), and *κήλη* (*kēlē*) = a tumour.]

Surg.: Rupture of the omentum, scrotal hernia.

ĕp-ĭ-plō′-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. *ἐπίπλοον* (*epiploon*) (q.v.); Eng., &c. suff. *-ic.*]

Anat. &c.: Of, belonging, or relating to the epiploon (q.v.).

ĕ-pĭp′-lō-ŏn, *s.* [Gr. *ἐπίπλοον* (*epiploon*) (see def.), *ἐπιπλέω* (*epiplēō*) = to sail or float upon or over.]

Zool.: The caul of the entrails, the omentum, the fatty membrane which covers or occupies the interspaces of the entrails in the abdomen. (*Prof. Owen*, &c.)

ĕ-pĭp-lō-schē′-ō-çēle, *s.* [Fr. *épiploschéocèle*; Gr. *ἐπίπλοον* (*epiploon*) (q.v.); *ὀσχεον* (*oscheon*), *ὄσχεος* (*oscheos*) = the scrotum, and *κήλη* (*kēlē*) = tumour.]

Surg.: Hernia of the omentum, descending far enough to involve the scrotum.

ĕp-ĭ-pō′-dĭ-ạ, *s. pl.* [EPIPODIUM.]

ĕ-pĭp′-ō-dīte, *s.* [Gr. *ἐπιπόδιος* (*epipodios*) upon the feet: *ἐπί* (*epi*) = upon, and *πούς* (*pous*), genit. *ποδός* = the foot.]

Zool.: The external distal segment of the typical limb of Crustacea. It keeps the gills apart. (*Huxley*, &c.)

ĕp-ĭ-pō′-dĭ-ŭm (pl. **ĕp-ĭ-pō′-dĭ-ạ**), *s.* [Gr. *ἐπιπόδιος* (*epipodios*) = upon the feet.]

1. *Zool.* (*Pl.*): Muscular lobes developed from the lateral and upper surfaces of the foot in pteropodous and cephalopodous Molluscs. In the former case the epipodia develop into the wing-like fins; in the latter they constitute a muscular tube or funnel.

2. *Bot.* (*Sing.*): A disc consisting of glands upon the stipe of an ovary.

ĕp-ĭ-pō′-gĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. *ἐπί* (*epi*) = upon, and *πώγων* (*pōgōn*) = the beard, from the lip being uppermost.]

Bot.: A genus of Orchids. *Epipogium Gmelini* is British. It is a small leafless root-parasite, with pale yellow flowers found once, and only once, in Delamere forest, Hereford.

† **ĕp-ĭ-pŏl′-ĭc,** *a.* [Fr. *épipolique*; Gr. *ἐπιπόλαιος* (*epipolaios*) = on the surface; *ἐπιπολή* (*epipolē*) = a surface.]

O. Chem.: On the surface; producing or relating to epipolism.

epipolic-dispersion, *s.*

Optics: The dispersion of light on the surface of a body. (*Herschel.*)

† **epipolic-force,** *s.*

Phys.: The separation of a substance from a tissue and its appearance on the surface.

ĕ-pĭp′-ō-lĭşm, *s.* [Gr. *ἐπιπολή* (*epipolē*) = a surface; Eng. suff. *-ism.*] The same as FLUORESCENCE (q.v.).

ĕ-pĭp′-ō-līze, *v.t.* [Eng. *epipol(ic); -ize.*] To affect or modify by the phenomena of epipolism; to change into an epipolic condition.

ĕ-pĭp′-ō-līzed, *a.* [Eng. *epipolize*, and adj. suff. *-ed.*] Acted on by epipolism (q.v.).

epipolized-light, *s.*

Optics: Light acted on by epipolic dispersion (q.v.).

ĕ-pĭp′-tĕr-ŏŭs, *a.* [Gr. *ἐπί* (*epi*) = upon, and *πτερον* (*pteron*) = a feather, a wing.]

Bot.: Having a wing at the top.

† **ĕp-ĭ-rhī′-zoŭs,** *a.* [Gr. *ἐπί* (*epi*) = upon; *ῥίζα* (*rhiza*) = a root, and Eng., &c. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Growing on a root or roots.

ĕp-ĭr-rhō-ŏl′-ō-ġy, *s.* [Gr. *ἐπιῤῥέω* (*epirrheō*) = to flow upon the surface: *ἐπί* (*epi*) = upon, *ῥέω* (*rheō*) = to flow, and *λόγος* (*logos*) = a discourse.] The department of physiological botany which treats of the effect produced by external agents upon living plants.

ĕp-ĭ-sçēn′-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. *ἐπισκήνιον* (*episkēnion*), from *ἐπί* (*epi*) = upon, over, and *σκηνή* (*skēnē*) = the scenes.]

Gr. Arch.: A division of the scene of a Greek theatre; it sometimes consisted of three divisions made by ranges of columns one above the other: the lower was termed scena, and the others *episcenia.*

ĕ-pĭs′-cō-pạ-çy, *s.* [Lat. *episcopatus* = the office of a bishop.] [EPISCOPATE.]

1. The office of a bishop.

2. The government of the Church by bishops, one of the three leading forms of church government, the two other being Presbyterianism and Congregationalism, or Independency. Taking Christendom as a whole, there is a large preponderance of suffrages in favour of Episcopacy, which is the accepted form of government in the Greek and Latin churches, the Church of England, with some other less important denominations.

"Those who seem most doubtfull about the original of *episcopacy* doe yield the general consent of the church to the practice of it."—*Stillingfleet*, vol. ii. ser. 10.

ĕ-pĭs′-cō-pal, *a.* [Fr. *épiscopal*, from Lat. *episcopalis.*]

1. Appertaining to a bishop: as, the *episcopal* dignity or jurisdiction; an *episcopal* palace.

"A fourth part of the dioceses of France had bishops who were incapable of performing any *episcopal* function."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. Governed by bishops, or having bishops as its high ecclesiastical dignitaries: as, the *Episcopal* church or churches.

ĕ-pĭs-cō-pā′-lĭ-ạn, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *episcopali(s)*; Eng., &c. suff. *-an.*]

† **A.** *As adj.:* The same as EPISCOPAL (q.v.).

B. *As substantive:*

Ecclesiology:

† 1. *Gen.:* A person who considers that episcopacy is the best, if not even the one divinely appointed government in the Christian church, and personally belongs to a church which has as its high ecclesiastical officers, bishops. In this sense the members of the Roman, Greek, and English Churches are all Episcopalians.

2. *Spec.:* A Protestant holding episcopacy as a religious tenet, and personally submitting or prepared to submit to its discipline. In this limited sense, the Latin and Greek Christians are not ranked as Episcopalians. Only the churches of the Reformation are thought of, and the term Episcopalians is intended to distinguish Protestants believing in episcopacy from Presbyterians and Congregationalists.

ĕ-pĭs-cō-pā′-lĭ-ạn-ĭşm, *s.* [Eog. *episcopalian*; *-ism.*]

Ecclesiol.: The views of church government entertained by Episcopalians; episcopacy (q.v.).

ĕ-pĭs′-cō-pal-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *episcopal*; *-ly.*] Used specially in the phrase episcopally ordained, or ordained by a bishop.

"The father, who designs his babe a priest,
Dreams him *episcopally* such at least."
Cowper: Tirocinium, 364, 365.

* **ĕ-pĭs′-cō-pạnt,** *s.* [As if from an imaginary Latin word *episcopans*, pr. par. = exercising episcopal functions.] A bishop. (*Milton.*)

* **ĕ-pĭs-cō-păr′-ĭ-an,** *s.* [As if from an imagioary Latin word *episcopari(us)*, with Eng., &c. suff. *-an.*] Episcopal.

ĕ-pĭs′-cō-pate, *s.* [From Lat. *episcopatus* = the office of a bishop; Fr. *épiscopat.*]

Ecclesiology:

1. The office or dignity of a bishop.

"The whole office and *episcopate* was one entire thing, of which every bishop had a complete and equal share."—*Burnet: Hist. of Reformation*, bk. ii. (an. 1533.)

2. The time during which any particular bishop holds office: as, That parish was divided into districts during the *episcopate* of Bishop Wilberforce.

3. The bishops viewed collectively; the whole bishops of the Christian church in general; the English bench of bishops.

"It was the *episcopate* which . . . established a firm central point which held all together."—*Maur. Church Hist. of the First Three Centuries* (1870), ii. 29.

* **ĕ-pĭs′-cō-pāte,** *v.i.* [From Eng. *episcopate*, s. (q.v.).] To undertake or to fill the office of a bishop; to discharge episcopal functions.

"As a bishop gains his bishopric by saying that he will not *episcopate*."—*Pope to Wycherley* (April, 1705).

ĕp-ĭs-cōp′-ĭ-çide, *s.* [Lat. *episcopus* = a bishop, and *cædo* (in compos. *cido* as *occido*) = to cut, to beat, to kill.] The slaughter, apecially the murder, of a bishop.

* **ĕ-pĭs′-cō-pīse,** *v.t.* [Lat. *episcopus* = a bishop, and Eng. suff. *-ise.*] To exercise episcopal rule over.

"By whom he 's prelated above the skies,
And the whole world 's his seat to *episcopise*."
Broome: On the Death of Mr. Josias Shute.

* **ĕ-pĭs′-cō-pȳ,** *s.* [Gr. *ἐπισκοπή* (*episkopē*) = a watching over, a visiting; the office of a bishop.]

1. *Gen.:* Oversight, superintendence, moral inspection.

"The censor, in his moral *episcopy* . . . could not use an instrument so gross."—*Milton: Reason of Church Government.*

2. *Spec.:* Episcopacy.

"*Episcopy* is the divine or apostolical institution."—*Bishop Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. i., ch. iv., r. 9.

ĕp-ĭ-skĕl′-ĕ-tạl, *a.* [Gr. *ἐπί* (*epi*) = upon; Eng. *skelet(on)*, and suff. *-al.*]

Anat.: Above the embryonic vertebral axis. The name given by Huxley to what Quain prefers to call epiaxial (q.v.).

episkelctal-muscles, *s. pl.*

Anat.: The epiaxial muscles (q.v.).

* **ĕp-ĭ-sōd′-ạl,** *a.* [Eng. *episod(e)*; *-al.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of an episode; episodic.

ĕp′-ĭ-sōde, *s.* [Gr. *ἐπείσοδος* (*epeisodos*) = a coming in besides: *ἐπί* (*epi*) = upon, besides; *εἴσοδος* (*eisodos*) = a coming in; *εἰς* (*eis*) = into, and *ὁδός* (*hodos*) = a way.]

1. An incident or minor event introduced for the purpose of giving variety to the history or relation of a series of events; an incident, narrative or digression in a story.

2. A simple event or incident in a series: as an *episode* in a war, or in a man's life.

ĕp-ĭ-sōd′-ĭ-ạl, *a.* [Gr. *ἐπεισόδιος* (*epeisodios*), from *ἐπείσοδος* (*epeisodos*) = an episode (q.v.).] Of the nature of or relating to an episode; episodic.

ĕp-ĭ-sōd′-ĭc, ĕp-ĭ-sōd′-ĭc-ạl, *a.* [Eng. *episod(e)*; *-ic, -ical.*] Relating or pertaining to an episode; of the nature of or contained in an episode.

"This *episodic* narration gives the poet an opportunity to relate all that is contained in four books without breaking in upon the time of action."—*Pope: Homer's Odyssey* (Note).

ĕp-ĭ-sōd′-ĭc-ạl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *episodical*; *-ly.*] By way of an episode; incidentally.

"Thrown into a corner of the piece, that is *episodically*, with good advantage."—*Hurd: Notes on Art of Poetry.*

* **ĕp-ĭ-spăs′-tĭc,** * **ĕp-ĭ-spăs′-tĭck,** *a.* & *s.* [Gr. *ἐπισπαστικός* (*epispastikos*), *ἐπισπάω* (*epispaō*) = to draw: *ἐπί* (*epi*) = upon, and *σπάω* (*spaō*) = to draw; Fr. *épispastique.*]

A. *As adjective:*

Med.: Drawing, exciting action in the skin; blistering.

B. *As substantive:*

Med. (*Pl.*): A variety of irritants which produce counter-irritation, and an infusion of fluid from the vessels of the affected part or its neighbourhood. The chief epispastics are: cantharides, as blister plaster or as an ethereal solution, blister liquid, and glacial acetic acid (*Garrod: Mat. Medica.*)

ĕp-ĭ-spĕrm, *s.* [Gr. *ἐπί* (*epi*) = upon, and *σπερμα* (*sperma*) = seed.]

Bot.: The name given by Richard to the testa or skin of a seed. It is called by him also perisperm.

ĕp-ĭ-spĕr′-mĭc, *a.* [Eog. *episperm*; *-ic*; Fr. *epispermique.*]

Bot.: Pertaining or relating to the episperm.

ĕp-ĭ-spō-răn'-gĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. *ἐπί* (*epi*), and Mod. Lat. *sporangium* (q.v.).]

Bot.: The indusium of a fern when it overlies the spore cases. Example, Aspidium.

ĕp'-ĭ-spōre, *s.* [Gr. *ἐπί* (*epi*), and Eng., &c. *spore* (q.v.).]

Bot.: A skin which covers some spores.

ĕp-ĭs-tăx'-ĭs, *s.* [From Gr. *ἐπιστάζω* (*epistazō*), fut. *ἐπιστάξω* (*epistazō*) = to let fall or drop upon; *ἐπί* (*epi*) = upon, and *στάζω* (*stazo*) to drop.]

Med.: Bleeding from the nose.

ĕ-pĭs-tĕ-mŏl'-ō-ğў, *s.* [Gr. *ἐπιστήμη* (*epistēmē*) = knowledge, and *λόγος* (*logos*) = a word, a discourse.] The theory or science of the method or grounds of knowledge.

ĕp-ĭ-stĕr'-na, *s. pl.* [Gr. *ἐπί* (*epi*) = upon, and *στέρνον* (*sternon*) = the breast, the chest.]

Zool.: The lateral pieces of the inferior or ventral arc of any somite in a crustacean.

ĕp-ĭ-stĕr-nal, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *epistern(a)* (q.v.), and Eng. &c. suff. *-al.*]

Zool.: The piece of the segment of an articulate animal which is immediately above the middle inferior piece or sternum. (*Owen.*)

tĕp-ĭs-thĕt'-ō-nŏs, *s.* [Gr. *ἔπισθεν* (*episthen*) = forward (not in Liddell & Scott, but its opposite, *ὄπισθεν* (*opisthen*) = backward, is a well-known word), and *τόνος* (*tonos*) = . . . a stretching, from *τείνω* (*teinō*) = to stretch.]

Med.: A spasmodic affection in which the body is bent forward; the same as EMPROSTHOTONOS (q.v.).

ĕp-ĭ stĭl'-bite, *s.* [Ger. *epistilbit;* Gr. *ἐπί* (*epi*) = upon, and Eng., &c. *stilbite* (q.v.).]

Min.: An orthorhombic white or reddish transparent or translucent mineral, with vitreous lustre, except on the cleavage faces, where it is pearly. Hardness, 4 to 4·5; Sp. gr., 2·49 to 2·36. Compos.: Silica, 58·3 to 60; alumina, 15·3 to 18·2; lime, 6·9 to 8·2; soda, 1·0 to 2·5; water, 12·5 to 15·4. It has double refraction. It occurs with scolecite in the Faroe Islands, in Iceland, at Poonah in India, &c., and with stilbite at Bergen Hill in New Jersey. (*Dana.*)

ĕ-pis-tle (tle as el), ***e-pis-tell,** ***e-pis-til,** *s.* [O. Fr. *epistle, epistole,* from Lat. *epistola,* from Gr. *ἐπιστολή* (*epistolē*) = a message, a letter; *ἐπιστέλλω* (*epistellō*) = to send to: *ἐπί* (*epi*) = on, to, and *στέλλω* (*stellō*) = to send; Sp., Port., & Ital. *epistola.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A written communication or message; a letter.

2. *Script. Canon.:* Twenty-one letters or books constituting part of the New Testament Scriptures. Thirteen, including the Epistle to the Hebrews, are attributed in the Authorised Version to St. Paul the Apostle, one to James (which of them has been a matter of keen controversy), two to Peter, three to John, and one to Jude. James 1 and 2, Peter, John, and Jude are called General Epistles, as not having been primarily addressed to single churches or to individual Christians.

epistle-side, *s.* The side of the altar at which the epistle is read; that side of the church was appropriated to men when it was customary to separate the sexes.

***ĕ-pis'-tle (tle as el),** *v.t.* [EPISTLE, *s.*] To write or communicate by a letter or by writing. (*Milton.*)

e-pis'-tler (*t* silent), **ĕ-pis'-tō-lēr,** *s.* [Eng. *epistl(e); -er.*]

*1. *Ord. Lang.:* A writer of epistles.

"What needs the man to be so furiously angry with the good old *epistler*?"—*Hall: Honour of Married Clergie.*

2. *Eccles.:* One of the clergy appointed to read the epistle in the Church Communion service.

"The principal minister using a decent cope, and being assisted with the Gospeller and *Epistler.*"—*Canons of Church of England,* No. xxiv.

***ĕ-pis'-tō-lar,** *a.* [Lat. *epistolaris,* from *epistola;* Fr. *epistolaire;* Sp. & Port. *epistolar.*] Epistolary.

"This *epistolar* way will have a considerable efficacy upon them."—*More: On the Seven Churches* p. 7.

ĕ-pis-tō-lar-y, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *epistolaris.*] [EPISTOLAR.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining to or suitable for letters.

2. Carried on or transacted by means of letters.

"The expressions used in their *epistolary* correspondence."—*Cogan: Theological Disquisition* (Conclusion).

* **B.** *As substantive:*

Eccles.: A book containing the Epistles.

ĕ-pis'-tō-lēr, *s.* [EPISTLER.]

***ĕ-pis'-tō-lĕt,** *s.* [A dimin., from Lat. *epistola* = a letter, an epistle.] A short letter or epistle.

"Curtalling this *epistolet* by the above device of large margin."—*C. Lamb.* (*Ogilvie.*)

***ĕ-pis-tŏl'-ĭc,** ***ĕ-pis-tŏl'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Lat. *epistolicus;* Gr. *ἐπιστολικός* (*epistolikos*), from *ἐπιστολή* (*epistolē*) = a message, an epistle.]

1. Pertaining to letters or epistles; epistolary.

"I have an *epistolical* dissertation on John Malelas."—*Bentley: Letters,* p. 154.

2. Designating the method of representing ideas by letters and words.

***ĕ-pĭs'-tŏl-ĭst,** *s.* [Lat. *epistol(a)* = a letter; Eng. suff. *-ist.*] A writer of letters; a correspondent.

***ĕ-pis'-tō-lize,** *v.i.* [Lat. *epistol(a)* = a letter; Eng. suff. *-ize.*] To write letters or epistles.

"There are some, who in lieu of letters, write homilies; they preach when they should *epistolize.*"—*Howell: Letters,* bk. i., § i., let. i.

***ĕ-pĭs'-tō lĭz ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *epistolize(e); -er.*] One who writes letters or epistles; a correspondent.

"Among you Latin *epistolizers.*"—*Howell: Letters,* bk. i., § i., let. 1

* **ĕ-pis-tō-lō-grăph'-ĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *epistolograph(y); -ic;* Fr. *epistolographique.*] Of or pertaining to the writing of letters.

epistolographic alphabet or **characters,** *s.* The same as DEMOTIC ALPHABET (q.v.).

* **ĕ-pis-tō-lŏg'-ra-phў,** *s.* [Gr. *ἐπιστολη* (*epistolē*) = a letter, and *γράφω* (*graphō*) = to write; Fr. *épistolographie.*] The act or art of writing letters.

ĕ-pĭs'-tō-ma, ĕp'-ĭ-stōme, *s.* [Gr. *ἐπί* (*epi*) = upon, and *στόμα* (*stoma*) = the mouth.]

Zool.: A valve-like organ arching over the mouth in certain Polyzoa.

ĕ-pĭs'-trō-phĕ, ĕ-pĭs'-trō-phў, *s.* [Gr. *ἐπιστροφη* (*cpistrophē*), from *ἐπιστρέφω* (*epistrephō*) = to turn back: *ἐπί* (*epi*) = upon, and *στρέφω* (*strephō*) = to turn.]

Bot.: (*Of the form* epistrophy): The return of a monstrous or variegated form to the normal condition. (*R. Brown,* 1874.)

Rhet.: A figure of speech in which several successive clauses or sentences end with the same word or affirmation: as, "Are they Hebrews? *So am I.* Are they Israelites? *So am I.* Are they of the seed of Abraham? *So am I.*" (2 *Cor.* xi. 22.)

ĕp'-ĭ-stўl-ar, *a.* [Eng. *epistyl(e); -ar.*]

Arch.: Of or pertaining to an epistyle.

epistylar-areuation, *s.*

Arch.: The system in which columns support arches instead of horizontal architraves and entablatures. (*Weale.*)

* **ĕp'-ĭ-stўle,** * **ĕp-ĭ-stўl'-ĭ-ŭm,** *s.* [Gr. *ἐπιστύλιον* (*epistulion*), from *ἐπί* (*epi*) = upon, and *στῦλος* (*stulos*) = a column; Fr. *épistyle.*]

Arch.: A term formerly used for what is now called the architrave (q.v.).

ĕp'-ĭ-taph, * **ep-i-taphe,** * **ep-i-taff,** * **ep-i-ta-fi,** * **ep-i-taph-ie,** *s.* [Fr. *epitaphe,* from Lat. *epitaphium,* from Gr. *ἐπιτάφιος* [*λόγος*] (*epitaphios* [*logos*]) = a funeral [oration]; *ἐπί* (*epi*) = upon, over, and *τάφος* (*taphos*) = a tomb; Sp. *epitafio;* Ital. *epitafio.*]

1. An inscription on a tomb or monument in honour of the dead.

"To define an *epitaph* is useless; every one knows it is an inscription on a tomb."—*Johnson: Lives of Poets; Pope.*

2. A brief descriptive sentence in prose or verse, formed as though to be placed on a tomb or monument.

"One of the most pleasing *epitaphs* in general literature."—*W. Chambers,* in *Ogilvie.*

* **ĕp'-ĭ-taph,** *v.t.* & *i.* [EPITAPH, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To commemorate in an epitaph; to write an epitaph on.

"One whom the poet thus *epitapheth* it in her own person."—*Fuller: Worthies, Buckinghamshire.*

B. *Intrans.:* To express one's self in the manner of an epitaph.

"The Commour in their speeches, *epitaph* upon him, as on that corpse."—*Up Hall.*

ĕp'-ĭ-taph ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *epitaph; -er.*] A writer of epitaphs.

"*Epitaphers* swarme like crowes to a dead carcas."—*Nashe: Pref. to Green's Menaphon.*

* **ĕp-ĭ-taph'-ĭ-an,** *a.* [Gr. *ἐπιτάφιος* (*epitaphios*) = over a tomb, funereal.] [EPITAPH, *s.*] Of the nature of or pertaining to an epitaph.

"To imitate the noble Pericles in his *epitaphian* speech."—*Milton: Iconoclastes's Defence.*

ĕp-ĭ-tăph'-ĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *epitaph; -ic.*]

A. *As adj.:* The same as EPITAPHIAN (q.v.).

B. *As subst.:* An epitaph.

"An *epitaphic* is the writinge that is sette on deadmen's tombes."—*Udall: Apoph. of Erasmus,* p. 221.

ĕp'-ĭ-taph-ist, *s.* [Eng. *epitaph; -ist.*] A writer or composer of epitaphs.

ĕ-pĭt'-a-sĭs, *s.* [Gr., = a stretching, from *ἐπί* (*epi*) = upon, over, and *τείνω* (*teinō*) = to stretch.]

1. *Ancient Drama:* That part of a play in which the plot thickens; the part which embraces the main action of the play; opposed to protasis (q.v.).

"Let us mind what you come for, the play, which will draw on the *epitasis* now."—*Ben Jonson: Magnetic Lady,* ii. 2.

2. *Logic:* The consequent term of a proposition.

3. *Med.:* The paroxysm or period of violence of a fever or disease.

4. *Rhet.:* That part of an oration which appeals to the passions.

* **ĕp'-ĭ-tha-lā'-mĭ-ŭm,** * **ĕp-ĭ-thăl'-a-mў,** *s.* [Lat. *epithalamium,* from Gr. *ἐπιθαλάμιον* (*epithalamion*), from *ἐπί* (*epi*) = upon, over, and *θάλαμος* (*thalamos*) = a chamber; specif. a bridal chamber.] A nuptial or bridal song or hymn, in praise of the bride and bridegroom, and praying for their prosperity.

"He shewed us how for sins we ought to sigh,
And how to sing Christ's *epithalamy.*"
Donne: Poems (1650).

* **ĕp-ĭ-thăl'-a-mīze,** *v.i.* [Lat. *epithalamium;* Eng. adj. suff. *-ize.*] To compose an epithalamium.

* **ĕp-ĭ-thăl'-a-mў,** *s.* [EPITHALAMIUM.]

ĕp-ĭ-thē'-ca, *s.* [Gr. *ἐπί* = upon, and Lat. *theca,* Gr. *θήκη* (*thēkē*) = a box, a chest. Not from Lat. *epitheca;* Gr. *ἐπιθήκη* (*epitheke*) = an addition.]

Zool.: A continuous layer externally surrounding the thecæ in some corals. (*Nicholson.*)

ĕp-ĭ-thē'-lĭ-al, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *epitheli(um),* and Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*]

Anat.: Of or pertaining to the epithelium.

epithelial-tissue, *s.*

Anat.: A tissue composed of epithelium. It may be sealy or tesselated, spheroidal, transitional, ciliated, stratified, &c. It is called also epidermic or cuticular tissue. (*Quain.*)

ĕp'-ĭ-thē'-lĭ-ŏĭd, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *epithelium* (q.v.), and Gr. *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = form, appearance.]

Anat.: Resembling those of the epithelium, as epitheloid cells. (*Quain.*)

ĕp-ĭ-thē'-lĭ-ŭm, ***ĕp-ĭ-thē'-lĭ-a,** *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *ἐπί* (*epi*) = upon, and *θήλη* (*thēlē*) = a nipple.]

1. *Anat.:* A term introduced by Ruysch to designate the cuticular covering on the red part of the lips, for which he considered epidermis an inappropriate name. Now extended to the thin membrane which covers the mucous membranes wherever they exist. Epithelium is analogous to the epiderm of the skin.

2. *Bot.:* The name given by Schleiden to the skin or covering existing on the surface of rootlets.

ĕp'-ĭ-thēm, *s.* [Gr. *ἐπίθημα* (*epithema*) = an external application, a later form of *ἐπίθημα,*

(*epithēma*) = something put on; *ἐπιτίθημι* (*epitithēmi*) = to put or lay upon: *ἐπί* (*epi*), and *τίθημι* (*tithēmi*) = to put or place.]

Phar.: A fomentation or poultice for the purpose of strengthening the part to which it is applied; any external topical application, except ointments and plasters.

"*Epithems*, or cordial applications, are justly applied unto the left breast."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. ii.

ĕp′-ĭ-thĕt, ***ep-i-thete,** *s.* [Lat. *epitheton*, from Gr. *ἐπίθετον* (*epitheton*), neut. sing. of *ἐπίθετος* (*epithetos*) = placed upon, added, or annexed: *ἐπί* (*epi*) = upon, and *τίθημι* (*tithēmi*) = to place; Fr. *épithète.*]

1. An adjective denoting any quality, good or bad, of the thing to which it is applied.

"He might glory in an *epithet* which was drawn from the fiery energy of his soul."—*Gibbon: Decline & Fall*, ch. lxiv.

2. A title, a name, a designation.

"The *epithet* of shades belonged more properly to the darkness than the refreshment."—*More: Decay of Piety.*

*3. A phrase, an expression.

"Suffer love! a good *epithet:* I do suffer love indeed, for I love thee against my will."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado*, v. 2.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *epithet* and *adjective:* "*Epithet* is the technical term of the rhetorician. *Adjective* that of the grammarian. The same word is an *epithet* as it qualifies the sense; it is an *adjective* as it is a part of speech: thus in the phrase, 'Alexander the Great,' great is an *epithet* inasmuch as it designates Alexander in distinction from all other persons: it is an *adjective* as it expresses a quality in distinction from the noun Alexander, which denotes a thing. The *epithet* is the word added by way of ornament to the diction; the *adjective* is the word added to the noun as its appendage, and made subservient to it in all its inflections. When we are estimating the merits of any one's style or composition, we should speak of the *epithets* he uses; when we are talking of words, their dependencies, and relations, we should speak of *adjectives:* an *epithet* is either gentle or harsh, an *adjective* is either a noun or a pronoun *adjective.* All *adjectives* are *epithets*, but all *epithets* are not *adjectives;* thus in Virgil's *Pater Æneas*, the *pater* is an *epithet*, but not an *adjective.*" (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***ĕp′-ĭ-thĕt,** *v.t.* [Epithet, *s.*] To describe by epithets; to designate, to entitle.

"Never was a town better *epitheted.*"—*Wotton: Remains*, p. 566.

***ĕp-ĭ-thĕt-ĭc,** ***ĕp-ĭ-thĕt′-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Gr. *ἐπιθετικός* (*epithetikos*), from *ἐπίθετος* (*epithetos*) = added.] Pertaining to, containing, or consisting of epithets; of the nature of an epithet.

"The principal crept past, and made his way to the bar, whither Sam, after bandying a few *epithetical* remarks with Mr. Smouch, followed at once."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xi.

***ĕ-pĭth′-ĕ-tŏn,** *s.* [Gr.] An epithet (q.v.).

"Alter the *epithetons* and I will subscribe."—*Foxe: Book of Martyrs* (*Second Examination of John Palmer*).

***ĕp′-ĭ-thīte,** *s.* [Gr. *ἐπιθέτης* (*epithetēs*) = an impostor.] A worthless fellow.

* **ĕp-ĭ-thu-mĕt′-ĭc,** * **ĕp-ĭ-thu-mĕt′-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Gr. *ἐπιθυμητικός* (*epithumētikos*), from *ἐπιθυμέω* (*epithumeō*) = to desire, long for; *ἐπί* (*epi*) = upon, and *θυμός* (*thumos*) = mind.] Inclined or given to lust, or desire; pertaining to the animal passions.

"The heart and parts which God requires are divided from the inferior and *epithumetical* organs."—*Browne.*

ĕp-ĭ-tĭth′-ĭ-dēs, *s. pl.* [Gr. *ἐπιτίθημι* (*epitithēmi*) = to place upon, to add: *ἐπί* (*epi*) = upon, and *τίθημι* (*tithēmi*) = to place.]

Arch.: The upper members of the corona surmounting the fastigium of a temple, which was also continued along the flanks.

***ĕ-pĭt′-ŏ-mā-tŏr,** *s.* [Eng. *epitom(e); -ator.*] An epitomizer.

"This elementary blunder of the dean is repeated by nearly all his *epitomators.*"—*Sir W. Hamilton.*

ĕ-pĭt′-ŏ-mĕ, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *ἐπιτομή* (*epitomē*) = a cutting: *ἐπί* (*epi*) = upon, over, and *τομη* (*tomē*) = a cutting; *τέμνω* (*temnō*) = to cut; Fr. *épitome.*]

1. An abridgment, abstract, or compendium of any book, writing, document, &c.; a compendious abstract.

"It would be well, if there were a short and plain *epitome* made."—*Locke.*

2. Anything which represents another or others in a condensed or compendious form.

"A man so various that he seemed to be
Not one, but all mankind's *epitome.*"
Dryden: Absalom & Achitophel, i. 545, 546.

ĕ-pĭt′-ŏ-mĭst, *s.* [Eng. *epitom(e); -ist.*] An epitomiser.

"Amenophis III., confounded by the Greeks and ecclesiastical *epitomists* with the dusky Memnon of the Trojan war."—*Cooper: Monumental Hist. of Egypt* (1876), p. 28.

ĕ-pĭt′-ŏ-mīze, *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *epitom(e); -ize.*]

A. *Transitive:*

*1. To cut down, to shorten, to curtail, to diminish as by cutting off something.

"We have *epitomized* many particular words, to the detriment of our tongue."—*Addison: Spectator.*

2. To make an epitome, abridgment, or compendium of; to abstract; to condense.

"The story has been published in English, and I have *epitomized* the translation."—*Johnson: General Observations on Merchant of Venice.*

3. To represent or describe in an abridged or condensed manner or form.

"*Epitomize* the life; pronounce, you can,
Authentic epitaphs on some of these."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

B. *Intrans.:* To make epitomes or abridgments.

ĕ-pĭt′-ŏ-mīz-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *epitomiz(e); -er.*] One who makes or composes an epitome, or abridgment; an abridger, a condenser.

"I shall conclude with that of Baronius and Spondanus his *epitomizer.*"—*Prynne: Histrio-Mastix*, vii. 1.

ĕp′-ĭ-trīte, *s.* [Gr. *ἐπίτριτος* (*epitritos*)= containing an integer and a third, 1 + ⅓ or ⁴⁄₃: *ἐπί* (*epi*) = upon, and *τρίτος* (*tritos*) = the third; Fr. *épitrite.*]

Pros.: A foot consisting of three long syllables and a short one, and denominated first, second, third, or fourth epitrite, according as the short syllable is the first, second, third, or fourth in position: as, sālūtāntēs, cōncītātī, intĕrĕālāns, incāntārĕ.

ĕp-ĭ-trŏch′-lĕ-a, *s.* [Gr. *ἐπί* (*epi*) = upon, and Eng., &c. *trochlea* (q.v.).]

Anat.: The name given by Chaussier to internal condylar eminence.

epitrochlea-anconeus, *a.*

Anat.: Pertaining to the anconeus muscle, near the elbow, with the epitrochlea (q.v.).

¶ *Epitrochleo-anconeus muscle:*

Anat.: The name given by Wenzel Gruber to a small muscle inserted into the olecranon, and rising from behind the inner condyle.

ĕp-ĭ-trŏch′-ŏĭd, *s.* [Gr. *ἐπίτροχος* (*epitrochos*) = running easily, easily inclined: *ἐπί* (*epi*) = upon, and *τροχός* (*trochos*) (as adj.) = running, tripping; (as subst.) = a runner, a ball, a wheel, a hoop; *τρεχω* (*trechō*) = to run.]

Geom.: A curve formed by one circle revolving like a wheel or hoop around the convexity or onter side of the circumference of another circle. It is akin to the epicycloid, but differs in not having the generating points in the circumference of the revolving circle.

"It appears, then, that a planetary system with a direct epicycle belongs to both the *epitrochoid* and the external hypotrochoid."—*Penny Cyclopædia*, xxv. 284.

ĕp-ĭ-trŏ-chŏĭd′-al, *a.* [Eng., &c. *epitrochoid; -al.*]

Geom.: Containing or in any way pertaining to an epitrochoid (q.v.).

"Every *epitrocholdal* system is a planetary system in which the epicycle is direct."—*Penny Cyclopædia*, xxv. 283.

ĕ-pĭt′-rŏ-pĕ, ĕ-pĭt′-rŏ-pў, *s.* [Gr. *ἐπιτροπή* (*epitropē*) = a yielding, a surrender: *ἐπιτρέπω* (*epitrepō*) = to turn over to another; to yield, to submit: *ἐπί* (*epi*) = over, and *τρέπω* (*trepō*) = to turn.]

Rhet.: Concession; a figure of speech by which any point is yielded or granted, with a view to obtain an advantage.

ĕp-ĭ-zeŭx′-ĭs, *s.* [Gr. = a fastening together; from *ἐπιζεύγνυμι* (*epizeugnumi*) = to fasten on or together: *ἐπί* (*epi*) = upon, on, and *ζεύγνυμι* (*zeugnumi*) = to join.]

Rhet.: A figure of speech by which a word is repeated with vehemence or emphasis: as,

"*Alone, alone, all, all, alone,*
Alone on a *wide, wide* sea."
Coleridge: Ancient Mariner, lv.

ĕp-ĭ-zō′-a, *s. pl.* [Gr. *ἐπί* (*epi*) = on, and *ζῶα* (*zōa*), pl. of *ζῶον* (*zōon*) = animals]. [Epizoön.]

Zoology:

1. *Gen.:* Animals parasitic upon the external surface of other animals, as distinguished from entozoa, those which live in their internal parts.

2. *Spec.:* A subclass of Crustacea, called also Haustellata. They undergo metamorphosis, being locomotive in their young state, though sedentary when adult. The mouth is suctorial, the feet have suckers, hooks, or bristles: sometimes the feet are worn away with age. They live as external parasites upon other animals, infesting the skin, the eyes, and the gills of fishes and other marine animals. When mature they are elongated or sub-cylindrical, have a parchment-like integument, a more or less distinct head, and a pair of long cylindrical ovisacs dependent from the opposite extremity of the body. Example: Lernæa, &c. They are very numerous in species. They are divided into two orders —(1) Ichthyophthira, and (2) Rhizocephala. (*Owen*, &c.)

† **ĕp-ĭ-zō′-an, ĕp-ĭ-zō′-ŏn,** *s.* [Gr. *ἐπί* (*epi*) = upon, and *ζωον* (*zōon*) = a living being, an animal.] [Epizoa.]

Zool.: An animal belonging to the Epizoa.

* **ĕp-ĭ-zō-ō′-ĭc,** *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *epizoo(n); -ic.*]

A. *As adj.:* The same as Epizootic (q.v.).

B. *As subst.:* An epizootic disease.

"The Philadelphia correspondent of the *Times* calls the horse disease an *epizoic.*"—*Mortimer Collins Thoughts in my Garden*, i. 190.

ĕp-ĭ-zō-ŏt′-ĭc, *a.* [Fr. *épizootique.*] [Epizoa.]

1. *Vet.:* Pertaining or relating to disease which are epidemic upon animals.

*2. *Geol.:* Containing fossil remains.

"*Epizootic* mountains are of secondary formation."—*Kirwan.*

3. *Zool.:* Pertaining to the epizoa (q.v.)

epizootic-diseases, *s. pl.*

Med.: Diseases epidemic upon animals. Some of them may be produced by the action of epizoa or similar parasites.

ĕp-ĭ-zō′-ō-tў, *s.* [Fr. *épizootie.*] [Epizootic.]

Med.: A murrain or epidemic among animals.

ĕp′-lĭ-eāte, *a.* [Lat. *e* = out, here the same as not, and *plicatus* = folded, pr. par. of *plico* = to fold.]

Bot.: Not plaited. (*R. Brown*, 1874.)

ē′-pŏch, ***ē′-pŏ-chą,** *s.* [Fr. *époque;* Low Lat. *epocha;* Gr. *ἐποχή* (*epochē*) = a check, a sensation; *ἐχω* (*echō*) = to have or hold.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A point of time from which a new computation of years is begun; a fixed point from which succeeding years are numbered.

"In divers ages and nations divers *epochs* were used, and several forms of years."—*Usher: Annals* (Epistle to the Reader).

II. *Technically:*

1. *Hist.:* A point of time in which an event of such importance takes place that its influence is powerfully felt in all succeeding time.

"That year is, on many accounts, one of the most important *epochs* in our history."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

† 2. *Geol.:* The term is sometimes used for period, as the Tertiary epoch; this sense of the word is loose and objectionable, as the term epoch more properly refers to the moment at which a new space of time commences than to its whole duration. As it is now believed that the transition from one period to the next was not instantaneous but very gradual, the inapplicability of the term epoch to such a change is even more obvious than when it was held that each alteration was heralded by a convulsion or catastrophe.

3. *Astron.:* The longitude which a planet has at any given moment of time. To predict this for any future period the longitude at a certain instant in the past must be known; that instant is the epoch of the planet, which is an abbreviation for its longitude at that epoch.

¶ (1) An epoch and an era are different. Both mark important events, but an era is an epoch which is chronologically dated from; an epoch is not marked in this way. The birth of Christ and the Reformation were both of them highly important epochs in the history of mankind;

the former, the inconceivably greater event of the two, gave rise to the Christian era; but the Protestant nations and churches do not any of them reckon time from the Reformation. The birth of Christ was, therefore, both an epoch and an era, the Reformation an epoch only. This distinction is only now coming into use.

(2) For the difference between *epoch* and *time*, see TIME.

***ē'-pŏ-chą,** *s.* [EPOCH.]

ē-pŏch'-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *epoch*; *-al.*] Pertaining or relating to an epoch.

ĕp'-ōde, *s.* [Gr. ἐπῳδός (*epōdos*), from ἐπί (*epi*) = upon, after, and ᾠδή (*ōdē*) = a song, contr. from ἀοιδή (*aoidē*), from ἄδω (*adō*) = to sing; Lat. *epodos*; Fr. *épode.*]

1. In lyric poetry the strain after the strophe and antistrophe; an after-song.

2. A verse or passage recurring at intervals; a chorus, a burden.

3. A kind of lyric poetry invented by Archilochus, and used by Horace, in which a longer line is followed by a shorter one.

"Horace seems to have purged himself from those splenetic reflections in those odes and *epodes.*"—*Dryden: Juvenal* (Dedic.).

ē-pōd'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. ἐπῳδικός (*epōdikos*), from ἐπῳδός (*epōdos*).] Pertaining to or of the nature of an epode.

ĕp'-ō-nŷm, ĕp'-ō-nŷme, ē-pŏn'-ŷ-mŭs, *s.* [Gr. ἐπωνυμία (*epōnumia*) = a surname; ἐπώνυμος (*epōnumos*) = named after: ἐπί (*epi*) = upon, after, and ὄνομα (*onoma*) = a name.]

1. A surname.

2. A name given to a people or place after some person.

3. A name of a mythical person called into existence to account for the name of a country or people; as, *Italus* for *Italy*, *Brutus* for *Britain*, &c.

"Hellen is the *eponymus* of the Hellenes or Greeks: not that such a progenitor ever existed, but that some early speculator on the origin of the Greek nation conceived that he did, and accounted for a name and nation accordingly."—*Latham: Handbook of the English Language*, ch. ii.

ĕp-ō-nŷm'-ĭc, ĕ-pŏn'-ŷ-mŏŭs, *a.* [Eng. *eponym*; *-ic*, *-ous.*] Of or pertaining to an eponym; giving one's name to a people or place.

"Beda's notice of the place of Horsa's death has a very *eponymic* look."—*Latham: Handbook of the English Language*, ch. ii.

"The *eponymous* heroes from whom tribes and nations have been supposed to derive their names."—*Sayce: Introduction to the Science of Language*, ch. ix.

ĕp-ō-ŏph'-ō-rŏn, *s.* [Gr. ἐπί (*epi*) = upon; ᾠόν (*ōon*) = egg, and φορος (*phoros*) = bearing.]

Anat.: The same as PAROVARIUM (q.v.). It corresponds in the female to the epididymis in the male.

ĕp-ō-peē', ĕp-ō-pœ'-ĭa (ĭa as yą), *s.* [Fr. *épopée*, from Gr. ἐποποιία (*epopoiia*), from ἔπος (*epos*) = a word, and ποιέω (*poieō*) = to make.]

1. An epic or heroic poem.

"Tragedy borrows from the *epopee*, and that which borrows is of less dignity, because it has not of its own."—*Dryden: Virgil* (Dedic.).

2. The action or series of events which form the subject of an epic poem.

ĕp-ō-pœ'-ĭa (ĭa as yą), *s.* [EPOPEE.]

*** ĕp-ō-pœ'-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *epopœ(ia)*; *-ist.*] A writer of epics.

"Two of our best-known *epopœists*, or, to use the more common term, of our novel-writers."—*Phillips: Essays from the Times*, ii. 321.

ĕp'-ŏs, *s.* [Gr.] An epic or heroic poem; an epopee; epic poetry.

*** ē-pŏs-cŭ-lā'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *epi*, and Eng. *osculation* (q.v.).] The act of kissing; a kiss.

"I pass over your . . . incurvations and *eposculations.*"—*Becon: Works*, iii. 283.

*** ē-pō-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *epotatio*, from *epoto* = to drink out: *e* = out, and *poto* = to drink.] A drinking out or off.

"The *epotation* of dumbe liquor damnes him."—*Feltham: Resolves*, pt. i., res. 84.

ê-proû-vĕt'te, *s.* [Fr., from *éprouver* = to try, to prove, to test.]

1. *Mil.:* An apparatus for proving the strength of gunpowder.

2. *Metal.:* A flux-spoon; a spoon for sampling an assay.

Ĕp'-sŏm, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *Epsom* [A.], **Ebbasham* = A. S. *Ebbas* = *Ebba's*, and *ham* = home.]

A. *As substantive:*

Geog.: A market-town and parish in Surrey, about fifteen miles S.W. by S. from London. In 1618 certain mineral springs were discovered in it, with the result of making Epsom a watering-place. The "Derby" is run in the vicinity.

B. *As adj.:* Found at, derived from, or in any way pertaining to the place named, mentioned under A.

Epsom-salts, *s. pl.*

1. *Min.:* The same as Epsomite (q.v.).

2. *Pharm.:* Magnesiæ sulphas, magnesium sulphate, $MgSO_4{\cdot}7H_2O$. It is soluble in water, and is used as a saline purgative; with infusion of senna it forms the ordinary black draught. It causes a free secretion of watery fluid from the intestinal canal.

ĕp'-sŏm'-īte, *s.* [Named from *Epsom* (q.v.), and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: An orthorhombic, transparent, or translucent mineral, type of the Epsomite group. It occurs botryoidal, fibrous, &c. Hardness, 2·25; sp. gr., 1·75—1·68; streak and colour, white; taste, bitter and saline. Compos.: sulphuric acid, 31·37—34·07; magnesia, 14·58—17·31; protoxide of iron, 0—·02; protoxide of manganese, 0—3·61; water, 48·32—51·70. It exists in mineral waters or as an efflorescence on rocks in England, at Epsom; in Bohemia, Carniola; at Montmartre, near Paris; and the Mammoth Cave, Kentucky, &c. (*Dana.*)

*** ĕp'-ū-lar-ŷ,** *a.* [Lat. *epularis*, from *epulum* = a feast.] Of or pertaining to a feast or banquet.

*** ĕp-ū-lā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *epulatio*, from *epulor* = to feast; *epulum* = a feast.] A feasting, a banquet.

ĕp'-ū-lĭs, *s.* [Gr. ἐπουλίς (*epoulis*) = a gumboil: ἐπί (*epi*) = upon, and οὖλον (*oulon*) = the gum.]

Med.: A small tubercle on the gums, sometimes turning into cancer.

*** ĕp'-ū-lōse,** *a.* [Lat. *epulor* = to feast; *epulum* = a feast.] Feasting to excess; gluttony.

*** ĕp-ū-lŏs'-ĭ-tŷ,** *s.* [Eng. *epulos(e)*; *-ity.*] A feasting to excess; gluttony.

ĕp-ū-lŏt'-ĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. ἐπουλωτικός (*epoulōtikos*), from ἐπουλόω (*epoulōō*) = to scar over: ἐπι (*epi*) = over; οὐλή (*oulē*) = a wound healed over, a scar; οὖλος (*oulos*) = whole, sound.]

A. *As adj.:* Tending to heal or cicatrize; cicatrizing.

B. *As subst.:* A medicament or preparation which has the property of healing, drying, or cicatrizing wounds.

"The ulcer, incarned with common sarcoticks, and the ulcerations about it, were cured by ointment of tuty, and such like *epulotics.*"—*Wiseman: On Inflammation.*

*** ĕ-pür-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *e* = out, fully, and *puro* = to make pure, to purify.] The act of purifying; purification.

ĕp-ür-æ'-ą, *s.* [Gr. ἐπουραῖος (*epouraios*) = on the tail: ἐπί (*epi*) = upon, and οὐρά (*oura*) = tail.]

Entom.: A genus of Beetles, family Nitidulidæ. Sharp enumerates eighteen species as British.

ĕp-ŷ-or'-nĭs, *s.* [ÆPYORNIS.]

ē-qua-bĭl'-ĭ-tŷ, * e-qua-bil-i-tie, *s.* [Lat. *æquabilitas*, from *æquabilis*; Ital. *equabilità.*] The quality or state of being equable; evenness; uniformity; continued equality.

"Bodies seem to act mutually upon each other, with a kind of *equability* in power."—*Cogan: Ethical Questions*, No. 5.

ē'-qua-ble, *a.* [Lat. *æquabilis*, from *æquo* = to make equal; *æquus* = equal.]

I. Characterized by evenness or uniformity; consistently equal or uniform in character, force, or intensity.

"He spake of love, such love as spirits feel
In worlds whose course is *equable* and pure."
Wordsworth: Loadamia.

2. Uniformly smooth, level, or even.

"He would have the vast body of a planet to be as elegant and round as a factitious globe represents it to be everywhere smooth and *equable*, and as plain as elysian fields."—*Bentley.*

¶ For the difference between *equable* and *equal*, see EQUAL.

ē'-qua-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *equable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being equable; equability.

ē'-qua-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *equable*; *-ly.*] In an equable manner; with uniformity of motion.

"If bodies move *equably* in concentrick circles, and the squares of their periodical times be as the cubes of their distances from the common centre, their centripetal forces will be reciprocally as the squares of the distances."—*Cheyne*

*** e-qua-ci-on, * e-qua-ci-oun,** *s.* [EQUATION.]

ē'-qual, * e-gal, * e-galle, * e-quall, *a.*, *adv.*, & *s.* [Lat. *æqualis*, from *æquus* = equal, just; Fr. *égal*; Sp. & Port. *igual*; Ital. *eguale.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The same with another in bulk, magnitude, dimensions, degree, quality, &c. (Followed by *to* or *with.*)

"Things which are *equal to* the same thing are *equal to* one another."—*Euclid*, bk. i., axiom.

2. The same in rank, position, or condition.

"*Equal* to the Father as touching his Godhead."—*Athanasian Creed.*

* 3. Just, fair, candid.

"Hear now, O house of Israel, is not my way *equal?*"—*Ezekiel* xviii. 25.

* 4. Impartial, neutral.

"With *equall* eye their merites to restore."
Spenser: F. Q., I. viii. 27.

5. Indifferent.

"They who are not disposed to receive them, may let them alone, or reject them; it is *equal* to me."—*Cheyne: Philosophical Principles.*

6. Equitable, just, fair; not unduly favourable to any side.

"To content themselves with an *equal* share."—*Ludlow: Memoirs*, ii. 17.

7. In just proportion or relation.

"It is not permitted me to make my commendations *equal* to your merit."—*Dryden: Fables.* (Dedic.)

8. Adequate to any purpose.

"The Scots trusted not their own numbers, as *equal* to fight with the English."—*Clarendon.*

9. Even, uniform, equable.

"An *equal* temper in his mind he found,
When fortune flattered him, and when she frowned."
Dryden: Juvenal, sat. x.

10. On the same terms; enjoying equal rights or benefits.

"They made the maimed, orphans, widows, yea, and the aged also, *equal* in spoils with themselves."—*2 Maccabees*, viii. 30.

II. *Botany:*

1. A term used when both sides of a figure are symmetrical, as the leaf of an apple.

† 2. (*Of a corolla*): The same as REGULAR (q.v.).

* **B.** *As adv.:* Equally.

"Thou art
A thing that, *equal* with the Devil himself
I do detest and scorn."
Massinger: Duke of Milan, ii. 1.

C. *As substantive:*

1. Anything which is equal to another.

"If *equals* be taken from *equals* the remainders are equal."—*Euclid*, bk. i., axiom.

2. One who is of equal rank or position with another; one who is not inferior or superior to another.

"Those who were once his *equals*, envy and defame him, because they now see him their superior."—*Addison.*

* 3. One of the same age.

"I profited in the Jews' religion above many my *equals* in mine own nation."—*Galatians*, i. 14.

* 4. A state of equality. (*Spenser.*)

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *equal*, *even*, *equable*, *like* or *alike*, and *uniform*: "All these epithets are opposed to difference. *Equal* is said of degree, quantity, number, and dimensions, as *equal* in years; of an *equal* age; an *equal* height: *even* is said of the surface and position of bodies; a board is made *even* with another board; the floor or the ground is *even*: *like* is said of accidental qualities in things, as *alike* in colour or in feature: *uniform* is said of things only as to their fitness to correspond; those which are *unlike* in colour, shape, or make, or not *uniform*, cannot be made to match as pairs: *equable* is used only in the moral acceptation, in which all the others are likewise

employed. As moral qualities admit of degree, they admit of *equality:* justice is dealt out in *equal* portions to the rich and the poor; God looks with an *equal* eye on all mankind. As the natural path is rendered uneven by high and low ground, so the *evenness* of the temper, in the figurative sense, is destroyed by changes of humour, by elevations and depressions of the spirits; and the *equability* of the mind is hurt by the vicissitudes of life, from prosperous to adverse: *even* and *equable* are applied to the same mind in relation to itself: *like* or *alike* is used to the minds of two or more . . . *uniform* is applied to the temper, habits, character, or conduct." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

¶ *Equal voices in music:* A term for an assortment of men's voices or women's voices. Thus, a piece is said to be set for equal voices when the voices of men only are needed, though the quality of those voices is not equal, the alto voice differing from the tenor, as the tenor does from the bass. The like difference in a less marked manner also exists among women's voices, but when all men's or all women's voices are required, the term equal is applied to each group. The union of the voices of the two sexes is styled mixed. In its most true sense the term should only be applied to groups of voices of like register and compass. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

equal-aqual, *a.* Alike. (*Scotch.*)

equal-aqual, *v.t.* To make equal; to equalize or balance accounts.

"I pay debt to other folk, I think they suld pay it to me—that *equals-aquals.*"—*Scott: Heart of Midlothian,* ch. viii.

equal-sided, *a.*

Bot.: The same as EQUAL II. (q.v.).

equal-veined, *a.*

Bot. (*Of leaves*)*:* Having the midrib perfectly formed, and the veins all of equal size. Example: ferns. The term was first introduced by Lindley.

ē'-qual, *v.t. & i.* [EQUAL, *a.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To make equal; to raise to or place in a state of equality.

"A rival band recalls from every part
Some latent grace, and *equals* art with art."
Broome: To Mr. Pope; On his Works.

2. To rise to a state of equality with; to become equal to.

"I know no body so like to *equal* him, even at the age he wrote most of them, as yourself."—*Trumbull: To Pope.*

3. To be equal or adequate to.

"A light along the sea, so swiftly coming,
Its motion by no flight of wing is *equalled.*"
Longfellow: The Celestial Pilot. (Trans.)

* 4. To recompense fully; to return a full equivalent for.

"[She] sought Sichæus through the shady grove,
Who answered all her cares, and *equalled* all her love." *Dryden: Virgil: Æneid* vi. 639, 640.

5. To regard as equals; to compare.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To be equal, to match.

"I think we are a body strong enough,
Even as we are, to *equal* with the king."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., i. 3.

* **ē-qual-ĭ-tär'-ĭ-an,** *s.* [Eng. *equalit(y); -arian.*] One who believes in or upholds certain doctrines concerning equality.

ē-qual'-ĭ-tў, * **e-gal-i-te,** * **e-gal-i-tec,** *s.* [Lat. *æqualitas,* from *æqualis* = equal; O. Fr. *egalite, egaute;* Fr. *égalité;* Sp. *igualdad;* Port. *igualdade.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The state or condition of being equal or like in magnitude, dimensions, degree, quality, value, &c.

"The onset and retire
Of both your armies, whose *equality*
By our best eyes cannot be censured."
Shakesp.: King John, ii. 2.

2. The state of being equal in rank, position, or condition; the state of being neither inferior nor superior to another.

"The natural feeling of *equality*"
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

3. Evenness, uniformity, equability.

"Measure out the lives of men, and periodically define the alterations of their tempers, conceive a regularity in mutations, with an *equality* in constitutions."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

4. Evenness, plainness, or smoothness of surface.

II. *Math.:* Exact agreement between two expressions or magnitudes with respect to quantity: it is expressed by the symbol =; thus $a = b$, signifies that a contains exactly the same number of units of measure of a certain kind that b does.

ē-qual-ĭ-zā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *equaliz(e); -ation.*] The act of equalizing; the state of being equalized or made equal.

"Their ease, and their satisfaction, and their *equalization* with the rest of their fellow-subjects of Ireland."—*Burke: Lett. on the Affairs of Ireland.*

ē'-qual-īze, * **ē'-qual-lize.** *v.t.* [Eng. *equal; -ize;* Fr. *égaliser.*]

1. To make equal, even or alike as compared with another or others.

"A proportion of payment, beyond all the powers of algebra to *equalize* and settle."—*Burke: On Conciliation with America.*

* 2. To be equal to; to equal; to match.

"No woe her miserie can *equallize,*
No griefe can match her sad calamities."
J. Taylor: Siege of Jerusalem, pt. ii.

* 3. To represent as equal; to place on an equality.

"The finest poem that we can boast, and which we *equalize,* and perhaps would willingly prefer to the Iliad, is void of those fetters."—*Mery: Remarks on Dr. Swift,* let. 22.

ē'-qual-īz-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *equaliz(e); -er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that which equalizes or makes equal.

"Islam, like any other great Faith, and insight into the essence of man, is a perfect *equalizer* of men."—*Carlyle: Heroes & Hero-Worship,* lect. ii.

2. *Vehicles:* An evener or whiffletree to the end of which the swingle-trees or single-trees of the individual horses are attached. A three-horse equalizer divides the load to three draft-animals. [TREBLE-TREE.]

ē'-qual-īz-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [EQUALIZE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of making equal; equalization.

equalizing-saw, *s.* A pair of saws on a mandrel at a gauged distance apart, and used for squaring-off the ends of boards and bringing them to dimensions.

ē'-qual-lĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [EQUAL, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of making equal or equalizing.

equalling-file, *s.* A flat file which has a constant thickness, but sometimes tapering a little in width.

ē'-qual-lў, * **e-gal-ly,** * **e-gal-y,** *adv.* [Eng. *equal; -ly.*]

1. In an equal or the same degree; alike.

"The Jacobites were *equally* willing to forget that Athol had lately fawned on William."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiii.

2. Evenly; equably; uniformly.

"If the motion of the sun were as unequal as of a ship, sometimes slow, and at others swift; or, if being constantly *equally* swift it yet was not circular, and produced not the same appearances, it would not help us to measure time."—*Locke.*

3. In equal shares or proportions: as, To divide anything *equally* among several persons.

* 4. Impartially; with impartiality.

"We shall use them,
As we shall find their merits and our safety
May *equally* determine." *Shakesp.: Lear,* v. 3.

equally-pinnate, equally-pinnated, *a.*

Bot. (*Of pinnate leaves*)*:* Terminated neither by a leaflet nor by a tendril.

ē'-qual-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *equal; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being equal; equality.

"Let me lament
That our stars unreconcileable should have divided
Our *equalness* to this."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, v. i.

* 2. Evenness, uniformity, smoothness.

* **ē-quăn'-gu-lar,** *a.* [Lat. *æquus* = equal, and *angularis* = pertaining to an angle; *angulus* = an angle.] The same as EQUIANGULAR (q.v.).

ē-qua-nĭm'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Lat. *æquanimitas,* from *æquus* = equal, and *animus* = mind; Fr. *équanimité.*] Evenness of mind; calmness, firmness, or composure of mind, such as is not easily affected or agitated by good or ill fortune.

"This quality [good-nature] keeps the mind in *equanimity.*"—*Tatler,* No. 242.

* **ē-quăn'-ĭ-mŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *æquanimis,* from *æquus* = equal, and *animus* = mind.] Of an even, composed, or firm frame of mind; treating things with equanimity; not easily depressed, elated, or agitated; calm, composed.

* **ē-quăn'-ĭ-mŏŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *equanimous; -ness.*] The state of being equanimous; equanimity. (*Ash.*)

* **ē'-quant,** *s.* [Fr. *équant;* Ital. *equante,* from Lat. *æquans,* pr. par. of *æquo* = to make level; *æquus* = level, equal.]

Astron.: In the complex system of Ptolemy an imaginary circle placed in the plane of the deferent to regulate and adjust the planetary movements.

ē-quā'-te, *v.t.* [Lat. *æquatus,* pa. par. of *æquo* = to make equal, to equalize; *æquus* = equal.] To make equal; to equalize; to reduce to an average; to make such allowances or corrections in as will reduce to a common standard of comparison, or will bring a true result.

ē-quā'-tion, *s.* [Fr. *équation,* from Lat. *æquatio* = an equalizing, an equal distribution; *æquo* = to make level, equal; *æquus* = level, equal.]

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.:* The act of making equal, the state of being made equal; equality.

"Again the golden day resumed its right,
And ruled in just *equation* with the night."
Rowe: Lucan, iv. 93, 94.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Alg.:* Two algebraic expressions which are equal to one another, and are connected by the sign =. Thus

$$6x - 13 = 2x + 19$$

is an equation; and, since the equality of the members depends on the value assigned to x, it is called an Equation of Condition. The two quantities separated by the sign = are called the members of the equation; the quantity to the left of = being the first member, and that to the right the second. The quantities separated by the signs + and − are called the terms of the equation. Of the quantities some are known and the others unknown. The known quantities are generally represented by numbers. If letters be used, then those employed are generally a, b, c, d, &c.—*i.e.*, letters at or near the beginning of the alphabet. Unknown quantities are represented by letters towards the conclusion of the alphabet. If there be one unknown quantity it is generally represented by x; if two, by x and y; and if three, by x, y, and z. Sometimes a statement that two expressions are equal for all numerical values that can be assigned to the letters involved, provided that the same value be given to the same letter in each member, *e.g.*—

$$(x \pm a)^2 = x^2 \pm 2ax + a^2.$$

Such a statement is called an Identical Equations, or briefly, an Identity. The solution of an equation is the process which ultimately results in discovering and stating the value of the unknown quantity, which value is the root of the equation. Equations are classified according to the highest power of the unknown quantity sought. When that quantity exists only in the first power we have a Simple Equation, or one of the first degree; if there be a square or second power of the unknown quantity, the Equation becomes a Quadratic, or one of the second degree; if the third power be present a Cubic Equation, or of the third degree. It is rarely that a higher power than the cube of the unknown quantity has to be dealt with. When such cases occur the equation is a Biquadratic, or one of the fourth degree, an Equation of the fifth, of the sixth, of any degree.

2. *Astron.:* Any sum to be added or subtracted to allow for an anomaly or a special circumstance affecting the exactness of a calculation. If, for instance, the orbit of a planet were calculated on the supposition that its orbit was circular when in reality it is elliptical, a small number would require to be added or subtracted to make the calculations accurate. That small sum would be the astronomical equation. If the movements of the planets be calculated on the supposition that the only attraction operating on them is that of the sun, error, though not of considerable magnitude, will be the result. There is a mutual attraction among all the planets; each is capable of producing a perturbation in the orbits of all the rest. An equation is required for every such perturbation before it

is possible to calculate accurately the course of the planet.

"We are to find out the extremities on both sides, and from and between them the middle daily motions of the sun along the Ecliptick; and to frame tables of *equation* of natural days, to be applied to the mean motion by addition or subtraction, as the case shall require."—*Holder: On Time.*

3. *Chem.:* A chemical equation represents symbolically a chemical reaction, the symbols of the reacting substances being placed on the left hand, and the symbols of the new substances formed by the reaction being placed on the right hand. In a chemical equation the number of atoms of each element must be the same on each side of the equation, thus, $3AgNO_3 + Na_2HPO_4 = Ag_3PO_4 + 2NaNO_3 + HNO_3$. Three molecules of argentic nitrate and one molecule of di-sodium-hydrogen-phosphate equal (that is, form when added together) one molecule of triargentic phosphate, and two molecules of sodium nitrate, and one molecule of hydrogen nitrate (nitric acid). Chemical equations are imperfect, as they do not show the amount of heat liberated, or absorbed, during the reaction.

¶ (1) *Annual Equation:*

Astron.: One of the numerous equations requisite in determining the moon's true longitude.

(2) *Equation of the Centre:*

Astron.: The equation required to fix the place or orbit of a planet calculated as if it were moving in a circle when it is doing so really in an ellipse.

(3) *Equation of the Equinoxes:*

Astron.: The equation required to calculate the real position of the equinoxes from its mean one, the disturbing element being the movement called Precession of the Equinoxes (q.v.).

(4) *Equation of Payments:* A rule for ascertaining at what time a person should in equity pay the whole of a debt contracted in different portions to be repaid at different times.

(5) *Equation of Time:*

Astron.: The difference between mean and apparent time.

(6) *Personal Equation:*

Astron.: The difference between the time at which an astronomical occurrence takes place and that at which a fallible observer notes that it does.

ē-quā'-tŏr, *s.* & *a.* [From Lat. *æquator*, in the compound term *æquator monetæ* = one who examines the weight of money. In the senses of the definition equator is Sw. *equator*; Dan. *æqvator*; Ger. *æquator*; Fr. *équateur*; Sp. & Port. *ecuador*; Ital. *equatore.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* In the geographical sense [II. 2], but sometimes also in the astronomical one [II. 1.].

II. *Technically:*

1. *Astronomy:*

(1) A great circle of the celestial vault at right angles to its axis, and dividing it into a northern and a southern hemisphere. It is constituted by the plane of the earth's equator, produced in every direction till it reaches the concave of the celestial sphere. In his progress north and south, and *vice versa*, the sun is twice a year in the celestial equator—viz., at the equinoxes (q.v.). The point in the equator which touches the meridian is raised above the true horizon by an arc which is the complement of the latitude.

"Thrice had the sun to rule the varying year,
Across the *equator* rolled his flaming sphere."
Falconer: Shipwreck, i.

(2) The sun and planets have all equators. They rotate around their several axes, and the plane at right angles in each case is the equator of the heavenly body.

2. *Geog.:* A great circle on the surface of the earth equidistant from its poles, and dividing it into two hemispheres. Its latitude is zero; it is therefore marked on maps as 0. Other parallels of latitude are counted from it, augmenting in their numerical designation as their distance from it north or south increases, the poles being 90°.

"It is not enough to know merely the distance of a place upon the earth from the *equator*."—*Malte Brun: Physical Geography*, bk. x.

3. *Magnetism:* A somewhat irregular line, nearly but not quite a great circle of the earth, in which there is no dip of the magnetic needle. It is hence called also the Aclinic Line. It is inclined to the horizon at an angle of 12°, and cuts it at two points almost exactly opposite to each other, the one in the Atlantic and the other in the Pacific. It is not far from the geographical equator, but its situation slowly alters year by year, there being a slow oscillation of the magnetic poles, whilst the geographical equator and poles are fixed. The two points in which the magnetic equator cuts the horizon seem travelling at present from east to west.

B. *As adj.:* (See the compound).

¶ *Plane of the Equator:*

Geog.: A plane perpendicular to the earth's axis, and passing through its centre. (*Herschell.*)

equator-sun, *s.* The sun viewed as shedding down fierce beams, as he does at the equator. (*Thomson: Liberty*, iv. 413.)

ē-qua-tŏr'-ĕ-al, *s.* [EQUATORIAL.]

ē-quā-tŏr'-ī-al, † **ē-quā-tŏr'-ĕ-al,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *equatorial*, from Lat. *equator* (genit. *equatoris* [EQUATOR], and Eng., Fr., &c. suff. *-al.*]

A. *As adj.:* In any way pertaining to the astronomical, the geographical, or the magnetical equator.

"Excess of the *equatorial* above the polar radius."—*Malte Brun: Physic. Geog.* (2nd ed., 1834), p. 59.

B. *As subst.:* An astronomical instrument designed to note the course of the stars as they move through the sky. A strong axis is constructed and permanently fixed in a slanting position so as to point exactly to the North Pole of the heavens. It turns upon its axis, carrying with it a telescope which, if it retained its relative position to that of the revolving portion of the instrument, would enable an observer looking through it to see no more than a single great circle of the sky. It is not, however, fixed to the revolving portion of the instrument, but may be moved up or down so that with it an astronomer can follow the entire course of a circumpolar star in its passage around the sky. It is of importance to ascertain not only the course of a star, but the apparent rapidity of its movement. This end is attained by attaching to the axis of the equatorial a racked wheel in which works an endless screw or worm, the whole put in motion by an apparatus furnished with centrifugal balls, like those of the governor of a steam-engine, and which render the motion uniform. The telescopes in the equatorials used at Greenwich and other well-equipped observatories thus follow the course of any star which an astronomer may wish to observe. He has but to bring the star within the field of telescopic vision, and machinery will keep it there hour after hour without any further attention on his part. (*Prof. Airy: Popular Astron.* (6th ed.), pp. 8 to 12.)

equatorial-current, *s.*

Hydrol.: A current in the ocean which crosses the Atlantic from Africa to Brazil, having a breadth varying from 160 to 450 nautical miles. Its waters are cooler by 3° or 4° than those of the ocean under the line. Its effect, therefore, is to diminish the heat of the tropics. (*Lyell: Principles of Geology*, ch. vii.)

equatorial-sector, *s.* An instrument of large radius for finding the difference in the right ascension and declination of two heavenly bodies.

equatorial-telescope, *s.* A telescope so mounted as to have a motion in two planes at right angles to each other; one parallel to the axis of the earth, and the other to the equator. Each axis has a graduated circle, one for measuring declination and the other right ascension. Clock-work is sometimes attached to the instrument to give the motion in right ascension, and thereby keep the object constantly in the field of the instrument.

ē-qua-tŏr'-ĭ-al-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *equatorial*; *-ly.*] In a line with the equator.

ē'-quĕr-ry, ***e-quer-y,** *s.* [Fr. *écurie*; O. Fr. *escurie* = a stable, from Low Lat. *scuria*; O. H. Ger. *skiura, scûra*; M. H. Ger. *schiure* = a shed; Ger. *schauer.* The spelling *equerry* is due to a supposed connection with Lat. *equus* = a horse.]

* 1. A stable.

2. An officer to whom is committed the care and management of the horses of nobles or princes.

e'-quēs, *s.* [Lat. = a horseman, from *equus* = a horse.]

* 1. *Roman Antiq.:* A knight; one of the order of citizens known as Equites (q.v.).

2. *Ichthy.:* A genus of Scianidæ, from the West Indies and the eastern parts of tropical America. It contains *Eques lanceolatus*, the Belted Horseman, *E. punctatus*, the Spotted Horseman, and other species.

ē-quĕs'-trĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *equester* (genit *equestris*) = pertaining to horsemen; *equus* = a horse; and Eng. suff. *-an.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to horses or horsemanship; performed with or on horses; as, *equestrian* exercises or performances.

2. Mounted on horseback.

"An *equestrian* lady appeared upon the plain."—*Spectator*, No. 104.

* 3. Given to or skilled in horsemanship.

"A certain *equestrian* order of ladies."—*Spectator*, No. 104.

4. Of or pertaining to the order of Roman citizens known as equites or knights. [EQUITES.]

"One that had four hundred [sestertia] might be taken into the *equestrian* order."—*Kennet: Antiq. of Rome*, pt. ii., bk. iii., ch. i.

B. *As subst.:* A rider on horseback; specifically, one who performs feats of horsemanship in a circus, &c.

ē-quĕs'-trĭ-an-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *equestrian*; *-ism.*] The art or science of horsemanship; the performance of an equestrian.

ē-quĕs'-trĭ-ĕnne, *s.* [A pseudo-French form from *equestrian* (q.v.).] A female performer on horseback.

ē-quĭ-, *pref.* [An Eng. pref. formed from Lat. *æquus* = equal.] Used in composition to express equality.

ē-quĭ-an'-gled (gled as **gĕld),** ***æ-qui-an-gled,** *a.* [Pref. *equi-*, and Eng. *angled* (q.v.).] Having equal angles; equiangular.

"Twelve æquilateral and *æquiangled* pentagons."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 534.

ē-quĭ-an'-gu-lar, *a.* [Lat. *æquus* = equal; *angulus* = an angle, and Eng., &c. suff. *-ar.*]

Geom.: Having equal angles. Used—

(1) Of such figures as have all their angles equal—the square, the equilateral triangle, rectangles of various forms.

(2) Of different geometrical figures which have their respective angles equal, or, as it is geometrically worded, equal each to each.

ē-quĭ-băl'-ançe, *s.* [Pref. *equi-*, and Eng. *balance* (q.v.).] Equal weight or balance; equilibrium.

***ē-quĭ-băl'-ançe,** *v.t.* [EQUIBALANCE, *s.*] To counterbalance; to be of equal weight with something else.

ē-quĭ-băl'-ançed, *a.* [Pref. *equi-*, and Eng. *balanced* (q.v.).] Counterbalanced; supported by something of an equal weight or balance; in a state of equilibrium.

***ē-quĭ-crûr'-al,** *a.* [Pref. *equi-*, and Eng. *crural* (q.v.).] Having legs of equal length; isosceles.

"A solid rhombus being made by the conversion of two *equicrural* cones."—*Browne: Garden of Cyrus*, ch. iv.

***ē'-quĭ-crûre,** *a.* [Lat. *æquus* = equal, and *crus* (genit. *cruris*) = a leg.] The same as EQUICRURAL (q.v.).

"An *equicrure* triangle goes upon a certain proportion of length and breadth."—*Digby: On the Soul.*

ē'-quĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *equ(us)* = a horse, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

I. *Zool.:* A family of Perissodactyle Ungulates. It is of the same value as the old order Solidungula—solid-hoofed animals, *i.e.*, animals in which, if attention be limited to the living genera, there is on each foot only a single perfect toe in a broad hoof without supplementary hoofs. Dentition: incisors $\frac{3-3}{3-3}$; canines $\frac{1-1}{1-1}$; premolars $\frac{3-3}{3-3}$; molars $\frac{3-3}{3-3}$ = 40. The skin is covered with hair, and the neck has a mane. It contains the horse, the ass, the zebra, and their allies. [EQUUS, ASINUS.]

2. *Palæont.:* The family appeared in the Eocene with the Orohippus, a small animal about the size of a fox; it had four toes on the

fore and three on the hind feet. It is found in the deposits of the Western United States. Mesohippus and Miohippus are three-toed American forms, the last being parallel to the Anchitherium of Europe. With the Pliocene came the American Pliohippus and the European Hipparion, with three toes, only one of which reaches the ground. Finally came the one-toed Equus, the modern horse. Professor Huxley believes that the line of ancestry of the modern horse ran through the Anchitherium and the Hipparion. Others believe that it came through the American series of forms. Fossil remains of horses are abundant in every part of America.

ē-quĭ-dĭf-fĕr-ent, *a.* [Pref. *equi-*, and Eng. *different* (q.v.).]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Having equal differences; arithmetically proportional.

† 2. *Crystalloq.:* Having a different number of faces presented by the prism and by each summit, the numbers forming an arithmetical progression, 6, 4, 2.

equidifferent series, *s.*

Arith.: The same as arithmetical progression; an arithmetical series having the difference between the first and second, the second and the third, the third and the fourth, and so on, equal. Thus 4, 8, 12, 16, and 21, 18, 15, 12 are equidifferent series.

ē-quĭ-dĭs-tançe, *s.* [Pref. *equi-*, and Eng. *distance* (q.v.).] An equal distance.

"The Antœci are also opposite, but vary neither in meridian nor *equidistance* from the horizon respecting either hemisphere."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels*, p. 5.

ē-quĭ-dĭs-tant, *a.* [Pref. *equi-*, and Eng. *distant* (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Being at the same or equal distances from some point or place; equally distant.

"The fixed stars are not all placed in the same concave superficies, and *equidistant* from us, as they seem to be."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

2. *Geom.:* Applied to things which are everywhere at the same or equal distances from each other.

ē-quĭ-dĭs'-tant-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *equidistant; -ly.*] At the same or equal distances.

"The liver, though seated on the right side, yet by the subclavian division, doth *equidistantly* communicate its activity unto either arm."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iv., ch. v.

* **ē-quĭ-dī-ŭr'-nal,** *a.* [Pref. *equi-*, and Eng. *diurnal* (q.v.).] Pertaining to or accompanied by equal days and nights; a term applied to the equinoctial line.

"The circle which the sun describes in his diurnal motion, when the days and nights are equal, the Greeks called the *equidiurnal*, the Latin astronomers the equinoctial, and the corresponding circle on the earth was the equator."—*Whewell.*

* **ē'-quĭ-form,** *a.* [Lat. *æquus* = equal, and *forma* = a form, shape.] Having the same form, shape, or figure.

* **ē-quĭ-form'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *equiform; -ity*] Uniform quality.

"No diversity or difference, but a simplicity of parts and *equiformity* in motion."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iv., ch. v.

ē-quĭ lăt'-ĕr-al, *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *equi-*, and Eng. *lateral* (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Geom.:* Having all the sides equal; as a square.

"Circles or squares, or triangles *equilateral*, which are all figures of equal lines, can differ but in greater or lesser."—*Bacon.*

2. *Zoology:*

(1) Having its sides, broadly speaking, equal. Used chiefly of the shells of the Brachiopods.

(2) Having all the convolutions of the shell on the same plane. Used chiefly of the Foraminifera.

B. *As subst.:* A figure of equal sides.

"The sepulcher . . . is of four *equilaterals* raised above eight yards high."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels*, p. 200.

† **equilateral-bivalves,** *s. pl.*

Zool.: The name sometimes given to the Brachiopods. [BRACHIOPODA, EQUILATERAL, 2 (1).]

equilateral-hyperbola, *s.*

Math.: A hyperbola having the two axes equal to one another, the asymptotes forming a right angle.

* **ē-quĭ-lī'-brāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *æquilibratus*, pa. par. of *æquilibro*, from *æquus* = equal, and *libratus* = balanced, pa. par. of *libro* = to balance, *libra* = a balance.] To balance exactly; to keep in a state of equilibrium or equipoise.

"As in long steel wire, *equilibrated* or evenly balanced in the ayr."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

ē-quĭ-lī-brā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *æquilibratus*, pa. par. of *æquilibro.*] The act of keeping the balance even; equipoise; the state of being evenly balanced.

"The exquisite *equilibration* of all these opposite and antagonistic muscles."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. iv., ch. ii.

* **ē'-quĭ-lĭ-bre (bre** as **bĕr),** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *æquilibre*, neut. sing. of *æquilibris* = evenly balanced.] Equilibrium, even balance.

"It is by the *equilibre* of the muscles . . . that the head maintains its erect posture."—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. ix.

* **ē-quĭ-lĭb'-rĭ-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *æquilibris* = balancing equally.] Evenly balanced; in a state of equipoise.

"Tis a great instance of the Divine Wisdom, that our faculties are made in so regular and *equilibrious* an order."—*Glanvill: Pre-existence of Souls*, p. 110.

* **ē-quĭ-lĭb'-rĭ-ŏŭs-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *equilibrious; -ly.*] In an evenly balanced state; in a state of equipoise.

"Some truths seem almost falsehoods, and some falsehoods almost truths; wherein falsehood and truth seem almost *equilibriously* stated, and but a few grains of distinction to bear down the balance."—*Browne: Christian Morals*, iii. 3.

* **ē-quĭl'-ĭ-brĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *equilibr(ium); -ist.*] One who can keep his balance in unnatural positions, as a rope dancer.

"A monkey has lately performed there [at the Haymarket, in 1763], both as a rope-dancer, and an *equilibrist*, such tricks as no man was thought equal to, before the Turk appeared in England."—*Granger: Biog. Hist.*, iv. ch. xii.

ē-quĭ-lĭb'-rĭ-tў, *s.* [Lat. *æquilibritas*, from *æquilibris* = evenly balanced.] The state of being evenly balanced; equilibration, equilibrium.

ē-quĭ-lĭb'-rĭ-ŭm, * **æ-qui-lib-rĭ-um,** *s.* [Lat. *æquilibrium*, from *æquilibris* = evenly balanced; *æquus* = equal, and *libro* = to balance; *libra* = a balance; Fr. *équilibre*; Ital. & Sp. *equilibrio.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* A state of being evenly balanced; equipoise.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. A position of due or proper balance.

"To preserve the just *equilibrium* of happiness."—*Knox: Essays*, No. 53.

2. Equal diffusion or distribution, as of temperature.

* 3. Equality of evidence, motives, or powers of any kind; equal balancing of the mind between motives or reasons, with consequent indecision, indifference or doubt.

"Wherever this happens there is an end of the doubt or *equilibrium*."—*Sharp: Works*, vol. ii.; *A Doubting Conscience.*

* 4. Just or due relationship or proportion.

"Health consists in the *equilibrium* between those two powers, when the fluids move so equally that they don't press upon the solids with a greater force than they can bear."—*Arbuthnot.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Art:*

(1) The true or just poise or balance of a figure, so that it may appear to stand firmly.

(2) The due balancing of objects, lights, shadows, &c.

2. *Mech.:* A balance or equipoise produced when two or a number of forces act against each other, those on each side being just powerful enough to counteract each other. The term equilibrium etymologically points to the equipoise of the two arms of a balance, which is as good an illustration as can be given of what equilibrium in the mechanical sense is. But there are many cases less simple. There may be a polygon of forces, each with its separate action but collectively producing equipoise and a state of rest. When the force acting in one direction upon a solid body is that of gravity drawing it downwards, this force is really applied at the centre of gravity, the support of which by an equal or greater one will constitute an equilibrium. The tendency of the centre of gravity to occupy the lowest possible position creates three kinds of equilibrium—stable, unstable, and neutral. In stable equilibrium the body when disturbed tends at once to return to its original position; in unstable equilibrium it tends when disturbed to depart farther from the original position; and in neutral equilibrium it does neither, but simply remains in its new position.

3. *Hydros.:* The equipoise of the particles of a liquid, &c., when they remain at rest. This will take place if the surface be everywhere perpendicular to the resultant of forces which act upon the molecules of the liquid, and if every one of these molecules be subject in every direction to equal and contrary pressures. A solid body floating in a liquid is in equilibrium when the force of gravity pressing it downwards is exactly balanced by the pressure of the liquid acting upwards. This will take place if the floating body displaces a volume of liquid exactly equalling the former in weight, and if the centre of gravity be in the same vertical line with that of the body displaced.

4. *Heat:* [*Mobile equilibrium of temperature*].

5. *Politics:* Such an equipoise between the different political powers in Europe or the world as to leave peace undisturbed; but the effort to prescribe what the relative power of each nation should be, and reduce that of any one whose preponderance is supposed to endanger the existence or welfare of others, has been a fruitful source of bloody wars. [*Balance of power.*]

¶ (1) *In equilibrio:* In a state of equilibrium; evenly balanced by reasons or proofs on either side.

"Is it *in equilibrio*
If deities descend or no?"
Prior: The Ladle.

(2) *Mobile equilibrium of temperature:*

Heat: Constancy of temperature when each of two bodies radiating heat to the other receives exactly as much as it gives.

equilibrium-valve, *s.*

Steam-engine:

1. A valve having a pressure nearly equal on both sides, so as to make it more easily worked by nearly neutralizing its pressure on the seat.

2. The valve in the steam-passage of a Cornish engine for opening the communication between the top and bottom of the cylinder, to render the pressure equal on both sides of the piston.

ē-quĭ-mŭl'-tĭ-ple, *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *equi-*, and Eng. *multiple* (q.v.); Fr. *équimultiple.*]

A. *As adj.:* Multiplied by the same number or quantity.

B. *As substantive:*

Arith. & Geom.: The products obtained by multiplying two quantities by the same quantity are equimultiples of the given quantities; thus *ma* and *mb* are equimultiples of *a* and *b*. Equimultiples of two quantities are to each other as the quantities themselves. Thus, if 5 and 3 be each multiplied by 5, the equimultiples 25 and 15 will bear the same proportion to each other as 5 bears to 3.

ē'-quine, * **ē quin'-al,** *a.* [Lat. *equinus* = relating to horses; *equus* = a horse.] Of or pertaining to a horse or horses; of the nature of or resembling a horse.

"Bearing an *equinal* shape."—*Heywood: Hierarch. of Angels* (1635), p. 175.

ē-quī'-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Lat. *equinus* = pertaining to horses; *equus* = a horse.]

Med.: The disease produced in man when he is infected by a glandered horse.

* **ē-quĭ-nĕc'-ĕs-są-rў,** *a.* [Pref. *equi-*, and Eng. *necessary* (q.v.).] Equally necessary; necessary in the same degree.

"For both to give blows and to carry,
In fights are *equinecessary*."
Butler: Hudibras, pt. i., c. iii.

ĕ-quĭ-nŏc'-tial (tial as **shąl),** * **e-qui-noc-tiall,** * **ē-qui-nox-ĭ-al,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *æquinoctialis*, from *æquinoctium* = the equinox (q.v.); Fr. *équinoxial*; Sp. & Port. *equinoccial*; Ital. *equinoziale.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to the equinoxes; designating an equal length of day and night.

2. Happening at or about the time of the equinoxes; pertaining to the time when the sun enters the equinoctial points.

"The defence might be prolonged till the *equinoctial* rains."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

3. Pertaining to those regions or climates near the equinoctial line.

"In vain they covet shades and Thracia's gales,
Piming with *equinoctial* heat."
Phillips: Cider, bk. ii.

B. *As subst.* (Properly the *Equinoctial line*):

Astron.: The celestial equator, so called because when the sun is on it the days and nights are of equal length all over the world.

equinoctial-colure, *s.*

Astron.: The meridian passing through the equinoctial points. [COLURE.]

equinoctial-dial, *s.* A dial whose plane lies parallel to the equinoctial.

† **equinoctial flowers,** *s. pl.*

Bot.: Flowers which open at a stated hour. [FLORAL-CLOCK.]

equinoctial-points, *s. pl.* The two points wherein the equator and ecliptic intersect each other; the one, called the vernal point or equinox, being in the first point of Aries; the other, the autumnal point or equinox, in the first point of Libra. [PRECESSION OF THE EQUINOXES.]

equinoctial-time, *s.* Time reckoned from a fixed instant common to all the world.

ē-quĭ-nŏc'-tial-lȳ (tial as shal), * æ-qui-noc-tial-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *equinoctial*; *-ly.*] In the direction of the equinoctial.

"The flame twists *æquinoctially* from the left hand to the right."—*Browne: Garden of Cyrus*, ch. iv.

ē-qŭĭ-nŏx, *s.* [Lat. *æquinoctium*, from *æquus* = equal, and *nox* = night; Fr. *équinoxe*; Ger. *æquinoktium*; Sp. *equinoccio*; Port. *equinoxio*; Ital. *equinozio.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II.

"Since the vernal *equinox*, the sun,
In Aries twelve degrees or more had run."
Dryden: Cock & Fox, 447, 448.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1)–The equinoctial wind.

"Nor more than usual *equinoxes* blew."
Dryden: Hind & Panther, iii. 504.

* (2) Equality, even measure.

"Do but see his vice;
'Tis to his virtues a just *equinox*,
The one as long as th' other."
Shakesp.: Othello, ii. 3.

II. *Astron., &c.:* The moment at which the sun, in passing the equator, renders the days and nights equal in length through the world, except in as far as this equality is modified by the effect of refraction at the apparent time of the luminary's rising and setting. There are two equinoxes, the vernal, on or about March 20, when the sun seems to cross the equator going northward, and the autumnal, on or about September 23, when he recrosses it towards the south. At the former date he is at the first point of Aries, at the latter at the first of Libra.

"But, before the *equinox*, disease began to make fearful havoc in the little community."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

¶ *Precession of the Equinoxes:* [PRECESSION].

ē-quĭ-nŏx'-ĭ-al, *a.* [EQUINOCTIAL.]

* **ē-quĭ-nū'-mĕr-ant,** *a.* [Lat. *æquus* = equal, and *numerans*, pr. par. of *numero* = to number.] Having the same number; consisting of the same number.

"This talent of gold, though not *equinumerant*, nor yet equiponderant, as to any other; yet was equivalent to some correspondent talent in brass."—*Arbuthnot: On Coins.*

ē-quĭp', *v.t.* [Fr. *équiper*; O. Fr. *esquiper*, from Icel. *skipa* = to arrange, set in order.] [SHAPE, SHIP.]

1. To furnish, to accoutre, to dress out.

"*Equipped* from top to toe." *Cowper: John Gilpin.*

2. *Specif.:* To furnish with arms for military service; to supply with military apparatus; to arm.

3. To fit out for sea, as a ship; to furnish with all munitions, stores, &c., necessary for a voyage.

"He soon *equips* the ship, supplies the sails,
And gives the word to launch."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses x.

4. To prepare for any particular service or duty, physical or mental; to supply or furnish with the necessary qualifications; to qualify.

¶ For the difference between to *equip* and to *fit*, see FIT.

eq uipage (ĕk'-kwĭp-ĭĝ), *s.* [Fr., from *équiper* = to equip.]

* 1. These things with which a person is equipped; accoutrements, dress, outfit.

"He never saw so many complete gentlemen in his life, for the number, and in a nester *equipage*."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., § vi., let. 21.

" 2. *Specif.:* The furniture or outfit of a soldier; arms, accoutrements, &c.

"His arms, his *equipage* are shown,
His horse's virtues, and his own."
Butler: Hudibras, pt. i., c. 1.

* 3. The general furniture or outfit of a body of troops, including baggage, provisions, arms, &c.

* 4. The outfit, furniture, or equipment of a ship for a voyage.

5. Retinue, attendance, train of dependants or followers.

"Our palaces, our ladies, and our pomp
Of *equipage*, our gardens, and our sports."
Cowper: Task, i. 643, 644.

6. A carriage with attendants.

"Several aristocratical *equipages* had been attacked even in Hyde Park."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxii.

* 7. Equality.

"When Ioe (O Fate) his work, not seeming fit
To walk in *equipage* with better wit
Is kept from light."
Browne: Britannia's Pastorals, bk. i., s. 2.

equipaged (ĕk'-kwĭp-ĭĝed), *a.* [Eng. *equipag(e)*; *-ed.*] Accoutred, furnished, fitted out or provided with an equipage.

"Well dressed, well bred,
Well *equipaged*, is ticket good enough
To pass us readily through every door."
Cowper: Task, iii. 97-9.

* **ē-quĭp'-a-ra-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *æquus* = equal, and *paro* = to prepare, to arrange.] Comparable.

* **ē-quĭp'-a-rāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *æquus* = equal, and *paratus*, pa. par. of *paro* = to prepare, to arrange.] To compare.

* **ē-quĭ-pĕd'-al,** *a.* [Lat. *æquus* = equal, and *pes* (genit. *pedis*) = a foot.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Having equal feet; used of the two equal sides of an isosceles triangle.

2. *Zool.:* Having the pairs of feet equal.

* **ē-quĭ-pĕn'-dęn-çў,** *s.* [Lat. *æquus* = = equal, and *pendens* = pr. par. of *pendeo* = to hang.] The act or state of hanging in equipoise, or of not being inclined either way.

"The will of man, in the state of innocence, had an entire freedom, a perfect *equipendency* and indifference to either part of the contradiction, to stand or not to stand."—*South: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 2.

* **ē-quĭ-pĕn'-dent,** *a.* [Lat. *æquus* = equal, and *pendens* = hanging.] Evenly balanced; in a state of equipoise, or equilibrium.

* **ē-quĭ-pĕn'-sāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *æquus* = equal, and *pensatus*, pa. par. of *penso* = to weigh.] To weigh equally; to esteem alike.

ĕ-quĭp'-mĕnt, *s.* [Fr. *équipement.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of equipping or fitting out, as for an expedition.

2. That which is used in equipments; accoutrements, equipage, military or naval outfit.

"But what brings thee, thus armed and dight
In the *equipments* of a knight?"
Longfellow: Golden Legend, iii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mil.:* The outfit of a soldier, consisting of all necessaries for officers or soldiers, as horses, horse-appointments, baggage, accoutrements, arms, &c.

2. *Rail. Engin.:* The necessary apparatus or plant of a railway, as carriages, engines, &c.

ē'-quĭ-pŏĭse, *s.* [Pref. *equi-*, and Eng. *poise* (q.v.).]

1. A state of equality of weight or force; a state of being evenly balanced; equilibrium.

"The recollection of them may not unnaturally disturb the *equipoise* even of a fair and sedate mind."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

2. That which acts as a counterpoise or balance.

"The *equipoise* to the clergy being removed."—*Buckle: Hist. Civilization.*

* **ē-quĭ-pŏl'-lençe, * æ-quĭ-pŏl'-lençe, * ē-quĭ-pŏl'-len-çў,** *s.* [Fr. *équipollence*, from Lat. *æquipollens*, from *æquus* = equal, and Low Lat. *pollentia* = power, from Lat. *pollens*, pr. par. of *polleo* = to be able; Sp. *equipollencia.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Equality of force or power.

"Their phænomena do much depend upon a mechanical *æquipollence* of pressure."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 612.

2. *Logic:* An equivalence between two or more propositions.

"There is no *equipollency* between these."—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. xi.

* **ē-quĭ-pŏl'-lent,** *a.* [Fr. *équipollent*, from Lat. *æquipollens*; Sp. *equipolente*; Ital. *equipollente.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Having equal force or power; equivalent.

"Votary resolution is made *equipollent* to custom, even in matter of blood."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Customs & Education.*

2. *Logic:* Equivalent in signification, force, or reach.

"Vocables approximating in import, but not *equipollent* or interchangeable."—*Hall: Modern English*, p. 172.

* **ē-quĭ-pŏl'-lent-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *equipollent*; *-ly.*] With equal force, power, or weight.

"Both the spirit of God and the power of God St. Paul doth *equipollently* express by the power of the Holy Ghost."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 34.

* **ē-quĭ-pŏn'-dĕr-ançe, * e-quĭ-pŏn'-dĕr-ąn çў,** *s.* [Fr. *equipondérance*, from Lat. *æquus* = equal, and *ponderans*, pr. par. of *pondero* = to weigh; *pondus* (genit. *ponderis*) = a weight.] Equality of weight; equipoise.

ē-quĭ-pŏn'-dĕr-ant, *a.* [Fr. *equipondérant*, from Lat. *æquus* = equal, and *ponderans*, pr par. of *pondero.*]

1. Of the same or equal weight.

"Two equally capacious and *equiponderant* phials."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 653.

2. Of equal weight, force, or influence.

"Having accurately weighed the reasons, I find them so nearly *equiponderant*."—*Rambler*, No. 1.

3. Evenly balanced; in a state of equipoise.

"If the needle be not exactly *equiponderant* that end which is thought too light, if touched, becometh even."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

* **ē-quĭ-pŏn'-dĕr-ate,** *a.* [Lat. *æquus* = equal and *ponderatus*, pa. par. of *pondero* = to weigh; *pondus* (genit. *ponderis*) = a weight.] Of the same or equal weight.

"Long wires *equiponderate* with untwisted silk and soft wax."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

* **ē-quĭ-pŏn'-dĕr-āte,** *v.i.* & *t.* [EQUIPONDERATE, *a.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To be of the same or equal weight with something else.

"The heaviness of any weight doth increase proportionably to its distance from the centre: thus one pound A at D, will *equiponderate* unto two pounds at B, if the distance A D is double unto A B."—*Wilkins: Mat. Magick.*

B. *Trans.:* To balance exactly; to counterbalance; to weigh the same as.

* **ē-quĭ-pŏn'-dĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Pref. *equi-*, and Eng. *ponderous* (q.v.).] Of the same or equal weight; equiponderant.

* **ē-quĭ-pŏn'-dĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *æquus* = equal, and *pondus* = weight.] In a state of equilibrium; balanced.

"The Sceptics affected an indifferent *equipondious* neutrality, as the only means to their ataraxia."—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica*, ch. xxiii.

* **ē-quĭ-răd'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Pref. *equi-*, and Eng. *radical* (q.v.).] Equally radical. (*S. T. Coleridge.*)

* **ē-quĭ-rō'-tal,** *a.* [Lat. *æquus* = equal, and *rota* = a wheel.] Having wheels of the same size or diameter; having equal rotation.

ē-quĭ-sē-tā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *equiset(um)*, (q.v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

1. *Bot.:* Horsetails. An order of Acrogens, alliance Muscales, but with many unique characters of its own. It consists of leafless, branched plants, with a striated, fistular, fluted stem, in the cuticle of which silex is secreted. Articulations separable, and surrounded by a membranous, toothed sheath. Spiral vessels very small, but abundant spore-cases, opening inwards by a longitudinal slit attached to the lower face of peltate scales collected into terminal cones. Spores consisting of oval grains, wrapped round with a pair of highly-elastic clavate elaters. Found in ditches and rivers all over the world, most abundant in the north temperate zone. Known species, twenty-five. [EQUISETUM.]

2. *Paleont.:* The Equisetaceæ have been found from the Devonian strata upward. The Calamites of the Coal Measures were probably of this order. [CALAMITE.]

ē-quĭ-sē-tā'-çē-oŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *equisetace(æ)*, and Eng., &c. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Belonging to or suggesting the order Equisetaceæ (q.v.).

ē-quĭ-sĕt'-ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *equiset(um)*, and Eng., &c. suff. *-ic.*]

Chem., &c.: Pertaining to, existing in, or derived from Equisetum (q.v.).

equisetic-acid, *s.* [Aconitic-acid.]

ē-quĭ-sĕt'-ĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *equisetum*, and *forma* = form, shape.]

Bot.: Having the form of an equisetum.

ĕ quĭs-ĕ-tī'-tōs, *s.* [Lat. *equiset(um); -ites.*]

Palæobot.: A fossil plant akin to Equisetum, found in the Permian and Triassic rocks.

ē-quĭ-sē'-tŭm, *s.* [Lat. *equisetum*, from *equi* = of a horse, and *seta* = a stiff hair; a bristle.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical and only one of the order Equisetaceæ (q.v.). (1) *Equisetum arvensis*, the Corn; (2) *E. pratense*, the Blunt-topped; (3) *E. maximum*, the Greatest; (4) *E. sylvaticum*, the Branched Wood; (5) *E. palustre*, the Marsh; (6) *E. limosum*, the Great Water; (7) *E. hyemale*, the

EQUISETUM.

1. Barren Frond. 2. Fertile Froud. 3. Scale of Catkin, with Sporanges.

Rough; (8) *E. variegatum*, the Variegated Rough Horsetail. 2, 7, and 8 are less common than the rest. *E. giganteum*, discovered in South America by Humboldt and Bonpland, is about five feet high, the stem being an inch thick. Various equiseta are used for polishing furniture and household utensils, for which the silex in their cuticle renders them well adapted. Medically viewed, they are said to be slightly astringent and stimulating.

ē-quĭ'-sō-nănce, *s.* [Fr. *équisonnance*, from Lat. *æquus* = equal, and *sonans*, pr. par. of *sono* = to sound.]

Mus.: The name given to the consonance of the unison and octave.

***ē-quĭ'-sō-nant,** *a.* [Lat. *æquus* = equal; *sonans* = sounding.]

Mus.: Sounding equally, or in unison or octave.

equit-a-ble (equit as **ĕk'-kwĭt),** *s.* [Fr., from *équité* = equity (q.v.).]

1. According to equity or justice; marked by a due consideration of what is just and fair to all; fair, just.

"No two of these rural prætors had exactly the same notion of what was *equitable*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxii.

2. Acting according to equity or justice; fair, just, impartial, unbiassed in the distribution of justice; distributing equal justice to all: as, an *equitable* judge.

*3. Fair, impartial, unprejudiced, unbiassed.

"All *equitable* men may judge whether the king did not pass sentence against himself."—*Ludlow: Memoirs*, iii. 262.

4. Pertaining to a court or the rules of equity; exercised in a court of equity: as, the *equitable* jurisdiction of a court.

¶ For the difference between *equitable* and *fair*, see Fair.

equitable-estate, *s.*

Law: An equitable estate is properly one for which a court of equity affords the only remedy: as the benefit of a trust which is not converted into a legal estate by the statute of uses. It is one of the three kinds of property in lands and tenements, the others being legal property and customary property.

equit-a-ble-nĕss (equit as **ĕk'-kwĭt),** *s.* [Eng. *equitable; -ness.*] The quality of being equitable, just, fair, or impartial.

"Demonstrating both the *equitableness* and practicableness of the thing."—*Locke.*

equit-a-blў (equit as **ĕk'-kwĭt),** *adv.* [Eng. *equitable*; *-ly.*] In an equitable manner; according to equity; fairly, justly, impartially.

"More justly, and perhaps more *equitably*."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. 6; *Upon Political Frugality.*

equit-ạn-çў (equit as **ĕk'-kwĭt),** *s.* [Lat. *equitans* = riding, pr. par. of *equito* = to ride; *eques* (genit. *equitis*) = a horseman.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Horsemanship.

† 2. *Bot. (Of leaves):* Equitant state.

ē-quĭ-tăn-ġĕn-tial (tial as **shal),** *a.* [Pref. *equi-* = equal, and Eng., &c. *tangential.*]

Geom. (Of a curve): Having the tangent equal to a constant line.

equit-ant (equit as **ĕk'-kwĭt),** *a.* [Equitancy.]

Bot. (Of leaves, &c.): Completely overlapping each other in a parallel direction without any involution.

equi-tā'-tion (equi as **ĕk-kwĭ),** *s.* [Lat. *equitatio*, from *equito* = to ride; *equus* = a horse; Fr. *équitation*; Sp. *equitacion*; Ital. *equitazione.*] The act or art of riding; horsemanship; a ride on horseback.

"I have lately made a few rural *equitations* to visit some seats, gardens, &c."—*Nichols: Illus. of Lit. History*, iv. 497.

***ē-quĭ-tĕm-pō-rā'-nĕ-oŭs,** *a.* [Formed with pref. *equi-* on analogy of *contemporaneous* (q.v.).] Contemporaneous.

equites (pron. **ĕk'-kwĭ-tēs),** *s. pl.* [Lat., pl. of *eques* = a knight.]

Rom. Antiq.: In the earlier ages the term was employed in a military sense to denote the cavalry of the army, and we are told by Livy that they were established by Romulus, who levied one hundred cavalry in each of the three original tribes, ten from each Curia. These were divided into ten squadrons (*turmæ*) of thirty men each, each turma being subdivided into three *decuriæ* of ten men each, at the head of each *decuria* being a *decurio*. They were from the first selected from the wealthiest of the citizens. By a law passed by C. Gracchus, in B.C. 122, the equites obtained great power in the State, the right of acting as jurors in criminal trials, which had previously been the distinctive privilege of the Senators, being transferred to them. Each eques had to possess a fortune of 400,000 sesterces. They wore a tunic with a narrow stripe of purple, and a gold ring, were allowed a sum of money to buy a horse, and also a small sum for its keep, and had particular seats in the theatres and circus.

equity (pron. **ĕk'-kwĭt-ў),** ***e-qui-tee,** ***e-quy-tee,** *s.* [Fr. *équité*, from Lat. *æquitas*, from *æquus* = equal; Sp. *equidad*; Port. *equidade*; Ital. *equità.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Justice, right, fairness, impartiality.

"So that he kept his libertee
To do justice and *equitee*."
Gower: C. A., vii.

2. In the same sense as **II.**

3. An equitable claim.

"I consider the wife's *equity* to be too well settled to be shaken."—*Kent.*

II. *Law:* The word equity in legal works is used in three distinct senses, which are often confounded.

1. *In the broadest sense:* The principle of doing to others as we should wish others in similar circumstances to do to us; the Christian or golden rule.

2. *In a more restricted sense:* A modification of strict law; the administration of law not according to its strict letter, but in a reasonable or benignant spirit. This is called, by Aristotle and others, Moral equity.

3. *In a yet more restricted sense:* The substantial justice which the former Court of Chancery, now the Chancery Division of the Supreme Court, is appointed to administer. Common Law may take up one fragment of a subject, everything else being irrelevant except the specific point raised between plaintiff and defendant; the Chancery Division can take up a subject in all its breadth, summon others than those two to appear for their rights, and attempt to give an equitable decision on all conflicting claims, duties, and interests. It should be observed that the Chancery Division follows its precedents as much as a law court does, so that a decision is not left to the judges' instinctive feeling as to what should be done in each particular case. This third kind of equity has been called Municipal equity. (*Wharton.*)

¶ For the difference between *equity* and *justice*, see Justice.

¶ (1) *Equity of a statute:* The construction or interpretation of a statute in accordance with its reason and spirit, and not according to the mere letter.

(2) *Equity of redemption:* The advantage allowed to a mortgager of a reasonable time within which to redeem his estate, when mortgaged for a less sum than it is worth. As soon as the estate is created, the mortgagee may immediately enter on the lands; but is liable to be dispossessed upon performance of the condition by payment of the mortgage-money at the day limited. And therefore the usual way is to agree that the mortgager shall hold the land till the day assigned for payment; when, in case of failure, whereby the estate becomes absolute, the mortgagee may enter upon it and take possession, without any possibility *at law* of being afterwards evicted by the mortgager, to whom the land is now for ever dead. But here the courts of equity interpose; and though a mortgage be forfeited, and the estate thus absolutely vested in the mortgagee, yet they consider the real value of the tenements compared with the sum borrowed. And, if the estate be of greater value than the sum lent, they will allow the mortgager, at any time within twenty years, to redeem his estate; paying to the mortgagee his principal, interest, and expenses. This reasonable advantage is called the *Equity of Redemption*; and enables a mortgager to call on the mortgagee, who has possession of his estate, to deliver it back and account for the rents and profits received, on payment of his whole debt and interest (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 7.)

equity-draughtsman, *s.*

Law: A barrister who draws pleadings in equity.

equity-judge, *s.*

Law: A judge who tries equity cases.

ĕ-quĭv'-ạ-lençe, *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *æquivalentia*, pr. par. of *æquivaleo* = to be of equal worth: *æquus* = equal, and *valeo* = to be worth; Sp. *equivalencia*; Ital. *equivalenzia.*]

1. The state or condition of being equivalent or of equal worth; equality of worth, signification, or force.

"To show the *equivalence* of these three definitions."—*Everett: The C. G. S. System of Units* (1875), ch. iii., p. 12.

*2. An equivalent amount.

"I fear you will not find an *equivalence* of amusement."—*Goldsmith: To Rev. H. Goldsmith.*

equivalence of force.

Nat. Phil.: The equality of forces differing from each other in character, but any one of which may be transformed into any other one.

***ĕ-quĭv'-ạ-lençe,** *v.t.* [Equivalence, *s.*] To be equal or equivalent to; to counterbalance.

"Whether the transgression of Eve seducing did not exceed Adam seduced, or whether the resistibility of his reason did not *equivalence* the facility of her seduction, we shall refer to schoolmen."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. i., ch. i.

ĕ-quĭv'-ạ-lçn-çў, *s.* [Equivalence.]

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.:* The same as Equivalence (q.v.).

"There are yet three ways more by which single acts do become habits by *equivalency* and moral value."—*Bishop Taylor: On Repentance*, ch. iv., § 3.

2. *Chem.:* The quality in elements of combining with or displacing one another in certain definite proportions. When the atomic weight is taken into account the equivalency of an element is called its atomicity (q.v.). [Chemical equivalent.]

ĕ-quĭv'-ạ-lent, *a. & s.* [Fr., from Lat. *æquivalens*, pr. par. of *æquivaleo* = to be equivalent: *æquus* = equal, and *valeo* = to be worth; Sp., Port., & Ital. *equivalente.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Of equal value, force, weight, effect, import, or meaning; alike in significance or value; interchangeable.

"The dread of Israel's foes, who, with a strength *Equivalent* to angels, walked their streets, None offering fight." *Milton: Samson Agon.*, 343.

II. *Technically:*

† **1.** *Geom.:* Applied to magnitudes or surfaces which have equal areas or dimensions.

2. *Geol.* (*Of strata in different places*): Corresponding in position, and, within certain limits, in age.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Anything which is equal in value, power, force, or weight with something else.

"In the possession of some good that is more than an *equivalent*."—*Cowper: On the Passions*, disc iii., § 2.

2. A word of equal meaning, force, or import.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Chem.:* [*Chemical Equivalents*].

2. *Geol.:* A stratum or a series of strata formed at the same period as a stratum or a series of strata of different lithologic character in a different region, or occupying the same relative position in the scale of rocks, and containing fossils of the same kind if deposited under similar circumstances. Thus the Bath Oolite is the equivalent of the Caen building stone.

ĕ-quĭv'-ą-lĕnt lў, *adv.* [Eng. *equivalent*; *-ly.*] In an equivalent manner; in a manner equal in value, power, or degree with something else.

"Insufficient am I
His grace to magnify,
And laude *equivalently*."
Skelton: Poems, p. 88.

* **ē-quĭ-văl'-ūe,** *v.t.* [Pref. *equi-*, and Eng. *value* (q.v.).] To put on a par.

"To *equivalue* the noble and the rabble of authorities."—*Robberds: Memoirs*, i. 470.

ē'-quĭ-vălve, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *æquus* = equal, and *valva* = the leaf or fold of a folding-door.]

Zoology:

A. *As adj.:* Having two equal valves. Used of bivalve shells. (*Nicholson.*)

B. *As subst.:* A bivalve shell, having the two valves of the same size and of the same form.

ē'-quĭ-vălved, *a* [Equivalve.] The same as Equivalve, *a.* (q.v.).

† **ē-quĭ-văl'-vu-lar,** *a.* [Lat. *æquus*=equal; *valvul(a)*, dimin. of *valva* = a valve, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ar.*] Having the small valves of the same size and form.

* **ĕ-quĭv'-ō-cą-çў,** *s.* [Lat. *æquus* = equal, and *vox* (genit. *vocis*) = a voice, a word.] The quality or state of being equivocal; equivocalness, ambiguity.

"It is unreasonable to ascribe the *equivocacy* of this form into the hatching of a toad."—*Browne.*

ĕ-quĭv-ō-cal, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *æquivoc(us)*, and Eng. adj. suff. *-al*; Lat. *æquus* = equal, and *vox* (genit. *vocis*) = a voice, a word; Sp. and Port. *equivoco*; Ital. *equivocale*; Fr. *équivoque.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. When two or more ideas are named by one word; doubtful, ambiguous; capable of a twofold interpretation.

"The greater number of those who held this were misguided by *equivocal* terms."—*Swift.*

* **2.** Uncertain, unsatisfactory.

"How *equivocal* a test this kind of popular opinion forms of the merit that obtained it."—*Burke: Letter to a Noble Lord.*

* **3.** Uncertain; doubtful; out of the usual course.

4. Liable or open to doubt or suspicion; suspicious.

* **5.** Equivocating.

"What an *equivocal* companion is this."—*Shakesp.: All's Well*, v. 3.

* **6.** Apparently but not in reality the same.

"The visible world is but a picture of the invisible, wherein, as in a portrait, things are not truly but in *equivocal* shapes, and as they counterfeit some real substance in that invisible fabric."—*Sir T. Browne: Religio Medici.*

B. *As subst.:* A word or term of doubtful meaning; a word admitting or capable of a twofold interpretation.

"In languages of great ductility, *equivocals* like those just referred to are rarely found."—*Hall: Modern English*, p. 168.

equivocal chord, *s.*

Mus.: A name given to a combination of sounds which are common to two or more distinct keys, and which, when heard make the listeners doubtful as to the particular key-tonality into which they are about to be resolved. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

equivocal generation, *s.*

Physiol: The hypothesis that the generation of certain animals, whose existence in situations which it is difficult to see how they could have ever reached, constitutes a perplexing phenomenon, came into being in some equivocal way. The expression was used chiefly in connection with the genesis of the Entozoa, but recent researches have thrown much light on the origin and transformation of these internal parasites.

"The advocates for the *equivocal generation* of the Entozoa adduce the fact."—*Owen: Invertebrata*, lect. vi.

ĕ-quĭv'-ō-cal-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *equivocal*; *-ly.*]

1. In an equivocal, ambiguous, or doubtful manner or sense; so as to admit of a twofold interpretation.

* **2.** By equivocal or uncertain birth or generation.

"No insect or animal did ever proceed *equivocally* from putrefaction, unless in miraculous cases; as in Egypt by the divine judgments."—*Bentley.*

* **3.** In appearance only, and not in reality.

"Which [courage and constancy] he that wanteth is no other than *equivocally* a gentleman as an image or carcase is a man."—*Barrow: Sermon on Industry in our several Callings.*

ĕ-quĭv'-ō-cal-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *equivocal*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being equivocal; ambiguity, doubtfulness.

"The *equivocalness* of the title gave a handle to those that came after."—*Waterland: Athanasian Creed*, ch. viii.

* **ĕ-quĭv'-ō-cant,** *a.* [Low Lat. *æquivocans*, pr. par. of *æquivoco.*] Equivocating, ambiguous, doubtful.

"Which verily was true, but no less ambiguous and *equivocant*."—*P. Holland: Ammianus*, p. 224.

ĕ-quĭv'-ō-cāte, *v.i.* & *t.* [Low Lat. *æquivoco*, from Lat. *æquus* = equal, and *voco* = to call; Fr. *équivoquer*; Sp. *equivocar*; Ital. *equivocare.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To name two things by one word; to use words or terms in an equivocating, ambiguous, or doubtful manner; to make use of expressions admitting of a twofold interpretation; to prevaricate, to quibble.

"Prebendaries and Rectors were not ashamed to avow that they had *equivocated*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

* **B.** *Trans.:* To render equivocal.

"He *equivocated* his vow by a mental reservation."—*Sir G. Buck: Hist. Richard III.*, p. 142.

¶ For the difference between to *equivocate*, and to *evade*, see Evade.

ĕ-quĭv-ō-cā'-tion, *s.* [Low Lat. *æquivocatio*, from *æquivoco.* A word introduced by the schoolmen. (*Trench: Study of Words* (2nd ed.), p. 77.)]

1. (*Orig.*): The act of calling two ideas by one word; ambiguity of speech.

"All words being arbitrary signs, are ambiguous; and few disputers have the jealousy and skill which is necessary to discuss *equivocations*, and to take verbal differences for material."—*Baxter* in *Trench's Glossary*, pp. 71, 72.

2. Prevarication, quibbling, evasion.

"We must speak by the card, or *equivocation* will undo us."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. 1.

ĕ-quĭv'-ō-cā-tŏr, *s.* [Eng. *equivocat(e)*; *-or.*] One who equivocates; one who expresses himself in ambiguous or doubtful language; a prevaricator, a quibbler.

"Here's an *equivocator*, that would swear in both the scales against either scale, yet could not equivocate to heaven. Oh, come in, *equivocator*."—*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, ii. 3.

* **ĕ-quĭv'-ō-cā-tŏr-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *equivocat(e)*; *-ory.*] Of the nature of or containing equivocation.

* **ē'-quĭ-vōque (que as k),** * **ē'-quĭ-vōke,** *s.* [Fr. *équivoque*, from Lat. *æquivocus.*]

1. An ambiguous term; an equivocal.

"Making allowance for the *equivoques* in the last stanza."—*Graves: Recollections of Shenstone*, p. 42.

2. Equivocation, prevarication, evasion, quibbling.

"I know your *equivokes*."—*B. Jonson: The Devil is an Ass*, iii. 1.

* **ĕ-quĭv'-ŏr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *equus* = a horse; *voro* = to devour, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Feeding upon or eating horseflesh.

ō-quŭ-lĕ-ŭs, *s.* [Lat. *equuleus*, *eculeus* = a young horse, a colt, dimin. of *equus* = a horse.]

Astron.: One of the twenty ancient Northern constellations. It was founded by Ptolemy. It is surrounded by Pegasus, Vulpecula, Aquila, and Capricornus.

cquulcus pictoris (= the painter's horse or easel), *s.*

Astron.: One of Lacaille's twenty-seven accepted Southern constellations. It is situated close to the principal star of Argo.

ē'-quŭs, *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Zool.:* A genus of ungulates, the typical one of the family Equidæ (q.v.). Animal not banded, no dorsal line, warts upon both the fore and hind legs, tail in every part hairy. Type *Equus caballus*, the Horse (q.v.). The other modern Equidæ are placed by Dr. Gray in the genus Asinus. Many, however, retain them in the genus Equus, in which case *Equus asinus* is the ass; *E. hemionus*, the djiggetai; *E. onager*, the wild-ass; *E. zebra*, the zebra; *E. quaggа*, the quagga. The horse probably came originally from Central Asia, the ass from Northern Africa, or from Western Asia, the zebra and quagga from South Africa.

2. *Paleont.:* The first appearance of the genus is in the *Equus sivalensis* of the Siwalik, or Sub-himalayan strata, in India, generally considered as Upper Miocene, but perhaps Pliocene. The *Equus fossilis* of Europe and other parts is perhaps identical with the modern horse. (*Nicholson.*)

-er, affix.

1. An English affix corresponding to the French *-eur* and Lat. *-or*, and used for forming nouns of agency [-Or.] It is used for persons or things of any gender, but was originally masculine, the corresponding feminine form being *-ster*, *-stre*, which has also lost its feminine force. As a rule words in *-or* are of Latin origin, those in *-er* of English origin, but there is a tendency to drop the former termination in favour of the latter.

2. An affix denoting an inhabitant, native of or dweller in a place: as, a Londoner = one who lives in or is a native of London.

3. The sign of the comparative degree of adjectives in English. Cognate with Lat *-or*, and Gr. *-ερος*. The *r* represents an original *s.*

4. A affix used with verbs to give them a diminutive or frequentative force; as, pat, patter; spit, sputter.

ẽr. [See def.]

Her.: A frequent abbreviation of the word ermine.

Ẽr. [An abbreviation of *Erbium* (q.v.).]

Chem.: The symbol for the earth-metal Erbium; the symbols Eb and E are also used.

* **ẽr,** *adv.* [Ere.]

ēr'-ą, ær-a, *s.* [Lat. *æra*, properly = counters, from *æs* = brass, money; Ital. & Sp. *era*; Fr. *ère.*]

1. A fixed point of time from which a series of years is reckoned: as, the Christian *era.*

"Learned men are not all agreed in the fixing of the true time of Christ's incarnation, some placing it two years, and some four years before the vulgar *æra*."—*Prideaux: Connection*, vol. i., pref. p. ii.

2. A succession or period of years comprehended between two fixed points.

"New *eras* spread their wings, new nations rise."
Byron: English Bards & Scotch Reviewers.

¶ For the difference between *era* and *time*, see Time. [Epoch.]

* **ē-rā'-dĭ-ātc,** *v.i.* [Pref. *e* = *ex* = out, and Eng. *radiate* (q.v.).] To radiate out; to proceed or shoot out, as rays of light.

"A kind of life *eradiating* and resulting both from intellect and Psyche."—*More: Notes on Psychozoa.*

* **ē-rā-dĭ-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *e* = *ex* = out, and Eng. *radiation* (q.v.).] Emission or radiation, as of rays of light; emanation.

"God gives me a heart humbly to converse with him, from whom alone are all the *eradiations* of true majesty."—*King Charles: Eikon Basilike.*

* **ē-răd'-ĭc-ą-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *e* = *ex* = out, away, *radix* (genit. *radicis*) = a root, and Eng. suff. *-able.*] [Eradicate.] That may or can be eradicated.

ē-răd'-ĭ-cāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *eradicatus*, pa. par. of *eradico*: *e* = *ex* = out, and *radix* (genit.

radicis) = a root; Sp. *eradicar;* Ital. *eradicare.*]

* **1.** *Lit.:* To tear or pull up by the roots; to root up or out.

"He suffereth the poison of Nubia to be gathered, and aconite to be *eradicated*, yet this not to be moved."—*Browne.*

2. *Fig:* To root out, to extirpate, to destroy or do away with completely; to exterminate.

"No kind of institution will be sufficient to *eradicate* these natural notions out of the minds of men."—*Wilkins: Natural Religion*, bk. i., ch. iv.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *eradicate*, to *extirpate*, and to *exterminate:* "To *eradicate*, from *radix* the root, is to get out by the root: *extirpate*, from *ex* and *stirps* the stem, is to get out the stock, to destroy it thoroughly. In the natural sense we may *eradicate* noxious weeds whenever we pull them from the ground; but we can never *extirpate* all noxious weeds, as they always disseminate their seeds and spring up afresh. These words are seldomer used in the physical than in the moral sense; where the former is applied to such objects as are conceived to be plucked up by the roots, as habits, vices, abuses, evils; and the latter to whatever is united, or supposed to be united into a race or family, and is destroyed root and branch. *Exterminate* . . . signifies to cast out of the boundaries, that is, out of existence. It is used only in regard to such things as have life, and designates a violent and immediate action: *extirpate*, on the other hand, may designate a progressive action: the former may be said of individuals, but the latter is employed in the collective sense only. Plague, pestilence, famine *extirpate;* the sword *exterminates.*" (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ĕ-răd-ĭ-cā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *eradicatio*, from *eradicatus*, pa. par. of *eradico;* Fr. *éradication;* Sp. *eradicacion.*]

* **I.** *Literally:*

1. The act of pulling or tearing up by the roots; the act of rooting up or out.

2. The state of being pulled or torn up by the roots.

"They affirm the roots of mandrakes give a shriek upon *eradication*, which is false below confutation."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. vi.

II. *Fig:* The act or process of eradicating, extirpating, or rooting out completely; extirpation, extermination, utter destruction.

"The very *eradication* of all lusts."—*Cowley: Essays; Of Solitude.*

***ĕ-răd'-ĭ-cā-tĭve,** *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *eradicat(e);* *-ive.*]

A. *As adj.:* Tending to eradicate, extirpate, or root out utterly; removing or destroying completely.

"Copious evacuations, *eradicative* of the morbific matter."—*Boyle: Works*, v. 386.

B. *As subst:* A medicine or preparation which eradicates or removes completely any disease.

"Thus sometimes *eradicatives* are omitted, in the beginning requisite; as in violent motions of the matter, especially to the more noble parts: then, how absurd to rest in lenitives!"—*Whitlock: Manners of the English*, p. 88.

ĕr-a-grŏs'-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. ἔρος (*eros*), ἔρως (*erōs*) = love, and Mod. Lat. *agrostis* (q.v.), with reference to the dancing spikelets of the flower.]

Bot.: A genus of Grasses, tribe Festuceæ, family Bromidæ. Stendel enumerates 243 species, six of them European. None are wild in Britain, but some are cultivated as ornamental grasses.

ĕr-ăn-thĕ-mē'-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *eranthem(um)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ew.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Acanthaceæ.

ér-ăn'-thĕ-mŭm, *s.* [Gr. ἔρος (*eros*), ἔρως (*erōs*), and ἄνθεμον (*anthemon*) = a flower.]

Bot.: A genus of Acanthaceæ, the typical one of the tribe Eranthemeæ. Corolla salver-shaped, stamens four, only two of them fertile. About twenty species, including *Eranthemum pulchellum*, with blue, and *E. bicolor*, with white and red flowers, are cultivated in British greenhouses.

ĕr-ăn-thĭs, *s.* [Gr. ἔρος (*eros*), ἔρως (*erōs*) = love, and ἄνθος (*anthos*) = blossom, flower.]

Bot.: Winter-aconite. A genus of plants, order Ranunculaceæ. Sepals five to eight, narrow, petaloid, deciduous; petals small, clawed, and two-lipped; stamens many; carpels five to six, stipitate; follicles many-seeded. *Eranthis hyemalis* is a naturalised British plant, with large, pale yellow flowers and follicles like those of Helleborus. Flowers from January to March. Wild on the continent from Belgium southward.

ĕ-răs'-a-ble, ĕ-răs'-ĭ-ble, *a.* [Eng. *eras(e);* *-able.*] That may or can be erased.

ĕ-rā'şe, *v.t.* [Lat. *erasus*, ps. par. of *eradō* = to scrape out: *e* = *ex* = out, away, and *rado* = to scrape; Fr. *raser;* Ital. *radere;* Sp. *raer.*]

1. To rub or scrape out; to efface, to expunge, to obliterate, as letters or characters written, printed, or engraved.

2. To remove, as by rubbing or scraping out.

"The heads of birds, for the most part, are given *erased*; that is, plucked off."—*Peacham: On Blasoning*

3. To remove completely in any way; to eradicate.

"To impress a value, not to be *erased*,
On movements squandered else, and running all to waste."
Cowper: Tirocinium, 613, 614.

* **4.** To destroy utterly; to erase, to exterminate: as, To *erase* a town.

¶ For the difference between to *erase* and to *blot out*, see BLOT.

ĕ-rā'şed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [ERASE.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Rubbed or scraped out or off; effaced, expunged, obliterated.

2. *Her.:* A term applied to anything forcibly torn off, so as to leave jagged or uneven ends. It is the opposite to *couped*, which means cut straight off or away.

ĕ-rā'şe-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *erase;* *-ment.*] The act of erasing, expunging, or effacing; effacement, destruction, expunction, erasure.

ĕ-rā'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *eras(e);* *-er.*] One who or that which erases; specifically, a sharp instrument, prepared caoutchouc, &c., used to erase writing.

ĕ-rās'-ĭ-ble, *a.* [ERASABLE.]

ĕ-rā'-ĭng, *pr. par a.,* & *s.* [ERASE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of scratching or rubbing out; erasure.

erasing-knife, *s.* A knife with a cordate blade, sharpened on each edge, and adapted for erasing marks from paper by an abrading or cutting action, according to the angle at which it is held. The ends are provided with burnishers or other appendages useful about the desk; an eraser.

***ĕ-rā'-şion,** *s.* [Lat. *erasus*, pa. par. of *crado.*] The act of erasing or rubbing out; erasure.

Ē-răs'-tĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [Named after Erastus. (See def.)]

A. *As adj.:* Embracing the views of Thomas Lieber, Latinised into Erastus, a physician and professor of medicine in the University of Heidelberg, who was born at Baden in Switzerland, Sept. 7, 1524, and died at Basel, Dec. 31, 1583.

B. *As substantive:*

1. One holding the same views as Erastus with regard to excommunication. [ERASTIANISM.]

2. One holding that the Church, especially if established by law, is under the jurisdiction of the State in spiritual as well as secular matters, and that all ecclesiastical sentences are liable to review in the civil courts. [ERASTIANISM.]

"The lessons given in the science of obstruction by the Independents and *Erastians* at the Westminster Assembly."—*Athenæum*, July 7, 1883, p. 18.

Ē-răs'-tĭ-an-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng., &c. *Erastian;* *-ism.*]

Theol., Law, & Ch. Hist.: The views with regard to the limits of ecclesiastical authority which Erastus [ERASTIAN] held or is supposed to have held.

† (1) *The views which Erastus undoubtedly held:* An ardent Protestant, he believed it unwise that the Churches which had separated from Rome should excommunicate any of their members, or even pass upon them lesser kinds of censure. If a church member committed a crime, the punishment should be inflicted not by the ecclesiastical authorities but by the civil magistrate; if he fell into sin as distinguished from crime, the church with which he agreed in doctrine should not expel him or even alienate his affections by heavily censuring his conduct. Erastus, who attempted to base his views on Scripture, found himself in controversy on the subject with Dathenus and Beza. His tenets were committed to writing in A.D. 1568, but were not published till after his death. At length, however, Castelvetro, who had married Erastus's widow, gave them to the world in 1568, under the title *Explicatio Quæstionis gravissimæ de Excommunicatione.* The opinions of Erastus regarding excommunication were unsuccessfully advocated in the Westminster Assembly of 1643 by a small party, of whom Selden was chief.

(2) *The views attributed to Erastus:* When the opinion is held that the Church has no warrant from its Divine Head for executing spiritual sentences on its offending members, some one is sure to suggest that the civil power then should prevent them from being carried out at all, and annihilate independent government in every ecclesiastical body. When the State has taken it upon itself to define who are to be permitted to partake of the sacred communion, it is pretty certain to contend next for the right of nominating those who are to minister at the Church's altars and occupy her pulpits. If it cannot appoint every one itself, it gives the weight of its authority to the maintenance of lay patronage. In modern ecclesiastical controversy the term Erastianism has been held to designate the opinions now stated regarding the borderland between Church and State. This was the signification attached to the term in the controversy which resulted in the disruption of the Scottish Establishment in 1843. [DISRUPTION.] In 1845, however, the Rev. Robert Lee, afterwards Professor of Biblical Criticism in Edinburgh University, re-edited an English translation of Erastus's theses made in 1669, and showed that the evidence on which he was assumed to have held the views called after him was scanty and insufficient. They perhaps existed in his work in germ, but in germ only.

"This, they said, was absolute *Erastianism*, or subjection of the Church of God to the regulations of an earthly Government."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. xxi.

ē-rā'-şūre, *s.* [Eng. *eras(e);* *-ure.*]

1. The act of erasing, rubbing, or scratching out; obliteration, effacement.

"Fear would prevent any corruptions of them by wilful mutilation, changes, or *erasures*."—*Horsley: Disc. on Prophecies of the Messiah.*

2. That which is erased, scratched out, obliterated, or effaced.

3. The place from which a word, &c., has been erased or scratched out.

"The superinduced words were written on an *erasure*."—*Prof. Menzies.*

* **4.** The act of razing or destroying utterly; as, the *erasure* of a city.

ERATO.
(*From a statuette in British Museum.*)

Ĕr'-a-tō, *s.* [Lat. *Erato;* Gr. Ἐρατώ (*Eratō*) = the Lovely: ἔρατος (*eratos*) = lovely; ἐράω (*eraō*) = to love.]

1. *Class. Myth.:* One of the nine Muses. She presided over elegy and love songs. When she was playing, she carried a lyre in the one hand and a plectrum in the other, and was crowned with roses and myrtle.

"Now, Erato! thy poet's mind inspire,
And fill his soul with thy celestial fire."
Dryden: Virgil: Æneid viii. 52, 53.

2. *Astron.:* An asteroid, the sixty-first found. It was discovered by Lesser, on September 14, 1860.

3. *Zool.:* A genus of Cypræidæ (Cowries). Eleven recent species occur, and two fossil, the former from Britain, the West Indies, China, &c., the latter from the Miocene onward.

4. *Bot.:* A genus of Asteraceæ, subtribe Psiadieæ.

ĕr'-hĭ-a, *s.* [ERBIUM.]

Chem.: Er_2O_3. Mol. weight 389·1. The oxide of the earth-metal Erbium. It is a rose-coloured powder, insoluble in water; it is infusible, and glows when heated with an intense green light. It forms crystalline rose-coloured salts which give characteristic lines in the spectrum. Erbium is said to exist in the sun. Erbia is probably a mixture of three earths: true Erbia, Holmia, and Thulia. It is very difficult to obtain it in a pure state.

ĕr'-bĭ-ŭm, *s.* [From *Ytterby* in Sweden, where gadolinite, the mineral containing this metal, is found.]

Chem.: Er, atomic weight 170·55. An earth-metal forming a rose-coloured oxide, Er_2O_3. It gives a peculiar spectrum, marked by characteristic absorption bands. It is said to be associated with two other earth-metals: Thulium, atomic weight 169·5; and Holmium, atomic weight 162. Its oxide is yellow. Salts of erbium are rose-coloured, and erbium oxalate is soluble in a solution of ammonium oxalate, forming a crystallizable double salt.]

ĕr'-çĭn-īte, *s.* [From *Sylva Hercynia*, the Roman name for the Harz mountains, in which it was found at Andreasberg.] [HERCYNITE.]

Min.: The same as HARMOTOME (q.v.).

ĕrd'-man-nīte, *s.* [Named after Professor Erdmann.]

Min.: The name of two minerals:—(1) *Erdmannite of Berlin:* A variety of Orthite; (2) *Erdmannite of Esmark:* A variety of Zircon.

* **erce-dek-ne,** *s.* [ARCHDEACON.]

* **erd,** *s.* [EARTH.]

* **erd-folc,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *erd* = earth, and Eng. *folk.*] The people of a country.

êre, *aar, *are, * ær, * ære, *ear, *eare, *er, *or, *adv., conj., & prep.* [A.S. *ǽr* = soon, before; cogn. with Dut. *eer;* O. H. Ger. *ér;* Ger. *eher;* Ital. *ár;* Goth. *air.*] [EARLY.

A. *As adverb:*

* **1.** Early, soon.

"Come I *are*, come I late
I fand Annot at the vhate."
Wyntoun, VIII., xxxiii. 148.

2. Before, previously.

"So mekylle sorowe had I never *are*."
Towneley Mysteries, p. 127.

B. *As conj.:* Before, before that, sooner than.

"'Another sun,'
Said he, 'shall shine upon us *ere* we part.'"
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ix.

C. *As prep.:* Before, previously to, earlier than.

"Ne beo eou noht lath to arisene *er* del."
Old Eng. Homilies, p. 89.

* **ere,** *v.t.* [EAR, *v.*]

* **ere,** *s.* [EAR, *s.*]

ĕr-ē'-bĭ-a *s.* [Lat. *Erebus;* Gr. Ἔρεβος (*Erebos*) = the place of nether darkness.] [EREBUS.]

Entom.: A genus of Butterflies, family Satyridæ. *Erebia Epiphron* is the Small Ringlet. It is of a sepia-brown colour, with black spots, and occurs in Cumberland and in Ireland. The caterpillar feeds on grass. The perfect insect appears in June and July. (*Newman.*)

Ĕr'-ĕ-bŭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. Ἔρεβος (*Erebos*).]

Mythol.: A deity of hell—the son of Chaos and Darkness; he married his sister Night, and was the father of Light and Day. The word was used for the gloomy region in the Lower World, distinguished both from Tartarus, the place of torment, and Elysium, the region of bliss. Hence it was used later for the lower world generally; hell, hades.

"Not *Erebus* itself were dim enough
To hide thee from prevention."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.

ē-rĕct', *a.* [Lat. *erectus*, pa. par. of *erigo* = to set up: *e* = *ex* = out, and *rego* = to rule, to arrange.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) Upright; not leaning; not prone.

"His attitude was rigidly *erect*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

*(2) Directed upwards; raised upwards; uplifted.

"Her front *erect*, with majesty she bore,
The crosier wielded, and the mitre wore."
Dryden: Hind & Panther, i. 394, 395.

(3) Straight, even; without bend or unevenness.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Bold, confident, firm, unshaken, upright.

"Let no vain fear thy generous ardour tame,
But stand *erect* and sound as loud as fame."
Glanvill.

(2) Vigorous, intent, not depressed.

"That vigilant and *erect* attention of mind, which in prayer is very necessary, is wasted or dulled"—*Hooker.*

Botany:

1. (*Gen.*): Pointing towards the zenith.

2. (*Of an ovule*): Growing erect from the base of the ovary.

ē-rĕct', *v.t. & i.* [ERECT, *a.* Ital. *erigere;* Sp. & Port. *erigir;* Fr. *ériger.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To raise or set up in an erect, upright, or perpendicular position; to set upright.

2. To raise, to build, to set up.

"That a monument should be ordered for the purpose of being *erected* in St. Paul's Cathedral."—*Lord Teignmouth: Life of Sir W. Jones.*

3. To raise up, to lift.

"At every shout *erects* his quivering ears,
And his broad chest upon the barrier bears."
Rowe: Lucan, i. 640, 641.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To elevate, to exalt, to raise, to set up.

"Fortune, thou art guilty of his deed,
That didst his state above his hope *erect*."
Daniel: Civil Wars, i. 98.

2. To establish, to set up, to found.

"He suffers seventy-two distinct nations to be *erected* out of the first monarchy under distinct governors."—*Raleigh: Hist. of the World.*

3. To set up, to establish.

"Round her throne
Erected in the bosom of the just."
Young: Night Thoughts, viii. 627, 628.

4. To animate, to encourage.

"Why should not hope
As much *erect* our thoughts, as fear deject them?"
Denham: Sophy, i. 2.

* **5.** To raise or set up as a consequence from premises.

"From fallacious foundations and misapprehended medimna, meu *erect* conclusions no way inferible from the premises."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To rise upright; to become erect.

"The trifoile against raine swelleth in the stalk; and so standeth more upright: for by wet stalks doe *erect*, and leaves bow downe."—*Bacon: Natural Hist.*, § 827.

¶ For the difference between to *erect* and to *build*, see BUILD; for that between to *erect* and to *institute*, see INSTITUTE; and for that between to *erect* and to *lift*, see LIFT.

* **ē-rĕct'-a-blc,** *a.* [Eng. *erect; -able.*] That may or can be erected, raised, or set upright.

ē-rĕct'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [ERECT, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Lit.:* Set or raised upright; made erect.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Eager, anxious.

"'Tis called a satire, and the world appears
Gathering around it with *erected* ears."
Cowper: Charity, 515, 516.

* **2.** Elevated in mind; noble, aspiring.

"High *erected* thoughts seated in a heart of courtesy."—*Sir P. Sidney.*

ē-rĕct'-ẽr, ē-rĕct'-ŏr, *s.* [Eng. *erect; -er.*] One who or that which erects, sets up, or builds.

ē-rĕc'-tĭle, *a.* [Fr. *érectile.*]

Anat.: Capable of being erected; susceptible of erection.

erectile-tissue, *s.*

Anat.: A kind of tissue entering into some organs of the body which are capable of being rendered turgid or erected by their distension with blood. It is called also Cavernous tissue.

ē-rĕc-tĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *erectil(e); -ity.*] The quality or state of being erectile; capability of being erected.

ē-rĕct'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [ERECT, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of raising or setting upright; erection.

erecting eye-piece, *s.*

Optics: A combination of four lenses used for terrestrial teleacopes, and so arranged as to exhibit the objects viewed in an erect position.

erecting-glass, *s.* A tube with two lenses, shipped into the inner end of the draw-tube of a microscope, and serving to erect the inverted image. [ERECTOR, II. 2.]

erecting-prism, *s.* [ERECTOR, II. 2.]

ē-rĕc'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *erectio*, from *erectus*, pa. par. of *erigo;* Fr. *érection;* Sp. *erección;* Ital. *erezione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of erecting, raising, or setting upright or perpendicular; a raising or setting up.

2. The act of building, constructing, or raising edifices.

"The *erection* of several spacious parish churches."—*Porteus: Works*, vol. i., lect. viii. (Note.)

3. The state of being erected, built, or raised up.

4. That which is erected or raised up; a building, a construction.

5. The act of establishing, forming, setting up, or instituting.

"After the first *erection* of the Scotish kingdome."—*Holinshed: Hist. of Scotland*, an. 203.

6. The state of being established, formed, set up, or instituted.

* **7.** Elevation, nobility, or exaltation of sentiments.

"Her peerless height my mind to high *erection* draws up."—*Sir P. Sidney.*

* **8.** The act of rousing, stimulating, exciting, or encouraging.

"When a man would listen suddenly he starteth; for the starting is an *erection* of the spirits to attend."—*Bacon.*

II. *Anat.:* The state of a part when it becomes turgid or distended with blood. [ERECTILE-TISSUE.]

ē-rĕc'-tĭve, *a.* [Eng. *erect; -ive.*] Tending to erect or set upright; erecting, raising.

* **ē-rĕct'-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *erect; -ly.*] In an erect or upright position.

"They generally carry their heads *erectly* like man."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iv. ch. i.

erectly-spreading, *a.*

Bot.: Between erect and spreading. (*Paxton.*)

* **ē-rĕct'-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *erect; -ness.*] The quality or state of being erect; uprightness of posture or form.

"We take *erectness* strictly and so as Galen defined it; they only, sayeth he, have an erect figure, whose spine and thighbone are carried in right lines."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iv., ch. i.

ē'-rĕc-tō-, *prefix.* [Lat. *erectus* = erect.] Erect.

erecto-patent, *a.*

1. *Bot.:* The same as ERECTLY-SPREADING (q.v.).

2. *Entom.:* Having the primary wings vertical and the secondary ones horizontal.

ē-rĕc'-tŏr, *s.* [Fr. *érecteur.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who erects, raises, sets up, or establishes.

"Rehoboam's young counsellors were, in some relation, the *erectors* of Jeroboam's calves."—*Mountagu: Desoute Essayes*, pt. i., p. 49.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* A muscle which causes the erection of any part.

2. *Optics:* An arrangement to antagonize the inversion of the image formed by the object-glass, by again inverting the image to make it correspond in position with the object. It is a tube about three inches long, having a meniscus at one end and a plano-convex lens at the other, the convex sides upward, and a diaphragm about half-way between them. The erector is screwed into the lower end of the draw-tube.

* **erege,** *s.* [O. Fr. *herege;* Sp. & Port. *harage*, from Lat. *hæreticus.*] A heretic.

"Huanne me draghth uoulliche thet bodi of oure lhorde, as doth the *ereges*."—*Ayenbite*, p. 40.

êre'-lŏng, *adv.* [Eng. *ere; long.*] Before the lapse of any long time; before long; soon.

"I think *erelong* he will believe"
Massinger: Unnatural Combat, iii. 1.

ĕ-rĕ-ma-câu'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. *ἠρέμα* (*hērema*) = slowly, and *καῦσις* (*kausis*) = burning.]

Chem.: A name given by Liebig to the slow oxidation of vegetable matter when exposed to air and moisture. Eremacausis is accompanied by evolution of heat, which may cause large masses of cotton, flax, hay, and other substances of a porous nature, when damp or greasy, to take fire spontaneously. The hydrogen of the organic body is converted into water, and the carbon into carbonic acid; the oxygen in the body unites with the hydrogen to form water, so the substance formed, humus, &c., contains a larger percentage of carbon than the original substance. The nitrogen escapes into the air, either as free nitrogen or ammonia, unless an alkali or alkaline earth is present, then a nitrate is formed.

***ĕr'-ĕ-mĭt-age (age** as **ĭj),** *s.* [Eng. *eremit(e)*; *-age.*] A hermitage.

"A leaden box, which, as he affirmed, was found in the ruins of an old *eremitage*, as it was a-repairing."—*Shelton: Don Quixote*, p. 136.

***ĕr'-ĕ-mĭt-al,** *a.* [Mid. Eng. *eremit(e)*; *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a hermit.

"Still less an *eremital* mode of life."—*Southey: The Doctor*, ch. lxviii.

ĕr'-ĕ-mīte (1), *s.* [Lat. *eremita*; Gr. *ἐρημίτης* (*erēmitēs*) = one belonging to the desert, a hermit, from *ἐρημία* (*erēmia*) = a solitude; *ἐρῆμος* (*erēmos*) = desolate, lonely; Fr. *ermite, hermite*; Prov. *ermita, hermitan*; Sp. *ermitaño*; Port. *eremita, ermitão*; Ital. *eremita.*] [HERMIT.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A hermit; a solitary; a recluse.

"Then loathed he in his native land to dwell,
Which seemed to him more lone than *eremite's* sad cell."
Byron: Childe Harold, i. 4.

2. *Ch. Hist.:* A hermit, an ascetic, who preferred solitude to association in a community with others of the same sex who, like him, had withdrawn from the world. Jerome, on indifferent authority, states that Paul the hermit of Thebais, was the author of the institution of Eremites, but they probably existed in connection with Christianity, and certainly with other faiths, before his time. This Paul lived in the third century, when the Decian persecution led many to withdraw to the wilderness. They lived in caves and such places, and were distinguished not merely from the Cœnobites, who lived in communities, but from the Anchorites, who, as solitary as the Eremites, had no fixed abode, but wandered about, subsisting chiefly on roots and fruits; as also from the Sarabites, a vagrant race of religious mendicants and impostors.

¶ *Eremite Brethren of St. William, Duke of Aquitaine:*

Ch. Hist.: A monastic order instituted in the thirteenth century. [AUGUSTINIANS.]

ĕr'-ĕ-mīte (2), *s.* [Gr. *ἐρῆμος* (*erēmos*) = lonely, in allusion to its rarity.]

Min.: The same as MONAZITE (q.v.).

***ĕr-ĕ-mĭt'-ĭc, *ĕr-ĕ-mĭt-ĭc-al, *er-e-mit-ic-all,** *a.* [Eng. *eremit(e)*; *-ic, -ical.*]

1. Relating to or having the nature or character of a hermit; living in solitude or seclusion.

"They have multitudes of religious orders, *eremitical* and cenobitical."—*Stillingfleet.*

2. Spent in solitude or seclusion.

"Led an *eremitical* life in the woods near Stafford."—*Fuller: Worthies; Staffordshire.*

***ĕr'-ĕ-mĭt-ish,** *a.* [Eng. *eremit(e)*; *-ish.*] Of or pertaining to a hermit; eremitic, solitary.

"An *eremitish* and melancholike solitariness."—*Bishop Hall: Meditations & Vows*, Contempl. i.

ĕr'-ĕ-mĭt-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *eremit(e)*; *-ism.*] The state or condition of a hermit; seclusion from society.

ĕr'-ĕ-mŭs, *s.* [Gr. *ἐρῆμος* (*erēmos*) = solitary.]

Bot.: A ripe carpel, partially detached from the rest.

***er-ende,** *s.* [ERRAND.]

êre-nŏw', *adv.* [Eng. *ere*, and *now.*] Before now, before this time.

"Had the world eternally been, science had been brought to perfection long *erenow*."—*Cheyne.*

***ē-rĕp-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *ereptatum*, sup. of *ereptō*, freq. of *erepo* = to creep out: *e* = *ex* = out, and *repo* = to creep.] A creeping out or forth.

***ē-rĕp'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *ereptio*, from *ereptus*, pa. par. of *eripio*: *e* = *ex* = out, away, and *rapio* = to snatch.] The act of snatching or taking away by force.

***er-er, *er-ere,** *s.* [Eng. *ear*, v.; *-er.*] A ploughe r.

"Whether al day shal ere the *erere* that he sowe."—*Wycliffe. Isaiah* xxviii. 24.

ĕr-ĕ-thĭşm, *s.* [Gr. *ἐρέθισμα* (*erethisma*) = an exciting.]

Med.: Undue excitation of an organ or of a tissue.

ĕr-ĕ-thĭs'-tĭc, *a.* [Gr. *ἐρεθιστικός* (*erethistikos*) = irritating.]

Med.: Pertaining or relating to erethism (q.v.).

ĕr-ĕ-thīz'-ŏn, *s.* [Gr. *ἐρεθίζων* (*erethizōn*), pr. par. of *ἐρεθίζω* (*erethizō*) = to rouse to fight.]

Zool.: A genus of Cercolabidæ, a family akin to the Hystricidæ. *Erethizon dorsata* is the Canadian Porcupine.

êre-whīle', êre-whīles, *a.* [Eng. *ere*, and *while, whiles.*] Some time ago; a little while before.

"I am as fair now, as I was *erewhile*,
Since night you loved me, yet since night you left me."
Shakesp.: Mids. Night's Dream, iii. 2.

ĕrf (1) (pl. **ĕr'-vęn),** *s.* [Dut.] A garden plot, usually containing about half an acre.

***ĕrf** (2), ***errfe, *erve,** *s.* [A.S. *erfe, yrfe*; O. H. Ger. *arbi, erbi.*] Cattle.

"Ilk kinnes *erf* . . . was mad of erthe."
Genesis & Exodus, 183.

*** erf-blood, * errfe-blod,** *s.* The blood of cattle.

"That allter thatt tatt *errfeblod*
Wass egghwær stremmkledd onne."
Ormulum (1788).

***erf-eth, *earf-eth, *arrf-eth, *arv-eth, *erv-eth,** *a.* [A.S. *earfoth.*] Hard, difficult.

"It was *erfeth* to forthen." *O. Eng. Homilies*, ii. 71.

***erf-ly, *erfe-lichc, *ervethliche, *er-ved-liche,** *a.* & *adv.* [A.S. *earfodhlice.*]

A. *As adj.:* Hard, difficult.

B. *As adv.:* With difficulty, hardly.

"Hu *eruedliche* he arisetb."—*Ancren Riwle*, p. 328.

***erf-eth-ness, *erf-eth-nesse,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *erfeth*; *-ness.*] Labour.

"He scal . . . beon on *erfethnesse* ared."
O. Eng. Homilies, p. 45.

***ĕrf'-kĭn,** *s.* [A.S. *erfe*, and *cynn.*] Cattle.

"Al *erfkin* haueu he utled."
Genesis & Exodus, 3,177.

ĕrg, ĕr'-gŏn, *s.* [Gr. *ἔργον* (*ergon*) = a work.]

Nat. Phil.: The amount of work done by a dyne working through a distance of a centimetre. It is the C. G. S. unit of work and of energy. (*Everett: C. G. S. System of Units* (1873), ch. iii., p. 13.)

"The C. G. S. unit of work is the work done by this force [a dyne] working through a centimetre; and we purpose to denote it by some derivative of the Greek *ἔργον*. The forms *ergon, ergal*, and *erg* have been suggested; but the second of these has been used in a different sense by Clausius. In this case also we propose for the present to leave the termination unsettled, and we request that the word *ergon* or *erg* be strictly limited to the C. G. S. unit of work, or what is for purposes of measurement equivalent to this, the C. G. S. unit of energy, energy being measured by the amount of work which it represents."—*First Report of the Committee of the British Association for the Selection and Nomenclature of Dynamical and Electrical Units. Brit. Assoc. Rep.* (1873), pt. i., p. 224.

ĕr-gą-sĭl'-ĭ-ąnş, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ergasili(us)*, and Eng., &c. suff. *-ans.*]

Zool.: The family of Ergasilidæ.

ĕr-gą-sĭl'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ergasil(ius)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Crustaceans, placed under Milne Edwards's order Siphonostomata, now Epizoa or Parasita. Most of the species are parasitic on the gills of fishes, one on those of the lobster.

ĕr-gą-sĭl'-ĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. *ἐργασία* (*ergasia*) = work, daily labour (?).]

Zool.: A genus of Crustaceans, the typical one of the family Ergasilidæ (q.v.).

***ĕr-gāt',** ***ĕr'-gŏt,** *v.t.* [ERGO.] To draw as a conclusion, to infer, to deduce.

"Little doth it concern us what the schoolmen *ergat* in their schools."—*Hewyt.*

***ĕr'-gą-tą,** *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *ἐργάτης* (*ergatēs*).] A capstan, a windlass.

ĕr'-go, *adv.* [Lat.] Therefore, consequently.

"If black and white horses are devised, pyed horses shall pass by such devise: but black and white horses are devised; *ergo*, the plaintiff shall have the pyed horses."—*Fortescue: Specimen of Scribleriu's Reports.*

ĕr'-gŏn, *s.* [ERG.] Occurs in composition, as *ergon*-eight.

"The helogrommetre is rather less than the *ergon*-eight, being about 98 million ergs."—*Brit. Assoc. Report for* 1875, p. 224.

ĕr'-gŏt, *s.* [Fr. = a spur, stub of a branch, &c.]

1. *Anat.:* The hippocampus minor of the cerebellum. [HIPPOCAMPUS.] It is called also the Calcar avis. (*Quain.*)

2. *Farr.:* A sort of stub, like a piece of soft horn, about the bigness of a chestnut, which is placed behind and below the pastern joint, and is commonly hidden under the tuft of the fetlock. (*Farrier's Dict.*)

3. *Bot.:* A disease affecting rye, corn, maize, and other grasses, one prominent morbid symptom being that the seed, besides becoming black, grows elongated so as to resemble the spur of a cock, whence the name ergot comes. When the disease begins first sphacelia appear upon the nascent pistil. After a time a viscid fluid exudes from them; then comes the spur already mentioned. In the early stage a fungus, *Oidium abortifaciens*, appears; at a later one, if the plant be kept sufficiently damp, Cordiceps, Purpurea, and other species. The disease is very fatal to the plants attacked, and an admixture of ergotised with sound grain is dangerous, and sometimes fatal, to man and the lower animals.

4. *Mat. Medica:* Ergot is used in the form of *Extractum ergotæ liquidum* (liquid extract of ergot), *Infusum ergotæ* (infusion of ergot), and *Tinctura ergotæ* (tincture of ergot). Ergot causes contraction of the minute arteries by acting on their muscular walls, and thereby increasing the systemic blood pressure. It is employed to cause contraction of the uterus in cases of labour. When taken for a long time in small quantities in the form of bread made from ergotised rye, it causes gangrene. In large doses it induces nausea, vomiting delirium, stupor, and death. (*Garrod: Mat Medica.*)

5 *Chem.:* Ergot contains several principles, which have not been properly isolated, as ergotine, sclerotnucin, sclerotic acid, &c. Ergot is recognised by yielding, when distilled with caustic potash, a distillate of trimethylamine, $N(CH_3)_3$.

*** ĕr'-gŏt,** *v.t.* [ERGAT.]

ĕr'-gŏt-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *ergot*, s.; *-ed.*] Attacked or diseased with ergot; diseased by the attacks of the fungus *Claviceps purpurea.*

ĕr'-gŏt-ĭne, *s.* [Eng., &c. *ergot*; *-ine* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: An amorphous, feebly bitter substance contained in Ergot (q.v.).

ĕr'-gŏt-ĭşed, *a.* [Eng. *ergot*; *-ised.*] Diseased, as rye and other grasses, with ergot.

"We know the terrible effect of *ergotised* grasses, and there may be equally deleterious and more minute fungi which escape notice."—*Field*, Jan. 28, 1882.

ĕr'-gŏt-ĭşm (1), *s.* [Eng. *ergot*; *-ism*; Fr. *ergotisme.*]

Botany, Agriculture, &c.:

1. The same as ERGOT (q.v.).

2. *Med.:* A disease produced by eating grain affected by ergot.

*** ĕr'-gŏt-ĭşm** (2), *s.* [Eng. *ergot*, v.; *-ism.*] A logical inference, conclusion, or deduction.

"States are not governed by *ergotisms*."—*Browne; Christian Morals*, ii. 4.

***ĕr'-ĭ-ach, *ĕr'-ĭc,** *s.* [Ir. *eiric.*] A fine or penalty paid in ancient times in Ireland by any one guilty of murder. [WERE, WITE.]

"By the brehon law or custom no crime, however enormous, was punished with death, but by a fine or pecuniary mulct, which was levied upon the criminal. Murder itself was atoned for in this manner; and each man, according to his rank, had a different rate or value affixed to him, which was called his *eric*."—*Hume: History of Great Britain*, i. 43.

Ēr'-ĭ-an, *a.* [From Lake Erie on the St. Lawrence.]

Geog. & Geol.: Pertaining to Lake Erie.

Erian formation, *s.*

Geol.: The name given by Principal Dawson to a North American formation believed to be contemporaneous with the British Devonian rocks.

ĕr-ī-cā, *s.* [Lat. *erice;* Gr. *ἐρείκη* (*ereikē*) = heath.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical one of the order Ericaceæ. Sepals four; corolla hypogynous, campanulate, or tubular, four-lobed, persistent; stamens eight; ovary, four-celled; style filiform; stigma capitate, dilated, four-lobed; capsule, four-celled, splitting loculicidally into four valves, many-seeded; leaves whorled, rarely scattered, narrow, rigid; much-branched shrubs. About 400 species are known. Five are British: (1) *Erica tetralix*, the Cross-leaved; (2) *E. cinerea*, the Fine-leaved; ( ) *E. ciliaris*, the Ciliated; (4) *E. vagans*, the Cornish; and (5) *E. Mediterranea*, the Mediterranean Heath. Nos. 1 and 2 are widely diffused and abundant; the rest are more local. Many of the foreign Ericas occur in South Africa, from which numbers of them have been brought to English greenhouses. They are found also in North Africa, Europe, and North Asia. Not one is now regarded as medicinal.

ĕr-ī-cā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *eric(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: An order of hypogynous Exogens, the typical one of the alliance Ericales. It consists of shrubs or undershrubs, with evergreen leaves, rigid, entire, whorled or opposite, without stipules; calyx four to five-cleft, sometimes separating into four or five pieces, regular or irregular; stamens definite, equal in number to the segments of the corolla, or twice as many, hypogynous or nearly so; ovary surrounded by a disc, many-celled, many-seeded; style one, straight; stigma one, undivided, toothed or three-cleft; fruit capsular, many-celled, with central placentæ; seeds indefinite, minute. Known genera about seventy; species about 1,000. Their great seat is the Cape of Good Hope, but they are found also in Europe, North and South America, in the Himalayas, and North Asia. In Australia they are absent, their place being supplied by Epacridaceæ (q.v.). The berries of the succulent-fruited kinds are grateful to the taste. The order is divided into two tribes, Ericeæ and Rhododendreæ.

ĕr-ī-cā'-çē-oŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *ericace(æ)*, and Eng., &c. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Pertaining or relating to the order Ericaceæ (q.v.).

ĕr-ī-cā'-īcs, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *eric(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ales.*]

Bot.: An alliance of hypogynous Exogens with dichlamydeous flowers, symmetrical in the ovary, axile placentæ, definite stamens, and embryo enclosed in a large quantity of fleshy albumen. Lindley includes under it five orders, Humiriaceæ, Epacridaceæ, Pyrolaceæ, Francoaceæ, Monotropaceæ, and Ericaceæ.

ĕr-ī-çē'-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *eric(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Ericaceæ. The fruit is loculicidal, rarely septicidal or berried. The buds are naked. It is divided into two families, Ericadæ and Andromedidæ.

ĕ-rĭch'-thĭ-ans, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *erichthys*, and Eng., &c. pl. suff. *-ans.*]

Zool.: The English name for the tribe of unicuirassiated stomapod crustaceans, the type of which is Erichthus (q.v.).

ĕ-rĭch'-thŷs, * **ĕ-rĭch'-thŭs,** *s.* [Gr *ἔριον* (*erion*) = wool, and *ἰχθυς* (*ichthus*) = fish.]

Zool.: A genus of stomapoda. It contains the Glass Shrimps (q.v.).

ĕ-rĭç'-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *eric(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Ericeæ (q.v.).

ĕr-ī'-çĭ nōne, *s.* [Lat. *erica*, and Eng., &c. (*quin*)*one.*]

Chem.: A crystalline substance obtained by the dry distillation of ericaceous plants. The liquid distillate is treated with plumbic acetate and filtered; the filtrate is treated with H_2S gas to remove the lead, and then evaporated to dryness. The residue is purified by sublimation in small quantities at a time between two watch-glasses. It has been found to be identical with hydroquinone, $C_6H_4(OH)_2$ (1 4) (q.v.).

Ē-rĭd'-a-nŭs, *s.* [Lat. *Eridanus* = the river Po.]

Astron.: One of the fifteen ancient Southern Constellations. It winds like a river [etym.] through the sky, from the star of the first magnitude, Achernes, in the constellation Phœnix, past the feet of Cetus, to the star Rigel in Orion.

ĕr-ī-gĕr-ŏ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *erigeron*), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A sub tribe of Composite plants, tribe Asteroideæ. Type Erigeron (q.v.).

ĕ-rĭg'-ĕr-ŏn, *s.* [Lat. *erigeron*; Gr. *ἠριγέρων* (*ērigerōn*) (= early, old), the name of a groundsel (senecio) from its hoary down.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical one of the sub-tribe Erigereæ (q.v.). It resembles the Aster, but has the ray flowers multiseriate, and the fruit compressed. About eighty species are known. They are from the temperate and colder regions. Two are British, (1) *Erigeron alpinum*, and (2) *E. acre. E. canadense* has escaped from English gardens, but is not a true native of these islands.

* **ĕr'-ĭg-ĭ ble,** *a.* [As if from Lat. *erigibilis*, from *erigo* = to erect (q.v.).] Capable of being erected.

Ēr'-ĭn, Ēr-in, *s.* [Ir.] The native name of Ireland.

"The most ancient Irish called their country *Erin*, or Eire, or Iere; which word imports a western country; and by this name it was called by the old Greek geographers."—*Campbell: On the Loc. and Lat. Hist of Irel.* p. 14.

ĕr-ī-nā'-çē-ī-dæ, ĕr-ī-nā'-çē-a-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *erinaceus* = a hedgehog, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Insectivora. • The body above is covered with prickly spines, and may be rolled into a ball, with these defensive weapons presented nearly in every direction; the feet are not suitable for digging. Range in space Europe, Asia, and Africa. Range in time from the Eocene till now. [Eocene.]

ĕr-ī-nā'-çē-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *erinace(us)* = a hedgehog, and Eng., &c. suff. *-ous.*]

Zool.: Pertaining to a hedgehog.

ĕr-ī-nā'-çē-ŭs, *s.* [Lat.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the Erinaceidæ (q.v.). *Erinaceus europæus* is the hedgehog. Range in time from the Miocene till now. [Miocene.]

ĕr-ĭ-nĕ'-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. *ἐρίνεος* (*erineos*) = of wool, woollen.]

Bot.: An abnormal development of the cells of the epidermis of trees, specially of the Amentaceæ, the Aceraceæ, and the Rosaceæ. The cells so developed used to be mistaken for Fungi. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

ĕ-rĭn'-gō, *s.* [Eryngo.]

ĕr-ĭn'-īte, *s.* [From Erin (q.v.), and suff. *-ite.* (*Min.*) (q.v.). Named from the erroneous belief that Erinite No. 1 came from Ireland.]

Mineralogy: Two metals.

1. *Erinite of Hurdinger:* A subtranslucent brittle mineral, occurring in maxillated crystalline groups, concentric or fibrous. Hardness 4·5 to 5, sp. gr. 4·04, lustre between dull and resinous, colour emerald-green, compos. arsenic acid 33·78, oxide of copper 59·14, water 5·01, alumina 1·77 = 100. Found in Cornwall. (*Dana.*)

2. *Erinite of Thomson:* A variety of Montmorillonite (q.v.). It is a yellowish-red, clayey mineral, from the Giant's Causeway.

ĕ-rĭn'-nŷs, Ē-rĭn'-nŷs, *s.* [Lat. *Erinnys*; Gr. Ἐρινύς (*Erinus*). See def. The double *n* came from an erroneous notion that the Greek word had a *νν* which it has not, at least in the best manuscripts.]

1. *Class. Mythol:* A Greek avenging deity like the Roman Furiea. Then the number was multiplied to three—Tisiphoné, Megæra, and Alecto.

2. *Zool.:* The name given by Salter to a genus of Trilobites, family Proetidæ.

ĕr-ĭ-ō-bo-trȳ-a, *s.* [Gr. *ἔριον* (*erion*) = wool, and *βότρυς* (*botrus*) = a cluster or bunch of grapes.]

Bot.: A genus of Pomaceæ. *Eriobotrya japonica*, formerly called *Mespilus japonica* is the Loquat or Javanese Medlar.

ĕr-ĭ-ō-çau-lā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *eriocaul(on)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: An order of Endogens, alliance Glumales. It consists of perennial marsh plants with linear cellular spongy leaves sheathing at the base. Flowers in heads, bracteate, unisexual, very minute, glumes two, unilateral, or three; ovary superior, three or two-celled; seeds solitary, pendulous. About 200 species are known. Two-thirds occur in the tropics of America, and half the remainder in Australia. A few are in temperate America, and one in Britain. *Eriocaulon setaceum*, boiled in oil, is used in India as a remedy for itch.

ĕr-ĭ-ō-çau'-lŏn, *s.* [Gr. *ἔριον* (*erion*) = wool, and *καυλός* (*kaulos*) = the stalk of a plant. Named from the woolly scapes of some species.]

Bot.: Pipewort. A genus of plants, the typical one of the order Eriocaulaceæ. The male flowers are chiefly in the centre of the head, the outer perianth-segments subspathulate, the stamens four to six. *Eriocaulon septangulare* is found in lakes in Skye, the Hebrides, and the west of Ireland.

ĕr-ĭ-ō-çē-phăl'-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *eriocephal(us)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Asteraceæ, tribe Senecionideæ.

ĕr-ĭ-ō-çē'-phăl-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. *ἔριον* (*erion*) = wool, and *κεφαλή* (*kephalē*) = the head.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the sub-tribe Eriocephaleæ (q.v.). It contains some South African bushes greatly branched.

ē-rĭ-ō dĕn'-drŏn, *s.* [Gr. *ἔριον* (*erion*) = wool, and *δένδρον* (*dendron*) = tree.]

Bot.: Wool-tree. A genus of Sterculiaceæ, sub-order or tribe Bombaceæ, or according to some they are of the order Malvaceæ. The calyx is naked, irregularly five-lobed, with the lobes usually twin; petals five, joined together; filaments divided at the apex into five bundles; stigma five or six-cleft. The genus contains large trees with spongy wood, palmate leaves, and large red, white, or scarlet flowers. About six species are known, five from America, the other from Asia and Africa. The wood is too spongy to be used for building, but it can be made into canoes.

ĕr-ĭ-ō-gŏn'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *eriogon(um)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Polygonaceæ, type Eriogonum.

ĕr-ĭ-ōg'-ō-nŭm, *s.* [Gr. *ἔριον* (*erion*) = wool, and *γόνυ* (*gonu*) = the knee, a joint of a plant.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical one of the tribe Polygonaceæ (q.v.).

ĕr-ĭ-ō-læ'-na, *s.* [Gr. *ἔριον* (*erion*) = wool, and *χλαῖνα* (*chlaina*) = a cloak; because the calyx is woolly.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical one of the tribe Eriolæneæ (q.v.).

ĕr-ĭ-ō-læ'-nĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *eriolæn(a)* (q.v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Byttneriaceæ.

ĕr-ĭ-ōm'-ē-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. *ἔριον* (*erion*) = wool, and *μετρον* (*metron*) = a measure.] An instrument for measuring the diameter of small fibres, such as wool, cotton, or flax, by ascertaining the diameter of any one of the coloured rings which they produce.

"The *erimeter* is formed of a piece of card or plate of brass, having an aperture of about one-fiftieth of an inch in diameter in the centre of a circle of one-half inch in diameter, and perforated with small holes. The fibre or particle to be measured is fixed in a slider, and the *erimeter* being placed before a strong light, and the eye assisted by a lens applied behind the small hole, the rings of colours will be seen. The slider must then be drawn out or pushed in till the limit of the first red and green ring (the one selected by Dr. Young) coincides with the circle of perforations, and the index will then show on the scale the size of the particle or fibre."—*Brewster: Optics.*

ĕr'-ĭ-ō-mys, *s.* [Gr. *ἔριον* (*erion*) = wool, and *μῦ* (*mus*) = a mouse.]

Zool.: A genus of Chinchillidæ. *Eriomys lanigera* is the Chinchilla.

ĕr-ĭ-ŏph'-ŏr-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. ἔριον (*erion*) = wool, and φορός (*phoros*) = bearing.]

Bot.: Cotton-grass. A genus of Cyperaceæ (Sedges), tribe Scirpeæ. It consists of perennial tufted herbs, with many-flowered spikelets; the glumes imbricated on every side, and several hypogynous bristles, becoming very long and silky. Four species occur in Britain: (1) *Eriophorum vaginatum*, (2) *E. alpinum*, (3) *E. polystachyon*, and (4) *E. gracile*. The common *E. angustifolium* is reduced by Sir Joseph Hooker to a variety of No. 3. No. 1 is the Hare-tail, No. 2 the Alpine. No. 3 includes both the Broad and the Narrow-leaved, and No. 4 is the slender Cotton-grass. The silk or cotton from the English species of the genus has been made into paper and the wicks of candles or used for stuffing pillows. The immature leaves of a Himalayan species, *E. comosum* or *cannabinum*, are used for rope-making.

ĕ-rĭph'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Lat. *eriphia*; Gr. ἐρεφεία (*erepheia*) = an unknown plant.]

Zool.: A genus of decapod short-tailed Crustaceans. *Eriphia spinifrons* is widely diffused in the different seas.

ĕ-rĭs'-mą, *s.* [Gr. ἔρισμα (*erisma*) = a cause of quarrel; ἐρίζω (*erizō*) = to strive; ἔρις (*eris*) = strife. So called from the anomalous character of the structure described under No. 1, and the genus placed under No. 2.]

Botany:

1. The rachis or axis of grasses.

2. A genus of South American Vochyaceæ, *Erisma Japura*, is the Japura of Brazil, a fine tree, 80 to 120 feet high.

* **ĕ-rĭs'-tĭc,** * **ĕ-rĭs'-tĭck,** * **ĕ-rĭs'-tĭc-ąl,** *a. & s.* [Gr. ἐριστικός (*eristikos*) = pertaining to strife; ἐρις (*eris*) = strife.]

A. *As adj.* (*Of both forms*): Controversial; pertaining to or of the nature of disputation or controversy.

"So many *eristick* writings."—*Life of Firman* (1698), p. 20.

B. *As subst.* (*Of the form* Eristic): A controversialist.

"An Euchite as well as an *Eristick*."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 93.

* **ĕr'-ĭ-tage (tage as tĭğ),** *s.* [Heritage, *s.*]

* **ĕr'-ĭ-tage (tage as tĭğ),** *v.t.* [Heritage, *v.*]

1. To inherit.

"The debouere fosothe shulu *eritagen* the erthe."—*Wycliffe: Ps.* xxxvi. 11.

2. To endow.

"The lawe of lif he *eritagede* them."—*Wycliffe: Ecclus.* xvii. 9.

* **e-rite,** *s.* [Lat. *hæreticus*.] A heretic.

"The forsworene, the hethene, the *erites*."—*Old Eng. Homilies*, p. 143.

ĕr'-ix, *s.* [Eryx.]

* **erke,** *s.* [A.S. *earg*, *earh*.] Lazy, idle, indolent, slothful.

"For men therein should hem delite;
And of that dede be not *erke*,
But oft sithes haunt that werke." *Chaucer.*

ĕr'-łan-īte, *s.* [Named from Erla in the Saxon Erzgebirge, where it is found.]

Min. & Petrol.: A light greenish-grey mineral or rock containing silica, alumina, lime, &c. At first it was considered a mineral, but Dana believes it to be a rock. If the latter view ultimately prevail, the spelling will probably be changed to Erlanyte, the termination *-yte* being the modification of *-ite* adopted to distinguish rocks.

ĕrl-kĭng, *s.* [Dan. *ellerkonge*; Ger. *erl-könig* = elt-king.] In German and Scandinavian mythology, an elf or personified natural power, very mischievous, especially to children.

"The hero of the present piece is the *Erl* or Oak King, a fiend who is supposed to dwell in the recesses of the forest, and thence to issue forth upon the benighted traveller to lure him to his destruction."—*Scott: Erl King.*

* **erme,** *v.i.* [A.S. *earmian*.] To grieve, to lament.

* **erme-ful,** *a.* [Erme.] Sad, mournful, grievous, piteous.

* **ĕr'-mĕ-lin,** * **er-mi-lin,** *s.* [A dimin. of Ermine (q.v.).] A little ermine.

"On his shield enveloped sevenfold
He bore a crowned little *ermilin*."
Spenser: F. Q., III. ii. 25.

ĕr'-mine, * **er-mȳne,** * **er-min,** * **er-myn,** *s. & a.* [From O. Fr. *ermine* (Mod. Fr. *hermine*, Prov. *ermini*). In Sw., Dan. & Ger. *hermelin*; Dut. *hermelijn*; Sp. *armiño*; Port. *arminho*; Ital. *armellino*, *ermellino* = the ermine or its fur. Low Lat. *armelinus*, *armellina*, *hermellina* & *pellis armenia* = the Armenian rat (*Mus Armenius*, or *Mus Ponticus*). The etym. which connects the ermine through the Sp., the Port., and the Low Lat. with the Armenian mouse, to which the ermine has no zoological affinity, was first made by Ducange; it was adopted by Littré, and is not directly controverted by Skeat.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

* (1) An Armenian.

"Ne non *Ermine* ne Egipcienne."
Chaucer: C. T., 15,824

(2) The fur of the animal described under II. 1, prepared for use by having the black tips of the tail inserted at regular intervals in the white fur of the body, so as to contrast with it. It is obtained from Russia in Europe, Norway, Siberia, Lapland, and also, though to a less extent than formerly, from North America.

(3) The animal described under II. 1.

"Wrapped her in her robes of *ermine*,
Covered her with snow, like *ermine*;
Thus they buried Minnehaha."
Longfellow: Song of Hiawatha, xx.

2. *Fig.:* The office, position, or dignity of a judge, from his state robe being ornamented or bordered with ermine.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Zool.:* The Ermine-weasel, a small mammal, *Mustela erminea*. The body in summer is reddish-brown above and white beneath, and in winter is wholly white, except the extremity of the tail, which all the year round is black. The more northerly the latitude and the severer the individual winter is, the purer is the white of the animal's fur. It is found in the arctic and temperate parts of Europe, becoming more abundant as one travels northwards. It occurs also in the corresponding parts of North America, ranging as far south as to the middle of the United States. It frequents stony places and thickets, and is active, fierce, and bloodthirsty. It is called also the Stoat (q.v.).

2. *Her.:* One of the furs, represented by black spots of a particular shape on a white ground.

ERMINE.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Formed in whole or in part of ermine fur.

2. In any way pertaining to the animal described under II. 1.

3. White in colour. [Ermine-moth.]

ermine-moth, *s.*

Entom.: *Yponomeuta padella*, a moth the wings of which are white.

ermine-weasel, *s.* [Ermine, II. 1.]

ĕr'-mined, *a.* [Eng. *ermin(e)*; *-ed.*] Clothed with or wearing ermine.

"*Ermined* Age, and Youth in arms renowned,
Honouring his scourge and hair-cloth, meekly kissed the ground." *Scott: Don Roderick*, xxix.

ĕr'-mineș, *s.* [Ermine.]

Her.: The reverse of ermine, being represented by white spots on a black ground.

ĕr'-mĭn-ītes, *s.* [Ermine.]

Her.: The same as Ermine, but with a single red hair on each side of the ermine spots.

ĕr'-mĭn-ois (ois as wâ), *s.* [Ermine.]

Her.: A gold ground with black spots.

* **er-ming,** * **ear-ming,** *a.* [A.S. *earmian* = to grieve.] Grieving, sad, miserable.

"Tha *erming* saule habbeth ireste ime helle."
Old Eng. Homilies, p. 47.

* **ĕr'-mĭt,** * **er-myte,** *s.* [Hermit.]

* **ĕr'-mĭt-age (age as ĭğ),** *s.* [Hermitage.]

† **ĕrn,** † **ĕrne (1),** † **eirne,** † **earn,** *s.* [A.S. *earn* = an eagle; Sw. *örn*; Dan. *ørn*; Dut. *orend*; Ger. *aar*; M. H. Ger. *ar*, *arn*; Goth. *ara*.] (*Chiefly Scotch.*)

1. The Sea Eagle, *Haliaetus albicilla*.

2. The Golden Eagle, *Aquila chrysaetus*.

3. The Aquilina (Eagles) generally.

"Als *erne* thi youthe be newed sall."
E. Eng. Psalter, Ps. ciii. 5.

ĕrno (2), ærne, *s.* [A.S. *earn*, *ern*.] A cottage; a place of retirement.

* **ĕr-nĕst,** *a & s.* [Earnest.]

ĕrn'-fĕrn, *s* [Scotch *ern* = eagle, and Eng. *fern*.]

Bot.: (1) "*Polypodium fragile*" (*Cystopteris fragilis*). (*Jamieson.*) (2) *Pteris aquilina*. (*Britten & Holland.*)

ĕr'-nŭt, * **er-nute,** *s.* [Eng. *earth*, and *nut*.] An earthnut, *Bunium flexuosum*.

ĕ-rōde, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *éroder*, from Lat. *erodo* = to gnaw off; *e* = *ex* = out, away, and *rodo* = to gnaw.] To eat into or away; to corrode.

"It hath been anciently received, that the sea-air hath antipathy with the lungs, if it cometh near the body, and *erodeth* them."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 983.

ĕ-rōd'-ĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Erode.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Eaten into or away; gnawed, corroded.

"Back from the greatly *eroded* and boldly-rising wall of the conglomerate."—*Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc.*, 1873, vol. xiii., p. 272.

2. *Bot.:* The same as Erose (q.v.).

ĕ-rōd'-ent, *s.* [Eat. *erodens*, pr. par. of *erodo*.]

Med.: A preparation or application which, as it were, eats away any excrescence; a caustic.

ĕ-rō'-dĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. ἐρωδιός (*erōdios*) = a heron, to the bill of which the beak of the fruit presents some resemblance.]

Bot.: Stork's-bill. A genus of Geraniaceæ. Petals regular; stamens ten, slightly monadelphous at the base, the five opposite the petals sterile, the other five alternating with

ERODIUM.

1. Stamens and Styles.

a gland at their base; capsules each with a long spiral awn, bearded on the inside. About fifty species are known, all from the Eastern hemisphere. Three are British: (1) *Erodium cicutarium*, (2) *E. maritimum*, and (3) *E. moschatum*, No. 1 is the Hemlock, No. 2 the Sea, and No. 3 the Musky Stork's-bill.

* **ē'-rō-gāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *erogatus*, pa. par. of *erogo* = to prevail upon by entreaties: *e* = *ex* = out, fully, and *rogo* = to ask.] To lay out, to distribute, to bestow.

"To the acquiring of science belongeth understanding and memory, which as a treasury hath power to retain, and also to *erogate* and distribute when opportunity happeneth."—*Sir T. Elyot: Governour*, fo. 198.

* **ē-rō-gā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *erogatio*, from *erogatus*, pa. par. of *erogo*.] The act of giving or bestowing; distribution.

ĕr-ŏph'-ĭ-lą, *s.* [Gr. ἦρ (*ēr*), ἔαρ (*ear*) = the spring, and φιλέω (*philéo*) = to love.]

Bot.: A genus of Cruciferæ, family Drabidæ. It resembles Draba, but has deeply cloven white petals, &c.; seeds numerous in each cell of the pod. *Erophila verna*, formerly called *Draba verna*, is the Common Whitlowgrass. It is British; flowering on walls, rocks, and dry banks from March to June.

Ē'-rŏs, Ĕr'-ōs, *s.* [Gr.]

Gr. Myth.: The Greek equivalent to the Latin Cupid, the God of Love. [Cupid.]

ĕ-rōse', *a.* [Lat. *erosus*, pa. par. of *erodo*.]

* **1.** *Ord. Lang.:* Gnawed or eaten away.

2. *Bot.:* Gnawed; having the margin irregularly toothed, as if bitten by some animal.

ĕ-rōse'-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *erose*; *-ly.*] So as to appear gnawed or bitten.

erosely-toothed, *a.*

Bot.: Having the teeth as if gnawed or eroded; eroso-dentate.

ĕ-rō'-şion, *s.* [Lat. *erosio*, from *erosus*, pa. par. of *erodo*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of eating or gnawing away; corrosion.

2. The state of being eaten or gnawed away; corroded.

"As sea-salt is a sharp solid body, in a constant diet of salt meat, it breaks the vessels, produceth *erosions* of the solid parts, and all the symptoms of the sea-scurvy."—*Arbuthnot.*

II. *Med.:* A gradual eating away or destruction of a part of the body by ulceration, or by increased action of the absorbents, whether spontaneous or not.

erosion theory or hypothesis.

Geol.: A theory or hypothesis which attributes the excavation of lakes chiefly to the erosive power of water in the form of glaciers, instead of regarding them as due to the existence in the spots where they occur of cracks or fissures in the strata. Much support is lent to the erosion hypothesis by glancing at a map of a country near the Arctic circle, like Sweden, or one full of high mountains like Switzerland, in which glaciers have scope for action, and noting how lakes abound. Mr. Darwin, in his *Geological Observations on South America*, led the way in pointing out this connection in individual cases, and Prof. Ramsay, in examining Wales and other parts of England, generalized the phenomenon, and brought together fresh evidence in its favour. (*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, viii., pt. i., 374, and xviii., 188, &c.)

ĕ-rō'-şion-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *erosion*; *-ist.*]

Geol.: One who holds the Erosion theory or hypothesis as to the origin of mountain tarns or lakes. [EROSION THEORY.]

"The *Erosionists*, or upholders of the efficacy of superficial waste."—*A. Geikie*, in *Macmillan's Magazine*, July, 1881, p. 230.

* **ĕ-rō'-sīve**, *a.* [Lat. *erosus*, pa. par. of *erodo*.] Tending to eat away or corrode; corrosive.

ĕ-rō-şō-, *pref.* [Lat. *erosus*.] [EROSE.]

Bot., &c.: Erose, eroded, as if gnawed or bitten.

eroso-dentate, *a.*

Bot.: As irregularly toothed as if it had been bitten.

ē-rŏs-trāte, *a.* [Lat. *e* = out of, here = not, and Eng., &c. *rostrate* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Not having a rostrum or beak.

ĕr'-ō-tēme, *s.* [Gr. ἐρώτημα (*erōtēma*) = a question, from ἐρωταω (*erōtaō*) = to ask, to question.]

Rhet.: A mark of interrogation.

ĕr-ō-tē'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr., from ἐρωτάω (*erōtaō*) = to ask, to question.]

Rhet.: A figure of speech by which a strong affirmation, or more commonly a strong negation, is implied under the form of an interrogative.

* **ĕr-ō-tēt'-ĭc**, *a.* [Gr. ἐρωτητικός (*erōtētikos*), from ἐρωταω (*erōtaō*).] Interrogatory.

* **ē-rŏt'-ĭc**, * **ē-rŏt'-ĭck**, **ĕ-rōt'-ĭc**, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. ἐρωτικος (*erōtikos*), from ἔρως (*erōs*), genit. ἔρωτος (*erōtos*) = love.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or caused by love.

"If he be born when Mars and Venus are in conjunction, he will undoubtedly be inclined to love and *erotick* melancholy."—*Ferrand: On Love Melancholy* (1640), p. 150.

B. *As subst.:* A love poem or composition.

* **ē-rŏt'-ĭc-ăl**, *a.* [Eng. *erotic*; *-al.*] The same as EROTIC (q.v.).

"Jason Pratensis who writes copiously of this *erotical* love."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 442.

ē-rō-tō-mā'-nĭ-ą, ĕr-ō-tŏm'-ą-nȳ, *s.* [Gr. ἔρως (*erōs*), genit. ἔρωτος (*erōtos*) = love, and μανια (*mania*) = madness.] Mental alienation or melancholy caused by love.

ĕr-ō-tȳl'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *erotylus*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Entom.: A family of tetramerous beetles, with very gibbous bodies, found in fungi. Three genera are British.

ē-rŏt'-ȳ-lŭs, *s.* [Lat. *erotylus* = an unknown precious stone; Gr. ἐρωτύλος (*erōtulos*) = a darling, a sweetheart, from the beauty of some of the species.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Erotylidæ (q.v.).

ĕr-pĕt ŏ lŏg'-ĭc-ăl, *a.* [HERPETOLOGICAL.]

ĕr-pĕ-tŏl'-ō-ĝĭst, *s.* [HERPETOLOGIST.]

ĕr-pĕ-tŏl'-ō-ĝȳ, *s.* [HERPETOLOGY.]

ĕr'-pĕt-on, *s.* [HERPETON.]

ĕrr, * **erre**, * **er-ren**, *v.i.* & *t.* [Fr. *errer*, from Lat. *erro*, which stands for an older *erso*; cogn. with Goth. *airz-jan* = to make to err; O. H. Ger. *irran*; Ger. *irren* = to wander. (*Skeat.*)]

A. *Intransitive:*

* **I.** *Lit.:* To wander, to ramble.

"The which, whanne he was gon awey, *erride* in the wildernes of Bersabee."—*Wycliffe: Genesis* xxiv. 14

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To go astray or wander from the right or true course, purpose, or end.

"We have *erred* and strayed like lost sheep."—*Common Prayer: General Confession.*

* 2. To miss the thing or object aimed at.

"Aimed at helm, his lance *erred*."
Tennyson: Enid, 1,006.

3. To go wrong in judgment or opinion; to make mistakes; to blunder.

"Blame me not if I have *erred* in count
Of gods, of nymphs, of rivers yet unread."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. xii. 2.

* **B.** *Transitive:*

1. To lead astray; to cause to err; to mislead.

"Sometimes he [the devil] tempts by covetousness, drunkenness, pleasure, pride, &c., *errs*, dejects, saves, kills, protects, and rides some men as they do their horses."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy*, p. 50.

2. To miss, to mistake.

"I shall not lag behind, nor *err*
The way, thou leading." *Milton: P. L.*, x. 266.

* **ĕrr'-ą-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *err*; *-able.*] Liable to err or mistake; fallible.

* **ĕrr'-ą-ble-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *errable*; *-ness.*] The quality of being errable; liableness to err or mistake; fallibility.

"We may infer from the *errableness* of our nature, the reasonableness of compassion to be seduced."—*More: Decay of Piety.*

* **ĕrr'-ą-bŭnd**, *a.* [Lat. *errabundus*, from *erro.*] Wandering, erratic.

"You with your *errabund* guesses."—*Southey: The Doctor*, interchapter xiii.

Er-ral, *s.* [Corrupted Arabic (?).]

Astron.: A fixed star of the third magnitude, called also γ Cephei.

ĕr'-rand, * **ærende**, * **arende**, * **arunde**, * **erand**, * **erande**, * **erende**, * **erinde**, * **ernde**, * **erond**, *s.* [A.S. *ærende* = a message; cogn. with Icel. *eyrendi*, *örendi*; Sw. *ärende*; Dan. *ärende*; O. H. Ger. *ârunti*, *arunti*.] A verbal message; a communication to be made to some person at a distance; a special business or matter entrusted to a messenger; something to be done or told.

"I have a secret *errand* to thee, O king."—*Judges* iii. 19.

errand-boy, *s.* A boy kept to run on errands.

* **ĕr-rand-ĕr**, *s.* [Eng. *errand*; *-er.*] One sent on an errand, a messenger.

"The Saviour passed his own kerchief over his countenance, and gave it to the *errander*, stamped with the Heaven-King's image."—*Archæologia*, vol. xlvi., p. 268.

* **ĕr'-rant** (I), * **er-raunt**, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *errant*, from Lat. *errans*, pr. par. of *erro* = to err (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Lit.:* Wandering, roving, rambling; applied more especially to those knights in the middle ages who wandered about in search of adventures, and to show their prowess and chivalry. [KNIGHT-ERRANT.]

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Deviating from a certain course.

"Knots, by the conflux of meeting sap,
Infect the sound pine, and divert his grain,
Tortive and *errant*, from his course of growth."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, i. 3.

2. Abandoned, vile, arrant (q.v.).

"Thy company, if I slept not very well
A-nights, would make me an *errant* fool with question."
Ben Jonson: Catiline, ii. 1.

* **B.** *As subst.:* A wanderer.

* **errant-knight**, *s.* A knight-errant (q.v.).

"To your home,
A destined *errant-knight* I come."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, i. 24.

* **ĕr'-rant** (2), *a.* [ERR.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Itinerant.

2. *Zool.:* Free, not fixed; having good locomotive powers. [ERRANT-ANNELIDS.]

errant annelids, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The same as ERRANTIA (q.v.).

ĕr-rán'-tĭ-ą (**tĭ** as **shĭ**), **ĕr-răn'-tēş**, *s. pl.* [The first form is the neut. the second the mas. and fem. pl. of Lat. *errans*, pr. par. of *erro* = to err, to wander. So named in allusion to their good locomotive powers.]

Zool.: Errant Annelids; the highest order of Annelida. They are called also Chætopoda, from the setigerous foot-tubercles which are their chief distinctive characteristics; Nereidea from their typical genus Nereis; and, from the place which many of them inhabit, Sandworms. The head is well marked; the mouth has jaws which are sometimes at the extremity of a proboscis. The respiratory organs are in the form of external branchiæ arranged in tufts along the back and sides of the body, whence they are sometimes called Dorsibranchiate Annelids. They possess distinct sexes, and undergo a metamorphosis. They are marine, and occur in all seas. The order contains the families Arenicolidæ, Aphroditidæ, Nereidæ, Ennicidæ, Peripatidæ, and Polyophthalmidæ.

2. *Palæont.:* The bodies of the Errant Annelids are as a rule so soft that remains of them are not likely to be found, but what appear to be their horny jaws have been brought from the Silurian, the Devonian, and the Carboniferous formations. What may be their burrows, trails, and foot-impressions or prints have been found in the Silurian and some other Palæozoic rocks. [HELMINTHITE, SCOLITE.]

* **ĕr'-rąn-trȳ**, *s.* [Eng. *errant*; *-ry.*]

1. A state of wandering or roving about; the state or condition of a wanderer.

"After a short space of *errantry* upon the seas, he got safe back to Dunkirk."—*Addison: Freeholder.*

2. The condition, occupation, or way of life of a knight-errant.

"Contrary to the rules of all knight *errantry*."—*Glanvill: Witchcraft*, p. 128.

ĕr-rā'-tą, *s. pl.* [ERRATUM.]

ĕr-răt'-ĭc, * **ĕr-răt'-ĭck**, * **er-rat-ike**, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *erraticus* = given to wandering, from *erro* = to err, to wander; Fr. *erratique*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *erratico*.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Wandering, roving.

"Through the vast waves the dreadful wonders move
Hence named *erratick* by the gods above."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xii. 73, 74.

2. Not fixed or stationary; moving.

"There he saw with ful auisement
The *erratike* stones harbouring armoury."
Chaucer: Troilus, v.

* 3. Irregular, changeable, subject to fluctuations.

"They are incommoded with a slimy mattery cough, stink of breath, and an *erratick* fever."—*Harvey.*

4. Wild, loose, not direct; as, His aim is very *erratic.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Astron.:* Not moving like an ordinary star in an apparently regular track or course, but with irregular motion. Used of a planet or of a comet.

2. *Geol.:* Detached and at a distance from its native rock. [ERRATIC BLOCKS.]

B. *As substantive:*

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.:* A rogue, a vagabond, a street arab.

II. *Technically:*

* **1.** *Astron.:* A planet, as distinguished from a fixed star.

"After the manner as our sun doth the *erraticks*."—*Derham: Astro-Theology*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

2. *Geol.* (*Chiefly Pl.*): The same as ERRATIC BLOCKS (q.v.).

"We found it [a boulder] to be only a huge *erratic*."—*Prof. Geikie*, in *Nature*, Oct., 1881, p. 426.

erratic blocks.

Geol.: Blocks torn from the rocks of which they constituted a part, and transported to long distance by the action either of ice or water. If floated by ice or so carried along by descending glaciers as not to rub against the ground during their course, erratic blocks retain their salient angles uninjured; but if they have been rolled over and over again along a shallow sea-bed or shore by the action of furious waves, they become quite rounded. The occurrence of such blocks in the arctic and temperate zones of both hemispheres, their frequency increasing towards the poles, is one of the distinguishing characteristics of the Glacial Period (q.v.) Such mountains as the Alps are great centres whence erratic blocks descend. As a rule erratic blocks differ in composition from the rocks on which they are found lying. This fact enables the geologist to decide that any particular block or boulder is an erratic one, and trace out the spot from which it came and the direction of the current which brought it to its present resting-place. The transport of erratic blocks has not in general depended on the present distribution of hills, valleys, sea, and land; they have crossed valleys, gulfs, and even seas, and have at times balanced themselves on the peaks of hills. Eleven hundred feet above the sea-level on the Pentland Hills, Mr. Maclaren found a mass of mica schist, eight to ten tons in weight, the nearest known mountain of this formation being fifty miles distant. When a transported mass or fragment of rock is large, it is called an erratic block, when of medium size a boulder, and when small a pebble or gravel.

"It was towards the close of this [Pliocene] period that the seas of the Northern hemisphere became more and more filled with floating icebergs often charged with *erratic blocks*."—*Lyell: Princip. of Geol.*, ch. vi.

ĕr-răt'-ĭc-ăl, *a.* [Eng. *erratic; -al.*] The same as ERRATIC (q.v.).

"The world needed nothing so much as knights errant, and that the *erratical* knighthood ought to be again renewed therein."—*Shelton: Don Quixote*, p. 11.

ĕr-răt'-ĭc-ăl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *erratical; -ly.*] In an erratic manner; irregularly; without rule, order, or established method.

"They come not forth in generations *erratically*, or different from each other; but in specifical and regular shapes."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. vi.

***ĕr-răt'-ĭc-ăl-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *erratical; -ness.*] The quality or state of being erratic.

* **ĕr'-ra-tile,** *a.* [Lat. *erratus*, pa. par. of *erro* = to err, to wander; Eng. adj. suff. *-ile.*] Wandering, erratic.

"Without any errour or *erratile* apprehension in himself."—*Gaule: Mag-Astro-Mantix*, p. 66.

* **ĕr-rā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *erratio*, from *erro* = to wander.] A wandering about.

ĕr-rā'-tŭm (pl. **ĕr-rā'-ta**), *s.* [Lat., neut. sing. of *erratus*, pa. par. of *erro* = to err, to wander.] An error or mistake in printing or writing.

ĕr'-rhine, *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Gr. ἐρρίνα (*errhina*) = sternutatory medicines: ἐν (*en*) = in, and ῥίν (*rhin*) = the nose.]

A. *As adj.:* Affecting the nose; causing discharges from the nose.

B. *As substantive:*

Med. (*Pl.*): Errhines are medicinal substances which possess the property of exciting a secretion of mucus from the nasal mucous membrane, and this is very frequently accompanied by sneezing. They are tobacco in the form of snuff, subsulphate of mercury, powdered veratrum album, and euphorbium. They are used in cases of great dryness of the mucous membrane. Some forms of headache are relieved by the increased secretion of mucus and the consequent unloading of the blood-vessels of the membrane. Also called Sternutatories. (*Garrod: Mat. Medica.*)

ĕrr'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [ERR.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or state of going astray.

ĕrr'-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *erring; -ly.*] In an erring manner; not properly.

"He serves the Muses *erringly* and ill,
Whose aim is pleasure light and fugitive."
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone (Introd.).

ĕr-rō'-nē-ŏŭs, * **ĕr-rō'-nĭ-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *erroneus* = wandering about, from *erro* = to wander; Fr. *erroné*; Ital. *erroneo.*]

* **1.** Wandering, roving, straying.

"Dismounted, on the Aleian field I fall,
Erroneous there to wander, and forlorn."
Milton: P. L., vii. 19, 20.

* **2.** Wandering or deviating from the right or true course.

"A faint, *erroneous* ray." *Thomson: Summer*, 1,687.

3. Mistaken, false, wrong, full of error, untrue.

"I never, to my knowledge, taught any *errontous* doctrine."—*Life of Doctour Barnes* (1572), fo. Aaa, iii].

* **4.** Mistaking; misled; deviating by mistake from the truth.

"When a man is misinformed as to the goodness or badness of an action, that we call an *erroneous* conscience."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 16.

ĕr-rō'-nĕ-ŏŭs-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *erroneous; -ly.*] In an erroneous manner; by mistake; not rightly; falsely, incorrectly.

"O blest proficiency! surpassing all
That men *erroneously* their glory call."
Cowper: Retirement, 99, 100.

ĕr-rō'-nĕ-ŏŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *erroneous; -ness.*] The quality of being erroneous; falsity, incorrectness.

"The most ordinary capacity may understand it, and be satisfied of the *erroneousness* of it."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. viii., ser. 8.

ĕr'-rŏr, * **er-rour,** * **er-rowre,** *s.* [O. Fr. *error, errur*; Fr. *erreur*, from Lat. *error*, from *erro* = to err, to wander; Ital. *errore*; Sp. & Port. *error.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* **1.** A wandering or roving course.

"Where he through fatall *errour* long was led
Full many yeares, and weetlesse wandered
From shore to shore." *Spenser: F. Q.*, III. ix. 41.

2. A wandering or deviation from the truth; a mistake, a misapprehension; a mistaken judgment or opinion.

* **3.** A sin, a transgression of law or duty; a crime, a fault.

"Blood, which he offered for himself and for the *errors* of the people."—*Heb.* ix. 7.

4. A mistake in writing, printing, speaking, &c.; an inaccuracy.

5. False doctrine or teaching.

"In Religion,
What damned *error*, but some sober brow
Will bless it?" *Shakesp.: Mer. of Venice*, iii. 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Astron.:* The difference between the positions of any of the heavenly bodies as determined by calculation and by observation.

2. *Law:* A mistake in the proceedings of the court of record upon matters of law, entitling the party grieved to have the case reviewed. [*Writ of Error.*]

3. *Math.:* The difference between the result arrived at by any operation and the true result.

4. *Hor.* (*Of a clock*): The difference between the time to which a clock really points and that which it was intended to indicate.

¶ *Writ of Error:*

Law: A writ issued out of a court of competent jurisdiction, directed to the judges of a court of record in which final judgment has been given. Its object is to review and correct an error of the law committed in the proceedings, which is not amendable or cured at common law or by some of the statutes of amendment or jeofail. The practice now is to appeal or move for a new trial.

"In a few weeks he brought his sentence before the House of Lords by a *writ of error*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *error, mistake*, and *blunder: "Error* is the lot of humanity: into whatever we attempt to do or think *error* will be sure to creep: the term therefore is of unlimited use: we have *errors* of judgment; *errors* of calculation; *errors* of the head, and *errors* of the heart. The other terms designate modes of *error*, which mostly refer to the common concerns of life: *mistake* is an *error* of choice; *blunder* an *error* of action: children and careless people are most apt to make *mistakes*; ignorant, conceited, and stupid people commonly commit *blunders*: a *mistake* must be rectified; in commercial transactions it may be of serious consequence: a *blunder* must be set right; but *blunderers* are not always to be set right; and *blunders* are frequently so ridiculous as only to call for laughter."

(2) He thus discriminates between *error* and *fault*: "*Error* respects the act: *fault* respects the agent: the *error* may lie in the judgment or in the conduct; but the *fault* lies in the will or intention; the *errors* of youth must be treated with indulgence; but their *faults* must on all accounts be corrected; *error* is said of that which is individual and partial; *fault* is said likewise of that which is habitual: it is an *error* to use intemperate language at any time; it is a *fault* in the temper of some persons who cannot restrain their anger." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **ĕr'-rŏr,** *v.t.* [ERROR, *s.*] To determine or to decide to be erroneous: as the decision of a court.

* **ĕr'-rŏr-fûl,** * **ĕr'-rŏr-fûll,** *a.* [Eng. *error; -full.*] Full of error; mistaken, wrong.

"Brought in by *errorfull* custome."—*Foxe: Martyrs*, p. 990.

* **ĕr'-rŏr-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *error; -ist.*] One who is in error; one who encourages or promotes error.

* **ĕr'-roŭr,** *s.* [ERROR, *s.*]

ĕrs, *s.* [Fr. & Prov. *ers*; Sp. *tervo*; Ital. *ervo*; Lat. *ervum* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Ervum Ervilia, the Bitter Vetch.

ers bitter-vetch, *s.*

Bot.: A designation used by Skinner. Probably *Ervum Ervilia.*

ĕrş'-bȳ-īte, *s.* [Sw. *ersbyit.*]

Min.: A doubtful mineral, called also Anhydrous Scolecite. It is monoclinic, of a white colour and vitreous lustre, and a hardness of six. Dana thinks that it may be altered orthoclase.

ĕrs'-mĕrt, *s.* [ARSE-SMART.] *Polygonum Hydropiper.*

ĕrs'-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *arse*, and *wort.*]

Bot.: The herb Mouse-ear. (*Wright.*) Mouse-ear is *Hieracium Pilosella.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

Ersе, *s.* [A corrupt. of *Irish* (q.v.).] The name given to the language of the Gaels or Celts in the Highlands of Scotland, as being of Irish descent. It is called by the Highlanders themselves Gaelic.

ĕrsh, ĕarsh, *s.* [A corrupt. of *eddish* (q.v.).] Stubble.

ĕrst, *adv.* [A.S. *ærest*, superlative of *ær* = soon.] [ERE.]

1. First; at first; at the beginning.

2. Once; formerly.

3. Before; previously; till then; till now, hitherto.

"Forth skipped the cat, not now replete
As *erst* with airy self-conceit."
Cowper: Retired Cat.

¶ *At erst:*

1. At length.

"It's now *at earst* become a stoule one."
Spenser: F. Q., V. i. 2.

2. At present.

"Left both bare and barreln now *at erst*."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender (Dec).

* **ĕrst'-while,** *adv.* [Eng. *erst*, and *while.*] Before, till then, till now, hitherto.

"Those thick and clammy vapours which *erstwhile* ascended in such vast measures."—*Glanvill: Preexistence of Souls*, p. 142.

* **erthe-calle,** *s.* [EARTH-CALL.]

* **erthe-smok,** *s.* [EARTH-SMOKE.]

* **ĕr-û-bĕs'-çençe,** * **ĕr-û-bĕs'-çen-çy,** *s.* [Fr. *érubescence*, from Lat. *erubescentia*, from *erubescens*, pr. par. of *erubesco* = to grow red; incept. form of *rubeo* = to be red; *ruber* = red.] The act of becoming red; redness.

† **ĕr-û-bĕs'-çent,** *a.* [Lat. *erubescens*, pr. par. of *erubesco.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Reddish; somewhat red; inclined to redness; blushing.

2. *Bot.:* Reddish, blush-coloured. (*Paxton.*)

ĕr-û-bĕs'-çīte, *s.* [Lat. *erubesco* = to become red, to blush, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: The same as BORNITE. (*Dana.*) The *Brit. Mus. Cat.* adopts the name erubescite, and makes bornine and bornite two of its synonyms.

ĕ-rû'-cą, *s.* [Lat., = (1) the caterpillar of the cabbage butterfly, (2) the plant genus here defined.]

Bot.: A genus of Crucifers, family Brassicidæ. The seeds have a burning taste, and when applied to the skin cause blisters. *Eruca sativa*, formerly called *Brassica eruca*, is used in the South of Europe, its native region, as a salad, the young and tender roots alone being chosen, for when old it has an unpleasant taste and smell. The whole plant has been used as a sialogogue.

ĕr-û-căr'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [From Lat. *eruca* = a kind of colewort, *Eruca sativa*, to which it is remotely akin.]

Bot.: A genus of Cruciferæ, the typical one of the family Erucaridæ.

ĕr-û-căr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *erucar(ia)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Bot.: A family of Crucifers, tribe Spirolobeæ.

ĕ-rû'-çĭc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *eruc(a)*; Eng. suff. *-ic*; Gr. *ἐρεύγομαι* (*ereugomai*) = to vomit.] Pertaining to, contained in, or derived from the Eruca (q.v.).

erucic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{21}H_{41}CO\,OH$. A monatomic fatty acid belonging to the acrylic series, also called Brassic acid. It occurs in colza oil expressed from the seeds of *Brassica campestris*, and in the fat oil of mustard seed, *Sinapis alba*. The colza oil is saponified with litharge, and the oleate of lead removed by digestion with ether; the residue is decomposed by hydrochloric acid, and crystallized from alcohol. Erucic acid forms long white needles, which melt at 34°. It is insoluble in water. It unites with bromine, forming a crystalline dibromide, $C_{22}H_{42}Br_2O_2$, which melts at 42°.

* **ĕ-rŭct',** *v.t.* [Lat. *eructo*: *e* = *ex* = out, and *ructo* = to belch.] To belch out; to eructate.

* **ĕ-rŭc'-tāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *eructatus*, pa. par. of *eructo*.]

1. *Lit.:* To eject as wind from the stomach; to belch out.

"They would make us believe in Syracusa, now Messina, that Ætna in times past hath *eructated* such huge gobbets of fire."—*Howell: Letters*, I. i. 27.

2. *Fig.* To belch out; to give vent to.

"Though he should . . daily *eructate* his invectives against the most respectable men."—*Knox: Essays*, No. ix.

ē-rŭc-tā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *eructatio*, from *eructatus*, pa. par. of *eructo*.]

1. The act of belching; a belch.

"Cabbage . . . is greatly accused for provoking *eructations*."—*Evelyn: Discourse of Sallets.*

2. That which is ejected from the atomach by belching.

"The signs of the functions of the stomach being depraved, are *eructations*, either with the taste of the aliment, acid, inodorous, or fetid."—*Arbuthnot.*

3. Any sudden bursting out or ejection of wind or matter.

"Thermæ are hot springs, or fiery *eructations*; such as burst forth of the earth during earthquakes."—*Woodward.*

* **ē-rū'-dī-āte,** *v.t.* [ERUDITE.] To teach, to instruct.

"The skilful goddess there *erudiates* these
In all she did." *Fanshaw.*

ĕr'-û-dīte, *a.* [Lat. *eruditus*, pa. par. of *erudio* = to free from rudeness, to cultivate, to teach; *e* = *ex* = out, away, and *rudis* = rude.] Instructed, taught, learned, well-read, well-informed.

"With the fore-mentioned treasures of *erudite* pamphlet-tracts, there appeared a far more considerable collection of valuable little treatises."—*Critical Hist. of Pamphlets* (1715), p. 6.

ĕr'-û-dīte-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *erudite*; *-ly.*] In an erudite, learned manner; with erudition.

ĕr'-û-dīte-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *erudite*; *-ness.*] The quality of being erudite; erudition.

ĕr-û-dĭ'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *eruditio*, from *eruditus*, pa. par. of *erudio*; Fr. *érudition*; Sp. *erudicion*; Ital. *erudizione*.]

1. The act or process of instructing or improving.

"The *erudition* of her mind is much more to be regarded."—*Spectator*, No. 66.

2. Learning; knowledge gained by study; scholarship.

"He talks of light, and the prismatic hues,
As men of depth in *erudition* use."
Cowper: Charity, 391, 392.

¶ For the difference between *erudition* and *knowledge*, see KNOWLEDGE.

* **ē'-rû gate,** *a.* [Lat. *erugatus*, pa. par. of *erugo*: *e* = *ex* = away, out, and *rugatus* = wrinkled; *ruga* = a wrinkle.] Free from wrinkles; smooth; unwrinkled.

* **ē-rû'-ġĭ noŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *æruginosus*, from *ærugo* = the rust of copper, verdigris; *æs*, gen. *æris* = copper.] [ÆRUGINOUS.] Partaking of the substance or nature of copper.

"Copperas is a rough and acrimonious kind of salt, drawn out of ferrous and *æruginous* earths, partaking chiefly of iron and copper."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vi., ch. xii.

ē-rŭm'-pent, *a.* [Lat. *erumpens*, pr. par. of *erumpo* = to burst or break out: *e* = *ex* = out, and *rumpo* = to break, to burst.]

Bot.: Breaking out.

ē-rŭn'-dą, ĕ-rĭn-dĭ, *s.* [Mahratta & Hind. *erunda* = the castor-oil plant; Mahratta *erundel* = castor oil.] For def. see etym. (*Anglo-Indian.*)

* **ē-rŭpt',** *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *eruptus*, pa. par. of *erumpo* = to burst or break out.]

A. *Trans.:* To throw out or eject with violence; to emit violently.

"*Erupted*, sedimentary, metamorphosed, conglomerated aggregates of mineral matter."—*S. Highley*, in *Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. iv., p. 356.

B. *Intrans.:* To burst or break out audenly; to give vent to eruptions.

ē-rŭp'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *eruptio*, from *eruptus*, pa. par. of *erumpo*; Fr. *éruption*; Sp. *erupcion*; Ital. *eruzione*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of bursting or breaking out from any confinement or restraint; a sudden burst or emission.

"Anon with black *eruption* from its jaws
A night of smoke, thick driving, wave on wave
In stormy flow." *Mallet: The Excursion*, i.

2. In the same sense as II. 1.

3. That which bursts or breaks out. [II. 2.]

"From the volcanoes gross *eruptions* rise."
Garth: Dispensary, i. 109.

* 4. A sudden excursion of a hostile nature.

"The confusion of things, the *eruptions* of barbarians . . . did all turn to account for him."—*Barrow Of the Pope's Supremacy.*

* 5. A violent exclamation or ejaculation.

"To his secretary, whom he laid in a pallet near him for natural ventilation of his thoughts, he would, in the absence of all other ears and eyes, break out into bitter and passionate *eruptions*."—*Wotton: Life of Buckingham.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Medical:*

(1) The breaking out upon the skin of vesicles, pustules, &c., ultimately becoming crusts or scabs. In some cases fungi have been found in the centre of the vesicle or other morbid growth.

(2) The exanthemata thus produced, as the vesicles in small-pox or the rash in scarlet fever.

"Unripe fruits are apt to occasion foul *eruptions* on the skin."—*Arbuthnot.*

2. *Geol.:* An outburst of fluid lava mixed with stones, scoriæ, dust, &c., from a volcanic crater or other vent. Sir Charles Lyell computes that about 2,000 such eruptions may occur in the course of a century, or an average of twenty every year. [VOLCANO.]

ĕ-rŭp'-tĭve, *a.* [Fr. *éruptif*; Sp. *eruptivo*, from Lat. *eruptus*, pa. par. of *erumpo*.]

1. Bursting forth; breaking out.

"To the startled eye the sudden glance
Appears far south *eruptive* through the cloud."
Thomson: Summer, 1,129, 1,130.

2. Attended with eruption or rash; producing eruptions.

"It is in the nature of these *eruptive* diseases in the state to sink in by fits, and to re-appear."—*Burke: Regicide Peace*, let. i.

3. Produced by eruption: as, *eruptive rocks* (q.v.).

eruptive rocks:

Geol.: The same as volcanic rocks, using the latter term to include those of all geological formations, and not simply those sent forth by recent volcanoes. Basalt and greenstone, equally with lava, are considered eruptive rocks. [VOLCANIC.]

ĕr-vą-lĕn'-tą, *s.* [Lat. *Ervum lens*, the botanical name of the lentil.] The farina or meal of the common lentil, prepared in a special manner. Its use as a food is said to promote the peristaltic action of the bowels. The same as REVALENTA (q.v.).

ĕr-vĭl'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Lat. *ervilia* = the bitter vetch.]

1. *Bot.:* An obsolete genus of papilionaceous plants containing *Ervilia sativa*, the species generally called *Ervum Ervilia*. [ERVUM.]

2. *Zool.:* Lentil-shell. A genus of bivalve molluscs, family Tellinidæ. Two recent species are known. Distribution: West Indies, Britain, Canaries, Mediterranean, and the Red Sea. (*Woodward.*)

ĕr'-vŭm, *s.* [Lat. = the bitter vetch, *Ervum Ervilia* (def.).]

Bot.: A genus of papilionaceous plants, tribe Viciæ. It is akin to Vicia, but differs in the sharp, equal segments of the calyx, &c. The leaves are generally pinnate and terminate in tendrils. *Ervum lens* is the lentil (q.v.). *Ervum Ervilia* is the Bitter Vetch. Its seeds mixed with flour and made into bread produce weakness of the limbs, and render horses paralytic.

ĕ-rўç'-ĭ-bĕ, *s.* [From *erima-tali*, its native name in the Malayalim language.]

Bot.: An anomalous genus of perigynous Exogens, placed by Lindley doubtfully at the end of the Convolvulaceæ, and by Endlicher made the type of an order which he calls Erycibeæ. Mr W. Carruthers, F.R.S., states that it nearly approaches Convolvulaceæ, but differs in having a sessile radiating stigma like that of a poppy. This character exists also in Ebenaceæ, to which in other respects Erycibe seems not very closely akin. The species are from tropical Asia.

ĕr-ў-çĭb'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *erycib(e)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: An order of plants established by Endlicher for the reception of the genus Erycibe (q.v.).

ĕr-ў-çĭ'-ną, Ĕr-ў-çī'-ną, *s.* [Erycina, a name of Venus, from Mount Eryx, now San Giuliano, a mountain in Sicily, where she had a temple.]

1. *Class. Myth.:* [See etym.].

2. *Entom.:* A genus of Butterflies, the typical one of the family Erycinidæ (q.v.).

* 3. *Zool.:* An old genus of Telliuidæ.

ĕr-ў-çĭn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *Erycin(a)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Entom.: Dryads. A family of Butterflies. The males have only four perfect legs, the females have six. In other respects they resemble the Lycænidæ (Argus Butterflies) (q.v.). The only known British species of Dryad is the Duke of Burgundy (*Nemeobius Lucina*).

ĕ-rўn'-ġĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *eryngion*; Gr *ἠρύγγιον* (*ērunggion*), dimin. of Lat. *eryngo* = Gr. *ἐρύγγη* (*erunggē*) = the eryngo (q.v.).]

Bot.: Eryngo. A genus of Umbelliferous plants, family Saniculidæ. There is an involucre in many leaves; the fruit is ovate, clothed with chaffy scales or bristles. About 100 species are known, most of them from South America. *Eryngium maritimum*, the Sea Eryngo or Sea Holly, is undoubtedly British. It is very glaucous; has three-lobed suborbicular radical and palmate cauline leaves. It is found on sandy sea-shores as far north as Aberdeen. *E. campestre* is partially naturalised. [ERYNGO.]

ĕ-rўn'-gō, ĕ-rĭn'-gō, *s.* [ERYNGIUM.]

1. *Bot.:* The genus Eryngium. The Sea Eryngo is *Eryngium maritimum*, the Field Eryngo *E. campestris*. (*Bentham.*)

2. *Phar.:* [ERYNGO-ROOT].

eryngo-root, *s.*

Phar.: The root of *Eryngium maritimum*, or Sea-holly, prepared as a sweetmeat. It was first candied at Colchester, about A.D. 1600, by an apothecary named Buxton. (*Fosbroke.*)

Its aphrodisiac qualities, either real or supposed, are mentioned by dramatists and poets from Jonson to Prior.

ĕr-ȳ'-ŏn, *s.* [Gr. *ἐρύων* (*eruōn*) = dragging along the ground, pr. par. of *ερύω* (*eruō*).]

Palæont.: A genus of macrurous Crustaceans found in the Lias and Oolite, being most abundant in the Solenhofen Slates, which are Middle Oolite.

ĕ-rȳs'-ĭ-mŭm, *s.* [Lat. *erysimum*; Gr. *ἐρυσιμον* (*erusimon*) = the hedge mustard.]

Bot.: Treacle-mustard. A genus of Cruciferæ, family Sisymbridæ. The pod is four-sided, its valves one-nerved. There are generally two hypogynous glands opposite the placentas and between the longer stamens. About seventy species are known. *Erysimum cheiranthoides*, the Worm-seed Treacle-mustard, is found in Britain in waste places, chiefly in the South of England. It occurs also in the colder parts of continental North Europe, Asia, and North America. *E. virgatum* and *E. orientale* are occasionally seen in England, but they have escaped from gardens.

ĕr-ȳ-sĭp'-ĕ-las, * **ĕr-ĭ-sĭp'-ĕ-ly,** *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *ἐρυσιπελας* (*erusipelas*) = a redness on the skin; Fr. *érysipèle.*]

Med.: A peculiar inflammation of the skin, spreading with great rapidity: the parts affected are of a deep red colour, with a diffused swelling of the underlying cutaneous tissue and cellular membrane, and an indisposition to take on the healthy action, called by John Hunter the adhesive inflammation. Erysipelas is divided into—(1) Simple, where the skin only is affected; (2) Phlegmonous, where the cutaneous and areolar tissue are both attacked at the same time, going on to vesication, then yellowness, and death of the skin, death of the areolar tissue may follow, constituting malignant or gangrenous erysipelas; (3) Œdematous, or sub-cutaneous, of a yellowish, dark brown, or red colour, occurring about the eyelids, serotum, or legs, usually in broken-down dropsical constitutions. The first is superficial and sthenic, the other forms more deep-seated and asthenic, and require vigorously active treatment by free incisions before the formation of pus, as it is too late to wait till pus has actually formed. The constitutional treatment is mainly restorative: the more asthenic the case the sooner should perchloride of iron be given, from 20 to 30 minims of the tincture every two or three hours, and continued during convalescence to ensure a cure. The popular names of this affection are The Rose and St. Anthony's Fire.

ĕr-ȳ-sĭ-pĕl'-ą-tŏid, *a.* [Gr. *ἐρυσιπέλας* (*erusipelas*), genit. *ἐρυσιπέλατος* (*erusipelatos*) = erysipelas, and *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = form, resemblance.] Resembling erysipelas.

ĕr-ȳ-sĭ-pĕl'-ą-toŭs, *a.* [Gr. *ερυσιπέλας* (*erusipelas*), genit. *ερυσιπέλατος* (*erusipelatos*) = erysipelas, and Eng., &c. suff. *-ous.*]

Med.: Having the nature of erysipelas, or in some way resembling it.

"A person, who for some years had been subject to *erysipelatous* fevers."—*Bp. Berkeley: Siris*, § 6.

ĕr-ȳ-sĭp'-ĕl-oŭs, *a.* [Erysipelas.] Eruptive; pertaining to, resembling, or partaking of the nature of erysipelas (q.v.).

ĕr-ȳs'-ĭ-phē, *s.* [Gr. *ἐρυσίβη* (*erusibē*) = mildew.]

Bot.: An old genus of Fungi now much reduced in extent by the removal from it of various species now ranked under distinct genera. When undeveloped they are called Oidia (q.v.).

ĕ-rȳth'-ą-cą, *s.* [Erythacus.]

ĕ-rȳth-ą-çī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *erythac(us)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Sylvidæ or Warblers. It contains the Robins. They are scattered over the eastern hemisphere. Nine occur in Britain: (1) *Erythacus rubecula*, the Robin Redbreast; (2) *Accentor modularis*, the Hedge Warbler or Hedge Sparrow; (3) *A. alpinus*, the Alpine Accentor; (4) *Saxicola rubicola*, the Stonechat; (5) *S. rubetra*, the Whinchat; (6) *S. œnanthe*, the Wheatear; (7) *Phœnicura ruticilla*, the Redstart; (8) *P. suecica*, the Blue-throated Warbler; and (9) *Phœnicura tithys*, the Black-throated Warbler. Nos. 1, 2, and 4 are permanent residents; 5, 6, and 7 summer visitants; and 3, 8, and 9 stragglers from other countries. [Erythacus.]

ĕ-rȳth'-a-cŭs, ĕ-rȳth'-ą-cą, *s.* [Gr. *ἐρυθαινω* (*eruthainō*) = to dye red, to cause to blush, in allusion to the red plumage of the Robin Redbreast, a species of the genus.]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the sub-family Erythacinæ (q.v.).

ĕr-ȳ-thē'-mą, *s.* [Gr. *ἐρύθημα* (*eruthema*) = redness; *ἐρυθος* (*eruthos*) = red.]

Med.: Uniform redness, with puffiness of the skin, seldom accompanied by general febrile disturbance, and not extending to the areolar tissue. The chief variety is *Erythema nodosum.* The redness and bumps gradually subside. It is commonest in young females, but is also seen in feeble boys. It is often a symptom of some other disease, in which case active treatment of it may kill the patient; but if otherwise, painting with nitrate of silver generally induces a favourable resolution.

ĕr-ȳth-ē-măt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *erythema* (q.v.); *t* connective, and suff. *-ic.*]

Med.: A term applied to skin affections marked by or associated with redness, specially relating to erythema, erysipelas, and the more common Rose-rash and Nettle-rash.

ĕr-ȳ-thĕm'-ą-toŭs, *a.* [Eng., &c. *erythema* (q.v.); *t* connective, and suff. *-ous.*]

Med.: The same as Erythematic (q.v.).

ĕr-ȳth-ræ'-ą, *s.* [Gr. *ἐρυθραῖος* (*eruthraios*) = red.]

Bot.: A genus of Gentianaceæ, tribe Gentianeæ. The calyx is five-cleft; the corolla funnel-shaped and withering, its limb short; stigmas two; capsule linear two-celled. Known species about fifteen, only *Erythræa Centaurium*, the Common Centaury, being British, *E. latifolium* and *pulchella*, formerly made distinct, being ranked under it as sub-species only. The Centaury is about eight to ten inches high, with rose-coloured corymbose flowers. It is frequent on dry pastures in England. It has the same pharmaceutical qualities as the bitter root of Gentian (q.v.).

* **ĕr-ȳth-ræ'-an,** *a.* [Gr. *ἐρυθρός* (*eruthros*) = red; Eng. adj. suff. *-an.*] Of a red colour.

Erythrean main, *s.*

Geog.: The Red Sea.

"The ruddy waves he cleft in twain
Of the *Erythræan main.*"
Milton: Psalm cxx. 46.

¶ The Erythrean Sea mentioned by Herodotus included not only the Red Sea or Arabian Gulf, but also the Indian Ocean. Xenophon, in the *Cyropædia*, applies the name to the Persian Gulf.

ĕ-rȳth'-rĭc, *a.* [Gr. *ἐρύθρος* (*eruthros*) = red; *-ic.*] See the Compound.

erythric-acid, *s.* [Erythrin.]

ĕ-rȳth'-rĭn, ĕ-rȳth'-rīne, *s.* [Gr. *ἐρυθρός* (*eruthros*) = red; Eng., &c. suff. *-in*, *-ine* (*Chem.*).]

1. *Chem.* (*Chiefly of the form* erythrin): Erythric acid, erythritic orsellinate, $C_{20}H_{22}O_{10}$. It is contained in *Roccella fusiformis*, and extracted by boiling with milk of lime. It forms crystals slightly soluble in hot water, coloured red by ammonia in contact with the air, and is resolved by boiling with baryta water into orsellinic acid and picroerythrin, $C_{12}H_{16}O_7$, which by further boiling with baryta water is converted into orcin, $C_7H_8O_2$, erythrite, $C_4H_{10}O_4$, and CO_2. The orcin is readily soluble in strong alcohol, while the erythrite is only slightly soluble.

2. *Min.* (*Of the form* erythrine): The same as Erythrite (q.v.).

ĕ-rȳth'-rĭn-a, *s.* [Modelled on Gr. *ἐρυθρῖνος* (*eruthrinos*), which, however, is a red kind of mullet, and not a plant.]

Bot.: Coral Tree. A genus of papilionaceous plants, the typical one of the sub-tribe Erythrinæ (q.v.). The species consist of shrubs or trees with trifoliate leaves or long stalks and blood-red flowers. Found in the tropics. *Erythrina monosperma* furnishes gum lac (q.v.).

ĕ-rȳth'-rīne, *s.* [Erythrin.]

ĕr-ȳ-thrī'-nĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *erythrin(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Phaseoleæ (q.v.).

ĕ-rȳth-rī'-nūs, *s.* [Gr. *ἐρυθρῖνος* (*eruthrinos*) = a red kind of mullet.]

Ichthy.: A name given by Jonston and Willoughby to what is now called *Pagellus Erythrinus.* [Pagellus.]

ĕ-rȳth'-rīte, *s.* [Gr. *ἐρυθρός* (*eruthros*) = red, and Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

1. *Chem.:* Erythrol, erythromannite, erythroglucin, phycite, $C_4H_6(OH)_4$. A tetratomic alcohol, existing ready formed in the alga, *Protococcus vulgaris*; also by boiling erythrin with baryta water. Erythrite crystallizes in large colourless prisms, melting at 120°, which are readily soluble in water, insoluble in ether, and sparingly in cold alcohol. Heated with concentrated hydriodic acid, it is converted into secondary butyliodide, $CH_3CHI\cdot CH_2\cdot CH_3$. Fused with caustic potash it yields oxalic and acetic acids. Erythrite has a sweet taste; it does not ferment with yeast. It is optically inactive. It unites directly with acids forming ethers. It does not reduce an alkaline solution of a cupric salt.

2. *Min.:* A monoclinic mineral; its hardness 1·5 to 2·5; sp. gr. 2·9; lustre on the different faces of the crystal from dull to adamantine; colour red or greenish-grey. Compos.: Arsenic acid 38·43; oxide of cobalt 37·55; water 24·02. Earthy cobalt bloom is a variety of it, consisting of cobalt bloom with free arsenious acid. Found abroad in Saxony, Thuringia, Baden, Norway, &c.; at home, in Cornwall, Cumberland, and near Killarney. (*Dana.*) Called also Erythrine (q.v.).

ĕr-ȳth-rĭt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *erythrit(e)*, and suff. *-ic* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).] Pertaining or relating to Erythrite (q.v.).

erythritic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: A monobasic tetratomic acid, $C_4H_8O_5$, or $CH_2(OH)\cdot CH(OH)\ CH(OH)\cdot CO\cdot OH$. Erythritic acid, also called erythroglucinic acid, is obtained by the oxidation of erythrite with platinum black in an aqueous solution. It forms a deliquescent mass, which is soluble in water and in alcohol. It forms salts.

ĕ-rȳth-rō-, *pref.* [Lat. *erythros*; Gr. *ἐρυθρός* (*eruthros*) = red, of the colour of nectar and wine; cogn. with Lat. *ruber*, *rutilis*, and with Sansc. *rudhiram* = blood, and *rôhitas* = red.]

Bot., &c.: Red, pale red.

ĕ-rȳth'-rō-ĝĕn, *s.* [Gr. *ἐρυθρός* (*eruthros*) = red, and *γενναω* (*gennaō*) = to produce.]

Chem.: A substance originally colourless, but reddened by acids, supposed by Hope to be contained in flowers.

ĕ-rȳth-rō-glū-çĭn, *s.* [Pref. *erythro-*, and Eng., &c. *glucin.*] [Erythrite.]

ĕ-rȳth-rō-glū-çĭn'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *erythro-*, and Eng. *glucinic* (q.v.).] See the compound.

enthyroglucinic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: Another name for Erythroleic-acid (q.v.).

ĕ-rȳth'-rō-ĭd, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. *ἐρυθροειδής* (*eruthroeidēs*) = of a ruddy look; *ἐρυθρός* = red, and *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = form; Fr. *érythroïde.*]

A. *As adj.* Of a red colour.

B. *As substantive:*

Anat.: The reddish muscular envelope of the testicle.

ĕ-rȳth-rō-lē'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *erythro-*, and Eng., &c. *oleic* (q.v.).] (See the compound.)

erythroleic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: A purple semi-fluid substance, said to exist in archil.

ĕ-rȳth'-rō-lcĭn, *s.* [Pref. *erythro-*, and Eng., &c. *olein* (q.v.).]

Chem.: $C_{26}H_{22}O_4$. An oily liquid extracted by Kane from archil and litmus. (*Larousse.*)

ĕ-rȳth-rō-lĭt'-mĭn, *s.* [Pref. *erythro-*; Eng. *litm(us)*, and suff. *-in.* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: $C_{26}H_{23}O_{13}$. A red colouring matter extracted by Kane from litmus. (*Larousse.*)

ĕ-ryth-rō-măn'-nīte, *s.* [Pref. *erythro-*, and Eng. *mannite.*] [Erythrite.]

ĕ-rȳth-rō'-nĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. *ἐρυθρόνιον* (*eruthronion*) = a plant of the satyrium kind (Dioscorides in *Liddell & Scott*). A Satyrium is a kind of Orchid.]

Bot.: A genus of Liliaceæ, tribe Tulipeæ. The Tartars are said to reckon one species, *Erythronium Dens canis*, the Dog's-tooth Violet, as an article of diet. It is found in the south of Europe. Its bulbs have been regarded as aphrodisiac and anthelmintic. The leaves and roots of *E. americanum* are emetic.

† 2. *Min.:* Vanadite (q.v.).

ĕ-rȳth-rō-phlæ′-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. *ἐρυθρός* (*eruthros*) = red, and *φλοιος* (*phloios*) = bark.]

Bot.: A genus of leguminous plants, sub-order Mimoseæ, tribe Parkieæ. *Erythrophlæum guineense* is an ornamental tree about 120 feet high growing in Western Africa. The natives call it gregre tree—*i.e.*, ordeal tree, from the use to which its abundant red juice is put. It is also called *Afzelia grandis.* (*Paxton.*)

ĕ-rȳth-rō-phlē′-ine, *s.* [Mod Lat. *erythrophlæ(um)*, and Eng. suff. *-ine* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: A poisonous base, extracted by alcohol from the bark of *Erythrophlæum guineense*, a tall leguminous tree, growing on the west coast of Africa. It is only slightly soluble in ether, benzene, or chloroform, but is soluble in water and in alcohol. It forms salts with acids. In contact with manganese peroxide and sulphuric acid erythrophleine develops a violet colour less intense than that produced by strychnine; the colour soon changes to a dirty brown. It acts as a poison by paralysing the action of the heart.

ĕ-rȳth′-rō-phȳll, ĕ-rȳth-rō-phȳl′-līne, *s.* [Gr. *ἐρυθρός* (*eruthros*) = red, *φυλλον* (*phullon*) = a leaf, and Eng. suff. *-ine* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: The red colouring matter of leaves in autumn. It is soluble in water and alcohol, and dissolves with brown colour in alkali.

ĕ-rȳth′-rō-prō′-tīde, *s.* [Gr. *ἐρυθρός* (*eruthros*) = red, *πρῶτος* (*prōtos*) = first, and Eng. suff. *-ide* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: A red extractive matter obtained by Mulder from albumin and allied substances.

ĕ-rȳth-ror′-chĭs, *s.* [Pref. *erythr(o)*, and Eng., &c. *orchis.*]

Bot.: A genus of Orchids, tribe Arethuseæ, family Vanillidæ. *Erythrorchis scandens* has slender stems one hundred feet long, and runs like a creeper over trees in wet jungles in the Eastern peninsula and the adjacent islands.

ĕ-rȳth′-rōse, *s.* [Erythrosin.]

Chem.: The name given by Garot to the yellow or orange-coloured substance obtained by treating rhubarb with nitric acid, which, however, he allows to be a mixture. It dissolves in alkalis, forming red solutions which produce very deep stains. [Rhubarb.]

ĕ-rȳth-rō-sĭ-dĕr′-īte, *s.* [Pref. *erythro-*, and Eng. *siderite.*]

Min.: Scacchi's name for a hydrated chloride of potassium and iron, $2KCl + Fe_2Cl_3 + 2HO$. Prismatic in crystallization. Soluble in water. Found embedded in volcanic bombs enclosed in Vesuvian lava of April, 1872, and was probably formed by sublimation during that eruption. (*Thomas Davies, F.G.S.*)

ĕ-rȳ-thrō′-sĭs, *s.* [From Gr. *ἐρυθρός* (*eruthros*) = red.]

Med.: Plethora. (*Dunglison.*)

ĕ-rȳth-rō-spĕr′-mĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *erythrosperm(um)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Flacourtiaceæ. The styles are several, the fruit ultimately splits.

ĕ-rȳth-rō-spĕr′-mŭm, *s.* [Gr. *ἐρυθρός* (*eruthros*) = red, and *σπερμα* (*sperma*) = seed.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Erythrospermeæ (q.v.).

ĕ-rȳth-rō-stō′-mŭm, *s.* [Gr. *ἐρυθρός* (*eruthros*) = red, and *στόμα* (*stoma*) = mouth.]

Bot.: The name given by Desvaux to the aggregate fruit more generally called Etærio (q.v.). Example, the strawberry.

ĕr ȳth-rŏx-ȳl-ā′-çē-æ, †ĕ-rȳth-rŏx-ȳl′ ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *erythroxyl(on)* (q.v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ, eæ.*]

Bot.: Erythroxyls. An order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Sapindales. It consists of shrubs or trees with the young shoots scaly, alternate stipulate leaves, and small white or greenish flowers. Sepals five, combined at the base; persistent petals five, each with a plaited scale at the base; stamens ten, monadelphous; ovary three-celled, but having two of the cells spurious; styles three; stigmas three, capitate; ovule solitary pendulous; fruit a one-seeded drupe. Only known genus Erythroxylon, species seventy-five. Most are from Brazil and other parts of South America, or the West Indies, a few from Madagascar, Mauritius, the East Indies, and Australia. [Erythroxylon.]

ĕr-ȳth-rŏx′-ȳl ŏn, *s.* [Gr. *ἐρυθρός* (*eruthros*) = red, and *ξυλον* (*xulon*) = wood.]

Bot.: The typical and only known genus of the order Erythroxylaceæ (q.v.). As the etymology suggests, the wood of most species is bright red. *Erythroxylon hypericifolium* is called in the Island of France *bois d'huile* = oil-wood. In Brazil a permanent reddish-brown dye is made from the bark of *E. suberosum.* The young branches of *E. areolatum*, which grows near Carthagena, are refrigerant; its bark is tonic; the subacid juice of its fleshy fruit is purgative and diuretic, and from the juice of its leaves an ointment is formed which is employed against scald heads. Two Brazilian species, *E. anguifugum* and *E. campestre* are used, the former as an alexipharmic and the latter as a purgative. *E. coca* furnishes the stimulant called coca (q.v.).

ĕr-ȳth-rŏx′-ȳl, *s.* [Erythroxylon.]

Botany:

1. (*Sing.*): A plant belonging to the order Erythroxylaceæ.

2. (*Pl.*): The English name given by Lindley to that order itself.

ĕ-rȳth′-rō-zȳme, *s.* [Gr. *ἐρυθρός* (*eruthros*) = red, and *ζυμη* (*zumē*) = leaven.]

Chem.: An azotized substance, which exists in madder, and gives rise to a peculiar transformation of rubian. It is extracted by macerating madder in water at 38°, and precipitating the aqueous extract with alcohol. [Madder, Rubian.]

ĕr-ȳx, ĕr′-ĭx, *s.* [Lat. *Eryx*, an opponent of Hercules, who slew him and buried him on a mountain, which retained his name. [Erycina.] Various other classic men or myths.]

Zool.: A genus of snakes, family Boidæ. They are small in size, and have not the prehensile tail of the huge Boas and Pythons. They occur in India and the Eastern Islands, and in Turkey, Greece, and Egypt.

ĕs-ca-lā′de, *s.* [Fr.; Sp. *escalada*; Ital. *scalata*, from Lat. *scala* = a ladder.]

1. *Ord. Lang. & Mil.:* An attack on a fortified place, in which scaling-ladders are used to pass a ditch and mount a rampart.

"Pack . . . was to make a false attack by *escalade* on the outwork of St. Jago."—*Alison: Hist. Europe*, ch. lxviii. 10.

2. *Fig.:* Any violent onslaught.

ĕs-ca-lā′de, *v.t.* [Escalade, *s.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To scale; to mount by means of ladders.

"Pack's Portuguese at the same moment had *escaladed* the walls on the opposite side."—*Alison: Hist. Europe*, ch. lxviii. 16.

2. *Mil.:* To storm by help of ladders.

ĕs-cal-lō′-nĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Escallon, a Spanish traveller in South America, who first found these plants in Guiana.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Escalloniaceæ. The species, several of which are cultivated in British conservatories, are South American trees or shrubs, with dotted leaves and white, pink, or red whorled flowers.

ĕs-căl-lō-nĭ-ā′-çe-æ, †ĕs-căl-lō-nĭ-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *escalloni(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ, -eæ.*]

Bot.: Escalloniads: an order of Epigynous Exogens, alliance Grossales. It consists of shrubs with alternate, toothed, resinously glandular exstipulate leaves and axillary conspicuous flowers. Calyx superior, five-toothed; petals five, sometimes temporarily cohering into a tube; æstivation imbricated: stamens alternate with the petals; ovary inferior, two to three-celled, with a large polyspermous placenta in the axis; stigma two to five-lobed; seeds numerous, minute. Known genera seven, species sixty, all from the temperate parts of South America and elsewhere. If within the tropics, then they occur high up on mountain sides. (*Lindley.*)

ĕs-cal-lō-nĭ-ăds, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *escallonia*, and Eng., &c. pl. suff. *-ads.*]

Bot.: The English name given by Lindley to the order Escalloniaceæ (q.v.).

ĕs-căl′-lŏp, ĕs-căl′-ŏp, *s.* [O. Fr. *escalope.*] [Scallop, *s.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II. 2.

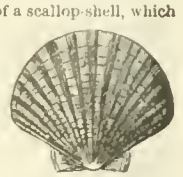
"Nymphs, Tritons, sea-gods, *escalop* shells, &c."—*Evelyn: An Account of Architects.*

2. *Fig.:* A regular curving indenture in the border or margin of anything.

"Divided into so many jags or *escallops* and curiously indented."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. i.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Her.:* The figure of a scallop-shell, which was originally worn as a sign that the wearer had made a pilgrimage to the shrine of St. James, at Compostella, in Spain, and now borne on a shield to intimate that the bearer or his ancestors had been at the Crusades or had made long pilgrimages.



Escallop.

2. *Zool.:* The molluscous genus Pecten. The same as Scallop and Scallop-shell (q.v.).

ĕs-cal′-lō-pēe, *a.* [Fr.]

Her.: A term applied to an escutcheon, &c which is covered with curved lines, resembling the outline of a scallop-shell, and overlapping each other.

Escallopée.

ĕs-căl′-ŏp, *s.* [Escallop.]

ĕs-căl′-ŏped, *a.* [Eng. *escalop*; *-ed.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Cut or fashioned in the form of a scallop-shell, cut at the edge or border into segments of a circle.

2. *Her.:* The same as Escallopée (q.v.).

* **ĕs-căm′-bĭ-ō,** *s.* [Low. Lat. *escambium* = exchange.]

Law: A writ or authority given to merchants to draw bills of exchange on persons beyond the seas.

ĕs-cāp′-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *escap(e)*; *-able.*] That may or can be escaped or avoided; avoidable.

ĕs-ca-pā′de, *s.* [Fr., from Ital. *scappata* = an escape, fem. of pa. par. of *scappare* = to escape.] [Escape, *v.*]

* 1. A wild fling of a horse; a kicking with the hind legs.

"He entered first, and with a graceful pride,
His fiery Arab dexterously did guide,
Who while his rider every stand surveyed,
Sprung loose, and flew into an *escapade.*"
Dryden: Conquest of Granada, I. i.

2. A wild freak or prank; a mad frolic.

ĕs-cāpe, *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *escaper, eschaper*; Fr. *échapper*, from Lat. *ex cappa* = out of a cape or cloak; so that to *escape* is to free oneself, or slip out of one's cape and get away; Ital. *scappare* = to escape; Low Lat. *escapium* = flight, escape.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To get away from; to avoid by flight; to elude, to evade; to get out of the way or power of.

"Where his own person, eagerly pursued,
Hardly (by boat) *escaped* the multitude."
Daniel: Civil Wars, viii. 16.

2. To pass or remain unnoticed or unobserved by.

"Men are blinded by ignorance and errour: many things may *escape* them, in many they may be deceived."—*Hooker.*

3. To pass away from; to be forgotten by; as, To *escape* one's memory.

4. To be uttered by inadvertence; as, Not a word has *escaped* me on the matter.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To flee away; to avoid danger or harm by flight; to make one's escape; to seek or obtain safety or liberty by flight.

"*Escape* for thy life; look not behind thee, neither stay thou in all the plain: *escape* to the mountain lest thou be consumed."—*Genesis* xix. 17.

2. To avoid or elude notice; to pass or remain unnoticed or untouched; to be overlooked.

"Ilcth manaseth every age, and smit
In each estat, for ther *escapeth* non."
Chaucer: C. T., 7,999.

3. To find a means of discharge or exit from anything which incloses or contains; to leak; as, Gas *escapes* from a pipe.

4. To be carried, conveyed, or transported in any way; as, A plant *escapes* from cultivation.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *escape*, to *elude*, and to *evade*: "The idea of being disengaged from that which is not agreeable is comprehended in the sense of all these terms; but *escape* designates no means by which this is effected; *elude* and *evade* define the means, namely, the efforts which are used by oneself: we are simply disengaged when we *escape*; but we disengage ourselves when we *elude* and *evade*: we *escape* from danger; we *elude* the search: our *escapes* are often providential, and often narrow; our success in *eluding* depends on our skill: there are many bad men *escape* hanging by the mistake of a word. There are many who *escape* detection by the art with which they *elude* observation and enquiry. *Elude* and *evade* both imply the practice of art: but the former consists mostly of actions, the latter of words as well as actions: a thief *eludes* those who are in pursuit of him by dexterous modes of concealment; he *evades* the interrogatories of the judge by equivocating replies. He is said to *elude* a punishment, and to *evade* a law." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ĕs-cāpe, *s.* [ESCAPE, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of escaping from danger or hurt by flight; a fleeing from.

"No sooner was the king's *escape* taken notice of by the guards."—*Ludlow: Memoirs*, i. 191.

2. The state of having escaped or avoided danger or hurt.

"Men of virtue have had extraordinary *escapes* out of such dangers as have enclosed them, and which have seemed inevitable."—*Addison.*

* 3. An excuse; a means or ground for escaping.

"St. Paul himself did not despise to remember whatsoever he found agreeable to the word of God among the heathen, that he might take from them all *escape* by way of ignorance."—*Raleigh: Hist. of the World.*

* 4. An excursion, a sally.

"We made an *escape*, not so much to seek our own,
As to be instruments of your safety."
Denham: Sophy, iii. L

* 5. A flight, a sally.

"Thousand '*scapes* of wit
Make thee the father of their idle dreams."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iv. 1.

* 6. An oversight, a mistake.

"In transcribing there would be less care taken, as the language was less understood, and so the *escapes* less subject to observation."—*Brerewood: On Language.*

7. An escaping or finding a means of discharge or exit from anything which encloses or contains; a leakage; as, an *escape* of gas from a pipe.

* 8. An irregularity, a transgression.

"Dost thou behold
With watchfull eyes the subtile '*scapes* of men?"
R. Wilmot: Tancred & Gismunda, iv. 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* The part of a column where it springs out of the base; the apophyge.

2. *Bot.:* A plant which has escaped from a garden, and now grows apparently but not really wild.

"Whether the hill could be considered as a habitat for the Columbine in its wild state, or whether the plant had not originally been an *escape*."—*Edin. & Glasg. Geol. Soc. Excursion*, in *Weekly Scotsman*, June 20, 1883.

3. *Law:* Violent or privy evasion out of some lawful restraint. For example, if the sheriff, upon a capias directed unto him, takes a person, and endeavours to carry him to gaol, and he in the way, either by violence or by flight, breaks from him, this is called an *escape*. (*Cowel.*)

"An *escape* of a person arrested upon criminal process, by eluding the vigilance of his keepers before he is put in hold, is also an offence against public justice, punishable by fine or imprisonment. The officer permitting such *escape*, either by negligence or connivance, is evidently much more culpable than the prisoner; but private individuals, who have persons lawfully in their custody, are not less guilty of this offence if they suffer them illegally to depart, for they may at any time protect themselves from liability by delivering over their prisoner to a peace-officer."—*Blackstone Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 10.

4. *Teleg.:* Leakage of current from the line-wire to ground, caused usually by defective insulation and contact with partial conductors.

5. *Engin.:* The same as fire-escape (q.v.).

escape-valve, *s.*

Steam-engine:

1. A loaded valve fitted to the end of the cylinder for the escape of the condensed steam, or of water carried mechanically from the boilers with the steam; a priming valve.

2. A valve fitted to the feed-pipe as a means of exit for the surplus water.

3. A valve which affords escape to steam in a given contingency: upon excessive pressure by a safety-valve, to announce low-water, &c.

escape-warrant, *s.*

Law: A warrant or process addressed to all sheriffs, &c., to retake an escaped prisoner, and deliver him up to proper custody.

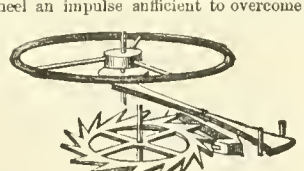
escape-wheel, *s.*

Hor.: These are various in form; the wheel is acted upon by the spring or weight of the clock or watch, and is allowed an intermittent rotation, one tooth at a time, and the pendulum or balance-wheel which thus regulates the movement becomes the time-measurer. The pallets on the oscillating pendulum arbor allow the teeth to escape, one at a time. [ESCAPEMENT.] (*Knight.*)

ĕs-cāpe-mĕnt, scāpe'-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *escape*; *-ment.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of escaping; an escape.

2. *Hor.:* A device intervening between the power and the time-measurer in a clock or watch, to convert a continuous rotary into an oscillating isochronous movement. It is acted on by each. The power, through the escapement, imparts to the pendulum or balance-wheel an impulse sufficient to overcome the



ESCAPEMENT.

friction of the latter and the resistance of the atmosphere, and thus keeps up the vibrations. The time-measurer (pendulum or balance-wheel) acts through the escapement to cause the motion of the train to be intermittent. Clocks and watches are generally named according to the form of their escapement; as—Chronometer, Crown-wheel, Cylinder, Dead-beat, Detached, Duplex, Horizontal, and Lever escapement, &c. (See these words.)

* **ĕs-cāp'-ĕr**, *s.* [Eng. *escap(e)*; *-er.*] One who or that which escapes.

"Let none go forth nor escape out of the city [in the margin, let no *escaper* go]."—*2 Kings* ix. 15.

ĕs-cāp'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [ESCAPE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & purticip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of avoiding danger or hurt by flight; an escape.

"None escaped [in the margin, there was not an *escaping*]."—*2 Chron.* xx. 24.

* **ĕs-car'** (1), * **ĕs-char'**, *s.* [Fr. *eschare.*] A scar or hard scab upon a hurt, sore, wound, &c. [SCAR.]

"Cause the thick routes and *escarres* that grow about the brims of ulcers to fall off."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxx., ch. xiii.

ĕs'-car (2), **ĕs-kar'**, *s.* [Ir.]

Geol.: A local Irish term for drift (q.v.). [SCOUR.]

"A region so broken, and which is to so great an extent obscured by drifted materials (the *escar* of Ireland)."—*Murchison: Siluria*, ch. vii.

* **ĕs-car'-bŭn-cle**, *s.* [CARBUNCLE.]

* **ĕs-car'-ga-toire (toire** as **twär)**, *s.* [Fr., from *escargot* = a snail.] A nursery or breeding-place for snails.

"At the Capuchins I saw *escargatoires*, which I took the more notice of, because I do not remember to have met with any thing of the same kind in other countries. It is a square place boarded in, and filled with a vast quantity of large snails, that are esteemed excellent food, when they are well dressed."—*Addison.*

ĕs-carp', *v.t.* [Fr. *escarper* = to cut away, rocks, &c., in slopes, so as to render them inaccessible.] [SCARP.]

Fort.: To cut or form in a slope.

"The glacis was all *escarped* upon the live rock."—*Carleton: Memoirs*, p. 132.

ĕs-carp', cs-carpe, scarp, *s.* [ESCARP, *v.*; SCARP, *s.*]

Fort.: That side of the ditch surrounding or in front of a work, and forming the exterior of the rampart; a scarp. On the other side of the ditch is the counterscarp (q.v.). [SCARP; COUNTERSCARP.]

ĕs-carp'-mĕnt, *s.* [Fr., from *escarper* = to cut away in slopes.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A precipitous or abrupt face of a hill or ridge of land; a cliff.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Fort.:* Ground cut away so as to present a nearly perpendicular face, and thus render the position inaccessible to an enemy.

2. *Geog & Geol.:* The abrupt face of a ridge of high land.

ĕs-car'-tĕl, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *escarleter*; Fr. *écarteler* = to quarter.]

Her.: To cut or notch in a square form, or across.

ĕs-car'-tęl-ée, *a.* [Fr.]

Her.: Cut or notched in a square form, or across.

† **ĕsçh, † ĕsçhe**, *s.* [ASH.] (Scotch and North of England dialect. Esche is in *Prompt. Parv.*)

ĕsçh-ą-lŏt', *s.* [Fr.]

Bot.: A small species of onion or garlic, *Allium ascalonicum.* [SHALLOT.]

ĕs-char', *s.* [Fr. *escarre*, from Gr. *ἐσχάρα* (*eschara*) = a grate, a pan of coals.] [SCAR.]

Surg.: A hard crust or scar made by hot applications.

ĕs'-chą-rą, *s.* [Lat. *eschara* = Gr. *ἐσχάρα* (*eschara*) = a fireplace; a scab or eschar on a wound caused by burning.]

1. *Zool.:* The typical genus of the family Escharidæ (q.v.).

2. *Palæont.:* Range in time from the Oolitic times till now. In 1854 Professor Morris enumerated twelve species as fossil in Britain.

ĕs-chăr'-ĭ-dæ, *s.pl.* [Lat. *eschar(a)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Zool.:* A family of Polyzoa or Bryozoa, suborder Cyclostomata (q.v.). The cœnœcium is erect and rigid, with the cells arranged quincuncially in a single plane on one or both sides of the frond.

2. *Palæont.:* Range in time from the Oolitic period till now.

ĕs-chą-rŏt'-ĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. *ἐσχαρωτικός* (*escharôtikos*) = fit to form an eschar; *ἐσχαρόω* (*escharoō*) = to form a scab.]

A. *As adj.:* Having the property of destroying the flesh; caustic.

B. *As substantive:*

Surg.: A strong caustic, which produces an eschar. [CAUSTICS.]

"An eschar was made by the catharetic, which we thrust off, and continued the use of *escharotics*."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

ĕs-chą-tō-lŏg'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *eschatolog(y)*; *-ical.*] Relating to or in any way connected with eschatology.

"Every form of religion, of any degree of development, has its own *eschatological* expectations."—*Van Oosterzee: Christian Dogmatics*, ii. 775.

ĕs-chą-tŏl'-ō-gĭst, *s.* [Eng. *eschotolog(y)*; *-ist.*] A writer on eschatology; one who treats of the last events mentioned in Scripture.

"The *eschatologist* of the book of Daniel."—*Matthew Arnold: Last Essays* (Pref., p. xxix).

ĕs-chą-tŏl'-ō-ğў, *s.* [Gr. *ἔσχατος* (*eschatos*) = the last in position or in time, and *λόγος* (*logos*) = a discourse; Fr. *eschatologie.*]

Theol.: The department of inquiry which treats of the last events mentioned in the roll of scripture prophecy—viz., the advent of the Saviour and the second destruction of the world, the last judgment, and the final award.

"No account is taken of universalism in *eschatology*"—*Athenæum*, Oct. 14, 1882.

es-chaunge, *s. & v.* [Exchange *s. & v.*]

ĕs-ċhēat′, *es-chete, *es-cheyte, *es-chyte, *ex-cheat, *s.* [O. Fr. *eschet* = that which falls to one, rent; *escheoir;* Fr. *échoir* = to fall to one's share; Low Lat. *excadō* = to fall upon: *ex* = out, and *cadō* = to fall.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II. 1.

* 2. *Fig.:* A return, a gain, a profit.

"To make one great by others losse is bad *escheat.*" *Spenser. F. Q.,* I. v. 25.

II. *Law:*

1. *English Law:*

(1) The reverting of any land or tenements to the lord of the fee, or to the crown, which might happen either through failure of heirs or through corruption of blood. Lands, if freehold, escheat to the king or lord of the manor; if copyhold, to the lord of the manor. Escheat by corruption of blood was abolished by the Felony Act, 33 & 34 Vict., ch. xxiii. The two kinds of escheat were formerly called *escheat propter defectum sanguinis* and *escheat propter delictum tenentis.*

"The last consequence of tenure in chivalry was *escheat;* which took place if the tenant died without heirs of his blood, or if his blood was corrupted by commission of treason or felony. In such cases the land escheated or fell back to the lord—that is, the tenure was determined by breach of the original condition of the feudal donation. In the one case, there were no heirs of the blood of the first feudatory, to which heirs alone the grant of the feud extended; in the other, the tenant, by perpetrating an atrocious crime, forfeited his feud, which he held under the implied condition that he should not be a traitor or felon."—*Blackstone: Commentaries,* bk. ii., ch. 3.

(2) The place or district within which the king or the lord of a manor can claim escheats.

(3) A writ which lies where the tenant, having estate of fee-simple in any lands or tenements holden of a superior lord, dies seized without heir-general or especial, to recover the escheats from the person in possession.

(4) Lands or tenements which fall to the lord by escheat.

"If the king's ordinary courts of justice do not protect the people, if he have no certain revenue or *escheats,* I cannot say that such a country is conquered."—*Davies: On Ireland.*

2. *Scots Law:* The forfeiture incurred by a man who is denounced as a rebel.

3. *American Law:* The reverting of real property to the state in default of any persons legally entitled to hold the same.

ĕs-ċhēat′, *v.i. & t.* [Escheat, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II. 1.

* 2. *Fig.:* To be forfeited or given over.

II. *Law:*

1. *English Law:* To revert to the crown or to the lord of the manor in consequence of a failure of heirs.

"I knew many good freeholders executed by martial law, whose lands were thereby saved to their heirs, which should have otherwise *escheated* to her majesty." —*Spenser: Present State of Ireland.*

2. *American Law:* To fall or revert to the state through failure of heirs or by forfeiture for treason.

B. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To forfeit through failure of heirs.

"To alienate any of the forfeited *escheated* lands."—*Clarendon.*

* 2. *Fig.:* To forfeit, to abandon.

"As doubtfull whether t should *escheated* be To ruine, or redeem'd to majesty." *Cartwright: On Christ Church Buildings.*

***ĕs-ċhēat′-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *escheat; -able.*] That may or can be escheated; liable to escheat.

***ĕs-ċhēat′-age (age as ĭj),** *s.* [Eng. *escheat; -age.*] The right of succeeding to an escheat.

"In those times were established the ridiculous rights of *escheatage* and shipwrecks."—*Montesquieu: Spirit of the Laws,* bk. xxi., ch. xiii.

***ĕs-ċhēat′-ŏr, *es-cheat-our, *es-chet-eur,** *s.* [Eng. *escheat;* -*or.*]

Law: An officer appointed in every county to observe the escheats of the crown in that county, and certify them into the exchequer.

"The name *escheator* cometh from the French word *escheoir,* which signifieth to happen or fall out; and he by his place is to search into any profit accruing to the crown by casualty, by the condemnation of malefactors, persons dying without an heir, or leaving him in minority, &c."—*Fuller: Worthies: Somersetshire.*

***ĕs-ċhĕcked′,** *a.* [Checked.] Checkered, checked.

"An English knight that bare armes, *eschecked* silver and gules."—*Holinshed: Edward III.* (an. 1340).

ĕsċh′-ĕr-īte, *s.* [Ger. *escherit.* Named after Stockar-Escher, one of those who analyzed it.]

Min.: A brownish-yellow, somewhat greenish epidote found at Mount St. Gothard. Dana places it under his first or ordinary variety of epidote.

***ĕs′-ċhĕ-vĭn,** *s.* [Fr. *échevin* = a sheriff.] The elder or warden, who was principal of an ancient guild.

ĕs-ċhew (ew as ū), *es-chewe, *es-chiwe, *es-chue, *es-chywe, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *eschever,* from O. H. Ger. *sciuhan;* M. H. Ger. *schiuhen* = (1) to frighten, (2) to fear, shy at, from O. H. Ger. & M. H. Ger. *schiech, schich;* Ger. *scheu* = shy (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To flee from; to shun, to avoid.

" For thy my sonne, If thou wolt live In virtue, thou must vice *eschewe.*" *Gower: C. A.,* i.

* 2. To escape, to avoid.

" What cannot be *eschewed* must be embraced." *Shakesp: Merry Wives,* v. 5.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To avoid, to shun.

" Her *eschewing* to be in my company."—*Ludlow: Memoirs; Lett. Papers,* in. 250.

***ĕs-ċhew′-ançe (ew as ū),** *s.* [Eng. *eschew; -ance.*] The act of eschewing, avoiding, or shunning; escape, avoidance.

ĕs-ċhew′-ĕr (ew as ū), *s.* [Eng. *eschew; -er.*] One who eschews, shuns, or avoids.

***ĕs-ċhew′-mĕnt (ew as ū),** *s.* [Eng. *eschew; -ment.*] The act of eschewing; eschewance; avoidance.

ĕsċh-sċhēltz-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Dr. Eschscholtz, a botanist.]

1. *Bot.:* A genus of Papaveraceæ (Poppies). The species are yellow-flowered, and are akin to Glaucium. They have been introduced into British gardens from their native region, California and the adjacent parts. It has been proposed to exchange the name Eschscholtzia for Chryseis.

2. *Zool.:* A genus of Ctenophora, family or sub-tribe Saccatæ.

***ĕs-ċhŭtċh′-ĕon,** *s.* [Escutcheon.]

ĕs′-ċhȳ-nīte, *s.* [Æschynite.]

ĕs-clāt′-tē, *a.* [O. Fr., pa. par. of *esclater* = to shiver.]

Her.: A term applied to anything shivered by a battle-axe.

ĕs-cē-bard′-ĭsm, *s.* [Fr. *escobard(er);* Eng. suff. *-ism.*] The French verb, whence the English substantive is derived, is a coinage from the name of a Spanish Jesuit casuist, Antonio Escobar y Mendoza (1589-1669), and the author of the proposition that purity of intention may justify actions which morality and human law hold blameworthy. He was attacked by Pascal and ridiculed by Molière, La Fontaine, and Boileau. His laxity has been censured by the Church.] Equivocation, casuistry in a bad sense.

ĕs-cē-bē′-dĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Escobedo, a Spanish botanist.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Escobedieæ (q.v.). Two species are known from the warmer parts of America.

ĕs-cē-bē′-dĭ-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *escobedia,* and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Scrophulariaceæ, sub-order Antirrhinideæ.

***ĕs-cĕċh′-ĕon,** *s.* [Escutcheon.]

ĕs′-cort, *s.* [Fr. *escorte* = a guide, a convoy, from Ital. *scorta* = an escort or guide, fem. pa. par. of *seagege* = to see, guide, from Lat. * *excorrigo,* from *ex* = out, and *corrigo* = to correct.]

1. A guard or convoy of armed men, which attends upon any person, baggage, munitions, &c., while being conveyed from one place to another, as a protection against the attacks of an enemy, or for general security.

"The troops of my *escort* marched at the ordinary rate."—*Burke: Works,* vol. ii., *Lect. from W. Hastings.*

2. A guard of honour in attendance upon any person of rank, dignity, or official position.

3. Guidance, protection, care, as, To act as *escort* to a lady.

ĕs-cort′, *v.t.* [Escort, *s.*]

1. To act as escort to; to attend upon while moving from place to place, as a protection against danger.

"She was surrounded by a body-guard of gentlemen who volunteered to *escort* her."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. ix.

2. To attend upon; as, To *escort* a lady.

***ĕs-cŏt′,** *s.* [Fr.] [Scot, *s.*; Shot, *s.*] A tax paid in boroughs and corporations towards the support of the community, which is called *scot* and *lot.*

***ĕs-cŏt′,** *v.t.* [Escot, *s.*] To pay the reckoning for; to support, to maintain.

"What, are they children? Who maintains them? How are they *escoted?*" *Shakesp.: Hamlet,* iii. 2.

***ĕs-coū-ade′,** *s.* [Fr.] A squad (q.v.).

***ĕs-cōūt′,** *s.* [O. Fr. *escoute.*] A scout, a spy.] [Scout, *s.*]

"They were well entrenched, having good *escout* abroad, and sure watch within."—*Hayward.*

***ĕs-crĭpt′,** *s.* [O. Fr.] A writing. (*Cockeram.*)

"Ye daily burn their *escripts.*"—*British Bellman,* 1648.

ĕs-crĭ-toire′ (toire as twär), *s.* [O. Fr. *escriptoire,* from Lat. *scriptorium* = a place for writing; *scribo* = to write; Fr. *écritoire.*] A writing-desk; generally fixed, and having a falling leaf. It is commonly corrupted into Secretary.

"Seals . . . had been affixed to the cabinets and *escritoires.*"—*Richardson: Sir C. Grandison,* ii. 2.3

ĕs-crĭ-tōr′-ĭ-al, *a.* [Eng. *escritoir(e); -ial.*] Of or pertaining to an escritoire.

ĕs-crŏd′, *s.* [Scrod.] A small cod broiled; a scrod.

ĕs-crōl′, *s.* [Scroll.]

Her.: A scroll; a slip of paper, parchment, &c., on which the motto is written.

***ĕs-crōw′,** *s.* [O. Fr. *escroe, escroue;* Norm. Fr. *escrowe.*]

Law: A deed delivered to a third person, to be held by him, till the grantee has performed or fulfilled some certain condition, and not to take effect till such condition has been fulfilled, when it has to be delivered up to the grantee.

***ĕs-crȳ′, *es-crie,** *v.t.* [Ascry.] To descry, to detect, to discover.

"At the same time the Spanish fleete was *escried* by an English pinnasse."—*Hacklugt: Voyages,* i. 596.

***ĕs′-cu-age (age as ĭj),** *s.* [Norm. Fr.; Fr. *ecuage, escuage,* from Low Lat. *scutagium,* from Lat. *scutum;* Fr. *écu, escu* = a shield.]

Feud. Syst.: A sum of money paid by a tenant in lieu of personal attendance on the lord in knight service. It came at last to be levied by assessment at so much for every knight's fee. The first time this appears to have been done was in 5th Henry II., for his expedition to Toulouse; but it soon came to be so universal that personal attendance fell quite into disuse. [Scutage.]

"*Escuage,* that is, service of the shield, is either uncertain or certain. *Escuage* uncertain is likewise twofold: first, where the tenant by his tenure is bound to follow his lord, going in person to the king's wars so many days. The days of such service seem to have been rated by the quantity of the land so holden; as, if it extend to a whole knight's fee, then the tenant was bound thus to follow his lord forty days. A knight's fee was so much land as, in those days, was accounted sufficient living for a knight; and that was six hundred and eighty acres, as some think, or eight hundred as others, or £15 per annum. Sir Thomas Smith saith, that *census equestris* is £40 revenue in free lands. If the land extend but to half a knight's fee, then the tenant is bound to follow his lord but twenty days. The other kind of this *escuage* uncertain is called Castleward, where the tenant is bound to defend a castle. *Escuage* certain is where the tenant is set at a certain sum of money to be paid in lieu of such uncertain services."—*Cowel.*

ĕs-cū′-dō, *s.* [Sp.]

Numis.: A Spanish coin containing ten reales. Ten escudos are = £1 sterling. (*Statesman's Year Book* (1875), p. 405.

* **ĕs-cū-dē′-rō,** *s.* [Sp., from Lat. *scutarius,* from *scutum* = a shield.] A shield-bearer, an esquire, an attendant upon a person of rank; a lady's page.

Ĕs-cu-lā'-pĭ-an, *a.* [Lat. *Æsculapius*, the god of medicine. He is described as the son of Apollo and Coronis, and is usually represented as an old man bearing a staff, round which a serpent is twined.] Of or pertaining to medicine or healing; medical.

"For what calls thy disease, Lorenzo? Not
For *Esculapius* but for moral aid."
Young: Night Thoughts, ii. 45, 46.

ĕs'-cu-lent, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *esculentus*, from **esco* = to eat; *esca* = food.

A. *As adj.:* Fit or good for food; eatable; edible.

"A number of herbs are not *esculent* at all."—*Bacon: Natural History*, § 630.

B. *As subst.:* Anything which is fit or good for food, or eatable.

"This cutting off the leaves in plants, where the root is the *esculent*, as radish and parsnips, it will make the root the greater."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

ĕs'-cu-lĭne, *s.* [ESCULINE.]

ĕs-cŭtch'-eŏn *es-chutch-eon, *es-coch-eon, *cs-coch-on, scutch-eon, *s.* [O. Fr. *escusson*, from Low Lat. *scutionem*, accus. of *scutio*, from Lat. *scutum* = a shield; Fr. *écusson.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II. 1.

2. An ornamental plate, such as is used on a coffin to be inscribed with the name, age, &c. of the deceased person.

3. A perforated plate to finish an opening, as the keyhole plate of a door, drawer, or desk.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Her.:* The shield on which coat-armour is represented; the shield of a family. It originally took the simple form of the knight's war-shield, but was aftewards varied in a fanciful manner.

"All laughed; the Landlord's face grew red
As his *escutcheon* on the wall."
Longfellow: Tales of a Wayside Inn (Interlude).

2. *Naut.:* The compartment on a ship's stern on which her name is written.

3. *Zool.:* An impression existing behind the beaks of a bivalve shell, as distinguished from one placed before them, which is called a Lunule (q.v.). (*S. P. Woodward.*)

escutcheon of pretence.

Her.: The small shield bearing the arms of an heiress placed in the centre of her husband's shield, instead of being impaled with his arms.

*** ĕs-cŭtch'-eôned,** *a.* [Eng. *escutcheon*; *-ed.*] Having an escutcheon or coat of arms.

"For what, gay friend! is this *escutcheoned* world,
Which hangs out Death in one eternal night?"
Young: Night Thoughts, ii. 356, 357.

Ĕs'-drăs, *s.* [Gr. Ἔσδρας (*Esdras*) = Ezra (q.v.).]

Apocrypha: Two books constituting the first and second of the collection called the Apocrypha.

(1) *First Book of Esdras:* The first of the books just mentioned. The Vulgate makes the canonical Book of Ezra, 1 Ezra, 1 Nehemish, 2 Ezra, and 1st and 2nd Esdras, 3 and 4 Ezra respectively. So does the 6th of the Thirty-nine Articles. The nucleus of the book is iii. 1—v. 6; from this part comes the oft quoted *Magna est veritas, et prevalebit.* The rest of the work consists of compilations more or less altered from the canonical Ezra and Nehemiah. The book seems to have been composed in Palestine. The author and date are unknown. Dr. Ginsburg thinks it must have existed at least a century before Christ. Singularly enough the Council of Trent, generally so liberal in its reception of apocryphal books into the Canon, rejected this.

(2) *Second Book of Esdras:* The second book of the Apocrypha in the English version, which in this respect follows the Zurich Bible. Great difference of opinion has existed as to the authority and date. Dr. Ginsburg assigns it to about 50 B.C., and believes the author to have been a Jew, interpolations having, however, been subsequently made by a Christian. The Council of Trent rejected this work like the First Book of Esdras.

*** ēşe,** *s.* [EASE, *s.*]

*** ēşe,** *v.t.* & *i.* [EASE, *v.*]

*** ēşe'-mĕnt,** *s.* [EASEMENT.]

ĕs-ĕm-plăs'-tĭc, *a.* [Gr. ἐσ (*es*) = into; ἐν (*hen*) = one, and πλαστικός (*plastikos*) = moulding, shaping.] Moulding, shaping or fashioning into one.

"I do not suppose that Coleridge's *esemplastic* will find any considerable favour."—*Trench: On the Study of Words*, p. 113.

ĕs-ĕn-bĕck'-ĭne, *s.* [Named after Nees Von Esenbeck, a celebrated botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of Rutaceæ, tribe Pilocarpeæ. The bark of *Esenbeckia febrifuga*, a native of Brazil, has the properties of quinine, and is almost as effective as a remedy in fever.

ĕs-ĕn-bĕck'-ĭne, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *Esenbek(ia)*; *-ine* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: An alkaloid obtained from the bark of *Esenbeckia febrifuga.*

ĕs'-ĕr-ĭne, *s.* [*Eséré*, the native name for the Calabar bean, and suff. *-ine* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: Physostigmin, $C_{15}H_{21}N_3O_2$. A base contained in the Calabar bean, *Physostigma venenosum.* An extract of the bean is made with alcohol and water, then dissolved in water and filtered, and the alkaloid shaken out with ether; it is carefully neutralised with sulphuric acid and allowed to crystallize. Eserine is a yellow amorphous mass, very poisonous, causing contraction of the pupil of the eye. It is easily soluble in alcohol and in ether. It melts at 45°. Eserine exactly neutralised with dilute sulphuric acid, then treated with excess of ammonia and evaporated to dryness on a water-bath, yields a residue of a blue colour, soluble in water and in alcohol. It stains the skin, and dyes silk blue. A trace of sulphate of eserine in solution gives a red colour when bromine water is added.

*** ĕs-guard** (*u* silent), *s.* A guard as escort. (*Beaumont & Fletcher.*)

*** es-ic,** *a.* [EASY.]

*** es-i-lich,** *adv.* [EASILY.]

ĕs'-kar, ĕs'-kĕr, *s.* [ESCAR, OSAR.]

Ĕs'-kĭ-mō, *s.* & *a.* [ESQUIMAUX.]

*** ĕs-lōĭn', * es-loyn, * es-loyne,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *esloigner*; Fr. *éloigner*, from *loin* = far.] [ELOIN.] To remove, to take or put away.

"How I shall stay, though she *esloigne* me thus."
Donne: Poems, p. 23.

ĕs'-mar-kīte, *s.* [Ger. & Sw. *esmarkit.* Named after Esmark, the discoverer of No. 2.]

Mineralogy:

1. *Esmarkite of Erdmann.* The same as FAHLUNITE (q.v.).

2. *Esmarkite of Hausmann.* The same as DATOLITE (q.v.).

ĕs'-nĕ-çy, *s.* [O. Fr. *aisnesse*; Fr. *ainesse* = priority of birth (*Bailey*).] [AISNE.]

Law: The right of the eldest coparcener in the case where an estate descends to daughters jointly for want of an heir male, of making the first choice in the division of the inheritance.

ē-sŏx'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *esox*, genit. *esoc(is)* = a pike, and fem. pl. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Ichthy.:* Pikes. A family of Abdominal Fishes. The teeth are numerous and formidable; there is no adipose fin like that in the Salmonidæ. The pikes inhabit the fresh waters of temperate climates. [ESOX.]

2. *Palæont.:* Range in time apparently from the Cretaceous period till now.

ĕs-ō, *pref.* [Gr. ἔσω (*esō*), εἴσω (*eisō*) = to, within, into.] Within.

ĕs-ŏd'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. εἰς (*eis*) = into, and ὁδός (*hodos*) = a way.]

Phys.: Conducting influence to the spinal marrow. (Used of the nerves which have this function.)

ĕs-ō-ĕn-tĕr-ī'-tĭs, *s.* [Pref. *eso-*, and Eng., &c. *enteritis* (q.v.).]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the intestines.

ĕs-ō-găs-trī'-tĭs, *s.* [Pref. *eso-*, and Eng., &c. *gastritis* (q.v.).]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach.

ē-sŏ-phāg'-ŏ-al, ē-sō-phāg'-ĕ-an, *a.* [ŒSOPHAGEAL.]

ē-sŏph-a-gŏt'-ō-mȳ, *s.* [ŒSOPHAGOTOMY.]

ē-sŏph'-a-gŭs, *s.* [ŒSOPHAGUS.]

*** ē-sō'-pĭ-an,** *a.* [Lat. *Æsopius*; Gr. Αἰσώπιος (*Aisōpios*) = pertaining to Αἴσωπος (*Aisōpos*) or Æsop.] Pertaining to or written by Æsop; composed in the manner or after the style of Æsop.

"He [Alex. Neckham] wrote a tract on the mythology of the ancient poets, *Æsopian* fables, and a system of grammar and rhetorick."—*Warton: History of English Poetry* i., diss. 2.

ĕs-ō-tĕr'-ĭc, ĕs-o-tĕr'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Gr. ἐσωτερικός (*esōterikos*) = inner; ἔσω (*esō*) = within. The word was first used to describe the writings of Aristotle, though he does not use it. It was probably invented to correspond with ἐξωτερικός (*exōterikos*) = external, which he does use. (*Liddell & Scott.*)]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Hidden, secret.

"His *esoteric* project was the original project of Christopher Columbus, extended and modified."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

II. *Greek Phil.:* The precise sense in which ἐσωτερικός (*esōterikos*) was used is not quite clear, or rather it would seem to have been used in different senses by different Teachers, and sometimes even in different senses by the same Teacher. Among the Pythagoreans this epithet was applied only to those disciples who had passed through a long and severe ordeal, and had been admitted to intimate communion with the Master. In Platonic philosophy the word has a different meaning. It cannot be admitted that Plato had two sets of doctrines, and it is probable that the allusion of Aristotle (*Physica*, iv. 2) to the unwritten opinions of the founder of the Academy is to teaching which found no place in the Dialogues from its very simplicity and clearness. Aristotle divides his works into exoteric and acroamatic, which word he uses in the sense given later to esoteric. They both treat of the same subjects, and the distinction has regard to forms and processes of the expositions. In the former he gives the elements that are more superficial, and therefore easily comprehended by the less intelligent, for the latter he reserves the arguments that are difficult and weighty, and most deserving the meditation of the philosopher. [EXOTERIC.]

ĕs-ō-tĕr'-ĭc-al-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *esoterical*; *-ly.*] In an esoteric manner.

ĕs-ō-tĕr'-ĭ-çĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *esoteric*; *-ism.*] Esoteric doctrine or principles.

ĕs-ō-tĕr'-ĭcs, *s.* [ESOTERIC, *a.*] Mysterious or occult doctrines or science.

ĕs-ō'-tĕr-ĭşm, *s.* [Gr. ἐσώτερος (*esōteros*) = inner, and Eng. suff. *-ism.*] The same as ESOTERICISM (q.v.).

*** ĕs'-ō-tĕr-ȳ,** *s.* [Gr. ἐσώτερος (*esōteros*) = inner.] Mystery; hidden or occult doctrines.

"The ancients, delivering their lectures by word of mouth, could adapt their subjects to their audience, reserving their *exoteries* for adepts, and dealing out exoteries only to the vulgar."—*Note in Search's Freecastle*, p. 172.

ē'-sŏx, *s.* [Lat. *esox*; Gr. ἴσοξ (*isox*) = a fish from the Rhine, a pike.]

Ichthy.: The typical genus of the family Esocidæ. Snout protruded, broad and somewhat flattened; gape wide, the palate, throat, and sides of the lower jaw thickly armed with prominent teeth; body lengthened, dorsal and anal fins single, far behind and opposite each other. (*Couch.*) *Esox lucius* is the pike (q.v.). *Esox belone* of Linnæus, Block, and Donovan is the *Belone vulgaris* of Cuvier, Fleming, Jenyns, and Yarrell. [BELONE, GARFISH.]

*** ĕs'-pa-dōn,** *s.* [Ital. *spadone*, from *spada* = a sword.] A long sword of Spanish invention, worn by foot-soldiers, or used for decapitation.

ĕs-pāl'-ier (ier as yēr), *s.* [Fr. *espalier*; Sp. *espalera, espaldera*; Ital. *spalliera*; O. Fr. *espalde*; Fr. *épaule*; Sp. *espalda*; Ital. *spala* = shoulder.]

1. Lattice work on which to train and support ornamental shrubs or plants.

2. A row of trees trained up to a lattice-work, so as to constitute a shelter for plants.

"Behold Villario's ten years' toil complete,
His arbours darken, his *espaliers* meet."
Pope: Moral Essays, iv 80.

ĕs-păl'-ĭer (ĭer as yĕr), *v.t.* [ESPALIER, *s.*] To form an espalier of; to protect by means of an espalier.

ĕs-par'-çĕt, *s.* [Fr. *esparcette*; Sp. *esparceta.*] A kind of Sanfoin.

ĕs-par'-to, *s.* [Sp. *esparto*, from Lat. *spartum* = a grass, *Stipa tenacissima*; Gr. σπάρτον (*sparton*)].

Bot. & Comm.: Two grasses, *Macrochloa* (formerly called *Stipa*) *tenacissima* and *Lygeum spartum.* The former is the genuine esparto grass. Probably it was the species used in Spain in Roman times for making ropes, mats, nets, whipthongs, &c. It has continued to be employed in Spain for such purposes to the present day; but it was not till the middle of the nineteenth century that it attracted notice in Britain as a material for paper-making. Many thousand tons are now annually imported for this purpose. It is used also for making mats, nets, baskets, &c.

ē-spā'-thāte, *a.* [Lat. *e* = out; *spatha* = the apathe of a palm-tree, and Eng., &c. suff. *-ate.*]

Bot.: Not having a apathe.

ĕs-pĕ'-cĭal (cĭal as shal), *es-pe-cĭall, *a.* [O. Fr.; Fr. *spécial*, from Lat. *specialis* = belonging to a particular kind; *species* = a kind.] Distinguished or eminent in a certain class or kind; special; chief; particular.

ĕs-pĕ'-cĭal-lў, *es-pe-cĭal-lye (cĭal as shal), *adv.* [Eng. *especial; -ly.*] In an especial manner or degree; chiefly, particularly, principally, mainly.

"Then said some at the table, Nuts spoil tender teeth, *especially* the teeth of the children."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *especially, particularly, principally,* and *chiefly:* "*Especially* and *particularly* are exclusive or superlative in their import; they refer to one object out of many that is superior to all: *principally* and *chiefly* are comparative in their import; they designate in general the superiority of some objects over others. *Especially* is a term of stronger import than *particularly*, and *principally* expresses something less general than *chiefly:* we ought to have God before our eyes at all times, but *especially* in those moments when we present ourselves before him in prayer; the heat is very oppressive in all countries under the torrid zone, but *particularly* in the deserts of Arabia, where there is a want of shade and moisture; it is *principally* among the higher and lower orders of society that we find vices of every description to be prevalent; patriots who declaim so loudly against the measures of government do *chiefly* (may I not say solely?) with a view to their own interests." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***ĕs-pĕ'-cĭal-nĕss (cĭal as shal),** *s.* [Eng. *especial; -ness.*] The state or quality of being especial or chief.

"Your precious diamond in *especialness.*"—*Leo: Sermons* (1614), p. 25.

***ĕs'-pĕr-ançe,** *s.* [Fr.] Hope.

"To be worst,
The lowest, most dejected thing of fortune,
Stands still in *esperance*, lives not in fear."
Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 1.

***ĕs-pĭ'-al, *es-pi-aille, *es-py-all,** *s.* [O. Fr. *espier* = to spy out.]

1. A spy, a scout.

"This by *espial* sure I know."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, ii. 28.

2. A spying, observation, discovery.

"Those four garrisons, issuing forth at such convenient times as they shall have intelligence, or *espial* upon the enemy, will drive him from one side to another."—*Spenser: Present State of Ireland.*

ĕs-pĭ'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *espy*; *-er.*] One who espies or watches like a spy.

"Ye covetous misers, ye crafty *espiers* of the necessity of your poor brethren."—*Harmar Beza's Serm.* (1587), p. 175.

ĕs'-pĭ-nĕl, *s.* [Sp. *espinel.*] [SPINEL.]

ĕs'-pĭ-ŏn-age (age as ĭg), *s.* [Fr. *espionnage.*] The act or practice of spying; the employment of spies; the practice or act of watching the actions or conduct of others as a spy.

ĕs'-pĭ-ŏtte, *s.* [Fr.]

Agric.: A kind of rye.

***ĕs-pĭr'-ĭt-ų-ŏll,** *a.* [Fr. *esprit* = spirit.] Spiritual.

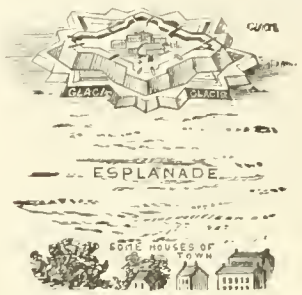
"It semed a place *espirituell.*"
Romaunt of the Rose.

ĕs-plą-nā'de, *s.* [Fr., from O. Fr. *esplaner* = to level.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* An open, level space; as a terrace, walk, or drive along the seaside.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Fort.:* An extended glacis. The sloping of the parapet of the covered way toward the



ESPLANADE.

open country. A clear space between the citadel and the adjacent houses of a fortified town.

2. *Hortic.:* A grass-plot.

***ĕs-pleēs',** *s. pl.* [O. Fr. *esples, espleits*, from Low Lat. *expletiæ*, from *expletus*, pa. par. of *expleo* = to fill up.]

Law:

1. The profit or products which ground or land yields; as the hay of the meadows; the feed of the pasture; the corn and grain of the arable land.

2. Rents, services, and the like.

***ĕs- pōuṣ'-age (age as ĭg),** *s.* [Eng. *espous(e); -age.*] The act of espousing; espousal; marriage.

"Lead his life in pure and chaste *espousage.*"—*Latimer: Works*, i. 94.

ĕs-pōuṣ'-al, *es-pous-aile, *es-pous-ayle, *a.* & *s.* [O. Fr. *espousailles*, from Lat. *sponsalia* = a betrothal, neut. pl. of *sponsalis* = of or pertaining to one who is betrothed; *sponsa* = one betrothed.]

* **A.** *As adj.:* Used in or relating to the act of espousing.

"The ambassador put his leg, stript naked to the knee, between the *espousal* sheets; that the ceremony might amount to a consummation."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 80.

B. *As substantive:*

1. The act of espousing or betrothing; the act or ceremony of contracting or affiancing a man and woman to each other. (Frequently used in the plural.)

2. The act of adopting or supporting; adoption.

"If political reasons forbid the open *espousal* of his cause, pity commands the assistance which private fortunes can lend him."—*Lord Orford.*

ĕs-pōuṣ'-als, *s. pl.* [ESPOUSAL, B. 1.]

ĕs- pōuṣe', *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *espouser*; Fr. *épouser*; O. Fr. *espouse*; Fr. *épouse* = a spouse, a wife, from Lat. *sponso* = to betroth, to espouse, freq. of *spondeo* = to promise, to engage; O. Sp. *esposar*; Ital. *sposare.*] [SPOUSE.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To promise, engage, or bestow as a spouse, or in marriage; to contract or betroth.

(1) Followed by *to:*

"Deliver me my wife Michal, which I *espoused to* me."—2 *Sam.* iii. 14.

*(2) Followed by *with.*

"He had received him as a suppliant, protected him as a person fled for refuge, and *espoused* him *with* his kinswoman."—*Bacon.*

2. To marry, to wed; to take in marriage as a spouse.

"His widowed mother, for a second mate,
Espoused the teacher of the village school."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. i.

3. To adopt; to take to oneself.

"In gratitude unto the Duke of Bretagne, for his former favours, he *espoused* that quarrel, and declared himself in aid of the duke."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

4. To support, to maintain, to defend.

"The city, army, court, *espouse* my cause."
Dryden: Spanish Friar, iv. 2.

5. To accept.

"*Espouse* thy doom at once, and cleave
To fortitude without reprieve."
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, ii.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To be espoused, betrothed, or affianced.

"They soon *espoused*; for they with ease were joined,
Who were before contracted in the mind."
Dryden.

***ĕs-pōuṣe'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *espouse*; *-ment.*] The act of espousing; espousal.

ĕs-pōuṣ'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *espous(e)*; *-er.*]

1. One who espouses or marries.

"As woers and *espousers*, having commission or letters of credence to treat of a marriage."—*Bp. Gauden: Hieraspistes* (1653), p. 156.

2. One who adopts, supports, or maintains; a supporter, an advocate.

"The *espousers* of that unauthorised and detestable scheme have been weak enough to assert, that there is a knowledge in the elect, peculiar to those chosen vessels."—*Allen: Serm. before Univ. of Oxford* (1761), p. 11.

ĕs-prĕs-sĭ'-vō, *adv.* [Ital.]

Music: With expression.

***ĕs-prĭn-gal, *ĕs-prĭn-gald,** *s.* [O. Fr. *espringalle*, from *espringalier* = to leap, to start.]

Old War: A military engine for casting stones, &c.

ĕs-prĭt' (*t* silent), *s.* [Fr.] Spirit.

¶ *Esprit de corps:* A phrase used to express the attachment which one feels for the class, body, or profession to which he belongs, combined with a feeling of jealousy for its honour.

esprit d'iva, *s.* An aromatic liquor made from a composite plant, *Ptarmica* (*Achillea*) *moschata.* (*Lindley.*)

***ĕs-prȳsed',** *a.* [O. Fr. *esprise.*] Taken.

"She that was so much or more *espryzed* with the raging and intollerable fire of love."—*Palace of Pleasure*, vol. iii., § 8.

ĕs-pȳ', *es-pi-en, *es-py-en, *as-pi-en, *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *espier*; Fr. *épier*; cogn. with O. H. Ger. *spehón*; M. H. Ger. *spehen*; Ger. *spähen* = to watch; Lat. *specio* = to look; Gr. σκέπτομαι (*skeptomai*) = to look, to spy; Sanse. *puç, spaç* = to spy; Ital. *spiare*; Sw. *speja*; Dan. *speide.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To see things at a distance; to discover.

"They *espying* Little-Faith where he was, came galloping up with speed."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

2. To discover; to see unexpectedly or suddenly.

"As one of them opened his sack he *espied* his money."—*Genesis* xlii. 27.

* 3. To spy out; to examine as a spy.

"Moses . . . sent me . . . to *espy* out the land, and I brought him word again."—*Joshua* xiv. 7.

4. To discover or spy out something intended to be hidden; to detect.

"He who before he was *espied* was afraid, after being perceived was ashamed, now being hardly rubbed upon, left both fear and shame, and was moved to anger."—*Sidney.*

5. To detect, to discern, to understand.

"The mother of the Soudan, well of vices
Espied hath her sonnes plaine entente."
Chaucer: C. T., 4,744.

* 6. To watch, to observe.

"Now question me no more; we are *espyed.*"
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, ii. 3.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To spy; to watch or look out narrowly.

"Stand by the way and *espy*; ask him that fleeth what is done?"—*Jeremiah* xlviii. 19.

2. To discover, to detect, to discern.

"Likewise the huntesman, in hunting the foxe, will sone *espie*, when he seeth a hole, whether it be the foxe's borough or not."—*Wilson: Arts of Logike*, fo. 37.

***ĕs-pȳ', *es-pie,** *s.* [ESPY, *v.*] A spy.

"Thou ne want non *espie*, ne watche, thy body for to save."—*Chaucer: Tale of Melibeus.*

Ĕs'-quimaux (quimaux as kĭ-mō), Ĕs-kĭ-mo, *s.* & *a.* [Native name; *Esquimaux*, the popular spelling, is a French form; *Eskimo*, the modern scientific one is more accurate.]

A. *As substantive:*

Ethnol.: A race or people of Turanian descent, using that word in a comprehensive sense. They inhabit Greenland and the adjacent parts of the North American continent, but may in early times have had a much more extensive area. Some anthropologists believe

that if the Palæolithic age is divided into two periods, that of the Mammoth and that of the Reindeer, the men of the second or Reindeer period were Esquimaux, whilst those of the first, or Mammoth period, resembled the Australians.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining or relating to the race or people described under A.

"Some of the *Esquimaux* knives brought to England."—*Tylor: Early Hist. of Mankind* (1865), p. 166.

Esquimaux-dog, Eskimo-dog, *s.* *Zool.:* *Canis familiaris*, variety *Borealis*. These dogs are generally, though not always, dark in colour, and utter a wolfish growl rather than a genuine doggish bark They are used by the Esquimaux for drawing their sledges over the ice, at the rate, it is said, of sixty miles a day for several successive days.

ĕs-quī're, *s.* [O. Fr. *esquier, escuyer;* Fr. *écuyer*, from Low Lat. *scutarius* = a shield-bearer; Lat. *scutum;* O. Fr. *escut, escu;* Fr. *écu* = a shield; Sp. *escudero;* Ital. *scudiere;* Port. *escudeiro.*]

* 1. The armour-bearer or attendant on a knight.

"His *esquire* or armour-bearer that stucke close to his side was wounded."—*P. Holland: Ammianus Marcellinus*, p. 253

2. A title of dignity, next in degree below a knight. It is properly given to the younger sons of noblemen, the eldest sons of baronets and knights-bachelor, officers of the king's courts or household, barristers at law, sheriffs, justices of the peace, gentlemen holding commissions in the army, navy, &c. But the title is commonly given to all professional and literary men, and is, indeed, in ordinary usage treated as a mere complimentary adjunct to a person's name in the addresses of letters, in which cases it is abbreviated to Esq.

"His wife and his children are dear to him, and have an equal right to be fed and clothed with those of the *esquire* or farmer."—*Knox: Essays*, No. x.

* 3. A gentleman acting as an escort or attendant upon a lady.

* **ĕs-quī're,** *v.t.* [Esquire, *s.*] To attend or wait upon; to act as an esquire to: as, To *esquire* a lady—*i.e.*, to escort her in public.

* **ĕs-quī'r-ĕss, *es-quī-er-esse,** *s.* [Eng. *esquir(e);* *-ess.*] A female esquire.

"The principal mourneress apparelled as an *esquieresse*."—*Foxbroke: Smyth's Lives of the Berkleys*, p. 24.

ĕs-quīs'se (qu as k), *s.* [Fr.]

Art.: The first sketch of a picture, or model of a statue.

* **ĕss,** *s.* [From the letter S.] A turning, winding, or meandering of a river.

"To a mead a wanton river dresses
With richest collers of her turning *esses*."
Browne: Britannia's Pastorals, bk. i., s. iv.

ĕs'-sāy, *ĕs-sāy', *s.* [Originally the same word as *assay* (q.v.); Fr. *essai*, from Lat. *exagium* = a trial of weight, from Gr. ἐξάγιον (*exagion*) = a weighing; Ital. *saggio.*]

1. An attempt, an effort, an endeavour.

"She and her companion made a fresh *essay* to go past them."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

2. An attempt, a trial, an experiment.

"Yet modestly he does his work survey
And calls a finished poem an *essay*"
Dryden: To the Earl of Roscommon, 30, 81.

* 3. An assay, or trial of the qualities of a metal, &c.

"For a man to take an *essay* of the nature of any species of things."—*Wilkins: Natural Religion*, bk. i., ch. iv.

* 4. A trial, a test.

"I hope, for my brother's justification, he wrote this but as an *essay* or taste of my virtue."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 2.

5. In literature, a composition or disquisition upon some particular point or topic: less formal and methodical than a regular treatise.

"To write just treatises requireth leisure in the writer, and leisure in the reader . . . which is the cause which hath made me choose to write certain brief notes set down rather significantly than curiously, which I have called *essays*. The word is late, but the thing is ancient."—*Bacon: Essays; To Prince Henry.*

¶ *To take the essay:* To try or taste food before the lord or master partook of it.

"Come and uncover the meat, which was served in covered dishes, then taking the *essay* with a square slice of bread which was prepared for that use and purpose."—*G. Rose: Instruct. for Officers of the Mouth* (1682), p. 20.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *essay, dissertation, tract,* and *treatise:* "A *treatise* is more systematic than an *essay;* it treats on the subject in a methodical form, and conveys the idea of something laboured, scientific, and instructive. A *tract* is only a species of small *treatise*, drawn up upon particular occasions, and published in a separate form. *Dissertation* is with propriety applied to performances of an argumentative nature. *Essays* are either moral, political, philosophical, or literary; they are the crude attempts of the youth to digest his own thoughts, or they are the more mature attempts of the man to communicate his thoughts to others. The essay is the most popular mode of writing; it suits the writer who has not either talent or inclination to pursue his inquiries farther, and it suits the generality of readers who are amused with variety and superficiality: the *treatise* is adapted for the student; he will not be contented with the superficial *essay*, when more ample materials are within his reach: the *tract* is formed for the political partisan; it receives its interest from the occurrence of the motive: the *dissertation* interests the disputant." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ĕs-sā'y, *v.t.* & *i.* [Essay, *s.*] [Fr. *essayer;* Ital. *assagiare.*] [Assay.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To try, to attempt, to endeavour or exert oneself to perform or accomplish.

"While I this unexampled task *essay*."
Blackmore: Creation, bk. i.

* 2. To make trial or experiment of.

* 3. To assay; to test the value and purity of metals.

"The standard in our mint being now settled, the rules and methods of *essaying* suited to it should remain unvariable."—*Locke.*

B. *Intrans.:* To endeavour, to attempt, to try.

"Yet such a tongue alike in vain *essays*
To blot with censure or exalt with praise"
Hoole: Orlando Furioso, bk. xxxviii.

ĕs'-sāy-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *essay;* *-er.*]

† 1. One who tries, attempts or essays anything.

* 2. One who writes essays; an essayist.

"A thought in which he hath been followed by all the *essayers* upon friendship, that have written since his time."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 68.

ĕs'-sāy-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *essay;* *-ist.*] A writer of an essay or essays.

"I make, says a gentleman *essayist* of our author's age, as great difference between Tacitus and Seneca's style and his [Cicero's], as musicians between Trenchmore and Lachrymæ."—*Ben Jonson: Masques.*

ĕs'-sençe, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *essentia* = a being; *esse* = to be.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. That which constitutes the very nature of anything.

"If, as thou say'st, thine *essence* be as ours,
We have replied in telling thee, the thing
Mortals call death, hath naught to do with us."
Byron: Manfred, i. 1.

* 2. Existence; the quality or state of being.

"In such cogitatious have I stood, with such a darkness and heaviness of mind, that I might have been persuaded to have resigned my very *essence*."—*Sidney.*

* 3. A being; an existent person.

"As far as gods, and heavenly *essences*
Can perish."
Milton: P. L., i. 138.

* 4. A species of existent being.

"Here be four of you, as differing as the four elements: and yet you are friends: as for Eupolis, because he is temperate, and without passion, he may be the fifth *essence*."—*Bacon.*

* 5. A constituent substance.

"For spirits when they please,
Can either sex assume, or both; so soft
And uncompounded is their *essence* pure."
Milton: P. L., i. 423-5.

* 6. The cause of existence.

"She is my *essence;* and I leave to be,
If I be not by her fair influence
Fostered, illumined, cherished, kept alive."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen, iii. 1.

7. The essential principle or element of a plant, drug, &c., extracted, refined, or distilled.

8. A perfume, a scent, an odour; the volatile principle which constitutes the perfume.

"Our humble province is to tend the fair;
To save the powder from too rude a gale,
Nor let the imprisoned *essences* exhale."
Pope: Rape of the Lock, ii. 91-3.

9. The most important, essential, or characteristic part or element of anything.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Metaph.:* The Schoolmen defined essence to be *id quo res est id quod est* (that which makes a thing what it is), or that which answered the question *Quid est?* (What is it?), whence it was also termed *Quidditas.* [Quiddity.] Essence is that which constitutes the particular nature of any ens, whether actually existent or only conceived as possible (q.v.). The dispute between the Nominalists and the Realists was a dispute as to the meaning of the term essence. Mill (*Logic*, i. 128) says that the objective tendency of Locke's unmetaphysical mind "led him to a clear recognition of the scholastic error respecting essence — *i.e.*, the existence of entities corresponding to general terms . . . Locke distinguished two sorts of essences—Nominal and Real. His nominal essences were the essences of classes. But he also admitted real essences, which he supposed to be causes of the sensible properties of those objects. 'We know not,' he said, 'what these essences are' (and this acknowledgment rendered the fiction comparatively innocuous), 'but, if we did, we could from them alone demonstrate the sensible properties of the object as the properties of the triangle are demonstrated from the definition of a triangle.'"

2. *Phar.:* Essentia. An alcoholic solution of volatile oil. Essence of peppermint, *Essentia menthæ piperatæ*, and essence of anise, *Essentia anisi*, are formed by dissolving one part of the volatile oil of the respective plants in four parts by volume of rectified spirit of wine.

essence d'orient, *s.* Essence of pearls; a liquor prepared from a nacreous substance found in the scales of a fish called the bleak. It is used in the manufacture of artificial pearls.

* **ĕs'-sençe,** *v.t.* [Essence, *s.*] To perfume, to scent.

"And tender as a girl, all *essenced* o'er
With odours."
Cowper: Task, ii. 227.

Ĕs-sē'ne, *s.* & *a.* [Probably from Syriac *asa* = cure, recovery. So named because they claimed to be physicians of souls.]

A. *As subst.* (*Chiefly in Pl.*): A Jewish sect having affinities to, but not identical with, the Egyptian Therapeutæ. They practised voluntary poverty, had community of goods, and cultivated holiness of life. They represent Judaism in the form which it assumed when the Jew of Palestine began, like his brethren abroad, to find in the Græco-Alexandrian doctrine a deeply religious conception of life. Essenism prepared a congenial soil on which Christianity might work, but the two, as far as is known never joined their forces into one. (*Baur: Church History.*)

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining or relating to the sect described under A.

"Touched more or less by the *Essene* spirit."—*Baur: Church History*, i. 22.

Ĕs-sē'-nī-ăn, *a.* [Essene.] The same as Essenic (q.v.).

"What shadow of proof is there that nothing of the kind existed among the vain babblings of *Essenian* speculation?"—*Farrar: Life & Work of St. Paul*, Excur. ix.

Ĕs-sē'-nĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *Essen(e);* *-ic.*] Pertaining or relating to the Essenes.

Essenic-Ebionitic, *a.* Pertaining to or derived from the Essenes and the Ebionites.

"This view is of *Essenic-Ebionitic* origin."—*Baur: Church History*, i. 108.

Ĕs'-sē-nĭsm, *s.* [Eng., &c. *Essen(e);* *-ism.*] The system of doctrine and practice among the Essenes. [Essene.]

"Of course it cannot be thought for a moment that Christianity itself sprung from *Essenism*."—*Baur: Church History*, i. 21.

ĕs-sĕn'-tial (tial as shal), * es-sen-tiall, *a.* & *s.* [Low Lat. *essentialis*, from *essentia* = essence; Fr. *essential;* Port. *essencial;* Sp *esencial;* Ital. *essenziale.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Necessary to the essence, constitution, or existence of anything; constituting or containing the properties or qualities which make an individual, a genus, a class, &c., what they really are.

"This power cannot be innate and *essential* to matter."—*Bentley.*

* 2. Existing.

"Thrones, dominations, princedoms, virtues, powers,
Essential powers."
Milton: P. L., v. 841.

3. Important in the highest degree.

"A great minister puts you a case, and asks you your opinion; but conceals an *essential* circumstance, upon which the whole weight of the matter turns."—*Swift.*

4. Pure; highly rectified; distilled; volatile; diffusible, containing the essence or principle of a plant, a drug, &c.

"The juice of the seed is an *essential* oil or balm designed by nature to preserve the seed from corruption."—*Arbuthnot.*

II. *Med.:* Idiopathic; not symptomatic; said of a disease.

B. *As substantive:*

* 1. Existence, being.

"His utmost ire to the height enraged,
Will either quite consume us, or reduce
To nothing this *essential.*" *Milton: P. L.*, ii. 95.

* 2. Nature; first or constituent principles; that which constitutes the essence of anything.

"They do not deny that we have all the *essentials* of true churches."—*Stillingfleet: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 6.

3. A point or matter of the chief or highest importance.

"To which of my own store,
I superadd a few *essentials* more."
Cowper: Hope, 433, 434.

essential-harmony, *s.*

Music: Harmony independent of grace; anxiliary, passing, syncopated, anticipating, or pedal notes.

essential-notes, *s. pl.*

Music: Notes belonging to a key-chord. Thus the essential notes of the chord of F major are F, A, C.

essential-oils, *s. pl.* [Volatile oils.]

ĕs-sĕn-tī-ăl'-ĭ-tȳ (ti as shi), *s.* [Eng. *essential; -ity.*] The quality of being essential or necessary, essential nature, essence.

"The *essentiality* of what we call poetry."—*Poe: Works; Poetic Principle*, p. 7.

ĕs-sĕn'-tial-ly (tial as shal), *adv.* [Eng. *essential; -ly.*]

1. By the constitution or nature of things; in essence.

"Body and spirit are *essentially* divided, though not locally distant."—*Glanvill Scepsis Scientifica.*

2. In an important degree; in the highest degree.

"Whom he accounted to be by divine right, or rather *essentially* necessary to the support of arbitrary power."—*Ludlow: Memoirs*, i. 228.

ĕs-sĕn'-tial-nĕss (tial as shal), *s.* [Eng. *essential; -ness.*] The quality or state of being essential; essentiality.

* **ĕs-sĕn'-ti-āte (ti as shi),** *v.i. & t.* [Lat. *essentia*, and Eng. suff. *-ate.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To become or be changed into the same essence or nature.

"'Tis an axiom in natural philosophy, What comes nearest the nature of that it feeds, converts quicker to nourishment, and doth sooner *essentiate.*"—*B. Jonson: Every Man out of his Humour*, v. 5.

B. *Trans.:* To form or invest with essential characteristics.

ĕs'-sĕr-ą, *s.* [Fr. *essére*; of Arabic derivation.]

Med.: A species of cutaneous eruption, consisting of small reddish tubercles over the whole body, accompanied by a troublesome itching. It seems to be a kind of lichen or urticaria. (*Dunglison.*)

Ĕs'-sĕx, *s. & a.* [Eng. *East*, and *Saxons.*]

A. *As subst.:* A county of England, east of Middlesex, from which it is separated by the river Lea. London overflows eastward into it at Stratford, Canning Town, &c., and that portion of it is sometimes called London across the border.

B. *As adj.:* In any way pertaining to the county described under A.

Essex emerald, *s.*

Entom.: A geometer moth, *Geometra smaragdaria.*

* **ĕs-sŏĭgn',** * **es-sŏĭgne'** (*g* silent), * **ĕs-sŏĭn',** * **es-soyne,** * **es-sonie,** * **es-sonye,** *s.* [O. Fr. *essoine, exoine*; Lat. *exonero* = to relieve from a burden: *ex* = out of, from, and *onus* = a burden.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* An excuse, an exemption.

"Withouten any *essoyne*, vengeance salle falle the not lite." *Robert de Brunne*, p. 104.

II. *Law:*

1. The alleging of an excuse for one who is summoned or cited to appear in court, and who neglects or fails to appear on the day named; an excuse offered for non-appearance in a court of law.

"An *essoyn* of courte: *essonium.*"—*Cathol. Anglicum.*

2. A person excused for non-appearance in a court of law on the day named.

* **ĕs-sŏĭn',** *v.t.* [Essoin, *s.*] To excuse for absence or non-appearance.

"Away, with wings of thine; I'll not *essoin* thee;
Denounce these fiery judgements I enjoin thee."
Quarles: Hist. Jonah (1620), sig. G. 2.

* **ĕs-sŏĭn',** **ĕs-sŏĭgn'** (*g* silent) *a.* [Essoin, *s.*]

Law: An epithet applied to the first three days of a term on which the court sat to receive essoigns.

"There were in each of these terms stated days called days in bane, *dies in banco*, on some one of which all original writs must have been made returnable, and on some of which the court sat to take essoigns, or excuses, for such as did not appear according to the exigency of the writ: wherefore this was usually called the *essoign* day of the term. But essoigns have long been abolished."—*Blackstone: Comment.* bk. iii., ch. 10.

* **ĕs-sŏĭn'-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *essoin; -er.*]

Law: One who makes or offers an excuse for the non-appearance of another in a court of law.

ĕs'-sŏn-īte, * **hĕs'-sŏn-īte,** *s.* [Gr. ἧσσων (*hēssōn*) = lower, less, because less hard than zircon, idocrase, &c., which it resembles; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: Cinnamon-stone: A cinnamon-coloured or yellow variety of grossularite or wilnite, which is a variety of garnet. Essonite is from Ceylon. (*Dana.*)

ĕs'-sō-rant, *a.* [Fr. *essor* = the soaring of birds.]

Her.: A term applied to a bird represented with its wings half open as though preparing to take flight.

* **ĕs-sŏĭne',** *s.* [Essoign.]

* **ĕst,** *a. & s.* [East.]

ĕs-tăb'-lĭsh, * **es-tab-lis-sen,** * **es-tab-lyshe,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *establissant*, pr. par. of *establir*; Fr. *établir* = to establish, from Lat. *stabilio* = to make firm; *stabilis* = firm; *sto* = to stand; Port. *estabelecer*; Sp. *establecer*; Ital. *stabilire.*] [Stable.]

* 1. To settle or fix firmly; to make steady, firm, or stable.

2. To place upon a firm foundation; to found.

"For he hath founded it upon the seas, and *established* it upon the floods."—*Psalm* xxiv. 12.

3. To confirm; to make sure; to ordain permanently and with authority.

"I will *establish* my covenant with him for an everlasting covenant."—*Gen.* xvii. 19.

4. To ratify, to confirm.

"Every vow, and every binding oath to afflict the soul, her husband may *establish* it, or her husband may make it void."—*Numbers*, xxx 13.

5. To fix or settle firmly in an opinion or belief; to free from doubt, wavering, or hesitation.

"So were the churches *established* in the faith."—*Acts* xvi. 5.

6. To prove legally; to cause to be recognised as legal and valid; as, To *establish* a marriage.

* 7. To prove, to confirm.

"I shall *establyshe* his wordes by S. Austen."—*John Fryth: A Boke*, fo. 35.

8. To found or settle permanently; to set up firmly; as, To *establish* a colony.

* 9. To make a settlement of any inheritance; to settle.

"We will *establish* our estate upon
Our eldest Malcolm, whom we name here
The Prince of Cumberland."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, i. 4.

* 10. To make, ordain, or appoint by decree.

"By the consent of all, we were *established*
The people's magistrates."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 1.

11. To set up officially or by authority and endow; as, To *establish* a church.

* 12. To fulfil, to carry out, to make good.

"O king, *establish* the decree, and sign the writing that it be not changed."—*Daniel* vi. 8.

13. To settle firmly or securely in any position.

14. To set up in business. (Frequently used reflexively.)

* 15. To form, to model, to manage.

"He appointed in what manner his family should be *established*."—*Clarendon.*

16. To institute, to set up, to appoint.

"The standing public methods which God hath *established* in the Church."—*Stillingfleet: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 2.

¶ For the difference between to *establish* and to *confirm*, see Confirm; for that between to *establish* and to *fix*, see Fix; and for that between to *establish* and to *institute*, see Institute.

ĕs-tăb'-lĭshed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Establish.]

Established Church, *s.* The State religion of a country; a Church selected by the State to receive great and special privileges over other churches. During the first three centuries of the Christian era the Church had little countenance from the State; nay, ever and anon was the object of cruel persecution. But in 312 it obtained in Constantine an imperial proselyte, who made Christianity the State religion of the Roman Empire, exempted the clergy from personal taxes, and ordered that work should no longer be done on the Lord's Day. Though Julian the Apostate tried hard to re-establish heathenism, his success was only temporary, and Constantine's arrangements remained with little modification to the fall first of the Western, and a millennium later of the Eastern Empire. During mediæval times, Roman Catholicism was the State religion of the western part of Christendom, but in religious matters every kingdom was in vassalage to the Papacy. At the Reformation every nation which cast off the Roman yoke had a Protestant Established Church. That of England was based on the principle of the Royal Supremacy (q.v.). Except during the short reactionary period under Mary, and the revolutionary one of the Commonwealth, the arrangements then made have continued till now. On the union with Ireland in 1801, the Established Church became the United Church of England and Ireland, but the Irish portion of the Church was disestablished and disendowed in 1870. [*Church of Ireland.*] In Scotland the Established Church has, with some intervals, been Presbyterian since the first General Assembly met in A.D. 1560.

A very large proportion of persons in Britain hold the view that kingdoms do not acknowledge God unless they possess an Established Church, whilst at the opposite pole stand those who consider that there is political injustice in elevating one denomination above others, and giving it exclusive privileges. Those who favour Establishments are divided in opinion as to the principle on which they should be constituted, three leading views on the subject being entertained. First, that the civil magistrate is bound to ascertain which is the true faith, and having done so is bound to establish it, even though its professors be but a minority of the religious community. Second, that the largest denomination should be established; and third, that the Establishment should be constituted on a basis broad enough to include all the varieties at least of Christian, and perhaps even of other beliefs, in the land. Of this Broad Church party the late Dean Stanley was the untiring advocate.

In the United States there is no Established Church, the founders of the country having vigorously opposed all union of Church and State. This feeling continues, every step in that direction being strongly opposed.

ĕs-tăb'-lĭsh-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *establish; -er.*] One who or that which establishes.

"I reverence the holy fathers as divine *establishers* of faith."—*Lord Digby.*

ĕs-tăb'-lĭsh-mĕnt, * **ĕs-tab-lysh mente,** *s.* [O. Fr. *establissement*; Fr. *établissement*; Sp. *establecimiento*; Port. *estabelecimento*; Ital. *stabilimento.*]

* 1. The act or process of establishing or making firm or steady

* 2. The act of setting up firmly or upon a firm foundation.

"For the full *establyshmente* of Antychristes reygne."—*Bale: English Votaries*, pt. ii.

* 3. A confirmation or ratification of something already done.

"He had not the act penned by way of recognition of right; as, on the other side, he avoided to have it by new law; but chose rather a kind of middle way, by way of *establishment*."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

4. The fixing or settling firmly in an opinion or belief.

5. A proving legally; a causing to be recognised as legal and valid.

6. A proving or confirming logically.

"Beat all their forces the *establishment* of received truths."—*Bishop Hall: Meditations & Vow* Cont. 2.

7. A founding or settling permanently; as, the *establishment* of a colony.

* 8. A state of being established or of settlement.

"Until he had her settled in her raine,
With safe assurance and *establishment*."
Spenser: F. Q., V. xi. 35.

* 9. A settled regulation; a form, model, or ayatem.

"Now come into that general reformation, and bring in that *establishment* by which all men should be contained in duty."—*Spenser. Present State of Ireland*

* 10. A foundation or basis; a fundamental principle.

"The sacred order to which you belong, and even the *establishment* on which it subsists, have often been struck at; but in vain."—*Atterbury.*

* 11. A settled or final rest.

"Whilst we set up our hopes and *establishment* here, we do not seriously consider that God has provided another and better place for us."—*Wake*

* 12. An allowance for subsistence; income, salary, resources.

"His excellency, who had the sole disposal of the emperor's revenue, might gradually lessen your *establishment*."—*Swift.*

13. The place where a person is permanently settled either for residence or business; a person's residence or place of business, together with the assistants, servants, and other things necessary to or connected with it.

14. An institution, generally of a public nature.

15. The number of men in an army, regiment, navy, &c.

16. The form of religion and church government established by law in any country; the established church of a country.

"Both his theology and his advocacy of the *Establishment* are mainly and outspoken."—*British Quarterly Review*, vol. lxii. (1875), p. 587.

***ĕs-tăb'-lĭsh-mĕn-tär'-ĭ-an,** *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *establishment*; *-arian.*]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to an established church or its system and doctrines.

B. *As subst.:* A supporter of the ayatem of established churches.

***ĕs-tăb-lĭsh-mĕn-tär'-ĭ-an-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *establishmentarian*; *-ism.*] The system or doctrine of an established church; advocacy of church establishment.

"*Establishmentarianism* . . . was wont, no doubt, to roll over the prelatial tongue as the most savoury of polysyllables."—*Hall: Modern English*, p. 44.

ĕs'-tą-cāde, *s.* [Fr.; Sp. *estacada* = a paling, a palisade; Sp. & Port. *estaca* = a pale, a stake; Ital. *stacca.*] [Stake.]

Fort.: A line of stakes in water or swampy ground to check the approach of an enemy.

***ĕs-tą-fĕt',** ***ĕs-tą-fĕt'te,** *s.* [Fr. *estafette*, from Sp. *estafeta:* Ital. *staffetta* = a conrier, from *staffa* = a stirrup.] A courier, an express, a messenger.

"An *estafette* was dispatched on the part of our ministers at the Hague, requiring Marshal Beuder to suspend his march."—*Boothby: On Burke*, p. 84.

***ĕs-tăm'-ĭ-nĕt** (final *t* silent), *s.* [Fr.] A coffee-house where smoking is allowed.

***ĕs-tăn'-ci-ą (ci as thĭ),** *s.* [Sp.] A mansion, a dwelling; landed property.

ĕs-tăn-ci-ē'-rō (ci as thĭ), *s.* [Sp.] [Estancia.] A farm-bailiff; the overseer or bailiff of a domain.

***es-tat,** *s.* [Estate.]

ĕs-tāte, ***es-tat,** *s.* [O. Fr. *estat;* Fr. *état*, from Lat. *status*, from *sto* = to stand; Sp. & Port. *estado;* Ital. *stato.* The same word as *state*, which is the later spelling.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A fixed state.

2. State, condition, circumstances of life of any person.

"Yes, you have felt, and may not cease to feel,
The *estate* of man would be indeed forlorn."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

3. State or condition generally.

"Truth and certainty are not at all secured by innate principles; but men are in the same uncertain, floating *estate* with as without them."—*Locke.*

4. Rank, quality, position.

"Who hath not heard of the greatness of your *estate?* Who seeth not that your *estate* is much excelled with that sweet uniting of all beauties?"—*Sidney.*

* 5. A person of high rank, dignity, or position.

"Herod, on his birth-day, made a supper to his lords, high-captains, and chief *estates* of Galilee."—*Mark* vi. 21.

6. A class or order of men in a nation invested with political rights; as, in Great Britain the *estates* of the realm are the lords spiritual, the lords temporal, and the commons.

"That question the *Estates* of Scotland could not evade."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

¶ The public press is frequently called the Fourth Estate, in reference to the great power wielded by it in public matters.

* 7. The general public interests or affairs; the state; the general body politic.

"Many times the things adduced to judgment may be *meum et tuum*, when the reason and consequences thereof may reach to point of *estate*. I call matters of *estate* not only the parts of sovereignty, but whatsoever introduceth any great alteration, or dangerous precedent, or concerneth manifestly any great portion of people."—*Bacon: Essays.*

8. A piece of landed property; a domain.

9. Property, possessions, fortune.

"They have lived for harsher servitude,
Whether in soul, in body, or *estate!*"
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

10. In the same sense as II. 2.

II. *Law:*

1. The interest or amount of interest which a man has in lands, tenements, or other effects. Real estate consists of freehold lands, tenements, or hereditaments; personal estate comprises interests in lands, tenements, or hereditaments for a term of years, and all other property. The former descends to the heirs; the latter to the executors or administrators.

"Every man who had fifty pounds a year derived from land, or six hundred pounds of personal *estate*, was charged in like manner with one pikeman or musketeer."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. In bankruptcy, the assets belonging to the bankrupt.

***ĕs-tā'te,** *v.t.* [Estate, *s.*]

* 1. To establish.

"I will *estate* your daughters in what I have promised."—*Beaumont & Fletcher.*

2. To endow with an estate; to settle an estate upon.

"How royally we are allied, how gloriously *estated*."—*Bp Hall: Holy Raptures.*

3. To settle as an estate or fortune.

"All the revenue that was old Sir Rowland's will I *estate* upon you."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, v. 2.

***es-tate-lich, *es-tat-ly,** *a.* [Eng. *estate*; *-lich*, *-ly.*] Stately.

"It pelned hire . . . to ben *estatelich* of manere."
Romaunt of the Rose (Prol.), 140

ĕs-tēēm', ***es-teme,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *estimer*, from Lat. *æstimo* = to value, to estimate; Sp. & Port. *estimar;* Ital. *estimare, stimare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To estimate, to value by comparison.

"It shall be worth accordingo as it is *esteemed*."—*Bible* (1551), *Levit.* xxvii.

2. To set a value upon, whether high or low; to estimate, to value; to hold in estimation.

"I preferred her before sceptres and thrones, and *esteemed* riches nothing in comparison of her."—*Wisdom* vii. 8.

3. To value or rate highly; to prize; to hold in high estimation.

"Me and my possessions she *esteems* not."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen, iii. 1.

4. To think, consider, repute.

"'Tis better to be vile than vile *esteemed*."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 121.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To consider as to value; to reckon.

"That no man *esteme* of hymselfe more than it becometh him to *esteme*."—*Bible* (1551), *Romayns* xx.

2. To think, to consider, to hold an opinion.

"Beseech you so to *esteem* of us."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, ii. 3.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *esteem*, *regard*, and *respect*: "*Esteem* and *respect* flow from the understanding; *regard* springs from the heart, as well as the head: *esteem* is produced by intrinsic worth; *respect* by extrinsic qualities; *regard* is affection blended with *esteem*: it is in the power of every man, independently of all collateral circumstances, to acquire the *esteem* of others; but *respect* and *regard* are within the reach of a limited number only: the high and the low, the rich and the poor, the equal and the unequal, are each, in their turn, the objects of *esteem*; those only are objects of *respect* who have some mark of distinction or superiority, either of birth, talent, acquirements, or the like; *regard* subsists only between friends, or those who stand in close connexion with each other: industry and sobriety excite our *esteem* for one man, charity and benevolence our *esteem* for another; superior learning or abilities excite our *respect* for another; a long acquaintance, or a reciprocity of kind offices, excites a mutual *regard.*" (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ĕs-tēēm', *s.* [Fr. *estime.*] [Esteem, *v.*]

* 1. Valuation, price, value, worth.

"The full *esteem* in gold."—*J. Webster.* (*Webster.*)

2. Estimation, opinion, or judgment as to merit or demerit.

"A coward in thine own *esteem*."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, i. 7.

3. A high value, estimation, or opinion concerning anything; great regard.

"*Esteem* is the commencement of affection."—*Cogan: On the Passions*, ch. ii., class. 2.

4. The state or condition of being estimated; estimation, value.

"It is not always necessary to grant things not asked for, lest by so doing they become of little *esteem*."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

***ĕs-tēēm'-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *esteem*, v.; *-able.*] Worthy of being esteemed or valued highly; estimable.

"Homer allows their characters *esteemable* qualities."—*Pope. Homer's Iliad*, vi. 390 (note).

ĕs-tēēm'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *esteem*, v.; *-er.*] One who esteems or values highly; one who sets a high value or estimation upon anything.

"This might instruct the proudest *esteemer* of his own parts, how useful it is to talk and consult with others."—*Locke.*

Es'-ther (ther as tĕr), *s.* [Gr. Εσθήρ (*Esthēr*); Heb. אֶסְתֵר (*Ester*) = (1) the planet Venus, (2) Esther.]

1. *Scrip. Hist.:* The Persian name of Hadassah, daughter of Abihail, a son of Shimei, he again being a son of Kish a Benjamite. Her story is too well known to require repetition. Gesenius thinks the name Hadassah the same as Atossa, daughter of Cyrus, but the general opinion is that the Ahasuerus to whom she was married was Xerxes, the same who so utterly failed in his invasion of Greece.

2. *Scrip. Canon:* An Old Testament book, placed in the English Bible between Nehemiah and Job, but in the Hebrew between Ecclesiastes and Daniel. Its Hebrew is like that of Ezra and parts of the Chronicles, with some Persian and some Aramean words. Its author is unknown, and regarding its age various opinions have been entertained. The Jews valued it highly. Some of the Christian fathers rejected it, moved by the sanguinary spirit which it seems to breathe and the absence from it of the Divine name. Luther had not a high opinion of it. It was formally attacked by Ceder, Corrodi, Augusti, Bertholdt, De Wette, Bleek, and the Rationalists generally, but has been defended by Eichhorn, Jahn, Havernick, and others. Though some have deemed its story mythic, a powerful argument to prove that the dreadful events recorded actually occurred has been founded on the fact that the Jews still observe the feast of Purim (ix. 24-32).

ĕs-thĕr'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [An anagram for Theresia. A St. Theresa is recognised in the hagiology of the Roman Church.]

1. *Zool.:* A genus of crustaceans, order Phyllopoda, family Limnadiadæ. The body is protected by a bivalve carapace, with concentric lines of growth, the two bivalves of which are united at their beaks, though they have not a ligament. Twenty-four recent species have been discovered, all inhabitants of fresh or of brackish water, not one marine. [2.]

2. *Palæont.:* Till 1836, the carapace of Estheria, found in the Old Red Sandstone rocks of Scotland, was believed to be the bivalve shell of a small marine mollusc, *Posidonomya minuta.* The discovery in that year by Mr. T. Rupert Jones, F.R.S., that it was probably crustaceous and from fresh or brackish water was one reason why the old view that the Old Red Sandstone of Scotland was marine had to be abandoned. [Devonian, Old Red Sandstone.] In a monograph of Estheria for the Palæontographical Society, published in 1862, and in a paper subsequently before the Geological Society, Prof. Jones showed that Estheriæ occurred in the Devonian, Lower and Upper Carboniferous, Permian, Triassic, Rhætic, Oolitic, Wealden, and Tertiary formations. They reached their maximum about the Upper Trias. They have been found in England,

Scotland, and Ireland, in France, Germany, Russia, North America, Central India, &c., and wherever they occur tend to prove the stratum in which they are found not to be marine. (*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, vol. xix. (1863), pt. i. pp. 141-157.)

ĕs-thĕr'-ĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [Mod. Lat. *estheria*, and Eng., &c. suff. *-an.*]

A. *As adj.:* Akin, pertaining, or relating to the Estheria (q.v.).

B. *As subst.:* A fossil crustacean of the genus Estheria.

ĕs-thē-sĭ-ŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. αἴσθησις (*aisthesis*) = perception, sensibility, and μετρον (*metron*) = a measure.]

Surg.: An instrument to ascertain the tactile sensibility of the human body. It has two points, adjustable as to distance, and the object is to ascertain the greatest proximity at which the points give distinct sensations. The result is indicative of a normal or abnormal condition of the surface. [NERVE-NEEDLE.]

ĕs-thĕt'-ĭc, ĕs-thĕt'-ĭc-al, *a.* [ÆSTHETIC.]

ĕs-thĕt'-ĭcs, *s.* [ÆSTHETICS.]

***ĕs-tĭf'-ĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *æstus* = heat; *fero* = to bear, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous*.] Producing heat.

ĕs'-tĭm-a-blc, *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *æstimabilis*, from *æstimo* = to value, to estimate; Sp. *estimable*; Ital. *estimabile.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Capable of being estimated or valued; as, *estimable damage.*

2. Valuable; of a high value.

> "A pound of man's flesh, taken from a man,
> Is not so *estimable* or profitable
> As flesh of muttons, beefs, or goats."
> *Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, i. 3.

3. Worthy of esteem or regard; deserving of high estimation.

> "The more *estimable*, nay the most accomplished characters."—*Hurd: Dialogue* 8.

B. *As subst.:* A person or thing worthy of esteem; a valuable.

> "The queen of Sheba, among presents unto Solomon, brought some plants of the balsam tree, as one of the peculiar *estimables* of her country."—*Sir T. Browne: Miscellanies*, p. 50.

***ĕs'-tĭm-a-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *estimable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being estimable or worthy of esteem.

ĕs'-tĭm-a-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *estimab(le)*; *-ly.*] In an estimable manner.

ĕs'-tĭ-māte, *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *æstimatus*, pa. par. of *æstimo* = to value, to estimate.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To value; to adjust or determine the value of; to judge of anything by comparison with something else; to fix the worth of.

> "When a man shall sanctify his house to the Lord, then the priest shall *estimate* it whether it be good or bad."—*Leviticus* xxvii. 14.

2. To compute, to reckon: as, He *estimated* the number present at 300.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *estimate*, to *compute*, and to *rate*: "All these terms mark the mental operation by which the sum, amount, or value of things is obtained: to *estimate* is to obtain the aggregate sum in one's mind, either by an immediate or a progressive act; to *compute* is to obtain the sum by the gradual process of putting together items; to *rate* is to fix the relative value in one's mind by deduction and comparison: a builder *estimates* the expense of building a house on a given plan; a proprietor of houses *computes* the probable diminution in the value of his property in consequence of wear and tear; the surveyor *rates* the present value of lands or houses. In the moral acceptation they bear the same analogy to each other: some men are apt to *estimate* the adventitious privileges of birth or rank too high; it would be a useful occupation for men to *compute* the loss they sustain by the idle waste of time on the one hand, and its necessarily unprofitable consumption on the other: he who *rates* his abilities too high is in danger of despising the means which are essential to secure success." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ĕs'-tĭ-māte, *s.* [Lat. *æstimatus* = valuation, estimation, from *æstimatus*, pa. par. of *æstimo* = to value, to estimate.]

1. A mental valuation, computation, or calculation of the value, extent, degree, size, expense, &c., of anything; a valuing or estimating in the mind the comparative value, merits, &c., of two things.

> "For who could sink and settle to that point
> In framing *estimates* of loss and gain.
> *Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. iv.

2. A statement of the probable account or cost of carrying out any work, conducting a business, &c.

ĕs-tĭ-mā'-tion, ***ĕs-tĭ-ma-cion,** *s.* [Fr. *estimation*, from Lat. *æstimatio*, from *æstimatus*, pa. par. of *æstimo* = to value, estimate; Sp. *estimacion*; Ital. *estimazione.*]

1. The act of estimating, valuing, or assessing; valuation; assessment.

> "If a man should sanctify unto the Lord some part of a field, the *estimation* shall be according to the seed."—*Leviticus* xxvii. 16.

2. The act of calculating, or computing the value, extent, size, number, &c., of anything; calculation, computation.

* 3. Conjecture, supposition.

> "I speak not this in *estimation*,
> As what I think might be, but what I know."
> *Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV*, i. 3.

4. Opinion, judgment.

> "Abroad in the *estimations* of men."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 5.

5. Esteem, regard, honour, favourable opinion.

> "Crimes there were laid to his charge many, the least whereof being just, had bereaved him of *estimation* and credit with men."—*Hooker.*

***ĕs'-tĭ-mā-tive,** ***æs-tĭ-ma-tive,** *a.* [Eng. *estimat(e)*; *-ive.*]

1. Having the power of estimating the value, worth, &c., of various things.

> "The error is not in the eye, but in the *estimative* faculty, which mistakingly concludes that colour to belong to the wall, which indeed belongs to the object."—*Boyle: On Colours.*

2. Imaginative.

> "Phantasie, or imagination, which some call *æstimative*."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy*, p. 43.

ĕs'-tĭ-mā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat. *æstimator*, from *æstimatus*, pa. par. of *æstimo*; Fr. *estimateur.*] One who estimates or values.

> "Learned men, that are competent *estimators*."—*Boyle: Works*, iv. 175.

ĕs-tĭv'-al, ***æs-tĭv'-al,** *a.* [Lat. *æstivus*, from *æstas* = summer.]

1. Pertaining to the summer.

> "Vernal, *æstival*, and autumnal garlands."—*Browne: Miscell. Tracts*, p. 92.

2. Continuing for the summer.

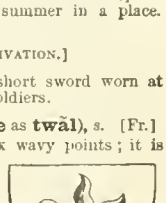
***ĕs'-tĭv-ate, æs-tiv-ate,** *v.i.* [Lat. *æstivatum*, sup. of *æstivo*, from *æstas* = summer.] To pass the summer; to summer in a place. (*Cockeram.*)

ĕs-tĭv-ā'-tion, *s.* [ÆSTIVATION.]

***ĕs-tŏc',** *s.* [Fr.] A short sword worn at the girdle by mounted soldiers.

ês-toil'e, ê-toil'e (toile as **twăl),** *s.* [Fr.]

Her.: A star with six wavy points; it is thus distinguished from a mullet, which has but five straight points.



ESTOILE.

ês-toil'-ê (toil as **twăl),** *s.* [Fr.]

Her.: A star with four long rays in form of a cross, tapering from the centre to the points. Also called Cross-estoilée.

ĕs-tŏp', *v.t.* [O. Fr. *estoper*; Fr. *étouper* = to stop up with tow; Lat. *stuppa*, *stupa* = tow.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To hinder, to stop, to bar.

> "Perceauying that all succours were clerely *estopped*."—*Hall: Henry VII.* (an. 5).

2. *Law:* To impede, hinder, or bar by one's own act.

> "If the party be indicted by a wrong name, and plead to that indictment by that name, he shall not be received after to plead misnomer, for he is concluded and *estopped* by his plea by that name."—*Hale: Hist. Pleas of the Crown*, pt. ii., ch. xxv.

ĕs'-tō pĕr-pĕt'-ū-ŭm, pĕr-pĕt'-ū-a, *phr.* [Lat.] May or let it be perpetual or for ever.

ĕs-tŏp'-pęl, ***ĕs-top-le,** *s.* [Eng. *estop*; *-el.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A stoppage or impediment.

> "*Estoples* of water courses doe in some places grow by such meanes."—*Norden: Surveior's Dialogue* (1610).

2. *Law:* (For def. see extract).

> "An *estoppel* is likewise a special plea in bar; which happens where a man has done some act, or executed some deed, which *estops* or precludes him from averring anything to the contrary. As where a statement of a particular fact is made in the recital of a bond or other instrument, and a contract is made with reference to that recital, it is not, as between the parties to the instrument, competent to the party bound to deny the recital."—*Blackstone: Comments*, bk. iii., ch. 11.

ĕs-toŭ-fade, *s.* [Fr. *étouffade*, from O. Fr *estouffer*; Fr. *étouffer* = to stuff.]

Cook.: A mode of cooking meat slowly in a closed vessel.

ĕs-tŏ'-vērs, *s. pl.* [O. Fr.]

Law: Necessaries or supplies allowed by law; an allowance to a person out of an estate or other for support, &c., as of wood to a tenant for life; sustenance to a man confined for felony out of his estate; alimony to a woman divorced out of her husband's estate, &c. [BOTE, I. *s.*]

¶ *Common of Estovers:*

Law: The liberty of taking necessary wood for the use or furniture of a house or farm from off another's estate.

ĕs-trade, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *stratum.*] A slightly raised platform, occupying a part of a room. It may form a dais.

***ĕs-trad'-ĭ-ŏt,** *s.* [Ital. *stradiotti*; Gr. στρατιωτης (*stratiōtēs*) = a soldier.] An Albanian soldier, a dragoon or light-horseman employed in the French armies in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries.

> "Accompanied with crosse-bowe men on horseback, *estradiots* and footmen."—*Comines*, by *Danet*, f. l. 3.

***ĕs-trāit,** ***es-trayt,** *v.t.* [STRAIT.] To narrow or confine; to shut in.

> "The Turk hath *estrayted* us very nere."—*Sir T. More: Dialoge*, p. 145.

***ĕs-tra-ma-çoń',** a [Fr.]

1. A kind of dagger, used in the middle ages.

2. A pass with a sword.

ĕs-trānge, ***es-traunge,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *estranger*, from *estrange* = strange; Lat *extraneus*; Fr. *étranger.*] [STRANGE.]

1. To send to or keep at a distance; to withdraw or keep away from.

> "Thy command *estranged* me from thy bed."
> *Rowe: Lucan*, ii. 533.

* 2. To withdraw, keep back, or withhold.

> "We must *estrange* our belief from every thing which is not clearly and distinctly evidenced."—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica.*

* 3. To alienate; to divert from its original purpose, use, or possessor.

> "They have *estranged* this place, and have burnt incense in it to other gods."—*Jeremiah* xix. 4.

4. To alienate, as the affections; to turn from kindness, goodwill, or affection to indifference or ill-will.

> "Every acquisition which they made on the Continent *estranged* them more and more from the population of our island."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

***ĕs-trānge,** ***es-traunge,** *a.* [O. Fr. *estrange*; Fr. *étrange*; Ital. *estraneo*; Port. *estranho.*] [ESTRANGE, *v.*]

1. Foreign, belonging to another nation or country.

> "Haninge with them souldyars *estraungers*."—*Nicolls: Thucydides*, fo. 78.

2. Strange, unfamiliar, reserved.

> "His hieghe porte and his mauere *estraunge*."
> *Chaucer: Troilus*, i. 1,084.

ĕs-trānged, *pa. par.* or *a.* [ESTRANGE, *v.*]

***ĕs-trānġ'-ĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *estranged*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being estranged or alienated in affection; estrangement.

> "Disdaining to eat with one, being the greatest token of *estrangedness* or want of familiarity one with another."—*Prynne: Vindict. of Four Quest.* (1645), p. 2.

***ĕs-trānge-fŭl,** ***es-trang-full,** ***es-traunge-ful,** *a.* [Eng. *estrange*; *-ful.*] Foreign, strange.

> "Altogether *estrangfull* and Iudian-like."—*Chapman: Masque of Middle Temple.*

ĕs-trān'ge-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *estrange*; *-ment.*]

1. The act of estranging or alienating in affections.

2. The state of being estranged; a keeping away or at a distance; alienation of affections.

> "Desires, by a long *estrangement* from better things come at length perfectly to loath, and fly off from them."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 6.

ĕs-trān'-jĕr, *s.* [Eng. *estrang(e)* ; *-er.*] One who estranges or alienates the affections.

***ĕs-trăn'-gle,** *v.t.* [STRANGLE.]

ĕs-trą-pād', *s.* [Fr. ; Ital. *strappata*, from *strappare* = to pull, to snatch, to wreneh ; Prov. Ger. *strappen* = to draw ; Ger. *struff* = tight.] The struggles of a horse to get rid of his rider by rearing, kicking, plunging, &c.

***ĕs-trā'y,** *v.i.* [O. Fr. *estrayer, estraier*, from Low Lat. *extravago.*] [STRAY, *v.*] To stray, to wander, to rove.

"This nymph one day, surcharged with love and grief,
Estrays apart." *Daniel : Hymen's Triumph.*

ĕs-trā'y, *s.* [ESTRAY, *v.*] A tame beast, as a horse, ox, &c., found straying without an owner.

"*Estrays* are such valuable animals as are found wandering in any manor or lordship, and no man knows the owner, in which case the law gives them to the sovereign as the general owner, in recompense for the damage which they may have done therein : and they now most commonly belong to the lord of the manor by special grant from the crown."—*Blackstone : Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 8.

***es-tre, *es-ter, *es-tere,** *s.* [O. Fr., from *estre* ; Fr. *être* = to be.]

I. A matter, an affair.

"He told him of alle the *estere* that him mette that nyght." *Robert de Brunne*, p. 94.

2. The inner part of a building.

"[She] knew the *estres* bet than did this John."
Chaucer : C. T., 4,293.

ĕs-trēat', *s.* [Norm. Fr. *estraite, estreite*, from Lat. *extractum*, sup. of *extraho* = to draw out.]

Law : A true copy of an original writing ; specification of fines or penalties set down in the rolls of a court, to be levied by the bailiff or other officer on each offender.

ĕs-trēat', *v.t.* [ESTREAT, *s.*]

Law :

1. To extract or copy from the records of a court, as a forfeited recognizance, to be returned to the Court of Exchequer for prosecution.

"This recognisance, if taken by a justice of the peace, is certified to the next sessions ; and if the condition be broken by any breach of the peace in the one case, or any misbehaviour in the other, the recognisance becomes forfeited or absolute ; and being *estreated* or extracted, taken out from among the other records, and sent up to the Exchequer ; the party and his sureties, having now become absolute debtors of the crown, are sued for the several sums in which they are respectively bound."—*Blackstone : Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 18.

2. To levy fine under estreat.

"If, as divines tell us, the poor be God's receivers, then they seem to have a title, as well by justice as by charity, to the amerciaments that are *estreated* upon trespasses against their Lord."—*Boyle : Against Swearing*, p. 112.

***ĕs-trē'pe,** *v.t.* [Norm. Fr. *estreper, estripper* = to waste, to strip.]

Law : To commit waste, as by depriving trees of their branches, lands of their trees, &c.

***ĕs-trē'pe-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *estrepe* ; *-ment.*]

Law : Waste or spoil made by the tenant for term or life upon any lands or woods to the prejudice of him to whom the reversion belongs.

"Cheerful prattle about *estrepement* and mortdancester, mainprise, &c."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 4, 1874 ; *The Great Seal.*

***es-tres,** *s. pl.* [ESTRE.]

***ĕs'-trĭch, *ĕs'-trĭdge,** *s.* [OSTRICH.]

I. An ostrich (q.v.).

" In that mood,
The dove will peck the *estridge*."
Shakesp. : Antony & Cleopatra, iii. 13.

2. The fine, soft down lying immediately under the feathers of the ostrich.

***ĕs'-trō,** *s.* [Lat. *œstrum* = a gadfly.]

I. *Lit. :* A gadfly.

2. *Fig. :* Any violent or irresistible impulse. (*Marston : Parasitaster*, ii.)

***ĕs-tu-ăr'-ĭ-ąn,** *a.* [ESTUARINE.]

ĕs'-tu-ar-īne, *ĕs-tu-ăr'-ĭ-ąn, *a.* [Eng. *estuary* ; *-ine, -an.*] Of or pertaining to an estuary ; formed in an estuary.

"A tendency to a recurrence of *estuarine* conditions."
—*Judd*, in *Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, xxxiv., pt. i., p. 680.

ĕs'-tu-ar-ў, æs'-tu-ar-ў, *es-tu-ar-ic, *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *æstuarium* = a creek ; *æstuo* = to surge, to foam ; *æstus* = the tide.]

A. *As substantive :*

* **I.** *Ord. Lang. :* A place where water, &c., boils up.

"Over the *estuary*, or in some neighbouring part of the place, where the mineral water springs."—*Boyle : Works*, iv. 799.

II. *Technically :*

1. *Geog. :* An arm of the sea ; the mouth of a river, &c. in which the tide meets the current, or ebbs and flows ; a firth.

"The dreary strand of the *estuary* of the Laggan."
—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

2. *Geol. :* Most estuaries were formed at first by the combined influence of rivers seeking exit into the adjacent ocean, and tides from that ocean forcing themselves up the channel inland. The same causes which formed an estuary at first tend to keep it open. Both the tide and the river current in their mutual encounter are laden with sediment which, as long as the struggle between them is balanced, tends to be deposited, forming a bar at the river's mouth, but on the ebb of the tide the river current, hitherto dammed up as by an embankment, rushes out to sea with unchecked violence, carrying all or most of the deposited sediment to a great distance. Estuaries, though in the main keeping their channels open, yet here and there partially silt up where eddies exist. But this gain of land does not nearly compensate for the immense quantity carried out to sea. Freshwater species of animals and plants are imbedded in modern estuaries.

B. *As adjective :*

1. *Biol. :* Living in an estuary. (Often used of shells.)

"One very common *estuary* shell."—*Woodward : Mollusca* (ed. *Tate*), p. 48.

2. *Geol. :* Belonging to or formed in an estuary. (Used of strata.)

***ĕs'-tu-āte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *æstuo* = to boil, to surge.] To boil up, to swell, to be in a state of commotion ; to rage, and swell.

"Whose lusts . . . *estuate* and boil within."
Hopkins : Practical Exposition.

***ĕs-tu-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *æstuatio*, from *æstuo* = to boil, to surge.]

1. The act or state of boiling, foaming, or surging.

"Rivers and lakes who want those fermenting parts at the bottom, are not excited unto *estuations*."—*Browne : Vulgar Errours*, bk. vii., ch. xiv.

2. Agitation, commotion, excitement.

"The less obnoxious we shall be to the *estuations* of joys and fears."—*Mountagu : Devoute Essayes*, pt. i., treat. xvi., § 5.

***ĕs'-tūre,** *s.* [Lat. *æstuo* = to boil, to surge.] Boiling, foaming, surging, violence, commotion.

"The seas retain
Not only their outrageous *esture* there."
Chapman : Homer's Odyssey, bk. xii.

***ĕst-ward,** *adv.* [EASTWARD.] Toward the east ; on the east side.

"And for to don his right and sacrifise,
He *estward* hath upon the gate above."
Chaucer : C. T., 1,904, 1,905.

***ē-sū'-rĭ-ent,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *esuriens*, pr. par. of *esurio* = to be hungry ; a desid. from *edo* = to eat.]

A. *As adj. :* Hungry, inclined to eat, greedy, voracious.

"To the end that he might advance his *esurient* genie in antiquities."—*Life of A. Wood*, p. 147.

B. *As subst. :* One who is greedy or voracious.

"An insatiable *esurient* after riches."—*Wood : Athenæ, Oxon.*

***ē'-su-rīne,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *esurio* = to be hungry.]

A. *As adj. :* Causing hunger ; promoting the appetite.

"Over much piercing is the air of Hampstead, in which sort of air there is always something *esurine* and acid."—*Wiseman.*

B. *As substantive :*

Med. : A draught or drug intended to promote the appetite ; a tonic.

ĕ'-tą-çĭsm, *s.* [Fr. *étacisme.*]

Philol. : The method of pronouncing Greek in which the letter η (*eta*) has the sound of *a* in *fate*. (*Larousse.*) In modern Greek this letter has the sound of *ee* in *fleet*. [ITACISM.]

ĕ'-tą-çĭst, *s.* [Fr. *étaciste.*] One who practises or defends etacism (q.v.)

ĕ-tæ'-rĭ-ō, †ĕ-tāir'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. ἑταιρία (*hetairia*), ἑταιρεια (*hetaireia*) = companionship, brotherhood.]

Bot. : An aggregate fruit having distinct ovaries, the pericarp indehiscent, either dry upon a dry receptacle, as in Ranunculus, or dry upon a fleshy receptacle, as in the Strawberry, or fleshy upon a dry receptacle, as in the genus Rubus. Containing the raspberry, the blackberry, &c. The parts of an etærio are achenes. (*Lindley.*) [ERYTHROSTOMUM.]

ê-ta-gere (gere as zhär), *s.* [Fr., from *étager* = to raise by stages or stories ; *étage* = a stage, a story.] A set of shelves in the form of an ornamental standing-piece of furniture. Used for the display of articles of vertu.

Et'-ą-nĭn, *s.* [Corrupted Arab.]

Astron. : A fixed star of the second magnitude, called also γ Draconis. By it Bradley discovered the aberration of the fixed stars.

etat-major (ā-ta ma-zhor'), *s.* [Fr.]

Mil. : The staff of an army or regiment. [STAFF.] It includes all officers above the rank of colonel ; all adjutants, quarter-masters, inspectors, engineers, commissaries, ordnance officers, paymasters, surgeons, judge-advocates, and their non-commissioned assistants. In the department of military map-making, the English Ordnance Office corresponds in some respects to the French état-major.

ĕt çæt'-ĕr-ą, *ĕt çĕt'-ĕr-ą, *phr.* [Lat.] And the rest ; and others of a like kind ; and so forth ; and so on. It is used to indicate that more of the same kind might be mentioned, but for brevity have been omitted. It is commonly written etc., or &c.

"I have by me an elaborate treatise on the aposiopesis called an *et cætera*, it being a figure much used by some learned authors."—*Addison : Tatler*, No. 133.

et cætera oath. An oath imposed on the clergy by the Anglican bishops in 1640, "binding them to attempt no alteration in the government of the Church by bishops, deans, archdeacons, &c." (*Hallam : Con. Hist.*, ch. ix.)

ĕtch, *s.* & *a.* [EDDISH.]

A. *As substantive :*

1. Eddish (q.v.).

"Lay dung upon the *etch*, and sow it with barley."—*Mortimer : Husbandry.*

2. Ground from which a crop has been taken.

B. *As adj. :* Sown on ground from which a crop has been taken.

"When they sow their *etch* crops, they sprinkle a pound or two of clover on an acre."—*Mortimer : Husbandry.*

ĕtçh (1), *v.t.* & *i.* [Dut. *etsen* = to eteh, from *ätzen* = to corrode, to etch ; O. H. Ger. *ezzen* = to eat.]

A. *Transitive :*

1. To engrave by means of a pointed tool and acid upon a metallic or glass surface ; to draw with an etching-needle. It is applied both to the plate and design. [ETCHING, *s.*]

"Plates *etched*, some by a French, and others by an English artificer."—*Boyle : Works*, iii. 459.

2. To sketch, to draw, to delineate. (Here it may be a mistake or a misspelling for *eche* = *eek* (q.v.)

"There are many empty terms to be found in some learned writers, to which they had recourse to *etch* out their systems."—*Locke.*

B. *Intrans. :* To practise the art of etching.

"Swanevelt painted landscape at Rome : he *etched* in the manner of Waterloo, but with less freedom."—*Gilpin : Essay on Prints*, p. 109.

***ĕtçh** (2), *v.i.* [EDGE.] To edge, to move from one side to another.

ĕtçh'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *etch* (1) ; *-er.*] One who etches.

"The *etcher* does not reproduce nature, he translates it into a language of his own."—*Times*, Dec. 19, 1874.

ĕtçh'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [ETCH (1), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj. :* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive :*

1. *On metal :* Engraving executed by a pointed tool and acid upon a metallic or glass surface previously covered with varnish. The ordinary procedure is as follows : Cover a polished metallic plate with a composition technically called ground, and consisting of asphaltum, four parts ; Burgundy pitch, two parts ; white wax, one part. For use this is melted and compounded, and tied up in a silk rag. The plate is heated, rubbed with the ground, which is then spread evenly, smoked,

and allowed to cool. The design is traced by a pointed tool, called an etching-point, which lays bare the metal wherever it goes. This finished, a wall of wax is raised around the design to hold the dilute acid which is poured on. For a copper-plate this consists of five parts water to one of nitrous acid. For steel, pyroligneous acid, one part; nitric acid, one part; water, six parts. This is poured on the plate, which it corrodes on the lines made through the ground. This is called Biting-in. The etching is swept with a feather to remove the bubbles from the surface; in case of a steel-plate, agitation may answer the purpose. When a sufficient depth is attained for the lighter tints of the etching, the acid is removed, the surface washed and allowed to drain dry. The parts having sufficient depth are now stopped out by a varnish of Brunswick-black. When the varnish is dry, another biting-in will deepen the lines of the parts not stopped out, and when these lines are deep enough for the second tint, the varnish is removed, the plate dried, &c. This is repeated as many times as may be necessary. The wall of wax is then removed, the surface of the plate cleaned with turpentine, and a proof taken. It may be finished by a graver, but then it partakes of the character of a line engraving. Another mode of etching is to remove lights with point and scraper, and then bite-in so as to expose the design in relief.

2. [ETCHING ON GLASS.]

3. *Lithography:*

(1) The preparation of a lithographic stone with a weak mineral acid after the drawing or transfer has been put upon its surface; the object being to fix and render such drawings capable of receiving the ink used in printing.

(2) Etching by a needle or diamond on stone is done in two ways.

(*a*) [ENGRAVING.]

(*b*) The surface of the stone is covered with an asphaltum ground; the work is etched in, cutting away so much of the ground and exposing the stone. Acid is then applied, which eats away the stone, making a depression; this is inked, the asphaltum cleaned off, the clear spaces etched, and gummed as usual in the lithographic process.

4. An impression taken from an etched plate.

etching-ground, *s.* [ETCHING, C. 1 (1).

etching-needle, *s.* A sharp pointed instrument for scratching away the ground on a prepared plate, preparatory to the biting-in.

etching on glass, *s.* This art was invented by Schwanhard of Nuremberg, 1670, and originated in an accident to his spectacles, which became corroded by some drops of acid. Fluoric acid, discovered by Scheele, 1771, is now employed for biting-in the etching. The glass is covered with a resinous ground, and the design marked by an etching-point, exposing the glass. The latter is then subjected to an acid, which acts upon the silicate and eats away the glass at these points, making depressions which constitute the etching.

etching on soft ground, *s.* An imitation of chalk or pencil drawing, which has been abandoned since lithography has attained excellence. The soft ground is made by adding one part of hog's lard to three parts etching ground [GROUND], which is laid on the plate with the dabber in the usual way. A piece of smooth writing-paper, having the design in outline, is damped and stretched over the plate. A pencil is then used to follow the lines of the design, observing that the softer the ground the softer the pencil should be. The temperature of the season or the room will affect the character of the ground. When the paper is removed it withdraws the adhering lines of ground, and the plate is bitten-in in the usual way.

etching-point, *s.* The steel or diamond point of the etcher.

etching-varnish, *s.* A compound of wax, asphaltum, pitch, &c., for spreading on plates which are to be etched. [GROUND.]

***ĕt-ĕ-ŏs'-tĭc,** ***ĕt-ĕ-ŏs'-tĭck,** *s.* [Gr. ἔτος (*etos*), genit. ἔτεος (*eteos*) = a year, and στιχός (*stichos*) = a verse.] The same as CHRONOGRAM (q.v.).

"Those hard trifles, anagrams,
Or *eteostics*, or your finer flams
Of eggs and halberds."
B. Jonson: Underwoods.

***ē tĕrn',** ***ē-tĕr'ne,** *a.* [Lat. *æternus*; Ital. *eterno.*] Eternal, ever-living, everlasting.

"*Eterne* God, that thurgh thy perveance
Ledest this world by certain governance."
Chaucer: C. T., 11,177.

ē-tĕr'-nal, ***ē-tĕr-nall,** *a.* & *s.* [O. Fr. *eternel*, from Lat. *æternalis*, from *æternus* = everlasting; a contracted form of *æviternus*, from *ævum* = age; Sp. & Port. *eternal*; Fr. *éternel*; Ital. *eternale.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Without beginning or end of existence; everlasting.

"*Eternal* sure, as without end,
Without beginning." *Milton: P. R.*, iv. 391.

2. Without beginning of existence.

"They maintained the *eternal* existence of matter."
—Blair: Sermons, vol. iii., ser. 19.

3. Without end of existence; endless, perpetual, immortal, unending.

"That wan thurg hire merite
The *eternal* lif, and over the fend victorie."
Chaucer: C. T., 15,502.

4. Perpetual, constant, unceasing, uninterrmittent, ceaseless.

"Suffering the vengeance of *eternal* fire."—*Jude* 7.

5. Existing from the beginning without change; unchangeable.

"According to the *eternal* purpose which he purposed in Christ Jesus our Lord."—*Ephesians* iii. 11.

B. *As substantive:*

1. (*With the def. article*): The Everlasting God; the Deity.

"The *Eternal*, to prevent such horrid fray,
Hung out of heaven his golden scales."
Milton: P. L., iv. 996, 997.

2. Anything which is eternal or everlasting.

* 3. Eternity.

"Since *eternal* is at hand
To swallow time's ambitions."
Young: Night Thoughts, viii. 34, 35.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *eternal*, *endless*, and *everlasting*: "The *eternal* is set above time; the *endless* lies within time: that is properly *eternal* which has neither beginning nor end; that is *endless* which has a beginning but no end: God is therefore an *eternal* but not an *endless* being. That which is *endless* has no cessation; that which is *everlasting* has neither interruption nor cessation: the *endless* may be said of existing things; the *everlasting* naturally extends itself into futurity: hence we speak of *endless* disputes, an *endless* warfare; an *everlasting* memorial, an *everlasting* crown of glory." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***ē-tĕr'-nal-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *eternal*; *-ist.*] One who holds the past existence of the world to be infinite.

"I would ask the *eternalists* what mark is there that they could expect to desire of the novelty of a world, that is not found in this?"—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

***ē-tĕr-năl'-ĭ-tỹ,** ***e-ter-nal-i-tee,** ***e-ter-nal-i-tie,** *s.* [Eng. *eternal*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being eternal; eternal nature; eternity.

"Signifying an *eternalitee*, and a nature that cannot chaunge."—*Udal. John* ix.

***ē-tĕr'-nal-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *eternal*; *-ize.*] To make eternal, everlasting, or perpetual.

"And so with his burnt ashes Don Quixote's valour is *eternalized*."—*Shelton: Don Quixote*, vol. iv., ch. iii.

ē-tĕr'-nal-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *eternal*; *-ly.*]

1. Without beginning or ending.

2. Without beginning of existence.

3. Without end; for ever, to eternity.

"Both body and soul live *eternally* in unspeakable bliss."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 12.

4. Perpetually, constantly, without intermission.

"Where western gales *eternally* reside,
And all the seasons lavish all their pride."
Addison: Letter from Italy, 65, 66.

5. Unchangeable; invariably.

"That which is morally good, or evil, at any time, or in any case, must be also *eternally* and unchangeably so, with relation to that time and to that case."—*South.*

6. Used colloquially for constantly, persistently.

***ē-tĕr'ne,** *a.* [ETERN.]

ē-tĕrne, *v.t.* [ETERNE, *a.*] To eternize, to make eternal.

"Whose happy labours have your lands *eterned*."
Sylvester: Babylon, 197.

***ē-tĕrn'-ĕsse,** *s.* [Eng. *etern*; *-ness.*] The quality of being eternal; eternity.

"Corruption and *eternesse* at one time."—*Byron's Tragedy.* (*Nares.*)

***ē-tĕr'-nĭ-fỹ,** *v.t.* [Lat. *æternus* = eternal, and *facio* (pass. *fio*) = to make.] To make eternal or undying; to immortalize, to perpetuate.

"True Fame, the trumpeter of heaven, that doth
desire inflame
To glorious deeds, and by her power *eternifies* the name."
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 558.

ē-tĕr-nĭ-tỹ, ***ē-tĕr'-nĭ-tĭe,** *s.* [Fr. *éternité*, from Lat. *æternitas*, from *æternus* = eternal; Sp. *eteraidad*; Port. *eternidade*; Ital. *eternita.*] [ETERNAL.]

1. The quality or condition of being eternal; endless duration.

"*Eternity* is a duration without bounds or limits: now there are two limits of duration, beginning and ending: that which has always been, is without beginning: that which always shall be, is without ending."—*Tillotson: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 102.

2. The infinity of time past or future.

"The past, the future, two *eternities*."
Moore: Veiled Prophet of Khorassan.

ē-tĕr-nĭz-ā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *eterniz(e)*; *-ation.*] The act of eternizing or rendering immortal or perpetual.

***ē-tĕr'-nīze,** *v.t.* [Lat. *etern(us)* = eternal, and Eng. suff. *-ize*; Fr. *éterniser*; Sp. *eternizar.*]

1. To make eternal, endless, or unending.

"Where is the fame
Which the vainglorious mighty of the earth
Seek to *eternize*?" *Shelley: Queen Mab*, iii.

2. To make forever famous; to immortalize; to perpetuate the name or memory of.

"St. Alban's battle, won by famous York,
Shall be *eternized* in all age to come."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., v. 3.

ē-tē'-sian or **ē-tē'-sĭ-an,** *a.* [Lat. *etesius*; Gr. ἐτήσιος (*etēsios*) = for a year, annual; ἔτος (*etos*) = a year; Fr. *étésien.*] Recurring or happening annually at certain times; periodical.

"Supplying soft *etesian* gales."
Dryden: Horace, I. 3.

etesian winds, *s. pl.*

Meteorology:

1. *Spec.:* Periodical winds, blowing for about six weeks in summer over the countries bordering the Mediterranean.

2. *Gen.:* Any periodical winds.

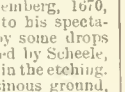
***ē'-thal,** *s.* [Eng. *eth(er)*, and *al(cohol).*]

Chem.: A name sometimes given to cetylic alcohol, $C_{16}H_{33}OH$.

ĕ-thăl'-dĕ-hȳde, *s.* [Eng. &c., *eth(yl)*, and *aldehyde* (q.v.).]

Chem.: Also known as acetic aldehyde, $CH_3{\cdot}CO{\cdot}H$. [ALDEHYDE.]

ē'-thāne, *s.* [Eng., &c. *eth(er)*; *-ane*, a termination used to denote that the hydrocarbon belongs to the series, C_nH_{2n+2}.]

Chem.: Ethane, ethyl hydride, dimethyl, C_2H_6, or $C_2H_5{\cdot}H$, or $(CH_3)_2$, or  .

A hydrocarbon belonging to the paraffin series, obtained by the action of water, added drop by drop, to zinc ethyl, $Zn\langle^{C_2H_5}_{C_2H_5}$ + $2H_2O$ = $2C_2H_5H + Zn(OH)_2$; also by the electrolysis of acetic acid or acetates; by heating an excess of barium dioxide with sand and acetic anhydride, $BaO_2 + 2(CH_3{\cdot}CO)_2O = (CH_3)_2 + 2CO_2 + Ba(O{\cdot}CO{\cdot}CH_3)_2$. Ethane occurs dissolved in raw American petroleum oil; it is a colourless inodorous gas, which is liquefied at 4°, under a pressure of forty-six atmospheres; it is nearly insoluble in water and slightly soluble in alcohol; it burns with a bluish pale flame. With an equal volume of chlorine in diffused daylight it forms chlor-ethane, $C_2H_5{\cdot}Cl$.

***ēthe,** *a.* [EATH.] Easy.

"A fool is *ethe* to beguile."
Romaunt of the Rose, 3,925.

***ĕth'-ęl,** *a.* [A.S. *æthel.*] Noble.

***ĕth'-ęl-ĭng,** *s.* [ATHELING.]

ē'-thēne, *s.* [Eng., &c. *eth(er)*. and suff. *-ene* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: C_2H_4 or $H_2C = CH_2$, ethylene, olefiant gas, elayle, bicarburetted hydrogen, heavy carburetted hydrogen. A fatty hydrocarbon, belonging to the olefine series, CnH_{2n}. It is formed in the dry distillation of organic bodies; about five per cent. is contained in coal gas. Ethene is obtained by the action of nascent hydrogen, when cuprous acetylide

is gently warmed with a mixture of metallic zinc and dilute ammonia. Ethene is prepared by heating on a sand bath 25 grammes of alcohol with 150 grammes of concentrated sulphuric acid in a flask of the capacity of three litres, and then gradually dropping into the mixture equal parts of alcohol and sulphuric acid, and washing the gas in H_2SO_4, then in KHO, and again in H_2SO_4. A small quantity of pure ethene can be obtained by heating an alcoholic solution of ethene dibromide, $C_2H_4Br_2$, with granulated zinc. Ethene is a colourless gas, which at 1° and a pressure of forty-one and a-half atmospheres becomes liquid, burns with a white luminous flame, and explodes violently when mixed with oxygen on the application of a light or the electric spark. When it is passed through a tube heated to redness, it is decomposed, yielding CH_4, and carbon is deposited. It is readily dissolved by sulphuric acid at 170°, and forms ethyl sulphuric acid, $\left.\begin{matrix}C_2H_5\\H\end{matrix}\right\}SO_4$, which, when diluted with water and distilled, yields ethyl alcohol. It is absorbed by fuming nitric acid with the formation of oxalic acid. Chromic acid mixture at 120° converts it into aldehyde; potassium permanganate oxidizes it into oxalic and formic acids. Ethene unites at 100° with concentrated hydriodic acid to form ethyl iodide, C_2H_5I, and with hydrobromic acid to form ethyl bromide, C_2H_5Br, but it does not unite with hydrochloric acid. Ethene agitated with an aqueous solution of hypochlorous acid, HClO, is converted into ethene chlorhydrin, $C_2H_4\left\langle\begin{matrix}OH\\Cl\end{matrix}\right.$, a colourless liquid, boiling at 128°. Ethene in contact with platinum black unites with hydrogen to form ethane, C_2H_6; it unites directly with chlorine, forming ethene dichloride or Dutch liquid (q.v.).

ĕth'-ĕn-yl, *s.* [Eng., &c. *ethen(e)*, and *yl* = Gr. ὕλη (*hulē*) = matter.]

Chem.: C_2H_3''' or $\begin{matrix}H\\\\H\end{matrix}\!\!>\!C\!-\!C\!<\!H$. A triatomic fatty hydrocarbon radical derived from Ethane C_2H_6 by the abstraction of three atoms of hydrogen.

ē'-thĕr, æ'-thĕr, *s.* [Lat. *æther* = Gr. *αἰθήρ* (*aithēr*) = the sky, the home of the gods, from *αἰθω* (*aithō*) = to burn, to light up, to shine; cogn. with Lat. *æstas* = summer, *æstus* = heat.]

I. *Astron. & Nat. Phil.*: A medium of extreme tenuity assumed to exist all through space. It is believed to be invisible, imponderable, exceedingly elastic, and capable of undulations as it is being acted upon by light and heat. From being the medium through which heat is transmitted, it is sometimes called luminiferous ether.

¶ The spelling æther, and of the adj. æthereal, found in Kersey's Dict. and other old works, is not extinct; Tyndall uses it.

"An almost infinitely attenuated and elastic medium, which fills all space, and which we name the *Æther*."—*Tyndall: Frag. of Science* (3rd ed.), p. 251.

2 *Chem.*: The name given to organic compounds derived from alcohols by the replacement of the hydrogen atom in the hydroxyl (OH)′ of the alcohol by a radical. These compounds are called Oxygen Ethers, to distinguish them from Haloid Ethers, which are formed by the substitution of chlorine, &c., for hydrogen, atom for atom, in a hydrocarbon, as Ethane, $C_2H_6 + Cl_2 = HCl + C_2H_5Cl$ ethyl chloride; they are also obtained by the action of phosphorus pentachloride on aldehyde; $PCl_3Cl_2 + CH_3{\cdot}CO{\cdot}H = \begin{matrix}Cl\\Cl\end{matrix}\!\!>\!P - OCl$, phosphorus oxychloride, and $CH_3{\cdot}CHCl_2$, ethylidene dichloride, and by the direct union of chlorine with olefines, as $H_2C = CH_2$ ethene $+ Cl_2 = ClH_2C - CH_2Cl$ ethylene dichloride. The oxygen ethers are divided into simple ethers, which are the oxides of the hydrocarbon radicals, or the anhydrides of the alcohols, thus $\begin{matrix}C_2H_5\\C_2H_5\end{matrix}\!\!>\!O$ is the oxide of ethyl, C_2H_5', or the anhydride of ethyl alcohol $2(C_2H_5{\cdot}OH.) - H_2O = (C_2H_5)_2O$. If the ether contains two different radicals, as $CH_3{\cdot}O{\cdot}C_2H_5$ methyl ethyl ether, it is called a Mixed Ether. The boiling-point of an ether is generally 120° less than the sum of the boiling-points of the alcohols from which it is derived. Mixed ethers are obtained by the action of an iodide of a hydrocarbon radical on a sodium alcoholate, thus CH_3I, methyl iodide, $+ C_2H_5ONa$, sodium ethylate $= NaI + CH_3{\cdot}O{\cdot}C_2H_5$ methyl ethyl ether, the same substance is obtained by the action of ethyl iodide C_2H_5I on sodium methylate, CH_3ONa. Compound ethers, or etherial salts, are formed by the replacement of the hydrogen of the hydroxyl (OH)′ in the alcohol by an acid radical, or they may be regarded as hydrocarbon radical salts of the corresponding acids, as ethyl acetate $CH_3{\cdot}CO{\cdot}OC_2H_5$. They are formed by the abstraction of water from an acid and an alcohol, acetic acid $CH_3{\cdot}CO{\cdot}OH$ + ethyl alcohol $C_2H_5{\cdot}OH$ − water H_2O, yielding ethyl acetate, $CH_3{\cdot}CO{\cdot}OC_2H_5$. If the acid is monobasic, one molecule of water is eliminated to form a neutral ether; if dibasic, then two molecules of water, &c. Compound ethers derived from polybasic acids may be either acid ethers or neutral ethers, corresponding to acid or neutral salts.

3. *Comm. & Chem.*: $C_4H_{10}O$, or $C_2H_5{\cdot}O{\cdot}C_2H_5$. Ethyl ether, ethylic ether, ethyl oxide, formerly called Sulphuric ether. Ether is obtained when sodium is dissolved in absolute alcohol, and the resulting sodium ethylate is mixed with ethyl iodide, $C_2H_5.ONa + C_2H_5I = NaI + C_2{\cdot}H_5{\cdot}O{\cdot}C_2H_5$. But it is prepared on a large scale by the action of sulphuric acid on alcohol, $H_2SO_4 + C_2H_5{\cdot}OH = H_2O + H{\cdot}C_2H_5{\cdot}SO_4$, ethyl sulphuric acid, and then $H{\cdot}C_2H_5{\cdot}SO_4 + C_2H_5{\cdot}OH = C_2H_5{\cdot}O{\cdot}C_2H_5 + H_2SO_4$, so the same quantity of sulphuric acid can convert a large quantity of alcohol into ether. A mixture of 9 parts of concentrated sulphuric acid and 5 parts of 90 per cent. alcohol is heated to boiling, and then alcohol is allowed to flow gently into the flask, so that the temperature of the boiling liquid remains between 130° and 140°. The ether which distils over is shaken with milk of lime to remove traces of SO_2, and washed several times with water to remove alcohol, and then dried with calcium chloride, and if required absolute, distilled over sodium or phosphoric anhydride P_2O_5. Pure ether is a colourless, transparent, mobile, fragrant, neutral liquid. Sp. gr. 0·736 at 0°. Its vapour is very heavy, being 2·58 times that of air, and when mixed with air explodes violently when it approaches a flame. It is dangerous to distil ether unless the distillate is collected in a flask on the floor, or the vapour will run along the table to the flame. Ether is very inflammable, and burns with a white flame. It is soluble in twelve parts of water, and thirty-six parts of ether will dissolve one part of water. Ether mixes readily with alcohol, and dissolves fats, resins, as well as bromine, iodine, many metallic chlorides, and bromides. Ether is very volatile, producing intense cold when allowed to evaporate on the skin. Pure ether is not acted on by sodium or potassium. It absorbs oxygen from the atmosphere, and is slowly converted into acetic acid. It distils at 35°·6 C or 96° F, and is slowly decomposed into alcohol when kept in contact with water. When ether is heated with hydriodic acid it is converted into ethyl iodide. Chlorine acts on ether, replacing the hydrogen in only one ethyl group in the following order:—$CHH_2{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}O{\cdot}C_2H_5$ (2·3·4·1·5), forming, lastly, pentachlor ethyl ether, $CCl_3{\cdot}O{\cdot}C_2H_5$.

4. *Phar.*: Ether is used to form Collodion (q.v.), the Etherial Solution of Cantharides, and *Spiritus Ætheris* (Ether ten fl. ounces and rectified spirit twenty fl. ounces). Ether taken internally is a powerful diffusible stimulant, more rapid and evanescent in its action than alcohol. It is used to expel flatus from the stomach, to allay pain and cramp in that organ, and to diminish spasm. It stimulates the salivary and pancreatic secretions, and assists the digestion of fatty matters. Applied externally in the form of spray it is used to produce local insensibility from pain in small operations. Inhaled in the form of vapour it acts as an anæsthetic. It is said to be safer than chloroform, it stimulates instead of depressing the heart, and its use is followed by less vomiting, but it is required in larger quantity, and is very inflammable, and is apt to cause laryngeal spasm and violent struggling. The recovery of consciousness is often followed by great excitement. (*Garrod: Materia Medica.*)

¶ When ether is mentioned in chemistry, it is always *ethylic ether*, unless it is stated to be some other ether, as "soluble in ether."

ē-thĕr'-ē-al, ***ē-thĕr'-ĭ-al,** †**æ-thĕr'-ē-al,** *a.* [Lat., &c. *æthere(us)*, and Eng. suff. *-al.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.*: Pertaining or relating to the ether believed to be diffused through space; containing or filled with ether.

"Then sacred seemed the *ethereal* vault no more."
Pope: Essay on Man, iii. 263.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Resembling the celestial ether.

(2) Heavenly, celestial, having heavenly qualities.

"Vast chain of being which from man began,
Nature's *ethereal* human angel, man."
Pope: Essay on Man, i. 238.

† **II.** *Chem.*: Containing more or less of ether. (*Gregory.*)

ethereal oils, *s. pl.* [Volatile-oils.]

ē-thĕr'-ē-al-ĭzm, *s.* [Eng. *ethereal*; *-ism.*] The state or quality of being ethereal; ethereality.

ē-thĕr'-ē-ăl'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *ethereal*; *-ity.*] The state or quality of being ethereal, ethereal ism.

"Fire, energy, *ethereality*, have departed."—*Lytton: Pelham*, ch. lxxiii.

ē-thĕr'-ē-al-ĭze, *v.t.* [Eng. *ethereal*; *-ize.*]

1. *Lit.* To convert into ether.

2. *Fig.* To render more spiritual, or refined.

ē-thĕr'-ē-al-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *ethereal*; *-ly.*] In an ethereal manner.

ē-thĕr'-ē-al-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *ethereal*; *-ness.*] The same as Ethereality (q.v.).

***ē-thĕr'-ē-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *æthereus.*] Ethereal.

"Behold the bright surface
Of this *ethereous* mould, whereon we stand."
Milton: P. L., vi. 473.

ē-thĕr'-ĭa, æ-thĕr'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Lat. *ætherius*; Gr. *αἰθερίος* (*aitherios*) = belonging to the ether or upper air.] [Ether.]

Zool.: A genus of molluscs, family Unionidæ. Known species four, from the Nile and the Senegal rivers. According to M. Calliard, the natives of the upper parts of the Nile valley use the shells in astonishing numbers to ornament their tombs.

ē-thĕr-ĭ-fĭ-cā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *æther* (genit. *ætheris*); *facio* = to make, and Eng., &c. suff. *-ation*; Fr. *éthérification.*]

Chem.: The process of forming ether (q.v.).

ē-thĕr'-ĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *æther* (genit. *ætheris*) and *forma* = form.] Having the form or appearance of ether. (*Prout.*)

ē'-thĕr-ĭn, *s.* [Eng., &c. *ether*; *-in* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: When heavy oil of wine is warmed with water, a light oily liquid, which is a mixture of two substances, etherin and etherol (q.v.), rises to the surface. On decanting this liquid, and leaving it at rest, the etherin crystallizes out, while the etherol remains liquid. Etherin forms transparent, colourless, shining prisms, moderately hard, very friable; it is tasteless, but smells like etherol. Melts at 110°; boils at 260°, without alteration. Insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, and still more so in ether.

ē'-thĕr-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *ether*; *-ism*; Fr. *éthérisme.*]

Med.: The effects produced upon the human frame by the administration of ether.

ē-thĕr-ī-zā'-tion, *s.* [Fr. *éthérisation.*]

1. *Chem.*: The process of manufacturing ether.

2. *Medicine:*

(1) The art or act of administering ether to a patient.

"He was slow in having recourse to *etherization* in his obstetric cases."—*Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc.*, 1873, vol. xiii., p. 177.

(2) The state of the human frame when under the influence of ether.

ē'-thĕr-īze, *v.t.* [Fr. *éthériser.*]

1. *Chem.*: To convert into ether.

2. *Med.*: To subject to the influence of ether.

ē'-thĕr-ŏl, *s.* [Eng., &c. *ether*, and Lat. *ol(eum)* = oil.]

Chem.: A yellowish viscid liquor obtained from heavy oil of wine. [Etherin.] Sp. gr. 0·921, boils at 280°. It becomes more viscid

oo exposure to cold, but does not solidify even at —55°. It has a peculiar aromatic odour. Insoluble in water, but dissolves easily in ether, and less easily in alcohol.

ē'-thĕr-sphēre, *s.* [Eng. *ether*, and *sphere.*]

Physics: A term introduced by the Rev. S. Earnshaw to illustrate an hypothesis of his. He considers that all space not filled by matter is filled by ether. If from any cause a portion of space be rendered void of this subtle existence, the medium outside the space will press it into smaller compass, and, if there be in it an atom of matter, the ether around it will become more dense under the influence of the pressure. The ethersphere is then the excess of ether about the vacant space above its original amount or quantity. (*Brit. Assoc. Rep.* (1879), p. 248).

***ĕth'-ĭc** (1), ***ĕth'-ĭck** (1), *a.* [ETHICKE.]

ĕth'-ĭc (2), ***ĕth'-ĭck** (2), **ĕth'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Lat. *ethicus* = moral, ethic; Gr. ἠθικός (*ēthikos*), from ἦθος (*ethos*) = custom, moral nature, habit.] Moral; treating of or relating to manners or morals; containing precepts or discourses on morality.

"*Ethical* means practical; it relates to practice or conduct passing into habit or disposition."—*Matthew Arnold: Literature and Dogma*, p. 20.

ĕth'-ĭc-al-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *ethical*; *-ly.*] In an ethical manner; according to the doctrines of morality.

"My subject leads me not to discourse *ethically* but Christianly of the faults of the tongue."—*Government of the Tongue.*

ĕth'-ĭ-çĭst, *s.* [Eng. *ethic*; *-ist.*] A writer on ethics; one learned in ethics.

ĕth'-ĭcs, ***ŏth'-ĭcks,** *s.* [ETHIC, a.] The science of morals; moral philosophy when the word moral is used in opposition to mental, instead of including it. The first to employ the Greek word ἠθική, which originally meant no more than that which arises from use or custom [ETHIC, etym.], to designate the all-important science of moral duty as based, not on changing custom, but on unchanging laws, was Aristotle, who wrote three treatises on the subject. His disciple Theophrastus followed in the same direction.

The word ethics may be used in a more or less comprehensive sense. In a more comprehensive sense it takes in man's moral duty, not merely to those individuals with whom he may be brought in contact, but also to the body politic of which he constitutes a part, nay even to the inferior animals. In a more limited sense it excludes politics, and Aristotle had a distinct treatise on this latter subject. One old and much accepted division of the science was into three parts—(1) the duty of a good man, (2) that of a good father, and (3) that of a good citizen and a good magistrate. Various hypotheses or theories have been propounded regarding the basis of morals. One of these, extensively embraced, refers this to the Divine will expressed in revelation; another founds it on utility to society, and as a rule considers that moral the natural tendency of which is to benefit society, and especially to produce the greatest attainable happiness to the greatest number of persons. Mr. John Stuart Mill considers ethics not a science but an art. The imperative mood he regards as characterizing art and not science. Whatever speaks in rules or precepts, not in assertions regarding matters of fact, he regards as art; and tried by this test ethics and morality are properly a portion of the art corresponding to the sciences of human nature and society; the remainder consisting of prudence and policy, and the art of education.

ē'-thīde, *s.* [Eng., &c. *eth(yl)*; suff. *-ide* (*Chem.*) q.v.).]

Chem.: A name given to compounds formed by the union of an element with the monad radical ethyl C_2H_5 — *e.g.*, Zinc Ethide, $Zn''(C_2H_5)_2$, generally called Zinc Ethyl.

ĕth'-ĭ-dēne, *s.* [Eng., &c. *ethid(e)*, and suff. *-ene* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: The same as ETHYLIDENE (q.v.).

ē'-thĭne, *s.* [Eng., &c. *eth(er)*; suff. *-ine* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: C_2H_2 or HC ≡ CH, a hydrocarbon, also called Acetylene (q.v.)

ē'-thĭ-ŏn-āte, *s.* [Eng. *ethion(ic)*; suff. *-ate* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: A salt of ethionic acid. Ethionates are decomposed by boiling with water. The free acid decomposes in like manner, yielding sulphuric acid and isethionic acid, $C_2H_4\begin{cases}O\cdot SO_2\cdot OH\\SO_2\cdot OH\end{cases} + H_2O = H_2SO_4 + C_2H_4\begin{cases}OH\\SO_2\cdot OH\end{cases}$

ē-thĭ-ŏn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *ethyl*; Gr. θεῖον (*theion*) = sulphur, and suff. *-ic.*] See the compounds.

ethionic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_2H_4\begin{cases}O\cdot SO_2\cdot OH.\\SO_2\cdot OH.\end{cases}$ Obtained by dissolving its anhydride in water, also by the action of sulphuric acid on barium isethionate, then it is diluted with water and filtered, the filtrate treated with barium carbonate and again filtered, evaporated in a vacuum, stirred up with water, and then separated, $BaSO_4$ filtered off.

ethionic-anhydride, *s.*

Chem.: $\begin{matrix}CH_2-O-SO_2\\|\\CH_2-SO_2\end{matrix}>O.$ Obtained by passing the vapour of sulphur trioxide, SO_3, into anhydrous alcohol, also from the direct union of ethene, C_2H_4, with two molecules of SO_3. It is a deliquescent crystalline mass, melting at 80°. Also called Sulphate of Carbyl.

***Ē-thĭ-ŏp,** *s.* [Lat. *Æthiops*; Gr. Αἰθίοψ (*Aithiops*).] A native of Ethiopia or Abyssinia; an Ethiopian.

"Earo dirty bread by washing *Ethiops* fair."
Young: Night Thoughts, iv. 353.

Ē-thĭ-ŏp'-ĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *Ethiop*; *-ian.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Ethiopia or its inhabitants.

B. *As subst.:* A native of Ethiopia.

Ē-thĭ-ŏp'-ĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *Ethiop*; *-ic.*]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to Ethiopia or Abyssinia.

B. *As subst.:* The language of Ethiopia.

Ē'-thĭ-ŏps, *s.* [Gr. Αἰθίοψ (*Aithiops*) = an Ethiopian.] [ÆTHIOPS.]

Old Chem.: A name given to several dark-coloured compounds, specif., black protoxide of mercury.

Ethiops-martial, *s.*

Min.: Black oxide of iron; iron in the form of a very fine powder.

Ethiops-mineral, *s.*

Phar.: A medicine made by embodying equal parts of running quicksilver and flowers of brimstone; black sulphuret of mercury.

ĕth-mō-, *pref.* [Gr. ἠθμός (*ēthmos*) = a sieve.]

Anat.: Pertaining to the Ethmoid bone (q.v.).

ethmo-cranial, *a.*

Anat.: Pertaining to the ethmoid bone and to the cranium.

Ethmo-cranial angle:

Anat.: The angle formed by the basicranial axis with the line of the cribrethmoid plate. The name was first given by Professor Huxley.

ethmo-turbinals, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Two lateral masses, one on each side of the central vertical plate of the ethmoid bone.

ĕth'-mŏĭd, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. ἠθμοειδής (*ēthmoeidēs*) = like a sieve; ἠθμός (*ēthmos*) = a sieve, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance; Fr. *ethmoïde.*]

A. *As adjective:*

Anat.: Resembling a sieve; cribriform.

B. *As substantive:*

Anat.: The ethmoid bone (q.v.)

ethmoid-bone, *s.*

Anat.: One of the bones of the head, situated between the orbital processes at the root of the nose. It is of a cuboid figure, and is exceedingly light for its size, being composed of very thin plates of bone forming in part irregular cells. (*Quain.*)

ĕth-mŏĭd'-al, *a.* [ETHMOID.]

Anat.: The same as ETHMOID (q.v.).

† ĕth'-mōse, *s.* [Gr. ἠθμός (*ēthmos*) = a sieve.]

Phys.: A name sometimes applied to cellular tissue.

***ĕth'-narch,** *s.* [Gr. ἐθνάρχης (*ethnarchēs*), from ἔθνος (*ethnos*) = a nation, and ἄρχω (*archō*) = to rule, to govern.]

Greek Antiq.: The commander or governor of a province or people.

ĕth'-nĭc, ĕth'-nĭc-al, *eth-nicke, *eth-niquc, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *ethnicus*, from Gr. ἐθνικός (*ethnikos*) = national; ἔθνος (*ethnos*) = a nation; Fr. *ethnique.*]

A. *As adjective:*

* 1. Heathen, pagan; opposed both to Jewish and Christian.

"Acting any *ethnicke* rite
In this translated temple."
B. Jonson: King's Entertainment.

2. Pertaining to races; ethnological.

"Without doubt all *ethnic* questions form an integral part of anthropological study."—*Prof. Turner*, in *Brit. Assoc. Rep.* (1871, pt. ii., p. 145.

***B.** *As subst.:* A heathen, a pagan; one who is neither Jew or Christian.

"This first Jupiter of the *ethnicks* was then the same Cain, the son of Adam."—*Raleigh: History.*

***ĕth'-nĭ-çĭsm, *eth-ni-cisme,** *s.* [Eng. *ethnic*; *-ism.*] Heathenism, paganism, idolatry.

"A hallowed temple, free from taint
Of *ethnicism*"
B. Jonson: Epigrams.

ĕth-nŏg'-ĕn-ȳ, *s.* [Fr. *ethnogénie*; from Gr. ἔθνος (*ethnos*) = a nation, and γενεά (*genea*) = birth, descent.] That branch of anthropology which treats of the origin of peoples. The French form was introduced by Ampere.

ĕth-nŏg'-ra-phĕr, *s.* [Eng. *ethnograph(y)*; *-er.*] One devoted to the study of ethnography (q.v.)

ĕth-nō-grăph'-ĭc, ĕth-nō-grăph'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *ethnograph(y)*; *-ic*, *-ical.*] Pertaining or relating to ethnography.

"Others give *ethnographical* descriptions of the aboriginal tribes."—*Saturday Review*, June 30, 1883, p. 842.

ĕth-nŏg'-ra-phȳ, *s.* [Gr. ἔθνος (*ethnos*) = a body of men, a nation, and γραφή (*graphē*) = a description.] (For def. see extract.)

"That a whole nation should have a special dress, special tools and weapons, special laws of marriage and property, special moral and religious doctrines, is a remarkable fact. . . It is with such general qualities of organised bodies of men that *ethnography* has to deal."—*Tylor: Primitive Culture*, i. 11.

ĕth-nō-lŏg'-ĭc, ĕth-nō-lŏg'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *ethnolog(y)*; *-ic*, *-ical.*] Relating to ethnology.

¶ Ethnological Societies have become somewhat numerous of late years, there being several in the United States, and others in the cities of Europe. The Ethnological Society of Paris was founded in 1839. The London Ethnological Society was founded in 1843.

"The assumption that all fetishes are adored for the same reasons causes delay in *ethnological* debate."—*Saturday Review*, June 30, 1883, p.

ĕth-nō-lŏg'-ĭc-al-lȳ, *a.* [Eng. *ethnological*; *-ly.*] When viewed from the ethnological standpoint; with respect to race.

"Wherever man can live he has ever been *ethnologically* the same."—*Notes & Queries*, Oct. 16, 1858, p. 307.

ĕth-nŏl'-ō-ġĭst, *s.* [Eng. *ethnolog(y)*; *-ist.*] One whose special study is ethnology; a proficient in ethnology.

"The American *ethnologists* animadvert on Dr. Prichard's apparent inconsistencies."—*Notes & Queries*, Oct. 16, 1858, p. 306.

ĕth-nŏl'-ō-ġȳ, *s.* [Gr. ἔθνος (*ethnos*) = a body of men, a nation, and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.] The science which treats of the various races of mankind, and attempts to trace them to their origin. It developed from ethnography, of which it is the extension, and to which it stands in a relation akin to that which geology possesses to geography. Itself it has now been merged in anthropology, of which it is only one branch, though an important one. Anthropology, again, is a branch of biology.

"To give to *ethnology* those important details which it craves, respecting the persistence of races."—*Notes & Queries*, Oct. 16, 1858.

ē-thŏl-ŏg'-ĭc, ĕth-ō-lŏg'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *ethology(y)*; *-ic*, *-ical.*] Pertaining or relating to ethology.

"The *ethological* consequence of certain circumstances of position."—*J. S. Mill: Logic*, bk. vi. ch. 5.

ē-thŏl'-ō-ġĭst, *s.* [Eng. *ethology(y)*; *-ist.*] One who studies ethology (q.v.).

ē-thŏl'-ō-ġȳ, *s.* [Gr. ἦθος (*ēthos*) = an accustomed seat . . . the manners and habits of mankind, the disposition, character.] The

name given by Mr. John Stuart Mill to a science which he calls the science of character, or of the formation of character. It is the science which corresponds to the art of education in the widest sense of the term, including the formation of national as well as of individual character.

"A science is thus formed, to which I now propose to give the name of *Ethology*, or the Science of Character; from ἦθος a word more nearly corresponding to the term 'character,' as I here use it, than any other word in the same language."—*J. S. Mill: Logic*, bk. vi., ch. v.

¶ Psychology is the science of the elementary laws of mind; ethology is the subordinate science which determines the kind of character produced in conformity to those general laws by any set of circumstances, physical or moral. Mr. John S. Mill considers ethics an art, and ethology a science. [ETHICS.] (*J. S. Mill: Logic*, bk. vi., ch. v.)

ē-thō-pō-ĕt'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. ἦθος (*ethos*) = manner, habit, and ποιητικός (*poiētikos*) = making; ποιέω (*poiĕō*) = to make.] Pertaining to or suitable for the formation of character.

ĕ-thū'-lĭ-ą, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the sub-tribe Ethuliæ (q.v.).

ĕ-thū'-lĭ-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *ethuli(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of composite plants, tribe Vernoniaceæ.

ē-thū'-są, *s.* [Gr. αἰθύσσω (*aithussō*) = to put in rapid motion, to kindle.] [ÆTHUSA.]

Zool.: A genus of brachyurous short-tailed Crustaceans. Example, *Ethusa mascarone*.

ē'-thŷl, *s.* [Eng., &c. *eth(er)* and *yl* = Gr. ὕλη (*hulē*) = matter, principle; Ger. *æthyl*.]

Chem.: A monad fatty hydrocarbon radical, C_2H_5'; also denoted by the Symbol Eth or E.

ethyl-acetate, *s.*

1. *Chem.:* Acetic ether, $C_4H_8O_2$ or $CH_3{\cdot}CO{\cdot}OC_2H_5$. It is prepared by heating concentrated sulphuric acid to 130°, and then allowing a mixture of sixty parts of glacial acetic acid and forty-six parts of 93 per cent. alcohol to run slowly into the flask. The ether distils over, and is washed with a solution of soda, and then dried over calcium chloride. Ethyl acetate is a fragrant, colourless, limpid liquid, boiling at 73°. It is soluble in seventeen parts of water; twenty-eight parts of the ether dissolves one part of water. When passed through a red-hot tube it is decomposed into acetic acid and ethene.

2. *Pharm.:* Ethyl acetate (*Æther aceticus*) is used as a stimulant and anti-spasmodic.

ethyl aceto-acetate, *s.*

Chem.: Aceto-acetic ethyl ether, $CH_3{\cdot}CO{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}CO{\cdot}OC_2H_5$. This substance is obtained as the sodium compound by the action of sodium on ethyl acetate; the sodium compound is decomposed by acetic acid, and fractionally distilled. It is a colourless liquid, boiling at 180°. Its aqueous solution is coloured dark violet by ferric chloride. An atom of hydrogen can be replaced by sodium, as $CH_3{\cdot}CO{\cdot}CHNa{\cdot}CO{\cdot}OC_2H_5$.

ethyl-alcohol, *s.*

Chem.: $C_2H_5{\cdot}OH$. [ALCOHOL.] Ethyl-alcohol can be obtained from acetic acid by converting the acid into acetyl chloride by distillation with phosphorus pentachloride, and acting on a mixture of acetyl chloride and glacial acetic acid with sodium amalgam, which decomposes the acetic acid, liberating hydrogen, which acts on the acetyl chloride, $CH_3{\cdot}CO{\cdot}Cl$, converting it into aldehyde, which, by the further action of hydrogen, is converted into alcohol, and this is converted by acetyl chloride into acetic ether. This is then saponified by distilling with potash, yielding potassium acetate and ethyl-alcohol. Ethyl-alcohol has been detected in several growing plants, as in the fruit of the parsnip (*Pastinaca sativa*). It is formed during the fermentation of dough, and mostly evaporates during baking, but bread contains 0·314 per cent. of alcohol. A mixture of one part snow and two parts of 70 per cent. alcohol at 0°, lowers the temperature to — 20°. To detect alcohol, oxidize with sulphuric acid and permanganate of potassium, then add sodium thiosulphate to render the solution colourless. The aldehyde formed gives a violet colour on the addition of a drop of a solution of magenta. Or, warm the liquid and add a fragment of iodine, and then caustic potash till it is colourless; on cooling, it deposits a yellow powder which, under the microscope, appears as six-sided plates.

ethyl-benzone, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_5{\cdot}C_2H_5$. Isomeric with Xylene, $C_6H_4{<}^{CH_3}_{CH_3}$. A liquid hydrocarbon boiling at 134°. It is obtained by the action of sodium on a mixture of bromide of ethyl, C_2H_5Br, and brombenzene, C_6H_5Br. Ethyl-benzene when oxidized with chromic acid mixture is converted into benzoic acid, $C_6H_5{\cdot}CO{\cdot}OH$.

ethyl-borate, *s.*

Chem.: $(C_2H_5)_3BO_3$, triethylic borate. Formed by the action of boron trichloride, BCl_3, on alcohol. It is a thin, limpid liquid, boiling at 119°, and decomposed by water. Its alcoholic solution burns with a flame edged with green, giving off boric-oxide. Monethylic borate, $C_2H_5BO_2$, is a heavy liquid, decomposed when heated.

ethyl-bromide, *s.*

Chem.: C_2H_5Br, bromide of ethyl. Obtained by adding slowly four parts of bromine to a mixture of forty-five parts of alchol, and four of amorphous phosphorus, and then distilling on a water-bath. It is a colourless liquid, boiling at 38°.

ethyl-carbinol, *s.* [NORMAL PROPYL-ALCOHOL.]

ethyl-chloride, *s.*

Chem.: C_2H_5Cl. Obtained by saturating a cold solution of one part of fused $ZnCl_2$ in two parts of 95 per cent. alcohol with hydrochloric acid gas, and then distilling on a water bath. Ethyl-chloride is a liquid boiling at 12·5°. It burns with a green flame.

ethyl-cyanide, *s.* [PROPIONITRIL.]

ethyl-formate, *s.*

Chem.: $H{\cdot}CO{\cdot}OC_2H_5$, formic ether. Obtained by distilling sodium formate with ethylic alcohol and strong sulphuric acid. A liquid boiling at 54°.

ethyl-hydride, *s.* [ETHANE.]

ethyl-iodide, *s.*

Chem.: C_2H_5I, iodida of ethyl, hydriodic ether, iodethane. Ethyl-iodide is prepared by gradually adding ten parts of iodine to one part of red phosphorus and five parts of 90 per cent. alcohol, and then distilling. It is a colourless liquid, boiling at 72·5°. Heated with water to 150° in a sealed tube, it is decomposed in alcohol and hydriodic acid. By heating with excess of hydriodic acid to 150° it is converted into ethane, $C_2H_5I + HI = C_2H_6 + I_2$.

ethyl-oxalate, *s.*

Chem.: $C_2O_4(C_2H_5)_2$ or $(CO{\cdot}OC_2H_5)_2$. Oxalic ether, diethylic oxalate. Prepared by digesting alcohol and dehydrated oxalic acid in a flask with an inverted condenser, or by saturating the mixture with dry hydrochloric acid. Oxalic ether is a colourless oily liquid, which boils at 186°. It is decomposed by sodium, forming ethyl carbonate, and CO is liberated. If oxalic ether is mixed with three times its weight of absolute alcohol, it yields glycolic and tartaric acids when treated with sodium amalgam. With excess of an aqueous solution of ammonia it yields oxamide $(CO{\cdot}ONH_2)_2$. When dry ammonia gas is passed into oxalic ether it is absorbed, and a white precipitate of oxam-ethane, $\begin{matrix}CO{\cdot}NH_2,\\ |\\ CO{\cdot}OC_2H_5,\end{matrix}$ the ethylic ether of oxamic acid is formed.

ethyl-oxide, *s.* [ETHER.]

ethyl-silicate, *s.*

Chem.: Tetrethylic silicate, $Si(OC_2H_5)_4$. A colourless liquid, boiling at 166°. It is obtained by acting on anhydrous alcohol with tetrachloride of silicon. It burns with a white flame, and finely divided silica is given off.

ethyl-sulphide, *s.*

Chem.: Thio-ethylic ether, $(C_2H_5)_2S$. A colourless oily pungent liquid, boiling at 91°; it is very inflammable, and burns with a blue flame. It is obtained by passing ethyl-chloride into an alcoholic solution of potassium sulphide.

ethyl-sulphydrate, *s.* [MERCAPTAN.]

ethyl-sulphite, *s.*

Chem.: $SO{<}^{OC_2H_5}_{OC_2H_5}$. Obtained by the action of thionyl chloride, $SOCl_2$, or of sulphur dichloride, S_2Cl_2, on absolute alcohol. It is a liquid, boiling at 161°, decomposed by water into alcohol and sulphurous acid.

ethyl sulphonic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_2H_5{\cdot}SO_2{\cdot}OH$. Formed by the action of ethyl iodide on sodium sulphite.

ethyl-sulphuric acid, *s.*

Chem.: Sulphovinic acid, $_{C_2H_5}{>}^{H}SO_4$. Prepared by mixing alcohol with twice its weight of concentrated sulphuric acid, and heating till the mixture boils. When cold it is diluted with water, and neutralised with carbonate of barium, and the barium sulphate filtered off; the filtrate deposits crystals of barium ethyl sulphate. The free acid can be obtained as a thick syrup by decomposing the salt by dilute sulphuric acid and evaporating under the air-pump. Ethyl sulphates are soluble in water; their solutions are decomposed when boiled, therefore the solution must be left to crystallize.

ē-thŷl'-ą-mīne, *s.* [Eng., &c. *ethyl*, and *amine* (q.v.).]

Chem.: $NH_2{\cdot}C_2H_5$, amido-ethane, a liquid boiling at 18°. It mixes with water in all proportions. Obtained by distilling ethyl isocyanate, $OC = N{\cdot}C_2H_5$, with caustic potash; by the action of nascent hydrogen on aceto-nitril, $CH_3{\cdot}CN$; and by heating ethyl iodide and alcohol saturated with dry ammonia gas to 100° in sealed tubes and distilling the liquid with caustic potash, when a mixture of ethyl-amine, di- and tri-ethylamine is obtained; the mixture is treated with oxalic ether and distilled, when triethylamine, $N(C_2H_5)_3$, comes over. It is an oil, boiling at 89°; the residue $\begin{matrix}CO{\cdot}NHC_2H_5\\ |\\ CO{\cdot}NHC_2H_5\end{matrix}$, diethyl-oxamide, which is soluble in water, and converted into oxalate of potassium and ethylamine, $NH_2{\cdot}C_2H_5$, by boiling with caustic potash. The part insoluble in water is $\begin{matrix}CO{\cdot}N(C_2H_5)_2\\ |\\ CO{\cdot}OC_2H_5\end{matrix}$, the ethylic ether of diethyl-oxamic acid; this distilled with caustic potash yields diethylamine, an inflammable liquid, boiling at 58°. Ethylamine is a powerful base, decomposing metallic salts. It is decomposed by nitrous acid, forming nitrous ether, and free nitrogen is liberated, $NH_2C_2H_5 + 2HNO_2 = C_2H_5{\cdot}NO_2 + 2H_2O + N_2$. Ethylamine with cyanic acid forms ethyl carbamide or ethyl urea, $CO{<}^{NH_2}_{NH{\cdot}C_2H_5}$. The salts of ethylamine are generally easily soluble in alcohol. The hydrochlorate, $C_2H_5{\cdot}NH_2{\cdot}HCl$ crystallizes in deliquescent prisms, which melt at 80°. It forms a double salt, with platinic chloride.

ē'-thŷl-āte, *s.* [Eng., &c. *ethyl*; *-ate* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: The name given to componnds which are obtained by the replacing the hydrogen in the hydroxyl in ethyl alcohol by a metal, as sodium ethylate, $C_2H_5{\cdot}ONa$.

ē'-thŷl-ēne, *s.* [Eng., &c. *ethyl*; *-ene* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: A symmetrical hydrocarbon dyad radical C_2H_4'' having the graphic formula, $H{>}C{-}C{<}H_H$, each carbon atom having an unsaturated bond. It is isomeric with the unsymmetrical dyad radical ethylidene. It is sometimes called ethene, but that name should be only used for the hydrocarbon, C_2H_4.

ē-thŷl'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *ethyl*; *-ic.*]

Chem.: Pertaining to, resembling, or containing ethyl (q.v.).

ethylic-ether, *s.* [ETHER.]

ethylic ortho-carbonate, *s.*

Chem.: Ortho-carbonic ether, $C(OC_2H_5)_4$, analogous to carbon tetrachloride CCl_4, is formed by the action of sodium ethylate on chloropicrin, $CCl_3(NO_2) + 4NaOC_2H_5 = 3NaCl + NaNO_2 + C(OC_2H_5)_4$. It is a liquid with

an etherial odour, boiling at 150°. Heated with ammonia it yields guanidine, CN_3H_5, and ethyl alcohol, $C(OC_2H_{5/4} + {}_3NH_3 = CN_3H_5 + {}_4C_2H_5{}'OH$.

ē-thȳl'-ĭ-dēne, *s.* [Eng., &c. *ethyl*; Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance, and suff. *-ene* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: An unsymmetrical hydro-carbon dyad radical, having the graphic formula, $H\!\!>\!C\!-\!C\!<\!\!H$, the two unsaturated bonds belonging to the same carbon atom. It is isomeric with the symmetrical dyad radical ethylene.

ē'-tĭ-ō-lāte, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *étioler*; Norm. Fr. *s'etieuler* = to shoot and grow into stubble or straw, from *etieule* = stubble; which Littré traces to Lat. *stipula* = a straw.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Bot., &c.:* To blanch, to deprive of colour or prevent from acquiring it. Used of a plant kept in the dark.

"Celery is in this manner blanched or *etiolated*."—*Whewell: Bridgewater Treatises*, p. 99.

† 2. *Physiol.:* Of man. To render pale or unhealthy by deprivation of light.

"I left a bullet in one of his poor *etiolated* arms."—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre*, ch. xv.

B. *Intrans.:* To become blanched through deprivation of light.

ē-tī-ō-lā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *etiolat(e)*; *-ion.*]

1. *Hort.:* The act of rendering white, crisp, and tender, by excluding the light. Used of certain plants.

2. *Physiol.:* The act of rendering a human being pale and unhealthy by depriving him of sunlight.

* **ē-tĭ-ō-lŏg'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *etiolog(y)*; *-ical.*] Pertaining or relating to etiology.

* **ē-tĭ-ŏl'-ō-ġȳ,** *s.* [Gr. αἰτιολογία (*aitiologia*), from αἰτια (*aitia*) = cause, reason, and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse; Fr. *étiologie.*] An account of the causes of anything, especially of diseases.

"I have not particulars enough to enable me to enter into the *etiology* of this distemper."—*Arbuthnot.*

ē-tī-ō-tĭn, *s.* [Fr. *étio(ler)*, or Eng. *etiol(ate)*; *t* connective, and suff. *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: A yellow colouring matter, found in plants which have grown in the dark.

ĕt'-ĭ-quĕtte (qu as k), *s.* [Fr., = a label, a ticket; O. Fr. *etiquet* = a little note . . . especially such as is stuck up on the gate of a court, &c. (*Cotgrave*); from Ger. *stichen* = to atick, set, fix. *Etiquette* and *ticket* are thus doublets.] The conventional rules or forms of ceremony or decorum required by good breeding to be observed towards particular persons, or in particular places, or in courts, levees, &c.

"In spite of the restraint imposed by *etiquette*, the astonishment and disgust of the bystanders could not be concealed."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

* **ē'-tīte,** *s.* [ÆTITES.] Eagle-stone.

Ĕt-nē'-an, *a.* [Lat. *Ætnæus.*] Of or pertaining to Mount Etna, a celebrated volcano in Sicily.

Ē-tŏn'-ĭ-an, *s.* [Eng. *Eton*; *-ian.*] A boy educated at Eton.

* **ĕ-trī'de,** *a.* [TRIDE, *a.*] Tried.

"You see the stay of states *etride*."
Sackville & Norton: Mirrour for Magistrates.

Ē-trū'-rĭ-an, *a. & s.* [Eng. *Etruri(a)*; *-an.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Etruria.

B. *As subst.:* A native of Etruria.

Ē-trŭs'-can, *a.* Of or pertaining to Etruria.

ĕt'-tĕr, *s.* [A.S. *átor, áttor, áttter, áttor.*] Poison.

ettcr-pike, *s.* The lesser weever or sting-fish, *Trachinus vipera.*

etter-pyle, *s.* The same as etter-pike (?). (*Sibbald.*)

ĕt'-tĕr-cap, ăd'-dĕr-căp, *s.* [ATTERCOPPE.] A spider; hence fig. a virulent, atrabilious person. (*Scotch.*)

"A fiery *ettercap*, a fractious chiel,
As het as ginger, and as stieve as steel."
Scott: Waverley, ch. lxiv.

* **ĕt-tickc, * ethlc, * ethike,** *a.* [Fr. *étique.*] Hectic, ague.

"A sickuesse like the fever *ettlicke* fitten."
Prouus & Cassandra, III. L

* **ĕt'-tĭn,** *s.* [A.S. *eoten.*] A giant.

"They say the king of Portugal cannot sit at his meat, but the giants and the *ettins* will come and snatch it from him."—*Beaum. & Fletch.: Knight of the Burning Pestle*, i. 1.

ĕt'-tle, *v.i. & t.* [Icel. *ætla, etla* = to think, to intend.]

A. *Intrans.:* To expect, to intend.

B. *Trans.:* To aim, to intend.

"He drees the doom he *ettled* for me."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxxiv.

ĕt'-tle, *s.* [ETTLE, *v.*] Aim, intention, purpose, intent.

ĕt'-trĭng-ite, *s.* [Named from Ettringen, on the Rhine, where it occurs.]

Min.: The name given by Lehmann, to a hydrated sulphate of lime and alumina, $Al_2O_3{}3SO_3 + 6(CaOHO) + 26$ Aq. Crystallization hexagonal. In minute needles in limestone enclosures of a lava. (*Thomas Davies, F.G.S.*)

ĕt-uĭ' (**uĭ** as **wē**), **ĕt-wcē', ĕt-weē'-cāse,** *s.* [Fr. *étui*; O. Fr. *estui*, from M. H. Ger. *etuche* = a sheath.] A pocket-case for pins, needles, &c.; a ladies' reticule.

"The gold *etui*
With all its bright inhabitants."
Shenstone: Economy, I.

* **ĕt'-ym,** *s.* [ETYMON.]

* **ĕt-ȳ-mŏl-ō-ġĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *etymolog(y)*; *-er.*] The same as ETYMOLOGIST (q.v.).

"Laws there must be; and 'lex à ligando,' saith the *etymologer*."—*Gr. Griffith: Fear of God and the King* (1660), p. 82.

* **ĕt-ȳ-mō-lŏġ'-ĭc,** *a.* [Gr. ἐτυμολογικός (*etumologikos*); Lat. *etymologicus*, from *etymologia* = etymology (q.v.); Fr. *étymologique.*] Pertaining to etymology.

ĕt-ȳ-mō-lŏġ'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *etymologic*; *-al.*] Pertaining or relating to etymology or the derivation or source of words.

"Excuse this conceit, this *etymological* observation."—*Locke: To the Bishop of Worcester.*

ĕt-ȳ-mō-lŏġ'-ĭc-al-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *etymological*; *-ly.*] According to or by means of etymology.

* **ĕt-ȳ-mō-lŏġ'-ĭc-ŏn,** *s.* [Gr. ἐτυμολογικόν (*etumologikon*), from ἐτυμολογικός (*etumologikos*) = pertaining to etymology.] A dictionary or work on the etymologies of the words in a language; an etymological dictionary.

ĕt-ȳ-mŏl'-ō-ġĭst, *s.* [Eng. *etymolog(y)*; *-ist*; Fr. *etymologiste.*] One versed in etymology; one who studies the derivations and sources of words.

"Our *etymologists* seem to have been too lavish of their learning."—*Johnson: Plan of English Dictionary.*

ĕt-ȳ-mŏl'-ō-ġīze, * eth-ĭ-mol-o-gise, *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *etymolog(y)*; *-ize*; Fr. *étymologiser.*]

* **A.** *Trans.:* To examine into the etymology or derivation of; to trace the etymology of.

"*Phæ.* Breeches, quasi bear-riches; when a gallant bears all his riches in his breeches."
"*Amo.* Most fortunately *etymologized!*"
Ben Jonson: Cynthia's Revels, iv. 2

B. *Intrans.:* To study etymology; to search into the derivation or source of words.

ĕt-ȳ-mŏl'-ō-ġȳ, * eth-ĭ-mol-o-gie, *s.* [Fr. *etymologie*, from Lat. *etymologia*; Gr. ἐτυμολογία (*etumologia*), from ἔτυμος (*etumos*) = true, real, and λόγος (*logos*) = a word.]

1. That part of philology which deals with the origin or true sources of words.

"The explanation and *etymology* of those words require a degree of knowledge in all the antient northern languages."—*Tooke: Diversions of Purley*, vol. i., ch. ix.

2. The etymon or true source of a word.

"[T]he meaning of a word could be learned by its derivation or *etymology*, yet the original derivation of words is oftentimes very dark."—*Watts: Logick.*

* 3. That branch of grammar which treats of the inflections and modifications of words.

ĕt'-ȳ-mŏn, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. ἔτυμον (*etumon*), neut. of ἔτυμος (*etumos*) = true, real.]

1. The true source of a word; the root from which a word is derived.

"Blue hath its *etymon* from the High Dutch blaw; from whence they call himmel-blue that which we call sky-colour or heaven's blue."—*Peacham.*

* 2. The original or primitive meaning of a word; its primary signification.

eū, *pref.* [Gr.] Well, happily, prosperously, safely; it is used frequently as a prefix in English with the force of well, good, easy, &c.

cū-ăs'-trŭm, *s.* [Gr. εὐάστερος (*euasteros*) = rich in stars: εὖ (*eu*) = rich or abundant in, and ἀστήρ (*astēr*), ἀστέρος (*asteros*) = a star.]

Bot.: A genus of Algals, sub-order Desmidiceæ. M. Ralfs describes twenty-one species as British.

eū-bŏt'-rys, *s.* [Gr. εὔβοτρυς (*eubotrus*) = rich in grapes: εὖ (*eu*) = rich or abounding, and βότρυς (*botrus*) = a cluster or bunch of grapes.]

Bot.: A genus of Ericaceæ. *Eubotrys arborea* (formerly *Lyonia arborea*) is the sorrel-tree of America, the acid leaves of which are chewed by hunters to assuage their thirst.

eū-caïr'-īte, * eū-kaïr'-ītc, *s.* [Ger. *eukairit*, from Gr. εὐκαιρος (*eukairos*) = seasonable: εὖ (*eu*) = good, and καιρός (*kairos*) = the right point of time. So named by Berzelius, because he found it opportunely soon after the discovery of the metal selenium.]

Min.: A soft mineral easily cut by the knife; colour between silver-white and lead-grey, lustre metallic, structure massive and granular, or in black metallic films. Compos.: Selenium 31·6; copper, 25·3; silver 43·1 = 100. Found in Sweden, Chili, &c. (*Dana.*)

eū'-căl-ȳp, *s.* [Eng., &c. *eucal(yptus)*; *-in.*]

Chem.: An unfermentable sugar, which separates in the fermentation of Melitose (the sugar of Eucalyptus). It is a thick syrup, which polarises to the right, and does not reduce copper solution.

eū-cal-ȳp'-tēne, *s.* [Eng., &c. *eucalypt(us)*; *-ene* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: A terpene, $C_{10}H_{16}$, contained in the volatile oil of *Eucalyptus globulus.* Eucalyptene boils at 172°. By the action of iodine it is converted into cymene $C_6H_4{<}{}^{CH_3}_{C_3H_7}$ (1-4).

eū-ca-lȳp-tō-crī'-nĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *eucalyptocrin(us)*; and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont: A family of Crinoideans, type Eucalyptocrinus (q.v.).

eū-ca-lȳp-tō-crī'-nŭs, *s.* [Gr. εὖ (*eu*) = well; καλυπτός (*kaluptos*) = covered, and κρίνον (*krinon*) = a lily.] [Def.]

Palæont.: The typical genus of the family Eucalyptocrinidæ. The calyx is invected upon itself, whence the name of the genus. Range in time, Silurian to the Devonian rocks.

eū-ca-lȳp'-tŏl, *s.* [Eng., &c. *eucalypt(us)*, and Lat. *ol(eum)* = oil.]

Chem.: A volatile oil obtained from *Eucalyptus globulus.* It contains seventy per cent. of eucalyptene and thirty per cent. of cymene.

eū-ca-lȳp'-tŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. εὖ (*eu*) = well, and καλύπτω (*kaluptō*) = to cover.]

Bot.: A genus of plants belonging to the order Myrtaceæ, or Myrtle blooms. *Eucalyptus globulus* is the blue gum-tree of Tasmania. The leaves are about ten inches long by an inch wide, and are oddly twisted, exhaling a strange camphor-like odour. The flowers small and inodorous. It is an evergreen tree, remarkable for its rapid growth. It reaches the

EUCALYPTUS GLOBULUS.

extraordinary maximum height of 400 feet, with a circumference of from thirty to fifty. The timber is hard, easily worked, and very serviceable for keels of vessels, bridges, or for any purpose requiring durability. The tree supplies a medicinal preparation efficacious in throat affections and in intermittent fever. It has also a wonderful power of destroying malaria. It has been introduced into California. (*San Francisco Bulletin*, quoted in the *Times* for Friday, May 29, 1874.)

It has since been planted in the South of Europe and in North and South Africa. *Eucalyptus resinifera* furnishes a kind of gum kino, occasionally sold as a medicine by the natives of India. *E. resinifera* in the dry season exudes a saccharine mucous substance like manna, but less nauseous; so do other species. *E. robusta* has large cavities in the atem between the concentric zones of annual growth; these are filled with a rich vermilion-coloured gum. When *E. Gunnii*, the Tasmanian cider-tree, is wounded, there comes forth in a copious stream a cool, refreshing, slightly aperient liquid, which on fermentation becomes beer. Various species of Eucalypti furnish tannin; many yield good timber. (*Lindley*, &c.)

eū-cha-rĭs, *s.* [In Greek a female name, but more commonly an adj. εὔχαρις (*eucharis*) = pleasing, charming, winning. Used of Aphroditē (Venus), or of people in general. [EUCHARIST.]

Astron.: An asteroid, the 181st found. It was discovered by Cottenot, on Feb. 2, 1878.

eū'-cha-rĭst, *s.* [Lat *eucharistia*, from Gr. εὐχαριστία (*eucharistia*) = a giving of thanks, the Eucharist: εὖ (*eu*) = well, and χαρίζομαι (*charizomai*) = to show favour; χάρις (*charis*) = favour; χαίρω (*chairō*) = to rejoice.]

Scripture & Ecclesiology:

* I. The act of giving thanks; thanksgiving.

"Some receive the sacrament as a means to procure great graces and blessings, others as an *eucharist* and an office of thanksgiving for what they have received." —*Taylor.*

2. The Holy Communion, specially in one aspect of it—viz., the giving of thanks. On the night of the Saviour's betrayal, whilst he and the disciples were reclining at table eating the passover, "Jesus took bread and blessed it" . . . "and he took the cup and gave thanks." (Matt. xxvi. 26, 27; cf. also Mark xiv. 22, 23). In Luke xxii. 19 and 1 Cor. x. 11, with which cf. 1. Cor. xi. 24, it is related that "he took the bread and gave thanks"—"gave thanks" being evidently equivalent to "blessed it" in the first two gospels, though the Greek words are different: (having) blessed it being εὐλογήσας (*eulogēsas*), and having given thanks being εὐχαριστήσας (*eucharistēsas*). Evidently the giving of thanks at the first communion was closely analogous to what is sometimes termed Grace before meat. It partly implied an acknowledgment of God's goodness in providing food, at the time represented by bread and wine, for the sustenance of man's bodily necessities, but as this was no ordinary feast, but one in which every act was symbolical, it chiefly denoted thanksgiving for the benefits derived from the approaching death of Christ, which the bread and wine so clearly prefigured.

eū-cha-rĭs'-tĭc, eū-cha-rĭs'-tĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *eucharist*; *-ic*, *-ical*.]

1. Containing an expression or act of thanksgiving.

"It would not be amiss to put it into the *eucharistical* part of our daily devotions."—*Ray.*

2. Pertaining to the Holy Eucharist; used in the celebration of the Lord's Supper.

* **eū-chạr-ĭst'-īze**, *v.t.* [Eng. *eucharist*; *-ize*.] To bless.

"The elements being *eucharistized* or blessed by the prayer of the word that came from him."—*Waterland*; *Works*, vii. 99.

eū-chĕ-lāi'-ŏn, *s.* [Gr. εὐχή (*euchē*) = prayer, and ἔλαιον (*elaion*) = oil.]

Gr. Church: The oil with which a penitent guilty of a mortal sin is anointed by an archbishop or bishop and seven priests, in order to gain absolution. The ceremony is preceded and followed by prayer, and is called the Sacrament of Euchelaion.

eū-chēĭr'-ŭs, *s.* [EUCHIRUS.]

eū-cheū'-ma, *s.* [Gr. εὖ (*eu*) = abundant (?), and χεῦμα (*cheuma*) = that which is poured; a flood.]

Bot.: A genus of rose-spored Algæ. *Eucheuma speciosum* is the Jelly-plant of Australia. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

eū-chĭr'-ŭs, eū-chcĭr'-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. εὐχειρ (*eucheir*) = with good hands; handy, active, dexterous: εὖ (*eu*) = well developed, and χεῖρ (*cheir*) = the hand. So called from the exceeding elongation of the anterior tibiæ and tarsi.]

Entom.: The name given by Kirby to a genus of lamellicorn beetles, placed by Swainson in the family Cetoniadæ, sub-family Mugasominæ. *Eucheirus longimanus*, an East Indian species, has antennæ longer than the body.

eū'-chītęs, *s. pl.* [Gr. εὔχομαι (*euchomai*) = to pray, and Eng., &c. pl. suff. *-ites*.]

Ch. Hist.: A Christian sect which arose in the latter part of the fourth century, though, as is generally the case when new sects arise, some of their tenets were older than themselves. Their name, Euchites, was derived from their belief that there dwelt in man a demon who could only be expelled by incessant prayer and singing. They combined with this view various opinions derived partly from Manicheism, partly from the Oriental Philosophy. After a time the term Euchite became a vague one, applied to all who withdrew from the Catholic Church and spent much time alone in prayer. They were called also Massalians, Adelphians, &c. (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.*, cent. iv. & xii.; *Baur: Ch. Hist.*, ii. 133.)

eū-chlăn-ĭ-dō'-tạ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Gr. εὐχλανις (*euchlanis*), genit. εὐχλανίδος (*euchlanidos*), and n. pl. suff. *-ta*.]

Zool.: A family of Rotatoria. The rotatory organs are multiple, or divided into more than two lobes; a carapace is present. There are eleven genera. [EUCHLANIS.] (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

eū-chlā'-nĭs, *s.* [Gr. εὖ (*eu*) = well, and χλανις (*chlanis*), genit. χλανίδος (*chlanidos*) = an upper garment of wool.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Euchlanidota.

eū'-chlōre, *a.* [Gr. εὖ (*eu*) = well, good, and χλῶρος (*chlōros*) = green.]

Min.: Having a distinct green color.

eū-chlōr'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *euchlor(e)*; *-ic*.] Of a distinct green colour.

eū chlōr'-ĭn, eū'-chlōr-īne, *s.* [Pref. *eu-*, and Eng., &c. *chlorine* (q.v.).]

Chem.: A gaseous mixture of chlorine and oxide of chlorine obtained by gently heating potassium chlorate with dilute hydrochloric acid. It is a yellow explosive gas.

eū-chŏl'-ŏ-ġŷ, * eū-chŏ-lō'-ġĭ-ŏn, *s.* [Gr. εὐχολογιον (*euchologion*), from εὐχη (*euchē*) = a prayer, and λόγος (*logos*) = a word, a discourse.]

Gr. Church: A book containing the order of ceremonies, ritual, and ordinances; a liturgy.

"A prayer taken out of the *euchologion* of the Greek Church."—*Taylor: Holy Dying*, ch iv., § 7.

eū'-chre (chre as **kẽr)**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A game of cards, a modified form of *écarté*, all cards between the seven and the ace being discarded, commonly played in America. The highest card is the knave of trumps, technically known as the right bower, and the next the knave of the same color, called the left bower, unless when an additional card, the "joker," is used, which is the highest of all. (See RAILROAD EUCHRE.)

Bid euchre: Six-handed euchre in which the trump is named by the player who "bids" the most points.

Cut-throat euchre: Three-handed euchre, in which one person plays against the other two combined.

Drive euchre or progressive euchre: In which the players are "driven," viz., change, from table to table.

French euchre: Four-handed euchre played with the 24 highest cards.

Railroad euchre: Four-handed euchre played with a "joker."

eū'-chre (chre as **kẽr)**, *v.t.* [EUCHRE, *s.*]

I. *Lit.:* To beat the dealer, when not ordered up (q.v.), by taking three out of the five tricks in a hand at euchre, thereby gaining two points.

2. *Fig.:* To beat thoroughly; to force into a situation from which there is no escape.

"'*Euchred*, old man!' said Tennessee, smiling."—*Bret Harte. Tennessee's Partner.*

eū-chrĕs'-tạ, *s.* [Gr. εὔχρηστος (*euchrēstos*) = easy to make use of; serviceable.]

Bot.: A genus of papilionaceous plants, tribe Dalbergieæ. The people of Java regard *Euchresta Horsfieldia* as a specific against the poison of venomous reptiles. Lindley thinks it acts like an emetic.

eū'-chrō-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. εὖ (*eu*) = well; χροία (*chroia*) = a colour, and Eng. suff. *-ic*.] See the compound.

euchroic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{12}H_4N_2O_8$. Obtained by heating paramide with alkalies. It is a dibasic acid which crystallizes in short prisms, which are slightly soluble in water. By the action of reducing agents, such as zinc, it is converted into a dark-blue insoluble substance called euchrone. Euchroic-acid is also obtained by distilling the ammonium salt of mellitic acid $C_6(CO\cdot OH)_6$.

eū'-chrō-īte, *s.* [Gr. εὖ (*eu*) = well, good, χροια (*chroia*) = colour, and Eng. suff. (*Min.*) *-ite*.]

Min.: A bright green orthorhombic mineral of vitreous lustre; its hardness 3·5 to 4; its sp. gr. 3·39. Compos.: Arsenic acid 32·42 to 34·42; oxide of copper 46·97 to 48·09; water 18·80 to 19·31. Found at Libethen, in Hungary. (*Dana.*)

eū'-chrōne, *s.* [Gr. εὔχροος (*euchroos*) = well coloured: εὖ (*eu*) = well, and χρώς (*chrōs*) = colour.]

Chem.: A dark blue insoluble substance formed when zinc is added to an aqueous solution of euchroic acid.

eū'-chў-mў, *s.* [Gr. εὐχυμία (*euchumia*), from εὖ (*eu*) = well, good, and χυμός (*chumos*) = juice, chyme; Fr. *euchymie*.]

Med.: A good state of the fluids in the body

eū-chў-sĭ-dēr'-īte, *s.* [Gr. εὖ (*eu*) = well; χυσις (*chusis*) = a pouring, from χεω (*cheō*) = to pour; σιδηρος (*sidēros*) = iron, and *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: The same as PYROXENE (q.v.).

eū'-clase, *s.* [Ger. *euklas*; Gr. εὖ (*eu*) = easily, and κλαω (*klaō*), fut. κλάσω (*klasō*) = to break.]

Min.: A monoclinic green, blue, or white transparent mineral of vitreous lustre, except on the cleavage face, where it is pearly; its hardness 7·5; sp. gr. 3·1. Compos.: Silica, 41·63—43·22; alumina, 30·56—34·07; beryllium, 16·97—21·78; sesquioxide of iron, 0-2·22, &c. Found in South America and in the Ural Mountains.

* **eū'-clạs-īte**, *s.* [Eng., &c. *euclus(e)*, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A name formerly given to a green apatite from Lake Baikal.

eū'-clĕ-ạ, *s.* [Gr. εὐκλεια (*eukleia*) = good fame, glory: εὖ (*eu*) = good, and κλεος (*kleos*) = glory. So named from the lasting beauty of its evergreen foliage.]

Bot.: A genus of Ebenaceæ. They are from Africa. The berries of various species are eaten.

eū-clī'-dī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *euclid(ium)* (q.v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Bot.: A family of Crucifers, tribe Pleurorhizeæ.

eū-clĭd'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. εὖ (*eu*) = well, and κλειδιον (*kleidion*) = a little key; κλειδόω (*kleidoō*) = to lock up. So named because the pods are well or effectively shut.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the family Euclidiæ (q.v.).

* **eū'-clĭ-ŏn-ĭşme**, *s.* [From *Euclio*, a miser in the *Aulularia* of Plautus, and Eng. suff. *-ism*.] Stinginess.

"Such stinging remorse of their miserable *euclionismo*."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe.*

eū-cnē'-mĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Gr. ευκνήμις (*euknēmis*), genit. ευκνήμιδος (*euknēmidos*) = well-greaved, well equipped with greaves: εὖ (*eu*)

= well, and κνημίς (*knēmis*), genit. κνημίδος (*knēmidos*) = a greave, a legging stretching from the knee to the ankle.]

Entom.: A family of Beetles, tribe Pentamera. Four genera, containing six species, are British: Throscus, Melasis, Cerophytum, and Microrhagus.

eū'-crą-sў, *s.* [Gr. εὐκρασία (*eukrasia*), from εὖ (*eu*) = well, good, and κρᾶσις (*krasis*) = a mixing; κεράννυμι (*kerannumi*) = to mix.]

Med.: A well-balanced temperament.

***eūe'-tĭe-ąl,** *a.* [Gr. εὐκτικός (*euktikos*) = expressing a wish; εὐκτός (*euktos*) = wished for; εὔχομαι (*euchomai*) = to pray, to wish.]

1. Containing or of the nature of a prayer or supplication.

"Sacrifices . . . expiatory, *euctical*, and eucharistical."—*Lane. Theory of Religion*, p. 226.

2. Containing or expressive of thanksgiving.

"The *euctical* or eucharistical offering must consist of three degrees, or parts; the offering of the heart, of the mouth, of the hand."—*Mede: Disc. upon Offerings*, bk. i., dis. 49.

***eū-dæ'-mŏn,** ***eū'-dē'-mŏn,** *s.* [Gr.] A good angel.

"The simple appendage of a tail will cacodemonise the *eudemon*."—*Southey: The Doctor; Frag. on Beards.*

eū-dæ'-mŏn-ĭşm, *s.* [Gr. εὐδαίμων (*eudaimōn*) = happy: εὖ (*eu*) = well, good, δαίμων (*daimōn*) = a spirit, and Eng. suff. *-ism.*] The system of philosophy which places the *summum bonum* in the promotion of the happiness of humanity, and teaches that the most virtuous act of which an individual is capable is to render others happy.

"Renouncing all effeminate dallyings with *Eudæmonism*."—*De Quincey: Last Days of Kant.*

eū-dæ'-mŏn-ĭst, *s.* [Gr. εὐδαίμων (*eudaimōn*) = happy, and Eng. suff. *-ist.*] A believer in eudæmonism.]

eū-dæ-mŏn-ĭst'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *eudæmonist*; *-ic.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of eudæmonism.

"We reject the Israelitish morals as *eudæmonistical*."—*Modern Review*, vol. ii., No. 8, p. 738 (1881).

eū-dī-ą-lўte, eū-dў'-ą-līte, *s.* [Ger. *eudialyt*, from Gr. εὖ (*eu*) = easily, and διαλύω (*dialuō*) = to part asunder, to dissolve: εὖ (*eu*) = well, and λύω (*luō*) to loosen, to dissolve, in allusion to the facility with which it dissolves in acids.]

Min.: A rhombohedral red mineral of vitreous lustre, translucent or nearly so; its hardness 5·5; its sp. gr. 2·90 to 3·01. Compos.: Silica, 45·70 to 54·10; zirconia 10·90 to 15·60; sesquioxide of iron 6·37 to 7·86; sesquioxide of manganese 1·15 to 2·93; lime 9·23 to 12·06; soda 11·40 to 13·92, &c. There are two varieties—Eudialyte proper, of which the double refraction is positive, and Eucolite in which it is negative. Found in North Greenland, in Norway, and in Arkansas.

eū-dĭ-ŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. εὔδιος (*eudios*) = fine, clear (of weather), and μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure; Fr. *eudiomètre.*]

Nat. Phil.: An instrument devised for ascertaining the quantity of oxygen contained in a given bulk of aëriform fluid. The first eudiometer was constructed by Dr. Priestley, the discoverer of oxygen. His device was founded upon the idea of subjecting a measured volume of air to a substance which would absorb the oxygen of the air. For this purpose he used deutoxide of nitrogen, which has an energetic tendency to regain the oxygen of which it has been deprived, and resume its condition as nitric acid. Ure's eudiometer consists of a graduated glass siphon, whose open extremity is slightly flaring. The other end is closed, and has two platinum wires. Being filled with water or mercury, the closed leg receives a volume of gas by the ordinary means. A couple of inches of water being displaced from the open end of the tube, the mouth is closed by the thumb, and the instrument brought near to the electric conductor, a spark from which, leaping the interval between the end wires, explodes the gases. The rise of the water in the closed end indicates the volume removed, and the result is determined by reference to the graduated tube. If merely oxygen and hydrogen gases have been introduced in their proper equivalent proportions, eight of the former and one of the latter, by weight, or two volumes of hydrogen to one volume of oxygen, the result will be water without gaseous remainder.

eū-dĭ-ŏ-mĕt'-rĭc, eū-dĭ-ŏ-mĕt'-rĭe-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *eudiometr(y)*; *-ic, -ical*; Fr. *eudiométrique.*] Of or pertaining to eudiometers or eudiometry; performed by means of a eudiometer.

eū-dĭ-ŏm'-ĕ-trў, *s.* [Eng. *eudiometer*; *-y*; Fr. *eudiométrie.*] The art, process, or practice of measuring the purity of the air by means of a eudiometer; the determining the nature and proportion of the constituents of any gaseous mixture by a eudiometer.

eū-dī-ŏs'-mĕ-æ, *s.* [Gr. εὖ (*eu*) = typical; Mod. Lat. *diosma*; Lat. fem pl. adj. suff. *-ea.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Rutaceæ, tribe Diosma.

eūd'-nŏph-īte, *s.* [From Gr. εὖ (*eu*) = great, δνόφος (*dnophos*) = gloom, in allusion to the cloudiness of the mineral, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A white, greyish, or brownish orthorhombic mineral, of feeble lustre, except on the cleavage faces, where it is pearly; its hardness 5·5, and its sp. gr. 2·27. Compos.: Silica 54·93 to 55·06; alumina 23·12 to 25·59; soda 8·16 to 8·29. Found on the Norwegian island Lamöe. (*Dana.*)

Eū-dŏx'-ĭ-ąns, *s.pl.* [For etym. see def.]

Ch. Hist.: The followers of Eudoxus, who from A.D. 356 was Bishop of Antioch, in Syria, and from 360 to his death in 370 Bishop and Patriarch of Constantinople. He was successively an Arian, a Semi-Arian, and an Aëtian. Respecting the Trinity, he believed the will of the Son to be differently affected from that of the Father.

eū-dў'-ą-līte, *s.* [Eudialyte.]

eū-dўn'-ą-mĭs, *s.* [Gr. εὖ (*eu*) = good, great, and δύναμις (*dunamis*) = strength.]

Ornith.: A genus of Cuculidæ (Cuckoos), having a strong, thick bill. Found in Asia and Australia.

eū-dў'-tēs, *s.* [Gr. εὖ (*eu*) = good, and δύτης (*dutēs*) = a diver, from δύω (*duō*) = to dive.]

Ornith.: A genus of Spheniscidæ. *Eudytes demersa* is the Jackass Penguin (q.v.).

eū-ĕm'-ĕr-ĭşm, eū-hĕm'-ĕr-ĭşm, *s.* [From Lat. *Euhemerus, Euemerus, Euhemeros*; Gr. Εὐήμερος (*Euēmeros*) = the philosopher whose views are described in the def.]

Religions: The method of interpreting myths practised by Euhemerus of Messenia, a philosopher of the Cyrenaic sect, who lived at the time of Alexander the Great and his immediate successors. His proclivities were what would now be called strongly rationalistic. In his *Sacred History* he represented the classic gods as being nothing more than deified heroes. Jupiter, for example, was a king of Candia (Crete), who, when he lived, was a great conqueror, whom his admirers elevated after his death to the skies. The sincere adherents of the popular mythology were much scandalised to find such opinions published, and freely applied to their author the name of atheist; but many subsequent writers approved of his work. So did the early Christians; for they found that the rationalism of Euhemerus powerfully aided them in demolishing the Greek and Roman heathen faiths. Euhemerism then properly signifies the explanation of popular mythology by the hypothesis that the beings worshipped were originally eminent men, deified on their decease by their admirers, and ultimately worshipped as if from the very first they had been gods. [Apotheosis, Deification.]

"By one writer it is spoken of as a piece of *euemerism*; by another it is denounced as degrading the myth from a genuine to an artificial state."—*Cox: Tales of the Gods & Heroes*, p. 290.

eū-ĕm'-ĕr-ĭst, eū-hĕm'-ĕr-ĭst, *s.* [Gr. Εὐήμερος (*Euēmeros*) [Euchemerism], and Eng. suff. *-ism.*] A believer in the doctrine of euemerism.

"The modern *euhemerists* . . . in part adopted the old interpretations, and sometimes fairly left the Greek and Roman teachers behind in the race after prosaic possibility."—*Tylor: Primitive Culture*, 2nd ed. (1873), i. 279.

eū-ĕm-ĕr-ĭst'-ĭe, eū-hĕm-ĕr-ĭst'-ĭe, eū-ĕm-ĕr-ĭst'-ĭe-ąl, eū-hĕm-ĕr-ĭst'-ĭe-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *euemerist*; *-ic, -ical.*] Of or belonging to euemerism or euemerists; in the manner of euemerists, rationalistic.

"The *euhemeristic* fashion of dealing with the primitive legends of human infancy."—*J. Morley; Diderot*, ch. xv.

eū-ĕm-ĕr-ĭst'-ĭe-ąl-lў, eū-hĕm-ĕr-ĭst'-ĭc-ąl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *euemeristical*; *-ly.*] After the manner of Euemerus or the euemerists; rationalistically.

eū-ĕm'-ĕr-ĭze, eū-hĕm-ĕr-ĭze, *v.t.* [Gr. Εὐήμερος (*Euēmeros*), and Eng. suff. *-ize.*] To believe in or follow euemeriam.

eū-frā'-ġĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. εὖ (*eu*) = well, and Lat. *fragium* = a fracture, from *frango* = to break.]

Bot.: A sub-genus of Bartsia, containing *Bartsia viscosa*, a not very common British plant.

***eū'-ġĕ,** *s.* [Lat., from Gr. = well done! bravo!] Applause, acclamation.

"To solemnize the *euges*, the passionate welcomes of heaven poured out on penitents."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 509.

eū'-ġĕn-āte, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *eugen(ia)* (q.v.), and suff. *-ate* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: [Eugenol].

eū-ġĕn'-ĕ-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. εὖ (*eu*) = well, and γένεσις (*genesis*) = origin, source.] The quality of breeding well or freely; the production of young by the union of individuals of different species or stocks.

eū-ġĕn'-ĕ-sīte, *s.* [Gr. εὖ (*eu*) = good, γένεσις (*genesis*) = origin, source, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: The same as Seleupalladite (q.v.).

*** eū-ġĕn-ĕt'-ĭc,** *a.* [Eugenesis.] Of or pertaining to eugenesis.

Eū-ġē-nĭ-ą (1) *s.* [So called in honour of Eugénie, Empress of the French at the time of its discovery.]

Astron.: An asteroid, the forty-fifth found. It was discovered by Goldschmidt, on June 28, 1857.

eū-ġē'-nĭ-a (2), *s.* [Mod. Lat.; named after Prince Eugene of Savoy, a great patron of botany and horticulture.]

Bot.: A genus of Myrtaceæ, tribe Myrteæ, containing the berried species of the order. Calyx with a rounded tube, in four divisions; petals four, inserted in the calyx; stamens many; ovary two to three-celled, each with several ovules; seeds one or two, large. About 200 species are known; they are from the tropics, especially those of America. *Eugenia Jambos, malaccensis*, &c., produce what are called in the East Rose Apples. The fruits of *E. cauliflora, E. dysenterica, Michelii*, and *brasiliensis*, the dried fruits of *E. acris* and *E. Pimento* are made into the pepper called Allspice or Pimento. The leaves of *E. depauperata* and *E. variabilis* are used in Brazil as astringents, and the berries of *E. Caryophyllus* as carminatives.

eū-ġĕn-ĭ-ą-crĭ-nĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *eugeniacrin(us)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: A family of Crinoidea. Range in time, from the Oolite to the Chalk.

eū-ġē-nĭ-ą-crĭ-nŭs, *s.* [Lat. *eugenius*, and *crinon* = a lily.] [Eugenia, Crinum.]

Palæont.: The typical genus of the Eugeniacrinidæ (q.v.).

eū-ġĕn'-ĭe, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *eugen(ia)* (q.v.); *-ic.*] Obtained from or relating to cloves.

eugenic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: [Eugenol].

eū'-ġĕn-ĭn, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *eugen(ia)*; suff. *-in* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: Clove camphor, a crystalline substance deposited from water which has been distilled from cloves. Nitric acid turns it blood red.

eū'-ġĕn-ōl, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *eugen(ia)* (q.v.), and Eng., &c. (*alcoh*)*ol.*]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{12}O_2$, or $C_6H_3 \begin{cases} CH=CH\cdot CH_3 \ (1) \\ O\cdot CH_3 \ (3) \\ OH \ (4) \end{cases}$

Also called Eugenic-acid. It is contained in the volatile oil of *Caryophyllus aromaticus* (oil of cloves) and in oil of pimento. It is obtained by shaking the oil with alcoholic potash, and then a crystalline mass of potassium eugenate separates, which is washed with alcohol and decomposed by acid. Eugenol is an aromatic oil, boiling at 247°. Its alcoholic solution

gives a blue colour with ferric chloride; it has the property of phenol. When heated with hydriodic acid, it gives off methyl iodide. When fused with caustic potash it is converted into acetic acid and protocatechuic acid, $C_6H_3(OH)_2{\cdot}CO{\cdot}OH$. The H in the (OH) in eugenol can be replaced by iodium, &c.

***eū-ğĕn-y,** *s.* [Gr. *εὐγενία* (*eugenia*): *εὖ* (*eu*) well, good, and *γένος* (*genos*) = birth.] Nobleness o. birth.

***eūgh** (*gh* silent or guttural), *s.* [YEW.]

***eūgh-en** (*gh* silent or guttural), ***ewgh-en,** *a.* [Eug. *eugh*; *-en.*] Made of yew.

"His stiffe armes to stretch with *eughen* bowe."
Spenser: Mother Hubberds Tale, 747.

eū-glē'-na, *s.* [Gr. *εὔγληνος* (*euglēnos*) = bright-eyed: *εὖ* (*eu*) = well, bright, and *γληνή* (*glēnē*) = the pupil of the eye; the eyeball.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Euglenia. It is unattached, with a red eye-speck, a tail-like process, and a single flagelliform filament. The species or forms are present in some pools to such an extent as to render the water green or red, and form a brilliant pellicle on the surface. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*) The colouring matter is insoluble in water, but is soluble in alcohol, from which it crystallizes in octohedra.

eū-glē'-nĭ-a, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *euglen(a)*, and Lat. neut. pl. suff. *-ia.*]

Zool.: The name given by Dujardin to a family of Infusoria, nearly the same as Astasiæa of Ehrenberg. They belong to the order Flagellata.

eū-grăt-ĭ-ō'-lĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Gr. *εὖ* (*eu*) = typical, and Mod. Lat. Gratiolæ (q.v.).]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Scrophulariads, tribe Gratioleæ.

Eū'-gu-bĭne, *a.* [See def.] Of or belonging to the ancient town of Eugubium (now Gubbio) in Italy. Specially applied to seven tables or tablets discovered there in A.D. 1444, which furnish materials for a comprehensive view of the ancient Umbrian language. Four of the tablets are in the Umbrian tongue, two in Latin, and one partly in Umbrian and partly in Latin. The contents of the tablets, which are still preserved at Gubbio, are directions for the performance of sacrificial rites, forms of prayer, &c.

eū-har-mŏn'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. *εὖ* = well, good, and *ἁρμονικός* (*harmonikos*) = harmonic.]

Music: Producing perfect harmony or concord. (Used to distinguish concordant sounds from those produced by the tempered scale.)

eū-hĕm'-ĕr-ĭşm, *s.* [EUEMERISM.]

¶ For the cognate words see the spelling EUEM-.

eū-kăir'-īte, *s.* [EUCAIRITE.]

eū-kămp'-tīte, *s.* [Gr. *εὐκαμπτής* (*eukamptēs*) = well-bent or curved; *εὖ* (*eu*) = well, and *κάμπτω* (*kamptō*) = to bend, to curve.]

Min.: According to Dana, a hydrous variety of Biotite (q.v.), but the *Brit. Mus. Catal.* makes the two species distinct. Eukamptite is nearly black, except in thin laminæ, when it is brown, red, or reddish-yellow. Its hardness is 2 to 2·5, its sp. gr. 2·72. Compos.: Silica, 38·13; alumina, 21·60; protoxide of iron, 19·92; protoxide of manganese, 2·61; magnesia, 13·76; water, 3·98. Found at Preaburg in Hungary. (*Dana*, &c.)

eū'-kō-līte, *s.* [EUCOLITE.]

eū-lĭ-mĕl'-la, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. of *eulima* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A sub-genus of molluscs, genus Chemnitzia. It contains four British species.

eū'-lĭ-ma, *s.* [Gr. *εὖ* (*eu*) = great, and *λιμός* (*limos*) = hunger.]

Zool.: A genus of gasteropodous Molluscs, family Pyramidellidæ. It has a small white polished shell, slender and elongate, with many nearly level whorls, with internal prominent ribs; apex acute; aperture pointed; outer lip thickened internally, inner one reflected over the pillar; operculum horny, sub-spiral. When the animal creeps, it places the foot much in advance of the head, the latter being so concealed within the shell that only the tentacles protrude. Forty-nine recent and forty fossil species are known. The former are from Britain, the Mediterranean, Australia, India, and the Pacific; the latter date apparently from the Carboniferous period till now. The recent species are found in the sea between five and ninety fathoms deep. (*Woodward.*)

*** eū-lŏğ'-ĭc, * eū-lŏğ'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *eulog(y)*; *-ic*, *-ical.*] Containing or expressive of eulogy; of the nature of eulogy; commendatory; eulogistic.

***eū-lŏğ'-ĭc-al-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *eulogical*; *-ly.*] In manner of a eulogy; eulogistically.

"Give me leave *eulogically* to enumerate a few of those many attributes, which have deservedly been given that glorious planet."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels*, p. 389.

eū'-lō-ğĭst, *s.* [Eng. *eulog(y)*; *-ist.*] One who eulogizes, speaks well of, or commends another for any quality, act, or performance; an encomiast.

eū-lō-ğĭst'-ĭc, eū-lō-ğĭst'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *eulogist*; *-ic*, *-ical.*] Containing or expressive of eulogy; commendatory, laudatory.

eū-lō-ğĭst'-ĭc-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *eulogistical*; *-ly.*] In a eulogistic manner; with commendation or eulogy.

*** eū-lō'-ğĭ-ŭm,** *s.* [Low Lat.] A eulogy (q.v.).

"T' adorn the sofa with *eulogium* due."
Cowper: Task, III. 12.

eū'-lō-ğīze, *v.t.* [Eng. *eulog(y)*; *-ize.*] To speak of in terms of eulogy or praise; to praise, to commend.

"Those
Who *eulogize* their country's foes."
Huddesford: Satir. Poems.

eū'-lō-ğў, *s.* [Low Lat. *eulogium*, from Gr. *εὐλογία* (*eulogia*); *εὐλογίον* (*eulogion*), from *εὖ* (*eu*) = well, good, and *λέγω* (*legō*) = to speak; O. Fr. *euloge*; Fr. *éloge.*] Praise, encomium, panegyric; a writing or speech in praise or commendation of any person, on account of his character, services, or performances.

"Yet gnats have had, and frogs and mice, long since,
Their *eulogy*." *Cowper: Task*, iii. 453.

¶ For the difference between *eulogy* and *encomium*, see ENCOMIUM.

eū-lŏph'-ĭ-a, *s.* [From Gr. *εὔλοφος* (*eulophos*) = well plumed: *εὖ* (*eu*) = well, and *λόφος* (*lophos*) = the back of the neck, the crest of a helmet. So named because the labellum bears elevated lines or ridges.]

Bot.: A genus of Orchids, tribe Vandeæ, family Sarcanthidæ. Salep has been made in India from a species of the genus.

eū'-lўte, *s.* [EULYTINE.]

Chem.: $C_6H_6N_4O_7$. Obtained with dyslyte by the action of concentrated nitric acid on citraconic acid. They are separated by fractional crystallization from alcohol. Eulyte is the more soluble. It melts at 99·5°, and dyslyte melts at 189°.

eū'-lў-tine, *s.* [Gr. *εὔλυτος* (*eulutos*) = easily dissolved or broken up: *εὖ* (*eu*) = well; *λύω* (*luō*) = to loose, and Eng. suff. *-ine.*]

Min.: The same as EULYTITE (q.v.).

eū'-lў-tīte, *s.* [Ger. *eulytin*, from Gr. *εὔλυτος* (*eulutos*) = easy to untie, easily dissolved or fusible; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A tetrahedral mineral of resinous or adamantine lustre, and dark brown, grey, greyish-white, or pale yellow colour. Its hardness, 4·5; its sp. gr., 5·9 to 6. Compos.: Silica, 22·23; oxide of bismuth, 69·38; phosphoric acid, 3·31; sesquioxide of iron, 2·40, &c. Found in Saxony. (*Dana.*)

eū'-măn-īte, *s.* [Gr *εὖ* (*eu*) = very, and *μανός* (*manos*) = scanty, scarce.]

Min.: A variety of Brookite found in minute crystals at Chesterfield, Massachusetts, in an albite vein. (*Dana.*)

eū'-mĕn-ēş, *s.* [Gr. *Εὐμενές* (*Eumenes*) as *s.* = a Greek proper name, borne by various kings; as *adj.* *εὐμενής* (*eumenēs*) = well disposed, gracious: *εὖ* (*eu*) = well, and *μένος* (*menos*) = temper, disposition.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Eumenidæ (q.v.). The genus, which is extensive, consists of large and, as a rule, gaily coloured insects, with a very long petiole and a pyriform abdomen.

eū-mĕn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *eumen(es)* (q.v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of solitary wasps akin to the Vespidæ, in which they are sometimes merged.

Eū-mĕn'-ĭ-dēş, *s.* [Gr., from *εὐμενής* (*eumenēs*) = well-disposed, wishing well: *εὖ* (*eu*) = well, good, and *μένος* (*menos*) = disposition, temper.]

Gr. Myth.: Literally the gracious goddesses, a title given euphemistically to the Furies, instead of their proper name of Erinnes or Erinnys.

eū-mī-mō'-sĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Gr. *εὖ* (*eu*) = typical, and Mod. Lat. *mimoseæ* (q.v.).]

Bot.: The typical tribe of the sub-order Mimoseæ (q.v.).

eū-nĕc'-tŭs, *s.* [Gr. *εὖ* (*eu*) = good, and *νηκτός* (*nēktos*) = swimming, floating; *νήλω* (*nēchō*) = to swim.]

Zool.: A genus of Boidæ. *Eunectus murinus* is the American Anaconda, which must not be confounded with the Anaconda proper, *Python tigris*, a native of Ceylon. [ANACONDA.]

Eū'-nĭ-çē, Eū'-nĭ-kē, *s.* [Gr. *Εὐνίκη* (*Eunikē*) = Eunice, a Greek female proper name. Timothy's mother was so called (Acts xvi. 1, 2 Tim. i. 5; *εὖ* (*eu*) = well, good, and *νίκη* (*nikē*) = conquest, victory.]

1. *Astron.* (*Of the form* Eunike): An asteroid, the 185th found. It was discovered by Peters, on March 1, 1878.

2. *Zool.* (*Of the form* Eunice): The typical genus of the family Eunicidæ or the tribe Euniceæ (q.v.). *Eunice gigantea* is a sea centipede, sometimes as long as four feet, and consisting of above four hundred rings. It is found in the ocean adjacent to the West Indies.

eū-nĭç'-ĭ-dæ, eū-nĭç'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *eunic(e)*, and Lat. fem. pl. suff. *-idæ*, or *-eæ.*]

Zool.: A family or tribe of Errant Annelids with large branchial tufts, and from seven to nine toothed jaws. [EUNICE.]

eū'-nĭ-kē, *s.* [EUNICE.]

eū-nō'-mĭ-a, *s.* [Gr., = (1) good order, (2) the daughter of Themis and goddess of good government; *εὖ* (*eu*) = well, good, and *νόμος* (*nomos*) = anything assigned, hence, a custom, a law; *νέμω* (*nemō*) = to deal out, to distribute.]

Astron.: An asteroid, the fifteenth found. It was discovered by De Gasparis, July 29, 1851.

Eū-nō'-mĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [Named after Eunomius. See def.]

A. *As adj.*: Pertaining or relating to Eunomius, his opinions, or those of his followers. Eunomius was the secretary and disciple of Aetius, whom he eclipsed in celebrity. He became Bishop of Cyzicum in A.D. 368, and died about 394.

B. *As subst.* (*Pl.*): The followers of Eunomius. [A.] He held that Christ was a created being, and of a nature unlike that of the Father.

*** eū-nō-mў,** *s.* [Gr. *εὐνομία* (*eunomia*), from *εὖ* (*eu*) = well, good, and *νόμος* (*nomos*) = law, order.] A just constitution; equal law.

eū-nō'-tĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. *εὔνωτος* (*eunōtos*) = stout-backed: *εὖ* (*eu*) = stout, and *νῶτος* (*nōtos*), or *νῶτον* (*nōton*) = the back.]

Bot.: A genus of Diatomaceæ, sub-order Cymbelleæ. Kützing describes forty-four species, of which Smith admits seven to be British. (*Griffith & Henfrey*, &c.)

eū'-nŭch, *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *eunuchus*, from Gr. *εὐνοῦχος* (*eunouchos*) = one who had charge of the sleeping apartments; *εὐνή* (*eunē*) = a bed, and *ἔχω* (*echō*) = to have, to keep; Fr. *eunuque.*]

A. *As subst.*: One who is castrated or emasculated; a chamberlain.

"Like *eunuchs* they sacrifice their manhood for a voice."—*Lansdown: Peleus & Thetis* (Argument.)

* **B.** *As adj.:* Unproductive.

"He had a mind wholly *eunuch* and ungenerative in matters of literature and taste."—*Gollwin: Mandeville*, iii. 96.

* **eŭ|nŭch,** *v.t.* [Eunuch, *s.*] To castrate, to emasculate, to make a eunuch of.

"They *eunuch* all their priests; from whence 'tis shewn,
That they deserve no children of their own."
Creech: Lucretius, ii. 578, 579.

* **eŭ|nŭch-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *eunuchatus*, pa. par. of *eunucho*, from *eunuchus* = a eunuch.] To make a eunuch of, to castrate.

"It was an impossible act to *eunuchate* or castrate themselves."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

* **eŭ|nŭch-ĭşm, * cu nuch-ism,** *s.* [Gr. *εὐνουχισμός* (*eunouchismos*) = castration.] The state or condition of a eunuch; castration.

"That *eunuchism*, not in itself, but for the kingdom of heaven, is better than it, we doubt not."—*Bp. Hall: Hon of the Married Clergy*, p. 54.

* **eŭ|nŭch-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *eunuch*; *-ize.*] To emasculate.

"Quite excoriated, exsected, *eunuchized*."—*Gaudon: Tears of the Church*, p. 321.

eū-ŏm'-phą-lŭs, *s.* [Gr. *εὖ* (*eu*) = wide, and *ὀμφαλός* (*omphalos*) = the navel.]

Palæont.: A genus of gasteropodous Mollusca, family Turbinidæ. The shell is depressed or discoidal; the whorls angular or coronated; the aperture polygonal; the umbilicus very large; the operculum shelly, round, multispiral. Eighty species are known, ranging from the Lower Silurian to the Trias. They are found fossil in North America, Europe, and Australia. (*Salter & Woodward.*) *E. pentagonalis* is a characteristic fossil of the carboniferous limestone; *E. rugosus* of the Wenlock limestone.

eū-ŏn'-ŷ-mŭs, *s.* [Lat. *Euonyme*; Gr. Εὐνομία (*Eunomia*), the mother of the Furies, in allusion to the poisonous character of the berries.]

Bot.: Spindle-tree. A genus of trees, order Celastraceæ. Calyx four to six-cleft; petals four to six; stamens four to six, inserted in a broad fleshy disc; ovary three to five-celled; style short; stigma three to five-lobed; capsule three to five-lobed; three to five-celled cells, with one to two arillate seeds. About forty species are known. One, *Euonymus europæus*, the Common Spindle-tree, grows in England, and more rarely in Scotland. The bark of *E. turgens*, the inside of which is bright yellow, is used by the Hindoos to mark the tika on their forehead. Lindley thinks that it might be useful as a dye. It is employed in diseases of the eye.

"The *euonymus*, of which the best skewers are made, is called prickwood."—*Monck Mason: Notes on Shakespeare.*

eū-ŏ-nўm'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *euonym(us)* (q.v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Celastraceæ, having capsular fruit.

eū-ŏs'-mīte, *s.* [Gr. εὔοσμος (*euosmos*) = sweet-smelling, fragrant: *εὖ* (*eu*) = good, and *ὀσμή* (*osmē*) = smell; Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: An amorphous and pitchy-looking brittle brownish-yellow mineral, transparent when in thin pieces. It is strongly electric. Compos.: Carbon, 81·89; hydrogen, 11·73; oxygen, 6·38 = 100.

eū-ŏt-ŏ-moŭs, *a.* [Gr. *εὖ* (*eu*) = well, *τομή* (*tomē*) = a cutting, *τέμνω* (*temnō*) = to cut, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*]

Min.: Cleaving readily; having distinct cleavages.

ˈeū-pą-thў, *s.* [Gr. *εὐπάθεια* (*eupatheia*) = comfort, luxury, sensitiveness: *εὖ* (*eu*) = well, good, and *πάθος* (*pathos*) = suffering.] Right feeling.

"Opposed to these, had the virtuous bis *εὐπάθειαι*, his *eupathies*, or well-feelings, translated by Cicero *constantiæ*." — *Harris: Three Treatises.* (Note on treat. iii.)

eū-pą-tōr-ĭ-ā'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *eupatori(um)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Composite plants, sub-order Tubulifloræ.

eū păt' ōr-ĭno, *s.* [Mod. Lat., &c. *eupator(ium)*; *-ine* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: An alkaloid, said by Righoni to be contained in *Eupatorium cannabinum.*

eū-pą-tōr'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *eupatoria*; Gr. *εὐπατώριον* (*eupatorion*) = the genus Agrimony. (See def.) Said by Pliny and others to have been named from Mithridates Eupator, King of Pontus, who used it as an antidote to poison.]

Bot.: Hemp Agrimony. A genus of Composite plants. It has much-exserted styles and perfect florets. *Eupatorium cannabinum*, the Common Hemp Agrimony, is a plant two to four feet high, having the leaves with three to five leaflets, and the heads of flowers, which are very numerous, pale reddish-purple, thickly crowded in terminal corymbs. It is an emetic and purgative. *E. Ayapana* and *E. perfoliatum* are sudorifics. They are used in Brazil in poison-bites. Mr. Hartweg says that the vulnerary called matica comes from *E. glutinosum.* About 300 species are known, chiefly from America.

eū'-pą tōr-ў, *s.* [Eupatorium.]

Bot.: A book name given by Bentham to the botanical genus Eupatorium. There is but one British species, the Common Eupatory (*Eupatorium cannabinum*).

eū'-păt'-rĭd (pl. **eū păt'-rĭ-dæ**), *s.* [Gr. *εὐπατρίδης* (*eupatrides*) = of a good or noble father; of noble birth: *εὖ* (*eu*) = well, good, and *πατήρ* (*patēr*) = a father.]

Gr. Antiq.: A member of the Eupatridæ, or aristocracy of Athens, in whom was vested the whole power of the state.

eū-păt'-rĭ-dæ, *s.pl.* [Eupatrid.]

* **eū-pĕp'-sĭ-ą, * eū'-pĕp-sў,** *s.* [Gr. *εὐπεψία* (*eupepsia*) = good digestion: *εὖ* (*eu*) = well, good, and *πέψις* (*pepsis*) = concoction, digestion; *πέπτω* (*peptō*) = to cook, to digest.] Good digestion.

"An age merely mechanical! *Eupepsy* its main object."—*Carlyle: Miscell. Essays; Signs of the Times.*

eū-pĕp'-tĭc, *a.* [Gr. εὔπεπτος (*eupeptos*) = (1) easy of digestion; (2) having a good digestion.] [Eupepsia.]

I. Easy of digestion.

2. Having a good digestion.

"Thus it seems easy for a large, *eupeptic*, and jolly-looking man to have a good temper."—*Saturday Review*, March 2, 1877, p. 351.

eū-phē'-mą, *s.* [Gr. εὔφημος (*euphēmos*) = auspicious: *εὖ* (*eu*) = well, good, and *φήμη* (*phēmē*) = fame.]

Ornith.: A genus of Psittacidæ, sub-family Pezoporinæ (Parakeets or Parroquets). It contains some of the beautiful little Grass Parakeets of Australia.

eū'-phĕ-mĭşm, *s.* [Gr. *εὐφημισμός* (*euphēmismos*), from *εὐφημία* (*euphēmia*) = the use of words of good omen: *εὖ* (*eu*) = well, and *φημί* (*phēmi*) = to speak; Fr. *euphémisme.*]

Rhet.: The usa of a delicate word or expression for one which is harsh, indelicate, or offensive to delicate ears; a softened expression: as the use of Eumenides or gracious goddesses for the Erinnes or Furies.

eū-phĕ-mĭs'-tĭc, eū-phĕ-mĭs'-tĭc-ąl, *a.* [Gr. *εὐφημισμός* (*euphēmismos*); Eng. suff. *-ism.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of euphemism; making soft or more delicate of expression.

eū-phĕ-mĭs'-tĭc-ąl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *euphemistical*; *-ly.*] In a euphemistic manner; by way of euphemism.

* **eū'-phĕ-mīze,** *v.t.* [Gr. *εὐφημίζω* (*euphēmizō*).] To make euphemistic; to soften or render more delicate in expression.

eū-phō'-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. *εὐφωνια* (*euphōnia*) = symphony: *εὖ* (*eu*) = well, good, and *φωνή* (*phōnē*) = sound, voice.]

I. *Music:*

1. A sweet sound.

2. A consonant combination of sounds.

II. *Ornith.:* A genus of Fringillidæ, sub-family Tanagrinæ (Tanagers). *Euphonia musica* is the Organist Tanager of the West Indies, a small bird which sings well. The plumage of the male is mostly black and orange.

eū-phō'-nĭ-ăd, *s.* [Gr. *εὐφωνία* (*euphānī(a)*) = euphony, and Eng. suff. *-ad.*]

Music: An instrument in which are combined the characteristic tones of the organ and other instruments.

eū-phŏn'-ĭc, eū-phŏn'-ĭc-ąl, *a* [Eng. *euphon(y)*; *-ic, -ical.*] Characterized by or pertaining to euphony; sounding agreeably; pleasing to the ear.

eū-phŏn'-ĭ-cŏn, *s.* [Euphonic.]

Music: A kind of upright piano.

eū-phō'-nĭ-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *euphony*; *-ous.*] Agreeable in sound; pleasing to the ear; euphonic; smooth-sounding.

"*Euphonious* languages are not necessarily easy of acquirement."—*Latham.*

eū-pho-nĭ-oŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *euphonious*; *-ly.*] In a euphonic or melodious manner; with euphony or harmony.

* **eū'-phŏn-ĭşm,** *s.* [Eng. *euphon(y)*; *-ism.*] An agreeable sound, or combination of sounds.

eū-phō'-nĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. *εὔφωνος* (*euphōnos*) = harmonious or pleasant in sound.] [Euphony.]

Music: A brass bass instrument, properly belonging to a military band, but frequently introduced into the orchestra as a substitute for the third or bass trombone, to the tone of which the sound of the euphonium has not the slightest affinity. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

* **eū-phō-nīze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *euphon(y)*; *-ize.*] To make harmonious or agreeable in sound.

eū'-phō-nŏn, *s.* [Gr. *εὔφωνος* (*euphōnos*) = harmonious or pleasant in sound.

Music: The same as Euphonicon (q.v.).

* **eū'-phō-noŭs,** *a.* [Gr. *εὔφωνος* (*euphōnos*).] Euphonious; pleasant to the ear; smooth sounding.

eū'-phō-nў, *s.* [Gr. *εὐφωνία* (*euphōnia*), from *εὔφωνος* (*euphōnos*) = harmonious or pleasant to the ear: *εὖ* (*eu*) = well, good, and *φωνή* (*phōnē*) = a sound, a voice; Fr. *euphonie.*] An agreeable or pleasing sound or combination of sounds; a pronunciation of letters syllables, or words which is pleasant to the ear; the contrary to harshness.

"The mountains anciently named Epopæus, now for *euphony* softened into Eporneo."—*Eustace: Tour through Italy*, ch. i.

eū-phor'-bĭ-ą, *s.* [Lat. *euphorbia*, *euphorbium* (*Pliny*); Gr. *εὐφορβίον* (*euphorbion*) = an African plant with an acrid juice; *εὐφορβία* (*euphorbia*) = good feeding, high condition; *εὔφορβος* (*euphorbos*) = well fed: *εὖ* (*eu*) = well, and *φέρβω* (*pherbō*) = to feed, to nourish.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical one of the tribe Euphorbieæ, the order Euphorbiaceæ, and the alliance Euphorbiales (q.v.). Inflorescence consisting of many male and one female flower in a four-to-five lobed

EUPHORBIA AMYGDALOIDES.
1. Inflorescence. 2. Male Flower.

involucre, lobes with thick glands at the sinuses. Male flower with a pedicelled stamen and a didymous anther; female with an ovary on a lengthened pedicel, stigma lobed, capsule three-lobed, three-valved; the outer part of the fruit coriaceous, the inner hard and two valved. About 700 species are known.

¶ Many species are very poisonous. The Africans smear their arrows with the juice of *Euphorbia heptagona*, *E. virosa*, and *E. cereiformis*, the Brazilian Indians theirs with that of *E. cotunifolia*. The capsules of *E. Lathyris* are said to intoxicate fish. The native *E. hibernica* and the foreign *E. piscatoria* poison them. Many have medicinal qualities. *E. esula*, *E. Cyparissias*, *E. amygdaloides*, *E. Helioscopia*, *E. Peplus*, *E. Peploides*, *E. palustris*, *E. pilosa*, *E. Chamæsyce*, *E. Peplis*, *E. spinosa*, *E. dendroides*, *E. aleppica*, *E. Apios*,

and *E. Lathyris* are known as purgatives; so also are *E. buxifolia* in the West Indies, *E. papillosa* (a daogerous species however) in Brazil, *E. taurifolia* in Peru, *E. portulacoides* in Chili, and *E. Tirucalli* in India. The leaves of *E. nereifolia* are regarded by the native practitioners of India as a purgative and deobstruent; externally it is employed, when mixed with Margosa oil, in cases of contracted limb produced by chronic rheumatism. The roots of one of these, *E. Helioscopia*, have been the basis of various quack fever mixtures. *E. parviflora* and *E. hirta* are used in India, *E. hirta* in America, *E. canescens* in Spain, as *E. hiberna* formerly was in England, as a remedy against syphilis. *E. tribuloides* is regarded in the Canaries, of which it is a native, as a diaphoretic. The roots of *E. Gerardiana*, *E. Ipecacuanha*, and *E. Pithyusa* are emetic. *E. thymifolia* is prescribed in India for children's diarrhœa and to expel worms; so also is *E. hypericifolia* in tropical America. *E. balsamifera* is cooked and eaten; *E. mauritanica* is used as a condiment; *E. officinarum*, *E. antiquorum*, and *E. canariensis* furnish the gum resin called Euphorbium (q.v.); the juice of *E. Tirucalli* is used in India as a vesicatory and the plant itself as a fence, the acridity of the juice preventing cattle from eating it. *E. phosphorea* shines in the forests of Brazil by night with a phosphorescent light. (*Bentham, Sir Joseph Hooker, Lindley*, &c.) The Caper Spurge, *Euphorbia lathyris*, yields an extremely acrid fixed oil, known in medicine as Oil of Euphorbia, or Oil of Caper Spurge. It is obtained by expression, or by the aid of ether or alcohol, and closely resembles croton-oil in its properties, though it is less powerful. It is sometimes used as a substitute for croton-oil, in doses of from three to ten drops, but is good only when recently extracted. Many others of the Euphorbia are popularly known as Spurges.

ū-phor-bĭ-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *euphorbi(a)* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Spurgeworts. A large and important order of Diclinous Exogens, the typical one of the alliance Euphorbiales (q.v.). The species consists of trees or herbaceous plants, often abounding in acrid milk; the leaves are opposite or alternate, generally simple, and, as a rule, with stipules; the flowers are axillary or terminal, often placed within a calyx-like involucre; the calyx, if present, is inferior, with various scaly glandular or scaly internal appendages; corolla petaloid or scaly, sometimes gamopetalous; stamens definite or indefinite, distinct or monadelphous; ovary generally three-celled, but sometimes with two cells or with one, or with more than three styles generally equal in number to the cells; stigma compound or single, with several lobes; fruit generally tricoccous; seeds solitary or twin, suspended often, with an aril; embryo enclosed in fleshy albumen. Jussieu and his followers considered the Euphorbiaceæ an apetalous order, exceptional genera forming petals; Lindley and his followers a polypetalous one, in many genera of which the petals are wanting. The habit of the Euphorbiaceæ is very diversified. In 1845 Lindley enumerated 191 genera, and estimated the known species described or undescribed at 2,500. These have now been increased to about 3,000. Three-eighths are from tropical America; fifty from North America, outside the tropics; about one-sixth from India, many from the Cape, and about 120 from Europe, of which sixteen are British. Many Euphorbiaceæ are poisonous, the special seat of the venom being in the milk; but heat can drive it away, so that the Manihot or Cassava, highly deleterious when raw, becomes wholesome by being cooked. The milk of this order furnishes caoutchouc. For the gum resin Euphorbium, see that word; for the properties of other species of the order see Box, Bridelia, Buxus, Castor-oil, Croton, Euphorbia, Manchineal, Pedilanthus, Siphonia, &c.

ū-phor-bĭ-ā'-çē-oŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *euphorbiaceæ* (q.v.), and Eng., &c. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Of or belonging to the Euphorbiaceæ (q.v.)

ū-phor'-bĭ-æ, *s. pl.* [Pl. of Lat. *euphorbia* (q.v.).]

Bot.: A tribe of the sub-order Euphorbieæ. It consists of herbs or shrubs with milky juice; many stamens collected into a calyx-like involucre, by some called a perianth; a solitary pistil pedicelled, three-lobed and three-celled.

ū-phor'-bĭ-al, *a. & s.* [Lat. *euphorbi(a)*, and Eng., &c. suff. *-al.*]

A. *As adjective:*

Bot.: Pertaining, or relating, or akin to the alliance Euphorbiales, or to the genus Euphorbia (q.v.).

B. *As substantive:*

Bot.: A member of the alliance Euphorbiales (q.v.).

ū-phor-bĭ-ā'-lēs, *s. pl.* [Lat. *euphorbi(a)*, and pl. masc. & fem. suff. *-ales.*]

Bot.: An alliance of Diclinous Exogens. It has scattered monodichlamydeous flowers, superior consolidated carpels, axile placentæ, and a large embryo, surrounded by abundant albumen. It contains the five following orders: (1) Euphorbiaceæ, (2) Scepaceæ, (3) Callitrichaceæ, (4) Empetraceæ, and (5) Nepenthaceæ (?). (*Lindley.*)

ū-phor'-bĭ-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *euphorbi(a)* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Euphorbiaceæ (q.v.). The ovule is solitary, the seeds are albuminous, the flowers monœcious, with the male and female ones mixed in a cup-shaped involucre. (*Lindley.*) Dr Hooker makes the Euphorbieæ a sub-order, with the following character: Ovules one to two in each cell; raphe ventral; capsule septicidal; valves elastically breaking away from the seed-bearing axis. He divides it into two tribes, Euphorbiæ and Acalypheæ. (*Hooker: Students' British Flora.*)

ū-phor'-bĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *euphorbium*; Gr. *εὐφόρβιον* (*euphorbion*) = the euphorbia (q.v.).] An acrid poisonous, inflammable, green resin, flowing from the wounded stems of *Euphorbia officinarum*, and *E. antiquorum*, African plants, and *E. canariensis* is from the Canaries. It is gathered in leather bags. In India it is mixed with the seeds of *Sesamum orientale*, and used externally in rheumatism, and internally in cases of obstinate constipation. (*Lindley.*)

ū-phor'-bone, *s.* [Eng., &c. *euphorb(ia)* (q.v.); *-one* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: $C_{15}H_{24}O$. A substance obtained from Euphorbium. Soluble in alcohol, ether, and benzol, nearly insoluble in water, melting at 116°. It is oxidised by oxalic acid, forming nitric acid. It is a drastic purgative.

† **ū'-phō-tīde,** *s.* [Fr., from Gr. *εὖ* (*eu*) = well; *φώς* (*phōs*), genit. *φωτός* (*phōtos*) = light, and suff. *-ide.*]

Petrol.: The name given by Haüy to a rock composed of smaragdite and jade, or of diallage and felspar. The same as DIALLAGE-ROCK (q.v.).

ū-phrā'-şĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. *εὐφρασία* (*euphrasia*) = good cheer, from *εὐφραίνω* (*euphrainō*) = to delight; *εὔφρων* (*euphrōn*) = cheerful: *εὖ* (*eu*) = well, and *φρήν* (*phrēn*) = the heart, the mind.]

Bot.: Eye-bright, Euphrasy. A genus of Scrophulariaceæ, tribe Euphrasieæ (q.v.). Calyx tubular, four-cleft; upper lip of the corolla two-lipped, lower one of nearly three equal lobes; capsule ovate-oblong, compressed, two-celled; seeds many, pendulous, longitudinally ribbed. *Euphrasia officinalis* is the common Eye-bright (q.v.). It is a well-known British plant.

ū-phrā'-şĭ-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *euphrasi(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Scrophulariaceæ, sub-order Rhinanthideæ. [EUPHRASIA.]

ū'-phrą-sy, *s.* [EUPHRASIA.]

Bot.: The Eyebright (*Euphrasia officinalis*) (q.v.).

> "Then purged with *euphrasy* and rue
> The visual nerve." *Milton: P. L.*, xi. 414.

ū'-phrō-ĕ, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Naut.: A long slat of wood, perforated for the passage of the awning-cords which suspend the ridge of an awning. The euphroe (or uphroe) and its pendent cords form a crow-foot.

Ū-phrŏs'-ŷ-nē, *s.* [Gr.]

1. *Gr. Myth.:* One of the Graces, who presided at festive meetings.

2. *Astron.:* An asteroid, the thirty-first found. It was discovered by Ferguson, Sept. 1, 1854.

3. *Bot.:* A genus of Compositæ, tribe Senecioniдeæ, sub-tribe Iveæ.

ū'-phu-işm, *s.* [From *Euphues* (Gr. *Εὐφυής* = of good natural parts, clever), the name of the principal character in two works, or rather of one work in two parts, written by John Lyly: the first, *Euphues, the Anatomy of Wit*, in 1579, A.D., the second, *Euphues and his England*, in 1580, A.D., a work full of affectation, but whose most striking characteristics were alliteration and verbal antithesis. It contains a great multitude of acute observations and profound thoughts, and was long considered a model of elegance in writing, and the highest authority in all matters of courtly and polished speech. The pedantry and tediousness of its imitators gave occasion to the present meaning of euphuism.] A pedantic affectation of elegant and high-flown language.

> "The quality of style called *euphuism* has more or less prevailed in later periods of English literature."—*Marsh: Origin of English Language*, p. 544.

ū'-phu-ĭst, *s.* [From *Euphu(es)*; and Eng. suff. *-ist.*] One given to euphuism; one who makes use of a pedantic affectation of high-flown language.

> "It may have suited the purposes of Sir Walter Scott, in his cleverly-drawn Sir Piercie Shafton, to ridicule the *Euphuists*."—*C. Kingsley: Westward Ho!* p. 275.

ū-phu-ĭst'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *euphuist*; *-ic.*] Pertaining to euphuism or the euphuists; of the nature of euphuism.

> "We have no hint of the decline of *euphuistic* romance."—*Saturday Review*, Feb. 17, 1883, p. 203.

* **ū'-phu-īze,** *v.i.* [Eng. *euphu(es)*; suff. *-ize.*] To make use of euphuism or euphuistic language; to talk or write like a euphuist.

ū-phўl'-līte, *s.* [Gr. *εὔφυλλος* (*euphullos*) = well leaved: *εὖ* (*eu*) = well, and *φύλλον* (*phullon*) = a leaf; *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A transparent or translucent mineral, like mica, but splitting less easily. Hardness, 3·5 to 4·5; sp. gr. 2·96 to 3·00. Compos.: Silica, 39·64 to 40·96; alumina, 41·40 to 43; soda, 4·26 to 5·16; protoxide of iron, 1·30 to 1·60; water, 5·00 to 6·23, &c. Found in Delaware. (*Dana.*)

ū'-pĭ-ōne, *s.* [Gr., = very fat or rich.]

Chem.: Reichenbach's name for a colourless, fragrant liquid produced in the destructive distillation of bones, wood, coal, &c. It is highly volatile and inflammable, burning with a smokeless flame; it is insoluble in water, but mixes readily with oils, and dissolves resins and fats.

ū-plaş'-tĭc, *a. & s.* [Gr. *εὐπλαστος* (*euplastos*) = that can be easily moulded; *πλάσσω* (*plassō*) = to mould, to form; *-ic.*]

A. *As adjective:*

Phys.: Having the capacity of becoming organizable in a high degree, as in false membranes, resulting from acute inflammation in a healthy person. (*Dunglison.*)

B. *As substantive:*

Phys.: Lobstein's name for the elaborated organizable matter by which the tissues of the body are renewed.

ū-plĕc-tĕl'-la, *s.* [Mod. Lat., dimin. of Gr. *εὐπλεκτος* (*euplektos*) = well-plaited, well-twisted: *εὖ* (*eu*) = well, and *πλεκτός* (*plektos*) = plaited, twisted; *πλέκω* (*plekō*) = to plait, to twist.]

Zool.: Venus's Flower-basket. The typical genus of the family Euplectellidæ (q.v.).

ū-plĕc-tĕl'-lī-dæ, *s.pl.* [Mod. Lat. *euplectell(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Siliceous Sponges, section Hexactinellidæ.

ū-plĕx-ŏp'-tĕr-ą, *s. pl.* [Gr. *εὖ* (*eu*) = well; *πλέξις* (*plexis*) = plaiting, weaving, and *πτερά* (*ptera*) = wings. So called because the posterior wings, which are membraneous, are so elaborately folded, both longitudinally and transversely, as not to be adapted for flight.]

Entom.: A name given by Westwood to an order of Insects containing but one family—viz., the Forficulidæ or Earwigs. Leach called them Dermaptera (q.v.).

ū-plō'-ta, *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *euplotes* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A family of Infusoria founded by

Ehrenberg. The body is surrounded by a carapace; there are two distinct alimentary orifices, neither of which is terminal. The locomotive organs consist of cilia, hooks, claws, or styles.

eū-plō'-tēs, *s.* [Gr. εὔπλωτος (*euplōtos*) = favourable to sailing: εὖ (*eu*) = well, and πλωτός (*plōtos*) = floating; πλώω (*plōō*), Ion. for πλεω (*pleō*) = to sail.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Euplota (q.v.). There are many species.

* **eū-prāc'-tĭc,** *a.* [Gr. εὖ (*eu*) = well, good, and πρακτικός (*praktikos*) = acting, effective; πράσσω (*prassō*) = to do, act.] Acting well.

"On the whole good-humoured, eupeptic, and *eupractic*."—*Carlyle: Miscell.*, iii. 215.

eū'-pŏ-da, *s. pl.* [Gr. εὐποδία (*eupodia*) = goodness of foot; εὔπους (*eupous*) = with good feet: εὖ (*eu*) = good, and πούς (*pous*), genit. ποδός (*podos*) = a foot. So named from the large size of the posterior thighs in many of these insects.]

Entom.: A sub-tribe of Coleoptera (Beetles) established by Latreille. It may be divided into two families, Sagridæ and Crioceridæ.

eū-psăm'-mĭ-a, *s. pl.* [Gr. εὖ (*eu*) = abundant, and ψάμμος (*psammos*) = sand.]

Palæont.: A family of Actinozoa, tribe Perforata.

eū-psăm'-mĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *eupsammi(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Zoantharia Sclerodermata, tribe Perforata. Range in time from the Upper Silurian till now.

eū-pyr-chrō'-īte (pyr as **pīr),** *s.* [Gr. εὖ (*eu*) = well; πῦρ (*pur*) = fire; χρώς (*chrōs*) = skin, colour of skin, complexion, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of Apatite (q.v.).

eū-pўr'-ĭ-ŏn, *s.* [Gr. εὖ (*eu*) = well, good, and πῦρ (*pur*) = fire.] A contrivance for obtaining a light instantaneously: as, a lucifer match, &c.

Eū-rā'-şĭan, *a.* & *s.* [A contraction of *Eur(opean)* and *Asian.*]

Ethnology:

A. *As adj.:* A term applied in Hindustan to those born of a European father and Hindu mother.

B. *As subst.:* One who is born of a European father and a Hindu mother; a half-caste.

Eurasian-plain, *s.*

Geog. & Ethnol.: The great plain extending over the greater part of Europe and Asia. The name was given in 1865. (*Haydn.*)

† **eū-rē'-ka,** *s.* [Gr. εὕρηκα (*heurēka*) = I have found or discovered, perf. indic. of εὑρισκω (*heuriskō*) = to find or discover.] The exclamation of Archimedes on hitting upon a method of ascertaining the amount of alloy in the crown of King Hiero, of Syracuse; hence, a discovery, an invention.

eŭr'-ē-tē, *s.* [Gr. εὐρητος (*eurētos*) = easy to tell: εὖ (*eu*) = easy, and ῥέω (*rheō*) = to tell (?).]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Euretidæ (q.v.).

eu-rĕt'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *euret(e)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Hexactinellid spongcs. Range in time from the Chalk till now.

* **eū'-rĭpe,** *s.* [Euripus.] A strait, a narrow channel or arm.

"On either side there is an *euripe* or arm of the sea."—*Holland.*

* **eū-rĭp'-ĭze,** *v.i.* [Eng. *Eurip(us)*; suff. *-ize.*] To fluctuate, to be carried hither and thither.

"The ayr doth *euripize*, that is, is whirled hither and thither."—*Browne Vulgar Errours*, bk. vii., ch. xiii.

* **eū-rī'-pŭs,** *s.* [Gr.]

1. *Lit.:* A strait, channel, or arm of sea; specif. that strait which separates Eubœa from Bœotia, where the ancients believed that the tide ebbed and flowed seven times a day.

2. *Fig.:* A fluctuation.

"They have ordained, that the provision of this establishment might be as stable as the earth on which it stands, and should not fluctuate with the *euripus* of funds and actions."—*Burke.*

eū'-rīte, *s.* [Fr.]

Petrol.: A rock in which all the ingredients of granite are blended into a finely granular mass. Sometimes there are scattered through its base crystals of quartz and mica. If the terminology of rocks introduced by Dana be followed, it should be called Euryte.

eū-rit'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *eurit(e)*; *-ic.*] Composed of, containing, related to, or resembling eurite (q.v.).

euritic-porphyry, *s.*

Petrol.: A porphyry of which eurite is the basis, or which consists mainly of eurite. It occurs near Christiania in Norway, passing into granite. Lyell regards it as plutonic rather than volcanic. (*Lyell: Student's Manual.*)

eū'-rĭth-mў, *s.* [Eurythmy.]

eū-rŏc'-lў-dŏn, *s.* [Gr., = a north-east wind.] A north-east wind blowing very dangerously in the Mediterranean in the early spring; now called Gregalia. It is mentioned in Acts xxvii. 14, as being the cause of the shipwreck of the vessel in which St. Paul was sailing. It is of the nature of a whirlwind.

Eūr-ō-mĕr'-ĭ-can, *s.* & *a.* [A contraction of *Euro(pean)* and *(A)merican.*]

Ethnology:

A. *As subst.:* A term introduced by Wilson (to whom we also owe "prehistoric"), to signify an American of European descent, as distinguished from the native inhabitants of that continent.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or connected with the race described under A.

Eū-rō'-pa, *s.* [Gr.]

1. *Classic Mythology:*

(1). A daughter of Oceanos. (*Hesiod: Theog.*, 357.)

(2). A daughter of Agenor, King of Phœnicia.

2. *Astron.:* An asteroid, the 52nd found. It was discovered by Goldschmidt, Feb. 4, 1858.

Eūr-ō-pæ-ō-, *pref.* [Lat. *Europæus* = pertaining to Europe, European.]

Europæo-Siberian, *a.*

Geog.: Comprehending Siberia and a large part of Europe.

Europæo-Siberian Forest Region:

Bot. Geog.: A forest region extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific. (*Thomé.*)

Eūr-ō-pē'-an, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *Européen*; Lat. *Europæus*, fr. Gr. Εὐρωπαίος (*Eurōpaios*), from Lat. *Europa*; Gr. Εὐρώπη (*Eurōpē*)].

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Europe; inhabiting or native to Europe, the smallest but most enlightened continent of the world. It extends from the Arctic ocean to the Mediterranean, and from the Atlantic to the Caspian. The boundary line between it and Asia is not a very natural one, the two virtually constituting one continent instead of two.

B. *As subst.:* A native of Europe.

European plan, *s.* The system of hotel-keeping according to which the daily charge includes only lodging and service, as distinguished from the American plan (q.v.).

eūr'-ō-pē'-an-īze, *v.t* [Eng. *European*; *-ize.*] To naturalize in Europe; to adapt or accommodate to European manners, character, or usages.

* **Eūr'-ŭs,** *s.* [Lat., from Gr. εὖρας (*euros*).] The east wind.

eūr-ў'-a-lē, *s.* [Lat. *Euryale*, one of the Gorgons, from the thorny, menacing habit of the plant. [2.] (*Paxton.*)]

1. *Zool.:* A genus of Ophiuroidea. It is the typical one of the family Euryalidæ (q.v.). The arms are bifurcate.

2. *Bot.:* A genus of Nymphæaceæ (Waterlilies), akin to Victoria. *Euryale ferox* is a very handsome plant, second in glory only to *Victoria regia*. It inhabits the fresh-water ponds of Eastern Bengal, in which the large leaves float; introduced into Britain in 1809.

eūr-ў-ăl'-ĭ-dæ, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *euryal(e)* (q.v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Zool.:* Gorgons' heads. A family of Ophiuroidea. They have ten genital fissures, and branched arms and cirri like the dishevelled hair of the Gorgon. They are found in the tropical seas.

2. *Bot.:* A family of Nymphæaceæ, having the tube of the calyx adherent to the disc, and the petals distinct. [Euryale.]

* **eū-rўc'-ĕr-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Gr. εὐρύκερως (*eurukerōs*) = having broad horns; εὐρύς (*eurus*) = broad, and κέρας (*keras*) = a horn.] Having wide or broad horns.

eū-rў'-ō-ma, *s.* [Gr. εὐρύς (*eurus*) = wide, broad, widely spread, large, and κόμη (*komē*) = hair. So named from the tufts of flowers at the tops of the branches.]

Bot.: A genus of Connaraceæ. Oxley considers *Eurycoma longifolia*, called in Malacca Punawur Pait, a valuable febrifuge.

Eū-rўd'-ĭ-çē, *s.* [Gr.]

1. *Greek Mythology:* The name of several women, the most celebrated of whom were:

(1). The wife of Orpheus.

(2). The wife of Amyntas, king of Macedonia, and mother of Philip, the father of Alexander the Great.

2. *Astron.:* An asteroid, the 75th found. It was discovered by Peters on Sept. 22, 1862.

eūr-ў-lāi-mī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *eurylaim(us)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: Broad-bills. A sub-family of Coracidæ (Rollers). They have short, very broad bills, rather short wings, and strong feet, the outer toe connected for half its length to the middle one, the hinder toe long, the inner one the shortest of any. They inhabit the East Indies and the adjacent islands, suspending their neats, composed of small twigs, from the branches of trees overhanging water.

eūr-ў-laī'-mŭs, *s.* [Gr. εὐρύς (*eurus*) = broad, large, and λαιμός (*laimos*) = throat.]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the sub-family Eurylaiminæ (q.v.)

Eū-rўn'-ō-mē, *s.* [Gr.]

1. *Gr. Myth:* One of the Oceanides, who, together with Ophion, ruled over the world before Saturn and Rhea took possession of it.

2. *Astron.:* An asteroid, the 79th found. It was discovered by Watson on Sept. 14, 1863.

eūr-ў-nō'-tŭs, *s.* [Gr. εὐρύς (*eurus*) = wide, broad, and νωτος (*nōtos*) = the back.]

1. *Entom.:* A genus of Coleoptera.

2. *Palæont.:* A genus of fossil Ganoid fishes, family Platysomidæ. From the Limestone of Burdiehouse and the shales of Newhaven, which belong to the fresh-water portion of the Lower Carboniferous rocks.

eūr-ўp-tĕr'-ĭ-da, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *eurypter(us)*, and Lat. fem. pl. suff. *-ida.*]

Palæont.: A sub-order of Crustaceans, order Merostomata. They have numerous free thoracic-abdominal segments, the first and perhaps the second having appendages, the rest without them; the anterior rings united into a carapace with larval eyes (ocelli) near the centre, and a pair of large marginal or subcentral eyes; the mouth with five pairs of movable appendages, the posterior of them forming great swimming feet. They lived in Palæozoic times, attaining their maximum in the Upper Silurian and Devonian rocks, and dying away in the Carboniferous period. Some of them were of large size, but compared with the modern Decapoda have many larval characteristics. Chief genera: Eurypterus, Pterygotus, and Slimonia. (*Henry Woodward, F.R.S.*, &c.)

eūr-ўp'-tĕr-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. εὐρύς (*eurus*) = wide, broad, and πτερον (*pteron*) = a wing.]

Palæont.: The typical genus of Eurypterida (q.v.).

eūr-ў-stŏm'-a-ta, *s. pl.* [Gr. εὐρύς (*eurus*) = wide, broad, and στόματα (*stomata*), pl. of στόμα (*stoma*) = the mouth. So named because the mouth is excessively wide.]

Zool.: A name sometimes applied to the Beroidæ.

* **eū-rўth'-mў,** *s.* [Gr. εὐρυθμία (*euruthmia*) = good rhythm, or proportion: εὖ (*eu*) = well, good, and ῥυθμός (*rhuthmos*) = rhythm. Fr. *eurythmie.*]

1. *Art.:* Harmony in proportion; symmetry, regularity.

2. *Med.:* Regularity of pulse.

Eū-sē'-bĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [Named after two bishops—Eusebius Pamphili, the bishop of Cæsarea, often called the Father of Church History, and the Bishop of Nicomedia, afterwards of Constantinople. Both were intimate with Constantine the Great.]

A. *As adj.:* Relating to either of the Eusebiuses named in the etym. (q.v.).

B. *As subst. (Pl.):* A semi-Arian sect, followers of the two Eusebiuses. [Etym.] They held that there was a subordination among the persons of the Godhead, and are hence by some technically called Subordinationists. (*Schlegel.*) They opposed Athanasius and supported Arius at the Council of Tyre, in A.D. 335, and subsequently.

Eū-stā'-chĭ-an, *a.* [See def.] Of or pertaining to Eustachius, a famous Italian physician; died at Rome, A.D. 1574.

Eustachian-canal, *s.*

Anat.: The osseous portion of the Eustachian-tube. (*Quain.*)

Eustachian-tube, *s.*

Anat.: A canal, formed partly of bone, partly of cartilage and membrane, leading from the cavity of the tympanum to the upper part of the pharynx. It derives its name from its discoverer, the Italian physician named above.

EUSTACHIAN-TUBE.

Eustachian-valve, *s.*

Anat.: A valve at the orifice of the inferior *vena cava.* In the fœtal heart this valve directs the blood from the inferior cava through the foramen ovale into the left auricle. (*Quain.*)

Eū-stā'-thĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *Eustathi(us);* and Eng., &c., suff. *-an.*]

Church History:

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining or relating to any of the bishops called Eustathius, enumerated under B.

B. *As substantive (Pl.):*

1. A name given by the Arians to the Trinitarians who followed Eustace, Bishop of Antioch, about the date of the Nicene Council, A.D. 325.

2. The followers of Eustathius, Bishop of Sebaste, in Armenia, or another Eustathius, of whom nothing definite is known. The former was a semi-Arian, of strong puritanic and monkish views, who went the length of prohibiting marriage. He was deposed by the Council of Melitena, in A.D. 357, and that of Neo-Cæsarea in 358; his followers were condemned by that of Nicopolis, in A.D. 372.

eū'-stўle, *s.* [Gr. *εὐστυλος* (*eustulos*) = with goodly pillars, with pillars at the best distances: *εὖ* (*eu*) = well, good, and *στῦλος* (*stulos*) = a pillar, a column; Fr. *eustyle.*]

Arch.: That style of intercolumniation in which the space between the columns was two and a quarter times their diameter; so called from this being considered the most beautiful style.

eū-sўn'-chīte, *s.* [Ger. *eusynchit;* Gr. *εὖ* (*eu*) = easily; *συγχέω* (*sungcheō*) = to pour together, to compound, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of Deckenite (q.v.). It is yellowish-red or yellow, and is found at Freiburg, in Brisgau.

eū-tăs'-sa, *s.* [Gr. (*εὖ*) = well, and *τάσσω* (*tassō*) = to arrange.]

Bot.: *Eutassa excelsa*, better known as *Araucaria excelsa*, is the huge Norfolk Island pine.

* **eū'-tăx-ў,** *s.* [Gr. *εὐταξία* (*eutaxia*) = good order: *εὖ* (*eu*) = well, good; and *τάξις* (*taxis*) = order; *τάσσω* (*tassō*) = to arrange, to set in order; Fr. *eutaxie.*] Good or established order or arrangement.

"This ambition endangered a crack in the glorious *eutaxy* of heaven."—*Waterhouse: Apol. for Learn.* (1653), p. 134.

Eū-tĕr'-pē, *s.* [Gr., from *εὖ* (*eu*) = well, and *τερπω* (*terpō*) = to please.]

1. *Myth.:* One of the Muses, who presided over music. She was looked upon as the inventress of the flute, and was represented as a virgin crowned with flowers and holding a flute in her hands. To her was also sometimes ascribed the invention of tragedy.

EUTERPE.

2. *Bot.:* A genus of palms, tribe Arecæ. They are graceful, and some of them 100 feet high. Known species ten, all from South America. *Euterpe edulis* is the Assai palm of Para. A beverage called assai is manufactured by steeping the ripe fruits, which are about as large as sloes, in warm water. *E. oleracea*, the Palmetto or Cabbage-palm, is cultivated in Brazil both for its cabbage and its fruit.

3. *Astron.:* An asteroid, the 27th found. It was discovered by Hind, on Nov. 8, 1853.

eū-tĕr'-pē-an, *a.* [Eng. *Euterpe; -an.*] Pertaining or relating to Euterpe or music.

eū-thą-nā'-şĭ-ą, * **eū-thăn'-ą-şĭe,** * **eū-thăn'-a-sў,** *s.* [Gr. *εὐθανασία* (*euthanasia*), from *εὖ* (*eu*) = well, good, and *θάνατος* (*thanatos*) = death; *θανεῖν* (*thanein*) = to die; Fr. *euthanasie.*]

1. An easy, painless death.

"A recovery, in my case, and at my age, is impossible: the kindest wish of my friends is *euthanasia.*"—*Arbuthnot: To Pope.*

* 2. A putting to death by painless means.

eū-trŏph'-ĭc, *s.* [Eng. *eutroph(y); -ic.*]

Path.: An agent which acts upon the nutritive system, without occasioning manifest increase of any of the secretions as a necessary consequence.

eū'-trō-phў, *s.* [Gr. *εὐτροφία* (*eutrophia*) = (1) nourishing food, (2) the state of being well nourished; *εὖ* (*eu*) = well, good, and *τροφή* (*trophē*) = nourishment; *τρέφω* (*trephō*) = to nourish.]

Path.: A healthy state of the nutritive organs; healthy nutrition.

Eū-tўch'-ĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *Eutych(es);* Eng., &c. *-ian.*]

A. *As adjective:*

Ch. Hist.: Pertaining or relating to Eutyches. [B.]

"We are yet without a solid and accurate history of the *Eutychian* troubles."—*Mosheim: Church History* (1665), p. 204. (Note.)

B. *As substantive (pl.):*

Ch. Hist.: The followers of Eutyches, a presbyter and abbot of Constantinople. The general church holding that Christ possessed two natures, the Divine and the human, but only one person, Nestorius departed from what was and is still deemed "orthodoxy" upon the subject, by attributing to Jesus two persons instead of one. Eutyches, being very much opposed to Nestorian views, went to the opposite extreme, and declared that there was in Christ but one nature—that of the Word, which became incarnate. Having in A.D. 448 given publicity to these views, he was condemned. In the same year he appealed to a Council held at Ephesus, under the presidency of his friend Dioscorus, Bishop of Alexandria, and that assembly acquitted him of heresy. The Council of Chalcedon, considered the fourth General Council, held in 451, reversed the previous decision, and condemned Eutyches. His followers were called also Monophysites (q.v.).

eū-tўch'-ĭ-an-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *Eutychian; -ism.*] The doctrines of Eutyches; adherence to his doctrines.

eūx'-ănth-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. *εὖ* (*eu*) = well, good; *ξανθός* (*xanthos*) = yellow, and Eng. suff. *-ic.*]

euxanthic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{19}H_{16}O_{10}$. Occurs as a magnesium salt in Purree or Indian yellow, a colouring matter imported from India. It is extracted by dilute hydrochloric acid, and exhausting by alcohol. It is soluble in hot alcohol and in ether, and crystallizes in shining yellow prisms. By the action of concentrated sulphuric acid it is converted into Euxanthone, $C_{13}H_8O_4$, which sublimes in yellow needles. By the action of concentrated nitric acid it yields trinitro-resorcin.

eūx-ăn'-thŏn, *s.* [Gr. *εὖ* (*eu*) = beautiful, and *ξανθός* (*xanthos*) = yellow.]

Chem.: $C_{13}H_8O_4$. A yellow crystalline substance, insoluble in water, obtained by heating euxanthic acid with sulphuric acid.

eūx-ĕn'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. *εὖ* (*eu*) = beautiful, and *ξενος* (*xenos*) = a guest, a friend.] [EUXENITE.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the sub-tribe Euxenieæ (q.v.) It consists of two Chilian shrubs with aromatic leaves.

ĕux-ĕn-ĭ-ē'-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *euxeni(a),* and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Senecionideæ, type Euxenia.

ēux'-ĕn-īte, *s.* [Gr. *εὔξενος* (*euxenos*) = kind to strangers; but used by Scheerer as if it had meant a stranger, because the mineral was and is rare.]

Min.: An orthorhombic brilliant, brownish black mineral; its hardness 6·5, its sp. gr. 4·60 to 4·99. Compos.: Columbo-tantalic acid, 37·16 to 49.66; titanic-acid, 7·64 to 16·26; alumina, 0 to 3·12; protoxide of yttrium, 25·09 to 34·58; protoxide of uranium, 5·22 to 8·45. Found in Norway. (*Dana.*)

Eūx'-īne, *s.* [Gr. *εὔξενος* (*euxenos*); Ion. *εὐξεινος* (*euxeinos*) = kind to strangers, hospitable: *εὖ* (*eu*) = well, good, and *ξένος* (*xenos*); Ion. *ξεῖνος* (*xeinos*) = a stranger.] The sea lying between Russia and Asia Minor, now called the Black Sea (q.v.).

eū-zē'-ō-līte, *s.* [Gr. *εὖ* (*eu*) = typical, and Eng., &c. *zeolite* (q.v.).]

Mineralogy:

1. A variety of Stilbite. (*Rossiter.*)

2. A variety of Heulandite. (*Rossiter.*)

* **ē-vā'-cāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *e* = out, and *vacatum* = sup. of *vaco* = to be empty.] To empty out, to evacuate. Perhaps the word is only a misprint for *evacuate* (q.v.).

"Dry air opens the surface of the earth to disincarcerate venene bodies, or to *evacate* them."—*Harvey: On the Plague.*

* **ē-văc'-ų-ant,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *evacuans,* pr. par. of *evacuo* = to empty; *e* = out, and *vacuus* = empty; Fr. *évacuant.*]

A. *As adj.:* Emptying, purging, purgative, provoking evacuation.

B. *As subst.:* A medicine or drug which provokes or promotes evacuation; a purgative, a cathartic.

ē-văc'-ų-āte, * **e-vac-u-at,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *evacuatus,* pa. par. of *evacuo* = to empty out: *e* = out, and *vacuus* = empty; Sp. & Port. *evacuar;* Fr. *évacuer.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To make empty; to empty.

"We tried how far the air would manifest its gravity in so thin a medium as we could make in our receiver, by *evacuating* it."—*Boyle.*

2. To void by any of the excretory passages; to void, to eject, to discharge.

"Boerhaave gives an instance of a patient, who, by a long use of whey and water, and garden fruits, *evacuated* a great quantity of black matter, and recovered his senses."—*Arbuthnot.*

3. To cause to pass out by any of the excretory passages.

"White ellebor doth *evacuat* the offencive humours which cause diseases."—*P. Holland: Plinie,* bk. xxv., ch. iv.

4. To quit, to withdraw from.

"Harfager and the traitor Torti were slain in battle, and the Norwegians were forced to *evacuate* the country."—*Burke: Abridg. of Eng. Hist.,* bk. ii., ch. vi.

* II. *Figuratively:*

1. To strip, to divest of.

"*Evacuate* the Scriptures of their most important meanings."—*Coleridge.* (*Webster.*)

2. To make null and void; to annul, to nullify; to vacate.

"The defect, though it would not *evacuate* a marriage, after cohabitation and actual consummation; yet it was enough to make void a contract."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

* **B.** *Intrans.* : To let blood ; to cause blood to flow.

"If the malady continue, it is not amiss to *evacuate* in a part in the forehead."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 403.

ē-văc-ŭ-ā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *evacuatio*, from *evacuātus*, pa. par. of *evacuo* = to empty ; Fr. *évacuation* ; Sp. *evacuacion* ; Ital. *evacuazione*.]

1. The act of emptying or clearing of the contents.

"The parts of *evacuation* by lettinge of bloude is incision or cuttinge the vayne."—*Sir T. Elyot: Castel of Helth*, bk iii., ch xvii.

2. The act or practice of causing a discharge by any of the excretory passages.

"The usual practice of physick among us, turns in a manner wholly upon *evacuation*, either by bleeding, vomit, or some purgation."—*Temple.*

*3. Such a sending away as will cause a vacancy or emptiness.

"Consider the vast *evacuations* of men that England hath had by assistances lent to foreign kingdoms."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind.*

4. The act of withdrawing from or quitting: as, the *evacuation* of a fortress.

* 5. The act of annulling, vacating, or making null and void ; abolition, nullification.

"Popery hath not been able to re-establish itself in any place, after provision made against it, by utter *evacuation* of all Romish ceremonies."—*Hooker: Ecclesiastical Polity.*

6. That which is evacuated or discharged, especially a discharge by stool or other natural means.

* **ē-văc'-ŭ-ā-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *evacuat(e)* ; *-ive* ; Fr. *evacuatif.*] Causing or tending to cause evacuations ; purgative, cathartic, evacuant.

* **ē-văc'-ŭ-ā-tŏr,** *s.* [Eng. *evacuat(e)* ; *-or.*] One who annuls, nullifies, or vacates ; a nullifier, an abrogator.

"Take heed, be not too busy in imitating any father in a dangerous expression, or in excusing the great *evacuators* of the law."—*Hammond: Works*, i. 175.

* **ē-văc-ŭ-ā-tŏr-ў,** *s.* [Eng. *evacuat(e)* ; *-ory.*] A purgative or cathartic medicine ; a purge.

"Oppletion [calls] for unpalatable *evacuatories*."—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 309.

* **ē-văc-ŭ'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Pref. *e*, and Eng. *vacuity* (q.v.).] A vacancy.

"Fit it was that so many *evacuities* should be filled up."—*Fuller: Church Hist.*, XI. ix. 7.

* **ĕ-vād'-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *evad(e)* ; *-able.*] That may or can be evaded or avoided ; avoidable.

ē-vā'de, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *évader*, from Lat. *evado* = to get away from : *e* = out, away, and *vado* = to go ; Sp. *evadir* ; Ital. *evadere.*]

A. *Transitive :*

1. To escape from by artifice, craft, or stratagem ; to elude.

"Bees of sense thy arts *evade*."
E. More: Spider & Bee

2. To avoid, to decline by subterfuge or sophistry ; to shirk.

"Our question thou *evad'st* ; how didst thou dare
To break hell bounds?"
Dryden: State of Innocence, iii. 1.

3. To baffle, to foil ; to escape the comprehension of.

"We have seen how a contingent event baffles man's knowledge, and *evades* his power."—*South.*

B. *Intransitive :*

1. To escape, to slip away.

"Unarmed they might
Have easily, as spirits, *evaded* swift
By quick contraction or remove."
Milton: P. L., vi. 596.

2. It is sometimes followed by *from*.

"His wisdom, by often *evading* from perils, was turned rather into a dexterity to deliver himself from danger, than into a providence to prevent it."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

3. To practise sophistry or evasion ; to act evasively.

"The ministers of God are not to *evade* or take refuge in any of these two fore-mentioned ways."—*South.*

¶ (1) For the difference between to *evade* and to *escape*, see ESCAPE.

(2) Crabb thus discriminates between to *evade*, to *equivocate*, and to *prevaricate* : "These words designate an artful mode of escaping the scrutiny of an enquirer : we *evade* by artfully turning the subject or calling off the attention of the enquirer ; we *equivocate* by the use of *equivocal* expressions ; we *prevaricate* by the use of loose and indefinite expressions : we avoid giving satisfaction by *evading* ; we give a false satisfaction by *equivocating* ; we give dissatisfaction by *prevaricating*. *Evading* is not so mean a practice as *equivocating* : it may be sometimes prudent to *evade* a question which we do not wish to answer ; but *equivocations* are employed for the purposes of falsehood and interest : *prevarications* are still meaner ; and are resorted to mostly by criminals in order to escape detection." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ĕ-vād'-ĭ-ble, *a.* [Eng. *evad(e)* ; *-able.*] The same as EVADABLE (q.v.).

* **ē-vă-gā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *evagatio*, from *evagātus*, pa. par. of *evagor* = to wander widely ; Fr. *évagation* ; Sp. *evagacion.*] The act of wandering or straying ; an excursion.

"If the law of attraction had not been what it is, every *evagation* would have been fatal."—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. xxii.

* **ē-văg-ĭn ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *e* = out, and *vagina* = a sheath.] The act of drawing out of a sheath ; unsheathing.

* **ē'-val,** *a.* [Lat. *ævum* = an age.] Of or relating to time or duration.

"Every one at all skilled in the Greek language knows, that αἰων, age, and αἰωνιος, *eval*, improperly everlasting, do not convey the ideas of a proper eternity."—*Letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury* (1791), p. 67.

* **ĕ-văl-ŭ-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *evaluatio.*] An exhaustive valuation or appraising.

"The foundation must be laid for an *evaluation* of the chances."—*J. S. Mill.* (*Ogilvie.*)

* **ē-vạn-ĕs'-çe,** *v.i.* [Lat. *evanesco* : *e* = away, and *vanesco* = to vanish (q.v.).]

1. *Lit.* : To vanish, to disappear, to be dissipated in vapour.

2. *Fig.* : To disappear in an imperceptible manner ; to vanish away.

"I believe him to have *evanesced* and evaporated."—*De Quincey.* (*Webster.*)

* **ē-vạn-ĕs'-çençe,** *s.* [Lat. *evanescens*, pr. par. of *evanesco* = to vanish.]

1. *Lit.* : The act or process of gradually disappearing or vanishing from sight ; a gradual disappearance from view ; a state of being lost to view.

"Like light transmitted from room to room, they lose their strength and splendour, and fade at last in total *evanescence*."—*Rambler*, No. 155.

2. *Fig.* : A loss, a disappearance.

"By the sudden *evanescence* of his reward when he thought his labours almost at an end."—*Rambler*, No. 164.

ē-vạn-ĕs'-çent, *a.* [Lat. *evanescens*, pr. par. of *evanesco.*]

1. *Lit.* : Vanishing or disappearing gradually from sight.

"The canal grows still smaller and slenderer, so as that the *evanescent* solid and fluid will scarce differ."—*Arbuthnot.*

* 2. *Fig.* : Imperceptible, indistinguishable by the senses.

"The difference between right and wrong, in some petty cases, is almost *evanescent*."—*Wollaston.*

ĕv-a-nĕs-çĕn-tī, *pref.* [Lat. *evanescens* (genit. *evanescentis*) = evanescent.]

evanescenti-venose, *a.*

Bot. : Having such a venation that the lateral veins disappear within the margin.

* **ē-văn-ĕs-çent-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *evanescent* ; *-ly.*] In an evanescent or vanishing manner.

"So quickly and *evanescently* as to pass unnoticed."—*Chalmers: Bridgewater Treatise*, pt. ii., ch. i., p. 310.

* **ĕ-văn'-ġel,** * **e-van-gil,** * **e-vaun-gile,** *s.* [O. Fr. *evangile* ; Low Lat. *evangelium*, from Gr. εὐαγγέλιον (*euanggelion*) = good tidings : εὖ (*eu*) = well, good, and ἀγγελία (*anggelia*) = tidings ; ἄγγελος (*anggelos*) = a messenger.] [EVANGELIST.]

1. Good tidings.

"But alas! What holy angel
Brings the slave this glad *evangel*?"
Longfellow: Slave Singing at Midnight.

2. The gospel.

"Trowe hem as the *evangile*."
Romaunt of the Rose, 5,458.

* **ē-văn-ġĕl'-ĭ-an,** *a.* [EVANGEL.] Rendering thanks for favours.

ē-văn-ġĕl'-ĭc, * **ē-văn-ġĕl-ick, ē-văn-ġĕl'-ĭc-al,** *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *evangel* ; *-ic, -ical* ; Fr. *évangélique* ; Prov. *evangelic* ; Sp., Port., & Ital. *evangelico* ; Lat. *evangelicus*, from *evangelium.*] [EVANGEL.]

A. *As adjective :*

Theology, &c. :

1. Pertaining to the Gospel, or to the system of doctrine which makes the offer of the Gospel one of its most prominent tenets ; earnestly proclaiming these doctrines. Previous to the formation of the Evangelical Alliance (q.v.) there was careful consideration and a generally accepted decision what doctrines should be considered the most important evangelical ones, and details of the subject are given in that article.

"Sworn to the laws of God and *evangelick* truth."—*Milton: Eikonoklastes.*

2. Pertaining to the four evangelists : as the *evangelic* history.

B. *As subst.* : One who holds evangelical principles. [A.]

Evangelical Alliance, *s.*

Ecclesiol. & Ch. Hist. : An alliance first suggested at a conference held in Liverpool in October 1845, and inaugurated at a series of meetings in the Freemasons' Hall, London, under the presidency of Sir Culling Eardley Smith, between Aug. 19 and Sept. 2, 1846. Nine theological tenets were adopted as the basis of union.

The Evangelical Alliance is not a federation of various churches ; it is composed of individual Christians connected with different denominations. It has met since in New York and other cities, has done its best to foster courtesy among members of different ecclesiastical organisations, and has interfered sometimes with good effect in the case of Protestants persecuted in Roman Catholic countries, or Christians in those where the Crescent prevails.

Evangelical Association, *s.*

Ecclesiol. & Ch. Hist. : A religious sect of the United States closely similar to the Methodists in doctrine. It was founded by Jacob Albrecht, or Albright, born in Pennsylvania in 1759. He travelled as an evangelist and organized his adherents in "classes" in 1800. He was appointed bishop in 1807 and died in 1808. In 1818 the sect assumed the title Evangelical Association of North America. It has gained many adherents from the English-speaking people, and has now a membership of nearly 150,000. It publishes various religious periodicals.

Evangelical Church, *s.*

Ecclesiology & Church History :

1. *Gen.* : The Protestant Churches in Germany as giving more prominence than some others in that region to the preaching of the Gospel, as distinguished from the administration of the sacraments.

2. *Spec.* : A comprehensive church in Germany, created at Nassau in 1817, by the fusion of the Lutherans and the Calvinists, a union which led to others of a similar character within a brief period.

Evangelical Party, *s.*

Ecclesiol., Ch. Hist., &c. : One of three leading parties in the Church of England, holding and preaching the doctrines described under EVANGELIC, I., and EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE. They regard with cordial approval the Reformation of the sixteenth century, accepting not merely the change in doctrine which then took place, but that in discipline, and specially the revolt against the Papacy and the establishment of the Royal Supremacy. Taking lower views of the exclusive claims of the Church than the High Church Party do, they are sometimes called, in opposition to them, the Low Church Party (q.v.).

Evangelical Union, *s.*

Ecclesiol. & Ch. Hist. : A religious sect founded, in 1843, by Rev. James Morison, of Kilmarnock, who, to do so, left the Original Secession Church. With regard to the extent of the atonement and original sin, &c., he embraced Arminian rather than Calvinistic views, whilst with regard to unconditional election he remained Calvinistic. The denomination which he founded still flourishes in Scotland, and a valuable Commentary on Scripture which he published, gained him reputation in other churches than his own. Whilst his church was and is called the Evangelical Union, the popular name given to his followers at first, and which is not yet extinct, was Morisonians (q.v.).

ē-văn-ĝĕl'-ĭc-ăl-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *evangelical*; *-ism.*] The system of doctrines called Evangelical (q.v.).

ē-văn-ĝĕl'-ĭc-ăl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *evangelical*; *-ly.*] In an evangelical manner; as if influenced by the principles of the Gospel.

"It appears that acts of saving grace are *evangelically* good, and well-pleasing to God."—*Hp. Barlow: Remains*, p. 432.

ē-văn-ĝĕl'-ĭc-ăl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *evangelical*; *-ness.*] The same as Evangelicity (q.v.).

ĕ-văn-ĝĕl'-ĭ-ĉĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *evangelic*; *-ism.*] The same as Evangelicalism (q.v.).

ē-văn-ĝĕl-ĭç'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *evangelic*; *-ity.*] The quality of being evangelical; evangelicalness.

ē-văn'-ĝĕl-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *evangel*; *-ism.*] Evangelistic effort; labours designed to spread the Gospel.

"Thus was the land saved from infidelity through the apostolical and miraculous *evangelism* of St. Bartholomew."—*Bacon: New Atlantis.*

ē-văn'-ĝĕl-ĭst, *e-van-gel-iste, *e-vaun-gel-ist, *e-vaun-gel-iste, *e-wan-gel-iste, *s.* [Fr. *évangéliste*; from Lat. *evangelista*; Gr. εὐαγγελιστής (*euanggelistēs*), from εὐαγγέλιον (*euanggelion*) = good tidings, gospel: εὐ (*eu*) = well, good, and ἀγγελία (*anggelia*) = tidings; ἄγγελος (*anggelos*) = a messenger.]

Ecclesiol. & Ch. Hist.:

1. *Gen.:* One who, instead of taking the responsibility of a fixed pastorate, travels from place to place preaching the gospel; a home or foreign missionary, a herald of the cross. Philip of Cæsarea was an evangelist (Acts xxi. 8.) Timothy was exhorted by St. Paul to "do the work of an evangelist" (2 Tim. iv. 5). The office, or at least the function, was different from that of the "apostle," the "prophet," the "pastor," and the "teacher" (Ephes. iv. 11). The early church understood the word, as is now pretty generally done, in this sense, and Eusebius, the Church Historian, referring to the time of Trajan, speaks of some who, "travelling abroad, performed the work of evangelists, being ambitious to preach Christ. Then when they had laid the foundations of the faith in foreign countries they appointed other pastors, to whom they entrusted the cultivation of the parts they had recently occupied, while they proceeded to other countries and nations."

2. *Spec.:* One of the writers of the four gospels, Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John.

***ē-văn-ĝĕl-ĭş'-tar-ў,** *s.* [Low Lat. *evangelistarium*, from *evangelista* = an evangelist.] A book containing a selection of passages from the gospels, as for lessons, &c., in divine service.

"The Saxons had kept the day, as it seemeth by their *evangelistary*, where the rubrick to the gospel is, This the Gospel for Childmas or Childermas day."—*Gregory: Posthuma* (1650), p. 119.

ĕ-văn-ĝĕl-ĭş'-tic, *a.* [Eng. *evangelist*; *-ic.*] Pertaining to the work of an evangelist; missionary.

ē-văn-ĝĕl-ĭz-ā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *evangeliz(e)*; *-ation.*] The act of evangelizing; the preaching of the gospel.

"The *evangelization* of John Baptist was a preparation to his first coming."—*Hobbs: Christian Commonwealth*, ch. xlii.

ē-văn'-ĝĕl-īze, *e-vaun-gel-ize, *e-van-gel-yse, *v.i.* & *t.* [Fr. *évangeliser*; Sp. & Port. *evangelizar*, from Lat. *evangelizo*; Gr. εὐαγγελίζω (*euanggelizo*), from εὐαγγέλιον (*euanggelion*) = gospel.]

* **A.** *Intransitive:*

1. *Gen.:* To preach or tell good tidings.

"Stegh up, thou that *evangelistist* to Sion."—*Wycliffe: Isaiah* xl. 19.

2. *Spec.:* To preach the gospel.

"He would *evangelize* to the poor."—*Porteous*, vol. ii., ser. 12.

B. *Trans.:* To preach the gospel to; to convert to a belief in the gospel.

"His apostles, whom he sends
To *evangelize* the nations."—*Milton: P. L.*, xii. 499.

***ē-văn'-ĝĕl-ў, *evangelie,** *s.* [O. Fr. *evangile*; Prov. *evangeli.*] [Evangel.] The gospel.

"Good Lucius,
That first received Christianity,
The sacred pledge of Christes *evangely*."
Spenser: F. Q., II. x. 53.

***e-van-gil, *e-van-gile,** *s.* [Evangel.] The gospel.

"Al were it gospel the *evangile*."
Romaunt of the Rose, 6,101.

ĕ-vā'-nĭ-ă, *s.* [Gr. εὐάνιος (*euanios*) = taking trouble easily: εὖ (*eu*) = easily, and ἀνία (*ania*) = grief, trouble.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Evaniidæ (q.v.).

ĕv-ăn-ī'-ą-dæ, *s. pl.* [Evaniidæ.]

***ē-văn'-ĭd,** *a.* [Lat. *evanidus*; from *evanesco* = to vanish away.] Faint, weak, evanescent.

"The decoctions of simples, which bear the visible colours of bodies decocted, are dead and *evanid*, without the commixtion of alum, argol, and the like."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vi., ch. xii.

ē-vā'-nĭ-ĭ-dæ, ĕ-vā'-nĭ-ą-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *evania*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ* (q.v.).]

Entom.: A family of hymenopterous insects, tribe Entomophaga. They have the abdomen attached to the upper surface of the metathorax, and the antennæ straight.

***ē-văn'-ĭsh,** *v.i.* [Pref. *e*, and Eng. *vanish* (q.v.).] To vanish away, to disappear from sight, to evanesce. [Evanesce.]

"My happines *evanished* with the sleep."
Stirling: Aurora, son. 51.

ē-văn'-ĭsh-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *evanish*; *-ment.*] A vanishing or disappearing from sight; disappearance, evanescence.

"Their *evanishment* has taken place quietly."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 22, 1882.

ĕv'-ąns-īte, *s.* [Named after Mr. Brooke Evans, of Birmingham, who brought it from Hungary in 1855.]

Min.: A massive reniform or botryoidal subtransparent or translucent mineral, either colourless or white. Its hardness is 3·5 to 4; its sp. gr. 1·94. Compos.: Phosphoric acid, 19·05; alumina, 39·31; water, 39·95. (*Dana.*)

ĕ-vă-pŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Eng. *evapo(ration)*, and *meter.*] An instrument for measuring the amount of evaporation. (*Rossiter.*) [Evaporometer.]

***ē-văp'-ōr,** *v.i.* [Lat. *evaporo.*] To evaporate.

"Sometimes blacke clouds *evapor* to skies."—*Sandys: Travels*, p. 243.

***ē-văp'-ōr-ą-ble,** *a.* [Fr.] That may or can be evaporated; capable of or liable to evaporation.

"A far more *evaporable* and dissipable kind of bodies."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 075.

ē-văp'-ōr-āte, *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *evaporatus*, pa. par. of *evaporo* = to dissipate in vapour: *e* = out, away, and *vapor* = vapour; Fr. *évaporer*; Sp. & Port. *evaporar.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To pass or fly away in vapours or fumes; to be dissipated either in visible vapour or in particles too minute to be distinguished.

"The sweet odour thereof would otherwise *evaporate*."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xiii., ch. i.

2. *Fig.:* To escape or pass off without effect; to be dissipated.

"Our works unhappily *evaporated* into words; we should have talked less."—*More: Decay of Piety.*

B. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* To drive away in fumes or vapour; to convert into vapour; to dissipate in fumes; to vaporize.

"We perceive clearly that fire will warm or burn us, and will *evaporate* water."—*Watts: Logick.*

2. *Fig.:* To give vent to.

"My lord of Essex *evaporated* his thoughts in a sonnet to be sung before the queen."—*Wotton.*

II. *Pharm.* (*Of a liquid medicine, &c.*): To transform into vapour.

¶ For the difference between to *evaporate* and to *emit*, see Emit.

***ē-văp'-ōr-āte,** *a.* [Lat. *evaporatus*, pa. par. of *evaporo.*] Evaporated.

"How still the breeze! save what the filmy thread
Of dew *evaporate* brushes from the plain."
Thomson: Autumn, 1,210, 1,211.

ē-văp'-ōr-āt-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Evaporate, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The same as Evaporation (q.v.).

evaporating-cone *s.* A Belgian evaporator, consisting of a hollow cone with double walls, between which is a body of steam. Over the inner and outer surface of the cone a saccharine solution runs in a thin film, and is thereby heated. It is similar in principle to the Degrand condenser. [Condenser; Evaporator.] It is the same in its principle of construction as certain coolers, in which a refrigerating liquid fills the jacket, over the walls of which passes the liquid to be cooled.

evaporating-furnace, *s.* The furnace of a boiler for cane-juice, syrup, brine, &c.

ē-văp-ōr-ā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *evaporatio*, from *evaporatus*, pa. par. of *evaporo*; Fr. *évaporation*; Sp. *evaporacion*; Ital. *evaporazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The act or process of becoming dissipated or resolved into vapour; the state of being converted into vapour, fumes, or steam.

"*Evaporations* are at some times greater, according to the greater heat of the sun."—*Woodward.*

(2) The act or process of resolving into vapour; the process of dissipating in fumes; vaporization.

"To expel the infection by sweat and *evaporation*."—*Bacon: Natural History*, § 968.

(3) The result of the act or process of evaporating.

"Suffered to fume away in useless *evaporations*."—*Advertiser*, No. 137.

2. *Fig.:* A bursting out; a fuming.

"The *evaporations* of a vindictive spirit."—*Howell.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Chem.:* Liquids evaporate at temperatures below their boiling points. The rising vapour converts sensible into latent heat, with the effect of producing cold. [Heat.]

2. *Meteor., Physical Geog., & Geol.:* Evaporation is continually taking place from every ocean, lake, river, marsh, or expanse of land not at the moment dry. The water thus raised into the sky, becomes visible as clouds, ultimately descending in rain, so that there is what may be called a natural alternation in meteorological arrangements, like the revolution of a circle any given point in the circumference of which returns at stated intervals to the spot which it occupied when note was first taken of its place. Evaporation may be perfectly visible to the eye, as it is when steam rushes from the spout of a kettle or fog rises from a lake. In most cases it is invisible; in the latter case it is called insensible evaporation. The disturbance of the level in different seas or parts of the ocean caused by evaporation is one main cause of currents.

evaporation-gauge, *s.* A graduated glass measure, with wire-gauze cover to prevent access of insects, to determine the ratio of evaporation in a given exposure.

***ē-văp'-ōr-ā-tĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *evaporativus*, from *evaporatus*, pa. par. of *evaporo*; Fr. *évaporatif*; Ital. & Sp. *evaporativo.*] Causing or promoting evaporation; tending or pertaining to evaporation.

ē-văp'-ōr-ā-tŏr, *s.* [Eng. *evaporat(e)*; *-or.*] An apparatus consisting of a furnace and pan, in which vegetable juices are condensed. There are numerous varieties of evaporators. Those which boil in (partial) vacuo are known as Vacuum-pans (q.v.). Some drive off a part of the aqueous liquid, and are called condensers, such as the Degrand. [Condenser.]

ē-văp-ōr-ōm'-ē-tĕr, *s.* [Lat. *evaporo* = to evaporate, and Gr. μετρον (*metron*) = a measure.] An atmometer or hygroscope, for ascertaining the evaporation of liquids. It is adapted also for a rain-gauge, or to indicate the rise and fall of any body of water in a river, canal, or lock, showing the exact time at which any increase or reduction of level may have occurred.

***ē-vā'-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *evasus*, pa. par. of *evado* = to escape; Eng. *-able.*] That may or can be evaded; evadible.

ē-vā'-şion, *s.* [Lat. *evasus*, pa. par. of *evado* = to escape; Fr. *évasion*; Sp. *evasion*; Ital. *evasione.*] The act of evading, eluding, or escaping as from a question, an examination, an argument, a charge; subterfuge, equivocation, prevarication, sophistry.

"He is likewise to teach him the art of finding flaws, loopholes, and *evasions*."—*Spectator*, No. 306.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *evasion*, *shift*, and *subterfuge*: "*Evasion* is here taken only in the bad sense: *shift* and *subterfuge* are modes of *evasion*; the *shift* signifies that gross kind of *evasion* by which one attempts to *shift* off an obligation from one's self: the *subterfuge* is a mode of *evasion*, in which one has recourse to some screen or shelter. Candid minds despise all *evasions*; the *shift* is the trick of a knave; the *subterfuge* is the refuge of one's fears." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ĕ-vā'-sĭve, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *évasif*, from Lat. *evasus*, pa. par. of *evado*.] [EVASION.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Practising, making use of, or given to evasion; equivocating, shuffling, prevaricating.

"Thus he, though conscious of the ethereal guest,
Answered *evasive* of the sly request."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, i. 529, 530.

2. Containing an evasion; intended to evade.

"The president, completely taken by surprise, stammered out a few *evasive* phrases, and the conference terminated."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

B. *As subst.:* An evasion.

"Without much trouble about precautions and *evasives*."—*North: Examen*, p. 90.

ĕ-vā'-sĭve-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *evasive*; *-ly.*] In an evasive manner; with evasion; in an equivocating manner.

"Searching questions were put and were *evasively* answered."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

ĕ-vā'-sĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *evasive*; *-ness.*] The quality of being evasive; equivocation, prevarication.

ēve(1), **ēv'-en,** ***ef-en,** ***æf-en,** *s.* [A.S. *ǽfen*, *éfen*; O.S. *ávand*; O. Fris. *évend*; Icel. *aftan*, *afton*; Sw. *afton*; Dan. *aftan*; O. H. Ger. *ábant*; M. H. Ger. *abent*; Ger. *abend*; probably an extension from Goth. *af* = off, and thus meaning the decline or end.] [EVENING.]

I. *Literally:*

1. (*Of all forms*): The evening; the close or latter part of the day.

"Toward thilke stude, as the sonne draweth agen *eue*."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 14.

2. The day or the latter part of the day immediately preceding a church festival; the vigil or fast to be observed before a holiday.

"*Clo.* Was 't not at Hallowmas, Master Froth?
Froth. All-hallond eve."
Shakesp: Measure for Measure, ii. 1.

II. *Fig.*: (*Of the form* eve). The period or point of time immediately preceding some important event.

***ēve** (2), *s.* [EAVES.]

eve-dropper, *s.* The same as EAVESDROPPER (q.v.).

"*Eve-droppers* or cut-purses." — *Gentleman Instructed*, p. 157.

***ĕv'-ĕcke,** ***ĕv'-ĭcke,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps a corruption of *ibex* (q.v.).] A species of wild goat.

"Which archer-like (as long before he took his hidden staud,
The *evicke* skipping from a rock) unto the breast he smote."
Chapman: Homer's Iliad, iv 122.

ē-vĕc-tĭcs, *s.* [EVECTION.]

Old Med.: The name given to that branch of medical science which treats of the method of acquiring a good habit of body.

ē-vĕc'-tĭon, *s.* [Lat. *evectio*, from *evectus*, pa. par. of *eveho* = to carry out: *e* = out, and *veho* = to carry.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of carrying or transporting; a lifting up, an exaltation.

"His *evection* to the power of Egypt next to Pharoah, signified the session of Christ at the right hand of the Father."—*Pearson: On the Creed*, Art. 5.

2. *Astronomy:*

(1) A periodical inequality in the movements of the moon, first discovered by Ptolemy from his personal observations about A.D. 140. It arises from an irregularity in the motion of the perigee, and from the alternate increase and diminution of the eccentricity, both dependent on the position of the perigee with respect to the sun. It sometimes increases the moon's longitude 1° 15', and sometimes diminishes it by the same amount, and is the principal inequality to be calculated in determining the course of the moon.

(2) The moon's libration. (*Whewell.*)

† **evection of heat,** *s.* The diffusion of heat by the movement of the heated particles of a fluid. Thus, if heat be applied to the under surface of a vessel containing a liquid, the lower particles of the fluid will become heated first, and ascending, diffuse the caloric which they have received. [CONVECTION.]

ēv'-en, ***ev-ene,** ***ef-enn,** ***eff-ne,** ***ev'-yn,** *a.* & *adv.* [A.S. *efen*, *efn*, *evin*; Icel. *jafn*; Dan. *jevn*; Dut. *even*; Goth. *ibus*; O.H. Ger. *epin*; Ger. *eben*; Sw. *jämn*; O. Fris. *ivin*.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) Level, smooth, not rough or rugged; plain, devoid of irregularities or inequalities.

"Ther shulen beon *efne* and smethe wegghess."
Ormulum, 9,213.

(2) Level with; parallel to; in a line or level with.

"Thine enemies shall lay thee *even* with the ground."—*Luke* xix 44

(3) Not having any part higher or lower than another; level.

"When Alexander demanded of one what was the fittest seat of his empire, he laid a dry hide before him, and desired him to set his foot on one side thereof; which being done, all the other parts of the hide did rise up; but when he set his foot in the middle, all the other parts lay flat and *even*."—*Davies.*

2. *Figuratively:*

* (1) Equal, like.

"Thei ben *euene* with aungels."—*Wycliffe: Luke* xx. 36.

(2) Uniform, level, smooth, calm.

"Thou peple of God, be of *euener* inwitt."—*Wycliffe: Baruch*, iv. 5.

* (3) Gentle, quiet.

"Ther come in tuelf olde men myd *euene* pas."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 193.

* (4) Righteous, just, fair.

"To don an *euene* juggement."
Castel of Love, 487.

(5) Equal on both sides, not favouring either.

"Upheld by me, yet once more he shall stand
On *even* ground against his mortal foe."
Milton: P. L., iii. 178, 179.

* (6) Equal in rank or station; fellow.

"His *even* servant fell down and prayed him."—*Wycliffe.*

(7) Without anything owing on either side; quit, balanced, square.

"*Even* reckoning makes lasting friends."—*South.*

* (8) Full, complete.

"Let us from point to point this story know,
To make the *even* truth in pleasure flow."
Shakesp.: All's Well, v. 3.

(9) Capable of being divided by the number 2 without any remainder; opposed to odd.

"Now the number is *even*."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, iv. 3.

* (10) Plain, smooth, clear.

"To make these doubts all *even*."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iii. 1.

* (11) Without a flaw or blemish; pure.

"Do not stain the *even* virtue of our enterprise."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.

II. *Botany:*

1. The reverse of anything expressing inequality of surface. (*Lindley.*)

2. (*Of a surface*): Not wrinkled or curled. (*Paxton.*)

B. *As adverb:*

1. In a manner equal or like to another; just as, similarly, just so; equally.

"He might *even* as well have employed his time . . . in catching moles."—*Atterbury.*

* 2. Exactly, directly.

"Under thi fet *evene* bit is at midnyght."
Popular Science, 12.

* 3. Directly, at once.

"He went *euen* to the emperour."
Legend of St. Gregory, 1,011.

* 4. Exactly, plainly.

"This ysaye spekes ful *euen*."
Metrical Homilies, p. 9.

5. At the very moment, at the exact time.

"*Even* at this word she hears a merry horn."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 1,025.

6. Used to express emphatically identity of person.

"Behold I, *even* I, do bring a flood of waters on the earth."—*Genesis* vi. 17.

7. Expressing addition; but also.

"The motions of all the lights of heaven might afford measures of time, if we could number them; but most of those motions are not evident, and the great lights are sufficient, and serve also to measure *even* the motions of the others."—*Holder.*

8. So much as.

"Without loading our memories, or making us *even* sensible to the change."—*Swift.*

9. Expressing extension to some person or thing.

"I have made several discoveries which appear new, *even* to those who are versed in critical learning."—*Addison: Spectator.*

* 10. Expressing concession.

* 11. Expressing surprise.

"Is 't *even* so?"—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, ii. 3.

¶ (1) *On an even:* On an equality; on par.

"We on *an even* lay venture soules and bodies,
For so they doe that enter single combats."
Carlell: Deserving Favorite (1629).

(2) *To be even with:* To be on terms of equality with; to be quits with.

"The public is always *even with* an author who has not a just deference for them."—*Addison.*

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *even*, *level*, *plain*, and *smooth*: "*Even* and *smooth* are both opposed to roughness: but that which is *even* is free only from great roughnesses or irregularities; that which is *smooth* is free from every degree of roughness, however small. *Even* is to *level*, when applied to the ground, what *smooth* is to *even*: the *even* is free from protuberances and depressions on its exterior surface; the *level* is free from rises or falls: a path is said to be *even*; a meadow is *level*: ice may be *level*, though it is not *even*; a walk up the side of a hill may be *even*, although the hill itself is the reverse of a *level*: the *even* is said of that which unites and forms one uninterrupted surface; but the *level* is said of things which are at a distance from each other, and are discovered by the eye to be in a parallel line; hence the floor of a room is *even* with regard to itself; it is *level* with that of another room. When applied figuratively, these words preserve their analogy: an *even* temper is secured from all violent changes of humour; a *smooth* speech is divested of everything which can ruffle the temper of others; but the former is alway taken in a good sense, and the latter mostly in a bad sense, as evincing an illicit design or a purpose to deceive: a *plain* speech, on the other hand, is divested of everything obscure or figurative, and is consequently a speech free from disguise and easy to be understood." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *even* and *equal*, see EQUAL.

¶ Obvious compounds: *Even-handed* (*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, i. 7), with the derivative *even-handedness*; *even-minded*, *even-mindedly*, *even-tempered*, &c.

***even-bishop,** *s.* A co-bishop, a coadjutor bishop.

***even-christian,** ***even-cristene,** ***even-cristen,** ***em-cristen,** ***em-cristene,** *s.* [A.S. *efencristena*.] A fellow Christian.

"Eche man shulde love his *even-cristene*."—*Wycliffe: Select Works*, i. 81.

***even-disciple,** *s.* A fellow disciple.

"Thomas seide to *even-discipils*."—*Wycliffe: John* xi. 16.

even-down, ***even-doun,** *a.*

1. Straight down; perpendicular. (Applied to a heavy downpour of rain.)

"What in Scotland is called an *even-down* pour."—*Miss Ferrier: Inheritance*, vol. ii., ch. xvi.

2. Downright, honest, plain, direct, express.

"In the *even-down* letter you are right."—*Taylor: Philip Van Artevelde*, pt. i., i. 10

3. Sheer.

***even-eche,** *s.* [A.S. *efenèce*.] Coëternal.

"Aggh Hiss Fadert *efenneche*" *Ormulum*, 18,579.

***even-glome,** *s.* The gloaming.

"Hurrying towards the hotel in the pleasant summer *even-glome*."—*Collins: Midnight to Midnight*, vol. iii., ch. xi.

***even-hand,** *s.* An equality of rank, position, or degree.

"Whose is out of hope to attain to another's virtue, will seek to come at *even-hand* by depressing another's fortune."—*Bacon.*

***even-head,** ***even-hood,** ***euen-hed,** ***evyn-hede,** ***evyn-hoode,** *s.*

1. Equality.

"*Evyn-hoode* (*evynhede*). *Equalitas, equitas*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. Justice, equity.

"If thou has that manere to do *euen-hede* and skille."
Robert de Brunne, p. 193.

***even-high,** ***efen-neh,** *a.* Equal in rank.

"Crist iss withth hiss Fadert *efen-neh*."
Ormulum, 15,720.

even-keel, *s.*

Naut.: An expression used to designate the even position of a ship upon the water; thus, a ship is said to swim upon an even-keel when

she draws the same draught of water fore and aft.

***even-like, *efenn-lic, *em-liche, *euen-licke,** *a. & adv.* [EVENLY.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Like, alike. (*Ormulum*, 1,835.)

2. Moderate. (*Old English Homilies*, ii. 13.)

B. *As adv.:* [A.S. *efenlice*].

1. Even, like as, just as.

"*Euenlike* as doth a skrywenere."
Chaucer: Complaynte, 194.

2. Exactly, directly.

3. Equally, alike; fairly, in fair proportion.

"Gerdonns ne ben not *euenliche* yolde to the desertes of folk."—*Chaucer: Boethius*, p. 25.

***even-ling, *efen-ling,** *s.* A fellow.

"Laulen thi crieten *evenling*
Alswa the seolucn in alle thing."
O. Eng. Homilies, p. 57.

***even-meet, *even-mete, *efen-mete,** *a.* Coequal, equal.

"Withth eungless *efenmete*." *Ormulum*, 12,364.

***even-next, *efen-nexta,** *s.* A neighbour.

"Gif thu agultest with thine *efennexta* unthonkes."
O. Eng. Homilies, p. 17.

***even-old, *even-elde, *evene-helde, *efen-nal,** *a. & s.* [A.S. *efeneald.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of the same age.

"*Evene-holde* or euen-elde. *Coevuso, coetaneus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

B. *As subst.:* One of the same age.

"I profitide in Jurye aboue many myn *even-eldis*."—*Wycliffe: Gal.* i. xiv. (*Purvey.*)

***even-servant, *even-seruaunt,** *s.* A fellow-servant.

"I am thin *even-seruant* and of thi brtthercn."—*Wycliffe: Apocal.* xix. 10.

***even-sucker, *even-souker, *even-soukere,** *s.* A foster-brother.

"Philip his *even-souker* transferride the body."—*Wycliffe: 2 Maccabees* ix. 29.

***ēv'-ęn** (1), ***ef-ene, *ef-ne, *ev-ene,** *s.* [Icel. *efn, emni.*] Nature, kind, disposition.

"Ha cwikede of cleane cunde, as is in engles *evene*."
Hali Meidenhod, p. 43.

ēv'-ęn (1), *s.* [EVE (1).]

***even-fall,** *s.* The fall of evening; twilight; early evening.

"Glimmering through the laurels
At the quiet *even-fall*."
Tennyson: Maud, II. iv. 78.

even-song, *eve-seng, *s.*

1. A song in the evening.

"Thee, 'chantress of the woods among,
I woo to hear thy *even-song*."
Milton: Il Penseroso, 64.

2. The form of worship used in the evening.

3. The time of evening prayer.

"If a man were but of a day's life, it is well if he last till *even-song*, and then says his compline an hour before the time."—*Taylor.*

4. The evening; the close of the day.

"It opened at the matin hour,
And fell at *even-song*."
Christina G. Rossetti: Symbols.

Even-song time, even-song tyme: The hour of evening prayer.

"The yonge kyng entered into Reynes the Saturday at *euen-song tyme*."—*Berners' Froissart; Chronicle*, vol. i., ch. ccclxix.

even-tide, *s.* [A.S. *ǽfen-tid.*] The time of evening; the evening.

"Isaac went out to meditate at the *even-tide*."—*Gen.* xxiv. 63.

ēv'-ęn, *ef-nen, *eff-nen, *ev-en-en, *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *efnan, emnan*; O. H. Ger. *ebanón*; M. H. Ger. *ebenen*; Goth. *ga-ibnjan*; Icel. *jafna*; Dan. *jævne*; Sw. *jemna.*]

A. *Transitive:*

† **I.** *Literally:*

1. To make even, smooth, or level.

"Beat, roll, and mow carpet-walks and camomile; for now the ground is supple, and it will *even* all inequalities."—*Evelyn: Silva.*

2. To level; to reduce or place on a level.

"But now the walls he *evened* with the plain."
R. Wilmot: Tancred & Gismunda, v. 1.

***II.** *Figuratively:*

1. To set right or straight.

"All thatt ohht iss wrang and crumb
Shall *efnedd* beon." *Ormulum*, 9,207.

2. To make quits.

"Nothing can or shall content my soul
Till I am *evened* with him, wife for wife."
Shakesp.: Othello, ii. 1.

3. To act up to; to keep pace with; to satisfy.

"To *even* your content."—*Shakesp.: All's Well*, i. 3.

4. To make equal to or even with.

"Inmanne Lightbere . . . him wolde *euine* to God."
—*Ayenbite*, p. 16.

5. To compare, to liken.

"Salomon *eveneth* hachitare to stinginde neddle."—*Ancren Riwle*, p. 82.

B. *Intrans.:* To be equal.

"A like strange observation taketh place here as at Stonehenge, that a redoubled numbering never *eveneth* with the first."—*Carew.*

***ē-vē'ne,** *v.i.* [Lat. *evenio* = to happen.] To happen, to fall out, to occur. (*Hewyt: Serm.* (1658), p. 83.) [EVENT.]

ēv'-ęn-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *even*, v.; *-er.*]

***I.** *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that which makes even.

"Hail, *evener* of old law and new,
Hail, builder bold of Christes bour!"
MS., in *Warton's Hist. Eng. Poetry*, i. 315.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Weaving:* An instrument used by weavers for spreading out the yarn on the beam; a raivel.

2. *Vehicles:* A double or treble tree, to *even* or divide the work of pulling upon the respective horses. It is swivelled to the pole, usually by a bolt or waggon hammer, and has clips on the ends, to which the middle clips of the single trees are attached.

***evening (1), *efning, *effninng, *even-yng** (1), *s.* [Icel. *jafningi*; Dut. *jævning.*] An equal, a match. [EVEN, *a.*]

"Absalon that neuede on eorthe non *euenyng*."
O. Eng. Miscell., p. 95.

ēve'-ning (2), ***eve-nyng** (2), ***eve-nynge,** *s. & a.* [A.S. *ǽfnung* for *ǽfen-ung*, from *ǽfen* = eve, even (q.v.).]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* The close or latter part of the day; the beginning of darkness or night; the period from sunset to dark; eve, even.

"Now came still *evening* on and twilight gray."
Milton: P. L., iv. 598.

2. *Fig.:* The close or decline; the latter part.

"The devil is now more laborious than ever, the long day of mankind drawing towards an *evening*, and the world's tragedy and time near at an end."—*Raleigh*

B. *As adj.:* Recurring or happening in the evening; pertaining to the evening.

"Let my prayer be as the *evening* sacrifice."—*Psalm* cxli. 2.

evening-flower, *s.*

Bot.: Hesperantha, a genus of Cape Irids. It is so called because the flowers expand in the early evening.

evening-gun, *s.*

Mil. & Naut.: A gun fired at sunset, after which time the sentries challenge all strangers.

evening-hymn, evening-song, *s.* [EVEN-SONG.]

evening-primrose, *s.*

Bot.: The common Œnothera (*Œnothera biennis*). A native of Virginia, introduced into Europe in 1614, and is now widely cultivated as a garden flower. The root is bulbous and tender, and is eaten in salads and soups, and as a vegetable. It is so called, according to Prior, from its pale yellow colour, and its opening at sunset, as do various other species of the genus.

evening-star, *s.* Venus, during that portion of the year when she is visible in the evening; what the ancients called Hesperus or Vesper. [VENUS.]

"The amorous bird of night
"Sung spousal, and bid haste the *evening-star*."
Milton: P. L., viii. 519.

ēv'-ęn-lȳ, *ev-en-lye, *adv. & a.* [A.S. *evenlice.*]

A. *As adverb:*

1. In an even, smooth, or level manner or state; without roughness.

"A polish clearness, *evenly* and smoothly spread; not over thin and washy, but of a pretty solid consistence."—*Wotton.*

2. In an even or equal manner; equally, uniformly.

3. Without inclination towards either side; unitormly.

"The upper face of the sea is known to be level by nature, and *evenly* distant from the centre."—*Brerewood.*

4. Without favouring either aide; impartially, fairly, justly.

"You serve a great and gracious master, and there is a most hopeful young prince: it behoves you to carry yourself wisely and *evenly* between them both."—*Bacon: Advice to Villiers.*

* 5. Directly, exactly.

"The stern that thaim the gat gan schawe,
Al til it coin *euentye* thar Crist was aboweii."
Metrical Homilies, p. 94.

* 6. Serenely; with evenness of mind or equanimity.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Equal, alike, not different.

2. Impartial, fair.

"Prelatis *evinly* to tell his liegis."—*Acts James VI* (1488), p. 210.

ēv'-ęn-nĕss, *ev-en-nes, *ev-en-nesse, *s.* [A.S. *efenniss.*]

1. The state or quality of being even, level, or smooth; freedom from irregularities or roughness.

2. Uniformity, regularity.

"The other most readily yieldeth to the revolutions of the celestial bodies, and the making them with that *evenness* and celerity is requisite to them all."—*Grew: Cosmologia Sacra.*

3. Freedom from inclination to either side.

"A crooked stick is not straightened, unless it be bent as far on the clear contrary side, that so it may settle itself at the length in a middle estate of *evenness* between both."—*Hooker.*

* 4. Impartiality, equal respect, justice.

"He sal deme the werld in *evennes*."
Early Eng. Psalter, Ps. xcv. 13.

5. Calmness of mind, equanimity.

"Though he appeared to relish these blessings as much as any man, yet he bore the loss of them, when it happened, with great composure and *evenness* of mind."—*Atterbury.*

ē-vĕnt', *s.* [Lat. *eventus, eventum*, from *eventus*, pa. par. of *evenio* = to happen, to fall out: *e* = out, and *venio* = to come; Fr. *événement.*]

1. That which happens or falls out; an incident, an occurrence good or bad.

"Such kind of things or *events*, whether good or evil, as will certainly come to pass."—*Wilkins: Natural Religion*, bk. i., ch. ii.

2. The consequence or result of any action; the issue, conclusion, or upshot.

"Two spears from Meleager's hand were sent,
With equal force, but various in the *event*."
Dryden: Meleager & Atalanta.

* 3. Fortune, fate.

"Full sad and dreadfull is that ship's *event*."
Spenser: Teares of the Muses.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *event, accident, incident, adventure*, and *occurrence*: "These terms are expressive of what passes in the world, which is the sole signification of the term *event*; whilst to that of the other terms are annexed some accessory ideas: the *incident* is a personal *event*; the *accident* an unpleasant *event*; the *adventure* an extraordinary *event*; the *occurrence* an ordinary or domestic *event*: the *event* in its ordinary and limited acceptation excludes the idea of chance; *accident* excludes that of design; the *incident, adventure*, and *occurrence*, are applicable in both cases. The *event* affects nations and communities as well as individuals; the *incident* and *adventure* affect particular individuals; the *accident* and *occurrence* affect persons or things particularly or generally, individually or collectively: the making of peace, the loss of a battle, or the death of a prince, are national *events*; the forming a new acquaintance and the revival of an old one are *incidents* that have an interest for the parties concerned; an escape from shipwreck, an encounter with wild beasts or savages, are *adventures* which individuals are pleased to relate, and others to hear; a fire, the fall of a house, the breaking of a limb, are *accidents* or *occurrences*; a robbery or the death of individuals are properly *occurrences* which afford subject for a newspaper, and excite an interest in the reader."

(2) He thus discriminates between *event, issue*, and *consequence*: "The *event* respects great undertakings; the *issue* of particular efforts: the *consequence* respects every thing which can produce a *consequence*. Hence we speak of the *event* of a war, the *issue* of a negociation, and the *consequences* of either." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***ē-vĕnt'** (1), *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *éventer* = to fan; Lat. *e* = out, and *ventus* = wind.] To fan, to cool.

"A loose and rorid vapour that is fit
T' *event* his searching beams."
Chapman: Hero & Leander, sest. iii.

* **ĕ-vĕnt'** (2), *v.i.* [Pref. *e* = out, and Eng. *vent* (*q.v.*).] To issue out, to break forth.

"O that thou saw'st my heart, or dldst behold
The place from whence that scalding sigh *evented*."
B. Jonson: Case is Altered, v. 3.

* **ĕ-vĕn'-tĕr-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *eventeratus*, pa. par. of *eventero*: *e* = out, and *venter* = the belly; Fr. *éventrer*.] To disembowel; to rip open; to eviscerate.

"In a bear, which the hunters *eventerated*, or opened, I beheld the young ones, with all their parts distinct."
—Browne: Vulgar Errours, bk. iii., ch. vi.

ĕ-vĕnt'-fŭl, *a.* [Eng. *event*; *-full*.] Full of events or incidents; attended or followed by important changes or results.

"The interval between the sitting of Saturday and the sitting of Monday was anxious and *eventful*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

* **ē-vĕn'-tĭ-lāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *eventilatus*, pa. par. of *eventilo* = to fan, to winnow.] [VENTILATE.]

1. *Lit.*: To winnow, to fan, to sift.

2. *Fig.*: To examine, to discuss, to ventilate.

* **ē-vĕn-tĭ-lā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *eventilatus*, pa. par. of *eventilo*.]

1. *Lit.*: The act of winnowing, fanning, or sifting.

2. *Fig.*: Discussion, examination, debate.

ē-vĕn-trā'-tion, *s.* [Fr. *éventration*, *éventrer*, from Lat. *e* = out, and *venter*, genit. *ventris* = the belly.]

Surgery:

1. A tumour produced by the relaxation of the abdominal wall, and ultimately affecting a great part of the abdominal viscera.

2. A large wound in the abdomen, through which the intestines protrude.

ĕ-vĕn'-tu-al, *a.* [Lat. *eventu(s)* = an event; Eng. adj. suff. *-al*.]

1. Happening in consequence of any thing or act; consequential, resultant.

2. Final, conclusive, terminating, ultimate.

3. Happening or dependent upon events; contingent.

ĕ-vĕn-tu-ăl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *eventual*; *-ity*.]

Phrenol.: A protuberance on the middle of the forehead, which, were it lower on the face, would be between the eyes. It is below "comparison" and above "individuality." Those who have it large are said to be fond of history, to tend to make record of events, to love incidents and anecdotes. Individuality taking cognisance of objects whose names are nouns, eventuality does so of occurrences appropriately described by verbs.

ĕ-vĕn'-tu-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *eventual*; *-ly*.] In the event; in the course of events; in the consequence or result.

"By this fortunate principle we are *eventually* roused from that lethargic state."—*Cogan: Ethical Treatises; The Passions*, pt. i., ch. i.

ĕ-vĕn'-tu-āte, *v.i.* [Lat. *eventu(s)* = an event; Eng. suff. *-ate*.]

1. To issue or fall out as an event or consequence; to result.

2. To come to an issue or end; to terminate, to result.

* **ĕ-vĕn-tu-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *eventu(ate)*; *-ation*.] A falling out or resulting; a happening, a coming to pass.

ĕv'-ĕr, *æf-re, *æv-ere, *eav-er, *ev-ere, *adv.* [A.S. *æfre*, related to A.S. *áwa* = Goth. *aiw* = ever; Lat. *ævum*; Gr. *αἰών* (*aiōn*) = an age.]

1. At all times; always.

"Heo is *ever* on and echal beon."—*Ancren Riwle*, p. 6.

2. At all times; continually.

"[I] *ever* followed min appetit."
Chaucer: C. T., 6,205.

3. At any time; at any period; on any occasion.

"Alle the sooth sawes
That Salomon seide *evere*." *P. Plowman*, 5,626.

4. In any degree; to any extent.

5. A word of enforcement or emphasis; as, As soon as *ever* he had done so—*i.e.*, immediately after he had done so.

"That purse in your hand has a twin brother, as like him as *ever* he can look."—*Dryden: Spanish Friar*, ii. 2.

¶ (1) *Ever so*: To whatever extent or degree.

(2) *For ever*:

(*a*) Eternally; to perpetuity.

"This is my name for *ever*."—*Exodus* iii. 15.

(*b*) For an indefinite period; during life.

(*c*) It is frequently reduplicated for the sake of emphasis.

"The meeting points the fatal lock dissever
From the fair head, *for ever* and *for ever*."
Pope: Rape of the Lock, iii. 153, 154.

(3) *For ever and a day*: For ever, eternally. (*Colloq.*)

(4) *Ever amorn*: Ever and anon, now and then.

"and *ever among*
A mayden song
Lullay, by by, lullay."
Carol of 15th century.

(5) *Ever and anon*: Now and then, at one time and another.

"And *ever and anon*, with rosy red,
The bashful blood her snowy cheeks did dye."
Spenser: F. Q., II. ix. 41.

¶ (1) Ever is largely used in composition with the sense of *always, continually*: as, *Ever-active, ever-burning, ever-memorable, ever-new, ever-open, ever-waking, ever-wasting*, &c.

(2) It is also added to pronouns and adverbs, to give an indefinite force: as, *whoever, whatever, whomsoever, wherever, whithersoever*, &c.

* **ĕv'-ĕr,** * **ēav'-ĕr,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *ivraie* = the darnel, from *ivre* = intoxicated, so called from the intoxicating qualities of the darnel (*q.v.*).]

A. *As subst.*: (See Etym.).

B. *As adj.*: (See the compound).

ever-grass, *s.*

Bot.: *Lolium perenne.*

ĕv-ĕr-bŭb'-blĭng, *a.* [Eng. *ever*, and *bubbling*.] Bubbling up with perpetual murmur.

"Panting murmurs, still'd out of her breast,
That *everbubbling* spring." *Crashaw.*

* **ĕv-ĕr-dūr'-ĭng,** *a.* [Eng. *ever*, and *during*.] Lasting or enduring for ever; eternal, unchanging.

"Heaven opened wide
Her *everduring* gates." *Milton: P. L.*, vii. 207.

* **ev-er-eft,** *adv.* [Eng. *ever*; *-eft*.] Afterwards, after.

"And *evereft* more alyve to ben."
Shoreham, p. 124.

* **ĕv'-ĕr-fĕrne,** *s.* [Eng. *ever* (?), and *fern*.]

Bot.: A fern, *Polypodium vulgare*. (*Gerard; Britten & Holland.*)

* **ĕv'-ĕr-fīred,** *a.* [Eng. *ever*, and *fired*. Continually burning.

"Quench the guards of the *everfired* pole."
Shakesp.: Othello, ii. 1.

ĕv'-ĕr-glāde, *s.* [Eng. *ever*, and *glade*.] A low marshy tract of country, inundated with water and interspersed with patches or portions covered with high grass. (*American.*)

ĕv'-ĕr-grēen, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *ever*, and *green*.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. *Lit.*: Always green; always retaining its verdure.

"The juice, when in greater plenty than can be exhaled by the sun, renders the plant *evergreen*."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

2. *Fig.*: Always young or fresh.

B. *As substantive*:

Bot. & Hort.: A plant "always green," that is, having leaves upon it all the year round. In the generality of cases the leaves last for more than one, but less than two years, falling in spring and autumn, after their successors have reached a state of high development. Examples, the Holly and the Laurel. In some instances, one set of leaves lasts for several years. Examples, some Coniferæ.

evergreen-beech, *s.*

Bot.: *Fagus betuloides.*

evergreen-cliver, *s.* [CLIVER.]

evergreen-oak, *s.*

Bot.: *Quercus Ilex.*

evergreen-thorn, *s.*

Bot.: *Cratægus Pyracantha.*

* **ev-er-ich,** * **æv-eælc,** * **ev-er-ilc,** * **ev-er-ilk,** * **ev-er-ych,** * **ev-er-yche,** *a.* [A.S. *æfter*, *æfre* = ever, and *ælc*, &c. = each.] Every, each.

"*Euerile* bale,
And *euerile* wunder, and *euerile* wo."
Genesis & Exodus, 68.

ĕv-ĕr-last'-ĭng, * **ev-er-last-yng,** * **ev-er-last-yngc,** *a.*, *s.*, & *adv.* [Eng. *ever*, and *lasting*.]

A. *As adjective*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Lasting or enduring without end; perpetual, eternal.

"The joye of God, he sayth, is perdurable, that is to say, *everlasting*."—*Chaucer: Tale of Melibeus.*

2. Perpetual; continuing for an indefinite time.

"As their possession of the land is *everlasting*, so is the covenant, and they expired together."—*Bishop Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. ii., ch. ii., rule i.

3. Endless, continual, without intermission: as, *everlasting* disputes, *everlasting* arguments. (*Colloq.*)

II. *Botany*:

1. Not changing colour when dried. [EVERLASTING FLOWERS.]

2. Perennial. [EVERLASTING PEA.]

B. *As substantive*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Eternity.

"From *everlasting* to *everlasting* thou art God."—*Psalm* xc. 11.

2. (*With the def. article*): The Deity, the Eternal Being.

"O, that this too too solid flesh would melt, . . .
Or that the *Everlasting* had not fixed
His canon 'gainst self-slaughter."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 2.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Bot.* (*Pl.*): Plants generally belonging to the order Compositæ, the flowers of which retain their colour when dried. They are brought into requisition at Christmas, Easter, &c. They mostly belong to the genera Helichrysum, Helipterum, Antennaria, Gnaphalium, &c. (*Gardeners' Chronicle*, April 15, 1876.)

2. *Fabrics*: A woollen material for shoes, &c.

"A stuff by drapers most pseudonymously termed *everlasting*."—*Barham: Ingoldsby Legends; Jarvis' Wig.*

* **C.** *As adv.*: Everlastingly.

¶ (1) *Mountain everlasting*:

Bot.: The Mountain Cudweed, or Cat's ear, *Gnaphalium dioicum.*

(2) *Moor everlasting*:

Bot.: *Antennaria dioica.*

everlasting-flowers, *s. pl.* [EVERLASTING, B. II. 1.]

everlasting-pea, *s.*

Bot.: *Lathyrus latifolius*, so called because it is perennial. [EVERLASTING, A. II. 2.]

ĕv-ĕr-last'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *everlasting*; *-ly*.]

1. For ever, eternally, in perpetuity, perpetually.

"And sound Thy praises *everlastingly*."
Wordsworth: To the Supreme Being.

2. Continually, unceasingly, without intermission. (*Colloq.*)

ĕv-ĕr-last'-ĭng-nĕss, * **ev-er-last-yng-nesse,** *a.* [Eng. *everlasting*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being everlasting; eternity.

"The Lord that dwelleth in *euerlastingneuse*."—*Wycliffe: Isaiah* lvii. 15. (*Parvey.*)

ĕv'-ĕr-lĭv-ĭng, *a.* [Eng. *ever*, and *living*.]

1. Living without end; eternal; immortal; having eternal existence.

"In that he is man, he received light from the Father, as from the fountain of that *everlasting Deity*."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

2. Unceasing, continual, unintermitted.

"That most glorious house, that glistereth bright
With burning stars and *everliving* fires."
Spenser: F. Q., I. x. 50.

ĕv'-ĕr-mōre, * **ev-er-mo,** * **ev-er-mare,** *adv.* [Eng. *ever*, and *more*.]

1. For ever; always, eternally, perpetually.

"Betere is thollen whyle sore, then mournen *evermore*."
Lyric Poems, p. 29.

2. Continually, ever, at all times.

"And be for *evermore* beguiled."
Wordsworth: Affliction of Margaret.

ē-vĕr'-nĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. *εὐερνής* (*euernēs*) = sprouting, flourishing: *εὖ* (*eu*) = well, and *ἔρνος* (*ernos*) = a young sprout, shoot, or scion.]

Bot.: A genus of Lichens, order Parmeliaceæ (*q.v.*). *Evernia prunastri* is common on trees, but does not often produce fruit. It is said to be an astringent and a febrifuge. It can also be

used for dyeing. Formerly it was ground down with starch to make hair-powder, and it has been used as a substitute for gum in calico-printing. *E. vulpina*, the Ufmossa (Wolf's cap) of the Swedes, is said by the common people to be poisonous to wolves, but the allegation is doubtful.

ē-vĕr'-nĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *Evern(ia); -ic.*] Belonging to or in any way connected with the genus Evernia (q.v.).

evernic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{17}H_{18}O_7$. An acid contained in *Evernia prunastri.*

ē-vĕr-nĭ'-nĭc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *evern(ia); -in (Chem.),* and suff. *-ic.*] For def. see the compound.

everninic-acid,

Chem.: $C_9H_{10}O_4$. Obtained by boiling Evernic acid with baryta. It crystallizes from hot water in needles, which melt at 157°, and is colored violet by ferric chloride.

ē-vĕr-rĭc'-ŭ-lŭm, *s.* [Lat. = a drag-net; *everro* = to sweep out.]

Surg.: An instrument somewhat resembling a spoon, designed to clear the bladder from fragments of calculi, after the operation of lithotomy.

* **ĕ-vĕr'se,** *v.t.* [Lat. *eversus,* pa. par. of *everto* = to overthrow: *e* = out, and *verto* = to turn.] To overthrow, to overturn, to upset.

"The foundation of this principle is totally *eversed* by the ingenious commentator upon immaterial beings."—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica,* ch. iv.

* **ē-vĕr'-sion,** *s.* [Lat. *eversio,* from *eversus,* pa. par. of *everto.*] The act of overthrowing, overturning, or upsetting.

"Supposing overturnings of their old errour to be the *eversion* of their well-established governments."—*Bp. Taylor: Cases of Conscience.*

¶ *Eversion of the eyelids:* [ECTROPIUM].

* **ē-vĕr'-sĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *evers(us),* pa. par. of *everto;* Eng. adj. suff. *-ive.*] Tending or designed to overthrow; subversive.

"A maxim . . . *eversive* of all justice and morality."—*Dr. Geddes.* (*Ogilvie.*)

ē-vĕrt', *v.t.* [Lat. *everto* = to overthrow.]

1. To overthrow, to upset.

"A process is valid, if the jurisdiction of the judge is not yet *everted* and overthrown."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

2. To turn inside out; to turn outwards.

ĕv'-ẹ-rў, * **æv-er-ælc,** * **æv-er-elche, * ev-er-ech, * ev-er-eich, * ev-reche, * ev-er-ilc, * ev-er-ilk, * ev-ir-ich, * ev-ir-yche, * cv-yr-iche, * ev-ir-ilk, * ev-er-ych, * ev-er-uche, * ev-er-ulk,** *a.* [Lit. = every each; A.S. *æfre* = ever, and *ælc* = each.]

I. Each of a number or collection; all of the parts which constitute a whole considered singly.

" He wolde thresh, and therto dike and delve,
For Cristes sake for *every* poure wight."
Chaucer: C. T. (Prol.), 615.

* 2. Formerly it was sometimes used absolutely.

"The virtue and force of *every* of these three is shrewdly allayed."—*Hammond: Fundamentals.*

3. Each.

"The king made this ordinance, that *every* twelve years there should be set forth two ships."—*Bacon.*

¶ *Every now and then:* At short intervals; with short intermissions.

ĕv'-ẹ-rў-bŏd-ў, *s.* [Eng. *every,* and *body.*] Every person, every one.

"*Everybody* affected to be for it; and *everybody* was really against it."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xxiii.

ĕv'-ẹ-rў-dāy, *a.* & *adv.* [Eng. *every,* and *day.*]

A. *As adj.:* To be met with, used, or found at any time; common, ordinary, usual.

"This was no *everyday* writer."—*Pope,* in *Johnson's Life of Akenside.*

B. *As adv.:* On each or every day; always, continually.

ĕv'-ẹ-rў-thĭng, *s.* [Eng. *every,* and *thing.*]

1. One and all of the things making up a whole.

2. Of the highest importance.

"For, in the estimation of the greater part of that brilliant crowd, nations were nothing and princes *everything.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xxv.

ĕv'-ẹ-rў-whĕre, * **ev-er-i-hwar, * eav-er-i-hwer,** *adv.* [Eng. *ever* (A.S. *æfre*); Mid. Eng. *ihwar* (A.S. *gehwær*) = everywhere.] In every place, in all places.

* **ēves',** *s.* [EAVES.]

* **ēvcs'-drŏp,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Eng. *eves* = eaves, and *drop.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To listen to or try to catch the conversation of others.

B. *Trans.:* To try to catch the conversation or words of.

"'Tis not to listen at the doors of parliament, or to *evesdrop* the council-chamber."—*Abp. Sancroft: Serm.,* p. 155.

* **ēves'-drŏp-pĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *evesdrop; -er.*] One who tries to catch the conversation or words of others, a listener.

"What makes you listen there? Get farther off; I preach not to thee, thou wicked *evesdropper.*"—*Dryden: Spanish Friar,* ii. 2.

* **ĕ-vĕs'-ti-gāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *evestigo,* from *e* = out, *vestigo* = to trace; *vestigium* = a footstep.] To investigate, to search out.

* **ĕv'-ĕt,** *s.* [EFT, *s.*]

* **ē-vī'-brāte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *evibratus,* pa. par. of *evibro* = to set in motion.] To vibrate, to shake. [VIBRATE.]

ē-vĭct', *v.t.* [Lat. *evictus,* pa. par. of *evinco* = to conquer, to overcome, to demonstrate: *e* = out, fully, and *vinco* = to conquer.]

* 1. To prove, to evince, to demonstrate.

"This nervous fluid has never been discovered in live animals by the senses, however assisted; nor its necessity *evicted* by any cogent experiment."—*Cheyne.*

* 2. To take away or recover by process of law.

"His lands were *evicted* from him."—*King James.*

3. To dispossess of by legal process; to expel or eject from lands or tenements by law.

"The law of England would speedily *evict* them out of their possession, and therefore they held it the best policy to cast off the yoke of English law."—*Davies: On Ireland.*

ĕ-vĭc'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *evictio;* Fr. *éviction,* from Lat. *evictus,* pa. par. of *evinco.*]

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.:* Proof, evidence, demonstration, conclusive testimony.

"A plurality of voices carries the question to all our debates, but rather as an expedient for peace than an *eviction* of the right."—*L'Estrange.*

II. *Law:* The act of dispossessing by the course of the law; an expelling from lands or tenements by legal proceedings; an ejectment.

ĕv'-ĭ-dẹnce, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *evidentia,* from *evidens* = visible, evident; Sp. & Port. *evidencia;* Ital. *evidenza.*] [EVIDENT.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Proof, especially that given in a court of law.

2. The person giving testimony, on oath or by solemn affirmation, in a court of law.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Logic, &c.:* That which makes truth evident, or renders it evident to the mind that it is truth. It is generally limited to the proof of propositions as distinguished from axioms or intuitions. Evidence is of two kinds, demonstrative and probable. Demonstrative evidence is of such a character that no person of competent intellect can fail to see that the conclusion is necessarily involved in the premises. Mathematics rests on demonstrative evidence. All the propositions of Euclid are simply deductions from the definitions, axioms being assumed and postulates granted. But in every matter involving the establishment of a concrete fact bearing on human conduct, demonstrative evidence is not obtainable, and the mind must content itself with probable evidence. Even in mathematics the premises are not concrete facts but abstract hypotheses. Probable evidence is as if one held a delicate balance in the hand, casting into one scale every atom of evidence making for a proposition, and into the other all that could be adduced against it. According as the one or the other scale preponderates the proposition is accepted or rejected. Probable evidence may be of all conceivable degrees, from the faintest presumption to almost perfect certainty. For a treatment of the subject, see the Introduction to Butler's *Analogy* and J. S. Mill's *Logic.*

2. *Law:* Proof, either written or unwritten, of allegations in issue between parties. The following are the leading rules of procedure. (1) The sole object and end of evidence being to ascertain the several disputed points or facts in issue, no irrelevant evidence should be admitted. (2) The point in issue is to be proved by the party who asserts the affirmative. (3) Hearsay evidence is not admitted. Legal evidence is sometimes divided into direct and circumstantial. In courts of law parole evidence, that is, evidence by word of mouth, is that which is adopted, while in investigations in equity written evidence by affidavit is required. Another division of evidence is into primary and secondary. The production of a letter is primary evidence; the effort to prove what the contents of a lost document were is secondary evidence. (*Wharton.*)

3. *Apologetics:* The evidences for the genuineness and authenticity of Scripture are external, internal, and collateral. The external evidences are those which tend to prove, on the testimony of other writers, that the books were written by the persons to whom they are attributed. The internal evidence is the evidence afforded by reading the books themselves, and noting to what extent their style, subject-matter, and moral and spiritual tone afford evidence in their own favor. The collateral evidences are those brought from various sources to supplement the other two.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *evidence, proof,* and *testimony:* "The *evidence* is whatever makes *evident;* the *testimony* is that which is derived from an individual—namely, *testis,* the witness. Where the *evidence* of our own senses concurs with the *testimony* of others we can have no grounds for withholding our assent to the truth of an assertion; but when these are at variance, it may be prudent to pause. The *evidence* may comprehend the *testimony* of many; the *testimony* is confined to the *evidence* of one. . . . The *evidence* serves to inform and illustrate; the *testimony* serves to confirm and corroborate: we may give *evidence* exclusively with regard to things; but we bear *testimony* with regard to persons. . . . The *evidence* and *proof* are both signs of something existing: the *evidence* is an evident sign; the *proof* is positive: the *evidence* appeals to the understanding; the *proof* to the senses: the *evidence* produces conviction or a moral certainty; the *proof* produces satisfaction or a physical certainty. . . . The *evidence* is applied to that which is moral or intellectual; the *proof* is employed mostly for facts or physical objects. . . . The *evidence* is applied to that which is moral or intellectual; the *proof* is employed mostly for facts or physical objects. . . . The *evidence* may be internal, or lie in the thing itself; the *proof* is always external." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ĕv'-ĭ-dẹnce, *v.t.* [EVIDENCE, *s.*]

1. To make evident, to show, to disclose, to discover.

"Although the same truths be elicited and explicated by the contemplation of animals, yet they are more clearly *evidenced* in the contemplation of man."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind.*

2. To prove, to demonstrate, to evince, to make plain or clear.

"To *evidence* this let us consider the judge in the three great qualifications of wisdom, justice, and power."—*Glanvill: Serm.* viii.

ĕv'-ĭ-dẹn-çĕr, *s.* [Eng. *evidence; -er.*] A witness; one who gives evidence.

"To restore him to the state of an *evidencer.*"—*North: Examen,* p. 259.

ĕv'-ĭ-dent, * **ev-y-dent,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *evidens,* pr. par. of *evideo* = to see clearly: *e* = out, fully, and *video* = to see; Sp., Port., and Ital. *evidente.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Open or plain to the sight; visible.

2. Open, plain, or clear to the mental eye manifest, obvious.

"It is *evident,* in the general frame of nature, that things most manifest unto sense have proved obscure unto the understanding."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

* 3. Conclusive.

" Render to me some corporal sign about her
More *evident* than this."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, ii. 4.

B. *As substantive:*

Scots Law: That which proves or corroborates anything; specifically, a writ or title-deed by which property is proved. In this sense generally used in the plural (evidents).

ĕv-ĭ-dĕn'-tial (tial as shal), *a.* [Eng. *evident; -ial.*] Affording evidence or proof; proving clearly or conclusively.

"If it might be allowed me, I would fain distinguish all miracles into providential and *evidential* ones. Those should be *evidential* ones, which God enables men to work in order to gain belief."—*Fleetwood: Essay on Miracles,* p. 229.

ĕv-ĭ-dĕn'-tial-lў (tial as shal), *adv.* [Eng. *evidential; -ly.*] In an evidential manner.

ĕv'-ĭ-dent-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *evident; -ly.*]

1. In a plain, evident, or visible manner; visibly.

2. Clearly, manifestly, obviously, undeniably.

"There was at first much murmuring; but his resolution was so *evidently* just that all governments but one speedily acquiesced."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

ĕv'-ĭ-dent-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *evident; -ness.*] The quality or state of being evident; clearness, obviousness.

ĕv'-ĭ-dents, *s. pl.* [EVIDENT, B.]

ĕv'-ĭ-dĭ-ble, *a.* [Eng. *evid(ence); -ible.*] Capable of bearing evidence.

"By the othes of divers *evidible* witnesses."—*Yorkshire Diaries* (1647). p. 21.

***ē-vĭg-ĭl-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *evigilatio*, from *evigilatum*, sup. of *evigilo* = to watch: *e* = out, fully, and *vigilo* = to watch; *vigil* = watchful, wakeful.] A waking, a watching.

"The *evigilation* of the animal powers, when Adam awoke."—*Biblioth. Biblica* (Oxf. 1720), i. 157.

ē'-vĭl, * **e-vel,** * **e-vellc,** * **e-vyll,** * **e-vill,** * **ĭ fel,** * **ĭ-vel,** * **y-vel,** *a., adv., & s.* [A.S. *yfil*; cogn. with Dut. *euvel*; O. H. Ger. *ufil*; M. H. Ger. *ubel*; Ger. *übel.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Of persons or animals:*

1. Having bad qualities of any kind; not good; wicked.

2. Mischievous, cruel, ravenous.

"An *evil* beast hath devoured him."—*Gen.* xxxvii. 33.

3. Morally bad, depraved.

"An *evyll* man oute of hys *evell* treasure bryngeth forth *evell* thynges."—*Matt.* x. 11. (*Bible*, 1551.)

II. *Of things:*

1. Wicked, bad, corrupt.

"Is thine eye *evil* because I am good?"—*Matt.* xx. 15.

2. Shameful, disgraceful.

"He hath brought up an *evil* name upon a virgin."—*Deut.* xxii. 14.

3. Unhappy, miserable, sad, unfortunate, unpropitious, unlucky.

"The people heard *evil* tidings."—*Exod.* xxxiii. 4.

4. Bad, wrong; producing unfortunate results.

"Thrughe *evelle* counsellle was slayne fulle anelle."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 593.

5. Miserable, unfortunate.

"Few and *evil* have the days of my life been."—*Genesis* xlvii. 9.

* **B.** *As adverb:*

1. Not well; ill, badly.

"How *evil* it beseems thee!"
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., iv. 7.

2. In a wicked, corrupt, or depraved manner.

3. Unfortunately, unluckily, miserably.

"It went *evil* with his house."—1 *Chron.* viii. 23.

4. Unkindly, cruelly.

"The Egyptians *evil* entreated us and afflicted us."—*Deut.* xxvi. 6.

5. With reproach, slander, or contumely.

"Why am I *evil* spoken of?"—1 *Cor.* x. 30.

¶ See also the compounds.

C. *As substantive:*

1. Anything which injures, displeases, or causes pain or suffering.

"We must do good against *evil*."
Shakesp.: All's Well, ii. 5.

2. Misfortune, calamity, ill.

"That I may bear my *evils* alone."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, ii. 1.

3. Depravity or corruption of heart; malignity; a wicked, depraved, or corrupt disposition.

"The heart of the sons of men is full of *evil*."—*Eccles.* ix. 3.

4. The negation or contrary of good.

"Farewell, remorse! all good to me is lost,
Evil, be thou my good." *Milton: P. L.*, iv. 110.

5. A malady or disease; as, the king's *evil*.

"What's the disease he means?
'Tis called the *evil*." *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, iv. 3.

*6. A bad quality, an imperfection, a defect.

"The principal *evils* that be laid to the charge of women."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iii. 2.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *evil*, *harm*, and *misfortune*: "*Evil* in its limited application is taken for *evils* of the greatest magnitude; it is that which is *evil* without any mitigation or qualification of circumstances. The *misfortune* is a minor *evil*; it depends upon the opinion and circumstances of the individual; what is a *misfortune* in one respect may be the contrary in another. In one respect, therefore, the *misfortune* is but a partial *evil*: of *evil* it is likewise observable, that it has no respect to the sufferer as a moral agent; but *misfortune* is used in regard to such things as are controllable or otherwise by human foresight. The *evil* which befalls a man is opposed only to the good which he in general experiences; but the *misfortune* is opposed to the good fortune or the prudence of the individual. Sickness is an *evil*, let it be endured or caused by whatever circumstances it may; it is a *misfortune* for an individual to come in the way of having this *evil* brought on himself: his own relative condition in the scale of being is here referred to. The *harm* and *mischief* are species of minor *evils*; the former of which is much less specific than the latter, both in the nature and the cause of the *evil*. A person takes *harm* from circumstances that are not known; the *mischief* is done to him from some positive and immediate circumstance. . . . *Evil* and *misfortune* respect persons only as the objects: *harm* and *mischief* are said of inanimate things as the object." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *evil* and *bad*, see BAD.

¶ Obvious compounds: *Evil-affected* (*Acts* xiv. 2); *evil-boding*, *evil-favoured* (*Bacon*), with its derivative *evil-favouredness* (*Deut.* xvii. i.); *evil-minded* (*Dryden*); *evil-omened*, *evil-starred* (*Tennyson: Locksley Hall*, 157), &c.

* **evil-eyed,** *a.* Malicious; looking with an evil eye, or a feeling of jealousy, hatred, or bad design.

"Nor can you rationally hope to keep your peace any longer, than whilst the *evil-eyed* factions want power to break it."—*Dean Pierce: Sermons* (May 29, 1661), p. 35.

* **evil-willer,** *s.* An evil-disposed or malevolent person.

"Oure comoune enimyis and *evill-willeris*."—*Bond: To Bothwell*, in *Keith's Hist.*, p. 381.

* **evil-willy,** * **evil-willie,** *a.* Ill-disposed, malevolent.

ē-vĭl-dō-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *evil*, and *doer.*] One who acts wickedly or against the law; a wrong-doer, a malefactor.

"Whereas they speak evil against you as *evildoers*, they may by your good works glorify God."—1 *Peter* ii. 12.

* **ē'-vĭl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *evil; -ly.*] In an evil manner; not well.

"Wonder of good deeds *evilly* bestow'd."
Shakesp.: Timon, iv. 3.

* **ē'-vĭl-nĕss,** * **e-vil-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *evil; -ness.*] The quality or state of being evil; badness, wickedness, viciousness.

"The moral goodness and congruity, or *evilness*, unfitness, and unseasonableness of moral or natural actions, falls not within the verge of a brutal faculty."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind*, ch. ii.

ē-vĭl-spēak'-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *evil*, and *speaking.*] The act or practice of speaking ill of others; slander, calumny, defamation.

"Wherefore laying aside all malice and all guile, and hypocrisies and envies, and all *evilspeakings*."—1 *Peter* ii. 1.

ē-vĭl-wĭsh'-ĭng, *a.* [Eng. *evil*, and *wishing.*] Wishing ill or harm to; having no good will; ill-disposed; evil-minded.

"They heard of this sudden going out, in a country full of *evilwishing* minds towards him."—*Sidney.*

ē-vĭl-wŏr'-kĕr, *s.* [Eng. *evil*, and *worker.*] One who works ill or harm to others; an evildoer.

"Beware of dogs, beware of *evilworkers*."—*Philippians* iii. 2.

ē-vĭn'-çe, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *evinco* = to overcome: *e* = out, fully, and *vinco* = to conquer; Ital. *evincere.*] [EVICT.]

A. *Transitive:*

*1. To overcome, to conquer.

"Error by his own arms is best *evinced*."
Milton: P. R., iv. 235.

2. To prove beyond a doubt; to demonstrate.

"Tradition then is disallowed
When not *evinced* by Scripture to be true."
Dryden: Hind & Panther, ii. 190.

3. To manifest, to show, to exhibit.

"When men *evince* a disposition to defer to the opinions of guides selected with care and discretion."—*Sir G. C. Lewis: Authority in Matter of History.*

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To prove; to furnish proof.

"The accuser complains, the witness *evinceth*, the judge sentences."—*Bp. Hall: Cases of Conscience.*

¶ For the difference between to *evince* and to *prove*, see PROVE.

* **ē-vĭn'-çe-mçnt,** *s.* [Eng. *evince; -ment.*] The act of evincing, demonstrating, or proving.

"The *evincement* thereof may give rise to many trials."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 499.

* **ē-vĭn'-çĭ-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *evinc(e); -able.*] That may or can be proved or demonstrated; demonstrable; capable of proof.

"Implanted instincts in brutes are in themselves highly reasonable and useful to their ends, and *evincible* by true reason to be such."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind*, p. 62.

* **ē-vĭn'-çĭ-blў,** *adv.* [Eng. *evincib(le); -ly.*] In a manner to prove or force conviction.

* **ē-vĭn'-çĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *evinc(e); -ive.*] Tending or calculated to prove or demonstrate.

* **ē'-vĭr-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *eviratus*, pa. par. of *eviro*: *e* = out, away, and *vir* = a man.] To emasculate; to deprive of manhood.

"Not to speak of Origen and some others that have voluntarily *evirated* themselves."—*Bishop Hall: Of Christian Moderation*, § 4.

* **ē'-vĭr-ate,** *a.* [Lat. *eviratus.*] Emasculated; castrated.

"A verie *evirate* eunuch."—*P. Holland: Ammianus Marcellinus*, p. 321.

* **ē-vĭr-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *eviratio*, from *eviratus*, pa. par. of *eviro.*] The act of castrating or emasculating; castration.

"They had saved the children of Greeks from *evirution*."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 1,004.

ē-vĭs'-çĕr-āte, *v.t.* [Lat. *evisceratus*, pa. par. of *eviscero*: *e* = out, away, and *viscera* = the bowels.]

1. *Lit.:* To disembowel; to take or draw out the entrails of.

"He will *eviscerate* himself like a spider."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy*, p. 125.

* 2. *Fig.:* To draw out of; to clear, to free.

"The philosophers who . . . quietly *eviscerate* the problem of its difficulty."—*Sir W. Hamilton.*

ē-vĭs-cĕr-ā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *evisceratus*, pa. par. of *eviscero.*] The act or process of eviscerating or disembowelling.

* **ĕv'-ĭt-a-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *evitabilis*, from *evito* = to avoid: *e* = out, away, and *vito* = to avoid.] That may or can be avoided, shunned, or escaped; avoidable.

"Of two such evils, being not both *evitable*, the choice of the less is not evill."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*, bk. v., § 9.

* **ĕv'-ĭ-tāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *evitatus*, pa. par. of *evito* = to avoid.] To avoid, to escape, to shun.

"Therein she doth *evitate* and shun
A thousand irreligious cursed hours,
Which forced marriage would have brought upon her." *Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, v. 5.

* **ĕv-ĭ-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *evitatio*, from *evito* = to avoid.] The act of avoiding, escaping, or shunning.

"In all bodies there is an appetite of union, and *evitation* of solution of continuity."—*Bacon.*

* **ē-vīte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *evito.*] To avoid, to escape, to shun.

"The terrours are no way to be *evited*."—*Lord Pres. Forbes: Refl. on Incred.* (1750), p. 81.

* **ē-vĭ-tĕr'-nal,** * **e-vi-ter-nall,** *a.* [Lat. *æviternus*, from *ævum* = age.] [ETERNAL.] Eternal; of an indefinitely long duration.

* **ē-vĭ-tĕr'-nal-lў,** *adv* [Eng. *eviternal; -ly.*] Eternally.

"The Godhead is *eviternally* united to them both."—*Bp. Hall: Passion Sermon* (1609).

* **ē-vĭ-tĕr'-nĭ-tў,** *s.* [Low Lat. *æviternitas*, from Lat. *æviternus.*] Enduring indefinitely long; eternity.

"There shall we indissolubly . . . passe an *euiternity* of blisse."—*Bp. Hall: Invisible World.*

ē-vīt'-tāte, *a.* [Lat. *e*, and *vittatus*]. [VITTATE.] *Bot.:* Without vittæ (q.v.)

ĕv'-ō-cāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *evocatus*, pa. par. of *evoco* = to call out: *e* = out, and *voco* = to call.] To call out or forth.

"He [Saul] had already shown sufficient credulity, in thinking there was any efficacy in magical operations to *evocate* the dead."—*Stackhouse: Hist. of the Bible*, bk. v., ch. iii.

* **ĕv-ō-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *evocatio*, from *evocatus*, pa. par. of *evoco*; Fr. *évocation.*]

1. The act of calling out or forth, as from concealment.

"Would truth dispense, we could be content with Plato, that knowledge were but remembrance, that intellectual acquisition were but reminiscential *evocation*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours* (Pref.).

2. A calling or summoning from one tribunal to another.

***ĕv'-ō-cā-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat., from *evocatus*, pa. par. of *evoco*.] One who evokes or calls forth.

ē-vō'ke, *v.t.* [Lat. *evoco*: *e* = out, and *voco* = to call; *vox* = a voice; Fr. *évoquer*; Sp. *evocar*; Ital. *evocare*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To call out, to summon forth.

"The only business and use of this character, is to open the subject in a long prologue, to *evoke* the devil, and summon the court."—*Warton: Hist. of Eng. Poetry*, ii. 326.

*2. *Law:* To remove from one tribunal to another.

"The cause was *evoked* to Rome."—*Hume.* (*Webster.*)

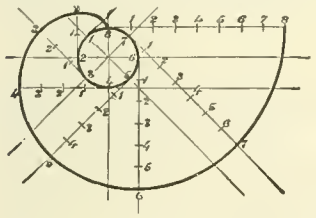
***ĕv-ō-lăt'-ĭc, * ĕv-ō-lăt'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Lat. *evolatum*, sup. of *evolo* = to fly away: *e* = out, and *volo* = to fly.] Apt to fly away.

***ĕv-ō-lā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *evolatum*, sup. of *evolo* = to fly away.] The act of flying away.

"Upon the wings of this faith is the soul ready to mount up towards that heaven which is open to receive it, and in that act of *evolation* puts itself into the hands of those blessed angels."—*Bp. Hall: The Christian*, § 13.

ē'-vō-lūte, *s.* [Lat. *evolutus*, pa. par. of *evolvo* = to unroll: *e* = out, and *volvo* = to roll.]

Geom.: A curve from which another curve, called the involute or evolvent, is described



EVOLUTE.

by the end of a thread gradually wound upon or unwound from the former. The figures on the perimeter of the evolute—viz., the circle—correspond to those marking the evolvent.

ē-vō-lū'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *evolutio* = an unrolling, from *evolutus*, pa. par. of *evolvo* = to unroll; Fr. *évolution*; Sp. *evolucion*; Ital. *evoluzione*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The act of unrolling or unfolding.

"The spontaneous coagulation of the little saline bodies was preceded by almost innumerable *evolutions*."—*Boyle.*

(2) The series of things unrolled or unfolded.

"The whole *evolution* of ages, from everlasting to everlasting."—*More: Divine Dialogues.*

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) An unravelling or development: as, the *evolution* of a plot.

(2) A change, an alteration.

"All the fashionable *evolutions* of opinion."—*Burke: To the Sheriffs of Bristol.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Astron. & Geol.:* The development of this world and of the solar system, if not of all stellar systems, from a fine mist or nebula. Prof. Huxley says, "Nor is the value of the doctrine of evolution to the philosophic thinker diminished by the fact that it applies the same method to the living and the non-living world, and embraces in one stupendous analogy the growth of a solar system from molecular chaos, the shaping of the earth from the nebulous cubhood of its youth, through innumerable changes and immeasurable ages to the present form, and the development of a living being from the shapeless mass of protoplasm we term a germ." [2.] (*Prof. Huxley: Anniversary Address, Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, xxv. (1869), p. xlvii.)

2. *Biology:*

(1) The same as EPIGENESIS (q.v.).

(2) The development hypothesis, or theory (q.v.). In its extreme form it traces both the animal and vegetable kingdom to one very low form of life, consisting of a minute cell, and supposes this cell produced by or from inorganic matter by some occult process which used to be formerly called spontaneous generation. Of this advanced school, Professor Haeckel may be taken as the representative. With a more moderate school of thought the great name of Darwin is associated. He never withdrew, even from the last edition of his *Origin of Species*, the sentence in which he intimates his belief that life may have "been originally breathed by the Creator into a few forms or into one." A living being of very simple and low organization once obtained, all animals and plants were evolved or developed from it by the operation of natural laws. (For the process, see DARWINISM.) Some small approach to the physical structure of man is supposed to be traceable in the humble and shell-less molluscs called Ascidians, whence man's line of ancestry ran through the lower Vertebrata, the Monotrematous Mammals, other orders of the class, and finally the Anthropoid Apes. In this view both Darwin and Haeckel essentially agree. (See Darwin's *Descent of Man*, and Haeckel's *Evolution of Man*.) In the long series of evolutions, the continual tendency was for the simple to develop into the complex, or for an organ which at first had several functions to fulfil to become specialized. The more generalized forms are looked for in the older rocks, whilst as more and more recent strata are examined, the organisms met with are those highly specialized. Evolution prescribes no limits to the perfection of bodily and mental organization which the human race may ultimately reach.

"Still less is there any necessary antagonism between either of these doctrines and that of *Evolution*, which embraces all that is sound in both Catastrophism and Uniformitarianism."—*Prof. Huxley: Anniversary Address, Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, xxv., p. xlvii.

3. *Geom.:* The opening or unfolding of a curve, and making it describe an evolvent.

"The equable *evolution* of the periphery of a circle, or any other curve, is such a gradual approach of the circumference to rectitude, as that all its parts do meet together, and equally evolve or unbend: so that the same line becomes successively a less arch of a reciprocally greater circle, till at length they turn into a straight line."—*Harris.*

4. *Math.:* The extraction of roots from any given power; the reverse of involution (q.v.).

5. *Mil.:* The changes of position, form of drawing-up, &c., by which the disposition of troops is changed according to the necessities of defence or attack.

ē-vō-lū'-tion-al, *a.* [Eng. *evolution*; *-al.*] The same as EVOLUTIONARY (q.v.).

ē-vō-lū'-tion-ar-y, *a.* [Eng. *evolution*; *-ary.*]

Biol.: Produced by or in any way pertaining to evolution.

"Constituting a break in the *evolutionary* chain."—*Athenæum*, March 4, 1882.

ē-vō-lū'-tion-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *evolution*; *-ism.*] The theory or doctrine of evolution.

"The extreme *evolutionism* which . . . traces all existence back to a lifeless atom or germ."—*Brit. Quar. Review*, October 1881, p. 507.

¶ The term was introduced by Prof. Huxley in his Presidential Address to the Geological Society in 1869. Along with it he introduced also the terms Catastrophism and Uniformitarianism, the three words being designed to discriminate the three chief schools of geological thought. (*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, vol. xxv., p. xxxix.)

ē-vō-lū'-tion-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *evolution*; *-ist.*] One holding the doctrine of evolution, as distinguished from that of uniformity and that of successive catastrophes.

"Collated with the results of other *evolutionists* elsewhere."—*Athenæum*, March 4, 1882.

ē-vŏlve, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *evolvo* = to unroll: *e* = out, and *volvo* = to roll, to fold.]

A. *Transitive:*

*** I.** *Literally:*

1. To unfold, to unroll.

"They expand and *evolve* themselves into more distinction and evidence of themselves."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind*, p. 63.

2. To throw or send out; to emit, to diffuse.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To follow through intricacies and disclose.

"There needs but to *evolve* the Philosopher's idea."—*Burd: Universal Poetry.*

2. To develop; to bring to maturity.

B. *Intrans.:* To become open, disclosed, or diffused; to spread.

"Ambrosial odour
Does round the air *evolving* scents diffuse."
Prior: Solomon, iii. 711.

ē-vŏlved, *pa. par. & a.* [EVOLVE.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* (See the verb).

2. *Bot.:* Unfolded.

*** ē-vŏl'-vo-ment,** *s.* [Eng. *evolve*; *-ment.*] The act or process of evolving; the state of being evolved; evolution.

ē-vŏl'-vent, *s.* [Lat. *evolvens*, pa. par. of *evolvo* = to unroll.]

Geom.: The involute of a curve. [INVOLUTE.]

ē-vŏl'-vĕr, *s.* [Eng. *evolv(e)*; *-er.*] One who or that which evolves.

ē-vŏl'-vu-lŭs, *s.* [A dimin. word from Lat. *evolvo* = to roll out—*i.e.*, not twining, as opposed to Convolvulus, which twines.]

Bot.: A genus of Convolvulaceæ. It has entire, nearly sessile leaves, and small flowers. About sixty species are known, chiefly from tropical America. Several have been introduced into Britain.

*** ē-vŏm'-ĭt, * e-vom-et,** *v.t.* [Lat. *evomitus*, pa. par. of *evomo* = to vomit out: *e* = out, and *vomo* = to vomit.] To emit, to reject.

"Unsaverye morsels *evometed* for Christ."—*Bale: Image*, pt. ii. (Pref.)

*** ē-vŏm-ĭ-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *evomit*; *-ation.*] The act of vomiting out or forth.

"By eructation, or expiration, or *evomitation*."—*Swift: Tale of a Tub*, § 4.

*** ē-vŏ-mĭ'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *evomitus*, pa. par. of *evomo*.] The act of vomiting out or forth.

†ē-vŏn'-ŷ-mŭs, *s.* [Lat. *evonymos*.] [EUONYMUS.]

ē-vŏs'-mĭ-ą, *s.* [Latinized form of Gr. εὔοσμος (*euosmos*) = sweet-smelling, fragrant; εὖ (*eu*) well, good, and ὀσμή (*osmē*) = smell.]

Bot.: A genus of Cinchonads, tribe Cinchonæ, family Hamelidæ. It has red flowers and sweet-smelling berries. *Evosmia corymbosa* is poisonous, and according to Sir R. Schomburgh, Indians have been injured by using its wood for spits on which to roast their meat.

ē-vō'-vą-ē, *s.* [For etym. see def.]

Music: An artificial word, consisting of the vowels in *Seculorum Amen*, at the end of the Gloria Patri. It was designed to serve as a mnemonic word to enable singers to render the several Gregorian chants properly; each letter in Evovae standing for the syllable whence it was extracted. The author of the article in Smith's *Christian Antiquities* says that the Evovae must be regarded as containing the germ of the present accepted views respecting musical accent. A modern imitation of the word was proposed by Mr. Dyce, but never came into use. It remains a mere curiosity, inasmuch as more obvious means exist of expressing accent.

*** ē-vŭl'-gāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *evulgatus*, pa. par. of *evulgo* = to make common or public: *e* = out, and *vulgo* = to publish among the people; *vulgus* = the common people.] To publish, to make known, to divulge.

ē-vŭl-gā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *evulgatus*, pa par. of *evulgo*.] The act of publishing, making known, or divulging.

*** ē-vŭl'-ge,** *v.t.* [Lat. *evulgo*.] To publish, to make public.

"Not with any intention to *evulge* it."—*Pref. to Annot. on Browne's Religio Medici.*

ē-vŭl'-sion, *s.* [Lat. *evulsio*, from *evulsus*, pa. par. of *evello* = to pluck out: *e* = out, and *vello* = to pluck.] The act of plucking out or off.

"The instruments of *evulsion*, compression, or incision."—*Browne: Cyrus' Garden*, ch. ii.

*** ew,** *s.* [A.S. *iw*, *ēow*; O. H. Ger. *ëwa*.] The yew (q.v.).

"Fyne *ew*, popler, and lyndes faire."
Romaunt of the Rose, 1388.

ew-den-drift, *s.* [EWINDRIFT.]

ew-der, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; probably a corruption of *odour*.]

1. A disagreeable smell.

2. The steam of a boiling pot.

ewe (1) (pron. **ū**), *s.* [A.S. *eowu*; cogn. with Dut. *ooi*: Icel. *á*; O. H. Ger. *awi*, *owi*; M. H. Ger. *ouwe*; Goth. **awi*; Lat. *ovis*; Gr. ὄις (*ois*); Sansc. *avi*; Lithuanian *avis*; Russ. *ovtsa*.] A female sheep.

ewe-cheese, *s.* Cheese made from the milk of ewes.

ewe-gowan, *s.*

Bot.: The Common Daisy (*Bellis perennis*). (*Scotch.*)

* **ewe-neck,** *s.* A hollow neck.

"Gaunt and shagged, with a *ewe-neck*."—*W. Irving Sketch-Book.*

* **ewe-necked,** *a.* Having a hollow in the neck.

"Such a courser! . . . he was a little *ewe-necked*."—*Barham: Ingoldsby Legends; Grey Dolphin.*

* **ewe** (2), *s.* [Yew.]

ew'-ĕr (ew as ū), * cuw-er, * ew-arc, * ew-erc, *s.* [O. Fr. * *ewer*, * *ewaire*, * *ewiere*, from O. Fr. * *ewe* = water, from Lat. *aquarius* = a vessel for water: *aqua* = water.] A kind of pitcher or large jug for water; a toilet jug with a wide spout.

"The golden *ewer* a maid obsequious brings,
Replenished from the cool translucent springs."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, i. 179, 180.

ew-est, ew-ous, *a.* [Etym. doubtful.] Nearest; contiguous. (*Scotch.*)

"To be sure they lie maist *ewest*, said the Bailie."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xlii.

ew-how, ew-hew, *interj.* [Eh.] Oh dear! (*Scotch.*)

"*Ewhow*, sirs! to see his father's son at the like o' thae feurless follies!"—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. iii.

ew'-ĭn-drĭft, ew'-ĕn-drĭft (ew as ū), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Snow driven by the wind; a snow-drift.

"Ther fell such an extream tempest, *ewindrift*, sharp snow, and wind, full in their faces."—*Gordon: Hist. Earls of Sutherl.*, p. 246.

ewk (pron. **ūk**), *v.i.* [Yeke.] To itch.

"By my certie, some o' our necks wad hae been *ewking*."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxi.

ew'-rў (ew as ū), *s.* [Eng. *ewer*; *-y.*]

* **I.** The acullery of a religious establishment.

2. An office in the royal household, having charge of the linen for the sovereign's table, the laying of the cloth for meals, &c.

ewt, *s.* [Eft, *s.* Newt.]

ĕx-, *pref.* [Lat., Gr. *ἐξ, ἐκ* = *out.*] A common prefix in English compounds. It represents (1) the Latin *ex* with the original force of *out*, as in *exhale, exclude;* (2) with the force of *beyond*, as in *excel, exceed;* (3) it is added for emphasis. It is prefixed to titles or names of offices to signify that the person referred to has held but no longer holds the office: as, *ex*-president. In commerce it is used to signify that goods are sold or delivered from a certain vessel, as, tea sold *ex Nelson*. It becomes *ef* before f, as in *effuse*, and is shortened to *e* before *b, d, g, l, m, n, r*, and *v*, as in *ebullient, edit, egress, elate, emanate, enode, erode, evade*. The Greek form appears in *eccentric, ecclesiastic, eclectic*, &c. It takes the form *es-* in O. Fr. and Sp., cf. *escape, escheat, escort*. In a few words it becomes *s*, as in *scald, scamper*. (*Skeat.*)

* **ĕx-ăç'-ĕr-bāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *exacerbatus*, pa. par. of *exacerbo* = to irritate: *ex* = out, fully, and *acerbus* = bitter, harsh, sour.]

1. To irritate, to exasperate: to increase the evil passions or malignity of.

2. To intensify or increase the violence of a disease.

ĕx-ăç-ĕr-bā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *exacerbatio*, from *exacerbatus*, pa. par. of *exacerbo*; Fr. *exacerbation.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. The act of exacerbating, irritating, or exasperating; exasperation.

"On the same *exacerbation* he brake out into that stout piece of eloquence."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 541.

2. Increased severity or harshness.

II. *Med.:* The height of a disease; a paroxysm; the periodical increase of remittent and continued fevers, when there is no actual cessation of the fever.

"The patient himself may strive, by little and little, to overcome the symptoms, in the *exacerbation*."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 61.

* **ĕx-ăç-ĕr-bĕs'-çençe,** *s.* [Lat. *exacerbescens*, pr. par. of *exacerbesco*, an inceptive form of *exacerbo*.] Increase of irritation or violence, especially the increase of a disease or fever.

* **ĕx-ăç-ĕr-vā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *ex* = out, fully and *acervatio* = a heaping up; *acervus* = a heap.] The act of heaping up.

* **ĕx-ăç'-ĭn-āte,** *v.t* [Lat. *ex* = out, away, and *acinus* = a kernel.] To remove the kernel from.

* **ĕx-ăç-ĭ-nā'-tion,** *s.* [Exacinate.] The act of removing the kernels from.

ĕx-ăct', *a.* [Lat. *exactus*, pa. par. of *exigo* = to drive out, to weigh out, to measure: *ex* = out, and *ago* = to drive; Fr. *exact*; Sp. *exacto*; Ital. *esatto.*]

1. Precisely agreeing in amount, number, or degree; not differing in the least: as, the *exact* number or sum.

2. Precise; precisely fitting, proper, or suitable.

"He must seize the *exact* moment for deserting a falling cause."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

3. Strictly correct, or according to rule; accurate, carefully attentive.

4. Accurate, careful, strict, precise, punctilious, particular.

"Many gentlemen turn out of the seats of their ancestors, to make way for such new masters as have been more *exact* in their accounts than themselves."—*Spectator.*

5. Strictly correct or accurate.

"What if you and I enquire how money matters stand between us?—With all my heart, I love *exact* dealing, and let Hocus audit."—*Arbuthnot: John Bull.*

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *exact, nice, punctual*, and *particular*: "*Exact* and *nice* are to be compared in their application, either to persons or things; *particular* and *punctual* only in application to persons. To be *exact* is to arrive at perfection; to be *nice* is to be free from faults: to be *particular* is to be *exact* in certain points. We are *exact* in our conduct or in what we do; *nice* and *particular* in our mode of doing it; *punctual* as to the time and season for doing it. It is necessary to be *exact* in our accounts; to be *nice* as an artist in the choice and distribution of colours; to be *particular*, as a man of business, in the number and the details of merchandizes that are to be delivered out; to be *punctual* in observing the hour or the day that has been fixed upon. *Exactness* and *punctuality* are always taken in a good sense; they designate an attention to that which cannot be dispensed with; they form a part of one's duty: *niceness* and *particularity* are not always taken in the best sense; they designate an excessive attention to things of inferior importance; to matters of taste and choice. When *exact* and *nice* are applied to things, the former expresses more than the latter; we speak of an *exact* resemblance, and a *nice* distinction." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ĕx-ăct', *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *exacter*, from Low Lat. *exacto*, from Lat. *exactus*, pa. par. of *exigo* = to drive out, exact.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To require with authority; to force or compel to be paid, yielded, or rendered, without right or justice.

"Then now *exact'st* the penalty,
Which is a pound of this poor merchant's flesh."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

2. To demand or claim as of right.

"Years of service past
From grateful souls *exact* reward at last."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, iii. 1,131-2.

* 3. To demand or call for the presence of; to summon.

"The hour precise
Exacts our parting hence."
Milton: P. L., xii. 590.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To demand or claim.

* 2. To practise extortion; to make exactions.

"The enemy shall not *exact* upon him."—*Ps.* lxxx. 22.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *exact* and to *extort*: "To *exact* is to demand with force, it is commonly an act of injustice: to *extort* is to get with violence, it is an act of tyranny. . . In the figurative sense deference, obedience, applause, and admiration are *exacted*: a confession, an acknowledgment, a discovery, and the like, are *extorted.*" (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ĕx-ăct'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *exact*, *v.*; *-er.*]

1. One who exacts or extorts; an extortioner.

"I will also make thy officers peace, and thine *exacters* righteousness."—*Isaiah* lx. 17.

2. One who exacts or demands by authority or of right.

"Light and lewd persons, especially that the *exacter* of the oath did neither use exhortation, nor examining of them for taking thereof, were easily suborned to make an affidavit for money."—*Bacon.*

3. One who is very severe, strict, or harsh in his demands or claims.

"No men are prone to be greater tyrants, and more rigorous *exacters* upon others, than such whose pride was formerly least disposed to the obedience of lawful constitutions."—*King Charles: Eikon Basilike.*

ĕx-ăct'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Exact, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Demanding or compelling the payment, yielding, or rendering of anything by force or with authority; extorting; requiring authoritatively.

2. Unreasonable in demands or claims.

C. *As subst.:* The act of extorting, demanding, or requiring by force or with authority; exaction.

ĕx-ăc'-tion, *s.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *exactus*, pa. par. of *exigo* = to exact.]

1. The act of exacting, demanding, or requiring the payment or rendering of by force or authoritatively; a forcible or violent levying; extortion.

"If he should break this day, what should I gain
By the *exaction* of the forfeiture?"
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 3.

2. The act of claiming or demanding as a right.

"It could lay on me
Any *exaction* of respect so strong."
Daniel: Death of Earl of Devonshire.

3. That which is exacted; a tribute, fee, or payment unjustly, illegally, or forcibly exacted.

"And daily such *exactions* did exact
As were against the order of the state."
Daniel: Civil Wars, iv. 25.

* **ĕx-ăc'-tious,** *a.* [Eng. *exact*; *-ious.*] Exacting, extorting, extortionate.

"They pay *exactious* rates."—*Burton's Diary* (1656), i., p. 225.

ĕx-ăct'-ĭ-tūde, *s.* [Fr.] Exactness, accuracy, niceness.

"Every sentence, every word, every syllable, every letter and point, seem to have been weighed with the nicest *exactitude*."—*Geddes: Prosp.*, p. 92.

ĕx-ăct'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *exact*; *-ly.*]

1. In an exact manner; with exactness; precisely according to rule, measure, principle, &c.; as, One thing fits another *exactly*.

2. With niceness, accuracy, or precision.

"The religion they profess is such, that the more *exactly* it is sifted by pure unbiassed reason, the more reasonable still it will be found."—*Atterbury.*

ĕx-ăct'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *exact*; *-ness.*]

1. Accuracy, niceness, nicety, precision; strict conformity to rule, principle, &c.

"The experiments were all made with the utmost *exactness* and circumspection."—*Woodward: On Fossils.*

2. Regularity or strict attention in conduct; strict or careful conformity to propriety.

"All the various private duties . . . will be performed with the same *exactness* and punctuality as if he himself had been present."—*Porteus: Charge to Diocese of London.*

3. Precise or careful observance of method; strict following after accuracy.

ĕx-ăct'-ŏr, * **ĕx-ăct'-ŭr,** *s.* [Lat. *exactor*, from *exactus*, pa. par. of *exigo* = to exact.]

1. One who exacts or demands anything from others with authority; one who compels the payment of dues, customs, &c.

2. One who demands by authority; as the *exactor* of an oath.

"The rigidest *exactor* of truth."—*South: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 12.

3. One who or that which demands or claims as a right; one who is unreasonably strict, severe, or harsh in demands or claims.

"Men that are in health are severe *exactors* of patience at the hands of them that are sick."—*Jeremy Taylor.*

4. An extortioner; one who compels the payment, yielding, or rendering of anything by force.

* 5. A torturer.

"*Exactours* ben thei that enqueren the truthe bi mesurable betingis and turmentis and performen the sentence of iugis."—*Wycliffe: Deut.* xvi. 18. (Margin.)

* **ĕx-ăc'-trĕss, * ex-ac-tresse,** *s.* [Lat. *exactrix.*] A female who exacts, demands, or claims anything.

"Expectation, who is so severe an *exactress* of duties."—*Ben Jonson: Masques.*

***ĕx-ăc'-ụ-āte,** *v.t.* [As if from a Lat. *exacuatus*, pa. par. of *exacuo* (1st conj.), for *exacuto*, from the Lat. *exacutus*, pa. par. of *exacuo* (3rd conj.) = to sharpen: *ex* = out, fully, and *acuo* = to sharpen.] To sharpen, to whet, to give an edge to.

"Sense of such an injury received
Should so *exacuate* and whet your choler."
Ben Jonson: Magnetic Lady, iii. 3.

***ĕx-ăc-ụ-ā'-tion,** *s.* [EXACUATE, *v.*] The act of sharpening or whetting.

ĕx'-a-cŭm, *s.* [Lat. *ex* = out, and *ago* = to drive; because the plant is said to have the power of expelling poison.]

Bot.: A genus of Gentians, tribe Gentianeæ. The old *Exacum filiforme* is now *Cicendia filiformis*.

ĕx-æ'-rĕ-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. ἐξαίρεσις (*exairesis*), from ἐξαίρεω (*exaireō*) = to take away, to remove: ἐξ (*ex*) = out, away, and αἱρέω (*haireō*) = to take.]

Surg.: That branch of surgery which relates to the removing of parts of the body.

ĕx-ăg'-ĝĕr-āte, *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *exaggeratus*, pa. par. of *exaggero* = to heap up: *ex* = out, fully, and *aggero* = to heap; *agger* = a heap, from *ag* (for *ad*) = to, and *gero* = to carry: Fr. *exagérer*; Sp. *exagerar*; Ital. *esagerar*.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*** 1.** *Literally:*

(1) To heap up, to accumulate.

"In the great level near Thorny, several oaks and firs stand in firm earth below the moor, and have lain there hundreds of years, still covered by the fresh and salt waters and moorish earth *exaggerated* upon them."—*Hale.*

(2) To raise or lift up.

"*Exaggerating* and raising islands and continents in other parts by such exaggeration."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind*, p. 299.

2. *Fig.*: To heighten; to enlarge by hyperbolical expressions; to overstate; to describe or represent as greater than truth or justice will warrant.

"A friend *exaggerates* a man's virtues; an enemy inflames his crimes."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 399.

II. *Art*: To heighten in effect or design; as, To *exaggerate* any particular feature in a painting or statue.

B. *Intrans.*: To make use of or be given to exaggeration.

ĕx-ăg'-ĝĕr-āt-ĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [EXAGGERATE.]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Heightened, enlarged, overstated; represented as greater than truth or justice will warrant.

"A case . . . in most points *exaggerated*."—*Cambridge: A Dialogue; Dick & Ned.*

2. *Art*: Heightened or magnified in effect or design.

ĕx-ăg-ĝĕr-ā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *exaggeratio*, from *exaggeratus*, pa. par. of *exaggero*; Fr. *exagération*; Sp. *exageracion*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*** 1.** *Literally:*

(1) The act of heaping up or accumulating.

"Some towns that were anciently havens and ports, are now, by *exaggeration* of sand between these towns and the sea, converted into firm land."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind*, p. 299.

(2) That which is heaped up or accumulated; a heap, an accumulation.

2. *Fig.*: Hyperbolical amplification; a representing or describing as greater than truth or justice will warrant.

"All the prejudices, all the *exaggerations*, of both the great parties in the state, moved his scorn."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

II. *Art*: The representation of things in a heightened or magnified manner.

***ĕx-ăg'-ĝĕr-ā-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *exaggerat(e)*; *-ive.*] Having the power or tendency to exaggerate; exaggerating, hyperbolical.

"In a not mendacious, yet loud-spoken, *exaggerative*, more or less asinine manner."—*Carlyle: Cromwell*, i. 142.

***ĕx-ăg'-ĝĕr-ạ-tĭve-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *exaggerative*; *-ly.*] In an exaggerated or hyperbolical manner; with exaggeration.

"An immense hall, filled with what I thought (*exaggeratively*) a thousand or two of human creatures."—*Carlyle: Reminiscences*, ii. 5.

ĕx-ăg'-ĝĕr-ā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat.] One who exaggerates or is given to exaggeration.

"*Exaggerators* of the sun and moon."
E. B. Browning.

***ĕx-ăg'-ĝĕr-ạ-tŏr-ў,** *a.* [Lat. *exaggerator*, from *exaggeratus*, pa. par. of *exaggero*.] Containing exaggeration; exaggerated.

"Dear princess, said Rasselas, you fall into the common errours of *exaggeratory* declamation."—*Johnson: Rasselas*, ch. xxviii.

***ĕx-ăg'-ĭ-tāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *exagitatus*, pa. par. of *exagito* = to stir up: *ex* = out, fully, and *agito*, freq. of *ago* = to move, to drive.]

1. To agitate, to shake, to put in motion.

"The warm air of the bed *exagitates* the blood."—*Arbuthnot.*

2. To reproach, to blame, to censure.

"This their defect and imperfection I had rather lament in such case than *exagitate*."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*, bk. ii., ch. xi.

***ĕx-ăg'-ĭ-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *exagitat(e)*; *-ion.*] The act of shaking or agitating; agitation.

ĕx-ăl-bū'-mĭn-ōse, *a.* [Lat. *ex*, and Mod. Lat. *albuminosus*.]

Bot.: The same as EXALBUMINOUS (q.v.).

ĕx-ăl-bū'-mĭ-noŭs, *a.* [Pref. *ex*, and Eng. *albuminous* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Destitute of albumen; not having an endosperm. (Used of seeds.)

"We can imagine the seed to be at first altogether *exalbuminous*."—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, vol. xvi., No. 403 (1881), p. 365.

ĕx-ălt', *v.t.* [Fr. *exalter*, from Lat. *exalto* = to lift up, to exalt: *ex* = out, fully, and *altus* = high; Sp. *exaltar*; Ital. *exaltare*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*** 1.** *Literally:*

(1) To raise or lift up; to elevate.

"Walked boldly upright with *exalted* head."
Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, ccxviii.

(2) To raise in tone, force, or power.

"Against whom hast thou *exalted* thy voice, and lift up thine eyes on high?"—*2 Kings* xix 22.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To raise or elevate in dignity, rank, power, or position.

"*Exalt* him that is low, and abase him that is high."—*Ezekiel* xxi. 26.

(2) To ennoble; to elevate in character.

"Righteousness *exalteth* a nation: but sin is a reproach to any people."—*Proverbs* xiv. 34.

(3) To praise, to magnify, to extol.

"O magnify the Lord with me, and let us *exalt* his name together."—*Psalm* xxiv. 3.

* (4) To elevate with joy or confidence; to inspire with joy or pride; to elate.

"It is certain they who thought they got whatsoever he lost were mightily *exalted*, and thought themselves now superior to any opposition."—*Dryden: Æneid.* (Dedic.)

(5) To elevate or refine in diction or sentiment.

"But hear, oh hear, in what *exalted* strains,
Sicilian muses, through these happy plains,
Proclaim Saturnian times, our own Apollo reigns."
Roscommon: Essay on Translated Verse, 26.

* (6) To increase the force of.

"They meditate whether the virtues of the one will *exalt* or diminish the force of the other, or correct any of its nocent qualities."—*Watts.*

* (7) To digest, to concoct, to refine.

"The wild animals have more exercise, have their juices more elaborated and *exalted*: but for the same reason the fibres are harder."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

* **II.** *Chem.*: To refine by fire; to purify, to subtilize.

"With chymic art *exalts* the mineral powers,
And draws the aromatic souls of flowers."
Pope: Windsor Forest, 243, 244.

¶ For the difference between to *exalt*, and to *lift*, see LIFT.

***ĕx-ăl'-tāte,** *a.* [Lat. *exaltatus*, pa. par. of *exalto* = to raise, to exalt.] Exalted, elevated.

"Mercury is desolate,
In Pisces, when Venus is *exaltate*."
Chaucer: C. T., 6,286.

ĕx-ăl-tā'-tion, *ex-al-ta-cion, *ex-al-ta-cioun, *s.* [Lat. *exaltatio*, from *exalto* = to exalt, to raise; Fr. *exaltation*; Sp. *exaltacion*; Port. *exaltação*; Ital. *esaltazione*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. *Lit.*: The act of raising or lifting up; elevation.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) The act of elevating or raising in power, dignity, rank, or position.

"She put off the garments of widowhood, for the *exaltation* of those that were oppressed."—*Judith* xiv. 8.

(2) The state of being elevated or exalted in power, dignity, rank, or position: an exalted state or position.

"You are as much esteemed, and as much beloved, perhaps more dreaded, than ever you were in your highest *exaltation*."—*Swift.*

† (3) A state of mind in which the thoughts and aspirations are raised and refined; mental refinement.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Chem.*: The refining or subtilizing of bodies or of their qualities, virtues, or strength.

2. *Astrol.*: An essential dignity of a planet, next in virtue to being in his proper house, or a place where a planet's influence is always observed to be very strong; which is, when a planet of a contrary nature is very weak. (*Moxon.*)

"And for hir dlvers disposition
Ech falleth in others *exaltation*."
Chaucer: C. T., 6,286.

¶ *Exaltation of the Cross:*

Ecclesiol. & Ch. Hist.: (CROSS).

ĕx-ălt'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [EXALT.]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.*: Lifted, raised up, or elevated.

2. *Fig.*: Raised in dignity, power, or position; refined, sublime.

***ĕx-ălt'-ĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *exalted*; *-ness.*]

1. The state of being exalted or elevated in rank, position, or dignity; exalted state.

"Upon the account of the *exaltedness* of their natures."—*More: Antidote against Idolatry*, ch. ii.

2. Conceited greatness.

"The *exaltedness* of some minds may make them insensible to these light things."—*Gray: To West*, lett. 6.

ĕx-ălt'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *exalt*; *-er.*]

1. One who exalts, raises, or elevates.

"Thee through my story
Th' *exalter* of my head I count."
Milton: Psalm iii. 9.

2. One who extols, magnifies, or praises highly.

"The Jesuits are the great *exalters* of the Pope's supremacy."—*Fuller: Moderation of Church of England.*

***ĕx-ălt'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *exalt*; *-ment.*] The act of exalting; exaltation; the state of being exalted.

"Sanctity implying a discrimination, a distance, an *exaltment* in nature or use of the thing which is denominated thereby."—*Barrow: Sermons.*

***ĕx-ā'-mĕn,** *s.* [Lat.] [EXAMINE.] An examination, disquisition, or enquiry; scrutiny.

"Following the wars under Antony, the course of his life would not permit a punctual *examen* in all."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. i., ch. viii.

***ĕx-ăm'-ĕ-trŏn,** *s.* [Gr. ἑξάμετρος (*hexametros*).] Hexameter (q.v.).

***ĕx-ăm-ĭn-ạ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *examinable*; *-ity.*] The quality of being examinable, or liable to be inquired into.

"No question arose as to the validity, or *examinability* of a foreign judgment."—*Law Reports: Appeal Cases* (1879), xv. 801.

ĕx-ăm'-in-ạ-ble, *a.* [Eng. *examin(e)*; *-able.*] That may or can be examined or inquired into.

***ĕx-ăm'-ĭ-nant,** *s.* [Lat. *examinans* (genit. *examinantis*), pr. par. of *examino* = to weigh carefully.]

1. One who examines; an examiner. (*Sir W. Scott.*)

2. One who is examined; one who is under examination; an examinee.

"The examiners shall examine two at a time—the *examinants* shall appear before them, in classes of six at a time."—*Prideaux: Life*, p. 234.

***ĕx-ăm'-ĭ-nāte,** *s.* [Lat. *examinatus*, pa. par. of *examino*.] One who is examined or placed under examination; an examinee.

"In an examination where a freed servant, who having power with Claudius, very sancily had almost all the words, asked in scorn one of the *examinates*, who was likewise a freed servant of Scribonianus: I pray, sir, if Scribonianus had been emperor, what would you have done? He answered, I would have stood behind his chair and held my peace."—*Bacon: Apophthegms.*

ĕx ăm-ĭ-nā'-tion, *s.* [Fr. *examination*, from Lat. *examinatio*, from *examinatus*, pa. par. of *examino* = to weigh carefully, to examine (q.v.); Sp. *examinacion*; Ital. *esaminazione*.]

1. The act or process of examining, searching or inquiring into; a careful search or inquiry into for the purpose of ascertaining the

true nature or condition of anything; especially applied to—

(1) The act or process of endeavouring to ascertain the truth of any matter by the interrogation of witnesses.

"I have brought him forth, that after *examination* had, I might have somewhat to write."—*Acts* xxv. 26.

(2) The process of testing the capabilities or qualifications of a candidate for any post, or the progress, attainments, or knowledge of a student: as, an *examination* for the Civil Service; a periodical *examination* of a class or school, &c.

2. The state of being examined, or of undergoing an examination.

3. Trial or assay, as of minerals, chemical compounds, &c.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *examination, inquiry, research, search, investigation,* and *scrutiny:* "*Examination* is the most general of these terms, which all agree in expressing an active effort to find out that which is unknown. The *examination* is made either by the aid of the senses or the understanding, the body or the mind; the *search* is principally a physical action; the *inquiry* is mostly intellectual; we *examine* a face or we *examine* a subject; we *search* a house or a dictionary; we *inquire* into a matter. . . . To *examine* a person, is either by means of questions to get at his mind, or by means of looks to become acquainted with his person; to *search* a person is by corporeal contact to learn what he has about him. . . . *Examinations* and *inquiries* are both made by means of questions; but the former is an official act for a specific end, the latter is a private act for purposes of convenience or pleasure. Students undergo *examinations* from their teachers; they pursue their *inquiries* for themselves. A *research* is a remote *inquiry:* an *investigation* is a minute *inquiry:* a *scrutiny* is a strict *examination.*" (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ĕx-ăm-ĭ-nā'-tion-ăl, *a.* Of or pertaining to examination.

ĕx-ăm-ĭ-nā'-tion-ism, *s.* An undue reliance upon or excessive practice of examinations as qualifying tests.

ĕx-ăm'-ĭne, **ex-a-men,** **ex-a-mene,** **ex-a-myne,** *v. t. & i.* [Fr. *examiner,* from Lat. *examino* = to weigh carefully; *examen* (genit. *examinis*) = the tongue of a balance; for *exagmen,* from *ex* = out, and *ago* = to drive; *exigo* = to weigh out; Sp. & Port. *examinar;* Ital. *esaminare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To inquire into the state or truth of any matter; to endeavour to ascertain the facts relating to anything; to investigate; to scrutinize; to weigh and sift the arguments relating to any matter

"When I began to *examine* the extent and certainty of our knowledge, I found it had a near connection with words."—*Locke*

2. To inspect or explore the condition or state of anything.

3. To interrogate; to question as a witness.

"Commaund his accusers to come unto thee, by *examining* of whom thyself mayest take knowledge of all these things."—*Acts* xxiii. 30.

4. To submit to an examination; to try, as an offender.

"Their was oure Lord *examyned* in the night, and scourged."—*Maundeville,* p. 91.

5. To test the capabilities, qualifications of for any post; to ascertain the attainments, knowledge, or progress of by examination.

6. To test or assay, as minerals, chemical compounds, &c.

B. *Intrans.:* To make examination, inquiry, or research.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *examine,* to *explore,* and to *search:* "To *examine* expresses a less effort than to *search,* and this expresses less than to *explore.* We *examine* objects that are near; we *search* those that are hidden or removed at a certain distance; we *explore* those that are unknown or very distant." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

• **ĕx-ăm'-ine,** *s.* [EXAMINE, *v.*] An examination.

"Being absent from the dyetts of *examine.*"—*Lamont: Diary,* p. 195.

• **ĕx-ăm-ĭ-nēē',** *s.* [Eng. *examin(e); -ee.*] One who is subjected to, or undergoes an examination. (*Athenæum,* Oct. 16, 1886, p. 504.)

ĕx-ăm'-ĭ-nĕr, *s.* [Eng. *examin(e); -er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who examines or inquires into the truth or facts of any matter.

"So much diligence is not altogether necessary, but it will promote the success of the experiments, and by a very scrupulous *examiner* of things deserves to be applied."—*Newton: Optics.*

2. One who examines or interrogates, as a witness or an offender.

"A crafty clerk, commissioner, or *examiner,* will make a witness speak what he truly never meant."—*Hale: Law of England.*

3. One who is appointed to examine or test the capabilities, qualifications, progress, or knowledge of candidates for any office, students, &c.

II. *Law:* One of two officers of the court of Chancery, before whom witnesses are examined, and their evidence taken to be read on the trial of the cause.

ĕx-ăm'-ĭn-ĭng, • **ex-am-yn-yng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [EXAMINE.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Inquiring or searching into the truth of any matter; testing.

2. Appointed, or having the power to examine: as, an *examining* board.

C. *As subst.:* The same as EXAMINATION (q.v.).

"I my self shalle make *examynyng.*"
Towneley Mysteries, p. 198.

• **ĕx-ăm'-pla-rў,** *a.* [Eng. *exampl(e); -ary.*] Serving for example or pattern; exemplary.

"We are not of opinion that nature, in working, hath before her certain *examplary* draughts or patterns, which subsisting in the bosom of the Highest, and being thence discovered, she fixeth her eye upon them."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity,* bk. i., ch. iii.

ĕx-am'-ple, *s.* [O. Fr. *example;* Fr. *exemple,* from Lat. *exemplum* = a pattern, specimen, from *eximo* = to take out, to select as a specimen; *ex* = out, and *emo* = to buy, to take; Sp. & Port. *exemplo;* Ital. *esempio;* O. Ital. *esemplo.*] [ENSAMPLE, SAMPLE.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A small quantity of anything selected to exhibit the nature, quality, or character of the whole; a sample, a specimen.

2. A copy, model, or pattern to be imitated or worthy of imitation.

"The *example* and pattern of those his creatures he beheld in all eternity."—*Raleigh: History of the World.*

3. Any person or thing put forward or held up as a warning or admonition to others.

"Sodom and Gomorrah, giving themselves over to fornication, are set forth for an *example,* suffering the vengeance of eternal fire."—*Jude* 7.

4. The influence which disposes to imitation.

"When virtue is present, men take *example* at it; and when it is gone, they desire it."—*Wisdom* iv. 2.

5. A precedent; whether of good or evil; an instance, either to be avoided or followed.

"Such temperate order in so fierce a course,
Doth want *example.*"
Shakesp.: King John, iii. 4.

6. An instance serving to illustrate a rule, precept, position, or truth; an illustration of a general position by some particular specification; an illustrative case, instance, or quotation.

"Three *examples* of the like have been
Within my age. But reason with the fellow."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iv. 6.

II. *Logic:* The conclusion of one singular point from another; an induction of the probable future from the actual past.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *example, pattern,* and *ensample:* "The *exemple* comprehends what is either to be followed or avoided; the *pottern* only that which is to be followed or copied; the *ensample* is a species of *example,* the word being employed only in the solemn style. The *example* may be presented either in the object itself, or the description of it; the *pattern* displays itself most completely in the object itself; the *ensample* exists only in the description. Those who know what is right should set the *example* of practising it; and those who persist in doing wrong, must be made an *example* to deter others from doing the same: every one, let his age and station be what it may, may afford a *pattern* of Christian virtue; our Saviour has left us an *example* of Christian perfection, which we ought to imitate, although we cannot copy it; the Scripture characters are drawn as *ensamples* for our learning."

(2) He thus discriminates between *example* and *precedent:* "Both these terms apply to that which may be followed or made a rule; but the *example* is commonly present or before our eyes; the *precedent* is properly something past; the *example* may derive its authority from the individual; the *precedent* acquires its sanction from time and common consent; we are led by the *example,* or we copy the *example;* we are guided or governed by the *precedent.* The former is a private and often a partial affair; the later is a public and often a national concern; we quote *examples* in literature, and *precedents* in law."

(3) He thus discriminates between *example* and *instance:* "The *example* is set forth by way of illustration or instruction; the *instance* is adduced by way of evidence or proof. Every *instance* may serve as an *example,* but every *example* is not an *instance.* The *example* consists of moral or intellectual objects; the *instance* consists of actions only. Rules are illustrated by *examples;* charactera are illustrated by *instances:* the best mode of instructing children is by furnishing them with *examples* for every rule that is laid down; the Roman history furnishes us with many extraordinary *instances* of self-devotion to their country." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

• **ĕx-am'-ple,** *v.t.* [EXAMPLE, *s.*]

1. To give an instance or example of; to exemplify.

"The proof whereof I saw sufficiently *exampled* in those late wars of Munster."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

2. To set an example to.

"Do villany, do, since you profess to do
Like workmen: I'll *example* you with thievery."
Shakesp.: Timon, iv. 3.

3. To give a precedent for.

"That I may *example* my digression by some mighty precedents."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost,* i. 2.

• **ĕx-am'-ple-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng *example; -less*] Having no precedent or example; unexampled, unprecedented.

• **ĕx-am'-plĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *exampl(e); -er.*] A model, a pattern, an exemplar. [SAMPLER.]

"She was a myrroure and *exampler* of honoure."—*Bp. Fisher: Sermon* 13.

• **ĕx-am'-plĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *exampl(e); -less.*] Unexampled, unprecedented.

"They that durst to strike
At so *exampless,* and unblamed a life."
Ben Jonson: Sejanus, ii. 4.

ĕx-ăn'-gĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. ἐξ (*ex*) = out, and ἀγγεῖον (*anggeion*) = (1) a vessel for holding liquid, (2) a vein.]

Pathol.: A term applied to the excessive distension of a large blood-vessel.

• **ex-an-gui-ous** (pron. **ĕx-săn'-gwĭ-ŭs**), *a.* [Lat. *exanguis, exsanguis* = bloodless: *ex* = out, without, and *sanguis* = blood.] Having no blood; exsanguious.

"The insects, if we take in the *exanguious,* both terrestrial and aquatick, may for number vie even with plants."—*Ray: On the Creation,* pt. i.

• **ĕx-ăn'-gu-loŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *ex* = out, without, and *angulus* = a corner, an angle.] Without corners or angles.

• **ĕx-ăn'-ĭ-mate,** *a.* [Lat. *exanimatus,* pa. par. of *exanimo* = to deprive of life; *exanimis* = without breath, lifeless: *ex* = out, without, and *anima* = the soul, life.]

1. Dead, lifeless.

"With carcasses *exanimate.*"
Spenser: F. Q., II. xii. 7.

2. Dispirited, depressed, spiritless.

"The grey morn
Lifts her pale lustre on the paler wretch,
Exanimate by love."—*Thomson: Spring,* 1,052.

• **ĕx-ăn'-ĭ-māte,** *v.t.* [EXANIMATE, *a.*]

1. To deprive of life, to kill.

2. To deprive of spirit, to dispirit, to dishearten, to discourage.

• **ĕx-ăn-ĭ-mā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *exanimatio,* from *exanimatus,* pa. par. of *exanimo.*] The act of depriving of life or spirits; a deprivation of life or spirits.

ĕx ăn'-ĭ mō, *phrase.* [Lat.] From the soul.

• **ĕx-ăn'-ĭ-moŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *exanimis: ex* = out, without, and *anima* = the soul, life.] Lifeless, dead.

ĕx-ăn-nu-lāte, *a.* [Lat. *ex,* and Eng. *annulate* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Not having an annulus or ring around the spore cases. Used of certain ferns. Of the three orders of Filicales, two—viz., Ophioglossaceæ and Danæaceæ—are ringless, and one, Polypodiaceæ, is ringed.

ĕx-ăn'-tha-lōse, *s.* [Gr. *ἐξανθέω* (*exantheō*) = to put out flowers; *ὅλς* (*hals*) = salt, and Eng., &c. suff. *-ose.*]

Min.: A white efflorescence such as results from the exposure of Glauber salt. Compos.: Sulphuric acid 42·5 to 44·8; soda 33·4 to 35; water 18·8 to 20·2. Found in Vesuvian lavas, and at Hildesheim. (*Dana.*)

† **ĕx'-ăn-thĕm, ĕx-ăn-thē'-ma,** (pl. † **ĕx'-ăn-thĕms, ĕx-ăn-thē'-ma-ta),** *s.* [Lat. *exanthema*; Gr. *ἐξάνθημα* (*exanthēma*) = an inflorescence, an eruption; *ἐξανθέω* (*exantheō*) = to put out flowers: *ἐξ* (*ex*) = out, and *ἀνθέω* (*anthēō*) = to blossom; *ἄνθος* (*anthos*) = a blossom, a flower.]

1. *Med.* (*Pl.*): Diseases, five in number, characterized by a specific peculiar cutaneous eruption—Small-pox, Cow-pox, Chicken-pox, Measles, and Scarlet Fever.

2. *Bot.* (*Pl.*): Skin diseases, such as blotches on leaves.

† **ĕx-ăn-thĕ'-măt'-ĭc, ĕx-ăn-thĕm'-a-toŭs,** *a.* [Gr. *ἐξάνθημα* (*exanthēma*), genit. *ἐξανθήματος* (*exanthēmatos*), with Eng., &c. suff. *-ic, -ous.*]

Med.: Pertaining or relating to exanthema, or eruptions, as *exanthematous* diseases.

ĕx-ăn-thĕ-ma-tŏl'-ō-ġy, *s.* [Gr. *ἐξανθήματα* (*exanthēmata*), pl. of *ἐξάνθημα* (*exanthēma*), and *λογος* (*logos*) = a discourse.]

Med.: The department of medical science which treats of exanthemata or eruptions.

ĕx-ăn-thē'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. *ἐξάνθησις* (*exanthēsis*) = efflorescence, eruption. (*Hippocrates.*)]

Med.: (For def. see etym.).

¶ Nearly the same as exanthema, but exanthesis refers chiefly to the process of breaking out, and exanthema to that which breaks out—the character of the eruption after it has been formed.

ĕx-ănt'-lāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *exantlatus*, pa. par. of *exantlo* = (1) to draw out; (2) to suffer; Gr. *ἐξαντλέω* (*exantleō*).]

1. To draw out.

2. To exhaust; to wear out, to waste away.

"Those seeds are wearied or *exantlated*, or unable to act their parts any longer."—*Boyle. Works*, i. 497.

* **ĕx-ănt-lā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *exantlatus.*]

1. The act of drawing out.

"Truth . . . is not recoverable but by *exantlation*."—*Browne. Vulgar Errours*, bk. i., ch. v.

2. The act of exhausting, wearing, or wasting away.

* **ĕx'-a-rāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *exaratus*, pa. par. of *exaro*: *ex* = out, and *aro* = to plough.] To plough; hence, to carve out, to engrave.

* **ĕx-a-rā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *exaratio.*] The act of ploughing; hence, the act of carving or engraving; writing.

ĕx'-arch, *s.* [Lat. *exarchus*; Gr. *ἔξαρχος* (*exarchos*), from *ἐξαρχω* (*exarchō*) = to lead: *ἐξ* (*ex*) = out, and *ἀρχω* (*archō*) = to lead, to rule; Fr. *exarque.*]

1. *Antiq.:* A prefect or governor under the Byzantine empire.

"The popes without admittance either of the emperours themselves, or of their lieutenants called *exarchs*, ascend not to the throne."—*Proceed. against Garnet* (1609), sign. Oo, bk. 2.

2. *Eccles.:* A grade in the ecclesiastical hierarchy instituted by Constantine the Great. Having remodelled the civil offices of the Empire, and appointed certain functionaries called Exarchs, ranking immediately below the Prætorian prefects [I.], he next nominated corresponding ecclesiastical officers inferior to the Patriarchs, but superior to the Metropolitans. (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.*, cent. iv., pt. ii., ch. ii., § 3.

* **ĕx'-ar-chāte,** * **ex-ar-chat,** *s.* [Low Lat. *exarchatus*, from Lat. *exarchus.*]

1. The office, rank, or dignity of an exarch.

2. The district under the jurisdiction of an exarch.

"Pepin delivers to the Pope Ravenna . . . besides all the towns of the *exarchat*."—*Clarendon: Policy & Religion*, ch. iii.

ĕx-ăr-ē'-ō-late, *a.* [Lat. *ex*, and *areola* = a small open place.]

Bot.: Not spaced out. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

ĕx-a-rĭl'-lāte, *a.* [Lat. *ex*, and Eng. *arillate* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Not having an aril.

ĕx-a-rĭs'-tāte, *a.* [Lat. *ex*, and *aristatus* = having ears.]

Bot.: Not having an arista, an awn, or a beard.

* **ĕx-ar-tic-u-lā'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *ex*, and Eng. *articulation* (q.v.).] The act of dislocating a joint; dislocation, luxation.

* **ĕx-ăs'-pĕr,** *v.t.* [Lat. *exaspero*: *ex* = out, fully, and *asper* = rough.] To exasperate, to provoke.

"A lyon is a cruell beast yf he be *exaspered*."—*Joye: Expos. of Daniel*, ch. vii.

ĕx-ăs'-pĕr-āte, *v.t.* & *i.* [EXASPERATE, *a.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To provoke, to anger, to irritate to a very high degree; to enrage; to make furious.

"John, whose temper, naturally vindictive, had been *exasperated* into ferocity by the stings of remorse and shame."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

2. To aggravate, to embitter, to heighten a difference.

"When ambition is unable to attain its end, it is not only wearied, but *exasperated* at the vanity of its labours."—*Parnel.*

* 3. To exacerbate; to heighten or increase the violence of.

"The plaster alone would pen the humour already contained in the part, and so *exasperate* it."—*Bacon.*

4. To make bitter or sharp; to embitter.

"Did hate to vice *exasperate* thy style?"
Beattie: Monument to Churchill.

* 5. To make more sharp, painful, or grievous; to aggravate.

"To *exasperate* the case of my lord of Southampton."—*Wotton: Reliquiæ*, p. 181.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To increase in severity.

"The distemper *exasperated*." — *North: Life of Guilford*, i. 158.

ĕx-ăs'-pĕr-āte, *a.* [Lat. *exasperatus*, pa. par. of *exaspero* = to make rough, to provoke: *ex* = out, fully, and *asper* = rough.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Enraged, irritated or provoked to a very high degree.

"Why art thou then *exasperate*, thou idle immaterial skein of sleive silk?" — *Shakesp. Troilus & Cressida*, v. 1.

2. Embittered, inflamed.

"Matters grew more *exasperate* between the kings of England and France, for the auxiliary forces of French and English were much blooded one against another."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 79.

II. *Bot.:* Rough; covered with hard, short, rigid points, as the leaves of *Borago officinalis.*

ĕx-ăs'-pĕr-ā-tĕr, *s.* [Eng. *exasperat(e)*; *-er.*] One who exasperates, irritates, or provokes.

ĕx-ăs-pĕr-ā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *exasperatio*, from *exasperatus*, pa. par. of *exaspero.*]

1. The act of exasperating, irritating, or provoking to a very high degree.

"Their ill-usage and *exasperations* of him, and his zeal for maintaining his argument, disposed him to take liberty."—*Atterbury.*

2. The state of being exasperated; irritation

"A word extorted from him by the *exasperation* of his spirits."—*South: Sermons*, vol. x., ser. 9.

* 3. Exaggeration, embitterment.

"My going to demand justice upon the five members, my enemies loaded with all the obloquies and *exasperations* they could." — *King Charles: Eikon Basilike.*

* 4. An increase of violence or maligoity; exacerbation.

"Judging, as of patients in a fit, by the *exasperation* of the fits."—*Wotton.*

* **ĕx-âuo'-tŏr-āte,** * **ĕx-â'u-thŏr-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *exauctoratus*, pa. par. of *exauctoro* = to release from service: *ex* = out, away, and *auctoro* = to hire.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To dismiss from service.

"God can punish and *exauthorate* whom he please." —*Bp. Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. ii., ch. i.

2. *Eccles.:* To deprive of a benefice.

"The first bishop that was *exauctorated* was a prince too."—*Bp. Taylor: Episcopacy Asserted.* (Pref.)

* **ĕx-âuc tŏr-ā'-tion,** * **ĕx-âu-thŏr-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *exauctoratus*, pa. par. of *exauctoro.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of dismissing from service.

2. *Eccles.:* A deprivation of a benefice; degradation.

"In the *exauthoration* of episcopal office and dignity, in the demolition of churches."—*Bp. Hall: Remains*, p. 308.

* **ĕx-â'u-gu-rāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *exauguratus*, pa. par. of *exauguro*: *ex* = out, away, and *auguro* = to consecrate by auguries; *augur* = an augur.] To desecrate, to unhallow, to secularize, to deprive of sanctity.

"He determined to *exaugurate* and unhallow certain churches and chappells."—*P. Holland: Livy*, p. 38.

* **ĕx-âu-gu-rā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *exaugurotio.*] A deprivation of sanctity; a secularizing or unhallowing.

"Allowed the *exauguration* and unhallowing all other cels and chappels."—*P. Holland: Livy*, p. 38.

* **ĕx-â'u-thŏr-āte,** *v.t.* [EXAUCTORATE.]

* **ĕx-âu-thŏr-ā'-tion,** *s.* [EXAUCTORATION.]

* **ĕx-â'u-thŏr-īze,** *v.t.* [Pref. *ex*, and Eng. *authorize* (q.v.).] To deprive of authority; to degrade, to depose.

"Sometimes *exauthorizing* the prince, then hasting and moving forward his proueness to faithless abrogation."—*Selden: On Drayton's Poly-Olbion, s.* 17.

ĕx-çæ-cär'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Lat. *excæco* = to make blind, which the juice of the plant is said to do, while even the smoke is deleterious to the eyes.]

Bot.: A genus of Euphorbiaceæ, tribe Hippomaneæ. *Excæcaria Agallocha* received its specific name from the erroneous belief that it produced the agalloch or aloes wood (q.v.).

* **ĕx-căl'-çĕ-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *excalceatus*, pa. par. of *excalceo*: *ex* = out, away, and *calceus* = a shoe.] To deprive of the shoes.

* **ĕx-căl'-çē-ā-tĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *excalceat(e)*; *-ed.*] Deprived of the shoes; shoeless; barefooted.

* **ĕx-căl-făc'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *excalfactio*, from *excalfacio* = to make warm: *ex* = out, fully, and *calfacio* = to make warm: *calidus* = warm, and *facio* = to make.] The act of making warm; calefaction.

* **ĕx-căl-făc'-tĭve,** *a.* [O.Fr. *excalfactif*, from Lat. *excalfacio* = to make warm.] Making or tending to make warm.

* **ĕx-căl-făc'-tŏr-ў, ĕx-căl-ĭ-făc'-tŏr-ĭe,** *a.* [Lat. *excalfactorius*, from *excalfacio* = to make warm.] Making warm; warming, heating.

"A speciall *excalfactorie* vertue."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxviii., ch. iv.

* **ĕx-cămb',** *v.t.* [Low Lat. *excambio.*] The same as EXCAMBIE (q.v.).

* **ĕx-căm'-bĭ-ā-tŏr,** *s.* [Low Lat., from *excambio.*] A broker; one employed in the exchange of lands.

* **ĕx-căm'-bĭe,** *v.t.* [Low Lat. *excambio*: Lat. *ex* = out, and *cambio* = to exchange.] To exchange: especially applied in Scots law to the exchanging of land.

ĕx-căm'-bĭ-ŏn, *s.* [Low Lat.]

Scots Law: The contract by which one piece of land is exchanged for another.

* **ĕx-căn-dĕs'-çençe,** * **ĕx-căn-dĕs'-çen çў,** *s.* [Lat. *excandescentia*, from *excandescens*, pr. par. of *excandesco* = to grow hot: *ex* = out, fully, and *candesco* = to grow warm; *candeo* = to be hot.]

1. The act or state of becoming hot; a growing hot; a glowing heat.

2. A growing hot in temper; a becoming angry; heat of passion.

* **ĕx-căn-dĕs'-çent,** *a.* [Lat. *excandescens*, pr. par. of *excandesco.*] Growing hot; white with heat.

* **ĕx-căn-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *ex* = out, away, and *cantatio* = a charming, a charm.] A disenchanting; disenchantment by a countercharm.

"There was no possibility of getting out, but by the power of a higher *excantation*."—*Gayton: Festivous Notes*, p. 277.

* **ĕx-car'-nāte,** *v.t.* [Low Lat. *excarnatus*, pa. par. of *excarno*, from Lat. *ex* = out, away, and *caro* (genit. *carnis*) = flesh.] To deprive of flesh; to clear or separate from flesh.

***ĕx-car'-nate,** *a.* [Low Lat. *excarnatus.*] Deprived or divested of flesh.

ĕx-car-nā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *excarnat(e); -ion.*]

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of stripping or divesting of flesh.

2. The state of being divested of flesh; the opposite to incarnation (q.v.).

II. *Anat.:* The natural process by which injected blood vessels are detached from the parts by which they are surrounded.

***ĕx-car-nĭf-ĭ-cāte,** *v. t.* [Lat. *excarnificatus,* pa. par. of *excarnifico,* from *ex* = out, away, and *caro* (genit *carnis*) = flesh.] To tear to pieces, to rack, to torture.

"What [shall we say] to the racking and *excarnificating* their bodies, before this last punishment."—*H. More,* in *Trench's Some Def. in our Eng. Dict.,* p. 19.

***ĕx-car-nĭ-fĭ-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *excarnificatus.*] The act of tearing to pieces, racking, torturing.

ĕx cā-thĕd'-ra, *phr.* [Lat. = from the chair or seat of authority.] [CATHEDRAL.] A phrase applied to any decision, direction, or order laid down or delivered in an authoritative or dogmatic manner; as the solemn decisions or dicta of a pope, delivered in his official capacity.

***ĕx-cā-thĕd'-rāte,** *v.t.* [EX CATHEDRA.] To condemn authoritatively or *ex cathedra.*

"To see my lines *excathedrated* here."
Herrick: Hesperides, p. 66.

ĕx'-ca-vāte, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *excavatus,* pa. par. of *excavo* = to hollow out: *ex* = out, and *cavo* = to make hollow; *cavus* = hollow.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To hollow, scoop, cut, or dig out the inner part of, so as to make it hollow.

2. To form by excavation, scooping, or hollowing out.

"Those *excavated* channels, by our workmen called flutings and grooves."—*Evelyn: On Architecture.*

3. To dig, scoop, or cut out.

"Ran through the faithless *excavated* soil."
Blackmore: Creation, bk. vi.

B. *Intrans.:* To make an excavation.

ĕx-ca-vā'-tion, *s.* [Fr. from Lat. *excavatio,* from *excavatus,* pa. par. of *excavo* = to hollow out: *ex* = out, fully, and *cavo* = to hollow.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of making hollow by excavating, digging, or scooping out the interior of.

2. The act of digging or scooping out.

"By the *excavation* of certain sinus and tracts of the earth."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind,* p. 299.

3. A part excavated or hollowed out; a hollow, a cavity. [II.]

"Where a winding *excavation* leads
Through rocks abrupt and wild."
Glover: Leonidas, bk. vii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Civil Eng.:* An open cutting, as in a railway; opposed to a tunnel (q.v.).

2. *Geol.:* The excavation of valleys is one of the results attending or following on an earthquake. (*Lyell: Princ. Geol.,* ch. xxix.)

ĕx'-ca-vā-tŏr, *s.* [Eng. *excavat(e); -or.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that which excavates; specif., a labourer employed in the construction of railways. [NAVIGATOR, NAVVY.]

II. *Technically:*

1. *Eng.:* A machine for digging earth and removing it from the hole. This definition does not distinguish the excavator from the ditching-machine, auger, dredge, earth-borer, post-hole digger, &c. Custom, however, confines the term excavator to a narrower range.

2. *Dentist.:* A dentist's instrument for removing the carious portion of a tooth. Excavators are of various forms and sizes, straight, curved, angular, and hooked.

***ĕx-cā've,** *v.t.* [Lat. *excavo.*] To excavate, to hollow out. (*Cockeram.*)

***ĕx-cē'-cāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *excæco: ex* = out, fully, and *cæcus* = blind.] To make blind.

***ĕx-cē-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *excæcatio,* from *excæcatus,* pa. par. of *excæco.*]

1. The act of making blind.

2. The state of being blind; blindness.

"Their own wicked hearts will still work and improve their own induration, *execation,* and irritation to further sinning."—*Bp. Richardson: On the Old Test.* (1655), p. 359.

***ĕx-çēd'-ent,** *a. & s.* [Lat. *excedo* = to go out, to exceed.]

A. *As adj.:* Exceeding, excessive.

B. *As subst.:* Excess.

ĕx-çēēd', * ex-cead, * ex-cede, * ex-ceede, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *exceder,* from Lat. *excedo* = to go out, to go beyond, to exceed: *ex* = out, and *cedo* = to go.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To go beyond; to be more or greater than.

(1) *Physically:* In size, amount, extent, &c.

"Nor did any of the crusts much *exceed* half-an-inch in thickness."—*Woodward: On Fossils.*

(2) *Morally:* In qualities, character, &c.

2. To pass beyond the limit or bounds of.

"The charge of having *exceeded* the limits of his professional duty."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* ch. xiv.

3. To surpass, to excel, to transcend, to outdo.

"Solomon *exceeded* all the kings of the earth."—1 *Kings* x. 23.

4. To be too great for; to be or go beyond the power of; to surpass.

"To be wise and love *exceeds* man's might."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, iii. 2.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To go too far; to go or pass beyond proper limits or bounds; to go to excess.

"Remembring that we speak to God, in our reverence to whom we cannot possibly *exceed.*"—*Taylor.*

2. To go beyond any certain limit.

"Forty stripes he may give him, and not *exceed.*"—*Deut.* xxv. 3.

* 3. To bear the greater proportion; to predominate; to be greater.

"The guilt being great, the fear doth still *exceed.*"
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 229.

¶ For the difference between to *exceed* and to *excel,* see EXCEL.

† ĕx-çēēd'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *exceed; -able.*] That may or can be exceeded or surpassed.

ĕx-çēēd'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *exceed; -er.*] One who exceeds, or goes to excess.

"That abuse doth not evacuate the commission; not in the *exceeders* and transgressors, much less in them that *exceed* not."—*Mountague: Appeale to Cæsar,* p. 317.

ĕx-çēēd'-ĭng, * ex-cead-ynge, * ex-ced-ynge, *pr. par., a., adv., & s.* [EXCEED.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Very great in amount, duration, extent, or degree.

"Our *exceedynge* tribulacyon, which is momentary and lyght, prepareth an *exceadynge* and an eternall waight of glory unto us."—*Bible* (1551), 2 *Cor.* iv.

*** C.** *As adv.:* In a very great degree; exceedingly, extremely.

"They are grown *exceeding* circumspect and wary."
Ben Jonson: Sejanus, ii. 3.

*** D.** *As subst.:* Excess, superfluity.

"It is found that there has been a great *exceeding* of late years in the second division, several brevets having been granted for the converting of subalterns into scarf-officers."—*Addison: Spectator,* No. 21.

ĕx-çēēd'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *exceeding; -ly.*] To a very great degree; very greatly; very much, extremely.

"Isaac trembled *exceedingly.*"—*Genesis* xxvii. 33.

*** ĕx-çēēd-ĭng-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *exceeding; -ness.*] Excess, excessiveness; greatness in length, duration, extent, or degree.

"Never saw she creature so astonished as Zelmane, exceeding sorry for Pamela, but exceedingly exceeding that *exceedingness* in feare for Philoclea."—*Sir P. Sidney: Arcadia,* bk. iii.

ĕx-çĕl', *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *exceller,* from Lat. *excello* = (1) to raise, (2) to excel: *ex* = out, fully, and **cello* = to impel; Gr. κέλλω (*kellō*) = to drive, to impel.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To surpass in qualities; to exceed, to outdo.

"Wisdom *excelleth* foolishness, as far as light doth darkness."—*Bible* (1551), *Eccles.* ii.

* 2. To be too great for; to exceed or go beyond one's power.

"She opened,
But to shut *excelled* her power."
Milton: P. L., ii. 883, 884.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To possess certain qualities in a degree exceeding other persons or things.

"Bid these in elegance of form *excel,*
In colour these, and those delight the smell."
Cowper: Retirement, 733, 734.

2. To surpass others in good or laudable acts; to be eminent or illustrious.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *excel,* to *exceed,* to *surpass,* to *transcend,* and to *outdo:* "*Exceed,* in its limited acceptation, conveys no idea of moral desert; *surpass* and *excel* are always taken in a good sense. It is not so much persons as things which *exceed;* both persons and things *surpass;* persons only *excel.* One thing *exceeds* another, as the success of an undertaking *exceeds* the expectations of the undertaker, or a man's exertions *exceed* his strength: one person surpasses another, as the English have surpassed all other nations in the extent of their naval power. The derivatives *excessive* and *excellent* have this obvious distinction between them, that the former always signifies *exceeding* in that which ought not to be *exceeded;* and the latter *exceeding* in that where it is honourable to *exceed:* he who is habitually *excessive* in any of his indulgences, must be insensible to the *excellence* of a temperate life. *Transcend* signifies climbing beyond; and *outdo* signifies doing out of the ordinary coarse: the former, like *surpass,* refers rather to the state of things; and *outdo,* like *excel,* to the exertions of persons: the former rises in sense above *surpass;* but the latter is only employed in particular cases, that is, to *excel* in action; *excel* is, however, confined to that which is good; *outdo* to that which is good or bad." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ĕx'-çĕl-lençe, ĕx'-çĕl-len-çў, *s.* [Fr. *excellence,* from Lat. *excellentia,* from *excellens,* pr. par. of *excello;* Sp. *excelencia;* Port. *excellencia;* Ital. *eccellenza.*]

1. The quality or state of excelling or possessing some certain quality in an unusual or eminent degree; superiority, pre-eminence.

"If now thy beauty be of such esteem,
Which all of so rare *excellency* deem."
Drayton: Edward IV. to Mrs. Shore.

2. That in which any person or thing excels; any valuable quality possessed in an unusual or eminent degree; an excellent quality, feature, or trait.

"The criticisms have been made rather to discover beauties and *excellencies* than their faults and imperfections."—*Addison.*

3. Dignity, high rank in existence.

"See the mind of beastly man,
That hath so soon forgot the *excellence*
Of his creation." *Spenser: F. Q.,* II. ii. 87.

* 4. High degree; unusual or eminent manner.

"[She] loves him with that *excellence*
The angels love good men with."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., ii. 2

5. A title of honour given to certain persons of high rank. It is the title of a Viceroy, a Governor-General, an Ambassador, or a Commander-in-Chief. (Used with the possessive pronouns *his, your, their,* prefixed.)

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *excellence* and *superiority:* "*Excellence* is an absolute term; *superiority* is a relative term; many may have *excellence* in the same degree, but they must have *superiority* in different degrees: *superiority* is often superior *excellence,* but in many cases they are applied to different objects." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ĕx'-çel-lent, * ex-cel-ent, * ex-cel-lente, *a. & adv.* [Fr. *excellent,* from Lat. *excellens,* pr. par. of *excello;* Sp. *excelente;* Port. *excellente;* Ital. *eccellente.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Excelling or eminent in some good or laudable quality, power, or attainment.

"Men of *excellent* lyfe and learning replyed earnestly against their transsubstanciacions and other sorceries."—*Bale: Image,* pt. iii.

2. Characterized by excellence or eminent qualities.

(1) *Of persons:* Eminently good or distinguished.

"The most noble and *excellent* king of the world."—*Maundeville,* p. 193.

(2) *Of things:* Possessing some excellent qualities; valuable; unusually good: as, an *excellent* book.

* 3. (*In a bad sense*): Exceeding, remarkable, surpassing.

"This is the *excellent* foppery of the world."—*Shakesp.: Lear,* i. 2.

*** B.** *As adv.:* Excellently, exceedingly, extremely.

"He hath an *excellent* good name."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing,* iii. 1.

ĕx'-çel-lent-lў, * ex-cel-lent-lye, *adv.* [Eng. *excellent; -ly.*]

1. In an excellent manner or degree; unusually well; eminently; admirably.

"A plot *excellently* well fortified both by nature and man's hands."—*Golding: Cæsar*, fo. 114.

*2. In an unusual degree; exceedingly, extremely, eminently.

"When the whole heart is *excellently* sorry."—*J. Fletcher.*

ĕx-çĕl'-sĭ-ŏr, *a. & s.* [Lat., compar. of *excelsus* = high, lofty.]

A. *As adj.:* Higher, loftier.

B. *As subst.:* A trade name for curled shreds of wood used as a substitute for curled hair in stuffing cushions, &c. It is made in a machine in which the bolt is pressed downward within its fixed case by a weighted lever, and subjected to the action of the scoring and plane cutters at the upper surface of the horizontal rotating wheel.

ĕx-çĕl'-sĭ-tūde, *s.* [Lat. *excelsus* = high, lofty.] Height.

"The *excelsitude* of this monarchall blady inuperator."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe.*

ĕx-çĕn'-trăl, *a.* [Pref. *ex*, and Eng. *central* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Out of the centre.

ĕx-çĕn'-trĭc, *a. & s.* [Eccentric, *a.*]

A. *As adjective:*

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Deviating from the centre; not having the same centre; eccentric.

2. *Bot.:* Applied to a lateral embryo removed from the centre or axis.

* **B.** *As subst.:* [Eccentric].

ĕx-çĕn'-trĭc-ăl, *a.* [Eng. *eccentric*; *-al.*] The same as Eccentric, *adj.* (q.v.).

ĕx-çĕn-trĭç'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eccentricity.]

ĕx-çĕn-trō-stōm'-ą-tą, *s. pl.* [Gr. ἔκκεντρος (*ekkentros*) = out of the centre, and στόματα (*stomata*), pl. of στόμα (*stoma*) = mouth.]

Zool.: The name given by De Blainville to a family of Echinida, with a more or less elongate, cordate body. Chief genera, Spatangus (recent), and Ananchites (fossil).

ĕx-çĕpt', * **ex-cepte,** *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *excepter*, from Lat. *excepto*, as intens. of *excipio* = to take out: *ex* = out, and *capio* = to take.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To take or leave out of any specified number, rule, position, precept, &c.; to omit.

"One of the rebels *excepted* in the indemnity that was proclaimed."—*Burnet: Hist. Own Time* (an. 1667).

2. To exclude, to forbid, to interdict.

"The *excepted* tree." *Milton: P. L.*, xi. 426.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To object; to take exception; to make objection. (Followed by *to* or *against.*)

"Each party having liberty to *except to* its competency, which exceptions are publicly stated."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 12.

ĕx-çĕpt', *prep. & conj.* [Properly either the pa. par. or the imperative of the verb, the construction in the former case being similar to the Latin ablative absolute; thus, all *except* one = all, one being excepted. Of this we have an instance in *Shakesp.: Rich. III.*, v. 3:

"Richard *except*, those whom we fight against
Had rather have us win than him they follow."]

A. *As prep.:* Besides, exclusive of; omitting; with exception of; excepting.

"A dream to any, *except* those that dream."
Cowper: Conversation, 483.

B. *As conj.:* Excepting, unless; if . . . not.

"*Except* the Lord build the house, they labour in vain that build it."—*Psalm* cxxvii. 1.

¶ For the difference between *except* and *besides*, see Besides; for that between *except* and *unless*, see Unless.

* **ĕx-çĕp'-tant,** *a.* [Lat. *exceptans*, pr. par. of *excepto.*] Implying or containing exception.

ĕx-çĕpt'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, *s.*, & *prep.* [Except, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* A taking out, omitting, or excluding from a number, rule, position, precept, &c.

D. *As prep.:* Except, omitting, with the exception of.

"People come into the world in Turkey the same way they do here; and yet, *excepting* the royal family, they get but little by it."—*Collier: On Duelling.*

ĕx-çĕp'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *exceptio*, from *exceptus*, pa. par. of *excipio* = to take out, to except.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of excepting, excluding, or omitting from a number, rule, position, category, &c.; exclusion, omission.

"When God renewed this charter of man's sovereignty over the creatures to Noah and his family, we find no *exception* at all."—*South.*

2. The state of being excepted, excluded, or omitted from a number, rule, position, category, &c.

"There is no *exception* or pretence of privilege, which high or low, rich or poore, may or ought to vaurpe vnto themselves."—*Calaine: Foure Godlie Sermons*, ser. 1.

3. That which is excepted, excluded, or omitted from a general statement, number, rule, category, &c.; that which is specified as not included in or falling under any rule, category, &c.

"That proud *exception* to all nature's laws."
Pope: Essay on Man, iii. 244.

4. An objection; a cavil; that which is or may be stated or put forward in opposition to any rule, statement, or position. (Followed by *to* or *against.*)

"Your assertion hath drawn us to make search whether these be just *exceptions against* the customs of our church."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.* (Pref.)

5. Offence, dislike, slight anger, or resentment. [*To take exception.*]

II. *Law:*

1. A denial of anything alleged and considered valid by the other side, either in point of law or in pleading; a denial of a matter alleged in bar to an action; a denial of the sufficiency of an answer.

2. A clause by which the grantor of a deed excepts something before granted.

¶ (1) *Bill of Exceptions:*

Law: A statement of exceptions or objections on points of law taken to the directions, or decisions of a judge presiding at a trial, to be referred for consideration and decision to a superior court, or to a full bench.

"If, either in his directions or decisions, he [the judge] misstates the law by ignorance, inadvertence, or design, the counsel on either side may require him publicly to seal a *bill of exceptions*; stating the point wherein he is supposed to err. This *bill of exceptions* is in the nature of an appeal; examinable, not in the court out of which the record issues for the trial at *nisi prius*, but in the next immediate superior court, upon error brought, after judgment given in the court below."—*Blackstone: Commentaries*, bk. iii., ch. 12.

(2) *To take exception:*

(*a*) To make an objection, to object; to find fault; followed formerly by *against*, now by *to.*

"He gave Sir James Tirrel great thanks; but *took exception to* the place of their burial, being too base for them that were king's children."—*Bacon.*

(*b*) To take offence or umbrage; to be offended; followed by *at:* as, To *take exception at* a remark.

* **ĕx-çĕp'-tion-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *exception*; *-able.*]

1. Liable or open to exception or objection; objectionable.

2. Exceptional, unusual.

"The only piece of pleasantry in Milton is where the evil spirits rally the angels upon the success of their artillery: this passage I look upon to be the most *exceptionable* in the whole poem."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 279.

* **ĕx-çĕp'-tion-ą-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *exceptionable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being exceptionable.

ĕx-çĕp'-tion-ăl, *a.* [Eng. *exception*; *-al.*]

1. Out of the ordinary or usual course; unusual, not usual, special; forming or of the nature of an exception; unprecedented, extraordinary.

2. That may be excepted against; exceptionable.

ĕx-çĕp'-tion-ăl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *exceptional*; *-ly.*] In an exceptional or unusual manner or degree; unprecedentedly, extraordinarily.

ĕx-çep'-tion-ą-rў, *a.* [Eng. *exception*; *-ary.*] Indicating an exception.

* **ĕx-çĕp'-tion-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *exception*; *-er.*] One who takes exceptions or objections; an objector.

"Thus much, readers, in favour of the softer spirited Christian; for other *exceptioners* there was no thought taken."—*Milton: Remonstrant's Defence.*

* **ĕx-çĕp'-tious,** *a.* [Eng. *except*; *-tous.*] Given to cavilling; fond of making objections; peevish, censorious.

"Quick and full-eyed, very *exceptious* and extremely cholerick."—*Shelton: Don Quixote*, bk. ii., ch. 1.

* **ĕx-çĕp'-tious-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *exceptious*; *-ness.*] The quality of being exceptious; a disposition to find or raise objections or exceptions.

"A froward, malicious *exceptiousness*."—*Barrow*, vol. i., ser. 1.

* **ĕx-çĕp'-tive,** *a.* [Eng. *except*; *-ive.*]

1. Including or indicating an exception.

"*Exceptive* propositions will make complex syllogisms: as, None but physicians came to the consultation; The nurse is no physician, Therefore the nurse came not to the consultation."—*Watts: Logic*, pt. iii., ch. ii.

2. Making or forming an exception; exceptional: as, an *exceptive* law.

* **ĕx-çĕpt'-lĕss,** * **ĕx-çĕpt'-lĕsse,** *a.* [Eng. *except*; *-less.*] Making or admitting of no exception; extending to all; general, universal.

"Forgive my general and *exceptless* rashness."
Shakesp.: Timon, iv. 3.

* **ĕx-çĕp'-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat.] One who makes or raises objections; an objector, a caviller.

"The *exceptor* makes a reflection upon the impropriety of those expressions."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

* **ĕx-çĕr'-ĕ-brāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *excerebratus*, pa. par. of *excerebro*: *ex* = out, and *cerebrum* = the brain.]

1. To beat out the brains; to remove the brains in any way.

2. To cast out from the brain.

"Hath it not sovereign virtue in it to *excerebrate* all cares?"—*Ward: Sermons*, p. 25.

* **ĕx-çĕr'-ĕ-brōse,** *a.* [Lat. *ex* = out, without, and *cerebrosus* = having brains.] Having no brains; brainless.

* **ĕx-çĕrn',** *v.t.* [Lat. *excerno*: *ex* = out, and *cerno* = to separate.] To strain out; to separate by straining; to send out by excretion; to excrete.

"That which is dead, or corrupted or *excerned*, hath antipathy with the same thing when it is alive and sound, and with those parts which do *excern*."—*Bacon Natural History.*

* **ĕx-çĕrn'-ĕnt,** *a.* [Lat. *excernens*, pr. par. of *excerno.*] Secreting, excreting.

* **ĕx-çĕrp',** *v.t.* [Lat. *excerpo*: *ex* = out, away, and *carpo* = to pluck.] To pick out, to cull, to excerpt.

"In your reading *excerp*, and note in your books such things as you like."—*Rules: Remains*, p. 288.

ĕx-çĕrpt', *v.t.* [Lat. *excerptus*, pa. par. of *excerpo* = to pick out: *ex* = out, and *carpo* = to pick.] To pick out; to make an extract of; to cite, to quote.

"Possibly he meaneth his own dear words I have *excerpted*."—*Barnard: Life of Heylin* (1683), p. 12.

ĕx-çĕrpt', *s.* [Lat. *excerptum*, neut. of *excerptus*, pa. par. of *excerpo.*] An extract or selection from the works of an author, or writing of any kind.

"His commonplace book was filled with *excerpts* from the Year-books."—*Campbell: Lives of the Lord Chancellors; Lord Commissioner Mayuard.*

ĕx-çĕrp'-tą, *s. pl.* [Lat., neut. pl. of *excerptus*, pa. par. of *excerpo.*] Excerpts, extracts.

* **ĕx-çĕrp'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *excerptio*, from *excerptus*, pa. par. of *excerpo.*]

1. The act of selecting, culling, or picking out.

2. That which is selected or picked out; an excerpt; an extract.

"Times have consumed his works, saving some few *excerptions*."—*Raleigh.* (*Johnson.*)

* **ĕx-çĕrp'-tive,** *a.* [Eng. *excerpt*; *-ive.*] Excerpting, selecting, picking out.

* **ĕx-çĕrp'-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat. *excerptus*, pa. par. of *excerpo.*] One who makes excerpts, extracts, or selections.

"I have not been surreptitious of whole pages together out of the doctor's printed volumes, and appropriated them to myself without any mark, or asterism, as he has done. I am no such *excerptor*."—*Burnard: Life of Heylin*, p. 12.

ĕx-çĕss', * **ex-ces,** *s.* [O. Fr. *excez* = excess, from Lat. *excessus* = a going out: *excedo* = to go beyond, to excel; Sp. *exceso*; Port *excesso*; Ital. *eccesso.*] [Exceed.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. That which exceeds any measure or limit; that which is in superabundance; that which goes beyond the common or ordinary measure, proportion, or limit.

"Less than archangel ruined, and the *excess*
Of glory obscured." *Milton: P. L.*, i. 593.

2. A state of being in too great quantity, degree, or amount; superabundance.

"The several rays in that white light retain their colorific qualities, by which those of any sort, whenever they become more copious than the rest, do by their *excess* and predominance cause their proper colour to appear."—*Newton: Optics.*

3. Extravagance of any kind; a transgression or passing beyond due limits.

"Hospitality sometimes degenerates into profuseness; even parsimony itself, which sits but ill upon a publick figure, is yet the more pardonable *excess* of the two."—*Atterbury.*

4. Undue or excessive indulgence of appetite or of the desires; over-indulgence.

"There will be need of temperance in diet; for the body, once heavy with *excess* and surfeits, hangs plummets on the nobler parts."—*Duppa.*

II. *Arith. & Geom.:* The amount by which one number or quantity exceeds another; the difference between the greater of two unequal numbers and the less: thus, 6 is the excess of 8 over 2.

¶ *Spherical excess:* The excess of the sum of the three angles of a spherical triangle over two right angles, or 180°.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *excess*, *superfluity*, and *redundancy*: "*Excess* is that which exceeds any measure; *superfluity* and *redundancy* signify an *excess* of a good measure. We may have an *excess* of heat or cold, wet or dry, when we have more than the ordinary quantity; but we have a *superfluity* of provisions, when we have more than we want. *Excess* is applicable to any object; but *superfluity* and *redundancy* are species of *excess*. . . . We may have an *excess* of prosperity or adversity; a *superfluity* of good things; and a *redundancy* of speech or words." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ĕx-çĕs'-sĭve, * **ex-ces-sif,** *a.* [Fr. *excessif*, from Lat. *excessus*; Sp. *excesivo*; Ital. *eccessivo.*]

1. Exceeding the usual or proper limits or bounds; immoderate, extravagant, unreasonable; too great; beyond measure.

"He had, in the Convention, carried his zeal for her interests to a length which she had herself blamed as *excessive*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

* 2. Acting unreasonably or without proper restraint.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *excessive*, *immoderate*, and *intemperate*: "*Excessive* designates *excess* in general; *immoderate* and *intemperate* designate *excess* in moral agents. The *excessive* lies simply in the thing which exceeds any given point; the *immoderate* lies in the passions which range to a boundless extent; the *intemperate* lies in the will which is under no control. Hence we speak of an *excessive* thirst physically considered: an *immoderate* ambition or lust of power; an *intemperate* indulgence, an *intemperate* warmth. *Excessive* admits of degrees; what is *excessive* may exceed in a greater or less degree: *immoderate* and *intemperate* mark a positively great degree of *excess*; the former still higher than the latter: *immoderate* is in fact the highest conceivable degree of *excess*. *Excessive* designates what is partial; *immoderate* is used oftener for what is partial than what is habitual; *intemperate* oftener for what is habitual than what is partial. A person is *excessively* displeased on particular occasions: an *immoderate* eater at all times, or only *immoderate* in that which he likes: he is *intemperate* in his language when his anger is *intemperate*; or he leads an *intemperate* life. The *excesses* of youth do but too often settle into confirmed habits of *intemperance*." (*Crabb: Eng. Syn.*)

ĕx-çĕs'-sĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *excessive*; *-ly.*]

1. In or to an excessive degree; exceedingly; extremely; beyond measure.

"Such mosses . . . have seeds so *excessively* small."—*Ray On the Creation*, pt. ii.

* 2. Vehemently, greedily. (*Spenser.*)

ĕx-çĕs'-sĭve-nĕss, * **ex-ces-sive-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *excessive*; *-ness.*] The state or quality of being excessive; excess.

"Other some so fryse through the *excessiueneese* of the cold "—*Golding: Justine*, p. 8.

ĕx-çhān'ge, * **es-chaunge,** *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *eschanger*; Fr. *échanger.*] [Change.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To give or part with in return for another; to transfer or hand over for an equivalent.

"They shall not sell of it, neither *exchange* nor alienate the first fruits."—*Ezekiel* xlviii. 14.

2. It is now followed by *for*, but formerly *with* was also used.

"Being acquainted with the laws and fashions of his own country, he has something to *exchange with* those abroad."—*Locke.*

3. To give and receive reciprocally; to give and take; to interchange.

"Without *exchanging* a blow."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

4. To resign, give up, or abandon one state for another.

"Death for life *exchanged* foolishlie."
Spenser: F. Q.; Of Mutabilitie, vi. 6.

B. *Intrans.:* To make an exchange; to barter.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between to *exchange*, to *barter*, to *truck*, and to *commute*: "To *barter* is to exchange one article of trade for another: to *truck* is a familiar term to express a familiar action for *exchanging* one article of private property for another: *commute* signifies an exchanging one mode of punishment for another. We may *exchange* one book for another; traders *barter* trinkets for gold dust; coachmen or stablemen *truck* a whip for a handkerchief; the Government *commute* the punishment of death for that of banishment." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between to *exchange* and to *change*, see Change; and for that between to *exchange* and to *interchange*, see Interchange.

ĕx-çhān'ge, * **es-chaunge,** *s.* [O. Fr. *eschange*; Fr. *échange.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of exchanging, or giving one thing for another; a parting with one article or commodity for an equivalent.

"They lend their corn, they make *exchanges*: they are always ready to serve one another."—*Addison.*

2. The act of giving and receiving reciprocally; interchange.

3. The act of giving up, resigning, or abandoning one state for another.

4. The contract by which one thing or commodity is exchanged for an equivalent.

5. The form or process of exchanging a debt or credit for another; the receiving or paying of money by bill, order, or draft. [Bill.]

"I have bills for money by *exchange*,
From Florence."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, Iv. 2.

6. That which is given in return for something received.

"There's my *exchange*: what in the world he is
That names me traitor, villain-like he lies."
Shakesp.: Lear, v. 3.

7. That which is received in return for something given; hence, among journalists, a publication sent in return for another.

"The respect and love which was paid you by all, who had the happiness to know you, was a wise *exchange* for the honours of the court."—*Dryden.*

* 8. Change, transmutation.

* 9. Variety, change.

"These women all of rightwiseness,
Of choise and free election,
Must love *eschaunge* and doublenesse."
Chaucer: Balade of Women.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Commerce:*

(1) A place where merchants, brokers, &c. meet to transact business; generally contracted into '*Change.*

"He that uses the same words sometimes in one, and sometimes in another signification, ought to pass, in the schools, for as fair a man, as he does in the market and *exchange*, who sells several things under the same name."—*Locke.*

(2) A bill of exchange (q.v.).

(3) The rate at which the money of one country is exchanged for that of another. [*Course of Exchange.*]

2. *Arith.:* A rule for ascertaining how much of the money of one country is equivalent in value to a given amount of that of another.

3. *Law:* A mutual grant of equal interests, in consideration the one for the other.

¶ (1) *Arbitration of exchange:* [Arbitration].

(2) *Course of exchange:* The current price of a Bill of Exchange at any one place as compared with what it is at another. If for $100 at one place exactly $100 at the other must be paid, then the Course of Exchange between the two places is at par; if more must be paid at the second place, then it is above par at the other; if less, it is below it.

(3) *Theory of exchange:* An hypothesis with regard to radiant heat, devised by Prevost of Geneva, and since generally accepted. All bodies radiate heat. If two of different temperatures be placed near each other, each will radiate heat to the other, but the one higher in temperature will receive less than it emits. Finally, both will be of the same temperature, each receiving from the other precisely as much heat as it sends it in return. This scale is called the mobile equilibrium of temperature.

exchange-broker, *s.* A bill-broker.

exchange-cap, *s.* A fine quality of paper made of new stock; thin, highly calendered, and used for printing bills of exchange.

* **exchange-wench,** *s.* One of the women who kept stalls at the exchange, and whose reputation was not very good. (*Nares.*)

"Now every *exchange-wench* is ushered in by them into her stalls, and while she calls to others to know what they lack, while herself lacks nothing to make her as fine as a countess."—*England's Vanity* (1683), p. 32.

ĕx-çhānge-a-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *exchangeable*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being exchangeable.

ĕx-çhān'ge-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *exchange*; *-able.*]

1. That may or can be exchanged; fit or proper to be exchanged.

"The officers captured were *exchangeable* with the powers of General Howe."—*Marshall.* (*Webster.*)

2. Rateable, or to be valued according to what can be procured in exchange: as, the *exchangeable* value of goods.

ĕx-çhāng'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *exchang(e)*; *-er.*] One who exchanges; one who deals in money.

"Whilst bullion may be had for a small price more than the weight of our current cash, these *exchangers* generally chuse rather to buy bullion than run the risk of melting down our coin, which is criminal by the law."—*Locke.*

* **ĕx-çhēat',** *s.* [Escheat.]

* **ĕx-çhēat'-ŏr,** *s.* [Escheator.]

ĕx-çhĕq'-uĕr (q as k), * **es-chek-er,** * **es-chek-ere,** * **chek-er,** *s.* [O. Fr. *escheguer eschiquier*, from *eschec* = check (at chess); *eschecs* = chess; Low Lat. *scaccarium* = (1) a chess-board, (2) exchequer; *scacci* = chess.] [Check, Checker, Chess.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A chess-board; hence, the game of chess itself.

"Thenne he wule bidde the pleie at the *escheker*."
Florice & Blaunchefloure, 843.

2. The state treasury.

"They hadde to doone
In the *escheker* and in the chauncerye."
P. Plowman, 2,182.

3. Funds; pecuniary resources.

"Shuts up every private man's *exchequer*."—*South: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 10.

II. *Law:*

1. In the same sense as 1. 2. [*Chancellor of the Exchequer.*]

2. [*Court of Exchequer.*]

¶ (1) *Chancellor of the Exchequer:* [Chancellor].

(2) *Court of Exchequer:*

Law: A court instituted by William the Conqueror, and constituting part of the Aula Regia. It was remodelled by Edward I. Its primary object was to recover debts due to the king, such as unpaid taxes, &c., to vindicate his proprietary rights against those encroaching upon them, &c. But after a time, without losing sight of the original purpose, it developed into an ordinary law court, with a legal and an equitable side, each open to all the nation. A suitor had only to plead (the allegation as a rule being only a legal fiction) that he was a debtor to the king, but could not pay what he owed because of injustice done him in another matter by the person whom he summoned to the Court of Exchequer. The Act 2 Will. IV. c. 39, put an end to the necessity under which the plaintiff had been of pleading that he was the king's debtor, and 2 Vict. c. 5 transferred the equity jurisdiction to the Court of Chancery. By 36 & 37 Vict. c. 66, passed August 5, 1873, and which came into operation on Nov. 1, 1874, the Exchequer Court became the Exchequer Sub-division of

the Supreme Court of Judicature. A similar court was estabiiahed in Scotland by 6 Anne c. 26.

(3) *Court of Exchequer Chamber:*

Law: A court instituted in England by 31 Edw. III. to settle cases carried from the Court of Exchequer on writs of error. Subsequently an appeal in error lay to it from each of the three superior courts of Common Law, and from this court to the House of Lords. It was modified by 11 Geo. IV., and 11 Will. IV., c. 70, and was abolished by the Judicature Act of 1875, its jurisdiction in appeals being transferred to the Court of Appeal.

exchequer-bill, *s.* An instrument of credit created by the Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury for the purpose of raising money for temporary purposes to meet the necessities of the Exchequer. Exchequer-bills form a large portion of the unfunded, or floating debt of the country. They are issued for sums of £100 each, or some multiple of £100. They last for a term of five years without renewal.

exchequer-bond, *s.* An exchequer-bond differs from an exchequer-bill in being issued to run for a definite period of time, in no case to exceed six years. The rate of interest payable on them is also fixed.

exchequer-chamber, *s.* [*Court of Exchequer Chamber.*]

* **ĕx-chĕq'-ŭĕr (q as k),** *v.t.* [EXCHEQUER, *s.*] (For def. see extract.)

"Among other strange verbs, the following has arisen in vulgar language—viz., to *exchequer* a man; which is, to institute a process against him, in the court of exchequer, for non-payment of a debt due to the king, and in some other cases."—*Pegge: Anecd. of the Eng. Language.*

* **ĕx-chĕq'-ŭĕred (q as k),** *pa. par.* & *a.* [EXCHEQUER, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Chequered.

* **ĕx-çī'de,** *v.t.* [Lat. *excido: ex* = out, away, and *cædo* = to cut.] To cut off or away; to remove; to separate.

* **ĕx-çĭp'-ĭ-ent,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *excipiens,* pr. par. of *excipio* = to take out, to except.]

A. *As adj.:* Taking exceptions.

"It is a good exception against the party *excipient.*"—*Ayliffe: Parergon,* 561.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who excepts.

2. *Med.:* An inert or slightly active substance employed as the medium or vehicle for the administration of the active medicine, as bread-crust, conserve of roses, &c.

* **ĕx'-çĭ-ple, ĕx'-çĭ-pūle, ĕx-çĭp'-ŭ-lŭs, ĕx-çĭp'-ŭ-lŭm,** *s.* [From Lat. *excipio* = to draw out, to receive. The form is a diminutive.]

Botany:

1. The part of the thallus which forms a rim or base to the shield of a lichen. (*Lindley.*)

2. The corresponding part in a fungal.

ĕx-çĭş'-a-ble, ex-cise-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *excis(e); -able.*] Subject or liable to excise-duty.

"The concealment of *exciaable* goods is subject to a forfeiture of those goods, and treble value."—*Act of Parl. George II.,* c. 30.

ĕx-çī'şe, * **ac-cise,** *s.* [Fr., a corrupt. of O. Dut. *aksiis,* or *aksys* = excise, itself a corrupt. of O. Fr. *assis* = assessments; Ger. *accise* = excise; Port. & Sp. *sisa* = excise, tax. (*Skeat.*)]

1. A tax or duty imposed upon certain commodities of home production or consumption, as malt, spirits, &c. [EXCISE-DUTIES.]

"The two houses at Westminster had laid an imposition, which they called an *excise,* upon wine, beer, ale, and many other commodities. This was the first time that ever the name of payment of *excise* was heard of or practised in England."—*Clarendon: Civil War,* ii. 453.

2. The branch or department of the Civil Service to which is committed the collection and management of the excise-duties. In this country, this department is called the Office of Internal Revenue; in Great Britain the old name *excise* is now superseded by Inland Revenue.

*3. A tax or toll of any kind.

excise-duties, *s. pl.* Duties imposed by authority of Parliament on certain articles of home production and consumption. They also include the licenses to keep dogs, to carry a gun, to pursue certain professions, as that of an auctioneer, and the duties on carriages, railways, servants, plate, armorial bearings, &c.

excise-officer, *s.* A public official charged with the carrying out of the several regulations affecting the excise-duties: an exciseman. His proper appellation now is an officer of Inland Revenue.

* **ĕx-çī'şe** (1), *v.t.* & *i.* [EXCISE, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. To impose or charge a duty or tax upon.

"In South-sea days, not happier when surmised
The lord of thousands, than if now *excised.*"
Pope: Satires, ii. 133, 134.

*2. To impose upon; to overcharge.

B. *Intrans.:* To charge or demand a toll.

"Shortly no lad shall chuck, or lady roll,
But some *excising* courtier will have toll."
Pope: Satires of Donne, sat. iv.

* **ĕx-çī'şe** (2), * **ĕx-çī'ze,** *v.t.* [Lat. *excisus,* pa. par. of *excido* = to cut out: *ex* = out, *cædo* = to cut.] To cut out.

"Those who said they could not rob, because all was theirs, so *excis'd* what they liked not."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxonienses.*

ĕx-çī'şe-măn, *s.* [Eng. *excise,* and *man.*] A public officer appointed to carry out the regulations connected with the excise, and to prevent and detect any evasion of them; an officer of Inland Revenue.

"Every *exciseman* who refuses to sweay is to be deprived of his bread."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xi.

ĕx-çĭ'-şion, *s.* [Lat. *excisio,* from *excisus,* pa. par. of *excido;* Fr. *excision.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of cutting out or off; destruction, extirpation.

"O poore and myserable citie, what soudry tourmentes, *excisions,* subversions, depopulations, and other euyll adventures hath hapned unto the!"—*Sir T. Elyot: Governour,* bk. iii., ch. xxii.

2. The state of being cut off, destroyed, or extirpated.

"From the first erection into a people down to their final *excision.*"—*Atterbury: Sermons,* vol. i., ser. 7.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Eccles.:* A cutting off or away from the church; excommunication.

2. *Surg.:* The cutting out or off of any part of the body; amputation.

ĕx-çĭt-a-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *excitable; -ity.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The quality or state of being excitable.

2. *Med.:* The property manifested by living beings, and the elements and tissues of which they are constituted, of responding to the action of excitants and irritants; irritability.

ĕx-çīt'-a-ble, * **ex-cite-a-ble,** *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *excitabilis,* from *excito.*]

1. Easily excited; susceptible of excitement; readily stirred up or stimulated.

"His affections were most quick and *excitable* by their due objects."—*Barrow: Works,* i. 475.

2. Characterized by excitability: as, an *excitable* temper.

ĕx-çīt'-ant, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *excitans,* pr. par. of *excito* = to call out: a frequent. of *excieo,* from *ex* = out, and *cieo* = to call, to summon.]

* **A.** *As adj.:* Stimulating; tending to excite; exciting.

"The donation of heaveuly graces, prevenient, subsequent, *excitant,* adjuvant."—*Nicholson: Expos. of the Catechism* (1662), p. 60.

B. *As substantive:*

* I. *Ord. Lang.:* That which excites, stimulates, or produces increased action in a living organism.

2. *Med.:* An agent or influence which arouses the vital activity of the body, or of any of the tissues or organs which belong to it; a stimulant.

* **ĕx-çī'-tāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *excitatus,* pa. par. of *excito.*] [EXCITE.] To excite, to stimulate.

"The earth, being *excitated* to wrath, in revenge of her children brought forth fame, the youngest sister of the giants."—*Bacon: Sister of the Giants, or Fame.*

ĕx-çĭ-tā'-tion, * **ex-ci-ta-cion,** *s.* [Fr. *excitation;* Lat. *excitatio,* from *excitatus,* pa. par. of *excito;* Sp. *excitacion;* Ital. *eccitazione.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of exciting, stimulating, or putting into motion; a rousing or awaking; a prompting.

"Oft the lothe thing is doen by *excitacion* of other mannes opinion."—*Chaucer: Testament of Love,* bk. i.

II. *Med.:* The act of producing excitement; the excitement produced.

* **ĕx'-çĭt'-a-tive,** *a.* [Fr. *excitatif.*] Having power or tending to excite or stimulate; exciting, excitatory.

"Admonitory of duty, and *excitative* of devotion."—*Barrow: Expos. on the Creed.*

* **ĕx'-çĭ-tā-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat., from *excitatus,* pa. par. of *excito;* Fr. *excitateur.*] [EXCITE.]

Elect.: An instrument for discharging the contents of a Leyden jar or other accumulator of electricity, in such a way as to protect the operator from receiving the shock.

* **ĕx'-çĭ-tā-tŏr-ў,** *a.* [Fr. *excitatoire.*] Tending to excite or stimulate; excitative.

ĕx-çī'te, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *exciter,* from Lat. *ex cito* = to call out, a frequent. of *excieo,* from *ex* = out, and *cieo* = to call, to summon.

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language*

1. To rouse, to animate, to stir up, to call into action, to stimulate.

"He *exciteth* other folk thereto,
To lose his good as he himself hath do."
Chaucer: C. T., 16,212

2. To heat or inflame the spirits of.

3. To create, to stir up, to set on foot, to stir into action, to provoke.

"What was known *excited* no feeling but contempt and loathing."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiii.

II. *Med.:* To stimulate or increase the vital activity of the body, or of any of its parts.

B. *Intrans.:* To stimulate, to animate, to cause excitement, to give a stimulus.

"There native beauty pleases and *excites.*"
Dryden: Art of Poetry, ch. 2.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *excite,* to *incite,* and to *provoke:* "To *excite* is said more particularly of the inward feelings; *incite* is said of the external actions; *provoke* is said of both. A person's passions are *excited;* he is *incited* by any particular passion to a course of conduct; a particular feeling is *provoked,* or he is *provoked* by some feeling to a particular step. Wit and conversation *excite* mirth; men are *incited* by a lust for gain to fraudulent practices; they are *provoked* by the opposition of others to intemperate language and intemperate measures. To *excite* is very frequently used in a physical acceptation; *incite* always, and *provoke* mostly, in a moral application. We speak of *exciting* hunger, thirst, or perspiration; of *inciting* to noble actions; of *provoking* impertinence, scorn, or resentment." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ĕx-çīt'-ĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [EXCITE.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Stimulated, aroused, stirred up, brought into action.

2. Heated or inflamed in spirit.

ĕx-çīt'-ĕd-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *excited; -ly.*] In an excited manner.

* **ĕx-çī'te-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *excite; -ful(l).*] Causing excitement; full of excitiog matter; excitatory, exciting.

ĕx-çī'te-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *excite; -ment.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of exciting or stimulating.

2. The state of being excited; commotion aensation; heat or warmth of temper.

3. That which excites, stimulates, or produces action.

"The best *excitement* to each private virtue."—*Law: Theory of Religion,* pt. iii.

II. *Med.:* A state of abnormal activity in any organ of the body. For instance, if the heart beat violently, the organ is under the influence of excitement, with the effect of sending the blood through the arteries and veins with unwonted force. If the membrane surrounding the brain be inflamed, and mania supervene, the brain is excited. Such excitement is followed sooner or later by a reaction in which there is abnormal depression, proportioned to the intensity of the previous excitement.

ĕx-çīt'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *excit(e); -er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who or that which excites, stimulates, or rouses to action.

"Hope is the grand *exciter* of industry."—*More: Decay of Piety.*

2. One who provokes, stirs up, or irritates.

"They never punished the delinquency of the tumults and their *exciters*."—*King Charles: Eikon Basilike.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Med.:* An excitant, a stimulant.

2. *Elect.:* A substance which by friction is capable of exciting electricity.

ĕx-çīt'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [EXCITE.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Stimulating, arousing, calling into action.

2. Causing or producing excitement.

C. *As subst.:* An excitement; a stimulus, a stimulant.

"Wanting many *excitings* of grace."—*Herbert: Country Parson*, ch. xxii.

exciting-causes, *s. pl.*

Med.: Causes which tend immediately to produce disease, as distinguished from predisposing causes, which during long periods of time prepare the way for it to arise.

ĕx-çīt'-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *exciting; -ly.*] In an exciting manner; so as to excite.

* **ĕx-çī'-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *excit(e); -ive.*] Tending to excite; causing excitement.

ĕx-çīt-ō-, *pref.* [Lat. *excit(o)* = to excite, with o connective.]

excito-motory, *a.*

Anat.: An epithet applied to that fonction of the nervous system by which an impression is transmitted to a centre and reflected so as to produce contraction of a muscle without sensation or volition. (*Owen.*)

* **ĕx-clāim',** *s.* [EXCLAIM, *v.*] A clamour, an outcry.

"Alas, the part I had in Glo'ster's blood
Doth more solicit me than your *exclaims*."
Shakesp.: Richard II., I. 2

ĕx-clāim', *v.i.* & *t.* [O. Fr. *exclamer*, from Lat. *exclamo*; *ex* = out, and *clamo* = to cry, to shout; Sp. *exclamar*; Ital. *esclamare.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To cry out with vehemence; to declare with loud vociferation; to call out loudly; to vociferate; to ejaculate.

"They assembled in great multitudes, *exclaiming* that the capitulation was nothing to them."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

* 2. To make an outcry, to declaim; to inveigh.

"In his charges to the clergy he *exclaimed* against the pluralities."—*Burnet: Hist. of Own Time; Life of the Author.*

B. *Trans.:* To utter or cry loudly; to call out; to cry out.

¶ For the difference between to *exclaim* and to *cry*, see CRY.

ĕx clāim'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *exclaim; -er.*] One who cries out with vehemence; one who speaks with heat or passion; one who declaims or inveighs.

"I must tell this *exclaimer*, that his manner of proceeding is very strange and unaccountable."—*Atterbury: Sermons*, vol. ii. (Pref.)

ĕx-cla-mā'-tion, * **ex-cla-ma-cion,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *exclamatio*, from *exclamo* = to cry out; Sp. *exclamacion*; Ital. *esclamazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of exclaiming, crying out or vociferating.

* 2. Clamour, vociferation, outcry.

"Thy ran streight to harneys and . . . made an *exclamacion* that, &c."—*Brende: Quintus Curtius*, fo. 176.

3. Declamation, inveighing; an outcry.

"The ears of the people are continually beaten with *exclamations* against abuses in the church."—*Hooker.* (Dedic.)

4. An emphatic or passionate utterance; an expression of surprise, pain, anger, joy, &c.

"But what serve *exclamations*, where there are no ears to receive the sound?"—*Sidney.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Gram.:* A word expressing some sudden passion, as wonder, fear, surprise, &c.; an interjection.

2. *Print.:* A mark or sign [!] indicating emotion, emphasis, or pointed address.

* **ĕx-clăm'-a-tĭve,** *a.* [Fr. *exclamatif*; Sp. *exclamativo*; Ital. *esclamativo.*] Containing exclamation; exclamatory.

* **ĕx-clăm'-a-tĭve-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *exclamative; -ly.*] In an exclamatory manner; exclamatorily.

ĕx-clăm'-a-tŏr-ĭ-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *exclamatory; -ly.*] In an exclamatory manner; with exclamations.

ĕx clăm'-a-tŏr-ȳ, *a.* [EXCLAIM, *v.*]

1. Containing, expressing, or of the nature of exclamation.

"I shall conclude with those *exclamatory* words of St. Paul."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 7.

2. Using exclamation: as, an *exclamatory* speaker.

ĕx-clūde, *v.t.* [Lat. *excludo* = to shut out; *ex* = out, and *claudo* = to shut; Fr. *exclure*; Ital. *escludere*; Sp. *excluir.*]

1. To shut out; to hinder from entrance or admission.

"*Exclude* the incroaching cattle from thy ground."
Dryden: Virgil: Georgic ii. 512.

* 2. To eject, to emit, to thrust out, to extrude.

"Others ground this disruption upon their continued or protracted time of delivery, wherewith *excluding* but one sunday, the latter brood impatient, by a forcible prorupition, antedates their period of exclusion."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. vi.

3. To debar; to shut out or hinder from participation.

"This is Dutch partnership, to share in all our beneficial bargains, and *exclude* us wholly from theirs."—*Swift.*

4. To shut out from the society of; to separate.

"Sith I from Diomede, and noble Troilus,
Am clene *excluded*, as abiect odious."
Chaucer: Test. of Creseide.

5. To leave no room for; to shut out; to forbid.

"Oure faithe . . . *excludeth* al maner of doute."—*Joye: Expos of Daniel*, ch. xii.

6. To except, to omit; not to comprehend in or admit into any grant, privilege, enjoyment, &c.

"If the church be so unhappily contrived as to *exclude* from its communion such persons likeliest to have great abilities, it should be altered."—*Swift.*

7. To except or omit from any rule, or category.

ĕx-clū'-şion, *s.* [Lat. *exclusio*, from *exclusus*, pa. par. of *excludo*; Fr. *exclusion*; Sp. *exclusion*; Ital. *esclusione.*]

1. The act of shutting out, or denying entrance or admission.

"In bodies that need detention of spirits, the *exclusion* of the air doth good; but in bodies that need emission of spirits it doth hurt."—*Bacon.*

2. The state of being excluded or shut out.

"His sad *exclusion* from the doors of bliss."
Milton: P. L., iii. 325.

3. A rejecting, dismissing, or shutting out; non-reception in any manner.

"If he is for an entire *exclusion* of fear, which is supposed to have some influence in every law, he opposes himself to every government."—*Addison.*

4. A debarring or shutting out from participation in any grant, privilege, &c.

"A bill was brought in for the total *exclusion* of the duke from the Crown of England and Ireland."—*Hume: Hist. Eng.*, ch. lxvii. (an. 1679).

5. An excepting or omitting from any rule, proposition, category, &c.

"There was a question asked at the table, whether the French king would agree to have the disposing of the marriage of Bretagne, with an exception and *exclusion* that he should not marry her himself."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

* 6. The ejecting of the young from the egg or womb.

"How were it possible the womb should contain the child, nay, sometimes twins, till they come to their due perfection and maturity for *exclusion*?"—*Ray: On the Creation.*

7. That which is ejected, emitted, or thrust out; an excretion.

"The salt and lixiviated serosity, with some portion of choler, is divided between the guts and bladder, yet it remains undivided in birds, and hath but a single descent by the guts with the *exclusions* of the belly."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

¶ *Exclusion Bill:*

Hist.: A bill designed to prevent the Duke of York, afterwards James II. of England, from retaining his right of succession to the throne, the reason being that he had embraced Roman Catholicism. In 1680 it passed the House of Commons, but was rejected by the Lords, after the King, Charles II., had declared that he would never accord it the royal assent. In 1681 it was revived, but, instead of passing, it led to the dissolution of Parliament.

"Halifax had spoken with great energy against the *Exclusion Bill*."—*J. S. Brewer: English Studies*, p. 197

* **ĕx-clū-şion-ar-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *exclusion; -ary.*] Tending to exclude or shut out.

* **ĕx-clū'-şion-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *exclusion; -er.*] The same as EXCLUSIONIST (q.v.).

* **ĕx-clū'-şion-ĭşm,** *s.* [Eng. *exclusion; -ism.*] The character, manner or principles of an exclusionist; exclusivism.

ĕx-clū'-şion-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *exclusion; -ist.*] One who would exclude another from any privilege, position, &c.; specif., one of a party of politicians who supported the Exclusion Bill in the reign of Charles II.

"The old *exclusionist* took the old abhorrer by the hand."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

ĕx-clū'-sĭve, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *exclusif*; Sp. *exclusivo*; Ital. *esclusivo.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Having the power of excluding or barring entrance or admission.

"They obstacle find none
Of membrane, joint, or limb, *exclusive* bars."
Milton: P. L., viii. 625.

2. Debarring from participation in any privilege, grant, enjoyment, &c.

"Who with *exclusive* Bills must now dispense."
Dryden: Absalom & Achitophel, ii. 254.

3. Not taken into account; not included or comprehending.

"I know not whether he reckons the dross *exclusive* or inclusive."—*Swift.*

4. Possessed or enjoyed to the exclusion of others: as, an *exclusive* privilege.

5. Inclined to exclude others from society or fellowship; fastidious or illiberal in the choice of associates; narrow.

B. *As substantive:*

* 1. That which excludes or excepts; an exclusion.

"This man is so cunning in his inclusives and *exclusives* that he dysceneth nothing betweue copulatives and disiunctives."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 943.

2. One who is exclusive in his manners or tastes; one who excludes all but a very few from his society.

exclusive dealing, *s.* The act of dealing or threatening to deal exclusively with those who gave a particular side their support at an election.

exclusive privilege, *s.*

Scots Law: A term used in a limited sense, to signify the rights and franchises of the nature of monopolies, formerly enjoyed by the different incorporated trades of a royal burgh, in virtue of which the craftsmen or members of those incorporations were entitled to prevent tradesmen, not members of the corporation, from exercising the same trade within the limits of the burgh.

ĕx-clū'-sĭve-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *exclusive; -ly.*]

1. Without inclusion or admission of others to participation; to the exclusion of all others.

"War or the chace are *exclusively* their province."—*Cogan: On the Passions*, pt. ii., ch. ii.

2. Without comprehension in an account or number; not inclusively.

"The first part lasts from the date of the citation to the joining of issue, *exclusively*; the second continues to a conclusion in the cause, inclusively."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

ĕx-clū'-sĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *exclusive; -ness.*] The quality or state of being exclusive, fastidiousness, or illiberal in the choice of society.

* **ĕx-clū'-sĭv-ĭşm,** *s.* [Eng. *exclusiv(e); -ism.*] The act or practice of excludiog; exclusiveness.

* **ĕx-clū'-sŏr-ȳ,** *a.* [Lat. *exclusorius*, from *exclusus*, pa. par. of *excludo.*] Excluding; exclusive; shutting out.

* **ĕx-cŏct',** *v.t.* [Lat. *excoctus*, pa. par. of *excoquo* = to boil out; *ex* = out, and *coquo* = to boil, to cook.] To boil up; to produce by boiling.

"Salt and sugar, *excocted* by heat, are dissolved by cold and moisture."—*Bacon: Natural History*, § 842.

* **ĕx-ŏĕ-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *excoctio*, from *excoctus*, pa. par. of *excoquo*.] The act or process of boiling out.

"In the *exoctions* and depurations of metals."—*Bacon: On Learning (Wats)*, bk. v. ch. ii.

ĕx cŏg'-ĭ-tāte, *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *excogitatus*, pa. par. of *excogito*: *ex* = out, and *cogito* = to think.]

A. *Trans.*: To invent; to strike out or devise by thinking.

"If the wit of man had been to contrive this organ, what could he have possibly *excogitated* more accurate?"—*More.*

* **B.** *Intrans.*: To meditate; to cogitate.

"I take it to be my duty to meditate, and to *excogitate*, of myself, wherein I may best, by my travels, derive your virtues to the good of your people."—*Bacon: On the Laws of England.*

ĕx-cŏg-ĭ-tā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *excogitatio*, from *excogitatus*, pa. par. of *excogito*.] The act or process of devising or inventing in the thoughts; invention; thought; meditation.

"Wherefore to consideration perteineth *excogitation*, and advisement."—*Sir T. Elyot: Governour*, fo. 72 b.

* **ĕx-cŏm-mĕn'ge,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *excommange* = an excommunication.] To excommunicate.

"The Pope *excommenged* the towne, the towne accursed the friars."—*Holinshed: Descr. of Ireland*, ch. iii.

* **ĕx-cŏm-mūne,** *v.t.* [Pref. *ex*, and Eng. *commune* (q.v.).] To shut out or exclude from fellowship or participation in.

"Poets, indeed, were *excommuned* Plato's commonwealth."—*Guyton: Notes on Don Quixote*, p. 21.

* **ĕx-cŏm-mūn'-ĭ-cą-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *ex*, and Eng. *communicable* (q.v.).] That may or can be excommunicated; liable or deserving to be excommunicated.

"Impious idolaters, wicked heretickes, persons *excommunicable*."—*Bishop Hall: Apology.* (Advert. to the Reader.)

ĕx-cŏm-mūn'-ĭ-cāte, *v.t.* [From Lat. *excommunicatus*, pa. par. of *excommunico*.]

Ecclesiol.: To visit with the penalties of excommunication (q.v.)

ĕx-cŏm-mūn'-ĭ-cąte, *a.* & *s.* [From Eng. *excommunicate*, v. (q.v.).] Excommunicated.

"Thou shalt stand curst and *excommunicate*."
Shakesp.: King John, iii. 1.

ĕx-cŏm-mūn-ĭ-cā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *excommunicat(e)*; *-ion*; Fr. *excommunication*; Sp. *excomunion*; Ital. *scommunicazione*, all from Lat. *excommunicatio*.]

Ecclesiol.: The spiritual penalty of excluding an offender from the communion and all the privileges of the Church, and from Christian society. It is founded on 1 Cor. v. In the first century, those guilty of gross sins, and who had been vainly admonished, were excommunicated. If they repented, they were again admitted to all Christian privileges, but after a second grievous fall, they were finally excluded from the ranks of the faithful. Among those on whom discipline was exercised were Christians who denied their faith for fear of their lives during persecution, returning again when the danger was over. In the third century, during the sharp Decian persecution, a controversy arose in the Church as to the treatment of these weak brethren. Cyprian, Bishop of Carthage, was for severity, and carried his point against quite a multitude of his fellow believers who were in favour of leniency. The Novatians in the third century, and the Donatists in the fourth, broke off from the Church catholic, from causes connected with the dissatisfaction they felt that the Church had, in their view, too easily restored to their old status those erring disciples. A distinction gradually arose between a lesser and a greater excommunication, the latter called also Anathema. In the middle ages, during the dominancy of the Papacy, the greater excommunication became a formidable power, and was used as a weapon wherewith to assail even kings and emperors. The first reigning prince thus excommunicated was Robert, King of France, in 998. The Pope who did the deed was Gregory V. Many other cases followed. In 1077 Gregory VII. excommunicated the Emperor Henry IV. of Germany, absolving his subjects from their allegiance, and the proud monarch had ultimately to seek reconciliation with the offended hierarch. In 1208, Pope Innocent III. acted similarly to King John of England, the interdict not being reversed till 1214. To omit other cases, Pope Pius VII. in 1809 excommunicated Napoleon I., and in 1860, Pope Pius IX. virtually did so to Napoleon III. and Victor Emmanuel, though not naming the delinquents.

ĕx-cŏm-mūn-ĭ-cā-tòr, *s.* [Excommunicate, *v.*] One who excommunicates.

"Himselfe was one of the *excommunicators*."—*Prynne: Treachery & Disloyalty*, pt. i., p. 19.

ĕx-cŏm-mūn'-ĭ-cą-tòr-ў, *a.* [Eng. *excommunicat(e)*; *-ory.*] Pertaining to or causing excommunication.

* **ĕx-cŏm-mū'-nĭ-ŏn,** *s.* [Pref. *ex*, and Eng. *communion*.] Excommunication.

"Holding forth the dreadful sponge of *excommunion*."—*Milton: Church Government*, bk. ii. ch. iii.

ĕx cŏn-çĕs'-sō, *phr.* [Lat.] From that which is conceded or granted.

* **ĕx-cŏr'-ĭ-ą-blc,** *a.* [Lat. *excorii(o)* = to excoriate, and Eng. *-able*.] Capable of being excoriated; that may or can be stripped off.

"The scaly covering of fishes . . . even in such as are *excoriable*."—*Browne: Cyrus' Garden*, c. iii.

ĕx-cŏr'-ĭ-āte, *v.t.* [Lat. *excoriatus*, pa. par. of *excorio*; *ex* = off, and *corium* = skin, covering.] To strip off the skin or covering; to flay.

"The heat of the island Squanena . . . *excoriates* the skin."—*Boyle: Works*, v. 694.

ĕx-cŏr'-ĭ-āte, ĕx-cŏr'-ĭ-āt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *excoriatus*, pa. par. of *excorio*.] Stripped of the skin or covering; flayed, skinned.

ĕx-cŏr-ĭ-ā'-tion, *s.* [Sp. *excoriacion*; Ital. *escoriazone*, from Lat. *excoriatus*, pa. par. of *excorio*.]

I. *Literally*:

1. The art of excoriating or stripping of the skin or covering; a flaying; a wearing off of the skin.

"A little before the *excoriation* of Marsyas."
Brewer: Lingua, iii. 5.

2. The state of being excoriated; loss of skin; an abrasion.

"It healeth . . . the *excoriations* or frettings of the eyelids."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxiii ch. iii.

* **II.** *Fig.*: The act of stripping of possessions; robbery, plunder, spoliation.

"It hath marvellously enhanced the revenues of the crown, though with a pitiful *excoriation* of the poorer sort."—*Cowel.*

* **ĕx-cor'-tĭ-cāte,** *v.t.* [Pref. *ex* = away, off, *cortex* (genit. *corticis*) = bark, and suff. *-ate*.] To strip off the bark or rind.

"Some fit instrument of wood, which may not *excorticate* the tree."—*Evelyn: Disc. on Forest Trees*, ch. xxvi.

* **ĕx-cor-tĭ-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *excortical(e)*; *-ion*.] The act of stripping the bark or rind off.

* **ĕx'-crĕ-ą-blc,** *a.* [Lat. *excreabilis*, from *excreo* = to excreate (q.v.).] That may or can be discharged or ejected by spitting.

* **ĕx'-crĕ-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *excreatus*, pa. par. of *excreo*: *ex* = out, and *screo* = to hawk, to hem.] To eject or discharge from the throat by hawking and spitting; to spit out.

* **ĕx-crĕ-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *excreat(e)*; *-ion*.] The act or process of spitting out.

"Offend the mouth with ugly *excreations*"
Sylvester: Tobacco Battered, 827.

ĕx'-crĕ-ment (1), *s.* [Lat. *excrementum* = refuse, ordure, from Lat. *excretum*, sup. of *excerno* = to sift out, to separate: *ex* = out, away, and *cerno* = to sift.] Matter excreted and ejected; that which is ejected or discharged from the body after digestion; excretion.

"The *excrements* of horses are nothing but hay, and, as such, combustible."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments*

* **ĕx'-crĕ-ment** (2), *s.* [Lat. *excresco* = to grow out.] Anything growing out of the body: as hair, nails, &c.; an excrescence.

"Why is time such a niggard of his hair, being, as it is, so plentiful an *excrement*?"—*Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors*, ii. 2.

ĕx-crĕ-mĕn'-tal, *a.* [Eng. *excrement*; *-al.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of excrement; voided or excreted as excrement by the natural passages of the body.

"Whether those little dusty particles be *excremental* separations."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. vii.

* **ĕx-crĕ-mĕn-tĭ'-tial (tial as shal),** *a.* [Eng. *excrement*; *-itial.*] Pertaining to excrement; containing excrement; consisting of matter excreted from the human body.

* **ĕx-crĕ-mĕn-tĭ'-tious,** *a.* [Eng. *excrement*; *-itious.*]

I. Containing or consisting of excrement; excrementitial.

"In which passage it is disburthened of those *excrementitious* streams."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 103.

2. Excrescent.

"You will say that hair is but an *excrementitious* thing."—*Bowell: Letters*, bk. i., § 1., let. 31.

* **ĕx-crĕs'-çe,** *s.* [Lat. *excresco* = to grow out; *ex* = out, and *cresco* = to grow.] An increase.

"There happened in the coining sometimes an *excresce* on the tale of five or six shillings or thereby in one hundred pounds."—*Forbes: Suppl. Doc.*, p. 56.

ĕx-crĕs'-çençe, * **ĕx-crĕs'-çen-çў,** *s.* [Fr. *excrescence*, from Lat. *excrescentia*, from *excrescens*, pr. par. of *excresco* = to grow out.]

I. *Lit.*: An outgrowth; an excrescent appendage; anything which grows out of another without use, and contrary to the common order of production.

"Mountains have been looked upon by some as warts and superfluous *excrescences*."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. ii.

* **II.** *Figuratively*:

1. An extraordinary or unnatural appendage.

"All beyond this is monstrous, 'tis out of nature. 'tis an *excrescence*, and not a living part of poetry."—*Dryden.*

2. An extravagant or excessive outbreak: as, an *excrescence* of joy.

ĕx-crĕs'-çent, *a.* [Lat. *excrescens*, pr. par. of *excresco*.]

I. *Lit.*: Growing out of or upon something else in an unnatural manner.

II. *Figuratively*:

1. Superfluous.

"Expunge the whole, or lop the *excrescent* parts."
Pope: Essay on Man, ii. 49.

2. Added; not originally or properly belonging: as in the word *empty*, the *p* is excrescent.

excrescent consonants. A term introduced by Professor Key (*Philological Essays*, p. 204) to designate what before was called Epenthesis.

ĕx-crĕs-çĕn'-tial, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling an excrescence.

* **ĕx-crē'te,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *excretus*, pa. par. of *excerno* = to separate, to sift.]

A. *Trans.*: To discharge by any of the excretory passages.

"The nature and quality of the *excreted* substance."—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. xiii., § 2.

B. *Intrans.*: To be emitted or discharged.

"Vaporous fume that *excrete* forth from the brain."—*Venner: Via Recta*, p. 301.

ĕx-crē'-tine, *s.* [Lat. *excret(io)*; *-in* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: $C_{78}H_{156}SO_2$, a peculiar crystallizable substance found by Marcet in human fæces; very soluble in ether, sparingly soluble in cold alcohol, insoluble in water. It has an alkaline reaction, and is not decomposed by dilute mineral acids.

ĕx-crē'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *excretio*, from *excretus*, pa. par. of *excerno*; Fr. *excretion*; Sp. *excrecion*; Ital. *escrezione*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. A throwing off or ejecting of animal fluids from the body; the voiding of excrement.

"The constant separation and *excretion* whereof is necessary for the preservation of life."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. ii., p. 339.

2. That which is excreted; excrement.

"The aptness of their *excretion* to the purpose, its property of hardening into a shell."—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. xix.

II. *Physiology*:

1. *Animal*: The collection and discharge at particular parts of various matters which are no longer of use in the animal economy. Examples, urine and sweat. It is partly opposed to secretion.

2. *Vegetable*: Any superfluous matter thrown off externally by a living plant.

ĕx-crē'-tive, *a.* [Eng. *excret(e)*; *-ive.*] Having the power of separating and excreting fluid matter from the body; excretory.

"A diminution of the body happens by the *excretive* faculty, excerning and evacuating more than necessary."—*Harvey: On Consumptions.*

ĕx-crē'-tŏr-ў, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *excret(e)*; *-ory*; Fr. *excrétoire*.]

A. *As adj.*: Having the quality or power of excretion; excretive.

"The *excretory* ducts of the mucilaginous glands."—*Denham: Physico-Theology*, bk. iv., ch. viii. (Note u.)

B. *As substantive:*

Anat.: A duct or vessel serving to receive and excrete matter.

"*Excretories* of the body are nothing but slender slips of the arteries, deriving an appropriated juice from the blood."—*Cheyne.*

excretory-organs, *s. pl.*

Anat.: The organs by which excretion takes place. Specif., the akin, the lungs, and the kidneys.

ĕx'-cript, *s.* [Lat. *exscriptus*, pa. par. of *exscribo* = to write out.]

Law: A copy, a writing copied from another. (*Wharton.*)

***ĕx-crū'-çĭ-ą-ble** (or **çĭ** as **shĭ**), *a.* [Lat. *excruciabilis*, from *excrucio.*] That may or can be tortured or tormented.

***ĕx-crū'-çĭ-ą-mĕnt** (or **çĭ** as **shĭ**), *s.* [Lat. *excrucio* = to torture, and Eng. suff. *-ment.*] Anguish, torment, torture.

"To this wild of sorrowes and *excruciaments* she was confined."—*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe.*

ĕx-crū'-çĭ-ātc (or **çĭ** as **shĭ**), *v.t.* [Excruciate, *a.*] To torture, to torment, to inflict the most severe pains on.

"The torments of *excruciating* pain."—*Knox: Essays*, 148.

***ex-crū'-çĭ-ātc** (or **çĭ** as **shĭ**), *a.* [Lat. *excruciatus*, pa. par. of *excrucio* = to torture great: *ex* = out, fully, and *crucio* = to torture; *crux* (genit. *crucis*) = a cross.] Excruciated, tortured, tormented, on the rack.

"Here my heart long time *excruciate*,
Among the leaves I rested all that night."
Chapman: Homer's Odyssey, x. 332.

ĕx-crū'-çĭ-āt-ĭng (or **çĭ** as **shĭ**), *pr. par.* & *a.* [Excruciate, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Causing the most intense pain; extremely painful; torturing, tormentiug.

"Men were sentenced to pain so *excruciating*, that they begged to be sent to the gallows."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

ĕx-crū'-çĭ-āt-ĭng-lў (or **çĭ** as **shĭ**), *adv.* [Eng. *excruciating*; *-ly.*] In an excruciating manner.

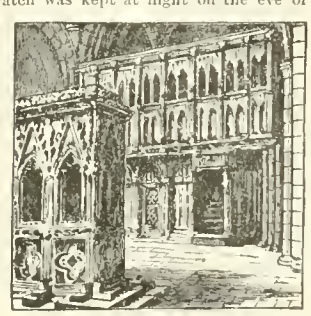
ĕx-crū-çĭ-ā'-tion (or **çĭ** as **shĭ**), *s.* [Lat. *excruciatio*, from *excruciatus*, pa. par. of *excrucio.*] The act of torturing or tormenting with intense pain; the state of being tortured or tormented; torment, extreme pain.

"The frettings, the thwartings, and the *excruciations* of life."—*Feltham: Resolves*, ii 57.

***ĕx-cu-bā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *excubatio*, from *excubo* = to lie out of doors, to keep watch: *ex* = out, and *cubo* = to lie down.] The act of watching all night.

ĕx-cu-bĭ-tō'-rĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat., from *excubo.*]

Arch.: A gallery or loft in a church where watch was kept at night on the eve of any



EXCUBITORIUM
In the Abbey Church, St. Albans.

great festival, and from which the great shrines were observed.

ĕx-cū'-dĭt, *v.t.* [Lat., 3rd pers. sing. perf. indic. of *excudo* = to engrave.] He engraved it; a word placed at the bottom of an engraving, preceded by the name of the engraver.

***ĕx-cŭl'-pą-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *ex*, and Eng. *culpable* (q.v.).] That may or can be exculpated, or freed from blame.

ĕx-cŭl'-pāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *exculpatus*, pa. par of *exculpo*: *ex* = out, away, and *culpa* = blame.]

1. To clear or free by words from the imputation or charge of a fault, or crime; to justify.

"The author prefixed a something in which he *exculpated* himself from being the author of the heroic epistle."—*Mason. Epistle to Dr. Shebbeare.* (Note.)

2. To regard as innocent; to acquit; to exonerate.

"I *exculpate* him further for his writing against me."—*Milman.*

¶ For the difference between to *exculpate* and to *exonerate*, see Exonerate.

ĕx-cŭl-pā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *exculpatio*, from *exculpatus*, pa. par. of *exculpo.*] The act of exculpating or freeing from a charge or imputation of fault or crime; a vindication, a justification, an absolving.

"In Scotland the law allows of an *exculpation*, by which the prisoner is suffered before the trial to prove the thing to be impossible."—*Burnet: Hist. Own Time* (an. 1684).

¶ *Letters of exculpation:*

Scots Law: A warrant granted at the suit of the defendant in a criminal case to compel the attendance of the witnesses whose evidence, he believes, will tend to his exculpation.

ĕx-cŭl'-pą-tŏr-ў, *a.* [Pref. *ex*, and Eng. *culpatory* (q.v.).] Tending to exculpate or clear from a charge or imputation; containing excuse or vindication.

"This fond and eager acceptance of an *exculpatory* comment."—*Johnson: Lives of the Poets; Pope.*

***ĕx-cŭr',** *v.i.* [Lat. *excurro*: *ex* = out, and *curro* = to run.] To pass beyond proper limits; to go or run to extremes.

"His disease was an asthma, oft *excurring* to an orthopnœia, the cause, a translation of tartarous humours from his joints to his lungs."—*Harvey.*

ĕx-cŭr'-rent, *a.* [Lat. *excurrens*, pr. par. of *excurro* = to run out, to project.]

Bot.: Projecting or running beyond the edge or point of anything; the term used when there is an axis remaining uniformly in the centre of a structure, while all the other parts are regularly disposed around it. Example, the stem of *Pinus abies.* (*Lindley.*)

***ĕx-cŭr'se,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *excursus*, pa. par. of *excurro.*]

A. *Trans.:* To make an excursion through: to pass or journey through. (*Hallam.*)

B. *Intrans.:* To make a digression; to digress.

"But now I *excurse*."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, iii. 71.

ĕx-cŭr'-sion, *s.* [Lat. *excursio* = a running out, from *excursus*, pa. par. of *excurro*: *ex* = out, and *curro* = to run; Fr. & Sp. *excursion*; Ital. *escursione.*]

***1.** A running out; a charge, an attack.

"A pious, zealous, most religious sonne,
Who on the enemy *excursion* made."
Browne. Britannia's Pastorals, bk. iii., s. 1.

2. A hostile expedition or incursion into the territory of another.

"They would make *excursions* and waste the country."—*P. Holland: Livy*, p. 77.

3. An expedition or wandering into some distant part.

"The mind extends its thoughts often even beyond the utmost expansion of matter, and makes *excursions* into that incomprehensible."—*Locke.*

4. A short journey to some point or place for purposes of health or pleasure.

5. The act of deviating or rambling from the stated or usual path; a wandering beyond the fixed or ordinary limits.

"The causes of those great *excursions* of the seasons into the extremes of cold and heat are very obscure."—*Arbuthnot: On Air.*

***6.** A digression; a wandering or rambling from the subject.

"Expect not that I should beg pardon for this *excursion*."—*Boyle: Seraphick Love.*

***7.** A projecting addition to a building.

"That small *excursion* out of gentlemen's halls in Dorsetshire is commonly called an oriel."—*Fuller: Church History*, vi. 285.

excursion-ticket, *s.* A ticket for an excursion or pleasure trip by rail or otherwise.

excursion-train, *s.* A train running specially for the conveyance of travellers on an excursion or pleasure trip to and from some particular place.

***ĕx-cŭr'-sion,** *v.i.* [Excursion, *s.*] To make an excursion or trip; to travel.

"Yesterday I *excursioned* twenty miles: to-day I write a few letters."—*Lamb*

***ĕx-cŭr'-sion-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *excursion*; *-al.*] Of or pertaining to an excursion.

"Pray let me divide the little *excursional* excesses of the journey among the gentlemen."—*Dickens: Letters*, iii. 106 (1848).

***ĕx-cŭr'-sion-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *excursion*; *-er.*] The same as Excursionist (q.v.).

"The royal *excursioners* did not return till between six and seven o'clock."—*Mad. D'Arblay: Diary*, iii. 112.

ĕx cŭr'-sion-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *excursion*; *-ist.*]

1. On who goes on an excursion or pleasure trip; one who travels by an excursion train.

2. One whose profession it is to provide facilities for making excursions.

***ĕx-cŭr'-sion-īze,** *v.i.* [Eng. *excursion*; *-ize.*] To make an excursion.

***ĕx-cŭr'-sĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *excurs(us)*, pa. par. of *excurro*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ive.*] Prone or given to rambling, wandering, or deviating; exploring.

"Not treacherous to the mind's *excursive* power."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

***ĕx-cŭr'-sĭve-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *excursive*; *-ly.*] In a wandering manner; at random.

"The flesh of animals, which feed *excursively*, is allowed to have a higher flavour than that of those who are cooped up."—*Boswell: Life of Johnson*, i. 35.

***ĕx-cŭr'-sĭve-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *excursive*; *-ness.*] A tendency or proneness to wander, ramble, or deviate from the subject; a disposition to search or inquire widely into matters.

"With a sober spirit of inquiry, he [Mr. Bryant] possesses a free *excursiveness* of mind."—*British Critic*, Jan., 1798.

ĕx cŭr'-sŭs, *s.* [Lat.] A dissertation or digression appended to a work, and containing a more full exposition of some point or topic in it than could be given in the notes to the text.

ĕx-cūs'-ą-ble, ***ĕx-cūs'e-ą-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *excusabilis*, from *excuso* = to excuse; Fr. & Sp. *excusable*; Ital. *escusabile, scusabile.*]

1. *Of persons:* That may or can be excused or pardoned; deserving of or entitled to pardon.

"Ye be not *excusable*."—*Chaucer: Boethius*, bk. i.

2. *Of things:* Admitting of excuse or justification; pardonable.

"Homicide in self-defence, or *se defendendo*, upon a sudden affray, is also *excusable* rather than justifiable, by the English law."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 14.

excusable-homicide, *s.*

Law: Homicide of one or other of two kinds: (1) By misadventure, when a man doing a lawful act accidentally kills another. (2) Upon a principle of self-preservation; as, when a person is attacked by a robber, or when he is defending his wife, child, or servant, kills the assailant without intending to do so.

ĕx-cūs'-ą-ble-nĕss, ***ĕx-cūs'e-ą-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *excusable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being excusable.

"The innocence or *excuseableness* of some men's mistakes about these matters."—*Sharp: A Discourse on Conscience.*

ĕx-cūs'-ą-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *excusab(le)*; *-ly.*] In an excusable manner or degree; pardonably, justifiably.

"We *excusably* mistake the nature of the case."—*Secker: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 12.

***ĕx-cūs-ā'-tion,** ***ex-cus-a-cion,** *s.* [Lat. *excusatio*, from *excusatus*, pa. par. of *excuso* = to excuse (q.v.).; Fr. *excusation*; Sp. *excusacion*; Ital. *escusazione, scusazione.*] An excuse, vindication, or apology.

"Prefaces, and passages, and *excusations*, and other speeches of reference to the person, are great wastes of time."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Dispatch.*

***ĕx-cūs'-ā-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat.; Fr. *excusateur*; Ital. *scusatore.*] One who makes excuse, apology, or defence for another; an excuser, an apologist.

"This brought on the sending an *excusator* in the name of the king and kingdom."—*Burnet: Hist. Reformation*, bk ii.

ĕx-cūs-ā'-tŏr-ў, *a.* [Eng. *excusator*; *-y.*] Making excuse or apology; containing or of the nature of an excuse or apology; apologetical.

"He made *excusatory* answers."—*Wood: Annals Univ. of Oxford* (an. 1557).

ĕx-cūṣe, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *excuser;* from Lat. *excuso* = to free from a charge: *ex* = out, away, and *causa* = a cause, a charge; Sp. *excusar;* Port. *escusar;* Ital. *escusare, scusare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To form or constitute an excuse for; to exonerate, to absolve, to exculpate; to free from blame or guilt.

2. To ask pardon or indulgence for; to make excuses for; to justify, to vindicate.

"Think you that we *excuse* ourselves unto you?"—*2 Corinth.* xii. 19.

3. To extenuate by excuses or apology; to make excuses for.

"Bad men *excuse* their faults, good men will leave them;
He acts the third crime that defends the first"
B. Jonson.

4. To pardon, to forgive, to acquit.

5. To condone, to overlook.

"I must *excuse* what cannot be amended."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iv. 7.

6. To disengage or free from an obligation or duty.

"I pray thee have me *excused.*"—*Luke* xiv. 19.

7. To regard with indulgence.

"*Excuse* some courtly stains;
No whiter page than Addison's remains"
Pope: Satires, v. 215.

8. To remit, to forgive; not to exact, as, To *excuse* a debt

9. To clear from blame or guilt; to justify, to exculpate.

"Pray God the Duke of York *excuse* himself."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., i. 3.

***B.** *Intrans.:* To make excuses.

"And they all at once beganne to *excuse.*"—*Bible* (1551): *Luke* xiv. 19.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *excuse* and to *pardon:* "We *excuse* a small fault, we *pardon* a great fault; we *excuse* that which personally affects ourselves; we *pardon* that which offends against morals: we may *excuse* as equals; we can *pardon* only as superiors. We exercise good nature in *excusing;* we exercise generosity or mercy in *pardoning.* Friends *excuse* each other for the unintentional omission of formalities; it is the privilege of the supreme magistrate to *pardon* criminals whose offences will admit of *pardon:* the violation of good manners is *inexcusable* in those who are cultivated; falsehood is *unpardonable* even in a child." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ĕx-cūṣe, *s.* [Excuse, *v.*]

1. The act of excusing, apologizing, defending, or justifying.

"Heaven put it in thy mind to take it hence,
That thou might'st win the more thy father's love,
Pleading so wisely in *excuse* of it."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 5.

2. A plea offered in extenuation or justification; an apology.

"We find out some *excuse* or other for deferring good resolutions, 'till our intended retreat is cut off by death."—*Addison.*

3. That which excuses or extenuates; an extenuation.

"[I] am damned wythout *excuse* yf I beleue them not."—*John Frith: A Boke,* fo. 9.

4. Justification, pardon, forgiveness.

"This desire might have *excuse.*"
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 235.

5. A pretended reason, plea, or ground: as, It was only an *excuse* to get away.

"We are unwilling and backward, imagine difficulties, contrive *excuses.*"—*Secker: Sermons,* vol. i., ser. 15

¶ For the difference between *excuse* and *pretence,* see Pretence.

***ĕx-cūṣe-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *excuse; -less.*]

1. *Of persons:* Without excuse or defence.

"The Gentiles had the means of obtaining so much knowledge of God as to render them *excuseless.*"—*Boyle: Works,* vi. 765.

2. *Of things:* That cannot be excused; inexcusable; unpardonable.

"The voluntary enslaving myself is *excuseless.*"—*More: Decay of Piety.*

***ĕx-cūṣe-mẹnt,** *s.* [Eng. *excuse; -ment.*] Excuse, defence.

"So thilke *excusement* was none." *Gower,* i. 76.

†**ĕx-cūṣ'-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *excus(e); -er.*]

1. One who makes excuses or apology for another; an apologist.

"In vain would his *excusers* endeavour to palliate his enormities, by imputing them to madness."—*Swift.*

2. One who excuses or forgives another.

***ĕx-cūss',** ***ex-cusse,** *v.t.* [Lat. *excussus,* pa. par. of *excutio* = to shake out: *ex* = out, and *quatio* = to shake.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To shake off, to get rid of.

"They could not totally *excuss* the notion of a Deity out of their minds."—*Stillingfleet: Orig. Sacræ,* i. 1.

2. To discuss, to decipher.

"To take some pains in *excussing* some old documents."—*Junius* (1654).

II. *Law:* To dispossess and seize; to distrain.

"The person of a man ought not, by the civil law, to be taken for a debt, unless his goods and estate have been first *excussed.*"—*Aylife: Parergon.*

***ĕx-cŭs'-sion,** *s.* [Lat. *excussio,* from *excussus,* pa. par. of *excutio.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of shaking off.

"After the just *excussion* of that servile yoke."—*Bp. Hall: Married Clergy,* bk. i., § 3.

2. The act of discussing, sifting, or inquiring into.

"Illustration and *excussion* are cut off."—*Bacon: On Learning* (*Watt*), bk. vi., ch. ii.

II. *Law:* The act of seizing and detaining under legal process, distraint.

"If upon an *excussion* there are not goods to satisfy the judgment, his body may be attached."—*Aylife: Parergon.*

ĕx'-ĕ-ăt, *s.* [Lat. = he may go out; 3 pers. sing. pr. subj. of *exeo* = to go out: *ex* = out, and *eo* = to go.]

1. Leave of absence: as to a student at the universities.

2. A permission granted by a bishop to a priest to go out of his diocese.

3. A permission by a Roman Catholic bishop to one of his subjects to take orders in another diocese.

ĕx'-ĕ-crạ-ble, *a.* [Lat. *execrabilis,* from *execror* = to execrate (q.v.); Fr. *exécrable;* Sp. *execrable;* Ital. *esecrabile.*]

1. Detestable, hateful, accursed, abominable.

"Give sentence on this *execrable* wretch."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, v. 3.

*2. Piteous, lamentable.

"The *execrable* passion of Christ."—*R. Hill: Pathway to Piety* (1629), p. 149.

ĕx'-ĕ-crạ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *execrable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being execrable.

ĕx'-ĕ-crạ-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *execrab(le); -ly.*] In an execrable manner; cursedly, abominably, detestably.

"As *execrably* virtuous, as sinful, as odious now to God as ever."—*Prynne: 1 Histriomastix,* vi. 19.

ĕx'-ĕ-crāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *execratus, exsecratus,* pa. par. of *execror, exsecror* = to curse greatly: *ex* = out, fully, and *sacro* = to consecrate, to declare accursed; *sacer* = sacred, accursed; Fr. *exécrer;* Sp. *execrar.*]

1. To curse; to imprecate evil upon; to abominate, to detest utterly, to abhor.

"The nation *execrated* the cruelties which had been committed on the Highlanders."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiii.

*2. To bring curses upon; to render hateful, detested, or abominable.

"As if mere plebeian noise were enough to *execrate* anything as devilish."—*Jeremy Taylor*

ĕx'-ĕ-crā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *execratio, exsecratio,* from *execratus, exsecratus,* pa. par. of *execror, exsecror;* Fr. *exécration;* Sp. *execracion;* Ital. *esecrazione.*]

1. The act of cursing; an imprecation of evil; an expression of utter detestation.

"He was sure to take every opportunity of overwhelming them with *execration* and invective."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. iv.

*2. That which is accursed; anything h ld in detestation or abomination.

"They shall be an *execration* and an astonishment, and a curse, and a reproach."—*Jer.* xliv 12.

***ĕx'-ĕ-crā-tious,** *a.* [Eng. *execrat(e); -ious.*] Cursing, execrating.

"A whole volley of such like *execratious* wishes."—*Richardson: Clarissa,* viii. 99.

***ĕx'-ĕ-crā-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *execrative; -ive.*] Cursing, vilifying.

"*Execrative* Roman history intercalated an alphabetic letter."—*Carlyle: French Revolution,* pt. iii., bk. i., ch. i.

***ĕx'-ĕ-crā-tĭve-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *execrative; -ly.*] With cursing or curses.

"Foul old Rome screamed *execratively* her loudest."—*Carlyle: French Revolution,* pt. iii., bk. i., ch. i.

***ĕx'-ĕ-crā-tŏr-ў,** *a.* & *s.* [As if from a Lat. *execratorius,* from *execratus,* pa. par. of *execror.*]

A. *As adj.:* Cursing, abusive, denunciatory.

"Without *execratory* comment." — *C. Kingsley, Yeast,* ch. xiv.

B. *As subst.:* A form or formulary of execration.

"The notice of the ceremony is very agreeable to the *execratory* which is now used by them; wherein they profoundly curse the Christians."—*L. Addison: State of the Jews,* p. 179.

***ex-cect (ĕk-sĕct'),** *v.t.* [Lat. *exsectus,* pa. par. of *exseco* = to cut out or away: *ex* = out, away, and *seco* = to cut.] To cut out or away.

"Were it not for the effusion of blood which would follow an exection, the liver might not only be *exvicted,* but its office supplied by the spleen and other parts."—*Harvey: On Consumption.*

***ex-ec-tion (ĕk-sĕc'-tion),** *s.* [Lat. *exsectio,* from *exsectus,* pa. par. of *exseco.*] The act of cutting out or away.

***ĕx-ĕ-cūt'-a-ble,** *a.* [Fr., from *exécuter* = to execute.] That may or can be executed, performed, or carried out.

"The whole project is set down as *executable* at eight millions."—*Edinburgh Review.* (*Ogilvie.*)

ĕx-ĕc'-ụ-tant, *s* [Fr., pr. par. of *exécuter.*] One who performs; a performer: as, an *executant* on the piano.

"Rosamond, with the *executant's* instinct, had seized his manner of playing."—*G. Eliot: Middlemarch,* ch. xvi.

ĕx'-ĕ-cūte, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *exécuter,* from Lat. *executus, exsecutus,* pa. par. of *exsequor* = to follow out, to perform: *ex* = out, and *sequor* = to follow; Sp. & Port. *executar;* Ital. *esecutare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To follow or carry out to the end; to complete, to perform, to do.

"He casts into the balance the promise of a reward to such as should *execute,* and of punishment to such as should neglect, their commission."—*South.*

2. To carry into effect: to put in force; to give effect to.

"Even the warrant of the Chief Justice of England could not be *executed* without the help of a company of musketeers."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. iii.

3. To perform, to inflict, to carry out.

"Absalom pronounced sentence of death against his brother, and had it *executed* too."—*Locke.*

4. To put to death according to legal process; to punish capitally.

"To *execute* the noble duke at Calais."
Shakesp.: Richard II., iv. 1.

*5. To kill in any way.

"The treacherous Fastolfe wounds my peace,
Whom with my bare fists I would *execute,*
If I now had him."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., i. 4.

*6. To use, to make use of.

"In felleat manner *execute* your arms."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, v. 7.

7. To make, to do, to carry out with art.

"These sculptures were designed by Phidias, and were *executed* by him."—*Cassell's Technical Educator,* pt. x., p. 197.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:* To perform what is required to give validity to any legal instrument, as by signing, sealing, &c.

2. *Music:* To perform a piece.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To perform a duty or office; to accomplish a purpose.

"The cannon against St. Stephen's gate *executed* so well, that the portcullis and gate were broken, and entry opened into the city."—*Sir J. Hayward.*

2. To act, to work.

"With courage on he goes: doth *execute*
With counsel; and returns with victory."
Daniel: Death of Earl of Devonshire.

II. *Music:* To perform or play a piece of music.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *execute,* to *fulfil,* and to *perform:* "To *execute* is more than to *fulfil,* and to *fulfil* than to *perform.* To *execute* is to bring about an end; it involves active measures, and is peculiarly applicable to that which is extraordinary, or to that which requires particular spirit and talents; schemes of ambition are *executed:* to *fulfil* is to satisfy a moral obligation; it is applicable to those duties in which rectitude and equity are involved; we *fulfil* the duties of citizens: to *perform* is to carry through by simple action or labour; it is more particularly applicable to the ordinary and regular business of life; we *perform* a work or a task. One *executes* according to the intentions of others; the soldier *executes* the orders of his

general; the merchant *executes* the commissions of his correspondent: one *fulfils* according to the wishes and expectations of others." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ĕx'-ĕ-cūt-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [EXECUTE.]

executed-consideration, *s.*

Law: A consideration which is executed before the promise upon which it is founded is made.

executed-contract, *s.*

Law: A contract carried ont at the time it is made.

"A contract may also be either *executed*, as if A agrees to change horses with B, and they do it immediately; in which case the possession and the right are transferred together: or it may be executory, as if they agree to change next week; here the right only vests, and their reciprocal property in each other's horse is not in possession but in action; for a contract *executed*, which differs in nothing from a grant, conveys a chose in possession; a contract executory conveys only a chose in action."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 36.

executed-estates, *s. pl.*

Law: Estates in possession.

executed-trust, *s.*

Law: A trust in which no act further than one which has been done already is requisite to give effect to the trust: as, when an estate is conveyed to the use of A and his heirs, with a simple declaration of the trust for B and his heirs. (*Wharton.*)

executed-use, *s.*

Law: The first use in a conveyance upon which the Statute of Uses operated by bringing the possession to it, the legal estate consisting of use and possession combined. (*Wharton.*) [USE, *Law.*]

ĕx-ĕ-cūt'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *execut(e)*; *-er.*]

1. One who executes or performs anything.

"The *executers* of his edicts."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 12.

* 2. An executor (q.v.).

"Let's choose *executers*, and talk of wills:
And yet not so: for what can we bequeath?"
Shakesp.: Richard II., iii. 2.

¶ In this sense pronounced *ĕx-ĕc'-ụ-tẽr.*

* 3. An executioner.

"The sad-eyed justice with his surly hum
Delivers o'er to *executers* pale
The lazy yawning drone."
Shakesp.: Henry V., i. 2.

ĕx-ĕ'-cū-tẽr-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *executor*; *-ship.*] The office of an executor; an executorship.

"For fishing for testaments and *executerships* it is worse, by how much men submit themselves to mean persons than in service."—*Bacon: Essays: Of Riches.*

ĕx-ĕ-cū'-tion, ***ex-e-cu-cion,** *s.* [Fr. *exécution*, from Lat. *executio*, from *executus*, pa. par. of *exsequor*: Sp. *execucion*; Port. *execução*; Ital. *esecuzione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of executing, performing, or accomplishing; performance; accomplishment.

"I like thy counsel: and bow well I like it,
The *execution* of it shall make known."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 3.

2. The act of carrying into effect or of giving effect to.

3. Death inflicted according to legal process; capital punishment.

"I have seen,
When, after *execution*, judgment hath
Repented o'er his doom."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 2.

4. Destruction, destructive effect; slaughter; frequently used with the verb to *do*: as, The shot *did* great *execution.*

"Brave Macbeth, with his brandished steel,
Which smoked with bloody *execution*,
Carved out his passage."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, i. 2.

* 5. The act of sacking a town.

"Or in *execution*
Old bed rid beldames, without teeth or tongues,
That would not fly his fury."
Beaum. & Flet.: Mad Lover, i. 1.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Art:* That mode by which a painter, sculptor, &c., produces his paintings, sculptures, &c., sometimes termed handling, pencilling, &c., and by which, as much as by general style, his genuine works may be known; the right mechanical use of the means of art to produce a given end; the mechanical means of bringing ont the desired effect.

2. *Law:*

(1) The act of giving validity to a legal instrument; as by signing, sealing, &c.: as, the *execution* of a deed

(2) The carrying into effect of a sentence, decision, or judgment of a court; the last act of the law in completing the process by which justice is to be done, by which the possession of land or debt, damages or costs, is obtained.

"The last step in a suit is the *execution* of the judgment, or putting the sentence of the law in force. This is performed in different manners, according to the nature of the action upon which it is founded, and of the judgment which is had or recovered."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 16.

(3) The warrant or instrument by which the proper officer is empowered to carry a judgment into effect. It is issued by the clerk of the court, and is levied by the sheriff, his deputy, or a constable, upon the estate, goods, or body of the debtor.

3. *Music:* The performance of any piece; facility in manipulation, combined with taste, grace, and expression.

¶ *Execution by a messenger at arms or other officer of the law:*

Scots Law: An attestation under the hand of the messenger or other officer that he has given the citatioo or executed the diligence in terms of his warrant for so doing. Such executions must be subscribed by the executor and witnesses.

ĕx-ĕ-cū'-tion-ĕr, *s* [Eng *execution*; *-er.*]

* 1. One who executes, performs, or carries out any duty or office.

"It is a comfort to the *executioners* of this office, when they consider that they cannot be guilty of oppression."—*Bacon.*

2. (*Spec.*). One who inflicts capital punishment in pursuance of a legal warrant.

"He kneeled down at the block, and the *executioner* performed his office."—*Ludlow: Memoirs*, i. 244.

3. One who kills in any way; a murderer.

"I would not be thy *executioner.*"
Shakesp.: As You Like It, iii. 5.

4. The instrument or means by which anything is executed, performed, or carried out.

"All along
The walls, abominable ornaments!
Are tools of wrath, anvils of torments hung,
Fell *executioners* of foul intents."—*Crashaw.*

ĕx-ĕc-ụ-tĭve, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *exécutif*; Sp. *executivo.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Having the power or quality of executing or performing; capable of or fit for executing.

"They are the nimblest and strongest instruments, fittest to be *executive* of the commands of the soul."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 37.

2. *Polit.:* Active; carrying the laws into effect; superintending or having the charge of the execution of the laws. It is opposed to *legislative* and *judicial*; the *legislative* branch of a government deliberates, discusses, and enacts laws; the *judicial* applies and enforces the laws in particular cases; the *executive* carries them into effect, and superintends their enforcement.

B. *As subst.:* The officer or officers constituting that branch of a government to which is committed the execution of the laws; the administrative branch of the government. The President of the United States is frequently entitled the Executive.

* **ĕx-ĕc'-ụ-tĭve-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *executive*; *-ly.*] By way of execution or performance.

"Who did . . . *executively* by miraculous operation conduct our Saviour into his fleshly tabernacle."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 32

ex-ĕc'-ụ-tŏr, ***ĕx-ĕc'-ụ-tẽr,** ***ex-e-cu-tour,** ***ex-e-cu-tur,** ***ex-e-qui-tour,** *s.* [O. Fr. *executer*, *executeur*, *executour*; Fr. *exécuteur*; Sp. & Port. *executor*; Ital. *esecutore.*]

* I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who executes, performs, or carries out any office or duty.

"Such baseness
Had ne'er like *executor.*"
Shakesp.: Tempest, iii. 1.

2. An executioner.

¶ In these senses pronounced *ĕx-ĕ-cū'-tŏr.*

II. *Law:* A person appointed by a testator to carry out the provisions of his will.

"An *executor* is he to whom another man commits by will the execution of that his last will and testament. And all persons are capable of being *executors*, that are capable of making wills, and many others besides: as feme-coverts, and infants. This appointment of an *executor* is essential to the making of a will. If the testator does not name *executors*, or names incapable persons, or the *executors* named refuse to act; in any of these cases the court grants administration *cum testamento annexo* to some other person; and then the duty of the administrator is very little different from that of an *executor.*"—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 28.

executor-creditor, *s.*

Scots Law: A creditor who, when the executor-nominate and the other executors legally entitled to expede confirmation, have declined to confirm, obtains, in virtue of a liquid ground of debt, confirmation to the extent of administering as much of the estate as is sufficient to pay his debt.

executor-dative, *s.*

Scots Law: [DATIVE, *a.*].

executor de son tort.

Law: (For def. see extract).

"If a stranger takes upon him to act as *executor*, without any just authority, as by intermeddling with the goods of the deceased, and many other transactions, he is called in law an *executor* of his own wrong, *de son tort*, and is liable to all the trouble of an executorship; but merely locking up the goods, or burying the corpse of the deceased, will not amount to such an intermeddling as will charge a man as *executor* of his own wrong."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 28.

executor-nominate, *s.*

Scots Law: The term used to distinguish the executor named or appointed by the testator in his will from an executor appointed by the Court, or one administering to so much of the estate as will satisfy his claims thereon.

ĕx-ĕc-ụ-tŏr-ĭ-al, ***ex-ec-u-tor-i-all,** *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *executory*; *-al.*]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to an executor; executive.

B. *As subst.:* Any legal authority employed for executing a decree or sentence of court.

"Ordaines the Lordis of session to graunt ther letteris & vther *executoriallis* against the excommunicat prelats and all vthers excommunicat persones."—*Acts Chas. I.* (ed. 1814), v. 302.

ĕx-ĕc'-ụ-tŏr-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *executor*; *-ship.*] The office or position of an executor.

ex-ĕc'-ụ-tŏr-ў, *a.* [Eng. *executor*; *-y.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Executive; performing or carrying ont official duties; pertaining to the executive branch of government.

"They perform the official and *executory* duties of government."—*Burke: The Present Discontents.*

2. *Law:* To be executed, performed, or carried out at some future time. [EXECUTED.]

"In these devises, I say, remainders may be created in some measure contrary to the first rules of law; though our lawyers will not allow such dispositions to be strictly remainders; but call them by another name, that of *executory* devises, or devises hereafter to be executed."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 8.

executory-consideration, *s.*

Law: A consideration to be executed at some future time. [EXECUTED-CONSIDERATION.]

executory-contract, *s.*

Law: A contract to be carried ont at some subsequent time. [EXECUTED-CONTRACT.]

executory-devise, *s.*

Law: A devise to be executed at some future time.

executory-estates, *s. pl.*

Law: Estates depending for their enjoyment upon some subsequent event or contingency.

executory-remainder, *s.*

Law: A contingent remainder.

"Contingent or *executory remainders* are, where the estate is limited to take effect, either to a dubious or uncertain person, or upon a dubious or uncertain event."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 8.

executory-trust. *s.*

Law: A trust which requires an ulterior act to raise and perfect it, as the trusts declared by those wills which are merely directory of a subsequent conveyance.

executory-uses, *s. pl.*

Law: Springing uses. [USE, *s.*]

* **cx-e-cu-tour,** *s.* [EXECUTOR.]

* **ĕx-ĕc'-ụ-trĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *executor*; *-ess.*] A female executor; an executrix.

"A will indeed! a crabbed woman's will,
Wherein the devil is an overseer.
And proud dame Eleanor sole *executress.*"
Tragedy of King John (1611.)

* **ĕx-ĕc'-ụ-trĭçe,** *s.* [Fr.]

1. A female who carries out, executes, or fulfils.

"Fortune *executrice* of wierdes."
Chaucer: Troilus, iii 568.

2. A female executor; an executrix.

ĕx-ĕc'-u-trĭx, *s.* [Formed from *executor* on analogy of other feminines in *-trix.*] A female executor; a woman appointed by a testator to execute his will.

"A female at seventeen may be an *executrix.*"—*Blackstone: Comm nt.*, bk. i., ch. 17.

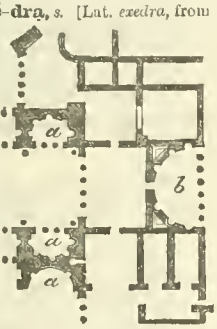
ĕx-ĕc'-u-trў, *s.* [Eng. *execut(e); -ry.*]

Scots Law: A general name for the whole movable estate and effects of a deceased person (except the heirship movables) being the proper subject of the executor's administration.

***ĕx-ē'dе,** *v.t.* [Lat. *exedo: ex* = out, away, and *edo* = to eat.] To eat away, to corrode.

"The ancient piece of money is not the least blurred or *exeded.*"—*Monthly Review*, Jan. 1752, p. 69.

ĕx'-ĕ-drą, ĕx'-hĕ-drą, *s.* [Lat. *exedra*, from Gr. ἐξέδρα (*exedra*), from ἐξ (*ex*) = out, without, and ἕδρα (*hedra*) = a seat; Fr. *exédre.*]



PLAN OF PART OF BATHS OF CARACALLA, ROME.

a. Exedra for the use of philosophers and their scholars. *b.* Exedra for the use of the philosophers.

I. *Antiq.:* The portico of the Grecian palæstra, in which disputations of the learned were held. So called from its containing a number of seats, generally open, like the pastas or vestibule of a Greek house; an assembly-room or hall for conversation.

II. *Architecture:*

1. A niche projecting beyond the general plan of a building; a porch or chapel projecting from a large building.

2. A recess of a building.

ĕx-ĕ-gĕ'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. ἐξήγησις (*exēgēsis*) = a statement, a narrative, an explanation, an interpretation, (*in gram.*) a commentary; ἐξηγέομαι (*exēgeomai*) = to be leader of, to order, to tell at length, to relate in full: ἐξ (*ex*) = out, and ἡγέομαι (*hēgeomai*) = to lead the way; ἄγω (*agō*) = to lead.]

*1. The process of finding the root of an equation.

2. Interpretation, specifically, Scripture interpretation.

¶ *Biblical Exegesis:*

Exegesis of Scripture: Credner indicates two kinds of it. The first of these is Grammatico-historical Exegesis—*i.e.*, interpretation according to the grammatical signification of the words as historically ascertained or as supplemented by history. Of this he, in common with enlightened interpreters in general, approves. The second kind is Dogmatic Exegesis, which, coming to the interpretation of Scripture determined to find certain doctrines there, finds them accordingly, but often by strained and unnatural interpretations.

"The science therefore which discloses to us the tenets of Holy Writ we call *Biblical Exegesis* or interpretation."—*Credner: Preliminary Dissert. to Kitto's Cyclop. of Bibl. Literature.*

ĕx'-ĕ-gĕte, *s.* [Gr. ἐξηγητής (*exēgētēs*), from ἐξηγέομαι (*exēgeomai*) = to guide, to lead; Fr. *exégète.*] One skilled or practised in exegesis; an exegetist.

"The works of the great German *exegete.*"—*The Nonconformist & Independent*, July 21, 1884, p. 691.

ĕx-ĕ-gĕt'-ĭc, ĕx-ĕ-gĕt'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Gr. ἐξηγητικός (*exēgētikos*); Fr. *exégétique.*] Explanatory; expository, elucidatory.

"If one be *exegetical* and explicative of the other."—*Taylor: Great Exemplar*, pt. i., § 2.

exegetical-theology, *s.* [Exegetics.]

ĕx-ĕ-gĕt'-ĭc-ąl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *exegetical; -ly.*] By way of exegesis or explanation; in an exegetical manner.

"This is not added *exegetically*, or by way of exposition."—*Bp Bull: Works*, i. 200.

ĕx-ĕ-gĕt'-ĭcs, *s.* [Exegetic.] Proper scientific interpretation, especially of Scriptnre.

¶ Hermeneutics and Exegetics are closely akin, but not identical. The former lays down the principles of Biblical interpretation; the latter deals with the practical application of the principles thus laid down. In other words, Hermeneutics is a science, Exegetics is an art.

ĕx-ĕ-gō'-tĭst, *s.* [Eng. *exeget(e); -ist.*] One learned in exegetical theology; an exegete.

***ĕx'-ĕl-trō,** *s.* [Axle-tree.]

ĕx-ĕm'-brў-ō-nāte, *a.* [Pref. *ex*, and Eng. *embryonate.*]

Bot.: Not having an embryo. Used of Cryptogamic, or as Richard calls them, Inembryonate plants (q.v.). They are so designated from their not possessing a proper embryo like Phanerogams.

ĕx-ĕm'-pląr, * ex-em-plaire, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *exemplaire*, from Lat. *exemplarium*, from *exemplar* = a copy, from *exemplum* = an example, a sample.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A pattern, model, or original to be copied; an idea or image formed in the mind, as of an artist, to which he conforms his work; the ideal model which he endeavours to imitate.

"Why do all our schemes of life and plans of conduct deviate so from this great *exemplar*?"—*South: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 5.

2. A noted example, specimen, or instance.

"If he intends to murder his prince, as Cromwell did, he must persuade him that he resolves nothing but his safety; as the same grand *exemplar* of hypocrisy did before."—*South: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 9.

*3. A copy; as of a book or writing.

"There is no certayne auctour in the commune *exemplares.*"—*Udal: 1 Thessalonians.* (Pref.)

*B. *As adj.:* Exemplary; worthy of imitation.

"Let us propound to ourselves some *exemplar* saint."—*Taylor: Great Exemplar; Exhortation.*

ĕx'-ĕm-pląr-ĭ-lў, * ex-em-plar-y-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *exemplary; -ly.*]

1. In a manner worthy of imitation; worthily.

"Being a person so *exemplarily* temperate."—*Evelyn: Memoirs* (an. 1640).

2. In a manner calculated to act as a warning to others; by way of example or warning.

"Some he punished *exemplarily* in this world, that we might from thence have a taste or glimpse of his future justice."—*Hakewill.*

*3. By way of example.

"Showing us *exemplarily* how as men we should behave ourselves."—*Burrow: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 23.

***ĕx'-ĕm-pląr-ĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *exemplary; -ness.*] The quality or state of being exemplary or worthy of imitation.

"In Scripture we find several titles given to Christ, which import his *exemplariness* as of a prince and a captain, a master and a guide."—*Tillotson.*

***ĕx'-ĕm-plăr'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *exemplar; -ity.*]

1. The quality of being exemplary; exemplariness; worthiness of imitation.

"Thou shalt escape better than any party of men, by reason of thy conspicuous innocency, sincerity, and *exemplarity* of life."—*More: On the Seven Churches*, p. 133.

2. The quality of acting as an example, model, or pattern.

"Of some performances of our Saviour no other, or no so probable, an account can be given, as that they were done for *exemplarity.*"—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 3.

3. The quality or state of acting as a warning or caution.

"It ought not at all to be inflicted but for terror and *exemplarity.*"—*Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. iv., ch i.

ĕx-ĕm'-pląr-ў, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *exemplar; -y.* Fr. *exemplaire*, from Lat. *exemplaris*, from *exemplum.*]

A. *As adjective:*

*1. Fitted to stand as an exemplar or model for imitation; of the nature of a model or pattern.

"We are not of opinion, therefore, as some are, that nature in working hath before her certain *exemplary* draughts or patterns."—*Hooker: Ecclesiastical Polity*, bk. i., ch. iii.

2. Serving or worthy to stand as a model or pattern for imitation; worthy of imitation; excellent.

"The other virtuous personages are, in their degree, as worthy and as *exemplary* as the principal."—*Guardian*, No. 140.

*3. Intended for imitation or example; such as may attract notice or imitation.

"When any duty is fallen under a general disuse and neglect, in such a case the most visible and *exemplary* performance is required."—*Rogers.*

4. Serving or acting as a warning or caution to others; intended to deter others.

"Had the tumults been repressed by *exemplary* justice, I had obtained all that I designed."—*King Charles: Eikon Basilike.*

* 5. Illustrative; symbolical.

"*Exemplary* is the coat of George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham: five scallop shells on a plain cross, speaking his predecessors' valour in the holy war."—*Fuller: Holy War*, p. 271.

* **B.** *As substantive:*

1. An exemplar, a pattern, a model.

2. A copy; as of a book or writing.

"Whereof doth it come, that the *exemplaries* and copies of many books do vary, but by such means?"—*Hunting of Purgatory* (1561), fo. 322. b.

ĕx-ĕm-plĭ-fĭ'-ą-blе, *a.* [Eng. *exemplify; -able.*] That may or can be exemplified or illustrated by example.

ĕx-ĕm-plĭ fĭ-cā'-tion, *s.* [Low Lat. *exemplificatio*, from Lat. *exemplum* = an example, an instance, and *facio* = to make.]

1. The act of exemplifying or illustrating by example.

"This lesson by *exemplification* would be learned and practised."—*Holinshed: Edward III.* (an. 1816).

2. That which exemplifies or illustrates; an example, a specimen, an illustration.

"A love of vice, as such, a delighting in sin for its own sake, is an imitation, or rather an *exemplification* of the malice of the devil."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 5.

*3. A copy; an attested transcript of a document.

"An ambassador of Scotland demanded an *exemplification* of the articles of peace."—*Huyward.*

ĕx-ĕm'-plĭ-fī-ĕr, * ex-em-pli-fy-er, *s.* [Eng. *exemplify; -er.*] One who exemplifies or illustrates by example.

"The author, master, and *exemplifyer* of these doctrines."—*Burrow: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 65.

ĕx-ĕm'-plĭ-fў, * ex-em-pli-fie, *v.t.* [O. Fr. * *exemplifier*, from Low Lat. *exemplificeo* = to copy out; Lat. *exemplum* = a copy, and *facio* = to make.]

*1. To copy out; to make a copy of.

"To *exemplifie* and copie out the famous and worthie laws of Solon."—*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 109.

*2. To make an example of, as by punishing.

"He is a great and jealous God, not sparing to *exemplify* and traduce his best servants [i.e., when they sin], that their blur and penalty might scare all from venturing."—*Rogers: Matrimonial Honour*, p. 337.

3. To illustrate by example.

"This might be *exemplified* even by heaps of rites and customs, now superstitious, in the greatest part of the Christian world."—*Hooker.*

4. To illustrate in any way.

"A satire may be *exemplified* by pictures, characters, and examples."—*Pope.*

* 5. To prove or show by an attested copy.

ĕx-ĕm'-plī grā'-tĭ-ā (ti as shī), *phr.* [Lat.] For the sake of example; by way of example; for instance; generally abbreviated to *ex. gr.* or *e.g.*

ĕx-ĕmpt' (*p* silent), *v.t.* [Exempt, *a*, from Fr. *exempter.*]

*1. To take out or away; to remove.

"He *exempted* all fear out of their harts."—*Golding: Justine*, fo. 50.

*2. To remove; to put away; to cut off.

"From which to be
Exempted is in death to follow thee."
Habington: Castara, pt. ii., eleg. vi.

3. To free or allow to be free from any duty, burden, charge, restraint, evil, or imposition to which others are subject; to grant immunity to; to privilege.

"The emperors *exempted* them from all taxes, to which they subjected merchants without exception."—*Arbuthnot: On China.*

ĕx-ĕmpt' (*p* silent), *a.* & *s.* [O. Fr. *exempt*, from Lat. *exemptus*, pa. par. of *eximo* = to take out, free: *ex* = out, away, and *emo* = to buy; Sp. *exento*; Ital. *esento.*]

A. *As adjective:*

*1. Cut off, kept afar; removed.

"Be it my wrong you are from me *exempt.*"
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, ii. 2.

*2. Free, clear, excepted, not included.

"His dreadful imprecation hear!
'Tis laid on all, not any one *exempt.*"
Dryden and Lee: Œdipus, I. i.

3. Free; not liable or subject; not within the power of.

"Gone to lands *exempt* from Nature's law,
Where love no more can mourn, nor valour bleed."
Davenant: Gondibert, bk. i., c. iv.

4. Free, as from any duty, burden, charge, restraint, evil, or imposition, to which others are subject.

"That myself
Might be *exempt* from warlike toil or death."
Glover: Leonidas, bk. i.

* 5. Out of the common; excellent.

"The most *exempt* for excellence."
Chapman: Homer's Iliad, ix. 604.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who is exempted or free from duty, &c.

2. *Mil.:* One of four officers of the yeomen of the Royal Guards, ranking as corporals; an Exon (q.v.).

¶ For the difference between *exempt* and *free*, see FREE.

ĕx-ĕmpt'-ĭ-ble (*p* silent), *a.* [Eng. *exempt*; *-able.*] That may or can be exempted; capable of exemption, free, privileged.

ĕx-ĕmp'-tion (*p* silent), *s.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *exemptio*, from *exemptus*, pa. par. of *eximo*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of exempting or granting immunity from any duty, burden, charge, evil, imposition, &c.

2. The state of being exempt, free, or released from any duty, charge, &c.; immunity, privilege, freedom.

"With *exemption* of twenty-one years from all impositions."—*Burnet: Hist Own Time* (an. 1695).

II. *Eccl.:* In the Roman Catholic Church, a dispensation granted by the pope to priests, and occasionally to laymen, exempting them from the authority of their ordinaries.

* **ĕx-ĕmp'-tĭ-tious** (*p* silent), *a.* [Lat. *exemptus*, pa. par. of *eximo* = to take out, to free.] Capable of being taken away or removed; separable.

"If motion were loose or *exemptitious* from matter, I could be convinced that it had extension of its own."—*More.*

ĕx-ĕn-cĕph'-a-lŭs, *s.* (*pl.* **ĕx-ĕn-cĕph'-a-li**). [Pref. *ex*, and Gr. ἐγκέφαλος (*engkephalos*) = within the head, the brain.]

Anat.: A malformed human being or animal in which, from defect in the cranium or skull, the brain is visible or even protrudes.

ĕx-ĕn'-tĕr-āte, *v.t.* [Lat. *exenteratus*, pa. par. of *exentero*; Gr. ἐξεντερίζω (*exenterizō*); ἔντερον (*enteron*) = the intestines, from ἐντός (*entos*) = within.] To disembowel; to eviscerate; to deprive of the entrails.

"A young lamb divided in the back, *exenterated*, &c."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy*, p. 890.

* **ĕx-ĕn-tĕr-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *exenteratio*, from *exenteratus*, pa. par. of *exentero*.] The act of taking out the entrails; disembowelling; evisceration.

"Belonius not only affirms that chameleons feed on flies, caterpillars, beetles, and other insects, but upon *exenteration* he found these animals in their bellies"—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xxi.

ĕx-ĕ-quā'-tŭr, *s.* [Lat., = let him act, perform, or execute; 3rd pers. sing. pr. subj. of *exsequor* = to perform, execute.] [EXECUTE.]

1. A written official recognition of a consul or commercial agent, given by the Government to which he is accredited, and authorising him to exercise his office in that country.

* 2. An authoritative recognition of any official document; official authority to execute some act. (*Prescott.*)

* **ĕx-ē'-quĭ-al,** *a.* [Lat. *exequialis*, from *exequiæ* = funeral rites, a funeral: *ex* = out, and *sequor* = to follow.] Of or pertaining to funerals or funeral rites; funereal.

"Heroic prizes and *exequial* games."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, xxiv. 108.

* **ĕx'-ĕ-quĕs,** *s.pl.* [O. Fr. *exeques*, from Lat. *exequiæ* = a funeral; Sp. *exequias*; Ital. *esequie.*] Funeral rites; the ceremony of burial; obsequies.

"Let's not forget
The noble Duke of Bedford late deceased,
But see his *exequies* fulfilled in Rouen."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., iii. 2.

* **ĕx-ē'-quĭ-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *exequi(es)*, and suff. *-ous.*] Pertaining to a funeral; funereal, burial.

"Lay your pale hands to this *exequious* fire."
Drayton: Barons' Wars, bk. ii.

* **ĕx ĕr'çe,** * **ex-er-cen,** *v.t.* [Fr. *exercer*, from Lat. *exerceo.*] To exercise, to execute.

"To *exerce* the office."—*Aberdeen Reg* (an. 1539).

* **ex-er-ceiss,** *s.* [EXERCISE, *s.*]

* **ĕx-ĕr'-çent,** *a.* [Lat. *exercens*, pr. par. of *exerceo* = to exercise.] Exercising, practising, or following any art or profession.

"The judge may oblige every *exercent* advocate to give his patronage and assistance unto a litigant in distress for want of an advocate."—*Aylife: Parergon.*

ĕx-ĕr-eĭs'-a ble, *a.* [Eng. *exercis(e)*; *-able.*] That may or can be exercised, used, employed, or exerted.

"It is natural to see such powers with a jealous eye; and, when stretched in the exercise, they alarm and disgust those over whom they are *exercisable*."—*Hargrave: Jurid. Argum.* (1797), p. 10.

ĕx'-ĕr-çĭse, * **ex-er-cyse,** *s.* [Fr. *exercice*, from Lat. *exercitium*, from *exercitus*, pa. par. of *exerceo* = (1) to drive out of an enclosure, (2) to drive on, (3) to keep at work, to exercise: *ex* = out, and *arceo* = to keep off; Sp. & Port. *exercicio*; Ital. *esercizio.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The putting in action the powers or uses of; the act of using, employing, or exerting; use, application, exertion.

"The learning of the situation and boundaries of kingdoms, being only an *exercise* of the eyes and memory, a child with pleasure will learn them."—*Locke: On Education.*

2. Exertion or labour of the body for purposes of health or development of the natural powers.

"In the healthful *exercise* of the field, I hunted with a battalion instead of a pack."—*Gibbon: Memoirs.*

3. Systematic exertion of the body for the purpose of acquiring dexterity, skill, or ease in any art, as rowing, fencing, &c.; bodily training.

"The French apply themselves more universally to their *exercises* than any nation: one seldom sees a young gentleman that does not fence, dance, and ride."—*Addison.*

4. The act of carrying into effect or enforcing.

"Whether the House of Commons should take the advice of the House of Lords in the *exercise* of the legislative power."—*Ludlow: Memoirs*, i. 246.

5. The practice or following of any profession or occupation.

6. The performance of religious duties.

"Lewis refused even those of the church of England, who followed their master to St. Germain's, the public *exercise* of their religion."—*Addison.*

7. A single act of divine worship.

"Good Sir John,
I'm in your debt for your last *exercise*."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 2.

* 8. Skill or dexterity acquired by practice.

"For this they have been thoughtful to invest
Their sons with arts and martial *exercises*."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 5.

9. An occupation or habitual practice.

"Hunting was his daily *exercise*."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., iv. 6.

* 10. Moral training, discipline.

"And suffreth us, as for our *exercise*,
With sharp scourges of adversitie,
Ful often to be felt in sondry wise."
Chaucer: C. T., 9,034.

11. A school composition, either original or a translation from or into some other language.

"They comprised a little English and a little Latin—names of things, declensions of articles and substantives, *exercises* thereon, and preliminary rules."—*Dickens: Dombey & Son*, ch. xi.

12. A task set; specif., a lesson given for practice.

"The little hooks which Paul brings home to do those long *exercises* with."—*Dickens: Dombey & Son*, ch. xi.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Eccles.:*

(1) The critical explication of a passage of scripture, at a meeting of Presbytery, by one teaching presbyter, succeeded by a specification of the doctrines contained in it by another; both exhibitions to be judged of, and censured if necessary, by the rest of the brethren. The second speaker is said to *odd.*

"It is most expedient that in every towne where schooles and repair of learned men are, there be a time in one certain day every week appointed to that *exercise* which St. Paul calls prophecying; the order whereof is expressed by him in thir words, *Let the prophets speak two or three, and let the other judge*, &c."—*First Book of Discipline*, ch. xii.

(2) The presbytery.

"The ministers of the *exercise* of Dalkeith."—*Acts James IV.*

(3) The name given to part of the trials to which an expectant is subjected, before being licensed or ordained.

"In the trial of expectants before their entry to the ministry, they shall first add and make the *exercise* publickly."—*Dundas: Abr. Acts Ass.*, p. 97.

(4) Family-worship; family prayers.

"That honest person was, according to his own account, at that time engaged in the *exercise* of the evening."—*Scott: St. Ronan's Well*, ch. xxxviii.

2. *Music:*

(1) Preparatory practice in order to obtain skill.

(2) A composition intended for the improvement of the singer or player.

(3) A composition or thesis required of candidates for degrees in music in the universities. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

¶ *Exercise and addition:* One of the exercises prescribed to students of theology in the Scotch universities, and also to candidates for the ministry, consisting of an exposition of a passage of the Greek Testament.

"The tryals of a student, in order to his being licensed to preach the gospel, do consist in these parts. —3. The Presbyterial *Exercise* and *Addition*: The *Exercise* gives the coherence of the text and context, the logical division, and explanation of the words, clearing hard and unusual phrases, if any be, with their true and proper meaning, according to the original language, &c. The *Addition* gives the doctrinal propositions or truths."—*Pardovan's Coll.*, p. 30.

ĕx'-ĕr-çĭse, * **ex-er-cyse,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr., Sp., & Port. *exercer*; Ital. *esercere.*] [EXERCISE, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To employ; to engage in employment; to set in action or operation; to exert; to cause to act.

"This faculty of the mind, when it is *exercised* immediately about things, is called judgment."—*Locke.*

2. To put in practice or operation; to carry out in action; to exert.

"The princes of the Gentiles *exercise* dominion over them, and they that are great *exercise* authority upon them."—*Matthew* xx. 25.

3. To perform the duties of; to carry out; to fulfil: as, To *exercise* an office.

"A man's body is confined to a place; but where friendship is, all offices are granted to him and his deputy; for he may *exercise* them by his friend."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Friendship.*

* 4. To observe, to keep up.

"The new fest of whiche li] in the yere we *exercyse*."—*Coventry Mysteries*, p. 71.

5. To train by use or practice to any act; to habituate to any act.

"Strong meat belongeth to them who, by reason of use, have their senses *exercised* to discern both good and evil."—*Hebrews* v. 14.

6. To busy; to keep employed or busy; to occupy.

"He will *exercise* himself with pleasure, and without weariness, in that godlike employment of doing good."—*Atterbury.*

7. To keep in a state of pain or discomfort; to deprive of rest, peace, or quiet.

"Where pain of unextinguishable fire
Must *exercise* us."
Milton: P. L., ii. 89.

8. To cause mental occupation to; to make anxious or solicitous; to cause earnest or anxious thought to.

9. To use in exercise; to practise the use of.

"Meantime I'll draw up my Numidian troop
Within the square, to *exercise* their arms."
Addison: Cato, ii. 1.

10. To cause to take exercise for the exertion and strengthening of the muscles, the development of the bodily powers, the acquiring of skill or dexterity in any act or pursuit, &c.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To take exercise; to use action or exertion; to practise.

"The Lacedæmonians were remarkable for the sport, and Alexander the Great frequently *exercised* at it."—*Broome.*

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between to *exercise* and to *practise:* "These terms are equally applied to the actions and habits of men; but we *exercise* in that where the powers are called forth; we *practise* in that where frequency and habitude of action is requisite: we *exercise* an art; we *practise* a profession: we may both *exercise* or *practise* a virtue; but the former is that which the particular occurrence calls forth, and which seems to demand a peculiar effort of the mind; the latter is that which is done daily and ordinarily: thus we in a peculiar manner are said to *exercise* patience, fortitude or forbearance; to *practise* charity, kindness, benevolence, and the like. . . . The health of the body and the vigour of the mind are alike impaired by the want of *exercise*; in every art *practice* is an indispensable requisite for acquiring perfection: the *exercise* of the memory is of the first importance in the education of children; constant *practice* in writing is almost the only means by which the art of penmanship is acquired."

(2) He thus discriminates between to *exercise* and to *exert*: "The employment of some power or qualification that belongs to oneself is the common idea conveyed by these terms; but *exert* may be used for what is internal or external of oneself; *exercise* only for that which forms an express part of oneself: hence we speak of *exerting* one's strength, or *exerting* one's voice, or *exerting* one's influence: of *exercising* one's limbs, *exercising* one's understanding, or *exercising* one's tongue. *Exert* is often only used for an individual act of calling forth into action; *exercise* always conveys the idea of repeated or continued *exertion*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ĕx'-ĕr-çīs-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *exercis(e)*; *-er.*]

1. One who exercises, performs, exerts, or carries out.

"God never granteth any power or authority, but he appointeth also who shall be the lawfull *exercisers* and executours of the same."—*Fulke: Against Allen*, p. 488.

2. One who takes exercise.

ĕx-ĕr-çīs'-ĭ-ble, *a.* [EXERCISABLE.]

ĕx'-ĕr-çīs-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [EXERCISE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The same as EXERCISE, *s.* (q. v.).

exercising-apparatus, *s.* An apparatus for the use of gymnasts, or for the training of special muscles.

***ĕx-ĕr-çĭ-tā'-tion, *ex-er-ci-ta-cioun,** *s.* [Lat. *exercitatio*, from *exercitus*, pa. par. of *exerceo*.]

1. Exercise, exertion.

"Bodill *exercitacioun* is profitable to litel thing."—*Wyclife: 1 Tim* iv.

2. Practice, use, exercise.

"By the vsage and *exercitacioun* of patience."—*Chaucer: Boethius*, p. 140.

3. An exercise, an essay, a dissertation.

"In his paradoxical *exercitations* against the Aristotelians."—*White: Exclusion of Scepticks*, p. 1.

***ĕx-ĕr-çĭ'-tion, *ex-er-ci-tioun,** *s.* [Lat. *exercitio*, from *exercitus*, pa. par. of *exerceo*.]

1. Bodily exercise or training.

"The hall Lordis refers the *exercitioun* of the Kingis maist noble person to the discretion of the Lordis being with him for the time."—*Order of Parl.* (an. 1525). *Keith's Hist.* (App.), p. 10.

2. Military exercise; the act of drilling.

"That *exercitioune* may be had throwont all the realme amangis all our soulrane lordis liegis."—*Acts Jas. V.*, 1540 (ed. 1814), p. 363.

ĕx-ĕr'-çĭ-tŏr, *s.* [Lat.]

Law: The person to whom the profits of a ship belong, whether he be the owner or only the hirer.

ĕx-ĕr'gue, *s.* [Fr., from Gr. ἐξ (*ex*) = out, and ἔργον (*ergon*) = work.] The small space beneath the base line of a subject engraved on a coin or medal, and in which the date and engraver's name is placed, or some brief inscription of secondary importance.

ĕx-ĕrt', *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *exertus*, *exsertus*, pa. par. of *exsero* = to thrust out: *ex* = out, and *sero* = to join; to put together.]

A. *Transitive:*

*1. To push out or forward; to put or thrust forth.

"The stars *exert* their heads."
Dryden: Ovid: Metamorphoses i.

* 2. To bring out or forward.

"The several parts lay hidden in the piece,
The occasion but *exerted* that or this."
Dryden: Eleonora, 164, 165.

3. To put forth or forward: as strength, power, ability; to strain; to put in action or operation.

"When the service of Britain requires your courage and conduct, you may *exert* them both."—*Dryden.*

4. To strive; to apply to some work or object. (In this sense the reflexive pronoun is used with the verb.)

"The Whig leaders *exerted* themselves to rally their followers, held meetings at the Rose."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

5. To perform; to put in action.

"When the will has *exerted* an act of command upon any faculty of the soul, or member of the body, it has done all that the whole man, as a moral agent, can do for the actual exercise or employment of such a faculty or member."—*South.*

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To use exertions; to strive.

"How art *exerting* might with nature vie."
Philips: Pastorals, v.

ĕx-ĕr'-tion, *s.* [EXERT.]

1. The act of exerting or straining; a putting into action or active operation; an effort, an endeavour; a struggle.

"The several *exertions* of the several organs."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 21.

2. A labour; a laborious effort: as, It is an *exertion* to him to speak.

¶ For the difference between *exertion* and *endeavour*, see ENDEAVOUR.

***ĕx'-ĕr'-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *exert*; *-ive.*] Having the power to exert; exerting.

***ĕx'-ĕrt'-ment,** *s.* [Eng. *exert*; *-ment.*] The act of exerting; exertion.

***ĕx-ē'-şion,** *s.* [Lat. *exesus*, pa. par. of *exedo* = to eat away: *ex* = out, and *edo* = to eat.] The act or process of eating through.

"Theophrastus denieth the *exesion* or forcing of vipers through the belly of the dam."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xvi.

***ĕx-ĕs'-tu-ate,** *v.i.* [Lat. *exæstuatum*, sup. of *exæstuo* = to boil up: *ex* = out, and *æstuo* = to boil; *æstus* = heat, boiling.] To boil up; to be in a ferment; to be agitated.

***ĕx-ĕs-tu-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *exæstuatio*, from *exæstuo* = to boil up.] The act or state of boiling up; effervescence, ebullition, ferment.

"Saltpetre is in operation a cold body: physicians and chymists give it in fevers, to allay the inward *exæstuations* of the blood and humours."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 364.

Ĕx'-ĕt-ĕr, *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *Exen-Castre* = Castle on the Exe.]

A. *As substantive:*

Geog.: A city in the south of Devon, about 174 miles W. by S. from London.

B. *As adj.:* In any way pertaining to the city mentioned under A.

Exeter-elm, *s.*

Bot.: Ulmus montana.

Exeter-oak, *s.*

Bot.: Quercus Cerris.

Exeter-domesday, or **Exon-domesday,** *s.* An ancient record, written on 532 double pages of vellum, giving an account of Wilts, Dorset, Somerset, Devon, and Cornwall, with the several properties, the landlords and tenants, and the live stock on each farm. The record is believed to have been made by the commissioners of William the Conqueror: from it the well-known Domesday Book was compiled. [DOMESDAY.] It is preserved among the records of Exeter cathedral, and was officially published by Sir Henry Ellis, in 1816, as a supplement to Domesday.

ĕx'-ĕ-ŭnt, *v.i.* [Lat. 3rd per. pl. pr. indic. of *exeo* = to go out: *ex* = out and *eo* = to go.]

Lit.: They go out: a word used in dramatic literature to express the retiring of actors from the stage.

exeunt omnes, *phr.* [Lat. = they all go out.] A phrase used to express that all the actors retire from the stage at the same time.

ex fā'-çĭ-ē (or **çĭ** as **shĭ**), *phr.* [Lat.] From the face of; applied to what appears on the face of a document or writing.

***ĕx-fœ-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *ex* = out, without, and Eng. *fœtation* (q.v.).] Imperfect fœtation in some organ exterior to the uterus; extra-uterine fœtation.

***ĕx-fō'-lĭ-ate,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Lat. *exfoliatus*, pa. par. of *exfolio* = to strip off leaves: *ex* = out, away, and *folium* = a leaf.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. *Min.:* To split into scales; to become converted into scales at the surface from heat or decomposition.

2. *Surg.:* To fall or come off in scales, as pieces of carious bone.

"Our work went on successfully, the bone *exfoliating* from the edges."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

B. *Trans.:* To scale; to free from scales or splinters.

ĕx-fō-lĭ-ā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *ex;* Eng. *foliation* (q.v.).]

1. *Min.:* A separation or coming off in scales or laminæ.

2. *Surg.:* Scaling; the separation or falling off in scales, as of pieces of carious bone; desquamation.

"Flesh will soon arise in that cut of the bone, and make *exfoliation* of what is necessary."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

***ĕx-fō'-lĭ-ā-tĭve,** *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *exfoliat(e)*; *-ive.*]

A. *As adj.:* Causing or tending to cause exfoliation; exfoliating.

B. *As subst.:* A preparation which has the property or quality of causing exfoliation.

"Dress the bone with the milder *exfoliatives*, till the burnt bone is cast off."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. ii., ch. vii.

ĕx-hāl'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *exhal(e)*; *-able.*] That may or can be exhaled or evaporated.

"They do not appear to emit any at all, if they be examined after the same manner with other *exhalable* bodies."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 286.

***ĕx-hāl'-ant,** *a.* [Lat. *exhalans*, pr. par. of *exhalo*.] Having the property or quality of exhaling or evaporating.

ĕx-ha-lā'-tion, *ex-a-la-tion, *s.* [Lat. *exhalatio*, from *exhalatus*, pa. par. of *exhalo*; Fr. *exhalaison*, *exhalation*; Sp. *exhalacion*; Ital. *esalazione.*]

1. The act or process of exhaling or sending forth in the form of vapour; evaporation.

2. The state of being exhaled or evaporated; evaporation.

3. That which is exhaled or emitted in the form of vapour or steam; an effluvium, an emanation; as from marshes, decaying matter, &c.

"He would have inhaled an atmosphere thick with peat smoke, and foul with a hundred noisome *exhalations*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

ĕx-hā'le (1), *v.t.* &. *i.* [Fr. *exhaler*, from Lat. *exhalo* = to breathe out: *ex* = out, and *halo* = to breathe; Sp. *exhalar;* Ital. *esalare.*]

A. *Transitive.*

1. To breathe out; to emit in breath.

"Twelve men of greatest strength in Troy left with their lives *exhal'd*."
Chapman: Homer's Iliad, xviii.

2. To emit as in a vapour.

"The vapours which are *exhaled* out of the earth."—*Ray: Creation*, pt. i.

3. To emit in any way.

"For her no balms their sweete *exhale*."
Langhorn: Owen of Carron.

4. To draw or cause to be emitted or to rise in vapours or exhalations.

"Breath a vapour is,
Then thou, fair sun, *exhale* this vapour now."
Shakesp.: Passionate Pilgrim, 39.

* 5. To draw out; to cause to flow.

"For 'tis thy presence that *exhales* this blood
From cold and empty veins, where no blood dwells!"
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 2.

* **B.** *Intransitive:*

1. To be exhaled or emitted as vapour; to evaporate; to rise and pass off as vapour.

"When orient light
Exhaling first from darkness they beheld."
Milton: P. L., vii. 255.

2. To send out exhalations.

"Our choice exotics to the breeze *exhale*."
Cawthorn: Taste.

¶ For the difference between to *exhale* and to *emit*, see EMIT.

***ĕx-hā'le,** (2), *v.t.* [Pref. *ex*, and Eng *hale* (q.v.).] To haul or drag out.

"I beseech you, gentlemen, do not *exhale* me thus."
Ben Jonson: Poetaster, iii. 3.

***ĕx-hā'le-ment,** *s.* [Eng. *exhale*; *-ment.*] That which is exhaled; an exhalation.

"Nor will polished amber, although it send forth a gross and corporal *exhalement*, be found a long time defective upon the exactest scales."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. v.

***ĕx-hāl'-ençe,** *s.* [Lat. *exhalans*, pr. par. of *exhalo*.]

1. The act of exhaling.

2. That which is exhaled; an exhalation.

***ĕx-hāl'-ent,** *a.* [Lat. *exhalans*, pr. par. of *exhalo*.] Exhaling; having the power or quality of exhaling.

ĕx-hāust', *v.t.* [Lat. *exhaustus*, pa. par. of *exhaurio* = to draw out, to drink up, to drain: *ex* = out, fully, and *haurio* = to drain.]

1. To draw out; to drain off the whole of anything; to drain till nothing is left.

"Though the knowledge they have left us be worth our study, yet they *exhausted* not all."—*Locke.*

2. To empty by drawing off or out the contents: as, To *exhaust* a vessel of the air contained therein.

3. To use up or expend the whole of; to consume.

"His patrimony was *exhausted* by the great expense."—*Sir W. Jones: Persian Grammar.* (Pref.)

4. To wear out by exertion; to tire out.

"There is no man that thinks warmly and for a long time upon a thing, but mightily *exhausts* his spirits."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 3.

5. To bring out or forward all the facts or arguments connected with a subject; to examine or discuss thoroughly: as, To *exhaust* a question.

* 6. To draw out; to excite.

"Spare not the babe
Whose dimpled smiles from fools *exhaust* their mercy."
Shakesp.: Timon, iv. 3.

¶ For the difference between to *exhaust* and to *spend*, see SPEND.

ĕx-hâust', *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *exhaustus*, pa. par. of *exhaurio*.]

* **A.** *As adj.:* Drained of resources or power; exhausted, worn out.

"Intemperate, dissolute, *exhaust* through riot."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 63.

B. *As subst.:* The same as EXHAUST-STEAM (q.v.).

exhaust-fan, *s.* One in which the circulation is obtained by vacuum, in contradistinction to that which acts by plenum, forcing a body of air into and through a chamber or passage-way. [BLOWER; FAN.]

exhaust-nozzle, *s.*

Steam Eng.: The blast orifice or nozzle.

exhaust-orifice, *s.*

Steam Eng.: The same as EXHAUST-NOZZLE.

exhaust-pipe, *s.*

Steam Eng.: A pipe conducting the spent steam from the cylinder.

exhaust-port, *s.*

Steam Eng.: The passage leading from the cylinder to the condenser or to the open air.

exhaust-regulator, *s.*

Steam Eng.: A valve adjusted to the pressure of the steam by compressing or relaxing the spring held within the tube, by means of a disc secured to the end of the spindle.

exhaust-steam, *s.*

Steam Eng.: Steam which passes out of the cylinder after having performed its function. It is emitted by its own pressure when the exhaust-valve is opened, and its ejection is assisted by the advancing piston, which is being driven by the live steam behind it.

exhaust-valve, *s.*

Steam Eng.: The valve which governs the opening by which steam is allowed to escape. The eduction-valve. The valve in the eduction passage of the steam cylinder of a Cornish engine, placed between the cylinder and air-pump, and worked by the tappet motion, so as to open shortly after the equilibrium-valve, and admit the steam to the condenser.

ĕx-hâust'-ĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [EXHAUST, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Drained, drawn off or out.

2. Consumed utterly; used up.

"That source of evils not *exhausted* yet."
Cowper: Task, vi. 369.

3. Tired out; worn out with exertion.

ĕx-hâust'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *exhaust*; *-er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that which exhausts.

"Which of the ancients was this *exhauster* of nature, could explain its phenomena, or tell how things are brought to pass?"—*Ellis: Knowledge of Divine Things*, p. 397.

2. *Gas-making:* An apparatus by which reflex pressure of gas upon the retorts is prevented. The forms are various; one consists of a device like one form of rotary steam-engine, which has an eccentric revolving hub and sliding piston in a cylindrical chamber. It is of the nature of a rotary pump.

ĕx-hâust'-ĭ-ble, *a.* [Eng. *exhaust*; *-able.*] That may or can be exhausted, consumed, or completely used up.

"A sum which Collins could scarcely think *exhaustible*."—*Johnson: Lives of the Poets; Collins.*

ĕx-hâust'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [EXHAUST, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Tending to exhaust; causing or tending to cause exhaustion.

C. *As subst.:* The act of draining, consuming, or completely using up; exhaustion.

exhausting syringe, *s.* A syringe with its valves so arranged as to withdraw the air from the object to which it is applied.

ĕx-hâust'-ion (ion as yŭn), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *exhaustus*, pa. par. of *exhaurio*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of draining off or out; the act of emptying completely of the contents; the act of using up completely.

2. The state of being exhausted or completely used up.

3. The state of being exhausted or tired out with exertion; a complete loss of strength.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Logic:* A method of proving a point by showing that all other alternatives are impossible, all the elements which bear against it being discussed and shown to be untenable or absurd.

2. *Math.:* A method of proving the equality of two magnitudes by a *reductio ad absurdum* —that is, by showing that if either is greater or less than the other a contradiction will arise.

3. *Physics:* The term is much used in connection with the production of a vacuum, or rather an approach to one by an air-pump.

ĕx-hâust'-ive, *a.* [Eng. *exhaust*; *-ive.*]

1. Tending to exhaust; exhausting.

2. Applied to an inquiry, speech, assay, &c., which deals with a subject so thoroughly as to leave no point unexamined.

ĕx-hâust'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *exhaust*; *-less.*] That cannot be exhausted; inexhaustible.

"Everduring stores
Brought from the sun's *exhaustless* golden shores."
Blackmore: Creation.

* **ĕx-hâust'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *exhaust*; *-ment.*] The act of exhausting; exhaustion.

"This bishoprick being already very meanly endowed in regard of the continual charge and *exhaustments* of the place."—*Bishop Williams: To Duke of Buckingham; Cabala*, p. 55.

* **ĕx-hâust'-ure,** *s.* [Eng. *exhaust*; *-ure.*] The act of exhausting; exhaustion.

ĕx'-hĕ-drą, *s.* [EXEDRA.]

* **ĕx-hĕr'-ĕ-dāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *exheredatus*, pa. par. of *exheredo* = to disinherit: *ex* = out, away, and *heres* = an heir; Fr. *exhéréder.*] To disinherit.

* **ĕx-hĕr-ĕ-dā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *exheredatio*, from *exheredatus*, pa. par. of *exheredo.*] The act of disinheriting.

"By the ancient Roman law, the father might pronounce *exheredation* without any cause; but the rigour of this law was restrained and moderated by Justinian."—*Chambers.*

* **ĕx-hĕ-rĕd-ĭ-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *exheredito*, freq. from *exheredo* = to disinherit.] The act of disinheriting.

"There are unanswerable dissuasions from punishing to *exhereditation* and loss of life."—*Waterhouse: Apology for Learning*, p. 251.

ĕx-hĭb'-ĭt, *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *exhibitus*, pa. par. of *exhibeo* = to present, to exhibit: *ex* = out, and *habeo* = to have, to hold; Fr. *exhiber*; Sp. *exhibir*; Ital. *essibire.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To offer to public view; to present or put forward for inspection; to show.

"If any claim redress of injustice, they should *exhibit* their petitions in the street."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, iv. 4.

2. To show, to display; to manifest publicly; to furnish an instance or example of.

"The great ill-used and ill-paid Drudge family *exhibit* as strong a partiality for spring flowers as their richer neighbours."—*Daily Telegraph*, May 14, 1883.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:* To present; to bring forward publicly or officially.

"He suffered his attorney-general to *exhibit* a charge of high treason against the earl."—*Clarendon.*

2. *Med.:* To administer.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To show, display, or manifest one's self in any particular capacity or character.

* 2. To offer or present an exhibition.

¶ For the difference between to *exhibit* and to *give*, see GIVE; for that between to *exhibit* and to *show*, see SHOW.

ĕx-hĭb'-ĭt, * **ex-hib-ite,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *exhibitus*, pa. par. of *exhibeo.*]

* **A.** *As adj.:* Exhibited, shown, displayed, presented.

"By his humanite *exhibite* vnto vs for fode."—*Gardner: The Presence in the Sacrament*, fo. 64.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Anything exhibited or put up for exhibition.

"That thorough inspection of the *exhibits* by which the instructive purpose of the wonderful collection can be most fully realised."—*Daily Telegraph*, May 14, 1883.

2. A paper or document presented to a court or to an auditor, referee, &c., as a voucher, or in proof of facts; a voucher.

II. *Law:* A document or other thing exhibited to a witness when giving evidence, and referred to by him in his evidence; specifically, a document, &c., referred to by a witness in making an affidavit, and referred to by him in the affidavit.

"File is a thread or wire whereon writs and other *exhibits* in courts and offices are filed."—*Cowel.*

ĕx-hĭb'-ĭ tant, *s.* [Eng. *exhibit*; *-ant.*]

Law: One who makes an exhibit.

ĕx-hĭb'-ĭ-tĕr, *s.* [Eng. *exhibit*; *-er.*]

1. One who exhibits anything; one who sends or lends anything for exhibition.

* 2. One who presents a bill, charge, or petition.

"He seems indifferent,
Or rather swaying more upon our part,
Than cherishing the *exhibiters* against us."
Shakesp.: Henry V., i. 1.

ĕx-hĭ-bĭ'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *exhibitio*, from *exhibitus*, pa. par. of *exhibeo*; Fr. *exhibition*; Sp. *exhibicion*; Ital. *esibizione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of exhibiting, displaying, or showing publicly; a showing or presenting to view; a display.

"What are all mechanick works, but the sensible *exhibition* of mathematick demonstrations?"—*Grew.*

2. The act of showing, displaying, or manifesting; the act of allowing to be seen; as, an *exhibition* of temper.

3. The act of presenting, producing, or exhibiting documents, &c., before any tribunal, in proof or support of facts. [II. 2.]

4. That which is exhibited, shown, or displayed publicly; an exhibit.

5. A place where works of art, manufactures, natural or artificial productions, &c., are publicly exhibited.

6. A show, a display: as, He made quite an *exhibition* of himself. (*Colloquial.*)

* 7. An allowance of meat and drink; a pension. [II. 3.]

"What maintenance he from his friends receives,
Like *exhibition* thou shalt have from me."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 3.

* 8. Payment, return, recompense.

"I would not do such a thing for gowns, petticoats, nor caps, nor any petty *exhibition*."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, iv. 3.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Med.:* The act of administering a remedy, as medicine.

2. *Scots Law:* An action for compelling delivery of documents.

3. *Univ.:* A benefaction or endowment for the maintenance of scholars in the English Universities.

¶ For the difference between *exhibition* and *show*, see SHOW.

ĕx-hĭ-bĭ'-tion-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *exhibition*; *-er.*] A pensioner; specif., one who holds an exhibition at one of the Universities.

"A fifth part for repairs, a tenth at least for an *exhibitioner*."—*Burnet: Hist. Reformation*, bk. iii. (an. 1536).

* **ĕx-hĭb'-ĭ-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *exhibit*; *-ive.*] Exhibiting, displaying, representative.

"So is the sacramental bread a symbol *exhibitive* of the one true body of Christ."—*Waterland: Works*, viii. 234.

*** ĕx-hĭb'-ĭ-tĭve-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *exhibitive; -ly.*] By representation.

"The trope lies in the verb 'was,' put for 'signify,' or '*exhibitively* signify.'"—*Waterland: Charge on the Eucharist*, p. 12.

ĕx-hĭb'-ĭ-tŏr, *s.* [Lat.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who exhibits or shows anything; specif., one who exhibits articles at a public exhibition.

"Till the spectator, who a while was pleased
More than the *exhibitor* himself, becomes
Weary and faint."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

2. *Law:* One who makes an exhibit.

*** ĕx-hĭb'-ĭ-tŏr-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *exhibit; -ory.*] Exhibiting, displaying, declaratory.

"In an *exhibitory* bill, or schedule, of expences for their removal this year, as it seems, mention is made of carrying the clock from the college-hall to Garsington house."—*Warton: Life of Sir T. Pope*, p. 379.

*** ĕx-hĭl'-ar-ant,** *a. & s.* [Lat. *exhilarans*, pr. par. of *exhilaro* = to cheer, to gladden: *ex* = out, fully, and *hilaro* = to cheer; *hilaris* = glad, merry.]

A. *As adj.:* Cheering, gladdening; exciting joy or mirth.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Anything which exhilarates, cheers, or excites joy or mirth.

"To Leonard it was an *exhilarant* and a cordial."—*Southey: The Doctor*, ch. lxxvii.

2. *Pharm.* (*Pl.*): Medicines whose primary effect is to cause an exaltation of the spirits, and, through their influence on the brain, a general excitement or augmentation of the functions of the whole body, stimulating the vascular system through the influence of the nervous system, as alcohol in the form of distilled spirit, wine, malt liquids, ether, acetic ether, chloroform, Indian hemp, and opium in small doses. They are given in low conditions of the nervous system, and in cases where there is a necessity to stimulate for a time the heart and circulatory system. (*Garrod: Mat. Medica.*)

ĕx-hĭl'-a-rāte, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *exhilaratus*, pa. par. of *exhilaro.*]

A. *Trans.:* To cheer, to gladden, to make cheerful or merry, to enliven, to excite joy or mirth in, to animate.

"The force of that fallacious fruit,
That with *exhilarating* vapours bland
About their spirits had played, and inmost powers
Made err, was now exhaled."
Milton: P. L., ix. 1,046-49.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To become cheerful, merry, or lively.

"The shining of the sun, whereby all things *exhilarate*, and do fructify, is either hindered by clouds above, or mists below."—*Bacon: Speech in Parliament to the Speaker's Excuse.*

ĕx-hĭl'-a-rāt-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Exhilarate.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of cheering, gladdening, or enlivening; exhilaration.

ĕx-hĭl'-a-rāt-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *exhilarating; -ly.*] In an exhilarating manner; so as to gladden, cheer, or animate.

ĕx-hĭl-a-rā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *exhilaratio*, from *exhilaratus*, pa. par. of *exhilaro.*]

I. The act of exhilarating, cheering, gladdening, or enlivening.

2. The state of being or becoming exhilarated, cheered, or enlivened.

"Every species of torpor is subdued; an *exhilaration* succeeds."—*Cogan: On the Passions*, pt. i., ch. ii.

ĕx-hĭl'-a-rāt-ĭve, *a.* [Eng. *exhilarat(e); -ive.*] Tending to exhilarate or cheer; exhilarating.

"There is an *exhilarative* property in the air."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 15, 1882

ĕx-hort', * **ex-hort-en,** *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *exhorter*, from Lat. *exhortor: ex* = out, fully, and *hortor* = to urge, to encourage; Sp. *exhortar*; Ital. *esortare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To incite by words to any good or laudable action; to admonish; to advise or encourage by argument.

"I *exhort* you to be of good cheer."—*Acts* xxvii. 22.

* 2. To recommend, to urge, to advise.

"We, perhaps,
Designing or *exhorting* glorious war."
Milton: P. L., ii. 379.

B. *Intrans.:* To make use of or deliver exhortations; to urge, to persuade, to encourage.

"And with many other words did he testify and *exhort*."—*Acts* ii. 40.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *exhort* and to *persuade*: "*Exhortation* has more of impelling in it; *persuasion* more of drawing; a superior *exhorts*; his words carry authority with them, and rouse to action: a friend and an equal *persuades*: he wins and draws by the agreeableness or kindness of his expressions. *Exhortations* are employed only in matters of duty or necessity: *persuasions* are employed in matters of pleasure or convenience." (*Crabb: Eng. Syn.*)

*** ĕx-hort',** *s.* [Exhort, *v.*] An exhortation, a cheering, an encouragement.

"Drown Hector's vaunts in loud *exhorts* of fight."
Pope: Homer's Iliad, xii. 324.

*** ĕx-hort'-ạnce,** * **ĕx-hort'-ạns,** *s.* [Lat., pr. par. of *exhortor.*] Exhortation.

"In the charge of Principall he [Mr. Robert Rollock] was extraordinarily painful; and with most pithy *exhortans* setting them on to vertue and pietie."—*Craufurd: Hist. Univ. Edin.*, p. 45.

*** ĕx-hor'-ta-rў,** *a.* [Eng. *exhort; -ary.*] Tending to exhort; exhortatory.

ĕx-hor-tā'-tion, * **ex-hor-ta-cion,** * **ex-hor-ta-cioun,** *s.* [Fr. *exhortation*, from Lat. *exhortatio*, from *exhortatus*, pa. par. of *exhortor*; Sp. *exhortacion*; Ital. *esortazione.*]

1. The act or practice of exhorting, encouraging, urging, or inciting to good or laudable acts or conduct; a cheering or encouraging.

"Till I come take tent to redyng, to *exhortacioun*, and techyng."—*Wyclife: 1 Timothy* iv.

2. The words by which one is exhorted; language used or intended to exhort others; a homily, a discourse, an admonition.

"I'll end my *exhortation* after dinner."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

ĕx-hor'-ta-tĭve, *a.* [Lat. *exhortativus*, from *exhortatus*, pa. par. of *exhortor*; Fr. *exhortatif*; Sp. *exhortativo*; Ital. *esortativo.*] Containing exhortation; exhortatory.

"Considering St. Paul's style and manner of expression in the perceptive and *exhortative* part of his epistles."—*Barrow: Serm.* 8.

*** ĕx-hor-tā-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat.] One who exhorts, encourages, or cheers on another; an exhorter.

ĕx-hor'-ta-tŏr-ў, *a.* [Lat. *exhortatorius*; Fr. *exhortatoire*; Sp. *exhortatorio*; Ital. *esortatorio.*] Containing or tending to exhortation; of the nature of an exhortation.

"The doctrinal, the *exhortatory*, historical [psalms], as well as the rest."—*Secker: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 26.

ĕx-hor'-tẽr, *s.* [Eng. *exhort; -er.*] One who exhorts or encourages another by words or arguments.

"Heare mee, as an *exhorter* and counseller."—*Vives: Instruct. of Christian Women.* (Pref.)

*** ĕx-hūm'-ate,** *v.t.* [Lat. *ex* = out, *humus* = the ground, and Eng. suff. *-ate.*] To exhume, to disinter.

ĕx-hū-mā'-tion, *s.* [Fr.; Sp. *exhumacion.*] [Exhume.] The act of exhuming or disinterring that which was buried; disinterment.

"Mr. Flecquet says, in his collection of Tracts relative to the *exhumation* in the great church at Dunkirk, that the town became more healthy after the bodies of those who had been buried in it had been taken up."—*Seward: Anecdotes*, v. 288.

ĕx-hūme, *v.t.* [Fr. *exhumer*, from Lat. *ex* = out, and *humus* = the ground; Sp. *exhumar.*] To dig up out of the earth what has been buried; to disinter.

*** ĕx-ĭc'-cāte,** *v.t.* [Exsiccate.]

*** ĕx-ĭc-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Exsiccation.]

*** ĕx-ĭc'-ca-tĭve,** *a.* [Exsiccative.]

ĕx-ĭd'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. ἐξιδίω (*exidiō*) = to exude; because the sporules "exude" from the receptacle.]

Bot.: A genus of Hymenomycetous Fungals, suborder Tremellini. They are simple, of large or of medium size, and in general grow on wood. *Exidia auricula Judæ*, so called from its resemblance, while growing, to a human ear, was once held to be medicinal—a view now abandoned.

*** ĕx'-ĭ-ēs,** *s.* [Prob. a corruption of Sc. *aixes* = a fit, the ague.] Hysterics.

"That silly fiskmahoy, Jenny Rintherout, has tw'en the *exies*."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxxv.

ĕx'-ĭ-ġençe, ĕx'-ĭ-ġen-çў, *s.* [Fr. *exigence*, from Low Lat. *exigentia*, from Lat. *exigens*, pr. par. of *exigo* = to drive out, to exact; *ex* = out, and *ago* = to drive; Sp. *exigencia.*] [Exact, *v.*]

1. Urgent demand, want, need, or necessity; urgency.

"He will fit instruments to the dignity and *exigence* of the design."—*Bp. Taylor: Holy Dying*, ch. ii., § 4.

2. A pressing necessity; an emergency, or state of affairs demanding immediate action or remedy.

"Not to insist too nicely upon terms in the present *exigency* of his affairs."—*Ludlow: Memoirs*, i. 100.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *exigence* and *emergency*: "The *exigency* is more common, but less pressing; the *emergency* is imperious when it comes, but comes less frequently: a prudent traveller will never carry more money with him than what will supply the *exigencies* of his journey; and in case of an *emergency* will rather borrow of his friends than risk his property." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

*** ĕx'-ĭ-ġĕn'-da-rў,** *s.* [Lat. *exigend(us)* = to be exacted or demanded, ger. of *exigo* = to exact, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ary.*] The same as Exigenter (q.v.).

*** ĕx'-ĭ-ġent,** *a. & s.* [Lat. *exigens*, pr. par. of *exigo* = to demand, exact.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Pressing, urgent, demanding immediate action; critical.

"At this *exigent* moment, the loss of a finished man is not easily supplied."—*Burke.*

2. In need, requiring.

"This body *exigent* of rest."—*Taylor*; 2 *Philip van Artavelde*, i. 2.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A pressing business or necessity; an emergency, an exigency; a critical time, or state of affairs; a crisis.

"In such an *exigent* I see not how they could have stand to deliberate about any other regiment than that which already was devised to their hands."—*Hooker: Eccles Polity.* (Pref.)

2. End, extremity.

"These eyes, like lamps whose wasting oil is spent,
Wax dim, as drawing to their *exigent*."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry VI.*, iii. 5.

II. *Law:* A writ sued when the defendant was not to be found, or after a return of *non est inventus* to former writs.

"And, if a *non est inventus* was returned upon all of them, then a writ of *exigent* or *exigi facias* might be sued out, which required the sheriff to cause the defendant to be proclaimed, required, or exacted, in five county courts successively, to render himself; and if he did, then to take him as in a *capias*; but if he did not appear, and was returned *quinto exactus*, he should then be outlawed by the coroners of the county."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 10.

*** ĕx'-ĭ-ġĕn-tẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *exigent; -er.*]

Law: An officer of the Court of Common Pleas, who made out exigents and proclamations in outlawry.

*** ĕx'-ĭ-ġĭ-ble,** *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *exigo* = to demand, to exact.] That may, can, or should be demanded or exacted; demandable, exactable.

"As the nature of the proposition decides what proofs are *exigible*."—*Bolingbroke: Letter to M. De Pomilly.*

ĕx-ĭ-gū'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Lat. *exiguitas*, from *exiguus* = small; Fr. *exiguité*; Sp. *exiguidad.*] Smallness, slenderness, scantiness.

"The *exiguity* and shape of the extant particles being supposed."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 684.

*** ĕx-ĭg'-u-ŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *exiguus*; Fr. *exigu*; Sp. *exeguo.*] Small, slender, scanty, diminutive.

*** ĕx-ĭg'-u-ŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *exiguous; -ness.*] Smallness, diminutiveness, exiguity.

ĕx'-ile, * **ex-yle,** *s.* [Fr. *exil*, from Lat. *exilium*, *exilium* = banishment; *exsul* = an exile, one banished from his native soil: *ex* = out, away, and *solum* = soil; Sp. *exilio*; Ital. *esilio.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Banishment; the state of being banished or exiled from one's country by authority either in perpetuity or for a limited period.

"He was at length by him depriued of the whole kyngdome, and ended his life miserably in *exyle*."—*Grende: Quintus Curtius*, fo. 3.

2. The voluntary abandonment of one's country, and removal to a foreign country for purposes of residence; separation from one's country through distress or necessity.

3. A person banished or expelled from his country by authority; one who voluntarily or through distress or necessity abandons his country to reside in another.

"Ulysses, sole of all the victor train,
An *exile* from his dear paternal coast,
Deplored his absent queen, and empire lost."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, i. 18-20.

II. *Entom.:* A moth—*Crymodes exulis*. It is of the tribe Noctuides (Noctuæ).

eẋ-īle, *ex-yl-yn, *v.t.* [Fr. *exiler*, from Lat. *exsulo*, from *exsul* = an exile.]

1. To banish or expel from one's country, or from a particular jurisdiction by authority; to drive away, to transport, to drive into exile.

"To *exile* the erle Godwyn, his sonnes and alle hise."
Robert De Brunne, p. 58.

2. To banish, to keep away, to expel.

"His brutal manners from his breast *exiled*,
His mien he fashioned, and his tongue he filed."
Dryden: Cymon & Iphigenia, 218.

3. To banish, to shut out, to exclude.

"*Exiled* from Praise, from Virtue, and the Muse."
West: Pindar; First Pythian Ode.

¶ For the difference between to *exile* and to *banish*, see BANISH.

***ĕx-ĭle,** *a.* [Lat. *exilis*.] Slight, slender, thin, fine.

"It were good to enquire what means may be to draw forth the *exile* heat which is in the air; for that may be a secret of great power to produce cold weather."—*Bacon: Natural History*, § 75.

***ĕx-iled',** *a.* [Eng. *exil(e)*, a.; *-ed.*] Slender, weak, poor.

"To my *exiled* and slender learning."
Northbrooke: Against Dicing, 1,577.

***ĕx-īle-ment,** *s.* [Eng. *exile*; *-ment.*] Banishment, exile.

"Fitzosborn was discarded into foreign service for a pretty shadow of *exilement*."—*Wotton: Reliquiæ*, p. 103.

ĕx'-ĭl-ĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *exil(e)*; *-ic.*]

1. Relating to or in any way connected with exile or banishment.

2. *(Spec.):* Relating to the captivity of the Hebrews in Babylon.

"This numeral occurs eleven times in the *exilic* or post-exilic books."—*Athenæum*, May 12, 1883, p. 603.

***ĕx-ĭ-lĭ'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *exilio*, *exilio* = to leap out or forth: *ex* = out, and *salio* = to leap.] The act of suddenly starting or springing forth.

"From saltpetre proceedeth the force and report of gunpowder; for sulphur and small coal mixed will not take fire with noise or *exilition*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. v.

***ĕx-ĭl'-ĭ-tў, *ex-il-i-tie,** *s.* [Lat. *exilitas*, from *exilis*.] Smallness, slenderness, slightness, fineness.

"By reason of the *exility* and smallness of the parts there can be perceived no difference."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 836.

ĕx-ĭm'-ĭ-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *eximius*, from *ex* = out, and *emo* = to buy, to take.] Famous, eminent, conspicuous, renowned.

"Egregious doctors and masters of the *eximious* and arcane science of physick."—*Fuller: Worthies: Loudon.*

***ĕx-ĭn'-ą-nīte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *exinanitus*, pa. par. of *exinanio* = to empty, to exhaust: *ex* = out, fully, and *inanis* = empty.] To empty; to reduce to nothing; to make of little value or repute; to humble.

"He *exinanited* himself, and took the form of a servant."—*Philip* ii. 7 (*Rhemish Translation*).

***ĕx-ĭn-ą-nĭ'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *exinanitio*, from *exinanitus*, pa. par. of *exinanio*.] The act of emptying or evacuating; a lowering in rank or position; destitution; humiliation.

"He is not more impotent in his glory than he was in his *exinanition*."—*More: Decay of Piety.*

ĕx-ĭn-dūș'-ĭ-ātе, *a.* [Pref. *ex*, and *indusiate* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Not having an indusium. (Used chiefly of ferns.)

† ĕx'-īne, *s.* [EXTINE.]

ĕx'-ĭn-tīne, *s.* [Lat. *ex* = out of; *intus* = within, and Eng. suff. *-ine.*]

Bot.: The name given by Fritzche to a membrane situated between the two others, called extine and intine, in the shell of the pollen grain. The exintine is said to be found in the pollen of Taxus, Juniperus, Cupressus, Thuja, Cucurbita Pepo, &c.

***ĕx-ĭn'-trĭ-cāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *ex* = out, and *intrico* = to entangle.] [INTRICATE.] To disentangle, to extricate.

"He hath no way to *exintricate* himself, but by the dextrousness of his ingenuity."—*Feltham: Resolves*, pt. ii., res. 60.

***ĕx-ĭn-trĭ-cā'-tion** (1), *s.* [EXINTRICATE.] The act or process of disentangling or extricating; extrication.

***ĕx-ĭn-trĭ-cā-tion** (2), *s.* [Low Lat. *exentricatio*, *excentricatio*.] The act of disembowelling a dead body.

"They could not pretend the skill or power of *exintrication*, or any incision upon the body."—*Fountainhall: Suppl. Dec.*, p. 252.

ĕx-ĭst', *v.i.* [Lat. *existo*, *exsisto* = to come forth, to arise, to be: *ex* = out, and *sisto* = to set, to place; *sto* = to stand; Fr. *exister*; Sp. & Port. *existir*; Ital. *esistere.*]

1. To be; to have an actual being or existence, whether material or spiritual.

"Whatever *exists* has a cause, a reason, a ground of its existence."—*Clarke: On the Attributes*, prop. i.

2. To continue to have life or animation; to live: as, Fishes cannot *exist* out of the water.

3. To continue to be.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between to *exist* and to *live*: "*Existence* is the property of all things in the universe; *life*, which is the inherent power of motion, is the particular property communicated by the Divine Being to some parts only of his creation: *exist*, therefore, is the general, and *live* the specific, term: whatever *lives*, *exists* according to a certain mode; but many things *exist* without *living*: when we wish to speak of things in their most abstract relation, we say they *exist*; when we wish to characterize the form of *existence*, we say they *live*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between to *exist* and to *be*, see BE.

ĕx-ĭst'-ençe, *s.* [Low Lat. *existentia*, from Lat. *existens*, *exsistens*, pr. par. of *existo*, *exsisto*; Fr. *existence*; Sp. & Port. *existencia*; Ital. *esistenza.*]

1. The state of being or existing; the state of having a being; continuance of being.

"The metaphysicians look upon *existence* as the formal and actual part of a being."—*H. More: Antidote against Atheism* (App.), ch. iv.

2. Occurrence, happening: as, the *existence* of troubles, quarrels, &c.

* 3. That which exists; an entity; a being, a creature.

"Somebody has taken notice that we stand in the middle of *existence*."—*Tatler.*

* 4. Reality, fact.

"Him that is friend in *existence*
From him that is by apperence."
Romaunt of the Rose, 5,552.

***ĕx-ĭst'-ęn-çў,** *s.* [Low Lat. *existentia.*] Existence, being.

"Nor is it only of rarity, but may be doubted whether it be of *existency*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xiii.

ĕx-ĭst'-ęnt, *a.* [Lat. *existens*, *exsistens*, pr. par. of *existo*, *exsisto.*] Existing, being; having being or existence.

"They have no real *existent* nature at all."—*Law: Enquiry: Of Space*, ch. i.

***ĕx-ĭs-tĕn'-tial (tial** as **shal),** *a.* [Eng. *existent*; *-ial.*] Of, pertaining to, or consisting in existence.

"The being deprived of that *existential* good."—*Bp. Barlow: Remains*, p. 483.

***ĕx-ĭs-tĕn'-tial-lў (tial** as **shal),** *adv.* [Eng. *existential*; *-ly.*] In the way of or by means of existence; in an existing state.

"Whether God was *existentially* as well as essentially intelligent."—*Coleridge* (*Webster*).

***ĕx-ĭst'-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *exist*; *-able.*] Capable of existing or of existence.

"All corporeal and sensible perfections are in some way *existible* in the human mind."—*Grew.*

***ĕx-ĭst-ĭ-mā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *existimatio*, from *existimatus*, pa. par. of *existimo* = to judge, to esteem: *ex* = out, and *æstimo* = to value, to esteem.] Opinion, esteem, estimate.

"Men's *existimation* follows us according to the company we keep."—*Spectator*, No. 456.

ĕx'-ĭt, *s.* [Lat. = he (or she) goes out, 3rd pers. sing. pr. indic. of *exeo* = to go out: *ex* = out, and *eo* to go.] [EXEUNT.]

1. The term used in dramatic literature to mark the time when a player leaves the stage; a direction in a play for an actor to retire from the stage.

"They have their *exits* and their entrances."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, v. 1.

2. Departure (especially departure from this life): decease.

"Sighs for his *exit*, vulgarly called death."
Cowper: Hope, 96.

3. A passage or passing out of any place.

"In such a pervious substance as the brain, they might find an easy either entrance or *exit* almost every where."—*Glanvill.*

4. A passage; the way by which a passage or departure is made out of any place.

"The landward *exit* of the cave."
Tennyson: Sea Dreams, 94.

¶ In the last two meanings the word is directly from Lat. *exitus* = a going out, an outlet.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *exit* and *departure*: "Both these words are metaphorically employed for death, or a passage out of this life: the former is borrowed from the act of going off the stage; the latter from the act of setting off on a journey. The *exit* seems to convey the idea of volition; for we speak of making our *exit*: the *departure* designates simply the event; the hour of a man's *departure* is not made known to him. When we speak of the *exit*, we think only of the place left; when we speak of *departure*, we think of the place gone to: the unbeliever may talk of his *exit*; the Christian most commonly speaks of his *departure*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ĕx'-ĭ-tĕl-ite, ĕx-ĭ-tēle, *s.* [Fr. *exitèle*, from Gr. ἐξίτηλος (*exitēlos*) = going out, disappearing, fading; ἐξιέναι (*exienai*) = to go out.]

Min.: The same as Valentinite (q.v.).

***ĕx-ĭ'-tial (tial** as **shal), *ex-i-tiall,** *a.* [Lat. *exitialis*, from *exitium* = destruction.] Destructive, fatal, ruinous, hurtful.

***ĕx-ĭ'-tious,** *a.* [Lat. *exitiosus*, from *exitium.*] The same as EXITIAL (q.v.).

ĕx'-ĭ-tŭs, *s.* [Lat. = a going out, an issue.] [EXIT.]

Law:

1. Issue, offspring.

2. Yearly rents or profits of land.

ĕx lē-gē, *phr.* [Lat. = out of the law.] Arising from law.

ĕx lī'-brĭs, *a.* [Lat. *ex* = out of; *libris*, abl. pl. of *liber* = a book.] Out of or from among the books (of); a phrase often used attributively; as, an *ex libris* exhibition.

ĕx lī'-brĭs, *s.* A book-plate, so called from the name of the owner being often preceded by the Latin words *ex libris*, viz., "from among the books of" So-and-So. (See foregoing.)

ĕx mĕr-ō mō'-tū, *phr.* [Lat.] Of one's own motion.

ĕx nĕ-çĕs-sĭ-tā'-tē, *phr.* [Lat.] Of or from necessity; from the necessity of the case.

ĕx-ō, *pref.* [Gr. ἐξ (*ex*) (prep.) = out of; ἔξω (*exō*) (adv.) = without, on the outside.] A common prefix in words taken from the Greek, and having the force of without, on the outside.

ĕx-ŏc-çĭp'-ĭ-tal, *s.* [Lat. *ex* = out of, and Eng., &c. *occipital* (q.v.).]

1. *Anat. (Pl.):* Condyloid portions of the occipital bone. (*Quain.*)

2. *Comp. Anat.:* The lateral parts of the first cranial segment, corresponding with the order of the *foramen magnum* in man. (*Huxley.*)

ĕx-ō-çœ'-tŭs, *s.* [Lat. *exocœtus*; Gr. ἐξώκοιτος (*exōkoitos*) as *adj.* = sleeping out; as *s.* = a fish that comes upon the beach to sleep; ἔξω (*exō*) = without, and κοίτος (*koitos*) = a bed; sleep.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Scomberesocidæ. Body moderately compressed, with large pectoral fins, the rays of which are stout and firm; the arm bone or radius of this fin also large. (*Couch.*) *Exocœtus exiliens* is the Greater Flying-fish. [FLYING-FISH.]

ĕx-ŏc-ŭ-lā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *ex* = out of, and *oculus* = an eye.] The act of putting out an eye.

***ĕx'-ōde,** *s.* [EXODUS.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A going out, a departure, an exodus.

2. A catastrophe, a finale.

"The *exode* or catastrophe is prepared by the coming of Arviragus."—*Mason. Caractacus.* (Argument.)

II. *Old Drama:*

1. *Greek:* The concluding part of a play.

2. *Roman:* A farce or satire; the last of the three pieces generally played.

"The Romans had three plays acted one after another, on the same subject; the first a real tragedy, the second the Atellane, the third a satire or *exode*, a kind of farce of one act."—*Roscommon.*

ĕx-ŏd'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *exod(us)*; *-ic.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Pertaining to an exodus or departure.

2. *Physiol.:* Conducting influence from the spinal marrow. (Used specially of the motor nerves.)

ĕx-ō'-dĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *ἐξόδιον* (*exodion*).] An afterpiece in a theatre, usually played after tragedies; a farce. (*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 251.)

Ex'-ŏ-dŭs, ĕx'-ŏ-dy, *s.* [Eccles. Lat. *Exodus*; Eccles. Gr. Ἔξοδος (*Exodos*); Class. Gr. *ἔξοδος* (*exodos*) = a going out, a marching out, a way out: *ἐξ* (*ex*) = out of, and *ὁδός* (*hodos*) = a way, a path, a road.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The departure of the Israelites from Egypt, often called, by way of pre-eminence, The Exodus.

(2) The book giving the narrative of the departure described under (1). [II.]

2. *Fig.:* Departure on a large scale.

II. *Scrip.-Canon:* The second book of the Old Testament, in the Hebrew Bible, the Septuagint, the Vulgate, and the English and other modern versions of Scripture. The name is the Latinized form of the Greek word Ἔξοδος (*Exodos*), given it in the Septuagint. The Hebrews designate it by its initial words, וְאֵלֶּה שְׁמוֹת (*Veelleh Shemoth*), sometimes curtailed into שְׁמוֹת (*Shemoth*). It is a continuation of Genesis, narrating the oppression of the Israelites reduced to bondage by "a new king" "which knew not Joseph," the birth and training of Moses, his appointment as leader of the people, the ten plagues, the institution of the passover, the departure of the children of Israel from the land of bondage, the destruction of Pharaoh and his army, the moral law and a multitude of other enactments, the construction of the tabernacle, the ark, and the altars, and the consecration of Aaron and his sons to the priestly office.

Hales, following the Septuagint, places the Israelite exodus from Egypt in B.C. 1648. Usher, calculating from the numbers in the Hebrew Bible, fixes it in B.C. 1491, and Bunsen considers it to have been about B.C. 1320. Josephus, in his *First Book against Apion*, quotes two stories from Manetho, the one regarding Shepherd Kings, whom the Jewish historian believes to have been the Israelites, a view now rejected,—and the other, what seems to be the Egyptian account of the exodus. According to this second narrative, there were certain lepers sent to work in quarries by King Amenophis, but afterwards given by him the city of Avaris as a habitation. These, under the leadership of an Egyptian of Heliopolis, Osarsiph, a priest of Osiris, who afterwards took the name of Moses, rejected the Egyptian gods, and with the aid of shepherds from Jerusalem, oppressed the Egyptians, but were afterwards defeated and driven out of the land by Amenophis and his son Ramses. Amenophis is identified by Egyptologists with Menephtha, or Menophtha, son of Ramses II. Miamum, who began to reign between B.C. 1340 and 1323. Kuenen, like Bunsen, therefore fixes the exodus from Egypt about B.C. 1320. The great oppressor of the Israelites would in that case be Ramses II., father of Menephtha, and it is noteworthy that one of the treasure cities built for the king by the Jewish slaves was called Raamses (Exod. i. 11.).

The Jewish, and till lately nearly the whole Christian church, has unquestioningly accepted the tradition that Moses, under the influence of inspiration, penned the book of Exodus. Various Biblical critics, on the Continent and here, have of late rejected this view. Bishop Colenso in the sixth and last part of his work on the Pentateuch, assigns the composition of Exodus to four persons, the Elohist, the Jehovist, the Deuteronomist, and the Later Legislator. The Elohist is credited with only i. 1-7, 13, ii. 23-25, vi. 2-5. He is supposed to have been Samuel the Prophet, and to have written about B.C. 1100-1060. To the Jehovist, or Jehovists, whose production is designated "the Original Narrative," are assigned a great part of chapters i.-xxiv., ch. xxxi. of which only a fragment remains, and ch. xxxii.-xxxiv. He is believed to have lived between B.C. 1060 and 1010. But ch. xvi. is reduced to a fragment. The narrative in ch. xii. of the institution of the Passover is assigned to the Deuteronomist, who was, it is said, probably Jeremiah, to whom also the insertion from Deuteronomy of the ten commandments is alleged to be due. Finally, the Levitical Legislation, including the directions for building the tabernacle, is relegated to a priestly circle of composers between B.C. 600 and 450. The Levitical worship is supposed not to have been carried out till the second temple was built. Kuenen brings down most of the older parts of the Pentateuch to B.C. 750, or at most 800 B.C.

***ĕx-ŏf-fĭ'-cial (cial** as **shal),** *a.* [Pref. *ex*, and Eng. *official*.] Proceeding from office or authority.

ĕx ŏf-fĭ'-çĭ-ō (or **çĭ** as **shĭ),** *phr.* [Lat.] By virtue of office or position, and without special appointment. It is also used adjectivally: as, an *ex-officio* member of a board.

ex-officio information, *s.*

Law: Information filed in the Queen's Bench by the Attorney-General, in virtue of his office, at the instance of the Crown, when a great danger has arisen, or a serious affront to the Sovereign taken place.

ĕx-ŏg'-a-moŭs, *a.* [Eng. *exogam(y)*; *-ous.*] In any way connected with or relating to exogamy; practising exogamy. [MARRIAGE.]

"It is conceivable that the difference between endogamous and *exogamous* tribes may have been due to the different proportion of the sexes; those races tending to become *exogamous* where boys prevail; those, on the other hand, endogamous where the reverse is the case."—*Lubbock: Origin of Civilisation*, ch. iii.

ĕx-ŏg'-a-mỹ, *s.* [Gr. *ἔξω* (*exō*) = without, and *γάμος* (*gamos*) = marriage.] The custom prevalent among some uncivilized peoples, which forbids a man to marry a woman of his own tribe, and compels him to seek a wife from another tribe. This often impels a savage to obtain a wife by stratagem or force.

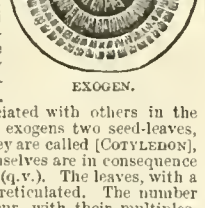
"I now pass to that curious custom for which Mc Lennan has proposed the convenient term *exogamy*—that of necessarily marrying out of the tribe."—*Lubbock: Origin of Civilisation*, ch. iii.

ĕx-ŏ-găs-trī'-tis, *s.* [Pref. *exo-*, and Eng., &c. *gastritis* (q.v.).]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the external membrane of the stomach

ĕx'-ŏ-ĝĕn, *s.* [Gr. *ἔξω* (*exō*) = without, and *γεννάω* (*gennaō*) = to engender, to produce.]

I. *Sing.:* A plant, the stem of which increases in thickness by the addition of fresh layers arranged externally around those previously existing. The structure is best seen in the stems of trees belonging to this subkingdom. A stem of this type has a central pith surrounded by as many concentric layers of wood as the tree is years old, the whole defended externally by a hollow cylindrical sheath of bark. From the central pith to this bark run a series of radii to the circumferential bark, which are called medullary rays. These peculiarities in the stem are uniformly associated with others in the seed. There are in exogens two seed-leaves, or cotyledons, as they are called [COTYLEDON], and the plants themselves are in consequence called Dicotyledons (q.v.). The leaves, with a few exceptions, are reticulated. The number five, and after it four, with their multiples, are the most common in the several parts of the flower. The germination is exorhizal, and the point of the radicle itself becomes the first root. In all these respects Exogens differ from Endogens (q.v.). Our common forest and fruit trees, the Pine order excepted, are Exogens. The Coniferæ, or Pine order have wood essentially exogenous, only there are no open vessels in a cross section, while in the vertical one are seen discs or disciform markings. The Winteraceæ, a section of Magnoliaceæ, have the same structure.



EXOGEN.

2. *Pl.* (*Exogens*): A sub-kingdom or class of plants presenting the characteristics enumerated under No. 1. Lindley prefers to call it a class, and divides it into four sub-classes, these again having under them many alliances, the latter divided into orders:—

Sub-class I.—Diclinous Exogens.—Alliances: (1) Amentales, (2) Urticales, (3) Euphorbiales, (4) Quernales, (5) Garryales, (6) Meniapermales, (7) Cucurbitales, and (8) Pajayales.

Sub-class II.—Hypogynous Exogens.—Alliances: (1) Violales, (2) Cistales, (3) Malvales, (4) Sapindales, (5) Guttiferales, (6) Nymphales, (7) Ranales, (8) Berberales, (9) Ericales, (10) Rutales, (11) Geranniales, (12) Silenales, (13) Chenopodales, and (14) Piperales.

Sub-class III.—Perigynous Exogens.—Alliances: (1) Ficoidales, (2) Daphnales, (3) Rosales, (4) Saxifragales, (5) Rhamnales, (6) Gentianales, (7) Solanales, (8) Cortusales, (9) Echiales, (10) Bignoniales.

Sub-class IV.—Epigynous Exogens.—Alliances: (1) Campanales, (2) Myrtales, (3) Cactales, (4) Grossales, (5) Cinchonales, (6) Umbellales and Asarales. (See these words.)

In an earlier work by the same author, *Lindley's Natural System of Botany*, Exogens were divided into Polypetalæ, Monopetalæ, and Apetalæ. Mr. McNab adopts the following classification, modified from Prantl and Luerssen:—

Sub-class I.—Choripetalæ.—Petals never united, flowers often mono-achlamydeous.—(1) Julifloræ, (2) Terebinthinæ, (3) Tricoccæ, (4) Aphanocyclicæ, (5) Eucyclicæ, (6) Centrospermæ, (7) Calycifloræ.

Sub-class II.—Gamopetalæ.—Petals united into a tube, or at least united at the base, scarcely quite separate, rarely wanting (1) Isocarpeæ (2) Anisocarpeæ.

Palæobotany: According to Schimper the Exogens are represented in a fossil state by 361 genera, and about 2,032 species, but such numbers must, of course, be very provisional. They are first met with in the Cretaceous rocks, and exist in all the divisions of the Tertiary. But their identification is very difficult, especially when founded on fragments of leaves, or other parts, not in any way connected with fructification.

***ĕx-ŏĝ'-ĕn-īte,** *s.* [Eng., &c. *exogen*, and suff. *-ite* (*Palæont.*) (q.v.).]

Palæont.: A fossil exogen, the order of which is unknown.

ĕx-ŏĝ'-ĕn-oŭs, *a.* [Eng., &c. *exogen* (q.v.), and suff. *-ous.*]

Botany:

1. *Of wood:* Having developed in such a way that, when fresh layers are deposited, they are added to the outside of that previously existing.

2. *Of Botanical Classification:* Pertaining or relating to the sub-kingdom or class of Exogens.

ĕx'-ŏ-ĝĕnş, *s.* [EXOGEN, 2.]

ĕx-ŏ-gō'-nĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. *ἔξω* (*exō*) = outside, and *γονή* (*gonē*) = that which engenders, because the stamens are exsected.]

Bot.: A genus of Convolvulaceæ, tribe Convolvuleæ. *Exogonium Purga*, a beautiful twiner, with long purple flowers, furnishes the best jalap. (*Lindley.*)

ĕx-ŏ-gyr-a (gyr as **ĝir),** *s.* [Gr. *ἔξω* (*exō*) = outside, and *γῦρος* (*guros*) = a ring, a circle. So named because the beaks are reversed, that is, turned to the posterior side of the shell.]

Palæont.: A sub-genus of Gryphæa. Known species 46, ranging from the Oolite to the Chalk. They are found in the rocks of the United States and of Europe. (*Woodward.*)

***ĕx'-ŏ-lēte,** *a.* [Lat. *exoletus*, pa. par. of *exolesco* = to grow out of date or use: *ex* = out, and *olesco* = to grow.]

1. Obsolete; out of date, out of use.

2. Old, flat, wanting in freshness.

"Rain-water is new and fresh; that of lakes old and *exolete*."—*Trans. of Plutarch.*

***ĕx-ŏ-lū'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *exolutio*, *exsolutio*, from *exolutus*, *exsolutus*, pa. par. of *exsolvo* = to loose, to pay: *ex* = out, and *solvo* = to loose, to pay.] Laxation of the nerves.

"Considering the *exolution* and languor ensuing that action in some, we cannot but think it much abridgeth our days."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

***ĕx-ŏlve,** *v.t.* [Lat. *exolvo*, *exsolvo*.] To loose, to pay.

***ĕx-ō-mŏl-ō-ġē'-sĭs,** *s.* [Gr., from ἐξομολογέομαι (*exomologeomai*) = to confess.] A common or general confession.

"A public *exomologesis* in the church."—*Bp. Taylor: Repentance*, ch. x.

ĕx-ŏm'-phą-lŏs, *s.* [Gr. ἔξω (*exō*) = without, and ὀμφαλος (*omphalos*) = the navel.]

Pathol.: Hernia occurring at or near the navel; umbilical hernia.

Ex'-ŏn, *s.* [O. Fr. *exoiné* = excused.] [ESSOIGN.] One of four officers of the yeomen of the royal body-guard; an exempt.

Ex'-ŏn, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *Exonius* (?).] Pertaining to Exeter cathedral or city.

Exon-domesday, *s.* [EXETER-DOMESDAY.]

ĕx-ŏn'-ĕr-āte, *v.t.* [Lat. *exonerotus*, pa. par. of *exonero: ex* = out, and *onus* (genit. *oneris*) = a burden, a load; Fr. *exonerer;* Sp. *exonerar.*]

* I. *Lit.:* To unload, to disburthen; to free or relieve of a burden; to discharge.

"Vessels which afterwards all *exonerate* themselves into one common ductus."—*Ray: Creation*, pt. ii.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To relieve or free from a charge or blame; to clear from an imputation; to acquit, to exculpate, to absolve.

"The debt thus *exonerated* of so great a weight of its odium."—*Burke: Nabob of Arcot's Debts.*

2. To relieve from a duty, obligation, or liability.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *exonerate* and to *exculpate:* "The first is the act of another: the second is one's own act; we *exonerate* him upon whom a charge has lain, or who has the load of guilt; we *exculpate* ourselves when there is any danger of being blamed: circumstances may sometimes tend to *exonerate;* the explanation of some person is requisite to *exculpate:* in a case of dishonesty the absence of an individual at the moment when the act was committed will altogether *exonerate* him from suspicion; it is fruitless for any one to attempt to *exculpate* himself from the charge of faithlessness who is detected in conniving at the dishonesty of others." (*Crabb: Eng. Syn.*)

ĕx-ŏn-ĕr-ā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *exoneratio*, from *exoneratus*, pa. par. of *exonero;* Fr. *exonération;* Sp. *exoneracion.*]

* 1. The act of disburthening, freeing, or relieving from a burden; the state of being exonerated or relieved of a burden.

2. The act of relieving or clearing from blame, obligation, duty, &c.

"The body is adapted unto eating, drinking, nutrition, and other ways of repletion and *exoneration.*"—*Grew: Cosmologia Sacra*, bk. iii., ch. iv.

ĕx-ŏn'-ĕr-ā-tĭve, *a.* [Eng. *exonerat(e); -ive.*] Tending to exonerate or relieve; exonerating.

ĕx'-ŏn'-ĕr-ā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat.] One who exonerates another.

ĕx'-ŏn-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *exon; -ship.*] The office or post of an exon of the royal body-guard.

ĕx-ŏph'-ą-gŭs, *a.* [Eng. *exophag(y); -ous.*] Practising exophagy.

"But, as a rule, cannibals are *exophagous*, and will not eat the members of their tribe, whom they also refuse to marry."—*Daily News*, June 7, 1883.

ĕx-ŏph'-ą-ġy, *s.* [Gr. ἔξω (*exō*) = without, externally, and φαγεῖν (*phagein*) = to eat.] That kind of cannibalism in which only persons of a different tribe are eaten.

"It would be interesting if we could ascertain that the rules of *exophagy* and exogamy are co-extensive among cannibals."—*Daily News*, June 7, 1883.

ĕx-ō-phlœ'-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. ἔξω (*exō*) = outside, and φλοιός (*phloios*) = the rind or bark of trees.]

Bot.: The same as EPIPHLŒUM (q.v.).

ĕx-ŏph-thăl'-mĭa, *s.* [Gr. ἐξόφθαλμος (*exophthalmos*) = with prominent eyes: ἐξ (*ex*) = out, and ὀφθαλμός (*ophthalmos*) = the eye; Fr. *exophthalmie.*]

Surg.: Dislocation of the eye, the distension of the globe so that it rises from its orbit and cannot be covered by the palpebræ.

ĕx-ŏph-thăl'-mĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *exophthalm(ia); -ic.*] Resembling exophthalmia (q.v.).

exophthalmic-goitre, *s.* [BRONCHOCELE.]

ĕx-ŏph'-ỹl-loŭs, ĕx-ō-phỹl'-loŭs, *a.* [Gr. ἔξω (*exō*) = outside; φυλλον (*phullon*) = a leaf, and Eng., &c. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot. (*Of leaves*): Not evolved from a sheath, but outside all such protection. Used of dicotyledons as distinguished from monocotyledons, the leaves of which are evolved from a sheath. The term exophyllous was introduced by Dumortier.

ĕx-ŏp'-ō-dīte, *s.* [Gr. ἔξω (*exō*) = outside; πους (*pous*), genit. ποδός (*podos*) = a foot, and suff. *-ite.*]

Comp. Anat.: The outer of the two secondary joints into which the typical limb of a crustacean is divided. (*Nicholson.*)

* **ĕx-ŏp'-ta-blc,** *a.* [Lat. *exoptabilis.*] Worthy of being greatly desired; highly desirable.

* **ĕx-ŏp-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *exoptatus*, pa. par. of *exopto* = to wish or long for; to choose: *ex* = out, fully, and *opto* = to wish for.] An earnest desire or longing for anything.

ĕx-ŏp'-tile, *s.* [Gr. ἔξω (*exō*) = outside, and πτίλον (*ptilon*) = a feather, a leaf: because the plumula is naked.]

Bot. (*Pl.*): A name given by Lestiboudois to Dicotyledons.

* **ĕx'-ŏr-ą-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *exorabilis*, from *exoro* = to move by entreaty: *ex* = *out*, and *oro* = to beg, pray; Fr. & Sp. *exorable.*] That may or can be moved by entreaty.

"Claudius was more tractable and *exorable.*"—*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 594.

* **ĕx'-ŏ-rāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *exoratus*, pa. par. of *exoro.*] To obtain by entreaty.

* **ĕx-ŏ-rā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *exoratio*, from *exoratus*, pa. par. of *exoro.*] A prayer or entreaty to beg off anything.

"I am . . . marble
To all impulsive *exorations.*"
Beaum. & Flet.: Love's Cure, v. 1.

ĕx-or'-bĭt-ąnce, ĕx-or'-bĭt-ąn-cy, *s.* [Lat. *exorbitans*, pr. par. of *exorbito.*] [EXORBITANT.]

1. The act of going out of the track or course prescribed; a divergence, a deviation.

"Since I cannot guesse at my owne public *exorbitances.*"—*Bp. Hall: Letter to Mr. H. S.*

2. An enormity, a gross deviation from rule or right; boundless depravity, extravagance.

"The reverence of my presence may be a curb to your *exorbitancies.*"—*Dryden: Spanish Friar*, iii. 1.

ĕx-or'-bĭt-ąnt, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *exorbitans*, pr. par. of *exorbito* = to go out of the track: *ex* = ont, away, and *orbita* = a track; Sp. *exorbitante;* Ital. *esorbitante.*]

* I. *Lit.:* Going ont of or departing from the right track.

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. Deviating from the course appointed, or rule established; overstepping rule or propriety.

"These phenomena are not peculiar to earthquakes in our times, but have been observed in all ages, and particularly those *exorbitant* commotions of the waters of the globe."—*Woodward: Natural History.*

* 2. Anomalous; not coming under any settled rule or method.

"The Jews, who had laws so particularly determining in all affairs what to do, were notwithstanding continually injured with causes *exorbitant*, and such as their laws had not provided for."—*Hooker.*

3. Enormous, extravagant, excessive; ont of all bounds or reason: as, The charges were *exorbitant.*

ĕx-or'-bĭt-ant-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *exorbitant; -ly.*] In an exorbitant, excessive, or extravagant manner.

"She implored his grace not to think her so *exorbitantly* and vainly ambitious to wish herself a queen."—*Sir G. Buck: Hist. Richard III.*, p. 117.

* **ĕx-or'-bĭ-tāte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *exorbitatus*, pa. par. of *exorbito* = to go out of the track.]

1. *Lit.:* To go out of the track or course prescribed.

"The planets . . . sometimes have *exorbitated* beyond the distance of Saturn."—*Bentley: Sermons*, 8.

2. *Fig.:* To deviate, to wander, to go astray.

"He did *exorbitate* and swerve from the way of honestie."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 669.

* **ĕx-or-çĭş-ā'-tion,** * **ex-or-cis-a-cioun,** *s.* [Eng. *exorcis(e); -ation.*] The act of exorcising, exorcism, conjuration.

"Olde wiches, sorceresses, that use *exorcisacioums.*"
Chaucer: House of Fame, iii. 172.

ĕx'-or-çīse, * **ĕx'-or-çize,** *v.t.* [Low Lat. *exorcizo*, from Gr. ἐξορκίζω (*exorkizō*) = to drive away by adjuration: ἐξ (*ex*) = out, away, and ὁρκίζω (*horkizō*) = to adjure; ὅρκος (*horkos*) = an oath; Fr. *exorciser;* Sp. *exorcisar;* Ital. *esorcizzare.*]

1. To drive away evil spirits from by the use of adjurations, prayers, and ceremonies; to free from unclean spirits.

"Do all you can to *exorcise* crowds, who are in some degree possessed as I am."—*Spectator*, No. 402.

2. To purify from unclean spirits by the use of adjurations, prayers, and ceremonies.

"And *exorcise* the beds, and cross the walls."
Dryden: Wife of Bath's Tale, 31.

* 3. To raise, to call up.

"He impudently *exorcizeth* devils in the church."—*Prynne: 1 Histrio-Mastix*, vi. 12.

ĕx'-or-çĭş-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *exorcis(e); -er.*]

1. One who exorcises or expels unclean spirits by exorcisms.

"Things which they had seen done in their own times by professed *exorcisers.*"—*Horsley: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 10.

* 2. One who has power to call up spirits.

"No *exorciser* harm thee,
Nor no witchcraft charm thee."
Shakesp. Cymbeline, iv. 2.

* **ĕx'-or-çĭşm,** * **ex-or-cisme,** *s.* [Low Lat. *exorcismus*, from Gr. ἐξορκισμος (*exorkismos*), from ἐξορκίζω (*exorkizō*); Fr. *exorcisme;* Sp. *exorcismo;* Ital. *esorcismo.*]

1. The act or practice of expelling unclean spirits from persons or places by means of adjuration, prayer, and ceremonies; the form of adjuration or prayer used in exorcising spirits.

"Lo! what exalten incantacions
Of *exorcismes* and conjuracions?"
Lydgate: Story of Thebes, pt. iii.

¶ In the third century no applicant for Christian baptism was admitted to the sacred font till the exorcist had declared him free from bondage to the Prince of Darkness and now a servant of God. (*Mosheim: Church Hist.*, cent. iii., pt. ii., ch. v., § 4.)

2. The act of raising spirits by charms or conjuring; the form or charm used in raising spirits.

"Will his lordship behold and hear our *exorcisms?*"
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., i. 4.

ĕx'-or-çĭst, *s.* [Low Lat. *exorcista*, from Gr. ἐξορκιστής (*exorkistēs*), from ἐξορκίζω (*exorkizō*); Fr. *exorciste;* Sp. *exorcista;* Ital. *esorcista.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who exorcises or expels unclean spirits by exorcisms.

"Then certain of the vagabond Jews, *exorcists*, took upon them to call over them which had evil spirits."—*Acts* xix. 13.

2. One who raises spirits; an enchanter, a conjurer.

"Thou, like an *exorcist*, has conjured up
My mortified spirit." *Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar*, ii. 1.

II. *Roman Theol.:* The second of the Minor Orders (q.v.). The exorcist at his ordination received a book of exorcisms, as significant of his office. The power of exorcism, now rarely exercised, has long been transferred to the priesthood.

¶ The exorcists came into existence as church officers in the third century, chiefly from the adoption by the Christians of the Neo-Platonic doctrine that evil spirits are very prone to lodge themselves within the human body, and that sin is committed, not so much through human passion as because of the seduction of foul fiends. (*Mosheim: Church Hist.*, cent. iii., pt. ii., ch. ii., § 5.)

ĕx-or'-dĭ-al, *a.* [Lat. *exordi(um)*, and Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*] Of or pertaining to an exordium; introductory; initial.

"This is seen in some of his *exordial* invocations in the *Paradise Lost.*"—*Warton: Preface to Milton's Smaller Poems.*

ĕx-or'-dĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat., from *exordior* = to fix the weft, to begin a web, hence to begin generally: *ex* = out, and *ordior* = to begin to weave.] A beginning of anything; specifically, the introductory or proemial part of a composition or discourse; a preface.

"This whole *exordium* rises very happily into noble language and sentiment."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 303.

* **ĕx-or-găn'-ĭc,** *a.* [Pref. *ex*, and Eng. *organic* (q.v.).] Having ceased to be organic; no longer organic or organized.

ĕx'-ō-rhĭz, ĕx-ō-rhī'-zą, *s.* [Gr. ἔξω (*exō*) = outside, and ῥίζα (*rhiza*) = a root.]

Bot.: A plant in which the radicle is not enveloped in a sheath but is naked. [EXORHIZÆ.]

ĕx-ō-rhī'-zæ, ĕx-ō-rhī'-zē-æ, *s. pl.* [EXORHIZ.] [See def.]

Bot.: The name given by Richard to what are more commonly called Exogens. The term is used because in germination the radicles have no sheaths at their base, but appear at once. Richard termed them also Synorhizeæ.

ĕx-ō-rhīz'-al, a. [Mod. Lat. *exorhiza;* Eng., &c. suff. *-al.*]

Bot.: A term applied when the radicle of a germinating seed lengthens by its extremity which itself becomes the first root, lateral shoots not being put forth till subsequently, and even then slowly; ranked under or akin to the Exorhizæ (q.v.).

ĕx-ō-rhī'-zē-æ, *s. pl.* [EXORHIZÆ.]

ĕx-ō-rhīz'-oŭs, *a.* [Eng., &c. *exorhiz; -ous.*] The same as EXORHIZAL (q.v.).

* **ĕx-or-nā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *exornatio,* from *exornatus,* pa. par. of *exorno: ex* = out, fully, and *orno* = to adorn; Sp. *exornacion.*] Ornament, decoration, embellishment.

"*Exornation* is a gorgious beautifying of the tongue with borrowed wordes, and change of sentence."—*Wilson: Arte of Rhetorique,* p. 172.

* **ĕx-ŏrt'-ĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *exortivus* = pertaining to the rising of a star, &c.: *exorior* = to rise out: *ex* = out, and *orior* = to rise.] Rising; pertaining or relating to the east.

* **ĕx-ŏs'-cu-lāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *exosculatus,* pa. par. of *exosculor: ex* = out, fully, and *osculor* = to kiss.] To kiss often and fondly.

ĕx-ō-skĕl'-ĕ-tŏn, *s.* [Gr. *ἔξω* (*exō*) = outside, and Eng. *skeleton.*]

Comp. Anat.: The external skeleton, the only one existing in most invertebrate animals. It is formed by a hardening of the integument. The same as DERMO-SKELETON (q.v.).

ĕx-ŏs'-mĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *exosm(ose); -ic.*] The same as EXOSMOTIC (q.v.).

ĕx-ŏs'-mōse, *s.* [Gr. *ὠσμος* (*ōsmos*) = a thrusting: *ὠθέω* (*ōthĕō*) to thrust.]

Anat., Bot., & Physics: The name given by Dutrochet to the phenomenon by which, when two fluids of unequal density are separated by an organic membrane or by any thin and porous partition, the two fluids will mutually pass through the pores of the intervening barrier to commingle till they constitute on both sides of it a fluid of the same density. The passage from inside a membranous sac or enclosed place to the outside is called Exosmose. It is opposed to the contrary movement which is termed Endosmose (q.v.).

ɔx-ŏs-mō'-sĭs, *s.* [EXOSMOSE.]

ĕx-ŏs-mŏt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *exosmo(se),* and suff. *-tic.*] Pertaining or relating to exosmose.

† **ĕx'-ō-spĕrm,** *s.* [Gr. *ἔξω* (*exō*) = onside, and *σπέρμα* (*sperma*) = seed.]

Bot.: The outer coating of a spore. Better called Exospore (q.v.).

ĕx-ō-spōre, *s.* [Gr. *ἔξω* (*exō*) = outside, and *σπόρος* (*sporos*) = a sowing, seed.]

Botany:

1. The outermost of three coats in the spore of an equisetum.

2. A dark outer layer in the cell-wall of a zygospore. It is used spec. of this structure in the fungoid genus Mucor, which is propagated sexually by conjugation as well as in the normal way.

ĕx-ō-spōr'-oŭs, *a.* [Pref. *exo-;* Eng., &c. *spor(e),* and suff. *-ous.*] Having naked spores.

* **ĕx-ŏs'-sāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *exossatus,* pa. par. of *exosso* = to deprive of bones: *ex* = out, away, and *os* (genit. *ossis*) = a bone.] To deprive of bones.

ĕx-ŏs'-sāte, ĕx-ŏs'-sāt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *exossatus.*] Deprived of bones.

* **ĕx-ŏs-sā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *exossatus,* pa. par. of *exosso: ex* = out, away, and os (genit. *ossis*) = a bone.] The act of depriving of bone or bony matter; the state of being without bone or bony matter.

"Experiment solitary touching *exossation* of fruits."—*Bacon: Natural History,* § 854.

* **ĕx-ŏs'-sē-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *exossis, exossus,* from *ex* = without, and *os* (genit. *ossis*) = a bone.] Without bone, wanting bones, boneless.

"Thus we daily observe in snails and soft *exosseous* animals."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. iii., ch. xiii.

ĕx-ō-stĕm'-ma, *s.* [Gr. *ἔξω* (*exō*) = without, and *στέμμα* (*stemma*) = a crown; because of the exserted stamens.]

Bot.: A genus of Cinchonads, family Cinchonidæ. *Exostemma caribæum* is the *Quinquina Pitoa,* or Seaside Beech of the West Indian Islands and Mexico. *E. floribunda* is the Quinquina of St. Lucia. These, with other species, can be used as febrifuges, like Cinchona, to which they are closely allied, though they contain no cinchonine or quinine.

ĕx'-ō-stōme, *s.* [Gr. *ἔξω* (*exō*) = outside, and *στόμα* (*stoma*) = a mouth.]

Bot. (*Of an ovule*): The name given by Mirbel to the aperture in the outer integument of an ovule.

ĕx-ŏs-tō'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. *ἐξόστωσις* (*exostōsis*): *ἔξω* (*exō*) = outside, and *ὀστέον* (*osteon*) = a bone.]

1. *Med.* (*Pl.*): Tumours of a bony nature, growing upon and arising from a bone. Sir Astley Cooper described two forms: (1) Periosteal, in which bony matter is deposited between the periosteum and the surface of the bone; (2) Medullary, by which growth from the medullary texture the bone is expanded, absorbed, and destroyed, so that ultimately the tumour protrudes. Exostoses chiefly affect the long bones, and are always immovable. They are also divided into cartilaginous, fungous, ivory, &c.

2. *Bot.:* Hard matter of wood projecting like warts or tumours from the stem or roots of a plant. They have sometimes an abortive bud as their centre.

"It was clearly not a case of *exostosis,* depending on an imperfectly developed bud."—*Gardeners' Chronicle,* No. 403, p. 372 (1881).

ĕx ō tĕr'-ĭc, ĕx-ō-tĕr'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Gr. *ἐξωτερικός* (*exōterikos*) = external; from *ἐξώτερον* (*exōterō*), comp. of *ἔξω* (*exō*) = outside, without: Fr. *exotérique.*]

1. External, public; fit to be imparted to the public; capable of being readily and fully comprehended; the opposite to *esoteric* or secret.

"Aristotle was wont to divide his lectures and readings into acroamatical and *exoterical.* Some of them contained only choice matter, and they were read privately to a select auditory; others contained but ordinary stuff, and were promiscuously and in publick exposed to the hearing of all that would."—*Hales: Remains,* p. 148.

* 2. Not admitted to the knowledge of the more secret or abstruse doctrines.

"He divided his disciples into two classes, the one he called *exoteric,* the other *exoteric;* for to those he intrusted the more perfect and sublime doctrines—to these he delivered the more vulgar and popular."—*Warburton: Divine Legation,* bk. iii., s. 3.

ĕx-ō-tĕr'-ĭc-ăl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *exoterical; -ly.*] In an exoteric manner; publicly.

"How they like each other *exoterically.*"—*Mortimer Collins: Sweet & Twenty,* bk. ii., ch. vii.

ĕx-ō-tĕr'-ĭ-çĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *exoteric; -ism.*] Exoteric doctrines or principles.

ĕx-o-tĕr'-ĭcs, *s.* [EXOTERIC, *a.*] The lectures of Aristotle on rhetoric, to which all were admitted.

"It is then evident from these passages that, in his *exoterics* he gave the world both a beginning and an end."—*Warburton: Divine Legation,* bk. iii. (Note F.)

* **ĕx'-ō-tĕr-ў,** *s.* [EXOTERIC, *a.*] What is exoteric, obvious, simple, or common.

"Reserving their esoteries for adepts, and dealing out *exoteries* only to the vulgar."—*Search: Freewill, &c.,* p. 172. (Note.)

ĕx-ŏ-thē'-çĭ-ŭm (or **çi as shĭ**), *s.* [Gr. *ἔξω* (*exō*) outside; Lat. dim. of *theca* = a case; Gr. *θήκη* (*thēkē*) = a box.]

Bot.: The exterior layer of the wall of an anther. It is composed of true epidermis, and often pierced with stomata.

ĕx-ŏt'-ĭc, * **ĕx-ŏt'-ĭck,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *exoticus,* from Gr. *ἐξωτικός* (*exōtikos*) = foreign; *ἔξω* (*exō*) without, outside; Fr. *exotique;* Sp. *exotico;* Ital. *esotico.*]

A. *As adj.:* Foreign, not native; introduced from a foreign country; not produced at home. (*Ord. Lang. & Bot.*)

"Who make *exotick* customs native arts."
Cartwright: Death of Lord Hayning.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Anything foreign or not native; anything introduced from a foreign country.

"Claudian was seated on the other summit, which was barren, and produced, on some spots, plants that are unknown to Italy, and such as the gardeners call *exoticks.*"—*Addison: Guardian.*

2. *Bot.:* The term Exotic is most frequently applied to plants whose native country differs so much in soil and climate from that into which they have been introduced that their cultivation is difficult. A large number of such plants have been introduced into the green and hot-houses of the United States.

* **ĕx-ŏt'-ĭc-al,** * **ex-ot-ic-all,** *a.* [Eng. *exotic; -al.*] The same as EXOTIC (q.v.).

"Misshapen clothes, or *exotical* gestures, or new games."—*Bishop Hall: Letter to the Earl of Essex,* ep. 8.

ĕx-ŏt'-ĭc-al-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *exotical; -ness.*] The quality or state of being exotic.

* **ĕx-ŏt'-ĭ-çĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *exotic; -ism.*]

1. The state of being exotic.

2. Anything exotic; as a foreign word or idiom.

ĕx-pănd', *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *expando* = to spread out: *ex* = out, and *pando* = to spread; O. F. *expandre;* Fr. *épandre;* Ital. *espandere, spandere.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To open; to spread or lay open.

"Then with *expanded* wings he steers his flight,
Aloft, incumbent on the dusky air."
Milton: P. L., i. 226.

* 2. To spread or diffuse in every direction.

"An animal growing, *expands* its fibres in the air, as a fluid."—*Arbuthnot: On Air.*

3. To distend, to swell out; to cause to increase in bulk: as, To *expand* the chest by inspiration, to *expand* iron by heat, &c.

"Bodies are not expansible in proportion to their weight, or to the quantity of matter to be *expanded.*"—*Grew: Cosmologia Sacra,* bk. i., ch. iii.

4. To widen, to enlarge, to extend, to increase.

"Along the stream of time thy name
Expanded flies." *Pope: Essay on Man,* iv. 382.

II. *Math.:* To develop and express at length an expression indicated in a contracted form.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To become opened, or spread open; to open, as, Flowers *expand* in spring.

2. To become distended or enlarged in bulk; to increase, as, Iron *expands* with heat.

"Like rising flames *expanding* in their height."
Dryden: Epitaph on Sir Palmes Fairborne.

¶ For the difference between to *expand* and to *dilate,* see DILATE; for that between to *expand* and to *spread,* see SPREAD.

ĕx-pănd'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [EXPAND.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or state of opening, spreading, dilating, or extending; expansion.

expanding-alloy, *s.* An alloy which expands in cooling. Such an alloy always contains bismuth, and usually antimony. Type-metal is a familiar instance.

expanding-ball, *s.*

Gun.: A ball having a hollow conical base, affording a relatively thin body of metal, which is expanded by the force of the explosion, driving it closely against the bore of the gun and into the rifling, preventing windage.

expanding-bit, expanding centre-bit, *s.* A boring tool of which the diameter is adjustable.

expanding-drill, *s.* A drill having a pair of bits which may be diverged at a given depth to widen a hole at a certain point; used in drills for metal and for rock-boring.

expanding-mandrel, *s.* A mandrel having fins expansible in radial slots to bind against the inside surface of rings, sleeves, or circular cutters placed thereon.

expanding-plough, *s.* A plough having two or more shares, which may be set more or less distant, according to the distances between the rows at which different crops are planted.

expanding-pulley, *s.* A pulley whose perimeter is made expansible, as a means of varying the speed of the belt thereon. [EXPANSION-DRUM.]

expanding-reamer, *s.* A reamer which has a bit or bits extensible radially after entering a hole, so as to enlarge the hole below the surface.

* **ĕx-păn'se,** *v.t.* [Lat. *expansus*, pa. par. of *expando.*] To expand, to spread, to open.

"Bellerophon's horse, framed of iron, was placed between two loadstones, with wings *expanded*, pendulous in the air."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

ĕx-păn'se, * **ex-panoo,** *s.* [Lat. *expansus*, pa. par. of *expando.*] That which is expanded or spread out; a wide, open stretch or extent of space or body.

"O where dost thou lie, my Fatherland, in the ocean's broad *expanse*?" *Grant Allen: Atys.*

ĕx-păns-ĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *expansibilité.*] The quality of being expansible; capability of expansion or extension in bulk or surface.

"Else all fluids would be alike in weight, *expansibility*, and all other qualities."—*Grew.*

ĕx-păns'-ĭ-ble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *expansus.*] Capable of being expanded or extended in size or surface; capability of expansion.

"All have springiness in them, and be readily *expansible* on the score of their native structure."—*Boyle: Works*, v. 614.

ĕx-păns'-ĭ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *expansible; -ness.*] The quality of being expansible; expansibility.

* **ĕx-păns'-ĭ-bly,** *adv.* [Eng. *expansib(le); -ly.*] In an expansible manner.

ĕx-păns'-ile, *a.* [Lat. *expans(us)*, pa. par. of *expando*, and Eng. adj. aufl. *-ile.*] Capable of expansion; expansible.

† **expansile-power,** *s.*

Physiol.: Capability possessed by various organs of the body, as, for instance, the retina of the eye, of expanding under influence of some kind operating upon them.

ĕx-păn'-sion, *s.* [Lat. *expansio*, from *expansus*, pa. par. of *expando*; Fr. & Sp. *expansion*; Ital. *espansione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of expanding, spreading out, or opening.

"The easy *expansion* of the wing of a bird, and the lightness, strength, and shape of the feathers, are all fitted for her better flight."—*Grew.*

2. The state of being expanded, spread out, or extended in bulk or surface; extension, distension, dilatation, enlargement.

"'Tis demonstrated that the condensation and *expansion* of any portion of the air is always proportional to the weight and pressure incumbent upon it."—*Bentley.*

3. Extent or space over which anything is extended; expanse.

"The capacious mind of man cannot be confined by the limits of the world: it extends its thoughts even beyond the utmost *expansion* of matter, and makes excursions into that incomprehensible inane."—*Locke.*

* 4. Space, immensity.

"Distance or space, in its simple abstract conception, I call *expansion*, to distinguish it from extension, which expresses this distance only as it is in the solid parts of matter."—*Locke: Human Understanding*, bk. ii., ch. xv., § 1.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Comm.:* Increase in trade or liabilities; an increase in the issue of bank-notes.

2. *Math.:* The development and expressing at length of an expression indicated in a contracted form; as the expansion of $(a + b)^3$ is $a^3 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2 + b^3$.

3. *Nat. Phil.:* The increase of bulk or surface which a body undergoes from the recession from any cause of its particles from one another, so that it occupies a greater space, while the weight remains the same. Heat is the most common cause of expansion.

4. *Shipbuild.:* The expansion of the skin of a ship, or rather of a network of lines on that surface, is a process of drafting to facilitate the laying-off of the dimensions and positions of the pieces of which that skin is to be made, whether timber planks or iron plates. It consists in covering the surface with a network of two sets of covers, which cross each other so as to form four-sided meshes; then conceiving the sides of those meshes to be inextensible strings, and drawing the network as it would appear if spread flat upon a plane. By this operation the meshes are both distorted and altered in area; the curves forming the network preserve their true lengths, but not their true angles of intersection; and all other lines on the surface are altered both in length and in relative angular position. The process is applied to surfaces not truly developable. [DEVELOPMENT.]

5. *Steam:* The increase in bulk of steam in a cylinder. The method of working steam expansively was invented by Watt, and was the subject-matter of his patent of 1782. By it the supply of steam from the boiler to the cylinder is cut off when the latter is only partially filled, the remainder of the stroke of the piston being completed by the expansion of the steam already admitted.

expansion-curb, *s.* A contrivance for curbing or counteracting expansion and contraction from heat.

expansion-drum, *s.* An arrangement by which an occasional change of speed may be effected. The diameter of one of the drums is made variable, and the belt is kept strained by means of a weighted roller. [EXPANDING-PULLEY.]

expansion-engine, *s.* A steam-engine in which the steam is worked expansively. [EXPANSION, II. 5.]

expansion-gear, *s.*

Steam-engine: The apparatus by which access of steam to the cylinder is cut off at a given part of the stroke; a cut-off. A variable cut-off is one which is capable of being adjusted while the engine is in motion, to cut off at any given portion of the stroke, within a given range, as the requirements of the work may indicate. A fixed expansion is one arranged to cut off at a determinate part of the stroke. An automatic expansion is one which is regulated by the governor, and varies with the amount of power required. [EXPANSION-VALVE.]

expansion-joint, *s.*

Steam-engine:

1. A stuffing-box joint used when a straight metal pipe, which is exposed to considerable variations of temperature, has no elbow or curve in its length to enable it to expand without injury. The end of one portion slips within the other like a telescope. Known also as a faucet-joint.

2. An elastic copper end to an iron pipe to allow it to expand without injury.

3. An attachment of a boiler in its framing to allow the former to expand without affecting the framing.

expansion-valve, *s.*

Steam-engine: A valve arranged to cut off the connection between the boiler and cylinder at a certain period of the stroke of the piston, in order that the steam may act expansively during the remainder of the stroke.

ĕx-păn'-sĭve, *a.* [Fr. *expansif*; Sp. *expansivo*, from Lat. *expansus*, pa. par. of *expando.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. Having the power or property of expanding, extending, or distending any body: as, the *expansive* power of heat.

2. Having the quality or property of becoming expanded, extended, or distended; expansible.

"The *expansive* atmosphere is cramped with cold."
Thomson: Spring, 28.

3. Expanding, spreading, or extending.

"By increase of swift *expansive* light."
Davenant: Gondibert, bk. ii., c. 1

* II. *Figuratively:*

1. Extending widely; wide, large.

"A more *expansive* and generous compassion for the fate of cities."—*Eustace: Tour through Italy*, ch. x.

2. Free-spoken, open, frank.

"Reserved people often really need the frank discussion of their sentiments and griefs more than the *expansive*."—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre*, ch. xxii.

ĕx-păn'-sĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *expansive; -ly.*] In an expansive manner; by expansion.

ĕx-păn-sĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *expansive; -ness.*] The quality of being expansive; expansibility.

* **ĕx-păn-sĭv'-ĭt-ў,** *s.* [Eng. *expansiv(e); -ity.*] Expansiveness.

"Offences (of elasticity or *expansivity*) have accumulated to such height."—*Carlyle: Miscell.*, iv. 87.

* **ĕx-păn'-sŭm,** *s.* [Lat., neut. sing. of *expansus*, pa. par. of *expando.*] An expanse.

"The light of the world in the morning of creation was spread abroad like a curtain and dwelt nowhere, but filled the *expansum*."—*J. Taylor: Miracles of Our Divine Mercy.*

* **ĕx-păn'-sure (sure** as **shŭr),** *s.* [Eng. *expans(e); -ure.*] An expanse, an extent.

"Suit night's rich *expansure* with your joy."
Chapman: Hero & Leander, sest. v.

ĕx pär'-tē, *phr.* [Lat.] Proceeding from or made by one side only: as, an *ex parte* statement. Specif., in law applied to any step taken on behalf of one of the parties to a suit in the absence of the other: as, an *ex parte* application or hearing. Thus the hearing of evidence by grand juries is *ex parte.*

ĕx-pā'-ti-āte (ti as **shĭ),** * **ex-pa-ci-ate,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Lat. *expatiatus*, pa. par. of *expatior, exspatior* = to wander: *ex* = out, and *spatior* = to wander, to roam; *spatium* = space.]

A. *Intransitive:*

* I. *Lit.:* To wander at large; to roam or rove without restraint.

"With wonder seized, we view the pleasing ground,
And walk delighted, and *expatiate* round."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, ix. 176, 177.

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. To roam, to wander, to range.

"Religion contracts the circle of our pleasures, but leaves it wide enough for her votaries to *expatiate* in."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 494.

2. To enlarge in language; to dilate; to discuss or treat a subject copiously or diffusely.

"It will be too long to *expatiate* upon the sense all mankind have of Fame."—*Steele: Spectator*, No. 218.

* B. *Trans.:* To allow to range or wander; to let loose.

"Make choice of a subject, which, being of its nature capable of all that colours and the elegance of design can possibly give, shall afterwards afford an ample field of matter wherein to *expatiate* itself."—*Dryden: Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

ĕx-pā-ti-ā'-tion (ti as **shĭ),** *s.* [Lat. *expatiatus, exspatiatus*, pa. par. of *expatior, exspatior.*]

* 1. The act of wandering, roaming, or roving at large.

"There are no other errors or manifest *expatiations* in Heaven, save those of the seaven planets."—*Bacon: On Learning (G. Wats)*, bk. ii., ch. xiii.

2. The act of expatiating, dilating, or enlarging upon any subject in language.

"Take them from the devil's latitudes and *expatiations*."—*Furindon: Sermons*, p. 2.

* **ĕx-pā'-ti-ā-tŏr (ti** as **shĭ),** *s.* [Eng. *expatiat(e); -or.*] One who expatiates or enlarges upon any subject or matter in language.

"The person, intended by Montfaucon as an *expatiator* on the word 'endovellicus,' I presume is Thomas Reinesius."—*Pegge: Anonym.*, p. 201.

* **ĕx-pā'-ti-ā-tŏr-ў (ti** as **shĭ),** *a.* [Eng. *expatiat(e); -ory.*] Expatiating; amplificatory, diffuse, copious.

ĕx-pā'-trĭ-āte, *v.t.* [Low Lat. *expatriatus*, pa. par. of *expatrio* = to banish: *ex* = out, away, and *patria* = one's country; *pater* = a father; Fr. *expatrier*; Sp. *spatriare.*]

1. To banish, to exile; to drive into banishment; to expel.

"That inextinguishable hatred which glowed in the bosom of the persecuted, dragooned, *expatriated* Calvinist of Languedoc."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. *Reflex.:* To withdraw from one's country voluntarily; to renounce the rights of citizenship in one's own country, and become a citizen of another.

"Lost in these desponding thoughts, Abeillard indulged the romantick wish of *expatriating* himself for ever."—*Berrington: History of Abeillard*, p. 187.

ĕx-pā-trĭ-ā'-tion, *s.* [Fr.] The act of banishing or exiling; the state of being banished or exiled; a withdrawing from one's own country with the intention of becoming a citizen of another.

ĕx-pĕct', *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *expecto, exspecto* = to look for: *ex* = out, and *specto* = to look.]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To wait for, to await, to attend the coming of; to look for.

"My father at the road *expects* my coming."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 1.

2. To look for; to have a previous apprehension of something future, whether good or bad; to anticipate.

"'Tis more than we deserve or I *expect*."
Shakesp.: Richard III., ii. 3.

4. To be prepared for.

"Eve, now *expect* great tidings"
Milton: P. L., ix. 226.

5. To reckon upon; to look for; to anticipate with confidence.

B. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To wait, to stay; to look forward.

"I will *expect* until my change in death,
And answer at my call." *Sandys: Job.*

2. To anticipate.

"I *expect* to receive it in my next parcel."—*Southey: Letters*, iv. 516.

* **ĕx-pĕct'**, *s.* [Expect, *v.*] Expectation.

"Be't of less *expect*
That matter needless."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, i. 3.

* **ĕx-pĕct'-a-ble, * ex-pect-i-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *expectabilis.*] That may or can be expected, looked for, or anticipated.

"In that measure which is *expectable* from the natural infirmity and pravity of man."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 13.

ĕx-pĕct'-ąnce, ĕx-pĕct'-ąn-çy, * ex-pect-an-sie, *s.*

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act or state of expecting; expectation.

"Long *expectance* of a bliss delayed."
Parnell: Gift of Poetry.

2. A state of anxiety, curiosity, or wonder.

"There is *expectance* here from both the sides."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, iv. 5.

3. That which is expected; the object of expectation or hope.

"The *expectancy* and rose of the fair state."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 1.

II. *Law:* Abeyance, suspense.

¶ (1) *Estate in expectancy:* An interest in land which a person is entitled to come into possession of at some future time.

(2) *Tables of expectancy:* Tables used in life-assurance for calculating the probable duration of life from any year.

ĕx-pĕc'-tant, * ex-pec-taunt, *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *expectans*, pr. par. of *expecto.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Waiting in expectation; expecting; looking for.

"*Expectaunt* are till I may mete
To gotten mercy of that swete."
Romaunt of the Rose, 4,571.

2. Presumptive: as, an heir *expectant.*

"Her majesty has offered concessions, in order to remove scruples raised in the mind of the *expectant* heir."—*Swift.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:* In abeyance or suspense; in expectancy.

2. *Medicine:*

(1) A term applied to a medicine which waits for, but does not force, the efforts of nature.

(2) A term applied to that system of treatment which consists in watching the progress of a disease, and removing deranging influences, without having recourse to active medicines except in cases of necessity.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who expects or waits in expectation for something.

"Stand motionless *expectants* of its fall."
Cowper: Task, v. 528.

II. *Technically:*

* 1. *Inl. Rev.:* One who has not yet reached the rank of an excise officer.

* 2. *Eccles.:* A candidate for the ministry, who has not yet received a licence to preach. (*Scotch.*)

ĕx-pĕc-tā'-tion, * ex-pec-ta-cion, *s.* [Lat. *expectatio, exspectatio;* from *expectatus, exspectatus*, pa. par. of *expecto, exspecto*; Fr. *expectation*; Sp. *expectacion.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act or state of expecting, looking forward to, or anticipating anything; anticipation.

"When doubt is removed and the *expectation* becomes sanguine."—*Cogan: On the Passions*, pt. i., ch. ii.

2. The state of being expected, or looked for, either with hope or fear.

3. That which is expected, anticipated, or looked for; the object of one's hopes or expectations.

"Now clear I understand, . . .
Why our great *expectation* should be called
The Seed of woman." *Milton: P. L.*, xii. 378.

4. A prospect of future good; advantageous prospects.

"My soul, wait thou only upon God; for my *expectation* is from him."—*Psalm* lxii. 5.

5. A possession or display of qualities which give promise or excite expectations in others of future excellence; a state in which something excellent is or may be expected from a person.

"How fit it will be for you, born so great a prince, and of so rare not only *expectation* but proof, to divert your thoughts from the way of goodness."—*Sidney.*

6. The value of any prospective prize, possession, or advantage, which is dependent upon some uncertain event or contingency.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arith.:* In the same sense as I. 6. If on the doctrine of chances there is equal probability of an event on which the obtaining of $100 depends happening or not happening, the expectation of the receipt of that money is worth $50. If there are four chances to one in favor of its being obtained, the expectation is worth $80; if there are four to one against it, the expectation is valued at $20.

2. *Med.:* A method of treatment of a disease by leaving it to the efforts of nature, without the use of active medicines, except in cases of necessity.

¶ For the difference between *expectation* and *hope*, see Hope.

expectation of life, *s.*

Life Annuities: The number of years which, on the doctrine of chances, a person of a given age may hope to live. This is wonderfully certain as to masses of people, but very much the reverse as to individuals.

expectation-week, *s.*

Ecclesiol.: The week, or rather the nine days, which elapsed between the ascension of Jesus and the Pentecostal effusion of the Spirit, because during that interval the apostles and early church waited in expectation that the promised Comforter would come.

* **ĕx-pĕc'-tą-tive,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *expectatus, exspectatus*, pa. par. of *expecto, exspecto*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ive.*]

A. *As adj.:* Giving rise to expectation; constituting an object of expectation.

"Whereunto the multitude of *expectative* graces hath beene a great impediment and let."—*Fox: Martyrs; Henry VI.*, p. 640.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Anything expected or in expectation; the object of expectation.

"I am already abundantly satisfied in some *expectatives*."—*Sir H. Wotton: Remains*, p. 486.

2. *Eccles.:* A mandate nominating to a benefice or vacancy. The practice of issuing such expectatives became a frequent one with the pontiffs in the fourteenth century. They were abolished by the Council of Pavia, Siena, or Basil in A.D. 1436.

"In the mean time the king conferred upon him as many ecclesiastical preferments, of a lower degree, as he could legally be possessed of, as marks of royal favour, and supports of his state and dignity, while this great *expectative* was depending."—*Lowth: Life of Wykeham*, p. 34.

ĕx-pĕc'-tĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Expect, *v.*]

* **ĕx-pĕc'-tĕd-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *expected; -ly.*] In conformity with expectation; as might be expected.

"Lord Mansfield is supported . . . very *expectedly* by Mr. Fox."—*Walpole: To Mann*, iii. 277 (1758)

ĕx-pĕc'-tĕr, *s.* [Eng. *expect; -er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who waits for another.

"Signify this loving interview
To the *expecters* of our Trojan part."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, iv. 5.

2. One who looks forward to or expects anything; an expectant.

B. *Ch. Hist.:* A number of scattered individuals in the 17th century, who believed that none of the numerous churches then existing was the true one, and waited in expectation of its ultimate appearance.

ĕx-pĕct'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Expect, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or state of looking forward to or anticipating anything; expectation.

ĕx-pĕct'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *expecting; -ly.*] With expectation; in an expectant manner.

"Prepared for fight, *expectingly* he lies."
Dryden: Juvenal, sat. vi.

* **ĕx-pĕct'-lĕsse,** *adv.* [Eng. *expect; -lesse* = less.] Unexpectedly.

"When he saw me enter so *expectlesse*."—*Chapman: Busiy D'Ambois*, act ii.

ĕx-pĕc'-tŏr-ant, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *expectorans*, pr. par. of *expectoro*; Fr. *expectorant*; Sp. *expectorante.*]

A. *As adj.:* Having the quality or property of promoting discharges from the mucous membrane of the lungs or trachea.

B. *As substantive:*

Pharm. (*Pl.*)*:* Medicinal substances which affect the mucous membrane of the pulmonary passages, and alter the quantity and quality of its secretion. They are divided into (1) drugs which are more or less stimulant on the vascular system—*e.g.*, ammonia, carbonate of ammonium, senega, squills, benzoic acid, balsam of Peru and of Tolu, storax, galbanum, myrrh and tar; (2) those which are sedative in their action, as ipecacuanha, tartarated antimony, oxide of antimony; and (3) those that are used in the form of vapour—*e.g.*, steam, which relaxes the membrane; the vapour of chlorine and of ammonia, which act as direct stimulants; and also the vapour of creosote and of carbolic acid. (*Garrod: Mat. Med.*)

ĕx-pĕc'-tŏr-āte, * ex-pec-tor-at, *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *expectoratus*, pa. par. of *expectoro: ex* = out, and *pectus* (genit. *pectoris*) = the breast; Fr. *expectorer*; Sp. *expectorar*; Ital. *espettorare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To discharge or eject from the trachea or lungs by coughing, hawking, and spitting.

"Excrementitious humours are *expectorated* by a cough after a cold or an asthma."—*Harvey.*

* 2. *Fig.:* To discharge, to eject, to cast out.

"All the venom which the virulence of party could *expectorate* upon them."—*Knox: Essays*, No. vi.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To eject or discharge matter from the lungs or trachea by coughing, hawking, and spitting.

* 2. *Fig.:* To make a clean breast, to confide.

"Sir George came hither yesterday to *expectorate* with me, as he called it."—*Walpole: Letters*, i. 370 (1754).

ĕx-pĕc-tŏr-ā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *expectoratus*, pa. par. of *expectoro*; Sp. *expectoracion.*]

1. The act or process of discharging or ejecting matter from the lungs or trachea, by coughing, hawking, and spitting.

"When the *expectoration* goes on successfully."—*Arbuthnot: Diet*, ch. iii.

2. The matter which is expectorated from the lungs, &c.

ĕx-pĕc'-tŏr-ą-tīve, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *expectorat(e); -ive.*]

A. *As adj.:* Having the quality or property of promoting expectoration; expectorant.

B. *As subst.:* A medicine or preparation designed to promote expectoration; an expectorant.

* **ĕx-pē'de,** *v.t.* [Fr. *expédier*; Lat. *expedio*, from *ex* = out, away, and *pes* (gen. *pedis*) = a foot.] [Expedite.] To hasten, to expedite.

"Upon which his bulls were *expeded* at Rome."—*Burnet: History of the Reformation*, bk. i.

¶ *To expede letters:*

Scots Law: To write out the principal writ, and get it signeted, sealed, or otherwise completed.

* **ĕx-pē'-dĭ-āte,** *v.t.* [Expedite.] To hasten, to expedite.

"Great alterations in some kind of merchandise may serve, for that present instant, to *expediate* their business."—*Sir E. Sandys: State of Religion.*

ĕx-pē'-dĭ-ęn-çy, ĕx-pē'-dĭ-ęnce, *s.* [Lat. *expediens*, pr. par. of *expedio.*]

* 1. Haste, expedition.

"Three thousand men of war
Are making hither with all due *expedience*."
Shakesp.: Richard II., ii. 1.

* 2. An expedition, an enterprise, a campaign.

"I shall break
The cause of our *expedience* to the queen."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, i. 2.

3. Fitness, propriety, or suitableness to an end or purpose; advisability.

"It is a very easy matter in most cases to determine concerning the *expedience* of actions; that is to say, whether it be best and fittest for a man to do them or no."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 7.

4. The act or practice of seeking self-advan-

tage or gain by the sacrifice of principles to wordly interest; time-servingness.

* 5. An expedient.

"He proposed a most excellent *expediency*."—*Barnard: Life of Heylin*, p. cxvii.

ĕx-pē'-dĭ-ĕnt, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *expedientes*, pr. par. of *expedio*; Fr. *expédient*; Sp. & Ital. *expediente*.]

A. *As adjective:*

* 1. Quick, expeditious, hasty.

"A breach that craves a quick *expedient* stop."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iii. 1.

* 2. Direct.

"His marches are *expedient* to that town.'
Shakesp.: King John, ii. 1

3. Promoting or advancing the object in view; advantageous, profitable, convenient, fit, proper, advisable.

"All things are not *expedient*; in things indifferent there is a choice; they are not always equally *expedient*."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

4. Tending or conducive to self-interest or selfish ends.

"For a patriot too cool, for a drudge disobedient.
And too fond of the right to pursue the *expedient*."
Goldsmith: Retaliation, 39, 40.

B. *As substantive:*

1. Anything which helps forward, promotes, or advances the object one has in view; a quick, prompt, ready, or advantageous way or means.

"What sure *expedient* then shall Juno find,
To calm her fears, and ease her boding mind?"
Philips: Fable of Thule.

2. A shift, a contrivance; a plan or means devised or contrived in an exigence.

"Finding out *expedients* either for removing quite away, or for shifting from one to another all personal punishments."—*Brevint: Saul & Samuel*, ch. xxi.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *expedient* and *fit*: "What is *expedient* must be *fit*, because it is called for; what is *fit* need not be *expedient*, for it may not be required. The *expediency* of a thing depends altogether upon the outward circumstances; the *fitness* is determined by a moral rule; it is imprudent not to do that which is *expedient*; it is disgraceful to do that which is *unfit*: it is *expedient* for him who wishes to prepare for death occasionally to take an account of his life; it is not *fit* for him who is about to die to dwell with anxiety on the things of this life." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *expedient* and *necessary*, see NECESSARY.

(3) He thus discriminates between *expedient* and *resource*: "The *expedient* is an artificial means; the *resource* is a natural means: a cunning man is fruitful in *expedients*; a fortunate man abounds in *resources*: Robinson Crusoe adopted every *expedient* in order to prolong his existence, at a time when his *resources* were at the lowest ebb." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **ĕx-pē-dĭ-ĕn-tial (tial** as **shal),** *a.* [Eng. *expedient*; *-ial.*] Pertaining to or dependent upon expediency or self-interest.

* **ĕx-pē-dĭ-ĕn'-tial-lў (tial** as **shĭal),** *adv.* [Eng. *expediential*; *-ly.*] For the sake of expediency.

"We should never deviate save *expedientially*."—*Hall: Modern English*, p. 89.

ĕx-pē'-dĭ-ĕnt-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *expedient*; *-ly.*]

* 1. Hastily, quickly.

"Let my officers of such a nature
Make an extent upon his house and lands;
Do this *expediently*, and turn him going."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, iii. 1.

2. According to expedience; fitly, suitably, conveniently.

"The only obstacle consisted in the choice of a town where the meeting could *expediently* take place."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 2, 1882.

* **ĕx-pĕd'-ĭ-mĕnt,** *s.* [Formed with pref. *ex*, on analogy of *impediment* (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Long.:* An expedient, a means, a contrivance.

"A like *expediment* to remove discontent."—*Barrow.*

2. *Law:* The whole of a person's goods and chattels; bag and baggage. (*Wharton.*)

* **ĕx-pĕd-ĭ-tāte,** *v.t.* [Low Lat. *expedito*, from Lat. *ex* = out, away, and *pes* (genit. *pedis*) = a foot.]

Forest Laws: To cut off the balls or claws of a dog's fore-feet, to prevent his running down the royal game.

"In the forest laws, every one that keeps a great dog not *expeditated*, forfeits three shillings and fourpence to the king."—*Chambers.*

* **ĕx-pĕd-ĭ-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Low Lat. *expeditatio.*]

Forest Laws: The act or practice of cutting off the balls or claws of a dog's fore-feet.

"The king granted to him free chase and free warren, in all those his lands, both within and without the forest; also freedom from the *expeditation* of dogs."—*Ashmole: Berks.*, ii. 425.

ĕx'-pĕ-dīte, *v.t.* [EXPEDITE, *a.*] [Fr. *expédier*; Sp. & Port. *expedir*; Ital. *espedire*, *spedire.*]

1. To facilitate; to free from hindrance, delay, or impediment.

"The unreal, vast, unbounded deep
Of horrible confusion, over which
By sin and death a broad way now is paved
To *expedite* your glorious march."
Milton: P. L., x. 473.

2. To hasten, to accelerate the progress of; to quicken.

"Your Imperial Majesty's just influence, which is still greater than your extensive power, will animate and *expedite* the efforts of other sovereigns."—*Burke: Letter to Empress of Russia.*

* 3. To despatch; to issue officially.

"Though such charters be *expedited* of course, and as of right, yet they are varied by discretion."—*Bacon.*

* **ĕx'-pĕ-dīte,** *a.* [Lat. *expeditus*, pa. par. of *expedio* = to extricate the foot, to release, to make ready: *ex* = out, away, and *pes* (genit. *pedis*) = the foot.]

1. Easy, disencumbered, free or clear from impediments.

"To make the way plain and *expedite* enough."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

2. Quick, speedy, ready, expeditious.

"Speech is a very short and *expedite* way of conveying their thoughts one to another."—*Locke: Human Understanding*, bk. ii., ch. xix.

3. Quick, ready, active.

"The more any man's soul is cleansed from sensual lust, the more nimble and *expedite* it will be in its operation."—*Tillotson.*

4. Light-armed; unencumbered with baggage.

"He sent the lord chamberlain with *expedite* forces to speed to Exeter, to the rescue of the town."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

* **ĕx'-pĕ-dīte-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *expedite*; *-ly.*] With quickness, readiness, speed, or promptness.

"Who would not more readily learn to write fairly and *expeditely* by imitating one good copy?"—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 2.

ĕx-pĕ-dĭ'-tion, * **ex-pe-di-cion,** *s.* [Lat. *expeditio*, from *expeditus*, pa. par. of *expedio*; Fr. *expédition*; Sp. *expedicion*; Ital. *espedizione*, *spedizione.*]

1. The state of being free from hindrance or encumbrance: hence, speed, readiness, promptness, quickness, despatch.

"He goeth into Italy with as much *expedition* as might be."—*Golding: Cæsar*, fo. 270.

2. The state of being put in motion or hastened.

"Even with the speediest *expedition*
I will despatch him to the emperor's court."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 3.

3. A march or voyage of an army or fleet with hostile intentions against a distant place.

"Young Octavius, and Mark Antony,
Come down upon us with a mighty power,
Bending their *expedition* toward Philippi."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iv. 3.

4. A journey or voyage made by an organized body of men for some valuable or important object: as, An *expedition* to discover the north-west passage.

5. The members or body of men sent out upon an expedition, with their equipment, baggage, &c

ĕx-pĕ-dĭ'-tion-a-rў, *a.* [Eng. *expedition*; *-ary.*] Having the character of, relating to, or constituting an expedition.

"The *expeditionary* forces were now assembled."—*Goldsmith: Hist. of Greece.*

* **ĕx-pĕ-dĭ'-tion-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *expedition*; *-ist.*] One who goes upon or joins in an expedition.

ĕx-pĕ-dĭ'-tious, *a.* [Eng. *expedit(e)*; *-ious.*]

1. Quick, speedy, nimble, active, ready, swift.

"Let us all be most *expeditious*."
Massinger: Old Law, i. 1.

2. Done or performed with quickness, speed, promptness, or celerity.

3. Ready, short, easy.

"The short *expeditious* way of appealing to the Bishop of Rome."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol viii., ser. 4.

¶ For the difference between *expeditious* and *diligent*, see DILIGENT.

ĕx-pĕ-dĭ'-tious-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *expeditious*; *-ly.*] With expedition, speed, haste, or despatch.

"If the traveller wished to move *expeditiously* he rode post."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

* **ĕx-pĕ-dĭ'-tious-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *expeditious*; *-ness.*] The quality of being expeditious; quickness, expedition.

* **ĕx-pĕd ĭ-tĭve,** *a.* [Fr. *expéditif*; Sp. *expeditivo.*] Acting or performing with expedition or speed.

"I mean not to purchase the praise of *expeditive* in that kind."—*Bacon: Speech on taking his Place in Chancery.*

* **ĕx-pĕd'-ĭ-tŏr-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *expedit(e)*; *-ory.*] Making haste; expeditious.

ĕx-pĕl', * **cx-pell,** *v.t.* [Lat. *expello*: *ex* = out, away, and *pello* = to drive; Port. *expellir*; Sp. *expeler*; Fr. *expeller*; Ital. *espellere.*]

1. To drive, force, or thrust out.

"Suppose a mighty rock to fall there, it would *expel* the waters out of their places with such violence as to fling them among the clouds."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

2. To drive away.

"These had ships quite *expelled* the thoughts of an enemy."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1681).

3. To force out from any inclosed place or from that in which anything is contained: as, To *expel* air from the lungs.

4. To eject, to throw out.

"Whatsoever cannot be digested by the stomach, is either put up by vomit, or put down to the guts, and other parts of the body are moved to *expel* by close sent."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

5. To banish or drive out from one's country; to force to leave one's country or home.

"Forewasted all their land and them *expell'd*."
Spenser: F. Q., I. i. 5.

* 6. To discharge, to send out or forth.

"The virgin huntress was not slow
To *expel* the shaft from her contracted bow."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses viii.

7. To cut off from connection, society, or fellowship; to deprive of the privileges of a society, association, &c.

8. To exclude, to keep off or out.

"Oh that that earth which kept the world in awe,
Should stop a hole to *expel* the winter's flaw!"
Shakesp.: Hamlet, v. 1.

* 9. To reject, to refuse.

"And would ye not poore fellowship *expell*,
My selfe would offer you t' accompanie."
Spenser: Mother Hubberds Tale, 96.

¶ For the difference between to *expel* and to *banish*, see BANISH.

* **ĕx-pĕll'-a-blc,** *a.* [Eng. *expel*; *-able.*] That may or can be expelled or driven out.

ĕx-pĕll'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *expel*; *-er.*] He who or that which expels or drives out or away.

"Whom he named . . . the *expeller* of manie tyrants."—*Holinshed: England*, vol. i., bk. v., ch. xvii.

* **ĕx-pĕn'çe,** *s.* [EXPENSE.]

ĕx-pĕnd', *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *expendo* = to weigh out, to lay out: *ex* = out, and *pendo* = to weigh; Sp. *expender*; Ital. *spendere.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To weigh, to consider.

"The circumstances and consequences of them be well *expended*."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 8.

2. To lay out, to spend, to disburse, to pay away.

"Part of this sum I *expended* upon the garrison."—*Ludlow: Memoirs*, i. 61.

3. To consume, to use up, to employ, to lay out: as, To *expend* time or labour in pursuit of any object.

4. To give away, to part with, to yield up.

"If my death might make this island happy,
I would *expend* it with all willingness."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iii. 1.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To be laid out, used, or consumed.

¶ For the difference between to *expend* and to *spend*, see SPEND.

* **ĕx-pĕn'-dĭ-tŏr,** *s.* [Low Lat.]

Old Law: An officer appointed by the Commissioners of Sewers to expend or pay out the money collected as taxes for the repair of sewers.

* **ĕx-pĕn'-dĭ-trĭx,** *s.* [Low. Lat.] A woman who expends money.

"Mrs. Cellier was the go-between and *expenditrix*."—*North: Examen*, p. 257.

ĕx-pĕn'-dĭ-tūre, *s.* [Low Lat. *expenditus*, from Lat. *expendo.*]

1. The act of expending, disbursing, or spending; disbursement.

"He knows that our *expenditure* purchased commerce and conquest."—*Burke: Late State of the Nation.*

2. That which is expended or spent; payment, disbursement.

ĕx-pĕn'se, * ex-pence, *s.* [Lat. *expensa* (*pecunia*) = (money) spent: fem. of *expensus*, pa. par. of *expendo* = to weigh out, expend.]

1. A laying out or expending; disbursing, expenditure.

"That he measure in his *expence*
So kepe, that of indigence
He may be saaf." *Gower*, iii. 153.

2. That which is laid out or expended, especially in money; cost, charge, outlay.

"*Expense*, and toil, and danger, to endure."
West: Pindar; Olympic Odes, ii.

3. Cost, with the idea of loss and danger: as, He succeeded, but at the *expense* of his character.

¶ For the difference between *expense* and *cost*, see COST.

*** ĕx-pĕn'se-fûl, * ex-pence-ful,** *a.* [Eng. *expense; -ful(l).*] Attended with expense; costly, expensive.

"No part of structure is either more *expenseful* than windows, or more ruinous."—*Wotton: Architecture.*

*** ĕx-pĕn'se-fûl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *expenseful; -ly.*] In an expensive manner; with great expense.

"A learned knight, painfully and *expensefully* studious of the common good of his country."—*Weever: Funeral Monuments*, p. 316

*** ĕx-pĕn'se-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *expense; -less.*] Without cost or expense.

"A physician may save any army by this frugal and *expenseless* means only."—*Milton: On Education.*

ĕx-pĕn'-sĭve, *a.* [Eng. *expens(e); -ive.*]

1. Given to expense or extravagance; extravagant, lavish.

"Frugal and industrious men are friendly to the established government, as the idle and *expensive* are dangerous."—*Temple.*

2. Costly; requiring a large expenditure.

"The law of England is very *expensive* and dilatory."—*Burnet: Hist. Own Time*, vol. iv. (Conclusion).

* 3. Liberal, free, generous.

"This requires an active, *expensive*, indefatigable goodness, such as our apostle calls a work and labour of love."—*Sprat.*

ĕx-pĕn'-sĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *expensive; -ly.*] With great expense; in an expensive manner.

"I never knew him live so great and *expensively* as he hath done since his return from exile."—*Swift.*

ĕx-pĕn'-sĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *expensive; -ness.*]

1. Addiction to extravagance.

2. Costliness; the quality of requiring large expenditure.

"The length and *expensiveness* of the proceedings in our Courts."—*Horsley: Speech*, June 10, 1803.

*** ĕx-pĕr'-a-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *ex* = out, fully, and *sperabilis* = that may be hoped for; *spero* = to hope.] That may be hoped for or expected.

"If ever it was in being it would have ever been divine and not *experable*."—*Christian Religion's Appeal to the Bar of Reason*, p. 26.

*** ĕx-pĕrg-ĕ-făc'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *expergefactio*, from *expergefacio* = to wake one up.] An awaking, an arousing.

"Having returned to my perfect *expergefaction*."—*Howell: Parly of Beasts*, p. 45.

ĕx-pĕr'-ĭ-ĕnçe, *s.* [Fr. *expérience*, from Lat. *experientia* = a proof or trial, from *experiens*, pr. par. of *experior* = to try, to make trial of: *ex* = out, fully, and * *perior* = to go through (seen in the pa. par. *peritus*); *per* = through; Sp. & Port. *experiencia*; Ital. *esperienzia, esperienza.*]

* 1. Proof, trial, experiment.

"She caused him to make *experience*
Upon wild beasts, which she in woods did find."
Spenser: F. Q., V. i. 7.

2. Frequent or repeated trial, test, proof, or practice; observation of facts or events happening under similar circumstances.

"*Experience* . . . is right ynough for me,
To speke of wo that is in marriage."
Chaucer: C. T., 5,583.

3. The knowledge gained by observation or trial; practical knowledge of, skill in, or acquaintance with, any matter by personal trial, proof, or observation.

"They are valiant, bold, and of great *experiences*."—*Holinshed: Conquest of Ireland*, bk. ii., ch. xl.

4. An individual instance of trial or observation.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *experience, experiment, trial*, and *proof*: "By all the actions implied in these terms, we endeavour to arrive at a certainty respecting some unknown particular: the *experience* is that which has been tried; the *experiment* is the thing to be tried: the *experience* is certain, as it is a deduction from the past for the service of the present; the *experiment* is uncertain, and serves a future purpose: *experience* is an unerring guide, which no man can desert without falling into error; *experiments* may fail, or be superseded by others more perfect. *Experience* serves to lead us to moral truth; the *experiment* aids us in ascertaining speculative truth: we profit by *experience* to rectify practice; we make *experiments* in theoretical inquiries. *Experiment* is employed only in matters of an intellectual nature; the *trial* is employed in matters of a personal nature; the *proof* is employed in moral subjects: we make an *experiment* in order to know whether a thing be true or false; we make a *trial* in order to know whether it be capable or incapable, convenient or inconvenient, useful or the contrary; we put a thing to the *proof* in order to determine whether it be good or bad, real or unreal." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ĕx-pĕr'-ĭ-ençe, *v.t.* [EXPERIENCE, *s.*]

1. To make trial or proof of; to try, to practise; to gain a practical knowledge of or acquaintance with anything by personal trial or observation.

"Men ought to form their judgments of things unexperienced from what they have *experienced*."—*Guardian*, No. 27.

2. To train, to practise; to give experience to.

"The youthful sailors thus with early care
Their arms *experience*, and for sea prepare."
Harte: Statius, Sixth Thebaid.

ĕx-pĕr'-ĭ-ençed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [EXPERIENCE, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Tried, proved by experience.

"Nor was he loath to enter ragged huts,
Wherein his charity was blessed; his voice
Heard as the voice of an *experienced* friend."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ii.

2. Made trial of; known from personal trial or observation.

"Long *experienced* wo well witnesse beares,
That teares cannot queuch sighes, nor sighes drie teares." *Stirling: Aurora*, § 2.

3. Taught by experience; having acquired experience by trial, use, or observation; made skilful by experience.

"He through the armed files
Darts his *experienced* eye." *Milton: P. L.*, i. 568.

*** ĕx-pĕr'-ĭ-ĕn-çĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *experienc(e); -er.*] One who experiences; one who makes trial or proof.

"A curious *experiencer* did affirm, that the likeness of any object, if strongly enlightened, will appear to another, in the eye of him that looks strongly and steadily upon it till he be dazzled by it, even after he shall have turned his eyes from it."—*Digby: Of Bodies*, ch. viii.

*** ĕx-pĕr'-ĭ-ĕnt,** *a.* [Lat. *experiens* (genit. *experientis*), pr. par. of *experior.*] Experienced, skilful.

"Why is the prince, now ripe, and full *experient*,
Not made a doer in the state?"
Beaum. & Flet.: Cupid's Revenge, iii. 4.

† ĕx-pĕr-ĭ-ĕn'-tial (tial as shal), *a.* [Eng. *experient; -ial.*] Pertaining to or having experience; derived from experience.

"*Experiential* truths are derived from our observation of things about us."—*Whewell.*

ĕx-pĕr-ĭ-ĕn'-tial-ĭşm (tial as shal), *s.* [Eng. *experiential; -ism.*]

Ment. Phil.: The doctrine that all our ideas are derived from the experience of ourselves or of others, and that there are no intuitions. It has been called also Sensationalism.

ĕx-pĕr-ĭ-ĕn'-tial-ĭst (tial as shal), *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *experiential; -ist.*]

A. *As adj.*: Pertaining or relating to experientialism.

B. *As subst.*: One holding this doctrine.

ĕx-pĕr'-ĭ-mĕnt, *s.* [Lat. *experimentum*, from *experior* = to try; O. Fr. *expériment*; Sp. *experimento*; Ital. *esperimento.*]

1. A trial, proof, or test of anything; an act, operation, or process designed to discover some unknown truth, principle, or effect, or to test some received or reputed truth or principle.

"When we are searching out the nature or properties of any being by various methods of trial, this sort of observation is called *experiment*."—*Watts.*

* 2. An individual act or instance of trial or experience.

"To have had many *experiments* is what we call experience."—*Hobbes: Human Nature*, ch. iv., § 2.

3. Experience.

"Adam! by sad *experiment* I know
How little weight with thee my words can find."
Milton: P. L., x. 967.

¶ For the difference between *experiment* and *experience*, see EXPERIENCE.

ĕx-pĕr'-ĭ-mĕnt, *v.i.* & *t.* [EXPERIMENT, *s.*]

A. *Intrans.*: To make trial, proof, or experiment; to endeavour to ascertain the truth as to any matter by trial or experiment; to experimentalize.

"Francisco Redi *experimented* that no putrefied flesh will of itself, if all insects be carefully kept from it, produce any."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

*** B.** *Transitive:*

1. To make trial or proof of; to try; to prove by experiment.

"As was mirthfully *experimented* upon one of Alexander's pages."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels.*

2. To discover, perceive, or know by experience or trial.

"This I accidentally *experimented* by exposing a couple of goats to the asperity thereof."—*Dampier Voyages*, vol. ii., pt. iii., p. 50.

*** ĕx-pĕr'-ĭ-mĕnt-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *experiment; -ly.*] By experiment, trial, or experience.

"Oure auncient Englysh wryters . . . more *experimently* knew it."—*Bale: English Votaries*, pt. i.

ĕx-pĕr-ĭ-mĕnt'-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *experiment; -al.*]

1. Pertaining to, derived from, or founded upon experiment, trial, or experience.

"The *experimental* testimony of Gillius is most considerable of any, who beheld the course thereof."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

2. Practising experiments.

"A physician and *experimental* chemist."—*Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. xi., p. 3 3.

* 3. Taught by experience; experienced.

ĕx-pĕr-ĭ-mĕnt'-ąl-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *experimental; -ist.*] One who makes experiments.

"It was usual, we are told, with the *experimentalists* in physics in the last age, to labour their experiments with the most diligent exactness."—*Burgess: On the Divinity of Christ* (1790), p. 24.

ĕx-pĕr-ĭ-mĕnt'-ąl-ĭze, ĕx-pĕr-ĭ-mĕnt'-ąl-ĭşe, *v.i.* [Eng. *experimental; -ize, -ise.*] To make experiment or trial.

"His impression was that Mr. Martin was hired . . . to go into fits and be *experimentalized* upon."—*Dickens: Pickwick Papers*, ch. xlviii.

ĕx-pĕr-ĭ-mĕnt'-ąl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *experimental; -ly.*] By experiment, by trial, by experience; as the result of experiment or experience; from experience.

"As being a king, and therefore *experimentally* acquainted with the ways of flatterers."—*South: Sermons*, vol. viii., ser. 7.

*** ĕx-pĕr-ĭ-mĕn-tăr'-ĭ-ąn,** *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *experiment; -arian.*]

A. *As adj.*: Given to experiments; experimentalizing.

"Another thing that disposes an *experimentarian* philosopher to embrace religion."—*Boyle: Works*, v. 22.

B. *As subst.*: One given to experiments; an experimentalist.

"Another thing that qualifies an *experimentarian* for the reception of a revealed religion."—*Boyle: Works*, v. 537.

*** ĕx-pĕr-ĭ-mĕn-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *experiment; -ation.*] The act or practice of making experiments; experiment.

"Freedom for *experimentation* is essential."—*A. H Clough: Remains*, i. 297.

*** ĕx-pĕr-ĭ-mĕnt'-ą-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *experiment; -ative.*] Experimental.

*** ĕx-pĕr-ĭ-mĕn'-tā-tŏr,** *s.* [Eng. *experiment; -ator.*] An experimenter; an experimentalist.

"The design of the *experimentators* requiring such chasms."—*Boyle: Works*, iv. 507.

*** ĕx-pĕr'-ĭ-mĕnt-ĕd,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [EXPERIMENT, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Tried, proved, or tested by experiment.

"A clear, and sensible, and *experimented* observation of them."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind*, p. 8

2. Proved, tried, experienced.

"The veterans and well *experimented* soldiers."—*Holinshed: Conquest of Ireland*, bk. ii., ch. xxxviii.

ĕx-pĕr-ĭ-mĕnt'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *experiment*; *-er.*] One who makes experiments; an experimentalist.

"They were to be the first *experimenters* themselves."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 6.

* **ĕx-pĕr'-ĭ-mĕnt-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *experiment*; *-ist.*] One who makes experiments; an experimentalist.

ĕx-pĕr-ĭ-mĕnt'-ŭm crū'-çĭs, *phr.* [Lat. = an experiment of the cross.]

Science: A crucial experiment; a decisive experiment, either because nature is so put to the torture, as if on a cross, that she is compelled to reveal the secret knowledge she has tried to hide, or because the experiment is like a finger-post of crucial form set up at the junction of roads, to direct the perplexed traveller which way to go.

* **ĕx-pĕr-rĕc'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *experrectus*, pa. par. of *expergiscor* = to wake up.] A waking up or rousing.

"They . . . celebrate in one season the feast of lying in bed and sleeping; in the other of *experrection* or waking."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 1,069.

ĕx-pĕrt', *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *expertus*, pa. par. of *experior* = to try; Sp. & Port. *experto*; Ital. *esperto.*] [Experience.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Having experienced or learnt by experience; acquainted with by experience.

"Though he were not deep *expert* in lore."
Chaucer: C. T., 4,424.

2. Experienced; skilful, ready, dexterous, or adroit from use and experience; having acquired dexterity or skill by practice.

"What pilot so *expert* but needs must wreck
Imbarked with such a steers-mate at the helm?"
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 1,044.

¶ It is now followed by *in* or *at*, but *of* was also formerly used.

"Thy offspring bloom,
Expert of arms, and prudent in debate,
The gifts of Heaven to guard thy hoary state."
Pope: Homer's Odyssey, iv. 230-92.

B. *As subst.:* One who is expert, skilled, or dexterous in any particular art or profession; specif., a professional or scientific witness in a trial who gives evidence on some point connected with his profession, to the study of which he has more particularly devoted himself. (Pronounced *ĕx'-pẽrt.*)

"Other procurators, specialists, and *experts*."—*Hall: Modern English*, p. 38.

* **ĕx-pẽrt',** *v.t.* [Lat. *expertus*, pa. par. of *experior.*] To try, to make trial of, to experience.

"We deem of death as doom of ill desert;
But knew we, fools, what it us brings until,
Die would we daily, ance it to *expert*!"
Spenser: Shepherds Calender (Nov.).

ĕx-pẽrt'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *expert*; *-ly.*] In an expert, skilful, or dexterous manner; with expertness.

ĕx-pẽrt'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *expert*; *-ness.*] Skill or dexterity acquired by practice; readiness; facility.

"Portland, with good natural abilities and great *expertness* in business, was no scholar."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

* **ĕx-pĕt'-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *expetibilis*, from *expeto* = to seek after: *ex* = out, fully, and *peto* to seek.] That may or should be sought or desired; worthy of being sought for; desirable.

"More *expetible* than an appointment in some circumstances more perfect."—*Fuller: Moderation of the Church of England*, p. 410.

* **ĕx'-pĭ-a-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *expiabilis*, from *expio* = to expiate (q.v.).] That may or can be expiated or atoned for.

"Thought this wrong not *expiable* but by blood."
Bp. Hall: Epistles (Dec. 3).

ĕx'-pĭ-āte, *v.t.* [Lat. *expiatus*, pa. par. of *expio* = to atone for fully: *ex* = out, fully, and *pio* = to propitiate; *pius* = devout, kind; Fr. *expier*; Sp. *expiar*; Ital. *espiare.*]

1. To atone or make satisfaction for; to annul or extinguish the guilt of by the sufferance of some penalty.

"The crime of going one step further had been sufficiently *expiated* by thirty years of banishment."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

2. To make reparation or satisfaction for.

"The treasurer obliged himself to *expiate* the injury, to procure some declaration to that purpose, under his majesty's sign manual."—*Clarendon.*

* 3. To avert the threat of prodigies.

"Frequent showers of stones could be *expiated* only by bringing to Rome Cybele."—*T. H. Dyer.*

ĕx-pĭ-ā'-tion, * **ex-pi-a-cion,** *s.* [Fr. *expiation*, from Lat. *expiatio*, from *expiatus*, pa. par. of *expio*; Sp. *expiacion*; Ital. *espiazione.*]

1. The act or process of expiating or atoning for any crime; the act of making satisfaction or reparation for any fault; atonement, satisfaction, reparation.

"The solemn day of *expiation* which came once a year."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 11.

2. The means by which we atone for a crime or fault; atonement; an expiatory offering or sacrifice.

"Need any *expiation* or propitiatorie sacrifice."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxv., ch. viii.

3. An act or practice by which the threats of ominous prodigies are averted.

"Upon the birth of such monsters the Grecians and Romans did use divers sorts of *expiations*, and to go about their principal cities with many solemn ceremonies and sacrifices."—*Hayward.*

* **ĕx'-pĭ-ā-tĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *expiat(e)*; *-ist.*] One who expiates or makes atonement; an expiator.

ĕx'-pĭ-ā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat., from *expiatus*, pa. par. of *expio.*] One who expiates.

* **ĕx-pĭ-a-tō'-rĭ-ŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *expiatorius.*] Expiatory, expiating, atoning.

"Which in the schools is understood only to be *expiatorious*."—*Bp. Taylor: Office Ministeriall*, § 7.

ĕx'-pĭ-ā-tor-ў, *a.* [Lat. *expiatorius*, from *expiatus*, pa. par. of *expio.*] Having the power or quality of expiating or making atonement.

"His voluntary death for others prevailed with God, and had the force of an *expiatory* sacrifice."—*Hooker.*

* **ĕx'-pĭl-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *expilatus*, pa. par. of *expilo*; *ex* = out, fully, and *pilo* = to plunder, to peel.] To plunder, to pillage.

"Pilate would *expilate* the treasures of it for aquæ-ducte."—*Bp. Hall. Serm. at Earle of Exeter's, in St. John's.*

* **ĕx-pĭl-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *expilatio*, from *expilo*; Fr. *expilation.*] The act of plundering or pillaging; robbery, plunder.

"Having formerly consented to the *expilation* of that bishoprick."—*Fuller: Worthies, Sussex.*

* **ĕx'-pĭl-ā-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat., from *expilatus*, pa. par. of *expilo.*] One who plunders, robs, or pillages.

"For which the most barbarous *expilators* found the most civil rhetorick."—*Browne: Urn Burial*, ch. iii.

ĕx-pĭr'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *expir(e)*; *-able.*] That may or can expire or come to an end.

* **ĕx-pĭr'-ant,** *s.* [Lat. *expirans, exspirans*, pr. par. of *expiro, exspiro.*] One who is expiring; one who expires.

ĕx-pĭr-ā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *expiratio, exspiratio*, from *expiratus, exspiratus*, pa. par. of *expiro, exspiro*; Fr. *expiration*; Sp. *expiracion*; Ital. *espirazione.*]

* 1. The act of breathing out; that act of respiration which expels the air from the lungs.

"Whereby it [air] is sent forth by way of *expiration*."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 687.

* 2. The last emission of breath; death.

"We have heard him breathe the groan of *expiration*."—*Rambler.*

* 3. Evaporation, exhalation; emission of volatile matter from any substance or body.

* 4. That which is evaporated or exhaled; an exhalation, a vapour, a fume.

"Close air is warmer than open air, as the cause of cold is an *expiration* from the earth, which in open places is stronger."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

* 5. A passing away as a vapour; evaporation.

"Words of this sort resemble the wind in fury and impetuousness, in transientness and sudden *expiration*."—*More: Decay of Piety.*

* 6. That which is produced by breathing out.

"The aspirate 'he,' which is none other than a gentle *expiration*."—*Sharp: Dissertations*, p. 41.

7. Cessation of being.

"To satisfy ourselves of its *expiration*, we darkened the room, and in vain endeavoured to discover any spark of fire."—*Boyle.*

8. Cessation, close, termination or end of a limited term or time, or of anything intended for a certain term or period.

"The consuls at the *expiration* of their office took an oath."—*Melmoth: Cicero*, bk. i., lett. 3.

ĕx-pĭr'-a-tŏr-ў, *a.* [Lat. *expirat(us)*, pa. par. of *expiro*, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ory.*] Pertaining to expiration, or the emission of breath from the lungs.

ĕx-pīre, * **ex pyre,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *expirer*, from Lat. *expiro, exspiro* = to breathe out; *ex* = out, and *spiro* = to breathe; Sp. & Port. *espirar*; Ital. *espirare, spirare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To breathe out; to emit or expel from the lungs.

"Draw some breath, not *expire* it all."
Chapman: Homer's Iliad, xi.

2. To exhale; to emit as a vapour or exhalation; to send out insensibly, or in minute particles.

"The fluid which is thus secreted, and *expired* forth along with the air, goes off in insensible parcels."—*Woodward.*

* 3. To bring to an end; to finish, to conclude, to exhaust.

"When as time flying with wings swift,
Expired had the term that these two javels
Should render up a reckoning of their travels."
Spenser: Mother Hubberds Tale, 809.

* 4. To yield; to give out.

"Force the veins of clashing flints to *expire*
The lurking seeds of their celestial fire."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic i. 205, 206.

* 5. To complete.

"Till tyme the triall of her truth *expyred*."
Spenser. F. Q., IV. i. 54.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To make an expiration or emission of the breath.

2. To emit the last breath; to breathe the last; to die.

"Doe not rather wish them soone *expire*,
Knowing the misery of their estate."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. iii. 1.

3. To perish; to come to an end.

"Whose constancies *expire* before their fashions."
Shakesp.: All's Well, i. 2.

4. To come to an end or termination; to finish, to conclude, to end, to terminate, to relapse.

"A month before
This bond *expires*, I do expect return
Of thrice three times the value of this bond."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 3.

* 5. To fulfil a term.

"Trebling the dew time
In which the wombes of wemen do *expyre*."
Spenser: F. Q., I. vii. 9.

* 6. To fly or be thrown out with violence.

"The distance judged for shot of every size,
The linstocks touch, the ponderous ball *expires*."
Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, clxxxviii.

¶ For the difference between to *expire* and to *die*, see Die.

* **ĕx-pĭr-ee',** *s.* [Fr. *expiré*, pa. par. of *expirer.*] A convict whose term of punishment has expired.

ĕx-pīr'-ĭng, *pr. par., a.*, & *s.* [Expire.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Breathing; emitting breath.

2. Adapted or designed for expiration of breath.

"If the inspiring and *expiring* organ of any animal be stopt, it suddenly dies."—*Walton: Angler.*

3. Breathing the last; dying; ending, terminating, coming to a conclusion or end.

4. Pertaining to or uttered at the time of dying; as, *expiring* groans, &c.

C. *As subst.:* The act of emitting breath; expiration, termination, end, conclusion.

"The *expiring* of cold out of the inward parts of the earth."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 69.

ĕx-pīr'-ў, *s.* [Eng. *expir(e)*; *-y.*] Expiration, end, termination, conclusion: as, the *expiry* of a lease, &c.

¶ *Expiry of the legal:*

Scots Law: The expiration of the period within which the subject of an adjudication may be redeemed on payment of the debt adjudged for.

* **ĕx-pĭs'-cāte,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *expiscatus*, pa. par. of *expiscor* = to fish out: *ex* = out, and *piscis* = a fish.]

A. *Trans.:* To fish out; to discover by artful means or contrivances.

B. *Intrans.:* To fish out, to search, to try.

"*Expiscating* if the renowned extreme
They force on us will serve their turns."
Chapman: Homer's Iliad, x. 181.

* **ĕx-pĭs-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *expiscatus*, pa. par. of *expiscor.*] The act of fishing out or discovering by artful means or by strict examination and inquiry.

"In *expiscation* of whose mysteries,
Our nets must still be clogged with heavy lead
To make them sink and catch."
Chapman: On Ben Jonson's Sejanus.

* **ĕx-pĭs-cā'-tŏr-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *expiscate*; *-ory.*] Fishing out, trying.

"By innumerable confrontations and *expiscatory* questions."—*Carlyle: Diamond Necklace*, ch. xvi.

ĕx-plāin', *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *explaner*, from Lat. *explano* = to make flat or plain, to explain: *ex* = out, fully, and *plano* = to make flat or plain; *planus* = flat; Sp. & Port. *explanar*; Ital. *spianare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. *Lit.*: To make flat or plain; to flatten or spread out.

"The horse-chestnut is turgid with buds, and ready to *explain* its leaf."—*Evelyn: Letter to Sec. Royal Soc.*

2. *Fig.*: To make plain, clear, or intelligible; to free from obscurity or difficulty; to illustrate by notes or commentaries; to expound.

"The Papists would *explain* some of them one way, and the Reformers another."—*Locke: Vindication of Christianity.*

B. *Intrans.*: To give explanations; to make things clear, plain, or intelligible.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between to *explain*, to *expound*, and to *interpret*: "To *explain* is generic, the rest are specific: to *expound* and *interpret* are each modes of *explaining*. Single words or sentences are *explained*; a whole work, or considerable parts of it, are *expounded*; the sense of any writing or symbolical sign is *interpreted*. It is the business of the philologist to *explain* the meaning of words by a suitable definition; it is the business of the divine to *expound* Scripture; it is the business of the antiquarian to *interpret* the meaning of old inscriptions on stones, or of hieroglyphics on buildings. An *explanation* serves to assist the understanding, to supply a deficiency, and remove obscurity; an *exposition* is an ample *explanation*, in which minute particulars are detailed, and the connexion of events in the narrative is kept up; it serves to assist the memory and awaken the attention: both the *explanation* and *exposition* are employed in clearing up the sense of things as they are, but the *interpretation* is more arbitrary; it often consists of affixing or giving a sense to things which they have not previously had. hence it is that the same passages in authors admit of different *interpretations*, according to the character or views of the commentator."

(2) He thus discriminates between to *explain*, to *illustrate*, and to *elucidate*: "To *explain* is simply to render intelligible; to *illustrate* and *elucidate* are to give additional clearness: every thing requires to be *explained* to one who is ignorant of it; but the best informed will require to have abstruse subjects *illustrated*, and obscure subjects *elucidated*. We always *explain* when we *illustrate* or *elucidate*, and we always *elucidate* when we *illustrate*, but not *vice versa*. We *explain* by reducing compounds to simples, and generals to particulars; we *illustrate* by means of examples, similes, and allegorical figures; we *elucidate* by commentaries, or the statement of facts. Words are the common subject of *explanation*: moral truths require *illustration*; poetical allusions and dark passages in writers require *elucidation.*" (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ĕx-plāin'-ă-ble, *a.* [Eng. *explain*; *-able.*] That may or can be explained; capable of explanation.

"It is symbolically *explainable*, and implieth purification and cleanness."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. xxi.

ĕx-plāin'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *explain*; *-er.*] One who explains; an interpreter, an expounder, a commentator.

"Unless he can show his authority to be the sole *explainer* of fundamentals"—*Locke: Vindication of Christianity.*

ĕx'-plā-nāte, *a.* [Lat. *explanatus*, pa. par. of *explano.*]

Entom.: Having the sides of the prothorax so depressed and dilated as to form a broad margin. (*Maunder.*)

ĕx-plą-nā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *explanatio*, from *explanatus*, pa. par. of *explano*; Sp. *explanacion*; Ital. *spianazione*]

1. The act of explaining, interpretiog, or makiog clear; exposition, illustration, interpretation.

2. The exposition or interpretation given; the sense or definition given by an explainer or interpreter.

"Before this *explanation* be condemned, and the bill found upon it, some lawyers should fully inform the jury."—*Swift.*

3. A declaration or statement of the reason, grounds, or meanings of one's actions, words, motives, &c., with a view to remove misunderstanding or to reconcile differences; hence, a reconciliation, an agreement, a good understanding.

"The King was far too angry and dull to listen to *explanations*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

4. That which explains or accounts for anything.

¶ For the difference between *explanation* and *definition*, see DEFINITION.

ĕx-plăn'-ą-tŏr-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *explanatory*; *-ness.*] The quality of being explanatory.

* **ĕx-plăn'-a-tĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *explanat(us)*, pa. par. of *explano*, and Eng. adj. suffi. *-ive.*] Explanatory.

"What follows is *explanative* of what went before."—*Warburton: Julian's Attempt to Rebuild the Temple*, bk. ii., ch. v.

ĕx-plăn'-ą-tŏr-ў, *a.* [Lat. *explanatorius*, from *explanatus*, pa. par. of *explano.*] Containing an explanation; serving to explain.

"Had the printer given me notice, I would have printed the names, and writ *explanatory* notes."—*Swift.*

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *explanatory*, *explicit*, and *express*: "The *explanatory* is that which is superadded to clear up difficulties or obscurities. A letter is *explanatory* which contains an *explanation* of something preceding, in lieu of anything new. The *explicit* is that which of itself obviates every difficulty: an *explicit* letter, therefore, will leave nothing that requires *explanation*: the *explicit* admits of a free use of words: the *express* requires them to be unambiguous. A person ought to be *explicit* when he enters into an engagement: he ought to be *express* when he gives commands." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **ĕx-plā'te,** * **ĕx-plē'at** (1), *v.t.* [Pref. *ex*, and Eng. *plat* (q.v.).] To unfold, to explain.

"Like Solon's self *explat'at* the knottie laws."—*B. Jonson: Epigram on Sir E. Coke.*

* **ĕx-plē'te,** * **ĕx-plēat** (2), *v.t.* [Lat. *expletus*, pa. par. of *expleo* = to fill up, to accomplish: *ex* = out, fully, and *pleo* = to fill.] To fulfil, to accomplish.

"Nothing under an infinite can *expleat* and satiate the immortal minde of man."—*Fuller: Pisgah Sight*, IV. vii. 2.

* **ĕx-plē'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *expletio*, from *expletus*, pa. par. of *expleo.*] Fulfilment, accomplishment.

"They conduce nothing at all to the perfection of men's natures, nor the *expletion* of their desires."—*Aillingbeck. Sermons*, p. 374.

ĕx'-plē-tĭve, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *expletivus* = a filling up, from *expletus*, pa. par. of *expleo*; Fr. *expletif*; Sp. & Port. *expletivo*; Ital. *espletivo.*]

A. *As. adj.*: Filling up; added or introduced to fill a vacancy; superfluous.

"He useth them as *expletive* phrases to plump his speech."—*Burnet: Hist. Reformation*, vol. i., bk. iii. (an. 1538).

B. *As substantive:*

1. A word introduced to fill a vacancy, though not necessary to the sense.

"While *expletives* their feeble aid do join,
And ten low words oft creep in one dull line."
Pope: Essay on Criticism, 346, 347.

2. A curse, an oath.

* 3. A kickshaw.

"With other ornamental *expletives* of the same kind."—*Graves: Spiritual Quixote*, bk. ix., ch. xv.

expletive-stone.

Masonry: A stone used for filling an empty space.

* **ĕx'-plē-tĭve-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *expletive*; *-ly.*] In manner of an expletive.

* **ĕx'-plē-tŏr-ў,** *a.* [Lat. *explet(us)*, pa. par. of *expleo*, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ory.*] Serving or intended to fill up; expletive.

"Dr. Garden is so fond of this *expletory* embellishment, as even to introduce it twice in the same verse."—*British Critic*, Feb. 1797.

ĕx'-plīe-ą-hle, *a.* [Lat. *explicabilis*, from *explico* = to explain, Fr. & Sp. *explicable.*] That may or can be explained, made, or accounted for; capable of being explained; explainable.

"Evidently credible and in some kind *explicable*."—*Hale: Origin. of Mankind*, p. 34.

* **ĕx'-plīe-ą-hle-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *explicable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being explicable or explainable.

* **ĕx'-plĭ-cāte,** *v.t* [EXPLICATE, *a.* Fr. *expliquer*; Sp. *explicar.*]

* 1. To unfold, to open, to expand.

"They *explicate* the leaves, and ripen food
For the silk labourers of the mulberry wood"
Blackmore: Creation.

2. To unfold the meaning of; to explain, to make clear; to free from obscurity or difficulties.

"Although the truths may be elicited and *explicated* by the contemplation of animals, yet they are more clearly evidenced in the contemplation of man."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind.*

* **ĕx'-plĭ-cāte,** *a.* [Lat. *explicatus*, pa. par. of *explico* = to unfold: *ex* = out, away, and *plico* = to fold; *plica* = a fold.] Explicated, explained; made clear or plain.

"Thus was the mystery made *explicate*."—*Bp Taylor: Great Exemplar*, pt. i. § 5.

* **ĕx'-plĭ-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *explicatio*, from *explicatus*, pa. par. of *explica*; Fr. *explication*; Sp. *explicacion*; Ital. *esplicazione.*]

I. *Lit.*: The act of opening, unfolding, or expanding.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. The act of unfolding the meaning of; explaining or interpreting; explanation.

"In the *explication* of this question."—*Bp. Taylor: Real Presence*, § 1.

2. The explanation or sense given by an explainer or interpreter.

"The wrong *explications* of this poem have arisen from an inattention to the method of it."—*Hurd: Works*, vol. i. (Introd.).

ĕx'-plĭ-cā-tĭve, *a.* [Fr. *explicatif*; Sp. *explicativo*; Ital. *esplicativo*, from Lat. *explicatus*, pa. par. of *explico.*] Explanatory: serving to explain or make clear.

"If the term which is added to the subject of a complex proposition be either essential or any way necessary to it, then it is called *explicative*; for it only explains the subject; as, every mortal man is a son of Adam."—*Watts: Logick.*

* **ĕx'-plĭ-cā-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat., from *explicatus*, pa. par. of *explico.*] One who explains or makes clear; an explainer, a commentator.

"Upon the supposition of Epicurus and his *explicator* Lucretius."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind*, p. 10.

ĕx-plĭ-cā-tŏr-ў, *a.* [Lat. *explicat(us)*, pa. par. of *explico*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ory.*] Serving to explain or interpret; explicative, explanatory.

"Those evangelical commands, *explicatory* of the law."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 25.

ĕx-plĭç'-ĭt, * **ex-plic-ite,** *a.* [Lat. *explicitus*, old pa. par. of *explico* = to unfold, to explain; Fr. *explicite*; Sp. *explicito.*]

1. Plain, clear; not obscure or ambiguous; plainly or clearly stated; express.

"No words can be more *explicit*."—*Knox: Christian Philosophy*, § 53.

2. Plain, open, unreserved, outspoken. (Used of persons.)

¶ For the difference between *explicit* and *explanatory*, see EXPLANATORY.

explicit-function, *s.*

Math.: A function whose value is expressed directly in terms of the variable; thus, in the equation

$$y = ax^2 + bx^{\frac{1}{2}} + c,$$

y is an *explicit function*. The term stands opposed to *implicit function*, in which the relation between the function and variable is not directly stated; as, for example, in the equation

$$y^2 - 2px = 0,$$

in which y is an *implicit function* of x.

* **ĕx-plĭç'-ĭt,** *a.* & *s.* [A contraction of Lat. *explicitus* = unrolled, finished.] A term formerly written at the end of books, and equivalent to "the end," or "finis."

ĕx-plĭç'-ĭt-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *explicit*; *-ly.* Plainly, openly, clearly, expressly; without disguise or reservation; directly.

"This querulous humour carries an implicit repugnance to God's disposals; but where it is indulged, it usually is its own expositor, and *explicitly* avows it."—*Government of the Tongue.*

ĕx-plĭç'-ĭt-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *explicit*; *-ness.*] The quality of being explicit; plainness, directness, or clearness of language.

"The knowledge of this article was by no means received with that *explicitness* in the ancient Jewish Church that it is now in the Christian."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. i.

ĕx-plō'de, *v.t.* & *i.* [O.Fr. *exploder*, from Lat.

explodo = to drive out by a clapping of hands: *ex* = out, and *plaudo* = to applaud.]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To drive off the stage with hooting and clapping; hence, to reject with noise; to express disapprobation of noisily.

"Him old and young
Exploded, and had seized with violent hands,
Had not a cloud descending snatched him thence
Unseen amid the throng." *Milton: P. L.*, xi. 669.

2. To reject, to drive into disrepute or contempt; to cry down, to condemn: as, an *exploded* theory or doctrine.

"There is pretended, that a magnetical globe or terrella, being placed upon its poles, would have a constant rotation; but this is commonly *exploded*, as being against all experience."—*Wilkins.*

* 3. To drive out with violence and noise.

"But late the kindled powder did *explode*
The massy ball, and the brass tube unload."
Blackmore: Creation.

4. To cause to explode or burst with a loud report.

B. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To hoot or cry down; to express disapprobation, dislike, or disgust noisily.

"Thus was the applause they meant
Turned to *exploding* hiss." *Milton: P. L.*, x. 546.

2. To burst with a loud report, to detonate.

3. To burst out in fury or fierceness: as, His wrath *exploded*.

ĕx-plōd'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *explod(e)*; *-er.*]

* 1. One who rejects or decries; one who expresses disapprobation or dislike.

"Scandalous *exploders* of the doctrine of passive obedience."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 7.

2. One who or that which explodes, or causes an explosion.

ĕx-plŏit', * **es-ploit,** * **es-ploite,** *s.* [O. Fr. *esploit, espleit, exploict*; Fr. *exploit*, from Lat. *explicitum* = a thing settled, ended, or displayed, neut. sing. of *explicitus*, pa. par. of *explico*=to unfold.] A deed or act of an heroic or remarkable character; a feat, a great or noble achievement.

"Impatient for *exploits*,
His eager eyes upcast, he soars in thought
Above all height." *Dyer: Ruins of Rome.*

¶ For the difference between *exploit* and *deed*, see DEED

ĕx-plŏit', * **espleiten,** * **exployt,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *esploiter, espleiter, exploicter*; Fr. *exploiter.*] [EXPLOIT, *s.*]

* 1. To perform, to achieve.

"Surnaine and tell the westerne world
What we *exployted* have."
Warner: Albions England, bk. iii., c. 16.

2. To utilise; to make use of for one's own profit.

"To prevent the Egyptian nation from being *exploited* by a ring of European financiers."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Oct. 12, 1882.

ĕx-plŏi-tā'-tion, *s.* [Fr.] The act or process of utilizing or employiog with success; utilisation, utility, profit.

"Establishing ourselves in it by force, and pocketing the money that we can raise—this is what may be termed a policy of *exploitation*."—*Daily Telegraph*, May 15, 1883.

* **ĕx-plŏi'-tūre,** *s.* [Eng. *exploit*; *-ure.*] An exploit, a deed, an achievement.

"The commentaries of Julius Cæsar, which he made of his *exploitures* in Fraunce and Britaine."—*Sir T. Elyot: Governour*, fo. 33 b.

* **ĕx-plōr'-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *exploratus*, pa. par. of *explore.*] To explore, to search out, to try or find by searching.

"Snails exclude their horns, and therewith *explorate* their way."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xx.

ĕx-plōr-ā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *exploratio*, from *exploratus*, pa. par. of *explore*; Sp. *exploracion*; Ital. *esplorazione.*] The act of exploring; close and careful search, examination, or investigation: as, the *exploration* of a country, the *exploration* of doctrines.

"For exact *exploration* scales should be suspended where the air is quiet, that, clear of impediments, they may the more freely convert upon their natural verticity."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

ĕx-plōr'-a-tĭve, *a.* [Eng. *explorat(e)*; *-ive.*] Tending to exploration; exploratory, exploring.

* **ĕx-plōr-ā-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat.; Fr. *explorateur*; Sp. *explorador.*] An explorer; one who explores, searches, or investigates closely.

"Percy, their *explorator*, was let out as a raven and sent out as a spy."—*Proceedings against Garnet* (an. 1606).

ĕx-plōr'-a-tŏr-y, *a.* [Lat. *exploratorius*, from *exploratus*, pa. par. of *explore.*] Pertaining or serving to exploration; searching, examining, investigation.

"This your employment is, for the present, meerly *exploratory* and provisional."—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 496.

ĕx-plōre, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *explorer*, from Lat. *explore* = to examine, to investigate, to explore: *ex* = out, and *ploro* to make to flow, to weep; Sp. *explorar*; Ital. *esplorare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To search or seek into; to investigate, to inquire into.

"I came no spy,
With purpose to *explore* or to disturb
The secrets of your realm."
Milton: P. L., ii. 971.

* 2. To search or seek for or after.

"*Explores* the lost, the wandering sheep directs."
Pope: Messiah, 51.

3. To travel or range over for the purpose of ascertaining the nature, physical features or extent of.

4. To search or try by any means; to examine into closely.

"Abdiel that sight endured not where he stood . . .
And thus his own undaunted heart *explores*."
Milton: P. L., vi. 113.

* 5. To try the qualities or powers of.

"Hark! his hands the lyre *explore*."
Gray: Progress of Poesy.

B. *Intrans.*: To make explorations; to search, to investigate.

¶ For the difference between to *explore* and to *examine*, see EXAMINE.

* **ĕx-plōre-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *explore*; *-ment.*] The act of exploring; exploration, search, investigation.

"The frustrated search of Porta, upon the *explorement* of many, could scarce find one."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xiii.

ĕx-plōr'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *explor(e)*; *-er.*]

1. One who explores, searches, or investigates.

2. (*Spec.*): An apparatus by which the bottom of a body of water is examined, when not beyond a certain depth. In one form it is called a submarine telescope; in other forms it is a diviog-bell, submarine-boat, &c.

ĕx-plōr'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [EXPLORE.]

A. *As pr. par.* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.*: Designed for or employed in exploration: as, an *exploring* party.

C. *As subst.*: The same as EXPLORATION (q.v.).

ĕx-plō'-sion, *s.* [Lat. *explosio*, from *explosus*, pa. par. of *explodo* = to explode; Fr. & Sp. *explosion*; Ital. *esplosione.*]

1. *Lit.*: A bursting or exploding with a loud report; a bursting or sudden expansion of any elastic fluid with force and a loud report; a andden or loud discharge.

"In *explosion* vast
The thunder raises his tremendous voice"
Thomson: Summer, 1,130.

2. *Fig.*: A violent outburst of rage or passion.

"But now the *explosion* was terrible."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

¶ For the difference between *explosion* and *eruption*, see ERUPTION.

ĕx-plō'-sĭve, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *explosif.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Bursting or driving with great force and noise; causing explosion: as, the *explosive* force of gunpowder, &c.

"These minerals constitute in the earth a kind of natural gunpowder, which takes fire; and by the assistance of its *explosive* power, renders the shock greater."—*Woodward.*

2. *Philol.*: Not continuous; forming a complete vocal stop; as, an *explosive* consonant.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Anything liable to or causing explosions; an explosive agent. Such are gunpowder, dynamite, gun-cotton, nitroglycerine, &c. (q.v.).

2. *Philol.*: A mute or non-continuous consonant, as *k, t, b.*

explosive-ball, *s.* One having a bursting-charge which is ignited on concussion or by a time-fuse. [SHELL.]

ĕx-plō'-sĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *explosive*; *-ly.*] In an explosive manner; by way of explosion.

* **ĕx-pō-lī-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *expoliatio, exspoliatio*, from *expoliatus, exspoliatus*, pa. par. of *expolio, exspolio* = to plunder, to pillage: *ex* = out, fully, and *spolio* = to plunder, to spoil.] The act of spoiling, robbing, or plundering; spoliation.

"A cruel *expoliation* begins that violence."—*Bishop Hall: Contemplations*, B. 4.

* **ĕx-pŏl'-ĭsh,** *v.t.* [Pref. *ex* (intens.), and Eng. *polish* (q.v.); Lat. *expolio.*] To polish with extra care.

"To strive, where nothing is amiss, to mend;
To polish, and *expolish*, paint and stain"
Heywood: Hist. of Women (1624).

* **ĕx-pōne,** *v.t.* [Lat. *expono* = to set out; to expose: *ex* = out, and *pono* = to place.]

1. To expose to danger.

2. To explain, to expound.

3. To characterize, to represent.

ĕx-pōn'-ent, *s.* [Lat. *exponens*, pr. par. of *expono.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) One who expounds or explains anything, an explainer, an expositor: as, the *exponent* of a doctrine or theory.

(2) In the same sense as II.

2. *Fig.*: One who stands or is set forward as the index or representative of a party, sect, &c.; one who assumes or undertakes a character.

"One or two characters were imperfectly rendered by the *exponents*."—*Athenæum*, April 1, 1882.

II. *Alg.*: A number written to the right of and above a quantity to show how many times it is to be taken as a factor: thus, in the expression a^3, the number 3 is an exponent, and shows that a is to be taken three times as a factor. The expression a^3 is equivalent to $a \times a \times a$, and is read *a* cube. The exponent is properly the exponent of the power, but for simplicity it is often called the exponent of the quantity. The term is applied to any quantity written on the right of and above a quantity, whether it be entire or fractional, negative or positive, constant or variable: thus, in the expression a^3, $a^{\frac{1}{2}}$, a^{-3}, a^x, $a^{\sqrt{-1}}$, $3^{\frac{1}{2}-3}$ ^{x} and $^{\sqrt{-1}}$ are called exponents. The exponent of the ratio or proportion between two numbers or quantities is the quotient arising when the antecedent is divided by the consequent: thus, 8 is the exponent of the ratio of 40 to 5, since $\frac{40}{5} = 8$.

ĕx-pō-nĕn'-tial (tial as shal), *a.* [Eng. *exponent*; *-ial*; Fr. *exponentiel.*]

Alg.: Pertaioing to an exponent or exponents; involving variable exponents; as, an *exponential* expression.

exponential-curve, *s.* (See extract.)

"*Exponential* curves are such as partake both of the nature of algebraick and transcendental ones. They partake of the former, because they consist of a finite number of terms, though those terms themselves are indeterminate; and they are in some measure transcendental, because they cannot be algebraically constructed."—*Barris.*

exponential-equation, *s.*

Alg.: An equation in which the unknown quantity enters an exponent: thus, $a^x = b$ is an exponential equation.

exponential-function, *s.*

Alg.: A function in which the variable enters an exponent: thus, in the equation $y = a^x$, y is an exponential function of x.

exponential-series, *s.*

Alg.: A series derived from the development of exponential equations or quantities.

ĕx-pŏrt', *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *exporto*=to carry out: *ex* = out, and *porto* = to carry; Fr. *exporter*; Ital. *esportare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* I. To take away.

"Glorious followers . . . taint business through want of secrecy, and *export* honour from a man, and make him a return in envy."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Followers.*

2. To carry or send abroad or to foreign countries, as wares in commerce; to furnish for exportation.

"These are the manufactures we *export*."
Dryden: Hind & Panther, ii. 564.

B. *Intrans.*: To send out commodities to foreign countries in way of traffic.

"By *exporting* to a greater value than it imported."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. iv., ch. i.

ĕx'-pŏrt, *s.* [EXPORT, *v.*]

1. The act of exporting; exportation.

2. That which is exported; a commodity exported in way of traffic to foreign countries.

3. The whole quantity or value of goods exported.

"The ordinary course of exchange being an indication of the ordinary state of debt and credit between two places, must likewise be an indication of the ordinary course of their *exports* and imports."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk iv., ch. iii.

export-trade, *s.* Trade in connection with goods or produce sent abroad. The exports of the United States consist in considerable measure of agricultural produce, meats, live stock, &c., though the output of manufactured products is very considerable. The imports are also largely of products of the earth, the leading articles being sugar and coffee. Of Exports from this country cotton stands first, its value in the census year having been $290,712,898. Meat and dairy products followed, their value being $139,017,471. Wheat, flour, and petroleum each surpassed $50,000,000 in value. The exports of cattle are given at $30,445,249; of iron, steel, &c., $28,909,614, of wood and its manufactures, $26,270,040; of tobacco, raw and manufactured, $25,270,472; of Indian corn, $17,852,687; of cotton goods, $13,604,857; of leather and leather products, $13,278,847; with a great number of other articles in diminishing proportions. Of the countries receiving these products, Great Britain and Ireland stand far beyond all others, their sum total being $441,599,807. Germany followed with $91,884,981; France with $59,826,739; followed in succession by Canada, Belgium, Netherlands, Spain, Italy, Russia, &c., down to Switzerland, whose receipts were valued at $22,170.

The Exports of Great Britain are, from the great commercial trade of that country, much greater than those of the United States. The highest annual export from that country on record was in 1873, when the value of goods exported was £311,004,765. Of the articles, cotton goods stood first, iron and steel next, woolen goods next, &c. The United States took £37,000,000; France £30,000,000; Germany £29,000,000; Holland £15,000,000, &c.

ĕx-pŏrt'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *export; -able.*] That may or can be exported; fit for exportation.

ĕx-pŏr-tā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *exportatio*, from *exportatus*, pa. par. of *exporto.*]

* 1. The act of carrying or taking out or away.

2. The act or practice of exporting goods for sale; the act of sending or conveying to foreign countries commodities in the way of traffic.

"To increase as much as possible the *exportation* of the produce of domestic industry."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. iv., ch. i.

ĕx-pŏrt'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *export; -er.*]

* 1. One who carries or takes out or away.

2. One who exports commodities to foreign countries in way of traffic; in contradistinction to the importer, who brings them in from foreign countries.

"Money will be melted down or carried away in coin by the *exporter*, whether the pieces of each species be by the law bigger or less."—*Locke: Concerning the Value of Money.*

* **ĕx pōş'-al,** *s.* [Eng. *expos(e); -al.*] The act of exposing; exposure.

"In a great measure owing to the common *exposal* of our wit."—*Advice to a Young Poet.*

ĕx-pō'şe, *v.t.* [Fr. *exposer* = to lay out, to expose: *ex* = out, and *poser* = to set, to place.]

1. To set or cast out or away.

"Helpless and naked on a woman's knees,
To be *exposed* or reared as she may please."
Prior: Solomon, iii. 56, 57.

2. To set out or put forward as for sale; to exhibit.

3. To set in some public place to be seen by all.

"He was then carried to the market place, and *exposed* during some time as a malefactor."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

4. To lay bare or open; to leave uncovered; to disclose.

"As he lifted his arm, his cuirass rose, and *exposed* the lower part of his left side."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

5. To disclose; to lay open; to make public; to detect and make known: as, To *expose* a fraud.

6. To make liable or subject; to subject, to place or set in the way of; to lay open.

"They had been *exposed* to daily affronts, such as might well have roused the choler of the humblest plebeian."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

7. To lay open, to present, as for examination; to submit.

"Those who seek truth only, freely *expose* their principles to the test, and are pleased to have them examined."—*Locke.*

8. To put in danger; to endanger.

"The *exposing* himself notoriously did change the fortune of the day, when his troops began to give ground."—*Clarendon.*

9. To put in the power of anything.

"He would not to the seas *expose* his wife."
Dryden: Ceyx & Alcyone.

10. To hold up to censure or ridicule, by disclosing the faults of; to show the folly, ignorance, or wickedness of.

"Like Horace, you only *expose* the follies of men without arraigning their vices."—*Dryden: Juvenal* (Dedic.).

ĕx-pō-şĕ', *s.* [Fr., pa. par. of *exposer.*]

1. A formal declaration or recital by an individual or government of the causes and grounds of acts performed.

2. An exposure; specif., the exposure or disclosure of something which it is desired to keep secret.

ĕx-pōşĕd', *pa. par.* & *a.* [EXPOSE, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Set out, exhibited, disclosed.

2. Open, unsheltered, unprotected, liable: as, an *exposed* situation.

* **ĕx-pōş'-ĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *exposed; -ness.*] The quality or state of being exposed, unsheltered, or unprotected; liability, exposure.

"So that on the whole the *exposedness* to guilt or blame is left just as it was."—*Edwards: On the Will*, pt. iii., § 3.

ĕx-pōş'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *expos(e); -er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that which exposes.

2. *Entom. (Pl.):* The name given by Edward Newman, F.L.S., F.Z.S., to the butterflies called by him Detegentes, which, when in the chrysalis state, are exposed to the full influence of the weather. It includes most of the British butterflies. [DIURNA.]

ĕx-pō-şĭ'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *expositio*, from *expositus*, pa. par. of *expono*; Sp. *exposicion*; Ital. *esposizione.*]

* 1. The act of exposing, laying open or bare, or displaying to public view.

* 2. The situation in which anything is placed with respect to the sun or air; aspect, exposure.

"Water he chuses clear, light, without taste or smell; drawn from springs with an easterly *exposition.*"—*Arbuthnot.*

3. An explanation or interpretation; the act of expounding or setting out the meaning or sense of an author or a work.

"Your *exposition* on the holy text."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 2.

4. A work containing explanations or interpretations of an author or a work; a commentary.

5. An exhibition or show, as of the products and manufactures of a country.

ĕx-pŏş'-ĭ-tĭve, *a.* [Lat. *exposit(us)*, pa. par. of *expono*, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ive.*] Serving to expose or explain; expository, explanatory, exegetical.

"The opinion of Duraudus is to be rejected, as not *expositive* of the Creed's confession."—*Pearson: On the Creed*, art. 5.

ĕx-pŏş'-ĭ-tŏr, ***ex-pos-i-tour,** ***ex-pos-y-tour,** *s.* [Lat., from *expositus*, pa. par. of *expono.*] One who expounds or explains; an interpreter, an expounder, an explainer, a commentator.

"Predictions which by all *expositors* are understood of the Messiah."—*Horsley: Dissert. on the Prophecies.*

ĕx-pŏş'-ĭ-tŏr-ў, *a.* [Eng. *expositor; -y.*] Serving or tending to expose, explain, or illustrate; explanatory.

"This book may serve as a glossary or *expository* index to the poetical writers."—*Johnson: Preface to his Abridged Dictionary.*

ĕx pōst făc'-tō, *phr.* [Lat., lit. = from or by something done after.] Done after anything; from, or by, an after act.

¶ *Ex post facto law:* A law which operates by after enactment; one which has a retrospective effect; one which visits with criminal punishment that which was not a crime before its passing.

ĕx-pŏş'-tu-lāte, *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *expostulatus*, pa. par. of *expostulo* = to demand urgently: *ex* = out, fully, and *postulo* = to ask.]

* **A.** *Transitive:*

1. To argue, to discuss, to reason about.

"I cannot now stay to *expostulate* the case with them."—*Asheton: Danger of Hypocrisy* (1673), p. 17.

2. To call in question. (*Massinger: Maid of Honour*, iii. 1.)

B. *Intrans.:* To reason earnestly with any one, calling in question the propriety of his conduct, words, &c., and urging him to alter, desist, or make redress; to remonstrate. (Followed by *with.*)

"Impatient to the gods they raise their cry,
And thus *expostulate with* those on high."
Rowe: Lucan, ii. 65, 66.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *expostulate* and to *remonstrate:* "We *expostulate* in a tone of authority; we *remonstrate* in a tone of complaint. He who *expostulates* passes a censure, and claims to be heard; he who *remonstrates* presents his case and requests to be heard. *Expostulation* may often be the precursor of violence; *remonstrance* mostly rests on the force of reason and representation: he who admits of *expostulation* from an inferior undermines his own authority; he who is deaf to the *remonstrances* of his friends is far gone in folly: the *expostulation* is mostly on matters of personal interest; the *remonstrance* may as often be made on matters of propriety." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ĕx-pŏs tu-lā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *expostulatio*, from *expostulatus*, pa. par. of *expostulo.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of expostulating or remonstrating; a pressing or urging of reasons in opposition to any act or proposed act, on the ground of its impropriety; remonstrance.

"The Long Parliament had . . . in spite of the philosophical and eloquent *expostulation* of Milton, established and maintained a censorship."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

2. *Rhet.:* An address containing an expostulation.

ĕx-pŏs'-tu-lā-tŏr, *s.* [Eng. *expostulat(e); -or.*] One who expostulates or remonstrates with another.

ĕx-pŏs'-tu-lā-tŏr-ў, *a.* [Eng. *expostulat(e); -ory.*] Containing or consisting of expostulations; of the nature of an expostulation.

"This fable is a kind of *expostulatory* debate between Bounty and Ingratitude."—*L'Estrange.*

ĕx-pō'-şure (s as zh), *s.* [Eng. *expo·e); -ure.*]

1. The act of exposing, abandoning, or casting out to chance.

2. The act of exposing, setting out, or laying open.

3. The act of exposing, laying open, or making liable or subject to anything.

4. The state of being exposed, laid open, or made liable or subject to any thing: as danger, cold, or any inconvenience.

"Ajax sets Thersites
To weaken and discredit our *exposure.*"
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, i. 3.

* 5. The situation in which any place lies with respect to the points of the compass; exposition; aspect.

"Set such plants as will not endure the house in pots, two or three inches lower than the surface of some bed, under a southern *exposure.*"—*Evelyn.*

ĕx-pound', ***ex-pone,** ***ex-poun-en,** ***ex-pown-en,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *expondre*, from Lat. *expono* = to lay or set forth, to explain: *ex* = out, and *pono* = to place.] [EXPONE.]

* 1. To lay open: to examine, to search.

"He *expounded* both his pockets."
Butler: Hudibras, pt. ii., c. iii.

2. To explain, to interpret, to comment on to show the meaning of

"His disciplis came to him, and selden, '*Expowne* to us the parable of taris of the felde.'"—*Wyclife: Matthew* xiii. 36.

¶ For the difference between to *expound* and to *explain*, see EXPLAIN.

ĕx-pound'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *expound; -er.*] One who expounds, explains, or interprets; an explainer, a commentator.

"But for all ye yt ye *expounders* do differ in the declaration of the metaphor."—*Calvine: Short Declaration upon Psalm* lxxxviii.

*** ex-poune, * ex-poun-en, * ex-pown-en,** *v.t.* [EXPOUND.]

ĕx-prĕss', *v.t.* [O. Fr. *expresser*; Fr. *exprimer*; Sp. *expresar*; Port. *expressar*; Ital. *esprimere*, from Lat. *expressus*, pa. par. of *exprimo*.] [EXPRESS, *a*.]

I. *Lit.*: To press or squeeze out; to force out by squeezing or pressure.

"Among the watry juices of fruit are all the fruits out of which drink is *expressed*; as the grape and the apple."—*Bacon.*

II. *Figuratively*:

1. To extort, to bring out, to elicit.

"Halters and racks cannot *express* from thee
More than thy deeds; 'tis only judgment waits thee."
Ben Jonson.

2. To declare, to intimate, to indicate, to make known, to show plainly in words; to declare, to give utterance to.

"True wit is nature to advantage drest,
What oft was thought, but ne'er so well *exprest*."
Pope: Essay on Criticism, 297, 298

3. To show, manifest, declare, indicate, or exhibit in any way.

"My song the workings of her heart *expressed*."
Wordsworth: On the Affections.

4. To exemplify; to exhibit, to manifest.

"The people asked him . . . in what manner they should *express* their repentance."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 4.

5. To set down in writing; to compose, to indite.

"Her letters were so well *expressed* that they deserved to be well spelt."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

6. *With the reflexive pronoun*: To declare or speak one's opinions or feelings in words.

"Mr. Philips did *express himself* with much indignation against me one evening."—*Pope.*

* 7. To mark, to set down, to stamp.

* 8. To denote, to designate, to mark or point out.

"Moses and Aaron took these men *expressed* by their names."—*Numbers* i. 17.

9. To declare: as, He *expressed* himself greatly pleased.

* 10. To furnish, present, or offer a copy, representation, or resemblance of; to resemble, to be like.

"So kids and whelps their sires and dams *express*."
Dryden Virgil; Ecl. i. 32.

* 11. To represent, to imitate; to form a likeness of.

"Each skilful artist shall *express* thy form
In animated gold."
Smith: Phædra & Hippolitus.

† 12. To send by express; to dispatch by special messenger or means of conveyance.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *express*, to *declare*, to *signify*, to *testify*, and to *utter*: "To *express* is the simple act of communication resulting from our circumstances as social agents; to *declare* is a specific and positive act that is called for by the occasion: the former may be done in private, the latter is always more or less public. An *expression* of one's feelings and sentiments to those whom we esteem is the supreme delight of social beings; the *declaration* of our opinions may be prudent or imprudent, according to circumstances. Words, looks, gestures, or movements serve to *express*; actions as well as words may sometimes *declare*. . . . To *express* and to *signify* are both said of words; but *express* has always regard to the agent, and the use which he makes of the words. *Signify* has respect to the things of which the words are made the usual signs: hence it is that a word may be made to *express* one thing, while it *signifies* another; and hence it is that many words, according to their ordinary *signification*, will not *express* what the speaker has in his mind, and wishes to communicate. To *signify* and *testify*, like the word *express*, are employed in general for any act of communication otherwise than by words; but *express* is used in a stronger sense than either of the former. The passions and strongest movements of the soul are *expressed*; the simple intentions or transitory feelings of the mind are *signified* or *testified*. *Utter*, from the preposition *out*, signifying to bring out, differs from *express* in this, that the latter respects the thing which is communicated, and the former the means of communication. We *express* from the heart; we *utter* with the lips: to *express* an uncharitable sentiment is a violation of Christian duty; to *utter* an unseemly word is a violation of good manners: those who say what they do not mean, *utter* but do not *express*; those who show by their looks what is passing in their hearts, *express* but do not *utter*. *Express* may be said of all sentient beings, and, by a figure of speech, even of those which have no sense; *signify* is said of rational agents only. The dog has the most *expressive* mode of showing his attachment and fidelity to his master; a *significant* look or smile may sometimes give rise to suspicion, and lead to the detection of guilt. To *signify* and *testify*, though closely allied in sense and application, have this difference, that to *signify* is simply to give a sign of what passes inwardly, to *testify* is to give that sign in the presence of others." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ĕx-prĕss', * **ex-presse,** *a., adv., & s.* [Fr. *expres*, from Lat. *expressus* = distinct, plain, pa. par. of *exprimo* = to press out: *ex* = out, and *primo* = to press; Sp. *expreso*; Port. *expresso*; Ital. *espresso*.]

A. *As adjective*:

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Exactly like or resembling, as though pressed from a die.

"Of his presence many a sign
Still following thee, still compassing thee round
With goodness and paternal love; his face
Express."
Milton: P. L., xi. 851-4.

2. Expressed or declared in plain or direct language; plain, clear, explicit, not ambiguous.

"All the gazers on the skies,
Read not in fair heaven's story,
Expresser truth, or true glory."
Ben Jonson: Epigram 40.

3. Travelling at a special or extraordinary speed: as, an *express* train.

II. *Law*: That which is not left to implication, but is plainly stated: as, an *express* condition, an *express* contract.

* **B.** *As adverb*:

1. Expressly, plainly, directly.

"As yet is proued *expresse* in his profecies."
E. Eng. Allit. Poems, iii. 1,168.

2. Intended, said, or done for a particular purpose or end; specially.

"A messenger sent *express* from the other world."—*Atterbury.*

C. *As substantive*:

* 1. An exact representation or copy; a clear or distinct declaration.

"The only remanent *expresse* of Christ's sacrifice on earth."—*Jer. Taylor.*

2. A messenger sent on a special or particular errand or occasion; a courier.

"The king sent an *express* immediately to the marquis."—*Clarendon*

3. A regular and systematic provision for the speedy transmission of persons, parcels, mails, &c.; specif., a vehicle or train which travels at a specially high rate, stopping only at the more important towns.

4. A message sent by an express.

"I am content my heart should be discovered to the world, without any of those popular capitations which some men use in their speeches and *expresses*."—*King Charles: Eikon Basilike.*

* **ĕx-prĕss'-age (age as ĭj),** *s.* [Eng. *express*; *-age*.] The charge for sending or carrying anything by express; the business of carrying expresses.

ĕx-prĕssed', *pa. par.* or *a.* [EXPRESS, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.*: (See the verb).

B. *As adjective*:

1. Squeezed or pressed out; uttered, declared, set down in writing.

2. Openly or plainly declared; not implied.

expressed-oils, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Oils obtained from bodies only by subjecting the latter to pressure.

* **ĕx-prĕss'-ĕd-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *expressed*; *-ly*.] Expressly.

"Wherefore God putteth this name Face *expressedly*."—*Culuine: Foure Godly Sermons*, 4.

* **ex-presse-ly,** *adv.* [EXPRESSLY.]

ĕx-prĕss'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *express*; *-er*.] One who expresses.

ĕx-prĕss'-ĭ-ble, *a.* [Eng. *express*; *-able*.]

* 1. That may or can be obtained or drawn out by squeezing or pressure.

2. That may or can be expressed, uttered, declared, or represented.

"There is a diphthong composed of our first and third vowels, and *expressible* therefore by them."—*Sir W. Jones: Orthography of Asiatic Words.*

ĕx-prĕ'-ssion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *expressio* = a pressing or squeezing out, from *expressus*, pa. par. of *exprimo* = to squeeze out; Sp. *expresion*; Ital. *espressione*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act or process of squeezing, pressing, or forcing out by pressure.

"The juices of the leaves are obtained by *expression*: from this juice proceeds the taste."—*Arbuthnot.*

2. The act or process of extracting, extorting, or eliciting by pressure or force.

3. The act of expressing, uttering, declaring; declaration, utterance, representation.

"It was the extemporaneous *expression* of the new king's feelings."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

4. Representation by words; style of language.

5. The words or language in which a thought is expressed; phraseology, phrase, mode of speech.

"But ill *expressions* sometimes give allay
To noble thoughts."
Buckingham

6. Power or capability of being expressed in words.

"It looks amazing even beyond *expression*."—*Dampier: Voyages*, vol. ii., pt. iii., p. 71.

7. Cast of countenance or features, as expressive of character, feeling, or emotion; that transient change which takes place in the permanent form of a face or figure, while under the influence of various emotions.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Alg.*: The representative of a quantity written in algebraic language—that is, by the aid of symbols. Thus $9x^2 + 3y$ is the expression of the two quantities denoted by nine times x^2 and three times y. In general, any quantity or relation denoted by algebraic symbols is an algebraic expression. It is also called a Function (q.v.).

2. *Fine Arts*: The natural and lively representation or suggestion of any state or condition, as, in a picture, by the character of the landscape, the grouping of the figures, &c.; more specifically the conformation of the human features, as the eyes, mouth, &c.; that power or quality in a work of art which suggests an idea.

3. *Music*: The power or act of rendering music so as to make it the vehicle of deep and pure emotion; the spirit of music, as opposed to the mere mechanical production of sound. In rendering works of a high class, a true expression involves the merging of the artist's personality in an enthusiastic effort to carry out the highest extent, the fullest meaning of the composer. Hence the difficulty of giving a reading of classical works which shall satisfy those critics who have formed their own ideal of the author's conceptions. Compositions of a low order often achieve great popularity owing to their clever treatment by practised artists, who know how to create an artificial interest in such a work, which its internal merit does not warrant. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

4. *Rhet.*: Elocution, diction; the particular manner or style of utterance appropriate to the subject and sentiment.

¶ For the difference between *expression* and *word*, see WORD.

expression-stop, *s.*

Music: In an harmonium the expression-stop, when drawn, closes the waste-valve of the bellows. Any alteration of the pressure of the feet on the wind-pedals causes therefore a corresponding alteration of the power of the tone produced. Hence, by a proper sympathy between the pressure of the foot and the force of sound required, the most delicate contrasts of light and shade can be obtained. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

ĕx-prĕ'-ssion-al, *a.* [Eng. *expression*; *-al*.] Of or pertaining to expression; having the power of expression; specifically, in the fine arts, having the power or quality of embodying ideas or emotions in sensible form; representing clearly any conception or emotion.

"To enumerate and criticise all the verbal and *expressional* solecisms."—*Hall: Modern English*, p. 36.

ĕx-prĕ'-ssion-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *expression*; *-less*.] Destitute or devoid of expression.

"Their depth of *expressionless* calm."—*Miss Brontë: Villette*, ch. xx.

ĕx-prĕs'-sĭve, *a.* [Fr. *expressif*; Sp. *expresivo*; Port. *expressivo*; Ital. *espressivo*.]

1. Serving to express, utter, declare, or represent. (Followed by *of*.)

"He was tall, lean, pale, with a haggard, eager look, *expressive* at once of flightiness and of shrewdness."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

2. Full of expression; vividly indicating any conception or emotion.

"Through her *expressive* eyes her soul distinctly spoke." *Littleton: To Miss Lucy Fortescue.*

* 3. Expressible. (*Fuller: Good Thoughts*, p. 181.)

¶ For the difference between *expressive* and *significant*, see SIGNIFICANT.

ĕx-prĕs-sĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *expressive; -ly.*] In an expressive manner; with expression, clearly, fully, plainly.

"Nature also is most *expressively* set forth with a bifformed body."—*Bacon: On Learning*, bk. ii., ch. xiii. (*Watts.*)

ĕx-prĕs'-sĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *expressive; -ness.*] The quality of being expressive; the power or quality of expressing or representing vividly to the senses; power or force of representation.

"The murrain at the end has all the *expressiveness* that words can give it."—*Addison: On Virgil's Georgics.*

ĕx-prĕs-sĭ'-vō, ĕs-prĕs-sĭ'-vō, *adv.* [Ital. *espressivo.*]

Music: With expression.

* **ĕx-prĕss'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *express; -less.*] Inexpressible.

"Our *expressless* banned afflictions." *Marlowe: 2 Tamburlaine*, v. 2.

ĕx-prĕss'-lў, *ex-presse-ly, *ex-presse-lye, *adv.* [Eng. *express; -ly.*] In an express, clear, or distinct manner; plainly, directly, pointedly; in direct terms.

"An alternative *expressly* proposed to them."—*Burke: Regicide Peace.*

* **ĕx-prĕss'-mĕnt, *ex-presse-ment,** *s.* [Eng. *express; -ment.*] The act of expressing; expression, declaration.

"When the tyme convenyeot of the *expressement* of them shall come."—*Fabyan: Works*, vol. i., ch xxxvii.

ĕx-prĕss'-nĕss, *ex-press-nesse, *s.* [Eng. *express; -ness.*] The quality or state of being express; plainness, directness.

"The terms of the question want somewhat of *expressness*."—*Hammond: Works*, i. 709

* **ĕx-prĕs'-sure (sure as shŭr),** *s.* [Eng. *express; -ure.*]

1. The act or process of expressing or squeezing out; expression.

2. The act of expressing or uttering; utterance.

"An operation more divine,
Than breath or pen can give *expressure* too."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, iii. 3.

3. Expression, character.

"The *expressure* of his eye, forehead, and complexion."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, ii. 3.

4. Mark, impression.

"The *expressure* that it bears, green let it be." *Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, v. 5.

ĕx-prĕst', *pa. par.* or *a.* [EXPRESS, *v.*]

* **ĕx'-prō-brāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *exprobratus*, pa. par. of *exprobro: ex* = out, and *probrum* = a shameful act, a disgrace.] To reproach, to upbraid, to impute blame to.

"To *exprobrate* their stupidity, he induces the providence of storks."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xxvii.

* **ĕx-prō-brā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *exprobratio*, from *exprobratus*, pa. par. of *exprobro*; Fr. *exprobration*; Sp. *exprobracion.*] The act of upbraiding or reproaching; reproachful accusation.

"The powerfulest *exprobration* of their sins."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 561.

* **ĕx-prō'-brā-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *exprobrat(e); -ive.*] Expressing reprobration or upbraiding; accusing reproachfully.

"All benefits losing much of their splendour, both in the giver and receiver, that do bear with them an *exprobrative* term of necessity."—*Sir A. Shirley: Travels.*

* **ĕx-prō'-brā-tōr-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *exprobrat(e); -ory.*] Exprobrative, upbraiding.

ĕx prō-fĕs'-sō, *phr.* [Lat.] By profession; professedly.

ĕx-prō-mĭ'-ssion, *s.* [Lat. *expromissio.*]

Law: The act by which a creditor accepts a new debtor, who becomes bound instead of the old, the latter being released.

* **ĕx-prŏm'-ĭs-sŏr,** *s.* [Lat., from *expromissus*, pa. par. of *expromitto.*]

Law: One who alone becomes bound for the debt of another for whom he becomes substitute, as distinguished from a surety who is bound together with the debtor.

* **ĕx-prō'-prĭ-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *ex* = out, fully, and *proprio* = to make one's own; *proprius* = one's own; Fr. *exproprier.*] To give up possession of or claim to; to make no longer one's own; to disengage or set free from appropriation.

"When you have resigned, or rather consigned your *expropriated* will to God, and thereby entrusted him to will for you, all his dispensations towards you are, in effect, the acts of your own will."—*Boyle: Seraphick Love.*

* **ĕx-prō-prĭ-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *expropriatus*, pa. par. of *exproprio.*]

1. The act of disengaging from appropriation; a ceasing to hold or claim as one's own; of giving up of a claim to the exclusive property in.

"But this capacity is rather an effect of the *expropriation* of our reason, than a virtue resulting from her single capacity."—*W. Mountagu: Devoute Essays*, p. 342.

2. The act of dispossessing an owner of his property, either wholly or in part.

¶ *Expropriation of the Franciscans:*

Ch. Hist.: The renunciation of all property by the Franciscans, whether in their individual or in their corporate capacity. This was in conformity with the severe rule of their founder. In 1322 Pope John XXII. decided that the Church of Rome might hold property, which the Franciscans were permitted to use, a relaxation which gave great offence to the more rigid members of the Order. (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.*, cent. xiii., pt. ii., ch. ii., § 31; cent. xiv., pt. ii., ch. ii., § 28, 29.)

* **ĕx'-pu-āte,** *a.* [Lat. *exspuatus*, pa. par. of *exspuo: ex* = out, and *spuo* = to spit.] Spit out, ejected.

"A poore and *expuate* humor of the court." *Chapman: Byron's Conspiracy* (1608).

* **ĕx-pūgn** (*g* silent), *** ex-pugne,** *v.t.* [Lat. *expugno: ex* = out, fully, and *pugno* = to fight; O. Fr. *expugner.*] To conquer; to take by assault; to vanquish.

"The most effectual and powerful agents in conquering and *expugning* that cruel enemy."—*Evelyn: Discourse of Sallets.*

* **ĕx-pūg'-na-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *expugnabilis*, from *expugno.*] That may or can be conquered or vanquished.

* **ĕx-pūg'-nançe,** *s.* [Lat. *expugnans*, pr. par. of *expugno.*] Capture, taking by siege.

"Th' *expugnance* of well-builded Troy." *Chapman: Homer's Iliad*, viii. 247.

* **ĕx-pūg-nā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *expugnatio.*] A conquest, a vanquishing, a taking by assault.

"Amilcar the Carthagenian, being one day at the *expugnation* of Siracusa."—*The Passenger of Benvenuto* (1612).

* **ĕx-pūgn'-ĕr** (*g* silent), *s.* [Eng. *expugn; -er.*] A conqueror, a vanquisher, a subduer.

"A quick *expugner*, and a strong abider." *Chapman: Byron's Conspiracy* (1608).

* **ĕx-pŭl'se,** *v.t.* [Fr. *expulser*, from Lat. *expulso*, intens. of *expello* = to drive out, to expel.] [EXPEL.] To expel, to drive out, to banish.

"For ever should they be *expulsed* from France." *Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI.*, iii. 3.

ĕx-pŭl'-sion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *expulsio*, from *expulsus*, pa. par. of *expello.*]

1. The act of expelling or driving out; a driving away by force.

"The perseverance in enmity shall be punished by the governors with *expulsion*."—*Cowley: Essays; College.*

2. The state of being expelled or driven out.

"To what end had the angel been sent to keep the entrance into Paradise, after Adam's *expulsion*, if the universe had been Paradise?"—*Raleigh: History.*

ĕx-pŭl'-sĭve, *a.* [Fr. *expulsif*; Sp. & Port. *expulsivo*; Ital. *espulsivo.*] Having the power or property of expelling; tending or serving to expel.

"If the member be dependent, by raising of it up, and placing it equal with, or higher than the rest of the body, the influx may be restrained, and the part strengthened by *expulsive* bandages."—*Wiseman*

* **ĕx-pŭnc'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *expunctio*, from *expunctus*, pa. par. of *expungo.*] The act of expunging, blotting out, or effacing; erasure; the state of being expunged or blotted out.

"To make expurgations and *expunctions*."—*Milton: Areopagitica*, p. 27.

ĕx-pŭn'ge, *v.t.* [Lat. *expungo* = to prick out: *ex* = out, and *pungo* = to prick.]

1. To blot or rub out, to efface, to erase.

"The reasons given in some of their protestations were thought to be so injurious to the house that they were by vote ordered to be *expunged*."—*Burnet: Hist. Own Time* (an. 1701).

2. To efface, to obliterate, to wipe out, to destroy.

"In order to *expunge* the memory of their perfidy."—*Burke: Regicide Peace*, lett. 3

¶ For the difference between to *expunge* and to *blot out*, see BLOT.

ĕx-pŭr'-gāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *expurgatus*, pa. par of *expurgo: ex* = out, fully, and *purgo* = to make clean; *purus* = pure, clean, and *ago* = to make; Sp. & Port. *expurgar*; Ital. *espurgare*; Fr. *expurger.*]

* 1. To purge, to clear, to make clean, to purify.

"The watery matter the two kidneies *expurgate*."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 18.

2. To clear or free from anything offensive, obscene, or noxious. (Used especially of books.)

"Juan was taught from out the best edition,
Expurgated by learned men."
Byron: Don Juan, i. 44.

ĕx-pŭr-gā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *expurgatio*, from *expurgatus*, pa. par. of *expurgo*; Fr. *expurgation*; Sp. *expurgacion*; Ital. *espurgazione, spurgazione.*]

1. The act of purging or cleansing; the state of being purged or cleansed.

2. Purification or clearing from anything offensive, noxious, or obscene.

"Wise men know, that arts and learning want *expurgation*; and if the course of truth be permitted to itself, it cannot escape many errours."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.* (To the Reader.)

ĕx-pŭr'-gā-tor, *s.* [Lat., from *expurgatus*, pa. par. of *expurgo.*] One who expurgates or purifies.

"They may well be allowed an *expurgator*."—*L. Digby.*

* **ĕx-pŭr-gą-tōr'-ĭ-al,** *a.* [Eng. *expurgator; -ial.*] That expurgates or purifies; expurgatory.

"Himself be exculpated by a solemn *expurgatorial* oath."—*Milman (Ogilvie).*

* **ĕx-pŭr-gą-tōr'-ĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Low Lat. *expurgatorius.*] Expurgatory, expurgating. [INDEX.]

"Your monkish prohibitions, and *expurgatorious* indexes."—*Milton: Remonstrants' Defence.*

ĕx-pŭr'-gą-tōr-ў, *a.* [Low Lat. *expurgatorius*; Fr. *expurgatoire*; Sp. *expurgatorio*; Ital. *espurgatorio.*] Serving to expurgate or purify from anything offensive or noxious.

"Herein there surely wants *expurgatory* animadversions."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. vii.

expurgatory index, *s.* [INDEX EXPURGATORIUS.]

* **ĕx-pŭr'ge,** *v.t.* [Lat. *expurgo*; Fr. *expurger.*] [EXPURGATE.] To purge away, to cleanse, to purify, to expurgate.

"Those catalogues and *expurging* indexes that rake through the entrails of many an old good author."—*Milton: Areopagitica*, p. 10.

* **ĕx-pū'te,** *v.t.* [Lat. *exsputus*, pa. par. of *exspuo.*] [EXPUATE.] To spit out.

"I spit blood and *exputed* a viscous tough matter."—*Fuller: Medicina Gym.* (1705), p. 198.

* **ĕx-pў're (pyre as pīre),** *v.t.* & *i.* [EXPIRE.]

* **ĕx-quī're,** *v.t.* [Lat. *exquiro* = to seek or search out: *ex* = out, and *quæro* = to seek.] To search out or into; to inquire into.

"Thou should'st my delinquencies *exquire*." *Sandys: Paraphrase of Job*, p. 16.

ĕx'-quĭs-ĭte, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *exquisitus* = choice, pa. par. of *exquiro*; Fr. *exquis*; Sp. *exquisito*; Ital. *esquisito, squisito.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Sought out with care; farsought; hence, picked, choice, chosen, select, excellent.

"His faconde tongne and termes *exquisite*." *Henryson: Test. of Cresseide*, st. 39.

* 2. Curious, nice, particular.

"Be not over *exquisite*
To cast the fashion of uncertain evils."
Milton: Comus, 359.

3. Nice, accurate; of delicate perception; keenly discriminative.

"The most unbounded invention and the most *exquisite* judgment."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 279.

4. Reaching the highest point of pleasure or pain; extreme, exceeding; very keen, poignant or bitter.

"With *exquisite* malice they have mixed the gall and vinegar of falsity and contempt."—*King Charles: Eikon Basilike.*

*5. Skilful, neat; nice or delicate in workmanship.

"They are also *exquisite* in making miraculous talismans and mirrors."—*The Turkish Spy.*

B. *As subst.:* A dandy, a fop, a coxcomb; one who is over-nice in dress.

"Such an *exquisite* was but a poor companion for a quiet, plain man like me."—*Theodore Hook: Gilbert Gurney.*

ĕx'-quĭs-ĭte-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *exquisite; -ly.*] In an exquisite manner.

1. Excellently, choicely; most skilfully or finely.

"By pencils this was *exquisitely* wrought,
Rounded in all the curious would behold."
Davenant: Gondibert, bk. ii., ch. vi.

2. Finely, delicately, deliciously.

"The touch, so *exquisitely* poured
Through the whole body."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

*3. With keen perception; keenly, sharply.

"We see more *exquisitely* with one eye shut than with both open."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

4. Extremely, exceedingly.

"The poetry of operas is generally as *exquisitely* ill as the music is good."—*Addison: On Italy.*

†**ĕx'-quĭs-ĭte-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *exquisite; -ness.*]

1. The quality of being exquisite; niceness, perfection, exactness.

2. Keenness, extremeness, sharpness.

"Christ suffered only the *exquisiteness* and heights of pain."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 9.

*ĕx'-quĭs-ĭt-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *exquisit*(*e*); *-ism.*] The state, quality, or characteristics of an exquisite or dandy; coxcombry, foppery.

*ĕx-quĭs'-ĭ-tĭve, *a.* [Formed, with pref. *ex*, on analogy of *inquisitive* (q.v.).] Curious, inquisitive; eager to discover or know.

*ĕx-quĭs'-ĭ-tĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *exquisitive; -ly.*] Curiously, minutely, accurately.

"To a man that had never seen an elephant, or a rhinoceros, who should tell him most *exquisitively* all their shape, colour, bigness, and particular marks."—*Sidney: Defence of Poesy.*

*ĕx-quĭs'-ĭ-tĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *exquisitive; -ness.*] Exquisiteness.

"The *exquisitiveness* of his moral."—*Sterne: Tristram Shandy*, iii. 118.

*ĕx-săn'-gŭĭne (gu as gw), *a.* [Pref. *ex*, and Eng. *sanguine* (q.v.).] Bloodless; devoid or destitute of blood.

*ĕx-săn-gŭĭn'-ĕ-ŏŭs (gu as gw), *a.* [Exsanguinous.]

*ĕx-săn-gŭĭn'-ĭ-tў (gu as gw), *s.* [Eng. *exsanguine; -ity.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The quality or state of being bloodless; destitution of blood.

2. *Med.:* Privation or destitution of blood; opposed to plethora.

*ĕx-săn'-gŭĭn-ŏŭs, *ĕx-săn-gŭĭn'-ĕ-ŏŭs (gu as gw), *a.* [Lat. *exsanguis*, from *ex* = out, without, and *sanguis* (genit. *sanguinis*) = blood.] Destitute of blood; bloodless.

*ĕx-săn'-gŭĭ-ŏŭs (gu as gw), *a.* [Lat. *exsanguis.*] Bloodless, exsanguinous.

"The whole heart [a dounder's] observed for a pretty while a succession of motion in its divided and *exsanguious* pieces."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 69.

*ĕx-scĭnd', *v.t.* [Lat. *exscindo: ex* = out, off, and *scindo* = to cut.] To cut off; hence, to destroy utterly.

"The *exscinding* and extirpation of the Amorites, together with other the inhabitants of Canaan."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 36.

*ĕx-scrĭbe', *v.t.* [Lat. *exscribo: ex* = out, and *scribo* = to write.] To write out, to copy, to transcribe.

"His proof is from a passage in the Misnah, which Maimonides has also *exscribed*."—*Hooper: On Lent* (1695), p. 223.

ĕx-scrĭpt', *ĕx-crĭpt', *s.* [Lat. *exscriptum*, neut. sing. of *exscriptus*, pa. par. of *exscribo.*] A copy, a transcript.

"To write the *exscript* thereof in humble heart."
Davies: Holy Roode, p. 13.

*ĕx-scrĭp'-tu-ral, *a.* [Pref. *ex*, and Eng. *scriptural* (q.v.).] Not found in Scripture; not in accordance with Scripture.

ĕx-scū'-tel-lāte, *a.* [Pref. *ex*, and Eng. *scutellate* (q.v.).]

Entom.: Not having a scutellum.

*ĕx-sĕct', *v.t.* [Lat. *exsectus*, pa. par. of *exseco* = to cut out or off: *ex* = out, off, and *seco* = to cut.] To cut out, off, or away.

ĕx-sĕc'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *exsectio*, from *exsectus*, pa. par. of *exseco.*] A cutting off, out, or away.

"Sometimes also the frogs would leap nimbly . . . about the room, surviving the *exsection* of their hearts about an hour."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 69.

exsection-apparatus, *s.*

Surg.: A splint or support to stiffen and aid an arm from which a section of bone has been removed.

†ĕx-sĕrt', ĕx-sĕrt'-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *exsertus*, pa. par. of *exsero* = to stretch out.]

Bot. (*Of stamens*): Longer than the corolla.

*ĕx-sĕr'-tile, *a.* [Eng. *exsert; -ile.*] That may or can be thrust out; capable of being thrust out or protruded.

*ĕx-sĭb'-ĭ-lāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *exsibilatus*, pa. par. of *exsibilo: ex* = out, away, and *sibilo* = to hiss.] To hiss off, to condemn.

*ĕx-sĭb-ĭ-lā'-tion, *s.* [Exsibilate.] A hissing off; condemnation.

"After so many ages of *exsibilation*."—*Bp. Hall: Works*, x. 237.

*ĕx-sĭc'-cant, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *exsiccans*, pr. par. of *exsicco: ex* = out, fully, and *sicco* = to dry; *siccus* = dry.]

A. *As adj.:* Having the quality or property of drying up or evaporating moisture.

"You must apply next to it some dry or *exsiccant* medicine."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. vi., ch. v.

B. *As subst.:* A medicine or preparation which has drying properties.

"Some are moderately moist, and require to be treated with medicines of the like nature, such as fleshy parts; others dry in themselves, yet require *exsiccants*, as bones."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. vi., ch. v.

*ĕx-sĭc'-cāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *exsiccatus*, pa. par. of *exsicco.*] To dry up; to evaporate.

"Great heats and droughts *exsiccate* and waste the moisture and vegetative nature of the earth."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

*ĕx-sĭc-cā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *exsiccatio*, from *exsiccatus*, pa. par. of *exsicco*; Fr. *exsiccation*; Ital. *essicazione.*]

1. The act, operation, or process of dryiug up; evaporation of moisture.

"That which is concreted by *exsiccation*, or expression of humidity, will be resolved by humectation: as earth, dirt, and clay."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. i.

2. The state of being dried up; dryness.

"Much *exsiccation* of the body and thirst is made by the pores."—*Venner: Via Recta*, p. 280.

*ĕx-sĭc-cā'-tĭve, *a.* [O. Fr. *exsiccatif*; Ital. *essicativo.*] Having the power or quality of drying or evaporating moisture; exsiccant.

ĕx'-sĭc-cā-tŏr, *s.* [Eng. *exsiccate; -or.*] An apparatus for drying purposes. In most cases such substances are employed as chloride of calcium, which readily absorbs moisture.

*ĕx-sō-lū'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *exsolutio*, from *exsolutus*, pa. par. of *exsolvo* = to loose.] A loosening, faintness, or relaxation in any part of the body.

"Extasis, *exsolution*, liquefaction, transformation, the kiss of the spouse, gustation of God."—*Browne: Urn Burial*, ch. v.

*ĕx-spō-lĭ-ā-tion, *s.* [Expoliation.]

*ĕx-spu-ĭ'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *exspuitio*, from *exspuitus*, pa. par. of *exspuo*; Fr. *exspuition*, *expuition.*] The act of discharging saliva by spitting; a spitting.

*ĕx-spū'-tŏr-y, *a.* [Lat. *exputus*, *exsputus*, pa. par. of *expuo*, *exspuo: ex* = out, and *spuo* = to spit; Eng. adj. suff. *-ory.*] That is spit out or ejected. (*Lit. & Fig.*)

"I cannot immediately recollect the *exsputory* lines."—*Cowper.* (*Ogilvie.*)

*ĕx-stēr'-cēr-āte, *v.t.* [Lat. *ex* = out, and *stercoro* = to dung; *stercus* (genit. *stercoris*) = dung.] To dung out.

"*Exstercorate* her filth thee to annoy."
Davies: Holy Roode, p. 20.

*ĕx-stĭm'-u-lāte, *ex-tim-u-late, *v.t.* [Lat. *exstimulatus*, pa. par. of *exstimulo.*] To excite; to incite, to goad, to spur on.

"The fat and pitch being cleaving bodies, and the air continually *extimulating* the parts."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. v.

*ĕx-stĭm-u-lā'-tion, *ex-tim-u-la-tion, *s.* [Lat. *exstimulatus*, pa. par. of *exstimulo.*] The act of stimulating, exciting, or spurring on; stimulation.

"Maketh things insipids and without any *extimulation*."—*Bacon: Natural History*, § 841.

ĕx-stĭp'-u-late, *a.* [Pref. *ex*, and Eng. *stipulate* (q.v.).] Not having stipules.

*ĕx-strŭct', *v.t.* [Extruct.]

*ĕx-strŭc'-tion, *s.* [Extruction.]

*ĕx-strŭc'-tĭve, *a.* [Extructive.]

*ĕx-strŭc'-tŏr, *s.* [Extructor.]

*ĕx-sŭc'-coŭs, *a.* [Exuccous.]

*ĕx-sŭc'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *exsuctus*, pa. par. of *exsugo* = to suck out: *ex* = out, and *sugo* = to suck.] The act of sucking or drawing out.

"What operation the *exsuction* of the air hath on other liquors, as oil, wine, spirit of vinegar, milk."—*Glanvill: Essay* 3.

*ĕx-sū-dā'-tion, *s.* [Exudation.]

*ĕx-sŭf'-flāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *exsufflatus*, pa. par. of *exsuffio* = to blow upon in abomination or scorn.] To drive out, to exorcise by spitting and blowing upon.

*ĕx-sŭf-flā'-tion, *s.* [Low Lat. *exsufflatio*, from Lat *exsuffio* = to blow upon in token of abomination.]

1. A blowing, a blast.

"It will fly upwards over the helm by a kind of *exsufflation*, without vapouring."—*Bacon: Physiol Remains.*

2. A species of exorcism, performed by blowing and spitting at the evil spirit.

"In exorcism, *exsufflation*, use of salt, spittle, inunction, &c., in the Church of Rome required."—*Fuller: Moderation of Church of England*, p. 282.

*ĕx-sŭf'-fle, *v.t.* [Lat. *exsuffio.*] To breathe or blow upon.

"Exorcised and *exsuffled*."—*Holland: Camden*, p. 768.

*ĕx-sŭf'-flĭ-cāte, *a.* [Etym. doubtful.] Probably the same as, or a misprint for, exsufflated, and hence, contemptible, scorned; or empty, frivolous. (It is only found in the following passage.)

"When I shall turn the business of my soul
To such *exsufflicate* and blown surmises."
Shakesp.: Othello, iii. 3.

ĕx-sŭr'-gĕnt, *a.* [Pref. *ex*, and Lat. *surgens* = rising up, pr. par. of *surgo* = to lift up, to raise, to rise.]

Bot.: Growing upwards. (*Paxton.*)

*ĕx-sŭs'-çĭ-tāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *exsuscitatus*, pa. par. of *exsuscito: ex* = out, fully, and *suscito* = to arouse.] To rouse up, to excite.

*ĕx-sŭs-çĭ-tā'-tion, *a.* [Lat. *exsuscitatio*, from *exsuscitatus*, pa. par. of *exsuscito.*] Rousing up, exciting.

"Virtue is rather an *exsuscitation* and raising up of those intellectual principles."—*Hallywell: Excellence of Moral Virtue* (1692), p. 54.

*ĕx'-tançe, *s.* [Lat. *extans*, for *exstans*, pr. par. of *exsto* = (1) to stand out, to project; (2) to exist, to be: *ex* = out, and *sto* = to stand.] Being, existence.

"The ideal existences of things and entities before their *extances*."—*Browne: Christian Morals*, iii. 25.

*ĕx'-tan-çў, *s.* [Lat. *exstantia*, from *exstans*, *extans*, pa. par. of *exsto.*]

1. The act or state of projecting or standing out above the rest; projection.

2. A part which stands out or projects beyond the rest; a projection.

"The order of the little *extancies*, and consequently that of the little depressions, will be altered likewise."—*Boyle: On Colours; Works*, i. 687.

ĕx'-tant, *a.* [Lat. *extans* for *exstans*, pr. par. of *exsto* = to stand out, to exist.]

*1. Standing out or projecting beyond the rest; protruding. (*Ray.*)

*2. Publicly known; not suppressed or kept back.

"'Tis *extant* that what we call comedia was at first nothing but a simple continued song."—*Ben Jonson: Discoveries.*

3. In existence; in being; surviving; not lost or destroyed.

"There are some ancient writings still *extant* which pass under the name of Sibylline oracles, but these oracles seem to have been all, from first to last, and without any exception, mere impostures."—*Melmoth. Cicero*, bk. ii., lett. 12.

*ĕx'-tą-sĭe, *ĕx'-tą-sў, *s.* [Ecstasy.]

***ĕx'-ta-sĭs,** *s.* [Gr. ἔκστασις (*ekstasis*).] [Ecstasy.] An ecstasy, a trance.

"In the same author is recorded Carolus Magnus' vision (an. 885), or *extasis*, wherein he saw heaven and hell."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy*, pt. iii., § 4.

***ĕx'-ta-sy,** *s.* [Ecstasy.]

***ĕx-tăt'-ĭc, *ĕx-tăt'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Ecstatic, Ecstatical.]

***ĕx-tĕm'-pŏr-al,** *a.* [Lat. *extemporalis* = on the spur of the moment: *ex* = out, from, and *tempus* (genit. *temporis*) = time; Sp. *extemporal*; Ital. *estemporale*.]

1. Made or uttered without premeditation, or on the spur of the moment; extemporary.

"Accustoming oneself to make *extemporal* reflection."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 347.

2. Speaking extempore or without premeditation.

"Many foolish things fall from wise men, if they speak in haste, or be *extemporal*."—*Ben Jonson.*

3. Inspiring, unpremeditated speech.

"Some *extemporal* god of rhyme."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, i. 2.

***ĕx-tĕm'-pŏr-al-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *extemporal*-*ly*.] Without premeditation.

"The quick comedians
Extemporally will stage us."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, v.

***ĕx-tĕm-pŏ-răn'-ĕ-an,** *a.* [Lat. *extemporaneus*.] Extemporaneous, extemporary.

"*Extemporanean* style, tautologies, apish imitation."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy.* (To the Reader.)

ĕx-tĕm-pŏ-rā'-nĕ-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *extemporaneus*, from *ex* = out, away, and *tempus* (genit. *temporis*) = time; Fr. *extemporané*; Ital. *estemporaneo*.] Uttered, made, composed, or done without premeditation, or on the spur of the moment; extemporary.

"There might be a revised liturgy which should not exclude *extemporaneous* prayer."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

ĕx-tĕm-pŏ-rā'-nĕ-oŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *extemporaneous*; *-ly*.] On the spur of the moment; without premeditation, or previous study or thought.

ĕx-tĕm-pŏ-rā'-nĕ-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *extemporaneous*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being extemporaneous or unpremeditated.

ĕx-tĕm'-pŏ-ra-rĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *extemporary*; *-ly*.] Without premeditation; extemporaneously.

ĕx-tĕm'-pŏ-ra-rў, *a.* [Eng. *extempor(e)*; *-ary*.]

1. Made, uttered, or done without premeditation; extemporaneous.

"Filling up a long portion of time with *extemporary* prayer."—*Knox: Winter Evenings*, ev. 23.

2. Made or done for the time or the occasion.

"To govern by established standing laws, and not by *extemporary* decrees."—*Locke: Civil Government.*

ĕx-tĕm'-pŏ-rĕ, *adv., a., & s.* [Lat. *ex* = out, from, and *tempore*, ablat. of *tempus* = time.]

A. *As adv.:* Without premeditation, or previous thought or study; extemporaneously; without preparation.

"Catch some words which presently and *extempore* they reduce and contrive into verse."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 977.

B. *As adj.:* Made, done, or uttered extempore; extemporaneous.

"In that singing of *extempore* hymns."—*Locke: On 1 Corinth.* xiv. (Note 24.)

*** C.** *As subst.:* Extemporaneous speaking or composition.

"Amidst the disadvantage of *extempore* against premeditation."—*Bp. Fell.*

***ĕx-tĕm'-pŏ-rĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *extempory*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being extempore, or done without previous thought or study; extemporaneousness.

***ĕx-tĕm-pŏ-rĭ-zā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *extempor(e)*; *-ation*.] The act or faculty of extemporizing, or expressing oneself extemporaneously.

ĕx-tĕm'-pŏ-rize, *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *extempor(e)*; *-ize*.]

A. *Trans.:* To utter or compose without previous study or thought; to do or perform extemporaneously; to make up on the moment.

B. *Intrans.:* To speak extemporaneously; to discourse without previous study or thought.

"The *extemporizing* faculty is never more out of its element than in the pulpit; though even here it is much more excusable in a sermon than in a prayer."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 3.

ĕx-tĕm'-pŏ-rĭ-zĕr, *s.* [Eng. *extemporiz(e)*; *-er*.] One who extemporizes, or who has the faculty of speaking extempore.

***ĕx tĕm'-pŏr-ў,** *a.* [Extempore.] Extemporaneous, extempore. (*Fuller.*)

ĕx-tĕnd', *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *extendo* = to stretch out: *ex* = out, and *tendo* = to stretch; O. Fr. *estendre*; Fr. *étendre*; Sp. & Port. *extender*; Ital. *estendere*.] [Tend.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To stretch out in any direction; to continue or prolong as a line; to cause to expand or dilate in size.

2. To hold out; to reach forward; to stretch out.

"I *extend* my hand to him thus, quenching my familiar smile with an austere regard of control."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, ii. 5.

3. To spread abroad; to widen or increase the extent or sphere of; to disseminate.

"A man who hath a daughter of most rare note; the report of her is *extended* more than can be thought."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 2.

4. To prolong, to continue: as, To *extend* the time for payment of a debt, &c.

5. To widen to a large comprehension.

"He much magnifies the capacity of his understanding, who persuades himself that he can *extend* his thoughts farther than God exists."—*Locke.*

*6. To amplify, to expand.

"The contracting and *extending* the lines and sense of others would appear a thankless office."—*Wotton.*

*7. To praise, to magnify, to extol.

"I do *extend* him, sir, within himself."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, i. 1.

*8. To impart, to communicate, to use, to show.

"Let there be none to *extend* mercy unto him."—*Psalm* cix. 12

9. To seize. [See II., and Extent, *v.*]

"Lablenus—
This is stiff news—hath with his Parthian force
Extended Asia from Euphrates."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, i. 2.

* **II.** *Law:* To value, to assess, as by a writ of extent; to levy on land.

"This manor is *extended* to my use."
Massinger: New Way to Pay Old Debts, v. 1.

B. *Intran.:* To stretch, to reach, to be continued or prolonged.

"O'er barren mountains, o'er the flowery plain,
Extends thy uncontrolled and boundless reign."
Dryden: Lucretius, i.

¶ For the difference between to *extend* and to *enlarge*, see Enlarge; for that between to *extend* and to *reach*, see Reach.

ĕx-tĕnd'-ant, *a.* [Extend.]

Her.: The same as Displayed (q.v.); having the wings extended or expanded.

***ĕx-tĕnd'-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *extend*; *-able*.] The same as Extendible (q.v.).

ĕx-tĕnd'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Extend.]

extended-letter, *s.*

Print.: One having a face broader than is usual with a letter of its depth.

EXTENDED.

***ĕx-tĕnd'-ĕd-lў,** *adv.* [Eog. *extended*; *-ly*.] In an extended manner; at length, fully.

"To speak unto your lordships somewhat more *extendedly* than what is my use."—*Parliam. Hist.*, 12 *Charles II.* (an. 1660).

ĕx-tĕnd'-ĕr, *ex-tend-our, *s.* [Eng. *extend*; *-er*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that which extends or serves to extend anything.

"The extension made, the *extenders* are to be loosened gently."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. vii., ch. i.

*2. *Law:* A valuer, an assessor.

"*Extendours* he sette forto extend the land."
Robert de Brunne, p. 83.

ĕx-tĕnd'-ĭ-ble, *a.* [Eng. *extend*; *-able*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* That may or can be extended, stretched, enlarged, or expanded; capable or admitting of extension.

2. *Law:* That may be seized under a writ of extent and valued.

ĕx-tĕnd-ĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *extendibl(e)*; *-ity*.] Capability of being extended, stretched, enlarged, or expanded.

"Fire is cause of *extendibility*."
Old Poem in Ashmole's Theat. Chem. (1652), p. 58.

***ĕx-tĕnd'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *extend*; *-less*.] Extended; without limit.

***ĕx-tĕnd-lĕss-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *extendless*; *-ness*.] Unlimited extension.

ĕx-tĕn-sĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *extensibilité*, from Lat. *extensus*, pa. par. of *extendo* = to extend.] The quality of being extensible; extendibility; capacity of being extended, stretched, enlarged, or expanded.

"In what manner they are mixed, so as to give a fibre *extensibility*, who can say?"—*Grew Cosmologia Sacra*, bk. ii., ch. vi.

***ĕx-tĕn'-sĭ-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *extensus*, pa. par. of *extendo*.] Capable of being extended, enlarged, or expanded; extendible.

"That love is blind, is *extensible* beyond the object of poetry."—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica*, ch. xiii.

***ĕx-tĕn'-sĭ-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *extensible*; *-ness*.] Capacity of being extended, stretched, enlarged, or expanded; extensibility.

***ĕx-tĕn'-sĭle,** *a.* [Lat. *extens(us)*, pa. par. of *extendo*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ile*.] Capable of being extended; extensible.

"The surfaces of liquids are to be regarded as *extensile* rather than as tensile, except in the case of free films."—*Athenæum*, April 1, 1882.

ĕx-tĕn'-sion, *s.* [Fr. *extension*, from Lat. *extensio*, from *extensus*, pa. par. of *extendo*; Sp. *extension*; Ital. *estensione, stensione*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of extending, stretching, enlarging, expanding, or prolonging.

2. The state of being extended, stretched, enlarged, or expanded.

"By this idea of solidity is the *extension* of body distinguished from the *extension* of space."—*Locke.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Comm.:* A definite engagement on the part of a creditor, allowing a debtor further time to pay a debt.

2. *Logic:* The extent of the application of a general term; compass.

"When we compare a vague and general conception with a narrower and more definite one, we find that the former contains far more objects in it than the latter. Comparing plant with geranium, for example, we see that plant includes ten thousand times more objects, since the oak, and fir, and lichen, and rose, and countless others, including geranium itself, are implied in it. This capacity of a conception we call its *extension*. The *extension* of plant is greater than that of geranium, because it includes more objects."—*Thomson: Laws of Thought*, § 52.

3. *Physics:* The general property in virtue of which every body occupies a limited portion of space. It is called also magnitude. When small it is measured by the vernier and micrometer screw (q.v.).

4. *Railways:* A line or branch extended beyond the original terminus.

5. *Anat.:* Angular movement in a joint which bends or straightens parts of a limb upon one another or upon the trunk of the body. It is combined with flexion (q.v.).

6. *Surg.:* The pulling of the broken part of a limb in a direction away from the trunk, in order to bring the ends of the bone into their proper position.

extension-apparatus, *s.*

Surg.: An instrument designed to counteract the natural tendency of the muscles to shorten when a limb has been fractured or dislocated. It usually consists of a weight and pulley attached to an arrangement surrounding the limb immediately above the point of fracture.

extension-ladder, *s.* A ladder having a movable section, which is projected in prolongation of the main section when occasion requires.

extension-table, *s.* A table that may be lengthened or shortened at pleasure by the addition or removal of parts of its sectional top.

***ĕx-tĕn'-sion-al,** *a.* [Eng. *extension*; *-al*.] Having great extent; extended, extensive.

"You run upon these *extensional* phantasms."—*More: Divine Dialogues.*

***ĕx-tĕn'-sion-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *extension*; *-ist*.] An advocate or promoter of the extension of the franchise.

ĕx-tĕn'-sĭve, *a.* [Lat. *extensivus*, from *extensus*, pa. par. of *extendo*; Fr. *extensif*; Sp. *extensivo*.]

1. Widely spread or extended; having wide or large extent; embracing or comprehending a wide area or number of objects; comprehensive.

"That empire was the most *extensive* that had ever obeyed a single chief."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

*2. Capable of being extended; extensile.

¶ For the difference between *extensive* and *comprehensive*, see COMPREHENSIVE.

ĕx-tĕn'-sĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *extensive; -ly.*] Widely, largely, freely; to a great extent.

ĕx-tĕn'-sĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *extensive; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being extensive; wideness, largeness, or greatness of extent.

"As we have reason to admire the excellency of this contrivance, so have we to applaud the *extensiveness* of the benefit."—*Government of the Tongue.*

*2. Capability or possibility of being extended; extensibility.

ĕx-tĕn-sŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* A micrometer by which to measure the expansion or contraction in metal bars.

ĕx-tĕn'-sŏr, *s.* [Lat., from *extensus*, pa. par. of *extendo.*]

Anat.: One of the muscles which serve to extend or straighten any part of the body. It is used specially respecting certain muscles of the hand and fingers and the corresponding ones of the foot and toes.

***ĕx-tĕn'-sūre,** *s.* [Lat. *extensus*, pa. par. of *extendo.*] Extension, extent, compass.

"Whose kind to large *extensure* grown."
Drayton: Muses' Elysium, Nymph. ix.

ĕx tĕnt', *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *extentus*, pa. par. of *extendo.*]

*A. *As adj.:* Extended, stretched.

"Both his hands most filthy feculent,
Above the water were on high *extent*,
And fained to wash themselves incessantly.'
Spenser: F. Q., II. vii. 61.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The space, size, or degree to which anything is extended.

2. Size, compass.

"He divided between these two foreigners an *extent* of country larger than Hertfordshire."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

*3. Wideness, extensiveness, comprehension.

"He gave his vote for it, not having sufficiently considered the *extent* of the words, and the consequences that might follow on such an act."—*Burnet: Hist. Own Time* (an. 1669).

*4. The act of extending or communicating; communication, distribution.

"An emperor of Rome,
Troubled, confronted thus, and for the *extent*,
Of equal justice used with such contempt."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, iv. 4.

5. Degree.

*6. Action, behaviour.

"Let thy fair wisdom, not thy passion, sway
In this uncivil and unjust *extent*
Against thy peace."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, iv. 1.

*7. A census or ancient valuation of land or other property, for the purpose of assessment. (*Scotch.*)

"Item, that all schirefis be sworne to the king or his deputis, that thai sall lelely and treuly ger this *extent* be fulfillit of all the laudis and gudis in forme as is aboue writyne."—*Parl. Jas. I.* (an. 1424), *Acts* (ed. 1814), p. 4.

II. *Technically:*

Law: (See extract).

"Upon some prosecutions given by statute, as in the case of debts acknowledged on statutes-staple, body, lands, and goods may all be taken at once in execution, to compel the payment of the debt. The process hereon is usually called an *extent* or *extendi facias*, because the sheriff is to cause the lands, &c., to be appraised to their full extended value, before he delivers them to the plaintiff, that it may be certainly known how soon the debt will be satisfied."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 16.

¶ For the difference between *extent* and *limit*, see LIMIT.

extent-in-aid, *s.*

Law: A writ issued at the suit of a crown-debtor against a person indebted to himself, and grounded on the principle that the crown is entitled to all debts due to the debtor.

extent-in-chief, *s.*

Law: A writ issuing from the Court of Exchequer ordering the sheriff to make an inquisition or inquiry upon the oaths of lawful men into the lands, &c., of the debtor, and seize the same into the king's hands.

***ĕx-tĕnt',** *v.t.* & *i.* [EXTENT, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To assess, to lay on, or apportion an assessment upon.

"He sall cheiss lele men and discret quhilkis sall byde knawlege befor the king gif thai haif doune thair deuoir at the end of the taxacione; and that alss mony persouys as may sufficiently *extent* the cuntre," &c.—*Parl. Jas. I.* (an. 1424), *Acts* (ed. 1814), p. 4.

B. *Intrans.:* To be assessed or taxed.

"The merchant prentels, and sic kind of people as were wont to *extent* with them to pay at his entres thirtie shilling."—*Maitland: Hist. Edinburgh*, p. 234.

***ĕx tĕn'-tŏr, *ex-ten-tour,** *s.* [Eng. *extent; -or.*] An assessor; one who apportions a general tax. Now stent-master (q.v.).

"That the *extentouris* sall be sworne before the barronis of the schirefdome."—*Parl. Jas. I* (an. 1424), *Acts* (ed. 1566), ch. xl.

ĕx-tĕn'-ū-āte, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *extenuer*; Ital. *estenuare, stenuare*; Sp. & Port. *estenuar.*]

A. *Transitive:*

*1. To make thin, lean, or slender.

"His body behind his head becomes broad, from whence it is again *extenuated* all the way to the tail."—*Grew: Museum.*

*2. To make rare or less dense.

"The race of all things here is to *extenuate* and turn things to be more pneumatical and rare, and not to retrograde from pneumatical to that which is dense."—*Bacon.*

*3. To lower, to degrade, to depreciate, to reduce in honour or dignity.

"Righteous are Thy decrees on all Thy works;
Who can *extenuate* Thee?" *Milton, P. L.*, x. 645.

4. To lessen; to make less in gravity or degree.

"To persist
In doing wrong, *extenuates* not wrong."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, ii. 2.

*5. To mitigate; to lessen in severity.

"Which [law] by no means we may *extenuate*."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, i. 1.

6. To palliate; to excuse; opposed to *aggravate.*

"Speak of me as I am: nothing *extenuate*"
Shakesp.: Othello, v. 2.

B. *Intrans.:* To become more thin, lean, or slender; to become attenuated.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *extenuate* and to *palliate:* "To *extenuate* is simply to lessen guilt without reference to the means; to *palliate* is to lessen it by means of art. To *extenuate* is rather the effect of circumstances; to *palliate* is the direct effort of an individual. Ignorance in the offender may serve as an *extenuation* of his guilt, although not of his offence; it is but a poor *palliation* of a man's guilt to say that his crimes have not been attended with the mischief which they were calculated to produce." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***ĕx-tĕn'-ū-āte,** *a.* [Lat. *extenuatus*, pa. par. of *extenuo* = to make thin: *ex* = out, fully, and *tenuo* = to make thin; *tenuis* = thin.] Thin, lean, slender, attenuated.

"The body slender, lank, and *extenuate*."—*Huloet*, in voc. *Body.*

***ĕx-tĕn'-ū-āt-ĭng,** *pr. par., a.,* & *s.* [EXTENUATE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of making thin, lean, or slender; the state of becoming extenuated; extenuation.

***ĕx-tĕn'-ū-āt-ĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *extenuating; -ly.*] In an extenuating manner; by way of extenuation.

ĕx-tĕn-ū-ā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *extenuatio*, from *extenuatus*, pa. par. of *extenuo*; Fr. *extenuation*; Sp. *extenuacion*; Ital. *estenuazione, stenuazione.*]

*1. The act of making thinner, leaner, or slenderer.

*2. The state or process of becoming thinner, leaner, or slenderer.

"A third sort of marasmus is an *extenuation* of the body, caused through an immoderate heat and dryness of the parts."—*Harvey.*

3. The act of representing as less wrong, grave, or serious; palliation; excuse.

"Nor is it possible to plead, in *extenuation* of his guilt, that he was misled by inordinate zeal for the public good."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

4. Mitigation, alleviation.

"When sin is to be judged, the kindest enquiry is what deeds of charity we can alledge in *extenuation* of our punishment."—*Atterbury: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 5.

***ĕx-tĕn'-ū-ā-tĭve,** *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *extenuat(e); -ive.*]

A. *As adj.:* Tending to extenuate; extenuating.

B. *As subst:* An extenuating plea or circumstance.

"Another *extenuative* of the intended rebellion."—*North: Examen*, p. 370.

ĕx-tĕn'-ū-ā-tŏr, *s.* [Eng. *extenuat(e); -or.*] One who extenuates.

ĕx-tĕn'-ū-ā-tŏr-ў, *a.* [Eng. *extenuat(e); -ory.*] Tending or intended to extenuate or palliate.

***ĕx-tĕr'-ĭ-ăl, *ĕx-tĕr'-ĭ-ăll,** *a.* [EXTERIOR.] Exterior, external.

"Of the outward man *exteriall*."—*Rede me and be not wrothe*, p. 123.

ĕx-tĕr'-ĭ-ŏr, *ex-ter-i-our, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *extérieur*, from Lat. *exterior*, compar. of *exter* or *exterus* = on the outside; Sp. & Port. *exterior.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. External, outside, outer, directed outwards; situated, bounding, or limiting on the outside; opposed to *interior* (q.v.).

"The *exteriour* ayre whyche compasseth the bodye."—*Sir T. Elyot: Castel of Helth*, bk. ii.

2. Situated beyond the limits of; outside of: as, a point *exterior* to a circle.

3. Coming from without; extrinsic: as, *exterior* assistance.

4. Foreign; relating to foreign countries or nations.

B. *As substantive:*

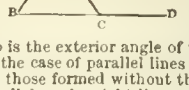
1. The outer surface; the outside; the external features.

"Few churches present an *exterior* and interior equally finished."—*Eustace: Italy*, i. (Pref. Disc.)

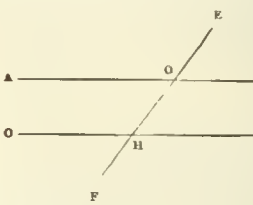
2. An outward or visible act, form, ceremony, &c.

exterior-angle, *s.*

Geom.: An angle made by producing any side of a figure—



Thus A C D is the exterior angle of the triangle A B C. In the case of parallel lines the exterior angles are those formed without the parallels, by the parallels and a right line cutting them. Thus, if A B and C D be parallel lines, and E F a right line cutting them, the angles E O A, E O B, F H C, and F H D are the exterior angles.



exterior-screw, *s.* A screw cut upon the outside of a stem or mandrel, in contradistinction to one of which the thread is cut on an interior or hollow surface.

exterior-side, *s.*

Fort.: The side of an imaginary polygon, upon which the plan of a fortification is constructed.

exterior-slope, *s.*

Fort.: The slope of a parapet towards the country. It is at the foot of the anperior slope, and forms the lower portion of the rampart above the escarp, or the berme, if there be one. [PARAPET.]

¶ For the difference between *exterior* and *outside*, see OUTSIDE; for that between *exterior* and *outward*, see OUTWARD.

***ĕx-tĕr-ĭ-ŏr'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Fr. *extériorité.*]

1. Surface; exterior or external parts; externality.

2. An undue subordination of the inner or spiritual to the outer or practical life in religious matters. (*Ogilvie.*)

ĕx-tĕr'-ĭ-ŏr-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *exterior; -ly.*] On the exterior or outside; outwardly, externally.

"You have slandered nature in my form;
Which, howsoever rude *exteriorly*,
Is yet the cover of a fairer mind,
Than to be butcher of an innocent child.
Shakesp.: King John, iv. 2.

***ĕx-tĕr'-mĭn-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *extermin(ate); -able.*] That may or can be exterminated; capable of or liable to extermination.

ĕx-tĕr'-mĭn-āte, *v.t.* [Lat. *exterminatus*, pa. par. of *extermino* = to drive beyond the boundaries: *ex* = out, away, and *terminus* = a boundary; Sp. & Port. *exterminar*: Ital. *esterminare*; Fr. *exterminer.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. To drive out of one's borders or country; to banish; to expatriate.

"They deposed, *exterminated*, and deprived him of communion."—*Barrow: Of the Pope's Supremacy.*

* 2. To drive away from oneself; to repel.

"Most things do either associate and draw near to themselves the like, and do also drive away, chase, and *exterminate* their contraries."—*Bacon: Colours of Good & Evil.*

3. To extirpate, to destroy utterly; to drive completely away.

"The fixed purpose of these men was to *exterminate* the Saxon colony."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

4. To eradicate, to root out, to extirpate, to put an end to.

"Their language was wholly *exterminated* from hence with them."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind*, p. 163.

* **II.** *Alg.:* To eliminate; to take away: as, To *exterminate* surds or unknown quantities from an equation.

¶ For the difference between to *exterminate* and to *eradicate*, see ERADICATE.

ĕx-tĕr'-mĭn-ā-tĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [EXTERMINATE.]

* **A.** *As. pa. par.:* (See the verb

B. *As adjective:*

* 1. Expatriated, banished.

"To relieve our *exterminated* . . . brethren."—*Milton: On the Persecutions of the Vaudois.*

2. Eradicated, extirpated, utterly destroyed or rooted up.

ĕx-tĕr-mĭn-ā'-tion, *s.* [Fr. *extermination*, from Lat. *exterminatus*, pa. par. of *extermino*; Sp. *exterminacion*; Ital. *esterminazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of exterminating, extirpating, or destroying utterly.

"The question is, how far an holy war is to be pursued, whether to displanting and *extermination* of people?"—*Bacon.*

2. The state of being exterminated or destroyed utterly.

"No doubte but the towne of Bruges must nedes fall into ruyne and other *extermination*."—*Hall: Henry VII* (an 5).

3. The act of eradicating, exterminating, or destroying the influence of; extirpation, eradication: as, the *extermination* of crime.

* **II.** *Alg.:* The same as elimination (q.v.).

ĕx-tĕr'-mĭn-ā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat., from *extermino.*] One who or that which exterminates or destroys.

ĕx-tĕr'-mĭn-ā-tŏr-ў, *a.* [Eng. *exterminat(e)*; *-ory.*] Exterminating, destroying utterly; tending to exterminate.

"The grounds, reasons, and principles of those terrible, confiscatory, and *exterminatory* periods."—*Burke: Letter to R. Burke, Esq.*

* **ĕx-tĕr'-mĭne,** *v.t.* [Fr. *exterminer*, from Lat. *extermino.*] To exterminate, to destroy.

"Your sorrow and my grief
Were both *extermined*."
Shakesp.: As you like It, iii. 5.

* **ĕx-tĕr-mĭn'-ĭ-ōn,** *s.* [Lat. *extermino* = to exterminate.] Extermination.

"To whom she werketh vtter confusion and *exterminion*."—*Udal Apoph. of Erasmus*, p. 182.

ĕx-tĕrn', *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *externus*, from *exterus* = on the outside.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. External, outward, visible.

"My outward action doth demonstrate
The native act and figure of my heart
In compliment *extern*."
Shakesp.: Othello, i. 1.

2. Proceeding from or depending on something external; not intrinsic or inherent.

B. *As substantive:*

1. The exterior; the outward part or form.

* 2. Outward show, form, or deportment.

"With my *extern* the outward honouring."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 125.

3. A student or pupil who does not reside within a college or seminary; a day-scholar. (In Roman Catholic Schools.)

ĕx-tĕr'-nal, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *extern*; *-al.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Exterior; situated on the outside or exterior; superficial. (Opposed to *internal*, q.v.)

2. Visible, open.

"He that commits only the *external* act of idolatry is as guilty as he that commits the *external* act of theft."—*Stillingfleet.*

3. Being or arising outside; not intrinsic or inherent; outside of or separate from anything; proceeding from without.

"The treachery of his own passions, and the snares of *external* seduction."—*Cogan: On the Passions*, i. (Pref. Disc.)

4. Accidental, incidental, accompanying; not essential.

5. Pertaining to or derived from the body.

"Her virtues graced with *external* gifts."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry VI.*, v. 5.

6. Foreign; pertaining to or connected with foreign countries or nations.

B. *As substantive:*

1. External parts, form, features, or characteristics.

"Adam was then no less glorious in his *externals*; he had a beautiful body as well as an immortal soul."—*South.*

2. Outward form, rites, or ceremonies.

"God in *externals* could not place content."
Pope: Essay on Man, iv. 66.

* **ĕx-tĕr-năl-ĭ-şā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *externalis(e)*; *-ation.*] The act of rendering objective; giving shape and form to.

"Such a city would be the *externalisation* of the human spirit in the highest state of development that we can conceive for it."—*Mallock: New Republic*, bk. iv., ch. i.

* **ĕx-tĕr'-năl-īşe,** *v.t.* [Eng. *external* (a.); *-ise.*] To render external or objective, to give shape or form to.

"Why else does he [the poet] *externalise* his feelings—give them a body?"—*Mallock: New Republic*, bk. iii., ch. ii.

* **ĕx-tĕr'-năl-ĭ-ty,** *s.* [Eng. *external*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being external; exteriority; separation.

"Pressure or resistance necessarily supposes *externality* in the thing which presses or resists."—*A. Smith: On the External Senses.*

ĕx-tĕr'-nal-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *external*; *-ly.*] On the outside; outwardly; apparently, visibly, superficially.

"Suppressing those holy incitements to vertue and good life, which God's spirit ministers to us *externally* or internally."—*Bp. Taylor: Set Forms of Liturgy*, 126.

* **ĕx-tĕr'-nĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *extern*; *-ity.*] Outwardness, the outside.

"An *externity* of corporeal irradiation."—*H. Brooke: Fool of Quality*, ii. 249.

ĕx-tĕr-rā'-nĕ-ŭs, *a.* [Lat. *exterraneus*: *ex* = out, away, and *terra* = land.] Belonging to or coming from abroad; foreign.

ĕx-tĕr-rĭ-tŏr'-ĭ-al, *a.* [Pref. *ex.* and Eng. *territorial* (q.v.).] Beyond the jurisdiction of the laws of the country in which one resides.

ĕx-tĕr-rĭ-tŏr-ĭ-ăl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *exterritorial*; *-ity.*] Exclusion from being held to belong to a particular territory. Used of British ships in foreign waters, especially ships of war, which are held to be an integral part of the British empire, and consequently not to be included in the territory of the foreign state whose waters or harbours they may temporarily enter.

"Under the first head he [Mr. Whitbread] maintained that the [Fugitive Slave] circular surrendered the *exterritoriality* of our public ships."—*Times*, Feb. 23, 1876.

* **ĕx-tĕr'-şion,** *s.* [Lat. *extersio*, from *extersus*, pa. par. of *extergeo*: *ex* = out, and *tergeo* = to wipe.] The act of wiping or rubbing out.

* **ĕx-tĭl',** *v.t.* [Lat. *exstillo*: *ex* = out, and *stillo* = to drop.] To drop or distil from.

* **ĕx-tĭl-lā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *exstillatus*, pa. par. of *exstillo.*] The act of distilling or falling in drops.

"They seemed made by an exsudation or *extillation* of petrifying juices out of the rocky earth."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*

* **ĕx-tĭm'-ŭ-lāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *exstimulo*: *ex* = out, fully, and *stimulo* = to urge, to press; *stimulus* = a goad.] To stimulate, to urge, to press.

"Choler is one excretion whereby nature excludeth another, which, descending unto the bowels, *extimulates* and excites them unto expulsion."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. ii.

* **ĕx-tĭm-ŭ-lā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *exstimulatio*, from *exstimulatus*, pa. par. of *exstimulo.*] The act of stimulating; stimulation.

"The air intermixed is without virtues, and maketh things insipid, and without any *extimulation*."—*Bacon: Natural History*, § 841

ĕx-tĭnct', * **ex-tĭncte,** *a.* [Lat. *extinctus*, pa. par. of *extinguo*, *exstinguo* = to extinguish (q.v.).]

* **I.** *Lit.:* Extinguished, quenched, put out: as a light, a lamp, &c.

"That they may . . . be *extincte*, lyke as tow is quenched."—*Isaiah* xliii. (*Bible*, 1551.)

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Having ceased to be; ended, finished: come to an end.

"Let's try and fix some era, if we can,
When good ones were *extinct*, and bad began."
Jenyns: Horace, ep. i., bk. ii.

* 2. Fallen into disuse; obsolete; abolished, out of force.

"A censure inflicted *a jure* continues, though such law be *extinct*, or the lawgiver removed from his office."—*Aylife: Parergon.*

* **ĕx-tĭnct',** * **ex-tĭncte,** *v.t.* [EXTINCT, *a.*] To make extinct; to abolish; to make void; to destroy.

"It may seem to his high wisdom meet to *extinct* and make frustrate the payments of the said annates or first-fruits."—*Acts of Parl.* 23 *Henry VIII.*, act 33.

ĕx-tĭnc'-teŭr, *s.* [Fr. = extinguisher.] A fire-extinguisher or annihilator. It was invented by Dr. F. Carlier, and patented by A. Vignon in July, 1862; a fire-annihilator having, however, been invented by Mr. T. Phillips in 1849. The extincteur consisted of an iron cylinder filled with water and carbon-dioxide, generated by bicarbonate of soda and tartaric acid. It was subsequently improved by Mr. W. B. Dick. It is founded on the principle that carbon-dioxide, formerly called carbonic acid, extinguishes lights or any ordinary burning material.

ĕx-tĭnc'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *extinctio*, from *extinctus*, pa. par. of *extinguo.*]

1. The act of extinguishing or quenching.

"Red-hot needles or wires, extinguished in quicksilver, do yet acquire a verticity according to the laws of position and *extinction*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

2. The state of being extinguished or quenched.

"The parts are consumed through *extinction* of their native heat, and dissipation of their radical moisture."—*Harvey.*

3. The act of destroying, exterminating, or putting an end to; extermination, destruction, suppression.

"The utter *extinction* and annihilation of the wicked after the day of judgement."—*Glanvill: Essays*, No. 5.

4. The state of being destroyed, exterminated, or suppressed.

"Where Vice to dark *extinction* flies."
Mickle: Odes; Knowledge, ode i.

ĕx'-tĭne, * **ex-ine,** *s.* [Lat. *ext(er)* = on the outside, and suff. *-ine.*]

Bot.: The outer coat of a pollen-grain.

ĕx-tĭn'-guish (gu as gw), *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *extinguo*, *exstinguo*, from *ex* = out, and *stinguo* to prick, to extinguish; Sp. *extinguir*; Ital. *estinguere*; O. Fr. *esteindre*; Fr. *éteindre.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To put out, to quench; as, a light, a lamp, &c.

"By death *extinguisht* is that star, whose light
Did shine so faithfull."
Habington: Castara, Elegy, viii., pt. ii.

2. To put an end to; to quench.

"To make a blaze of gentrie to the world,
A little puffe of scorne *extinguisht* it."
B. Jonson: Every Man in his Humour, i. 1.

3. To suppress, to stifle, to destroy.

"It . . . *extinguished* also the flames of all other vices."—*Bale: English Votaries*, pt. ii.

4. To cloud, to obscure.

"Bethink thee on her virtues that surmount,
Her natural graces that *extinguish* art."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry VI.*, v. 3.

II. *Law:* To put an end to by union or consolidation. [EXTINGUISHMENT, II.]

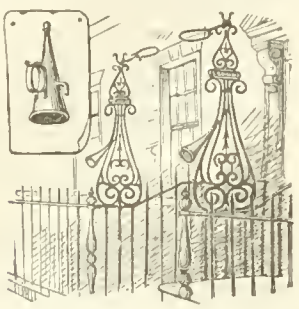
"By way of extinguishment: as if my tenant for life makes a lease to A for life remainder to B and his heirs, and I release to A; this *extinguishes* my right to the reversion, and shall enure to the advantage of B's remainder as well as of A's particular estate."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 20.

* **B.** *Intran.:* To be quenched or extinguished; to go out.

* **ĕx-tĭn'-guish-a-ble (gu as gw),** *a.* [Eng. *extinguish*; *-able.*] That may or can be extinguished, destroyed, or suppressed; capable or liable to extinction.

"The fiery substance of the soul onely *extinguishable* by that element."—*Browne: Urn Burial*, ch. i., pt. iv.

ĕx-tĭn'-guish-ĕr (gu as gw), *s.* [Eng. *extinguish*; *-er.*] One who or that which extinguishes: specif., a little cone placed on the top of a burning candle to extinguish the



EXTINGUISHERS.

light. Large metal extinguishers were formerly attached to the railings of the houses of the English gentry to enable the footmen or link-boys to put out their torches. Many still remain, especially in what was the fashionable part of London in the last century.

"Of Pinchbeck's own mixt-metal make
A huge *extinguisher*."
Maim: Ode to Mr. Pinchbeck.

ĕx-tĭn'-guish-mĕnt (gu as gw), *s.* [Eng. *extinguish*; *-ment.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. The act of extinguishing, quenching, or putting out.

2. The act of suppressing, destroying, putting an end to, or abolishing; extinction, destruction, abolition.

"He moved him to a war upon Flanders, for the better *extinguishment* of the civil wars of France."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

3. The state or condition of being utterly destroyed, exterminated, or suppressed; extinction, destruction.

"When death's form appears, she feareth not
An utter quenching or *extinguishment*."
Davies. Immortality of the Soul, s. 30, R. 4.

* 4. Abolition, nullification.

"Divine laws of Christian church polity may not be altered by *extinguishment*."—*Hooker.*

II. *Law:* The extinction or ending of an estate, right, &c., by means of merging or consolidating it with another, generally one more extensive.

ĕx-tĭrp', *v.t.* [Fr. *extirper*, from Lat. *extirpo*, *exstirpo* = to pluck up by the roots: *ex* = out, and *stirpo* (genit. *stirpis*) = a root; Sp. & Port. *extirpar*; Ital. *estirpare.*] To extirpate, to eradicate, to root out.

"Nor shall that nation boast it so with us,
But be *extirpèd* from our provinces."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry VI.*, iii. 3

* **ĕx-tĭrp'-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *extirp*; *-able.*] That may or can be extirpated; liable to extirpation.

"Lest it infect the ground with a plant not easily *extirpable*."—*Evelyn: Terra.*

ĕx'-tĭr-pāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *extirpatus*, *exstirpatus*, pa. par. of *extirpo*, *exstirpo.*] [EXTIRP.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To eradicate, to root out, to extirpate, to destroy utterly, to exterminate.

"Some frightful diseases have been *extirpated* by science: and some have been banished by police."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. *Surg.:* To cut out or off: as, To *extirpate* a wen.

¶ For the difference between to *extirpate* and to *eradicate*, see ERADICATE.

* **ĕx-tĭr-pā'-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *extirpat(e)*; *-ive.*] Capable of extirpating; having a tendency to extirpate.

"Enable nature to go on with the *extirpative* and preventive remedies."—*Cheyne.*

ĕx-tĭr-pā'-tion, * **ex-tĭr-pa-cion,** *s.* [Fr. *extirpation*, from Lat. *exstirpatio*, from *exstirpatus*, pa. par. of *exstirpo*; Sp. *extirpacion*; Ital. *estirpazione.*]

1. The act of extirpating, rooting out, eradicating, or exterminating; extermination, eradication, excision.

"For the *extirpacion* and abholishyng of the hyshoppe of Rome."—*Hall: Henry VIII.* (an. 28).

2. The state of being extirpated, rooted out, or eradicated; total destruction or extermination.

"His brethren in apparent danger of utter *extirpation*."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. v., § 4.

ĕx'-tĭr-pā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat. *extirpatus*, pa. par. of *extirpo*, *exstirpo.*] One who extirpates, eradicates, or exterminates; an exterminator.

* **ĕx-tĭr'-pĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *extirp*; *-er.*] One who extirpates; an extirpator.

"Founders of states, lawgivers, *extirpers* of tyrants, fathers of the people, were honoured."—*Bacon*, in *French: On Some Def. in our Eng. Dict.*, p 18.

* **ĕx-tĭ-spĭ'-cious,** *a.* [Lat. *extispicium* = an inspection of entrails for purposes of augury: *exta* = the entrails, and *specio* = to look at.] Relating or pertaining to the inspection of entrails for purposes of augury; augurial.

"Thus hath he deluded many nations unto his augurial and *extispicious* inventions, from casual and uncontrived contingencies, divining events succeeding."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. i., ch. xi.

ĕx-tŏl', *v.t.* [Lat. *extollo* = to raise up: *ex* = out, and *tollo* = to raise.]

* 1. *Lit.:* To raise up, to lift, to elevate.

"She left th' vnrighteous world, and was to heauen *extol'd*."
Spenser: F. Q., VII. vii. 37.

2. *Fig.:* To praise, to magnify, to laud, to hold up to admiration, to glorify.

"As ignorant and shallow as people generally are who *extol* the past at the expense of the present."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

¶ For the difference between to *extol* and to *praise*, see PRAISE.

ĕx-tŏl'-lĕr, *s.* [Eng. *extol*; *-er.*] One who extols, magnifies, or praises any person or thing.

"The late states which inflict capital punishment upon *extollers* of the Pope's supremacy."—*Bacon: Charge upon the Commission for the Verge.*

* **ĕx-tŏl'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *extol*; *-ment.*] The act of extolling; the state of being extolled.

"In the verity of *extolment* I take him to be a soul of great article."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. 2.

* **ex-tor-cion,** *s.* [EXTORTION.]

* **ĕx-tor'se, * ex-torce,** *v.t.* [Lat. *extorqueo*, perf. indic. *extorsi.*]

1. To wring, to harass, to pain.

"Too many grieuous plagues my state *extorse*."
Stirling: Aurora, st. 64.

2. To practise extortion upon.

"By men even dead, as oft alive *extorc'd*."
Stirling: Doomes-day: Fourthe Hour.

* **ĕx-tor'-sious,** *a.* [EXTORTIOUS.]

* **ĕx-tor'-sious-lў,** *adv.* [EXTORTIOUSLY.]

ĕx-tor'-sĭve, *a.* [Lat. *extorqueo*, perf. indic. *extorsi*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ive.*] Tending or serving to extort or draw from by compulsion.

* **ĕx-tor'-sĭve-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *extorsive*; *-ly.*] In an extorsive or extortionate manner; with extortion.

ĕx-tort', *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *extortus*, pa. par. of *extorqueo* = to twist out: *ex* = out, and *torqueo* = to twist; Fr. *extorquer*; Sp. & Port. *estorcer*; Ital. *estorcere.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Phys.:* To wrest or wring anything from any person by physical force, threats, or torture, or undue exercise of power of any sort; to gain by force, to exact; to compel the surrender or giving of anything.

"Till the injurious Roman did *extort*
This tribute from us, we were free."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 1.

2. *Ment.:* To draw from a person with difficulty and against his will: as, To *extort* a promise from a person; to *extort* an answer.

"The king did not come into those concessions seasonably, nor with a good grace; all appeared to be *extorted* from him."—*Burnet: Hist. Own Time*, bk. i.

II. *Law:* To take by extortion.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To practise extortion.

"To whom they never gave any penny of entertainment, but let them feed upon the countries, and *extort* upon all men where they come."—*Spenser: Present State of Ireland.*

* **ĕx-tort',** *a.* [Lat. *extortus.*] Extorted, gained by extortion or violence. [EXTORT, *v.*]

"Having great lordships got and goodly farms,
Through strong oppression of his power *extort*."
Spenser: F. Q., V. ii. 5.

ĕx-tort'-ĕr, * ex-tor-tour, *s.* [Eng. *extort*; *-er.*] One who practises extortion; one who gains or takes things by extortion.

"The violent *extortour* of other mens goods."—*Trans. of Boetius*, p. 95.

ĕx-tor'-tion, * ex-tor-cion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *extorqueo*, perf. indic. *extorsi*; Sp. *extorsion*; Ital. *estorsione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of extorting; the act or practice of wresting or drawing anything from others by violence, threats, undue exercise of authority, or other illegal ways; oppressive exaction or compulsion.

"And therefore by *extortion* I leve."
Chaucer: C. T., 7,011.

2. A gross or extortionate overcharge.

"The Dover boatmen, whose *extortions* may boast the prescriptions of three centuries, carried off his portmanteau."—*J. S. Brewer. English Studies*, p. 364.

II. *Law:* (See extract).

"Lastly, *extortion*; which consists in an officer's unlawfully taking, by colour of his office, from any man any money or thing of value, that is not due to him, or more than is due, or before it is due. The punishment for this offence is fine and imprisonment, and sometimes a forfeiture of the office; the defendant being also made to render double to the party aggrieved, and be punished at the pleasure of the crown, that is to say, at the discretion of the court."—*Blackstone: Commentaries*, bk. iv., ch. 10.

* **ĕx-tor'-tion-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *extortion*; *-able.*] Extortionate.

* **ĕx-tor'-tion-ar-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *extortion*; *-ary.*] Practising extortion; containing or of the nature of extortion; extortionate.

ĕx-tŏr'-tion-ąte, *a.* [Eng. *extortion*; *-ate.*] Characterized by or of the nature of extortion; oppressive.

ĕx-tor'-tion-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *extortion*; *-er.*] One who practises extortion.

"The ill-gotten wealth of the oppressor or *extortioner*."—*Knox: Essays*, No. 151.

* **ĕx-tor'-tious, * ex-tor-sious,** *a.* [Eng. *extort*; *-ious.*] Oppressive, cruel, characterized by extortion or oppression.

"The *extortious* cruelties of some, the corrupt wresting of justice in others."—*Bp. Hall: Remains*, p. 77.

* **ĕx-tor'-tious-lў, * ex-tor-sious-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *extortious*; *-ly.*] With extortion or oppression.

"That office was commonly misseused *extortiously*."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 1,207.

ĕx'-tra, *a.*, *s.*, & *pref.* [Lat. for *extera* = *ex extera parte* = on the outside. A Latin preposition denoting beyond, further than, except.]

A. *As adj.:* Beyond what is absolutely necessary; over and above what is usual; supplementary, additional: as, *extra* diet, an *extra* charge, &c.

B. *As subst.:* Something beyond what is absolutely necessary or usual; an addition: as, Music is charged as an *extra*.

C. *As prefix:* It is largely used in English to denote something outside of or beyond what is signified by the word to which it is prefixed.

extra-axillar, extra-axillary, *a.*

Bot.: Beyond the axil; growing from above or below the axils of the leaves or branches.

extra-belief, *s.* Matthew Arnold's rendering of the German *Aberglaube*, which he does not coosider adequately translated by "superstition."

"*Extra-belief*, that which we hope, augur, imagine, is the poetry of life, and has the rights of poetry."—*Literature & Dogma*, p. 81.

extra-costs, *s. pl.*

Law: Those costs or charges which do not appear upon the face of the proceedings: as the expenses of witnesses, fees to counsel, court-fees, &c.

extra-current, *s.*

Elect.: An induced galvanic current, which moves in the same direction as the principal one when contact is made, and in the reverse direction when it is broken. The former is called the direct extra-current and the latter the inverse extra-current. The direct one heightens the effect of the principal current, the inverse one lowers it.

extra-historic, *a.*

Anthropol.: A term applied by Tylor to those regions which have no history, and concerning which tradition is utterly untrustworthy, owing to the low mental condition of the people. [UNHISTORIC.]

"The inquiry as to the relation of savagery to barbarism and semi-civilization lies almost entirely in prehistoric or *extra-historic* regions."—*Tylor: Primitive Culture*, i. 35.

ĕx-tra-cŏn-stĕl'-lar-ў, *a.* [Pref. *extra,* and Eng. *constellary* (q.v.).]

Astron.: A term applied to those stars which are not classed under any constellation.

ĕx-tract', *v.t.* [Sp. *extraer;* Port. *extrahir;* Fr. *extraire.*] [EXTRACT, *s.*]

1. To draw or pull out; to withdraw or remove from a fixed position: as, To *extract* a tooth.

2. To draw out by chemical process; to distil.

"They
Whom sunny Borneo bears, are stored with streams
Egregious, rum and rice's spirit *extract.*"
J. Philips: Cider, ii.

3. To draw out of any containing body or cavity.

"These waters were *extracted,* and laid upon the surface of the ground."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

4. To take from something of which the thing taken formed a part.

"Woman is her name; of man
Extracted." *Milton: P. L.,* viii 497.

5. To select a part; to take out or quote a passage or passages from a book or writing.

"To see how this case is represented, I have *extracted* out of that pamphlet a few notorious falsehoods."—*Swift.*

¶ *To extract the root of a quantity or number:*

Math.: To ascertain the root.

ĕx'-trăct, *a. & s.* [Lat. *extractus,* pa. par. of *extrahо: ex* = out, and *trahe* = to draw.]

* **A.** *As adj.:* Extracted, drawn, deduced.

"As the sun is the very issue *extract* from that good."—*P. Holland: Plutarch,* p. 839.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary language:*

1. That which is extracted or drawn from anything.

2. That which is extracted or drawn from any substance by heat, distillation, or other chemical process. [II., 1.]

"In tinctures, if the superfluous spirit of wine be distilled off, it leaves at the bottom that thicker substance, which chemists call the *extract* of the vegetables."—*Boyle.*

3. An abstract or passage quoted from a book or writing; an excerpt, a quotation.

"There appears in this *extract* such simplicity and goodness."—*Sharp: Defence of Christianity.*

* 4. Extraction, descent.

"The apostle gives it a value suitable to its *extract,* branding it with the most ignominious imputation of foolishness."—*South.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Pharm.:* Extracta. These are of three kinds: (1) Green extracts, prepared by heating the juice of plants to 130° F., to coagulate the green colouring matter, filtering and heating to 200° F. to coagulate the albumen, and again filtering. The juice is then evaporated to a thin syrup at 140° F., the green colouring matter is added, and the whole evaporated to the proper consistence of an extract. (2) Extracts formed by treating drugs with water, and evaporating the solution obtained. (3) Extracts formed by treating drugs with spirits of wine, and then evaporating. (*Garrod: Mat. Medica.*)

2. *Scots Law:* A copy of a deed or other document, authenticated by the proper officer, the original of which either is in a public record, or a transcript of which, taken from the original, has been preserved in a public record.

extract of gamboge, *s.* The colouring matter of gamboge, separated from the greenish gum and impurities by solution in alcohol and precipitation. By the process it acquires a powdery texture, which renders it capable of being mixed with oil for use in glazing. (*Weale.*)

extract of lead, *s.* Impure acetate of lead; obtained by boiling litharge in vinegar.

ĕx-trăct'-a-ble, ĕx-trăct'-ĭ-ble, *a.* [Eng. *extract; -able.*] That may or can be extracted.

"No more money was *extractible* from his pocket."—*Dickens: Uncommercial Traveller,* ch. xxviii.

ĕx-trăct'-ĭ-form, *a.* [Eng. *extract; i* connective, and Eng. *form.*]

Chem.: Having the form or appearance of an extract.

ĕx-trăct'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [EXTRACT, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Drawing or pulling out; withdrawing.

* 2. Distracting, absorbing.

"A most *extracting* frenzy of mine own
From my remembrance clearly banished his."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, v. 1.

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of drawing out; extraction.

ĕx-trăc'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *extractio,* from *extractus,* pa. par. of *extrahо;* Sp. *extraccion;* Ital. *estrazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of extracting or drawing out: as, the *extraction* of a tooth, &c.

2. The act or operation of extracting or drawing anything from a substance by chemical process, as an essence.

* 3. That which is extracted or drawn; an extract.

"They do preserve, as in a vial, the purest efficacy and *extraction* of that living intellect that bred them."—*Milton.*

4. Descent, family, lineage, derivation, stock.

"Caius Marius, a person of a plebeian *extraction.*"—*South: Sermons,* vol. v., ser. 10.

II. *Math.:* The operation or process of finding the root of any given number or quantity; the method or rule by which the root of any given number or quantity is found. [ROOT.]

* **ĕx-trăct'-ĭve,** *a. & s.* [Fr. *extractif;* Sp. *extractivo.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Tending or serving to extract; extracting.

2. That may be extracted; capable of extraction.

"He found 1 lb. of it [the soil] to contain from 20 to 30 grains of *extractive* matter which flamed and burned, and therefore was a coal soluble in water."—*Kirwan: On Manures,* p. 55.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* An extract.

2. *Med.:* A peculiar base or principle existing in extracts.

ĕx-trăc'-tŏr, *s.* [Lat. from *extractus,* pa. par. of *extrahо* = to extract.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* He who or that which extracts.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Surg.:* An instrument for removing substances from the body.

2. *Scots Law:* An official of the Court of Session, by whom extracts of decrees and other official documents are prepared and authenticated.

3. *Cloth-manufac.:* A machine for expelling water from textile fabrics by the application of centrifugal force; a hydro-extractor.

* **ĕx-tra-dĭc'-tion-a-rў,** *a.* [Lat. *extra* = beyond, without, and *dictio* = a word, a saying.] Out of or beyond words; not formed of words; consisting in reality and not in words. [DICTION.]

"These *extradictionary* and real fallacies."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. i., ch. iv.

ĕx-tra-dĭ'-tion, *s. & a.* [Fr., from Lat. *ex* = out, and *traditio* = a handing over; *trado* = to hand over.]

A. *As subst.:* The handing over or delivering up by one nation to another of fugitives from justice in pursuance of a treaty entered into, whereby each nation binds itself to deliver up to the other criminal refugees.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to the surrender or delivering up of fugitives from justice: as, an *extradition* treaty.

ĕx'-tra-dīte, *v.t.* [Lat. *ex* = out, away, and *traditus,* pa. par. of *trado* = to hand over, to deliver up.] To surrender, hand over, or deliver up, as from one nation to another: as, To *extradite* a criminal refugee.

"It is doubted whether he will be *extradited* for this offence."—*Daily News,* July 19, 1883.

ĕx-trā'-dŏs, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *extra* = without, beyond, and Fr. *dos;* Lat. *dorsum* = the back.]

Arch.: The exterior curve of an arch, measured on the top of the voussoirs, as opposed to the soffit or intrados.

ĕx-trā'-dŏsed, *a.* [Eng. *extrados; -ed.*]

Arch.: A term applied to an arch when the curves of the intrados and extrados are concentric and parallel.

ĕx-tra-dō'-tal, *a.* [Pref. *extra,* and Eng. *dotal* (q.v.).] Not belonging to dower: as, *extradotal* property.

* **ĕx'-tra-dūce,** *a.* [Lat. *extra* = outside, without, and *duco* = to draw.] Drawn out.

"*If the soule* be not *extraduce* or drawn out of the matter."—*Goule: Mag-Astro-Mantix,* p. 93.

* **ĕx-tra-ĕs-sĕn'-tial (tial** as **shal),** *a.* [Pref. *extra,* and Eng. *essential* (q.v.).] Not essential; beyond what is essential.

"They persuaded modesty in all *extraessential* doctrines."—*Glanvill: Essay,* viii.

ĕx-tra-fō-lĭ-ā'-ceous (ceous as **shŭs),** *a.* [Pref. *extra,* and Eng. *foliaceous* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Beyond a leaf; away from the leaves or inserted in a different place from them.

* **ĕx-tra-fŏr-ā'-nĕ-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *extra* = without, beyond, and *foras* = out of doors.] Out of doors; out-door.

"The weather and a variety of *extraforaneous* occupations . . . make it difficult for me to find opportunities for writing."—*Cowper.*

* **ĕx-tra-gĕ'-nĕ-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *extra* = without, beyond, and *genus* = a race, a kind.] Belonging to another kind.

ĕx-tra-jū-dĭ'-cial (cial as **shal),** *a.* [Pref. *extra,* and Eng. *judicial* (q.v.).] Beyond or out of the ordinary course of judicial duty or process. An extrajudicial dictum is the same as an obiter dictum. [OBITER.]

"The *extrajudicial* interposition of the judges notwithstanding."—*Burke: Charges against Warren Hastings.*

ĕx-tra-jū-dĭ'-cial-lў (cial as **shal),** *adv.* [Eng. *extrajudicial; -ly.*] In a manner different from the ordinary course of judicial duty or process.

"The confirmation of an election may be said to be done *extrajudicially,* when opposition ensues there upon."—*Aylife: Parergon.*

* **ĕx-tra-lĭm'-ĭ-tar-ў,** *a.* [Pref. *extra,* and Eng. *limitary* (q.v.).] Being or lying beyond the limits or bounds: as, *extralimitary* land.

* **ĕx-tra-lŏg'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Pref. *extra,* and Eng. *logical* (q.v.).] Lying out of or beyond the province of logic. (*Sir W. Hamilton.*)

* **ĕx-tra-lŏg'-ĭc-al-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *extralogical; -ly.*] In an extralogical manner; without recourse to logic.

"This was by logicians recognised contingently and therefore *extralogically.*"—*Sir W. Hamilton.* (*Ogilvie.*)

* **ĕx-tra-mĭ'-ssion,** *s.* [Lat. *extra* = out, beyond, and *missio* = a sending; *mitto* = to send.] A sending out; emission.

"Aristotle, Alhazen, and others, hold that sight is by reception, and not by *extramission.*"—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. iii., ch. vii.

* **ĕx-tra-mŭn'-dane,** *a.* [Pref. *extra,* and Eng. *mundane* (q.v.).] Beyond the limits of the material world.

"'Tis a philosophy that gives the exactest topography of the *extramundane* spaces."—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica,* ch. xvi.

ĕx-tra-mūr'-al, *a.* [Pref. *extra,* and Eng. *mural* (q.v.).] Beyond or outside of the walls or boundaries of a place. Thus it is the word especially applied to burials in cemeteries outside of towns, as opposed to intramural—*i.e.,* in the town churches or churchyards.

ĕx-trān'-ĕ-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *extraneus,* from *extra* = without, beyond; Sp. *extraño;* Port. *estranho.*] Foreign; not belonging to a thing; not intrinsic; external, not essential.

"Relation is not contained in the real existence of things, but something *extraneous* and superinduced."—*Locke.*

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *extraneous, extrinsic,* and *foreign:* "The *extraneous* is that which forms no necessary or natural part of anything; the *extrinsic* is that which forms a part or has a connection, but only in an indirect form; it is not an inherent or component part: the *foreign* is that which forms no part whatever, and has no kind of connection. . . . *Extraneous* and *extrinsic* have a general and abstract sense; but *foreign* has a particular signification; they always pass over to some object either expressed or understood; hence we say *extraneous* ideas, or *extrinsic* worth; but that a particular mode of acting is *foreign* to the general plan pursued. Anecdotes of private individuals would be *extraneous* matter in a general history; the respect and credit which men gain from their fellow-citizens by an adherence to rectitude is the *extrinsic* advantage of virtue; it is *foreign* to the purpose of one who is making an abridgment of a work to enter into details in any particular part." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

extraneous modulation, *s.*

Music: A modulation to an extreme or unrelated key. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

ĕx-trān'-ē-ŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *extraneous; -ly.*] In an extraneous manner.

"By their being *extraneously* overruled."—*Law: Theory of Religion*, pt. iii.

* **ĕx-tra-ŏc'-u-lar,** *a.* [Pref. *extra*, and Eng. *ocular* (q.v.).]

Entom. (*Of some antennæ*): Inserted on the outsides of the eyes.

ĕx-tra-ŏf-fĭ'-cial (cial as shal), *a.* [Pref. *extra*, and Eng. *official* (q.v.).] Beyond or without the limits of official duty.

ĕx-tra-or'-dĭn-a-rĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *extraordinary; -ly.*] In an extraordinary manner or degree; in a manner or degree out of the ordinary or usual course; remarkably, uncommonly.

"An ordinance immediately and *extraordinarily* revealed from God."—*Warburton: Alliance between Church & State*, bk. i. (Notes.)

ĕx-tra-or'-dĭn-a-rĭ-nĕss, * **ex-tra-or-din-a-ri-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *extraordinary; -ness.*] The quality of being extraordinary, unusual, or out of the common; uncommonness, remarkableness.

"I choose some few either for the *extraordinariness* of their guilt, or the frequency of their practice."—*Government of the Tongue.*

ĕx-tra-or'-dĭn-a-rў, * **ex-tra-or-din-a-ri,** * **ex-tra-or-din-a-rie,** *a., adv., & s.* [Lat. *extraordinarius*, from *extra* = beyond, and *ordinarius* = ordinary (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *extraordinario*; Ital. *estraordinario*; Fr. *extraordinaire.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Beyond or out of the ordinary or common course or order; unusual; not usual, customary, regular, or ordinary.

"The Indians worshipped rivers, fountains, rocks, or great stones, and all things which seemed to have something *extraordinary* in them."—*Stillingfleet.*

2. Of an uncommon or unusual degree or kind; remarkable, uncommon; rare, eminent; wonderful.

"The house was built of fair and strong stone, not affecting so much any *extraordinary* kind of fineness, as an honourable representing of a firm stedfastness."—*Sidney*

3. Special; sent or appointed for a special purpose or occasion: as, an ambassador *extraordinary.*

* 4. Foreign; mercenary.

"Souldiers of another country that come to serve for paye: *extraordinarie* souldiers."—*Nomenclator.*

* **B.** *As adv.:* Extraordinarily, uncommonly, remarkably.

"They have *extraordinary* good eyes, and will discry a sail at sea farther, and see any thing better, than we."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1681).

* **C.** *As subst.:* Any thing extraordinary, unusual, or out of the ordinary course, order, or kind.

"All the *extraordinaries* in the world, which fall out by no steady rules and causes, I style prodigies preternatural."—*J. Spencer: On Prodigies*, p. 163.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *extraordinary* and *remarkable:* "These words are epithets both opposed to the ordinary; and in that sense the *extraordinary* is that which in its own nature is *remarkable:* but things, however, may be *extraordinary* which are not remarkable, and the contrary. The *extraordinary* is that which is out of the ordinary course, but it does not always excite remark, and is not therefore *remarkable*, as when we speak of an *extraordinary* loan, an *extraordinary* measure of government: on the other hand, when the *extraordinary* conveys the idea of what deserves notice, it expresses much more than *remarkable.* There are but few *extraordinary* things, many things are *remarkable:* the *remarkable* is eminent; the *extraordinary* is supereminent: the *extraordinary* excites our astonishment; the *remarkable* only awakens our interest and attention. The *extraordinary* is unexpected; the *remarkable* is sometimes looked for." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

extraordinary ray, *s.*

Optics: One of the two rays resulting from double refraction.

ĕx-tra-pa-rō'-chĭ-al, *a.* [Pref. *extra*, and Eng. *parochial* (q.v.).] Beyond, outside of, or not reckoned within the limits of any parish.

"The sovereign is entitled to all the tithes arising in *extra-parochial* places: though it may be doubted how far this article, as well as the last, can be reckoned part of his revenue: since a parody supports only his chaplains, and these *extraparochial* tithes are held under an implied trust, that he will distribute them for the good of the clergy in general."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 8.

ĕx-tra-pa-rō'-chĭ-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *extraparochial; -ly.*] Out of or beyond the limits of a parish.

"In the case of a chapel *extraparochially* situate."—*Horsley: Charges*, p. 207.

ĕx-tra-phўs'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Pref. *extra*, and Eng. *physical* (q.v.).] Not subject to or bound by physical laws or methods.

ĕx-tra-prō-fĕ'-ssion-al, *a.* [Pref. *extra*, and Eng. *professional* (q.v.).] Foreign to, or not coming within the ordinary duties of a profession.

ĕx-tra-prō-vĭn'-cial (cial as shal), *a.* [Pref. *extra*, and Eng. *provincial* (q.v.).] Out of or beyond the limits of the same province or jurisdiction; not under the jurisdiction of the same archbishop.

"An *extraprovincial* citation is not valid . . . above two days' journey."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

ĕx-tra-rĕg'-u-lar, *a.* [Pref. *extra*, and Eng. *regular* (q.v.).] Out of rule; beyond ordinary rules.

"Such things as these are *extraregular* and contingent."—*Bp. Taylor: Duc. of Confirmation*, § 6.

ĕx-tra-tĕr-rĭ-tō'-rĭ-al, *a.* [Pref. *extra*, and Eng. *territorial* (q.v.).] Beyond, or without the limits of a particular territory or jurisdiction.

ĕx-tra-tĕr-rĭ-tō'-rĭ-ăl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Pref. *extra;* Eng. *territorial* (q.v.), and suff. *-ity.*] Immunity from a country's laws like that enjoyed by an ambassador. (*Wharton.*)

ĕx-tra-trŏp'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Pref. *extra*, and Eng. *tropical* (q.v.).] Beyond, or outside of the tropics, north or south.

* **ĕx-trâught** (*gh* silent), *pa. par.* or *a.* [Extract, *v.*]

1. Distracted, distraught.

"Being *extraught* of her mind."—*Brende: Quintus Curtius*, fo. 227.

2. Extracted, descended.

"Shamest thou not, knowing whence thou art *extraught*,
To let thy tongue detect thy baseborn heart?"
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., ii. 2.

ĕx-tra-ū'-tĕr-ĭne, *a.* [Pref. *extra*, and Eng. *uterine* (q.v.).]

Pathol.: A term applied to a rare condition of morbid gestation, generally the sequence of pelvic inflammation, extending to the Fallopian tube, and rendering the passage impervious to the fertilized ovum. (*Quain: Dict. Med.*)

ĕx-trăv'-a-gạnce, † **ĕx-trăv'-a-gan-çў,** *s.* [Fr. *extravagance*, from Low Lat. *extravagans*, from Lat. *extra* = beyond, without, and *vagans* = wandering, pr. par. of *vagor* = to wander; Sp. *extravagancia;* Ital. *estravaganza.*]

1. A wandering from the prescribed or proper course; a digression.

"I have troubled you too far with this *extravagance:* I shall make no delay to recall myself into the road again."—*Hammond.*

2. A wandering or going into excess or beyond due limits.

"The Croisades gave much occasion to these institutions; and the *extravagance* was carried so far, that the military orders were instituted among the rest."—*Bolingbroke: Authority in Matters of Religion*, essay iv.

3. Outrage, violence, excessive vehemence.

"How many, by the wild fury and *extravagancy* of their own passions, have put their bodies into a combustion."—*Tillotson.*

4. Unnatural tumour; bombast.

"Some verses of my own, Maximin and Almanzor, cry vengeance upon me for their *extravag*
Dryden.

5. Wildness, irregularity, outrage.

"To keep the private soldiers . . . from running into greater *extravagancies* and disorders."—*Ludlow: Memoirs*, i. 166.

6. Wildness, want of restraint.

"Could we trust the *extravagancy*
Of every poet's youthful fancy."
Lloyd: A Familiar Letter of Rhymes.

7. Excessive expenditure; waste, prodigality, profusion, dissipation.

"She was so expensive, that the income of three dukes was not enough to supply her *extravagance.*"—*Arbuthnot.*

* 8. A caprice.

"Balamond was then in his *extravagancies.*"—*Comical Hist. of Francion* (1655).

ĕx-trăv'-a-gant, *a. & s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *extravagans*, from *extra* = beyond, without, and *vagor* = to wander; Sp. *extravagante*; Ital. *estravagante.*]

A. *As adjective:*

* 1. Wandering out of due bounds or limits.

"The *extravagant* and erring spirit hies
To his confine." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, i. 1.

* 2. Wandering, digressing, circuitous.

"I greatly admired the *extravagant* turnings, insinuations, and growth of certaine birch trees among the rocks."—*Evelyn: Memoirs.*

3. Not keeping within due bounds; unrestrained, wild, irregular.

"There appears something nobly wild and *extravagant* in great natural geniuses."—*Addison.*

4. Excessive, exceeding due bounds.

"They fined Dr. Mainwaring £1,000 for a foolish and *extravagant* sermon upon monarchy."—*J. S. Brewer: English Studies*, p. 82.

5. Wasteful, profuse, prodigal, or lavish in expenditure.

"An *extravagant* man, who has nothing else to recommend him but a false generosity."—*Addison: Spectator.*

6. Wasteful, excessive, profuse, prodigal: as, His expenditure is *extravagant.*

* 7. Wild or foolish in fancies or thoughts.

"Shall I be so *extravagant* to think
That happy judgments and composed spirits,
Will challenge me for taxing such as these?"
B. Jonson: Every Man out of his Humour. (Induct.)

B. *As substantive:*

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who is bound by no general rules; one who goes to excess.

"The *extravagants* among us may be really distracted in the affairs of religion."—*Glanvill: Essays*, lv.

2. One who is extravagant in his expenditure; a wasteful or prodigal person.

"The wild *extravagant*, whose thoughtless hand
With lavish, tasteless, pride commits expense"
Dodsley: Pain & Patience.

II. *Ch. Hist.* (*Pl.* Extravagants): A collection of opinions, decrees, &c., constituting part of the canon law, and published after the Clementines. Twenty of these, the first published, were called *Extravagantes Joannis*, having been sent forth in A.D. 1317, by Pope John XXII. To these have been added five books containing decrees by subsequent popes, called *Extravagantes Communes.* These brought down the collection to the year 1483. The reason why they were called Extravagants was that in place of being digested or arranged with the other papal constitutions, they were in a manner detached from these and stood apart.

"Twenty constitutions of pope John XXII are called the *extravagants;* for that they being written in no order or method, *vagantur extra corpus collectionum canonum.*"—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *extravagant, lavish, profuse*, and *prodigal:* "The idea of using immoderately is implied in all these terms, but *extravagant* is the most general in its meaning and application. The *extravagant* man spends his money without reason; the *prodigal* man spends it in excesses. . . . One may be *extravagant* with a small sum where it exceeds one's means; one cannot be *prodigal* without great property. . . . *Extravagant* and *prodigal* serve to designate habitual as well as particular actions; *lavish* and *profuse* are employed only of that which is particular: hence we say to be *lavish* of one's money, one's presents, and the like; to be *profuse* in one's entertainments, both of which may be modes of *extravagance.* An *extravagant* man, however, in the restricted sense, mostly spends upon himself to indulge his whims and idle fancies; but a man may be *lavish* and *profuse* upon others from a misguided generosity. In a moral use of these terms, a man is *extravagant* in his praises who exceeds either in measure or application: he is *prodigal* of his strength who consumes it by an excessive use: he is *lavish* of his compliments who deals them out so largely and promiscuously as to render them of no service: he is *profuse* in his acknowledgments who repeats them oftener, or delivers them in more words, than are necessary. *Extravagant* and *profuse* are said only of individuals; *prodigal* and *lavish* may be said of many in a general sense." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ĕx-trăv'-a-gant-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *extravagant; -ly.*]

1. In an extravagant manner; wildly; without restraint.

"Mankind hath been more *extravagantly* mad in many tenets about religion than in anything else whatsoever."—*Glanvill: Sermons*, No. 2.

2. In an unreasonable or excessive manner or degree; excessively; to excess; beyond due limits.

"The king was not well pleased with this act, as being *extravagantly* severe."—*Burnet: Hist. Own Time*, an. 1670.

3. In an extravagant, wasteful, or prodigal manner.

ĕx-trăv'-a-gant-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *extravagant; -ness.*] The quality of being extravagant; extravagance.

ĕx-trăv'-a-gants, *s. pl.* [EXTRAVAGANT, *s.*, II.]

ĕx-trăv-a-găn'-za, *s.* [Ital.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* An extravagant or wild flight of feeling or language.

2. *Music & Drama:* A piece or composition designed to produce effect by its wild irregularity. It differs from a burlesque in being an original composition, not a mere travesty.

"This style of dialogue is far in advance of anything that is heard in modern burlesque or *extravaganza*."—*Athenæum*, March 27, 1880, p. 420.

ĕx-trăv-a-găn'-zist, *s.* [Eng. *extravaganz(a); -ist.*] An extravagant or eccentric person; a writer of extravaganzas.

"One of the best of that numerous school of *extravaganzists*."—*E. A. Poe: Marginalia*, cxv.

***ĕx-trăv'-a-gāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *extra* = beyond, without, and *vagatus*, pa. par. of *vagor* = to wander.] To wander beyond due limits.

"When the body plunges into the luxury of sense, the mind will *extravagate* through all the regions of a vicitated imagination."—*Warburton: Works*, vol. x., ser. 20.

***ĕx-trăv-a-gā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *extra* = beyond, without, and *vagatio* = a wandering.] A wandering beyond due limits; excess, outrage.

"I do not pretend to justify the *extravagations* of the mob."—*Smollet.*

ĕx-trăv'-a-sāte, *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *extra* = beyond, without; *vas* = a vessel, and Eng. suff. *-ate*; Fr. *extravaser*; Sp. *extravasar*; Ital. *estravasare.*]

A. *Trans:* To force or let out of the proper vessels, as blood.

B. *Intrans.:* To go out of the proper vessels, as the blood and humours sometimes do. (*Kersey.*)

ĕx-trăv'-a-sāt-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *extravasat(e); -ed.*] Forced out of the proper vessels, as blood out of the blood-vessels.

"The viscous matter, which lies like leather upon the *extravasated* blood of pleuretick people, may be dissolved by a due degree of heat."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

ĕx-trăv-a-sā'-tion, *s.* [Fr. *extravasation*; Sp. *extravasacion*; Ital. *estravasazione.*] [EXTRAVASATE.]

1. The act of forcing or letting out of the proper containing vessels or ducts.

"Causing also some *extravasation*."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 83.

2. The state of being forced or let out of the proper containing vessels or ducts; effusion.

"Ailment, too viscous, obstructing the glands, and by its acrimony corroding the small vessels of the lungs, after a rupture and *extravasation* of blood, easily produces an ulcer."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

ĕx-tra-văs'-cu-lar, *a.* [Pref. *extra*, and Eng. *vascular* (q.v.).] Being out of the proper vessels.

***ĕx-trăv'-ĕ-nāte,** *a.* [Lat. *extra* = beyond, without, and *vena* = a vein.] Let out of the veins.

"That there is a magnetick way of curing wounds, by anointing the weapon; and that the wound is affected in like manner as is the *extravenate* blood by the sympathetick medicine as to matter of fact, is with circumstances of good evidence asserted."—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica*, ch. iii.

***ĕx-tra-vĕr'-sion,** *s.* [Lat. *extra* = beyond, without, and *versio* = a turning; *verto* = to turn.] The act of throwing out; the state of being thrown out.

"Nor does there intervene heat to afford them any colour to pretend that there is made an *extraversion* of the sulphur, or of any of the two other supposed principles."—*Boyle: Works*, iv. 280.

***ĕx-trēat',** *s.* [Fr. *extrait* = drawn, extracted.] Extraction. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, V. x. i.)

ĕx-trē'me, ***ex-treame,** ***ex-treem,** *a., adv., & s.* [Fr. *extrême*, from Lat. *extremus*, superl. of *exterus* = outward, exterior (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *extremo*; Ital. *estremo.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Last, farthest, utmost, outermost.

"The hairy fool
Stood on the *extremest* verge of the swift brook."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, ii. 1.

2. Last in point of time: as, the *extreme* moments of life.

"The *extreme* parts of time."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2

3. Last; beyond which there is no resource.

"I go the *extremest* remedy to prove,
To drink oblivion, and to drench my love."
Dryden: Theocritus; Idyll. xxiii.

4. Pressing in the utmost degree; utmost, greatest, most violent.

"The *extremest* hardships and difficulties that ever happen to any man."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 15.

5. Most intense or severe: as, *extreme* cold.

*6. Exceedingly strict, rigorous, or severe.

"If thou, Lord, wilt be *extreme* to mark what is done amiss, O Lord, who may abide it?"—*Psalm* cxxx. 13. (Prayer Book.)

7. Carrying principles to the uttermost or to excess; holding the strongest views.

"There were laid on the table two manifestoes, one from the left, or *extreme* liberal party in the Synod."—*British Quarterly Review* (1873), vol. lvii., p. 437.

8. Carried to excess or to extremes; ultra: as, He holds *extreme* opinions.

II. *Music:*

1. Outside: as, *extreme* parts, the highest and lowest parts in part-music.

2. Expanded to its furthest limit: as, *extreme* intervals, intervals greater than major or normal: *e.g.*, c to g♯ an extreme fifth. Such intervals are called also augmented, superfluous, or sharp.

3. Not closely related; a modulation into an extreme key is one into any key other than its own relative minor, its dominant and subdominant, and their relative minors.

4. An old term for any key having more than three sharps or flats.

***B.** *As adv.:* Extremely.

"This last fifteen years have been *extreme* bad for the graziers."—*Warburton: Life.* (Appendix.)

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The utmost, farthest, or outermost point or verge of anything; the extremity.

"About midway between the *extremes* of both promontories."—*Dampier: Voyages*, vol. ii., pt. iii., p. 9.

2. The utmost point, stage, or degree that can be supposed or endured.

"And feel by turns the bitter change
Of fierce *extremes*, *extremes* by change more fierce."
Milton: P. L., iii. 598, 599.

3. Excess; the furthest point or degree to which any thing can be carried.

"Avoid *extremes*, and shun the faults of such
Who still are pleased too little, or too much."
Pope: Essay on Criticism, 384, 385.

4. Extremity of suffering, misery, or distress.

"Tending to some relief of our *extremes*."
Milton: P. L., x. 976.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Logic:* Either of the extreme terms of a syllogism; that is, either the predicate or subject.

"The syllogistical form only shows, that if the intermediate idea agree with those it is on both sides immediately applied to, then those two remote ones, or as they are called, *extremes*, do certainly agree."—*Locke.*

2. *Math.:* Either of the first and last terms of a proportion, the remaining two being the means. Also in a limited progression, either arithmetical or geometrical, the first and last terms are called *extremes.*

¶ For the difference between *extreme* and *extremity*, see EXTREMITY.

¶ (1) *Extreme and mean ratio:*

Geom.: The ratio where a line is divided in such a manner that the greater segment is a mean proportional between the whole line and the lesser segment: that is, that the whole line is to the greater segment, as that greater segment is to the less.

(2) *Chord of the extreme sixth:*

Music: A chord of modern growth, so called because the interval of an extreme or augmented sixth is contained in it, either directly or by inversion. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

(3) *Extremes of an interval:*

Music: The two sounds most distant from each other.

extreme unction, *s.*

1. *Ecclesiol.:* Application of sacred oil to the eyes, the ears, the nostrils, the mouth, the hands, and the feet of a person dangerously ill, the ceremony being designed to symbolize the application of the oil of grace to the soul.

2. *Ch. Hist.:* In James v. 14, 15 the following injunction is given: "Is any sick among you? let him call for the elders of the church; and let them pray over him, anointing him with oil in the name of the Lord: and the prayer of faith shall save the sick, and the Lord shall raise him up; and if he have committed sins, they shall be forgiven him." Here the anointing and prayer take place in connection with serious sickness, which they are designed to heal, whilst there is also a spiritual element, the forgiveness of sins. Though little is said on the subject in Church history, these directions were without doubt duly followed in the Christian Church generally in the early centuries, and they have been carried out quite recently, and still are so by the "Peculiar People" (q.v.). In the seventh century the rite became prominent, and was the subject of careful consideration in the twelfth, stress being laid on the spiritual rather than on the curative effects of the ceremony. In the Council of Florence, A.D. 1439 to 1442, under the auspices of Pope Eugenius IV., it was raised to the dignity of a sacrament, and the Council of Trent, between A.D. 1545 and 1563, confirmed the decision. It is now administered as an ordinance, preparing a dying person for the future state of existence rather than with a hope of removing his malady and "raising him up" for further service in this world. Extreme Unction is firmly rooted in the Roman Church, but is almost universally disused among Protestants.

***ĕx-trē'me-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *extreme; -less.*] Having no extremes or extremities; boundless, limitless, infinite.

ĕx-trē'me-lў, ***ex-treame-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *extreme; -ly.*] In an extreme degree; to the utmost point or degree; very greatly, exceedingly.

"Eyther excessively whote or *extremely* colde."—*Golding: Justine*, fo. 169.

***ĕx-trēm'-ist,** *s.* [Eng. *extrem(e); -ist.*] One who holds extreme doctrines or opinions; one who is extreme in his views.

ĕx-trĕm'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *extremité*, from Lat. *extremitas*, from *extremus*; Sp. *extremidad*; Ital. *estremità.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The utmost, farthest, or extreme point; the verge, the point or border which forms the termination of anything.

"Petrarca's villa is at the *extremity* farthest from Padua."—*Eustace: Classical Tour*, vol. i., ch. iv.

2. The utmost parts; the parts farthest removed from the middle.

"The extremity of pain often creates a coldness in the *extremities*, but such a sensation is very consistent with an inflammatory distemper."—*Arbuthnot: On Diet.*

3. The remotest or farthest parts or regions.

"They sent fleets out of the Red Sea to the *extremities* of Æthiopia, and imported quantities of precious goods."—*Arbuthnot.*

4. The points in the utmost degree of opposition, or at the utmost distance from each other.

"Made up of all the worst *extremities*
Of youth and age." *Denham: Sophy*, i. 1.

5. The highest or utmost degree; the extreme point, as of pain, suffering, heat, cold, &c.

"Whether the *extremity* of bodily pain were not the greatest evil that human nature was capable of suffering."—*Ray: On the Creation.* (Epist. Dedic.)

6. A condition or position of the greatest distress, difficulty, or danger.

"Even in that *extremity* the Mendip miners stood bravely to their arms, and sold their lives dearly."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

7. The worst or lowest degree or kind.

"The world is running mad after farce, the *extremity* of bad poetry; or rather the judgment that is fallen on dramatic writing."—*Dryden: Cleomenes.* (Pref.)

II. *Zool.* (*Pl.*): The limbs—*i.e.*, the legs and arms—because they terminate the body in the particular direction in which they are extended.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *extremity* and *extreme*: "*Extremity* is used in the proper or the improper sense; *extreme* in the improper sense: we speak of the *extremity* of a line or an avenue, the *extremity* of a dress,

but the *extreme* of the fashion. In the moral sense, *extremity* is applicable to the outward circumstances; *extreme* to the opinions and conduct of men: in matters of dispute between individuals it is a happy thing to guard against coming to *extremities*; it is the characteristic of volatile tempers to be always in *extremes*, either the *extreme* of joy or the *extreme* of sorrow." (*Crabb.: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *extremity* and *end*, see END.

ĕx'-trĭc-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *extric(ate); -able.*] That may or can be extricated or disentangled.

"Germ above roundish-cuped, very villous, scarce *extricable* from the calyx enclosing and grasping it."—*Sir W. Jones: Select Indian Plants.* (*Richardson.*)

ĕx'-trĭ-cāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *extricatus*, pa. par. of *extrico*: *ex* = out, from, and *trica* = trifles, impediments.]

1. To disentangle, to set free, to disembarrass or disengage from any perplexity, difficulty, complication, or embarrassment.

"He had brought himself into great distress, but had not the dexterity to *extricate* himself out of it."—*Burnet: Hist. Own Time*, vol. i., bk. i.

* 2. To solve, to clear from doubt or obscurity.

"This *extricate*'d that question which hath so much troubled the world."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind*, p. 40.

3. To set free, to discharge; to cause to be emitted or evolved: as To extricate moisture from a substance.

¶ For the difference between to *extricate* and to *disengage*, see DISENGAGE.

ĕx-trĭ-cā'-tĭon, *s.* [EXTRICATE.]

1. The act or process of extricating, disentangling, or freeing from any difficulty, perplexity, or complication.

"She finds herself bound by the iron chain of circumstance, from which she can obtain no *extrication*."—*W. E. Gladstone: Juventus Mundi*, p. 507.

2. The act or process of sending out or emitting: as, the *extrication* of moisture from a substance.

* **ĕx-trĭn'-sē-cāte,** *a.* [Lat. *extrinsecus.*] Coming from without.

"Which nature doth not forme of her owne power,
But are *extrinsecate*, by marvalle wrought."
Wisdom of Dr. Dodipol (1600).

ĕx-trĭn'-sĭc, * **ĕx-trĭn'-sĭck,** * **ex-trin-sique,** *a.* [Fr. *extrinsèque*, from Lat. *extrinsecus* = from without, from *extrin* = *extrim*, adverbial form from *exter* = outward, exterior, and *secus* = by, beside. (*Skeat.*)]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Outside, outward, external; proceeding from without; not contained in or inherent in a body; not essential; opposed to *intrinsic* (q.v.).

2. *Scots Law:* A term applied to facts and matters deposed to on oath, but which, not being relevant to the point at issue, cannot be taken as part of the evidence.

¶ For the difference between *extrinsic* and *extraneous*, see EXTRANEOUS.

extrinsic-muscles, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Those muscles of the limbs which are attached partly to the limbs and partly to the trunk.

ĕx-trĭn'-sĭc-ąl, * **ex-trin-sec-al,** * **ex-trin-scc-all,** *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *extrinsic*; *-al.*]

A. *As adj.:* The same as EXTRINSIC (q.v.).

"A body cannot move, unless it be moved by some *extrinsical* agent: absurd it is to think that a body, by a quality in it, can work upon itself."—*Digby: On Bodies.*

B. *As subst.:* An outward accident or circumstance; something not pertaining to the substance.

"Against any of the circumstantials and *extrinsicals* which belonged to it."—*Heylin: Reformation*, ii. 179.

ĕx-trĭn'-sĭc-ąl-lў, * **ex-trin-sec-al-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *extrinsical*; *-ly.*] From without; outwardly.

"If to suppose the soul a distinct substance from the body, and *extrinsically* advenient be an error, almost all the world hath been mistaken."—*Glanvill.*

* **ĕx-trĭn'-sĭc-ąl-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *extrinsical*; *-ness.*] The quality of being extrinsical.

* **ĕx-trō'-ĭt-ĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *extra* = beyond, without, and *eo* (sup. *itum*) = to go.] Going after or seeking external objects.

† **ĕx-trorse, ĕx-trors'-ąl,** *a.* [Fr. *extrorse*, as if from a Lat. *extrorsus*, for *extroversus*, from *extra* = beyond, without, and *versus* = turned, pa. par. of *verto* = to turn; comp. *dextrorsus.*]

Botany:

1. *Gen.:* On the outer side; turned outside from the axis of growth of the series of organs to which it belongs.

2. *Spec.:* Used of the longitudinal dehiscence of an anther, when it takes place, as in certain cases it does, on the outer side, facing the corolla. Example, the Iridaceæ (q.v.).

ĕx-trō-vĕr'-sion, *s.* [Lat. *extra* = beyond, without, and *versio* = a turning.]

Surg.: The turning of an organ inside out; as, for example, the bladder.

* **ĕx-trŭct',** * **ĕx-strŭct',** *v.t.* [Lat. *exstructus*, pa. par. of *exstruo.*] To build or pile up.

"These high *extructed* spires he writ
That mortal Dullnis must quit."
Byrom: Remarks on Horace, bk. iii., ode 3.

* **ĕx trŭc' tion,** *s.* [Lat. *extructio*, *exstructio*, from *exstruo*, *extruo.*] The act of building up; construction.

* **ĕx - trŭc' - tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *extruct*; *-ive.*] Forming into a structure; raising up; constructing.

"If it were not as easy for us to say that papistry is both affirmative and *extructive* of all wickedness."—*Fulke: Answ. to Frarine's Decl.* (1580), p. 41.

* **ĕx-trŭc'-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat. *extructor*, *exstructor*, from *extruo*, *exstruo.*] A builder, a constructor, a contriver, a fabricator.

* **ĕx-trūde,** *v.t.* [Lat. *extrudo*: *ex* = out, and *trudo* = to push.]

1. To thrust out or away; to push out or off; to drive off or out; to expel; to displace.

"Who so irregularly and wrongfully had *extruded* St. Chrysostom."—*Barrow: Of the Pope's Supremacy.*

2. To expose. (*Drayton: Barons' Wars.*)

* **ĕx-trū-ṣion,** *s.* [Lat. *extrusus*, pa. par. of *extrudo.*] The act of thrusting, driving, or pushing out; expulsion, displacement.

"The treaties should be followed to the *extrusion* from all their dominions."—*Sir T. Wyatt: To Cromwell* (1540).

* **ĕx tū'-bĕr-ąnce,** * **ĕx-tū'-bĕr-ąn-çў,** *s.* [Lat. *exuberans*, pr. par. of *extubero*: *ex* = out, from, and *tuber* = a swelling, a tumour.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A swelling or rising from any body; a protuberance, a knot, a prominence.

"'And the dry land appeared:' Not so precisely globous as before, but recompenced with an *extuberancy* of hills and mountains."—*Gregory: Notes on Passages in Scripture*, p. 114.

2. *Med.:* A swelling or rising of the flesh.

* **ĕx-tū'-bĕr-ąnt,** *a.* [Lat. *extuberans*, pr. par. of *extubero.*] Swelled up; protuberant, rising up.

"A yolk *extuberant* in the middle of the undersurface."—*Archæologia*, vol. xii. (1796), p. 42.

* **ĕx-tū'-bĕr-āte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *extuberatus*, pa. par. of *extubero.*] To swell or rise up; to become protuberant.

* **ĕx-tū-bĕr-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *extuberatus*, pa. par. of *extubero.*] The act of swelling up; a swelling, a protuberance.

"In both there is matter for humility to work on; in both there are excrescences and *extuberations* to be lopt off."—*Farindon: Sermons* (1645), p. 582.

* **ĕx-tu-mĕs'-çençe,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *extumescens*, pr. par. of *extumesco*: *ex* = out, and *tumesco* = to begin to swell; incept. of *tumeo* = to swell.] A swelling or rising.

* **ĕx-tū'-ṣion,** *s.* [Lat. *extusus*, pa. par. of *extundo*; *ex* = out, and *tundo* = to beat.] The act of beating or driving away; expulsion (*Bacon.*)

ĕx-ū'-bĕr-ąnce, ĕx-ū'-bĕr-ąn-çў, *s.* [Fr. *exubérance*, from Lat. *exuberantia*, from *exuberans*, pr. par. of *exubero*: Sp. *exuberancia*; Ital. *esuberanza.*] (EXUBERANT.) The quality or state of being exuberant; superfluous growth or abundance; excessive luxuriance or richness.

"By the *exuberance* of our great benefactor's goodness."—*Boyle: Works*, vi. 768.

ĕx-ū-bĕr-ąnt, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *exuberans*, pr. par. of *exubero* = to be luxuriant: *ex* = out, fully, and *ubero* = to be fruitful; *uber* = (*a.*) fruitful, (*s.*) an udder; Sp. *exuberante*; Ital. *esuberante.*]

1. Exceedingly fruitful; luxuriant in growth; characterized by abundance or richness.

"So with superior boon may your rich soil
Exuberant, Nature's best blessings pour
O'er every land." *Thomson: Spring*, 74-6.

2. Growing too luxuriantly or freely.

"Continue yet to cleanse your vines from *exuberant* branches that too much hinder the sun."—*Evelyn: Kalendar.: August.*

3. Abounding in the utmost degree; overflowing, exceeding.

"Such immense power, such unsearchable wisdom, and such *exuberant* goodness, as may justly ravish us to an amazement, rather than a bare admiration."—*Boyle: Seraphick Love.*

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *exuberant* and *luxuriant*: "These terms are both applied to vegetation in a flourishing state; but *exuberance* expresses the excess, and *luxuriance* the perfection: in a fertile soil where plants are left unrestrainedly to themselves there will be an *exuberance*; plants are to be seen in their *luxuriance* only in seasons that are favorable to them; in the moral application, *exuberance* of intellect is often attended with a restless ambition . . . *luxuriance* of imagination is one of the greatest gifts which a poet can boast of." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ĕx-ū'-bĕr-ant-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *exuberant*; *-ly.*] In an exuberant manner or degree; in the greatest plenty; very richly or fully.

* **ĕx-ū'-bĕr-āte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *exuberatus*, pa. par. of *exubero.*] To abound in the highest degree; to be exuberant.

"All the loveliness imparted to the creature is lent it, to give us enlarged conceptions of that vast confluence and immensity that *exuberates* in God."—*Boyle Works*, i. 264.

* **ĕx-ŭc'-coŭs,** * **ĕx-sŭc'-coŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *exsuccus*: *ex* = out, away, and *succus* = juice, moisture.] Free from or without moisture, juice, or sap; dry.

"This is to be effected not only in the plant yet growing, but in that which is brought *exuccous* and dry into us."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. vi.

Ĕx-ŭ-cŏn-ti-ąns (tĭ as shĭ), *s. pl.* [From the Greek words ἐξ οὐκ ὄντων (*ex ouk ontōn*) = from persons or things not existing, from non-existences.]

Ch. Hist.: An Arian sect which arose in the fourth century. They held that Jesus might indeed be called God, and the Word of God, but only in a sense consistent with his having been brought forth "from non-existences" [Etym.], that is, that there was a time when he did not exist, and that consequently he was but a creature. (*Schlegel.*)

* **ĕx-ūd'-ąte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *exudatus*, *exsudatus*, pa. par. of *exudo*, *exsudo.*] To exude.

"Some perforations through which the humour included doth *exudate*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. iv.

ĕx-ŭ-dā'-tion, * **ĕx-sŭ-dā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *exudatus*, *exsudatus*, pa. par. of *exudo*, *exsudo* = to exude (q.v.).]

1. The act or process of exuding or passing out as sweat; the state of being emitted as moisture through the pores; a discharge of humours or moisture.

"The tumour sometimes arises by a general *exudation* out of the cutis."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

2. That which is exuded.

"The humming-bird feeds on flowers, whose *exudations* with his long little bill he sucks like the bee."—*Boyle: Works*, v. 369.

exudation-corpuscles, *s. pl.*

Pathol.: Spherical or rounded corpuscles of very minute size, occurring in connection with the corpuscular form of inflammatory exudation. They are called also granule-cells, granular-cells, or granular-corpuscles. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

ĕx-ūde, *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *exudo*, *exsudo* = to sweat out: *ex* = out, and *sudo* = to sweat; Fr. *exuder*, *exsuder.*]

A. *Trans.:* To emit or discharge through pores, as sweat, moisture, or other liquid matter; to give out.

"Our forests *exude* turpentine in the greatest abundance."—*Dwight.*

B. *Intrans.:* To issue, flow out, or be discharged through the pores, as sweat.

"From whence *exudes* a white substance with a very fœtid smell."—*Pennant: British Zoology: The Badger.*

* **ĕx'-ŭl,** *s.* [Lat.] An exile.

"For the regiment of the Roman *exuls*."—*P. Holland: Livius*: p. 46.

* **ĕx-ŭl'-çĕr-āte,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *exulceratus*, pa. par. of *exulcero* = to cause to suppurate: *ex* = out, and *ulcero* = to make sore; *ulcus* (genit. *ulceris*) = a sore, an ulcer; Fr. *exulcerer*; Sp. *exulcerar*; Ital. *esulcerare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To make ulcerated; to cause or raise sores or ulcers on.

"This acrimonious soot . . . comes in time to *exulcerate* the lungs."—*Evelyn: Fumifugium*, pt. i.

2. *Fig.:* To afflict, to fret, to annoy.

"Exasperate, *exulcerate*, and raise
Dire inflammation."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 625.

B. *Intrans.:* To become ulcerated or sore.

"Sharp and eager humours will not evaporate; and then they must *exulcerate*, and so may endanger the sovereignty itself."—*Bacon: Speech in Parl.* (7 Jac. I.).

* **ĕx-ŭl-çĕr-āte,** *a.* [Lat. *exulceratus.*] [EXULCERATE, *v.*]

1. *Lit.:* Rendered sore, diseased, or ulcerated.

"As a corrupt spittle shows *exulcerate* lungs."—*Bishop Hall: Christian Moderation*, bk. ii., § 14.

2. *Fig.:* Annoyed, fretted, vexed, enraged, galled, mortified.

"Finding the king's mind so *exulcerate*, as he rejected all counsel that tended to mild and gracious proceeding."—*Bacon: Observ. on a Libel in* 1592.

* **ĕx-ŭl-çĕr-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *exulceratio*, from *exulceratus*, pa. par. of *exulcero*; Fr. *exulcération*; Sp. *exulceracion*; Ital. *esulcerazione.*]

1. *Lit.:* The act of causing to become ulcerated or sore; the state of becoming ulcerated.

"*Exulcerations* caused either by extreame cold or burning."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxxii., ch. iv. 4

2. *Fig.:* Frettiog, vexation, annoyance, exacerabation.

"This *exulceration* of mind made him apt to take all occasions of contradiction."—*Hooker.*

* **ĕx-ŭl-çĕr-ā-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *exulcerat(e); -ive.*] Tending to cause or form ulcers on a body.

"The leaves and braunches be *exulcerative*."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxiii., ch. i.

* **ĕx-ŭl'-çĕr-ā-tŏr-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *exulcerat(e); -ory.*] Having a tendency to cause ulcers; exulcerative.

ĕx-ŭlt', *v.i.* [Lat. *exulto*, *exsulto* = to leap up, from *exsultus*, pa. par. of *exsilio* = to leap out: *ex* = out, and *salio* = to leap.] To leap for joy; to rejoice exceedingly; to be glad above measure; to triumph. (Followed by *over* before the subject of exultation.)

* **ĕx-ŭlt'-ąnçe,** * **ĕx-ŭlt'-ąn-çў,** *s.* [Lat. *exultantia*, *exsultantia*, from *exultans*, *exsultans*, pr. par. of *exulto*, *exsulto.*] The act of exulting, exultation.

"Joys, comforts, *exultances*, and all the sweetness of our life."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 542.

ĕx-ŭlt'-ąnt, *a.* [Lat. *exultans*, *exsultans*, pr. par. of *exulto*, *exsulto* = to exult (q.v.).] Exulting, rejoicing, triumphing; feeling or displaying exultation.

"Gaily the spleudid armament along
Exultant ploughed." *Thomson: Britannia*, 68

ĕx-ŭl-tā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *exultatio*, *exsultatio*, from *exsulto*, *exsulto* = to exult (q.v.); O. Fr. *exultation*; Sp. *exultacion.*] The act or state of exulting; great joy or delight; a feeling of triumph or rapturous delight over any advantage gained or success achieved.

"Hope and *exultation* succeeded to discontent and dismay."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

ĕx-ŭlt'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [EXULT.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The same as EXULTATION (q.v.).

ĕx-ŭlt'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *exulting*; *-ly.*] In an exulting manner; with exultation or triumph.

* **ĕx-ŭn'-dāte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *exundatus*, pa. par. of *exundo*: *ex* = out, and *undo* = to rise in waves; *unda* = a wave.] To overflow.

* **ĕx-ŭn-dā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *exundatio*, from *exundatus*, pa. par. of *exundo.*]

1. *Lit.:* The act of overflowing; an overflow.

"A great part of Flanders being drowned by an *exundation*, or breaking in of the sea."—*Holinshed: Henry I.* (an. 1108).

2. *Fig.:* An overflowing abundance.

"It is more worthy the Deity to attribute the creation of the world to the *exundation* and overflowing of his transcendent and infinite goodness."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. i.

* **ĕx-ŭn'-gu-lāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *exungulatus*, pa. par. of *exungulo*: *ex* = out, away, and *ungula* = a claw, a hoof, dimin. of *unguis* = a nail, a hoof.] To pare off or remove the nails or other superfluous parts from.

* **ĕx-ŭn-gu-lā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *exungul(ate); -ation.*] The act of paring the nails or superfluous parts from.

* **ĕx-ū'-pĕr-a-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *exuperabilis*, *exsuperabilis*, from *exupero*, *exsupero* = to surpass.] That may be surpassed or overcome. [EXUPERATE.]

* **ĕx-ū'-pĕr-ąnçe,** *s.* [Lat. *exuperantia*, *exsuperantia*, from *exuperans*, *exsuperans*, pr. par. of *exupero*, *exsupero*: *ex* (intens.) and *supero* = to surpass.] The act of surpassing or overcoming; the state of being surpassed; overbalance, excess of weight, power, or authority.

"Some hath less variation than London; for on the west side of Rome are seated France, Spain, and Germany, which take off the *experance*, and balance the vigour of the Eastern parts."—*Browne.*

* **ĕx-ū'-pĕr-ąnt,** *a.* [Lat. *exuperans*, *exsuperans*, pr. par. of *exupero*, *exsupero.*] Surpassing, overcoming, overbalancing, exceeding in power or authority.

* **ĕx-ū'-pĕr-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *exuperatus*, *exsuperatus*, pa. par. of *exupero*, *exsupero* = to surpass: *ex* = out, away, and *supero* = to overcome, to surpass; *super* = above.] To overcome, to surpass, to overbalance, to exceed, to surmount.

* **ĕx-ų-pĕr-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *exuperatus*, *exsuperatus*, pa. par. of *exupero*, *exsupero.*] The act of overcoming, surpassing, surmounting, or exceeding.

* **ĕx-ŭr'-ġençe,** *s.* [From Lat. *exsurgo* = to rise out or up: *ex* = ont of, and *surgo* = to rise.] The act of rising or coming into view. (*Baxter.*)

* **ĕx-ŭr'-ġent,** *a.* [Lat. *exurgens*, *exsurgens*, pr. par. of *exurgo*, *exsurgo* = to rise out or up: *ex* = out, from, and *surgo* = to rise.] Rising or starting up.

"Taking order for government, determining *exurgent* controversies in a synod."—*Dr. Favour: Antiquitie Triumphing over Noveltie* (1619), p. 536.

* **ĕx-ŭs'-tĭ-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *exustus*, pa. par. of *exuro* = to burn up.] Capable of being burnt up.

"Both burn so long as there is any *exustible* matter to contend with."—*Adams' Works*, ii. 149.

* **ĕx-ŭst'-ion (ion as yŭn),** s. [Lat. *exustio*, from *exustus*, pa. par. of *exuro*: *ex* = out, fully, and *uro* = to burn.] The act of burning up or consuming by fire.

"The frightful effects which this *exustion* [of Sodom and Gomorrah] left are still remaining."—*Biblioth. Bibl.* (1720), i. 424.

ĕx-ų-tòr-ў, *s.* [Lat. *exutus*, pa. par. of *exuo* = to lay or put off.] [FONTICULUS.]

* **ĕx-ų-vĭ-ą-bĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *exuviable; -ity.*] Capability of shedding the skin periodically.

* **ĕx-ū'-vĭ-ą-ble,** *a.* [Fr.] That may be shed or cast off, as the exuviæ of animals. [EXUVIÆ.]

ĕx-ū'-vĭ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. = what is stripped off, as clothing, equipment, arms, &c.; from *exuo* = to put off, to strip.]

1. *Zool.:* The cast or shed skin, shells, teeth, &c., of animals.

"They appear to be only the skins or *exuviæ*, rather than entire bodies of fishes."—*Woodward.*

2. *Bot.:* Whatever is cast off from plants.

3. *Palæont.:* Organic remains found in the several geological strata. (*Lyell.*)

ĕx-ū'-vĭ-ąl, *a.* [Lat. *exuvi(æ)*; Eng., &c. suff. *-al.*]

Zool.: Pertaining or relating to an exuvium, *i.e.*, to any part that is moulted. (*Owen.*)

ĕx-ū'-vĭ-āte, *v.i.* [Lat. *exuvi(æ)*, and Eng. suff. *-ate.*]

Zool.: To cast or shed the old skin to make way for the new one.

ĕx-ų-vĭ-ā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *exuvi(ate): -ation.*]

Zool.: The act of exuviating; the act of casting off exuviæ (q.v.).

† **ĕx-ū'-vĭ-ŭm,** *s.* [Mod. Lat.] [EXUVIÆ.]

Zool. & Bot.: Any single thing cast off by an animal or plant. (*Owen.*) Generally the term Exuviæ (q.v.) is used.

ĕx vō'-to, *s. & a.* [Lat.]

A. *As substantive:*

Religions: An *ex voto* is something offered to some divinity either in gratitude for an exemplary favour—*e.g.*, deliverance from imminent danger or miraculous restoration to health—or to obtain these benefits. The *ex votos* of the Romans were generally of the former kind. (*Cf. Hor., Od.* I. v.; *id Pison.*, 20, 21; *Juven.*, xii. 27, 28; *Pers.*, i. 89, 90.) In other forms of paganism *ex votos* were of both kinds, but ordinarily of the latter. Roman *ex votos* usually consisted of paintings representing the particular danger from which the person had been delivered. The shield of Abas, suspended by Æneas (*Æn.* iii. 286-88) in the temple of Jupiter, was also a true *ex voto.* Pictorial *ex votos* are common in Catholic churches on the Continent, and as they are not of a high order of art, it is usual, in the slang of the *ateliers*, to call a daub an *ex voto.* Like many other pagan customs this, with slight alteration, was adopted by the early Christians, not without protest on the part of the ecclesiastical authorities; but in the fifth century it had become usual to offer gold and silver eyes to the saints in acknowledgment of the cures they had performed. Polydore Vergil (*De Rerum Invent.*, lib. v., 1), after describing the custom, says: "In which thing any modestly scrupulous person may perhaps say he knows not whether we are rivalling the religion or the superstition of the ancients." The custom still survives in the Roman Church, and *ex votos*—in the shape of pictures, models of diseased or wasted limbs, and even walking-sticks and crutches—may be seen suspended near the altars of the Virgin and the saints in many churches on the Continent, notably at Notre Dame des Victoires, in Paris, and at Lourdes, and in some few cases in England. The practice is based on the idea of the value of sacrifice, whether the offering of the model of the diseased limb be propitiatory before the cure or eucharistic after it has been performed. How widely this idea obtained in Germany, early in the present century, may be seen in Heine's *Wallfahrt nach Kevlaar*, and in the note which relates the incident on which the poem was founded.

"As for sacrificial rites most fully and officially existing in modern Christendom, the presentation of *ex votos* is one."—*Tylor: Primitive Culture*, ii. 369.

B. *As adj.:* Offered in order to obtain some miraculous benefit, or in thanksgiving for some benefit miraculously bestowed.

"The *ex voto* models of arms and ears dedicated in ancient Egyptian temples."—*Tylor: Primitive Culture*, ii 368.

* **ey** (1), *s.* [EGG.]

* **ey** (pron. **ī**) (2), *s.* [Icel.; A.S. *ig.*] [EVOT.] An island; it is still preserved as an element in the names of places, as in Sheppey, Alderney, Anglesea.

ey'-as (ey as **ī),** * **ey-ase,** *s. & a.* [Fr. *niais* = a nestling, from Low Lat. *nidax*, from Lat. *nidus* = a nest. The word is a mistake for *a nyas* or *a nias*, the *n* being mistaken for a part of the indefinite article; so, *an apron* for *a napron.*] [NIAS.]

A. *As subst.:* A young hawk just taken from the nest, and not able to prey for itself.

"But there is, sir, an aiery of children, little *eyases*, that cry out on the top of question, and are most tyrannically clapped for't."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, ii. 2.

B. *As adj.:* Unfledged.

"Ere fitting Time could wag his *eyas* wings."
Spenser: Hymn of Heavenly Love.

* **eyas-musket,** *s.*

1. A young unfledged male hawk of the musket kind. [MUSKET.]

2. A pet name for a young boy.

"Here comes little Robin.—How now, my *eyas-musket*; what news with you?"—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iii. 4.

ey'-dent (ey as **ā),** *a.* [A corruption of *aye doing.*] Diligent.

"And mind their labours wi' *eydent* hand."
Burns: Cottar's Saturday Night.

eye (1) (pron. **ī**), * **e,** * **ee,** * **egh,** * **eghe,** * **eighe,** * **eihe,** * **eie,** * **ighe,** * **hee,** * **ye,** * **yghe** (*pl.* * *egan*, * *egen*, * *eghen*, * *eghene*, * *ehne*, * *ehnen*, * *eien*, * *eighen*, * *eyghen*, * *eyn*, * *eighes*, *eyes*, * *een*, * *eene*, * *enyn*, * *yen*), *a. & s.* [A.S. *ége* (*pl. ágan*); cogn. with Dut. *oog*; Icel. *auga*; Dan. *øie*; Sw. *öga*; Goth. *augo*; Ger. *auge*; O. H. Ger. *ouga*; Russ. *oko*; Lat. *oculus*; Gr. ὄκος (*okos*), ὄκκος (*okkos*); Sanse. *akshr.* (*Skeat.*)]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II. 1.

"And, oh! that *eye* was in itself a soul!"
Byron: Bride of Abydos, i. 7.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Sight; ocular perception or knowledge; observation.

"Who hath bewitched you, that you should not obey the truth, before whose *eyes* Jesus Christ hath been evidently set forth."—*Galatians* iii. 1.

(2) Sight, look.

"All askance he holds her in his *eye*.
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 342.

(3) The power of seeing; keenness or accuracy of perception and appreciation of material things; power, range, or delicacy of vision.

"I looked upon her with a soldier's *eye*."
Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing, i. 1.

* (4) Look, countenance, aspect.

* (5) Front, face, presence.

"To justify this worthy nobleman
Her shall you hear disproved to your *eyes*.
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, v.

(6) A posture of direct opposition; direction opposite to.

"Both strive to intercept and guide the wind
And in its *eye* more closely they come back."
Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, lviii.

(7) Aspect, regard, attention, respect.

"Had I no more in mine *eye* than the saving of my life."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

(8) Care, notice, vigilance, observation, oversight.

"This method of teaching children by a repeated practice, under the *eye* and direction of the tutor, till they have got the habit of doing well, has many advantages."—*Locke.*

(9) The power of mental perception.

"A gift doth blind the *eyes* of the wise."—*Deuteronomy* xvi. 19.

(10) Mental perception; the view of the mind; opinion formed by observation.

"Though he in all the people's *eyes* seemed great,
Yet greater he appeared in his retreat."
Denham: Cato Major, i. 71, 72.

(11) Sight, view; a place whence to see or witness anything.

"And be, in *eye* of every exercise,
Worthy his youth and nobleness of birth."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 3.

(12) Anything formed or shaped like a needle, as

(*a*) The bud or shoot of a plant or tuber.

"Prune and cut off all your vine shoots to the very root, and save one or two of the stoutest, to be left with three or four *eyes* of young wood."—*Evelyn: Kalendar.*

(*b*) The spots in the feathers of a peacock's tail.

"We see colours like the *eye* of a peacock's feather, by pressing our eyes on either corner, whilst we look the other way."—*Newton: Optics.*

(*c*) The centre of a target; a bull's-eye.

(13) A small opening or perforation; as,

(*a*) The thread-hole in a needle.

"This Ajax has not so much wit as will stop the *eye* of Helen's needle."—*Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida*, ii. 1.

(*b*) The loop or catch in which the hook of a dress is caught.

"These parts, if they cohere to one another, but by rest only, may be much more easily dissociated, and put into motion by any external body, than they could be if they were by little hooks and *eyes* or other kind of fastenings entangled in one another."—*Boyle.*

(*c*) The hole in the head of an eye-bolt.

* (14) A tinge, a shade.

"The ground indeed is tawny.
—With an *eye* of green in't."
Shakesp.: Tempest, ii. 1.

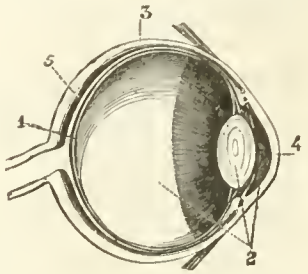
* (15) Anything of supreme importance, power, beauty, or brilliance.

"Your daughter was the verie *eye* of the solemnitie."—*Gough: Strange Discovery* (1640).

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anatomy:*

(1) *Human:* The organ of sight. The principle on which the eye is constructed is that of the camera obscura, a dark chamber with a small opening for the admission of light, a quantity of black matter for the absorption of superabundant rays, and a nervous expansion on that wall which receives the rays of light. For protection it is deeply sunk in a fatty cushion within a bony cavity. The human eye is nearly globular, but the anterior part formed by the cornea (q.v.) is part of a smaller sphere, and slightly protuberant, in the proportion of 20 to 19. In the globe itself the chief constituents are: (1) The retina, the expansion of the optic nerve; (2) The transparent refracting media (the vitreous body or humour, the crystalline lens, the aqueous humour, the iris, and the pupil); (3) The tunica sclerotica, forming a dense tunic enclosing the first two. It is opaque except in front, where it becomes (4) the cornea, perfectly transparent, to allow the light to enter (5) the choroid membrane, lying between the retina and sclerotica, and containing a layer of dark pigment. The vitreous humour is immediately within the cup



EYE.

formed by the retina, and gives the support inside which the sclerotica does outside; it forms four-fifths of the whole globe, and its perfect fluidity allows for the expansion and contraction of the pupil and of the lens itself to or from the cornea. The crystalline lens is divided into three equal parts by three lines, which radiate from the centre to one-third of the surface; each one of these layers consists of hundreds of concentric layers, connected by finely aerrated edges. This beautiful dovetailing of fibres, which was first noticed by Sir David Brewster, is not peculiar to man; the best example is the lens of the common codfish.

(2) *Compar.:* The eyes of the Vertebrata are essentially like those of man. The eyes of insects are of two kinds: compound eyes and simple eyes or stemmata. The compound eyes are immovable. They consist of vastly numerous lenses; thus in the dragon-fly there are 12,000. Spiders have compound eyes, the higher members of the class have ocelli; many of the lower parasitic species are blind. The eyes of Crustacea vary greatly from a sessile median eye-speck to two distinct eyes placed upon movable peduncles. The Centipedes have many simple eyes, in Iulus these are so near as almost to make two compound eyes. Of molluscs the Cephalopoda have large eyes, the Gasteropoda possess them, as do the Pectena among the Conchifera, though in most other genera of the class, and in Brachiopoda, they seem wanting. The animals of lower organization are destitute of eyes. (*Owen*, &c.)

2. *Physiol.:* [ALBINO, BLINDNESS, DALTONISM, SIGHT].

3. *Architecture:*

(1) The circular aperture in the top of a dome or cupola.

(2) The circle in the centre of a volute scroll.

(3) A circular or oval window.

"A dark back-room with one *eye* in a corner."—*Walpole: Letter to Mann* (1743), i. 318.

4. *Milling:* The hole in a runner stone through which the grain passes to be ground.

5. *Machinery:*

(1) The hole through the centre of a wheel, to be occupied by the axle, axis, or shaft.

(2) The eye of a crank; a hole bored to receive the shaft.

6. *Nautical:*

(1) A circular loop in a shroud or rope. A worked circle or grommet in a hank, rope, or sail.

(2) The loop of a block-strap.

(3) The hole in the shank of an anchor to receive the ring.

7. *Vehicles:* A metallic loop on the end of a trace, to go over the pin or hook on the end of a single-tree. A cock-eye.

8. *Horticulture:*

(1) *Gen.:* The bud of a plant.

(2) *Spec.:* A bud concealed in a depression: example, the potato.

(3) The central part or the central markings of a flower.

† 9. *Bot.:* The genus Dianthus.

¶ (1) *To see with half an eye:* To see with the greatest ease.

* (2) *To bleer one's eye:* To cheat or deceive one.

"To blere the wives eighe."
Political Songs, p. 333.

* (3) *To change eyes:* To fall in love with each other.

"At the first sight they have *changed eyes*."
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

(4) *To set the eyes on:* To have sight of.

(5) *To find favour in the eyes of:* To be graciously received and treated by.

* (6) *At eye:* At a glance.

"As may appear daily *at eye*."—*Abp. Parker to Queen Elizabeth.*

(7) *Eyes of a ship, Eyes of her:*

Naut.: The foremost part of the bows of a vessel, on which formerly eyes used to be painted. The term is also applied to the hawse-holes.

(8) *Flemish eye:*

Naut.: The strands of a rope's end opened and divided into two parts and laid over each other, marled, parcelled, and sewed together, and so forming an eye.

(9) *Lashing eye:*

Naut.: An eye spliced on the end or ends of a rope for a lashing, being rove through to set it tight.

(10) *Indian eye:* The genus Dianthus.

(11) *The eye of Greece:* An epithet of Athens, attributed by Newton, in his note *in loc.* to Demosthenes, but the passage has never been identified.

"Athens, the *eye of Greece*, mother of arts
And eloquence." *Milton: P. R.*, iv. 240.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to, used for, or intended for the eye.

* **eye-hiting,** *a.* Fascinating, enchanting.

"There being a disease amongst their cattle that *grew* blinde, being a common disease in that country, they did commonly execute people for it, calling them *eye-biting* witches."—*Adey: Candle in the Dark*, p. 104

* **eye-hree,** *s.* An eye-brow.

eye-brightening, *a.* Clearing or brightening the sight.

"As it had been some *eye-brightening* electuary of knowledge and foresight."—*Milton: Reason of Church Government*, bk. ii.

eye-cup, *s.* A cup for washing the eyeball. Its lip is held firmly against the open lid, and the eye-wash dashed against the ball, or forced against it by compressing the reservoir.

eye-doctor, *s.* An oculiat.

* **eye-drop,** *s.* A tear.

"That tyranny which never quaffed but blood,
Would, by beholding him, have washed his knife
With gentle *eye-drops*."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI. iv. 8.

eye-extirpator, *s.*

Surg.: A surgical instrument for removing the eye.

eye-flap, *s.* A blinker on a horse's bridle.

* **eye-ful,** *a.* Attracting the eye; remarkable.

"With this, he hung them up aloft upon a tamarick bough
As *eyeful* trophies."
Chapman: Homer's Iliad, x. 396.

eye-glance, *s.* A rapid glance or look.

"But what of pictured rich and rare
Could win De Vaux's *eye-glance*."
Scott. Bridal of Triermain, iii. 57.

eye-glass, *s.*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* A pair of glasses to aid the sight; usually worn by clasping the bridge of the nose. The watchmaker's or engraver's eye-glass has a horn frame and a single lens. Its flaring edge is retained within the ocular orbit by the muscular contraction of the eyelids.

* 2. *Fig.:* The retina of the eye; the sight.

"Ha' not you seen Camillo?
But that's past doubt: you have; or your *eye-glass*
Is thicker than a cuckold's horn."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, i. 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Optics:* The glass nearest to the eye in those forming the combination eye-piece of a telescope or microscope. The other glass, nearer to the object-glass, is called the Field-glass. [NEGATIVE EYE-PIECE.]

"By comparing it with a good perspective of four foot in length, made with a concave *eye-glass*, I could read at a greater distance with my own instrument than with the glass."—*Newton: Optics.*

2. *Surg.:* An eye-cup.

*** eye-glutting,** *a.* Glutting or satisfying the sight.

"To them that covet such *eye-glutting* gain
Proffer thy gifts!" *Spenser: F. Q.*, II. vii. 9.

eye-headed, *a.* Having an eye or aperture in the head.

Eye-headed Bolt: A form of bolt having an eye at the head end. It is intended for securing together two objects at right angles—as a gland to a stuffing-box, &c.

eye-hole, *s.* A circular opening in a bar, &c., to receive a pin, hook, rope, or ring.

eye-lens, *s.*

Optics: That one of the four lenses in an eye-piece which is nearest to the eye; the eye-piece.

eye-offending, *a.* Offending or displeasing to the sight; hurting the eyes.

eye-opener, *s.* Anything that opens the eyes literally or figuratively, as a marvelous tale, an unexpected discovery, or a draught of strong liquor in the morning. (*U. S. Colloq.*)

eye-piece, *s.*

Optics: An eye-piece, or power, as it is sometimes called, is the lens or combination of lenses used in microscopes or telescopes to examine the aerial image formed at the focus of the object-glass.

Eye-piece Micrometer: A graduated slip of glass introduced through slits in the eye-piece tube, so as to occupy the centre of the field.

*** eye-pit, * eghe-putte, * eye-puttc,** *s.* The socket of the eye.

"Also beoth his *eghe-puttes* ase a bruthen led."—*Old Eng Miscellany*, p. 182.

eye-pleasing, *a.* Pleasing to the sight.

eye-reach, *s.* The range or extent of vision.

*** eye-retorting,** *a.* Looking back or backwards.

"On the *eye-retorting* dolphin's back."—*Leigh Hunt: Foliage*, p. 28.

eye-rim, *s.* A circular single eye-glass, adapted to be held to its place by the contraction of the orbital muscles.

eye-salve, * eghe-sallfe, *s.* Salve or ointment for the eyes.

"Go, dress thine eyes with *eye-salve*."
Cowper: Task, ii. 208.

eye-servant, *s.* One who works or attends to his duty only while under the eye or supervision of his master or employer.

eye-service, *s.* Service performed only while under supervision.

"Servants, obey in all things your masters; not with *eye-service*, as men-pleasers, but in singleness of heart."—*Colossians* iii 22.

*** eye-sorrow,** *s.* An eyesore.

"An *eye-sorrow* to English subjects."—*Carlyle: Miscellanies*, iv. 319.

eye-speculum, *s.*

Surg.: An instrument for dilating the eyelids, to expose the exterior portions of the eye and its adjuncts.

eye-splice, *s.*

Naut.: A splice made by turning the end of a rope back on itself and splicing the end to the standing part, leaving a loop.

eye-spot, *s.* A kind of lily of a violet or black colour, with a red spot in the middle of each leaf.

eye-spotted, *a.* Spotted or marked as with eyes.

"Nor Juno's bird, in her *eye-spotted* train,
So many goodly colours doth contain."
Spenser: Muiopotmos, 95, 96.

*** eye-star,** *s.* The centre of the eye-spot (q.v.).

eye-strings, *s. pl.* The strings or tendons by which the eye is moved.

"I would have broke mine *eye-strings*, cracked them, but
To look upon him." *Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, i. 4.

eye-teeth, *s. pl.*

Anat.: A popular name for the upper canine teeth in the human jaw, those which in the feline tribe, and even in the dogs, are so large and formidable.

*** eye-thurl, * eie-thurl, * ey-thurl,** *s.* A window.

"Alse the sunne schineth thurh the eiesne *eythurl*."
Old Eng Homilies, p 83.

*** eye-wages,** *s.* Specious but unsubstantial payment.

"He giveth them but *eye-wages*."—*Sanderson Works*, iii. 28.

*** eye-waiter,** *s.* An eye-servant.

"Most of them were but *eye-waiters*."—*North: Life of Lord Guilford*, ii. 816.

eye-wash, eye-water, *s.* A medicated bath or water for the eyes.

eye-witness, *s.* One who can give testimony concerning anything as having seen it with his own eyes.

"All his saints, who silent stood
Eye-witnesses of His almighty acts."
Milton: P. L., vi. 883.

eye (2) (pron. **ī**), *s.* [Ey (1).] A brood, especially of pheasants.

"If you chance where an *eye* of tame pheasants
Or partridges are, see they be mine.
Beaum. & Flet.: Beggar's Bush, ii. 1.

eye (pron. **ī**), *v.t.* & *i.* [Eye, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To fix the eye upon; to watch or gaze at; to observe narrowly or anxiously.

"From heavy dreams fair Helen rose
And *eyed* the dawning red."
Scott: William & Helen, i.

* 2. To envy.

"Saul *eyed* David."—1 *Samuel* xviii 9.

*** B.** *Intrans.:* To assume an appearance; to appear.

"Since my becomings kill me when they do not
Eye well to you."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, i 3.

eye'-ball (eye as **ī),** *s.* [Eng. *eye*, and *ball.*] The ball, apple, or globe of the eye.

*** eye'-beam (eye** as **ī),** *s.* [Eng. *eye*, and *beam.*] A beam or glance of the eye.

"So sweet a kiss the golden sun gives not
To those fresh morning drops upon the rose,
As thy *eyebeams*."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, iv. 3.

eye'-bite (eye as **ī),** *v.t.* [Eng. *eye*, and *bite.*] To fascinate. (*P. Holland*, in *Trench's English Past and Present*, lect. ii.)

eye'-bōlt (eye as **ī),** *s.* [Eng. *eye*, and *bolt.*]

Naut.: A bolt having an eye or loop at one end for the reception of a ring, hook, or rope, as may be required. The insertion of a closed ring into the eye converts it into a ring-bolt.

eye-bright (pron. **ī'-brīt**), *s.* [Eng. *eye*, and *bright.* Coles says that goldfinches, linnets, &c., use it to repair their own and their young one's sight, and that it is a cure for bloodshot eyes which the purple and yellow spots on the flowers resemble. (See also the def.)]

Botany:

1. The genus Euphrasia. The common Eyebright is *Euphrasia officinalis.* It is an annual British plant, with the lower leaves crenate, and the upper cut. The flower white or lilac, and purple-veined, with the upper lip yellow. It is very common in Britain, and occurs also in the temperate parts of continental Europe, Asia, and America. It flowers from May to September. It is slightly bitter and aromatic. It has been used with success in catarrhal inflammations of the eye, in cough, hoarseness, earache, or headache following on catarrhs.

† 2. *Veronica Chamædrys.*

† 3. *Bartsia Odontites.* (*Lyte; Britten & Holland.*)

eye'-brōw (eye as **ī), * ee-bree, * eghe-brewe,** *s.* [Icel. *auga-brún*; A.S. *éagenbrég*; O. H. Ger. *ougbrâwa.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The same as II. (q.v.).

II. *Anat.:* The projecting front of the forehead above the eyes. The eyebrows are placed over the eyes as eaves to prevent the sweat disturbing the sight.

¶ In the early part of the seventeenth century, artificial eyebrows were used as a means of enhancing feminine beauty. Prior, in an epigram, refers to the practice thus:

"The slattern had left, in the hurry and haste,
Her lady's complexion and *eyebrows* at Calais."

These artificial eyebrows appear to have been made of mouse-skin, for in another poem on the same subject he says:

"If we don't catch a mouse to day,
Alas! no *eyebrows* for to-morrow."

eyed (pron. **īd**), *** eyde,** *a.* [Eng. *ey(e)*; *-ed.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Having eyes; used generally in composition: as, a *one-eyed* man, *dull-eyed*, *bright-eyed*, &c.

"They were both so watchfull and well *eyde*."
Spenser. F. Q., IV. iii. 7.

2. *Her.:* A term employed when speaking of the spots in a peacock's tail.

eyed hawkmoth, *s.*

Entom.: A hawkmoth, *Smerinthus ocellatus.* It is the *Sphinx ocellata* of Linnæus. The anterior wings, which are very acute at the apex, are grey, tinged with rose-colour, and variegated, clouded and streaked with brown, the hinder wings are carmine red, with grey margins and an ocellum of blue, brown, or black. The caterpillar is of a fine green above, and below is tinged with blue; there are on it, too, white, rose-colour, and yellow markings. It feeds on willows, the poplars, the apple, &c. Found in Epping Forest and some other parts of England; very rare in Scotland. (*Duncan*, in *Jardine's Nat. Libr.*)

EYED HAWKMOTH.

eye'-lăsh (eye as **ī),** *s.* [Eng. *eye*, and *lash.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The row or line of hair edging the eyelid.

"That suited well the forehead high,
The *eyelash* dark, and downcast eye."
Scott: Rokeby, iv. 5.

2. A single hair from the edge of the eyelid.

II. *Anat.:* The eyelashes are strong, short, curved hairs, arranged in two or more rows along the margin of the lids, at the line of union between the skin and the conjunctiva. The upper lashes are more numerous and longer than the lower, and are curved in an opposite direction.

*** eye'-lĕss (eye** as **ī),** *a.* [Eng. *eye*; *-less.*] Wanting or destitute of eyes; deprived of sight.

"Ask for this great deliverer now, and find him
Eyeless in Gaza, at the mill with slaves."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 41.

eye'-lĕt (eye as **ī), * ei-let,** *s.* [Fr. *œillet* = a little eye, dimin. of *œil* = an eye.] A short metallic tube whose ends are flanged over against the surfaces of the object in which the said tube is inserted. It is used as a bushing for holes to prevent the tearing of the perforated edge of the fabric or material by lacing.

"Slitting the back and fingers of a glove, I made *eyelet* holes to draw it close."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

eyelet-punch, *s.* A device used at the desk for attaching papers together by eyeleting. It has usually a hollow punch for making a hole, and a die-punch to upset the flange of the eyelet.

eye-lĕt-eĕr' (eye as **ī),** *s.* [Eng. *eyelet*; *-eer* = *er* (q.v.).] A stabbing instrument of the work-table, to pierce eyelet-holes; a stiletto.

*** eye'-lī-ăd (eye** as **ī), * ey-li-ad, * i-li-ad, * a-li-ad,** *s.* [Fr. *œillade.*] An ogle, a wanton look.

"Who even now gave me good eyes too, examined my parts with most judicious *eyliads*."
Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor, i. 3.

eye'-lid (eye as **ī), * ee-led, * ehe-lid, * eye-lede, * eye-lydde,** *s.* [Eng. *eye*, and *lid.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The same as 2 (q.v.).

2. *Anat. (Pl.):* Movable portions of integument adapted for covering and protecting the eye. They are composed of different tissues arranged in successive strata one beneath the other. (1) The skin; (2) the orbicularis palpebrarum; (3) the expanded tendon of the levator palpebræ, in the upper lid only; (4) the tarsal cartilage; (5) meibomian glands; (6) the mucous membrane. These are separated by areolar tissue, which is entirely devoid of fat.

*** ey'-en (ey** as **ī),** *s. pl.* [Eye (1). *s.*]

† ey'-ĕr (ey as **ī),** *s.* [Eng. *eye* (1). *v.*; *-er.*] One who eyes or watches another narrowly.

"The suitor was a diligent *eyer* of her."—*Gayton. Notes on Don Quixote*, p. 47.

eyerie (pron. **ī-ĕr-ĭ** or **ïr'-ĭ**), *s.* [EYRIE.]

† **eye'-sēeds (eye** as **ī),** *s. pl.* [Eng. *eye*, and *seeds*. So called because the seeds, if blown into the eye, are said to remove bits of dust, &c.]

Bot.: Probably *Salvia Verbenaca.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

* **eye'-shŏt (eye** as **ī),** *s.* [Eng. *eye* and *shot.*] As far as the eye can reach; sight, range of vision, view.

"I must not think of sharing the booty before I am free from danger, and out of *eyeshot* from the other windows."—*Dryden: Don Sebastian*, ii. 2.

eye-sight (pron. **ī'-sīt),** * **eh-sihthe,** * **ch-sithe,** * **eih-sihthe,** * **eye-siht,** * **eye-syht,** *s.* [Eng. *eye*, and *sight.*]

1. The sight of the eye; view, observation.

"Flih ut of min *ehsihthe.*" *St. Margherete*, p. 17.

2. The power or sense of seeing; sight.

"Thou schalt not lese thy *eyesyht.*"
Poems on Freemasonry, 676.

eye'-sŏre (eye as **ī),** *s.* [Eng. *eye*, and *sore.*] Something displeasing or offensive to the eye or sight.

"And is the like conclusion of psalms become now, at length, an *eyesore*, or a galling to the ears that hear it?"—*Hooker.*

eye'-stōne (eye as **ī),** *s.* [Eng. *eye*, and *stone.*] A "stone" for clearing foreign bodies out of the eye. Specif., a small calcareous stone, as an operculum of a univalve shell in one of the family Turbinidæ. This being put into the inner corner of the eye, works its way out, it is said, at the exterior one, bringing with it any foreign body lying in its path.

* **eye'-wĭnk (eye** as **ī),** *s.* [Eng. *eye*, and *wink.*] A wink of the eye given as a hint or token.

"They would have won any woman's heart; and, I warrant you, they could never get an *eyewink* of her."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.

* **eyne** (pron. **in**), *s. pl.* [EYE (1), *s.*]

êy-ŏt, ait, * **ey-et,** * **eyght,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *ei* = an island, and dimin. suff. *-et.*] An ait; a little island in a stream, overgrown with willows. [EY (2), *s.*]

"It seems just, that the *eyots* or little islands, arising in any part of the river, shall be the property of him who owneth the piscary and the soil."—*Blackstone.*

ey-rant, ay-rant, *a.* [EYRY.]

Her.: A term applied to eagles and other birds in their nests.

eyre (1), (pron. **ăr),** * **eire,** *s.* [O. Fr. *eire, erre, oire* = a journey, a way, from Latin *iter.*]

1. A journey or circuit.

2. A court of itinerant justices.

"The *eire* of justize wende aboute in the londe."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 517.

¶ *Justices in eyre:*

Old Law: Judges who travelled in circuit to hold courts in the different counties.

* **eyre** (2), *s.* [AIR, *s.*]

ey-rĭe (ey as **ī), cy-ry,** * **ey-er-ie,** * **eir-ie,** * **aerie, aery, arie, aiery, ayery** (pron. **ē'-ri, ā'-rĭ, ī'-rĭ, ā'-ĕr-ĭ),** *s.* [In Fr. *aerie, aiery, eyrie*; Teut. *ey* = an egg; A. S. *æg* = an egg; Low Lat. *aeria* = a nest of goshawks.]

1. A collection of eggs, an eggery, a nest.

"One *aiery* with proportion ne'er discloses
The eagle and the wren."
Massinger: Maid of Honour, i. 2.

2. The occupant of a nest; a young brood.

"Your *aiery* buildeth in our *aiery's* nest."
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 3.

* **eyrish,** a. [Mid. Eng. *ayre* = air; Eng. adj. suff. *-ish.*] Aerial.

eyry (*pron.* **ē-ri),** *s.* [EYRIE.]

* **ey-sell,** *s.* [EISEL.]

Ē-zē'-kĭ-ĕl, *s.* [Eccl. Lat. *Ezekiel*; Gr. Ἰεζεκιήλ (*Iezekiēl*), from יְחֶזְקְאֵל (*Yechhezekel*), from יְחֶזֵק אֵל (*Yechhazeq El*) = God will strengthen, or חֶזֶק אֵל (*chhozeg ha El*) = the strength of God.]

1. *Scripture Hist.:* One of the Greater Prophets to whom is attributed the book described under 2.

2. *Scripture Canon:* One of the larger prophetic books of the Old Testament, the visions and utterances which it contains being expressly attributed, in the work itself, to Ezekiel. He was the son of Buzi, a priest (i. 3). He was carried captive, in the time of Jehoiachin, B.C. 595, about eleven years before the destruction of Jerusalem under Zedekiah (xl. 1). In the time of his exile, he was located, with others of his countrymen, on the river Chebar, now believed to have been the Nahr Malcha or Royal Canal of Nebuchadnezzar (i. 5). There in "the thirtieth year" (of the era of Nabopolassar?), the fifth year of King Jehoiachin's captivity, he received a call to the prophetic office (i. 1, 2, 3), and forthwith began to see visions and preach righteousness. His last recorded utterances were in the twenty-seventh year of the captivity, which would make his public career continue for twenty-two years. Jeremiah had begun to prophesy about thirty-four years before Ezekiel's first utterance, and the two were contemporary spiritual guides of the people, though in different regions, for the next six or seven years. Before Ezekiel passed away, Daniel also, though very young, had already become celebrated (xiv. 4, 20). A man of thoroughly subdued, natural feeling, iron will, and entire consecration to his work, he did not even temporarily withdraw from public duty when his wife, "the desire of his eyes," was "taken away with a stroke" (xxiv. 15–18). His prophecies are mostly in chronological order, those excepted which are launched against foreign nations. He has frequent allusions to Genesis, as for instance to the Garden of Eden (xxxi. 8, 9, 16), to Noah (xiv. 4, 20), to many of the geographical and ethnological names in Genesis x. (ch. xxvii.) to Sodom, &c. (xvi. 46, 48). He refers to the Exodus and the wandering (xx. 5, 6; 10, 11, &c.), and his concluding chapters continually suggest the tabernacle, the temple, and the Levitical legislation (xl.–xlviii.). He mentions Job by name (xiv. 4, 20). His winged figures remind us of those sculptured by the Babylonians and the Assyrians. The combination of sun worship with the putting of a "branch to the nose," decisively shows that the reference in viii. 15–17 is to the Parsee faith. There is no direct quotation from Ezekiel in the New Testament, but there are a few allusions to his utterances, especially in the Book of Revelations, which, in the concluding portion, distinctly looks back to the temple arrangements prophesied in the last chapter of Ezekiel. The expression the "Son of Man," so frequently used by our Lord (Matt. viii. 20; ix. 6, &c.), appeared first as a specific designation in Ezekiel (ii. 1–3; 6–8, &c.), though it occurs also in Daniel. The genuineness and authenticity of the prophecies of Ezekiel have not been seriously impugned either in the Jewish or Christian Church, and nearly universal suffrage has been given in favour of their canonicity.

Ĕz-ra, *s.* [Heb. עֶזְרָא (*Ezra*) = help. In Gr. Ἔσδρας (*Esdras*).]

1. *Scripture Hist.:*

(1) A man of Judah (1 Chron. iv. 17).

(2) The head of one of the twenty-two courses of priests who returned from captivity along with Zerubbabel, the civil governor of the exiles, and Joshua their high priest (Neh. xii. 2). He is called in Neh. xii. 2 Azariah.

(3) The celebrated priest, whose patriotic and priestly services to the Jews are detailed in the book bearing his name. [2.]

2. *Scripture Canon:* An Old Testament book, arranged in the English Bible between 2 Chronicles and Nehemiah, but in the Hebrew Scriptures after Daniel, before Nehemiah, 1 and 2 Chronicles following next and completing the whole volume. A curious connecting link exists between 2 Chron. and Ezra, the concluding verses of the former book (xxxvi. 22, 23) being almost word for word the same as the commencing ones of the latter (i. 1–3). The name Ezra is by most persons held to denote that he was the author of the book, as is undoubtedly the import of Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John, when placed at the head of the New Testament Gospels. It may, however, signify no more than that the doings of Ezra are the main theme of the book, which is certainly the case. The illustrious personage so designated was a priest descended from Phinehas, the son of Aaron. His immediate father was Seraiah. He was a ready scribe in the law of Moses, to which he was passionately attached (vii. 6). An exile in Persia, he so commended himself to the then reigning monarch (apparently Artaxerxes Longimanus), as to obtain from him a commission to lead the second expedition of Jews back to their own land. The enterprise began about B.C. 458. Subsequently he seems to have returned to the king, but we find him again at Jerusalem, this time, however, exercising only priestly functions under Nehemiah. Where he died is uncertain. The period which the book spans is about eighty years, viz., from the first of Cyrus (B.C. 536) to the eighth of Artaxerxes Longimanus (B.C. 456); the reigns embraced are those of Cyrus, Cambyses, Smerdis, Darius Hystaspes, Xerxes, and part of that of Artaxerxes. The language is Hebrew in its declining state, with occasional Aramæan passages (iv. 8., v. to vi. 18). Ezra first appears upon the scene in chap. vii. 1, being spoken of in the third person, which at viii. 15 changes to the first. The traditionary view in which Havernick, Keil, and various other biblical scholars concur, is that the book, excepting quoted Aramæan passages, is from one pen, and that one Ezra's. Other investigators admit a plurality of authors. Lord Arthur Hervey attributes chap. i. to Daniel, chaps. ii. and iii. 1 to Nehemiah (cf. Neh. vii.), iii. 2 and iv. v. vi. to Haggai, the rest of the book to Ezra. Dr. Samuel Davidson also admitting a variety of authors (Ezra included), considers the final editor to have been the author of the books of Chronicles. Both Jews and Christians consider the work part of the Scripture Canon.

F.

F, the sixth letter, and fourth consonant of the English language, is a labial or labio-dental articulation, being formed by the emission of breath between the lower lip and the upper teeth. It is a surd spirant, the corresponding sonant spirant being V (q.v.). In Anglo-Saxon it was pronounced as *v*, and it still retains that sound in *of.* It takes its form from the Greek digamma, which also had a very similar power. An original *f* has frequently become *v* in English words, as *vat* for *fat*, *vetch* for *fetch*, *vixen* for *fixen.* It has also disappeared from many words, as in *head* (O. Eng. *heved*), *lord* (O. Eng. *hlaford*), *hawk* (O. Eng. *hafoc*), *woman* (O. Eng. *wifman*), &c; and in others it has been dropped, as *hasty* (O. Fr. *hastif*), *jolly* (O. Eng. *jolif*), *testy* (O. Eng. *testif*), &c. An *f* sound is now used in *trough*, *enough*, and *rough*, to represent an original guttural. In the plurals of nouns of pure English origin ending in *-f* or *-lf*, with a preceding long vowel (except *oo*), the *f* is changed into *v.* In Romance words the *f* remains unchanged, and the plural is formed by adding *s.* Words ending in *-ff* or *-rf*, also form the plural by the addition of *s.* In Russian the letter *f* is uniformly used to represent the sound of *th*, as *Feodor* for *Theodore.*

F *as an initial is used:*

1. *In Music:* For Forte, to mark that a passage is to be played or sung loudly; *ff* = fortissimo, when it is to be played or sung very loudly.

2. *In Distinctions:* For Fellow, as F.R.S. = Fellow of the Royal Society.

3. *In Med.:* For the Latin word *Fiat* = let it be made.

F *as a symbol is used:*

1. *In numerals:* For 40, and with a dash over it (F) = 40,000. In Greek F (written ϝ) = 6.

2. *In Chem.:* For the non-metallic element Fluorine, and for Fluoride—*e.g.*, F = Fluorine, KF = Potassium Fluoride. Sometimes F is used for Formic Acid.

3. *In Music:*

(1) For the note called parhypate in the Greater Perfect system of the Greeks. The letter-name of Frite in the upper tetrachord.

(2) The first note of the Eolian mode, or church scale, commencing four notes above the hypo-Eolian.

(3) The note called Fa ut in the hexachord system. The fourth note in the scale of C. [NOTATION.]

(4) The key-note of the major scale requiring one flat in the signature; and the key-note of the minor scale related to A flat.

(5) For the note Fah in the Tonic Sol-fa notation.

4. *In Biblical Criticism:* F for the Codex Augiensis; f (small letter), for the Cursive MSS.

5. *Physics:* For Fahrenheit, denoting that the degree of temperature is according to that scale, as 60° F.

¶ All boiling points, melting points, &c., in the chemical articles of this Dictionary are expressed in degrees of the Centigrade scale, unless F is added, to show that the temperature is expressed in degrees Fahrenheit.

6. *In Old Law:* F was branded on felons who were admitted to benefit of clergy.

7. *In Heraldry:* For the Fesse-point (q.v.).

F-clef, *s.*

Music: The bass clef, the sign of which is a corruption of that letter.

F-holes, *s. pl.*

Music: The holes in the belly of a violin, so called from their shape.

fa (1), *s.* [Ital.]

Music: The syllable used in solmisation for F.

fa-bemol, *s.*

Music: F flat.

* **fa** (2), **fae,** *s.* [Foe.] A foe, an enemy.

"Sa lawlie to my proud *fa*."
Douglas: Virgil, 114, 41

* **fa** (3), **faw,** *s.* [Fa, *v.*]

1. That which falls to one's lot.

2. A share; that which is due.

3. A fall.

¶ *To shake a fa':*

1. *Lit.:* To wrestle.

2. *Fig.:* To strive. (*Scotch.*)

fa (1), **faw** (1), *v.i. & t.* [Fall, *v.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To fall.

"For its like we may *fa* in wi' some o' his unfreends."
—*Scott: Rob Roy,* ch xxvii.

B. *Trans.:* To fall or happen to: as, It *faws* me to do that.

fa (2), **faw** (2), *v.t.* [Prob. from Low Ger. *faa*; Dan. *faaer* = to get, to acquire.]

1. To obtain, to get.

2. To have as one's lot.

fa-am, fa-ham, *s.* [A native African word (?).] (See the compound.)

faam-tea, faham-tea, *s.* A name given to the dried leaves of *Angræcum fragrans*, an orchid noted for the fragrancy of its leaves. The infusion is used as a stomachic, and in pulmonary complaints.

fa'-ard, *a.* [Favoured.] (*Scotch.*)

* **faas,** *s.* [Face, *s.*]

făb, *s.* [Fob.] A small pocket; a tobacco-pouch.

"When *fabs* an' snishin-mills riu toom."
A. Scott: Poems, p. 30.

fā'-bą, *s.* [Lat., = a bean.]

Bot.: A genus of herbs, belonging to the order Leguminosæ (or Fabaceæ of Lindley). It is of the sub-tribe Vicieæ. Its type is the Common Bean, *Faba vulgaris.* [Bean.]

fą-bā'-çē-æ, *s.pl.* [Lat. *fab(a)* = a bean; fem. adj. pl. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Lindley's name for the order of plants better known as Legminosæ (q.v.).

fą-bā'-çē-oŭs, *a.* [Low Lat. *fabaceus* = having the nature of a bean; Lat. *faba* = a bean.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Having the nature or properties of a bean; like a bean.

2. *Bot.:* Pertaining to or connected with the Fabaceæ (q.v.).

făb'-ęll, *s.* [A corruption of O. Eng. *favel* (q.v.).]

† **făb'-ĕll-ā-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat. *fabella* = a little fable, dim. from *fabula* = a fable.] One who tells little fables.

fā'-bēr, *s.* [Lat.] A fish, the dory.

Fā'-bĭ-ąn, *a.* [Lat. *Fabius, Fabianus*, from *Fabius Maximus* = (1) Belonging or relating to the Gens Fabia; (2) used, esp. in the phrase *Fabianæ artes* = Fabian tactics, to denote tactics, the chief point of which is to weary and exhaust the enemy. By such measures Fabius Maximus Cunctator greatly harassed Hannibal in the Second Punic War.]

I. *Lit.:* Belonging, related to, or connected with the Roman Gens Fabia.

"Tall Cæso was the bravest man
Of the brave *Fabian* race."
Macaulay: Battle of the Lake Regillus, xvii.

2. *Fig.:* Slow, cautious, avoiding open conflict.

"Very little qualified to conduct a campaign on the *Fabian* system."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xvi.

fābeș, fapes, feabes, feapes, *s. pl.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: The fruit of *Ribes grossularia.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

fā'-ble, * **fa-bull,** *s. & a.* [Fr. *fable*, from Lat. *fabula* = a narrative, from *for* = to speak; Sp. & Port. *fabula*; Ital. *favola.*]

A. *As substantive:*

* 1. A story, a narrative, a tale.

2. A feigned tale or story intended to enforce some moral precept; a fictitious narrative conveying some useful information, or intended for entertainment; an allegory.

"I remembre the *fable*
Of Penelope most stable."
Skelton: Boke of Philip Sparow.

* 3. The plot of a poem or story; the connected series of events in a dramatic or epic poem.

"*Fable* may be divided into the probable, the allegorical, and the marvellous."—*Pope: Homer; Iliad.* (Pref.)

4. A foolish story.

"But refuse profane and old wives' *fables*."—1 *Tim.* iv. 7.

5. A falsehood, an untruth, a fiction, a fabrication.

"And eke what folke there with him were
Without *fable* I wol discrive."
Romaunt of the Rose.

* 6. A byword; a subject of gossip or talk.

"We grew
The *fable* of the city where we dwelt."
Tennyson: Gardener's Daughter.

* **B.** *As adj.:* Pertaining to or of the nature of a fable; fictitious, fabulous.

"Thou *fable* Styx I whose livid streams are roll'd
Through dreary coasts, which I tho' blind behold."
Pope: Thebais of Statius, 83, 84.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *fable, tale, novel,* and *romance:* "Different species of composition are expressed by the above words: the *fable* is allegorical; its actions are natural, but its agents are imaginary: the *tale* is fictitious, but not imaginary; both the agents and actions are drawn from the passing scenes of life. Gods and goddesses, animals and men, trees, vegetables, and inanimate objects in general, may be made the agents of a *fable;* but of a *tale*, properly speaking, only men or supernatural spirits can be the agents: of the former description are the celebrated *fables* of Æsop; and of the latter the *tales* of Marmontel, the *tales* of the Genii, &c. . . . *Fables* are written for instruction: *tales* principally for amusement; *fables* consist mostly of only one incident or action, from which a moral can be drawn: *tales* always of many, which excite an interest for an individual. The *tale* when compared with the *novel* is a simple kind of fiction; it consists of but few persons in the drama; whilst the *novel*, on the contrary, admits of every possible variety in characters. The *tale* is told without much art or contrivance to keep the reader in suspense, without any depth of plot or importance in the catastrophe; the *novel* affords the greatest scope for exciting an interest by the rapid succession of events, the involvements of interests, and the unravelling of its plot. If the *novel* awakens the attention, the *romance* rivets the whole mind and engages the affections; it presents nothing but what is extraordinary and calculated to fill the imagination." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **fable-maker, * fable-monger,** *s.* An inventor or writer of fables.

"To distinguish the true and proper allegorists from the *fable-mongers* or mythics."—*Waterland: Works,* vi. 16.

* **fā'-ble,** * **fa-blen,** *v.i. & t.* [O. Fr. *fabler*, from Lat. *fabulor*, from *fabula.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To talk, to discourse, to converse.

"While thei talkiden or *fableden*."—*Wycliffe: Luke* xxiv. 15.

2. To compose or write fables or fiction.

"To loftier rapture thou canst wake the thought
Than all the *fabling* poets boasted powers."
Warton: Pleasures of Melancholy.

3. To tell falsehoods or untruths.

"He *fables* not: I hear the enemy."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., iv. 2.

B. *Trans.:* To feign, to invent, to tell or say falsely.

"It being *fabled* that when the words were spoken aloud, some shepherds had repeated them over their bread, which was thereupon presently turned into flesh."—*Burnet: Hist. Reformation* (an. 1548).

* **fā'-blĕr,** *s.* [O. Fr. *fabler, fableor.*] A writer or spreader of fables; one who deals in fiction; a fable-monger.

"These idle *fablers* in the meantime slander us to the world."—*Bp. Hall: No Peace with Rome.*

făb'-lĭ-au (au as ō) (*pl.* **făb'-lĭ-aux, aux** as **o**), *s.* [Fr., dim. of *fable.*] A metrical tale composed by the Trouvères or poets of the Langue d'Oïl in the twelfth or thirteenth centuries. The fabliaux were sarcastic or witty references to passing events, and were intended for recitation.

"Chaucer in all probability derived the subject from a French *fabliau.*"—*Tyrwhitt: Chaucer; C. T.* (Introd. I.

fā'-blĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Fable, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act or practice of making fables.

"The next to *fabling* fell, and smooth deceits."
Milton: P. R., iv. 295.

2. A fable.

"Wicked *fablings* talde to me,
Bot noght als the lagh of the."
Early Eng. Psalter, Ps. cxviii. 15.

fą-bŏĭd'-ĕ-ą, *s. pl.* [Lat. *faba* = a bean, and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance.] A term applied by Mr. Bowerbank to certain bean-shaped leguminous seeds found in the London or Lower Tertiary clays of the Isle of Sheppey. (*Page.*)

* **fabor,** *s.* [Faubourg.] A suburb.

"On to the yettis and *faberis* off the toun
Braithly thai bryut." *Wallace,* viii. 627.

făb'-rĭc, * **făb'-rĭck,** *s.* [Fr. *fabrique*, from Lat. *fabrica* = (1) a workshop; (2) a fabric, from *faber* (genit. *fabri*) = a workman, from a root *fa* = to set, to place (seen in *fa-cio* = to make); Sp. & Port. *fabrica.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. That which is fabricated.

(1) The frame or structure of a building; a building or structure; an edifice.

"Here's a *fabric* that implies eternity."
Middleton: Mayor of Queenborough, iv. 2.

(2) A cloth made by weaving or felting. The various names are derived from material, texture, fineness, mode of weaving, colour, mode of colouring, surface-finishing, place of manufacture, &c.

2. The structure, manufacture, workmanship, or texture of anything; the manner in which the several parts of any material or structure are united.

* 3. The act or purpose of fabricating or constructing; construction.

"This was received . . . for the *fabric* of the churches of the poor."—*Milman. (Oyibvie.)*

II. *Fig.:* Any system of united parts, as of the world, society, the Church, &c.

"With what a crash, heard and felt to the farthest ends of the world, would the whole vast *fabric* of society have fallen."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. x.

¶ For the difference between *fabric* and *edifice*, see Edifice.

* **fabric-lands,** *s. pl.* Lands given in former times for the rebuilding, repair, or maintenance of churches.

* **făb'-rĭc,** * **făb'-rĭck,** *v.t.* [Fr. *fabriquer*; Sp. *fabricar*; Ital. *fabricare.*] To frame, to construct, to put together, to build, to fashion.

"Shew what laws of life
The cheese-inhabitants observe, and how
Fabrick their mansions." *J. Philips: Cider,* i.

* **făb'-rĭ-cant,** *s.* [Lat. *fabricans*, pr. par. of *fabrico* = to fabricate (q.v.).] One who fabricates; a manufacturer or fabricator.

făb'-rĭ-cāte, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *fabricatus*, pa. par. of *fabrico*, from *fabrica* = a fabric (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally (of material things):*

1. To build, to construct, to frame; to form by putting together the several parts.

2. To form by art, to manufacture, to weave: as, To *fabricate* woollens.

II. *Fig.* (*of immaterial things*): To manufacture, to devise, to put together, to forge, to invent, to contrive. (Generally in a bad sense.)

"The impostor who *fabricated* these forgeries."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

* **B.** *Intrans.*: To invent, to tell fictions or untruths.

¶ For the difference between to *fabricate*, and to *invent*, see INVENT.

făb-rĭ-cā-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *fabricatio*, from *fabricatus*, pa. psr. of *fabrico*; Sp. *fabricacion*; Ital. *fabricazione.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. The act or process of building, constructing, or framing; construction.

2. The act of manufacturing.

* 3. The act of creating, or forming; creation.

"Attributing the affection of the soul unto the great God, but the *fabrication* of the body to the *Dii ex Deo.*"—*Hale: Origin of Mankind*, p. 290.

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. The act of inventing, devising, creating, or planning.

"The very idea of the *fabrication* of a new government."—*Burke: French Revolution.*

2. The act of inventing, devising, or planning falsely; forgery.

3. That which is invented, devised, or planned falsely; a forgery, a falsehood, an invention.

¶ For the difference between *fabrication* and *fiction*, see FICTION.

făb-rĭ-cā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat.; Fr. *fabricateur*; Sp. *fabricador*; Ital. *fabricatore.*]

1. One who constructs, frames, builds, or makes.

"The Almighty *fabricator* of the universe."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. iii., lett. 9.

2. One who invents, devises, plans, or forges.

* **făb-rĭ-cā-trĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *fabricator*; *-ess.*] A female fabricator; a constructress.

* **făb-rĭ-cā-tūre,** *s.* [Lat. *fabricatus*, pa. par. of *fabrico.*] A fabricating or making; fabrication.

fą-brĭ-çĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after J. C. Fabricius, a celebrated Danish entomologist.]

Bot.: A genus of Australian shrubs belonging to the order Myrtaceæ. They have alternate dotted leaves and axillary white flowers.

făb'-rĭle, *a.* [Lat. *fabrilis*, from *faber* = a workman; Sp. *fabril*; Ital. *fabbrile.*] Pertaining or relating to workmen or to handicraft, as in wood, stone, metal, &c.

* **făb'-ų-lar,** *a.* [Lat. *fabularis* = legendary, fabulous.] Relating to the construction of a story or dramatic plot.

"Fraught with the worst errors of French habit—attenuated declamation and *fabular* heaviness."—*Philips: Distrest Mother.* (Ed. Oxberry, Pref.)

făb-ų-lăr'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Lat. *fabulus*, dimin. from *faba* = a bean.]

Palæont.: A genus of Porcellanous Foraminifera. Chambers filled with labyrinthic shell-matter, the cavities in which are mostly elongate with the axis of the shell. They are narrow, and, opening terminally, make a cribriform septal face. Only one species, *Fabularia ovata*, or *discolithus*, is known: it abounds in the Eocene Tertiaries of France. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

* **făb'-ų-lāte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *fabulatus*, pa. par. of *fabulor.*] To fable.

"In an enchanted tower, as they *fabulate*."—*Adams: Works*, i. 10.

* **făb-ų-lā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *fabulatus*, pa. par. of *fabulor.*] The act of moralizing fables. (*Ash.*)

* **făb'-ų-līst,** *s.* [Fr. *fabuliste*; Sp. *fabulista*, from Lat. *fabula.*] A writer or inventor of fables.

"A forger or a *fabulist* would have made for Christ discourses exhorting to virtue."—*Paley: Evidences*, pt. ii., ch. iv.

* **făb'-ų-līze,** * **făb'-ų-līse,** *v.i.* [Lat. *fabul(a)*; Eng. suff. *-ize.*] To write or speak in fables; to compose fictions.

* **făb-ų-lŏs'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Lat. *fabulositas*, from *fabulosus*; Fr. *fabulosité*; Sp. *fabulosidad.*]

1. The quality of being fabulous or full of fables; fabulousness.

"The *fabulosity* of the book concluded against the existence of the patriarch."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. vi., § 2.

2. A feigned or fabulous story; a fable.

"Herodotus hath besprinkled his work with many *fabulosities*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. i., ch. viii.

făb'-ų-loŭs, *a.* [Lat. *fabulosus*, from *fabula* = a fable; Fr. *fabuleux*; Sp. *fabuloso*; Ital. *favoloso.*]

1. Feigned, fictitious, invented; not founded on fact; exceeding the bounds of probability or reason.

"The story is *fabulous*."—*Waterland: Works*, ix. 504.

2. Related, described, or told of in fables.

"The hero was great enough at least to sustain the crown of this *fabulous* glory."—*G. H. Lewes: History of Philosophy*, i. 19.

3. Exceedingly great; almost beyond belief; incredible: as, His books were sold at a *fabulous* price.

"I procured a box in the first tier at a *fabulous* price."—*Ad. Sir R. Mundy Palermo & Naples*, ch. xxiii.

făb'-ų-loŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *fabulous*; *-ly.*]

1. In a fabulous manner; in manner of a fable or fiction.

"These things are uncertain and *fabulously* augmented."—*Grenewey: Tacitus; Annals*, p. 131.

2. In a fabulous or almost incredible manner or degree.

* **făb-ų-loŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *fabulous*; *-ness.*] The quality of being fabulous, feigned, or fictitious.

"His *fabulousness* and credulity are justly blamed."—*Johnson: Journey to the Western Islands.*

* **fą-bŭr-dŏn,** * **fă-bŭr-thĕn,** *s.* & *a.* [A corruption of Fr. *faux-bourdon* = (lit.) false burden. [BURDEN.] The word bourdon or bordone in its primary sense is (in French and Italian) a pilgrim's staff; hence, from similarity in form, the bass-pipe, or drone of the bagpipe, and thence again simply a deep bass note. As the earliest *Falsi bordoni* of which we have specimens are principally formed, except at their cadences, by auccessiona of fourths and sixths below the plain-song melody, such an accompanying bass, to those who had hitherto been accustomed to use the low octaves of the organum, and to consider thirds and sixths inadmissible in the harmonized accompaniment of the Gregorian Chant, would sound *false*; and this application of the meaning of the *falso* and *faux* seems a more rational derivation than that sometimes given from *falsetto* and *falsette*, as implying the combination of the high voices with the low in Falso Bordoue harmony. (*Grove.*)] [FAUX-BOURDON.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Literally:*

Music: One of the early systems of harmonizing a given portion of plain-song or a canto fermo. It was afterwards used as a term for a sort of harmony consisting of thirds and sixths added to a canto fermo. When counterpoint had superseded both diaphony and descant, the term faburden was still applied to a certain species of counterpoint, sometimes, but not always, note against note. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

"Descanti, prycksonge, counterpoint, and *faburden*."—*Bale: Image*, pt. iii.

2. *Fig.:* A monotonous refrain.

"To sing, as it were, the *faburden* of a song."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 735.

B. *As adj.:* High-sounding.

"Mirabile, miraculoso, stupendo, and such *faburden* words."—*Lodge: Wit's Miserie* (1596).

făc, *s.* [A contraction for *facsimile* (q.v.).]

fą-çade, *s.* [Fr., from Ital. *facciata* = the front of a building, from *faccia* = the face; Lat. *facies.*] [FACE.]

Arch.: The face or front of any considerable building to a street, court, garden, or other place.

fāçe, * **faas,** *s.* [Fr. *face*, from Lat. *facies*; Ital. *faccia*; O. Sp. *faz.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The front part of the head of any animal, more especially of man, consisting of the forehead, eyes, nose, cheeks, mouth, and chin; the visage, the countenance.

"He is like unto a man beholding his natural *face* in a glass."—*James* i. 23.

(2) The aspect or expression of the visage, as indicative of pleasure or displeasure, favour or anger.

"The Lord make his *face* to shine upon thee."—*Numbers* vi. 25.

(3) That part of anything which presents itself to the view as—

(*a*) The surface of anything.

"Thou hast driven me from the *face* of the earth."—*Genesis* iv. 14.

(*b*) The front, the forepart of anything.

"Also the breadth of the *face* of the house and of the separate place toward the east an hundred cubits."—*Ezekiel* xli. 14.

(*c*) A plane surface of a solid; one of the sides bounding a solid: thus a cube has six *faces*, an octahedron eight.

(4) The dial of a watch, clock, compass-card, &c.

(5) The edge of a cutting instrument.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Presence, sight.

"In the very *face* of the Court."—*Strype: Memorials; Q. Mary* (an. 1554).

† (2) Appearance, look, aspect.

"Nor heaven, nor sea, their former *face* retained."—*Waller: Instructions to a Painter*, 119.

* (3) The viable state of things.

"This would produce a new *face* of things in Europe."—*Addison.*

* (4) An outward show, appearance, or cover; surface show.

"They took him to set a *face* upon their own malignant designs."—*Milton.*

(5) A distortion of the features: as, He made a wry *face.*

"Why, what's the matter, Doll? You are making *faces* now."—*Dickens: Barnaby Rudge*, ch. lv.

(6) Confidence, boldness; effrontery, assurance.

"A chaplain of Cortes had the *face* to assert that in one engagement against the Indians St. James had appeared on a grey horse at the head of the Castilian adventurers."—*Macaulay: Battle of the Lake Regillus.* (Introd.)

* (7) Favour.

"Seek ye my *face*.—*Psalm* xxvii. 8.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Architecture:*

(1) The front or broadside of a building; the façade; the front of a wall.

(2) The surface of a stone exposed on the face of a wall. The sides are flanks, the upper and lower surfaces are beds.

(3) The front of an arch showing the vertical surfaces of the outside row of voussoirs.

2. *Anatomy:*

(1) The lower part of the head of a mammiferous animal.

(2) The aspect of an organ.

3. *Astrol.:* The third part of a sign, each divided into ten degrees.

4. *Carpentry:*

(1) The front of a jamb presented towards the room.

(2) The sole of a plane.

5. *Crystall.:* One of the planes which form the surface of a regular solid.

6. *Forging:*

(1) The working portion of a hammer-head

(2) The flat part of an anvil.

7. *Fort.:* One of the parts which form a salient angle projecting towards the country. [BASTION.]

8. *Gearing:* That part of the acting surface of a cog which projects beyond the pitch-line. The portion within that limit is the flank.

9. *Grinding:* That portion of a lap or wheel, whether the edge or the disc, which is employed in grinding.

10. *Mining:* That portion of a coal-seam which is in process of removal.

11. *Mil.:* The face of a square is the side of a body of men formed into a square.

12. *Ord.:* The surface of metal at the muzzle of a gun.

13. *Print.:* The surface of type from which the impression is taken. The character of the face, for size, style, and proportions, gives the name to the type.

14. *Steam-engineering:*

(1) The flat part of a slide-valve on which it moves.

(2) The flat portion on a cylinder forming a seat for a valve.

15. *Zool.:* The anterior portion of the head of a mammiferous animal; the face of birds comprehends the ophthalmic regions, cheeks, temples, forehead, and vertex; the face of insects is the parts between the proboscis and prothorax.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *face* and *front:* "The *face* is applied to that part of bodies which serves as an index or rule, and contains certain marks to direct the observer; the *front* is employed for that part which is most prominent or foremost: hence we speak of the *face* of a wheel or clock, the *face* of a painting, or the *face* of nature; but the *front* of a house or building, and the *front* of a stage: hence, likewise, the propriety of the expressions, to put a good *face* on a thing, to show a bold *front.*"

(2) He thus discriminates between *face, countenance,* and *visage:* "The *face* consists of a certain set of features; the *countenance* consists of the general aggregate of looks produced by these features; the *visage* consists of such looks in particular cases: the *face* is the work of nature; the *countenance* and *visage* are the work of the mind: the *face* remains the same, but the *countenance* and *visage* are changeable. The *face* belongs to brutes as well as men; the *countenance* is the peculiar property of man; the *visage* is peculiarly applicable to superior beings: the term is applied only in the grave or lofty style." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

¶ *In special phrases:*

1. *To fly in the face of:* To withstand, to oppose, to defy.

2. *To entreat the face of:* To seek the favour of; to pray to.

"*Entreat the face of* the Lord thy God."—1 *Kings* xiii. 6.

3. *To accept the face of:* To favour.

"See, I have *accepted thy face* concerning this thing also."—*Gen.* xix. 21. (Marg.)

4. *To set the face against:* To oppose, to withstand firmly.

5. *Face to face:*

(1) In immediate presence of each other.

"She sent for Blanche to accuse her *face to face.*"
Tennyson: Princess, iv. 229.

*(2) Clearly; without the interposition of other bodies.

"Now we see through a glass darkly; but then *face to face.*"—1 *Corinth.* xiii. 12.

6. *To make a face:* To distort the features; to put on an unnatural or purposely altered look.

7. *To one's face:* Directly; in plain words: as, To tell another anything to his face.

8. *Face of a bastion:*

Fort.: [II. 7].

9. *Face prolonged* or *extended,* in fortification, is that part of the line of defence which is between the angle of the shoulder and the curtain.

face-ache, face-ague, *s.* A kind of neuralgia which attacks the nerves of the face; called also Tic-douloureux (q.v.).

face-and-hood, *s.*

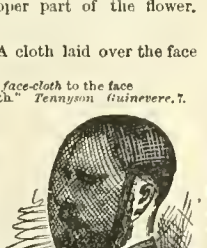
Bot.: Viola tricolor, from the markings in the petals bearing some resemblance to a human face, and the often dark, hood-like appearance of the upper part of the flower. (*Britten & Holland.*)

face-cloth, *s.* A cloth laid over the face of a corpse.

"The white mist like a *face-cloth* to the face
Clung to the dead earth." *Tennyson Guinevere,* 7.

face-guard, *s.*

1. A mask with windows for the eyes, adapted to the use of persons exposed to great heat, as in glass-houses, forging heavy works, and in the various metallurgic furnace operations. Also for workmen exposed to flying particles of metal or stone.



FACE GUARD.

2. A wire-gauze mask worn to protect the face in fencing.

face-hammer, *s.* One with a flat face, as distinguished from one having pointed or edged peens.

face-in-hood, *s.*

Bot.: Aconitum Napellus, from the upper petals forming a hood, the stamens and pistils, with the lower petals, bearing some fanciful resemblance to a face. (*Britten & Holland.*)

face-joint, *s.*

Arch.: That joint of a voussoir which appears on the face of the arch.

face-mould, *s.*

Carp.: The pattern from which the ornamental railings for stairs, &c., are to be cut.

***face-painter,** *s.* A painter of portraits.

***face-painting,** *s.*

1. The art of painting portraits.

2. The act or practice of applying rouge to the face.

face-piece, *s.*

Ship-build.: A piece wrought on the forepart of the knee of the head, to assist the conversion of the main-piece, and to shorten the upper bolts of the knee of the head.

face-plan, *s.*

Arch. drawing: The principal or front elevation.

face-plate, *s.*

1. A plate screwed on to the spindle of a lathe, and affording a means of attaching the work to be turned; or a place of attachment for a pin which comes against the dog or driver on the work, and imparts rotation to the latter.

2. A true plane for testing a dressed surface.

face-powder, *s.* A kind of cosmetic.

***face-royal,** *s.* A royal or kingly face; also the face stamped on the coin called a royal.

face-valne, *s.* The value expressed on the face, as of a note.

face-wall, *s.*

Arch.: The front wall of a building.

face-wheel, *s.*

Mech.: Another name for a crown or contrate wheel, which has cogs projecting from the periphery at right angles to the plane of motion. The term is applicable to a wheel whose face rather than its perimeter is made effective, as in the cog-wheels cited; it is also applied to a wheel the disc-face of which is adapted for grinding and polishing; a lap.

fāçe, *v.t. & i.* [FACE, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To meet in front or face to face; to confront, to brave.

"This youth, the joy of Nestor's glorious age,
In arms intrepid, with the first he fought,
Faced every foe, and every danger sought."
Pope: Homer: Iliad xiii. 705.

2. To meet with boldness or firmness; to confront boldly.

"And yet a modest comrade led them forth
From their shy solitude to *face* the world
With a gay confidence and seemly pride."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

*3. To brave, to bully, to oppose with impudence, to browbeat.

"I will neither be *faced* nor braved."—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew,* iv. 3.

4. To stand opposite to.

5. To cover in front; to invest with a coating or covering.

"Where your old bauk is hollow, *face* it with the first spit of earth that you dig out of the ditch."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

6. To put a face or appearance on: as, To *face* inferior tea, by mixing it with colouring matter and other substances, so as to give it the appearance of a better quality and higher value.

7. To lay or place with the face downwards.

8. To turn the face in any direction: as, To *face* a body of men to the right or left.

*9. To countenance.

"Was this the face that *faced* so many follies?"
Shakesp.: Richard II., iv. 1.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mason.:* To dress or smooth the face of stone.

*2. *Cards:* A term at primero; to stand boldly upon a card.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To stand with the face in a certain direction; to look in a certain direction: as, The house *faces* towards the east.

2. To turn the face in a certain direction.

"Hail and farewell they shouted thrice again.
Thrice *facing* to the left, and thence they turned again." *Dryden: Palamon & Arcite,* iii. 995.

*3. To carry a false appearance; to play the hypocrite.

"Thou needs must learn to laugh, or lye,
To *face,* to forge, to scoff, to company."
Spenser: Mother Hubberds Tale.

II. *Mil.:* To turn or wheel in any direction; to face about is to turn right round.

"Defeating it by a single well-directed discharge of the rear rank, who *faced* about for that purpose."—*Alison: Hist. Europe,* ch. xciii.

¶ (1) *To face a thing out:* To persist in or maintain any assertion or conduct unblushingly and shamelessly; to brave with effrontery; to carry through an undertaking by effrontery or assurance.

"She thinks with oaths to *face* the matter *out.*"
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iii. 1.

(2) *To face down:* To withstand with boldness and effrontery.

"Here's a villain that would *face* me *down.*
He met me on the mart."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, iii. 1.

¶ For the difference between to *face* and to *confront,* see CONFRONT.

fāçed, *pa. par. & a.* [FACE, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* Having a face; marked with a face.

2. *Fig.:* Having a false appearance given to it: as, *Faced* tea.

II. *Mason.:* Having the outer surface dressed or smoothed.

***fā'çe-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *face; -less.*] Without or destitute of a face.

fāç-ĕ-lĭd'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *fascelis;* Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, and Lat. pl. adj suff. *-æ.*]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of composite plants, sub order Labiatifloræ, tribe Mutisiaceæ.

fāç'-ĕ-lĭs, *s.* [Gr. φάκελος (*phakelos*) = a bundle, a faggot.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the sub-tribe Facelideæ (q.v.). It contains a small Chilian plant, like Cudweed (q.v.).

fāç'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *fac(e); -er.*]

I. *Literally:*

*1. One who opposes or braves; one who puts on a false show or character; a boaster, a bully.

"No great talkers, nor boaster, nor *facers.*"—*Latimer: Works,* i. 268.

2. A blow in the face.

"Blogg, starting upright, tipped the fellow a *facer.*"
Barham: Ingoldsby Legends; The Bagman's Dog.

II. *Fig.:* A sudden blow, check, or hindrance.

fāç'-ĕt, ***fā-çĕt'te,** ***fas-cet,** *s. & a.* [Fr. *facette,* dimin. of *face;* Sp. *faceta;* Ital. *faccetta.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* In the same sense as II 3.

"Like diamonds cut with *facets.*"—*Bacon: Essays; Honour & Reputation.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* An articular cavity of a bone when nearly plain; a small, circumscribed portion of the surface of a bone.

2. *Arch.:* A flat projection between the flutings of columns.

3. *Mineral.:* One of the small planes which form the sides of a natural crystal; of a cut diamond or other gem; of a cut-glass ornament or vessel. The facets of diamonds are known as skew- or skill-facets and star-facets. Upper skill-facets are wrought in the lower part of the bezel, and terminate in the girdle; under-skill facets are wrought on the pavilions, and terminate in the girdle. Star-facets are wrought on the bezels and terminate in the table. [BRILLIANT.]

4. *Glass-manuf.:* One of the irons thrust into the mouths of bottles, in order to convey them to the annealing tower.

5. *Zool.:* A flat surface with a definite boundary. (*Owen.*) Example, the facets constituting the compound eyes of insects. [B.]

B. *As adj.:* Facet eyes are the compound eyes of insects, consisting of an innumerable assemblage of eyelets, each of which is called a Facet.

*** fa-çē'te,** *a.* [Lat. *facetus* = clever, witty, gay.] Gay, clever, witty, facetious.

"Lodovicus Suessanus, a *facete* companion, dissuaded him to the contrary."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy*, p. 149.

făç'-ĕt-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *facet; -ed.*] Having facets.

*** fa-çē'te-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *facete; -ly.*] In a clever, witty, or facetious manner; cleverly, wittily.

"As James Lernutius hath *facetely* expressed in an elegant ode."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy*, p. 461.

*** fa-çē'te-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *facete; -ness.*] Wittiness, cleverness, facetiousness.

"By reason of the *facetenesse* and wittiness which is many times found in them."—*Hale: Remains; Serm. on Luke*, xviii. 1.

fa-çē'-ti-æ (ti as shī), *s. pl.* [Lat. pl. of *facetia* = cleverness, wit, from Lat. *facetus.*] Clever or witty sayings.

fa-çē'-tious, *a.* [Fr. *facetieux*, from O. Fr. *facetie* = wit, from Lat. *facetus.*]

1. (*Of persons*): Full of merriment, gaiety, wit and humour; jocular, witty, humorous, jocose.

2. (*Of things*): Clever, witty, funny, jocular.

"By his singing, excellent mimicry, and *facetious* spirit."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. iv., ch. iii.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *facetious, conversible, jocular,* and *jocose:* "*Facetious* may be employed either for writing or conversation; the rest only in conversation: the *facetious* man deals in that kind of discourse which may excite laughter; a *conversible* man may instruct as well as amuse; a *pleasant* man says every thing in a *pleasant* manner; his *pleasantry*, even on the most delicate subject, is without offence; the person speaking is *jocose;* the thing said, or the manner of saying it, is *jocular* . . . A man is *facetious* from humour; he is *conversible* by means of information." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

fa-çē'-tious-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *facetious; -ly.*] In a facetious manner; wittily, cleverly, merrily.

"B. answers very *facetiously*."—*Waterland: Works*, vi. 86.

fa-çē'-tious-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *facetious; -ness.*] The quality of being facetious; wittiness, cleverness.

"Relaxing with a wise *facetiousness*."—*Burke: Abridg of Eng. Hist.* (an. 1087).

fa-çĕt'te, *s.* [Facet.]

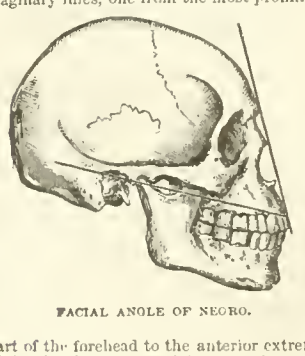
*** fa-chon,** *s.* [Falchion.]

fa-çĭ-a, *s.* [Fascia.]

fā'-çĭ-al (or **çĭ** as **shī**), *a.* [Low Lat. *facialis*, from Lat. *facies* = a face; Fr. *facial;* Ital. *faciale.*] Of or pertaining to the face.

facial-angle, *s.*

Anat.: An angle contained between two imaginary lines, one from the most prominent



FACIAL ANGLE OF NEGRO.

part of the forehead to the anterior extremity of the alveolar process of the upper jaw, opposite to the incisor teeth; the other from the external auditory foramen to the same point, serving to measure the elevation of the forehead. This angle is of great service in ethnology, but its magnitude is not an infallible criterion of the intellectual capacity of an individual. It is sometimes called Camper's Angle, because the celebrated Dutch anatomist Camper was the first to draw attention to the importance of this method of skull-measurement.

facial-artery, *s.*

Anat.: A branch of the external carotid artery passing over the lower jaw by the anterior margin of the masseter muscle, and extending its ramifications to the face and palate.

facial-axis, *s.*

Phren.: A line drawn from the anterior end of the axis of the cranium to the most anterior point of the upper jaw. The angle between these two axial lines is called the cranio-facial angle, and serves to show to what extent the face is prognathous or orthognathous. (See these words.)

facial-bones, *s. pl.*

Anat.: The thirteen bones of the face.

facial-muscles, *s. pl.*

Anat.: [Facial nerve].

facial-nerve, *s.*

Anat.: A nerve which rises from the lower and lateral parts of the pons Varolii, and issuing from the cranium by the internal auditory foramen, enters the aquæductus Fallopii, supplies the muscles to the internal ear, &c., and then forms the facial muscles, which are distributed in the three principal divisions of the face.

facial-plates, *s. pl.*

Anat.: The sub-cranial or pharyngeal plates or arches. [Subcranial.]

facial-suture, *s.* A peculiar suture or line of division in Trilobites, separating the glabella with the "fixed cheeks" from the lateral portions of the cephalic shield. No such line of division is known to exist in any recent crustacean, but there is a faint indication of it in *Limulus*, and some doubtful traces of it in certain other forms. In a few genera, as in *Trinucleus, Microdiscus,* and *Agnostus,* the facial suture is absent. (*Nicholson.*)

facial-vein, *s.*

Anat.: A vein crossing the face obliquely from the root of the nose outwards, and receiving the vessels of the head and forehead.

*** fā'-çĭ-al-lȳ** (or **çĭ** as **shī**), *adv.* [Eng. *facial; -ly.*]

I. In a facial manner; as regards the face.

"His Excellency is not *facially* remote from the portraits of Talleyrand."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 1, 1864.

2. Face to face.

"In this life only enigmatically, or accordioge to the light of fayth and feelings of love, in the future *facially* and really."—*The Deuane Lover* (1657), p. 6.

*** fā'-çĭ-āte** (or **çĭ** as **shī**), *s.* [Ital. *facciata.*] A façade, a front.

"The *faciate* of this Cathedral is remarkable."—*Evelyn: Diary*, June 27, 1654.

*** fā'-çĭed,** *a.* [Eng. *face; -ed.*] Of good appearance.

"A man of nature more *faced*."—*John Knox: A Goodly Letter*, sig. B. iiij.

*** fā'-çĭ-ent** (or **çĭ** as **shī**), *s.* [Lat. *faciens*, pr. par. of *facio* = to do.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who does anything, good or bad; a doer.

2. *Alg.:* The variant of a quantity as distinguished from the co-efficient.

fā'-çĭ-ēs (or **çĭ** as **shī**), *s.* [Lat.] [Face.]

* I. *Ord. Lang.:* A face.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* The anterior part of the skull; the face.

2. *Geol. & Zool.:* The general aspect of an assembly of animals or plants, which is characteristic of a particular locality or period of the earth's history. Thus we speak of the *facies* of the Carboniferous flora, as distinct from the flora of other epochs, and of the *facies* of the Australian fauna, as distinguished from the animals of other regions by their common marsupial characteristics.

3. *Bot.:* The general appearance of a plant.

facies hippocratica, *s.* The peculiar expression on the face immediately before death; so called from its description in the "Prognostica" of Hippocrates.

făç'-ĭle, * fac-il, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *facilis* = easy to be done, from *facio* = to do; Sp. *facil;* Ital. *facile.*]

* 1. Easy, not difficult; capable of being done or attained with little labour.

"Many things may be suggested to make it more *facile* and commodious."—*Wilkins.*

* 2. Easily surmountable; that can be surmounted or overcome without difficulty.

"The *facile* gates of hell too slightly barred."
Milton: P. L., iv. 967.

* 3. Easy to be understood; not abstruse.

"Then also those poets, which are now counted most hard, will be both *facile* and pleasant."—*Milton: On Education.*

4. Easy of access or converse; complaisant; affable, not austere.

"Raphael now to Adam's doubt proposed
Benevolent and *facile*, thus replied."
Milton: P. L., viii. 65.

5. Pliant, easily led or persuaded to good or bad.

"Since Adam and his *facile* consort Eve
Lost Paradise."
Milton: P. R., i. 51.

6. Ready, quick, dexterous: as, a *facile* pen, a *facile* pencil.

făç'-ĭ-lĕ prĭn'-çĕps, *phr.* [Lat. = easily first or best.] Able to distance all competitors without exertion: as, He is *facile princeps* in that art.

*** făç'-ĭle-lȳ, * fac-il-le,** *adv.* [Eng. *facile; -ly.*] In a facile or easy manner; easily.

"So *facilie* he bore
His royall person."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad xxiii.

*** făç'-ĭle-nĕss, * fac-il-ness,** *s.* [Eng. *facile; -ness.*] The quality or state of being facile or easy; easiness, ease.

"When others they with *facilness* befriend."
Beaumont: Psyche, ch. xvii., st. 197.

fa-çĭl'-ĭ-tāte, *v.t.* [From Fr. *faciliter*, with Eng. verb suff. *-ate*, from Lat. *facilitas* = ease, from *facilis* = easy; Sp. *facilitar;* Ital. *facilitare.*] To make easy or less difficult; to free or clear from difficulty or impediments; to diminish the labour of; to further.

"It would . . . by dividing them, *facilitate* a conquest."—*Fox: Speech on the King's Speech*, Nov. 18, 1777.

fa-çĭl'-ĭ-tā'-tion, *s.* [From Fr. *faciliter*, with Eng. suff. *-ation.*] The act of making easy or less difficult.

"Who can believe that they . . . foresaw the use of their discoveries to the *facilitation* of commerce?"—*Rambler*, No. 103.

fa-çĭl'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *facilité*, from Lat. *facilitas*, from *facilis* = easy; Sp. *facilidad;* Ital. *facilità.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The quality of being easy to be done; easiness; freedom from difficulty.

he *facility* with which government has been overturned in France."—*Burke: Appeal from the New to the Old Whigs.*

2. An opportunity, means, or advantage in the performance of any act, or the attainment of any object: as, Every *facility* was afforded him.

3. Readiness, quickness, dexterity; ease in performance.

"The *facility* and assiduity with which he wrote are sufficiently proved by the bulk and dates of his works."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

* 4. Easiness of access; complaisance; affability; freedom from austerity or haughtiness.

"She has a kind of *facility* in taking."
Middleton: A Mad World, iii.

* 5. Easiness or readiness to be persuaded or led; pliability of disposition; readiness to comply with the advice or wishes of others.

"It is a great mistake to take *facility* for good nature."—*L'Estrange.*

II. *Scots Law:* A state of mental weakness, not so great as idiocy, but implying want of firmness of mind, and a consequent readiness to be persuaded to do anything.

¶ For the difference between *facility* and *ease*, see Ease.

* **fāç-ĭ-nĕr'-ĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [A corrupt. of *facinorous* (q.v.).] Wicked, atrocious, abominable.

"He's of a most *facinerious* spirit."—*Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well*, ii. 3.

fāç'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [FACE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A covering in front for ornament or other purposes.

(2) The act of turning in any particular direction.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) The act or process of adulterating inferior tea by mixing it with colouring matter and other substances, so as to give it the appearance of tea of a better quality and higher value; also applied to the insterials used in this process of adulteration.

* (2) An external sign or decorstion.

"These offices and dignities were but the *facings* and fringes of his greatness."—*Wotton.* (*Johnson.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Build.:* The covering of brick or rough stone-work with fine masonry, such as sawed freestone or marble.

2. *Carp.:* The wooden covering of the sides of doors, windows, &c., on the inside.

3. *Civil Eng.:* The front covering of a bank by means of a wall or other structure to enable it to be made steeper than the natural talus of the material.

4. *Found.:* Powder applied to the face of a mould which receives the metal. The object is to give a fine smooth surface to the casting.

5. *Hydraulic Engineering:*

(1) Protection for the exposed faces of seawalls and embankments. Several different kinds are used, according to the facilities and means at disposal.

(2) A layer of soil over the puddle, upon the sloping sides of a canal.

6. *Military (Pl.):*

(1) The movements through which soldiers are put in turning or wheeling to the right, left, &c.

(2) The trimmings on the collar, cuffs, &c., of a uniform, serving to distinguish one regiment or one livery from another.

"Do you think
Your tawny coats, with greasy *facings* here,
Shall conquer it?" *Barry: Merry Tricks*, iii. 1.

7. *Plaster.:* The last layer of fine stucco or plaster on walls.

facing-brick, *s.*

Build.: A front or pressed brick.

facing-sand, *s.*

Found.: A compound, usually of moulding sand and pulverized bituminous coal, used to make the surfaces of moulds.

* **fāç'-ĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *facing; -ly.*] In a fronting, facing, or opposite position.

* **fa-çĭn'-ŏr-oŭs,** * **fa-cyn-er-ous,** * **fa-cin-er-us,** *a.* [Lat. *facinorosus*, from *facinus* (gen. *facinoris*) = a wicked deed, from *facio* = to do; Ital. & Sp. *facinoroso.*] Exceedingly wicked; wicked to an excess; atrocious.

"For this mischievous and *facinerus* act."—*Hall: Henry VII.* (an. 7).

* **fa-çĭn'-ŏr-oŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *facinorous; -ness.*] Extreme or atrocious wickedness.

fa-cond, * **fa-conde,** * **fa-cound,** * **fa-cunde,** *a. & s.* [O. Fr. *facond* (a), *facunde* (s.), from Lat. *facundus* = eloquent, *facundia* = eloquence.]

A. *As adj.:* Eloquent.

"Nature . . . with *facound* voys seyde
Holde your tonges."
Chaucer: Assembly of Foules, 521.

B. *As subst.:* Eloquence.

"The goos, with hir *facond* geut
Shal telle oure tale."
Chaucer: Assembly of Foules, 557.

fāc-sĭm'-ĭ-lē, *s.* [A contr. of Lat. *factum simile* = made like: *factum*, neut. sing. of *factus*, pa. par. of *facio* = to make, and *simile*, neut. sing. of *similis* = like.]

1. *Of material things:* An exact copy, counterpart, or likeness of an original, as of handwriting, a drawing, &c., in all its peculiarities, proportions, and characteristics.

"He took a paper, and made what they call a *facsimile* of the marks and distances of those small specks." *North: Life of Lord Guilford*, i. 109.

† 2. *Of immaterial things:* An exact copy or counterpart; as of habits, disposition, conduct, &c.

"His course can be the *facsimile* of no prior one, but is by its nature original."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. i., ch. iv.

fāc-sĭm'-ĭ-lē, *v.t.* [FACSIMILE, *s.*] To make a facsimile or exact copy or counterpart of; to copy exactly; to reproduce in facsimile.

"The contour of draperies, such as those of the apostles *facsimiled* here."—*Athenæum*, Sept. 2, 1882.

fāc-sĭm'-ĭ-lĭst, *s.* [Eng. *facsimil(e); -ist.*] One who produces facsimiles or exact copies.

"Mr. —— asks for the name and address of a *facsimilist*."—*Notes & Queries*, June 23, 1883.

fāct, *s.* [Lat. *factum* = a thing done, neut. sing. of *factus*, pa. par. of *facio* = to do; Port. *facto, feito*; Ital. *fatto*; Fr. *fait*; O. Fr. *faict. Fact* is thus a doublet of *feat* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A thing done, a deed, an act, a performance, a feat.

"The bloody *fact*
Will be avenged." *Milton: P. L.*, xi. 467.

2. Reality; not supposition; truth.

"If this were true in *fact*, I do not see any colour for such a conclusion."—*Addison: On the War.*

3. An assertion or statement of a thing done or existing; something asserted to have happened or existed, whether true or false: as, His book abounds with false *facts.*

II. *Law:* An act done; an incident which has happened; an event. Thus the jury determine on matters of *fact*, the judge decides on points of law in a case.

"This [writ of error] is a species of appeal which raises no question of *fact*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

¶ (1) *In fact:* In reality, in truth.

(2) *Matter of fact:*

(*a*) *As a subst.:* Something which has really happened.

(*b*) *Used as an adj.:* Prosaic; not imaginative.

¶ For the difference between *fact* and *circumstance*, see CIRCUMSTANCE.

fāc'-tion, *s.* & *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *factio* = a doing, a faction, from *factus*, pa. par. of *facio* = to do.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A clan, a society, a party.

"In Gallia . . . almost in every house are *factions*, and the heades of theis *factions* are they whom they esteme worthyest to have it."—*Goldyng: Cæsar*, fo. 153.

2. A party in a state combined or acting in union in opposition to the established government; usually applied to a minority, but it may be applied to a majority; a party combined to promote their own views or purposes even at the expense of order and the public good.

"There were indeed *factions*, but *factions* which sprang merely from personal pretensions and animosities."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxii.

3. Tumult, discord, dissension.

"Far from her sight flew *Faction*, Strife, and Pride,
And Envy did but look on her and died."
Dryden: Epistle to Duchess of York, 18.

II. *Roman Antiq.:* The name given to the contesting parties in the chariot-races in the Roman circus. They took their origin from the fact that the drivers of the chariots were distinguished from each other by the colour of their garments, one being always dressed in white, another in green, the third in red, and the fourth in blue. Hence, from the keenness with which different persons espoused the cause of the different colours arose the four parties or factions, named respectively *Factio Albata, Factio Prasina, Factio Russata*, and *Factio Veneta.* When Domitian introduced the practice of making six chariots start in each race, two new factions were necessarily added, the gold and the purple, but these were soon dropped, or, at least, not steadily maintained.

"The *factions* of the Blues and Greens were promised as many chariot-races as could be run between the morning and night."—*Elton: Origins of English History*, p. 308.

B. *As adj.:* (See the compounds).

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *faction* and *party*: "The term *party* has of itself nothing odious, that of *faction* is always so: any man, without distinction of rank, may have a *party* either at court or in the army, in the city or in literature, without being himself immediately implicated in raising it: but *factions* are always the result of active efforts: one may have a *party* for one's merits from the number and ardour of one's friends; but a *faction* is raised by busy and turbulent spirits for their own purposes." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

faction-fight, *s.* A fight between factions or parties of different religions, politics or family connections.

"The *faction-fights* are almost gone off the face of the country."—*S. C. Hall: Ireland; Carlow.*

* **faction-mad,** *s.* Furious with party spirit.

"The multitude made *faction-mad*,
Disturb good order." *Cowper: Task*, iii. 673.

* **fāc'-tion-āire,** *s.* [Fr. *factionnaire.*] A soldier detailed for any service; a sentinel, a sentry. (*Worcester.*)

* **fāc'-tion-al,** *a.* [Eng. *faction; -al.*] Of or pertaining to a faction; connected with a faction.

"Some *factional* or individual gain may be the result."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 8, 1882.

* **fāc'-tion-a-rў,** *s.* [Fr. *factionnaire.*] One of a faction; a party man.

"Pr'ythee, fellow, remember my name is Menenius; Always *factionary* of the party of your general."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, v. 2

* **fāc'-tion-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *faction; -er.*] One of a faction.

"All the *factioners* had entered into a seditious conspiracy."—*Bp. Bancroft: Dangerous Positions*, iv. 12.

* **fāc'-tion-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *faction; -ist.*] One who promotes or supports factions.

"He kept a strict hand over the growing *factionists*."—*Strype: Life of Whitgift* (an. 1576).

fāc'-tious, *a.* [Fr. *factieux*, from Lat. *factiosus*, from *factio*; Sp. *faccioso*; Ital. *fazioso.*]

* 1. Active, urgent, persevering.

"Be *factious* for redress of all these griefs."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, i. 3.

2. Given to faction or party; opposed to the established government; seditious, turbulent.

"Peace, *factious* monster! born to vex the state
With wrangling talent, formed for foul debate."
Pope: Homer; Iliad ii. 306.

3. Pertaining to or proceeding from faction; characterized by opposition to government; seditious.

"He perpetually complains of the endless talking, the *factious* squabbling, the inconstancy, &c."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *factious* and *seditious*: "*Factious* is an epithet to characterize the tempers of men; *seditious* characterizes their conduct: the *factious* man attempts to raise himself into importance, he aims at authority, and seeks to interfere in the measures of government; the *seditious* man attempts to excite others, and to provoke their resistance to established authority: the first wants to be a law-giver; the second does not hesitate to be a law-breaker: the first wants to direct the state; the second to overturn it. *Factious* is mostly applied to individuals; *seditious* is employed for bodies of men: hence we speak of a *factious* nobleman, a *seditious* multitude." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

fāc'-tious-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *factious; -ly.*] In a factious or seditious manner; by means of faction.

"Causing this seditiously, *factiously*, and wickedly to be printed."—*State Trials; Simon Dover and others* (1663).

fāc'-tious-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *factious; -ness.*] The quality of being factious or seditious; inclination to the forming of parties or factions; disposition to clamour and disturbance of public order.

"By your wayward *factiousness* or stubborn profaneness."—*Bp. Bull: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 6.

fāc-tĭ'-tious, *a.* [Lat. *factitius*, from *factus*, pa. par. of *facio*; Sp. *facticio*; Fr. *factice.*]

1. Made by art; artificial, not natural.

"Glass becomes the chiefest ground for artificial and *factitious* gemms."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. i., ch. i.

2. Sham, false, not genuine.

"I have added sweets, from which our *factitious* wines are made."—*Burke: Regicide Peace*, let. 3.

3. Not natural, artificial, conventional.

"He acquires a *factitious* propensity, he forms an incorrigible habit of desultory reading."—*De Quincey.*

făc-tĭ-tious-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *factitious; -ly.*] In a factitious, artificial, or non-natural manner.

făc-tĭ-tious-nŏss, *s.* [Eng. *factitious; -ness.*] The quality of being factitious or artificial.

***făct'-ist,** *s.* [Eng. *fact; -ist.*] One that makes poems, one that writes plays. (*Ash.*)

făc'-tĭ-tive, *a.* [Lat. *factus*, pa. par. of *facio.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Causing; tending to make or cause.

2. *Gram.:* Applied to that relation existing between two words, as between an active verb and its object, when the action expressed by the verb causes a new state or condition in the object: as, The people *made him a king.*

***făc'-tĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *fact(us)*; Eng. suff. *-ive.*] Making; having power to make

"You are creator-like *factive*, and not destructive."
—*Bacon: To the King*, let. 276.

făc'-to, *adv.* [Lat. abl. sing. of *factum* = a deed, a fact.]

1. In fact, in deed, by the act or fact.

2. [De facto.]

făc-tŏr, ***fac-tour,** *s.* [Lat. *factor*, from *factus*, pa. par. of *facio*; Sp. & Port. *factor*; Fr. *facteur*; Ital. *fattore.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

***1.** A doer; one who does any act.

2. An agent or substitute.

"Chief *factors* for the gods."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, ii. 6.

3. A steward or agent of an estate, appointed by a landowner to manage the estate, collect rents, let lands, &c. (*Scotch.*)

"The *factor* had received ready money to the amount of about £300."—*Sir W. Scott: Rob Roy* (Introd.)

4. One of several circumstances, elements, or influences on which a certain result depends, and which have to be taken into consideration in estimating the probable results of any events.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Alg.:* A name given to any quantity which constitutes an algebraical expression: thus $a + b$ and $a - b$ are factors of the product $a^2 - b^2$.

2. *Arith.:* The multiplier and the multiplicand; the numbers from the multiplication of which the product results.

3. *Comm.:* An agent employed by merchants to transact business for them in other places, as to buy and sell, to negotiate bills of exchange, &c. He differs from a broker in that he is entrusted with the possession and disposal of the goods, property, &c., and may buy and sell in his own name.

"The house in Leadenhall Street is nothing more than a change for their agents, *factors*, and deputies to meet in."—*Burke: Mr. Fox's East India Bill*

4. *Scots law:*

(1) A person legally appointed to manage sequestered property. (*Scotch.*)

"The Court of Session, who decree the sequestration, have the naming of the *factor.*"—*Erskine: Inst.*, bk. ii., t. 12, § 57.

(2) One to whom escheated property is given; a donatary.

¶ (1) *Interim factor:*

Scots law: A person to whom the estate of a bankrupt is entrusted until a trustee is chosen. He is elected by a majority of qualified creditors, at a meeting held on a day specified in the writ awarding the sequestration.

(2) *Prime factors:*

Math.: The prime factors of a quantity are those factors which cannot be exactly divided by any other quantity except 1. Every number has 1 for a prime factor. The prime factors of 12 are 1, 2, 2, and 3.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *factor* and *agent:* "Though both these terms, according to their origin, imply a maker or doer, yet, at present, they have a distinct signification: the word *factor* is used in a limited, and the word *agent* in a general sense: the *factor* only buys and sells on the account of others; the *agent* transacts every sort of business in general: merchants and manufacturers employ *factors* abroad to dispose of goods transmitted; lawyers are frequently employed as *agents* in the receipt and payment of money, the transfer of estates, and various other pecuniary concerns." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

făc-tŏr, *v.t.* & *i.* [Factor, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To act as factor for, or look after property, lands, business, &c.; to manage.

2. *Math.:* To resolve a quantity into its factors: thus, $a^2 - b^2$ is factored into $a + b$ and $a - b$.

"No definite rules can be laid down for *factoring* algebraic expressions."—*Davies & Peck: Mathematical Dictionary.*

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To trade or act as agents.

"Sent your prayers and good works to *factor* there for you."—*Ward: Sermons*, p. 173.

făc'-tŏr-age (age as **ĭğ),** *s.* [Fr.] The allowance or commission given to a factor by his employer.

"He put £1,000 into Dudley's hands to trade for him to the end that his brother, Montague, might have the benefit of the *factorage.*"—*North: Life of Lord Guilford*, ii 292.

***făc'-tŏr-ess,** ***făc'-trĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *factor; -ess.*] A female factor.

"Your *factress* hath been tampering for my misery."
Ford: The Fancies, Chaste and Noble, iii. 2.

făc-tŏr'-ĭ-al, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *factory; -al.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Of or pertaining to a factory.

2. *Math.:* Of or pertaining to a factor or factors.

B. *As substantive (Pl.):*

Math.: A term proposed by Arbogast for the different cases of the symbol $x^{n/a}$.

factorial expression, *s.*

Math.: A term sometimes applied to an expression of which the factors are in arithmetical progression: as $(x + 1)(x + 2)(x + 3)$, $(x + 4)$, &c.

făc'-tŏr-ize, *v.t.* [Eng. *factor; -ize.*]

United States Law: To warn not to pay or give up goods; to attach the effects of a debtor in the hands of a third person.

făc'-tŏr-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *factor*, and *ship.*]

1. The business or occupation of a factor; agency.

2. A factory.

făc'-tŏr-ў, ***fac-tor-ie,** *s.* [Eng. *factor; -y*; Fr. *factorerie*; Sp. *factoria*; Ital. *fattoria.*]

1. A house or district inhabited by traders in a distant country, where they banded together under certain regulations for mutual assistance against the encroachments of the local governments, &c.

"In the suburb of the Company's *factory* at Madras."
—*Burke: Nabob of Arcot's Debts.*

2. The body of factors in any place.

3. The business or occupation of a factor; agency.

4. A building or buildings in which any manufacture is carried on; a manufactory, a workshop, a mill.

¶ Till about the time of the American War of Independence, cotton-spinning was generally effected by handloom weaving, the workers being isolated from each other. In 1771 Arkwright, the inventor of the spinning machine along with his partners, Messrs. Need and Strutt, of Derby, built a factory at Cromford, in Derbyshire, and laid the foundation of the factory system. The moving power was water. The first American factory using improved machinery was established in Rhode Island in 1790, though a cotton factory had been previously founded in Massachusetts. The extension of the factory system has been more rapid, and has included many more industries than in the mother country.

***5.** Manufacture, making, establishing.

"Gain has wonderful effects
To improve the *factory* of sects."
Butler: Hudibras, pt. iii., c. ii.

factory-acts, *s. pl.* Acts to provide for the health and safety of those employed in factories. When machinery is used, it is more profitable to work it continually than leave it any period of the twenty-four hours unused. But factory workers, especially children, cannot without danger to health and even life, work long hours; besides which they must remain ignorant if they never have time to attend school. In the case of children, attention is also given to the subject of their education. Inspectors see that the acts are carried out. Such acts have been passed in many of our states, but there is no system of national legislation, as in Great Britain, controlling the conditions of factory labor. Several of the states have passed laws fixing the age at which children may be employed, the hours of labor, &c., in certain industries in which abuses existed. Various acts have been passed in Great Britain and on the continent of Europe, fixing the hours of labor of women and children.

factory-maund, *s.* A commercial weight of India. [Maund.]

¶ *Letters of factory:* Letters empowering one person to act for another. (*Scotch.*)

făc-tō'-tŭm, *s.* [Lat. *fac*, imper. of *facio* = to do, and *totum*, neut. acc. of *totus* = all, everything.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A servant or person employed to do all sorts of business.

2. *Print.:* The ornamental great letters at the beginning of a book. (*Barclay.*)

***făc'-tu-al,** *a.* [Eng. *fact; -ual.*] Relating to, containing, or consisting of facts.

***făc'-tŭm** (pl. **făc'-ta),** *s.* [Lat. neut. sing. of *factus*, pa. par. of *facio* = to do.] [Fact.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A thing done; an act or deed.

2. Fact, as distinguished from points of law.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arith.:* The product of two or more numbers multiplied together.

2. *Law:*

(1) An act or deed done.

(2) A writing; a deed.

(3) The due execution of a will, including everything necessary to its validity.

făc'-ture, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *factura*, from *factus*, pa. par. of *facio*; Ital. *fattura*; Sp. *factura.*]

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.:* The act or manner of doing or making anything.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Comm.:* An invoice, a bill of parcels. (*Simmonds.*)

2. *Music:*

(1) The construction of a piece of music.

(2) The measurement, dimension, or scale of organ pipes.

făc'-u-læ, *s. pl.* [Lat., pl. of *facula* = a little torch, dimin. of *fax* (genit. *facis*) = a torch.]

Astron.: Certain luminous spots upon the sun's disc, amongst which the maculæ or dark spots usually appear.

***făc'-u-lençe,** *s.* [Lat. *facula* = a little torch.] Brightness, clearness. (*Ash.*)

făc'-ŭl-tў, ***fac-ul-te,** *s.* [Fr. *faculté*, from Lat. *facultas* = capability of doing, a contract, from *facilitas*, from *facilis* = easy; Sp. *facultad*; Ital. *facoltà.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The power or ability of doing anything.

"There is no kind of *faculty* or power in man, or any creature, which can rightly perform the functions allotted to it, without perpetual aid and concurrence of that supreme cause of all things."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

* 2. Mechanical power or effect: as, the *faculty* of the wedge.

3. One of the powers of the mind or intellect, which enable it to receive or retain perceptions: as the *faculty* of imagining, remembering, &c. [II. 2.]

"The *faculties* of intellect and will
Dispensed with equal hand, disposed with equal skill." *Dryden: Sigismonda & Guiscardo*, 507, 508.

4. Capacity for any natural action or function.

5. Skill, readiness, ease, or dexterity in performance, possessed naturally or acquired by practice; adroitness, knack, special power.

* 6. Personal qualities; disposition, habit character.

"I'm traduced by tongues, which neither know
My *faculties* nor my person."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 2.

* 7. Natural power or virtue; efficacy.

"Show me simples of a thousand names,
Telling their strange and vigorous *faculties.*"
Milton: Comus, 628, 630.

* 8. Power, authority.

"This Duncan
Hath born his *faculties* so meek."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, i. 7.

9. The whole body collectively of the members of any of the learned professions; more

specifically, the medical and surgical professions. [II. 3.]

"There is no end of my kind treatment from the *faculty*."—*Dryden: To John Driden, Esq.* (Note.)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:* A privilege or license granted to any person by favour, and not as a right to do any act which by law he may not do.

"Law hath set down to what person, in what causes, with what circumstances, almost every *faculty* or favour shall be granted."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

2. *Mental Phil.:* A natural and active power of the human mind, as distinguished from a passive one, the latter being appropriately called a capacity or receptivity. (*Sir Wm. Hamilton.*)

3. *Scots Law:* The whole body of enrolled barristers, attorneys, or solicitors: as, the *faculty* of advocates.

4. *Universities:*

(1) One of the departments of the arts and sciences; these are four in number: arts, divinity, law, and medicine.

(2) The masters and professors of the several departments of instruction in a university.

(3) In the United States, the body of persons who are entrusted with the government and instruction of a university or college, comprising the president, professors, and tutors.

(4) *Roman Theol.* (*Pl.*): Permission granted by an ecclesiastical superior to a duly qualified subject to hear confessions. Such permission only extends to the district over which the superior has jurisdiction (q.v.). Thus, faculties are granted by bishops to the priests in their dioceses, and by the heads of religious houses to such of their subjects as they judge qualified to hear the confessions of the community.

¶ (1) *Faculty to burden:*

Scots Law: The power reserved in the disposition of a heritable subject to burden the disponee with a payment.

(2) *Court of Faculties:*

Law: A Court under an archbishop, having power to grant faculties or dispensations in certain cases; as, to marry without banns, to ordain a deacon under age, or to make structural alterations in or additions to a church or churchyard.

(3) *Master of the Faculties:*

Law: The chief officer in the Court of Faculties.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *faculty, ability,* and *talent:* "*Faculty* is a power derived from nature; *ability* may be derived either from circumstances or otherwise: the *faculty* is a permanent possession, it is held by a certain tenure; the *ability* is an incidental possession. The powers of seeing and hearing are *faculties;* health, strength and fortune, are *abilities.* The *faculty* is some specific power which is directed to one single object; it is the power of acting according to a given form: the *ability* is in general the power of doing; the *faculty* therefore might, in the strict sense, be considered as a species of *ability.* A man uses the *faculties* with which he is endowed; he gives according to his *ability:* the *faculty* and *talent* both owe their being to nature, but the *faculty* may be either physical or mental; the *talent* is altogether mental. These terms are all used in the plural, agreeably to the above explanation: the *faculties* include all the endowments of body or mind, which are the inherent properties of the being, as when we speak of a man's retaining his *faculties,* or having his *faculties* impaired: the *abilities* include, in the aggregate, whatever a man is able to do; hence we speak of a man's *abilities* in speaking, writing, learning, and the like: *talents* are the particular endowments of the mind, which belong to the individual." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

fa'-cŭnd, ***fa-cunde,** *a. & s.* [Lat. *facundus* = eloquent; *facundia* = eloquence.] [Facond.]

A. *As adj.:* Eloquent.

B. *As subst.:* Eloquence.

***fa-cŭn'-dĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *facundus.*] Eloquent.

"This Richard was a man of marvelous qualities and *facundious* facious."—*Hall: Henry VI.* (an. 33).

***fa-cŭn'-dĭ-tў,** *s.* [Lat. *facunditas,* from *facundus;* Ital. *facondità, facondia.*] Eloquence, facility or fluency of speech.

***fa-cyn,** *v.t.* [Face, *v.*]

***fād** (1), *s.* [Gael. *fada.*] A boat.

"But more tary thay gaderit ane army out of Ireland, Argyle, Lorne, Cauter, and othir partis adiacent. Syne bandit with mouy galyouns and lang *faddis,* in Albioun."—*Bellendene: Cron.,* fo. 15, a

fād (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. *faiddle.*] A crotchet, a hobby; a favourite theory or idea.

"It is your favourite *fad* to draw plans."—*G. Eliot: Middlemarch,* ch. lv.

fād'-dle, *v.i. & t.* [A variant of *fiddle, v.* (q.v.).]

A. *Intrans.:* To toy, to trifle, to play, to fiddle about.

***B.** *Trans.:* To fondle, to cherish. (*Ash.*)

fād'-dў, *a.* [Eng. *fad* (2), *s.*; *-y.*] Frivolous, crotchety.

fād'-dŏm, *s.* [Fathom.]

fād'-dŏm, fad-dom, *v.t.* [Fathom, *v.*] To measure.

"It chanced the stack he *faddomed* thrice."
Burns: Hallowe'en, 23.

***fade** (1), ***vade,** ***faed,** *a.* [Fr. *fade,* from Lat. *fatuus* = foolish, insipid, tasteless; cf. Fr. *fada,* fem. of *fatz* = foolish; Sw. *fadd;* Dan. *fad.*] Weak, faint, wasted away, faded.

"Thi faire hewe is al *fade* for thi moche sore."
William of Palerne, 891.

***fade** (2), ***fadde,** ***fede,** *a. & adv.* [Icel. *fáðr.*]

A. *As adj.:* Noble, doughty.

"The knightes that wer *fade*
Thai did as Roband bade."
Sir Tristrem, p. 16, st. 14.

B. *As adv.:* With strength, mightily.

"Full fele Sarazenes felle thay *fade.*"
Roland & Otuel, 1420.

***fade,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A company of hunters.

"The range, and the *fade* on hrede
Dynuys throw the grains, sercheyng the woddis wyd,
And sutis set the gleu, on euery side."
Douglas: Virgil, 103. 49.

fāde, ***vade,** *v.i. & t.* [Fade (1), *a.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To wither and lose strength as a plant; to decay.

"Ye shall be as an oak whose leaf *fadeth.*"—*Isaiah* i. 30.

2. To grow weak, to languish; to tend from greater to less vigour.

"She *faded,* 'midst Italian flowers,
The last of that bright band."
Hemans: Graves of a Household.

* 3. To lose power or strength; to become powerless.

"Jove with his *faded* thunder I despise."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses xiii.

4. To decay, to wear away, to perish.

"Ye shall receive a crown of glory that *fadeth* not away."—*1 Peter* i. 4.

5. To lose freshness, colour, or brightness; to become faint in tint or hue.

"The greenness of a leaf ought to pass for apparent, because, soon *fading* into a yellow, it scarcely lasts at all, in comparison of the greenness of an emerald."—*Boyle: On Colours*

6. To become dim.

"And the stars *faded* at approaching light."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xiv. 544.

7. To gradually disappear from sight; to become dim or indistinctly seen.

"Adieu, adieu! my native shore
Fades o'er the waters blue."
Byron: Childe Harold, i.

* 8. To disappear, to escape, to elude discovery.

"He stands amazed how he thence should *fade.*"
Spenser: F. Q., I. v. 15.

9. To become dim; to lose clearness of vision.

"The eye that *faded* looked through gathering haze."
Hemans: Edith.

* 10. To waste away; to lose the colour and freshness of youth.

"While on thy *faded* cheek the arctic air
Congeals the bitter teardrop of despair."
Hemans: Domestic Affections.

* 11. To waste away; to become poor and miserable.

"The rich man shall *fade* away."—*James* i. 11.

* 12. To come to an end.

"Thy eternal summer shall not *fade.*"
Shakesp.: Sonnet 18.

13. To be naturally perishable, transient, or not durable.

14. To pass gradually from one colour to another; hence, to become joined, mixed, or intermingled, so that no dividing line can be distinctly seen.

"There is a frontier where virtue and vice *fade* into each other."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. ix.

* **B.** *Transitive:*

1. To cause to wither or decay; to deprive of freshness or vigour.

"No winter could his laurels *fade.*"
Dryden: Lord Protector, xv.

2. To make weak or powerless; to weaken.

"A ffrele woman me *fades.*"
Destruction of Troy, 9,188.

fād'-ĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [Fade, *v.*]

* **fād'-ĕd-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *faded; -ly.*] In a faded or decayed manner.

* **fā'de-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *fade; -less.*] Unfading; that cannot fade.

"The masters of the mighty song,
In their far and *fadeless* bowers."
Hemans: The Departed

* **fad-eme,** *s.* [Fathom, *s.*]

* **fad-er,** *s.* [Father.]

* **fădge,** * **fegen,** *v.i.* [A.S. *fégan, gefégan* = to fit, to compact; Sw. *föga;* Ger. *fugen, fugen;* Dut. *voegen;* Ger. & Dan. *fuge* = a seam or joint.]

1. To suit, to fit; to have the several parts consistent and fitting together.

"How will this *fadge?*"
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, ii. 2.

2. To be suitable, fitting, or agreeable.

"If this Scotch garboils do not *fadge* to our minds, we will run pell-mell among the Cornish choughs presently."—*Ford: Perkin Warbeck,* iv. 2.

3. To agree; not to quarrel; to be in accord or amity.

"Yet they shall be made, spite of antipathy, to *fadge* together."—*Milton: Doctrine of Divorce,* bk. i. (1'ref.)

4. To succeed, to hit.

fădge, *s.* [Fadge, *v.*] A large flat loaf or bannock, made of barley meal and baked among the ashes. (*Scotch.*)

fād'-ĭng (1), *pr. par., a., & s.* [Fade, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Withering, decaying; losing colour or freshness.

2. Liable or subject to decay; not permanent or durable; transient.

"From everlastyng commodities to *fading* and transitory."—*Udal: Mark* x.

II. *Bot.:* Not falling off till the part which bears it is perfect, but withering long before then. The same as Withering. Example, the flowers of Orobanche. (*Lindley.*)

C. *As subst.:* The act, process, or state of becoming withered, faded, or decayed; decay; loss of colour or freshness.

* **fād'-ĭng** (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The name of an Irish dance; also the burden of a song, in which sense Shakespeare uses it. (*Winter's Tale,* iv. 3.)

"I will have him dance *fading; fading* is a fine jig. I'll assure you, gentlemen."—*Beaum. & Flet.. Knight of Burning Pestle,* iv. 1.

† **fād'-ĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *fading* (1); *-ly.*] In a fading, decaying, or transient manner.

† **fād'-ĭng-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *fading* (1); *-ness.*] The quality of being liable to lose colour or freshness; liability to fade or decay.

"The *fadingness* whereof is the greatest detector and impeacher of our frailtie."—*Mountague: Devoute Essayes,* pt. ii., treat. ii., § 3.

* **fad-ir,** *s.* [Father.]

* **fad-me,** *s.* [Fathom.]

* **fa-doô'-dle,** *s.* [Fad, *s.*] A trifle, nonsense.

"What *fadoodles* are brought to light."—*Hacket. Life of Williams,* ii. 131.

* **fād'-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *fad*(*e*) (v.); *-y.*] Fading or wearing away; losing colour, decaying.

"Survey those walls, in *fady* texture clad,
Where waud'ring snails in many a winding path
Free, unrestrained, their various journeys crawl."
Shenstone: Economy, iii.

* **fa-dyr,** *s.* [Father.]

* **fadyr-kyn,** *s.* [Father-kin.] The relations on the father's side.

* **fa-dyr-lesse,** *a.* [Fatherless.]

* **fa,** *s.* [Foe.]

fāe'-bĕr-rў, *s.* [Fayberry.]

* **fæe,** *a.* [Icel. *feikr.*] Enraged.

"Vortiger was *fæe.*" *Layamon,* ii. 140.

fæ'-cal, fē'-cal, *a.* [Lat. *fex* (gen. *fæcis*); Eng. adj. suff. *-al*; Fr. *fécal*; Sp. *fecal.*] Of or pertaining to fæces; containing or consisting of fæces, sediment, or dregs.

fæ'-çēş, *s. pl.* [Lat. pl. of *fex* (gen. *fæcis*) = sediment, dregs, &c.] Sediment, lees, dregs; the impurities which settle after fermentation; excrement, ordure. The fossil fæces of fishes, saurians, &c., are known as coprolites; the hardened excrement of dogs, wolves, and hyenas, as *album græcum*; that of mice as *album nigrum*. Coprolites were first detected in the Lias at Lyme Regis and elsewhere.

fæc'-ū-la, *s.* [FECULA.]

*** fāe,** *s.* [FOE.]

*** fæl,** *s.* [A.S. *feal, fel.*] Ruin, destruction.

"Ther wes cumene *fæl.*" *Layamon*, i. 221.

*** fāem,** *s.* [FOAM.] (*Scotch.*)

fa-en, *pa. par.* [FALL, *v.*] (*Scotch.*)

fā'-ĕr-ĭe, fā'-ĕr-ў, *s.* & *a.* [FAIRY.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A fairy.

"Behold, thou *Faeries* soune, with mortall eye
That living eye before did never see."
Spenser: F. Q., II vii. 38.

2. The nation or country of fairies; enchantment.

"The waies through which my weary steps I guyde
In this delightfull land of *Faery*."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. (Introd.)

B. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to fairies; fairy.

"Of *Faery* land yet if he more enquire."
Spenser: F. Q., II. (Introd.)

fa fĕn'-tō, *s.* [Ital.]

Mus.: A feigned F, or a feint upon that note.

făf'-fle, *v.i.* [An onomatopoetic word.] To stammer.

făg, *v.i.* & *t.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps a corrupt. of *flag* (v.) (q.v.).]

A. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To grow weary; to faint with weariness; to give way.

"To *fag*: *deficere.*"—*Levins: Manipulus Vocabulorum.*

* 2. To labour hard; to work till weary at any task.

"I am sure I *fag* more for fear of disgrace than for hope of profit."—*Mad. D'Arblay: Diary*, i. 235.

3. To perform menial services for another; to act as a fag for another; a word of common use in public schools where the boys in the lower forms have to *fag* for those in the upper school.

"Taking their turns at night *fagging* and cleaning studies."—*Hughes: Tom Brown's School-days*, ch. vii.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To tire out by labour; to exhaust; to make fatigued: as, I am quite *fagged.*

* 2. To beat, to bang. (*Ash.*)

3. To use as a fag; to compel to perform menial offices for one.

"That small Turk
That *fagg'd* me! worse is now my work
A fag for all the town."
Hood: Retrospective Review.

¶ *To fag out:*

1. *Nautical:*

(1) *Trans.:* To wear out the end of a rope or end of canvas.

(2) *Intrans.:* To become untwisted as the end of a rope.

2. *Cricket:* To field.

fag-end, *s.* [Prob. for *flog-end* = the end that hangs loose.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The end of a web of cloth, generally made of coarser materials.

2. The latter or meaner part of anything.

"But of that place I must not attempt to write at the *fag-end* of a letter."—*Southey: Letters*, iv. 486.

II. *Naut.:* The fringed or untwisted end of a rope.

făg (1), *s.* [FAG, *v.*]

* 1. A hard worker; a laborious drudge.

2. In English public schools a junior who has to perform certain duties, some of them of a menial character, for a senior.

"Three *fags*, taken in order, stood in the passage."—*Hughes: Tom Brown's School-days*, ch. vii.

* 3. Fatigue, hard work.

"It is such a *fag*, I came back tired to death."—*Miss Austen: Northanger Abbey*, ch. iii.

4. The fringe at the end of a piece of cloth, or of a rope.

făg (2), *** faggo,** *s.* [A.S. *fégan, geféan* = to join.]

1. A knot in cloth.

2. The pannch.

"Fatte *fagga. Trosula.*"—*Huloet.*

fagara, *s.* [Arab.] [XANTHOXYLON.]

*** făg'-ạt,** *s.* [FAGGOT.]

*** făge, * fag-yn, * fagge, * faage,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. *judge.*]

A. *Trans.:* To flatter.

"By flaterers that hy pleasance hym *faged*."
Lydgate: Minor Poems, p. 27.

B. *Intrans.:* To use flattery.

"It is maners of hypocritis and of sophists to *fage* and to speke pleasantli to men, but for yvel entent."—*Wycliffe: Select Works*, i. 44.

*** făge,** *s.* [FAGE, *v.*] A flatterer.

"Where that regnethe this *fage* this sory cryme."
Lydgate: Minor Poems, p. 27.

făgged, *pa. par.* or *a.* [FAG, *v.*] Tired out, exhausted, worn out with work.

*** făg'-gĕr-ў,** *s.* [Eng. *fag*; *-ery.*] The system of fagging in public schools.

"*Faggery* was an abuse too venerable and sacred to be touched by profane hands."—*De Quincey: Autobiog. Sketches*, i. 210.

făg'-gĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [FAG, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. A thumping, a beating.

2. The system in public schools that the junior boys shall fag or drudge for the seniors.

făg'-gŏt, * fag-ald, * fag-at, * fag-get, * fag-ot, * fag-ott, *s.* [Fr. *fagot* = a bundle of sticks; Ital. *fagotto, fangotto*, prob. from Lat. *fax* = a torch; Wel. *fagod.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A bundle of sticks or small branches of trees, used for fuel, filling ditches, roadmaking, &c.

"Spare for no *fagots*, let there be enow."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry VI.*, v. 4.

* (2) A bundle of any material.

"Thick and strong with woolpacks and other *fagots*."—*Hacklayt: Voyages*, vol. ii., pt. i., p. 123.

2. *Figurotively:*

* (1) A person hired to take the place of another at the muster of a military company so as to hide the deficiency in the number.

"There were several counterfeit books which were carved in wood, and served only to fill up the number like *fagots* in the muster of a regiment."—*Addison: Spectator*, No 37.

(2) A contemptuous title for an old shrivelled woman, who seems little better than a bundle of bones.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Fort.:* A fascine (q.v.).

"The Black Prince filled a ditch with *fagots*."—*Addison.*

2. *Metal.:* A bundle of scrap or wrought-iron for working over. It is usually a bunch or pile of bars wedged together in a hoop. If it be large, a round bar in the centre is surrounded by the shorter ones, and forms a porter by which the faggot is guided to and from the furnace and underneath the hammer.

3. *Naut.:* A billet for stowing casks.

*** faggot-stick, fagot-stick,** *s.* A staff.

faggot-vote, *s.* A vote manufactured by the purchase of a property, which is then divided into as many separate parts as will secure the right of voting for each part, these parts being then disposed of to persons of the same politics for a nominal consideration. Faggot-votes are chiefly resorted to in county elections.

faggot-voter, *s.* A person who holds or votes by right of a faggot-vote; a non-resident voter who for party purposes has obtained a merely legal qualification to vote, but who has no other interest in the county.

*** faggot-waisted, * faggot-wasted,** *a.* Arranged in pleats like a bundle of faggots.

"Their doublettes sometymes *faggot-wasted* above the navill, sometymes cowe-bealled belowe the flanckes."—*Riche: Farewell to Militarie* (1581). (Prct.)

făg'-gŏt, făg'-ŏt, *v.t.* [FAGGOT, *s.*]

1. *Lit.:* To bind or tie up in a faggot or bundle.

"Scrap is also *faggoted* for heating in the reverberating furnace, for tilting or for re-rolling."—*Knight: Dict. of Mechanics.*

* 2. To collect together.

"He . . . *faggotted* his notions, as they fell."
Dryden: Absalom & Achitophel, ii. 413.

făg'-gŏt-ĭng, făg'-ŏt-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [FAGGOT, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* A term applied to the dressing or binding of the prunings or superfluous branches and sprays of hedges.

făg'-gў, *a.* [Eng. *fag* (v.); *-y.*] Tiring, fatiguing: as, a *faggy* day, one that tires a person by its sultriness or heaviness.

fā'-gĭn, fā'-gĭne, *s.* [Lat. *fag(us)* = a beech; Eng. suff. *-ine* (*Chem.*)]

Chem.: The name given to a narcotic substance obtained from the nuts of the *Fagus sylvatica*, or common beech. It is a yellow mass, of a sweetish taste, easily soluble in water and alcohol, and sparingly in ether.

*** fạ-ĭ-ō'-lĭ,** *s.* [Ital. *fagiuolini.*] French beans.

"He doth learn to make strange sauces, to eat anchovies, macaroni, bovoli, *fagioli*, caviare."—*Ben Jonson: Cynthia's Revels*, ii. 1.

fạ-gō'-nĭ-a, *s.* [In honour of M. Fagon, architect to Louis XIV.]

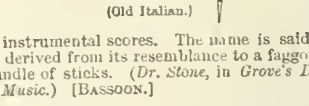
Bot.: A genus of sub-shrubs and herbs, with purple and violet flowers, belonging to the order Zygophyllaceæ.

fa-gō-pyr'-ŭm, (pyr as pïr), *s.* [Gr. *φαγεῖν* (*phagein*) = to eat; Lat. *fagus* = beech, and Gr. *πυρήν* (*purēn*) = a kernel.]

Bot.: A genus of Polygonaceæ, tribe Polygoneæ. Its type is Buckwheat, *Fagopyrum esculentum*, often called by its old name, *Polygonum Fagopyrum*. It is found in cornfields in England, but is an escape from cultivation. Its nuts are eaten for their mealy albumen, as are those of *F. tataricum*, and others.

făg'-ŏt, *s.* [FAGGOT, *s.*]

fạ-gŏt'-tō, *s.* [Ital.] The Italian name for the bassoon, by which it is generally known



FAGOTTO.
(Old Italian.)

in instrumental scores. The name is said to be derived from its resemblance to a faggot or bundle of sticks. (*Dr. Stone*, in *Grove's Dict. of Music.*) [BASSOON.]

făgş, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A disease in sheep.

"The scab, *fags*, or kades."—*Campbell: Journey in Scotland*, i. 227.

făg'-sŏme, fag-sum, *a.* [Eng. *fag*; *-some.*] Tiring, fatiguing, wearing.

făg'-sŏme-nĕss, fag-sum-ness, *s.* [Eng. *fagsome*; *-ness.*] The quality of being tiring or fatiguing.

fā'-gŭs, *s.* [Lat. from Gr. *φηγός* (*phēgos*).]

Bot.: The beech, a genus of trees belonging to the order Cupuliferæ. The common beech, *Fagus sylvatica*, is abundant in Britain. [BEECH.] There are about twenty known species, one of which, *F. antarctica*, is found in the antarctic regions.

*** fah, * fagh, * foh, * fowe,** *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *fáh, fág*; O.S. *fôh*; Goth. *faihurus.*]

A. *As adj.:* Variegated, of different colours.

"Ther wunieth inne *faghe* neddren."
Old Eng. Homilies, p. 51.

B. *As subst.:* Coloured or variegated fur.

"Ne hedde he none robe of *fowe* ne of gray."
Old Eng. Miscell., p. 39.

fa-ham, *s.* [FAAM.]

fahl'-ērz (z as ts), fahl'-īte, fahl'-ōre, [Ger. *fahl* = yellowish, and *erz* = ore.]

Min.: The same as TETRAHEDRITE (q.v.).

fahl'-ŭn-ite, *s.* [From *Fahlun* in Sweden where it occurs; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A mineral of greyish-green to olive-green colour, occurring in six to twelve-sided prisms. Sp. gr. 2·6–2·8; hardness 3·5–5

¶ *Hard Fahlunite:*

Min.: The same as IOLITE (q.v.).

Fah'-rĕn-heit, *s.* & *a.* [See A.]

A. *As subst.:* Gabriel Daniel Fahrenheit, a philosophical instrument maker of Amsterdam, who was born at Danzig, towards the end of the seventeenth century, was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of London in 1724, and died in 1740.

B. *As adj.:* According to the scale introduced by Fahrenheit for the graduation of his thermometers. This numbers the freezing point of water at 32°, *i.e.*, at 32° above zero (q.v.), and the boiling point of water at 212°, leaving 180° between them. Fahrenheit introduced his scale in A.D. 1714. It is still used in the United States, England, and Holland, though the Centigrade thermometer, which is much employed on the continent of Europe, is gradually displacing it, at least among scientific men. [THERMOMETER.]

* **fai,** *s.* [FAITH.]

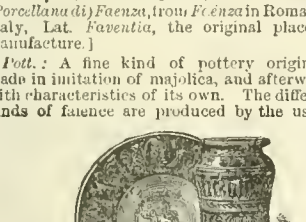
* **fai,** *a.* [FAY.]

* **faie,** *v.i.* [A.S. *fégan.*] [FADGE.] To prosper, to succeed.

"This wale it will ne frame ne *faie.*"—*Udal: Apophth. of Erasmus*, p. 373.

fā'-ĭ-ĕnçe (or as **fā-yâns),** *s.* [Fr., Ital. (*Porcellana di*) *Faenza*, from *Fœnza* in Romagna, Italy, Lat. *Faventia*, the original place of manufacture.]

Pott.: A fine kind of pottery originally made in imitation of majolica, and afterwards with characteristics of its own. The different kinds of faience are produced by the use of



FAIENCE.
(From Italian Specimens in British Museum.)

common or of fireclay; the admixture of sand with the clay, as in Persian ware; the use of a transparent or of a coloured glaze; of an opaque or translucent enamel, or by a combination of these processes on the same piece. This ware, having passed through the fire, preserves a certain amount of porosity, and is then covered with a glaze.

fāik (1), *v.t.* [A.S. *fégan.*] [FADGE.] To fold, to tuck up.

fāik (2), *v. i.* & *t.* [Etym. doubtful.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To grow faint, or weary, to fail, to give way.

2. To stop, to leave off.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To bate or lower the price of any commodity.

2. To excuse; to let go with impunity

fāik (1), **fāck, fake,** *s.* [FAIK, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A fold of a dress, &c.

2. A plaid; because worn in folds.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Naut.:* A winding or coil of a rope or hawser when a cable is let out, the question is asked, "How many *fakes* are left?" *i.e.*, how much remains uncoiled. In the coil the fakes are a helix, and a range or layer of fakes forms a tier. When the rope is arranged to run free, when let go, as in a rocket line, it is disposed in parallel binds of one fathom each.

2. *Min.:* A miner's name for fissile sandy shales, or shaly sandstones, as distinct from the dark bituminous shales known as Blaes or Blaize.

fāik (2), **falk,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The Razor-bill. (*Scotch.*)

fāik, fāiks, i'faiks, *int.* [A corrupt. of *faith.*] An oath = in faith.

fail, feal, fale, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. Any grassy part of the surface of the ground as united to the rest.

"Every *fale*
Overfrett with fulyeis, and fyguris full dyuers."
Douglas: Virgil, Prol. 400, 38.

2. A turf; a flat clod covered with grass cut off from the rest of the sward.

"He buildit ane huge wall of *fail* and deuait."—*Bellenden: Chronicle*, bk. v., ch. iv.

fail-dyke, *s.* A wall built of sods or turfs.

"In behint you auld *fail-dyke.*"
Minstrelsy of the Border, III 241.

fāil, * **faile,** * **fail-en,** * **faill,** * **fal-y,** * **fayle,** * **fail-ye,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Fr. *faillir*, from Lat. *fallo* = to elude, to deceive; cogn. with Gr. σφάλλω (*sphallō*) = to cause to fall, to deceive; O. H. Ger. *fallan* = to fall; Sp. & Port. *falir;* Ital. *fallire;* Ger. *fehlen;* Sw. *fela.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To be or become deficient or insufficient; to fall short; to cease to be sufficient for supply.

"Frut and corne ther *faylede.*"
Robert of Gloucester, p. 378.

2. To come short of the expected return; not to act up to expectation; as, The crops *fail.*

"He does not remember whether every grain came up, or not, but he thinks that very few *failed.*"—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

3. To be deficient or defective in.

"Though the steeds (your large supplies unknown)
Might *fail* of forage in the straitened town"
Pope: Homer; Iliad v. 255.

4. To come short of the proper or due amount or measure: as, To *fail* in respect.

5. To be guilty of omission or neglect.

"She will not *fail*, for lovers break not hours."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, v. 1.

6. To miss; not to produce the desired or expected effect; to miscarry; to be frustrated or disappointed: as, The attack *failed.*

"If that *faille* than is all ydo."
Chaucer: C. T., 6,156.

7. To miss; not to succeed in a design; to be frustrated.

"In the lexicon of youth, which Fate reserves
For a bright manhood, there is no such word
As *fail!*"
Lytton: Richelieu, ii. 2.

8. To be deficient in duty

"Sir Lowys *failed* nouht, his help was him redie."
Robert de Brunne, p. 99.

* 9. To go wrong; to err, to blunder.

"Yef he *faileth* at his rekeninge, God nele naght *faly* at his."—*Ayenbite*, p. 173.

10. To lose strength, to sink, to decline.

"Much hast thou yet to see but I perceive
Thy mortal sight to *fail.*"
Milton: P. L., xii. 9.

11. To lose spirit; to sink: as, His courage *failed.*

"Neither will I be always wroth; for the spirit should *fail* before me."—*Isaiah* lvii. 16.

* 12. To perish, to die.

"Had the king in his last sickness *failed.*"
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 2.

* 13. To become extinct; to cease to be.

"The faithful *fail* from among the children of men."—*Psalm* xii. 1.

14. To come to an end; to be annihilated.

"This empyreal substance cannot *fail.*"
Milton: P. L., i. 117.

* 15. To be inoperative.

"It is easier for heaven and earth to pass than one tittle of the law to *fail.*"—*Luke* xvi. 17.

II. *Comm.:* To become unable to meet one's engagements; to become bankrupt or insolvent.

"He *failed* in July last with debts estimated at £90,000, and assets at £9,000."—*Standard*, Nov. 30, 1832.

B. *Transitive:*

* 1. To deceive, to cheat.

"So lively and so like, that living sence it *fayld.*"
Spenser: F. Q., III. xi. 46.

2. To be wanting to.

"There shall not *fail* thee a man on the throne."—2 *Chron.* vi. 16.

3. To be insufficient for.

"Time would *fail* me to tell."—*Hebrews* xi. 32.

4. To desert; to disappoint; not to continue to assist or supply; to cease to afford aid or supply strength.

"Foreward he huld this monekes, and ne *faillede* hem noght"
St. Edmund Confessor, 592.

5. To neglect or omit to help or assist.

* 6. To neglect; to omit to keep, observe, or perform.

"He *failed* his presence at the tyrant's feast."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, III. 6.

7. To come short of; to fall of; not to attain or reach to.

"Though that seat of earthly bliss be *failed.*"
Milton: P. R., iv. 612.

* 8. To be deficient in.

"As a fol that *failede* his wittus."
Alexander & Dindimus, 266.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *fail*, to *fall short*, and to be *deficient:* "To *fail* marks the result of actions or efforts; a person *fails* in his undertaking: *fall short* designates either the result of actions, or the state of things; a person *falls short* in his calculation, or in his account; the issue *falls short* of the expectation; to *be deficient* marks only the state or quality of objects; a person is *deficient* in good manners. People frequently *fail* in their best endeavours for want of knowing how to apply their abilities; when our expectations are immoderate, it is not surprising if our success *falls short* of our hopes and wishes." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

fāil, * **faille,** * **faile,** * **fayle,** * **feyle,** * **failyie,** *s.* [O. Fr. *faille;* Prov. *falha, failla;* Sp. *falla;* Ital. *faglia, falla, fallo.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A failure; a falling or coming short; a deficiency; a want.

"What dangers by his highness' *fail* of issue
May drop upon this kingdom."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, v. 1.

* 2. Specif., a failure or want of issue; extinction.

"How grounded he his title to the crown?
Upon our *fail?*"
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 2.

3. Failure, omission, neglect.

"The *fail*
Of any point in it shall not only be
Death to thyself, but to thy lewd-tongued wife"
Shakesp. Winter's Tale, ii. 3.

* 4. A failing, an imperfection, a slight fault.

"The honest man will rather be a grave to his neighbours *faults* than any way uncurtain them."—*Feltham: Resolves*, p. 80.

II. *Scots Law:* A legal subjection to a penalty in consequence of non-fulfilment of an engagement or duty.

¶ (1) * *Sans faille,* * *sauns fayle:* Without fail, certainly.

(2) *Without fail:* Without doubt, assuredly, certainly.

"[He] thinketh, here cometh my mortal enemy.
Withouten faille, he must be ded or I."
Chaucer: C. T., 1,646.

* **fāil'-ançe,** *s.* [Fr. *faillance*, from *faillir.*] Failure, neglect, omission.

"*Failance* wherein being certainly revenged by a fit of the gout."—*Felt. Life of Hammond.* (*Richardson.*)

* **fāil'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *fail;* *-er.*] Failure.

"On the *failer* or other legal interruption of the line of Margaret."—*Heylin: Hist. Presbyterians*, p. 131.

fāil'-ĭng, * **fail-yng,** *pr. par., a.* & *s.* [FAIL, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act or state of becoming deficient or falling short; a deficiency, a failure.

"Thurgh *failyng* of fode."
Destruction of Troy, 11,159.

2. The act of becoming bankrupt or insolvent; failure.

3. An imperfection, weakness, or fault.

"I have *failings* in common with every human being, besides my own peculiar faults."—*Fox: Speech on East India Bills.*

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *failing* and *failure:* "The *failure* bespeaks the action, or the result of the action; the *failing* is the habit, or the habitual *failure;* the former is said of our undertakings, the latter of our moral character. The *failure* is opposed to the success; the *failing* to the perfection. The merchant must be prepared for *failures* in his speculations; the statesman for *failures* in his projects, the result of which depends upon contingencies that are above human control. With our *failings*, however, it is somewhat different; we must never rest satisfied that we are without them, nor contented with the mere consciousness that we have them." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **fāil'-ĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *failing; -ly.*] By failing or failure.

fāil'-lis, *s.* [Fr.]

Her.: A failure or fracture in an ordinary, as if it were broken, or a splinter taken from it.

fail'-ūre, *s.* [Eng. *fail; -ure.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A failing, a deficiency, a falling or coming short.

"If ever they fall of beauty their *failure* is not to be attributed to their size."—*Burke: Sublime & Beautiful*, pt. iv., § 24.

2. An omission, neglect, or non-performance: as, a *failure* to keep a promise or engagement.

3. A decay or defect from decay.

"A little inadvertency and *failure* of memory."—*South.*

4. The act of failing, or the state of having failed to attain one's object; want of success.

"By his *failure* in that work he might lose the reputation he had gained."—*Malone: Life of Dryden.*

*5. A failing, an imperfection, a slight fault.

II. *Comm.:* The act of becoming unable to meet one's engagements; a becoming bankrupt or insolvent.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *failure, miscarriage,* and *abortion:* "*Failure* is more definite in its signification, and limited in its application; we speak of the *failures* of individuals, but of the *miscarriages* of nations or things; the *failure* reflects on the person so as to excite towards him some sentiment, either of compassion, displeasure, or the like; the *miscarriage* is considered mostly in relation to the course of human events. The *abortion,* in its proper sense, is a species of *miscarriage;* and in application a species of *failure,* as it applies only to the designs of conscious agents." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *failure* and *insolvency,* see INSOLVENCY.

fāin, *fagen, *fayn, *fayne, *fawe, *vayn, *a., adv., & s.* [A.S. *fægen;* O.S. *fagan* = glad; Icel. *feginn* = glad; *fagna* = to be glad; Sw. *fägen;* O. H. Ger. *gafeban* = to be glad; *fagon, gafagon* = to satisfy.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Glad, well-pleased, rejoiced, delighted.

"My lips will be *fain* when I sing unto thee."—*Psalm* lxxi. 21. (Prayer Book.)

2. Contented or willing to accept of or do something in default of better.

"And wast thou *fain,* poor father,
To hovel thee with swine, and rogues forlorn?"
Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 7.

*3. Ambitious, desirous.

"Man and birds are *fain* of climbing high."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., b. 1.

B. *As adv.:* Gladly, readily, with pleasure or joy.

"I would very *fain* speak with you."
Shakesp.: Othello, iv. 1.

*C. *As subst.:* Joy, pleasure, delight, gladness.

"Syr Garey went crowland for *fayne.*"
Bone Florence, 844.

***fāin** (1), *fagenien, *fagnen, *fain-en, *faun, *fawn, v.i. & t.* [A.S. *fagenian, fægnian, fahnian;* O. H. Ger. *faginon* = to delight; Goth. *faginon;* Icel. *fagna* = to be glad; Sw. *fägna.*] [FAWN, *v.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To be glad, to rejoice.

"Fele shule *fagenien* on his burthe."
Old Eng. Homilies, ii. 135.

2. To wish, to desire.

"Much they *faynd* to know who she mote be."
Spenser: F. Q., III. ix. 6.

3. To fawn.

"And fayre hyfore the men *faynede* with the tayles."
P. Plowman, C. xvbii. 29.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To make glad, to rejoice.

"To God that *faines* my youthede al."
Early Eng. Psalter, Ps. xlii.

2. To welcome.

"He *faynede* here with milde mod."
Genesis & Exodus, l. 441.

fāin (2), *fayn, *v.* [FEIGN.]

***fāi'-nē-ânçe,** *s.* [Fr.] Sloth, indolence, sluggishness.

"The mask of sneering *faineance* was gone."—*C. Kingsley: Hypatia,* ch. xxvii.

fāi'-nē-ânt (*t* silent), *a.* [Fr. = idle, sluggish, from *faire* = to do, and *néant* = nothing.] Do-nothing; idle sluggish: an epithet applied to the later Merovingian kings of France, who were puppets in the hands of the Maires du Palais. The same epithet was also applied to Louis V.

***fāin'-ĕr,** *fayn-are,* *s.* [Eng. *fain* (1), v.; *-er.*] A fawner, a flatterer.

"*Faynare* or flaterere. *Adulator.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

***fāin'-hood,** *fayn-hed,* *s.* [Eng. *fain; -hood.*] Joy, pleasure, delight, gladness.

"Hit shalle glade and fille you with *faynhed.*"
Destruction of Troy, 2,445.

***fāin'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *fain; -ish.*] Frisking, desiring. (*Ash.*)

***fain'-nĕss,** *faine-ness, *faynes,* *s.* [Eng. *fain; -ness.*] Joy, gladness.

"Thou gaf in to my hert *faynes.*"
Early Eng. Psalter, Ps. lv. 7.

fāint, *faynt, *feint, feynt,* *a. & s.* [Fr. *feint,* pa. par. of *feindre* = to feign (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*1. Feigned.

"Forget a *faint* tale under fals colour.
Destruction of Troy, 12,590.

2. Weak, feeble.

"Two hundred abode behind, which were so *faint* that they could not go over the brook Besor."—1 *Samuel* xxx. 10.

3. Languid, feeble, dull.

"And I was *faint* to swooning."
Tennyson: Vivien, 130.

4. Dejected, depressed, dispirited.

"Consider him that endured such contradiction against himself, lest ye be weary and *faint* in your minds."—*Hebrews* xii. 3.

5. Cowardly, fearful, timid, faint-hearted.

"The fierce that vanquish and the *faint* that yield."
Byron: Lara, ii. x.

6. Feeble; without energy or vigour; not vigorous nor energetic.

"The enemy made a *faint* attempt to defend the vessels which were near Fort Saint Vaast."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xviii.

7. Not bright, not vivid, not well defined.

"The colouring [is] in some parts *faint.*"—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting,* vol. ii., ch. i.

8. Not loud or clear; wanting in loudness, sharpness, or distinctness.

"The voice grew *faint.*"
Tennyson: Vision of Sin, 207.

II. *Law:* Feigned, sham: as, a *faint* action.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A swoon; a fainting fit.

2. *Distill.* (*Pl.*)*:* The later results of distillation of wash, of low specific gravity, and reserved for redistillation, in consequence of its being strongly impregnated with fusel oil.

"Is it not a great fault among distillers to allow any of the *faints* to run among their pure goods? These *faints* are of a bluish, and sometimes of a whitish colour; whereas the right spirits are as pure and limpid as rock-water —*Maxwell: Sel. Trans.,* p. 295.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *faint* and *languor:* "*Faint* is less than *languid; faintness* is in fact in the physical application the commencement of *languor;* we may be *faint* for a short time, and if continued and extended through the limbs it becomes *languor;* thus we say to speak with a *faint* tone, and have a *languid* frame. In the figurative application, to make a *faint* resistance, to move with a *languid* air; to form a *faint* idea, to make a *languid* effort." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

faint-action, *s.*

Law: A sham, feigned, or collusive action.

***faint-draw,** *v.t.* To draw or delineate lightly.

faint-pleader, *s.*

Law: A fraudulent, false or collusive manner of pleading to the deception of a third person.

fāint, *feynte, *feynt-yn,* *v.i. & t.* [FAINT, *a.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To become weak or feeble; to lose strength or vigour.

"Lift up thy hands towards him for the life of the young children that *faint* for hunger."—*Lamentations* xiv. 19.

2. To become feeble or languid.

"The imagination cannot be always alike constant and strong; speedily it will *faint* and lose strength."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

3. To lose courage or spirit; to sink into dejection.

"And Jacob's heart *fainted,* for he believed them not."—*Genesis* xlv. 26.

4. To become indistinct or weak; to fade away.

"Where one colour rises, or one *faints.*"
J. Philips: Cider, ii.

5. To lose strength and colour, and become senseless and motionless; to swoon.

"[He] sinks and *faints* to see a brother's tears."
Duke: Death of Charles II.

*B. *Transitive:*

1. To make faint, weak, or feeble; to deprive of strength.

"Through failing of fode, that *fainttes* the pepull."
Destruction of Troy, ii. 162

2. To dispirit, to make dejected, to depress.

"It *faints* me
To think what follows."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., ii. 3.

***fāint fûll,** *a.* [Eng. *faint; -full(l).*] Faint, languishing, languid.

"Let them stream along my *faintfull* looks."
Greene: Orlando Furioso, p. 98.

***fāint'-heart,** *a.* [Eng. *faint,* and *heart.*] Fainthearted, timid, fearful.

"From fearefull cowards entrance to forstall,
And *faintheart* fooles, whom shew of perill hard
Could terrifie."
Spenser. F. Q., IV. x. 17.

fāint'-heart-ĕd, *faint harted,* *a.* [Eng. *faint; -heart; -ed.*] Cowardly, timid, fearful, spiritless.

"His treason was not that of a *fainthearted* man."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xviii.

fāint'-heart-ĕd-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *fainthearted; -ly.*] In a fainthearted, cowardly manner.

fāint'-heart-ĕd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *fainthearted; -ness.*] The quality of being fainthearted; cowardice, timidity.

***fāint'-ĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *fainty; -ness.*] The state of being fainty. (*Ash.*)

fāint'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [FAINT, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act or state of becoming faint.

2. *Phys.:* Syncope, a sudden suspension of the heart's action, of respiration, internal and external sensation, and voluntary motion. This morbid state generally continues from a few seconds to a minute, but in some cases it lasts for hours and even for days. Organic and other diseases of the heart, the pericardium and the large arteries, or malformation of these parts tend to produce, or at least to predispose to syncope. It can be produced by pain, loss of blood, other evacuations when too copious, objects offensive to sight or smell, the impure air generated in crowded public buildings, &c. It rarely ends in death. It is more common in females than in men, and recovery is more rapid in the recumbent position. Fresh, cool air, cold water sprinkled on the face or taken into the stomach, stimulant scents, embrocations, &c., tend to bring a fainting-fit to a speedy close.

"Some producing head-aches, sleep, *fainting,* vapours."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments,* ch. iii., s. 3.

fainting-fit, *s.*

Physiol.: A fit characterized by the fainting of the person affected. [FAINTING, C. 2.]

***fāint'-īse,** *faynt-ise, *feint-ise, *feynt-ise, *feynt-yse,* *s.* [O.Fr. *feintise, faintise.*]

1. Deceit.

"Hit was al *fayntise* and ypocrisie."—*Ayenbite,* p. 26.

2. Cowardice, fear, faint-heartedness, timidity.

"When God sendes a man anywise,
He suld thole it withouten *faynise.*"
Hampole: Pricke of Conscience, 3,518.

fāint'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *faint; -ish.*] Rather faint.

"If you find yourself *faintish* and drouthy."—*Search: Light of Nature,* vol. i., pt. i., ch. vi.

***fāint'-ĭsh-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *faintish; -ness.*] A slight degree of faintness.

"The sensation of *faintishness* and debility on a hot day."—*Arbuthnot: On Air*

***fāint'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *faint; -less.*] Without fainting or giving way; not ceasing.

"The temper of my love, whose flame I find
Fined and refined too oft, but *faintless* flashes."
Stirling: Sonnet xxii.

***fāint'-lĭng,** *a.* [Eng. *faint;* dim. suff. *-ling.*] Timid, faint-hearted, feeble-minded.

"There's no having patience, thou art such a *faintling,* silly creature."—*Arbuthnot: History of John Bull,* pt. ii., ch. xiii.

fāint'-lў, *faynt-ly, *feynt-ly, *feinte-liche,* *adv.* [Eng. *faint; -ly.*]

*1. With deceit, deceitfully.

"A gode acord to make, forsothe fulle *fayntlie*."
Robert de Brunne, p. 152.

2. In a feeble, weak manner; without energy.

"During one of these lucid intervals *faintly* expressed his gratitude to Lewis."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

3. Feebly, languidly.

"Love's like a torch, which, if secured from blasts,
Will *faintly* burn." *Walsh: Love & Jealousy.*

*4. With timidity or dejection; without spirit.

"[He] *faintly* now declines the fatal strife,
So much his love was dearer than his life."
Denham: Cooper's Hill, 285.

5. Not clearly, distinctly, or vividly; without vividness or distinctness.

"An obscure and confused idea represents the object so *faintly*, that it does not appear plain to the mind."—*Watts* (*Johnson.*)

6. Indistinctly; not clearly or plainly.

"Though *faintly*, merrily—far and far away,
He heard the pealing of his parish bells."
Tennyson: Enoch Arden, 615.

faint'-nĕss, *fcynt-nes, *feyntc-nesse, *feynt-nesse, *s.* [Eng. *faint; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of feeling or being faint; a loss of strength, energy, or activity; feebleness, weakness.

"As she was speaking she fell down for *faintness*."—*Exodus* xv. 16.

2. Languor, feebleness, want of energy.

"Unsoundness of counsels, or *faintness* in following and effecting the same."—*Spenser: Present State of Ireland.*

*3. Timidity, faintheartedness, cowardice.

"The paleness of this flower
Bewrayed the *faintness* of my master's heart."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry VI.*, iv. 1.

4. Feebleness or indistinctness, as of sound, colour, &c.

fāints, *s. pl.* [Faint, *a.* B. 2.]

fāint'-ȳ, *faynt-ye, *a.* [Eng. *faint; -y.*] Faint, weak, feeble.

"Esau came from the felde, and was *fayntye*, and sayde to Jacob: let me suppe of ye redde potage, for I am *fainty*."—*Bible*, 1551; *Genesis* xxv. 30.

fāir, *fag-er, *faig-er, *fai-er, *fare, *fayer, *fayre, *feir, *feire, *vair, *vcir, *a., adv., & s.* [A.S. *fæger*; cogn. with Icel. *fagr*; Dan. *feir*; Sw. *fager*; Goth. *fagre*; O. H. Ger. *fagar.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Beautiful, elegant of feature, handsome, pleasing to the eye.

"In that land ben many *fairere* wommen than in ony other contree beyonde the see."—*Maundeville*, p. 207.

2. Pleasing to the mind; excellent, admirable.

3. Clear; free from spots or any dark colour; not dark.

"The colour of beautiful bodies must not be dusky or muddy, but clean and *fair*."—*Burke: On the Sublime & Beautiful*, pt. iii., § 17.

*4. Clear, pure, clean.

"Even *fair* water, falling upon white paper or linen, will immediately alter the colour of them."—*Boyle: On Colours.*

5. Clear, unspotted, pure in heart.

"Sylvia is too *fair*, too pure, too holy."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 2.

6. Free from clouds; not cloudy or overcast; serene.

"In some *fair* evening on your elbow laid,
You dream of triumphs in the rural shade."
Pope: Epistle v. 31.

7. Free from obstruction; open, clear, unobstructed; as, a *fair* view.

8. Favourable, prosperous, auspicious; as, a *fair* wind.

"The wretched man had entered life with the *fairest* prospects."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* ch. xxi.

*9. Likely to succeed; in a position of advantage.

"Yourself, renowned prince, stood as *fair*
As any comer I have looked on yet."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, ii. 1.

10. Equal, just, equitable.

"The arrogance of the Romans in refusing the *fair* offers of the Samnites."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.*, ch. xiii.

11. Just, upright; not using any fraudulent or unfair arts or means.

"The rogue and fool by fits is *fair* and wise,
And even the best by fits what they despise."
Pope: Essay on Man, ii. 233.

12. Not effected by any unfair or unlawful means; not foul.

13. Free from any unfair influences or conduct; affording free and honest scope for trial; as, a *fair* field and no favour; *fair* play.

14. Civil, obliging, polite; not harsh or rude; kind.

15. Flattering, obsequious.

"Believe them not, though they speak *fair* words unto thee."—*Jeremiah* xii. 6.

*16. Liberal; not narrow.

*17. Mild; not severe.

"To lie obscured, which were a *fair* dismission."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 686.

18. Free from obscurities; legible, plain, clear, distinct: as, a *fair* hand, *fair* handwriting.

19. Free from stain or blemish; of good repute; unspotted.

"His character, by comparison with the characters of those who surrounded him, was *fair*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

20. Passably good; moderately favourable; rather better than indifferent.

"With at least an equally *fair* prospect of success"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

21. Average; fairly chosen.

"He was a *fair* specimen of his class."—*Macaulay. Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxii.

*22. Even; neat, in order.

"Have you laid *fair* the bed?"
Shakesp.: 2 *Henry VI.*, iii. 2.

*23. Used as an expletive of courtesy: as, *Fair* sir, *fair* cousin, &c.

"Fare you well, *fair* gentlemen."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, i. 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Naut.:* A fair wind, one that favours the ship. *Fair* is more comprehensive than *large*, since it includes about sixteen points, whereas *large* is confined to the beam or quarter, that is, to a wind which crosses the keel at right angles or obliquely from the stern, but never to one right astern.

2. *Ship-build.:* Applied to the evenness or regularity of a curve or line.

B. *As adverb:*

*1. In a beautiful, elegant, or neat manner.

"All the pictures *fairest* lined."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, iii. 2.

*2. Brightly, clearly.

"The moon shines *fair*."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry IV.*, iii. 1.

3. Favourably, auspiciously, fortunately.

"The wind blows *fair* from land."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, iv. 1.

4. Civilly, kindly; not rudely nor harshly.

"Speak me *fair* in death."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

5. Fairly, honestly, justly, equitably.

"My mother played my father *fair*."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iii. 1.

6. On good terms: as, To stand *fair* with the world.

*7. In a clear, plain, distinct, or legible hand.

"Is it not *fair* writ?" *Shakesp.: King John*, iv. 1.

*8. Softly, gently.

"Soft and *fair*, friar." *Shakesp.: Much Ado*, v. 4.

9. Reasonably: as, He charged *fair* for the goods. (*Colloquial.*)

***C.** As substantive:*

1. Used elliptically for a fair or beautiful woman.

"O happy *fair!*
Your eyes are loadstars, and your tongue's sweet air
More tuneable than lark to shepherd's ears."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, i. 1.

2. Beauty, fairness.

"Where *fair* is not, praise cannot mend the brow."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, iv. 1.

¶ *The fair:* The female sex; women collectively.

"None but the brave deserve the *fair*."
Dryden: Alexander's Feast.

¶ (1) *Fair and square:* Honestly, justly; with straightforwardness.

(2) *Fair fall you, fair fa' you:* Good luck to you. (*Scotch.*)

(3) *To be in a fair way* or *road to:* To be proceeding without obstruction towards; to be likely to attain or reach; to stand a fair chance of arriving at.

(4) *To bid fair:* To promise well; to be in a fair way; to present a fair prospect.

(5) *To lead fair:*

Naut.: Ropes are said to *lead fair* when they suffer little friction in a pulley.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *fair* and *clear:* "*Fair* is used in a positive sense; *clear* in a negative: there must be some brightness in what is *fair*; there must be no spots in what is *clear*. The weather is said to be *fair*, which is not only free from what is disagreeable, but somewhat enlivened by the sun; it is *clear* when it is free from clouds or mists. A *fair* skin approaches to the white; a *clear* skin is without spots or irregularities. In the moral application, a *fair* fame speaks much in praise of a man; a *clear* reputation is free from faults. A *fair* statement contains every thing that can be said *pro* and *con*; a *clear* statement is free from ambiguity or obscurity. *Fairness* is something desirable and inviting; *clearness* is an absolute requisite, it cannot be dispensed with."

(2) He thus discriminates between *fair, honest, equitable,* and *reasonable:* "*Fair* is said of persons or things; *honest* mostly characterizes the person, either as to his conduct or his principle. When *fair* and *honest* are both applied to the external conduct, the former expresses more than the latter: a man may be *honest* without being *fair*; he cannot be *fair* without being *honest*. A man may be an *honest* dealer while he looks to no one's advantage but his own: the *fair* man always acts from a principle of right; the *honest* man may be so from a motive of fear. . . . When *fair* is employed as an epithet to qualify things, or to designate their nature, it approaches very near in signification to *equitable* and *reasonable*; they are all opposed to what is unjust: *fair* and *equitable* suppose two objects put in collision; *reasonable* is employed abstractedly; what is *fair* and *equitable* is so in relation to all circumstances; what is *reasonable* is so of itself. An estimate is *fair* in which profit and loss, merit and demerit, with every collateral circumstance, is duly weighed; a judgment is *equitable* which decides suitably and advantageously for both parties; a price is *reasonable* which does not exceed the limits of reason or propriety. A decision may be either *fair* or *equitable*; but the former is said mostly in regard to trifling matters, even in our games and amusements, and the latter in regard to the important rights of mankind." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

¶ Obvious compounds: *Fair-appearing, fair-complexioned, fair-haired, fair-shining, &c.*

***fair-boding,** *a.* Of a good omen; auspicious. (*Shakesp.: Richard III.*, v. 3.)

fair-calling, fair-ca'in, *a.*

1. Smooth-tongued; fair-spoken.

2. Flattering, cajoling.

***fair-conditioned,** *a.* Of good disposition.

fair-curve, *s.*

Naut.: A term in delineating ships, applied to a winding line, the shape of which is varied according to the part of the ship which it is intended to describe. This curve is not answerable to any of the figures of conic sections, although it occasionally partakes of them all.

fair-days, *s.*

Bot.: A name given in some parts of the north of England to the *Potentilla anserina*, though not for the reason usually assigned—viz., that it expands its bright flowers only in clear weather and in sunshine—for the blossoms always remain open.

***fair-faced,** *a.*

I. *Literally:*

1. Having a fair or handsome face.

2. Looking kindly.

II. *Fig.:* Double-faced; professing great affection or kindness falsely.

fair-farand, *a.* Fair seeming; having a specious appearance. (*Scotch.*)

fair-fashioned, fair-fassint, *a.* Having great appearance of discretion without the reality; having great complaisance in manner.

"Ye are aye ase *fair-fashioned*, Maister Austin, that there's scarce ony saying again ye."—*St. Johnstoun*, iii. 195.

fair-folk, fare-folk, *s.* The fairies. (*Scotch.*)

fair-fure-days, *adv.* [Fure-days.]

fair-grass, *s.*

Botany:

1. *Potentilla anserina.* (*Britten & Holland.*) [Fair-days, *s.*]

2. *Ranunculus bulbosus.* (*Jamieson.*)

fair-hair, *s.* The tendon of the neck of cattle or sheep. (*Scotch.*)

fair-in-sight, *s.*
Bot.: Campanula patula. (*Britten & Holland.*)

fair-lead, *s.*
Naut.: A term applied to ropes as suffering the least friction in a block, when they are said to lead fair. (*Smyth.*)

fair-leader, *s.*
Nautical:
1. A thimble or cringle to guide a rope.
2. A strip of wood with holes in it, for running rigging to lead through. (*Smyth.*)

fair-leather, *s.* Leather finished in the natural colour or that imparted by the tanning process; free from any special colouring.

fair-maid, *s.* A West-country term for a dried pilchard. (*Smyth.*)

fair-maid of France, *s.*
Bot.: [FAIR-MAIDS OF FRANCE].

fair-maids, *s.*
Bot.: [FAIR-MAIDS OF FEBRUARY].

fair-maids of February, *s.*
Bot.: Galanthus nivalis, alluding to the blossoming of the snowdrop about February 2 (Candlemas Day). (*Britten & Holland.*)

fair-maids of France, *s.*
Bot.: (1) *Saxifraga granulata;* (2) *Achillea Ptarmica;* (3) *Ranunculus aconitifolius;* (4) *Lychnis Flos-cuculi.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

fair-maids of Kent, *s.*
Bot.: The double-flowered variety of *Ranunculus aconitifolius.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

fair-minded, *a.* Honest-minded, fair, impartial, just.

* **fair-natured,** *a.* Well-disposed; good-natured.

fair-play, *s.* Equitable conduct; fair or just treatment.

fair-spoken, *a.* Using civil, polite, or courteous language; courteous, polite, plausible.

* **fair-told, faire-told,** *a.* Well-told, pleasing, interesting.
"Which *faire-told* tale allured to him much people."
—*Hall: Henry VI.* (an. 30).

fair-way, *s.*
Naut.: The navigable part of a river, channel, or harbour.

fair-weather, *a.*
1. *Lit.:* Existing or done in pleasant weather: as, a *fair-weather* voyage.
* 2. *Fig.:* Appearing or showing only in times of prosperity: as, *fair-weather* Christians, *fair-weather* friends; delicate.
"I would throw a dozen of such *fair-weather* gentlemen as you are."—*H. Brooke: Fool of Quality,* ii. 165.

* **fair-world,** *s.* A state of prosperity.

fair, *v.t.* & *i.* [FAIR, *a.*]
A. *Transitive:*
* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*
1. To make fair or beautiful.
"*Fairing* the foul with art's false-borrowed face."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 127.
2. To adjust; to make or form into a regular shape.
II. *Naut.:* To clip regularly, as the timbers of a ship.
B. *Intrans.:* To become fine; to clear up. (Said of the weather.)
"Ringan was edging gradually off with the remark, that it didna seem like to *fair.*"—*The Smugglers,* i. 162.

fair (1), * **feire,** * **feyre,** *s.* [O. Fr. *feire, foire*; Fr. *foire,* from Lat. *feriæ* = (1) a holiday, (2) a fair; Port. *feira*; Ital. *fiera.*] A stated market in a particular town or place, held generally annually, for the sale of various commodities; as, cattle fairs, horse-fairs, &c. Fairs took their origin in church festivals, when persons from various parts met, and took the opportunity of buying or selling such commodities as they possessed or needed. This origin is commemorated in the Latin *feriæ,* for *feriæ* = feast-days, from the same root as Eng. *feast* and *festal,* and in the German *messe,* which means both *mass* and *fair.* The most celebrated fairs in the world are those of Nijni-Novgorod in Russia, Lyons in France, and Frankfort-on-the-Main and Leipzig in Germany. The word is often applied to exhibitions of industrial and other products, as in the title Worlds's Fair, which is frequently given to general exhibitions: *e.g.* "The Columbian World's Fair."
¶ *A day after the fair, A day behind the fair:* Too late.

* **fāir** (2), * **fayr,** * **far,** *s.* [AFFAIR, I.]
I. Business; affair.
"And to himselfe he said, sicksand full sair,
Allace, how now! this is an hasty *fair.*"
Priests of Peblis, Pink. S. P. R., i. 38.
2. Solemn or ostentatious preparation.
"And at that parleament swa did he
With gret *fayr* and solemnyte."
Barbour, xx 126. (M S.)
3. Appearance; show; carriage; gesture.
"Thus that faught upone fold, with ane fel *fair,*
Quhill athir berne in that breth bokit in blude.—
The feght as felly thai fang, with ane fresch *fair.*"
Gawan & Gol., ii. 21.
4. A funeral solemnity.
"Uthir four of the folk foundis to the *fair,*
That wes dight to the dede, be the day cair daw."
Gawain & Gol., iii. 7.

* **fāird,** *s.* [FARE, *v.*]
I. Passage; course.
"The master gart all his marynalis & men of veyr hald them quiet at rest, be reason that the mouyng of the peill vthit in ane schip, stoppis hyr of hyr *faird.*"
—*Complaint of Scotland,* p. 65.
2. Expedition; enterprise.
"He has ever since bended his whole wits, and employed all his power, to make his last and greatest *feird* inevitable."—*Calderwood,* p. 312.

* **fāir'-hood,** * **fair-hede,** * **fair-ed,** * **faire-hed,** *s.* [Eng. *fair; -hood.*] Fairness, beauty.
"Quil sco was yong in hir *fairhede*"
St. Katherine, 84.

* **fāir'-ĭ-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *fairy; -ly.*] In a fairy-like manner; as a fairy would do.
"See what a lovely shell . . .
Made as *fairily* well,
With delicate spire and whorl."
Tennyson: Maud, II. ii. 5.

fāir'-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *fair* (1) s.; *-ing.*]
I. *Ordinary Language:*
1. A present brought from a fair.
"*Fairings* come thus plentifully in."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.
2. Anything unexpected or unpleasant; as a beating. (*Scotch.*)
II. *Ship-build.:* A corrective process by which errors in the plans are detected before the actual construction of the vessel begins.

fāir'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *fair,* a.; *-ish.*] Pretty fair; tolerably large.
"Hay, corn, and straw bills will tot up to a *fairish* sum."—*Field,* Jan. 28, 1882.

* **fāir'-ĭsh-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *fairish; -ly.*] In a fairish or tolerably fair manner.

fāir'-lȳ, * **fayre-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *fair; -ly.*]
1. In a fair, beautiful, or elegant manner; handsomely.
"Degrees being vizarded,
The unworthiest shows as *fairly* in the mask."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, i. 3.
2. In a becoming manner; decently, honourably.
"Thou doest thy office *fairly.*"
Shakesp.: Henry V., iii. 6.
3. Kindly, gently, politely, civilly.
"Then *fairly* I bespoke the officer."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, v.
4. Justly, honestly, with fairness; equitably; as, To treat a person *fairly.*
"He generally spoke truth and dealt *fairly.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xi.
* 5. Auspiciously, fortunately.
"Our soldiers stand full *fairly* for the day."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., v. 3.
6. Softly, gently.
7. Passably or tolerably well: as, He does his work *fairly.*
8. Completely; without reserve.
"I shall believe you when he *fairly* gives them up."
—*Waterland: Works,* i. 314
9. In a plain, clear, or legible hand; legibly.
"Come with petitions *fairly* penned,
Desiring I would stand their friend."
Pope: Imit. of Horace, sat. vi. 65.

fāir'-nĕss, * **fair-nesse,** * **fair-nes,** * **fagh-er-ness,** * **fayr-nes,** * **feir-nesse,** * **veir-ness,** *s.* [A.S. *fægernes,* from *fæger* = fair.]
1. The quality of being fair; beauty, handsomeness.
"Fayrest of faire, that *fairenesse* doest excell."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. ii. 28.
2. The quality of being clear or free from blemishes or dark colour.
3. Honesty, justness, candour
4. Fineness, or clearness of weather.
5. Neatness, distinctness, legibility.

fāir'-y, * **fa-er-ie,** * **fair-ye,** * **fai-er-ie,** * **far-y,** * **fai-er-y,** * **fay-er-ie,** * **fay-ry,** * **fay-er-y,** * **fel-ri,** * **feyr-ye,** *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *faerie* = enchantment, from *fae* (Fr. *fée*) = a fairy; Fr. *féerie.*] [FAY, *s.*]
A. *As substantive:*
* 1. Enchantment.
"That thou herdest is *fairye.*"
Alisaunder, 6,924.
* 2. Illusion, deception.
"To preue this world alwey, lwis,
Hit nis but fantum and *feirl.*"
Early Eng. Poems, p. 134
* 3. Fairy-land.
"And I, quod sche, am queen of *faierie.*'
Chaucer C. T., 10,190.
* 4. The inhabitants of fairy-land; fairies, spirits, collectively.
"All was this lond fulfilled of *fayrie.*"
Chaucer: C. T., 6,442.
5. A fay; an imaginary, supernatural being or spirit, supposed to be able to assume human form, and to meddle for good or for evil in the affairs of men; an elf.
"Round about the cauldron sing,
Like elves and *fairies* in a ring."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 1.
* 6. An enchantress; a person of more than human power.
"To this great *fairy* I'll commend thy acts."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iv. 8.
B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or in any way connected with fairies; resembling a fairy; fanciful; airy; enchanted.
"This is *faiery* gold, boy."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iii. 3.

fairy-beads, *s. pl.*
Geol.: The small perforated and radiated joints of the fossil Crinoidea, found abundantly in the shales and limestones of the carboniferous or mountain limestone formation; also called St. Cuthbert's Beads.

fairy-bell, *s.*
Bot.: Digitalis purpurea.

fairy-butter, *s.*
Bot.: Tremella albida.

fairy-cap, *s.*
Bot.: Digitalis purpurea.

fairy-cheeses, *s.*
Bot.: Malva rotundifolia.

fairy-circle, *s.* [FAIRY-GREEN.]

fairy-cups, *s.*
Bot.: Primula veris.

fairy-fingers, *s.*
Bot.: Digitalis purpurea.

fairy-flax, *s.*
Bot.: Linum catharticum or *L. perenne.*
"Blue were her eyes as the *fairy-flax.*"
Longfellow: Wreck of the Hesperus.

fairy-glove, *s.*
Bot.: Digitalis purpurea. (*Britten & Holland.*)

fairy-green, *s.* A small circle of grass greener than the surrounding turf; really a fungous growth, but supposed to be due to the dances of the fairies. Their formation is very simple, natural, and easily accounted for. The centre of the circle begins with a single fungus, which performs its functions and dies. The next season another patch appears outside the spot occupied by the original, forming a small ring, and this is repeated from year to year, the ring increasing in size. The decay of the previous fungi rendering the soil unfit for the reproduction of the same species, the mycelium or spores find fresh soil on the external margin of the ring, and again germinate. One species of fairy-ring fungus, *Marasmius oreades,* is edible, and is called the Champignon (q.v.).

fairy-hammer, *s.* A piece of green porphyry, shaped like the head of a hatchet, and once probably used as such.

fairy-hillocks, *s. pl.* Verdant knolls, in many parts of Scotland, which have received this denomination from the vulgar idea that they were anciently inhabited by the fairies, or that they used to dance there.

fairy-king, *s.* The king of the fairies, or of fairy-land.

fairy-land, *s.* The land or abode of fairies.

fairy-lint, *s.*
Bot.: *Linum catharticum.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

fairy-loaves, *s. pl.* A name given in some localities to the chalk ananchytes.

fairy-martin, *s.*
Ornith.: The name given in Australia to a martin, *Hirundo ariel.*

fairy-money, *s.*
1. Treasure-trove.
2. Money given by the fairies was said to change after a time into withered leaves or rubbish; hence, something which becomes valueless.
"In one day Scott's high-heaped money-wages became *fairy-money* and nonentity."—*Carlyle: Miscell.*, iv. 181. (*Davies.*)

fairy-pavement, *s.* One of the cubes used in Roman pavements.
"Some small stone cubes about an inch square, which the country people called *fairy-pavements.*"—*Archæologia*, viii. 364. (*Davies.*)

fairy-purses, *s. pl.*
Bot.: A kind of fungus . . . like a cup, or old-fashioned purse, with small objects inside; probably *Nidularia campanulata.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

fairy-queen, *s.* The queen of the fairies.

fairy-ring, *s.* [Fairy-green.]

fairy-shrimp, *s.*
Zool.: A species of phyllopodous crustacean, *Chirocephalus diaphanus,* occasionally found in fresh-water ponds in Britain. It is about one inch in length, and nearly transparent.

fairy-sparks, *s. pl.* The phosphoric light from decaying wood, fish, and other substances; believed at one time to be lights prepared for the fairies at their revels.

fairy-stone, *s.* A name given by the peasantry in the south of England to the flinty fossil sea-urchins found in the chalk; also, a term used by geologists for recent concretions of hardened clay or clay ironstone occurring near the source of certain chalybeate springs. (*Page.*)

fairy-tale, *s.* A tale about or relating to fairies; a fanciful tale.

fairy-thimbles, *s.*
Bot.: *Digitalis purpurea.*

fairy-weed, *s.*
Bot.: *Digitalis purpurea.*

fairies'-bath, *s.*
Bot.: *Peziza coccinea.*

fairies'-hair, *s.*
Bot.: *Cuscuta Epithymum.*

fairies'-horse, *s.*
Bot.: *Senecio Jacobœa,* from the superstition that fairies rode on it.

fairies'-petticoats, *s.*
Bot.: *Digitalis purpurea.*

fairies'-table, fairies'-tables, *s.*
Bot.: (1) *Agaricus campestris;* (2) *Hydrocotyle vulgaris.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

fāir-ў-ĭzm, *s.* [Eng. *fairy; -ism.*] Fairy-land, enchantment.
"The air of enchantment and *fairyism.*"—*Walpole: Letters*, ii. 431.

* **fāiz'-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Fr.] That can or may be done; feasible.
"To require tasks not *faisible* is tyrannical."—*Bp. Hall: Contempt.; The Affliction of Israel.*

* **fāit,** * **fayt,** *s.* [Fr.] A thing done; a feat; a deed.
"They that wrote the *fayts* or deeds of the Brytons."
Fabyan, i. 23.

fait accompli, *s.* [Fr.] A fact already accomplished or completed; a scheme or idea already carried out.

* **fait-en,** *v.i. & t.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. *faitour.*]
A. *Intrans.:* To beg; to go begging.
"And seththe ye goon *faiten* with your fauutes."
P. Plowman, 4,670.
B. *Trans.:* To beg for, to ask.
"Alle swiche thei *faiten.*" *P. Plowman*, 10,048.

* **fāit'-ĕr-ĭo,** * **fait-er-yc,** * **fait-ry,** *s.* [Faitour.] Cheating, deceit, fraud.
"Withouten any *faiterie.*" *Gower*, i. 47.

* **fāit'-ĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Faitourous.]

* **fāith,** * **fayth,** * **faythe,** * **feith,** * **fay,** * **fey,** * **feye,** * **feyth,** *s.* [O. Fr. *fei, feid, foi, foit;* Fr. *foi,* from Lat. *fides;* cogn. with Gr. πίστις (*pistis*) = faith; Sp. & Port. *fe;* Ital. *feile.* The *th* was added in English in order to make the word analogous in form to *truth, ruth, wealth, health,* &c. (*Skeat.*)]
A. *As substantive:*
I. *Ordinary Language:*
1. Faithfulness, fidelity; adherence to duty or engagements; constancy.
"Bi the *fei* that Ic owe to God."
Life of Beket, 2,062.
2. A promise or pledge given; a word of honour.
"I have given him my *faith*, and sworn my allegiance to him."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.
3. *Spec.:* A vow of love.
"Biron hath plighted *faith* to me."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.
4. Sincerity, honesty, veracity.
"Upon whose *faith* and honour I repose."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 3.
5. The assent of the mind to what is stated or put forward by another; trust or confidence in the veracity or authority of another; firm and earnest belief in the statements or propositions of another on the ground of the manifest truth of that which he utters.
"All my honest *faith* in thee is lost."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 152.
6. In the same sense as II. 2. (1).
"Even so *faith*, if it hath not works, is dead, being alone. Yea, a man may say, Thou hast *faith* and I have works; shew me thy *faith* without thy works, and I will shew thee my *faith* by my works."—*James* ii. 17, 18.
7. That which is believed on any subject in science, politics, or religion; a doctrine or system of doctrines believed in and held; a creed.
"Don't you think that some definite *faith* or other is needed by the world?"—*Mallock: New Republic*, bk. iii., ch. iii.
*8. True love.
"Lest *faith* turn to despair."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, i. 5.
9. Credibility, reliability, trustworthiness.
II. *Technically:*
1. *Scripture:*
(1) *Old Test.:* It occurs but twice—viz., in Deut. xxxii. 20, where it seems to mean trustworthiness; and in Hab. ii. 4, where it is belief in Divine intimations of futurity.
(2) *New Test.:* It occurs more than 100 times, the majority of them being in the Epistles of St. Paul. It is the corresponding word to the Greek πίστις (*pistis*), which with a Being or person for the object, means trust, and with a thing for the object, belief. It is from πείθομαι (*peithomai*) = to be prevailed upon, won over, or persuaded to comply, also to believe in. As a Christian grace it is exercised "in," "on" or "toward" God (Mark xi. 22, Heb. vi. 1). But specially the words of Christ are made its object (Matt. viii. 10, Mark iv. 40), his personality, character, and work its trust (Acts xx. 21). It comes from God (Rom. xii. 3, Eph. vi. 23), specially from the Holy Spirit (1 Cor. xii. 9, Gal. v. 22), but through the human or natural instrumentality of hearing, and that again by the Word of God (Rom. ix. 17. A man is justified by the faith without the deeds of the law (Rom. iii. 28), a doctrine made specially prominent in the writings of St. Paul. It removes the obstacle in the way of the benefits of Christ's propitiation being received (iii. 25). It purifies or sanctifies the heart (Acts xv. 9, xxvi. 18), becomes a leading principle of spiritual life (Gal. ii. 20), it works by love (Gal. v. 6), constituting with this and hope, a trio of Christian graces (1 Cor. xiii. 13), is a shield (Eph. vi. 16), with love a breastplate (1 Thes. v. 8), and overcomes the world (1 John v. 4). Jesus is its Author and Finisher (Heb. xii. 2), or Perfecter (revised version). The term "the faith" means the Christian religion and fellowship (1 Tim. iv. 1, vi. 10.)
2. *Theol.:* The older writers, Cruden for example, enumerated at least four kinds of faith
(1) Historical faith, giving a bare assent to Scripture doctrine, but with no fruits following—the faith described in James ii. 17, 24.
(2) Temporary faith, like that described in Matt. xiii. 20.
(3) The faith of miracles (Matt. xvii. 20, and Acts iv. 9); and
(4) Justifying faith. With reference to this, the eleventh of the Thirty-nine Articles says "We are accounted righteous before God, only for the merit of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ by Faith, and not for our own works or deservings. Wherefore that we are justified by Faith only is a most wholesome Doctrine and very full of Comfort, as more largely is expressed in the Homily of Justification." The Confession of Faith and the Larger and Shorter Catechisms of the Westminster Assembly, teach exactly the same doctrine. "Faith in Jesus Christ is a saving grace whereby we receive and rest upon him alone for salvation, as he is offered to us in the gospel." (*Shorter Catechism*, Q. 86.)
B. *As interj.* or *exclam.:* In faith, in truth; verily, indeed.
"They have no more religion, *faith!* than you."
Dryden: Satire on the Dutch.
¶ (1) *In faith:* In deed, in truth.
(2) *In good faith:* With honesty and uprightness; straightforwardly.
¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *faith* and *creed:* "These words are synonymous when taken for the thing trusted in or believed; but they differ in this, that *faith* has always a reference to the principle in the mind; *creed* only respects the thing which is the object of *faith:* the former is likewise taken generally and indefinitely; the latter particularly and definitely, signifying a set form: hence we say to be of the same *faith*, or to adopt the same *creed.* The holy martyrs died for the *faith* as it is in Christ Jesus; every established form of religion will have its peculiar *creed.*"
(2) He thus discriminates between *faith* and *fidelity:* "Though derived from the same source, they differ widely in meaning: *faith* here denotes a mode of action, namely, an acting true to the *faith* which others repose in us; *fidelity,* a disposition of the mind to adhere to that *faith* which others repose in us. We keep our *faith*, we show our *fidelity. Faith* is a public concern: it depends upon promises: *fidelity* is a private or personal concern: it depends upon relationships and connections. . . . A breach of *fidelity* attaches disgrace to the individual; for *fidelity* is due from a subject to a prince, or from a servant to his master, or from married people one to another. No treaty can be made with him who will keep no *faith;* no confidence can be placed in him who discovers no *fidelity.*" (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **faith-breach,** *s.* A breach of faith or honour.
"Now minutely revolts upbraid his *faith-breach.*"
Shakesp.: Macbeth, v. 2.

faith-enrolle, *s.*
Law: A deed enrolled as a bargain and sale of freeholds. (*Wharton.*)

* **fāith,** *v.t.* [Faith, *s.*] To give faith or credence to; to believe, to credit.
"Would the reposal
Of my trust, virtue, or worth in thee
Make thy words *faith'd.*" *Shakesp: Lear*, ii. 1.

* **fāithed,** *a.* [Eng. *faith; -ed.*] Holding a faith or creed.
"Thare aren they folk that hav most God in awe,
And strengest *faithed* ben, I understond."
Chaucer: Troilus, i.

fāith'-fŭl, * **feith-ful,** * **feyth-fulle,** * **feythe-fulle,** *a. & s.* [Eng. *faith; -ful(l).*]
A. *As adjective:*
*1. Full of faith; inclined or ready to believe in the statements or propositions of another.
"You are not *faithful*, sir."—*Ben Jonson.*
*2. Exhibiting or proving faith.
"By faith and *faithful* works."
Milton: P. L., xi., 64.
*3. Firm, true, and constant to duty; loyal; of true fidelity.
"So spake the seraph Abdiel, *faithful* found,
Among the faithless *faithful* only he."
Milton: P. L., v., 896, 897.

4. Firm in adherence to the truths of religion.

"Be thou *faithful* unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life."—*Revelation* ii. 10.

5. Observant of engagements, promises or compacts; true to one's word.

"*Faithful* to whom? To thy rebellious crew?"
Milton: P. L., iv. 952

6. Upright, honest, true.

"In action *faithful*, and in honour clear."
Pope: Moral Essays, v. 68.

7. That may be trusted; trustworthy; upright.

"The same commit thou to *faithful* men, who shall be able to teach others also."—2 *Timothy* ii. 2.

8. True; worthy of belief.

"This is a *faithful* saying, and worthy of all acceptation."—1 *Timothy* i. 15.

9. Exact, accurate, true; conformable to truth or to an original: as, a *faithful* narrative, a *faithful* likeness.

"They were close imitators of nature, and have perhaps transmitted more *faithful* representations."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. i., ch. vii.

* **B.** *As subst.*: A trusty adherent.

"Coloured by your outcries against those his old *faithfuls*."—*British Bellman* (1648).

¶ *The faithful:* Those who are true adherents to a particular creed or system of religious belief.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *faithful* and *trusty*: "*Faithful* respects the principle altogether; it is suited to all relations and stations, public and private; *trusty* includes not only the principle, but the mental qualifications in general; it applies to those in whom particular *trust* is to be placed. It is the part of a Christian to be *faithful* to all his engagements; it is a particular excellence in a servant to be *trusty*. *Faithful* is applied in the improper sense to an unconscious *agent*; *trusty* may be applied with equal propriety to things as to persons. We may speak of a *faithful* saying, or a *faithful* picture; a *trusty* sword, or a *trusty* weapon." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

*** fāith'-fŭl-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *faithful*; *-ist.*] A believer.

"Like upright *faithfullists* have firmly believed all to be true that is contained in them."—*Urquhart: Rabelais*, bk. ii. (Prol.).

fāith'-fŭl-lў, * feithe-ful-ly, * feyth-ful-lye, *adv.* [Eng. *faithful*; *-ly.*]

1. With firm belief in others, or in religion.

2. With a strict adherence to truth and duty; loyally.

"The docile mind may soon thy precepts know,
And hold them *faithfully*."
Johnson: Horace; Art of Poetry.

3. Without failure of performance; honestly, exactly; in full accordance with the directions or wishes of another.

"And *faithfully* my last desires fulfil."
Dryden: Ovid; Heroides xi.

4. With earnest or strong professions; earnestly.

"He did *faithfully* promise to be still in the king's power."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

5. Honestly, truly; in conformity with truth, fact, or an original; accurately.

"A case
So far removed by time and place,
Is seldom *faithfully* related."
Cambridge: Learning; A Dialogue.

fāith'-fŭl-nĕss, * faith-ful-nesse, *s.* [Eng. *faithful*; *-ness.*] The quality of being faithful; fidelity, loyalty, honesty, constancy.

"He surrendered the same with as much *faithfulnesse* as might be."—*Golding: Justine*, fo. 21.

fāith'-lĕss, * faith-lesse, *a.* [Eng. *faith*; *-less.*]

1. Not believing; unbelieving; not giving credit to.

"Be not *faithless* but believing."—*John* xx. 27

2. Without belief in the truths of religion; unbelieving.

3. Not adhering to engagements, vows, or duty; disloyal, unfaithful.

"A *faithless* and shameless man."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

4. Not observant of promises.

* 5. Characterized by a want of good faith; dishonourable, disgraceful, treacherous.

"To make the breach the *faithless* act of Troy."
Pope: Homer; Iliad iv. 98.

* 6. Not to be trusted; untrustworthy, deceptive, delusive.

"Still, perhaps, with *faithless* gleam,
Some other loiterer beguiling."
Wordsworth: Lines while Sailing in a Boat at Ewn.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *faithless* and *unfaithful*: "*Faithless* is mostly employed to denote a breach of faith; and *unfaithful* to mark the want of fidelity. The former is positive; the latter is rather negative, implying a deficiency. A prince, a government, a people, or an individual, is said to be *faithless*; a husband, a wife, a servant, or any individual *unfaithful*. . . . A woman is *faithless* to her husband who breaks the marriage vow; she is *unfaithful* to him when she does not discharge the duties of a wife to the best of her abilities."

(2) He thus discriminates between *faithless* and *perfidious*: "A *faithless* man is *faithless* only for his own interest; a *perfidious* man is expressly so to the injury of another. A friend is *faithless* who consults his own safety in time of need; he is *perfidious* if he profits by the confidence reposed in him to plot mischief against the one to whom he has made vows of friendship. *Faithlessness* does not suppose any particular efforts to deceive; it consists of merely violating that *faith* which the relation produces; *perfidy* is never so complete as when it has most effectually assumed the mask of sincerity. . . . *Perfidy* may lie in the will to do; *treachery* lies altogether in the thing done: one may therefore be *perfidious* without being *treacherous*. . . . On the other hand, we may be *treacherous* without being *perfidious*. . . . A servant may be both *perfidious* and *treacherous* to his master; a citizen may be *treacherous* but not *perfidious* towards his country." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

fāith' lĕss-lў, * faith-lesse-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *faithless*; *-ly.*] In a faithless or unfaithful manner; treacherously, dishonourably.

"And not *faithlessly* betrayed but sincerely discharged the several trusts reposed in us."—*Penryn: Treachery & Disloyalty*, p. 218.

fāith'-lĕss-nĕss, * faith-lesse-nesse, *s.* [Eng. *faithless*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being faithless or unfaithful; disloyalty; perfidy; treachery; inconstancy; unfaithfulness.

"*Faithlessness* was the chief cause of his disaster."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

*** fāith'-lў, * faythe-ly, * feith-li, * feith-liche, * feyth-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *faith*; *-ly.*] Faithfully; in good faith; truly, honestly.

"This forward to fulfill *faithly* thai awere."
Destruction of Troy, 11,447.

*** fāith-wŏr-thĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *faithworthy*; *-ness.*] The quality of being deserving of faith or credit; trustworthiness.

*** fāith'-wŏr-thў,** *a.* [Eng. *faith*; *-worthy.*] Deserving of faith or credit; trustworthy.

*** fāit-ĭng, * fait-yng,** *s.* [Faiten.] Begging under false pretences.

"Tho that feynen hem foolis,
And with *faityng* hibbeth."
P. Plowman, 5,677.

*** fāi'-tour, * fa-tur, * fa-ture, * fay-tour,** *s.* [O. Fr. *faiteor*; Fr. *faiteur*, from Lat. *factor* = a doer, a perpetrator.] A lazy, disreputable fellow; a scoundrel, a vagabond.

"There be many of you *faitours*." *Gower*, i. 47.

*** faitour's-grass, * faytowrys-gresse, * faytours-gress,** *s.*

Bot.: Probably *Euphorbia Esula*. (*Britten & Holland.*)

*** fāi'-tour-oŭs, * fā'i-tĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *faitour*; *-ous.*] Mean, low, dishonourable, disgraceful.

"This was a fraudulent and *faiterous* Carthaginian trick."—*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 755.

*** fāi'-trў,** *s.* [Faiterie.]

fāix, *exclam.* [A corrupt. of *faith* (q.v.).] In faith; verily.

fāke (1), *s.* [Faik.]

fāke (2), *s.* [Fake, *v.*] A poison; a mixture for hocussing. (*Slang.*)

fāke, *v.t. & i.* [Etym. doubtful. Perhaps from Lat. *facio.*] (*Slang.*)

A. *Transitive:*

1. To do or make anything.
2. To cheat, to defraud, to deceive.
3. To steal.
4. To hocus, to poison.

B. *Intrans.*: To steal, to rob

"They molest not beggars unless they *fake* to boot."—*Reade: Cloister & Hearth*, ch. iv.

fāk'-ĕr (2), *s.* [Eng. *fake* (v.); *-er.*] One who steals anything; a pickpocket. (*Slang.*)

fa-kĭr' (kir as **kĕr), fa-keer', fu-qeer,** *s.* [Arab. = one of an order of mendicants, corresponding to the Pers. *Dervish* (q.v.), from *fakr* = poverty.] A Mohammedan religious mendicant. Among Anglo-Indians, and even among the Hindoos, it is often used for a native mendicant of any faith; but specifically it is one of the Mohammedan religion; a Hindoo mendicant being better called a Gosavee (q.v.). Mohammedan Fakirs in the East either live in communities, like the Christian Cœnobites, or are solitary, like the Eremites. The latter wander from place to place, are of filthy habits, and are regarded by the unthinking Mohammedan multitude as men of great sanctity. There are many ramifications both of the fixed and the wandering Fakirs.

Slang: A word applied to street venders in the cities of the United States.

*** fal,** *s.* [Fall, *s.*]

*** făl'-bą-lą,** *s. & a.* [Furbelow.]

A. *As subst.*: A piece of stuff plaited, and puckered in a gown or petticoat.

B. *As adj.*: Made of the stuff described in A.

"I have had as many blue and green ribbons after me, for aught I know, as would have made me a *falbala* apron."—*Cibber: The Careless Husband*, I. i.

făl-cā'de, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *falx* (gen. *falcis*) = a sickle.] *Manège.* (See extract.)

"A horse is said to make *falcades* when he throws himself upon his haunches two or three times, as in very quick curvets; therefore a *falcade* is that action of the haunches and of the legs, which bend very low, when you make a stop and half a stop."—*Farrier's Dictionary.*

făl-cär'-ĭ-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *falcarius*, from *falx* (gen. *falcis*) = a scythe, sickle.]

Bot.: Plane and curved with the edges parallel.

făl'-cāte, făl'-cāt-ĕd, *a. & s.* [Lat. *falcatus* = provided with a sickle; like a scythe; *falx* (gen. *falcis*) = a sickle, a scythe; Ital. *falcato*; Sp. *falcado.*]

A. *As adj.* (*of both forms*):

I. *Ord. Lang.*: Hooked; bent or curved like a sickle or scythe.

II. *Technically:*

* 1. *Astron.*: Applied to the moon when in her first and fourth quarters.

2. *Bot.*: Curved like a sickle; applied to leaves, &c.

3. *Zool.*: Applied to a part curved, with the apex acute.

* **B.** *As subst.* (*of the form* falcate): A figure formed by two curves bending the same way, and meeting in a point at the apex, the base terminating on a straight margin resembling a sickle.

*** făl-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *falcatus.*] Crookedness; a form like that of a reaper's hook.

"The locusts have antennæ, or long horns before, with a long *falcation* or forcipated tail behind."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. ii.

*** făl'-cā-tôr,** *s.* [Lat. *falx* (gen. *falcis*) = a scythe, a sickle.] One who cuts with a scythe or sickle.

*** făl-cą-tŏr'-ĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *falcat(us)*, and Eng. adj. suff. *-orious.*]

Bot.: Plane and curved with the edges parallel.

făl'-chiŏn, * fau-chon, * fa-choun, * faw-chun, *s.* [Fr. *fauchon*, from Ital. *falcione* = a scimitar, from Low Lat. *falcio*, from Lat. *falx* (gen. *falcis*) = a sickle, scythe.] A broad sword with a slightly curved point, in extensive use during the middle ages from its extensive use during the middle ages from its convenient form, it being shorter than the ordinary military sword, and less heavy.

"The bard hath ceased his song, and bound
The *falchion* to his side."
Hemans: The Trumpet.

făl'-çĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *falx* (gen. *falcis*) = a scythe, a sickle, and *forma* = form, shape; Fr. *falciforme.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: Having the form of a sickle; resembling a sickle.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.*: Falcate, curved.

2. *Anat.*: Applied to different parts; the broad or suspensory ligament of the liver is sometimes called the *falciform* ligament.

† fal'-oō, *s.* [Low Lat.]

Zool.: A genus of diurnal birds of prey, including the Peregrine, *Falco peregrinus*, Hobby, *F. subbuteo* and Merlin, *F. æsalon*.

fal'-cŏn (*l* silent), *** fau-con, * fau-coun, * faul-con,** *s.* [O. Fr. *falcon, faulcon;* Fr. *faucon*, from Lat. *falco*, so called from the hooked shape of the claws, from *falx* (genit. *falcis*) = a scythe, a sickle.]

1. *Zool.:* One of the Falconinæ, a sub-family of the Falconidæ (q.v.). The beak is short, curved from the base with one or two strong indentations on the margin on each side. Wings very long. The best-known species is the Peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*), so

PEREGRINE FALCON.

named from its wonderful distribution over the earth's surface. [PEREGRINE.] It has always been held in the greatest esteem for hawking. It is of a bluish-gray color, narrowly barred with black; length of male about fifteen inches, of female about seventeen inches. It still breeds in some places on the coasts on high rocks. Technically in falconry the female alone is termed a falcon, the male, which is smaller and less courageous, being known as a tersel or tiercel. [TERSEL.]

"Our hopes, like towering *falcons* aim
At objects in an airy height."
Prior: To Hon. C. Montague.

* 2. *Old Ord.:* A kind of cannon having a diameter at the bore of five and a quarter inches, and carrying a shot of from one and a quarter to two lbs.

falcon-crest, *s.* A crest or plume on a helmet, made of a falcon's feathers.

falcon-eyed, *a.* Having eyes keen and piercing as those of a falcon.

"A quick brunette, well-moulded, *falcon-eyed*."
Tennyson: The Princess, ii. 91.

*** falcon-gentil, * falcon-gentle,** *s.*

I. A name applied to the female and young of the Goshawk (*Astur palumbarius*).

2. A falcon when full feathered and completely bred.

*** falcon-shot,** *s.* The distance to which a falcon could throw a ball.

"Where they worke it is within *falcon-shot* of the ships."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 714.

fal'-cŏn-ĕr (*l* silent), *** fauk-en-er, * faw-con-er, * faw-ken-ere,** *s.* [O. Fr. *faulconnier;* Fr. *fauconnier;* Ital. *falconiere;* Port. *falconeiro*, from Low Lat. *falconarius*, from Lat. *falco*.] One who breeds and trains hawks for hawking; one who hunts with hawks.

"Who, like good *falconers*, take delight
Not in the quarry, but the flight."
Waller: To the Mutable Fair.

fal'-cŏn-ĕt, *s.* [Fr. *falconette*, dimin. of O. Fr. *falcon;* Port. *falconete*.]

1. *Zool.:* A little falcon; a name applied to a genus of tiny falcons, belonging to the sub-family *Falconinæ*, peculiar to the Indian region. One, *Microhierax cærulescens*, is found in the Himalayas and Burmese countries. Not one of these little hawks is seven inches in length; they are said to be used by native chiefs for hawking insects and button-quails, being thrown from the hand like a ball. They sit solitary on high trees, and, according to native accounts, feed on small birds and insects.

* 2. *Old Ord.:* A small piece of ordnance, having an ontside diameter at the bore of four and a quarter inches, length six feet, weight four hundred pounds, and carrying a shot of about two inches diameter, and one and a quarter to two pounds in weight.

fal-cŏn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *falco* (genit. *falconis*), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zool.: A family of raptorial birds, comprising the sub-families caracaras (*Polyborinæ*), hawks (*Accipitrinæ*), buzzards (*Buteoninæ*), eagles (*Aquilinæ*), and falcons (*Falconinæ*). They are all remarkable for strong and sharply-hooked bills, and most of them have sharp and powerful talons. In the eagles and falcons these characters are developed in the highest degree. In most the female is larger than the male, and is much the more powerful bird. This difference in size is unmistakable in the long-legged sparrow-hawks, eagles and falcons. Another character possessed by these birds is the distinct *cere*, which is present in all: it is a waxy covering to the bill, but generally fleshy in substance. The toes are arranged as in a little perching bird, three in front and one behind. There is a projection over the eyebrows, which gives an appearance to the eyes of being very deeply set in the orbits.

fal-cō-nī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *falco* (genit. *falconis*), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ*.]

Zool.: A sub-family of birds, belonging to the order Falconidæ, and containing the Falcons, Falconets, &c. [FALCON, FALCONIDÆ.]

fal'-cŏn-īne (*l* silent), *a.* [Lat. *falco* (genit. *falconis*); Eng. adj. suff. *-ine*.] Of or pertaining to the Falconinæ.

fal'-cŏn-ry (*l* silent), *** faul-con-rie,** *s.* Eng. *falcon; -ry;* Fr. *fauconnerie;* Ital. *falconeria*.]

1. The art or science of training falcons to pursue and attack wild fowl or game.

"We find in *faulconrie*, sixteen hawkes or fowls that prey."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. x., ch. viii.

2. The sport of pursuing wild fowl, game, &c., with falcons or hawks; hawking.

fal'-cu-la, *s.* [Lat., dimin. of *falx* (genit. *falcis*) = a sickle, a scythe.]

Zool.: A term applied to a claw, which is compressed, elongated, curved, and sharp-pointed.

fal'-cu-lāte, *a.* [Lat. *falcul(a)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ate*.]

Zool.: Compressed, elongated, curved, and sharp-pointed; said of a claw.

fald, fauld, *s. & v.* [FOLD, *s. & v.*] (*Scotch.*)

*** fald'-age (age** as **ĭj),** *s.* [Low Lat. *faldagium*, from *falda;* A.S. *fold* = a fold.]

Feudal Law: A privilege which anciently several lords reserved to themselves of setting up folds for sheep, in any fields within their manors, the better to manure them, and this not only with their own, but their tenants' sheep. This *faldage* in some places they call a foldcourse or freefold. (*Harris.*)

fald'-fē, *s.* [A.S. *fald* = a fold, and Eng. *fee*.]

Feudal Law: A composition or fee formerly paid by tenants for the privilege of faldage.

*** fald'-ĭng, * fald-ynge,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. A kind of coarse cloth.

"In a gowne of *falding* to the knc.
Chaucer: C. T., 892.

2. A cloak made of coarse cloth.

"[They wear] blak *faldynges* instede of mantels and of clokes."—*Trevisa*, i. 353.

*** fald'-is-tōr-y,** *s.* [Low Lat. *faldistolium, faldistorium*, from O. H. Ger. *faldan;* Ger. *falten* = to fold, and *stual, stool* = Ger. *stuhl* = a chair, a seat.] [FAUTEUIL.] The throne or seat of a bishop within the chancel.

fald'-stōōl, *s.* [FALDISTORY.]

Ecclesiastical:

1. A portable folding seat, similar to a camp-stool, made either of wood or metal, and sometimes covered with silk or other material. It was used by a bishop when officiating in other than his own cathedral church.

2. A kind of stool placed at the south side of the altar, on which the kings of England kneel at their coronation.

3. A small desk in churches at which the litany is directed to be said or sung.

4. A folding-stool or desk, provided with a cushion, for a person to kneel on during the performance of certain acts of devotion.

*** fald-wōrth,** *s.* [A.S. *fala*, and Eng. *worth*.]

Feudal Law: A person of such age as that he may be reckoned a member of a decennary, and so become subject to the rule or law of frank-pledge. [FRANK-PLEDGE.]

*** fald-ynge,** *s.* [FALDING.]

Fa-lĕr-nĭ-an, *a. & s.* [Lat. *Falernus*, a mountain in Campania.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Mount Falernus; made at or coming from Mount Falernus.

"For then the southern heaven is glowing,
The bright *Falernian* nectar flowing."
Hemans: Alaric in Italy.

B. *As subst.:* Wine made from the grapes grown on Mount Falernus.

"Hail to ye, corn-fields and vineyards, famous for the old *Falernian*."—*Lytton: Zanoni*, bk. i., ch. v.

fâll, * fall-en (pt. t. *fell*, * *fel*, * *felle*, * *fil*, * *feol*, * *folle*, * *ful*, * *fulle*), *v.i. & t.* [O. Northumbrian, *fallan;* A.S. *feallan;* cogn. with Dut. *vallen;* Icel. *falla;* Dan. *falde;* Sw. *falla;* Ger. *fallen;* Lat. *fallo* = to deceive; Gr. σφάλλω (*sphallō*) = to cause to fall, to trip up (*Skeat*).]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) To descend, or drop from a higher to a lower place.

"I beheld Satan as lightning *fall* from heaven."—*Luke* x. 18.

(2) To drop from an erect posture; frequently with the adverb *down*.

"I *fell* at his feet to worship him."—*Rev.* xix. 10.

(3) To be ready, or on the point to drop.

"As the leaf *falleth* off from the vine, and as a *falling* fig from the fig-tree."—*Isaiah*, xxxiv. 4.

(4) To descend; to be poured down.

(5) To sink, to become lower.

"With a *falling* glass, and with the fresh recollection of yesterday's nasty-looking white puffs of cloud."—*Daily Telegraph*, August 14, 1883.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To be let drop; to be dropped or uttered carelessly or inadvertently; to escape: as, Not a word has *fallen* from me.

(2) To empty, to disembogue; to flow or discharge itself.

"It [the Nile] *fallethe* into the sea."—*Maundeville*, p. 45.

(3) To decrease or be diminished in value, amount, weight, &c.

(4) To grow calm; to calm or settle down: as, The wind *fell*.

(5) Not to reach to a certain amount; to fall short of an amount.

(6) To assume an appearance of dejection, disappointment, discontent, sorrow, anger, &c.

"Let not thy countenance *fall*."—*Judith* vi. 9.

(7) To sink into weakness; to languish; to become feeble or faint: as, One's hopes rise and *fall*.

(8) To depart from a state of rectitude; to apostatize; to fall away. [11.]

"Lest any man *fall* after the same example of unbelief."—*Hebrews* iv. 11.

(9) To pass into a new state of body or mind, either suddenly or inadvertently.

"When he had said this he *fell* asleep."—*Acts* vii. 60.

(10) To come, to get.

"Repair thy wit, good youth, or it will *fall*
To cureless ruin."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

(11) To come to an end suddenly; to perish; to be overthrown or ruined from a state of prosperity or power.

(12) To become broken up or disintegrated, as, clay.

"It is carried whenever a leisure day occurs, and is laid down in cart loads on the end ridges of the field, where it remains till it has *fallen*."—*Agricultural Survey of Kincardineshire*, p. 373.

(13) To depart.

"When might and strengthe is from hem *fal*."
Early English Poems, p. 188.

(14) To die by violence, as in battle.

"So *fell* they all by the sword."—*Ezekiel* xxxix. 23.

(15) To be degraded or disgraced; to sink into disrepute; to lose one's position, character, or good name.

(16) To be unsuccessful; to fail.

(17) To pass over; to be transferred by chance, lot, inheritance, or otherwise; to become the lot or property of a person.

(18) To turn out; to result

"Sit still, my daughter, till thou know how the matter will *fall*."—*Ruth* iii. 18.

(19) To happen; to befall; to take place.
"I know not what may *fall*; I like it not."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iii. 1.

(20) To be fitting, or proper, or becoming; to belong; to be suitable.
"I wol yive hym al that *fallys* To a chiamabre."
Chaucer: Boke of the Duchess, 257.

* (21) To chance.
"At Moulins (where you will *fall* to dine) enquire for the monastery." —*Sir A. Balfour: Letters*, p. 34

(22) To come by chance.
"That lot on us *fal*." *Layamon*, ii. 165.

(23) To come suddenly upon a person.
"The fear of God *fell* on the people."—1 *Sam.* xi. 7.

(24) To happen or come into the society or company of.
"A certain man went down from Jerusalem to Jericho, and *fell* among thieves." —*Luke* x. 30.

* (25) To be born; said of the young of some animals.
"The eanlings should *fall* as Jacob's hire."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 3

II. *Theol.:* To fall away from the truth; to fall into sin; generally applied to the sin of Adam, and its consequences. [Fall, *s.*, II. 1.]

B. *Transitive:*

* 1. To let fall, to drop.
"For every tear he *falls* a Trojan bleeds."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,551.

* 2. To sink, to lower, to depress.
"If a man would endeavour to raise or *fall* his voice still by half notes"—*Bacon: Natural History.*

3. To cut down, to fell: as, To *fall* a tree.

* 4. To bring forth, to drop: as, To *fall* lambs.
"They did . . . *fall* parti-coloured lambs."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 3.

* 5. To befall, to happen to.
"No disgrace shall *fall* you."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iii. 7.

6. To come to one's turn; to be the lot of. (*Scotch.*)
"Ane said, The fairest *fallis* me:
Tak ye the laif and fone thame."
Peblis to the Play, st. 7.

¶ 1. *To fall aboard of:*
Naut.: To strike another vessel; to have a collision with another. Usually applied to the motion of a disabled ship coming in contact with another; to fall foul of.

2. *To fall astern:*
Nautical:
(1) To lessen a ship's way, so as to allow another to get ahead of her.
(2) To be driven backwards; to retreat with the stern foremost.

3. *To fall away:*
(1) To revolt; to change allegiance; to renounce allegiance.
"The fugitives that *fell away* to the king of Babylon."—2 *Kings* xxv. 2.
(2) To apostatize; to fall into wickedness.
"These for a while believe, but in time of temptation *fall away*." —*Luke* viii. 13.
(3) To perish: to be lost.
"How can it enter into the thoughts of man, that the soul which is capable of such immense perfections, and of receiving new improvements to all eternity, should *fall away* into nothing?"—*Addison: Spectator* No. 111.
(4) To fade, to languish; to decline gradually.
"In a curious brede of needlework, one colour *falls away* by such slow degrees."—*Addison: On Italy.*
(5) To become thinner.
"In a Lent diet people commonly *fall away*."—*Arbuthnot: On Diet.*

4. *To fall back:*
(1) *Lit.:* To fall on one's back.
(2) *Figuratively:*
(*a*) To recede, to give way, to retreat.
"Mortals that *fall back* to gaze on him."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, ii. 2.
(*b*) To go from good to bad, or from better to worse; to retrograde.
(*c*) To fail of performing a promise or purpose; not to fulfil.

5. *To fall back upon:*
(1) *Ord. Lang.:* To have recourse to, as some expedient or support, formerly tried.
(2) *Mil.:* To retreat in order to have the support of some reserved troops, fort, &c., in the rear.

6. *To fall by:*
(1) To be lost; to disappear.
"Christ's papers of that kind cannot be lost or *fall by*."—*Rutherford: Letters*, p. 11.
(2) To be sick or affected with any ailment.
(3) *Specif.:* To be confined in childbed.

7. *To fall by one's rest:* Not to sleep.

8. *To fall calm:*
Naut.: To cease blowing, to become calm or still; said of the wind or the sea.

9. *To fall down:*
(1) *Ordinary Language:*
(*a*) To be thrown down; to fall, to drop.
"When the people shouted, the wall *fell down*."—*Joshua* vi. 20.
(*b*) To fall prostrate; to prostrate oneself.
"I *fell down* before the Lord as at the first."—*Deuteronomy* ix. 18
(*c*) To die, to be killed, to perish.
"There *fell down* slain of Israel five hundred thousand and chosen men."—2 *Chronicles* xiii. 17.
* (*d*) To be unsuccessful; to fail.
"Though we here *fall down*,
We have supplies to second our attempt."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 2.
(2) *Naut.:* To sail, drift, or be towed to some lower part, nearer to a river's mouth or opening.

10. *To fall foul of:*
(1) *Ordinary Language:*
(*a*) To collide, to dash against.
"In his sallies their men might *fall foul* of each other. —*Clarendon: Hist. Civil War.*
(*b*) To attack, reprimand, use severe language, quarrel with.
(2) *Naut.:* To strike another vessel, have a collision with it; generally used of the motion of a disabled ship towards another; to fall aboard of.

11. *To fall from:*
(1) To recede or depart from an engagement or agreement; not to adhere to.
(2) To renounce or depart from allegiance or duty; to revolt, to desert.
"The *falling from* of his friends."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

12. *To fall home:*
Naut.: To curve inwards. (Said of the timbers or sides of a ship.)

13. *To fall in:*
(1) *Ordinary Language:*
(*a*) To drop inwards: as, The roof *fell in.*
(*b*) To sink: as, His eyes *fall in.* (*Scotch.*)
(*c*) To become hollow: as, His cheeks *fall in.* (*Scotch.*)
(*d*) To subside, as a river after rain.
(*e*) To become due: as, His rent *falls in* on the 24th.
(*f*) To become the property of a person by expiration of time; to lapse: as, The lease has recently *fallen in.*
(*g*) To coincide.
(*h*) To concur, to agree.
(2) *Mil.:* To take up one's place; to join a body or number of men in line.

14. *To fall in hands with:* To court with a view to marriage.

15. *To fall in two:* To bear a child.

16. *To fall in with:*
(1) *Ordinary Language:*
(*a*) To meet with accidentally.
"I *fell in with* a most creditable elderly man."—*The Steamboat*, p. 179.
(*b*) To agree, to concur.
"Any single paper that *falls in with* the popular taste."—*Addison: Spectator.*
(*c*) To comply with, to yield to.
"Our fine young ladies readily *fall in with* the directions of the graver sort."—*Addison: Spectator.*
* (*d*) To join, to be on friendly terms.
"Let's *fall in with* them."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI.*, iv. 2.
(2) *Nautical:*
(*a*) To meet a ship.
(*b*) To discover land.

17. *To fall off:*
(1) *Ordinary Language:*
(*a*) To drop, to fall: as, Fruit *falls off* when ripe.
(*b*) To withdraw, to recede, to retire to a distance
"*Fall off* a distance from her."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iv. 1.
(*c*) To withdraw; to fall away from; to desert; to prove faithless.
"Nature finds itself scourged by the sequent effects: love cools, friendship *falls off*."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 2.
(*d*) To perish, to die off or away; to become disused or obsolete.
(*e*) To become depreciated, less, or smaller; to decline; to decrease in quality, quantity, or amount: as, The circulation of a paper *falls off.*
(2) *Naut.:* To move a ship's head to leeward of the point whither it was lately directed, particularly when she is sailing near the wind or lies by. The opposite of *gripe* (q.v.). Fall not off, the command to the steersman—*i.e.*, keep the ship near the wind.

18. *To fall on:*
(1) To meet with, to find by chance, to light upon.
(2) To make an attack.
(3) To set to, or begin at something eagerly and suddenly.

19. *To fall out:*
(1) *Ordinary Language:*
(*a*) To happen, to befall, to chance.
"'T so *fell out* that certain players
We o'er-rode on the way"
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., i. 2.
(*b*) To turn out, to result, to prove.
"Their events can never *fall out* good."
Shakesp.: Richard II., ii. 1.
(*c*) To quarrel; to become ill friends with to fall at odds with.
"I did upbraid her and *fall out* with her."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iv. 1.
(2) *Technically:*
(*a*) *Military:*
* (i) To make a sally.
"Major John Sinclaire . . . *fell out* with fifty among a thousand."—*Monro: Expedition*, pt. ii., p. 29.
(ii) To leave the ranks of a company.
(*b*) *Naut.:* To increase in breadth.

* 20. *To fall over:*
(1) To fall asleep.
"I had just *fallen over*."—*Reg. Dalton*, i. 286.
(2) To be in childbed.

21. *To fall short:* To become or be deficient; as, The supply *fell short.*
"Though all we can possibly do, must needs *fall* infinitely *short* of our most perfect pattern."—*Clarke: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 17.

22. *To fall through:*
(1) *Transitive:*
(*a*) To relinquish any undertaking from negligence or laziness.
(*b*) To bungle any business.
(*c*) To lose, to come short of.
(2) *Intrans.:* To come to nothing, to be abandoned: as, The project *fell through.*

23. *To fall to:*
(1) To begin hastily or eagerly at any business or task; to set to.
(2) To apply oneself to; to rush or hurry to.
* (3) To go over to, to join.
"He that goeth out, and *falleth to* the Chaldæan."—*Jeremiah* xxi. 9.
(4) To descend as a legacy, or by inheritance.
"The heir of the Transome name had somehow bargained away the estate, and it *fell to* the Durfeys."—*G. Eliot: Felix Holt.* (Introd.)

24. *To fall under:*
(1) To be subject to; to become the subject of; to come within.
"All things are represented which *fall under* human sight."—*Dryden: Dufresnoy.*
(2) To be ranged or reckoned with or under.
"The Georgics *fall under* that class of poetry that consists in giving plain directions to the reader."—*Addison.*

25. *To fall upon:*
(1) To rush upon or against.
(2) To attack.
"Doeg *fell upon* the priests."—1 *Samuel* xxii. 18.
(3) To make trial or essay of; to have recourse to.

26. *To fall with bairn; to fall with child:* To become pregnant.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *fall*, to *drop*, to *droop*, to *sink*, and to *tumble*: "*Fall* is the generic, the rest are specific terms: to *drop* is to *fall* suddenly; to *droop* is to *drop* in part; to *sink* is to *fall* gradually; to *tumble* is to *fall* awkwardly or contrary to the usual mode. In cataracts the water *falls* perpetually and in a mass; in rain it *drops* partially; in ponds the water *sinks* low. The head *droops*, but the body may *fall* or *drop* from a height; it may *sink* to the earth, it may *tumble* by accident. *Fall*, *drop*, and *sink*, are employed in a moral sense, *droop* in the physical sense. A person *falls* from a state of prosperity; words *drop* from the lips and *sink* into the heart. Corn,

or the price of corn, *falls*; a subject *drops*; a person *sinks* into poverty, or in the estimation of the world." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

fâll (1), **fal,** *s.* [A.S. *feal, fal*; O.S. *fal*; O.Fris. *fel, fel*; O. H. Ger. *fal*; Icel. & Sw. *fall*; Dan. *fald.*] [FALL, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of falling or dropping from a higher to a lower place or position; descent.

"A *fall* off a tree."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI.*, iii. 1.

2. The act of falling from an erect posture.

"Whether his *fall* enraged him, or how it was, he did so set his teeth."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, i. 3.

3. The state of being thrown down as in wrestling.

"Three falls will go towards a *fall* in wrestling."—*Dryden: Duchess of York's Papers.*

4. That which falls; as, A heavy *fall* of snow, &c.

5. A descent of water; a cataract, a cascade, a waterfall; a rush of water down a steep or precipitous place

"By shallow rivers, to whose *falls*
Melodious birds sing madrigals."
Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor, iii. 1.

* 6. A flowing, discharge, or shedding of any fluid.

"Without much *fall* of blood."
Shakesp.: Henry V., i. 2.

7. The discharge or disemboguing of a river, &c., into a lake, the sea, ocean, &c.

"Before the *fall* of the Po into the gulph."—*Addison: On Italy*

8. The extent of descent; the distance through which anything falls or descends; as, The river has a *fall* of three feet.

9. A declivity, a steep descent.

"Waters when beat upon the shore, or straitened as the *falls* of bridges."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

10. The fall of the leaf; the time when leaves fall from the trees; autumn.

"In the declining or *fall* of the year."—*Venner: Baths of Bathe*, p. 354.

11. The act of felling or cutting down: as, the *fall* of timber.

12. Downfall, degradation, declension from greatness or prosperity: as, "The Decline and *Fall* of the Roman Empire."

13. Disgrace; a downfall from favour.

"Since the *fall* of Melville."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

14. Death, destruction, overthrow.

"I see the *falls* of us that dwell in the land."—2 *Esdras* viii. 17.

15. The surrender or capture of a town, fort, &c.

16. Diminution or decrease in value, price, or amount; depreciation; a falling off.

"Mexican and Uruguay showed depression, and the *fall* in the latter was one and a half per cent."—*Daily Telegraph*, June 30, 1883.

* 17. Diminution or decrease in intensity or loudness; cadence.

"That strain again: it had a dying *fall*."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, i. 1.

18. The act or state of falling from a state of innocence or rectitude; defection from virtue.

"To make a second *fall* of cursed man."
Shakesp.: Richard II., iii. 4.

* 19. That which causes a defection from virtue or innocence.

"The *fall* of angels, therefore, was pride."—*Hooker: Eccles Polity*, bk. i., ch. iv.

20. A veil.

* 21. The same as FALLING-BAND (q.v.).

"Under that fayre ruffe so sprucely set
Appeares a *fall*, a falling-band forsooth."
Marston: Satire iii.

22. Lot, condition, state, fortune.

"From good to bad, and from bad to worse;
From worse unto that is worst of all,
And then returne to his former *fall*."
Spenser: Shepherds Calender.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Theol.:* A term used of the first sin of Adam, and hence often called "the Fall of Adam," with which "original sin" his posterity are held to have had mysteriously to do: on which account we often meet with the term "the Fall of Man." The verb "to fall" is often used in a generic sense in Scripture for a lapse into sin (Ezek. xliv. 12, Rom. xiv. 13, 1 Cor. x. 12, Rev. ii. 5. The substantive is not used unequivocally in the same sense. "The Fall" is therefore a theological rather than a scriptural term, though the idea is undoubtedly present in the Bible. God created man in his own image (Gen. i. 27), like the rest of Creation "very good" (i. 31). In the midst of the garden of Eden, in which the first parents of our race were placed, was the Tree of the Knowledge of Good and Evil. This they were forbidden to eat on pain of death, all other trees being freely granted them for food (ii. 16, 17). Beguiled by the serpent, Eve, and then at her persuasion, Adam, ate the forbidden fruit (Gen. iii. 1-6); feared to continue communion with God (8-10), had sentence pronounced against them (16-19), were expelled from the blissful garden (24). In the New Testament it is indirectly hinted that the Devil used the serpent as a mouthpiece, whence he is called "that old serpent . . . which deceiveth the whole world" (Rev. xii. 9), and "the dragon that old serpent" (xx. 2), and is said by our Lord to have been "a murderer from the beginning" (John viii. 44). It is remarkable that in most mythologies the Serpent is worshipped as a benificent being, though Tylor shows that Aji Dahaka of the Zarathustrians (Zoroastrians), which is a personification of evil, may have an historical connection with the serpent of Eden (*Primitive Culture*, 2nd ed., ii. 242). With regard to the relation of man's fall to that of Adam, St. Paul says "by one man's disobedience many were made sinners" (Rom. v. 19), and "as by one man sin entered into the world, and death by sin, and so death passed upon all men for that all have sinned" (ver. 12). [ORIGINAL SIN.]

2. *Nautical:*

(1) [FALL-AND-TACKLE.]

(2) The descent of a deck from a fair curve lengthwise, as is frequently seen in merchantmen and yachts, to give height to the commander's cabin, and sometimes forward at the hawse-holes.

3. *Mech.:* That part of the rope in hoisting-tackle to which the power is applied. One end of the rope is attached to a point of support, as a hook or an eye below the upper block of the tackle, and is then rove through the blocks: the end carried to the winch, capstan, &c., is the *fall*.

4. *Eng.:* The amount of descent in a given distance, as (1), The vertical pitch of water at a mill; (2) The inclination of a water-course.

5. *Mus.:* Cadenee.

¶ (1) *To try a fall:* To try a bout at wrestling.

"Orlando hath a disposition to come in disguised against me *to try a fall*."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, i. 1.

(2) *To fall by the ears:* To fall out, to quarrel.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *fall, downfall*, and *ruin:* "Whether applied to physical objects or the condition of persons, *fall* expresses less than *downfall*, and this less than *ruin*. The *fall* applies to that which is erect; the *downfall* to that which is elevated: every thing which is set up, although as trifling as a stick, may have a *fall*; but we speak of the *downfall* of the loftiest trees or the tallest spires. The *fall* may be attended with more or less mischief, or even with none at all; but the *downfall* and the *ruin* are accompanied with the dissolution of the bodies that *fall*. The higher a body is raised, and the greater the art that is employed in the structure, the completer the *downfall*; the greater the structure, the more extended the *ruin*. In the figurative application we may speak of the *fall* of man from a state of innocence, a state of ease, or a state of prosperity, or his *downfall* from greatness or high rank. He may recover from his *fall*, but his *downfall* is commonly followed by the entire *ruin* of his concerns, and often of himself. The *fall* of kingdoms, and the *downfall* of empires, must always be succeeded by their *ruin*, as an inevitable result." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

fall-and-tackle, *s.* The fall is the pulling-end of the rope; the tackle is the blocks with the rope rove through them.

fall-block hook, *s.* A hook for a davit-fall block, released by the action of a cord and link, when the boat has descended a certain distance, the end of the rope being secured on deck.

fall-board, *s.*

Carp.: The wooden drop-shutter of a window, which moves backwards and forwards on hinges.

"Pulling a pair of *fall-boards* belonging to a window."—*Blackwood's Magazine*, June, 1820, p. 281.

* **fall-bridge, fall-brig,** *s.* A sort of bridge, used in a siege; so called because the besiegers let it *fall* on the walls, that they might enter by means of it.

"Thar *fallbrig* mycht neych thartill.
For oucht that mycht, gud or ill"
Barbour, xvii. 419.

fall-cloud, *s.*

Naut.: A low cloud which forms a horizontal line; called also STRATUS (q.v.).

fall-poison, *s.*

Bot.: The name given in the United States to a melanthaceous plant, *Amianthium muscætoxicum*, so called because cattle feeding on its foliage in the "fall" of the year are poisoned.

fall-trank, *s.* [Ger.]

Med.: A drink against falls; a vulnerary. It is a mixture of several aromatic and slightly astringent plants, which grow chiefly on the Swiss Alps; hence the name *Vulnéraire Suisse* given to such dried plants cut into fragments. Within the present century, in England, a kind of vulnerary beer was often prescribed, in country practice, in all cases of inward bruises. It bore the name *Cerevisia nigra*, or Black Beer, and was formed by infusing certain reputed vulnerary herbs in beer or ale. The infusion of the Fall trank is aromatic and slightly agreeable, but of no use in the cases for which it has been particularly recommended. (*Dunglison.*)

fall-trap, *s.* A trap which falls or gives way under one.

"Strings universally spread of deadly gins and *fall-traps*."—*Carlyle: French Revolution*, pt. iii., bk. vi., ch. i

fall-wind, *s.*

Naut.: A sudden gust of wind.

* **fâll** (2), * **falle,** * **felle,** *s.* [A.S. *feall*; O. H. Ger. *falla*; M. H. Ger. *valle*; Sw. *falla*; Dan. *fælde.*] A trap, specially for mice.

"A *falle* for myse: *decipula*."—*Cathol. Anglicum.*

fâll (3), **faw,** *s.* [Prob. Goth. *fale* = a pole or perch; Ital. *fale* = handle of a spear.] In Scotland, a measure nearly equal to an English perch or rood; a lineal fall is six ells long; a superficial fall contains thirty-six square ells.

"There is twa sortes of *falles*, the ane lineall, the vther superficiall: The lineall *fall* is ane metwand, rod, or raip, of sex elnes lang, quhairbe length and bredth are generally met. Ane superficiall *fall* of lande, is sa meikle boundes of landes, as equirly conteins ane lineall *fall* of bredth, and ane lineall *fall* of length."—*Skene: De Verb. Signif.*, s. v. *Particata.*

fâll, *interj.* [FALL, *v.*]

Naut.: The cry to denote that a harpoon has been effectively delivered into a whale.

fă-la', *s. pl.* [Derived from the *fal la*, with which each line or strain ended.]

Music: A short song with the syllables *fal la* at the end of each line or strain. Morley (about 1580), who composed some of them, speaks of their being a kind of ballet. Those of Hilton (about 1600) are held in the highest estimation for the freedom of their construction and the beauty of their melodies. Gustildi is the reputed inventor of *fal las*. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

* **fal-lace,** * **fal-las,** *s.* [Fr. *fallace*; from Lat. *fallacia*; from *fallax.*] [FALLACY.] Deception, deceit, deceitfulness.

"That none of you be hardned bi *fallas* of synne."—*Wycliffe: Hebrews* iii. 13. (*Parvey.*)

* **fă-lā'-cion,** * **fal-la-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *fallax* (gent. *fallacis*) = deceitful; *fallo* = to deceive.] A fallacy.

"He sayd the *fallacion* was very pretty and notable."—*Ascham: State of Germany.*

fă-lā'-cious, *a.* [Lat. *fallaciosus*; Fr. *fallacieux*; from Lat. *fallucia*; from *fallax* = deceitful.] Pertaining to or involving a fallacy; producing or causing error or mistake; misleading, deceptive.

"It is weak arguing and *fallacious* drift."
Milton: P. R., iii. 4.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *fallacious, deceitful*, and *fraudulent:* "The *fallacious* has respect to falsehood in opinion; *deceitful* to that which is externally false: our hopes are often *fallacious*; the appearances of things are often *deceitful*. *Fallacious*, as characteristic of the mind, excludes the idea of design; *deceitful* excludes the idea of mistake; *fraudulent* is a gross species of the *deceitful*. It is a *fallacious* idea for any one to imagine that the faults of others can serve as any extenuation of his own; it is a *deceitful* mode of acting for any one to advise another

to do that which he would not do himself; it is *fraudulent* to attempt to get money by means of a falsehood." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

făl-lā'-cious-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *fallacious; -ly.*] In a fallacious manner; deceitfully, sophistically, delusively; so as to mislead.

"Such an one that *fallaciously* pretends religion."—*Hammond: Works*, i. 301.

făl-lā'-cious-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *fallacious; -ness.*] The quality of being fallacious, deceptive, or misleading; deceitfulness; fallacy.

"Being persuaded of the *fallaciousness* of such thermoscopes."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 334.

făl'-la-çў, *s.* [Fr. *fallace*, from Lat. *fallacia*, from *fallax* (genit. *fallacis*) = deceitful; *fallo* = to deceive; Ital. & Port. *fallaccia*; Sp. *falacia.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Deceit, deceitful appearance; that which deceives or misleads the eye or mind; deceitfulness.

2. *Logic:* An unsound argument or mode of arguing, which, while appearing to be decisive of a question, is in reality not so; an argument or proposition apparently sound, but really fallacious; a fallacious statement or proposition, in which the error is not apparent, and which is therefore likely to deceive or mislead; sophistry.

"His principal and most general *fallacy* is his making 'essence' and 'person' to signify the same."—*Waterland: Works*, vol. i., pt. ii., p. 283.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *fallacy, delusion,* and *illusion:* "The *fallacy* is commonly the act of some conscious agent, and includes an intention to deceive; the *delusion* and *illusion* may be the work of inanimate objects. We endeavour to detect the *fallacy* which lies concealed in a proposition: we endeavour to remove the *delusion* to which the judgment has been exposed; and to dissipate the *illusion* to which the fancy or senses are liable. In all the reasonings of freethinkers there are *fallacies* against which a man cannot always be on his guard. The ignorant are perpetually exposed to *delusions* when they attempt to speculate on matters of opinion." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **făl'-lăl-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *fallal; -ish.*] Sentimental.

* **făl'-lăl-ĭsh-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *fallalish; -ly.*] Sentimentally.

făl'-lăls, fal-alls, *s. pl.* [Etym. doubtful.] Gaudy and foolish ornaments or trinkets.

"I wonner what ye made of the twa grumphies if ye had row't up amang your *falalls.*"—*St. Patrick*, 242.

fall-and, *pr. par.* [Fall, *v.*]

falland-evil, *s.* [Falling evil.]

* **fall-auge,** *a.* [Fr. *volage* = giddy, inconsiderate.] Profuse, lavish.

* **făl'-lăx,** *s.* [Lat. = deceitful, deceptive.] A fallacy, cavilling.

"Without *fallax* or cavillation."—*Cranmer: To Bp. Gardiner*, p. 240.

fâll-ęn, *pa. par. & a.* [Fall, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. In ruins, destroyed, ruined.

"Midst *fallen* palaces he sits alone."
Hemans: Marius.

2. Killed, dead.

"There bleed the *fallen*, there contend the brave."
Hemans: The Abencerrage.

3. Ruined, disgraced, degraded, overthrown.

"The *fallen* favourite had been sent prisoner to a fortress."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

4. Having declined or fallen off from virtue and innocence.

fallen stars, *s.*

1. *Bot.: Nostoc commune*, a gelatinous plant found in pastures after rain.

2. *Zool.:* On the sea-coast the *Medusa æquorea*, or Sea-nettle. Called also Sea fallen-stars and Sea-lungs.

* **făl'-lĕn-çў,** *s.* [Lat. *fallens*, pr. par. of *fallo* = to deceive.] A fallacy.

"Socinus sets down eight hundred and two *fallencies.*"—*Bp. Taylor: Rule of Conscience* (Fret.), p. 7.

fâll ĕr, * **fall-are,** *s.* [Eng. *fall; -er.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who falls.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Cotton-man.:* An arm on a mule-carriage, operating the faller-wire, whose duty it is to depress the yarns when the carriage is about to run back, in order that the yarns may begin to wind on at the bottom of the cop, and be regularly distributed thereon as the faller-wire is raised.

2. *Flax-man.:* A bar in the flax-spreading machine, to which are attached a number of vertical needles, forming a comb or gills. The office of the gills is to simulate the action of the human fingers in detaining to some extent the line as it passes to the drawing-roller. [Gill-bar.]

faller-wire, *s.*

Weaving:

1. A horizontal bar by which the yarn, rovings, or slubbings are depressed below the points of the inclined spindles in a slubbing-machine or mule, in order that they may be wound into cops upon the spindle in the backward motion of the billy, or mule-carriage, as the case may be.

2. A device in the silk-doubling machine for stopping the motion of the bobbin if the thread break.

făl-lĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Low Lat. *fallibilitas*, from *fallibilis* = fallible; Ital. *fallibilita*; Sp. *falibilidad*; Fr. *faillibilité.*]

1. The quality or state of being fallible; liability to err or be misled.

"Licence and acknowledgment of *fallibility.*"—*Hammond: Works*, ii. 508.

* 2. Liability to mislead or deceive.

făl'-lĭ-ble, *a.* [Low Lat. *fallibilis*, from Lat. *fallo* = to deceive; Ital. *fallibile*; Sp. *falible*; Fr. *faillible.*] Liable to err, or be mistaken; that may be deceived or misled.

"Tried not before a *fallible* tribunal, but the awful throne of heaven."—*Goldsmith: Essays*, iv.

făl'-lĭ-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *fallib(le); -ly.* In a fallible manner.

fâll-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Fall, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of sinking, descending, decreasing, or diminishing in value, amount, &c.

"A gentle oscillatory motion, a rising and *falling.*"—*Burke: Sublime & Beautiful.*

* **falling-band,** *s.* A part of dress now usually called a vandyke; it fell flat upon the dress from the neck, and succeeded the stiff ruffs. They were much the same as bands, but larger.

"And, do you hear? you must wear *falling-bands*; you must come into the falling fashion."—*Marston: The Malcontent*, v. 3.

* **falling-down,** *s.* Epilepsy (q.v.).

falling-evil, * **falland-evil,** *s.* Epilepsy (q.v.).

falling-home, *a.*

Naut.: A term applied to the upper parts of the sides of a ship when they curve inwards. It is called also tumbling-home, and formerly, too, housing-in. It is opposed to wall-sided or flaring-out (q.v.).

falling-moulds, *s. pl.*

Carp.: The two moulds which are applied, the one to the convex, the other to the concave vertical side of the rail-piece in handrails, in order to form its back and under-surface, and to finish the squaring.

falling-off, *s.*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Degeneracy, change to the worse.

"Oh! Hamlet, what a *falling-off* was there."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 5.

II. *Nautical:*

1. The opposite of *griping* or *coming-up* to the wind. It is the movement or direction of the ship's head to leeward of the point whither it was lately directed, particularly when she sails near the wind or lies by.

2. The angle contained between her nearest approach to the wind and her furthest declination from it when trying—that is, preventing—herself from rolling to windward, by a judicious balance of canvas. (*Smyth.*)

falling-sickness, *s.* Epilepsy (q.v.).

"He hath the *falling-sickness.*"—*Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar*, i. 2.

falling-sluice, *s.*

Hydraul. Engin.: A kind of floodgate for mill-dams, rivers, canals, &c., which is self-acting, or so contrived as to fall down of itself in the event of a flood, whereby the waterway is enlarged.

falling-star, *s.*

1. *Astron.:* A body which has this resemblance to a star that it shines and is in the sky. Though the epithet falling be applied to it, its course may to the eye be horizontal, or oblique rather than perpendicularly downwards. On any clear night, one, two or more of such falling stars may be seen. At certain times they come in large numbers. [Star-showers.] Immense multitudes of meteorites, some of iron, others having sodium in some form in their composition, move in long elliptic orbits around the sun. When the orbit of the earth cuts through one of these rings, its atmosphere comes against these little meteorites, which cut through it with planetary velocity. The iron ignites by means of the great heat generated, and they become visible to the eye, having been black and dark before. The head of the falling star is the ignited meteorite. The tail which often accompanies it, is an optical illusion. The ignited meteor tends to dissipate in dust, and, of course, becomes invisible. [Aerolite, Meteorite.]

2. *Bot.: Nostoc commune*; also called Fallen-star (q.v.).

falling-stone, *s.* A meteorite; a stone falling from the atmosphere; an aerolite.

falling-style, *s.* That style of a gate to which the latch is placed.

Făl-lōp'-ĭ-an, *a.* [After Fallopius, a famous Italian anatomist, who died A.D. 1562.]

Anat.: Pertaining to or discovered by Fallopius.

Fallopian-tubes, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Two ducts or canals floating in the abdomen, and extending from the upper angles of the womb to the pelvis. They were popularly but incorrectly believed to have been discovered by Fallopius.

făl'-lōw, * **fal-ow,** * **fal-we,** * **fal-ewe,** *a. & s.* [A.S. *fealu, fealo* = yellowish; conn. with Dut. *vaal* = fallow, faded; Icel. *fölr* = pale; O. H. Ger. *valo*; M. H. Ger. *val*; Ger. *fahl* = pale, faded: Lat. *pallidus* = pale; Gr. πολιος (*polios*) = grey; Sansc. *palita*; Sw. *jal*; Ital. *falbo* (*Skeat*).]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of a pale yellow or reddish-yellow colour.

"Blod al yeoten, neldes *falewe* wurthen."
Layamon, iii. 94.

* 2. Pale.

"His hewe *falwe* and pale." *Chaucer: C. T.*, 1,366.

3. Ploughed, but not sown.

"Her predecessors, in their course of government, did but sometimes cast up the ground: and so leaving it *fallow*, it became quickly overgrown with weeds."—*Howell: Vocal Forest.*

4. Left to rest untilled for a time; from the reddish colour of ploughed land.

"On in atyr blak
Com prickande ovyr the *falewe* field."
R. Cœur de Lion, 460.

* 5. Unoccupied, unused, neglected.

"[He] tills their minds with proper care,
And sees them their due produce bear,
No joys, alas! his toil beguile,
His own lies *fallow* all the while."
Lloyd: Author's Apology.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. Land which has lain a year or more unsown or untilled; land ploughed, but not sown.

"I saw far off the weedy *fallows* smile
With verdure." *Cowper: Task*, iv. 316.

2. The ploughing or turning over of land without sowing it.

"The *fallow* gives it a better tilth than can be given by a fallow crop."—*Sir J. Sinclair.*

* II. *Fig.:* Unworked, unexercised part.

"Break up the *fallowes* of my nature."—*Bp. Hall: Contempl.; The Resurrection.*

¶ *A green follow* is where land is mellowed and freed from weeds by a green crop, such as potatoes or turnips.

fallow-chat, *s.* The Fallow-finch (q.v.).

fallow-crop, *s.* A crop taken from fallow ground.

fallow-deer, *s.*

Zool.: Dama vulgaris, an animal of the deer kind, well known from being preserved in a semi-domesticated state in many English

parks. The colour of the wild animal, both buck and doe, is a rich yellowish-brown in summer, spotted with white all over. In winter the tints are more sombre and greyish. Domestic varieties vary immensely, both in the distinctness of the spotting and the general colouration. The buck is about three feet high at the shoulder; the head is short and broad, the tail between seven and eight

FALLOW DEER.

inches long. The antlers are palmated in the upper parts, in the region of the sur-royals, the digitations or terminal points being developed along the convex posterior margin of the palmated surface. Until six years of age the buck receives a distinct name each year from sportsmen—viz., fawn, pricket, sorrel, soare, buck of the first head, and buck complete, the antlers not being developed at all in the fawn, being simple snags in the pricket, with two front branches in the sorrel, with slight palmation of the extremity of the beam in the soare, and the whole antler larger and larger until the sixth year. It is not a native of this country, though when introduced is not known. The dark-coloured and more hardy breed was brought from Norway by James I.

"And I, beside the lake of swans,
Shall hunt for thee the *fallow-deer*."
Campbell: O'Connor's Child, viii.

fallow-finch, *s.*

Ornith: *Saxicola œnanthe.* [WHEATEAR.]

* **fal-low** (1), *s.* [FELLOW.]

* **fal-low** (2), *s.* [FELLOE.] A strake of a cart-wheel.

"*Fallowes* or strakes of a cart. *Victus.*"—*Huloet.*

făl'-lōw, * **fal-lowe,** * **fal-ewe,** * **fal-ow-en,** * **falwe,** *v.i. & t.* [A.S. *fealwian, fealowian, fealwian,* from *fealu, fealo* = yellow; O. H. Ger. *falawen, falewen;* M. H. Ger. *valwen;* Icel. *fölna;* Sw. *falna.*]

* **A.** *Intrans.:* To become yellow or sallow; to become pale; to fade.

"That thou be whyt and bryth of ble, *falewen* shule thy flowers." *Lyric Poetry*, p. 89.

B. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To plough, harrow, and break land without sowing it, for the purpose of destroying weeds and insects, and rendering it mellow.

"He asks his neighbour when his own field was *fallowed*."—*Bp. Hall: Characterismes of Vice.*

* 2. *Fig.:* To exercise, to work.

"Genius himself (nor here let Genius frown)
Must, to ensure his vigour, be laid down
And *fallowed* well." *Churchill: The Journey.*

făl'-lōw-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [FALLOW, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act, process, or system of breaking up and working land without sowing it.

* **făl'-lōw-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *fallow; -ist.*] A supporter of the system of fallowing land.

"Two sects, the *fallowists* and the antifallowists."—*Sir J. Sinclair.* (*Goodrich & Porter.*)

făl'-lōw-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *fallow; -ness.*] The quality or state of being fallow; barrenness.

"So affects my muse, now a chaste *fallowness*."
Donne: To Mr. K. Woodward.

* **fâls'-a-rў,** *s.* [Lat. *falsarius,* from *falsus* = false (q.v.): O. Fr. *falsaire, faulsaire;* Fr. *faussaire;* Sp., Port., & Ital. *falsario.*] A falsifier of evidence.

"You make Mr. Mæon a *falsary*, as though he had cited some unauthentic records."—*Sheldon: Miracles of Antichrist.*

fâlse, * **fals,** * **fallse,** *a., adv., & s.* [O. Fr. *fals* (Fr. *faux*), from Lat. *falsus* = false, pa. par. of *fallo* = to deceive; M. H. Ger. *vals;* Sp., Port., & Ital *falso;* Icel. *falskr;* Sw. & Dan. *falsk;* Dut. *valsch;* A.S. *fals.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Not morally true; expressing that which is not thought. (*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iii. 2.)

2. Not physically true; conceiving or denoting that which does not exist.

"How can that be *false*, which every tongue
Of every mortal man affirms for true?" *Davies*

3. Uttering falsehoods; not veracious; deceiving, deceitful, lying.

"Many *false* prophetis schulen ryse."—*Wycliffe: Matthew* xxii. 11.

4. Not faithful to engagements, obligations, or duty; not loyal or true; disloyal, treacherous, perfidious.

"*False* Arcite, *false* traitour wicke."
Chaucer: C. T., 1,582.

5. Inconstant, faithless.

"Fickle, *false*, and full of fraud."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 1,141.

6. Not to be depended on; not to be trusted; cowardly, mean-spirited.

"Cowards, whose hearts are all as *false*
As stairs of sand."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

7. Dishonest, unfair.

"Without *false* vantage or base treachery."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 1.

8. Not real; having no foundation or ground.

"To worship shadows and adore *false* shapes."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 2.

9. Not genuine; counterfeit; forged, not according to the legal standard: as, *false* measures.

"A noble spirit,
As yours was put into you, ever casts
Such doubts, as *false* coin, from it."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 2.

10. Not genuine; hypocritical, feigned: as, *false* tears, *false* modesty.

"*False* tears true pity move."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid ii. 197.

11. Not in accordance with rules or propriety; incorrect.

"I smell *false* Latin."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 1.

12. Not well founded: as, a *false* claim.

13. Subsidiary; put in place of something else; secondary, supposititious.

"Take a vessel, and make a *false* of coarse canvas."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

* 14. Not solid or sound; insecure, weak.

"So downe he fell, as an huge rocky clift,
Whose *false* foundacioun waves have washt away."
Spenser: F. Q., I. xi. 54.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Her.:* Said of any charge when the central area is removed.

2. *Med.:* An epithet frequently added to peripneumony, pleurisy, &c., to designate a disease similar to these but less severe. Most commonly a catarrh or pleurodynia has received the name. (*Dunglison.*)

3. *Music:* Out of tune; inaccurate in pitch.

B. *As adverb:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Falsely; not honestly; not truly; treacherously.

"You play me *false*." *Shakesp.: Tempest*, v.

2. *Mus.:* Out of tune.

"He plays *false*. How? out of tune on the strings."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 2.

* **C.** *As substantive:*

1. Falseness.

"My *false* o'erweighs your true."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 4.

2. A falsehood.

"Two *falses* of each equale share."
Spenser: F. Q., V. ii. 43.

false-attic, *s.*

Arch.: An attic without pilastera, case-

ments, or balustrades, used for crowning a building, and bearing a bas-relief or inscription. [ATTIC.]

false-bark, *s.*

Bot.: The layer on the outside of the stem of an exogen, which consists of cellular tissue with fibrous tissue entering it obliquely.

false-bedding, *s.*

Geol.: Cross bedding in which the minor layers are not parallel to the principal ones. Professor Sedgwick says that there are three distinct forms of structure exhibited in certain rocks throughout large districts—viz., (1) Stratification, (2) Joints, and (3) Slaty Cleavage. The first of these constitutes true bedding; the others may be classed together as false-bedding. Joints are natural fissures which often traverse rocks in straight and well-determined lines. Slaty cleavage, which is best seen in the clay, slate, and other metamorphic rocks, generally crosses the true planes of stratification at a high angle. The rock can be cleft into fissile layers parallel to the cleavage.

false-bilberry, *s.*

Bot.: *Gaylussacia Pseudo-Vaccinium*, a Brazilian plant.

false-blows, *s. pl.*

Bot.: The male flowers of the melon and cucumber; because they produce no fruit.

* **false-boding,** *a.* Prophesying amiss.

"*False-boding* woman, end thy frantic curse."
Shakesp.: Richard III., I. a.

false-bottom, *s.* A raised bottom put into a vessel in such a way as to be difficult of detection, in order to decrease the amount of liquid which the vessel will contain.

false brome-grass, *s.*

Bot.: A name applied to *Brachypodium*, a genus of grasses consisting of about a dozen species, natives of temperate countries. Glumes very short and empty. *B. sylvaticum* and *B. pinnatum* are natives of Britain.

false-cadence, *s.*

Music: There are four principal forms of cadence in harmony: the whole or authentic, the half, the interrupted, and the plagal cadence. When the last chord—the major or minor chord of the key-note—is preceded by the major chord of the dominant, such cadence is called whole or perfect. If the last chord is the dominant, and is preceded by the chord of the tonic, the cadence is called half or imperfect. When the last chord of the phrase is other than the tonic chord, and is preceded by that of the dominant, the cadence is said to be interrupted, *false*, or deceptive. The cadence called plagal is that in which the chord of the tonic is preceded by the major or minor chord of the subdominant. The whole cadence is used to conclude most modern music; the half and the interrupted cadence in the progress of a harmonized melody. The plagal cadence was frequently employed as a close by the old contrapuntal writers. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

false-catarrh, *s.* [FALSE, A., II. 2.]

false-claim, *s.*

Law: By the forest laws, where a man claimed more than his due, he was punished and amerced for so doing.

false-colours, *s. pl.*

Naut.: Flags different from her own hoisted on a ship to deceive an enemy. By the maritime law of England a ship may not fire under *false colours.*

¶ *To sail under false colours:*

1. *Lit.:* To sail with false colours hoisted.

2. *Fig.:* To assume a false character.

false-conception, *s.*

Med.: An irregular, preternatural conception, the result of which is a mole, or some similar production, instead of a properly-organized fœtus.

false-core, *s.*

Found.: A part of a pattern which is used in the undercut part of a mould, and is not withdrawn with the main part of the pattern but removed by a lateral draft subsequently.

* **false-creeping,** *a.* Moving insidiously and imperceptibly.

"*False-creeping*, craft, and perjury."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,317.

false delivery, false waters, *s.*
Med.: Water which sometimes collects between the amnion and the chorion, and is commonly discharged before the birth of the child.

* **false-derived,** *a.* Not based on truth.
"Every slight and *false-derived* cause"
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 1.

* **false-faced,** *a.* Hypocritical.
"*Falsed-face* soothing."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, i. 9.

false-fifth, *s.*
Music: A fifth altered from its perfect or major state.

false-fire, *s.*
Naut.: A blue flame, made by the burning of certain combustibles in a wooden tube, and used as a signal in the night, and for deceiving the enemy. It is also called Blue flame.

* **false-heart,** *a.* The same as false-hearted (q.v.).
"A *false-heart* traitor"
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., v. 1.

* **false-hearted,** *a.* Treacherous.

* **false-heartedness,** *s.* Treachery.
"There was no hypocrisy or *false-heartedness* in all this."—*Stillingfleet.*

false imprisonment, *s.*
Law:
1. The arrest and imprisonment of a person without warrant or cause, or contrary to law.
2. The unlawful detaining of a person in prison.

false-joint, *s.*
Med.: Pseudarthrosis (q.v.).

false-keel, *s.*
Naut.: Is generally of elm, and composed of several pieces. It is fitted under the main keel, to preserve it from friction, and to make the ship hold a better wind. In a ship that is not intended to be often in harbour, where it grounds, the false keel is slenderly secured, that, if by accident the ship should ground, it may come off and save her.

false-keelson, *s.*
Naut.: A piece of timber wrought longitudinally above the main keelson, or internal keel, laid above the floor timbers, and serving to bind them together. Also called a Keelson-rider.

false-key, *s.* A key roughly made of a rough ship adapted to avoid the wards of a lock; a pick-lock.

false-membrane, *s.* Membranous productions which form on all the free natural surfaces, and on every free accidental surface, are so called. They are usually caused by the exudation of a fibrinous matter susceptible of organization, which takes place in consequence of inflammation of the various tissues. These accidental membranes occur on the skin after the application of a blister; on mucous surfaces, as in croup; on the parietes of inflamed veins and arteries, &c. The cicatrices of wounds are formed of them. By some it has been proposed to give the name pseudo-membrane [Gr. ψευδής (*pseudēs*) = false] to fibrinous exudations, as in diptheritis, which are devoid of organization, whilst neomembrane [Gr. νεός (*neos*) = new] may be applied to such fresh productions, as from serous membranes, as have become supplied with vessels and nerves. (*Dunglison; Med. Dict.*)

false-mercury, *s.*
Bot.: Chenopodium Bonus Henricus. "It is taken for a kind of mercurie, but improperly, for that it hath no participation with mercurie, either in form or qualitie, except yee will call every herbe mercurie which hath power to loose the bellie." (*Gerard: Index. Britten & Holland.*)

false-muster, *s.*
Naut.: An incorrect statement of the number of men on a vessel, which, when proved, subjects the captain to cashiering.

false-nerved, *a*
Bot.: Applied to veins which have no vascular tissue, but are formed of simple elongated cellular tissue, as is the case in mosses, sea-weeds, &c.

false-papers, *s. pl.*
Naut.: Forged certificates often carried by pirates and smugglers.

false-parsley, *s.*
Bot.: Æthusa Cynapium.

false-pile, *s.*
Pile-driv.: An additional length given to a pile after driving. A temporary prolongation at the upper end, when the pile has passed beyond the immediate reach of the monkey, is called a sett.

false position, *s.*
I. *Ordinary Language:*
1. A false affirmation, prediction.
2. A false relation to some person or thing as, To be in a *false position.*
II. *Arith.:* [Position].

false-post, *s.* [False-stern.]

false-pregnancy, *s.*
Med.: Affections such as mole, hyatids, ascites, &c., which resemble pregnancy so far as sometimes to deceive well-informed practitioners.

false-pretences, *s. pl.*
Law: False representations made in order to obtain money, goods, &c., with intent to defraud.

false-proposition, *s.*
Logic: A proposition which states something not as it is.

false-quarter, *s.*
Farriery: A rift or crack in the hoof of a horse, which has the appearance of a piece put in.

false-rail, *s.*
Nautical:
1. A thin piece of timber attached inside of a curved head-rail, in order to strengthen it.
2. A facing or strengthening rail faced to a main rail.

false-red, *s.*
Paint.: A second red ich is sometimes put under the first to make it deeper.

false-relation, *s.*
Music: The occurrence of chromatic contradiction in different parts or voices, either simultaneously or in chords so near together that the effect of one has not passed before the other comes to contradict it with a new accidental. (*Parry*, in *Grove's Dictionary of Music.*)

false-return, *s.*
Law: An untrue return to a process made by the officer to whom it had been delivered for execution.

false-rhubarb, *s.*
Bot.: Thalictrum flavum. The plant is possessed of laxative properties, according to Lyte, hence the name; "partly so called" also on account of the roots being "yellow like rewbarbe." (*Britten & Holland.*)

false-ribs, *s. pl.*
Med.: Called also Short ribs, in opposition to the true or sternal ribs. They are the last five; the uppermost three being united, by means of thin cartilages, to the cartilage of the last true rib. The others are free at their sternal extremity, and so have been called Floating ribs. (*Dunglison: Med. Dict.*)

false-roof, *s.*
Arch.: The open space between the ceiling of an upper apartment, and the rafters of the outer roof; a garret.

false-station, *s.*
Survey.: Any station necessary in the survey, but which does not appear in the plan.

false-stem, *s.*
Naut.: A stem fayed to the forward part of the stem; a cutwater.

false-stern, false-sternpost, *s.*
Shipbuild.: Supplemental structures or timbers which are accessory to the main parts or pieces.

false-string, *s.*
Music: A badly woven string, which produces an uncertain and untrue tone.

false-tracheæ, *s. pl.*
Bot.: Vessels in which the internal fibre does not form a complete spiral coil. (*Henfrey.*)

false-waters, *s. pl.*
Med.: [False delivery].

false witness, *s.*
1. Testimony that is false.
"Now the chief priests, and elders, and all the council, sought *false witness* against Jesus."—*Matt.* xxvi. 59
2. A perjured witness.
"*False witnesses* are risen up against me."—*Psalm* xxvii. 12.

false-works, *s. pl.*
Civil Eng.: Construction works for the erection of the main works. Coffer-dams, bridge-centreing, scaffolding, &c., are false-works.

* **fâlse,** * **falsen,** * **falsie,** * **falsyn,** *v.t. & i.* [False, *a.*]
A. *Transitive:*
1. To deceive, to mislead.
"In his *falsed* fancy he her takes
To be the fairest wight that lived yet."
Spenser: F. Q., I. vi. 30.
2. To violate by failure of veracity, fidelity, or loyalty.
"And make him *false* his faith unto his king"
Marlowe: 1 Tamburlaine, ii. 2.
3. To evade, to elude, to escape.
4. To feign; to make a feint of.
"Sometimes athwart, sometimes he strook him strait,
And *falsed* oft his blows, t' illude him with auch bait."
Spenser: F. Q., II. v. 9.
5. To falsify, to forswear.
"Yea, and makes
Diana's rangers *false* themselves."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, ii. 3.
6. To counterfeit, to forge.
"All that *falsen* the pones lettres or billes or seales, also all that *falsen* the kinges money or clippen it."—*Myrc: Instructions to Parish Priests*, p. 22.
B. *Intransitive:*
1. To fail, to give way.
2. To forge, to counterfeit, to cheat.
"Also all that *falsen* or use false measures."—*Myrc. Instructions to Parish Priests*, p. 22.
¶ *To false the doom:*
Scots Law: To deny the equity of a sentence, and appeal to a superior court.
"That the dome gevin in the Justiceare of Drumfress, & *falsit* and againe callit be maister Adam Cok hurne forepekar, &c. was welle gevin & evil again callit."—*Parl. Jas. III.*, an. 1469 (ed. 1814), p. 94.

* **fâl'se-dŏme,** * **fals-dom,** *s.* [Eng. *false*; *-dom.*] Falsehood.
"Ne con ich saden non *falsdom.*" *Shrit*, 65

fâl'se-hood, * **fals-hede,** * **fals-hed,** * **fals-hod,** * **fals-heed,** *s.* [Eng. *false*; *-hood*; O. Fris. *falskhede, falschhede*; M. H Ger. *vaischeit*; Sw. & Dan. *falskhet.*]
1. Want of truth or veracity; untruthfulness.
"And wikhed-tunge, thurgh his *falshede*,
Causeth alle my woo and drede."
Romaunt of the Rose.
†2. Contrariety of fact; falseness: as, the *falsehood* of a statement.
3. Deceit, deception, hypocrisy.
"He was the first
That practised *falsehood* under saintly show."
Milton: P. L., iv. 122.
4. That which is contrary to truth or fact; a lie; an untruth; a false statement or assertion.
"The glaring *falsehoods* which Ulysses relates."—*Cambridge: The Scribleriad* (Note).
5. Want of loyalty or honour; treachery, perfidy, deceitfulness.
"No Lady Edith was there found!
He shouted, "*Falsehood*—treachery!"
Scott: Lord of the Isles, iii. 4.
*6. Inconstancy, unfaithfulness.
"My *falsehood* to my friend."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 2.
*7. That which is not genuine; a counterfeit, an imposture.
"For no *falsehood* can endure
Touch of celestial temper."
Milton: P. L., iv. 811.
*8. A mistake, an error.
"*Falshed* yn boke, for yvel wytynge. *Menda.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

¶ For the difference between *falsehood* and *fiction*, see Fiction; for that between *falsehood* and *untruth*, see Untruth.

***fâl'se-ĭşm,** *s.* [Falsism.]

fâlse'-lў, *fals-ly, *fals-liche, *fals-lyche, *adv.* [Eng. *false; -ly;* Icel. *falsliga.*]

1. In a manner contrary to truth; not truly; lyingly.

"Thou speakest it *falsely* as I love mine honour;
And makest conjectural fears to come into me,
Which I would fain shu out."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, v. 3.

2. Treacherously, perfidiously, dishonestly, unfairly.

"'Tis all as easy
Falsely to take away a life true made,
As to put metal in unrestrained means
To make a false one."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 4.

*3. Erroneously; by mistake; mistakenly.

"Where is my judgment fled,
That censures *falsely* what they see aright?"
Shakesp.: Sonnet 148.

*4. Without reason; on false or malicious grounds.

"O *falsely, falsely* murdered!"
Shakesp.: Othello, v. 2.

falsely-discord, *a.*

Bot.: Applied to plants the corollas of which are all bilabiate.

falsely-radiate, falsely-radiatiform, *a.*

Bot.: Applied to plants which have the corollas of the margin ligulate, and those of the centre bilabiate.

falsely-ribbed, *a.*

Bot. (*Of reticulated leaves*): Having the curved and external veins both or either confluent in a line parallel to the margin. Example, the Myrtaceæ. A term introduced by Lindley.

falsely two-valved, *a.*

Bot.: Imperfectly two-valved; having two valves with an origin different from that of ordinary valves. (*Paxton.*)

***fâls'-ęn,** *v.t.* [False, *v.*]

fâl'se-nĕss, *fals-nesse, *fals-nis, *s.* [Eng. *false; -ness.*]

1. A want of veracity; falsehood, untruthfulness; as, the *falseness* of a report.

* 2. Perfidy, treachery, duplicity, disloyalty, treason.

"He wolde make ye traytours derely abye their *falsnesse.*"—*Bernart: Froissart, Chronicle,* i. 280

3. Deceit, deception, double-dealing.

"Thanne Jhu to Judas and to the Jewes sayd,
Falsnesse ich fynde in thy faire speche."
P. Plowman, p. 313.

***fâl'-sĕr, *fal-serc, *fal-sere,** *s.* [Eng. *fals(e); -er.*] [Falsary.]

1. One who falsifies or alters.

"A *falsere* and a distroyere or apeirere of holi scrip tures."—*Wycliffe: Cathol. Epistles.* (Prol.)

2. A deceiver, a liar.

"Such end, perdie, does all hem remayne,
That of such *falsers'* friendship hene fayne."
Spenser: Shepherds Calender (May).

***fâl'se-shĭp, *fals-ehipe, *fals-shipe,** *s.* [Eng. *false; -ship.*] Falseness, falsehood, treachery.

"*Falsshipe* fatteth and marreth wyth myht."
Political Songs, p. 150.

***fâl'-sĕt,** *s.* [Falsehood.]

***fâl-sĕt'te,** *a.* & *s.* [Falsetto.]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to, or having the qualities of the tone called *Falsette* or *Falsetto.*

B. *As substantive:*

Rhet.: A high or shrill tone of the voice; a cry, a scream.

fâl-sĕt'-tō, *s.* & *a.* [Ital., Sp. *falsete;* Fr. *fausset,* from Lat. *falsus* = false.]

A. *As substantive:*

Music: The voices of both men and women contain two, or, as defined in the *Méthode du Chant du Conservatoire de Musique,* three registers—viz.: Chest voice (*voce di petto*), head voice (*voce di testa*), and a third which, as being forced, or non-natural, is called by Italians and French falsetto or fausset, or "false" voice. The limits of these are by no means fixed. In every voice identical notes can be produced in more ways than one, and thus each register can be extended many degrees beyond its normal limits. But it is all but impossible for a singer to keep both first and third registers in working order at the same time. The male counter-tenor, or alto voice, is almost entirely falsetto, and is generally accompanied by an imperfect pronunciation, the vowels usually partaking more or less of the quality of the Italian *u*, or English *oo*, in which the falsetto seems to be most easily producible. (*Grove: Dict. of Music.*)

B. *As adj.:* Having the characteristics of, or produced as the voice described in A.

fâl'-sī crī'-mŏn, *phr.* [Lat., = the crime or charge of what is false or fraudulent.]

Law:

* 1. A fraudulent subornation or concealment with intent to conceal or disguise the truth, or make things appear otherwise than they really are; as in swearing falsely, selling by false weights, &c.

2. Forgery.

fâl'-sĭ-fī'-ą-ble, *a.* [Lat. *falsify; -able.*] That may or can be falsified or counterfeited; liable to be counterfeited or falsified.

fâl-sĭ-fĭ-cā'-tion, *s.* [Fr.; Ital. *falsificazione;* Sp. *falsificacion;* Port. *falsificação.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of making false or falsifying; the giving to anything the appearance of something which it is not.

2. Wilful misrepresentation, or misstatement.

"This bold and violent *falsification* of the doctrine of the alliance."—*Warburton: Works,* vii. 328.

* 3. Confutation.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Med.:* A fraudulent imitation, or alteration of an aliment or medicine by different admixtures. It is also called Adulteration and Sophistication.

2. *Law:*

(1) The offence of falsifying a document or record. [Falsify.]

(2) In equity, the showing an item of a charge to be wrong.

fâls'-ĭ-fī-cā-tŏr, *s.* [Fr. *falsificateur;* Ital. *falsificatore;* Sp. & Port. *falsificador.*]

1. One who falsifies; a liar; a falsifier.

* 2. One who proves anything to be false; a confuter.

fâls'-ĭ-fī-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *falsify; -er.*]

1. One who falsifies, counterfeits, or gives to anything the appearance of something which it is not.

"He is a common *falsifier* of the doctours."—*Jewell: Replie to M. Hardinge,* p. 407.

2. One who utters or contrives falsehoods; a liar.

3. One who proves anything to be false; a confuter.

fâls'-ĭ-fў, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *falsifier;* Sp. *falsificar;* Ital. *falsificare,* from Lat. *falsifico,* from *falsus* = false, and *facio* = to make.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To make false; to counterfeit; to forge.

"The Irish bards use to forge and *falsify* everything as they list."—*Spenser: Present State of Ireland.*

2. To give the appearance to anything which it is not, to give a false or spurious appearance to.

"We cannot I fear *falsify* the pedigree of this fierce people."—*Burke: Conciliation with America.*

3. To confute; to disprove; to prove to be false or unsound.

"That long succession of confident predictions so signally *falsified* by a long succession of indisputable facts."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xix.

* 4. To violate; to break with falseness or unfaithfulness.

"With shameless front
Ye *falsify* your promise."
Cowper: Translations from Homer.

* 5. To break, to shatter.

"His crest is rushed away, his ample shield
Is *falsified.*" *Dryden: Virgil; Æneid* ix. 1,095

II. *Law:*

1. To prove to be false, as a judgment; to avoid or defeat.

2. In equity, to show an item in an account to be wrong.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To tell lies; to utter or declare what is false.

"If the Evangelists had *falsified* in these narratives it is infinitely improbable that the enemies of the Christian religion, who could so easily have convinced them of such falsification, should not sometime or other have objected it against the truth of our religion."—*South: Sermons,* vol. xi., ser. 4.

¶ *To falsify a record:*

Law: To injure or deface a record of a court of justice, as by obliterating or destroying it; or by certifying a copy of a document to be a true one, when it is known to be false in some material part.

***fâls'-ĭ-fў,** *s.* [Falsify, *v.*]

Fencing: An effective thrust.

***fâls'-ĭşm,** *s.* [Eng. *fals(e); -ism.*] A clear or self-evident falsity; a statement the falsity of which is evident; opposed to truism (q.v.).

fâls'-ĭ-tў, *fals-i-te, *fals-te, *s.* [O. Fr. *falsité,* from Lat. *falsitas,* from *falsus;* Fr. *fausseté;* Ital. *falsità;* Sp. *falsedad;* Port. *falsidade.*]

1. The quality of being false or contrary to the truth or the facts; untruth, falseness.

"St. Basil had open the *falsity* of their pretences."—*Waterland: Works,* v. 324.

2. That which is false or untrue; an untruth; a lie; a falsehood; a false assertion.

"Here and there one does now find a man who knows, as of old, that this world is a truth, and no plausibility and *falsity.*"—*Carlyle: Heroes & Hero-Worship,* lect. v.

* 3. Treachery, perfidy, dishonesty.

"Dilexit Sir Adam gilerie and *falste.*"
Robert de Brunne, p. 247.

¶ For the difference between *falsity* and *untruth,* see Untruth.

***fâlt,** *s.* [Fault.]

***fâl-tŏn,** *s.* [Gael. *faltan.*] A fillet, a band for the head.

fâl'-tĕr (I), *fal-tren, *fal-tryn, *faulter, fol-tre, *v.i.* & *t.* [From an O. Fr. *falter;* Sp. & Port. *faltar* = to be deficient; Sp. *faltare.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To stumble, to miss one's footing.

"His legges hath *foltred.*"—*Sir T. Elyot: Governour,* bk. i., ch. xvii.

* 2. To give way, to totter, to tremble; to be weak or unsteady.

"Pluck up your weak and *faltryng* knees."—*Udal: Hebrews* xii.

3. To hesitate in the utterance of words; to stammer, to stutter; to speak with a broken or trembling utterance.

4. To hesitate.

"Why should I *falter* thus to tell."
Hemans: Tale of the Secret Tribunal.

5. To fail in utterance.

"When holy strains, from life's pure fount which sprung,
Breathed with deep reverence, *falter* on his tongue." *Hemans: Dartmoor.*

* 6. To fail in any act of the understanding.

"An exact observation of their several ways of *faltering.*"—*Locke.*

B. *Trans.:* To utter with hesitation or stammering.

"Here Probus came, the rising fray to quell.
And here he *faltered* forth his last farewell."
Byron: Childish Recollections.

¶ For the difference between to *falter* and to *hesitate,* see Hesitate.

fâl'-tĕr (2), *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To sift, to screen; to cleanse by sifting.

"Barley for malt must be bold, dry, sweet, and clean, *faltered* from foulness, seeds, and oats."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

fâl'-tĕr-ĭng, *fal-tring, *pr. par., a.* & *s.* [Falter (1), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of stumbling, hesitating, or stammering.

"The deliquium and *faltering* of our spirits."—*Killingbeck: Sermons,* p. 238.

fâl'-tĕr-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *faltering; -ly.*] In a faltering, hesitating, or stammering manner; with a trembling or broken voice.

"Then Philip, standing up, said, *falteringly.*"
Tennyson: Enoch Arden, 283.

***fâl'-tĭve,** *a.* [O. Fr. *faultif, faultive.*] Faulty.

"And quhair it beis fundyn *faltive,* to forbid the samyne, under the pain of escheating thairof als oft as he beis fundyne *faltive.*"—*Seal of Cause,* A. 1496; *Blue Blanket,* p. 14.

fa'-lŭns, *s. pl.* [Fr.]

Geol.: A French provincial term for the shelly Tertiary (Upper Miocene) strata of Touraine and the Loire, which resemble the *crag* of Norfolk and Suffolk. Though generally composed of shelly sand and marl, in

some districts they form a soft building-stone, chiefly composed of an aggregate of broken shells, bryozoa, corals, and echinoderms, united by a calcareous cement. They occur in scattered patches, rarely more than 50 feet in thickness. The fossils are chiefly marine, but there occur also land and fresh-water shells, and the remains of numerous mammals.

* **falwe,** *a.* & *s.* [FALLOW, *a.* & *s.*]

fălx, *s.* [Lat. = a sickle, a scythe.]

Anat.: Anything shaped like a sickle or scythe. Specially, the *falx cerebri*, which dips down between the two hemispheres of the cerebrum nearly to the corpus callosum, and the *falx cerebelli*, which descends from the dura mater into the longitudinal fissure between the two hemispheres of the cerebrum. (*Quain.*)

* **falyyn,** *v.i.* [FAIL, *v.*]

"*Falyyn* or faylyn. *Deficio.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **fam,** * **fame,** *s.* [FOAM.]

fā'-mą, *s.* [Lat.]

Lat. Myth.: The personification of Rumour.

fama clamosa, *s.*

Scotch Ecclesiastical Law:

Lit.: A loud or notorious rumour or scandal; hence, any scandalous report concerning any minister, office-bearer, or member of a church, on which proceedings may be taken by a session or presbytery, independently of any specific charge made by an individual accuser.

* **fām'-ą-çīde,** *s.* [Lat. *fama* = reputation, good name, and *cædo* = to kill, destroy.] A slanderer; one who destroys the good name of another.

* **fa mā'-çion,** *s.* [Lat. *diffamatio.*] Slander, defamation.

"For fals *famacions* and fayned lawez."
Early English Allit. Poems; Cleanness, 188.

* **fām'-ble,** *v.i.* [FUMBLE.] To stammer.

"To *famble*, fumble, to snaffle in the mouth . . as a child that but beginnes to speak. *Begayer.*"—*Cotgrave.*

* **fām'-ble,** *s.* [FAMBLE, *v.*] The hand.

"We clap our *fambles.*"—*Beaum. & Flet.: Beggar's Bush*, iii. 1.

* **famble-cheats,** *s. pl.* Gloves, or rings. (*Slang.*)

* **famble-crop,** *s.* The first stomach in ruminating animals.

* **fāme** (1), *s.* [FOAM, *s.*]

fāme (2), *s.* [Fr.; Sp., Port., & Ital. *fama*, from Lat. *fama* = report, from *for* = to speak; Gr. φήμη (*phēmē*), in Doric. dial. φάμα (*phama*), from φημί (*phēmi*) = to say, speak.]

* 1. Public rumour or report.

"And the *fame* hereof went abroad into all that land."—*Matthew* ix. 26.

2. Report or opinion widely diffused; reputation, renown; notoriety or celebrity, favourable or unfavourable.

"At the very moment at which his *fame* and glory reached their highest point."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

* 3. Disgrace.

Thise gode men fallen oft in *fame*
For thise wantoue prestes"
Political Songs, p. 328.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *fame*, *reputation*, and *renown*: "*Fame* . . . is the most noisy and uncertain; it rests upon report: *reputation* is silent and solid; it lies more in the thoughts, and is derived from observation. *Renown* . . . signifies the reverberation of a name: it is as loud as *fame*, but more substantial and better founded, hence we say that a person's *fame* is gone abroad; his *reputation* is established; and he has got *renown*. *Fame* may be applied to any object, good, bad, or indifferent: *reputation* is applied only to real eminence in some department: *renown* is employed only for extraordinary men and brilliant exploits."

He thus discriminates between *fame*, *report*, *rumour*, and *hearsay*: "*Fame* has a reference to the thing which gives birth to it; it goes about of itself without any apparent instrumentality. The *report* . . . has always a reference to the *reporter*. *Rumour* . . . has a reference to the flying nature of words that are carried; it is therefore properly a flying *report*. *Hearsay* refers to the receiver of that which is said: it is limited therefore to a small number of speakers or reporters. The *fame* serves to form or establish a character either of a person or a thing; it will be good or bad, according to circumstances. . . . The *report* serves to communicate information of events; it may be more or less correct according to the veracity or authenticity of the *reporter*: the *rumour* serves the purposes of fiction . . . the *hearsay* serves for information or instruction, and is seldom so incorrect as it is familiar." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **fame** (3), *s.* [Fr. *faim.*] Hunger.

* **fame** (1), *v.i.* [FOAM, *v.*]

* **fame** (2), *v.t.* [Low Lat. *famo*, from Lat. *fama.*]

1. To make famous or renowned; to celebrate.

"He watz *famed* for fre."
E. Eng. Allit. Poems: Cleanness, 275.

2. To defame, to slander.

"False and fekylle was that wyghte
That lady for to *fame!*" *Tryamoure*, 20.

* **fame** (3), * **famen,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *afamer.*] To famish, to starve.

"Steuen wille vs trauelle and *famen* vs to dede."
Robert de Brunne, p. 122.

fāmed, *a.* [Eng. *fame(e); -ed.*] Much talked of; renowned, celebrated, noted.

"With the most *fam'd* of beauties there."
Digby: Elvira, act v.

* **fāme'-fŭll,** *a.* [Eng. *fame; ful(l).*] Famous, celebrated, renowned.

"Whose foaming stream strives proudly to compare,
Even in the birth, with *famefull'st* floods that are."
Sylvester: Du Bartas, day iii., wk. i., 377.

* **fāme'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *fame; -less.*] With fame, reputation, or renown; unfamed.

"May he dye *fameless* and forgot."
Beaum. & Flet.: Bonduca, iii. 2.

* **fāme'-lĕss-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *fameless; -ly.*] In a fameless manner; without fame or renown.

* **fām'-ĕ-lick,** *a.* [FAMILY.] Domesticated.

"As grave a fatherly *famelick* countenance as ever I saw."—*Otway: The Atheist* (1684).

* **fa-mell,** *a.* [FEMALE.]

* **fa-mell,** *s.* [FAMILY.]

* **fam-i-lar-i-te,** *s.* [FAMILIARITY.]

* **fam-i-ler,** * **fam-u-ler,** *a.* [FAMILIAR.]

fa-mĭl'-iar (iar as **yĕr),** * **fa-myl-iar,** * **fa-myl-ier,** * **fam-u-ler,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *familier*, from Lat. *familiaris* = belonging to a family, from *familia* = a household, a family; Sp. & Port. *familiar*; Ital. *familiare, famigliare.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to a household or family; domestic.

2. Of ordinary or everyday use or occurrence; common.

"Let but that be considered, than which there is not any thing more *familiar* unto us, our food."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*, bk. i., ch. xvi.

3. Well-known; brought into knowledge by frequent practice or custom.

"*Familiar* in their mouths as household words."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. 3.

¶ Followed by *to* before the person.

"Made *familiar to* me and to my aid."
Shakesp.: Pericles, iii. 2.

4. Well acquainted; knowing thoroughly.

"The mind by degrees growing *familiar* with some of them [ideas] they are lodged in the memory."—*Locke.*

5. Habituated to by use or custom.

"Changed at length, and to the place confound
In temper and in nature will receive
Familiar the fierce heat, and void of pain."
Milton: P. L., ii. 217-19.

6. Well known as a friend; intimate; on friendly terms.

"We are *familiar* at first."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, i. 5.

¶ It is followed by *with* before the person with whom one is intimate.

"To be as *familiar with* me as my dog."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., ii. 2.

7. Having the qualities or characteristics of an intimate friend; affable; not formal; easy; unconstrained.

"Be thou *familiar*, but by no means vulgar."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 3.

8. Unduly or unlawfully intimate.

"A poor man found a priest *familiar* with his wife."
—*Camden.* (*Ogilvie.*)

9. Easily understood; of an ordinary kind; not abstruse or far-fetched: as, a *familiar* illustration.

"By a *familiar* demonstration of the working."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, i. 2.

10. Attached to or attending on a person; in the service of or at the call of any one.

"They shall say unto you, Seek unto them that have *familiar* spirits, and unto wizards that peep and mutter."—*Isaiah* viii. 19.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. An intimate or close friend or companion; one long acquainted.

"He thereupon called back his *familiars*, and sat drynking till it was two hours after dayelight."—*Brende: Quintus Curtius*, fo. 227.

2. Easy, unconstrained language.

"Give us this excellent model of the *familiar*."—*Pope: Letters.* (Appendix.)

3. A demon or spirit supposed to attend at a call; a familiar spirit.

"Where is Pucelle now?
I think her old *familiar* is asleep."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry VI.*, iii. 2.

* 4. The assistant of a magician or witch.

"Vouchsafe to make me your *familiar*."—*Cotgrave.*

II. *Ch. Hist.:* In the Court of the Inquisition an officer employed in apprehending and imprisoning the accused, so called from the circumstance that he was admitted to the secrets of the society, and thus made, as it were, one of the family.

¶ For the difference between *familiar* and *free*, see FREE.

familiar-spirit, *s.* The same as FAMILIAR, B. 3.

fa-mĭl-ĭ-ăr'-ĭ-tў, * **fam-i-lar-i-te,** * **fa-mil-i-ar-i-tie,** * **fam-y-ly-ar-y-tye,** *s.* [Fr. *familiarité*, from Lat. *familiaritas*, from *familiaris*; Sp. *familiaridad*; Port. *familiaridade*; Ital. *familiarità.*]

1. Acquaintance; habitude; use.

"A terror which *familiarity* soon diminished."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

2. Intimate acquaintance; close friendship; intimacy.

"To renewe their old love and *famylyarytye*."—*Hall: Henry VI.* (an 12).

3. Ease of writing or speaking; freedom from restraint.

"That freedom and *familiarity* of style, which we have taken up in our correspondence."—*Pope: Letter to H. Cromwell* (1710).

fa-mĭl-iar-īz-ā'-tion (iar as **yĕr),** *s.* [Eng. *familiariz(e); -ation.*]

1. The act or process of familiarizing or making accustomed to or acquainted with anything.

2. The state of becoming familiarized or accustomed to anything.

"I would read to it with proper *familiarisations* the most striking parts."—*Mr. Carter: Letters*, iii. 126.

fa-mĭl'-iar-īze (iar as **yĕr),** *v.t.* [Fr. *familiariser.*]

1. To make familiar, well acquainted or intimate; to habituate; to accustom: as, To *familiarize* men's minds with certain doctrines.

2. To make acquainted or conversant by practice or use.

† 3. To make familiar or well-known.

"To *familiarise* it . . . between us as much as I can."—*Wotton: Remains*, p. 473.

† 4. To make familiar or affable; to bring down from a state or position of lofty superiority.

"The genius smiled upon me with a look of compassion and affability that *familiarized* him to my imagination."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 159.

fa-mĭl'-iar-lў (iar as **yĕr),** *adv.* [Eng. *familiar; -ly.*]

1. In a familiar manner; in a manner indicating long acquaintance or use.

2. In an easy, unceremonious manner; in a manner befitting close or intimate friends; without constraint.

"Once they had been on good terms, and had written to each other *familiarly*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

3. Commonly, frequently; not unusually.

"Lesser mists and fogs than those which covered Greece with so long darkness, do *familiarly* present our senses with as great alterations in the sun and moon."—*Raleigh: History.*

* **fa-mĭl-iar-nĕss (iar** as **yĕr),** *s.* [Eng. *familiar; -ness.*] The quality or state of being familiar; familiarity.

***fa-mĭl'-iar-ў (iar** as **yĕr),** *a.* [Lat. *familiaris,* from *familia.*] Of or pertaining to a household or family ; domestic.

"First asserting into his *familiary* power the right of just divorce."—*Milton : Doctrine of Divorce,* bk. ii., ch xxi.

*** făm'-ĭ-lĭsm,** *s.* [Lat. *famil(ia);* Eng. suff. *-ism.*] The doctrines or tenets of the Familists.

"To set up his standard in *familism* or enthusiasm." —*South : Sermons,* vol. v., ser. 3.

făm'-ĭ-lĭst, *s.* [Lat. *famil(ia);* Eng. suff. *-ist.*]

1. *Ch. Hist. & Ecclesiol.:* A sect which arose in Holland about the middle of the sixteenth century, and taught that the essence of religion consisted in the feelings of divine love, hence they were otherwise called the Family of Love (q.v.).

* 2. The head of a family ; a family man.

*** făm-ĭ-lĭs'-tĭc, * făm-ĭ-lĭs'-tĭck, * făm-ĭ-lĭs'-tĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *familist; -ic; -al.*] Of or pertaining to the Familists.

"Those Seraphick, Anabaptistick and *Familistick* Hyberboles."—*Gauden : Tears of the Church,* p. 195.

făm'-ĭ-lў, *s. & a.* [Fr. *famille,* from Lat. *familia* = a household, from *famulus* = a servant, from Oscan *famel* = a servant, from *faama* = a house ; cf. Sans. *dhâman* = an abode, a house, from the root, *dhâ* = to set, to place ; Sp. & Port. *familia ;* Ital. *famiglia.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Those who live in the same house collectively ; a household including parents, children and servants.

"Her [the Infanta's] *family* is settling apace, and most of her ladies and officers are known already."—*Howell : Letters,* p. 132.

2. The parents and children living together.

3. The children as distinguished from the parents : as, He has a large *family.*

4. Those who can trace their descent from one common progenitor ; a race ; a tribe ; kindred ; lineage.

"To advance
Thy name and honourable *family.*"
Shakesp. : Titus Andronicus, i. 2.

* 5. The human race.

"Of whom the whole *family* in heaven and earth is named."—*Ephesians,* iii. 15.

6. A society ; a body ; a class.

"Those only who were adopted into their [the Familists'] *family* were elected."—*Baker : Chronicle* (an. 1602).

7. A collection, body, or union of states, nations, or peoples.

"By the mixtures of three branches of the great Teutonic *family* with each other."—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.,* ch. i.

8. Course of descent ; genealogy ; lineage ; line of ancestors.

"Of the *family* of Isaac Oliver I find no certain account."—*Walpole : Anecdotes of Painting,* vol. i., ch. vii.

9. Honourable descent ; noble or respectable lineage : as, a man of *family.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Biology:*

(1) *Zool.:* An assemblage of genera or of sub-families akin to each other, and naturally grouping themselves around a typical genus. Macleay, Swainson, and the other advocates of the now abandoned Quinary system, introduced great precision into classification, and considered that in Zoology there were nine ranks or grades in a natural classification of animals—viz., (1) Kingdom, (2) Sub-kingdom, (3) Class, (4) Order, (5) Tribe, (6) Family, (7) Sub-family, (8) Genus, (9) Sub-genus. Families were uniformly made to end in Mod. Lat. *-idæ,* from Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form. This termination for a zoological family still almost, though not quite, universally prevails. Other terms are sometimes intercalated in both zoology and botany, viz., sub-class, sub-order, &c.

(2) *Bot.:* Here the term is used with less precision, and with divers meanings. Most commonly it is made synonymous with order : thus the Euphorbiaceous Order and the Euphorbiaceous Family are the same. In the *Encyclopædic Dictionary* Family has been used after the analogy of zoological nomenclature for those groups of plants which terminate in *-idæ :* thus the Orchidaceæ are called an order ; its primary division Malaxeæ, Epidendreæ, &c., tribes ; and the division, &c., of them Liparidæ, Dendrobidæ, &c., families.

2. *Phil.:* A group of cognate languages.

"We have called a certain body of languages a *family,* the Indo-European. The name *family* was applied to it by strict analogy with the use of the same term elsewhere; the languages in question had been found, on competent examination, to show good evidence of descent from a common ancestor."—*Whitney : Life & Growth of Language,* ch. xii.

3. *Med.:* Family diseases, called also hereditary diseases, are those inherited from progenitors, or those an hereditary tendency to which is in the constitution.

4. *Chem.:* A group of compounds having a common element. Thus the several members of the alcohol family agree in containing the radical ethyl.

B. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to a family : as, a *family* seat, *family* connections, &c.

¶ *Arms of family:*

Her.: Those arms received by some distinguished person, and borne with modifications by all his descendants.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *family, house, lineage,* and *race:* "*House* figuratively denotes those who live in the same *house,* and is commonly extended in its signification to all that passes under the same roof : hence we rather say that a woman manages her *family;* that a man rules his *house.* The *family* is considered as to its relationships ; the number, union, condition and quality of its members : the *house* is considered more as to what is transacted within its walls. We speak of a numerous *family,* a united or an affectionate *family,* a mercantile *house ;* the *house* (meaning the members of the *House* of Parliament). In an extended application of these words they are made to designate the quality of the individual, in which case *family* bears the same familiar and indiscriminate sense as before ; *house* is employed as a term of grandeur. When we consider the *family* in its domestic relations, in its habits, manners, connections and circumstances, we speak of a genteel *family,* a respectable *family,* the royal *family:* but when we consider it with regard to its political and civil distinctions, its titles and its power, then we denominate it a *house,* as an illustrious *house ;* the *house* of Bourbon, of Brunswick, or of Hanover ; the imperial *house* of Austria. *Family* includes in it every circumstance of connection and relationship ; *lineage* respects only consanguinity : *family* is employed mostly for those who are coeval ; *lineage* is generally used for those who have gone before. *Race,* from the Latin *radix,* a root, denotes the origin or that which constitutes their original point of resemblance. A *family* supposes the closest alliance ; a *race* supposes no closer connection than what a common property creates. *Family* is confined to a comparatively small number : *race* is a term of extensive import, including all mankind, as the human *race ;* or particular nations, as the *race* of South-sea Islanders ; or a particular *family,* as the *race* of the Heraclides : from Hercules sprang a *race* of heroes." (*Crabb : Eng. Synon.*)

*** family-head,** *s.*

Naut.: An old name for the stern of a vessel when it was surmounted by several full-length figures.

Family of Love, *s.*

Ch. Hist.: A Christian sect founded about A.D. 1546 in the Netherlands by Henry Nicolai, or Nicolas of Munster, who, in the latter years of Edward VI., passed over to England and joined the Dutch Church in London. He regarded himself as a chosen servant of God by whom a new revelation was to be made to the world. He considered doctrine as of little importance, but the possession of piety and love all in all. His followers, though as a rule quite moral, were cheerful to an extent which gave offence to some. In 1575 they laid a confession of their faith before Parliament, and applied unsuccessfully for toleration. In 1580, Queen Elizabeth and her Council made an effort to suppress them. They were denounced by proclamation, and their books ordered to be burnt in October 1580. In 1604 and 1645, Blunt says that: "Familists were extreme Antinomians. Strype mentions two sections of them, the Family of the Mount, and the Family of the Essentialists, who denied the existence of sin. There was thus gross immorality among them, and Penn and Baxter speak in severe terms of their excesses." (*Blunt : Dict. of Sects, &c.*) Among those who wrote against them were Henry Moore and George Fox, the founder of the Quakers. They were also called Familists (q.v.).

family-man, *s.* One who leads a domestic life ; one who has a family or household.

family-tie, *s.* The bond of union and affection between members of the same family

family-way, *s.* A state of pregnancy.

¶ *In the family-way :* Pregnant.

făm'-ine, * fam-yn, * fam-yne, *s. & a.* [Fr. *famine,* from Low Lat. **famina,* from Lat. *fames* = hunger ; Fr. *faim ;* O. Sp. *fame.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Scarcity of food ; dearth ; great distress for want of food ; destitution.

"*Famine* and meagre want besieged us round"
Pope : Homer : Odyssey xii. 394.

2. *Hist.:* In the hotter countries rain is not diffused, as in England pretty uniformly over the year, but is nearly limited to one portion of it. In India, for example, the rainy season lasts four months, and then there are eight of dry weather. Wherever, in such regions, no means are taken to store the water for the purpose of irrigation, drought great enough to be destructive to crops will sooner or later take place and famine supervene. Of such a drought and dearth there is a highly graphic description in Jer. xiv. 1-6. Many famines are recorded in Scripture (Gen. xii. 10, xxvi. 1, xli. 54-57 ; Ruth i. 1 ; 2 Sam. xxi. 1 ; 1 Kings xviii. 2-6 ; 2 Kings xxv. 3 ; Jer. lii. 6). Most of these were produced by drought, others by sieges or other military operations. India has long been the seat of famines. Mr. Mill mentions one between A.D. 1640 and 1655, which extended all through India and beyond it ; one in the Deccan in 1661 ; one in Bengal in 1770, which is said to have destroyed one-third of the inhabitants of that large and very populous province ; these were produced by drought. One in Madras in 1782 arose from the ravages of Hyder Ali's army. More recent Indian famines were in the North-Western Provinces in 1837-8, when it is said that more than 800,000 people died ; in Bengal and Orissa in 1865-6, when about a million perished ; in Bengal in 1874, which was so successfully grappled with, but at an expense of about six million pounds of money, that few died ; and finally one in Bombay, Madras, and Mysore, in 1866-7, less successfully treated, for the deaths are by some estimated at half a million. A portion of the Indian revenues are now annually set aside to constitute a famine fund.

Famines have occurred in Europe in ancient and mediæval, and in modern times. England was visited by them in 1087, 1251, 1315, 1335, 1353, &c. Famines have several times taken place in Ireland, owing to the failure of the potato crop, on which the people depended for subsistence. The most notable one was that in 1846, which led to the abolition of the Corn Laws (q.v.). The United States have been free from famines, but have done much to relieve distress arising from them elsewhere.

B. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to a famine ; occurring in or characteristic of a time of famine.

"Wheat was at seventy shillings the quarter, which would even now be considered as almost a *famine* price."—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.,* ch. iii.

famine-fever, *s.*

Medical:

1. Typhus fever.

2. Relapsing fever.

famine-pined, *a.* Wasted by famine. (*Dryden : Virgil ; Georgic* iv. 362.)

făm'-ĭsh, * fam-ysh, *v.i. & t.* [Formed with suff. *-ish,* from the base *fam-* seen in O. Fr. *afamer,* Fr. *affamer,* by analogy with *languish, demolish,* &c. The base *fam-* is from Lat. *fames* = hunger.]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To suffer extreme hunger ; to suffer from deprivation of food.

"You are all resolved rather to die than *famish*"
—*Shakesp. : Coriolanus,* i. 1.

2. To die of hunger or want of food.

"All the race
Of Israel here had *famished,* had not God
Rained from heaven manna."
Milton : P. R., ii. 311.

* **II.** *Fig.:* To be or become exhausted ; to faint.

"The Lord will not suffer the soul of the righteous to *famish.*"—*Proverbs* x. 3.

B. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To reduce to great straits by deprivation of food; to distress by famine or dearth.

"The land of Egypte and the land of Canaan were *famyshyd* by reason of the derth."—*Bible* (1551), *Genesis* xlvii.

2. To kill with hunger or starvation; to starve.

"What, did he marry me to *famish* me?"—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 3.

* 3. To reduce, force, or compel by famine.

"He had *famished* Paris into a surrender."—*Burke: On the French Revolution.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To deprive of anything necessary to the preservation of life.

"*Famished* him of breath, if not of bread."
Milton: P. L., xii. 78.

2. To affect with extreme cold.

* 3. To exhaust, to wear out.

"That were nectar
Unto my *famished* spirits."
Ben Jonson: Sejanus, iv. 1.

* **făm'-ĭsh-mĕnt,** * **fam-ysh-ment,** *s.* [Eng. *famish*; *-ment.*] The state or pain of extreme hunger or want of food; famine.

"And Elijah went to shew him selfe unto Ahab, for there was a great *famyshment* in Samaria."—*Bible* (1551), *3 Kings* xviii.

* **fa-mŏs'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Fr. *famosité*, from Lat. *famositas*, from *famosus* = famous; Ital. *famosità.*] Fame, renown, celebrity.

fām'-oŭs, * **fam-ouse,** *a.* [Fr. *fameux*, from Lat. *famosus* = renowned or noted, either for good or ill; *fama* = fame, renown; Sp., Port., & Ital. *famoso.*] [Fame, *s.*]

1. Renowned, celebrated, much talked of, distinguished, illustrious.

"There was a clerke, one Lucius,
A courtier, a *famous* man."
Gower, v.

2. It is followed by *for* before the thing for which one is famed.

"He consulted several men *famous for* their skill in polite literature."—*Mason: Life of Mons. Du Fresnoy.*

3. Noted, much spoken of, conspicuous, whether for good or ill; notorious.

"Menecrates and Menas, *famous* pirates,
Make the sea serve them."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, i. 4.

*4. Of good character, trustworthy; opposed to *infamous.* (*Scotch.*)

"He that mald the requisitioun for saiftie of his awin cornis, may cause twa or thré of his nichtbouris, *famous* and unsuspect men, cum and justifie tehid the samin, and thairefter leid and stak the teluds upon the ground of the landis quhair they grew."—*A.* 1555. *Balfour's Pract.*, p. 145.

* 5. Injurious to the character of another; libellous, calumniatory, slanderous, defamatory.

"That na maner of man mak, write, or inuprent ony billis, writtingis, or ballatis, *famous* or sclanderous to ony persoun spiritual or temporal."—*Balfour: Pract.*, p. 337.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *famous*, *celebrated*, *renowned*, and *illustrious*: "*Famous* is a term of indefinite import: it conveys of itself frequently neither honour nor dishonour, since it is employed indifferently as an epithet for things praiseworthy or otherwise; it is the only one of these terms which may be used in a bad sense. The others rise in a gradually good sense. The *celebrated* is founded upon merit and the display of talent in the arts and sciences; it gains the subject respect: the *renowned* is founded upon the possession of rare or extraordinary qualities, upon successful exertions and an accordance with public opinion; it brings great honour or glory to the subject: the *illustrious* is founded upon those solid qualities which not only render one known but distinguished; it ensures regard and veneration. A person may may be *famous* for his eccentricities; *celebrated* as an artist, a writer, or a player; *renowned* as a warrior or a statesman; *illustrious* as a prince, a statesman, or a senator." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **fā'-moŭsed,** *a.* [Eng. *famous*; *-ed.*] Celebrated, renowned, illustrious, noted.

"The painful warrior *famoused* for fight."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 25.

fā'-moŭs-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *famous*; *-ly.*]

* 1. By common report, notoriously; commonly.

"As for the religion of Mahomet, it is *famously* known to have been planted by force at first."—*Tillotson: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 20.

2. In a famous, renowned, or illustrious manner; with great fame or renown.

"Then this land was *famously* enriched
With politic grave counsel.
Shakesp.: Richard III., ii. 3.

3. Capitally, very well, splendidly. (*Slang.*)

* **fā'-moŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *famous*; *-ness.*] The quality of being famous; fame, renown, celebrity.

"Not by *famousness* of name, nor portlyness of life."—*Udal: Luke* i.

* **fām'-ŭ-lar,** * **fām'-ŭ-lĕr,** *a.* & *s.* [Familiar.]

* **fām'-ŭ-lāte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *famulatus*, pa. par. of *famulor*, from *famulus* = a servant.] To serve. (*Cockeram.*)

* **fām'-ŭ-lā-tive,** *a.* [Lat. *famulatus*, pa. par. of *famulor.*] Serving, aiding, abetting.

"As being *famulative* alwaies to brutish, and many times to unlawful lusts."—*Cudworth: Intellectual System*, p. 45.

* **fa-mu-li-er,** *a.* & *s.* [Familiar.]

* **fām'-ŭ-lŭs,** *s.* [Lat. = a servant.]

1. The assistant of a magician.

"The magician's *famulus* got hold of the forbidden book, and summoned a goblin."—*Carlyle.*

2. A drudge.

* **fa-myl-iar,** * **fa-myl-ier,** *a.* & *s.* [Familiar.]

făn, * **fanne,** *s.* [A.S. *fann*, from Lat. *vannus*; O. Fr. *van*; Fr. *fan*; Ital. *vanno*; O. H. Ger. *wanna*; Sw. *vanna*; Dut. *wan*, *wanne* = a fan, *wannen* = to fan.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) An instrument or device waved or rotated to cause a circulation of air. [II.]

"I have erected an academy for the training of young women in the exercise of the *fan*."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 102.

(2) The instrument by which the chaff is blown away when corn is winnowed.

"Y shall scattere them with a *fan* in the yatus of the lond."—*Wycliffe: Jeremiah* xv. 7.

2. *Figuratively:*

* (1) Anything spread out, like a lady's fan, into a triangle with a broad base.

"As a peacock and crane were in company, the peacock spread his tail, and challenged the other to shew him such a *fan* of feathers."—*L'Estrange: Fables.*

* (2) The quintain (q.v.). So called from its turning round like a weathercock, in exact proportion to the force of the blow delivered on the flat board.

"Now, swete sir, will ye just at the *fan*."
Chaucer: C. T., 16,991.

* (3) Anything by which the air is moved, such as wings.

"The prisoner with a spring from prison broke,
Then stretched his feathered *fans* with all his might,
And to the neighbouring maple winged his flight."
Dryden: Cock & Fox, 703-71.

(4) Any agency or influence which tends to excite or stimulate the activity or strength of a passion, or emotion, as a fan excites flame.

"Nature worketh in us all a love to our own counsels: the contradiction of others is a *fan* to inflame that love."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.* (Pref.)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mach., &c.:* A device for exciting a current of air, either for ventilation or for urging a fire; as,

(1) An instrument made of palm-leaves, carved wood, ivory, &c., mounted on a handle, and used by ladies to agitate the air and cool the face.

(2) Any contrivance of vanes or flat discs, revolving by the aid of machinery, as for winnowing corn, for cooling fluids, urging combustion, assisting ventilation, &c.

(3) An apparatus for checking or regulating, by the resistance of the air to its motion, the velocity of light machinery, as in a musical box; a fly.

(4) An apparatus, called also a *fan-governor*, for regulating the throttle-valves of steam-engines.

(5) The small vane which turns the cap of the smock-mill on its axis, to keep the sails presented to the wind.

2. *Eccles.:* [Flabellum].

fan-blast, *s.*

Iron-work.: The blast produced by a fan, in contradistinction to one produced by a blowing-engine.

fan-blower, *s.* A blower in which a series of vanes fixed on a rotating shaft creates a blast of air for forge purposes, or a current for draught or ventilation. Blowers are *plenum* (pressure), or *vacuum*, which is equivalent to exhaust; either form is used for the various purposes of ventilation, air-draft for furnaces, &c. [Blower; Fanning-mill.]

fan-brakes, *s.* The resistance of a fluid to a fan rotating in it.

fan-coral, *s.*

Zool.: The name of the genus Rhipidogorgia belonging to the family Gorgonidæ.

fan-cricket, *s.*

Entom.: Gryllotalpa vulgaris, called also the Fen-cricket or Mole-cricket or Churr-worm It digs for itself a small hole in the ground.

fan-foot, *s.*

1. *Entom.:* A name given to the genus of moths Polypogon.

2. *Zool.: Ptyodactylus Gecko*, a species of lizard, a native of Northern Africa, reputed to be exceedingly venomous. The toes form at the extremities round discs (whence the name *Fan-foot*), enabling the animal to climb up walls; the claws are retractile. The venom is said not to be injected by the teeth, but to be exuded from the lobules of the toes, whence the scientific name Ptyodactylus, from Gr. πτύω (*ptuō*) = to spit, and δάκτυλος (*daktulos*) = a finger or toe.

fan-governor, *s.* [Fan, *s.* II. 1 (4).]

fan-light, *s.*

Arch.: A window in shape of an open fan; the light placed over a doorway.

fan-like, *a.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Resembling a fan in form or appearance.

2. *Bot.:* Leaves which are folded up like a fan; also called Plicate (q.v.).

fan-nerved, *a.*

1. *Bot.:* Having the nerves or nervures radiating and arranged in the manner of a fan.

2. *Entom.:* In the same sense as 1.

fan-palm, *s.*

Bot.: A name applied to all palms having fan-shaped or flabelliform leaves, represented in Southern Europe and Northern Africa by *Chamærops humilis*, occupying extensive sandy plains and rocky places, generally growing in a crowded cæspitose manner without stem, the length of the leaves not exceeding three or four feet; but in cultivation, by the suppression of suckers, it forms a stem which attains a height of twenty to thirty feet. A tough fibre is obtained from the leaves, which is used for many purposes, such as making ropes, brushes, &c. The name is more particularly applied to plants of the genus Corypha, such as the Talipot tree, *Corypha umbraculifera*, a native of Ceylon and Malabar. [Corypha, Talipot.]

fan-shaped, *a.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Resembling a fan in shape or form.

2. *Bot.:* Plaited like a fan, as the leaves of *Borassus flabelliformis.*

Fan-shaped window:

Arch.: A window consisting of rather more than a semicircle, the circumference of which is cut out in circular notches. Windows of this kind are frequent in the early German style of architecture.

fan steam-engine, *s.* An engine, the action of which is the inverse to that of the fan. The outer annular casing receives steam from the boiler, and discharges from its inner surface in tangential jets upon the scoop-shaped blades which are attached to a rotating shaft.

fan-tail, *s.*

1. *Zoology:*

(1) A genus of Australian birds (*Rhipidura*) belonging to the family Muscicapidæ. They derive their name from the fan-like shape of their tails.

(2) A variety of the domestic pigeon.

2. *Gas-Eng.:* A form of gas-burner, in which the burning jet has an arched form.

3. *Carp.:* A kind of joint.

Fan-tail burner:

Gas-Eng.: The same as Fantail, 2.

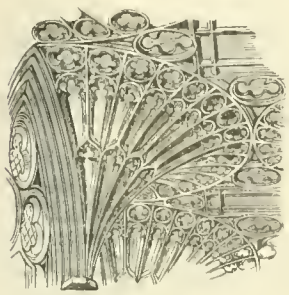
Fan-tail Warbler:

Ornith.: *Cisticola cursitans*, a very tiny bird, somewhat like a diminutive lark. It is a native of southern Europe, Africa, India, and China. It is remarkable for the very neat and beautiful nest which it makes.

fan-tickles, *s. pl.* [FARNTICKLES.]

fan-tracery, *s.*

Arch.: A term applied to tracery used in vaulting, in which all the ribs that rise from



FAN TRACERY.

the springing of the vault have the same curve, and diverge equally in every direction, producing an effect not unlike that of the stiff portions of a fan. It was used in late Pointed work.

Fan-tracery vaulting:

Arch.: A very complicated mode of roofing or vaulting used in the Perpendicular style, in which the vault is covered with fan-tracery. Very fine examples of it exist in Henry VII.'s Chapel, Westminster; St. George's Chapel, Windsor; King's College Chapel, Cambridge; and the cloisters of Gloucester cathedral.

fan-veined, *a.*

Bot.: Applied to a leaf whose veins or ribs are arranged like those of a fan.

fan-wheel, *s.* A fan-blower; an apparatus consisting of a shaft armed with wings or beaters revolving in a case. It is used in grain-cleaners, winnowing-machines, blowers for furnaces, &c., and is the most common device for obtaining a blast of air for any purpose.

făn, ***fan-nen,** ***van-ni,** *v.t.* [FAN, *s.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. To move, agitate, or set in motion as with a fan.

"They summed their pens, and soaring the air sublime,
With clang despised the ground . . . the air
Floats as they pass, *fanned* with unnumbered plumes."
Milton: P. L., vii. 432.

2. To cool or refresh by causing a current of air to pass over the face with a fan.

"I would not have a slave to till my ground,
To carry me, to *fan* me while I sleep."
Cowper: Task, ii. 29, 30.

3. To blow upon; to ventilate.

"Gentle airs due at their hour
To *fan* the earth now waked."
Milton: P. L., x. 94.

4. To winnow; to separate the chaff from, and drive it away by a current of air.

"Chaff, which *fanned*,
The wind drives." *Milton: Ps.* i. 11.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To excite, to stimulate, or increase the activity or strength of, as a fan excites a flame.

"By slow degrees he *fans* the gentle fire,
Till perseverance makes the flame aspire."
King: Art of Love, pt. xiv.

2. To separate as by winnowing; to discriminate.

"I have collected some few therein, *fanning* the old, not omitting any."—*Bacon.*

fa-năl', *s.* [Fr.] A lighthouse; more specifically, the apparatus placed in a lighthouse to give light.

făn'-ăm, *s.*

1. A money of account formerly used in Madras; value about 1½d.

2. A Ceylon copper coin worth about 1½d.

fa-năt'-ĭc, ***fa-năt'-ĭck,** *a. & s.* [Fr. *fanatique*, from Lat. *fanaticus* = (1) pertaining to a temple, (2) inspired, enthusiastic, from *fanum* = a temple; Sp. & Ital. *fanatico.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Wild or extravagant in opinions, particularly on points of religion; enthusiastic to an extreme; struck or possessed with a kind of frenzy or craze on certain subjects; bigoted.

"Thy country, Wilberforce, with just disdain,
Hears thee by cruel men and impious called
Fanatic." *Cowper: To Wilberforce.*

2. Characterized by fanaticism; extravagant; enthusiastic.

"Nor that wild energy which leads
The enthusiast to *fanatic* deeds."
Hemans: A Tale of the Secret Tribunal.

B. *As subst.:* A person entertaining wild or extravagant ideas upon any subject, particularly on points of religion; an enthusiast; a bigot.

"Alas for thee, fair Greece! when Asia poured
Her fierce *fanatics* to Byzantium's walls."
Hemans: Modern Greece.

¶ (1) For the difference between *fanatic* and *visionary*, see ENTHUSIASM.

(2) The words *fanatic* and *enthusiast* differ in meaning. A *fanatic* is an *enthusiast* transformed or developed. A typical *enthusiast* has a warm imagination and a sensitive heart, with the malignant element still latent. He lives only for one object; and when he encounters opposition in carrying that single object out, the malignant element is apt to be excited and become permanently conspicuous in his character, after which he is no longer an *enthusiast* but a *fanatic*. *Fanaticism* is thus *enthusiasm* with the malignant element quickened into activity. (*Isaac Taylor: Nat. Hist. Enthusiasm.*)

fa-năt'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Lat. *fanatic(us)*, and Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*] The same as FANATIC (q.v.).

"Yet no ingratitude could damp the ardour of his *fanatical* loyalty."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

fa-năt'-ĭc-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *fanatical*; *-ly.*] In a fanatical manner; with excessive enthusiasm; wildly.

"The whole body of working men was *fanatically* devoted to her cause."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

***fa-năt'-ĭc-al-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *fanatical*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being fanatical; fanaticism.

"Much worse than infidelity, than *fanaticalness*, than idolatry."—*Bp. Wilkins: Principles, &c., of Natural Religion*, ii. 1.

fa-năt'-ĭ-çĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *fanatic*; *-ism.*] Wild and extravagant notions or opinions, particularly on points of religion; excessive enthusiasm; religious frenzy; bigotry; fervid zeal. [FANATIC, ¶ (2).]

"With Wildman's *fanaticism* was joined a tender care for his own safety."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

***fa-năt'-ĭ-çīze,** *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *fanatic*; *-ize.*]

1. *Trans.:* To render fanatical.

2. *Intrans.:* To act as a fanatic.

"Fighting and *fanaticizing* amid a nation of his like."—*Carlyle: French Revolution*, pt. iii., bk. iii., ch. ii.

***făn'-ą-tĭsm,** *s.* [Fr. *fanatisme*; Ital., Sp., & Port. *fanatismo.*] Religious frenzy or enthusiasm; fanaticism.

***făn-çĭ-cal,** *a.* [Eng. *fancy*; *c* connective; *-al.*] Fanciful.

"Some kind of voluntary or *fancical* play."—*T. Mace* (1676) in *Southey: The Doctor*, ch. xciv.

făn'-çĭed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [FANCY, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Formed in the fancy or imagination; imaginary.

"More than thy *fancied* guilt with jealous pangs
could sting." *Hemans: The Maremma.*

2. Esteemed, thought highly of, liked, valued, attractive.

făn'-çĭ-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *fancy*; *-er.*]

1. One who fancies or imagines anything.

2. One who takes a fancy or liking to anything; an admirer.

3. One who breeds and keeps for sale birds, animals, &c., as, a pigeon-*fancier*, a bird-*fancier*.

"It would prevent the comb of the male from being perfectly upright, which would be abhorrent to every *fancier*."—*Darwin: Descent of Man* (1871), vol. ii., p. 159.

făn'-çĭ-fŭl, *a.* [Eng. *fancy*; *-ful*(*l*).]

1. Dictated by or arising in the fancy or imagination: appealing to or pleasing the fancy; wild: as, a *fanciful* theory.

2. Curiously or extravagantly constructed or shaped; fantastic.

"I love a *fanciful* disorder,
And straggling out of rule and order."
Lloyd: Familiar Letter of Rhyme.

3. Existing only in the imagination; fancied, imaginary.

"Shake at shadows *fanciful* and vain."
Dryden: Lucretius, ii.

4. Guided by the fancy or the imagination rather than by reason.

"It seemed to a *fanciful* view
To weep for the buds it had left with regret."
Cowper: The Rose.

5. Subject to the influence of fancy; whimsical, capricious, fantastical.

"The English are naturally *fanciful*."—*Addison.*

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *fanciful*, *fantastical*, *whimsical*, and *capricious*: "*Fanciful* and *fantastical* are both employed for persons and things; *whimsical* and *caprice* are mostly employed for persons or for what is personal. *Fanciful*, in regard to persons, is said of that which is irregular in the taste or judgment; *fantastical* is said of that which violates all propriety, as well as regularity: the former may consist of a simple deviation from rule; the latter is something extravagant. A person may, therefore, sometimes be advantageously *fanciful*, although he can never be *fantastical* but to his discredit. Lively minds will be *fanciful* in the choice of their dress, furniture, or equipage: the affectation of singularity frequently renders people *fantastical* in their manners as well as their dress. *Fanciful* is said mostly in regard to errors of opinion or taste; it springs from an aberration of the mind: *whimsical* is a species of the *fanciful* in regard to one's likes or dislikes; *capricious* respects errors of temper, or irregularities of feeling. The *fanciful* does not necessarily imply instability; but the *capricious* excludes the idea of fixedness. One is *fanciful* by attaching a reality to that which only passes in one's own mind; one is *whimsical* in the inventions of the *fancy*; one is *capricious* by acting and judging without rule or reason in that which admits of both. . . . In application to things, the terms *fanciful* and *fantastical* preserve a similar distinction; what is *fanciful* may be the real and just combination of a well-regulated *fancy*, or the unreal combination of a distempered *fancy*; the *fantastical* is not only the unreal but the distorted combination of a disordered *fancy*." (*Crabb; Eng. Synon.*)

făn'-çĭ-fŭl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *fanciful*; *-ly.*]

1. In a fanciful, curious, or fantastical manner; fantastically.

"Just as ancient Egyptian wisdom did in hieroglyphic symbols *fancifully* analogized." — *Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. iv., § 14.

2. In a whimsical, capricious, or fantastical manner.

făn'-çĭ-fŭl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *fanciful*; *-ness.*] The quality of being fanciful, or arising in the fancy rather than in reason.

"The *fancifulness* of some of its imagery does not cool it in the least."—*Athenæum*, May 7, 1881, p. 618.

***făn'-çĭ-fў,** *v.i.* [Eng. *fancy*; *-fy.*] To fancy.

"The good she ever delighted to do, and *fancified* she was born to do."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, vi. 344.

***făn'-çĭ-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *fancy*; *-less.*] Destitute of fancy or imagination; unimaginative; prosaic.

"A pert or bluff important wight,
Whose brain is *fancieless.*" *Armstrong: Taste.*

făn'-çў, ***fan-sie,** *s. & a.* [A corruption of the fuller form *fantasy* (q.v.); O.Fr. *fantasie*; from Low Lat. *fantasia*, *phantasia*, from Gr. φαντασία (*phantasia*) = a making visible; imagination: φαντάζω (*phantazō*) = to make visible, and φαίνω (*phainō*) = to bring to light, to shine; Sp., Port., & Ital. *fantasia.*] [FANTASIA, FANTASY.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The power by which the mind forms to itself images and representations of things, persons, or scenes of being; the creative faculty; imagination.

"In the soul
Are many lesser faculties, that serve
Reason as chief; among these *fancy* next
Her office holds." *Milton: P. L.*, v. 102

2. The result of such faculty or power; an image or representation formed in the mind: a conception, a thought, an idea, a conceit.

"While in dark ignorance we lay, afraid
Of *fancies*, ghosts, and every empty shade."
Buckinghamshire: Mr. Hobbes & his Writings.

3. An opinion bred rather in the imagination than in the reason; an idea or opinion resting upon insufficient grounds; a supposition; a capricious opinion or idea.

"Men's private *fancies* must give place to the higher judgment of that church which is in authority over them."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

4. Caprice, humour, whim.

"The sultan of Egypt kept a good correspondence with the Jacobites towards the head of the Nile, for fear they should take a *fancy* to turn the course of that river."—*Arbuthnot: History of John Bull.*

5. An inclination, liking, or fondness; taste.

"For you, fair Hermia, look you arm yourself,
To fit your *fancies* to your father's will."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, i. 1.

*6. Love.

"Tell me, where is *fancy* bred,
Or in the heart, or in the head?"
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

*7. Taste, idea, conception of propriety.

"The little chapel called the Salutation is very neat, and built with a pretty *fancy*."—*Addison.*

*8. Some one or something which pleases or entertains without inspiring real affection or respect.

"London-pride is a pretty *fancy* for borders."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

*9. Fantasticalness.

"Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy,
But not expressed in *fancy*, rich not gaudy."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 3.

*10. A love song; a song in general. [II. 1.]

"They were his *fancies* or his good-nights."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iii. 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Music:*

(1) An old name for a composition in an impromptu style; a fantasy.

(2) A short piece of music without words. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

2. *Mental Phil.:* The power or faculty called imagination, but so exercised as to bring into life mental pictures in which the grouping is founded on superficial points of similarity or other associations, rather than on the deeper and more natural affinities. The scenes or beings generated by fancy are cleverly rather than thoughtfully delineated, they are characterized by odd conceits fitted to give momentary pleasure or amusement, but not powerfully to affect the emotions. Fancy is strong in children and women; imagination in men of genius.

3. *Bot.: Viola tricolor.* The name Fancy is given as a suggested explanation of the word Pansy, the common name for this flower. (*Lyte*, &c.)

B. *As adj.:* Adapted to please the fancy rather than for use; ornamental, elegant, fine, as, *fancy* goods.

¶ *The fancy:* A slang term for sporting characters generally, but especially for prize-fighters, dog-fanciers, &c.

"As the patrons of the *fancy* are proud of their champion's condition."—*G. Eliot: Janet's Repentance*, ch. ii.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *fancy* and *imagination:* "*Fancy*, considered as a power, simply brings the object to the mind, or makes it appear; but *imagination*, from *image* . . . is a power which presents the images or likenesses of things. The *fancy*, therefore, only employs itself about things without regarding their nature; but the *imagination* aims at tracing a resemblance, and getting a true copy. The *fancy* consequently forms combinations, either real or unreal, as chance may direct; but the *imagination* is seldomer led astray. The *fancy* is busy in dreams, or when the mind is in a disordered state; but the *imagination* is supposed to act when the intellectual powers are in full play. The *fancy* is employed on light and trivial objects, which are present to the senses; the *imagination* soars above all vulgar objects, and carries us from the world of matter into the world of spirits, from time present to the time to come." (*Crabb's Eng. Synon.*)

fancy-ball, *s.* A ball at which the guests appear dressed in fanciful or fantastical costumes, representative of real, historical, or imaginary personages.

fancy-dress, *s.* The costume of guests at a fancy-ball.

***fancy-dressed,** *a.* Dressed as for a fancy-ball. (*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xv.)

fancy-fair, *s.* A bazaar where fancy goods are sold for some charitable or benevolent purpose.

***fancy-free,** *a.*

1. Free from the power of fancy or imagination.

2. Free from the power or influence of love.

"In maiden meditation, *fancy-free*."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 1.

¶ Fancy is compounded with participles, as in the following examples, of which the signification is obvious: *fancy-born, fancy-built, fancy-fed, fancy-framed, fancy-nurtured, fancy-woven*, &c.

fancy-line, *s.*

Naut.: A down-haul line passing through a block at the jaws of a gaff.

fancy-mark, *s.*

Med.: A nævus; a spot which may be of more than one kind on the skin of a child at birth, and which has been attributed to the influence of maternal imagination on the fœtus.

***fancy-monger,** *s.* A whimsical person; a love-monger.

"If I could meet that *fancy-monger*, I would give him some good counsel."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iii. 2.

fancy-price, *s.* A price or sum paid for anything so large and extravagant as to deserve the name of fanciful.

"Which Louis had long been desirous to purchase even at a *fancy-price*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

fancy-roller, *s.*

Carding: One placed immediately in advance of the doffer, and provided usually with straight wire teeth, its function being to loosen up the wool on the main cylinder so that it may be taken up with facility by the doffer.

***fancy-sick,** *a.*

1. Applied to one whose imagination is unsound or distempered.

2. Love-sick.

"All *fancy-sick* she is and pale of cheer."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 2.

fancy-stocks, *s. pl.* In the United States any species of stocks having no intrinsic or determinate value, and therefore affording an opportunity for stock-gambling, the fluctuations in their prices being mostly artificial.

fancy-stere, *s.* A store or shop where fancy-goods are sold. (*American.*)

fancy-work, *s.* Ornamental knitting, embroidery, crocheting, &c., worked by ladies.

făn-çy, * **fan-sie,** * **fan-sy,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Fancy, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To imagine; to believe without sufficient grounds, or proof; to suppose.

"They swim in mirth and *fansie* that they feel
Divinity within them breeding wings."
Milton: P. L., ix. 1,009.

*2. To love.

"Never did young man *fancy*
With so eternal and so fixed a soul."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, v. 2.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To conceive, to imagine; to form as a conception in the mind.

"He whom I *fancy* but can ne'er express."
C. Dryden: Juvenal, sat. vii.

2. To suppose, to imagine or believe erroneously, or without sufficient grounds or proof.

"*Fancying* wretched all that are not rich."
Walsh: Retirement.

3. To like, to be pleased with; to take a fancy to.

"I never yet beheld that special face
Which I could *fancy* more than any other."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, ii. 1.

* **făn̄d,** * **faind,** * **fande,** * **fandien,** * **faynd,** * **fond,** * **fonde,** * **fonden,** * **fondie,** * **fondien,** * **fondin,** * **vonde,** *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *fandian*; O. S. *fandon*; O. Fris. *fandia.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To try, to endeavour, to attempt.

"Fell times haue ich *fonded* to flitte it fro thonght."
William of Palerne, 623.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To try, to prove, to assay.

"*Fande* me, God, and wi hert wit thou."—*Psalm* cxxxviii. 23.

2. To tempt.

"O tyme he [the Devil] cam to his smythithe alone
him to *fonde*."
St. Dunstan, 69.

* **făn̄d,** *pret. of v.* [Find, *v.*]

făn-dăn'-gō, *s.* [Sp.]

Music:

1. A lively Spanish dance in triple time, derived from the Moors. It is danced by two persons, male and female, and accompanied by the sounds of the guitar. The dancers have castanets which they beat in time to the measure, though sometimes the male dancer beats a tambourine.

2. The accompaniment of the dance described under 1.

* **fand-er,** * **fond-er,** * **vond-ere,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *fand*; *-er.*] One who tries or tempts another; a tempter.

"The dyeuel is the *uondere*." *Ayenbite*, p. 116.

* **fand-ding,** * **fand-yng,** * **fond-inge,** * **fond-ung,** * **vond-inge,** *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Fand, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* A trial, a temptation.

"Bring us nt of wo and kare and of feondes *fondinge*." *Old Eny. Homilies*, ii. 229.

fan'-don, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A large copper vessel in which the hot process of amalgamation is conducted, blocks of copper being drawn around like the porphyry blocks in an arrastra, or machine for comminuting ore.

* **făne** (1), *s.* [A.S. *fana* = a flag; O. S. & O. H Ger. *fano*; O. Fris. *fona, fana*; M. H. Ger *van*; Icel. *fáni*; Sw. *fana*; Dan. *fane*; Goth *fana.*] [Vane.]

1. A flag.

"They trumpyd and her baners displaye
Off sylk, sendel, and many a *fane*."
Richard Cœur de Lion, 3,892.

2. A vane, a weathercock.

"*Fane* of a stepylle, or other lyke. *Cheruchus, rentilegium.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

făne (2), *s.* [Lat. *fanum*, from *for* = to speak.] A temple; a place dedicated or consecrated to religion; a holy place, a sanctuary. (Only used in poetry.)

"Nor for more altars or more *fanes* repine."
Crozall: Ovid; Metamorphoses xiii.

* **fane** (3), *s.* [Faun.] A elf, a fairy. (*Scotch.*)

"Kate was haunted wi' a *fane*."
Train: Poet. Reveries.

* **făn'-ĕr-ĕls,** *s. pl.* [A dimin. from *fane* (1) *s.*] What is loose and flapping.

"Look at her, man; she's juist like a brownie in a whin-buss, wi' her *fanerels* o' duds flaffin' about her hinderlets."—*Saint Patrick*, ii. 117.

făn'-fāre, *s.* [Fr., from Sp. *fanfarra* = bluster, loud, boasting, from Arab. *farfár* = loquacious (*Skeat.*)]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A sounding or flourish of trumpets, as on entering the lists.

*2. A lively piece played on hunting-horns during the chase.

*3. Ostentatious boast or parade; bravado.

II. *Music:*

1. A short passage for trumpets, such as is performed at coronations and other state ceremonies. In England they are known as flourishes, and are played by the trumpeters of the Household Cavalry, to the number of eight, all playing in unisou on E♭ trumpets without valves.

2. Certain flourishes in opera music are called fanfares, such as that announcing the arrival of the Governor, in Beethoven's opera of *Fidelio.*

3. Any short, prominent passage of the brass, such as that of the trumpets and trombones (with the wood wind also) near the end of the fourth movement in Schumann's E flat Symphony. (*Grove: Dict. Music.*)

* **făn'-fa-rŏn,** * **fan-far-oone,** *s.* [Fr. *fanfaron*, from Sp. *fanfarron* = blustering.]

1. A boaster; one who professes more than he can perform.

2. A bully, a tyrannical person.

"Virgil makes Æneas a bold avower of his own virtues, which, in the civility of our poets, is the character of a *fanfaron* or hector."—*Dryden: On Dramatic Poesy.*

făn'-far-ŏn-āde, *s.* [Fr. *fanfaronnade*, from Sp. *fanfarronada*, from *fanfarron* = blustering; *fanfarrear* = to bluster, to boast.] A swaggering, blustering, or boasting; ostentation, bluster. (*Burke: Thoughts on Fr. Aff.*)

***făn'-făr-ŏn-ăde,** *v.i.* [FANFARONADE, *s.*] To make a flourish, show, or display.

"With *fanfaronading*, musketry salvoes, and what else."—*Carlyle: French Revolution*, pt. iii., bk. 1., ch. viii.

***fǎng, *fang-yn, *faunge, *fenge, *fong, *fongen, *fongien, *fon, *fo,** *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *fangan, fón*; Dut. *vangen*; Icel. *fá*; Sw. *få*; Dan. *faae*; Goth. *fahan*; Ger. *fahen, fangen.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To catch, to seize, to take.

"He fellez thi folke, and *fangez* theire gudez."
Destruction of Troy, 1,249.

2. To receive, to accept, to get.

"He willede anon in hys herte to *fange* cristendom."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 73.

3. To betake, to take.

"Unto Kaire his wey he *fongeth*."
Gower, i. 245.

B. *Reflex.:* To betake.

"*Fengen* heom toyæinenes and slowen alle heore hors."
Layamon, i. 252.

C. *Intransitive:*

1. To betake oneself, to begin.

"Heo *fang* to cleopien to Crist."
St. Juliana, p. 31.

2. To endeavour.

"I shall *fonge* you to forther."
Destruction of Troy, 599.

3. To seize, to catch.

"He *fongede* faste on the feleyches"
Morte Arthure, 3,309.

4. To begin, to set to; followed by *on*.

"The rene . . . *feng on* to tellen hwuch word ha sende him"
St. Juliana, p. 11.

¶ *To fang a well:* To pour water into a pump, for restoring its power of operation.

"We believe, that to *fang a well* signifies to pour into it sufficient liquid to set the pump at work again."—*Blackwood's Magazine*, Sept. 1819, p. 654.

fǎng, *feng, *fenge, *s.* [A.S. *fang* = a taking, a seizing, **fangan* = to seize, take [FANG, *v.*]; Icel. *fang* = a catch of fish; Sw. *fång* = a catch; Ger. *fong* = a catch, a fang, a talon.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

* (1) The act of capturing, seizing, or taking.

"To my purpos breiffly I will me haist,
How gud Wallace was set amang his fayis.
To London with him Clyffurd and Wallang gais,
Quhar king Eduuard was rycht fayr off that *fang*."
Wallace, xi. 1,219.

* (2) That which is caught or taken; a thing caught; prey.

"Was thou not at me right now
And fedd me wit thi *fang* I trau?
Cursor Mundi, 3,728.

(3) A claw or talon.

(4) The tusk of a boar or other animal by which the prey is seized and held; a long, pointed tooth.

"Two mastiffs gaunt and grim her flight pursued,
And oft their fastened *fangs* in blood embrued."
Dryden: Theodore & Honoria, 113, 114.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A coil, or bend of a rope; a noose, a trap.

(2) The clutches or power of anything.

"Seized by the relentless *fangs* of despotism."—*Fox: Speech*, Jan. 1794.

(3) Any shoot, or other thing by which hold can be taken.

"The protuberant *fangs* of the yuca."—*Evelyn: Kalendarium Hortense.*

(4) Power of seizing, or holding: as when a pump of a well has lost the power of suction, so that the water does not rise in it, perhaps from something being wrong about the well, the piston is said to have *lost the fang*. In this case water is poured in for restoring the power of operation. Here it is used merely as denoting the power of apprehension, in a literal sense. For *fang* obviously signifies the hold which the pump, as it were, takes of the water for bringing it up. (*Scotch.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Zoology:*

(1) The lower part of a tooth; the portion imbedded in the jaw.

(2) (*Pl.*) The poison teeth of a serpent. [POISON FANG.]

(3) In the same sense as I. 1 (4).

2. *Machinery, &c.:*

(1) A long nail.

(2) A projecting claw, as that on the reverse of a belt plate, which passes through the belt and is clenched or riveted at the rear.

(3) The tang of a tool.

(4) A projecting tooth or prong in a lock, bolt, or tumbler.

3. *Nautical:*

(1) The valve of a pump-box.

(2) The bend of a rope.

4. *Mining:*

(1) A notch cut out in the side of an adit to serve as an air-course.

(2) An air-pipe of wood in a shaft; an air main.

¶ (1) *In a fang:* So entangled as not to be able to escape.

(2) *To lose the fang:*

(*a*) Said of a pump when the water quits it.

(*b*) To miss one's aim; to fail in attempt; to be disappointed in one's expectation of success.

(3) *To be taken in* or *with the fang:* Said of a thief caught in the act. [INFANGTHEF.]

"It is statute be the lawe of this realme, that ane thiefe of stollen woodde, taken *with the fang* in ane vther Lordes landes, suld be arreisted with the wood, and sall suffer the law in his court, fra quhom the woodde was stollen."—*Skene: De Verborum Signif.*, s.v. *Infangthefe.*

fǎńged, *a.* [Eng. *fang*; *-ed.*]

I. *Lit.:* Furnished or provided with fangs.

"Whom I will trust, as I will adders *fanged*."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 4.

* **II.** *Figuratively:*

1. Furnished or provided with any instruments which can be used as fangs or tusks.

"In chariots *fanged* with scythe they scour the field."
A. Philips: The Briton.

2. Having roots, rooted.

"Tears from the Alps a ridge of knotty oaks
Deep *fanged*, and ancient tenants of the rocks."
Watts: Victory of the Poles.

fǎńg'-ĭńg, *pr. par.* or *a.* [FANG, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

fanging-pipes, *s. pl.*

Mining: A main of wooden pipes used as air-conductors.

***fǎń'-gle,** *s.* [Prob. a dimin. from *fang* = to take.] A trifle, a silly fancy, a crotchet.

"Which is not wonte easy lye to swerue into newe *fangles*."—*Udal Timothy*, iv.

***fǎń-gled (gled** as **gĕld), *fan-gelde,** *a.* [Eng. *fangl(e)*; *-ed.*] Gaudy, showy, vainly decorated; fantastical.

"Be not as in our *fangled* world, a garment
Hotter than that it covers."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 4.

¶ Obsolete, except in the compound *new-fangled* (q.v.).

***fǎń'-gle-nĕss, *fan-gle-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *fangle*; *-ness.*] The state of being gaudily or fantastically ornamented; fantasticalness.

"With newe *fanglenesse*, or with ouer sumptuous expences."—*Sir T. Elyot: Governour*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

fǎńg'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *fang*; *-less.*] Destitute of fangs or teeth; toothless.

"So that his power, like to *a fangless* lion,
May offer, but not hold."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 1.

fǎń'-gŏt, *s.* [Ital. *fangotto* = a bundle.] A quantity of wares, as raw silk, &c., from one to two and three-quarter cwt.

***fang-yn,** *v.t.* [FANG, *v.*]

fǎn'-ion (ion as **yŭn),** *s.* [FANON.]

1. *Mil.:* A small flag or banner carried with the baggage of a brigade.

2. *Naut.:* A small flag used in surveying stations.

***fǎńk,** *v.t.* [FANG, *v.*]

1. To seize, to entangle.

2. To fold sheep.

fǎńk, *s.* [FANK, *v.*] A sheep-cot, a pen.

"In the vicinity of the farmer's dwelling there is a pen, here called a *fank*, erected of stone and turf."—*Agr. Surv. Stirl.*, p. 293.

***fănne,** *s. & v.* [FAN.]

***făn'-nel,** *s.* [FANON.]

făn'-nĕr, *s.* [Eng. *fan*, v.; *-er.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who, or that which fans, or acts as a fan.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Agric.:* A winnowing machine; a fan.

"The winnowing machine, or corn *fanner*, from the best information, made its first appearance at Hawick."—*Stat. Acc. P. Hawick*, viii. 525.

2. *Domest.:* A circular configuration made up of vanes, or flat discs, placed in a window, door, &c., and set in motion by the current of air passing through it, to purify and freshen the atmosphere in a room, &c.; a ventilator.

făn'-nĭńg, *pr. par., a., & s.* [FAN, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of causing a current of air to pass over by a fan; the process of winnowing corn with a fan.

"Others take this *fanning* for that discovery which shall be made at the day of judgment."—*Goodwin: Works*, vol. v., pt. ii., p. 144.

fanning-breeze, *s.*

Naut.: A light, gentle breeze, just sufficient to fill the light sails, as they extend or collapse by the action of the air and the motion of the vessel.

fanning-machine, fanning-mill, *s.* A machine or apparatus for winnowing corn by a blast of air.

făn'-ŏn, *fan-nel, *fan-nom, *fan-one, *fan-un, *fan-unc, *fan-noon, *phan-un, *s.* [Fr. *fanon*, from Low Lat. *fano, phano*, from O. H. Ger. *fano* = a banner.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A flag, a banner; especially the church banner carried in processions.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Eccles.:* A word used in Old English inventories for a maniple. Mabillon observes that the word has three meanings: (1) a napkin; (2) a maniple, or sudarium; and (3) a corporale. Georgius says that the *fanon* or *phanon* worn by the popes when celebrating mass pontifically, is the same as the orale, and is a veil of four colours in stripes, which is put on after the girdle, is turned back over the head till the chasuble is put on, after which it is brought down over the shoulders and breast. (*Pugin: Gloss. Eccles. Ornaments.*) It was also applied to the white linen cloth in which the laity made their oblations at the altar.

"*Fanun* or *fanen. Fanula, manipulus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. *Med.:* A splint of a particular shape, employed in fractures of the thigh and leg, to keep the bones in contact. The *fanons* are divided into *true* and *false*. The *true fanon* consists of a cylinder of straw, strongly surrounded by a cord or riband, in the centre of which a stick is usually placed to ensure its solidity. The *false* consists of a thick piece of linen, made flat like a compress, and folded at the extremities. It was placed between the fractured limb and the *true fanon*. The *chapfanon* is a large piece of common cloth, placed between the fractured limb and the *fanon*, on which the *fanon* or lateral splints are rolled. (*Dunglison: Med. Dict.*)

făn-ta'-şĭ-ą, *s.* [Ital.]

Mus.: A composition in a style in which form is subservient to fancy. It seems to have been a descendant of the madrigal, and was the immediate predecessor of the term Sonata.

***făn'-ta-şĭe,** *s.* [FANTASY.]

***făn'-ta-şied,** *a.* [Eng. *fantasy*; *-ed.*]

1. Filled with fancies or imaginations.

"I find the people strangely *fantasied*."
Shakesp.: King John, iv. 2.

2. Imagined, imaginary, fancied.

"Things not seene but *fantasied*."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 296.

***făn'-tăşm, *fan-tesme, *phăn'-tăşm,** *s.* [Lat. *phantasma*, from Gr. *φάντασμα* (*phantasma*), from *φανταζω* (*phantazō*) = to make visible: *φαίνω* (*phainō*) = to appear, to shine: O. Fr. *fantasme*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *fantasma.*] [PHANTOM.] Something which appears to the imagination; a phantasm; a phantom.

"It . . . imagines by those *fantasms* that are represented unto it."—*Bp. Hall: Temptations Repelled*, Dec. 1.

***făn-tăsq'uc (que** as **k),** *a.* [FR.] Fantastic, whimsical.

"In *fantasque* apposition." *E. B. Browning.*

***făn'-tăst,** *s.* [FANTASIE.] One whose mind is filled with fantastic, whimsical, or strange ideas.

"He is a quiet and sublime enthusiast, with a strong tinge of the *fantast*."—*Coleridge.* (*Ogilvie.*)

făn-tăs'-tic, *fan-tas-tick, *fan-tas-tieke, *fan-tas-tike, *fan-tas-tique, *a. & s.* [Fr. *fantastique*, from Gr. *φανταστικός*

(*phantastikos*), from φαντάζω (*phantazō*) = to make visible; cf. Port. & Ital. *fantastico.*] [Fancy.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Fanciful; bred or existing only in the imagination; not real; imaginary, visionary.

"By thinking on *fantastic* summer's heat."
Shakesp.: Richard II., i. 3.

2. Full of or characterized by fancy or conceit.

"Without senseless phrases and *fantastick* affectations."—*Granvill: Ser.* i.

* 3. Unreal; apparent only; having the nature of a phantom.

4. Whimsical, capricious, fanciful; indulging in the vagaries of fancy or imagination.

"That my *fantastic* mind may prove
The torments it deserves to try."
Rochester: A Song.

5. Exhibiting fanciful or grotesque appearances; odd, grotesque.

"Like an angry ape
Plays such *fantastic* tricks before high Heaven,
As make the angels weep."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 2.

* 6. Incredible, prodigious.

"Who hath done so-day mad and *fantastic* execution."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, v. 5.

* 7. Imaginative.

* 8. Uncertain, fickle, capricious.

"Nor happiness can I, nor misery feel,
From any turn of her *fantastic* wheel."
Prior: Henry & Emma.

* **B.** *As subst.:* A fantastic, whimsical, or conceited person.

"A vain *fantastic*, that takes proud clothes to be part of himself."—*Bp. Jackson: Works*, iii. 62.

făn-tăs'-tĭc-al, * **fan-tas-tic-all,** *a.* [Eng. *fantastic; -al.*] The same as Fantastic (q.v.).

"I will be no companion of such misled, *fantastical* fellows."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

¶ For the difference between *fantastical* and *fanciful*, see Fanciful.

* **făn-tăs-tĭc-ăl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *fantastical; -ity.*] Fantasticalness.

"No affectation, *fantasticality*, or distortion dwelt in him."—*Carlyle: Miscell.*, iv. 146.

făn-tăs'-tĭc-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *fantastical; -ly.*] In a fantastic, fanciful, whimsical, or grotesque manner.

"As springing high the silver dew
In whirls *fantastically* flew."
Byron: The Giaour.

făn-tăs'-tĭc-al-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *fantastical; -ness.*] The quality or state of being fantastical; whimsicality; grotesqueness; caprice.

"Put him out of conceit with it, by having convinced him of the *fantasticalness* of it."—*Tillotson: Works.* (Pref.)

* **făn-tăs'-tĭ-çĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *fantastic; -ism.*] The quality of being fantastic; fantasticalness.

"Not only does the introduction of these imaginary beings permit greater *fantasticism* of incident, but infinite *fantasticism* of treatment."—*Ruskin: Modern Painters*, pt. iv., ch. vii., § 7.

* **făn-tăs'-tĭc-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *fantastic; -ly.*] In a fantastic manner; fantastically.

"He is neither too *fantastically* melancholy, . . . or too rashly choleric."—*Ben Jonson: Cynthia's Revels*, ii. 1.

* **făn-tăs'-tĭc-nĕss,** * **fan-tas-tick-ness,** *s.* [Eng. *fantastic; -ness.*] Fantasticalness, caprice, humour.

"By their own supine negligence and *fantasticknesse*."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. ii., let. 59.

* **făn-tăs'-tĭ-cō,** *s.* [Ital.] One full of whims or fancies; a fantastical, whimsical, or capricious person.

"Such antic, lisping, affecting *fantasticoes*, these new tuners of accents."—*Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet*, ii. 4.

* **făn'-ta-sў,** * **fan-ta-sie,** * **fan-ta-sye,** * **fan-te-sy,** *s.* [O. Fr. *fantasie*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *fantasia.*] [Fancy, *s.*]

1. Fancy, imagination.

"He theron fixeth all his *fantasie*."
Spenser: Hymn in Honour of Love.

2. An idea or conception of the mind.

"Full of hateful *fantasies*."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, i. 2.

3. A mental image; a phantom; a dream.

"Away, vain *fantasies!*—doth less of power
Dwell round thy summit, or thy cliffs invest."
Hemans: View from Castro.

4. Whim, caprice, fancy, humour, indication.

"To please his *fantasie*." *Shakesp.: Othello*, iii. 3.

5. Love, inclination.

"Fie on sinful *fantasie!*"
Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor, v. 5.

* **făn'-ta-sў,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Fantasy, *v.*]

A. *Trans.:* To imagine, to fancy.

B. *Intrans.:* To fancy, to imagine, to believe.

"He *fantasieth* thus."—*Udal: John* x.

făn-tō-ccini (ccini as **çhē-nē),** *s. pl.* [Ital.]

1. Puppets made to perform by concealed wires or strings.

2. Dramatic representations, at which puppets are made to perform; a marionette show.

* **făn'-tŏm,** * **fan-tome,** * **fan-tum,** *s.* [Phantom.]

fantom-corn, *s.* [Phantom-corn.]

* **fănt'-sў,** *s.* [Fancy, *s.*]

* **fan'-un,** *s.* [Fanon.]

* **făp,** *a.* [Etym. doubtful.] Muddled, fuddled.

"And being *fap*, sir, was, as they say, cashiered."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 1.

fa-quir, *s.* [Fakir.]

far, * **fcer,** * **fcerr,** * **fer,** * **ferr,** * **fer,** * **fur,** * **furre,** * **fyrre,** * **ver,** *a.* & *adv.* [A.S. *feor*; cogn. with Dut. *ver*; Icel. *fjarri*; Sw. *fjerran*; Da. *fjern*; O. H. Ger. *ver* = far (*a*): *verro* = far (*adv.*); Ger. *fern*; Guth. *fairra*; Gr. πέραν (*peran*) = beyond; Sans. *paras* = beyond; *para* = far, distant.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Literally:*

1. Distant; a long way off; separated by a wide space from another place.

"We have come from a *far* country."—*Joshua* ix. 6.

2. The more distant of two; the further: as, the *far* side of a horse, &c.; opposed to *near* (q.v.).

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Remote from one's purpose, intention, or wishes.

"Tell is euer *far* him fro." *Early Eng. Poems*, p. 6.

* 2. Remote or removed in affection; not near or close; alienated.

"Those that are *far* from thee shall perish."—*Psalm* lxxiii. 27.

B. *As adverb:*

I. *Literally:*

1. In a great extent of space or distance; at a great distance; widely.

"And the king went forth . . and tarried in a place that was *far* off."—*2 Samuel* xv. 17.

2. To a great distance.

"Ich habbe go mani mile
Wel *feor* biyonde weste."
King Horn, i. 177.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To a certain point, degree, or distance: as, So *far* things have gone well.

"It is so *far* from being our duty to unite ourselves to them."—*Daillé: Apology for Reformed Churches.*

2. In great part; to a great extent.

"The night is *far* spent, the day is at hand."—*Rom.* xiii. 12.

3. In a great proportion; greatly, exceedingly.

"Which *far* exceeds his skill."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 81.

4. Distantly, widely, vaguely.

"Shall we sparingly show you *far* off the Dauphin's meaning?"—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, i. 2.

5. Deeply.

"He did look *far* into the service of the time."
Shakesp.: All's Well That Ends Well, i. 2.

6. Distantly in time: remotely.

¶ For the difference between *far* and *distant*, see Distant.

¶ (1) *By far:* In a very great measure; very greatly; exceedingly.

(2) *From far:* From a distant country; from a great distance.

(3) *Far other:* Very different.

(4) *So far as:* As regards.

¶ *Far* is largely used in composition with the senses of at or to a distance; widely: as, *far-becoming, far-dreaded, far-darting, far-echoing, far-extended, far-extending, far-glancing, far-looking, far-piercing, far-resounding, far-shooting, far-spreading, far-stretched*, &c.

* **far-about,** *s.* A wandering, a digression.

"What need these *far-abouts?*"—*Fuller: Holy War.*

far-away, far-awa', *a.*

1. *Lit.:* Distant, remote, as to place.

"The relics that are fetched frae *far-awa'* kirks and sae forth."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxix.

2. Distant as to consanguinity.

"Pate's a *far-awa'* cousin of mine."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xiv.

far-brought, *a.*

1. *Lit.:* Fetched or brought from a great distance.

* 2. *Fig.:* Far-fetched: as, *far-brought* conclusions.

far-cast, *a.*

1. *Lit.:* Thrown to a distance.

* 2. Divined, augured.

* **far-caster,** * **fercaster,** *s.* A diviner, a soothsayer.

"Mony wordys hade the wegh, wise of his dedis,
In fele thinges forwise, and a *ferouster*."
Destruction of Troy, 3,949.

* **far-casting,** * **fercastynge,** *a.* & *s.*

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Throwing to a distance.

2. Divining, auguring; far sighted.

B. *As subst.:* Divination, augury, far-sightedness.

"Of sotyltee, and of malice, and of *fercastynge* thei passen alle men undre hevene."—*Maundeville*, p. 219.

far-distant, *a.* A long way off, either in space or time.

far-famed, *a.* Celebrated far and near; widely known.

"The *far-famed* castle of the Elector Palatine was turned into a heap of ruins."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

* **far-fet,** *a.* Far-fetched. (*Lit.* & *Fig.*)

"York, with all his *far-fet* policy."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iii. 1.

* **far-fetch,** *s.* A deeply-laid or cunning stratagem.

"But Jesuits have deeper reaches
In all their politick *far-fetches*."
Butler: Hudibras, pt. iii., c. ii.

* **far-fetch,** *v.t.* To bring from far; to draw conclusions remote from or little justified by the premises.

"To *far-fetch* the name of Tartar from a Hebrew word."—*Fuller.*

far-fetched, *a.*

1. *Lit.:* Brought from a far or distant place.

"We traced the *far-fetched* gold unto the mine."
Dryden: To the Lord Protector, xxxi.

2. *Fig.:* Studiously sought; elaborately strained; not easily or naturally introduced.

"His discredit in his over-strained and *far-fetched* derivations."—*Fuller: Pisgah Sight; Directions for Index.*

* **far-forth,** * **fer-forth,** *adv.* [Faforth.]

* **far-most,** * **fer-most,** *a.* [Farmost.]

far-off, *a.* Distant, remote.

"I hear the *far-off* curfew sound,"
Milton: Il Penseroso, 74.

far-seeing, *a.*

1. *Lit.:* Able to see to a great distance; far-sighted.

2. *Fig.:* Calculating long before the results of any action.

far-seen, *a.*

I. *Lit.:* Seen at or from a great distance.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Far-sighted; looking far before one: as, a *far-seen* man.

2. Well-versed; accomplished: as, one *far-seen* in medicine, &c.

far-sighted, *a.*

I. *Literally:*

1. Seeing to a great distance.

2. Not able to perceive distinctly objects near at hand.

II. *Fig.:* Looking far ahead; calculating long before the probable results of any action or course of conduct.

"The one human being who was able to mislead that *far-sighted* and sure-footed judgement."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

* **far-sightedly,** *adv.* With careful forethought.

far-sightedness, *s.* The quality of being far-sighted.

"Men who are distinguished rather by wariness than by *far-sightedness*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

far-sought, *a.*

1. *Lit.:* Sought at or from a great distance.

2. *Fig.:* Far-fetched; abstruse: as, *far-sought* learning.

***far**, *v.t.* [Far, *a.*] To remove to a distance.

"I am sure I wish the man was *farred* who plagues his brains wi' striking out new words."—*Mrs. Gaskell: Sylvia's Lovers*, ch. x.

***far** (1). *s.* A journey, an expedition. [Fare, *s.*]

far (2), *s.* [A.S. *fearh.*] The young of swine; a litter or farrow of pigs. [Farrow.]

"For now is the loss of the *far* of the sow
More great than the loss of two calves of the cow."
Tusser. (*Johnson.*)

făr'-ăd, *s.* [From Michael Faraday, the great electrician.]

Elect.: 10⁷ natural units=1 ohm, the measure of electro-magnetic capacity.

fa-răd'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *farad*; *-ic*; Fr. *faradique.*] Pertaining or relating to faradisation (q.v.)

făr'-a-dĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *farad*; *-ism.*] The same as faradisation (q.v.).

făr-a-dĭş-ā'-tion, *s.* [From the name of the discoverer, and Eng. suff. *-isation.*]

Elect.: The medical application of the magneto-electric currents, discovered by Faraday in 1837.

far'-and, ***far-ande**, ***far-rand**, ***far-ant**, ***far-rant**, *a.* [Prob. a corruption of *favorand*, from to *favour* = to be like. Dr. Morris suggests Gael. *farranta* = stout, brave.] [Favour, *v.*]

***1.** Handsome.

"If thay were *farande* and fre as fayre to beholde."
E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness, 607.

***2.** Pleasing, pleasant.

"Lest les thou leue my tale *farande*."
E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Pearl, 865.

***3.** Joyous, joyful, merry.

"The solace of the solmpnete in that sale dured
Of that *farand* fest, tyl fayled the sunne."
E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness, 1,758

4. Sagacious, quick, clever.

"Look up, like a *farrant* beast—hae ye nae pity on your master, nor wae thought about him ava, an' him in sic a plisky?"—*Brownie of Bodsbeck*, ii. 236.

far'-an-dăms, ***far-an-dains**, *s.* [Fr. *ferrandine.*]

Fabric: A species of cloth, partly of silk and partly of wool.

"The Lords fell to consult and debate if the said act, prohibiting all clothes made of silk stuffs to be worn by any except the privileged persons, reached to *farandains*; which are part silk, part hair."—*Fountainhall*, 3 *Suppl. Dec.*, p. 2.

far'-and-lĭ, ***far-ant-ly**, *a.* [Eng. *farand*; *-ly.*]

1. Comely, handsome.
2. Orderly, becoming, decent.

***far'-and-man**, *s.* [A.S. *fara* = a traveller, and Eng. *man.*] A traveller, a merchant stranger. (*Skene.*)

fa-răn'-dŏ-la, *s.* [Ital.; Fr. *farandoule.*] A dance popular among the peasants of the south of France and the neighbouring part of Italy. It is performed by men and women taking hands, and forming a long line, and winding in and out with a waving motion. The manner of taking hands is peculiar. The men and women are placed alternately, each man's right hand is held by a woman's right hand, and his left by the left hand of another woman, so that along the line, when seen from the front of the row, there is a woman's face and a man's back, and the reverse. The dance is sometimes made the means of fanning popular excitement. . . . The figures of the Farandola, by the name of the Spanish Dance, were well known in English ballrooms thirty years since. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

farçe, *s.* [Fr. =a stuffing in meat; a fend and dissolute play (*Cotgrave*), from *farcer* = to stuff; Lat. *farcio*; Ital. *farsa.*]

***1.** Seasoning, stuffing, &c., of meat; forcemeat.

***2.** A composition of different foods.

3. Originally a petty show exhibited in the street; now a recognised performance at the theatres. The difference between comedy and farce is that the former keeps to nature and probability, and therefore is confined to certain laws allowed by critics; whereas farce sets aside all laws upon occasion. Its end is to make merry, and it sticks at nothing that may further it. Hence the dialogue is usually low, the persons of inferior rank, the fable or action trivial or ridiculous, and nature and truth everywhere heightened and exaggerated to make more palpable ridicule.

"*Farce* is that in poetry which grotesque is in picture. The persons and actions of a *farce* are all unnatural, and the manners false, that is, inconsistent with the characters of mankind."—*Dryden: Parallel of Poetry & Painting.*

4. Ridiculous or empty show or parade; mere show.

*** farçe**, *** farse**, *** farsen**, *** faarce**, *v.t.* [Farce, *s.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. To stuff, as with forcemeat; to fill with stuffing.
2. To stuff, to fill.

"His tippet was ay *farsed* ful of knives."
Chaucer: C. T. (Prol.), 233.

3. To fatten, to swell out.

"If thou would'st *farce* thy lean ribs"
Ben Jonson.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To stuff, to fill.

"His holye feelynge faythefull folke are *farsed* full of hereses."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 614.

2. To swell out, to puff.

"The *farced* title running 'fore the king."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. 1.

*** farçe-mĕnt**, *s.* [Eng. *farce*; *-ment.*] The stuffing of meat; forcemeat; stuffing of any kind.

"They often spoil a good dish with improper sauce and unsavoury *forcements*."—*Feltham: Resolves*, pt. i., res. 93.

far'-çĕr, *s.* [Fr.] A writer of farces; a joker.

far'-çĭ-cal (1), *a.* [Eng. *farc(e)*; *-ical.*] Of or pertaining to a farce; like a farce; ludicrous, droll, comical.

"Whether the *Alchemist* be *farcical* or not."—*Hurd: Provinces of the Drama*, ch. iv.

far'-çĭ-cal (2), *a.* [Eng. *farcy*; *-cal.*] Of or pertaining to the disease called farcy.

far'-cĭ-cal-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *farcical*; *-ly.*] In a farcical, ludicrous, or comical manner.

far'-cĭ-cal-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *farcical*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being farcical.

far'-çĭl-ĭte, *s.* [Eng. *farce*, a.; suff. *-lite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: Pudding-stone.

far'-çĭ-mĕn, *s.* [Lat.]

Vet.: The same as Farcy (q.v.).

***fărç'-ĭng**, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Farce, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: Stuffing for meat, forcemeat.

"To make broth and *farcing*, and that full dewly."
Interlude of Jacob & Esau (1568).

*** far'-cŏst**, *** fare-coste**, *** v-re-cost**, *s.* [Icel. *farkostr*, *farskostr*; Sw. *færkost.*]

1. A boat, a ship.

"At tha that in that *farcost* ferd,
Ware med." *Metrical Homilies*, p. xix.

2. A journey, a voyage.

"Brieu hine gan frænie of his *farecoste*."
Layamon, iii. 234.

*** farc'-tāte**, *a.* [Lat. *farctus*, pa. par. of *farcio* = to stuff.]

Bot.: Stuffed, full; without vacuities. Applied to a leaf, stem, or pericarp, in opposition to one that is hollow or tubular.

far'-çў, *** far-cin**, *s.* [Fr. *farcin*; Ital. *farcina*, from Lat. *farcio* = to stuff, because it swells out the legs of horses.]

Vet.: A disease in horses, closely allied to glanders. There are two forms of the disease: (1) Glanders, malia, &c., affecting the pituitary membrane, and occasioning a profuse discharge from the nostrils, with pustular eruptions or small tumours, which soon suppurate, being attended by symptoms of malignant fever, and gangrene of various parts; (2) being the same disease, but appearing in the shape of small tumours (farcy-buds) about the legs, lips, face, neck, &c., of the horse; sometimes very painful, suppurating and degenerating into foul ulcers. They are often seen together. (*Dunglison.*) When the disease causes distended appearance of the lymphatic vessels, it is called Bud or Button Farcy; when confined to dropsical accumulations in and about the legs, Water Farcy.

farcy-bud, *s.*

Vet.: A little tumour which appears on the face, neck, or inside of the thigh of horses. It is generally the first indication of Farcy.

fard, *** faird**, *** feird**, *v.t.* [Fr. *farder.*]

1. To paint over.

"He found that beauty which he had left innocent *fardad* and sophisticated with some court drug."—*Wilson: Hist. James I.*

2. To smear or slur over.

"Nor will my conscience permit me to *feird* or daub over the causes of divine wrath."—*Scott. Old Mortality*, ch. xxi.

3. To embellish, to set off, to adorn.

"They mask a feigned heart with the vail of *fairded* language."—*Calderwood.*

*** fard** (1), *s.* [Fard, *v.*] Paint, colour.

"Rubbed with Spanish wool, painted with French *fard*."—*Whitaker: Review of Gibbon's History.*

*** fard** (2), *** farde**, *** faird**, *s.* [Fare, *v.*]

1. Course, motion.

"Than Italy als sone
Sche leuis, and with swift *farde* gan to fle."
Douglas: Virgil, 226, 46.

2. Force, violence, ardour.

"At last King Feredech seand the myddil ward of Pichtis approscheand to discomfitoure, rushcit with sic *farde* amang his cumynes, that he was excludit fra his awin folkis."—*Bellendene: Chron.*, bk. x., ch. viii.

3. A blast, or current of wind.

"He with grete *fardis* of windis flaw throw the skye."
Douglas: Virgil, 22, 20.

¶ *To make a faird*: To make a bustle.

fard'-age (**age** as **ĭğ**), *s.* [Fr.]

Naut.: Dunnage, loose wood, coir, &c., stowed among cargo to prevent it from shifting, or placed below dry goods to keep them from being injured by bilge-water.

*** far'-dĕl** (1), *** far-dil**, *s.* [O. Fr., a diminu. of *farde* = a burden; Low Lat. *fardellus*; Ital. *fardello*; Sp. & Port. *fardel*; Fr. *fardeau.* Prob. from Arab. *fardah* = a package.]

I. *Lit.*: A bundle, a pack, a package.

"He sigh a man sittynge with hise *fardels* in the street."—*Wycliffe: Judges* xix. 17.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Anything cumbersome or inconvenient.

"Who would *fardels* bear?
To grunt and sweat under a weary life."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii 1.

2. A piece, a fragment.

"The schild in *fardillis* can fle in feild."
Gawain & Golegras, iv. 2.

fardel-bound, *s.*

Vet.: A term applied to sheep and cattle when suffering from a disease caused by the retention of food in the third stomach, or manipins. It frequently arises from the eating of over-ripe clover, vetches, or rye-grass: the food being tough and indigestible, the stomach is unable to moisten and concoct it with sufficient speed, and fresh quantities being taken in, the stomach becomes overgorged, and at last paralyzed and affected with chronic inflammation.

*** far'-dĕl** (2), *s.* [A contr. of *farthing-deal* (q.v.).] A fourth part.

Fardel of land: The fourth part of a yardland (q.v.).

*** far'-dĕl**, *** far-dle**, *v.t.* [Fardel, *s.*] To make or pack up in bundles.

"Things orderly, *fardled* up under heads, are most portable."—*Fuller: Holy State*, p. 164.

*** far'-dĕr**, *a.* & *adv.* [Farther.]

*** fard'-ĭng**, *s.* [Farthing.]

*** fard'-ĭng**, *a.* [Etym. doubtful.]

farding-bag, *s.* The first stomach of a ruminant animal, in which green food lies until it is chewed over again; the rumen.

*** fard'-ĭn-gāle** (1), *s.* [Farthingale.]

*** fard'-ĭn-gāle** (2), *s.* [Farding-deal.]

*** fard'-ĭng-dēal**, *** fard ing-dale**, *** fard-ing-dele**, *s.* [A.S. *feorthung* = a fourth part; *dæl* = a part, a portion.] An old measure of land, supposed to have been the fourth part of an acre. [Yard-land.]

far'-dle, *v.t.* [Fardel, *v.*]

*** fard-ung**, *s.* [A.S. *fyrding.*] An expedition, a journey.

"Mannes lifiode buuen eorthe is *fardung*."
Old Eng. Homilies, ii. 189.

fāre, * **far-en,** *v.i.* [A.S. *faran*; cogn. with Dut. *varen*; Icel. *fara*; Dan. *fare*; Sw. *fara*; O. H. Ger. *faran*; Ger. *fahren*; Goth. *faran* = to go, *farjan* = to convey; Gr. πορεύω (*poreuō*) = to convey, πορεύομαι (*poreuomai*) = to travel, from πόρος (*poros*) = a passage, περάω (*peraō*) = to pass through; Lat. *experior.*] [Fah, Ferry.]

* 1. To go, to travel, to pass, to journey, to move forward.

"So on he *fares* and to the border comes
Of Eden." *Milton: P. L.*, iv. 131.

* 2. To depart.

"Than he asl of thesse lute *faren*."
Old Eng. Homilies, ii. 27.

* 3. To pass by.

"By forty dayez wern *faren*, on folde no flesch styrred."
Early Eng. Allit. Poems: Cleanness, 403

4. To be in any state, whether good or bad; to be attended with any circumstances or conditions fortunate or unfortunate.

"How has thou *faren* in far land?"
Towneley Mysteries, p. 48.

5. To live; to be entertained or provided with food.

"There was a certain rich man . . . which *fared* sumptuously every day."—*Luke* xvi. 19.

6. (*Impersonal*):

(1) To proceed in any train of consequences, good or bad; to turn out, to result.

"So *fares* it when with truth falsehood contends."
Milton: P. L., iii. 443.

(2) To happen to any one, whether well or ill.

"Right awa it *fars* on the same wyse
By tham that in purgatory lyese."
Hampole: Prycke of Conscience, 8,638.

fāre, *s.* [A.S. *faru*, from *faran* = to go, travel; O. Fris. *fara, fere, fare*; Icel. *för.*]

* 1. A journey, an expedition, especially by water; a departure on a journey.

"Fyndez he a fayr schyp to the *fare* redy."
Early Eng. Allit. Poems: Cleanness, 98.

* 2. A company; a body of attendants on a journey.

"Brien bonuede his *fare*." *Layamon*, iii. 132.

3. The price charged for the conveyance of a person by land or sea; the sum paid for conveyance on a journey.

4. The person or persons conveyed in any vehicle.

* 5. State or condition of being; welfare.

"Then may thou frayst my *fare*."
Gawin & the Grene Knight, 409.

* 6. Bustle, ado, disturbance, excitement.

"Whate meneth all this mery *fare*?"
Chaucer: Court of Love, 1,414.

7. Provisions; food of the table; entertainment.

"My lord, eat also, though the *fare* is coarse."
Tennyson: Geraint & Enid, 1,057.

8. The quantity of fish taken in a fishing-boat.

9. The fishing season for cod.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *fare* and *provision*: "These terms are alike employed for the ordinary concerns of life, and may either be used in the limited sense for the food one procures, or in general for whatever necessary or convenience is procured; to the term *fare* is annexed the idea of accident; *provision* includes that of design; a traveller on the continent must frequently be contented with humble *fare*, unless he has the precaution of carrying his *provisions* with him." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

fare-box, *s.* A place of deposit for fares in tramcars, &c. (*American.*)

fare-nut, vare-nut, *s.*

Bot.: *Bunium flexuosum.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

fā're-fōlk, fā're-fōlks (*l* silent), *s.* [Etym. doubtful; prob. for *fairy-folk.*] Fairies, elves.

"With Nymphis and Faunis apoun euery syde,
Quhilk *farefolkis* or than elfis clepin we."
Douglas: Virgil, 252, 45.

fare-way, *s.* [Fairway.]

fāre-wĕll', **fare-wel,** *interj.* [Eng. *fare*, v., and *-well.*]

I. Adieu; good-bye; an expression of good wishes for the prosperity and happiness of one from whom the speaker is parting; originally and properly addressed to one who is about to start on a journey, and then meaning May you go well—*i.e.*, be fortunate in your journey. It is now commonly addressed to one remaining as well as to one about to start. The two parts of the word are sometimes separated by the personal pronoun, as in *Fare you well.* It is also used as an expression of simple separation: as, *Farewell*, ye groves.

2. Used in the sense of, no more of, good-bye to.

"*Farewel* physike, go bere the man to cherche."
Chaucer: C. T., 2,762.

fā're-wĕll, *s.* & *a.* [Farewell, *interj.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A good-bye; an adieu.

"But we . . . gave them the gentle *farewell*, and so departed."—*Hackluyt: Voyages* iii. 113.

2. The act of leaving or quitting.

"Welcome ever smiles, and *farewell* goes out sighing."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, iii. 3.

3. A final look or reference.

"Before I take my *farewell* of the subject."—*Addison.*

B. *As adj.*: Done or uttered at the time of leave-taking; valedictory: as, a *farewell* sermon.

"Leans on his spear to take his *farewell* view."
Tickell: On the Prospect of Peace

farewell-rock, *s.* A common term in the South Wales coal-fields for the millstone grit, because on striking it the miner bids farewell to all workable seams of coal.

farewell-summer, *s.*

Bot.: *Saponaria officinalis*, from its flowering in the months of August and September.

* **fāre-wĕll',** *v.t.* [Farewell, *interj.*] To bid farewell to.

"*Farewelling* the flock did homeward wind."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, p. 91.

* **far-fāl-la,** *s.* [Ital.] A butterfly.

"And new *farfalla* in her radiant shine
Too bold, I burn these tender wings of mine."
Sylvester: The Magnificence, 362.

* **far'-fŏrth,** * **fer-forth,** *adv.* [Eng. *far*, and *forth.*]

I. To a certain degree or extent.

"As *ferforth* as his conning may suffice."
Chaucer: C. T., 5,519.

2. To a great degree or extent; in a great measure; far.

"Now the humid night was *farforth* spent."
Spenser: F. Q., III. ix. 53.

* **far'-fŏrth-lў,** * **fer-forth-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *farforth*; *-ly.*] To a certain degree.

"As *ferforthly* as ever ye were foled."
Chaucer: C. T., 127.

far'-gīte, *s.* [From Glen *Farg* in Fifeshire where it occurs, and Eng. suff. (*Min.*) *-ite.* (q.v.).]

Min.: A red natrolite, containing, like galactite, about four per cent. of lime.

* **fār'-ĭn,** *s.* [Farina.]

fa-rī'-na, *s.* [Lat., from *far* = a kind of grain; spelt.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Flour or meal; the powder obtained by grinding the seeds of gramineous, leguminous, and cucurbitaceous plants in particular. It is highly nutritious, and is much used for diet and medicine.

* 2. A powdery substance.

"A number of small seeds covered with a red *farina*."—*Granger: The Sugar-cane*, bk. iv. (Note.)

II. *Technically:*

* 1. *Bot.*: An old name for the pollen contained in the anthers of flowers.

2. *Medical:*

(1) In the same sense as I. 1.

(2) In the pharmacopœias of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin, wheat-flour.

* **farinæ resolventes:** [Lat.]

Med.: A name formerly given to a mixture of the farina of four plants, *Lupinus albus*, *Ervum Ervilia*, *Vicia faber*, and *Hordeum distichum.* It was used as a cataplasm.

¶ *Fossil farina*: A variety of carbonate of lime, in thin, white crusts, light as cotton, and easily reducible to powder. It is the *Berg-mahl* of the Swedes and Laplanders.

fār-ĭ-nā'-ceous (ceous as shŭs), *a.* [Lat. *farinaceus*, from *farina.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Consisting of farina: as, a *farinaceous* diet.

2. Mealy; consisting of or containing farina.

"The properest food of the vegetable kingdom for mankind is taken from the *farinaceous* or mealy seeds of some culmiferous plants."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments*, ch. iii., prop 4.

* 3. Resembling meal; covered with a mealy or floury substance.

"All *farinaceous* or mealy-winged animals, as butterflies or moths."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xv.

4. Resembling farina: as, a *farinaceous* smell or taste.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.*: Mealy, having the texture of flour in a mass, as the albumen of wheat.

2. *Med.*: The term is applied to certain eruptions in which the epidermis exfoliates in small particles similar to farina.

fār-ĭ-nā'-ceous-lў (ceous as shŭs), *adv.* [Eng. *farinaceous*; *-ly.*] In a farinaceous or meal-like manner.

farinaceously-tomentose, *a.*

Bot.: Covered with a mealy kind of down. (*Paxton.*)

fār'-ĭ-nōse, *a.* [Lat. *farinosus*, from *farina.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Yielding or containing farina.

2. *Bot., Entom., &c.*: Covered with a light dust or powdery substance, like meal.

fār'-ĭ-nōse-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *farinose*; *-ly.*] In a meal-like or farinaceous manner.

farinosely-tomentose, *a.*

Bot.: The same as farinaceously-tomentose (q.v.) (*Paxton.*)

* **farl,** *v.t.* [Furl.]

* **farl,** * **farle,** * **farthe,** *s.* [A.S. *feortha* = fourth, and *dǽl* = a portion.] Properly the fourth part of a thin cake; also applied now to the third part. (*Scotch.*)

* **far-leu,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Old Law: Money paid by tenants in lieu of a heriot; often applied to the best chattel, as distinguished from *heriot* = the best beast.

* **far'-lĭe,** * **far'-lў,** *a.* & *s.* [Ferly.]

farm, * **farme,** * **ferme,** *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *feorm* = a feast, from Low Lat. *firma* = a feast, a tribute; O. Fr. *ferme.* The modern sense of *farm* arose by degrees. In the first place lands were let on condition of supplying the lord with so many nights' entertainment for his household. Thus the *Saxon Chron.*, A.D. 775, mentions land let by the Abbot of Peterborough, on condition that the tenant should annually pay £50, and *anes nihtes feorme*, one night's entertainment. This mode of reckoning constantly appears in *Domesday Book*: "Reddet *firmam* trium noctium — *i.e.*, 100 libr." The inconvenience of payment in kind early made universal the substitution of a money payment, which was called *firma alba* or *blanche ferme*, from being paid in silver or white money instead of victuals. Sometimes the rent was called simply *firma*, and the same name was given to the *farm*, or land from whence the rent accrued. From A.S. the word seems to have been adopted in Fr. *ferme* = a farm, or anything held in farm; a lease. (*Wedgwood.*)]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. Food; a feast, a meal.

"This hastie *farme* hadde bene a feast."
Chaucer: Dream, 1,752.

* 2. Tribute.

"The *fermes* he fangez of fyftene rewmes."
Morte Arthure, 1,005.

* 3. Rent or money paid for land hired for cultivation.

"Please you to wet that, Will. Jeney and Debham came to Calcote . . . and ther they spake with Rysyng and John Smythe, and haskyd hem rente and *ferme*. . . . 'Sir,' quod Rysyng, 'I toke the *ferme* of my master.'"—*Paston Letters*, iii. 431.

4. A tract or piece of land cultivated by a single person, whether owner or tenant.

"At my *farm* I have a hundred milch-kine."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, ii.

* 5. The state of land leased or let on rent; a lease.

"The lords of lands in Ireland do not use to set up their lands in *farm* for term of years to their tenants."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

* 6. The office or duties of one who receives tribute, rent, &c., for another; stewardship.

"Yeld resoun of thir *ferme*."—*Wycliffe: Luke* xvi. 2.

* 7. A district farmed out for the collection of revenue.

"The province was divided into twelve *farms*."—*Burke: Against Warren Hastings.*

* 8. The right or permission to sell certain articles subject to duties.

* II. *Min.:* A term formerly used in Cornish mining for the lord's fee, which is taken for liberty to work tin-bounds.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or connected with a farm.

farm-bailiff, *s.* An overseer or foreman employed by the proprietor of a farm to superintend the various operations connected with the cultivation of the farm.

* **farm-hold,** * **ferme-hold,** *s.* A farm-house with the necessary offices.

"A builder of houses, of *ferme-holdes*, of mainours, and of palacies."—*Udal: Luke* ii.

farm-house, *s.* A house attached to a farm for the residence of the farmer.

* **farm-meal,** *s.* Meal paid as part of the rent of a farm. (*Scotch.*)

farm-office, *s.* One of the buildings connected with a farm. (Generally used in the plural as a collective name for all the buildings on a farmstead.)

* **farm-place,** * **farme-place,** *s.* A farm and its offices; a homestead.

farm-stock, *s.*

1. The live stock on a farm.

2. The stock, live and dead, on a farm.

farm-yard, *s.* The yard or enclosure contained within the farm buildings.

farm, * **farme,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Farm, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To lease or let out to a tenant on certain conditions of rent, &c.

"We are enforced to *farm* our new realm."
Shakesp.: Richard II., ii 4.

2. To lease or let out to collectors at a certain sum or rate per cent. Thus, in ancient Rome, under the Republic, the taxes of the provinces were let out to a class of collectors, called *publicani* (Luke v. 27), who had to collect and pay them over to the government at a certain rate per cent.

"The tax was *farmed*; and a farmer of taxes is, of all creditors, the most rapacious."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

3. To lease or let out on conditions, or at a certain price.

"The *farming* out of the defence of a country being wholly unprecedented."—*Burke: Against Warren Hastings.*

* 4. To contract for: as, one who engages to feed and lodge parish children at so much per head.

* 5. To take a lease of.

"To pay five ducats I would not *farm* it."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iv 4.

6. To cultivate, till, or work: as land.

B. *Intrans.:* To engage in farming or agriculture; to follow the business or profession of a farmer; to cultivate land.

farm'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *farm*; *-able.*] That may or can be farmed; capable of being farmed.

* **farm'-age (age** as **ĭj),** *s.* [Eng. *farm*; *-age.*]

1. The management of farms; farming.

"They do by *farmage*
Brynge the lounde into a rearage."
Rede me and be not wroth, p. 102.

2. The act of farming; the state of being farmed.

"Which to gentillmen they let in *farmage*."—*Dialogue between a Gentillman and a Husbandman*, p. 139.

* **farm'-a-rie,** *s.* [Fermerie.] An infirmary; an hospital.

farm'-ĕr, * **farm-our,** * **ferm-our,** *s.* [Eng. *farm*; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who farms or contracts to collect taxes, imposts, duties, &c., for a certain payment per cent.

"He met one day . . . a publican or *farmer* of the forein taxes and tribute for the city."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 762.

2. One who farms or cultivates ground; an agriculturist; a husbandman.

"Nothing is of greater prejudice to the *farmer* than the stocking of his land with cattle larger than it will bear."—*Mortimer: Husbandry*

II. *Min.:* The lord of the field, or one who farms the lot and cope of the crown.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *farmer* and *agriculturist:* "The *farmer* is always a practitioner; the *agriculturist* may be a mere theorist: the *farmer* follows husbandry solely as a means of living: the *agriculturist* follows it as a science: the former tills the land upon given admitted principles; the latter frames new principles, or alters those that are established. Betwixt the *farmer* and the *agriculturist* there is the same difference as between practice and theory. . . . *Farming* brings immediate profit from personal service: *agriculture* may only promise future, and consequently contingent advantages." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

farmer-general, *s.* In France, one of a company which, under the monarchy, contracted with the government for the privilege of collecting certain taxes, paying over to the government a certain fixed sum each year, and taking the proceeds of the taxes as their equivalent. The company was abolished at the Revolution

Farmers' Alliance, *s.* A political party having agrarian tendencies, founded in this country about 1873. [See Appendix.]

farmer's-plague, *s.*

Bot.: A name for *Ægopodium Podagraria*, from the extreme difficulty of eradicating it.

* **farm'-ĕr-ess,** * **farm-or-esse,** *s.* [Eng. *farmer*; *-ess.*] A female farmer.

"Went to Margate, and the following day was carried to see a gallant widow, brought up a *farmoresse*."—*Evelyn: Memoirs*, vol. i.

* **farm'-ĕr-shĭp,** * **ferm-er-ship,** *s.* [Eng. *farmer*; *-ship.*]

1. Skill or experience in farming.

2. Stewardship.

"These were the lucky first fruites that the Ghospel brought forth for his rent and *fermership*."—*Udal: Acts* ii.

farm'-ĕr-ў, *s.* [Eng. *farm*; *-ery.*] A homestead; a farmyard.

farm'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Farm, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Engaged in or pertaining to the farming or collection of taxes, duties, &c.

2. Engaged in or pertaining to agriculture: as, the *farming* interest.

C. *As substantive:*

1. The letting out on hire or leasing of taxes, duties, &c. for collection; the contracting to collect taxes, duties, &c., at a certain rate per cent.

2. The occupation or profession of the cultivation of land; agriculture.

far'-mŏst, *a.* [Eng. *far*; *-most.*] Most distant or remote; farthest.

"A spacious cave within its *farmost* part,
Was hewed and fashioned by laborious art."
Dryden: Virgil: Æneid vi. 62, 63

farm'-stĕad, *s.* [Eng. *farm*, and *stead* (q.v.).] A farmhouse, with the adjacent buildings, barns, stables, &c., necessary for farming purposes.

far'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *far*; *-ness.*] Distance, remoteness.]

farn, *s.* [Fern.]

Bot.: Pteris aquilina.

farn-tickle, *s.* [Ferntickle.]

Far-nō'-vĭ-ans, *s. pl.* [From *Faravius*, the latinized name of Stanislaus Farnowski (see def.).]

Ecclesiol. & Ch. Hist.: A Polish Unitarian sect who, under the leadership of Farnowski (see etym.), separated from the rest of the Unitarian body in 1568, and continued till their chief's death in 1615. (*Townsend.*)

făr'-o, phar-ao, phar-aoh, phar-aon, phar-o, *s.* [From Fr. *pharaon*; Ger. *farospiel* = the game of faro; the name is said to be derived from the name of the ancient kings of Egypt, a representation of a Pharaoh having been depicted on one of the cards.]

Cards: A game of cards, in which the player plays against the bank, which is kept by the proprietor of the table. It was introduced into France by the Venetian ambassador in 1674, in a form like bassette; but so many nobles were ruined by this game that Louis XIV. made a law against it. To elude this law it was called Pour et Contre, which gave rise to new prohibitions, to evade which the name Pharaoh was adopted.

faro-bank, *s.* A bank or deposit of money against which the players play in the game of faro; a gambling house or room.

fa-rō-ĕl-ite, *s.* [From *Faröe*, where it occurs: Eng. suff. (*Min.*) *-lite* (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of Thomsonite, occurring in spherical concretions, consisting of lamellar radiated individuals, pearly in cleavage. It contains a slight excess of silica. (*Dana.*)

* **făr'-rage (rage as rĭj),** *s.* [Farrago.]

* **făr-răg'-ĭn-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *farrago* (genit. *farraginis*); Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Formed of or consisting of a mixture or combination; compound; mixed.

"Being a confusion of knaves and fools, and a *farraginous* concurrence of all conditions, tempers, sexes, and ages."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. i., ch. iii.

far-rā'-gō, * **far-rage,** *s.* [Lat. *farrago*, from *far* = mixed fodder; Fr. *farrage*; Ital. *farrago*, *farraggine.*]

* 1. *Lit.:* A kind of mixed corn or food for cattle.

"As for that kind of dredge or *farrage* which commeth of the refuse and light coue purged from the red wheat *far*, it ought to be sowne very thicke with veteches, otherwhiles mingled among."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xviii., ch. xvi.

2. *Fig.:* Any kind of mixture or medley.

"He who reads their Acta, will only find an obscure *farrago* of experiments."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. v.

* **far'-rand,** * **far-rant,** *a.* [Farand.]

far-rane, *s.* [Erse.] A gentle breeze. (Used on the north-western coast.)

* **făr-rē-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Confarreation.] The same as Confarreation (q.v.).

făr'-rĭ-ĕr, * **fer-rer,** * **fer-rour,** *s.* [O. Fr. *ferrier*, from *ferrer* = to shoe a horse; Lat. *ferrum* = iron; Low Lat. *ferrarius* = a smith; Port. *ferreiro*; Sp. *herrero*; O. Sp. *ferrer*, *ferrero.*]

1. One who shoes horses.

"He was found only a *farrier*, whose true name was Herophilus."—*Middleton: Life of Cicero*, i. 8

2. One who professes veterinary surgery; a veterinary surgeon.

"Some *farrier* should prescribe his proper course,
Whose only fit companion is his horse."
Cowper: Conversation, 411, 412.

* **făr'-rĭ-ĕr,** *v.i.* [Farrier, *s.*] To practise the business or profession of a farrier.

"There are many pretenders to the art of *farrierying* and cowleeching, yet many of them are very ignorant."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

făr'-rĭ-ĕr-ў, * **fer-rar-y,** *s.* [Eng. *farrier*; *-y.*]

* 1. Smith's work; ironwork.

"So took she chamber with her son, the God of *Ferrary*."
Chapman Homer: Iliad xiv.

2. The art or practice of shoeing horses.

3. The art of treating the diseases of horses and cattle; veterinary surgery.

4. A place where horses are shod; a forge; a smithy.

făr'-rōw, *s.* [A.S. *fearh* = a pig; cogn. with Dut. *varken*; O. H. Ger. *farah*; M. H. Ger. *varch*; Ger. *ferkel*; Lat. *porcus* = a pig; Dan *fare* = to farrow.]

1. A litter of pigs.

"Pour in sow's blood that hath eaten
Her nine *farrow*." *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, iv. 1

* 2. The act of bringing forth a litter of pigs.

"One sow may bring at one *farrow* twentie pigges, but reare so many she cannot."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. viii., ch. li.

făr'-rōw, * **fer-ry,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Farrow, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To bear or bring forth. (Said of pigs.)

"There were three sucking-pigs served up in a dish,
Taken from the sow as soon as *farrowed*."
Massinger: City Madam, ii. 1.

B. *Intrans.:* To bear or bring forth young pigs.

"[He] thought whose sow had *farrowed* last."
Swift: Baucis & Philemon, 132.

făr'-rōw, * **fer-ry,** *a.* [Dut. *vaarkoe*, *vaars* = a heifer or young cow that has not yet

brought forth a calf.] Not bearing young in a given year or season. (Said only of cows.)

"A cow not producing a calf is for that year called a *farrow* cow."—*Forby.*

far-run del, *s.* [FARDINGDEAL.] A corruption of Fardingdeal (q.v.).

* **fär'-rỹ,** *s.* [FARROW, *s.*]

* **far-săng,** *s.* [PARASANG.]

* **farse,** *v.t.* [FARCE, *v.*]

farse, *s.* [FARCE, *s.*]

* **1.** *Ord. Lang.:* A farce.

2. *Eccles.:* A translation of the epistle for the benefit of the unlearned, read in certain English churches before the Reformation. It was a paraphrase, verse by verse, of the original Latin.

"The sub-deacon first repeated each verse of the epistle in Latin, and his choristers sang the *farse* or explanation in English."—*Hook: Church Dict.*

* **far-sỹ,** *s.* [FARCY.]

* **fart,** *s.* [Ger. *furz.*] A discharge of wind from behind.

* **fart,** *v.i.* [FART, *s.*] To break wind.

* **far'-thęl,** *s.* [FARDEL, *s.*]

far'-thĕr, * **ferre,** * **fer-rer,** *a.* & *adv.* [A comp. of *far*, the form of which is due to a confusion with *further* (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

1. At a greater distance or more distant or remote than something else.

2. To a greater distance; longer, further.

"T is a space for *farther* travel."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, ii. 1.

* **3.** Additional.

'Let me add a *farther* truth, that, without ties of gratitude, I have a particular inclination to honour you."—*Dryden.* (*Johnson.*)

* **4.** More remote in point of time.

"The Hiero-cæsarienses fetchte their matter from a *farther* beginning."—*Greneway Tacitus: Annales*, p. 83.

5. More extended.

"These imperfect notes may lead to *farther* discoveries."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. i., ch. v.

B. *As adverb:*

1. At a greater distance; more distantly or remotely.

2. To a greater distance.

"They marched on *farther*."—*P. Holland: Ammianus Marcellinus*, p. 364.

3. To a greater extent or degree, more fully, more deeply; further: as, To carry one's investigations *farther*.

"'Tis time I should inform thee *farther*."
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

4. Moreover, in addition; furthermore; besides.

"Nay, *farther*, if we consider all circumstances."—*Chesterfield: Miscellaneous Pieces*, No. 46.

* **far'-thĕr,** *v.t.* [FARTHER, *a.*] To promote, to advance, to further, to help forward.

"I might . . . have *farthered* the opinion that Scipio and Lelius joined with me."—*Dryden: Discourse on Epic Poetry.*

* **far'-thĕr-ąnce,** *s.* [Eng. *farther*, v.; *-ance.*] The act of furthering, promoting, or advancing; furtherance.

far'-thĕr-möre, * **far-der-more,** *adv.* [Eng. *farther*; *-more.*] Besides, furthermore; in addition; moreover.

"*Fardermore*, saith saynt Johan, I saw an infynite house of angels."—*Bale: Image*, pt. 1.

* **far'-thĕr-mōst,** *a.* [Eng. *farther*; *-most.*] At the farthest distance; most distant or remote.

"Until he come unto that *farthermost*."—*Hammond: Works*, ii. 641.

* **far'-thĕr-ō-vĕr,** * **fer-thir-o-ver,** *s.* [Eng. *farther*, and *over.*] Furthermore, moreover, besides.

"And *ferthirover* for as moche as the caitif body of man is rebel both to reson and to sensualitie."—*Chaucer: Parson's Tale.*

far'-thĕst, *a.* & *adv.* [FARTHER.]

A. *As adj:* At the greatest distance; most distant or remote.

"From the *farthest* inch of Asia."
Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing, ii. 1.

B. *As adverb:*

1. At or to the greatest distance; most distantly; most remotely.

"It threatens *farthest* off."
Tourneur: Revenger's Tragedie, iv.

2. To the greatest distance.

"Who goes *farthest*" *Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar*, i. 3.

3. To the greatest extent or depth; most fully; most deeply.

¶ *At the farthest, at farthest:* At the outside; at the extreme.

"Parliament will certainly rise the first week in April *at farthest*."—*Chesterfield: Miscellaneous Pieces*, bk. ii., let. 47.

far'-thĭng, * **fer ding,** * **fer-thing,** * **fer-thyn,** * **fer-thynge,** * **ver-thing,** *s.* [A.S. *feorthing, ferthyng, feorthling*, from *feorth* = fourth, and dimin. suff. *-ing, -ling*; *feower* = four.]

1. The fourth part of a penny; the smallest copper coin current in Great Britain.

"Eche yer a thousend marc, and nought a *ferthing* lasse." *Robert of Gloucester*, p. 567.

* **2.** A gold coin; the fourth part of the noble.

* **3.** A division of land.

"Thirty acres make a farthing-land; nine *farthings* a Cornish acre; and four Cornish acres a knight's fee."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall.*

* **4.** A very small amount or value.

"In hire suppe was no *ferthing* sene
Of grese, whan she dronken hadde hire draught."
Chaucer: C. T., Prologue, 134.

5. Used hyperbolically or proverbially for the smallest possible sum or amount.

"It is now seven years since I saw the face of a single creature who cared a *farthing* whether I was dead or alive."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. 1.

* **farthing-deal,** *s.* [FARDINGDEAL.]

* **farthing-land,** *s.* [FARTHING, 3.]

* **farthing-man,** * **ferding-man,** *s.* A dean of guild.

"Quhen the Alderman Thesaurare, *Farthing-man*, or Dene will call and convene the gild-bether."—*Statutes of Guilds*, in *Balfour's Practicks*, p. 77.

farthing-rot, *s.*

Bot.: Hydrocotyle vulgaris. (*Britten & Holland.*)

* **far'-thĭn-gāle,** * **far'-dĭn-gāle,** * **var-din-gale,** * **var-din-gall,** *s.* [A corruption of O. Fr. *verdugalle, vertugalle* = a farthingale, from Sp. *verdugardo* = lit. provided with hoops, from *verdugo* = a young shoot, a rod, from *verde*; Lat. *viridis* = green.] The under-props or circles of hoops made of whalebone used to extend the wide gown and petticoat of the sixteenth century. The hoop-skirt worn in this country some years ago, and the crinoline of more recent date were forms of revival of the original farthingale.

"These *farthingales* take up all the room now-a-days."—*Brewer: Lingua*, ut. 6.

* **far'-tĭ-gąl,** *s.* [FARTHINGALE.]

fās'-çēş, *s. pl.* [Lat., pl. of *fascis* = a bundle.]

1. *Rom. Antiq.:* The most ancient insignia of the Roman magistrates, consisting of bundles of elm or birch rods, in the centre of which was an axe. The custom was borrowed from the Etruscans, and some authors assert that it was known in the time of Romulus, while others maintain that Tarquinius Priscus was the first to adopt it. After the banishment of Tarquinius Superbus, the fasces were carried before the consuls by men called Lictors; but this honour was granted to the consul-major only. The consul and proconsul had twelve lictors, each of whom carried a fasces; the dictator had twenty-four, and when in Rome the axe was carried before him. The prætors of the towns had only two fasces; those of the provinces and the army six. Under the empire the consuls, who were merely civil magistrates, had twelve fasces, while the pro-prætors and pro-consuls were allowed six, and this lasted till the fall of Rome.

FASCES.

* **2.** *Fig.:* Any emblem of authority.

"You must submit your *fasces* to theirs."—*Burke: Affairs of Ireland.*

fās'-çęt, *s.* [Lat. *fascis* = a bundle.]

Glass:

1. An iron-wire basket on the end of a rod, to carry the bottle from the blowing-rod or the mould to the leer; also called a Pontee, Punty, Punty-rod, or Puntil.

2. A rod inserted into the mouth of the bottle for the same purpose.

* **fasch,** *v.t.* [FASH.]

fās'-çĭ-ą (or **fā'-shĭ-ą**), *s.* [Lat. = a sash, a band, a fillet.]

* **1.** *Antiq.:* A bandage employed in various ways, as—

(1) A diadem, worn round the head as an emblem of royalty, the colour being white; that worn by women was purple.

(2) As a support to the breast by women.

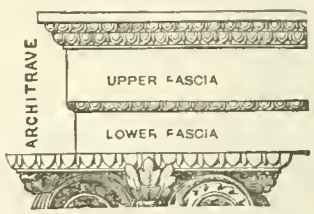
(3) As a bandage round the legs, especially of women, from the ankle to the knee, serving as a protection or a support to the legs of the wearer, a practice that was adopted in Europe in the middle ages.

(4) As a bandage for enswathing the bodies of infants, as practised by the modern peasants of Italy.

"The *fascia* is found a convenient style of dress for mothers and nurses."—*Country Life in Italy*, in *Cornhill Magazine*, Nov., 1881.

2. *Anat.:* A thin, tendon-like covering surrounding the muscles of the limbs, and binding them in their places; a tendinous expansion or aponeurosis. The fasciæ are named from (1) the position, as the *anal* and *lumbar* fasciæ; (2) from some peculiar function, as the *cremasteric*; or (3) from some peculiarity, as the *cribriform* fascia.

3. *Arch.:* A flat architectural member in an entablature or elsewhere; a band or broad fillet. The architrave in the more elegant



orders of architecture is divided into three bands, which are called fasciæ; the lowest being called the first fascia, the middle one the second, and the upper one the third. When there are only two fasciæ, as in the annexed cut, they are called the Upper and the Lower. The term is also applied to the board or strip over a shop-front, on which the name, &c., of the owner or occupier is written.

"The architrave consists of three *fasciæ* or bands."—*Rees Cyclopædia.*

* **4.** *Astron.:* The belt of a planet.

"Jupiter's *fasciæ*, or belts, are more luminous than the rest of his disk, and are included between parallel lines."—*Oxford Encyclopædia.*

5. *Entom.:* A broad, transverse band.

6. *Surg.:* A bandage, roller, or ligature.

fās'-çĭ-ąl (or **fāsh'-ĭ-ąl**), *a.* [Low Lat. *fascialis*, from Lat. *fasces.*] Of or pertaining to the fasces.

fās-çĭ-ā'-lĭs (or **fāsh-ĭ-ā'-lĭs**), *s.* [FASCIA.]

Anat.: A long, small, and flattened muscle situate at the anterior part of the thigh; called also Sartorius (q.v.).

fās'-çĭ-āte (or **fāsh'-ĭ-āte**), *a.* [Lat. *fascia*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ate.*]

* **1.** *Ord. Lang.:* Banded or compacted together.

2. *Bot.:* The same as FASCIATED (q.v.).

* **fās'-çĭ-āte** (or **fāsh'-ĭ-āte**), *v.t.* [FASCIATE, *a.*] To bind together.

fās'-çĭ-āt-ĕd (or **fāsh'-ĭ-āt-ĕd**), *pa. par* or *a.* [FASCIATE, *v.*]

* **A.** *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

* **1.** *Ord. Lang.:* Banded or compacted together.

"The arm not lying *fasciated* or wrapt up."—*Browne: Garden of Cyrus*, ch. ii.

2. *Bot.:* Applied to a stem having a thickened or flattened appearance, as seen in the Fir, Ash, &c., arising from the union of several leaf-buds.

"It appears as if formed by several peduncles united together so as to become a *fasciated* axis, as in the Cockscomb."—*Balfour: Botany*, § 327.

făs-çĭ-ā'-tion (or **făsh-ĭ-ā'-tion**), *s.* [Eng. *fasciat(e)*; *-ion.*]

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of binding or rolling up.

2. A band, a fillet, a bandage.

"Even diadems themselves were but *fasciations*."—*Browne: Garden of Cyrus*, ch. ii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* The flattened, ribbon-like form substituted for the cylindrical or prismatic form of normal stems.

* 2. *Surg.:* The act or method of binding or rolling up diseased or injured parts; a bandage.

"Three especial sorts of *fasciation*, or rolling, have the worthies of our profession commended to posterity."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

făs'-çĭ-cle, *s.* [Lat. *fasciculus*, a dimin. of *fascis* = a bundle; Fr. *fascicule*; Sp. *fasciculo*; Ital. *fascicolo.*]

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. A small bundle, or packet.

2. A part of a book.

"In the next *fascicle* you say that I maintain some things."—*Dr. Mayne: Sermon at Oxford* (1647), p. 19.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* The technical rendering of the Latin word *fasciculus* (q.v.).

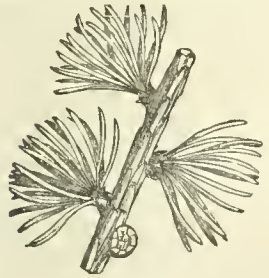
2. *Zool.:* A small bundle. (*Owen.*)

3. *Bot.:* A form of cyme in which the peduncles are short and the flowers closely approximated with a centrifugal expansion, as in some of the Pink tribe, *Dianthus barbatus*, &c.

făs'-çĭ-cled (cled as **çeld),** *a.* [Eng. *fascicl(e)*; *-ed.*]

1. *Anat.:* Clustered together, compact; applied to the nerves.

2. ***Bot.:*** Growing in bunches or clusters from



FASCICLED.

the same point, as the leaves of the Larch; it is also applied to the stems and roots.

"The non-development of a branch gives rise to clustered or *fascicled* leaves, as in the Larch, and to *fascicled* twigs, as in a common bird-nest-like monstrosity of the birch."—*Balfour: Botany*, § 650.

3. *Zool.:* Arranged in bundles; fasciculated. [FASCICULATE.]

făs-çĭc'-ū-lar, *a.* [Lat. *fascicularis*, from *fasciculus* = a little bundle.] The same as FASCICLED (q.v.).

făs-çĭc-ū-lār'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from *fasciculus* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A genus of fossil Polyzoa, occurring in the Tertiary rocks, in which the cœnœcium is more or less spherical, composed of vertical laminæ, arranged somewhat like the convolutions of the brain, and carrying the cell-mouths at their extremities. They are also called Meandropora.

făs-çĭc'-ū-lar-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *fascicular*; *-ly.*] In a fasciculated manner; fasciculately.

făs-çĭc'-ū-lāte, făs-çĭc'-ū-lāt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *fascicul(us)* = a little bundle, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ate*, *-ated.*] The same as FASCICLED (q.v.).

"With *fasciculat'd* long papillæ on the upper part."—*Pennant: Brit. Zool.*, vol. iv.

făs-çĭc'-ū-lāte-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *fasciculate*; *-ly.*] In a fasciculated or clustered manner.

făs-çĭc-ū-lā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *fasciculat(e)*; *-ion.*] The state of being fasciculate or growing in clusters or bunches.

"A consequent clustering or *fasciculation* of the twigs."—*Balfour: Botany*, § 190.

făs-çĭc-ū-lā-tō-, *pref.* [Lat. *fasciculus.*] In clusters or bunches; fasciculately.

fasciculato-ramose, *a.*

Bot.: Applied to branches or roots which are so closely drawn together as to be almost parallel.

* **făs'-çĭ-cūle,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *fasciculus.*] A little bundle; a fascicle (q.v.).

făs-çĭc'-ū-līte, *s.* [Lat. *fasciculus* = a little bundle; Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Min.: A species of tufted hornblende.

făs-çĭc'-ū-lŭs, *s.* [Lat., dimin. of *fascis* = a bundle.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A little bundle or package.

2. A part or division of a book.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* Various fascicles of the human brain. There are the *Fasciculi graciles* (graceful or slender fascicles), in the *Medulla oblongata*; *Fasciculi teretes*, smooth and cylindrical, or round fascicles, also in the *Medulla oblongata*; and the *Fasciculus uncinatus*, hook-shaped fascicle, in the *Cerebrum.* (*Quain.*)

2. *Bot.:* The same as FASCICLE (q.v.).

făs'-çĭn-āte, *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *fascinatus*, pa. par. of *fascino* = to enchant, to charm; Ital. *fascinare*; Sp. *fascinar*; Fr. *fasciner*; Gr. βασκαίνω (*baskainō*).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To bewitch, to enchant; to exercise some supernatural and irresistible influence upon.

"It has been almost universally believed that . . . serpents can stupefy and *fascinate* the prey which they are desirous to obtain."—*Griffith: Cuvier.*

2. To charm, to exercise a captivating influence upon; to captivate by beauty, grace, or other excellent quality.

"He surprised and even *fascinated* all the faculties of his incomparable master."—*Wotton: Remains*, p. 193.

B. *Intrans.:* To exercise or possess a fascinating or charming power.

"The sullen gravity which had been characteristic of the Stadtholder's court seemed to have vanished before the influence of the *fascinating* Englishman."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

* **făs'-çĭn-ātc,** *s.* [FASCINATE, *v.*] Fascination, enchantment, magic.

făs-çĭn-ā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *fascinatio*, from *fascinatus*, pa. par. of *fascino*; Fr. *fascination*; Port. *fascinazão*; Sp. *fascinacion*; Ital. *fasinazione.*]

1. The act or power of fascinating, or of exercising supernatural and irresistible influence upon a person or animal; a bewitching, charming, or enchantment. Such power or influence was formerly ascribed to magicians, and to certain animals, as the basilisk, and the belief in the power or influence of the "evil eye" is a remnant of this superstition.

¶ The writer of this paragraph had ocular proof that some influence akin to fascination can be exercised by a predatory animal over a victim which it desires to get within its power. He saw in Central India a large fly, one evening after the lamps were lit, unable to take its eyes off a scorpion. At last it was fatuous enough to fly across from one wall to the next three different times to attack the scorpion, which finally caught and devoured it. For details see the *Zoologist* for August, 1856.

"We see the opinion of *fascination* is ancient for both effects: of procuring love; and sickness caused by envie; and *fascination* is ever by the eye."—*Bacon: Natural History*, § 944.

2. The act or power of fascinating, charming or captivating by beauty, grace or other excellent quality.

"The *fascination* of sex was called in to aid the *fascination* of art."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

3. The state or condition of being fascinated, enchanted, or charmed.

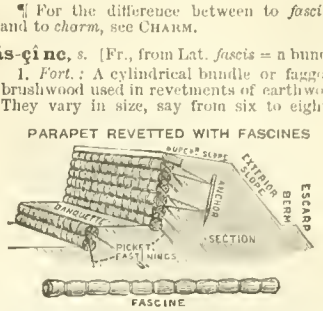
"The ancients believed that spitting in their bosoms three times (which was a sacred number), would prevent *fascination*."—*Fawkes: Theocritus*, Id. vi. (Note.)

4. That which fascinates, enchants, charms or captivates.

¶ For the difference between to *fascinate* and to *charm*, see CHARM.

făs-çi nc, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *fascis* = a bundle.]

1. *Fort.:* A cylindrical bundle or faggot of brushwood used in revetments of earthworks. They vary in size, say from six to eighteen



feet in length, six to nine inches in diameter, and are bound with withes every eighteen inches. When the limbs are stouter and longer than usual, it is called a Saucisse or Saucisson. *Fascines* dipped in pitch or other combustible matter are sometimes used in order to set fire to the enemy's lodgments or other works.

"To provide themselves each squadron with twenty *fascines*."—*Tindal: Hist. Eng., Anne* (an. 3).

2. *Civ. Eng.:* In Civil Engineering fascines are used in making sea and river walls to protect shores subject to washing; or to collect sand, silt, and mud to raise the bottom and gradually form an island, either as a breakwater against inroads, or for purposes of cultivation, as in Holland.

* **făs'-çĭn-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *fascino* = to fascinate, *fascinum* = witchcraft, enchantment.] Caused by or proceeding from witchcraft or enchantment.

"I shall not discuss the possibility of *fascinous* diseases."—*Harvey: On Consumption.* (*Johnson.*)

făs-çĭ-ō-la, *s.* [Lat., = a small bandage dimin. of *fascia* = a bandage.]

Zool.: The Fluke-worm, a genus of internal worms, belonging to the order Parenchymata, family Tremadotea.

fasciola cinerea, *s.*

Anat.: A name some have given to the undentated upper part of the *fascia dentata* in the cerebrum. (*Quain.*)

făs-çĭ-ō-lār'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Lat. *fasciola* = a bandage.]

1. *Zool.:* A genus of gasteropodous molluscs, belonging to the family Muricidæ, and so termed from the smooth band-like surface of their windings. They are thus distinguished from Murex, whose windings are rough with varices, or wrinkle-like swellings; and from Fusus by their spirally-plaited columella. They occur in warm and southern seas.

2. *Palæont.:* They commence in the Cretaceous rocks.

* **fas-e-lyn,** * **fas-yll,** * **face-lyn,** *v.t.* [M H. Ger. *faseln.*] To unravel, to tear.

"*Facelyn* (*Faselyn*) as clothys. *Vitla.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

făsh, * **fasch,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *fâcher* = to offend.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To pain or trouble the body.

"London is *fashed* with a defluxion."—*Baillie: Letters*, i. 215.

2. To pain, trouble, vex, or worry the mind; common in the expression "Dinna *fash* yourself." (*Scotch.*)

"I have also been much *fashed* in my own mind upon this occasion."—*Baillie: Letters*, ii. 110.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To take trouble, to be annoyed or vexed.

"The dinner was a little longer of being on the table than usual, at which he began to *fash*."—*Galt: Annals of the Parish*, p. 229.

2. To grow weary, to tire: as, To *fash* o' work.

3. To meddle with anything so as to bring trouble on oneself.

¶ *To fash one's thumb:* To take trouble; to be troubled or anxious.

făsh, * **fasch,** *s.* [FASH, *v.*]

1. Trouble, vexation.

2. Pain taken about anything.

3. A troublesome person.

¶ *To take the fash:* To take the trouble or pains to do anything.

fāsh (2), *s.* [Prob. a contraction of *fashion* (q.v.).]

Nautical:

1. An irregular seam.

2. The mark left by the mould upon cast bullets.

fāsh'-eoŭs, fāsh'-ioŭs, *adj.* [Fr. *facheux* (m.), *facheuse* (f.).] Troublesome.

"The way of proceeding was *fashious* both to ours and the English commissioners."—*Baillie: Letters*, i. 221.

fāsh'-eoŭs-nĕss, fāsh'-ioŭs nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *fashious; -ness.*] Troublesomeness, trouble. (*Scotch.*)

* **fāsh'-ēr-y,** * **fasch-er-ie,** *s.* [Fr. *fâcherie.*] Trouble, worry, vexation.

"Burne this letter, for it is our dangerous, and nathing weill said in it, for I am thinkand upon nathing but *fascherie*."—*Lett. Detve 2 Q. Mary*, II i, h.

fāsh'-iŏn (1), * **fa-ci-oun,** * **fas-sion, * fas-soun,** * **fas-syone,** *s.* [O. Fr. *faceon, fachon, fazon*, from Lat. *factio* = a making *facio* = to make, to do.]

* **1.** The act of making or fashioning; workmanship.

"Failyeing that the said Walter deliner nocht again the said chenye of gold, that he sall content and pay to the said Schir William for the *fassoune* of like vnce a Franche croune."—*Act. Dom. Conc.* (an. 1489), p. 135.

2. The make, form, or external shape and appearance of anything; the style, shape, appearance, or mode of structure.

"What *fashion* shall I make your breeches?"—*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, ii. 7.

* **3.** A form, model, or pattern.

"King Ahaz sent to Urijah the priest the *fashion* of the altar."—2 *Kings* xvi 10.

* **4.** External appearance in general.

"I will, or let me lose the *fashion* of a man."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iv. 2.

5. The prevailing style or mode of dress, ornament, &c.; custom or conventional usage in regard to dress, behaviour, etiquette, &c.

"*Fashions* in all our gesterings.
Fashions in our attyre"
Drant: Horace; Satires, bk. i., sat. 2.

6. Custom, prevailing practice.

"The *fashion* of the world is to avoid cost."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing*, i. 1.

7. Genteel or fashionable life; good breeding; position in society.

"It is strange that men of *fashion*, and gentlemen, should so grossly belie their own knowledge."—*Raleigh.*

* **8.** That which good breeding requires.

"For *fashion* sake, I thank you."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iii. 2.

9. Manner; method of conduct, behaviour; way.

"As is false women's *fashion*."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 20.

* **10.** A kind or sort.

"Thou friead of an ill *fashion*.'
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen, v. 4.

¶ *In a fashion, after a fashion:* To a certain extent; in a sort.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between the phrases *of fashion, of quality*, and *of distinction:* "These epithets are employed promiscuously in colloquial discourse; but not with strict propriety: by men *of fashion* are understood such men as live in the *fashionable* world, and keep the best company; by men *of quality* are understood men of rank or title; by men *of distinction* are understood men of honourable superiority, whether by wealth, office, or pre-eminence in society. Gentry and merchants, though not men *of quality*, may, by their mode of living, be men *of fashion*; and by the office they hold in the state, they may likewise be men *of distinction*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *fashion* and *custom*, see CUSTOM.

fashion-led, *a.* Following the fasbion or prevailing custom.

"Whom do I advise? The *fashion-led*,
The incorrigibly wrong, the deaf, the dead."
Cowper: Tirocinium, 779, 780.

* **fashion-monger,** *s.* One who studies the fashion; a fop.

* **fashion-mongering,** *a.* Behaving like a fop; affecting gentility; foppish.

"*Fashion-mongering* boys."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing*, v. 1.

fashion-piece, *s.*

Shipbuild.: One of the pair of cant frames which form the exterior angle of the stern-framing; between them extends the wing-transom, which is the base-piece of the counter-timbers.

* **fāsh'-iŏn** (2), *s.* [FASHIONS, 2.]

fāsh-iŏn, *v.t.* [Fr. *façonner*; O. Sp. *faccionar.*] [FASHION, *s.*]

1. To form, to mould, to give shape, figure, or form to.

"Shall the clay say to him that *fashioneth* it, What makest thou?"—*Isaiah* xlv. 9.

2. To make or form according to the rule prescribed by custom.

"*Fashioned* plate sells for more than its weight."—*Locke.* (*Johnson.*)

3. To fit, to adapt, to accommodate.

"Refines his speech, and *fashions* his address."
Cowper: Retirement, 240.

* **4.** To counterfeit, to feign, to forge.

"To *fashion* a carriage to rob love from any."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing*, i. 3.

* **5.** To contrive, to bring about, to frame.

"They have conjoined to *fashion* their false sport."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 2

¶ For the difference between to *fashion* and to *form*, see FORM.

fāsh'-iŏn-a-blo, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *fashion; -able.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. According to fashion or custom; established by custom or use; in conformity with the fashion or established mode.

"While he was learning fashions, not to have refused so *fashionable* a temptation."—*South: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 5.

2. Made according to the fashion.

"Rich *fashionable* robes her person deck;
Pendants her ears, and pearls adorn her neck."
Dryden. Ovid; Metamorphoses x.

3. Observant of the fashion or established rules of conduct; dressing or behaving according to the fashion.

"Time is like a *fashionable* host,
That slightly shakes his parting guest by th' hand."
Shakesp. Troilus & Cressida, iii. 3.

4. Genteel, well-bred; holding a good position in society.

"The language of *fashionable* society, the language of diplomacy."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

* **B.** *As subst.:* A person holding a good position in society.

"Me and the other *fash'nables* only came last night."—*Dickens. Pickwick*, ch. xxxv.

fāsh'-iŏn-ą-ble-nĕss, * **fash-ion-ą-ble-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *fashionable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being fashionable or in conformity with fashion or prevailing custom.

"A *fashionableness* which will within a short while perhaps be ridiculous."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 306.

fāsh'-iŏn-ą-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *fashionab(le); -ly.*] In a fashionable manner; according to fashion or custom.

"For he, with all his follies, has a mind,
Not yet so blank, or *fashionably* blind."
Cowper: Hope, 91, 92.

* **fāsh'-iŏn-ēr,** *s.* [Eng. *fashion; -er.*] One who fashions, forms, or gives shape to anything.

"In whiche act, as the man is principall doer and *fashioner*, so is the womanne, but the matier and sufferer."—*Udal: Corinthians*, ch. xxxi.

fāsh'-iŏn-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [FASHION, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of forming or shaping anything.

fashioning-needle, *s.*

Knitting-machine: One of the pins or fingers employed to take loops from certain of the bearded needles, and transfer them to others for widening or narrowing the work.

* **fāsh'-iŏn-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *fashion; -ist.*] An obsequious follower of the fashion.

"We may conceive that many of these ornaments were only temporary, as used by the *fashionists* of that age."—*Fuller: Pisgah Sight*, pt. ii., ch. iv., § 7.

fāsh'-iŏn-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *fashion; -less.*] Without fashion; not in accordance with the custom of good society.

* **fāsh'-iŏn-lў,** *a.* [Eng. *fashion; -ly.*] Fashionable.

"Thou, gallant, that readest and deridest this madnesse of fashion, if thine eyes were not dazzled with like fashions at home, and a more *fashionly* monster thyself."—*Purchas: Pilgrimage*, ch. ix., § 2.

fāsh'-iŏns (1), *s. pl.* [FASHION, *s.*] The prevailing fashion or mode of dress in good society.

* **fāsh'-iŏns** (2), *s. pl.* [A corruption of *farcy* or *farcin.*] The farcy (q.v.).

"His horse infected with the *fashions*."—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, iii. 2.

fāsh'-ioŭs, *a.* [FASHEOUS.]

fāsh'-ioŭs-nĕss, *s.* [FASHEOUSNESS.]

fās'-kĭ-dar, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Ornith. The Northern Gull, *Larus parasiticus* (now *Lestris cataractes*). (*Scotch.*)

* **fāss,** *s.* [O. Fr. *faisse, fais* = a bunch; Lat. *fascia.*] A knot, a bunch.

"Item ane capparisone . . . frenyeit with silver and *fassis* of quhite silke."—*Inventories* (an. 1539), p. 62.

fās'-są-īte, fās'-sīte, *s.* [From *Fassa* in the Tyrol, where it occurs, and Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: An aluminous variety of Pyroxene, affording deep-green crystals, sometimes pistachio-green. It is found in metamorphic rocks. It is also called Pyrgone.

* **fassc, fas,** *s.* [A.S. *feax*; Icel. *fax.*] Hair.

"Lyke til ane lokkerit mane with mony *fas*."
Douglas: Virgil, 351, 51.

* **fās'-sĭt,** *a.* [FASS, *s.*] Knotted.

"Thre curtingis of dolmes *fassit* with silver an silk."—*Invent. of the Guidis of Lady E. Ross* (1578).

fās'-sīte, *s.* [FASSAITE.]

* **fas-son,** * **fasoun,** *s.* [FASHION, *s.*]

* **fast,** *s.* [FACET.]

fast, * **faste,** * **fæst,** * **fest,** * **væste,** * **vast,** *a., adv., & s.* [A.S. *fæst*, a., *fæste*, adv.; cogn. with Dut. *vast*; Dan. & Sw. *fast*; Icel. *fasti*; O. H. Ger. *vast*; Ger. *fest.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Fixed firmly; fastened or attached closely; firm, close.

"The wyf fonde the dore *faste*."
Seven Sages, 1,355.

2. Strong against attack.

"Wel he makede his castles treowe and swidhe *veste*."
Layamon, ii. 71.

3. Close, deep, sound; as sleep.

"I have seen her rise from her bed, take paper, fold it, seal it, and again return to her bed: yet all this while in a most *fast* sleep."—*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, v. 1.

4. Steadfast, faithfully, firm in adherence.

"Wilt thou be *fast* to my hopes?"—*Shakesp.: Othello*, i. 3.

5. Lasting, durable: as, a *fast* colour.

* **6.** Tenacious; retentive. (Followed by *of.*)

"Roses, damask and red, are *fast* flowers of their smells."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Gardens.*

7. Swift, rapid; moving rapidly; quick in motion.

"Springs out into *fast* gait."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 2.

¶ This is merely a peculiar use of the original meaning of *firm, fixed.* What is *close* easily passes into what is *urgent* or *pressing.* The transition is seen in end phrases: as, He came *fast* behind, The enemy pressed *fast* on him, &c.

8. Rapid, speedy.

"Idle weeds are *fast* in growth."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 1.

9. Pleasure-seeking; dissipated; rakish. (*Slang.*)

"He . . . was the most brilliant *fast* man of antiquity."—*Hannay: Singleton Fontenoy*, bk. i., ch. iv.

10. Applied to a young lady it is intended to indicate that she imitates the manners, babits, and language of a man, and despises the ordinary rules of propriety.

11. Hasty, forward, rash.

12. Hasty in temper; irascible; hot-headed.

13. Engaged in or upon some business or purpose.

B. *As adverb:*

1. Firmly, closely, securely.

"Nomen anon Ihesu Crist and hine *vaste* bunde."—*Old Eng. Miscell.*, p. 43.

2. Securely.

"I know there is an order that keeps things *fast* in their place."—*Burke: Reform of Representation.*

3. Deeply, soundly.

"The dove sleeps *fast* that this night-owl will catch."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 360.

* **4.** Closely, steadfastly, firmly.

"Thou art so *fast* mine enemy."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., v. 2.

* **5.** Unchangeably, immovably, unalterably.

"Are you *fast* married?"
Shakesp.: Othello, i. 2.

6. Close, near. (Of distance.)

"*Faste* besyde is another yle."—*Maundeville*, p. 187.

* 7. Close, near. (Of number or quantity.)

"There were environied, intercepted, and killed . . . *fast* upon a thousand."—*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 735.

8. Quickly, rapidly, swiftly; with rapid motion.

"To renne *faster* than all other." *Golden Boke*, xxx.

9. Readily, willingly, without hesitation.

"Which they'll do *fast* enough of themselves."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 1.

10. In a dissipated, reckless, or profligate manner: as, To live *fast*.

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Naut.:* A mooring-rope or hawser, securing a vessel, and named from its position; as, the head, bow, breast, quarter, or stern fasts, as the case may be.

2. *Mining:* A shelf.

¶ (1) *Fast and loose* (in the phrase *To play fast and loose*): To act in an inconsistent or inconstant manner; to act without regard to one's promises or engagements.

"And shall these hands, so lately purged of blood. . . . *Play fast and loose* with faith?"
Shakesp.: King John, iii. 1.

(2) *Fast and loose pulleys:*

Mach.: A device for disengaging and re-engaging machinery. One pulley is fast to the shaft, the other runs loosely thereupon. The band is turned on to either, as the work requires.

(3) *To live fast:* To lead a dissipated, abandoned life.

(4) *To make fast:*

Naut.: To secure a ship to the shore, &c., by means of a *fast* or hawser.

(5) *To stand fast:*

(*a*) To stand still; to remain standing.

(*b*) To show constancy, courage, or steadfastness; not to yield.

"Watch ye, *stand fast* in the faith."—1 *Cor.* xvi. 13.

¶ *Fast* is used largely in composition with the meaning of rapidly, quickly: as in *fast-decaying, fast-descending, fast-falling, fast-sinking*, &c.

*** fast-fettered,** *a.* Firmly secured with fetters.

"The *fast-fettered* hands that made vengeance in vain." *Byron: Destruction of Jerusalem.*

*** fast-handed,** *a.* Niggardly, close-handed, close-fisted, miserly.

"The king being *fast-handed* and loth to part with a second dowry."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

fast-pulley, *s.*

Mach.: One keyed to the shaft so as to revolve therewith. In contradistinction to the *loose-pulley*, which is *loose* on the shaft, and to which the belt is transferred when the rotation of the shaft is no longer desired.

fast-staying, fast-in-stays, *a.*

Naut.: Quick in going about.

*** fast** (1), *** fasten** (1), *** festen,** *v.t.* [A.S. *fæstan*; O.S. *festian*; O. Fris. *festigia*; O. H. Ger. *fastjan*; Goth. *fastan*; Icel. *festa*; Sw. *fästa*; Dan. *fæste.*]

I. To fasten, to secure, to fix firmly or securely.

"To ilka joynt war *fested* a rote."
Hampole: Pricke of Conscience, l. 907.

2. To set or place with strength.

"A stroke on him be *fest.*"
Robert de Brunne, p. 190.

3. To make sure, to secure, to establish, to confirm.

"To the kyng Edward bii *fasten* huere fay."
Political Songs, p. 214.

fast (2), *** fast'-en** (2), *v.i.* [A.S. *fæstan*; cogn. with Dut. *vasten*; Dan. *faste*; Sw. & Icel. *fasta*; Goth. *fastan*; Ger. *fasten*. It is an early derivative from *fast*, a. = firm. (*Skeat.*)]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To abstain from or be without food beyond the ordinary or usual time.

"The disdain and shame whereof hath ever since kept Hector *fasting* and waking."—*Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida*, i. 2.

2. To abstain entirely or partially from food voluntarily for a certain time for the mortification of the body or appetites, as a token of grief, sorrow, affliction, or penitence.

"Thou, when thou *fastest*, anoint thine head, and wash thy face; that thou appear not unto men to *fast.*"—*Matthew* vi. 17, 18.

fast, * **fasste,** *s.* [A.S. *fæsta*; Dan. *faste*; O. H. Ger., Icel., & Sw. *fasta*; Dut. *vasti*; O. Fris. *festa.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Total or partial abstinence from or deprivation of food; an omission to take food.

2. A time set apart to express national grief for some calamity, or to deprecate an impending evil.

"The people of Nineveh proclaimed a *fast.*"—*Jonah* iii. 3.

* 3. Any holy time or season.

"The Easter *fast*: was it always and in every place uniformly observed?"—*Calphill: Answer to Martiall*, p. 269. (*Davies.*)

II. *Religious:*

1. *Ethnic Fasts:* The old Egyptians, the Assyrians (Jonah iii. 5), the Greeks, Romans, and other ancient nations, had most of them stated or occasional fasts, as have the modern Mohammedans, Hindoos, &c.

2. *Jewish Fasts:* The Day of Atonement was the only fasting-day enjoined by the law of Moses, but the Mishna speaks of four others, respectively commemorating the storming of Jerusalem by Nebuchadnezzar, the burning of the Temple by Titus, the sack of Jerusalem by Nebuchadnezzar, and the receiving by Ezekiel and the other captives of the news of the destruction of Jerusalem. There were also fasts proclaimed by royal or other authority on special occasions (1 Kings xxi. 9–12; 2 Chron. xx. 3; Ezra viii. 21). For the spiritual and unspiritual way of keeping a fast, see Isaiah lviii. 3.

3. *Christian Fasts:* No stated fasts are enjoined in the New Testament; they arose subsequently, the Lent fast taking the lead. [Lent.] In the third century the Latins fasted on the seventh day. In A.D. 813 the Council of Mentz in its thirty-fourth canon, ordered a fast the first week in March, the second week in June, the third week in September, and the last full week preceding Christmas Eve. Towards the end of the tenth century, the custom became prevalent of fasting on Saturday in honour of the Virgin Mary. In the Prayer-Book, under the heading "Fasts and Days of Abstinence to be observed throughout the Year," we have (1) the Forty days of Lent; (2) the Ember Days; (3) the Rogation Days; (4) all Fridays, except Christmas Day; (5) the Evens or Vigils before certain festivals. The second, third, and fifth are Fasting Days; the others are Days of Abstinence, on which the usual number of meals is allowed, flesh-meat being forbidden. These fasts are by no means universally observed, the practice being chiefly confined to the High Church party.

fast-days, *s. pl.* Days of religious fasting appointed by either civil or religious authorities. In New England a day is set apart annually, usually in March or April, for fasting and prayer, being the opposite of Thanksgiving Day, which also had its origin in that section. Similar annual fast-days are appointed in Scotland. National fast-days are occasionally appointed, on occasions of great public calamity, both in this country and abroad.

*** faste,** *a.* [Faced.]

fas'-ten (3) (*t* silent), *** fast-ne, * fast-nen, * fest-nen, * festen, * fest-nin,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *fæstnian* = to make fast or firm, from *fæst* = firm, fast; O. H. Ger. *festinon*; Icel. & Sw. *fästna*; Dan. *fastne*; O. Fris. *festna.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To fix firmly; to make fast; to secure: as, by a bolt, a lock, &c.

"They deck it with silver and with gold, they *fasten* it with nails and with hammers that it move not."—*Jeremiah* x. 4.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To fix or set firmly or earnestly.

"Peter, *fastening* his eyes upon him with John, said, Look on us."—*Acts* iii. 4.

2. To affix, to join, to connect, to attach.

"The words Whig and Tory have been pressed to the service of many successions of parties, with very different ideas *fastened* to them."—*Swift: Examiner.*

* 3. To join; to attach closely or firmly.

"What if she be *fastened* to this fool lord.'
Tennyson: Maud, I. xvi. 24.

* 4. To put or palm upon by persuasion.

"Thinking, by this face,
To *fasten* in our thoughts that they have courage."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, v. 1.

* 5. To lay on with strength.

"Could he *fasten* a blow or make a thrust, when not suffered to approach?"—*Dryden. Æneid.* (Dedic.)

* 6. To make sure, firm, or secure; to establish.

"Y shal *fastne* the kyngdom of hym."—*Wycliffe: 2 Kings*, vii. 12.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To fix or set oneself firmly. (Followed by *on* or *upon.*)

"With his strong arms
He *fastened* on my neck." *Shakesp.: Lear*, v. 3.

2. To be fastened, secured, or made fast.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To attach.

"O Godd that is al freo ne mal nan nuel *festnen.*"
Legend of St. Katherine, l. 179

2. To determine.

"Ic hafe *feastnedd* i mi thohht
To libenn i clennesse" *Ormulum*, 2,441.

¶ For the difference between to *fasten* and to *fix*, see Fix.

fas'-tened (*t* silent), *** fast-ned, * fest-ned,** *pa. par.* & *a.* [Fasten (3), *v.*]

A. *As pt. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Lit.:* Fixed firmly; secured.

"By wings *fastened* immediately to the body."—*Wilkins: Dædalus*, ch. vii.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Set or fixed firmly or earnestly.

* 2. Confirmed, hardened.

"Strong and *fastened* villain." *Shakesp.: Lear*, ii. 1.

fas'-ten-er (*t* silent), *** fast-ner,** *s.* [Eng. *fasten* (3), v.; *-er.*]

1. One who or that which fastens, makes fast, or secures.

* 2. One who fastens or fixes himself on anything.

fas'-ten-ing (*t* silent), *pr. par., a.*, & *s.* [Fasten (3), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of making fast or secure.

2. Anything which makes fast or secure; a fastener: as a bolt, a bar, a strap, &c.

"A mantle coming under her right arm, and covering most of that side, had no *fastening* on the left side."—*Sir P. Sidney: Arcadia.*

*** fas'-tĕn̄s-ĕv-en, * fas'-tĕrnș-eĕn, * fas-trins-ev-in, * fas-tryngs-ew-yn,** [*s.* [A.S. *fæstan* = to fast, and Eng. *even*, s.] A name given to the eve of Lent, Shrove-Tuesday.

"Uponn the xix day thairof, being *fastrinsevin*, at tua houris efter none, George lord Seytoun come to the castell of Edinburgh."—*Diurnal of Documents*, 1513—1575, p. 259.

fast'-er, *s.* [Eng. *fast* (2), v.; *-er.*] One who fasts or abstains from food.

"Folow not certayn menne which be not *fasters.*"—*Bible* (1551), *Esay* lviii.

*** fast'-er-man,** *s.* [Fastingman.]

*** fas'-tĕrnș-eĕn,** *s.* [Fastens-even.]

făs'-tī, *s. pl.* [Lat.]

Roman Antiq.: The calendar in which were comprised the various days, feasts, games, holidays, &c. There were two kinds: *Fasti magistrales* and *Fasti calendares.* The latter were books containing a description of the whole year, with the peculiarities of its several days. They were subdivided into *Fasti urbani* and *Fasti rustici*, the former containing days to be observed in the city, the latter those celebrated in the country, where there would be fewer holidays. The *Fasti magistrales* contained everything relating to religion and the magistrates, and in later times to the emperors, such as their birthdays, &c. When the fasti became full of such details they were called *Fasti magni*, to distinguish them from the *Fasti calendares.* There were also *Fasti consulares*, an annual register. Each year was known as that of such and such consuls, and this method of notation is useful in fixing dates.

*** făs-tĭd-ĭ-ŏs'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Lat. *fastidiosus* = fastidious (q.v.).] The quality of being fastidious; disdainfulness, contemptuousness, fastidiousness.

"His epidemical diseases being *fastidiosity*, amorphy, and oscitation."—*Swift: Works*, vol. i.; *A Digression in the Modern Kind.*

făs-tĭd'-ĭ-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *fastidiosus* = disdainful, disgusting; *fastidium* = loathing, from *fastus* = arrogance, and *tædium* = disgust; Fr. *fastidieux*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *fastidioso.*]

* 1. Causing disgust; loathsome.

"That thing for the which children be oftentimes beaten, is to them ever after *fastidious*."—*Sir T. Elyot Governour*, bk. i., ch. ix.

2. Hard or difficult to please; over-nice, squeamish.

"His temper placid and forgiving, but *fastidious*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *fastidious* and *squeamish*: "A female is *fastidious* when she criticises the dress or manners of her rival; she is *squeamish* in the choice of her own dress, company, words, &c. Whoever examines his own imperfections will cease to be *fastidious*; whoever restrains humour and caprice will cease to be *squeamish*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

făs-tĭd-ĭ-ŏŭs-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *fastidious*; *-ly.*] In a fastidious, over-nice, or squeamish manner.

"They look *fastidiously* and speak disdainfully."—*Government of the Tongue.*

făs-tĭd'-ĭ-ŏŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *fastidious*; *-ness.*] The quality of being fastidious; squeamishness, over-nicety.

"His health was delicate; his taste was refined even to *fastidiousness*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

făs-tĭg'-ĭ-āte, făs-tĭg'-ĭ-āt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *fastigiatus* = pointed, sloping, from *fastigium* = peak, or pinnacle.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Narrowing towards the point; pointed, peaked.

"That noted hill, the top whereof is *fastigiate* like a sugar-loaf."—*Ray: Remains*, p. 176.

2. *Bot.:* Tapering to a point like a pyramid. A plant is said to be fastigiately branched when the branches become shorter as they approach the apex.

† **făs-tĭg'-ĭ-āte-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *fastigiate*; *-ly.*] In a fastigiate or tapering manner; pointedly.

* **făs-tĭg'-ĭ-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *fastigium* = a peak or pinnacle.] Pointed, rising to a point, pyramidal.

"To raise his palace in this *fastigious* manner."—*Evelyn: Architecture.*

făs-tĭg'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat.]

1. The pediment of a portico, so called because it follows the form of the roof.

2. The comb or ridge of a roof.

fast'-ĭng (1), * **fast-yng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [Fast (2), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act or state of abstaining partially or entirely from food.

"In hunger and thirst, in manye *fastynge*, in coold and nakidnesse."—*Wycliffe: 2 Corinthians* xi. 27.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Med.:* Loss of appetite without any other apparent affection of the stomach; so that the system can sustain almost total abstinence for a long time without fainting. (*Dunglison.*)

¶ Experiments in fasting have been made, and it is claimed that persons have gone 40 days without food, but the evidence for this assertion is not satisfactory to medical men.

2. *Religious:*

(1) *Among the Ethnic nations:* Its chief object was to produce religious exaltation, with visions, dreams, and imagined intercourse with superior beings. Fasting exists for this purpose among the Indians and many other uncivilized tribes. Dreams, visions, &c., thus produced are not supernatural, but morbid.

(2) *Among the Jews:* It was practised in seasons of affliction, nature having in a manner prescribed this by taking hunger away during keen sorrow (1 Sam. xxxi. 13; Esther iv.); to chasten or humble the soul (Psalm xxxiv. 15; lxix. 3); as a concomitant of prayer (Psalm xxxv. 13; Dan. ix. 33; Luke ii. 37, &c.); as an act deemed meritorious (Luke xviii. 12).

(3) *Among Christians:* Jesus miraculously fasted forty days and nights (Matt. iv. 2; Luke iv. 2), as Moses and Elijah had done previously (Exod. xxxiv. 28; 1 Kings xix. 8), and as several Roman saints claim to have done since. The practice, is not, however, formally enjoined in the New Testament, though our Lord indirectly sanctioned it (Matt. vi. 16–18), as did St. Paul (1 Cor. vii. 5). The apostles and the church of which they constituted a part practised it on specially solemn occasions (Acts xiii. 2; xiv. 23). Combined with prayer it could be rendered effective to expel evil spirits (Matt. xvii. 21; Mark ix. 29). In the Roman and Greek Obedience, Communion must be received fasting, except when administered by way of viaticum. This rule is not observed in the Anglican Church. The Established Church of Scotland keeps none of these days, but enjoins Fast-days (q.v.) in connection with the administration of the Communion. National Fast-days have occasionally been proclaimed in this country, in times of great public calamity or danger. [Fast-days.]

fast'-ĭng (2), *pr. par., a., & s.* [Fast (1), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst:* The act of making fast or binding.

* **fast'-ĭng-măn,** * **fast'-ĕr-măn,** *s.* [Eng. *fasting* (2); *-man.*] One who was surety, bondsman, or security for the peaceable conduct of another.

* **fast'-ĭng-ŏŭg,** *s.* [Fasting (1), *s.*] Shrovetide.

fast'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *fast*; *-ish.*] [Rather fast or dissipated.

"In other words a *fastish* young man."—*Phillips: Essays from the Times*, ii. 330.

* **fast'-lȳ,** * **fast-el-ye,** * **fast-lye,** *adv.* [Eng. *fast*, a.; *-ly.*]

I. Firmly, securely.

"For he hath *fastly* founded it
Above the seas to stand."
Old Version of Psalms; *Ps.* xxiv. 2.

2. Firmly, steadfastly, faithfully.

"The Duke of Gloucester was sure and *fastlye* faithfull to hys prince."—*Sir T. More's Works*, p. 43.

3. Firmly, earnestly, strongly.

"That he so *fastelye* before hath affirmed."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 556.

4. Quickly, rapidly, hastily.

"She . . . walked *fastly* to and fro."—*Sir J. Harrington: Account of Elizabeth.*

fast'-nĕss, * **fast-nesse,** *s.* [A.S. *fæstnes* = the firmament.]

* 1. The quality or state of being fast or secure.

* 2. Firmness; firm or steadfast adherence.

"To shew it was but their *fastness* to the former government."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

* 3. Strength, security.

"And eke the *fastnesse* of his dwelling-place.
Spenser: F. Q., V. ix. 5.

4. A strong place; a fortress, a fort, a stronghold.

"The capital or rather chief *fastness* of Cassibelan was then taken."—*Burke: Abridg. of Eng. History.*

* 5. Closeness, conciseness, brevity; not diffuseness.

"Bring his stile from all loose grossness to such firm *fastness* in Latin, as in Demosthenes."—*Ascham: Schoolmaster.*

* **făs-tu-ŏs'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Lat. *fastuositas*, from *fastuosus* = proud, haughty; *fastus* = pride.] Pride, haughtiness, arrogance.

"That new mode of ethicks which hath been obtruded upon the world with so much *fastuosity*."—*H. More.*

* **făs'-tu-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *fastuosus*, from *fastus.*] Proud, haughty, arrogant, disdainful.

"The higher ranks will become *fastuous*, domineering, and supercilious."—*Barrow: On the Pope's Supremacy.*

* **făs'-tu-ŏŭs-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *fastuous*; *-ly.*] In a proud, haughty, arrogant, or disdainful manner.

"Demeaning ourselves insolently and *fastuously* towards them."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 29.

* **fas'-tu-ŏŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *fastuous*; *-ness.*] Pride, haughtiness, arrogance.

"Then there was no *fastuousness* in the Church."—*Barrow: On the Pope's Supremacy.*

făt (1), * **fatte,** * **fette,** * **vat,** * **vatte,** * **vet,** * **vette,** *a. & s.* [A.S. *fæt*; cogn. with Dut. *vet*, Dan. *fed*, Sw. *fet*, Icel. *feitr*, O. H. Ger. *feizt.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) Full of fat; plump; fleshy; full fed; the opposite to *lean* or *thin.*

"And of *fatte* wetheres an hundred thousand also."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 52.

(2) Full of fat; oily, greasy, unctuous.

(3) Abounding in fat, as distinguished from the lean of meat.

2. *Figuratively:*

* (1) Dull, heavy, stupid: as a *fat* or coarse animal.

"O souls! in whom no heavenly fire is found,
Fat minds, and grovelling on the ground."
Dryden: Persius, sat. ii.

* (2) Coarse, gross.

"Added *fat* pollutions of our own."
Dryden. Mrs. Killigrew, 64.

(3) Wealthy, rich, affluent.

"Mark the *fat* cit, whose good round sum
Amounts at least to half a plum."
Lloyd: A Familiar Epistle.

(4) Rich; producing a large income.

"A *fat* benefice is that which so abounds with an estate and revenues that a man may expend a great deal in delicacies of eating and drinking."—*Aylyffe: Parergon.*

(5) Fertile, fruitful, rich; affording a good return: as, a *fat* soil.

"A *fat* londe and ful of donge foulest wedes groweth."
P. Plowman, p. 213.

* (6) Abounding in spiritual endowments and comfort.

"They [the righteous] shall be *fat* and flourishing."—*Psalm* cxli. 14.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Naut.:* Broad; as, the quarter of a ship.

2. *Print.:* Applied to a page having many blank spaces or lines, and, hence, to any work which pays well.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) Plumpness, fleshiness.

(2) In the same sense as II. 1.

2. The best or most choice part of anything.

"Ye shall eat the *fat* of the land."—*Genesis* xlv. 18.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* An animal substance of a more or less oily character deposited in vessels in adipose tissue. It forms a considerable layer under the skin, is collected in large quantity around certain organs, as, for instance, the kidneys, fills up furrows on the surface of the heart, surrounds joints, and exists in large quantity in the marrow of bones. It is an excellent packing material in the body, being light, soft, and elastic. It gives to the surface of the human frame its smooth rounded contour. Being a bad conductor of heat, it enables a person to retain the warmth which he has generated; but its chief use is for the purpose of nutrition. (*Quain.*)

2. *Chem.* (*Pl.*): Fats are glycerides of acids belonging to the fatty or acetic series and of acids belonging to the acrylic series, being the ethers of the triatomic alcohol glycerine. They are insoluble in water, but soluble in ether. They vary in consistence from a thin oil (olive oil) to a hard, greasy substance (suet). They leave a greasy stain on paper. When fats are boiled with caustic alkalies they are decomposed [Saponification], yielding an alkaline salt of the fatty acid [Soap], and glycerine (q.v.).

3. *Print.:* Copy which affords light work, as blank or short pages or lines, leaded matter, rule-and-figure work, poetry, and such like matter profitable to the compositor.

¶ *The fat is in the fire:* All is confusion, or all has failed.

* **fat-already,** *a.* Already too well fed or puffed.

"To enlard his *fat-already* pride."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, ii. 3.

* **fat-brained,** *a.* Dull of apprehension; stupid.

"To mope with his *fat-brained* followers."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iii 7.

fat-faced, *a.* Having a plump, round face.

"The *fat-faced* curate, Edward Bull."
Tennyson. Edward Morris, 42.

fat-head, *s.* A dull, stupid fellow.

fat-headed, *a.* Dull, stupid, slow of apprehension.

fat-hen, *s.*

Bot.: A name applied to various plants, but especially to certain Chenopodiaceæ, having thick, succulent foliage. (1) *Chenopodium album*, (2) *Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus*, (3) *Chenopodium rubrum*, (4) *Chenopodium Vulvaria*, (5) *Atriplex patula*, (6) *Atriplex erecta*, (7) *Atriplex hastata*, (8) *Polygonum Fagopyrum*, (9) *Nepeta Glechoma*, (10) *Chrysanthemum segetum*, (11) *Capsella Bursa-pastoris*, (12) *Artemisia vulgaris.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

***fat-kidneyed,** *a.* Gross, paunched, corpulent, obese.

"Peace, ye *fat-kidneyed* rascal."—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, ii. 2.

fat-lute, *s.* A mixture of pipe-clay and linseed oil for filling joints.

*** fat-witted,** *a.* Dull of apprehension; stupid, fat-headed.

"Thou art *fat-witted* with drinking old sack."—*1 Henry IV.*, i. 2.

fat-vesicles, *s. pl.*

Physiol.: The vesicles in the bodies of men and the inferior animals in which fat is deposited. [ADIPOSE TISSUE.] They are often situated in the interstices between organs, to which they afford protection. They also facilitate motion and improve the symmetry of the figure. (*Todd & Bowman: Phys. Anat.*)

*** făt** (2), *** fatt, * fatte, * fet,** *s.* [A.S. *fæt.*] [VAT.]

I. A vat; a large tub or vessel.

"The *fats* shall overflow with wine and oil."—*Joel* ii. 24.

2. A cask, a barrel.

"Laden with 491 *fats* of potashes."—*Stair: Suppl. Decrees*, p. 163.

3. A measure of capacity, differing in different commodities. A *fat* of grain was a quarter, or 8 bushels; a *fat* of wire, from 20 to 25 cwts.; a *fat* of isinglass from 3½ to 4 cwts.

*** făt,** *v.t. & i.* [FAT, *a.*]

A. *Trans.:* To make fat or plump; to fatten.

"I should have *fatted* all the region kites
With this slave's offal." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, ii. 2.

B. *Intrans.:* To become fat; to fatten; to gain flesh.

"An old ox *fats* as well and is as good as a young."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

făt'-ăl, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *fatalis*, from *fatum* = fate; Sp. *fatal;* Ital. *fatale.*]

*** 1.** Proceeding from fate or destiny; inevitable.

*** 2.** Decreed by fate; destined.

"It was *fa'al* to the king to fight for his money."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

*** 3.** Fraught with or instrumental to destiny or fate; influencing destiny; fateful.

"Parca's *fatal* web."—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, v. 4.

*** 4.** Foreboding death or destruction.

"That *fatal* screech-owl to our house
That nothing sung but death to us and ours."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry IV., ii. 6.

5. Causing death; deadly; mortal.

6. Ruinous, destructive, pernicious, deadly.

"Great, therefore, is the deceit and *fatal* the error by which all those delude themselves."—*Clarke: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 120.

¶ For the difference between *fatal* and *deadly*, see DEADLY.

făt'-ăl-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *fatal; -ism.*] The doctrine that all things are ordered for men by the arbitrary decrees of God or the fixed laws of nature. In Theology it has given birth to theories of Predestination, and in Moral Science to such systems as those of Spinoza and Hegel, and more recently to the philosophy of Mr. Herbert Spencer. It is carried out to its most pitilessly logical extreme among the Mohammedans, where everything that can happen is "kismet," *i.e.*, fatal, or decreed by fate.

"The illness which some were ready to make of the supposed *fatalism* of the Pope."—*Hurd: Life of Warburton.*

fā'-tăl ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *fatal; -ist.*] One who holds or supports the doctrine of fatalism.

"Being a *fatalist* in natural things, and at the same time maintaining free-will in man."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. iii., s. 4.

† făt-ăl-ĭst'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *fatalist; -ic.*] Of or pertaining to fatalism; implying or partaking of the nature of fatalism.

"Are you a Christian, and talk about a crisis in that *fatalistic* sense?"—*Coleridge: Table Talk.*

fa-tăl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *fatalité;* Lat. *fatalitas;* from *fatalis*, from *fatum* = fate.]

1. A state of being fatal or predestined by fate; a fixed and unalterable course of things independent of any controlling cause.

"The stoicks held a *fatality* and a fixed, unalterable course of events; but then they held also that they fell out by a necessity emergent from and inherent in the things themselves which God himself could not alter."—*South.*

2. A decree of fate.

"By a strange *fatality* men suffer their dissenting to be drawn into the stream of the present rogue."—*King Charles' Eikon Basilike.*

3. A tendency to danger or hurt.

4. Mortality, destruction; as, The *fatality* amongst cattle has been very great.

5. A fatal occurrence.

făt'-ăl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *fatal; -ly.*]

*** 1.** By the decree of fate; by inevitable and unalterable destiny or necessity.

"The atoms composed the world mechanically and *fatally*."—*Bentley: Boyle Lectures.*

2. In a fatal, mortal, or deadly manner; in a manner leading to or followed by death; mortally: as, The duel ended *fatally.*

3. In a ruinous or destructive manner; perniciously, ruinously.

"When Cressy battle *fatally* was struck."
Shakesp.: Henry V., ii. 4.

*** făt'-ăl-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *fatal; -ness.*] The quality or state of being fatal; inevitable necessity; fatality.

fa'-ta mor-ga'-na, *s.* [Ital. *fata* = a fairy, and *Morgana*, a local name for a fairy = fairy Morgana.] A remarkable aerial phenomenon observed from the harbour of Messina and adjacent places, and supposed by the Sicilians to be the work of the fairy Morgana. Objects are reflected in the sea, and sometimes in a kind of aerial screen to thirty feet above it. Father Angelluci thus describes it: "As I stood at my window, I was surprised with a most wonderful delectable vision. The sea that washes the Sicilian shore swelled up, and became, for ten miles in length, like a chain of dark mountains, while the waters near our Calabrian coast grew quite smooth, and in an instant appeared as one clear polished mirror, reclining against the aforesaid ridge. On this glass was depicted, in chiaroscuro, a string of several thousands of pilasters, all equal in altitude, distance, and degree of light and shade. In a moment these lost half their height, and bent into arcades, like Roman aqueducts. A long cornice was next formed on the top, and above it arose castles innumerable, all perfectly alike. These soon split into towers, which were shortly after lost in colonnades, then windows, and at last ended in pines, cypresses, and other trees, even and similar."

"Hope still guided them on, as the magic *Fata Morgana.*" *Longfellow: Evangeline*, ii. 4.

fătch, *s.* [FETCH.]

Bot.: Vicia sativa.

¶ *Meadow Fatch: Onobrychis sativa.* (*Pratt; Britten & Holland.*)

fāte, *s.* [O. Fr. *fat*, from Lat. *fatum* = that which is spoken, fate; *for* = to speak; O. Sp. and Ital. *fato;* Port. *fado*; Sp. *hado.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The decree of God by which the course of events is fixed; inevitable and unalterable necessity; a fixed destiny depending upon a superior cause, and uncontrollable by man.

"Necessity or chance
Approach me not, and what I will is *fate.*"
Milton: P. L., vii. 173.

2. Destiny, lot, fortune.

"The arbiters of the prisoner's *fate* came in and went out as they chose."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxii.

3. Death, destruction, evil destiny, doom.

"The whizzing arrow sings,
And bears thy *fate*, Antinous, on its wings."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xxii. 11, 12.

*** 4.** The cause of death.

"With full force his deadly bow he bent,
And feathered *fates* among the mules and sumpters sent." *Dryden: Homer; Iliad* i.

5. (*Pl.*): Circumstances against which it is impossible or useless to contend.

"The *fates* were against them."—*Morley: Life of Cobden*, ii. 378.

II. *Mythol.* (*Pl.*): The Parcæ or Destinies; the goddesses supposed to preside over the birth, life, and fortunes of men. They were three in number: Clotho held the spindle, Lachesis drew out the thread of man's destiny, and Atropos cut it off.

¶ For the difference between *fate* and *destiny*, see DESTINY.

*** fāte,** *v.t.* [FATE, *s.*] To decree by fate or destiny; to preordain; to destiny.

"As it hath *ated* her to be my motive."
Shakesp.: All's Well That Ends Well, iv. 4.

făt'-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *fat(e); -ed.*]

1. Decreed by fate or inevitable necessity.

"One midnight *fated* to the purpose."
Shakesp: Tempest, i. 2.

2. Regulated by fate; determined.

*** 3.** Exempted by fate.

"Who knows but that his *fated* armour was only an allegorical defence?"—*Dryden: Discourse on Epic Poetry.*

*** 4.** Invested with the power of determining fate or destiny.

"Thy *fated* sky
Gives us free scope." *Shakesp. All's Well*, i. 1.

*** fā'te-fûl,** *a.* [Eng. *fate; -ful(l).*] Bearing or having fatal power; bringing fate or destruction; fatal.

"In his fall, with *fateful* sway,
The steerage of the realm gave way."
Scott: Marmion. (Introd.)

*** fā'te-fûl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *fateful; -ly.*] In a fateful or fatal manner; fatally.

*** fā'te-fûl-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *fateful; -ness.*] The quality or state of being fateful.

fa' thĕr, * fa der, * fa-dir, * fa-dre, * fa-dyr, * fæ-der, * fea-der, * fe-der, * va der, * ve-der, *s.* [A.S. *fæder;* cogn. with Dut. *vader;* Dan. & Sw. *fader;* Icel. *fadhir;* Goth. *fadar;* Ger. *vater;* O. H. Ger. *fatar, vatar;* O. Fris. *feder;* Lat. *pater;* Gr πατήρ (*patēr*); Sanse. *pitri;* Pers. *pidar.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A male parent; he who begets a child.

"Ych the loue as the mon that my *fader* ys"
Robert of Gloucester, p. 20.

(2) A male ancestor, especially the first ancestor; a forefather; the progenitor or founder of a race, family, line, &c. (Often used in the plural.)

"They forsook the Lord God of their *fathers.*"—*Judges* ii. 12.

(3) In the same sense as II. 1.

"Our *Father*, which art in heaven."—*Matthew* vi. 9.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) The creator, originator, or inventor of anything; the first to practise any art, profession, or occupation; the author or contriver.

"Vauban, the *father* of the science of fortification."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

(2) The origin or cause of anything.

"The wish was *father*, Harry, to that thought."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 5.

(3) A respectful mode of address to an old man.

(4) The title of the senators of ancient Rome.

"And *Fathers* mixed with Commons,
Seized hatchet, bar, and crow"
Macaulay: Horatius, xxxiv.

(5) One who acts as or occupies the place of a father to another; one who exercises paternal care over another.

"I was a *father* to the poor."—*Job* xxix. 16.

(6) One who by marriage comes to the position of a father; a father-in-law, a step-father.

(7) The eldest or senior member of any profession or body.

"Being at that time the oldest person who had a seat in St. Stephen's, though not the *father* of the House in Parliamentary standing."—*Times*, Feb. 2, 1875.

(8) In the same sense as II. 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Theol.:* The first person of the Trinity.

"Baptising them in the name of the *Father*, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost."—*Matthew* xxviii. 19.

2. *Ecclesiol. & Ch. Hist.:*

(1) *Pl.* The Christian writers prior to the seventh century, though some include under the designation also those of a considerably subsequent period. The first in time were the five Apostolic Fathers. [APOSTOLIC.] Of the others, there lived in the first three centuries, prior to the establishment of Christianity, Justin Martyr, Theophilus, bishop of Antioch, Clement of Alexandria, Cyprian, bishop of Carthage, Origen, Tertullian, &c. After its establishment there were of Greek Fathers, Eusebius of Cæsarea, Athanasius, &c.; and of Latin Church, Lactantius, Jerome, Augustine, and others.

(2) *Singular:*

(*a*) *Gen.:* An official title for a Roman or Ritualistic priest, a confessor, the superior of a convent, &c.

(*b*) *Spec.:* [HOLY FATHER].

¶ (1) *Fathers of the Christian Doctrine:*

Ch. Hist: A Roman Catholic society founded in France in the sixteenth century by Cæsar de Bus, and enrolled by Pope Clement VIII. among the legitimate societies in A.D. 1597. They gave special attention to the religious instruction of the young and ignorant.

(2) *Fathers of the Oratory:*

Ch. Hist.: A Roman Catholic society founded in Italy in the sixteenth century by Philip Neri, and approved of by Pope Gregory VII. in A.D. 1577. The oratory referred to is that which Neri built for himself at Florence, and occupied for many years. The society has produced some learned men, Cæsar Baronius being one of the most distinguished.

(3) *Fathers of Somasquo:*

Ch. Hist.: A Roman Catholic society so named from Somasquo, the town in which their first general resided. The same as *Regular Clerks of St. Majoli* (q.v.) (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.*, cent. xvi., sect. iii., pt. i., ch. i.)

(4) *Holy Father:*

Ecclesiol.: A designation for the Pope. [FATHER, II. 2 (2) (*a*).]

¶ *Father of a ship:*

Naut.: The title given in the dockyards to the constructor of a ship of the navy.

*** father-better,** *a.* Surpassing one's father in any respect.

"Remembering my service to your good kind Lady, and her glowming son, whom I pray God to bless, and make *father-better*, I rest," &c.—*Baillie: Lett.* ii. 138.

*** father-brother,** *s.* An uncle on the father's side. (*Scotch.*)

*** father-dust,** *s.* The dust from which all men are sprung.

"From family diffused
To family, as flies the *father-dust*,
The varied colours run." *Thomson: Spring*, 541.

father-in-law, *s.*

1. The father of one's husband or wife.

2. Improperly used for a step-father.

"I know Nancy could never bear a *father-in-law*."—*Richardson: Clarissa Harlowe*, iv. 186.

father-land, *s.* [FATHERLAND.]

father-lasher, *s.*

Ich.: Cottus bubalis. A voracious acanthopterygious fish, of the genus Cottus, found on the shores of Greenland, Britain, and Newfoundland. The head is armed with several formidable spines. It is from eight to ten inches in length, and is largely used as food.

father-longlegs, *s.* A common name for the Crane-fly (q.v.) It is also called Daddy-longlegs.

*** father-right,** *s.* A patrimony.

*** father-sick,** *a.* Pining after one's father. Cf. *Mother-sick.*

"So *father-sick*, so family-fond." — *Richardson: Clarissa Harlowe*, iii 316.

father-sister, *s.* An aunt on the father's side.

*** father-worse, * father-waur,** *a.* Worse than one's father; falling short in goodness. [FATHER-BETTER.]

fa'-ther, *v.t.* [FATHER, *s.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. To beget as a father; to be father to.

"Cowards *father* cowards, and base things sire base." *Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, iv. 2.

2. To provide with a father.

"Being so *fathered* and so husbanded." *Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar*, ii. 1.

3. To adopt as a child.

"Ay, good youth,
And rather *father* thee than master thee." *Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, iv. 2.

4. To ascribe to a man as his child; to affiliate.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To adopt or assume as one's own; to profess oneself the author or originator of; to take the responsibility of.

"By these two distinguished men Paterson's scheme was *fathered*."—*Macaulay Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

2. To ascribe to any one as his offspring or production.

"Of the poor Pagan Poets, it must be confest,
That time, and transcribing, and critical note,
Have *fathered* much on them which they never wrote." *Byrom: Epistle* ii.

fa'-ther-hood, * fa-dir-hode, *s.* [Eng. *father; -hood.*]

I. *Lit.:* The state or condition of being a father; the character or position of a father.

"He saw the hated *fatherhood* reasserted."—*George Eliot: Felix Holt*, xivii.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. The state or position of a senior or superior.

"If *fatherhood* go by age, I suppose that King Henrie was elder than Becket. If *fatherhood* consist in authoritie, I iudge the authoritie of a king to be aboue the authoritie of an archbishop."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 195.

2. A title of the Pope, as the Holy Father.

"I . . . besoughte his holy *fadirhode* that my boke myghten be examyned."—*Maundeville*, p. 315.

3. An epithet used of God in his relation to orphans, and the human race. (*Irving.*)

fa'-ther-land, *s.* [Eng. *father*, and *land*, in imitation of Ger. *Vaterland.*] One's native country.

"On the house was formerly legible an inscription purporting that to him to whom God is a father, every land is a *fatherland*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

fa'-ther-less, * fa-der-læs, * fa-der-les, * fa-der-lesse, * fe-der-lease, * fa-dyr-les, * va-der-lease, *a. & s.* [A.S. *fæderleás*; Dut. *vaderloos.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Destitute of a living father.

"My name is Alice Fell,
I'm *fatherless* and motherless."
Wordsworth: Alice Fell.

2. *Fig.:* Without any known author.

"Th' exposed and *fatherless*,
Poor orphans of the Pen and Press"
Butler: Satire upon Plagiaries.

B. *As subst.:* One who is destitute of a living father.

"In thee the *fatherless* findeth mercy."—*Hosea* xiv. 8.

fa'-ther-less-ness, *s.* [Eng. *fatherless; -ness.*] The state or condition of being fatherless.

fa'-ther-li-ness, *s.* [Eng. *fatherly; -ness.*] The state or quality of being fatherly; parental care, kindness, or tenderness.

"The accent is intreated to the first in *fatherlinesse*, motherlinesse."—*Ben Jonson: Eng. Grammar*, bk. i., ch. vii.

fa'-ther-ly *a. & adv.* [Eng. *father*; *-ly.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Like a father; proper to or becoming a father; kind, tender, loving.

"He tendered his brother's children with a *fatherly* affection."—*Greneway: Tacitus; Annales*, p. 90.

2. Of or pertaining to a father.

B. *As adv.:* In the manner of a father; as a father should; with parental care or affection.

"He cannot choose but take this service I have done, *fatherly*."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, ii. 3.

fa'-ther-ship, *s.* [Eng. *father*; *-ship.*] The state or position of a father.

făth'-ŏm, * fad-me, * fad-om, * fad-yme, * fed-eme, * fed-me, * vedh-me, *s.* [A.S. *fædhm* = the space reached by the arms extended, a grasp; cogn. with Dut. *vadem*; Icel. *fadhmr*; Dan. *favn*; Ger. *faden*; O. H. Ger. *fadum* = a fathom; Sw. *famn* = an embrace.]

I. *Lit.:* A measure of length containing six feet, that being about the space which a man can cover with his extended arms. It is used principally in nautical and mining measurements.

"So grete trees, so huge of strengthe,
Of fourty, fifty *fedme* lengthe."
Chaucer: Book of the Duchess, 421.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Depth, deeps.

"All the profound sea hides in unknown *fathoms*."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 4.

* 2. Depth, penetration, or reach of intellect.

"Another of his *fathom* they have none
To lead their business."
Shakesp.: Othello, i. 1.

fathom-line, *s.*

Naut.: The line by which the depth of water is ascertained.

"Thus much the *fathom-line* was sent
From Chillon's snow-white battlement."
Byron: Prisoner of Chillon, vi.

fathom-wood, *s.*

Naut.: Slabs and other offal or waste of timber sold at the yards by fathom lots, cubic measurement. (*Smyth.*)

făth'-ŏm, * fad-men, * fad-myn, * fadom-yn, *v.t.* [A.S. *fædhman*; Icel. *fadhma*; Sw. *famna*; Dan. *favne.*]

I. *Literally:*

* 1. To embrace; to enclose in the arms.

"Freudez felleu in fere *fathomed* togeder"
E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness, 999.

* 2. To seize, to catch.

"Lascivious Delilahs that *fathomed* him in the arms of lust."—*Adams: Works*, i. 241.

* 3. To encompass or enclose within the extended arms; to encircle.

"I *fadmede* al at ones
Deuemark with mine longe bones"
Havelok, 1,294

4. To measure or ascertain the depth of water by a fathom-line.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To sound; to reach in depth; to get or reach to the bottom of.

"There is indeed such a depth in nature that it is never likely to be thoroughly *fathomed*."—*Glanvill: Essay* iv.

2. To penetrate, to comprehend, to understand.

"The short reach of sense and natural reason is not always able to *fathom* the contrivance." — *South: Sermons*, vol. x., ser. 5.

† făth'-ŏm-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *fathom*; *-able.*] That may or can be fathomed, or comprehended.

"Those things which are not perceptible by sense not *fathomable* by reason."—*Bp. Hall: Satan's Fiery Darts Quenched*, Dec. 3.

făth'-ŏm-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *fathom*; *-er.*] One who fathoms, penetrates into, or comprehends.

făth'-ŏm-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *fathom*; *-less.*]

I. *Literally:*

* 1. That cannot be embraced or enclosed within the arms.

"Buckle in a waist most *fathomless*."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, ii. 2.

2. That cannot be fathomed; of which the bottom or depth cannot be found; bottomless.

"Ocean exhibits, *fathomless* and broad,
Much of the power and majesty of God."
Cowper: Retirement, 525, 526.

II. *Fig.:* That cannot be fathomed, sounded, or comprehended.

"Here lies the *fathomless* absurdity." — *Milton: Tetrachordon.*

*** fa-tĭd'-ĭc, * fa-tĭd'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Lat. *fatidicus*, from *fatum* = fate, and *dico* = to say, to tell.] Declaring or having the power to foretell future events; prophetic.

"The oak, of all other trees only *fatidical*, told them what a fearful unfortunate business this would prove." —*Howell: Vocal Forest.*

*** fa-tĭd-ĭc-al-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *fatidical*; *-ly.*] In a prophetic manner.

*** fa-tĭd-ĭ-çŏn-çў,** *s.* [Lat. *fatidic(us)*; Eng. suff. *-ency.*] Divination.

"Let us make trial of this kind of *fatidicency*."—*Urquhart: Rabelais*, bk. iii., ch. xix.

*** fa-tĭf-ĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *fatifer*, from *fatum* = fate, *fero* = to bear, to carry, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Bringing fate or ruin; deadly, mortal, destructive.

*** făt'-ĭg-a-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *fatigabilis*, from *fatigo* = to weary.] Easily wearied or fatigued; liable to fatigue.

*** făt'-ĭ-gāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *fatigatus*, pa. par. of *fatigo* = to weary.] To weary, to fatigue, to tire out, to exhaust.

"He . . . shonlde *fatigate* and weary the reader."—*Hall: Henry VI.* (an. 12).

*** făt'-ĭ-gāte,** *a.* [Lat. *fatigatus.*] [FATIGATE, *v.*] Tired out, wearied, exhausted, fatigued.

"His doubled spirit
Requickened what in flesh was *fatigate*."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, ii. 2.

*** făt'-ĭ-gā-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *fatigatio*, from *fatigatus*, pa. par. of *fatigo*; O. Fr. *fatigation*; Sp. *fatigacion.*] Weariness, fatigue, exhaustion.

"The earth alloweth him nothing, but at the price of his sweat or *fatigation*."—*Mountague: Devoute Essayes*, pt. i., treat. xx., § 1.

fa-tigue, *s.* [Fr., from *fatiguer* = to fatigue, to weary, from Lat. *fatigo*; Sp. *fatiga*; Ital. *fatica.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Weariness; exhaustion from bodily or mental labour or exertion.

"It was occasioned by his desire of lessening his *fatigue*."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. iv., ch. v.

2. That which causes weariness or exhaustion; exhausting labour, toil, or exertion.

"The great Scipio sought honours in his youth, and endured the *fatigues* with which he purchased them." —*Dryden.* (*Johnson.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mech.:* The fracture of a bar owing to the repeated application and removal of a load which is considerably below the breaking-weight of the bar. To fatigue is ascribed the breaking of car-axles by the constant repetitive blows and strains incident to their duty.

2. *Milit.:* The duties of military men distinct from the use of arms: as, men on *fatigue.* [Fatigue-duty.]

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *fatigue, weariness,* and *lassitude:* "*Fatigue* is an exhaustion of the animal or mental powers; *weariness* is a wearing out the strength, or breaking the spirits; *lassitude* is a general relaxation of the animal frame: the labourer experiences *fatigue* from the toils of the day; the man of business, who is harassed by the multiplicity and complexity of his concerns, suffers *fatigue;* and the student, who labours to hit himself for a public exhibition of his acquirements, is in like manner exposed to *fatigue: weariness* attends the traveller who takes a long or pathless journey; *weariness* is the lot of the petitioner, who attends in the antechamber of a great man; the critic is doomed to suffer *weariness,* who is obliged to drag through the shallow but voluminous writings of a dull author; and the enlightened hearer will suffer no less *weariness* in listening to the absurd effusions of an extemporaneous preacher. *Lassitude* is the consequence of a distempered system, sometimes brought on by an excess of *fatigue,* sometimes by sickness, and frequently by the action of the external air." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

fatigue-dress, *s.*
Milit.: The working-dress of foot-soldiers.

fatigue-duty, *s.*
Milit.: The work or duties of soldiers distinct from the use of arms.

fatigue-party, *s.*
Milit.: A party or body of soldiers engaged on fatigue-duty.

fa-tigue, *v.t.* [Fr. *fatiguer,* from Lat. *fatigo;* Sp. & Port. *fatigar;* Ital. *fatigare, faticare.*]

1. To tire, to weary; to exhaust or wear out the strength of by bodily labour or mental exertion.

"Being himself so *fatigued* that he could hardly sit on the horse."—*Cambridge: The Scribleriad.* (Note 19.)

2. To weary by importunity; to harass; to importune.

¶ Blair thus discriminates between the two words to *weary* and to *fatigue:* "The continuance of the same thing *wearies* us; labour *fatigues* us. I am *weary* with standing; I am *fatigued* with walking. A suitor *wearies* us by his perseverance; *fatigues* us by his importunity." (*Blair: Rhetoric* (1817), i. 229, 230.)

*** fa-tigue-some,** *a.* [Eng. *fatigue; -some.*] Fatiguing, wearing, exhausting.

"The Attorney-General's place is very nice and *fatiguesome.*"—*North: Examen,* p. 515.

*** fā-tĭl'-ō-quent,** *a.* [Lat. *fatum* = fate; *loquens,* pr. par. of *loquor* = to speak.]

1. Prophesying.

"Such like discourses of *fatiloquent* soothsayers."—*Urquhart: Rabelais,* bk. iii., ch. xxii.

2. Prophetic.

*** fā-tĭl'-ō-quĭst,** *s.* [Lat. *fatum* = fate, and *loquor* = to speak.] A fortune-teller.

Făt'-ĭ-mīde, Făt'-ĭ-mīte, *a. & s.* [Named from Fatima, the daughter of Mohammed and wife of Ali, from whom the founder of the dynasty described in the definition professed to have sprung.]

A. *As adj.:* Sprung from Fatima. [Def.]

¶ *Fatimide Dynasty.* [B.]

B. *As subst.* (*Pl.*).

Hist.: A race of Mohammedan kings, whose founder, Abu Mohammed Obeidallah was born in A.D. 882, and began to reign in 910, making Mahadi, the ancient Aphrodisium, about 100 miles south of Tunis, his capital. The place was called from the name Mahadi, or Director of the Faithful, which he had assumed. The dynasty there founded continued to reign till A.D. 1171, and produced in all fourteen kings.

*** fa-tĭs'-çençe,** *s.* [Lat. *fatiscens,* pr. par. of *fatisco* = to gape open.] The state of gaping; a chink, an opening.

† făt'-ling, *s. & a.* [Eng. *fat;* dim. suff. *-ling.*]

A. *As subst.:* A young animal fattened for slaughter; a fattened animal.

"The calf, and the young lion, and the *fatling* together."—*Isaiah* xi. 6.

B. *As adj.* Fat and young.

"Reach its *fatling* innocent arms"
Tennyson: Princess, vi. 122.

făt'-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *fat; -ly.*] In a fat manner or state; grossly, greasily.

*** făt'-nĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *fat(te)n; -er.*] One who or that which fattens; a fattener (q.v.).

"The wind was west, on which that philosopher bestowed that encomium of *fatner* of the earth."—*Arbuthnot.*

făt'-nĕss, * fat-nes, * fatte-nes, * fatt-nes, *s.* [A.S. *fætness.*]

1. The quality or state of being fat; plumpness, corpulency, fleshiness, fulness of flesh.

"Youth or age, leanness or *fatness,* good or bad humour."—*Reid: Enquiry into Human Mind,* ch. iv., § 1.

2. Fat, grease; unctuous or greasy matter.

"Earth and water, mingled by the help of the sun, gather a nitrous *fatness.*"—*Bacon: Natural History.*

* 3. Fertility, richness, fruitfulness.

"God give thee of the dew of heaven, and the *fatness* of the earth, and plenty of corn and wine."—*Genesis* xxvii. 28.

* 4. The choicest or best parts or produce of.

"Abel forsothe offride of the firstgotun of his flok, and of the *fatnes* of hem."—*Wycliffe: Genesis* iv. 4.

* 5. That which causes fertility or fruitfulness.

făt'-ten, * vet-ton, *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *fættian;* O. H. Ger. *feiztjan.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To make fat; to give flesh or fatness to.

"Dogs *fattened* on the blood of the slain . . . were luxuries which few could afford to purchase."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* ch. xii.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To make fruitful; to fertilise, to enrich.

"Thy tides of wealth o'erflow the *fattened* land."
Dryden: The Medal, 172.

2. To feed grossly; to fill.

"Obscene Orontes, diving underground,
Conveys his wealth to Tiber's hungry shores,
And *fattens* Italy with foreign whores."
Dryden: Juvenal, sat. iii.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To grow or become fat; to gain flesh.

"The cause of their *fattening* during their sleeping time, may be the want of assimilating."—*Bacon. Natural History,* § 839.

2. *Fig.:* To become rich.

făt'-ten-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *fatten; -er.*] One who or that which fattens, or tends to produce fat.

făt'-tĕr, *v.t.* [Welsh *fat* = a stroke; *fatiaw* = to strike.] To thresh the awns or beards of barley.

făt'-tĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *fatty; -ness.*] The quality or state of being fatty or fat; fatness, grossness.

"We come next to the oleosity or *fattiness* of them."—*Bacon: Life & Death.*

făt'-tish, * fat-tissh, *a.* [Eng. *fat; -ish.*] Rather or somewhat fat.

"*Fattish,* flesh-ly, not grete therwith."
Chaucer: Book of the Duchess, 951.

*** făt'-trel,** *s* [O. Fr. *fatraille* = trash, trumpery.] A fold or pucker of a dress; the end of a ribbon.

făt'-tў, *a.* [Eng. *fat: -y.*] Consisting of or having the qualities of fat; greasy.

"Spirit of nitre will turn oil of olives into a sort of *fatty* substance."—*Arbuthnot. On Aliments,* ch. vi.

fatty-acids, *s. pl.*
Chem.: Monatomic organic acids belonging to the series $C_nH_{2n}O_2$. The first two acids, formic and acetic, are thin liquids which mix with water; propionic, and the higher acids, up to pelargonic acid $C_9H_{18}O_2$, are oily liquids; Rutic acid $C_{10}H_{20}O_2$, and those containing more carbon atoms, are solid at ordinary temperatures, and resemble fat.

fatty-degeneration, *s* The abnormal conversion of the protein elements into a granular fatty matter.

fatty-infiltration, *s.*
Anat.: An infiltration of the tissues with fat deposited in them from the blood. It is only a deposit, and is therefore not synonymous with fatty degeneration.

fatty-kidney, *s.*
Med.: A name for Bright's disease of the kidney.

fatty-ligament, *s.*
Anat.: A name for a reflexion of the synovial membrane of the knee-joint, which passes from the *ligamentum patellæ* towards the cavity that separates the condyle of the femur, known as the intercondylar notch.

fatty-liver, *s.*
Med.: Adiposis hepatica. This disease can arise in man, but does so more frequently in birds; as, for instance, in the case of a goose or duck kept in quiescence and darkness, and well-fed.

fatty-membrane, *s.*
Anat.: The subcutaneous areolar tissue.

fatty-metamorphoses, *s. pl.*
Med.: [Fatty-degeneration].

fatty-serics, *s.*
Chem.: The group of organic compounds including hydrocarbons, alcohols, &c., derived from Methane CH_4, so called from the fats belonging to this series.

fatty-tissue, *s.*
Anat.: [Adipose tissue].

fatty-vesicles, *s. pl.*
Anat.: Small bursæ or membranous vesicles which enclose the fat, and are found in the areola of the areolar tissue. They vary in size, but are usually round and globular.

fatty-vessels, *s. pl.*
Anat.: The vessels connected with the fat.

*** fā-tū'-ĭ-toŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *fatuit(as)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Simple, stupid, foolish, fatuous.

"A poor *fatuitous* father was linked to her fate."—*Emilia Wyndham,* ch. xvii.

*** fā-tū'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Lat. *fatuitas,* from *fatuus* = simple, stupid.] Imbecility of mind; weakness of intellect; idiocy, silliness, stupidity.

"Idiocy or *fatuity,* a nativitate vel dementia naturalis, is such one as described by Fitzherbert, who knows not to tell twenty shillings, nor knows his own age, or who was his father."—*Hale: Pleas of the Crown.*

*** făt'-ŭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *fatuus.*]

1. Stupid; weak in the intellect; imbecile, foolish.

2. Impotent; without force; illusory; applied to an *ignis fatuus.*

"Thence *fatuous* fires and meteors take their birth."
Denham: Progress of Learning, 160.

fau'-bourg (au as ō), *s.* [Fr.; O. Fr. *forsbourg,* from Low Lat. *foris burgum,* from Lat. *foris* = out of doors, and Low Lat. *burgum* = a borough.]

1. A suburb of a town.

2. A part of a town now within a city, but formerly outside the walls.

fâu'-çal, *a.* [Eng. *fauc(es);* adj. suff. *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the fauces or gullet; specif., in phonology, applied to certain deep guttural sounds peculiar to the Semitic and some other tongues.

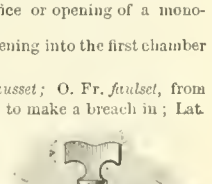
fâu'-çēs, *s. pl.* [Lat.]

1. *Anat.:* The hinder part of the mouth, terminated by the pharynx and larynx; the gullet or windpipe.

2. *Bot.:* The orifice or opening of a monopetalous flower.

3. *Conch.:* The opening into the first chamber of a shell.

fâu'-çĕt, *s.* [Fr. *fausset;* O. Fr. *faulset,* from *faulser* = to falsify, to make a breach in; Lat. *falso* = to falsify; *falsus* = false.]


FAUCET.

1. A form of valve or cock in which a spigot or plug is made to open or close an aperture in a portion which forms a spout or pipe for the discharge or passage of a fluid. The ordinary beer-tap is a familiar example.

2. The enlarged end of a pipe made to receive the spigot-end of the next section.

faucet-bit, *s.* A cutting lip and router on the end of a faucet. The faucet is rotated to cut the hole in the head of the cask, and then the barrel of the faucet immediately occupies the aperture so made.

faucet-filter, *s.* A faucet having a chamber for filtering material.

faucet-joint, *s.*

1. An expansion-joint for uniting two parts of a straight metallic pipe, which is exposed to great variations of temperature.

2. One form of breech-loader in which the rear of the bore is exposed by the turning of a perforated plug.

faucet-key, *s.* A key fitting upon a concealed square projection on the plug of a faucet.

faucet-valve, *s.* A valve in which the puppet or plug-valve is operated by a handle of the faucet order.

* **fauch, faw, faugh,** *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *fah.*] [FALLOW.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of a reddish or fallow color

"Ane furleith before his folk, ane fellidis as *faw*."
Gawan & Golagrus, iv. 22

2. Fallow.

"It was in ane *fauch* eard and rid land quhair they moved for the tyme, and the stour was so great that nevir ane of thame might sie ane vther."—*Pitscottie's Cron.*, p. 499.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A single furrow, out of lea; a piece of fallow ground.

2. (*Pl.*): A division of a farm, so called because it gets no manuring, but is prepared for a crop by a slight fallowing.

"The other large portion is denominated *faughs*. The *faughs* never receive manure of any sort. They are broke up from grass."—*Agr. Surv. Aberd.*, p. 232.

fauch, *v.t.* [FAUCH, *s.*] To fallow ground.

* **fau-chion,** * **fau-chen,** * **fau-choun,** *s.* [FALCHION.]

fâu'-fĕl, *s.* [Hind. *fawfal, fûful* = the betel-nut.]

Bot.: The fruit of the *Areca Catechu*; the Areca-nut, called also Malabar Nut.

fâugh, *interj.* [Onomatopœic.] An exclamation of disgust or abhorrence.

"*Faugh!* I have known a charnel-house smell sweeter."
Beaum. & Fletch.: Prophetess, ii. 2.

* **faught,** * **faught-en,** *pret.* & *pa. par.* [FIGHT, *v.*]

fâu-jas'-īte, *s.* [Named by Damour after Faujas de Saint Fond; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An isometric mineral, colorless and fragile, occurring with Augite in the Amygdaloid of Kaiserstuhl, Baden.

* **faul-chion,** *s.* [FALCHION.]

* **faul-con,** *s.* [FALCON.]

* **faul-con-ry,** *s.* [FALCONRY.]

* **fauld** (1), *s.* [FOLD.]

fâuld (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The tymp-arch or working arch of a furnace.

* **faule,** *s.* [FALL, *s.*] A fall; a pointed lace collar; a vandyke. (*Herrick.*)

fâult, * **faut,** * **faute,** * **fawte,** *s.* [O. Fr. *faute, faulte*; Fr. *faute*, from O. Fr. * *falter*; Sp. & Port. *faltar*; Ital. *fallare* = to lack, a frequent. from Lat. *fallo* = to deceive; Sp., Port., and Ital. *falta* = a defect, a want.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Defect, want, absence.

"I could tell to thee, as to one it pleases me, for *fault* of a better, to call my friend, I could be sad, and sad indeed too."—*Shakesp.*: 2 *Henry IV.*, ii. 2.

2. An error, a miss, a failing; a mistake or blunder.

3. A slight offence or deviation from right or propriety; a neglect of duty or propriety, arising from carelessness or inattention, rather than design.

"Confess your *faults* one to another."—*James* v. 16.

* 4. A blemish or defect; an imperfection.

"Take her with all *faults*."—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, i. 1.

5. Blame.

"Lay the *fault* on me."—*Shakesp.*: 1 *Henry VI.*, ii. 1.

* 6. Misfortune, mishap.

"The more my *fault*,
To scape his hands where I was like to die."
Shakesp.: Pericles, iv. 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mining & Geol.*: The sudden interruption of the continuity of strata till then upon the same plane, this being accompanied by a crack or fissure varying in width from a mere line to several feet, generally filled with broken stone, clay, or similar material. In the fig. under the article Downthrow (*supra*) is a fault which has broken the continuity of the strata and produced a downthrow. There are faults in the United States of extraordinary dimensions. In the Appalachian mountain system instances may be found where the vertical displacement of the rocks has been from 5000 to 10,000 feet, with a horizontal extent of 80 miles. One near Chambersburg, Pa., is said by Lesley to have at least 20,000 feet displacement. The most remarkable is that reported by King, in the Wahsatch Range, with 40,000 feet displacement and 100 miles length. It was once assumed that such faults could not have been produced unless by a single great convulsion, but Lyell maintained that a series of smaller displacements, followed by subsequent settling down, would produce the same results. (*Lyell: Princip. of Geol.*, ch. xi.)

2. *Hunt.*: A check, the losing of the scent.

"The cur is excellent at *faults*."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, ii. 5.

3. *Tennis*: An improper service.

¶ (1) *At fault*: At a loss; in a difficulty; puzzled, embarrassed.

(2) *In fault*: To blame.

"Mine eyes were not *in fault*."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 5.

(3) *To find fault with*: To attribute blame to; to blame, to censure.

¶ For the difference between *fault* and *blemish*, see BLEMISH; for that between *fault* and *error*, see ERROR.

fault-finder, *s.* One who needlessly finds fault with or blames any person or thing; a censorious person.

fault-finding, *a.* & *s.*

A. *As adj.*: Given to finding fault; censorious.

"That no *fault-finding* eye did ever blame."
Davies: On Dancing.

B. *As subst.*: The act or practice of finding fault; censoriousness.

* **fâult,** * **fau-ten,** *v.i.* & *t.* [FAULT, *s.*]

* **A.** *Intrans.*: To commit a fault; to err, to blunder, to go wrong.

"You must not *fault* twice in warre."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 345.

B. *Transitive:*

* 1. *Ord. Lang.*: To charge with a fault, to blame, to find fault with.

"*Faulting* not their nature, but our use and corruption."—*Bp. Hall: Holy Observations*, § 13.

2. *Geol.*: To cause a fault or displacemeot in strata or veins.

fâult'-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *fault*; *-ed.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Faulty, imperfect, full of faults or imperfections.

"A maid so *faulted* seldom proves good wife."
Machin: Dumb Knight, iii. 1.

2. *Geol.*: A term applied to strata or veins in which a fault or displacement occurs.

* **fâult'-ĕr,** * **fault-or,** *s.* [Eng. *fault*; *-er.*] One who commits a fault; an offender.

"Till I, with suite, the *faultor's* peace had made."
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 499.

* **fâult'-ĕr,** *v.i.* [FALTER.]

* **fâult'-fûl,** *a.* [Eng. *fault*; *-ful(l).*] Full of faults: faulty, guilty, criminal.

"So fares it with this *faultful* lord of Rome."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 715.

fâult'-ĭ-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *faulty*; *-ly.*] In a faulty, defective, or imperfect manner; imperfectly, defectively.

"An Englishman's book . . . which by stealth and very *faultily* came out here."—*Strype: Life of Whitgift*, ii. 166.

fâult'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *faulty*; *-ness.*]

1. Badness, viciousness; evil disposition.

2. A failure in duty; delinquency.

"Considering his *faultiness* towards her in other things."—*Burnet: Hist. Own Time* (an. 1678).

fâult'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [FAULT, *v.*]

* **A.** & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

Geol.: The state or condition of being faulted.

fâult'-lĕss, * **faut-les,** * **faut-lez,** *a.* [Eng. *fault*; *-less.*] Free from or without fault, defect, or imperfection; perfect, complete.

"There were on the stage many women of *faultless* beauty."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

fâult'-lĕss-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *faultless*; *-ly.*] In a faultless manner.

fâult'-lĕss-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *faultless*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being faultless; freedom from fault, imperfection, or defect.

fâul'-tỹ, * **fau-tie,** * **fau-ty,** * **faw-ty,** *a.* [Eng. *fault*; *-y*; Fr. *fautif.*]

1. Containing faults, imperfections, or defects; defective; imperfect.

"Reject all *faulty* innovations."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. ii.

2. Guilty of a fault; blamable; deserving of blame or censure, culpable.

"O how sorrowfull am I, for in all these am I *fautie*."—*Golden Book*, let. 6.

3. Not perfect or complete; imperfect, incomplete: as, a *faulty* copy of a book.

¶ For the difference between *faulty* and *culpable*, see CULPABLE.

Fâun, * **Fâwn,** *s.* [Lat. *Faunus.*]

I. *Roman Mythology:*

1. A Latin rural deity, who presided over woods and wilds, and whose attributes bear a strong analogy to those of the Grecian Pan, with whom he is sometimes identified. He was an object of peculiar adoration of the shepherd and husbandman, and at a later period he is said to have peopled the earth with a host of imaginary beings identical with himself. [2.]

YOUNG FAUN.
(*From Statue in Villa Albani.*)

2. One of a kind of demigods, or rural deities, bearing a strong resemblance in appearance and character to the satyrs, with whom they are generally identified. They are represented as men with the tail and hind legs of a goat, pointed ears, and projecting horns.

"The Satyrs and the *Fauns* by Dian set to keep
Rough hills and forest holts, were sadly seen to weep."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 24.

II. *Fig.*: The word Faun (1. 2.) is sometimes used by the poets as a synonym for intemperance. (*Tennyson: In Memoriam*, cxviii.)

Fâun'-a, *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Rom. Myth.*: A Roman goddess, originally called Marica, but after her marriage with Faunus, named Fauna. She is sometimes identified with Cybele.

2. *Nat. Science*: The zoology of a country; the different kinds of animals found in or peculiar to a certain region or epoch, with their descriptions. It is designed to correspond to the word Flora, used for the whole vegetation of a region or epoch. [FLORA.]

"Numerous vestiges of the *fauna* which animated the period are also revealed in the rocks of the period."—*Figuier: World before the Deluge*, p. 224.

* **fâun'-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *faun(a)*; *-ist.*] One who studies or treats of the fauna of any country or district.

"The southern parts of Europe . . . have as yet produced no *faunist* to assist the inquiries of the naturalist."—*Barrington: Migrations of Birds.*

fâun-ĭst'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *fauna*; *-istic.*] Relating to or dealing with the fauna of any particular region.

"A systematic arrangement as complete as the *faunistic* nature of the work permitted."—*Nature*, Nov. 26, 1885, p. 78.

fâun'-ŭs (pl. **fâun'-ī**), *s.* [FAUN.]

* **faurd,** *a.* [FAVOURED.] (*Scotch.*)

fâuse, *a.* [FALSE.] (*Scotch.*)

* **fause-face,** *s.* A false face; a mask, a visor.

"Young men and boys . . . in antic habiliments and masks (called *fause-faces*) went round the houses."—*Blackwood's Magazine*, Dec., 1821, p. 692.

fause-house, *s.* A vacancy in a stack for preserving corn.

fâus'-ĕn, *s.* [Wel. *llysywen;* Ir. & Gael. *easgan.*] A kind of large eel.

"He left the waves to wash
The wave-sprung entrails, about which *fausens* and other fish
Did shole." *Chapman: Homer; Iliad* xxi. 190.

faus'sc-brāyo (au as **ō),** *s.* [Fr. *faux* (m.), *fausse* (f.) = false, and *braye, braie* = breeches; Lat. *braccæ.*]

Fortif.: A low rampart or counterguard to protect the lower part of the main escarp.

fâu'-sĕr-īte, *s.* [Ger. *fauserit.* Named after Mr. Fauser.]

Min.: An orthorhombic translucent or transparent mineral, of vitreous lustre, yellowish-white to colourless. Hardness, 2 to 2·5; sp. gr. 1·89; taste bitter. Compos.: sulphuric acid, 34·7; protoxide of manganese, 20·5; magnesia, 5·8; water, 39 = 100. Found in Hungary. (*Dana*).

* **faut,** * **faute,** * **fawt,** *s.* [Fault, *s.*]

* **faut,** * **faut-en,** *v.i.* [Fault, *v.*]

* **fâu'-tĕr-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *fautor; -er.*] A favourer, a supporter.

"As thou art the *fauterer* of all wickedness."—*Heylin: Life of Laud*, p. 198.

fau'-teûil (au as **ō),** *s.* [Fr., from O. Fr. *faudeteuil,* from Low Lat. *faldistolium.*] [Faldstool.]

1. An easy, upholstered arm-chair.
2. The chair or seat of a president.
3. A seat in the French Academy.

* **fâu'-tŏr,** * **fâu'-toûr,** *s.* [Lat. for *favitor,* from *faveo* = to favour.] A favourer; a supporter; an advocate.

"Him and his *fautours* he caused everilkon."
Robert de Brunne, p. 209.

* **fâu'-trĕss,** * **fau-tresse,** *s.* [Eng. *fautor; -ess;* Lat. *fautrix.*] A female supporter or favourer; a patroness.

"Thou, thou the *fautresse* of the learned well."
Browne: Britannia's Pastorals, bk. i., § 5.

† **fau-vĕt'te (au** as **ō),** *s.* [Fr., from *fauve* = fawn-coloured.]

Zool.: A generic term sometimes applied to any of the soft-billed birds or warblers.

fâux, *s.* [Lat.] [Fauces.]

1. *Anat.:* The pharynx.
2. *Bot.:* The mouth of the tube of the corolla.
3. *Conchol.:* That part of a shell which can be acen by looking in at the opening.

* **faux (aux** as **ō),** *a.* [Fr.] False.

faux-bourdon, *s.*
Music: [Faburden].

faux-jour, *s.*
Art: False light; a term denoting that the light in which a picture is hung falls on it in a different direction from what the painter has represented it as coming.

faux-pas, *s.* A false step; a mistake; a breach of propriety, manners, or morality; a lapse from chastity.

* **fạ-văg'-ĭ-noŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *favus* = a honeycomb.] Formed like or resembling a honeycomb.

"A like ordination there is in the *favaginous* sockets."—*Browne: Garden of Cyrus*, ch. iii.

* **fa-vel,** * **fa-vell,** *s.* [O. Fr. *favele;* Ital. *favella;* Lat. *fabula.*] Flattery, cajolery.

"False and *Favel*, and hire feeres manye."
P. Plowman, 889.

* **fā'-vęl,** * **fa-vell,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *fauveau, fauve* = fallow, dun.] [Fallow.]

A. *As adj.:* Yellow, dun, fallow.

B. *As subst.:* A dun-coloured horse.

¶ *To curry favel:* [*Curry favour*].

fạ-vĕl'-lạ (pl. **fạ-vĕl'-læ),** *s.* [Favilla.]

făv-ĕl-lĭd'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Favillidium.]

fạ-vē'-ō-lāte, *a.* [Lat. *favus* = a honey-comb.] Formed like a honey-comb; alveolate; cellular.

făv'-ĕr-ĕl, *s.* [Faverole.]

Bot.: (1) An onion, (2) *Draba verna.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

făv'-ĕr-ōle, *s.* [Cf. Fr. *faverolle* = a haricot bean, dimin. of Lat. *faba* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Water-dragons, *Calla palustris.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

fạ-vĭl'-lạ, fạ-vĕl'-lạ, *s.* [Lat. *favilla* = ashes.]

Bot.: A form of the conceptacular fruit of the Florideous Algæ, where the sporea are collected in spherical masses, situated wholly upon the external surface of the frond, as in Ceramium and Callithamnion. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

făv-ĭl-lĭd'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *favilla* = ashes, and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance.]

Bot.: A form of the conceptacular fruit of the Florideous Algæ, where the spores are collected in spherical masses attached to the wall of the frond or imbedded in its substance, as in Halymenia and Dumontia. The term is usually extended to similar fruits not perfectly immersed, where they form tubercles upon the branches. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

* **fạ-vĭl'-loŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *favilla* = ashes.]

1. Consisting of or pertaining to ashes.

"As to foretelling of strangers, from the fungous particles about the wicks of the candle, it only signifieth a moist air about them, hindering the avolation of light and *favillous* particles."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. xxii.

2. Resembling ashes.

fā-vō'-nĭ-ạn, *a.* [Lat. *Favonius* = the west wind.] Pertaining to the west wind; hence, gentle, favourable, prosperous.

fā'-vŏr, fā'-voŭr, * **fa-ver,** *s.* [O. Fr. *favor, faveur;* Fr. *faveur,* from Lat. *favor,* from *faveo* = to favor; Sp. & Port. *favor;* Ital. *favore.*]

* 1. Countenance; kind regard or feelings towards any one; friendly disposition or partiality.

"They got not the land by their own sword; but thy right hand and thine arm, and the light of thy countenance, because thou hast a *favor* unto them."—*Psalm* xliv. 3.

2. Support, defence, vindication, patronage, advancement.

3. A kindness done; a kind act or office; an act of grace or good will done as a kindness and not as an act of justice or right.

"If thou will deign this *favour*."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 15.

4. That which is favored; the object of kind feelings or good will.

"All these his wondrous works, but chiefly man,
His chief delight and *favour*."
Milton: P. L., iii. 664, 665.

5. A benefit or benevolent gift or grant; an evidence of goodwill.

"Religion, richest *favour* of the skies."
Cowper: Table Talk, 269.

6. A token of love or affection; specifically, something given by a lady to her lover to be worn as

"With *favour* in his crest, or glove."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, iv. 16.

7. A bunch or knot of ribbons worn at a marriage or other festive occasion.

8. Lenity, kindness, charitableness.

"Justice with *favour* have I always done."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iv. 7.

9. Leave; goodwill; pardon; indulgence; countenance.

"Give me your *favour*:
My dull brain was wrought with things forgotten."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, i. 3.

10. Partiality; bias: as, A jury must give a verdict without *favor* to either party.

11. Advantage; convenience.

* 12. That which conciliates affection; an attraction; a charm.

"She showed him *favours* to allure his eye."
Shakesp.: Passionate Pilgrim, 48.

* 13. A feature, a countenance; an aspect; a look.

* 14. The outward appearance of things.

"Have I not seen dwellers on form and *favour*
Lose all?" *Shakesp.: Sonnet* 125.

15. A letter or written communication. (Used complimentarily in business: as, Your *favor* of yesterday's date is to hand.)

¶ (1) *A challenge to the favor:*

Law: A challenge or objection to a juror on the ground of real or supposed partiality, bias, or prejudice.

(2) *In favor of:*

(*a*) *Ordinary Language:*

(i) Inclined to support; favorable to: as, I am in *favor of* the measure.

(ii) For the good, benefit, or advantage of: as, The will was made *in* his *favor*.

(iii) Favorably to: as, The case was decided in his *favor*.

(*b*) *Comm.:* In the name or to the order of: as, The check was drawn in his *favor*.

¶ For the difference between *favor* and *credit,* see Credit; for that between *favor* and *benefit,* see Benefit; and for that between *favor* and *grace,* see Grace.

fā'-vŏr, * **fa-ver,** * **fa-vor-yn,** *v.t.* [Favor, *s.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To regard with favor or kindness; to have or show kindness or good will towards; to countenance; to encourage; to befriend.

"Knowing
You were a man I *favour'd*, he disdained not
Against himself to serve you."
Massinger: Bondman, iv. 3.

2. To support.

"The principal anatomical fact which *favours* this conclusion."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, i. 349.

3. To be propitious or fortunate for; to afford or present advantages to: as, The darkness *favored* their undertaking.

"No one place about is weaker than another to *favour* an enemy in his approaches."—*Addison: Examiner.*

4. To show partiality or bias towards; to support or encourage unfairly.

5. To extenuate; to palliate; to represent favorably.

"He has *favoured* her squint admirably."—*Swift.*

6. To ease; to spare; to treat with gentleness; to be careful of.

7. To resemble in features; to be like.

"Fleuret, whose appearance is said to *favour* Monarque."—*Standard*, Sept. 3, 1882.

II. *Naut.:* To be careful of: as, To *favor* the mast.

fā'-vŏr-ạ-ble, fā'-voŭr-ạ-ble, * **fa vor-a-bel,** *a.* [Fr. *favorable,* from Lat. *favorabilis,* from *faveo* = to favor; Ital. *favorabile;* Sp. *favorable:* Port. *favoravel.*]

1. Kind, friendly; well-disposed; encouraging.

"Till tham the world es *favorabel*."
Hampole: Pricke of Conscience, 1,344.

2. Propitious.

"The heavens look
With an aspect more *favourable*."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, ii. 1.

3. In favor of another; good; high.

"Nor does Evelyn seem to have formed a much more *favourable* opinion of his august tenant."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

4. Partial; manifesting partiality or bias.

5. Conducive; tending to promote or to encourage; contributing.

6. Convenient; advantageous; affording advantages or facilities: as, The army took up a *favorable* position.

* 7. Beautiful; well-favored.

"Of all the race of silver-winged flies,
Which do possess the empire of the air,
Was none more *favourable*, not more fair."
Spenser: Muiopotmos.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *favorable* and *propitious:* "*Propitious* is a species of the *favourable,* namely, the *favourable* as it springs from the design of an agent: what is *propitious,* therefore, is always *favourable,* but not *vice versâ*: the *favourable* properly characterizes both persons and things; the *propitious,* in the proper sense, characterizes the person only; as applied to persons, an equal may be *favourable:* a superior only is *propitious:* the one may be *favourable* only in inclination; the latter is *favourable* also in granting timely assistance. . . . In the improper sense, *propitious* may be applied to things with a similar distinction: whatever is well disposed to us, and seconds our endeavours, or serves our purpose, is *favourable;* whatever efficaciously protects us, speeds our exertions, and decides our success, is *propitious* to us; on ordinary occasions a wind is said to be *favourable* which carries us to the end of our voyage; but it is said to be *propitious* if the rapidity of our passage forwards any great purpose of our own." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

fā'-vŏr-ạ-ble nĕss, fā'-voŭr-ạ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *favorable; -ness.*]

1. The quality or condition of being favorable, kindly, or well-disposed; partiality.

"We ought to rest persuaded of its [Providence] *favourableness*."—*Mountague: Devoute Essayes*, pt. ii., treat. iv., § 4.

2. The quality or condition of being favorable, convenient, commodious, or suitable.

"The *favourableness* of the present times to all exertions in the cause of liberty."—*Burke: French Revolution.*

fā'-vŏr-ą-blў, fā'-voŭr-ą-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *favorab(le)*; *-ly.*]

1. In a favorable manner; with kindness, good will, or friendly disposition.

"He would have judged more *favourably* of his situation."—*Maty: Memoirs of Lord Chesterfield.*

2. Conveniently; commodiously; suitably; advantageously.

fā'-võred, fā'-voŭred, ***fa-verd,** *a.* Eng. *favor*; *-ed.*]

1. Regarded or treated with favor, kindness, good will, or friendliness of disposition.

"Confess that beauty best is taught
By those, the *favored* few."
Mason: English Garden, bk. i.

2. Supplied with advantages, conveniences, or facilities.

3. Used in composition with a qualifying word in the sense of featured.

"The *ill-favored* and lean-fleshed kine did eat up the seven *well-favored* and fat kine."—*Genesis* xli. 4.

fā'-võred-lў, ***fā'-voŭred-lў,** ***fa-verd ly,** ***fa-vered-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *favored*; *-ly.*]

1. With favor or kindness; favorably.

"Which hath diligentlye and *favouredlye* written it."—*Ascham: Toxophilus.*

2. Used in composition with *well* or *ill* to signify of a good or bad appearance.

fā'-võred-nĕss, fā'-voŭred-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *favored*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being favored.

2. Appearance, look; used in composition with *well*, *ill*, &c.

"Thou shalt not sacrifice unto the Lord thy God any bullock or sheep, wherein is blemish or any *evil-favoredness*."—*Deut.* xvii. 1.

fā'-võr-ẽr, fā'-voŭr-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *favor*; *-er.*] One who favors; one who regards or treats another with favor, kindness, good will or friendliness; a well-wisher; a supporter.

"For being now a *favourer* to the Roman."
Shakesp: Cymbeline, v. 3.

***fā'-võr-ĕss, *fā'-voŭr-ĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *favor*; *-ess.*] A female who favors, supports, or gives countenance.

fā'-võr-ĭng, fā'-voŭr-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Favor, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of regarding or treating with favor; a showing favor or good will.

fā'-võr-ĭng-lў, fā'-voŭr-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *favoring*; *-ly.*] In a favorable manner; in a manner showing favor, good will, or friendliness of disposition.

fā'-võr-ite, fā'-voŭr-ite, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *favorite*, fem. of *favori*; O. Fr. *favorit* = favored; Sp. & Ital. *favorito*, fem. *favorita.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A person or thing beloved or regarded with especial favor, affection, predilection, or partiality.

"They almost invariably choose their *favourites* so ill that their constancy is a vice and not a virtue."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

2. One chosen as a companion and intimate associate by a superior; one unduly favored.

"There is no prince so bad whose *favourites* and ministers are not worse."—*Burke: Vindication of Natural Society.*

3. In racing applied to that horse which is considered to have the best chance of winning, and against which the shortest odds are offered.

* 4. (*Pl.*): Short curls on the top of the head.

"The *favourites* hang loose upon the temples."—*Farquhar: Sir H. Wildair*, i. 1.

B. *As adj.:* Regarded with especial favor, affection or predilection; beloved; preferred before all others.

"She rears her *favourite* man of all mankind."
Cowper: Table Talk, 217.

fā'-võr-it-ĭşm, fā'-voŭr-it-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *favorit(e)*; *-ism.*]

1. A disposition to favor, aid, or promote the interests of a favorite person, class, or number to the exclusion of others; partiality.

"This unnatural infusion of a system of *favouritism* in a government."—*Burke: Present Discontents.*

2. The position or condition of a favorite.

"Nesscliff, who has already been promoted to prominent *favouritism*."—*London Standard*, Feb. 6, 1882.

***fā' võr-ize,** ***fā' voŭr-ize,** *v.i.* [Eng. *favor*; *-ize.*] To show favor, partiality, or bias.

"To seek out the truth in common, and never to *favorize*."—*P Holland: Plutarch*, p. 833.

***fā'-võr-lĕss,** ***fā'-voŭr-lĕss,** ***favour lesse,** *a.*

1. Unfavored; not regarded with favor; not countenanced.

2. Unfavoring; unfavorable; not propitious.

"Such happiness
Heaven doth me envy, and fortune *favourless*."
Spenser: F. Q., II., ix. 7.

***fā'-võr-oŭs,** ***fā'-voŭr-oŭs,** ***favor ows,** *a.* [Eng. *favor*; *-ous.*]

1. Favorable, propitious.

"The tyme is than so *favorous*."
Romaunt of the Rose, 82.

2. Handsome.

"I have a *favorous* lode." *Digby: Mysteries*, 942.

fā-vō'se, *a.* [Lat. *favosus*, from *favus* = a honey-comb.]

1. *Bot.:* Applied to parts of plants; as the receptacle of the Onopordum, which has cells like a honey-comb; faveolate.

2. *Med.:* Applied to some diseases of the skin, as Favus (q.v.), when it is covered with a gummy secretion resembling a honey-comb.

fā-vō-sī'-tēş, *s.* [Lat. *favosus* = like a honey-comb.]

Palæont.: A genus of sessile-spreading corals common to the Silurian, Devonian, and Carboniferous systems, and so called from the regular polygonal arrangement of the pore-cells.

fā-vō-sĭt'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *favosus* = like a honey-comb, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: A family of tabulate corals, having the septa and corallites distinct, and little or no true cœnenchyma.

fā-vō-spŏn'-gĭ-a, *s.* [Lat. *favus* = a honey-comb, and *spongia* = a *sponge.*]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil sponges found in the Upper Silurian rocks.

fāv-ų-lĭr'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Lat. *favus* = a honey-comb.]

Palæobot.: A genus of fossil plants belonging to the Sigillarioids (q.v.). They are found first in the Devonian period, and attain their maximum in the Carboniferous. They often attained a height of thirty to fifty feet or more. The smaller branches were destitute of ribs, with elliptical, spirally-disposed areoles. The stem branched dichotomously; leaves broad, with numerous parallel veins.

fā'-vŭs, *s.* [Lat. = a honey-comb.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A slab or piece of marble cut into a hexagonal shape, so as to produce a honey-comb pattern.

2. *Pathol.:* A disease of the skin, characterized by the breaking out of pustules, which are succeeded by cellular crusts bearing some fanciful resemblance to an irregular honey-comb. Their seat is commonly upon the scalp. Infants are often affected by it, adults more rarely. The disease does not hurt the general health. It is caused by the attack of a parasitic fungus, *Achorion Schœnleinii.* Cleanliness, soap, and hot water, with attention to diet, are its appropriate remedies.

***fâwe,** *a.* [Fain.] Glad, fain.

"Eche of hem ful blisful was and *fawe*."
Chaucer: C. T., 5,802.

fâwn, ***fawne** (1), *s.* [O. Fr. *faon*, *fan*, *feon*; Fr. *faon*; from a supposed Low Lat. *fetonus*, a dim. from Lat. *fœtus* = a birth, progeny.]

I. A young deer of the first year.

"The bounding *fawn* that darts across the glade."
Cowper: Task, vi. 327.

* 2. The young of any animal.

"She [the tigress] followeth . . . her *fawns*."—*Holland. (Ogilvie.)*

fawn-like, *a.* Soft and tender like a fawn.

"Thou with eyes so soft and *fawn-like*."
Longfellow: Song of Hiawatha, xi.

***fâwn** (2), *s.* [Fawn, *v.*] A cringe or bow; servile flattery.

"Spend a *fawn* upon them."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 2.

fâwn (1), ***fawne,** ***fawn-yn,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Icel. *fagna* = to rejoice, to be fain; A.S. *fægnian*; from *fægen* = glad.] [Fain.]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. To court favour by frisking about one, as a dog.

"*Fawnyn*, as houndys. *Applaudo, blandior.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. To court servilely, to blandish, to flatter, to cringe; followed by *on* or *upon.*

"The vulgar crowd of courtiers who *fawn on* a master while they betray him."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

***B.** *Trans.:* To fawn upon, to court favour with.

"There came by mee
A whelpe that *faunede* me as I stoode"
Chaucer: Book of the Duchess, 389.

***fâwn** (2), *v.i.* [Fawn (1), *s.*] To bring forth a fawn.

fâwn'-ẽr, ***fâun'-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *fawn* (1), *v*; *-er.*] One who fawns upon or cringes to another; a servile courtier.

"By softness of behaviour we are arrived at the appellation of *fawners*."—*Spectator.*

fâwn'-ĭng, ***faunyng,** ***fawnynge,** *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Fawn (1), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. A courting favour in any way; servile or mean courting or cringing to another; mean flattery.

"As a messager comende neigh, with the *faunyng* of his tail he joyede."—*Wycliffe: Tobit* xi. 9.

*2. Applause.

"He made *faunyng* with his hondis."—*Wycliffe: Judith* xiv. 13.

fâwn'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *fawning*; *-ly.*] In a fawning, servile, or cringing manner; with mean courting or flattery.

"He that *fawningly* enticed the soul to sin."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ix., ser. 1.

***fâwn'-ĭng-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *fawning*; *-ness.*] The quality of being fawning; smoothness, sycophancy.

"I'm for peace, and quietness, and *fawningness*."—*De Quincey: Murder as a Fine Art.*

***fâx,** ***vaxe,** *s.* [A.S. *feax*, *fex*; Icel. *fax*; O. H. Ger. *fahs.*] Hair.

"His berde and his bright *fax* for hale he totwight."
William of Palerne, 2,097.

Fâx'-ōe, *s.* & *a.* [See A.]

A. *As substantive:*

Geog.: A small place in the island of Seeland, Zealand, or Sjeland, near Copenhagen.

B. *As adj.:* Found at or derived from the place described under A.

Faxoe-beds, *s. pl.*

Geol.: Beds of yellow limestone found at Faxoe, at Stevensklint, &c., apparently about contemporaneous with the Maestricht beds. One or other is the highest known member of the Cretaceous rocks. The Faxoe limestone is rich in gasteropodous univalves, and to a certain limited extent diminishes the breadth of the great gap between the Secondary and the Tertiary rocks.

***fâxed,** *a.* [A.S. *feaxede*, *fexede*; from *feax* = hair.] Hairy.

"They could call a comet a *faxed* star, which is all one with stella crinita, or cometa."—*Camden: Remains: The Languages.*

***fāy** (1), *s.* [Fr. *fée* = a fairy, an elf; Port. *fada*; Ital. *fata*; from Low Lat. *fata* = (1) a fate; (2) a fairy; Lat. *fatum* = fate.] [Fairy.] A fairy.

"I found a *fay* in fairy-land."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, i. 22.

***fāy** (2), *s.* [Fr. *foi*; Fr. *foi.*] Faith.

"Sha I we to the court? for by my *fay*, I cannot reason."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, ii., 2.

fāy, *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *fęgan* = to fit, to join, to fasten.]

A. *Transitive:*

Naut.: To fit two pieces of timber or plank to each other so as to make a flush surface.

B. *Intrans.:* To fit, to unite, or join closely; specif. naut., to fit or lie close together, as two pieces of timber, so as to form a flush surface.

fāy-al-ite, *s.* [From Fayal in the Azores, where it occurs, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An opaque, black, greenish, or

brownish-black mineral of a metalloid lustre, found in Fayal and in the Morine mountains in Ireland. Hardness, 6·5; sp. gr., 4 to 4·14.

fāy'-bĕr-rў, *s.* [Eng *fey* (1)(?), and *berry.*]
Botany:
1. The fruit of the gooseberry.
† 2. That of the berry *Vaccinium myrtillus.* [Feaberry.]

fāy'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Fay, *v.*]
A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).
C. *As subst.:* The act or process of joining two pieces of timber together, so as to make a flush surface.

faying-surface, *s.* That surface of a plate or angle-iron which is to be against the object to which it is to be riveted. The faying-surface of the side-arm of the angle-iron of a ship's side, and the inside or faying-surface of the plate, are in contact.

* **fayld,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Fail, *v.*]

* **fayne** (1), *v.i.* [Feign.]

* **fayne** (2), *v.i.* [Fain.]

* **fayre,** *a.* [Fair.]

* **fayre-ly,** *adv.* [Fairly.]

* **fāy'-tŏr,** * **fāy'-teŭr,** *s.* [Faitor.]

* **faz'-zē-let (faz** as **făt),** *s.* [Ital. *fazzoletto;* O. Sp. *fazoleto,* prob. from Ger. *fetzen* = a rag, a shred.] A handkerchief.

F. D. A contraction for *Fidei Defensor* = Defender of the Faith (q.v.).

* **fē,** *s.* [Sp. & Port.] Faith.

fē'a-bĕr-rў, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The gooseberry.

* **fēague,** *v.t.* [Ger. *fegen* = to cleanse, to scour, to chastise.] To beat, to whip.

* **fēak,** * **fēake,** *s.* [A spurious form arising from the mistaken notion that *fax* or *feax,* A.S. *feax,* was a plural form.] A curl, a lock of hair.
"Can dally with his mistress' dangling *feak.*"
Marston: Satires, i.

fēal (1) **fēale,** *a. & s.* [Fr. *féal* = trusty, faithful.]
A. *As adj.:* Faithful, loyal. (*Scotch.*)
"My auld *feal* friend the deacon."—*Scott: Rob Roy,* ch. xxviii.
B. *As subst.:* A liegeman, a faithful adherent. (*Jamieson.*)

fēal (2), *s.* [Fail.] (*Scotch.*)
¶ *Feal and divot:* [Fail and Divot.]

feal-broom, *s.*
Bot.: Lotus corniculatus.

feal-dike, *s.* A wall of sods for an enclosure. (*Scotch.*)
"Edie will hirple out himsell if he can get a *feal-dike* to lay his gun ower."—*Scott: Antiquary,* ch. xx.

fē'-al-tў, * **feaute,** *s.* [O. Fr. *feaute, feaulté,* from Lat. *fidelitas,* from *fidelis* = faithful; *fides* = faith; Ital. *fedelta.*]
I. *Ordinary Language:*
1. True service or duty to a superior lord; fidelity to a master; loyalty; faithful adherence.
"The stout old Cavalier who bore true *fealty* to Charles the First in prison and to Charles the Second in exile."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiv.
2. Fidelity, constancy; as of a wife to her husband.
II. *Law:* (See extract).
"*Fealty,* suit of court, and rent, are duties and services usually issuing and arising *ratione tenuræ,* being the conditions upon which the ancient lords granted out their lands to their feudatories; whereby it was stipulated that they and their heirs should take the oath of *fealty* or fidelity to their lord, which was the feudal bond or *commune vinculum* between lord and tenant; that they should do suit, or duly attend and follow the lord's courts, and there from time to time give their assistance, by serving on juries, either to decide the property of their neighbours in the court-baron, or correct their misdemeanours in the court-leet; and, lastly, that they should yield to the lord certain annual stated returns, in military attendance, in provisions, in arms, in matters of ornament or pleasure, in rustic employments, or prædial labours, or, which is *instar omnium,* in money, which will provide all the rest; all which are comprised under the one general name of *reditus,* return, or rent. And the subtraction or non-observance of any of these conditions, by neglecting to swear *fealty,* to do suit of court, or to render the rent or service reserved, is an injury to the freehold of the lord, by diminishing and depreciating the value of his seigniory."—*Blackstone: Comment.,* bk. iii., ch. 8.

fēap'-bĕr-rў, *s.* [Fayberry.]

fēar, * **feer,** * **fer,** * **fere,** *s.* [A.S. *fĕr;* cogn. with Icel. *fár* = harm, mischief; O. H. Ger. *fára, vár* = danger, fright; Ger. *gefahr* = danger. From the same root as to *fare,* specifically and originally used of the *perils* and *experiences* of a way-*faring.* (*Skeat.*)]
1. Dread, horror; a painful apprehension of danger, or of some impending evil.
"A grete *fere* assayede alle."—*Wycliffe:* 2 *Paralip.* xiv. 14.
2. Awe; dejection or humbling of mind at or in the presence of any person or thing.
"And the *fear* of you, and the dread of you, shall be upon every beast."—*Genesis* ix. 2.
3. Reverence; respect due.
"Render to all their dues . . . *fear* to whom *fear* [is due]."—*Romans* xiii. 7.
4. A holy awe and reverence for God and His Word, leading us to avoid everything which can offend Him, and to endeavour to fulfil His will in all things.
"The *fear* of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom."—*Psalm* cxi. 10.
5. Dread of God as an avenger.
"There is no *fear* in love, for perfect love casteth out *fear.*"—1 *John* iv. 18.
6. Timidity, fearfulness, cowardice.
"Put thyself into a haviour of less *fear.*"
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 4.
* 7. Doubt, mistrust.
"I, for *fear* of trust, forget to say."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 23.
8. Anxiety, solicitude.
9. The cause or object of fear.
"I was a *fear* to mine acquaintance."—*Psalm* xxxi 11.
* 10. Anything set up to frighten or scare away wild beasts, &c.
"He who fleeth from the noise of the *fear* shall fall into the pit, and he that cometh up out of the midst of the pit, shall be taken in the snare."—*Isaiah* xxiv. 18.
¶ *For fear:*
1. Through dread or terror.
"Died the sound of royal cheer;
And they crossed themselves *for fear.*"
Tennyson: Lady of Shalott, iv. 49.
2. Lest; in case.
"*For fear* you ne'er see chain nor money more."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, iii. 2.

* **fear-babe,** *s.* A bugbear; anything which would frighten children.

fear-naught, fear-neught, *s. & a.*
A. *As substantive:*
Fabric: A heavy, shaggy, woollen fabric, used for seamen's coats, for lining port-holes and the doors of powder-magazines. It is also called Dreadnaught (q.v.).
B. *As adj.:* Made of the fabric described in A.
"I . . . gave to each man the *fear-naught* jacket and trousers."—*Cook: Voyages,* vol. i., ch. ii.

* **fear-struck,** *a.* Struck with fear or terror.

* **fear-surprised,** *a.* Overcome by fear.
"Thrice he walked
By their oppressed and *fear-surprised* eyes."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 2.

fēar, * **fear-en,** * **feere,** * **fere,** * **fer-yn,** *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *fĕran* = to terrify; O. H. Ger. *fâren;* M. H. Ger. *vâren;* Dut. *varen, vervaren;* Sw. *förfära.*]
A. *Transitive:*
* 1. To frighten; to terrify; to make afraid; to affright.
"A sweuen whiche *feerde* me."—*Wycliffe: Daniel* iv. 1.
* 2. To frighten away; to drive away by causing fear; to scare.
"We must not make a scarecrow of the law,
Setting it up to *fear* the birds of prey."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 1.
3. To be afraid of; to dread; to regard or look forward to with fear, terror, or alarm.
"The earth was not of my mind,
If you suppose, as *fearing* you, it shook."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., iii. 1.
4. To reverence; to feel reverence or awe for; to venerate.
"*Fear* God, honour the king."—1 *Peter* ii. 17.
* 5. To be anxious or solicitous about; to fear for.
"He was much *feared* by his physicians."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., iv. 1.
6. To suspect, to doubt; to mistrust.
"I speak not, 'Be thou true,' as *fearing* thee."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, iv. 4.
B. *Reflex:* To feel fear, anxiety, or alarm in.
C. *Intransitive:*
1. To be in fear, terror, or alarm; to be afraid.
"Aristippus being in leoperdie of death *feared* and wexed pale."—*Udal: Apoph. of Erasmus,* p. 53.
2. To feel anxiety or solicitude; to be anxious.
"Then let the greedy merchant *fear*
For his ill-gotten gain."
Dryden: Horace.
3. To doubt, to mistrust.
"If you shall see Cordelia,
As *fear* not but you shall."
Shakesp.: Lear, iii. 1.

* **fear,** *s.* [Fere, *s.*] A companion, a mate.

* **fēar,** * **fēer,** *a.* [Fere, *a.*]

fēared, *pa. par. & a.* [Fear, *v.*]
A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).
B. *As adjective:*
1. Regarded or looked upon with fear; dreaded, reverenced, venerated.
* 2. Tainted or mixed with fear.
"In these *feared* hopes."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, ii. 4.
3. Affected with fear; afraid; terrified.
"A vexed man he's been, and a *feared.*"—*Scott: Old Mortality,* ch. xxvii.

† **fēar'-ēr,** *s.* [Eng. *fear; -er.*] One who fears or is afraid or reverences.
"Fellowship and Friendship's best,
With thy *fearers* all I hold."
Sidney: Psalm cxix.

fēar'-fŭl, * **feare-full,** * **feer-ful,** * **fer-ful,** * **fere-full,** *a.* [Eng. *fear; -ful*(*l*).]
1. Timid; timorous; afraid; full of fear; easily made afraid.
"So ek as she was the *ferfullest* wight
That might be."
Chaucer: Troilus & Cressida, ii. 449.
2. Afraid. (Generally followed by *of.*)
"The Irish are more *fearful* to offend the law than the English."—*Davies: On Ireland.*
* 3. Anxious, solicitous; full of anxiety.
"*Fearful* of his life."—*Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI.* v. 6.
* 4. Produced by or indicating fear.
"Cold *fearful* drops stand on my trembling flesh."
Shakesp.: Richard III., v. 3.
* 5. Awful; to be reverenced or feared.
"Who is like thee, glorious in holiness, *fearful* in praises?"—*Exod.* xv 11.
6. Causing fear or terror; terrible, awful, frightful.
"In dreams they *fearful* precipices tread."
Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, lxxi.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *fearful, dreadful, frightful, tremendous, terrible, terrific, horrible,* and *horrid:* "The first two affect the mind more than the senses; all the others affect the senses more than the mind: a contest is *fearful* when the issue is important, but the event doubtful; the thought of death is *dreadful* to one who feels himself unprepared. The *frightful* is less than the *tremendous;* the *tremendous* than the *terrible;* the *terrible* than the *horrible:* shrieks may be *frightful;* thunder and lightning may be *tremendous;* the roaring of a lion is *terrible;* the glare of his eye *terrific;* the actual spectacle of killing is *horrible* or *horrid.* In their general application these terms are often employed promiscuously to characterize whatever produces very strong impressions: hence we may speak of a *frightful, dreadful, terrible,* or *horrid* dream; of a *frightful, dreadful,* or *terrible* tempest; *dreadful, terrible,* or *horrid* consequences." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

fēar'-fŭl-lў, * **fe.re-ful-lye,** *adv.* [Eng. *fearful; -ly.*]
1. In a timid, frightened, or timorous manner.
"Ellen and Margaret *fearfully*
Sought comfort in each other's eye."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, ii. 29.
2. In a manner to cause fear, terror, or alarm; frightfully, awfully; in an awe-inspiring manner.
"There is a cliff, whose high and bending head
Looks *fearfully* on the confined deep."
Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 1.

fēar'-fŭl-nĕss, * **fear-ful-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *fearful; -ness.*]
* 1. The quality or state of being full of fear; timidity, timorousness.
"A cloud of ciuile dissention to cloke their *fearfulnesse.*"—*P. Holland, Livy,* p. 74.
2. The state of being afraid; awe; dread; fear.
"[He] else would soar above the view of men,
And keep us all in servile *fearfulness.*"
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, i. 1.

3. The quality of being fearful, dreadful, or awful; awfulness; frightfulness.

fēar'-lĕss, * **feare-lesse,** *a.* [Eng. *fear*; *-less.*]

1. Free from fear; bold; courageous; undaunted; intrepid.

"Then Talus forth issuing from the tent
Unto the wall his way did *feareless* take."
Spenser: F. Q., V. iv. 50.

† 2. Protecting or saving from fear.

"And Marmaduke in *fearless* mail."
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone,

¶ For the difference between *fearless* and *bold*, see BOLD.

fēar'-lĕss-lў, * **feare-les-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *fearless*; *-ly.*] In a fearless, bold, intrepid, or daring manner; without any fear; boldly.

"Mounting *fearlessly* the rocky heights."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

fēar'-lĕss-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *fearless*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality of being fearless or without fear; daring; boldness; intrepidity.

"He gave instances of an invincible courage, and *fearlessness* in danger."—*Clarendon.*

* 2. It was followed by *of* before the object.

"By their *fearelessness* of earthquakes."—*Bp. Hall: Heaven upon Earth*, § 3.

fēar'-sŏme, *a.* [Eng. *fear*, and suff. *-some.*] Fearful; terrible; dreadful; awful. (*Scotch.*)

"I wish we may get the light keepit in neist, wi this *fearsome* wind."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxv.

fēaze, *v.* [FEAZE.]

fēaṣ-ĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *feasible*; *-ity.*]

1. The quality of being feasible or practicable; practicability.

"This did not hinder me from prosecuting a design whose *feasibility* I considered."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 563.

2. A thing feasible or practicable; a possibility.

"Men often swallow falsities for truths, duhiosities for certainties, possibilities for *feasibilities*, and things impossible for possibilities themselves."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. i., ch. v.

fēaṣ'-ĭ-ble, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *faisable* = possible to be done, from *faisant*, pr. par. of *faire* = to do; Lat. *facio.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. That may or can be done, performed, or effected; practicable; possible to be done.

"Finding the warre of Britaine . . . not so *feasible*."—*Bacon: On Learning.*

2. Likely to occur, result, or fall out; probable; colourable.

"But, fair although and *feasible* it seem,
Depend not much upon your golden dream."
Cowper: Tirocinium, 428, 429.

* 3. That may be used, worked, or tilled, as land.

* **B.** *As subst.*: Anything practicable or possible to be done.

"We conclude many things impossibilities, which are easy *feasibles*."—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica*, ch. xii.

fēaṣ'-ĭ-ble-nĕss, * **fe-ci-ble-ness,** *s.* [Eng. *feasible*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being feasible; feasibility.

fēaṣ'-ĭ-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *feasib(le)*; *-ly.*] In a feasible or practicable manner; practicably.

fēast, * **feest,** * **feeste,** * **fest,** * **feste,** *s.* [O. Fr. *feste*; Fr. *fête*, from Lat. *festa* (= festivals), neut. pl. of *festum* = a festival, from *festus* = joyful; O. Sp., Port. & Ital. *festa*; Sp. *fiesta*; Ger. *fest.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A sumptuous meal or entertainment of which a large number of persons partake; a public entertainment or banquet.

"Alle the noble men of this lond to the noble *feste* come." *Robert of Gloucester*, p. 156.

(2) An anniversary or periodical celebration of some event; a festival in commemoration of some great event or personage.

"Now at that *feast* he released unto them one prisoner, whomsoever they desired."—*Mark* xv. 6.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A pleasing or abundant repast; anything very grateful to the palate.

(2) Entertainment, treat.

"The *feast* of reason, and the flow of soul."
Pope: Horace; Satires, ii. 1. 128.

II. *Religions, &c.*: A day set apart for religious observance, accompanied with joy, as distinguished from one attended by sorrow.

1. *Ethnic*: Such feasts exist in most faiths, and are much more common than fasts. The Greeks and Romans had many of them; so have the modern Hindoos and the Mohammedans. [FESTIVAL.]

2. *Jewish*: Of all the Jewish festivals, only that on the great day of Atonement was a fast: the rest were joyous observances. Among the latter were the Passover, Pentecost, the Feast of Tabernacles, that of Trumpets, &c.

3. *Christian*: To put down a festival once established in any faith is almost impossible: it may be transformed but not extinguished. The early missionaries finding this to be the case, christianized the feasts they could not destroy, and many Christian festivals nearly or quite agree in time with ethnic ones of greater antiquity. The same process had taken place in India ages before: the Aryans, having failed to eradicate various Turanian festivals, had to give them a Brahminic varnish, and adopt them into the Hindoo faith. Of the joyous festivals existing at the time of the Reformation, the Church of England has retained some immovable and some movable festivals. The former are Christmas Day, the Circumcision, the Epiphany, Candlemas or the Purification, Lady Day or the Annunciation of the Virgin Mary, and the various Saints' Day. Of the latter are Easter, the time of which fixes all the rest, Ascension Day, Whitsun Day, and Trinity Sunday.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *feast*, *banquet*, *carousal*, *entertainment*, and *treat*: "A *feast* may be given by princes or their subjects, by nobility or commonalty; the *banquet* is confined to men of high estate, and more commonly supposes indulgence of the appetite, both in eating and drinking, but not intemperately; a *carousal* is confined mostly to drinking, and that to an excess: a *feast*, therefore, is always a good thing, unless it ends in a *carousal*; a *feast* may be given by one or many, at private or public expense; but an *entertainment* and a *treat* are altogether personal acts, and the terms are never used but in relation to the agents; a *treat* is given by way of favour to those whom one wishes to oblige; a nobleman provides an *entertainment* for a particular party whom he has invited; he gives a *treat* to his servants, his tenants, his tradespeople, or the poor of his neighbourhood. *Feast*, *entertainment*, and *treat*, are taken in a more extended sense, to express other pleasures besides those of the table; *feast* retains its signification of a vivid pleasure, such as voluptuaries derive from delicious viands; *entertainment* and *treat* retain the idea of being granted by way of courtesy: we speak of a thing as being a *feast* or high delight; and of a person contributing to one's *entertainment*, or giving one a *treat*; men of a happy temper give and receive *entertainment* with equal facility; they afford *entertainment* to their guests by the easy cheerfulness which they impart to everything around them; they in like manner derive *entertainment* from everything they see, or hear, or observe; a *treat* is given or received only on particular occasions; it depends on the relative circumstances and tastes of the giver and receiver; to one of a musical turn one may give a *treat* by inviting him to a musical party."

(2) He thus discriminates between *feast*, *festival*, and *holiday*: "*Feast* as a technical term is applied only to certain specified *holidays*: a *holiday* is an indefinite term, it may be employed for any day or time in which there is a suspension of business; there are, therefore, many feasts which are no *holidays*, and many *holidays* where there are no *feasts*: a *feast* is altogether sacred; a *holiday* has frequently nothing sacred in it, nor even in its cause; it may be a simple, ordinary transaction, the act of an individual; a *festival* has always either a sacred or a serious object. A *feast* is kept by religious worship; a *holiday* is kept by idleness; a *festival* is kept by mirth and festivity: some *feasts* are *festivals*, as in the case of the carnival at Rome; some *festivals* are *holidays*, as in the case of weddings and public thanksgivings." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

feast-day, * **feeste-day,** *s.* A day of feasting; the day on which a feast or festival is observed.

* **feast-finding,** *a.* Attending feasts or banquets.

"*Feast-finding* minstrels, tuning my defame,
Will tie the hearers to attend each line."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 847

* **feast-night,** *s.* A night on which a feast or banquet is held.

"These all wear out of me, like forms with chalk
Painted on rich men's floors for one *feast-night*."
Wordsworth: Personal Talk, i.

* **feast-rites,** *s. pl.* The rites or customs observed at a feast or festival.

* **feast-won,** *a.* Gained or got by feasting.

"*Feast-won, fast-lost.*"—*Shakesp.: Timon*, ii. 2.

fēast, * **feeste,** * **feste,** * **fest-eye,** * **fest-yn,** *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *fester*; Fr. *fêter*; Ital. *festare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To entertain with sumptuous food; to feed magnificently and deliciously.

"I do *feast* to-night
My best-esteemed acquaintance."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, ii. 2.

2. To entertain or treat with ceremony and magnificence.

"And whan thei had been well *feestid* at Valercenes [they] went to the Duke of Brebant, who *feastid* them greatly, and agreed, and promysed to mustayne ye kyng of Englonde."—*Berners: Froissart; Chronicle*, vol. i., ch. xxviii.

II. *Fig.*: To gratify or please greatly, as with something delicious or luscious: as, To *feast* one's eyes on a picture.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.*: To feed sumptuously or deliciously; to banquet; to make a feast.

"And his sons went and *feasted* in their houses."—*Job* i. 4.

2. *Fig.*: To be highly gratified or pleased; to derive the greatest enjoyment.

"With my love's picture then my eye doth *feast*."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 47.

* **fēast'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *feast*; *-er.*]

1. One who fares or lives sumptuously.

"Lud was hardy and bold in war, in peace a jolly *feaster*."—*Milton: Hist. Eng.*, bk. i.

2. One who entertains others sumptuously.

"Drinking with the royal *feaster*."
Longfellow: Musician's Tale.

* **fēast'-fŭl,** * **feast-full,** * **fes-ty-fulle,** *a.* [Eng. *feast*; *-ful(l).*]

1. Festive, joyful, festival.

"The virgins also shall on *feastful* days
Visit his tomb with flowers."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 1,741.

2. Festive; enjoying a feast.

"The Bridegroom with His *feastful* friends
Passes to bliss at the mid-hour of night."
Milton: Sonnet xii

* **fēast'-fŭl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *feastful*; *-ly.*] In a festive or luxurious manner.

fēat, * **faite,** * **feaete,** * **feate,** ,* **feet,** * **feite,** * **fete,** * **fet,** *s.* [Fr. *fait*, from Lat. *factum* = a deed, neut. sing. of *factus*, pa. par. of *facio* = to do. *Feat* is thus a doublet of *fact* (q.v.).]

1. Action, working.

"Men said he changed his mortal frame
By *feat* of magic mystery."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, i. 11.

2. An act or deed of an extraordinary or remarkable nature; an exploit, a performance displaying great strength, art, or dexterity.

"The *feats* of heroes and the wrath of kings."
Cowper: Table Talk, 597.

¶ For the difference between *feat* and *deed*, see DEED.

* **fēat,** * **fete,** *a.* & *adv.* [Fr. *fait*, pa. par. of *faire* = to make.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Neat, trim.

"None who played a *feater* cast."
A Newe-married Student.

2. Dexterous, skilful, deft.

"So tender over his occasions, true,
So *feat*, so nurse-like."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 5.

B. *As adv.*: Neatly, trimly.

"Look how well my garments sit upon me,
Much *feater* than before."
Shakesp.: Tempest, ii. 1.

* **feat-bodied,** *a.* Neat, trim, spruce.

"This is a *feat-bodied* thing, I tell you."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Coxcomb*, iii. 1.

fēat, *v.t.* [FEAT, *a.*] To make neat, to form, to fashion; to set an example to.

"A sample to the youngest; to the more mature
A glass that *feated* them."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, i. 1.

* **fēa'-tĕ-oŭs,** * **fetis,** *a.* [FEATOUS.]

* **fē'a-tĕ-oŭs-lў,** *adv.* [FEATOUSLY.]

***fēath'-ĕr, *fed-yr, *feth-er, *feth-re, *fyth-ere,** *s.* [A.S. *fether*; cogn. with Dut. *veder*; Dan. *fjæder*; Sw. *fjæder*; Icel. *fjöðr*; Ger. *feder*; Lat. *penna*; Gr. πτερόν (*pteron*); Sansc. *pætra*, from a root *pat* = to fly.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II. 6.

"His *feathers* all seemed to be turned the wrong way." *Barham: Ingoldsby Legends; Jackdaw of Rheims.*

2. *Figuratively:*

*(1) A kind, a class, a species: as in the proverb, "Birds of a *feather* flock together."

"I am not of that *feather* to shake off my friend." *Shakesp.: Timon of Athens*, i. 1.

(2) Anything very light.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Join.:* A tongue on the edge of a board, fitting into a channel on the edge of another board, in the operation of joining boards by feathering or tonguing and grooving.

2. *Found.:* A narrow, strengthening rib on a structure; a longitudinal rib on a shaft to resist flexion or fracture.

3. *Mach.:* A slip inserted longitudinally into a shaft or arbor, and projecting as a fin therefrom so as to fit a groove in the eye of a wheel which may have a longitudinal motion on the said shaft, but no rotation.

4. *Mason.:* A wedge-shaped key between two semi-cylindrical plugs placed in a hole bored in a stone, and driven in to rend the stone.

5. *Naut.:* The same as FEATHER-SPRAY (q.v.).

6. *Ornith. & Physiol.:* A plume or quill, one of the dermal growths, multitudes of which constitute the covering of a bird. A feather is homologous with a hair from the skin of a mammal, and some of the inferior birds have imperfect feathers suggestive of hairs only. A feather consists (*a*) of a central *shaft*, which is tubular at the base. This is inserted in the skin like a plant in the earth, living and growing. (*b*) Of a web on either side, that on one side being often developed more than on the other. This web is composed of a series of regularly arranged fibres, called *barbs*. (*c*) In some cases, of a small supplementary shaft with barbs, called the *plumule—i.e.*, the little plume. Feathers are of two kinds, quills on the wings and tail, and plumes generally diffused. The *Primary feathers* rise from the bone corresponding to the hand in mammals; the *Secondary feathers* from the distal end of the fore-arm; and the *Tertiary feathers* from the proximal end of the fore-arm. A feather is intensely strong; the arch of the shaft resisting pressure. It is a bad conductor of heat, and is therefore very useful in preserving the high temperature of the bird, while it is so light that it is easily carried in flight, which, moreover, is effected chiefly through the instrumentality of the wing and tail quills. The feathers are renewed once or twice a year: the bird is languid during the process, but, when fresh plumage is obtained, renews its youth in vigour as well as in beauty.

7. *Chem.:* The beard and quill of feathers have essentially the same composition, containing about 52·5 of carbon, 7·2 of hydrogen, 17·9 of nitrogen, and 22·4 of oxygen and sulphur. The ash of feathers of graminivorous birds contain about 40 per cent. of silica, of which there is more in the feathers of old than of young birds. Feathers owe their permanent colour to peculiar pigments, of which the red, green, lilac, and yellow are soluble in alcohol and ether. Black feathers contain a pigment insoluble in alcohol and ether, but soluble in ammonia. Feathers when heated give off a peculiar odour; when submitted to destructive distillation they yield pyrrol, a mixture of volatile bases and a gas containing sulphur. Goose-feathers boiled for a considerable time with dilute sulphuric acid yield leucine $CH_3(CH_2)_2CH(NH_2)CO{\cdot}OH$, and tyrosine $C_6H_4{<}^{OH}_{CH_2{\cdot}CH(NH_2){\cdot}CO{\cdot}OH}$. Feathers damaged by bending may be restored to shape by dipping them for a minute in boiling and then in cold water. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*)

8. *Racing:* The same as FEATHER-WEIGHT (q.v.).

9. *Rowing:* The horizontal adjustment of an oar as it rises from the water.

10. *Vet.:* A sort of natural frizzling of the hair on a horse, which in some places rises above the lying hair, and presents the appearance of the tip of an ear of wheat.

¶ (1) *A feather in the cap:* An honour; a distinction: as, His victory was a *feather* in his cap.

"If I had a right to the *feathers*, I should stick one of the finest *in my cap*."—*Southey: Letters*, iv. 442.

(2) *To be in high feather:* To be in high spirits; to be elated.

(3) *To show the white feather:* To show signs of cowardice or timidity.

(4) *To cut a feather:*

Naut.: To leave a foamy ripple, as a ship moving rapidly; hence, figuratively; to make oneself conspicuous; to cut a dash. [FEATHER-SPRAY.]

"I made a jury-leg that he shambles about with as well as ever he did—for Jack could never *cut a feather*." —*Scott: Pirate*, ch. xxxiv.

feather-alum, *s.*

Min.: Also called Hair-salt. It is a hydrous sulphate of alumina, usually produced by the decomposition of iron pyrites in an aluminous shale.

feather-bearers, *s. pl.*

Entom.: A family of moths, Pterophori. They are more generally termed Plume Moths.

feather-bed, *fether-bedde, *fe-dyr-bed, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As subst:* A bed filled or stuffed with feathers.

"In peril of my life with the edge of a *feather-bed*." —*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, ii. 2.

† **B.** *As adj.:* Effeminate.

"Each *feather-bed* warrior."—*Black: Adventures of a Phæton*, ch. xxiii.

feather-boarding, *s.*

Join.: Also called Weather-boarding. An arrangement of boarding in which the edge of one board overlaps a small portion of that next to it.

***feather-brained,** *a.* Giddy, flighty.

"To a *feather-brained* school-girl nothing is sacred." —*Miss Bronte: Villette*, ch. xx.

feather-cling, *s.* A disease of black cattle. (*Scotch.*) "This disorder is occasioned by want of water in very dry summers, or in the hard frosts of winters. The food parches the stomach and intestines, hardens and concretes in the fold of the second stomach or *monny plies*, so that the dung of the animal is excreted in small quantities, and in the form of small hard purls, which are generally black and fœtid." (*Prize Essays, Highl. Soc.*, S. ii. 218.)

feather-columbine, feathered-columbine, feathering-columbine, *s.*

Bot.: A bookname for *Thalictrum aquilegium*. (*Britten & Holland.*)

feather-driver, *s.* One who cleanses feathers by whisking them about.

"A *feather-driver* had the residue of his lungs filled with the fine dust or down of feathers."—*Derham.*

feather-duster, *s.* A light dusting-brush made of feathers.

feather-edge, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As subst.:* An edge like a feather; the thinner edge of a board or plank.

B. *As adj.:* Feather-edged.

"Boards or planks that have one edge thinner than another, are called *feather-edge* stuff."—*Mozon: Mechanical Exercises.*

Feather-edge file: A file with an acute edge; the cross-section of the file being an isosceles triangle with a short base; a knife-file.

feather-edged, *a.*

Carp.: Having one edge thinner than the other; said of boards. They are used for roofs, facings of walls, cottages, &c., the thinner edge being set uppermost, and the thicker overlapping a portion of the board immediately below.

Feather-edged coping:

Mason.: A coping thinner at one edge than the other, for throwing off the water.

feather-few, *s.* [FEVER-FEW.]

feather-flower, *s.* An artificial flower made of feathers, and worn as an ornament by ladies.

feather-foil, *s.*

Bot.: Hottonia palustris, the Water Violet, from its beautiful feathery leaves. Also called Bog Feather-foil. (*Britten & Holland.*)

feather-grass, *s.*

Bot.: Stipa pennata.

***feather-head,** *s.* A light-headed, giddy person.

"Show the haughtiest *feather-head* that a soul higher than himself is actually here."—*Carlyle: Miscell.*, iv. 136.

***feather-headed,** *a.* Giddy, foolish.

"So far above this *feather-headed* puppy."—*Cibber: Love Makes a Man*, ii.

***feather-heeled,** *a.* Light-heeled, gay, frisky.

feather-joint, *s.*

Join.: A mode of joining the edges of boards by a fin or feather let into opposite mortises on the edges of the boards.

feather-maker, *s.* A maker of plumes of real or artificial feathers.

feather-nerved, *a.*

Bot.: Having the nerves disposed like the feathers of a pen.

feather-ore, *s.*

Min.: A capillary variety of Jamesonite, occurring at Wolfsberg, in the Eastern Hartz, and other places.

***feather-pated,** *a.* Giddy, fickle, feather-headed.

"The *feather-pated*, giddy madman."—*Scott: Ivanhoe*, ch. xxxiv.

feather-shot, feathered-shot, *s.* A name given to copper in the form which it assumes when poured in a molten state into cold water.

feather-spray, *s.*

Naut.: A name given to the foamy ripple produced by the swift motion of the cutwater of a vessel through the water.

feather-spring, *s.*

Gun-making: The searspring of a gun-lock.

feather-star, *s.*

Zool.: Comatula (*Antedon*) *rosacea*, a genus of echinoderms. [COMATULA.]

feather-top, *a.*

Bot.: Applied to grasses having a soft wavy panicle.

Feather-top grass:

Bot.: Calamagrostis Epigejos.

feather-veined, *a.*

Bot.: Applied to leaves in which the veins diverge from the midrib to the margin, as in the oak, chestnut, &c.

feather-weight, *s.*

Racing: The lightest weight allowed to be carried by a horse in a handicap. It is now 77 lbs. in England.

Pugilism: One of the lightest class of prize-fighters.

feather-wheelie, *s.*

Bot.: [FEVERFEW].

fēath'-ĕr, *fed-er, *feth-er, *feth-ir, *feth-ri, *vedh-ren, *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *ge fedhran, geféðhrian*; O. H. Ger. (pa. par.) *gafidarit*; M. H. Ger. *videren*; Sw. *fjädra*.] [FEATHER, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) To provide or furnish with feathers; hence, to give wings to.

"Thu hauest imaked nother to neui uorte *uedhren* mide the sonle "—*Ancren Riwle*, p. 140.

(2) To dress or cover with feathers: as, To tar and *feather* a person.

*2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To cover with foliage or anything resembling feathers.

(2) To tread as a cock. (*Dryden: Cock & Fox*, 70.)

(3) To enrich, to ennoble, to exalt.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Joinery:* To join boards together by tonguing and grooving. [FEATHER-EDGE.]

2. *Rowing:* To turn the blade of the oar as it leaves the water, so that the blade is in a

horizontal position, thus diminishing the resistance of the air.

"Mr. Verdant Green made considerable progress in the skill and dexterity with which he *feathered* his oars."—*Cuthbert Bede: Verdant Green*, ch. vi.

B. *Intransitive:*

* **1.** *Ord. Lang.:* To have the appearance or form of a feather.

† **2.** *Rowing:* To have the blade horizontal.

"The *feathering* oar returns the gleam." *Tickell.*

¶ *To feather one's nest:* To accumulate wealth; to make provision for oneself: a proverb taken from the habits of birds in collecting feathers for their nests.

"You have forgot this, have you, now you have *feathered your nest*?"—*Congreve, Way of the World*, v.

fĕath'-ĕred, * **feth-ered,** * **fcth-er-id,** *a.* [Feather, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) Clothed or covered with feathers.

"Were it *feathered* fowl or fourefoted beast."
William of Palerne, 191.

*(2) Furnished or provided with wings; winged.

"Rise from the ground like *feathered* Mercury."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., iv. 1.

(3) Fitted with a feather or feathers.

"A *feathered* arrow sharp, I ween,
Shall make him wink and warre to see."
Scott: Thomas the Rhymer, pt. ii.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Covered with foliage, or anything resembling feathers.

* (2) Consisting of birds.

"Dark'ning the sky, they hover o'er and shroud
The wanton sailors with a *feathered* cloud."
Waller: St. James's Park, 29, 30.

* (3) Rivalling the swiftness of a bird; speedy, winged.

"In *feathered* briefness sails are filled."
Shakesp.: Pericles, v. 2.

* (4) Smoothed, as with down or feathers.

"Nonsense *feathered* with soft and delicate phrases."—*Scott Works*, ii. 124. (*Johnson.*)

II. *Her.:* Applied to an arrow in which the feather is of a different tincture from the shaft.

feathered-gillofers, *s.*

Bot.: Dianthus plumarius. So called from the deeply fringed petals. (*Lyte; Britten & Holland.*)

fĕath'-ĕr-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *feathery; -ness.*]

1. *Lit.:* The quality or state of being feathery.

* **2.** *Fig.:* Lightness, levity, fickleness.

"There is such a levity and *featheriness* in our minds."—*Bates: Sure Trial of Uprightness.*

fĕath'-ĕr-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Feather, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb)

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of clothing, providing, or furnishing with feathers.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Joinery:* The act or art of joining boards by grooving and tonguing.

2. *Arch.:* An arrangement of small arcs or foils separated by projecting points or cusps, used as ornaments in the mouldings of arches, &c., in Gothic architecture (*Weale*). [Foliation.]

3. *Rowing:* The turning of the blade of the oar horizontally as it leaves the water.

feathering-columbine, *s.*

Bot.: [Feather-columbine.]

feathering-float, *s.* The paddle or float-board of a paddle-wheel, so arranged as to turn on an axis to present its broad side to the water at its lowest submergence, but to turn its edge to the water in entering and emerging.

feathering paddle-wheel, *s.* A wheel whose floats have a motion on an axis, so as to descend nearly vertically into the water and ascend the same way, avoiding beating on the water in the descent and lifting water in the ascent.

feathering-propeller, *s.* An invention of Maudslay, London, in which the vanes of the propeller screw are adjustable, so as even to be turned into the plane of the propeller-shaft and offer no resistance when the vessel is under sail and the propeller not used.

feathering-screw, *s.* [Feathering-propeller.]

feathering wheel, *s.* [Feathering paddle-wheel.]

* **fĕath'-ĕr-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *feather; -less.*] Destitute of or deprived of feathers.

"This so high grown ivy was like that *featherless* bird, which went about to beg plumes of other birds, to cover his nakedness."—*Howell: Vocal Forest.*

* **fĕath'-ĕr-lў,** *a.* [Eng. *feather; -ly.*] Like or resembling feathers; feathery. Prob. an error for *feathery* (q.v.).

"The accretion or pluvious aggellation of hail about the mother and fundamental atoms thereof, seems to be some *featherly* particle of snow, although snow itself be sexangular."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. i.

fĕath'-ĕr-ў, *a.* [Eng. *feather; -y.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) Covered with feathers; feathered.

"Come all ye *feathery* people of mid-air."
Barry Cornwall: Invocation to Birds.

(2) Resembling feathers: as, *feathery* spray.

* **2.** *Fig.:* Light or fickle; easily moved or carried away.

"Our resolutions are light and *feathery*, soon scattered by a storm of fear."—*Bates: Spiritual Reflections Unfolded*, ch. xii.

II. *Bot.:* Consisting of long hairs, which are themselves hairy; plumose.

"This pappus is either simple or *feathery*."—*Balfour: Botany*, § 365.

feathery-footed, *a.* Having feathers on the feet.

fĕat'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *feat; -ly.*] Neatly, dexterously, nimbly.

"Foot it *featly* here and there,
And sweet sprites the burthen bear."
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

* **fĕat'-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *feat*, a.; *-ness.*] Neatness, dexterity, adroitness, skilfulness.

* **fĕat'-oŭs,** * **fĕat'-ĕ-oŭs,** * **fet-is,** * **fet-ise,** * **fet-yse,** *a.* [O. Fr. *faitice, faitis, fetis*; Lat. *facticius.*]

1. Neat, comely, handsome.

"How fair, how *fetis* ache is."
William of Palerne, 1,447.

2. Dexterous, nimble, adroit.

* **fĕat'-oŭs-lў,** * **fĕat'-ĕ-oŭs-lў,** * **fet-is-liche,** * **fet-is-ly,** * **fet-ous-ly,** * **fet-ys-el-y,** *adv.* [Eng. *featous*, &c.; *-ly.*] In a neat, comely, dexterous, or adroit manner.

"Whan she kempte was *fetisly*."
Romaunt of the Rose, 577.

fē'a-tūre, * **fe-ture,** * **fey-ture,** *s.* [O. Fr. *faiture, faicture*, from Lat. *factura* = a forming, a work, from *facturus*, fut. part. of *facio* = to make, to form; O. Sp. & Port. *factura*; Ital. *fattura.*]

* **1.** Anything made.

"He shall bring together every joint and member, and shall mould them into an immortal *feature* of loveliness and perfection."—*Milton: Areopagitica.*

* **2.** A shape, a form, a figure.

* **3.** The shape, make, or external appearance; the whole turn or style of the body.

"Bemonster not thy *feature*."
Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 2.

4. The form or external appearance of any thing, as of a landscape.

5. The make, form, cast, or style of any lineament or single part of the face.

"Pale as the beam that o'er his *features* played"
Byron: Lara, i. 13.

* **6.** Handsomeness; pleasingness of form or figure.

"I, that am curtailed of this fair proportion,
Cheated of *feature* by dissembling nature."
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 1.

7. A prominent or important part or item; as, the chief *feature* of a work.

* **fē'a-tūre,** *v.t.* [Feature, *s.*] To resemble, to favour.

"Two at least did not *feature* the Garths."—*G. Eliot: Middlemarch*, ch. last.

fē'a-tūred, *a.* [Eng. *feature(e); -ed.*]

1. Having a certain shape, form, or style; shaped.

"This is a mightie people, well *featured*, and without any grossenesse."—*Hacklugt: Voyages*, iii. 427

2. Having a certain cast or style of face.

3. Provided with or formed into features. (*Langhorne: Studley Park.*)

* **fē'a-tūre-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *feature; -less.*] Without any distinct or distinctive features; shapeless.

"Harsh, *featureless*, and rude"
Shakesp.: Sonnet 11.

* **fē'a-tūre-lĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *featurely; -ness.*] The quality of being featurely or handsome.

* **fē'a-tūre-lў,** *a.* [Eng. *feature; -ly.*] Having features; handsome; shapely.

fēaze (1), *v.t.* [A.S. *fēs* = a fringe; Ger. *fasen* = to ravel out.] To untwist the end of a rope; to unravel.

* **fēaze** (2), *v.t.* [Fr. *fesser.*] To beat, to whip

* **fe-ble,** *a.* [Feeble.]

* **fe-ble-nes, fe-byl-nesse,** *s.* [Feebleness.]

* **fe-blesse,** * **fe-blesce,** *s.* [O. Fr. *feblesce*; Fr. *faiblesse*; Prov. *febleza.*] Feebleness, weakness.

"Thet we iknowen ure owune *feblesce* and ure owune muchele unstrendhe."—*Ancren Riwle*, p. 232.

* **fē-brĭç-ĭ-tāte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *febricito*, from *febris* = a fever.] To be sick of a fever.

* **fē-brĭç-ĭ-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Febricitate.] The state of being sick of a fever. (*Ash.*)

fē-brĭc'-ŭ-la, *s.* [Lat., dimin. of *febris.*]

Med.: A slight fever.

* **fē-brĭc'-u-lōse,** *a.* [Lat. *febriculosus*, from *febricula.*] Troubled or affected with a slight fever.

* **fē-brĭc-u-lōs-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *febriculos(e); -ity.* The state of suffering from a fever; feverishness.

* **fē-brĭ-fā'-çĭ-ent** (or **çĭ** as **shĭ**), *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *febris* = a fever; and *faciens*, pr. par. of *facio* = to make, do.]

A. *As adj.:* Causing or bringing on fever; productive of fever; febrific.

B. *As subst.:* Anything which causes or brings on fever.

* **fē-brĭf-ĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *febris* = a fever; *fero* = to bring; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Causing or bringing on fever.

* **fē-brĭf'-ic,** * **fē-brĭf'-ĭck,** *a.* [Lat. *febris* = a fever; *facio* (pass. *fio*) = to make, to cause; O. Fr. *febrifique.*] Causing or productive of fever; feverish.

"Thus will aggravate the *febrific* symptoms."—*Fielding: Hist. of a Foundling*, bk. viii., ch. iii.

* **fē-brĭ-fūg'-al,** *a.* [Eng. *febrifug(e); -al.*] Having the qualities or properties of a febrifuge.

"Nor the mixture hath been noted for any *febrifugal* virtues."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 158.

fĕb'-rĭ-fūge, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *febrifuge*, from Lat. *febris* = a fever, and *fugo* = to put to flight, to drive away; Sp. *febrifugo*; Ital *febbrifugo.*]

A. *As subst.:* A medicine or preparation which has the property or quality of dispelling or mitigating fever.

"Our jungles so abound with plants which may be converted into useful *febrifuges*."—*Technologist*, Dec., 1861, p. 129.

* **B.** *As adj.:* Having the property or quality of dispelling or mitigating fever.

"I find noted down the names of a goodly number of *febrifuge* plants."—*Technologist*, Dec., 1861, p. 180.

fē'-brile, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. * *febrilis*, from *febris* = a fever; Sp. & Port. *febril*; Ital. *febbrile.*] Pertaining to; proceeding from or constituting a fever.

"Quinine was had recourse to, in order to check the *febrile* symptoms."—*Technologist*, Dec., 1861, p. 132.

fē'-bris, *s.* [Lat.] Fever (q.v.).

fē-brō-nĭ-an-ĭsm, *s.* [From Justinus Febronius, a *nom de plume* assumed by John Nicholas von Hontheim, Archbishop of Treves.]

Rom. Cath. Theol.: A system of doctrines antagonistic to the admitted claims of the pope, and asserting the independence of national churches, and the rights of bishops to unrestricted action in matters of discipline and church government, within their own dioceses. (*Ogilvie.*)

Fĕb'-rŭ-a-rў, *s.* [Lat. *Februarius* = the month of expiation, from *februa*, = Roman fes-

tival of expiation, held on the 15th of this month; *februus* = cleansing; *februo* = to cleanse; Fr. *Février*; Sp. *Febrero*; Port. *Fevereiro*; Ital. *Febbrajo.*] The name of the second month of the year. It contains in ordinary years twenty-eight days, and in bissextilis, or leap year, twenty-nine.

"Many are of opinion that Numa added these two, January and *February*."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 60.

¶ By the calendar of Julius Cæsar, February had twenty-nine days except in bissextile or leap year, when it had thirty. But Augustus took a day from it, and added it to his own month, August, that it might not have a less number of days than July, dedicated to Julius Cæsar. Previously August had been called Sextilis, and consisted of thirty days only.

***fĕb-rŭ-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *februatio*, from *februo* = to cleanse, to expiate.] The act of cleansing, expiating, or purifying.

fē'-cal, *a.* [FÆCAL.]

***fecche, *fecchen,** *v.t.* [FETCH.]

fē'-çēş, *s.* [FÆCES.]

fecht, *v.t. & i., & s.* [FIGHT.] (*Scotch.*)

fē'-cial (cial as **shal),** *a. & s.* [Lat. *Fetialis*, a public officer employed in the declaration of war.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the Fecials.

B. *As substantive:*

Roman Antiq.: One of a college of priests, said to have been instituted by Numa, consisting of twenty members, who presided over all the ceremonies connected with the ratification of peace or the formal declaration of war, including the preliminary demand for satisfaction, as well as the actual denunciation of hostilities. Their chief was termed Pater Patratus. When sent to a distance to conclude a treaty, they carried with them certain sacred herbs called Verbenæ or Sagmina, which were gathered on the Capitoline Hill, and which were considered indispensable in their rites.

fē'-çĭ-fork, *s.* [Eng. *fæces*, and *fork.*]

Entom.: The anal fork on which the larvæ of certain insects carry their fæces.

fē'-çĭt, *pret. of v.* [Lat. = he (or she) has done or made it; 3rd pers. sing. perf. indic. of *facio* = to make or do.] A word placed along with the maker's or designer's name on a work, as a statue, &c.

fĕck, *s. & a.* [Etym. doubtful.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A part of a thing.

"I hae been through France and the Low Countries, and a' Poland, and maist *feck* o' Germany."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xxxvi.

2. Space, quantity.

3. Strength, value, vigour.

B. *As adj.:* Fresh, vigorous, active, strong.

fĕck'-ĕt, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] An under waistcoat with sleeves. (*Scotch.*)

"Grim loon! he gat me by the *fecket*."
Burns: To Mr. Mitchell. (Post.)

fĕck'-fŭl (1), feck-fow, *a.* [Eng. *feck; -ful(l).*]

1. Wealthy; possessing substance.

2. Active; possessing bodily ability.

fĕck'-fŭl (2), *a.* [FECTFUL.] Powerful.

"The man who has this boldness is a *feckful* man."—*Rollock: On 2 Thess.*, p. 49.

fĕck'-fŭl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *feckful; -ly.*] Powerfully; effectually.

fĕck'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *feck; -less.*]

1. Puny; weak in body.

"Poor devil! see him owre his trash,
As *feckless* as a withered rash."
Burns: To a Haggis.

2. Weak or feeble in mind.

***fĕck'-lĕss-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *feckless; -ness.*] Feebleness; weakness.

"Love overlooketh blackness and *fecklessness*."—*Rutherford: Letters*, i., let. 193.

fĕck'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *feck; -ly.*] Partly; for the most part; mostly.

"Wheel carriages I hae but few—
Three carts, and twa are *feckly* new."
Burns: Answer to a Mandate.

fĕck'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *feck; -y.*] Gaudy, rich.

***fĕct'-fŭl,** *a.* [A contr. of *effect; -full.*] Powerful.

***fĕct'-fŭl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *fectful; -ly.*] Powerfully, effectually.

"That great man of God, who hath so faithfully, so *fectfully*, and so zealously served his generation."—*M'Ward: Contendings*, p. 153.

***fĕct'-lĕss, *fcct-lesse,** *a.* [Eng. *effect; -less.*] Powerless, weak.

"Where the Lord genes not this libertie, all the preaching is *fectlesse* and without frute."—*Rollock: On 2 Thess.*, p. 49.

fĕc'-u-la, *s.* [Lat., dimin. of *fex* (genit. *fecis*) = dregs, lees.] Any pulverulent matter obtained from plants by simply breaking down the texture, washing with water, and subsidence; especially applied to: (1) The nutritious part of wheat; starch or farina; called also Amylaceous fœcula. (2) Chlorophyll, the green colouring matter of plants.

fĕc'-u-lençe, fĕc'-u-lęn-çў, *s.* [Lat. *fœculentia*; Fr. *feculence.*] [FECULENT.]

1. The quality or state of being feculent; muddiness, foulness.

2. Dregs, lees, sediment, fæces.

"That crust or dry *feculency* that is commonly called Tartar."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 580.

3. Refuse, dregs.

"The dregs and *feculence* of every land."
Cowper: Task, i. 684.

fĕc'-u-lęnt, *fæc'-u-lęnt, *a.* [Lat. *fœculentus*, from *fœcula*, dimin. of *fex* (genit. *fecis*) = dregs, lees; Fr. *féculent*; Sp. & Port. *feculento.*] Foul with extraneous matter; full of dregs, lees, or sediment; muddy, thick, turbid.

"Herein may be perceived slender perforations, at which may be expressed a black and *fœculent* matter."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xvii.

***fē'-ŭnd,** *a.* [Fr. *fécond*, from Lat. *fecundus*, from the same root as *fœtus* (q.v.); Sp. *fecundo*; Ital. *fecondo.*] Fruitful, prolific.

"The more sickly the years are, the less *fecund* or fruitful of children also they be."—*Graunt: Bills of Mortality.*

fē'-cŭn-dāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *fecundatus*, pa. par. of *fecundo* = to make fruitful, from *fecundus* = fruitful; Fr. *féconder*; Ital. *fecondare*; Sp. & Port. *fecundar.*]

***1.** To make fruitful or prolific.

"Refresh and *fecundate* even the best mould they fall upon."—*Mountague: Devoute Essayes*, pt. ii., treat. iv., § 4.

2. To impregnate.

"The flowers of the male plant are produced under water, and as soon as the *fecundating* farina is mature, they separate themselves from the plant."—*Darwin: Botanic Garden*, 395. (Note.)

fē-cŭn-dā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *fecundatus*, pa. par. of *fecundo.*] The art or process of making fruitful or prolific.

"Hence we cannot infer a fertilating condition or property of *fecundation*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vii., ch. vii.

***fē-cŭnd'-ĭ-fў,** *v.t.* [Lat. *fecundus* = fruitful; *facio* (pass. *fio*) = to make.] To make fruitful or prolific; to fecundate.

fē-cŭnd'-ĭ-tў, *fe-cund-i-tee, *s.* [Fr. *fécondité*, from Lat. *fecunditas* = fruitfulness, from *fecundus* = fruitful; Ital. *fecondità.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. The quality or state of being fruitful or prolific; the quality of producing young in great numbers.

"The leaste parte of the realme, and the same sterile and without all *fecunditee*."—*Hall: Henry VII.* (an. 12).

2. The power or property of producing young or germinating.

"It will continue its *fecundity* . . . even twenty or thirty years."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. i.

II. *Fig.:* Power of producing; richness of invention.

"We shall find in each the same vivacity and *fecundity* of invention."—*Pope: Homer: Odyssey.* (Post.)

***fĕd'-a-rў,** *a.* [FEODARY.]

***fĕd'-dĕr-few (ew** as **ū),** *s.* [FEATHERFEW].

fĕd'-ĕr-a-çy, *s.* [Lat. *fœdus* (genit. *fœderis*) = a treaty, an alliance.] A confederation or union of several states under one central authority, consisting of delegates from each state, in matters of general polity, but self-governing in local matters.

"The sovereiguty exercised by the whole *federacy*."—*Brougham.*

fĕd'-ĕr-al, *a. & s.* [Fr., from Lat. *fœdus* (gen. *fœderis*) = a treaty, an alliance.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Pertaining to a treaty, league, or contract; derived from or founded on an agreement or contract between parties.

"Parties to the *federal* rites which confirmed those benefits."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. ix., ch. ii.

2. United in or under a federacy.

"Such as those composed of the *federal* tribes."—*Shaftesbury: Advice to an Author*, pt. ii., § 2.

3. Favourable to the preservation of federal government. [II.]

II. *History:*

1. *(Gen.):* In the same sense as I. 2. Used chiefly in connection with American politics.

2. *(Spec.):* Pertaining or relating to the Federals in the struggle described under B. (q.v.).

B. *As subst. (Pl.):* The name assumed by that vast section of the American republic who sought to maintain the Federation, more commonly called the Union of the Federal states in opposition to the Confederates, who sought, and with temporary success, to draw some states into secession. For the war between the Federals and the Confederates, carried on from 1861 to 1865, see Confederate States of America.

federal-states, *s. pl.* States united by a federation or treaty which, binding them sufficiently for mutual defence and the settlement of questions bearing on the welfare of the whole, yet leaves each state free within certain pretty wide limits to govern itself. The United States and Switzerland are examples of this political constitution.

fĕd'-ĕr-al-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *federal; -ism.*] The principles of federalists.

"Whether he is suspected of royalism or *federalism*."—*Burke: On the Policy of the Allies.*

fĕd'-ĕr-al-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *federal; ist.*] A federal (q.v.).

fĕd'-ĕr-al-ĭze, *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *federal; -ize.*]

A. *Trans.:* To unite or bring together in a political confederacy.

B. *Intrans.:* To join or unite in a political confederacy.

***fĕd'-ĕr-al-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *federal; -ness.*] The state of being federal or federate. (*Ash.*)

***fĕd'-ĕr-ar-ў, *fĕd'-a-rў,** *s.* [Lat. *fœdus* (gen. *fœderis*) = a treaty, league.] An accomplice, a confederate, a partner.

"Art thou a *fedary* for this act, and lookest
So virgin-like without?"
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 2.

fĕd'-ĕr-āte, *a.* [Lat. *fœderatus*, pa. par. of *fœdero* = to unite by a treaty: *fœdus* (genit. *fœderis*) = a treaty; Ital. *federato.*] Leagued: confederate; joined in a confederacy.

"In a *federate* alliance the two societies still subsist intire."—*Warburton: Alliance between Church & State*, bk. ii.

fĕd'-ĕr-ā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *fœderatus*, pa. par. of *fœdero.*]

1. The act of uniting in a confederacy or league.

2. A confederacy; a league.

"To keep any terms with those clubs and *federations*."—*Burke: Appeal from the New to the Old Whigs.*

3. A federal government.

"That renowned *federation* had reached the height of power, prosperity, and glory."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

fĕd'-ĕr-ā-tĭve, *a.* [Eng. *federat(e); -ive.*]

1. Uniting or joining in a league or confederacy.

2. Confederate; leagued.

"What they are to admit into the *federative* society."—*Burke: Policy of the Allies.*

fē'-dĭ-a, *s.* [Named by Adanson, it is believed, from Lat. *fedus*, the same as *hœdus* = a kid. The allusion is to the smell.]

Bot.: Corn-salad. A genus of Valerianaceæ. Four British species were formerly placed under it, but these are now reduced to three, and ranked under Valerianella (q.v.). [LAMB'S-LETTUCE.]

***fĕd-ĭf'-ra-gŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *fœdifragus*, from *fœdus* = a treaty, and *frag* = stem of *frango* = to break.] Breaking or violating a treaty.

***fē'-dĭ-ty, *fœ'-dĭ-tў,** *s.* [Lat. *fœditas*, from *fœdus* = foul, vile.] Vileness, filthiness.

"A second may be the *fœdity* and unnaturalness of the match."—*Bp. Hall: Cases of Conscience*, Dec. 4, ch. x.

***fed-yr-foy,** *s.* [FEATHERFEW.]

feē, * **fe,** * **feh,** * **fee,** * **feoh,** *s.* [A.S. *feoh, feó* = cattle, property; cogn. with Dut. *vee* = cattle; Icel, *fé*; Dan. & Sw. *fæ, få*; Goth. *faihu*; Ger. *vieh*; O. H. Ger. *fihu*; Lat. *pecus*; Sansc. *paçu*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. Cattle.

"Gaf him lond and agte and *fe*."
Genesis & Exodus, 782.

* 2. Property, goods.

"His gold and his *feo*
Among the pore delte he."
Legend of St. Alexius, p. 33.

3. A reward, compensation, or return for services rendered. It is especially applied to the money paid to professional men for their services: as, a lawyer's *fees*, marriage *fees*, &c.

"I was obliged to pay the *fees* myself at the council."
—*State Trials* (an. 1680); *Kliz. Cellier.*

* 4. A share, a portion.

"Give sheepe to their *fees*
The nibble of trees."
Tusser. Husbandrie, ch. xxxiii. 12.

5. Wages. (*Scotch.*)

"I sowed for little *fee* and bountith."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxxix.

6. Possession.

"Who holds the land in *fee*, its careless lord!"
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Feudal Law:* All lands and tenements which are held by any acknowledgment of superiority to a higher lord; land held by the benefit of another, and in name whereof the grantee owes services or psys rent or both to a superior lord. All laud in England, with the exception of the crown lands, is of the nature of fee.

2. *Eng. Law:* A freehold estate of inheritance, descendible to heirs general, and liable to alienation at the pleasure of the proprietor.

(1) A tenant in *fee-simple* (also called *fee-absolute*) is one who has lands, tenements, or heriditaments, to hold to him and his heirs for ever: generally absolutely and simply; without mentioning what heirs, but referring that to his own pleasure, or to the disposition of the law. This is property in its highest degree; and the owner thereof is said to be aeised *in dominico suo*, in his demesne, as of *fee*. It is his demesne, or property, since it belongs to him and his heirs for ever: yet this *dominicum* is strictly not absolute, but feudal: it is his demesne, as of *fee*: that is, it is not purely and simply his own, since it is held of a superior lord, in whom the ultimate property resides. (*Blackstone.*)

(2) Limited fees, or such estates of inheritance as are clogged with conditious, are of two sorts:—(1) Qualified, or base fees; and (2) Fees conditional, so called at the common law; and afterwards fees-tail, in consequence of the statue *De Donis*.

(*a*) A base, or qualified, fee is such a one as has a qualification subjoined thereto, and which must be determined whenever the qualificatiou annexed to it is at an end. As in the case of a grant to A and his heirs, tenants of the manor of Dale; in this instance, whenever the heirs of A cease to be tenants of that manor, the grant is entirely defeated. This estate is a fee, because by possibility it may eudure for ever in a man and his heirs: yet, as that duration depends upon the concurrence of collateral circumstances which qualify and delase the purity of the donation, it is therefore a qualified or base fee.

(*b*) A conditional fee, at the common law, was a fee restrained to some particular heirs, exclusive of others: as to the heirs of a man's body, by which only his lineal descendants were admitted, in exclusion of collateral heirs; or to the heirs male of his body, in exclusion both of collaterals, and lineal females also. It was called a conditional fee, by reason of the condition implied in the donation, that, if the donee died without such particular heirs, the land should revert to the donor. (*Blackstone.*)

fee-absolute, *s.*
Law: [FEE, *s.*, II. 2. (1)].

fee-estate, *s.* A freehold estate. [FEE, *s.*, II. 2.]

fee-expectant, *s.*
Law: A term employed when lands are given to a man and his wife and to the heirs of their bodies.

fee-farm, * **fee-farme,** *s.* The tenure by which lands are held from a superior lord without homage or service, except that mentioned in the feoffment, which is usually the full rent.

"John surrendered his kingdoms to the pope, and took them back again, to hold in *fee-farm*; which brought him into such hatred, as all his lifetime after he was possest with fear."—*Daries.*

Fee-farm rent:
Law: A perpetual rent-service reserved by the Crown, or before the statue of *Quia emptores*, by a subject upon a grant iu fee-simple.

fee-farmer, *s.* One who holds land in fee-farm.

"To sue or impleade her majesties *fee-farmer*."—*Robert de Brunne*, p. 417. (Note.)

fee-fund, *s.*
Scots Law: The fees or dues of court payable on tabling summonses in the Court of Sessiou, extracting decrees, &c. Out of these fees the officers of the court arc paid.

fee-simple, *s.*
Law: [FEE, *s.*, II. 2. (1)].

fee-tail, *s.* [FEE, *s.*, II. 2. (2).]

feē, *v.t.* [FEE, *s.*]

1. To give a fee or reward to; to pay; to reward.

"In vain for hellebore the patient cries,
And *fees* the doctor"
Dryden: Persius, sat. iii.

* 2. To keep in hire.

"There is not a thane of them but in his house I have a servant *feed*."—*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, iii. 4.

* 3. To bribe, to hire.

"This th' accompt
Of all that world of wealth I have drawn together
For mine own ends: (Indeed, to gain the Popedom,
And *fee* my friends in Rome)."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 2.

4. To let out to hire. (*Scotch.*)

feē'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *fee*; *-able.*] That may or can be feed.

feē'-ble, * **fe-ble,** * **fe-bul,** * **fe-bylle,** * **fie-ble,** * **fye-ble,** *a.* [O. Fr. *joible, floible, fleble*; Fr. *faible*, from Lat. *flebilis* = mournful, from *fleo* = to weep; Ital. *fievole.*]

1. Weak, debilitated; destitute of physical strength; infirm.

"He was *feble* and old."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 301.

2. Weak; wanting in strength, force, vigour, or energy.

"Some *feeble* attempts, however, were made to restore what had perished."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

* 3. Worn out, poor.

"Up an seli asse he rod, and in *feble* cloths also."
Legends of the Holy Rood, p. 54.

¶ For the difference between *feeble* and *weak*, see WEAK.

feeble-bodied, *a.* Weak or infirm in body; without physical strength.

"Those gigantic powers
Which by the thinking mind have been compelled
To serve the will of *feeble-bodied* man."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

feeble-minded, *a.* Weak in mind; irresolute; wanting in resolution.

"Warn them that are unruly, comfort the *feeble-minded*, support the weak, be patient toward all men."
—1 *Thess.* v. 14.

* **feeble-mindedness,** *s.* Weakness in mind; irresolution.

* **feē'-ble,** * **fe-ble,** * **fe-bly,** *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *febloier, feblecier.*]

A. *Trans.:* To make weak or feeble; to weaken.

"Shall that victorious hand be *feebled* here?"
Shakesp.: King John, v. 2.

B. *Intrans.:* To become feeble or weak; to lose strength.

"Kyng Wyllam bygan sone to grony and to *febly* also."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 380.

feē'-ble-nĕss, * **fe-ble-nes,** * **fe-bul-nesse,** * **fe-byl-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *feeble*; *-ness.*]

1. Weakness of body; physical infirmity; debility.

"A better head her glorious body fits
Than his that shakes for age and *feebleness*."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, i.

2. Want of strength, vigour, force, or energy.

"Scarcely one whose writings do not indicate either extreme *feebleness* or extreme flightiness of mind."—*Macaulay: Hist. of Eng.*, ch. xiv.

feē'-blў, * **fe-bli,** * **fe-ble-like, fe-bliche,** * **fe-blyche,** *adv.* [Eng. *feeb(le)*; *-ly.*] In a feeble, weak, or infirm manner; without force, or energy.

"The restored Church contented indeed against the prevailing immorality, but contended *feebly*, and with half a heart."—*Macaulay: Hist. of Eng.*, ch. ii.

feēd, * **fed-en,** *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *fedan*, from *fod* = food; Dut. *voeden*; Icel. & Sw. *foda*; Dan. *fode*; O. Fris. *fêda, fôda*; O. Sax. *fôdian*; Goth. *fodjan.*] [FOOD.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) To give food to; to supply with food or nourishment.

"To other cares than those of *feeding* you,
Whate'er befall, unless by cruel chance."
Cowper: Death of Damon. (Trans.)

(2) To graze; to eat off or dowa; to consume with cattle.

"The frost will spoil the grass; for which reason take care to *feed* it close before winter."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

† (3) To give as food: as, To *feed* out turnips to cattle.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To nourish, to supply with that which is necessary to existence or continuance, and of which there is a constant consumption; to supply: as, To *feed* a fire by addiug fuel; to *feed* a stream by a supply of water, &c. [II.]

* (2) To delight, to gratify, to please.

"The sight of lovers *feedeth* those in love."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, iii. 4.

(3) To nourish, to cherish, to indulge: as, To *feed* one's hopes.

"To *feed* his brain-sick fits."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, v. 2.

* (4) To keep in hope or expectation.

"Barbarossa learned the strength of the emperor, craftily *feeding* him with the hope of liberty."—*Knowles: Hutorie of the Turkes.*

II. *Mach.:* To supply material to a machine on which it is to work: as wood to a saw-mill, paper to a printing-press, &c.

"The breadth of the bottom of the hopper must be half the length of a barleycorn, and near as long as the rollers, that it may not *feed* them too fast. —*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To take food; to est.

"To *feed* were best at home;
From thence the sauce to meat is ceremony;
Meeting were bare without it."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 4.

2. To subsist by eating; followed by *upon* or on.

"The Brachmans were all of the same race, lived in fields and woods, and *fed* only upon rice, milk, or herbs."—*Temple.*

† 3. To pasture, to graze; to put out cattle to pasture.

"If a man shall cause a field to be eaten, and shall put in his beast, and shall *feed* in another man's field, he shall make restitution."—*Exodus* xxii. 5.

4. To grow fat.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To support oneself; to be supported or maintained.

"Such as your oppression *feeds* upon."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., iv. 1.

2. To indulge or gratify oneself mentally: as, To *feed* on hope.

"I have *fed* upon this woe already."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen, iii. 1.

feēd, *s.* [FEED, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Food; that which is eaten; especially, fodder, pasture, food for cattle.

"An old worked ox fats as well as a young one, their *feed* is much cheaper, because they eat no oats."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

2. A meal; the act of eating.

"Such pleasure till that hour
At *feed* or fountain never had I found."
Milton: P. L., ix. 597.

3. Pasture ground.

"Besides his cote, his flocks and bounds of *feed*
Are now on sale." *Shakesp.: As You Like It*, ii. 4.

4. A certain amount of food or provender given to horses, cattle, &c., at a time.

"Give poor Ball a *feed* of oats."
Smart: Fable II.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mechanics:*

(1) The motion or actiou which carries stuff forward to the machine: as, the cloth to the needle in a sewing-machine; the board to the planer, &c.

(2) The motion of a tool towards its work: as, the auger, bit, or drill into the object; the cutter on the slide-rest of a lathe to or parallel to the work suspended on the centres, &.

2. *Mach.:* The supply of material to a machine; as, the water to a steam-boiler; the grain to a run of stones, &c.

feed-bag, *s.* A nose-bag for a horse or mule, to contain his noon-day feed.

feed-board, *s.* An inclined table on a printing-press or folding-machine from which the sheets are fed.

feed-cloth, *s.*

Fibre: The apron which leads the cotton, wool, or other fibre into the cleaning, lapping, carding, spinning, or other machine.

feed-cutter, *s.* A machine for cutting straw, hay, or cornstalks into short feed or chaff. [STRAW-CUTTER.]

feed-hand, *s.*

Gear.: A rod by which intermittent rotation is imparted to a ratchet-wheel.

feed-head, *s.*

1. *Steam-eng.:* A cistern containing water and communicating with the boiler of a steam-engine by a pipe, to supply the water by the gravity of the water, the height being made sufficient to overcome the pressure within the boiler.

2. *Found.:* Also called Dead-head, or simply Head. The metal above and exterior to the mould which flows into the latter as the casting contracts, and also serves to render the casting more compact by its pressure; also called a Riser, and the metal which occupies it a Sullage-piece.

feed-heater, *s.*

1. A drum or chamber in which feed-water for the boiler is heated by the exhaust steam.

2. A boiler or kettle for heating food for stock.

feed-motion, *s.* That contrivance in a machine by which the material under treatment is advanced or fed to the machine. [FEED, *s.* II. 1. (1).]

feed-pipe, *s.*

Steam-eng.: The pipe carrying water to the boiler. [FEED, *s.*, II. 2.]

feed-pump, *s.*

Steam or Donkey-eng.: A force-pump driven by hand, by doctor- or donkey-engine, or by the engine itself, for supplying to the boiler a quantity of water equal to that removed in the form of steam, by the brine-pump in the marine engine, the blow-off or mud valve, or other sources of outlet. In high-pressure engines it takes water from the heater; in condensing engines from the hot-well.

feed-rack, *s.* A stock-feeding device with grain-trough and hay-rack under shelter, which is sometimes extended to the stock.

feed-screw, *s.*

Turn.: A long screw employed to impart a regular motion to a tool-rest or to the work; as the feed-screw in the bed of a lathe, which moves the screw-cutting tool.

feed-water, *s.*

Steam-eng.: The water supplied to steam-boilers by the feed-pump through the feed-pipe.

Feed-water apparatus: An automatic device for supplying steam-boilers with feed-water.

Feed-water heater: A device for heating the feed-water for high-pressure engines by passing it through a chamber traversed by a coil of pipe carrying the exhaust steam.

Feed-water pump: [FEED-PUMP].

feed-wheel, *s.* A continuously or intermittingly revolving wheel or disc which carries forward an object or material.

Feed of a lock:

Hydraul. Engin.: The amount of water required to pass a boat through a canal lock.

feēd'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *feed*; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) One who feeds or supplies food or nourishment.

(2) One who feeds or eats.

"He tires betimes, that spurs too fast betimes:
With eager feeding, food doth choke the *feeder.*"
Shakesp.: Richard II., II. 1.

(3) One who feeds or subsists on certain foods: as, Small birds are *feeders* upon grain or seeds.

"We meet in Aristotle with one kind of thrush, called the missel thrush, or *feeder* upon misselto."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. vi.

(4) One who looks after the feeding of cattle, &c.; one who fattens cattle.

"I will your very faithful *feeder* be."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, II. 4.

*(5) One who eats in a certain mode: as, A nice *feeder*; a gross *feeder*, &c.

"The inhabitants partaking of its influence, gross *feeders*, fat-witted."—*Dryden. Life of Plutarch.*

*(6) A master, an employer.

"His *feeders* have of late put him upon another job."—*The Loyal Observator*, 1683.

*(7) A servant, a dependant.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) One who nourishes, encourages, or supports; a supporter.

"The tutor and the *feeder* of my riots."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., v. 5.

(2) A stream, fountain, or channel which feeds or supplies a main stream or canal with water.

(3) A branch or side railway, intended to bring traffic to the main line.

"It is proposed to construct lines of a less substantial character, to act as *feeders* to the main lines."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 8, 1882.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Hydraul. Engin.:* A water-course, natural or artificial, carrying water to a canal or reservoir. Obviously, the principal feeder is at the summit level, and it is commonly supplied from a reservoir.

2. *Mining:* The side branch of a vein which passes into a lode.

3. *Sewing-mach.:* That part which carries the cloth along the length of a stitch between each penetration of the needle. [SEWING-MACHINE FEED.]

4. *Mach.:* An auxiliary or a supplying part of a machine, that which leads along the stuff being operated upon: as—

(1) A toothed or binding wheel which carries and directs a plank into the planing machine.

(2) That motion or combination of parts which carries and directs a blank or rod to the place where it is operated upon. Such are the feeders and feed-motions in machines for making wood screws, pins, eyelets, hooks and eyes, &c. Such also are the motions by which planchets are fed to the coining-press; eyelets and clasps to the machines for attaching them to garments; pins, needles, and hooks and eyes to the machines which stick and paper them.

5. *Iron-found.:* A head or supply of fluid iron to a runner or mould in heavy castings.

6. *Nail-making:* A contrivance with an intermittent oscillating or semi-rotary and forward motion to present the plate to the cutters, so that the head of the nail may be taken from the respective edges alternately.

7. *Print., &c.:* A person who feeds a printing-press, folding-machine, &c. Also a mechanical device, with fingers, that performs such work automatically. Applied also to any device by which blanks are taken successively from a pile and carried into an envelope-machine, or paper-bag, or box-machine, as the case may be.

8. *Steam-eng.:* A device for supplying steam-boilers with water in quantities as required. Automatic boiler-feeders act by means of floats upon the surface of the water in the boilers.

9. *Thrashing:* The grain-feeder which forwards the opened sheaves into the throat of the thrasher, or the grain into the eye of the millstone, or the grain and chaff from the hopper to the riddle of a winnowing-machine, or the grain from the bin to the manger of sheep or other stock.

feēd'-ĭng, * **fed-yng,** * **fed-ynge,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [FEED, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of supplying with food or nourishment.

2. The act of taking food or eating.

"There is a sacramental *feeding* and a spiritual *feeding*."—*Waterland. Works*, vii. 101.

3. That which supplies food; pasture or grazing land.

"So much that do rely
Upon their *feedings*, flocks, and their fertility."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 7.

4. That which is eaten; food.

"*Fedynge*, or fode. *Pastum, alimentum.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

feeding-bottle, *s.* A bottle with a tube for supplying liquid nutriment to infants.

feeding-engine, *s.*

Steam-eng.: A supplementary engine for feeding the boiler, when the main engine is stopped. A doctor or donkey-engine.

feeding-head, *s.*

Found.: An opening in a mould up which the metal rises, and which supplies metal as the casting contracts.

feeding-storm, *s.* Such a fall of snow as threatens that it will lie deep on the ground. (*Scotch.*)

"Yesterday morning we had a pretty copious fall of snow. At one time everything seemed to portend what is called a *feeding-storm.*"—*Caledonian Mercury*, Dec. 30, 1819.

feē-fō-fŭm, feē'-fa-fŭm, *interj.* [A nonsensical exclamation used by the giant in the nursery tale of "Jack the Giant-killer" on detecting the presence of Jack by the smell.] Nonsensical contrivances or actions to produce terror or alarm among the ignorant or weak-minded. (*Macaulay.*)

feēl, * **fele,** * **felen,** * **feil,** * **vele,** *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *félan*; cogn. with Dut. *voelen*; Ger. *fühlen*; O. H. Ger. *fólan, fuolan.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To perceive by the touch; to have a sensation caused by contact with any part of the body.

2. To touch, to handle.

"Her other tender hand his fair cheek *feels.*"
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 362.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To have a sensation of; to perceive within oneself; to be sensible of; to be affected by; to experience.

"Pressing my hand with force against the table, I *feel* pain, and I *feel* the table to be hard."—*Reid: Essays*, iv. 16.

* 2. To smell.

"So nobil smell was tham about,
And so gude sauore gan tha *fele.*"
Legends of Holy Rood, p. 73.

* 3. To understand; to comprehend; to perceive with the intellect.

"We saie comenly in English that we *feel* a man's mind when we understand his entent or meaning, and contrariwise, when the same is to us very darke and hard to be perceived, we do comenly say, 'I cannot *feel* his mind,' or 'I have no maner feeling in the matter.'"—*Udal: Apoph. of Erasmus*, p. 123.

4. To be touched or moved by.

"What heart but *feels* his sweetly moral lay?"
Goldsmith: Epitaph on Dr. Parnell.

* 5. To experience.

"Would I had never trod this English earth,
Or *felt* the flatteries that grow upon it!"
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 1.

* 6. To try; to sound; to make trial of; to essay; to test.

"He hath wrote this to *feel* my affection to your honour."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 2.

7. To know; to be acquainted with.

"Then, and not till then, he *felt* himself."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iv. 2.

B. *Reflex:* To be in health; to find oneself in health: as, How do you *feel* yourself to-day?

"How dost thou *feel* thyself now?"—*Shakesp.: Richard III.*, i. 4.

C. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To perceive by the touch; to have perception by the sense or act of touching.

2. To seek for by feeling.

3. To give or raise a sensation by contact or touch; to excite the sense of feeling; to appear to the touch.

"Blind men say black *feels* rough, and white *feels* smooth."—*Dryden.* (*Webster.*)

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To have the passions moved.

"Oh! could I *feel* as I have felt, or be what I have been." *Byron: Stanzas for Music.*

2. To feel oneself; to perceive oneself to be.

(Followed by an adjective descriptive of the state: as, A person *feels* sick.)

3. To know in the heart; to be conscious.

"That I love her I *feel*."
Shakesp. Much Ado about Nothing, i. 1.

*4. To search after; to seek.

"They should seek the Lord if haply they might *feel* after him, and find him."—*Acts* xvii. 27.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *feel*, to be *sensible*, and to be *conscious*: "In the moral application to *feel* is peculiarly the property or act of the heart: to be *sensible* is that of the understanding: an ingenuous mind *feels* pain when it is *sensible* of having committed an error; one may, however, *feel* as well as be *sensible* by means of the understanding; a person *feels* the value of another's service; is *sensible* of his kindness; one *feels* or is *sensible* of what passes outwardly; one is *conscious* only of what passes inwardly; we *feel* the force of another's remark; we are *sensible* of the evil which must spring from the practice of vice; we are *conscious* of having fallen short of our duty." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***feēl** (1), *s.* [Fool.]

***feēl** (2), ***fell,** *s.* [Feel, *v.*]

1. The sense of feeling; the touch.

2. The quality of producing a particular sensation or feeling on being touched.

"The difference of these tumours will be distinguished by the *feel*"—*Sharp: Surgery.*

*3. Knowledge, acquaintance.

"Thou has full little *feit* of fair Indyte."
Dunbar. Evergreen, ii. 53, st. 8.

feēl'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *feel*; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* One who feels.

"This hand, whose touch,
Whose every touch would force the *feeler's* soul
To the oath of loyalty." *Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, i. 7.

2. *Fig.:* Any device, plan, or means resorted to in order to ascertain the designs, wishes, or opinions of others; tentative action.

"After putting forth his right leg now and then as a *feeler*."—*Dickens: Sketches by Boz*, ch. 1.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Zoology:*

(1) *Gen.:* A generic term used to designate various organs of touch in animals, each of which, however, has a more specific name.

(2) *Specially:*

(*a*) The palpi of insects which are organs of touch connected with their labrum or maxillæ.

(*b*) The antennæ of insects popularly called their horns, and by Owen jointed feelers.

(*c*) The palpi of Lepadidæ or Barnacles. (*Owen: Invertebrata*, lect. xii.)

2. *Bot.:* A tendril.

feeler-wort, *s.*

Bot.: The Orchidaceous genus, Catasetum.

feē'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *fee*; *-less.*] Without fee or reward; unrewarded; unrecompensed.

feēl'-ĭng, *fel-ing, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Feel, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Perceiving by the touch; having perception by touch.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Easily affected or moved; of great sensibility.

"Earn, if you want; if you abound, impart:
These both are pleasures to the *feeling* heart."
Cowper: Progress of Error, 253, 254.

2. Expressive of or manifesting great sensibility; tending to excite the emotions; affecting: as, He spoke in a most *feeling* manner.

"Thy wailing words do much my spirits move,
They uttered are in such a *feeling* fashion."
Sidney. (*Johnson.*)

*3. Coming from the heart; heartfelt.

"I had a *feeling* sense
Of all your royal favours." *Southerne.* (*Johnson.*)

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) In the same sense as II. 2.

(2) The sensation or impression produced in the mind when a material body is touched by any part of the body.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A physical sensation of any kind due to any one of the senses: as, a *feeling* of warmth, or of cold.

(2) A mental sensation or emotion; mental state or disposition.

"There was a faction among them which regarded him with no friendly *feeling*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

(3) Moral conception, consciousness, conviction.

"One word alone can paint to thee
That more than *feeling*—I was Free!"
Byron. Bride of Abydos, ii. 18.

*(4) Experience, knowledge, acquaintance.

"He had some *feeling* of the sport."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iii. 2.

(5) Sensibility; readiness to feel for and sympathise with distress; tenderness of heart.

"By objects which might force the soul to abate
Her *feeling*, rendered more compassionate."
Wordsworth. Happy Warrior.

(6) That element in our moral constitution which is possessed of sensibility or sensitiveness: as, To hurt a person's *feelings*.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Fine Arts:* That visible quality of a work of art which embodies the mental emotion of the artist, and similarly affects the spectator.

2. *Phys. & Psychol.:* According to Mr. Herbert Spencer any portion of consciousness which occupies a place sufficiently large to give it a perceivable individuality, any one which has its individuality so marked off from adjacent portions of consciousness by quantitative contrasts, and which when introspectively contemplated appears to be homogeneous. Classifying them by their functions, they may be divided into centrally-initiated feelings called emotions, and peripherally-initiated feelings called sensations. These last again are subdivided into epiperipheral sensations, being those which arise on the exterior surface of the body, and endoperipheral sensations, those which arise in its interior. The proximate components of mind are of two broadly contrasted kinds, feelings and the relations between them. Quantity of feeling is of two kinds, that which arises from intense excitation of a few nerves, and that which springs from slight excitation of many nerves. (*H. Spencer: Psychol.*, ch. ii.)

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *feeling*, *sensation*, and *sense*: "*Feeling* is the general, *sensation* and *sense* are the special terms; the *feeling* is either physical or moral: the *sensation* is mostly physical: the *sense* physical in the general, and moral in the particular application. The term *feeling* is most adapted to ordinary discourse; that of *sensation* is better suited to the grave and scientific style: a child may talk of an unpleasant *feeling*; a professional man talks of the *sensation* of giddiness: it is our duty to command and curb our *feelings*; it is folly to watch every passing *sensation*. The *feeling*, in a moral sense, has its seat in the heart; it is transitory and variable: *sense* has its seat in the understanding; it is permanent and regular. We may have *feelings* of anger, ill-will, envy, and the like, which cannot be too quickly overpowered, and succeeded by those of love, charity, and benevolence; although there is no *feeling*, however good, which does not require to be kept under control by a proper *sense* of religion."

(2) He thus discriminates between *feeling*, *sensibility*, and *susceptibility*: "*Sensibility* is always taken in the sense of a habit. Traits of *feeling* in young people are happy omens in the estimation of the preceptor: an exquisite *sensibility* is not a desirable gift; it creates an infinite disproportion of pains. *Feeling* and *sensibility* are here taken as moral properties, which are awakened as much by the operations of the mind within itself as by external objects. *Susceptibility* designates that property of the body or the mind which consists in being ready to take an affection from external objects; hence we speak of a person's *susceptibility* to take cold, or his *susceptibility* to be affected with grief, joy, or any other passion: if an excess of *sensibility* be an evil, an excess of *susceptibility* is a still greater evil; it makes us a slave to every circumstance, however trivial, which comes under our notice." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

feēl'-ĭng-lў, *fel-ing-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *feeling*; *-ly.*]

1. With feeling or expression of sensibility; tenderly.

"The words of men leaving the world make usually the deepest impressions, being spoken most *feelingly*, and with least affectation."—*Bates: Funeral Sermon of Dr. T. Jacomb.*

2. So as to be sensibly felt; heartily.

"How toilsome, nay, how dire it was, by thee
Is known—by none, perhaps, so *feelingly*."
Wordsworth: To Thomas Clarkson.

***feēl'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *feel*; *-less.*] Without or destitute of feeling; insensible.

***feelth,** *s.* [Eng. *feel*; suff. *-th*, as in warmth, &c.] Feeling.

feēr, fēir, *s.* [A.S. *fyrian* = to make a furrow.] The act or process of marking out the limits of a field to be ploughed by drawing a furrow on each side.

***feēre,** *s.* [Fere.]

feēs, *s. pl.* [Fee, *s.*]

Law: Certain perquisites allowed to officers in the administration of justice. Their amount is fixed by Act of Parliament, by rule or order of a Court, or by ancient usage. (*Wharton.*)

feēse, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A race, a run. (*Ihuret.*)

feēt, *s. pl.* [Foot.]

feet-sides, *s. pl.* Ropes, used instead of chains, which are fixed to the hames before, and to the swingletree behind, in ploughing. (*Scotch & Northum.*)

feet-washing, *s.*

1. A ceremony performed, often with some ludicrous accompaniments, to a bride or bridegroom, the night preceding marriage.

"The evening before a wedding there is a ceremony called the *feet-washing*, when the bride-maids attend the future bride, and wash her feet."—*Letters from a Gentleman in North of Scotland*, i. 261.

2. Transferrently, the night on which this custom is observed.

"The eve of the wedding-day is termed the *feet-washing*, when a party of the neighbours of the bride and bridegroom assemble at their respective houses; a tub of water is brought, in which the feet of the party are placed, and a small piece of silver or copper money dropped into the water; but at this moment one of the company generally tosses in a handful of soot, by which the water is completely blackened; a most eager and ludicrous scramble now takes place among the lads and lasses, striving who shall get the piece of money, pushing, shoving, and splashing above the elbows; for the lucky finder is to be first married of the company. A second and more cleanly ablution takes place."—*Edinburgh Magazine*, Nov. 1816, p. 412.

feeth, feith, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A net, fixed and stretching into the bed of a river.

feith-net, *s.* The same as Feeth (q.v.).

"The largest *feith-net* is six fathoms long, two fathoms deep at the river end, and one fathom at the land end."—*State, Leslie of Powis*, &c., p. 109.

feēt'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *feet*; *-less.*] Destitute or deprived of feet; footless.

"There behold the maugled, headless, *feetless* corpses of their fellow-countrymen."—*Fuller: Holy War*, p. 196.

feēze (1), *v.t.* [Feaze (2), *v.*]

feēze (2), *v.t.* [Fr. *vis* = a screw.] To twist or turn, as a screw.

¶ (1) *To feeze about:* To hang off and on; to move backwards and forwards within a small compass.

(2) *To feeze on:* To screw.

(3) *To feeze off:* To unscrew.

(4) *To feeze up:*

(*a*) To flatter.

(*b*) To work up into a passion.

feeze-nail, *s.* A screw-nail.

feēze, *s.* [Feeze (2), *v.*] A state of excitement

***feffe,** *v.t.* [Feoff, *v.*]

***fĕg,** *s.* [Fig.]

***fĕgs,** *exclam.* [A corrupt. of *faith.*] In faith.

Fĕh'-lĭng, *s.* [For etym. see def.] The name of the inventor of the solution called after him.

Fehling's solution, *s.*

Chem.: A solution used to determine the amount of glucose in a solution. It is prepared by dissolving in 200 cubic cent. of distilled water, 34·64 grammes of pure crystallized cupric sulphate, previously powdered and pressed between blotting paper, and mixing it with 174 grammes of Rochelle salt dissolved in 400 c.c. of a solution of pure caustic soda. Sp. gr. 1·14, the volume being made up to 1 litre. Each c.c. of the solution represents 5 millegrammes of anhydrous grape sugar, 7·46 millegrammes of milk sugar, ·03464 gramme

of cupric sulphate and ·01103 gramme of CuO. The liquid must be kept in bottles protected from the light, and from absorption of CO_2 from the air. A known volume of the Fehling's solution, 10 c.c. of solution and 40 c.c. of water is placed in a white porcelain dish, heated to boiling, and a diluted solution of liquid to be examined is run in from a burette till the whole of the copper is separated as suboxide, as shown from the absence of blue colour. Starch can be converted into glucose by boiling with dilute sulphuric acid 100 parts of grape sugar = 90 of starch, therefore each c.c. of Fehling's solution equals 4·5 milligrammes of starch. (*Blyth: Pract. Chem.*)

* **fēide**, *s.* [FEUD.]

fēigh (*gh* guttural), *interj.* [FY.]

fēign (*g* silent), * **fain-en**, * **fayn-en**, * **feigne**, * **feine**, * **feyne**, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *feindre*, from Lat. *fingo* = to feign.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To invent or imagine; to image by an act of the mind.

"No such things are done as thou sayest, but thou *feignest* them out of thine own heart."—*Nehem.* vi. 8.

2. To make a show of, to pretend, to counterfeit.

"He shulde not with *feigned* chere
Deceive love." *Gower*, i. 67.

* 3. To dissemble, to hide, to conceal under a false show.

"Yet both do strive their fearfulness to *feign*."
Spenser: F. Q., II. iii. 20.

* **B.** *Reflex.:* To assume a false or counterfeit appearance.

"He *feynede* hym somdel syk."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 336.

C. *Intransitive:*

1. To represent falsely, to fable, to relate in fiction.

"The poet
Did *feign* that Orpheus drew trees, stones, and floods."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, v. 80.

2. To counterfeit, to dissemble.

"Most friendship is *feigning*."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, ii. 7.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *feign* and to *pretend*: "These words may be used either for doing or saying; they are both opposed to what is true, but they differ from the motives of the agent: to *feign* is taken either in a bad or an indifferent sense; to *pretend* always in a bad sense: one *feigns* in order to gain some future end; a person *feigns* sickness in order to be excused from paying a disagreeable visit: one *pretends* in order to serve a present purpose; a child *pretends* to have lost his book who wishes to excuse himself for his idleness. To *feign* consists often of a line of conduct; to *pretend* consists always of words; Ulysses *feigned* madness in order to escape from going to the Trojan war; according to Virgil, the Grecian Sinon *pretended* to be a deserter come over to the Trojan camp: in matters of speculation, to *feign* is to invent by force of the imagination; to *pretend* is to set up by force of self-conceit." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

fēigned (*g* silent), *pa. par.* or *a.* [FEIGN.]

feigned-diseases, *s. pl.*

Civil or Military Law, & Med.: A simulated disease, a disease of which a person imitates the symptoms. Beggars sometimes do so to excite pity, soldiers to escape duty, prisoners to gain mitigation of punishment, and people hurt in railway or other accidents or in assaults, to create the belief that they are more seriously injured than is really the case. [MALINGERING.]

feigned-issue, *s.*

Law: A proceeding in law whereby an action is supposed to be brought by consent of the parties, to determine some disputed right, without the formality or expense of pleading.

fēign'-ĕd-lȳ (*g* silent), * **fain-ed-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *feigned*; *-ly.*] In a feigned or fictitious manner; in fiction; not in reality; not truly.

"Such is found to have been falsely and *feignedly* in some of the heathens."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Friendship.*

feign'-ĕd-nĕss (*g* silent), * **feign-ed-nesse**, *s.* [Eng. *feigned*; *-ness.*] Deceit, deception, false pretence, sham.

"The church is not the school of *feignednesse* and hypocrisy, but of truth and sincerity."—*Hamar: Trans. of Beza's Sermon*, p. 39.

fēign'-ĕr (*g* silent), * **fain-er**, * **fayn-er**, * **feyn-are**, * **feyn-ere**, *s.* [Eng. *feign*; *-er.*] One who feigns; an inventor; one who assumes a false appearance; a counterfeiter.

"And these three voices differ: all the things done, the doing, and the doer; the thing feigned, the feigning, and the *feigner*; so the poem, the poesy, and the poet."—*Ben Jonson: Discoveries.*

fēign'-ĭng (*g* silent), * **fain-ing**, * **fein-ing**, * **feyn-yng**, * **feyn-ynge**, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [FEIGN.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of inventing; the act of assuming a false or counterfeit appearance; a false appearance.

"Wholie and plaine I yelde me
Without *feining* or faintise."
Romaunt of the Rose.

* **fēign'-ĭng-lȳ** (*g* silent), * **fain-ing-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *feigning*; *-ly.*] In a feigning, assumed, or counterfeit manner; under a false appearance; falsely, not truly.

"To the which they *fainingly* assented."—*Stow: West Saxons* (an. 1011).

* **fell**, *v.t.* [FEEL.]

* **feine**, *v.t.* [FEIGN.]

* **fēint**, *a.* [FAINT, *a.*]

* **fēint**, *v.i.* [FAINT, *v.*]

fēint, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *feinte*, fem. of *feint*, pa. par. of *feindre* = to feign.]

* **A.** *As adj.:* Feigned, counterfeit.

"Dressed up into any *feint* appearance of it."—*Locke.*

B. *As substantive:*

1. A feigned or assumed appearance; a false or counterfeit show; a sham; something unreal or counterfeit.

"And, serving God herself through mere constraint,
Concludes his unfeigned love of him a *feint*."
Cowper: Conversation, 747, 748.

2. A feigned or mock attack; a pretence of aiming at one part while another is the real object of attack.

"In the breast encamped, prepares
For well-bred *feints* and future wars."
Prior: Alma, ii.

fēint, *v.i.* [FEINT, *a.*] To make a feint, or pretended attack.

"He practised every pass and ward,
To thrust, to strike, to *feint*, to guard."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, v. 15.

* **feint-ise**, * **feynt-yse**, *s.* [FAINTISE.]

* **feint-ly**, * **feynt-ly**, *adv.* [FAINTLY.]

* **feint-ness**, * **feynt-ne**, *s.* [FAINTNESS.]

* **feire**, *s.* [FAIR, *s.*]

* **feith**, *s.* [FAITH.]

* **fĕl** (1), *s.* [FELL (1), *s.*]

* **fĕl** (2), *s.* [Lat. = gall.] [FELL (5), *s.*] Gall.

fel-bovinum, *s.* Ox-gall. An extract of this is used by artists to remove greasiness from colours, &c.

* **fĕl**, *pret. of v.* [FALL.]

* **fĕl**, *a.* [FELL, *a.*]

fĕl'-ăn-dĕrş, *s.* [FILANDERS.]

fĕl-ăp'-tŏn, *s.* [A word of no etymology.]

Logic: An arbitrary name for a mode of syllogisms in the third figure, in which the Middle Term is made the subject of the Major and of the Minor premiss. By this mode we arrive at a Particular Negative from a Universal Negative and a Universal Affirmative, thus:

(fEl) No A is B.
(Ap) All A is C.
(tOn) Some C is not B.

* **fel-aw**, *s.* [FELLOW.]

* **fel-aw-ship**, *s.* [FELLOWSHIP, *s.*]

* **fel-aw-shipe**, *v.t.* [FELLOWSHIP, *v.*]

* **feld**, *s.* [FIELD.]

* **feld-en**, *pret. of v.* [FELL.]

* **feld-fare**, *s.* [FIELDFARE.]

fĕld'-spar, **fĕld'-path**, **fĕl'-spath**, *s.* [FELSPAR.]

fĕld-spăth'-ĭc, **fĕld-spăth'-ōse**, *a.* [Eng. *feldspath*; *-ic*, *-ose.*] *Min.:* Of, or pertaining to, or containing feldspar. [FELSPATHIC.]

* **fēle** (1), * **feale**, * **feole**, * **veole**, *a.* & *adv.* [A.S. *fela*, *feola*, *fœla* = a large number.]

A. *As adj.:* Many.

"Fiewe mene agayne *fele*." *Morte Arthure*, 2,162.

B. *As adv.:* Very, exceedingly.

"Syn the fre is so faire, and *so fele* vertus."
Destruction of Troy, 1,884.

* **fēle** (2), * **feal**, * **feall**, *a.* & *s.* [A.S *fĕle* = faithful.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Faithful, loyal.

"I sall be leall an *feal* to you."—*Balfour Practicks*, p. 127.

2. Just, fair, proper.

"To pay the *feall* thirde of the said abbay."—*Acts James VII.* (1581), p. 236.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A liege-man, a faithful adherent.

"That they sall be leall *fealis* to him and his airis."—*Balfour: Practicks*, p. 127.

2. A salary, a stipend.

"The said lorde quiet clamis and discharges the said James of all and syndry guiddis of airschip, to gidder with the *fealis* of the chantorie and denrie of Glasgw bishopric," &c.—*Acts Mary*, 1543 (ed. 1814), p. 439.

* **fele** (1), *v.* [FEEL, *v.*]

* **fele** (2), *v.t.* [A.S. *felan*; Icel. *fela*; O. H. Ger. *falhan*; Goth. *filhan.*] To hide, to conceal, to veil.

"This godhed in fleis was *felid*."
Metrical Homilies, p. 12.

* **fele-fold**, * **fele-feld**, * **fele-fald**, *a.* [A.S *felafeald.*] Manifold, of many kinds.

"That land folc hom ouersette mid *felefelde* pine."
Old English Homilies, ii. 51.

* **fele-fold**, * **fele-falde**, *v.t.* & *i.* [FELEFOLD, *a.*]

A. *Trans.:* To multiply, to increase in numbers.

"Hou *felefolded* are thai that droves me to do me wa." *Early English Psalter: Ps* iii. 2.

B. *Intrans.:* To multiply; to be increased in numbers.

"Over se-sand *felefalde* sal thai."
Early English Psalter: Ps. cxxxviii. 18.

* **fē-lĭç'-ĭ-fȳ**, *v.t.* [Lat. *felix* (genit. *felicis*) = happy: *facio* (pass. *fio*) = to make.] To make happy; to felicitate. (*Quarles.*)

fē-lĭç'-ĭ-tāte, *v.t.* [FELICITATE, *a.*; Fr. *féliciter*; Sp. *felicitar*; Ital. *felicitare.*]

* 1. To make happy; to confer happiness upon.

"What a glorious entertainment and pleasure would fill and *felicitate* his spirit."—*Watts* (*Johnson.*)

2. To congratulate; to wish joy or happiness to.

"The enemies of France . . . eagerly *felicitated* one another."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *felicitate* and to *congratulate*: "*Felicitate* . . . signifies to make happy, and is applicable only to ourselves; *congratulate* . . . is to make agreeable, and is applicable either to ourselves or others; we *felicitate* ourselves on having escaped the danger; we *congratulate* others on their good-fortune." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **fē-lĭç'-ĭ-tāte**, *a.* [Low Lat. *felicitatus*, pa. par. of *felicito*, from Lat. *felix* (genit. *felicis*) = happy.] Made happy.

"I am alone *felicitate*
In your dear highness' love."
Shakesp.: Lear, i. 1.

fē-lĭç-ĭ-tā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from *féliciter* = to felicitate (q.v.).] The act of felicitating or congratulating another on his good fortune; congratulation.

"I did not think myself warranted to break in upon you, either with my acknowledgments or *felicitations*."—*Anecdotes of Bp. Watson*, i. 177.

* **fē-lĭç'-ĭ-tŏŭs**, *a.* [Lat. *felix* (genit. *felicis*) = happy.] Happy; prosperous; skilful; well-suited, adapted, or expressed.

"A *felicitous* adaptation of the organ to the object."—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. xxvi.

fē-lĭç'-ĭ-tŏŭs-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *felicitous*; *-ly.*]

1. In a felicitous, happy, or prosperous manner; prosperously.

"To reign long, prosperously, and *felicitously* to God's pleasure."—*Burnet: Records*, bk. iii., No 17.

2. Appropriately, snitably, in a fit and becoming manner; as, He expressed himself very *felicitously* on the subject.

fē-lĭç′-ĭ-tŏŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *felicitous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being felicitous; appropriateness; aptness.

fē-lĭç′-ĭ-tў, * **fe-lic-i-te,** * **fe-lic-i-toe,** * **fe-lic-i-tie,** *s.* [Fr. *félicité*, from Lat. *felicitas*, from *felix* (genit. *felicis*) = happy; Sp. *felicidad*; Port. *felicidade*; Ital. *felicita.*]

1. Happiness; blissfulness; blessedness; good fortune.

"Johnson declared that a tavern chair was the throne of human *felicity.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

* 2. A blessing; a source of happiness or bliss.

"The *felicities* of her wonderful reign may be complete."—*Atterbury.* (*Johnson.*)

* 3. A happy faculty or skill; dexterity.

"His *felicity* in taking a likeness."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. iv., ch. iii.

4. Appropriateness, neatness, happiness, aptness: as, the *felicity* of an expression.

¶ For the difference between *felicity* and *happiness*, see HAPPINESS.

fēld′-spar, *s.* [FELSPAR.]

fē′-lĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *felis, feles* (genit. *felis*)= a cat, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Mammals, order Carnivora, tribe Digitigrada. Head, short, round; jaws, short; teeth, incisor, $\frac{3-3}{3-3}$, or they may be called $\frac{6}{6}$, premolars, $\frac{4-4}{2-2}$, molars, $\frac{2-2}{1-1}$. Or by another arrangement preferred by Owen the premolars are called $\frac{3-3}{2-2}$, and the molars, $\frac{1-1}{1-1}$. In all there are thirty teeth. The canines are long and large: it is with them that prey is held. The true molars are also large, sharp, and terminated by two or three points: the others, too, are enamelled, and the cutting edges of the upper and lower series fit into each other and operate like a pair of scissors. The motion of the jaw is chiefly vertical. The legs are powerful, claws prehensile, the foot so cushioned on the sole as to permit these animals to approach their victims with noiseless tread. The species, notwithstanding great external diversities, so much agree in all essential respects that it has been doubted whether there is in the family more than a single recent genus, the typical Felis. Most modern naturalists, however, break it up into various genera, as Felis, Leo, Leopardus, Lynx or Lyncus, &c. Representatives of the family exist in both the New and Old Worlds. [FELIS.]

2. *Palæont.:* The family has existed from at least the Middle Eocene. It became abundant in the Miocene.

† **fē-lī′-næ,** *s. pl.* [Lat. *felis, feles* (genit. *felis*) = a cat, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Zool.: The typical sub-family of Felidæ. When the family Felidæ was made to comprehend the hyænas and dogs as well as the cats, as was the case in the arrangement of Swainson and his school, such a sub-family as Felinæ was necessary; now that these are excluded, it has sunk into disuse.

fē′-līne, *a. & s.* [Lat. *felinus*, from *felis* = a cat.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Like or allied to a cat in outward form.

"In the diluvial period a *feline* species was living which had much resemblance to the lion."—*Van der Hoeven: Handbook of Zoology*, ii. 704.

2. *Fig.:* Having the mental characteristics attributed to the species; sly, stealthy.

B. *As subst.:* A member of the family Felidæ (q.v.).

"The large savage *feline* that ranges the waste lands."—*Wood: Illus. Nat. Hist.*, i. 196.

fē′-lĭs, *s.* [Lat., = a cat.]

1. *Zool.:* Cat. A Linnæan genus of animals corresponding with FELIDÆ (q.v.). Some, however, break it up into various genera, though admitting the difficulty of obtaining any important characters to discriminate them. When the genus is not broken up, then *Felis leo* is the Lion, *F. tigris* the Bengal Tiger, *F. leopardus* the Leopard—of which the Panther (*F. pardus*) may be only a variety, and the Onnee (*F. uncia*) the half-developed young—*F. jubata* the Hunting Leopard or Cheetah, *F. onca* the Jaguar, *F. concolor* the Puma, *F. lyncus* the European Lynx, and *F. catus* the Wild Cat, the last-named species being the original of the domestic cat.

2. *Palæont.:* The genus came into existence at least as early as the Miocene. Subsequently to the Glacial period there was a British species, *Felis spelæa*, which was, perhaps, not specifically distinct from the modern lion, *F. leo.*

Fē-lĭx′-ĭ-ăn, *s.* [From Felix, bishop of Urgel.]

Ch. Hist.: One of a religious sect in Spain in the eighth century who supported the teaching of the Adoptians. [ADOPTIAN.]

fĕll, *pret. of v.* [FALL, *v.*]

fĕll, * **fel,** * **felle,** *a. & adv.* [A.S. *fel;* O. Dut. & O. Fr. *fel.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Cruel, fierce, barbarous, savage, inhuman.

"The keen hyæna, *fellest* of the *fell.*"
Thomson: Summer, 921.

2. Marked by cruelty or savageness.

"Whose *fell* delight
Was to encourage mortal fight
'Twixt birds to battle trained."
Cowper: Cock-Fighter's Garland.

3. Strong and active.

"A bonny terrier that, sir, and a *fell* chield at the vermin."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxii.

* 4. Earnest, intent.

"I am so *fell* to my business."—*Pepys: Diary*, Jan. 15, 1666-7.

B. *As adv.:* In a cruel, fierce, or barbarous manner.

fĕll (1), * **fĕl** (1), * **fclle** (1), *s.* [Icel. *fiall, fell* = a mountain; cogn. with Dut. *field*; Sw. *fjäll.*]

1. A rocky hill; precipitous, rocky, and barren ground.

"The moon will soon rise over the *fells.*"—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xiv.

* 2. A field.

"In the mossy *fell.*" *Drayton: Poly-Olbion*, s. 17.

fell-bloom, *s.*

Bot.: Lotus corniculatus.

fell-wort, fel-wort, feld-wort, *s.*

Bot.: The herb Baldmoney, a species of Gentiana, *G. Amarella.*

"Tho took sche *feld-wort* and verveyne."—*Gower: M.S. in Halliwell.*

fĕll (2), * **fcl** (2), * **fclle** (2), *s.* [A.S. *fel, fell*; cogn. with Dut. *vel*; Icel. *fell*; M. H. Ger. *vel*; Lat. *pellis*; Gr. πέλλα (*pella*).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. The skin.

"He was vayr of fiess and *felle.*"
Robert of Gloucester, p. 287.

2. A hide; the skin of an animal.

"Why, we are still handling our ewes; and their *fells*, as you know, are greasy."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iii. 2.

3. Skin which is covered with hair.

"My *fell* of hair
Would at a dismal treatise rouse and stir
As life were in't."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, v. 5.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Metall.:* The finer portions of lead ore which fall through the meshes of the sieve when the ore is sorted by sifting.

2. *Weaving:* The end of a web, formed by the last thread of the weft.

3. *Sewing:* A form of hem in which one edge is folded over the other and sewed down; or in which one edge is left projecting and is sewed down over the previous seam.

fell-ill, *s.* (See extract.)

"Aged cattle, especially females, are liable to be hide bound, a disease known here and in the neighbouring counties by the name of *fell-ill.* The fell or skin, instead of being soft and loose, becomes hard, and sticks closely to the flesh and bones."—*Agric. Surv. Roxb.*, p. 149.

fell-rot, *s.* A disease in sheep affecting the skin; a species of rot.

* **fĕll** (3), * **fel** (3), *s.* [Lat. *fel* = gall.] Anger; bitterness.

"Untroubled of vile feare or bitter *fell.*"
Spenser: F. Q., III. xi. 2.

* **fĕll** (4), *s.* [FELL (2), *v.*]

1. A felling; a quantity of timber felled.

"Seventeen years' growth affords a tolerable *fell.*"—*Evelyn: Sylva.*

2. Lot, fortune.

fĕll (1), *v.t.* [FELL (2), *s.*]

Sewing: To lay a seam or hem level with the cloth.

"*Felling* the seams and whipping the frill."
Barham: Ingoldsby Legends; Aunt Fanny.

fĕll (2), * **felle,** * **fell-en,** * **feoll-en,** *v.t.* [A.S. *fellan*, a causative form, from *fallan*, the orig. form of A.S. *feallan* = to fall; cogn. with Dut. *vellen*; Dan. *fælde*; Sw. *fälla*; Icel. *fella*; Ger. *fällen*; O. Fris. *falla, fella*; O. H. Ger. *fallian, fellan.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. To cause to fall down; to knock down; to bring to the ground.

"Villain, stand or I'll *fell* thee down."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iv. 2.

2. To hew or cut down as a tree.

"This forest will I *fell.*" *Tristram*, iii. 43.

* **II.** *Fig.:* To bring down.

"Ful fast he *felde* her pride." *Tristram*, i. 17.

fĕll′-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *fell* (2), v.; *-able.*] Capable of being felled; fit to be felled.

fĕl′-lah (pl. **fĕl′-la-heĕn**), *s.* [Arab.] An Egyptian agricultural labourer or peasant.

fĕll′-ĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *fell* (1), v.; *-er.*]

Sewing-machine: An attachment for making a felled seam, *i.e.*, one in which two edges being run together are folded overand stitched.

* **fĕll′-ĕr** (2), *s.* [Eng. *fell* (2), v.; *-er.*] One who fells or cuts down trees.

"Since thou art laid down, no *feller* is come up against us."—*Isaiah* xiv. 8.

* **fĕll′-hood,** * **fel-hede,** *s.* [Eng. *fell*, a.; *hood.*] Cruelty, savageness.

"*Felhede* of herte."—*Ayenbite*, p. 29.

fĕl′-lĭc, *a.* [Lat. *fel* = gall; Eng. adj. suff. *-ic.*]

Chem.: The same as FELLINIC (q.v.).

* **fĕl-lĭf′-lû-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *fel* (genit. *fellis*)= gall; *fluo* = to flow; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Flowing with gall.

fĕll′-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [FELL (2), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of hewing trees.

felling-axe, *s.* An axe specifically adapted for cutting down timber, in contradistinction to an axe for logging off, butting, lopping, hewing, &c. [AXE.]

felling-machine, *s.* A machine for cutting down standing timber.

felling-saw, *s.* A saw with a taper blade about six and a half feet long, with gullet-teeth, and operated like the cross-cut saw by a man or men at each end.

fĕl-lĭn′-ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *fel* = gall.] Of or pertaining to gall.

fellinic acid, *s.*

Chem.: An acid obtained from gall.

fĕll′-mŏn-gĕr, *s.* [Eng. *fell* (2), s., and *monger.*] A dealer in hides or skins of animals.

* **fĕll′-nĕss,** * **fel-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *fell*, a.; *-ness.*]

1. Cruelty, fierceness, savageness, fury, rage.

"When his brother saw the red blood trail
Adown so fast, and all his armour steep,
For very *fellness* loud he 'gan to weep."
Spenser: F. Q., II. viii. 37.

2. Craftiness.

"That caccheth wise men in ther *felnesse.*"—*Wycliffe: Job*, v. 13.

* **fĕl′-lōe,** *s.* [FELLY.]

* **fĕl′-lŏn,** *s.* [FELON.]

fĕl′-lōw, * **fel-aw,** * **fel-awe,** * **fel-age,** * **fel-aghe,** * **fel-ow,** * **fel-owe,** * **feol-ahe, fel-au,** *s. & a.* [Icel. *félagi* = a partner, a companion; *félag* = companionship, association, from *fé* (Eng. *fee*) = property, and *lag* = a laying together.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A companion, an associate, a comrade.

"Then Christian addressed himself thus to his *fellow.*"—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

2. One of the same kind or species.

"The fowel to his *felawes* wende."
St. Brandan, p. 10.

3. One joined in the same work or enterprise; an associate.

"*Fellows* in arms, and my most loving friends."
Shakesp.: Richard III., v. 3.

4. An equal in rank, a peer, a compeer.

5. One of a pair.

"That glove is not the *fellow* . . . to the one I just now produced."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xvii.

6. A person or thing like or equal to another; a match.

"My young remembrance cannot parallel
A *fellow* to it." *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, ii. 3.

7. A person, an individual. (Used familiarly.)

*8. A servant, an attendant, a dependant.

"Whose *fellows* are these?"—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, iv. 2.

9. A word of contempt; a worthless person: as, a mean *fellow*.

"The Moor's abused by some most villainous knave,
Some base notorious knave, some scurvy *fellow*."
Shakesp.: Othello, iv. 2.

10. A member of an incorporated society: as, a *Fellow* of the Royal Society [II. 1.]

II. *Univerities:*

1. *Eng.:* A member of a college that shares its revenues.

"The expulsion of the *fellows* was soon followed by the expulsion of a crowd of denies."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

2. *Amer.:* One of the trustees of a college.

B. *As adj.:* Fellow is used to denote community in station, association, or action; associated, companion.

¶ Obvious compounds: *Fellow-citizen, fellow-concillor, fellow-countryman, fellow-creature, fellow-guest, fellow-helper, fellow-labourer, fellow-man, fellow-prisoner, fellow-servant, fellow-subject, fellow-traveller, fellow-worker.*

fellow-being, *s.* One of the same race; a fellow-creature.

"I seek, and vainly seek;
What from my *fellow-beings* I require.
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iii.

fellow-brute, *s.* A fellow-creature.

"Yea, for thy *fellow-brutes* in thee we saw
The soul of love."
Wordsworth: Favourite Dog.

fellow-commoner, *s.*

*1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who has the same right of common.

"He cannot appropriate, he cannot inclose, without the consent of all his *fellow-commoners*, all mankind."—*Locke.*

2. *Univ.:* A commoner of the highest rank, who dines with the Fellows.

fellow-craft, *s.* A freemason of the second degree; one above an entered apprentice.

***fellow-feel,** *v.t.* [Fellowfeel.]

fellow-feeling, *s.*

1. Sympathy; union in feeling.

"A *fellow-feeling* makes us wondrous kind."
Byron: English Bards & Scotch Reviewers.

2. Joint interest.

"Even your milkwoman and your nurserymaid have a *fellow-feeling*."—*Arbuthnot.*

fellow-heir, *s.* A joint heir, a co-heir.

fellow-mortal, *s.* A fellow-creature, a fellow-man.

"Singing, 'O Kabibonokka,
You are but my *fellow-mortal!*'"
Longfellow: Song of Hiawatha, ii.

fellow-soldier, *s.* One that fights under the same leader or commander. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Epaphroditus, my brother and companion in labour, and *fellow-soldier*."—*Philippians* ii. 25.

fellow-sufferer, *s.* One who shares in the same sufferings or evils as another.

"We in some measure share the necessities of the poor at the same time that we relieve them, and make ourselves not only their patrons but *fellow-sufferers*."—*Addison: Spectator.*

fellow-writer, *s.* One who writes at the same time or on the same subject; a contemporary writer.

"Since they cannot raise themselves to the reputation of their *fellow-writers*, they must sink it to their own pitch, if they would keep themselves upon a level with them."—*Addison.*

***fĕl'-lōw,** ***fel-aghe,** ***vel-aghe,** *v.t.* [Fellow, *s.*]

1. To associate; to join.

"Oure ealde brother Jesu Crist thet ous *eelagheth* wyth him ine his grace."—*Ayenbite*, p. 102.

2. To match; to pair with; to suit with.

"Imagination,
With what's unreal, thou co-active art,
And *fellow'st* nothing."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, i. 2.

***fĕl'-lōw-ĕss** *s.* [Eng. *fellow; -ess.*] A contemptuous epithet for a woman.

'Who can have patience with such fellows and *fellowesses*."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, iii. 117.

***fĕl'-lōw-fēēl,** *v.t.* [Eng. *fellow*, and *feel.*] To have a fellow-feeling with; to sympathise with.

"We should count her a very tender mother which should bear the pain twice, and *fellowfeel* the infant's strivings and wrestlings the second time, rather than want her child."—*Rogers: Naaman the Syrian*, p. 339.

***fĕl'-lōw-līke,** ***fel-low-ly,** ***fel-agh-lich,** ***feol-au-liche,** ***veol-au-liche,** *a. & adv.* [Eng. *fellow; -like.*]

A. *As adj.:* Such as becomes a fellow or companion.

B. *As adv.:* Like a companion.

***fĕl'-lōw-rēēd,** ***fel-aw-rede,** ***fel-a-rede,** ***vel-agh-rede,** *s.* [Eng. *fellow*, and suff. *-reed.*]

1. Fellowship.

"Desc ierd fram the *felaredе* of gode almichtl."
Old Eng Miscell., p. 31.

2. Fellows; companions.

"Amonge the ponere *felawredе*."
Legend of St. Alexius, 476.

***fĕl'-lōw-shĭp,** ***fel-agh-shepe,** ***fel-agh-shyp,** ***fel-a-chipe,** ***fel-au-schip,** ***fel-au-schippe,** ***fel-au-schupe,** ***fel-y-schepe,** ***fel-ys-shyppe,** ***fel-i-schippe,** *s.* [Eng. *fellow; -ship.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The condition or relation of fellows or companions; companionship; association; close union or intercourse.

"Make no *felaschipe* with thine olde enemyes."—*Chaucer: Tale of Melibeus.*

*2. Company.

"Parry felle in *felaschepe* with Willyum Hasard at Queries."—*Paston Letters*, i. 83.

*3. A company or body of associates; a band or body of men.

"Antenor fleenge with his *feloweschippe*."—*Trevisa*, i. 273.

*4. Association; confederacy; combination.

"The goodliest *fellowship* of famous knights,
Whereof this world holds record."
Tennyson: Morte d'Arthur, 15, 16.

*5. Equality.

†6. Partnership; joint interest.

"Nearer acquainted, now I feel by proof
That *fellowship* in pain divides not smart."
Milton: P. R., i 401, 402.

7. Intercourse; communion; association.

"The heart is hard in nature, and unfit
For human *fellowship*."
Cowper: Task, vi. 322, 323.

*8. Fitness or fondness for festivities and companionship (with *good* prefixed); the qualities of a good or pleasant companion.

"There's neither honesty, manhood, nor good *fellowship* in thee."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, i. 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arith.:* That rule of proportion whereby the accounts of partners in business are adjusted, so that they may each, in proportion to his share of the stock, receive his proportional gain, or sustain his proportional loss.

2. *Univ.:* An establishment entitling the holder, who is called a fellow, to participate in the revenues of a certain college, and also conferring a right to rooms in the college, and certain other privileges as to meals, &c. The annual pecuniary value of fellowships varies, and till of late years they were tenable for life or until marriage.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *fellowship* and *society:* "Both these terms are employed to denote a close intercourse; but *fellowship* is said of men as individuals, *society* of them collectively: we should be careful not to hold *fellowship* with any one of bad character, or to join the *society* of those who profess bad principles." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***fĕl'-lōw-shĭp,** ***fel-a-schipe,** ***fel-aw-ship,** ***fe-i-schippe,** ***fel-ou-schipe,** ***fel-ow-schipe,** *v.t.* [Fellowship, *s.*]

1. To admit to fellowship; to associate with; to unite with.

"To *Felischippe: sociare, associare, consociare, maritare.*"—*Cathol. Anglicum.*

2. To unite; to join.

"She was to hym *felowshipte* thurgh mariage."—*Wycliffe: Genesis* xxv. 7.

3. To unite in.

"Thou shalt not . . . *felawship* with hem mariagis."—*Wycliffe: Deut.* vii. 2.

4. To make a fellow; to associate.

"Alle the Israelitis . . . *felowshipten* hem seluen with hem in the batayl."—*Wycliffe: 1 Kings* xiv. 22.

***fĕl'-lōw-lĭ,** *a.* [Fellowlike.] Becoming a companion; sympathetic. (*Shakesp.: Temp.* v.)

***fĕl'-lĭ,** ***fel-li,** ***fel-liche,** *adv.* [Eng. *fell*, a.; *-ly.*] In a fell, cruel, savage, or barbarous manner.

"He sat him *felly* down and gnawed his litter mail."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 43.

fĕll'-ў, ***fell,** ***felow,** ***felloc,** ***fclue,** ***felwe,** *s.* [A.S. *felgu*; cogn. with Dut. *velg*; Dan. *felge*; Ger. *felge*, from A.S. *feolan*, *fiolan* = to stick, from the pieces of the rim being put together. (*Skeat.*)] A wheel, or one of the curved segments thereof, which are joined together by dowels to form the rim of a wheel.

"Break all the spokes and *fellies* from her wheel."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, ii. 1.

felly-auger, *s.* A hollow auger for fashioning the round tenon on the end of a spoke. A pod-auger for boring the hole in the felly to receive the spoke, or the holes in the ends for the dowel-pins.

felly bending-machine, *s.* A machine with a segmental or circular former, around which felly-stuff is bent to a curved shape and held till it has cooled and dried in its assumed shape.

felly boring-machine, *s.* A machine having a vertically adjustable boring apparatus attached to an ordinary trestle, and with a clamp to hold the felly in position.

felly-coupling, *s.* A box for enclosing the adjacent ends of fellies in the rim of a wheel.

felly-dresser, *s.* A machine for dressing the edges of fellies.

felly sawing-machine, *s.* A machine for sawing stuff into fellies.

***fĕl'-mŏn-gĕr,** *s.* [Fellmonger.]

***fĕl'-nĕsse,** *s.* [Fellness.

fĕl'-ō dē sē, *phrase.* [Low Lat. = a felon by himself.]

Law: One who commits felony by self-murder or suicide; one who deliberately and while in sound mind destroys himself.

"A *felo de se*, therefore, is he that deliberately puts an end to his own existence, or commits any unlawful malicious act, the consequence of which is his own death: as if, attempting to kill another, he runs upon his antagonist's sword, or, shooting at another the gun bursts and kills himself. The party must be of years of discretion, and in his senses, else it is no crime."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 14.

fĕl'-ŏn, ***fĕl'-lŏn,** ***fel-oun,** ***fel-un,** *s. & a.* [Fr. *felon*, from Low Lat. *fello*, *felo* = a traitor, a rebel. Prob. of Celtic origin; cf. Gael. *feallan* = a felon; Bret. *fallont* = treachery, from Ir. & Gael. *fealt* = to betray; cogn. with Lat. *fallo*; Ir. *feal*; Bret. *fell* = evil; Wel. & Corn. *ffel* = wily. (*Skeat.*)]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II.

"Al that the *felon* hath, the kinges it is."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 471.

2. One who has committed heinous crimes; a villain.

3. A wretch, a wicked person.

"Bifor that Herodis the *felon*
Did sain Ion in his prisoun."
Metrical Homilies, p. 36

4. A whitlow; a tumour formed between the bone and its investing membrane, very painful.

"Kiles, *felones*, and postymees."
Hampole: Pricke of Conscience, 2,995.

II. *Law:* One who has committed a felony (q.v.).

B. *As adjective:*

†1. Cruel, savage, malignant, malicious.

"He asked the waves, and asked the *felon* winds,
What hard mishap hath doomed this gentle swain."
Milton: Lycidas, 90, 91.

*2. Traitorous, disloyal.

*3. Stolen.

"Whose greedy paws with *felon* goods were found."—*Fuller: David's Heinous Sinne*, ch. xix.

felon-berry, fellon-berry, *s.*

Bot.: Bryonia dioica.

felon-grass, fellon-grass, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Imperatoria Ostruthium*, (2) *Helleborus niger.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

felon-herb, fellon-herb, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Artemisia vulgaris*, (2) *Hieractum Pilosella.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

felon-weed, fellon-weed, *s.*
Bot.: Senecio Jacobæa.

felon-wood, fellon-wood, *s.*
Bot.: The same as FELON-WORT (q.v.).

felon-wort, fellon-wort, *s.*
Bot.: (1) *Solanum Dulcamara*, from its leaves and berries being used as a cure for felons or whitlows, (2) *Chelidonium Majus*, (3) *Imperatoria Ostruthium.*

* **fē'-ŏn-ĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *felon*; *-ess.*] A female felon.

"What she called the flight of the *felonesse*."
Browning: Flight of the Duchess.

fē-lō'-nĭ-oŭs, * **fel-lo-ni-ous,** *a.* [Eng. *felony*; *-ous.*]

* **1.** *Ord. Lang.:* Wicked, malignant, savage, barbarous, traitorous, perfidious.

"O thievish night!
Why shouldst thou, but for some *felonious* end,
In thy dark lanthorn thus close up the stars
That nature hung in heaven?" *Milton: Comus*, 196.

2. *Law:* Of the nature of a felony; done with deliberate purpose to commit a crime.

"Such a force as distinguishes a *felonious* riot from a treasonable levying of war."—*Erskine: Speech on Trial of Lord G. Gordon.*

felonious homicide, *s.*
Law: Killing a human being without justification or excuse. The person killed may be another or one's self. In the latter case the offence is Felo de se (q.v.).

fē-lō'-nĭ-oŭs-lȳ, * **fel-lo-ni-ous-ly,** * **fe-lo-ny-ous-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *felonious*; *-ly.*]

* **1.** *Ord. Lang.:* Malignantly, maliciously, perfidiously.

"Would falsely and *feloniously* have robbed Nat Lee of his share in the representation of Œdipus."—*Dryden: Vindication of Duke of Guise.*

2. *Law;* In a felonious manner; with deliberate intention to commit a crime.

"*Feloniously* assaults him to rob him of his purse or to cut his throat."—*Prynne: Treachery & Disloyalty*, pt. iii., p. 84.

* **fē-lō'-nĭ-oŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *felonious*; *-ness.*] The quality of being felonious.

* **fēl'-ŏn-lȳ,** * **fel-on-liche,** *adv.* [Eng. *felon*; *-ly.*] Like a felon or villain.

fēl'-ŏ-noŭs, * **fel-lo-nous,** *a.* [Eng. *felon*; *-ous.*] Wicked, malicious, perfidious, traitorous, felonious.

"A deadly bow and arrow keene,
Which forth he sent with *felonous* despight."
Spenser: F. Q., III. i. 65.

* **fēl'-ŏ-noŭs-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *felonous*; *-ly.*] Wickedly, perfidiously, traitorously, feloniously.

"They sayd it was falsely and *felonously* done."—*Berners: Froissart; Chronicle*, vol. ii., ch. xclv.

fēl'-ŏ-nȳ, * **fel-o-ni,** * **fel-o-nie,** * **fel-o-nye,** *s.* [Fr. *felonie*, from Low Lat. *felonia*, from *felo* = a felon; Sp. *felania*; Ital. *fellonia.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II.

2. A very wicked or atrocious act; treachery, perfidy.

"He buld him bitrayed thurf *felonie*." *Pilate*, 89.

* **3.** A body of felons.

II. *Law:*

1. *Originally:* The penal consequences (viz. the forfeiture of a person's lands and goods) resulting from certain aggravated crimes.

2. *Next:* Any one of those crimes themselves.

3. *Now:* Any crime of an aggravated character to which, in any legislative act providing for its punishment, the term felony is applied. These crimes so vary that no general definition of them can be given. Of the whole list only murder or high treason can now be punished with death, and in no case are lands or goods forfeited on conviction.

fēl'-ŏn-rȳ, *s.* [Eng. *felon*; *-ry.*] A body or number of felons; specif., the convict population of Australia.

fēl'-sīte, *s.*
Mineralogy:

1. A variety of Albite, with some free silica disseminated through it.

2. A variety of Orthoclase. [ORTHOCLASE-FELSITE.]

fēl-sĭt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *felsit(e)*; *-ic.*]
Geol.: Containing more or less of felsite. Thus Prof. T. Mc Kenny Hughes calls the Dinorwig beds of the Pre-Cambrian rocks, Felsitic series. (*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.* (1879), xxxv., p. 686.)

fēl-sō-bān'-yīte, *s.* [Named from Felsöbanya, in Hungary, where it occurs.]
Min.: An orthorhombic, snow-white, translucent or subtransparent mineral, optically bi-axial. Hardness, 1·5; sp. gr., 2·33; lustre, pearly on the cleavage face. Compos.: Sulphuric acid, 17·2; alumina, 44·1; water, 38·7 = 100. (*Dana.*)

fēl'-spar, fēld-spar, *s.* [From Ger. *feldspath* = felspar: *feld* = field, and *spath* = spar.]

A. *As substantive:*
Min.: A genus of minerals rather than a single mineral. Formerly there were included under it five species—viz.: (1) Adularia or Moonstone, (2) Common, (3) Compact, (4) Glassy, and (5) Labrador Felspar. Now Dana elevates Felspar into a group. [FELSPAR-GROUP.]

B. *As adj.* [FELSPAR-GROUP.]

felspar-group, *s.*
Min.: A group of Unisilicates, having the sp. gr. below 2·85, the hardness 6 to 7, fusibility 3 to 5; crystallization oblique or clinohedral, the prismatic angle near 120°, the cleavage two, one basal the other brachydiagonal, with inclination to each other of about 90°; its composition having the protoxide bases lime, soda, potash, and, in one species, baryta, the sesquioxide only alumina; ratio between the two 1·3. Dana includes under it the species Anorthite (Lime felspar), Labradorite (Lime-soda felspar), Hyalophane (Baryta-potash felspar), Andesite and Oligoclase (Soda-lime felspar), Albite (Soda-lime felspar), and Orthoclase (Potash felspar). (*Dana.*) (See these words.) To this list the *Brit. Mus. Catal.* adds Microcline and Petalite (q.v.).

¶ (1) *Blue Felspar:*
Min.: The same as LAZULITE (q.v.).

(2) *Common Felspar:*
Min.: The same as ORTHOCLASE (q.v.).

(3) *Compact Felspar:*
Min.: FELSITE (q.v.). It is either (a) Compact massive oligoclase, oligoclase felsite, or (b) Compact orthoclase, orthoclase felsite, hallefliuta, helleflinta.

(4) *Glassy Felspar:*
Min.: The same as SANIDINE (q.v.).

(5) *Labrador Felspar:*
Min.: The same as LABRADORITE (q.v.).

(6) *Lime Felspar:*
Min.: (a) The same as INDIANITE (*Beudant*, 1824), † (b) The same as LABRADORITE (*Dana.*).

(7) *Potash Felspar:*
Min.: The same as ORTHOCLASE. The name was used specially to distinguish it from Albite (Soda felspar) (q.v.).

(8) *Soda Felspar:*
Min.: The same as ALBITE (q.v.).

felspar porphyry, *s.*
Geol.: A volcanic rock, having a base of felspar, with crystals of felspar, as well as crystals and grains of quartz. It is called also Hornstone porphyry (q.v.).

"*Felspar porphyries* are there regularly stratified."—*Murchison: Siluria*, ch. iii.

fēl'-spath, *s.* [FELDSPAR.]

fēl-spăth'-ĭc, fēl-spăth'-ōse, *a.* [FELDSPATHIC, FELDSPATHOSE.]
Min. & Geol.: Having felspar in its composition.

"There is a crystalline grey *felspathic* rock."—*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, xxxvi. (1839), p. 685.

felspathic ash, *s.*
Geol.: A volcanic ash, with much felspar in its composition.

"Occasionally this *felspathic ash*, which is separated into thick beds . . ."—*Murchison: Siluria*, ch. iii.

fēl'-stōne, *s.* [Eng., &c. *fel(spar)*, and *stone.*]
Geol.: A rock consisting of felspar and quartz.

"Boulders of felspathic rocks, varying from coarse breccia, tuff, or ashes, to compact *felstone*."—*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, xxxvi. (1879), p. 435.

fēlt, *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [FEEL, *v.*]

fēlt, * **fcelte,** *s.* [Dut. *vilt*; Ger. *filz*; Sw. & Dan. *filt*; Gr. πίλος (*pilos*) = felt; Lat. *pilleus*, *pileus* = a felt hat.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A kind of cloth or stuff made of wool or wool and cotton united, without weaving, by rolling, beating, and pressure.

"It were a delicate stratagem to shoe
A troop of horse with *felt*."
Shakesp.: Lear, iv 6

2. A hat made of felted wool.

* **3.** A skin, a hide.

"To know whether sheep be sound or not see that the *felt* be loose."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* The Creeping Wheat-grass.

"This soil, if not regularly cleaned by pasturing and crops of turnips, is apt to be overrun with the creeping wheat-grass, known by the vulgar name of *felt* or pirl-grass."—*P. Fintry: Statist. Acc.*, x. 374.

2. *Print.:* The felted cloth on which paper is couched and carried in the paper-making machine. The cloth on which the paper is couched from the making cylinder is known as the making felt; others as carrying felts, first felt, second felt, &c. Appurtenances of the felt are technically known as felt-washers, felt-rollers, &c.

felt-carpet, *s.* A carpet whose fibres are not spun or woven, but are associated by the felting-process.

felt-grain, *s.*
Wood-work: The grain of wood whose direction is from the pith to the bark; the direction of the medullary rays in oak and some other timber.

* **felt-gravel,** *s.*
Med.: The sandy gravel.

"Before his death he was tormented with the *felt-gravel*, which he bare most patiently."—*Spotswood: Hist.*, p. 101.

felt-hat, *s.* A hat made of felted wool.

felt moulds, *s. pl.*
Bot.: Fungi of the sub-order Antennarieæ.

fēlt, *v.t.* [FELT, *s.*]

1. To make into cloth by rolling, beating, and pressure.

"The same wool one man *felts* into a hat, another weaves it into cloth, another into kersey."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind.*

2. To cover with felt: as, the cylinder of an engine, a roof, &c.

* To make of felt.

"Hii weren sockes in here shon, and *felted* botes above." *Polit. Songs*, p. 339.

* **fēlt'-ēr,** *v.t.* [A frequent. from *felt* (q.v.).] To mat or clot together like felt.

"His *feltered* locks, that on his bosom fell,
On rugged mountain briers and thorns resemble."
Fairfax: Godfrey of Bullogne, bk. iv. § 7.

fēlt'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [FELT, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of making felt; the process by which wool is felted.

2. The materials of which the felt is made; felt.

II. *Wood-working:* The splitting or sawing timber by the felt-grain (q.v.).

fēlt'-mā-kĕr, *s.* [Eng. *felt*, and *maker.*] One whose business is to make felt.

"Whom in their childhood I bound forth to *felt makers*."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Wit at Several Weapons*, i. 1.

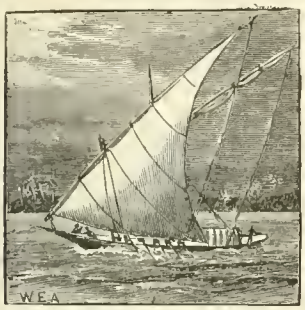
* **fēl'-tre (tre** as **tĕr),** *s.* [O. Fr., Fr. *feutre*, from Lat. *filtrum.*] [FELT, *s.*] A kind of cuirass made of wood or felt.

* **fēlt'-rīte,** *s.* [Probably a corruption of the Lat. name *fel terræ.*]
Bot.: The Small Centaury.

fēlt'-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *felt*, and *wort*; from the felty character of the leaves.]
Bot.: *Verbascum Thapsus.*

fe-lŭc'-ca, *s.* [Ital. *feluca*, from Arab. *fulk* = a ship.] A small vessel propelled by oars and lateen sails; it is long and narrow, carrying eight to twelve oars on each side, and is used

where great speed is required. They are not decked. The cutwater terminates in a long



FELUCCA.

beak. They are used in the Mediterranean and adjacent waters for coasting voyages, but are rapidly going out of use.

"Do you see that Livornese *felucca?*"
Longfellow: Golden Legend, v.

fel'-wort, *s.* [FELTWORT.]

fe-male, * fe-mal, * fe-mel, * fe-mele, * fem-male, *s. & a.* [Fr. *femelle*, from Lat *femella* = a young woman, dimin. of *femina* = a woman.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One of the sex which conceives and bears young; a she.

"If he offer it of the herd, whether it be male or *female*, he shall offer it without blemish."—*Leviticus* iii. 1.

2. *Bot.:* That plant which bears the pistil and receives the pollen of the male flower.

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Belonging to that sex which conceives and bears young; not male.

"With that com out of the west
A *female* ape." *Octovian*, 309.

2. Belonging to an individual of the female sex; characteristic of females.

"If by a *female* hand he had forseen
He was to die, his wish had rather been
The lance and double axe of the fair warrior queen."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses xii.

3. Soft, feminine, delicate, weak.

II. *Bot.:* Pistillate; having pistils and no stamen.

¶ For the difference between *female* and *feminine*, see FEMININE.

female cornel-tree, *s.*
Bot.: *Cornus sanguinea.*

female-dragons, *s.*
Bot.: The same as WATER-DRAGONS (q.v.).

female-fern, *s.*
Bot.: *Asplenium Filix femina.*

female-flower, *s.* [FEMALE, A. 2.]

female-hemp, *s.*
Bot.: *Cannabis sativa.*

female-joint, *s.* The socket or faucet-piece of a spigot-and-faucet joint.

female-labour, *s.*
Polit. Econ. & Law: The labour of women. This is regulated by various Acts of Parliament, the most important limitation being that since March, 1843, it has been illegal to employ women or girls in mines and collieries. [FACTORY ACTS.]

female-pimpernel, *s.*
Bot.: *Anagallis arvensis.*

female-plant, *s.* [FEMALE, A. 2.]

female-rhymes, *s. pl.*
Pros.: Double rhymes, or rhymes in which two syllables, one accented and the other unaccented, correspond at the end of each line. They are so called because they end in a weak or feminine syllable: thus, *fable, table; motion, notion*, are female rhymes.

"The *female-rhymes* are in use with the Italian in every line, with the Spaniard promiscuously, and with the French alternately, as appears from the Alarique, the Pucelle, or nay of their later poems."—*Dryden: Preface to Annus Mirabilis.*

female-screw, *s.*
Mech.: The spiral-headed cavity into which another screw works; a screw having grooves or channels in which the thread of another screw works.

† **female-system,** *s.*
Bot.: The pistil, the gynæceum.

* **fe'-mal-ist,** *s.* [Eng. *femal(e); -ist.*] One devoted to the female sex; a ladies' man, a gallant.

"Courting her smoothly like a *femalist.*"
Marston. (*Goodrich & Porter.*)

* **fe-măl-it-y,** *s.* [Eng. *femal(e); -ity.*] Female nature.

"My objection was all owing to *femality.*"—*Richardson: Sir C. Grandison*, vi. 154.

* **fe'-mal-ize,** *v.t.* [Eng. *femal(e); -ize.*] To make female, feminine, or effeminate.

"Upon the model of the other *femalized* virtues"
—*Lord Shaftesbury Characteristics*, pt. iii.

fême-eŏv'-ĕrt, fĕmme-eŏv'-ĕrt, *s.* [Fr.]
Law: A married woman; a woman under covert of her husband.

fĕm'-ĕr-ĕll, fŏm'-ĕr-ĕll, *s.* [Fr. *fumerelle*, from *fumer* = to smoke; Lat. *fumus* = smoke.]
Arch.: A louvre, lantern, or covering placed on the roof of a kitchen, hall, &c., for the purpose of ventilation or the escape of smoke.

fēm'e-sōle, fēm'me-sōle, *s.* [Fr.] An unmarried or single woman.

femme-sole merchant, *s.* A woman who, by the custom of London, carries on a trade on her own account.

* **fēm'-ĭ-cīde,** *s.* [Lat. *femina* = a woman, and *cædo* = to kill.] The murder of a woman.

* **fēm'-ĭ-na-çy,** *s.* [Lat. *femina* = a woman; Eng. suff. *-cy.*] Female nature; femininity.

* **fēm'-ĭ-nal,** *a.* [Lat. *feminalis*, from *femina* = a woman.] Of or pertaining to a woman, or women; female.

"For wealth, or fame, or honour *feminal.*"
West: Abuse of Travelling.

* **fĕm-ĭ-năl'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *feminal; -ity.*] Female nature.

"If in the minority of natural vigour the parts of *feminality* take place, upon the increase or growth thereof the masculine appears."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch xvii.

* **fĕm'-ĭ-nāte,** *v.* [Lat. *feminatus*, from *femina* = a woman.] Feminine.

* **fĕm'-ĭne,** *a.* [Lat. *femina* = a woman.] Womanly, effeminate.

"In Xerxes was to be seene a kinde of *femine* fearfulness."—*Goldyng: Justine*, fo. 18.

* **fĕm-ĭ-nĕ'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Lat. *femina* = a woman; Eng. suff. *-ity.*] Female nature; feminality.

"To her mind they lacked *femineity.*"—*C. Reade: Cloister & Hearth*, ch. lxviii.

* **fĕm-ĭ-nĕs'-çençe,** *s.* [Lat. *femina* = a woman.] The possession or assumption of certain male characteristics by the female.

* **fĕm'-ĭn-ile,** *a.* [Formed from Lat. *femina* = a woman, on analogy of *virile*, from *vir*, &c.] Feminine.

"Virile, *feminile*, and puerile."—*Southey: Doctor*, ch. xix.

fĕm'-ĭ-nine, * fem-i-nyne, * fem-y-nyn, * fem-y-nyne, *a. & s.* [Fr. *féminin*, from Lat. *femininus*, from *femina* = a woman; Sp. *femenino*; Port. *feminino*; Ital. *femminino.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Of or pertaining to a woman; womanly; like or becoming to a woman.

"There was no want of *feminine* wit and shrewdness in her conversation."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

2. Wholly with a bad meaning when applied to a man; effeminate.

"But Nimus being esteemed no man of war at all, but altogether *feminine*, and subjected to ease and delicacy, there is no probability in that opinion."—*Raleigh: Hist. of the World*, bk. ii., ch. i., § 1.

3. Soft, tender, delicate.

II. *Gram.:* Having the form of a word denoting a female; denoting the gender of nouns really or hypothetically female.

B. *As subst.:* A female; a woman; the female sex.

"Fill the world at once
With men, as angels, without *feminine.*"
Milton: P. L., x. 893.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *feminine, female*, and *effeminate*: "*Female* is said of the sex itself, and *feminine* is natural to the characteristics of the sex. *Female* is opposed to male, *feminine* to masculine. In the *female* character we expect to find that which is *feminine*. The *female* dress, manners, and habits, have engaged the attention of all the essayists from the time of Addison to the present period. The *feminine* is natural to the *female*; the *effeminate* is unnatural to the male. A *feminine* air and voice, which is truly grateful to the observer in the one sex, is an odious mark of *effeminacy* in the other. Beauty and delicacy are *feminine* properties; robustness and vigour are masculine properties: the former, therefore, when discovered in a man, entitle him to the epithet of *effeminate.*" (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **fĕm'-ĭ-nine-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *feminine; -ly.*] In a feminine manner; as becomes a woman.

"So *femininely* white it might bespeak
Another sex" *Byron: Lara*, i. 27.

* **fĕm'-ĭ-nin-işm,** *s.* [Eng. *feminin(e); -ism.*] The quality or state of being feminine or female.

* **fĕm-ĭ-nĭn'-ĭ-tȳ, * fĕm-ĭ-nĭn'-ĭ-teē,** *s.* [Eng. *feminin(e); -ity.*] The qualities or manners becoming a woman.

* **fĕm'-ĭ-nĭşm,** *s.* [Lat. *femin(a)* = a woman; Eng. suff. *-ism.*] The quality or state of a female.

* **fē-mĭn'-ĭ-tȳ, * fe-min-i-tee,** *s.* [Lat. *femina* = a woman; Eng. suff. *-ity.*] The qualities becoming a woman; womankind.

"Committed her, yfostered to be,
And trained up in trew *femynitee.*"
Spenser: F. Q., III. vi. 51.

* **fĕm'-ĭ-nize,** *v.t.* [Lat. *femin(a)* = a woman; Eng. suff. *-ize.*] To make womanish, or effeminate.

"The serpent said to the *feminized* Adam, Why are you so demure?"—*More: Conjectura Cabbal.* (1663), p. 45.

fĕm'-ŏr-al, *a.* [Low Lat. *femoralis*, from Lat. *femur* (genit. *femoris*) = a thigh; Fr. *fémoral*; Sp. *femoral.*] Of or belonging to the thigh.

femoral-artery, *s.*
Anat.: That portion of the artery of the lower limb which lies in the upper two-thirds of the thigh.

fē'-mŭr, *s.* [Lat., = the thigh.]

I. *Anat.:* In vertebrate animals the first bone of the leg or pelvic extremity, situated between the os innominatum and the tibia.

2. *Arch.:* The long, flat, projecting face between each channel of a triglyph in the Doric order.

3. *Entom.:* The third joint of the leg; it is long and generally compressed.

fĕn, * fenne, * venne, *s.* [A.S. *fen;* cogn. with Dut. *veen;* Icel. *fen;* Goth. *fani;* O. H. Ger. *fenni* = mud.]

1. Low, flat and wet land; a marsh or moor; low-lying land covered wholly or partially with water, and producing only sedge or coarse grass.

"The remainder was believed to consist of moor, forest, and *fen.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. A disease affecting hops; it is caused by a quick-growing fungus or mould.

¶ Obvious compound: *Fen-born.*

fen-berry, *s.*
Bot.: *Vaccinium Oxycoccos.*

fen-boat, *s.* A kind of flat-bottomed boat used in the fens.

fen-cricket, *s.* *Gryllotalpa vulgaris*, also called the Mole-cricket, from its digging holes for itself in the ground.

fen-duck, *s.*
Ornith.: The Shoveller (q.v.).

fen-fire, *s.* The Will-o'-the-wisp, an ignis-fatuus.

"Mocked as whom the *fen-fire* leads."
A. C. Swinburne: Athens.

fen-fowl, *s.* Any species of fowl which frequents fens.

fen-goose, *s.*
Ornith.: *Anser ferus*, the Gray-lag goose, from its frequenting fens.

fen-grapes, *s.*
Bot.: Vaccinium Oxycoccos.

fen-land, *s.* Marshy, low-lying land; a fen.
"From the mountains, moors, and *fen-lands*."
Longfellow: Song of Hiawatha. (Introd.)

fen-rue, *s.*
Bot.: Thalictrum flavum.

* **fen-sucked,** *a.* Sucked up or drawn from fens or marshes.
"You *fen-sucked* fogs, drawn by the powerful sun,
To fall and blast her pride!"
Shakesp.: Lear, ii. 4.

fĕnçe, * **fens,** * **fense,** * **fenss,** *s.* [An abbreviation for *defence* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) Protection, guard, defence, or security against attack.
"He was fully the *fens* and the fyn stuff
Of all the tulkes of Troy."
Destruction of Troy, 7,363.

(2) That which serves to inclose and protect a piece of ground, or to keep cattle from straying: a structure on the boundary of a lot, field, or estate, to keep off intruders or to act as a screen: as, a wall, a hedge, a paling, a bank, a line of rails or posts, &c.
"In front, near the edge of the morass, were some *fences* out of which a breast-work was without difficulty constructed."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xvii.

(3) The art of using the sword, or fencing; skill in fencing or sword-exercise; the art of self-defence with a sword.
"I bruised my shin the other day, with playing at sword and dagger with a master of *fence*."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor,* i. 1.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Skill or adroitness in meeting and defeating the attacks of an opponent in argument.

(2) A guard, defence, or protection of any kind.
"Whatever disregard certain modern refiners of morality may attempt to throw on all the instituted means of public religion, they must in their lowest view be considered as the out-guards and *fences* of virtuous conduct."—*Blair.*

(3) A purchaser or receiver of stolen goods. (*Slang.*)

* (4) The act of opening a court, parliament, &c.
"The affirmatioun and *fence* of the court, that na man tak speech upon hand, without leave askit and obtenit."—*Bulfour: Practicks,* p. 273.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Gun.:* The arm of the hammer-spring of a gun-lock.

2. *Locks.:* An arm or projection which enters the gates of the tumblers when they are adjusted in proper position and coincidence, and at other times prevents such movement of the dog, stump, or other obstructing member as would permit the retraction of the bolt. In common tumbler-locks the fence forms the obstructing medium between the bolt and the tumblers, to prevent the retraction of the former when the tumbler-gates are not in coincidence.

3. *Wood-work.:* An adjustable guard-plate or edge on a gauge, or on a grooving, banding, plough, fillister, or reglet plane, by which the distance of the groove from the guide-edge is regulated. A straight edge on the work-table of a circular, band, or scroll saw, or of a planing, moulding, or mortising machine. It acts as a gauge and guide, and is adjustable to any required distance from the tool.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *fence, guard,* and *security:* "The *fence* in the proper sense is an inanimate object, the *guard* is a living agent: the former is of permanent utility, the latter acts to a partial extent: in the figurative sense they retain the same distinction. Modesty is a *fence* to a woman's virtue: the love of the subject is the monarch's greatest *safeguard.* . . . The *guard* only stands at the entrance to prevent the ingress of evil: the *security* stops up all the avenues, it locks up with firmness. A *guard* serves to prevent the ingress of everything that may have an evil intention or tendency; the *security* rather secures the possession of what one has, and prevents a loss." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

¶ *Ring-fence:* A fence which completely encircles an estate.

fence-jack, *s.* A lever jack adapted for lifting the corner or lock of a worm-fence in order to lay in a new bottom-rail, a fence-chunk, or a stone. (*American.*)

fence-month, *s.* The fawning month during which deer-hunting is forbidden; a defence-month (q.v.). It begins about June 9, and lasts till July 9. There are also fence-months for various kinds of fishes, as trout, salmon, &c.

fence-post, *s.* A piece of timber or a structure of other material, planted vertically in the ground, to hold panels of a fence.

Fence-post driver: A device like a trip-hammer or pile-driver, mounted upon wheels, and used for driving fence-posts which have been previously sharpened. After the hammer attains its height, the rope is cast off suddenly and the hammer drops.

fence-school, *s.* The same as FENCING-SCHOOL (q.v.).
"What country *fence-school* didst thou learn that at?"—*Beaum. & Flet.: King & no King,* i. 1.

fĕnçe, * **fense,** * **fenss,** *v.t.* & *i.* [FENCE, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

* 1. To guard, to protect, to defend.
"Walls here are men who *fence* their cities more
Than Neptune when he doth in mountains roar."
Drummond: Speech of Caledonia.

† 2. To ward or keep off.
"Yon household fir,
A guardian planted to *fence* off the blast."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

3. To inclose or secure by a fence of any kind, as a hedge, wall, &c.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To protect, to fortify, to surround.
"I *fenced* it round with gallant institutes."
Tennyson: Princess, v. 382.

2. To inclose in any way; to envelop.
"Thou hast clothed me with skin and flesh, and hast *fenced* me with bones and sinews."—*Job* x. 11.

3. To ward or parry by argument or reasoning.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To practise the art of fencing; to exercise in the use of weapons.

2. To be skilled in fencing.

3. To fight or contend; to struggle.
"They *fence* and push, and, pushing, loudly roar,
Their dewlaps and their sides are bathed in gore."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic iii. 343, 344.

4. To raise a fence; to guard.

II. *Fig.:* To endeavour to parry arguments or questions by equivocating; to equivocate.

¶ (1) *To fence a court:* To open the Parliament, or a court of law. This was anciently done in the name of the sovereign, by the use of a particular form of words.
"The quein and Monseour Dosell road frodelin lykmanner to the tolbooth, and remained thairane quhill till the parliament wes *fenced*."—*Pitscottie: Cron.,* p. 514.

(2) *To fence the Lord's Table,* or *the Tables:* To give directions to those who design to communicate, after what is denominated the Action Sermon. (*Scotch.*)
"Thereafter, he *fenceth* and openeth the tables."—*Pardovan,* p. 140.

fĕnçed, *a.* [Eng. *fence(e); -ed.*] Fortified; inclosed with a fence.
"Also he built Beth-horon the upper and Beth-horon the nether, *fenced* cities with walls, gates, and bars."—*2 Chron.* viii. 5.

* **fĕn'çe-fûl,** *a.* [Eng. *fence; -ful(l).*] Affording defence; defensive.
"High o'er his head he held his *fenceful* shield."
West: Education.

* **fĕn'çe-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *fence; -less.*]
1. Without defence or protection; undefended, defenceless.
"Nor deem that from thy *fenceless* throne,
Strength and security are flown."
Scott: Marmion, v. (Introd.)

2. Open: as, the *fenceless* ocean.

fĕn'-çĕr, *s.* [Eng. *fenc(e); -er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who understands the art of fencing; one skilled in the use of the sword or foil.
"They say he has been *fencer* to the Sophy."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night,* iii. 4.

2. A builder of fences.

II. *Hunt.:* A horse which is good at leaping fences.
"The accomplished *fencer* has no chance of proving his superiority over the half-educated racehorse."—*Field,* Jan. 28, 1882.

fĕn'-çĭ-ble, * **fen-sa-bill,** * **fen-sa-ble,** *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *fence; -uble.*]

A. *As adjective:*

* I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Capable of defence.
"With thame ane thousand and ma of *fensabill* men."—*Rauf Coilyear,* 329

2. Capable of being defended; fit for defence.
"No fort so *fencible* nor wals so strong."
Spenser: F. Q., III. x. 10.

II. *Mil.:* Employed for the defence of a country from invasion, but not liable to be sent to serve out of the country.
"The *fencible* regiments received higher bounties for limited service."—*Windham: Speech,* April 3, 1806.

B. *As subst.:* A soldier employed in the defence of a country from invasion, but not liable to serve abroad.
"The most prominent of these objectionable estimates was that of the Manx *fencibles*."—*Windham: Speech,* Feb. 26, 1806.

fĕnç'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [FENCE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of making or constructing fences.
"All this provision of foyle, *fencing,* stowing, planting, were nothing without a continuall oversight."—*Bp. Hall: Sermon* (1624).

2. The materials of which fences are made.

3. The act or art of using a sword or foil in attack or defence.

4. A fence; a protection or guard round any dangerous piece of machinery; bratticing.

5. Equivocation; parrying of argument or reasoning.
"After long *fencing* pushed against a wall."
Dryden; Hind & Panther, iii. 33.

fencing-gauge, *s.* An implement to space and hold nails against a board while nailing them.

fencing-master, *s.* A teacher or professor of the art of fencing.

fencing-nail, *s.* A heavy nail of its class, adapted for fastening on fencing-boards. The nails made for this purpose are nearly twice the weight of the common nails of the same numbers.

fencing-school, *s.* A place where the art of fencing is taught.
"You little think he was at *fencing school*
At four o clock this morning."
Massinger: Old Law, iii. 2.

* **fĕnd** (1), * **fend-en,** * **fende,** *v.t.* & *i.* [An abbreviation of *defend* (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To defend; to guard; to protect.
"He com right son Normundie to *fende*."
Robert de Brunne, p. 196.

2. To keep off; to ward off; to shut or keep out.
"Ye had aye a good roof ower your head to *fend* aff the weather."—*Scott: Antiquary,* ch. xxxvii.

3. To support, to maintain.
"But there is neither bread nor kale,
To *fend* my men and me."
Battle of Otterbourne, Border Minstrelsy, i. 38.

II. *Naut.:* To protect with fenders.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To dispute; to parry or shift off a charge, &c.
"The dexterous management of terms, and being able to *fend* and prove with them."—*Locke.*

2. To make shift for. (Followed by *for.*)
"*Fended* weel *for* ye on the lika days besides."—*Scott: Old Mortality,* ch. vii.

* **fĕnd** (2), *v.t.* [FAND.] To try, to tempt.

* **fĕnd** (1), **fen,** *s.* [FEND (1), *v.*]
1. The shift which one makes for oneself, whether for sustenance, or in any other respect. *To make a fend,* to do any work, or continue in any situation with some degree of difficulty.
"Ne *fend* he fyndis quhiddir away to wend,
Nor on quhat wyse hym self he may defend."
Douglas: Virgil, 446, 35.

2. Provisions in a general sense.

* **fend-full,** *a.* Full of shifts or expedients.

* **fend** (2), *s.* [FIEND.]

* **fĕnd'-āçe,** *s.* [O. Fr.] A protection for the throat, afterwards replaced by the gorget.

fĕnd'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *fend* (1), *v.*; *-er.*] One who or that which serves to defend, protect, or

ward off anything hurtful or dangerous; used especially of

1. A piece of furniture, usually of iron or brass, placed on the hearth to prevent coals from the fire from rolling into the room.

2. An upright timber placed against the edge of a pier, dock-wall, or wharf, to prevent injury to the wall by the contact of vessels, drift, or floating ice; a fender-pile.

3. A mass of old rope stuffed into a heavy, open net made of rope, and placed between the sides of a vessel and the quay or pier with which it is about to collide, in order to deaden the blow and prevent injury to either of the contacting objects; a small pad hung at the sides of a boat for the same purpose.

4. A piece of oak on a vessel's side to protect it from chafing by objects which are being hoisted aboard; a fender-beam.

5. A rub-plate on the bed of a waggon or carriage, to take the rub of the wheel when the vehicle is being turned sharply.

6. An attachment to a plough to keep clods of earth from rolling on to the young corn.

7. A structure of wood placed across a road under repairs, to keep off or divert the traffic.

fender-beam, *s.*

1. The horizontal beam into which the posts of a saw-mill gate are framed at top.

2. The inclined advance piece of an ice-breaker.

3. A beam suspended over a vessel's side to ward off ice and preserve the planking and sheathing of the vessel.

fender-bolt, *s.*

Ship-build.: A bolt having a large head, which projects from the planking and serves as a fender to save the planks from being bruised.

fender-pile, *s.* [FENDER (2).]

fender-post, *s.* One of the guiding stanchions of a saw-gate.

fender-stop, *s.*

Rail. Eng.: A structure at the end of a line of rails, to stop the carriages or an engine.

fĕnd'-ĭng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [FEND (1), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of defending, guarding, or protecting.

2. Provision; providing against want.

"Fire and *fending*, meat and claith; and sit dry and canny by the fireside."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. vii.

* **fend-liche,** *a.* [Mid. Eng. *fend* = fiend, and *liche* = like.] Fiendlike, fiendish.

fĕnd'-ў, fen-die, *a.* [Eng. *fend* (1), s.; *-y, -ie.*] Good at providing for oneself in a strait; full of shifts or expedients.

"Evan opened the conversation with a panegyric upon Alice, who, he said, was both canny and *fendy*."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xviii.

* **fĕn'-ĕl,** *s.* [FENNEL.]

* **fĕn'-ĕr-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *feneratus*, par. par. of *fenero* = to lend on usury; *fenus* (genit. *fenoris*) = interest.] To put money to usury. (*Cockeram.*)

fĕn-ĕr-ā'-tion, *s.* [Fr. *fénération*, from Lat. *feneratio*, from *feneratus*, pa. par. of *fenero.*]

1. The act or practice of lending money on usury.

2. Usury; interest on money lent.

"The bare figured not only pusillanimity and timidity from its temper, but *feneration* or usury from its fecundity and superfetation."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xvii.

* **fĕn-ĕr-ā'-tious,** *a.* [Lat. *feneratus*, pa. par. of *fenero.*] Of or belonging to usury. (*Ash.*)

fĕn-ĕs-tĕl'-la, *s.* [Lat. dimin. of *fenestra* = a window.]

1. *Arch:* The niche at the side of an altar containing the piscina, and sometimes also the credence.

2. *Zool.:* A genus of fossil funnel or fan-shaped Polyzoa, the type of the family Fenestellidæ.

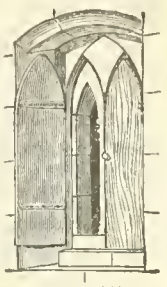
fĕn-ĕs-tĕl'-lĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *fenestell(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: The fan-corals, a family of Palæozoic Polyzoa, commencing in the Lower Silurian, and extending to the Permian, but especially characteristic of the Carboniferous rocks.

fĕ-nĕs'-tra, *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Arch.:* A window; an opening or aperture into a place.

2. *Anat.:* The same as FORAMEN (q.v.).



FENESTRAL.

* **fĕ-nĕs'-tral,** *s.* [Ital. *fenestrella*, dimin. of *fenestra* = a window.]

1. A small window.

2. Window blinds or casements closed with paper or cloth instead of glass.

fĕ-nĕs'-tral, fĕ-nĕs'-trāte, *a.* [Lat. *fenestralis*, from *fenestra* = a window.]

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.:* Of or pertaining to a window.

"The sepulchral and *fenestral* inscriptions of the several parishes."—*Bp. Nicholson: Eng. Historical Library.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* Applied to leaves in which there is only a net-work of filamentous-like cells

FENESTRATE.
Leaves of the Ouvirandra Fenestralis.

formed, the spaces beween which are not filled with parenchyma, thus leaving openings.

"The replum consists of two lamellæ. It sometimes exhibits perforations, becoming *fenestrate*."—*Balfour: Botany*, § 555.

2. *Entom.:* A term applied to the naked hyaline transparent spots on the wings of butterflies.

fĕ-nĕs'-trāt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *fenestrotus*, pa. par. of *fenestro* = to furnish with windows; *fenestra* = a window.]

Arch.: Furnished with windows.

fenestrated-membrane, *s.*

Anat.: A term applied to that form of the elastic tissue of the middle or contractile coat of the arteries, in which it presents a homogeneous membrane, the meshes of which appear as simple perforations.

fĕn-ĕs-trā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *fenestratus*, pa. par. of *fenestro.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of making or supplying with windows.

2. *Arch.:* Fenestration is, in contradistinction to columniation, the system of construction and mode of design marked by windows. Fenestration and columniation are so far antagonistic and irreconcilable, that fenestration either interferes with the effect aimed at by columniation with insulated columns, as in a portico or colonnade, or reduces it, as in the case with an engaged order, to something quite secondary and merely decorative. Astylar and fenestrated ought, therefore, to be merely convertible terms; but as they are not, that of Columnar fenestrated has been invented, to denote that mode of composition which unites fenestration with the semblance, at least, of the other. (*Weale.*)

* **fĕ-nĕs'-tre (tre** as **tĕr),** [O. Fr., from Lat. *fenestra*; Fr. *fenêtre.*] A window. (*P. Plowman*, 9,317.)

fĕ-nĕs'-trŭle, *s.* [Lat. *fenestrula*, dimin. of *fenestra* = a window.]

Zool.: A name given to the ovate interspaces formed by the intersecting branches of the cœnœcium of polyzoa.

* **fĕng,** *s.* [FANG.]

* **fĕn'-gĕld,** *s.* [Eng. *fend* = to defend, and *geld* = money.]

Old Law: A tax or impost for the repelling of enemies.

fĕn'-gĭte, *s.* [Cf. Gr. *φέγγος* (*phengos*) = light, splendid in lustre; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A species of transparent alabaster, sometimes used for windows.

Fē-nĭ-an, *s.* & *a.* [Mod. Lat. *Fenii*; Ir *Fionna, Fiona*, pl. of *Fion, Finn* = a race of heroes celebrated in Irish mythical history. Moore calls them the famous Fianna Eirinn, or Militia of Erin, whose achievements formed so often the theme of our ancient romances and songs, and speaks of Fenian heroes and Fenian poems. Their leader was Finn, or Fiona Mac Cumhal, claimed also by the Scottish Celts, who called him Fingal, as in Fingal's Cave. In Gael. is also Fiann = a Fingalian, a giant. (*Moore: Hist. Ireland*, pp. 135, 140, 141, &c.) The date of Finn Mac Cumhal has been fixed hypothetically at A.D. 213 to 253, but Mr. Skene believes that he and his organization belonged to an earlier Irish race than that which now inhabits Ireland.]

A. *As subst.* (*Pl.*): An Irish secret society which was formed, it is believed, in 1858, in the United States by the refugees who crossed the Atlantic after the unsuccessful outbreak of 1848, and had for its object the expulsion of the British Government, or even the Saxons from Ireland, and the conversion of that island into an independent republic. Its originator divided it into district clubs called circles, each with a president called a centre; the whole organization being ruled over by a senate, over which a "head centre" presided. Its members had to take an oath before being entrusted with its secrets. In January, 1864, they began to attract notice in Ireland, and the next year some of them were seized and imprisoned. Between 1865 and 1867 they made various outbreaks. In 1866 they captured a British vessel, and made a raid into Canada, but were defeated by the volunteers and censured by President Johnson. In 1867 they unsuccessfully attempted an attack on Chester Castle in England, made other risings, and on December 13 blew in the wall of Clerkenwell prison, killing and wounding a number of innocent people living in the adjacent houses. A second Fenian raid into Canada took place in 1870, but was repelled by the militia. The basis for all the Fenian operations was America, where, in 1865, 600 Fenian representatives held a congress. First and last many Fenians were captured and imprisoned by the British Government, most of whom were after a time released. The organization seemed to become dormant about 1874, but various persons who had been connected with it joined the "Invincibles," formed some years later for the purpose of assassinating government officers or others obnoxious to its members or their chiefs. [INVINCIBLE.]

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining or relating to the brotherhood described under A.: as, *A Fenian* raid, a *Fenian* outbreak.

Fē'-nĭ-an-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng., &c. *Fenian*; *-ism.*] The principles or procedure of the Fenians (q.v.).

* **fē'-nix, * fe-nyx,** *s.* [PHŒNIX.]

fĕnks, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The refuse of whale blubber; it has been used in the manufacture of Prussian blue.

fĕn'-land-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *fen*; *land*; *-er.*] An inhabitant of the fens. (*Fuller: Worthies; Lincoln.*, ü. 12.)

fĕn'-măn, *s.* [Eng. *fen*, and *man.*] One who lives in the fens.

"I will not point you to the *fenmen*."—*Adams: Works*, ii. 480.

fĕn'-nĕc, *s.* [An Arabic name, prob. corrupted from Gr. *φοινιξ* (*phoinix*) = a palm or date tree.]

Zool.: *Canis zerda*, a pretty little fox-like animal, about ten inches long, with a tail of about five inches and a quarter. The fur is of a whitish hue, the cheeks large and the snout sharp like those of a fox; the ears are erect, and nearly three inches and a half long. The Fennec is found in the whole of Africa. It builds its nest in trees, and does not burrow. Its food is mostly vegetable.

fĕn′-nĕl, * fen-el, * fen-ell, * fen-yl, * fen-ylle, *s.* [A.S. *finol, finul, finugle, finule,* from Lat. *fœniculum, feniculum,* a dimin. from *fœnum, fenum* = hay.]

Bot.: *Fœniculum vulgare,* a fragrant umbelliferous plant, frequently cultivated in gardens. The flowers are small and yellow, and the leaves finely divided. The seeds are carminative, and are employed in medicine. The leavea are sometimes used in cookery.

"Above the lowly plants it towers,
The *fennel* with its yellow flowers."
Longfellow: Goblet of Life.

¶ (1) *Dog-fennel, Dog's fennel:*

Bot.: *Anthemis Cotula.*

(2) *Hog's fennel:*

Bot.: *Peucedanum officinale.*

(3) *Sea fennel:*

Bot.: *Crithmum maritimum.*

(4) *Sow fennel:*

Bot.: *Peucedanum officinale.*

(5) *Water fennel;*

Bot.: *Callitriche verna.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

fennel-flower, *s.*

Bot.: A common book-name for (1) *Nigella damascena,* from the deeply-cut involucre of the flower, which resemble the leaves of fennel. (*Britten & Holland.*) (2) *Nigella sativa,* an annual of the Buttercup family. It has finely-cut leaves, with white or light-blue open flowers. The seeds are strongly aromatic, and are used in India for putting with woollen goods to keep away insects. In Palestine and Egypt they are used for flavouring curries.

fennel-fruit, *s.*

Phar.: *Fœniculi fructus.* The mericarp of *Fœniculum dulce.* It contains a light-yellow oil, identical with oil of anise.

fennel-giant, *s.*

Bot.: *Ferula communis.*

fennel-water, *s.*

Phar.: *Aqua Fœniculi.* It is prepared by distilliog, till one gallon comes over, two gallons of distilled water and one pound of bruised sweet fennel-fruit. It is stimulant, aromatic, and carminative, and is used to relieve flatulence and diminish griping.

*** fĕn′-nĭsh, * fen-nishe,** *a.* [Eng. *fen; -ish.*] Full of fens; of the nature of a fen or marsh; marshy.

"Hardlier putrifyed and corrupted than all the *fennishe* waters in the whole country."—*Whitgift: Defence,* p. 373.

fĕn′-nȳ, * fen-nie, *a.* [Eng. *fen; -y.*]

1. Having the nature of a fen or marsh; marshy, boggy, moorish.

"Onte of the marryshe and *fennie* places."—*Udal: Actes,* § ii.

2. Full of fens.

"In *fenny* Holland and in fruitful Tweed."
Dryden: Hind & Panther, i. 209.

* 3. Inhabiting or growing in fens or marshes; bred in bogs.

"Fillet of a *fenny* snake
In the cauldron boil and bake."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 1.

*** fĕn′-nȳ-stōnęs,** *s.* [Eng. *fenny,* and *stones.*]

Bot.: An unidentified plant. (*Bailey.*)

*** fen-euil-let,** *s.* [Fr. *fenouillette.*] Fennel-water.

"Went home to take some *fenouillet,* I was so sick of him."—*Swift: Real Diary,* p. 5.

*** fĕn′-ōwed,** *a.* [Vinnewed.] Mouldy, decayed, out of date, obsolete.

"The foisty and *fenowed* festival."—*Dr. Favour: Antiquities Triumphing over Novelty* (1619), p. 334.

*** fĕn′-sĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *fens* = defence; *-ive.*] Defensive.

"His hand that *fensive* service had reuded."
Stanyhurst: Virgil: Æneid, ii. 301.

fĕnt, *s.* [Fr. *fente* = a slit.] The opening left in an article of dress (as in the sleeve of a shirt, the skirt of a gowu), for convenience in putting it on; a placket.

"*Fente* of a clothe *Fibulatorium ámbria.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

fĕn′-ų-greēk, *s.* [Lat. *fœnum Græcum* = Greek hay.]

Botany:

1. *Trigonella fœnum Græcum,* a plant, the seeds of which are bitter and mucilaginous, and are used in veterinary practice.

2. The genus Trigonella (q.v.). (*Hooker & Arnott; Sir Joseph Hooker, &c.*)

*** feod (eo** as **ū),** *s.* [Feud, (2).]

*** feod′-al (eo** as **ū),** *a.* [Fr.] The same as Feudal (q.v.).

"The grand and fundamental maxim of all *feodal* tenure is this, that all lands were originally granted out by the sovereign, and are therefore holden, either mediately or immediately, of the crown."—*Blackstone: Comment.,* bk. ii., ch. 4.

*** feo-dăl′-ĭ-tў (eo** as **ū),** *s.* [Fr. *féodalité.*] The feudal system; feudal tenure; feudality.

*** feod′-ar-ў (eo** as **ū),** *s.* [Feudary.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who holds lands of a superior by feudal tenure.

2. A confederate.

"Senseless bauble,
Art thou a *feodary* for this act, and look'st
So virgin like without?"
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 2.

II. *Old Law:* An officer of the court of wards who was present with the escheator in every county at the finding of offices of lands, and who gave evidence for the king both as to the value and tenure of the land.

feo′-dą-tŏr-ў (eo as **ū),** *s.* [Feudatory.]

*** fēeff, * feffe, * fefe,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *feoffer, fiefer,* from *fief* = a fief; Low Lat. *feoffo.*]

1. To invest with a fief; to enfeoff; to give or grant a corporeal hereditament to.

"Men of relygyon of Normaudye also
He *feffede* here inld londes."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 368.

2. To make a present to; to present.

"*Feffe* false witnesses with floryns ynowe."
P. Plowman, 1,170.

3. To endow.

"May God forbid to *feffe* yon so with grace."
Chaucer: Court of Love.

*** fēoff,** *s.* [Feoff, *v.*] A fief (q.v.).

fēof′-fēe, *s.* [O. Fr. *feoffé,* pa. par. of *feoffer* = to enfeoff.]

Law: One who is enfeoffed or invested with a fief.

"The late earl of Desmond, before his breaking forth into rebellion, conveyed secretly all his lands to *feoffees* in trust."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

fēof′-fĕr, fēof′-fòr, *s.* [O. Fr. *feoffor;* Low Lat. *feoffator.*]

Lat.: One who enfeoffs or invests another with a fief; one who grants a fee.

"Feoffment may be defined the gift of any corporeal hereditament to another; he that so gives being called the *feoffor;* and the person enfeoffed the *feoffee.*"—*Blackstone: Comment.,* bk. ii., ch. 17.

*** fēeff′-mĕnt, * feffe-ment,** *s.* [O. Fr. *feofment;* Low Lat. *feoffamentum.*]

Law:

1. The act of granting a feud or fee.

"Any gift or grant of any honours, castles, lands, or other immoveable things, to another in fee-simple, that is, to him and his heirs for ever, by the delivery of seisin of the thing given: when it is in writing, it is called a deed of *feoffment;* and in every *feoffment* the giver is called the feoffer, feoffator, and he that receiveth by virtue thereof the feoffee, feoffatus. The proper difference between a feoffer and a donor is, that the feoffer gives in fee-simple, the donor in fee-tail."—*Cowel.*

2. The conveyance or gift of any corporeal hereditament to another, accompanied by actual delivery of possession, as by handing over a twig, or a turf. Without such delivery, called livery of seisin, the feoffee had at common law but a mere estate at will.

"For many years *feoffments* have been little used in practice. This kind of conveyance had the effect of passing a fee, if purporting to do so, even though the feoffer had a less estate. It was sometimes used because it also destroyed contingent remainders and powers appendant; but there was this risk, that it might create a forfeiture of the grantor's estate. Hence it was called a tortious conveyance, while other assurances, such as bargain and sale, lease and release, were styled innocent conveyances, having no operation beyond passing such estate as the grantor had to convey. The statute 8 & 9 Vic., c. 106, however, abolished the tortious operation of *feoffments;* and enacting, at the same time, that corporeal hereditaments should be in grant as well as in livery, practically did away with livery of seisin; and removed altogether the grounds upon which *feoffments* were occasionally resorted to."—*Blackstone: Comment.,* bk. ii., ch. 17.

3. The instrument or deed by which corporeal hereditaments are conveyed.

*** feoh,** *s.* [Fee.]

*** feend,** *s.* [Fiend.]

*** fe-or,** *s.* [O. Fr., Ital., & Port, *feno,* from Lat. *forum* = a market.] Price, value.

"Sete *feor* of thine lnue."—*Ancren Riwle,* p. 398.

*** fe-or,** *a. & adv.* [Far.]

*** feorthe,** *a.* [Fourth.]

*** feower,** *a. & s.* [Four.]

*** fer,** *a. & adv.* [Far.]

*** feerm, * feerme,** *s.* [A.S. *feorm, fearme* = food, goods, use, advantage.] [Farm.]

Law: A certain portion of the produce of land, due by a grantee to the lord according to the terms of the charter. (*Wharton.*)

*** fē-rā′-cious,** *a.* [Lat. *ferax* (genit. *feracis*) from *fero* = to bear.] Bearing, fruitful, productive.

"Like an oak
Nursed on *feracious* Algidum."
Thomson: Liberty, iii. 363.

*** fē-răç′-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Lat. *feracitas,* from *ferax* (genit. *feracis*) = fruitful.] Fruitfulness, fertility, productiveness.

"Such writers instead of brittle would say fragile, instead of fruitfulness *feracity.*"—*Beattie: Elements of Moral Science,* pt. iv., ch. i., § 3.

fēr′-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat.]

Zool.: The name given by Linnæus to one of his orders of Mammalia. He included under it the genera Phoca, Canis, Felis, Viverra, Mustela, Ursus, Didelphis, Talpa, Sorex, and Erinaceus. These are now divided among the orders Carnivora, Marsupialia, and Insectivora.

feræ naturæ, *phrase.* Of a wild nature or state. (Applied, in law, to animals living in a wild state, as deer, hares, pheasants, &c., as distinguished from animals which are domesticated, as the cow, fowls, &c.) Property in animals *ferœ naturœ,* is only qualified, not absolute.

fēr′-al (1), *a.* [Lat. *fer(a)* (sc. *bestia*) = a wild beast; *-al.*] Relating to or in any manner connected with the genera enumerated under Feræ (q.v.).

"Like *feral* carnivora, primitive man made use of caves, as do certain savage races of the present day."—*Lindsay: Mind in the Lower Animals,* i. 40.

*** fēr′-al** (2), *a.* [Lat. *feralis;* Fr. *féral;* Ital. *feralo.*]

1. Pertaining to funerals; funereal.

2. Fatal, deadly.

"*Feral* plagues, devourers, common executioners of human kind."—*Burton: Democritus To the Reader,* p. 33.

fēr′-bĕr-īte, *s.* [Named after R. Ferber, of Gera, and Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A massive granular mineral of a black colour, found in Southern Spain, in argillaceous schist with quartz. Hardness, 4–4·50; sp. gr. 6·8–7·1.

*** fĕrd, * fered,** *pa. par.* [Fear, *v.*]

*** fĕrd, * fērde,** *pret. & pa. par.* [Fare.

*** fĕrd,** *a.* [Icel. *fiorda.*] Fourth.

"Skars on the *ferd* day at morne did I aspie
Hie from the wallis croppis Italie."
Douglas: Virgil, 175, 48.

*** fĕrd** (1), *** fērde** (1), *s.* [M. H. Ger. *gevœrde.*]

1. Fear, terror.

"Thenne such a *ferde* on hem fel."
E. Eng. Allit. Poems: Patience, 218.

2. Force, ardour.

"It was our great desire to have at once been at handy-strokes, well understanding that the *ferd* of our hot spirits could not long abide in edge."—*Baillie: Letters,* i. 170.

*** fĕrd** (2), *** færd, * ferde** (2), *s.* [A.S. *ferd, fyrd;* O. Fris. *ferd;* O. S. *fard;* O. H. Ger. *fart;* Icel. *ferdh;* Sw. *färd;* Dan. *færd.*] A company, a body of men.

"Robert that was of al the *ferd* mayster."
Havelok, 2,384.

fēr′-dę-lănçe, *s.* [Fr. = iron of a lance—*i.e.,* lance-head.]

Zool.: The Yellow Viper of Martinique, *Bothrops lanceolatus.* It belongs to the Crotalidæ or Rattlesnake family. It is found in the sugar plantations of Brazil and the West Indian Islands, and is exceedingly poisonous. It attains a length of five to seven feet. The tail ends in a horny spike. When in pursuit of its prey it can spring to a great distance.

*** fērd′-fŭl, * feerd-ful,** *a.* [Eng. *ferd* (1) *s.*; *-ful*(*l*).]

1. Full of fear or terror; afraid, timid; fearful.

"Who is a *ferdful* man and of gastful herte?"—*Wycliffe: Deut.* xx. 8.

2. Causing fear or terror; to be feared or dreaded.

"Who is thee like, worschipful in holynes, *feerdful* and preisable?"—*Wycliffe: Select Works*, iii. 21.

***fērd'-fūl-nēss,** ***ferd-ful-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *ferdful*; *-ness.*] Frightfulness, dreadfulness.

"Wondrynge at the *ferdfulnesse* of tho thingis whiche thin ighen schulen se."—*Wycliffe: Deut.* xxviii. 34.

***fēr'-dī-grew (ew as ū),** *s.* [FARTHINGALE.]

***ferd'-layk,** *s.* [FERD (1), *s.*] Fear.

"Thai suld in grete *ferdlayk* be broght."
Hampole: Pricke of Conscience, 6,427.

***fērd'-lĭ, *ferd-ly,** *a.* & *adv.* [Eng. *ferd* (1), *s.*; *-ly.*]

A. *As adj.:* Frightful, dreadful.

"This *ferdly* fester wolde never me froo."
Nugæ Poeticæ, p. 65.

B. *As adv.:* Fearfully.

***fērd'-nĕss, *ferd-nes, *ferde-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *ferd*; *-ness.*] Fear, dread, terror.

"For *ferdnes* he turned ogayne."
Legend of Holy Rood, p. 122.

***fērd'-wĭt, *ferd-wite,** *s.* [A.S. *ferdwite, fyrdwite.*]

1. A fine or penalty imposed on persons for neglecting or refusing to join in a military expedition.

2. The penalty for manslaughter in the army.

***fēre** (1), *s.* [FEAR, *s.*]

***fēre** (2), ***feir, *feere,** *s.* [A.S. *gefera.*] A companion, a partner, a fellow.

"He wod into the water, his *feren* him bysyde."
Political Songs, p. 217.

¶ *In fere:* Together; in company or society.

"We be fewe brildes her *in fere*."
Chaucer: Cuckoo & Nightingale, 273.

***fere** (3), *s.* [O. Fris. *fere*; Icel. *fœri.*] An opportunity.

"To don hemm god aghgh affterr thine *fere*."
Ormulum, 4,428.

***fere** (1), *s.* [FIRE, *s.*]

***fere** (5), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A puny or dwarfish person

***fere,** ***feore,** *a.* [A.S. *fére*; Icel. *fœrr*; Sw. & Dan. *för.*] Sound, strong, vigorous, uninjured.

"Al hale and *fere* men faand thair fee."
Cursor Mundi, 6,006.

***fere** (1), *v.* [FEAR, *v.*]

***fere** (2), *v.* [FARE, *v.*]

fĕr'-ē-tŏr-ў, *s.* [Lat. *feretrum* = a bier or litter; *fero* = to bear, to carry; Gr. *φέρετρον* (*pheretron*), from *φέρω* (*pherō*) = to bear, to carry.] The bier or shrine containing the relics of saints borne in processions, which was usually done upon their feast-days, as a token

FERETORY.

of gratitude in times of public rejoicing, or to obtain some favour in seasons of calamity. The type of a feretory is a coffin, but the form is usually that of a ridged chest, with a roof-like top, generally ornamented with pierced work, with the sides and top engraved and enamelled, and sometimes having images in high relief. It was made of the precious metals, wood, or ivory.

"The upper part of this *feretory* was all covered with plate of the purest gold."—*Keepe: Monumenta Westmonasteriensia*, p. 137.

***fer-forth, *fer-forth-ly,** *adv.* [FARFORTH, FARFORTHLY.]

fĕr'-gŭs-ŏn-ite, *s.* [Named after Robert Ferguson, of Raith, and Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A brownish-black, subtranslucent or opaque mineral, found near Cape Farewell in Greenland, disseminated in quartz, and also at Ytterby in Sweden. Hardness, 5·5–6; sp. gr. 5·8.

***fer-hede,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *fere* (2), a., and auff. *-hede, -hood.*] Company.

"As he wende in his *ferhede*
Toward the batail." *Robert of Gloucester*, p. 188.

***fer-i,** *s.* [FERRY, *s.*]

***fēr'-ĭ-æ,** *s. pl.* [Lat.]

Roman Antiq.: Public holidays, during which all labour ceased, and all judicial and political proceedings were suspended. The *feriæ* were divided into two classes, *feriæ publicæ*, or general holidays, and *feriæ privatæ*, or private holidays, observed by certain families or individuals only in commemoration of some particular occurrence to them or their ancestors. On these days the temples were visited, and prayers and sacrifices offered, and as public games formed an important feature in the worship of the gods, the terms *ludi* (games) and *feriæ* were frequently employed as synonymous.

***fēr'-ĭ-al, *fer-i-ale, *fer-i-all, *fer-i-ell, *fer-y-ale,** *a.* [Lat. *ferialis*, from *feriæ* = holidays; Fr. *férial*; Sp. & Port. *ferial*; Ital. *feriale.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Pertaining to holidays; of the nature of a holiday.

"They did learn to dance and to sing, and to play on instruments on the *ferial* days."—*Dugdale: Orig. Judic.*, ch. lv.

2. *Scots Law:* Applied to those days during which it was not lawful for courts to be held or any judicial steps taken.

"Within *feryale* tyme on gude Wednisday in Passione woulk."—*Act. Audit* (an. 1471), p. 16.

***fēr-ĭ-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *feriatus* = keeping holiday; *feriæ* = holidays.] A keeping holiday; a cessation from labour.

"Brown has words still more extraordinary as *feriation* for keeping holiday, dedentition for falling the teeth, &c."—*Beattie: Moral Science*, pt. iv., ch. i., § 3.

***fēr'-ie, *fer-ye,** *s.* [O. Fr. *ferie, foirie*; Lat. *feriæ.*] A holiday, a feast.

"These ben the *feries* of the Lord, whiche ye schulen clepe hooli."—*Wycliffe: Levit.* xxiii. 2. (*Purvey.*)

***fer-i-en,** *v.t.* [FERRY, *v.*]

***fēr'-ĭ-ent,** *a.* [Lat. *feriens*, pr. par. of *ferio* = to strike.] Striking, beating. (*Ash.*)

***fēr'-īne,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *ferinus*, from *fera* = a wild beast.]

A. *As adj.:* Wild, savage, untamed.

"The only difficulty is touching those *ferine*, noxious, and untameable beasts; as lions, tigers, wolves, bears."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind*, p. 202.

B. *As subst.:* A wild beast.

***fēr'-īne-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *ferine*; *-ly.*] In the manner of wild beasts; like a wild beast.

fēr'-īne-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *ferine*; *-ness.*] Savageness, wildness.

"A ferine and necessitous kind of life, . . . would assimilate the next generation to barbarism and *ferineness*."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind*, p. 197.

Fēr-ĭn'-ghee, Fēr-ĭn'-gee, *s.* [A corrupt. of *Frank* (q.v.).] The name given by the Hindus to the English and other Europeans. It appears to have arisen at the period when the French seemed more likely than the British to obtain empire in India, and were more talked of by the natives. Now the word is used chiefly of the English, and is intended to be disrespectful rather than complimentary.

fēr'-ĭ-ō, *s.* [A word of no etymology.]

Logic: A mode in the first figure of syllogisms, in which the Middle Term is made the subject of the Major and the predicate of the Minor premiss. It is composed of a Universal Negative, a Particular Affirmative, and a Particular Negative, *e.g.*,

(fEr) No A is B.
(I) Some C is A.
(O) Some C is not B.

fēr'-ĭ-sō, fer-i-son, *s.* [A word of no etymology.

Logic: A mode in the third figure of syllogisms, in which the Middle Term is the subject both of the Major and the Minor Premises. Ferison differs from Felapton in that that the Minor Premiss is a Particular instead of a Universal Affirmative.

***fēr'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Lat. *feritas*, from *ferus* = wild, fierce.] Fierceness, wildness, savageness.

"Those who use to eat or drink blood are apt to degenerate into *ferity* and cruelty."—*Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

***fer-lac, *fear-lac,** *s.* [Eng. *fer*, *fear*, and *-lac.*] Fear, dread.

"Feondes habbeth *farlac* ant engles of thin ele."
St. Marheret, p. 10.

***fēr'-lĭe, fĕrc'-lў,** *a.* & *s.* [FERLY *a.*]

***fēr'-lĭe,** *v.i.* [FERLY, *v.*]

***fer-ling,** *s.* [Norm. Fr.]

1. A farthing.

2. A quarter of a ward in a borough.

fēr-lў, *fer-li, *fer-lieh, *fer-liche, fer-lie, *fer-lyche, *fer-like, *feer-liche, *feer-li, *feor-liche, *a.*, *s.*, & *adv.* [A.S. *fœrlic* (a.), *fœrlice* (adv.); Icel. *farligr* (a.), *fárliga* (adv.).]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Dreadful.

"Thus was that *ferli* fight finched that time."
William of Palerne, 3,934.

2. Wonderful; causing wonder or amazement; strange.

"Wha herkened ever swilk a *ferly* thing?"
Chaucer: C. T., 4,171.

B. *As subst.:* Something wonderful, amazing, or surprising; a wonder.

"Moche folk him folwed that *ferli* to behold."
William of Palerne, 3,280.

C. *As adverb:*

1. Dreadfully.

"The rayn *ferly* flayed that folk."
E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness, 960.

2. Wonderfully, surprisingly.

"I wille you telle tythings *ferly* goode."
Towneley Mysteries, p. 49.

***fēr'-ly, *fēr'-lĭe,** *v.i.* [FERLY, *a.*] To wonder.

***fēr'-lў-fūl,** *a.* [Eng. *ferly*; *-ful(l).*] Wonderful, strange.

"There a *ferlyful* folke I fonde."
Destruction of Troy, 13,306.

***fēr'-lў-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *ferly*; *-ly.*] Wonderfully.

"He watz *ferlyly* fayn."
E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness, 962.

***fērm,** *a.* [FIRM.]

***fērm,** *s.* [FARM, *s.*]

***fēr'-ma-çie, *fer-ma-cye,** *s.* [O. Fr. *farmacie*; Gr. *φαρμακεία* (*pharmakeia*), from *φάρμακον* (*pharmakon*) = a drug.] [PHARMACY.] A medicine, a drug, a preparation.

"*Fermacyes* of herbes." *Chaucer: C. T.*, 2,714.

***fērme,** *s.* [FARM, *s.*]

***fērme,** *a.* [FIRM, *a.*]

fēr'-mĕnt, *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *fermentum*, or *fervimentum*, from *ferveo* = to boil, to be agitated; Fr. *ferment*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *fermento.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) In the same sense as II.

(2) A gentle internal motion or boiling of the constituent parts of a fluid.

"Down to the lowest lees the *ferment* ran."
Thomson; Castle of Indolence, ii. 30.

2. *Fig.:* A state of commotion, agitation, or disturbance.

"He had no sooner entered on his functions than all Paternoster Row and Little Britain were in a *ferment*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

II. *Chem.:* Ferments are substances which cause fermentation (q.v.). They are of two kinds: (1) Chemical, or unorganized, as diastase, emulsin, myrosin, the ferment of the pancreas, &c.; (2) Physiological, or organized, such as yeast, mycoderms, microzymes, bacteria, &c. A mode of distinguishing between the two is afforded by the action of chloroform, which kills the latter, but does not produce any alteration in the former. Thus chloroform arrests the fermentation of sugar, but does not interfere with the action of emulsin or amygdalin. Unorganized ferments may be extracted from the vegetable and animal organs in which they occur by means of glycerine. Thus diastase may be extracted from germinating wheat and barley, emulsin from sweet almonds, and animal sugar, forming ferment, from the glands which produce it. The ferment may be precipitated from the

glycerine solution by alcohol, and purified by repeated solution and precipitation. The ferment of the pancreas acts on fibrine at 90°. It is said that organized ferments have been produced by spontaneous generation in organic liquids (*Bastian*, in *Proc. Roy. Soc.*, xxv. 149), but careful experiments have shown that the germs of these ferments are floating in the air. Borax appears to prevent fermentation, and has been recommended for preserving meat from putrefaction (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*, supp. iii.

B. *As adj.:* (See the compound).

ferment-oils, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Volatile oils produced by the fermentation of various plants, not originally contained therein, and different from the oils which are extracted from the unfermented plants by distillation with water. They were known to the alchemists, and by them designated quintessences. Ferment-oils are for the most part more soluble in water than ordinary volatile oils. They are generally formed by allowing the flowering-plant to ferment in water; the liquid is distilled when the fermentation is ended, and the oil extracted from the distillate by shaking it with ether, which dissolves the oil; the ether is then allowed to evaporate off. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*)

fĕr-mĕnt', *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *fermento*, from *fermentum*, from *ferveo* = to boil, to be agitated; Fr. *fermenter*; Sp. *fermentar*; Ital. *fermentare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To cause or excite fermentation in.

"A moist and well *fermented* earth."—*Bp. Hall: Sermon* (Jan. 29, 1625).

2. *Fig.:* To excite, to agitate, to heat, to warm, to excite.

"Ye vigorous swains! while youth *ferments* your blood,
And purer spirits swell the sprightly flood,
Now range the hills." *Pope: Windsor Forest*, 193.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.* To be in a state of fermentation; to effervesce; to undergo sensible internal motion, as the constituent parts of a fluid.

2. *Fig.:* To be in a state of ferment; to be agitated, heated, warmed, or excited, as by violent emotions.

"We take the skull up, and muse over the frolic and dancing, with which that empty bowl once *fermented*."—*Thackeray: English Humourists*, lect. ii.

* **fĕr-mĕnt-a-bĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *ferment*; *-ability*.] The quality or state of being fermentable; capability of fermentation.

* **fĕr-mĕnt'-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *ferment*; *-able.*] That may or can be fermented; capable of fermentation.

* **fĕr-mĕn'-tal,** *a.* [Eng *ferment*; *-al.*] Having the power or property of causing fermentation.

"Cucumbers, being waterish, fill the veins with crude and windy serosities, that contain little salt or spirit, and debilitate the vital acidity and *fermental* faculty of the stomach."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. vii.

* **Fĕr-mĕnt-ăr'-ĭ-ans,** *s. pl.* [Eng. *ferment*; *-arian.*] The Christians of the Greek Church, so called by the Latins on account of their using fermented bread in the Eucharist. (*Ash.*)

* **fĕr-mĕnt-ăr'-i-ous,** *a.* [Eng. *ferment*; *-arious.*] Belonging to fermentation. (*Cole.*)

* **fĕr'-mĕn-tāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *fermentatus*, pa. par. of *fermento.*] To leaven.

"The largest part of the Lords were *fermentated* with an anti-episcopal sourness."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, ii. 179.

fĕr-mĕn-tā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *fermentatus*, pa. par. of *fermento* = to ferment; Sp. *fermentacion*; Ital. *fermentazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II.

2. *Fig.:* A state of excitement, agitation, or commotion of spirit; a ferment.

II. *Chem.:* Alcoholic fermentation was known to the ancients, and is the change which sugar undergoes under the influence of yeast. Before fermentation takes place, cane sugar is transformed into glucose, thus, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11}+H_2O = 2C_6H_{12}O_6$. About 95 per cent. of the glucose is converted into alcohol, $C_6H_{12}O_6 = 2CO_2 + 2C_2H_5{\cdot}OH$. Of the other 5 per cent., about 1 part is used by the growth of yeast, the other 4 parts are converted into succinic acid, glycerine, carbonic acid, and free hydrogen: a larger quantity of these secondary products is formed if the fermentation is slower, or is made with more exhausted and impure yeast. Fermentation takes place most readily at about 24° to 30°. The saccharine liquid becomes turbid, gives off CO_2, and becomes warmer than the air; when the evolution of CO_2 ceases, the yeast or ferment, *Torvula cerevisiæ*, separates from the liquid which now contains alcohol, glycerine, and succinic acid in the place of the sugar. A small quantity of acetic acid is always formed, probably from the decomposition of the yeast. Most of the natural saccharine juices, as beet-root, potato, and grape juice, when fermented, yield small quantities of alcohols, homologous with ethylic alcohol, forming Fusel oil (q.v.), which contains propyl, butyl, and amyl alcohols, also a small quantity of caprioic, œnanthyl, and caprylic alcohols. These may be produced probably not from glucose, but from some other substances present in the juice, or from glucose by the action of special ferments; an increase of yeast takes place when the liquid contains a nitrogenous substance; the action of yeast on sugar is prevented by too great concentration of the liquid. The presence of chemical compounds, as silver nitrate, soluble salts of lead, iron, copper, tannin, creosote, phenol, alcohol when its strength is above 20 per cent., and oxalic acid, hinders fermentation.

¶ (1) *Butyric fermentation:*

Chem.: The conversion of lactic acid, &c., into butyric acid, due to the presence of Vibrio, according to Pasteur.

(2) *Lactic fermentation:*

Chem.: The conversion of sugar into lactic acid, said to be due to the presence of *Penicillium glaucum*. It takes place when 2 gallons of milk are mixed with six pounds of raw sugar, 12 pints of water, 8 ounces of putrid cheese, and 4 lbs. of zinc white; the mixture is kept at a temperature of 30° for some weeks. If the fermentation is allowed to go further, the lactic acid, $CH_3{\cdot}CH{\cdot}OH{\cdot}CO{\cdot}OH$, is converted into butyric acid, $CH_3{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}CO{\cdot}OH$.

(3) *Mucous fermentation:*

Chem.: The conversion of sugar into mannite, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, gum, $C_{12}H_{20}O_{10}$, and carbonic acid, CO_2, under the influence of a peculiar ferment.

(4) *Tannous fermentation:*

Chem.: The conversion of tannin, in a solution of galls, into gallic acid, $C_{27}H_{22}O_{17} + O_{12} = 3C_7H_6O_5 + 6CO_2 + 2H_2O$. The conversion of alcohol into acetic acid is due to slow oxidation, as the presence of a ferment is not required, but it takes place rapidly in the presence of *Mycoderma aceti*, in a solution containing 10 per cent. of alcohol, at a temperature between 20° and 30°.

fĕr-mĕn'-ta-tĭve, *a.* [Fr. *fermentatif*; Sp. & Ital. *fermentativo.*]

1. Causing or having the power to cause fermentation.

"Aromatical spirits destroy their *fermentative* heat."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments*, ch. v.

2. Consisting in fermentation.

"It is not a *fermentative* process."—*Paley: Nat. Theology*, ch. x.

fĕr-mĕn'-ta-tĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *fermentative*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being fermentative.

* **fĕr-mĕn-tĕs'-çĭ-ble,** *s.* [Lat. *fermentesco*, incept. from *fermento* = to ferment.] A body or substance capable of fermentation.

fĕr-mĕnt'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Ferment, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The state of fermentation.

fermenting-square, *s.*

Brewing: An oblong or square shallow vat in which wort is fermented.

fermenting-vat, *s.* A tank or tun in which wort is placed to undergo the fermentation resulting from the addition of the yeast. Certain arrangements for keeping the liquid at the desired temperature in the heat of summer or cold in winter are added in some cases.

* **fĕr'-mĕr-ĕre,** *s.* [Low Lat. (*in*)*firmarius*, from *infirmaria* = an infirmary; Lat. *infirmus* = weak, sickly: *in* pref. negative, and *firmus* = strong.] The person in a religious house who had charge of the infirmary.

* **fĕr'-mĕr-ĭe,** * **fer-mer-y,** * **fer-mer-ye, fer-mor-y,** *s.* [Fr. *enfermerie*; Sp. *enfermeria*; Port. *enfermaria*; Ital. *infermeria*, from Low Lat. *infirmaria*, from Lat. *infirmus* = weak, sickly.] An infirmary.

"*Fermerye. Infirmaria.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **fĕr'-mĭl-lĕt,** *s.* [O. Fr., dimin. of *fermeil* = a clasp, from *fermer* = to make fast or firm.] A buckle, a clasp.

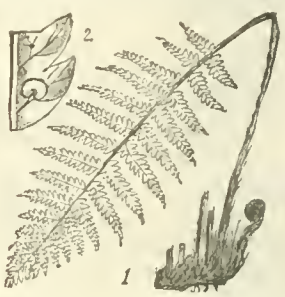
"Those stones were sustained or stayed by buckles and *fermillets* of gold for more firmness."—*Donne: Hist. of Septuagint*, p. 42.

* **fer-mour,** *s.* [Farmer.]

fĕrn, * **ferne,** *s.* [A.S. *fearn*; cogn. with Dut. *varen*; O. H. Ger. *farn*, *farn*; Ger. *farn.*]

1. *Botany:*

(1) *Gen.:* The Filical Alliance, consisting of vascular Acrogens, with marginal or dorsal one-celled spore-cases, usually surrounded by an elastic ring; spores of only one kind. (*Lindley.*) Ferns are leafy plants, springing from a rhizome, which creeps below or on the surface of the ground, or rises into the air like the trunk of a tree. This trunk does not taper, but is of equal diameter at both ends. It is covered by a hard, cellular, fibrous rind; its wood, when any is present, consists of large, acalariform or dotted ducts; the



FERN.
1. Filix Mas. 2. Pair of Pinnules.

vernation of the leaves is circinate, their venation often dichotomous. Reproductive organs, consisting of spore-cases, arising from the veins on the lower surface of the leaves or from their margins. The collection of seeds are called sori. Most ferns are comparatively small, whilst some tree-ferns reach seventy-five feet high. The closest affinities of ferns is with Lycopodiaceæ. Seventy-five genera and about 2,500 species are known. Lindley divided them into three orders: Ophioglossaceæ, Polypodiaceæ, and Danæaceæ (q.v.). The last-named order is now generally called Marattiaceæ (q.v.). The three are thus distinguished: Ophioglossaceæ have the fructifications marginal, on racemiform fronds; Marattiaceæ have the fructifications dorsal on flat leafy fronds; Polypodiaceæ have the spore-cases not valvate, rarely somewhat two-valved vertically. The last has jointed spore-cases, the first two have none.

(2) *Spec.:* The order Polypodiaceæ. It contains all the Filical Alliance, with the exception of a few abnormal genera.

2. *Palæo-bot.:* The fronds of ferns or their impressions are frequently met with, and in a beautiful state of preservation. In some cases even the form of the sori has been preserved. Ferns are known from about the middle of the Silurian period. They became more numerous during the Devonian period; tree-ferns (Psaronius and Cyclopteris) appearing amongst the rest. Ferns are quite a notable feature of Carboniferous vegetation. There are both herbaceous and tree-ferns. The genera of the former are numerous. The most important are Sphenopteris, Pecopteris, Neuropteris, Cyclopteris, &c. The ferns of the Permian system are less numerous; they generally resemble those of the Carboniferous. Ferns abound again in the Oolitic rocks, after which they lose their relative importance as plants of higher organization multiply.

3. *Pharm.: Filix mas*, Male Fern, the dried rhizome of *Aspidium Filix mas*. It should be collected in summer. It is of a greenish-brown color externally, yel[illegible] within; the taste is at first sweet, then bitter; the powder

is yellowish-green. It is used to form *Extractum Filicis Liquidum*, fern in fine powder two pounds extracted with eighty fluid ounces of ether. It is anthelmintic, and is employed to expel tapeworms.

fern-bracken, *s.*
Bot.: *Nephrodium Filix mas.*

fern-owl, *s.*
Zool.: The Nightjar or Goatsucker, *Caprimulgus europæus.*

fern-seed, *s.* The seeds or spores of ferns; these were in former times supposed to possess supernatural virtues or powers, such as rendering a person invisible.

"I had
No medicine, sir, to go invisible,
No *fern-seed* in my pocket."
Ben Jonson: New Inn, i. 1.

fern-shaw, *s.* Fern-brake or fern-thicket. (*Browning: Flight of the Duchess.*)

***fĕrne,** *a.* & *adv.* [A.S. *fyrn*; O. Sax. *fern*, *forn*, *furn*; O. H. Ger. *firni*; Goth. *fairnis.*]

A. *As adj.:* Former, past.

"Farewel al the mowgh of *ferne* yere."
Chaucer: Troilus & Creisida, v. 1,176.

B. *As adv.:* Formerly, before.

"The kyndnesse that myn evercristene
Kidde me *fernyere.*" *P. Ploweman*, 3,353.

fĕrn'-ĕr-ў, *s.* [Eng. *fern*; *-ery.*] A place where ferns are artificially grown.

fĕrn'-mŭnd, *s.* [Eng. *fern*, and Lat. *osmunda.*] A fern, *Osmunda regalis.* (*Markham*, in *Nares*; *Britten & Holland.*)

fĕrn'-tĭ-cle, farn-tic-kle, ***fern-tyk-ylle,** *s.* [Eng. *fern*, and *tickle.*] A spot on the skin resembling the seed of a fern; a freckle.

fĕrn'-ў, fern-ie, *a.* [Eng. *fern*; *-y.*]

1. Full of, or overgrown with ferns.

"And see ye not that bonny road,
That winds about the *fernie* brae?"
Scott: Thomas the Rhymer, i.

2. Resembling or having the characteristics of fern.

***fē-rŏç'-ĭ-ent,** *s.* [Lat. *ferox* (genit. *ferocis*) = fierce.] Fierce, ferocious.

"Vainly exhausting their *ferocient* spirits."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 142.

fē-rŏç'-ĭ-fў, *v.t.* [Lat. *ferox* (genit. *ferocis*) = fierce, and *facio* (pass. *fio*) = to make.] To make fierce or ferocious.

fē-rō'-cious, *a.* [Fr. *féroce*, from Lat. *ferox* (genit. *ferocis*); Ital. *feroce*; Sp. & Port. *feroz.*]

1. Fierce, savage, wild, ravenous.

"The lyon, a fierce and *ferocious* animal, hath young ones but seldome, and but one at a time."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xvi.

2. Indicating or expressive of ferocity.

"Each *ferocious* feature grim with ooze."
Pope: Dunciad, ii. 328.

3. Infuriated.

"The humbled power of a *ferocious* enemy."—*Louth: Lect.* xiii.

fē-rō'-cious-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *ferocious*; *-ly.*] In a ferocious or savage manner; with ferocity.

fē-rō'-cious-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *ferocious*; *-ness.*] The quality of being ferocious; ferocity; savage fierceness.

fē-rŏç'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *férocité*, from Lat. *ferocitas*, from *ferox* (genit. *ferocis*) = fierce, from *ferus* = wild.] The state of being ferocious; savageness, fierceness, wildness, fury.

"No kindness will tame the sullen *ferocity* of a priesthood."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *ferocious*, *fierce*, and *savage*: "*Ferocity* marks the untamed character of a cruel disposition: *fierceness* has a greater mixture of pride and anger in it, the word *fiers* in French being taken for haughtiness: *savageness* marks a more permanent, but not so violent a sentiment of either cruelty or anger as the two former. *Ferocity* and *fierceness* are in common applied to the brutes, to designate their natural tempers: *savage* is mostly employed to designate the natural temper of man, when uncontrolled by the force of reason and a sense of religion. In an extended application of these terms, they bear the same relation to each other: the countenance may be either *ferocious*, *fierce*, or *savage*, according to circumstances. A robber who spends his life in the act of unlawfully shedding blood acquires a *ferocity* of countenance: a soldier who follows a predatory and desultory mode of warfare betrays the licentiousness of his calling and his undisciplined temper in the *fierceness* of his countenance: the tyrant whose enjoyment consists in inflicting misery on his dependants or subjects evinces the *savageness* of his temper by the *savage* joy with which he witnesses their groans and tortures." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

fē-rō'-nĭ-a, *s.* [See def. 1.]

1. *Roman Myth.:* A goddess, commonly ranked among the rural divinities, and worshipped with great solemnity both by the Sabines and the Latins, but more especially by the former.

2. *Astron.:* An asteroid, the 72nd found. It was discovered by Peters, on Jan. 9, 1862.

3. *Bot.:* A genus of Aurantiaceæ (Citronworts), the order to which the orange belongs. The only known species is the Wood-apple or Elephant-apple (*Feronia elephantum*). It is a large and handsome tree, with pinnate leaves, and a large grey fruit with a very hard rind. It grows in India, where the native practitioners consider the young leaves, which when bruised have a smell like anise, stomachic and carminative.

4. *Entom.:* A genus of Coleoptera, belonging to the section Pentamera, and family Carabidæ.

fĕr'-ŏsh, *s.* [Hind. *furosh.*] An Indian servant in charge of tents, furniture, &c. He is expected to sweep the ground and spread carpets. (*Joffur Shurreef & Herklots.*)

***fēr'-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *ferus.*] Wild, savage.

"To chase away those *ferous* and indomitable creatures that infested the land."—*Wilson: Life of James I.*

fĕr'-ran-dīne, *s.* & *a.* [Fr.]

A. *As substantive:*

Fabric: A mixed stuff of silk and other materials. It probably resembled poplin.

B. *As adj.:* Made of the stuff described in A. (*Pepys: Diary*, Jan. 28, 1662-3.)

***fĕr-ra'-ra,** *a.* [For etym. see def.]

Old Armour: A broadsword of especial excellence, named after Andrea Ferrara, a famous swordsmith.

¶ *Andrea Ferrara:* The same as Ferrara (q.v.).

"'The blade,' said the Prince, 'is a genuine *Andrea Ferrara.*'"—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xl.

fĕr-rār'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named after J. B. Ferrari, an Italian botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of bulbous plants from the Cape of Good Hope. They belong to the natural order Iridaceæ.

***fĕr'-ra-rў,** *s.* [Eng. *ferrum* = iron.] [Farriery.] The art of working in iron. (*Chapman: Homer; Iliad* xvi.)

fĕr'-rāte, *s.* [Eng. *ferr(um)*; suff. *-ate* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: A salt of ferric acid, H_2FeO_4. The free acid has not been obtained. When a mixture of four parts of dry potassium nitrate and one part of pure ferric oxide, Fe_2O_3, is heated to full redness for an hour in a covered crucible, and the resulting brown mass treated with ice-cold water, a deep violet-red coloured solution of potassium ferrate, K_2FeO_4, is obtained. Potassium ferrate is also prepared by passing chlorine gas through a strong solution of potassium hydrate in which recently precipitated ferric oxide is suspended. The potassium ferrate is precipitated as a black powder, which may be drained on a porous tile. A solution of potassium ferrate decomposes, oxygen being liberated, and hydrated ferric oxide is precipitated. Ferrate of barium, $BaFeO_4$, is obtained by adding $BaCl_2$, barium chloride, to a solution of the potassium salt. It is a deep crimson-coloured powder, and is a stable compound. Organic matter decomposes a solution of potassium ferrate.

***ferre,** *a.* [Far.] Further, farther.

***fĕr'-rĕ-an,** *a.* [Lat. *ferreus*, from *ferrum* = iron.] Of or pertaining to iron; of the nature of iron; made of iron.

***fĕr'-rĕ-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *ferreus.*] The same as Ferrean (q.v.).

"In the body of glass there is no *ferreous* or magnetical nature."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

***fer-rest,** *a.* & *adv.* [Farthest.]

fĕr'-rĕt (1), *s.* [Fr. *furet*, from Low Lat. *furetus*, *furectus*, the origin of which is doubtful, being derived by some from Lat. *fur* = a thief, by others from Bret. *fur* = wise; Wel. *fur* = wise, crafty; *furred* = a crafty one, a ferret; Gael. & Ir. *fèred.*]

1. *Zool.: Putorius furo*, a domesticated variety of the genus Putorius. It is of African origin, and is unable to endure great cold, even an English winter being sufficient to kill it if not properly housed. It is about fourteen inches in length, the fur of a pale yellow colour, and the eyes pink. Ferrets are much used, both in this country and America, for killing rats and driving rabbits out of their holes.

"Coneys are taken either by *ferrets* or purse-nets."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

2. *Glass-manuf.:* An iron used to make the rings at the mouths of bottles, or to try the melted matter.

fĕr'-rĕt (2), *s.* [Fr. *fleuret.*] A kind of narrow tape made of cotton, wool, or silk.

"Red wax and green *ferret*
Are fixed at the foot of the deeds."
J. & H. Smith: Rejected Addresses.

fĕr'-rĕt, *v.t.* & *i.* [Ferret (1), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To drive out of a hole or retreat, as a ferret does a rabbit.

"The archbishop had *ferreted* him out of all his holds."—*Heylin: Hist. Presb.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To drive out of any retreat or lurking-place.

"Let's in and *ferret* out these cheating rake-hells."
Cartwright: Ordinary, v. 4.

2. To find out, to discover, to search out by secret or cunning means; followed by *out*: as, To *ferret out* a secret.

"The War Office here is slowly but surely *ferreting out* the ramifications of the recent military conspiracy."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 7, 1883.

B. *Intrans.:* To hunt after rabbits, &c., with a ferret.

fĕr'-ret-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *ferret* (v.); *-er.*] One who ferrets or hunts out a person or thing which is hidden or secret.

fĕr-rĕt'-tō, *s.* [Ital., dimin. of *ferro* = Lat. *ferrum* = iron.]

Glass-manuf.: A preparation of copper employed in glass-colouring. It is made by placing thin sheets of copper, interstratified with powdered brimstone, in a crucible which is luted tight and exposed to the heat of a blast-furnace for about two hours; when cool, the copper is found to be calcined so as to be readily crumbled between the fingers; it is then pulverized and sifted for use. A superior article to the foregoing is prepared by using vitriol instead of brimstone, and exposing the crucible to the heat of the glass furnace for three days. The old vitriol is then replaced by fresh, and the heating operation repeated six times.

fĕr'-rĭ-age (age as **ĭj),** ***fer-i-age,** ***fer-ry-age,** *s.* [Eng. *ferry*; *-age.*] The price, sum, or fare paid for conveyance in a ferry.

"Physic, journeying, *feriage*, carriage, &c."—*Strype: Life of Parker*, bk. iv., ch. 25.

fĕr'-rĭc, *a.* [Lat. *ferrum* = iron; suff. *-ic.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Of or pertaining to iron; extracted from iron.

2. *Chem.:* Having iron in its composition. Each molecule contains 2 atoms of iron, united to each other by one bond, if iron is regarded as a tetrad in ferric compounds, $\gtrless Fe—Fe \lessgtr$, as ferric chloride, $Cl_3 \gtrless Fe—Fe \lessgtr Cl_3$ or Fe_2Cl_6.

ferric acetate, *s.*

Chem.: A dark-red, uncrystallizable liquid; when boiled, a basic acetate is precipitated.

ferric arsenate, *s.*

Pharm.: $Fe_3As_2O_8$. *Ferri arsenias.* A green, amorphous, insoluble powder, obtained by precipitating a mixed solution of four parts of arseniate of sodium with three parts of sodium acetate, by a solution of nine parts ferrous sulphate. It has the same medicinal properties as arsenic.

ferric chloride, *s.*

1. *Chem.:* Fe_2Cl_6, sesquichloride of iron. It is obtained in brilliant red-brown scales when

chlorine gas is passed over red-hot iron. It is very deliquescent, and soluble in alcohol and in ether. It forms double salts with potassium chloride, and with ammonium chloride. It is obtained in a hydrated condition by dissolving ferric oxide in hydrochloric acid. A solution of ferric chloride dissolves a large quantity of freshly precipitated ferric hydrate, the solution becoming darker in colour. The dilute solution is decomposed by heat into hydrochloric acid and colloidal ferric oxide, which remains in solution. Ferric chloride is reduced to ferrous chloride by sulphur dioxide, stannous chloride, metallic zinc, and by sulphuretted hydrogen gas. Ferric chloride is a disinfectant. Ferric chloride gives a red colour with acetates, sulphocyanates, meconates, also with diamidophenol. A blue colour with ferrocyanide of potassium, and characteristic reactions with phenol, &c.

2. *Phar.:* Ferric chloride, *Ferri perchloridi liquor fortior*, strong solution of perchloride of iron. Prepared by dissolving iron wire in hydrochloric acid, and then evaporating the solution with nitric acid; it should contain 15·62 grains of Fe_2O_3 in a fluid drachm. It is used in the form of *Liquor ferri perchloridi*, solution of perchloride of iron, and *Tinctura ferri perchloridi*. These contain one part of the strong solution to three parts of water, or alcohol. They are powerful astringents, and blood restorers. A piece of blotting paper, moistened with strong solution of ferric chloride, is very useful to stop bleeding from a slight cut.

ferric nitrate, *s.*

Chem.: $Fe_2(NO_3)_6$, pernitrate of iron. Obtained by dissolving iron wire in nitric acid, sp. gr. 1·3, and then adding to the solution a quart of stronger acid, sp. gr. 1·43., when the salt separates out in colourless prismatic crystals, containing either six or nine molecules of water. Ferric nitrate is soluble in alcohol, and in water. The solution of ferric nitrate is red-brown in colour, and dissolves hydrated ferric oxide, forming a basic nitrate. Ferric nitrate is used in dyeing and in pharmacy under the name of *Ferri pernitratis liquor*, as a powerful astringent tonic in cases of diarrhœa. Nitric acid will not attack iron, when the iron wire is oxidized at the end by holding it in the flame of a spirit lamp, and when cold gradually dipping it into the acid, the oxidized end first; also, when the iron is dipped into strong nitric acid and then washed with water; or, by first introducing a platinum wire into the acid, and then the iron wire in contact with it, the contact may, however, afterwards be broken. The iron is said, under these conditions, to be passive in respect to the action of nitric acid.

ferric oxide, *s.*

1. *Chem.:* Fe_2O_3, peroxide of iron, sesquioxide of iron, red oxide of iron, rouge, colcothar. It occurs in nature, as red hæmatite, specular iron ore, and is obtained by heating, $FeSO_4$, ferrous sulphate in the preparation of sulphuric acid. It is a red powder, nearly insoluble in acids; it is used as a pigment, and to give an orange or purple colour to glass and porcelain, according to temperature. Ferric oxide is not magnetic, and is unaltered by heat. It is used to polish glass, and then finely divided by jewellers under the name of rouge. The hydrated sesquioxide is obtained in a bulky brown precipitate by precipitating ferric chloride by ammonia; soda or potash must not be used, as the oxide retains a large quantity of these substances. The hydrate occurs native, as brown hæmatite. Hydrated ferric oxide is soluble in acids forming ferric salts; these solutions dissolve excess of the oxide, which is afterwards precipitated as a basic salt. The hydrated oxide is used to remove H_2S from coal gas, and as a mordant in dyeing. It is reduced by organic matter, but is reoxidized in the air. Ferric oxide unites with ferrous oxide to form magnetic oxide of iron, $Fe_2O_3{\cdot}FeO$, or Fe_3O_4. [MAGNETIC IRON OXIDE.]

2. *Phar.: Ferri peroxidum hydratum*, hydrated peroxide of iron. Obtained by drying the moist peroxide of iron at 212° F., and then reducing it to powder. It is used in the preparation of *Emplastrum ferri*, chalybeate plaster. Ferric oxide is a non-irritating preparation of iron: it is given internally in cases of neuralgia. *Ferri peroxidum humidum*, moist peroxide of iron. Obtained by precipitating persulphates of iron with soda, collecting on a calico filter, and keeping in a covered vessel; it contains about 86 per cent. of uncombined water. It is used as an antidote in cases of arsenical poisoning: it converts the arsenious acid into insoluble arsenate of iron

ferric-sulphate, *s.*

Chem.: $Fe_2(SO_4)_3$, persulphate of iron, sesquisulphate of iron. Obtained as a yellowish-brown deliquescent mass readily soluble in water. It forms basic salts, with excess of the ferric hydrate. Obtained by oxidizing ferrous sulphate with nitric acid, and adding sulphuric acid. Or by dissolving ferric hydrate in sulphuric acid. It forms alums, in which aluminium is replaced by iron. $Fe_2(SO_4)_3{\cdot}(NH_4)_2SO_4{\cdot}24H_2O$. This salt is used in dyeing. It is insoluble in alcohol.

¶ *Ferric salts* are not precipitated by H_2S from acid solutions, but are reduced to ferrous salts with separation of sulphur. Ferric salts give a red precipitate with caustic alkalies and ammonia; ammonium sulphide gives a black precipitate of ferrous sulphide and sulphur. Potassium ferrocyanide gives a deep blue precipitate; potassium ferricyanide gives no precipitate; and sulphocyanate of potassium (KCNS) gives a blood-red colour with ferric salts, which is not destroyed by HCl, but is decolourised by the addition of $HgCl_2$.

fĕr-rĭ-căl'-çīte, *s.* [FERROCALCITE.]

fĕr-rĭ-çȳ-ăn'-ĭc, *s.* [Eng. *ferri*(c), and *cyanic* (q.v.).] Pertaining to or derived from iron and cyanogen.

ferricyanic acid, *s.*

Chem.: [FERRICYANIDE OF HYDROGEN].

fĕr-rĭ-çȳ-an-īde, *s.* [Eng. *ferri*(c), and *cyanide* (q.v.).]

Chem.: A salt of hydro-ferricyanic acid. Ferricyanides are formed by the action of oxidizing agents on ferrocyanides. The ferricyanides of ammonia, sodium, potassium, and of the alkaline earth-metals are soluble, the other ferricyanides are mostly insoluble, and have characteristic colours, so that ferricyanide of potassium is used as a test for metals, giving a deep blue colour with ferrous salts, an orange colour with zinc salts, a yellowish-green with cupric salts. The most important salt is ferricyanide of potassium (q.v.).

ferricyanide of hydrogen:

Chem.: Hydroferricyanic acid, ferricyanic acid, hydrogen ferricyanide, $H_6(Fe_2)^{vi}(CN)_{12}$. It is obtained as a reddish-brown liquid by decomposing lead ferricyanide with dilute sulphuric acid. The solution is acid, and is decomposed by boiling.

ferricyanide of potassium, *s.*

Chem.: $K_6(Fe_2)^{vi}(CN)_{12}$. Red prussiate of potash. It is prepared by slowly passing chlorine gas, with agitation, into a cold solution of ferrocyanide of potassium, till a drop of the solution no longer gives a precipitate with ferric chloride. The solution is then concentrated and allowed to crystallize; the salt is purified by recrystallization. It forms ruby-red anhydrous prismatic crystals, which are soluble in four parts of cold water; they are very slightly soluble in alcohol. The crystals burn and give off sparks in the flame of a candle: they detonate when heated with potassium nitrate. Excess of chlorine decomposes the salt, chloride of cyanogen and hydrocyanic acid being formed, and the solution deposits Prussian green, $Fe_3(CN)_8{\cdot}4H_2O$. With solutions of ferrous salts it gives a deep blue precipitate of ferrous ferricyanide, $Fe''_3(Fe_2)^{vi}(CN)_{12}$, which is used as a pigment under the name of Turnbull's blue. Ferricyanide of potassium is reduced to ferrocyanide of potassium by the action of sulphurous acid and by sulphites, and by boiling a solution of it, rendered alkaline by potash, with the hydrates of lead, protoxides, manganous oxide, the oxides being converted into higher oxides; it is also reduced by stannous chloride, and by many organic substances. Ferricyanide of potassium in an alkaline solution oxidizes sugar, gum, starch, and cellulose into carbonic acid and water. Ferricyanide of potassium is used as a chemical reagent and in dyeing.

fĕr-rĭ-çȳ-ăn'-ō-ğĕn, *s.* [Eng. *ferri*(c), and *cyanogen* (q.v.).]

Chem.: A hexatomic radical contained in ferricyanides, having the formula $(Fe_2(CN)_{12})^{vi}$, also written $(Fe_2{}^{vi}Cy_{12})^{vi}$; but this formula is often for convenience divided by two; hence, ferricyanide of potassium is written $K_3Fe(CN)_6$, instead of $K_6Fe_2(CN)_{12}$. This radical is also expressed by the sign (Cfdy).

* **fĕr'-rĭ-ĕr** (1), *s.* [Eng. *ferry*; *-er.*] A ferryman.

* **fĕr-rĭ-ĕr** (2), *s.* [FARRIER.]

* **fĕr'-rĭ-ĕr-y,** *s.* [FARRIERY.]

† **fĕr-rĭf'-ĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *ferrum* = iron *fero* = to bear, to produce, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Producing iron.

ferriferous rocks, *s. pl.*

Geol.: Rocks which contain iron ore, if they do not even mainly consist of it. The bands of clay ironstone of the Carboniferous age are of this character; very thick beds of ferriferous rocks also occur in the Lias of Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, in the inferior Oolite of Yorkshire and Northamptonshire, and in the Neocomian beds of Lincolnshire.

* **fĕr'-rĭl,** *s.* [FERRULE.]

fĕr'-rĭl-īte, *s.* [Lat. *ferrum* = iron, and Eng. suff. *-lite* = Gr. λιθός (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Min.: A variety of trap-rock containing iron in the state of an oxide.

* **fĕr-rĭ'-vŏr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *ferrum* = iron, *voro* = to devour, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Eating iron.

"This poor creature was really *ferrivorous*."—*Southey: Doctor*, ch. CXXVIII.

fĕr-rō-, *pref.* [Lat. *ferrum* = iron.]

Chem.: A prefix used to denote derivation from iron.

fĕr-rō-căl'-çīte, *s.* [Pref. *ferro-*, and Eng. *calcite* (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of calcite containing carbonate of iron, and turning brown on exposure.

fĕr-rō-cō-băl-tīte, *s.* [Pref. *ferro-*, and Eng. *cobaltite* (q.v.).]

Min.: A ferriferous variety of cobaltite.

fĕr-rō-çȳ'-an-āte, *s.* [Pref. *ferro-*, and Eng. *cyanate* (q.v.).]

Chem.: A name formerly given to Ferrocyanide.

fĕr-rō-çȳ-ăn'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *ferro-*, and Eng. *cyonic* (q.v.).]

Chem.: (See the compound).

ferrocyanic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $H_4Fe(CN)_6$, or H_4Cfy. Hydroferrocyanic acid, ferrocyanide of hydrogen, ferroprussic acid. It is obtained by adding to a cold saturated aqueous solution of ferrocyanide of potassium, an equal volume of concentrated hydrochloric acid, washing the precipitate with hydrochloric acid, drying on a porous brick, and then dissolving in alcohol and precipitating with ether; or by decomposing ferrocyanide of barium with sulphuric acid, or ferrocyanides of lead or copper with sulphuretted hydrogen. Ferrocyanic acid is a colourless crystalline mass easily soluble in water and in alcohol; insoluble in ether. It is tetratomic; it has an acid reaction, reddens litmus, and decomposes many metallic salts, yielding ferrocyanides. When an aqueous solution of ferrocyanic acid is heated, it gives off hydrocyanic acid, and deposits Prussian blue.

fĕr-rō-çȳ-ăn-īde, *s.* [Pref. *ferro-*, and Eng. *cyanide* (q.v.).]

Chem.: A salt of hydroferrocyanic acid, ferro-prussiate. The ferrocyanides of ammonium, sodium, potassium, barium, strontium, calcium, and magnesium are soluble. Cupric ferrocyanide is a reddish-brown powder; ferric ferrocyanide is blue, Prussian blue; nickel and cobalt ferrocyanides are green; the ferrocyanides of silver, lead, zinc, and manganese are white insoluble powders. By the action of oxidizing agents ferrocyanides are converted into ferricyanides; by the action of nitric acid into nitro-prussides. When heated ferrocyanides are decomposed into cyanide of iron and cyanide of the other metal, the cyanide of iron being further converted into iron and carbon, and nitrogen is given off; the other cyanide

remains either unaltered, as cyanide of potassium, or the metal is reduced and nitrogen given off. The presence of iron in ferrocyanides cannot be detected by the addition of caustic alkalies, nor by ammonium sulphide. The following are the chief ferrocyanides :—

ferrocyanide of barium, *s.*

Chem.: $Ba_2Fe(CN)_6$. Obtained by the action of ferrous sulphate on cyanide of barium, which can be obtained by passing a current of air over an ignited mixture of charcoal and barium carbonate. Barium ferrocyanide can also be obtained by boiling Prussian blue with baryta water. It forms small, yellow, anhydrous, monoclinic prisms, which dissolve in 584 parts of cold and 116 parts of boiling water.

ferrocyanide of hydrogen, *s.*

Chem.: [FERROCYANIC ACID].

ferrocyanide of iron, *s.*

Chem.: Prussian blue, $Fe_7(CN)_{18}{\cdot}9H_2O$, or $2Fe_2^{vi}(Fe(CN)_6)_3 + 9H_2O$. Obtained by adding potassium ferrocyanide to ferric chloride, $3K_4Fe(CN)_6 + 2Fe_2Cl_6 = 12KCl + Fe_7(CN)_{18}$. Also by adding potassium cyanide to a mixture of ferrous and ferric salts, $18KCN + 3FeCl_2 + 2Fe_2Cl_6 = 18KCl + Fe_7(CN)_{18}$. This last reaction is Scheele's test for hydrocyanic acid. But Prussian blue is made on a large scale by adding ferrous sulphate to ferrocyanide of potassium, and allowing the white precipitate of $K_2Fe_2(CN)_6$ to oxidize by contact with the air, or by treatment with chlorine. Ferric ferrocyanide dries into a hard brittle mass with a copper-red lustre like indigo. It is very hygroscopic. It is insoluble in water and in acids, but soluble in oxalic acid, forming a deep blue liquid, which, when thickened with gum, can be used for blue ink. Boiled with water and mercuric oxide, it yields mercuric cyanide and ferric oxide. Heated in contact with the air, it burns like tinder and leaves oxide of iron. Soluble Prussian blue is prepared by adding excess of ferrocyanide of potassium to ferric chloride. Pure Prussian blue is called Paris blue; impure, containing alumina, is called Mineral blue. Prussian blue is often adulterated with alumina, chalk, gypsum, and starch. It is used as a pigment, and also to dye wool, cotton, and silk.

ferrocyanide of potassium, *s.*

Chem.: $K_4Fe(CN)_6 + 3H_2O$, yellow prussiate of potash. Ferroprussiate of potash. Obtained by boiling Prussian blue with an aqueous solution of caustic potash. By digesting precipitated ferrous cyanide with an aqueous solution of potassium cyanide, or any soluble ferrous salt, with aqueous cyanide of potassium. On a large scale it is prepared by melting animal matter containing nitrogen with carbonate of potassium and iron filings. The carbonate of potash is first fused in large covered iron pots heated to bright redness, and then the iron and animal matter are added gradually, large quantities of gases being evolved. The mixture is then heated till the reaction is finished. The fused mass, when cold, is broken into small pieces, thrown into water, well stirred, and heated quickly to 80° or 90°. The impure cyanide of potassium is thus converted into ferrocyanide of potassium, and the solution evaporated; the salt is purified by recrystallization. The ferrocyanide has been shown by Liebig to be formed by the lixiviation, and not during the fusion. Ferrocyanide of potassium crystallizes in large, transparent, yellow, tetragonal crystals, containing three molecules of water. Soluble in four parts of cold and in two parts of boiling water; it is insoluble in alcohol. Heated with carbonate of potassium, it is converted into cyanide and cyanate of potassium, and metallic iron separates out. Ferrocyanide of potassium is used as a chemical reagent, and for the preparation of Prussian blue. By the action of oxidizing agents, it is converted into ferricyanide of potassium. Heated with strong sulphuric acid, it gives off carbon monoxide, and is converted into ammonium, ferrous, and potassium sulphates, $K_4Fe(CN)_6{\cdot}3H_2O + 6H_2SO_4 + 3H_2O = 6CO + 3(NH_4)_2SO_4 + FeSO_4 + 2K_2SO_4$. Heated with dilute sulphuric acid, it gives off hydrocyanic acid; heated with ammonium chloride, it gives off ammonium cyanide.

fĕr-rō-çȳ-ăn-ō-ğĕn, *s.* [Pref. *ferro-*, and Eng. *cyanogen* (q.v.).]

Chem.: A tetratomic radical contained in ferrocyanides, having the formula $(Fe''(CN)_6)^{iv}$, also written $(FeCy_6)^{iv}$ and Cfy^{iv}.

* **fĕr-rō-çȳ-ăn-ŭ-rĕt,** *s.* [Pref. *ferro-*, and Eng. *cyanuret.*]

Chem.: A name formerly given to ferrocyanides.

* **fer-rom, *fer-rome, *fer-rum,** *a.* [FAR.] Strange, foreign.

"Sevine schore shippis, fulle of *ferrome* folke." *Morte Arthure*, 3,578.

¶ " *O ferrom*, " *o ferrum*, " *ou ferrum*. From afar; at a distance.

"He saw the toun *o ferrum* lien." *Minot*, p. 29.

fĕr-rō-prŭs-sī-āte (ssi as shī), *s.* [Pref. *ferro-*, and Eng. *prussiate* (q.v.).] [FERROCYANIDE.]

fĕr-rō-prŭs'-sĭc, *a.* [Pref. *ferro-*, and Eng. *prussic* (q.v.).] [FERROCYANIDE.]

fĕr-rō-sĭl'-ĭ-cāte, *s.* [Pref. *ferro-*, and Eng. *silicate* (q.v.).]

Chem.: [SILICATE OF IRON].

fĕr-rō-sĭ-lĭç'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *ferro-*, and Eng. *silicic* (q.v.).]

fĕr-rō-sō-fĕr'-rĭc, *a.* [As if from a Lat. *ferrosus*, from *ferrum* = iron, and Eng. *ferric* (q.v.).]

Chem.: Ferrosoferric oxide, $Fe_3O_3{\cdot}FeO$, or Fe_3O_4, occurs naturally as black magnetic oxide of iron, and can be obtained by burning iron in oxygen, or by passing steam over iron filings, or heating iron in carbonic acid gas, or by heating ferrous sulphate with calcium chloride in a crucible. Ferrosoferric oxide crystallizes in regular octohedra or tetrahedra, and is magnetic. When heated in a stream of hydrogen it is reduced to metallic iron; it is also reduced by heating it with coke, or with carbon monoxide. It is soluble in acids, forming a mixture of ferrous and ferric salts. Ferrosoferric hydrate can be formed when ferric sulphate and ferrous sulphate are dissolved in water, precipitated by ammonia, and then boiled till the precipitate becomes granular and black. It is also magnetic.

fĕr-rō-tăn'-ta-līte, *s.* [Pref. *ferro-*, and Eng. *tantalite* (q.v.).]

Min.: A ferriferous variety of tantalite (q.v.).

fĕr-rō-tī'-tan-īte, *s.* [Pref. *ferro-*, and Eng. *titanite* (q.v.).]

Min.: The same as SCHORLOMITE (q.v.).

fĕr'-rō-tȳpe, *s.* [Lat. *ferrum* = iron, and Eng. *type* (q.v.).]

Photography:

1. A process, so named by Hunt, which derives its name from the material of the plate (iron) on which it is taken. Plates of sheet-iron are covered with a surface of black Japan varnish. This is immersed in collodion, and after a time in the silver solution. It is then placed in the holder and exposed in the camera.

2. A photograph taken by the process described under 1.

fĕr'-roŭs, *a.* [Lat. *ferr(um)* = iron; Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Chem.: Having a considerable quantity of iron in its composition. Each molecule of a ferrous compound probably contains two atoms of iron united to each other by two bonds = Fe = Fe =, if iron be regarded as tetrad in ferrous compounds, but the formulæ are generally written so as to contain only one atom of iron, as ferrous oxide FeO, instead of Fe_2O_2, and ferrous chloride $FeCl_2$, instead of Fe_2Cl_4.

ferrous carbonate, *s.*

1. *Chem.:* $FeCO_3$. Protocarbonate of iron. It occurs native as spatose iron ore, and in an impure state of clay ironstone in the carboniferous series. When heated in a closed vessel $3FeCO_3 = 2CO_2 + CO$ and Fe_3O_4, black magnetic oxide of iron is formed. Hydrated ferrous carbonate is obtained as a whitish-green precipitate. When a solution of a ferrous salt is mixed with an alkaline carbonate, it absorbs oxygen from the air and loses carbonic acid, and is converted into hydrated ferric oxide. Ferrous carbonate occurs in chalybeate springs, being held in solution by the excess of carbonic acid present.

2. *Pharm.:* Carbonate of iron obtained by decomposing a solution of sulphate of iron by carbonate of ammonia, and rubbing the precipitate with sugar, and drying at 212° Fahr. It is called *Ferri carbonas saccharata*. It is used in *Mistura ferri composita* and in *Pilula ferri carbonatis*. It is not astringent, and restores the blood.

ferrous chloride, *s.*

Chem.: $FeCl_2$ or Fe_2Cl_4. Protochloride of iron. Obtained anhydrous in white crystalline, deliquescent scales by passing chlorine over excess of red-hot metallic iron, or by reducing ferric chloride by heating it in a current of hydrogen. It absorbs ammonia gas. Hydrated ferrous chloride, $FeCl_2{\cdot}4H_2O$, is obtained in bluish-green monoclinic crystals by dissolving iron in hydrochloric acid, and concentrating the solution. Ferrous chloride is very soluble in water. It also dissolves in alcohol. Ferrous chloride unites with ammonium chloride, forming a double salt, $FeCl_2{\cdot}2NH_4Cl\ 2H_2O$. Ferrous chloride oxidizes in the air.

ferrous iodide, *s.*

1. *Chem.:* FeI_2. Proto-iodide of iron. Obtained by digesting iodine with water and iron wire. It forms a pale green solution which, when evaporated, deposits green deliquescent crystals of $FeI_2{\cdot}4H_2O$. Its solution decomposes into free iodine and peroxide of iron, but, if iron wire be kept in the solution, the strength remains the same, as the iodine set free again dissolves iron.

2. *Pharm.:* Ferrous iodide. *Ferri iodidum* is used to prepare *Syrupus ferri iodidi*, syrup of iodide of iron, which does not so readily decompose as the solution of ferrous iodide, and in *Pilulæ ferri iodidi*. Iodide of iron possesses the properties of iron and of iodine. It is used in scrofulous diseases.

ferrous nitrate, *s.*

Chem.: $Fe(NO_3)_2$. Can be obtained by mixing barium nitrate with ferrous sulphate $Ba(NO_3)_2 + FeSO_4 = BaSO_4 + Fe(NO_3)_2$, or by dissolving iron monosulphide in cold dilute nitric acid. When evaporated in vacuo over sulphuric acid it crystallizes in pale green deliquescent crystals, which, when heated, evolve nitric oxide and yield a basic ferric nitrate. Ferrous nitrate is used in dyeing.

ferrous oxide, *s.*

Chem.: FeO. Protoxide of iron, obtained as a black powder by heating iron in carbon dioxide $Fe + CO_2 = FeO + CO$. It takes fire when heated in the air, forming ferric oxide. The hydrate of ferrous oxide, $Fe(OH)_2$, ferrous hydrate, is obtained as a white precipitate when a solution of a ferrous salt is mixed with a solution of caustic potash, both perfectly free from air. If boiled in a vessel free from oxygen it loses its water of hydration, becoming black. Ferrous hydrate rapidly absorbs oxygen from the air, the colour changing from white to green and then to red brown, owing to the formation of ferric hydrate. Ferrous hydrate is slightly soluble in a solution of ammonia.

ferrous sulphate, *s.*

I. *Chem.:* $FeSO_4{\cdot}7H_2O$. Protosulphate of iron, green vitriol, iron vitriol, copperas, sulphate of iron. Ferrous sulphate is obtained pure by dissolving iron wire in pure dilute sulphuric acid, also when ferrous sulphide is acted upon with dilute sulphuric acid in the preparation of sulphide of hydrogen, H_2S. On evaporating the ferrous sulphate separates out in transparent and bluish green rhomboidal crystals, which effloresce in dry air; in moist air they become coated with a brown crust of ferric sulphate. Ferrous sulphate is insoluble in alcohol, and soluble in twice its weight of cold water. The salt loses six molecules of water at 100° and retains the other molecule till it is heated to 300° At red heat it is decomposed, yielding Nordhausen sulphuric acid and ferric oxide. A solution of ferrous sulphate gradually absorbs oxygen when exposed to the air, but can be kept by placing iron wire in the solution. It absorbs dioxide and trioxide of nitrogen, forming a dark brown liquid which rapidly absorbs oxygen. Ferrous sulphate forms double salts with the alkaline sulphates, as $FeSO_4{\cdot}K_2SO_4{\cdot}6H_2O$. These salts are used to determine the strength of permanganate and bichromate solutions employed in volume-

trical analysis. Ferrous sulphate is used as a black dye in combination with vegetable astringent matters. Large quantities of ferrous sulphate are obtained by exposing to the action of air and moisture iron pyrites, FeS_2, which is decomposed into $FeSO_4$ and H_2SO_4, the latter acting on the clay forma aluminium sulphate.

2. *Pharm.:* Ferrous sulphate, *Ferri sulphas*, used in the preparation of *Mist. ferri comp.* Ferrous sulphate is a powerful astringent. Granulated sulphate of iron, *Ferri sulphas granulata* is prepared by pouring a hot solution of ferrous sulphate into rectified spirit, and stirring the mixture, so that the salt shall separate in minute granular crystals.

ferrous sulphide, *s.*

Chem.: FeS. Sulphide of iron. Obtained by projecting into a red-hot crucible a mixture of five parts of sulphur with eight parts of iron filings. Also by rubbing a red-hot bar of iron with roll sulphur. Ferrous sulphide is a black brittle substance, and is used in the laboratory as a source of sulphuretted hydrogen, H_2S, that gas being liberated by the action of dilute sulphuric or hydrochloric acid on FeS. Hydrated ferrous sulphide is precipitated when ammonium sulphide is added to a solution of a ferrous salt. This precipitate absorbs oxygen rapidly from the air, and is converted into sulphur and hydrated ferric oxide.

¶ *Ferrous salts* are not precipitated by H_2S from acid solutions. They give a white precipitate of ferrous hydrate with caustic alkalies and ammonia, which quickly oxidizes. Carbonates of potassium, sodium, and ammonium precipitate white ferrous carbonate, which quickly becomes red-brown. Ammonium sulphide gives a black precipitate of ferrous sulphide. Potassium ferrocyanide gives a pale bluish-white precipitate, which darkens in colour on exposure to the air. Potassium ferricyanide gives a deep blue precipitate.

fĕr-rū'-gĭn-āt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *ferrugineus, ferruginus*, from *ferrugo* (genit. *ferruginis*) = rust of iron; *ferrum* = iron.] Having the properties or colour of rusty iron.

fĕr-rū'-gĭn-oŭs, fĕr-rū-gĭn'-ō-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *ferrugineus, ferruginus*, from *ferrugo*; Fr. *ferrugineux*; Ital. *ferruginoso.*]

I. Containing particles of iron; partaking of the nature of iron.

"They are cold, hot, purgative, diuretick, *ferruginous*, saline, petrifying, and bituminous."—*Ray: Creation*, pt. i.

2. Of the colour of iron rust or oxide of iron.

ferruginous springs, *s. pl.*

Geol.: Springs with much more than the normal amount of iron in their composition. They have a partly milky partly ochreous hue where the water stagnates, and cement the loose stones to which they have access. For instance, a ferruginous spring which rises on the northern shore of the Firth of Forth, between Pittenweem and St. Monance, cements the pebbles of the beach into a conglomerate as hard as that of the Old Red Sandstone.

ferruginous-water, *s.* [Chalybeate.]

fĕr-rū'-gō, *s.* [Lat. = iron rust.]

Bot.: A disease in plants, commonly called Rust (q.v.).

fĕr'-rūle, * **ver-rĭl,** *s.* [O. Fr. *virole*, from Low Lat. *virola* = a ring to bind anything; Lat. *virola* = a little bracelet, dimin. of *viria* = a bracelet or armlet; *vieo* = to weave or plait.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A metallic ring on the handle of a tool, the end of a stick, column, &c.

"The fingers ends are strengthened with nails, as we fortify the ends of our staves or forks with iron hoops or *ferrules*."—*Ray: Creation*, pt. ii.

2. *Boilers:* A short tube or thimble made slightly conical, and used to fasten the tubes in the sheet-plates of steam-boilers. Except at the point, the ferrule is a little larger than the bore of the tube, and, when driven into it, expands the tube forcibly against the sides of the hole in the tube sheet, making a steam-tight joint. [Tube-Expander.]

fĕr'-rŭm, *s.*

Chem.: Symbol, Fe^{IV}. A tetrad metallic element. [Iron.]

* **fĕr-rū'-mĭn-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *ferruminatus*, pa. par. of *ferrumino*, from *ferrumen* (genit. *ferruminis*) = cement, solder, from *ferrum* = iron.] To unite or solder, as metals.

* **fĕr-rū mĭn ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *ferruminatio*, from *ferruminatus*, pa. par. of *ferrumino*; Fr. *ferrumination*.] The act or process of soldering or uniting metals.

* **fĕr'-rūre,** *s.* [Lat. *ferrum* = iron.] The shoeing of horses. (*Ash.*)

fĕr'-rў, * **fer i-en,** * **fer-y,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *ferian* = to carry: causal form of *faran* = to go, to fare; cogn. with Icel. *ferja* = to carry, to ferry; Goth. *farjan* = to sail; Sw. *farja.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* I. To carry, to bear, to convey.

"The kyng in his cortyn watz kaght by the heles,
Feryed out bi the feet"
Early Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness, l. 789.

2. To carry or transport over a river, strait, or other narrow water, in a boat, barge, &c.

"The rugged Charon fainted,
And asked a navy rather than a boat
To *ferry* over the sad world that came"
Ben Jonson: Catiline, i. 1.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To pass or be transported in a boat, &c., across a river, strait, or other narrow water.

"They *ferry* over this Lethæan shore"
Milton: P. L., ii. 604.

ferry-bridge, *s.* A form of ferry-boat in which railway or other vehicles move on to the elevated deck, are transported across the water, and land on the other side. Tramways forming inclined approaches are adjustable to the requirements of different stages of water in the river, or states of the tide in estuaries.

ferry-railway, *s.* A railway, the track of which is laid on the bottom of the water-course, and whose carriage has an elevated deck which supports the train.

fĕr'-rў, *s.* [Ferry, *v.*]

1. A boat or vessel for carrying passengers or goods across a river, strait, or other narrow water; a ferry-boat.

"Him needed not long call, she soon to hand
Her *ferry* brought." *Spenser. F. Q.*, II. vi. 19.

2. The place or passage where a ferry-boat passes to carry passengers and goods across a river, &c.

fĕr'-rў-bōat, *s.* [Eng. *ferry*, and *boat.*] The same as Ferry, *s.*, I.

fĕr'-rў-măn, *s.* [Eng. *ferry*, and *man.*] One who keeps a ferry; one who for hire conveys passengers and goods across a river, strait, &c.

"One Vain-Hope, a *ferryman*, that with his boat helped him over." *Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

¶ For the difference between *ferryman* and *waterman*, see Waterman.

* **fers,** *a.* [Fierce.]

* **fers** (1), *s.* [Verse.]

fers (2), *s.* [Pers. *pherz* = a general.] The queen in chess.

* **fer-there,** *a.* & *adv.* [Farther.]

* **fer-thing,** *s.* [Farthing.]

fĕr'-tĭle, fĕr'-tile, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *fertilis*, from *fero* = to bear, produce; Sp. & Port. *fertil*; Ital. *fertile.*]

I. *Ordinary Language* (Either absolutely or followed by *of* or *in*):

1. Productive, fruitful, rich; producing food in abundance; prolific.

"Three tribes distinct possess her *fertile* lands."
Pitt: Virgil; Æneid x.

2. Having abundant resources; quick, ready, well-supplied or endowed.

"He becomes quick of observation and *fertile* of resource."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

* 3. Abundant, ample.

"Good store of *fertile* sherris."—*Shakesp.*: 2 *Henry IV.*, iv. 3.

* 4. Bountiful, liberal. (*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, i. 2.)

II. *Bot.:* Fruit-bearing; capable of producing fruit.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *fertile, fruitful*, and *prolific*: "*Fertile* expresses in its proper sense the faculty of sending forth from itself that which is not of its own nature, and is peculiarly applicable to the ground which causes everything within itself to grow up. *Fruitful* expresses a state containing or possessing abundantly that which is of the same nature; it is, therefore, peculiarly applicable to trees, plants, vegetables, and whatever is said to bear fruit. *Prolific* expresses the faculty of generating; it conveys, therefore, the idea of what is creative, and is peculiarly applicable to animals. We may say that the ground is either *fertile* or *fruitful*, but not *prolific*: we may speak of a female of any species being *fruitful* and *prolific*, but not *fertile*; we may speak of nature as being *fruitful*, but neither *fertile* nor *prolific*. A country is *fertile* as it respects the quality of the soil; it is *fruitful* as it respects the abundance of its produce; it is possible, therefore, for a country to be *fruitful* by the industry of its inhabitants, which was not *fertile* by nature. . . . The lands in Egypt are rendered *fertile* by means of mud which they receive from the overflowing of the Nile: they consequently produce harvests more *fruitful* than in almost any other country. Among the Easterns, barrenness was reckoned a disgrace, and every woman was ambitious to be *fruitful*; there are some insects, particularly amongst the noxious tribes, which are so *prolific*, that they are not many hours in being before they begin to breed. In the figurative application they admit of a similar distinction. A man is *fertile* in expedients who readily contrives upon the spur of the occasion; he is *fruitful* in resources who has them ready at hand; his brain is *prolific* if it generates an abundance of new conceptions." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **fĕr'-tĭle,** *v.t.* [Fertile, *a.*] To make fertile; to fertile; to fertilize.

"Their bounty falls like rain, and *fertiles* all that's under them."—*Feltham: Resolves*, pt. ii., res. 39.

fĕr'-tĭle-lў, * **fer-tĭl-y,** *adv.* [Eng. *fertile; -ly.*] In a fertile or fruitful manner; fruitfully.

fĕr'-tĭle-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *fertile; -ness.*] The quality or state of being fertile; fertility.

"According to the *fertileness* of the Italian wit."—*Sidney: Defence of Poesy.*

* **fĕr-tĭl'-ĭ-tāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *fertilitas* = fertility.] To make fertile or fruitful; to fertilize; to impregnate.

"A cock will in one day *fertilitate* the whole racemation or cluster of eggs, not excluded in many weeks after."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xxviii.

fĕr-tĭl'-ĭ-tў, * **fer-tĭl-ĭ-tye,** *s.* [Fr. *fertilité*, from Lat. *fertilitas*, from *fertilis* = fruitful; Sp. *fertilidad*; Ital. *fertilità.*]

1. The quality or state of being fertile, fruitful, or prolific; fruitfulness, fecundity, productiveness.

"Thy very weeds are beautiful, thy waste
More rich than other lands' *fertility*."
Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 26.

2. Richness of invention; abundance of resources; readiness; quickness.

"The quickness of the imagination is seen in the invention: the *fertility* in the fancy; and the accuracy in the expression."—*Dryden: Letter to Sir R. Howard.*

fĕr-tĭl-ĭz-ā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *fertiliz(e); -ation.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act or process of making fertile, fruitful, or productive.

2. The act of fecundating or impregnating; fecundation.

II. *Bot.:* The fecundation of a plant by the application of the pollen to the stigma. In some cases the pollen simply drops upon the stigma, which is called self-fertilization. In most instances, however, it is blown by the wind, or carried by bees, or moths, or such-like insects, from other flowers of the same species. This is what is termed cross-fertilization. Mr. Darwin found that twenty heads of Dutch Clover (*Trifolium repens*) left open to the visits of bees produced 2290 seeds; the same number defended from the visit of bees did not yield even one seed.

"In many trees in which the organs of reproduction are in separate flowers (as hazel and willow) the leaves are not produced until *fertilization* has been effected."—*Balfour: Botany*, § 496.

fĕr'-tĭl-īze, *v.t.* [Fr. *fertiliser*; Sp. *fertilizar*; Ital. *fertilizzare*, from Lat. *fertilis* = fertile.]

1. To make fertile, fruitful, or productive; to supply with the proper nourishment for plants; to make rich.

"Round the shady stones
A *fertilizing* moisture . . . gathers."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

2. To impregnate; to fecundate.

fĕr'-tĭl-īz-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *fertiliz(e); -er.*] One who, or that which fertilizes; specif., a manure applied to land.

"When more is taken from the land than is given back, the purchase of extraneous *fertilizers* is the only resource."—*Loudon. Encycl. of Agriculture.*

fertilizer-mill, *s.* One in which the materials are ground to powder so as to be sown from a machine.

fertilizer-sower, *s.* A form of seeding-machine adapted to sow granulated manures, such as dry poudrette, the phosphates, bone-dust, lime, guano, &c. It sometimes forms a machine by itself, and sometimes is an attachment to a wheat-drill or a turnip-drill.

*** fer-tre, * feer-tyr,** *s.* [O. Fr. *fertere, fiertre*, from Lat. *feretrum.*] A feretory (q.v.).

"Seynt Cuthbertes bones of *fertre* toke thei out."
Robert de Brunne, p. 76.

*** fer-tre,** *v.t.* [Fertre, *s.*] To place in a feretory or shrine.

"Bar thir bannes menshelye
And *fertered* thaim at a munrye."
Metrical Homilies, p. 143.

fĕr'-ų-la, *s.* [Lat., = (1) an umbelliferous herb or shrub, having a stalk filled with a soft pith, in which fire was easily harboured; fennel-giant; (2) a rod or whip, because made of the stalks of (1); from *ferio* = to strike, from the stalks being used as rods.] [Ferule.]

*** I.** *Ord. Lang.:* A ferule; a rod.

II. *Technically:*

* 1. *Antiq.:* The sceptre of the emperors of the Eastern Empire.

2. *Bot.:* A genus of umbelliferous plants, natives of the shores of the Mediterranean and Persia. They have tall stalks filled with soft pith, and deeply-divided leaves, the segments being frequently linear. They yield a kind of gum-resin, which is employed as a stimulant in medicine. *F. communis*, giant-fennel, is a tall perennial, a native of Southern Europe, the atem of which often attains a height of eight to ten feet, and a diameter of two to three inches, having finely-divided compound leaves and umbels of yellow flowers. The stems are full of white pith, which, when dry, ignites like tinder, and is used in Sicily and other parts as anch. When once ignited, it burns very slowly, and without injury to the tube of the atem. It is used for preserving and carrying fire from place to place. *F. dulce* is a variety of *F. communis*, differing in having the radical leaf-stalk swollen, thick, and becoming united, thus forming a kind of tube, which is used extensively in France and Italy as a culinary vegetable, under the name of Firrocchio or Firricho. It may sometimes be met with in the vegetable markets of London. *F. persica* yields asafetida, and from *F. orientalis* and *F. tingitana* a gum resin is procured, which very closely resembles, but is less powerful than, asafetida.

*** fēr-ų-lā'-çē-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *ferulaceus*, from *ferula*; Fr. *férulacé.*] Of or pertaining to canes or reeds; resembling ferula; having a atem like a reed or cane.

*** fĕr'-ų-lar, fĕr'-ų-lĕr,** *s.* [Lat. *ferula.*] A ferule, a rod.

"If we have only escaped the *ferular*."—*Milton: Areopagitica.*

*** fĕr'-ų-lar-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *ferule; -ary.*] Pertaining to a rod.

"Bound with a *ferularie* superstition."—*Trans. of Persius: Satires* (1635), Pref.

fĕr'-ūle (1), *** fĕr'-ų-la,** *s.* [Lat. *ferula* = a rod; Fr. *férule*; Ital. & Sp. *ferula.*] [Ferula.] A rod or cane used by a master to punish children in school; a piece of wood used for the same purpose.

"The eye of the parent and the *ferule* of the master."
—*Bp. Hall: A Censure of Travel.*

fĕr'-ūle (2), *s.* The same as Ferrule, *s.* 1 (q.v.).

"'Will you have some of this?' said the fat boy, plunging into the pie up to the very *ferules* of the knife and fork."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. liv.

*** fĕr'-ūle,** *v.t.* [Ferule (1), *s.*] To beat or punish with a ferrule; to cane.

"I shoulde bee *feruled* for my faults."—*Gosson: Schoole of Abuse*, p. 24.

fĕr'-ūled, *a.* [Eng. *ferul(e)* (2), a.; *-ed.*] Fitted or furnished with a ferrule.

"He has his volunteer bodyguard of . . . fierce patriots, with *ferruled* sticks."—*Carlyle French Revolution*, vol. iii., bk. vi., ch. iv.

fę-rûl'-ĭo, *a.* [Lat. *ferula* (q.v.), and Eng., suff. *-ic.*] Derived from plants of the genus Ferula.

ferulic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{10}O_4$ or $C_6H_3\begin{cases}CH=CH\cdot CO.OH\\O\cdot CH_3\\OH.\end{cases}$

An acid existing in assafetida, extracted by precipitating the alcoholic solution with lead acetate, and decomposing the precipitate with dilute sulphuric acid. It can be obtained synthetically by digesting sodium vanillin with sodium acetate and excess of acetic anhydride in an oil bath at 160° for four hours with an inverted condenser, treating the product with water, and dissolving the residue with ether; the ether solution is agitated with acid sodium sulphite to precipitate aceto-vanillin, and the residue left on evaporating the ether is boiled with alcoholic potash. Ferulic acid is soluble in alcohol, ether, and in hot water; it crystallizes in needles, which melt at 169°. Its aqueous solution is coloured yellow-brown by ferric chloride. When fused with caustic potash, it yields salts of acetic and proto-catechuic acids.

fĕr'-vęn-çў, *** fer-venee,** *s.* [Lat. *fervens*, pr. par. of *ferveo* = to boil.] [Fervent.] The quality or state of being fervent; heat of mind, ardour, earnestness, eagerness, zeal, fervour.

"He desired the prayers of the Church, wherein he joined with great *fervency* and devotion."—*Dr. Bridcock: Lett. in Parl.; Hist. Charles II.* (an. 12).

fĕr'-vent, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *fervens*, pr. par. of *fervco* = to boil; Ital. & Port. *fervente*; Sp. *ferviente.*]

* 1. Hot, boiling, heated, glowing, very warm.

"For the *feruent* brennynge of the soune."—*Maundeville*, p. 156.

* 2. Hot in temper; vehement, excitable, excited.

"And thus the son the *fervent* sire addressed."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xix. 4.

3. Ardent, earnest, eager, zealous, very warm, animated; full of ardour, zeal or fervour.

"Then, all at once, his thoughts turned round,
And *fervent* words a passage found."
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, ii.

fĕr'-vent-lў, *** fer-vent-liche,** *adv.* [Eng. *fervent; -ly.*]

* 1. With great heat; hotly, so as to burn.

"It continued so *fervently* hot that men roasted eggs in the sand."—*Hakewill.*

2. Eagerly, vehemently, hotly.

3. With ardour, zeal, or fervour; ardently, zealously, eagerly, warmly.

"Yet did I love thee to the last
As *fervently* as thou."
Byron: Stanzas, iii.

fĕr'-vent-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *fervent; -ness.*] Fervency, fervour, ardour, zeal.

"While she seemed to hang upon a cross by the *ferventness* of her prayer."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 43.

*** fĕr-vĕs'-çent,** *a.* [Lat. *fervescens*, pr. par. of *fervesco*, incept. of *ferveo* = to boil.] Growing or becoming hot.

fĕr'-vĭd, *a.* [Lat. *fervidus*, from *ferveo* = to boil; Sp. & Ital. *fervido.*]

1. Burning; very hot, boiling.

"The mounted sun
Shot down direct his *fervid* rays."
Milton: P. L., v. 301.

2. Heated, made hot.

"Then staid the *fervid* wheels."
Milton: P. L., vii. 224.

3. Fervent, earnest, ardent, zealous.

"The *fervid* wishes, holy fires."
Parnell: Happy Man.

*** fĕr-vĭd'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *fervid; -ity.*] Heat, fervency, fervour, fervidness.

fĕr'-vĭd-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *fervid; -ly.*] In a fervid or fervent manner; fervently, eagerly, ardently, zealously.

fĕr-vĭd'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *fervid; -ness.*] Fervency, fervour, ardour, eagerness, zeal, warmth.

"As to the healing of Malchus's ear, in the account of the meek Lamb of God, it was a kind of injury done to him by the *fervidness* of St. Peter, who knew not yet what spirit he was of."—*Bentley: Sermon* vi.

fĕr'-vōr, * fĕr'-voŭr, * fer-voure, *s.* [O. Fr. *fervor, fervour*; Fr. *ferveur*, from Lat. *fervor*, from *ferveo* = to boil; Sp. & Port. *fervor*; Ital. *fervore.*]

* 1. Heat, warmth.

"The *fervor* and the force of Indian skies."
Cowper: Expostulation, 12

2. Fervency of mind; ardor, zeal, earnestness; intensity of feeling.

"The pure *fervor* of eternal love."
Beattie: Judgment of Paris.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *fervor* and *ardor*: "*Fervour* is not so violent a heat as *ardour*. The affections are properly *fervent*; the passions are *ardent*: we are *fervent* in feeling, and *ardent* in acting: the *fervour* of devotion may be rational; but the *ardour* of zeal is mostly intemperate. The first martyr, Stephen, was filled with a holy *fervour*; St. Peter, in the *ardour* of his zeal, promised his master to do more than he was able to perform." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

*** fes-and, * fes-ant,** *s.* [Pheasant.]

fē-sā'-pō, *s.* [A word of no etymology.]

Logic: The fourth form of the fourth figure of syllogisms, in which the Middle Term is the predicate of the Major premiss, and the subject of the Minor. It consists of a universal negative, a universal affirmative, and a particular negative—*e.g.*,

(fE) No A is B.
(sA) All B is C.
(pO) Some C is not A.

fĕs'-çĕn-nine, *a.* & *s.* [From *Fescennia*, a town in Etruria.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Of or pertaining to Fescennia.

2. *Fig.:* Licentious, lewd, obscene, scurrilous.

B. *As subst.:* A licentious, obscene, or scurrilous song, like the Fescennine verses of ancient Italy.

fescennine verses, *s. pl.*

Antiq.: A sort of rustic dialogue spoken extempore, in which the actors exposed the failings and vices of their adversaries. They originated at Fescennia.

"Besides these hymns the Romans had their *fescennine* verses. They were a kind of impromptu, and made up of low wit and scurrilous jests."—*Cruisius: Lives of the Roman Poets.* (Introd.)

fĕs'-cūe, * fes-tu, * fes-tue, *s.* [O. Fr. *festu*; Ital. *festuca, festuca*, from Lat. *festuca* = a shoot, a twig, Fr. *fétu.*]

*** I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. A small piece of wood; a twig; a branch.

"What seest thou a *festu* in the eighe of thi brother?"—*Wycliffe: Matthew* vii. 3.

2. A small wire, rod, or pin, with which a teacher pointed out the letters to a child learning to read.

"Teach him an alphabet upon his fingers, making the points of his fingers of his left hand both on the inside to signify some letter, when any of them is pointed at by the fore-finger of the right hand, or by any kind of *fescue*."—*Holder.*

3. The plectrum with which the strings of a harp or lyre were struck and played.

"And with thy golden *fescue* plaidst upon
Thy hollow harp."
Chapman: Homer; Hymne to Apollo.

4. The gnomon or style of a dial.

"The *fescue* of the dial is upon the Christ-cross of noun."—*The Puritan*, v. 4.

II. *Bot.:* The same as Fescue-grass (q.v.).

"Sweeping the froth-fly from the *fescue*."
Tennyson: Aylmer's Field, 539.

fescue-grass, *s.*

Bot.: Festuca ovina. [Festuca.]

Fescue-grass.
1. Spikelet. 2 Single Flower.

*** fĕs'-cūe,** *v.t.* [Fescue, *s.*] To teach with a fescue; to point out the letters to a child learning to read.

fĕş'-ĕls, * **fas-ols,** *s.* [Fr. *faséoles*, from Lat. *phaselus*, Gr. *φάσηλος* (*phasēlos*) = a sort of kidney-bean.]

Bot.: A kind of kidney-bean or French-bean.

"Disdain not *fesels* or poor vech to sow."
May: Virgil; Georgic i.

fĕsse, *s.* [O. Fr.; Fr. *fasce*, from Lat. *fascia* = a band.] [Fascia.]

Her.: A term in heraldry to designate a broad band of metal or colour which crosses the shield horizontally, and upon which other charges are occasionally emblazoned; it is one of the nine honourable ordinaries.

FESSE.

"The *fesse* is so called of the Latin word *fascia*, a band or girdle, possessing the third part of the escutcheon over the middle: if there be above one, you must call them bars: if with the field there be odd pieces, as seven or nine, then you must name the field, and say so many bars; if seven, as six, eight, or ten, you must say barwise, or barry of six, eight, or ten, as the king of Hungary bears argent and gules barry of eight."—*Peacham: On Blazoning.*

fesse line, *s.* The line that constitutes the fesse. (*Ash.*)

fesse point, *s.*

Her.: The central point of an escutcheon.

fesse wise, fesse ways, *adv.* After the manner of a fesse. (*Ash.*)

* **fĕs'-sĭ-tūde,** *s.* [Lat. *fessus* = weary.] Weariness, fatigue.

* **fĕst,** *s.* [Fist.]

* **fĕst,** *a.* [Fast.]

* **fĕst,** *v.t.* [Fast, Fasten.]

fĕs'-tal, *a.* [Lat. *fest(um)* = a feast, and Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*] Pertaining to a feast; festive, joyous, gay, merry.

"The splendour, which had given a *festal* air
To self-importance."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ii.

fĕs'-tal-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *festal*; *-ly*] In a festal, festive, or gay manner; joyfully, mirthfully.

* **feste,** *s.* [Feast.]

* **feste,** *a.* [Fast, *a.*]

* **feste,** * **fest-en,** * **fest-yn,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Feast, *v.*]

* **fest-en-nine,** *s.* [Fescennine.]

fĕs'-tĕr (1), *v.i.* & *t.* [Etym. doubtful. Skeat is disposed to consider it a peculiar form and use of *foster* (q.v.).]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To become corrupted or virulent; to suppurate; to form purulent matter.

"These fields, where, wretches, their poor bodies
Must lie and *fester*." *Shakesp., Henry V.*, iv. 3.

2. *Fig.:* To become more and more virulent; to rankle.

"Hatred, kept down by fear, *festered* in the hearts of the children of the soil."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

B. *Trans.:* To cause to fester or rankle; to nurse.

fĕs'-tĕr, *s.* [Fester, *v.*]

1. A purulent or inflammatory sore.

2. The act or state of festering or rankling.

* **fĕs'-tĕr** (2), *v.t.* [O. Fr. *faestiere*, *festiere* = a ridge tile.] To roof.

"In the *festeryng* of aue barne"—*Aberdeen Register* (an. 1538).

* **fĕs-tĕr-ment,** *s.* [Eng. *fester*; *-ment.*] The act or state of festering.

* **fes-tey-ing,** * **fest-ynge,** *s.* [Feasting.]

* **fĕs-tĭ fŭl, fes-ty-fulle,** *a.* [Mid. Eng. *fest* = feast; full.] Festival, festal, feast.

"To these ydoles thei yeven to ete at grete *festyfulle* days."—*Maundeville*, p. 208.

* **fĕs-tĭ-nanç, * fes-ty-nanee, * fes-tĭ-nens,** . [Mid. Eng. *fest* = to fasten.] Confinement; durance.

"The schiref sal ger arrest sic ydil men, ande ger kep thaim in *festynnnce* quhil it be knawin quhare one thai leif, and at the cumire be vnscaithit of thaim."—*Parl. Jas. I.*, an. 1425 (ed. 1814), p. 11, ch. xx.

* **fĕs'-tĭ-nāto,** *a.* [Lat. *festinatus*, pa. par. of *festino* = to hasten.] Hasty; hurried.

"Advise the duke, where you are going, to a most *festinate* preparation: we are bound to the like."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, iii. 7.

* **fĕs'-tĭ-nāte-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *festinate*; *-ly.*] Hastily, hurriedly; in haste; with speed.

"Take this key; give enlargement to the swain, and bring him *festinately* hither."—*Shakesp. Love's Labour's Lost*, iii. 6.

* **fĕs-tĭ-nā-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *festinatio*, from *festinatus*, pa. par. of *festino* = to hasten.] Haste, hurry, expedition.

"Sweet Frank, when shall my father
Security present me?"
"With all *festination*."
Chapman: Eastward Hoe, ii. 1.

* **fĕst'-ĭng,** *pr. par.* or *a.* [Fest, *v.*]

* **festing-monoy,** *s.* Earnest money given to a servant to bind an engagement.

* **fĕs-tĭn'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *festin(ate)*; *-ity.*] Haste, speed. (*Ash.*)

fĕs-tĭ'-nō, *s.* [A word of no etymology.]

Logic: The third form of the second figure in which the Middle Term is the predicate of both premisses. It consists of a Universal Negative, a Particular Affirmative, and a Particular Negative:

(fEs) No A is S
(tI) Some C is B
(nO) Some C is not A.

fĕs'-tĭ-val, *a.* & *s.* [O. Fr., from Low Lat. *festivalis*, from Lat. *festivus* = festive, festal; *festum* = a feast; Sp. & Port. *festival.*]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or becoming a feast or time of rejoicing; festive, featal, joyous, mirthful.

"The merry voice of *festival* delight."
West: Education.

B. *As subst.:* A time of feasting or rejoicing; a feast; a festive celebration or anniversary, civil or religious.

"On some high *festival* of once a year."
Goldsmith: Traveller.

¶ If the term be used generally it may be held to include both feasts and fasts (q.v.). The observant Anglo-Indian has an opportunity of studying the Hindoo and Mohammedan feasts and fasts, and reasoning out from them the tendency and working of festivals in general. He sees three elements enter into their composition. They were designed at first to be purely religious, and a multitude of those who come together on such occasions do so from pious motives. They, however, require to make purchases, and thus the commercial element finds its way into the gathering. Finally, the young people present, with not a few adults of similar proclivities, look out for opportunities of pleasure at the fast no less than the feast, and, unless severely repressed, convert the holy day into a holiday. There may be places in various lands where a day having been fixed to commemorate by an annual gathering an alleged manifestation of Divinity, the religious festival thus instituted has degenerated first into a commercial and ultimately into a pleasure fair.

¶ For the difference between *festival* and *feast*, see Feast.

* **fĕs'-tĭ-val-lў,** * **fes-tĭ-val-y,** *adv.* [Eng. *festival*; *-ly.*] In a festive manner; festively.

"How a man scornede *festivaly* and myrily swiche vanite."—*Chaucer: Boethius*, p. 59.

fĕs'-tĭve, *a.* [Lat. *festivus*, from *festum* = a feast.]

1. Joyous, gay, mirthful, becoming a feast or festival.

"All *festive* jollities forbear."
Sherburne: Martial; Epig., bk. ii., No. 41.

2. Pertaining to or used for a feast, or festival, or festivities.

"He had looked down upon the *festive* hall."
Byron: Lara, i. 28.

fĕs'-tĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *festive*; *-ly.*] In a festive, joyous, or mirthful manner; with festivity.

fĕs-tĭv-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *festivité*, from Lat. *festivitas*, from *festivus* = festive; Sp. *festividad*; Ital. *festività.*]

* 1. A feast, a festival; an anniversary, civil or religious.

"The king also ordered the office for his *festivity* to be dashed out of all breviaries."—*Burnet: Hist. Reformation* (an. 1538).

2. A festival, feast, or festive entertainment.

3. Mirth, jollity, joyfulness.

"The Roman drama had its rise in the unrestrained *festivity* of the rustic youth."—*Hurd: Notes on Art of Poetry.*

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *festivity* and *mirth*: "There is commonly *mirth* with *festivity*, but there may be frequently *mirth* without *festivity*. The *festivity* lies in the outward circumstances; *mirth* in the temper of the mind. *Festivity* is rather the produce of *mirth* than the *mirth* itself. *Festivity* includes the social enjoyments of eating, drinking, dancing, cards, and other pleasures; *mirth* includes in it the buoyancy of spirits which is engendered by a participation in such pleasures: but *festivity* may be accompanied with intemperance." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **fĕs'-tĭv-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat *festivus*, from *festum* = a feast.] Pertaining or suited to a feast; festive, merry, mirthful: as, Gayton's "*Festivous* Notes upon Don Quixote."

* **fĕs'-tĭv-oŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *festivous*; *-ness.*] Festivity, joyfulness. (*Ash.*)

* **fĕst'-lĭch,** *a.* [Mid. Eng. *fest* = feast; *-lich* = like.] Used to feasts; festive.

fĕs-toon', *s.* [Fr. *feston*, from Low Lat. *festo* = a garland; Ital. *festone*; Sp. *feston*; usually derived from Lat. *festum* = a feast, but a connection with Low Lat. *festis*; O. Fr. *fest*, *faist*, *faiste*; Fr. *faîte* = a top, a ridge (from the base of the Lat. *fastigium*) is almost as likely (*Skeat.*)]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A chain or string of any materials suspended between two points: specif. a chain or garland of flowers, foliage, drapery, &c., suspended by the ends so as to form a depending curve.

"The vines, climbing to the summit of the trees, reach in *festoons* and fruitages from one tree to another, planted at exact distances."—*Evelyn: Memoirs*, Jan., 1645.

2. *Arch.:* A carved ornament in wood, stone, &c., usually in the form of a garland or wreath, composed of flowers, fruits, leaves,

FESTOON.

&c., bound together and suspended by the ends. This method of ornamentation was employed by the architects of the middle ages, frequently with much success, in their friezes of the Composite order. Festoons are still usefully and aptly employed in decoration.

"The *festoons*, friezes, and the astragals."
Dryden: Art of Poetry.

fĕs-toon', *v.t.* [Festoon, *s.*]

1. To form any material in depending curves or festoons.

2. To ornament or adorn with festoons.

* **fĕs-toon'-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *festoon*; *-y.*] Of or pertaining to festoons; consisting of or resembling festoons.

* **fes-traw,** * **fes-trawe,** *s.* [A corruption of *fescue* (q.v.).] A fescue or pointer used in teaching children to read.

"Speld and put together, read without a *festraw*."—*Breton: Grimallo's Fortunes*, p. 6.

* **fĕs'-tū,** *s.* [Fescue.]

fĕs-tū'-ca, *s.* [Lat. = fennel-giant.] [Fescue.]

Bot.: Fescue-grass, an extensively and widely distributed genus of grasses found in the temperate or colder regions of the world. Nine species are British, being cultivated as meadow and pasture grasses. *Festuca ovina* is the Sheep's fescue, and *F. pratensis* the Meadow fescue.

fĕs-tū'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *festuc(a)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of grasses containing two families, Bromidæ and Bambusidæ.

***fĕs'-tu-çīne,** *a. & s.* [Lat. *festuc(a)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ine.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of a straw color, or between green and yellow.

"Therein may be discovered a little insect of a *festucine* or pale green, resembling a locust or grasshopper."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. iii.

B. *As substantive:*

Min.: A splintery fracture. (*Crabb.*)

***fĕs'-tu-cŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *festuc(a)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Formed of straw; consisting of straw.

"We speak of straws, or *festucous* divisions, lightly drawn over with oil."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. v.

***fĕs-tūc,** *s.* [FESCUE.]

***fĕs'-tȳ-cŏck,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] New-ground meal made into a ball, and baked among the burning seeds in a kiln or mill.

***fĕt, *fete,** *s.* [FEAT.]

1. A contrivance, a piece of work.

"The bottom clear
Now laid with many a *fet*
Of seed-pearl." *Drayton: Quest of Cynthia.*

2. Fact.

"Sum fre that hym faith awe and the *fete* knoweth." *Destruction of Troy*, 582.

***fet,** *a.* [FEAT, *a.*]

***fĕt, *fete, *fette, *fettcn,** *v.t.* [A.S. *fetian, fettan* = to fetch; Dan. *fatte*; Dut. *vatten* = to catch; Ger. *fassen*; Sw. *fatta.*] [FETCH, *v.*]

1. To fetch, to carry, to bring.

"I shal the *fete* bred and chese." *Havelok*, 642.

2. To derive, to draw.

"Whose blood is *fet* from fathers of war-proof." *Shakesp.: Henry V.*, iii. 1.

fē'-tal, fœ'-tal, *a.* [Lat. *fetus, fœtus* = a fetus (q.v.).] Of or pertaining to a fetus.

fē-tā'-tion, fœ-tā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *fetus, fœtus.*] The formation of a fetus.

*** fĕtch, * feche, * fetche, * ficche,** *s.* [VETCH.]

fĕtch, *s.* [Etym. doubtful, but probably from the verb.]

1. A stratagem; a trick; a contrivance; an artifice by which anything is brought to pass.

"The gentleman thinks he has a *fetch* for that."—*Waterland: Works*, ii. 248.

2. An apparition of a living person; a wraith.

3. The deep and long inspiration of a dying person.

fetch-candle, *s.* A light appearing at night, and believed by the superstitious to portend the death of some person.

fĕtch, * fecche, * fecchen, * fech, * feche, * fetche, * fetchyn, *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *fetian, gefetian*, from *fœt* = a pace, a step; *feccan* = to lead, to take.] [FET, *v.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To go and bring.

"*Fetch* me a little water, I pray thee."—1 *Kings* xvii. 10.

2. To draw, to heave: as, To *fetch* a sigh.

"Talk to her of an unfortunate young lady that lost her beauty by the small-pox, she *fetches* a deep sigh."—*Addison.*

* 3. To draw, drag, or attract into a position.

"General terms may sufficiently convey to the people what our intentions are, and yet not *fetch* us within the compass of the ordinance."—*Sanderson.*

4. To call for and accompany; to attend.

"I come to *fetch* you to the Senate-house." *Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar*, ii. 2

* 5. To derive, to draw, to deduce.

"The aged *fetched* examples from the young." *Davenant: Gondibert*, bk. i., ch. i.

6. To cause to come.

"Draw forth the monsters of the abyss profound,
Or *fetch* the aerial eagle to the ground."
Pope: Essay on Man, iii. 221, 222.

* 7. To bring back, to bring to.

"In smells we see their great and sudden effect in *fetching* men again, when they swoon."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

* 8. To bring to any state, condition, or position.

"At Rome any of those arts immediately thrives, under the encouragement of the prince, and may be *fetched* up to its perfection in ten or a dozen years, which is the work of an age or two in other countries."—*Addison: On Italy.*

* 9. To perform, to make; applied to motion.

"I'll *fetch* a turn about the garden, pitying
The pangs of barred affections; though the king
Hath charged you should not speak together."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, i. 1.

* 10. To reach, to arrive at; to attain or come to.

"Meantime flew our ships, and straight we *fetched*
The syrens' isle; a spirelcss wind so stretched
Her wings to waft us, and so urged our keel."
Chapman: Homer; Odyssey xii.

* 11. To reach in striking.

"The conditions of weapons, and their improvements, are the *fetching* afar off: for that outruns the danger, as it is seen in ordnance and musketa."—*Bacon.*

12. To reach to in price; to obtain; to bring in.

13. To fascinate, to charm; to attract to one's self. (*Colloq.*)

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To bring or carry things to a person.

2. To move and turn, to shift: as, To *fetch* about.

"Like a shifted wind unto a sail,
It makes the course of thoughts to *fetch* about."
Shakesp.: King John, iv. 2.

3. To make inspirations in breathing.

II. *Naut.:* To reach, to attain, to arrive.

"We shall *fetch* to windward of the lighthouse this tack."—*Falconer.*

¶ (1) *To fetch away:*

Naut.: To get loose from the lashings.

(2) *To fetch in:*

(*a*) To seize, to apprehend.

"Within our files there are enough to *fetch* him in."—*Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra*, iv. 1.

* (*b*) To take in, to deceive, to dupe.

"You speak this to *fetch* me in."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado about Nothing*, i. 1.

* (3) *To fetch off:*

(*a*) To make away with; to carry off.

"I must believe you, sir;
I do; and will *fetch off* Bohemia."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, i. 2.

(*b*) To fleece.

"I will *fetch off* these justices."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, iii. 2.

(4) *To fetch out:* To cause to appear, to bring to light.

"An human soul without education is like marble in the quarry, which shows none of its beauties till the skill of the polisher *fetches* out the colours."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 215.

(5) *To fetch to:* To restore, to bring to, to revive, as from a swoon.

(6) *To fetch up:*

(*a*) To cause to come up or appear.

(*b*) To stop suddenly; to come to a sudden stop.

(*c*) To overtake; to come up with.

"The hare laid himself down, and took a nap; for, says he, I can *fetch* up the tortoise when I please."—*L'Estrange.*

(7) *To fetch a pump:* To pour water into it so as to make it draw.

(8) *To fetch headway* or *sternway:*

Naut.: To move ahead or astern.

(9) *To fetch and carry* for one: To be at one's beck and call.

¶ For the difference between to *fetch* and to *bring*, see BRING.

*** fetch-water,** *s.* A drawer of water.

"Spin the Greek wives webs of task,
And their *fetch-water* be."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad vi. 495.

fĕtch'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *fetch*; *-er.*] One who fetches.

fĕtch'-ĭng, *a.* [FETCH, *v.t.*, 13.] Fascinating, attractive; as a *fetching* costume. (*Colloq.*)

fête, *s.* [Fr., from O. Fr. *feste*; Lat. *festum* = a feast, a festival.] A feast; a festival; a day of pleasure and entertainment; a holiday.

fête champêtre, *s.* An entertainment in the open air; a rural festival.

fête, *v.t.* [FÊTE, *s.*] To entertain or receive with festive entertainments.

"Hermann's *feted* and thanked,
While his rascally rival get's tossed in a blanket."
Barham: Ingoldsby Legends; Hermann.

*** fete-les, * fet-less,** *s.* [A.S. *fatels.*] A vessel.

"Bred and a *feteles* with water fild."
Genesis & Exodus, 1,225.

*** fet-hok,** *s.* [A corruption of FITHOWE (q.v.).] A polecat.

"For x fulmartis skynnis, callyt *fethokis*."—*Acts James I.* (an. 1424).

fē'-tich, fē'-tish, *s.* [Fr. *fétiche*, from Port. *feitiço* = (1) sorcery, (2) a wooden idol, from *feitiço* = artificial, from Lat. *factitius*, from *facio* = to make. Of the two spellings given Sir John Lubbock uses the former and Mr Tylor the latter form.]

1. *Lit.:* Any material object whatsoever, supposed to be the vessel, vehicle, or instrument of a supernatural being, and the possession of which gives to the possessor or joint possessors power over that being. Thus, a fetish differs from a taliaman in that personal consciousness or power is attributed to it, from an idol because a fetich is not necessarily worshipped, and from a totem inasmuch as the power attributed or honor paid to an individual does not extend to the species.

"An idol is indeed an object of worship, while, on the contrary, a *fetich* is intended to bring the deity within the control of man."—*Lubbock: Origin of Civilization* (1882), p. 329.

2. *Fig.:* An object of devotion; an idol.

fē'-tich-ĭsm, fē'-tĭ-çĭsm, fē'-tĭsh-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *fetich*; *-ism.*]

1. *Lit.:* Since the introduction of this word by De Brosses in the last century, various meanings have been affixed to it. It was first employed to denote the African worship of terrestrial objects; Comte used it in the sense of a general theory of primitive religion, in which external objects are animated by a life analogous to that of man; Tylor defines fetichism as the doctrine of spirits embodied in, attached to, or conveyed through certain material objects; and Sir John Lubbock ranks it as the second stage in the evolution of religious thought, but objects to class it as a religion, since it does not necessarily involve the idea of worship, for the negro believes that by means of his fetich he can force his deities to comply with his desires. It is in reality only a form of witchcraft: an extension of the belief that the possession of any part of an enemy—the parings of the nails, a lock of the hair, or even a portion of his clothing—will give the possessor power over him. So the negro believes that the possession of a fetich representing a spirit makes that spirit his servant; he beats it if the requests he prefers are not attended to, and seriously believes he is thus inflicting suffering on the actual deity. A somewhat similar custom obtains among the Roman Catholics of the lower orders in the South of Europe, showing how widely popular practice differs from the teaching of that church; though the motive which inspires such conduct is the same in the European and in the negro. Fetichism is more general in Africa than elsewhere; but, wherever a belief in witchcraft exists, there some form of fetichism is sure to be found.

"The savage does not abandon his belief in *Fetichism*, from which no race of men has yet entirely freed itself."—*Lubbock: Origin of Civilization* (1882), p. 334.

2. *Fig.:* Devotion to any object, pursuit, or idea.

*** fē-tĭch-ĭs'-tĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *fetich*; *-istic.*] Of or pertaining to fetichism; grossly superstitious.

"Epicurean levity and *Fetichistic* dread."—*G. Eliot: Romola* (Procm).

fē'-tĭ-cide, fœt-i-cide, *s.* [Lat. *fetus, fœtus* = a fetus, and *cædo* = to kill.]

Med. Jurisp.: The act or process of destroying the fetus in the womb in order to procure abortion.

fē'-tĭ-çĭsm, *s.* [FETICHISM.]

fē'-tid, fæ-tid, *a.* [Fr. *fétide*, from Lat. *fetidus*, from *fœteo* = to stink; Ital. & Sp. *fetido.*] Having a strong or offensive smell; stinking, rancid.

"During some weeks coarse biscuit and *fetid* water had been doled out to them."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

fetid fluor, *s.*

Min.: A variety of Fluor or Fluorite.

fē'-tid-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *fetid*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being fetid or stinking.

*** fē-tĭf-ĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *fetifer*, from *fetus* = a fetus; *fero* = to bear, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Bearing or producing young, as animals.

*** fe-tis, * fe-tise, * fe-tyce, * fe-tys,** *a.* O. Fr. *faitice, faitis, fetis*, from Lat. *factitius*, from *facio* = to make.] Neat, well-made, comely, handsome.

"How fair, how *fetis* sche is."
William of Palerne, 1,447.

fē'-tĭsh, *s.* [FETICH.]

fē'-tĭsh-ĭsm, *s.* [FETICHISM.]

*** fe-tis-ly, * fe-tise-ly, * fe-tis-liche, * fe-tyse-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *fetis*; *-ly.*] Neatly, comely, handsomely.

"*Fetysely* formed out in fylyoles longe."
Early Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness, 1,461.

fĕt'-lŏck, * fet-lok, * feet-lakke, * fit-loke, *s.* [A word of doubtful etymology, but probably from Dut. *vitlok* = a pastern.]

1. A tuft of hair that grows behind the pastern joint of a horse.

"Cheerily neighed the steeds, with dew on their manes and their *fetlocks*."
Longfellow: Evangeline, v. 1.

2. The joint on which such tuft of hair grows.

"Their wounded steeds
Fret *fetlock* deep in gore, and with wild rage
Yerk out their armed heels at their dead masters."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. 7.

3. The same as FETTERLOCK (q.v.).

fetlock-boot, *s.*

Menage: A protection for the fetlock and pastern of a horse.

fetlock-joint, *s.*

Vet.: The joint of a horse's leg next to the hoof.

fĕt'-lŏcked, *a.* [Eng. *fetlock*; *-ed.*]

1. Having a fetlock.

2. Tied or fastened by the fetlock.

*** fĕt'-lōw,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A felon or whitlow in cattle.

*** fē'-tor,** *s.* [Lat. *fetor*, from *fœteo* = to stink.] A strong or offensive smell; a stench.

fĕtt'-bŏl, *s.* [Ger. = fat bole.]

Min.: A variety of Chloropal. It is of a liver-brown colour, and occurs near Freiberg. (*Dana.*)

*** fette,** *v.t.* [FET.]

fĕt'-tĕr, * fet-er, * fet-yr, * vet-er, *s.* [A.S. *fetor, feter*; cogn. with Dut. *veter*; Icel. *fjöturr*; Sw. *fjättrar*; Ger. *fessel*; Lat. *pedica*; Gr. *πέδη* (*pedē*) = a fetter; Sansc. *pāduká* = a shoe.]

1. *Lit.:* A chain for the feet; a chain by which an animal is confined by the feet, and prevented from free motion either by being fastened to some object, as a post, or by having the two feet chained together; a shackle, a hopple. (It is generally used in the plural.)

"With *feteres* ant with gyves ichot he wes to-drowe."
Political Songs, p. 221.

2. *Fig.:* Anything which fetters, restrains, or confines; a restraint.

"Such the kind power whose piercing eye dissolves
Each mental *fetter*, and sets reason free."
Thomson: Liberty, 427, 428.

fĕt'-tĕr, * fet-er-en, * fet-ere, * fet-er-yn, *v.t.* [FETTER, *s.*]

I. *Lit.:* To put fetters upon; to bind with fetters; to shackle.

"He stretched forth his hand, *fettered* as he was."—*Goldyng: Justine*, fo. 74.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To bind as with fetters; to enchain.

"In the Fields of Bliss above
He sits, with flowerets *fettered* round."
Moore: Light of the Haram.

2. To bind, to enchain, to confine, to restrain; to place under restrictions.

"The words for friend and foe alike were made
To *fetter* them in verse as all his trade."
Dryden: Absalom & Achitophel, ii. 427, 428.

fĕt'-tĕred, *pa. par. & a.* [FETTER, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Chained or bound with fetters.

"To him this dungeon was a gulf
And *fettered* feet the worst of ills."
Byron: Prisoner of Chillon, v.

2. *Zool.:* A term applied to the feet of animals when they are stretched backwards so as to appear unfit for walking, or when they are concealed in the integuments of the abdomen.

fĕt'-tĕr-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *fetter*; *-less.*] Free from fetters or restraint; unfettered, unrestrained

"Yet this affected strain gives me a tongue
As *fetterless* as is an Emperor's."
Marston: Malcontent, i. 4.

fĕt'-tĕr-lŏck, *s.* [Eng. *fetter*, and *lock.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* An apparatus fixed on the leg of a horse at the fetlock when turned out to grass, to prevent him from running or straying away.

FETTERLOCK.

2. *Her.:* A fetterlock is frequently found as a charge.

"A *fetterlock* and a shacklebolt azure — what may that mean?"
— *Scott: Ivanhoe*, ch. xxix.

fĕt'-tle, *v.i. & t.* [Etym. doubtful. Wedgwood compares Icel. *fitla* – to touch lightly with the fingers; Low Ger. *fisseln* = to clean.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To be occupied in cleaning or putting right.

"When your master is most busy in company, come in and pretend to *fettle* about the room; and if he chides, say you thought he rung the bell."—*Swift: Directions to Servants*, ch. iii.

2. To set about any work with activity or zeal.

B. *Trans.:* To set right; to put in order.

"The world needs *fettling*, and who's to *fettle* it?"—*Mrs. Gaskell. (Ogilvie.)*

fĕt'-tle (1), *s.* [FETTLE, *v.*] A state of preparation or readiness; good condition or order.

"Getting a bit of the country into good *fettle*."—*G. Eliot: Middlemarch*, ch. xl.

fĕt'-tle (2), *s.* [Icel. *fetill* = a little chain.] A handle in the side of a large basket.

"Each cassie has a *fettle* or handle in each side and end, to carry it by."—*Agric. Surv. Caithness*, p. 69.

fĕt'-tlĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [FETTLE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of setting right or putting in order.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Metall.:* The material, consisting of ore, cinder, and scrap-iron, mixed in varying proportions, and used in preparing the hearth of a puddling-furnace before receiving its charge of iron.

"He obtained good puddled bars with a saving on the old system of about fifty per cent. in *fettling*."—*Iron & Steel Institute*, in *Times*, April 3, 1876.

2. *Pottery:* The shaving and smoothing of green clay-ware to remove the appearance of seams from articles that are moulded, and to smooth asperities.

fĕtt'-steĭn, *s.* [Ger. = fat stone.]

Min.: The same as ELÆOLITE (q.v.). It derives its name from its greasy lustre.

*** fĕt'-u-lent, * fĕt'-tu-lent,** *a.* [Lat. *fœtulentus.*] Stinking, fetid.

"And other dregges most *fettulent* issued from her then."—*Stubbes: Examples* (1581).

*** fē'-tūre,** *s.* [Lat. *fetura*, from *fetus.*] A birth or offspring.

"Some of these engendered one, some other such *fetures*."—*Latimer: Works*, i. 50.

fē'-tŭs, fœ'-tŭs, *s.* [Lat.] The young of viviparous animals in the womb, and of oviparous animals in the egg, after it is perfectly formed, before which time it is called EMBRYO (q.v.).

¶ For the difference between *fetus* and *embryo*, see EMBRYO.

fet-wa, fet-wah, *s.* [Arab.]

Turkish Law: The written decision of a Turkish mufti upon a legal point.

feū, few, *s.* [Low Lat. *feudum.*] [FEE, FEUD.]

Scots Law:

1. A free and gratuitous right to lands made to one for services to be performed by him; a tenure where the vassal, in lieu of military service, make a return in grain or money; a right to the enjoyment of lands, or other heritable subjects in perpetuity in consideration for services, or an annual return called Feu-duty (q.v.). This was anciently deemed an ignoble tenure.

2. The lands or heritable subjects held under such tenure.

feu-annual, few-annual, *s.* That which is due by the *Reddendo* of the property of the ground, before the house was built within burgh. (*View Feud. Law, Gl.* p. 127.)

feu-contract, *s.* A contract regulating the giving of land in feu between the superior and the lener or vassal.

feu-duty, *s.* The same as FEU-FARM (q.v.).

feu-farm, * few-ferme, *s.* The duty or annual rent paid to a superior by his vassal, for his tenure of lands.

*** few-fermorer,** *s.* One who has a property in lands, subject to a superior, on condition of certain service or rent.

"The *few-fermorer* not paying his few-ferme, for his ingratitude and unthankfulnes, tines and forefaltis his few-ferme."—*Skene.*

feū, few, *v.t.* [FEU, *s.*]

Scots Law:

1. To give in feu, or to grant a right to heritable property, as subject to a superiority, on the condition of a certain return in grain, money, or otherwise.

"As for people's own proper goods, they may be *feued*, with that condition to be fewdal, if they desire to be the proprietors, and come to be the superiors."—*Sumn. View of the Feud. Law*, p. 49, 50.

2. To take in feu.

*** feū'-age (age as ĭj),** *s.* [Fr. *feu* fire; suff. *-age.*] A tax on every hearth or chimney.

"A new taxation . . . of *feuage* or chymney money."
—*Daniel. Hist. Eng.*, p. 214.

feū'-ar, *s.* [Eng. *feu*; *-ar* = *er.*]

Scots Law: One who holds a feu.

feūd (1), *s.* [A.S. *fǽhdh*, from *fáh* = hostile; cognate with Ger. *fehde*; Goth. *fijathwa* = hatred.] [FOE.]

1. Enmity; hatred; contention; quarrel; hostility between nations, families, or parties in a state.

"In former ages it was a policy of France to raise and cherish intestine *feuds* and discords in Great Britain."—*Addison.*

2. A combination of kindred to avenge injuries or affronts done to any of their blood.

"The old *feud* had never slumbered."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

3. A private quarrel; dissension.

"Between him and the licensers there was a *feud* of long standing."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

¶ For the difference between *feud* and *quarrel*, see QUARREL.

feūd (2), *s.* [Low Lat. *feudum*, from *feudalis* = a vassal, from Icel. *fé-ódhal* (?) = an *ódhal* held as a fee or fief from the king; Icel. *fé* = a fee or fief, and *ódhal* = patrimony, property held in allodial tenure.] [FEE, FEOD, FIEF.]

Law: The same as FEE (q.v.).

"It [the constitution of *feuds*] was brought by them from their own countries, and continued in their respective colonies, as the most likely means to secure their new acquisitions; and to that end, large districts or parcels of land were allotted by the conquering general to the superior officers of the army, and by them dealt out again in smaller parcels or allotments to the inferior officers and most deserving soldiers. These allotments were called *fœda, feuds*, fiefs or fees: which last appellation in the northern languages signifies a conditional stipend or reward."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 4.

*** feud-man, * feod-man,** *s.* A feudatory, a vassal holding a feud.

"The kynge hathe sente ffor hys *ffeodmen* to koom to hym, for he woll goo to putt them downe."—*Sir J. Paston*, in *Paston Letters*, ii. 406.

feūd-al, *a. & s.* [Low Lat. *feudalis.*] [FEOD (2), *s.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining to fees, feuds, or fiefs: as, *feudal* tenure, *feudal* services, &c.

2. Consisting of or founded upon fees, feuds, or fiefs.

"And Slavery half forgets her *feudal* chain."
Byron: Lara, i. 1.

¶ *Feudal Arms*, or *Arms of Succession:*

Her.: The arms borne by the possessors of certain lordships or estates. (*Glossary of Heraldry.*)

B. *As subst.:* A fief, a fee, or feud.

feudal system, *s.* A system of social polity, of which lordship and vassalage were the essential features, and of land tenure in which real ownership inhered solely in the lord, only use, possession, or tenancy belonging to the grantee. Some traces of feudalism

may be found in nearly all lands, but the rise of the feudal system distinctively so called was in those parts of Europe in which the Teutonic conquerors of the Roman empire acquired paramount power. As early as the ninth century the term vassals, or *vassi*, was used of noblemen who attached themselves to the court of their sovereign, moved by natural, and as yet unpurchased loyalty. When in those unsettled times soldiers of fortune gained by the sword territories which they were afraid to lose, they parcelled them out among their superior officers, who again transferred all the land for which they had no immediate use to their soldiers on similar conditions. The regular sovereigns were necessitated in self-defence to adopt a similar policy. Four distinct forms have been traced in the development of the feudal system. First the land granted, if not resumable at pleasure, was so on the expiry of the grantee's life. Then it tended to become to a certain limited extent hereditary. Next it became completely hereditary, and was called a feud. Finally the order of descent was settled, collateral relations admitted to inheritance, and the reciprocal obligations of lord and tenant settled by fixed regulations known and published.

In England certain traces of feudality in its milder form are traceable among the Anglo-Saxons. The feudal system itself came in with all its rigour under William the Conqueror. He would not admit the existence of any "allodial" land, that is, land held in absolute possession, in England, though some exists in Shetland, once Danish isles. All belonged to him as lord paramount, to be parcelled out among his Norman vassal knights. They were called tenants *in capite—i.e.*, in chief. These knights were allowed again to allot it to others. When they did so they were themselves called mesne (middle) lords, and their vassals tenants paravail (lowest tenants). The appropriation of lands by conquerors, with the destruction, expulsion, or bondage of the original inhabitants, was an act of great wrong. When, without this initial blot, land was obtainable to be portioned out in the feudal way, an organized society in many ways adapted to mediæval times was the result. Every one had his place and his duties defined. He was taught loyalty, good faith, and self-respect. [CHIVALRY.] But feudality had serious defects, and with the progress of society it was sure sooner or later to decline.

When Henry II. dispensed with the inefficient service of the military vassals, and accepted in lieu a tax called escuage, wherewith to hire proper soldiers, one great prop of the feudal system was overthrown. Feudalism fell during the Commonwealth, and had lost some of its worst excrescences before it rose again.

When towns and cities began to gain importance through industry and commerce, the inhabitants were restive under the domination of the feudal lord. But to the present day in Britain feudality retains part of its old power, drawing distinction between "real" property in law and personal property, that is, money, &c., and giving greater political and social importance to the individual who has the former than to one who possesses only the latter. The system of conveyancing also is almost wholly feudal.

feū'-dal-izm, *s.* [Eng. *feudal; -ism.*] The feudal system; the principles and constitution of feuds or fiefs.

feū'-dal-ist, *s.* [Eng. *feudal; -ist.*]

1. An upholder or supporter of feudalism.
2. One versed in feudal law.

feū-dăl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *feudal; -ity;* Fr. *féodalité;* Ital. *feudalità;* Sp. *feudalidad.*] The quality or state of being feudal, or under the feudal system; feudal principles.

"Accordingly we are indebted to this act of his [Cromwell] for the preservation of our laws, which some senseless assertors of the rights of men were then on the point of entirely erasing, as relickes of *feudality* and barbarism."—*Burke: Letter to a Member of the National Assembly.*

feū-dal-īz-ā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *feudaliz(e); -ation.*] The act of reducing or conforming to feudalism or feudal tenure.

feū'-dal-īze, *v.t.* [Eng. *feudal; -ize.*] To reduce to feudal tenure; to conform to feudal principles.

feū'-dal-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *feudal; -ly.*] In a feudal manner; according to feudal principles.

feū-dar-ў, * **feu-dar-io,** *a.* & *s.* [Low Lat. *feudarius,* from *feudum* = a feud or fief.]

A. *As adj.:* Held by feudal tenure; pertaining to feudal tenure.

"To disalleige a whole *feudary* kingdom from the ancient dominions of England."—*Milton: On the Articles of Peace with the Irish.*

B. *As substantive:*

1. A tenant holding his lands by feudal tenure; a feudatory.

"He with all power possible should favour, maintaine, and defend King John of England, his *feudarie* or tenant."—*Foxe: Martyrs,* p. 230.

2. The same as FEODARY, II.

* **feū'-da-tar-ў,** *a.* & *s.* [FEUDATORY.]

feū-da-tōr-ў, * **feo-da-tor-y,** *a.* & *s.* [Low Lat. *feudatarius;* Sp., Ital., & Port. *feudatario;* Fr. *feudataire.*]

A. *As adj.:* Holding lands from another by feudal tenure.

B. *As subst.:* One who holds lands of another by feudal tenure; a feudary; the tenant of a feud or fief.

"The granter was called the proprietor, or lord, being he who retained the dominion or ultimate property of the feud or fee; and the grantee, who had only the use and possession, according to the terms of the grant, was styled the *feudatory* or vassal, which was only another name for the tenant or holder of the lands."—*Blackstone: Commentaries,* bk. ii., ch. 4.

* **feūd'-bōte,** *s.* [Eng. *feud* (1), *s.*, and Mid. Eng. *bote* (q.v.).]

Old Law: A penalty or fine for engaging in a feud or quarrel.

fęu de joie (joie as **zhwâ),** *phr.* [Fr., lit. = fire of joy.] The firing of guns in token of public rejoicing.

feūd'-ist, *s.* [Eng. *feud* (2), *s.*; *-ist.*] A writer on feuds and feudal law; one versed in feudal law.

"The Greeks, the Romans, the Britons, the Saxons, and even originally the *feudists* divided the land equally among all the children at large; some among the males only."—*Blackstone: Comment.,* bk. ii., ch. 14.

* **feuillage** (pron. **fę-yazh),** *s.* [Fr. = foliage.] A bunch or row of leaves.

"Of Homer's head I enclose the outline, that you may determine whether you would have it so large, or reduced to make room for *feuillage* or laurel round the oval."—*Jervas: To Pope.*

feū-il'-lē-a, feū-il'-læ-a, *s.* [Named after Louis Feuillée, a traveller in Chili, and botanical writer.]

Bot.: A genus of Cucurbitaceæ, tribe Nhandirobeæ. It consists of plants with spirally twisted tendrils, and fruits about as large as an apple, which have been called Shaving box. The species are found in the hotter parts of America. The oily seeds of *Feuillea cordata,* a West Indian shrub, are violent emetics and purgatives. Its oil is used in America for lamps, as is that of *F. trilobata.* The latter is used in place of ointment to lubricate joints affected by pain.

feuil-lan, feuil-lant (pron. **fę'-yânş), feuil-lian,** *s.* [For etym. see def.]

Ch. Hist.: One of a religious congregation founded in 1577 by Jean de la Barrière. They were a branch or offshoot of the Bernardines, and were settled at the convent of Feuillant in Languedoc.

feuillant-club, *s.*

Hist.: A club formed in Paris by Lafayette, &c., in 1789, to oppose the Jacobins. The latter attacked the club in 1791, which was dissolved in 1792.

feuille-mort (pron. **fę-ĭ'-mor),** * **feuille-morte, phille-mot,** *s.* [Fr. = a dead leaf.] The colour of a dead or faded leaf.

"To make a countryman understand what *feuille-morte* colour signifies, it may suffice to tell him, 'tis the colour of withered leaves falling in autumn."—*Locke: Human Understanding,* bk. iii., ch. xi., § 14.

feuil-lēts (feuil as **fwīl)',** *s. pl.* [Fr. = a leaf.]

Diamond-cutting: The projecting points of the triangular facets in a rose-cut diamond, whose bases join those of the triangles of the central pyramid.

feuille-ton (pron. **fę-ĭ-tŏn),** *s.* [Fr. = a little leaf; dimin. of *feuille* = a leaf.] That part of a newspaper which is devoted to light literature, criticism, or fiction; the story printed in a newspaper.

feull-lian, *s.* [FEUILLAN.]

* **feū'-tĕr,** * **feu-tre,** *v.t.* [FEUTER, *s.*] To place in the rest, so as to be ready for action; as a spear.

"His spear he *feutred,* and at him it bore."
Spenser. F. Q., IV. iv. 45.

* **feū'-tĕr,** * **few-tyro,** *s.* [O. Fr. *feltre, feutre, fautre;* Port. & Ital. *feltro;* Sp. *fieltro;* Low Lat. *filtrum, feltrum* = felt, from its being stuffed with felt or cowa' hair.] A rest for a spear.

"To William he priked with spere festened in *feuter.*"
William of Palerne, 3,436.

* **feū'-tĕr-ĕr,** * **few-ter-er,** * **few-trer,** *s.* [O. Fr. *vautrier, vaultrier,* from *vautre, viaultre* = a hound; Ital. *veltro;* Low Lat. *veltrus;* Lat. *vertragus* = a greyhound.] A dog-keeper.

"A *fewterer*
To such a nasty fellow, a robbed thing
Of all delights youth looks for."
Beaum. & Flet.: Woman's Prize, ii. 1.

fē'-vĕr, * **fe-fre,** * **fe-vere,** * **fe-wer,** * **fy-ver,** *s.* [O. Fr. *fevre, fievre,* from Lat. *febris;* Ger. *fieber;* Fr. *fièvre;* Ital. *febbre.*]

I. *Lit. & Path.:* A disease or rather a whole group of diseases, one general, though not universal symptom of which is increased heat of the skin, besides which the pulse is frequent and various functions are disturbed. Fevers may be divided into Continued, Periodic, and Eruptive or Exanthematous. Under the first are ranked typhus, typhoid, and relapsing fevers; under the second intermittents and remittents; and under the third variola, rubeola, and scarlatina. Yellow fever belongs to the remittent rather than the continued type; so also does hectic fever. Puerperal fever should be removed to the class of inflammations. Jail, prison, hospital, or camp fevers are different names for typhus. (For bilious, inflammatory, nervous, petechial, putrid, and malignant fevers, see those words.)

2. *Fig.:* A state of nervous excitement: as, I am all in a *fever* about him. (*Colloquial.*)

fever-bush, *s.*

Bot.: A common name in the United States for *Laurus Benzoin,* a shrub with a fragrance resembling benzoin.

fever-cooling, *a.* Imparting coolness amid the heat of fever.

"The spreading tamarind that shakes,
Fanned by the breeze, its *fever-cooling* fruit."
Thomson: Summer, 667, 668.

* **fever-lurden,** *s.* Laziness.

"There is nothing so good for the *fever-lurden* as *unguentum hac linum.*"—*Andrew Boorde: Breviary of Health* (1573), ch. cli.

fever-root, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Triosteum perfoliatum.* It is used as a cathartic and emetic. (2) *Pterospora Andromeda,* a herb belonging to the heath tribe. It has a long raceme of white flowers, and scattered lanceolate leaves.

fever-sick, *a.* Sick with fever.

fever-sore, *s.* A popular name for a carious ulcer or necrosis.

fever-tree, *s.*

Bot.: The blue gum-tree, *Eucalyptus globulus.*

fever-weakened, *a.* Weakened by fever. (*Shakesp.:* 2 *Henry IV.,* i. 1.)

fever-weed, *s.*

Bot.: A plant of the genus Eryngium.

fever-wort, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Erythræa centaurium,* feverfew. (2) *Triosteum perfoliatum.*

* **fēv'-ĕr,** *v.t.* & *i.* [FEVER, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To put or throw into a fever.

"The white hand of a lady *fever* thee;
Shake to look on't."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iii. 13.

B. *Intrans.:* To fall into a fever; to become feverish.

* **fē'-vĕred,** * **fea-voured,** *a.* [Eng. *fever; -ed.*] Suffering from or affected with fever; feverish.

"A drumming ear, a *feavoured* body, a boyling stomach."—*Feltham; Resolves,* pt. i., res. 84.

* **fē'-vĕr-ĕt,** *s.* [A dimin. from *fever* (q.v.).] A slight fever.

"A light *feveret,* or an old quartan ague, is not a sufficient excuse for non-appearance."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

fē'-vĕr-few (ew as **ū),** *s.* [A corrupt. of A.S. *feferfuge*, from Lat. *febrifuga*, from *febris* = a fever, and *fugo* = to put to flight, to dispel.]

Botany:

1. *Pyrethrum Parthenium*, a common British plant. It is aromatic and stimulant, and was supposed to act as a febrifuge, whence the popular name. Its smell is said to be particularly offensive to bees. [FEATHERFEW.]

2. *Erythræa Centaurium.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

fē'-vĕr-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *fever*; *-ish.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. Suffering from or affected with fever; hot, as one in a fever.

"Noiselessly moved about the assiduous, careful attendants,
Moistening the *feverish* lip."
Longfellow: Evangeline, ii. 5.

2. Indicating or characteristic of a fever: as, *feverish* symptoms.

3. Tending towards a fever; resembling a fever.

"A *feverish* disorder disabled me."—*Swift: To Pope.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Uncertain, inconstant; now hot, now cold.

"We toss and turn about our *feverish* will."
Dryden: Indian Emperor, iv. 2.

2. Hot, burning.

"To ply the sweet carouse, remote from noise,
Secured of *feverish* heats." *J. Philips: Cider*, ii.

fē'-vĕr-ĭsh-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *feverish*; *-ly.*] In a feverish manner.

fē'-vĕr-ĭsh-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *feverish*; *-ness.*]

1. *Lit.:* The quality or state of being feverish; a suffering from a slight fever.

2. *Fig.:* Heat, excitement.

"Satiety, perpetual disgust, and *feverishness* of desire."—*Shaftesbury: Enquiry conc. Virtue.*

* **fē'-vĕr-lȳ,** * **fē'-vĕr-lĭke,** *a.* [Eng. *fever*; *-ly*, *-like.*] Like a fever; like one suffering from fever.

"And *feuerlike* I leede my fancie still."
Gascoigne: The Passion of a Louer.

* **fē'-vĕr-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *fever*; *-ous.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. Suffering from or affected with a fever.

"Thou mad'st thine enemies shake, as if the world
Were *feverous*." *Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, i. 4.

2. Having the nature of a fever; feverish.

"My old Lady Phelips is a constant water-drinker, and it hath preserved her (as she conceives) from a resort of *feverous* heats in her stomach."—*Boyle. Works*, vol. vi., p. 386.

3. Having a tendency to produce a fever.

"It hath been noted by the ancients, that southern winds, blowing much, without rain, do cause a *feverous* disposition of the year, but with rain not."—*Bacon: Natural History*, § 786.

4. Indicating or characterized by feverishness.

"A babling fellow, being never without an inflammation and *feverous* pulse."—*P. Holland. Plutarch*, p. 160.

II. *Fig.:* Heated, excited, feverish, inconstant.

"And now of late came tributary kings,
Bringing him nothing but new fears from the east,
With which his *fev'rous* cares their cold increased."
Crashaw: Steps to the Temple.

* **fē'-vĕr-ŏŭs-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *fever*; *-ously.*] In a feverous or feverish manner; feverishly.

"Nor [couldst thou] by the eye's water know a malady
Desperately hot, or raging *feverously*."
Donne, Elegy 7.

* **fē'-vĕr-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *fever*; *-y.*] Afflicted with or suffering from fever; feverish.

"O Rome, thy head
Is drowned in sleep, and all thy body *fevery*."
Ben Jonson: Catiline, iii. 2.

few (ew as **ū),** * **feawe,** * **feu,** * **feuwe,** * **fewe,** * **fo,** * **fone,** * **foe,** * **fowe,** * **veawe,** * **vewe,** *a.* [A.S. *feá*, *feawe* (pl.); Icel. *fár*; Dan. *faa*; Sw. *få*; Goth. *fawis*; Lat. *paucus* = few; Gr. παῦρος (*pauros*) = small.] Not many; small, limited, or restricted in number. It is frequently used, by ellipsis of the noun, for not many persons or things.

"And did great liking shew:
Great liking unto many, but true love to *few*."
Spenser: F. Q., III. xii. 13.

¶ (1) *A few:*

(*a*) A small number of. It expresses rather more in number than *few* alone.

"A *fewe* termes coude he, two or three."
Chaucer: C. T., Prol. 641.

* (*b*) It is also used for a small quantity of.

"They had sold their birthright to the Pope for *a few* pottage."—*Adams: Works*, i. 6.

* (*c*) It is also used adverbially: a little.

"I trembled *a few*."—*Madame D'Arblay: Diary*, i. 28.

(2) *In few:* In a few words; shortly; briefly.

"*In few*, Ophelia,
Do not believe his vows." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, i. 3

(3) *A good few:* A considerable number.

few-aered, *a.* Owning or farming but a few acres.

* **few'-ęl (ew** as **ū),** *s.* [FUEL.]

* **few'-ęl (ew** as **ū),** *v.t.* [FUEL, *v.*]

* **few-met,** *s.* [FUMET.]

few' nĕss (ew as **ū),** * **feu nesse,** * **fewenesse,** * **few-nesse,** *s.* [A.S. *féanes.*]

1. Smallness in number; paucity.

"These, by reason of their *fewness*, I could not distinguish from the numbers with whom they are embodied."—*Dryden: Hind & Panther.* (Pref.)

* 2. Brevity; shortness of language; conciseness.

"*Fewness* and truth, 'tis thus."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, i. 4.

* **few-sty,** *a.* [FUSTY.]

* **few-te,** *s.* [FEALTY.]

* **few'-tĕr ẽr (ew** as **ū),** * **few-trer,** *s.* [FEUTERER.]

fȳ, *v.t.* [Dan. *feye*, *feie* = to clean out; Ger. *fegen*; Dut. *vegen.*] To cleanse or clear a ditch of mud.

"By *feying* and casting that mud upon heaps,
Commodities many the husbandman reaps."
Tusser: June's Husbandry.

fȳ, * **fay,** * **faie,** * **fæighe,** * **feye,** *a.* [A.S. *fæge*; Icel. *feigr*; O. H. Ger. *feigi*; M. H. Ger. *veige*; Sw. *fägen*; Dan. *feig.*]

1. Killed, dead.

"The freike hadde ben *fay* but for his fyn armour."
Destruction of Troy, 6,590.

2. Predestined; on the verge of death; implying both the proximity of this event and the impossibility of avoiding it.

"The folk was *fey* that he befor him fand."
Wallace, iv. 616.

3. Unfortunate, unlucky.

"Myrioneus son also, Corebus yyng,
Quhilk in thay dais for *fey* luf hate burnyng
Of Cassandra, to Troy was cummyng that yere."
Douglas: Virgil, 50, 53.

4. It is used in reference to corn in the sense of decayed.

* **fȳ** (1), *s.* [FAITH.]

fey (2), *s.* [FEE.] A fee or fief.

fȳ (3), *s.* [FEY, *v.*] Croft or infield land.

"There was a bear *fey*, or a piece of land allotted for bear, upon which the dung collected in the farm was annually laid, and laboured from time immemorial."—*Stat. Acc. P. Old Luce*, xiv 491.

fȳ'-dŏm, *s.* [Eng. *fey*, a.; *-dom.*] The state of being *fey*, or that conduct which is supposed to indicate the near approach of death.

* **fey-er,** *s.* [Eng. *fey*, **v.**; *-er.*] One who cleans out ditches.

* **feyre,** *a.* [FAIR, *a.*]

* **feyre,** *s.* [FAIR, *s.*]

fēz, *s.* [From Fez, the chief town of Morocco, where they are manufactured.] A red cap without a brim, fitting close to the head, and with a tassel of silk, wool, &c.; much worn by Turks, Egyptians, &c.

* **fī,** *interj.* [FY.]

fī-a'-ere, *s.* [Fr.] A French hackney-coach, invented by Sauvage in 1640.

FIACRE.

"The office for these cabs or coaches was in a wine-seller's shop patronised by gardeners, and dedicated to St. Fiacre. This is, therefore, the reason the name of *fiacre* was given to hired vehicles."—*Daily News*, Sept. 6, 1875.

* **fī'-ançe,** * **fi-aunce,** *s.* [O. Fr. *fiance*; Sp. *fianza*; Port. *fiança*; Ital *fidanza*, from Lat. *fidentia*, from *fides* = faith.] Trust, faith, confidence.

* **fī'-ançe,** * **fy-aunce,** * **fy-anse,** *v.t.* [Fr. *fiancer.*] To betroth, to affiance. [FIANCE, *s.*]

fī-ăn'-çé (*m.*), **fi-ăn'-çée** (*f.*), *s.* [Fr., pa. par. of *fiancer* = to betroth.] One who is affianced, betrothed, or engaged.

fī'-ants, *s.* [Fr. *fiente* = dung.] The dung of the fox or badger.

fī'-ar, *s.* [FEUAR.]

Scots Law:

1. One who has the reversion of property; a feuar.

2. (*Pl.*): The prices of grain legally fixed, in a county, for the current year.

fi-as'-cō, *s.* [In Italy, "*Ola, ola, fiasco!*" is cried when a singer makes a false note, or fails to please. *Fiasco* means literally a bottle or flask, and the allusion may be to the bursting of a bottle. The phrase is used also in French and German.] A failure in a musical performance; generally, a ridiculous failure or breakdown.

fī'-at, *s.* [Lat., 3rd pers. sing. pr. subj. of *fio* = to be done.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* An order or command for anything to be done.

"And hear at once, in thought extensive, hear
The Almighty *fiat* and the trumpet sound."
Young: Night Thoughts, vi., 464, 465.

2. *Law:* An order or warrant of a judge or of the Attorney-General, authorising, or allowing certain processes, and signified by his subscribing the words *fiat ut petitur*, that is, let it be done as is asked.

fiat money, *s.* Any currency, whether of paper or metal, that is placed in circulation and maintained as legal-tender (q.v.) by the command [fiat] of a government or other competent power. This term is loosely applied to a paper currency of which the substance is valueless and for which redemption to a specified commodity is not promised; as distinguished from legal-tender coins composed of metal supposedly equal in value to the face of same, or a paper currency bearing a credible promise of redemption on demand in so-called precious metal.

* **fi-aunce,** *s.* [FIANCE.]

* **fi-aunt,** *s.* [FIAT.] A command; an order; a fiat.

fib, *s.* [A weakened and abbreviated form of *fable* (q.v.) (*Skeat*).] A soft or mild term for a lie or falsehood.

"From holy lips is dropped the specious *fib*."
Criticisms on the Rolliad: The Lyars, pt. ii.

fĭb (1), *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful.] To deliver a succession of short, rapid blows. (*Slang.*)

fĭb (2), *v.i.* [FIB, *s.*] To tell lies; to lie.

fĭb'-bĕr, *s.* [Eng. *fib* (2), v.; *-er.*] One who tells fibs or lies; a liar.

"Trust me, I'm no *fibber*." *Wolcott: P. Pindar*, p. 137.

fī'-bĕr, *s.* [Lat. = the beaver.]

Zool.: A genus of Muridæ. *Fiber zibethicus* is the Musquash or Ondatra of N. America, which has the hind feet partly webbed, the tail compressed, and is half aquatic. Many hundred thousands of their skins are annually exported to Europe.

fī'-bre (bre as **bĕr),** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *fibra* = a fibre,]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* A small thread, string, or filament, of which the tissues of animals and plants are constituted.

"The *fibres* divide on approaching the peripheral termination of the nerve."—*Quain: Anatomy*, ii. 131.

2. *Fig.:* Strength, power, sinew.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat. & Zool.:* The same as FIBROUS TISSUE.

2. *Botany:*

(1) Any long cell attenuated to a point at both ends, and with the walls thickened with ligneous secondary deposits.

(2) (*Pl.*): Secondary deposits on the walls of cells or ducts, which, instead of forming

continuous pilled layers, take a spiral or other similar form, and in many cases ultimately become real fibres. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

¶ (1) *Elementary fibre:*

Bot.: A thread turned round the interior of spiral vessels or any similar tissue.

(2) *Liber fibre:*

Bot.: The very elongated wood tubes which form the elements of the liber in exogenous plants.

(3) *Woody fibre:*

Bot.: The short cells which make up the substance of most solid woods.

fī'-bred (bred as bĕrd), *a.* [Eng. *fibr(e); -ed.*] Having fibres; composed of fibres.

fī'-brē-lĕss (bre as bĕr), *a.* [Eng. *fibre; -less.*] Destitute of or without fibres.

* **fī'-brĭl,** *s.* [Fr. *fibrille;* Low Lat. *fibrilla,* dimin. of Lat. *fibra* = a fibre.]

1. *Anat.:* A little fibre. [FIBRILLA.]

"Fine laminæ formed of a close interlacement of the finest *fibrils.*"—*Quain: Anatomy,* ii. 136.

2. *Bot.:* One of the minute subdivisions in which a branching root terminates. Its tip is called the spongiole or spongiolet.

fī-brĭl'-la (pl. **fī-brĭl'-læ),** *s.* [Low Lat. *fibrilla,* dimin. of *fibra* = a fibre.]

Botany:

1. *Gen.:* A fibril (q.v.).

2. *Spec.* (*Pl.*)*:* The roots of lichens.

fī-brĭl'-lar, *a.* [Lat. *fibrilla* (q.v.); Eng. &c. suff. *-ar.*]

Physiol.: Consisting of, or in any way connected with fibrillæ.

"Cells which have undergone a granular rather than a *fibrillar* metamorphosis."—*Quain: Anatomy,* ii. 136.

fī-brĭl'-lāt-ĕd, *a.* [FIBRILLA.] Furnished with fibrils or fibrillæ; fringed.

fī-brĭl'-lā'-tion, *s.* [FIBRILLA.] The state of being fibrillated, or reduced to fibrila or fibrillæ.

fī-brĭl'-lōsc, *a.* [Low Lat. *fibrill(a),* and Eng. adj. suff. *-ose.*]

Bot.: Covered with loose fibres; composed of fibres.

fī-brĭl'-loŭs, *a.* [Eng. *fibril; -ous;* Fr. *fibrilleux.*] Of or pertaining to fibres.

fī'-brĭn, fī'-brīne, *s.* [Eng., &c. *fibr(e); -in* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: Fibrin is an albuminoid or proteid substance which is contained in the blood, and causes it to clot. It is obtained by stirring blood with a bundle of twigs. The fibrin adheres in amorphous fibrous layers. It is then washed with water, to remove the colouring matter, &c. Fibrin is insoluble in water and in dilute hydrochloric acid, but dissolves in an aqueous solution of nitrate of potassium when heated to 40° [ALBUMINOIDS]. Albumin heated to 98° F. in a current of oxygen gas is gradually converted into fibrin—carbon, 52·4; hydrogen, 18·07; nitrogen, 7·03; oxygen, 21·29; sulphur, 1·22 per cent. Normal human blood contains about 2·55 per cent. of fibrin. Vegetable fibrin is the residue left when gluten is boiled with alcohol; it is a greyish-white elastic mass.

fī-brĭn-ā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *fibrin; -ation.*]

Med.: The state of becoming fibrinous or having an excess of fibrin, as in inflammatory diseases.

fī'-brīne, *s.* [FIBRIN.]

fī'-brĭn-ō-ġĕn, *s.* [Eng., &c. *fibrin,* and Gr. γεννάω (*gennao*) = to engender, to produce.]

Anat.: Fibrinogenous substance; the name given, in 1861, by A. Schmidt, of Dorpat, to one of the two constituents which go to make fibrin, the latter, when it appears as a coagulum or a fluid, being produced at the moment, and not previously existing in a liquid state. The other constituent is called fibrinoplastin, or fibrinoplastic substance. (*Quain.*)

fī-brĭn-ŏġ'-ĕn-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *fibrinogen; -ous.*]

Anat.: Pertaining to fibrinogen (q.v.); forming or aiding the formation of fibres.

fibrogenous substance, *s.*

Anat.: The same as FIBRINOGEN (q.v.)

fī-brĭn-ō-plăs'-tic, *a.* [Eng. *fibrin;* o connective, and *plastic.*]

Anat.: Pertaining to fibrinoplastin; forming or aiding in the formation of fibrin.

"But the most important and distinctive character of paraglobulin is its *fibrinoplastic* property . . . by which it co-operates with fibrinogen in producing solid fibrin."—*Quain: Anat.,* &c. (ed. 11).

fibrinoplastic substance, *s.*

Anat.: The same as FIBRINOPLASTIN (q.v.).

fī-brĭn-ō-plăs'-tĭn, *s.* [Eng. *fibrin;* o connective; Gr. πλάσσω (*plassō*) = to form, mould, or shape; & suff. *in* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Anat.: Fibrinoplastic substance; the name given, in 1861, by A. Schmidt, of Dorpat, to one of the two substances, the union of which generates fibrin. The other of the two is FIBRINOGEN (q.v.). (*Quain.*)

fī'-brĭn-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *fibrin; -ous.*] Composed of or partaking of the nature of fibrin.

fī-bro-, *in compos.* [Lat. *fibra* = a fibre.]

Anat., Nat. Science, &c.: Fibrous.

fī-brō-căr'-tĭl-age (age as ĭġ), *s.* [Pref. *fibro-,* and Eng., &c. *cartilage.*]

Physiol.: A compound of white fibrous tissue and cartilage in varying proportions. To the strength and density of fibroin it adds the elasticity of cartilage. It is of two kinds: (1) the Articular, occurring (*a*) as discs, (*b*) as laminæ or meniscæ, and (*c*) of a circumferential type; (2) the Non-articular, deposited on the surface of the grooves in bones which lodge tendons. (*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.,* vol. i., ch. iv.)

fī-brō-căr-tĭ-lăġ'-ĭn-oŭs, *a.* [Pref. *fibro-,* and Eng., &c. *cartilaginous.*] Pertaining to, or composed of fibrocartilage.

fī-brō-çĕl'-lu-lar, *a.* [Pref. *fibro-,* and Eng., &c. *cellular.*] Partaking of the natures or characters of fibrous and cellular tissues.

fī'-brō-fĕr'-rīte, *s.* [Lat. *fibra* = a fibre; *ferrum* = iron; Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A delicate fibrous, pale-yellow mineral, from Copiapo, in Chili.

fī'-brō-ĭn, fī'-brō-īne, *s.* [Pref. *fibro-; -in, -ine* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: $C_{71}H_{107}N_{24}O_{25}$, or $C_{15}H_{23}N_5O_6$. Both these formulæ have been given to fibroin, which constitutes the chief part of the fibre of silk. It is extracted by digesting the silk with water, under a pressure of three atmospheres, and then removing the fat with ether; it is a white mass. Boiled with dilute sulphuric acid, it yields leucine, tyrosine, and glycocine. It is the principal constituent of cobwebs and the horny skeletons of sponges.

fī'-brō-līte, *s.* [Lat. *fibra* = a fibre, and suff. *-lite* (*Min.*) = Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Min.: A monoclinic, transparent or translucent mineral, occurring in gneiss, mica schist, and related metamorphic rocks in Bohemia, Bavaria, and parts of the United States. It has commonly long slender crystals, sometimes fibrous or columnar massive. Colour, brown or olive-green. Fibrolite was much used for stone implements in Western Europe in the Stone Age.

fī-brō-mū'-coŭs, *a.* [Pref. *fibro-,* and Eng., &c. *mucous.*]

Anat.: Partaking of the natures or characters of fibrous and mucous membranes; applied to membranes of a fibrous character which are intimately connected with others of a mucous nature: as, the pituitary membrane, the membrane of the urethra, &c.

fī-brō-plăs'-tic, *a.* [Fr. *fibroplastique.*]

Anat.: A term applied to a morbid formation constituted of the elements of cellular tissue, transformed in part into fibre. (*Dunglison.*) Fibroplastic tissue or its elements are met with in inflammatory effusions upon the serous and synovial membranes (but rarely), in the interstitial effusions of pneumonia, especially when chronic, in cirrhosis of the liver, in the products of suppurating surfaces, in certain tumours, &c. [TISSUE.]

fī-brō-sĕr'-oŭs, [Pref. *fibro-,* and Eng. *serous.*] Partaking of the nature or character of fibrous and serous membranes; consisting of fibrous and serous membranes intimately united.

fibroserous membrane, *s.*

Anat.: A serous membrane lining a fibrous one; as the arachnoid lining the dura-mater. (*Quain.*)

fī'-broŭs, *a.* [Fr. *fibreux,* from *fibre* = a fibre.]

Nat. Science, &c.: Consisting of fibres, containing a great proportion of loose fibre, as the rind of a cocoanut.

fibrous-bundles, *s. pl.*

Bot.: One of the two componenta of fibrovascular tissue, the other being fibrovascular bundlea (q.v.). Fibrous bundles occur in liber, in the stems of endogens, and in the fibrous cone-stalks of mosses.

fibrous-coal, *s.* A variety of coal found in Great Britain, and distinguished by its fibrous structure, and silky lustre.

fibrous-conc, *s.*

Anat.: The name given by Mayo to assemblages of radiating fibres, shaped like a hollow cone, in each hemisphere of the cerebrum.

fibrous-quartz, *s.*

Min.: A variety of quartz.

fibrous-root, *s.*

Bot.: A root divided into a multitude of branches and fibres.

fibrous-shells, *s.*

Zool.: Shells of fibrous structure like the recent Pinna and the fossil Inoceramus. They consist of successive layers of prismatic cells, containing translucent carbonate of lime. When very thick, they break up into fragments with edges resembling those of aragonite or satin-spar. (*S. P. Woodward.*)

fibrous-tissue, *s.*

Anat.: A white, yellowish-white tissue, with a shiniug silvery or nacreous lustre. It is very strong, and is wanting in extensibility; yet it is perfectly pliant, and is used to connect or support other parts, which it does admirably. It is of two kinds, fascicular and membranous. It forms the tendons of muscles, ligaments, &c.

fī'-broŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *fibrous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being fibrous.

fī-brō-văs'-cu-lar, *a.* [Pref. *fibro-,* and Eng. *vascular.*]

Bot.: Consisting of small vessels and of fibres.

fibrovascular-bundle, *s.*

Bot. (*Generally Pl.*)*:* Bundles of vessels and ducts, together with prosenchyma, forming the woody fibres of all plants above the rank of Mosses. The permanent tissues of a fibrovascular bundle can be divided into two groups, called by Naegeli, Xylem and Phloem (q.v.).

fibrovascular-tissue, *s.*

Bot.: A tissue composed of vessels, ducts, and prosenchymatous cells or fibres associated in various ways, forming fibrous or fibrovascular bundles, which either remain distinct or cohere to form masses of wood.

* **fĭbs'-tĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *fib; -ster.*] One who tells fibs; a fibber.

"You silly little *fibster,* I heard you in the room over head."—*Thackeray: Vanity Fair* (ed. 1856), ii. 141.

fĭb'-u-la, *s.* [Lat., = a buckle or clasp.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A buckle, clasp, or brooch.

"There is also a large collection of *fibulæ* or garment-fastenings."—*Nichols: Handy Book of the Brit. Museum,* 349.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* The outer and lesser bone of the leg, much smaller than the tibia. Its upper end, which does not reach so high as the knee, receives the lateral knob of the upper end of the tibia into a small sinus which it has in its inner side. Its lower end is received into the small sinus of the tibia, and then it extends into a large process, which form the outer ankle.

2. *Mason.:* An iron cramp by which stones are fastened together.

3. *Surg.:* A needle for sewing up wounds.

fĭb'-u-lar, *a.* [As if from a Lat. *fibularis,* from *fibula* = a clasp or buckle.]

Anat.: Of or pertaining to the fibula.

fī-eār'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Lat. *ficaria* = a fig plantation; *ficarius* = pertaining to figs; so called because the fasciculated knobs of the roots have been fancifully compared to little figs.]

Bot.: A section or sub-genus of Ranunculus, differing from the more typical buttercups in having three to five sepals and eight to twelve petals. It contains only one British species, *Ranunculus Ficaria*, the Pilewort or Lesser Celandine. It has cordate, petiolate, angular, or crenate leaves, three sepals, and nine petals. Its glossy yellow flowers, which commence in March and continue till May, are heralds of the spring. Sometimes Ficaria is elevated into a genus, in which case *R. Ficaria* becomes *Ficaria ranunculoides.*

***ficche, *ficchen, *fitche, *ficchyn, *fyche,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *ficher, fichier, ficier*; Fr. *ficher*; Ital. *ficcare*; Lat. *figo* = to fix.]

1. *Lit.:* To fix, to fasten, to set up.

"There Ysrael *fichid* tentis."—*Wycliffe: Exod.* xix. 2.

2. *Fig.:* To strike.

"Thei ben scaterid and not *fichid* with sorewe."—*Wycliffe: Psalm* xxxiv. 16.

fī-çĭl'-lier (lior as yā), *s.* [Fr., from *ficelle* = pack-thread.] A reel on which pack-thread is wound.

***fĭçhe,** *v.t.* [Fiche.]

fĭçhed, *a.* [Fr. *fiché*, pa. par. of *ficher* = to drive or thrust in.]

Her.: The same as Fitched (q.v.).

fĭçh-ĕr, *v.i.* [A frequentative of Scotch *fike* (?).] (*Scotch.*)

1. To work slowly and awkwardly at any little or insignificant job; to be engaged in any petty, trifling employment.

2. To go awkwardly about work.

3. Used to denote the act of toying, in a somewhat indelicate manner, with a woman.

fĭçh'-tĕl-īte, *s.* [From Fichtelgebirge in North Bavaria, where it is found.]

Min.: A monoclinic, translucent, and brittle mineral, of a white colour, occurring in the form of shining scales, flat crystals, and thin layers between the rings of growth, and throughout the texture of pine wood from the peat beds in the vicinity of Redwitz in the Fichtelgebirge. It is easily soluble in ether; less so in alcohol. Hardness 1.

¶ *Fichtelite group of minerals:*

Min.: A group of minerals belonging to the Camphene series of hydrocarbons. Dana includes under it Fichtelite, Hartite, Dinite, and Ixolite.

fī-çhû', *s.* [Fr.] A light article of dress worn by ladies over the neck, throat, and shoulders.

fī-çĭ'-nīte, *s.* [From Ficinus, who analysed it.]

Min.: A monoclinic, black, subtranslucent mineral, of waxy or pearly lustre. Its hardness, 5 to 5·5; sp. gr. 3·4 to 3·5. Compos.: Phosphoric acid, 12·82; sulphuric acid, 4·07: protoxide of iron, 58·85; protoxide of manganese, 6·82; water, 16·87, &c. Found near Bodenmais. (*Dana.*)

fĭc'-kle, *fe-kylle, *fi-kel, *fi-kele, *fy-kel, *fy-kelle, *fy-kyl, *a.* [A.S. *ficol*, from *fic, gefic* = fraud, deceit.]

* 1. Treacherous, deceitful.

"Thagh I be fol and *fykel* and falce of my hert."
E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Patience, 288.

2. Changeable, inconstant, irresolute or wavering in mind; without firmness of mind or purpose; capricious.

"The most shallow, *fickle*, passionate presumptuous, and garrulous of men."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

3. Not firmly established or fixed; liable to change or vicissitude.

"*Fickle* their state, whom God
Most favours: who can please him long?"
Milton P. L., ix. 948, 949.

4. Feeble, weak.

"His darkness doth transcend our *fickle* light."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

***fĭc'-kle** (1), ***fi-kele,** ***vi-kelc,** *v.i.* [Ger. *fickeln, ficheln.*] To flatter. [Fickle, *a.*]

"Heo nolde *fikele*, as hire sustren hadde ydo."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 31.

fĭc'-kle (2), *v.t.* [A freq. from *fike* (q.v.).] To puzzle.

"An she win to her English, as I hae heard her do at an erra time, she may come to *fickle* us a'."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxxix.

fĭckle-pins, *s. pl.* A game in which a number of rings are taken off a double wire united at both ends. (*Scotch.*)

***fĭc'-kle-lў, *fik-el-y,** *a.* [Eng. *fickle*; *-ly.*] Deceitfully, treacherously.

"With thar tunges *fikely* thai dide."
O. Eng. Psalter; Psalm v. 11.

fĭc'-kle-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *fickle*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being fickle; inconstancy, wavering, unsteadiness, irresolution; changeableness in mind or purpose; instability.

"The one was fire and *fickleness*, a child,
Most mutable in wishes."
Byron: Childe Harold, iii. 106.

***fĭc'-klў,** *adv.* [Eng. *fickl(e)*; *-ly.*] In a fickle manner; without firmness or steadiness.

"To raise a present power that's *fickly* held
By the frail tenure of the people's will."
Southerne: Spartan Dame, i. 1.

***fī'-cō,** *s.* [Ital. = a fig.]

1. A fig; an act of contempt shown with the fingers.

"A *fico* for the phrase."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, i. 3.

2. Contempt, scorn.

"Having once recovered his fortress, he then gives the *fico* to his adversaries."—*Carew: Surv. of Cornwall.*

fī'-cōid, *s.* [Lat. *ficus* = a fig-tree, to the flower or fruit of which the ficoids, with their numerous narrow petals, many stamens, &c., bear some fanciful resemblance, but no affinity or even analogy; Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*), form.]

Bot. (*Pl.*): The English name given by Lindley to the order Mesembryaceæ.

fī-cōi'-dal, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *ficoid*; *-al.*]

Botany:

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining or relating to the ficoids (q.v.).

B. *As subst.:* A plant belonging to the ficoidal alliance.

"Natural order of *ficoidals*."—*Lindley: Veg. King.* (ed. 1853), p. 523.

ficoidal alliance, *s.*

Bot.: The English name of the alliance Ficoidales (q.v.).

fī-cōi-dā'-lēs, *s. pl.* [Lat. *ficus* (q.v.); Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ales.*]

Bot.: An alliance of Perigynous Exogens, consisting of orders with monodichlamydeous flowers, central or axile placentæ; the corolla, if present, polypetalous, and an external embryo curved round a small quantity of mealy albumen. Lindley includes under it the four orders, Basellaceæ, Mesembryaceæ, Tetragoniaceæ, and Scleranthaceæ (q.v.).

fī-cōi'-dē-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *ficus* = a fig; Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: The name given by Jussieu and others to the order called by Lindley Mesembryaceæ (q.v.).

***fict,** *a.* [Lat. *fictus*, pa. par. of *fingo* = to feign.] Fictitious. [Fiction.]

fĭc'-ta, *a.* [Lat. fem. sing. of *fictus*, pa. par. of *fingo.*] False, fictitious.

ficta musica. [Falsa musica.]

fĭc'-tile, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *fictilis*, from *fictus*, pa. par. of *fingo.*]

A. *As adj.:* Moulded into form by art; manufactured by or suitable for the potter.

"The originals are made of coarse, black-brown clay, and are classed among the earliest specimens of Italian *fictile* art."—*C. Wordsworth: Greece.* (Introd.).

* **B.** *As subst.:* An earthen vessel or other article moulded and baked.

fĭc'-tile-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *fictile*; *-ness.*] The state or quality of being fictile; fictility.

fĭc-tĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *fictil(e)*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being fictile.

fĭc'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *fictio* = a feigning, from *fictus*, pa. par. of *fingo* = to feign.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of feigning or inventing.

* 2. Fashioning, contriving, establishing.

"To force a currency of their own *fiction*."—*Burke: French Revolution*, p. 124.

3. That which is feigned, imagined, or invented; a feigned, fictitious, or invented story or account; a fabrication, a fable.

"When it could no longer be denied that her flight had been voluntary, numerous *fictions* were invented to account for it."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

4. Romance.

"For us the stream of *fiction* ceased to flow."
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone (Introd.)

5. Fictitious literature; the literary productions of the imagination, whether prose or verse, narrative or dramatic; more specifically applied to prose romances or novels.

"Such anecdotes are apt to be looked upon not as genuine illustrations . . . just because they do occur in poetry or *fiction*."—*Lindsay Mind in the Lower Animals*, i. 27.

II. *Law:* Any point or thing assumed for the purposes of justice or convenience, even though it cannot be proved, and may even be absolutely opposed to the fact. Such fictions were first brought into legal procedure in the time of Edward I. Many of them have been abolished.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *fiction, fabrication*, and *falsehood*: "*Fiction* and *fabrication* both require invention: *falsehood* consists of simple contradiction. The fables of Æsop are *fictions* of the simplest kind, but yet such as required a peculiarly lively fancy and inventive genius to produce. The *fabrication* of a play, as the production of Shakespeare's pen, was once executed with sufficient skill to impose for a time upon the public credulity. . . . In an extended sense of the word *fiction*, it approaches still nearer to the sense of *fabricate*, when said of the *fictions* of the ancients, which were delivered as truth, although admitted now to be false: the motive of the narrator is what here constitutes the difference—namely, that in the former case he believes what he relates to be true, in the latter he knows it to be false. The heathen mythology consists principally of the *fictions* of the poets; newspapers commonly abound in *fabrications.*" (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***fĭc'-tion-al,** *a.* [Eng. *fiction*; *-al.*] Of or pertaining to fiction; characterized by fiction; fictitious, feigned.

***fĭc'-tion-ist,** *s.* [Eng. *fiction*; *-ist.*] A writer of fiction.

"He will come out in time an elegant *fictionist*."—*Lamb: Letter to Wordsworth.*

fĭc'-tious, *a.* [Lat. *fictus*, pa. par. of *fingo* = to feign.] Fictitious.

"With fancy'd rules and arbitrary laws
Matter and motion he [man] restrains,
And study'd lines and *fictious* circles draws."
Prior: An Ode, 1688.

fĭc-tĭ'-tious, *a.* [Lat. *fictitius, ficticius*, from *fictus*, pa. par. of *fingo.*]

1. Feigned, imaginary, not real, fabulous.

"They hold the ten Sibylls to be *fictitious* and fabulous."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. iv., lett. 43.

2. Counterfeit, false; not genuine or real.

"Duty, love, and honour, fail to sway
Fictitious bonds." *Goldsmith: Traveller.*

3. Not real or true; allegorical.

"Milton, sensible of this defect in the subject of his poem, brought into it two characters of a shadowy and *fictitious* nature in the persons of Sin and Death."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 273.

fĭc-tĭ'-tious-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *fictitious*; *-ly.*] In a fictitious, feigned, or counterfeit manner; by fiction; not really or truly.

"Pieces are *fictitiously* set down, and having no copy in nature."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. xx.

fĭc-tĭ'-tious-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *fictitious*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being fictitious, feigned, or counterfeit.

"Some think that its essence consists in the unimportance, others in the *fictitiousness* of the transaction."—*Rambler*, No. 125.

***fĭc'-tĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *fict(us)*, pa. par. of *fingo* = to feign, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ive.*]

1. Feigned, fictitious, imaginary.

2. Of or pertaining to fiction; sham, counterfeit.

"Dabbling in the fount of *fictive* tears."
Tennyson: Brook, 93.

fĭc'-tŏr, *s.* [Lat., from *fictus*, pa. par. of *fingo.*] An artist in wax, clay, or other plastic material, as distinguished from one who works in bronze, marble, or other solid material.

fī'-cŭs, *s.* [Lat. = a fig-tree.]

1. *Bot.:* A genus of Moraceæ. Flowers unisexual, the males and females mixed indiscriminately on the inner side of a concave fleshy receptacle, the upper margin of which constitutes a narrow aperture. Flowers separated from each other by soft, colourless, bristle-like bracts or scales. Calyx with three, seven, or eight segments; corolla, none; stamens, one, three, or five; ovary one; style

awl-shaped; stigma two-lobed; pericarps with a single seed; juice generally milky. The genus is a very large one, about 160 species being already known. They occur in all the hotter parts of the world. Many are large umbrageous trees; some again are ivy-like creepers. *Ficus Carica* is the cultivated fig. [Fig.] *F. indica* is the Banyan tree (q.v.); *F. religiosa*, the Pippal or Sacred Fig, planted around temples in India. *F. religiosa, Benjamina, pumila, auriculata, Rumphii, benghalensis, aspera, Granatum,* and *Sycomorus,* have an eatable fruit, but much inferior to that of the cultivated Fig. The milky juice of *Ficus* furnishes caoutchouc. That of India is derived from *F. elastica;* that of America from *F. Radula, elliptica,* and *prinoides.* Other species yield the same substance in Java. *F. Saussureana* is one of the Cow-trees. [Cow-tree.] A kind of gum lac comes from *F. indica, benghalensis,* and *Tsjela.* The juice of *F. septica* is emetic; that of *F. toxicaria* and *F. Daemona* virulent poisons; *F. anthelmintica,* a native of Brazil, is used against intestinal worms; the bark of *F. racemosa* is slightly astringent, and is of use in hæmaturia and menorrhagia, whilst the juice of its root is a powerful tonic. Egyptian mummy cases are said to have been made from the wood of *F. Sycamorus,* which is all but imperishable. It is the sycomore of scripture (Ps. lxxviii. 47, Amos vii. 14, &c.), spelled also sycamore (Isaiah ix. 10, Luke xix. 4), but must not be confounded with the True Sycamore (*Acer Pseudo-platanus*) to which it is in no way akin.

2. *Palæobotany:* It is believed that ficus has been found fossil in sands of Cretaceous age near Aix-la-Chapelle.

3. *Surg.:* A fleshy excrescence, soft and reddish, or hard and scirrhous, formed like a fig, and occurring on the anus, eyelids, chin, or reproductive organs.

4. *Pharm.:* Ficus, the prepared fruit of *Ficus Carica,* a native of Asia, and used in the preparation of *Confectio senna.* Figs, being demulcent, nutritive, and laxative, are used as mild purgatives; when heated and split open they are used as cataplasms.

fĭd, *v.t.* [Icel. *fetta* = to bend back.] To move up and down or from side to side, as an animal moves its tail; to wag.

fĭd, fĭdd, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A small, thick lump of anything.

2. A bar or pin of wood or metal used to support or steady anything.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Nautical:*

(1) A bar of wood or iron to support a mast upon the one beneath; it passes through a mortise in the upper mast, and rests on the trestle-trees of the head of the mast below.

(2) A wooden, pointed pin used to open the strands of a rope in splicing. A similar iron instrument is a Marlinspike or, as used by sail-makers, a Stabber.

2. *Ord.:* A plug of oakum for the vent of a cannon.

fid-hammer, *s.*

Naut.: A hammer with a face for striking and a pointed peen to act as a fid. [II. 1.]

fī-dăl'-gō, *s.* [Port.] [Hidalgo.] A nobleman, or one royally descended.

fĭdd, *s.* [Fid, *s.*]

fĭd'-dĕr, *v.i.* [A freq. from *fid,* v. (q.v.).] To make a motion similar to that of a hawk, when he wishes to remain stationary or hover over a place.

fĭd'-dle (1), ***fid-el,** ***fed-ele,** ***fith-el,** ***fith-ele,** ***fith-ul,** ***fyd-el,** ***fyd-yll,** ***fyth-el,** *s.* [A.S. *fidhele;* Icel. & O. Sw. *fidhla* = a fiddle; Dan. *fiddel;* Dut. *vedel;* O. H. Ger. *fidula;* Ger. *fiedel;* Low Lat. *vidula, vitula* = a viol or fiddle.] [Viol, Violin.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II. 1.

*2. *Fig.:* A fool, a trifler.

"He may be but a foole, and she a *fiddle.*"
Breton: Pasquil's Madcappe, p. 9.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Music:* An instrument played with a bow, and having four strings, stretched over a sounding board to give resonance, and along a neck (without freta) upon which the strings are pressed by the fingers to vary the tone. [Violin.]

"The sound of the *fiddle* calls forth a magistrate to dissolve the meeting."—*Windham: Speech* (April 18, 1800).

2. *Bot.:* (1) *Daucus Carota.* (2. *Pl.*): *Scrophularia aquatica.*

3. *Agric.:* A wooden bar about eleven feet long, attached by ropes at its ends to the traces of a horse, and used to drag loose straw or hay on the ground, or hay-cocks to the place of stacking.

4. *Naut.:* A frame of bars and stringa, to keep things from rolling off the cabin-table in bad weather.

¶ (1) *To play first* or *second fiddle:* To take a leading or a subordinate part or position in any undertaking or project.

"Tom had no idea of *playing first fiddle* in any social orchestra."—*Dickens: Martin Chuzzlewit,* ch. xii.

(2) *Scotch fiddle:* The itch; from the motion of the arm in scratching.

fiddle-block, *s.*

Naut.: A long block, having two sheaves of different diameters in the same plane, not in parallel planes, as in a double-block; a viol, or long-tackle block.

fiddle-bow, *s.* The bow with which a violin is played.

fiddle-case, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A case to contain a fiddle.

2. *Bot.* (*Pl.*): *Rhinanthus Crista-galli.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

* **fiddle-come,** *a.* Nonsensical.

"A *fiddle-come* tale of a draggle-tailed girl."
Vanbrugh: The Relapse, iv. 1.

fiddle-de-dee, *interj.* Nonsense.

fiddle-dock, *s.*

Bot.: Rumex pulcher.

fiddle-faddle, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As subst.:* Trifling talk, nonsense, trifles.

"The alarms of soft vows, and sighs, and *fiddle-faddle* Spoils all our trade."
Beaum. & Fl.: Humourous Lieutenant, i. 1.

B. *As adj.:* Trifling; giving trouble or making a bustle about trifles.

"Don't tease me with your *fiddle-faddle* stuff."
Colman: Jealous Wife, v. 3.

fiddle-faddle, *v.i.* To trifle; to make a bustle about trifles.

"Ye may as easily
Outrun a cloud, driven by a northern blast,
As *fiddle-faddle* so."
Ford: The Broken Heart, i. 3.

fiddle-faddler, *s.* One who makes a bustle about trifles.

fiddle-fike, *s.*

1. Troublesome peculiarity of conduct.

2. A complete trifler.

fiddle-fish, *s.* The Angel-fish (q.v.), from its resemblance to a fiddle.

fiddle-grass, *s.*

Bot.: Epilobium hirsutum.

fiddle-head, *s.*

Naut.: A name given to the ornamental carving at the bows of a ship, when it is made in the form of a scroll or volute similar to the end of a fiddle.

fiddle-headed, *a.* Having a pattern at the end somewhat like the scroll of a fiddle.

"Of fork that is *fiddle-headed.*"
Hood: Miss Kilmansegg.

* **fiddle-lipped,** *a.*

Bot.: Having a fiddle-shaped lip.

fiddle-ma-fyke, *s.* A silly, punctilious person, who is chiefly concerned about mere trifles.

fiddle-pattern, *s.* A plain pattern formerly much in vogue in the manufacture of plate for table use, but which has of late years given way to others of more ornate character.

fiddle-shaped, *a.*

Bot.: An epithet applied to leaves which have deep indentations in the sides, so as to resemble a fiddle.

fiddle-stick, *s.* & *interj.*

A. *As subst.:* A fiddle-bow.

"His grisly beard was long and thick,
With which he strung his *fiddle-stick.*"
Butler: Hudibras, pt. i., c. iii.

B. *As interj.:* An exclamation equivalent to nonsense; fiddle-de-dee. Used also in the plural.

fiddle-string, *s.* The catgut string or cord stretched along a fiddle, and raised in the centre by a bridge.

fiddle-wood, *s.*

Bot.: Scrophularia aquatica, so called because the stems are by children stripped of their leaves and scraped across each other fiddler-fashion, when they produce a squeaking sound. (*Britten & Holland.*)

fĭd'-dle (2), *s.* [A corruption of Fr. *fidèle* = a plant of the Vervain order, *Citharexylum melanocaridium.*]

Bot.: A term used only as part of the subjoined compound.

fiddle-wood, *s.* The genus Citharexylum. From the fact that Fr. *fidèle* has become corrupted into Eng. *fiddle,* has arisen the erroneous notion that the wood of this genus is suitable for making violins. The error has been perpetuated also in the Latin name, which means harp-wood.

fĭd'-dle, ***fyd-el-in,** ***fith-el-en,** *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *fidhelian.*] [Fiddle, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To play upon a fiddle.

2. *Fig.:* To trifle; to shift the bands about often while doing nothing; to fidget about.

"The ladies walked, talking and *fiddling* with their hats and feathers."—*Pepys: Diary.*

* **B.** *Transitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To play on a fiddle.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To worry, to beat.

"The devil *fiddle* them! I am glad they're going."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 3.

2. To drive by degrees.

"Somebody else would have been *fiddled* into it again, if a certain treasonable Jacobite tune had not been timely silenced."—*Chesterfield: Miscellanies: Common Sense,* 18.

fĭd'-dlĕr, ***fith-el-er,** ***fyd-el-are,** ***fyd-el-er,** *s.* [A.S. *fidhelere;* Icel. *fithlari,* M. H. Ger. *videlære;* Dan. *fidler.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* One who plays upon a fiddle; a violinist.

"It would break my heart to see my poor old master cut out by a set of sinkers, *fiddlers,* milliners."—*Fielding: Miser,* iv. 8.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) One who fiddles or makes a bustle about trifles.

(2) A sixpence. (*Slang.*)

II. *Zool.:* A small crab, *Gelasimus vocans,* having one large claw and a very small one. (*American.*)

fiddler's-fare, *s.* Meat, drink, and money.

fiddler's-money, *s.* A number of small silver coins, such as would be given to a fiddler by the company.

fĭd'-dles, *s. pl.* [Fiddle, *s.*, 2.]

¶ *Snakes' fiddles:*

Bot.: Iris fœtidissima. (*Britten & Holland.*)

fĭd'-dlĭng, ***fith-el-inge,** *pr. par., a.,* & *s.* [Fiddle, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Trifling, trivial, fussy.

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* The act or art of playing on a fiddle.

"Her wes *fithelinge* and song." *Layamon,* ii. 530.

2. *Fig.:* A trifling, or making a bustle about trifles; fussiness.

"Other occupations are mere trifling, or unprofitable *fiddling* about nothing."—*Barrow,* vol. i., ser. 7.

fī-dĕ-jŭ'-ssion, *s.* [Lat. *fidejussio,* from *fidejussum,* sup. of *fidejubeo* = to be surety for a person: *fides* = faith, and *jubeo* = to order.] The state or act of being bound as surety for another; suretyship, bail.

fī-dĕ-jŭs-sŏr, *s.* [Lat.] [Fidejussion.] A surety; one bound for another.

One who is bound or hall for another; a surety, a bail.

"They also take recognizances or stipulations of certain *fidejussors* in the nature of bail."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 4.

* **fi-del,** *s.* [Fiddle, *s.*]

* **fi-dele,** *a.* [Lat. *fidelis*, from *fides* = faith, trust.] Faithful.

"So long as they were true and *fidele* unto us."—*Henry VIII.*: *To Sir T. Wyatt.*

fī-dĕl'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *fidelité*, from Lat. *fidelitas*, from *fidelis* = faithful; *fides* = faith; Ital. *fidelità*; Sp. *fidelidad.*]

I. Faithfulness; a careful and loyal observance of duty, and performance of obligations.

2. A faithful and loyal attachment or adherence to a bond, obligatory covenant, engagement or connection; loyalty.

"*Fidelity* to a good cause in adversity had been regarded as a virtue."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* ch. xiv.

3. Faithful observance of the marriage contract.

4. Honesty, veracity, observance of and adherence to the truth.

"By my *fidelity*, this is not well."—*Shakesp.*: *Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 2.

* 5. Security, assurance.

"Some one of that faculties, who giueth his *fidelitie* for them."—*Whitgift*: *Defence*, p. 137.

¶ For the difference between *fidelity* and *faith*, see Faith.

Fī'-dēs, *s.* [Lat.]

I. *Class. Myth.*: The goddesa of Faith and Honesty.

2. *Astron.*: An asteroid, the thirty-seventh found. It was discovered by the astronomer Luther on Oct. 5, 1855, the same date that Atalanta was first seen by Goldschmidt.

fĭdge, *v.i.* & *t.* [Icel. *fika* = to climb up nimbly; Sw. *fika* = to hunt after; Norw. *fika* = to take trouble.] [Fike.]

A. *Intrans.*: To fidget, to make a fuss.

"You wriggle, *fidge*, and make a rout,
Put all your brother puppets out."
Swift: *Mad Mullinix & Timothy.*

B. *Trans.*: To move about constantly, and rapidly; to fidget.

fĭdge, *s.* [Fidge, *v.*] A fidget.

"The twist, the squeeze, the rump, the *fidge* in all,
Just as they looked in the original."
Swift: *Tim & the Fables.*

fĭdg'-ĕt, *s.* [Fidget, *v.*]

I. A restless and irregular moving about; restlessness, uneasiness. [Fidgets.]

2. A fidgetty, restless person.

fĭdg'-ĕt, *v.i.* & *t.* [A dimin. formation, from *fidge* (q.v.).]

A. *Intrans.*: To move uneasily about; to be in a state of nervous restlessness.

B. *Trans.*: To make nervously restless; to put in a fidget.

fĭdg'-ĕt-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *fidgety*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being fidgety; nervous restlessness or uneasiness.

fĭdg'-ĕts, *s. pl.* [Fidget, *s.*] The colloquial name of the disease or morbid symptom called Dysphoria (q.v.). It consists of an overpowering sense of restlessness; or more specifically, there are present, irritability, dissatisfaction, a sense of fulness in the extremities, thirst, dryness of skin, wakefulness during the greater part of the night, the patient perpetually altering his position in the vain endeavour to obtain relief. About two or three in the morning perspiration generally ensues, followed by heavy slumber. It arises from dyspepsia, and will pass away when that ailment is removed. (*Cheyne*: *Cyclop. Pract. Med.*, iv. 452.)

fĭdg'-ĕt-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *fidget*; *-y.*] In a state of nervous restlessness; uneasy, restless, impatient, fussy.

fī-dĭc'-ĭ-nal, *a.* [Lat. *fidicinus*, from *fidicen* (genit. *fidicinis*) = a player on a lute or stringed instrument; *fides* = a string, and *cano* = to sing.] Of or pertaining to a stringed instrument of music.

fī-dĭc'-ŭ-la, *s.* [Lat.] A small musical instrument, in shape like a lyre.

fī-dō'-nĭ-a, *s.* [Cf. Gr. *φείδων* (*pheidōn*) = an oil-can with a narrow neck that allows only a little to run out.]

Entom.: A genus of Lepidoptera, belonging to the family Geometridæ, or Geometers. It contains five species, of which *Fidonia piniaria*, the Bordered White Moth, is the commonest in Great Britain. The larvæ feed on fir. *F. atomaria*, the Common Heath-moth, is also common.

* **fī-dū'-çĭ-al,** *a.* [Low Lat. *fiducialis*, from Lat. *fiducia* = trust; *fido* = to trust; *fides* = faith, trust.]

I. Confident, undoubting, aure, firm.

2. Of the nature of a trust; fiduciary.

fī-dū'-çĭ-al-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *fiducial*; *-ly.*] In a confident or undoubting manner; with confidence.

fī-dū'-çĭ-ar-ȳ, * **fi-du-ci-ar-ie,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *fiduciarius*, from *fiducia* = confidence, trust.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Confident, undoubting, unwavering, steady, firm.

2. Not to be doubted.

3. Of the nature of a trust.

B. *As substantive:*

1. One who holds anything in trust; a trustee.

2. One who depends for salvation upon faith without works; an antinomian. (*Hammond.*)

fie, fȳ, *interj.* [Icel. *fý. fei*; Dan. & Sw. *fy*; O. Fr. *fi, fy, fye*; Fr. *fi*; Ger. *pfui*; Lat. *phui*: all expressions of contempt or disgust, due to the idea of blowing away.] An exclamation indicating contempt, disgust, shame, or impatience.

"*Fie! Fie!* Do not lose time. Make haste, and get all over before he comes back."—*Macaulay*: *Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

fie, *a.* [Fey.] Under the influence of fate.

"'I think,' said the old gardiner, to one of the maids, 'the gaugers a *fie*;' by which word the common people express those violent spirits which they think a presage of death."—*Scott*: *Guy Mannering*, ch. ix.

fēf, *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *feudum.*] A fee; a manor held of a superior; a feud.

"The whole *fief* in right of poetry she claimed."
Dryden: *To the Memory of Mrs. Anne Killigrew*, 98.

fēl, *a.* [Feil.] Soft, amooth.

"Frae tap to tae that cleeds me hien,
And haps me *feil* and warm at e'en!"
Burns: *Bess & her Spinning-wheel.*

fēld, * **fæld,** * **feeld,** * **felld,** * **feld,** * **felde,** * **fild,** * **filde,** * **fyld,** * **vald,** * **veld,** *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *feld*; cogn. with Dut. *veld*, Dan. *felt*, Sw. *fält*, Ger. *feld.* Probably allied to *fell* (q.v.).]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

(1) Open country as opposed to wood.

"Wude and *feld* and dale and dun
All was i waterr sunnken." *Ormulum*, 14,568.

(2) Land cleared and fit for cultivation by tillage or pasture; cultivated ground.

"Y shal goo in to the *feeld* and gadre eeris."—*Wycliffe*: *Ruth* ii. 1.

(3) Ground not built upon or inhabited; the country, as opposed to the town.

"Behold ye the lilies of the *feelde* how thei wexen."—*Wycliffe*: *Matthew* vi. 28.

(4) A single piece or enclosed plot of ground used or suitable for cultivation.

"And *fields* which promise corn and wine."
Byron: *Childe Harold*, iii. 55.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) The ground or place where a battle is fought.

"When bold Bavaria fled the *field*."
Congreve: *Ode.*

(2) A battle; an action.

"For such another *field*
They dreaded worse than hell."
Milton: *P. L.*, bk. ii., 392.

(3) Warfare; military exercises.

(4) A wide expanse, as of sea or sky.

"Far ran the naked moon across
The houseless ocean's heaving *field*."
Tennyson: *The Voyage*, iv.

(5) Open space; opportunity or extent for action or operation.

"The *field* had been occupied by various historical societies."—*J. S. Brewer*: *English Studies*, p. 41.

(6) The ground or blank space on which figures are drawn.

"Let the *field* or ground of the picture be clean, light, and well united with colour."—*Dryden*: *Dufresnoy.*

(7) Outdoor work, practice, or operations, as opposed to indoor: as, A geologist must study the science in the *field.*

(8) A large body or mass: as, a *field* of ice.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Baseball and Cricket:*

(1) The ground upon which a game of either is played.

(2) The whole body of fielders collectively.

2. *Her.*: The surface of a shield upon which the charges or bearings are depicted, or of each separate coat when the shield contains quarterings or impalements.

"Sir Lancelot's azure lions, crowned with gold,
Ramp in the *field*." *Tennyson*: *Elaine*, 661.

3. *Optics*: The space visible in an optical instrument at one view. By shifting the telescope, the *field* is changed; by shifting the slip or object relatively to the object-glass of a microscope, successive parts of the object are brought within the *field.*

4. *Hunt.*: Those who take part in a hunt collectively.

"Long before this point the *field* had dwindled away to a number that could be counted on one hand."—*Field*, Jan. 28, 1882.

5. *Racing*:

(1) All the horses, &c., which take part in a race.

"With the pen through the name of Grenville, the *field* to-morrow may consist of the following."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 22, 1883.

(2) All the horses, &c., in a race, exclusive of one or more favourites.

¶ (1) *Magnetic field:*

Elect.: A space possessing magnetic properties from having magnets in its vicinity, or from electric currents passing around or through it.

"The intensity of a *magnetic field* is the force which a unit pole will experience when placed in it."—*Everett*: *C. G. S. System of Units*, ch. x.

(2) *Field of view* or *vision:*

Optics: [Field, A, II. 3].

(3) *To keep the field:*

(*a*) To keep up or maintain a campaign; to remain in the field; to carry on military operations.

(*b*) To maintain one's ground against all comers.

"There all day long Sir Pelleas *kept the field*."
Tennyson: *Pelleas & Ettarre*, 156.

(4) *To take the field*: To commence active military operations; to begin a campaign.

(5) *To bet or lay against the field*:

Sport.: To bet on one or more horses, dogs, &c., against all the others in the race.

(6) *Field of the Cloth of Gold*: A name given to a plain near Ardres, a village near Calais, in France, where Henry VIII. of England and Francis I. of France, met on June 7 to 25, 1520, from the magnificence displayed by the retinue of each monarch.

(7) *Field of Blood*: Aceldama. The field bought by the chief priests with the thirty pieces of silver which were given to Judas as the price for his betrayal of our Lord. (Matt. xxvii. 5, Acts i. 19.)

field-allowance, *s.*

Milit.: An extra payment or allowance to officers on active service in the field, to meet the increased cost of living, &c.

field-artillery, *s.*

Milit.: Light ordnance capable of being easily moved about, and thus suitable for use on the field.

field-ash, *s.*

Bot.: *Pyrus Aucuparia.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

field-balm, *s.*

Bot.: *Calamintha Nepeta.*

field-basil, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Calamintha Clinopodium*; (2) *Calamintha Acinos.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

field-bed, *s.*

1. A folding bed for use in the field; a camp bed.

* 2. A bed in the open air.

"This *field-bed* is too cold for me to sleep."
Shakesp.: *Romeo & Juliet*, iii. 1.

field-book, *s.*

1. *Surv.*: A book used by surveyors, engineers, &c., in which the memoranda of surveys are set down.

2. *Bot.:* A number of leaves of paper bound together, in which delicate plants may be placed for preservation directly they are plucked.

"Many plants will not bear transport; their flowers fall off easily, and they are so delicate that their foliage becomes shrivelled. In such instances it is best to put them at once into paper. This is managed by having a small *field-book*, which may be put into the pocket or suspended round the neck, secured by straps so as to give pressure, and with an oil-cloth covering which may be used in wet weather. This *field-book* may be made with two thin mahogany boards on the outside." —*Balfour: Botany*, § 1,229.

field-bug, *s.*

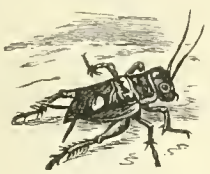
Entom.: The genus Pentatoma. The name is intended to distinguish them from the bed-bug.

* **field-colours,** *s. pl.*

Milit.: Small colours or flags of about eighteen inches square, used for marking out the ground for cavalry regiments and battalions. They are now called Camp-colours.

field-cornet, *s.* The magistrate of a township in the Cape Colony.

field-cricket, *s.* A species of cricket, *Acheta* (*Gryllus*) *Campestris*, found in hot sandy localities, where it burrows to a depth of six to twelve inches. It feeds on insects, for which it lies in wait at the mouth of its burrow. It is not so common as the house cricket, but is larger. It is of a black colour, with the base of the tegumina yellow. Its chirping is louder than that of the house cricket, but it is particularly shy and timid. Its larvæ are hatched about the end of July. [CRICKET (1).]



FIELD-CRICKET.

field-cypress, *s.*

Bot.: Ajuga chamæpitys.

field-day, *s.*

1. *Lit. & Milit.:* A day on which troops are exercised in field evolutions.

"The *field-day* or the drill,
Seems less important now."
Scott: Marmion, v. (Introd.)

2. *Fig.:* A day of unusual bustle, exercise, or display.

field-derrick, *s.* A derrick used for stacking hay in the field. It is mounted on a sled or on a sill-piece, which is anchored temporarily by stakes; otherwise it is stayed by guys.

* **field-dew,** *s.* Dew taken from the field.

"With this *field-dew* consecrate,
Every fairy take his gait."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, v. 2.

field-duck, *s.*

Ornith.: Otis tetrax, the Little Bustard. It is a native of France.

field-equipage, *s.*

Milit.: Equipage or apparatus, accoutrements, &c., for service in the field.

* **field-fight,** *s.* A general engagement; a pitched battle.

"The rather to traine them both, and draw them to a *field-fight*."—*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 239.

field-flower, *s.* A wild flower; a flower growing in the fields, as distinguished from one cultivated in gardens.

"Like arrow seeds of the *field-flower*."
Tennyson: The Poet, 19.

field-fortification, *s.*

Milit.: The art, science, or process of fortifying or strengthening the position of forces in the field by works of a temporary kind.

field-geologist, *s.* A geologist who acquires the knowledge of his science largely by observations in the field instead of simply studying books at home.

field-glass, *s.*

1. A binocular telescope in compact form, and having six achromatic lenses. It has a metallic body covered with morocco, and a sunshade to extend over the object-glasses. It is carried in a leather-case with a strap, and has a body from three and three-quarters to six and a quarter inches long, the object-glasses being from fifteen to twenty-six lines in diameter. It is also called a lorgnette, opera-glass, or race-glass.

2. A small achromatic telescope, usually from twenty to twenty-four inches long, and having three to six draws.

3. That one of the two lenses forming the eye-piece of an astronomical telescope or compound microscope, which is nearest to the object-glass; the glass nearest to the eye is the eye-glass.

field-gun, *s.*

Milit.: A light cannon designed to accompany troops in their manœuvres on the field of battle.

field-hand, *s.* A labourer engaged in farming work; a farm-labourer.

* **field-house,** *s.* A tent.

field-madder, *s.*

Bot.: A common modern book-name for *Sherardia arvensis*, a plant belonging to the order Rubiaceæ. It is a common British herb, with clusters of small lilac flowers in terminal heads.

field-man, *s.* A peasant, a boor.

"He statutis and ordanis, that *field men* quha has mair nor four ky, sall, for thair awin sustentatioun, tak and ressave landis fra thair maisteris, and till and saw the samin."—*Stat. Alex. II.* in *Balfour's Pract.*, p. 536.

field-marshal, *s.*

Mil.: The highest rank of officers in the British army. This rank was first conferred upon John Duke of Argyle, and George Earl of Orkney, by George II., in 1736.

field-marshalship, *s.* The dignity or rank of a field-marshal.

field-mere, *s.*

Bot.: Either *Daucus carota* or *Pastinaca sativa*. (*Britten & Holland.*)

field-mouse, *s.*

Zool.: A name given to several species of rodents which live in the fields, where they burrow in banks, &c. *Mus sylvaticus* is the Long-tailed Field-mouse, *Arvicola agrestis* the Short-tailed Field-mouse or Field-vole (q.v.).

field-naturalist, *s.* One who does not confine his studies of natural science to books, but makes researches in the fields and woods.

field-nigella, field-nigelweed, *s.*

Bot.: Lychnis Githago. (*Britten & Holland.*)

field-notes, *s. pl.*

Surv.: Notes or memoranda as to stations, distances, bearings, &c., made by a surveyor while in the field.

field-officer, *s.*

Mil.: An officer above the rank of captain, but below that of general; as a major, a colonel, &c.

field-piece, *s.*

Mil.: A field-gun (q.v.).

field-practice, *s.*

Mil.: Military exercises or evolutions in the field.

field-preacher, *s.* One who preaches in the open air.

field-preaching, *s.* The act or practice of preaching in the open air.

field-roller, *s.*

Agric.: A wooden or iron cylinder, drawn over a ploughed field to crush the clods and level the ground.

* **field-room,** *s.*

I. *Lit.:* Open space, room.

"Falling back where they
Might *field-room* find at large."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 12.

2. *Fig.:* Free and unrestricted opportunity.

"They had *field-room* enough to expatiate upon the gross iniquity of the covenant."—*Clarendon: Hist. of the Civil War.*

field-sketching, *s.*

Mil.: The art or act of sketching in plan rapidly, while in the field, the natural features of a country, so as to give a fair idea of its character.

field-spider, *s.* The popular name for any of the numerous species of spiders found in fields.

field-sports, *s. pl.* Outdoor sports, such as hunting, shooting, coursing, &c.

* **field-staff,** *s.*

Mil.: A staff formerly carried by gunners in the field, and containing lighted matches for discharging cannon.

field-telegraph, *s.*

Mil.: A portable telegraph adapted for use in the field in military operations.

field-train, *s.*

Mil.: That branch or department of the Army whose duty it was formerly to keep the Artillery fully supplied with ammunition, and the Engineers with stores, for which purpose depots were established at convenient places between the front and the base of operations.

field-vole, *s.*

Zool.: Arvicola agrestis, or Short-tailed Field-mouse. Its colour is greyish-brown, tinged with red or yellow on the sides; the lower surface pale-grey or dirty white; tail, brown above, greyish beneath. It is very abundant in the northern and central parts of Europe. It usually frequents damp places, forming burrows of considerable extent. The food of the field-vole consists almost exclusively of vegetable substances. Like its congeners, it is exceedingly prolific, and breeds three or four times in the year.

field-work, *s.*

1. *Surv.:* The various out-door operations necessary in surveying.

2. *Mil.* (*Pl.*)*:* Temporary fortifications or defences thrown up by an army in the field, or by besiegers or besieged to strengthen their position.

fēld, *v.t. & i.* [FIELD, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Carp.:* To sink a margin round a panel of wood.

2. *Cricket:* To catch or stop a ball when hit by the batsman, and return it to the wicket-keeper.

3. *Baseball:* To catch or stop a batted ball and return it to a base or to the pitcher, as the nature of the play may require.

B. *Intransitive:*

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. To take to the field.

2. To fight.

"Who, soone prepared to *field*, his sword forth drew."
Spenser: F. Q., II. vi. 29.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Baseball and Cricket:* To act as a fielder.

2. *Racing:* To back the field against the favourite. (*Slang.*)

fēld'-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *field*; *-ed.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Engaged in the field or in action; encamped

"Now, Mars, I pr'thee, make us quick in work;
That we with smoking swords may march from hence,
To help our *fielded* friends."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 4.

2. *Baseball and Cricket:* Said of a ball stopped and returned by a fielder.

* **fēld'-ĕn,** *s.* [Eng. *field*; *-en.*] Consisting of fields.

"The *fielden* country also and plains."—*P. Holland.*

fēld'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *field*, v.; *-er.*]

Baseball and Cricket: One of the players who stands out in the field to catch or stop and return the balls hit by the batsman.

fēld'-fāre, * **feld-fare,** * **feldc-fare,** *s.* [A.S. *feldefare*, from *feld* = a field, and *faran* = to go, to traverse.]

Zool.: Turdus pilaris, a bird belonging to the Turdidæ, or Thrush family. It is a winter visitant in England, passing the summer in more northern countries. It is about ten inches in length, of a deep chestnut colour, with black tail and ash-coloured head

"Not yet the hawthorn bore her berries red,
With which the *fieldfare*, wintry guest, is fed.
Cowper: Needless Alarm.

fēld'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [FIELD, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Baseball and Cricket:* The act of catching or stopping and returning the balls hit by the batsmen.

"Too much praise cannot possibly be lavished on the *fielding*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 22, 1883.

2. *Vinegar-manufac.:* Exposure to the open air and sun of malt-wash, or gyle in casks, in order to promote its acetification.

fielding-plane, *s.* The plane used in fielding—*i.e.*, in sinking the margin round a panel.

***fēld-ĭsh, *feld-ishe,** *a.* [Eng. *field; -ish.*] Countrified, rural.

"They sing a song made of a *feldishe* mouse."
Wyatt: Mean & Sure Estate.

fēld'-īte, *s.* [Named after F. Field, the mineralogist; Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of Tetrahedrite, occurring at the mine Altar, near Coquimbo. It is soft, of a greasy appearance, greenish-grey slightly reddish, with powder bright red. (*Dana.*)

fēldş'-man, *s.* [Fielder.]

fēld'-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *field*, and *wort.*]

Bot.: Gentiana Amarella, or perhaps *Erythræa Centaurium.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

***fēld'-ў, *feel-di, *fel-di,** *a.* [Eng. *field; -y.*] Like a field; open.

"Settiden tentis in the *feeldi* places of Moab."—*Wycliffe: Numbers*, xxii. 1. (*Purvey.*)

***fi-en, *fy-in,** *v.t.* [A contr. of *defy* (q.v.).] To digest, to devour.

"*Fyin* or defyin mete and drynke. *Digero.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

fiend, *fend, *fende, *feend, *feende, *feent, *veond, *s.* [A.S. *feond, fiónd* = a hater, an enemy, properly the pr. par. of *féogan* = to hate; cogn. with Dut. *vijand*; Dan. & Sw. *fiende* = an enemy; Icel. *fjándi*, pr. par. of *fjá* = to hate; Goth. *fijands*, pr. par. of *fijan* = to hate; Ger. *feind* (*Skeat*).]

* 1. An enemy.

"*Feond* he wes thes kinges." *Layamon*, ii. 49.

2. A demon, a devil, an infernal being: with the definite article, Satan, the devil, the arch-enemy of mankind.

"Come *fiend*, come fury, giant, monster, blast
From earth or hell, we can but plunge at last."
Cowper: Needless Alarm.

3. A person of demoniacal, devilish, or fiendish qualities or disposition.

"That cursed man, that cruel *fiend* of hell."
Spenser: F. Q., II. vi 50.

fiend-begotten, *a.* Begotten by a fiend or devil; devilish, fiendish. (*Scott: Lady of the Lake*, iv. 5.)

fiend-born, *a.* Born of a fiend or devil. (*Scott: Thomas the Rhymer*, iii.)

fiend-hearted, *a.* Having the heart or disposition of a fiend or devil.

***fiend-frāy'-ĭng,** *a.* [Eng. *fiend*, and *fraying*, pr. par. of *fray*, v. (q.v.).] Frightening or driving away a fiend.

***fiend'-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *fiend; -ful(l).*] Full of fiendish, devilish, or malignant nature.

"Regard his hellish fall,
Whose *fiendful* fortune may exhort the wise
Only to wonder at unlawful things."
Marlowe: Dr. Faustus, v. (Chorus).

***fiend'-fŭl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *fiendful; -ly.*] In a fiendish manner; fiendishly.

fiend'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *fiend; -ish.*] Having the qualities or nature of a fiend; befitting or proper to a fiend; devilish, demoniacal, diabolical, infernal; exceedingly malignant or wicked.

"Words cannot paint the *fiendish* smile
That curled the traitor's cheek the while."
Scott: Rokeby, iv. 21.

fiend'-ĭsh-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *fiendish; -ly.*] In a fiendish or devilish manner; like a fiend; infernally, diabolically.

fiend'-ĭsh-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *fiendish; -ness.*] The quality or state of being fiendish; devilishness; diabolicalness.

fiend'-līke, *feend-liche, *fend-līche, *a.* [A.S. *feóndlic*; Icel. *fjandligr*; O. H. Ger. *fiantlih*; Dan. & Sw. *fiendtlig*.]

* 1. Hostile.

"He fusde heom to mid *feondliche* strengthe."
Layamon, i. 369.

2. Resembling or befitting a fiend; devilish; diabolical.

"Maulike it is to fall into sin,
Fiendlike it is to dwell therein."
Longfellow: Poetic Aphorism; Sin.

* 3. Deadly, fatal.

"Fiftene he hadde *feondliche* wunden."
Layamon, iii. 142.

fiënt, *s.* [Fiend.]

¶ *Fient a haet:* The devil a bit; deuce a thing.

fiër, *a.* [Fere.] Sound; healthy.

"We're fit to win our daily bread,
As lang's we're hale and *fier*."
Burns: Epistle to Davie.

fî-êr-a-mĕn'-tê, *adv.* [Ital.]

Music: Proudly, fiercely, boldly.

fiërçe, *ferce, *fers, *ferse, *fierse, *firs, *firse, *a.* & *adv.* [O. Fr. *fiers, fers*, from Lat. *ferus* = wild, fierce.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Ferocious, cruel, violent, furious, impetuous.

"Thou *ferse* God of armes, Mars the rede."
Chaucer: Anelyda, i.

2. Vehement, violent, exceeding strong or forcible.

"The ships, though so great, are driven of *fierce* winds; yet are they turned about with a very small helm."—*James* iii. 4.

3. Savage, ferocious, easily roused or enraged.

"Poetry disarms
The *fiercest* animals with magic charms."
Cowper: Retirement, 253, 254.

4. Indicating or full of fiercenesa or ferocity: as, *fierce* language, *fierce* looks, a *fierce* attack.

"A king of *fierce* countenance."—*Daniel* viii. 23.

5. Violent, vehement, excessive.

"Cursed be their anger, for it was *fierce*; and their wrath, for it was cruel."—*Genesis* xlix. 7.

* 6. Vehement, ardent, fiery, eager.

"O tell her, Swallow, thou that knowest each,
That bright and *fierce*, and fickle is the South."
Tennyson: Princess, lv. 79.

* 7. Passionate, atrong, ardent.

"Yet have I *fierce* affections."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, I. 5.

* 8. Wild, disordered.

"This *fierce* abridgment
Hath to it circumstantial branches, which
Distinction should be rich in."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 5.

* 9. Excessive, exceeding, immoderate, extreme.

"Lupus, for your *fierce* credulity,
One fit him with a pair of larger ears."
Ben Jonson: Poetaster, v. 1.

* 10. Desperate, extreme.

"In *fierce* extremes—in good and ill."
Byron: Mazeppa, v.

* 11. Proud, haughty.

"He is *fierce* and cannot brook hard language."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iv. 9.

B. *As adv.:* Fiercely, furiously, violently, vehemently.

"The midday sun *fierce* beat against their faces."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., i. 1.

¶ For the difference between *fierce* and *ferocious*, see Ferocious.

*** fierce-flaming,** *a.* Burning with a fierce flame; darting out fierce looks.

"His eyes *fierce-flaming* o'er the trophy roll."
Pitt: Virgil; Æneid xii.

*** fierce-minded,** *a.* Of a fierce mind or disposition.

"Forgetfulnesse seized his *fierce-minded* confidence."
—*Bp. Wilson*: 3 *Meditations*, vi. 18.

*** fiër'çe-lĭng, * fierce-lings. * fierce-lins,** *adv.* [Eng. *fierce*; adv. suff. *-ling.*] In a hurry, with violence; fiercely.

"I came *fiercelins* in." *Ross. Helenore*, p. 87.

fiër'çe-lў, *feers-ly, *fers-lich, *fers-lych, *fers-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *fierce; -ly.*]

I. In a fierce, furious, or ferocious manner; with fierceness or ferocity.

2. With fierceness or ferocity of looks: as, To look *fiercely.*

3. With exceeding violence or strength; furiously: as, The fire burnt *fiercely.*

fiër'çe-nĕss, * feers-nes, * feers-nesse, * fers-nesse, *s.* [Eng. *fierce; -ness.*] The quality or state of being fierce or ferocious; ferocity, fury, violence, vehemence.

"The flatterer of thy *fierceness*."
Byron: Childe Harold, iii. 37.

*** fierce-ty, * feers-te,** *s.* [Eng. *fierce; -ty.*] Fierceness, ferocity.

"In . . . the *feerste* of his brest."—*Wycliffe: Judith* iii. 11.

fī'-ĕr-ī fā'-çĭ-ăs, *s.* [Lat. = cause it to be done.]

Law: A writ which lies for him who has recovered in an action for debt or damages to the sheriff, commanding him to levy of the goods and chattels of the defendant the sum or debt recovered. This writ lies as well against privileged persons, peers, &c., as other common persons; and against executors or administrators with regard to the goods of the deceased. It is commonly contracted to *Fi. fa.*

"Under the writ of *fieri facias*, goods, money, and securities only may be taken."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 16.

† fĭer'-ĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *fiery; -ly.*] In a fiery, hot, or vehement manner.

fĭer'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *fiery; -ness.*]

1. *Lit.:* The quality or state of being hot like fire; heat, hotness.

"The ashes, by their heat, their *fieriness*, and their dryness, belong to the element of earth."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 470.

2. *Fig.:* The quality or state of being heated or hot in temper or disposition; heat, acrimony, hotness of temper.

"The Italians, notwithstanding their natural *fierines* of temper, affect always to appear sober and sedate."—*Addison: On Italy.*

*** fī'-ĕr-īze,** *v.i.* [Eng. *fire; -ize.*] To burn, to kindle.

"But alre turu water, earth may *fierize*."
Sylvester: Du Bartas, 2nd day, 1st week, 264.

fĭer'-y, * fir-ie, * fir-y, * fyr-y, * fuyr-y, *a.* & *adv.* [Eng. *fire; -y.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. Consisting of fire.

"And to wissen hem by nyght,
A *firie* piller hem alight."
Gower: C. A., v.

2. Containing fire.

"I know thou'dst rather
Follow thine enemy in a *fiery* gulph
Than flatter him." *Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, III. 2.

3. Heated by fire; hot, like fire.

"The sword which is made *fiery* doth not only cut, by reason of the sharpness which simply it hath, but also burn by means of that heat which it hath from fire."—*Hooker: Ecclesiastical Polity.*

4. Like or resembling fire.

"Make thee a *fiery* serpent."—*Numb.* xxi. 8.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Hot or heated like fire; burning, inflamed.

"Kindle a *fiery* boil upon the skin."
Cowper: Task, ii. 183.

2. Easily set on fire; highly inflammable: as, a *fiery* mine.

3. Exceeding hot; dried up, parched.

"The dust and heat
In the broad and *fiery* street."
Longfellow: Rain in Summer.

4. Vehement, ardent, eager, fierce.

"This deed . . . must send thee hence
With *fiery* quickness." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iv. 3.

5. Passionate; hot-tempered; easily provoked.

"You know the *fiery* quality of the duke."
Shakesp.: Lear, ii. 4.

6. Unrestrained, untamed; fierce, wild.

"One fought on foot, one curbed the *fiery* steed."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses viii.

7. Causing heat or passion; inflaming.

"Love hath his *firy* dart so brenningly
Ystiked thurgh my trewe careful hert."
Chaucer: C. T., 1,566.

¶ For the difference between *fiery* and *hot*, see Hot.

fiery-chamber, *s.*

Fr. Hist.: The rendering of the appellation Chambre Ardente given to a French tribunal instituted by Francis I., in A.D. 1535, for the punishment of heresy. It continued about a century and a half.

fiery-cress, *s.* (See extract.)

"When a chieftain designed to summon his clan upon any sudden or important emergency, he slew a goat, and, making a cross of any light wood, seared its extremities in the fire, and extinguished them in the blood of the animal. This was called the *Fiery-cross*, also *Creau Tarigh*, or the Cross of Shame, because disobedience to what the symbol implied inferred infamy. It was delivered to a swift and trusty messenger, who ran full speed with it to the next hamlet, where he presented it to the principal person, with a single word, implying the place of rendezvous. He who received the symbol was bound to send it forwards, with equal despatch, to the next village; and thus it passed with incredible celerity through all the district which owed allegiance to the chief, and also among his allies and neighbours, if the danger was common to them. At sight of the *Fiery-cross*, every man, from sixteen years old to sixty, capable of bearing arms, was obliged instantly to repair, in his best arms and accoutrements, to the place of rendezvous. He who failed to appear, suffered the extremities of fire and sword, which were emblematically denounced to the disobedient by the bloody and burnt marks upon the warlike signal."—*Scott: Lady of the Lake*, iii. 1. (Note.)

***fiery-fary,** *s.*
L Confusion, hustle.
"All folks war in a *fiery-fary*."
Battle of Harlaw, st. ii.
2. Pretended hustle.

fiery-footed, *a.* Swift-footed, eager, impetuous.
"He to him called a *fiery-footed* boy,
Benempt Dispatch."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 32.

fiery-hot, *a.* Passionate, impetuous, eager, ardent.
"*Fiery-hot* to burst
All barriers."
Tennyson: In Memoriam, cxii.

***fiery-new,** *a.* New as from the forge; brand-new, fire-new.

***fiery-pointed,** *a.* Throwing rays pointed as it were with fire.
"The fair and *fiery-pointed* sun."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 372.

fiery-red, *a.* Red as fire, from exertion or otherwise.
"Bloody with spurring, *fiery-red* with haste."
Shakesp.: Richard II., ii. 3.

***fiery-short,** *a.* Angrily short, with the laconism of indignation.
"*Fiery-short* was Cyril's counter-scoff."
Tennyson: Princess, v. 297.

fiery-spangled, *a.* Spangled with anything bright and glittering.
"Even from the *fiery-spangled* bed of heaven."
Marlowe: 1 Tamburlaine, v. 2.

***fiery-triplicity,** *s.*
Astrol.: The three signs, Leo, Aries, and Sagittarius, which surpass the rest in their fiery appearance.

fiery-wheeled, *a.* Having wheels like fire. (*Milton: Il Penseroso*, 53.)

fi. fa., *s.* [FIERI FACIAS.]

***fif,** *a.* [FIVE.]

fife, *s.* [Fr. *fifre*, from O. H. Ger. *pfifa*, *fifa*, from *pfifen* = to blow a fife; Ger. *pfeife* = a pipe; *pfiff* = a whistle. Allied to *pipe* (q.v.).]
Music:
1. A small pipe used as a musical instrument; its compass is two octaves from D on the fourth line of the treble clef. In the Army and Navy of this country, fifes and drums are part of the ordinary equipment; the establishment of a regiment of cavalry or a battalion of infantry comprises a certain number of bandsmen, besides buglers, fifers, and drummers. Although of ancient use in England for military purposes, it was discontinued in the reign of James I., and was not restored until the siege of Maestricht in 1747. The fife in the orchestra is called Flauto piccolo (q.v.).
"He roused the trumpet and the martial *fife*."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 13.
2. An organ-stop; a piccolo, generally of two feet in length. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

***fife-major,** *s.*
Milit.: A non-commissioned officer who formerly superintended the fifers of a regiment.

fife-rail, *s.*
Naut.: A banister on the break of a poop or around the mast of a vessel.

fife, *v.i.* [FIFE, *s.*] To play upon a fife.

***fife-alde,** *a.* & *adv.* [FIVE-FOLD.]

fif'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *fif(e)*; *-er.*] One who plays upon a fife.

***fif-fald, *fif-faldc, *fif-folde,** *a.* & *adv.* [FIVEFOLD.]

fif'-ish, *a.* [From the county of Fife in Scotland, many of whose inhabitants were said to be deranged.] Somewhat deranged.
"He will be . . . very, very *fifish*, as the east country fisherfolks say."—*Scott: Pirate*, ch. ix.

fif'-ish-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *fifish*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being slightly deranged.

***fift,** ***fifte,** *a.* [FIFTH.]

fif-teen', ***fif-tene,** ***vyf-tene,** *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *fiftyne*, *fiftene*, from *fif* = five, and *tyn* = ten; O. Fris. *fiftine*, *fiftene*; Dut. *vijftien*; Goth. *fimftaihun*; Icel. *fimtán*; Sw. *femton*; Dan. *femten*; Ger. *fünfzehn*.]
A. *As adj.:* Amounting in number to five and ten; one more than fourteen.
B. *As substantive:*
I. *Ordinary Language:*
1. The number made up of five and ten.
2. A symbol representing the number made up of five and ten: as, 15 or XV.
* 3. The Court of Session in Scotland, as being composed of fifteen judges.
II. *Old Law:* A tax of a fifteenth. [FIFTEENTH, B. II. 2.]
"It is to be observed furthermore that this payment which we commonly at this day due call the *Fifteen*, is truely and was anciently named the Tenth and *Fifteen*."—*Lambarde: Perambulation of Kent* (ed. 1656), p. 55.

fifteen-spined stickleback, *s.*
Ichthy.: Gasterosteus spinachia, a marine species of Stickleback, five to seven inches in length, which makes its nest of seaweed and guards the eggs like the fresh-water species. Colour variable, sometimes reddish-brown, sometimes dark-green. It is met with on all the northern coasts of Europe. It feeds on the eggs and fry of fishes, worms, and other marine animals. It is also called the Sea-adder (q.v.).

fĭf-teēnth', ***fifc-tende,** ***fif-tende,** ***fif-tenthe,** ***five-teenth,** *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *fiftēotha*; O. Fris. *fiftinda*, *fiftendesta*; Dut. *fijthende*; O. Sax *fimtándi*; Sw. & Dan. *femtende*; Ger. *fünfzehnte*.]
A. *As adjective:*
1. Next in order after the fourteenth; the ordinal of fifteen; the fifth after the tenth.
"In his long prayer or his *fiveteenth* point."
Corbet: Iter Boreale.
2. Being one of fifteen equal parts into which a whole is divided.
B. *As substantive:*
I. *Ord. Lang.:* A fifteenth part.
II. *Technically:*
I. *Music:*
(1) The interval of a double octave; bisdiapason.
(2) An organ-stop of two feet in length on the manuals and four feet on the pedals, consisting of open metal pipes. It is tuned one octave above the principal, and two octaves above the open diapason.
* 2. *Old Law:* (See extract).
"*Fifteenth* (*decima quinta*) is a tribute or impositiou of money laid upon any city, borough, or other town through the realm, not by the poll, or upon this or that man, but in general upon the whole city or town; and is so called, because it amounts to a *fifteenth* part of that which the city hath been valued at of old, or to a *fifteenth* part of every man's personal estate, according to a reasonable valuation."—*Blount: Law Dict.*

fĭfth', ***fift,** ***fif-ta,** ***fifte,** ***fifthe,** ***fyft, fyfthe,** *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *fifta*; O. Sax. *fifto*; Dut. *vijfde*; O. H. Ger. *fimfto*, *finfto*; Icel. *fimmti*; Sw. & Dan. *femte*; Ger. *fünfte*.]
A. *As adjective:*
1. The ordinal of five; next in order to the fourth.
"This is the *fyft* day."
Towneley Mysteries, p. 2.
2. Being one of five equal parts into which a whole is divided.
B. *As substantive:*
1. *Ord. Lang.:* One of five equal parts into which a whole is divided; the quotient of unity divided by five.
2. *Mus.:* A diatonic interval of five notes. Its ratio is 2 : 3, the diapente of the ancients. With the exception of the octave it is the most perfect of concords.

Fifth Monarchy, *s.* The personal reign of Jesus on earth expected by the Fifth Monarchy Men (q.v.).

Fifth Monarchy Man:
Ch. Hist.: One of a sect of enthusiasts in the time of Cromwell, who declared themselves "subjects only of King Jesus," and held that a *fifth* universal monarchy would be established on earth under the personal reign of Jesus (the four preceding monarchies having been those of Assyria, Persia, Greece, and Rome), and that no single person ought to rule mankind until his coming, but that, in the meantime, civil government should be provisionally administered by his saints.
"*Fifth Monarchy Men* shouting for King Jesus, agitators lecturing from the tops of tubs on the fate of Agag—all these, they tell us, were the offspring of the Great Rebellion."—*Macaulay: Essay on Milton.*

fifth-wheel, *s.* A wheel or segment above the fore-axle of a carriage and beneath the bed. The king-bolt is the centre of oscillation, and the *fifth-wheel* forms an extended support to prevent the careening of the carriage-bed.

fifth'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *fifth*; *-ly.*] In the fifth place.

fĭf'-tĭ-eth, *fiftithe, *fiftuthe, *fiftu-gothe, * fyftith, * fyftithe, *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *fiftigodha*; O. Fris. *fiftichsta*; Dut. *vijftigste*; O. H. Ger. *fimfzugósto*; Icel. *fimmtugandi*; Sw. *femtionde*; Ger. *funfzigste*.]
A. *As adjective:*
1. The ordinal of fifty; next in order after the forty-ninth.
2. One of fifty equal parts into which a whole is divided.
B. *As subst.:* One of fifty equal parts into which a whole is divided; the quotient of unity divided by fifty.

fĭf'-tў, ***fif-ti,** ***fiff-tigh,** *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *fiftig*; O. Sax. *fiftich*; O. Fris. *fiftich*, *fiftech*; Dut. *vijftig*; O. H. Ger. *fimfzug*, *finfzuc*; Goth. *fimftigjus*; Icel. *fimmtigi*; Sw. *femtio*; Ger. *funfzig*.]
A. *As adj.:* Five times ten.
"A man haht him *fifty* penis."
Metrical Homilies, p. 18.
B. *As substantive:*
1. The number amounting to five times ten.
"And they sat down in ranks of hundreds and by *fifties*."—*Mark* vi. 40.
2. A symbol representing the number of five times ten: as 50, or L.

*** fifty-weight,** *s.* Half a hundredweight.
"About *fifty-weight* of iron bolts."—*Mayo: Kaloolah*, p. 140.

fĭg, ***fige,** ***fyg,** ***fyge,** ***fygge,** *s.* [Fr. *figue*; Prov. *figa*; Sp. *figa*, from Lat. *ficus* = a fig; Dut. *vijg*; Ger. *feige*. The A.S. *fic* is directly from the Lat. *ficus*.]
I. *Ordinary Language:*
I. *Literally:*
(1) The fruit of the fig-tree. It is not a true fruit, but a fleshy receptacle of a conical form, attached by the narrow end, the broad end or apex having a small opening like a pore, the true flowers and seeds lining the interior. It is demulcent and laxative, and is used for cataplasms. The best figs are imported into this country from Turkey: others are supplied by Greece, Spain, Italy, and North Africa.
"Swete frut that me clepeth *figes*."—*Ancren Riwle*, p. 159.
(2) The fig-tree (q.v.).
"Full on its crown a *fig's* green branches rises."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xii. 127.
2. *Figuratively:*
*(1) The disease called the piles (q.v.).
"The *Figes; quidam morbus, ficus*."—*Cathol. Anglicum.*
(2) A small piece of tobacco. (*American.*)
(3) Anything of the very least value or importance. (Used in contempt or scorn.) [FICO.]
"A *fig* for Peter."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI.*, ii. 3.
II. *Farriery:* An excrescence on the frog of a horse's foot consequent on a bruise.
¶ *Indian fig:*
1. *Sing.: Opuntia vulgaris*, or any other species of the genus.
2. *Pl.:* The name given by Lindley to the order Cactaceæ.

fig-apple, *s.* A species of apple.
"A *fig-apple* hath no core or kernel, in these resembling a fig, and differing from other apples."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

fig-bean, *s.*
Fig.: A name for some species of Lupinus. (*Britten & Holland.*)

fig-cake, *s.* A preparation of figs and almonds worked up into a hard paste and pressed into round cakes like small cheeses.

fig-eater, *s.* [BECAFICO.]

fig-gnat, *s.*
Entom.: Culex ficarius, a species of gnat.

fig-leaf, *s.*
I. *Lit.:* The leaf of a fig-tree.
"The objector makes himself diversion about their sewing *fig-leaves* together."—*Waterland: Works*, vi. 34.

*2. *Fig.:* A covering adopted in an emergency; a flimsy covering, from the use made of the fig-leaf in statuary to conceal nakedness.

"What pitiful *fig-leaves*, what senseless and ridiculous shifts are these?"—*South: Sermons*, ii. 295.

fig-marigold, *s.*

Bot.: A common name for the species of the genus Mesembryanthemum, belonging to the family Ficoideæ. [MESEMBRYANTHEMUM.]

fig-pecker, *s.* The same as FIG-EATER (q.v.).

fig-shell, *s.*

Conchol.: A popular name for Pyrula, a genus of sub-tropical shells, which have a fig- or pear-shaped form, with a short spire. The surface is, in many species, ornamented with raised reticulated lines; the outer lip thin and the inner smooth; canal long and open. They have a wide, sub-tropical range. Forty species have been described, living at from seventeen to thirty-five fathoms deep. (*Cassell's Nat. Hist.*, v. 200.)

fig-tree, *fic-tre, *fige-tre, *fyge-tre, *fyg-tre,** *s.*

Bot.: Ficus Carica, a tree of the Mulberry family (Moraceæ). It is a native of Western Asia, and was early introduced into the islands and countries on both sides of the Mediterranean and Southern Europe, where it has become indigenous, and at times attains the height of a tree. It is cultivated in this country generally in the Southern States, but is rarely seen north of Philadelphia. There are many varieties cultivated. *F.* (*Arostigma*) *religiosa* is the Pippal-tree, or Sacred Fig of India. The Fig-tree is said to have been first brought into England by Cardinal Pole, in 1525. The leaves are rough, low, and deciduous. The receptacle is common, turbinated or hollow, fleshy and connivent. The flowers are apetalous, and inclosed in the receptacle; the staminate flowers being nearest the opening, the pistillate nearest the pedduncle. The fertilization of the fig is peculiar, being by the process termed caprification (q.v.). It is promoted by a winged insect, which enters the young fruit by the pore at the apex, and by its movements loosens the pollen from the anthers: the pollen thus comes in contact with the stigmas as effected by insects in the flowers of other plants.

"A land of vines and *fig-trees*."—*Deut.* viii. 8.

fig-wort, *s.*

Botany:

1. *Singular:*

(1) A common book-name for *Scrophularia aquatica* and *S. nodosa*, from their being used in the disease called Ficus. [SCROPHULARIA.]

(2) *Ranunculus Ficaria.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

2. *Pl.:* The name given by Lindley to the order Scrophulariaceæ. He calls them also Linariads.

fig (2), *s.* [A contract. of *figure* (q.v.).] Dress, array, outfit, equipment; generally in the phrase, *in full fig* = in full dress.

"Lo! is not one of the Queen's pyebalds *in full fig* as great and as foolish a monster?"—*Thackeray: Book of Snobs*, ch. xxiv.

fig (1), *v.t.* [FIG (1), *s.*]

*1. To insult any one with ficoes or contemptuous motions of the fingers. [FICO.]

"When Pistol lies, do this; and *fig* me, like
The bragging Spaniard."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., v. 3.

*2. To put something useless into one's head.

"Away to the sow she goes, and *figs* her in the crown with another story."—*L'Estrange.*

3. To apply ginger to the fundament of a horse, in order to make him appear lively and spirited.

fig (2), *v.t.* [FIG (2), *s.*] To dress, to deck, to set out.

fig (3), *v.i.* [Prob. a corruption of *fidge* = *fidget* (q.v.).] To move quickly or suddenly; to fidget.

"*Figs* to and fro, and falls in cheerful cry."
Sylvester: Du Bartas; The Handy-Crafts, 505.

Fig'-a-rō, *s.* [See def.] The name of the hero in two plays by Beaumarchais—the *Barber of Seville* and the *Marriage of Figaro*. In the former he is a barber, in the latter a valet, but in both he outwits every one; hence the term is used for any shrewd, cunning, and witty person.

fig'-a-ry, *s.* [A corrupt. of *vagary* (q.v.).] A vagary, a frolic.

"Ere long I will make 'em believe you can conjure with such a *figary*."—*Beaum. & Fl.: Fair Maid of the Inn*, ii. 2.

***fig'-ent,** *a.* [Prob. from *fig* (2), v., or *fidge*, v.] Unsteady, unfixed, quick, fickle.

"What kind of *figent* memory have you?"—*Beaum. & Fl.: Eastward Hoe*, iii.

***fig-er,** *s.* [O. Fr. *figier*; Prov. *figuier*.] A fig-tree.

"*Figer* is ones kunnes treou thet bereth swet frut."—*Ancren Riwle*, p. 150.

***figer-trec,** *s.* A fig-tree.

"That abade under a *figer-tre*." *Tristram*, iii. 72.

fig'-gĭng, *s.* [FIG (1), *v.*]

Man.: A kind of cant term among dealers in horses for thrusting a "corn" (as they call it) of ginger into the fundament of a horse or the vagina of a mare, at the time of their being led out for show, for the purpose of producing irritation and causing them to lift their tails. (*Rees: Cyclopædia.*)

fig'-gŭm, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] An old game, or juggler's trick.

"See, he spits fire—oh, no, he plays at *figgum*;
The devil is the author of wicked *figgum*."
Ben Jonson: The Devil's an Ass, v. 8.

fight (*gh* silent), ***fiht-en, *fighte, *feht-en, *feght,** *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *feohtan*; cogn. with Dut. *vechten*; Dan. *fegte*; Sw. *fäkta*; O. H. Ger. *fehtan*; Ger. *fechten*; O. Fris. *fiuchta*.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To contend; to strive for victory or superiority.

"Whoso wol aghens the devil *fighte*
Ther mai nego sit arighte."
Political Songs, p. 211.

2. To contend in arms or in battle; to war; to battle; to endeavour to defeat or subdue an enemy by force of arms. It may be used either of a single combatant or of a whole army or nation.

"They *fight* and bringen horse and man to ground."
Chaucer: Troilus & Cressida, bk. iv.

3. It is generally followed by *with*, but *against* is also used.

"Did he ever strive against Israel, or did he ever *fight against* them?"—*Judges* xi. 25.

4. To act or strive in opposition; to oppose; to try to resist.

"Let us not *fight* against God."—*Acts* xxiii. 9.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To contend with, to war against, to combat; to carry on a war against; to engage in battle or combat.

"And now, reduced on equal terms to *fight*,
Their ships, like wasted patrimonies show."
Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, cxxvi.

2. To contest; to struggle or contend against: as, To *fight* a question or a point.

3. To carry on or wage.

"*Fight* this battle out."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. 3.

4. To give in fight.

"I shall never be able to *fight* a blow"
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., i. 3.

5. To cause to fight; to set on to fight: as, To *fight* cocks.

6. To manage or manœuvre in fight: as, To *fight* a ship.

7. To gain or win by fighting: as, To *fight* one's way.

¶ (1) *To fight a thing out:* To struggle to the end.

(2) *To fight shy of anyone* or *anything:* To avoid a person or thing from a feeling of mistrust, dislike, or fear.

fight (*gh* silent), ***fecht, *feht, *feiht, *feyghte, *figt, *fiht, *fihte, *fyght, *fyhte, *veht, *vight,** *s.* [A.S. *feohte*; O. H. Ger. & O. Sax. *fehta*; M. H. Ger. *vehte*; Dut. *gevecht*.]

1. A battle, a contest of arms; a struggle for victory, whether between individuals or large bodies; a combat.

"When I call to mind and remember the conflicts and *fights* at sea."—*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 327.

2. A struggle, contest, or contention, not necessarily by arms.

*3. Something to screen the combatants during a naval engagement. [CLOSE-FIGHTS.]

"Who ever saw a noble sight,
That never viewed a brave sea-fight!
Hang up your bloody colours in the air,
Up with your *fights* and your nettings prepare."
Dryden: Song in Amboyna, iii. 3.

4. Power, strength, or inclination for fighting.

***fight-wite,** *s.* A fine or penalty imposed on any person for quarrelling to the disturbance of the peace.

fight'-ēe, *s.* [Eng. *fight*, and suff. *-ee*.]

Bot.: Plantago lanceolata. Called also the Fighting-cock (q.v.).

fight'-ĕr (*gh* silent), ***feghtare, *feyghtare, *fighter, *fyghter,** *s.* [A.S. *feohtere*; O. Fris. *fiuchtere*; O. H. Ger. *fehtan*; Dut *vechter*.] One who fights; a combatant; a warrior.

"You are a writer and I am a *fighter*, but here is a fellow
Who could both write and fight."
Longfellow: Courtship of Miles Standish, ii.

fight'-ĭng (*gh* silent), ***feghting, *feghtyng, *fightinge, *fightyng, *vightinge,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [FIGHT, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Fit or qualified for war; experienced or skilled in war.

"A host of *fighting* men went out to war by bands."
—2 *Chron.* xxvi. 11.

2. Occupied by war; forming the scene of battle.

"Dream of *fighting* fields no more."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, i. 31.

C. *As subst.:* The act of engaging in war or combat; a contest, a battle, an engagement.

"It seined that this Palamon
In his *fightyng* were as a wood lyonn."
Chaucer: C. T., 1,657.

fighting-cock, *s.*

Bot.: A popular name for the plantain, *Plantago lanceolata*, because children make mock-fight with it.

fighting-fish, *s. Macropus* (*Ctenops*) *pugnax.* A small fish, a native of Eastern Asia, remarkable for its pugnacity. They are kept for the purpose of fighting, as game-cocks used to be. When excited or irritated, its scales assume metallic hues.

fighting-gear, *s.* The equipment or outfit necessary for a fighting-man.

***fight'-ĭng-lȳ** (*gh* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *fighting*; *-ly*.] Pugnaciously.

***fight'-lĕss** (*gh* silent), *a.* [Eng. *fight*; *-less*.] Without fighting; without a struggle.

"Yet should we *fightlesse* let our shyp's force flye."
G. Markham: Trag. of Sir R. Grinvile.

***fĭg'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *fig*; *-less*.] Destitute of figs.

"The *figless* fig-tree."—*Adams: Works*, ii. 184.

***fĭg'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Lat. *figmentum*, from *fingo* = to feign, to invent.] A fiction; a story invented; a fabrication: a fable.

"They likewise reject the account of the defeat of the Gauls by Camillus, and of the recovery of the plunder and ransom, as a *figment* of national and family vanity."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. xii., pt. v., § 82.

***fī'-gō,** *s.* [FICO.] A fig.

"*Figo* for thy friendship."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iii. 6.

***fĭg'-ū-lāte, *fĭg'-ū-lāt-ĕd,** *a.* [Lat. *figulatus*, pa. par. of *figulo* = to mould, to fashion, from *fig*, root of *fingo* = to indent, to shape.] Made of potter's clay; moulded, fashioned, shaped.

fĭg'-ū-lĭne, *s.* [Lat. *figulinus*, from *figulus* = a potter.]

Min.: A name given to potter's clay.

***fĭg-ū-ra-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Fr. *figurabilité*.] The quality of being figurable; capability of or fitness for being brought into a certain figure or shape.

***fĭg'-ū-ra-ble,** *a.* [Fr. *figurable*, as if from a Lat. *figurabilis*, from *figuro* = to figure, to shape; Sp. *figurable*; Ital. *figurabile*.] That may or can be brought to and retained in a certain form; capable of being reduced to a certain fixed or stable form.

"The differences of impressible and not impressible, *figurable* and not *figurable*, scissible and not scissible, are plebeian notions."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 846.

***fĭg'-ū-ral,** *a.* [As if from a Lat. *figuralis*, from *figura* = a figure; O. Sp. *figural*; Ital. *figurale*.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Represented by a figure or delineation; consisting of figures; pertaining to figure or shape.

"Incongruities have been committed by geographers in the *figural* resemblances of several regions."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

2. *Music:* The same as FIGURATE (q.v.).

figural-numbers, *s. pl.* The same as FIGURATE-NUMBERS (q.v.).

* **fĭg'-ū-rançe,** *s.* [Lat. *figurans*, pr. par. of *figuro.*] The act of expressing some form; the delineation of some figure. (*Ash.*)

fĭg'-ū-rant (*m.*), **fĭg'-ū-rante** (*f.*), *s.* [Fr., pr. par. of *figurer* = to make a figure, to appear, to dance in figures.]

1. One who dances in an opera, not singly, but in groups or figures.

2. An accessory or supernumerary character on a stage, who appears in the scenes, but has nothing to say.

3. One who figures in any scene without taking a prominent part.

* **fĭg'-ū-rate,** *a.* [Lat. *figuratus*, pa. par. of *figuro* = to give a figure to, to shape, to fashion; *figura* = a figure, shape.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) Of a certain fixed and determinate form.

"Plants are all *figurate* and determinate, which inanimate bodies are not."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 602.

(2) Resembling anything of a determinate form or figure; as, *figurate* stones, which retain the forms of shells, &c.

2. *Fig.:* Figurative, metaphorical.

"There laie priuely hidden some *figurate* and mistical manner of speaking."—*Udal: Luke* xviii.

II. *Music:* Containing a mixture of discords along with concords.

* **figurate-counterpoint,** *s.*

Music: The same as FIGURED-COUNTERPOINT (q.v.).

* **figurate-descant,** *s.*

Music: (See extract).

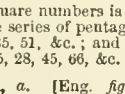
"*Figurate-descant* is that wherein discords are concerned, as well, though not so much, as concords; and may well be termed the ornament or rhetorical part of music, in regard that in this are introduced all the varieties of points, figures, syncopes, diversities of measures, and whatever else is capable of adorning the composition."—*Harris.*

figurate-numbers, *s. pl.*, **figurate-series,** *s.*

Math.: A series of numbers which may or do represent some geometrical figure, in relation to which they are always considered, as triangular, pyramidal, hexagonal, &c., numbers. The general term of each series is

$$\frac{n(n+1)(n+2)\ldots(n+m)}{1.2.3.4.\ldots.(m+1)}$$

in which, m determines the nature of the series, and n is dependent upon the place of the required term of the series. Figurate series are divided into orders, when $m = 0$, the series is of the 1st order; when $m = 1$, the series is of the 2nd order; when $m = 2$, the series is of the 3rd order, and so on. The figurate series of the first order is the series of the natural numbers, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 . . . n. The figurate series of the second order has for its general term $\frac{n(n+1)}{1.2}$, and the several terms are deduced from this by making in succession $n = 1, 2, 3, 4$, &c. The resulting series is 1, 3, 6, 10, 15, 21 . . . . $\frac{n(n+1)}{1.2}$, &c. The number of this series are called triangular numbers, because they express the number of points which may be arranged in triangles,



thus . . . . . &c.

The series of square numbers is 1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, &c. The series of pentagonal numbers is 1, 5, 12, 22, 35, 51, &c.; and of hexagonal numbers 1, 6, 15, 28, 45, 66, &c.

* **fĭg'-ū-rāt-ĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *figurat(e)*; *-ed.*] Having a certain, fixed, or determinate form.

"The number 30 is a *figurated* number, because three times ten, or five times six, make this number."—*Potter: On the Number* 666, p. 195.

* **fĭg'-ū-rate-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *figurate*; *-ly.*] In a figurate or figurative manner; figuratively.

"Hee dare not understand this thyng as *figurately* spoken."—*Frith: Works*, p. 35.

* **fĭg-ū-rā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *figuratio*, from *figuratus*, pa. par. of *figuro* = to shape, to figure; Ital. *figurazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of giving a certain determinate form to.

"If motion be in a certain order, there followeth vivification and *figuration* in living creatures perfect."—*Bacon: Natural History*, § 521.

2. Determination to a certain form; configuration.

"I will first consider the general *figuration*, and then the several members."—*Wotton: Remains*, p. 14.

4. A figure, type, or symbol.

"Considered as symbols, images, *figurations* of our Lord's passion and sacrifice."—*Waterland: Works*, viii. 333.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Music:* A mixture of concords and discords.

2. *Phil.:* A change in the form of words without a change in the meaning.

fĭg'-ū-rą-tive, * **fyg-u-ra-tive,** *a.* [Fr. *figuratif*; Ital. & Sp. *figurativo*, from Lat. *figuratus*, pa. par. of *figuro* = to shape, to figure. Puttenham, in 1589, ranked this word among those quite recently introduced into the language.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. Representing something of a figure or type; typical.

"This, they will say, was *figurative*, and served by God's appointment but for a time."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

2. Used in a metaphorical sense; not literal.

"All *figurative* expressions . . . can by no means be accounted lies."—*Clarke: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 133.

3. Full of figures of speech; flowery, ornate.

"They will pour forth a torrent of *figurative* language."—*Blair: Lectures*, vol. i., lect. 14.

* II. *Music:* The same as FIGURATE (q.v.).

fĭg'-ū-rą-tive-lў, * **fyg-u-ra-tive-lie,** * **fyg-ur-a-tive-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *figurative*; *-ly.*] In a figurative manner; by means of a figure; in a metaphorical or figurative sense; not literally; typically; symbolically.

"Christ is *figuratively* and sacramentally presented in the temple on earth."—*Horne: Works*, vol. v., disc. 11.

fĭg'-ū-rą-tĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *figurative*; *-ness.*] The quality of being figurative or metaphorical.

"From the *figurativeness* of these expressions."—*Clarke: Sermons* vol. ii., ser 122.

fĭg'-ūre, * **feg-ure,** * **fig-our,** * **fyg-ure,** *s.* [Fr. *figure*, from Lat. *figura* = a thing made, from *fig*, root of *fingo* = to shape, to fashion, to feign; Sp., Port., & Ital. *figura.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The form or shape of anything as expressed by the outlines or terminating extremities.

"A *figure* is the superficies, circumscription, and accomplished lineament of a body."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 667.

(2) Shape, form, semblance.

"Doing in the *figure* of a lamb the feats of a lion."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing*, i. 1.

(3) The external form of a person or thing, considered with regard to grace, elegance, beauty, or their opposites.

"A good *figure* or person, in man or woman, gives credit at first sight to the choice of either."—*Richardson: Clarissa.*

(4) The representation of any form, as by carving, modelling, painting, drawing, embroidery, weaving, or any other process. (Used especially of the human body.)

(5) In the same sense as II. 1.

"To aremetrike he drough,
And his *figours* drongh aldai and his numbre caste."
St. Edmund Confessor, 223.

* (6) A character in writing.

"Write in these the *figures* of their love."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, v. 1.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) An appearance; the impression caused by the conduct, manners, or actions of a person.

"Not a woman shall be unexplained that makes a *figure* either as a maid, a wife, or a widow."—*Addison: Guardian.*

(2) One who plays or sustains a part; a character: as, He is the principal *figure* in the transaction.

"Gerbert, one of the most striking *figures* of his time."—*Athenæum*, Aug. 25, 1883.

* (3) Distinguished appearance; distinction.

"The speech, I believe, was not so much designed by the knight to inform the court, as to give him a *figure* in my eye."—*Addison: Spectator*, 122.

* (4) Magnificence, splendour.

"To the world no bugbear is so great
As want of *figure* and a small estate."
Pope: Satires, III. 63.

(5) In the same sense as II. 7.

"The most illiterate speak in *figures* as often as the most learned."—*Blair: Lectures*, vol. i., lect. 14.

(6) In the same sense as II. 8

"Whose high office now
Moses in *figure* beare."—*Milton: P. L.*, xii. 242.

(7) Something conceived in the mind; an idea, an imagination.

"To scrape the *figures* out of your husband's brains."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 2.

(8) Value, price.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arith.:* A character employed to represent a number. The Arabic figures are 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 0, by combinations of which any possible number can be represented

"As in accounts cyphers and *figures* pass for real sums, so in human affairs words pass for things themselves."—*South: Sermons.*

* 2. *Astrol.:* A horoscope; a diagram of the aspects of the astrological houses.

"She works by charms, by spells, by the *figure*, and such daubery."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 2.

3. *Dancing:* The several steps which a dancer makes in order and cadence, considered as they form certain figures on the floor.

4. *Geom.:* A diagram or drawing made to represent a magnitude upon a plane surface.

5. *Logic:* The form of the syllogism with respect to the position of the Middle Term.

"Every syllogism is said to be in one of three *figures*, according to the position of the middle term in the premisses."—*Thomson: Laws of Thought*, § 95.

6. *Music:*

(1) A form of melody or accompaniment maintained throughout the phrase in which it is suggested. In a melody, figure is called sequence. In harmony a figure relates to the rhythmical observance of a certain form in all the accompanying chords to the melody.

(2) A musical phrase.

(3) A florid melody.

(4) [FIGURED BASS.]

7. *Rhet.:* Any mode of speaking or writing in which words are distorted or deflected from their literal and primitive sense; the use of figurative language or expressions; a deviation from the rules of analogy or syntax.

"Three-piled hyperboles, spruce affectation,
Figures pedantical."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

8. *Theol.:* A type, representation, or symbol.

"Who is the *figure* of him that was to come."—*Romans* v. 14.

¶ *To make* or *cut a figure:* To make a grand show or an appearance; to cut a dash.

"Who ruined his mother that he might *cut a figure* at the university."—*Thackeray: Book of Snobs*, ch. xi.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *figure*, *metaphor*, *allegory*, *emblem*, *symbol*, and *type:* "*Figure* is the most general of these terms, comprehending everything which is *figured* by means of the imagination; the rest are but modes of the *figure*. The *figure* consists either in words or in things generally. . . . It is the business of the imagination to draw *figures* out of anything; the *metaphor* and *allegory* consist of a representation by means of words only. . . . The *metaphor* is a *figure* of speech of the simplest kind, by which a word acquires other meanings besides that which is originally affixed to it. . . . The *allegory* is a continued *metaphor* when attributes, modes, and actions, are applied to the objects thus *figured*. . . . The *emblem* is that sort of *figure* of thought by which we make corporeal objects to stand for moral properties. . . . The *symbol* is that species of *emblem* which is converted into a constituted sign among men. . . . The *type* is that species of *emblem* by which one object is made to represent another mystically." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *figure* and *form*, see FORM.

* **figure-caster,** *s.* A pretender to astrology; a fortune-teller.

"Some have dealt with him . . . as charmers, and *figure-casters*."—*Bp. Hall: Contempl., Christ Among the Gergesenes.*

* **figure-flinger,** *s.* A figure-caster; an astrologer.

"Quacks, *figure-flingers*, pettifoggers, and republican plotters cannot well live without it."—*Jer. Collier: Essays: Of Confidence.*

* **figure-flinging,** *s.* The art or practice of divination by astrology.

figure-head, *s.*

1. *Lit. & Naut.:* The ornamental figure, or part of a figure on the head or prow of a ship above the cutwater, and immediately below

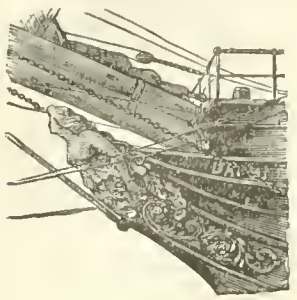


FIGURE-HEAD.

the bowsprit. The term is also applied to any ornament or ornamental work occupying the place of the figure-head proper, as a Fiddle-head (q.v.).

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) One who is put forward as a principal in any enterprise in place of or to conceal the identity of the actual principals.

(2) The face of a man. (*Slang.*)

figure-maker, *s.* A modeller or maker of figures for various purposes, as anatomical models, lay-figures, &c.

figure-stone, *s.*

Min.: Agalmatolite: so called from its being easily carved into figures, as pagodas, images, &c. It is a variety of talc-mica, and occurs in various colours, white, red, brown, green, grey, &c.

fig´-ūre, * **fyg-ure,** *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *figurer*, from Lat. *figuro*, from *figura* = a figure; Sp. & Port. *figurar*; Ital. *figurare*.] [FIGURE, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) To form into any determinate shape; to fashion.

"Trees and herbs, in the growing forth of their boughs and branches, are not *figured*, and keep no order."—*Bacon: Natural History.* (*Johnson.*)

* (2) To note, mark, indicate, or represent by characters or figures.

"Each thought was visible that rolled within,
As thro' a crystal glass the *figured* hours are seen."
Dryden: On the Monument of a Maiden Lady.

(3) To make a figure, image, likeness, or representation of anything, as by carving, drawing, embroidery, &c.

(4) To cover, adorn or ornament with figures, images, or representations of things; to variegate with patterns or devices.

"I'll give my jewels for a set of beads, . . .
My *figured* goblets for a dish of wood."
Shakesp.: Richard II., iii. 3.

(5) To diversify.

"The vaulty top of heaven
Figured quite o'er with burning meteors."
Shakesp.: King John, v. 2.

(6) To calculate; to work out in figures.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To represent or indicate by a figure or type; to symbolize; to typify.

"Both these sacraments were *figured* in Moyses law; baptisme was *figured* by circumcision."—*Tyndall: Works*, p. 467.

* (2) To prefigure, to foreshow.

"In this the heaven *figures* some event."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., ii. 1.

* (3) To form or image in the mind; to imagine.

"Thou art always *figuring* diseases in me."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, i. 2.

* (4) To show, to reveal, to disclose.

"I would I knew thy heart."
"'Tis *figured* in my tongue."
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 2.

* (5) To form figuratively; to use in a figurative sense.

* (6) To indicate indirectly; to express by signs.

II. *Music:*

1. To denote or suggest the accompanying chords to the bass by certain numbers written above or below the notes.

2. To embellish.

B. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To work or calculate in figures; to cipher.

2. To make a figure; to take a prominent part.

"Who *figured* in the rebellion."—*Bolingbroke: Spirit of Patriotism*, p. 233.

¶ (1) *To figure out:* To ascertain an amount by computation.

(2) *To figure up:* To add up, to reckon.

fig´-ūred, *pa. par.* & *a.* [FIGURE, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* Adorned or ornamented with figures or devices.

"Hohlfield, of Hennerndorf, in Saxony, 1711-71, invented a loom for weaving *figured* fabrics, the model of which is preserved in the collection of the Berlin Academy."—*Knight: Dict. of Mechanics.*

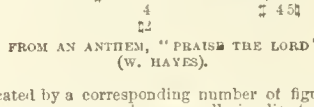
* 2. *Fig.:* Used in a figurative or metaphorical sense; figurative; metaphorical.

"*Figured* and metaphorical expressions do well to illustrate more abstruse and unfamiliar ideas, which the mind is not yet thoroughly accustomed to."—*Locke.* (*Johnson.*)

II. *Music:* The same as FIGURATE (q.v.).

figured-bass, *s.*

Music: A bass having the accompanying chords suggested by certain numbers above or below the notes. It is at present the most satisfactory system of musical shorthand. The whole of the notes are not always indi-



FROM AN ANTHEM, "PRAISE THE LORD" (W. HAYES).

cated by a corresponding number of figures, because one number generally implies two or more to complete the chord. When there is no figure, it is understood that the common chord of such a note is to be used as its harmony. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

figured-counterpoint, *s.*

Music: Figured-counterpoint is where several notes of various lengths, with syncopations and other ornamental lengths are set against the single notes of the Canto fermo (*Grove.*)

figured-melody, *s.*

Music: The breaking up of the long notes of the church melodies into larger or more rapid figures or passages.

figured-muslin, *s.*

Fabric: Muslin in which a figure or pattern is worked.

* **fig´-ūre-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *figure*; *-less.*] Shapeless.

"Timeless infants . . . those figures *figureless*."
Sylvester: Du Bartas; The Tropheis, 682.

* **fī-gūr´-ī-ăl,** *a.* [Eng. *figur(e)*; *-ial.*] Represented by figure or delineation.

* **fig´-ū-rĭe,** *s.* [Eng. *figure*; *-ie* = *-y.*] Embroidery.

"For cloth of gold or tinsel *figurie*."—*Gascoigne: Steele Glas*, p. 71.

fig´-ūr-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [FIGURE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of representing or depicting in figure; that which is figured; a fancy.

"The divers *figurings* of the brain."—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica*, ch. xxii.

* **fig´-ū-rĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *figur(e)*; *-ist.*]

1. One who makes use of or interprets figures.

"Least of all does he favour the *figurists* or memorialists."—*Waterland: Works*, viii. 464.

2. (See extract.)

"The Symbolists, *Figurists*, and Significatists, . . . are of opinion that the faithful at the Lord's Supper do receive nothing but the naked and bare signs."—*Rogers: On the Thirty-nine Articles*, p. 289.

fīke, fyke, *s.* [FIKE, *v.*]

1. Restlessness caused by any trifling annoyance; fidgetiness

2. Teasing peculiarity in acting which gives trouble; fussiness.

fīke, fȳke, *v. i. & t.* [FIDGE.]

A. *Intrans.:* To fidget, to be restless, to bustle about.

B. *Trans.:* To give trouble to, to vex, to annoy.

* **fik-el,** * **fik-ele,** *a.* [FICKLE, *a.*]

* **fik-ele,** *v.i.* [FICKLE (l), *v.*]

* **fikelare,** *s.* [FIKELE, *v.*] A flatterer

"Thes *fikelares* mester is to wrien, and to belieu thet gong thurl."—*Ancren Riwle*, p. 84.

fik-e-ry, fyk-e-rie, *s.* [Eng. *fike*; *-ry.*] Minute exactness, petty trouble about trifles; fussiness.

"'I canna understand,' said he, 'what for a' this *fykerie's* about a lump o' yird.'"—*The Entail*, i. 306.

fīk´-ĭe, fīk´-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *fike*; *-y.*]

1. Causing trouble; troublesome; vexatious.

2. In a restless or unsettled state, like one still fidgeting.

"My Lord there is hyte and *fykie*; there's a gale in his tail, said they, light where it may."—*R. Gilhaize*, i. 134.

fīk´-ĭng, *a.* [FIKE, *v.*] Fidgeting; fiddle-faddling; anxious about trifles; restless.

"She wad rather lock up a hailll ward than be *fiking* about thae niff-naffy gentles that gae sae muckle fash in their fancies."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xliv.

* **fil,** *s.* [FILLY.]

fil´-ā-ceous (ceous as shŭs), *a.* [Lat. *filum* = a thread.] Consisting of threads; composed of threads or thread-like fibres.

"They make cables of the bark of lime trees; it is be stalk that maketh the *filaceous* matter commonly, and sometimes the down that groweth above."—*Bacon: Natural History*, § 614.

* **fil´-ăç-ĕr,** *s.* [Norman Fr. *filace* = a file or thread on which the records of courts were filed; Fr. *filasse* = flax ready to be spun; Lat. *filum* = a thread.]

Old Law: An officer in the Common Pleas, so called because he filed those writs on which he made process. There were fourteen of them in their several divisions and counties, and by them all original processes, real, personal, and mixed, were made out.

fī-lā´-gō, *s.* [Lat. *filum* = a thread; from the delicate threads or *fila* which cover the plant.]

Bot.: Cudwort, a genus of Composite plants, chiefly annuals. Three species are known in Britain; occurring in dry banks, pastures, &c.

fil´-ą-mĕnt, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *filamentum*, from *filo* = to wind thread; *filum* = a thread.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A slender, thread-like process; a fibre or fine thread of which flesh, nerves, skin, roots, &c., are composed.

"They divided or slived it longwise into small *filaments* with the point of a needle or bodkin."—*P. Holland Plinie*, bk. xxv., ch. v.

2. *Bot.:* That part of the stamen which supports the anther. The filament, when structurally considered, is found to consist of a thin epidermis, on which occasionally stomata and hairs occur, and of a layer of cellular tissue enclosing a bundle of spiral vessels, which traverses its whole length, and terminates at the union between the filament and the anther. The filaments of *Callitriche verna* are said to have no vessels. The filament is usually, as its name imports, filiform or thread-like, cylindrical, or slightly tapering towards its summit. It is often, however, thickened, compressed, and flattened in various ways. It sometimes assumes the appearance of a petal, or becomes petaloid: occasionally it is subulate or slightly broadened at the base, and drawn out into a point like an awl, and at other times it is clavate, or narrow below and broad above.

The filament varies much in length and in fineness. The length bears a relation to that of the pistil, and to the position of the flower, whether erect or drooping; the object being to bring the anther into more or less immediate contact with the upper part of the pistil, so as to allow the pollen to be scattered on it. The filament is usually of sufficient solidity to support the anther in an erect position; but sometimes, as in Grasses, Littorella, and Plantago, it is very delicate and capillary or hair-like, so that the anther is pendulous. The filament is usually continuous from one end to the other, but in some cases it is bent or jointed. (*Balfour.*)

fĭl-a-mĕn'-tar-ў, *a.* [Eng. *filament; -ary.*] Having the nature or character of a filament; formed by a filament. (*Owen.*)

fĭl-a-mĕn'-tôid, *a.* [Eng. *filament;* Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = appearance.] Having the appearance of a filament; like a filament.

fĭl-a-mĕn'-tôse, fĭl-a-mĕn'-toŭs, *a.* [Fr. *filamenteux*, from Lat. *filamentum* = a slender thread.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Like a filament or fine thread; consisting of filaments.

2. *Bot.:* Bearing filaments.

filamentous tissue, *s.*

Anat.: The same as AREOLAR TISSUE (q.v.). (*Quain.*)

fĭ-lăn'-dĕr, *s.* [Lat. *filum* = a thread, from the slenderness of the tail.]

Zool.: *Halmaturus Asiaticus*, a species of kangaroo found in the North of Australia, in the region of King George's Sound. It is about the size of a common rabbit, and has a slender and rather short tail, which is somewhat scaly. The ears are short and round, and the hind feet short. It is also called the Short-tailed Kangaroo.

fĭl'-an-dĕrs, * **fĕl'-an-dĕrs,** *s.* [Fr. *filandres*, from Lat. *filum* = a thread.] A disease in hawks, consisting of filaments or strings of coagulated blood, occasioned by the violent rupture of a vein. The term is also used to denote certain small thread-like worms found in the intestines.

fĭ'-lar, *a.* [Lat. *fil(um)* = a thread; Eng. adj. suff. *-ar.*] Of or pertaining to a thread: specif. applied to a micrometer, microscope, &c., having threads or wires across its field of view.

fĭl-ăr'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Lat. *filum* = a thread; neut. adj. pl. suff. *-aria.*]

Zool.: A genus of Entozoa, of the order Cœlelmintha, and family Nematoidea. The body is filiform, very long, and nearly uniform; head not distinct from the body; mouth round or triangular, naked or with papillæ: it is white, yellowish, or red. They are most commonly found in the abdominal cavity and between the peritoneal folds of mammalia and birds, in the air-cells of the latter, sometimes in the sub-cutaneous cellular tissue. Species are also met with in reptiles, fishes, and insects. *Filaria medinensis* is the Hair- or Guinea-worm, which is common in hot climates, but the countries where it most abounds are Arabia, Upper Egypt, Abyssinia, and Guinea. Its habitat may be roughly described as the inter-tropical regions of the Old World. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

fĭl-a-rī'-a-dæ, fĭl-a-rī'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *filaria;* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of parasitic thread-like worms, of which Filaria is the type.

fĭl-ăt'-ĕr-ў, *s.* [O. Fr. *filatere*, from Lat. *phylacterium;* Gr. φυλακτήριον (*phulaktêrion*).] phylactery (q.v.).

"Thei alargen here *filateries*."—*Wycliffe: Matt.* iii. 5.

fĭ-a-tŏr-ў, *s.* [Lat. *filum* = a thread.] A achine for forming or spinning threads.

fĭl'-a-türe, *s.* [Lat. *filum* = a thread.]

1. The act of forming or spinning into threads.

2. A reel for drawing off silk from cocoons.

3. A filatory (q.v.).

4. An establishment for reeling silk.

* **fĭl'-a-zĕr,** *s.* [FILACER.]

fĭl'-bĕrt, * phil-l-berd, * phil-l-bert, fĭl-berd, * fĭl-berde, * fyl-berde, * fyl-byrde, *s.* [A word of doubtful origin. According to Skeat it is named after St. Philibert, whose feast is on August 22 (O.S.). According to Wedgwood the word is *fill beard*, because the nut just fills the cup made by the beards of the calyx. In German the filbert is called *Lambert's nuss* = Lambert's nut: St. Lambert's day being on Sept. 17.] The nut or fruit of the cultivated hazel, *Corylus avellana*. It is of an oval shape, containing a kernel which has a mild, farinaceous, oily, and very agreeable taste.

"The time is fit, and *filberds* waxen ripe."
Browne: Shepherd's Pipe.

filbert-shaped, *a.* Of an oval shape, like a filbert.

filbert-tree, * filberd-tre, * fylberd-tre, *s.* The hazel (q.v.).

"*Hec morus*, a *fylberdtre*."—*Wright: Vol. of Vocab.*, p. 228.

fĭlch, *v.t. & i.* [From *fill* (cf. *talk* from *tell*, *stalk* from *steal*, where *k* is a formative addition). *Fil* represents Mid. Eng. *felen* = to hide; Icel. *fela;* Goth. *filhan;* O. H. Ger. *felahan* (*Skeat*).]

A. *Trans.:* To steal, especially things of small value; to pilfer.

"His pilfered powder in you nook he hoards,
And the *filched* lead the church's roof affords."
Scott: The Poacher.

B. *Intrans.:* To thieve, to steal, to pilfer.

"The champion robbeth by night,
And prowleth and *filcheth* by dale."
Tusser: Husbandry.

* **fĭlch,** *s.* [FILCH, *v.*] That which is filched, or stolen.

"Thus we throw up our nab-cheats first for joy,
And then our *filches*."
Beaum. & Flet.: Beggar's Bush, iii. 1.

fĭlch'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *filch; -er.*] One who filches; a petty thief; a pilferer.

fĭlch'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [FILCH, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or habit of pilfering or thieving.

"With his continuall and immeasurable *filching*."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, vol. i., p. 251.

fĭlch'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *filching; -ly.*] In a thieving, pilfering manner; by pilfering; like a petty thief.

* **fild-ale, * fillk-ale,** *s.* [A.S. *fillen* = to fill, and *ale.*] An ale feast. An old extortion by which officers of the forests and bailiffs of hundreds compelled people to supply them with liquor. It was prohibited by the *Carta de Foresta*.

file (1), *s.* [O. Fr., from Low Lat. *fila* = a string of things, from Lat. *filum* = a thread.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* **1.** *Lit.:* A thread, or string.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A string, line, or piece of wire on which papers are strung, in order for preservation and convenience of reference.

"Either it is there, or it is upon a *file* with the duke's own letters in my tent."—*Shakesp.: All's Well That Ends Well*, iv. 3.

* (2) A thread, as of discourse; the course of thought or narration.

"Dorothea did not interrupt the *file* of her history."—*Shelton: Don Quixote*, iv. 1.

(3) The papers or other documents strung on a file; a collection of papers arranged in order of date or subject for the sake of ready reference: as, a *file* of newspapers.

* (4) A catalogue, list, roll, or series.

"The *file* of heroick poets is very short."—*Dryden: Discourse on Epick Poetry.*

* (5) A rank, series, or class.

"The petitions being thus prepared, do you continually set apart an hour in a day to peruse those, and then rank them into several *files*, according to the subject matters."—*Bacon.*

* (6) A crowd, a body.

"A *file* of boys behind."
Shakesp., Henry VIII., v. 4.

II. *Military:*

1. A row of soldiers ranged one behind the other from front to rear; hence used for the number of men making up the depth of a battalion or squadron.

2. Two soldiers.

"The Colonel had called for a *file* with loaded muskets."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

¶ (1) *On file:* In orderly and systematic preservation.

(2) *Rank and file:*

Milit.: All the privates and corporals of a regiment who take their places in the *ranks*, and are arranged in *files*. All other non-commissioned officers take part in the third, or supernumerary rank, and do not come under this denomination.

"For what had he to with laurels?
He was only one of the *rank and file*."
Lover: The Soldier.

(3) *File-leader, * file-lead:*

Military:

(*a*) The soldier placed in front of a file.

* (*b*) A captain of a troop.

"'The same grade precisely,' answered Dalgetty; 'rittt-master signifying literally *file-leader*.'"—*Scott: Legend of Montrose*, ch. ii.

(4) *File-marching:*

Milit.: The marching of a line two deep, so that the front and rear rank march side by side.

file (2), *s.* [A.S. *feol;* cogn. with Dut. *vijl;* Dan. *fil;* Sw. *fil;* O. H. Ger. *fihala, figala;* Ger. *feile;* Russ. *pilu.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II.

"They had a *file* for the mattocks and for the colters, and for the forks and for the axes, and to sharpen the goads."—1 *Sam.* xiii. 21.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Any means used to polish, smoothen, or refine.

"Through the frankness of my hardy style,
Mock the nice touches of the critic's *file*."
Akenside: bk. ii., ode 1.

(2) Smooth, polished style.

"And were it not ill fitting for this *file*,
To sing of hills and woods mongst warres and knights."
Spenser: Of Mutabilitie, vii. 5.

II. *Mach.:* A steel instrument for abrading or smoothing surfaces, and having raised cutting edges (teeth) made by the indentations of a chisel. Files are ranked according to shape, size, and fineness of cut. A double-cut file is one having two sets of teeth crossing obliquely; a single-cut, or float file, is one having but one row of teeth. The sculptor's file is known as a riffler, and is curved in various forms.

file-blank, *s.* A piece of soft steel, shaped and ground ready for cutting, to form a file.

file-carrier, *s.* A tool-holder, like the stock of a frame-saw, and used to mount a file in a manner similar to that of the saw.

file-chisel, *s.* A chisel used for cutting files.

file-cleaner, *s.* A scratch-brush of wire; a thin brass edge which acts as a rake; a card such as is used in carding cotton. To remove wood, dip the file in hot water to swell the wood. It is then removed by a hard brush; the warmth evaporates the moisture.

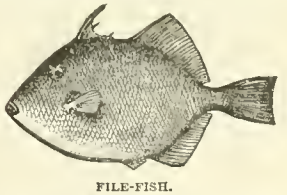
file-cutter, *s.* A cutter or maker of files.

file-cutting, *s.* The act or art of cutting files.

File-cutting machine: A machine by which files are cut automatically.

file-fish, *s.*

Zool.: A name given to the Balistidæ, a family of fishes belonging to the order Plectognathi, from the toothed character of the



FILE-FISH.

dorsal spine. These fishes are generally of rather small size. They inhabit the tropical seas, and are often adorned with the most brilliant colors. They are indifferent as food, and are said to be poisonous at certain seasons, from feeding on the coral polypes. [BALISTES, BALISTIDÆ.]

file-grinding, *s.* The act or art of surfacing file-blanks (q.v.).

File-grinding machine: A machine for surfacing forged or rolled file-blanks to bring them to form previous to cutting.

file-sharpening, *s.* A process by which a new edge is given to files by the Sand-blast (q.v.) without forging and re-cutting.

file-shell, *s.*

Conchol.: A bivalve mollusc of the genus Pholas.

file-stripper, *s.* A machine in which a worn-out file, after being softened by heat and slow cooling, is smoothed to prepare it for being re-cut.

file (3), *s.* [Prob. the same word as *vile* (q.v.).]

* 1. A vile, wretched, mean, contemptible fellow.

"Yit auanced he that *file* untille a faire thing."
Robert de Brunne, p. 237.

2. A shrewd, artful, or cunning person. (*Slang.*)

file (1), *v.t.* & *i.* [File (1), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To place or string upon a file: as, To *file* papers; to arrange papers in order, endorsing the title, date, &c., of each on the back.

2. To bring before a court or legislative body by presenting the proper papers in a regular way: as, To *file* a petition or bill.

"An application to *file* petitions in liquidation made on the previous day had been adjourned."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 27, 1883.

II. *Law:* To place upon the files or among the records of a court; to note upon a paper the fact and date of its reception in court.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To march in a file or line, not abreast, but one by one.

"All ran down without order or ceremony, 'till we drew up in good order, and *filed* off."—*Tatler.*

* **II.** *Figuratively:*

1. To move in order and succession.

"Did all the grosser atoms at the call
Of chance *file* off to form the pond'rous ball,
And undetermined into order fall?"
Blackmore: Creation, bk. i.

2. To march or move in a line; to keep pace.

"My endeavours
Have ever come too short of my desires,
Yet *filed* with my abilities."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 2.

file (2), * **fylen**, * **fylin**, *v.t.* [File (2), *s.*; O. H. Ger. *filon*; M. H. Ger. *vilen*; Dut. *vijlen*; Sw. *fila*; Dan. *file.*]

I. *Lit.:* To rub smooth or down with a file; to polish or cut away with a file.

"Was never *file* yet half so well yfiled
To *file* a *file* for any smithe's enteut."
Wyatt: The Abused Lover seeth his Folly.

* **II.** *Figuratively:*

1. To make smooth or poliahed; to polish; to refine.

"His humour is lofty, his discourse peremptory, his tongue *filed*, and his eye ambitious."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 1.

2. To cut away or off.

"They which would *file* away most from the Largeness of that offer, do in more sparing times acknowledge little less."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

* **file** (3), *v.t.* [A.S. *fýlan*, from *fúl* = foul (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To dirty, to defile, to pollute; to disgrace, to degrade, to aully.

"A word that I abhor to *file* my lips with."
Tourneur: Revenger's Tragedie.

2. To infect; to diffuse contagion.

"Gif thair war any persounis, that had na gudis to find thame self, put furth of ony towne, thay of the town sould find thame, and not lat thame pas away frae the place, that thay war depute to remane, to *fyle* the countrie about thame?"—*Acts Jas. II.*, 1455, c. 63 (ed. 1566).

II. *Scots Law:*

1. To caluminate; to accuse.

"If they had been permitted, were ready to *file*, by their delation, sundry gentlewomen, and others of fashion."—*Fountainhall: Decisions*, i. 14.

2. To find guilty; to pronounce guilty.

"Gif anie man is *fyled* or condemned of that crime, his judgement and punishment of his life and limme depends only vpon the Kinges benehte and gude will."—*Reg. Maj.*, B. iv., c. 1. § 5.

* **file-mŏt**, * **phile-mot**, *s.* [A corruption of Fr. *feuille-morte* = a dead leaf.] A brown or yellowish-brown colour; the colour of a faded leaf. [Feuillemort.]

"The colours you ought to wish for are blue or *filemot*, turned up with red."—*Swift: Advice to Servants.*

fīl'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *file* (2), v.; *-er.*] One who files; one who uses a file in cutting and polishing metals, &c.

fīles, *s. pl.* [File (2), *s.*] A familiar term among the peasantry of the South of England for the striated and tuberculated apines of Cidaris.

* **fil-et**, *s.* [Fillet.]

* **file'-wŏrt**, *s.* [Eng. *file*, and *wort.*]

Bot.: A plant, *Filago minima.*

fĭl'-ĭ-ăl, *a.* [As if from a Lat. *filialis*, from *filius* = a son; *filia* = a daughter; Fr., Sp., & Port. *filial*; Ital. *filiale.*]

1. Pertaining to a son or daughter; becoming or befitting a child in relation to his parents.

"That struggle of *filial* duty with conjugal affection."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

* 2. Bearing the relation of a son.

"Thus the *filial* Godhead answering spoke."
Milton: P. L., vi. 722.

* **fĭl-ĭ-ăl'-ĭ-tў**, *s.* [Eng. *filial*; *-ity.*] The state or condition of being a son. (*Ash.*)

* **fĭl'-ĭ-al-lў**, *adv.* [Eng. *filial*; *-ly.*] In a filial manner; in a manner befitting a child.

"There is no servant of God but feares *filially*."—*Bishop Hall: Workes: A Holy Panegyrick.*

* **fĭl'-ĭ-al-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *filial*; *-ness.*] The relation of a son. (*Ash.*)

* **fĭl'-ĭ-āte**, *v.t.* [Affiliate.]

1. To adopt as a child; to establish a filiation between; to connect as by descent.

"The three kings of Cologne were *filiated* upon her"—*Southey: The Doctor*, ch. xci.

2. To attribute, to assign.

"No one can hesitate at *filiating* them upon the ipsissimus Luther."—*Southey: The Doctor*, ch. ccxxxi.

* **fĭl-ĭ-ā'-tion**, *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *filiatio*, from Lat. *filius* = a son; *filia* = a daughter; Sp. *filiacion*; Ital. *filiazione.*]

1. The relation of a son or child to his father; the correlative of paternity.

"The relation of paternity and *filiation* between the first affiliate and second person . . . of the Trinity and the denomination thereof, must needs be eternal."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind.*

2. The fixing of a bastard child upon some one as its father; affiliation.

fĭl'-ĭ-bĕg, *s.* [Fillibeg.]

fĭl'-ĭ-bŭs-tẽr, *s.* [Sp., from *filibote*, *filibote* = a fast-sailing vessel, from Eng. *flyboat*; Dut. *vlieboot.* In Fr. *filibustier.*] Originally one of a number of buccaneers, who infested the West Indian seas, preying on the Spanish commerce with South America; now applied to any lawless military adventurer, especially one in quest of plunder; a freebooter, a pirate. Applied more especially to the followers of Lopez in his expedition to Cuba in 1851, and to those of William Walker, who, after various military enterprises in Central America, was taken and shot on Sept. 12, 1860.

† **fĭl'-ĭ-bŭs-tẽr**, *v.t.* [Filibuster, *s.*] To act as a filibuster or freebooter.

* **fĭl'-ĭ-bŭs-tẽr-ĭzm**, *s.* [Eng. *filibuster*; *-ism.*] The act of filibustering; buccaneering, freebooting.

fĭl'-ĭ-cal, *a.* [Lat. *filix* (genit. *filicis*), and Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the Filices or Ferns: as, the *Filical* Alliance. (*Lindley.*)

fĭl-ĭ-cā'-lēs, *s. pl.* [From Lat. *filix* (genit. *filicis*) = a fern, and m. & f. pl. suff. *-ales.*]

Bot.: An alliance of Acrogena, containing the Ferns (q.v.).

fĭl'-ĭ-çēs, *s. pl.* [Lat., nom. pl. of *filix* = a fern.]

Bot.: The scientific name of the Fern order or alliance. It was used by Linnæus, Jussieu, &c., and is still often employed, as by Sir Joseph Hooker, who calls it an order, and includes under it as tribes the different types of Ferns, made by Lindley orders in his Filical Alliance. [Fern.]

fī-lĭç'-ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *filix* (genit. *filicis*) = a fern; *-ic.*]

Chem.: Prepared from or in any way pertaining to any of the Filices.

filicic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{14}H_{18}O_5$, or $C_6H_3{<}^{OH}_{O\cdot(C_4H_7O)}O\cdot(C_4H_7O)$. The dibutyric ether of phoroglucin, $C_6H_3(OH)_3$. Filicic acid occurs in the root of *Aspidium filix.* It is extracted by ether, as crystalline powder, which melts at 161°. Fused with potash it yields phoroglucin and butyrate of potassium.

fī-lĭç'-ĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *filix* (genit. *filicis*) = a fern, and *forma* = form, shape.] Having the shape or appearance of a fern; filicoid.

fĭl'-ĭ-çīte, *s.* [Lat. *filix* (genit. *filicis*) = a fern, and Eng. suff. *-ite.*] A fossil fern or filicoid plant.

fĭl'-ĭ-cōid, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *filix* (genit. *filicis*) = a fern, and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = appearance.]

A. *As adj.:* Having the appearance of a fern; fern-like; filiciform. (Applied to plants recent or fossil, which resemble or partake of the nature of the fern-tribe.)

B. *As subst.:* A plant having the appearance of a fern.

† **fĭl-ĭ-cōl'-ō-dĕ-æ**, *s. pl.* [Lat. *filix* (genit *filicis*) = a fern, and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form appearance.]

Paleobot.: Fern-like plants.

† **fĭl-ĭ-cōl'-ō-ġў**, *s.* [Lat. *filix* (genit. *filicis*) = a fern, and Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.] The study of ferns.

* **fĭ-lĭ'-ĕ-tў**, *s.* [Lat. *filius* = a son.] The relation of a son to his father; sonship; filiation. (*J. S. Mill: Logic*, bk. i., ch. ii., § 7.)

* **fĭl-ĭf'-ẽr-oŭs**, *a.* [Lat. *filum* = a thread, *fero* = to bear, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Bearing or producing threads.

fĭl'-ĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *filum* = a thread, and *forma* = form, appearance; Fr. & Sp. *filiforme.*] Having the form of a thread; long, slender, round, and equally thick throughout.

filiform-apparatus, *s.* The name given by Schacht to a shining mass constituting part of the embryonic vesicles in an ovule.

fĭl-ĭ-for'-mĭ-a, *s. pl.* [Eng. *filiform*, and Lat. adj. neut. pl. suff. *-ia.*]

Zool.: One of the two sections of Crustaceans into which the order Læmodipoda is divided. They are distinguished by their long thread-like body and slender legs. [Ovalia.]

* **fĭl'-ĭ-grāne**, * **fĭl'-ĭ-grāin**, *a.* & *s.* [Sp. *filigrana*, from *fila* = a row, and *grano* = grain, texture; Lat. *filum* = a thread, and *granum* = a grain; Ital. *filigrana*; Fr. *filigrane.*] The same as Filigrée (q.v.).

"The crown of *filigrane*
Suspended from the low-arched portal."
Longfellow: Blind Girl of Castel Cuillé, iii.

* **fĭl'-ĭ-grāned**, * **fĭl'-ĭ-grāined**, *a.* [Eng. *filigran(e)*; *-ed.*] The same as Filigreed (q.v.).

fĭl'-ĭ-greē, *s.* & *a.* [A corrupt. of *filigrane* (q.v.).

A. *As subst.:* Ornamental work, executed in fine gold or silver wire, plaited and formed by soldering into the forms of delicate arabesques and flowers; having the minute beauty of lace in some carefully-executed specimens. (*Fairholt.*)

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to filigree; composed of work in filigree; resembling filigree.

"The church of our ancestors shot up into spires, towers, pinnacles, and *filigree* work."—*Swinburne: Travels in Spain*, let. 44.

filigree-glass, *s.*

Glass Manuf.: One of the kinds of ornamental glass for which Venice was formerly celebrated, the manufacture of which has been recently revived. Small filigree canes of white and coloured enamels are drawn, whetted off the required lengths, arranged in clusters in a cylindrical mould of the required shape, and then fused together by heat. The canes are then aggregated by flint glass at a welding heat, and the mass twisted if a spiral ornament be desired. Vases or other objects are made of ornamental masses of this glass, blown in the usual manner.

fĭl'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *n.*, & *s.* [File (2), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of rubbing or cutting down, or polishing with a file.

2. (*Pl.*): The fine fragments cut or rubbed off by the act of filing.

"In a day or two the exposed *filings* had gained a fine bluish-green colour."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 615.

filing-block, *s.* A block of apple, pear, or box-wood, gripped in the jaws of a vice, and having grooves of varying depth in which small rods, bars, or wires may be laid to be filed.

filing-machine, *s.*

1. A machine used in the mint to reduce the weight of coin planchets, when above the standard. The pieces are laid parallel in a trough, and their edges rest upon a cylindrical file, whereby a portion of metal is removed, the pieces rotating as the work proceeds, in order that their circular shape may be preserved unimpaired.

2. A machine in which a file is mounted as a jig-saw; or to reciprocate in a manner similar to that of a file in the hands of a workman.

filings-separator, *s.* A machine in which filings of iron and copper are separated by exposure to magnets, which are brought into contact with all the particles, and select, retain, and remove the iron particles from those of brass and copper, so that the latter may be used for re-melting.

fil-i-pĕn'-du-loŭs, *a.* [Lat. *filum* (genit. *fili*) = a thread, and Eng. *pendulous* (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Hanging or suspended by a thread.

2. *Bot.:* Seemingly suspended by or strung upon a thread; applied to tuberous swellings in the middle or at the extremities of slender thread-like rootlets.

fil-i-tăn'-nĭc, *a.* [Lat. *filix* (genit. *filicis*) = a fern, and Eng. *tannic* (q.v.).] (See the compound.)

filitannic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: An acid obtained from the aqueous decoction of the root of *Aspidium Filix*, by first removing the resin by ether, and then adding lead acetate, and decomposing the precipitate with H_2S. It is hygroscopic, giving an olive-green solution on the addition of ferric chloride, which is turned violet on the addition of sodium carbonate. Its solution, when boiled with dilute sulphuric acid, deposits dark-red flocks of Filix red, $C_{20}H_{18}O_{12}$. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*)

fil-i-tē'-læ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *filum* (genit. *fili*) = a thread, and *tela* = a web.]

Entom.: A tribe of spiders noted for the construction of their webs.

fill, ***fille,** ***fill-en,** ***full-en,** ***fulle,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *fyllan, fullian*, from *ful* = full; cogn. with Dut. *vullen*; Icel. *fulla*; O. H. Ger. & Goth. *fulljan*; Dan. *fylde*; Sw. *fylle*; Ger. *füllen*; O. Fris. *fullia*.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) To put, pour, or place in till no more can be admitted; to make full; to occupy the whole capacity of.

"*Fill* the cup, and *fill* the can."
Tennyson: Vision of Sin, 95.

(2) To pervade or occupy the whole of.

"I am who *fill*
Infinitude, nor vacuous the space."
Milton: P. L., vii. 168.

(3) To occupy all the available space of; to crowd.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To satisfy; to glut; to content physically.

"Whence should we have so much bread in the wilderness, as to *fill* so great a multitude?"—*Matthew* xv. 33.

(2) To satisfy, to content mentally; to correspond to the desires of.

"Nothing but the supreme and absolute Infinite can adequately *fill* and superabundantly satisfy the infinite desires of intelligent beings."—*Cheyne.* (*Johnson.*)

(3) To possess or completely occupy the mind of.

"He with his consorted Eve
The story heard attentive, and was *filled*
With admiration and deep muse to hear."
Milton: P. L., viii. 50.

(4) To stock or store abundantly.

"Be fruitful and multiply, and *fill* the waters in the sea."—*Genesis* i. 22.

(5) To cause to be filled or crowded: as, A good preacher *fills* a church.

(6) To occupy.

"You have undone a man of fourscore three,
That thought to *fill* his grave in quiet."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

(7) To cause to resound.

"Home when she came her secret woe she vents,
And *fills* the palace with her loud laments."
Dryden: Homer; Iliad vi.

(8) To overrun completely.

"The Syrians *filled* the country."—1 *Kings* xx. 27.

(9) To press and dilate on all sides: as, The wind *fills* the sails.

(10) To supply with an incumbent, or person to discharge the duties of: as, To *fill* a vacancy in an office.

(11) To possess, and discharge the duties of; to hold and occupy: as, To *fill* an office.

* (12) To complete; to accomplish; to bring to an end; to fulfill.

"Hyse dayes were *fulde*." *Havelok*, 354.

* (13) To fulfil, to accomplish the demands or requirements of.

"Luue *fulleth* the lawe."—*Ancren Riwle*, p. 396.

* (14) To fulfill or discharge; to carry out.

"That commaundment al for to *fille*"
Metrical Homilies, p. xx.

II. *Naut.:* To brace back the sails so that the wind may bear upon them and dilate them.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To become or grow full: as, The room *filled*.

2. To become distended.

3. To be satisfied, contented, or glutted.

"And, glutton-like, she feeds, yet never *filleth*."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 548.

4. To pour out liquor for drink; to give to drink.

"*Fill*, Lucius, till the wine o'erswell the cup."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iv. 3.

5. To satisfy, to satiate.

"Things that are sweet and fat are more *filling*."—*Bacon: Natural History.* (*Johnson.*)

C. *In special phrases:*

1. *To fill in:* To insert, so as to fill a vacancy: as, He *filled in* the figures.

2. *To fill out:*

(1) *Trans.:* To cause to become distended or full; to distend, to extend.

(2) *Intransitive:*

(*a*) To become distended, dilated, or extended.

(*b*) To pour out liquor for drink.

3. *To fill up:*

(1) *Transitive:*

(*a*) To fill or occupy completely.

"[Hope] pours the bliss that *fills up* all the mind."
Pope: Essay on Man, iv. 344.

(*b*) To occupy a vacant space by bulk.

"There would not be altogether so much water required for the land as for the sea, to raise them to an equal height, because mountains and hills would *fill up* part of that space upon the land, and so make less water requisite."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

(*c*) To supply, to discharge.

"When the several trades and professions are supplied, you will find most of those that are proper for war absolutely necessary for *filling up* the laborious part of life, and carrying on the underwork of the nation."—*Addison: On the War.*

(*d*) To occupy, to engage, to employ.

"As far, my lord, as will *fill up* the time
'Twixt this and supper." *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, iii. 1.

(2) *Intransitive:*

(*a*) To become or grow full.

"Neither the Palus Meotis, nor the Euxine, nor any other seas *fill* up, or by degrees grow shallower."—*Woodward.* (*Johnson.*)

(*b*) To pour out liquor for drink.

***fill-belly,** ***fil-bellie,** *s.* Extravagance in eating; gluttony.

"Hilback and *fil-bellie* biteth as eull."
Tusser: Husbandry, ch. x., st. 40.

fill (1), *s.* [Fill, *v.*] As much as will produce complete satisfaction or satiety; a full supply.

"Amid the tree now got, where plenty hung
Tempting so nigh, to eat and pluck my *fill*,
I spared not." *Milton: P. L.*, ix. 595.

fill (2), *s.* [A corruption of *thill* (q.v.).] The shaft or thill of a cart.

"We'll put you in the *fills*."—*Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida*, iii. 2.

fill-horse, *s.* The horse which goes in the shafts; a thill-horse.

fĭl'-la-grēe, *s.* & *a.* [Filigree.]

fill'-ĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *fill*, v.; *-er.*]

1. One who fills or makes anything full.

"They have six diggers to four *fillers*, so as to keep the *fillers* always at work."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

2. Anything which serves to fill up a vacancy or gap.

"'Tis a meer *filler*, to stop a vacancy in the hexameter, and connect the preface to the work of Virgil."—*Dryden: Virgil; Æneid.* (Dedic.)

fill'-ĕr (2), *s.* [Eng. *fill* (2), s.; *-er.*] The horse which goes in the shafts; a fill-horse or thill-horse.

fĭl'-lĕt, ***fel-ett,** ***fil-et,** ***fil-ete,** *s.* [Fr. *filet*, dimin. of *fil* = a thread; Lat. *filum*; Sp. *filete*; Ital. *filetto*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A band of metal, linen, or ribbon worn round the head.

"A golden *fillet* binds his awful brows."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid iv. 213.

2. The fleshy part of the thigh: applied most commonly to veal.

"Take *filetes* of porke, and half hom rost."—*Liber Cure Cocorum*, p. 31.

3. Portions of meat or fish removed from the bone and served either flat or rolled together and tied round. The term is specially applied to the under-cut of the sirloin of beef, served whole or cut into steaks, and to slices of flat-fish removed from the bone.

"*Fillet* of a fenny snake,
In the cauldron boil and bake."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 1.

II. *Technically:*

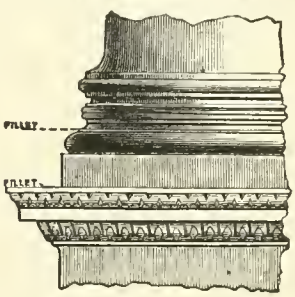
1. *Anatomy:*

(1) A collection of fibres passing upwards from the anterior columns of the spinal cord, embracing the olivary nucleus, above which they are again collected and joined by other fibres arising from the nucleus so as to form the olivary fasciculus. The whole then ascends through the pons and at the side of the cerebral peduncle.

(2) A similar bundle of fibres in the *corpus callosum.* (*Quain.*)

2. *Architecture:*

(1) A small flat face or band, used principally between mouldings to separate them



FILLET.

from each other in classical architecture: in the Gothic, Early English, or Decorated styles of architecture, it is also used upon larger mouldings and shafts.

"Their *fillets* shall be of silver."—*Exodus* xxvii. 10.

(2) The projection between the flutes of a column.

3. *Bookbinding:* A rolling tool which has a plain line, lines, or band; differing in this respect from the ornamental rolls.

4. *Carding:* A strip of card-cloth. A strip of leather furnished with the bent wire teeth peculiar to carding-engines.

5. *Carpentry:*

(1) A square moulding, frequently forming an upper finish or corona; a band or listel.

(2) A strip nailed to a wall or partition to support a shelf.

(3) A stop for room or closet doors to close against.

(4) A strip inserted into the angle formed by two boards or surfaces.

6. *Dairy:* A perforated curb to confine the curds in making cheese.

7. *Die-sinking:* A ribbon of metal of gauged proportions fed to the machine which punches out the planchets for coining.

8. *Gilding:* A band of gold-leaf on a picture-frame or elsewhere.

9. *Her.:* A kind of orle or bordure, containing only the third or fourth part of the breadth of the common bordure. It runs quite round near the edge, as the lace over a cloak. It is supposed to be drawn inwards, and is of a different colour from that of the field.

FILLET.

10. *Mach.:* The thread of a screw.

11. *Manége:* The loins of a horse, beginning at the place where the hinder part of the saddle rests.

12. *Ordnance:* A ring on the muzzle or cascabel of a gun.

13. *Printing:* A rule with broad or broad and narrow lines, principally used as a border.

fillet-gutter, *s.*

Arch.: A sloping gutter with a lear-board and fillet thereon to divert the water.

fillet-plane, *s.*

Carp.: A moulding-plane for dressing a fillet or square bead.

fil'-lĕt, *v.t.* [FILLET, *s.*]

1. To bind with a fillet or bandage.

2. To adorn with fillets.

"He made hooks for the pillars, and overlaid their chapiters, and *filleted* them."—*Exodus* xxxviii. 28.

fil'-lĕtt-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [FILLET, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The material of which fillets are made.

2. Fillets, collectively.

fil'-lĭ-bĕg, fil'-ў-bĕg, phil'-lĭ-bĕg, phil'-a-bĕg, *s.* [Gael. *filleadhbeg* = little plaid: *filleadh* = a plait, a plaid, and *beg* = little.] The same as KILT (q.v.).

* **fil'-lĭ-bŭs-tĕr,** *s.* [FILIBUSTER.]

fill'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [FILL, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Occupying the whole space or capacity.

2. Calculated to satisfy, fill, or satiate: as, a *filling* food.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of making full; the state or process of becoming filled.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Civil Engin.:* An embankment of stone, gravel, earth, &c., to make a raised bed for a road, railroad track, or canal. An artificial elevated way.

2. *Dent. Surg.:* A stopping for decayed or carious teeth.

3. *Nautical:*

(1) A slip of wood forming a part of a built structure, such as a made mast; or a piece inserted to fill a defect.

(2) The covering of a pile, below water, with broad-headed nails, to exclude *Teredo navalis.* [TEREDO.]

4. *Shipbuild.:* Pieces or composition fitted in between the frames of the hold, to water-tight the vessel, to resist compression, and to prevent the collection of dirt, bilge-water, and vermin. Blocks of wood, bricks, mortar, cement, and asphalte, have been used.

5. *Weaving:* The weft-thread which fills up the warp, being introduced by the shuttle and beaten up by the batten or lathe. Also known as the Woof, Shoot, or Trau.

filling-engine, *s.*

Silk-mach.: A machine in which waste and floss silk from the regular silk-machinery is disentangled, and the fibres laid parallel. The silk, previously hackled, is fed between rollers and subjected to the action of a series of moving combs. It then passes to the drawing-frame, where it is subjected to a further process of a substantially similar character. From the drawing-frame it passes to the scutcher, and thence to the cutting-engine, which cuts it into lengths of about an inch and a quarter. The staple is then cleansed, dried, and eventually carded and doubled, drawn and spun, like cotton.

filling-in, *s.* The act of filling up a vacancy or blank by the insertion of words, &c.

Filling-in pieces:

Carp.: Timbers occurring in partitions, groins, and roofs of less length than those with which they range; as the jack-rafters next a hip, and the short rafters filled in the side of a roof next the chimney-shaft.

filling-pile, *s.*

Hydr. Engin.: A backing or retaining-pile in a coffer-dam.

filling-post, *s.*

Arch.: A middle post in a wooden frame.

filling-timbers, *s. pl.*

Shipbuild.: Those timbers placed between the frames to fill up.

fĭl'-lĭp, *v.t.* [A variant of *flip* (q.v.).]

1. *Lit.:* To strike with the nail of the finger by a sudden jerk, spring, or motion; to strike in any way.

"If I do, *fillip* me with a three-man beetle."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., i. 2.

2. *Fig.:* To urge or drive forward; to incite, to encourage.

"With good endeuour *fillip* nature forwards."—*Wilson: Arte of Logike*, fo. 10.

fĭl'-lĭp, * **fil-ip,** *s.* [FILLIP, *v.*]

1. *Lit.:* A sharp, sudden blow or stroke with the finger; any smart blow.

"Let them look never so demurely, one *fillip* chokes them."—*Ford: Love's Sacrifice*, i. 1.

2. *Fig.:* Anything which serves to rouse, enliven, or excite: as, a *fillip* to one's courage.

fil-lĭp-ēen', phil-lĭ-pē'-na, *s.* [Ger. *vielliebchen* = much-loved.] A small present. When a person eating nuts finds one with a double kernel, he or she gives it to one of the opposite sex, and the individual who, at the next meeting, first utters the word *fillipeen* is entitled to a present from the other.

fĭl'-lis-tĕr, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Carpentry:

1. The rabbet on the outer edge of a sash-bar, to hold the glass and the putty.

2. A plane for making a rabbet. The varieties are known as side-fillisters and sash-fillisters. The former is regulated for depth by a movable stop.

fĭl'-lў, * **fil-lie,** *s.* [A dimin. of *foal* (q.v.).]

I. *Literally:*

* 1. A young horse of either sex. (*Tusser.*)

2. A young mare; a female foal.

"A young mare-colt or *filly*, breaking by chance from other mares."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 247.

II. *Fig.:* A young, lively girl.

"My first wife
Which was indeed a fury to this *filly*."
Beaum. & Flet.: Woman's Prize, i. 2.

filly-foal, *s.* A female foal; a filly.

"Neighing in likeness of a *filly-foal*."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 1.

fĭlm, * **fylme,** *s.* [A.S. *film*, from O. Fris. *film*, found only in the dimin. *filmene* = skin; cogn. with Eng. *fell* = a skin.]

I. *Literally:*

1. A thin pellicle or skin.

"Dull the *film* along his dim eye grew."
Byron: Lara, ii.

2. A fine thread or filament, as of a cobweb.

"I quiescent watched
The sooty *films* that play upon the bars."
Cowper: Task, iv. 291, 292.

II. *Fig.:* A thin, slight covering or veil.

"If our understanding have a *film* of ignorance over it."—*Milton: Reformation in England*, bk. i.

* **fĭlm,** *v.t.* & *i.* [FILM, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To cover with a film or thin skin or pellicle.

"It will but skin and *film* the ulcerous place."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii 4.

B. *Intrans.:* To become covered as with a film.

"Straight her eyeballs *filmed* with horror."
E. B. Browning.

* **fĭl'-mĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *filmy*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being filmy.

† **fĭl'-mў,** *a.* [Eng. *film*; *-y.*] Composed of thin membranes, filaments, or pellicles.

"Incessant thence she draws the *filmy* twine."
West: Triumphs of the Gout.

filmy-fern, *s.*

Bot.: The English book-name of the fern-genus Hymenophyllum (q.v.). One of the most common species, *H. tunbridgense*, is very widely distributed, being found in Europe, South America, South Africa, and New Zealand. There are many other species. These plants grow in very wet places, often in the spray of waterfalls. Their filmy foliage, saturated with water, is peculiarly translucent.

filmy-leaf, *s.*

Bot.: The same as FILMY-FERN (q.v.). (*Loudon.*)

fĭl'-ô-plûme, *s.* [Lat. *filum* = a thread, *pluma* = a feather.]

Ornith.: A long, slender, and flexible feather, consisting of a delicate shaft, having a few bands at the tip, or else entirely destitute of vanes.

fĭ-lōse, *a.* [Lat. *filum* = a thread.]

Bot., Zool., &c.: Ending in a thread-like process.

fĭl-ô-sĕlle, *s.* [Fr.] Floss silk; ferret; grogram yarn or thread.

fĭl'-tĕr (1), * **fil-tre,** *s.* [Fr. *filtre*, from Low Lat. *filtrum*, *feltrum* = felt.] [FILTER, *v.*]

* 1. A twist of thread, of which one end is dipped in the liquor to be defecated, and the other hangs below the bottom of the vessel, so that the liquor drips from it.

2. A vessel, chamber, or reservoir through which water or other liquid is passed to arrest matters mechanically suspended therein. The idea does not necessarily include specific chemical action, though doubtless animal and vegetable charcoal have a faculty for absorbing gases and deleterious and effete matter, especially organic.

"There remained in the *filtre* a powder of a very deep and lovely colour."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 365.

3. The term is also applied to an apparatus for arresting dust, steel-filings, smoke, &c., in the air breathed. A filter recommended by Professor Tyndall consists of a cylinder four or five inches long and two inches or more in diameter. Its interior contains, at the top, a layer of cotton-wool which has been moistened with glycerine, then a layer of dry cotton-wool, then a layer of charcoal, then cotton-wool, with wire gauze covers at both ends, and at the upper end a mouth-piece so shaped as to fit closely over the mouth of the wearer. By drawing the breath through this instrument, the most dense smoke may be entered with impunity.

filter-bed, *s.*

Water-works: A settling pond whose bottom is a filter. It may consist of a reservoir five feet deep, with a paved bottom covered with open-jointed tubular drains leading into a central conduit. The drains are covered with a layer of gravel, and a top layer of sand. The water is delivered upon the surface uniformly, and the rate of subsidence is about six inches an hour. The more rapid the rate (other things being equal) the less effective is the operation.

filter-faucet, *s* A faucet having a chamber containing sand, sponge, or other material to arrest impurities in water.

fĭl'-tĕr (1), * **fil-tre,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *filtrer* = to strain through felt; from Low Lat. *filtrum*, *feltrum* = felt; from O. H. Ger. *filt*; Dut. *vilt* = felt.]

A. *Trans.:* To strain, purify, or defecate a liquid by passing or allowing it to percolate through a filter, so as to arrest all feculent matter. Sometimes followed by *off*.

"Sages after sages strove
In vain to *filter off* a crystal draught."
Cowper: Task, ii. 506, 507.

B. *Intrans.:* To percolate or pass through a filter.

* **fĭl-tĕr** (2), *s.* [PHILTER.]

fĭl'-tĕr-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [FILTER, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Serving to filter; capable of or fitted for the filtering of liquids.

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of purifying liquids by passing them through a filter; filtration.

filtering-bag, *s.* A bag of fine flannel, of a conical shape, used for filtering coarse liquids.

filtering-basin, *s.*

Hydr. Engin.: The chamber in which the water from the reservoir of water-works is received and filtered previous to entering the mains.

filtering-cup, *s.* A pneumatic apparatus for the purpose of illustrating the force of the pressure of the atmosphere.

filtering-funnel, *s.* A glass or other funnel made with slight flutes or channels

down the lower parts of the sides. When used, it is lined with filtering-paper, folded and loosely put in. The channels allow the liquid to flow more freely than in a funnel of a smooth surface.

filtering-hydrant, *s.* One which subjects the water from the service-pipe and main to the action of a material to arrest mud.

filtering-paper, *s.* A bibulous, unsized paper, thick and woolly in texture, used for filtering solutions in the pharmacy or laboratory. Swedish filtering-paper is thinner and of superior quality.

filtering-press, *s.* A press in which the passage of a liquid through a body of filtering material is expedited by pressure applied thereto. A pressure-filter.

filtering-stone, *s.* A porous stone, such as sandstone, through which water is filtered.

filtering-tank, *s.* The same as FILTERING-BASIN (q.v.).

filth, * **felthe,** * **filthe,** * **fulthe,** * **velthe,** *s.* [A.S. *fyldh* (properly *fýldhu*). Formed by vowel change of *u* to *ý*, and by adding the suff. *-dhu* to the adj. *fúl* = foul; cogn. with O. H. Ger. *fúlida* = filth, from *fúl, vúl* = foul. (*Skeat.*) Dut. *vuilte.*]

I. *Lit.:* Anything filthy, dirty, or foul; anything which fouls or defiles; dirt.

"On one side of which was the sink and and *filth* of all the house."—*Strype: Memorials: Q. Mary* (an. 1554.)

II. *Figuratively:*

1. A filthy, foul, or loathsome creature or animal.

"In that abbeye ne entrethe not no flye ne todes ne ewtes, ne suche foule, venymouse bestes, ne lyzs ne flees. For there were wont to ben many suche manere of *filthes*, that the moukes were in wille to leve the place."—*Maundeville*, p. 61.

* 2. A vile fellow.

"Lest that foule *felthe* scbold have ben founud there." *William of Palerne*, 2,541.

3. Anything which defiles or pollutes the moral character; a corruption, a defilement, a pollution.

"With water of baptym fro *felthe* weash us cleene." *Lydgate: Minor Poems*, p. 234.

4. Filthy, low, or obscene language.

* **filth'-hĕd,** * **filth-hede,** * **filth-hecd,** * **fulth-hede,** *s.* [Eng. *filth*; *-hed* = hood.]

I. *Lit.:* Filthiness; dirt, filth.

"Lothsom glette and *filthede* of blode."—*Hampole: P. C.*, p. 14 (Note).

II. *Figuratively:*

1. That which defiles morally; sin, uncleanness.

"Mawlis in to mawlis worcbinge *filthhede*."—*Wycliffe: Romans*, i. 27.

2. That which should be kept private; the privy parts.

"The *filthheed* of thi fader and the *filthheed* of thi moder thou shalt not discover."—*Wycliffe: Leviticus* xviii. 7.

filth'-ĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *filthy*; *-ly.*] In a filthy, dirty, or foul manner; foully, nastily.

"For hut and palace show like *filthily*: The dingy denizens are reared in dirt." *Byron: Childe Harold*, i. 17.

filth'-ĭ-nĕss, * **filth-i-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *filthy*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being filthy, foul, or dirty; foulness, dirtiness.

"Men of virtue suppressed it, lest their shining should discover the others' *filthiness*." — *Sydney: Arcadia.*

2. That which is filthy, foul, or dirty; filth.

"The very *filthiness* of Pandora's box." *Dryden: Death of Lord Hastings*, 64.

3. That which is morally filthy or foul; pollution in action, thought, or language.

"Cleansed by bim from all *filthiness* of flesh and spirit."—*Horne: On the Psalms*, Ps. lxxvi.

filth'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *filth*; *-y.*]

1. Nasty, dirty, foul, unclean.

"It smells like a *filthy* fast-day soup." *Longfellow: Golde= Legend*, ii.

2. Polluting or defiling morally.

3. Obscene, coarse, low.

"As all stories are not proper subjects for an epick poem or a tragedy, so neither are they for a noble picture: the subjects both of the one and of the other ought to have nothing of immoral, low, or *filthy* in them."—*Dryden: Dufresnoy.*

4. Polluted, defiled; morally impure or unclean; obscene.

"He that is *filthy*, let him be *filthy* still."—*Revelation* xxii. 11.

* **fĭl'-trāte,** *v. t.* or *i.* [Low Lat. *filtratus*, pa. par. of *filtro* = to filter.] [FILTER, *v.*] To filter, to strain; to purify or defecate by filtration.

"The extract obtained by the former operation, burnt to ashes, and those ashes boiled in water and *filtrated*, yield a fiery salt."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

fĭl'-trāte, *s.* [FILTRATE, *v.*] Any liquid which has passed through a filter.

fĭl-trā'-tion, *s.* [FILTRATE, *v.*] The act or process of filtering or defecating liquids by passing them through a filter; the mechanical separation of solid substances from a liquid in which they exist, by filtering or percolation through a filter.

"We took then common nitre, and having, by the usual way of solution, *filtration*, and coagulation, reduced it into crystals, we put four ounces of this purified nitre into a strong new crucible."—*Boyle.*

fī'-lŭm (pl. **fī'-la),** *s.* [Lat. = a thread of anything woven.]

Anat.: A thread-like process. Thus the *filum terminale* of the spinal cord is its central ligament. (*Quain.*)

fĭm'-ash-ĭng, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.: prob. from Lat. *fimus* = dung.] The dung of several kinds of wild beasts; fumets.

fĭm'-ble, *a.* & *s.* [A corrupt. of *female* (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Female.

B. *As subst.:* The same as FIMBLE-HEMP (q.v.).

"Good flax and good hemp, for to have of her own. In May a good housewife will see it be sown; And afterwards trim it, to serve as a need; The *fimble* to spin, and the carle for her seed." *Tusser: Husbandrie.*

fimble-hemp, *s.*

Bot.: The female plant of *Cannabis sativa* is now so called, though the name was formerly applied to the male plant.

fĭm'-brĭ-ą (pl. **fĭm'-brĭ-æ),** *s.* [Lat., = a fringe.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A fringe.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anatomy:*

(1) *Gen.:* Anything resembling a fringe.

(2) *Spec. & Pl.:* The radiated fringes of the Fallopian tube.

2. *Bot.:* An elastic toothed membrane situated beneath the operculum of any of the urn mosses (Bryaceæ).

fĭm'-brĭ-āte, *a.* [Lat. *fimbriæ* = a fringe.]

Bot.: Fringed; having a fringe or border.

fĭm'-brĭ-āte, *v.t.* [FIMBRIATE, *a.*] To fringe, to hem.

fĭm'-brĭ-ā-tĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [FIMBRIATE, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Fringed.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* The same as FIMBRIATE (q.v.).

"The margin is either entire, or divided into lobes or teeth. These teeth sometimes form a regular fringe round the margin, and the petal becomes *fimbriated*." —*Balfour: Botany*, § 372.

2. *Her.:* Ornamented, as an ordinary, with a narrow border or hem of another tincture.

3. *Zool.:* Having fimbriæ or fringes.

fimbriated extremity, *s.*

Anat.: The fringed end of the Fallopian tube. [FIMBRIA.]

fĭm'-brĭ-ā-tō, *in compos.* [Lat. *fimbriatus.*] Fringed.

fimbriato-laciniate, *a.*

Bot.: Having torn and fringed edges.

fĭm'-brĭ-cāte, fĭm'-brĭ-cā-tĕd, *a.* [Lat. *fimbria* = a fringe.]

Bot.: Fringed; irregularly laciniated at the margin.

fĭm-brĭl-lĭf'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [As if from a Lat. *fimbrilla*, dimin. of *fimbria* = a fringe; and Lat. *fero* = to bear, to produce.]

Bot.: Bearing numerous little fringes, as the receptacle of some composites.

fĭm-ĕ-tăr'-ĭ-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *fimet(um)* = a dunghill; Eng. suff. *-arious.*]

Bot.: Growing on or amongst dunghills.

* **fĭn,** * **fyn,** *a.* [FINE, *a.*]

fĭn (1), * **fyn,** * **fine,** *s.* [Fr. *fin*, from Lat. *finis*; Sp. *fin*; Port. *fim*; Ital. *fine.*]

1. An end; ending.

2. Satisfaction.

"To mak the *fin* for sin." *Metrical Homilies*, p. 46.

fĭn, * **finne,** * **fynne,** *s.* [A.S. *fin*; cogn. with Dut. *vin*; Sw. *finn, fena*; O. Sw. *fina*; Dut. *finne*; Lat. *pinna.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II.

"Tho that han *fynnys* and scalis ecte ye."—*Wycliffe: Deut.* xiv. 9.

2. *Figuratively:*

* (1) Anything resembling a fin.

"The *fins* of her eyelids look most tempting blue."— *J. Webster.* (*Webster.*)

(2) The hand. (*Slang.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Comp. Anat.* (*Pl.*): The organs by which locomotion is effected in a fish. As a rule they consist of a membrane supported by rays. Of these organs the two pectoral fins, so called from being situated on the breast, where they are just behind the branchial aperture, are modifications of the anterior limbs in other vertebrata. The ventral fins, so called from being, as a rule, situated on the belly, correspond to the hind limbs in other vertebrata. Often there are also one or more dorsal fins on the back, two anal fins near the anus, whilst the tail is technically called the caudal fin. It corresponds to the tail in other mammals. As was shown by Agassiz and Owen, the embryonic character in recent fins existed through all the lifetime of the Old Red Sandstone Fishes. The term fin is often applied also to the paddles of a whale.

2. *Carp.:* A tongue on the edge of a board.

3. *Comm.:* A blade of whalebone.

4. *Mach.:* A slip inserted longitudinally into a shaft or arbor, and left projecting so as to form a guide for an object which may slip thereon, but not rotate; a spline or feather.

5. *Moulding:* A mark or ridge left in casting at the junction of the parts of the mould.

fin-back, *s.* [FINNER.]

fin-fish, *s.* A sailor's name for some of the fin-backed whales, especially for the Northern Rorqual, or Razor-backed Whale (*Balænoptera Boops*).

fin-foot, *s.*

Zool.: A name given to *Heliornis*, a genus of South American and Burmese birds belonging to the family Rallidæ or Rails.

fin-footed, *a.* Palmipedous; having feet with membranes between the toes.

"It is described like fissipedes, or birds which have their feet or claws divided; whereas it is palmipedous, or *fin-footed*, like swans and geese."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., cb. iii.

fin-pike, *s.*

Palæont. (*Pl.*): A name applied to the Polypteri, a sub-family of Ganoid fishes. [POLYPTERI.]

fin-scale, *s.* A name given to the Rudd or Red-eye, a fish of the carp kind.

fin-spine, *s.*

1. A spine-shaped ray in the fin of a fish.

2. (*Pl.*): Acanthopterygious fishes. [ACANTHOPTERYGII.]

fin-spined, *a* Having spiny fins; acanthopterygious.

fin-toed, *a.* Palmated; having the toes lobed or connected by a membrane; web-footed.

"Such creatures as are whole footed, or *fin-toed*—viz., some birds and quadrupeds, are naturally directed to go into the water."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

fĭn, *v.t.* [FIN, *s.*] To carve or cut up, as a chub.

fĭn'-ą-ble (1), *a.* [Eng. *fine* (1). v.; *-able.*] That may or can be fined, clarified, or refined.

fĭn'-ą-ble (2), *a.* [Eng. *fine* (2), v.; *-able.*] Admitting of a fine; deserving or liable to a fine or penalty.

"The same offences of hunting by him done be against the king, but trespasse *finable*."—*Rastall: Statutes, Henry VII.*, ch. 7.

* **fĭn'-ą-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *finable* (2); *-ness.*] Subjection or liability to a fine. (*Ash.*)

fīn'-ăl, ***fin-all,** ***fin-alle,** *a.* [Fr. *final*, from Lat. *finalis*, from *finis* = an end; Sp. & Port. *final*; Ital. *finale.*]

1. Pertaining to the end or conclusion; ultimate, last.

"And in vain
Till *final* dissolution wander here."
Milton: P. L., iii. 468.

2. Finishing, conclusive, decisive; ending or bringing to an end.

"Henry had neither leisure nor opportunity to undertake the *final* conquest."—*Davies: On Ireland.*

3. Respecting the end, motive, or purpose in view to be gained.

"By its gravity air raises the water in pumps, and performs all those feats which former philosophers attributed to a *final*, namely, nature's abhorrence of a vacuity."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *final* and *conclusive*: "*Final* designates simply the circumstance of being the last: *conclusive* the mode of finishing or coming to the last: a determination is *final* which is to be succeeded by no other; a reasoning is *conclusive* that puts a atop to further question. The *final* is arbitrary: it depends upon the will to make it so or not; the *conclusive* is relative; it depends upon the circumstances and the understanding: a person gives a *final* answer at option; but in order to make an answer *conclusive* it must be satisfactory to all parties." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

final-causc, *s.*

Nat. Phil.: The final end or aim for which anything was made. Many Evolutionists are against the acknowledgment of final causes. [Teleology.]

final-decree, *s.*

Law: A conclusive determination or sentence of a court, as distinguished from an interlocutory decree. [Interlocutory.]

fī-na'-lē, *s.* [Ital.] [Final.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The last part, piece, scene, or action in any performance or exhibition; the last piece in a programme.

"It was arranged that . . . the tiger and the Nazarene [should] be the grand *finale*."—*Lytton: Last Days of Pompeii*, bk. v., ch. ii.

II. *Music:*

1. The last movement of a concerted piece, sonata, or symphony.

2. The last piece of an act of an opera. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

fīn-ăl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Lat. *finalitas*, from *finalis* = final.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The state or quality of being final; the state of being finally and completely settled or arranged; completeness.

2. *Philos.:* The doctrine of final causes: that is, that everything exists or was made for a determinate cause.

fī'-năl-lў, ***fy-nal-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *final*; *-ly.*]

1. Ultimately; at the last; in the end or conclusion.

"With those
Whom patience *finally* must crown."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 1,296.

2. Lastly, in conclusion.

"*Finally*, my brethren, be strong in the Lord, and in the power of his might."—*Ephesians* vi. 10.

3. Completely; without or beyond recovery.

"Not any house of noble English in Ireland was utterly destroyed, or *finally* rooted out."—*Davies: On Ireland.*

fī'-năn̈çe' (1), ***fi-naunce,** ***fy-naunce,** ***fy-nanse,** *s.* [Fr. *finance*, from Low Lat. *financia* = a payment, from *fino* = to pay a fine or tax; *finis* = a payment, a final settlement, from *finis* = the end; Sp. & Ital. *finanza.*]

*I. A ransom, a payment.

"So then he was put to his *fynanse* to pay xxii. thousande frankes of France."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. i., ch. ccii.

2. (*Pl.*) The income or revenue of a state; the funds in the public treasury.

"All the *finances* or revenues of the imperial crown."—*Bacon: Office of Alienations.*

3. (*Pl.*) Private income or resources. (*Colloquial.*)

4. The science or system of public revenue and expenditure.

"The two principal ministers of *finance*, therefore, became enemies."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

¶ * *To make finance:* (Fr. *faire finance*).

1. To raise or collect money.

"To fortify, maintene, or supple the said James in *making* of *fynance* or vtherwais."—*Act. Dom. Conc.*, p. 129.

2. To make a composition in the way of paying money.

"Become plege & borgh to our soueranc lordis Justice for *finance maid* for the said Johne Eklis and Thomas Wallace in the Justice are of Are."—*Act. Dom. Conc.*, a. 1488, p. 111.

***fī'-năn'-çe** (2), *s.* [Eng. *fin(e)*, a.; *-ance.*] Fineness, purity.

"His hiiness sall than, God willing, with the avise of the lordis of his counsale, mak a sett & reuyle [rule] of his moneye, baith gold & siluer, of the wecht & *finance* that it sall halde."—*Acts Jas. III.*, a. 1478 (ed. 1814), p. 118.

fī'-năn'-çe, *v.t. & i.* [Finance (1), *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To manage the financial arrangements of; as, To *finance* a company. (*Comm. slang.*)

B. *Intrans.:* To manage financial operations; to meet obligations by continual borrowing.

***fī'-năn'-çēer,** *s.* [Financier.]

fī-năn'-çĭ-al (or **cial** as **shal**), *a.* [Eng. *finance(e)*; *-ial.*] Of or pertaining to finance or public revenue and expenditure; having to do with money matters.

"Trying their abilities on their *financial* proceedings."—*Burke: French Revolution.*

fī-năn'-çĭ-al-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *financial*; *-ist.*] One skilled in financial matters; a financier.

fī-năn'-çĭ-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *financial*; *-ly.*] In relation to finance or finances; as regards public revenue or money matters generally.

"I consider, therefore, the stopping of the distillery, œconomically, *financially*, commercially . . . as a measure rather well meant than well considered."—*Burke: Thoughts & Details on Scarcity.*

***fī'-năn'-cian (cian** as **shan),** *s.* [Eng. *finance*; *-an.*] A financier.

fī-năn'-çiēr, *s.* [Fr.]

*1. One who collects, receives, and manages the public revenue; a treasurer.

2. One who is skilled in finance, or the principles and system of public revenue; one who understands the management or conduct of money matters, and the raising of revenue by imposts, taxes, &c.

"He had none of the qualities of a *financier*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

3. *In France:* A receiver or farmer of the public revenues.

***fī'-năn'-çiēr,** *v.i.* [Financier, s.] To finance; to manage money matters.

***fīn'-ą-rў,** *s.* [Eng. *fine* (1), v.; *-ry.*]

Iron-works: The second forge at the iron mills; a finery (q.v.).

***fīn'-ă-tĭve,** *a.* [Low Lat. *finatus*, pa. par. of *fino* = to pay a tax; to settle finally.] Final, decisive, definite.

fĭnch, *s.* [A.S. *finc*; cogn. with Dut. *vink*; Dan. *finke*; Sw. *fink*; Ger. *fink*; O. H. Ger. *fincho*; Wel. *pinc.* Cf. Gr. σπίνος, σπίγγος, σπίζα (*spinos, spinggos, spiza*) = a finch; Prov. Eng. *pink, spink.* (*Skeat.*)]

1. *Singular:*

(1) *Gen.:* A popular name for various small birds; many of them belonging to the family Fringillidæ (q.v.).

(2) *Spec.:* The genus Fringilla.

2. *Pl.:* The family Fringillidæ (q.v.).

finch-backed, *a.* Striped or spotted on the back, as cattle.

fĭnçhed, *a.* [Eng. *finch*; *-ed.*] The same as Finch-backed (q.v.).

fĭñc'-kle, *s.* [Finkle.]

fĭnd, ***find-en,** ***finde,** ***fynd,** ***fynde** (pa. t. **fand*, **fond, fownd*, **founde*, **fownd*, **fund*, pa. par. **fonden, fownd*, **founden*, **fun*, **fund*, **funden*), *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *findan* (pa. t. *fand, fonde, funde*, pa. par. *funden*); cogn. with Dut. *vinden*; Dan. *finde*; Sw. & Icel. *finna*; Goth. *finthan*; O. H. Ger. *findan*; O. Fris. *finda*; Ger. *finden*; O. Sax. *findan.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To discover or recover either by searching or by accident; to obtain by searching or seeking.

"In my school days, when I had lost one shaft,
I shot his fellow of the self-same flight . . .
To *find* the other forth."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

2. To meet with; to come upon; to fall in with.

"You may go through eight or ten streets without *finding* a public-house."—*Goldsmith: The Bee; No. 4, On Political Frugality.*

3. To obtain something desired; to gain; to win; to attain.

"He did the utmost bounds of knowledge *find*."
Cowley: On the Death of Sir H. Wotton.

4. To discover, learn, or ascertain by experience or experiment: as, Water is *found* to be the result of a mixtnre of hydrogen and oxygen.

5. To perceive, to be conscious of; to experience.

"One *finds* a pleasure not unlike that of travelling on an old Roman way."—*Pope: Homer; Odyssey.* (Postscript.)

6. To feel.

"I *find* not myself disposed to sleep."
Shakesp.: Tempest, ii. 1.

7. To know by experience: as, Speak of a man as you *find* him.

8. To discover or detect by examination.

"I *find* in him no fault at all."—*John* xviii. 38.

* 9. To detect, to catch.

"I have now *found* thee." *Shakesp.: All's Well*, ii. 3.

* 10. To think, to judge. [II. 2.]

"Bring us what she says, and what you *find* of her."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, v. 1.

11. To supply, to furnish: as, To *find* money for an object.

12. To provide the necessary money for; to pay for; to meet or defray the expenses of.

"A war with Spain is like to be lucrative, if we go roundly on at first; the war in continuance will *find* itself."—*Bacon: War with Spain.*

II. *Law:*

1. To approve.

"If the grand jury are satisfied of the truth of the accusation, they then indorse upon it 'a true bill.' The indictment is then said to be *found*."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 23.

2. To determine; to declare by verdict.

"The whole petit jury . . . *finding* him guilty upon his trial."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 28.

3. To bring in, as a verdict; to agree upon.

"The jury, without leaving the box, *found* a verdict for the plaintiff for £25 as damages."—*Standard*, June 28, 1883.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To discover or find anything by searching or seeking.

"Ask, and it shall be given you; seek and ye shall *find*."—*Matt.* vii. 7.

2. To ascertain by inquiry: as, I cannot *find* that such is the case.

II. *Law:* To declare or determine an issue of fact; to give judgment on a case; to find a verdict.

"In the result, the jury *found* for the plaintiff for the amount claimed."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 28, 1883.

¶ 1. *To find one's self:*

(1) To be or feel as regards the state of health; to fare in respect of ease or pain, health or sickness.

"'Well, Verdant,' said Charles Larkyns, 'how do you *find yourself* this morning?'"—*Cuthbert Bede: Verdant Green*, pt. i., ch. viii.

(2) To provide or furnish all necessary requirements of life for oneself.

2. *To find out:*

(1) To discover by searching or seeking or enquiry.

"Canst thou by searching *find out* God?"—*Job* xi. 7.

(2) To discover the meaning of; to unravel; to solve; as, To *find out* a riddle.

(3) To obtain, acquire, or attain to the knowledge of.

"The principal part of painting is to *find out*, and thoroughly to understand, what nature has made most beautiful."—*Dryden.*

(4) To excogitate, to discover, to invent.

"A man of Tyre, skilful to work in gold, and to *find out* every device which shall be put to him."—*2 Chron.* ii. 14.

(5) To detect, to catch.

"When you *find* him *out*, you have him ever after."
Shakesp.: All's Well That Ends Well, iii. 6.

3. *To find fault with:* To blame, to censure, to object to.

4. *To find in:* To provide with: as, To *find* a person *in* clothes, board, and lodging, &c.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between to *find fault with*, to *blame*, and to *object to*: "To *find fault with* signifies to point out a fault either in some person or thing: to *blame* is said only of the person: *object* is applied to the thing only: we *find fault with* a person for his behaviour: we *find fault with* our seat, our con-

veyance, and the like: we *blame* a person for his temerity or his improvidence: we *object* to a measure that is proposed; we *find fault with* or *blame* that which has been done: we *object to* that which is to be done."

(2) He thus discriminates between to *find*, to *find out*, to *discover*, to *espy*, and to *descry*: "To *find* signifies simply to come within sight of a thing, which is the general idea attached to all these terms; they vary, however, either in the mode of the action or in the object. What we *find* may become visible to us by accident, but what we *find out* is the result of an effort. We may *find* anything as we pass along in the streets: but we *find out* mistakes in an account by carefully going over it, or we *find out* the difficulties which we meet with in learning, by redoubling our diligence. What is *found* may have been lost to ourselves, but is visible to others. What is *discovered* is always remote and unknown, and when *discovered* is something new. A piece of money may be *found* lying on the ground; but a mine is *discovered* underground. What has once been *discovered* cannot be *discovered* again; but what is *found* may be many times *found*. *Find out* and *discover* differ principally in the application; the former being applied to familiar, and the latter to scientific objects: scholars *find out* what they have to learn; men of research *discover* what escapes the notice of others. To *espy* is a species of *finding out*, namely, to *find out* what is very secluded or retired; and *descry* is a species of *discovering*, or observing at a distance, or among a number of objects."

(3) He thus discriminates between to *find*, to *discover*, and to *invent*: "To *find* or *find out* is said of things which do not exist in the forms in which a person *finds* them: to *discover* is said of that which exists in an entire state: *invent* is said of that which is new made or modelled. The merit of *finding* or *inventing* consists in newly applying or modifying the materials, which exist separately; the merit of *discovering* consists in removing the obstacles which prevent us from knowing the real nature of the thing; imagination and industry are requisite for *finding* or *inventing*; acuteness and penetration for *discovering*. A person *finds* reasons for justifying himself: he *discovers* traits of a bad disposition in another. Cultivated minds *find* sources of amusement within themselves, or a prisoner *finds* means of escape. Many traces of a universal deluge have been *discovered*: the physician *discovers* the nature of a particular disorder. *Find* is applicable to the operative arts; *invent* to the mechanical; *discover* to the speculative. We speak of *finding* modes for performing actions, and effecting purposes; of *inventing* machines, instruments, and various matters of use or elegance; of *discovering* the operations and laws of nature. Thus the astronomer *discovers* the motions of the heavenly bodies, by means of the telescope which has been *invented*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

find, *s.* [FIND, *v.*]

1. The discovery or finding of anything valuable.

2. Anything found: as, a *find* of coins.

"Specimens were among the *find* of coins at High Wycombe in 1827." — *Evans: Coins of the Ancient Britons*, p. 78.

***find'-a-ble** (1), *a.* [Eng. *find*; *-able.*] Possible to be found out or discovered; discoverable.

"Such persons . . . have nothing more to be said of them *findable* by all my endeavours."—*Fuller: Worthies*, ch. xxv.

***find'-a-ble** (2), *a.* [Lat. *findo* = to cleave; Eng. suff. *-able.*] Cleavable; capable of being cleft or divided. (*Ash.*)

***find'-a-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *findable* (2); *-ness.*] Capability of being cleft.

find'-ĕr, * **fynd-er,** * **fyynd-are,** *s.* [Eng. *find*; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who finds, meets with, or discovers anything by searching, by enquiry, or by accident.

"*Fyyndare* of thynge lost. *Inventor, inventrix.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. One who discovers, finds out, or invents anything; a discoverer, an inventor.

"Beheldeth me thereof no *fyynder.*"
Alisaunder, 4,794.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Astron.:* A small telescope fixed to the tube of a larger one, the axes of the two instruments being parallel. The *finder* has a larger field of view than the principal instrument, and its purpose is to find an object towards which it is desired to direct the larger telescope.

* 2. *Customs:* An officer employed to search for excisable goods imported or exported without payment of duty; a searcher.

*** find'-fâult,** *s.* [Eng. *find*; *-fault.*] One who is given to finding fault; a censorious, cavilling person; a detractor.

"The liberty that follows our places, stops the mouth of all *findfaults.*"—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, v. 2.

*** find'-fâult-ĭng,** *a.* [Eng. *findfault*; *-ing.*] Addicted to finding fault; censorious, cavilling, captious.

"Unquiet branglings and *findfaulting* quarrels."—*Whitlock: Manners of the English.*

find'-ĭng, * **fynd-ing,** * **fynd-ynge,** * **fyynd-inge,** * **fyynd-ynge,** *pr. par.*, *a.* & *s.* [FIND, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of discoveriog or meeting with; discovery.

"*Fyyndynge* of thynge lost. *Invencio, repericio.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. The act of discovering, devising, or investing; invention.

* 3. The act of providing or furnishing with necessary requirements; provision, expense.

"To live at the *finding* of other folks."—*Udal: Luke* viii.

4. (*Pl.*): The tools and materials which some workmen have to furnish in their employment.

II. *Law:*

1. The act of returning a verdict or decision upon a case.

2. The verdict or decision of a jury upon any case.

finding-shop, *s.* A shop where shoemaker's tools are sold. (*Amer.*)

Findon (pron. **Fĭn'-ĭn**), *s.* The name of a fishing village in Aberdeen, Scotland.

Findon-haddock, *s.* A species of smoke-dried haddock, cured at Findon, near Aberdeen.

fĭn'-dy, * **fin-digh,** * **fun-die,** *a.* [A.S. *fyndig*, *findig* = weighty.]

1. Heavy, weighty, fat, rich, well-stocked.

"A cold May and a windy,
Makes the barn fat and *findy.*" *Junius.*

* 2. Eloquent, fluent.

"Thus hie . . . weren *fundie* on speche."
Old Eng. Homilies, ii. 119.

fīne, * **fin,** * **fyn,** * **fyne,** *a.* & *adv.* [Fr. *fin*, from Lat. *finitus* = well rounded (said of a sentence), perfect, properly pa. par. of *finio* = to finish; Sp., Port., & Ital. *fino*; Dut. *fijn*; Dan. *fin*; Sw. *fin*; Icel. *finn.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Not coarse; in small grains or particles; as, *fine* sand or powder.

2. Thin, small, slender; as, a *fine* thread, a *fine* line.

3. Subtle, tenuous, thin.

"When the eye standeth in the *finer* medium, and the object in the grosser, things show greater."—*Bacon.*

* 4. Minute, slender, slight.

"To trust so *fine* a story."
Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing, i. 1.

5. Refined, pure, free from dross, solid or liquid.

"Alle covered with *fyn* gold."—*Maundeville*, p. 173.

6. Keen, thin, smoothly sharp.

"What *fine* chisel
Could ever yet cut breath?"
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, v. 3.

7. Keen, delicate, nice.

"Great affairs are commonly too rough and stubborn to be wrought upon by the *finer* edges or points of wit."—*Bacon.*

8. Made of fine, slender, or delicate materials.

"Clothed in purple and *fine* linen."—*Luke* xvi. 9.

* 9. Subtly excogitated, devised, or imagined.

"Whether the scheme has not been pursued so far as to draw it into practice, or whether it be too *fine* to be capable of it, I will not determine."—*Temple.*

10. Nice, delicate, exquisite, refined.

"Are they not senseless then, that think the soul
Nought but a *fine* perfection of the sense?"
Davies: On the Soul.

11. Elegant, beautiful or refined in thought, expression, or language.

"The nicest and most delicate touches of satire consist in *fine* raillery."—*Dryden: Juvenal.* (Dedic.)

12. Elegant, refined in manners; dignified, accomplished.

"He was not only the *finest* gentleman of his time, but one of the *finest* scholars."—*Fel on On the Classics.*

13. Grand, haughty, pompous. (Used ironically.)

"The new breed of wits and *fine* gentlemen never opened their mouths without uttering ribaldry of which a porter would now be ashamed."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

14. Agreeable, pleasant.

"I often, said she, go out to hear them; we also oft times keep them take in our house. They are very *fine* company for us when we are melancholy."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

15. Noble, admirable, excellent.

"The noblest minds their virtue prove
By pity, sympathy, and love:
These, these are feelings truly *fine.*"
Cowper: The Poet, The Oyster, & Sensitive Plant.

16. Showy, splendid, elegant, striking: as, a *fine* building.

17. Trim, showy, neat or elegant in dress or appearance.

"My Katharine shall be *fine.*"
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, ii.

18. Free from clouds or rain; sunshiny.

"Sufficient to make prices droop in the face of *fine* weather."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 27, 1883.

19. Artful, dexterous.

"Through his *fine* handling, and his cleanly play,
He all those royal signs had stolen away."
Spenser: Mother Hubberds Tale, 1,015.

20. Sly, subtle, knavish.

"O for a *fine* thief!"
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., iii. 3.

21. Ironically, used in a depreciatory sense: as, You are a *fine* player.

"You have made a *fine* hand."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., v. 4.

II. *Fine Art:* Applied to an engraving executed in the very best manner.

"The *fine* original of Thomas Howard . . . whence the print is taken is at Leicester House."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. i., ch. iv.

*** B.** *As adv.:* Finely.

"Admire to hear me speak so *fine.*"
Swift: Panegyrick on the Dean.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *fine*, *delicate*, and *nice*: "*Fine*, in the natural sense, denotes smallness in general. *Delicate* denotes a degree of *fineness* that is agreeable to the taste. Thread is said to be *fine* as opposed to the coarse and thick; silk is said to be *delicate*, when to *fineness* of texture it adds softness. The texture of a spider's web is remarkable for its *fineness*; that of the ermine's fur is remarkable for its *delicacy*. In their moral application these terms admit of the same distinction: the *fine* approaches either to the strong or to the weak; the *delicate* is a high degree of the *fine*, as a *fine* thought, which may be lofty, or *fine* feeling, which is acute and tender, and *delicate* feeling, which exceeds the former in *fineness*. *Delicate* is said of that which is agreeable to the sense and the taste; *nice* to what is agreeable to the appetite: the former is a term of refinement; the latter of epicurism and sensual indulgence. The *delicate* affords pleasure only to those whose thoughts and desires are purified from what is gross; the *nice* affords pleasure to the young, the ignorant, and the sensual: thus *delicate* food, *delicate* colours, *delicate* shapes and forms are always acceptable to the cultivated; a meal, a show, a colour, and the like will be *nice* to a child, which suits its appetite, or meets its fancy. . . . A person may be said to have a *delicate* ear in music, whose ear is offended with the smallest discordance; he may be said to have a *nice* taste or judgment in music, who scientifically discriminates the beauties and defects of different pieces. A person is *delicate* in his choice who is guided by taste and feeling; he is *nice* in his choice, who adheres to a strict rule. A point in question may be either *nice* or *delicate*: it is *delicate* as it is likely to touch the tender feelings of any party; it is *nice* as it involves contrary interests, and becomes difficult of determination." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *fine* and *beautiful*, see BEAUTIFUL.

fine-arch, *s.*

Glass: The smaller fritting-furnace of a glass-house.

fine-cut, *s.* Shredded tobacco prepared for chewing.

fine-drawn, *a.*

I. *Lit.:* Drawn out to a great degree of tenuity or fineness.

2. *Fig.:* Drawn out with too much subtlety; farfetched.

fine-grained, *a.* Having a fine grain.

fine-nail, *s.* A name used in some trades to distinguish a relatively thin from a coarse nail, such as a feucing nail or clout. A finishing nail.

*** fine-nosed,** *a.* Fastidious, delicate.

"The monks themselves were too *fine-nosed* to dabble in tan-fatts."—*Fuller: Ch. Hist.*, VI. ii. 1.

*** fine-spoken,** *a.* Using fine language or phrases.

"We did not imagine that this *fine-spoken* man had been he."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

fine-spun, *a.* Drawn or spun out to minuteness; hence, over-refined or elaborate.

fine-stuff, *s.*

Build.: Lump lime slaked to a paste with a moderate volume of water, afterwards diluted to the consisteney of cream, and left to harden by evaporation to the required consistency for working over a floating-coat of coarse-stuff.

fīne, * **fin,** * **fyn,** * **fyne,** *s.* [Lat. *finis* = (1) an end, (2) a fine.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. An end, finish, or conclusion. [*In fine.*]

"This holi bodi was forth ibore with gret honour atte *fine*." *St. Kenelm*, 381.

* 2. The end of life; death.

"Krist us yeue wel god *fyn*." *Havelok*, 22.

* 3. The end or upshot of any business; the result.

"The *fine* is I will live a bachelor."
Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing, i. 1.

4. The payment of a sum of money imposed upon a person as a punishment for any offence; a pecuniary penalty; a mulct.

"Paying a lusty *fine*."—*Strype: Memorials: Henry VIII.* (an. 1532).

* 5. Any penalty.

"Paying the *fine* of rated treachery."
Shakesp.: King John, v. 4.

* 6. The money or other thing paid for a privilege, exemption, &c.

"Ease, health, and life for this they must resign:
Unsure the tenure, but how vast the *fine!*"
Pope: Temple of Fame, 508.

II. *Law:*

1. In the same sense as I. 4.

* 2. In feudal law a final agreement between persons concerning lands or rents, or between the lord and his vassal, prescribing the conditions on which the latter shall hold his lands.

"A *fine*, which was till quite recently a very usual method of transferring an estate of freehold, was neither more or less than an amicable agreement of a suit, actual or fictitious, by leave of the king or his justices, whereby the lands which were the subject of the action became, or were acknowledged to be, the right of one of the parties."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 18.

* 3. A sum of money paid by a tenant on entering into possession, or for admission to a copyhold; also, a sum paid for the renewal of a lease.

"Some landlords, instead of raising the rent, take a *fine* for the renewal of the lease."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. v., ch. ii.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *fine*, *forfeiture*, *mulct*, and *penalty*: "The *fine* and *mulct* are always pecuniary; the *penalty* may be pecuniary; a *forfeiture* consists of any personal property: the *fine* and *mulct* are imposed; the *penalty* is inflicted or incurred; the *forfeiture* is incurred. The violation of a rule or law is attended with a *fine* or *mulct*, but the former is a term of general use; the latter is rather a technical term in law: a criminal offence incurs a *penalty*; negligence of duty occasions the *forfeiture*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

¶ (1) *Fine of alienation:* A fine or sum of money paid to the lord by a tenant, whenever he had occasion to alienate, or make over his land to another.

"For, when everything came in process of time to be bought and sold, the lords would not grant a licence to their tenant, to alien, without a *fine* being paid."—*Blackstone. Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 8.

(2) *Fine of lands:* [FINE, *s.* II. 2].

(3) *In fine:* In conclusion, in short, finally; to sum up.

"*In fine*, delivers me to fill the time,
Herself most chastely absent."
Shakesp.: All's Well That Ends Well, iii. 7.

* **fīne** (1), * **fyn,** * **fyne** (1), * **fynen,** *v.t.* [FINE, *a.* O. Fr. *afiner, affiner*; Sp. *afinar*; Port. *affinar*; Ital. *affinare*; M. H. Ger. *finen*; Icel. *fina.*]

1. To refine, to purify.

"The fire . . . Sal cum byfore Cristes commyng,
That the gude men sal than clensen and *fine*."
Hampole: Pricke of Conscience, 4,911.

2. To make less coarse.

"It *fines* the grass, but makes it short though thick."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

3. To free from impuritiea; to make clear or transparent.

"It is good also for fuel, not to omit the shavings of it for the *fining* of wine."—*Mortimer. Husbandry.*

4. To embellish, to decorate.

"To *fine* his title with some shews of truth."
Shakesp.: Henry V., i. 2.

5. To change or cause to pass gradually and imperceptibly from one state or condition to another.

"How they *fined* themselves
With a gradual conscience to a perfect night."
Browning. (*Webster.*)

fīne (2), * **fyne** (2), *v.i.* & *t.* [O. Fr. *finer*; Fr. *finir*; Sp. & Port. *finar*; Ital. *finare.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To cease, to leave off.

"Ffoure lampis all of gold fyne
Fild up with fyre that *fynet* not to bren."
Destruction of Troy, 8,808.

2. To cease to exist, to come to an end, to finish one's course.

"Erly in this world *fyne*." *Alisaunder*, 7,897.

* 3. To pay a fine.

"What poet ever *fined* for sheriff, or who
By rhymes and verse did ever lord mayor grow?"
Oldham: A Satire.

B. *Transitive:*

* 1. To bring to an end or conclusion; to finish, to end.

"Thy werre for to hende and *fine*."
Seven Sages, 2,857.

2. To impose a pecuniary penalty upon; to set a fine upon; to punish by fine; to mulct.

"He was *fined* in four hundred pounds."—*Burnet: Hist. Reformation* (an. 1534).

* 3. To fix as the amount of fine or ransom to be paid.

"I have *fined* these bones of mine for ransom."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. 7.

fīne'-drâw, *v.t.* [Eng. *fine*, and *draw.*] To sew up a rent with so much nicety that it is not perceived.

"It was in my best pair of kerseymeres, but thanks to the skilful little seamstress, I got them *finedrawn*."—*Marryat: Peter Simple.* (*Latham.*)

fīne'-drâw-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *fine*, and *drawer.*] One who sews up rents by finedrawing.

fīne'-drâw-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *fine*, and *drawing.*]

1. The art or act of sewing up rents with such skill that they are rendered imperceptible.

2. A finishing process with cloth, in which it is subjected to a strong light, while all faulty parts or breaks in the fabric are closed by sound yarn introduced by a needle.

* **fī-nēer'** (1), *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful.] To get goods made up in a way unsuitable for any other purchaser, and then refuse to take them except on credit. (*Ogilvie.*)

* **fī-nēer'** (2), *v.t.* [VENEER.] To veneer.

* **fīne-fĭn'-gĕred,** * **fine-fyngred,** *a.* [Eng. *fine*, *finger*; *-ed.*]

1. Skilful, dexterous.

"The most *finefingered* workman on the ground."
Spenser.

2. Nice, delicate; needing careful handling.

"A delicate, *finefyngred* matter."—*Udal: Tim.* iv.

* **fīne'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *fine*, s.; *-less.*] Without end; endless, boundless.

"Riches *fineless* is as poor as winter
To him that ever fears he shall be poor."
Shakesp.: Othello, iii. 3.

fīne'-lў, * **fin-liche,** * **fyn-liche,** * **fyne-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *fine*; *-ly.*]

1. In minute parts.

"Such and so *finely* bolted didst thou seem."
Shakesp.: Henry V., ii. 2.

2. Keenly, sharply.

"Get you black lead, sharpened *finely*."—*Peacham: On Drawing.*

3. Admirably, neatly, beautifully, elegantly.

4. Delicately, not coarsely: as, cloth *finely* woven.

5. With skill or art.

"All the heads are *finely* executed."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. i., ch. iv.

6. With neatness or elegance of language or expression.

"Plutarch says very *finely* that a man should no allow himself to hate even his enemies."—*Addison.*

7. Adroitly, cleverly, dexterously.

"We will turn it *finely* off."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2

8. Nicely; so as to please.

"A tripe *finely* broiled."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iv. 3.

9. Used ironically in a depreciatory sense: as, He managed the business *finely.*

finely-cheekered, *a.* Neatly or prettily adorned with various colours.

"The *finely-checkered* duck, before her train,
Rows garrulous." *Thomson: Spring*, 777, 778.

fīne'-nĕss, * **fyne-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *fine*; *-ness*; Fr. *finesse.*] [FINESSE.]

1. The quality or state of being fine or in fine particles.

2. Keenness, sharpness; as, the *fineness* of the edge of a razor or of the point of a pencil.

3. Elegance, beauty, delicacy, neatness.

4. Delicacy of texture or workmanship; freedom from coarseness.

"I therefore must beg you to procure me some Irish linen . . . much about the same *fineness*."—*Chesterfield: Miscell.*, vol. iv., lett. 69.

5. Show, splendour.

"The *fineness* of clothes destroys the ease."—*More. Decay of Piety.*

6. Neatness or elegance of language or expression.

* 7. Subtlety, artfulness, ingenuity, dexterity, finesse.

"You'll mar all with your *fineness*."
Ben Jonson: The Devil is an Ass, iii. 1.

8. Purity; freedom from dross, impurity, or base mixtures.

9. The quantity of pure metal in an alloy expressed in 1,000 parts; as, The *fineness* of United States coin is 900, the other 100 being alloy.

"The ancients were careful to coin their money in due weight and *fineness*."—*Arbuthnot: On Coins.*

10. Clearness or brightness (applied to the weather); as, the *fineness* of the season.

* **fīn'-ĕr** (1), *s.* [Eng. *fine* (1), v.; *-er.*] One who refines or purifies metals; a refiner.

"Take away the dross from the silver, and there shall come forth a vessel for the *finer*."—*Prov.* xxv. 4.

* **fīn'-ĕr** (2), *s.* [Eng. *fine* (2), v.; *-er.*] One who fines or mulcts another in a pecuniary penalty.

fīn'-ĕr-ў (1), *s.* [Eng. *fine*, a.; *-ry.*]

* 1. The quality of being fine, grand, showy, or splendid; showiness, splendour, fineness.

"Don't chuse your place of study by the *finery* of the prospects."—*Watts.*

2. Fine clothes, ornaments, decorations, &c.; showy dress.

"Tapestry and arras hung from the windows of those who could afford to exhibit such *finery*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

fīn'-ĕr-ў (2), *s.* [Eng. *fine* (1), v.; *-ry.*]

Iron-works: A species of forge-hearth in which grey cast-iron is smelted by fuel and blast, and from which it is run into iron troughs for sudden congelation. The result is a finer quality of cast-iron of whiter colour, which is subsequently puddled and made malleable.

fĭ-nĕsse', *s.* [Fr.; Ital. *finezza*: Sp. *fineza* = fineness.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. Fineness.

"With great sleyght and *fynesse* of wytte."—*Brende: Quintus Curtius*, fo. 3.

2. An artifice, stratagem, or subtle contrivance to gain an end.

"This is the artificialest piece of *finesse* to perswade men to be slaves."—*Milton: Eikonoklastes*

3. Skill, art, dexterity.

"But he (his musical *finesse* was such,
So nice his ear, so delicate his touch)
Made poetry a mere mechanic art."
Cowper: Table Talk, 652-4.

II. *Whist:* The act of trying to win a trick with a lower card than is in your opponent's hand, while a higher card is in your own hand.

fi-nĕsse', *v.i. & t.* [FINESSE, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To make use of finesses or artifices to gain an end.

"If they were not his own by *finessing* and trick."
Goldsmith: Retaliation.

2. *Whist:* To try to win a trick with a lower card than is in your opponent's hand, while you have a higher card in your own hand.

B. *Trans.:* To finesse with: as, To *finesse* a king, a queen, &c.

fine'-still, *v.t.* [Eng. *fine*, and *still*, s.] To distil, as spirits, from molasses, treacle, or some preparation of saccharine matter.

fine'-still-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *finestill*; *-er.*] One who distils spirits from molasses, treacle, &c.

fine'-still-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *finestill*; *-ing.*] The act or process of distilling spirits from molasses, treacle, &c.

fĭn'-ew (ew as ū), *s.* [FENOWED.] The state or quality of being mouldy.

* **fĭn'-ĝent**, *a.* [Lat. *fingens*, pr. par. of *fingo* = to make, to feign.] Forming, fashioning.

"Man is the most *fingent*, plastic of creatures."—*Carlyle: French Revolution*, pt. i., bk. i., ch. ii.

fĭn'-gĕr, * **fen-ger**, * **fin-gre**, * **fyn-ger**, * **fyn-gre**, * **vin-gre**, *s.* [A.S. *finger*; cogn. with Dut. *vinger*; Icel. *fingr*; Dan. & Sw. *finger*; Goth. *figgrs*; Ger. *finger*; O. H. Ger. *fingar*. Probably from the same root as *fang* (q.v.)].

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) One of the flexible members of the hand by which men catch and hold; a digit.

"His *fingers* held the pen."
Cowper: Loss of the Royal George.

(2) Anything resembling or serving the purpose of a finger; an index.

(3) A small measure; the width of a finger.

"One of these bows with a little arrow did pierce through a piece of steel three *fingers* thick."—*Wilkins: Mathematical Magick.*

(4) The hand, the instrument of work or art.

"Lay to your *fingers*; help to bear this away."—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, iv.

2. *Fig.:* A very little distance or extent.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Music:* Ability or skill in playing on a keyed instrument.

"What a *finger!* cried Mrs. Ponto."—*Thackeray: Book of Snobs*, ch. xxv.

2. *Machinery:*

(1) A small projecting rod or wire, which is brought into contact with an object to effect or restrain a motion. Known as a gripper in printing-machinery.

(2) One of a row of similar projections, as the finger of a rake. Sometimes synonymous with tooth.

3. *Husbandry:* One of the projecting pieces on the finger-bar of a harvester, within and against which the knives play. [FINGER-BAR.]

¶ (1) *To have a finger in:* To be concerned or mixed up in.

(2) *To have at one's fingers' ends:* To know perfectly; to be perfectly familiar with.

(3) *To arrive at one's fingers' ends:* To be brought to great poverty.

(4) *Purple fingers:*

Bot.: Digitalis purpurea.

(5) *Fingers-and-thumbs:*

Bot.: Lotus corniculatus.

(6) *Fingers-and-toes:*

Bot.: (1) *Lotus corniculatus;* (2) [FINGER-AND-TOE].

finger-alphabet, *s.* Certain motions or positions of the fingers answering to letters of the alphabet, by means of which the deaf and dumb are enabled to communicate with others.

finger-and-toe, *s.* A popular name for Dactylorhiza, a disease in turnips.

"The diseases of turnips are somewhat difficult to cope with. Non-selection of bulbs for seed conduces to both anbury and *finger-and-toe*."—*Smithson: Useful Book for Farmers*, p. 36.

finger-bar, *s.*

Agric.: The bar of a reaping or mowing machine, whose front edge has projecting fingers, called guards, through whose horizontal slots the serrated knife reciprocates.

finger-board, *s.*

Music:

1. The flat or slightly rounded piece of wood attached to the neck of instruments of the violin and guitar class, on to which the strings are pressed when stopped by the fingers.

2. A manual or keyboard (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

finger-bowl, *s.* A finger-glass (q.v.).

finger-fed, *adj.* Nicely brought up; pampered.

finger-fern, *s.*

Bot.: Asplenium Ceterach.

finger-flower, *s.*

Bot.: Digitalis purpurea. (*Britten & Holland.*)

finger-glass, *s.* A glass or bowl in which to rinse the fingers after dinner or dessert.

finger-grass, *s.*

Bot.: A name given to *Digitaria*, a genus of grasses, two of which, Cock's-foot finger-grass and Smooth finger-grass, are British.

finger-grip, *s.*

Well-boring: A tool for recovering rods or tools dropped into a bored shaft. It consists of a rod having a foot, which is twisted around so as to penetrate beneath the object, and enable it to be lifted and withdrawn.

finger-nut, *s.*

Mach.: A nut with wings to afford a hold; a butterfly-nut.

finger-organ, *s.*

Music: An organ played with the fingers, as distinguished from a barrel organ.

finger-parted, *a.*

Bot.: Having five lobes resembling the fingers of the human hand. (*Paxton.*)

finger-plate, *s.* A plate on the side of a door, near the edge, to keep finger-marks from the paint.

finger-post, *s.* A sign-post set up generally where roads cross or divide, to point out the direction to certain places. Such posts frequently have a hand and finger pointing in the proper direction.

finger-root, *s.*

Bot.: Digitalis purpurea.

finger-shell, *s.* A marine shell resembling a finger.

finger-stall, *s.* A cover of leather, &c., worn as a protection on the finger when sore or cut.

finger-stone, *s.* A fossil resembling an arrow.

fĭn'-gĕr, *v.t. & i.* [FINGER, s.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To touch with the finger; to handle.

2. To toy, to meddle or interfere with.

"Go, get you gone, and let the papers lie;
You would be *fingering* them to anger me."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 2.

3. To touch thievishly; to pilfer, to purloin.

"The king was slyly *fingered* from the deck."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., v. 1.

4. To perform with the fingers; as, a delicate piece of work.

II. *Music:*

1. To play on an instrument with the fingers.

2. To indicate by numbers or marks written over or under the notes to which they refer, with which fingers they are to be played; as, To *finger* a piece of music.

B. *Intransitive:*

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* To purloin, to pilfer.

"A *fingering* slave." *Wordsworth: Poet's Epitaph.*

2. *Music:* To make use of the fingers in playing on an instrument. [FINGERING, II. 1.]

fĭn'-gĕred, *pa. par., & a.* [FINGER, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Having fingers.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* Having five lobes digitate, the same as palmate, but with the segments narrower and less spreading.

2. *Music:*

(1) Touched or played with the fingers; as, a keyed, stringed, or holed instrument.

(2) Produced by the pressure of the finger on a particular key, string, or hole.

(3) Marked with figures to indicate with what finger each note is to be played.

fĭn'-gĕr-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *finger*; *-er.*] One who fingers; a pilferer; a purloiner; a thief.

fĭn'-gĕr-ĭng, * **fyn-gur-yng**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [FINGER, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of touching with the fingers.

"One that is covetous is not so highly pleased with the mere sight and *fingering* of money."—*Grew: Cosmologia Sacra.*

2. Delicate work done with the fingers.

3. A thick, loose, woollen yarn used for knitting stockings and the like.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Music:*

(1) The act of placing and using the fingers properly in performing upon a musical instrument; the management of the fingers in playing upon a keyed, string, or holed instrument.

"Come on, tune: If you can penetrate her with your *fingering*, so."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, ii. 3.

(2) The indicating with figures written over or under the notes to which they refer with what finger each is to be played.

2. *Spinning:* Worsted spun of combed wool on the small wheel; as distinguished from wheelin, which is worsted spun on the large wheel from wool not combed, but merely carded.

fĭn'-gĕr-lĭng, * **fin-ger-lyng**, * **fyn-gyr-lynge**, *s.* [Eng. *finger*, and dimin. suff. *-ling.*]

1. The finger of a glove; a finger-stall.

"*Fyngyrlynge* of a glove. *Digitabulum.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. The young of the salmon. (*Provincial.*)

fĭn'-gle-făn-gle, *s.* [A reduplication of *fangle* (q.v.).] A trifle.

"We agree in nothing but to wrangle
About the slightest *finglefangle*."
Butler: Hudibras, pt. iii., c iii.

fĭn'-grǫms, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps connected with *fingering*, C. II. 2.] A kind of woollen cloth made in Aberdeenshire, denominated, as it would seem, from the quality of the worsted of which it is wrought.

"In the beginning of this century, the woollen manufactures of Aberdeenshire were chiefly coarse slight cloths, called plaidens and *fingroms*."—*Statist. Acc. (Aberd.)*, xix. 203.

fĭn'-ĭ-al, *s.* [Lat. *finis* = an end; *finio* = to finish.]

Arch.: A pointed ornament or pinnacle surmounting the apex of a Gothic gable. It is properly confined to the bunch of foliage which terminates a pinnacle, canopy, pediment, &c.

* **fĭn'-ĭc**, * **fĭn'-ĭck**, *a.* [FINICAL.] The same as FINICAL (q.v.).

fĭn'-ĭ-cal, *a.* [From *fine*, s. (q.v.).] Affecting great nicety or delicacy; over-nice; fastidious; particular; crotchetty; foppish.

"Be not too *finical*: but yet be clean,
And wear well-fashioned clothes like other men."
Dryden: Ovid; Art of Love.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *finical*, *spruce*, and *foppish*: "These epithets are applied to such as attempt at finery by improper means. The *finical* is insignificantly fine; the *spruce* is laboriously and artfully fine; the *foppish* is fantastically and affectedly fine. The *finical* is said mostly of manners and speech; the *spruce* is said of the dress; the *foppish* of dress and manners." (*Crabb.: Eng. Synon.*)

fĭn-ĭ-căl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *finical*; *-ity.*]

1. The quality or state of being finical, finicalness.

2. Anything finical.

fĭn'-ĭ-cal-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *finical*; *-ly.*] In a finical, fastidious, or foppish manner.

fĭn'-ĭ-cal-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *finical*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being finical; over-nicety or fastidiousness in dress or manners; foppishness.

"Gray's *finicalness* about expressions was excessive." —*Hall: Modern English*, p. 124.

* **fĭn'-ĭck,** *a.* [FINIC.]

fĭn'-ĭck'-ĭng, *a.* [Eng. *finick*; *-ing.*] Finical.

"Notes on the elegant if somewhat *finicking* style of the Adams."—*Athenæum*, July 8, 1882.

fī-nĭf'-ĭc, *s.* [Lat. *finis* = an end; *facio* = to make.] That which finishes, limits, or concludes; a limiting element or quality. (*Coleridge.*)

* **fĭn'-ĭ-fў,** *v.t.* [Eng. *fine*, a.; Lat. *facio* (pass. *fio*) = to make.] To make fine; to adorn.

"Hath so pared and *finified* them [his feet]"—*Ben Jonson.* (*Webster.*)

* **fĭn'-ĭ-kĭn,** *a.* [FINICKING.]

fĭn'-ĭ-kĭn, *s.* [FINNIKIN.]

* **fĭn'-ĭng** (1), * **fyn-yng,** *s.* [FINE (2), *v.*] An end, an ending.

"God geve alle good *fynyng*" *Alisaunder*, 8,015.

fĭn'-ĭng (2), *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [FINE (1), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act or process of refining or purifying; specifically, the clarifying of wines, malt liquors, &c.

2. The preparation, generally a solution of gelatine or isinglass, used to fine or clarify liquors As the isinglass or albumen subsides in the liquor, it carries down the particles mechanically suspended therein.

II. *Technically:*

Metal.: The treatment of metal to remove impurities and foreign matters, as the fining (refining) of cast-iron to convert it to malleable iron by the removal of the carbon, &c.

fining-forge, *s.*

Metal.: An open hearth with a blast, by which iron is freed of impurities or foreign matters. Cast-iron is thus rendered malleable.

fining-pot, *s.*

Metal.: A crucible in which metals are refined.

fining-roller, *s.*

Paper-making: A cylindrical wire-cloth sieve in the paper-making machine, which allows the finely-ground stuff to pass, but restrains the coarse fibres and knots.

fĭn'-ĭs, *s.* [Lat.] The end, finish, or conclusion. The word is sometimes placed at the end of a book.

fĭn'-ĭsh, * **fĭn-ĭsch-en,** * **fyn-ĭsshe,** *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *finiss*, base of *finissant*, pr. par. of *finir* = to finish; Lat. *finio*, from *finis* = an end.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To bring to an end; to complete.

"For which of you intending to build a tower sitteth not down first and counteth the cost, whether he have sufficient to *finish* it?"—*Luke* xiv 28.

2. To arrive at the end of: as, To *finish* a journey.

* 3. To make complete; to fill up; to complete.

"How many days will *finish* up the year?" *Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI.*, ii 5.

4. To make perfect or complete.

"A poet uses episodes; but episodes, taken separately, *finish* nothing."—*Broome: On the Odyssey.*

5. To perfect; to elaborate; to bring to a high state of excellence; to polish.

"A faultless sonnet, *finished* thus, would be Worth tedious volumes of loose poetry." *Dryden: Art of Poetry.*

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To come to an end or completion; to terminate; to expire.

"His days may *finish* e'er that hapless time." *Shakesp.: As You Like It*, v 4.

2. To make or come to an end of anything; to reach the end.

"Havock, who *finished* half a length in the rear of Shrewsbury, was third."—*Standard*, June 28, 1883.

¶ For the difference between to *finish* and to *close*, see CLOSE; for that between to *finish* and to *complete*, see COMPLETE.

fĭn'-ĭsh, *s.* [FINISH, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of finishing.

2. The last touch to a work, whereby it is brought to completion and excellence; careful elaboration; polish.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Art:* The last touches applied to a picture or other work of art. It always constitutes the difference between excellence and mediocrity. Small pictures require the most careful finish, but in large ones too much attention to high finish detracts from the boldness and vigour demanded by works on a large scale.

2. *Build.:* The last raw coat of plaster on a wall.

3. *Racing:* The very last part or end of a race, when the competitors are close to the winning-post.

"Lady Auckland, getting the best of a good *finish*, won cleverly by a neck."—*Sporting Life*, Aug 28, 1883.

fĭn'-ĭshed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [FINISH, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Brought to an end or completion; completed, ended, terminated.

2. Brought to a high degree of excellence; carefully elaborated, or perfected.

"What *finished* Agriculture knows." *Thomson: Castle of Indolence*, ii 19.

¶ For the difference between *finished* and *complete*, see COMPLETE.

fĭn'-ĭsh-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *finish*; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who brings to a completion or end; a terminater; an ender.

"The one a defender of his innocency, the other a *finisher* of all his troubles."—*Hooker.*

2. A performer; one who carries out or completes.

"He that of greatest works is *finisher*,
Oft does them by the weakest minister."
Shakesp.: All's Well That Ends Well, ii. 1.

3. One who perfects or completes; a perfecter.

"Jesus the author and *finisher* of our faith"—*Heb.* xii. 2.

4. Anything which gives a finishing touch to, or settles anything. (*Colloquial.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Carding:* The final carding-machine, which perfects the fleece or delivers the sliver, as distinguished from the prior machine, known as the breaker. A finishing-card.

2. *Paper-making:* The second beating-engine, or half-stuff engine, which operates upon the partially-worked rags that have been previously reduced in the stuff-engine and then bleached.

finisher's-press, *s.*

Book-binding: A small press, like a cutting-press, used by the finisher, who does the ornamental work on the cover.

fĭn'-ĭsh-ĭng, * **fĭn-ĭsh-yng,** *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [FINISH, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act or process of bringing to an end or completion; the act of completing or perfecting; finish.

"A certayne toole or instrument towards the *finishyng* of his worke."—*Fisher: On Prayer.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bookbinding:* The ornamental work on a book after it is simply covered with leather or cloth, which is known as forwarding.

2. *Engraving:* The work of the graver, drypoint, and machine-ruler upon an etched plate.

finishing-card, *s.* A machine in which the process of carding is repeated. The machine which first operates upon the material is known as the breaker-card.

finishing-coat, *s.*

Plastering: The third coat on the better style of work. For painting, it consists of the best stuff, and is called stucco. For paper, it consists of the same as the previous coat, and is called setting.

finishing-hammer, *s.* The last hammer used by the gold-beater. The series is as follows:- The flat or enlarging hammer; the commencing-hammer; the spreading-hammer; the finishing-hammer. The latter has a face four inches in diameter, and more convex in form than the faces of the other hammers; the weight of the finishing-hammer is thirteen or fourteen pounds. [GOLD-BEATING.]

finishing-rolls, *s. pl.* A second set of rolls in a rolling-mill. The first set is the roughing-rolls, which operate on the bloom from the tilt-hammer or squeezer, and reduce it to bar form. This is then cut up, piled, reheated, and taken to the finishing-rolls, which make it into bar or rod iron. The reheating purifies, and the second rolling improves the tenacity by the repetition of the drawing. The finishing-rolls run at a speed two or three times greater than the roughing-rolls, according to size.

fī'-nītc, *a.* [Lat. *finitus*, pa. par. of *finio* = to finish; *finis* = an end.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Having limits or bounds; limited, bounded; opposed to infinite.

"As if a *finite* understanding knew."
What the Almighty could or could not do."
Byron: Redemption of Mankind.

2. *Gram.:* Applied to those moods of a verb which are limited by number and person, as the indicative, subjunctive, imperative.

* **fī'-nīte-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng *finite*; *-less.*] Without bounds or limits; unlimited, infinite.

"It is ridiculous unto reason, and *finiteless* as their desires."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

fī'-nīte-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *finite*; *-ly.*] In a finite manner or degree; to a certain degree only; within limits.

"All their excellencies can make them but *finitely* distant from us."—*Stillingfleet: Sermons.*

fī'-nīte-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *finite*; *-ness.*] The quality of being finite or limited; limitation, or confinement within certain bounds.

"By reason of the *finiteness* of our understandings, which cannot conceive of an infinite being."—*Beveridge: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 115.

* **fī-nī'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *finitus*, pa. par of *finio.*] An ending, a conclusion.

"Essential relation and *finition*."—*Jer. Taylor: Real Presence*, § 11.

* **fĭn'-ĭ-tūde,** *s.* [Eng. *finit(e)*, and suff. *-ude.*] The state of being finite; finiteness; limitation.

"*Finitude*, applied to natural or created things, imports the proportions of the several degrees of affections, or properties of these things."—*Cheyne.*

fĭn'-kle, * **fyn-kle,** *s.* [A corrupt. of Lat. *fœniculum.*] Fennel (q.v.).

Fĭn'-land-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *Finland*; *-er.*] A native of Finland.

fĭn'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *fin*; *-less.*] Destitute of or wanting fins.

"Wingless, he could not fly: *finless* he could not swim."—*Athenæum*, Oct. 28, 1882.

fĭn'-lĭke, *a.* [Eng. *fin*; *-like.*] Like or resembling a fin; made in form or imitation of a fin.

"*Finlike* oars did spread from either side."
Dryden: Annus Mirabilis clvii.

Fĭnn, *s.* [A contr. of *Finlander.*] A Finlander; a native of Finland.

fĭn'-năc, * **fĭn-nack,** * **fĭn-noc,** * **fĭn-ner,** *s.* [Prob. from Gael. *feannog* = a whiting.] A white trout, a variety of the *Salmo fario.* Dr. Shaw, in his *General Zoology*, gives the Phinoc of Scotland, as a distinct species, by the name of *Salmo Phinoc*, or Whiting Salmon. It is asserted that the fry of this fish have never been seen by the most experienced anglers or salmon-fishers.

"*Finnacs* are a species of fish in colour and shape like a salmon. They weigh from 2 lb. to 4 lb. White trouts are of a less size, but of a whiter colour. They are supposed to be two species of sea-trouts."—*P. Birnie: Elgin, Statist. Acc.*, ix. 156, N.

finned, *a.* [Eng. *fin*; *-ed.*]

1. Having fins.

2. Having broad edges spread out on either side.

"They plough up the turf with a broad *finned* plough."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

fĭn'-nĕr, fĭn'-băck, *s.* [For etym. see def. 1.]

1. *Gen.:* Any whale which has an adipose fin on its back. The genera Megaptera, Balæn-

optera, and Physalus have this character. All of them belong to the family Balænidæ.

"Large lean whales are sometimes stranded in the creeks, and sometimes chased ashore by boats. These commonly measure from sixty to ninety feet in length, and are denominated *finners*."—*P. Unst. Statist. Acc.*, v. 190.

2. *Spec.:* The genus Physalus. [I.]

fĭn'-nĭ-kĭn, *s.* [Prov. Eng. = finical. (*Mahn.*)] A kind of pigeon, having a crest somewhat resembling the mane of a horse.

fĭn'-nin, *s.* [A corrupt. of Findon (q.v.).]

finnin haddock, *s.* [Findon Haddock.]

Fĭn'-nĭsh, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *Finn; -ish.*]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining or relating to Finland or the Finns.

B. *As subst.:* The language spoken by the Finns in north-western Russia and in Livonia. It is allied to Turkish and Hungarian.

fĭn'-nў, *a.* [Eng. *fin; -y.*]

1. Furnished with fins; of the nature of fish.

"Has pierced the stream and roused the *finny* race."
Thomson: Spring, 392.

2. Containing or abounding in fish; as, the *finny* deep. (*Goldsmith.*)

fĭ-nō'-chĭ-ō, *s.* [Ital. *finocchio.*]

Bot.: Sweet Fennel (*Fœniculum dulce*).

fĭn'-ōs, *s.* [Sp.]

Comm.: The second-best wool from merino sheep.

* **fint,** *pres. of v.* [See def.] A contracted form for *findeth.*

fĭn'-tōōk, *s.* [Gael. *fiundac.*] The cloudberry or knoutberry (*Rubus chamæmorus*).

Fī'-ŏnș, *s.pl.* [Gael. *fein;* pl. *feinne;* Ir. *fion, fians,* pl. *fiona, fionna.*] A semi-mythical race of warriors of supernatural size, strength, and daring in the poems of Ossian. According to Skene, they were of the race which inhabited Scotland and Ireland before the Scots, and Germany before the Germans. According to others, they were Irish, and derived their name from Fion MacCumhal (Fin MacCoul), their leader. [Fenian.]

fiord (as **fyord),** *s.* [Dan. & Norw.; Icel. *fiördr.*] A long, narrow inlet, bounded by high banks or rocks, often opening again into the sea, such as are common on the coast of Norway.

fī'-ō-rĭn, *s.* [Ir. *fioran, feoirn* = a coarse grass.]

Bot.: Agrostis stolonifera. Sir Joseph Hooker applies the name Fiorin-grass to *A. alba,* of which he makes *A. stolonifera* a more stoloniferous state.

fiorin-grass, *s.*

Bot.: The same as Fiorin (q.v.).

fī'-ō-rīte, *s.* [From *Santa Fiora,* in Italy, where it is found; Eng. suff. (*Min.*) *-ite* (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of opal found in the form of translucent to opaque, greyish, whitish, or brownish incrustations, and also in globular, botryoidal, and stalactitic concretions. It is formed from the decomposition of the siliceous minerals of volcanic rocks about fumaroles, or from the siliceous waters of hot springs.

fĭp'-pĭl, *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful.] To whimper, to whine, to act in an unmanly manner.

"He *fippilit* lik ane faderles fole."
Peebles to the Play, st. xxv.

fĭp'-ple, *s.* [Prob. from Lat. *fibula* = a brooch, a clasp.] A stopper.

"In recorders, which go with a gentle breath, the concave of the pipe, were it not for the *fipple* that straiteneth the air much more than the simple concave, would yield no sound."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 116.

fĭr, * **firre,** * **fyr,** * **fyrre,** *s.* [A.S. *furh,* in the compound *furh-wuder* = firwood; cogn. with Dan. *fyr;* Icel. *fura;* Sw. *furu;* Ger. *föhre;* Wel. *pyr;* Lat. *quercus* = an oak; M. H. Ger. *vorhe.*]

A. *As substantive:*

Botany & Ordinary Language:

1. A name popularly given to many coniferous trees, Pinus, Abies, Larix. (See the compounds.)

2. A name limited by botanists to the true genus Abies, which formerly was merged in that of Pinus, but now is made distinct.

3. The wood of the trees mentioned under No. 1.

B. *As adj.:* Consisting of fir, derived from fir.

¶ (1) *Abies balsamea* is popularly known as the Balm of Gilead fir; *A. nigra* as the Black Spruce fir; *A. clanbrasiliana* as the Clanbrazil fir; *A. Fraseri* as the Double Balsam fir; *A. canadensis* as the Hemlock Spruce fir; *A. Larix* (called by Decandolle *Larix Europæa*) as the Larch fir; *A. excelsa* as the Norway or Common Spruce fir; *A. rubra* as the Red Spruce fir; *Pinus sylvestris* (the only fir indigenous to Britain) as the Scotch fir; *Abies picea* as the Silver fir; and *A. alba* as the White Spruce fir.

(2) *Joint firs:*

Bot.: The name given by Lindley to the order Gnetaceæ (q.v.).

(3) *Stone fir:*

Bot.: Allosorus crispus. It is to this species, which is a fern, that, accordiog to Pratt, Southey gives the name. (*Britten & Holland.*)

fir-apple, *s.*

Bot: A fir-cone.

fir bob, *s.*

Bot.: A fir-cone.

fir-cone, *s.*

Bot.: The strobilus or cone-like fruit of the fir. [Cone.]

fir-in-bond, *s.*

Carp.: A name given to lintels, wall-plates, bond-timbers, and all timbers built in walls.

fir-moss, *s.*

Bot.: Lycopodium Selago. (*Britten & Holland.*)

fir-rapes, *s. pl.*

Bot.: The name given by Lindley to the order Monotropaceæ (q.v.).

fir-tree, * **fir-tre,** * **fyr-tree,** * **fyrr-tree,** * **fyrre-tre,** *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The same as Fir, A, 1. or 2.

2. *Scrip.:* [Heb. ברוֹשׁ (*berosh*).] Some tree belonging to the Coniferous order. It grew on Lebanon (Isaiah xxxvii. 24). Its wood was used with cedar in Solomon's Temple (1 Kings vi. 15, 34; 2 Chron. ii. 8, iii. 5), in ship-building (Ezekiel xxvii. 5), and for musical instruments (2 Sam. vi. 5). Gesenius thioks it was the cypresa, but perhaps the Hebrew word *berosh* may have been used as vaguely as the English appellation *fir.*

fir-wood, *s.* The wood of the fir-tree.

fire, * **fir,** * **fier,** * **fur,** * **fyr,** * **fyer,** * **fuyr,** *s.* [A.S. *fŷr;* cogn. with Dut. *vuur;* Icel. *fyri;* Dan. & Sw. *fyr;* Sw. *feuer;* Gr. πῦρ (*pur*).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) In the same sense as II. 1.

"The bush burned with *fire*."—*Exodus* iii. 2.

(2) Fuel in a state of combustion: as in a furnace, a grate, &c.

"And while the rest, a ruddy quire,
Were seated round their blazing *fire*."
Wordsworth: Oak & the Broom.

(3) Anything burning.

"A little *fire* is quickly trodden out."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., iv. 8.

(4) A conflagration; the burning, as of a house or town.

"There is another liberality to the citizens, who had suffered damage by a great *fire*."—*Arbuthnot: On Coins.*

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A state of heat; glow of warmth.

"The heavens were all on *fire*."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., iii. 1.

(2) Anything which seems as if on fire: as a star.

"By the *fires* of heaven."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 4.

*(3) Torture by burning; hence, trouble, suffering, afflictions.

"Did Shadrach's zeal my glowing breast inspire,
To weary tortures, and rejoice in *fire*."
Prior: Charity, 7, 8.

(4) The punishment of the damned.

"Depart, ye cursed, into everlasting *fire*."—*Matthew* xxv. 41.

(5) In the same sense as II. 2.

(6) Flame, lustre, light, brightness.

"Stars, hide your *fires*,
Let not night see my black and deep desires."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, i. 4.

(7) Anything which provokes or inflames the passions.

"What *fire* is in my ears? Can this be true?
Stand I condemned for pride and scorn so much."
Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing, iii. 1.

(8) Heat, violence.

"The raging *fire* of fever."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, v.

(9) Ardour or violence of temper or passion; heat, passion.

"I am glad that my weak words
Have struck but thus much show of *fire* from Brutus."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, i. 2.

(10) The passion of love.

"Accused of yielding to the luring *fire*
Of lawless love."
Hoole: Orlando Furioso, bk. iv.

(11) Liveliness of imagination; vigour or force of fancy; force of sentiment or expression; power of genius; intellectual activity.

"They have no notion of life and *fire* in fancy and in words, and anything that is just in grammar and in measure, is good oratory and poetry to them."—*Felton: On the Classics.*

(12) An eruption or imposthume: as, St. Anthony's *fire.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Chem.:* In the opinion of the ancients one of four primary elements of which all things were composed, the others being air, earth, and water. Not one of the four is really a simple element. Fire consists of evolved heat and light produced by ignition or combustion. [Flame.]

2. *Milit.:* The discharge of fire-arms.

III. *In special phrases:*

1. *St. Anthony's Fire:* [Erysipelas].

2. *On fire:*

(1) *Lit.:* Burning; ignited; in flames.

(2) *Fig.:* Excited, inflamed; ardent, eager.

"The youth of England are *on fire*."
Shakesp.: Henry V., ii. (Chorus.)

3. *To set fire to, on fire,* or *a-fire:*

(1) *Lit.:* To kindle.

"*Set* London Bridge *on fire*."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI.* iv. 6.

(2) *Fig.:* To excite; to inflame.

"So inflamed by my desire,
I may *set* her heart *a-fire*." *Carew.*

4. *To take fire:*

(1) *Lit.:* To become ignited; to begin to burn.

(2) *Fig.:* To become excited, inflamed, or enraged; to fire up.

5. *Running fire:*

Milit.: A rapid discharge of fire-arms by a line of troops in succession.

6. *Greek fire:* An artificial fire, capable of burning even in water, used by the Greeks in their wars with the Saracens. It is supposed to have been a composition of sulphur, naphtha, pitch, gum, and bitumen.

7. *Fire of joy:* A literal translation of the French *feu de joie;* a bonfire.

"Preparations being made by the magistrates for making *fires of joy* and other triumphant solemnities."—*Clarendon: Religion & Policy*, ch. vi.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *fire, heat, warmth,* and *glow:* "*Fire* is with regard to *heat* as the cause to the effect. *Fire* is perceptible to us by the eye, as well as the touch; *heat* is perceptible only by the touch. *Fire* has within itself the power of communicating *heat* to other bodies at a distance from it; but *heat,* when it lies in bodies without *fire,* is not communicable or even perceptible, except by coming in contact with the body. *Fire* is producible in some bodies at pleasure, and when in action will communicate itself without any external influence; but *heat* is always to be produced and kept in being by some external agency; *fire* spreads, but *heat* dies away. *Fire* is producible in certain bodies; but *heat* may be produced in many more bodies: *fire* may be elicited from a flint, or from wood, steel, and some few other materials; but *heat* is producible, or exists to a greater or less degree, in all material substances. *Heat* and *warmth* differ principally in degree; the latter being a gentle degree of the former. *Heat* is less active than *fire,* and more active than *warmth:* the former is produced in bodies, either by the violent action of *fire* or the violent friction of two hard bodies; the latter is produced by the simple expulsion of the cold. *Glow* is a partial *heat* or *warmth* which exists, or is known to exist, mostly in the human frame; it is commonly produced in the body when it is in its most vigorous state, and its nerves are firmly braced by the cold." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

fire-alarm, *s.*

1. An apparatus for communicating warning of a fire, as by telegraphic signal, &c.

2. An automatic arrangement by which notice of fire is given. It depends for its action upon the increased temperature of the air in the vicinity of the fire, or upon the burning away of certain connecting cords which are stretched in exposed situations.

fire-annihilator, *s.* A vessel charged with water and a mixture of dried ferro-cyanide of potassium, sugar, and chlorate of potassa. It is set in action by a blow on a glass bottle containing sulphuric acid, which flows over the charge and liberates gas, which, with the water, is emitted at a nozzle and expended upon a fire to quench it.

fire-arm, *s.* [Firearms.]

fire-armed, *a.* Armed with fire.

fire-arrow, *s.* An arrow, formerly used in warfare, carrying a combustible for incendiary purposes, as for setting fire to the sails of ships, &c.

fire-back, *s.* The back-wall of a furnace or fireplace. It is frequently of fire-brick, in order to protect the iron walls of the furnace, but is sometimes of iron ribbed, partly to protect and stiffen it, and partly to allow access of air close to it. Sometimes the fire-back is perforated to admit air at that point, or it may be hollow, and form a heater for water for household purposes.

fire-balloon, *s.*

1. A balloon whose ascensional power is derived from a body of heated air rising from a fire beneath the open mouth of the bag. Montgolfier's balloon was of this kind.

2. A balloon sent up at night with fireworks, which ignite at a certain regulated height.

fire-bar, *s.* A grate-bar in a furnace resting on a frame, called the fire-bar frame; inside the fire-box in a locomotive engine, wedge-shaped iron bars fitted to the fire-box with the thick side uppermost, to support the fire; the ends rest on a frame; they are inclined inwards, with an air-space between each, to promote combustion, and are jointed at one end, and supported by a rod at the other, so that the rod being withdrawn, the bars fall, and the fire-box is emptied.

fire-basket, *s.* A portable grate or cresset.

fire-bell, *s.* A bell rung to give an alarm of fire. In American towns fire-bells indicate by a definite number of strokes the district or locality in which a fire is raging.

fire-blasted, *a.* Struck with lightning.

fire-boom, *s.*

Naut.: A long boom having a goose neck, to slip on to a bolt in a ship's wales; the ends of fire-booms are formed with open prongs, through which a rope is reeved and carried round the vessel to prevent an enemy's boats from getting alongside during the night, or to keep off fire-ships, fire-stages, or vessels accidentally on fire.

***fire-bote,** *s.* [Firebote.]

fire-brand, *s.* [Firebrand.]

***fire-brass,** *s.* A bully, a hector. (*Ash.*)

fire-bridge, *s.* A plate or wall at the back of the furnace to support the ends of the grate-bars and prevent the fuel being carried over. It also serves to give an up turn to the flames against the bottom of the boiler.

***fire-brief,** *s.* A circular letter asking for help for sufferers from a fire.

"We laugh at *fire-briefs* now, although they be commended to us by his Majesty."—*Cartwright.*

fire-brigade, *s.* A body of men organized for the working of fire-engines in towns.

fire-cage, *s.* A skeleton box or basket of iron for holding lighted fuel; a cresset.

fire-chamber, *s.*

Puddling: The chamber at the end of the puddling-furnace, whence the flame passes to the reverberating chamber where the charge is placed.

fire-company, *s.*

1. A fire-brigade. (*American.*)

2. A fire-insurance company.

fire-cracker, *s.* A small paper cylinder charged with a preparation of gunpowder, and furnished with a short fuse, which being lighted, explodes with a loud report.

fire-cross, *s.* [Firecross.]

fire-detector and alarm, *s.* An apparatus invented by Prof. Grechi, and exhibited in 1873, for detecting and giving the alarm of fire, the principle being that high temperature in a room shall itself be utilized to ring a bell and display a coloured light. (*Huydn.*)

fire-dog, *s.* An andiron (q.v.).

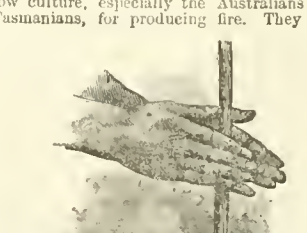
fire-door, *s.* The door of a furnace; feeding and stoking are usually performed at the opening.

fire-drake, *s.* [Firedrake.]

fire-dress, *s.* An invention intended to be worn as a protection against fire, enabling the wearer to approach and even to pass through flames for the purpose of rescuing life, or saving property. It consists of a light armour of metallic gauze, having an inner covering of some material, such as cotton, &c., which is a bad conductor of heat, steeped in a certain saline solution.

fire-drill, *s.*

Anthrop.: A term introduced by Tylor to describe the instrument used by peoples of low culture, especially the Australians and Tasmanians, for producing fire. They take



FIRE-DRILL.

(*From the Pitt-Rivers Collection.*)

two pieces of soft dry wood; one is a stick of about eight or nine inches long, the other piece is flat; the stick they shape into an obtuse point at one end, and, pressing it upon the other, cause it to revolve quickly between both hands. By this method fire is produced in less than two minutes.

"The geographical range of the simple *fire-drill* is immense."—*Tylor: Early History of Mankind,* p. 239.

fire-drilling, *s.*

Anthrop.: The process of producing fire by means of a fire-drill (q.v.).

"It [the stick-and-groove process] comes much nearer than *fire-drilling* to the yet simpler process of striking fire with two pieces of split bamboo."—*Tylor: Early History of Mankind,* ch. ix.

fire-eater, *s.*

1. A juggler, who pretends to eat or swallow fire.

"The drummer, the *fire-eater,* the wire-walker, and the salt-box, were all employed to invite him in."—*Goldsmith: The Bee; No. 4.*

2. A bully, a duellist, a fighting character.

"I'm sorry for your disappointment, you Fenchurch Street *fire-eater.*"—*Thackeray: Newcomes,* ch. xxix.

fire-engine, *s.*

1. An engine or form of pump for throwing water to extinguish fires. It is a kind of force-pump in which the water is subjected by a pressure sufficient to raise it to the necessary height. They are now generally worked by steam. The chemical fire-engine is one on the principle of the fire-annihilator (q.v.). [Extinctеur.]

* 2. A steam-engine.

"My method of lessening the consumption of steam, and consequently of fuel, in *fire-engines,* consists of the following principles."—*Wallace: History of the Steam-engine,* 61.

fire-escape, *s.* An apparatus for enabling persons to escape from the upper parts of buildings when on fire.

fire-extinguisher, *s.* [Extinctеur, Fire-annihilator.]

fire-fan, *s.* A small blast apparatus adapted to a portable forge, or one which has small proportions.

***fire-fanged, *fire-fangit,** *a.*

1. Laid hold of or caught by fire.

"This Chorineus als fast
Ruschit on his fa, thus *fire-fangit* and vnsaucht."
Douglas: Virgil, 419, 24.

2. Cheese is said to be *fire-fangit,* when it is swelled and cracked, and has received a peculiar taste, in consequence of being exposed to too much heat before it has been dried.

3. Applied to manure it means impaired in value, or damaged by too high a degree of fermenting heat.

"If it [a heap of dung and peat earth] does not come up to near blood heat, it ought to be turned over, and more dung applied; and if it becomes hotter, a large quantity of moss ought to be introduced, that it may not be *fire-fanged,* by which it is greatly injured."—*Agric. Surv. Ayrs.,* p. 399.

fire-fanging, *s.* Injury produced by fermentation in a cheese.

"Having or *fire-fanging* is so seldom met with in the sweet milk cheese of that county [Ayrshire] that nobody can tell from what it proceeds."—*Agric. Surv. Ayrshire,* p. 456.

***fire-flag,** *s.* A flash or gleam of lightning.

fire-flaire, *s.* [Fire-flaucht.].

Ichthy.; Trygon pastinaca, the only British species of sting-ray.

***fire-flaught, *fyre-flaucht,** *s.* A flash of lightning.

"And of thare cupling wittering schews the are,
The flamb of *fyre-flaucht* lighting here and thare."
Douglas: Virgil, 105, 41.

*** fire-flinger,** *s.* An incendiary.

fire-flout, *s.*

Bot.: Papaver Rhœas. (*Britten & Holland.*)

*** fire-fork,** *s.* A poker.

"Till one of the servants flung a *fire-fork* at him."—*Smith: Lives of Highwaymen,* i. 125.

fire-gilding, *s.* The mode of gilding in which the gold is put on in the form of an amalgam, and the quicksilver afterwards driven off by heat.

fire-grass, *s.*

Bot.: Alchemilla arvensis, from its being considered beneficial in erysipelas. (*Britten & Holland.*)

fire-guard, *s.* A wire frame placed before an open fire to arrest sparks and burning coals.

fire-insurance, *s.* Insurance against loss by fire. [Assurance, Insurance.]

fire-insurance company, *s.* A company which insures property against fire.

fire-iron, * fyre-yron, *s.*

1. A piece of iron or steel to strike light with a flint. (*Huloet.*)

2. (*Pl.*) The implements for tending a fire; poker, tongs, and shovel.

fire-kiln, *s.* A kiln or oven for heating anything.

fire-kindling, *s.* A feast or merrymaking upon going into a new house; housewarming.

fire-ladder, *s.* A fire-escape (q.v.).

fire-leaves, *s.*

Bot.: A name given to *Plantago media,* in Gloucestershire, and to *Scabiosa succisa,* in Herefordshire, from their tendency to fire a rick of hay, owing to their special capacity for retaining moisture.

fire-light, *s.*

1. The light coming from a fire.

"The windows of the way-side inn
Gleamed red with *fire-light* through the leaves."
Longfellow: Tales of a Wayside Inn. (Prel.)

2. A composition of inflammable substances for lighting fires.

fire-main, *s.* A main or pipe for water to be used in case of fire.

fire-maker, *s.* The same as FIRE-LIGHT.

fire-making, *s.*

Anthrop.: The art of producing fire. It was believed by the ancients that man was without fire till Prometheus stole some from the chariot of the sun, but the whole story has a mythic look. Plutarch says that in his time there were fireless races of mankind, and the geographer Pomponius Mela indicates Ethiopia as the locality of one of these. A certain Eudoxus, however, taught them how to produce it. This story cannot be tested now, but Mr. Edward Tylor, F.R.S., after passing in review the alleged modern instances of fireless races, rejects them one and all. He believes that there was a time when man was without fire, but it now everywhere appears to have passed away. The oldest method known of making fire is the South Sea Island one by means of a stick and a groove (q.v.). By a change in the way of working this became the fire-drill (q.v.) There followed next, it is believed, the method of striking fire by means of a flint, a piece of iron pyrites and tinder. This process was known to the ancients, which is the reason why they called one of the two minerals used pyrites —*i.e.*, firestone. The Greeks, in the time of Aristophanes, knew how to concentrate the sun's rays by a burning-glass, and the Romans in the age of Pliny (A.D. 23-79), effected the same result by concave mirrors. In the case of the need-fire, a superstitious rite connected with Sun-worship, and of which an instance occurred near Perth as late as 1826, fire was obtained by the revolution of a windlass in the hole of an oaken post smeared with tar. [NEED-FIRE.] The present generation remembers the time when fire was obtained by flint, steel, and a tinder box, till superseded by the lucifer matches now in use. (*Tylor: Early Hist. of Mankind*, ch. IX.) [FIRE-DRILL, STICK-AND-GROOVE.]

"The friction of two pieces of wood may perhaps be the original means of *fire-making* used by man."—*Tylor: Early History of Mankind*, p. 237.

fire-marble, *s.* [MARBLE.]

fire-office, *s.* A fire-insurance office; an office where property can be insured against fire.

fire-o'-gold, *s.*

Bot.: Caltha palustris.

fire-opal, *s.*

Min.: A variety of opal, of a hyacinth-red to honey-yellow colour, with fire-like reflections, somewhat irised on turning.

fire-ordeal, *s.*

Old Law: An old way of trying an accused person by means of fire. [ORDEAL.]

fire-pan, *s.* [FIREPAN.]

Fire-philosophers, *s.*

Hist.: Certain religionists, rather than philosophers, who in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries attempted by the aid of fire to penetrate to the primary elements of things. They attributed little to human reason and reflection, but nearly everything to experience and divine illumination. One of the most notable among them was Jacob Boehme, a shoemaker, of Gorlitz, whom his patrons called the German Theosophist. He lived in the seventeenth century. The others were also called Theosophists. They were opposed by the Peripatetics. (*Mosheim.*) [ROSICRUCIANS.]

Fire-philosophy, *s.* The tenets of the Fire-philosophers (q.v.).

fire-point, *s.* A poker.

fire-policy, *s.* A deed or instrument whereby, in consideration of the payment, either in one sum or periodically, of a certain premium, an insurance company agrees to make good all loss or damage by fire which may happen to the property of the insurer, within a time specified in the document up to a certain fixed amount.

fire-proof, *v.t.* To make incombustible or proof against fire.

fire-proof, *a.* Proof against fire; incombustible. Buildings are rendered fire-proof by constructing them entirely of brick or stone, and using iron doors, lintels, &c., and stone stairs. Wood can be treated with silicate of soda, which, on the application of strong heat, fuses into a kind of glass, forming a shield against fire. Cloth or wood impregnated with certain saline substances will not blaze. Borax, alum, and phosphate of soda or ammonia are recommended as most suitable for this purpose. By treating cloth with graphite in a bath in which the mineral is suspended, and then subjecting it to the action of the electro-metallic bath, the cloth may be coated with metal. Woollen and ordinary stuffs may be treated with borax, alum, or soluble glass, but these cannot well be applied to the lighter descriptions, which are most liable to take fire. A weak solution of chloride of zinc has long been employed by figurantes to render their dresses incombustible.

Fire-proof building: The term is somewhat loosely applied, and may be held to mean: (1) A building absolutely incombustible, such as one whose walls, floors, and roofs are of metal, stone, brick, or cement. (2) A building capable of opposing the access of fire from without, having walls, window-shutters, and roofs which are incombustible from external flame and heat.

Fire-proof safe: A safe for the protection of valuables in case of the burning of a building in which they are placed.

Fire-proof structure: A vault, safe, or building proof against destruction by fire, either from the outside or by the burning of its contents. The provision against outside fire is the usual object, but in fire-proof structures the internal floors or partitions must also be impenetrable by fire, to make the building technically fire-proof.

fire-raft, *s.* A raft or timber structure carrying combustible materials, used by the Chinese to destroy the vessels of an enemy.

fire-rail, *s.*

Ship-build.: A rail fixed above the plank sheer or the forecastle and quarter deck, worked similar to the plank-sheer. (*Ogilvie*, 1st. ed.)

fire-regulator, *s.* A thermostatic device to open or close the access of air to the fire, or to govern the draft-area in the chimney, in order to urge or moderate the fire as it may sink below or rise above the desired point to which the thermostat is adjusted.

fire-salvage, *s.* The saving from a fire of as much property as possible. A fire-salvage corps was organised by the insurance offices of London in 1865.

fire-screen, *s.*

1. A fire-guard.

2. A screen to place between a person and the fire to intercept the direct rays.

fire-set, *s.* A set of fire-irons (q.v.).

fire-shield, *s.* A portable structure on wheels or on legs, used to protect a fireman on duty from the heat of a burning building, or to isolate a fire and prevent its spreading to adjacent buildings. It is usually a screen of sheet-iron supported by posts and stayed by guys. Fire-shields are in use at the Aldershot camp.

fire-steel, *s.* A steel used in connection with a flint for striking fire.

fire-stop, *s.* The fire-bridge at the back of a furnace; so called because it prevents coals being pushed over.

fire-surface, *s.*

Steam-engine: The area of surface of the boiler which is exposed to the direct and radiant action of the flames. The heating-surface of a boiler is made up of the fire-surface and flue-surface.

fire-swab, *s.*

Naut.: A swab or bunch of rope-yarn, secured to the tompion, and immersed in water to wet the gun and clear away any particles of powder, &c.

fire-telegraph, *s.* A telegraph to give alarm of fire in any part of a city; a fire-alarm telegraph.

fire-tower, *s.*

1. A tower supporting a cresset or other vessel for holding fire, and serving the purpose of a modern lighthouse.

2. A look-out tower whence outbreaks of fire can be discovered.

fire-trap, *s.* A building notoriously inflammable in which life is greatly exposed.

fire-tree, *s.* *Nuytsia floribunda*, so called from its bright orange-blossoms.

fire-tube, *s.*

Steam-engine: A furnace-tube, through which the flame and heated air pass from the fire-chamber. A flue, a pipe-flue, or flame-tube.

fire-using, *a.*

Anthrop.: Possessing a knowledge of the means of procuring fire, sustaining it, and employing it for cooking and other purposes. So far as is known Man is the only Primate capable of doing this; for though the anthropoids keenly enjoy the warmth of a fire, they can neither procure it themselves nor preserve it from extinction.

"He [man] may be appropriately designated the *fire-using* animal."—*Wilson: Prehistoric Man*, i. 136.

fire-water, *s.* The name given by the native Indians of North America to ardent spirits.

fire-weed, *s.*

1. *In England: Plantago media.* [FIRE-LEAVES.]

2. *In America:* A name for a composite plant, *Erechthites* (formerly *Senecio*) *hieracifolia*. It is so called because it grows abundantly on land laid waste by fire.

fire-winged, *a.* Having wings bright or shining as fire.

fire-worm, *s.* A glow-worm (q.v.).

Fire-worship, *s.*

Religions: The worship or veneration of fire, a very old and very widely extended form of faith. The real and absolute worship of fire exists in two forms, the first belonging to fetichism and the second to polytheism. In the former the rude barbarian adores the actual flame as if it was the highest object he could adore; in the latter he regards any individual fire as a manifestation of one great elemental being—the Fire-god (q.v.). It seems to have existed among the American Indians, the Asiatics and Turanians generally, the Assyrians, Chaldeans, Phœnicians, and other Syro-Arabians, and finally among the Aryans. Among the last-named race, the Vedic Hindoos worshipped Agni, Fire (cf. Lat. *ignis*, which is essentially the same word). The first word of the first Vedic hymn is his name in an oblique case, Agnim. The first sentiment is "Agni, I entreat, divine appointed priest of sacrifice." [For Persian Fire-worship see FIRE-WORSHIPPERS.] The classical religions bring prominently into view the special deities of Fire: Among the Greeks, Hephaistos (Vulcan), and the virgin goddess Hestia, the divine hearth, who was worshipped by the Romans under the name of Vesta, and whose sacred fire was tended incessantly in her temple in the Forum by the vestal virgins. One great branch of Fire-worship was Sun-worship (q.v.).

Fire-worshippers, *s. pl.*

Religions: The Zoroastrians, called also Guebres. Herodotus, about 450 B.C., said "the Persians think fire to be a god." Strabo, about 50 A.D., says "They peculiarly sacrifice to fire and water, placing dry wood on the fire stript of its bark, with fat thrown upon it." The Rev. Dr. Wilson, of Bombay, alleges that "they actually address it in supplication, as if it were sentient, intelligent, divine, and omnipresent, and ready to hear, bless, assist, and deliver; as is clearly proved by many passages of the Vandidad and by several of the Yasts and Has of the Yacna and Niashes, to be found in the works esteemed sacred, and used by the Parsis in their daily prayers" (*Wilson: Sermon to the Parsis*, 3rd ed. (1847), pp. 60, 61). No prominent race now in India has become more rapidly modified by intercourse with Europeans, and Prof. Max Müller believes that the so-called Fire-worshippers do not worship the fire, but regard it like other great material phenomena, as an emblem of the Divine power. This, as Tylor states, is probably now true of the intelligent Parsees: how far it is so of those less enlightened remains to be ascertained. The Fire-worshippers have, in the course of their history, suffered the most cruel persecution from the Mohammedans, and the leading features of the picture drawn of this in the part of Moore's *Lalla Rookh* called the *Fire-Worshippers*, is true to history. [GHEBRE, PARSEE, ZOROASTRIAN.]

fīre, *v.t. & i.* [Fire, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) To set on fire; to kindle.

(2) To bake with fire.

"The dough is then rolled thin, and cut into small scones, which, when *fired*, are handed round the company."—*J. Nicol: Poems*, i. 23 (Note).

2. *Figuratively:*

*(1) To drive by fire.

"He that parts us shall bring a brand from heaven
And *fire* us hence." *Shakesp.: Lear*, v. 3.

(2) To discharge; to cause to explode: as, To *fire* a gun, to *fire* a mine.

"Bertram, forbear!—we are undone
For ever, if thou *fire* the gun."
Scott: Rokeby, iv 26.

(3) To inflame; to irritate; to excite or arouse the passions.

"For from the first, when love had *fired* my mind,
Resolved I left the care of life behind."
Dryden: Cymon & Iphigenia, 534, 535.

(4) To stir, to arouse, to excite.

"Oft have I heard it *fire* the fight."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, iv. 13.

(5) To animate, to give life or spirit to: as, To *fire* the genius.

(6) To cause to appear as if on fire; to illuminate strongly.

(7) To dismiss; to cast out of a place or position. (*U. S. Slang.*)

II. *Farriery:* To cauterize, to burn.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* To take fire; to be kindled.

"The greatest inconvenience of this wooden building is the aptnesse for *firing*."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 480.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To discharge firearms.

"The fainting Dutch remotely *fire*." *Smith.*

(2) To be inflamed with passion; to be irritated. (Generally with *up*.)

II. *Campanology:* To ring a peal of bells simultaneously; to give a full peal.

"[The chimes] can play sixteen tunes and one hundred and fifty changes, besides *firing* at full speed."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 19, 1882.

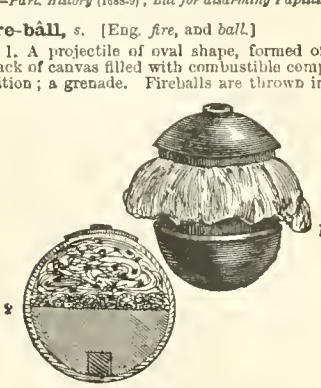
¶ *To fire away:* To begin, to start, to go on, to proceed.

fīre-arm, *s.* [Eng. *fire*, and *arm*.] A weapon which projects a missile by the explosive force of gunpowder: as guns, pistols, cannon, &c., but the term is not now generally extended to cannon. The first firearms in Europe were cannon. [Gun, Musket, Pistol, Rifle.]

"All those of that religion bring all their *firearms*."—*Parl. History* (1688-9); *Bill for disarming Papists.*

fīre-bâll, *s.* [Eng. *fire*, and *ball*.]

1. A projectile of oval shape, formed of a sack of canvas filled with combustible composition; a grenade. Fireballs are thrown into



FIREBALL.
1. Outer Case. 2. Section.

an enemy's works for the purpose of lighting them up, and are loaded with shells to prevent them from being approached. A wrought-iron bottom is attached to the bag to prevent breakage when discharged.

"He put a *fireball* at the end of a long pole, and lighting it with a piece of match he put it in at a window, and staid till he saw the house in a flame."—*State Trials* (an. 1666); *Firing of London.*

2. In meteorology, a kind of meteor which passes through the sky in the form of a globe of light without exploding.

***fīre-bāre,** *s.* [Eng. *fire*, and *bare* = bear.] A beacon, a creaset.

fīre-băr-rel, *s.* [Eng. *fire*, and *barrel*.] A hollow cylinder filled with inflammable materials, used in fireships.

fīre-băv-in, *s.* [Eng. *fire*, and *bavin*.] A bunch of brushwood, used in fireships, or for lighting fires generally; firewood.

fīre-bird, *s.* [Eng. *fire*, and *bird*.]

Ornith.: The Baltimore oriole.

fīre-blast, *s.* [Eng. *fire*, and *blast*.]

Agric.: A disease in plants, especially in hops, and chiefly toward the later periods of their growth, in which the delicate parts of the plants are dried and shrivelled up by a too sudden exposure to a brilliant and burning sun.

fīre-blĕnde, *s.* (Eng. *fire*; *blende*.]

Min.: The same as Pyrostilpnite (q.v.).

fīre-bōard, *s.* [Eng. *fire*, and *board*.] A chimney-board, to close up a fireplace in summer.

***fīre-bōte,** *s.* [Eng. *fire*, and *bote*.]

Old Law: An allowance of fuel to which a tenant was entitled.

fīre-bŏx, *s.* [Eng. *fire*, and *box*.] The fire-chamber of a locomotive-boiler. It is jacketed with a water-chamber to prevent radiation of heat. The firebox door may also be double, and have a circulation of water through the hinges. A partition in the box sometimes divides the fire space into two parts, and, being full of water, increases the fire surface.

firebox-door, *s.* The door opening into the firebox by which fuel is supplied to the fire.

firebox-partition, s. In large fireboxes a division is made in the box, into which water is admitted: this division is about the height of the firebox-door, and divides the fire into two parts in a locomotive engine, thereby increasing the heating surface of the firebox. [Midfeather.]

firebox-stays, *s. pl.* Rods which prevent the crushing down of the top of the box by the pressure of the steam.

fīre-brănd, ***fire-brond,** *s.* [Eng. *fire*, and *brand*.]

1. *Lit.:* A piece of wood kindled or on fire.

"I have eased my father-in-law of a *firebrand*, to set my own house in a flame."—*L'Estrange.*

2. *Fig.:* An incendiary; one who inflames or excites the passions of others.

"Troy must not be, nor goodly Ilion stand;
Our *firebrand* brother, Paris, burns us all."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, ii. 2.

fīre-brănd'-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *fire*; *brand*; *-ed*.] Armed with or carrying firebrands, in allusion to the story of Samson destroying the corn of the Philistines (*Judges* xv.).

"*Firebranded* foxes to sear up and singe
Our gold and ripe-eared hopes."
Keats: Endymion, iii. 7.

fīre-brĭck, *s.* [Eng. *fire*, and *brick*.] A brick of refractory clay for lining furnaces, ovens, and for all kinds of brickwork exposed to such an intense heat as would melt common bricks. Firebricks are made from a natural compound of silica and alumina, which, when free from lime and other fluxes, is infusible under the greatest heat to which it can be subjected. Oxide of iron, however, which is present in most clays, renders the clay fusible when the silica and alumina are nearly in equal proportions, and those fire-clays are the best in which the silica is greatly in excess over the alumina. In making bricks and refractory goods, it is usual to use about two-thirds of fire-clay and one-third of burnt clay or bricks, to stiffen the mass and prevent undue combustion. This addition goes in Staffordshire by the name of *grog*. (*Weale.*)

fīre-brŭsh, *s.* [Eng. *fire*, and *brush*.] A brush to sweep the hearth.

"When you are ordered to stir up the fire, clean away the ashes from betwixt the bars with the *fire-brush*."—*Swift: Instructions to Servants.*

fīre-bŭe-kĕt, *s.* [Eng. *fire*, and *bucket*.] A bucket made of canvas, leather, or wood, and kept in readiness for emergencies. On board ship, a fire-bucket has a sennit lanyard of a length regulated to reach the water alongside, from the station whence the fire-bucket is to be thrown overboard to be filled.

fīre-clāy, *s.* [Eng. *fire*, and *clay*.] A kind of clay consisting of nearly pure silicate of alumina, capable of standing intense heat, and therefore used in the manufacture of fire-bricks (q.v.). Fire-clay is found throughout the coal formation, but that of Stourbridge is considered the best. In the Vale of Neath, in Glamorganshire, is a layer of clay superposed on a bed of limestone, and consisting almost entirely of silica, or sand, the colour of which, when dry, is a pale grey. The mass is crushed between iron rollers; it softens by exposure to the atmosphere, but some of it is too hard for making into bricks. The powder thus obtained is mixed with a small portion of lime when that substance is not previously contained in it, and sufficient water to make it cohere slightly by pressure. (*Weale.*)

fīre-cŏck, *s.* [Eng. *fire* and *cock*.] A street plug for attachment of hose for extinguishing fire, or for other municipal purposes.

fīre-cross, *s.* [Fiery-cross.]

fīred, *pa. par. & a.* [Fire, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb)

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Literally:*

1. Set on fire; kindled; in a flame.

2. Subjected to great heat; as, pottery

II. *Fig.:* Inflamed, excited.

"*Fired* at the sound my genius spreads her wing.
Goldsmith: The Traveller.

fīre-dămp, *s.* [Eng. *fire*, and *damp*.] An explosive mixture of marsh gas (methane CH_4), (q.v.), and air which accumulates in coal-mines.

firedamp-alarm, *s.* An apparatus which indicates the presence of dangerous quantities of gas or firedamp in coal-workings; a gas-alarm or gasoscope.

firedamp indicator, *s.* An instrument invented by Mr. Ansell, founded on the laws of the diffusion of gases. It is essentially an aneroid barometer with a porous tile for its back; by the diffusion of carburetted hydrogen, if any be present, the pressure is increased, and the index marks the difference between the atmospheric and the gaseous pressures.

***fīre-drāke,** *s.* [Eng. *fire*, and *drake*.]

1. A fiery dragon or serpent.

"By the hissing of the snake,
The rustling of the *fire-drake*,
I charge thee thou this place forsake."
Drayton: Nymphidia, v. 1.

2. A fiery meteor; an ignis fatuus.

"It may be 'tis but a glowworm now, but 'twill
Grow to a *firedrake* presently."
Beaum. & Flet.: Beggar's Bush, v. 1.

3. A worker at a furnace or fire; a fireman. (*Ben Jonson.*)

fīre-fĭend, *s.* [Eng. *fire*, and *fiend*.] A fiend assumed to preside over fire. The term is used by a foe of the Fire-worshippers.

"The fellest of the *Fire-fiend's* brood,
Hafed, the demon of the fight, . . .
Is her own loved Gheber maid."
Moore: Fire-worshippers.

fīre-flȳ, *s.* [Eng. *fire*, and *fly*.]

Entom. & Ord. Lang.: Popularly, a comprehensive name for any small insect which flies and is luminous. They belong to the Lampyridæ and the Elateridæ. The *Fulgora lanternaria*, or Lantern-fly, a homopterous insect, is too large to be called a firefly. The Glow-worm (*Lampyris noctiluca*) is also excluded, because the luminous sex, the female one, only crawls. In the case of several foreign Lampyri in hot countries the female, like the male, flies. The firefly of the south of Europe is *Lampyris italica*, that of Canada, *L. canadensis*. An East Indian species may be seen in myriads during the rainy season, glancing round trees as the male of the Ghost-moth, *Hepialus humuli* does here. The firefly of South America is one of the *Elateridæ Elater* or *Pyrophorus noctilucus*.

"Is it where the flower of the orange blows,
And the *fireflies* glance through the myrtle boughs?"
Hemans: The Better Land.

fīre-god, *s.* [Eng. *fire*, and *god*.]

Ord. Lang. & Religions: A god imagined to preside over fire. [Fire-worship.]

"There by the Fire-god's shrine it stands."
Moore: Fire-worshippers.

fī're-hook, *s.* [Eng. *fire*, and *hook.*]

1. A large hook on the end of a pole for tearing down buildings on fire, or to arrest a fire.

"*Fire-hook*, pipe, bucket, all complete."
J. & H. Smith. Rejected Addresses, p. 89

2. *Steam-eng.:* A kind of hook for raking and stirring the furnace fire.

* **fī're-hŏuse,** *s.* [Eng. *fire*, and *house.*] A hearth.

"Peter-pences . . . to be paid out of every *firehouse* in England."—*Fuller: Church History*, 11. iii. 13.

fī're-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *fire*, and *less.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Destitute of or without fire.

"*Fireless* are the valleys far and wide."
Wordsworth: Evening Walk.

2. *Anthrop.:* A term applied to races who are said to be ignorant of any method of producing fire. Many ethnographers doubt if peoples in such a low state of culture exist.

"An unquestionable account of a *fireless* tribe would be of the highest interest to the ethnographer."—*Tylor: Early History of Mankind*, p. 235.

fī're-lŏck, *s.* [Eng. *fire*, and *lock.*]

1. *Lit.:* A musket or other gun provided with a lock furnished with a flint and steel, by means of which fire was produced to discharge it, as distinguished from a matchlock, which was fired by means of a match.

"They had among them sixty *firelocks*, and as many pikes and swords."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

* 2. *Fig.:* A term of contempt.

"Damn that old *firelock*, what a clatter he makes!"
History of Jack Connor, i. 233 (1752).

fī're-măn, *s.* [Eng. *fire*, and *man.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) One who is employed to extinguish fires in cities; a member of a fire-brigade.

"The *fireman* sweats beneath his crooked arms."
Gay: Trivia.

(2) A man employed in attending to the fire of an engine; a stoker.

2. *Fig.:* A man of violent passions; a fire-eater.

"I had last night the fate to drink a bottle with two of these *firemen*."—*Tatler.*

II. *Coal-min.:* A man who is specially employed to examine a coal-mine every morning to see that no fire-damp is present.

fī're-măs-tẽr, *s.* [Eng. *fire*, and *master.*]

1. An officer who directs the manufacture of fireworks.

2. The chief of a fire-brigade.

* **fī're-new (ew** as **ū),** *a.* [Eng. *fire*, and *new.*] New as from the forge; brand-new.

"Your *firenew* stamp of honour is scarce current."
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 3.

fī're-păn, * **fyre-panne,** *s.* [Eng. *fire*, and *pan.*]

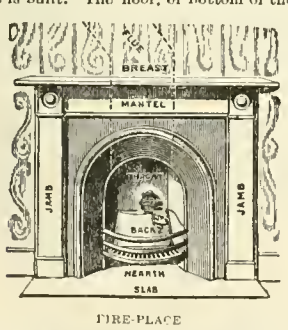
1. A pan or vessel for holding or conveying fire; a fireshovel.

"His *firepans*, and all the vessels thereof, thou shalt make of brass."—*Exodus* xxvii. 3.

2. In a firelock, the receptacle for the priming-powder.

fī're-plāçe, *s.* [Eng. *fire* and *place.*]

Arch: That part of a room in which the fire is built. The floor, or bottom of the fire-



FIRE-PLACE

place is called the hearth, the broad flat stone in front of the hearth is the slab, the vertical sides of the fireplace opening are called the jambs, and the lintel lying on them the mantel. The part of the wall immediately above the mantel is the breast, and the wall behind the fireplace is the back. The tube or passage for the smoke is the flue; the narrow part where the flue opens into the fireplace is the throat. A damper is fixed at the throat to regulate the draught.

fireplace-heater, *s.* A stove or closed grate set within, or principally within, the fireplace, and serving to warm the room, the pipe discharging into the chimney.

fī're-plŭg, *s.* [Eng. *fire*, and *plug.*] A device for connecting a fire or watering hose with a branch from a main. It usually consists of a screw nozzle, to which the hose may be coupled, and a key and rod by which the valve is moved.

fī're-pŏt, *s.* [Eng. *fire*, and *pot.*]

1. The box or pot in a stove which holds the fuel. Especially applied to a frustum of a hollow cone or conoid, used in base-burning and other heating stoves.

2. A crucible. In various metallurgic operations the crucible is always termed the *pot.*

3. A small earthen pot filled with combustible materials, used in military operations.

* **fīr'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *fir(e); -er.*]

1. One who sets fire to anything: an incendiary.

"Others bound Moussel, and the rest marched as a guard for defence of these *firers*."—*Carew: Cornwall*, fo. 156.

2. One who discharges a firearm.

fī're-rāis-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *fire*, and *raising.*] The act of setting on fire; incendiarism, arson.

"Their wars, their robberies, their *fire-raisings*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

fī're-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *fire*, and *ship.*]

1. *Lit.:* A vessel freighted with combustibles and explosives, and turned adrift so as to float among the vessels of the enemy, against a bridge or other object which may be burned by the fire or destroyed by the resulting explosion. In 1760 they formed a regular portion of the British navy. As a distinct class of vessels, they are now discontinued.

"He found them hauled up into shoal water where no large man-of-war could get at them. He therefore determined to attack them with his *fireships* and boats."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

* 2. *Fig.:* A prostitute.

fī're-shŏv-ęl, *s.* [Eng. *fire*, and *shovel.*] A shovel for putting coals on to a fire.

"The neighbours are coming out with forks and *fireshovels*, and spits, and other domestic weapons."—*Dryden: Spanish Friar*, iv. 1.

fī're-sīde, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *fire*, and *side.*]

A. *As subst.:* The side of a fire-place; the hearth: hence, used for home.

"The seat of the martyr was still vacant at the *fireside*."—*Macaulay. Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to the hearth or home; home, domestic.

fī're-stĭck, *s.* [Eng. *fire* and *stick.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A lighted stick or brand; a firebrand.

"Children, when they play with *firesticks*, move and whirl them round so fast, that the motion will cozen their eyes, and represent an entire circle of fire to them."—*Digby: On Bodies.*

II. *Anthrop.:* A stick used in any way for producing fire. [STICK-AND-GROOVE, FIRE-DRILL.]

"Flint and steel could not drive it [the fire-drill] out of use among the natives, who went on carrying every man his *firesticks*."—*Tylor: Early History of Mankind*, p. 239.

fī're-stōne, *s.* [Eng. *fire*, and *stone.*]

1. *Mineralogy:*

(1) [PYRITES].

(2) A kind of sandstone capable of bearing a high degree of heat, and of resisting the action of fire.

2. *Petrol.:* A local term for the Upper Greensand of Petersfield, &c.

fī're-tāil, *s.* [Eng. *fire*, and *tail.*] A popular name for the hymenopterous family Chrysididæ, of which the Ruby-tailed fly (*Chrysis ignita*) is the type.

* **fī're-wărd, fī're-wărd-ęn,** *s.* [Eng. *fire*, and *ward, warden.*] An officer who had the superintendence of firemen.

fī're-wood, *s.* [Eng. *fire*, and *wood.*] Wood for burning; fuel.

fī're-wŏrk, *s.* [Eng. *fire*, and *work.*]

* 1. Work done in the fire.

"Whereon the devil frames his *fireworke*."—*Breton: A Murmurer*, p. 10.

2. A preparation, in various shapes, of gunpowder, sulphur, and other inflammable materials, used for explosion at times of public rejoicing, &c.

"The king would have me present the princess with some delightful ostentation, or pageant, or antick, or *firework*."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 1.

3. A name given to various combustible preparations used in war.

4. An exhibition or display of fire-works; pyrotechnics. (*Obsolete in the singular.*)

"The night before last the Duke of Richmond gave a *firework*."—*Walpole To Mann*, ii. 297.

* **fī're-wŏrk-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *firework; -er.*] An officer of artillery, subordinate to the fire-master.

fīr'-ĭng, *pr. par., a.* & *s.* [FIRE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par.* & *particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of setting on fire or kindling.

"The *firing* of villages."—*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 208.

2. The act of discharging a firearm.

3. Fuel.

"For forage, food, and *firing* call."
Scott: Marmion, iii. 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Farriery:* The act of canterizing; the application of a cautery.

2. *Furnace:* The mode of introducing fuel into the furnace and working it. Hard-firing: charges in quick succession, with frequent stoking. Heavy-firing: large charges of fuel and frequent stoking. Known also as Close-firing, Thick-firing, and Charging, from the large body of fuel introduced at a time. Light-firing: moderate and frequent in quantity; coking the charge on the dead-plate, and then pushing it on to the coals. Also called Open-firing, as the charge is thinly spread on the grate-bars and the draft is free.

3. *Glass-man.:* The process of fixing the colours upon glass. The colours are metallic oxides, ground up with flint glass and borax, and laid by a paint-brush upon the pieces or sheets of crown-glass. These are then removed to the kiln, where the colours become fused and unite inseparably with the surface of the glass on which they are laid, the flux enabling the colour to melt before the glass plate becomes distorted by the heat. The crown-glass being a silicate of potash and lime, is much more intractable than a glass into whose composition lead enters.

firing-iron, *s.* A farrier's cautery.

firing-machine, *s.*

Mech.: An apparatus for feeding an engine with fuel.

* **fĭrk,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Etym. doubtful. Perhaps connected with *freak* (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To beat, to whip, to correct, to punish.

"I will *firk* your father whether you see or no."—*Chapman: All Fools*, iii. 1.

B. *Intrans.:* To spring, to go off or fly out suddenly.

* **fĭrk,** *s.* [FIRK, *v.*]

1. A stroke, a lash.

2. A freak, a trick.

"What new *firk* of folly has entered into the rascal's head?"—*Davenant: The Man's the Master* (1669).

* **fĭrk'-ẽr-ў,** *s.* [Eng. *firk; -ery.*] A freak, a prank.

* **fĭr'-kĭn,** *s.* [O. Dut. *vier* = four, and suff. *-kin*, as in *kilderkin.* (*Skeat.*)]

1. A measure of capacity; the fourth part of a barrel, or nine gallons.

"Strutt's servants get such a haunt a'out that shop, that it will cost us many a *firkin* of strong beer to bring them back again."—*Arbuthnot.*

2. The quantity of liquid which a firkin would hold.

"There were set six waterpots of stone . . . containing two or three *firkins* apiece."—*John* ii. 6.

3. A small wooden vessel used for butter, tallow, &c., and of no fixed capacity.

"Now list to another, that miracle s brother,
Which was done with a *firkin* of powder."
Denham: A Second Western Wonder.

*** fĭr'-lŏt, * fer-lot,** *s.* [A corrupt. of *four* and *lot.*] A dry measure formerly in use in Scotland, but now abolished: the fourth part of a boll. The wheat *firlot* had a capacity of 2,214 cubic inches, and the barley *firlot* of 3,232 cubic inches; hence the wheat *firlot* exceeded the old English bushel by 33 cubic inches, and the imperial bushel by 4 cubic inches.

"That the saidis [saidis] tenandis sall inbring & deliuer to the said Abbot, conuent, & thair officiaris, the said xxvi bollis & iii *ferlotis* of meile within the said abbay."—*Act. Audit. A.* 1434, p. 36.

fĭrm, * ferme, * firme, *a., adv., & s.* [O. Fr. *ferme*, from Lat. *firmus*; Ital. *fermo*; Sp. & Port. *firme.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Fixed; closely united or compressed; hard, solid, compact.

"The flakes of his flesh are joined together: they are *firm* in themselves, and they cannot be moved."—*Job* xli. 23.

2. Solid, hard; opposed to fluid.

"A frozen continent . . . which on *firm* land
Thaws not, but rather heap and ruin seems
Of ancient pile." *Milton: P. L.*, ii. 589.

3. Fixed, constant, steady; not easily moved: stable, resolute, unshaken.

"*Firme* and strong agaynst all worldly desyres."—*Udal Matthew* iv.

4. Fixed or determined; sure; held or maintained with firmness and resolution: as, a *firm* determination.

"The great encouragement is the assurance of a future reward, the *firm* persuasion whereof is enough to raise us above anything in the world."—*Tillotson.*

* 5. Fixed, certain, inviolable, unalterable.

"To establish a royal statute, and to make a *firm* decree."—*Daniel* vi. 7.

6. Firmly set, sure.

"The *firm* fixture of thy foot."
Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor, iii. 3.

B. *As adv.:* Firmly.

"We hold *firm* to the works of God, and to the sense which is God's lamp."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

C. *As substantive:*

* 1. A signature or mark by which a writing or document is *firmed* or made valid.

"Any patriarch who writes his name or *firm* in black characters." — *Rycaut.: State of the Greek Church*, p. 90.

2. A partnership or association of two or more persons for carrying on a business; a commercial house; the name or title under which a business is carried on.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *firm*, *fixed*, *solid*, and *stable*: "That is *firm* which is not easily shaken: that is *fixed* which is fastened to something else, and not easily torn: that is *solid* which is able to bear, and does not easily give way: that is *stable* which is able to make a stand against resistance or the effects of time. In the moral sense *firmness* is used only for the purpose, or such actions as depend on the purpose; *fixed* is used either for the mind, or for outward circumstances; *solid* is applicable to things in general, in an absolute sense; *stable* is applicable to things in a relative sense." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *firm* and *hard*, see HARD.

firm-footed, *a.* Having firm or sure foothold; standing firmly or surely.

firm-set, *a.* Fixed firmly; firm.

*** fĭrm, * ferm-en,** *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *fermer*; Prov. *fermar*; Ital. *fermare*; O Sp. & Port. *firmar*, from Lat. *firmo* = to make firm or secure; *firmus* = firm.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To fix firmly or steadily.

"[He] upon his cards and compass *firms* his eye,
The masters of his long experiment."
Spenser: F. Q., II. vii. 1.

2. To render firm or solid; to consolidate; to solidify.

3. To confirm, to establish.

"Proceed and *firm* those omens thou hast made."
Pope: Statius; Thebaid, i.

4. To strengthen, to confirm, to establish.

"That folk is noght *fermed* in the feith."
P. Plowman, 5,751.

B. *Intrans.:* To become firm, solid, or consolidated.

fĭr'-ma-mĕnt, * fyr-ma-mente, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *firmamentum* = (1) a support, (2) the firmament, from *firmo* = to make firm, solid, or secure.]

I. Ordinary Language:

* 1. That which makes strong or firm; a foundation, a basis.

"Custom is the *firmament* of the law."—*Jer. Taylor.*

2. The portion of the sky visible from any place.

"And God said Let there be a *firmament* in the midst of the waters."—*Genesis* i. 6.

¶ Our translators took the word firmament from the Vulgate [*firmamentum*]. The translators of the Vulgate again took the idea of stability embodied in the word *firmamentum* from the Septuagint στερέωμα (*stereōma*), but in reality the term in the original Hebrew רָקִיעַ (*rakia*), implies not anything strong, but an expanse. It is from the verb רָקַע (*raqa*) = to beat, to beat out, to stretch out.

* 3. A strong position in logic.

"By setting down this position or *firmament*."—*Bacon: Of the Interpretation of Nature.*

* II. *Astron.:* The orb of the fixed stars, or the most remote of the celestial spheres.

*** fĭr-ma-mĕn'-tal,** *a.* [Eng. *firmament*; *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the firmament; celestial; being of the upper regions.

"An hollow crystal pyramid he takes,
In *firmamental* waters dipt above."
Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, ccixxxi.

fĭr'-man, or **fĭr-man',** *s.* [Pers. *farmán* = a mandate: cogn. with Sanac. *pramána* = a measure, a scale, an authority, from *pra* = = Pers. *far*, Gr. πρό (*pro*) before, and *ma* = to measure, with suff. *-ana* (*Skeat*).] A decree, mandate, or order of an Eastern monarch, as of the Sultan of Turkey, issued for any purpose, as a passport, a permit, a licence, &c.

"And now with him I fain must prate
Of *firmans*, imports, levies, state."
Byron: Bride of Abydos, i. 14.

¶ A firman differs from a Hatti-sherif in that the former is signed by any minister, while the latter is confirmed by the hand of the sovereign himself, and is therefore considered irrevocable.

*** fĭrm'-ạnce, * fĕrm'-ạnce,** [Fr. *fermance.*] State of confinement.

"In his first restraint, come to bee considered, the surenesse, end, and degree thereof. The surenesse is cleered in the person apprehender, and manner of *fermance*."—*Forbes: On Revelation*, p. 211.

*** fĭr'-mạ-rў,** *s.* [FIRM, *a.*]

Old Law: The right of a tenant to his lands and tenements.

*** fĭrm-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Low Lat. *firmatio*, from *firmatus*, pa. par. of *firmo.*] The act of fixing or making fixed, firm or steady.

*** fĭrm'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *firm*, v.; *-er.*] One who or that which makes firm or steady.

firmer-chisel, *s.* A chisel, usually thin in proportion to its width. It has a tang to enter the handle, in contradistinction to the framing-chisel, which has a socket into which the handle fits. Firmer-chisels are usually eight or twelve in a set of different widths. They are shorter than paring-chisels, and lighter than framing-chisels.

*** fĭrm'-ĭ-tўde,** *s.* [Lat. *firmitudo*, from *firmus* = firm, fixed.] The quality or state of being firm, fixed, or secure; strength, solidity, steadiness, firmness.

"Jehovah signifies *firmitude* of being."—*Goodwin: Works*, iv. 31.

*** fĭrm'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [O. Fr. *firmité*; Fr. *fermeté*; Prov. *fermetat*; Lat. *firmitas*, from *firmus* = firm.] Strength, firmness, solidity, steadiness.

"The strength and *firmity* of my assent."—*Chillingworth: Religion of Protestants*, pt. i., ch. vi.

*** fĭrm'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *firm*; *-less.*]

1. Shifting, unstable.

"*Firmless* sands of this vast desert here."
Sylvester: The Lawe, 926.

2. Weak; without firmness, strength, or resolution. (*Pope*, in *Ogilvie.*)

fĭrm'-lў, * ferme-ly, * firme-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *firm*; *-ly.*]

1. In a firm, fixed, or secure manner; strongly, securely.

"His breastplate first that was of substance pure,
Before his noble hart he *firmely* bound."
Spenser: Muiopotmos.

2. Steadily, immovably, steadfastly, constantly.

"It may be doubted whether there ever existed a human being whose mind was quite as *firmly* toned at eighty as at forty."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

fĭrm'-nĕss, * firme-nesse, *s.* [Eng. *firm*; *-ness.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. The quality or state of being solid, compact, or hard; solidity, compactness.

"It would become by degrees of greater consistency and *firmness*, so as to resemble an habitable earth."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

2. Durability, stability.

"Both the easiness and *firmness* of union might be conjectured, for that both people are of the same language."—*Bayward.*

3. Certainty, sureness.

"In persons already possessed with notions of religion, the understanding cannot be brought to change them, but by great examination of the truth and *firmness* of the one, and the flaws and weakness of the other."—*South: Sermons.*

4. A firm, steady, or resolute state of mind; resolution, constancy, fixedness of purpose; steadiness.

"Those who had recommended the amnesty represented with profound respect, but with *firmness*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

5. Courage, resolution, determination.

"A Spartan *firmness* with Athenian wit."
Byron: Childish Recollections.

II. *Phrenology:* An organ said to produce determination, resolution, constancy, and perseverance. It is situated towards the back part of the head, between Self-esteem and Veneration.

¶ For the difference between *firmness* and *constancy*, see CONSTANCY.

fĭr'-ō-la, *s.* [Fr. *firole.* The name was given by Peron, remote etym. doubtful: Agassiz suggests Fr. *fiole* = a little bottle, a phial.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Firolidæ (q.v.). Fourteen species are known, all recent, besides six more ranked under a subgenus. They are found in the seas of warm and temperate climates, and are often transparent, with golden spots.

fī-rŏl'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *firola*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Nucleobranchiate Mollusca. The animal is elongated, cylindrical, translucent, furnished with a ventral fin and a tail-fin used in swimming, the gill exposed on the posterior part of the back, or covered by a small hyaline shell. Known genera three, one of which, Carinaria, has been found fossil in the Miocene. [CARINARIA, FIROLA.] (*Woodward.*)

*** firre,** *s.* [FIR.]

*** fir-rene, * fir-ren, * fir-rin, * fir-ron,** *a.* [Eng. *fir*; *-en.*] Made of fir.

"A fayr *firrene* bowe." *Havelok*, 2,076.

fĭr'-rĭngs, *s. pl.* [FURRINOS.]

† fĭr'-rў, *a.* [Eng. *fir*; *-y.*] Consisting or of the nature of firs; containing firs.

"In *firry* woodlands making moan."
Tennyson: Miller's Daughter.

fīrst, * ferste, * firste, * fyrst, * fyrste, *a., adv., & s.* [A.S. *fyrst*; cogn. with Dut. *voorste*; Icel. *fyrstr*; Dan. & Sw. *förste* (a.), *först* (adv.); O. H. Ger. *furisto* = first; Ger. *furst* = a prince, a chief. *First* is the superlative of *fore*, by the addition of *-st* (= *-est*) with vowel-change (*Skeat*).] [FORE.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. The ordinal of one; that which precedes or is in order before all others in a series.

"In the six hundredth and *first* year, in the *first* month, the *first* day of the month, the waters were dried up from off the earth."—*Genesis* viii. 13.

2. Preceding all others in point of time; earliest.

"Arms and the man I sing, the *first* who bore
His course to Latium from the Trojan shore."
Dryden: Virgil: Æneid i. 1.

3. Preceding all others in rank, dignity, or excellence; chief, highest, noblest.

"If any man desire to be *first*, the same shall be last of all, and servant of all."—*Mark* ix. 35.

* 4. Best-beloved.

"My *first* son
Where will you go? Take good Cominius
With thee." *Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, iv. 1.

B. *As adverb:*

1. Before all others in order; earliest, soonest.

"Which *first* begins to crow."—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, ii. 1.

2. For the first time; originally; at first.

"To me, fair friend, you never can be old,
For as you were when *first* your eye I eyed,
Such seems your beauty still."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 104.

3. In the first place; before any other consideration; firstly.

"*First*, metals are more durable than plants; secondly, they are more solid and hard; thirdly, they are wholly subterraneous; whereas plants are part above earth, and part under the earth."—*Bacon.*

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Music:* The upper part in a duet, trio, &c.

2. *Univ.:* A place in the first class: as, He took a double *first.*

¶ 1. *At first:*

(1) At or in the beginning; originally, primarily.

"Creatures that can provide for themselves *at first*, without the assistance of parents."—*Bentley: Boyle Lectures.*

*(2) At once.

"They will come *at first*."—*Andrewes: Sermons*, v. 352.

2. *First or last:* At one time or another; at some time.

"But sure a general doom on man is passed,
And all are fools and lovers *first or last*."
Dryden. (*Johnson.*)

first-begot, first-begotten, *a.* & *s.*

A. *As adj.:* First-born; eldest among children.

"His *first-begot*, we know; and sore have felt."
Milton: P. L., i. 89.

B. *As subst.:* The eldest among children; the firstborn.

first-born, *a.* & *s.*

A. *As adjective:*

1. First brought forth; eldest born.

2. Earliest, first.

"The *first-born* efforts of my youthful muse."
Cowper: Task, iv. 701.

B. *As subst.:* The eldest among children; the first in order of birth.

"Last, with one midnight stroke, all the *first-born*
Of Egypt must lie dead." *Milton: P. L.*, xii. 189.

first-class, *a., adv.,* & *s.*

A. *As adj.:* First-rate; of the highest excellence, degree.

B. *As adverb:*

1. In a most excellent manner or degree.

2. In the first or best class of carriage: as, To travel *first-class.*

C. *As substantive:*

Univ.: A place in the first or highest class.

first-coat, *s.*

Plaster.: The primary coat of coarse-stuff. That of two-coat work is called laying, when executed on lath, and rendering when on brick. The first coat of three-coat work is called pricking-up on lath, roughing-in on brick.

first-day, *s.* The name given by the Quakers to the Lord's-day or Sunday, as being the first day of the week.

first-end, *s.* The beginning. (*Prov.*)

first-endeavouring, *a.* Making its first efforts.

"Hail, native language, that by sinews weak
Didst move my *first-endeavouring* tongue to speak."
Milton: College Exercise.

first-floor, *s.*

1. The ground-floor of a building.

2. In England and some American cities the floor or story next above the ground-floor.

first-footing, *s.* A Scottish practice still existing in Edinburgh, and, we presume, in other places. Late in the evening of December 31 in each year, two or three thousand of the common people assemble in the vicinity of the Edinburgh Tron Church, to ascertain on good evidence when the new year commences. When the clock is about to strike twelve they cheer so loudly that the strokes are not heard. Instantly that it has finished, they depart for the purpose of *first-footing;* that is, each one tries to be the first person that year to cross the threshold of his friend's house and wish him the compliments of the season. On such occasions also not a few are accustomed to drink their friends' health at the manifest risk of their own.

first-fruit, first-fruits, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As substantive (Of both forms):*

1. The fruit or produce of any kind first matured and collected in any season.

2. The first profits of any office, &c., as—

(1) *Feudal tenure:* The year's profit of the land after the death of the tenant, which was payable to the king,

(2) *Eccles.:* The first year's income of a spiritual benefice.] [Annat.]

"The *first-fruits* and tenths, which had not yet been surrendered to the Church."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

3. The earliest or first effects or results of anything.

B. *As adj.:* (*Of the form* first-fruit): Earliest, original, first.

"Men known and men unknown, sick, lame, and blind,
With *first-fruit* offerings crowd to bend the knee."
Wordsworth: Sonnet, Calais, August, 1802.

first-hand, *a., adv.,* & *s.*

A. *As adj.:* Obtained direct from the first or original source; direct.

B. *As adv.:* Obtained direct from the first or original source; directly from the producer or manufacturer.

C. *As subst.:* Direct transfer from the producer, without the intervention of an agent.

¶ *At first-hand:* Directly; without the intervention of an agent.

first-mate, *s.*

Naut.: The chief officer of a merchant-vessel, next in rank to the captain.

first-mover, *s.*

Mech.: The prime mover, or original propelling or motive power.

first-proof, *s.*

Print.: The first rough impression of a sheet taken for correction.

first-rate, *a., adv.,* & *s.*

A. *As adj.:* Of the first or highest class or rank; of the highest excellence.

"Pyrrhus certainly considered her as a *first-rate* military power."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. xiii. pt. i., § 2.

B. *As adv.:* In a first-rate manner; excellently.

C. *As substantive:*

Naut.: A war-ship of the highest class or rate.

***first'-hood,** *s.* [Eng. *first*, and *hood.*] A state or condition of priority.

"In election Christ held this primacy, the *firsthood*."
—*Goodwin: Works*, vol. i., acr. 6.

first'-ling, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *first;* dimin. suff. *-ling.*]

***A,** *As adj.:* That is first produced or brought forth; first-born.

"All the *firstling* males that come of thy herd."—*Deuteronomy* xv. 19.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* That which is first born or produced; the first-born.

"To suffer for the *firstlings* of the flocks."
Dryden: Epistle xv. 55.

2. *Fig.:* The first produce or offspring; the first result.

"The very *firstlings* of my heart shall be
The *firstlings* of my hand."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 1.

first'-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *first; -ly.*]

1. In the first place: as, the first consideration; first.

2. In the beginning.

"The wound the old serpent *firstly* gave us."
Sylvester: Du Bartas.

***first'-ship,** *s.* [Eng. *first; -ship.*] A beginning, an origin.

"Two *firstships* met in this man."—*Fuller: Worthies; Suffolk*, ii. 340.

firth, *s.* [Frith.] A frith.

"Nor tempt the stormy *firth* to-day."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, vi. 24.

***fisc (1), *fisque,** *s.* [O. Fr. *fisque;* Lat. *fiscus* = (1) a basket, (2) a treasury.] A treasury, an exchequer; the public purse or exchequer.

"They had resolved to appropriate to the *fisc* a certain proportion of the landed property of their conquered country."—*Burke: French Revolution.*

***fisc (2),** *s.* [A.S. *fisc.*] A fish (q.v.).

"Thar is fughel, thar is *fisc*." *Layamon*, i. 53.

fisc'-al, *a.* & *s.* [O. Fr. from *fisque* = the public purse, from Lat. *fiscus.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the public revenue or exchequer.

"To be extinguished by *fiscal* difficulties."—*Burke: French Revolution.*

***B.** *As substantive:*

1. Revenue; income of a sovereign or state.

"War, as it is entertained by diet, so can it not be long maintained by the ordinary *fiscal* and receipt."—*Bacon: War with Spain.*

2. A treasurer.

3. A procurator-fiscal (q.v.).

4. In Spain and Portugal, the king's solicitor or attorney-general.

fiscal lands, *s.pl.* Lands, among the Franks, set apart for the use of the sovereign, to support his dignity, and to give him the means of rewarding merit or valour, for which purpose they were granted by him to his subjects, on condition of personal service in the field being rendered to him by the grantees.

fisch'-ŏr-īte, *s.* [From Dr. G. Fischer, who wrote on the palæontology of Russia.]

Min.: An orthorhombic, translucent, green mineral of vitreous lustre; its hardness, 5; its sp. gr., 2·46. Compos.: Phosphoric acid, 29·03; alumina, 38·47; water, 27·50. Found at Nischne Tagilsk. (*Dana, &c.*)

fĭş'-ĕt, *s.* [Sp. *fusette;* Fr. *fustet.*] [Fustic.]

fisct-wood, *s.*

Bot.: The wood of *Rhus Cotinus.*

fĭş'-ĕ-tĭn, *s.* [*Fiset; -in.*]

Chem.: The yellow colouring-matter of Fisetwood, a species of sumach, *Rhus cotinus.* Fisetin crystallizes in needles which have the formula, $C_{15}H_{10}O_6$.

fĭsh, *fis, *fisc, *fisch, *fiss, *fisshe, *fyche, *fysch, *fysshe, *s.* [A.S. *fisc;* cogn. with Dut. *visch;* Icel. *fiskr;* Dan. *fisk;* Ger. *fisch;* Sw. *fisk;* Goth. *fisks;* O. Fris. *fisk;* Wel. *pysg;* Ir. & Gael. *iasg;* Lat. *piscis.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One of the class of animals described in II. 1.

2. The flesh of fish used as food.

"Tis well thou art not *fish*."—*Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet*, i. 1.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Zool.* (Pl. *fishes;* Lat. *Pisces*): The fifth and last class of vertebrated animals. Like Reptiles and Amphibians, they have cold red blood; but, unlike them, they are normally fitted for a permanently aquatic life by being provided with branchiæ or gills which do not pass away. The covering is of scales. Propulsion is by fins, into which the four limbs of the more typical vertebrates are transformed. [Fin.] The skeleton varies greatly in the degree of its consolidation. Most modern fishes have it bony; but some well-known families, notably the Sharks and Rays, have it cartilaginous, whilst in the highly aberrant Lancelet (Amphioxus) it almost disappears. In all fishes but the last-named genus there is a heart, which as a rule has but one auricle and one ventricle. The forms of the several genera vary, the normal one approaching what is mathematically called the solid of least resistance. The sexes are distinct. Propagation is by means of ova, and fishes are prolific beyond all conception. About 8,000 species are known. Linnæus had a class Pisces, but he excluded from it various genuine fish-genera: *Squalus, Raia, Ostracion, Diodon,* &c., calling them *Amphibia Nantes.* (*Linnæus: Systema Natura*, 3rd ed., 1767). Cuvier divided them into two series, (1) Fish properly so called, Common Fish (*i.e.*, Osseous Fishes), and (2) Chondropterygii or Cartilaginous Fishes. The first are divided into the orders Plectognathi, Lophobranchii, Malacopterygii, and Acanthopterygii (q.v.). (*Griffith: Cuvier*, 1834 pp. 6, 7, 8.) For the classification of Agassiz, see 2. *Palæont.* Prof. Owen, slightly modifying the classification of Prof. J. Muller, divides the class into the eleven following orders — Dermopteri, Malacopteri, Pharyngonathi, Anacanthini, Acanthopteri, Plectognathi, Lophobranchii, Ganoidei, Protopteri, Holocephali, and Plagiostomi. (*Owen: Compar. Anat. Invertebr. Anim.*, 1846, pp. 47–51.) Prof. Huxley divides them into the six following orders—Dipnoi, Elasmobranchii, Ganoidei, Teleostei, Marsipobranchii, and Pharyngobranchii.

2. *Palæont.:* Fishes being the lowest vertebrates in organization seem, as might have been expected, to have been the first of that kingdom brought into being; they appear in the Upper Silurian rocks of Britain, and are found in every marine formation since deposited. Teeth, the spines called ichthyodorulites, scales, and even the whole external framework occur in various formations. To meet the necessities of the palæontologist, Louis Agassiz, about 1840, or earlier, divided

fishes by their scales alone into four orders—Cycloidei, Ctenoidei, Ganoidei, and Placoidei (q.v.). The oldest fossil fish is generally considered a placo-ganoid one. It is a Pteraspis from the base of the Lower Ludlow Rocks. Ichthyodorulites at the top of the Upper Ludlow may be of the Cestraciont family. In the Old Red Sandstone, as the readers of Hugh Miller's works know, fishes abound so much so that it has been called the Age of Fishes. The oldest genera are Cephalaspis, Acanthodes, &c., from the Lower Old Red Sandstone of Scotland. In the Middle Old Red follow Pterichthys, Coccosteus, Diplopterus, Dipterus, Asterolepis, &c., and in the Upper Holoptychius. Some are so abnormal in aspect that only an expert could tell that they were fishes at all; others so much the reverse that a child could name correctly their class. The Dipnoi, or Mud Fishes, now first appear. In the Carboniferous rocks Ganoids are still numerous, but many Plagiostomous fishes occur. With the commencement of the Mesozoic rocks the Ganoids lose their preponderance, and an antique pattern of tail, called the heterocercal [HETEROCERCAL], one which had hitherto been usual, now becomes rare, its place being taken by the modern or homocercal tail [HOMOCERCAL]. In the Cretaceous period the Teleostean or Bony fishes begin, with Ctenoid or Cycloid scales. If the resemblance pointed out by Prof. Huxley between Pteraspis and Cephalaspis on the one hand, and the Teleostean Siluroids on the other, are those of affinity (*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, 1858, pt. i., 278 to 280), the regularity of this line of progressive development would be overthrown: if those of analogy only, no such consequence follows.

fish-backed, *a.* Swelling upwards, like a fish's back.

fish-bar, *s.* The splice-bar which breaks the joint of two meeting objects, as of railroad rails or scarfed timber. [FISHING.]

fish-beam, *s.* A beam with a bulging belly.

fish-bellied, *a.* Bellying on the under side, as a beam, a rail, &c.

fish-belly, *s.*
Bot.: Cnicus heterophyllus.

fish-block, *s.*
Naut.: The block of the fish-tackle for raising the anchor.

*** fish-brow, * fisc-browe,** *s.* Broth made with fish.
"Hic garus, *fisc-browe*." — *Wright's Vol. of Vocab.*, p. 241.

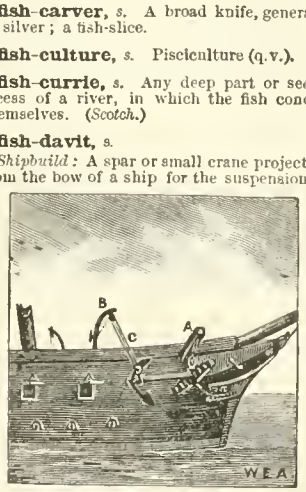
fish-carle, *s.* A fisherman.

fish-carver, *s.* A broad knife, generally of silver; a fish-slice.

fish-culture, *s.* Pisciculture (q.v.).

fish-currie, *s.* Any deep part or secret recess of a river, in which the fish conceal themselves. (*Scotch.*)

fish-davit, *s.*
Shipbuild: A spar or small crane projecting from the bow of a ship for the suspension of



B. FISH-DAVIT.
A. Cat-head. C. Fish-fall.

the tackle, called the fish-fall, used in hauling up the arms of the anchor in getting it aboard. The fish-davit is such a distance abaft the cat-head as the length of the anchor may require, and is used to lift the fluke of the anchor to the bill-board; a roller keeps the fluke from bruising the vessel's side. In preparing for letting go the anchor, it is suspended by its throat from the fish-davit by a chain or rope called the shank-painter, which is cast loose simultaneously with the cat-head stopper, the two being secured on board by means of movable pins called tumblers, which are moved by a lever and disengage the chains or ropes at the same instant.

fish-day, * fisshe-day, * fysshe-day, *s.* A day on which fish is eaten; a fast-day.
"Hastelattes for *fysshe*day."—*Liber Cure Cocorum*, p. 37.

fish-eye, *s. & a.* (See the compound.)
† *Fish-eye stone:*
Min.: Apophyllite. (*Rossiter.*)

fish-fall, *s.*
Naut.: The tackle depending from the fish-davit and used in hauling up the arms of the anchor.

fish-flake, *s.* A structure on which fish are spread to be air and sun-dried. [FLAKE.]

fish-front, *s.*
Naut.: Curved pieces of timber bound upon the outside of a broken spar to stiffen it and make it serviceable. (*American.*)

fish-garth, *s.* A staked or dammed enclosure on the margin of a river to form a fish-preserve.

fish-globe, *s.* A spherical glass vessel in which gold and silver fish are kept.

fish-glue, *s.* Isinglass (q.v.).

fish-guano, *s.* The excreta of fishes, sold as guano.

fish-hawk, *s.*
Ornith.: Pandion haliaëtus, the Osprey, or Fishing Eagle.

fish-hook, *s.*
I. A hook with which fish are caught.
"A sharp point, bent upward and backward, like a *fish-hook*."—*Grew: Museum.*
2. [FISH-TACKLE].

fish-joint, *s.*
Rail. Eng.: A plate or pair of plates fastened upon the junction of a couple of meeting portions of a beam or plate. The fish-joint for connecting railway-rails was designed in 1847, and was soon extensively used. [FISHING.]

fish-knife, *s.* A fish-slice (q.v.); a knife for eating fish.

fish-ladder, *s.* A dam with a series of steps to enable fish to ascend the fall by a succession of leaps. [FISH-WAY.]

fish-leaves, *s.*
Bot.: Potamogeton natans. (*Britten & Holland.*)

*** fish-leep, fysch-leep,** *s.* A fish-basket.
"*Fysch-leep. Nassa.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

*** fish-lock,** *s.* A fish-weir.
"Catched in the nets, in kiddels or *fish-locks*."—*Money Masters All Things* (1698), p. 86.

fish-louse, *s.*
Zoology:
I. The Crustaceous genus Caligus, order Pœcilopoda. The species are parasitic upon various fishes.
2. The Crustaceous genus Cymothoa, belonging to the Isopoda.

fish-meter, *s.* An officer appointed by the local authorities to inspect all fish which comes in to the market.

fish-mint, *s.*
Bot.: Mentha aquatica.

fish-oil, *s.* Oil obtained from the bodies of fishes and marine animals, as whales, porpoises, sharks' and cods' livers, &c.

fish-plate, *s.*
Rail. Eng.: A plate used to secure together the ends of adjacent rails, to hold them strictly in line, avoiding lateral deflection or sagging. It usually consists of a plate on each side of the joint, clasping the web of the rail, and secured by bolts and nuts. [FISHING.]

fish-poison, *s.*
Bot.: Lepidium Piscidium.

fish-pool, * fischepole, *s.* A fishpond.
"To a *fische-pole* he come." *Sevyn Sages*, 853.

fish-pot, *s.* An open-mouthed wicker basket containing bait, and sunk in the haunts of fish to catch them.

fish-royal, *s.*
Law: A "fish" which, when thrown ashore or caught near the coast is the property of the sovereign. Whales (which are mammals and not fish) and sturgeons are fishes-royal.

fish-sauce, *s.* Sauce, such as anchovy, to be eaten with fish.

fish-semblance, *s.* A mythologic monster partaking of the nature of or resembling a fish.
"*Fish-semblances* of green and azure hue."
Keats Endymion, ii. 717.

fish-skin, *s.* The rough skin of the dog-fish or shark is used as a rasp. Shagreen is a leather of fish-skin. The skins of the porpoise, beluga, and seal are tanned. Eel-skins are used as whang (q.v.). Sole and other skins are used in making a kind of isinglass for clarifying liquors.
Fish-skin disease:
Med.: Ichthyosis, a horny condition of the skin.

fish-slice, *s.* A broad-bladed silver knife used for serving fish at table. The trowel-shaped blade enables a portion of fish to be removed from the backbone without breaking it into unsightly fragments.

fish-sound, *s.* The swimming-bladder or air-sac of a fish. That of a cod is eaten; isinglass is prepared from those of some other fish.

fish-strainer, *s.*
I. A colander with handles, used for raising fish from the fish-kettle.
2. A perforated earthenware slab placed at the bottom of a dish to drain the water from cooked fish.

fish-tackle, *s.*
Naut.: A purchase to raise the flukes of an anchor to the gunwale for stowage after being catted. A fish-fall. A large hook, called a fish-hook, is attached to the end.

fish-tail, *s. & a.*
A. *As subst.:* The tail of a fish.
B. *As adj.:* Resembling in shape the tail of a fish.
Fish-tail burner: A gas burner whose burning jet assumes a two-lobed form, like the tail of a fish.
Fish-tail propeller: A single-winged propeller hinged to the stern-post, and oscillating like the tail of a fish.

fish-tongue, *s.* An instrument used by dentists for the removal of the wisdom-teeth, the last in the dental range.

fish-torpede, *s.* [TORPEDO.]

fish-trap, *s.* A box or basket set in a river, and having bait slung in a bag to attract fish: it is sprung by hand. A basket, net, or staked area with a divergent-sided or funnel-shaped opening through which fish pass, and in which they find a difficulty in retracing their course, owing to obstacles or blind sacs.

*** fish-trowel,** *s.* A fish-slice (q.v.).

fish-way, *s.* A device to enable a fish to ascend a fall. It may consist of a series of steps over which the water descends, turning a fall into a cascade, and sometime known as a fish-ladder; or it may consist of a chute with a sinuous track for diminishing the velocity and assisting the passage of the fish to the level above the dam.

fish-weir, *s.* A fish-garth (q.v.).

fish-wood, *s.*
Bot.: Piscidia erythrina.

fish (2), *s.* [Fr. *fiche* = (1) a gardener's dibble, (2) a peg used to mark distances; *ficher* = to fix.]
I. *Ord. Lang.:* A counter used in games.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Nautical:*

(1) One of a pair of bars laid on opposite sides along and tightly lashed to a spar which has been sprung or broken.

(2) A purchase for hauling the fluke of an anchor on to the gunwale; a fish-hook.

2. *Rail. Eng.:* A *fish-bar* (q.v.).

3. *Joiner.:* A strengthening or stiffening bar or piece of timber laid alongside another.

fĭsh (1) * **fysh,** * **fiss-en,** * **fissh-en,** * **fisch-en,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Fish, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To be employed in catching or attempting to catch fish, as by angling, netting, &c. (Followed by *for.*)

"Peter *fyshed* for his fode, and his fere Andreu."
P. Plowman, 10,199

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To seek to gain or obtain; to try for; to seek to draw forth.

"While others *fish,* with craft, for great opinion,
I with great truth catch mere simplicity."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, iv. 4.

(2) To try to learn, gain, or bring out by artifice or cunning: as, To *fish* for information.

B. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* To attempt to catch fish in; to search or try for fish.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To catch or lay hold of, especially in water; to draw or drag up: as, To *fish* a body out of a river.

* (2) To gain in any way.

"Thei that preche vs povert and distresse,
And *fisshen* hem silf great richesse."
Romaunt of the Rose, 6,186.

(3) To search, to examine, as by raking, sweeping, dragging, &c.

¶ *To fish out:* To ascertain, or find out by cunning inquiry: as, To *fish out* a man's reasons.

II. *Naut.:* To hoist and draw up the flukes of a ship's anchor towards the top of the bow, in order to stow it after it has been catted.

fĭsh (2), *v.t.* [Fish (2), *s.*]

1. *Joinery:* To strengthen, as a piece of wood, by placing a piece of timber of the same scantling to one side of the timber to be united, and bolting or hooping them together.

2. *Naut.:* To strengthen a sprung mast or yard with a piece of timber.

3. *Rail. Eng.:* To splice, as rails, by fishing.

¶ *To fish an anchor:*

Naut.: [Davit, 1].

fĭsh'-ă-ble, *a.* [Eng. *fish*; *-able.*] Capable of being fished.

"There was only a small piece of *fishable* water in Englebourn."—*Hughes: Tom Brown at Oxford,* ch. xlvii.

fĭsh'-bas-kĕt, *s.* [Eng. *fish,* and *basket.*] A fisherman's basket for carrying fish.

fished, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Fish (2), *v.*]

fished-beam, *s.*

Joinery: A long beam composed of two shorter beams joined end to end and fished.

fĭsh'-ĕr, * **fisch-er,** * **fish-ere,** * **fissh-er,** * **fysch-ar,** * **fysoh-er,** * **fysch-ere,** *s.* [A.S. *fiscere*; O. S. *fiskari*; O. Fris. *fisker*; Dut. *visscher*; O. H. Ger. *fiscâri*; Icel. *fiskari*; Sw. *fiskare*; Dan. *fisker.*] [Fish (1), *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who is employed in fishing; a fisherman.

"Three *fishers* went sailing out into the west,
Into the west when the sun went down."
C. Kingsley: The Fishers.

2. *Zool.:* A species of marten; the pekan (q.v.).

fisher's-knot, *s.* A slip-knot, the ends of which lie horizontally, and will not become untied.

"Be knit together with that *fisher's-knot.*"—*Dennis: Secrets of Angling.*

* **fisher-town,** *s.* A fishing-town or village; a town inhabited by fishermen.

"Others of them, in that time burned that *fisher-town* Mousehole."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall.*

fĭsh'-ĕr-bōat, *s.* [Eng. *fisher,* and *boat.*] A boat employed in catching fish.

"Got into the *fisherboats* to see the fishing."—*North: Plutarch,* p. 764.

fĭsh'-ĕr-man, * **fysh-er-man,** *s.* [Eng. *fisher,* and *man.*]

1. One whose employment or occupation is to catch fish.

"The *fishermen* that walk upon the beach
Appear like mice." *Shakesp.: Lear,* iv. 6.

2. A boat or vessel employed in catching fish; a fishing-boat.

¶ *The Fisherman:* A title given to the Pope, from the fact that St. Peter, who is claimed as the first Bishop of Rome, was a fisherman.

"Mandates for deposing sovereigns were sealed with the signet of the *Fisherman.*"—*Burke: On the French Revolution.*

fisherman's-bend, *s.*

Naut.: A sailor's knot, used in bending halyards to a studding-sail yard. Two turns are taken round the spar, the end passed between them and the spar, and half-hitched around the standing part.

fĭsh'-ĕr-ў, *s.* [Eng. *fish*; *-ery.*]

1. The business or occupation of catching fish.

¶ The word fishery is popularly used in a comprehensive sense; not merely is there a herring-fishery, a salmon-fishery, a cod-fishery, a pilchard-fishery, &c., for catching these genuine fishes, there is a whale-fishery for harpooning the mammals called whales, a crab and lobster-fishery for catching those crustaceans, and an oyster-fishery for obtaining those testaceous molluscs. The great locality for the whale-fishery is the Polar regions of the Northern and Southern Hemispheres, that for the cod-fishery the banks of Newfoundland, that for the salmon-fishery the rivers of the Pacific coast of the United States and Canada, that of the mackerel and herring-fishery the coast waters of Europe and Northern United States, that of the pilchard-fishery the coasts of Devonshire and Cornwall, England. Other important American fisheries are the menhaden, which is caught in vast numbers, and the shad, whose leading localities are the Delaware and Hudson Rivers. There are numerous other important fisheries which might be named, among them that of the oyster, of which the Atlantic coast of the United States furnishes vast numbers of a quality very superior to the European oyster. The localities native to many of the fish named are rapidly being added to, by distributing young fish in other streams and lakes, which has been attended with much success. The practice of salting fish was known to the Egyptians of 1350 B. C., or even earlier. The fisheries of the waters of Eastern Canada and Newfoundland have long been a source of trouble between the United States and Great Britain. A magnificent display of fish and fishery equipment was shown in the Fish and Fisheries Building of the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893.

"Holland will suffer us to improve our *fishery.*"—*Parl. Rist.,* vol. vi., app. p. 139.

2. The place where fishing is carried on.

"The *fisheries* of Newfoundland have been for a century the constant object of rivalship between France and England."—*Pitt: Speech,* Nov. 27, 1800.

fĭsh'-făg, *s.* [Eng. *fish,* and *fag.*] A woman who sells fish; a fishwife, a fisherwoman.

"With vulgar *fishfags* to be forced to talk."
Wolc it: Peter Pindar, p. 106.

* **fĭsh'-fŭl,** * **fish-full,** *a.* [Eng. *fish,* and *full.*] Full of or abounding with fish; well atored with fish.

"It is walled and guarded with the ocean, most commodious for traffic to all parts of the world, and watered with pleasant, *fishful,* and navigable rivers."—*Camden: Remains.*

fĭsh'-gĭg, fĭz'-gĭg, *s.* [Eng. *fish,* and *gig* = a dart.] A spear with several barbed prongs used in spearing fish. It has usually five prongs, called grains.

fĭsh'-ĭ-fў, *v.t.* [Eng. *fishy,* and Lat. *facio* (pass. *fio*) = to make.] To turn or change to fish.

"O flesh, flesh, how art thou *fishified.*"
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, ii. 4.

fĭsh'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *fishy*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being fishy. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Its flesh has nothing of the *fishiness* of that of the heron."—*Pennant: Zoology; Bittern.*

fĭsh'-ĭng, * **fissch-ing,** * **fiss-ing,** * **fysch-ynge,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [Fish, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Literally:*

1. Employed or occupied in catching fish.

2. Used or employed by fishermen; suitable for fishing.

"Equipped in his wading boots, and *fishing* dress."—*Cuthbert Bede: Verdant Green,* pt. iii., ch. ii.

II. *Fig.:* Seeking to gain, draw out, or obtain by artifice or stratagem: as, a *fishing* question.

"A party shall not make a *fishing* application into the manner in which his adversary intends to shape his case."—*Lord Campbell,* in *Law Times Report* xxvii. 202, June 9, 1856.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. The act or occupation of catching fish.

"Oure louerd com and here *fissching* isay."
St. Andrew, 4.

2. A fishery.

"There also would be planted a good town, having both a good haven and a plentiful *fishing.*"—*Spenser.*

fishing-boat, *s.* A boat employed in catching fish.

fishing-cruive, *s.* A cruive or enclosure for fish in a river.

fishing-fly, *s.* An artificial fly used by anglers as a bait.

fishing-frog, *s.*

Ichthy.: *Lophius piscatorius,* the Angler (q.v.).

fishing-ground, *s.* A place frequented by fish, and suitable for fishing; a fishing-place, a fishery.

fishing-line, *s.* A line with hook attached for catching fish.

fishing-net, *s.* A net for catching fish. Fishing-nets are of various kinds, according to the particular use for which they are intended: as a bag-net, a drag-net, a casting-net, a trawl, a seine, &c.

fishing-place, *s.* A fishing-ground (q.v.).

fishing-rod, *s.* A long, slender, tapering rod, to which the fishing-line is attached.

fishing-tackle, *s.* All the apparatus required by a fisherman: as, the fishing-rod, fishing-line, hooks, artificial flies, bait, &c.

fishing-wand, *s.* A fishing-rod.

fĭsh'-kĕt-tle *s.* [Eng. *fish,* and *kettle.*] A long kettle adapted to boil fish of, say, from four to ten pounds' weight, without either destroying the symmetry of the fish or cutting it into pieces.

"It is probable, that the way of embalming amongst the Egyptians was by boiling the body in a long caldron like a *fishkettle,* in some kind of liquid balsam."—*Grew: Museum.*

fĭsh'-like, *a.* [Eng. *fish*; *-like.*] Resembling fish in form or qualities; suggestive of fish.

"A very ancient and *fishlike* smelt."
Shakesp.: Tempest, ii. 2.

fĭsh'-mar-kĕt, *s.* [Eng. *fish,* and *market.*] A market established for the sale of fish.

fĭsh'-mâw, *s.* [Eng. *fish,* and *maw.*] The sound or air-sac of a fish; a fish-sound.

* **fĭsh'-mēal,** *s.* [Eng. *fish,* and *meal.*] A meal of fish; diet of fish; an abstemious diet.

"Thin drink doth overcool their blood, and making many *fishmeals,* they fall into a kind of male greensickness."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.,* iv. 2.

fĭsh'-môn-gĕr, * **fych-man-ger,** *s.* [Eng. *fish,* and *monger.*] A dealer in fish; a seller of fish.

* **fishmongers' fair,** *s.* Lent.

fĭsh'-pŏnd, *s.* [Eng. *fish,* and *pond.*] A pond or pool where fish are bred and kept.

"*Fishponds* were made where former forests grew."
Prior: Solomon, ii. 21.

fĭsh'-roŏm, *s.* [Eng. *fish,* and *room.*]

Naut.: A room or compartment in a ship, between the afterhold and the apirit-room.

fĭsh'-spēar, *s.* A barbed spear for catching fish; a gig.

fĭsh'-stō-rў, *s* An incredible narrative, such as amateur fishermen are usually credited with telling. (*U. S. Colloq.*)

fĭsh'-wīfe, *s.* [Eng. *fish,* and *wife.*] A fishwoman.

fĭsh'-wom-an, *s.* [Eng. *fish,* and *woman.*] A woman who sells fish.

fish'-y, *a.* [Eng. *fish*; *-y.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. Consisting of fish.

2. Pertaining to fish; suggestive of fish; fishlike: as, a *fishy* taste, a *fishy* smell. (*Milton: P. L.*, iv. 168.)

3. Having the appearance or form of a fish.

"Few eyes have escaped the picture of mermaids, that is, according to Horace, a monster with a woman's head above, and *fishy* extremity below."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

4. Inhabited by fish: stored with fish.

"Smoothly flow the watery stores
Of *fishy* Hipparis, profoundest stream."
West: Pindar; Olympiad 5.

II. *Figuratively* (*slang*):

1. *Of persons:* Worn out, done up, seedy.

2. *Of things:* Of a doubtful character; suspicious, unsafe, unsound.

fisk, * **fis'-kin,** * **fysk,** *v.i.* [Sw. *fiska.*] To bustle about, to frisk.

"What frek of thys folde *fisketh* thus aboute."
P. Plowman, c. x. 153.

fisk, *s.* [Fisc.]

Scots Law: The right of the Crown to the movable estate of a rebel. (*Bell.*)

fis'-sel, * **fis'-sil,** *v.i.* [Fissle.]

fis'-sen-less, * **fis'-zen-less,** *a.* [Eng. *fissen*; *-less.*] Weak, destitute of strength or pith.

fis'-si-cos'-tate, *a.* [Lat. *fissus*, pa. par. of *findo* = to cut, to cleave, and Eng. *costate* (q.v.).] Having the ribs divided.

fis-si-den'-ta, *s.* [Lat. *fissus* = cloven, and *dens* = a tooth.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the family Fissidenteæ (q.v.). It has representatives in Britain.

fis-si-den'-te-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *fissus* = cloven; *dens* (genit. *dentis*) = a tooth, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of operculate apocarpous mosses of gregarious or cæspitose habit with much branched stems and amplexicaul leaves. Type Fissidens (q.v.).

fis'-sile, *a.* [Lat. *fissilis*, from *fissus*, pa. par. of *findo* = to cut, to cleave.] That may or can be cleft or split in the direction of the grain, like wood, or along natural planes of cleavage, as crystals, or along superinduced planes like slates, or in the planes of stratification.

"This crystal is a pellucid *fissile* stone, clear as water or crystal of the rock, and without colour: enduring red heat without losing its transparency, and in a very strong heat calcining without fusion."—*Newton: Opticks.*

fis-si-lin'-gui-a (gu as gw), *s.* [Lat. *fissus* = cleft, and *lingua* = a tongue.]

Zool.: A sub-order of Lacertilia, in which the tongue is long, protrusible, and forked, like that of the serpent. Most of the Lizards have this character. The sub-order has been called also Leptoglossa. (*Nicholson.*)

* **fis-sil'-i-ty,** *s.* [Eng. *fissil(e)*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being fissile.

"Not unlike the *fissility*, as the schools call it, in wood."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 521.

fi'-ssion, *s.* [Lat. *fissio*, from *fissus*, pa. pa. of *findo* = to cleave.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of cleaving, splitting, or breaking up into parts.

2. *Physiol.:* Asexual generation by the splitting of a parent body into two parts, which become separate individuals. It occurs in the Coralligenous Actinozoa. In plants it is seen in the Diatomaceæ.

fis-si-pal'-mate, *a.* [Lat. *fissus* = cleft, divided, and Eng. *palmate* (q.v.).] Having the membranes between the toes deeply cleft or incised, as in the foot of a grebe.

's-sip'-a-ra, *s. pl.* [Lat. *fissus* = cleft, and *pario* = to bring forth, to produce.]

Zool.: Animals which are propagated by Fission (q.v.).

fis-sip-ar-ism, *s.* [Mod. Lat *Fissipar(a)*; Eng. suff. *-ism.*]

Physiol.: Reproduction by fission. [Fission, 2.]

fis-si-par'-i-ty, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *Fissipar(a)*; Eng. suff. *-ity.*]

Physiol.: The same as Fissiparism (q.v.).

fis-sip'-a-rous, *a.* [Lat. *fissus* = cleft; *pario* = to bring forth, to produce, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*]

Physiol.: Producing fresh structures by the fission of those already existing. [Fission.]

fis-sip'-a-rous-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *fissiparous*; *-ly.*]

Physiol.: In a fissiparous manner; by means of fission.

fis-si-pa'-tion, *s.* [Fissipara.]

Physiol.: Reproduction by fission; fissiparism.

fis'-si-ped, * **fis'-si-pede,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *fissus* = cleft, and *pes* (genit. *pedis*) = a foot.]

A. *As adj.:* Having separate toes; cloven-footed.

B. *As subst.:* An animal having the toes separate, or not connected by a membrane.

"It is described like *fissipedes*, or birds which have their claws or feet divided."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. ii.

fis'-si-pe-di-a, *s. pl.* [Lat. *fissus* = cloven, and *pes* (genit. *pedis*) = a foot.]

Zool.: A division of Carnivorous Mammals, in which the toes are free from each other. Example, the Felidæ, Canidæ, Ursidæ, &c.

fis-si-pen'-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *fissus* = cleft, and *penna* = a wing.]

Entom.: A small section of Moths which have the wings divided into ray-like branches, so fringed as to resemble feathers. They are called in consequence Plume-moths (q.v.). The Pterophorina and Alucitina have this structure beautifully apparent. [Alucita, Alucitidæ.]

fis-si-ros'-tral, *a.* [Lat. *fissus* = cleft; *rostrum* = a beak, and Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*] Pertaining or belonging to the Fissirostres; having the bill deeply cleft.

"The *fissirostral* birds as a whole are particularly distinguished by having the powers of flight developed in the highest degree."—*Swainson: Birds*, ii. 150.

fis-si-ros'-tres, *s. pl.* [Lat. *fissus* = cleft, and *rostrum* = a beak.]

Ornith.: One of the four or five tribes or sub-orders into which the Insessorial Birds have been divided. The gape of the mouth is enormously wide, so as to render it more easy for them to capture their prey, as they do, on the wing. The power of flight is developed in the highest degree, while the feet in the typical family are short and so feeble that some naturalists have removed them from the order Insessores (Perchers) and elevated them into an independent one, called by Owen Volitores. Swainson ranks under the Fissirostres the five following families:—Hirundinidæ (Swallows), Caprimulgidæ (Goat-suckers), Meropidæ (Bee-eaters), Halcyonidæ (Kingfishers), and Trogonidæ (Trogons). Now the family Cypselidæ (Swifts) is generally separated from the Hirundinidæ, in which it had been merged, and the Trogonidæ transferred to the order Scansores (Climbers).

fis'-sle, fis-sel, fis-sil, *v.i.* [A frequent. from *fuss* (q.v.).]

1. To make a slight, continued, rustling noise.

"He heard the curtains of his bed *fissil*."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. ix.

2. To bustle or fidget about.

fis'-sle, fis-sel, fis-sil, *s.* [Fissle, *v.*] Bustle, fuss.

fis-sur'-a, *s.* [Lat.]

Anat.: A fissure, a groove, a fine crack in a bone; as, the *fissura palpebrarum* = the interval between the eyelids.

* **fis-su-ra'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *fissur(e)*; *-ation.*] The act or state of dividing or opening.

"The multiplication of the species is effected in some by spontaneous division or *fissuration*."—*Jabez Hogg: The Microscope*, pt. ii., ch. ii.

fissure (pron. **fi'-shur**), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *fissura*, from *fissus*, pa. par. of *findo* = to cut, to cleave.

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A cleft; a narrow opening made by the parting or opening of any substance; a crack.

"These perpendicular *fissures* in the earth."—*Goldsmith: Animated Nature*, pt. i., ch. vi.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* The opening of seed-vessels, anthers, &c.

2. *Her.:* The fourth part of the bend sinister.

3. *Geol.:* A crack in the strata, produced by volcanic or earthquake action, subsidence, or any other cause. Open fissures ultimately tend to become full of rubbish, and sometimes contain fossil bones of the animals which have fallen into them and perished, but most such clefts are filled from below, and become metallic or other mineral veins.

¶ (1) *Fissure of Glaser:*

Anat.: A fissure in the ear, separating the upper margin of the tympanic plate from the glenoid fossa.

(2) *Fissure of Rolando:*

Anat.: A fissure separating the parietal from the frontal lobe of the cerebrum.

(3) *Fissure of Sylvius:*

Anat.: A fissure or deep cleft commencing on the under surface of the brain, and passing transversely outward to the lateral surface of the hemisphere, where it divides into two limbs. (*Quain.*)

(4) *Fissures of Santorini:*

Anat.: Irregular gaps transversely dividing the cartilaginous tube of the ear. (*Quain.*)

(5) *Great fissure of Bichat:*

Anat.: A fissure connecting the two limbs of the Fissure of Sylvius.

fissure-needle, *s.* A spiral needle for drawing together the gaping lips of wounds. By revolution, the point is made to pierce the lips alternately, carrying its thread with it. Tiemann's needle for cleft palate is hollow throughout its length, and carries a silver wire which is left in its place when the needle is withdrawn.

fissure (pron. **fi'-shur**), *v.t.* [Fissure, *s.*] To split, to cleave, to crack; to make a fissure, cleft, or crack in.

"By a fall or blow the skull may be *fissured* or fractured."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

fis-su-rel-la, *s.* [A dimin., from Lat. *fissura* = a fissure.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Fissurellidæ (q.v.). The shell is oval, conical, depressed, and perforated; hence they are called Key-hole Limpets; 132 recent species are known, and thirty fossil, the latter from Carboniferous times onward. The recent species chiefly inhabit the laminarian zone, but range to a depth of fifty fathoms. (*Woodward.*)

fis-su-rel'-li-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *fissurell(a)*; Lat. fem. adj. pl. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Gasteropodous Mollusca, section Holostomata. They have concave limpet-like shells, with a recurved apex, the anterior margin notched or perforated. Chief genera, Fissurella and Emarginula. (*Woodward.*)

fist (1), * **fest,** * **fust,** * **fyst,** * **fyste,** *s.* [A.S. *fyst*; cogn. with Dut. *vuist*; O. Fris. *fêst*; O. H. Ger. *faust*; Ger. *faust*; Lat. *pugnus*; Gr. πυγμή (*pugmē*).]

1. The hand clenched, with the fingers doubled down into the palm.

"My hands are fettered, but my *fist* is free."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, l. 246.

2. The talons of a bird of prey. (*Spenser.*)

* **fist** (2), **fyyst,** *s.* [Dut. *vijst*; M. H. Ger. *vist*; Ger. *fist.*] A stink, a smell.

"*Fyyst*, stynk. *Lirida.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

fist-balls, *s.*

Bot.: *Lycoperdon Bovista.*

* **fist,** *v.t.* [Fist (1), *s.*]

1. To strike or beat with the fist.

"I saw him spurning and *fisting* her most unmercifully."—*Dryden: Spanish Friar*, v. 2.

2. To grip with the fist.

"We have been down together in my sleep,
Unbuckling helms, *fisting* each other's throat."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iv. 5.

* **fist-fight,** *s.* A fight with the fists; a boxing match.

"At hurl-bats and *fist-fight*."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 633.

* **fist-free,** *a.* Unbeaten, unhurt.

"Never a suit wore I to-day but hath been soundly basted; only this faithful country-case 'scaped *fist-free*."—*Tomkins: Albumazar*, v. 9.

* **fist,** * **fyistyn,** *v.i.* [Fist (2), *s.*; Ger. *fisten.*] To make a stink or smell.

fĭst-ĭ-an'-a, *s.* [Eng. *fist*; *i* connective, and *-ana* (q.v.).] A collection of anecdotes and information relative to pugilists and the prize-ring; boxiana.

fĭst'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *fist*; *-ic.*] Pertaining or relating to boxing or pugilism; pugilistic.

"In *fistic* phraseology he had a genius for coming up to the scratch."—*Dickens: Hard Times*, ch. ii.

fĭs'-tĭ-cŭffs, ***fis-ty-cuff,** ***fis-ty-cuffes,** *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *fist*, and *cuff.*]

A. *As subst.:* A blow or a fight with the fists; a boxing-match.

"Oh, to revenge my wrongs at *fistycuffs*."
Beaum. & Flet.: Little French Lawyer, iv. 1.

* **B.** *As adj.:* Carried on or done with the fists.

"The seat of this *fistycuff* war."—*Fielding: Tom Jones*, bk. iv., ch viii.

***fĭst'-ĭ-nŭt,** *s.* [See def.] A corruption of pistachio-nut (q.v.).

***fĭst'-ŏck,** *s.* [Eng. *fist*; dimin. suff. *-ock.*] A little fist.

"Scarce able for to stay his *fistock* from the servant's face." *Golding: Ovid; Metamorphoses.*

fĭs-tū'-cą, *s.* [Lat. = a rammer, a beetle.] A pile-driver; a monkey.

fĭs'-tu-la, *s.* [Lat. = a pipe; Fr. *fistule.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A pipe; a water-pipe, according to Vitruvius, who distinguishes three modes of conveying water: by leaden pipes, by earthen pipes, and by channels of masonry.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Music:* A kind of flute or flageolet made of reeds.

2. *Path.:* A kind of ulcer or suppurating swelling, in form like a pipe. It is narrower than a sinus, and continues further. Its seat is in the cellular membrane.

¶ (1) *Fistula in ano:*

Med.: A fissure in the cellular substance surrounding the anus, in the rectum, or in both. When there are two apertures, the one into the rectum and the other externally, the fistula is called complete: when there is no external aperture it is incomplete.

(2) *Fistula in perinæo:*

Med.: A fissure or opening in the skin of the perinæum, corresponding with one in the urethra.

fistula-lachrymalis, *s.*

Path.: Inflammation of the lachrymal sac. It is of two kinds, acute and chronic. In the former there is a red inflamed tumour about the size of a horse-bean at the inner side of the eye, with abundant discharge of tears. Suppuration ultimately takes place.

fĭs'-tu-lar, *a.* [Lat. *fistul(a)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ar.*] Hollow like a reed or pipe.

fĭs-tu-lā'r-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Lat. *fistul(a)* = a pipe; neut. pl. adj. suff. *-aria.*]

Ichthy.: A genus of fishes, the typical one of the family Fistularidæ or Aulostomidæ. *Fistularia tabaccaria*, the Tobacco-pipe Fish, has the facial bones prolonged into a tube, with a small mouth at the extremity. It inhabits the Eastern seas.

fĭs-tu-lā'r-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *fistula* = a pipe; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ichthy.: A family of fishes, order Acanthopteri. From the peculiarity of mouth described under Fistularia, they are popularly termed Trumpet-fishes, Bellows-fishes, Sea-snipes, &c. One, *Centriscus scolopax*, is British. By some the genus Aulostoma instead of Fistularia is made the typical genus, the family being then called Aulostomidæ.

***fĭs'-tu-lar-ў,** ***fis-tu-lar-ie,** *a.* [Eng. *fistular*; *-y.*] Hollow, as a pipe or reed.

"Gaue him the farr-heard, *fistularie* reede."
Chapman: Homer; Hymn to Hermes.

***fĭs tu-lāte,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *fistula* = a pipe.]

A. *Trans.:* To make hollow like a pipe or reed.

"Pipes or ducts, *fistulated* or hollowed, to circulate the blood and juices."—*The Student*, ii. 379.

B. *Intrans.:* To become hollow like a pipe or reed.

***fĭs'-tūle,** *s.* [Fr.] A fistula.

fĭs-tūl'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *fistul(a)* = a pipe; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*] [FISTULIDANS.]

fĭs-tūl'-ĭ-dănş, fĭs-tūl'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *fistul(a)* = a pipe, and Eng. pl. suff. *-idans*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: An old name for the Holothuroidea (q.v.).

fĭs'-tu-lĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *fistula* = a pipe, and *forma* = form, shape.] Having the form of a pipe or reed; of a fistular form; being in round hollow columns, as a mineral.

fĭs-tu-lĭ'-ną, *s. pl.* [From Lat. *fistula* = a pipe.]

Bot.: A genus of Hymenomycetous Fungals. *Fistulina hepatica* is found in liver-like crimson patches on oak trees. It is about six inches high, and most conspicuous in autumn. When cut it presents the appearance of beetroot, and drips with red juice.

fĭs'-tu-lōse, *a.* [Lat. *fistul(a)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ose.*] Formed like a fistula; fistular, containing hollow chambers.

fĭs'-tu-loŭs, *a.* [Lat. *fistul(a)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous*; Fr. *fistuleux.*]

1. Hollow like a pipe or reed, but closed at each end like the stems of an onion; fistular.

"The same is *fistulous* and full of filth."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk xxxvii., ch. viii.

2. Having the form or nature of a fistula.

"How these sinous ulcers become *fistulous*, I have shewn you."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

***fĭst'-ў,** *a.* [FIST (1). *s.*; *-y.*] Pertaining to the fists or pugilism; fistic.

"Like to the champion in the *fisty* ring."
Byron: Don Juan, xi. 54.

fĭt, ***fyt,** ***fytt,** ***fytte,** *s.* [A.S. *fit* = (1) a song, (2) a struggle; cogn. with Icel. *fit* = a pace, a foot (in poetry), part of a poem; Sans. *pada* = a slip, a verse of a poem; *pad, pād* = a foot.] [FOOT.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A step.

* 2. A part of a poem; a canto.

"Shalle I now syng you a *fytt*
With my mynstrelsy."
Towneley Mysteries, p. 51.

* 3. A contest, a struggle, a combat, a fight.

"That ferful *fit* may no mon fle."
E. Eng. Poems, p. 135.

4. The attack of a disease; the invasion, paroxysm or excubation of a disease.

"Small stones and gravel collect and become very large in the kidneys, in which case a *fit* of the stone in that part is the cure."—*Sharp: Surgery.*

5. A sudden and violent attack of any disorder; a sudden attack of pain.

6. Any violent affection of the mind or body; a temporary but violent mental affection or paroxysm: as, a *fit* of madness or passion, a *fit* of melancholy. [II.]

"Unless some *fit* or frenzy do possess her."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, iv. 1.

* 7. Disorder; irregularity, caprice.

"For your husband,
He's noble, wise, judicious, and best knows
The *fits* of the season." *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, iv. 2.

8. A sudden effort or time of activity, followed by relaxation or intermission; impulsive, intermittent, and irregular action.

"By *fits* my swelling grief appears,
In rising sighs and falling tears."
Addison: On Italy.

* 9. A sudden emission: as, a *fit* of flame. (*Coleridge.*)

II. *Med.:* A popular rather than a scientific name for the sudden seizure of a patient by a particular disease, as a *fit* of apoplexy, a *fit* of epilepsy, a *fit* of paralysis, a fainting *fit*.

¶ *By fits and starts:* With intervals of activity and intermission; intermittently.

"Men that are habitually wicked may now and then, *by fits and starts*, feel certain motions of repentance."—*L'Estrange.*

fit-weed, fitt-weed *s.*

Bot.: *Eryngium fœtidum*, a West Indian plant, so called from its being used as a medicine in fits, hysteria, &c.

fĭt, ***fittc,** ***fyt,** ***fytte,** *a.*, *adv.* & *s.*

A. *As adjective:*

1. Becoming, suitable, proper, meet; in accordance with right, duty, or taste; appropriate.

"Hell, their *fit* habitation, fraught with fire
Unquenchable." *Milton: P. L.*, vi. 876.

2. Suitable or adapted for any purpose or object; qualified, competent.

"Men of valour, *fit* to go out for war and battle."—1 *Chronicles* vii. 11.

* 3. Appropriate, apt.

"Botch the words up *fit* to their own thoughts."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iv. 5.

4. In a state of preparedness; prepared, ready.

"Tell Valeria,
We are *fit* to bid her welcome."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 3.

* **B.** *As adv.:* Fitly, appropriately, suitably, becomingly.

"How *fit* his garments serve me!"
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iv. 1

C. *As substantive:*

* 1. An equal, a match.

"Other thing nis non his *fitte*."
Owl & Nightingale, 781.

2. Nice adjustment or adaptation, as of a dress to the body.

"He'd two shoes, and one shoe's a boot, and not a *fit*."
Hood: The Lost Child.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *fit*, *apt*, and *meet*: "*Fit* is either an acquired or a natural property; *apt* . . . is a natural property; *meet* . . . is a moral quality. A house is *fit* for the accommodation of the family, according to the plan of the builder; the young mind is *apt* to receive either good or bad impressions. *Meet* is a term of rare use, except in spiritual matters or in poetry: it is *meet* to offer our prayers to the supreme disposer of all things." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *fit* and *becoming*, see BECOMING; for that between *fit* and *expedient*, see EXPEDIENT.

fit-rod, *s.*

Shipwright.: A gauge-rod used to try the depth of a bolt-hole in order to determine the length of the bolt required.

fĭt, *v.t.* & *i.* [Icel. *fitja* = to knit together; Goth. *fetjan* = to adorn.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To adapt to any shape; to bring into any required form; to shape, to fashion, to form.

"The carpenter marketh it out with a line; he *fitteth* it with planes."—*Isaiah* xliv. 13.

2. To accommodate a person with anything; to fit out, to suit.

"A trussmaker *fitted* the child with a pair of bodice, stiffened on the lame side."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

3. To prepare, to make ready, to equip, to furnish with things necessary or proper as an outfit; to fit out.

"With long resounding cries they urge the train,
To *fit* the ships and launch into the main."
Pope: Homer; Iliad ii. 185, 186.

4. To qualify, to prepare: as, To *fit* a person for an office, or for any emergency.

"I am not *fitted* for it [death]."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, iv. 3.

5. To be adapted to, to suit, to be fitted or proper for, to become.

"Every true man's apparel *fits* your thief."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, iv. 2.

6. To meet, to answer.

"An answer that *fits* all questions."—*Shakesp.: All's Well That Ends Well*, ii. 2.

* 7. To be becoming or proper for.

"Where it *fits* you not to know."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 4.

8. To agree or accord with, to suit.

"This valley *fits* the purpose passing well."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, ii. 3.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To be adjusted or adapted to the shape intended; to match the form: as, A dress *fits* well.

2. To be proper, suitable, or becoming.

"Where hope is coldest, and despair most *fits*."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, ii. 1.

3. To be convenient, suitable, or adapted; to suit.

"And now the happy season once more *fits*"
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 327.

¶ (1) *To fit out:* To equip, to furnish with the necessary outfit, stores, armament, &c.

"The Spaniards began to *fit out* armaments."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

(2) *To fit up:* To furnish with the things suitable or necessary, to prepare.

"He has *fitted* up his farm."—*Pope: Letter to Swift.*

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between to *fit*, to *equip*, to *prepare*, and to *qualify*: "To *fit* is employed in ordinary cases: to *equip* is employed only for expeditions: a house is *fitted* up for the residence of a family; a vessel is *equipped* with everything requisite for a voyage: to *fit* is for an immediate purpose; to *prepare* is for a remote purpose. A person *fits* himself for taking orders when he is at the university, he *prepares* himself at school

before he goes to the university. To *fit* is said of everything, both in a natural and a moral sense: to *qualify* is used only in a moral sense. *Fit* is employed mostly for acquirements which are gained by labour; *qualify* for those which are gained by intellectual exertion."

(2) He thus discriminates between to *fit*, to *suit*, to *adapt*, to *accommodate*, and to *adjust*: "To *fit* is to provide oneself with the requisite qualification; to *suit* is to provide the thing with the *suitable* or agreeable qualities: we *fit* ourselves for the thing; we *suit* the thing to ourselves. To *fit*, in the intransitive sense, is said of things in general as they respect each other; *suit* is mostly of things as they respect the moral agent. In the mechanical and literal sense, things *fit* each other; and also in the moral sense, there is a manifest *fitness* in all things which we term right and just; things, whether of a corporeal or a spiritual nature, are said to *suit* the taste of a person. To *adapt* is a species of *fitting*; to *accommodate* is a species of *suiting*; both applied to the moral actions of conscious beings. *Accommodate* and *adjust* are both applied to the affairs of men which require to be kept, or put in right order; but the former implies the keeping as well as putting in order." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

fit (2), *s.* [Foot.] (*Scotch.*)

* **fitch** (1), *s.* [Vetch.]

1. *Bot.: Vicia sativa.*

"He thresseth the *fitches* cote with a flayle."—*Bible* (1551), *Isaye*, cxxviii.

2. *Scripture:*

(1) The rendering of the Hebrew word פֶּצֶת (*qetsachh*); Sept. μελάνθιον (*melanthion*) = *Nigella sativa* (the Black Poppy). Its seeds were used for spice. (Isaiah xxviii. 25–27.)

(2) The rendering of the Hebrew word כֻּסֶּמֶת (*kussemeth*); Sept. ὄλυρα (*olura*) = a kind of corn, probably the Spelt (*Triticum spelta*). (Ezek. iv. 9.) The same word *kussemeth* is translated rye in Exod. ix. 32 and Isaiah xxviii. 25, but rye is a grain of cold climates.

¶ *Bot.: Vicia Cracca* is popularly known as the Blue Tar Fitch; *Onobrychus sativa* as the Medick Fitch; *Vicia sativa* as the Wild Fitch; and *Lathyrus pratensis* as the Yellow Tar Fitch.

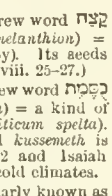
fitch (2), *s.* [Fitchet.]

Furriery: The skin of the polecat or Fitchet (q.v.).

fitch-brush, *s.* A brush or hair-pencil made of the fur of the polecat. These brushes are prized by artists, as they are elastic and firm, though soft, and can be brought to a fine point. They are black in colour.

fitch'-ée, fitched, *a.* [Fr. *fiché*, pa. par. of *ficher* = to fix, to drive in.]

Her.: Pointed, like a dagger; sharpened at the lower part. *Fitchée* is usually applied to crosses to indicate that they taper from the centre downwards, or *fitchée at the foot*, when the tapering commences only at the bottom of the cross. The arms of the See of Canterbury represent four crosses patée fitchée upon the archiepiscopal pale, which is the principal charge.



FITCHÉE.

fitch'-ĕt, fitch'-at, fitch'-ew (eu as ū), *s.* [A corrupt. of O. Fr. *fissan*, from O. Dut. *fisse* = a polecat, from O. Low Ger. **fis*; Dut. *vies* = nasty, loathsome (*Skeat*).] A polecat (q.v.).

"The *fitchat*, the fallimart, and the like creatures, live upon the face and within the bowels of the earth."—*Walton: Angler*, pt. i., ch. i.

fitch'-y (1), *a.* [Eng. *fitch* (1); *-y.*] Having fitches or vetches; vetchy.

fitch'-y (2), *a.* [Fitchee.] Pointed.

"Each board has two tenons fastened in their silver sockets, which sockets some conceive made *fitchy* or picked."—*Fuller: Pisgah, Sight of Palestine*, pt. ii., bk. iv., ch. iv.

fit'-ful, *a.* [Eng. *fit* (1), *s.*, and *ful(l).*] Varied by paroxysms; spasmodic; acting by fits and starts; eventful, disordered.

"After life's *fitful* fever, he sleeps well."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 2.

fit'-ful-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *fitful*; *-ly.*] In a fitful manner; by fits and starts; at intervals.

fit'-ful-ness, *s.* [Eng. *fitful: -ness.*] The quality or state of being fitful; inatability; impulsiveness.

fit'-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *fit*; *-ly.*]

1. In a fit, suitable, or appropriate manner; with propriety.

"I can compare our rich misers to nothing so *fitly* as to a whale."—*Shakesp.: Pericles*, ii. 1.

2. So as to fit or agree with other things.

"Eche part so *fitly* plight, as none mought chaunge his place." *Turbervile: The Complaint.*

3. Properly, finally, reasonably.

"To whom could I more *fitly* apply myself?"—*Dryden: All for Love.* (Dedic.)

* **fit-ment,** *s.* [Eng. *fit*; *-ment.*]

1. The act of fitting or adapting.

2. Something fitted or adapted for a particular purpose. (*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, v. 5.)

3. That which is proper and becoming; duty.

"She should do for clients her *fitment*."
Shakesp.: Pericles, iv. 6.

4. A portion or fitting of a piece of machinery or mechanical contrivance.

fit'-ness, *s.* [Eng. *fit*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being fit, suitable, or adapted for a purpose; propriety, suitableness, adaptedness.

"Order, proportion, and *fitness* prevail throughout the whole system."—*Beattie: Moral Science*, pt. i., ch. i., § 9.

2. Serviceableness, use, utility.

"Of no more soul nor *fitness* for the world
Than camels in the war."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, ii. 1.

* 3. An opportunity, convenience.

"If his *fitness* speaks, mine is ready."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, v. 2.

4. An act of decency; that which is fitting or becoming.

"The queen being absent, 'tis a needful *fitness*
That we adjourn." *Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, ii. 4.

* **fitt,** *s.* [Fit (1), *s.*]

* **fit'-ta-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *fit*, *-able.*] Suitable, fit, appropriate.

fitt'-ed (1), *pa. par.* & *a.* [Fit, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Adapted, accommodated, or brought to any form.

2. Equipped, furnished with necessary outfit, &c.

3. Appropriate, suitable, becoming.

4. Qualified, competent, prepared.

¶ For the difference between *fitted* and *competent*, see Competent.

* **fitt'-ed** (2), *a.* [Eng. *fit*; *-ed.*] Worked or vexed by paroxysms.

"How have mine eyes out of their spheres been *fitted*
In the distraction of this madding fever!"
Shakesp.: Sonnet 119.

* **fitt'-ed-ness,** *s.* [Eng. *fitted* (1); *-ness.*] The quality or state of being fitted, adapted, or suited to any purpose; fitness, adaptedness.

"Their exquisite *fittedness* to their use."—*H. More: Antidote against Atheism*, bk. ii., ch. 12 (Cont.).

fitt'-er (1), *s.* [Eng. *fit* (v.); *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who, or that which, fits or adapts things to a use or purpose.

"Sowing the sandy, gravelly land in Devonshire and Cornwall with Freuch furze seed, they reckon a great improver of their land, and a *fitter* of it for corn."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

2. A coal-broker who sells the coal produced from a particular mine or mines.

"In 1600, the *fitters* or coalesalemen were incorporated by a charter of Queen Elizabeth."—*Pitnders: Ports of Great Britain*, p. 89.

II. *Mech.:* One who fits or puts together the several parts of machinery, in contradistinction to one who makes or prepares the parts.

* **fitt'-er** (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A small piece, a fragment.

"Splitted them all to *fitters*."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 261.

2. A quarrel, a division, a contest.

"They were in *fitters* about prosecuting their titles to this city."—*Fuller: Holy War*, p. 225.

fitt'-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Fit, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Fit, suitable, becoming, adapted, appropriate, convenient.

"To seek fresh horse and *fitting* weed."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, v. 17.

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of making fit, or adapting to any purpose; adaptation.

* 2. Firm or stable position or condition; stability.

"Before it get *fitting* in fast and stable ground."—*Z. Boyd: Last Battell*, p. 987.

2. (*Pl.*): Articles or necessary fixtures employed in fitting up a house, shop, &c., permanently; fixtures, apparatus; as, shop *fittings*.

fitting-out, *s.* The act of preparing, equipping, or providing with the necessary outfit, equipment, or apparatus for any purpose or undertaking.

fitting shop, *s.*

Mech.: A workshop in which machinery is fitted up, as contradistinguished from a shop where the several parts are manufactured, as a foundry, a smithy, &c.

fitting-up, *s.*

Mech.: The act of fitting or equipping with all the necessary fittings or fixtures.

fitt'-ing-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *fitting*; *-ly.*] In a fitting, becoming, appropriate, or suitable manner; suitably, appropriately.

"Which being abstracted terms . . . do very *fittingly* agree with the notion we have put upon this symbolled earth."—*H. More: Defence of Philosophy; Cabbala*, ch. i.

fitt'-ing-ness, * **fitt-ing-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *fitting*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being fitting, suitable, or appropriate; suitableness, fitness.

"The *fittingnesse* of godfathers promising on behalf of the children for whom they answer."—*Bp. Taylor: Great Exemplar*, pt. i., desc. vi.

* **fit'-tle,** *a.* [A corrupt. of *fickle* (q.v.).] Silly.

"*Fittle* or runnynge witted. *Futilis*."—*Huloet.*

* **fit'-tŏn,** * **fit-ten,** *s.* [Fiction.] A fiction, a fabrication, a fable.

"Ye will take back your *fittons* unto yourself."—*Jewell: Defence*, p. 180.

* **fit'-tŏn,** * **fit-ten,** *v.i.* [Fitten, *s.*] To form lies or fictions.

"He commonly used to *fitton* and to write devises of his own head."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 1,016.

* **fit'-ty** (1), *a.* [Eng. *fit*, *s.*; *-y.*] Subject or liable to fits.

"They turned out so sickly and *fitty* that there was no rearing them anyhow."—*Nares: Thinks I to Myself*, ii. 168.

* **fit'-ty** (2), *a.* [Eng. *fit*, *a.*; *-y.*] Fit, suitable.

"Yet nothing so apt and *fitty*."—*Puttenham: Eng. Poesy*, bk. iii., ch. 9.

fitz, *pref.* [Norm. Fr. *fites, fiz*; Fr. *fils*; from Lat. *filius* = a son.] A prefix used with surnames to indicate the paternity of the holder of the title, as, *Fitz*herbert, *Fitz*gerald, *Fitz*william.

"The *Fitzes* sometimes permitted themselves to speak with scorn of the Os and Macs."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

five, * **fif,** * **fife,** * **fyve,** *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *fif, fife* (the true form being *finf* or *fimf*); cogn. with Dut. *vijf*; Dan. & Sw. *fem*; Icel. *fimm*; Goth. *fimf*; O. H. Ger. *fimf, finf*; Ger. *fünf*; Welsh *pump*; Lat. *quinque*; Gr. πέμπε, πέντε (*pempe, pente*); Sans. *panchan*, all = five.]

A. *As adj.:* Amounting to one more than four; the half of ten.

B. *As substantive:*

1. The number amounting to one more than four; the number consisting of four and one added.

2. A symbol representing such number; as 5 or v.

* 3. The hand, as containing five fingers. [Fives.]

five-finger, *s.*

1. *Bot.: Potentilla reptans*; Cinquefoil.

2. *Zool.:* [Five-fingers].

Five-finger blossom:

Bot.: Potentilla reptans.

Five-finger-grass, Five-fingered-grass:

Bot.: (1) *Potentilla reptans*, (2) Oxlips. (*Britten & Holland.*)

* *Five-finger-tied:* Tied by the whole hand; securely or strongly tied.

"And with another knot, *five-finger-tied*,
The fragments, scraps, the bits and greasy reliques
Of her o'ereaten faith are tied to Diomed."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, v. 2.

five-finger, s.

1. *Bot.:* (1) *Potentilla reptans,* (2) *Potentilla Tormentilla,* (3) *Lotus corniculatus,* (4) Oxlips. (*Britten Holland.*)

2. *Zool.:* A name given by oyster-fishers to two species of star-fish, *Uraster rubens* and *Solaster papposus.*

3. *Cards:* A name given to the five of trumps. (*Slang.*)

five-mile act, s.

Law: An Act, 17 Chas. II., c. 2, passed in 1665, which forbade Nonconformist pastors who refused to take an oath of non-resistance, to come within five miles of any corporation in which they had preached since the passing of the Act of Oblivion in 1660. The Toleration Act of 1689 swept it away.

five-points, s. pl.

1. The five leading tenets of Arminianism. [ARMINIAN.]

2. The five leading tenets of Calvinism (q.v.).

five-bar, fi've-barred, a. [Eng. *five,* and *bar, barred.*] Having five bars.

"There Master Betty leaps a *five-barred* gate."
Young: On Women, sat. v.

five-cleft, a. [Eng. *five,* and *cleft.*]

Bot.: Divided deeply into five segments; quinquefid.

fi've-fĭn-gĕred, a. [Eng. *five,* and *fingered.*] Having five fingers.

Five-fingered root:

Bot.: Œnanthe crowata. (*Britten & Holland.*)

fi've-fōld, *fi-fealde, *fif-fald, *fif-falde, *fif-folde, a. & adv. [A.S. *fiffeald;* O. H. Ger. *finffalt;* Dut. *vijfvond;* Ger. *fünffalt, fünffaltig.*] [FOLD.]

A. *As adj.:* Five times as much or as great.

B. *As adv.:* To an amount or extent five times as much or as great.

fi've-lēaf, s. [Eng. *five,* and *leaf.*]

Bot.: Cinquefoil (q.v.).

fi've-lēafed, fi've-lēaved, a. [Eng. *five; leaf; -ed; leaved.*] Having five leaves.

"*Five-leaved* flowers are commonly disposed circularly about the stylus."—*Browne: Garden of Cyrus* ch. iii.

fiveleaved-grass, s.

Bot.: *Potentilla reptans.*

"As for cinque-foile or *fiveleaved-grasse,* there is not one but knoweth it."—*P. Holland: Plinie,* bk. xxv., ch. ix.

fi've-lōbed, a. [Eng. *five,* and *lobed.*] Having five lobes.

fi've-nĕrved, a. [Eng. *five,* and *nerved.*]

Bot. (*Of leaves*): Having five "nerves."

fi've-part-ĕd, a. [Eng. *five,* and *parted.*] Divided into five parts; five-cleft.

fi've-ribbed, a. [Eng. *five,* and *ribbed.*]

Bot. (*Of leaves*): Having five ribs all proceeding from the base of the leaf.

fiv'-ĕr, s. [Eng. *fiv(e); -er.*] A five-pound note. (*Slang.*)

"I'll trot him against any horse you can bring for a *fiver.*"—*Hughes: Tom Brown at Oxford,* ch. vi.

fives, s. [FIVE, a.]

I. A game at ball, in which the ball is struck against a wall. It is played either in close or in open courts, of various shapes and proportions. The game is known as hand-fives or bat-fives, according as the ball is struck by the open hand or a small wooden bat. The origin of the name is disputed.

"While the gentlemen jail-birds were playing at *fives.*" *Barham: Ingoldsby Legends; St. Medard.*

2. The fist, or hand, as having five fingers.

"Altho' as yet they have not took to use their *fives.*"—*Hook: Row at the Oxford Arms.*

3. A disease in horses, resembling the staggers, and consisting in an inflammation of the parotid glands; written also Vives.

"His horse sped with spavins, rayed with the yellows, was past cure of the *fives,* and stark spoiled with the staggers."—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew,* iii. 2.

¶ *Bunch of fives:* The fist. (*Slang.*)

fives-court, s. A court where the game of fives is played.

fi've-tōothed, a. [Eng. *five,* and *toothed.*] Having five teeth.

fīve-vălved, a. [Eng. *five,* and *valved.*] Having five valves.

fix, *fixe, *fyx, a. & s. [O. Fr. *fixé* = fixed, settled, from Lat. *fixus,* pa. par. of *figo* = to fix; Sp. & Port. *fixo;* Ital. *fisso.*]

***A.** *As adj.:* Fixed, fastened.

"Certein nombre of stones *fixes.*"—*Chaucer: Astrolabe,* p. 11.

B. *As subst.:* An awkward predicament or dilemma; a difficulty.

"We were now placed in an uncommonly awkward *fix.*"—*Black: Adventures of a Phaeton,* ch. xxv.

fĭx, *fixe, *fyx, v.t. & i. [FIX, a.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To make fast, firm, or stable; to fasten or secure permanently and immovably.

2. To make fast, to fasten, to tie, to secure.

"An ass's nole I *fixed* on his head."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 2.

3. To stop or prevent from moving.

4. To establish or settle permanently and unalterably.

"*Fix* most firm thy resolution."
Shakesp.: Othello, v. 1.

5. To settle or establish; to locate: as, He *fixed* his residence in London.

"Here let me, though *fixed* in a desert, be free."
Cowper: Trans. from Guion.

6. To settle, to arrange, to appoint: as, The meeting is *fixed* for to-day.

7. To direct steadily; to fasten.

"My thoughts at present are *fixed* on Homer."—*Dryden: Prose Works,* vol. i., let. 36.

8. To deprive of volatility. [B. 3.]

"We pronounce concerning gold that it is *fixed.*"—*Locke.* (*Johnson.*)

9. To make solid, to congeal.

10. To make permanent or stable: as, To *fix* colours in dyeing [II.]

II. To prepare, to make ready, to adjust, to put in order, to arrange, to set right. (*Slang.*)

*12. To pierce, to transfix. (In this sense directly from the Latin).

"While from the raging sword he vainly flies,
A bow of steel shall *fix* his trembling thighs."
Sandys: Paraphrase of Job.

¶ In America the verb is used colloquially in a similar manner to *faire* in French; deriving its signification from the nouns with which it is employed.

II. *Phot.:* To give permanence to the picture on a negative or positive. [FIXING, 3.]

"No means were then known to make the pictures durable . . . as we now say to *fix* them."—*Vogel: Chemistry of Light & Photography,* ch. i., p. 6.

B. *Intransitive:*

***I.** To become fixed, made fast, or fastened.

"The darts of anguish *fix* not where the seat
Of sufferiug hath been thoroughly fortified."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

2. To rest or cease from moving or wandering; to settle down permanently.

"Your kindness banishes your fear,
Resolved to *fix* for ever here."
Waller: Somerset House, 17, 18.

*3. To become firm, so as to lose volatility.

*4. To cease to be fluid; to become hard and firm; to be congealed.

"The quicksilver will *fix* and run no more, and endure the hammer."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

5. To determine; to settle the opinion or resolution. (Followed by *on* or *upon.*)

"If we would be happy, we must *fix upon* some foundation that can never deceive us."—*L'Estrange.*

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between to *fix,* to *fasten,* and to *stick:* "*Fix* is a generic term; *fasten* and *stick* are but modes of *fixing:* we *fix* whatever we make to remain in a given situation; we *fasten* if we *fix* it firmly; we *stick* when we *fix* a thing by means of *sticking.* Shelves are *fixed;* a horse is *fastened* to a gate; bills are *stuck.*"

(2) He thus discriminates between to *fix,* to *settle,* and to *establish:* "*Fix* is the general and indefinite term; to *settle* and to *establish* are to *fix* strongly. *Fix* and *settle* are applied either to material or spiritual objects; *establish* only to moral objects. To *fix* is properly the act of one; to *settle* may be the joint act of many. To *fix* and *settle* are personal acts, and the objects are mostly of a private nature; but *establish* is an indirect action, and the objects mostly of a public nature."

(3) He thus discriminates between to *fix,* to *determine,* to *settle,* and to *limit:* "These all denote the acts of conscious agents, but differ in the object and circumstances of the action. To *fix,* in distinction from the rest, is said in regard to a single point or a line; but to *determine* is always said of one or more points, or a whole: we *fix* where a thing shall begin; but we *determine* where it shall begin, and where it shall end, which way, and how far it shall go, and the like. So in morals we may *fix* the day and hour; but we *determine* the mode of doing. *Determine* is to *settle* as a means to the end; we commonly *determine* all subordinate matters, in order to *settle* a matter finally." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***fĭx'-ă-ble,** a. [Eng. *fix; -able.*] That may or can be fixed; capable of being fixed.

"Since they cannot then stay what is transitory, let them attend to arrest that which is *fixable.*"—*Montaigne: Devoute Essayes,* pt. i., tr. ix., § 2.

fĭx-ā'-tion, s. [Fr., from Lat. *fixus,* pa. par. of *figo.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of fixing, settling, or establishing.

2. The quality or state of being fixed, firm, or stable; stability, firmness, steadiness.

"Your *fixation* in matters of religion will not be more necessary for your soul's than your kingdom's peace."—*King Charles: Eikon Basilike.*

3. The act or process of ceasing to be fluid and becoming firm.

"Salt dissolved upon a *fixation* returns to its affected cubes."—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica.*

4. The absence or loss of volatility.

"The transfusion of blood, the ponderation of air, the *fixation* of mercury, succeeded to that place in the public mind."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. iii.

*5. Confinement, restriction.

"They are subject to errours from a narrowness of soul, a *fixation* and confinement of thought to a few objects."—*Watts.*

*6. Residence in a certain place; location.

"To light, created in the first day, God gave no proper place or *fixation.*"—*Raleigh: Hist. of the World.*

II. *Chem.* (*Of a gas*): The act of converting, or the state of being converted, into a liquid, or even into a solid.

fĭx'-ă-tĭve, s. [Lat. *fixus,* pa. par. of *figo.*] That which serves to fix or make stable or permanent, as a mordant fixes colours.

***fĭx'-ă-tūre,** s. [Lat. *fixus,* pa. par. of *figo.*] A gummy preparation for the hair; bandoline.

***fīxe,** a. [FIX, a.]

fīxed, pa. par. & a. [FIX, v.]

A. *As pa. par.* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Fastened or set firmly and securely; fast, firm.

2. Established, settled, determined, unalterable.

¶ For the difference between *fixed* and *firm,* see FIRM.

***fixed-air,** s.

Chem.: A name given by Dr. Black, in 1757, to carbonic acid gas (q.v.), as it was obtained from limestone.

fixed-alkalies, s. pl. Potash and soda, as distinguished from ammonia, which is a volatile alkali.

fixed-ammunition, s.

Mil.: A charge of powder and shot inclosed together in a wrapper or case, ready for loading.

fixed-axis, s. The axis about which a plane revolves in the formation of a solid.

fixed-bodies, s. pl. Bodies which bear a great heat without evaporation or volatization.

***fixed-ecliptic,** s. A certain imaginary plane which does not change its position in the heavens from the action of any portion of the solar system.

fixed-light, s. One character of light displayed from a lighthouse. Its beams are constant, and are susceptible of variation, as white or coloured, single or double.

fixed-liquids, s. pl.

Chem.: Liquids which do not rise in vapour without at the same time undergoing decomposition. [FIXED-OILS.]

fixed-oils, s. pl.

Chem.: Glycerides, which are liquid at ordinary temperatures. By the action of alkalies they yield glycerine and alkaline salts of fatty

acids. They are called fixed oils because they cannot be distilled unchanged; when distilled they yield gas, and carbon remains in the retort. Fixed-oils are inflammable, inodorous when purified, insoluble in water, on which they float, soluble in alcohol and ether. They produce a permanent greasy stain on paper. Some, when exposed to the air, become acid and rancid, owing to fatty acids being liberated. These are called non-drying oils; others absorb oxygen and dry up like varnish when exposed to the air in thin layers, and are called drying oils.

fixed points, *s. pl.*

Police: Certain places where a constable is permanently stationed so as to be at all times ready to render assistance in cases of emergency. This plan has been adopted in order that the public may know where to obtain the services of a police officer without delay.

* **fixed signs,** *s. pl.*

Astron.: A term applied by certain astronomers to the signs Taurus (♉), Leo (♌), Scorpio (♏), and Aquarius (♒); the seasons being considered as less variable when the sun is in these constellations.

fixed-star, *s.*

1. *Pyrotech.:* A composition introduced into a rocket-case and emitting fire at five holes, to represent a star. The composition is nitre, sulphur, gunpowder-meal, and antimony.

2. *Astron.* (*Pl.*): Stars which till lately were supposed absolutely to maintain their relative positions towards each other in the sky, and are still admitted to do so very nearly. They are contra-distinguished from planets or "wandering stars." The number of the fixed stars is infinitely great, especially in the part of the heavens called the Milky Way (q.v.) From a remote period of antiquity they have been grouped into constellations. [Constellation.] They shine by their own light, and probably are suns each one surrounded by planets of its own. Huggins considered that Sirius was moving away from the sun at the rate of 29$\frac{1}{10}$ miles a second. For the process of reasoning, see Prof. Stokes's Presidential Address before the British Association at Exeter in 1869. Some stars are periodic, and vary in brightness, others disappear and come again. There are double and triple stars, gravity operating on their movements. Spectroscopic observation is beginning to detect simple substances like those on the earth in some fixed stars. Thus Huggins and Miller have found that the red star Aldebaran has spectroscopic lines agreeing with those of sodium, magnesium, calcium, iron and bismuth, tellurium, and mercury, and that the brilliant white star Sirius has lines corresponding with those of sodium magnesium, hydrogen, and iron.

¶ To ascertain, so far as it is possible to do so, the distances of the "fixed stars," it is needful to take the major axis or principal diameter of the earth's orbit, as the base line. Though six months must elapse before the observation of the parallax of the star as from one extremity of the base can be followed by an observation of its parallax as witnessed from the other, yet as it is possible to calculate exactly how far the star will have moved during the six months, the two observations can be brought into comparison. In the vast majority of instances the calculated zenith distance of the star after the lapse of the six months, and its actual zenith distance, as in due time ascertained by observation, are found precisely to agree, the base line, upwards of 184 millions of miles in length, looking like a mathematical point in comparison with the infinite distance of the fixed stars. A few, however, are found to have parallax. Alpha Centauri, in the Southern hemisphere, has one of 2" [1" p. 214]. No star has so great a parallax. If the observation made be correct, then its distance from us would be only about 200 times as great as that of the sun. The parallax of the bright star of Lyra is only a quarter of a second. Struve of St. Petersburg says that stars of the second magnitude have an average parallax of $\frac{1}{4}$ of a second. But Professor Airy thinks the astronomical observer cannot accurately split a second into tenths. Besides this, refraction prevents observations being as accurate as Struve believes. To diminish the effect of parallax, observations are now made on two stars near each other in the heavens, the one with no parallax, and the other whose parallax we wish to ascertain. The angle between the two stars is noted twice, with an interval of six months between, and as both stars are similarly effected by refraction, precession, notation, and observation, no corrections for those sources of error require to be applied. The celebrated astronomer, Bessel of Konigsberg used this method for determining the distance of the small star No. 61 Cygni. He found the parallax to be $\frac{3}{10}$ of a second, and therefore estimated its distance at 660,000 times the radius of the earth's orbit, or 63,000,000,000,000, that is sixty-three billions of miles. Professor Airy thinks this calculation pretty accurate. (*Airy: Pop. Astron.* (6th ed.), 192–98). "The term 'fixed stars,'" says Professor Airy, "is a good one for young astronomers to use; but the vast majority of the stars which have been well observed, seem to have a proper motion of their own, and that is known by the term 'proper motion.'" (*Ibid.*, p. 215). It is in every case a small quantity. The largest known is that of the small star, 61 Cygni, which moves nearly 3" in a year, and that of a star called Groombridge, 1830, nearly 4" in a year. The first has very decided parallax, the second probably has it too, though to a smaller amount. Sirius and Arcturus have also a perceptible proper motion. (*Ibid.*, p. 216.)

fixed sun, *s.*

Pyrotech.: A device composed of a certain number of jets of fire distributed circularly like the spokes of a wheel. All the fuses take fire at once through channels charged with quick-matches.

fix'-ĕd-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *fixed*; *-ly.*]

* 1. In a fixed, firm, stable, or settled manner; firmly.

"If we pretend that the distinction of species, or sorts, is *fixedly* established by the real and secret constitutions of things."—*Locke.*

2. Steadfastly, firmly.

"[He] *fixedly* did look
Upon the muddy water, which he conned."
Wordsworth: Resolution & Independence.

* **fix'-ĕd-nĕss,** * **fix-ed-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *fixed*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being fixed, determined, or settled; stability, firmness.

"The *fixednesse* of his terme."—*Bp. Hall: Contemp.; Hezekiah & Sennacherib.*

2. Solidity, firmness, cohesion of parts.

"The chemist knows the peculiar *fixedness* and malleability of the metal most of all."—*Goldsmith: On Polite Learning.*

3. Want or absence of volatility.

4. A state of being fixed, firm, or settled firmly in mind or opinion; steadfastness, firmness, resolution.

"A *fixedness* in religion will not give my conscience leave to consent to innovations."—*King Charles: Eikon Basilike.*

* **fix-id'-i-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *fixed*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being fixed; fixedness.

"So much do the *fixidity* and volatility of bodies depend upon texture."—*Boyle: Works*, viii. 78.

fix'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Fix, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act or process of making fixed, firm, stable, settled, or established; consolidation, settlement, establishment.

2. (*Pl.*): Equipment, apparatus, outfit, embellishments. (*Slang; orig. American.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mach.:* A piece of cast-iron adapted to carry pillow-blocks and the like. When it is built into a wall it is called a wall-fixing, or wall-box; when attached to a wall by bolts it is a plate-fixing. There are also beam-fixings, as when wheels intended to work at the position where the fixing is situated; and when the fixing is adapted to them, it is then commonly called a wheel-fixing.

2. *Metall.:* The material used in preparing the hearth of a puddling or boiling furnace for receiving its charge. A certain amount of ore, cinder, and scrap are banked up round the boshes, the amount and kind varying with the character of the iron and the construction of the furnace. It is called fettling in some parts of England.

3. *Photog.:* Of a negative; the removal, by a solution of hyposulphite of soda or cyanide of potassium, of the unaffected deposit of iodide and bromide of silver in the collodion film after exposure and development of the picture. Of a positive; the removal of the unaltered chloride of silver from the surface of the photographic paper after exposure under the negative.

fix'-ĭngş, *s. pl.* [Fixing, C. 1. 2.]

fix'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *fixité.*]

1. Coherence of parts, fixedness; opposed to volatility.

"Whose parts are kept from fuming away, not only by their *fixity*, but also by the vast weight and density of the atmospheres incumbent upon them."—*Newton: Optics.*

2. Fixed, secure, or determinate character; security; as, *fixity* of tenure.

fix'-türe, *s.* [Eng. *fixt* (*fixed*); suff. *-ure.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The act of fixing, setting, or placing firmly.

"The firm *fixture* of thy foot would give an excellent motion to thy gait."—*Shakesp: Merry Wives*, iii. 2.

(2) Firmness, stability, stable state. (*Shakesp. Troilus & Cressida*, i. 3. [Folio.])

(3) Anything fixed or placed in a firm and fixed position; all clenched and riveted parts of a building.

2. *Fig.:* A person who has remained so long in one place, or office, that it is difficult to remove him.

II. *Law:* A term applied to things of an accessory nature annexed to houses or lands, so as to become part of the realty. The annexation must be by the article being set into or united with the land, or with some substance previously connected therewith. Thus a shed built upon a frame not let into the earth, is not a fixture. Machines and other things erected for the purposes of trade are not fixtures, if they can be removed without material damage to the property. Fixtures may not be distrained upon.

* **fix'-ūre,** *s.* [Eng. *fix*; *-ure.*]

1. Stability; firmness. (*Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida*, i. 3. [Quarto.])

2. Direction, position.

"The *fixure* of her eye has motion in it."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, v. 3.

fiz'-gĭg (1), *s.* [Fishgig.]

fiz'-gig (2), *s.* [Fizz, *v.*]

1. A gadding, flirting girl.

2. A kind of firework, made with damp powder, which makes a fizzing or hissing noise.

fizz, fiz, *s.* [Fizz, *v.*]

1. A hissing sound.

2. Champagne, from the noise made by it when opened. (*Slang.*)

fizz, *v.i.* [Icel. *fisa*; Dan. *fise.*] [Fist (2), *s.*]

1. To make a hissing sound.

"Thou oft hast made thy fiery dart
Fizz in the hollow of his heart."
Cotton: Burlesque upon Burlesque, p. 249.

2. To fail in an attempt.

fiz'-zle, *v.i.* [A frequent. from *fizz* (q.v.).] To fizz, to hiss.

fiz'-zle, *s.* [Fizzle, *v.*] A state of making a fizzing noise.

"Smoking, and curling, and all in a *fizzle*."
Barham: Ingoldsby Legends: Auto-da-fé.

fiz'-zen-lĕss, fŭsh'-lŏn-lĕss, *a.* [Fissenless.]

fjord, *s.* [Fiord.]

flăb, *s.* [Flaps.]

Bot.: Some kind of mushroom. (*Jamieson.*) Apparently the same as Eng. Flaps (q.v.).

flăb'-bĕr-gast, *v.t.* [Prob. from *flap*, and *aghast.*] To strike with wonder and amazement; to astonish. (*Colloquial.*)

"The alderman and town-councillors were what is sometimes emphatically styled *flabbergasted*: they were speechless from bewilderment."—*Disraeli: Contarini Fleming*, bk. v., ch. iii.

flăb'-bĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *flabby*; *-ly.*] In a flabby manner.

flăb'-bĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *flabby*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being flabby.

flăb'-bў, *a.* [A variant of *flappy*, from *flap* = to hang loosely.] Soft and yielding; hanging loosely by its own weight; easily shaken or yielding to the touch.

"Animal bodies are, in a great measure, made up of soft and *flabby* substances."—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. ix.

* **flā'-bĕl,** * **flā'-blc,** *s.* [Lat. *flabellum* = a fan.] A fan.

"Fanne or *flable*, wherewyth wynde is made. *Ventilabrum*."—*Huloet.*

* **flą-bĕll',** *v.t.* [Lat. *flabello*, from Lat. *flabellum* = a fan.] To fan.

"It is continually *flabelled*, blown upon, and aired by the north winds."—*Urquhart: Rabelais*, bk. i., ch. xxxix.

flă-bĕl-lăr'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Lat. *flabellum* (q.v.), and fem. sing. adj. suff. *-aria*.]

I. *Zool.:* A genus of Gorgonidæ. It was formerly made to contain the Fan-corals, now removed to the genus Rhipidogorgia.

2. *Palæobot.:* A genus believed to be of fossil palms, founded by Count Sternberg in 1823. Morris, in his British Fossils, enume-

FLABELLARIA TUNE.

rates two species: one *Flabellaria borassifolia*, from the coal measures of Whitehaven and Coalbrook Dale; and the other, *F. Lamanonis*, from the Upper Eocene of the Isle of Wight.

flą-bĕl'-lāte, *s.* [Lat. *flabellatus*, pa. par. of *flabello* = to fan.]

Zool., Bot., &c.: The same as flabelliform (q.v.).

flą-bĕl-lā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *flabellum* = a fan; Eng. suff. *-ation*.]

Surg.: The act of keeping fractured limbs, and the dressings about them, cool by means of a fan or other similar contrivance.

flă-bĕl'-lĭ-form, *s.* [Lat. *flabellum* (q.v.), and *forma* = form, shape.]

I. *Zool.:* Fan-shaped. (*Owen.*)

2. *Bot.:* Fan-shaped; plaited like the rays of a fan. Example, the leaf of *Borassus flabelliformis*.

flą-bĕl'-lŭm, *s.* [Lat. = a small fan or fly-flap.]

I. *Eccles. & Ch. Hist.:*

(1) *Sing.:* An ecclesiastical fan, formed in Rome of peacocks' feathers, and, in other Obediences, of metal; anciently used to drive away flies and other insects from the chalice during the Sacred Mysteries. The ministry of the flabellum was primarily confided to the deacon, though afterwards, in the Latin Church, it might be exercised by any person who had received the tonsure. The Greeks and Armenians are the only Christians who make use of the flabellum.

(2) *Pl.:* Two fans of peacocks' feathers, borne before the Pope on solemn festivals. (*Martigny.*)

2. *Zool. & Palæont.:* A genus of Actinozoa, family Turbinolidæ. It has existed from Eocene times till now.

flăb'-ĕr-gast, *v.t.* [FLABBERGAST.]

* **flăb'-ĭlc,** *a.* [Lat. *flabilis* = airy, from *flo* = to blow.] Blown about by the wind; subject to be blown about.

flăc'-çĭd, *a.* [O. Fr. *flaccide*, from Lat. *flaccidus*, from *flaccus* = flabby, hanging loosely.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Soft and weak; flabby; drooping; hanging loosely and flabbily.

"The *flaccid*, shrunk,
And withered muscle."—*Cowper: Task*, i. 892.

* 2. Weakened, relaxed, faint.

"His wonted fervent desires to turn others to God grew *flaccid*."—*Goodwin: Works*, vol. ii., pt. iv., p. 350.

II. *Bot.:* Relaxed from want of moisture.

flăc-çĭd'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *flaccid*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being flaccid; flaccidness.

"There is neither fluxion nor pain, but *flaccidity* joined with insensibility."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

flăc'-çĭd-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *flaccid*; *-ly.*] In a flaccid, loose, or flabby manner.

flăc-çĭd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *flaccid*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being flaccid, flabby, or lax; want of stiffness or firmness.

* **flăck,** * **flackc,** *v.i.* [Icel. *flakka*; Sw. *flacka*; Dan. *flakke*; O. H. Ger. *flackern.*] To flutter; to palpitate; to move rapidly.

"Her herte also to *flacke* and bete." *Gower*, iii. 315.

* **flăck'-ĕr,** *v.i.* [Ger. *flackeren.*] To flutter about as a bird. [FLACKE.]

"Foles in foles *flakerande* bitwene."
Early Eng. Allit. Poems: Cleanness, 1,409.

* **flăck'-ĕt,** * **flack-at,** *s.* [O. Fr. *flasquet*, dimin. of *flasque* = a flask.] A little flask or flagon.

"An asse laden with bread, and a *flackat* of wyne."—*Bible* (1551), 1 *Samuel* xvi.

flą-côur'-tē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *flacourt(ia)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Flacourtiaceæ (q.v.). They have several styles and stigmas and succulent fruit.

flą-côur'-tĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after Etienne de Flacourt, Director of the French East India Company, who headed an expedition to Madagascar in A.D. 1648, and wrote an account of it.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Flacourtiaceæ. It consists of shrubs or trees. The fruits of *Flacourtia Ramontchi*, *sapida*, and *sepiaria* are eaten. The young leaves and leaves of *F. cataphracta* are astringent and stomachic, and are prescribed in parts of India for diarrhœa and general debility. (*Lindley.*)

flą-côur-tĭ-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *flacourti(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Bixads, an order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Violales. It consists of shrubs or small trees, with simple alternate often leathery and dotted leaves; sepals 4 to 7; petals 4 to 7; stamens, the same number, or a multiple of it; ovary roundish celled, sessile, with parietal placentæ; fruit fleshy and indehiscent or capsular, 1-celled, 4 or 5 valved. Found in the hotter parts of the world. Known species about 100. Some are bitter and astringent; others yield eatable fruits. [BIXA, FLACOURTIA.] The order is divided into four tribes, Bixeæ, Prockeæ, Flacourteæ, and Erythrospermeæ.

flăg (1), * **flagg,** *v.i. & t.* [A weakened form of *flack* or *flacke* (q.v.).]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. To hang loosely, without stiffness or tension.

"Their drowsy, slow, and *flagging* wings
Clip dead men's graves."
Shakesp.: 2 *Henry VI.*, iv. 1.

2. To grow spiritless or dejected.

"Thus reputation is a spur to wit,
And some wits *flag* through fear of losing it."
Cowper: Table Talk, 520, 521.

3. To fail; to lose strength; to droop; to sink.

"By that time the Cameronians were reduced nearly to their last flask of powder; but their spirit never *flagged*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

4. To become or be dull, cheerless, or dispirited.

"For you the hours of labour do not *flag*."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

5. To grow stale or uninteresting; to lose interest.

"The pleasures of the town begin to *flag* and grow languid."—*Swift.*

B. *Transitive:*

I. To let fall into feebleness; to allow to droop.

"The thousand loves that arm thy potent eye
Must drop their quivers, *flag* their wings, and die."
Prior: An Ode.

2. To enervate; to enfeeble; to exhaust.

"Nothing so *flags* the spirits . . as lutense studies."
—*Erhard: Grounds of the Cont. of the Clergy*, p. 29.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *flag*, to *droop*, to *drop*, and to *languish*: "In the proper application nothing *flags* but that which can be distended and made to flutter by the wind, as the leaves of plants when they are in want of water or in a weakly condition; hence figuratively the spirits are said to *flag*: nothing is said to *droop* but that the head of which can *drop* in this manner; the snowdrop *droops*, and flowers will generally *droop* from excess of drought or heat: the spirits in the same manner are said to *droop*, which expresses more than to *flag*; the human body also *droops* when the strength fails: *languish* is a still stronger expression than *droop*, and is applicable principally to persons; some *languish* in sickness, some in prison, and some in a state of distress: to *pine* is to be in a state of wearing pain which is mostly of a mental nature; a child may *pine* when absent from all its friends, and supposing itself deserted." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

flăg (2), *v.t.* [FLAG (3), *s.*] To pave or lay with flags or flagstones.

"A white stone used for *flagging* floors."—*Woodward: On Fossils.*

* **flăg** (3), *v.t.* [FLAG (1), *s.*] To ornament, deck out, or adorn with flags.

flăg (1), *s.* [Dan. *flag*; Sw. *flagg*; Dut. *vlag*; Ger. *flagge*: from the same root as *flag* (1), v.]

I. An ensign or colours; a piece of cloth, either plain or coloured, and having certain figures, lines, or marks painted or worked on it; a banner indicating nationality, occupation, or intelligence. Flags of nationality are standards, ensigns, pennants (pendants), jacks. Flags of occupation indicate service, as war, merchant, despatch, pilot, yacht-squadron, liners, &c. Flags of intelligence are of various colours and of three shapes; square, pointed, and burgee. They are used in various combinations to transmit messages according to a printed or secret code. The standard (military or naval) is a war flag. The ensign is national. The stars and stripes, the national flag of the United States, has in the upper corner next the staff a group of stars, one for each state, white on a blue field, while the remainder of the flag is made up by thirteen stripes, alternately red and white, one for each of the thirteen original states. The flag of the American admiral has the stripes alone, and the stars are used separately as a jack. In the British navy an admiral of the fleet flies the Union flag, in which the crosses of St. George, St. Andrew, and St. Patrick are blended. Each of the countries of Europe and Asia, and the republics of America, has its national standard bearing a device usually of historical significance, and appealing to national pride.

"Never comes the trader, never floats a European *flag*." *Tennyson: Locksley Hall*, 161.

* 2. The wing or pinion of a bird.

"To renew
Her broken *flags*." *Quarles: Emblem*, iii. 1.

3. The uneven end of an uncut tuft of hair on a brush.

¶ (1) *To strike* or *lower the flag:* To pull the flag down in token of respect, surrender, or submission.

(2) *To dip the flag:* To lower it for a brief space as a salute or mark of respect.

(3) *To hang the flag half-mast high:* To raise it only halfway up the staff, as a token of mourning.

* **flag-fallen,** * **flag-falne,** *a.* Out of employment, from flags being exhibited on the roofs of play-houses when there were performances at them.

"Four or five *flag-falne* players."—*Rowley Search for Money* (1609).

flag-feather, *s.* A feather of a bird's wing next to the body.

flag-licutenant, *s.*

Naut.: An officer in immediate attendance upon an admiral, and holding a similar position in regard to him to that held by the aide-de-camp of a general. Through him all orders are communicated to the commanders of the ships under the admiral's command.

flag-officer, *s.*

Naut.: A commander of a squadron; an admiral, vice-admiral, or rear-admiral.

flag-ship, *s.*

Naut.: The ship which carries the flag officer, or commander of the squadron.

"His *flag-ship* was a little Versailles."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

flag-staff, *s.* The pole or staff on which a flag is displayed.

"Over the altar are seen the French *flag-staves* taken by the garrison in a desperate sally."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

flag (2), *s.* [From Eng. *flag* = to hang loose, to bend down (*Mahn*). Skeat considers it the same word as *flag* = an ensign, and thinks that it is named from waving in the wind.]

Bot. (*Either* flag *or* flags): The genus Iris, specially (1) *Iris pseudacorus* and *I. fœtidissima*, (2) the leaves of *Typha latifolia*, (3) *Aira cæspitosa* (?). (*Britten & Holland.*)

"She took an ark of bulrushes, and laid it in the *flags* by the river's brink."—*Exodus* ii. 3.

¶ *Bot.*: The genus Gladiolus is popularly known as the Corn Flag; *Acorus calamus* as the Myrtle Flag and Sweet Flag; *Iris pseudacorus* as the Water Flag, Wild Flag, and Yellow Flag; and (in America) *Typha latifolia* as Cat-tail Flag. (*Britten & Holland*, &c.)

flag (3), *s.* [Properly a thin slice of turf or stone; Icel. *flaga* = a flag or slab of stone, from *flakna* = to split or flake off.] The same as FLAGSTONE (q.v.).

"Flagstone will not split, as slate does, being found formed into *flags*, or thin plates, which are no other than so many strata."—*Woodward: On Fossils.*

flag-broom, *s.* [Eng. *flag*, and *broom.*] A broom for sweeping flags or pavements; it is commonly made of birch-twigs.

* **flag-e-let,** *s.* [FLAGEOLET.]

fla-gel'-la, *s. pl.* [FLAGELLUM.]

* **flag-el-lant-ism,** *s.* [Eng. *flagellant*; *-ism.*] The doctrines or practices of the Flagellants. (*Kingsley.*)

Flag-el-lants, *s. pl.* [Fr. *Flagellant* (sing.), from Lat. *flagellantes*, pl. of *flagellans* = whipping, pr. par. of *flagello* = to whip; *flagellum* = a whip, a scourge.]

Ch. Hist.: A Christian sect which arose in 1260 at Perugia, called by the French Peronse, and spread throughout and beyond Italy. Its adherents, who saw a plague raging, and moreover expected the world speedily to terminate, believed that they could propitiate the Divine Being by walking in procession with only a cloth tied round them, and flagellating their bare shoulders with whips, which they carried. At first they were noted for sanctity, and made many converts even from the most abandoned classes, but doubtful characters beginning to join their ranks, they fell into disrepute, and were restrained from their processions by the civil and ecclesiastical authorities, then the sect gradually died away. The terror produced by the dreadful disease called the Black Death, which destroyed many millions of people in Europe between 1348 and 1351, produced a revival of the flagellation mania, which spread over most of Europe, and was attended by greater extravagances than before. In the reign of Edward III., a band of 120 Flagellants, male and female, made their appearance in London on a missionary enterprise. They marched in procession through the streets, singing a hymn. Then they scourged each other, trusting that the spectacle might prove contagious. But the sober-minded Englishmen could not be induced either to flagellate themselves or submit to be flagellated by others, and the strangers had to leave the country without having made even one proselyte. In 1349, Clement VII. declared the Flagellants heretics, and took steps to repress them. In 1414 an effort was made in Thuringia to revive them anew, but the burning alive of their leader, Conrad Schmidt, and ninety of his followers in part thwarted the project, though even then the extirpation of the sect was found a work of extreme difficulty.

flag-el-lar'-i-a, *s.* [Lat. *flagell(um)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aria.* In allusion to the long, flexible branches.]

Bot.: A genus of Commelynaceæ, or, according to some botanists, of Juncaceæ. The leaves of *Flagellaria indica* are said to be astringent and vulnerary. (*Lindley.*)

fla-gel-la'-ta, *s. pl.* [Lat. *flagell(a)* [FLAGELLUM], and pl. adj. suff. *-ata.*]

Zool.: An order of Infusoria furnished with flagella [FLAGELLUM, I. 2.], which are often accompanied by cilia. Both are used as organs of locomotion.

flag'-el-late, *a.* [FLAGELLATA.]

Zool.: Furnished with Flagella (q.v.)

flag'-el-late, *v.t.* [Lat. *flagellatus*, pa. par. of *flagello* = to whip, to beat; *flagellum* = a scourge.] To whip, to beat, to scourge.

flag-el-la'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *flagellatio*, from *flagellatus*, pa. par. of *flagello.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The act of beating, whipping, or scourging; a scourging or flogging; the use of the whip or scourge.

"He underwent those previous pains which customarily antecede that suffering, as *flagellation* and bearing of the cross."—*Pearson: On the Creed*, art. 4.

2. *Religious*: Flagellation is said to have been practised from religious motives among the old Egyptians. It entered the Christian Church about A.D. 400. About A.D. 1056 Cardinal Peter Damian de Honestis greatly commended it. At a later period it met with the approval of Cardinal Baronius towards the close of the sixteenth century. In the thirteenth it had become the distinctive peculiarity of the sect called in consequence Flagellants (q.v.).

flag'-el-la-tor, *s.* [Lat.] One who uses flagellation; one who scourges or whips.

* **fla-gel'-le,** *s.* [Lat. *flagellum*; Ital. *flagello.*] A scourge, a whip.

"Tak this *flagelle* devoutly in thy hond."
Lydgate: Minor Poems, p. 146.

fla-gel'-li-form, *a.* [Lat. *flagelli*, genit. of *flagellum*, and *forma* = form.]

Bot.: Whip-shaped; long, taper, and supple, like the thong of a whip. Example, the stem of Vinca. The term is confined to stems and roots. (*Lindley.*)

fla-gel'-lum (Pl. **fla-gel'-la**), *s.* [Lat., = a whip, a scourge.]

I. *Zoology*:

1. *Sing.* (*flagellum*):

(1) A whip-like appendage to the legs of the Crustacea. (*Owen.*)

(2) One of the bristles described under 2. (*Nicholson.*)

(3) The whip-like appendage to the pilidium in the larva of the scolecid genus Nemertes. (*Huxley.*)

2. *Pl.* (*flagella*): Long, whip-like bristles occurring in the order of Infusoria, called in consequence Flagellata (q.v.).

II. *Botany*:

1. One of the trailing shoots of a vine. (*Lindley.*)

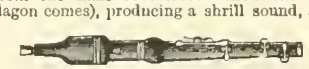
2. (*Less properly*): The runner of a strawberry or any similar plant.

* 3. (*Pl.*): The twigs or youngest shoots of branches; the ramuli, or branchlets.

flag-e-o-let, * **flag-e-let,** * **flag-el-late,** *s.* [Fr. *flageolet* = a pipe or whistle; dimin. of O. Fr. *flageol*, from a supposed Low Lat. * *flautiolus*, dimin. of *flauta* = a flute.]

Music:

1. A small pipe with a mouth-piece inserted in a bulb (hence the derivation of the name from the same root from which the word flagon comes), producing a shrill sound, similar, but much softer in quality than that produced from the flauto piccolo. It is an instrument of English invention, and was formerly employed in the orchestra. The obbligato in the song, "O, ruddier than the cherry," in Handel's *Acis and Galatea*, is for a flageolet.



FLAGEOLET.

2. The tone produced from a violin by lightly pressing the bow near the bridge upon lightly-touched strings, is called flageolet or flute tone. (*Stainer & Barret.*)

flageolet tones, *s. pl.*

Music: The natural harmonics of stringed instruments, so called from their pure flute-like quality of tone.

* **flag-et,** *s.* [FLACKET.] A small flagon.

"The *flagetes* hem bifor faire doun he settes."
William of Palerne, 1,892.

* **flagged** (1), *a.* [Eng. *flag* (1), s.; *-ed.*] Decked out or ornamented with flags; bearing a flag.

"Some *flagged* admiral," *Cowper: Yardley Oak.*

* **flaggod** (2), *a.* [Eng. *flag* (2), s.; *-ed.*] Planted or furnished with flags.

"The waters are *flagged* about with calamus."—*Evelyn.*

flagged (3), *a.* [Eng. *flag* (3), s.; *-ed.*] Paved or laid down with flagstones.

flag'-gi-ness, *s.* [Eng. *flaggy*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being flaggy; limberness, laxity; loss or want of tension.

flagg'-ing (1), *pr. par., a., & s.* [FLAG (1), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act or state of becoming lax or drooping.

flagg'-ing (2), *pr. par., a. & s.* [FLAG (2), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As substantive*:

1. The act of laying or paving with flagstones.

2. Flagstones collectively; the pavement of the sidewalks of a street.

flagg'-ing-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *flagging* (1); *-ly.*] In a flagging, drooping, or weary manner.

flag'-gy (1), *a.* [Eng. *flag* (1), v.; *-y.*]

1. Drooping, flagging, lax, weak, limber; without stiffness or tension.

"That basking in the sun thy bees may lie,
And resting there, their *flaggy* pinions dry."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic iv. 40.

2. Weak in taste; insipid.

"Graft an apple-clon upon the stock of a colewort, and it will bear a great *flaggy* apple."—*Bacon.*

flag'-gy (2), * **flag-gie,** *a.* [Eog. *flag* (1), a.; *-y.*]

1. Like a flag: broad.

"Plantaines that have a broad *flaggie* leaf."—*Purchas Pilgrimage*, bk. vi., ch. lv.

2. Consisting of flags; full of flags.

"He sette out hym in the *flaggi* place of the brinke of the flode."—*Wycliffe: Exodus* ii. 3.

* **flag'-i-tate,** *v.t.* [Lat. *flagitatus*, pa. par. of *flagito.*] To demand fiercely, or with importunity. (*Carlyle.*)

* **flag-i-ta'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *flagitatio.*] The act of demanding with violence, fierceness, or importunity.

fla-gi'-tious, * **fla-gi-cious,** *a.* [Lat. *flagitiosus*, from *flagitium* = a disgraceful act, from *flagito* = to act with violence, from the same root as *flagro* = to burn; Ital. *flagizioso*; Sp. *flagicioso.*]

1. Exceedingly disgraceful; wicked, atrocious; heinous, flagrant, villanous.

"In this perplexity Ashley and Clifford proposed a *flagitious* breach of public faith."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

* 2. Deeply criminal or guilty.

"He dies, and outcast of each church and state,
And harder still, *flagitious* yet not great."
Pope: Moral Essays, i. 205.

* 3. Marked or characterized by disgraceful or scandalous crimes or conduct.

"Discharge that rage on more provoking crimes,
Nor fear a dearth in these *flagitious* times."
Pope: Essay on Criticism, 529.

¶ For the difference between *flagitious* and *heinous*, see HEINOUS.

* **fla-gi'-tious-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *flagitious*; *-ly.*] In an atrocious, villanous, or heinously disgraceful manner.

"It was *flagitiously* cruel."—*Bp. Hall: Contemp.; Sheba's Rebellion.*

* **fla-gi'-tious-ness,** *s.* [Eng. *flagitious*; *-ness.*] The quality of being flagitious; extreme wickedness, atrocity, villany.

"A life consumed in *flagitiousness* and sin."—*Blair: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 2.

flag'-man, *s.* [Eng. *flag*; *-man.*]

1. One who attends to, or makes signals with flags.

* 2. An admiral; a vice-admiral; a flag officer.

"He was a kind of *flagman*."—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 535.

flag'-on, * **flag-gon,** *s.* [Fr. *flacon*, from Low Lat. *flasco* = a large flask; *flascus*, *flasco* = a flask; Ital. & Sp. *flasco.*] [FLASK.] A vessel with a narrow mouth, used for holding liquors.

"A mad rogue, a' poured a *flagon* of Rhenish on my head once."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. 1.

* **fla'-grançe,** *s.* [Lat. *flagrantia.*] Flagrancy.

"They bring to him a woman taken in the *flagrance* of her adultery."—*Bp. Hall: Contemp.; Woman taken in Adultery.*

GREAT BRITAIN, ROYAL STANDARD.

GREAT BRITAIN, UNION JACK.

GREAT BRITAIN, MAN-OF-WAR.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, WAR.†

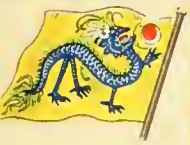
CUBA LIBRE.

GREAT BRITAIN, NAVAL RESERVE.

GREAT BRITAIN, MERCHANT.

ALGIERS.

BELGIUM, ROYAL STANDARD.*



CHINA, IMPERIAL STANDARD.

CHINA, MERCHANT.

COCHIN-CHINA, MERCHANT.

MALTA.

UNITED STATES, UNION JACK.

UNITED STATES, PRESIDE

COREA, ENSIGN.

COSTA RICA, MAN-OF-WAR.*

ECUADOR, ENSIGN.

EGYPT (AND TURKEY), ENSIGN.

UNITED STATES, YACHT.

U

UNITED S

DENMARK, ROYAL STANDARD.

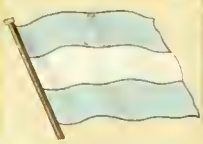
DENMARK, MERCHANT.

GREECE, MAN-OF-WAR. ‡

GUATEMALA, ENSIGN.*

UNITED STATES, QUARANTINE.

NEW ZEALAND, ENSIGN.



NICARAGUA, ENSIGN.

PARAGUAY, MAN-OF-WAR.

PARAGUAY, MERCHANT.

PERSIA, ENSIGN.

PERU, MAN-OF-WAR.*

HAWAII, ENSIGN.

SWITZERLAND, ENSIGN.

SAMOA, MERCHANT.

SPAIN, MAN-OF-WAR.

FLAGS OF THE COMMERCIAL CODE OF SIGNALS.

SPAIN, MERCHANT.

SWEDEN, ROYAL STANDA

FRANCE, ENSIGN

VENEZUELA, WAR.*

RED CROSS SOCIETY.

CANADA.

IRELAND.

BULGARIA, MERCHANT.

BURMAH.

ZANZIBAR.

SCOTLAND.

* MERCHANT, SAME WITHOUT COAT OF ARMS. † MERCHANT, SAME WITHOUT SUN. ‡ MERCHANT, SAME WITHOUT CROWN.

FLAGS OF

-HUNGARY, IMP. STAN.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY, WAR.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY, MERCHANT.

GERMANY, MAN-OF-WAR.

GERMANY, IMPERIAL STANDARD.

AZIL, MERCHANT.

BOLIVIA, ENSION.*

CHILI, NATIONAL STANDARD.*

GERMANY, MERCHANT.

ATES, REARADMIRAL.

UNITED STATES, SEC. OF NAVY.

CODE AND ANSWERING PENNANT.

FLAGS OF THE COMMERCIAL CODE OF SIGNALS.

HAYTI, MAN-OF-WAR.*

HONDURAS, ENSIGN.

ITALY, ROYAL STANDARD.

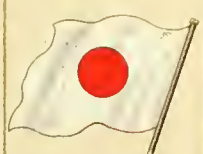
URUGUAY, ENSIGN.

, ENSION.

ENNANT.

UNITED STATES, REVENUE.

ITALY, MAN-OF-WAR. ‡



JAPAN, JACK.

LIBERIA, ENSIGN.

MEXICO, MAN-OF-WAR.*

U.S. COMMODORE'S PENNANT.

MOROCCO, MERCHANT.

NETHERLANDS, ROYAL.*

NORWAY, ROYAL.

NORWAY, MERCHANT.

AL, ROYAL STANDARD.

PORTUGAL, ENSIGN.*

SAN DOMINGO, MAN-OF-WAR.*

SAN SALVADOR, MERCHANT.

SIAM, ENSIGN.

SOCIETY ISLANDS, ENSIGN.

DEN, MERCHANT.

TRIPOLI, ENSIGN.

TUNIS, MAN-OF-WAR.*

U. S. OF COLOMBIA, ENSIGN.

MONTENEGRO, STATE.

MONTENEGRO, MARINE.

ANGE FREE STATE.

ROUMANIA.

CONGO.

RUSSIA, MAN-OF-WAR.

RUSSIA, IMPERIAL STANDARD.

H AFRICAN REPUBLIC.

ARABIA.

MADAGASCAR.

RUSSIA, MERCHANT.

NATIONS.

COMPILED FROM OFFICIAL SOURCES.

GREAT BRITAIN, ROYAL STANDARD.
GREAT BRITAIN, UNION JACK.
GREAT BRITAIN, MAN-OF-WAR.
ARDENTINE REPUBLIC, WAR.†
CUBA LIBRE.
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY, IMP STAN.
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY, WAR.
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY, MERCHANT.
GERMANY, MAN-OF-WAR.
GERMANY, IMPERIAL STANDARD
GREAT BRITAIN, NAVAL RESERVE.
GREAT BRITAIN, MERCHANT.
ALGIERS.
BELGIUM, ROYAL STANDARD.*
BRAZIL, MERCHANT.
BOLIVIA, ENSIGN *
CHILI, NATIONAL STANDARD.*
GERMANY, MERCHANT.
CHINA, IMPERIAL STANDARD.
CHINA, MERCHANT.
COCHIN-CHINA, MERCHANT
MALTA.
UNITED STATES, UNION JACK
UNITED STATES, PRESIDENT.
UNITED STATES, REAR ADMIRAL.
UNITED STATES, SEC. OF NAVY.
HAYTI, MAN-OF-WAR *
HONDURAS, ENSIGN.
ITALY, ROYAL STANDARD
URUGUAY, ENSIGN
COREA, ENSIGN
COSTA RICA, MAN-OF-WAR.*
ECUADOR, ENSIGN.
EGYPT (AND TURKEY), ENSIGN.
UNITED STATES, YACHT.
UNITED STATES, ENSIGN.
UNITED STATES, REVENUE.
ITALY, MAN-OF-WAR.‡
JAPAN, JACK.
LIBERIA, ENSIGN
MEXICO, MAN-OF-WAR.*
DENMARK, ROYAL STANDARD.
DENMARK, MERCHANT.
DREEDE, MAN-OF-WAR ‡
GUATEMALA, ENSIGN.*
UNITED STATES, QUARANTINE
UNITED STATES, LONG PENNANT.
U.S.COMMODORE'S PENNANT.
MOROCCO, MERCHANT.
NETHERLANDS, ROYAL.*
NORWAY, ROYAL.
NORWAY, MERCHANT
NEW ZEALAND, ENSIGN.
NICARAGUA, ENSIGN.
PARAGUAY, MAN-OF-WAR.
PARAGUAY, MERCHANT.
PERSIA, ENSIGN.
PERU, MAN-OF-WAR.*
PORTUGAL, ROYAL STANDARD.
PORTUGAL, ENSIGN.*
SAN DOMINGO, MAN-OF-WAR*
SAN SALVADOR, MERCHANT.
SIAM, ENSIGN.
SOCIETY ISLANDS, ENSIGN
HAWAII, ENSIGN
SWITZERLAND, ENSIGN.
SAMOA, MERCHANT.
SPAIN, MAN-OF-WAR.
SPAIN, MERCHANT.
SWEDEN, ROYAL STANDARD.
SWEDEN, MERCHANT.
TRIPOLI, ENSIGN.
TUNIS, MAN-OF-WAR *
U. S. OF COLOMBIA, ENSIGN
MONTENEGRO, STATE.
MONTENEGRO, MARINE.
FLAGS OF THE COMMERCIAL CODE OF SIGNALS.
CODE AND ANSWERING PENNANT
FLAGS OF THE COMMERCIAL CODE OF SIGNALS.
FRANCE, ENSIGN
VENEZUELA, WAR.*
RED CROSS SOCIETY.
CANADA.
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ROUMANIA.
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RUSSIA, MAN-OF-WAR.
RUSSIA, IMPERIAL STANDARD.
BULGARIA, MERCHANT.
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SCOTLAND.
SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC.
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MADAGASCAR.
RUSSIA, MERCHANT.
* MERCHANT, SAME WITHOUT COAT OF ARMS.
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‡ MERCHANT, SAME WITHOUT CROWN
FLAGS OF ALL NATIONS.
COMPILED FROM OFFICIAL SOURCES.

flā'-grăn-çy, *s.* [Lat. *flagrantia,* from *flagrans,* pr. par. of *flagro* = to burn.]

* **I.** *Lit. :* A burning, a heat ; fire.

"Lust causeth a *flagrancy* in the eyes, as the sight and the touch are the things desired, and therefore the spirits resort to those parts."—*Bacon : Nat. Hist.,* § 722.

2. *Fig. :* Heinousness, atrocity, exceeding wickedness ; flagitiousness.

"The *flagrancy* and dangerous consequence of what was doing."—*Steel : Apology.* (Pref.)

flā'-grant, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *flagrans,* pr. par. of *flagro* = to burn ; Ital. & Sp. *flagrante.*]

* **I.** *Lit. :* Burning, blazing.

II. *Figuratively :*

* 1. Burning, ardent, eager, heated.

"With fixt and steady thoughts, with *flagrant* love and intire devotion of soul."—*Scott : Christian Life,* pt. i., ch. v.

* 2. Glowing, flushed, red.

* 3. Raging hotly or furiously : as, A war was *flagrant.*

4. Heinous, glaring ; openly or glaringly wicked ; flagitious.

"A *flagrant* act of injustice."—*Bp. Beard : Christ driving the buyers and sellers out of the Temple.*

flā-grăn'-tĕ bĕl'-lō, *phr.* [Lat.] With the war raging at the time.

flā-grăn'-tĕ dĕ-lĭc'-tō, *phr.* [Lat.]

Law : In the very act of committing a crime.

¶ *Taken flagrante delicto :* Caught in the act.

flā'-grant-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *flagrant ; -ly.*] In a flagrant manner ; heinously, glaringly, notoriously.

"They were early and *flagrantly* corrupted."—*Warburton : Divine Legation,* bk. ii., ch. iv.

* **flā'-grāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *flagratus,* pa. par. of *flagro* = to burn.] To burn.

* **flą-grā'-tion,** *s.* [Flagrate.] A burning ; a conflagration.

"We—numbed—feared no *flagration.*"
Love-lace : Fletcher's Wild Goose Chase.

flăg'-side, *s.* [Eng. *flag,* and *side.*] A term applied to that side of a split haddock which is free from bone.

flăg'-stone, *s.* [Eng. *flag* (1), and *stone.*]

1. *Lithology :*

(1) *Gen. :* Any rock so laminated as to split into large thin layers. Clay-slate does so, some limestones and some sandstones.

(2) *Spec. :* A laminated kind of sandstone.

2. *Comm. :* Any rock which can be split into flags for pavements or courtyards.

flăg'-wŏrm, *s.* [Eng. *flag* (2), and *worm.*] A worm, as its name imports, occurring among the aquatic plants called Flags. The term is used by Walton in his *Angler,* but the allusion is too vague to enable one to identify the worm or larva intended.

"He will in the three hot months bite at a *flag-worm,* or a green gentle."—*Walton : Angler.*

* **flāle,** *s.* [Flay.]

* **flāil,** * **flayl,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *flaieler, flaeler,* from Lat. *flagello.*] [Flail, *s.*] To strike or beat as with a flail.

"In an od corner for Mars they be sternfulye *flayling*
Hudge spoaks and chariots."
Stanyhurst : Conceites, p. 138.

flāil, * **flayle,** * **fleghl,** * **fleyl,** * **fleyle,** *s.* [O. Fr. *flael, flaiel,* from Lat. *flagellum* = a whip, a scourge ; O. H. Ger. *flegil ;* Dut. *vlegel ;* Port. & Ital. *flagello ;* O. Sp. *flagelo ;* Fr. *fléau.*]

1. *Agric. :* A wooden instrument used for threshing grain by hand. The flail consists of the hand-staff and the souple, or swiple, which are joined by a piece of whang or eel-skin to a swivel call the hooding.

"Some injury done to sickle, *flail,* or scythe."
Wordsworth : Michael.

* 2. *Old Arm. :* An ancient weapon used in war. It was a club armed with spikes of iron, and swinging from the end of a large handle, like the morning-stars of the London train-bands, three centuries since.

"But when they thought on Talus hands to lay,
He with his yron *faile* amongst them thondred."
Spenser : F. Q., V. v. 19.

* **flāil'-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *flail ; -y.*] Acting like a flail. (*Vicars.*)

* **flāine,** *pa. par.* [Flay, *v.*]

* **flāir,** * **flāire,** *v.* & *s.* [Flare, *v.* & *s.*]

* **flaire,** * **flayre,** *s.* [O. Fr. *flair,* from Lat. *flagro.*] A smell, an odour.

"Syche a venmynous *flayre* flowe fro his lyppez."
Morte Arthure, 772.

* **flaite,** * **flayte,** *v.t.* [From *flee* (q.v.).] To scare, to terrify.

"Desire God to *flayte* and gaster thee out of that lap and bosom as Samuson out of Dalilah's."—*Rogers : in French : On some Def. in our Eng. Dict.,* p. 13.

¶ Now confined to the North country.

flāke (1), *s.* [Lit. a piece stripped off, from the verb, which appears in *flay* ; Icel. *flaga* = a flag or slab of stone ; *flakna* = to flake off, to split ; *flugna* = to flake off ; Sw. *flaga* = a flaw, a crack, a flake ; *flugna* = to peel off.] [Flag (3), *s.,* Flay, Flaw.]

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. A thin, scale-like mass of anything ; a small flat particle of anything loosely held together like a flock of wool ; a flock, a scale.

"Thicker, like the *flakes*
In a fall of snow." *Tennyson : Lucretius,* 169.

2. A small particle of fire, or burning matter detached and flying off.

"The bellying clouds
Burst into rain, or gild their sable skirts
With *flakes* of ruddy fire."
Somervile : To Sir A. Oughton.

* 3. A flash.

"Ever and anone the rosy red
Flasht through her face, as it had beene a *flake*
Of lightning." *Spenser : F. Q.,* III. ii. 5.

II. *Technically :*

1. *Archæol. :* A small fragment of stone chipped off by ancient man in forming flint or other stone implements. Used chiefly as an element in the compound Flint-flake (q.v.).

2. *Hortic. (Pl.) :* One of the three divisions under which the endless varies of Carnation, *Dianthus caryophyllus,* are arranged, the others being Bizarres and Picotees. Flakes have two colours only, and their stripes are large, going quite through the leaves. They are sub-divided into scarlet, pink, purple, yellow, and other flakes. (*Loudon.*)

flake-white, *s.*

Painting : A pigment consisting of English white lead in the form of scales or plates. It is an oxidized carbonate of lead. When levigated, it is called body-white. The name flake-white is derived from the figure of the pigment. (*Weale.*)

flāke (2), *s.* [Icel. *fleki* = a flake or hurdle.]

I. *Ord. Lang. :* A portable fencing or hurdle.

II. *Technically :*

1. *Fish-curing :* A platform of slats, wands, or hurdles, on which fish is placed to dry ; a fish-flake.

2. *Naut. :* A stage suspended over the side of a ship for the convenience of the painters or caulkers.

* **flāke,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Flake (1), *s.*]

A. *Trans. :* To form into flakes or loose particles.

"From the bleak pole no winds inclement blow,
Mould the round hail, or *flake* the fleecy snow."
Pope : Homer ; Odyssey iv. 772.

B. *Intrans. :* To break up or separate into flakes ; to peel or scale off.

flāk'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *flaky ; -ness.*] The quality or state of being flaky.

flāk'-ў, *s.* [Eng. *flak(e) ; -y.*]

1. Lying in flakes, layers, or strata ; flake-like.

"To bring it to a *flaky* consistency."—*Browne : Vulgar Errours,* bk. iii., ch. xxvi.

2. Consisting of flakes or small loose masses ; hanging loosely together.

"Till, dark above and white below,
Decided drives the *flaky* snow."
Scott : Marmion, iv. (Introd.)

* **flăm,** *s.* & *a.* [Etym. doubtful.]

A. *As subst. :* A lying story or fable ; a false pretext, a lie ; deception.

"Bear witness if I tell a *flam.*"
Swift : Birthday Song.

B. *As adj. :* Lying, false, deceitful.

"She addeth a *flam* story."—*Sprat,* in *Harl. Miscell.,* vi. 224.

* **flăm,** *v.t.* [Flam, *s.*] To deceive with a lie ; to impose upon, to cheat.

"Then *flam* me off
With an old witch, two wives, and Winnifrede."
Ford : Witch of Edmonton, ii. 2.

* **flaman,** *s.* [Flamingo.]

flām'-ant, *a.* [Fr. *flambant* = flaming, blazing.]

Her. : Flaming, burning, blazing ; as a torch, a firebrand, &c.

flamb, *v.t.* [Flame, *v.*] (*Scotch.*)

1. To baste.

"She had just been *flambing* (*anglicé* basting) the roast."—*Scott : Bride of Lammermoor,* ch. xiii.

2. To besmear oneself with the food which one is eating.

* **flambe,** *s.* [Flame, *s.*]

flăm'-beau (eau as **ō),** *s.* [Fr., from O. Fr. *flambe* = a flame.] A lighted torch, carried to give light at night.

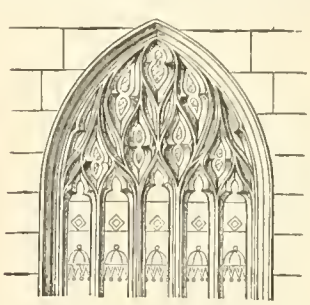
"All catch the frenzy, downward from her grace,
Whose *flambeaux* flash against the morning skies."
Cowper : Task, ii. 643.

flăm-bŏy'-ant, *a.* [Fr. = flaming.]

* 1. *Lit. & Ord. Lang. :* Flaming, blazing.

"See, too, the Rose, above the western portal,
Flamboyant with a thousand gorgeous colours."
Longfellow : Golden Legend, ii.

2. *Arch. :* A term applied to the decorated and very ornamental style of architecture of French invention and use, and contemporary in France with the Perpendicular style in



FLAMBOYANT WINDOW.

England. One of the most striking and universal features is the waving arrangements of the tracery of the windows, panels, &c. The foliage used for enrichments is well carved, and has a playful and frequently good effect.

flāme, * **flambe,** * **flaumbe,** * **flawmbe,** * **flaume,** *s.* [O. Fr. *flame, flamme ;* Fr. *flamme,* from Lat. *flamma* = a flame ; Ital. *fiamma ;* Port. *flamma ;* Sp. *llama ;* Dut. *vlam ;* Sw. *flamma ;* Dan. *flamme.*]

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. *Literally :*

(1) A blaze. [II.]

"Is not *flame* a vapour, fume, or exhalation heated red-hot, that is so hot as to shine?"—*Newton : Optics.*

(2) Fire generally.

"Pity him, Jove, and his bold theft allow ;
The *flames* he once stole from thee, grant him now."
Cowley : Prometheus Ill-painted.

2. *Figuratively :*

(1) Heat of passion, violent contention ; excitement.

(2) Heat, ardour, excitement, enthusiasm.

"The true descendants of those godly men
Who swept from Scotland, in a *flame* of zeal."
Wordsworth : Excursion, bk. iv.

(3) Ardour or warmth of affection ; the passion of love,

"Since your beautiful maid your *flame* has repaid,
No more I your folly regret."
Byron : To the Sighing Strephon.

(4) Ardour or warmth of imagination or fancy ; vigour of thought.

"Great are their faults and glorious is their *flame.*"
Waller : Prologue to Maid's Tragedy.

(5) The object of one's affection ; one beloved ; a sweetheart.

"I suppose she was an old *flame* of the Colonel's."—*Thackeray : Newcomes,* ch. xxii.

II. *Chem. :* Gas or vapour raised to so high a temperature that it becomes luminous ; the higher the temperature and the denser the gas, the brighter the flame. This brightness may be increased by the presence of a third body, as in the case of the lime-light.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *flame, blaze, flash, flare,* and *glare :* "*Flame* signifies the luminous exhalation emitted from fire. *Blaze* signifies a *flame* blown up, that is, an extended *flame. Flash* and *flare,* which are but variations of *flame,* denote different species

of *flame*; the former a sudden *flame*, the second a dazzling, unsteady *flame*. *Glare*, which is a variation of glow, denotes a glowing, that is, a strong *flame*, that emits a strong light: a candle burns only by *flame*, paper commonly by a *blaze*, gunpowder by a *flash*, a torch by a *flare*, and a conflagration by a *glare*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

flame-bearer, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that which bears or carries a light.

2. *Ornith.:* The English rendering of *Selasphorus*, a genus of Trochilidæ (Humming Birds), with fiery red feathers round their necks. They are small birds from tropical America.

*** flame-bolt,** *s.* A thunder-bolt.

"O'er each in turn the terrible *flame-bolts* fall."
Moore: Veiled Prophet of Khorassan.

flame-bridge, *s.* A wall rising from the floor of a furnace to cause the flame to impinge upon the bottom of the boiler.

flame-engine, *s.* An early name for the gas-engine, in which the piston is moved by the expansion due to the sudden combustion of a body of gas in the cylinder. [GAS-ENGINE.]

*** flame-eyed,** *a.* Having eyes burning like fire, or darting out, as it were, flames of fire.

"Draw to thee Bitterness whose pores sweat gal;
She *flame-eyed* Rage; Rage, Mischiefe."
Ben Jonson: Masque of Queens.

flame-lily, *s.*

Bot.: The amyrillidaceous genus Pyrolirion. (*Loudon.*)

flame-moth, *s.* *Anticlea rubidata.*

flame-shaped, *a.* A term applied to any weapon of which the blade is of wavy form: specif., employed to denote arrow-heads, knives, and lance-heads of the neolithic period so indented, and which are interesting as showing a distinct advance on the weapons of the river-drift.

"One *flame-shaped* arrow-head, chipped with the nicest art, is evidently executed as a display of lapidary skill."—*Wilson: Prehistoric Man*, ch. vii.

flame-tree, *s.*

Bot.: *Brachychiton acerifolium.*

flame, * **flambe,** * **flaume,** * **flawme,** *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *flamber*; Fr. *flamer*; M. H. Ger. & Dut. *vlammen*; Sw. *flamma*; Dan. *flamme*; Ger. *flammen*, from Lat. *flamma* = to burn.]

*** A.** *Trans.:* To inflame, to excite, to heat.

"*Flamed* with zeal of vengeance inwardly."
Spenser: F. Q., V i. 14.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To burn with a flame; to blaze; to burst into flames.

"Lilled forth his bloody *flaming* tongue."
Spenser: F. Q., I. v. 34.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To shine or blaze as a flame.

"The wondering swain descries
Midst night's thick gloom a *flaming* meteor rise."
Wilkie: Epigoniad, bk. iii.

2. To burst or break out in violence of passion.

"He *flamed* with indignation."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

flā'me-cŏl-ōr, *s.* [Eng. *flame*, and *color.*] A high yellow color like that of flame.

"In a robe of *flamecolor*, naked-breasted"—*Ben Jonson: Second Masque of Beauty.*

flā'me-cōl-ōred, *a.* [Eng. *flame*, and *colored.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Of a high yellow color, like that of flame.

"'Tis strong, and it does indifferent well in *flame-colored* stockings."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, i. 3.

2. *Bot.:* Very lively scarlet, fiery red.

flā'me-fŭl, * **flame-full,** *a.* [Eng. *flame*; *-full.*] Burning.

"Other *flamefull* fables." *Sylvester: Eden*, 401.

flā'me-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *flame*; *-less.*] Destitute of flame or fire.

"Detests his sanctuary and forsakes
His *flameless* altar." *Sandys: Lament*, p. 4.

† **flameless-lamp,** *s.* A lamp which gives light without flame; as, for instance, one produced by a red-hot coil of platinum, introduced into a jet of gaseous hydrocarbon.

* **flā'me-lĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *flame*; dimin. suff. *-let.*] A little flame.

flā-mĕn, * **fla-mine,** *s.* [Lat.]

Rom. Antiq.: A general name for one of certain priests whose services were appropriated to one deity. There were in all fifteen, three (*Flamines Majores*) instituted by Numa, and at all times chosen from the patricians, and twelve (*Flamines Minores*) who might be taken from the Plebeians. Under ordinary circumstances they held office for life. The three *Flamines Majores* were: 1. *Flamen Dialis*, the priest of Jupiter; 2. *Flamen Martialis*, the priest of Mars, and 3. *Flamen Quirinalis*, the priest of Quirinus or Romulus. The Flamen Dialis was an important personage, and had numerous privileges. He was attended by a lictor, his house was an asylum, and he was entitled to a seat in the Senate, but was not permitted to leave the city even for a single night. He was assisted by his wife, who was termed *Flaminica*, but, as he was not allowed to marry twice, he was obliged to resign if his wife died.

"Titles of pontiffs, augurs, and *flamens* were bounty Senators, &c."—*Paley: Evidences*, pt. ii., ch. i.

* **flā mĭn'-ĕ ŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *flaminius*, from *flamen* (genit. *flaminis*).] Of or pertaining to a flamen; flaminical

flā'-mĕn-shĭp, * **fla-mine-ship,** *s.* [Eng. *flamen*; *-ship.*] The office, post, or dignity of a flamen.

"C. Claudius, the arch flamine of Jupiter, lost his *flamineship*."—*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 601.

* **flā'me-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *flame*; *-ship.*] A title or epithet applied to Vulcan, as the god of smiths.

"Fox on your *flameship*, Vulcan."—*Ben Jonson: Execration of Vulcan.*

flām'-ĭng, * **flammynge,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [FLAME, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Burning, blazing, emitting flames.

2. Of a bright red or yellow colour; flame-coloured.

3. Tending to inflame or excite the mind; vehement, violent.

C. *As subst.:* The act or state of burning or blazing; a flame.

"Then suddainly their *flamings* quenched are."
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 228.

flām'-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *flaming*; *-ly.*] In a flaming manner; hotly, ardently, vehemently.

"How quaint and *flamingly* amorous in the Canticles!"—*Feltham: Resolves*, pt. i., res. 20.

fla-mĭn'-gō, *s.* [Sp. & Port. *flamenco*; Fr. *flammant.* So named from its flame-like colour.]

Ornithology:

1. *Singular:*

(1) A bird, *Phœnicopterus ruber*, which has very long legs, and in other respects so much resembles one of the Grallatores (Waders), that it was long classed with them. But Swainson pointed out that its feet have the webbed toes of the duck, and the bill is a modification of a duck's bill. He, therefore,

FLAMINGO.

placed it with the Natatorial (Swimming) Birds, which it connects with the Grallatores (Waders). The plumage is rose-coloured, the wing coverts red, the quill feathers of the wings black. It is about three and a-half feet high. It occurs in the South of Europe, frequenting the sea-shore, and living on mollusca, crustacea and small fishes, for which its long neck and broad, bent bill enable it to probe in the sand.

(2) The genus Phœnicopterus, of which there are eight species, four of which are American. They are gregarious and migratory, moving in large flocks.

2. *Pl.:* The family Phœnicopteridæ, which is placed under the sub-tribe Lamellirostres, of the Natatorial Birds, its allies being the ducks, the geese, and the swans. Sometimes it is made a sub-family of Anatidæ, and is then called Phœnicopterinæ.

"Before him, like a blood-red flag,
The bright *flamingoes* flew"
Longfellow: Slave's Dream.

fla-mĭn'-ĭ-cal, *a.* [Lat. *flamen* (genit. *flaminis*).] Of or pertaining to a flamen.

"Superstitious copes and *flaminical* vestures."—*Milton: Reasons of Church Government*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

* **flăm ma-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *flammable*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being inflammable; inflammability.

"In the sulphur of bodies torrified, that is, the oily, fat, and unctuous parts, consist the principles of *flammability*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vi., ch. xii.

* **flăm'-ma-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *flammabilis*, from *flammo* = to set on fire; *flamma* = a flame.] Capable of being set on fire or kindled into flame; inflammable.

* **flăm-mā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *flammatio*, from *flammatus*, pa. par. of *flammo* = set on fire.] The act of setting on fire, or kindling into flame; the state of being set on fire.

"White or crystalline arsenick, being artificial, and sublimed with salt, will not endure *flammation*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. v.

* **flăm'-mĕ-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *flammeus*, from *flamma* = a flame.] Pertaining to, resembling, or consisting of flame.

"This *flammeous* light is not over all the body."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xxvii.

* **flăm-mĭf'-ĕr-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *flammifer* = bearing flame or fire; *flamma* = flame, and *fero* = to bear.] Bringing or producing flame or fire.

* **flăm-mĭv'-ō-moŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *flammivomus*, from *flamma* = flame, and *vomo* = to vomit.] Vomiting out flame or fire. (*Thompson: Sickness*, bk. iii.)

flăm'-ȳ, *a. & s.* [Eng. *flam(e)*; *-y.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Burning, blazing; pertaining to or consisting of flame or fire.

2. Having the nature of flame.

"The vital spirits of living creatures are a substance compounded of an airy and *flamy* matter."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 20.

3. Bright as flame.

"She has seen him rise upon his *flamy* wings."
Watts: Memory of Rev. Mr. Gouge.

B. *As substantive:*

Bot.: *Viola tricolor.* So called because its colours are seen in the flame of wood (*Flora Domestica*). (*Prior; Britten & Holland.*)

flăn (1), *s.* [Icel. *flana.*]

1. A sudden gust of wind; a storm, a tempest.

"Thair fell ane ferlyfull *flan* within thay fellis wide."
Rauf Colyear, i. 2.

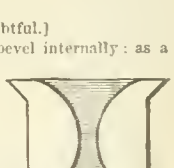
2. Smoke driven down the chimney by a gust of wind.

* **flăn** (2), * **flon,** *s.* [A.S. *flán*; Icel. *fleinn.*] An arrow. (*Hali Meidenhuil*, p. 15.)

flăn (1), *v.i.* [FLAN (1), *s.*] To come or blow in gusts.

flăn (2), *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Arch.: To splay or bevel internally: as a window-pane.



FLANCH.

* **flăn** (3), *v.t.* [A.S. *flean.*] To flay.

"We walleth alle his enichtes *flan*."
Layamon, iii. 163.

* **flăn'-cărd,** *s.* [FLANKARD.]

flănch, *s.* [A softened form of *flank* (q.v.).]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* A flange (q.v.).

2. *Her.:* An ordinary formed on each side of the shield by the segment of a circular superficies drawn from the corner of the chief to the base point. Written also *flanque.*

flănçh, *v.i.* [Flanch, *s.*] To flange (q.v.).

flançh'-ĭng, *pr. par.* [Flanch, *v.*]

flanching-out, *s.*
Ship-build. : Bellying out.

flăn-cŏn-ā'de, flăn-cŏn-nā'de, *s.* [Fr.]
Fencing: A thrust in the flank or side.

Flan'-dērş, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *Flandre.* A district of the Netherlands, at present represented by the provinces of East and West Flanders in Belgium, whence carriage and cavalry horses were formerly imported in great numbers to this country.]

A. *As adj.:* Belonging to, connected with, or imported from Flanders.

"The lord-lieutenant of the county alone pretended to the magnificence of a carriage, in shape like the vulgar pictures of Noah's ark, drawn by eight long-tailed *Flanders* mares."—*Scott: Old Mortality,* ch. ii.

B. *As substantive:*

(1) The country described in the etymology.

(2) A horse imported from Flanders.

"Does he keep his chariot and berlin, with six flowing *Flanders*?"—*Cibber: Nonjuror,* ii. 2

Flăn'-drĭ-ąnş, *s. pl.* Named from the country of Flanders, in which the sect flourished.]

Ch. Hist.: A subdivision of the Mennonite Anabaptist sect. They arose in the sixteenth century, and were rigid in their procedure. In A.D. 1630 the majority of them entered into a union, confirmed in 1649, with their more moderate brethren, who were often called Waterlanders. Those who remained separate were not numerous enough to excite much notice subsequently. The Flandrians were called also Flemings (q.v.). (*Mosheim.*)

flą-neŭr', *s.* [Fr., from *flâner* = to lounge or saunter about.] A lounger.

flănġ, *s.* [Flange, *s.*] A miner's two-pointed pick.

flănġe, * **flănçh** *s.* [A corrupt. of *flanch* (q.v.).]
Machinery:

1. A projecting rib or rim for strength, as a guide, or for attachment to another object.

2. A strengthening rib, as in the flange of a fish-bellied rail, or girder.

3. A guide-flange, as in the rib of a car-wheel projecting beyond the tread.

4. A fastening flange, as on the end of pipe, steam cylinder, &c.

flange-joint, *s.* A joint, such as that of pipes, where the connecting pieces have perforated flanges by which the parts are bolted together.

flange-rail, *s.* A rail having a bent-up flange to keep the wheel on the rails.

¶ *Port-flange, s.*
Ship-build.: A piece of timber fastened over a port to prevent water or dirt from entering the port when open.

flănġe, *v.t.* & *i.* [Flange, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To furnish or provide with a flange; to make or fasten a flange on.

B. *Intrans.:* To be bent or made into the form of a flange.

flănġ'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Flange, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & partcip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of furnishing with a flange.

flanging-machine, *s.*
Sheet-metal: A machine usually having two rollers so constructed and arranged as to bend over the edge of a piece of tin-plate which is passed between them. The modes of bending are known as bending, burring, seaming, flanging, &c.

flănk, * **flancke,** * **flanke,** * **flawnke,** *s.* [Fr. *flanc* = side, prop. the weak part of the body, from Lat. *flaccus* = weak, the *n* being inserted, as in *jongleur,* from Lat. *joculator.* So in Ger. *weiche* = (1) softness, (2) the side, from *weich* = soft (*Skeat*); Ital. *fianco*; Sp. & Port. *flanco*; Dut., Sw., & Dan. *flank.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The fleshy or muscular part of the side between the hips and the thigh.

"Pierced in the *flank,* lamented youth, he lies."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xvi. 379.

2. In the same sense as II. 5.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Architecture:*

(1) The haunch of an arch; the shoulder between the crown and the springing.

(2) The return side of any body, as of a house, a wall, an ashlar in position, &c.

2. *Fort.:* That portion of a bastion which reaches from the face to the curtain. The flank of one bastion commands the ditch before the curtain and the face of the opposite bastion. [Bastion.]

3. *Gearing:* The acting surface of a cog, within the pitch-line. The outer portion is the face.

4. *Leather-trade:* The thin portion of a skin of leather; that which previously covered the flank of the animal.

5. *Mil.:* The side of an army, a division of an army, or any body of soldiers.

"The legions appointed for the *flankes* abandoned their standings and sensed on the fields adjoining."—*Grenewey: Tacitus; Annales,* p. 26.

flank-company, *s.*
Mil.: The company posted on the extreme right or left of a battalion.

flank-defence, *s.*
Mil.: A line of fire parallel or nearly so to the point of another work or position.

flănk, * **flanck,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *flanquer*; Sp. *flanquear.*] [Flank, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To form a side, edge, or border to; to border; to stand, lie, or be at the flank or side of.

"And yet in town and country prospects please
Where stately colonnades are *flanked* with trees."
Pitt: Epistle to J. Pitt, Esq.

2. To secure or protect on the side or flank.

"By the rich scent we found our perfumed prey,
Which, *flanked* with rocks, did close in covert lie."
Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, xxvi.

3. To be posted so as to command or secure the flank or side of any pass or position; to pass round or turn the flank of.

"Armed on the right, and on the left they stand,
And *flank* the passage.
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid ix. 21, 22.

* 4. To meet or receive on the flank or side; to oppose the side to.

"For this assault should either quarter feel,
Again to *flank* the tempest she might reel."
Falconer: Shipwreck.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To border, to touch; to lie on the flank or side.

2. To be posted on the flank or side.

* **flănk'-ard,** * **flanc-ard,** *s.* [O. Fr.]

1. *Sport.:* One of the knobs or nuts in the flanks of a deer.

2. *Old War:* A covering for the flanks of horses.

"Some had . . . the *flancardes* droped and gutted with red. —*Hall: Henry,* iv. (an. 1).

* **flanke,** * **flaunke,** *s.* [Dan. *flunke.*] A spark.

"Felle *flaunkes* of fyr and flakes of soufre."
Early Eng. Allit. Poems: Cleanness, 953.

flănk'-ĕr, * **flanck-er,** *s.* [Eng. *flank*; *-er.*]

1. One who or that which flanks, or is posted, stationed, or placed on the flanks; skirmishers thrown out on the flanks of an army when marching; a fortification projecting so as to command the flank of an assailing body.

"Shaded by ponderous *flankers,* lowered
The portal's gloomy way."
Scott: Bridal of Triermain, iii. 15.

* 2. A pavement at the side of the road.

"The paths or *flankers* [pitched] with hard white stones."—*Life of A. Wood,* 1682.

* **flănk'-ĕr** (1), *v.t.* & *i.* [Flanker, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To attach on the flanks or sides.

2. To defend by flankers or projecting lateral fortifications.

B. *Intrans.:* To come on the flank or side.

"Those sharpe windes do rather *flanker* than blow fully opposite upon our plantations."—*Evelyn: Silva,* ch. iii.

* **flănk'-er** (2), * **flanck-er,** *v.i.* [Flanke, *s.*] To flame, to burn.

"Who can bide the *flanck'ring* flame?"
Turberville: Ovid (1567), fo. 83.

flănks, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A wrench or any other injury in the back of a horse.

flăn'-nĕl, * **flan-nell,** * **flan nen,** *s.* & *a.* [Welsh *gwlanen,* from *gwlan* = wool.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Fabric:* A soft, open woollen stuff, of which there are many kinds, twilled or plain and undressed, milled, gauze, coloured, and checked. Also made for specific purposes, as house, horse, and printer's blankets.

"A yellow waistcoate of *flannell.*"—*Hacklayt: Voyages,* iii. 384.

* 2. A compound of hot gin and beer, flavoured with nutmeg, &c.

* 3. The quantity of the material described under A. I. 1, necessary to cover the inside of a coffin, in allusion to the endeavour of Charles II. to promote the woollen trade by ordering that all coffins should be lined with flannel. (Cf. *Pope: Moral Essays,* i. 246–49.)

"Of all his gains by verse he could not save
Enough to purchase *flannel* and a grave."
Oldham: A Satire.

II. *Bot.:* The leaves of *Verbascum Thapsus,* from their woolly texture. (*Britten & Holland.*)

B. *As adjective:*

I. Made of the material described in A. I: as, a *flannel* shirt.

* 2. Soft, warm.

"Bid me repair to a more *flannel* climate."—*Walpole: Letters,* iii 9.

¶ (1) *Natural flannel:* A sheet or layer of much interwoven or entangled material, closely resembling coarsely woven cloth; found in summer upon the margins of pools which have dried. It consists of the interwoven filaments of Confervas, with adherent or entangled Diatoms, Infusoria, &c., and crystals of carbonate of lime. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

¶ (2) *Our Lord's Flannel, Our Saviour's Flannel:*
Bot.: *Echium vulgare.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

flăn'-nĕlled, *a.* [Eng. *flannel*; *-ed.*] Covered with or wrapped up in flannel.

flăn'-nęn, *s.* & *a.* [Flannel.]

A. *As subst.:* Flannel.

B. *As adj.:* Made of flannel.

"I wad na been surprised to spy
You on an auld wife's *flannen* toy."
Burns: To A Louse.

flăn'-nĭng, *s.* [Eng. *flan* (I), v.; *-ing.*]
Build.: The internal flare of a window jamb, or of a fireplace; an embrasure; coving.

flanque, *s.* [Flanch.]

* **flan-queur,** *s.* [Flanker, *s.*]

flăp, * **flappe,** *s.* [Dut. *flap.*] [Flap, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Anything broad and flexible, hanging loosely, or attached by one side only.

"Have hold of the *flap* of Mr. O'Connor's coat."—*Erskine: Speech; Trial of the Earl of Thanet.*

2. The motion of anything broad and loose, or a stroke with it; a flapping motion or noise.

"The *flap* of the banners, that flit as they're borne."
Byron: Siege of Corinth, xxii.

3. A hinged leaf of a table or shutter.

4. A fly-flap (q.v.).

"*Flappe,* instrument to smyte wythe flyys. *Flabellum muscarium.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

5. A slight stroke.

"A *flap* with a fox-taile."—*Florio,* p. 137.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Veter.:* A disease in horses.

"When a horse has the *flaps,* you may perceive his lips swelled on both sides of his mouth; and that which is in the blister is like the white of an egg; cut some slashes with a knife, and rub it once with salt and it will cure."—*Farrier's Dictionary.*

2. *Bot.* (*Pl.*): (1) Large broad mushrooms, probably *Agaricus arvensis.* (2) *Peziza coccinea.* (*Britten & Holland.*) [Flab.]

flap-dock, flapper-dock, flappy dock, *s.*
Bot.: *Digitalis purpurea.*

flap-door, *s.* A man-hole door.

flap-tile, *s.* A tile with a bent-up portion to turn a corner or catch a drip.

flap-valve, *s.* A valve which opens and shuts upon one hinged side; clack-valve.

The common pump-valve consists of a disc of leather, opening upward when the pump-rod descends, and has a leaden or brass weight attached to it.

flăp, * **flap-pen,** * **flap-pyn,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A variant of *flack* (q.v.); cogn. with Dut. *flappen.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To beat or strike as with a flap or similar thing.

"There sat a vulture *flapping* a wolf."
Byron: Siege of Corinth, xvi.

2. To drive away as flies with a flap.

"He was contented to have them [flies] *flapt* away."—*Wilson: Arts of Rhetorique*, p. 201.

3. To move rapidly backwards and forwards, as something flap-like.

"And, terrified, did flutter on the ground,
And *flap* their useless wings." *Byron: Darkness.*

* 4. To let fall the flap of, as of a hat.

* 5. To oppose, to defy.

"With what a lye you'd *flap* me in the mouth!"
Cartwright: The Ordinary, ii. 5.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To strike as with a flap.

"*Flappyn* wythe a flappe. *Flabello.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. To move the wings rapidly backward and forwards.

"'Tis common for a duck to run *flapping* and fluttering away, as if maimed, to carry people from her young."—*L'Estrange.*

3. To move loosely backwards or forwards in the air.

"The *flapping* sail hauled down to halt for logs like these." *Byron: Childe Harold*, ii.

4. To fall like a flap.

"An old black hat that *flapped.*"—*State Trials* (1679); *T. Whitebread & others.*

flăp-drăg-ŏn, *s.* [Eng. *flap*, and *dragon.*] [Snapdragon.]

1. A game in which the players catch raisins, out of burning brandy, and having extinguished them by closing the mouth, eat them.

"From stabbing of arms, *flap-dragons*, healths, whiffes, and all such swaggering humours."—*Ben Jonson: Cynthia's Revels*, v. 3.

2. A small inflammable or burning substance set afloat in a glass of liquor. To swallow this unhurt while flaming was a proof of dexterity in a toper, and even candle-ends were sometimes used for the purpose.

"He plays at quoits well, and eats conger and fennel, and drinks candles' ends for *flapdragons.*"—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

flăp'-drăg-ŏn, *v.t.* [Flapdragon.] To swallow at a gulp; to devour; to engulf.

"But to make an end of the ship, to see how the sea *flapdragoned* it."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iii. 3.

* **flăp'-ĕared,** *a.* [Eng. *flap*, and *eared.*] Having broad, loose and pendulous ears.

"A whoreson, beetle-headed, *flapeared* knave."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iv. 1.

* **flăp-jăck,** *s.* [Eng. *flap*, and *jack.*] A kind of broad, flat pancake; an apple-puff; a fried cake.

* **flăp'-mŏuthed,** *a.* [Eng. *flap*, and *mouth*; *-ed.*] Having broad, loosely hanging lips.

flăp'-pĕr, *s.* [Eng. *flap*; *-er.*]

1. One who flaps.

* 2. One who, or that which serves to remind any one of a thing; in allusion to the flappers in Swift's *Gulliver's Visit to Laputa*, who were employed by the dreamy philosophers of that island to flap them on the face with bladders in order to wake them from their reveries.

"I write to you, by way of *flapper*, to put you in mind of yourself."—*Lord Chesterfield.*

3. A young wild duck before it is able to fly.

* Lightbody happened to be gone out to shoot *flappers*."—*Miss Edgeworth: Manœuvring*, ch. xiv.

flapper-dock, *s.*

Bot.: [Flap-dock].

flapper-skate, *s.*

Ichthy.: A kind of skate, *Raia intermedia*, found in the British seas. (*Yarrell.*)

* **flăp'-pĕt,** * **flap-pit,** *s.* [Eng. *flap*; dimin. suff. *-et.*]

1. A little flap or ledge.

"To sit in his shop with a *flappet* of wood, and a blue apron before him."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Knight of Burning Pestle*, i. 3.

2. Finery, such as bows of ribands.

"They sell ribbands and *flappets.*"—*Cibber: Provoked Husband*, i.

* **flăp-pĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *flap*; *-ish.*] Untidy, having things hanging loose and flapping about.

* **flăp'-pў,** *a.* [Eng. *flap*; *-y.*] Flapping about; hanging loosely.

flappy-dock, *s.*

Bot.: [Flap-dock.]

flăre, *v.i.* & *t.* [Cf. Norweg. *flara* = to blaze, flame, the oldest form being seen in Swed. dial. *flasa* = to burn furiously; to blaze. (*Skeat.*)]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) To blaze, to flame up; to burn with an unsteady light.

"Like *flaring* tapers bright'ning as they waste."
Goldsmith: Traveller.

(2) To emit dazzling light.

"His *flaring* beams flings far and wide"
Lloyd: To the Moon.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To glitter; to flutter with a dazzling or gaudy show.

"Overlaid with wanton tresses, and in a *flaring* tire."—*Milton: Reformation in England*, bk. i.

* (2) To be exposed to too great heat or light.

"I cannot stay
Flaring in sunshine all the day."
Prior: Hans Carvel.

(3) To open or spread outwards.

II. *Naut.:* To overhang or incline from a perpendicular line outwards, as the lines of a ship.

* **B.** *Trans.:* To cause to burn or flame; to display glaringly; to show off ostentatiously.

¶ *To flare up:* To fly into a passion; to become suddenly excited or enraged.

flăre (1), *s.* [Flake (1), s.] A flake or leaf of lard.

flăre, (2), *s.* [Flare, *v.*] A large and bright, but unsteady and flickering light; a glare.

¶ *A flare-up:*

1. An excited or angry argument or dispute.

2. A spree, possibly drunken.

¶ For the difference between *flare* and *flame*, see Flame.

flăr'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Flare, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Flaming, dazzling, gaudily bright.

"Ill befall the yellow flowers,
Children of the *flaring* hours!"
Wordsworth: To the Small Celandine.

2. *Naut.:* Overhanging, as of the bows of a ship, the top side forward; increasing in diameter upward, as of an upwardly expanding pan; funnel-shaped, conical, trumpet-mouthed.

C. *As subst.:* The act or state of burning with a bright but unsteady light.

flăr'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *flaring*; *-ly.*] In a flaring, dazzling, or gaudy manner; gaudily.

flăsh (1), * **flasche,** * **flasshe,** * **flosche,** *s.* [O. Fr. *flasque, flache*; Dut. *vlacke.*] A pool of water.

"Plasche or *flasche* where reyne watyr standythe. *Torrens lacuna.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

flăsh (2), *s.* & *a.* [Of Scandinavian origin; cf. Sw. dial. *flasa* = to burn furiously, to blaze; Icel. *flasa* = to rush; *flas* = a headlong rush.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Lit.:* A sudden, quick, and transitory blaze or gleam of bright light, appearing and disappearing almost instantaneously.

"Then sudden through the darkened air
A *flash* of lightning came."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, vi. 26.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. A sudden outburst, as of wit, merriment, passion, &c.; a short and brilliant burst or show.

"*Flashes* of wrath and tears of shame."
Longfellow: Tales of a Wayside Inn. (Inter.)

* 2. The time during which a flash is visible; hence, a very brief space; an instant; a short transient state.

"I learnt more from her in a *flash*,
Than if my brainpan were an empty hull,
And every Muse tumbled a science in."
Tennyson: The Princess, ii. 375.

3. A rash or sudden dash.

"Nane o' this unlawfu' wark, wi' fighting and *flashes*."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxxi.

4. A body of water driven along with violence.

5. A sluice or lock just above a shoal, to raise the water while boats are passing.

* 6. Cant language.

"Because, as his comrades explained in *flash*,
He had overdrawn his badger"
Hood: Miss Kilmansegg.

7. A preparation of capsicum, burnt sugar, &c., used for colouring brandy, rum, &c., and giving them a fictitious strength.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Gaudy; vulgarly showy: as, a *flash* dress, a *flash* style.

2. Counterfeit, forged: as, *flash* notes.

* 3. Showy, but without substance; unreal

"My consolations would be *flash* and dilute."—*Ward: Sermons*, p. 63.

4. Slang, cant: as the language spoken by gipsies.

"The squatters on these commons . . . were called the *flash* men, and their dialect *flash* talk."—*Isaac Taylor: Words & Places*, p. 202.

¶ *A flash in the pan:* A flash produced by the hammer of a gun upon a flint which fails to explode the powder; hence, an abortive attempt, a complete failure.

¶ For the difference between *flash* and *flame*, see Flame.

flash-house, *s.*

1. A house frequented by thieves and other dishonest and low persons, and in which stolen goods were received.

2. A low public, the resort of loose women; a house of ill-fame; a brothel.

"The lowest wretches that the Company's crimps could pick up in the *flash-houses* of London."—*Macaulay: Essays; Lord Clive.*

flash-pipe, *s.* A mode of lighting gas by means of a supplementary pipe pierced with numerous small holes throughout its length. The flash-pipe reaches from the burner to a position within reach of a person, and is provided with a stop-cock. The cock being turned, gas issues from each orifice. One jet being lit, the flame flashes along the whole length of the pipe, and communicates flame to the jet. The stop-cock is then closed, and the row of small jets is extinguished.

flash-wheel, *s.* A water-raising wheel having arms radial or nearly so to its axle, and revolving in a chase or curved water-way, by which the water passes from the lower to the higher level as the wheel rotates.

flăsh, *v.i.* &.*t.* [Flash, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To glitter with a quick and transient flame; to burst out suddenly into light.

"Clouds burst, skies *flash*, oh, dreadful hour!
More fiercely lours the storm!"
Byron: Stanzas composed during a Thunderstorm.

2. To burst suddenly forth like applause; to break out.

"Yet often would *flash* forth the fire,
That could, in youth, a monarch's ire
And minion's pride withstand."
Scott: Marmion, v. 14.

* 3. To break or burst out into any kind of violence.

"By day and night he wrongs me; every hour
He *flashes* into one gross crime or other."
Shakesp.: Lear, i. 3.

* 4. To break or burst out into wit, merriment, or brightness of thought or language.

"They *flash* out sometimes into an irregular greatness of thought."—*Felton: On the Classics.*

5. To come, appear, or occur suddenly and instantaneously.

"The arguments . . . of the Roman, drawn from wit, *flash* immediately on your imagination, but leave no durable effect."—*Dryden: Life of Plutarch.*

* 6. To throw off water in flashing, glittering spray or sheets.

"The cataract *flashing* from the bridge."
Tennyson: In Memoriam, lxx. 18.

B. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To emit or send forth in flashes; to dart out like fire.

2. To transmit by means of flashes of light from a mirror: as, To *flash* a message.

3. To convey or transmit instantaneously, as by a flash of light; to cause to pass suddenly and startlingly: as, To *flash* a message along a telegraph wire; to *flash* conviction on a person's mind.

* 4. To strike or throw up in glittering spray or sheets. (*Spenser.*)

II. *Hydraul. Engin.:* To pass boats over a shoal by the operation of Flashing (q.v.). [Flush, *v.*]

"A memorable case of flashing is that when Lieutenant-Colonel Bailey rescued the fleet of gunboats on Red River after the defeat of the Union army under General Banks. The gunboats were *flashed* over the falls at Alexandria by means of a wing-dam made of log cribs filled in with stone."—*Knight: Dict. of Mechanics.*

flăsh'-ẽr (1), *s.* [Eng. *flash*; *-er.*]

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who, or that which flashes.

2. A man of more appearance of wit than reality.

"They are reckoned the *flashers* of the place."—*Mad. D'Arblay: Diary*, i. 260.

II. *Steam-engin.:* A form of steam-boiler in which small quantities of water are injected into a heated boiler and flashed into steam, sufficient being injected at each time for one stroke.

flăsh'-ẽr (2), *s.* [Corrupt. of *flesher* (q.v.).] A name given to *Lanius collurio*, the red-backed shrike; also called Flusher (q.v.).

flăsh'-ĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *flashy*; *-ly.*] In a flashy manner; with empty show; gaudily; without real power of wit or solidity of thought.

flăsh'-ĭ-nẽss, *s.* [Eng. *flashy*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being flashy; gaudiness; ostentation; empty show.

flăsh'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Flash, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of emitting or appearing as a flash of light; a flash.

"As through some dull volcano's veil of smoke
Ominous *flashings* now and then will start."
Moore: Veiled Prophet of Khorassan.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Glass-making:*

(1) A re-heating at a furnace aperture in connection with a rotary movement, causing the opening in the flatted sphere of glass to enlarge and eventually to disappear entirely as the table of glass assumes a flat shape. The flashing heat is also applied to smooth the sheared edges of a goblet or other article, or to re-heat an article during manufacture to restore its plastic condition.

(2) A mode of covering transparent white glass with a film of colored glass in order to give the appearance of color to the whole ware. In some cases the ruby coating is ground away in an ornamental pattern, so that the glass is parti-colored.

2. *Hydr. Eng.:* Concentrating a fall of water at one point, so as to increase the depth to allow the passage of a boat from one level to another. The river having a dam across it and a sluice at one point, the sluice-gate is opened, and during the temporary increase of depth in the sluice-way the boat is drawn through. It is a very ancient device, and is still used in many countries with boats of moderate size.

3. *Plumbing:*

(1) A lap-joint used in sheet-metal roofing, where the edges of the sheets meet on a projecting ridge.

(2) A strip of lead leading the drip of a wall into a gutter. Step-flashings are those situated at the junction of the sloping side of a roof and a wall. They are turned in at each course of bricks, and stepped down as the roof descends.

flashing-furnace, *s.* One at which a globe of crown-glass is re-heated, to allow it to spring open flatly as it is whirled. [Flashing. C. II. 1.]

flashing-point, *s.* That degree of temperature, below burning point, at which a volatile liquid ignites momentarily on the approach of a flame.

flăsh'-lĭght (*gh* silent), *s.*

1. A signal light so arranged as to emit sudden gleams at regular intervals, also known as flashing light.

2. A preparation used for taking instantaneous photographs at night or with insufficient natural light.

flăsh'-măn, *s.* [Eng. *flash*, and *man.*] A rogue.

flăsh'-ў, flash-ie, *a.* [Eng. *flash*; *-y.*]

* 1. *Lit.:* Consisting of, or of the nature of flashes.

"Sometimes so shaken be these shell-fishes with the feare of *flashie* lightnings."—*P. Holland: Ammianus Marcellinus*, p. 239.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Empty, showy; dazzling for a moment, but having no true solidity or bottom.

"A *flashy* panegyric upon the firmness and intrepidity of the very man."—*Fox: Speech*, June 8, 1784.

2. Showy, gaudy, gay, tawdry: as, a *flashy* dress.

* 3. Dull, insipid, vapid, tasteless.

"Distilled books are, like common distilled waters, *flashy* things."—*Bacon: Essays: Of Studies.*

* 4. Without solidity or firmness; fickle.

"A temper always *flashy*, and often false and insincere."—*Burke: Speech at Bristol.*

flask, *s.* [A.S. *flasc*, a word of uncertain origin; Icel. *flaska*; Dan. *flaske*; Sw. *flaska*; O. H. Ger. *flasca*; Ger. *flasche*, from Low Lat. *flasca* = a flask, prob. from Lat. *vasculum*, dimin. of *vas* = a vessel. By others it is referred to Welsh *fflasg*; Gael. *flasg* = a vessel of wicker-work; a basket.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A small bottle.

"Like a drop of oil left in a *flask* of wine."
Southerne: Maid's Last Prayer, ii. 1.

2. A leather or metallic case for holding gunpowder or shot; a powder-horn.

"Powder in a skilless soldier's *flask*
Is set on fire."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, iii. 3.

3. An iron bottle or vessel for holding quicksilver; a *flask* of quicksilver is about 75lbs.

4. A pocket dram-bottle, either of glass or metal; a pocket-flask.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Chem.:* A vessel used in a laboratory for sublimation or for digesting in a sand-bath.

2. *Founding:* A frame or box which holds a portion of the mould for casting. If the mould he contained in two pieces, they constitute a two-part flask. The upper part contains the cope, the lower part the drag.

flask-clamp, *s.* A binding device for securely holding together the parts of a flask.

flask'-ĕt, *s.* [Prob. a dimin. from *flask* (q.v.). Cf. Wel. *flasged* = a wicker-work basket.]

1. A vessel in which food is served.

2. A long shallow basket with two handles.

"The fauns through every furrow shoot
To load their *flaskets* with the fruit."
Parnell: Bacchus, 29, 30.

flăt, *flatt, *flatte, *a., adv., & s.* [Icel. *flatr*: cogn. with Sw. *flat*; Dan. *flad*; O. H. Ger. *flaz*. Cf. Dut. *vlak*; Ger. *flech*; Gr. πλάξ (*plax*) = a flat surface. The connection with Gr. πλατύς (*platus*) = broad, has not been made out. (*Skeat.*)]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language.*

1. Horizontally level without inclination; having an even and level surface without elevations or depressions.

"The houses are *flat* roofed to walk upon, so that every bomb that fell upon them would take effect."—*Addison: On Italy.*

2. Having few or no elevations or depressions; plain.

"Inhabiting upon a *flatte* shore."—*Brende: Quintus Curtius*, fo. 71.

3. Level with the ground; laid low, cast down or razed to the ground.

"What ruins kingdoms, and lays cities *flat*."
Milton: P. R., iv. 363.

4. Prostrate, lying the whole length on the ground.

"They fell down *flatte* on their faces before the throne."—*Bale: Image*, pt. i.

* 5. Depressed, cast down, dejected.

"Now you are too *flat*
And mar the concord."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 2.

6. Dull, uninteresting; without animation, spirit, or force.

"Short speeches fly abroad like darts, and are thought to be shot out of secret intentions; but as for large discourses, they are *flat* things, and not so much noted."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Seditions & Troubles.*

7. Stale, insipid, dull.

"How weary, stale, *flat*, and unprofitable
Seem to me all the uses of this world."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 2.

8. Tasteless, dead, vapid.

"Taste so divine! that what of sweet before
Hath touched my sense, *flat* seems to this and harsh."
Milton: P. L., ix. 987.

9. Dead, dull: as, This beer is *flat.*

10. Downright, prereemptory, absolute, positive; not relieved or softened.

"I will, that's *flat*." *Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, i. 3.

11. Absolute, downright, rank.

"That in the captain's but a choleric word
Which in the soldier is *flat* blasphemy."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 2.

12. Not shrill or acute; without sharpness or acuteness.

"The upper end of the windpipe is endued with several cartilages and muscles to contract or dilate it, as we would have our voice *flat* or sharp."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

13. Dull, without animation or briskness, depressed.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Art:* Wanting relief or prominence of the figures.

2. *Arch.:* Applied to arches which have only a small rise from the springing to the crown.

"This Saxon style begins to be defined by *flat* and round arches."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. i., ch. v.

3. *Gram.:* Applied to those letters in which the enunciation of voice (as opposed to breath) is heard. It is opposed to *sharp*; such letters are *b*, *d*, *g*, *v*, &c.

4. *Music:*

(1) Below the true pitch: thus singing or playing on an instrument is said to be flat when the sounds produced fail to reach the true pitch.

(2) Applied to intervals, minor: as, a *flat* third, a *flat* fifth, &c. [Minor.]

* **B.** *As adverb:*

1. Flatly; on the ground.

2. Flatly, directly, positively.

"Sin is *flat* opposite to the Almighty."—*George Herbert.*

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A surface unbroken by depressions or elevations; a level plain or low tract of land.

"Following them through hogs and dangerous *flats*."—*Milton: Hist. Eng.*, bk. ii.

2. A plat or plot of ground laid down level.

"He has cut the side of a rock into a *flat* for a garden."—*Addison.*

3. Level ground lying low or exposed to inundations.

"The ocean, overpeering of his list,
Eats not the *flats* with more impetuous haste."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iv. 5.

4. A shallow; a level piece of ground or strand lying at a small depth below the surface of the water; a shoal.

"I should not see the sandy hour-glass run,
But I should think of shallows and of *flats*."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

5. Anything broad and flat in form: as—

(1) A river-boat or barge for carrying produce, coal, merchandize, &c., in shallow waters.

(2) The broad side of a blade.

"The officer stormed, and drawing his sword out of the scabbard, struck O'Brien with the *flat* of the blade."—*Marryatt: Peter Simple*, ch. xix.

(3) A broad-brimmed, low-crowned, straw hat.

(4) A platform truck.

(5) The palm of the hand.

(6) The story or floor in a house, especially when occupied by a single family.

(7) A foolish fellow; a simpleton; a gull; one who is easily duped.

"No, no, not such a confounded *flat* as that."—*Thackeray: Newcomes*, ch. xvi.

* (8) Depression or dulness of language or thought; a lack of spirits or liveliness.

"Milton's Paradise Lost is admirable; but am I therefore bound to maintain that there are no *flats* amongst his elevations?"—*Dryden.*

(9) (*Pl.*): False dice.

(10) (*Pl.*): Base money, from its being cut out of flattened plates, composed of a mixture of silver and blanched copper.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* That part of the covering or roof of a house, which is laid horizontal and covered with lead, or other material.

2. *Button-making:* A piece of bone for a button-blank.

3. *Carding:* A strip of wood clothed with bent teeth, and placed above the large cylinder of a carding-machine. The clothing is known as the flat top-cards, in contradis-

tinction to the cards which clothe the drum, licker-in, card-rollers, teazer, and doffer, whose surfaces are curved.

4. *Gilding:* A surface of size over gilding.

5. *Music:* The sign ♭ which directs the lowering of the tone to which it is prefixed by one semitone. Its shape is derived from the ancient *b*. A double-flat, ♭♭, lowers the note to which it is prefixed two semitones.

6. *Shipbuilding:*

(1) A flat part in a curve; a timber which has no curve, as the floor timbers of the *dead-flat* amidships.

(2) One of a number of ship's frames of equal size, and forming a straight middle body.

7. *Mining:* A layer of ore in a nearly horizontal bed.

8. *Theat.:* One of the halves of a scene or part of a scene, formed by two equal portions pushed from the sides of the stage, and meeting in the middle.

¶ *To fall flat:* To produce no effect; to fail in the intended effect.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *flat* and *level*: "*Flat* is said of a thing with regard to itself; it is opposed to the round or protuberant: *level* as it respects another; it is opposed to the uneven: a country is *flat* which has no elevation; a wall is *level* with the roof of a house when it rises to the height of the roof." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *flat* and *insipid*, see INSIPID.

flat-aft, *a.*

Naut.: A term used to denote the position of sails when their surfaces are pressed aft against the mast by the force of the wind.

flat-arch, *s.*

Arch.: [FLAT, *a.*, II. 2].

flat band, *s.*

Arch.: A plain, square impost.

flat-bean, *s.*

Bot.: A name for some species of Lupinus, because the seeds are flat and round. Also called Fig-bean. (*Coles; Britten & Holland.*)

flat-bill, *s.*

Ornith.: Platyrhynchus, a genus of Muscicapidæ (Flycatchers).

flat-boat, *s.* A flat-bottomed barge; a flat [FLAT, C. I. 5 (1)].

flat-bones, *s. pl.*

Anat.: A class of bones called also Tabular bones. Included under it are the scapula, the ilium, and the bones forming the roof and sides of the skull. (*Quain.*)

flat-bottomed, *a.* Having a flat, plain bottom, without a keel.

flat-cap, *s.*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A cap with a low flat crown, made of various materials, and formerly worn by all classes in England.

2. A term applied to a citizen of London in ridicule, from the fact that the use of such caps was retained by them after it had ceased among other classes.

II. *Paper:* A size of writing-paper, usually 14 × 17 inches.

flat-chisel, *s.* A sculptor's chisel for smoothing surfaces.

flat-file, *s.* A file wider than its thickness, and of rectangular section. When bellied, it is known as a taper file; when the size is maintained from end to end, it is known as a parallel file.

flat-fishes, *s. pl.*

Ichthy.: The family Pleuronectidæ, containing the Sole, the Plaice, the Turbot, the Hallibut, the Brill, &c. They are compressed or flattened laterally, not vertically as is often erroneously supposed. One side is generally dark coloured, the other white and silvery. For the sake of concealment they rest upon the light side, leaving only the dark one more or less imperfectly visible. [PLEURONECTIDÆ.]

flat-footed, *a.*

1. *Lit.:* Having flat feet, that is, feet with very little or no hollow in the sole, and a low instep.

2. *Fig.:* Firm-footed, resolute. (*American.*)

flat-hammer, *s.* The hammer first used by the gold-beater in swaging out a pile of quarters, or pieces of gold ribbon, one by one and a half inches square. These are placed twenty-four in a pile and beaten till they are two inches square. They are then packaged with interleaves of vellum, and beaten by other hammers, known as the commencing, spreading, and finishing hammers.

flat head, flat-headed, *a.*

1. *Anthrop.:* Having a flat head: specif.: in ethnology applied to a tribe of North American Indians, who were said to use artificial means to make their heads flat.

2. *Ichthy.:* The name given in Queensland to the anomalous fish genus Ceratodus (q.v.).

Flat-head nail: A forged nail with a round, flat head and a light, rounded, pointed body.

flat-iron, *s.* An iron with a flat face, used for smoothing clothes. A sad iron or smoothing-iron.

Flat-iron heater: A stove specially adapted for heating smoothing-irons. A laundry-stove.

flat-lead, *s.* Sheet-lead.

flat-mouthed, *a.* Having a broad mouth.

"*Flatt-mouthede* as a fluke." *Morte Arthure*, 1,088.

flat-nail, *s.* A small, sharp-pointed wrought nail, with a flat, thin head, larger than a tack.

flat-nosed, flat-nose, *a.* Having a flat or low nose.

Flat-nosed monkeys: [PLATYRRHINI].

Flat-nose shell: A cylindrical tool with valves at bottom for boring through soft clay. (*American.*)

flat-orchil, *s.*

Bot.: *Rocella fuciformis*, a kind of lichen. It is used as a dye.

flat-paper, *s.* Paper which has not been folded.

flat-pea, *s.*

Bot.: The papilionaceous genus Platylobium. They are handsome free-flowering plants.

flat-press, *s.* A press used in the india-rubber business for flattening together a number of piles of folded cloth while they are vulcanized and blended by a steam heat of say 280° F.

flat-race, *s.* A race over level or clear ground, as opposed to a steeple-chase or hurdle-race.

flat-rail, *s.* A railroad rail consisting of a simple flat bar, spiked to a longitudinal sleeper. [STRAP-RAIL.]

flat-rods, *s. pl.*

Mining: A series of rods communicating motion from the engine to pumps at a distant shaft.

flat-roofed, *a.* Having a flat roof.

flat-rope, *s.* A rope made by plaiting yarns together instead of twisting. Some flat ropes, for mining-shafts, are made by sewing together a number of ropes, making a wide, flat band.

Flat-rope pulley: A pulley having a true cylindrical surface and two rising flanges, to keep the band from running off.

flat-tool, *s.* A turning-chisel which cuts on both sides and on the end; which is square. It is used as a bottoming-tool for boxes.

flat-vervain, *s.*

Bot.: *Veronica Chamædrys.* It trails on the ground, but is not a genuine vervain. (*Lyte; Britten & Holland.*)

flat-worms, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The English name of Platyelmia (q.v.), made by Dallas a class of Vermes.

* **flăt,** * **flatt,** *s.* [O. Fr. *flat.*] A blow, a stroke.

"He gaff Richard a sory *flatt*."
Richard Cœur de Lion, 5,265.

flăt, *v.t. & i.* [FLAT, *a.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) To make flat, or even; to level; to flatten.

"Till the fields around
Lie sunk and *flatted* in the sordid wave."
Thomson: Autumn, 335.

(2) To throw down to the ground; to raze, to destroy utterly.

"She *flatted* their strongest forts."—*Feltham: Resolves*, pt. i., res. 4.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To make dull; to depress; to deprive of spirit or force.

"May *flat* and dead the taste of conversation."—*Montaigne: Devoute Essayes*, pt. i., tr. xii., § 3.

(2) To make dead, vapid, or tasteless.

"Otherwise fresh in their colour, but their juice somewhat *flatted*."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Glass-making:* To open out a split cylinder of glass, so as to make it flat.

2. *Metall.:* To roll metal into plates or sheets.

"When a bar of pure silver or ingot of gold
Is sent to be *flatted* or wrought into length."
Cowper: The Flatting Mill.

* 3. *Music:* To lower or depress the voice, or a sound, below the true pitch; to make a sound less sharp.

* B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* To become flat; to sink to a level or even surface.

"I burnt it the second time, and observed the skin shrink, and the swelling to *flat* yet more than at first."—*Temple.*

2. *Fig.:* To become dull, dead, or vapid; to lose spirit or force.

II. *Music:* To depress the voice; to fall below the true pitch; to become flat.

¶ *To flat in the sail:*

Naut.: To draw in the aftmost clew of a sail towards the middle of the ship.

flā'-tą, *s.* [Lat. *flata*, fem. sing. of *flatus*, pa. par. of *flo* = to blow.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Flatidæ (q.v.). It is the same as the Pœciloptera of Latreille.

* **flat-er,** *v.t. & i.* [FLATTER.]

flā'-tĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *flat*(o), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Homopterous insects, akin to Cicadidæ, but having their wings covered with a white farinaceous powder, and so much resembling those of some moths, that Swainson and Shuckard called them Moth Cicadas. They are nearly confined to the tropics of the Old and New Worlds, having no representatives in Britain except the aberrant genera Issus and Cixius, which may be found in summer by beating hedges and thickets. They furnish a secretion which is called Chinese wax.

* **flā'-tĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *flatus*, pa. par. of *flo* = to flow.] Producing wind; flatulent.

"Eat not too many of these apples, they be very *flative*."—*Brewer: Lingua*, iv. 17.

* **flăt'-lĭng,** * **flat-lyng,** *adv.* [Eng. *flat*; suff. *-ling.*]

1. With the flat or broad side.

"Tho with her sword on him she *flatling* strooke."
Spenser: F. Q., V. v. 18.

2. Prostrate, flat.

"He leyde hym *flatlyng* on the grounde."—*MS.* in *Halliwell*, p. 360.

* **flăt'-lŏng,** *adv.* [Eng. *flat*; suff. *-long.*] Flatwise; with the flat or broad side; not edgewise.

flăt'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *flat*: *-ly.*]

I. *Lit.:* In a flat, level, or even manner; without depressions or elevations.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Without spirit or force; dully, frigidly, vapidly.

2. Positively, downright, plainly, peremptorily.

"He tells me *flatly* there is no mercy for me in heaven."—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, ii. 2.

flăt'-nĕss, * **flat-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *flat*; *-ness.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. The quality or state of being flat, level, or even.

2. Want of relief or prominence.

"It appears so very plain and uniform, that one would think the colour looked on the *flatness* of a figure as one of the greatest beauties in sculpture."—*Addison: On Medals.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Dulness, insipidity, frigidity; lack of spirit or animation.

"He has here sunk into the *flatness* of prose."—*Addison: Notes on Ovid; Metamorphoses* iii.

2. Deadness, dulness, vapidness.

"Deadness or *flatness* in cyder is often occasioned by the too free admission of air into the vessel."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

3. Dejection of mind; loss of spirit or courage.

"How fast does obscurity, *flatness*, and impertinency flow in upon our meditations?"—*Collier.* (*Johnson.*)

*4. Downrightness; extremeness, completeness.

"The *flatness* of my misery."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iii. 2.

5. The gravity or dulness of sound; the opposite to shrillness or acuteness.

"*Flatness* of sound is joined with a harshness."—*Bacon.*

***flat-our,** *s.* [O. Fr. *flateor, flateur.*] A flatterer.

"That is the lyeghere and the *flatour*."—*Ayenbite*, p 257.

***flat-rour,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *flater* = flatter; *-our* = -er.] A flatterer.

"He that hath his wit bewared
Upon a *flatrour* to beleve." *Gower*, iii. 170.

flăt-ten, *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *flat*, a.; suff. *-en* (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) To make flat, level, or even; to level.

"For that time their round bodies *flatned* were."
Donne: Progress of the Soule, s. I. v. 14.

(2) To beat or throw down to the ground; to raze; to lay flat.

"If they should lie in it, and beat it down, or *flatten* it, it will rise again."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

*2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To make dull, vapid, or insipid; to deprive of force or animation.

(2) To depress or deject the spirits; to dispirit.

II. *Music:* To depress or lower in pitch; to render less sharp or acute.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* To grow or become flat, level, or even.

*2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To become dull, insipid, or vapid; to lose animation, force, or interest; to pall.

"Here joys that endure for ever, fresh and in vigour, are opposed to satisfactions that are attended with satiety and surfeits, and *flatten* in the very tasting."—*L Estrange.*

(2) To become dejected or depressed in spirit.

* **II.** *Music:* To depress the voice; to drop below the true pitch; to render a sound less sharp.

¶ *To flatten a sail:*

Naut.: To extend it fore and aft, so that the effect is lateral only.

***flăt'-ten,** *a.* [Eng. *flat;* suff. *-en* (q.v.).] Flat; stupid, silly.

"What a *flatten* face he has now!"
Beaum. & Fl.: Humorous Lieutenant, iii. 5.

flăt'-ten-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Flatten, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of making flat; the state of becoming flat.

flattening-furnace, *s.* A furnace into which cylinder glass, split longitudinally, is placed to flatten out by heat; spreading-oven. [Flatting-furnace.]

flăt'-tĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *flat*, v.; *-er.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that by which anything is flattened.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Smith.:* A hammer with a very broad face, used by smiths in flat-facing work.

"The plaintiff, in the course of his work used a tool called a *flatter*, which was held by himself and struck by a hammerman for the purpose of finishing off angle iron."—*Standard*, Nov. 22, 1882.

2. *Wire-draw.:* A draw-plate with a flat orifice, to draw flat strips, such as watch-springs, skirt-wire, &c.

flăt'-tĕr (2), *s.* [Corrupt. of *floater* (?) from the floating leaf.] A word used only in the anbjoined compound.

flatter-dock, *s.* [Dock *s.*, ¶ (2).]

flăt'-tĕr, *flat-cre, *flat-er-en, *flat-er-yn, *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *flater* (Fr. *flatter*), in which the *t* stands for an old *k*, as seen in O. Sw. *fleckra* = to flatter; Sw. dial. *fleka* = to caress (*Skeat*), or from Icel. *flaðra* = to stroke, to rub smooth, from *flatr* = flat.]

1. To soothe with praise; to coax; to please or gratify the self-love of by praise, obsequiousness, or blandishment; to wheedle.

"He would not *flatter* Neptune for his trident."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 1.

2. To encourage in an opinion which gives pleasure or gratification to one's self-love.

"Sir James Montgomery had *flattered* himself that he should be the chief minister."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

3. To praise falsely; to encourage.

"Give consent to *flatter* sin."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., v. 5.

4. To please, to soothe, to gratify.

"A consort of voices supporting themselves by their different parts make a harmony, pleasingly fills their ears, and *flatters* them."—*Dryden: Dufresnoy.*

5. To raise false hopes; to encourage in false or unfounded expectations.

6. To represent too favourably: as, The portrait *flatters* him.

B. *Intrans.:* To make use of flattery.

"I *flatter* not, but say thou art a caitiff."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

¶ * (1) *To flatter with:* To flatter.

* (2) *To flatter-blind:* To blind or deceive with flattery. (*Coleridge.*)

*** flăt'-tĕr-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *flatter; -able.*] Open to flattery.

"He was the most *flatterable* creature that ever was known."—*North: Life of Lord Guilford*, i. 118.

flăt'-tĕr-ĕr, * flat-er-ar, * flat-er-er, * flat-er-ere, *s.* [Eng. *flatter; -er.*] One who flatters; one who coaxes, or wheedles with flattering; one who endeavours to gratify the self-love of another by praise, obsequiousness, or respectful behaviour.

"The monarchy, these politicians conceived, had no worse enemy than the *flatterer* who exalted the prerogative above the law."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *flatterer, sycophant,* and *parasite:* "The *flatterer* is one who flattera by words; the *sycophant* and *parasite* is therefore always a flatterer, and something more, for the *sycophant* adopts every mean artifice by which he can ingratiate himself, and the *parasite* submits to every degradation and servile compliance by which he can obtain his base purpose." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

*** flăt'-tĕr-ĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *flatter; -ess.*] A woman who flatters.

"These women that in times past were called in Cyprus, Colacides—*i.e.*, *flatteresses*'—*P. Holland*; in *French: On some def. in our Eng. Dict.*, p. 19.

flăt'-tĕr-ĭng, flat-er-yng, * flat-er-ung, flat-er-ynge, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Flatter, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Using flattery; soothing or gratifying self-love by praise or obsequiousness.

2. Raising false hopes; encouraging in unfounded expectations.

"The vain excesse of *flattering* fortune's giftes."—*Gascoigne: Memorius.*

3. Not representing faithfully; partial.

"A *flattering* painter, who made it his care
To draw men as they ought to be, not as they are."
Goldsmith: Retaliation.

4. Not presenting a faithful likeness; too favourable, not true: as, A *flattering* portrait.

C. *As subst.:* The act or practice of using flattery; the manners or conduct of a flatterer; flattery.

"With fained *flattering* and japes."
Chaucer C. T., 707. (Prol.)

flăt'-tĕr-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *flattering; -ly.*]

1. In a flattering manner; so as to flatter.

"He had *flatteringly* told me that he was perfectly satisfied."—*Bp. Watson: Anecdotes*, i. 149.

2. With partiality; in a manner to favour.

flăt'-tĕr-y, * flat-er-ie, * flat-er-y, *flat-er-ye, *flat-rye, *s.* [O. Fr. *flaterie*; Fr. *flatterie.*] The act or practice of flattering; false or venal praise: adulation, obsequiousness.

"Puffed up with the vanitie and *flattery* of the greatemen which were about him."—*Brende: Quintus Curtius*, fo. 21.

flăt'-tĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Flat, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act or process of making flat or flattening.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Gilding:* A covering of size over gilding.

2. *Glass-making:* The operation of opening out a split cylinder of glass so as to make it flat. This is performed in a Flatting-furnace (q.v.), and is assisted by a tool having an iron handle and a wooden cross-piece at the end.

3. *Metall.:* The act or process of rolling out metal into plates or sheets.

4. *Painting:* A style of inside house-painting in which the colours, prepared with oil of turpentine only, are dead, without lustre.

flatting-furnace, *s.*

Glass-making: A furnace in which a split cylinder of glass is opened out." [Flatting, *s.*, II. 2.]

flatting-hearth, *s.*

Glass-making: The plate on which glass is flatted. It is of devitrified glass, fire-proof clay, sandstone, or other material which will resist heat and maintain the essential perfectly smooth surface.

flatting-mill, *s.*

1. A rolling-mill producing sheet-metal.

2. In the Mint, the rolling-mill for producing the ribbon from which the planchets are punched.

3. A mill having a pair of hard, polished steel rolls, through which grains of metals are passed to be flatted for ornamental purposes. The produce is known as metallic dust.

flatting-plate, *s.* [Flatting-hearth.]

flatting-stone, *s.* [Flatting-hearth.]

flăt'-tĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *flat; -ish.*] Somewhat flat; approaching to flatness.

"They have large, *flattish* heads."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. iv., ch. ii., No. 22.

flăt'-u-lențe, flăt'-u-lĕn-çў, *s.* [Fr. *flatulence*, from Low Lat. *flatulentia*, from *flatulentus* = full of wind, windy, from Lat. *flatus* = a blowing, from *flo* = to blow.]

1. The quality or state of being flatulent, or full of wind or gases generated in the alimentary canal.

"The most sure sign of a deficient perspiration is *flatulency* or wind."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments*, ch. v.

* 2. Emptiness, vanity.

"The natural *flatulency* of that airy scheme of notions."—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica.*

flăt'-u-lent, *a.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *flatulentus.*] [Flatulence.]

* 1. Of the nature of wind.

"The more weighty, gross, and *flatulent* part remaining behind."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 577.

2. Windy, full of wind or gases generated in the alimentary canal.

2. Full of air or wind.

"*Flatulent* tumours are such as easily yield to the pressure of the finger, but readily return, by their elasticity, to a tumid state again."—*Quincy.*

4. Generating, or liable to generate gases in the alimentary canal; causing wind or flatulence.

"Pease are mild and demulcent; but being full of aerial particles, are *flatulent*, when dissolved by digestion.—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments*, ch. vi.

* 5. Empty, vain, pretentious, turgid; without substance or reality.

"He is too *flatulent* sometimes, and sometimes too dry."—*Dryden: Juvenal.* (Dedic.)

* 6. Characteristic of empty or vain pretentions.

"To talk of knowledge, from those few indistinct representations which are made to our grosser faculties, is a *flatulent* vanity."—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica.*

*** flăt'-u-lent-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *flatulent; -ly.*] In a flatulent manner; windily; emptily.

***flăt-ụ-ŏs′-ĭ-tỹ,** *s.* [Fr. *flatuosité*, from Lat. *flatus* = a blowing; *flo* = to blow.] Windiness; fulness of air or wind; flatulence.

"The cause is *flatuosity*; for wind stirred moveth to expel."—*Bacon: Natural History*, § 39.

***flăt′-ụ-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Fr. *flatueux*; Ital. & Sp. *flatuoso*, from Lat. *flatus*.]

1. Capable of being blown away; of the nature of wind.

"Drinketh up the moisture, making it more *flatuous* and windy."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 577.

2. Windy, full of wind, flatulent.

"This *flatuous* crudity is by the heat consumed."—*Venner: Via Recta*, p. 152.

3. Generating wind in the stomach.

"Rhubarb in the stomach, in a small quantity, doth digest and overcome, being not *flatuous* nor loathsome."—*Bacon: Natural History*, § 44.

flăt′-ụ-ŏŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *flatuous*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being flatuous; flatulence, wind.

"They cause fluctuations and *flatuousnesse* in the body."—*Venner: Via Recta*, p. 15.

flā′ tŭs, *s.* [Lat.]

* 1. A breath or puff of wind.

2. Wind in the stomach, or other cavities of the body, arising from indigestion; flatulence.

"He was sick of the *flatus*."—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 467.

flăt′-wīse, *a.* or *adv.* [Eng. *flat*; *-wise.*] With the flat downwards; not edgewise.

"Its posture in the earth was *flatwise*, and parallel to the site of the stratum in which it was reposited."—*Woodward: On Fossils.*

flâucht (*ch* guttural) (1), *s.* [Flaw.]

1. A flight or flock of birds.

"By cam thousan's o' milk white hunds nae bigger nor whittrets, an' soucban as gin they had been a *flaucht* o' dows."—*Edin. Mag.*, Sept. 1818, p. 155.

2. A flutter.

3. A flash or gleam.

flâucht (*ch* guttural) (2), *s.* [Flake.]

1. A flake.

2. (*Pl.*) Instruments used in preparing wool.

flâucht (*ch* guttural), *v.t.* [Flaucht (2), *s.*]

1. To card wool into thin flakes.

2. To pare or strip off the skin.

flâucht-ĕr (*ch* guttural), *s.* [Eng. *flaucht*, v.; *-er.*]

1. A person employed in carding wool.

2. A man who cuts turfs, by means of a flauchter-spade.

flauchter-spade, flaughter-spade, *s.* A long two-handed spade for cutting turf.

flâugh′-tĕr (*gh* guttural), *v.i.* [Flaucht (1), *s.*] To shine fitfully; to flicker.

"Light frae the door o' the cave, *flaughtering* against the hazels on the other bank."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxi.

flâunt, *v.i.* & *t.* [Etym. doubtful; Skeat says the word is probably of Scandinavian origin; cf. Sw. dial. *flanka* = to be unsteady, to waver; Dan. *flink* = smart, brisk, active; Bavarian *flandern* = to flutter, flaunt; Dut. *flikkeren, flonkeren* = to sparkle.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To make an ostentatious or gaudy show in dress; to move or act ostentatiously.

"How she goes *flaunting*, too! She needs must have a feather in her head, and a cork in her heel."—*Davenport: City Night-Cap*, ii. 1.

2. To make a brilliant or gaudy show.

"Blossoms *flaunting* in the eye of day."
Longfellow: Flowers.

B. *Trans.:* To display ostentatiously, impudently, or offensively.

***flâunt,** *s.* [Flaunt, *v.*]

1. The act of flaunting or acting ostentatiously.

"Is this stern woman still upon the *flaunt* ?"—*Beaum. & Fl.: Tamer Tamed*, ii. 2.

2. Finery; flash or showy apparel.

"Should I, in these my borrowed *flaunts*, behold
The sternness of his presence?"
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iii. 3.

3. Impudent parade; a brag; a boast; a vaunt.

"Thy *flaunts* and faces to abuse men's manners."
Beaum. & Fl.: False One, iii. 2.

*** flaunt-a-flaunt,** *adv.* Displayed ostentatiously.

"With high-copt hats and feathers *flaunt-a-flaunt*."
Gascoigne: Steel Glass, 1,163.

flâunt′-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *flaunt*; *-er.*] One who flaunts about, or makes an ostentatious display.

flâunt′-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Flaunt, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or practice of making an ostentatious display.

flâunt′-ĭng-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *flaunting*; *-ly.*] In a flaunting, impudent, offensive, or ostentatious manner.

***flâunt′-ỹ,** *a.* [Eng. *flaunt*; *-y.*] Flaunting; ostentatious; flash.

"Dust the *flaunty* carpets of the world
For kings to walk on or our senators."
E. B. Browning. (*Ogilvie.*)

flâut′-ĭst, *s.* [Ital. *flauto* = a flute; Eng. suff. *-ist.*] A player on the flute; a flutist.

flā-vĕ′-dō, *s.* [From Lat. *flavesco* = to become yellow.]

Bot.: A disease in plants which alters their green into a yellow colour. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

flạ-vĕr′-ĭ-a, *s.* [From Lat. *flavus* = yellow, one of the species being used to dye that colour. (Def.)]

Bot.: The typical genus of the composite sub-tribe Flavericæ. *Flavria Contrayerba* grows in Peru, and is used in dying yellow.

flạ-vĕr′-ĭ-ĕ-æ, *s.pl.* [Mod. Lat. *flaveri*(*a*), and Lat. fem. pl. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Senecionideæ.

*** flạ vĕs′-çent,** *a.* [Lat. *flavescens*, pr. par. of *flavesco* = to become yellow; incept. from *flavus* = yellow.]

Bot.: Yellowish, becoming yellow.

*** flạ-vĭc-ō-moŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *flavus* = yellow; *coma* = hair.] Having yellow hair.

flăv′-ĭn, flăv′-ine, *s.* [Lat. *flav*(*us*), and suff. *-in*, *-ine* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

1. *Comm.:* A yellow dye-stuff imported from America in the form of a dark-brown powder, said to be identical with Quercitrin (q.v.).

2. *Chem.:* $C_{13}H_{12}N_2O$. An organic base isomeric with diphenyl-carbimide. It is formed by the action of ammonium sulphide on dinitrobenzophenones. It forms pale yellow needles, nearly insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether. Fused with caustic potash, it gives off phenylamine, $NH_2C_6A_5$. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*)

flā′-vŏr, flā′-voŭr, *s.* [Low Lat. *flavor* = (1) yellow coin, (2) yellow or bright hue, from Lat. *flavus* = yellow.]

I. *Literally:*

*** 1.** A bright hue or color.

"Nor did the dancing ruby,
Sparkling outpoured, the *flavour* or the smell,
Or taste, that cheers the heart of gods and men,
Allure thee from the cool crystalline stream."
Milton: Sampson Agonistes, 544.

2. That quality in anything which affects the taste.

"It would have affected everything we ate or drank with an importunate repetition of the same *flavour*."—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. xxi.

* 3. That quality in anything which pleases the smell; odor, fragrance.

"Myrtle, orange, and the blushing rose,
With bending heaps, so nigh their bloom disclose,
Each seems to smell the *flavour* which the other blows."
Dryden: State of Innocence, iii. 3.

II. *Fig.:* An agreeable or gratifying quality or character; zest.

"And gives a pleasant *flavour* to discourse."
Pomfret: The Choice.

¶ For the difference between *flavor* and *taste*, see Taste.

flā′-vŏr, flā′-voŭr, *v.t.* [Flavor, *s.*] To give a flavor to; to communicate some quality of taste or smell to.

flā′-vŏred, flā′-voŭred, *a.* [Eng. *flavor*; *-ed.*] Having that quality which affects the aenae of taste or smell; having a distinct flavor.

"Roots or wholesome pulse
Or herbs, or *flavoured* fruits."
Dodsley: Agriculture, c. ii.

flā′-vŏr-lĕss, flā′-voŭr-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *flavor*; *-less.*] Destitute of or without a flavor.

flā′-vŏr-oŭs, * flā′-voŭr-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *flavor*; *-ous.*]

1. Pleasing to the taste or palate.

"The sumptuous viands and the *flavourous* wine."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey vi. 90.

2. Pleasing to the sense of smell; fragrant, odorous.

*** flā′-voŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *flavus.*] Yellow.

"The membrane itself is somewhat of a *flavous* colour."—*Smith: Portraiture of Old Age* (1666).

flâw, * flay, *s.* [Sw. *flaga* = a flaw, a crack; A.S. *floh*; Goth. *fluga* = a fragment.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A crack or breach in anything; a slight gap or fissure; an imperfection.

"We found it exceeding difficult to keep out the air from getting in at any imperceptible hole or *flaw*."—*Boyle.*

2. A defect or fault caused by violence or neglect.

"Whether the nymph shall break Diana's law,
Or some frail China-jar receive a *flaw*."
Pope: Rape of the Lock, ii. 106.

3. A defect, a fault, which weakens or invalidates that in which it occurs.

"The decree was just, and without *flaw*."
Cowper: Hope, 318.

* 4. A fault, or defect in conduct; a failure in obedience.

"From Sinai's top Jehovah gave the law—
Life for obedience—death for every *flaw*."
Cowper: Truth, 550.

* 5. A fragment, a piece.

"This heart shall break into a hundred thousand *flaws*
Or ere I weep."
Shakesp.: Lear, ii. 4.

* 6. A flake, as of snow.

* 7. A flash, a flame.

"Tille the *flawes* of fyre flawmes oue their helmes."
Morte Arthure, 2,555.

* 8. A sudden burst or gust of wind.

"And he watched how the veering *flaw* did blow."
Longfellow: Wreck of the Hesperus.

* 9. A sudden outburst of noise; a tumult, an uproar.

"Deluges of armies from the town
Came pouring in: I heard the mighty *flaw*;
When first it broke."
Dryden: Aurengzebe, v. 1.

* 10. A storm of passion; commotion of mind; a quarrel.

"Oh! these *flaws* and starts,
Impostors to true fear, would well become
A woman's story at a winter's fire."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 4.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Weav.:* A bore, tangle, or skip.

2. *Metal:* In casting or forging; a fault, as where the parts of the metal are not fairly joined.

flaw-flower, *s.*

Bot.: *Anemone Pulsatilla.*

flaw-piece, *s.*

Wood: A slab from the outside of the log.

*** flâw,** *v.t.* [Flaw, *s.*]

1. To crack, to break; to damage by causing flaws.

"The cup was *flawed* with such a multitude of little cracks, that it looks like a white, not like a crystalline cup."—*Boyle.*

2. To break, to violate.

"France hath *flawed* the league, and hath attached
Our merchants' goods."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 1.

3. To find a flaw or defect in.

"My worship needed not to *flaw* his right."
Ford: Lady's Trial, ii. 2.

*** flawe,** *a.* [Lat. *flavus.*] Yellow.

"With linelish browes, *flawe* of colour pure."
Chaucer: Court of Love.

flâw′-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *flaw*; *-less.*] Without a flaw; free from flaws, cracks, or defects; perfect.

"The diamond being fair and *flawless*."—*Boyle: Works*, v. 577.

flâwn, * flaun, * flawne, *s.* [O. Fr. *flaon, flan*; Sp. *flaon*; Fr. *flan.*] A sort of custard or pie. Kersey defines it as "a kind of dainty, made of fine flour, eggs, and butter."

"Brede and chese, butere and milk,
Pastees and *flaunes*."
Havelok, 642.

*** flâw′-tĕr,** *v.t.* [Flaucht, *v.*] To strip off the skin; to pare.

*** flâw′-ỹ,** *a.* [Eng. *flaw*; *-y.*] Full of flaws, defects, or imperfections.

flăx, * fflax, * flex, * flexe, *s.* [A.S. *fleax*; N. H. Ger. *flachs*; M. H. Ger. *vlahs*; O. H. Ger. *flahs*; Dut. *vlas.* Probably from the root *flak* = to weave; cf. Lat. *plecto* = Gr. πλέκω (*plekō*) = to plait, twist, twine, or weave; πλοκή (*plokē*) = a twining, a weaving.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II.

"The *flax* was boiled."—*Exodus* ix. 31.

2. The fibrous portion of the flax plant prepared for spinning by breaking, scutching, &c.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot., Agric., Archæol., &c.:* The English name of the genus Linum (q.v.), and especially of the common flax (q.v.).

2. *Script.:* The rendering of the Hebrew word פִּשְׁתָּה (*pishtah*), which is correctly translated flax.

"With a line of *flax* in his hand."—*Ezekiel* xl. 18.

¶ (1) *Common flax:*

(*a*) *Ord. Lang., Bot., Manufac.: Linum usitatissimum.* It is an annual plant, with alternate, linear-lanceolate leaves, ovate, acuminate, ciliate, three-nerved sepals, many flowered broad cymes, with crenulate petals. It is an escape in England. Its fibre constitutes tow, which is made into yarn, and this again is woven into linen cloth. Dr. Oswald Heer of Zurich, the eminent fossil botanist, about 1783 published a paper *On the History of Flax, and its Culture in Pre-historic Times.* He shows that it has been found among the remains of the oldest pile dwellings in the Swiss Lakes, where neither hemp nor wool has been discovered. He thinks it probable that the lake-dwellers received it from the South of Europe. He alleges that it was cultivated in Egypt about 5,000 years ago. It seems to have been so also in Bible times in Palestine (Joshua ii. 6), though linen was exported from Egypt to the adjacent lands (Ezek. xxvii. 7). For the process of the manufacture, see LINEN. Its seeds are economically valuable. [LINSEED.]

(*b*) *Pharm.:* The meal of the seed is used for poultices; the infusion is demulcent and emollient. The oil, mixed with lime-water, is applied to burns.

(2) *Fairy flax:* [FAIRY].

(3) *New Zealand flax:*

Bot.: Phormium tenax, a plant belonging to the Liliaceæ, and not to the Linaceæ. It has a very tenacious fibre.

(4) *Flax-bush, Flax-lily,* and *Flax-plant* are popular names for *Phormium tenax*, New Zealand flax. [FLAX, ¶ (3).]

(5) *Purging flax:* Dwarf Flax, Mountain Flax (*Linum catharticum*). It is a small annual plant with white flowers, found on heaths and pastures, flowering from June to September. Its leaves are purgative. *Erythræa centaurium* is also known as the Mountain Flax. (*Britten & Holland*, &c.)

(6) *Toad-flax, Yellow Toad-flax:*

Bot.: (1) *Linaria vulgaris;* (2) *Spergula arvensis.* [TOAD.]

(6) *Wild flax:*

Bot.: (1) *Linaria vulgaris;* (2) *Cuscuta Epilinum.* (*Britten & Holland*, &c.)

flax-brake, *s.*

1. A machine for removing the woody and cellular portion of flax from the fibrous. The hemp-brake is substantially similar in its construction, and identical in its purpose.

2. A machine for shortening flax staple to adapt it to be worked by a given class of machines.

flax-cotton, *s.* A substance produced by a process invented by Chevalier Claussen for cottonizing flax, to render it suitable for manufacture, the objects being to expedite the processes of separating the fibre from the cellular and glutinous matters, and then reducing the fibre to a staple which can be readily treated by machinery. The flax-straw is boiled for four hours in a solution of caustic alkali in a stone vessel, by which the extraneous matters are loosened; it is then placed for two hours in a bath slightly acidulated with sulphuric acid. It is then dried and scutched to remove the cellulose. The cottonizing is performed by steeping the fibre in a bath of dilute bicarbonate of soda, and subsequently in an acidulated liquid. The action of the acid and alkali within the flax fibre generates carbonic-acid gas, and has the effect of bursting apart the fibres, which assume a cotton-like appearance. It is then bleached and spun, either mixed or otherwise.

flax-mill, *s.* A mill or place where flax is spun; a manufactory for linen goods.

flax-plant, *s.* [FLAX, ¶ (4).]

flax-puller, *s.* A machine for pulling flax-plants in the field.

flax-scutcher, *s.* [SCUTCHER.]

flax-star, *s.*

Bot.: Lysimachia Linum stellatum.

flax-thrasher, *s.* A kind of thrashing-machine for beating the grain from the bolls of the cured flax-plant.

* **flax-wench,** *s.*

1. A woman who dresses flax.

2. A prostitute.

"My wife's a hobbyhorse; deserves a name
As rank as any *flax-wench.*"
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, I. 2.

* **flax-wife,** *s.* A woman who spins.

flăx'-cŏmb (*b* silent), *s.* [Eng. *flax*, and *comb.*] The instrument with which the flax is drawn for the purpose of cleansing it from the tow and shives; a hackle or heckle.

flăx'-drĕss-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *flax*, and *dresser.*] One who prepares flax for the spinner by braking and scutching it.

flăx'-drĕss-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *flax*, and *dressing.*] The act, process, or trade of preparing flax for spinning by braking and scutching it.

* **flăxed,** *a.* [Eng. *flax; -ed.*] Soft and silky like prepared flax; flaxen.

"Her *flaxed* hair crowned with an anadem."
Browne: Britannia's Pastorals, bk. i., s. 4.

flăx'-ẹn, *a.* [Eng. *flax*; suff. *-en* (q.v.).]

1. Made of flax.

"The toile made of cumes, *flaxen* cords."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xix. ch. i.

2. Resembling flax in softness, silkiness, or colour; soft and flowing; light in colour.

"His *flaxen* hair of sunny hue,
Curled closely round his bonnet blue."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, ii. 25.

flaxen-egg, *s.* An addled or abortive egg.

flaxen-haired, *a.* Having long, soft, and silky hair of the colour of flax.

flaxen-headed, *a.* The same as FLAXEN-HAIRED (q.v.).

flăx'-rāiş-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *flax*, and *raiser.*] One who raises flax.

flăx'-sēēd, *s.* [Eng. *flax*, and *seed.*]

Bot.: (1) The seed of *Linum usitatissimum*, linseed; (2) *Radiola Millegrana.*

flaxseed-mill, *s.* A mill for grinding flaxseed for the more ready abstraction of the oil, generally known as linseed oil. It is usually a coarse grist-mill, but is sometimes of a portable form and size for farm or plantation use, and adapted for other grain and seeds.

flăx'-tāil, *s.* [Eng. *flax*, and *tail.*]

Bot.: Typha latifolia, from the fruiting heads being downy like finely-combed flax. (*Britten & Holland.*)

flăx'-wēēd, *s.* [Eng. *flax*, and *weed.*]

Bot.: Linaria vulgaris. (*Britten & Holland.*)

flăx'-wŏrţ, *s. pl.* [Eng. *flax*; suff. *wort.*]

Bot.: The name given by Lindley to the order Linaceæ (q.v.).

* **flăx'-ẏ,** * **flax-ey,** *a.* [Eng. *flax; -y.*] Resembling flax; of a light or fair colour; flaxen.

"The four colours signify these four virtues. The *flaxey*, having whiteness, appertains to temperance."—*Sandys: Essays* (1634), p. 16.

flāy (1), * **flan,** * **flca,** * **flean,** * **flee,** * **flcen,** * **flen,** * **flcy,** *v.t.* [A.S. *flēan*; Icel. *flá*; Sw. *flå*; Dan. *flaae*; Dut. *vlaan, vlaen.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. To strip off the skin from: to skin.

"Hee ought to sheere, not to *flea* his sheepe."—*Ben Jonson Discoveries.*

2. To pare or take off the surface of.

"Neither should that odious custom be allowed of cutting scraws, which is *flaying* off the green surface of the ground, to cover their cabins."—*Swift.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To torture exceedingly.

* 2. To undress.

"Nay, prythee, despatch: the gentleman is half *flayed* already."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.

* **flay-flint,** *s.* A skinflint, a miser.

"There lived a *flay-flint* near; we stole his fruit."
Tennyson: Walking to the Mail.

* **flāy** (2), * **flale,** * **flcy** (2), *v.t.* [A.S. *flēgan, flȳgan.*] To put to flight, to frighten, to terrify.

"Many tyme
Flayed he fendes fell fra hymne."
Metrical Homilies, p. 69.

flāy'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *flay; -er.*] One who strips off the skin of anything.

"Every fox must yeald his owne skin and haires to the *flayer.*"—*Purchas: Pilgrimage*, bk. ii., ch. xiii § 1.

* **flayre,** *s.* [FLAIRE, *s.*]

* **flāy'-sŏme,** *a.* [Eng. *flay* (2), v., and suff. *-some.*] Terrifying; frightful.

"And ye mak yer *flaysome* dins till neeght."—*E. Bronte: Wuthering Heights*, ch. ii.

flēa, * **flce** (pl. **flēaş,** * **fleen),** *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *flēa*; Icel. *flo*; Ger. *floh*; Dut. *vloo*, from the root *plu* = to fly or jump; Sanse. *plu* = to swim, fly, or jump. *Pulex* seems a modification of the same word. (*Skeat.*)]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* The insect described under II. 1.

* 2. *Fig.:* Anything insignificant.

"After whom is the King of Israel come out? after whom dost thou pursue? after a dead dog, after a *flea*?"—*1 Samuel* xxiv. 14.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Entom.:* A too well-known wingless insect, *Pulex irritans.* Though, as a rule, each species of *Pulex* is parasitic only upon one animal, as *Pulex canis* upon the dog, *P. talpæ* on the mole, and *P. Hirundinis* on the swallow, yet *P. penetrans* is said to be an exception, and to prey on man, the dog, and the cat. If there is no confounding of species, then the presence of a dog or cat in the house can introduce fleas. The female lays in the cracks of floors or such places, a dozen of eggs, white and a little viscous. In favourable weather they hatch in five or six days, giving exit to little footless larvæ, like small worms, first white, then reddish, which roll themselves in a circle or spiral, and move forward in a serpentine manner. In about twelve days they enclose themselves in a small silken shell, and become nymphs. After other twelve they come forth as perfect insects. The last brood of summer continues in the larval state all winter. The flea is encased in armour like a mediæval knight. It can leap thirty times its own height; it can draw with ease eighty times its own weight. A plant [FLEABANE] has been said to destroy it. This can be done more effectually by putting a piece of fur or flannel in the haunts of the insects. In this they take refuge, and can then be detected and killed.

2. *Script.:* The rendering of the Hebrew word פַּרְעֹשׁ (*parsh*); Sept. ψύλλος (*psullos*); Vulg. *pulex*, which is probably correct. The Hebrew word, according to Gesenius, is from an obsolete quadrilateral root, פרעש (*parash*) = to leap. (*Ps.* xxiv. 14, xxvi. 20.)

¶ 1. *To have a flea in one's ear:*

(1) To fail ridiculously in some enterprise or scheme.

(2) To receive an annoying suggestion.

2. *Garden flea:* Haltica. [FLEA-BEETLE.]

B. *As adj.:* In any way pertaining to fleas.

flea-beetle, *s.*

1. *Sing.:* A little leaping beetle, *Haltica nemorum.* [HALTICA.]

2. *Pl.:* The family Halticidæ, by some entomologists not separated from the Chrysomelidæ, to which, except in their leaping capacities, they are closely akin.

flea-dock, *s.*

Bot.: Petasites vulgaris. (*Britten & Holland.*)

flea-grass, *s.*

Bot.: Carex pulicaria. The English name given by Mr. Goodyer, from the resemblance which the turned-down seeds have to a flea. (*Britten & Holland.*)

flea-seed, *s.*

Bot.: The seed of *Plantago Psyllium.*

flea-weed, *s.*

Bot.: Galium verum. (*Britten & Holland.*)

* **flĕa** (1), *v.t.* [Flea, *s.*] To clean from or rid of fleas.

* **flĕa** (2), *v.t.* [Flay.]

flĕa-bāne, *s.* [Eng. *flea,* and *bane;* it being supposed that fleas are driven away by its powerful smell.]

Botany:

1. The English name of Pulicaria, formerly regarded as a genus of Compositæ, but

Pulicaria dysenterica (Fleabane).

by Sir Joseph Hooker reduced to the rank or sub-genus of Inula. Two British species are known, *Inula* (*Pulicaria*) *dysenterica* and *Inula Pulicaria,* formerly *Pulicaria vulgaris.*

2. *Erigeron acre,* also *E. viscosum* and *E. graveolens.*

3. *Plantago Psyllium.* (*Lyte; Britten & Holland.*)

4. The genus Conyza. (*Loudon.*)

¶ *African fleabane* is a popular name for the Composite genus Tarchonanthus (*Loudon*); and *Blue fleabane* for *Erigeron acre.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

flē'a-bīte, *s.* [Eng. *flea,* and *bite.*]

1. *Lit.:* The bite of a flea or the red spot caused by the bite.

2. *Fig.:* Anything of little or no moment; the smallest trifle.

"The greatest bodily sicknesses were but *fleabites* to those scorpions."—*Bishop Hall: Specialities of his Life.*

* **flē'a-bīt-ĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *flea,* and *-biting.*] The same as Fleabite (q.v.).

"All these are but *fleabitings* in respect and comparison of that."—*Wilson: Arte of Rhetorique,* p. 128.

flē'a-bĭt-ṭen, *a.* [Eng. *flea,* and *bitten.*]

1. *Lit.:* Bitten by a flea.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Worthless, mean, contemptible; of low birth or position.

"*Fleabitten* synod." *Cleveland: Poems.*

(2) A term applied to a horse which is coloured with small red spots upon a lighter ground.

"*Tordillo, fleabitten* colour."—*Minsheu: Spanish Dictionary.*

flēak, *s.* [Flake (2).]

1. A small lock, thread, or twist.

"The businesses of men depend upon these little long *fleaks* or threads of hemp and flax."—*More: Antidote against Atheism.*

2. A hurdle, a flake.

"With *fleaks* and fagots ditches up to fill." *Hudson: Judith,* iii. 116.

flēak'-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *flake* (2), s.; *-ing.*] A slight covering of reeds under the main covering of thatched houses.

* **flēam,** *s.* [Phlegm.]

flēam, *s.* [Fr. *flamme,* from Low Lat. *flevotomum, phlebotomum,* from Gr. φλεβοτόμον (*phlebotomon*) = a lancet, from φλέψ (*phleps*), genit. φλεβός (*phlebos*) = a vein, and τόμη (*tomē*) = a cutting; τέμνω (*temnō*) = to cut; cf. Dut. *vlijm;* M. H. Ger. *fliedeme;* O. H. Ger. *fliedemā, fliodema.*] [Phlebotomy.]

1. *Surg.:* A gum-lancet.

2. *Farr.:* A spring lancet for bleeding cattle.

fleam-tooth, *s.* A tooth of a saw, in the form of an isosceles triangle; a peg-tooth.

* **flēam'-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *fleam* (1); *-y.*] Full of phlegm.

* **fle-and,** *pr. par.* [Flee.] Flying.

"I lenghthed *fleand.*" *Early Eng. Psalter,* Ps. liv. 8.

* **flēar,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *flea* = *flay; -er.*] A flayer.

"*Flear* of beest. *Excoriator.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **flear,** *v.t.* [Fleer.]

flēat, *s.* [Flet, *s.*]

flē'a-wōrt, *s.* [Eng. *flea,* and suff. *wort.* No. 1 is so called from being harmful to fleas [Fleabane]; No. 2 from the shape of the seeds.]

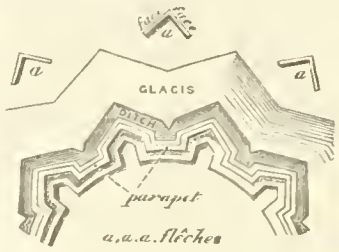
Botany:

1. *Pulicaria vulgaris.* It is distinguished by Loudon as the small fleawort.

2. *Plantago Psyllium.* (*Loudon.*)

flêche, *s.* [Fr., = an arrow.]

Fort.: An advanced work at the foot of the glacis, consisting of a parapet with faces



Flèche.

forming a salient angle, open at the gorge. It has a communication with the covered way cut through the glacis.

* **flecche,** *v.i.* & *t.* [O. Fr. *flechir;* Lat. *flecto.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To bend, to move.

"Noht *flecched* aboute oother hider ne thidere." *Political Songs,* p. 344.

B. *Trans.:* To send away, to dismiss, to banish.

"Adam . . . fro Paradis fouly *flecched.*" *Cursor Mundi,* 993.

flĕck, * **flek,** *v.t.* [Fleck, *s.*] To spot, to streak, to stripe, to dapple, to variegate with spots or flecks.

"We'll *fleck* our white steeds in your Christian blood." *Heywood: Foure Apprentices.*

flĕck (1), * **flek,** *s.* [Icel. *flekkr* = a spot; *flekka* = to stain; Sw. *fläck* = a spot, *fläcka* = to spot; Ger. *fleck* = a spot; *flecken* = to spot; Dut. *vlek* = a spot, *vlekken* = to spot.] A spot, a streak, a stain.

"Like the shadows cast by clouds,
Broken by many a sunny *fleck.*"
Longfellow: Building of the Ship.

* **fleck** (2), *s.* [Flake, *s.*]

flĕcked, * **fleck-ede,** * **flek-ked,** * **flek-kyd,** *a.* [Eng. *fleck; -ed.*] Spotted, dappled, variegated.

"Invisible in *flecked* sky,
The lark sent down her revelry."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, iii. 2.

flecked-cattle, *s.* Cattle that are spotted or have white stripes.

* **flĕck'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *fleck; -less.*] Free from spot or stain; spotless, blameless.

"My conscience will not count me *fleckless.*" *Tennyson: Princess,* ii. 274.

flĕct, flĕct'-ant, flĕct'-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *flecto* = to bend.]

Her.: The same as Embowed (q.v.).

¶ *Flected and reflected:* Bent or turned in a serpentine fashion, like a letter S.

* **flĕc'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *flectio,* from *flecto* = to bend.] The act of bending; the state of being bent; inflection. [Flexion.]

flĕc'-tion-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *flection; -less.*] Without inflection; undergoing no change in the termination.

"All the words in a sentence must have stood in the same *flectionless* relation to each other."—*Academy,* Jan. 17, 1874.

flĕd, *pa. t.* & *pa. par. of v.* [Flee.]

* **flĕdge,** * **flegge,** * **fligge,** * **flygge,** *a.* [Icel. *fleygr* = able to fly; *fleygja* = to make to fly; *fljúga* = to fly; A.S. *flycge;* O. H. Ger. *fluechi;* Dan. *flyg;* Dut. *vlug;* M. H. Ger. *vliucke.*]

1. Ready to fly.

"Which causeth them to be taake or they be *flegge.*" *Hurtchorne: Metrical Tales,* p. 124.

2. Feathered, fledged.

"His locks behind
Illustrious on his shoulders, *fledge* with wings,
Lay waving round." *Milton: P. L.,* iii. 627.

flĕdge, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fledge, *a.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To furnish with feathers; to supply with the feathers necessary to fly.

"Some quite *fledged* and fully grown,
Nurse the younglings as their own."
Fawkes: Anacreon; Ode 32.

* 2. *Fig.:* To supply or deck out with anything resembling feathers.

"Let some one sing to us: lighthier move
The minutes *fledged* with music."
Tennyson: Princess, iv. 19.

B. *Intrans.:* To become fledged or feathered.

flĕd'ġe-lĭng, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *fledge,* a.; dimin. suff. *-ling.*]

A. *As subst.:* A young bird, just fledged.

B. *As adj.:* Newly fledged.

"Bright words
Break flame-like forth as notes from *fledgeling* birds."
A. C. Swinburne: Tristram of Lyonesse, ii.

* **flĕdġ'-ў,** * **flĕdġ'-ĭĕ,** *a.* [Eng. *fledge; -y.*] Newly fledged.

"When they doo foorth carry theyre young swarme *fledgie* to gathring."
Stanyhurst: Virgil; Æneid i. 415.

* **flĕd'-wīte,** * **flīght'-wīte** (*gh* silent), *s.* [A.S. *flyht* = flight, and *wite* = punishment.]

Old Law: A discharge from penalties where a person, having been a fugitive, came to peace with the king of his own accord, or with licence.

flēē, * **flē,** * **fleen,** * **flē-on,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Icel. *flyja, fleja* (pa. t. *flydhi,* pa. par. *flýidhr*); cogn. with Dan. *flye* (pa. t. *flygte*); Sw. *fly* = to flee; A.S. *flēon* (pa. t. *flēah,* pa. par. *flugon*); O. H. Ger. & O. S. *fliohan;* O. Fris. *flia;* Dut. *vlien.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To run or hasten away, as from danger or for safety; to have recourse to shelter.

"Behold this city is near to *flee* unto."—*Genesis* xix. 20.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To run or hasten away from; to fly from.

"So *fled* his enemies my warlike father."
Shakesp.: 3 *Henry VI.,* ii. 1.

2. To shun, to avoid.

"Thou, man of God, *flee* thes thingis." — *Wycliffe:* 1 *Timothy* vi. 11.

* **flēē** (1), *s.* [Flea.]

* **flēē** (2), *s.* [Fly, *s.*]

fleēçe, * **flecs,** * **flecce,** * **fleose,** * **flese,** *s.* [A.S. *flys, fleós;* M. H. Ger. & Dut. *vlies;* Ger. *fliess, vliess.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* The coat or covering of wool shorn from a sheep at one time.

"Allen-a-Dale has no *fleece* for the spinning."
Scott: Rokeby, iii. 30.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A sheep.

"I am shepherd to another man,
And do not shear the *fleeces* that I graze."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, ii. 4.

(2) Any covering resembling wool in appearance or quality.

(3) Anything resembling a fleece or wool.

"Thrice twenty days shall clouds their *fleeces* drain."
Gay: Trivia, bk. i.

* (4) A snatch; an attempt to fleece or plunder.

"There's scarce a match-maker in the whole town, but has had a *fleece* at his purse."—*Centlivre: Beau's Duel,* ii. 2.

II. *Carding:* The fine web of carded fibres which are removed by the comb or doffing-knife from the doffing-cylinder of a carding-machine.

fleece-encumbered, *a.* Having heavy coats of wool. (*Wordsworth: Excursion,* bk. vii.)

fleece-folder, *s.* A kind of press used in condensing the folded fleece so that it may be tied by twine into a compact bundle for shipment.

fleece-wool, *s.* Wool shorn from the living sheep, as distinguished from skin-wool, which is shorn from the skins of dead animals.

fleēçe, *v.t.* [FLEECE, *s.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. To clip or shear the fleece from a sheep.

2. To cover or provide with a fleece.

II. *Figuratively:*

*1. To spread over or cover as with a fleece or wool.

"Meantime, light shadowing all, a sober calm *Fleeces* unbounded ether."
Thomson: Autumn, 957.

2. To rob, to plunder; to strip of money or other property by unfair or unjust means; to cheat.

"*Fleecing* and flaying of us in their diabolical courts."—*Milton: Reformation in England*, bk. ii.

* **fleēçe-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *fleece*; *-less.*] Destitute of or without a fleece or wool.

fleēçe'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *fleec(e)*; *-er.*] One who fleeces, plunders, or robs another by unfair or unjust means.

"Not *fleecers* but feeders; not butchers but shepherds."
—*Prynne: Brev. of the Pret.* (1637), p. 252.

fleēçh, *v.i. & t.* [Prob. connected with Dut. *vleijen* = to flatter.]

A. *Intrans.:* To flatter, to coax, to wheedle.

B. *Trans.:* To coax, to wheedle, to gain by flattery or coaxing.

"Captain, it 'a no to *fleech* ony favour out o'ye, for I scorn it."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxx.

fleēçe'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [FLEECE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act or practice of robbing, plundering, or pillaging; the state of being robbed or plundered.

"The poor unhappy natives must undergo a second *fleecing*"—*Fox: Speech on East India Bills*, Nov. 18, 1783.

2. (*Pl.*): Curds separated from the whey.

fleēçe'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *fleec(e)*; *-y.*]

1. Covered with or wearing fleeces; woolly; wool-bearing.

"Corydon, who fed the *fleecy* sheep."
Beattie: Pastorals, viii.

2. Resembling a fleece or wool in appearance or qualities; fleece-like: as, *fleecy* clouds, *fleecy* locks, &c.

3. Pertaining to sheep, consisting of sheep.

"Not all the *fleecy* wealth
That doth enrich these downs is worth a thought
To that my errand." *Milton: Comus*, 504.

* **fleēn,** *s. pl.* [FLEA.]

* **fleēn,** *v.* [FLEE.]

* **fleēp,** *s.* [Icel. *fleipr* = babble, tattle.] A stupid, awkward fellow; a lout.

fleēr, * fler-i-en, * fler-y, *v.i.* [Of Scandinavian origin. Cf. Norw. *flira* = to titter, to giggle. (*Skeat.*)]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To make a wry face; to grin in contempt or scorn; to mock, to gibe, to sneer.

"To *fleer* and scorn at our solemnity."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, i. 5.

*2. To grin or leer with an air of civility; to smirk.

"How popular and courteous; how they grin and *fleer*."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy.*

* **B.** *Trans:* To mock or gibe at; to sneer at.

"I blush to think how people *fleered* and scorned me."—*Beaum. & Flet.: The Captain*, iii. 5.

fleēr (1), *s.* [FLEER, *v.*]

1. Mockery or scorn expressed by words or looks; scorn, derision.

"Mark the *fleers*, the gibes, and notable scorns."
Shakesp.: Othello, iv. 1.

*2. A deceitful grin of civility; a leer, a smirk.

"He shall generally spy such a sly treacherous *fleer* upon the face of deceivers."—*South.*

* **fleē'-ĕr** (2), *s.* [Eng. *fle(e)*; *-er.*] One who flees or flies.

"To go forwarde and to retourne agayne thi *fleers*."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. i., ch. 375.

* **fleēr'-ĕr, * flear-er,** *s.* [Eng. *fleer*; *-er.*] One who fleers, mocks, or gibes at another; a mocker.

"Democritus, thou ancient *fleerer*."
Beaum. & Flet.: Nice Valour, v. 1.

fleēr'-ĭng, * flear-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [FLEER, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of mocking or gibing at; a fleer, a gibe, derision.

"Your private whispers and your broad *flearings*."
Beaum. & Flet.: Philaster, ii. 1.

* **fleēr'-ĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *fleering*; *-ly.*] In a fleering, mocking, or scornful manner.

* **fleēs,** *s.* [FLEECE, *s.*]

fleēt (I), *** fleote, * flete, * flote,** *s.* [A.S. *fleót* = a ship; from *fleótan* = to fleet, to float; cogn. with Icel. *fleti* = (1) a ship, (2), a fleet; Dan. *flaade* = a fleet; Sw. *flotta* = a fleet; Dut. *vloot*; Ger. *flotte.*] A squadron or number of ships in company; especially applied to a number of ships of war.

"Wythin sextene dayes hys *fleet* whas assembleide."
Morte Arthure, 631.

fleēt (2), *s.* [A.S. *fleót* = a bay of the sea: *lit.*, a place where ships float, from *fleótan*; cf. Icel. *fljót* = a stream; Dut. *vliet* = a brook.] A creek; an inlet or arm of the sea, as North-*fleet*, &c. Thus *Fleet* street, in London, derived its name from the *Fleet* ditch.

"They have a very good way in Essex of draining of lands that have land-floods or *fleets* running through them, which make a kind of small creek."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

¶ (1) *The Fleet*, or *The Fleet Prison:* A prison in London, so called from its being situated by the side of the Fleet ditch. In it were confined persons committed by the Ecclesiastical Courts and the Courts of Equity, Exchequer, and Common Pleas. It is now abolished and its site built over.

(2) *Fleet Books:* The original records of the marriages celebrated in the Fleet Prison, between 1686 and 1754.

Fleet Marriages: Marriages performed clandestinely and with banns or licence by the poor chaplains in the Fleet prison, previous to A.D. 1754, when they were declared illegal by the Marriage Act.

fleēt, *a. & adv.* [A derivate from the verb to *fleet* (q.v.); cf. Icel. *fljótr* = fleet, swift.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Swift of pace, nimble; moving or capable of moving at a rapid pace; speedy.

*2. Applied to land, light, thin, not deep; superficially fruitful.

"Marl cope-ground is a cold, stiff, wet clay, unless where it is very *fleet* for pasture."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

* **B.** *As adv.:* Superficially; not to any great depth.

"Those lands must be plowed *fleet*."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

fleet-footed, * fleet-foot, *a.* Swift of foot; able to run with great speed; moving rapidly.

"*Fleet-footed* is the approach of woe."
Longfellow: Coplas de Manrique. (Trans.)

fleet-winged, *a.* Flying at a great speed; swift of flight.

fleēt, * fleete, * fleot-en, * flet-en, * flete, fleit, *v.i. & t.* [A.S. *fleótan* = to float; O. Sax. *fliotan*; cogn. with Icel. *fljóta*; O. Fris. *fiuta*; Dut. *vlieten*; Low Ger. *fleten*; O. H. Ger. *fliozan*; O. Sw. *fiuta, flyta*; Sw. *flyta*; Dan. *flyde*; Eng. *flit.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. To float, to swim.

"That treo higon to *fleoten* suon."
Legends of Holy Rood, p. 33.

2. To sail; to travel in a vessel.

"The mariners *fleet* on flode." *Tristram* i. 34.

3. To flow, as a liquid.

"Wat is tole bute *fleteude* water?"—*Old Eng. Homilies*, ii. 177.

* 4. To flee.

"The lady *fleted* forth aloue." *Emare*, 313.

5. To pass or move quickly.

"Time *fleeted*—years on years had passed away."
Moore: Veiled Prophet of Khorassin.

II. *Naut.:* To slip, as a rope or chain, down the barrel of a capstan or windlass.

B. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. To move quickly over; to skim over. (*Spenser.*)

* 2. To cause to pass quickly or lightly; to hasten over. (*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, i. 1.)

3. To skim milk; to take off the cream from.

"I shall *fleet* their cream-bowls night by night."
Grim the Collier of Croydon, iv. 1.

II. *Nautical:*

1. To skim fresh water off the sea, as practised at the mouths of the Nile, the Rhone, &c.

2. To draw apart the blocks of a tackle.

3. To allow the cable or hawser to slip on the whelps of the capstan or windlass, from the larger to a part of smaller diameter.

* **fleēt'-ĕn,** *v.t.* [Eng. *fleet*, v.; *-en.*] To skim or fleet milk.

* **fleeten-face,** *s.* A person who has a face of the colour of whey.

fleēt'-ĭng, *pr. par. & a.* [FLEET, *v.*]

A. *As. pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Passing away quickly; transient; not permanent or durable.

"Man mourns his *fleeting* breath."
Cowper: Bill of Mortality (1792).

¶ For the difference between *fleeting* and *temporary*, see TEMPORARY.

fleeting-dish, *s.* A dish for skimming milk.

fleēt'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *fleeting*; *-ly.*] In a fleeting or transient manner.

fleēt'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *fleet*; *-ly.*] In a fleet manner; swiftly, speedily; with fleetness or swiftness of pace.

fleēt'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *fleet*; *-ness.*] The quality of being fleet; swiftness or rapidity of pace or motion; celerity, speed.

"In *fleetness* far outstrips the vig rous horse."
Lewis: Statius; Thebaid v.

flĕg, *v.t.* [A.S. *fligan* = to put to flight.] To terrify, to affright, to frighten. (*Scotch.*)

flĕg, *s.* [FLEG, *v.*] A fright.

"That is, I got a *fleg*, and was ready to jump out of my skin."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xviii.

flegm, fleam, *s.* [PHLEOM.]

* **flĕg-măt'-ĭck,** *a.* [PHLEGMATIC.]

flēlçh, *v.* [FLEECH.]

* **flelgh,** *pret. of v.* [FLY, *v.*]

* **flĕme,** * **flemen, * fleomen,** *v.t.* [A.S. *fléman, flyman*; Icel. *fleema.*] To banish, to drive out, to expel.

"He *flemede* Agar and Yssmael."
Genesis & Exodus, 1,223.

* **flēme** (1), * **flæme,** *s.* [A.S. *fléma, flýma.*] One banished; an exile, an outcast, a fugitive. [FLEME, *v.*]

"Six yer and a month he was *fleme*." *Beket*, 1,350.

* **flēme** (2), *s.* [FLUME.]

* **flē'-mĕns-fĭrth,** * **fly-mans-fyrmth,** *s.* [A.S. *flyman-fcormth, flyman-fyrmth*, from *flyman*, genit. of *flýma* = an exile, a fugitive; *fcormth, fyrmth* = harbour, refuge.]

1. The offence of harbouring a fugitive from justice.

2. An asylum for outlaws or fugitives.

"[It] ill becomes your rank and birth
To make your towers a *flemensfirth*."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, iv. 21.

* **flēm'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *flem(e)*; *-er.*] One who banishes, drives away, or out.

"*Flemer* of feendes" *Chaucer C. T.*, 4,880.

flem-et, flam-it, *a.* [Eng. *fleme*, v.; *-ed.*] Banished, expelled.

Flĕm'-ĭng, *s.* [Ger. *Flamander*, from Fr. *Flamand*, a nickname given to the Flandrians on account of their tallness.]

1. *Geog. & Ord. Lang.:* A native of Flanders.

2. *Ch. Hist.:* The same as FLANDRIANS (q.v.).

flĕm-ĭng'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after Dr. S. Fleming, an Indian botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of papilionaceous plants, subtribe Rhyncosieæ. *Flemingia strobilifera* and *F. vestita* are cultivated in India.

flĕm-ĭng-ī'-tēş, *s.* [Named after Rev. Prof. John Fleming; suff. *-ites* (*Palæont.*).]

Palæobotany: A genus of carboniferous plants allied to Lepidodendron, having large macrospores at the base of the cone, and microspores at the apex. The genus was

founded by Mr. Carruthers on a cone from Lanark; another species has been described from Brazil, in which the foliage and the stem were associated with the fruit.

Flĕm'-ish, *a.* & *s.* [Ger. *Flämisch.*]

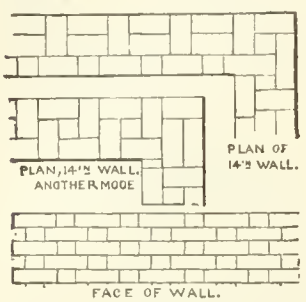
A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Flanders.

B. *As substantive:*

1. The people of Flanders collectively.
2. The language spoken by the Flemings.

Flemish-bond, *s.*

Bricklaying: A particular mode of disposing bricks in a wall, so as to tie and break joint. It consists of a header and stretcher alternately. [BOND.]



FLEMISH-BOND.

Flemish-brick, *s.* A species of brick used for paving; seventy-two will pave a square yard. They are of a yellowish colour, and harder than the ordinary bricks.

Flemish-eye, *s.*

Naut.: An eye made at the end of a rope, without splicing. The ends of the strands are tapered, passed over oppositely, marled, and sewed with spun-yarn; a made-eye, in contradistinction to a spliced-eye.

Flemish-horse, *s.*

Naut.: A foot-rope for the man at the earing in reefing. The horse extends below the yard; the Flemish horse is the outer portion.

Flemish-school, *s.*

Paint.: This school is highly recommended to the lovers of the art by the invention, or at least the first practice, of painting in oil. It has been generally attributed to John Van Eyck, in the beginning of the fifteenth century, who was, it is said, accustomed to varnish his distemper pictures with a composition of oils, which was pleasing on account of the lustre it gave them. In course of practice he came to mix his colours with oil, instead of water, which rendered them brilliant without the trouble of varnishing. From this and subsequent experiments arose the art of painting in oil. The attention of the Italian painters was soon excited. John of Bruges was the founder of painting as a profession in Flanders. The chief masters of the school were Memling, Weyden, Rubens, Vandyck, Snyders, and the younger Teniers.

flĕnçh, flense, *v.t.* [Dan. *flense;* Dut. *vlensen.*] To strip the blubber from: as, To *flense* a whale.

***flende, *flenned,** *a.* [A.S. *flēán* = to flay.] Circumcised.

Flê'-nû, *s.* & *a.* [See def. A.]

Geography:

A. *As subst.:* A place near Mons, in Belgium, where the coal occurs to which Flenu is prefixed.

B. *As adj.:* Derived from the place described under A.

Flenu-coal, *s.*

Petrol. & Comm.: A kind of Belgian coal which gives out a disagreeable smell when burnt.

***flies** (1), ***flese,** *s.* [FLEECE.]

flĕsh, *flies (2), ***fiesce, *flesch, *fleis, *fleisch, *flesche, *flessh, *flesshe, *flexs,** *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *flæsc;* O. S. *flēsk;* cogn. with Dut. *vleesch;* Dan. & Icel. *flesk* = pork, bacon; Sw. *fläsk;* Ger. *fleisch;* O. H. Ger. *fleisc.*]

A. *As substantive:*

*** I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The animal substance investing the bones and covered by the skin.

"A spirit hath not *flesh* and bones as ye see me have."—*Luke* xxiv. 39.

(2) Animal food, as distinguished from vegetable food; the meat of beasts or fowls, as distinguished from fish.

"With rosted *flesh,* and milk, and wastel brede."
Chaucer: C. T., 147. (Prol.)

(3) The body as distinguished from the soul.

"As if this *flesh,* which walls about our life,
Were brass impregnable."
Shakesp.: Richard II., iii. 2.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Animal nature; the human race; humanity.

"The end of all *flesh* is come before me."—*Gen.* vi. 13.

(2) Carnality; corporal appetites or desires.

"Name not religion, for thou lovest the *flesh.*"—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI.,* i. 1.

(3) A carnal state; worldly disposition.

"The *flesh* lusteth against the spirit, and the spirit lusteth against the *flesh.*"—*Gal.* v. 16.

(4) Human nature or feeling; tenderness.

(5) Used to denote near relationship.

"They twain shall be one *flesh.*"—*Matt.* xix. 5.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* A popular rather than a scientific term for the soft portions of the human body, connected internally with the bony skeleton, and enclosed externally by the skin. It is sometimes used a little more specifically for those softer parts excluding the lungs, the stomach, and other organs of the body which have received distinct popular names. In this more limited sense it embodies the muscles, arteries, veins, lymphatic vessels, &c. Sometimes it is used yet more specifically for the several muscles by the alternate contraction and relaxation of which the various functions of the body, such as respiration, locomotion, &c., are performed. When blood separates into the thicker and more watery portions, the former has the same chemical composition as flesh.

2. *Bot.:* The soft parts, as of a fruit or of a succulent leaf.

3. *Theol.:* That which is carnal; that of which the motive power consists in the natural appetites or fleshly properties inherent in man, as distinguished from the grace implanted by the Spirit of God.

"For the *flesh* lusteth against the Spirit, and the Spirit against the flesh, and these are contrary the one to the other."—*Gal.* v. 17.

¶ For the works of the flesh, see Gal. v. 19-21; for the fruit of the Spirit, see verses 22, 23.

4. *Chem.:* The flesh of animals is a complex tissue, made up of striated and non-striated muscular fibre, connective tissue, nerves, blood-vessels, and lymphatics. The flesh of oxen contains 72·5 per cent. of water, 25 of muscular flesh, and 2·5 of fat; the flesh of sheep 73·6 of water, 23·4 of muscular flesh, and 3 of fat. The quantity of ash left by the muscular flesh of oxen is 0·16 per cent., composed chiefly of alkaline and calcium phosphates, with smaller quantities of chloride sulphate and carbonate of sodium. The juice of flesh is reddish and acid, and contains albumin, casein, creatine, creatinine, surcine, lactic acid, acetic acid, butyric acid, and a red pigment, &c., and alkaline chlorides and phosphates.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to flesh; of the nature of flesh.

¶ (1) *A heart of flesh:*

Scrip.: A heart capable of spiritual feeling and tenderness of conscience. (Ezek. xi. 19.)

(2) *After the flesh:*

Scripture:

(*a*) After the manner of man; in a gross or carnal manner.

"If ye live *after the flesh* ye shall die."—*Rom.* viii. 13.

(*b*) In worldly estimation, in the opinion held by worldly men.

"Not many wise men *after the flesh.*"—*1 Cor.* i. 26.

(3) *Flesh and blood:*

(*a*) *Ord. Lang.:* Human nature; man in his corporeal personality.

"As true we are as *flesh and blood* can be."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, iv. 3.

(*b*) *Scripture:*

(i.) The body constituted as it now is with liability to corruption.

"*Flesh and blood* cannot inherit the kingdom of God."—*1 Cor.* xv. 50.

(ii.) Human beings; a person or persons.

"I conferred not with *flesh and blood.*"—*Gal.* i. 16, 17.

(4) *In the flesh:*

Scripture:

(*a*) *Lit.:* In the flesh of the individual when he was circumcised in the flesh of the foreskin. (Gen. xvii. 24; cf. also ver. 25.)

(*b*) *Figuratively:*

(ii.) In the body; in the present state of existence.

"Nevertheless to abide *in the flesh* is more needful for you."—*Phil.* iii. 4.

(ii.) (*Of the advent of Christ*): Actually as distinguished from figuratively, with bodily as well as spiritual presence.

"Every spirit that confesseth that Jesus Christ is come *in the flesh* is of God."—*1 John* iv. 2.

(iii.) In a carnal or unregenerate state.

"So then they that are *in the flesh* cannot please God."—*Rom.* viii. 8.

(5) *To be made flesh:*

Scrip. (Of Christ): To assume human nature, to become incarnate.

"And the Word was made *flesh* and dwelt among us."—*John* i. 14.

(6) *To be one flesh:*

Script.: To be as if they were one person instead of two; to be united in affection, interest, &c.

"And shall cleave unto his wife, and they shall be *one flesh.*"—*Gen.* ii. 24. (Cf. *Ephes.* v. 31, 32.)

flesh-animals, *s. pl.* Oken's name for Vertebrata. They were called by him also Head-animals.

*** flesh-bird,** *s.* A carrion bird.

"O'er his uncoffined limbs
The flocking *flesh-birds* screamed."
Coleridge: To a Young Man of Fortune.

flesh-fork, *s.* A fork used for trying meat or removing it from the boiler.

*** flesh-hewer, * flesch-hewere,** *s.* A butcher.

"To selle motoun, bakoun, and beef,
As *fleschhewere.*" *Octavian,* 747.

flesh-juice, *s.* An acrid juice or liquid obtained by subjecting the flesh of animals of the higher orders to pressure.

*** flesh-tailor,** *s.* A surgeon.

"Oh, help, help, help! oh for a *flesh-tailor* quickly."
Ford: 'Tis Pity, &c., iii. 7.

flesh-tints, *s. pl.*

Paint.: The colours which best represent the human body; sometimes termed the carnations, but employed in a more extended sense than this latter term, which better expresses the more delicate portions of the body, as the face, bosom, and hands.

flesh-wound, *s.* A slight wound; a wound which enters no farther than the flesh.

flĕsh, *v.t.* [FLESH, *s.*]

*** I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. To give flesh to, hence to satiate; to glut.

"Shall *flesh* his tooth on every innocent."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 5.

2. To initiate; to encourage by giving flesh to; to make eager; from the sportsman's practice of giving hawks, dogs, &c., the flesh of the first game they take.

"Every puny swordsman will think him a good tame quarry to enter and *flesh* himself upon."—*Government of the Tongue.*

3. To exercise or use for the first time.

"Full bravely hast thou *flesh't*
Thy maiden sword." *Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.,* v. 4.

4. To harden, to inure or accustom to any practice or habit.

"Albeit they were *fleshed* villains, bloody dogs."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 3.

II. *Leather-man.:* To remove fat, flesh, and loose membrane from the flesh side of skins and hides.

*** flĕsh'-broth (broth** as **brâth), * flĕsh'-brôâth,** *s.* [Eng. *flesh,* and *broth.*] Broth made by boiling flesh in water.

"Her leg being emaciated, I advised bathing it with *fleshbroath,* wherein had been decocted emollient herbs."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

flĕsh'-brŭsh, *s.* [Eng. *flesh,* and *brush.*] A soft brush to be used on the skin to promote circulation and excite the surface secretions.

*** flĕsh'-clŏgged,** *a.* [Eng. *flesh*, and *clogged*.] Encumbered or clogged with flesh.

flĕsh'-cŏl-ŏr, * flĕsh'-cŏl oūr, *s.* [Eng. *flesh*, and *color*.] The color of flesh.

"A loose earth of a pale *fleshcolor*, that is, white with a blush of red, is found in a mountain in Cumberland."—*Woodward: On Fossils.*

flĕsh'-cŏl-ŏred, * flĕsh'-cŏl-oūred, *a.* [Eng. *flesh*, and *colored*.] Of a flesh color; being of the color of flesh.

flĕsh'-dī-ĕt, *s.* [Eng. *flesh*, and *diet*.] A diet of animal food.

flĕshed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [FLESH, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Fat, fleshy.

2. *Fig.:* Hardened, glutted.

"*Fleshed* with slaughter, and with conquest crowned."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses xiii.

*** flĕsh'-ĕr, * flesh-ar, * flesch-our,** *s.* [Eng. *flesh*; *-er*.] A butcher.

"A *fleschour: carnifex, bubalus, laniato*."—*Cathol. Anglicum.*

*** flĕsh'-ĕr-ў, * flĕsh'-ar-ў, * flesch-ewrye,** *s.* [Eng. *flesher*; *-y*.]

1. The trade or business of a butcher.

"The counsale licent him to vse his craft of *fleshary* to outred his pennyworths."—*Aberd. Reg.* (a. 1541), v. 19.

2. A slaughter-house.

"A *fleschewrye: carnificium, carnarium laniatorium*."—*Cathol. Anglicum.*

flĕsh'-flў, * flesche-flye, * fleisch-flie, *s.* [Eng. *flesh*, and *fly*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II.

*** 2.** *Fig.:* One who delights in moral corruption, or who derives pecuniary benefit therefrom; a dissolute man; a seducer.

"Oh! that a verse had power, and could command
Far, far away, these *fleshflies* of the land."
Cowper: Progress of Error, 323, 324.

II. *Entomology:*

1. *Sing.:* The genus Sarcophaga, and specially *Sarcophaga carnaria*, the larva of which feeds on flesh, especially in a decaying state.

2. *Pl.* (*Fleshflies*)*:* The English name often given to the dipterous family Muscidæ, though the larvæ of some inhabit dung instead of decaying flesh. Example, the Blue-bottle, the domestic fly, &c.

"It is a wonderful thing in *fleshflies*, that a fly-maggot in five days' space after it is hatched, arrives at its full growth and perfect magnitude."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

*** flĕsh'-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *flesh*, and *ful(l)*.] Fat, plump, corpulent, fleshy.

*** flĕsh'-hood,** *s.* [Eng. *flesh*; *-hood*.] The state of being in the flesh; incarnation; corporeal or bodily existence.

flĕsh-hook, * flesc-hok, * flesh-hoke, *s.* [Eng. *flesh*, and *hook*.]

1. A hook to hang meat.

2. A hook to handle meat in a pot or caldron.

"All that the *fleshhook* brought up the priest took."
—1 *Samuel* ii. 12.

flĕsh'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *fleshy*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being fleshy; fatness, plumpness, corpulence.

"Puffing up the soul with a slimy *fleshiness*."—*Milton: Reason of Church Government*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

flĕsh'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [FLESH, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The business or trade of a butcher. (*Scotch.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Leather-man.:* The operation of removing fat, flesh, and loose membrane from the flesh side of skins and hides. The operation follows that of unhairing, and is performed on a beam by a convex knife with a sharp edge.

2. *Theat.* (*Pl.*)*:* Light flesh-coloured drawers, &c., worn by actors, dancers, &c., to represent the natural skin.

fleshing-knife, *s.* A convex knife with a sharp edge used in removing the flesh and fat from the inner surface or flesh-side of the hide.

flĕsh'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *flesh*; *-less*.] Destitute of or without flesh; lean, thin.

"Whose fettered *fleshless* limbs
Are not the sport of storms."
Longfellow: The Witnesses.

flĕsh'-lĭ-nĕss, * fleisch-ly-nesse, * flesch-ly nesse, *s.* [Eng. *fleshy*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being fleshly; carnality; carnal passions or appetites.

"The whiles soft death away her spirit hent,
And soule assoyid from sinful *fleshlinesse*."
Spenser: Daphnaida, lii.

*** flĕsh'-lĭng, * flesh-lyng,** *s.* [Eng. *flesh*, and dimn. suff. *-ling*.] A person devoted to carnal or worldly things.

"The *fleshlynges*, the reprobate, with the plague thretened."—*Confutation of N. Shaxton* (1546), sig. L 5.

flĕsh'-lў, * flesch-lich, * flesch-ly, * flesliche, * flesch-liche, * fleys-lic, * fleys-lye, *a. & adv.* [Eng. *flesh*; *-ly*.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to the flesh; corporeal.

"Now rankleth in this same fraile *fleshly* mould."
Spenser: F. Q., III. ii. 39.

2. Human, not celestial or spiritual.

"Much ostentation vain of *fleshly* arm
And fragile arms, much instrument of war,
Before mine eyes thou hast set."
Milton: P. R., iii. 387.

3. Animal; not vegetable.

"If men with *fleshly* morsels must be fed."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses x.

4. Carnal, lascivious, worldly.

"Belial, the dissolutest spirit that fell,
The sensualest; and, after Asmodai,
The *fleshliest* incubus." *Milton: P. R.*, ii. 152.

*** B.** *As adv.:* In a fleshly manner; according to the flesh; in human form.

"Yet her he wuneth *flesclliche* on eorth."
Hali Meidenhad, p. 19.

fleshly-minded, *a.* Carnal-minded; addicted to sensual pleasures; sensual.

flĕsh'-mēat, *s.* [Eng. *flesh*, and *meat*.] The flesh of animals prepared for food; animal food, as distinguished from fish or vegetable products.

"In this prodigious plenty of cattle and dearth of human creatures, *fleshmeat* is monstrously dear."—*Swift.*

*** flĕsh'-ment,** *s.* [Eng. *flesh*; *-ment*.] Eagerness gained by a successful initiation or beginning.

"[He] in the *fleshment* of this dread exploit,
Drew on me here again." *Shakesp.: Lear*, ii. 2.

*** flĕsh'-mŏn-gĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *flesh*, and *monger*.] One who deals in flesh; a procurer, a pimp, a fornicator.

"Was the duke a *fleshmonger*, a fool, and a coward, as you then reported him?"—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, v. 1.

*** flĕsh'-pŏt, * flesh-potte,** *s.* [Eng. *flesh*, and *pot*.] A pot or vessel in which flesh is cooked; hence, used for plenty of food or provisions.

"When we sat by the *fleshpots*, and when we did eat bread to the full."—*Exodus* xvi. 3.

*** flĕsh'-quāke,** *s.* [Eng. *flesh*, and *quake*.] A quaking or shaking of the body.

"They may, blood-shaken then,
Feel such a *fleshquake* to possess their powers."
Ben Jonson: New Inn. (*Ode to Himself.*)

flĕsh'-wŏrm, *s.* [Eng. *flesh*, and *worm*.] A maggot, the flesh-feeding larva of a dipteron or other insect, as the maggot and the blowfly.

¶ When the sebaceous follicles around the nose are elogged or inflamed constituting the disease *Acne follicularis* (q.v.), they sometimes contain a small arachnidan (spider) of low organisation, called in England the maggot-pimple, or in Latin *Demodex folliculorum* [DEMODEX.] It is not generally called a flesh-worm.

flĕsh'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *flesh*; **-y**.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) Full of flesh; fat, plump, corpulent, gross.

"Galley-slaves are fat and *fleshie* because they stirre the limbs more, and the inward parts less."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 877.

(2) Full of pulp; pulpous, plump. (Said of fruit.)

"Those fruits that are so *fleshy* as they cannot make drink by expression, yet they make drink by mixture of water."—*Bacon.*

(3) Consisting of flesh; fleshly, corporeal.

"Neither would they make to themselves *fleshy* hearts for stony."—*Ecclus.* xvii. 16.

*** 2.** *Fig.:* Puffed, inflated.

"We say it is a *fleshy* stile when there is much periphrases and circuit of words, and when with more than enough it grows fat and corpulent."—*Ben Jonson: Discoveries.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Zool.:* Having an abundance of soft flesh-like substance within a thin integument instead of being encased in a horny or calcareous envelope.

2. *Bot.:* Firm, juicy, easily cut. (*Lindley.*)

fleshy-leaf, *s.*

Bot.: A leaf which is thick, juicy, and easily cut. Examples, the leaves of the Cactus, the House-leek, Pinguicula, &c.

fleshy-polypes, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The polypes of the genus Actinia and its allies.

flĕt, *pa. par.* or *a.* [FLEET, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Skimmed.

"They drink *flet* milk, which they just warm."
Mortimer: Husbandry.

flĕt, flĕat, *s.* [Ger. *flechten* = to plait.] A mat of plaited straw for protecting a horse's back from injury by the load.

"The horse being equipped with a *fleat* and club-bar on his back, the former a web made of straw, weaved with small ropes made of rushes, three feet by two and a half, and three-quarters of an inch thick."—*Agr. Surv. Suthcrl.*, p. 60.

*** flĕtch,** *v.t.* [Fr. *flèche* = an arrow.] [FLETCHER.] To feather, as an arrow; to fledge.

"Soft as the feathers that they're *fletch'd* withall."
Cowley: Davideis, ii.

*** flĕtch'-ĕr, * flec-chere, * flec-cheur,** *s.* [O. Fr. *flechier*, from *flèche* = an arrow; Sp. *flecha*; Port. *flecha*, *frecha*.] Properly, the man who made and set the feathers on arrows (the arrows themselves being made by the arrowsmiths), but commonly used for a maker of bows and arrows.

"Fferrers, *flecchours*, fele men of crafte."
Destruction of Troy, 1,698.

*** flēte,** *v.i.* [FLEET, *v.*]

flĕth'-ĕr, *s.* [FLETHER, *v.*] Flattery, fair words, coaxing, wheedling.

"No, never! What! do ye think to beguile me' wf your flecching and your *flethers* to do the devil's work?"—*Young South Country Weaver*, p. 98.

flĕth'-ĕr, *v.i. & t.* [Icel. *flâradhr* = false, deceitful: *fledha* = a deceitful, wheedling person.]

A. *Intrans.:* To flatter.

"Expect na, Sir, in this narration,
A fleeching, *fleth'rin* dedication."
Burns: Dedication.

B. *Trans.:* To coax or wheedle by flattery or fair words.

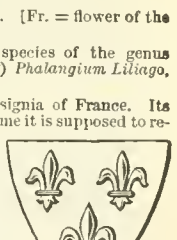
*** flē-tĭf'-ĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *fletifer*, from *fletus* = weeping; *fero* = to bear, bring., and Eng. suff. *-ous*.] Producing or causing tears.

flĕtz, *a.* [Ger. *flötz*.] [FLOETZ.]

flēur dę lis (*s* silent), *s.* [Fr. = flower of the lily.]

1. *Bot.:* (1) Various species of the genus Iris [FLAG (2), IRIS]; (2) *Phalangium Liliago*, a liliaceous plant.

2. *Her.:* The royal insignia of France. Its origin is disputed; by some it is supposed to represent a lily, by others the iron head of some weapon. In the old time the French royal banner was *semé* of *lys*, that is, completely covered with *fleur-de-lis*; but from the time of Charles VI. it has consisted of three golden *fleur-de-lis* on a blue field. It is of frequent occurrence in English armoury. From the claims invariably put forth by English sovereigns to certain principalities in France, gained by inheritance or marriage, the French royal coat appeared as a quartering in the English royal arms; and although all such claims had long ceased to be enforced or justified, it remained until the accession of George IV., by whom it was abolished.



FLEUR DE LIS.

flēur'-oń, *s.* [Fr.]

Art: The French term for the graceful honeysuckle pattern in Greek art.

fleûr-ў, *a.* [Fr. *fleur*; Eng. adj. suff. *-y.*]

Her.: Applied to an object adorned with *fleur-de-lis.*

flew (ew as ū), *pret. of v.* [Fly.]

*** flew (1), fleugh,** *s.* [Fluff.]

*** flew (ew as ū) (2),** *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. Low Ger. *flabbe* = the chaps.] The large chaps of a deep-mouthed hound.

*** flew (ew as ū), (3),** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A kind of fishing-net. (*Palsgrave.*)

*** flewed (as flūd),** *a.* [Eng. *flew* (2), *s.*; *-ed.*] Having large hanging chaps.

"My hounds are bred out of the Spartan kind,
So *flewed*, so sanded."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iv. 1.

*** flewme,** *s.* [Low Lat. *flegma*, *fleuma.*] Phlegm.

flē-wort, *s.* [Eng. *fle(a)* (*r*); suff. *-wort.*]

Bot.: Ippia minor. (*Sloane.*) This is *Stellaria media.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

flews (ew as ū), *s.* [Dut. *fluyse.*] A sluice for turning water off an irrigated meadow. (*Scotch.*)

*** flĕx,** *v.t.* [Lat. *flexus*, pa. par. of *flecto* = to bend.] To bend; as, A muscle *flexes* the arm.

*** flĕx-ăn'-ĭ-mŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *flexanimus*, from *flecto*, pa. par. *flexus* = to bend, and *animus* = the mind.] Having power to bend or change the disposition of the mind.

"The most rhetorically, pathetically, *flexanimous* encomiums."—*Prynne: 1 Histrio-Mastix*, vi. 3.

*** flĕxed,** *a.* [Lat. *flexus*, pa. par. of *flecto* = to bend.] Bent; as, a limb in a *flexed* position.

flĕx-ĭ-bĭl-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *flexibilité*, from Lat. *flexibilis* = easily bent, flexible (q.v.).]

1. The quality or state of being flexible or admitting to be bent; pliancy; flexibleness.

"Corpuscles of the same set agree in everything, but those that are of diverse kinds differ in specific gravity, in hardness, and in *flexibility*, as in bigness and figure."—*Woodward: On Fossils.*

2. Readiness or willingness to be persuaded, or to yield to argument, persuasion, or circumstances; facility or ductility of mind or disposition.

"Godolphin had been bred a page at Whitehall, and had early acquired all the *flexibility* and the self-possession of a veteran courtier."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng*, ch. ii.

flĕx'-ĭ-ble, *a.* [Fr. *flexible*, from Lat. *flexibilis*, from *flexus*, pa. par. of *flecto* = to bend.]

1. Possible to be bent; pliant, easily bent; not stiff or brittle.

"Supple and *flexible* as Indian cane."
Cowper: Hope, 602.

2. Willing or ready to yield to arguments, persuasion, or circumstances; pliant, tractable, facile, ductile; not obstinate or inexorable.

"Seeing him of a nature *flexible* and weak."
Daniel: Civil Wars, bk. i.

3. Manageable, tractable.

"Under whose care soever a child is put to be taught, during the tender and *flexible* years of his life, it should be one who thinks Latin and language the least part of education."—*Locke: On Education.*

4. That may be adapted or accommodated to any purpose.

"This was a principle more *flexible* to their purpose."—*Rogers.*

5. Capable of being moulded into different forms or styles; plastic: as, a *flexible* language.

¶ Crabb thus diseriminates between *flexible*, *pliable*, *pliant*, and *supple:* "*Flexible* is used in a natural or moral sense; *pliable* in the familiar and natural sense only; *pliant* in the higher and moral application only: what can be bent in any degree as a stick is *flexible*; what can be bent as wax, or folded like cloth, is *pliable*. *Supple*, whether in a proper or a figurative sense, is an excess of *pliability*; what can be bent backward and forward, like ozier twig, is supple. In the moral application, *flexible* is indefinite both in degree and application; it may be greater or less in point of degree: whereas *pliant* supposes a great degree of *pliability*; and *suppleness*, a great degree of *pliancy* or *pliability:* it applies likewise to the outward actions, to the temper, the resolution, or the principles; but *pliancy* is applied to the principles, or the conduct dependent upon those principles; *suppleness* to the outward actions and behaviour only. A good-natured man is *flexible;* a weak and thoughtless man is *pliant;* a parasite is *supple*. *Flexibility* is opposed to firmness; *pliancy* to steadiness; *suppleness* to rigidity." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

flexible-binding, *s.*

Bookbind.: A book sewn on bands raised above the back of the folded sheets, so as to allow them to open more freely. The sewing-thread passes around the bands.

flexible-collodion, *s.*

Pharm.: A mixture of 6 fluid ounces of collodion, 120 grains of Canada balsam, and a fluid drachm of castor-oil. It is a better protective covering for the skin than collodion, as it does not crack. [Collodion.]

flexible-coupling, *s.* A form of coupling used for conveying power from one shaft to another when they are not in line. It is a spiral steel band attached at its opposite ends to the two shafts to be connected. The diameter of the spiral is larger than that of the shaft, and the attachment consists of a cast-iron cap.

flexible-shafting, *s.*

Mech.: A shaft of steel so tempered as to admit of its being bent to a sharp curve, retaining, at the same time, its power of communicating motion, thus obviating the use of bevel gear, flexible couplings, or universal joints.

flexible silver-ore, *s.*

Min.: The same as Sternbergite (q.v.).

flĕx'-ĭ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *flexible*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality of being flexible, or possible to be bent; pliancy; flexibility.

"These slender aerial bodies, by reason of their *flexibleness* and weight, would flag or curl."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 12.

2. Readiness or willingness to yield to argument, persuasion, or circumstances; pliancy, tractableness, ductility, facility.

"The *flexibleness* of the former part of a man's age, not yet grown up to be headstrong, makes it more governable."—*Locke.*

flĕx'-ĭ-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *flexib(le)*; *-ly.*] In a flexible, pliant, or ductile manner.

flĕx-ĭ-cŏs'-tāte, *a.* [Lat. *flexus* = bent, and *costa* = a rib.] Having the ribs bent or curved.

flĕx'-ĭle, *a.* [Lat. *flexilis*, from *flexus*, pa. par. of *flecto.*]

1. Flexible; pliant; easily bent.

"*Flexile* boughs, descending with a weight
Of leafy spray."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

2. Pliant; flexible; willing or ready to yield to persuasion or argument; tractable.

*** flĕx-ĭl'-ō-quent,** *a.* [Lat. *flexiloquus*, from *flexus* = bent, and *loquens*, pr. par. of *loquor* = to speak.] Ambiguous, doubtful, equivocal.

flexion (pron. **flĕc'-shŭn**), *s.* [Lat. *flexio* = a bending, from *flexus*, pa. par. of *flecto* = to bend.]

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act or process of bending.

"They throw the change and the pressure produced by *flexion* almost entirely upon the intervening cartilages."—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. viii.

2. The act of turning in any direction.

"Pity causeth sometimes tears, and a *flexion* or cast of the eye aside."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

3. A bend, a curve; a double; a part bent; a joint.

"Of a sinuous pipe that may have some four *flexions*, trial would be made."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

4. Used as a translation of the Greek *strophe* (q.v.).

"Sacadus made a certain *flexion* or tune called strophe."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 1,019.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* That motion of a joint which gives the distal member a continually decreasing angle with the axis of the proximate part.

* 2. *Gram.:* The synthetical change of the form of words, as by declension, comparison, or conjugation; inflection.

"The different conjugations in Greek are not varied in the *flexion*, but only in the characteristick."—*Hammond: Works*, ii. 70.

*** flĕx'-ĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *flexus*, pa. par. of *flecto*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ive.*] Bent; inclined.

*** flĕx'-ĭve-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *flexive*; *-ly.*] With inclination.

"His heart was always *flexively* inclined to what was good."—*Fuller: Abel Redivivus*, i. 166.

flĕx'-or, *s.* [Lat., from *flexus*, pa. par. of *flecto* = to bend.]

Anat.: A general name for the muscles which act in producing flexion. [Flexion, II. 1.] It is opposed to Extensor (q.v.).

"Flatterers, who have the *flexor* muscles so strong that they are always bowing and cringing, might in some measure be corrected by being tied down upon a tree by the back."—*Arbuthnot.*

flĕx'-ū-ōse, *a.* [Lat. *flexuosus.*] The same as Flexuous (q.v.).

flĕx'-ŭ-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *flexuosus*, from *flexus* pa. par. of *flecto* = to bend; Ital. *flessuoso.*]

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. Winding, bending; full of turns or windings; not straight.

"The motion of the serpent being *flexuous* and crooked."—*Mountague: Devoute Essayes*, pt. ii., tr. vi., § 2.

2. Wavering, flickering, unsteady.

"The *flexuous* burning of flames doth shew the air beginneth to be unquiet."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

II. *Bot.:* Bent under the weight of the terminal part, but capable of assuming the natural direction. Said also of an organ which presents alternate curvatures in opposite directions, or zigzag. (*Balfour.*)

flĕx'-ūre, *s.* [Lat. = a bending; from *flexus*, pa. par. of *flecto* = to bend; Sp. *flexura*; Ital. *flessura.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The act of bending; a bending or curving.

"Answering
With the French time in *flexure* of your body."
Ben Jonson: The Devil is an Ass, iii. 5.

(2) The form or direction in which anything is bent.

"Contrary is the *flexure* of the joints of our arms and legs to that of quadrupeds; our knees bend forward, whereas the same joint of their hind legs bends backward."—*Ray.*

(3) A part bent or curved; a bend; a joint

"His mighty strength lies in his able loins,
And where the *flexure* of his navel joins."
Sandys: Paraphrase of Job.

2. *Fig.:* Obsequious or servile cringing.

"Think'st thou the fiery fever will go out
With titles blown from adulation?
Will give place to *flexure* and low bends?"
Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. 1.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Math.:* [¶ (1), (2).]

2. *Anat.:* A bending, that which is bent; thus there are *flexures* of the colon, and cranial *flexures.*

¶ (1) *Flexure of a curve:*

Math.: The bending of a curve towards or from a straight line.

(2) *Point of contrary flexure; Point of inflexion:*

Math.: In the analysis of curved lines, that point at which a curve ceases to be concave and becomes convex, or the reverse, with respect to a given straight line not passing through the point.

*** flĕx'-ūred,** *a.* [Eng. *flexur(e)*; *-ed.*] Bent, curved.

"The carven curves and *flexured* tracery of soft little ears."—*Blackmore: Christowell*, ch. xxxii. (1881).

fley (ey as ā), *s.* [Fley, *v.*] A fright; terror, alarm.

fley (ey as ā), * flei-en, * fly, *v. t. & i.* [Flay (2), Fleg, *v.*]

A. *Trans.:* To frighten, to alarm.

"The barons sound; the retreat, and came presently back to Turriff, where they took meat and drink at their pleasure, and *flyed* Mr. Thomas Mitchell, minister at Turriff very sore."—*Spalding: Troubles*, i. 152.

B. *Intrans.:* To take fright; to be frightened or alarmed.

flĭb'-bĕr-gĭb, flĭb'-bĕr-gĭb-bĕr, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A glib, smooth-tongued talker; a lying knave.

"And when these flatterers and *flibbergibbes*, shall come and claw you by the back, your grace may answer them thus."—*Latimer: Sermons*, fo. 39.

flĭ-bŭs'-tĕr, *s.* [Filibuster, *s.*]

flĭ-bŭs'-tĕr-ĭşm, *s.* [Filibusterism.]

flĭc'-flăc, *s.* [Fr.] A repeated noise made by blows.

flĭch'-tĕr (*ch* guttural), *v.i.* [A variant of *flicker* (q.v.).] To flutter as young nestlings when their dam approaches.

"Th' expectant wee things, toddlin' stacher thro'
To meet their dad, wi' *flichterin'* noise an' glee."
Burns: Cotter's Saturday Night.

flick (2), *s.* [An onomatopoetic word.] A smart sudden blow or stroke, as with a whip; a flip.

flick, *v.t.* [FLICK (2), *s.*] To strike smartly; to flip as with a whip.

flick'-ĕr, * **flik-er-en,** * **flek-er-yn,** * **flyck-er,** *v.i.* [A.S. *flicerian.*] [FLACKER.]

* 1. To flutter about as a bird hardly able to fly; to flap the wings.

"But, being made a swan,
With snowy feathers in the air to *flicker* he began."
Golding: Ovid: Metamorphoses vii.

* 2. To waver; to vacillate; to hesitate; to be uncertain.

"This bischop *fleckerid* in his thoht."
Metrical Homilies, p. 92.

* 3. To kiss or fondle with a woman.

"I *flycker,* I kisse togyther, *je baise.*"—*Palsgrave.*

4. To burn unsteadily, as a candle just going out.

"The *flickering* fire-light."
Longfellow: Evangeline, i. 5.

5. To be unsteady or wavering; to die out gradually.

flick'-ĕr, *s.* [FLICKER, *v.*]

1. The act or state of flickering; an unsteady, flickering light.

2. A bird of the woodpecker family (*Colaptes auratus*) common in the eastern part of this country.

flick'-ĕr-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [FLICKER, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The state of burning unsteadily; a flicker.

"Even as a flame, unfed, which runs to waste
With its own *flickering.*"
Byron: Childe Harold, iii. 44.

flick'-ĕr-ĭng-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *flickering; -ly.*] In a flickering manner; unsteadily.

flick'-ĕr-mouse, *s.* [Eng. *flicker,* v., and *mouse.*] A provincial name for the bat; a flittermouse. [FLITTERMOUSE.]

* **fĭdge,** * **flig,** * **flygge,** *a.* [FLEDGE, *a.*] Fledged.

* **fĭdge,** *v.i.* [FLIDOE, *a.*] To become fledged; to gain feathers.

"They every day build their nests, every day *fidge.*"
—Greene.

flī'-ĕr, flȳ'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *fly,* v.; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* One who flies or flees; a fugitive; a runaway.

2. *Fig.:* Applied to a horse possessed of great speed. (*Slang.*)

3. *Colloq., U. S.:* (*a*) a fast express train; (*b*) a small, temporary investment, as in stocks; (*c*) any transient and insignificant enterprise.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Building:*

(1) A series of stairs that ascend in one inclined plane, without winding.

(2) A straight reach of stairs; a flight.

2. *Machinery:*

(1) That part of a machine which, by being put into a more rapid motion than the other parts, equalizes and regulates the motion of the rest, as in a jack.

(2) The fan-wheel on the vane of a windmill cap which rotates the latter as the wind veers. [CAP.]

3. *Print.:* A vibratory rod with fingers which take the sheet of paper from the tapes and carry it to the delivery-table, the sheet resting flatly against the flyer fingers by the resistance of the air. [FLY.]

4. *Spinning:* A contrivance with arms which revolves round the bobbin in the bobbin and fly frame, or the throstle-frame, which machines draw and twist the sliver into a roving, or the latter into yarn. The flyer fits on to the top of the spindle, and one arm (in the bobbin and fly frame) is made hollow to form a passage for the yarn, which enters at the cup above the top of the spindle, and after a turn or two round the end of the arm is distributed on the bobbin. The flyer rotates with the spindle, and their rotation gives the twist to the yarn.

flyer-lathe, *s.*

Weaving: A lay, lath, or batten for beating up the weft into the shed, compacting it. Specifically, it may mean a suspended lathe, as distinguished from the batten in a frame journaled below.

flight (*gh* silent), * **fliht,** * **fligt,** * **fluht,** * **flyght,** *s.* [A.S. *flyht,* from *flyge* = flight, from *fliegan* = to fly; Dut. *vlugt;* Sw. *flygt;* Dan. *flugt.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act or power of flying, or moving through the air by means of wings.

"God tagte fuel on walkene his *flight.*"
Genesis & Exodus, 161.

2. Passage through the air.

"She headlong urged her *flight,*
And shot like lightning from Olympus' height."
Pope: Homer; Iliad iv. 99.

3. The act of flying or running away; a fleeing from existing or expected danger or evil.

"Me would'st thou move to base inglorious *flight?*"
Pope: Homer; Iliad v. 811.

4. A hasty or secret departure.

"I like not this *flight* of Edward's."
Shakesp.: 3 *Henry VI.,* iv. 6.

5. A flock or number of things passing through the air in company.

"A *flight* of fowls scattered by winds."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, v. 3.

* 6. A volley, a discharge.

"Above an hundred arrows discharged on my left hand, pricked me like so many needles; and besides they shot another *flight* into the air, as we do bombs."
—Swift: Gulliver's Travels.

* 7. The space passed over in flying.

8. A soaring of the imagination; a mounting; lofty elevation, excursion, or sally.

"So when a muse propitiously invites,
Improve her favours and indulge her *flights.*"
Roscommon: Essay on Translated Verse.

9. An extravagant pitch; excess; extreme.

"It is not only the utmost pitch of impiety, but the highest *flight* of folly to deride these things."—*Tillotson.*

* 10. A long and light arrow used in shooting *rovers*—*i.e.*, uncertain lengths.

"O yes, here be all sorts, *flights,* rovers, and butt-shafts."—*Ben Jonson: Cynthia's Revels,* v. 10.

* 11. The sport of shooting with such an arrow as is described in 10.

"He . . . challenged Cupid at the *flight.*"
Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing, i. 1.

12. The husk or glume of oats.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Carp.:* A series of parallel steps proceeding in one direction without turning. In dog-legged stairs, the lower is the leading flight, the upper the returning flight.

"After descending a *flight* of stairs."—*Burke: Sublime & Beautiful,* pt. iv., s. 17.

2. *Machinery:*

(1) The slope or inclination of the arm of a crane or of a cat-head.

(2) A spiral wing or vane on a shaft, acting as a propeller or conveyer.

flight-performing, *a.* Moving with great rapidity.

"He, too, is witness, noblest of the train
That wait on man, the *flight-performing* horse."
Cowper: Task, vi. 426.

* **flight-shot,** *s.* The distance to which an arrow can be shot; a bowshot.

"After proceeding the space of a *flight-shot.*"—*Hacklayt: Voyages,* vol. ii., pt. i., p. 208.

* **flight-swiftness,** *s.* Rapidity of flight.

* **flight** (*gh* silent), *v.t.* [FLIGHT, *s.*] To put to flight; to drive away; to cause to fly.

"Whence the wild hore came of a sudden that *flighted* her."—*North: Plutarch,* p. 245.

flight'-ĕr (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *flight; -er.*]

Brewing: A horizontal vane, revolving over the surface of wort in a cooler, to produce a circular current in the liquor.

flight'-ĭ-lȳ (*gh* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *flighty; -ly.*] In a flighty, capricious, or wild manner.

flight'-ĭ-nĕss (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *flighty: -ness.*] The quality or state of being flighty or capricious; extreme volatility.

"A haggard, eager look, expressive at once of *flightiness* and of shrewdness."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xi.

¶ For the difference between *flightiness* and *lightness,* see LIGHTNESS.

flight'-ȳ (*gh* silent), *a.* [Eng. *flight; -y.*]

* 1. Fleeting, swift.

"The *flighty* purpose never is o'ertook,
Unless the deed go with it."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 1.

2. Capricious, volatile; indulging in flights of imagination or fancy; wild, fickle.

flim'-flăm, *s.* [A reduplication of *flam* (q.v.).] A trick, a freak.

¶ *Flimflam game:* A colloquial term for a common swindler's trick of diverting the attention of or confusing one who is changing money so that he will give the trickster more than the correct amount.

flĭms'-ĭ-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *flimsy; -ly.*] In a flimsy, weak, or superficial manner.

flĭms'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *flimsy; -ness.*] The quality or state of being flimsy; weakness, superficiality; want of substance or solidity.

flĭms'-ȳ, *a.* & *s.* [A word of doubtful origin. Perhaps connected with Wel. *llymsi* = sluggish, spiritless, flimsy; or with *limp,* a. (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Thin, slight, without strength or solidity; unsubstantial.

"Those *flimsy* webs, that break as soon as wrought,
Attain not to the dignity of thought."
Cowper: Retirement, 639.

2. Mean, spiritless, dull, without force.

"Proud of a vast extent of *flimsy* lines."
Pope: Prologue to Satires, 94.

3. Wanting in force or reason; unsubstantial, not plausible; weak, poor: as, a *flimsy* excuse.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A thin sort of paper used for making several copies of a document.

2. A bank-note, from its being made of thin paper. (*Slang.*)

flĭnch (1), *v.t.* [FLENSE.]

flĭnch (2), *v.i.* [A nasalized form of Mid. Eng. *flecchen* = to flinch, to waver, from Fr. *fléchir* = to bend, from Lat. *flecto.* It is probable that the form of the word was influenced by that of *blench,* used in the same sense. (*Skeat.*)]

1. To shrink from any undertaking or suffering; to withdraw from any pain or danger; to wince, to give way.

"He has talked to me about it, and has assured me that he will not *flinch.*"—*Macaulay. Hist. Eng.,* ch. vi.

* 2. To come short, to fail; not to stand the test.

"If I break time, or *flinch* in property
Of what I spoke, unpitied let me die."
Shakesp.: All's Well That Ends Well, ii. 1.

flĭnch'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *flinch; -er.*] One who flinches or shrinks from any undertaking or suffering.

"You shall not find us *flinchers.*"
Beaum. & Fl.: Bloody Brother, i. 1.

flĭnch'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [FLINCH (2), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of shrinking from any undertaking or danger.

"This *flinching* of the captain, just on the eve of a perilous campaign, naturally disheartened the whole army."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xxiv.

flĭnch'-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *flinching; -ly.*] In a flinching, shrinking, or cowardly manner.

* **flĭn'-dĕr** (1), *s.* [Dut. *vlinder* = a butterfly.] A moth.

"Zuo long ulighth the *flindre* aboute the candle that hi beruth."—*Ayenbite,* p. 206.

flĭn'-dĕr (2), *s.* [Ger. *flinter, flinder* = a small piece of shining metal, a spangle; Dut. *flenter* = a broken piece.] A fragment, a small piece.

† **flĭn'-dĕr-mouse,** *s.* [A corruption of *flicker* or *fluttermouse* (?) (q.v.).] A bat.

flĭn'-dĕr-sĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Captain M. Flinders, R.N., who explored the coast of New Holland; Mr. Robert Brown, the great botanist, being naturalist to the expedition.]

Bot.: A genus of Cedrelaceæ, tribe Cedreleæ. A fine tree growing in Australia and the Moluccas, with wood little inferior to that of mahogany. The fruit, which is thickly covered outside with sharp pointed tubercles, is used by natives of the Moluccas for rasps to prepare roots for food.

flĭng, * **fleng,** * **flyng** (pa. t. * *flang,* * *flong, flung*), *v.t.* & *t.* [Sw. *flänga* = to use violent action; O. Sw. *flenga* = to strike, to beat; Dan. *flenge* = to slash.]

A. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To rush violently.

2. To flounce; to kick about; to use violent action.

"Duncan's horses,
Turned wild in nature, broke their stalls, *flung* out,
Contending 'gainst obedience."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, II. 4.

* 3. To make a stroke.

"He *flang* at him fuerslywith a fyne sworde."
Destruction of Troy, 5,253.

* 4. To dance, to caper about.

"To have been exercisit in *flinging* upoun a flure, and in the rest that thairof followes, then to have bene nurischid in the cumpany of the godly, and exercised in vertew."—*Knox: Hist.*, p. 345.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To cast or throw from the hand; to hurl.

"Then dartes we gan to *fling*."
Turbervile: Annucr in Disprayse of Wit.

2. To emit or send out with violence.

3. To emit, to cast out, to scatter, to shed.

"Like an instrument that *flings*
Its music on another's strings."
Longfellow: Occultation of Orion.

4. To let fall.

"Whose lonely columns stand sublime,
Flinging their shadows from on high."
Moore: Paradise & the Peri.

5. To drive by violence; to force.

"A heap of rocks, falling, would expel the waters out of their places with such a violence as to *fling* them among the highest clouds."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

* 6. To cast, to attach, to throw.

"I know thy generous temper:
Fling but the appearance of dishonour on it,
It straight takes fire."
Addison: Cato.

* 7. To baffle; to deceive, in whatever way.

8. To jilt; to renounce as the object of love.

"Wise heads have lang been kend to curb the tongue;
Had I that maxim kept I'd ne'er been *flung*."
Morison: Poems, p. 152.

¶ (1) *To fling about:* To scatter in all directions.

(2) *To fling away:* To discard, to reject, to get rid of.

"Cromwell, I charge thee *fling away* ambition;
By that sin fell the angels."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 2.

(3) *To fling down:*

(*a*) To cast or throw down upon the ground.

(*b*) To throw to the ground; to overturn.

(c) To demolish, to ruin.

"These are so far from raising mountains, that they overturn and *fling down* some of those which were before standing."—*Woodward.*

* (4) *To fling off:* To baffle in the chase; to defeat.

"These men are too well acquainted with the chase to be *flung off* by any false steps or doubles."—*Addison: Spectator.*

(5) *To fling open:* To throw open suddenly or violently.

"The knight, seeing his habitation reduced to so small compass, ordered all the apartments to be *flung open*."—*Addison: Spectator.*

(6) *To fling out:* To utter hastily or violently.

* (7) *To fling up:* To throw up; to abandon: as, To *fling up* a design.

(8) *To fling up one's head:* To toss the head, as in contempt or anger.

fling, *s.* [Fling, *v.*]

1. A cast or throw from the hand.

2. A gibe, a sneer, a jeer.

"They had a *fling* at me." *Mayne: City Match*, iii. 2.

3. Entire freedom of action; unrestrained enjoyment.

4. A kind of dance, requiring great exertion of the limbs.

"We saw the Highlanders dancing the *fling* to the music of the bagpipe in the open street."—*Neill: Tour*, p. 1, 2.

* **fling-dust,** *s.* A woman of low character; a street-walker; a prostitute.

fling'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *fling*; *-er.*]

1. One who flings, casts, or throws.

2. One who gibes, jeers, or sneers.

* 3. A dancer.

"That's as muckle as to say that I suld hae minded you was a *flinger* and a fiddler yourself, Master Mordaunt."—*Scott: Pirate*, ch. ix.

fling'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Fling, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of casting, throwing, or hurling; a throwing about.

"They keepe such a *flinging* of themselves."—*P. Holland: Ammianus Marcellinus*, p. 217.

flinging-tree, *s.*

1. A piece of timber hung by way of partition between two horses in a stable.

2. A flail.

"The thresher's weary *flingin'-tree*
The lee-lang day had tired me."
Burns: The Vision.

flint, *s.* [A.S. *flint* = a rock; cogn. with Dan. *flint*; Sw. *flinta*; Gr. πλίνθος (*plinthos*) = a brick.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) *Gen.:* In the same sense as II.

(1) *Spec.:* A piece of the mineral described under II. 1; used before the invention of percussion caps to strike fire with steel in the lock of a musket.

2. *Fig.:* Anything extremely hard; extreme hardness.

"Throw my heart
Against the *flint* and hardness of my fault."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iv. 9.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Min.:* A crypto-crystalline variety of quartz. It is usually grey, smoke-brown, or brownish black. If derived, as it mostly is, from the cretaceous formation, the white of the chalk is still seen on its external surface. Lustre subvitreous; fracture conchoidal, leaving a cutting edge.

2. *Geol. & Palæont.:* Most of the flints scattered on the surface of the ground or existing in tertiary or more recent sedimentary deposits, came originally from the cretaceous rocks, one division of which is termed Upper White Chalk with flints, this being distinguished from the Lower White Chalk without flints. Next to the Maestricht beds and Faxoe limestone [Faxoe, Maestricht], the chalk with flints constitutes the highest or newest layer yet discovered of the sedimentary rocks. The flints are in interstratified layers a few inches thick, these being sometimes continuous, but more frequently in separate nodules. They recur at intervals from each other of about four feet. They are thus formed: Small plants and animals when decomposing, draw to themselves the silica of the sea [Silica], and form concretions around them of inorganic flint. The organic portion of flint pebbles consists of diatoms, seaweeds of low organization, the minute infusorial animals called polycistina, the spicules of sponges, with echinoderms, &c. They are the same as those in agate and chalk.

B. *As adj.:* Made or composed of flints, or in any way pertaining to flints.

"Rough *flint* walls are decked with shells and ores."
Scott: Epistle i.; *The Garden.*

(I) *Liquor of flints:*

Chem.: A solution of flint in potassic hydrate.

(2) *To skin a flint:* To descend to any false economy or meanness to make a trifle of money.

flint-edged, *a.*

1. *Lit.:* Formed entirely of or edged with flint.

"Take this, and lay your *flint-edged* weapon by."
Dryden: Indian Emperor, iii. 3.

2. *Fig.:* Having an exceedingly hard edge.

flint-flake, *s.*

Geol. & Archæol. (*Generally pl.*): The name given by Mr. Evans, F.R.S., to one class of flint implements made by man in the Stone Age. They are flat pieces of flint broken off artificially. The larger ones were intended apparently for knives, and the smaller ones for arrow-heads. [Flake, Flint-implements.]

"My quest" [in the Langley cutting, near West Drayton station, on the Great Western Railway] "was for relics of primæval man, and I was rewarded by finding not only several *flint-flakes*, but the butt end of a massive implement broken in palæolithic times."—*Worthington G. Smith*, in *Nature*, July 27, 1882.

flint-glass, *s.* [Flintglass.]

* **flint-heart,** * **flint-hearted,** *a.* Having an exceedingly hard or cruel heart; hard-hearted.

"Oh pity, 'gan she cry, *flint-hearted* boy."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 95.

flint-implements, *s. pl.*

Geol. & Archæol.: A generic term used for any implements of flint obtained from pleistocene or more recent deposits, each being afterwards named more specifically as its exact nature becomes understood. Mr. Evans, F.R.S., &c., divides the implements into three classes—spear-heads, oval or almond-shaped flint implements, and flint-flakes (q.v.). Such relics of early man had been found with the bones of an elephant, in 1715, in the gravel of London. Similar remains were exhumed at Hoxne, near Diss, in 1797, by Mr. John Frere, who described them in a paper read in 1801 before the Society of Antiquaries. About A.D. 1833 or 1834, the Rev. Mr. McEnery, a Roman Catholic priest, discovered similar ones in Kent's Hole, Torquay, of which he was the first scientific explorer, and Dr. Schmerling others in the Engis, the Engihoul, and other caves near Liège, in Belgium. From about A.D. 1841, M. Boucher de Perthes, of Abbeville, collected flint implements from the valley of the Somme, publishing the result in his *Antiquités Celtiques*, in 1847. He asserted the antiquity of the implements which McEnery had suspected and Schmerling maintained. No attention was paid to his views till 1858, when Dr. Falconer visited him at Abbeville, just after he had become satisfied that similar relics which he had examined in connection with the scientific exploration of Brixham Cave, in Devonshire, carried back the antiquity of man to a period when the *Hyæna spelæa*, the *Elephas primigenius*, the *Rhinoceros tichorinus*, &c., inhabited Britain. Mr. Prestwich, with Mr. John Evans, in June, 1858, and the former naturalist again with Mr. Flower, in 1859, examined the Valley of the Somme, and procured for the views of Perthes the assent of the scientific world. These discoveries of flint implements in Europe instigated research in the United States, in which great numbers of them have been found, very many being of modern Indian manufacture, others being ascribable to the Mound Builders, while some have been exhumed which are believed to be of the greatest antiquity. Many museum collections of them exist. Of the flint implements the older are simply chipped, the later have been carefully polished. The former belong to what is known as the Palæolithic or Old Stone Age, the latter to the Neolithic or New Stone Age. Their age is indicated not only by their character, but by their situation, the palæolithic implements being found under conditions which indicate a very remote period for their formation. The implements from the Somme are of the older kind, and are believed by most scientists to have been buried many thousands, if not hundreds of thousands, of years ago. Some writers believe that man began at a very early period in a more ape-like form than is found in any existing man.

flint-lock, *s.* The old-fashioned lock for fire-arms, in which the cock held a piece of flint, and came glancing down upon the steel cap of the pan which contained the priming. Flint-locks were invented early in the seventeenth century, and gradually superseded the match-lock. Pyrites or marcasite was also used.

flint-mill, *s.*

1. *Pottery:* A mill in which burnt flints, having been previously stamped to reduce them below a certain size, are ground to powder for mixing with clay to form slip for porcelain. The flint-mill is a strong circular pan ten or twelve feet in diameter, having a bottom of quartz or felspar blocks, and a runner or runners of hard siliceous stone, called chert, lime in any form being inadmissible, as it forms a flux for the other material which would vitrify in the seggars or become blistered by the escape of carbonic acid.

2. *Mining:* A mode formerly adopted for lighting mines, in which flints studded on the surface of a wheel were made to strike against a steel, and give a quick succession of sparks to light the miner at his work. Sparks will not inflame the fire-damp.

flint-rope, *s.*

Zool.: A popular name for the stem of the sponge called *Hyalonema Sieboldii.*

flint-stone, *s.* A stone composed of flint or as hard as that mineral.

"And the earth becomes as *flint-stone*."
Longfellow: Song of Hiawatha, xii.

flint-ware, *s.*

Pottery: A superior kind of earthenware into whose composition ground flint largely enters. [Porcelain.]

flint-worker, *s.*

Anthropology:

1. A term applied to those men of the palæo-

lithic period, who fashioned the flint implements found in the drift.

"Such an operation would be called into use in many operations of the old *flint-workers*."—*Wilson: Prehistoric Man*, ch. iii.

2. A man of any savage race that has not yet emerged from the Stone period and attained a knowledge of the use of metals.

"Certain classes of implements common to all the Stone periods of which we have any trace, from the palæolithic era of the drift and cave men to that of the *flint-workers* among savage tribes of our own day."—*Wilson: Prehistoric Man*, ch. iii.

flint'-glass, *s.* [Eng. *flint*, and *glass*.] A species of glass made of white sand, 52; carbonate of potash, 14; oxide of lead, 33; alumina, 1; with metallic additions to neutralize colour. Pure white sand free from oxide of iron is required for flint-glass, as iron imparts a green colour. The articles are made by the agency of the blow-pipe, or ponty, the mould and press, and frequently by a combination of blowing and pressing. The silica for its manufacture was formerly derived from pulverised flints, and hence its name. The presence of lead gives it a peculiar property of refracting light, which causes it to be used for lenses, and it forms one of the parts in achromatic compound lenses. Flintglass fuses at a lower temperature than ordinary glass, such as crown, plate, or window glass. It has also less colour, owing to the use of the alkali potash, instead of soda, the latter imparting a greenish tinge to glass. Flintglass is softer than some other varieties, and is the kind which is cut. It is much used for tumblers and other drinking-vessels, fine table-ware, and bottles, and various articles of decorative furniture and fittings.

flint'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *flinty*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being flinty: hard-heartedness, cruelty.

flint'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *flint*; *-y*.]

I. *Literally:*

1. Consisting or composed of flint; of the nature of flint.

2. Containing or abounding in flint-stones.

"As up the *flinty* path they strained
Sudden his steed the leader reined."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, v. 19.

II. *Fig.:* Hard like flint; hard-hearted, cruel, inexorable, pitiless.

"The *flinty* heart and griping hand of base self-interest."—*Burke: Thoughts & Details on Scarcity.*

flinty-slate, † **flinty-rock,** *s.*

Petrol.: Siliceous schist. A hard, slaty, metamorphic rock; grey, bluish grey, or red, of dull or glimmering lustre, and translucent on the edges. It contains about 75 per cent. of silica, the remaining 25 being lime, magnesia, and oxide of iron. It is more or less translucent, and passes by insensible gradations into clay slate, with which it is often intimately connected. [Basanite, Lydian stone.]

flip, *v.t.* [An attenuated form of *flap* (q.v.).]

1. To flick.

2. To jerk, to throw with a jerk.

"Doe 'twixt their fingers *flip* their cherry stones."
Browne: Britannia's Pastorals, bk. ii., s. 3.

flĭp (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The same as Egg-flip (q.v.).

flĭp (2), *s.* [Flip, *v.*] A smart blow, as with a whip; a flick.

flip-flap, *s., a., & adv.*

A. *As subst.:* The noise of the repeated stroke of something broad and loose; the noise made by anything flapping about.

B. *As adj.:* Making a flapping noise.

C. *As adv.:* With a flapping noise.

flĭp'-dŏg, *s.* [Eng. *flip* (1), and *dog*.] An iron used, when heated, to warm egg-flip.

* **flipe,** *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps from *flap* (q.v.).]

1. To ruffle the skin.

2. To pull off anything, as a stocking, by turning it inside out.

* **flipe,** *s.* [Flipe, *v.*] A fold, a lap, the brim of a hat.

flĭp'-pan-çў, *s.* [Eng. *flippan(t)*; *-cy*.] The quality or state of being flippant; pertness, sauciness, inconsiderate volubility.

"This *flippancy* of language proves nothing but the passion of the men who have indulged themselves in it."—*Burd: Works*, vol. v., ser. 7.

flĭp'-pant, *a. & s.* [Icel. *fleipt* = to babble, to prattle; *fleipr* = babble, tattle.]

A. *As adjective:*

* 1. Fluent, eloquent, speaking with fluency or ease; talkative.

"A most *flippant* tongue she had."
Chapman: All Fools, v. 1.

2. Thoughtless; carelessly or heedlessly pert; petulant, inconsiderate.

"A mean and *flippant* jargon which then passed for wit in the green room and the tavern."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

B. *As. subst.:* A flippant person.

"The *flippant* put himself to school."
Tennyson: In Memoriam, clx.

flĭp'-pant-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *flippant*; *-ly*.] In a flippant manner; with thoughtless or heedless volubility.

flĭp'-pant-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *flippant*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being flippant; flippancy; volubility of tongue.

* **flire,** * **flyre,** *v.i.* [Fleer.]

1. To gibe, to mock.

"In come twa *flyrand* fulis with a fond fair,
The tuquheit, and the gukkit gowk, and yede hiddie giddie."
Houlate, iii. 15.

2. To leer.

3. To look surly.

flĭr'-pĕr, *s.* [An attenuated form of *flapper*.]

1. The broad fin of a fish; the arm of a seal; the paddle of a sea-turtle.

2. The hand. (*Slang.*)

flirt, * **flurt,** *v.i. & t.* [A.S. *fleard* = a foolish thing; *fleardian* = to trifle.]

A. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To jeer; to gibe at one; to speak jeeringly or contemptuously.

"Such a *flurting* wit and libertine as the other was."—*North: Examen.*

* 2. To be perpetually running about; to be unsteady, inconstant, or fickle.

"He picks the grain that suits him best,
Flirts here and there, and late returns to rest."
Cowper: Death of Damon. (Trans.)

3. To play the coquette; to coquet; to act as a flirt.

B. *Transitive:*

* 1. To jeer or gibe at; to scoff, to mock.

"I am ashamed, I am scorned, I am *flurted*."
Beaum. & Fl.: Wild Goose Chase, ii. 1.

2. To throw with a quick, elastic motion or jerk; to fling.

3. To move rapidly about with short quick movements or jerks.

"The *flirted* fan, the bridle, and the toss."
Cowper: Hope, 344.

flirt, * **flurt,** *s. & a.* [Flirt, *v.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A quick elastic motion or jerk; a sudden throw or cast.

"The next motion is that of unfurling the fan, in which are comprehended several little *flirts* and vibrations."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 102.

* 2. A gibe, a jeer, a sneer; a contemptuous remark.

"One *flurt* at him, and then I am for the voyage."
Beaum. & Fl.: The Pilgrim, iii. 1.

* 3. A low woman, a drab.

"For why may not the mother be nought, a peevish drunken *flurt*, a waspish choleric slut, a crazed piece, a fool, as soon as the nurse?"—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy*, pt. i., § 2.

3. A coquette; one who flirts or coquets. (Rarely applied to a male.)

"Ye belles, and ye *flirts*, and ye pert little things."
Whitehead: Song for Ranelagh.

* **B.** *As adj.:* Flirting; coquetting; of light or loose behaviour.

flĭr-tā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *flirt*; *-ation*.]

* 1. A quick elastic motion or jerk; a flirt.

2. Coquetry; a desire to attract notice; a playing at courtship.

"I assisted at the birth of that most significant word *flirtation*, which dropped from the most beautiful mouth in the world, and which has since received the sanction of our most accurate Laureate in ore of his comedies."—*Chesterfield: The World*, No. 101.

* **flĭr-tā'-tious,** *a.* [Eng. *flirt*; *-atious*.] Given to flirtation; coquettish.

* **flĭr-tā'-tious-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *flirtatious*; *-ly*.] Towards flirtation; coquettishly.

"When gay men and women are *flirtatiously* disposed."—*Holme Lee: A Warleigh's Fortune*, ii. 294.

† **flirt'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *flirt*; *-er*.] One who flirts.

"It is successful only because to flirt is clever, and the *flirter* silly."—*Saturday Review*, June 14, 1862.

* **flirt'-gĭll,** * **flirt-gill-ĭ-an,** *s.* [Eng. *flirt*, and *gill*.] A woman of light or loose behaviour; a prostitute.

"I am none of his *flirtgills*: I am none of his skains-mates."—*Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet*, ii. 4.

flirt'-ĭ-gig, *s.* [Flirt, *v.*] A wild or flirting girl; a pert girl.

flirt'-ĭng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [Flirt, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The art of jerking or moving rapidly o in jerks.

2. Flirtation, coquetry.

flirt'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *flirting*; *-ly*.] In a flirting or coquettish manner; coquettishly.

flĭsk, *s.* [Fisk, v.] A sudden spring; a caper; a whim.

flĭsk, *v.i. & t.* [A variant of Frisk (q.v.).]

A. *Intrans.:* To move restlessly about.

"That lang-lugged limmer o' a lass is gaun *flisking* in and out o' the room."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xiv.

B. *Trans.:* To make restless or uneasy.

flĭsk'-ma-hŏy, *s.* [Flisk, *v.*] A giddy, pert girl.

"That silly *flisk mahoy*, Jenny Rintherout, has ta'en the exies."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxxv.

flĭsk'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *flisk*; *-y*.] Giddy, fidgetty, whimsical.

flĭt, * **flitte,** * **flutte,** * **flyt,** * **flytte,** *v.t. & t.* [Sw. *flytta*; Dan. *flytte*; cf. Icel. *flýta* = to hasten, *flytja* = to cause to flit, *flytjask* = to flit, remove.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To remove, to move, to pass from one place to another. (Often used thus in Scotland.)

"At last it *flitted* is
Whither the soules doe fly of men that live amis."
Spenser: F. Q., I. ii. 19.

2. To pass by, to move along.

"The clouds that *flit*, or slowly float away."
Cowper: Retirement, 192.

* 3. To pass away; to be transient.

"How passing is the beauty of fleshly bodies! more *flitting* than the mouable floures of summer."—*Chaucer: Testament of Love*, bk. ii.

* 4. To depart.

"The life did *flit* away out of her nest."
Spenser: F. Q., II. vii. 66.

5. To fly away; to dart along; to move quickly through the air.

"Underneath the barren bush
Flits by the sea-blue bird of March."
Tennyson: In Memoriam, xci.

* 6. To flutter.

"Cut the cord
Which fastened, by the foot, the *flitting* bird."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid v. 676.

* 7. To yield, to give way.

"How oft do they with golden pinions cleave
The *flitting* skyes!"
Spenser: F. Q., II. viii. 2.

* **B.** *Transitive:*

1. To remove, to move, to transfer from one place to another.

"Then the clerk *flyttis* the boke agayne to the south auter noke."—*Lay Folks' Mass-Book*, B. 578.

2. To cause to remove or flit.

* **flĭt,** *a.* [Fleet, *a.*]

1. Swift, nimble.

"Now like a stag, now like a fanlcon *flit*."
Spenser: F. Q., III. xi. 38.

2. Capable of being thrown with speed.

"And in his hand two darts exceeding *fit*,
And deadly sharp, he held."
Spenser: F. Q., II. iv. 38.

3. Changing, changeable.

"Therewith a while she her *flit* fancy fedd."
Spenser: F. Q., III. i. 56.

4. Unsubstantial, light.

"On the rockes he fell so *fit* and light,
That he thereby received no hurt at all."
Spenser: F. Q., III. x 57.

flit-fold, *s.* A fold so constructed that it may be moved from one place to another.

"If he don't incline to house his sheep in summer, flaiks, *flit-folds*, or hurdles, may be provided for laying them on the summer-fallow."—*Maxwell: Sel. Trans.*, p. 154.

flĭtch, flĭck, * **flicche,** * **fliche,** * **flyk,** * **flykke,** *s.* [A.S. *flicce*; cogn. with Icel. *flikki*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A side of a pig salted and cured; a side of bacon.

"To explain what had become of a basket, of a goose, of a *flitch* of bacon, of a keg of cider, of a sack of beans, of a truss of hay."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v

2. *Carpentry:*

(1) One of the several associated planks which are fastened side by side to form a compound or built-beam.

(2) A bolt of planks, united by the stub-shot.

flite, ***flyte,** *v.i.* [A.S. *flītan;* O. H. Ger. *flīzan* = to contend.] To contend, to quarrel, to brawl, to scold.

"Thar thou nowther *flyte* ne chyde."
Towneley Mysteries, p. 14.

flite, ***flit,** ***flyt,** ***flyte,** *s.* [A.S. *flīt;* Dut. *vlijt;* Low Ger. *flit;* M. H. Ger. *vlīz;* O. H. Ger. *flīz;* Dan. *flid.*] A quarrel, contention, or brawling; scolding.

"Tha iherde Arthur that *flit* of thissen eorlen."
Layamon, ii. 627.

flīt'-ẽr, ***flyt-er,** ***flyt-ar,** *s.* [Eng. *flyt(e);* *-er.*] One who quarrels or brawls; a quarrelsome person; a brawler.

"A bag fulle of *flytars*" *Towneley Mysterics,* p. 308.

flīt-tẽr, ***flȳt'-tẽr,** *v.i. & t.* [A variant of *flutter* (q.v.).]

A. *Intrans.:* To flutter, to fly about.

"It *flytteryd* al nbrode"
Morte Arthure, in *Halliwell,* p. 361.

* **B.** *Trans.:* To scatter.

"Neauer doth she laboure to revoke her *flittered* issue." *Stanyhurst: Virgil; Æneid,* iii., p. 79.

flīt'-tẽr, *s.* [Flitter, *v.*]

1. A fluttering about.

2. A rag, a tatter.

flīt'-tẽr-mȫuse, *s.* [O. Eng. *flitter* = to flutter, and *mouse;* Ger. *fledermaus;* M. H. Ger. *vledermus,* from *vlederen* = to flutter.] A "mouse" which flits about on the wing, in other words, a bat. [Flickermouse, Flindermouse.]

flīt'-tẽrn, *a.* [Etym. doubtful.)

Tanning: A term applied to the bark of young oak-trees, which is more valuable than that of old trees.

* **flīt'-tĭ-nĕss,** * **flit-ti-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *flitty; -ness.*] The quality or state of being flitty; instability.

"That volatileness and *flittinesse* of our memories."
—Bp. Hopkins: On the Lord's Prayer.

flit-tĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Flit, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of removing or moving from one place to another.

"To Bethleem their *flitting* made."—*M.S., Cotton; Vespasian,* A. iii.

2. The act of fluttering.

* 3. A departure from what is right; a fault; a sin.

"Thou tellest my *flittings,* put my tears into thy bottle."—*Psalm* lvi. 8. (*Prayer-book.*)

4. Furniture which is being removed from one house to another. (*Scotch.*)

5. A term used in husbandry, to denote the decay or failure of seeds, which do not come to maturity.

"If they are laid too deep, they cannot get up; if too shallow, though some of them, such as pease, will spring or come up; yet in a short time they decay and go away, which in this country is called *flitting,* and which seems to be no uncommon thing."—*Maxwell: Sel. Trans.,* p. 94.

flīt'-tĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *flitting; -ly.*] In a flitting manner.

* **flīt'-tȳ,** * **flit-tie,** *a.* [Eng. *flit; -ty.*] Unstable, unsteady.

"Busying their braines in the mysterious toyes
Of *flittie* motion."
More: Song of the Soul, bk. i., ch. i., § 11.

* **flĭx,** * **flixe** (1), *s.* [Flux.] The flux, the dysentery.

"Diseased with the bluddy *flixe.*"—*Udal: Matt.* ix.

* **flĭx** (2), *s.* [Allied to *flax* or *flox* (q.v.).] The down of animals.

"No locks Coromandel's, none Malacca's tribe
Adorn: but sleek of *flix.*"
Dyer: The Fleece, bk. i.

flĭx'-wēēd, *s.* [O. Eng. *flix* = flux, and *weed.* So called because it was once believed that its seeds drunk with wine or water from a smith's forge stopped the bloody flux (dysentery).]

Bot.: Sisymbrium Sophia, a kind of hedge mustard. It is a cruciferous plant with pinnatifid leaves and yellow flowers, found in waste places here and abroad. It is called also Flixwort (q.v.).

flĭx'-wȫrt, *s.* [O. Eng. *flix* = flux, and *wort.*]

Bot.: The same as Flixweed (q.v.).

* **flo, fla,** *s.* [A.S. *flā.*] An arrow.

"His bowe he bent and set therein a *fla.*"
Chaucer: C. T., 17,196.

flōat, * **fleote,** * **flot,** * **flote,** *s.* [A.S. *flota* = a ship; Icel. *flotti* = a float, a raft; Sw. *flotta;* Dan. *vlot;* Ger. *floss.*] [Float, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of floating or swimming.

"God tagte lle fla on water his *fleters* mugt."
Genesis & Exodus, 161.

2. The act of flowing; flux; flow.

"There is some disposition of bodies to rotation, particularly from East to West; of which kind was conceive the main *float* and reflost of the sea is, which is by consent of the universe, as part of the diurnal motion."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

3. Any thing or body designed or constructed so as to float.

* (1) A ship.

"There he made a litel cote
To him and to his *flote.*" *Havelok,* 737.

* (2) Ships collectively; a fleet.

"Hamber king and al his *flote.*" *Layamon,* i. 91.

(3) In angling, the quill or cork from which the bait line is suspended, and whose motion indicates the bite of a fish.

"Casting a little of it into the place where your *float* swims."—*Walton: Angler.*

(4) An inflated bag or pillow to sustain a person in the water.

(5) The small piece of ivory on the surface of the mercury in the basin of a barometer.

(6) The hollow, metallic ball of a self-acting faucet, which floats upon the water in the cistern or boiler. [Ball-cock.]

(7) A raft, or collection of timber fastened together for conveyance down a river.

* 4. A wave; the sea.

"They are upon the Mediterranean *float.*"
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

* 5. A quantity of earth.

6. A sort of dray, for the conveyance of heavy goods, having the body hung below the axle.

7. A platform mounted on wheels for the display of tableaux, &c., in a street parade.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Hydr. Eng.:* One of the boards or paddles attached to the radial arms of a paddle-wheel or water-wheel.

2. *Mach.:* A single-cut file, or one in which the teeth are parallel and unbroken by a second row of crossing teeth. The usual horizontal obliquity of the teeth relatively to the central line of files is 55°, but single-cut files are much less inclined, and the teeth of floats are sometimes square across the face of the file.

3. *Plastering:* A plasterer's trowel used in spreading or floating the plaster on to a wall or other surface. The long-float is of such a length as to require two men to use it. The hand-float is that in ordinary use. The quirk-float is used in finishing mouldings. An angle-float is shaped to fit the angle formed by the walls of a room.

4. *Mason.:* A polishing-block used in marble-working; a runner.

5. *Shoe-making:* The serrated plate used by shoemakers for rasping off the ends of the pegs inside the boot or shoe.

6. *Tempering:* A contrivance for affording a copious stream of water to the heated steel surface of an object of large bulk, such as an anvil or die in the process of tempering. The rapid production of steam prevents the constant contact of cold water when the object is merely dipped, as a body of steam intervenes. The dashing stream of water constantly exposes a new body of water to the hot surface, and makes the hardening more complete.

7. *Theat.:* A stage-name for the footlights, derived from the use of a row of oil-pans, with floating wicks, along the stage-front, previous to the invention of gas.

* ¶ (1) *On* or *upon the float:* In motion; not fixed; on the move.

"Our ideas being perpetually *upon the float.*"—*Search: Light of Nature:* vol. i., pt. ii., ch. xvi.

float-board, *s.* One of the boards of an undershot water-wheel or of a paddle-wheel.

float-case, *s.*

Hydr. Eng.: A caisson to be attached to a submerged ship or other body, to float it by the expulsion of water and substitution of air in the case.

float-copper, *s.*

Min.: Fine scales of metallic copper (especially produced by abrasion in stamping), which do not readily settle in water.

float-gold, *s.*

Min.: Gold, so finely crushed, that it remains in suspension in the water, and hence is liable to be lost in the ordinary stamp-mill process.

"Compels the *float-gold* and other finely divided gold to enter into a created vortex of water."—*Daily Telegraph,* Sept. 15, 1882.

float-grass, *s.* [Flote-grass.]

float-ore, *s.*

Min.: Water-worn particles of ore; fragments of vein-material found on the surface away from the vein outcrop.

float-stone, *s.*

Min.: A variety of opal. It is of spongy texture, and it is in consequence so light that it floats on water.

float-valve, *s.* A valve actuated by a float so as to open or close the port, according to the level of the liquid in the chamber where the float is placed. It is the equivalent of a Ball-cock (q.v.).

flōat, * **flote,** * **flotie,** *v.i. & t.* [A.S. *flotian;* Dut. *vlotten;* O. H. Ger. *flozzan;* Icel. *flota.*] [Float, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To swim on the surface of a liquid; to rest upon the surface without sinking.

"Was graceful, when it pleased him, smooth and still
As the mute swan that *floats* down the stream."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

* 2. To swim in a liquid.

3. To move or glide without apparent effort, as if buoyed up in a fluid.

4. To pass or flow over, as a liquid.

"The river Atax, springing out of Pyrenæus, runneth through the lake Rubrensis, and *floteth* over it."—*P. Holland: Pliny,* bk. iii., ch. iv.

5. To remain suspended.

"The sound still *floated* near."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, i. 18.

* 6. To pass away; to be transient.

"*Floating* visions make not deep impressions enough to leave in the mind clear, lasting ideas."—*Locke.*

B. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) To cause to float or swim upon the surface of a fluid.

* (2) To flood; to inundate; to cover with water.

"Venice looks, at a distance, like a great town half *floated* by a deluge."—*Addison: On Italy.*

2. *Fig.:* To start, to set in action; to bring out: as, To *float* a company.

II. *Plastering:* To spread the plaster on to with a float.

flōat'-age (age as ĭj), *s.* [Eng. *float; -age.*] Anything which floats upon the surface of water.

flōat'-ant, *a.* [Flotant.]

flō-ta'-tion, *s.* [Flotation.]

flōat'-ĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [Float, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) Set afloat; caused to float on a fluid.

* (2) Inundated, flooded, covered with water.

2. *Fig.:* Started, set in action; brought out: as, A company is *floated.*

flōat'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *float; -er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* One who or that which floats.

2. *Fig.:* One who floats or starts a business or company.

3. *Amer. Polit.:* An irregular or purchasable voter; one who votes fraudulently outside of his own district.

II. *Hydr. Eng.:* A registering float on a graduated stick, to indicate a level attained between periods of observation.

*** flōat'-ĕr-y, * flot-er-y,** *a.* [FLOAT, *v.*] Floating, flowing.

"With *flotery* herd, and ruggy asby heres."
Chaucer: C. T., 2,885.

flōat'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [FLOAT, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* Lying or resting suspended on the surface of water or other liquid.

"But great masses of *floating* ice impeded the progress of the skiff."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

2. *Fig.:* In circulation; circulating; not fixed or invested; free to be invested or utilized as occasion requires.

"Trade was at an end. *Floating* capital had been withdrawn in great masses from the island."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Comp. Anat.:* Free, disconnected: as, the *floating* ribs in some fishes.

2. *Plaster.:* Employed in or intended for floating: as, *floating* screeds.

3. *Bot.:* [FLOATING-LEAF, FLOATING-ROOT].

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* The act or state of a person or thing lying or resting on the surface of water or other liquid.

"When the sea was calm, all boats alike
Showed mastership in *floating*."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iv. 1.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) The act of starting or bringing into action: as, the *floating* of a company.

(2) A thin layer or stratum.

"I first lay upon the hars small wood or whins, then a *floating* of small coals."—*Maxwell: Select Trans.*, p. 185.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Agric.:* The floating or irrigating of meadow-lands.

2. *Plastering:*

(1) The second coat of three-coat plastering.

(2) The spreading of stucco or plaster on the surface of walls.

3. *Weav.:* A term applied to a thread which spans a considerable number of threads without intersection. This is an incident to twilling. [TWILL.] Diapers, for instance, are five-leaf twills; that is, every warp floats under four threads of woof, and is raised and interwoven with the fifth. Also called Flushing (q.v.).

floating-anchor, *s.*

Naut.: A frame of spars and sails dragging overboard, to lessen the drift of a ship to leeward in a gale. [DRAG-ANCHOR.]

floating-battery, *s.* A vessel strengthened so as to be shot-proof, or as nearly so as possible, and intended for operating in comparatively smooth water, for defending harbours or attacking fortifications.

floating-body, *s.* A body which floats on or in a liquid. To place such a body in equilibrium it is needful, first, that it displace a volume of liquid whose weight is equal to that of the body, and second, that the centre of the floating-body must be in the same vertical line with that of the fluid displaced.

floating-breakwater, *s.*

Hydr. Eng.: A contrivance consisting of a series of square frames of timber, connected by mooring chains or cables, attached to anchors or blocks of marble, in such a manner as to form a basin, within which vessels riding at anchor may be protected from the violence of the waves. A floating-harbour (q.v.).

floating-bridge, *s.*

1. A bridge composed of rafts or timber, with a plank floor, resting wholly upon the water.

2. A form of ferry-boat which is guided and impelled by chains which are anchored on each side of the river, and pass over wheels on the sides of the vessel, the wheels being driven by steam-power. Lifting platforms at each end admit vehicles.

3. The floating-bridge for canals rests on a caisson or pontoon, and is opened and closed by chains and windlasses. When it is open, it lies in a recess in the side of the canal made to receive it. The pontoon is made of sheet-iron, and is designed to act as a girder when the bridge is closed.

4. A kind of double bridge, the upper projecting beyond the lower, and capable of being moved forward by pulleys. It is used to enable troops to pass over narrow moats in attacking the outworks of a fort, &c.

floating-clough, *s.* A barge with scrapers attached, which is driven by the tide or current, to rake up the silt and sand over which it passes, so that the sediment may be removed by the current.

floating-collimator, floating-intersector, *s.*

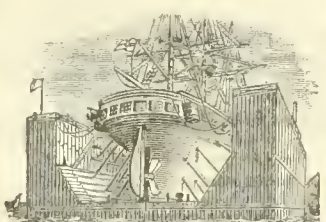
Naut.: An instrument used instead of a level or plumb-line in making astronomical observations at sea.

floating-dam, *s.*

Hydr. Eng.: A caisson used as a gate for a dry-dock.

floating-derrick, *s.* A derrick adapted for river and harbour use, in raising sunken vessels, moving stone for harbour improvements, &c. [DERRICK.]

floating-dock, *s.* An iron vessel of a rectangular shape, with a rounded bow and a strong caisson gate at the stern. The vessel has a double skin, with a large intervening



FLOATING-DOCK.

space. Into the inner basin a ship is floated while the dock is partially submerged; the caisson being closed, the water in the dock and in the space intervening between the two skins is pumped out, so that the interior may be dry, to allow work on the vessel, and the jacket may have sufficient flotative power to carry its load.

floating-harbor, *s.*

Hydr. Eng.: A breakwater of cages or booms, anchored and fastened together, and used as a protection to ships lying at anchor to leeward.

floating-island, floating-islet, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* An island formed in a lake or inland water, and consisting of masses of roots, reeds, &c., interlacing and holding together earth, mud, &c. Such islands are at times of a considerable size.

"Many sandbanks also strew the waters of the Pool, and *floating-islets* are often seen, masses of reeds, papyrus, and aquatic vegetation, which have become so solidly knit together that a man may stand on them."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 23, 1883.

2. *Cook.:* A dish composed of milk, white wine, sugar, and eggs, with raspberry or strawberry marmalade.

floating-leaves, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Leaves which rest on the surface of the water, like those of Trapa.

floating-light, *s.*

1. A light exhibited at the mast-head of a vessel moored on a spit or shoal where no adequate foundation exists for a permanent structure. A light-ship.

2. A life-preserving buoy, with a light to attract the man overboard, and to direct the crew of a boat coming to his rescue.

floating-meadows, *s. pl.* Flat meadow land, which can be flooded from an adjoining river or other source.

floating-pier, *s.* A pier supported by the water, so as to rise and fall with the tide.

floating-plate, *s.*

Stereotyp.: A flat cast-iron plate placed at the bottom of a square cast-iron tray in which a stereotype is cast. The plaster mould is laid, face down, on the floating-plate, and the two are placed in the heated dipping-pan, the cover of which is screwed on. The dipping-pan is plunged in an iron pot containing the molten alloy, which runs in at the gates and floats the plate and mould; the latter has notches at its edges, which allow the metal to penetrate between it and the plate. The result is a casting with a flat back, and a face with cameo impression resembling the original type.

floating-ribs, *s. pl.*

Anat.: The last two pairs of asternal ribs. They are so called because, unlike the other three pairs, they have not the cartilage attached along its superior border to that of the rib above it. (*Quain.*)

floating-root, *s.*

Bot.: One which germinates while lying on the ground at first, ascends, and remains in that direction. (*Thome*, &c.)

floating-safe, *s.* A buoy-shaped receptacle for papers, letters, and valuables, to be cast overboard in case of foundering or wreck.

floating-screed, *s.*

Plaster.: A strip of plastering first laid on to serve as a guide for the thickness of the coat.

flōat'-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *floating*; *-ly.* In a floating manner; by means of floating.

flōats, *s. pl.* [FLOAT, *s.*, II. 3.]

flōat'-stōne, *s.* [Eng. *float*, and *stone.*]

Bricklaying: A rubber used by bricklayers for smoothing compass-bricks for curved work, such as the cylindrical backs and spherical heads of niches. It takes out the axe-marks acquired in roughly dressing to shape.

*** flōat'-ȳ, * floty,** *a.* [Eng. *float*; *-y.*]

1. Buoyant; capable of floating or swimming on the surface.

"The hindrance to stay well is the extreme length of a ship, especially if she be *floaty*, and want sharpness of way forwards."—*Raleigh.*

2. Waving.

"The fyrre I folyed those *floty* walez."
E. Eng. Allit. Poems: Pearl, 125.

flŏc'-çī, *s.* [FLOCCUS.]

flŏc-çĭl-lā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *floccus* (q.v.), and Eng., &c. suff. *-ation.*]

Pathol.: A tendency in a patient under the influence of delirium to pick the bedclothes. This is often seen towards the termination of gastric and other fevers, and is in all cases a very unfavourable symptom.

*** flŏc-çĭ-nâu'-çĭ-al,** *a.* [Lat. *flocci* = of little value, and *nauci* = of trifling account.] Of little or no account.

"So they arrive at what has been called *floccinaucial* nihilitification."—*Mortimer Collins: Thoughts in my Garden*, ii. 274.

*** flŏc-çĭ-nâu'-çĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [FLOCCINAUCIAL.] Anything worthless or of little account.

"He did not suppose that trifles and *floccinaucities* were predestined."—*Southey: Doctor*, ch. clxxx.

*** flŏc'-çĭ-pĕnd,** *v.t.* [Lat. *flocci* = (lit.) the price of a lock of wool, hence, of no value, and *pendo* = to weigh, to consider.] To think of no value; to despise.

"By reason whereof he shoulde be *floccipended* and had in contempte and disdeygne of the Scottish people."—*Hall: Henry VII.* (an 11).

flŏc-cō'se, *a.* [Lat. *floccosus* = full of flocks of wool.]

Bot.: Covered with dense hairs, which fall away in little tufts; flocky, as *Verbascum floccosum* and *pulverulentum.* (*Lindley.*)

"Forming a dense *floccose* whitish-pink mass."—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, No. 411, p. 621.

flŏc-cō'se-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *floccosely*; *-ly.*] In a floccose manner.

floccosely-tomentose.

Bot.: In little tufts. (*Parton.*)

flŏc'-cu-lar, *a.* [Lat. *flocculi(us)*, and Eng., &c. suff. *-ar.*]

Anat.: Of or belonging to the flocculus (q.v.).

¶ *Floccular process:*

Anat.: The same as FLOCCULUS (q.v.).

flŏc'-cu-lençe, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *floccul(us)*, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ence.*]

Bot., &c.: The state of being flocculent, adhesion in small flakes; woolliness.

flŏc'-cu-lent, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *floccul(us)*, and Eng. &c. suff. *-ent.*]

Bot., &c.: Adhering in small flakes, woolly.

flŏc'-cu-lŭs, *s.* [Dimin. of Lat. *floccus* (q.v.).]

Anat.: The sub-peduncular lobe on the under surface of the cerebellum.

flŏc'-cŭs (pl. **flŏc'-çi**), *s.* [Lat. = a lock or flock of wool.]

I. *Zool.:* A long tuft of hair terminating the tail in some mammals.

2. *Botany (Pl.):*

(1) Woolly filaments found mixed with sporules in the inside of many Gasteromycetous Fungals. (*Lindley.*)

(2) The external filaments of Bysaceæ. (*Lindley.*)

flŏck (1), * **floo,** * **flocc,** * **flok,** * **flokke,** *s.* [A.S. *flocc*; cogn. with Icel. *flokkr*; Dan. *flok*; Sw. *flock*; Eng. *folk.*]

* **1.** A part, a division, a company.

"Hys men he delys in twoo *flokkes.*"
Richard Cœur de Lion, 3,816.

2. A company or collection of animals; now restricted to sheep and birds.

"Like a *flock* of wild geese."—*Shakesp.:* 1 *Hen. IV.*, ii. 4.

3. A crowd, a large body.

"The heathen that had fled out of Judea came to Nicanor by *flocks.*"—2 *Maccabees* xiv. 14.

4. The congregation or members of a Christian church; considered in relation to the pastor or minister in charge of them.

flock-rake, * **flock-raik,** *s.* A range of pasture for a flock of sheep.

"Subdivisions into very large pastures, provincially termed *flock-rakes*—are chiefly wanted."—*Agr. Surv. Berwicks.*, p. 179.

flock-master, *s.* A sheep-farmer; the owner or overseer of a flock.

flock-wise, *adv.* Like a flock of sheep.

"*Flock-wise* swept and wheeled about him."
Longfellow: Hiawatha, xvi.

flŏck (2), * **flokk,** *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *floc*, from Lat. *floccus* = a lock of wool; O. H. Ger. *floccha*; M. H. Ger. *vlocke*; Dut. *vlok*; Icel. *flóki*; Sw. *flocka*; Dan. *flokke*; Ital. *fiocco.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A lock of wool or hair.

"*Flokkys* of wulle or other lyke. *Floccus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. Wool-dust used in coating certain portions of the patterns in wall-papers. The wool is the short refuse of the factory, much of it being derived from the cloth-shearing machine. It is scoured, dyed, dried, and ground, sifted into grades, and dusted over the varnished surface of the paper.

3. A fibrous material for stuffing upholstery, mattresses, &c. It is made by reducing to a degree of fineness, by machinery, coarse woollen cloths, rags, tags, old stockings, &c.

B. *As adj.:* Made of or composed of flock; filled with flocks or locks of wool, pieces of cloth cut up fine, &c.

"From our *flock* bed, our garret, and from me."
King: Soldier's Wedding.

flock-cutter, *s.* A machine for cutting fibre to a very short staple, called flock.

flock-duster, *s.* An apparatus for removing dust from flock.

flock-opener, *s.* A machine with pickers or stiff brushes for tearing apart the bunches of flock, so as to make a light, loose fibre which shall feed regularly to the cloth or paper to whose varnished surface it is to be attached.

flock-paper, *s.* Wall-paper on which pulverized wool is attached by size.

* **flock-powder,** *s.* A kind of powder formerly put on cloth.

flŏck, * **flocke,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Flock (1), *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To gather together in crowds; to collect to one place.

"Amongst them that *flocked* about him."—*Brende: Quintus Curtius, fo.* 250.

* **B.** *Trans.:* To crowd around.

"We do him loute and *flocke.*"
Udal: Roister Doister, iii. 3.

* **flŏcked,** * **flok-kit,** *a.* [Eng. *flock* (2); *-ed.*] Having the nap raised, or thickened.

* **flŏck'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *flock*, v., *-er.*] One of a number who flock or crowd to a place.

"The earth was overlaid
With *flockers* to them."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad ii. 71.

flŏck'-ĭng, *a.* [Eng. *flock* (2), s.; *-ing.*] Employed or intended for use with flock.

flocking-machine, *s.* A machine for distributing flock on a prepared surface of cloth or paper.

* **flŏck'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *flock*; *-less.*] Without a flock.

"You must remove the *flockless* pastors."—*S. Smith: Letters*, 1843.

* **flŏck'-lĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *flock* (1), s., and dimin. suff. *-ling.*] A little member of a flock, a young sheep, a lamb.

* **flŏck'-lỹ,** *adv.* [Eng. *flock* (1), s.; *-ly.*] In flocks or crowds.

* **flŏck'-mĕl,** * **floc-meel,** * **flok-mele,** * **flok-mel,** * **flock-mele,** *adv.* [A.S. *flocmælum.*] In flocks or herds.

"*Flokmel* on a day to him they went."
Chaucer: C. T., 7,962.

* **flŏck'-ỹ,** *a.* [Eng. *flock* (2), s.; *-y.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Full of flocks or locks of woolly matter; floccose.

2. *Bot.:* The same as Floccose (q.v.).

flŏe, *s.* [Dan. (*is*)-*flage* = an ice-floe; Sw. *flaga* = a flake; cogn. with Eng. *flake* (q.v.).]

Naut.: A large sheet of ice floating in the ocean, detached from the Polar Sea.

floĕtz, † **fletz, flotz,** *a.* [Ger. *flötz* = a layer or stratum.]

Geol.: In flat, horizontal beds.

* **floetz rocks,** *s. pl.*

Geol.: A name applied by Werner and his followers to the secondary rocks of Germany, because they were supposed to occur most frequently in flat, horizontal beds. As the experience of the Wernerians increased, they discovered that this was a mere local phenomenon, and called the floetz rocks secondary.

flŏg, *v.t.* [Prob. an abbreviation from Lat. *flagello* = to whip.]

1. To whip, to lash, to thrash; to chastise with a whip.

"How he was *flogged* or had the luck to escape."
Cowper: Tirocinium, 329.

* **2.** To beat, to surpass, to excel.

flŏg'-gĕr, *s.* [Eng. *flog*; *-er.*] One who flogs.

flŏg'-gĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Floo, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of thrashing or beating with a whip or lash; the state of being flogged; a whipping.

"Merciless *flogging* soon became an ordinary punishment for political misdemeanours of no very aggravated kind."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

flogging-chisel, *s.* A chipping-chisel of large size, used in chipping off certain portions of a casting.

flogging-hammer, *s.* A hammer used by machinists, &c., intermediate in size between the sledge and hand hammer.

* **flŏg'-măs-tĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *flog*, and *master.*] One given to flogging; a flogger.

"The Bridewell *flogmaster* to a night-walking strumpet."—*T. Brown: Works*, ii. 205.

* **flok-mel,** *adv.* [Flockmel.]

* **floke,** *s.* [Fluke, *s.*]

* **flōne,** *s. pl.* [Flo.] Arrows.

* **flŏng,** *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [Fling.]

floŏd, * **flod,** ` **flode,** * **floud,** * **flud,** * **flude,** *s.* [A.S. *flód*; cogn. with Dut. *vloed*; Icel. *flod*; Sw. & Dan. *flod*; Goth. *flodus*; Ger. *fluth*; Eng. *flow*; O. H. Ger. *fluot.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A great or exceeding flow of water; an inundation; a body of water rising and flooding land not usually covered with water.

"Neither shall there any more be a *flood* to destroy the earth."—*Genesis* ix. 11.

(2) Specifically, in the same sense as If. I.

"Noah lived after the *flood* three hundred and fifty years."—*Genesis* ix. 28.

(3) The flowing of the tide, as opposed to the ebb.

"So that the tyme com of the see *floode.*"
Robert of Gloucester, p. 321.

* (4) The stream; the course or flow of water.

"Whoso roweth ayein the *flod*
Off sorwe he shal drinke."
Political Songs, p. 254.

* (5) The ocean; any large body of water.

"Schip fletes on the *flode.*"
Metrical Homilies, p. 136.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A great flow or stream of any fluid or substance resembling a fluid.

"A *flood* of tears, that flowed apace
Upon the happy creature's face."
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, vii.

(2) A great or exceeding quantity of anything; an overflowing; an abundance.

"This great *flood* of visitors."
Shakesp: Timon of Athens, i. 1.

(3) The menstrual discharge.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Scrip.:* [Deluge].

2. *Geol.:* Floods may rise from a heavy rainfall on low-lying land, from the overflow of rivers, from the bursting of lakes, the barrier of which has been removed by earthquake or other action, from the melting of a glacier which has hitherto acted as a barrier to the accumulated ice-waters of a mountain tarn, from an earthquake wave rolling in on the shore, or from a cyclone driving the water of the ocean inland.

3. *Pathol.:* [Flooding, C. 2].

flood-anchor, *s.*

Naut.: The anchor by which a ship rides during the flood tide.

flood-beat, *a.* Washed or beaten by the waves.

"Let me be slandered, while my fire she hides
That Paphos and *flood-beat* Cythera guides."
Marlowe: Ovid; Elegies ii. 17.

flood-fence, *s.*

1. A fence anchored to prevent its being upset, floated off, or carried away during time of high water.

2. One which is laid over by the force of the current, and is prevented by its moorings from being carried away.

flood-flanking, *s.*

Hydraul. Engin.: A mode of embanking with stiff moist clay, which is dug in spits, wheeled to the spot, and then each spit, separately being taken on a pitchfork, is dashed into its place so as to unite with the spit last thrown. The crevices which appear after the contraction of the clay in drying are filled by sludging.

flood-mark, *s.* A mark or line showing the height to which the tide rises; high water mark.

flood-tide, *s.* The rising-tide; the flood.

floŏd, *v.t.* [Flood, *s.*]

1. *Lit.:* To overflow, to inundate; to cover with water; to deluge.

"When the rains were heavy, and the Parret and its tributary streams rose above their banks, this tract was often *flooded.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To deluge; to cover completely.

"Press the sad kiss, fond mother! vainly fears
Thy *flooded* cheek to wet them with its tears."
Wordsworth: Evening Walk.

(2) To surround as with a fluid; to pour round.

"As thou sittest in the moonlight there,
Its glory *flooding* thy golden hair."
Longfellow: Golden Legend, iv.

floŏd'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *flood*; *-er.*] One who floods or irrigates.

floŏd'-gāte, * **floud-gate,** *s.* [Eng. *flood*, and *gate.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. A tide-gate or sluice.

"Fierce as a *floodgate* bursting in the night."
Wordsworth: Ode for a General Thanksgiving.

2. A gate or sluice-door in a water-way, arranged to open when the water attains a height above a given level, and so allow it to escape freely, to prevent injury by flood.

3. A gate which lies down when the stream

becomes deep and powerful, so as to avoid being carried off.

II. *Fig.* : Anything which acts as a restraint or obstruction.

"Forced the *floodgates* of licentious mirth."
Cowper: Conversation, 264.

flo͝od'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [FLOOD, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj. :* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive :*

1. *Ord. Lang. :* The act of inundating or covering with water ; the state of being flooded ; a flood.

2. *Med. :* A morbid discharge of blood from the uterus.

***flo͝od'-lĭcss, *flood-les,** *a.* [Eng. *flood ; -less.*] Arid, dry.

"*A fruitles, floodles*, yea, a laudles land."
Sylvester: The Lawes, 1,197.

flo͝ok, *s.* [FLUKE, *s.*]

flo͝ok'-an, flo͝ok'-ĭng, *fluc-an, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Mining: An interruption or shifting of a vein or lode by a cleft or fissure ; a cross-course or transverse vein of clay.

"A large cross-lode, by which, and by other cross-courses and *flookans*, which intersect them in their farther progress, they are repeatedly heaved."—*Trans. Philosophical Society*, xci., 159.

flo͝ok'-ў, *a.* [FLUKY.]

***floon,** *s.pl.* [FLO.]

flo͝or, *flor, *flore, *floure, *s.* [A.S. *flór :* cogn. with Dut. *vloer ;* Ger. *flur ;* Ir. & Gael. *lar ;* Wel. *blawr ;* Brit. *leur ;* O. H. Ger. *fluor ;* Icel. *flór.*]

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. In the same sense as II. 1.

"The *flore* was swopen clene." *Tristram*, ii. 98.

2. A platform of boards or planks laid on timbers, as in a bridge ; a platform.

3. A story in a building ; a suite of rooms on a level, as, the first or second *floor* of a house.

"Mr. Bob Sawyer embellished one side of the fire in his first *floor* front."—*Dickens : Pickwick*, xxxii.

4. The part of the house assigned to members of a legislative assembly.

*5. The ground.

"Or his dead corse should fall upon the *flore*."
Spenser : F. Q., II. xi. 37.

II. *Technically :*

1. *Build. :* The surface on which a person walks in a room or house. It may be of masonry, bricks, tiles, concrete, earth, boards. The term usually refers to boards laid close together, and nailed to timbers which are termed joists. A single-floor is one in which the joists pass from side to side of the house, resting upon wall-plates and sustaining the floor above, and the ceiling of the room below. A double-floor is one in which the primary timbers are binders which rest upon the wall-plates, and support the floor or bridging-joists and the ceiling-joists. A framed floor has an additional member, which assumes the primary position. The girder rests on the wall-plates and supports the binding-joists, whose ends rest thereupon. The binding-joists support the bridging or floor-joists and the ceiling-joists, as before described.

2. *Geol. & Archæol. :* The part of a cavern corresponding in situation to the floor of a house. Here frequently there is now cave earth, covered, and therefore hermetically sealed for the purpose of the investigator, by stalagmite, which has been formed by drop-pings from the stalactites hanging from the roof.

3. *Naut. :* The bottom part of the hold on each side of the keelson. The flat portion of a vessel's bold.

4. *Hydr. Eng. :* The inner piece of the two which together form the bucket of an overshot water-wheel.

5. *Min. :* The bottom of a coal-seam ; the underlay upon which the coal, lead, or iron ore rests.

¶ *To take the floor :*

(1) To rise to address a public meeting.

(2) To stand up to dance. (*Irish.*)

¶ *To get in on the ground floor :* To enter a scheme at its inception ; hence to be admitted to an interest in that scheme on specially advantageous terms. (*U. S. Commercial Slang.*)

floor-cloth, *v.t.* To cover a surface with floor-cloth.

"It was *floor-clothed* all over."—*Dickens : Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. ix.

floor-cloth, *s.*

1. A heavy painted fabric for covering floors. The canvas or backing of a floor-cloth is a strong textile fabric of hemp or flax, known as *burlaps*. It is woven of a width of from four to eight yards. The pieces of convenient size are stretched in a vertical frame, and size is applied by workmen who stand on ranges of scaffolding in front of the canvas.

2. An artificial fabric painted, varnished, or saturated with a waterproof material. The kinds are numerous.

floor-guide, *s.*

Ship-build. : A narrow flexible piece of timber placed between the floor-riband and the keel.

floor-head, *s.*

Ship-build. : The upper extremity of a floor-timber.

floor-hollow, *s.*

Ship-build. : An elliptical mould for the hollow of the floor-timbers and lower futtocks.

floor-plan, *s.*

1. *Arch. :* A horizontal section, showing the thickness of the walls and partitions, the arrangement of the passages, apartments, and openings at the level of the principal or receiving floor of the house.

2. *Ship-build. :* A longitudinal section, showing the ship as divided at a water or rib-band line.

floor-riband, *s.*

Ship-build. : A riband which goes round a ship a little below the floor-heads to support the floors.

floor-timber, *s.*

Shipbuild. : The lower section of a rib secured between the keel and keelson, the flat timbers crossing the keel forming the floor of the hold. The timbers in continuation of the rib are called first, second, third, &c. ; futtocks.

floor-walker, *s.* A person employed in a large retail establishment to give information to customers and watch them as well as the employees, &c. ; also called shop-walker.

flo͝or, *v.t.* [FLOOR, *v.*]

I. *Lit. :* To cover or furnish with a floor ; to lay down a floor in.

"Hewn stone and timber for couplings and to *floor* the houses."—*2 Chronicles* xxxiv. 11.

II. *Figuratively* (*Colloquial*) :

1. To knock down to the ground : as, To *floor* a man.

2. To beat in argument, discussion, or questioning ; to put to silence.

3. To finish, to get through, to make an end of.

4. To defeat.

"The odds were, nevertheless, *floored* from an unexpected quarter."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 16, 1882.

5. To bring forward in argument, to table.

"I know not what you mean, or whom your proposal, in its genuine sense, strikes against ; save that you *floor* it, to fall on some whom you mind to hit right or wrong."—*M'Ward : Contendings*, p. 177.

flo͝or'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *floor*, v. ; *-er.*] A knock-down blow ; a thorough defeat.

"It is a downright *floorer* to the Crown."—*Swinton : Trial of W. Humphreys* (1839), p. 297.

flo͝or'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [FLOOR, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj. :* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive :*

1. The act of laying down a floor in a house, &c.

2. Materials for floors.

"The *flooring* is a kind of red plaster made of brick, ground to powder, and afterwards worked into mortar."—*Addison.*

3. A floor, a platform, a pavement.

"Mosaique is a kind of painting in small pebbles, cockles, and shells of sundry colours—but of most use in pavements and *floorings*."—*Wotton : Remains*, p. 63.

flooring-clamp, *s.* An implement for closing up the joints of flooring-boards.

flooring-machine, *s.* A machine which carries on simultaneously the sawing, planing, and tonguing flooring-boards. This is done by a series of saws, planes, and revolving chisels.

flo͝or'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *floor ; -less.*] Destitute of or without a floor.

flŏp, *v.t. & i.* [A variant of *flap* (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive :*

1. To strike or flap frequently ; as, To *flop* the wings.

2. To let down suddenly ; to cause to fall with a noise.

"She had *flopped* her hat over her eyes."—*Fielding : Joseph Andrews*, bk. iv., ch. v.

B. *Intransitive :*

1. To strike or flap about ; to make a noise as the flapping of wings.

"A blackbird was frighted almost to death with a huge *flopping* kite that she saw over her head."—*L'Estrange : Fables.*

2. To drop suddenly on one's knees ; to plump down.

"*Flopping* herself down, and praying that the bread-and-butter may be snatched out of the mouth of her only child."—*Dickens : Tale of Two Cities*, bk. ii., ch. i.

*3. To rise up suddenly.

4. To suddenly change one's opinions or political affiliations. (*Colloq.*)

flop-damper, *s.* A stove or furnace damper which rests by its weight in open or shut position.

flŏp, *s.* [FLOP, *v.*] The noise of a soft body falling suddenly to the ground : as, It fell with a *flop.*

flŏp'-pẽr, *s.* A political turncoat. (*Humorous.*)

*** flŏp'-pў,** *a.* [Eng. *flop ; -y.*] Having a tendency to flop about : as, a *floppy* hat.

"In those days even fashionable caps were large and *floppy*."—*G. Eliot. Amos Barton*, ch. ii.

*** flor** (1), *s.* [FLOOR, *s.*]

*** flor** (2), *s.* [FLOWERS.]

Flŏr'-a, flŏr'-a, *s.* [Lat. *Flora.* (Def. II.)]

1. *Ord. Lang. :* In the same sense as II. 2.

"Another *Flora* there, of bolder hues,
And richer sweets, beyond our garden's pride."
Thomson : Summer, 694, 695.

II. *Technically :*

1. *Class. Myth.* (*Of the form* Flora) : The Roman goddess of flowers and gardens. She had especially to-do with vines, olives, all kinds of fruit trees, and honey-bearing plants. Her temple was situated in the vicinity of the Circus Maximus, and her worship, which is said to have been introduced by Numa, was one of the oldest manifestations of Roman religious feeling. Games were instituted in her honor about B.C. 238, but were soon discontinued. They were restored in B.C. 173.

FLORA.

2. *Bot.* (*Of either form*) : The whole vegetation of a country or geographical period, as the American Flora, meaning all the wild plants now occurring in America the Eocene Flora signifying all the plants found fossil in the Eocene. It corresponds to the zoological term Fauna (q.v.).

3. *Astron.* (*Of the form* Flora) : An asteroid, the eighth found. It was discovered by Hind on Oct. 18, 1847.

flŏr'-al, *a.* [Lat. *floralis*, from *Flora ;* Fr. *floral.*]

1. Of or pertaining to Flora.

2. Pertaining to flowers.

floral-clock, *s.*

Bot. : A clock in which the time—which, of course, is not very precisely indicated—is shown by the opening and closing of particular flowers. Those of the Goatsbeard (*Tragopogon pratense*) open from three to five A.M. ; of the Chicory (*Cichorium Intybus*), from four to five ; of the Dandelion (*Taraxacum officinale*, formerly *Leontodon Taraxacum*), from

five to six; of the Lettuce (*Lactuca sativa*), after seven; of the Pimpernel (*Anagallis arvensis*), after eight; of *Calendula arvensis*, from nine to ten; of *Hemerocallis flava*, from ten to eleven; and of the Tiger lily (*Tigridia pavonia*), from eleven to twelve. The flowers of *Hieracium murorum*, close after two P.M.; and those of *Anagallis arvensis*, after three.

floral diagram, *s.*

Bot.: The representation of the cross-section of a flower.

floral envelopes, *s. pl.*

Bot.: The parts which envelope or surround the stamens and pistils for the protection of these reproductive organs. They consist generally of calyx and corolla, occasionally with an involucre or bracts external to these coverings. Some plants are without one or other or both floral envelopes.

* **flŏr'-al-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *floral*; *-ly.*] In a floral manner; so as flowers are concerned; with flowers; as, *florally* ornamented.

flŏr-a-mōur', flŏr'-ĭ-mēr, *s.* [O. Fr. *flor* = flower, and *amour* = love.] A flower begetting love. (*Ash.*)

¶ A name formerly applied to various cultivated species of Amaranthus, as *Amaranthus hypochondriacus*, *A. cordatus*, and *A. tricolor*. (*Lyte*, in *Britten & Holland.*) [Flower-gentle.]

flŏr'-an, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Fine-grained tin; either scarcely perceptible in the stone or stamped very small.

flŏr'-a-scōpe, *s.* [Lat. *flos* (genit. *floris*) = a flower, and Gr. σκοπέω (*skopeō*) = to view, to examine.] A microscope contrived for examining flowers.

* **flŏre,** *s.* [Floor, *s.*]

flŏr'-ē-al, *s.* [Fr., = flowery, and so translated by an English wit, who made many of the other French republican names for months ridiculous.]

Chronol. & Hist.: The appellation given in Oct., 1793, by the French Convention to the eighth month of the republican year. It commenced on April 20, and was the second spring month.

flŏr'-ĕ-ăt-ĕd, flŏr'-ĭ-ăt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *floreus*, from *flos* (genit. *floris*) = a flower.] Decorated or adorned with floral ornaments: as, *floreated* capitals of pillars, &c.

* **floren,** * **florence,** *s.* [Florin.]

Flŏr'-ençe, *s.* [See def. 1.]

1. *Geog.:* The English name of a city in the north of Italy.

* 2. *Fabric:* A kind of silk cloth.

* 3. *Comm.:* A kind of wine made at Florence.

"He told me that he had left off *Florence*."—*Walpole: Letters*, iii. 329.

* 4. *Num.:* A gold coin of the value of six shillings sterling, current in the reign of Edward III. [Florin.]

Florence-flask, *s.* A flask of thin glass with a large globular body and long narrow neck, in which Florence oil is exported from Italy.

Florence-leaf, *s.* Fine leaf yellow alloy. [Bronze-powder.]

Florence-oil, *s.* A superior kind of olive oil prepared at Florence.

* **flŏr'-ent,** *a.* [Lat. *florens*, pr. par. of *floreo* = to bloom, to flourish.] Flourishing, prosperous.

"Sinopa was a *florent* citee."—*Udal: Apoph. of Erasmus*, p. 77.

Flŏr'-en-tīne, *a. & s.* [Lat. *Florentinus.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Florence.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A native or inhabitant of Florence.

II. *Technically:*

* 1. *Cookery:* A kind of pastry.

"Stealing custards, tarts, and *Florentines*."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Woman Hater*, v. 1.

2. *Fabric:* A kind of silk stuff, chiefly used for men's waistcoats. It is made striped, figured and plain, the last being a twilled fabric.

Florentine-experiment, *s.*

Physics: An experiment made in 1661 by some academicians at Florence to test whether or not water was compressible. They enclosed it in a globe of thin gold, afterwards hermetically sealed. In compressing the globe the water, instead of yielding, forced its way through the pores of the gold, and stood in drops on its outer surface. (*Ganot.*)

Florentine-fresco, *s.*

Art: A kind of painting, first practised at Florence during the flourishing period of Italian art, for decorating walls. Like common fresco, the lime is used wet, but in this mode it can be moistened, and kept damp and fit for painting upon. (*Fairholt.*)

Florentine-lake, *s.*

Art: A pigment prepared from cochineal. It is now obsolete, the greater durability in oil-painting of the lake prepared from madder having entirely superseded those prepared from cochineal.

Florentine-mosaic, *s.*

Art: The term applied to the art of Inlaying tables and other plane surfaces with *pietra dura* and *pietra commerse*, carried on principally at Florence.

Florentine-receiver, *s.* A form of receiver for the results of the distillation of essential oils. It is conical in form, and has a side spout at which accumulated water discharges as it rises to the level of the bend of the spout, while the oil, which is lighter than water, collects at the top, and may be decanted off.

Florentine-school, *s.*

Art: This school of painting is remarkable for greatness; for attitudes seemingly in motion; for a certain dark severity; for an expression of strength by which grace is perhaps excluded; and for a character of design approaching to the gigantic.

Florentine-work, *s.*

Art: The same as Florentine-mosaic (q.v.).

flŏr'-ēs, *s. pl.* [Pl. of Lat. *flos* (genit. *floris*) = a flower.]

Chem.: An old name for bodies which on being sublimed or crystallized, tended to assume a pulverulent form, as *flores sulphuris*, flowers of sulphur. [Flos.]

flō-rĕs'-çençe, *s.* [Lat. *florescens*, pr. par. of *floresco* = to begin to flower; *floreo* = to flower; *flos* (genit. *floris*) = a flower.]

Bot.: The coming out of a plant in flower, or the time when this takes place.

flŏr'-ĕt (1), *s.* [Fr. *fleurette*; Prov. *floreta*; Ital. *fioretto*, a dimin. remotely from Lat. *flos* (genit. *floris*) = a flower.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A little flower.

2. *Bot.:* A small flower constituting one of a number aggregated into a head or other more or less composite form of fruit. It is much used of the Compositæ, in which the florets of the disc are those of the centre, and the florets of the ray those of the circumference. Often the former are tubular, and the latter ligulate (strap-shaped). Example, the daisy.

"As *florets* by the frosty air of night
Bent down and closed."
Cary: Dante; Inferno ii. 127.

floret-silk, *s.* [Floss-silk.]

* **flŏr'-ĕt** (2), *s.* [Fr. *fleuret.*] A fencing sword, a foil.

flō-rĕt'-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *floret* (1); *-y.*]

Her.: The same as Fleury (q.v.).

* **flŏr'-ĭ-age (age** as **ĭj),** *s.* [Lat. *flos* (genit. *floris*) = a flower; suff. *-age.*] Blossom, bloom.

"When the banks their *florage* bear."
J. Scott: Odes, xx.

flŏr'-ĭ-āt-ĕd, *a.* [Floreated.]

flŏr'-ĭ-çan, *s.* [Florikan.]

* **flŏr-ĭc'-ō-mōus,** *a.* [Lat. *flos* (genit. *floris*) = a flower; *coma* = hair; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Having the head or hair adorned with flowers.

flŏr-ĭ-cŭl'-tu-ral, *a.* [Eng. *floriculture*(*c*); *-al.*] Of or pertaining to the culture of flowering plants.

flŏr-ĭ-cŭl-tūre, *s.* [Lat. *floris* (genit. *flos*) = a flower, and *cultura* = culture.] The cultivation or culture of flowers or flowering plants.

flŏr-ĭ-cŭl'-tur-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *floriculture*(*e*); *-ist.*] One who devotes himself to, or is skilled in, the cultivation of flowering plants.

flŏr'-id, *a.* [Lat. *floridus*, from *flos* (genit. *floris*) = a flower; Fr. *floride*; Sp. & Ital. *florido.*]

I. *Lit.:* Covered with or abounding in flowers.

"Imbracing round their *florid* earth."
Milton: P. L., viii. 90.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Bright in colour; flushed with red; fresh-coloured: as, a *florid* complexion.

"Amalthea, and her *florid* son,
Young Bacchus."
Milton: P. L., iv 273.

* 2. Flourishing, vigorous.

"Kingdoms by thee, to sickly greatness grown,
Boast of a *florid* vigour not their own."
Goldsmith: Deserted Village.

3. Highly embellished with flowers of rhetoric; flowery, brilliant.

"His diction, affected and *florid*, but often singularly beautiful and melodious, fascinated many young enthusiasts."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

florid counterpoint, *s.*

Music: A counterpoint not confined to any special species, but in which notes of various lengths are used. It is opposed to Strict counterpoint. [Counterpoint.] (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

florid Gothic, *a.*

Arch.: Florid English or Tudor, the latest development of the Gothic style in England. The period is from 1400–1537.

florid music, *s.* Music in which the melody and accompanying parts are of an ornamental and embellished style. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

flŏr-ĭd'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat *floridus* = blooming, flowery, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ideæ.*]

Bot.: The name given in 1842 by J. Agardh to the Rose-spored Algæ, now called Rhodosperms (q.v.).

* **flŏr-ĭd'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eog. *florid*; *-ity.*] Freshness or brightness of colour; floridness.

"There is a *floridity* in the face from the good digestion of the red part of the blood."—*Floyer.*

flŏr'-id-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *florid*; *-ly.*] In a florid, brilliant, or showy manner.

flŏr'-id-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *florid*; *-ness.*]

1. Freshness or brightness of colour or complexion.

"The amœnity and *floridness* of the warm and spirited blood."—*Feltham: Resolves*, pt. i., res. 70.

2. Embellishment with flowery language; brilliancy of style.

* **flŏr-ĭf'-ĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *florifer*, from *flos* (genit. *floris*) = a flower; *fero* = to bear, to produce; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Bearing or productive of flowers.

"To lay the foundation for a successful *floriferous* issue."—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, No. 388, p. 734.

* **flŏr-ĭf'-ĕr-oŭs-nĕss,** *s.* Eng. *floriferous*; *-ness.*] The quality of being fluriferous or productive of flowers.

"Quite eclipsing the chestnut in *floriferousness*."—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, No. 388, p. 729.

* **flŏr-ĭf-ĭ-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *flos* (genit. *floris*) = a flower, and *fucio* = to make.] The act, process, or time of flowering of plants.

flŏr'-ĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *flos* (genit. *floris*) = a flower, and *forma* = form.] Having the form or shape of a flower.

flŏr'-ĭ-kan, flŏr'-ĭ-kĕn, flŏr'-ĭ-kĭn *s.* [Anglo-Indian.]

Zool.: A bustard, *Otis aurita*, valued by Anglo-Indian sportsmen.

* **flŏr'-ĭ-lēġe,** *s.* [Lat. *florilegus* = collecting flowers: *flos* (genit. *floris*) = a flower, and *lego* = to gather, to collect.]

1. The act of gathering or culling flowers.

2. A treatise on flowers; an anthology.

flŏr'-ĭ-mĕr, *s.* [Floramour.]

flŏr'-ĭn, * **flor-en,** * **flor-eyn,** * **flor-eyne,** * **flor-ayne,** * **flor-yn,** * **flor-ence,** *s.* [Fr. *florin*, from Ital. *fiorino* = a flower, so

called because it bore a lily, from Ital. *fiore* = a flower, Lat *flos* (genit. *floris*).]

* 1. A gold coin formerly used in England, but long since extinct. By the statute of Edward III., every pound weight of old standard gold was to be coined into fifty florins, or florences, to becurrent at six shillings each, or into a proportionate number of half-florences or quarter-florences.

GOLD QUARTER-FLORIN, Time of Edward III.

2. The name of a silver coin current in several countries. The English florin weighs 174·5454 grains troy, and is equal to one-tenth of a sovereign, or two shillings. The Austrian florin is equal to 23·495 pence sterling; the Dutch florin (also called a guilder) is equal to 19·983 pence sterling.

"Ilkone hadde a *florence*." *Isumbras*, 555.

¶ *Godless florins:* The name given by numismatists to the first issue of florins in the present reign, from the fact that the letters F. D. (Defeoder of the Faith) were omitted from the legend. They were issued and called in in the same year (1849).

Flo-rĭn'-ĭ-ans, *s.pl.* [From *Florinus* their leader. (See def.)]

Ch. Hist.: An obscure Gnostic sect which arose at Rome under Florinus and Blastus in the second century. Florinus when young was instructed by Polycarp at Smyrna. Afterwards both became presbyters of Rome, but were excommunicated by the Roman bishop, Eleutherius. Irenæus wrote a book against Florinus, concerning the eight æons alleged to exist. Whether Blastus also held Gnostic sentiments has been disputed. (*Mosheim; Murdoch.*)

* **flŏr-ĭp'-a-roŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *floriparus*, from *flos* (genit. *floris*) = a flower, and *pario* = to bring forth, to bear.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Producing flowers.

2. *Bot.:* Flower-producing, whether naturally to be followed by fruit or, as a monstrosity, to supersede it.

flŏr-ĭ-pŏn'-dĭ-ō, *s.* [Sp.]

Bot.: *Datura sanguinea.* It is of the nightshade order, and very poisonous. Nevertheless the Peruvians made an intoxicating beverage from its seeds, which, however, taken in excess, produces furious delirium. The priests of an ancient South American temple of the Sun, used it to produce oracular inspiration, and the Arabs of Central Africa smoke it as a narcotic and for the relief of asthma and influenza.

flŏr'-ĭst, *s.* [Lat. *flos* (genit. *floris*) = a flower, and suff. *-ist;* Fr. *fleuriste;* Sp. *florista.*]

1. One who cultivates flowering plants; one who deals in flowers.

"Many were *florists*, that knew not the true use of a flower."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, pt. ii. (Epist. Dedic.)

* 2. One who writes a flora, or account of plants.

flŏr'-ôn, *s.* [Fr. *fleuron*, from *fleur* = a flower.] A border worked with flowers.

* **flŏr'-u-lent,** *a.* [Lat. *florulentus*, fr. *flos* (genit. *floris*) = a flower.] Flowery, blossoming.

"It does one good to visit that *florulent* village."—*G. Johnson: Nat. Hist. of the Eastern Borders*, i. 152.

flŏr'-ŷ, *a.* [Fleury.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Vain.

"The words '*flory* conceited chap,'—'haffling gentle,' . . . began to be buzzed about."—*Scott: Redgauntlet*, let. xii.

2. *Her.:* [Fleury].

flŏs, *s.* [Lat. = flower.] (See the compounds.)

flos Adonis, *s.*

Bot.: An old name for *Adonis autumnalis.*

flos ferri, *s.*

Min.: A variety of Aragonite. It occurs in coralloidal forms in iron ore.

flos succini, *s.*

Min.: The same as Succinellite (q.v.).

flŏs'-cu-lar, flŏs'-cu-loŭs, *a.* [Lat. *flosculus* = a little flower, a floweret.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Having little flowers.

"The outward part is a thick and carnous covering, and the second a dry and *flosculous* coat."—*Browne.*

2. *Bot.:* Used specially of the Composite plants as bearing many florets.

flŏs-cu-lār'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Lat. *flosculus* = a little flower, and neut. pl. adj. suff. *-aria.*]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Flosculariadæ (q.v.). The species are found adhering to aquatic plants, such as Confervæ, Ceratophyllum, &c.

flŏs-cu-lār-ĭ'-ĭ-dæ, flŏs-cu-lār-ĭ-æ'-a, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *flosculari(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*, or neut. pl. *-æa.*]

Zool.: A family of Rotifera, order Sessilia. They are distinguished by having bent spiniform teeth at the orifice of the œsophagus.

flŏs'-cūle, flŏs'-cu-lus (pl. **flŏs'-cu-lī),** *s.*

1. *Sing.:* A floret.

2. *Pl.:* [Flosculi].

flŏs'-cu-lī, *s. pl.* [Pl. of Lat. *flosculus* = a little flower, a floret.]

Bot.: The same as Florets (q.v.).

flŏs'-cu-lōse, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *flosculosus.*]

Bot.: Bearing or having many flosculi or florets.

flŏsh (1), *s.* [Prob. connected with Ger. *flösse* = a trough in which ore is washed.]

Metal.: A hopper-shaped box in which ore is placed for the action of the stamps. The side of the box has a shutter, which is raised or lowered to allow the ore to escape when it has acquired the desired fineness.

flŏsh (2), *s.* [Floss (2), *s.*]

flosh-silk, *s.* [Floss-silk.]

flŏss (1), *s.* [Cf. Ger. *fluss, floss* = a stream, from *fliessen* = to flow.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A small stream of water.

2. *Metall.:* Fluid glass floating in a puddling-furnace.

floss-hole, *s.*

Metallurgy:

1. A hole at the back of a puddling-furnace, beneath the chimney, at which the slags of the iron pass out of the furnace.

2. The tap-hole of a melting furnace.

flŏss (2), *s.* [Ital. *floscio;* O. Fr. *flosche* = flaccid, soft, weak, from Lat. *fluxus* = fluid, from *fluo* = to flow.]

1. A downy substance observed on the husks of certain fruits.

2. Untwisted filaments of the finest silk, used in embroidery or satin, &c.

3. The leaves of the reed Canary-grass.

"No persone shall cut bent nor pull *floss* in time comming, before the first of Lammas yearly."—*Barry: Orkney*, App., p. 467.

floss-silk, *s.* The exterior soft envelope of a silkworm's cocoon; the ravelled downy silk broken off in the filature. It is carded and spun for various purposes.

floss-yarn, *s.* Yarn spun from the *floss-silk* (q.v.).

* **flŏs-sĭ-fĭ-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *flos* = a flower, and *facio* = to make.] A flowering; an expansion or opening of flowers; florification.

* **flŏs'-sŷ,** *a.* [Eng. *floss; -y.*] Light, downy; like floss-silk.

"In a *flossy* cloud of muslin, lace, and gauzy ribbons."—*Mrs. Stowe: Dred*, ch. xi.

flot, *s.* [Float, *s.*]

Min.: (See extract).

"The word '*flot*' is a miner's term for ore lying between the beds, or at certain definite horizons in the strata. In text-books *flots* are generally called 'flats' or 'flattings.' They are of two kinds, (1) those connected with 'cross-veins;' (2) those connected with courses of dun limestone."—*J. R. Dakyns*, in *Nature*, vol. xxiv., p. 473.

* **flō-ta,** *s.* [Sp.] [Fleet, *s.*] A fleet; specif. a fleet of Spanish ships which formerly sailed every year from Cadiz to Vera Cruz in Mexico, to transport to Spain the productions of Spanish America.

"What envied *flota* bore so fair a freight?"
Shenstone: To Lord Temple, Elegy xvi.

* **flot'-age** (**age** as **ĭj**), *s.* [Eng. *float; -age;* Fr. *flottage.*]

1. The act or state of floating.

2. That which floats upon the sea or a river.

flōt'-ant, flōat'-ant, *a.* [Fr. *flottant*, pr. par. of *flotter* = to float.]

Her.: Flying or streaming in the air, as a bird or a banner; applied to a bird it is the same as Disclosed (q.v.).

flō-tā'-tion, * **flōa-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *float -ation.*]

1. The act or state of floating.

2. The science of floating bodies.

"We made some experiments in *flotation*."—*Macmillan's Magazine*, Oct. 1881, p. 422.

¶ (1) *Plane* or *line of flotation:* The plane or line in which the horizontal surface of a fluid cuts a body floating in it.

(2) *Stable flotation:* The floating of a body in such a way that it cannot easily be overturned. This stability arises when the metacentre is just over the centre of gravity.

flōt'-a-tĭve, *a.* [Eng. *float; -ative.*] Capable of floating; having floating power.

"So that the jacket may have sufficient *flotative* power to carry its load."—*Knight. Dict. of Mechanics*; s.v. *Floating-dock.*

* **flōte** (1), *v.t.* [Float, *v.*]

flōte (2), *v.t.* [Fleet, *v.*] To skim.

"Such cheeses, good Cisley, ye *flote* too nigh."
Tusser.

* **flōte** (1), * **flō'-tĕr,** * **float-er,** *s.* [Float, *s.*] The same as Float, *s.*, and Floater, *s* (q.v.).

flote-grass, *s.*

Bot.: A grass. (1) *Glyceria fluitans*, (2) *Alopecurus geniculatus*, (3) *Poa aquatica.*

* **flōte** (2), *s.* A crowd or gathering of people, a company.

"Hatz feryed thyder hys fayre *flote*."
Early Eng Allit. Poems: Pearl, 944.

* **flōt'-ĕr-ŷ,** *a.* [Floatery.]

flō-tĭl'-la, *s.* [Sp., dimin. of *flota* = a fleet (q.v.).] A little fleet; a fleet of small vessels.

flŏt'-sam, flŏt'-sŏn, *s.* [Eng. *float*, and suff. *-some.*]

Law: A term applied to goods lost in shipwreck, and left floating on the waves. Such goods belong to the government, or its nominee, if no owner appears within a fixed time after it has been taken possession of. [Jetsam.]

"*Flotsam* is where goods continue swimming on the surface of the waves."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i. ch. 8.

* **flotte,** *v.i.* [Float, *v.*]

* **flŏt'-ten,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Flote (2), *v.*] Skimmed, as milk.

* **flot-ter,** *v.i.* [Flutter.]

flŏunçe (1), *v.i.* & *t.* [Sw. dial. *flunsa* = to dip, plunge.]

A. *Intrans.:* To plunge, dash, or throw oneself about; to make violent or rapid movements of the limbs; to struggle, to flounder.

"And flies aloft, and *flounces* round the pool."
Thomson: Spring, 432.

* **B.** *Trans.:* To throw violently.

"He is *flounced* thence into the sea."—*Smith: Lives of Highwaymen*, ii. 321.

flŏunçe (1), *s.* [Flounce (1), *v.*] A sudden jerking movement of the body or limbs; a plunging or floundering about.

flŏunçe (2), *v.t.* [Flounce (2), *s.*] To deck out or adorn with flounces; to attach flounces to.

"She was *flounced* and furbelowed from head to foot; every ribbon was crinkled, and every part of her garments in curl."—*Addison: Spectator.*

flŏunçe (2), *s.* [Formed by change of *r* to *l*, from Mid. Eng. *frounce* = a plait or wrinkle, from O. F. *froncer, fronser* = to plait, fold, wrinkle.] [Frounce.] A narrow piece or slip of cloth sewed to a petticoat, dress, &c., with the lower border hanging loose and spreading.

"But thou, vain man, beguiled by Popish shows,
Dostest on ribands, *flounces*, furbelows."
Guy: Eclogues; The Espousal.

flŏunçed, *a.* [Eng. *flounc(e)* (2), *s.*; *-ed.*] Adorned or furnished with flounces.

flŏun'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [FLOUNCE (2), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj. :* (See the verb)

C. *As subst. :* The act of furnishing with flounces ; a flounce.

flŏun'-dĕr, * flown dur, *s.* [Sw. *flundra ;* cogn. with Dan. *flynder ;* Icel. *flyndhra ;* the name is probably derived from its floundering or flapping about.]

1. *Zool. : Platessa flesus,* a flat fish belonging to the family Pleuronectidæ. It resembles the plaice, but has paler spots : there are only small grains at the salient line of the head ; there is a rough button all along its dorsal and anal fins, and the lateral line has bristling scales. It occurs in the seas of the United States, of Europe, &c. It occurs also in the brackish water at the mouths of rivers, and even ascends to where the water is fresh. The flounder is eaten, but is much inferior in taste to the plaice. It is called also the Fluke or Flook.

"*Flounders* inhabit every part of the British sea."—*Pennant : Zoology ; The Flounder.*

2. *Boot-making :* A slicking tool whose edge is used to stretch leather for a boot-front in a blocking or crimping board

flŏun'-dĕr, *v.i.* [A nasalized form of Dut. *flodderen* = to dangle, flap, splash about. (*Wedgwood.*)]

1. *Lit. :* To struggle or make violent movements with the limbs, as when stuck in mire ; to roll, toss, or tumble about.

"His steed now *floundersin* the brake ;
Now sinks his barge upon the lake."
Scott : Lady of the Lake, i. 33.

2. *Fig. :* To struggle along with difficulty, as though walking through a bog.

"He plunged for sense, but found no bottom there,
Yet wrote and *floundered* on in mere despair."
Pope : Dunciad, i. 120.

flŏur, * floure, * flowre. *s.* [The same word as *flower* (q.v.) ; Fr. *fleur ;* Sp. *flor.*]

1. The finely ground meal of wheat or other grain ; specif. the finer part of wheat meal separated by bolting.

"Then studious she prepares the choicest *flour.*"
Pope : Homer ; Odyssey ii. 426.

2. The fine soft powder of any substance : as, *flour* of emery.

flour-beetlo, *s.*

Entom. : A beetle, *Tenebrio molitor.*

flour-bolt, *s.*

Mill. : A gauze-covered revolving, cylindrical frame or reel, into which meal or chop from the stones is fed, in order to have the flour sifted through and separated from the offal. The cylinder is large and long, and its axis is usually inclined ; the bolting-cloth with which it is covered is of different grades of fineness, the meshes at the reception end being closer than towards the discharge. The matters passing through at the different portions of the length are of different grades, and are kept separate.

flour-box, *s.* A dredging or dredge-box.

flour-cooler, *s.*

Mill. : A chamber, trunk, or machine in which meal from the stones is placed to cool, or is stirred by a blast before arriving at the bolt.

flour-dredge, flour-dredger, *s.* A flour-box or dredge-box.

flour-dresser, *s.* A hollow, stationary, inclined cylinder or frame covered with wire-cloth of different degrees of fineness, 64, 60, 38, and 16 meshes to the inch, the finest being at the upper end. Within the cylinder is a reel whose rails are covered with brushes, which, in their revolution, act against the interior wire surface of the cylinder. The meal is conducted within the cylinder by a spout or hopper, and is thus rubbed through the wire meshes, the finest at the top, the next at the succeeding grade, and so on. The various qualities are collected in the separate partitions of the box.

flour-mill, *s.* A mill for grinding and sifting flour. Explosions in flour-mills are due either to the rapid combustion of finely divided flour diffused through the air, caused by a spark given off by the too close contact of the stones, or to the ignition of a mixture of air with gases produced by the decomposition of flour.

flour of mustard, *s.* The seeds of mustard, dried, powdered, and sifted.

flour-packer, *s.* A machine for compactly filling barrels or bags with flour. It is usually a follower or piston which presses upon the flour, but in some cases the flour as it falls into the barrel is continuously packed by a spiral.

flour-sifter, *s.* A domestic sieve for separating lumps or accidental impurities from the flour of the bin or barrel.

flŏur, *v.t. & i.* [FLOUR, *s.*]

A. *Transitive :*

* 1. To grind and bolt : as, To *flour* wheat.

2. To cover with flour ; to sprinkle flour upon.

B. *Intrans. :* To become covered with a floury substance.

"With ordinary care in operation, the prepared quicksilver does not sicken or *flour* through the deleterious influence of arsenides, &c."—*Daily Telegraph,* Sept. 15, 1882.

* **floure,** * **flouren,** *v.i.* [FLOWER, *v.*]

flŏu'red, *a.* [Eng. *flour, v. ; -ed.*] A term applied to the finely granulated condition of quicksilver, produced to a greater or less extent by its agitation during the amalgamation process.

flŏur'-ĕt, * **flour-ette,** *s.* [O. Fr. *florete, flurette ;* Fr. *fleurette ;* dimin. of *fleur* = a flower.] A little flower, a floweret.

"Nought yclad in silk was he,
But alle in floures and in *flourettes.*"
Romaunt of the Rose, 890.

* **flŏur'-ĭng,** *pr. par., a. & s.* [FLOWERING.]

flŏur'-ĭsh, * flor-esh, * flor-ische, * flor-ish, * flor-ishe, * flor-issh-en, * flor-ysh, * flor-schyn, *v.i. & t.* [Fr. *fleurissant,* pr. par. of *fleurir* = to flourish, from Lat. *floresco,* incept. of *floreo* = to flower, to bloom, from *flos* (genit. *floris*) = a flower ; Sp. & Port. *florecer.*]

A. *Intransitive :*

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. To thrive ; to be in vigour ; to grow vigorously or luxuriantly.

"The figetree shal not *florishe.*"—*Wycliffe : Habakkuk* iii. 17.

2. To be in a prosperous state ; to be prosperous ; to increase in wealth, honour, or happiness ; to thrive, to prosper.

"In his days shall the righteous *flourish.*"—*Ps.* lxxii. 7.

3. To be at the height of power, honour, fame, or excellence.

"In our schoolbooks we say
Of those that held their heads above the crowd
They *flourished* then and then."
Tennyson : Brook, 11.

4. To grow, to increase, to thrive.

"Patriots, alas ! the few that have been found
Where most they *flourish* upon English ground."
Cowper : Table Talk, 336, 337.

5. To use florid language ; to indulge in flowers of rhetoric and highly embellished diction.

"They dilate sometimes, and *flourish* long upon little incidents, and they skip over and but lightly touch the drier part of their theme."—*Watts : Logic.*

* 6. To boast, to vaunt, to brag.

* 7. To describe various figures ; to move in fantastic shapes or figures.

8. To make bold and fanciful strokes in writing.

* 9. To brandish a sword.

"To him that *flourished* for her with his sword."
Shakesp. : Titus Andronicus, i. 2.

II. *Music :*

1. To play in a bold, dashing style with numerous ornamental notes.

2. To sound a flourish or fanfare.

"Why do the emperor's trumpets *flourish* thus."
Shakesp. : Titus Andronicus, iv. 2.

B. *Transitive :*

* 1. To adorn with floral beauties.

"How God almyghti of his grete grace
Hath *flourished* the erthe on every side."
Lydgate : Minor Poems, p. 78.

* 2. To cause to thrive, prosper, or expand ; to develop.

* 3. To adorn with flowers or florid ornamentation.

"*Floryschyn* bokys. *Floro.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* 4. To ornament, set out, or improve in any way.

"A castel wel *flourished* with cornelles."
Richard Cœur de Lion, 1,842.

* 5. To adorn with figures of needlework ; to embroider.

* 6. To work with a needle into ornamental figures.

"All that I shall say will be but like bottoms of thread close wound up, which, with a good needle, perhaps may be *flourished* into large works."—*Bacon : War with Spain.*

7. To move in quick circles or figures ; to swing about in the hand ; to brandish.

"My sword, I say, old Montague is come,
And *flourishes* his blade in spite of me."
Shakesp. : Romeo & Juliet, i. 1.

* 8. To embellish or adorn with flowers of rhetoric or highly-flown language.

"The labours of Hercules, though *flourished* with such fabulous matter, yet notably set forth the consent of all nations and ages in the approbation of the extirpating and debellating monsters and tyrants."—*Bacon.* (*Johnson.*)

* 9. To colour ; to varnish or gloss over.

"To bring you thus together, 'tis no sin
Sith that the justice of your title to him
Doth *flourish* the deceit."
Shakesp. : Measure for Measure, iv. 1.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *flourish,* to *thrive,* and to *prosper :* "To *flourish* expresses the state of being that which is desirable ; to *thrive* the process of becoming so. In the proper sense *flourish* and *thrive* are applied to the vegetation : the former to that which is full grown ; the latter to that which is in the act of growing : the oldest trees are said to *flourish,* which put forth their leaves and fruits in full vigour ; young trees *thrive* when they increase rapidly towards their full growth. *Flourish* and *thrive* are taken likewise in the moral sense ; *prosper* is employed only in this sense : *flourish* is said either of individuals or communities of men ; *thrive* and *prosper* only of individuals. To *flourish* is to be in full possession of the powers, physical, intellectual, and incidental ; an author *flourishes* at a certain period ; an institution *flourishes ;* literature or trade *flourishes ;* a nation *flourishes.* To *thrive* is to carry on one's concerns to the advantage of one's circumstances ; it is a term of familiar use for those who gain by positive labour : the industrious tradesman *thrives.* To *prosper* is to be already in advantageous circumstances : men *prosper* who accumulate wealth agreeably to their wishes and beyond their expectations." (*Crabb : Eng. Synon.*)

flŏur'-ĭsh, *s.* [FLOURISH, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language :*

* 1. A flourishing condition ; a state of prosperity.

"Rome was in that *flourish* that Saint Austin desired to see her in."—*Bowell.* (*Webster.*)

* 2. Showy or ambitious splendour ; bravery ; show ; ostentation.

"I called thee then vain *flourish* of my fortune ;
I called thee then poor shadow, painted queen."
Shakesp. : Richard III., iv. 4.

* 3. Ostentatious embellishment ; far-fetched elegance or floridness of diction.

"By a *flourish* of fine words they devise shifts, evasions, and justifications."—*P. Holland Plutarch,* p. 62.

4. A figure formed by strokes or lines fancifully drawn ; elaborate ornamentation by means of lines or strokes.

"They were intended only for ludicrous ornaments of nature, like the *flourishes* about a great letter that signify nothing, but are made only to delight the eye."—*More : Antidote against Atheism.*

5. A brandishing or flourishing about, as of a sword in the hand ; a waving about.

II. *Music :*

(1) The execution of profuse but unmeaning ornamentation in music.

(2) The old English name for a call, fanfare, or prelude for trumpets or other instruments together or alone.

"Then the fierce trumpet *flourish*
From earth to heaven arose."
Macaulay : Battle of the Lake Regillus, xxxvi.

(3) The preparatory cadenza for "tuning the voice," in which singers formerly indulged just before commencing their song. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

* **flŏur'-ĭsh-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *flourish ; -able.*] Blooming ; attractive.

"More fallible in their certainty than *flourishable* in their bravery."—*Adams : Works,* i. 217.

flŏur'-ĭshed, *pa. par. & a.* [FLOURISH, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par. :* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective :*

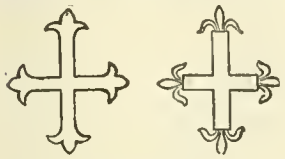
1. *Ordinary Language :*

(1) Adorned with flourishes or fanciful ornamental strokes.

(2) Adorned with flowers; flourishing.

"Each beauteous flower
Rais'd high their *flourished* heads."
Milton: P. L., iv. 699.

‡ *Her.:* Adorned with trefoils, fleur-de-lis, &c.



FLOURISHED CROSSES.

Also called FLEURY, FLORY, FLORETTY, or FLURY.

flŏur'-ĭsh-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *flourish; -er.*]

† 1. One who flourishes or is in a state of prosperity.

"They count him of the green haired eld, they may, or in his flower?
For not our greatest *flourisher* can equal him in power." *Chapman: Homer; Iliad.*

† 2. One who flourishes or brandishes about a sword, &c.

* 3. One who makes use of flourishes or florid language.

"He was not an orator, as commonly understood—that is, not a *flourisher;* but all his speech was fluent, easy, and familiar."—*R. North: Life of Lord Keeper North.*

flŏur'-ĭsh-ĭng, * **flor-ish-ing,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [FLOURISH, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The state of prospering or being in a prosperous condition.

2. The act of waving or brandishing about, as a sword.

flŏur'-ĭsh-ĭng-lў, * flour-ish-ing-lye, *adv.* [Eng. *flourishing; -ly.*]

1. In a flourishing or prosperous manner; prosperously.

2. With flourishes or ostentation; ostentatiously.

flour-on, * flour-oon, * flowr-oun, *s.* [O. Fr. *floron, fleuron.*] A little crown; a coronet.

"So were the *flourouns* of his coroune white."
Chaucer: Legend of Good Women, 220.

* **flŏur-ў,** *a.* [O. Fr. *flori, flouri.*]

1. Covered with fleur.

2. Covered with or full of flowers; flowery.

"I fell upon that *flourry* flaght."
Old Eng. Allit. Poems; Pearl, 57.

* **flŏût,** *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Dut. *fluyten;* Dut. *fluiten* = to play the flute, to jeer; O. Dut. *fluyt;* Dut. *fluit* = a flute.]

A. *Trans.:* To mock, to jeer, to insult; to treat with contempt.

"Let him perceive how ill we brook his treason:
And what offence it is to *flout* his friends."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., iv. 1.

B. *Intrans.:* To jeer, to sneer; to behave with contempt or mockery. (Followed by *at.*)

"Though nature hath given us wit to *flout* at fortune, hath not fortune sent in this fool to cut off this argument?"—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, i. 2.

* **flŏût,** *s.* [FLOUT.] A jeer, a sneer, a word or act of contempt; an insult.

"The subsequent reflections, *flouts*, and jeers."—*Shaftesbury: Miscell. Reflect.*, Misc. v., c. 2.

* **flŏût'-age (age** as **ĭj),** *s.* The same as FLOUT, *s.* (q.v.).

"For want of flatterers, he commends himself to the *floutage* of his own family."—*Ben Jonson: Every Man out of his Humour.* (*Character of the Persons.*)

* **floute,** * **flowte,** * **floyte,** *s.* [FLUTE, *s.*]

* **flout-en, * flowt-yn,** *v.i.* [FLUTE, *v.*]

flŏût'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *flout; -er.*] One who flouts, jeers, or sneers; a mocker.

"When our Saviour was treating with . . . a *flouter* of him."—*Goodwin: Works*, v. 36.

* **flŏût'-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [FLOUT, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of mocking or sneering; a sneer, a jeer.

flouting-stock, *s.* A butt.

"I was treated as a nothing, a *flouting-stock.*"—*Godwin: Mandeville*, i. 263.

* **flŏût'-ĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *flouting; -ly.*] In a sneering, jeering, or mocking manner; mockingly; sneeringly.

flōw, * **flow-en,** * **flow-yd,** *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *flówan;* cogn. with Dut. *vlreijen;* Icel. *flóa;* O. H. Ger. *flawen;* M. H. Ger. *fluren, flouwen;* Lat. *pluit* = it rains, *pluvia* = rain; Gr. πλέω, πλώω (*pleō, plōō*) = to swim, to float; Russ. *pluite* = to sail, to float; Sansc. *plu* = to swim, to navigate. (*Skeat.*)]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To move along an inclined plane or descending ground by the operation of gravity, and with a continual change in the position of the particles or parts, as a fluid; to run or spread as water; to stream.

"He caused waters to *flow* out of the rock"—*Isaiah* xlviii. 21.

2. To run, to be continually moving; as opposed to *standing.*

3. To move or circulate in the arteries.

"Princely blood *flows* in his cheek."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 3.

4. To rise; opposed to *ebb.*

"The river hath thrice *flowed*, no ebb between."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 4.

5. To melt, to become liquid.

"Oh that thou would'st rend the heavens, that the mountains might *flow* down."—*Isaiah* lxiv. 1.

* 6. To melt away; to disappear.

"His goods shall *flow* away."—*Job* xx. 28.

7. To be poured down like a fluid; to stream.

"The moonlight *flowing* over all."
Longfellow: Landlord's Tale.

8. To hang loosely; to wave.

"In tresses, braided gay, the marble waved,
Flowed in loose robes, or thin transparent veils."
Thomson: Liberty, ii. 309, 310.

9. To proceed, to issue, to come out.

"I'll use that tongue I have: if wit *flow* from it
I shall do good." *Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, ii. 2.

10. To be poured out in abundance: to descend abundantly.

"*Flow, flow*, you heavenly blessings on her!"
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 5.

* 11. To be descended.

"He did not *flow* from honourable sources."
Shakesp.: Pericles, iv. 3.

12. To glide or run along smoothly, without asperity or harshness.

"This discourse of Cyprian, and the flowers of rhetorick in it, shew him to have been of a great wit and *flowing* eloquence."—*Hakewill: On Providence.*

* 13. To write fluently, smoothly, and pleasantly to the ear.

"Oh, could I *flow* like thee, and make thy stream
My great example, as it is my theme."
Denham: Cooper's Hill, 189, 190.

* 14. To abound, to be full or crowded, to be copious.

"Then shall our names
Be in their *flowing* cups freshly remembered."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. 3.

* 15. To collect or come together; to meet.

"The nations shall not *flow* together any more to him."—*Jeremiah* li. 44.

II. *Med.:* To discharge blood in excess from the uterus.

* **B.** *Transitive:*

1. To overflow, to inundate, to cover with water.

"Watering hops is scarce practicable, unless you have a stream at hand to *flow* the ground."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

2. To cover with varnish.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *flow*, to *stream*, and to *gush:* "*Flow* is here the generic term; the two others are specific terms expressing different modes: waters may *flow* either in a large body or in a long but narrow course; they *stream* in a long narrow course only; thus waters *flow* in seas, rivers, rivulets, or in a small pond; they *stream* only out of spouts or other channels: they *flow* gently or otherwise; they *stream* gently, but they *gush* with a force." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

flōw, *s.* [FLOW, *v.*]

1. The act or state of flowing; a stream or current of water or other liquid.

"Some, from the diurnal and annual motion of the earth, endeavour to solve the *flows* and motions of these seas."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

2. The rise of a tide, as opposed to the ebb.

"The ebb of tides, and their mysterious *flow*."
Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, clxii.

* 3. A rising to greatness.

"Know the ebbs
And *flows* of State." *Ben Jonson: The Fox*, ii. 1.

4. A stream of diction; fluency or copiousness of words. (*Tennyson: Isabel*, 20.)

5. Abundance, plenty, copiousness.

"Treasures, that can ne'er be told,
Shall bless this land by my rich *flow*."
Beaum. & Fl.: False One. iii. 2.

6. Any gentle, gradual movement or procedure of thought, diction, music, &c., resembling the quiet, steady movement of a river; a gentle flowing or stream.

"The feast of reason and the *flow* of soul."
Pope: Sat. i. 128.

7. A flow-hog, a quicksand.

"He shall stable his steed in the Kelpie's *flow*."
Scott: Bride of Lammermoor, ch. xviii.

flow-bog, flow moss, *s.* A peat-bog, the surface of which rises and falls with every increase or decrease of water from rains or springs.

flow-dike, *s.* A small drain for carrying off water.

"To construct *flow-dikes*, and to make such leading drains as shall be judged proper for the benefit of the property."—*Surv. Banffs.*, App. p. 31.

* **flōw'-age (age as ĭj),** *s.* [Eng. *flow; -age.*] The act of flowing; the state of being flowed.

* **flōw'-and,** *a.* [Old pr. par. of *flow* (q.v.).] Unstable, fluctuating, uncertain, wavering.

"He was *flowand* in his minde."—*Bellendene: Livy*, p. 49.

flŏw'-ẽr, * **flour,** *s.* [O. Fr. *flour, flor;* Fr. *fleur,* from Lat. *flos* (genit. *floris*) = a flower; *floreo* = to bloom, to flower.] [FLOUR, *s.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) In the same sense as II. 2.

(2) In popular language the union of gaily coloured leaves or petals of a plant; a bloom, a blossom.

"Party-coloured *flowers* of white and red."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, i. 195.

2. *Figuratively*

(1) An ornament; an embellishment.

"The excellent *flowers* of rhetorick in it shew him to have been a sweet and powerful orator."—*Hakewill: On Providence.*

(2) The most excellent or valuable part of anything; the quintessence.

"The choice and *flower* of all things profitable the Psalms do more briefly contain."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

(3) That which is most distinguished for anything valuable; one who is the ornament of his class.

"But thus to risk our Border *flower*
In strife against a kingdom's power."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, iv. 27.

(4) The prime; the early or flourishing part of life or manhood.

"He was in the pryme *flower* of his youth."—*Brende: Quintus Curtius*, fo. 147.

* (5) Fine grain, flour.

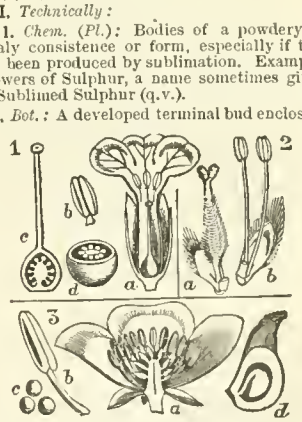
"The *flowers* of grains, mixed with water, will make a sort of glue."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

(6) (*Pl.*): Menstrual discharge. (*Levit.* xv. 24.)

II. *Technically:*

* 1. *Chem.* (*Pl.*): Bodies of a powdery or mealy consistence or form, especially if this has been produced by sublimation. Example, Flowers of Sulphur, a name sometimes given to Sublimed Sulphur (q.v.).

2. *Bot.:* A developed terminal bud enclosing



PARTS OF FLOWER.

1. (*a*) Section of Primula, showing gamosepalous calyx, gamopetalous corolla, and syncarpous pistil; (*b*) Anther; (*c*) Ovary, style, and stigma; (*d*) Section of ovary, showing ovules. 2. (*a*) Willow—pistillate flower; (*b*) Willow—staminate flower. 3. (*a*) Section of Buttercup, showing aposepalous calyx, apopetalous corolla, and apocarpous pistil; (*b*) Stamen, filament, and anther; (*c*) Pollen; (*d*) Single carpel (highly magnified), showing stigma and ovule enclosed.

the organs of reproduction by seed. The earlier botanists limited it to the corolla of a

plant, but Linnæus extented it to include the calyx, corolla, stamens, and pistil. The two last are the only essential parts. This is the modern sense of the term. The manner in which its parts are arranged is called their æstivation, and the calyx, corolla, and other parts are generally believed to be transformed leaves arranged upon a branchlet; but many writers consider the petals to be transformed stamens. The arrangement of flowers upon a branch or stem is called Inflorescence (q.v.).

¶ The term Flower of Constantinople, or Flower Constantinople, is a translation of the old name *Flos constantinopolitanus*, given to the plant now called *Lychnis Chalcedonica*. It is named also Flower of Bristowe. (*Prior, in Britten & Holland.*) The Flower of the Axe is *Lobelia urens*, found in England only near Axminster in Devon; the Flower of Crete is *Mesembryanthemum Tripolium*; and Flower of Jove, *Lychnis Flos Jovis*; Flower of Four Hours, *Mirabilis dichotoma*; Flowers of Heaven, a fungal, *Nostoc cæruleum*; and Flowers of Tan, *Ethalium*, a gasteromycetous fungal. It is so called from its growing upon tan. It can creep to the distance or height of several feet, as if endowed with will.

3. *Print.:* Ornamental types or blocks for borders of pages, cards, and the like.

flower-animals, *s. pl.*
Zool.: Anthozoa.

flower-bearing, *a.* Bearing or producing flowers.

flower-besprinkled, *a.* Thickly sprinkled or adorned with flowers.
"It looks like a *flower-besprinkled* meadow."
Longfellow: Golden Legend, ii.

flower-bud, *s.* A bud which develops into a flower, as distinguished from one which does so into leaves.

flower-cloek, *s.*
Bot.: The same as Floral-clock (q.v.).

flower-crowned, *a.* Crowned with flowers.

flower-de-lis, *s.*
Bot. & Her.: The same as Flower-de-luce (q.v.).

flower-de-luce, *s.* A bulbous iris; an old English name for the more common species of Iris, such as *Iris germanica*, &c.
"Cropp'd are the *flower de luces* in your arms."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., i. 1.
¶ *Yellow Flower-de-luce: Iris Pseudacorus.*

* **flower-enwoven,** *a.* Entwined with flowers.
"Sometimes in crowds distress'd; or if retir'd
To secret winding *flower-enwoven* bowers."
Thomson: Spring, 1,052, 1,059.

flower-fence, *s.*
Bot.: The genus Poinciana.
¶ The Barbadoes Flower-fence is *Poinciana pulcherrima* [Barbadoes]; the Bastard Flower-fence the genus Adenanthera.

flower-garden, *s.* A garden or part of a garden devoted to the cultivation of flowers. It is generally laid out in beds, sometimes with small artificial ponds, rockeries, &c.
"Observing that this manure produced flowers in the field, I made my gardener try those shells in my *flower-garden*, and I never saw better carnations or flowers."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

flower-gentle, *s.*
Bot.: (1) The same as Floramour (q.v.); (2) The genus Amaranthus, especially the *A. spinosus*.

flower-head, *s.*
Bot.: A kind of inflorescence in which numerous florets are inserted into a broad receptacle, a capitulum (q.v.).

flower-inwoven, *a.* [Flower-enwoven.]

* **flower-kirtled,** *a.* [Flowery-kirtled.]

flower-maker, *s.* A maker of artificial flowers.

flower-month, *s.*
1. *Gen.:* Any month in any country in which flowers are most abundant; the English May.
2. *Spec.:* The month Anthesterion, the eighth of the Attic year, corresponding nearly to our February; so called because that time was, in that country, the season of flowers.
"Never fell such fragrance from the *flower-month's* rose-red kirtle
As from chaplets on the bright friends' brows who slew their lord."
A. C. Swinburne: Athens.

flowor-piece, *s.* A picture representing flowers.

flower-pot, *s.* A flaring earthenware vessel to hold a plant with a sufficient quantity of soil for its growth.
"Young particularly requested that the messengers might be ordered to examine the Bishop's *flower-pots*."
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

flower-rent, *s.* A species of tenure, more common on the Continent than in England, though some instances of it are to be found in that country. By it flowers, probably, as Grimm suggests, with a symbolic meaning, were delivered to the feudal lord, in lieu of military service.
"We may compare with the *flower-rents*, in which Grimm (*Deut. Myth.*) saw a heathen practice continued into Christian times, our English instances of ancient rents in the shape of white bulls, &c."—*Elton: Origins of English History*, p. 400.

flower-show, *s.* An exhibition, generally for competition, of flowers, plants, vegetables, &c.

flower-stalk, *s.*
Bot.: The peduncle supporting the flowers in a plant.

flower-work, *s.* Natural or artificial flowers arranged for ornament.

flŏw'-ĕr, ***flour-en,** ***floure, flouri,** *v.i. & t.* [O. Fr. *florir, flurir*; Fr. *fleurir*, from Lat. *floreo* = to bloom, to flower; *flos* (genit. *floris*) = a flower.]
A. *Intransitive:*
I. *Literally:*
1. To be in flower, to be in blossom, to bloom, to blossom, to put forth flowers.
"Immortal Amarant . . .
Flowers aloft, shading the fount of life."
Milton: P. L., iii. 347.
*2. To flourish, to thrive, to grow.
"The othre hyeth ase ine yere, thet wel *floureth* ine guode."—*Ayenbite*, p. 28.
*3. To be in the prime or spring of life; to flourish.
"This cause detained me all my *flowering* youth."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., ii. 5.
*4. To froth, to ferment; to mantle, as newly bottled beer.
"If the liquor come close to the stopple, it cannot play nor *flower*."—*Bacon: Natural History*, § 310.
***II.** *Fig.:* To come as cream from the surface.
"If you can accept of these few observations, which have *flowered* off."—*Milton.*
B. *Transitive:*
1. To ornament or embellish with artificial or imitated flowers.
*2. To cause to blossom or bloom.
"Mr. A. F. Barrow *flowered* this fine species at Chiswick."—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, No. 410, p. 601.

* **flŏw'-ĕr-age (age as ĭj),** *s.* [Eng. *flower; -age.*] State of flowers; flowers in general.
"Blossomless *flowerage* of sea-foam."
Swinburne: Erectheus, 806.

flŏw'-ĕred, *a.* [Eng. *flower; -ed.*]
1. Embellished with figures or imitations of flowers.
"In blue *flowered* velvet and gold tissue."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. i., ch. vi.
2. A term applied to sheep, when they begin to become scabby, and to lose their wool.

flŏw'-ĕr-ĕt, ***flour-ette,** *s.* [O. Fr. *florete, flurette*; Fr. *fleurette*, dimin. of O. Fr. *flor, flurl*; Fr. *fleur* = a flower.] A little flower; a floret.
"Daisies leave no fruit behind
When the pretty *flowerets* die."
Wordsworth: Foresight.

* **flŏw'-ĕr-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *flower; -ful(l).*] Abounding in flowers.

flŏw'-ĕr-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *flowery; -ness.*]
1. *Lit.:* The state of being flowery or abounding in flowers.
2. *Fig.:* The state of being flowery or abounding in flowers of speech; floridness of diction.

flŏw'-ĕr-ĭng, ***flŏŭr'-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [Flower, *v.*]
A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).
C. *As substantive:*
1. The act or state of bearing flowers.
¶ As a rule plants flower in a ratio inverse to that of their luxuriance of growth. When a plant flowers it exhausts itself. If an annual or biennial it tends to die, if a perennial it requires some time to recover itself.
*2. The act or state of fermenting or frothing; fermentation.
"They become dull, and the drink dead, which ought to have a little *flowring*."—*Bacon: Natural Hist.*, § 312.

flowering-ash, *s.*
Bot.: The genus Ornus. The European species is *Ornus europæa*.

flowering-fern, flowery-fern, *s.*
Bot.: Osmunda regalis, formerly called *Filix florida* or *F. florescens*.

flowering-flags, *s. pl.*
Bot.: A name for the Iridaceæ

flowering-plants, *s. pl.*
Bot.: Plants bearing flowers of the normal type—viz., having a calyx, a corolla, stamens, and one or more pistils, or at least the last two; phanerogamous plants, sexual plants. The assemblage contains the Rhizogens, Endogens, Dictyogens, Gymnogens, and Exogens.

flowering-rush, *s.*
Bot.: Butomus umbellatus.

flŏw'-ĕr-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *flower; -less.*]
Ord. Lang. & Bot.: Destitute of or without flowers.
"An herbe he thought *floureleze*, all greene."
Chaucer: Dream, 1,862.

flowerless-plants, *s. pl.*
Bot.: Plants of comparatively low organization not possessing flowers but only fructification; cryptogamic plants, asexual plants. The assemblage contains the Thallogens and Aerogens (q.v.).

flŏw'-ĕr-lĕss-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *flowerless; -ness.*] The quality or state of being flowerless, or without flowers.

flŏw'-ĕr-ў, ***flour-ie,** ***flowr-ie,** ***flour-y,** *s. & a.* [Eng. *flower; -y.*]
A. *As adjective:*
1. Abounding with flowers or blossoms.
"*Flowrie* banks with silver liquor steepe."
Spenser: Daphnaida.
2. Adorned with flowers, real or artificial.
"O'er his fair limbs a *flowery* vest he threw."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xii. 596.
3. Abounding with flowers of rhetoric; florid; highly figurative: as, *flowery* language, a *flowery style*.
*4. Pleasant, agreeable.
"Though the path he treads
Be *flowery*, and he sees no cause of fear,
Death and the pains of hell attend him there."
Cowper: Progress of Error, 347.
***B.** *As subst.:* The translation by an English wit of Floréal, the eighth month of the French republican year. It began on April 20 and ended on May 20.

flowery-kirtled, *a.* Adorned with garlands of flowers.
"My mother Circe, with the Syrens three,
Amidst the *flowery-kirtled* Naiades."
Milton: Comus, 254.

flŏw'-ĭng, *pr. par., a, & s.* [Flow, *v.*]
A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).
B. *As adjective:*
1. Moving, as a stream.
"My grace, a *flowing* stream, proceeds
To wash your filthiness away."
Cowper: Olney Hymns, xiii.
2. Abounding, copious.
3. Fluent, smooth: as, style or language.
C. *As subst.:* The act or state of moving, as a fluid; flow.

flowing-furnace, *s.*
Founding: Another name for the cupola for melting iron in foundries.

flowing-sheets, *s. pl.*
Naut.: The position of the sheets, or lower corners of the principal sails, when they are loosened to the wind, so as to receive it into their cavities, in a direction more nearly perpendicular than when they are close-hauled, although more obliquely than when the vessel is sailing before the wind.

flŏw'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *flowing; -ly.*] In a flowing manner; abundantly, copiously, fluently.

flŏw'-ĭng-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *flowing; -ness.*] The quality or state of being flowing; fluency, copiousness.

* **flowk,** *s.* [FLUKE.]

flŏwk'-wŏrt, *s.* [Provinc. Eng. for *fluke.* So called because it is supposed to cause flukes in sheep.]

Bot.: Hydrocotyle vulgaris. (*Prior; Britten & Holland.*)

flŏw'-mŏss, *s.* [Eng. *flow*, and *moss.*] A watery moss; morass; a flow-bog.

"There wasna muckle *flowmoss* in the shaw, if we took up our quarters right."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxviii.

flŏwn, *pa. par.* or *a.* [FLY, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Gone away fled.

* 2. Puffed up, inflated.

"When night
Darkens the streets, then wander forth the sons
Of Belial, *flown* with insolence and wine."
Milton: P. L., i. 502.

* **flŏw'-rĕt-rў,** *s.* [Eng. *flowret; -ry.*] Carved work in imitation of flowers.

"Nor was all this *flowretry* and other celature on the cedar lost labour, because concealed."—*Fuller: A Pisgah Sight of Palestine*, pt. i., bk. iii., ch. 5.

† **flŏw'-rĭe,** *s.* [FLOWERY.]

flowrie cole, *s.* The cauliflower. (*Lyte; Britten & Holland.*)

flŏx, *s.* [FLOSS (2), *s.*] The down of animals.

"They dress it [their nest] all over with down feathers, or fine *flox.*"—*P. Holland: Pliny*, pt. i. p. 288.

* **flóyte,** *s.* [FLUTE, *s.*]

flŭ'-a-vĭl, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps from Lat. *fluo* = to flow.]

Chem.: When gutta percha is boiled with absolute alcohol, two substances are dissolved, Alban $C_{20}H_{30}O$, which melts at 160°; and Fluavil $C_{20}H_{32}O$, which is separated from Alban by being soluble in cold alcohol. Fluavil, an amorphous resin which melts at 50° and becomes liquid at 100° to 110°. Fluavil is soluble in cold alcohol, ether, and in carbon disulphide.

flú-can, *s.* [FLOOKAN.]

flŭ'-çĕr-ĭne, *s.* [Eng., &c. *fluor*; Lat. *cerium*; and suff. *-ine* (*Min.*)]

Min.: The same as FLUOCERITE (q.v.).

* **flŭc-tĭf'-ĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *fluctus* = a wave, *fero* = to bear, to produce, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Producing or tending to produce waves.

* **flŭc'-tion,** *s.* [FLUXION.]

* **flŭc'-tion-ĭst,** *s.* [FLUXIONIST.]

* **flŭc-tĭ'-sŏn-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *fluctus* = a wave, *sono* = to sound, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Sounding like waves.

* **flŭc-tu-a-bĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *fluctuable; -ity.*] Capability of or liability to fluctuation.

* **flŭc'-tu-a-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *fluctuo* = to float about, and Eng. *-able.*] Capable of or liable to fluctuation.

* **flŭc'-tu-ăn-çy,** *s.* [Lat. *fluctuans*, pr. par. of *fluctuo* = to float about.] Fluctuation.

"Partly by inoate *fluctuancy.*"—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 222.

* **flŭc'-tu-ant,** *a.* [Lat. *fluctuans*, pr. par. of *fluctuo* = to float about.]

1. Floating on the waves.

"Whether it be *fluctuant* as the ark of Noah."—*Bacon: Of Learning*, ii.

2. Moving about like a wave; fluctuating, wavering, unsteady.

"How is it possible for any man to be at rest in this *fluctuant* wandering humour and opinion?"—*L'Estrange.*

flŭc'-tu-ate, *v.i. & t.* [Lat. *fluctuatus*, pa. par. of *fluctuo* = to float about; *fluctus* = a wave; *fluo* = to flow.]

A. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To move hither and thither as wave or water in a state of agitation.

"So sounds, so *fluctuates* the troubled sea."
King: Raffinus, or the Favourite.

2. To float backwards or forwards, as with the motion of water.

3. To be unsteady or unsettled: as, The price of stocks *fluctuates.*

"Great Western *fluctuated* a little, and was finally about the same as yesterday."—*Daily Telegraph*, Aug. 23, 1883.

4. To be in a state of doubt or irresolution; to be undecided; to hesitate; to waver.

"The tempter . . . to passion moved,
Fluctuates disturbed." *Milton: P. L.*, ix. 668.

* **B.** *Trans.:* To cause to move or roll about, as a wave.

"And *fluctuate* all the still perfume."
Tennyson: In Memoriam, xcv. 56.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *fluctuate* and to *waver:* "To *fluctuate* conveys the idea of strong agitation: to *waver* that of constant motion backward and forward: when applied in the moral sense, to *fluctuate* designates the action of the spirits or the opinions; to *waver* is said only of the will or opinions: he who is alternately merry and sad in quick succession is said to be *fluctuating;* or he who has many opinions in quick succession is said to *fluctuate;* but he who cannot form an opinion, or come to a resolution, is said to *waver.*" (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

flŭc-tu-ā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *fluctuatio*, from *fluctuatus*, pa. par. of *fluctuo*; Fr. *fluctuation.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A motion like that of the waves; an alternate rise and fall: as, The *fluctuations* of the sea.

2. A rising and falling suddenly; unsteadiness: as, a *fluctuation* in the price of stocks.

3. Hesitation, wavering, doubt; alternations of hope and fear.

"Mute register, to him, of time and place,
And various *fluctuations* in the breast."
Wordsworth: Excursion, vi.

4. Change, uncertainty, vicissitude.

"Good lack, we know not what to-morrow brings—
Strange *fluctuations* of all human things!"
Cowper: Epistle to Joseph Hill.

II. *Med.:* The perceptible motion conveyed to pus or other fluids when the adjacent parts are subjected to pressure or percussion.

* **flŭc'-tu-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *fluctu(o)* = to float about; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Pertaining to the waves; flowing.

* **flŭd'-ĕr,** * **flŭd'-dĕr,** *s.* [A variant of *flutter* (q.v.).] Hurry, bustle, fuss, confusion.

flue (1), *s.* [A corruption of *flute* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A passage for the conveyance of the volatile results of combustion from the fireplace to the open air, or into another passage; a smoke-duct, a chimney; one of a cluster of smoke-ducts in a stack of chimneys.

2. A passage in a wall for the conveyance of heat from one part of a building to another.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mus.:* One of the divisions of organ-stops, so called because the sound is produced by the wind passing through a fissure, *flue*, or wind-way, and striking against an edge above.

2. *Steam-eng.:* A pipe for the conveyance of the caloric current through a boiler, to heat the surrounding water. It is usually secured in the sheets of the fire-box and smoke-box respectively, as in the locomotive.

flue-boiler, *s.* A steam-boiler whose water space is traversed by flues, that is, a tube in which the heated gases are conveyed. There are several varieties, as drop-flue, multiple-flue, return-flue, &c.

flue-brush, *s.* A cylindrical brush of wire or steel strips used to clean the scale and soot from the interior of a flue, to lay bare the metallic surface.

flue-cleaner, *s.*

1. A brush of wire or steel slips, or a scraper to clean the surfaces of steam-boilers.

2. A device by which a jet of steam may occasionally be projected along a boiler flue to blow out the scale of soot.

flue-hammer, *s.*

Coopering: One whose peen has a working edge, the length of which is in the plane of the sweep of the hammer. It is used in flaring one edge of each iron hoop to enable it to fit the bulge of the cask. [PEEN.]

flue-plate, *s.* A plate into which the ends of the flues are set.

flue-scraper, *s.* An implement having circular or spiral blades to scrape the soot and scale from the fire-surface of flues of steam-boilers.

flue-surface, *s.*

Steam-eng.: The area of surface of the boiler which is exposed to the action of the flame and heated gases after they have left the fire-chamber or surface. The heating-surface of a boiler is made up of the fire-surface and flue-surface.

flŭo (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful, perhaps only a variant of *flock* (2) (q.v.).] Soft down or fur, such as may float in the air; fluff.

flŭe, *v.i.* [FLUE (1), *s.*]

Carp.: To expand or splay, as the jambs of a window.

flŭ-ĕl'-lĕn, flŭ-ĕl'-lĭn, flŭ-ĕl'-lўn, *s.* [Wel. *fluellen*, from *lysiau Llewellyn* = Llewellyn's flower; Prior derives it from Dut. *fluweelen* = downy, velvety.]

Bot.: *Veronica officinalis*, and some other species of the genus.

¶ *Linaria spuria* and *L. Elatine* are both popularly known as Female Fluellin.

flŭ'-ĕl-lītc, *s.* [Eng., &c. *fluorine; aluminium*, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A transparent mineral, composed of fluorine and aluminium. It is white in colour, vitreous in lustre, and has a hardness of 3. It is found at Stennagwyn in Cornwall, but is rare. (*Dana.*)

* **flŭ'-ençe,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *fluens*, pr. par. of *fluo* = to flow.]

1. A stream.

"With *fluences* of sweetest water rinse."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad xvi. 224.

2. The same as FLUENCY (q.v.).

"He is conceited to have a voluble and smart *fluence* of tongue."—*Milton: Animadversions on the Remonstrants Defence.* (Pref.)

flŭ'-en-çў, *s.* [Lat. *fluentia*, from *fluens*, pr. par. of *fluo* = to flow; Fr. *fluence.*]

1. The quality of being fluent or flowing freely and smoothly, without harshness or asperity.

2. Readiness, copiousness.

"Fervency, freedom, *fluency* of thought."
Cowper: Table Talk, 700.

* 3. Affluence, abundance.

"Those who grow old with *fluency* and ease."
Sandys: Paraphrase of the Psalms.

flŭ'-ent, *a. & s.* [Lat. *fluens* (genit. *fluentis*), pr. par. of *fluo* = to flow.]

A. *As adjective:*

* 1. Flowing; liquid; fluid.

"It is not malleable; but yet is not *fluent*, but stupified."—*Bacon.*

* 2. Flowing, in motion, moving, not stationary.

"Motion being a *fluent* thing . . . it doth not follow that because anything moves this moment, it must do so the next."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

3. Ready in the use of words; having command of a wide range of language; eloquent.

"*Fluent* in words, and bold in peaceful councils."
Rowe: Fair Penitent, ii.

4. Ready; copious; voluble; eloquent.

"That *fluent* and sonorous elocution which was in his family a hereditary gift."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

B. *As substantive:*

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* A stream, a current, a confluent.

"And at the *fluents* of the ocean,
Neare earth's extreame bounds, dwelt with him."
Chapman; Hymne to Venus.

2. *Math.:* The variable or flowing quantity which, in the modern calculus, is called the function.

flŭ'-ent-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *fluent; -ly.*] In a fluent, ready, or voluble manner; with fluency.

"For the dragoons, a wordy race . . .
Spoke *fluently* the sutler's tongue."
Cooper: Ver-Vert, 3.

* **flŭ'-ent-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *fluent; -ness.*] The quality or state of being fluent; fluency.

"The *fluentness* and consistencie of time has not this inconvenience."—*Mountague: Devoute Essayes*, pt. ii., tr. xii., § 3.

flŭ'-cў, *a.* [Eng. *flue* (2), a.; *-y.*] Like flue or fluff; downy, fluffy.

fŭff (1), *s.* [Onomatopœtic.] A puff of wind.

"I'm sure an ye warna a fish or something war, ye could never a' keepit no *fluff* o' breath in the body o' ye in aneath the loch."—*St. Patrick*, iii. 31.

¶ *Fluff in the pan:*

(1) The explosion of powder in the lock-pan of a gun without causing the piece to go off; a flash in the pan.

(2) *Fig.:* A failure.

fluff-gib, *s.* A squib.

"*Fluff-gibs*, disturbing the king's peace and disarming his soldiers."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxxi.

fŭff (2), *s.* [Flue (2), *s.*] Light down or fur; flue; light flocculent matter; nap.

fŭf'-fy, *a.* [Eng. *fluff* (2); *-y.*] Like fluff; composed of fluff or light flocculent matter; fluey.

"And she seemed, in her white *fluffy* dress,
Like a bud I must stroke and caress."
Hilda among the Broken Gods (1878), 126.

* **flû-gel-măn,** *s.* [Fugleman.]

flŭg'-gĕ-a, *s.* [Named by Willdenow after John Flügge, a German cryptogamic botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of Euphorbiaceæ. The bark of *Flugea virosus* intoxicates fish. The berries of *F. leucopyrus*, an Indian, and *F. abyssinica*, an Abyssinian species, are eaten by the natives.

flŭght (*gh* guttural), *v.i.* [Flight.] To flutter, to flaunt. (*Scotch.*)

flû'-ĭd, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *fluide*, from Lat. *fluidus* = flowing, liquid, from *fluo* = to flow; Sp. & Ital. *fluido.*]

A. *As adj.:* Having the parts easily separable; consisting of particles which move and change their relative positions very readily; capable of flowing; liquid, gaseous.

"The earth being a mixed mass, somewhat *fluid*."—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. xxii.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Any body not solid.

"Were it not for the presence of heat or for a certain degree of it, all *fluids* would be frozen."—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. xxi.

II. *Physics:* The fundamental property of fluids, viewed as forces, is their equality of pressure in all directions. The term includes both liquids and gases.

"Steam boilers or Bramah's presses, or other engines in which *fluids* are in a state of violent compression."—*Prof. Airy: Popular Astronomy* (6th ed.), p. 246.

¶ (1) *Condy's Fluid:* [Permanganate of Potash.]

(2) *Elastic fluids:*

Physics: Gases.

(3) *Electric* or *Electrical fluid:*

Elect.: A fluid composed, in the opinion of Symmer, now generally accepted, of two fluids, the positive and the negative. [Electricity.]

(4) *Imponderable fluids:*

Physics: A name sometimes given to heat, light, magnetism, and electricity. They are mobile and yet, if consisting of matter, are in such a state of tennity that they posseas no perceptible weight.

(5) *Magnetic fluids:*

Magnetism: Two fluids assumed to exist. They are called respectively the north or boreal fluid and the south or austral fluid, the former predominating at the North, and the latter at the South pole of the magnet. Sometimes the north fluid is called the Positive, and the south fluid the Negative one.

(6) *Ponderable fluids:*

Physics: Those possesaed of weight; as water and hydrogen gas.

fluid-compass, *s.*

Naut.: That in which the card revolves in its bowl floated in water or alcobol.

fluid-lens, *s.*

Optics: A lens in which a liquid is impriaoned betweea circular glass discs of the required curvatures. Attempts to obtain achromatism have been made by using metallic solutions and other liquids having a higher dispersive power than flint glass. Though several of these liquids appear to bave given excellent results experimentally, they have never been brought into general use.

fluid meter, *s.* A device to ascertain the quantity of fluid passing a selected point. Some are driven by clock-work or other motor, others by the pressure of the fluid.

flû-ĭd-ĭ-ty, *s.* [Fr. *fluidité*, from *fluide* (*a.* & *s.*) = fluid.] The state of being fluid—*i. e.*, of being either in the liquid or the gaseous state. In the former the body haa molecules so mobile in their relative positions that it will take the form of any vessel in which it is placed; in the latter the molecules are mutually repellent, and the body tends to diffuse itself in all directions through the adjacent atmosphere.

"Keeping things in a state of solution, that is to say, in a state of *fluidity*."—*Paley: Nat. Theology*, ch. xxi.

* **flû-ĭd-ize,** *v.t.* [Eng. *fluid*; *-ize.*] To make fluid; to convert into a fluid.

flû-ĭd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *fluid*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being fluid: fluidity.

"Its *fluidness* may not proceed from the agitation of the ambient air."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 571.

flû'-ĭng, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Expanding or splaying as the jambs of a window. (*Ogilvie*, 1st ed.)

flû'-kan, *s.* [Flucan.]

flûke (1), *s.* [A.S. *flóc*; cogn. with Icel. *flóki.*]

Ordinary Language & Zoology:

1. A flounder; a kind of flat-fish.

2. An hydatid resembling a flounder

"A little *fluke*, in general appearance much like a miniature flounder, lives steeped in gall in the biliary vessels."—*Watson: Principles & Practice of Physic*, let. lxxiii.

¶ Flukes are suctorial worms, parasitic in birds, fishes, and other animals. They are arranged in the order Trematoda (q.v.).

fluke-worm, *s.*

Zool.: An entozoon, *Distoma hepaticum*, resembling a melon seed, found in the gall bladder and ducts of the sheep and other ruminants, and tending to produce in them the disease called rot.

flûke (2), * **flook,** *s.* [A non-nasalized form, from Low Ger. *flunk* = a wing, the palm of an anchor; Dan. *ankerfliig*; Sw. *ankarfly* = the fluke of an anchor.]

1. *Naut.:* The palm of an anchor. The broad, holding portion which penetrates the ground. [Anchor.]

2. *Mining:* The head of a charger; an instrument used for cleansing the hole previous to blasting.

3. *Zool.:* One of the two triangular divisions of the tail of a whale; so called from their resemblance to the fluke of an anchor.

flûke (3), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] In billiards an accidentally successful stroke; a stroke by which the player accidentally gains a score or an advantage which he did not play for: hence the word is used for any lucky chance; a piece of luck.

"It is a happy *fluke*."—*Black: Princess of Thule*, ch. xix.

flûke (4), *s.* [See def.] A kind of potato, probably so called from its shape. [Fluke, (1).]

flûk'-y (1), * **flook-y,** *a.* [Eng. *fluk(e)* (2); *-y.*] Formed like a fluke; having a fluke.

"To heave the *flooky* anchors from the sand."
Rowe: Lucan; Pharsalia ii. 1,076.

flûk'-y (2), * **fluk-ey,** *a.* [Eng. *fluke* (3) *-y.*]

1. Distinguished by flukes; of the nature of a fluke; obtained by chance rather than by skill.

2. *Naut.:* Changeable or inconstant; said of the wind.

flûme, flum, flumm, *s.* [A.S. *flum*; Icel. *flum, flómr*; M. H. Ger. *phlúm, phloum, vlúm*; Ital. *fiume*; Lat. *flumen.*]

* 1. A river.

* Quen Crist com to *flum* Jordan.
Metrical Homilies, p. 45.

2. A chute or penstock, open or covered, for the passage of water to a wheel or washer. Used with water-wheels and gold-washers of various kinds.

flume-bridge, flume-stop, *s.* A fire-bridge (q.v.).

* **flû'-mĭn-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *flumineus*, from *flumen* (genit. *fluminis*) = a river; *fluo* = to flow.] Pertaining to rivers; abounding in rivers; well-watered.

flŭm'-mĕr-y, * **flum-ar-y,** *s.* [Wel. *llymm, llymruwd*, from *llymriq* = raw, sharp; *llymn* = to sharpen or whet; *llym* = sharp, severe.]

1. *Lit.:* A kind of food made of flour or meal; pap.

"There was a farmer of my parish who used to sup upon wild ducks and *flummery*."—*Goldsmith: Citizen of the World*, lvii.

2. *Fig.:* Anything insipid or out of place; nonsense, humbug.

† **flump,** *v.t.* [Onomatopœtic; cf. *plump.*] To put or set down with violence.

"Chairs were *flumped* down on the floor."—*Thackeray: Paris Sketch-book*, ch. v.

flŭm'-mŏx, flŭm-mŭx, *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To puzzle, to embarrass, to hinder, to defeat.

"He'll be what the Italians call regularly *flummoxed*."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xxxiii.

flŭng, *pret.* & *pa. par. of v.* [Fling, *v.*]

flŭnk, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. A lazy, lounging fellow.

2. A failure in or backing out of any undertaking.

flŭnk, *v.i.* [Flunk, *s.*] To fail, aa in a lesson; to retire through fear; to back out. (*Amer.*)

flŭn'-key, flŭn'-ky, *s.* [According to Skeat the origin is clearly due to Fr *flanquer* = to flank; hence it is equivalent to *flanker* (q.v.)]

1. A male servant in livery, as a footman.

2. A mean-spirited, cringing fellow; a toady.

3. One who from inexperience is easily deceived in buying stocks or shares; an inexperienced jobber. (*Amer.*)

flŭn'-key-dŏm, flŭn'-ky-dŏm, *s.* [Eng. *flunkey*; *-dom.*]

1. Flunkeys collectively.

2. The position or condition of flunkeys; the domain or circle of flunkeys.

"You've been off and on lately between *flunkeydom* and the cause."—*C. Kingsley: Alton Locke*, ch. xxvii

flŭn'-key-ĭsm, flun'-ky-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *flunkey*; *-ism.*] The quality of characteristics of a flunkey; cringing servility, toadyism.

flû-ō-, *pref.* [Abbrev. of Eng., &c. *fluorine.*] Having fluorine in its composition.

flû-ō-bor'-āte, *s.* [Pref. *fluo-*, and Eng., &c. *borate* (q.v.).]

Chem.: A compound of Fluoboric acid (q.v.), with a base.

flû-ō-bor'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *fluo-*, and Eng. *boric* (q.v.).]

fluoboric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: A compound of boric acid with hydrofluoric acid. $H_4BO_2F_3$ or HBO_2+3HF. Obtained by saturating water with boron fluoride BF_3; the end of the tube conveying the gas being placed under mercury, and cooled with ice, and then distilling, when an oily fluid comes over, which chars organic substances, and converts ethyl alcohol into ethyl ether. The potassium salt can be obtained by melting boric acid with potassium fluoride, and the sodium salt by crystallizing a mixture of sodium borate with sodium fluoride.

flû-ŏç'-ĕr-īne, *s.* [Pref. *fluo-*, and Eng., &c. *cerine* (q.v.).]

Min.: A yellow, reddish-yellow, or brownish yellow mineral, supposed to be distinct from fluocerite, to which it is akin. Compos.: cerium 17·6; fluorine 10·9; sesquioxide of cerium 66·4; water 4 = 100. Found with Fluocerite at Finbo, near Fahlun, in Sweden. (*Dana.*)

flû-ŏç'-ĕr-ite, *s.* [Pref. *fluo-*, and Eng., &c. *cerite* (q.v.).]

Min.: A tile-red or yellow translucent or opaque mineral, occurring in hexagonal prisma and plates, or massive. Hardness 4 to 5; sp. gr. 4·7; compos. cerium and fluorine. Found near Fahlun, in Sweden. The *Brit. Mus. Cat* unites Fluocerine and Fluocerite.

flû'-ō-chlōre, *s.* [Pref. *fluo-*, and Gr. χλωρος (*chlōros*) = pale green.]

Min.: The same as Pyrochlore (q.v.).

flû-ō-chrōm'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *fluo*, and Eng *chromic* (q.v.).] See the compound.

fluochromic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: The potassium salt of fluochromic acid is obtained by heating powdered potassium dichromate $K_2Cr_2O_7$ with excess of con-

centrated hydrofluoric acid in a platinum dish. It forms red octohedra, having the formula $CrO_2F{\cdot}OK$.

flū-ō-phŏs'-phāte, *s.* [Pref. *fluo,* and Eng., &c. *phosphate* (q.v.).]

Chem.: A compound containing a phosphate and a fluoride, as Apatite, which is phosphate of calcium, containing also fluoride of calcium.

flū'-or, *s.* [Lat. = a flowing, a flow (in *Med.* a flux).]

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.:* A fluid state.

"The particles of fluids, which do not cohere too strongly, and are of such a smallness as renders them most susceptible of those agitations which keep liquors in a *fluor*, are most easily separated and rarified into vapours."—*Newton: Opticks.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Med.:* Menstrual discharge. [FLUOR ALBUS.]

2. *Min.:* The same as FLUORITE (q.v.).

* **fluor-albus,** *s.*

Pathol.: An old name for the disease called Leucorrhœa (q.v.).

fluor-apatite, *s.*

Min.: A variety of apatite containing an abnormally large amount of fluorine. The *Brit. Mus. Catal.* makes it the same as Francolite (q.v.).

fluor-spar, *s.*

Min.: The same as FLUORITE (q.v.).

flū-or-ăn'-thēne, *s.* [Eng. *fluor(ene),* and *(phen)anthene* (q.v.).]

Chem.: $C_{15}H_{10}$. An aromatic hydrocarbon which occurs in the last portion of the solid hydrocarbon distillate from coal tar along with Pyrene, $C_{16}H_{10}$, and Chrysene, $C_{18}H_{12}$. They can be separated by converting them into picrate compounds, by melting them and gradually adding picric acid, or by dissolving them in alcohol. Chrysene is only slightly soluble, and mixing the solution with an alcoholic solution of picric acid, $C_6H_2(NO_2)_3OH$), the fluoranthene remains in the mother liquid and allows the mixed solution to crystallize. The picrates are decomposed by ammonia. Fluoranthene crystallizes out of alcohol in needles, which melt at 109°. The compounds with picric acid, $C_{15}H_{10}{\cdot}C_6H_2(NO_2)_3{\cdot}OH$, form orange needles which melt at 182°.

flū'-or-āt-ĕd, *a.* [Eng., &c. *fluor; -ated.*]

Chem.: Combined with hydrofluoric acid (q.v.).

flū-or-bĕn'-zēne, *s.* [Eng., &c. *fluor(ine),* and *benzene* (q.v.).]

Chem.: C_6H_5F. Obtained by heating calcium fluobenzoate with 4·3 parts of calcium hydrate. It melts at 40°, and boils at 180°. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and in ether.

flū-or-bĕn-zō'-ĭc, *s.* [Eng. *fluor(ine),* and *benzoic* (q.v.).] See the compound.

fluorbenzoic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_4F{\cdot}CO{\cdot}OH$-(1—3). Obtained by warming diazoamido-benzoic acid with fuming hydrofluoric acid. It crystallizes out of hot water in rhombic prisms which melt at 182°. It can be distilled over with steam. It is slightly soluble in cold water, easily soluble in alcohol and in ether. By long boiling with concentrated nitric acid it is converted into nitrofluorbenzoic acid. It forms crystalline salts.

flū-or-ēne, *s.* [Eng. *fluor (escence); -ene.*]

Chem.: $C_{13}H_{10}$, or $H_2C\begin{cases}C_6H_4\\|\\C_6H_4.\end{cases}$ Diphenylene methane. It occurs in the solid hydrocarbon, which distils between 300° and 305° in the distillation of coal-tar. It can be prepared by passing diphenyl-methane, $CH_2(C_6H_5)_2$, through a red-hot tube, also by heating diphenylene-ketone with zinc dust. Fluorene crystallizes from hot alcohol in colorless plates which have a faint blue fluorescence, hence its name. They melt at 113°, and boil at 295°.

flū-or-ĕs'-çençe, *s.* [Eng. *fluor; -escence.*]

Optics: A quality which exists in the rays of light by which, in certain circumstances, they undergo a change of refrangibility. Hence certain solutions which, when viewed by transmitted light, are colorless, become bluish under reflected light. Fluorescence was discovered by Prof. Stokes in 1852.

flū-or-ĕs'-çent, *a.* [Eng. *fluor; -escent.*] Having the quality of fluorescence; pertaining to fluorescence.

flū-or-ĕs'-çein, *s.* [Eng. *fluoresc(ence); -ein.*]

Chem.: Resorcinol, phthalein anhydride, $C_{20}H_{12}O_5$, or $C_6H_4\begin{cases}CO{\cdot}C_6H_3(OH)\\CO{\cdot}C_6H_3(OH)\end{cases}O$. Obtained by heating five parts of phthalic anhydride with seven parts of resorcin to 200°, till it forms a solid mass, which is boiled with water, the undissolved part washed with alcohol, then dissolved in dilute caustic soda, precipitated by dilute sulphuric acid and extracted with ether. It is crystallized from alcohol as a red powder, which is decomposed at 290°. It forms an orange solution in alcohol, which, when diluted with water, gives a green fluorescence. Its soda solution, when dilute, shows a beautiful yellow-green fluorescence. When dissolved in acetic acid, fluorescein is converted by bromine into Eosin (q.v.). By the action of zinc dust on its soda solution, it is reduced to fluorescin.

flū-or-ĕs'-çĭn, *s.* [Eng. *fluores(cence); -in.*] (*Chem.*)

Chem.: Obtained by acting on a solution of fluorescein in soda with zinc dust. On heating, the solution becomes colorless; it is then acidified and shaken with ether, which on evaporation deposits fluorescin as a colorless substance, which in an alkaline solution oxidizes fluorescein.

flū-or-hȳ'-drĭc, *a.* [Eng. *fluor(ine); hydr(ogen); -ic.*] See the compound.

fluorhydric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: Hydrofluoric acid, hydrogen fluoride, fluoride of hydrogen, hydric fluoride, HF. The anhydrous acid is obtained by neutralizing in a platinum dish the aqueous solution of hydrofluoric acid with caustic potash, and evaporating the solution. The salt, KF, crystallizes in cubes; when dissolved in water and evaporated quadratic tables of an acid, fluoride $KF{\cdot}HF$, crystallize out, these, when perfectly dry, are heated to redness in a platinum tube, and decomposed into $KFHF=KF+HF$. The anhydrous HF is an extremely dangerous substance; its vapor is very poisonous, and produces painful sores when it comes in contact with the skin. It is a colorless liquid which boils at 19·4°. If free from moisture it does not attack glass. Its vapor density is ten, that of hydrogen being one, showing that it contains one volume of fluorine and one volume of hydrogen in two volumes of hydrofluoric acid. It chars organic matter, and explodes when mixed with turpentine. It has a very great affinity for water, combining with a hissing noise. The hydrated acid is prepared by acting on fluorspar, CaF_2, with concentrated sulphuric acid in lead or platinum vessels. It is heated, and the vapor condensed by a freezing mixture, or, if required dilute, is passed into water. It dissolves most metals except platinum, gold, silver, and lead. It can be kept in gutta percha bottles. It attacks silicates and etches glass. It is detected by powdering the mineral, and placing it in a small lead dish, and adding concentrated sulphuric acid; the vessel is then covered with a plate of glass, which is coated with wax on the under side, on which letters are written by removing some of the wax. On heating the vessel the hydrofluoric acid is liberated, and attacks the glass where the wax has been removed.

flū-ŏr'-ĭc, *a* [Eng., &c. *fluor(ine),* & suff. *-ic. (Chem.)*]

Chem.: Containing more or less of fluorine, chiefly in the compound Hydrofluoric-acid.

flū'-or-īde, *s.* [Eng. *fluor(ine); -ide.*]

Chem.: A compound of fluorine with an element or radical. Fluorides give no precipitate with argentic nitrate, as argentic fluoride is soluble in water.

¶ The following are the principal *Fluorides: Fluoride of Ammonium,* NH_4F. Obtained by saturating hydrofluoric acid with ammonia, and allowing the solution to evaporate over quicklime. It forms hexagonal laminæ, and crystallizes also with one molecule of HF, forming rhombic crystals of $NH_4F{\cdot}HF$. *Fluoride of Calcium:* Fluorspar, CaF_2, occurs in the bones and teeth of animals in small quantities. *Fluoride of Boron,* BF_3, is a gas. *Fluoride of Silicon,* SiF_4, is a heavy colorless fuming gas, obtained by heating a mixture of fluorspar and sand with concentrated sulphuric acid. It is absorbed by water, forming silicofluoric acid, H_2SiF_6, and gelatinous silica is deposited; the tube should dip into mercury to prevent it being blocked up. Fluorides are decomposed by chlorine, and converted into chlorides. Soluble fluorides give a gelatinous precipitate with calcium chloride. Many double fluorides have been prepared.

flū'-or-ĭn, flū'-or-ĭne, *s.* [Eng. *fluor; -in, -ine* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: Symbol F, at. wt. 19. Fluorine occurs in Fluorspar, CaF_2; in cryolite, $6NaF{\cdot}Al_2F_6$, and in topaz and apatite. It has been detected in the bones, teeth, blood, and milk. It has not been isolated. A gas was obtained by the action of iodine on silver fluoride, AgF, but it was probably an iodide of fluorine. Fluorine in a free state combines readily with silicon and metals, therefore it attacks the tube in which the experiment is performed; it decomposes water, forming hydrofluoric acid, HF. Experiments with the action of chlorine on AgF in tubes made of CaF_2, yielded HF, as the silver fluoride could not be sufficiently dried. Fluorine does not combine with oxygen.

flū'-or-īte, flū'-or, *s.* [Lat. *fluor* (q.v.), and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: An isometric, transparent, or subtranslucent brittle mineral, having many shades of color, some specimens being white, others yellow, yet others blue or green, or more rarely red; streak white. Compos.: Fluoride of calcium—*i.e.*, fluorine, 48·7, and calcium, 51·3 = 100. Mineral phosphoresces when heated. There are two leading varieties: (1) Ordinary Fluorite—(*a*) cleavable or crystallized, (*b*) coarse to fine granular, (*c*) earthy, dull, and sometimes very soft, (*d*) chlorophane; (2) Antozonite. No. (1) includes Ratofskite (q.v.). It occurs in veins, or more rarely in beds, in metamorphic rocks, or as the gangue of metallic ores. It is found in cannel coal in Illinois and Indiana, and is abundant in England.

¶ Dana has a fluorite group of minerals, comprehending Fluorite, Yttrocerite, Fluocerite, and Fluocerine.

flū'-or-ō-īd, *s.* [Lat. *fluor,* and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

Crystall.: A crystal, the superficies of which is contained by twenty-four triangles. The name Fluoride has been adopted because this form of crystal is common in fluorite.

flū-or'-ō-scōpe, *s.* A form of skiascope (q.v.) designed and so termed by Edison in March, 1896.

flū'-or-ō-tȳpe, *s.* [Eng. *fluor;* o connective, & Eng. *type.*]

Photog.: A process into which fluoric acid enters in the shape of fluorate of soda.

flū'-or-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *fluor,* and Eng., &c. suff. *-ous.*]

Min., &c.: Containing fluorite.

flū-ō-sĭl'-ĭ-cāte, *s.* [HYDROFLUOSILICATE.]

flū-ō-sĭl-ĭç'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *fluo-,* and Eng. *silicic.*] [HYDROFLUOSILICIC.]

* **flŭr'-bird,** *s.* [Etym of first element doubtful, and Eng. *bird.*] A decoy-bird. (*Goldsmith.*)

flŭr'-ry, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; probably of Scandinavian origin; cf. Norw. dial. *furalt* = rough, shaggy; Sw. dial. *flur* = disordered hair, a whim; *flurig* = disordered, dissolute.]

* **1.** A sudden gust, blast, or storm of wind.

"The boat was overset by a sudden *flurry* from the north."—*Swift: Voyage to Lilliput.*

2. A sudden and violent shower.

"Like a *flurry* of snow on the whistling wind of December." *Longfellow: Miles Standish,* vii.

3. Agitation, bustle, confusion; nervous excitement.

"One is kept in perpetuall alarm and *flurry* of spirits."—*Swinburne: Travels in Spain,* let. 40.

4. (*Spec.*): When a whale which has received a fatal wound rises to the surface, spouts blood, and lashes the sea with its tail, it is said to be in its *flurry.*

flŭr'-rȳ, *v.t.* [FLURRY, *s.*] To put in agitation; to excite, to alarm.

flŭr'-rȳ, *a.* [FLEURY.]

flŭsh (1), *v.i. & t.* [Sw. dial. *flossa* = to burn furiously; Norweg. dial. *flosa* = passion, vehemence, eagerness. (*Skeat.*)]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To become suffused; to redden up; to blush; to glow.

"The King said not a word, but his pale cheek *flushed*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

* 2. To be elated or excited.

* 3. To become gay or splendid.

"At once, arrayed
In all the colours of the *flushing* year,
The garden glows." *Thomson: Spring*, 98-7.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To cause to become red or flushed; to redden.

"The soft hues
That stain the wild bird's wing, and *flush* the clouds."
Longfellow: The Spirit of Poetry.

2. To elate, to excite.

"Men are apt, especially when *flushed* with victory, to grow both warmer and bolder." — *Waterland: Works*, x 119.

flŭsh (2), *v.i. & t.* [Fr. *flux* = a flowing, running, a flux, a flush at cards, from Lat. *fluxus* = a flowing; *fluo* = to flow.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To flow swiftly, to rush.

"By the swift recourse of *flushing* blood."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. vi. 29.

2. To start with haste.

"I make 'em to *flush*,
Each owl out of his bush."
Ben Jonson: Owls.

3. To turn on a sudden rush of water for cleansing purposes.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To cause to start up or fly off: as, To *flush* a covey of birds.

"*Flushing* numbers of ptarmigan."—*Metcalfe: The Oxonian in Iceland*, p. 130.

2. To cleanse by turning on a sudden rush of water: as, To *flush* a drain.

* 3. To overwhelm by a sudden rush of water.

"A great tempestuous rage and furious storm enclosed *flushed* and drowned xii. of his great shippes."—*Hall: Henry IV.* (an. 1).

* 4. To excite.

"Such things as can only feed his pride and *flush* his ambition."—*South: Sermons*, ii. 104.

flŭsh, *a., s., & adv.* [Flush, *v.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. Fresh, glowing, vigorous.

"All his crimes broad blown, as *flush* as May."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 3.

* 2. Full of or rich with bloom or blossoms.

3. Well-supplied; abounding. (Followed by *of*.)

"You have a passion for her pin-money; no, no, country ladies are not so *flush* of it."—*Vanbrugh: Provoked Husband*, ii. 1.

* 4. Confident: flushed.

"Both appeared quite *flush* and confident of victory."
—*H. Brooke: Fool of Quality*, i. 143.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Carp.:* Having the surface unbroken or even; on the same plane or level with the adjacent surface.

2. *Cards:* In cribbage, applied to a hand consisting of cards of the same suit; holding a flush.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A sudden flow of water.

"The pulse of the arteries is not only caused by the pulsation of the heart, driving the blood through them in manner of a wave or *flush*, but by the coats of the arteries themselves."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

2. A sudden flow or rush of blood to the face, causing a redness.

3. Any warm colouring or glow.

4. A sudden rush or impulse; a thrill or shock as of feeling.

"Success may give him a present *flush* of joy; but when the short transport is over, the apprehension of losing succeeds to the care of acquiring."—*Rogers: Sermons.*

* 5. Bloom, vigour, freshness.

"All the blooming *flush* of life is dead."
Goldsmith: Deserted Village.

6. A flock of birds suddenly started or flushed.

"Flowne at a *flush* of ducks forehy the brooke"
Spenser: F. Q., V. ii. 54.

7. Abundance.

"I thought o' the bonny bit thorn that our father rooted out o' the yard last May, when it had a' the *flush* o' blossoms on it."—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. xx.

8. A piece of moist ground; a place where water frequently lies; a morass, a bog.

II. *Cards:* In cribbage a hand consisting of cards all of the same suit.

"There was nothing silly in it [what] like the nob in cribbage—nothing superfluous. No *flushes*, that most irrational of all pleas."—*Lamb: Elia; Mrs Battle.*

C. *As adv.:* So as to be level, even, or flush with the adjacent surfaces.

flush-bolt, *s.*

1. A screw bolt the head of which is countersunk so that it shall not protrude from the surface of the object.

2. A sliding bolt let into the face or edge of a door so as to make an even surface therewith.

flush-deck, *s.*

Naut.: A deck running the whole length of the vessel, from stem to stern, without forecastle or poop, as in a frigate.

flush-joint, *s.*

Carp.: A joint in which the abutting parts make no projection beyond the general face of the object.

flush-panel, *s.*

Joinery: A panel whose surface comes out even with the face of the stile.

flush-wheel, *s.* A wheel used in raising water from a drain; it is shaped like a breast-wheel, but is driven by power to raise water.

flŭsh'-ĕr (1), *s.* [Ger. *fleischer* = a butcher.] A name given to *Lanius collurio*, the red-backed shrike or lesser butcher-bird.

flŭsh'-ĕr (2), *s.* [Eng. *flush* (2), *v.*; *-er.*] One who flushes or cleanses out, as a drain, by turning in a sudden and copious flow of water.

flŭsh'-ĭng, *s.* [Named from the place of its manufacture.] A kind of woollen material made at Flushing.

"As some stout skipper paces his deck in a suit of *flushing*."—*Reade: Cloister & Hearth*, ch. xliii.

flŭsh'-ĭng (1), *pr. par., a., & s.* [Flush (1), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or state of becoming flushed; a flush; a redness.

"Ere yet the salt of most unrighteous tears
Had left the *flushing* in her galled eyes."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 22.

flŭsh'-ĭng (2), *pr. par., a., & s.* [Flush (2), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act or process of cleansing a drain by turning in a sudden and copious flow of water.

2. *Weaving:* A term applied to a thread which spans a number of other threads without intersection. Usually called Floating (q.v.). [Twill.]

* **flŭsh'-ĭng-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *flushing* (1); *-ly.*] In a flushing, reddening, or blushing manner.

flŭsh'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *flush; -ness.*] The quality or state of being flush or flushed.

flŭs'-tĕr, *v.t. & i.* [Icel. *flaustra* = to be flustered; *flaustr* = fluster, hurry.]

A. *Trans.:* To make hot or red in the face, as with drinking; to heat, to confuse, to muddle.

"His practice of *flustering* himself daily with claret was hardly considered as a fault by his contemporaries."
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

B. *Intrans.:* To become heated or flustered; to be in a state of heat or excitement.

flŭs'-tĕr, *s.* [Fluster, *v.*] Heat, excitement, bustle, confusion.

"The priest need not have been in such a *fluster* with Molly."—*Fielding: Tom Jones*, bk. iv., ch. ix.

flŭs'-tra, *s.* [Lat. = the sea in its quiet state, a calm.]

Zool.: Sea-mat. A genus of Molluscoida, class Polyzoa, order Infundibulata, and family Escharidæ, if not itself the type of one (Flustridæ). The species, and especially the common one, *Flustra foliacea*, are regarded by visitors to the coast as sea-weeds, which they somewhat resemble, but the frond, which is mat-like in colour, is all dotted over with holes, each of which is inhabited by a polypide, or its offspring by gemmation, in one sense distinct yet still connected with the parent, like branches with the roots of a tree. They are found on our rocky shores abundantly.

* **flŭs'-trā-tĕd,** *a.* [Fluster, *v.*] Tipsy, intoxicated.

"We were coming down Essex Street one night, a little *flustrated*."—*Steele: Spectator*, No. 496.

flŭs-trā'-tion, *s.* [Flusten, *v.*] Confusion, flurry.

"Then was this pretty little actress whom he admired in a great state of *flustration*."—*Mortimer Collins: Two Plunges for a Pearl*, vol. ii., ch. vii.

flŭs'-trĭ-dæ, flŭs-tra-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *flustr(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Infundibulate Polyzoa, type Flustra (q.v.).

flûte (1), ***floyt,"** **floyte,** ***flowte,** *s.* [O. Fr. *flaute, fleute;* Fr. *flûte*, from Low Lat. *flauta* = a flute, from Lat. *flatus* = a blowing; *flo* = to blow; Ital. *flauto;* M. H. Ger. *floite;* Dut. *fluit;* Sw. *flöjt;* Dan. *fløite;* Ger. *flote, flaute.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II. 2.

"Anon they move
In perfect phalanx to the Dorian mood
Of *flutes* and soft recorders." *Milton: P. L.*, i. 551.

2. A long, thin, French roll, eaten at breakfast.

3. In the same sense as II. 1.

4. A groove or channel in any material, as in a dress; a species of ruffle.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Architecture:*

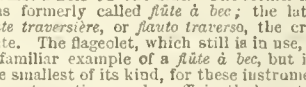
(1) A long vertical groove in the shaft of a column. It is usually circular in section, but, when angular, the shaft is called a canted column. The Doric column has twenty flutes; the Corinthian, Ionic, and composite have each twenty-four flutes; the Tuscan is without them.

"According to the compass and station of the column, the *flutes* may be augmented to thirty and above."—*Evelyn: Architecture.*

(2) A hollow, concave chamfer, gutter, groove, or channel; the receding member of a compound moulding.

2. *Music:*

(1) One of the most widely used of ancient musical instruments, and at this day one of the most important instruments in an orchestra. Of tubes without reeds there are only two kinds—the flute played by a mouth-piece, and that played by placing the lips close



FLUTE.

against a hole on one side. The former kind was formerly called *flûte à bec*; the latter, *flûte traversière*, or *flauto traverso*, the cross-flute. The flageolet, which still is in use, is a familiar example of a *flûte à bec*, but it is the smallest of its kind, for these instruments were at one time made sufficiently large to be called "tenor" and "bass" flutes; and complete four-part harmony could be obtained from a set. The larger kinds only exist now as curiosities.

(2) A stop on an organ. They are of two kinds, open and stopped, and are equally common in metal and wood. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

flute-bit, *s.* A wood-boring tool adapted to be used in a brace, and used in boring ebony, rosewood, and other hard woods.

flute-like, *a.* Resembling a flute in tone; clear and mellow.

flute-organ, *s.*

Music: An organ in which the sound is produced by the action of wind on a cutting edge, in contradistinction to the reed-organ, in which the sound is produced by a vibrating tongue of metal. It is also called the mouth organ, and the mouth or flute-pipes are technically known as flues; a contraction of flutes.

flute-pipe, *s.*

Music: An organ-pipe having a sharp lip or wind-cutter which imparts vibrations to the column of air in the pipe, producing a musical note. [Mouth-pipe.]

flute-player, *s.* A flutist or flautist.

flute-stop, *s.* [FLUTE, *s.*, II. 2 (2).]

¶ *Armed en flûte:* Having the guns in part taken out, as when used as a transport. (Said of a vessel of war.)

flûte (2), *s.* [A corruption of *float* or *flote* (q.v.).] A long vessel or boat, having flat ribs or floor timbers, round behind and swelled in the middle.

***flûte,** ***floit-en,** ***floyt-en,** ***flowt-yn,** *v.i. & t.* [O. Fr. *flauter, fleuter;* M. H. Ger. *floiten, flöuten;* Dut. *fluiten;* Low Ger. *floiten, fleiten;* Ger. *flöten.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To play upon a flute or pipe.

"Syngynge he was, or *floytynge,* al the day."
Chaucer: C. T., 91.

2. To whistle with a flute-like note.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To play on a flute; to play or sing with flute-like notes.

"*Fluting* a wild carol ere her death."
Tennyson: Passing of Arthur.

2. To form flutes or channels in; as in a column.

flût'-ĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [FLUTE, *v.*]

1. *Arch.:* Having channels or flutes in it; channelled, furrowed: as, a *fluted* column.

2. *Music:* Clear and mellow; flute-like: as, *fluted* notes.

flût'-en-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *flute; -n* connective, and suff. *-ist.*] A flute player; a fluter.

"There sometimes *flutenists*
Bear office now." *Stapyltoa: Juvenal,* III. 42.

flût'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *flute* (1); *-er.*]

1. One who plays upon a flute; a flautist.

2. One who makes flutes or grooves.

*** flût'-ĕr-ĕss,** *** flût'-ĕr-ĕsse,** *s.* [Eng. *fluter; -ess.*] A woman who plays on the flute. (*Sherwood.*)

flû-tî'-nạ, *s.* [Ital. *flautino* = a small flute, dimin. of *flauto* = a flute.]

Music: A kind of accordeon resembling the concertina. A form of melodeon. An instrument worked by a bellows and keys in bank, and having one set of reeds.

flût'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [FLUTE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of forming flutes or grooves in.

2. A flute; a groove; a channel; fluted work.

"The caulicull . . . fall exactly with the hollow of the *flutings.*"—*Evelyn: Architecture.*

3. A species of ruffle.

4. One of the longitudinal grooves in a screw-tap, giving cutting-edges to the thread.

fluting-cylinder, *s.* A cylinder having longitudinal grooves to corrugate, crimp, or flute thin sheet-metal plates or fabrics. [FLUTING-MACHINE.]

fluting-iron, *s.* A species of laundry-iron which flutes the clothes; an Italian-iron; a gauffering-iron.

fluting-lathe, *s.* A kind of lathe for cutting flutes or scrolls upon columns or balusters. The flute proper is the vertical groove in a column or pillar, but the flute of the lathe is a spiral.

fluting-machine, *s.* A machine for corrugating or crimping metals. It has a pair of rollers, each one having projections which enter the interdental spaces of the other. By turning the operating screw, the bent bar, and with it the upper roller, can be adjusted up or down at will to regulate the distance between the two rollers.

fluting-plane, *s.*

Joinery: A plane adapted to cut grooves.

flût'-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *flut(e); -ist.*] One who plays upon the flute; a flautist.

flŭt'-tĕr, *v.i. & t.* [A.S. *floterian, flotorian* = to float about; *flot* = the sea; cogn. with Low Ger. *fluttern* = to flutter about; Ger. *flattern;* Dut. *fladderen* = to hover.] [FLOAT, *v.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To flap the wings rapidly; to hover.

"As an eagle stirreth up her nest, *fluttereth* over her young, and spreadeth abroad her wings, so the Lord alone did lead him."—*Deuteronomy* xxxii. 11.

2. To move about with a show of great bustle, but without much result.

3. To be moved with quick vibrations; to flap about.

"The yards are all hoisted,
The sails *flutter* out."
Longfellow: Musician's Tale.

4. To be in a state of agitation, doubt, or uncertainty; to hesitate; to wander.

"His thoughts are very *fluttering* and wandering, and cannot be fixed attentively to a few ideas successively."—*Watts.*

5. To act the beau or a frivolous character.

"No rag, no scrap of all the beau or wit,
That once so *fluttered,* and that once so writ."
Pope: Dunciad, ii. 119, 120.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To move about with quick vibrations; to flap: as, A bird *flutters* its wings.

* 2. To disturb, to drive in disorder, to confound.

"Like an eagle in a dovecote, I
Fluttered your Volscians in Corioli."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, v. 5.

3. To put into a state of agitation, alarm, or anxiety.

"This place is so haunted with batts that their perpetual *fluttering* endangered the putting out our linkes."—*Evelyn: Memoirs,* vol. i.

flŭt'-tĕr, *s.* [FLUTTER, *v.*]

1. Quick, short, and irregular vibrations; a flapping or moving rapidly.

"An infinite variety of motions are to be made use of in the *flutter* of a fan: there is the angry *flutter,* the modest *flutter,* and the timorous *flutter.*"—*Addison: Spectator,* No. 102.

2. A state of excitement, anxiety, or agitation; disorder, confusion.

"Lest their various and jangling opinions put their leaves into a *flutter.*"—*Milton: Remonstrant's Defence.*

flutter-wheel, *s.* A water-wheel of moderate diameter, placed at the bottom of a chute so as to receive the impact of the head of water in the chute and penstock. Its name is derived from its rapid motion.

flŭt'-tĕr-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *flutter; -er.*] One who flutters.

flŭt'-tĕr'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [FLUTTER, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of shaking or moving rapidly; a flapping about; a putting into a state of agitation, anxiety, or excitement.

* **flŭt'-tĕr-ĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *fluttering; -ly.*] In a fluttering manner.

flût'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *flut(e)* (1); *-y.*] Resembling a flute in tone; flute-like.

flû'-vĭ-ạl, *a.* [Fr. *fluvial;* Lat. *fluvialis,* from *fluvius* = a river.] The same as FLUVIATILE (q.v.).

flû-vĭ-ā'-lēş, *s. pl.* [M. or f. pl. of Lat. *fluvialis* = pertaining to a river.]

Bot.: The name given by Ventinat and Richard to an order of Endogens since merged in Naiadaceæ (q.v.). The old genus Fluvialis is now made a synonym of Najas.

† **flû'-vĭ-ạl-ĭst,** *s.* [Lat. *fluvial(is),* pertaining to a river, and Eng., &c. suff. *-ist.*]

Geol.: One who in explaining certain phenomena attributes nearly everything to the action of existing rivers.

flû-vĭ-ăt'-ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *fluviaticus* = pertaining to a river.] The same as FLUVIATILE (q.v.).

flû'-vĭ-ạ-tĭle, *a.* [Lat. *fluviatilis* = pertaining to rivers.]

1. *Geog. & Geol.:* Belonging to a river.

2. *Zool.:* Living in a river: as, *fluviatile* shells.

flû-vĭ-cō-lĭ'-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *fluvius* = a river, and *colo* = to inhabit.]

Ornith.: The same as ALECTRURINÆ (q.v.).

flû'-vĭ-ō-mạ-rîne, *a.* [Lat. *fluvius* = a river, and *marinus* = marine, from *mare* = the sea.] Related to both a river and the sea.

fluviomarine strata, *s. pl.*

Geol.: Strata laid down in the bed of the sea by an adjacent river.

flŭx, *** flĭx,** *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *flux,* from Lat. *fluxus* = a flowing, from *fluo* = to flow; Sp. & Port. *fluxo;* Ital. *flusso.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act or state of flowing; the motion of a liquid.

"Still and calm; no noise, no *flux* of waters."
Beaum. & Flet.: Pilgrim, III. 4.

2. Any flow or issue of matter.

"Civet is the very uncleanly *flux* of a cat."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, III. 2.

3. Fusion; a liquid state caused by the application of heat.

* 4. A passing away, and giving place to others.

"Amid the *flux* of many thousand years."
Thomson: Summer, 35.

* 5. A coming together, concourse, or confluence.

"Left and abandoned of his velvet friends;
'Tis right, quoth he; thus misery doth part
The *flux* of company."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, II. 1.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Hydrog.:* The flow of the tide, as opposed to the ebb or reflux.

"To mark the *flux* and reflux of its waters."—*Louth: Lectures,* vol. i., lect. 2.

2. *Med.:* An extraordinary issue or discharge from the bowels, &c.; as, the bloody *flux,* &c.; dysentery.

"The next year was calamitous, bringing strange *fluxes* upon men and murrain upon cattle."—*Milton: Hist. Eng.,* bk. vi.

3. *Metall.:* A name given to any substance which assists the fusion of minerals. Crude flux is a mixture of nitrate of potassium and tartar, which is put into the crucible with the substance intended to be fused. White flux is formed by projecting equal parts of a mixture of nitre and tartar, in small portions at a time, into an ignited crucible. Black flux is prepared in the same manner, but with double the amount of tartar, so that carbon is contained in the mixture; it is used to reduce metallic ores. Cyanide of potassium is used as a fusing and reducing agent. Minerals are fused with a mixture of potassium and sodium carbonates, which melts more easily than either of them alone.

* **B.** *As adjective:*

1. Unconstant; not durable, variable; maintained by a constant succession of parts.

"One argument for such a translation is the *flux* nature of living languages."—*Abp. Newcombe: Essay on Translation of the Bible,* p. 233.

2. Transient; not of permanent importance.

"Written upon a subject *flux* and transitory."—*Johnson: Life of Sprat.*

flux-spoon, *s.*

Metall.: A small ladle for dipping out a sample of molten metal to be tested.

* **flŭx,** *v.t.* [FLUX, *s.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To melt, to fuse.

"*Fluxing* ores, running glass, and assisting us in many of our operations."—*Paley: Natural Theology,* ch. xxi.

2. To kill or get rid of by a flux.

"He might fashionably and genteelly have been duelled or *fluxed* into another world."—*South.*

3. To purge, to clear.

"'Twas he that gave one Senate purges,
And *fluxt* the House of many a burgess."
Butler: Hudibras, pt. ii., c. 1.

II. *Med.:* To cause a flux or evacuation; to salivate.

"But what can salivation do?
It has been *fluxt* and refluxt too."
Byrom: Verses on an Old Bob-wig.

* **flŭx-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *flux; -ation.*] A flowing or passing away, and giving place to others.

"They believe a continual *fluxation* and transmigration of souls from eternity."—*Leslie: Short Method with the Deists.*

* **flŭx-ĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Low Lat. *fluxibilitas,* from *fluxibilis.*]

1. The quality of being fluxible or capable of fusion.

2. Changeableness, variableness, inconstancy, mutability.

"The *fluxibility* of human nature is too great."—*Hammond: Works,* ii. 693.

* **flŭx'-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Low Lat. *fluxibilis,* from Lat. *fluxus*]

1. Capable of being fused or melted, as a mineral.

2. Changeable, variable, inconstant, mutable.

"The matter is variable, mutable, alterable, and *fluxible*."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 666.

***flŭx-ĭ-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *fluxible*; *-ness.*] The quality of being fluxible; fluxibility.

***flŭx'-ĭle,** *a.* [Low Lat. *fluxilis*, from Lat. *fluxus* = a glowing.] Fluxible; capable of being fused or melted.

***flŭx-ĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *fluxil(e)*; *-ity.*] Fluxibility; capability of being fused or melted.

"The weight and fluidity, or at least *fluxility* of the bodies here below."—*Boyle: Works.*

fluxion (as **flŭk'-shŭn**), *s.* [Lat. *fluxio*, from *fluxus*, pa. par. of *fluo* = to flow.]

*** I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act or state of flowing.

"By the *fluxion* of the odour coming from the beast."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 788.

2. That which flows.

"The *fluxion* increased, and abscesses were raised."—*Wiseman.*

3. The fusion or running of metals into a fluid state.

4. A constantly varying indication.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Med.:* An unnatural flow or determination of blood or other humour towards any organ; a catarrh.

* *Math.:* A method of calculation resulting from the operation of fluents, or flowing numbers. Thus a mathematical line may be considered as produced by the fluxion or flowing of a point; a surface by the fluxion of a line, and a solid by the fluxion of a surface. A mathematical point in motion will really make a line; a revolving radius which is a line will make a circle which is a surface, and its revolution about its diameter will generate a sphere which is a solid. The same principle may be applied to purely numerical calculations, like the formulæ of algebra. If of two quantities, x and y, the increase of x at a uniform and given rate produces an increase or decrease of y; and if x' and y' represent the velocities of x and y respectively, then y' is equal to the function of x and y depending on the equation connecting them, the whole multiplied by x'. In this formula x and y were called by Newton fluents, and x' and y' their fluxions. This branch of the higher mathematics was invented by Newton in A.D. 1665. On October 24, 1676, he communicated his method to Oldenburg in a sentence with all the letters disarranged so that his correspondent could not possibly have put them in order. If he had succeeded in doing this the sentence would have been "Data æquatione quotcunque fluentes quantitates involvente fluxiones invenire et vice versâ." Leibnitz received this letter in 1677, and in 1684 explained a discovery which he had made. It was that of the differential calculus, which was essentially the same as that of fluxions. What Newton called fluxions, Leibnitz called differences. An angry controversy subsequently arose between Newton and Leibnitz as to priority of discovery, the Royal Society of London taking the part of the former, who was then its president, and the scientific men of Germany that of the latter, who was their countryman. Both appear to have made the discovery independently. In the slight differences of method which exist, the advantage lay with Leibnitz, and while the term fluxions is now scarcely ever used, that of differential calculus is in common use. The first elementary treatise on fluxions published in England was by John Harris, in A.D. 1702. A description of the process by Newton himself followed in 1704, in his *Quadrature of Curves.*

fluxional, fluxionary (as **flŭk'-shŭn-ăl, flŭk-shŭn-ăr-ў**), *a.* [Eng. *fluxion*; *-ary.*] Pertaining to fluxions.

"You may apply the rules of the *fluxionary* method."—*Berkeley: Analyst*, § 32.

fluxionary calculus, *s.*

Math.: The calculus by the method of fluxions.

fluxional or **fluxionary analysis,** *s.*

Math.: The analysis of flowing quantities and fluxions.

fluxionist (as **flŭk'-shŭn-ĭst**), *** flŭc'-tion-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *fluxion*; *-ist.*] One skilled in fluxions.

"An algebraist *fluctionist*, geometrician, or demonstrator of any kind."—*Berkeley: Analyst*, § 33.

*** flŭx'-ĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *flux*; *-ive.*]

1. Flowing, running, as with tears.

"These often bathed she in her *fluxive* eyes."
Shakesp.: Lover's Complaint, 50.

2. Variable, changeable, inconstant.

"Their arguments are as *fluxive* as liquor spilt upon a table."—*Ben Jonson: Discoveries.*

*** flŭx'-ūre,** *s.* [Lat. *fluxura* = a flowing.]

1. The quality of flowing or of being fluid.

"In itself holds these two properties
Moisture and *fluxure*."
Fielding: Covent-Garden Journal, No. 55.

2. A fluid matter.

flў, * flog-en, * fleghe, * flee, * fle-on, * flie, * fligh, * flye, * flyghe, flyyn (pa. t. * *fleigh*, * *fleyghe*, *flew*, * *floghe*, * *flughe*, * *fluwe*; pa. par. * *flogen*, * *flone*, * *flowen*, *flown*), *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *flēogan* (pt. t. *flēáh*); cogn. with Dut. *vliegen*; Icel. *flýgja*; Dan. *flyve*; Sw. *flya*; O. H. Ger. *fliogan*; M. H. Ger. *vliegen*; Low Ger. *fleigen*; Ger. *fliegen.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To move or pass through the air with wings.

"Doth the hawk *fly* by thy wisdom?"—*Job* xxxix. 26.

2. To pass or be driven through the air by any impulse: as, An arrow *flies* through the air.

3. To rise in the air; to mount upwards, as smoke in the air.

"Man is born unto trouble, as the sparks *fly* upwards."—*Job* v. 7.

4. To flutter or wave in the air.

"Bells were ringing, flags were *flying*, candles were arranged in the windows for an illumination."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

5. To move with rapidity: as, A wheel *flies* round.

6. To flee, to run away.

"Ah, whither shall I *fly* to 'scape their hands."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., i. 3.

7. To pass or move swiftly; to hasten; to hurry.

"In the morning early will we both *fly* towards Belmont." *Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, iv. 1.

8. To pass away quickly: as, Time *flies.*

9. To be spread rapidly: as, The report *flew* through the city.

10. To break, to shiver, to burst in asunder: as, A bottle *flies* in pieces.

* 11. To travel by a fly.

"We then *flied* to Stogursey."—*Southey: Letters*, iii. 478.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To cause to fly or float in the air: as, To *fly* a kite.

2. To flee from; to run away from; to avoid; to shun.

"Pursuing that which flies, and *flying* what pursues."
Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor, ii. 2.

3. To quit or escape from by flight.

"Dedalus, to *fly* the Cretan shore,
His heavy limbs on jointed pinions bore."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid vi. 18.

* 4. To attack or hunt with a hawk.

"If a man can tame this monster, and with her *fly* other raveuing fowl, and kill them, it is somewhat worth."—*Bacon.*

* 5. To carry or convey in a fly.

"Poole *flied* us all the way."—*Southey: Letters*, iii. 478.

¶ (1) *To fly about:* To change or shift frequently; said of the wind.

(2) *To fly at:* To rush with violence or fierceness at; to attack suddenly.

(3) *To fly in the face of:*

(*a*) To insult.

"This would discourage any man from doing you good, when you will either neglect him, or *fly in his face*."—*Swift: Drapier's Letters.*

(*b*) To act in direct opposition to; to set at defiance.

(4) *To fly off:*

(*a*) To become suddenly detached or separated.

* (*b*) To revolt; to fall away; to desert.

"The images of revolt and *flying off*."
Shakesp.: Lear, ii. 2.

(5) *To fly open:* To open suddenly and violently: as, The doors *flew open.*

(6) *To fly out:*

(*a*) To burst into passion.

"Passion is apt to ruffle, and pride will *fly out* into contumely and neglect."—*Collier: Of Friendship.*

(*b*) To break out into licence.

(*c*) To start violently from any direction.

"All bodies, moved circularly, have a perpetual endeavour to recede from the centre, and every moment would *fly out* in right lines, if they were not restrained."—*Bentley: Sermons.*

7. *To let fly:*

(1) *Transitive:*

(*a*) *Ord. Lang.:* To discharge, to shoot or throw out.

"A quarelle *lete he flie*." *Langtoft*, p. 206.

(*b*) *Naut.:* To let go suddenly: as, To *let fly* the sheets.

(2) *Intrans.:* To direct a violent blow.

8. *To fly a kite:* To obtain money or accommodation bills. (*Comm. Slang.*)

flў, * flo, * flee, * fleh, * flei, * fley, * fleye, * flyc, *s.* [A.S. *flēoge*; cogn. with Dut. *vlieg*; Low Ger. *fleige*; O. H. Ger. *flioga*; M. H. Ger *vliege*; Icel. & Sw. *fluga*; Dan. *flue.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) In the same sense as **II. 1.**

(2) A disease in turnips, hops, &c.

"To prevent the *fly*, some propose to sow ashes with the seed."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

(3) An artificial fly or insect used as a bait for fishes.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) That part of a vane which shows the direction in which the wind blows.

(2) The length of a flag from the staff to the outer edge; the perpendicular height is the Hoist.

(3) The part of a flag beyond the Jack, which occupies the upper left-hand corner.

(4) A kind of open or close carriage drawn by one horse; a hackney coach.

* (5) A familiar spirit.

"In casting figures, telling fortunes, news,
Selling of *flies*." *Ben Jonson: Alchemist.* (Argum.)

¶ In the seventeenth century familiar spirits in the shape of fleas or lice were supposed to attend witches and wizards, who also professed to be able to sell imps of this kind, whose power varied in proportion to the price paid for them. Thus Dapper in the *Alchemist*, having little money to spare, wants only

"A rifling *fly*, none of your great familiars."

Sidrophel's "talismanic louse," is a well-known example of more repulsive insects being supposed to entertain demoniac guests.

* (6) A thing of the slightest importance or value.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Zoology:*

(1) *Specially:*

(*a*) (*Sing.*): The genus Musca, of which the House-fly, *Musca domestica*, is the type.

(*b*) (*Pl.* flies): (i) The family Muscidæ, of which the genus Musca is the type; (ii) the order Diptera (two-winged insects).

(2) *Gen.* (Chiefly as the second word in a compound): Almost any flying insect, especially if with membraneous transparent wings. Thus butterflies are Lepidoptera, gall-flies chiefly Hymenoptera, dragon-flies Orthoptera, crane-flies Diptera, and Spanish-flies and turnip-flies Coleoptera. It is, however, only a small number of species in the last-named order that are called flies.

2. *Hor.:* A regulating device used formerly in clocks, and latterly in musical boxes, to control the rate of speed

3. *Knitting-machine:* Another name for the Latch (q.v.).

4. *Mach.:* A fly-wheel (q.v.).

5. *Naut.:* A compass-card having marked upon it the points or rhumbs, thirty-two in number. The card is moved by a magnet-needle beneath. The angle of the ship's course with the magnetic meridian is shown on the marginal plate by a line called the lubber's line.

6. *Print.:* A vibrating frame with fingers, taking a printed sheet from the tapes, and delivering it on to the heap.

7. *Spin.:* The arms which revolve around the bobbin in a spinning-frame, to twist the roving or yarn which is wound on the bobbin. [FLYER.]

8. *Theat.:* A gallery running along the side of the stage at a high level, where the ropes for drawing up parts of the scenes, &c., are worked.

9. *Weaving:* A shuttle driven through the shed by a blow or jerk.

10. *Baseball:* A ball batted upward at any angle; a fly-ball (q.v.). If caught by a fielder before touching the ground the batsman is retired.

fly-agaric, *s.*

Bot.: *Agaricus muscarius*, a scarlet fungal covered with white or yellow warts. It grows in birch woods, and is used to poison flies.

fly-block, *s.*

Naut.: A large flat block, double or single. The double block sometimes has two sheaves at one part and one sheave in the other portion. Used in the hoisting-tackle of yards.

fly-board, *s.*

Print.: The board upon which the printed sheets are laid by the fly.

fly-boat, *s.*

1. A vessel used for rapid transport of goods, &c. [FILIBUSTER.]

"We had leave to depart with a *fly-boat* laden with sugar."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, vol. ii., pt. ii., p. 132.

2. A rapid passenger boat on canals.

3. A large, flat-bottomed Dutch coasting-vessel.

fly-book, *s.* A case in the form of a book consisting of small pieces of flannel, used by anglers to keep artificial flies in.

fly-boy, *s.*

Print.: The boy who lifts the printed sheets off the press, catching them as they fly from the tympan.

fly-bug, *s.*

Entom.: *Reduvius personatus*, a kind of winged bug which devours the bed-bug.

fly-cap, *s.* A cap or head-dress formerly worn by elderly ladies. It was formed of two crescents conjoined, and by means of wires made to stand out from the cushion on which the head was dressed. The name is taken from the resemblance of the sides to wings.

† **fly-case,** *s.*

Entom.: The wing-cases of a "fly," a beetle for example.

fly-drill, *s.* A kind of drill having a reciprocating fly-wheel which gives it a steady momentum. The driving power consists of a cord winding in reverse directions upon the spindle as it rotates, first in one direction and then in the other.

fly-fungus, s.

Bot.: *Empusa muscæ.*

fly-governor, *s.* A kind of governor which regulates speed by the impact of vanes upon the air; a fly.

fly-honeysuckle, *s.*

Bot.: A modern book-name for *Lonicera Xylosteum.*

fly-leaf, *s.* A blank leaf at the beginning or end of a book, or of a circular, &c.

fly-maggot, *s.* A maggot bred from the eggs of the blow-fly.

fly-man, *s.* The driver of a fly.

fly-net, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A net in an open window to prevent entrance of flies and other insects.

2. *Manège:* A net of meshes, or a fringe of leather strips, to protect a horse from flies.

fly-nut, *s.* A nut with wings, to be twisted by the hand; as the screw-nut of a hand-vice.

fly-orchis, flie-orchis, *s.*

Botany:

* 1. *Gen.:* Various species of Habenaria and Ophrys.

2. *Spec.:* *Ophrys muscifera.*

fly-paper, *s.* Prepared paper for poisoning flies or simply for catching them with an adhesive coating.

fly-poison, *s.*

Bot.: *Amianthium muscatoxicum.*

fly-powder, *s.* A powder consisting of arsenic mixed with sugar and water, used to kill flies.

fly-press, *s.* A screw-press in which the power is derived from a weighted arm, swinging in a horizontal plane, as in embossing and die presses. Presses of this kind are used for making buttons, washers, flat links for chains, cutting and gumming saw-teeth, making percussion-caps, steel-pens, &c.

fly punching-press, *s.* A press for cutting teeth on saws, and for other purposes.

fly-rail, *s.* A hinged cleat or bracket, attached to the frame of a table, and turned out to support the leaf.

fly-sheet, *s.*

1. *Gen.:* A paper broadside or bill.

2. *Spec.* (*Pl.*): Certain publications of this sort advocating changes in the Wesleyan Methodist constitution and practice. Those who were suspected of having them issued were expelled in 1849, and taking the name of Methodist Reformers laid the foundation of a new denomination, which has, however, since been amalgamated with others, the designation of the collective body being the United Free Church Methodists.

fly-shuttle, *s.* A shuttle driven by a picker, in contradistinction to one thrown by hand.

* **fly-slow,** *a.* Moving slowly.

"The *fly-slow* hours shall not determinate
The dateless limit of thy dear exile."
Shakesp.: Richard II., i. 3.

fly-speck, *s.* A speck or stain on glass, &c., caused by the excrement of the common house-fly.

fly-water, *s.* A liquid composed of a solution of arsenic, quassia bark, &c., used for killing flies.

fly-wheel, *s.*

Mach.: A heavy wheel attached to machinery to equalize the movement. By its inertia it opposes any sudden acceleration of speed, and by its momentum it prevents sudden diminution of speed; in the latter case it acts as a store of power to continue the movement when the motor temporarily flags, or in passing dead centres when the motor is inoperative. Fly-wheels are also used to accumulate power.

flȳ, *a.* [Etym. doubtful.] Sharp, wide awake.

flȳ′-bāne, *s.* [Eng. *fly*, and *bane.*]

Bot.: *Agaricus muscarius.*

flȳ-bĭt-ten, *a.* [Eng. *fly*, and *bitten.*] Marked by the bites of flies.

flȳ-blōw, *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *fly*, and *blow.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To deposit eggs in, as the blowfly in meat.

* 2. *Fig.:* To corrupt, to taint.

"I am unwilling to believe that he designs to play tricks, and to *flyblow* my words, to make others distaste them."—*Stillingfleet.*

B. *Intrans.:* To deposit eggs on meat, as the blowfly.

flȳ′-blōw, *s.* [FLYBLOW, *v.*] The egg of a blowfly.

flȳ′-blōwn, *a.* [FLYBLOW, *v.*] Tainted with maggots; stained by flies; impure, putrid.

flȳ′-cătch-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *fly*, and *catcher.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One that hunts or catches flies.

"The swallow was a *flycatcher* well as the spider."—*L'Estrange.*

2. *Ornithology:*

(1) *Sing.:* The genus Muscicapa, the typical one of the family Muscicapidæ (q.v.). This family is a large one, including over 40 genera and 280 species. They are usually of small size, and are often brightly colored. They are abundant in the Eastern Hemisphere, but are absent from the United States, or any part of America, being replaced here by the Tyrant Fly-catchers, or Shrikes. The common Fly-catcher of Europe (*Muscicapa griscola*) is a tiny brownish gray bird, which winters in Africa and returns in early spring.

(2) *Pl.:* The Muscicapidæ, a family of Insessorial Birds of the tribe Dentirostres. They have a wide gape of mouth, which is bordered with bristles, and short, feeble legs. [MUSCICAPIDÆ.]

¶ *Tyrant fly-catchers:* [TYRANNINÆ].

flȳ′-ĕr, *s.* [FLIER.]

flȳ′-fĭsh, *v.i.* [Eng. *fly*, and *fish*, v.] To angle with a hook baited with a natural or an artificial fly.

flȳ′-fĭsh-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *fly*, and *fishing.*] The act or art of angling with flies, natural or artificial.

"I shall next give you some other directions for *fly-fishing*."—*Walton: Angler*, pt. i., ch. ii.

flȳ′-flăp, *s.* [Eng. *fly* and *flap.*] An instrument to drive away flies.

flȳ′-flăp-pĕr, *s.* [Eng. *flyflap*; *-er.*]

1. One who drives away flies with a flyflap.

2. A flyflap (q.v.).

flȳ′-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [FLY, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act or power of moving through the air with wings.

2. The act of fleeing or running away.

flying-army, *s.*

Milit.: A body of soldiers, not lying in a fixed camp, but constantly moving about, either to protect their own garrisons and posts, or to harass the enemy; a flying-camp.

flying-artillery, *s.*

Milit.: Field artillery when the gunners are all mounted; either on horses, or on the limbers.

flying-birds, *s. pl.*

Ornith.: The sub-class Carinatæ.

flying-bridge, *s.* A temporary bridge, suspended or floating. A military, pontoon, or boat bridge.

flying-buttress, *s.*

Arch.: A structure in the form of an arch, spanning the roof of an aisle between an outer buttress and the wall of the nave. It assists in resisting the thrust of the roof.

FLYING-BUTTRESS.

flying-camp, *s.* [FLYING-ARMY.]

flying-dragon, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A paper kite.

"*Flying-dragons*, very common in Edinburgh in harvest. They are generally guided by very young boys, with a chain no stronger than a piece of slight packing twine."—*Blackwood's Magazine*, Aug., 1821, p. 35.

2. *Zool.:* The same as FLYING-LIZARD (q.v.).

Flying-Dutchman, *s.*

1. *Mythol.:* A phantom Dutch ship supposed to be encountered off the Cape of Good Hope. The origin of the myth is doubtful. The popular explanation is that, on account of a murder committed on board his vessel, or a boastful exclamation of his own, a captain was doomed to beat in a phantom ship against storms till the day of judgment. Another explanation is that a Dutch vessel with all hands was lost off the Cape of Good Hope, of old called the Cape of Storms; but, if the apparition be seen at all, it is probably due to refraction.

2. A nickname applied, on account of its speed, to the express train running from London to Exeter.

¶ Two other very fast trains are nicknamed the Flying Scotchman (q.v.), and, not the Flying, but the Wild Irishman. A number of fast trains in the United States have popular titles, mainly expressive of great speed.

flying-fish, *s.*

Ichthy. & Ord. Lang.: The name given to more than one fish which, having extended fins, leaps from the water, and after a more or less lengthened flight, drops into it again. The fins seem to act as parachutes rather than as wings. The Common Flying-fish is *Exocœtus volitans.* It belongs to the family Esocidæ. Another closely allied species is *E. exiliens*, the Greater Flying-fish. They are common in the Atlantic, their flight being to escape the dolphin and other enemies. Another flying-fish is the Flying-gurnard (q.v.).

flying-fox, *s.* *Pteropus rubricollis,* a large frugivorous bat, occurring in the East Indies, where it commits great depredations in gardens. Its head somewhat resembles that of the fox.

flying-frog, *s.*

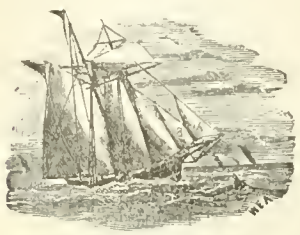
Zool.: The genus Rhacophorus. It has large webbed feet with adhesive discs.

flying-gurnard, *s.*

Ichthy.: A fish, *Dactylopterus volitans,* inhabiting the Mediterranean. There is another species of the genus, *D. orientalis,* from the Eastern seas. The genus is spiny-finned and of the family Triglidæ. [Dactylopterus.]

flying-jib, *s.*

Naut.: A sail extended by the flying jib-boom beyond the standing jib.



Flying-jib.
a. Flying-jib. a. Standing-jib.

flying jib-boom, *s.*

Naut.: An extension of the jib-boom. It is sometimes in one piece with the latter, and sometimes connected therewith by means of a boom-iron, in a manner analogous to that of the jib-boom on the bowsprit.

flying-lemur, *s.*

Zool.: The genus Galeopithecus, and especially *G. volans,* found in Malacca, Sumatra, and Borneo. It is so called from having a membrane which enables it to take long leaps through the air. [Galeopithecus.]

flying-levels, *s. pl.*

Civ. Eng.: Trial levels taken over the line of a projected road, railway, &c.

flying-lizard, *s.* Various species of the genus Draco (q.v.). [Pterosauria.]

flying-man, *s.* The name taken by a Belgian, M. Von Groof, who, attempting to descend from a balloon by wings designed to act as a parachute, found his apparatus fail, and was killed by the fall, on July 9, 1874. [Flying.]

flying-party, *s.*

Mil.: A detachment of men employed in skirmishing round an enemy.

flying-phalanger, *s.*

Zool.: The marsupial genus Petaurus, belonging to the family Phalangastidæ (Phalangers). A fold of skin connects the fore and hind limbs with the sides. This enables them to take long flying leaps.

flying-pinion, *s.*

Horol.: The fly of a clock. [Fly, *s.*, B. 2.]

flying-sap, *s.*

Mil.: The rapid excavation of the trenches of an attack, when each man advances under cover of two gabions.

Flying-Scotchman, *s.* A nickname for the express train running between London and Edinburgh.

flying-sheets, *s. pl.*

Bibliog.: Broadsheets.

"The King's Tracts in the British Museum abound in chap-books and *flying-sheets.*" —*Athenæum,* Sept. 2, 1882.

flying-shot, *s.* A shot fired at something in motion, as a bird on the wing; one who fires such a shot.

flying-squid, *s.*

Zool.: An appellation given by sailors to the cephalopodous molluscs belonging to the genus Ommastrephes, of which fourteen recent species are known. Their English book-name is Sagittated Calamary. They can leap out of the water so high as often to fall on the decks of vessels. This is why they are called flying-squids, or sometimes sea-arrows. They are gregarious, inhabit the open sea, leaving their eggs floating in long clusters on the surface, are used as bait in the Newfoundland cod fishery, and are the principal food of the dolphins and cachalots, as well as of the albatross and the larger petrels. (*S. P. Woodward.*) [Ommastrephes.]

flying-squirrel, *s*

Zool.: A name given to such of the Sciuridæ (Squirrels) as have the skin of the sides very much extended between the fore and hind legs, so as, to a certain extent, to sustain the animal in the air when taking long leaps. *Sciuopterus volans* is the only European species.

flying-switch, *s.* The act of switching a car or train by its own momentum, the locomotive having been detached and driven past the switch (q.v.).

*** flying-worm,** *s.* The tetter, the ring worm. (*Ash.*)

flȳsch, *s.* [A Swiss provincial word.]

Geol.: A series of rocks in the Central Alps. They are composed of fucoidal grit and shale overlying the nummulitic rocks. They are believed to be Upper Eocene. Some have been changed into saccharoid marble, quartz rock, and mica-schist.

flȳ'-trăp, *s.* [Eng. *fly,* and *trap.*]

Bot.: *Apocynum androsæmifolium.*

¶ *Venus's fly-trap:*

Bot.: *Dionæa muscipula.* [Dionæa.]

flȳ'-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *fly,* and *wort* (q.v.).]

Bot.: A name applied to the genus Myanthus, now merged in Catasetum.

*** fnast,** *s.* [A.S. *fnæst.*] Breath, breathing.

"Hire horte was so gret
That wel negh hire *fnast* atschet."
Owl & Nightingale, 43.

*** fnast, * fnaste,** *v.i.* [A.S. *fnæstian.*]

1. To breathe.

"He ne mouthe speke ne *fnaste.*" *Havelok,* 548.

2. To break or burst out.

"Fyre out *fnast* with a fuerse lowe."
Destruction of Troy, 874.

*** fō** (1), *s.* [Foe.]

Fō (2), *s.* [Chinese. See def.]

Religions: The spelling of the word Booddh intended to indicate the pronunciation of the name of that god in China, where his adherents are numbered by hundreds of millions. It is the nearest approach which the Chinese are capable of making to the correct pronunciation, but a Hindoo would regard it as far from accurate.

fōal, * foale, * fole, *s.* [A.S. *fola*=a foal, a colt; Icel. *foli;* Sw. *föle, fol;* Dan. *föl;* Dut. *veulen;* Ger. *fohlen, füllen;* Goth. *fula,* cogn. with Gr. πῶλος (*pōlos*) = a foal; Lat. *pullus* = a young animal. Skeat considers the root to be *pu* = to beget, which appears in Sans. *putra* = a son, and *pota* = the young of an animal.] [Filly.] The young of the horse, including either sex; a colt, a filly.

foal-teeth, *s. pl.* The first teeth of horses: they are shed at a certain age.

fōal, *v.t.* & *i.* [Foal, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To bring forth young; said of a mare or she-ass.

"Give my horse to Timon.
Ask nothing, give it him; it *foals* me straight
And able horses."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, ii. 1.

B. *Intrans.:* To bring forth a foal.

"About September take your mares into the house, where keep them till they *foal.*"—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

fōal'-foot, *s.* [Eng. *foal,* and *foot.* So named from the shape of the leaves.]

Bot.: Various plants. (1) *Tussilago Farfara,* (2) *Ranunculus Ficaria,* (3) *Asarum europæum,* *Nepeta Glechoma.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

¶ *Sea foal-foot, sea folefoot:*

Bot.: *Convolvulus Soldanella.*

fōam, * fame, * fome, * fomyn, *s.* [A.S. *fám;* cogn. with O. H. Ger. *feim, faum;* Lat. *spuma.*] The white substance, consisting of an aggregation of bubbles, which arises on the top of liquids from violent agitation or fermentation; froth, spume.

"He was of *foom* as flekked as a pye."
Chaucer: C. T., 12,498.

foam-cock, *s.*

Steam-eng.: A cock at the water-level to blow off scum.

foam-collector, *s.*

Steam-boiler: A pan or other device at the water-level in the steam-boiler, to catch, retain, and discharge the foam which rises to the surface of the water.

*** foam-crested,** *a.* Crested with foam; as, *foam-crested* waves.

*** foam-globe,** *s.* A ball or round mass of foam.

"*Foam-globes* on her eddies ride
Thick as the schemes of human pride."
Scott: Rokeby, ii. 7.

*** foam-lit,** *a.* Made light or bright with foam.

"They cross the chasmy torrent's *foam-lit* bed."
Wordsworth: Descriptive Sketches.

fōam, * fame, * fome, * fomyn, *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *fómian;* O. H. Ger. *feimjan;* Ger. *faumen.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To gather foam or froth; to froth; to be covered with froth or foam.

"The river nobly *foams* and flows."
Byron: Childe Harold, iii. 55.

2. To become filled with foam, as a steam-boiler.

3. To be violently agitated; to be in a rage or fury.

"He *foameth* and gnasheth with his teeth."—*Mark* ix. 18.

*** B.** *Transitive:*

1. To cause to foam; to make foamy or frothy.

2. To throw out with violence or rage.

"*Foaming* out their own shame."—*Jude* 13.

fōam'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Foam, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

"Her fancy followed him through *foaming* waves."
Cowper: Task, i. 539.

C. *As subst.:* The act or state of becoming covered with foam or froth; a being in a state of rage or fury.

fōam'-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *foaming; -ly.*] In a foaming manner; frothily.

fōam'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *foam; -less.*] Without foam or froth.

fōam'-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *foam; -y.*] Covered with foam or froth.

"Whence a *foamy* stream,
Like Anio, tumbling roars."
Warton: The Enthusiast.

F.O.B. [An abbreviation for Free On Board.]

Comm. & Naut.: See etym. Often used in contracts for the sale of goods conveyed by ship, implying that the cost of shipping must be paid by the seller.

fŏb, *s.* [H. Ger. *fuppe* = a pocket.] A small pocket, especially one used as a receptacle for a watch.

"With a saint at his chin and a seal at his *fob.*"
Swift: Windsor Prophecy.

*** fŏb** (1), *v.t.* & *i.* [Ger. *foppen* = to mock, to banter.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To beat, to chastise.

2. To cheat, to trick, to take in, to impose upon.

"I think it is scurvy, and begin to find myself *fobbed* in it."—*Shakesp.: Othello,* iv. 2.

B. *Intrans.:* To cheat, to defraud.

¶ *To fob off:* To put off, to shift off.

"You must not think *to fob off* our disgrace with a tale; but, an't please you, deliver."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus,* i. 1.

fŏb (2), *v.i.* [Onomatopoetic.] To breathe hard; to gasp as from violent running; to pant.

*** fo'-bŭs,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A term of reproach.

"Ay, you old *fobus*"—*Wycherley: Plain Dealer,* ii. 1.

***fō'-cage (cage as kĭj),** *s.* [Lat. *focus* = a hearth.] Housebote or firebote (q.v.).

fō'-cal, *a.* [Fr. *focal*, from Lat. *focus* (q.v.).]

I. *Lit.* (*Math. & Physics*): Of or belonging to a focus.

2. *Fig.*: Constituting the point or place whence any influence emanates; a centre-point.

"In 1691, Titus, in order to be near the *focal* point of political intrigue and faction, had taken a house within the precinct of Whitehall."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

focal-distance, *s.*

1. *Optics*: The distance between a concave mirror and the focus or point at which its rays are most concentrated.

2. *Conic Sections*:

(1) *Of the parabola*: The distance between the focus and the vertex.

(2) *Of the ellipse and the hyperbola*: The distance between the foci and the centre.

¶ *Principal focal distance*:

Optics: The distance between the principal focus and a concave mirror.

***fō'-cal-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *focal*; *-ize.*] To bring to a focus; to focus.

"Light is *focalized* in the eye, sound in the ear."—*De Quincey.* (*Webster.*)

***fō'-çile, *fō'-çĭl,** *s.* [Fr. *focile.*]

Anat.: A bone of the forearm and leg; the greater focile being the ulna or tibia, the lesser the radius or fibula.

"The fracture was of both the *focils* of the left leg."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. vii., ch. i.

***fō'-çĭl-lāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *focillatus*, pa. par. of *focillatus*, pa. par. of *focillo* = to revive a benumbed person by means of fire or heat; *focus* = fire, a hearth.] To cherish, to warm.

***fō-çĭl-lā'-tion,** *s.* [Focillate.] Cherishing, comfort, support.

fō-çĭm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Eng. *focus*, and Gr. *μέτρον* (*metron*) = a measure.]

Phot.: An instrument for assisting in focussing an object in or before a camera. This consists usually of a lens of small magnifying power.

fō'-cŭs, *s.* [Lat. = a fireplace, a hearth, a fire-pan, a brazier.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: Any place from which an influence emanates, or where that influence exists in very concentrated form. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Whitehall, when he dwelt there, was the *focus* of political intrigue and of fashionable gaiety."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Optics*: A point at which the rays of light refracted from a convex lens, or reflected from a concave mirror, are most concentrated; a point in which such rays meet, or tend to meet, if produced either backwards or forwards.

2. *Conic sections*:

(1) *Sing* (*Of a parabola*): A point so situated that if from it there be drawn a line to any point in the curve, and another from the latter perpendicular to a straight line given in position, these two straight lines will always be equal to one another.

(2) *Plural*:

(*a*) *Of an ellipse*: Two points so situated that if two straight lines be drawn from them to any point in the curve, the sum of these straight lines will always be the same.

(*b*) *Of an hyperbola*: Two points so situated that if two straight lines be drawn from them to any point in the curve, the excess of the straight line drawn to one of the points above the other will always be the same.

3. *Astron.*: The term foci is often used in connection with the orbit of the earth, which is an ellipse, with the sun in one of the foci.

4. *Acoustics*: The point of convergence of sound rays, these following the same laws as those of light and heat. [¶ (1).]

¶ (1) *Acoustic focus*:

Acoustics: The focus of sound rays. [II. 4.]

(2) *Calorific focus*:

Heat: The focus of heat rays.

(3) *Conjugate foci*:

Optics: Two foci so situated that, if rays of light diverging from one strike a concave mirror, they will be reflected and meet in the other.

(4) *Luminous focus*:

Optics: The focus of light rays.

(5) *Principal focus*:

Optics: The focus of parallel rays striking a concave mirror.

(6) *Vertical focus*:

Optics: A radiant point behind a mirror, from which rays may be held to diverge more and more, and in which, looking at them now as coming from the opposite direction, and consequently as convergent, they would tend to meet.

fō'-cŭs, *v.t.* [Focus, *s.*] To bring to a focus: to focalize.

fō'-cŭs-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Focus, *v.*]

focusing-glass, *s.*

Phot.: A glass used for magnifying the image on the ground glass in the camera, to enable the operator to get it into better focus.

fŏd'-dĕr (I), *** fod-dur, * fo-dre, * fod-dre, * fod-yr,** *s.* [A.S. *fódor*, *fóddor*, *fóddur*, from *fóda* = food; cogn. with O. H. Ger. *fuotar*; Dut. *voeder*; Low Ger. *voder*, *voer*; Icel. *fóðhr*; Dan. & Sw. *foder*; Ger. *futter.*] [Food.] Food served to cattle, horses, or sheep in the stall, as distinguished from pasture.

"He yaue *fodder* to the asses of hem."—*Wycliffe: Genesis* xliii. 20.

fodder-passage, foddering-passage, *s.* The passage in a cattle-shed along which the food is carried for the cattle.

*** fŏd'-dĕr** (2), *** fod-er, * foth-er, * foth-ur,** *s.* [A. S. *fóther*; O. S. *vóther*; O. H. Ger. *fuodir*; M. H. Ger. *vuoder*; Dut. *voeder*; Sw. *foder.*]

I. A weight by which lead and other articles were formerly weighed; it varied from 19½ to 24 cwts. It is now applied to a weight for lead, equal to 21 cwt. of 112 lbs. avoirdupois.

2. A heavy blow.

"As his head falleth the *fother*."
Richard Cœur de Lion, 1,731.

fŏd'-dĕr, ***foth-er,** *v.t.* [A.S. *fódrian*; O. H. Ger. *fuotarjan*; Dut. *voederen*; Low Ger. *vodern*; Icel. *fóðhra*; Sw. *fodra*; Dan. *fodre*, *fore*; Ger. *füttern.*]

I. To feed or supply with fodder.

"Three barns with as many cowyards to *fodder* cattle in."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

*2. To feed, to support.

"For thi name me lede and *fother*."—*Wycliffe: Psalm* xxx. 4.

*** fŏd'-dĕr-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *fodder*; *-er.*] One who fodders or feeds cattle.

fŏdg'-çl, *a.* [Podgy.] Squat and plump.

"A fine fat *fodgel* wight."
Burns: Captain Grose's Peregrinations.

*** fō'-dĭ-ent,** *a.* [Lat. *fodiens*, pr. par. of *fodio* = to dig.] Digging; throwing up with a spade.

*** fœ-dĭf'-rą-goŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *fœdus* = a treaty, and *frag*, root of *frango* = to break.] Covenant or treaty breaking.

"Unclean, *fœdifragous*, perjured."—*Adam: Works*, i. 250.

fōe, * fa, * faa, * fae, * fo, * foo, *s.* [A.S. *fáh*, *fág*, *fá*, from *feogan* = to hate; Goth. *fijan.*]

1. An enemy in common life; one who entertains or shows enmity towards another.

"She has one *foe*, and that one *foe* the world."
Cowper: Table Talk, 455.

2. An opponent; one who is opposed to the principle of anything.

"He that considers and enquires into the reason of things, is counted a *foe* to received doctrines."—*Watts: On the Mind.*

3. Anything which is opposed or antagonistic to another.

4. An enemy in war; an adversary; one of a nation at war with another.

"William ginnes ride fresly toward here *foes*."
William of Palerne, 1,189.

5. Used with the definite article for a hostile army; the enemy.

*** foe-reaped,** *a.* Reaped by a hostile army.

"The rifled mansion and the *foe-reaped* field."
Byron: Curse of Minerva.

*** fōe,** *v.t.* [Foe, *s.*] To treat as a foe.

"Sith in his powre she was to *foe* or frend."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. xi. 6.

*** fō'e-hoŏd,** *s.* [Eng. *foe*; *-hood.*] The state of a foe; enmity.

"Have you forgotten S. Hieroume's and Ruffinus' deadlie *foehood* which was rung over the world?"—*Bp. Bedell: Certain Letters* (1620), ch. ii., p. 325.

fō'e-like, *adv.* [Eng. *foe*, and *like.*] Like a foe or enemy.

"[He] *foelike* has bent his bow."
Sandys: Lamentations, p. 4.

fō'e-man, * fo-man, * fa-man, *s.* [Eng. *foe*, and *man.*] An enemy in war; an adversary; a foe.

"The point of *foeman's* lance
Had given a milder pang."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, ii. 4.

*** fō'e-shĭp, * fo-schip, * fo-schipe,** *s.* [Eng. *foe*; *-ship.*] Enmity.

"Thanne is here *foshipe* turnd al to frendshipe."
O. Eng. Homilies, ii. 45.

*** fœ'-nĕr-āte,** *v.t.* [Fenerate.]

*** fœ-nĕr-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Feneration.]

fœ-nĭc'-ų-lŭm, *s.* [From Lat. *fenum*, *fœnum* = hay; to the smell of which its scent bears some resemblance.]

Bot.: Fennel. A genus of umbelliferous plants, family Seselinidæ. The leaves are pinnately di-compound, the umbels compound, bracts and bracteolea none, flower yellow, calyx teeth none, fruit ovoid or oblong, with solitary vittæ in the interstices. Four species are known. *Fœniculum vulgare* is the Common Fennel, which grows on rocks along the English coast, not always being indigenous. *F. capense* is eaten in Southern Africa.

fœn'-ų-greēk, *s.* [Fenugreek.]

fœ'-nŭs (pl. **fœ'-nī**), *s.* [Lat. = that which is produced, interest on money.]

Entom.: A genus of pupivorous Hymenoptera, family Evaniadæ. The ovipositor so slightly projects that it is like a sting. The larvæ are predatory on those of other insects. The perfect fœni frequent flowers. At night or during inclement days they hang by their mandibles to the stems of different plants.

fœ'-tal, *a.* [Fetal.]

fœ'-tĭ-çide, *s.* [Feticide.]

*** fœ-tĭf'-ĭc,** *a.* [Lat. *fœtus*=young, and *facio*=to make, to produce.] Making fruitful. (*Ash.*)

fœ'-tŏr, *s.* [Fetor.]

fœ'-tŭs, *s.* [Fetus.]

fŏg (I), *s.* [Dan. (*snee*)*fog* = a snowstorm, from *fyge* = to drift; Icel. *fok* = spray; *fjúk* = a snowstorm.]

1. *Lit.*: A very thick mist; small hollow vesicles of water suspended in the air, but so low as to be but a short distance from the earth in place of rising high above it and becoming so illuminated by the sun as to constitute clouds of varied hue. Fogs often arise when the air above warm, moist soil is colder than the soil itself. The hot vapours from the ground are then condensed by coming in contact with the colder air above, as the warm steam of a kettle is by the comparatively cold air of a room. But no fog arises till the cold air has absorbed vapour enough to bring it to the point of saturation. Fogs often hang over rivers. Their cause is the condensation, by contact with the cold water, of the vapour in a hot and moist air current passing over the river. The "pea-soup" fogs of London life are produced by the carbon of the smoky atmosphere colouring the fog vesicles: a fog which is brown in London is generally white at Loughton, a few miles off, and wanting altogether at the top of High Beech hill. On hills and mountains of any size it is easy to rise above a fog, and see it like an ocean beneath one's feet.

"Infect her beauty,
You fensucked *fogs* drawn by the powerful sun,
To fall and blast her pride." *Shakesp.: Lear*, ii. 4.

2. *Fig.*: A state of confusion, doubt, or perplexity.

fog-alarm, *s.*

Naut.: An audible signal, warning vessels from shoals or other dangerous places. Fog-alarms are various in their kind, their operation, and their construction. As to kind, they consist of bells, whistles, and trumpets. As to operation, they are sounded by the current, by the ebbing and flowing tide, by the sway-

ing of the waves, by the wind, by bellows, by clock-work impelled by weight or spring. As to construction, they are adapted for headlands, light-ships, buoys, or to be anchored by piles on spits, sand-bars, or shoals.

fog-bell, *s.*

Naut.: A bell upon a vessel, buoy, or spit of land, and rung by the motion of the waves, or force of the wind, as a warning to mariners.

fog-horn, *s.*

Nautical:

1. A kind of horn kept on board ships to be sounded as a warning in foggy weather.

2. An instrument resembling a trumpet in shape, through which air or steam is made to pass at a high pressure, causing a blast which can be heard to a considerable distance out at sea, thus in foggy weather warning sailors of their proximity to land.

fog-ring, *s.*

Meteorol.: A bank of fog occurring in a ring or circular form. It is not unfrequently observed off the coasts of Newfoundland.

fog-signal, *s.*

1. *Nautical:*

(1) A signal made on board ships in foggy weather by the sounding of a whistle, ringing of a bell, &c., in order to prevent collisions.

(2) A fog-alarm (q.v.).

2. *Rail.:* A detonating ball, placed on the rails to indicate danger to the driver of a passing train.

fog-smoke, *s.* Fog-mist.

"Rises the *fog-smoke* white as snow."
Scott: Marmion, ii. (Introd.)

fog-trumpet, *s.* A horn or trumpet placed on a projecting headland, a vessel, or a spar, and blown by mechanical means or by the wind, as a warning to mariners. A fog-horn (q.v.).

fog-whistle, *s.*

Naut.: A signal of warning for vessels off a coast. A sounder on the principle of the steam-whistle is exposed to a blast of air or of steam. Usually, motion derived from the waves, the tide, the wind, or clock-work, makes it automatic.

fŏg (2), *s.* & *a.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. Wel. *ffwg* = dry grass.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. Coarse, rank grass which has not been eaten off in the summer.

"The thick and well-grown *fog* doth mat my smoother shades." *Drayton: Poly-Olbion*, s. 13.

2. Moss. (*Scotch.*)

B. *As adj.:* Gross, bloated. (*Stanyhurst: Virgil; Æneid* iii. 672.)

fŏg (1), *v.t.* [Fog (1), *s.*]

* 1. *Lit.:* To envelope or surround with a fog.

"*Fogged* and misled with filthy vapours."—*Leighton: Comment. on St. Peter*, essay i., ch. i.

* 2. *Fig.:* To puzzle, to perplex.

"We turn what we say into tangle talk so as to *fog* them."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 29, 1883.

* **fŏg** (2), *v.t.* & *i.* [Fog (2), *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To feed with fog or coarse grass; to eat the fog off.

B. *Intrans.:* To become covered with moss.

* **fŏg** (3), *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful.] To hunt after in a mean, cringing manner.

"The *fogging* proctorage of money."—*Milton: Reform. in England*, bk. ii.

fŏg'-băñk, *s.* [Eng. *fog* (1), s., and *bank.*] An appearance in hazy weather, when the fog presents the appearance of a solid bank of land.

fō'-geў, fō'-gў, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] An old-fashioned, eccentric, or singular person.

"My part, you know, is always that of the old *Fogy*, who sees nothing to admire in the young folks."—*G. Eliot: Adam Bede*, iii., ch. xxii.

fō'-geў-dŏm, fō'-gў-dŏm, *s.* [Eng. *fogey*; *-dom.*] The state or condition of a fogey.

"These accessories seem to indicate that he has a hobby of some sort, characteristic of approaching *fogydom*."—*Illus. London News*, Oct 27, 1883, p. 432.

fō'-geў-ĭsm, fō'-gў-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *fogey*; *-ism.*] The manners, habits, or characteristics of a fogey.

* **fŏgg'-age (ago** as **ĭj),** *s.* [Low Lat. *fogagium.*] Coarse, rank grass which has not been eaten off in the summer; aftermath; fog.

"Gliff the king will set girss, in time of *foggage*, the quhilk is fra the feist of All-hallowmass, to the feist of Sanct Patrick in Lentron, ilk kow aall pay viii. d. for *foggage*, and for ilk quoy ii. d."—*Ley. Forest; Balfour's Pract.*, p. 139.

fŏgged, fog-git, *a.* [Eng. *fog* (2), s.; *-ed.*] Covered with moss; rank, coarse.

"The grass is become very sour, and in many places, *fogged*."—*Maxwell: Select Transactions*, p. 100.

* **fŏg'-gĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *fog* (3), v.; *-er.*] One who seeks for things in a cringing, servile fashion; a pettifogger.

"I shall be exclaimed upon to be a beggarly *fogger*, greedily hunting after heritage."—*Terence in English.* (1614.)

fŏg'-gĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *foggy*; *-ly.*] In a foggy manner; darkly, mistily.

fŏg'-gĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *foggy*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being foggy, misty, or dark; mistiness, haziness, cloudiness.

"To produce such deceptions from the clearness or *fogginess* of the air."—*Reid: Enquiry into the Human Mind*, ch. vi., § 22.

fŏg'-gў (1), * **fog-gie** (1), *a.* [Eng. *fog* (1); *-y.*]

1. *Lit.:* Filled with fog, haze, or mist; abounding in fogs; cloudy, hazy, misty.

"In air uncommonly *foggy* we are apt to think them more distant."—*Reid: Enquiry into the Human Mind*, ch. vi., § 22.

2. *Fig.:* Confused, dull, stupid, perplexed.

"Darckned so my sight
With errors *foggie* mist at first."
Turbervile: Penitent Lover.

* **fŏg'-gў** (2), **fog-gie** (2), *a.* [Eng. *fog* (2); *-y.*]

1. Full of coarse, rank grass; coarse, rank, like foggage.

2. Stuffed as with rank grass.

"These who on a sudden grow rather *foggy* than fat by feeding on sacrilegious morsels, do pine away by degrees, and die at last of incurable consumption."—*Fuller: A Pisgah Sight*, pt. i., bk. iii., ch. xii.

3. Mossy, covered with moss.

foggy-bee, foggie-bee, *s.*

Entom.: The Carder bee, *Bombus muscorum*, which makes its nest in moss. (*Scotch.*)

fō'-gle, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A silk handkerchief. (*Slang.*)

"If you don't take *fogles* and tickers."—*Dickens: Oliver Twist*, ch. xviii.

fogle-hunter, *s.* One who steals handkerchiefs, a pickpocket.

* **fō'-gram, * fō'-grŭm,** *s.* & *a.* [Etym. doubtful.]

A. *As subst.:* A fogey.

B. *As adj.:* Fogeyish, stupid.

"Father and mother are but a couple of *fogrum* old fools."—*Foote: Trip to Calais*, i.

* **fō-grăm'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *fogram*; *-ity.*] Stupidity; a piece of fogeyism.

"Nobody's civil now, you know; it is a *fogramity* quite out."—*Mad. D'Arblay: Camilla*, bk. ii., ch. v.

fō'-gў, *s.* [Fogey.]

* **fōh,** *interj.* [Onomatopoetic.] An exclamation of disgust or abhorrence.

"*Foh!* one may smell in such a will most rank,
Foul disproportions." *Shakesp.: Othello*, iii. 3.

foi'-ble, * foy-ble, *a.* & *s.* [O. Fr. *foible* = feeble (q.v.).]

* **A.** *As adj.:* Weak, feeble.

"Then fencing-masters when they present a foyle or fleuret to their scholars, tell him that it hath two parts; one of which he calleth the fort or stroog, and the other the *foyble* or weak."—*Lord Herbert: Life*, p. 46.

B. *As subst.:* A weak point in one's character; a weakness; a failing.

"The gloomy vaults
That hid their dust, their *foibles*, and their faults."
Byron: Lara, i. 11.

¶ For the difference between *foible* and *imperfection*, see Imperfection.

foil (1), * **foyle,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *fouler* = to tread, to stamp upon, from Low Lat. *fullo, folo* = to full cloth.]

1. To trample underfoot; to insult.

"King Richard . . . caused the ensignes of Leopold to be pul'd down and *foiled* under foot."—*Knolles: Hist. of the Turks*, 69.

* 2. To keep down or under; to repress, to restrain.

"In veyn thou *follest* thy flesch with abstinens."—*Wycliffe: Apology*, p. 44.

3. To defeat, to baffle; to frustrate; to render vain or nugatory.

"But they who tried were *foiled*."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

* 4. To puzzle, to perplex.

"Whilst I am following one character, I am crossed in my way by another, and put up such a variety of odd creatures in both sexes, that they *foil* the scent of on another, and puzzle the chace."—*Addison.*

* 5. To blunt, to dull, to mar, to spoil.

"When light-winged toys
Of feathered Cupid *foil*, with wanton dulness,
My speculative and officed instruments."
Shakesp.: Othello, i. 3.

¶ For the difference between to *foil* and to *defeat*, see Defeat.

* **foil** (2), * **foyl,** *v.t.* [A variant of *file* or *foul* (q.v.), but possibly the same as *foil* (1), *v.*] To defile.

"Hast thowe *foylid* my dowter."—*Gesta Romanorum*, p. 143.

foil (1), * **foile,** * **foyle** (1), *s.* [Foil (1), *v.*]

* 1. A defeat, a frustration; a baffling.

"By the *foile* they had at the Gaules' hands."—*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 345.

2. A blunt weapon for fencing; a thin blade with a button on the end.

"As blunt as the fencer's *foils*, which hit but hurt not."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing*, v. 2.

* 3. The track or trail of game when hunted

"Nor can our British noses hunt thy *foil*."
Wolcott: P. Pindar, p. 15.

* ¶ (1) *To give foil:* To discomfit.

"A baser man shall *give* you all *the foil*."
Greene: Geo-a-Greene, p. 261.

(2) *To take the foil:* To be discomfited.

"Bestir thee, Jaques, *take* not now *the foil*."
Greene: Friar Bacon, p. 168.

foil (2), * **foyle** (2), *s.* [O. Fr. *feuille* = a leaf, from Lat. *folium.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

* (1) A leaf.

"As many vnces take
Of violette, not but oonly the *foil*."
Pallodius: On Husbandrie, p. 144.

(2) In the same sense as II. 2.

2. *Fig.:* Anything of a different colour, character, or quality which serves to set off another thing to advantage by comparison or contrast.

"Hector has a *foil* to set him off; we impose the incontinence of Paris to the temperance of Hector."—*Broome: On the Odyssey.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* A leaf in architecture or carving, as a trefoil ornament; or a window, having lobes like clover, and then said to be trefoiled, quatrefoiled, cinquefoiled, &c.

2. *Jewellery:* A thin leaf of metal, for plating, or to colour a gem behind which it is placed. A coloured foil imparts its tint to a gem whose natural colour is vague and insipid. Foil is made by rolling into thin sheets a plate of copper covered with a layer of silver. The silver surface is polished and covered with a clean varnish, coloured or white. Tin or lead foil is very thin sheets.

3. *Glass:* An amalgam of silver and tin at the back of a looking-glass.

foil'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *foil* (1), v.; *-able.*] That may or can be foiled, frustrated, or defeated.

foiled, *a.* [Eng. *foil* (2), s.; *-ed.*]

Arch.: Having foils: as, a *foiled* arch.

foil'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *foil* (1), v.; *-er.*] One who foils, defeats, or frustrates.

foil'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Foil (1), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of defeating, frustrating or baffling.

2. The track of a deer on the grass.

* **foin, * foygne, * foyne,** *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *foindre, foigner.*]

A. *Trans.:* To thrust at.

"Hente hym be the nekke and *foygnede* hym with that knyf." *Sir Ferumbras*, 5,640.

B. *Intrans.:* To thrust or push, as in fencing.

"They *foyneden* ech at other."
Chaucer: C. T., 1,656.

* **foin** (1), * **foyne,** *s.* [Foin, *v.*] A thrust, a stroke, as in fencing.

"Come, no matter vor your *foynes*."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, iv. 6.

***foin** (2), ***fooyno, *foyn,** *s.* [O. Fr. *faine, foine;* Fr. *fouine;* Sp. *fuina;* Port. *foinha.*]

1. A polecat, a fitchet.

"*Fooyne, Furrure, lucro.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. Fur from the polecat.

"A cote hathe he furred
With *foyns*, or with fichewes."
P. Plowman's Creed, 586.

***foin'-ẽr-ў,** *s.* [Foin, *v.*]

Fencing: The act of making feints or thrusts with a foil; fencing.

***foin'-ĭng, *foyn-yng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [Foin, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of thrusting or making feints, as in fencing; foinery.

"Ffell was the fight, *foynyng* of speires."
Destruct. of Troy, 10,267.

***foin'-ĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *foining; -ly.*] In a pushing or thrusting manner; with a push or thrust.

***foĭs'-ŏn, *fois-oun, *foy-son, *foy-soun,** *s.* [O. Fr. *fuison;* Fr. *foison*, from Lat. *fusio* (acc. *fusionem*) = an outpouring, from *fusus*, pa. par. of *fundo* = to pour out.]

1. Plenty, abundance.

"He gaff hem clothis gret *foyson*."
Richard Cœur de Lion, 3,818.

2. A plan, a contrivance.

"The paiens were so ferd, thei myght haf no *foyson*."
Robert de Brunne, p. 17.

foĭs'-ŏn-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *foison; -less.*] Innutritious, unprofitable. (*Lit. & fig.*) [Fissenless.]

"Forcibly cramming their throats with the lifeless, saltless, *foisonless*, lukewarm drammock of the fourteen false prelates."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. xv.

foĭst, *v.t.* [O. Dut. *vysten* = to break wind; *veest* = a breaking of wind. "To *foist, feist, fizzle*, are all originally to break wind in a noiseless manner, and thus to *foist* is to introduce something, the obnoxious effects of which are only learned by disagreeable experience" (*Wedgwood.*)]

1. To introduce surreptitiously, wrongfully, or unwarrantably; to thrust in fraudulently; to try to pass off as genuine, true, or trustworthy.

"He is most certainly wrong in taking the liberty he has of *foisting* in words."—*Waterland: Works*, iv. 487.

* 2. To introduce slily or quietly.

"My whisperings *foisted* in all ears."
"*Swift: Dial. between Mad Mullinix & Timothy.*

* 3. To cheat, to humbug, to hoax.

"Cutting of purses and *foisting*."—*Middleton: Roaring Girl*, i. 1.

***foĭst** (1), *s.* [Foist, *v.*]

1. A cheat, a swindler, a sharper.

"There is not such a *foist* in all the town."
Ben Jonson: Alchemist, iv. 4.

2. A cheat, a swindle, a fraud, an imposition.

"Put not your *foists* upon me, I shall scent 'em."—*Ben Jonson: The Fox*, iii. 9.

***foĭst** (2), *s.* [O. Fr. *fuste;* Ital. & Sp. *fusta*, from Low Lat. *fusta.*] A light, fast-sailing vessel.

"*Fuste*, a *foist*, a light galley that hath about sixteen or eighteen oares on a side, and two rowers to an oare."—*Cotgrave.*

***foĭst'-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *foist; -er.*] One who foists; a falsifier; a cheat.

"Wheu facing *foisters* fit for Tiburne fraies,
Are food-sick faint."
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 483.

***foĭst'-ĭĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *foisty; -ed.*] Made foisty, fusty, or mouldy.

***foĭst'-ĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *foisty; -ness.*] Fustiness, mouldiness.

"Dress mustard, and lay it in cellar up sweet,
Lest *foistiness* make it for table unmeet."
Tusser: Husbandrie; November.

***foĭst'-ў, *foist-ie,** *a.* [Foisty.] Mouldy, fusty.

"Look well to thy horses in stable thou must,
That hay be not *foisty* nor chaff full of dust."
Tusser: Husbandrie; December.

***foĭ'-tẽr-ẽr,** *s.* [Norm. Fr. *faitour* = a vagabond.] A vagabond. (*Wharton.*)

***foĭz'-ŏn,** *s.* [Foison.]

***fōlc'-lănd,** *s.* [Folkland.]

fōld (1), ***fald, *falde, *fauld, *folde, *foold,** *s.* [A.S. *fald;* cogn. with Sw. *folla;* Dan. *fold.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* A pen or inclosure in which sheep or other animals are confined.

"His eyes he opened, and beheld a field
Part arable and tilth; whereon were sheaves
New reaped; the other part, sheepwalks and *folds*."
Milton: P. L., xi. 431.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A flock of sheep.

"Leolin, I almost sin in envying you:
The very whitest lamb in all my *fold*
Loves you."
Tennyson: Aylmer's Field, 361.

* (2) A limit, a boundary.

"Secure from meeting, they 're distinctly rolled,
Nor leave their seats, and pass the dreadful *fold*."
Creech: Lucretius.

II. *Script.:* The church, the flock of Christ.

"Other sheep I have which are not of this *fold*."—*John* x. 16.

fold-yard, *s.* A yard in which sheep or cattle are folded for feeding.

fōld (2), ***folde** (2), *s.* [Fold (2), *v.* Cf. Fris. *fald;* Ger. *falte;* Goth. *flahto* = a plaiting of the hair.]

1. The act of folding, or doubling up any material.

2. A part of any material folded, doubled, or bent and laid on another.

"The ancient Egyptian mummies were shrowded in a number of *folds* of linen, besmeared with gums."—*Bacon: Natural History*, § 771.

3. An involution, a bend.

"*Fold* above *fold*, a surging maze!"
Milton: P. L., ix. 499.

* 4. A clasp, an embrace.

"Shall from your neck unloose his amorous *fold*."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, iii 3.

* 5. A doubling, an intricacy, shifting.

"Our author seems to have sufficiently understood the *folds* and doubles of Sylla's disposition."—*Dryden: Life of Plutarch.*

¶ *Fold* is largely used as the last element in composition to signify the number of times a thing occurs or is repeated.

"But other fell into good ground, and brought forth fruit; some an *hundred fold*, some *sixty fold*, some *thirty fold*."—*Matthew* xiii. 8.

fōld (3), *s.* [A corrupt. of fowl (?).] See the compound.

fold meadow-grass, *s.*

Agric.: Poa trivialis. [Fowl-grass.]

***fōld** (4), ***folde** (3), *s.* [A.S. *folde;* O. Sax. *foldo;* Icel. *fold.*]

1. The ground.

"Leir king . . . reste time on *folden*."
Layamon, i. 149.

2. The earth, the world.

"His non so feir on *folde* to fynde."
Early English Poems, p. 134.

fōld (1), *v.t. & i.* [Fold (1), *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To shut up, pen, or inclose in a fold.

"To the fields I haste my *folded* flock to see."
Drayton: Muses' Elysium, Nymphal 6.

B. *Intrans.:* To shut up or pen sheep in a fold.

"The star that bids the shepherd *fold*,
Now the top of heaven doth hold."
Milton: Comus, 93.

fōld (2), ***fald, *falde, *folde,** *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *fealdan;* cogn. with Dan. *folde;* Sw. *falla;* Icel. *falda;* Goth. *falthan;* Ger. *falten;* Lat. *plecto;* Gr. πλέκω (*plekō*).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To double or bend over part of any material on to another; to lay one part over another.

"Take forth paper, *fold* it."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, v. 1.

2. To double or lay together.

"He had *folded* his arms and said 'God's will be done.'"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

3. To clasp, to embrace.

"With that he hir in armes bent
And ful fair he gan hir *falde*."
Iwaine & Gawaine, 1,424.

* 4. To plait, to weave.

"Thei *foldiden* a coroun of thornes."—*Wycliffe: Matthew* xxvii. 29. (*Purvey.*)

* 5. To bend.

"A man cam to hym *foldid* on knees."—*Wycliffe: Matthew* xvii. 14.

* 6. To close, to shut up.

"Whanne he had *folded* or closed the book."—*Wycliffe: Luke* iv. 20.

B. *Intrans.:* To close over or on to another of the same kind; to become folded, doubled, or plaited.

"The two leaves of the one door were *folding*, and the two leaves of the other door were *folding*."—1 *Kings* vi. 34.

***fōld'-age (age** as ĭġ) (1), *s.* [Faldage.]

fōld'-age (age as ĭġ) (2), *s.* [Eng. *fold* (2), *v.; -age.*]

Her.: A term applied to leaves having several foldings and turnings, one from the other.

fōld'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Fold, *v.*]

† **folded-vernation,** *s.*

Bot.: Vernation consisting of simple folds, as the leaves of the cherry and the lime tree.

***fōld'-ĕd-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *folded; -ly.*] In folds.

"A partacle of silvered stuffe . . . hanging *foldedly* down."—*Chapman: Masque of Middle Temple.*

fōld'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *fold* (2), v.; *-er.*]

1. One or that which folds; specif. an ivory or bone blade, used in folding sheets for binding; also in forwarding sheets from the pile in feeding to presses.

2. (*Pl.*): A form of eyeglasses in which the lenses fold together for the pocket, and grasp the nose by a spring bow or stiff joint when in use.

fōld'-ĭng (1), *pr. par., a., & s.* [Fold (1), *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of shutting up or penning sheep in a fold; a fold; a pen.

"Must watering, *folding*, and attendance have."
Browne: Eclogues; Thirsis & Alexis.

fōld'-ĭng (2), *pr. par., a., & s.* [Fold (2), *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of doubling, bending, or turning one part of a body on to or over another.

2. A fold; a double.

3. A circle, a fold, a roll, a turning.

"As the stout oak when round his trunk the vine
Does in soft wreaths and amorous *foldings twine*."
Earl of Halifax: Death of Charles II.

* 4. An intricacy, a secret.

"Those *foldings* of art through which no native affection is allowed to penetrate."—*Blair: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 11.

* 5. (*Pl.*): Wrappers; swaddling clothes. (*Scotch.*)

II. *Bookbinding:* The process by which printed sheets are so doubled up as to bring the pages into consecutiveness for gathering and binding. The number of pages to each side of the sheet is indicated by the name 4to, 8vo, 12mo, 16mo, 24mo, 32mo, 48mo. The folio sheet has two pages on each side, and is once folded. The size of the book will, therefore, depend on the size of the paper, and the number of times it is folded. Each distinct sheet of a book has a certain mark, called a Signature (q.v.). These are gathered consecutively to form the book.

folding-boat, *s.* A kind of boat whose frame is collapsible for compact stowage, either on shipboard or for transportation on land. In a military point of view, the folding-boat may be used for crossing streams or reconnoitring, or as a bridge pontoon. Such boats are also occasionally employed by sportsmen who often have to travel long distances to find aquatic game, finny or feathered, on coast, lake or river.

folding-chair, *s.* A chair which is collapsible for carriage or stowage.

folding-doors, *s. pl.* A pair of doors hung from opposite sides of the doorway, and meeting in the middle.

folding-machine, *s.*

1. *Print.:* A machine for folding printed sheets for books or newspapers.

2. *Metall.:* A machine which bends pans and tin-ware to form. Some are rollers, others presses, and yet others act like the envelope-machine, having hinged leaves which press up the sides against a former.

folding-net, *s.* A bird-net shutting upon its prey.

folding-stool, *s.* A camp-stool.

folding-valve, *s.* A flexible flap which lies upon a perforated plate forming its seat,

and rolls or unrolls thereupon to open or close the passage-way. The band is connected to an arm on a shaft which passes through a stuffing-box to the outside of the case.

* **fōld'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *fold* (2), s. ; *-less.*] Having no fold or double.

fōld'-nĕt, *s.* [Eng. *fold* (2), v., and *net.*] A folding-net (q.v.).

* **fōld'-ūre,** *s.* [Eng. *fold* (2), v. ; *-ure.*] The act of folding or doubling ; a fold.

"My letters are generally charged as double at the post-office, from their inveterate clumsiness of *foldure.*" —*Lamb: Letter to Barton.*

* **fōld'-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *fold ; -y.*] Full of folds ; doubled into folds ; folded ; in folds.

"Those limbs beneath their *foldy* vestments moving." *J. Baillie. (Ogilvie.)*

* **fole,** *a.* & *s.* [Fool.]

* **fole,** *s.* [Foal.]

* **fole-har-di-ness,** *s.* [Foolhardiness.]

fole-foot, * **foles-foth,** *s.* [Foal's-foot.]

* **fole-large,** *a.* [Mid. Eng. *fole* = fool, and *large* = lavish, free.] Foolishly liberal ; lavish. [Fool-large.]

fō-lĭ-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Fem. pl. of Lat. *foliaceus.*] [Foliaceous.]

Bot.: A division of Cellulares, or cellular plants, comprehending the foliaceous orders Filices, Equisetaceæ, Lycopodineæ, and Marsileaceæ. It was distinguished from the Aphyllæ, containing the Mossea, Lichens, Algæ, Fungi, &c. (*Loudon.*)

fō-lĭ-ā'-çē-oŭs (or **ceous** as **shŭs**), *a.* [Lat. *foliaceus* = leafy, leaf-shaped.]

I. *Botany:*

(1) Having the texture of a leaf.

(2) Leaf-shaped ; furnished with leaves.

2. *Min.:* Having thin laminæ, like the leaves of plants, or splitting into such layers.

"A piece of another, consisting of an outer crust, of a ruddy talcky spar, and a blue talcky *foliaceous* spar." —*Woodward: On Fossils.*

II. 3. *Zool.:* Shaped or arranged like leaves (*Owen.*)

foliaceous-lichens, *s. pl.*

Bot.: A name sometimes given to lichens with leafy fronds. [Lichen.]

fō'-lĭ-age (**age** as **ĭj**), *s.* [O. Fr. *foillage, fueillage ;* Fr. *feuillage,* from *foille, fueille, fueil, feuille ;* Lat. *folium* = a leaf ; Sp. *follage.*]

1. *Bot.:* The leaves of a plant viewed in the aggregate.

2. *Arch.:* The representation of leaves or clusters of them as ornaments to capitals, freizes, pediments, &c.

"Indulged in what they wish, they soon supply Large *foliage,* overshadowing golden flowers." *Cowper: Task,* iii. 534, 535.

foliage-bound, *a.* Bound round or encircled with foliage, leaves, &c.

"Shone every pillar *foliage-bound ;*
And glimmered all the dead men's mail."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, vi. 24.

foliage-leaf, *s.*

Bot.: A leaf of the ordinary type, as distinguished from a floral leaf, a seed-leaf or cotyledon, &c.

* **fō'-lĭ-age** (**age** as **ĭj**), *v.t.* [Foliage, *s.*] To work or fashion into the representation or likeness of foliage ; to ornament with foliage or imitations of foliage.

"Replete with dust
The *foliaged* velvet." *Shenstone: Economy,* iii.

* **fō'-lĭ-ar,** *a.* [Lat. *folium* = a leaf.] Consisting of or pertaining to leaves ; of the nature of a leaf.

"To develop some other distinct organ into a serviceable *foliar* substitute in their places."—*Pall Mall Gazette,* Aug. 17, 1882.

* **fō'-lĭ-āte,** *v.t.* [Foliate, *a.*]

1. To beat out into a leaf, thin plate, or lamina.

"I have not only lighted paper but candles, and even melted *foliated* gold."—*Boyle: Works,* i. 330.

2. To cover over with a thin coat or sheet of tin, quicksilver, &c. : as, To *foliate* a mirror.

fō'-lĭ-ate, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *foliatus* = leaved, leafy.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Bot.:* Clothed with leaves.

2. *Geom.:* [Foliate Curve].

B. *As subst.:* The same as Foliate-curve (q.v.).

foliate-curve, *s.*

Geom.: A curve of the third order, consisting of two infinite branches, with a common asymptote, which intersect each other so as to form a leaf-like branch. Its equation is $x^3 + y^3 = a, x, y$.

fō'-lĭ-āt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *foliatus.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Covered or coated with a thin plate, coat, or foil.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* [Foliated-arcu ; Foliation].

2. *Zool.:* (*Of shells*). Splitting into laminæ. Used when the shelly layers tend to separate from each other.

3. *Min.:* Splitting into plates, lamellar.

4. *Petrol.:* Laminated schistose. (Used chiefly of the Metamorphic rocks.)

foliated-arch, *s.*

Arch.: One having a number of lobes or leaves.

foliated-coal, *s.*

Min.: A kind of black coal consisting of shining laminæ, which easily separate from each other.

foliated-joint, *s.*

Carp.: A rabbeted joint, where one part overlies another.

foliated-tellurium, *s.*

Min.: The same as Naovaoite (q.v.).

fō-lĭ-ā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *foliatio,* from *foliatus* = leaved, from *folium* = a leaf.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act or process of beating out into a thin coat, plate, or lamina.

2. The act, art, or process of coating or covering with a thin sheet, coat, or foil.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Botany:*

(1) The act of leafing.

(2) The same as Vernation (q.v.).

2. *Geol.:* The separation of schistose or other rocks into layers capable of being detached from each other. The laminæ generally split parallel to the line of stratification. They have often between them a layer of mica. Example, mica-schist.

3. *Arch.:* (See extract).

"Feathering or *foliation* . . . . an arrangement of small arcs or *foils* separated by projecting cusps . . . . may be otherwise explained to consist in placing a foil arch within a plain arch that will fit it, which is then said to be *foliated.*"—*Glossary of Architecture.*

* **fō'-lĭ-a-tūre,** *s.* [Eng. *foliat(e) ; -ure.*]

1. Leafage, foliage.

"They wreathed together the *foliature* of the fig-tree."—*Shuckford: On the Creation,* p. 203.

2. The state of being beaten or hammered out into a thin sheet, plate, or lamina.

* **fol-ie,** *s.* [Folly.]

* **fol-i-er,** *s.* [Foil, *s.*] Goldsmiths' foil.

"Concerning the preparing these *foliers,* it is to be observed how and out of what substance they are prepared."—*Sprat: History Royal Society,* ii. 482.

* **fō'-lĭf'-ēr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *folium* = a leaf, and *fero* = to bear.]

Bot.: Bearing leaves.

* **fō-lĭ-ĭp'-a-r-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *folium* = a leaf, and *pario* = to bring forth, to produce.]

Bot.: Producing leaves only, as leaf-buds.

* **fol-i-ly,** * **folyly,** * **foliliche,** *adv.* [Mid. Eng. *foly* = foolish ; *-ly.*] Foolishly.

"I have my body *folily* dispendid."
Chaucer: C. T., 9,277.

fō'-lĭ-ō, *s.* & *a.* [Lat. ablative sing. of *folium* = a leaf.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Printing:*

(1) The running number of the pages of a book. The even folios are on the left-hand pages, the odd upon the right. The folios of prefatory matter are frequently in lower-case Roman numerals.

(2) A sheet of paper once folded.

(3) A book of the largest size, whose sheets are folded but once, four pages to the sheet ; hence it is used generally for any large volume or work.

2. *Book-keep.:* A page or opening in an account-book.

3. *Law:* A certain number of words in legal documents ; in conveyances, deeds, &c., the *folio* is seventy-two words ; in parliamentary proceedings ninety words.

B. *As adjective:*

Print.: Consisting of sheets folded only once, four pages to the sheet.

"In fifty *folio* volumes,
Printed by Elzevir in columns."
Cawthorn: Birth, &c. of Genius.

folio-post, *s.* A flat writing-paper, usually 17 × 24 inches.

fō'-lĭ-ō, *v.t.* [Folio, *s.*]

Print.: To mark the folios or pages of a book ; periodical, &c. ; to paginate.

fō'-lĭ-ō-lāte, *a.* [Eng. *foliol(e) ; -ate.*]

Bot.: Having leaflets ; often used in composition as Trifoliolate.

fō'-lĭ-ole, fō-lĭ-ō'-lŭm (*pl.* **fō-lĭ-ō'-lēs, fō-lĭ-ō'-la,**) *s.* [Dimin. of Lat. *folium* = a leaf.]

Bot.: A leaflet, a small leaf constituting with others a compound leaf.

* **fō'-lĭ-ō-mort,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *folium* = a leaf, and *mortuum* = dead.] [Feuillemot.]

fō'-lĭ-ōse, *a.* [Lat. = leafy, full of leaves.]

Bot.: Closely covered with leaves.

foliose hepaticæ, *s. pl.*

Bot.: A division of Hepaticæ, contradistinguished from Thalloid or Frondose Hepaticæ.

* **fō-lĭ-ŏs'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *folio ;* s connective ; suff. *-ity.*] The bulk or voluminousness of a folio ; discursiveness ; diffuseness.

"He does not shoot into German *foliority.*"—*De Quincey. (Ogilvie.)*

* **fō'-lĭ-ŏt,** *s.* [Fr. *follet* = a goblin ; O. Fr. *fol ;* Fr. *fou* = foolish.] A goblin, an elf.

"Terrestiall devils, are those Lares, Genii, Faunes, Satyrs, Wood-nymphs, *Foliots,* Fairies, Robin Good-fellowes, Trulli, &c., which as they are most conversant with men, so they doe them most harme."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy,* p. 47.

fō-lĭ-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *foliosus.*]

Bot.: The same as Foliose (q.v.).

fōlk (as **fōk**), * **folc,** * **folck,** * **folke,** * **follc,** *s.* [A.S. *folc:* cogn. with Dut. *volk ;* Icel. *fólk ;* Dan. & Sw. *folk ;* Ger. *volk ;* O. H Ger. *folh, folc ;* Lat. *plebs.* Probably the same as *flock* (q.v.).]

* **1.** A number or assemblage of people.

"Swa mykel *folk* com never togyder."
Hampole: Pricke of Conscience, 6,013.

* **2.** A nation, a people.

"Brytons were the firste *folc* that to Engelond come."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 3.

3. People collectively or generally.

"Gave hem forthe to poure *folk* that for my love hit asketh." *Piers Plowman,* p. 210.

4. It is used with a qualifying adjective to express a class of people : as, the old *folk,* the young *folk,* and sometimes in the plural.

"The dinner comes, and down they sit ;
Were e'er such hungry *folk* !"
Cowper: The Yearly Distress.

* **5.** An individual, a person.

"Thes thre *folke* and no mo ffor noght resayue."
Boke of Curtaiye, 546.

¶ *Folk-free and sackless:* A term applied to one who is a lawful freeman, whether by birth or, as in the case of one born a thrall, by manumission.

"*Folk-free and sackless* art thou in town and from town, in the forest as in the field."—*Scott: Ivanhoe,* ch. xxxii.

* **Folke-stone,** *s.* [Folkstone.]

* **folk'-lănd** (**folk** as **fōk**), *s.* [A.S. *folcland.*]

Feudal law: The land of the folk or people, as distinguished from book-land, or land held by charter or deed. It was held by no assurance in writing, but distributed among the common folk at the pleasure of the lord, and resumed at his discretion. It could not be devised by will.

"Now, with regard to the *folkland,* this was a species of tenure neither strictly feudal, Norman, nor Saxon ;

but mixed and compounded of them all; and which also, on account of the heriots that usually attend it, may seem to have something Danish in its composition. Under the Saxon government there were a sort of people in a condition of downright servitude, belonging to the lord of the soil, like the rest of the cattle or stock upon it. These seem to have been those who held what was called the *folkland*, from which they were removable at the lord's pleasure."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 4.

folk'-lōre (folk as **fōk)**, *s.* [Eng. *folk*, and *lore*.] Popular superstitions, tales, traditions, or legends. Of late years the importance of the study of folklore has met with increasing recognition from students of anthropology and of comparative religion. It is worthy of note that many myths are found in a somewhat similar form among peoples widely divergent in race and locality. By some writers this fact is claimed in support of the Mosaic cosmogony; while others see in it a strong proof in favour of the theory of Evolution, and a means of tracing the steps by which man has advanced to his present position. The term *Folklore* was first introduced by Mr. W. J. Thom in A.D. 1846.

"Modern *folklore* holds either that a knocking or rumbling on the floor is an omen of a death about to happen; that dying persons themselves announce their dissolution to their friends in such strange sounds."—*Tylor: Primitive Culture* (1873), i. 145.

folk'-lōr-ĭst (folk as **fōk)**, *s.* [Eng. *folklor(e)*; *-ist*.] One skilled in or devoted to the study of Folklore (q.v.).

"There can be no doubt of the value of such a collection to *folklorists* and authropologists."—*Athenæum*, May 12, 1884, p. 603.

* **folk'-mōte, * folk'-moôt (folk** as **fōk)**, *s.* [Eng. *folk*; *-mote*; A.S. *folc-gemót*.]

1. An assembly of the people to consider matters affecting the commonwealth; answering in some measure to a parliament.

"It is not a *folkmote*, although it represents the people."—*Stubbs: Select Charters*, p. 4.

2. A court-leet or local court.

"These held a court every fortnight, which they called the *folkmote*, or leet, and there became reciprocally bound for each other, and to the publick for their own peaceable behaviour, and that of their families and dependants."—*Burke: An Abridgment of English History*, bk. ii., ch. vii.

folk'-mōt-ēr, * folk'-moôt-ĕr (folk as **fōk)**, *s.* [Eng. *folkmot(e)*; *-er*.] One who frequents or attends a folkmoot; a democrat.

"Keep your problems of ten groats, these matters are not for pragmatics and *folkmooters* to babble in."—*Milton: Colasterion.*

folk'-rēde (folk as **fōk)**, *s.* [Eng. *folk*, and Mid. Eng. *rede* = knowledge, advice.] For def. see extract.

"If any distinction is to be drawn between them, we might say that the tales which have been imbedded in the literature, written or unwritten, of the several nations form the folklore, while those which are preserved only in the common speech of everyday life belong to the *folkrede*, or popular talk."—*Cox: Introd. to Folklore*, p. 7.

folk-right (as **fōk'-rit)**, *s.* [Eng. *folk*, and *right*.] The rights to which every citizen of an organized society has a claim as distinguished from those of the sovereign; common justice.

"The preamble of his [Edgar's] secular laws declares that every man shall be worthy of *folkright*, poor as well as rich."—*Stubbs: Constitutional History*, i. 208.

Folk'-stōne, Folke'-stōne (folk as **fōk)**, *s.* & *a.* [See def.]

A. *As subst.*: A seaport town in Kent, five miles W.S.W. of Dover.

B. *As adj.*: Found at or near, belonging to, or in any way connected with the town described under A.

† **Folkstone-marl,** *s.*

Geol.: The same as Gault (q.v.).

* **fōl'-ĭ-ăl,** *a.* [Eng. *foll(y)*; *-al*.] Foolish.

"Whereto these *follial* traytors did
Themselues and seuses fit."
Warner: Albions England, bk. ix., ch. lv.

* **fōl'-ĭŏt,** *s.* [Fr.] The same as Foliot (q.v.).

* **fol'-liche,** *adv.* [Mid. Eng. *fol* = foolish; *-liche* = ly.] Foolishly.

fōl'-lĭ-cle, * fōl-lī-cūle, * fōl-lĭc'-ŭ-lŭs, *s.* [Lat. *folliculus* = a small bag or sack; dimin. of *follis* = a leathern sack.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A cavity in any body with strong coats.

2. *Bot.*: A form of fruit placed by Lindley in his class Apocarpi. It is one-celled, one or many seeded, one-valved, superior, ventral, dehiscent by the suture, and bearing its seeds at the base or each margin of the suture. It differs from the legume in having but one valve instead of two. A flower of *Nigella*, or one of *Delphinium*, producea several such follicles.

3. *Anat. & Zool.*: A minute secreting bag, which commonly opens upon a mucous membrane; a simple gland. It is called also a crypt or lacuna.

"The *follicles* then appear to become atrophied."—*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, ii. 464.

¶ *Double follicle*: The same as Conceptaculum (q.v.). Lindley places it in his class Syncarpi. It is akin to the follicle, but the seeds lie loose instead of adhering to marginal placentæ. Example, Asclepius, Apocynum (q.v.). In general it is not now distinguished from the ordinary follicle.

fōl-lĭc'-ŭ-lar, *a.* [Lat. *follicularis*.]

Bot.: Like a follicle.

follicular glands, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Small rounded secreting bodies, found in various parts of the alimentary mucous membrane. They are called also Conglobate and Lymphoid Glands, and may be solitary or agminated. (*Quain.*)

fōl-lĭc-ŭ-lăr'-ĭ-a, fōl-lĭc-ŭ-lăr'-ēş, *s. pl.* [Neut. or fem. pl. of Lat. adj. *follicularis*.]

Bot.: A division of Proteaceæ, characterized by their having woody follicles. It is divided into two tribes or families, Grevillidæ and Banksidæ.

† **fōl-lĭc'-ŭ-lāt-ĕd,** *a.* [Lat. *follicul(us)* [Follicle], and Eng. &c. suff. *-ated*.]

Bot. & Zool.: Having follicles, follicular.

fōl-lĭc'-ŭ-lī, *s. pl.* [Pl. of Lat. *folliculus*.] [Follicle.]

Bot.: A name given to the thecæ sporangia or involucra in the cone of an equisetum.

† **fōl-lĭc'-ŭ-loŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *follicul(us)*, and Eng., &c. suff. *ous*.]

Bot. & Zool.: Abounding in follicles, having or producing follicles.

* **fōl'-lĭ-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *folly*; *-full*.] Full of folly or foolishness.

"The common people call wit, mirth; and fancy, folly; fanciful and *folliful* they use indiscriminately."—*Shenstone.*

fōl'-lōw, * folge, * fol-gen, * fol-ow, * fol-hen, * fol-i-en, * fol-we, * fol-uwe, * fol-wyn, *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *fylgan*, *fylgian*, *fyligan*; cogn. with Dut. *volgen*; Icel. *fylgja*; Dan. *følge*; Sw. *följa*; Ger. *folgen*; O. H. Ger. *folken*.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To go or come after; to move behind in the same course or direction.

"Peter *followed* him afar off."—*Matthew* xxvi. 58.

2. To pursue, as an enemy; to chase.

"She *followed* files; she fled from followes post."
Browne: Britannia's Pastorals, bk i., s. 1.

* 3. To pursue as an object to be gained or attained; to seek after; to try to gain.

"*Follow* peace with all men."—*Hebrews* xii. 14.

* 4. To seek the company of; to court.

"Thou *followedst* not young men."—*Ruth* iii. 10.

5. To attend upon; to accompany as an attendant.

"And the three eldest sons of Jesse went and *followed* Saul to the battle."—1 *Samuel* xvii. 13.

6. To attend to, to tend.

"The Lord took me as I *followed* the flock."—*Amos* vii. 15.

7. To succeed or come after in point of time.

8. To succeed or come next to in point of rank or importance.

* 9. To be inferior or second to.

"Her education *follows* not any."
Massinger: Fatal Dowry, ii. 2.

10. To go after; to watch the course of; to keep the eye fixed on.

"Some pious tears the pitying hero paid,
And *followed* with his eyes the flitting shade."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid vi. 642.

11. To adhere to, to side with.

"They forsook the Lord God of their fathers, and *followed* other gods."—*Judges* ii. 12.

12. To result from; to succeed as a consequence; to be the effect of.

13. To keep the mind or attention fixed on, so as to understand fully the intention, meaning, or force of anything in progress: as, To *follow* an argument.

14. To imitate or copy, as an example or pattern.

"Ill patterns are sure to be *followed* more than good rules."—*Locke.*

15. To obey; to observe as a guide or direction.

"Those obvious rules that had been *followed* by our ancestors."—*Chesterfield: Common Sense*, No. 4.

16. To walk in, to practice: as, to *follow* a profession.

"Had I but *followed* the arts."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, i. 3.

* 17. To attend to, to be busied with.

"He that undertaketh and *followeth* other men's business for gain, shall fall into suits."—*Ecclus.* xxix 19.

* 18. To practise or give oneself to the use of.

"Woe unto them that rise up early in the morning that they may *follow* strong drink."—*Isaiah* v. 11.

* 19. To maintain, to keep up.

"They bound themselves to his laws and obedience; and in case it had been *followed* upon them, as it should have been, they should have been reduced to perpetual civility."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

* 20. To impel; to urge or drive forward, as one pressing behind.

"O Antony!
"I have *followed* thee to this."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, v. 1.

II. *Scots Law*: To pursue at law: to sue.

"And gif the trespass be donne of suddande chauldmelly, the party scathit sall *followe*, and the party trespassande sall defende, eftir the cours of the auld lawis of the realme."—*Parl. Jas. I.* (a. 1425), *Acts* (ed. 1814), p. 9, s. 7.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. To come or go after.

"And Peter *followed* afar off."—*Luke* xxii. 54.

2. To pursue, to chase.

"And the Philistines *followed* hard upon Saul."—1 *Samuel* xxxi. 2.

* 3. To seek after, as a thing to be desired or gained; to long for.

"My soul *followeth* hard after thee."—*Ps.* lxiii. 8.

4. To come after in point of time or order; to succeed.

5. To attend upon a person; to act as an attendant.

* 6. To continue endeavours; to persevere.

"Then shall we know, if we *follow* on to know the Lord."—*Hosea* vi. 3.

7. To result; to arise as an effect or consequence.

"What *follows*, if we disallow of this?"
Shakesp.: King John, i.

8. To come close after, as a result; to attend.

"Arts still *followed* where her eagles flew."
Pope: Essay on Criticism, 654.

9. To result, as an inference.

"It *follows* not that she will love Sir Thurio."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 2.

10. To be the next thing to be done or said.

"This *follows*: make for Sicilia."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 4.

¶ (1) *To follow on*:

Cricket: When the side which goes in second in a game of cricket fail to make within a certain number of the runs made by their opponents in the first innings, they have to go in a second time at once; this is called *following on*. The word is also used substantively.

"The professional made four fours in quick succession, and the *follow on* was soon saved."—*Standard*, Sept. 3, 1882.

(2) *To follow suit*:

Cards: To play a card of the same suit as that first played; hence, generally, to follow the same line or course of action as that taken by a predecessor.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between to *follow*, to *succeed*, and to *ensue*: "*Follow* and *succeed* are said of persons and things; *ensue* of things only: *follow* denotes the going in order, in a trace or line; *succeed* denotes the going or being in the same place immediately after another; many persons may *follow* each other at the same time; but only one individual properly succeeds another. To *follow* in relation to things is said either simply of the order in which they go, or of such as go by a connexion between them; to *succeed* implies simply to take the place after another; to *ensue* is to *follow* by a necessary connexion."

(2) He thus discriminates between to *follow* and to *pursue*: "The idea of going after anything in order to reach or obtain it is common in these terms, but under different circumstances: one *follows* a person mostly with a friendly intention; one *pursues* with a hostile intention. In application to things, *follow* is taken more in the passive, and *pursue* more in the active sense: a man *follows* the plan of

another, and *pursues* his own plan; he *follows* his inclinations, and *pursues* an object."

(3) He thus discriminates between to *follow* and to *imitate*: "Both these terms denote the regulating of our actions by something that offers itself to us, or is set before us; but we *follow* that which is either internal or external; we *imitate* that only which is external. To *follow* and to *imitate* may both be applied to that which is good or bad: the former to all the actions, but the latter only to the behaviour or the external manners." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

follow-board, *s.*

Found.: A board beneath the pattern, and on which it lies while the loam is being rammed.

fŏl'-lō-ẽr, * **fol-ew-er,** * **fol-ware,** * **fol-wer,** *s.* [Eng. *follow*; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who comes or goes after another in the same direction.

2. One who pursues after another.

3. One who follows another as his leader or guide.

"Be ye *followers* of God, as dear children."—*Ephesians* v. 1.

4. One who seeks after or tries to attain anything.

"If ye be *followers* of that which is good."—1 *Peter* iii. 13.

5. One who follows another as an attendant or dependant.

"No Indian prince has to his palace
More *followers* than a thief to the gallows."
Butler: Hudibras, pt. ii., c. 1.

6. An associate, a companion.

"How accompanied, can'st thou tell that?
With Poins, and other his continual *followers*."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 4.

7. One under the command of another.

"Little gallant, you were wont to be a *follower*, but now you are a leader."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iii. 2.

8. A servant, a retainer.

"What, fifty of my *followers* at a clap!"
Shakesp.: Lear, i. 4

9. One of the same party or faction.

10. A male sweetheart, a beau. (*Colloquial.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law-stat.:* A sheet of parchment added on to the first sheet of an indenture or other deed.

2. *Mach.:* A portion of a machine, usually sliding in guides, and moved by another portion; as the reciprocating punch-stock in a fly-press, which is moved by the screw to which it is swivelled. It is analogous to the platen of many presses.

3. *Steam-engin.:* The cover or plug of a stuffing-box, which rests upon and compresses the packing; a gland.

4. *Scots Law:* One who pursues or sues another at law.

"Gif he be absent & contumace at the secunde anmmondis, he salbe condampnit be the Juge in the expensis of the *folowar*, & in xl s. for the kingis vnlaw."—*Parl. Jas. II.* (1449), *Acts* (ed. 1815), p. 37.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *follower*, *adherent*, and *partisan*: "A *follower* is one who follows a person generally; an *adherent* is one who adheres to his cause; a *partisan* is the follower of a party: the *follower* follows either the person, interests, or the principles of any one; thus the retinue of a nobleman, or the friends of a statesman, or the friends of any man's opinions, may be styled his *followers*; but the *adherent* is that kind of *follower* who espouses the interests of another: a *follower* follows near or at a distance; but the *adherent* is always near at hand; the *partisan* hangs on or keeps at a certain distance." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

follower-wheel, *s.*

Mach.: The wheel, in geared machinery, which is driven, as distinguished from the driver, or the wheel which impels.

fŏl'-lō-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Follow.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Coming after or next; succeeding; next after, next described: as, The story is related in the *following* pages, or in the *following* manner.

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act or state of coming or going after or succeeding.

2. A body or party of adherents or followers; a sect or party under one leader or guide.

"A man with a great name in the country and a strong *following* in Parliament."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

*3. The vocation, business, or profession which one follows.

fŏl'-lў, * **fol-i,** * **fol-ie,** * **fol-y,** * **fol-yo,** *s.* [O. Fr. *folie*, from *fol* = a fool; Port. *folia*; Ital. *follia.*]

1. Weakness of intellect; want of understanding; foolishness; imbecility.

"Despised by thee, what more can he expect
From youthful *folly* than the same neglect?"
Cowper: Tirocinium, 713.

2. An act of foolishness or thoughtlessness; weak, thoughtless, or unbecoming conduct.

"I was young, a single man,
And after youthful *follies* ran."
Wordsworth: Last of the Flock.

3. An act of criminal weakness; depravity; wickedness.

"Achan wrought *folly* in Israel."—*Joshua* vii. 15.

4. A term frequently applied to a building or work begun by its projector on a scale too large for his resources, and consequently abandoned before completed.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *folly* and *foolery*: "*Folly* is the abstract of foolish, and characterizes the thing; *foolery* the abstract of fool, and characterizes the person; we may commit an act of folly without being chargeable with weakness or *folly*; but none are guilty of *fooleries* who are not themselves fools, either habitually or temporarily." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **folly-fallen,** *a.* Grown foolish.

* **fŏl'-lў-ĭng,** *s.* [As if a pr. par. form of a v.i. to *folly* = to play the fool.] An act of folly, a piece of foolery; the act of playing the fool.

"Let me shun
Such *follyings* before thee."
Keats: Endymion, i. 641, 642.

* **folt,** * **folte,** * **folett,** *a.* [O. Fr. *folet.*] Foolish, stupid, silly.

"*Folte. Idem quod* folet."—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **folt,** * **folt-en,** * **folt-yn,** *v.i.* [Folt, *a.*] To act as a fool; to be foolish.

"*Foltyn*, or doon as a fool. *Stultizo*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **folt-ed,** * **folt-id,** *a.* [Eng. *folt*, a.; *-ed.*] Foolish, stupid.

"This is a *folted* man." *Robert de Brunne*, p. 164.

* **folt-hed,** * **folt-heed,** *s.* [Eng. *folt*; *-hed* = hood.] Foolishness, stupidity, folly.

"In fersnesse ne in *foltheed*."—*Depos. of Richard II.*, p. 8.

* **folt-ish,** * **folt-isch,** * **folt-issh,** * **folt-isshe,** * **folt-ysch,** *a.* [Eng. *folt*; *-ish.*] Foolish, silly.

"Wher God hath not maad the wysdom of this world *foltisch*."—*Wyclife*: 1 *Cor.* i. 20.

* **folt-rie,** * **folt-rye,** *s.* [Eng. *folt*; *-ry.*] Folly, foolishness.

"*Foltrye. Fatuitas, stoliditas, follicia*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **fol-we,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Follow.]

* **fol-y,** *a.* & *s.* [Folly, s.]

A. *As adj.:* Foolish.

"That that is *foly* thing of God of wyser than men."—*Wyclife*: 1 *Cor.* i. 25.

B. *As subst.:* Folly.

fō-mal-hăut', * **fo-mal-hault,** * **fo-ma-hant,** *s.* [Arab. *Fom-al-hût* = mouth of the large fish, from *fom*, *fam* = mouth, and *hût* = a large fish.]

Astron.: A fixed star of the first magnitude, called also *a Piscis Australis.*

fō-mĕnt', *v.t.* [Fr. *fomenter*, from Lat. *fomento*, from *fomentum*, a contr. of *fovimentum* = a warm application, from *foveo* = to warm, to cherish; Sp. & Port. *fomentar*; Ital. *fomentare.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. To bathe with fomentations or warm lotions; to apply fomentations to.

2. To cherish with heat; to nourish, to foster.

"Every kind that lives
Fomented by his virtual power, and warmed."
Milton: P. L., xi. 338.

II. *Fig.:* To encourage, to abet, to instigate, to promote.

"Persecution may be carried on by the people, but it is raised and *fomented* by kings and rulers."—*Bishop Horne: On the Psalms*, pt. ii.

fō-mĕn-tā'-tion, *s.* [Fr. *fomentation*; Prov. *fomentacio*; Sp. *fomentacion*; Port. *fomentação*, all from Lat. *fomentatio* (genit. *fomentationis*).] [Foment.]

I. *Literally:*

1. The application of a liquid, such as water, generally warm, to a portion of the body to remove external or internal disease. The application is usually made by means of flannel steeped in the liquid. If the water be charged with mucilaginous principles, such as mallows can supply, it is called emollient; if with a narcotic one like poppy-heads, it is said to be acdative or anodyne.

2. That which is thus applied.

"*Fomentation* calleth forth the humour by vapours, but yet, in regard of the way made by the poultis, draweth gently the humours out; for it is a gentle *fomentation*, and hath withal a mixture of some stupefaction."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. Cherishing, nouriahing.

2. Encouragement, abetting, instigation.

fō-mĕnt'-ẽr, * **fō-mĕnt'-ŏr,** *s.* [Eng. *foment*; *-er.*] One who foments; one who encourages, instigates, or abets in anything.

"The *fomentors* and conductors of the petty war of village vexation."—*Burke: French Revolution.*

fō'-mēş (pl. **fōm'-ĭ-tēş**), *s.* [Lat. = touchwood, tinder.]

Med.: Any porous substauce capable of abaorbing and retaining contagion.

* **fon,** * **fonne,** *a.* & *s.* [Sw. *fåne* = a fool; *fånig* = foolish; Icel. *fáni.*]

A. *As adj.:* Foolish, silly.

"She was *fon* and biter."—*Gesta Romanorum*, p. 242.

B. *As subst.:* A fool, an idiot.

"Sicker I hold him for a greater *fon*,
That loves the thing he cannot purchase."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; April.

* **fon,** *v.i.* [Fon, *a.*] To play the fool.

fŏnd, * **fonned,** *a.* [Properly the pa. par. of *fonnen* = to be foolish, from Sw. *fåne.*] [Fon.]

1. Foolish, silly, indiscreet, injudicious, imprudent.

"Grant I may never prove so *fond*
To trust man on his oath or bond."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, i. 2.

2. Foolishly tender or loving; doting; overindulgent.

"*Fond* parents listened to a creeping thing,
And fell." *Byron: Cain*, i. 1.

3. Pleased with; relishing highly; delighting in. (Now followed by *of*; formerly *on* was used.)

* 4. Affectionate, loving.

"More *fond* on her than she upon her love."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 1.

* 5. Slight, trivial, trifling; not worthy of consideration.

"Not with *fond* shekels of the tested gold."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 2.

¶ For the difference between *fond* and *indulgent*, see Indulgent.

fond encheason, *s.* Foolish occasion. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. i. 30.)

* **fŏnd** (1), *v.t.* & *i.* [Fond, *a.*]

A. *Trans.:* To treat with kindness; to fondle; to caress.

"The Tyrian hugs, and *fonds* thee on her breast."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid i. 962.

B. *Intrans.:* To be fond or doting; to dote.

"How will this fadge? My master loves her dearly;
And I, poor monster, *fond* as much on him;
And she, mistaken, seems to dote on me."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, ii. 2.

* **fond** (2), * **fonde,** * **fondie,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *fandian.*] [Fand, *v.*]

A. *Trans.:* To try, to prove.

"He hit tholeth to *fonde* the: hwether thu bee treowe."—*Hali Meidenhad*, p. 29.

B. *Intrans.:* To try.

"Vor to sle hym fast he gan *fonde*."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 473.

* **fonde,** *pret.* of *v.* [Find, *v.*]

* **fŏnd'-ẽr,** * **fond-our,** * **fond-oure,** *s.* [O. Fr. *fondour*, *foudeur*; Lat. *fundator.*] A founder.

"Himself did it wirke, (he was thar *fondoure*."
Robert de Brunne, p. 84.

fŏn'-dle, *v.t.* & *i.* [Frequent. from *fond* (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To treat with great kindness or indulgence; to caress.

"Too ragged to be *fondled* on her lap."
Tennyson: Aylmer's Field, 586.

B. *Intrans.:* To caress, to cuddle.

"[He] *fondled* on her like a child."
Gay: Work for a Cooper.

¶ For the difference between to *fondle* and to *caress*, see CARESS.

fŏnd'-lĕr, *s.* [Eng. *fondl(e); -er.*] One who fondles, or caresses.

fŏnd'-lĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [FONDLE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of treating with kindness or indulgence; caressing; a caress.

"No midnight mask, no flattering, amorous *fondling*."
Mickle: Siege of Marseilles, ii. 4.

* 2. A fool; inasmuch as those who are much indulged in early youth, are generally made no less foolish by the injudicious tenderness shown them.

"An epicure had some reason to allege, an extortioner is a man of wisdom, and acteth prudently in comparison to him; but the *fondling* [the profane swearer] offendeth heaven and abandoneth happiness, he knoweth not why or for what."—*Barrow: Sermons*, ser. 15.

* 3. One unduly under the influence of affection, and who therefore acts foolishly.

"We have many such *fondlings* that are their wives' pack-horses and slaves."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy*, pt. iii., § 3.

* 4. A person or thing fondled or caressed; a pet.

"Any body would have guessed miss to have been bred up under a cruel stepdame, and John to be the *fondling* of a tender mother."—*Arbuthnot: John Bull.*

fŏnd'-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *fond; -ly.*]

1. Foolishly, weakly; in a foolish or silly manner.

"Ay me! I *fondly* dream."
Milton: Lycidas, 68.

2. With fondness or affection; lovingly; affectionately.

"Hundreds embraced the soldiers, hung *fondly* about the necks of the horses, and ran wildly about, shaking hands with each other."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

fŏnd'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *fond; -ness.*]

* 1. Foolishness; silliness; folly; want of sense or judgment.

"It were *fondness* to tayne that the sonle dyd otherwyse este then do the angels in heauen."—*John Fryth: A Boke*, fo. 60.

* 2. Foolish tenderness.

3. Affection; an affectionate nature or disposition.

"An overflowing *fondness*, such as seemed hardly to belong to that cool and careless nature."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

4. A strong liking or partiality; attachment, inclination.

"The multitude, which felt respect and *fondness* for the great historical names of the land."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

fon'-dû, *s.* [Fr. *fondu*, pa. par. of *fondre* = to melt, to soften, to blend; Lat. *fundo* = to pour out, to cast.]

1. *Manuf.:* A style of calico-printing or paper-hanging in which the colours are in bands and blend into each other.

2. *Cook.:* A light and pleasant preparation of cheese.

* **fone,** *s. pl.* [FOE.]

* **fon-el,** *s.* [FUNNEL.]

* **fŏng,** *v.t.* [FANG, *v.*]

* **fonne,** *a.* & *s.* [FON.]

* **fonne,** * **fon-nen,** *v.i.* [FON, *a.*; FOND, *a.*] To be foolish; to dote. (Seldom found except in the pa. par.)

"When age approchith on . . . then thowe shalte begynne to *fonne*,
And dote in love." *Chaucer: Court of Love*, 458.

* **fon-ned-nesse,** *s.* [FONDNESS.]

fŏnt (1), *s.* [Lat. *fons* (genit. *fontis*); A.S. *funt*, *font*; O. Fris. *font*, *funt*; Dut. *vont*, *vonte*; O. Fr. *font*, *funt*; Port. & Ital. *fonte*; Icel. *fontr*, *funtr*; Dan. *font*; Sw. *funt.*]

* 1. A fountain, a spring.

"From her native *font*, as proudly she doth flow."
Drayton Poly-Olbion, s. 10.

2. The vessel which contains the water for the purposes of baptism. The font is the only relic of our ancient architecture which in its form is at all analogous to the Grecian and Roman vases. The shape which has at different periods been given to it is a subject of some interest. Norman fonts are generally square or circular; the first frequently placed on five legs; but which may be the older form, the square or circle, is not yet known. The circular form continued to be much used during the Early English period; so, occasionally, was the square. Throughout the continuance of the Decorated style, the octagon was generally employed, sometimes the hexagon. During the Perpendicular style, the octagon was almost always used. Until the Reformation, and occasionally after, dipping was practised in this country. Pouring

FONT.

or sprinkling was not unusual previous to the Reformation; for as early as the year 754, pouring, in cases of necessity, was declared by Pope Stephen III. to be lawful; and in the year 1311, the Council of Ravenna declared dipping or sprinkling indifferent; yet dipping appears to have been in this country the more usual mode. Fonts were required to be covered and locked: originally their covers were simple flat movable lids, but they were subsequently very highly ornamented, assuming the form of spires, and enriched with various decorations in carved wood, taking the form of pinnacles, buttresses, &c.

"Entwine the cold baptismal *font*."
Tennyson: In Memoriam, xxix. 10.

* **font-name,** *s.* A baptismal or Christian name.

"Boston is no *font-name*."—*Fuller: Worthies; Lincoln*, ii. 20.

* **font-stone,** * **fan-stone,** * **fon-stone,** * **fount-ston,** * **funt-stone,** *s.* A font.

"That had tane haly baptem at the *fonstone*."
Hampole: Pricke of Conscience, 3,309.

* **font-vat,** * **funt-fat,** *s.* A font.

"Naked he falleth in the *funtfat*." *Bestiary*, 108.

fŏnt, (2), **fount,** *s.* [Fr. *fonte*, from *fondre* = to cast, from Lat. *fundo* = to pour out.]

Printing: An assortment of type of one size, of a given weight, containing large and small capitals, small letters, points, accents, figures, spaces, quads, &c. The weights of fonts vary according to business requirements.

Fŏn-tāine-bleau' (**eau** as **ō**), *s.* & *a.* [Fr.; see def.]

A. *As subst.:* A commune and town of France, capital of Seine et Marne, thirty-five miles S.S.E. of Paris.

B. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the place described under A.

Fontainebleau limestone, *s.*

Min.: A variety of Calcite containing a large amount of sand. It is from Fontainebleau and Nemours, in France. (*Dana.*)

* **fŏnt'-ăl,** *a.* [Eng. *font* (1); *-al.*]

1. *Gen.:* Of or pertaining to a font, fount, origin, or source.

"From the *fontal* light of ideas only can a man draw intellectual power."—*Coleridge.* (*Webster.*)

2. *Spec.:* Of or pertaining to a baptismal font, or in any way relating to baptism.

"This day among the Faithful placed
And fed with *fontal* manna."
Coleridge: On the Christening of a Friend's Child.

fŏnt'-ăn-nĕl, fŏnt'-ĭ-nĕl, *s.* [Fr. *fontanelle.*]

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.:* A little fountain.

"Why hath Nature given to women two exuberant *fontinels*?"—*Bp. Taylor: Great Exemplar*, pt. i., disc. 1.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* A vacancy in the infant cranium between the frontal and parietal bones, and also between the parietal and occipital, at the two extremities of the sagittal sature.

2. *Med.:* An issue for the discharge of humours from the body.

"Agreeable hereunto it is that artificial issues made in any part of the body are by physicians called *fontinels*, or little fountains."—*Hammond: Annotations on St. Mark* v. 29.

fontange (pron. **fŏn tanzh'**), *s.* [Named after Mlle. (afterwards Duchesse) de *Fontange*, mistress of Louis XIV., the introducer of the fashion.] For def. see extract.

FONTANGE.
From a French Print of the Period.

"The commode called by the French *fontange*, worn on their heads by ladies at the beginning of the eighteenth century was a structure of wire, which bore up the hair and the forepart of the lace cap to a great height."—*Spectator*, No. 98. (Note by Prof. H. Morley.)

Fŏn-tĕ-vraud', Fŏn-tĕ-vrault' (aud, ault, as **ō),** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *fontis Ebraldi*, so named from the place where the first monastery of the sect was erected on the confines of Angers and Tours.]

Ch. Hist.: A branch of the Benedictine order of monks which was instituted in the twelfth century by Robert of Abrissel, who brought monks and nuns under one roof, and placed them under the government of a female, because Jesus placed John in subjection to the Virgin Mary, saying "Woman, behold thy son" (John xix. 26). The founder of the monastery was suspected of immorality, a charge which his followers strenuously denied. In 1106 the order received the sanction of Pope Pascal II.; in 1113 it was exempted from episcopal jurisdiction. In 1177 some monks connected with it came over to England by invitation of Henry II. It was remodelled in 1507 by the Abbess Renée of Bourbon.

fŏnt-ĭc'-u-lŭs, *s.* [Lat., = a little fountain, dimin. of *fons* = a fountain.]

Surg.: A small ulcer produced, either by aid of caustics or by incisions, the discharge from which is kept up with a view to fulfil certain therapeutical indications. [ISSUE.]

fŏnt-ĭ-nā'-lē-ī, *s.* [Lat. *fontinal(is)* (q.v.), and masc. pl. suff. *-ei.*]

Bot.: A section of Bryaceæ (True Mosses); type Fontinalis (q.v.).

fŏnt-ĭn-ā'-lĭs, *s.* [Lat. = of or from an opening or fountain; *fons* (genit. *fontis*) = a spring or fountain.]

Bot.: A genus of mosses; the typical one of the section Fontinalei. The leaves are compressed, so as to make the stem look triquetrous. *Fontinalis antipyretica* is common in running streams. Its specific name is derived from the fact that, as it does not easily ignite, the Laplanders stuff the space between their chimneys and their walls with it as a precaution against fire.

foŏd (1), * **fode,** * **foode,** * **fude,** *s.* [A.S. *fóda*: cogn. with Icel. *fœdhi*, *fœdha*; Dut *föde*; Sw. *född.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II. 1.

"And wine and *food* were brought."
Tennyson: Enid & Geraint, 1,128.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Anything which nourishes, sustains, supports, or augments.

"Give us some music: music, moody *food*
Of us that trade in love."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, ii. 5.

* (2) That which is fed, nourished, or brought up; a child.

"Wher that he sat or stode
She hiheld opon that frely *fode*."
Amis & Amiloun, 715.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Phys.:* Any substance which, taken into the body, is capable of sustaining or nourishing, or which assists in sustaining or nourishing the living being. Foods may be classed under three heads, gaseous, liquid, and solid, the first two consisting of the air we breathe—the oxygen of which is so essential to life—and the water we drink. Milk, tea, coffee, cocoa, &c., are popularly called liquid foods, but each of these is simply water in which various solid substances are dissolved, or held in suspension. The solid foods are of three kinds—viz., nitrogenous, non-nitrogenous, and mineral. Nitrogen compounds, or flesh-formers, are essentially composed of carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen. They possess the only ingredients capable of building up and repairing the nitrogenous tissues of the body. They also furnish a limited supply of heat, especially when heat-giving compounds are deficient in the body. Nitrogenous compounds are found both in the animal and vegetable kingdoms under the forms of albumen, fibrin, casein, gelatine, and chondrin. Non-nitrogenous compounds, or heat-givers, sometimes called carbonaceous compounds, are composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. They serve to keep up the heat of the body, and so produce energy or force. The chief heat-givers are starch, so abundant in the cereal grains, sugar, and fat. None of these substances will of itself sustain life. The mineral foods are the salts of soda and potash, the phosphates of lime and magnesia, iron, &c. Common salt is the only mineral substance purposely added to food, the other mineral substances being found in nearly all parts of plants and animals used as food. As the daily waste of the body must be met by a daily supply of nourishment, it becomes of the utmost importance that such supply should consist of both flesh-formers and heat-givers, and in the proportion of two parts of the former to six of the latter. Milk is a model food, as it furnishes all the nourishment required, and in due proportion. Scotch oatmeal may also be called a model food, as it contains one part of flesh-formers and 5½ parts of heat-givers. In fine wheaten flour the proportion is as one to eight, a part of the flesh-forming body having been removed in its preparation. The adulteration of any article of food reduces one or both of its essential constituents, hence such practices should be strongly condemned, and the adulterator severely punished.

2. *Zool.:* The food of animals is not directly derived from inorganic nature, but mediately through the agency of plants.

3. *Bot.:* Plants can feed upon and assimilate inorganic matter, in this respect differing from animals. A few plants, however, such as fungi, the Sun-dew (Drosera), and Venus's Fly-trap require animal food. The ordinary food of plants consists of carbon, water, and nitrogen.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *food, diet,* and *regimen:* "All these terms refer to our living, or that by which we live: *food* is here the general term; the others are specific. *Food* specifies no circumstance; whatever is taken to maintain life is *food; diet* is properly prescribed or regular *food. Food* is a term applicable to all living creatures; *diet* is employed only with regard to human beings who make choice of their *food. Diet* and *regimen* are both particular modes of living; but the former respects the quality of *food*; the latter the quantity as well as quality: *diet* is confined to modes of taking nourishment; *regimen* often respects the abstinence from *food,* bodily exercise, and whatever may conduce to health." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

food-vacuoles, *s. pl.*

Zool.: Clear spaces in the sarcode of an Amœba. (*Nicholson.*)

* **foôd,** * **foden,** *v.t.* [Food, *s.*] To feed.

"The cherl . . . to the barn talked,
And *foded* it with floures and with faire byhest."
William of Palerne, 57.

* **food** (2), *s.* [Feud.]

* **foôd'-fûl,** *a.* [Eng. *food; -ful(l).*]

1. Furnishing food; fruitful.

"Where hardly given the hopeless waste to cheer,
Denied the bread of life, the *foodful* ear."
Wordsworth: Descriptive Sketches.

2. Fruitful, fertile.

"The democratic commonwealth is the *foodful* nurse of ambition."—*Burke: Appeal from New to Old Whigs.*

* **foôd'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *food; -less.*] Destitute of or without food; not furnishing food; barren.

"The *foodless* wilds
Pour forth their brown inhabitants."
Thomson: Winter, 256.

foôd'-stŭff, *s.* [Eng. *food,* and *stuff.*] Articles of commerce intended for food.

"*Foodstuffs* and articles of consumption."—*Standard,* June 20, 1881.

* **foôd'-ŷ,** * **food-ie,** *a.* [Eng. *food; -y.*]

1. Of the nature of or fit for food; eatable; nourishing.

"Wine she drew,
And into well-sewed sacks poured *foodie* meale."
Chapman: Homer; Odyssey ii.

2. Fruitful; furnishing food; fertile.

"And all obseru'd for preseruation
Through all their *foodie,* and delicious fen."
Chapman: Homer; A Hymne to Hermes.

foôl (1) * **fol,** * **fole,** * **foole,** * **fule,** *a.* & *s.* [O. Fr. *fol* (Fr. *fou*), from Lat. *follis* = a pair of bellows, a windbag; pl. *folles* = puffed cheeks; hence transferred to a buffoon; Ital. *folle.*]

* **A.** *As adjective:*

1. Foolish, silly, stupid; wanting in intellect or sense.

"His moder was Sibriht sister, that was a *fole* kyng."
Robert de Brunne, p. 14.

2. Wicked, depraved.

"Bituene a king and a *fol* womman in spousbreche
Ibore." *Pilate,* 2.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who is destitute of reason or understanding; an idiot; a natural.

"'Tis time to leave this fooling now
Which none but *fools* call wit."
Browne: Songs; Palinode.

2. One who is deficient in reasoning power; one who acts or behaves stupidly, or irrationally, or absurdly.

"Some take him for a tool
Which knaves do work with called a *fool.*"
Butler: Hudibras, pt. i., c. i.

3. One who counterfeits folly; a buffoon, a jester; a retainer kept formerly by persons of rank, to make sport for his master and his guests. These fools were dressed in motley, wore a pointed cap and bells, and carried a mock sceptre or bauble in the hand.

"Where's my knave, my *fool?* Go you, and call my *fool* hither."—*Shakesp.: Lear,* i. 4.

* 4. A depraved person.

"He was a *fole* of lif, and vsed lichorie."
Robert de Brunne, p. 210.

II. *Scrip.:* In some passages *fool* is used in its ordinary English sense—viz., B. I. 2 (Prov. xii. 16, xvii. 28, xx. 3, xxix. 11; Eccl. v. 3; 1 Cor. xv. 36). In many others a fool is synonymous with a wicked man (2 Sam. xiii. 13; Ps. cvii. 17; Prov. xxxiii. 19, xxvi. 10; Matt. v. 22). According to Scripture teaching, it is not deficiency of intellect which makes a man a fool, but misuse of that which is possessed, and as responsibility is proportionate to the talents received, the higher the intellect of the man who misuses his endowments, the more he deserves the name of fool.

¶ (1) *To play the fool:*

(*a*) To act like a fool or one destitute of reason.

"If apostolic gravity he free
To play the fool on Sundays, why not we?"
Cowper: Progress of Error, 147.

(*b*) To act the part of a jester or buffoon.

"I returning where I left his armour, found another instead thereof, and armed myself therein to *play the fool.*"—*Sidney: Arcadia.*

* (2) *To put the fool on* or *upon a person:* To treat or account as a fool; to charge with folly.

"To be thought knowing, you must first *put the fool upon* all mankind."—*Dryden: Juvenal.* (Pref.)

(3) *To make a fool of:* To cause to appear ridiculous; to deceive, to disappoint.

"To challenge him to the field, and then to break promise with him, and *make a fool of* him."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night,* ii. 3.

(4) *Feast of fools:*

Eccles. & Ch. Hist.: A feast which was formerly held in some churches and monasteries in France on New Year's Day. Much licence of folly and even of indecency was tolerated, whence the name of the festival. It flourished from about the year 1198. In 1435 the Council of Basle censured it, and the Parliament of Dijon in 1532 suppressed it in that part of France. It reached England in 1240, and was abolished about A.D. 1400. It was probably a Christianised relic of the Roman Saturnalia.

(5) *Order of Fools:*

Hist.: A benevolent association founded by Adolphus, Count of Cleves, in 1381. It continued till the sixteenth century.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *fool, idiot,* and *buffoon:* "The *fool* is either naturally or artificially a *fool; the idiot* is a natural *fool; the buffoon* is an artificial *fool:* whoever violates common sense in his actions is a *fool;* whoever is unable to act according to common sense is an *idiot;* whoever intentionally violates common sense is a *buffoon.*" (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **fool-begged,** *a.* Foolishly or absurdly begged; idiotic, absurd.

"If thou live to see like right bereft
This *fool-begged* patience in thee will be left."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, ii. 1.

* **fool-hold,** *a.* Foolishly bold; rash; foolhardy.

"Some in corners have been *fool-bold.*"—*Leland.*

* **fool-born,** * **fool-borne,** *a.* Produced by a fool; tolerated by none but fools.

"Reply not to me with a *fool-born* jest;
Presume not that I am the thing I was."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., v. 5.

fool-fish, *s.*

Ichthy.: An American name for a fish of the genus Monacanthus, one of the Balistidæ, from its wriggling along with its body sunk and its open mouth just on the surface of the water. (*Ogilvie,* &c.)

fool-frequented, *a.* Frequented or attended by fools.

"To purchase at the *fool-frequented* fair
Of vanity." *Cowper: Table Talk,* 758.

* **fool-happy,** *a.* Fortunate; lucky by chance; undesigned.

"The mariner, yet half amazed, stares
At perils past, and yet in doubt he dares
To joy at his *fool-happy* oversight."
Spenser: F. Q., I. vi. 1.

* **fool-haste,** *s.* Foolish, inconsiderate haste; rashness.

"How I *fool-haste* should eschewe." *Gower: C. A.,* iii.

* **fool-hasty,** * **fool-hastife,** *a.* Foolishly hasty, rash, or precipitate.

"As they that were *fool-hastife.*" *Gower: C. A.,* iii.

* **fool-large,** *a.* [Foollarge.]

* **fool-largesse,** *s.* Foolish lavishness; wastefulness.

"But for as moche as som folk ben unmeasurable, men oughten for to avoid and eschue *fool-largesse,* tha which men clepen waste, certes, he that is foollarge, he yeveth not his catel, but he leseth his catel."—*Chaucer: Parson's Tale.*

fool's-cicely, *s.*

Bot.: *Æthusa Cynapium.*

fool's-errand, *s.* An absurd or fruitless errand or search; an errand in search of that which cannot be found or does not exist.

fool's-paradise, *s.* A state of unreal or deceptive good fortune or joy.

"Lewde hope is *fooles paradise.*"—*Ashmole: Theatrum Chemicum* (1652).

fool's-parsley, *s.*

Bot.: The umbelliferous genus Æthusa. *Æthusa Cynapium* is the common Fool's-parsley. It has umbels terminal on long stalks, the partial ones small, distant, with partial involucres of three long pendant leaves all on one side.

fool's-stones, *s. pl.*

Bot.: (1) *Orchis mascula,* (2) *O. Morio.*

fool's-watercress, *s.*

Bot.: *Helosciadium nodiflorum.*

foôl (2), *s.* [Fr. *fouler* = to press, to crush.] A dish made of gooseberries scalded and crushed with cream.

"Fall to your cheese-cakes, curdes, and clowted creame,
Your *fooles,* your flawnes."
Ben Jonson: Sad Shepherd, i. 7.

foôl, *v.i.* & *t.* [Fool, *s.*]

* **A.** *Intrans.:* To act or play the fool; to trifle, to play, to idle.

"Old men *fool* and children calculate."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, i. 2.

B. *Transitive:*

I. To make a fool of; to treat as a fool; to disappoint, to deceive; to mock.

"To *fool* the crowd with glorious lies."
Tennyson: In Memoriam, cxxvii. 14.

* **2.** To infatuate; to make foolish.

"If it be you that stir these daughters' hearts
Against their father, *fool* me not so much
To bear it tamely." *Shakesp.: Lear*, ii. 4.

3. To cheat, to defraud.

"Ah! let me not be *fooled*, sweet saints."
Tennyson: St. Simeon Stylites, 209.

¶ *To fool away:*

(1) To waste on objects of little or no value; to fritter away.

"It must be an industrious youth that provides against age; and he that *fools away* the one, must either beg or starve in the other."—*L'Estrange.*

* (2) To cause or induce to act foolishly; to lead astray.

fo͝ol'-ĕr-ў, *s.* [Eng. *fool*; *-ery.*]

1. The actions, manners, or characteristics of a fool; habitual folly; the act of playing the fool; folly.

"They to the vulgar sort now pipe and sing,
And make them merrie with their *fooleries.*"
Spenser: Tears of the Muses.

2. An act of folly; an absurdity.

"All such *fooleries* are quite inconsistent with that manly simplicity of manners, which is so honourable to the rational character."—*Beattie: Moral Science*, pt. i., ch. ii., § 5.

3. An object of folly or weakness; an absurdity.

"That Pythagoras, Plato, or Orpheus believed in any of these *fooleries*, it cannot be suspected."—*Raleigh: History.*

¶ For the difference between *foolery* and *folly*, see FOLLY.

* **fo͝ol'-har-dĭ-hoo̍d,** *s.* [Eng. *foolhardy*; *-hood.*] Foolhardiness.

fo͝ol'-har-dĭ-lў, * **fo͝olo-har-di-ly,** * **fool-har-di-li,** *adv.* [Eng. *foolhardy*; *-ly.*] In a foolhardy manner, with foolhardiness.

"Who . . . used *foolehardily* to sallie forth and fight most courageously."—*P. Holland: Ammianus Marcellinus*, p. 127.

fo͝ol'-har-dĭ-nĕss, * **fool-har-di-nesse,** * **fole-har-dy-ncsse,** *s.* [Eng. *foolhardy*; *-ness.*] The quality of being foolhardy; foolish or mad rashness; courage or daring without sense or judgment; recklessness.

"The elder, through practice of his weapons and cunning slight, soone ouercame the *foolhardinesse* and inconsiderate fierceness of the younger."—*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 684.

* **fo͝ol'-har-dīze,** * **fool-har-dise,** *s.* [Eng. *fool*, and Fr. *hardiesse* = daring.] Foolhardiness, recklessneas.

"More huge in strength than wise in works he was,
And reason with *foolhardise* over-ran."
Spenser: F. Q., II. ii. 17.

fo͝ol'-har-dў, * **fol-har-dy,** * **fol-her-di,** * **fole-har-di,** *a.* [Eng. *fool*, and *hardy.*] Daring without sense or judgment; madly rash or reckless.

"Open the door, secure, *foolhardy* king."
Shakesp.: Richard II., ii. 17.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *foolhardy*, *adventurous*, and *rash*: "The *foolhardy* expresses more than the *adventurous*; and the *adventurous* than the *rash*. The *foolhardy* man ventures in defiance of consequences: the *adventurous* man ventures from a love of the ardnous and the bold; the *rash* man ventures for want of thought: courage and boldness become foolhardihood when they lead a person to run a fruitless risk; an *adventurous* spirit sometimes leads a man into unnecessary difficulties; but it is a necessary accompaniment of greatness. There is not so much design, but there is more violence and impetnosity in rashness than in foolhardihood: the former is the consequence of an ardent temper which will admit of correction by the influence of the judgment; but the latter comprehends the perversion of both the will and the judgment." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **fo͝ol'-ĭ-fў,** *v.t.* [Eng. *fool*; *i* connective; suff. *-fy.*] To make a fool of, to fool.

"They being throughly taught how with excessive flatterie to bear him up, *foolified* and guiled the man."—*P. Holland: Ammianus Marcellinus*, p. 43.

fo͝ol'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.* & *s.* [FOOL, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of playing the fool.

"Ah! there's no *fooling* with the Devil."
Cowley: The Dissembler.

2. The act of making a fool of a person.

fo͝ol'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *fool*; *-ish.*]

1. Void of sense or nnderstanding; exhibiting folly; weak in intellect; acting without sense or judgment.

"I am a very *foolish* fond old man."
Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 7.

2. Characterized by or arising from folly or want of sense; stupid, silly, ridiculous, trifling, absurd.

"It is a *foolish* thing to make a long prologue, and to be short in the story itself."—2 *Maccabees*, ii. 32.

3. Ridiculous, contemptible.

"A *foolish* figure he must make."
Prior: Alma, i. 16.

¶ For the difference between *foolish* and *irrational*, see IRRATIONAL; for that between *foolish* and *simple*, see SIMPLE.

fo͝ol'-ĭsh-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *foolish*; *-ly.*]

1. In a foolish manner; without understanding; stupidly.

"It is *foolishly* imagined in France, that to deprive one great man of his dishes of silver and gold, and another of his money, will be of advantage to the poor."—*Fox: Speech*, March 28, 1794.

2. Wickedly, sinfully.

"I have done very *foolishly*."—2 *Samuel*, xxiv. 10.

fo͝ol'-ĭsh-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *foolish*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or atate of being foolish, or deficient in sense or understanding; stupidity.

"O *foolishness* of men! that lend their ears
To those budge doctors." *Milton: Comus*, 706.

2. A foolish practice or act; an absurdity.

"But the natural man receiveth not the things of the Spirit of God, for they are *foolishness* unto him."—1 *Cor.* ii. 14.

* **fo͝ol'-largę,** *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *fool*; *-large.*]

A. *As adj.:* Foolishly lavish or wasteful; spendthrift.

"He that is *foollarge* he yeveth not his catel, but he leseth his catel."—*Chaucer: Parsones Tale.*

B. *As subst.:* A prodigal.

* **fo͝ol-ŏc'-ra-cў,** *s.* [Eng. *fool*; o connective, and Gr. κρατέω (*krateō*) = to rule.] The rule or government of fools.

"The *foolocracy* under which it has so long laboured."—*Sidney Smith: Letters*, 1832.

fo͝ols'-căp, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *fool*, and *cap.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A pointed cap with bells, worn by professional fools or jesters.

"With diadem hight *foolscap*, lo! a fiend,
A little fiend that scoffs incessantly."
Byron: Childe Harold, i. 24.

2. *Paper:* A size of folded writing-paper, named from its original water-mark of a "fools-cap and bells," now superseded in England by a figure of Britannia. In England, foolscap has four degrees of size and weight:—

	Inches.	lbs.
Sheet and a half,	25½ × 13½	22
Sheet and third,	22 × 13½	20
Extra thick,	16½ × 13½	18
Ordinary,	16½ × 13½	15

B. *As adj.:* Consisting of sheets of the size of foolscap.

"One hates an author that's all author, fellows
In *foolscap* uniforms turned up with ink."
Byron: Beppo, lxxv.

fo͝ol'-stōncș, *s.* [Eng. *fool*, and *stones.*]

Bot.: (1) *Orchis mascula*; (2) *O. morio.*

* **fo͝ol'-trăp,** *s.* [Eng. *fool*, and *trap.*] A snare in which to catch fools.

"Bets at the first, were *fooltraps*, where the wise
Like spiders lay in ambush for the flies."
Dryden. (*Johnson.*)

* **foor,** *s.* [FURROW.]

* **foord,** *s.* [FORD.]

foos, fouso, fows, fews, fouets, *s.* [Wel. *fyw-lys* = the houseleek. (*Richards.*)]

Bot.: The houseleek, *Sempervivum tectorum.* (*Scotch*, &c.)

foost, foost-in, *s.* [O. Fr. *fust.*] A nausea, a feeling of sickness.

"I fand a kind o' *foost*, *foost*, *foostin* abont my hriskit."—*Brovonie of Bodsbeck*, ii. 20.

foot, *s.* [A.S. *fót* (pl. *fēt*); cogn. with Dut. *voet*; Icel. *fōtr*; Dan. *fod*; Sw. *fot*; Goth. *fotus*; Ger. *fuss*; O. Fris. *fōt*; O. H. Ger. *vuoz*; Lat. *pes* (genit. *pedis*); Gr. πούς (*pous*), genit. ποδός (*podos*); Sans. *pad*, *pād.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The extremity of the leg below the ankle; the part of the leg which treads on the ground in standing or walking, and on which the body is supported.

"And sche stode bihynde hise *feet*: and higan to moiste hise *feet* with teeris."—*Wycliffe: Luke* ch. vii.

(2) Anything which serves to support any body; as, the *foot* of a table.

"Twenty pilers with so felee brasun *feet*."—*Wycliffe: Exodus* xxvii. 10.

(3) That part of an article of dress which receives the foot; as, the *foot* of a stocking.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) The lower part or base of anything.

"At the *foot* of the hille mount Olympus."—*Trevisa*, iii. 65.

(2) The bottom, end, or last of a series or row.

"A trifling sum of misery
New added to the *foot* of thy account."
Dryden: Cleomenes, iv. 1.

(3) The extremity or end; as, the *foot* of a bed.

(4) The act of walking.

"Antiochus departed, weening in his pride to make the land navigable, and the sea passable by *foot*."—2 *Maccabees* v. 21.

* (5) Step, tread.

"This man's son would, every *foot* and anon, be taking some of his companions into the orchard."—*L'Estrange.*

* (6) A state or posture of action.

"The number and variety of the ends on *foot*, with the secret nature of most things to which they relate."—*Grew.*

* (7) State, condition, position, footing.

"In specifying the word Ireland, it would seem to insinuate that we are not upon the same *foot* with our fellow-subjects in England."—*Swift: Drapier's Letters.*

* (8) A scheme, plan, or settlement; basis, fundamental principles.

"Upon this *foot* it will be impossible for any church ever to secure the profession of any mysterious doctrine."—*Waterland: Works*, ii. 301.

(9) A state of incipient being; a start. [*To set on foot.*]

* (10) Par, level.

"Were it not for this easy borrowing upon interest, men's necessities would draw upon them a most sudden undoing, in that they would be forced to sell their means, be it lands or goods, far under *foot*."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Usury.*

(11) A very short distance.

"He will not budge a *foot*."—*Shakesp.*: 1 *Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

* (12) A trip.

"Harry, giving him a slight *foot*, laid him on the broad of his back."—*H. Brooke: Fool of Quality*, ii. 166.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Human Anat.:* The foot consists of many bones,—viz., seven bones of the tarsus (q.v.), five metatarsal bones, and the phalanges of the toes. Essentially they are homologous with those of the hand.

2. *Compar. Anat.:* In auch animals as insects and spiders the feet are the homologues of the corresponding part in man. In other cases the word is used vagnely. Thus, the foot of the Rotifera is a caudal process or tail; in the Gasteropodous molluscs it is a ventral diac, &c.

3. *Entom.:* The legs of insects are often called feet, even by scientific naturalista. The term is borrowed from popular usage.

4. *Distill.* (*Pl.*): Sedimentary matter; the remainder or refuse of decantation or distillation.

5. *Mach.:* A flange at the lower end of a leg to give a wider basis of support.

6. *Meas.:* A measure containing twelve inches, and so called from its being taken roughly as the length of a man's foot.

7. *Mil.:* Foot-soldiers; soldiers who march and fight on foot, as distinguished from cavalry or horse.

"Both horse and *foot* for a moment began to shrink."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. xvi.

8. *Music:* The lower end of an organ-pipe, which conducts the wind to the reed or lip, which gives the vibration to the air and causes the sound.

9. *Naut.:* The lower edge of a sail.

10. *Pros.:* A certain number of syllables constituting a distinct part of a verse; as, a dactyl, an iambus, a spondee, &c.

"Some o' them had in them more *feet* than the verses would bear."—*Shakesp.*: *As You Like It*, iii. 2.

11. *Law:* [FOOT OF A FINE].

¶ 1. *Foot of a fine:*

Law: The conclusion of a fine; the statement of all the circumstances connected with it.

2. *Square foot:* A square whose side is one foot, and which therefore contains 144 square inches.

3. *Cubic foot:* A cube whose side is one foot, and which therefore contains 1,728 cubic inches.

4. *On foot:*

(1) By walking: as, He did the journey *on foot.*

(2) In a state of action; active.

"While other jests are something rank *on foot,*
Her father hath commanded her to slip
Away with blender to marry."
Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 5.

5. *To set on foot:* To set in action; to start; to put in motion; to originate.

* 6. *To keep the foot:*

Script.: To conduct oneself properly and becomingly.

"*Keep thy foot* when thou goest to the house of God"
—*Ecclesiastes* v. 1.

7. *To put one's foot into anything:* To make a mess of a business; to spoil matters; to get oneself into a scrape.

8. *To put one's best foot or leg foremost:* To go as fast as possible; to move with all possible speed; to exert oneself to the utmost.

* 9. *To cover the feet:*

Script.: To ease oneself. (1 *Samuel* xxiv. 3.)

* 10. *To keep foot-side:* To keep pace with, to proceed *pari passu.*

"And is it not somewhat promising this day, that the Lord is helping some to keep *foot-side* with the brethren at home?"—*Society Contendings,* p. 28.

foot-and-mouth disease, *s.*

Vet. Sur.: A very contagious eczematous disease which affects the feet and the mouths of cattle. It is accompanied by febrile symptoms, and with loss of appetite. After a time an eruption breaks out on the parts affected. Lameness often results from the affection. It is known also as murrain, and affects not only cattle, but sheep, swine, and poultry; rarely horses or men. It appears from time to time, but is less injurious than formerly, better methods of treatment having been adopted.

foot-barracks, *s.*

Mil.: Barracks for infantry.

foot-bath, *s.* A bath or vessel in which to wash the feet; the act of washing the feet.

foot-bearing, *s.*

Mach.: The same as FOOTSTEP, II. 1.

foot-bellows, *s.* A form of bellows with a collapsible bag, or an ordinary bellows arranged to be worked by a treadle.

foot-board, *s.*

I. A treadle.

2. A board at the foot of a bed.

3. A board for the feet on the driving-box of a coach.

4. The platform on which the driver and stoker of a locomotive stand; a foot-plate.

5. The board running along the outside of a railway carriage, on a level, or nearly so, with the platforms, and acting as a step to the carriage.

6. The block underneath a printing-press, on which the pressman places his foot when pulling back the bar.

* **foot-company,** *s.*

Mil.: A company of foot-soldiers.

foot-gear, *s.* Coverings for the feet; boots, shoes, &c.

* **foot-glove,** *s.* A kind of stocking.

foot-grain, *s.* In measuring work a foot-grain is $= 1{\cdot}937 \times 10^3$ ergs, nearly. [FOOT-POUND.]

foot-hammer, *s.*

Mech.: A hammer worked by a treadle.

foot-hedge, *s.* A slight, dry hedge of thorns to protect a newly-planted hedge.

* **foot-hill,** *s.* A hill lying at the base of a range of mountains.

foot-hook, *s.* [FUTTOCK.]

foot-iron, *s.*

1. A fetter for the feet; a shackle.

2. A carriage step.

foot-jaws, *s. pl.*

Zoology:

1. Those limbs of the Crustacea which are modified so as to become also organs of mastication. They are sometimes called maxillipedes. They are well seen in the lobster.

2. The corresponding organs in Centipedes.

* **foot-key,** *s.*

Music: An organ pedal.

foot-lathe, *s.* A lathe driven by the foot on a treadle, connected to the crank on an axle beneath the bench. A driving-wheel on the axle is connected by a band to a cone-wheel on the mandrel of the head-stock.

foot-level, *s.* A form of level used by gunners in giving any proposed angle of elevation to a piece of ordnance.

foot-muff, *s.* A covering, lined with fur, to keep the feet warm in winter.

foot-note, *s.*

Print.: A note of reference at the bottom of a page.

* **foot-page,** *s.* An errand boy, a page.

foot-passenger, *s.* One who passes or travels on foot.

foot-pavement, *s.* A paved path or way for foot-passengers; a footway.

foot-peat, fit-peat, *s.* (See extract.)

"As the digger stands upon the surface and presses in the peat-spade with his foot, such peat is designed *foot-peat.*"—*Agr. Surv. Peeb.* p. 208.

foot-plate, *s.* The platform for the driver and fireman of a locomotive.

foot-pound, *s.*

Mech.: The unit of energy, one pound avoirdupois, raised one foot high. In measuring work, one foot-pound is $1{\cdot}3825 \times 10^5 \times g$ ergs. If g be taken at 981, this will be equal to $1{\cdot}356 \times 107$ ergs. (*Everett: The C.G.S. System of Units, London* (1875), ch. iii., p. 14.)

foot-press, *s.* A form of standing press in which the upper die or follower is depressed by a treadle.

foot-race, *s.* A race run by persons on foot.

"A wrestling-match, a *foot-race,* or a fair."
Cowper: Task, iv. 626.

foot-rail, *s.* A railway rail having wide-spreading foot flanges, a vertical web, and a bulb-shaped head. Such a rail may be spiked to the sleepers, dispensing with chairs.

foot-rest, *s.*

Manége: A stake in a shoeing shop on which a horse's foot is rested to relieve the shoer from the labour of supporting it.

foot-rule, *s.* A rule or measure of one foot or twelve inches in length.

foot-screw, *s.* A supporting foot, for giving a machine or table a level standing on an uneven floor.

foot-secretion, *s.*

Zool.: The term applied by Dana to the sclerobasic corallum of some Actinozoa.

foot-stick, *s.*

Print.: A wedge-shaped piece of furniture placed against the foot of the page. The quoins are driven in between the foot-stick and the chase in locking up the form.

foot-stove, *s.* A foot-warmer; usually heated by a lamp.

foot-tubercle, *s.*

Zool. (*Pl.*): The non-articulated appendages of the Annelida. They are sometimes called Parapodia.

foot-vice, *s.* A vice whose jaws are brought together by means of a strap passing through the two and operated by a treadle. It has not a very powerful grasp, but from the facility with which the jaws are opened or closed is useful in operating on objects which do not require to be held very firmly.

foot-wall, *s.*

Min.: The wall or side of the rock under the mineral vein: commonly called the underlying-wall.

foot-warmer, *s.*

1. A heated stool for the feet; a foot-stove.

2. A hot-water bottle shaped to fit against the soles of the feet of a person lying in bed.

foot-worn, *s.*

1. Worn by the feet.

"Sepulchral stones appeared, with emblems graven,
And *foot-worn* epitaphs."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

2. Weary in the feet, footsore.

* **foot,** *v.i. & t.* [FOOT, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To walk, to travel, to go on foot.

What ordinary subject hath come in,
Since first you *footed* on our territories?"
Ford Perkin Warbeck, III. 1.

2. To dance, to trip, to skip.

"*Foot* it featly here and there."
Shakesp.: Tempest, I. 2.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To tread or walk on with the feet; to tread.

2. To spurn with the foot; to kick.

"You, that did void your rheum upon my beard,
And *foot* me, as you spurn a stranger cur."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, I. 3.

3. To spurn in any way; to reject.

"When you shall *foot* her from you, not she you."
Beaum. & Flet.: Wit at several Weapons, v. 1.

4. To seize with the foot or claw.

"We are the earth, and they,
Like moles within us, heave and cast about;
And till they *foot* and clutch their prey,
They never cool."
Herbert.

5. To make, add, or attach a foot to.

"I'll sew nether stocks, and mend them, and *foot* them too."—*Shakesp.:* 1 *Henry IV.,* ii. 4.

6. To sum or add up figures in columns, and set the total at the foot.

¶ *To foot the peats:* To set them up on end. A phrase used in preparing turf for fuel.

"When the peats have become so hardened by the drought that they will stand on end, they are placed on end three or four together, and leaning against each other; this is called *footing the peats.*"—*Agr. Surv. Peebles-shire,* p. 72. N.

To foot a bill: To pay it.

foot'-ball, *s.* [Eng. *foot* and *ball.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. A ball, consisting of an inflated bladder, or globe of india-rubber encased in leather, and used in the game of football.

"The inglorious *football* mounted to the pitch
Of the lark's flight."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

2. A game played with a football by two parties, generally consisting of fifteen players on each side. At each end of the ground is a goal formed by two upright posts or bars, six to eight yards apart with a bar extended between them at a height of eight or ten feet. The object of each side is to drive or force the ball through their adversaries' goal. This game, of early English origin, was very little played in the United States until about twenty-five years ago, but is now the favorite intercollegiate game. There are two ways of playing it: in one it must be kicked with the foot, in the other the player is allowed to take the ball in his hands and run with it. The latter is the common United States method, and the mode of play is rough and dangerous. The rules have recently been modified in order to make it less injurious.

II. *Fig.:* Anything subjected to many chances or ups-and-downs: as, the *football* of fortune.

foot'-band, *s.* [Eng. *foot,* and *band.*]

1. A band for the foot.

2. A band or company of footsoldiers.

foot'-bănk, *s.* [Eng. *foot,* and *bank.*]

Fort.: A little raised bank along the inside of a parapet. [BANQUETTE.]

foot'-bāse, *s.* [Eng. *foot,* and *base.*]

Arch.: The moulding above the plinth of an apartment.

foot'-bŏy, *s.* [Eng. *foot,* and *boy.*] A menial; an attendant in livery; a page.

* **foot'-brĕadth,** *s.* [Eng. *foot,* and *breadth.*] The breadth of a foot.

"The millstone through and through,
And *footbread'h* of Thorulf the Strong,
Were neither so broad nor so long."
Longfellow: Musician's Tale, xii.

foot'-brĭdge, *s.* [Eng. *foot,* and *bridge.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A narrow bridge for foot-passengers over a railway, stream, &c.

"Palemon's shepherd, fearing the *footbridge* was not strong enough, loaded it so long, 'till he broke that which would have born a bigger burden."—*Sidney.*

2. *Mach.:* A curved bar supporting the foot or toe of a mill spindle.

* **foot'-cloth,** *s.* [Eng. *foot,* and *cloth.*] The

FOOTCLOTH.

housings of a horse, reaching down to the ground ; a sumpter-cloth.

"Fair Margaret on her palfrey came,
Whose *footcloth* swept the ground."
Scott : Lay of the Last Minstrel, v. 17.

* **foot'-cūsh-ĭon,** *s.* [Eng. *foot,* and *cushion.*] A cushion for the feet ; a footstool.

foot'-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *foot ; -ed.*] Provided or supplied with feet ; generally in composition, as four-*footed.*

"Tailed like a boar, and *footed* like a goat."—*Grew.*

* **foot'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *foot ; -er.*] In falconry, applied to a hawk which seizes its prey with its talons.

"He will become a better *footer,* more clever at seizing the quarry in his talons."—*Macmillan's Magazine,* xlv. 40 (1881).

foot'-fall, *s.* [Eng. *foot,* and *fall.*] A footstep ; a tread of the foot.

"Their *footfalls* being deadened by the sand."—*Pall Mall Gazette,* Sept. 14, 1882.

* **foot'-fast,** * **fote-fest,** * **fote-feste,** *a.* [Eng. *foot,* and *fast.*] Captive ; in captivity.

"Laverd *fotefeste* unlesses he."
E. Eng. Psalter, Ps. cxlv. 7.

foot'-făt, *a.* [Eng. *foot,* and *fat.*]

Farr. : An epithet applied to a horse whose hoof is so thin and weak as to be unfit for shoeing.

* **foot'-fīght** (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *foot,* and *fight.*] A fight on foot, as distinguished from one fought on horseback.

"So began our *footfight* in such sort, that we were well entered to blood of both sides."—*Sidney : Arcadia.*

* **foot'-fōlk** (*l* silent), * **fote-folke,** * **foote-folk,** s. [Eng. *foot,* and *folk* ; Dan. *fodfolk ;* Sw. *fotfolk.*] Persons travelling on foot ; poor people. (*Richard Cœur de Lion,* 4,529.)

* **foot'-fōl-lōw-ĕr,** * **foot-fol-e-wer,** *s.* [Eng. *foot,* and *follower.*] An attendant.

"Bi the *footfolowers* of the pryncis of prouyncia."—*Wycliffe : 3 Kings* xx. 14.

* **foot'-gĕld,** *s.* [Eng. *foot,* and A.S. *geld* = a compensation.]

Old Law : An amerciament for not expeditating or cutting out the balls of dogs' feet in a forest.

* **foot'-grĭn,** * **foot-grene,** *s.* [Eng. *foot,* and *grin* (2), s.] A snare, a trap.

"His *footgrene* is hid in the erthe."—*Wycliffe : Job* xviii. 10.

foot'-guard (*u* silent), *s.* [Eng. *foot,* and *guard.*]

I. *Ord. Lang. :* A guard or protection for the foot.

II. *Technically :*

1. *Manège :* A boot or pad to prevent the cutting of the feet by interfering or over-reaching.

2. *Mil.* (*Pl.*) : Guards of the infantry. In the British army there are three regiments of Footguards, the Grenadier, Coldstream, and Scots Guards.

foot'-hâlt, *s.* [Eng. *foot,* and *halt.*] A disease in sheep, said to proceed from a worm which enters between the clefts of the hoofs.

foot'-hōld, *s.* [Eng. *foot,* and *hold.*]

I. *Literally :*

1. Space on which the foot can rest securely ; anything which will safely sustain the foot.

2. Hold or support at the foot.

"A" fell to work at the roots of the tree, and left it so little *foothold,* that the first blast laid it flat upon the ground."—*L'Estrange.*

II. *Fig. :* A position or situation of stability or security.

* **foot'-hŏt,** * **fot hot,** * **fote-hote,** * **fut-hate,** * **fute-hot,** *adv.* [Eng. *foot,* and *hot.*] In hot haste ; immediately ; at once ; on the instant. (*Guy of Warwick,* 10,926.)

foot'-ĭng, * **fot yng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [Foot, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj. :* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive :*

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. *Literally :*

* (1) The act or process of putting or adding a foot to.

* (2) That which is added or attached as a foot or support ; a foot.

(3) Support or rest for the foot ; foothold.

"We paced along
Upon the giddy *footing* of the hatches."
Shakesp. : Richard III., i. 4.

* (4) The act of walking ; a tread ; a footstep.

"Hark, I hear the *footing* of a man."
Shakesp. : Merchant of Venice, v.

* (5) The act of dancing ; a dance ; a skip.

"These fresh nymphs encounter every one
In country *footing*" *Shakesp : Tempest,* iv. 1.

* (6) A path ; a footway ; a track.

"Like running weeds, that have no certain root ; or like *footings* up and down, impossible to be traced."—*Bacon : Henry VII.*

* (7) A landing ; a setting foot on.

"Whose *footing* here anticipates our thoughts."
Shakesp. : Othello, ii. 1.

* (8) A footprint.

"Showed her the fairy *footings* on the grass."
Tennyson : Aylmer's Field, 90.

2. *Figuratively :*

(1) A basis ; a foundation.

(2) A firm or secure position ; foothold.

"Ever since our nation had any *footing* in this land, the state of England did desire to perfect the conquest."—*Davies : On Ireland.*

(3) Relative state or condition ; position : as, They lived on the same *footing.*

(4) The act or process of adding up a column of figures, and setting down the total at the foot.

* (5) A course, or line of conduct.

"He grew strong among the Irish ; and in his *footing* his son continuing, hath increased his said name."—*Spenser : Present State of Ireland.*

II. *Technically :*

1. *Arch.* (*Pl.*) : The base, foundation, or first courses of brick or stone in a wall, broad at the bottom and gradually narrowing to the width of the wall above ground.

2. *Comm. :* The finer, refuse part of whale-blubber, not wholly deprived of oil.

3. *Fabric :* A plain cotton lace without figures.

4. *Hydr. Eng. :* The lower portion of the slope of a sea embankment. It should have a base of five feet to one foot perpendicular, and be protected by gravel.

¶ *To pay one's footing :* To pay a fine or forfeit on doing anything for the first time, or on being admitted to a trade, place of work, society, &c.

footing-beam, *s.*

Arch. : The tie-beam of a roof.

* **foot'-knāve** (*k* silent), * **fote-knave,** *s.* [Eng. *foot,* and *knave.*] An attendant ; a post-boy.

"I ne have none other *foteknave.*"
Ywaine & Gawaine, 2,575.

foot'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *foot,* and *less.*] Destitute of feet ; having no feet.

foot'-lĭck-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *foot,* and *licker.*] A sycophant ; a fawner ; a toady ; a mean flatterer.

"[He] had come to Birmingham on a visit to some *footlicker,* whose people lived there."—*Carlyle : Reminiscences,* i. 258.

foot'-lights (*g* silent), *s. pl.* [Eng. *foot,* and *light.*] A row of lights in front of, and usually on a level with the stage in theatres, music-halls, &c. They are furnished with reflectors so as to throw all the light on the performers. Occasionally there is a second set, with red or green glasses for fire or moonlight scenes.

"A brand-new hero who reigns in the *footlight's* glare."
G. R. Sims : Ballads of Babylon ; Forgotten.

¶ (1) *To smell of the footlights :* To carry theatrical concerns into private life ; to be continually using stage expressions in ordinary conversation.

(2) *To smell the footlights :* To get a taste for acting.

* **foot'-māid,** * **foot'-maid-en,** *s.* [Eng. *foot,* and *maid ; maiden.*] A waiting-maid.

foot'-man (pl. **foot'-men),** * **fot-man,** *s.* [Eng. *foot,* and *man.*]

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. A foot soldier.

"They assembled sixty thousand *footmen.*"
Richard Cœur de Lion, 2,951.

* 2. A servant who ran in front of his master's carriage. [Running-footman.]

"Like *footmen* running before coaches,
To tell the inn what lord approaches."
Prior : Alma, i. 58, 59.

3. A male servant in livery, who attends at table, with the carriage, or at the door.

"A *footman* was placed in a box at the theatre, merely in order to keep a seat till his betters came."—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.,* ch. xvi.

4. An iron or brass stand for holding a kettle before the fire, having four feet.

II. *Entom. :* The name given to Lithosidæ, a family of moths, sub-tribe or group Bombycina. Seventeen British species are known. The Common Footman is *Lithosia complanula ;* the Large Footman, *Œnistis quadra ;* and the Black Footman, *Gnophria rubricollis.* (*Stainton.*)

footman-moths, *s. pl.*

Entom. : The same as Footman, II.

* **footman's-inn,** *s.* A mean lodging.

"He at last in *footman's-inn* must post."
Rowland : Knave of Hearts (1613).

* **foot'-man-shĭp,** s. [Eng. *footman ; -ship.*] The art or skill of a runner.

"Yet, says the fox, I have baffled more of them with my wiles and shifts, than ever you did with your *foot-manship.*"—*L'Estrange.*

* **foot'-măn-tle,** * **fote-man-tel,** *s.* [Eng. *foot,* and *mantle.*] A long mantle worn to keep the dress clean in riding.

"A *fote-mantel* about hire hippes large,
And on hire fete a pair of sporres sharp."
Chaucer : C. T., 474.

foot'-mark, *a.* [Eng. *foot,* and *mark.*]

1. *Ord. Lang. :* The mark or impression of a foot ; a track ; a footprint.

2. *Palæont. :* The same as Footprint.

foot'-pāce, s. [Eng. *foot,* and *pace.*]

1. A pace no faster than a walk.

* 2. Part of a pair of stairs, whereon, after four or five steps, you arrive at a broad place, where you make two or three paces before you ascend another step, thereby to ease the legs in ascending the rest of the stairs (*Moxon.*)

3. A dais or raised floor at the end of an ancient hall.

* 4. A hearth-stone.

"Crickets chirping behind the chimney stock or upon the *footpace.*"—*Gaule : Mag-Astro-Mantix.*

foot'-păd (1), *s.* [Eng. *foot,* and *pad* (1), *v.*]

Manège :

1. A piece of elastic substance, say rubber, to cover the sole of a horse's foot and prevent balling.

2. An ankle or ridge-piece on the corona to prevent a horse's cutting one foot by the other in travelling.

foot'-păd (2), *s.* [Eng. *foot,* and *pad* (2), *v.*] A highwayman who robs on foot.

"There was a sworn fraternity of twenty *footpads,* which met at an ale-house in Southwark."—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.,* ch. xix.

foot'-path, *s.* [Eng. *foot,* and *path.*] A narrow path or way for foot-passengers only.

"Know'st thou the way to Dover ?"
"Both stile and gate, horseway and *footpath.*"
Shakesp. : Lear, iv. 1.

foot'-plough (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *foot,* and *plough.*]

Agric. : A kind of swing-plough.

foot'-pōst, s. [Eng. *foot,* and *post.*] A post or messenger who travels on foot.

"For carrying such letters, every thoroughfare weekly appointeth a *footpost,* whose despatch is well near as speedy as the horses."—*Carew : Survey of Cornwall.*

foot'-prĭnt, *s.* [Eng. *foot,* and *print.*]

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. The mark or print of a foot ; a footmark.

2. Any mark or sign of the presence of a person.

"The shining *footprints* of her Deity."
Moore : Veiled Prophet of Khorassan.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Palæont.:* The footmarks or imprints left at inconceivably remote periods by the feet of various animals on the wet clay or sand of sea-beaches or similar localities, and which are now found at various levels in the solid strata of the earth. The footprints in the Silurian and other very antique rocks, are mostly those produced by the claws of crustaceans. In the Triassic rocks of the State of Connecticut, the footprints of thirty-two or more species of bipeds, and twelve of quadrupeds, have been found. In rocks of nearly the same age in Europe, footprints, so like those of the human hand that the animal making them was called at first Chirotherium (q.v.), were at last skilfully assigned by Prof. Owen to the genus of amphibians called by him, from its teeth, Labyrinthodon. It is in allusion to this phenomenon that Longfellow speaks of a hero leaving "footprints on the sands of time."

2. *Comp. Mythol.:* The first mention in history of gigantic footprints is by Herodotus (iv. 82), where he says he was shown a footprint of Hercules impressed on a rock, in the shape of a man's foot, but two cubits in length, and (ii. 91) he attributes sandals of the same size to Perseus. Traditions as to such footprints are found in all religions, the most common being that they were made when some god or hero ascended to heaven. Brahmans, Buddhists, Moslems, and Oriental Christians agree in reverencing the cavity in the rock, five feet long by two and a-half feet wide, at the top of Adam's Peak, though their reasons for so doing are, of course, different. Like legends are also found in the islands of the Pacific, in the United States, and in Mexico. The myth probably arose from rude peoples first investing chiefs or leaders of a bygone age with gigantic size; the next step was deification; then to imagine either fossil footmarks of some huge beast, or hollows naturally formed, or rudely sculptured rocks were the last impress of the foot of such hero as he ascended, was by no means difficult.

"The typical case is the sacred *footprint* of Ceylon." —*Tylor: Early Hist. Mankind*, ch. vi.

footprint-myth, *s.*

Comp. Mythol.: A myth by which any cavities in rocks are marked out as being the footprints of some god or hero.

"The whole mass of the Old World *footprint-myths* may have had but a single origin, and have travelled from one people to another." —*Tylor: Early Hist. Mankind*, p. 115.

foot'-rope, *s.* [Eng. *foot*, and *rope*.]

Nautical:

1. A rope stretched beneath a yard, upon which the seamen stand in reefing and furling sails.

2. A rope at the foot of a sail.

foot'-rŏt, *s.* [Eng. *foot*, and *rot*.]

Vet. Surg.: A disease in the feet of sheep, characterized by an abnormal growth of hoof, which becomes cracked or torn at the extremities or sides, and thus affords lodgment for sand, dirt, &c.

foot'-shăc-kleş, *s.* [Eng. *foot*, and *shackles*.] Shackles for the feet.

* **foot'-sheēt,** * **fote-shete,** *s.* [Eng. *foot*, and *sheet*.] A sheet or cloth on the end of a bed.

"The lorde schalle shyft hys gown at nyght
Syttand on *fotesshete* tyl he be dyght."
Boke of Curtasye, 488.

foot'-sōld-ier (ier as yĕr), *s.* [Eng. *foot*, and *soldier*.] A soldier who fights on foot.

foot'-söre, *a.* [Eng. *foot*, and *sore*.] Having the feet sore or tender as from much walking.

foot'-spāçe-rāil, *s.* [Eng. *foot*, *space*, and *rail*.]

Ship-build.: That rail in the balcony in which the balusters rest.

* **foot'-spöre,** *s.* [Eng. *foot*, and *spore*.] A footmark, a footprint.

* **foot'-stāke,** *s.* [Eng. *foot*, and *stake*.] A socket, or rest for the foot of a pillar, &c.

"Thre pilers and so feele *footstakes*." — *Wycliffe: Exodus* xxvii. 14.

foot'-stâlk (*l* silent), *s.* [Eng. *foot*, and *stalk*.]

1. *Bot.:* The stalk of a leaf.

2. *Mach.:* The lower portion of a mill spindle; it rests in a step.

3. *Zool.:* Anything similar to the footstalk of a plant, as the stalk of a Crinoid, that of a barnacle, that of the stalked eye of the higher Crustaceans, &c.

foot'-stâll, *s.* [Eng. *foot*, and *stall*.]

1. *Arch.:* The plinth or base of a pillar.

2. *Manège:* The stirrup of a woman's saddle.

foot'-stĕp, * **foot-stappe,** * **foote-steppe,** * **fote-steppe,** *s.* [Eng. *foot*, and *step*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The mark or impression left by a foot; a footprint, a footmark.

"Go thy way forth by the *footsteps* of the flock."—*Canticles* i. 8.

(2) The sound of the step or tread of a foot; a footfall.

"Thou hearest *footsteps* from afar."
Longfellow: To a Child.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A token, mark, or sign of a course pursued, or of actions done.

"Of any pretence to a large power and jurisdiction . . . we have no *footsteps* before the time of Constantine."—*Clarendon: Religion & Policy*, ch. ii.

(2) Example: as, To walk in another's *footsteps*.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mach.:* The pillow in which the foot of an upright or vertical shaft works.

2. *Print.:* An inclined plane under a hand printing-press.

foot'-stōōl, *s.* [Eng. *foot*, and *stool*.] A low stool on which one who is sitting rests his feet.

"The earth is my *footstool*."—*Isaiah* lxvi. 1.

foot'-strōke, *s.* [Eng. *foot*, and *stroke*.] A stroke at the foot of a letter in some alphabets.

"The Panjabin is that of Asoka's inscriptions with the horizontal *footstrokes* sloped downwards and curved."—*Beames: Comp. Gram. of Aryan Lang. of India*, vol. i. (1872), Introd. p. 60.

* **foot'-trăp,** * **foot-trappe,** *s.* [Eng. *foot*, and *trap*.]

1. A trap for the feet; a snare.

"The *foottrappe* of hym is hid in the erthe."—*Wycliffe: Job* xviii. 10. (*Purvey.*)

2. The stocks.

foot'-vălve, *s.* [Eng. *foot*, and *valve*.]

Steam-engin.: The lower valve between the air-pump and condenser.

foot'-wāl-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *foot*, and *waling*.]

Shipbuild.: The inner skin of a ship between the deck-beams and the timber-stakes on each side of the keelson; also called the Ceiling.

foot'-wāy, *s.* [Eng. *foot*, and *way*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A path or way for foot-passengers; a foot-path.

2. *Min.:* The ladders by which miners ascend from and descend into a mine.

foot'-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *foot*; *-y*.]

1. Full of foots or sediment; thick; not clear.

2. Poor, mean, insignificant.

"To take her out from under that *footy* battery."—*Marryat: Peter Simple*, ch. xxxiii.

fŏp, *s.* [Prob. connected with *fob* (q.v.); Dut. *foppen* = to cheat, to mock: *fopper* = a wag; *fopperij* = cheating.] A weak-minded man who devotes himself entirely to dress; a dandy; a coxcomb.

"The most impertinent *fops* never ventured to take any liberty with him."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

¶ *Fops' Alley:* Fops' Alley was the gangway running parallel to the footlights, between the last rows of the stalls and the first row of the pit in Her Majesty's Theatre, and in its palmiest days it was always graced by the presence of a subaltern of the Guards in full uniform, daintily swinging his bearskin. (*Sala.*)

"Sir Robert Floyer sauntering down *Fops' Alley*."—*Mad. D'Arblay: Cecilia*, bk. ii., ch. iv.

* **fŏp'-doō-dle,** *s.* [Eng. *fop*, and *doodle*.] An insignificant fellow; a fool, a simpleton.

"Come, come, you brace of *fopdoodles*."
Shadwell: Bury Fair (1689).

* **fŏp'-lĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *fop*; dim. suff. *-ling*.] A little or petty fop; a coxcomb.

"As *foplings* grin to show their teeth are white."
Brown: Essay on Satire, pt. ii.

* **fŏp'-pĕr-lȳ,** *a.* [For.] Foppish, foolish.

"Their *fopperly* god is not so good as a red herring." —*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe.*

fŏp'-pĕr-ȳ, *s.* [Eng. *fop*; *-ery*.]

* 1. Deceit, trickery.

"The sudden surprise of my powers, drove the grossness of the *foppery* into a received belief."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, v. 5.

2. The conduct or manners of a fop; dandyism, coxcombry; affectation of show; showy folly.

"Between *foppery* on the one hand and slovenliness on the other."—*Waterland: Works*, x. 241.

* 3. Foolery; foolish practices; folly.

"An independent fortune of seven thousand pounds a year, which he lavished in costly *fopperies*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

* 4. A gew-gaw; a vain ornament.

fŏp'-pĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *fop*; *-ish*.]

1. Vain or ostentatious in dress or show; dressing in the extreme of fashion; affected in dress and manners.

"As *foppish* minors court their taylor,
And hate their guardians as their jailor."
Cambridge: The Scribleriad.

* 2. Foolish.

"For wise men are grown *foppish*."
Shakesp.: Lear, i. 4.

fŏp'-pĭsh-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *foppish*; *-ly*.] In a foppish manner; like a fop or dandy.

"Cheated *foppishly* at play."
Butler: Satire upon Gaming.

fŏp'-pĭsh-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *foppish*; *-ness*.] The quality of being foppish; the manners or characteristics of a fop; foppery.

"This *foppishness*
Is wearisome." *Randolph: Muses' Looking-glass*, ii. 4.

for (1), * **vor,** *prep. & conj.* [A.S.; cogn. with Dut. *voor*; Icel. *fyrir* = before, for; Dan. *for* = for; *før* = before (*adv.*); Sw. *för* = before, for; Ger. *vor* = before; *für* = for; Goth. *faura* = before, for; Lat. *pro* = before; Gr. πρό (*pro*); Sansc. *pra* = before, away. The original idea is *beyond*, then *before*, and lastly *in place of*; from the same root as *far*, *fore*, and *fare*. (*Skeat.*)]

A. *As preposition:*

1. In the presence or sight of; before.

"*For* Gode hit is whateful thinc."
Hali Meidenhad, p. 25.

2. Used as an asseveration; by.

"Nai, *for* gode, ye ne schulle ueght beo iblamed so."
St. Christopher, 153.

3. Before; in point of time.

"Gif hit beo holiniht *vor* the feste of nie lescuns that kumeth amorwen."—*Ancren Riwle*, p. 22.

4. In return for; as a return or equivalent for; in exchange for.

"He shal yeld lif *for* lif, eye *for* eye, tooth *for* tooth."—*Wycliffe: Exod.* xxi. 24.

5. In recompense for; as a return for.

"Besides, in gratitude *for* such high matters,
Know I have vowed two hundred gladiators."
Dryden: Persius, sat. vi.

6. In exchange for; at the price of; in consideration of; as, He bought it *for* a shilling.

7. In exchange for.

"He made considerable progress in the study of the law, before he quitted that profession *for* this of poetry."—*Dryden.*

8. As in place or stead of.

"This word was *for* dom yholde."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 142.

9. Considered as; in the place of.

"Our present lot appears
For happy, though but ill; *for* ill, not worst,
If we procure not to ourselves more woe."
Milton: P. L., ii. 224.

10. With a view to; noting a purpose or end.

"A fair place *for* justynges."—*Maunderville*, p. 17.

11. On behalf of.

"*For* hym alle they prayd." *Torrent of Portugal*, 108.

12. For the sake of.

"That *for* holy kirk suffred martirdam."
Robert de Brunne, p. 148.

13. Because of; by reason of.

"That which we *for* our unworthiness are afraid to crave, our prayer is, that God *for* the worthiness of his Son would notwithstanding vouchsafe to grant."—*Hooker: Ecclesiastical Polity.*

14. In spite of; notwithstanding.

"Yyt schuld thei neuer telle the fyfte parte *for* all hore wytte and all arte."—*Lay Folks Mass Book*, p. 3.

* 15. With respect to; with regard to; as regards.

"Our laws were *for* their matter foreign."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind.*

16. So far as.

"Chymists have not been able, *for* aught is vulgarly known, by fire alone to separate true sulphur from antimony."—*Boyle.*

17. In the character of; as.

"Say, is it fitting in this very field,
This field, where from my youth I've been a carter,
I, in this field, should die *for* a deserter?" *Gay.*

18. With resemblance of; as.

"He quivered with his feet, and lay *for* dead."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, iii. 704

19. Conducive to; beneficial to.

"It can never be *for* the interest of a believer to do me a mischief, because he is sure, upon the balance of accounts, to find himself a loser by it."—*Addison.*

20. In favour of; siding with; favourable or willing to.

"He's *for* his master."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, i. 5.

21. In comparison with.

"Too massy *for* your strengths."
Shakesp.: Tempest, iii. 3.

22. In proportion to or with; considering.

"He is not very tall, yet *for* his years he's tall."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, iii. 5.

23. With a view to; tending to in order to obtain.

"*For* more assurance I embrace thy body."
Shakesp.: Tempest, v.

24. In quest of; in search of.

"Philosophers have run so far back *for* arguments of comfort against pain, as to doubt whether there were any such thing."—*Tillotson.*

25. Towards; with the intention of going to; on the road to.

"Are there no posts despatched *for* Ireland."
Shakesp.: Richard II., ii. 2.

26. Inducing as a motive towards.

"There is a natural, immutable, and eternal reason *for* that which we call virtue."—*Tillotson.*

27. In expectation of; looking for.

"He must be back again by one and twenty, to marry and propagate; the father cannot stay any longer *for* the portion, nor the mother *for* a new set of babies to play with."—*Locke.*

28. Towards; with a tendency to.

"The kettle to the top was hoist; . . .
But with the upside down, to show
Its inclination *for* below."
Swift: Baucis & Philemon.

29. As a remedy or application for; against.

"Sometimes hot, sometimes cold things are good *for* the toothache."—*Garretson.*

* 30. In prevention of; for fear of.

"Corn being had down, any way ye allow,
Should wither as needeth *for* burning in mow."
Tusser: Husbandrie.

31. To the use of; to be used in or for.

"The sapine good *for* staves, the cypresse funeral."
Spenser: F. Q., I. i. 3.

32. Throughout the space of; during.

(1) *Of distance:*

"*For* many miles along there's scarce a bush."
Shakesp.: Lear, ii. 4.

(2) *Of time:*

"*For* this nineteen years."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, i. 3.

33. Prepared or willing to fight with; ready to encounter.

"I am *for* thee straight."—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 3.

* 34. Except; but for.

"*For* one restraint, lords of the world besides."
Milton: P. L., i. 32.

35. Used as an expression of desire; preceded by an interjection.

"O *for* the tents which in old time whitened the Sacred Hill." *Macaulay: Virginia.*

* 36. Through or by reason of the want of.

37. Through; on account of; from.

"A debtor of his, no later than last year, died *for* want."—*Goldsmith: Vicar of Wakefield*, ch. xxviii.

38. To the amount or extent of: as, He failed *for* ten thousand pounds.

"The Lord's men were out by half-past twelve o'clock *for* ninety-eight runs."—*T. Hughes: Tom Brown's Schooldays*, ch. viii.

* 39. As a sign of the infinitive; now obsolete, except as a vulgarism.

"What went ye out into the wilderness *for* to see?"—*Luke* vii. 24.

¶ (1) *For all the world:* Exactly, wholly, completely.

"*For all the world* like cutler's poetry
Upon a knife."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

(2) *For all that:* In spite of, or notwithstanding all that; nevertheless.

"Yet, *for all that*, when any great evil has been upon them, they would cry out as loud as other men."—*Tillotson.*

(3) *But for:* Had it not been for.

B. *As conjunction:*

1. The word by which a reason is introduced for something advanced before; since, by reason that, because, seeing that.

"*For* if our virtues
Did not go forth of us, 'twere all alike
As if we had them not."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, i. 1.

* 2. Formerly used to introduce a reason for something yet to be stated.

"And *for* he nolde bi his wille no tyme idel beo."
St. Dunstan, 59.

3. Used to introduce a coordinate sentence; since, because, seeing that.

"Let's assist them,
For our case is as theirs."
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 1.

* 4. Because; on this account that; properly followed by *that;* for the reason that.

"They are not ever jealous for a cause,
But jealous *for* they're jealous."
Shakesp.: Othello, iii. 4.

* 5. In order that; so that.

"And *for* the time shall not seem tedious,
I'll tell you what befell me."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., iii. 1.

¶ (1) *For as much as:* [FORASMUCH].

* (2) *For because:* Because; for the reason that.

"And *for because* they wer to hym so kynd."
Generydes, 2,959.

* (3) *For why:*

(*a*) Why, for what reason.

(*b*) Because.

"Solyman had three hundred fieldpieces; *for why*, Solyman purposing to draw the emperor into battle, had brought no pieces of battery with him."—*Knolles: Historie of the Turkes.*

for- (1), *pref.* [A.S. *for-*; Icel. *for-*; Dan. *for-*; Sw. *för-*; Dut. & Ger. *ver-*; Goth. *fra-*; Sansc. *parâ-*.]

For- as a prefix to verbs has three forces:

1. An intensive force; equivalent to utterly, extremely, completely, very greatly: as in *for*lorn = utterly lorn or lonely; *for*wearied = wearied out; *for*drunken = very druuk, &c.

2. A negative or privative force: as in *for*bid = to bid away from, to prohibit; *for*fend = to keep or fend off, to avert, &c.

3. The force of amiss or badly: as *for*shapen = badly shapen, misshapen.

for- (2), *pref.* [O. Fr. *for-*, from Lat. *foris* = outside.] A prefix with the force of outside, without: as in *for*eclose (properly *for*close) = to shut out, to exclude; *for*feit = done beyond or outside.

fŏr'-age (age as **ĭj), * for-rage,** *s.* [O. Fr. *fourage* (Fr. *forerrage*), from *forrer* = to forage, from *forre, fuerre* (Fr. *feurre*) = fodder, straw, from Low Lat. *fodium;* from O. Dan. *föder* = fodder (q.v.); Sp. *forrage;* Port. *forragem;* Ital. *foraggio.*]

1. Fodder, provisions; especially such as are obtained by pillage.

"Cæsar sent forth all his men of arms for *forrage*."—*Goldinge: Cæsar*, p. 118.

2. The act of seeking for or providing provisions; the act of foraging.

3. A pasture or feeding place.

"One way a band select from *forage* drives
A herd of beeves." *Milton: P. L.*, xi. 646.

* 4. The act of preying; ravage; destructive fury.

"He [the lion] from *forage* will incline to play."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, iv. 1.

* 5. Food of any kind.

"With greens and flowers recruit their empty hives,
And seek fresh *forage* to sustain their lives."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic iv. 364, 365.

fŏr'-age (age as **ĭj), * for-rage, * fonr-rage,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Fr. *fourrager;* Ital. *foragiare;* Sp. *forragear.*] [FORAGE, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To wander in search of forage or provisions; to seek for forage.

"They would not permit the Romans, no, not so much as to go a *foraging* into their territorie."—*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 375.

2. To seek for food or provisions of any kind.

"One night, a *foraging* for prey,
He found a store-house in his way."
Valden: Fox & Weasel.

* 3. To prey; to ravage.

"His most mighty father on a hill
Stood smiling, to behold his lion's whelp
Foraging in blood of French nobility."
Shakesp.: Henry V., i. 2.

* 4. To reconnoitre; to act as a vidette.

"Ten thousand horse shall *forage* up and down,
That no relief or succour come by land."
Marlowe: 1 Tamburlaine, iii. 2.

B. *Transitive:*

* 1. To plunder; to ravage; to strip; to spoil of forage.

"To pillage and *fourrage* all your townes and cyties of Peloponese."—*Nicoll: Thucydides*, fo. 30.

2. To supply with forage or fodder: as, To *forage* horses.

forage-cap, foraging-cap, *s.*

Milit.: [GLENGARRY].

fŏr'-ag-ĕr (ag as **ĭj), * for-rag-er,** *s.* [Fr. *fourrageur;* Sp. *forragero;* Port. *forrageiro;* Ital. *forragiere.*]

1. One who goes out in search of forage or fodder.

"Suddenly they came flying upon the *foragers* on all sides."—*Golding: Cæsar*, p. 118.

2. One who seeks for food generally; a feeder.

"Down so smooth a slope
The fleecy *foragers* will gladly browse."
Mason: English Garden, bk. ii.

fŏr'-ag-ĭng (ag as **ĭj),** *pr. par., a., & s* [FORAGE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of searching for forage or fodder.

foraging-ants. *s.*

Entom.: The genus Ecitoo.

foraging-cap, *s.* [FORAGE-CAP.]

† **fŏr'-al-īte,** *s.* [Lat. *foro* = to bore, to pierce, and Gr. λιθος (*lithos*) = stone.]

Geol.: A stone with borings of some extinct mollusc, annelid, or other animal. Among modern animals the molluscs of the genus Pholas, annelids like *Spio calcarea*, &c., are rock borers.

fō-rā'-mĕn (pl. **fō-răm'-ĭ-nạ),** *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Anat.:* The term is used both in the singular and in the plural for many apertures in various parts of the bodily frame: as, the carotid *foramen*, the parietal *foramen*, the molar *foramina.*

2. *Zool.:* An aperture.

3. *Bot.:* In the same sense as 2.

¶ *Foramen of an ovule:* An aperture or tube through which the pollen passes. It is called also a micropyle.

fō-răm'-ĭ-nāt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *foraminatus* = perforated.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Pierced with little holes.

2. *Bot. & Zool.:* Furnished with foramina. [FORAMEN.]

fŏr-ạ-mĭn'-ĭ-fĕr, *s.* [Lat. *foramen* (genit. *foraminis*) = an opening, and *fero* = to bear.]

Zool.: An individual belonging to the order Foraminifera (q.v.).

fŏr-ă-mĭn-ĭf'-ĕr-ạ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *foramen* (genit. *foraminis*) = a hole, an opening, an aperture, and *fero* = to bear. So named from their perforated shells. (See def.).]

1. *Zool.:* An order of animals belonging to the sub-kingdom Protozoa, and the class Rhizopoda (q.v.). The body is contained within a calcareous test or shell, which is polythalamous (many chambered). It may be cylindrical or spiral, or it may tend to the pyramidal form. The outer surface presents a punctate or dotted appearance, produced by the presence of very numerous foramina. [See def.] The chambers in some are perfectly distinct from others, though so aggregated as to form a compound shell; in others they are connected with a funnel-like tube. The inside of the shell has an extensile and contractile sarcode of a reddish or yellow colour, a thin film of which also invests its outside. Foraminifers are always of small size, and often indeed microscopic. With the exception of Gromia, which occurs both in fresh and salt water, they are exclusively marine. Sometimes their shells constitute sea-sand. In the Atlantic, at a depth of 3,000 fathoms, there is an ooze composed almost entirely of Globigerinæ, which belong to this order; the stratum thus formed is a direct continuation of the white chalk deposit, having gone on apparently through the whole Tertiary period. Drs. Carpenter and Parker, and Prof. T. Rupert Jones have divided the Foraminifera thus:—

Sub-order I.—Imperforata. Families: (1) Gromida, (2) Miliolida, (3) Lituolida.
Sub-order II.—Perforata. Families: (1) Lagenida, (2) Globigerinida, and (3) Nummulinida.

2. *Palæont.:* The exceedingly antique Eozoon of the Laurentian rocks, if organic, as it is generally believed to be, was apparently a Foraminifer. Forms more unequivocal, some of them very like recent species, occur in the Silurian, the Carboniferous, and other strata.

They occur through all the Secondary period, chalk being almost entirely composed of their cases. [1.] They increase in number and importance in the Tertiary. The Nummulites of the Middle Eocene are foraminiferous animals. The type of the order has remained wonderfully constant from the earliest times till now.

fŏr-ă-mĭn-ĭf'-ĕr-al, *a.* [Eng. &c. *foraminifer*; *-al.*] The same as FORAMINIFEROUS (q.v.).

fŏr-ă-mĭn-ĭf'-ĕr-ous, *a.* [Eng. &c. *foraminifer*; *-ous.*]

Zool.: Provided with foramina; belonging to or in any way connected with the Foraminifera (q.v.).

fŏ-răm'-ĭ-nŭs, *a.* [Lat. *foramen* (genit. *foraminis*), and Eng., &c. suff. *-ous.*] Full of holes.

"Soft and *foraminous* bodies, in the first creation of the sound, will deaden it."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

fŏ-răm'-ĭ-nŭle, *s.* [Eng. dimin. of Lat. *foramen* (genit. *foraminis*) = a hole.]

Bot.: The ostiolum of certain fungals.

for'-aṣ-mŭch, *conj.* [Eng. *for*, *as*, and *much.*] Seeing that; in consideration that; since; considering that (followed by *as*).

"*Foramuch* as the knowingis of these things is a maner pocion or medicine to thee."—*Chaucer: Boethius*, bk. iv.

fŏr'-āy, * **for-ra,** * **for-ray,** *v.i.* & *t.* [A form of *forage* (q.v.).]

A. *Intrans.:* To go foraging.

"Na we may *foera* for to get met."
Barbour: Bruce, xix. 643.

B. *Trans.:* To pillage, to ravage in search of forage.

"Than gert he *forray* all the land."
Barbour: Bruce, xv. 511.

fŏr'-āy, * **for-ray,** *s.* [FORAY, *v.*] The act of foraging or pillaging.

"Sum sall wend to the *forray*."
Barbour: Bruce, ii. 281.

fŏr'-āy-ĕr, * **for-ray-our,** *s.* [FORAGER.] A forager; a pillager; a marauder.

"*Forayers*, who, with headlong force,
Down from that strength had spurred their horse."
Scott: Marmion, iii. (Introd.)

for-bădе', **for-băd',** *pret. of v.* [FONBID.]

* **for-băn',** * **for-bonne,** *v.t.* [M. H. G. *verbannen*; Icel. *fyirbanna*; Sw. *förbanna.*] [BAN, *v.*] To curse strongly, to excommunicate.

"He let *forbonne* thene knight
That hadde idon so muchel unwright."
Owl & Nightingale, 1,091.

* **for-bar',** * **for-barre,** *v.t.* [M. H. Ger. *verbarren.*] [BAR, *v.*]

1. To bar in; to shut up.

"Whi lete you foulli your fon *forbaere* you herinne?"
William of Palerne, 3,333.

2. To cut off, to stop, to shut out.

"Though he *forbarre* our vytayle."
Richard Cœur de Lion, 3,513.

3. To ward off.

"Thei with fyn force *forbarred* his strokes."
William of Palerne, 1,216.

4. To shut out, to exclude.

"A man at the last *forbard* may be,
Of the blisful world."
Hampole: Pricke of Conscience, 957.

* **for-bā'thе,** *v.i.* [Pref. *for-* (1), and Eng. *bathe* (q.v.).] To bathe, to steep, to soak.

"Whose shores have been so oft *forbathed* in blood."
Surry: Virgil; Æneid ii.

for-beär', * **for-bere,** *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *forberan*; *for-* (1) pref., and *beran* = to bear.]

A. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To bear, to endure.

"I may not certes, though I shulde die,
Forbere to ben out of your compagnie."
Chaucer: C. T., 10,056.

2. To hold away; to abstain; to refrain.

"Shall I go up against Ramoth Gilead to battle, or shall I *forbear*?"—*1 Kings* xxii. 6.

3. To pause; to delay.

"In chusing wrong,
I lose your company; therefore *forbear* a while."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

* 4. To refuse; to decline.

"Whether they will hear, or whether they will *forbear*."—*Ezekiel* ii. 5.

5. To be patient or forbearing; to restrain oneself.

"The kindest and the happiest pair
Will find occasion to *forbear*."
Cowper: Mutual Forbearance.

* 6. To quit or leave a place.

"We must *forbear*." *Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, i. 1.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To bear with; to leave alone; to treat with forbearance.

"Western the Great *forbearing* the vanquished foe."—*Fielding: Tom Jones*, bk. v., ch. xii.

* 2. To avoid; to keep away from; to shun.

"*Forbear* his presence, until time hath qualified the heat of his displeasure."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 2.

* 3. To abstain from; to refrain from; to omit.

"*Forbear* your food awhile."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, ii. 7.

* 4. To spare, to let alone.

"Canst thou not *forbear* me half an hour."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 5.

* 5. To withhold; to keep back; to restrain.

"*Forbear* thee from meddling with God, who is with me, that he destroy thee not."—*2 Chron.* xxxv. 21.

fŏr'-beär, *s.* [Eng. *for-* = fore, and *bear*, v.] An ancestor, a forefather. (Generally in the plural.)

"The friendship and alliance that has been between your houses and *forbears* of old."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xvi.

for-beär'-ąnce, *s.* [Eng. *forbear*; *-ance.*]

1. The act of forbearing, refraining, or abstaining from any act or course of conduct.

"True noblesse would
Learn him *forbearance* from so foul a wrong."
Shakesp.: Richard II., iv. 1.

2. Command of temper; self-restraint; patience; indulgence; mildness; long-suffering.

"Together we have learned to prize
Forbearance and self-sacrifice."
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, ii.

* 3. A withdrawing; a keeping aloof.

"Have a continent *forbearance*, till the speed of his rage goes slower."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 2.

* **for-beär'-ąnt,** *a.* [Eng. *forbear*; *-ant.*] Forbearing; indulgent; patient.

"With *forbearant* submissiveness."—*Carlyle: Miscellanies*, iii. 327.

* **for-beär'-ąnt-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *forbearant*; *-ly.*] In a forbearing or patient manner; with forbearance.

for-beär'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *forbear*, v.; *-er.*]

1. One who forbears or is forbearing.

* 2. One who intermits or intercepts.

"The West as a father all goodness doth bring,
The East a *forbearer* no manner of thing."
Tusser: Husbandrie; Properties of the Winds.

for-beär'-ĭng, * **fore-bear-ing,** * **for-ber-yng,** * **ver-ber-inge,** *pr. par.*, *a.*, *& s.* [FORBEAR, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Patient, indulgent, long-suffering; exercising forbearance.

C. *As substantive:*

1. The exercise of forbearance, patience, indulgence, longsuffering.

2. A keeping away from; abstention.

"*Ferberings* of mete and of drinke."—*Ayenbite* p. 205.

* 3. A cessation or omission.

"Without any certayne omission and *forbearyng*."—*Hall: Henry VIII.* (an. 34).

for-beär'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *forbearing*; *-ly.*] In a forbearing, patient manner; with forbearance.

fŏr'-beärş, *s. pl.* [FORBEAR, *s.*]

* **for-berne,** *v.t.* [FORBURN.]

For'-bĕş Măe-kĕn'-zĭe. [The name of the Member for Liverpool, who succeeded in passing the Act described below.]

¶ *Forbes Mackenzie Act:* The Act 16 & 17 Vic., c. 67, passed on August 15, 1853, for the better regulation of public houses in Scotland. It compelled them to shut at eleven p.m. on week days, and closed them entirely on Sundays. It is still (A.D. 1883) in force.

for'-bĕs-īte, *s.* [Named after David Forbes, F.G.S., &c., the celebrated chemist.]

Min.: The name given by Kenngott to a hydrous bibasic arseniate of nickel and cobalt found in the desert of Atacama, in veins, in a decomposed dioryte, and described by Mr. David Forbes (see etym.). Compos.: arsenic acid, 44·05; protoxide of nickel, 19·71; protoxide of cobalt, 9·24; and water, 26·98.

* **for-beto,** *s.* [FOREBIT.]

for-bĭd', * **for bede,** * **for-beode,** * **for-bed-yn,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *forbeódan*: *for-* (1), pref.; *beódan* = to bid; Dut. *verbieden*; O. H. Ger. *farbiutan*; Icel. *fyrirbjóda*; Sw. *förbjuda*; Dan. *forbyde*; Goth. *faurbiudan.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To prohibit, to interdict; to order not to do or to forbear from any act.

"They have determined to consume all those things that God hath *forbidden* them to eat by his lawa."—*Judith* xi. 12.

2. To refuse to grant.

"*Forbidding* you the prey."
Cowper: On a Spaniel called Beau.

3. To command not to enter; to refuse access or entrance to.

"A witch, a queen, an old cozening queen; have I not *forbid* her my house?"—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, iv. 2.

4. To hinder, to prevent, to oppose; not to allow.

"Why should I shrink at thy command,
Whose love *forbids* my fears?"
Cowper: Submission.

* 5. To accurse, to blast.

"He shall live a man *forbid*."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, i. 3.

* 6. To defy, to challenge.

"I *forbid* them . . . to show me in Rheims or in Rome such a show as we have seen here."—*Andrewes: Sermons*, v. 36.

B. *Intrans.:* To utter a prohibition or interdiction; to prevent, to hinder; not to allow.

"Now the gods *forbid*
That our renowned Rome
Should now eat up her own."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 1.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *forbid*, to *prohibit*, and to *interdict*: "*Forbid* is the ordinary term; *prohibit* is the judicial term; *interdict* the moral term. To *forbid* is a direct and personal act; to *prohibit* is an indirect action that operates by means of extended influence: both imply the exercise of power or authority of an individual; but the former is more applicable to the power of an individual, and the latter to the authority of government. *Interdict* is a species of *forbidding* applied to more serious concerns. A thing is *forbidden* by a word; it is *prohibited* by a law: hence that which is immoral is *forbidden* by the express word of God; that which is illegal is *prohibited* by the laws of man. . . . To *forbid* or *interdict* are opposed to command; to *prohibit*, to allow. *Forbid* and *interdict*, as personal acts, are properly applicable to persons only, but by an improper application are extended to things; *prohibit*, however, in the general sense of restraining, is applied with equal propriety to things as to persons; shame *forbids* us doing a thing; law, authority, and the like, *prohibit.*" (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **for-bĭd'-ąnce,** *s.* [Eng. *forbid*; *-ance.*] The act of forbidding, prohibiting, or interdicting; a prohibition, an interdiction.

"How hast thou yielded to transgress
The strict *forbiddance*, how to violate
The strictest fruit forbiddeu?"
Milton: P. L., ix. 963.

for-bĭd'-dеn, * **for-bid,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [FORBID, *v.*] Prohibited, interdicted.

"A monarch's errors are *forbidden* game."
Cowper: Table Talk, 114.

forbidden-fruit, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The fruit of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil, which our first parents were commanded not to eat. What fruit it was is wholly unknown. (Gen. ii. 9; iii. 3–6, 11, 17.)

2. *Bot.:* Various species of Citrus (q.v.). In the West Indies, the London markets, and other parts of the British empire, it is *Citrus Paradisi*, a small-fruited variety of the Shaddock (*Citrus decumana*). The Forbidden-fruit of the French is the Sweet-skinned orange (a variety of the common orange (*C. Aurantium*); that of Italy a variety of the Lime (*C. Limetta*).

* **for-bĭd'-dеn-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *forbidden*; *-ly.*] In a forbidden manner; against commands.

"With all confidence he swears, as he had seen it,
That you have touched his queen *forbiddenly*."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, i. 2.

* **for-bĭd'-dеn-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *forbidden*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being forbidden, prohibited, or interdicted.

"Nothing but *forbiddenness* of self-dispatch hindered his acting it."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 23.

†**for-bĭd'-dĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *forbid; -er.*] One who or that which forbids, prohibits, or interdicts anything; one who issues a prohibition or interdiction.

"Other care, perhaps,
May have diverted from continual watch
Our great *forbidder.*" *Milton: P. L.*, ix. 815.

for-bĭd'-dĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [FORBID, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Issuing or uttering a prohibition or interdiction.

2. Repelling, repulsive, disagreeable; giving rise to abhorrence, aversion, or dislike.

"Towards the cottage: homely was the spot,
And to my feeling, ere we reached the door,
Had almost a *forbidding* nakedness."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ii.

C. *As subst.:* The act of prohibiting or interdicting; a prohibition or interdiction.

"The *forbidding* of the Bible to be read in any vulgare tong."—*Sir T. More: Wales*, p. 243.

for-bĭd'-dĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *forbidding; -ly.*] In a forbidding, repulsive, or disagreeable manner; repulsively.

for-bĭd'-dĭng-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *forbidding; -ness.*] A forbidding or repulsive quality; something which repels.

"There may be a *forbiddingness* in the person."—*Richardson: Sir C. Grandison*, iii. 264.

***for-bīnd',** *v.t.* [A.S. *forbindan*; O. H. Ger. *farbindan.*] To bind strongly.

"Himm that in cwarrterne lith
Forrbindenn and forrthrungenn." *Ormulum*, 6,168.

***for'-bĭsh,** *v.t.* [FURBISH.]

***for-bis-en,** ***for-bisne,** *s.* [A.S. *forebysn.*] An example.

"He gaf us *forbisne* of admodnesse." — *Old Eng. Homilies*, ii. 89.

***for-bis-en-ing,** *s.* [FORBISEN.] A parable, an allegory.

"I sal open mi mouth in *forbiseninges.*"
E. Eng. Psalter, Ps. lxxii. 2.

***for-bī'te,** *v.t.* [Dut. *verbijten*; L. Ger. *verbiten.*] To bite or eat away utterly.

"*Forbiteth* the blosmes right to the hare leves."
Piers Plowman, 10,857.

***for-bled,** ***for-bledd,** *a.* [L. Lat. *verblöden*; Sw. *förblöda*; Dan. *forblöde.*] Covered with blood.

"Thi hlyssyd bodye alle *forbled.*"
Legends of Holy Rood, p. 191.

***for-blīnd',** ***for-blend,** *v.t.* [M. H. Ger. *verblenden*; Sw. *förblanda.*] To make quite blind.

"Sinne *forrblendeth* all thin heorrte."
Ormulum, 2,984.

***for-blōw',** *v.t.* [A.S. *forblawan.*] To drive or toss about with the wind.

"The ship which is . . . forstormed and *forblowe.*"
Gower, i. 160.

***for-bod,** ***for-bode,** ***for-bot,** *s.* [A.S. *forbod*; Dut. *verbod*; Dan. *forbut*; Sw. *förbud.*] A prohibition, an interdiction.

"Again the kinges *forbode.*"
Legend of St. Katherine, 2,230.

***for-bod-en,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [FORBID, *v.*]

for-bō're, *pret. & pa. par.* [FORBEAR, *v.*]

for-bōr'ne, *pa. par.* [FORBEAR, *v.*]

***for-bow,** ***for-buw-en,** ***for-bugh-en,** *v.t.* [A.S. *forbýgan.*] To avoid, to shun.

"Heo . . . forbereth ham and *forbuweth* ham."—*Ancren Riwle*, p. 380.

for-brēāk', ***for-broke,** *v.t.* [A.S. *forbrecan*; O. H. Ger. *farbrechan*; M. H. Ger. *verbrechen*; Dut. *verbreken.*] To break utterly or to pieces; to destroy utterly.

"The snare *forbreken* is in al
And we lesed ere awal."
Early Eng. Psalter, Ps. cxxiii. 7.

***for-brū'ĭse,** * **for-brose,** * **for-bruse,** *v.t.* [Pref. *for-* (1), and Eng. *bruise* (q.v.).] To bruise exceedingly.

"Al *forbrosed* bothe bak and syde."
Chaucer: C. T., 16,099.

***for-buȳ',** * **for-bigge,** * **for-bugge,** *v.t.* [Pref. *for-* (1), and Eng. *buy* (q.v.).]

1. To buy off.

"He which . . . for no gold may be *forbought*
The deth." *Gower*, i. 312.

2. To deliver, to release.

"Y the Lord that shal lede you out and *forbigge* in an onerpassing arm."—*Wyclife: Exodus* vi. 6.

***for-buȳ'-ĕr,** * **for-bi-er,** * **for-big-ger,** *s.* [Eng. *forbuy*; *-er.*] One who releases or redeems; a redeemer.

"I wote, he seith, that my *forbier* lyueth."—*Wyclife: Epistle* (Pref.), p. 66.

for-bȳe', * **for-by,** * **for-bi,** *prep. & adv.* [Dut. *voorbij*; Low Ger. *vorbi, vörbi*; Sw. *förbi*; Dan. *forbi.*]

A. *As preposition:*

* 1. Through, along.

"Alisaunder . . . flyngeth gode showr hem *forby.*"
Alisaunder, 5,487.

* 2. Beyond, above.

"I helded mi hert to do, *forbi* all thinge, thi right-wisenesse." *E. Eng. Psalter, Ps.* cxviii. 112.

3. Besides, over and above, in addition to.

* 4. Near to, beside, hard by.

"To rest him selfe *forby* a fountain side."
Spenser: F. Q., I. vii. 2.

* 5. According to.

"*Forbi* min red quath thu non dei.'
Genesis & Exodus, 3,987.

* 6. With, by.

"He tooke her up *forby* the lilly hand."
Spenser: F. Q., V. xi. 17.

* **B.** *As adv.:* By, past, along.

"As sche cam *forby* ther the juge stood."
Chaucer: C. T., 13,640.

***for-car've,** * **for-cerve,** *v.t.* [A.S. *forceorfan.*] To cut to pieces.

"A . . . *forcarf* ys cappe of maille."
Sir Ferumbras, 731.

***for-cat,** * **foir-chet,** *s.* [Fr. *fourchette.*] A rest for a musket.

"That euerie ane of thair nychtbouris burgessis he furnist with ane pik, ane halbert or tua handit suorde, or ells ane muscat with *forcat*, beadrole, and heidpece."—*Acts Jas. VI.*, 1598 (ed. 1814), p. 196.

fôrçe (1), * **fors,** *s.* [Fr. *force*, from Low Lat. *fortia* = strength, from Lat. *fortis* = strong; O. Sp. *forza*; Sp. *fuerza*; Ital. *forza*; Port. *força.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Strength, vigour, might, active power.

"Withoute whom al *force* is feblnesse."
Lydgate: Minor Poems, p. 247.

2. Violence; power exerted against the will or consent; coercion.

"For *force* or fraud, resistance or escape"
Scott: The Poacher.

3. Necessity. [PERFORCE.]

"Then of *force* must your oblations be."
Shakesp.: Lover's Complaint, 223.

4. The power or energy exerted by a moving body: as, the *force* of the wind or waves.

5. Virtue; efficacy.

"This flower's *force* in stirring love."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 2.

6. Full intent; meaning.

"I understand very clearly the *force* of the term."—*Burke: Sublime & Beautiful*, pt. iii., § 2.

7. Validity; legality.

"A testament is of *force* after men are dead."—*Hebrews* ix. 17.

8. Moral power or efficacy to convince the mind; persuasive or convincing power.

"No definitions, no suppositions of any sect, are of *force* enough to destroy constant experience."—*Locke.*

* 9. Matter, importance; ground for care or anxiety.

"What *fors* were it though al the town biheide?"
Chaucer: Troilus & Cressida, ii. 378.

10. Power or strength in war; an armament; troops; naval or military array, with their equipment and appurtenances. (Frequently in the plural.)

"O Thou! whose captain I account myself,
Look on my *forces* with a gracious eye."
Shakesp.: Richard III., v. 3.

11. A body of men trained for action in any way: as, a police *force.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:* Unlawful violence done or offered to person or property.

2. *Physics:* An influence or exertion which, if made to act on a body, has a tendency to move it when at rest, or to affect or stop its progress if it be already in motion. The strength of man's arms is a force, so is the power of a horse or ox to pull a vehicle, or turn a wheel, or set in action an agricultural machine. Gravity, friction, elasticity of springs or gases, electrical or magnetical attraction or repulsion are forces.

3. *Mental Philos., &c.:* [MORAL FORCE].

¶ (1) *Accelerated force:*

Physics: The increased force which a body exerts in consequence of the acceleration of its motion.

(2) *Active force:*

Physics: Force which tends to move another body from a state of rest.

(3) *Animal force:*

Physics: The muscular strength of man, horses, asses, cattle, or other animals viewed as a moving power.

(4) *Centrifugal force:* [CENTRIFUGAL].

(5) *Centripetal force:* [CENTRIPETAL].

(6) *Composition of forces:*

Physics: A force produced by two other ones acting on a body. If they operate in the same direction the resultant or the resulting force will be the sum of both. If the two forces act in opposite directions and are equal, they will make the body remain at rest; if they be unequal, they will move in the direction of the greater one, and with a force equivalent to their difference. If the lines of direction make an angle with each other, the resultant will be a mean force in an intermediate direction. If many forces act, the resultant is the line of motion or state of rest produced by their conjoint action. [*Resolution of Forces*; PARALLELOGRAM.]

(7) *Conservation of force,* or *of energy,* or *of vis viva:*

Physics: The doctrine or principle that in all cases force is conserved—i.e., kept in existence even when it appears to perish. Just as a certain definite amount of matter exists in the universe, to which man cannot add, and from which he cannot subtract an atom, so a definite amount of force, incapable of being increased or diminished, exists like the former, in the universe. It can, however, be transformed so as to look quite unlike its former self; but in every case the force or energy communicated to a body or system of bodies is withdrawn from some fund or energy previously existing. [*Correlation of force.*]

(8) *Correlation of force, energy,* or *vis viva:*

Physics: The doctrine or principle that the different kinds of force in the universe are so correlated together that any one can be transformed into an exactly equivalent amount of another. There is equality when one can do precisely the same amount of work as any other. It has long been known that in a machine, the screw for example, what is gained in power is lost in velocity, and *vice versâ.* At first sight motion and heat seem to have no relation to each other; but if a moving body be suddenly arrested in its career, as, for instance, a bullet by a target, heat will be generated, and the same number of units of the work which the motion was capable of effecting can be achieved also by the heat. Conversely, a certain amount of heat can produce an equivalent one of motion; thus the working energy communicated to the piston of a steam-engine is withdrawn from the heat of the steam, and exactly balances the latter. Similarly, when the form of a body is changed by the action of forces, in the way that a spring may be coiled up, the exact amount of force requisite to roll it into form will exist as potential energy in the spring.

(9) *Effective force:* [VERTICAL].

(10) *Equilibrium of forces:*

Physics: The action of forces which, balancing each other, produce an equilibrium or state of balance, or rest in the body or bodies on which they operate.

(11) *Impressed force:* [VERTICAL].

(12) *Impulsive force:*

Nat. Phil.: A force which acts on a body for an unappreciably short time, as when one body strikes another. It is called also an Instantaneous force (q.v).

(13) *Instantaneous force:* [*Impulsive force*].

(14) *Kinetic force:*

Physics: The actual force excited by a moving body as distinguished from the potential force which it is capable of creating.

(15) *Measure of force:*

Physics: The measurement of the magnitude of a force, which is done by noting the momentum which it communicates to a body in a unit of time. [*Unit of force.*]

(16) *Mechanical force:*

Physics: Force of a mechanical nature acting on material bodies. It may be either that of the active force of a body in motion, or the tension or resistance opposed by a body at rest.

(17) *Molecular forces:*

Nat. Phil.: Forces which by means of certain attractions and repulsions, retain the atoms of matter side by side without their touching each other. [Atom; Molecules.]

(18) *Moments of force:* [Moment.]

(19) *Moral force:*

Mental Phil.: Force operating on the human mind as distinguished from Physical force (q.v.). A threat is the exertion of moral force, a blow is the application of physical force.

(20) *Natural forces:*

Nat. Phil.: The physical agents which act upon matter. Specif. gravitation, heat, light, magnetism, and electricity.

(21) *Parallelogram of forces:* [Parallelogram.]

(22) *Physical force:*

Ord. Lang. & Physics: The operation of any thing physical or mechanical on a material body. It is opposed to Moral force (q.v.).

(23) *Polar forces:*

Magnetism, Elect., &c.: Forces acting at the two opposite poles of a body.

(24) *Polygon of forces:* [Polygon].

(25) *Potential force:*

Physics: The whole force which a body in motion can exert, as distinguished from the kinetic force which it is exerting at the specific moment of time.

(26) *Resisting & retarding forces:*

Physics: Forces which tend to resist or retard the progress of a moving body.

(27) *Resolution of forces:*

Physics: The resolution or decomposition of a force into the forces which by their conjoint action produced it.

(28) *Retarding forces:* [*Resisting forces*].

(29) *Triangle of forces:* [Trianole].

(30) *Unit of force:*

Physics: The force which, acting on a pound of matter, would in one second produce a velocity of a foot per second.

¶ (1) *Of force:* Of necessity; necessarily.

"We must, *of force*, dispense with this decree;
She must lie here of mere necessity."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, I. 1.

* (2) *No force:* No matter.

"*No force*, I wote wheder I shalle."
Towneley Mysteries, p. 16.

* (3) *To make force,* * *To give force:* To care, to be concerned.

"Thereof *mad* thal no *force*."
Robert de Brunne, p. 204.

(4) *To come into force:* To be enforced; to be carried out.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *force*, and *violence:* "Both these terms imply an exertion of strength; but the former in a much less degree than the latter. *Force* is ordinarily employed to supply the want of a proper will, *violence* is used to counteract an opposing will. *Force* is mostly conformable to reason and equity; *violence* is always resorted to for the attainment of that which is unattainable by law. In an extended and figurative application to things, these terms convey the same general idea of exerting strength." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *force* and *energy*, see Energy.

force-pièce, s.

Min.: A piece of timber placed in a level shaft to keep the ground open.

force-pump, s.

1. *Mech.:* A pump which delivers the water under pressure, so as to eject it forcibly or deliver it at an elevation. The term is used in contradistinction to a lift-pump, in which the water is lifted, and simply runs out of the spout. The single-acting force-pump is that in which the lift and delivery are alternate. The double-acting is that in which the passages are duplicated, so that a lift and delivery are obtained by each motion of the plunger; the pump has a distinct water-way both above and below the piston, so as both to draw and force water at each stroke, and thus cause a continuous stream, which is rendered more uniform by an air-chamber.

2. *Steam-eng.:* The boiler-supply pump sometimes connected to the piston-rod of the cylinder of a locomotive.

fŏrçe (2), *s.* [Dan. *fos*; Icel. *foss, fors.*] A waterfall.

"After dinner I went along the Milthrope turnpike four miles to see the falls or *force* of the river Keut."—*Gray: Lett. to Dr. Wharton.*

fŏrçe (1), * **forso,** *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *forcer*, from *force* = strength; Sp. *forzar*; Port. *forçar*; Ital. *forzare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To compel or constrain by force or superior power to do or to forbear from any act.

"I have been *forced* to use the cant words of Whig and Tory."—*Swift: Examiner.*

* 2. To enforce, to urge, to exert.

"High on a mounting wave my head I bore,
Forcing my strength, and gathering to the shore."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid vi. 487.

3. To drive, impel, push, or press by main strength.

"Thou shalt not destroy the trees by *forcing* an axe against them."—*Deut.* xx. 19.

4. To drive or drag away by violence or might.

"*Forced* from home and all its pleasures,
Afric's coast I left forlorn."
Cowper: Negro's Complaint.

5. To gain or draw by violence or power; to extort. (Followed by *from.*)

"If they *forced* from me one kind look or word."
Dryden. (*Johnson.*)

6. To compel by strength of evidence; to compel morally: as, To *force* conviction upon a person.

7. To press with force or energy.

"*Forcing* our own opinions upon others."—*Clarke: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 48.

* 8. To storm; to take or enter by violence.

"Troy walled so high,
Th' Atrides might as well have *forced* the sky."
Waller: His Majesty's Repairing of St. Paul's, 60.

9. To ravish; to violate by force.

"To do a murderous deed, to rob a man,
To *force* a spotless virgin's chastity."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., v. 1.

10. To excogitate or extort, not naturally, but by wresting straining, or distorting of ideas; to strain, to distort.

"Our general taste in England is for epigram, turns of wit, and *forced* conceits."—*Addison: Spectator.*

11. To compel oneself to give utterance or expansion to; to assume: as, To *force* a smile, To *force* a show of interest.

12. To bring to maturity before the natural or ordinary time; to cause to ripen or produce fruit prematurely; to cause to grow or ripen by artificial heat.

13. To endeavour to produce intellectual results at a premature age: as, To *force* a child's mental faculties.

* 14. To man; to garrison; to strengthen or furnish with soldiers; to reinforce.

"Were they not *forced* with those that should be ours,
We might have met them dareful, beard to beard."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, v. 5.

* 15. To put in force; to enact; to enforce; to make binding.

"What can the church *force* more?"
J. Webster. (*Webster.*)

* 16. To care for, to regard, to value.

"I *force* not argument a straw."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,021.

* **B.** *Intransitive:*

1. To lay any stress; to care; to be concerned; to hesitate.

"Your oath once broke, you *force* not to forswear."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

2. To think of importance.

"I *force* not of such fooleries."—*Camden; Remains: Wise Speeches.*

3. (*Impersonally*): To be of importance; to signify.

"It little *forceth* how long a man live, but how wel and vertuously."—*Udal: Mark* v.

4. To use force or violence; to strive, to endeavour.

"Howbeit in the ende, perceiving those men did more fiercely *force* to gette up the hill."—*North: Plutarch.*

¶ For the difference between to *force* and to *strain*, see Strain.

* **fŏrçe** (2), *v.t.* [Fr. *farcer* = to stuff.]

1. To stuff.

"Malice *forced* with wit."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, v. 1.

2. To exaggerate.

"With fables vaine my historie to fill,
Forcing my good, excusing of my ill."
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 52.

* **force-a-ble,** *a.* [Forcible.]

fŏrçed, *pa. par. & a.* [Force, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Compelled, constrained.

2. Strained, affected, unnatural: as, a *forced* style, a *forced* metaphor.

* **fŏrç'-ĕd-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *forced; -ly.*] In a forced, strained, or unnatural manner; constrainedly; unnaturally.

* **fŏrç'-ĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *forced; -ness.*] The quality or state of being forced, strained, or unnatural.

"Against the *forcedness* and incongruity of this sense much might be said."—*Worthington: On the Millennium*, p. 2.

* **fŏr'çe-fûl,** *a.* [Eng. *force; -ful(l).*]

1. Full of or possessing force, power, or violence; forcible.

"Were it by chance, or *forceful* destiny."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, ii. 11.

2. Impelled with force or violence.

"Against the steed he threw
His *forceful* spear."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid ii. 65.

3. Violent, impetuous.

"Why, what need we'
Commune with you of this? but rather follow
Our *forceful* instigation?"
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, ii. 1.

* **fŏr'çe-fûl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *forceful; -ly.*] In a forcible, violent, or impetuous manner; with force or violence.

* **fŏr'çe-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *force; -less.*] Having little or no force or power; feeble, weak, impotent.

"For feeble heart and *forceless* hand."
Scott: Rokeby, i. 24.

* **fŏr'çe-lĕt,** * **force-lette,** * **forse-let,** * **fors-let,** *s.* [O. Fr. *forcelet*, from Low Lat. *forcelletum.*] A little fort or fortress; a castle.

"In Egypt there ben hut fewe *forcelettes* or castelles."—*Maundeville*, p. 47.

* **fŏr'çe-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *force; -ly.*] Vehemently, violently.

"Quhen thay war maist *forcely* given to the execucion thairof, tithingis come that the Volschis war cummand."—*Bellendene: Livius*, p. 202.

fŏr'çe-mĕat, * **farce-meat,** *s.* [Eng. *force* (2), v., and *meat.*]

Cook.: Meat chopped fine, seasoned, and served up alone, or used as stuffing.

* **fŏr'çe-mĕnt,** * **forse-men,** *s.* [Eng. *force; -ment.*]

1. The act of forcing or straining.

"Without meere *forcement* of lawe."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 157.

2. A fort, a strong place.

"*Forsemens* or strengthis of thin heghe walles shul togiderr fallen."—*Wycliffe: Isaiah* xxv. 12.

for'-çĕps, *s.* [Lat. = pincers, tongs, from *formus* = hot, and *capio* = to take.]

1. A tool applied to grasping, and consisting of two portions pivoted together, the ends forming respectively handles and jaws. A forceps is used by dentists in extracting teeth; by accoucheurs in steadying the head of the fœtus in delivery; by surgeons for extracting anything from a wound, &c. Forceps, the arms of which are automatically locked when closed, are known as Locking-forceps (q.v.).

"*Forceps* properly signifies a pair of tongs; but is used for an instrument in chirurgery, to extract anything out of wounds, and the like occasions."—*Quincey.*

2. *Zool.:* Anything shaped like a pair of scissors, as the two projecting movable bodies which terminate the abdomen of an Earwig (q.v.).

"It is furnished with a *forceps* above the mouth."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. 4.

fŏrç'-ĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *forc(e); -er.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that which forces, compels, or constrains.

"To be the *forcer* of a herd."
Chapman: Homer; Hymn to Hermes, pt. iii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mech.:* A solid piston applied to pumps for the purpose of producing a constant flow of water, or of raising water to a greater height than is possible by the pressure of the atmosphere.

2. *Min.:* A small pump worked by hand; used in sinking pits, draining cellars, &c.

"The usual means for the ascent of water is either by suckers or *forcers*."—*Wilkins: Dædalus*, vol. ii., ch. xv.

***fôrç'-ẽr** (2), ***fors-er,** *s.* [O. Fr. *forcier, forsier;* Ital. *forziere,* from Low Lat. *forsarius.*] A chest, a box, a casket.

"Of a *forcer* a fair hok sche raught."
William of Palerne, 4,432.

forçh'-ẽr-īte, *s.* [*Forcher,* prob. name of a person (*Weiner Zeitung,* July 11, 1860); *-ite* (Min.).]

Min.: A variety of opal. (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*)

***forch-ure,** *s.* [O. Fr. *forcheure;* Port. *forcadura;* Ital. *forcatura.*] The fork, or point of division of the legs. (*Sir Ferumbras,* 549.)

fôrç'-ĭ-ble, *force-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *force* (1); *-able.*]

1. Having force, power, or might; powerful, strong, forceful.

"There is no desire more strong and *forcible* in man."—*Bp. Bull,* vol. ii., disc. 5.

2. Characterized or accompanied by force; violent; impetuous: as, *forcible* measures.

3. Done by force or violence; brought about by force.

"Embraces *forcible* and foul."
Milton: P. L., ii. 793.

4. Efficacious, of great influence or force; cogent: as, a *forcible* argument.

5. Making use of powerful, vigorous, effective, cogent, or expressive language.

"He is at once elegant and sublime, *forcible* and ornamented."—*Louth,* vol. ii., lect. 21.

* 6. Valid, binding, obligatory.

forcible abduction, *s.* [Abduction.]

forcible detainer, *s.*

Law: The violent keeping or withholding of the houses, landa, &c., of another from him.

forcible entry, *s.*

Law: A violent taking or entering into houses or lands.

¶ For the difference batween *forcible* and *cogent,* see Cogent.

† **forcible-feeble,** *a.* & *s.* [From *Feeble,* a character in Shakespeare's *Henry IV.,* pt. ii., whom Falstaff derisively describes as *forcible.*]

1. *As adj.:* Seemingly forcible, vigorous, but in reality weak and feeble.

"Epithets which are in the bad taste of the *forcible-feeble* school."—*North British Review.* (*Webster.*)

2. *As subst.:* One who strives to appear forcible or vigorous, but is in reality weak and feeble.

"Italics, that last resource of the *forcible-feebles.*"—*Disraeli.* (*Webster.*)

fôrç'-ĭ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *forcible; -ness.*] The quality or state of being forcible.

fôrç'-ĭ-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *forcib(le); -ly.*]

1. With force or atrength; strongly, powerfully; cogently.

"Never did any scene, like these 'streams of stones,' so *forcibly* convey to my mind the idea of a convulsion of which, in historical records, we might in vain seek for any counterpart."—*Darwin: Voyage Round the World* (1870), ch. ix., p. 198.

2. By force or violence.

"*Forcibly* drawn from many a close recess."
Cowper: Charity, 529.

fôrç'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Force (1), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of using force or violence; force, compulsion.

"Such *forcings* ever end in hates and ruines."
Beaum. & Flet.: The Pilgrim, i. 1.

2. *Hort.:* The act or process of causing plants, flowers, fruit, &c., to come to maturity before the natural or ordinary time by means of artificial heat.

forcing-engine, *s.* A Fire-engine (q.v.).

forcing-house, *s.*

Hort.: A house in which plants are forced; a hothouse.

forcing-pit, *s.*

Hort.: A sunken hot-bed for containing fermenting materials to produce bottom-heat for forcing plants.

forcing-pump, *s.* [Force-pump.]

*** fôrç'-ĭ-pal,** *a.* [Lat. *forceps* (genit. *forcipis*); Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*] Of the nature of a forceps.

"Mechanicks make use hereof in *forcipal* organs."—*Browne: Garden of Cyrus,* ch. ii.

***fôrç'-ĭ-pāte, *fôrç'-ĭ-pāt-ĕd, for-çĭp'-ĭ-tate,** *a.* [Lat. *forceps* (genit. *forcipis*); Eng. suff. *-ate, -ated.*]

Ord. Lang., Zool., &c.: Formed like a forceps, to open and inclose; applied to the corneous appendages at the hinder extremity of the body of the Forficulidæ, and to the claws of lobsters, crabs, &c. In botany it is used in the same sense.

"The locusts have antennæ, or long horns before, with a long falcation or *forcipated* tail behind."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. v., ch. iii.

***for-çĭ-pā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *forceps* (genit. *forcipis*); *-ation.*] Torture by pinching with forceps or pincers.

"Less torment far than either the wheel or *forcipation,* yea, than simple burning."—*Bacon: Observations on a Libel.*

***for-clē'ave, *for-cleve,** *v.t.* [Pref. *for-* (1), and Eng. *cleave* (q.v.).] To cleave, to cut through.

"A tweyne I wol *forcleve* thyn hed."
Sir Ferumbras, 544.

***for-clĕm'med,** *a.* [Pref. *for-* (1), and Eng. *clemmed* (q.v.).] Starved.

"Al schal crye *forclemmed.*"
E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Patience, 892.

***for-clĭng',** *v.i.* [A.S. *forclingan.*] To shrink up.

"Hys lymes so *forclonge* to noghte." *Pilate,* 216.

***for-clō'ṣo,** *v.t.* [Foreclose.]

***for-olō'ṣ-ūre,** *s.* [Foreclosure.]

***for-cōld',** *a.* [Pref. *for-* (1), and Eng. *cold.*] Very or extremely cold.

"He was *forcold.*" *Seven Sages,* 2,622.

***for-crāṣ'ed,** *a.* [Pref. *for-* (1), and Eng. *crase.*] Broken to pieces; in ruins.

"Old werk, *forcrased* alle." *Seven Sages,* 721.

***for-croo̍k'ed, *for-croked,** *a.* [Pref. *for-* (1), and Eng. *crooked.*] Crooked, bent.

"Myn hond is al *forcroked.*"
St. Edward Confessor, 840.

***for-cŭt', *for-cutte, *for-kutte,** *v.t.* [Pref. *for-* (1), and Eng. *cut.*] To cut through.

"Right as a sword *forkutteth* and forheweth
An arm etuo." *Chaucer: C. T.,* 17,272.

***for-cuth,** *a.* [A.S.] Very depraved or wicked.

"Nu was sum *forcuth* kempe in Arthure's ferde."
Layamon, iii. 123.

fôrd, *foord, *s.* [A.S. *ford;* cogn. with O. Fris. *forda;* O. H. Ger. *furt;* Dut. *voort;* Ger. *furt, furth.*]

1. A shallow part of a river, where it may be crossed by man or beast on foot, or by wading.

"The river having in it many shallow *foords.*"—*P. Holland: Ammianus Marcellinus,* p. 117.

2. A stream, a current.

"Medusa with Gorgonian terror guards
The *ford*" *Milton: P. L.,* ii., 612.

fôrd, *v.t.* [Ford, *s.*]

1. *Lit.:* To pass or cross over by wading; to wade through, as a shallow river.

"Adam's shin-bones must have contained a thousand fathom, and much more, if he had *forded* the ocean."—*Raleigh: History.*

* 2. *Fig.:* To wade through.

"His last section remains only to be *forded.*"—*Howell: Letters,* bk. i., let. 39, § 6.

fôrd'-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *ford; -able.*] That may or can be forded, or passed over on foot, as a shallow stream.

"That part of the Connaught shore where the river was *fordable* was defended by works."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xvii.

fôrd'-ą-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *fordable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being fordable.

***forde,** *s.* [Ferd, 2.]

***for-deēm', *for-deme, *for-dem-en,** *v.t.* [A.S. *fordēman.*] To condemn, to damn.

"He nulde tha sunfullen *fordemen.*"
Old Eng. Homilies, p. 95.

***for-del,** *s.* [Dut. *voordeel;* Sw. *fördel;* Dan. *fordeel.*] An advantage. [Foredeal.]

***for-der,** *v.* [Further, *v.*]

*** for-der,** *adv.* [Further, *adv.*]

*** for'-dĕr-ănce,** *s.* [Furtherance.]

for-dô', fōre-dô', *for-don, *for-donne, *v.t.* [A.S. *fordôn;* O. S. *fordôn;* Dut. *verdoen;* O. H. Ger. *fartuon;* M. H. Ger, *vertuon.*]

1. To destroy, to undo, to ruin.

"I se no more, but that I am *fordoa.*"
Chaucer: C. T., 11,866.

* 2. To put an end to.

"Abated my balez, *fordidden* my distresse."
E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Pearl, 128.

3. To overcome, to exhaust, to wear out.

"The heavy ploughman snores,
All with weary task *fordone.*"
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, v. 2.

*** for-drĕad, * for-dred,** *a.* [Pref. *for-* (1), and Eng. *dread,* a.] Very frightened.

"Tho was Josep sore *fordred.*"
Genesis & Exodus, 2,191.

*** for-drĕnch', * for-dronche,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *fordrencan.*]

A. *Trans.:* To make drunk, to intoxicate.

"The king as he that was *fordrenct.*"
Legend; St. Katherine, 2,343.

B. *Intrans.:* To be drowned.

"Al Pharaones forde *fordrencte.*" *St. Juliana,* p. 61.

*** for-drī've, * for-dreve,** *v.t.* [A.S. *fordrifan;* Dut. *verdrijven;* Sw. *fördrifva.*]

1. To drive or toss about violently.

"The sipes that arn on se *fordriuen.*" *Bestiary,* 527.

2. To drive out utterly.

"The deueles out aall be *fordreuin.*"
Metrical Homilies, p. xii.

*** for-drŭ̍nk'-ęn, * for-dronk-en,** *a.* [Pref. *for-* (1), and Eng. *drunken* (q.v.).] Very drunken or intoxicated.

"The myller that *fordrunken* was al pale."
Chaucer: C. T., 3,122.

*** for-drў',** * **for-druye,** *a.* [Pref. *for-* (1), and Eng. *dry.*] Very dry.

"Amyddes a tree *fordruye,* as whit as chalk."
Chaucer: C. T., 10,723.

*** for-dŭ̍lled',** *a.* [Dut. *verdullt.*] Very dull or stupid.

"To teche a rude *fordulled* asse."
Lydgate: Minor Poems, p. 121.

*** for-dwī'ne, * for-dwyne,** *v.i.* [A.S. *fordwinan.*] To waste away.

"His hodie gan al *fordwyne.*" *Pilate,* 214.

*** for-dyt,** *v.t.* [A.S. *fordyttan.*] To shut.

"Anon it was feld and *fordytte.*"
Richard Cœur de Lion, 4,167.

fōre, *prep., adv., s., & a.* [A.S. *fore*=for, before.]

*** A.** *As preposition:*

I. Before. (Always preceded by its object.)

"He ne tolde noughte his doughter *fore* of this reuful cas." *Eleven Thousand Virgins,* 24.

2. For, on account of, because of.

"Is sone, that al the sorwe is *fore.*"
William of Palerne, 2,941.

B. *As adverb:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. Before, previously.

"Er wel louge he tolde us *fore* hou hit scholde beo."
St. Andrew, 37.

2. In the front part, or that part which goes first.

II. *Naut.:* In or towards the parts of a ship near the bows.

C. *As subst.:* An advantage, a help.

D. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the front or in advance; anterior: as, the *fore* feet of a horse.

2. Advanced in point of time; earlier, anterior, prior; as, the *fore* part of the year or day.

* 3. Advanced in order or series; antecedent: as, the *fore* part of a document.

II. *Naut.:* A term expressive of the forward portion of a vessel, or the appurtenances of the said forward portion. It is used in contradistinction to aft.

¶ *To the fore:*

1. To the front.

2. Ready; at hand.

"If he has not me *to the fore* to prove what I said, he can do nothing."—*Lever: The Daltons,* ch. xxxv.

3. Still surviving, alive.

"That the said Lord John, after the death of his said father, being *to the fore.*"—*Act Parl.* (1571), *Vindic. of Robert III.*

fore-and-aft, *a.*

Naut.: A term denoting the whole length of a ship, from stem to atern.

Fore-and-aft sail:

Naut.: A sail whose middle portion is fore-and-aft; one which is attached to a spar or atay in the midship line of the vessel, and not to a yard, which is athwart ship. [Sail.]

*** fore-arson, * fore-arsoun, * for-arsoun,** *s.* The saddle-bow.

"On ys stede ful the dent, byside the *forarsoun*."
Sir Ferumbras, 3,385.

fore-beam, *s.*

Weav.: The breast-beam of a loom.

fore-boot, *s.* A boot or box in the fore-part of a carriage.

fore-cabin, *s.* A cabin for passengers in the fore-part of a ship, having inferior accommodation to that of the aft or saloon cabin.

fore-carriage, *s.*

Vehicles: The forward part of the running gear of a four-wheeled vehicle. The fore-wheels, axle, and hounds; with or without the pole and the perch.

*** fore-covert,** *s.* The same as FORE-FENCE (q.v.).

fore-edge, *s.* The front edge of a book or a folded sheet; in contradistinction to the back, which is folded, and holds the stitching.

fore-end, *s.*

1. The front part.

"In the *fore-end* of it, which was towards him, grew a small green branch of palm."—*Bacon.*

2. The earlier part.

"I have lived an honest freedom; paid
More pious debts to Heaven, than in all
The *fore-end* of my time."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, III. 3.

*** fore-fence,** *s.* A defence or protection in front.

fore-hammer, *s.* A sledge-hammer, working alternately or in time with the hand-hammer.

*** fore-imagine,** *v.t.* To imagine or conceive beforehand.

"Within compass of a *fore-imagined* possibility in that behalf."—*Camden: Remains.*

fore-palate, *s.*

Anat.: The anterior part of the palate.

"A larger portion of the tongue's surface being brought into contact with the *fore-palate*."—*Beames' Comp. Gram. Aryan Lang. of India* (1872), vol. i., ch. iv., p. 326.

fore-piece, *s.*

Sadd.: The flap attached to the fore-part of a side-saddle, to guard the rider's dress.

*** fore-plan,** *v.t.* To plan or devise beforehand.

fore-plane, *s.*

Carp. & Join.: The first plane used after the saw and axe. It is intermediate in length and application between a jack-plane and a smoothing-plane.

fore-plate, *s.* (See the compound.)

Fore-plate bit:

Metall.: A piece of hard white cast iron let into the front of the puddling-furnace. (*Weale.*)

"Over the *fore-plate bit* the puddler works his tools, and there is, necessarily, great wear of the iron on that part."—*Percy.*

*** fore-possessed,** *a.*

1. Held in possession before.

2. Preoccupied; prepossessed.

"To the satisfaction of any rational man, not extremely *fore-possessed* with prejudice."—*Sanderson.*

fore-rake, *s.*

Shipbuild.: So much of the forward part of a vessel as overhangs the keel.

fore-shot, *s.* The first portion that comes over in distillation of low wines. It is a milky liquid, and abounds in fusel oil.

fore-sight, *s.*

1. A sight forward at the levelling-staff or through the sights of the circumferentor.

2. The muzzle-sight of a gun.

*** fōre, * vore,** *s.* [A.S. *fór*; O. H. Ger. *fóra*; M. H. Ger. *vuore.*]

1. A way, a road, a journey.

"Heo nomen heore *uore* into thas kinges bure."
Layamon, ii. 147.

2. An example.

"In such wise folwe him and his *fore*."
Chaucer: C. T., 5,689.

fōre-, * for-, *pref.* [FORE, *adv.*] A prefix much used in composition, with the force of priority in point of time, order, rank, importance. [FOR-, *pref.*]

*** fōre-ac-quāint,** *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *acquaint* (q.v.).] To acquaint beforehand; to make acquainted before.

"*Foreacquaint* thyself with muses, thickets, and burrows."—*Ward: Sermons*, p. 67.

*** fōre-ad-mŏn-ish,** *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *admonish* (q.v.).] To admonish or warn beforehand.

*** fōre-ad-vīse',** *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *advise* (q.v.).] To advise beforehand.

"Thus to have said,
As you were *foreadvised* had touched his spirit."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, ii. 3.

fōre-al-lĕge', *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *allege* (q.v.).] To allege, state, or cite before.

*** fōre-ap-pōint',** *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. appoint (q.v.).] To appoint, set, or order beforehand.

fōre-ap-pōint'-ment, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *appointment* (q.v.).] A previous appointment; preordination.

fōre-arm', *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *arm*, v. (q.v.).] To arm or provide for attack or defence before the time of need.

"He *forearms* his care
With rules to push his fortune or to bear."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid vi. 1,233.

fō're-arm, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *arm*, s. (q.v.).]

Anat.: The anterior part of the arm, consisting of two bones, the external one called the radius, and the internal one the ulna (q.v.).

"The bones of the *forearm* are also remarkable for their lightness and elasticity; and they move freely not only on the humerus, but on each other."—*Todd & Bowman: Phys. Anat.*, vol. i., ch. vi., p. 148.

fō're-bāy, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *bay* (q.v.).]

Hydraul.: A reservoir or conductor between a mill-race and a water-wheel. The discharging-end of a head or mill-race. The term is the equivalent of penchute or penstock, but is used especially in regard to water-wheels, which receive and discharge water at their peripheries, such as the under-shot, over-shot, breast, and flutter-wheels.

fō're-bēars, *s.* [FOREBEAR, *s.*]

*** fōre-bĕ-lĭēf',** *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *belief* (q.v.).] Previous belief.

*** fō're-bĭrth, * for-birth, * for-burthe,** *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *birth* (q.v.).]

1. Priority in birth; birthright.

"*Forburthe*, he seide, what serueth me?"
Cursor Mundi, 3,545.

2. The first born.

"Alle the *forburthes* shal I slo."
Cursor Mundi, 6,091.

*** fō're-bĭt, * for-bete,** *s.* [Eng. *fore*, and *bit.*]

Bot.: The Devil's-bit Scabious (*Scabiosa succisa*). (*Cotgrave.*)

*** fō're-bĭt-ten,** *a.* [Eng. *fore*, and *bitten.*] Bitten on the fore part.

forebitten-more, *s.*

Bot.: Scabiosa succisa. [FOREBIT.] More = root, and Forebitten more = bitten-off root. (*Britten & Holland.*) [MORE, *s.*]

*** fōre-bōde',** *s.* [FOREBODE, *v.*] A foreboding, presage, or prognostication.

"There is upon many *forebodes* . . . one great fate to come upon the Church of Christ."—*Goodwin: Works*, vol. ii., pt. iv., p. 72.

fōre-bōde', *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *bode* (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To bode beforehand; to foretell; to prognosticate; to predict, to portend. (Generally said of some ill or calamity.)

"Though no new ills can be *foreboded* then."
Cowley: Isaiah xxxiv.

2. To feel a presentiment of; to foreknow; to be prescient of.

"This hour we part!—my heart *foreboded* this."
Byron: Corsair, i. 14.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To prognosticate, to foretell or predict, generally of ill.

"With these *foreboding* words restrains their hate."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid iii. 470.

2. To be prescient; to foreknow; to feel a secret sense of something to come, generally ill.

"For she it was,—'twas she who wrought
Meekly with *foreboding* thought."
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, c. ii.

*** fōre-bōde'-ment,** *s.* [Eng. *forebode*; *-ment.*] The act of foreboding, prognosticating, or foreknowing.

fōre-bōd'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *forebod(e)*; *-er.*]

1. One who forebodes, prognosticates, or foretells; a prognosticator.

"A crow that had observed the raven's manner and way of delivering his predictions, sets up for a *fore boder*."—*L'Estrange: Fables.*

2. One who foreknows or is prescient.

fōre-bōd'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [FOREBODE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* A prognostication, prescience, or secret sense of some ill to come.

". . . took their seats with reluctance and with many sad *forebodings*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

fōre-bōd'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *foreboding*; *-ly.*] In a foreboding manner; with prognostications or presages.

fō're-bŏd-ў, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *body.*]

Naut.: The fore part of a ship, from the mainmast to the stem.

fō're-bōw, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *bow* (2), s.]

Saddlery: The pommel or horn of a saddle.

fō're-bōw-line, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *bowline* (q.v.).]

Naut.: The bowline of the foresail.

fō're-brāçe, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *brace* (q.v.).]

Naut.: A rope applied to the fore yard-arm to shift the position of the sail.

fō're-broâds, *s. pl.* [Etym. doubtful.] The milk which is first drawn from a cow when she is milked; beestings.

*** fōre-bŭt'-tŏck,** *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *buttock* (q.v.).] The breast.

"Now her *forebuttocks* to the navel bare."
Swift, Pope & Arbuthnot: Miscell. iv. 222.

*** fō're-buў-ĕr, * fore-by-ar,** *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *buyer.*] A foreataller.

fōre-bў', *prep.* & *adv.* [FORBY.]

fōre-cast', * for-kast, *v.t.* & *i.* [Pret. *fore-* and Eng. *cast*, v. (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

*** I.** *Lit.:* To cast out or forth.

"Of maghe *forkast* I am in the.
E. Eng. Psalter, Ps. xxxi. ii.

II. *Figuratively:*

*** 1.** To scheme, devise, or plan beforehand.

"He shall *forecast* his devices against the strongholds."—*Daniel* xi. 24.

2. To foresee; to divine; to presage; to calculate beforehand.

"He gives
The beds the trusted treasure of their seeds,
Forecasts the future whole."
Cowper: Task, iii. 651.

B. *Intrans.:* To plan, scheme, or devise beforehand.

"*Forecasting* in what place
To set upon them, what advantaged best."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 254.

fō're-cast, s. [FORECAST, *v.*]

*** 1.** A contriving, planning, or devising beforehand; preordination.

"He makes this difference to arise from the *forecast* and predetermination of the gods."—*Addison: On Ancient Medals.*

2. Foresight of consequences, and provision against them; prevision; the faculty or power of forseeing consequences.

"Alas! that Warwick had no more *forecast*;
But while he thought to steal the single ten,
The King was slyly fingered from the deck."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., v. 1.

*** fōre-cast'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *forecast*; *-er.*] One who forecasts, foresees, or makes provision beforehand.

fōre-cast'-ĭng, *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *casting.*]

A. *As adj.:* Foreseeing, farsighted.

"The Emperor is too wise and *forecasting* a prince, either to fall out with Germany or the Pope."—*Ascham: Letter*, in *Works* (1865), i. 279.

B. *As subst.:* The act of one who forecasts provision against consequences.

"The witty inuencions, *forecastinges* . . . and other laborious affairs of Anselme."—*Bale: English Votaries*, pt. ii.

forecastle (pron. **fōk'-sęl**), *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *castle* (q.v.).]

Nautical:

1. In flush-decks; a part of the upper deck forward of the after fore-shroud.

2. A short upper deck forward. Formerly raised like a castle to command the enemy's decks. A top-gallant forecastle.

3. A forward part of the space below decks for the seamen in merchant-ships.

"The superstitions of the *forecastle*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng*, ch. xxv.

forecastle-deck, *s.*

Naut.: [Forecastle (2)].

fō're-căt-harp'-ĭngs, *s.pl.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *catharpings* (q.v.).]

Naut.: [Catharpings].

* **fō're-çhāçe**, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *chace* (q.v.).] A hunt or pursuit.

"Not a man sustained
The *forechace* nor the after-fight."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad xvii. 687.

fōre-çhōş'-ęn, * **for-chos-en**, *a.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *chosen*.] Chosen beforehand or before; pre-elected.

"Sche was *forchasen* from the begynnynge of the world."—*Maundeville*, p. 132.

* **fōre-çĭt'-ĕd**, *a.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *cited*.] Cited or quoted before or above; already cited.

"There were many other articles, which I forbear to insert particularly, because they are of less importance than the *forecited*."—*Clarendon: Religion & Policy*, ch. ix.

fōre-clōşe', * **for-close**, *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *forclos*, pa. par. of *forclorre* = to shut out; *for* = Lat. *foris* = out of doors, outside; *clorre* = Lat. *claudo* = to shut.]

A. *Transitive:*

* **I.** *Ordinary Language*

1. To shut out or up; to preclude; to exclude; to block out.

"The wales being *foreclosed* by the enemy."—*Goldinge: Cæsar*, p. 66.

2. To bar, to hinder, to stop.

"Such an impeachment as can *foreclose* the hands of the Court."—*State Trials: Ed. Fitzharris.*

II. *Law:* To *foreclose a mortgager* (commonly but improperly written *mortgage*) is to cut him off from his equity of redemption of the mortgaged property.

"On the other hand, the mortgagee may either compel the sale of the estate, in order to get the whole of his money immediately; or else call upon the mortgager to redeem his estate presently, or, in default thereof, to be for ever *foreclosed* from redeeming the same; that is, to lose his equity of redemption, without possibility of recall."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 10.

B. *Intransitive:*

Law: To foreclose a mortgager (or mortgage).

fōre-clōş'-ŭre, *s.* [Eng. *forclos(e)*; *-ure.*]

Law: The act or process of foreclosing a mortgage.

"It is accordingly usual to give the mortgagee a power of sale, which indeed is now, unless expressly excluded, incident to every mortgage, whereby he may realize his security much more conveniently than by a *foreclosure*."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 10.

* **fōre-cŏme'**, * **for-come**, *v.t.* [Pref. *fore*, and Eng. *come* (q.v.).] To come before, to anticipate.

"Ris up, Laverd, *forcome* him swa."
E. Eng. Psalter; Ps xvi. 13.

* **fō're-cŏm-ĕr**, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and *comer*.] An ancestor, a forefather.

"Those men whom our *forecomers* found on the Atlantic seaboard."—*Hepworth Dixon: New America*, ch. vi.

* **fōre-cŏn-çēive'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *conceive* (q.v.).] To conceive or imagine beforehand.

* **fōre-cŏn-clūde**, *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *conclude* (q.v.).] To conclude, settle, or agree on previously.

"They held the same confederation *foreconcluded* by Alfred."—*Daniel: Hist. England*, p. 12.

* **fōre-cŏn-demn'** (**demn** as **dĕm**), *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *condemn* (q.v.).] To condemn beforehand.

"*Forecondemn* his adversary in the title."—*Milton: Apology for Smectymnuus*, p. 103.

fō're-cōurse, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *course*, s.] [Course, B. 7 (2).]

Naut.: The same as Foresail (q.v.).

fō're-cōurt, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *court* (q.v.).] A front court; the court in front of a house.

"An entry and *forecourt* or gatehouse."—*P. Holland Camden*, p. 315.

* **fōre-cŏv'-ĕr**, * **for-cov-er**, *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *cover* (q.v.).] To cover in front; to cover over.

"She *forecoverede* the nakid of the nak."—*Wycliffe: Genesis* xxvii. 16.

fōre'-crăg, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *crag* (3), *s.* (q.v.).] The anterior part of the throat.

"They made diligent search about her, and found the enemies mark to be in her *fore-crag*, or fore-part of her throate."—*Newes from Scotland* (1591).

* **fōre-dāte'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *date* (q.v.).] To antedate; to date before the true time.

fo're-dāy, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *day*.] That part of the day which elapses from breakfast-time till noon.

"The settin moon shone even in their faces, and he saw them as weel as it had been *foreday*."—*Brownie of Bodsbeck*, i. 13.

* **fōre-dēal'**, * **fore-dele**, *s.* [Fordel.] An advantage.

"At lestwise this *foredele* I haue."—*Udal: Apoph. of Erasmus*, p. 157.

fō're-dĕck, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *deck* (q.v.).]

Naut.: The fore or front part of the deck or of the ship.

"I to the *foredeck* went; and thence did look
For rocky Scylla."
Chapman: Homer; Odyssey.

* **fōre-dĕ-creē'**, *v.i.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *decree* (q.v.).] To preordain.

"God had *foredecreed* to make it His owne worke."—*Daniel: Hist. Eng*, p. 162.

* **fōre-deēm'**, * **fore-deme**, *v.i.* & *t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *deem* (q.v.).]

A. *Intrans.:* To judge or know beforehand; to anticipate; to foretell.

"Which could guess and *foredeem* of things past, present, and to come."—*Geneva Testament.*

B. *Trans.:* To presage, to forebode.

"It was more standing with humanitee and gentlenesse to hope the best then to *foredeme* the worste."—*Udal: Apoph. of Erasmus*, p. 320.

* **fōre-dĕ-şign** (*g* silent), *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *design*, v. (q.v.).] To design, plan, or devise beforehand.

"All the steps of the growth and vegetation both of animals and plants, have been foreseen and *foredesigned* by the wise Author of nature."—*Cheyne.*

* **fōre-dĕ-tĕr'-mĭne**, *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *determine* (q.v.).] To determine, settle, or appoint beforehand.

* **fōre-dĭs-pō'şe**, *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *dispose* (q.v.).] To dispose or settle beforehand.

"King James had by promise *foredisposed* the place on the Bishop of Meath."—*Fuller: Church History.*

* **fōre-dō'**, (1), *v.t.* [Fordo.]

* **fōre-dō'** (2), *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *do* (q.v.).] To do beforehand or previously.

"To obtain of the Lord forgiveness of our *foredone* sins."—*Bale: Select Works*, p. 67.

* **fōre-dōne'**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Foredo (2), v.]

* **fōre-doōm'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *doom*, v. (q.v.).] To doom, decree, or appoint beforehand; to predestinate.

"The pen *foredoomed* to aid the mental throes
Of brains that labour, big with verse or prose."
Byron: English Bards & Scotch Reviewers.

* **fō're-doōm**, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *doom*, s. (q.v.).] Previous doom or judgment.

* **fō're-doōr**, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *door* (q.v.).] The door in the front of a house; a front-door, as opposed to the back-door.

"Carried through a long entrance to the *foredoor*."—*Richardson: Sir C. Grandison*, i. 248.

* **fō're-ĕl-dĕr**, *s.* [Dan. *forældre.*] An ancestor; a forefather.

fō're-ĕnd, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *end*.] The beginning; as, the *fore-end* of harvest.

fō're-făirn, *a.* [Forfairn.]

fō're-fa-thĕr, * **fore-fa-dre**, * **fore-fa-der**, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *father* (q.v.); Dut. *voorvader*; Ger. *vorvater*; Icel. *forfadhir.*] An ancestor; one who in any degree of ascending genealogy precedes another; usually spoken of in a remote degree.

"To cheer the rude *forefathers* of mankind."
Cowper: Conversation, 454.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *forefather*, *ancestor*, and *progenitor*: "*Ancestor* is said of those from whom we are remotely descended. *Forefathers* is a partial and familiar term for the preceding branches of any family; *progenitors* is a higher term in the same sense, applied to families of distinction: we speak of the *forefathers* of a peasant, but the *progenitors* of a nobleman. *Forefathers* and *progenitors*, but particularly the latter, is said mostly of individuals, and respect the regular line of succession in a family; *ancestors* is employed collectively as well as individually, and regards simply the order of succession: we may speak of the *ancestors* of a nation, as well as of any particular person." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **fōre-fēēl'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *feel* (q.v.).] To feel beforehand; to be prescient of; to feel as if by presentiment.

"The great sea *forefeels* winds
That both ways murmur."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad xiv. 18.

* **fōre-fēēl'-ĭng**, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *feeling* (q.v.).] A premonitory feeling; a feeling in anticipation.

fōre-fĕnd', * **for-fend**, * **for-fend-en**, * **for-fend-yn**, *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *fore-* (1), and Eng. *fend* = defend.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To forbid.

"Thi shreude woordis *forfenden* that."—*Job* xv.

2. To avert, to keep off, to ward off.

"Which peril God *forfend!*"
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., iii. 1.

B. *Intrans.:* To avert or keep off evil; to forbid.

"Dead in his bed, my lord; Gloster is dead."
"Marry, God *forefend!*"
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iii. 2.

* **fō're-fīght** (*gh* silent), *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-* = for, and Eng. *fight*.] [Forfought.] To take exercise so as to weary oneself.

"All these noble gentlemen may *forefight* themselves in our excellent fields."—*Mercur. Caled.* (1661), p. 21.

* **fō're-fīgh-tĕr** (*gh* silent), * **for-fight-ere**, * **for-fyght-ere**, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *fighter* (q.v.).] One who fights in front of or defends another.

"He shal sende to them a saueour and a *forfightere*."—*Wycliffe: Isaiah* xix 20.

fō're-fĭn-gĕr, * **forc-fyng-ur**, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *finger* (q.v.).] The finger next to the thumb; the first or index finger.

"An agate stone
On the *forefinger* of an alderman."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, i. 4.

* **fō're-fĭt**, *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng *fit*, v. (q.v.).] To make fit or prepare beforehand.

"Such as . . . *forefit* themselves never the more carefully."—*Ward: Sermons*, p. 54.

* **fō're-flōw**, *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *flow* (q.v.).] To flow before.

fō're-fōot, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *foot* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* One of the anterior feet of a quadruped or multiped.

"He ran fiercely, and smote at Heliodorus with his *forefeet*."—*2 Maccabees* iii. 25.

* 2. *Fig.:* The hand. (Said in contempt.)

"Give me thy fist, thy *forefoot* to me give."
Shakesp.: Henry V., ii. 1.

II. *Ship-build.:* The forward end of a vessel's keel, on which the stem-post is stepped.

* **fō're-form**, *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *form* (q.v.).] To form, plan, or prepare beforehand.

"No *foreformed* evasions or contrivances for escape."—*H. Brooke: Fool of Quality*, i. 176.

fō're-frŏnt, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *front* (q.v.).] The front or foremost part or position: as, of a building, a battle, &c.

* **fō're-gāme**, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *game* (q.v.).] A first game or plan.

* **fō're-gāte** (1), * **foir-gait**, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *gate* (q.v.).] The high or open street.

* **fō're-gāte** (2), *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *gate* (q.v.).] A front gate; an entrance gate.

"As on the only key of Heaven's *foregate*."
Davies: Muse's Tears, p. 15.

fō're-găng-ĕr, ***for-gang-er,** *s.* [Pref. *fore*, and Eng. *ganger* (q.v.).]

* **1.** *Ord. Lang.:* One who goes before or precedes another.

"Als antierist lyms and his *forgangers*."
Hampole: Pricke of Conscience, 4,151.

2. *Naut.:* A short rope grafted on to the harpoon, to which the rope is bent.

fō're-gĭft, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *gift* (q.v.)]

Law: A premium paid by a lessee when taking his lease.

fōre-gō' (1), ***for-go,** ***for-gan,** ***for-ga,** ***for-gon,** ***for-goon,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *forgán*; O. H. Ger. *fargangan*, *fargán*.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To part with; to give up; to resign; to renounce; to relinquish voluntarily.

"What has he left that he can yet *forego*?"
Cowper: Charity, 150.

* **2.** To lose.

"Heo for hunger had' *forgone* hir wit and ek hur mende."
Sir Forumbras, 2,583.

* **3.** To leave, to quit.

"Ale mon the his lond hafde *forgan*."
Layamon, ii. 505.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To give up; to forbear.

"He may not *forgoon* that he nas jalous."
Chaucer: C. T., 9,959.

***fōre-gō'** (2), ***for-gan,** *v.t.* & *t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *go* (q.v.).]

A. *Intrans.:* To go before; to go or pass by. (Obsolete except in the pa. par. *foregone*, and the pr. par. *foregoing*.)

"This *foregoing* remark gives the reason why imitation pleases. —*Dryden: Dufresnoy.*

B. *Trans.:* To go before, to precede.

"Milthe and sothlness sal *forgan* thi face."
E. Eng. Psalter; Ps. lxxxviii. 15.

fōre-gō-ĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *forego* (1); *-er.*] One who foregoes, relinquishes, or renounces anything.

fōre-gō'-ĕr (2), ***for-go-er,** ***for-go-ere,** *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *goer* (q.v.).]

1. One who goes before or precedes another; an ancestor.

"When rather from our acts we them derive
Than our *foregoers*." *Shakesp.: All's Well*, ii. 3.

* **2.** A royal purveyor. (*Wharton.*)

fōre-gō'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Foredo (2), *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Going before; preceding in point of time or place.

"Was man (frail always) made more frail
Than in *foregoing* years?"
Cowper: Hill of Mortality (1787).

fō're-gone (gone = gân), *pa. par.* or *a.* [Foredo (2), *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Gone before; past; preceding.

2. Determined or settled before; predetermined: as, a *foregone* conclusion.

***fōre-grănd'-fa-thĕr,** *s.* [Pref. *fore*, and Eng. *grandfather* (q.v.).] Great-grandfather.

"The pursuer libelled his interest as heir, at least apparent heir to his *fore-grandfather*." —*Spotiswode*, Suppl., Dec. (1630), p. 179.

***fōre-grănd'-sĭre, foir-grand-schir,** *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *grandsire*.]

1. An ancestor.

"To the forsaids persones abonenamit, thair fathers, guidsiirs, grandsiirs, *fourgrandschirs*, or any vthers thair predicessors of the father or mother syide."—*Act. Chas. I.* (ed. 1814), v. 64.

2. A predecessor. (Used in a moral sense.)

"Frere Martine Lauter your *foirgrandschir* passed mair cannelie to vorke, and did deuy that euer S. Jaines vrait ane epistle."—*Nicol Burne*, F. 62 b.

fō're-grŏund, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *ground* (q.v.).] The part of a landscape which lies, or expanse of a picture which seems to lie, nearest the eye of the spectator, or in front of the figures; the front.

"A *foreground* black with stones and slags."
Tennyson: Palace of Art, 81.

***fōre-guĕss',** ***for-gess,** *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *guess* (q.v.).] To guess beforehand; to conjecture.

"Bi *forgessing* grete yuels to comynge on it silf."—*Wycliffe: Wisdom* xvii. 10. (Margin.)

fōre-hănd, *s.* & *a.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *hand* (q.v.).]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Lit.:* That part of a horse which is before the rider.

* **II.** *Figuratively:*

1. The chief or best part.

"The sinew and the *forehand* of our host."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, i. 3.

2. Advantage, preference.

"Such a wretch
Hath the *forehand* and vantage of a king."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. 1.

* **B.** *As adjective:*

1. Done before the usual or regular time; anticipative; done or given in advance.

"You'll say she did embrace me as a husband,
And so extenuate the *forehand* sin."
Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing, iv. 1.

2. Forward; first in order.

¶ *To be to the forehand wi' any one:* To get the start of any one. (Applied both to time and to any advantage obtained over another.) (*Scotch.*)

forehand-rents, *s pl.* A premium given by a lessee at the time of taking his lease. It is called also a foregift or income, or often simply a fine.

"Entering at Whitsunday, the first year's rent becomes payable at the first Martinmas, only six months after. The above mode of payment is termed forerent or *forehand-rent*."—*Agr. Surv. of Berw.*, p. 141.

fō're-hănd-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *forehand; -ed.*]

1. Early, timely, seasonable; done or used in good time.

"If by thus doing you have not secured your time by an early and *forehanded* care, yet be sure, by a timely diligence, to redeem the time."—*Taylor.*

2. Formed in the forehand or foreparts.

"He's a substantial true-bred beast, bravely *forehanded*."—*Dryden: Dufresnoy.*

3. In good or comfortable circumstances; well off. (*American.*)

fōr'e-hĕad, ***fore-hed,** ***for-heed,** ***fore-hede,** ***for-hevede,** *s.* [A.S. *forheáfod*; O. Fris. *farahaved*, *forhafd*; M. H. Ger. *vorhoubet*; Dut. *voorhoofd*; Ger. *vorhaupt*.]

I. *Lit.:* That part of the face which reaches from the eyes upwards to the hair; the brow.

"Among the crowd of silent members appeared the majestic *forehead* and pensive face of Isaac Newton."
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

* **II.** *Figuratively:*

1. The top.

"An oak whose roots by nocntide dew were damped,
And on whose *forehead* inaccessible
The raven lodged in safety."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

2. Impudence, assurance, audacity.

"My refuter's *forehead* is stronger with a weaker wit."—*Bp. Hall: Honour of the Married Clergie*, bk. i., § 8.

* **forehead-cloth,** *s.* A band worn by ladies to prevent wrinkles.

***fore-head-ed,** *a.* [Eng. *forehead; -ed.*] Headstrong, brazen-faced, impudent.

"The due planting of the same in this *foreheaded* age."—*Heylin: Hist. Presbyterians*, p. 273.

***fōr'e-hĕad-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *forehead; -less.*] Brazen, impudent, bold.

"What do our audacious and *foreheadless* swaggerers require?"—*Ward: Sermons*, p. 121.

***fōre-hēar',** *v.i.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *hear* (q.v.).] To hear or be told beforehand.

***fōre-hĕnd',** *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *hend* (q.v.).] To seize before; to overtake.

***fōre-hew' (ew as ū),** *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *hew* (q.v.)] To hew or cut in front.

fō're-hōld, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *hold* (q.v.).]

Naut.: The front or fore part of the hold of a ship.

***fōre-hōld'-ĭng,** *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *holding* (q.v.).] A prediction; a superstitious prognostication; ominous foreboding.

"How are superstitious men nagged out of their wits with the fancy of omens, *foreholdings*, and old wives' tales!"—*L'Estrange*

fō're-hoŏd, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *hood* (q.v.).]

Ship-build.: One of the most forward of the outside and inside planks.

fō're-hoŏk, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *hook* (q.v.).]

Ship-build.: A strengthening piece in the stem, binding the bows together; a breast-hook.

fō're-horse, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *horse* (q.v.).] The foremost horse in a team.

"I shall stay here the *forehorse* to a smock."
Shakesp.: All's Well That Ends Well, ii. 1.

fŏr'-ĕign (*g* silent), ***for-ayne,** ***for-eine,** ***for-eyn,** ***for-eyne,** ***for-raine,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *forain*, from Low Lat. *foraneus* from Lat. *foras* = out of doors; Sp. & Ital. *foraneo*. The *g* is excrescent.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or belonging to another country or nation; alien; extraneous.

"Your son, that with a fearful soul
Leads discontented steps in *foreign* soil,
This fair alliance quickly shall call home."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 4.

2. Strange.

"Al *foreyn* thyng to me mak littirnesse,
Sauf oonly Jhesu."
Lydgate: Minor Poems, p. 248.

* **3.** Counterfeit, dissembled; not natural or true.

"Crafft may shewe a *foreyn* apparence."
Lydgate: Minor Poems, p. 46.

4. Of or pertaining to strangers or foreigners.

"I love the king, your father, as yourself,
With more than *foreign* heart."
Shakesp.: Pericles, iv. 1.

* **5.** Strange, exiled, excluded; kept at a distance.

"They will not stick to say you envied him;
Kept him a *foreign* man still; which so grieved him,
That he ran mad and died."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., ii. 2.

6. Remote; alien; irrelevant; having no connection with.

"I must dissemble,
And speak a language *foreign* to my heart."
Addison: Cato, i. 1.

* **7.** Out of doors.

"Into a chambre *forene* the gadelyng' gan wende."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 310.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A foreigner; a stranger.

"The *foreyns* alle abonte
To the kyng felle on knees, his powere did them loute."
Robert de Brunne, p. 322.

2. A house of office; a privy.

II. *Law:* A foreigner or alien living in this country is amenable to its laws in the same manner as a native-born citizen.

¶ For the difference between *foreign* and *extraneous*, see Extraneous.

¶ *Foreign Bill of Exchange:*

Comm. & Banking: A bill of exchange drawn or payable abroad.

foreign-attachment, *s.* [Attachment.]

foreign-built, *a.* Said of ships built in a foreign country. Since the Civil War the ships employed in the United States have been largely of English build; but recently there has been a great increase in American ship-building enterprise, and ships built by the Cramps, of Philadelphia, hold the world's record for speed.

foreign-enlistment, *s.* The act of enlisting in the military or naval service of a foreign Power. Illegal building or fitting-out of ships for a foreign state during the time of war are also prohibited.

Foreign-office, *s.*

Gov.: The department of State through which the Executive communicates with foreign powers. A Secretary of State is at the head.

foreign-plea, *s.*

Law: A plea objecting to a judge on the ground that he has not cognizance of the subject-matter of the suit.

fŏr'-ĕign-ĕr (*g* silent), *s.* [Eng. *foreign; -er.*]

1. *Lit.:* A person born in another country; a native of a foreign country; an alien.

"Solemnly counselled their Sovereign not to employ *foreigners* in his magazines."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

2. *Fig.:* A stranger; anything strange.

"Joy is such a *foreigner*,
So mere a stranger to my thoughts."
Denham: Sophy, v

fŏr'-ĕign-nĕss (*g* silent), *s.* [Eng. *foreign; -ness.*] The quality or state of being foreign; strangeness; irrelevancy; remoteness.

"Let not the *foreignness* of the subject hinder you from endeavouring to set me right."—*Locke.*

***fŏr'-ĕign-ĭsm** (*g* silent), *s.* [Eng. *foreign; -ism.*]

1. Foreignness.

2. A foreign idiom or custom.

***fŏr'-ĕign-īze** (*g* silent), ***for-an-ize,** *v.t.*

[Eng. *foreign*; *-ize.*] To talk or act as a foreigner: to use foreign words or idioms.

"Our countryman, Pits, did *forainize* with long living beyond the seas."—*Fuller: Worthies, Warwick.*, ii. 417.

* **fŏr'-ĕin,** *a.* & *s.* [FOREIGN.]

fŏre-jŭd'ge, *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *judge* (q.v.).]

* **1.** *Ord. Lang.:* To judge or form an opinion about beforehand.

"We shall *forejudge* their cause."—*State Trials: Ed. Fitzharris* (1681).

2. *Law:* To expel from a court, or strike off the rolls for malpractices or non-appearance, as an attorney.

* **fŏre-jŭdg'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *forejudg(e)*; *-er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who forejudges or prejudges.

2. *Law:* A judgment by which a man is deprived or put out of the thing in question; a judgment of expulsion or banishment.

* **fŏre-jŭdg'-ment,** *s.* [Eng. *forejudg(e)*; *-ment.*] A judgment or opinion formed beforehand.

"But seldom seene, *forejudgment* proveth true."
Spenser: Muiopotmos, 320.

* **fō're-kĭng,** *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *king* (q.v.).] A predecessor on a throne.

"The fierce *forekings* had clenched their pirate hides
To the bleak church doors."
Tennyson: Harold, iv. 3.

fŏre-knōw' (*k* silent), *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *know* (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To know beforehand; to have a prescience of.

"Nor hath Jove given us to *foreknow*
When the rich years of virtue shall succeed."
West: Pindar; Nemean Ode i.

B. *Intrans.:* To have prescience or foreknowledge of things; to be prescient.

"If I *foreknew*,
Foreknowledge had no influence on their fault."
Milton: P. L., iii. 117.

* **fŏre-knōw'-a-ble** (*k* silent), *a.* [Eng. *foreknow*; *-able.*] Capable of being known beforehand; that may be foreknown.

"It is certainly *foreknowable* what they will do in such circumstances."—*More: Divine Dialogues.*

fŏre-knōw'-ĕr (*k* silent), *s.* [Eng. *foreknow*; *-er.*] One who foreknows or has previous knowledge of things.

"God, the *foreknower* of all things."—*Udal: Matt.* xxv.

fŏre-knōw'-ĭng (*k* silent), *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [FOREKNOW.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* Foreknowledge, prescience.

"Which neither his *foreknowing* can prevent."
Milton: P. L., xi. 773.

* **fŏre-knōw'-ĭng-lў** (*k* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *foreknowing*; *-ly.*] With foreknowledge or prescience; deliberately; of deliberate purpose.

"Who seemingly and *foreknowingly* loses his life."—*Jeremy Taylor.*

fŏre-knōwl'-ĕdge (*k* silent), *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *knowledge* (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Prescience; knowledge of a thing before it happens.

"Of providence, *foreknowledge*, will, and fate"
Milton: P. L., ii. 559.

2. *Theol.:* The prescience of God by which he is believed to have foreseen from all eternity every being who should ever exist, and every incident in the history of each, and all future events of whatever kind.

"Elect according to the *foreknowledge* of God the Father."—*1 Peter* i. 2. (Cf. also Acts ii. 23.)

fŏre-knōwn' (*k* silent), *pa. par.* or *a.* [FOREKNOW.]

for'-ĕl, * **for-elle,** *s.* [O. Fr. *forel*, *fourrel*, from *forre*, *fourre* = a case, a sheath; Fr. *fourreau.*]

* **1.** *Ord. Lang.:* A case, a bag, a sack, a purse.

"*Forelle*, to kepe yn a boke. *Forulus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. *Book-bind.:* A kind of parchment for bookcovers.

for'-ĕl, * **for'-ĕll,** *v.t.* [FOREL, *s.*] To bind, to cover.

"As it was new *forrelled* and filletted with gold."—*Fuller: Holy State*, bk. iii., c. 24.

fō're-land, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *land* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A piece of land extending some distance into the sea; a promontory; a headland.

"As when a ship, by skilful steersman wrought,
Nigh river's mouth, or *foreland*, where the wind
Veers oft, as oft so steers, and shifts her sails."
Milton: P. L., ix. 514.

2. A house facing the street, as distinguished from one in a close or alley. (*Scotch.*)

"And alss the actioune aganis Alex. Home to werrand, kep, & defend to him a *foreland* of aue tennement liand in the said Canongate."—*Act. Audit.* A. (1486), p. 149.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Fort.:* A space between a fortified wall and the moat.

2. *Hydraul. Engin.:* That portion of the natural shore on the outside of the embankment which, standing several feet above low-water mark, and having a considerable breadth, acts as an advanced guard to the embankment to receive the shock of the waves and deaden their force upon the bank.

* **fŏre-lāy',** *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *lay* (q.v.).] To contrive or plan beforehand.

* **fŏre-lēad',** * **for-lede,** *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *lead* (q.v.).] To draw out or forward; to exalt.

* **fŏre-lēad'-ĕr,** *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *leader* (q.v.).] One who leads or draws others forward by his example.

"Thethen sal I *forlede* David horn."
E. Eng. Psalter; Ps. cxxxi. 17.

fō're-lĕg, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *leg* (q.v.).] One of the front legs of an animal, a chair, &c.

* **fŏre-lĕnd',** *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *lend* (q.v.).] To lend or give beforehand; to give up entirely.

"As if that life to losse they had *forelent*."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. iii. 6.

* **fŏre-lī'e,** *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *lie* (q.v.).] To lie in front.

"Knit with a golden bauldricke, which *forelay*
Athwart her snowy brest."
Spenser: F. Q., II. iii. 29.

* **fŏre-lĭft',** *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *lift* (q.v.).] To lift up in front, to raise any anterior part.

"So dreadfully he towards him did pass,
Forelifting up aloft his speckled breast."
Spenser: F. Q., I. xi. 15.

* **fŏre-lĭt'-tĕr,** *v.i.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *litter* (q.v.).] To litter or bring forth prematurely.

"As *forelittering* bitches whelp blind puppies."
Stanyhurst: Virgil. (Dedic.)

fō're-lŏck, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *lock* (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The lock of hair which grows from the forepart of the head.

"Loose fly his *forelock* and his ample mane."
Cowper: Charity, 176.

2. *Mach.:* A cotter or split-pin in the slot of a bolt to prevent retraction; a linch-pin; a pin fastening the cap-square of a gun; a key.

¶ *To take by the forelock:* To seize at the earliest opportunity, in allusion to the proverb, "Take Time by the forelock, for he is bald behind."

"The fair new forms
That float about the threshold of an age . . .
Are *taken by the forelock*."
Tennyson: The Golden Year, 19.

forelock-bolt, *s.* A bolt retained by a key, gib, or cotter passing through a slot of the shank.

forelock-hook, *s.*

Rope-making: A winch or whirl in the tackle-block by which a bunch of three yarns is twisted into a strand.

fō're-lŏck, *v.t.* [FORELOCK, *s.*] To secure by a forelock, as a bolt.

* **fore-loofe,** *s.* [FURLOUGH.]

* **fŏre-lŏok',** * **for-lok,** * **for-loke,** * **for-luke,** *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *look*, s. (q.v.).] Foresight, providence.

"Of auche *forloke* was I." *Amadace*, xxxiv.

* **fŏre-lŏok',** *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *look* (q.v.).] To look forward or beforehand.

* **fŏre-lŏok'-ĕr,** * **for-look-ere,** *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *looker* (q.v.).] One who looks after or provides for another.

"God is the *forlookere* of hym that yeldeth grace."
—*Wycliffe: Ecclesiasticus* iii. 34.

fō're-man, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *man* (q.v.).] The first or chief man of a number of persons engaged in the same business or occupation. Specif.:—

(1) The first or chief man of a jury, who acts as their speaker.

"He is a very sensible man, shoots flying, and has been several times *foreman* of the petty jury."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 122.

(2) An overseer, superintendent, or leading man of a number of hands engaged on works of any kind.

fō're-mast, *s.* & *a.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *mast* (q.v.).]

A. *As substantive:*

Naut.: The mast nearest to the bow, in vessels carrying more than one mast, except in the case of a ketch, whose forward mast is the main, as being the longer of the two, the after-mast being the mizzen. The foremast carries the foresail and foretopsail yards.

* **B.** *As adj.:* Used to denote a common sailor; one who serves before the mast.

"The vulgar courage of a *foremast* man he still retained."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

* **fŏre-mĕant',** *a.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *meant.*] Meant or intended before; premeditate, deliberate.

* **fŏre-mĕlt',** *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *melt* (q.v.).] To melt beforehand.

"*Foremelting* beautie and love's flame itselfe."
Chapman: Gentleman Usher, iv.

fŏre-mĕn'-tioned, *a.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *mentioned.*] Mentioned or spoken of before; already cited or mentioned.

"Dacier, in the life of Aurelius, has not taken notice of the *forementioned* figure on the pillar."—*Addison: On Italy.*

* **fŏre-mind',** * **fore-mynd,** *v.i.* [Pref. *fore-* and Eng. *mind* (q.v.).] To design, to plan.

"Neaver I *foremynded* for too slip in secret by flight."
Stanyhurst: Virgil; Æneid iv. 554.

fō're-mŏst, * **fore-mest,** * **for-mest,** * **for-meste,** *a.* & *adv.* [A double superlative from *fore* (q.v.), the original A.S. superlative being *forma* = first. From this was formed the double super. *formest*, *fyrmost*, which in its turn was corrupted into *foremost.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. First in point of time, place, or order.

"This *foremost* morn of all the year."
Cowper: The Nightingale.

2. First in point of rank, position, or dignity.

"The *foremost* man of all the world."
Shakesp.; Julius Cæsar, iv. 3.

B. *As adv.:* In the first place; first, soonest, earliest.

"Thou goest *foremost*." *Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, i. 1.

* **fō're-mŏst-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *foremost*; *-ly.*] In the foremost or first place or order; among the foremost.

* **fō're-mŏth-ĕr,** *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *mother* (q.v.).] A female ancestor.

* **for-en,** * **forn,** * **forne,** *prep.* & *adv.* [A.S. *foran*, *forne*; O. Sax. *foran*; O. H. Ger. *forna.*]

A. *As prep.:* Before.

"Mac vs godes *forcn* us to gon."
Genesis & Exodus, 3,541.

B. *As adverb:*

1. In front, before.

"Vt coon Igerne *forn* to than eorl."
Layamon, ii. 374.

2. Before, previously.

"Thes wer *forne* the freest that folyed all the sila."
Gawaine, 3,422.

fō're-nāme, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *name* (q.v.).] The name which precedes the surname or family name.

"His sonne carrying the same *forename*."—*P. Holland; Camden*, p. 320.

fō're-nāmed, *a.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *named.*] Named or mentioned before; forementioned.

"This *forenamed* maid."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iii. 1.

fŏre-nĕnst', *prep.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. (*a*)*nenst.*] Over against; opposite.

* **fō're-nīght** (*gh* silent), *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *night* (q.v.).]

1. The previous night.

"I that in *forenight* was with no weapon agasted."
Stanyhurst: Virgil; Æneid ii. 758.

2. The evening, the portion of time that elapses between the twilight and going to bed.

"We kent nae but it was drunken fowk riding to the fair, i' the *forenight*."—*Remains of Nithsdale Song*, App. p. 298, 298.

fō're-noon, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *noon* (q.v.).] The early part of the day from the morning to noon or midday.

"Curio, at the funeral of his father, built a temporary theatre, consisting of two parts turning on hinges, according to the position of the sun, for the conveniency of *forenoon's* and afternoon's diversions."—*Arbuthnot: On Coins.*

* **fō're-nō-tĭçe,** *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *notice* (q.v.).] Notice or intimation of an event before it happens; forewarning.

"So strange a revolution never happens in poetry, but either heaven or earth give some *forenotice* of it."—*Rymer: Tragedies.*

* **fōr-ĕn'-sal,** *a.* [Lat. *forens(is)*, from *forum* = the market-place or place of public meeting, and Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*] The same as FORENSIC (q.v.).

fōr-ĕn'-sic, fōr-ĕn'-sĭck, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *forens(is)*, Eng. adj. suff. *-ic.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to courts of judicature, or to public discussion or debate; used in or fit for public debates or legal proceedings.

"Neither in *forensic* nor in parliamentary eloquence had he any superior."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

* **B.** *As subst.:* A written argument or thesis by a student in some American colleges, maintaining the affirmative or negative of a question. (*Worcester.*)

forensic medicine, *s.* The science of medicine in its relation to law; medical jurisprudence.

fōr-ĕn'-sĭc-al, * for-en-se-cal, * for-in-sec-al, *a.* [Eng. *forensic*; *-al.*] The same as FORENSIC (q.v.).

"Words used either among the Greeks or Hebrews in *forinsecal* senses."—*Hammond Works*, i. 439.

* **fōr-ĕn'-sĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *forens(is)*, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ive.*] Forensic, legal.

"Before I look upon his *forensive* or political transactions."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, i. 97.

fōre-or-dāin', *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *ordain* (q.v.).]

1. *Script.:* To ordain beforehand. Used of the designation of Christ to his office "before the foundation of the world," though his actual manifestation to men was not to take place till the "last times."

"Who verily was *foreordained* before the foundation of the world, but was manifested in these last times for you."—*1 Peter* i. 20.

Cf. also Romans iii. 25 (margin), where the meaning is the same.

2. *Theol.* (*On the Calvinistic view*): The predestination before the foundation of the world of some to eternal life and others to eternal death. In the authorised version the word foreordain does not occur in this sense, but ordain does: "And as many as were ordained to eternal life believed" (Acts xiii. 48); "who were of old ordained to this condemnation" (Jude 4, 13). [PREDESTINATION.]

"By the decree of God for the manifestation of his glory, some men and angels are predestinated unto everlasting life, and others *foreordained* to everlasting death. These angels and men are predestinated and *foreordained*."—*Westminster Confession of Faith*, ch. iii., § 3, 4.

* **fōre-or'-dī-nāte,** *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *ordinate* (q.v.).] To foreordain.

fōre-or-dī-nā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *ordination* (q.v.).]

Theol.: The act of foreordaining; the state of being foreordained. The noun does not occur in Scripture: for the senses in which the verb does so, see FOREORDAIN. [PREDESTINATION.]

fō're-part, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *part* (q.v.).] The first or most advanced part; the anterior part, whether in time, place, or order: as, the *forepart* of the day, the *forepart* of a vessel, &c.

forepart-iron, *s.* An edge rubber or burnisher for boot and shoe soles.

fōre-past', fōre-passed, *a.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *past, passed.*] Already passed; antecedent; previous.

"My *forepast* proofs, howe'er the matter fall,
Shall tax my fears of little vanity,
Having vainly feared too little."
Shakesp.: All's Well That Ends Well, v 3.

* **fōre-pāy'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *payment* (q.v.).] Prepayment.

"I had £100 of him in *forepayment* for the first edition of *Espriella*, or rather in part of *forepayment*."—*Southey: Letters*, ii. 9.

fō're-pēak, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *peak* (q.v.).]

Naut.: The part of a vessel in the angle of a bow.

fōre-plăn', *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *plan* (q.v.).] To plan or arrange beforehand; to prearrange.

"What had been already foreseen and *foreplanned* in her own mind."—*Miss Austen: Sense & Sensibility*, ch. xxxviii.

* **fōre-pōint', * forc-poynt,** *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *point* (q.v.).] To presage, to forebode, to foreshow, to foreshadow.

"As *forepointing* to a storm that was gathering on that coast."—*Daniel: Hist. Eng.*, p. 10.

* **fō're-prīze,** *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *prize*, v. (q.v.).] To prize, value, or rate beforehand.

"God hath *foreprized* things of the greatest weight."—*Hooker: Ecclesiastical Polity*, v., § 71.

* **fōre-prŏm'-ĭsed,** *a.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *promised.*] Promised beforehand or previously; already promised.

* **fōre quōt'-ĕd (qu as kw),** *a.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *quoted.*] Already quoted or cited; forecited, forementioned.

fōre-ran', *pret. of v.* [FORERUN.]

fō're-răńk, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *rank* (q.v.).] The front or foremost rank; first rank; the front.

"Within the *forerank* of our articles."—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, v. 2.

fōre-rēach', *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *reach* (q.v.).]

Naut.: To sail faster than; to reach beyond; to gain upon.

* **fōre-rēad',** *s.* [FOREREAD, *v.*] A preface. (*Rowlands.*)

* **fōre-rēad',** *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *read* (q.v.).] To tell beforehand; to signify by tokens.

"To him *forered*
That he in time would sure prove such an one."
Spenser: Muiopotmos, 29.

fōre-rēad'-ĭng, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *reading* (q.v.).] A previous perusal.

fōre-rĕ-çīt'-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *recited* (q.v.).] Previously recited, mentioned, or enumerated.

"Bid him recount
The *forerecited* practices."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 2.

fōre-rĕ-mĕm'-bĕred, *a.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *remembered.*] Called to mind previously.

fōre-rĕnt', *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *rent* (q.v.).]

Scots Law: Rent payable by a tenant six months after entry, or before he has reaped the first crop; rent payable in advance. [FOREHAND-RENT.]

* **fōre-rĕ-pōrt',** *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *report* (q.v.).] To declare beforehand.

"*Forereporting* the happinesse in heaven."—*Fuller: Holy State*, bk. iii., ch. xxiii.

* **fōre-rĕ-quĕst' (qu as kw),** *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *request* (q.v.).] To ask beforehand.

"Offa had *forerequested* the granting of these privileges."—*Fuller: Church Hist.*, II. iii. 38.

* **fōre-rĕ-sĕm'-ble,** *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *resemble* (q.v.).] To typify, to prefigure.

"Christ being as well king as priest was as well *foreresembled* by the kings then as by the high priest."—*Milton: Reason of Church Government*, bk. i., ch. v.

* **fō're-rīght** (*gh* silent), *adv.* & *a.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *right* (q.v.).]

A. *As adv.:* Straight forward, directly forward.

"Though he *foreright*
Both by their houses and their persons passed."
Chapman: Homer; Odyssey vii.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Ready; quick; willing; direct.

"Their sails spread forth, and with a *foreright* gale."
Massinger: Renegado, v.

2. Obstinate; headstrong; abrupt; foolish.

fōre-rŭn', *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *run* (q.v.); cf. Goth. *faurrinan*; Ger. *vorrennen.*]

1. To come before as a sign or earnest of something to follow; to precede as an omen or sign; to foretoken; to forebode.

"These signs *forerun* the death or fall of kings."
Shakesp.: Richard II., ii. 4.

2. To precede; to anticipate.

"I heard it to be a maxim at Dublin to follow, if not *forerun*, all that is or will be practised in London."—*Graunt: Bills of Mortality.*

fōre-rŭn'-nĕr, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *runner* (q.v.). Cf. Icel. *fyrir-rennari, forrennari.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who is sent or comes in advance to give notice of the approach of another; a messenger; a harbinger.

"There is a *forerunner* come from a fifth, the prince of Morocco."—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, i. 2.

2. Anything which precedes another.

"*Forerunner* of the sun."
Cowper: Olney Hymns, xxxii.

* 3. A predecessor, an ancestor.

"That great *forerunner* of thy blood."
Shakesp.: King John, ii. 2.

4. A prognostic; an omen; a sign foreshadowing things to come.

"Heaven, by these mute signs in nature, shews,
Forerunners of his purpose."
Milton: P. L., xi. 195.

II. *Naut.:* A piece of red bunting on a log-line at a certain distance, say twelve or fifteen fathoms, from the log-chip; the fathoms begin to count at the forerunner, and the non-counting portion is called the strayline. The latter is an allowance to allow the log to be out of the ship's dead-water. [LOG.]

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *forerunner, precursor, messenger*, and *harbinger*: "*Forerunner* and *precursor* signify literally the same thing, namely, one *running before*; but the *forerunner* is properly applied only to one who runs before to any spot to communicate intelligence; and it is figuratively applied to things which in their nature, or from a natural connection, precede others; *precursor* is only employed in this figurative sense: thus imprudent speculations are said to be the *forerunners* of a man's ruin; the ferment which took place in men's minds was the *precursor* of the revolution. *Messenger* and *harbinger* are employed for persons: but the *messenger* states what has been or is; the *harbinger* announces what is to be." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

fō're-said (said as sĕd), *a.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *said.*] Already or previously spoken or mentioned.

fō're-sail, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *sail* (q.v.).]

Naut.: The principal sail set on the foremast.

* **fōre-sāy',** *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *say* (q.v.).] To decree beforehand; to pre-ordain.

"Let ordinance
Come as the gods *foresay* it."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iv. 2.

fōre-sāy'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *foresay*; *-er.*] A prophet; one who foretells or predicts.

* **fō're-sçĕnt,** *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *scent* (q.v.).] A scent or taste beforehand; an anticipation.

fōre-seē', *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *forescéon*, from *fore-*, and *seón* = to see; Dut. *vorzien*; Sw. *förse*; Ger. *vorsehen.*]

A. *Trans.:* To see beforehand; to have prescience of things not yet happened; to foreknow.

"Events improbable and strange as these,
Which only a parental eye *forsees.*"
Cowper: Tirocinium, 871.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To have or exercise foresight.

* 2. To provide for.

"A king against a storm must *foresee* to a convenient stock of treasure."—*Bacon.*

fōre-seē'-ĭng, *a.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *seeing.*] Possessing the quality of foresight; prescient, foresighted.

fōre-seēn', *pa. par.* or *a.* [FORESEE.]

1. Seen beforehand; provided for beforehand.

2. Thoroughly understood. (*Scotch.*)

¶ *Foreseen that:* Provided that; on condition that.

fōre-sē'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *foresee(e)*; *-er.*] One who foresees or foreknows; one who has or exercises the quality of foresight.

* **fōre-sē'ize,** *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *seize* (q.v.).] To grasp or seize beforehand.

***fōre-sĕnd'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *send* (q.v.).] To send beforehand or in advance.

"Claudius *foresends* Publius Ostorius Scapula prætor into Britaine."—*Daniel: Hist. Eng.*, p. 4.

***fōre-sĕn'-tençe**, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *sentence* (q.v.).] A prophetic doom or sentence.

"With prophet mouth gan thus his son's *foresentence*."
Sylvester: The Arke, p. 599.

***fōre-sĕt'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *set* (q.v.).]

1. To set first, to prefer.

"*If I forset* the noght, Jerusalem, al."
E. Eng. Psalter. Ps. cxxxvi. 6.

2. To set out beforehand.

"In th' heaven's universal alphabet
All earthly things so surely are *foreset*,"
Bp. Hall: Virgidemiarum, bk. ii., sat. 7.

***fōre-sĕt'-tle**, *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *settle* (q.v.).] To settle, arrange, or determine beforehand.

fōre-shăd'-ōw, *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *shadow*, v. (q.v.).] To shadow beforehand; to foresignify, to typify, to adumbrate.

"What else is the law but the gospel *foreshadowed*?"
—*Hooker.*

***fōre-shăd'-ōw**, *s.* [Foreshadow, *v.*] An antetype; a sign or type of things to come; an anticipatory sketch.

"It is only in local glimpses and by significant fragments . . . that we can hope to impart some outline or *foreshadow* of this doctrine."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. i., ch. viii.

***fōre-shāme'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *shame* (q.v.).] To bring shame or reproach upon; to shame, to disgrace.

"Oh bliss, *foreshaming*
Those rich-left heirs, that let their fathers lie
Without a monument."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iv. 2.

***fōre-shā'pe**, *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *shape* (q.v.).] To shape or form beforehand; to prepare, to mould.

"And we shall so *foreshape* the minds of men."
Taylor: Edwin the Fair, iii. 3.

***fōre-shew'** (**ew** as **ō**), *v.t.* [Foreshow.]

fō're-shĭp, ***fore-schyp**, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *ship*; A.S. *forscip*; Dut. *voorschip*.] The fore part of a ship; the forecastle.

"The shipmen would have cast anchors out of the *foreship*."—*Acts* xxvii. 30.

fō're-shōre, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *shore* (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: The part of land immediately in front of the shore; the part lying between high and low-water marks.

2. *Hydraulic Engineering*:

(1) A bank a little distance from a sea-wall to break the force of the surf. [Foreland.]

(2) The seaward projecting, slightly inclined portion of a breakwater.

fōre-short'-ĕn (or as **short'n**), *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng *shorten* (q.v.).]

Persp.: To represent objects on a plane surface as they appear to the eye, by means of foreshortening.

"'Tis a greater mystery in the art
Of painting, to *foreshorten* any part
Than draw it out."
Butler: Miscellaneous Thoughts.

fōre-short'-en-ĭng (or as **short'n**), *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *shortening* (q.v.).]

Persp.: The art of representing objects on a plane surface as they appear to the eye, depending upon a correct knowledge of form, perspective, and chiaroscuro. It is one of the most difficult studies in the art of design, and, when executed with skill, constitutes the excellence of the master.

"The greatest parts of the body ought to appear foremost: and he forbids the *foreshortenings*, because they make the parts appear little."—*Dryden: Du-fresnoy.*

fō're-shŏuts, *s. pl.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Naut.: The double ropes which fasten the mainsail of a ship. (*Palsgrave.*)

fōre-shōw', *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. show (q.v.).]

1. To discover a thing before it happens; to predict, to anticipate, to forebode, to prognosticate.

"Did he not desperate impulse feel,
Headlong to plunge himself below,
And meet the worst his fears *foreshow*?"
Scott: Lady of the Lake, ii. 31.

2. To represent before it comes: to typify; to foreshadow.

***fōre-shōw'**, *s.* [Foreshow, *v.*] A sign or token given beforehand; a prognostication; a foreboding.

fōre-shōw'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *foreshow*; *-er.*] One who or that which foreshadows, foretells, or predicts.

fō're-shrouds, *s. pl.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *shrouds* (q.v.).]

Naut.: [Shrouds

***fō're-sīde**, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *side* (q.v.).]

1. The front side, the front.

2. A specious outside or show.

"Now when these counterfeits were thus uncased
Out of the *foreside* of their forgerie."
Spenser: F. Q., V. iii. 39.

fō're-sīght (*gh* silent), *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *sight* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. The act or faculty of foreseeing; prescience; perspicacity.

"Let Eve, for I have drenched her eyes,
Here sleep below, while thou to *foresight* wakest."
Milton: P. L., xi. 358.

2. A provident care for futurity; forethought; care in guarding against evil.

"Make a random expense without plan or *foresight*."
—*Burke: Letter to a Noble Lord.*

II. *Tech.*: [Fore-sight].

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *foresight*, *forecast*, and *premeditation*: "*Foresight*, from seeing before, denotes the simple act of the mind in seeing a thing before it happens: *forecast*, from casting the thoughts onward, signifies coming at the knowledge of a thing beforehand by means of calculation; *premeditation*, from *meditate*, signifies obtaining the same knowledge by force of meditating or reflecting deeply. *Foresight* is the general and indefinite term; we employ it either on ordinary or extraordinary occasions; *forecast* and *premeditation* mostly in the latter case: all business requires *foresight*; state concerns require *forecast*: *foresight* and *forecast* respect what is to happen; they are the operations of the mind in calculating futurity: *premeditation* respects what is to be said or done: it is a preparation of the thoughts and designs for action; by *foresight* and *forecast* we guard against evils and provide for contingencies; by *premeditation* we guard against errors of conduct." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***fō're-sīght-ĕd** (*gh* silent), *a.* [Eng. *foresight*; *-ed.*] Possessing or acting with foresight or forethought; provident, prudent, foreseeing.

***fōre-sīght'-fŭl** (*gh* silent), *a.* [Eng. *foresight*; *-ful(l).*] Full of foresight or forethought; prescient, provident.

"Give us *foresightful* minds; give us minds to obey
What foresight tells." *Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. ii.

***fō're-sīgn** (*g* silent), *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *sign* (q.v.).] Divination.

***fōre-sĭg'-nĭ-fȳ**, *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *signify* (q.v.).] To betoken beforehand; to foreshow; to typify; to adumbrate.

"Discoveries of Christ already present, whose future coming the Psalms did but *foresignify*."—*Hooker: Ecclesiastical Polity.*

fō're-skĭn, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *skin* (q.v.).] The skin which covers the *glans penis*; the prepuce.

"Thine own hand
An hundred of the faithless foe shall slay
And for a dower their hundred *foreskins* pay."
Cowley: Davideis, iii.

***fō're-skĭrt**, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *skirt* (q.v.).] The loose hanging portion of a coat in front.

"Honour's train
Is longer than his *foreskirt*."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., ii. 3.

***fōre-slăck'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-* = for, and Eng. *slack* (q.v.).]

1. To lose or neglect through idleness; to omit.

"It is a great pity that so good an opportunity was omitted, and so happy an occasion *foreslacked*, that might have been the eternal good of the land."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

2. To delay, to hinder, to put off.

"Through other great adventures bethertoo
Had it *forslackt*." *Spenser: F. Q.*, V. xii. 3.

fō're-slēēve, ***fore-sleve**, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *sleeve* (q.v.).] That part of a sleeve between the wrist and the elbow.

"Of a freres frokke
Were the *foresleves*." *P. Plowman*, 2,635.

***fōre-slĭp'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *slip* (q.v.).] To lose before.

"Amends of the former time *foreslipt*."—*P. Holland. Pliny*, bk. xix., ch. vi.

***fōre-slō'w**, ***for-slowe**, ***for-sloe**, *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *fore-* = for, and Eng. *slow* (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive*:

1. To delay; to hinder; to impede; to obstruct.

"His journeys to *foreslow*."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, p. 34.

2. To neglect; to omit.

"Why she did her wonted course *forslowe*."
Spenser: F. Q., VII. vi. 16.

3. To render slow; to delay.

"By no meanes my way I would *forslowe*."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. x. 15.

B. *Intrans*: To be dilatory or slow; to delay; to loiter.

"*Foreslow* no longer, make we hence amain."
Shakesp.: 3 *Henry VI.*, ii. 3.

***fōre-snāf-fle**, *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *snaffle* (q.v.).] To restrain by anticipation.

"Had not I *foresnaffled* my mynde by votarye promise
Not toe yoke in wedlock?"
Stanyhurst: Virgil; Æneid iv. 17.

***fōre-spēak'** (1), *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *speak* (q.v.).] To speak, tell, or declare beforehand; to predict; to foretell; to foresay.

***fōre-spēak'** (2), *v.t.* [Forspeak.]

1. To bring bad luck upon by the use of evil words; to damn.

"She threatens me wi' mischiefs and *forespeaks* me."
—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xxxiv.

2. To forbid; to gainsay.

***fōre-spēak'-ĕr**, *s.* [Eng. *forespeak* (1); *-er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: One who speaks on behalf of another; an introducer.

"Be, as it were, *forespeakers* for his entertainment."—*Breton: Grimello's Fortunes*, p. 10.

2. *Scots Law*: The foreman of a jury.

***fōre-spēak'-ĭng**, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *speaking* (q.v.).]

1. A prediction; a prophecy; a prognostication.

"Old Godfrey of Winchester thinketh no ominous *forespeaking* to lie in names."—*Camden: Remains.*

2. A preface.

fō're-spēēch, ***vore-speche**, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *speech* (q.v.).] A preface.

"The *vorespeche* of thise boc uolyynde."—*Ayenbite*, p. 2.

***fōre-spēed'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *speed* (q.v.).] To surpass in speed; to outrun.

***fōre-spĕnd'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-* = for, and Eng. *spend* (q.v.).] To weary out; to exhaust.

"After him came spurring hard,
A gentleman, almost *forespent* with speed."
Shakesp.: 2 *Henry IV.*, i. 1.

***fōre-spĕnt'**, *a.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *spent* (q.v.).]

1. Bestowed before.

"Towards himself, his goodness *forespent* on us,
We must extend our notice."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 6.

2. Past, foregone, previous.

"You shall find his vanities *forespent*
Were but the outside of the Roman Brutus."
Shakesp.: Henry V., ii. 4.

***fōre-spōk'-ĕn** (or as **spōk'n**), *a.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *spoken* (q.v.).] Previously spoken, uttered or said.

***fōre-spŭr'-rĕr**, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *spurrer* (q.v.).] One who rides before; a messenger; a harbinger.

"This *forespurrer* comes before his lord."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, ii. 9.

fŏr'-ĕst, *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr., from Low Lat. *foresta* = a forest; *forestis* = an open space of ground over which the right of the chase were reserved, from Lat. *foris* = out of doors; Fr. *forêt*; Ital. *foresta*; O. H. Ger. *forst.*]

A. *As substantive*:

I. *Ord. Lang.*: An extensive wood, or tract of wooded country; a wild uncultivated tract of ground interspersed with wood.

"Hys *forest* and hys wodes, and mest the nywe *forest*
That ys in Southhamtessyre."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 375.

II. *Technically*:

1. *Botanical Geog.*: Of the United States, once in many parts a continuous wilderness of trees, 25 per cent. or less of the surface is now covered with forests. The trees have been in great measure destroyed with ruthless heed-

lessness, no effort to replace them being made, while fires, carelessly started, have been still more destructive than the axe. Vigorous efforts are now being made to inaugurate a new state of affairs, associations for forest preservation having been formed in many of the states, while the government has been aroused to the necessity of caring for the timber on the the public domain. The government still owned, few years ago, about 85,000,000 acres of forest land, but this is being steadily reduced. Many of the states have placed a reward on trees planted, the open prairies are gradually becoming tree-bearing, while in some of the older states, as in Maine, the destruction of the forests has been checked. There is, therefore, a much better promise for the future of American forestry.

The British Empire has of wood-land 340,000,000 acres, an extent unequalled by the forests of any other country. England has about 2,500,000 acres in wood, while Europe possesses still a large extent of forest land 42½ per cent. of Russia being forested.

2. *Meteor.:* The clearing of forests in America, France, &c., has made the climate less extreme than formerly—that is, the winters have been less cold and the summers less hot. Forests do not increase the rainfall, but they prevent it from easily running to waste. The destruction of the forests in the once fertile Palestine, Syria, and Cyprus has made those countries comparatively barren.

3. *Geol.:* The influence of forests in the economy of nature is conservative. A covering of herbage and shrubs tends to protect a loose soil from being carried away by rain or even by the ordinary action of a river, and to prevent hills of loose sand from being blown away by the wind. When trees, in a cold climate, on their fall obstruct the drainage of a forest, peat is in many cases generated, and peat-bogs now mark the site of some old forests. Sometimes a depression of the land, a landslip, or some other cause, places a forest under the water. It is then said said to be Submerged (q.v.). If the waters are those of the ocean, it is said to be Submarine (q.v.). In certain cases insects can destroy a forest by killing the trees of which it is composed. At certain spots a fossil or buried forest exists: thus there is one in Southern New Jersey, another near New Orleans, and elsewhere. In England there is one in Norfolk and another in the Portland Purbeck: it is locally called the Dirt-bed (q.v.). Fossil forests are occasionally found in the coal measures.

* 4. *Law:*

(1) A certain territory of woody grounds and fruitful pastures, privileged for wild beasts, and fowls of forest, chase, and warren, to rest and abide in, in the safe protection of the king for his pleasure. Cowel, writing in A.D. 1724, said, "The properties of a forest are these: a forest, as it is strictly taken, cannot be in the hands of any but the king, who hath power to grant commission to a justice in eyre for the forest; the courts; the officers for preserving the vert and venison, as the justices of the forest, the warden or keeper, the verders, the foresters, agistors, regarders, bailiffs, and beadles. The chief property of a forest is the swainmote, which is no less incident to it than the court of pye-powder to a fair." Now, a forest, though properly the king's, can be vested in a subject; and such forest courts as the swainmote are obsolete. [Forest-court, Forest-laws.]

(2) The right or franchise of keeping, for the purpose of hunting, all animals pursued in field sport in a certain territory or precinct of woody ground and pasture.

B. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to a forest; as, *forest* trees; sylvan, rustic.

"Like crowded *forest* trees we stand,
And some are marked to fall."
Cowper: Bill of Mortality. (1787.)

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *forest*, *chace*, and *park*: "*Forest*, *chace*, and *park* are all habitations for animals of venery; but the *forest* is of the first magnitude and importance, it being a franchise and the property of the king; the *chace* and *park* may be either public or private property. The *forest* is so formed of wood, and covers such an extent of ground, that it may be the haunt of wild beasts; of this description are the *forests* in Germany: the *chace* is an indefinite and open space that is allotted expressly for the *chace* of particular animals, such as deer; the *park* is an enclosed space that serves for the preservation of domestic animals." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

¶ Obvious compounds: *forest-bower* (*Scott*), *forest-cave*, *forest-crowned* and *forest-walk* (*Thomson*), *forest-glade*, *forest-path*, *forest-tree* (*Cowper*).

forest-bed, Cromer forest-bed, *s.*

Geol.: A bed at Cromer, in Norfolk, intervening between certain glacial strata and the subjacent chalk. (*Lyell.*)

* **forest-born,** *a.* Born in a forest or wild.

"This boy is *forest-born*,
And hath been tutored in the rudiments
Of desperate studies."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, v. 4.

forest-bug, *s.*

Entom.: A name given to more than one species of Pentatoma.

forest-court, *s.*

Old Law: A court instituted for the government of the royal forests, and for the punishment of all injuries done to the royal deer or venison, to the vert or greensward, and to the covert in which such deer are lodged. These are the courts of Attachments, of Regard, of Swainmote, and of Justice-seat. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 3.) No meeting of any of these courts, except one *pro forma*, has been held since the Revolution of 1688. An effort to revive them in connection with the Epping Forest litigation was stopped by the Court of Chancery, but the institution of verderers was perpetuated. [Forest, II. 4; Verderer.]

forest-fly, *s.*

Entom. (*Pl.*): A popular name for the insects belonging to the family Hippoboscidæ (q.v.). The name is given because one species, *Hippobosca equina*, parasitic upon the horse, is exceedingly abundant in the New Forest.

forest-food, *s.* Food derived from a forest; subsistance on the branches or woody fibres of trees.

"The *forest-food* of such a species—*Elephas primigenius*—becomes as perennial as the lichens that flourish beneath the winter snows of Lapland."—*Owen: Brit. Fos. Rem.*, 262, 263.

forest-laws, *s. pl.*

Law: Laws for the regulation of the English forests, instituted under the Conqueror. They were so severe that the *Saxon Chronicle* said he loved a deer as if he were its father. A man killing one might be mutilated and put to death. This was abolished by the Carta de Foresta (Forest Charter), granted by Henry III. in A.D. 1224. Gradually the forest laws fell nearly into desuetude. Charles I. attempted to revive them, and the Forest Court of Justice Seat fined certain persons heavily for encroachments on the forests committed three or four centuries previously. The Long Parliament put an end to these extortions. [Forest-court.]

forest-marble, *s.*

Geol.: A stratum of lower oolitic age. The typical rock is generally an argillaceous limestone abounding in marine fossils. At Bradford, in England, however, this is replaced by a mass of clay. In other places, again, there are rippled sandstones. From Bradford in Wilts to Tetbury in Gloucestershire there are rippled slaba of fissile oolite. The name Forest-marble is from Wichwood Forest, in Oxfordshire, where the finer kinds of the calcareous rock are quarried for marble.

forest-oak, *s.*

Bot.: A commercial name for a species of Casuarina, the timber of which is brought from Australia. In that country oak is the general name for the Casuarina genus which has no close affinity to the genuine Quercus (q.v.).

forest-science, *s.* The same as Forestry. (*Pen. Cyclo.*, x. 350.)

forest-sheriff, *s.* The guardian or keeper of a forest; a verderer.

"No youthful baron's left to grace
The *forest-sheriff's* lonely chase."
Scott: Marmion, iii. (Introd.)

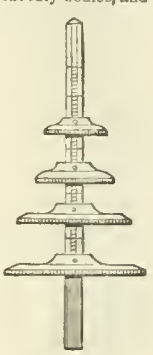
forest-spirits, *s.pl.*

Comp. Mythol.: Certain spirits said to haunt forests. In the Australian bush, according to the belief of the natives, demons whistle in the branches, and sneak among the trunks to seize the wayfarer; the same belief is found in Brazil, among the Karens, the negroes of Senegambia, and the Indians of North and South America; and the baleful shapes of terror that glide through our own woodlands are familiar still to peasant and poet. All these imaginary beings have been devised to account for the mysterious influences that beset the wanderer in the forest. In some cases the belief is that spirits do not roam through the forest at large, but inhabit particular trees, growing with their growth and losing power with their decay. A similar conception belonged to the mythology of Greece and Rome, and in all cases the spirit inhabitant was supposed to have supernatural power, and sometimes to utter oracles. (*Tylor.*) [Serpent-worship, Tree-worship.]

* **fŏr'-ĕst,** *v.t.* [Forest, *s.*] To cover or plant with trees; to convert into a forest.

* **fō're-staff,** *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *staff* (q.v.).]

Optics: An instrument formerly used at sea for taking the altitude of heavenly bodies, and also known as a cross-staff. The observer faces the object, the position being the reverse of that assumed in using the back-staff for a similar purpose. The forestaff has a straight square staff, graduated like a line of tangents, and four crosses or vanes which slide thereon. The first and shortest of these vanes is called the ten-cross, and belongs to that side of the instrument whereon the divisions begin at 3° and end at 10°. The next longer vane, called the thirty-cross, belongs to the side of the staff graduated from 10° to 30°. The sixty-cross belongs to the side graduated from 20° to 60°. The ninety-cross belongs to the side of the staff graduated from 30° to 90°.



FORESTAFF.

* **fŏr'-ĕst-age (age as ĭj),** *s.* [Eng. *forest*; *-age.*]

Old Law:

1. A duty or tribute payable to the king's foresters.

2. An ancient service paid by foresters to the king.

* **fŏr'-ĕst-al,** *a.* [Eng. *forest*; *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a forest.

"An appropriate cincture of *forestal* grandeur."—*Land*, Jan. 10, 1883.

fōre-stâll', * **for-stalle,** *v.t. & i.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *stall* (q.v.). A contemporary of Spenser's, who wrote a glossary to the poet's *Shepheards Calender*, includes *forestall* in the list of old words, but since then it has completely revived. (*Trench.*)]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. To buy up commodities before they have been exhibited for sale on stalls or in the market.

"That they *forstalle* no fyssh by the wey."—*English Gilds*, p. 396.

* 2. To take possession of before another person or thing; to hinder by preoccupation or anticipation.

"They weened fowle reproch
Was to them doen, their entraunce to *forestall*."
Spenser: F. Q., II. x. 11.

3. To anticipate; to be beforehand with.

"The birds, conceiving a design
To *forestall* sweet St. Valentine."
Cowper: Pairing-time Anticipated.

4. To deprive.

"All the better: may
This night *forestall* him of the coming day."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 4.

* **II.** *Law:*

1. To obstruct or stop up as a road; to intercept on the road.

2. To engross or buy up goods before they had been exposed in the market, so as to obtain the control of the market, and be able to sell again at a higher price; to dissuade or hinder persons from bringing goods to market, or to try to induce them to raise the price of

goods already in the market. Forestalling the market was an offence at law up to 1844.

B. *Intrans.* : To anticipate ; to be or come too soon or too quick.

"Perhaps *forestalling* night prevented them." *Milton : Comus*, 285.

fō're-stâll, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *stall* (q.v.).] A slang term for a man who goes in front as a look-out when a garotte robbery is being committed ; three were generally concerned in these robberies : the back-stall (or man who kept watch behind), the front-stall or forestall, and the "ugly man," the last being the actual perpetrator.

fōre-stâll'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *forestall* ; *-er.*] One who forestalls ; one who anticipates the market by buying up goods before they are exposed for sale, so as to obtain the control of the market.

"This new sort of engrossers or *forestallers*, having the feeding and supplying this numerous body of workmen, set the price upon the poor landholder."—*Locke.*

fōre-stâll'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [FORESTALL, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.* : (See the verb).

C. *As substantive :*

1. *Ord. Lang.* : The act of anticipating, or being in advance of others.

2. *Law* : The act of buying up goods before they are exposed for sale, so as to obtain command of the market.

fōre-star'-lĭng, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *starling* (q.v.).]

Naut. : An ice-breaker in advance of the starling of a bridge.

fō're-stāy, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *stay*, s. (q.v.).]

Naut. : A large, strong rope, reaching from the foremast head toward the bowsprit end to support the mast.

* **fō're-stĕm**, * **fore-stam**, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *stem* (q.v.).]

1. The prow of a ship.

2. The forepart of anything.

fŏr'-ĕst-ēr, * **fors-ter**, * **fos-ter**, *s.* [Fr. *forestier*, from Low Lat. *forestarius*, from *foresta* = a wood ; O. H. Ger. *forestâri*, *forstâre* ; M. H. Ger. *vorstœre.*]

1. One who has charge of a forest or forests ; one who has charge of the growing timber on an estate.

"I am *forester* of the emperoures in this forest."—*Gesta Romanorum*, p. 206.

2. One who lives in a forest or wild wooded country.

"Where *foresters* and shepherds dwell." *Wordsworth : White Doe of Rylstone*, v.

* 3. A forest-tree.

"This niceness is more conspicuous in flowers and the herbaceous offspring than in *foresters*."—*Evelyn : Silva.*

4. A member of the benefit society so called. It has within its pale some hundred thousand operatives. [See list of American Societies in the Appendix.]

* **fō're-stĭck**, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *stick.*] The front stick lying on the andirons in a wood fire.

* **fŏr'-ĕst-īne**, *a.* [Eng. *forest* ; *-ine.*] Pertaining to or living in forests.

"These lemuroids were *forestine* and perhaps nocturnal fruit-eaters."—*Grant Allen*, in *Fortnightly Review*, Sept., 1882, p. 319.

fŏr'-ĕst-rў, *s.* [Eng. *forest* ; *-ry.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.* : The act, occupation, or art of forming and cultivating forests ; the management of growing timber.

¶ Numerous forestry associations have recently been instituted in the United States, their purpose being the preservation of our forests. Nearly every nation in Europe except Britain has schools of forestry

* **fŏr'-ĕst-ў**, *a.* [Eng. *forest* ; *-y.*] Like a forest ; covered with forests ; thickly wooded.

"When the whole country's face was *foresty*, and we Lived loosely in the wilds which now thus peopled be." *Drayton : Poly-Olbion*, s. 22.

* **fō're-swât**, *a.* [FORSWAT.]

fŏr'-ĕt (*t* silent), *s.* [Fr.]

Ord. : A gimlet or drill used for boring the touch-hole of a gun.

fō're-tăc-klo, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *tackle* (q.v.).]

Naut. : The tackle on the foremast of a ship.

* **fō're-tâlk** (*l* silent), *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *talk* (q.v.).] A preface ; an introduction.

fō're-tāsto, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *taste* (q.v.).] A taste or experience of beforehand ; anticipation of ; partial enjoyment in advance ; an antepast.

"It is the *foretaste* of heaven, and the earnest of eternity."—*South.*

fōre-tās'te, *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *taste* (q.v.).]

1. To taste before another.

"*Foretasted* fruit,
Profaned first by the serpent."
Milton : P. L., ix. 929.

2. To have a previous enjoyment or taste of ; to have an antepast of ; to anticipate.

fōre-tāst'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *foretast(e)* ; *-er.*] One who tastes beforehand ; one who has a foretaste or previous enjoyment of.

* **fō're-tâught** (*gh* silent), *a.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *taught* (q.v.).] Taught or instructed beforehand.

"The sacred things and holy heartes *foretaught*." *Spenser : F. Q.*, I. vii. 18.

fō're-tâuld, *a.* [FORTOLD.]

* **fōre-tēach'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *teach* (q.v.)] To teach or instruct beforehand.

* **fō're-tēam**, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Lat. *temo* = a beam, a pole.] A front pole or shaft.

"Their chariots in their *foreteams* broke." *Chapman : Homer ; Iliad* xvi. 352.

fōre-tĕll', *v.t. & i.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *tell* (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive :*

* **1.** To tell beforehand.

"These . . . as I *foretold* you, were all spirits." *Shakesp. : Tempest*, Iv. 1.

2. To predict ; to prophesy ; to declare or tell an event before it happens.

3. To foretoken ; to foreshow ; to foreshadow.

"What art thou, whose heavy looks *foretell*
Some dreadful story hanging on thy tongue?"
Shakesp. : 3 Henry VI., ii. 1.

B. *Intrans.* : To prophesy ; to utter a prophecy or prediction.

"One greater, of whose day he shall *foretell*." *Milton : P. L.*, xii. 242.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *foretell*, to *predict*, to *prophesy*, and to *prognosticate* : "*Foretell* is the most general in its sense, and familiar in its application ; we may *foretell* common events, although we cannot *predict* or *prophesy* anything important ; to *foretell* is an ordinary gift ; one *foretells* by a simple calculation or guess ; to *predict* and to *prophesy* are extraordinary gifts ; one *predicts* by a supernatural power real or supposed ; one *prophesies* by means of inspiration. *Prediction* as a noun is employed for both the verbs *foretell* and *predict* ; it is therefore a term of less value than *prophesy*. We speak of a *prediction* being verified, and a *prophecy* fulfilled. To *prognosticate* is an act of the understanding ; it is guided by outward symptoms as a rule ; it is only stimulated and not guided by outward objects ; a physician *prognosticates* the crisis of a disorder by the symptoms discoverable in the patient." (*Crabb : Eng. Synon.*)

fōre-tĕll'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *foretell* ; *-er.*] One who or that which foretells ; a predicter ; a prognosticator.

"Others are proposed, not that the foretold events should be known ; but that the accomplishment that expounds them may evince, that the *foreteller* of them was able to see them."—*Boyle : On Colours.*

* **fōre-thĭnk'**, *v.t. & i.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *think* (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive :*

1. To anticipate in the mind ; to anticipate ; to prognosticate.

"The soul of every man
Prophetically does *forethink* thy fall."
Shakesp. : 1 Henry IV., III. 2.

2. To contrive, plan, or design beforehand.

"Blessed be that God which hath given you an heart to *forethink* this, and a will to honour him with his own."—*Bishop Hall.*

B. *Intrans.* : To think, design, or plan beforehand ; to exercise forethought.

"Thou wise, *forethinking*, weighing politician." *Smith.* (*Johnson.*)

* **fōre'-thought** (ought as **ât**), *a.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *thought* (q.v.).] Thought of or contrived beforehand ; prepense.

"Alter not the doom *forethought* by heaven." *Shakesp. : King John*, III. 1.

fō're'-thought (ought as **ât**), *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *thought*, s. (q.v.).]

1. Prescience ; anticipation ; premeditation.

"Whether it be by spitefulness of *fore-thought*, or by the folly of oversight or evil counsel."—*L'Estrange.*

2. Provident care or thought ; foresight.

"From a people so fed diligence and *forethought* were not to be expected."—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

† **forethought felony**, *s.*

Law : Murder. (*Wharton.*)

¶ As other felonies than murder can be planned deliberately, the term is not sufficiently distinctive.

* **fore-thought'-fûl** (ought as **ât**), *a.* [Eng. *forethought* ; *-ful(l).*] Full of forethought, foresight, or prescience.

* **fōre-thrĕat'-ĕn**, *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *threaten* (q.v.).] To threaten beforehand.

"It being *forethreatened*, and advertisement being fortunately lighted upon."—*Howell : Dodona's Grove*, p. 44.

* **fōre-tōk'-ĕn** (or as **tōk'n**), *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *token*, v. (q.v.).] To betoken beforehand ; to foreshow, to prognosticate, to foreboode.

"If aught were *foretokened* thereby."—*P. Holland : Ammianus Marcellinus*, p. 225.

* **fō're-tōk-ĕn** (or as **tōk'n**), *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *token*, s. (q.v.).] A sign, an omen, a prognostic, a foreboding.

"A *foretoken* of bringing in of foreign powers, which indeed happened."—*Camden : Remains.*

fōre-tōld, *pa. par.* or *a.* [FORETELL.]

fō're-tôoth, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *tooth* (q.v.).] One of the teeth in the anterior part of the mouth ; an incisor.

"The *foreteeth* should be formed broad, and with a thin sharp edge like chizzles."—*Ray : On the Creation.*

fō're-tŏp, * **fore-toppe**, * **for-top**, * **for-toppe**, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *top* (q.v.).]

* **I.** *Ordinary Language :*

1. That part of a woman's head-dress that is forward ; the top of a periwig.

2. The forehead.

"His fax and his *foretoppe* was filterede togeders." *Morte Arthure*, 1,078.

3. An erect tuft of hair on the head ; the hair on the forepart of the head.

II *Naut.* : The platform at the head of the foremast.

foretop-gallant-mast, *s.* [See FORETOP-MAST.]

foretop-man, *s.*

Naut. : A man stationed in the foretop in readiness to set or take in the smaller sails, and to keep the upper rigging in order.

foretop-mast, *s.*

Naut. : The mast erected at the head of the foremast, and surmounted in its turn by the foretop-gallant mast.

for-ĕv'-ĕr, *adv.* [Eng. *for*, and *ever.*] In perpetuity ; to the end of time ; unceasingly, eternally.

* **fōre-vouched'**, *a.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *vouched.*] Vouched, declared, or affirmed before. (*Shakesp. : Lear*, i. 1.)

* **fō're-wāg-ĕs**, * **foir-wag-eis**, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *wages.*] Wages given before the performance of any work or service.

"The saidis coilyearis, coilberain, and saltaris, to be estemit, as theiffis, and punischit in thair bodyes—viz., samony of thame as sall ressave *foirwages* and feis" [fees]."—*Acts Jas VI.* 1606 (ed. 1814), p. 257.

fō're-wāle, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and (?) Eng. *wale* (q.v.).]

Sadd. : The smaller roll of a horse-collar.

* **fō're-wâll**, * **fore-wal**, * **for-wal**, *s.* [A.S. *forweall.*] An outer wall or barrier.

"The sauyour schal be set ther ynne, the wal and the *forewal*."—*Wycliffe : Isaiah* xxvi. 1. (*Purvey.*)

* **fore-ward** (1), * **for-ward**, * **for-warde**, *s.* [A.S. *forweard.*] An agreement, a compact, a treaty.

"Mi *forwarde* with the I festen on this wyse." *E. Eng. Allit. Poems ; Cleanness*, 237.

***fō're-ward** (2), *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *ward* (q.v.).] The front guard, the van, the front.

"They that marched in the *foreward* were all mighty men."—*1 Maccabees* ix. 11.

***fore-wardes,** *adv.* [A.S. *forweard.*] Forward, after; of time or place.

"Fro this *forewardes* nevere eutred suche filthe in that place."—*Maundeville*, p. 61.

fōre-wârn', *v.t. & i.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *warn* (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To warn or admonish beforehand.

"I will *forewarn* you whom you shall fear."—*Luke* xii. 5.

2. To caution beforehand.

"Phœbus had *forewarned* him of singing wars."—*Dryden: Virgil.* (Dedic.)

3. To inform or give notice to beforehand.

"We were *forewarned* of your coming."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., iv. 7.

***B.** *Intrans.:* To give warning or notice beforehand.

"In their room, as they *forewarn*,
Wolves shall succeed for teachers."
Milton: P. L., xii. 507.

***fōre-wās'te,** *v.t.* [Forwaste.]

***fōre-wëar'-ȳ,** *v.t.* [Forweary.]

***fōre-weēp',** *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *weep.*] To weep before.

"The sky in sullen drops[of rain
Forewept the morn."
Churchill: The Duellist, l. 155.

***fōre-wĕnd',** *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *wend* (q.v.).] To go before.

"And now they have to heaven *forewent*."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; July.

***fōre-wĕnt',** *pret. of v.* [Forego.]

***fore-wete,** *v.t.* [A.S. *forewitan.*] To know, determine, or settle beforehand.

***fore-wet-er,** ***for-wit-er,** *s.* [Eng. *for-wet(e)*; *-er.*] [Forewiter.]

***fore-wet-ing,** *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *weting* (q.v.).] Foreknowledge, prescience.

"Whether that Goddes worthy *forewetyng*
Streineth me nedeley for to don a thing."
Chaucer: C. T., 15,240.

fō're-wīnd (1), *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *wind*, s. (q.v.).] A wind which blows a vessel along in her course.

"Long sailed I on smooth seas, by *forewinds* borne."
Sandys: Job, p. 25.

fō're-wīnd (2), *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *wind*, v. (q.v.).]

Agric.: One of the leaders of a gang of reapers.

***fō're-wīse,** ***for-wise,** *a.* [A.S. *forewis.*] Foreseeing; having foresight or foreknowledge.

'In fele things *forwise*, and a fer caster."
Destruction of Troy, 3,949.

***fōre-wĭsh',** *v.t.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *wish* (q.v.).] To wish for or desire beforehand.

"The wiser sort ceased not to do what in them lay, to procure that the good commonly *forewished* might in time come to effect."—*Knolles: Historie of the Turkes.*

***fō're-wĭt,** *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *wit* (q.v.).]

1. Foreknowledge, foresight, prudence.

"Let thy *forewit* guide thy thought."—*Southwell.*

2. One who sets himself up as a leader in matters of taste or literature.

***fō're-wĭt-ĕn,** ***for-wit-en,** *v.t.* [A.S. *forewitan.*] To know beforehand; to have prescience or foreknowledge of.

fō're-wĭt-ĕr, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *wit*; *-er.*] One who knows before; one who has prescience.

"God byholder and *forewiter* of alle thinges."
Chaucer: Boethius, p. 178.

***fōre-wĭth'-ērcd,** *a.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *withered* (q.v.).] Withered away.

"Her body smell, *forewithered* and forespent."
Sackville: Induction, st. xii.

fō're-wŏm-an, *s.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *woman* (q.v.).] A woman who acts as chief or superintendent of other women, as in a shop or a department.

fō're-wŏrds, *s. pl.* [Pref. *fore-*, and Eng. *words.*] A preface, an introduction.

***fōre-wŏrn',** *a.* [Forworn.]

fō're-yard, *s.*

Naut.: The lower yard on the foremast of a square-rigged vessel.

for-fārn', *a.* [Forfare.] Distressed; worn out.

"Fenwick, sair *forfairn*." *Burns: Ordination.*

***for-fâlt,** ***for'-fâult,** *v.t.* To subject to forfeiture; to attaint; to outlaw.

"Sir William Crichton was also *forfaulted* for diverse causes."—*Holinshed.*

***for-fāng',** *s.* [A.S.] [Fang, *v.*]

Old Law:

1. The taking of provisions from any person in fairs and markets before the royal purveyors were served with necessaries for the sovereign.

2. The seizing or rescuing of stolen or strayed cattle from the hands of a thief, or from those having illegal possession of them.

3. The reward paid for the rescue or recovery of stolen or strayed cattle.

***for-fare, for-far-en,** *v.i. & t.* [A.S. *forfaran*; O. Fris. *forfara* = to perish, to die; O. H. Ger. *furfaran*; Icel. *fyrirfara* = to kill.]

A. *Intrans.:* To perish; to become exhausted or worn out.

"No lete noht that wrecche wolk *forfaren* al mid hungre." *Layamon*, ii. 568.

B. *Trans.:* To destroy; to kill.

"Folk that were fayn to *forfare* that best."
William of Palerne, 2,762.

***for-fâught** (*gh* silent or guttural), ***for-faghte,** *a.* [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *faught* (q.v.).] Worn out with fighting.

"Sir Bevys was so wery *forfaghte*."
MS. Cantab. Ff. ii. 38, fo. 108.

***for'-fâult,** *v.i.* [Forfalt.]

***for'-fâult-ūre,** *s.* [Fr. *forfaiture.*] Forfeiture, attainder.

***for-fëar',** ***for-fere,** *v.t.* [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *fear*, v. (q.v.).; M. H. Ger. *verværen*; Dut. *vervaren.*] To terrify greatly.

"He sperd his yate, and in he ran
Forfered of that wode man."
Ywaine & Gawaine, 1,677.

for'-feĭt, ***for-fait,** ***for-fete,** ***for-fett,** ***for-fette,** *v.i. & t.* [Forfeit, *s.* Fr. *forfaire* = to transgress; Low Lat. *foris facio* = to trespass: *foris* = abroad, and *facio* = to do.]

***A.** *Intransitive.*

1. To do wrong or amiss; to be guilty of a crime or fault.

"Sen he has *forfett* agans oure lawe."
Towneley Mysteries, p. 189.

2. To fail to observe an obligation or duty.

"I will have the heart of him if he *forfeit*."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iii. 1.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To lose all right or claim to anything by any fault, crime, omission, or neglect; to become liable to be deprived of.

"The former class considered him as having *forfeited* his crown; the latter as having resigned it."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

***2.** To subject to forfeiture or loss of property, &c.

"We mone be *forfetede*, and fiemyde for ever."
Morte Arthure, 1,155.

***3.** To give up; to abandon.

"Undone and *forfeited* to cares."
Shakesp.: All's Well That Ends Well, ii. 3.

for'-feĭt, ***for-fet,** ***for-fete,** *s.* [Fr. *forfait* = a crime punishable by fine, a fine, from Low Lat. *forisfactum*, neut. sing. pa. par. of *forisfacio* = to trespass; O. Ital. *forfatto.*]

***1.** A misdeed; a crime; a transgression.

"He schalle fynde no *forfete* amonge us."—*Maundeville*, p. 294.

2. The act or state of losing or being deprived of something through any fault, crime, omission, or neglect; forfeiture; loss; deprivation.

"And he, that throws not up his cap for joy,
Shall for the fault make *forfeit* of his head."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., ii. 1.

3. That which is forfeited or lost; the loss or penalty incurred through any fault, crime, omission, or neglect; a penalty; a fine.

"Let the *forfeit* be nominated for an equal pound of your flesh." *Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, i. 3.

***4.** One whose life is forfeited; one obnoxious to capital punishment.

"Your brother is a *forfeit* of the law."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 2.

5. (*Pl.*): A game in which for every breach of the rules the players have to deposit some little article as forfeit, to be redeemed by some sportive fine or penalty.

"Walking out, drinking tea, country dances, and *forfeits* shortened the rest [of the day."—*Goldsmith: Vicar of Wakefield*, ch. ii.

*** for'-feĭt,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Forfeit, *v.*]

1. Forfeited; lost or alienated through some fault, crime, omission, or neglect.

"All the souls that are, were *forfeit* once."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 2.

2. Subject, due, liable.

"*Forfeit* to a confined doom."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 107.

*** for'-feĭt-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *forfeit*; *-able.*] That may or can be forfeited; liable or subject to forfeiture.

"So a guardianship in soccage, a man may renounce it as well as he may executorship; they are neither of them *forfeitable*."—*State Trials: The King & the City of London* (1682).

for'-feĭt-ĕr, *** for-fet-owre,** *s.* [Eng. *forfeit*; *-er.*] One who incurs any penalty by failing in his obligations.

"*Forfeiters* you cast in prison."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 2.

*** for'-feĭt-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *forfeit*; *-ment.*] Penalty.

"In *forfeitment*
Bear paper faggots o'er the pavement."
Hall: Satires, II. i. 17.

for'-feĭt-ūre, *** for-fet-ure,** *s.* [O. Fr. *forfaiture, forfeture*; Fr. *forfaiture*, from Low Lat. *forisfactura*; O. Ital. *forfattura.*]

1. The act of forfeiting or losing something through any fault, crime, omission or neglect.

"Vnder payne of *forfeiture* of the saide goods."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 173.

2. A failure in any obligation.

"Twas due on *forfeiture*."—*Shakesp.: Timon*, ii. 2.

3. That which is forfeited; a penalty, fine, mulct or amercement.

"Old Michael now
Was summoned to discharge the *forfeiture*."
Wordsworth: Michael.

¶ For the difference between *forfeiture* and *fine*, see Fine.

*** for-fĕnd',** *v.t. & i.* [Forefend.]

*** for-fere,** *v.t.* [Forfear.]

for'-fĕx, *s.* [Lat.] A pair of scissors.

"The peer now spreads the glittering *forfex* wide
T' enclose the lock."
Pope: Rape of the Lock, iii. 147.

for-fĭc'-u-la, *s.* [Lat., = a pair of small shears or scissors.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Forficulidæ (q.v.). [Earwig.]

for-fĭ-cū'-lĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *forficul(a)* (q.v.), & fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of insects, the only known one belonging to the order Euplexoptera, or Dermaptera (q.v.). [Earwig.]

*** for-fight'** (*gh* silent), *v.t.* [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *fight*, v. (q.v.).] To exhaust or fatigue with fighting.

"He was so *forfoughten*." *Joseph of Arimathea*, 572.

*** for-flit',** *** for-flytte,** *v.t.* [Sw. *forflytta*; Dan. *forflytte.*] To drive away; to cause to flit or remove.

"Alas, for wantynge of wytte,
As a fole y am *forflytte*." *Amadas*, 380.

*** for-fought' for-fought'-en (fought as fât),** *a.* [Pref. *for-*, and Mid. Eng. *foughten*, pa. par. of *fight.*] Fatigued, wearied, exhausted, worn out.

"Haud a yokin' at the pleugh,
And though *forfoughten* sair enc' ugh."
Burns: Guidwife of Wauchope-house.

*** for-frĕt',** *** for-frete,** *** for-fret-en,** *v.t.* [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *fret* (q.v.).] To wear out or away; to consume utterly.

"Covertise crepeth among the leves
And *forfreteth* neigh the fruyt."
P. Plowman, 10,850.

*** for-frīght'** (*gh* silent), *v.t.* [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *fright*, v. (q.v.).] To frighten or terrify exceedingly.

"This *forfrighted* folc figeren stod."
Genesis & Exodus, 3,519.

*** for-găb',** *** for-gabbe,** *v.t.* [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *gab* (q.v.).] To mock.

"Who so *forgabbeth* a frere yfounden at the stues."
P. Plowman's Crede, 1,257.

*** for-gald-ed,** *a.* [Eng. *for*; *-galled*; *-ed.*] Greatly galled.

"The griefe of his *forgalded* sides."
Gascoigne: Comp. of Philomena, p. 117.

for-găth'-ẽr, fōre-găth'-ẽr, * for-găd-ẽr, *v.i. & t.* [Perf. *for-*, and Eng. *gather* (q.v.).]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To hold close intercourse; to be friendly or intimate.

"Instead of *foregathering* with an old friend."—*H. Kingsley: Ravenshoe*, ch. vii.

2. To fall in with.

"I downa *forgather* wi' thae things twice in the four-and-twenty hours."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xviii.

3. To be united in marriage.

"Fouk ay had best begin with dealing fair,
Altho' they sud *forgather* ne'er nae bair."
Ross: Helenore, p. 105.

B. *Trans.:* To be friendly or intimate with.

"The only one I ever did *foregather*."—*Reade: Cloister & Hearth*, ch. liv.

for-gāve, *pret.* of *v.* [Forgive.]

* **for-găv'-el,** *s.* [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *gavel*; Low Lat. *forgabulum.*]

Law: A quitrent; a small reserved rent in money. (*Wharton.*)

for'-ĝe, *s.* [Fr. *forge*, from Lat. *fabrica* = a workshop, from *faber* = a workman; Sp. & Port. *forja.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. A building in which blacksmith's forges or furnaces are arranged. When on a large scale, furnaces, cranes, and steam hammers are necessary adjuncts; a smithy.

2. A blacksmith's open fire, where iron is heated by the aid of a blast.

"In other part stood one, who at the *forge*
Labouring, two massy clods of iron and brass
Had melted." *Milton: P. L.*, xi. 565.

3. A place where iron is puddled and shingled.

4. A field-forge in military service. A travelling forge which accompanies a field battery.

* 5. The act of forging or working iron or steel; the manufacture of metallic bodies.

"In the greater bodies the *forge* was easy, the matter being ductile and sequacious."—*Bacon.* (*Johnson.*)

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Any place where anything is made or manufactured; a workshop.

"Thus at the flaming *forge* of life
Our fortunes must be wrought."
Longfellow: Village Blacksmith.

* 2. Workmanship.

"An horse of brasse thei lette do forge
Of suche entaile, and of suche a *forge*."
Gower, i. 78.

forge-man, *s.* A skilled coachsmith, who has a hammerman under him.

forge-rolls, *s. pl.*

Iron-working: The name given to the train of rolls by which the slab or bloom is converted into puddled bars. They consist of two pairs, the roughing down rolls and the finishing rolls.

fōrĝe (1), *v.i. & t.* [Etym. doubtful; by some taken to be a special use of *forge* (2), by others as a corruption of *force*, *v.* (q.v.).]

A. *Intrans.:* To work or make way slowly and with difficulty; to move laboriously; with an adverb or preposition, as *on*, *past*, *over*, &c.

B. *Trans.:* To force or drive forward; as, To *forge* a ship *over* a shoal.

¶ *To forge ahead:*

Nautical:

1. To draw ahead; to move or pass slowly in front of some other vessel.

"A good start was effected, and Kate soon *forged ahead* and fully maintained and increased her lead."—*Daily Telegraph*, August 26, 1882.

2. To shoot ahead, as in coming to anchor after the sails are furled.

¶ *To forge over:*

Naut.: (See extract).

"*To forge over* is to force a ship violently over a shoal by the effort of a great quantity of sail."—*Falconer: Marine Dict.*

fōrĝe (2), * **forg-yn,** *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *forgier*, *forger*, from Lat. *fabrico*; Sp. & Port. *forjar.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) To form or beat into shape, as a metal by heating and hammering.

"An horse of brasse thei lette do *forge*." *Gower*, i. 78.

(2) To make or construct of any material.

"Through the craft̃e of Artemage
Of were he *forged* an ymage." *Gower*, vi.

2. *Figuratively:*

* (1) To make by any means; to create.

"Who *forgide* the downbe and the deef?"—*Wycliffe: Exodus* iv. 11.

(2) To frame, to invent, to originate.

"And he that *forged*, and he that threw the dart,
Had each a brother's interest in his heart."
Cowper: Hope, 578.

(3) To make falsely, to fabricate, to counterfeit, to coin.

"The paltry story is untrue,
And *forged* to cheat such gulls as you."
Butler: Hudibras, pt. ii., c. iii.

II. *Law:* To counterfeit, alter, or make in the likeness of something else with intent to defraud; to form or make wrongfully to resemble or in imitation of something else: as, To *forge* a will, to *forge* a bill of exchange.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To form by forging.

"Other to grave, or peinte, or *forge* or bete."
Chaucer: C. T., 11,951.

2. To commit forgery; to make or utter anything counterfeit.

"Think not, although in writing I preferred
The manner of thy vile outrageous crimes,
That therefore I have *forged*."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., iii. 1.

* **for'ĝe-a-ble,** *a.* [Fr.] That may or can be formed by forging.

"Lechis bihoten that that is of lechis, forgers heten *forgeable* thinges."—*Wycliffe: Pref. Epistle*, p. 67.

forĝed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Forge, *v.*]

* **forĝ'-ĕd-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *forged*; *-ly.*] By way of forgery; falsely, untruly.

"Her adversaries might write many things *forgedly* and falsely."—*Camden: Elizabeth* (an. 1585).

forĝ'-ẽr, * **forg-ere,** *s.* [O. Fr. *forgiere*, *forgeur.*]

1. One who makes, forms, or fabricates things; a creator.

"God that is *forgere* of alle thinges."—*Wycliffe: Eccles.* xi. 5.

2. Specifically, one who forges, falsifies, or counterfeits anything fraudulently; one who commits forgery.

"A class of printers who worked steadily at their calling with precautions resembling those employed by coiners and *forgers*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

forĝ'-ẽr-ў, * **forg-er-ye,** *s.* [Eng. *forge*; *-ry.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. *Literally:*

(1) The act of forging or forming by heating and hammering.

"Useless the *forgery*
Of brazen shield." *Milton: Samson Agonistes*, 131.

(2) That which is forged; smith's work.

2. *Figuratively:*

* (1) Inventing, devising, planning.

"In *forgery* of shapes and tricks."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iv. 7.

(2) The act of forging, counterfeiting, or fabricating; fabrication.

"That *forgery* of drift implements has been practised latterly is indisputable."—*Wilson: Prehistoric Man*, i. 29.

(3) That which is forged, counterfeited, or fabricated; a false or fraudulent imitation.

"The writings going under the name of Aristobulus were a *forgery* of the second century."—*Waterland: Works*, viii. 6.

* (4) Deception.

"What! has your king married the lady Orsy?
And now, to sooth your *forgery* and his,
Sends me a paper to persuade me patience."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., iii. 3.

II. *Law:* (See extract).

"*Forgery*, or the *crimen falsi*, is an offence which was punished by the civil law with deportation or banishment, and sometimes with death. It may with us be defined at common law to be, 'the fraudulent making or alteration of a writing to the prejudice of another man's right;' for which the offender may suffer imprisonment, and formerly might have been set in the pillory."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 17.

for-gĕt', * **for-get-en,** * **for-gete,** * **for-get-yn,** * **fer-yete, for-gite,** *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *forgitan*; Dut. *vergeten*; Dan. *forgiette*; Sw. *förgäta*; Ger. *vergessen*; O. H. Ger. *fargezzan.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To lose the memory or remembrance of; to let pass from the memory; to cease to have in remembrance.

"*Forget* not thy friend in thy mind, and be not unmindful of him in thy riches."—*Ecclus.* xxxvii. 6.

2. To neglect; to pay no attention to.

"Can a woman *forget* her sucking child? Yea, they may *forget*; yet will I not *forget* thee?"—*Isaiah* xlix. 5.

3. To unlearn; to lose the power or faculty of doing anything.

"We meet like men that had *forgot* to speak."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., v. 2.

B. *Intrans.:* To lose memory or remembrance; to cease to remember.

"The best sometimes *forget*." *Shakesp.: Othello*, ii. 3.

¶ *To forget oneself:* To lose one's self-command, so as to be guilty of some unbecoming or unworthy act; to commit oneself.

"Thou dost *forget* thyself."
Shakesp.: King John, iii. 1.

forget-me-not, *s.*

Bot.: *Myosotis palustris*, the Creeping-water Scorpion-grass, a boraginaceous plant about a foot high. The flowers are bright blue, with a yellow eye and a small white ray at the base of each segment. It is found abundantly in ditches and the sides of rivers, flowering from June to August.

"I move the sweet *forget-me-not*
That grows for happy lovers."
Tennyson: The Brook.

¶ The name is also applied to *Myosotis arvensis*, *Veronica Chamædrys*, and *Ajuga Chamæpitys.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

* **for-get-el,** * **for-yet-el,** * **for-yet-ylle,** *a.* [A.S. *forgitol.*] Forgettul.

"*Forgetel*, slow and wery a-one
Of every thing whiche is to done." *Gower*, iii. 98.

* **for-get-el-ness,** * **for-get-el nes,** * **for-yet-el-nesse,** *s.* [A.S. *forgitolnes.*] Forgetfulness.

"To *forgetelnesse* given be mi right hand."
E. Eng. Psalter: Ps. cxxxvi. 5.

* **for-get-el-ship,** * **for-get-il-schip,** *s.* [Eng. *forgetil*; *-ship*.] Forgetfulness.

"For a *forgetilschip* Richard and he bothe les."
Robert de Brunne, p. 178.

for-gĕt'-fůl, *a.* [Eng. *forget*; *-ful(l).*]

1. Easily losing the memory or remembrance of things; liable to forget.

"Bear with me, good boy, I am much *forgetful*."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iv. 3.

2. Inattentive, negligent; neglectful; careless, heedless.

"Be not *forgetful* to entertain strangers."—*Heb.* xiii. 2.

* 3. Rash, inconsiderate.

"That rash humour, which my mother gave me,
Makes me *forgetful*."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iv. 3.

* 4. Causing forgetfulness or oblivion; oblivious.

"If the sleepy drench
Of that *forgetful* lake benumb not still."
Milton: P. L., ii. 74.

for-gĕt'-fůl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *forgetful*; *-ly.*] In a forgetful manner.

"Silently, thankfully, and *forgetfully* to accept the oppression."—*South: Sermons*, vol. viii., ser. 14.

for-gĕt'-fůl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *forgetful*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality of being forgetful, or of easily losing the memory.

"The only pang my bosom dare not brave
Must be to find *forgetfulness* in thine."
Byron: Corsair, i.

2. The state of having lost memory or remembrance of things; oblivion.

"Not in entire *forgetfulness*,
And not in utter nakedness."
Wordsworth: Intimations of Immortality.

* 3. The state of being forgotten; oblivion.

"Blind *forgetfulness* and dark oblivion."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 7.

4. Neglect; negligence or inattention to duty.

"The church of England is grievously charged with *forgetfulness* of her duty."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *forgetfulness* and *oblivion*: "*Forgetfulness* characterizes the person or that which is personal; *oblivion* the state of the thing: the former refers to him who *forgets*; the latter to that which is *forgotten*. We blame a person for his *forgetfulness*; but we sometimes bury things in *oblivion*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

forĝ'-ĕt-ĭve, *a.* [Eng. *forge*, *t-* connect., and Eng. suff. *-ive.*] Capable of forming or producing; inventive.

"Quick, *forgetive*, full of nimble, fiery, and delectable shapes."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, iv. 3.

* **for-gĕt'-ta-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *forget*; *-able.*] That may be forgotten; liable to be forgotten.

"Hysterical wind, *forgettable* by all creatures."—*Carlyle: Letters of Cromwell*, iii. 115.

for'-ĝĕtte, *s.* [Fr. *fourgette.*]

Glove-making: The piece put between the fingers of a glove, and to which the front and back parts of the fingers are sewed.

for-gĕt'-tĕr, *s.* [Eng. *forget; -er.*]

I. One who forgets.

"A strange *forgetter* of herself."
Beaum. & Flet.: The Captain, iv. 3

2. A heedless, carelesa, or neglectful person.

for-gĕt'-tĭng, * **for-yet-yng,** * **for-yet-yngc,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [FORGET.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & partic. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of losing the memory or remembrance of a thing; forgetfulness.

"I am not willing to discover the *forgettings* of reverend men."—*Milton: Doctrine of Divorce,* bk. ii., ch. xxii.

* **for-gŏt'-tĭng-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *forgetting; -ly.*] In a forgetful manner; forgetfully; through forgetfulness.

"I fear I have, *forgettingly,* transgressed
Against the dignity of the Court."
Ben Jonson: The Fox, iv. 6.

for-giē, *v.t.* [FORGIVE.]

* **for-gĭfte,** *s.* [FORGIVE.] Forgiveness.

forg-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [FORGE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & partic. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. The act or process of forming or shaping by beating and hammering.

2. That which is forged; a piece of forged work.

"The largest single *forging* ever made for such a purpose."—*Daily News,* Sept. 29, 1881.

II. *Fig.:* The act of counterfeiting or committing forgery.

forging-hammer, *s.* A hammer used by gold-beaters. It weighs three pounds, has a head at one end and a wedge at the other, the face having a square area of 1½ inches on the side. Its handle is six inches long. It is the first hammer in the serics, and reduces the ingot of gold to one-sixth of an inch. The anvil is a mass of steel four inches long and three broad. The laminating-machine is often used instead of the forging-hammer.

forging-machine, *s.* A machine having a number of plunging mandrels and stakes between which a heated bar is pressed to form. The opposing faces of the plungers and stakes may be merely hammer-faced, or may be made to act as swages.

forging-press, *s.* A press for forging by means of pressure, as in the Bessemer press, which acts by hydraulic pressure.

for-gĭv'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *forgiv(e); -able.*] That may or can be forgiven; pardonable; excusable.

for-gīve', * **for-geve,** * **for-yeve,** * **for-gif,** * **for-gif-en,** * **for-gyve,** *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *forgifan;* Dut. *vergeven;* Icel. *fyrirgefa;* Sw. *förgifva;* Ger. *vergeben;* Goth. *fragiban;* O. S. & O. H. Ger. *fargeban.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* **I.** To give up, to resign.

"To them that list the worlds gay showes I leave,
And to great ones such follies doo *forgive.*"
Spenser: F. Q., VI. ix. 22.

2. To pardon, to excuse; not to exact; to remit that to which one has a claim.

"The lord of that servant was moved with compassion, loosed him, and *forgave* him the debt."—*Matthew* xviii. 27.

3. To pardon, to excuse, not to exact the penalty for; not to punish, to overlook.

"*Forgif* us, Loverd,
All that we haven here misdone."
Reliquiæ Antiquæ, i. 160.

4. To cease to feel resentment towards: to pardon.

"Sir Thomas Lovel, I as free *forgive* you,
As I would be *forgiven.*"
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., ii. 1.

B. *Intrans.:* To pardon or overlook any injury, fault, crime, or thing due.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *forgive,* to *pardon,* to *remit,* and to *absolve:* "*Forgive* and *pardon* both signify not to give the punishment that is due: to relax from the rigour of justice in demanding retribution. *Forgive* is the familiar term; *pardon* is adapted to the serious style. Individuals *forgive* each other personal offences; they *pardon* offences against law and morals: the former is an act of Christian charity, the latter an act of clemency. . . . *Pardon,* when compared with *remission,* is the consequence of offence; it respects principally the person offending; it depends upon him who is offended; it produces reconciliation when it is sincerely granted and sincerely demanded. *Remission* is the consequence of the crime; it has more particular regard to the punishment; it is granted either by the prince or magistrates; it arrests the execution of justice. *Absolution* is taken in no other sense; it is the consequence of the fault or the sin, and properly concerns the state of the culprit." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

for-gĭv'-ĕn, *pa. par.* or *a.* [FORGIVE.]

for-gĭve'-nĕss, * **for-gefe nesse,** * **for-yev-en-esse,** * **for-gif-ness,** * **for-gife-nesse,** * **for-gyf-nes,** *s.* [A.S. *forgifenness, forgifnes;* Dut. *vergiffenis.*]

1. The act of forgiving, pardoning, or excusing.

"She rather waives than will dispute her right;
And, injured, makes *forgiveness* her delight."
Cowper: Charity, 431.

2. The state of being forgiven or pardoned; pardon or remission of a penalty incurred.

"In whom we have redemption through his blood, the *forgiveness* of sins."—*Ephesians* i. 7.

3. A disposition to forgive or excuse; mildness, clemency.

"Here are introduced more heroick principles of meekness, *forgiveness,* bounty, and magnanimity, than all the learning of the heathens could invent."—*Sprat. (Johnson.)*

for-gĭv'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *forgiv(e); -er.*] One who forgives, pardons, or remits a penalty.

"What a shameful reproach is this to the infinite mercy of the *forgiver!*"—*Bp. Hall: No Peace with Rome,* § 10.

for-gĭv'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [FORGIVE.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Disposed to forgive; ready or inclined to overlook offences; merciful; gracious; mild.

"He was of no gentle or *forgiving* temper."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiv.

C. *As subst.:* The act of pardoning or excusing; forgiveness.

for-gĭv'-ĭng-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *forgiving; -ness.*] The quality of being forgiving; readiness to forgive; a forgiving disposition.

"His equanimity, generosity, and *forgivingness.*"—*Richardson: Sir C. Grandison,* vi. 115.

* **for-gnâw** (*g* silent), * **for-gnaghe,** *v.t.* [A.S. *forgnagan.*] To gnaw or eat away utterly.

"The deuel him *forgnaghe.*" *Sir Ferumbras,* l. 148.

* **for-gnide,** *v.t.* [A.S. *forgnidan.*] To break down, to destroy utterly.

"He *forgnod* yhates brased ware."
E. Eng. Psalter; Ps. cvi. 16.

for-gō' * **for-gon,** *v.t.* [FOREGO.]

for-gŏt'-tĕn (or as **gŏt'n),** * **for-gŏt,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [FORGET.]

I. Lost to memory; passed out of remembrance.

* 2. Forgetful.

"I am all *forgotten.*" *Shakesp.: Othello,* ii. 3.

* **for-grōwe,** * **for-grow-en,** *a.* [Pref. *for-,* and Eng. *grown* (q.v.).]

I. Far grown; far advanced.

"A man that was right ferr in age certayn,
And alle *forgrowe,* a pilgrim as he were."
Generydes, 3,666.

2. Overgrown.

"It *forgrowen* was with grasse and weede."
Chaucer: Flower & Leaf, 43.

* **for-guĭlt',** * **for-gilt,** * **for-gult-en,** *v.t.* [A.S. *forgyltan.*] [GUILT.]

I. To sin against.

"For nawt thu prokest me to *forgulten* and forgan the hlisse upon hlisse."—*Hali Meidenhad,* p. 47.

2. To make guilty; to bring into guilt; to condemn.

"Swa Adam us *forgulte* erest into helle."—*Old Eng. Homilies,* p. 23.

* **for-hach,** * **for-hac-che,** *v.t.* [Pref. *for-,* and Eng. *hack* (q.v.).] To hack or cut in pieces.

"In nch an hyrd ben hated and *forhaht.*"
Lyrical Poems, p. 87.

* **for-hāil',** *v.t.* [Pref. *for-,* and Eng. *hail* = hale, *v.*] To tear or drag asunder; to harass; to torment.

"Ah! hut Hobbinoll, all this long tale
Nought eaeth the care that doth me *forehail.*"
Spenser: Shepherds Calendar; September.

* **for-hăng',** * **for-henge,** *v.t.* [Pref. *for-,* and Eng. *hang* (q.v.).] To hang up.

"Ich shal . . . hire *forhenge* heye." *Havelok,* 2,772.

* **for-hāto',** *v.t.* [A.S. *forhátan.*] To hate or despise strongly.

"Thou dedest . . . thet was *forhote.*"
Shorcham, p. 162.

* **for-have',** *v.t.* [A.S. *forhabban.*] To abstain from.

"Wimmen he *forhedde.*" *Layamon,* l. 109.

* **for-hĕad',** * **for-hede,** *v.t.* [Pref. *for-,* and Eng. *head* (q.v.).] To behead.

"He that the treson dede was *forhedid* in that steade."
Alisaunder, l. 3,365.

* **for-he-fed-nesse,** *s.* [A.S. *forhæfdness.*] Abstinence.

"To michel *forhefednesse* on hete."
Old Eng. Homilies, p. 101.

* **for-helo,** *v.t.* [A.S. *forhelan;* O. S. & O. H. Ger. *forhelan.*] To conceal, to hide.

"Thing thid ne thing istole
Ne mai nowt longe be *forhole.*"
Seven Sages, 249.

* **for-hĕnd',** *v.t.* [FOREHEND.]

* **for-hew'** (**ew** as **ū**), *v.t.* [Pref. *for-,* and Eng. *hew* (q.v.).] To hew or cut in pieces; to dismember by violence.

"To *forhewe* yow flech and bones."
Sir Ferumbras, 2,286.

* **for-hĭ'le,** *v.t.* [Pref. *for-,* and Eng. *hile* (q.v.).] To cover, to shelter, to protect.

"*Forhile* him I sal." *E. Eng. Psalter; Ps.* xc. 14.

* **for-hĭl'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *forhil(e); -er.*] A protector, a guardian.

"*Forhiler* es he of al that in him hopand be."
E. Eng. Psalter; Ps. xvii. 31.

* **for-hĭl'-ĭng,** *s.* [FORHILE.] Shelter, protection, cover.

"In *forhilling* of God of heven dwelle sal he."
E. Eng. Psalter; Ps. xc. 1.

* **for-hoght,** *s.* [FORHOW.] Contempt, contumely, disdain, scorn.

"Ben fra me uphraiding and *forhoght.*"
E. Eng. Psalter; Ps. cxviii. 22.

* **for-hōar',** **for-hore,** *v.i.* [Pref. *for-,* and A.S. *hárian* = to grow hoary or old.] To grow or be old.

"Thou olde and *forhoryd* man."
Guy of Warwick, 11,089.

* **for-hōw',** * **for-hoghe,** *v.t.* [A.S. *forhogian.*] To despise, to reject, to abandon.

"He *forhoheth* the anan." *Hali Meidenhad,* p. 41.

* **for-hŭn'-gĕred'** * **for-hon-gryd,** * **for-hun-gryd,** * **for-un-grid,** *a.* [Pref. *for-,* and Eng. *hungered* (q.v.).] Exceedingly hungry.

"He was *forungrid* sore."
Seven Sages, 562.

for-ĭn'-sĕ-eal, *a.* [Lat. *forinsecus* = from without; *foris* = out of doors.] Foreign, alien.

* **for-ĭrk',** *v.t. & i.* [Pref. *for-,* and Eng. *irk* (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To tire out; to satiate.

"Of manna he hen *forirked* to eten."
Genesis & Exodus, 3,658.

B. *Intrans.:* To become tired.

"His wife *forirking* of his raigne."
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 442.

* **för-ĭs-fa-mĭl'-ĭ-āte,** *v.t. & i.* [Low Lat. *forisfamilio,* from Lat. *foris* = out of doors, and *familia* = a family.]

Law:

A. *Trans.:* To emancipate from parental authority; to put a son into possession of property during his father's lifetime, and thus discharge him from the family.

"Yet Glanvil, with us, even in the twelfth century, seems to declare for the right of the nephew by representation; provided the eldest son had not received a provision in lands from his father (or as the civil law would call it), had not been *forisfamiliated,* in his life time."—*Blackstone: Commentaries,* bk. ii., ch. 14.

B. *Intrans.:* To renounce a legal title to a further share of paternal inheritance.

* **för-ĭs-fa-mĭl'-ĭ-āte,** *a.* [Low Lat. *forisfamiliatus.*]

Law: Put into possession of property during the father's lifetime.

* **för-ĭs-fa-mĭl-ĭ-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Low Lat. *forisfamiliatio,* from *forisfamiliatus,* pa. par. of *forisfamilio.*]

Law: The act of forisfamiliating; the state of being forisfamiliated.

for-jĕs'-kĕt, *a.* [Etym. doubtful.]
Jaded with fatigue; worn out. (*Scotch.*)
"*Forjesket* sair, with weary legs,
Rattlin' the corn out-owre the rigs."
Burns: Epistle to J. Lapraik.

* **for-joust,** * **for-just,** *v.t.* [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *joust* (q.v.).] To kill in jousting.
"Thus es the geante *forjuste*."
Morte Arthure, 2,896.

* **for-jŭdge',** *v.t.* [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *judge* (q.v.).] To judge or condemn wrongfully.
"Falsely accused, and of his soone *forjudged*
Without answere, while he was absent
He damned was." *Chaucer: The Blacke Knight.*

fork, * **forke,** * **furke,** * **forch,** *s.* [A.S. *forc*, from Lat. *furca*; Icel. *forkr*; Dan. *fork*; Dut. *vork*; O. Fris. *forke, furke*; O. Fr. *forche, fourche, forque*; Fr. *fourche*; Ital. & Port. *forca*; Wel. *fforch.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. An instrument consisting of a handle terminating in a shank, usually of metal, with two or more prongs, used for piercing, lifting, carrying, or throwing.
"At midsummer down with the brambles and brakes,
And after abroad with thy *forks* and thy rakes."
Tusser: Husbandry.

2. Anything resembling a fork in shape, or furcate at the extremity.

(1) The point where the legs of a man separate; the juncture.

(2) A divarication; as, the *fork* of a tree, the *fork* of a river.

(3) A place where the county becomes bifurcated; a point where a road divides into two.
"The white doe followed up the vale,
Up to another cottage—hidden
In the deep *fork* of Amerdale."
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, vii.

*(4) A barbed point, as of an arrow.
"Let it fall rather, though the *fork* invade
The region of my heart." *Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 1.

*(5) A point.
"Several are amazed at the wisdom of the ancients, that represented a thunderbolt with three *forks*."—*Addison: On Medals.*

* 3. A gibbet.
"Than scholton don the *forchys* before the castel right." *Sir Ferumbras*, 2,881.

4. The haunch of a deer.

5. A dilemma; choice between two evils.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Agric.:* An implement with prongs for lifting, digging, carrying, or throwing. Such are dung or manure *forks*, hay-*forks*, pitch-*forks*, digging-*forks*.

2. *Mus.:* A tuning-fork: an instrument of steel with two prongs, which, when set in vibration, gives out a musical sound, varying in pitch according to the thickness of the metal or the length or width apart of the prongs. [TUNING-FORK.]

3. *Turn.:* A Fork-chuck (q.v.).

¶ *In fork:*

Min.: A term applied to a mine when it is free from water and in working order: the engine is said to leave the water *in fork*.

fork-beam, *s.*
Shipbuild.: A half-beam to support a deck where hatchways occur.

fork-chuck, *s.*
Turn.: A piece of steel projecting from the live spindle and carrying the front centre and a pair of joints which enter the wood and cause it to rotate.

fork-head, *s.*
* 1. The barbed head of an arrow.
"Through his haberiour the *fork-head* flew."
Spenser: F. Q., III. v. 19.

2. The double head of a rod which divides to form a connection by means of a pin.

fork staff-plane, *s.*
Join.: A joiner's plane for working convex cylindrical surfaces.

fork-tailed, *s.*
Ornith.: Having forked tails.

¶ (1) *Fork-tailed Shrikes:*
Ornith.: A name for the Dicrurinæ, a sub-family of Laniadæ. They are more commonly called Drongo Shrikes. (*Swainson.*)

(2) *Fork-tailed Tyrants:*
Ornith.: The genus Milvulus, which belongs to the Tyranninæ, a sub-family of Laniadæ. (*Swainson.*)

fork-wrench, *s.* A spanner with two jaws which embrace a nut or a square on a coupling.

fork, *v.t.* & *i.* [FORK, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To raise or pitch with a fork, as hay, &c.

2. To dig or break up with a fork, as ground.

3. To make sharp or pointed.

4. To steal. (*Slang.*)

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To divide into two; as, A road *forks*.

2. To shoot out into blades.
"The corn beginneth to *fork*"—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

¶ (1) *To fork out:* To hand or deliver over.
"If I am willing to *fork out* a sum of money."—*G. Eliot: Daniel Deronda*, ch. xxviii.

(2) *Forks and knives:*
Bot.: Lycopodium clavatum. (*Britten & Holland.*)

forked, * **fork-et,** *a.* [Eng. *fork*; *-ed.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Opening into two or more parts; furcated.
"He would have spoke,
But hiss for hiss returned with *forked* tongue
To *forked* tongue." *Milton: P. L.*, x. 517, 518.

2. Zigzag; as, *forked* lightning.
"The *forked* weapon of the skies can send."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

* 3. Having more than one meaning; ambiguous, equivocal.
"What hath this auctor woone nowe by his *forked* question?"—*Bp. Gardner: Explication*, fo. 81.

4. A term applied to the horns of deer when there are only two projections above the sur-royal.

II. *Bot.:* Having long terminal lobes like the prongs of a fork; as *Ophioglossum pendulum.*

forked-beard, *s.*
1. *Ord. Lang.:* A beard dividing out into two parts.
"An old man with a red, *forked-beard*."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. i., ch. 4.

2. *Ichthy.:* The genus Raniceps, which belongs to the family Gadidæ (Cods).

* **fork'-ĕd-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *forked*; *-ly.*] In a forked manner or form.

* **fork'-ĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *forked*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being forked or bifurcated.
"Besides the *forkedness* of the arrows themselves."
—*Goodwin: Works*, iii. 601.

* **for-kĕr've,** *v.t.* [FORCARVE.]

* **fork'-ĕt,** *s.* [Fr. *fourchette.*] A small fork. (*Cotgrave.*)

* **fork'-ĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *forky*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being forked or forky.

* **fork'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *fork*; *-less.*] Destitute of, or having no forks.

fork'-tāil, *s.* [Eng. *fork*, and *tail.*] A salmon in his fourth year's growth.

fork'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *fork*; *-y.*] Forked, furcated, opening with two or more parts or points.
"Those he spake to with his *forky* tongue."
Byron: Cain, i. 1.

* **for-lā'-den,** *a.* [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *laden* (q.v.).] Heavily laden, overladen, overloaded.

* **for-laft,** *a.* [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *laft* = left.] Left off entirely.

* **for-lang,** * **forr-lannge,** *adv.* [Pref. *for-*, and M. Eng. *lang* = long.] Very long.
"Biforenn thatt *forrlannge*." *Ormulum*, 7,019.

* **for-langed,** * **forr-longedd,** *a.* [Pref. *for-*; M. Eng. *lang* = long (q.v.).] Longing exceeding, greatly desirous.
"Yiff thatt tu *forrlangedd* arrt to cummen upp till criste." *Ormulum*, 1,280.

* **for-lāy',** *v.t.* [Dut. *verläghen* = to lie in wait for.]
1. To lie in wait for, to waylay.
"As ambushed thief *forlays* a traveller."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, i. 493.

2. To lay a trap to catch.
"How cunningly doth he *forelay* their confidence."—*Bp. Hall: Contempt., Hezekiah & Sennacherib.*

* **for-lēad',** * **for-lede,** *v.i.* [A.S. *forlǽdan*; Dut. *verleiden*; Sw. *forleda*; Dan. *forlede.*] To be led astray, to be seduced.
"Hire workes beoth so swete that fale men *forledeth*."
Layamon, i. 57.

* **for-lēave,** * **for-leve,** *v.t.* [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *leave*, v. (q.v.).]
1. To leave, to give up, to abandon.
"A theef, of venison that hath *forlaft*
His likerousnesse, and al his olde craft,
Can kepe a forest best of any man."
Chaucer: C. T., 12,019.

2. To desert, to forsake.
"God us hath *forlaft* out of his hand."
Political Songs, p. 340.

* **for-leit,** *v.t.* [FORLET.]

* **for-lĕngth'-ĕn,** *v.t.* [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *lengthen* (q.v.).] To lengthen, to extend.
"Thair wickednesse *forlengthed* thai."
E. Eng. Psalter, Ps. cxxviii. 3.

* **for-lese,** *v.t.* [FORLOSE.]

* **for-lere,** *v.t.* [A.S. *forlǽran.*] To lead astray with words; to deceive.
"That thi dweole song beom ne *forlere*."
Owl & Nightingale, 923.

* **for-lĕt,** * **for-leit,** * **for-lete,** * **for-let-en,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *forlǽtan*; Dut. *verluten*; Icel. *fyrirláta*; Sw. *förlåta*; Dan. *forlade.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To give up altogether; to abandon, to abjure.
"Thu wult *forleten* thine misdede."—*Old Eng. Homilies*, p. 25.

2. To desert, to abandon, to forsake.
"Ne *forlet* tu me nawt, luuende lauerd."
St. Marherete, p. 8.

3. To lose.
"Thorn deth he scholde the lyf *forlete*."
Castel of Love, 176

4. To forgive.
"*Uorlet* ous oure yeldinges, ase and we *uorleten* oure yelders."—*Ayenbite*, p. 262.

5. To desert, to make deserted or desolate.
"Whanne the citi of Jerusalem was . . . maad desolate, either *forlete*."—*Wycliffe: Kings.* (Prol.)

B. *Intrans.:* To give up, to omit, to neglect.
"Ne *forlete* ye for nane scame thet ye ne seggen thaim prieste alle eower sunne."—*O. Eng. Homilies*, p. 35.

for-leth-ie, *s.* [From Scotch prov. word *forleith* = to disgust.] A surfeit, a disgust. (*Scotch.*)

* **for-lī',** * **for-ly,** *v.t.* [A.S. *forligan*, pt. t. *forlág*, pa. par. *forlágen, forlegen*; O. H. Ger. *farligan.*] To seduce.
"And alsoo hys doughter he hath *forlayn*."
Richard Cœur de Lion, 1,201.

* **for-lī'-ĕr,** * **for-ligh-er,** *s.* [A.S. *forligere.*] A fornicator.
"Ye beoth swilche *forligheres*."—*Old Eng. Homilies*, p. 117.

* **for-lig-er,** *s.* [A.S.] Fornication.
"*Forliger* and unimete gulnesse, that is ihaten *fornicatio*."—*Old Eng. Homilies*, p. 103.

* **for-līst',** *v.t.* [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *list* (q.v.).] To desire greatly.
"*Forlistede* hire owen red." *Genesis & Exodus*, 1,347.

* **for-lond,** *s.* [FORELAND.] A promontory, a foreland.
"The ilond Corsica is cornered with many *forlondes* schetynge in to the sea."—*Trevisa*, i. 305.

* **for-lō're,** *pret. of v.* [FORLORN, *a.*] Deserted.
"When ever they their heavenly bowers *forlore*."
Spenser: F. Q., II. xii. 52.

* **for-lō're,** *a.* [FORLORN.] Deserted, abandoned, forsaken, utterly lost.
"Of heaven, and earth, and God, and men *forlore*."
G. Fletcher: Christ's Triumph over Death.

* **for-lō're-nĕss,** * **vor-lor-en-esse,** *s.* [A.S. *forleórnisse*; O. H. Ger. *farloranissa*; M. H. Ger. *verlornisse.*] Forlornness, destitution, solitude.
"The ueond ivond wei touward hire of hire *uorlorenesse*."—*Ancren Riwle*, p. 66.

for-lorn', *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *forloren*, pa. par. of *forleósan* = to destroy, to lose utterly; Dan. *forloren* = lost; Dut. *verloren*, pa. par. of *verliezen* = to lose; Ger. *verloren*, pa. par. of *verlieren* = to lose.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Deserted, abandoned, forsaken, destitute.
"Some say that ravens foster *forlorn* children."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, ii. 3.

2. Helpless, lost, wretched, solitary, friendless.
"The mighty sorrow has been borne,
And she is thoroughly *forlorn*."
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylston, vii.

3. Deprived, bereft, destitute.
"Make them seek for that they wont to scorn,
Of fortune and of hope at once *forlorn*."
Spenser: Mother Hubberds Tale, 258.

* **4.** Desolate, deserted.

"To some *forlorn* and naked hermitage."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

5. Despicable, contemptible, miserable.

"He was so *forlorn* that his dimensions to any thick sight were invisible."—*Shakesp.*: 2 *Henry IV.*, iii. 3.

* **B.** *As substantive:*

1. A forlorn, deserted, or forsaken person.

"Forced to live in Scotland, a *forlorn*."
Shakesp.: 3 *Henry VI.*, iii. 3.

2. A forlorn hope; an advanced guard of troops; the van.

"They [the Enniskillen horse] offered with speed to make always the *forlorn* of the army."—*Dryden: Works* (ed. Scott), vii. 3.

¶ For the difference between *forlorn* and *forsaken*, see FORSAKEN.

forlorn-hope, *s.*

Mil.: Those whose hope of emerging alive from a battle is of the most desperate character, from their being the first to bear the brunt of the action; used

* **1.** (Originally) of the skirmishers in front of the army.

"Before the main battle of the Carthaginians he sets the auxiliaries and aid-soldiers, a confused rabble and medley of all sorts of nations, who at the *forlorn hope*, bearing the furious heat of the first brunt, might, if they did no other good, yet with receiving many a wound in their bodies, dull and turn the edge of the enemy's sword."—*P. Holland: Livy*, p. 765.

* **2.** Skirmishers in front of the army without reference to the amount of danger which this exposed position involved.

"The light-armed *forlorn hope* of archers and darters of the Roman host, which went before the battle to skirmish."—*P. Holland Livy*, p. 64.

3. A detachment of men selected for some aervice of uncommon danger, as the storming of a breach, &c., the hope of whose safe return is a forlorn one.

for-lorn'-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *forlorn; -ly.*] In a forlorn, miserable, or forsaken manner; like one forlorn or forsaken.

for-lorn'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *forlorn; -ness.*] The quality or state of being forlorn, forsaken, or friendless.

"They compleated the *forlornness* of their condition by the lethargy of not being sensible of it."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 267.

for-lôse', *for-leos-en, *for-leose, *for-lése, *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *forleósan* (pa. t. *forleás*, pa. par. *forloren*); O. S. *furliosan*; O. Fris. *forliasa*; O. H. Ger. *farliusan*; Dut. *verliezen*; Ger. *verlieren.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To lose utterly.

"He sal *forleesen* eche liht and blisse and lif."—*Old Eng. Homilies*, ii. 13.

2. To destroy utterly.

"*Forlese* mi faas." *E. Eng. Psalter: Ps.* cxlii. 12.

B. *Intrans.:* To be lost or ruined.

"All that lihte of ham twa schulde *forleosen*."
Legend St. Katherine, 807.

for-lost', *a.* [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *lost* (q.v.).] Utterly lost or ruined; forloro.

"She held hire self a *forlost* creature."
Chaucer: Troilus & Cresida, iv 728.

for-loyne (oy as ôi), *v.i.* [Pref. *for-*, and Fr. *loin* = far.]

1. To wander from the right path.

"Vch freke *forloyned* fro the ryght wayez."
E. Eng. Allit. Poems: Cleanness, 281.

2. To err, to wander; to go wrong.

"Yif I *forloyne* as a fol."
E. Eng. Allit. Poems: Cleanness, 750.

for-loyne' (oy as ôi), *s.* [FORLOYNE, *v.*] In hunting, a chase in which some of the hounds have tailed, and the huntsman is ahead of some, and following others.

for-lÿe', *v.i.* [FORLIE.]

form, *forme, *fourme, *foorme, *s.* [Fr. *forme*, from Lat. *forma*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *forma*; M. H. Ger. *forme*; Dut. *vorm*; Icel. *formr*; Dan. & Sw. *form.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The shape, figure, or external appearance of anything as distinguished from the material of which it is composed; the configuration or outline of a body by which it is recognized by the eye as distinct from other bodies.

"And the earth was without *form* and void."—*Genesis* i. 2.

2. A being appearing in a particular shape; a figure.

"Ten thousand *forms*! ten thousand different tribes
People the blaze." *Thomson: Summer*, 249.

3. A particular mode of arrangement, or disposition, organization, or constitution; a syatem.

"A great part of the reasoning of Butler's 'Analogy may be exhibited in this *form*."—*Whately: Logic*, bk. ii., ch. iii., § 4.

4. A shape or mould; that by which things are fashioned or arranged; a pattern, a model.

* **5.** A picture, a model, a likeness.

"That thou no *form* of thee hast left behind."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 9.

6. A formula; an established or prescribed mode or arrangement.

"Hold fast the *form* of sound words, which thou hast heard of me."—2 *Timothy* i. 13.

7. Regularity, method, order, system, arrangement.

"What he spoke, though it lacked *form* a little,
Was not like madness." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 1.

8. Beauty; elegance of appearance or figure; comeliness.

"He hath no *form* nor comeliness."—*Isaiah* liii. 2.

9. External appearance without the essential qualities; empty show.

"Dwellers on *form* and favour."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 125.

10. Ceremony; external rites; established practice or mode: as, the *form* of consecration of bishops.

"Nor are constant *forms* of prayer more likely to fiat and hinder the spirit of prayer and devotion, than unpremeditated and confused variety to distract and lose it."—*King Charles Eikon Basilike.*

* **11.** An outline or plan.

"The *form* of my intent."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, i. 2.

* **12.** Manner of behaving; deportment.

"Can no way change you to a milder *form*?"
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, v. 4.

* **13.** A formal cause; that which gives essence.

"They did admit of a deity besides, but only the soul or essential *form* of the universe."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

* **14.** A rule, regulation, ordinance, or agreement.

"An *fourme* hii made, that eyther helde his own in hys hond." *Robert of Gloucester*, p. 424.

15. A long seat without a back; a bench.

"There sat along the *forms*, like morning doves,
A patient range of pupils."
Tennyson: The Princess, ii. 87.

16. A class or rank of boy in a school.

"He was to go up to tea the first night, just as if he were a sixth or fifth *form* boy."—*T. Hughes: Tom Brown's School-Days*, pt. ii., ch. i.

* **17.** A class or rank in society.

18. The seat or bed of a hare.

"I huyd as an hare whan he in *forme* lyth."
Popular Science, 317.

19. A state of high condition and fitness for any competion or contest, as a race.

20. Powers or capabilities displayed in a contest or competition.

"If it be supposed that two three-year-olds, carrying the same weight, could run a mile and a-half, and come in abreast, it is said that the *form* of one is equal to that of the other."—*Walsh. The Horse*, ch. vi.

21. A state or condition of being; a mode of acting or manifestation to the senses or intellect: as, Water assumes the *form* of ice.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* The shape of a body itself, as distinguished from the figure made by its outline; the nature of its apex, that of its divisions, &c.

2. *Cook.:* A shape or mould for jellies.

3. *Foundry:* A mould.

4. *Math.:* The mode of algebraic expression. Two expressions are said to be of the same form, when they indicate the same relation between the quantities which enter them.

5. *Metaphysics:*

(1) *Objectively:*

(*a*) The assemblage of qualities which make a body, a substance, or anything be what it is. Whatever is accidental or adventitious in the individual examined or specimen of the substance examined is excluded from examination, and only what is essential taken into account; hence in place of the simple word *form*, the compound one *essential-form* or *substantial-form* is generally employed.

(*b*) The mode in which any object is manifested to the senses, or the intellect. Thus the clouds manifest themselves to the perceptive powers as occupying a certain position, as having a certain shape, and as coloured with certain hues. The forms of immaterial things are called categories.

(2) *Subjectively:* The idea or concept which the mind forms of an object as distinguished from the object itself. According to the philosophy of Kant, it was the province of the sensitive faculty to communicate to the mind the matter of a notion, and that of the understanding to give it form.

6. *Printing* (*Generally as* forme):

(1) A body of type, composed and made ready for printing.

(2) A stereotype in the like condition of readiness. The one containing the first page is the outer forme. The forme for the opposite side of the sheet is the inner forme.

7. *Zool.:* A distinction sometimes used for those minute variations which are not constant enough to be called varieties.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *form, figure,* and *conformation:* "*Form* is the generic term; *figure* and *conformation* are special terms. The *form* is the work either of nature or art; it results from the arrangement of the parts; the *figure* is the work of design; it includes the general contour or outline; the *conformation* includes such a disposition of the parts of a body as is adapted for performing certain functions. *Form* is the property of every substance; and the artificial *form* approaches nearest to perfection, as it is most natural; the *figure* is the fruit of the imagination; it is the representation of the actual *form* that belongs to things; it is more or less just as it approaches to the *form* of the thing itself; the *conformation* is said only with regard to animal bodies. *Form* and *figure* are used in a moral application, although *conformation* is not."

(2) He thus discriminates between *form, ceremony, rite* and *observance:* "*Form* is the most general in its sense and application; *ceremony, rite,* and *observance* are particular kinds of *form*, suited to particular occasions. *Form*, in its distinct application, respects all modes of acting and speaking, that is adopted by society at large, in every transaction of life; *ceremony* respects those *forms* of outward behaviour which are made the expressions of respect and deference; *rite* and *observance* are applied to national *ceremonies* in matters of religion." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

form, *form-en, form-yn, *fourme, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *former*, from Lat. *formo*, from *forma* = form, shape; Sp. & Port. *formar*; Ital. *formare*; Dut. *vormen*; Icel. & Sw. *forma*; Dan. *forme*; Ger. *formen.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To make, shape, or mould ont of materials; to give form or shape to.

"And the Lord God *formed* man out of the dust of the ground."—*Genesis* ii. 7.

2. To arrange in any particular manner; as, To *form* troops.

"Other troops should not be *formed* behind them."
—*Macdougall: Modern Warfare*, ch. vi.

3. To give existence to; to create.

"Creature in whom excelled
Whatever can to sight or thought be *formed*,
Holy, divine, good, amiable, or sweet."
Milton: P. L., ix. 897.

4. To model or mould according to a pattern.

"From him the orator *formed* a style."—*Goldsmith: On Polite Learning*, ch. ii.

5. To mould or form by instruction or discipline; to train.

"'Tis education *forms* the common mind."
Pope: Moral Essays, i. 149.

6. To contrive; to devise; to imagine.

"The defeat of the design is the routing of opinions *formed* for promoting it."—*More: Decay of Piety.*

7. To arrange; to adjust; to settle; to continue.

"Our differences with the Romanists are thus *formed* into an interest."—*More: Decay of Piety.*

8. To be an element or component part of; to go to make up; to compose.

"The diplomatick politicians of whom I speak and who *formed* by far the majority in that class."—*Burke: Regicide Peace*, lett. ii.

* **9.** To seat or settle in a form.

"The melancholy hare is *formed* in brakes and briers." *Drayton: Poly-Olbion*, s. 2.

II. *Gram.:* To make, coin, or construct a word by derivation, or by the means of affixes or prefixes.

* **B.** *Intransitive:*

1. To take or assume a particular form or shape.

2. To squat down as a hare.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between to *form*, to *fashion*, to *mould*, and to *shape:* "To

form is to put into a *form*, which is the generic term : to *fashion* is to put into a particular or distinct *form:* to *mould* is to put into a set *form:* to *shape* is to *form* simply as it respects the exterior. As everything receives a *form* when it receives existence, to *form* conveys the idea of producing. When we wish to represent a thing as *formed* in any distinct or remarkable way, we may speak of it as *fashioned.*"

(2) He thus discriminates between to *form*, to *compose*, and to *constitute:* "*Form* is a generic and indefinite term. To *compose* and *constitute* are modes of forming. These words may be employed either to designate modes of action or to characterize things. Things may be *formed* either by persons or things ; they are *composed* and *constituted* only by conscious agents." (*Crabb : Eng. Synon.*)

(3) For the difference between to *form* and to *make*, see MAKE.

-form, *suff.* [Lat. *forma* = form.] A suffix largely used to denote in the form or shape of, like, resembling : as, *ovi-form* = in the form of or like an egg ; *ensi-form* = in the shape of or like a sword, &c.

***form'-ą-ble,** *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *formabilis.*]

1. That can be formed, shaped, or constructed.

"A nose of wax *formable* to any construction."—*Adams : Works*, ii. 338.

2. Formal.

"That hys narrative may be *formable.*"—*Webbe : English Poetrie*, p. 90

form'-ąl, *a.* [Lat. *formalis*, from *forma* = form, shape ; Fr. *formel ;* Sp. & Port. *formal ;* Ital. *formale.*]

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. In a set form ; according to form.

"*Formal*, geometric shapes she draws."
Mason Dufresnoy : Art of Painting.

2. Given to the observance of forms or ceremonies ; ceremonious ; precise ; exact ; punctilious.

"Are you so *formal* ?"—*Shakesp. : Taming of the Shrew*, iii. 1.

3. Done according to established rules or forms ; regular ; done in due form : as, a *formal* reception of an ambassador by a king.

* 4. Acting according to established rule ; regular ; methodical.

"The *formal* stars do travel so."
Waller : To the Mutable Fair, 21.

5. External ; having outward appearance only, without the essence.

"Of *formal* duty make no more thy boast ;
Thou disobey'st where it concerns me most."
Dryden : Aurungzebe, i. 1.

6. Depending upon customary forms ; conventional.

"Still in constraint your suffering sex remains,
Or bound in *formal* or in real chains."
Pope : Epistle iv. 42.

7. Having the power of making anything what it is ; formative ; constituent ; essential. [CAUSE, *s.*, III. 5.]

"The *formal* essence and nature of man, is wholly owing to the power of God."—*Bentley : Boyle Lectures.*

8. Retaining the proper and essential characteristics ; regular, orderly, proper.

"Thou shouldst come like a fury covered with snakes,
Not like a *formal* man."
Shakesp. : Antony & Cleopatra, ii. 5.

II. *Metaph. :* Connected with conditions rather than causes.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *formal* and *ceremonious:* "*Formal* and *ceremonious* are either taken in an indifferent sense with respect to what contains *form* and *ceremony*, or in a bad sense, as expressing the excess of *form* and *ceremony*. A person expects to have a *formal* dismissal before he considers himself as dismissed ; people of fashion pay each other *ceremonious* visits, by way of keeping up a distant intercourse. . . *Formal*, in the bad sense, is opposed to easy ; *ceremonious* to the cordial. A *formal* carriage prevents a person from indulging himself in the innocent familiarities of friendly intercourse ; a *ceremonious* carriage puts a stop to all hospitality and kindness." (*Crabb : Eng. Synon.*)

form-ăl'-dĕ-hȳde, *s.* [Eng. *form(ic)*, and *aldehyde* (q.v.).]

Chem. : HCO·H, formic aldehyde, methyl aldehyde. Obtained when a current of air, charged with the vapour of methyl alcohol, is directed on an incandescent spiral of platinum wire. The liquid collected reduces nitrate of silver, forming a mirror ; a small quantity is formed by the action of the silent electric discharge on a mixture of hydrogen and carbon dioxide, $CO_2 + 2H_2 = H·CO·H + H_2O$.

form'-ąl-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *formal ; -ism.*] The quality of being formal, or acting according to forms ; formality.

form'-ąl-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *formal ; -ist ;* Fr. *formaliste.*]

1. One who practises external ceremony ; one who observes strictly external forms, especially in religion ; a stickler for forms.

"Always upright and honourable, but a bigot and a *formalist.*"—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

2. An advocate or supporter of form in disputations.

for-măl'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *formalité*, from Lat. *formalis*, from *forma* = form.]

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. External appearance.

"To fix on God the *formality* of faculties or affections, is the imposture of our fancies."—*Glanvill : Scepsis Scientifica.*

2. The condition or quality of being formal.

3. Established order, method, mode, or rule of proceeding.

"As our revolution was a vindication of ancient rights, so it was conducted with strict attention to ancient *formalities.*"—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

4. Customary or conventional mode or rules of behaviour, dress, &c. ; conventionality ; ceremonial.

"This to prevent, I set orations by,
For passion seldom loves *formalitie.*"
Browne : Britannia's Pastorals, bk. ii., s 5.

* 5. Form without substance.

"The attire, which the minister of God is by order to use at times of divine service, is but a matter of mere *formality.*"—*Hooker.*

6. Essence ; that which constitutes a thing, as distinguished from its accidents.

"According to the rule of the casuists, the *formality* of prodigality is inordinateness of our laying out, or misbestowing on what we should not."—*Wallock : Zoonomia*, p. 497.

* 7. (*Pl.*) : Special dress, as academical, ecclesiastical, &c.

"Every deane besides had *formalities.*"—*Life of A. Wood*, Feb. 12, 1658-9.

* **II.** *Scholastic Philos. :* The manner in which a thing is conceived or constituted by an act of human thinking ; the result of such an act : as, Animality and rationality are *formalities.*

***form'-ąl-īze,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *formal ; -ize ;* Fr. *formaliser ;* Sp. *formalizar ;* Ital. *formalizzare.*]

A. *Transitive :*

1. To model ; to modify.

"The same spirit . . . doth so *formalize*, unite, and actuate his whole race, as if both he and they were so many limbs compacted into one body."—*Hooker : Eccles. Polity.*

2. To render formal.

B. *Intrans. :* To affect formality.

"They turned . . . true fasting into *formalizing* and partial abstinence."—*Rules : Remains ; St. Peter's Fall.*

***form'-ąl-īz-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *formaliz(e) ; -er.*] One who formalizes ; a formalist.

"The ministers turned *formalizers.*"—*North : Life of Lord Guilford*, ii. 144.

form'-ąl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *formal ; -ly.*]

1. In a formal manner ; according to established form ; in set terms.

"For this reason the prince long abstained from *formally* expressing his sentiments."—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

2. With attention to form and ceremony ; ceremoniously, stiffly, punctiliously.

"To be stiff and *formally* reserved, as if the company did not deserve our familiarity, is a downright challenge of homage."—*Collier : On Pride.*

3. With due or proper rites or forms ; according to precedent ; regularly.

"*Formally*, according to our law,
Depose him." *Shakesp. : Richard II.*, i. 3.

* 4. Openly, plainly.

"You and your followers do stand *formally* divided against the authorised guides of the church, and the rest of the people."—*Hooker : Eccles. Polity.*

* 5. Essentially.

"The heathens and the Christians may agree in material acts of charity ; but that which *formally* makes this a Christian grace, is the spring from which it flows."—*Smalridge.*

form-ăm'-ĭde, *s.* [Eng. *form(ic)*, and *amide* (q.v.).]

Chem. : $H·CO·NH_2$. The amide of formic acid, obtained by the dry distillation of formate of ammonium, or by heating two parts of dry ammonium formate with one part of urea to 140°, till no more ammonium carbonate is given off. It is a liquid which distils in a vacuum at 150° at ordinary pressure, at 195° with partial decomposition : when quickly heated, it is decomposed into CO and NH_3.

forma pauperis, *phr.* [Lat. = the form or character of a poor man.]

Law : [IN FORMA PAUPERIS].

form'-āte, *s.* [Eng. *form(ic) ; -ate* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem. : A salt of formic acid.

¶ The principal formates are : *formate of ammonium*, $H·CO·OH·NH_3$, a soluble deliquescent salt, crystallizing in needles ; it has a pungent taste ; when heated to 180° it is decomposed into hydrocyanic acid, HCN, and water ; the *formates of barium*, *strontium*, and *calcium*, which are soluble in water, but insoluble in alcohol and ether ; the *formates of potassium*, $H·CO·O·K$, and sodium, $H·CO·ONa$, which crystallize out of formic acid, with another molecule of acid, as $(H·CO·OK + H·CO·OH)$; the *formate of lead* $(H·CO·O)_2 Pb$ crystallizes in shining needles, soluble in thirty-six parts of cold water.

for-mā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *formatio*, from *formatus*, pa. par. of *forma* = to form, shape ; Sp. *formacion ;* Ital. *formazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. The act of forming, creating, or bringing into existence ; a creation, generation or production.

"Nature continues in this labour, until a perfect shape be introduced : and this is called *formation.*"—*Howell : Letters*, bk. i., lett. 30.

2. The state of being formed, created or brought into existence.

3. The manner in which anything is formed ; conformation, form, figure.

II. *Technically :*

1. *Geol. :* A group, whether of alluvial deposits, sedimentary strata, or igneous rocks, referred to a common origin or period. Thus there are stratified and unstratified, fresh water and marine, aqueous and volcanic, with many other formations. (*Lyell.*)

2. *Mil. :* An arrangement of troops, as in a square, column, &c.

3. *Philol. :* The forming of a word, as by derivation, or the uses of affixes or prefixes.

"Accent is related to music or song ; as appears in the *formation* of the Latin word, from *ad* and *cantus.*"—*Beattie : Moral Science*, pt. i., cb. i., § ii.

form'-ą-tĭve, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *formatif ;* Sp. & Ital. *formativo*, from Lat. *formatus*, pa. par. of *formo.*]

A. *As adjective :*

1. *Ord. Lang. :* Having the power or quality of giving form ; plastic.

"You feel the desolateness of the *formative* thought as well as the root of its bitterness."—*Brit. Quarterly Review*, vol. lvii., p. 408.

2. *Philol. :* Serving to form ; derivate ; not radical : as, a *formative* termination.

B. *As substantive :*

Philology :

1. That which serves to form, and is no part of the root ; as the suff. *-en* in such words as brighten, wooden, &c.

2. A word formed in accordance with some rule or usage, as from a root.

formative-arts, *s. pl.*

Art : Those arts which, independently of external wants and aims, yet, on the other hand, bound to the imitation of nature, represent life by means of the forms naturally connected. The general style of the formative arts is the result of a principle of selection which necessarily limits imitation. Such general style consists, therefore, in qualities which distinguish those arts from nature. The specific style of any one of the arts consists in the effective use of those particular means of imitation which distinguish it from the other arts. Style is complete when the spectator is not reminded of any want which another art or which nature could supply. (*Fairholt.*)

formative-tissue, *s.*

Bot. : A tissue capable of forming new cells. It is called also generating tissue and Meristem (q.v.). It is distinguished from permanent tissue.

***for-maylle,** *s.* [Formel.]

for-mē (1), *a.* [Fr. pa. par. of *former* = to form, to shape.]

Her.: A term applied to a cross having the arms expanding towards the ends and flat at the outer edges; also called *patée* or *pattée*.

***forme (2), furme,** *a.* [A.S. *forma*; O. Sax. *formo*; O. Fris. *forma*.] First. [Foremost.]

"The *forme* man the corn in this middenerd that was Adam."—*O. Eng. Homilies*, ii. 131.

***forme-fadcr, forme-father,** *s.* An ancestor.

***formc,** *s.* [Form, *s.*]

formed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Fonm, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Shaped or moulded into form; created, produced, brought into existence.

2. Arranged; as stars into a constellation.

***for'-mĕ-dŏn,** *s.* [Lat. *forma doni* = the form of the gift.]

Law: A writ of right, which lay for him who had right to lands or tenements by virtue of an entail. It was abolished by the statute 3 and 4 William IV., c. 27.

*** for-mel, * for-maylle, * for-mell,** *s.* [Etymol. doubtful; cf. O. Fr. *forme* = a hawk or falcon.] Properly a female hawk, but also applied to the females of other birds.

"Who loveth best this gentil *formel* here."
Chaucer: Assembly of Foules, 534.

***for-melt,** *v.t.* [A.S. *formeltan*.] To melt away.

"He hit *formelteth* to watere."
O. Eng. Homilies, ii. 151.

***for'-mēne,** *s.* [Eng. *form(ic)*; *-ene* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: A name formerly given to Methane CH_4.

form'-ĕr, * for-mere, *a.* & *s.* [Formed from A.S. *forma* = early by the addition of *-er*. It is a word of false formation, due to the mistaken idea that *formest* (*foremost*), was a simple and not a double superlative form.] [Foremost.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Before or preceding something else in time.

"Daniel saw this vision by the floud whose waters lyke as the later waues thruste forth the *former* sources."—*Joye: Exposicion of Daniel*, ch. viii.

2. Near the beginning; early; preceding.

3. Earlier, as of two things mentioned at the same time; first mentioned.

"The most obvious division of society is into rich and poor; and it is no less obvious that the number of the *former* bear a great disproportion to those of the latter."—*Burke: A Vindication of Natural Society.*

4. Past; gone by; ancient; as, in *former* times.

"Inquire, I pray thee of the *former* age."—*Job* viii. 8.

*** B.** *As subst.:* A predecessor.

! "To use the terms of our *formers*."—*W. Patten: Exped. to Scotland*, 1547.

*** former-ward, * former-warde,** *s.* A vanguard; an advanced guard.

form'-ĕr, * form-our, * formyour, *s.* [Eng. *form*; *-er.*]

1. One who or that which forms; a creator.

"Fader and *formour* of al that euere was maked."
P. Ploughman, 5,204.

2. *Specif.:* A shape around which an article is moulded, woven, wrapped, pasted, or otherwise constructed. A templet, pattern, or gauge by which an article is shaped, as pottery, or an object in the lathe. A cutter by which patterns, blanks, wads, or pieces are cut from sheets for various purposes.

for-mĕr-ĕt', *s.* [Fr.]

Arch.: The arch rib, which, in Gothic groining, lies next the wall, and is consequently less than the other ribs which divide the vaulting.

form'-ĕr-lў, * for-mer-lle, *adv.* [Eng. *former*; *-ly.*]

***** 1. First; first of all; beforehand.

"Prevented him before his stroke could light,
And on the helmet smote him *formerlie*."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. i. 38.

2. In former times; in times past; of old; anciently.

"It was enacted that they should pay no more than had been *formerly* wont to be paid."—*Burnet: Hist. of the Reformation* (an. 1531).

3. Previously, heretofore.

"And her faire lockes which *formerly* were bound
Up in one knott, she low adowne did lose."
Spenser: F. Q., II. xii. 67.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *formerly*, *in times past*, *in days of yore*, and *anciently*: "*Formerly* supposes a less remote period than *in times past*, and that less remote than *in days of yore* and *anciently*. The two first may be said of what happens within the age of man; the last two are extended to many generations and ages. Any individual may use the word *formerly* with regard to himself: thus, we enjoyed our health better *formerly* than now. An old man may speak of *times past*, as when he says he does not enjoy himself as he did *in times past*. *Old times*, *days of yore*, and *anciently*, are more applicable to nations than to individuals; and all these express different degrees of remoteness." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

*** for-mest,** *a.* [Foremost.]

form'-fŭl, *a.* [Eng. *form*; *-ful(l).*] Ready or quick to form; creative, imaginative, fanciful.

"As fleets the vision o'er the *formful* brain."
Thomson: Summer, 1,632.

form'-ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *form* (*ica*) = an ant; *-ic.*] Pertaining to or produced by ants.

"We should borrow *from* them *formic* laws or agrarian policy."—*Southey: The Doctor*, ch. xcvi.

formic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $HCHO_2$ or $H{\cdot}CO{\cdot}OH$. A monobasic fatty acid, which derives its name from the circumstance that it was first obtained by distilling ants. It occurs in the animal and vegetable kingdoms, especially in the red ant, *Formica rufa*. When an ant walks over moistened blue litmus it turns it red. It exists also in certain caterpillars, in several secretions of the human body, as in blood, in urine, in the flesh-juice and in perspiration. It also occurs in the juice of the stinging-nettle, and in commercial oil of turpentine that has been exposed to the air, and in certain mineral springs. Formic acid can be obtained by the oxidation of methyl alcohol $CH_3{\cdot}OH$, and by boiling hydrocyanic acid HCN with hydrochloric acid. Formic acid is obtained by distilling sugar, gum, and starch with strong sulphuric acid, but it is best prepared by heating equal quantities of oxalic acid, $H_2C_2O_4$, and glycerine, $C_3H_5(OH)_3$; in a retort on a water-bath; it gives off CO_2 and dilute formic acid distils over. When no more gas is given off, more oxalic acid is added; it is again heated, and a more concentrated formic acid comes over. In this reaction a mono-formic ether of glycerine is first formed. Thus—

$$C_3H_5\begin{Bmatrix}OH\\OH\\OH\end{Bmatrix} + H_2C_2O_4 = C_3H_5\begin{Bmatrix}OH\\OH\\O{\cdot}COH\end{Bmatrix} + CO_2 + H_2O$$

& $$C_3H_5\begin{Bmatrix}OH\\OH\\O{\cdot}COH\end{Bmatrix} + H_2O = C_3H_5(OH)_2 + H{\cdot}CO{\cdot}OH.$$

The anhydrous acid is obtained by heating to 100°C lead formate $(H{\cdot}CO{\cdot}O)_2Pb$ in a stream of sulphuretted hydrogen gas. Pure formic acid is a colourless, transparent liquid, which slightly fumes in the air. It has a pungent, sour taste, and corrodes the skin, forming painful ulcers. Formic acid solidifies at −1° and boils at 99°. It mixes with water and with alcohol in all proportions; its vapour is inflammable, and burns with a blue flame. Formic acid, heated with concentrated sulphuric acid, is decomposed into carbon monoxide, CO, and water. Formic acid reduces salts of gold, silver, and mercury, being converted into carbon dioxide and water. By the action of chlorine, formic acid is converted into hydrochloric acid and CO_2. All salts of formic acid are soluble in water; their aqueous solutions are turned red by the addition of ferric chloride.

formic-ethers, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Chemical substances in which the basic hydrogen of formic acid has been replaced by an alcohol radical.

for-mĭ'-ca, *s.* [Lat. = an ant.]

1. *Entom.:* The typical genus of the family Formicidæ (q.v.). It has the foot-stalk of the abdomen composed of a single joint; the mandibles are triangular, and denticulated at the edge. The females are destitute of a sting. There are numerous American species. One very interesting species makes its nest in wood, and is a slave-holder, carrying off the young of other species such as those of *F. cuniculuria* and *F. fusca*. Of the foreign species, *F. saccharivora* makes its nest at the foot of sugar canes, so loosening the land that they are blown down by gales. *F. indefessa*, an Indian species, is a great devourer of sweets. [Ant.]

2. *Falconry:* A disease in a hawk's bill.

for'-mĭc-ănt, *a.* [Lat. *formica* = an ant.]

Pathol.: Pulsus formicans—an epithet given to the pulse when extremely small, scarcely perceptible, unequal, and communicating a sensation like that of the motion of an ant felt through a thin textme. (*Dunglison.*)

for-mĭ-căr-ĭ'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *formicari(us)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: Ant-thrushes: a family of birds by some called Formicarinæ, allowed only the position of a subfamily of Turdidæ (Thrushes). They have the wings and tail much shorter than those of the true thrushes, the tip of their bill also is often slightly hooked. They for the most part inhabit the tropical regions of both hemispheres, frequenting forests and thickets, flying badly from the shortness of their wings and consequently feeling most at home on the ground, where they devour ants, coleoptera, &c. The typical genus Formicarius is of sober tints; Pitta, on the contrary, is of a brilliant azure blue. The Dipper or Water Ouzel (*Cinclus aquaticus*), is an aberrant form of the family or sub-family. (*Dallas*, &c.)

for-mĭ-căr-ĭ'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *formicar(ius)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Turdidæ, by some elevated into a family, Formicariidæ (q.v.).

for-mĭ-căr'-ĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Lat. *formic(a)*, and mas. sing. adj. suff. *-arius.*]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the sub-family Formicarinæ or the family Formicariidæ (q.v.).

for'-mĭ-cāte, *a.* [Lat. *formic(a)* = an ant; *-ate.*] Resembling an ant; pertaining to or in any way connected with the genus Formica (q.v.).

for-mĭ-cā'-tion, *s.* [Lat., from *formico* = to creep or crawl like ants.]

Pathol.: An irritation of the skin, resembling the crawling of ants, produced by pustules.

for-mĭç'-ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *formic(a)* = an ant; *-ic.*]

Chem.: The same as Formic (q.v.).

for-mĭç'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *formic(a)* = an ant, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Aculeate Hymenoptera, tribe or subtribe Heterogyna. The abortive females are wingless, the basal joint of the antennæ in the females and neuters is long and elbowed; the upper lip of the neuters large, horny, and perpendicular, the first or second joint of the abdomen knotted. In many species the females and neuters have stings. They are generally social insects living in communities, consisting of males, females, and neuters. The chief genera are Formica, Polyergus, Ponera, Myrmica, and Atta. They are everywhere well known by their common name of Ants.

for-mĭ-çĭ-nạ, *s.* [Lat. *formicinus* = of or like ants.]

Entom.: A genus of Formicidæ. *Formicina rufa* is the Horse ant. It forms large nests of dry leaves and sticks, here and abroad, in woods. Onisci frequent the nests, and Lomechusa and Pella, two species of Staphylini, are found there also as parasites. (*Shuckard.*)

*** for-mĭd-a-bĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *formidable*; *-ity.*] The quality of being formidable; formidableness.

"Who reduces their *formidability* by being sent to raise two clans."—*Walpole: To Mann*, ii. 93.

for'-mĭd-a-ble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *formidabilis*, from *formido* (v.) = to fear, dread, (*s.*), fear, dread.] Causing or calculated to cause fear or dread; terrible, dreadful, fearful, deterrent.

"But it was well known that he could be as useful a friend and as *formidable* an enemy as any member of the cabinet."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *formidable*, *dreadful*, *terrible*, and *shocking*: "*Formidable* is applied to that which is apt to excite fear; *dreadful* is applied to what is calculated to excite dread; *terrible* is applied to that which excites terror; *shocking*, from

shake, is applied to that which violently shakes or agitates. The *formidable* acts neither suddenly nor violently; the *dreadful* may act violently, but not suddenly; thus the appearance of an army may be *formidable*; that of a field of battle is *dreadful*. The *terrible* and *shocking* act both suddenly and violently; but the former acts both on the senses and the imagination, the latter on the moral feelings." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

for'-mĭd-a-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *formidable*; *-ness.*] The quality of being formidable or to be dreaded.

"Who could not be deterred by the *formidableness* of destructive flames."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 6.

for'-mĭd-a-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *formidabl(e)*; *-ly.*] In a formidable manner.

"The British cannon *formidably* roars."
Dryden: Threnodia Augustalis, 512.

* **for-mĭd'-ō-lose,** *a.* [Lat. *formidolosus*, from *formido* = dread, fear.] Dreading greatly; very much afraid.

form'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Form, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act or process of giving form, shape, or figure to; creation.

2. *Ship-build.:* Shaping exactly the converted (partially shaped) timbers, so as to give them the required figure. This consists in:—(*a*) Siding; giving them the correct breadth; (*b*) Moulding: giving the correct outline and depth; (*c*) Bevelling: giving the faying surface the proper shape to meet the planking or iron skin.

forming-cylinder, *s.*

Paper-making: That cylinder in a paper-making machine on which the film of pulp is gathered, and which delivers it as a soft and weak web to the machines for hardening and drying.

* **form'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *form*; *-less.*] Wanting form or shape; shapeless; without regularity of form.

"Like that great Spirit, who, with plastic sweep,
Moved on the darkness of the *formless* deep."
Coleridge: To Rev. W. L. Bowles.

† **form'-lĕss-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *formless*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being formless; shapelessness. (*Athenæum*, May 31, 1884, p. 691.)

for-mō-mĕth'-ў-lăl, *s.* [Methylal.]

for-mō-nĭt'-rĭl, *s.* [Eng. *form(ic)*, *o* connective, and *nitril* (q.v.).]

Chem.: H·CN. A name sometimes given to hydrocyanic acid, as it may be regarded as the nitril of formic acid.

* **for-mŏs'-ĭ-tў,** * **for-mos-i-tie,** *s.* [Lat. *formositas*, from *formosus* = beautiful, handsome, from *forma* = shape, beauty.] Beauty, grace, gracefulness.

"Into your excellent *formositie*."—*Sidney: Wanstead Play*, p. 619.

* **form'-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *formosus*, from *forma*.] Beautiful, graceful.

'O pulchrior sole in beautie lucident
Of all femine most *formous* flour."
Balade, The Nine Ladies Worthie.

for'-mu-la (pl. **for'-mu-læ** or **for'-mu-las),** * **for'-mūle** (1) *s.* [Lat. *formula*, dimn. of *forma* = a form; Fr. *formule.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A prescribed set or special form of words in which anything is stated or declared.

"I think I have seen all of them [papers], except the *formula* of association."—*Burke: Letter to Sir H. Langrishe.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Chem.:* An expression by means of symbols, specially letters and numbers, of the chemical elements contained in a compound. [Empirical formulæ, Graphic formulæ, Rational formulæ.]

2. *Eccles.:* A formal enunciation or declaration of faith or doctrine.

3. *Math.:* The expression of a general rule or principle in algebraic symbols. For example, the equation—

$$(a + b)(a - b) = a^2 - b^2$$

is a formula, being the algebraic expression of the fact that the sum of two quantities multiplied by their difference is equal to the difference of their squares. If a rule or principle is translated into algebraic expressions, the result is a formula; conversely, if a formula is translated into ordinary language, the result is a rule or principle.

4. *Med.:* A prescription.

¶ (1) *Dental formula:* [Dental formula].

(2) *Formula of Concord:*

Ch. Hist.: A confession of faith upon the points on which the Lutherans differed from the Calvinists, especially in connection with the Eucharist. The issue of such a document was suggested by Augustus, Elector of Saxony, who employed James Andreæ to ascertain opinions on the subject, and draw it out. His chief assistants were first and last Martin Chemnitz, Nicholas Selnecker, Andrew Musculus, Christopher Cörner, and David Chytæus. The formula was published in 1580, all clergymen and schoolmasters being required by the Elector to subscribe to it. It endorsed the opinions of Luther, and widened the breach with the Swiss and other "reformed" churches. (*Mosheim*, &c.)

(3) *Formula Consensus:*

Ch. Hist.: A formula drawn up in 1675, by John Henry Heidegger, a celebrated divine, of Zurich, at the instance of his clerical brethren, to preserve the Calvinistic doctrine from the slight modifications of it introduced by the French divine Amyraut, and others. It was annexed by the magistrates to the common Helvetic formulas of religion. Its effect was found adverse rather than favourable to peace. It was abolished in the canton of Berne and the republic of Geneva in 1686, and ultimately became incapable of enforcement anywhere. (*Mosheim.*)

for'-mu-læ, *s. pl.* [Formula.]

for-mu-lā'-ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *formula*, and Eng., &c. suff. *-ic.*]

Math.: Presenting or containing a formula; relating to a formula.

formulaic equations, *s. pl.*

Math.: Equations one member of which is obviously the same in value as the other, though the two are for the moment differently expressed. Thus, $(x-y)(x+y) = x^2-y^2$ is a formulaic equation for $(x-y) \times (x+y) = x^2-y^2$. [Formula, II. 3; Identity.]

* **for'-mu-lar,** *a.* [Fr. *formulaire*, from Lat. *formula.*] Of or pertaining to a formula or formulæ; formulary.

* **for-mu-la-rĭs'-tĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *formulariz(e)*; *-tic.*] Pertaining to or exhibiting formularization (q.v.).

* **for-mu-lar-ĭ-zā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *formulariz(e)*; *-ation.*]

1. The act of formularizing or formulating.

2. A formularized or formulated statement or exhibition.

* **for'-mu-lar-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *formular*; *-ize.*] To formulate or reduce to a formula; to express or set down in a systematic and clear form.

for'-mu-lar-ў, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *formulaire*, from Lat. *formula*; Sp. *formulario.*]

A. *As adj.:* According to a set form; stated; prescribed; ritual; formal.

"To have here mended the *formulary* part."—*North: Reflections on Le Clerc*, p. 675.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A book containing stated and prescribed forms; a book of precedents or set models, as of declarations, prayers, &c.

2. A prescribed or set form or model; a formula.

"I believe every one hath some mode and model or *formulary* of his own specially for his private cubicular devotions."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., let. 32.

for'-mu-lāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *formula.*] To reduce to or express in a formula; to put or set down in a systematic and comprehensive form; to declare or set forth clearly and distinctly.

"The General Synthesis . . . proceeds to *formulate* in such terms the successive phases of progressing life."—*Herbert Spencer: Psychology* (1870), i., p. viii.

* **form'-ūle** (1), *s.* [Fr.] [Formula.]

form'-ūle (2), *s.* [Formyl.]

* **for-mu-līz-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *formuliz(e)*; *-ation.*] The act of formulizing or formulating; reducing to a formula.

* **for'-mu-līze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *formul(a)*; *-ize.*] To reduce to or explain in a formula; to formulate.

"To *formulize* and impress the uncertain tenant-right custom with the authority of law was the chief object of the Land Act of 1870."—*F. Dun*, in *Times*, April 14, 1881.

for'-mўl, form'-ūlo (2), *s.* [Eng. *form(ic)*; *-yle* = Gr. ὕλη (*hulē*) = matter.]

Chem.: (II·CO)'. A monad fatty acid radical, contained in formic acid. This name was formerly given to the triad radical (CH)‴, which is contained in chloroform, $CH'''Cl_3$.

* **for-nais,** * **for-nays,** *s.* [Furnace.]

for-năx, *s.* [Lat. = a furnace.]

Fornax-chemica,

Astron.: (The Chemist's Furnace.) One of Lacaille's Southern Constellations. It is situated immediately below Cetus.

for-nĕnt', fō'rc-a-nĕnt. *prep.* [Eng. *fore.*, and *anent.*]

1. Directly opposite to.

2. Concerning.

* **fornicaric,** * **fornycary,** *a.* [Lat. *fornicarius.*] Fornicating, lewd.

"Thes shulen hnate the *fornicarie* womman."—*Wycliffe: Apocalypse* xvii. 16.

for'-nĭ-cāte, *v.i.* [Eccles. Lat. *fornicatus*, pa. par. of *fornicor*, from Class. Lat. *fornix* (genit. *fornicis*) = (1) a vault, an arch, (2) a brothel.] To commit fornication; to be lewd; to have unlawful sexual intercourse.

"With whom, lest they should *fornicate* or worse,
A tutor's sent by way of a dry nurse."
Churchill: The Farewell.

for'-nĭ-cāte, for'-nĭ-cāt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *fornicatus* = arched, vaulted; *fornix* (genit. *fornicis*) = an arch, a vault.]

I. *Arch.:* Vaulted like an oven or furnace; arched; concave within and convex without.

2. *Bot.:* Arching over, as a *fornicate* leaf.

for-nĭ-cā'-tion (1), *s.* [Lat. *fornicatio* = a vaulting, an arching over.

Arch.: The forming of a vault or arch; an arching. [Fornicate, *a.*]

for-nĭ-cā'-tion (2), * **for-ni-ca-cion,** * **for-ni-ca-tioun,** * **for-ny-ca-cioun,** *s.* [Fr., from Eccles. Lat. *fornicatio*, from *fornicatus*, pa. par. of *fornicor*; Sp. *fornicacion*; Port. *fornicação*; Ital. *fornicazione.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Unlawful sexual intercourse of unmarried persons; incontinence; lewdness.

"This is the will of God . . . that ye should abstain from *fornication*."—*1 Thess.* iv. 3.

II. *Scripture:*

1. Idolatry.

"Thou didst trust in thine own beauty, and playedst the harlot, because of thy renown, and pouredst out thy *fornications* on every one."—*Ezekiel* xvi. 15.

2. Adultery.

3. Incest.

for'-nĭ-cā-tŏr, * **for-ni-ca-tour,** *s.* [Fr. *fornicateur*, from Eccles. Lat. *fornicator*; Sp. *fornicador*; Ital. *fornicatore.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who commits fornication; an unmarried person who has criminal intercourse with one of the other sex, also unmarried.

"Lest there be any *fornicator* or profane person."—*Hebrews* xii. 16.

2. *Scrip.:* An idolater.

* **for'-nĭ-cā-trĕss,** * **for-ni-ca-tresse,** *s.* [Eng. *fornicator*; *-ess.*] A woman who commits fornication.

"See you the *fornicatress* be removed."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 2.

for-nĭç'-ĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *fornix* (genit. *fornicis*) = a vault, an arch, and *forma* = form.]

Bot.: Vaulted or arched. (The term is applied to the nectary of some plants.)

* **for-ni-men,** *v.t.* [A.S. *forniman*; O. Sax. *farniman*; O. H. Ger. *farneman.*] To take away.

"Min two childre aren me *fornumen*."
Genesis & Exodus, 2,227.

for'-nix, *s.* [Lat. = a vault, an arch.]

I. *Anat.:* Any part shaped like an arch or vault. Thus the fornix conjunctivæ is the globe of the eye.

2. *Bot.:* The lamellæ of the corolla, in some

plants like Cynoglossum, which are small, scale-like, and overarch the orifice of the tube.

3. *Conchology:*

(1) The excavated part under the umbo.

(2) The upper shell; the centre one in the oyster.

¶ *Fornix of the cerebrum:* A thin layer of white brain-substance in the floor of each lateral ventricle.

***for-old-ed,** *a.* [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *old, -ed.*] Worn out with age.

for-out, *for-oute, *for-owt, *for-owt-yn, *prep.* [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *out.*] Without.

"*Foroute* alle greues of saughtes the cite."
William of Palerne, 2,681.

***for-païned',** ***for-payned,** *a.* [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *pained* (q.v.).] Greatly pained.

"Pensyf, payred, I am *forpayned*."
Early Eng. Allit. Poems; Pearl, 246.

***for-păm'-pĕr,** *v.t.* [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *pamper* (q.v.).] To pamper in excess.

"They ne weere nat *forpampered* with outrage."—*Chaucer. Boethius*, App., p. 180.

***for-pass',** *v.i.* & *t.* [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *pass* (q.v.).]

A. *Intrans.:* To pass by.

"One day as he *forpassed* by the plaine
With weary pace." *Spenser: F. Q.*, III. x. 20.

B. *Trans.:* To pass.

"Scarce can a Bishoprick *forpass* these by."
Spenser: Mother Hubberds Tale, 517.

for-pet, for-pit, *a.* [A corrupt. of *fourth-peck.*] The fourth part of a peck.

"Mattie Simpson, that wants a *forpit* or twa o' pears that will ne'er be missed."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xiv.

***for-pinch',** *v.t.* [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *pinch* (q.v.).] To pinch strongly or sharply.

"Hit shall be so *forpinched*, totollied, and totwiht."
Political Songs, p. 337.

***for-pīne',** *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *pine*, v. (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To waste away.

"He was so wasted and *forpined* quite."
Spenser: F. Q., III. x. 57.

B. *Intrans.:* To pine or waste away.

"He *forpyned* in the menelsun." *Beket*, 2,284.

***for-poss,** *v.t.* [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *poss* = poise.] To poise, to balance.

"As in ballaunce *forpoisid* up and doun."
Lydgate: MS. in *Halliwell.*

***for-rak-yd,** *a.* [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *rake.*] Worn out with walking.

"I am wery *forrakyd*, and run in the myre."
Towneley Mysteries, p. 105.

for-rāy', *v.t.* & *i.* [Foray, *v.*]

for-rāy', *s.* [Foray, *s.*] The act of ravaging; a foray.

for-rāy'-ĕr, *s.* [Forayer.]

***for-rēach,** *v.t.* [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *reach* (q.v.).] To direct.

"All *forraht* yæn Godd." *Ormulum*, 14,538.

***for-rede,** ***for-read,** *v.t.* [A.S. *forrǽdan*; Dut. *verraden*; Sw. *forrada*; Dan. *forraade.*] To condemn, to destroy.

"The world . . . that mani a soule haved *forrad*."
Body & Soul, 261.

***for-ri-er,** ***for-re-our,** ***for-rey-our,** *s.* [O. Fr. *forier, fourrier.*] A forager; a foryer.

"To fyghte with oure *forreours* that on felde hovia."
Morte Arthure, 2,991.

***for'-rĭl,** *s.* [Forel.]

for'-rĭt, *adv.* [Forward.] Forward. (*Scotch.*)

"Ane now, wife, what for are ye no getting *forrit* wi' the sowens?"—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. xxxviii.

***for-rot,** ***for-rot-i-en,** *v.i.* [A.S. *forrotien*; Dut. *verrotten.*] To rot away.

"Me schal *forrotien* thine teth and thi tunge."—*Old Eng. Miscellany*, p. 178.

fors, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Rough hair on sheep.

for-sā'ke, *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *forsacan*, from *for*, neg. and *sacan* = to contend, to strive: Dan. *forsage*; Sw. *försaka* = to forsake; Dut. *verzagen* = to deny; Ger. *versagen.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To leave; to quit; to desert; to abandon; to depart or withdraw from.

"The young horse must *forsake* his manger."
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, II.

2. To cease to have anything to do with; to reject; to renounce; to cease or refuse to follow.

"Horror hath taken hold of me, because of the wicked that *forsake* thy law."—*Psalm* cxix. 53.

3. To cease or refuse to be guided by or subject to; to fall away from; to be faithless to.

"Twas now the time when first Saul God *forsook*,
God Saul; the room in 's heart wild passions took."
Cowley: Davideis.

* 4. To refuse.

"If you *forsake* the offer of their love."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., iv. 2.

* 5. To deny.

"Peter *forsoke* oure Lord thries."—*Maunderville*, p. 91.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To refuse, to decline.

"This bricklayer who *forsooke* to go into heaven because his wife was there."—*R. Greene: News from Heaven & Hell.* (1593).

for-sāk'-ĕn, ***for-sake,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Forsake.] Deserted, abandoned, left, forlorn.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *forsaken, forlorn,* and *destitute:* "To be *forsaken* is to be deprived of the company and assistance of others; to be *forlorn* is to be *forsaken* in time of difficulty, to be without a guide in an unknown road; to be *destitute* is to be deprived of the first necessaries of life. To be *forsaken* is a partial situation; to be *forlorn* and *destitute* is a permanent condition. We may be *forsaken* by a fellow traveller on the road; we are *forlorn* when we get into a deserted path, with no one to guide us; we are *destitute* when we have no means of subsistence, nor the prospect of obtaining the means." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

for-sāk'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *forsak(e)*; *-er.*] One who forsakes, abandons, deserts, or renounces.

"Most hateful *forsakers* of God."
Song of the Three Children, v. 9.

***for-sāy',** *v.t.* [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *say* (q.v.).]

1. To renounce, to forsake.

"But shepheard must walke another way
Sike worldly sovenance he must *forsay*."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; May.

2. To deny, to forbid.

"Sithens shepheardes bene *forsayd*
From places of delight."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; July.

***for-seē',** ***for-seo,** *v.t.* [A.S. *forseon*; O. Sax. *forsehan.*]

1. To despise; to look down upon; to neglect.

"Tha thing *forseo* that his saule deriath."—*O. Eng. Homilies*, p. 109.

2. To know thoroughly.

"Thou *forsagh* mi wales ilkan."
E. Eng. Psalter: Ps. cxxxviii. 4.

***for-sĕt',** ***for-sette,** *v.t.* [A.S. *forsettan.*] To obstruct, to hinder, to impede, to prevent.

"*Forsette* hym the strete."
Avowyng of King Arthur, st. xxxix.

***fōr-shāke',** ***forsehake,** *v.t.* [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *shake* (q.v.).] To shake strongly.

"I am *forschaken* als gressop with gram."
E. Eng. Psalter: Ps. cviii. 23.

***for-shāme',** *v.t.* [A.S. *forscamian.*] To confound, to confuse, to shame.

"*Forshamedd* off himm sellfenn."
Ormulum, 12,528.

***for-shāpe,** ***forschape,** *v.t.* [A.S. *forscapan*; O. H. Ger. *forscafan.*] To put out of shape, to transform, to make misshapen.

"He into a woman was *forshape*."
Gower, i. 292.

***for-shronke,** ***for-shronk-en,** *a.* [Pref. *for-*, and Mid. Eng. *shronke* = shrunk.] Utterly shrunk up; withered.

"Her freshe colours *forshronke* with heat."
Chaucer: Flower & Leaf, 355.

***for-sĭnk',** *v.i.* [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *sink*, v. (q.v.).] To disappear.

"So *forsunc* and breute that steden."—*Genesis & Exodus*, 1,114.

***for-sit',** *v.t.* [A.S. *forsittan.*] To neglect.

"Wah swa hit *forsete* that the king hete."
Layamon, iii. 140.

***for-slāck',** *v.t.* [Foreslack.]

***for-sleēp',** *v.i.* [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *sleep* (q.v.); O. H. Ger. *farslafan*; M. H. Ger. *verslâfen.*] To sleep heavily or soundly.

"As the sterisman al *forslept*."—*Wycliffe: Proverbs* xxxii. 34.

***for-sleuthe, *for-slouthe,** *v.t.* [Pref. *for-*, and Mid. Eng. *sleuth* = sloth.] To lose through sloth.

"And thus *forslouthe* wilfully thy tyde."
Chaucer: C. T., 16,581.

***for-slow,** *v.t.* [Foreslow.]

***for-smīte',** *v.t.* [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *smite* (q.v.).] To smite down.

"He hine *forsmat* amidden."
Layamon i. 68

***for-song-en,** *a.* [Pref. *for-*, and Mid. Eng. *songen* = sung.] Weary or worn out with singing.

"Chalaundres fele sawe I there,
That were nygh *forsongen* were."
Romaunt of the Rose, 668.

for-sooth', *for-sothe, *adv.* [Eng. *for*, and *sooth.*] In truth, certainly, of a truth, in fact, very well. It is frequently used ironically.

"*Forsooth*, only her maid had stuck a pin wrong in her gown."—*Arbuthnot: History of John Bull.*

¶ It was formerly used as a word of honour in address to women. It is probable that an inferior, being called, showed his attention by answering in the words yes, *forsooth*, which latter in time lost its true meaning; and instead of a mere exclamatory interjection, was supposed a compellation.

"Carry not too much under-thought betwixte your selfe and them, nor your city mannerly word (*forsooth*), use it not too often in any case; but plain I, madam, and no, madam."—*B. Jonson: Poetaster*, iv. 1.

***for-sooth',** *v.t.* [Forsooth, *adv.*] To address with the word *forsooth*; hence, to address in a polite and ceremonious manner.

"The captain . . . had *forsoothed* her."—*Pepys. Diary*, Jan. 1661.

***for-sooth',** *s.* [Forsooth, *adv.*] One who is very polite and ceremonious to ladies; a ladies' man; a coxcomb.

"You slip so like a *forsooth* of the city."—*B. Jonson: Penates.*

***for-spēak'** (1), *v.i.* [Eng. *for*, and *speak.*] To speak for or on behalf of another; to act as advocate for another.

***for-spēak'** (2), ***for-speake,** ***for-spek-yn,** *v.t.* [A.S. *forsprecan*; O. H. Ger. *farsprechan* = to forbid; Ger. *versprechen.*]

1. To forbid, to speak against, to prohibit

"Thou hast *forspoke* my being in these wars."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iii. 7.

2. To bewitch; to injure by the use of an evil tongue; to charm.

"Sythen told me a clerk that he was *forspokyn*."
Towneley Mysteries, p. 115.

***for-spēak'-ĕr** (1), ***for-spek-er,** *s.* [Eng. *forspeak* (1); *-er*; M. H. Ger. *versprecher*; O. H. Ger. *fersprecharé*; Ger. *fürsprecher.*] One who speaks for or on behalf of another; an advocate.

for-spēak'-ĕr (2), *s.* [Eng. *forspeak* (2); *-er.*] One who bewitches another.

***for-spĕnd',** *v.t.* [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *spend* (q.v.).] To waste, to use up, to exhaust.

"Swa that ic mine othre god ai ne *forspende*."—*O. Eng. Homilies*, p. 31.

***for-spill',** ***for-spille,** *v.t.* [A.S. *forspillan.*] To destroy utterly; to scatter.

"In mighte of thin arme *forspilt* thi fass."
E. Eng. Psalter: Ps. lxxviii. 11.

***for-spread',** ***for-sprede,** *v.t.* [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *spread* (q.v.).] To spread widely; to scatter.

"*Forsprede* thi merci through the land."
E. Eng. Psalter: Ps. xxxv. 11.

***for-stall',** *v.t.* [Forestall.]

***for-stand',** *v.t.* [A.S. *forstandan.*] To withstand, to oppose, to hinder.

"Arthur *forstad* heom thene word."
Layamon, ii. 422.

***for-stēal',** ***for-stel-en,** *v.t.* [A.S. *forstelan*; O. H. Ger. *farstelan.*] To steal away.

"The cywes hedde *furstole* vre soule leche."—*O. Eng. Homilies*, p. 53.

***for-ster,** *s.* [Forester.]

fors'-tĕr-īte, *s.* [Named by Levy after Mr. Forster, a patron of mineralogy.]

Min.: An orthorhombic transparent or translucent mineral, of white, yellowish-white, yellow, grey, or greenish colour, and vitreous lustre. Its hardness, 6 to 7; sp. gr., 3·21—3·33. Compos. in the typical variety: silica, 42·41; magnesia, 53·30. There are two varieties: (1) Forsterite proper, from Vesuvius; and (2) Boltonite, from Bolton, in Massachusetts. (*Dana.*) The *Brit. Mus. Cat.* makes Forsterite a variety of Olivine.

***for-stŏp',** *v.t.* [Dut. *verstoppen*; O. H. Ger. *farstoppon*; Sw. *förstoppa*; Dan. *forstoppe.*] To stop completely.

"They *forstoppyd* the land ways."
Richard Cœur de Lion, 5,619.

***for-stormed'**, *a.* [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *storm*; *-ed.*] Driven or tossed about by a storm.

"The ship that is *forstormed* and forblowe."
Gower, i. 160.

***for-straught,** *a.* [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *straught*; cf. *distraught*.] Distracted.

"A wery hare,
Were al *forstraught* with houndes gret and smale."
Chaucer: C. T., 13,035.

***for-swăl'-lōw**, ***for-swalghe**, ***for-swolewe**, ***for-swolhen,** *v.t.* [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *swallow*, v. (q.v.).] To swallow up.

"Thæ eorthe the scal *forswalghe*." *Layamon*, iii. 137.

***for swărt'-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *for-*, and A.S. *swartian* = to grow black.] Made black or swarthy.

"He isegh his bodie al *forswarted*." *Pilate*, 226.

***for-swat,** ***for-swatt,** *a.* [Pref. *for-*, and Mid. Eng. *swat*, pa. par. of *sweat* (q.v.).] Covered with sweat.

"Miso and Mopsa, like a couple of *forswat* melters, were getting the pure silver of their bodies out of the ore of their garments."—*Sidney: Arcadia.*

***for-swāy',** ***for-swey,** *v.i.* [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *sway.*] To move or go wrong.

"If so be that a king *forswey*." *Gower*, iii. 224.

for-swēar', ***for-swere,** ***for-swer-en,** ***for-swer-i-en,** ***for-swer-yn,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *forswerian* (pa. t. *forswór*, pa. par. *forsworen*); O. S. *forsweriaan*; O. H. Ger. *forsueran*; O. Fris. *forswera*; Dut. *verzweren*; Icel. *forsvara*; Sw. *forsvara*; Dan. *forsvare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To abjure; to renounce upon oath or with protestations; to swear or protest earnestly that one will have nothing to do with.

"Thou being a goddess, I *forswore* not thee."
Shakesp.: Passionate Pilgrim, 34.

*2. To swear falsely; to take in vain.

"*Forswere* his soule, his hert also."
Early Eng. Poems, p. 123.

*3. To deny upon oath.

"As serenely bold
As truth, how loudly he *forswears* thy gold!"
Dryden: Juvenal. (*Johnson.*)

*4. To take, use, or swear falsely.

"Or, that oaths, made in reverential fear
Of love and his wrath, any may *forswear*."
Donne: Woman's Constancy.

B. *Reflex.:* To perjure oneself.

"Persons who have no sense of honour or religion, and who are ready to *forswear* themselves for lucre."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

***C.** *Intrans.:* To swear falsely; to perjure oneself.

"Do ye not flatter, lie, *forswear*!"
Shenstone: Charms of Precedence.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *forswear*, to *perjure*, and to *suborn*: "To *forswear* is applied to all kinds of oaths; to *perjure* is employed only for such oaths as have been administered by the civil magistrate. A soldier *forswears* himself who breaks his oath of allegiance by desertion; a man *perjures* himself in a court of law who swears to the truth of that which he knows to be false. *Forswear* and *perjure* are the acts of individuals; *suborn* signifies to make to *forswear*: a *perjured* man has all the guilt upon himself; but he who is *suborned* shares his guilt with the *suborner*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***for-swēar'-ĕr,** ***for-swer-ere,** *s.* [Eng. *forswear*; *-er.*] One who forswears or perjures himself; one who is forsworn or perjured.

"*Forsweerere*, or he that ys oft forsworen."—*Prompt. Parv.*

***for-swith-en,** ***for-sweth-en,** *v.t.* [Pref. *for-*, and Icel. *svitha* = to burn.] To burn up completely.

"Fier sulde al this werld *forswethen*."
Genesis & Exodus, 1,140.

***for-swonk,** ***for-swonke,** ***for-swunke,** *a.* [Pref. *for-*, and Mid. Eng. *swonk*, pa. par. of *swink* (q.v.).] Worn out with labour; exhausted.

"Shee is my Goddess plaine,
And I her shepheard swaine,
Albee *forswonke* and forswat I am."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; April.

for-swōre', *pret.*, & *pa. par.* of *v.* [FORSWEAR.]

¶ Obsolete as a past participle.

for-swōrn', *pa. par.* or *a.* [FORSWEAR.]

***for-swōrn'-nĕss,** ***for-swor-en-esse,** *s.* [Eng. *forsworn*; *-ness.*] The act of forswearing or perjuring oneself; the state of being forsworn; perjury.

"Stale and lesunge and *forsworenesse*."—*Old Eng. Homilies*, p. 103.

fŏrt, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. = (*a.*) strong, (*s.*) a fort, from Lat. *fortis* = strong; Ital. & Port. *fort*; Sp. *fuerte.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II.

"This statute, (13 Car. II.,) it is obvious to observe, extends not only to fleets and armies, but also to *forts*, and other places of strength within the realm; the sole prerogative as well as of erecting, as manning and governing of which, belongs to the King in his capacity of general of the kingdom."—*Blackstone: Commentaries*, bk. i., ch. 7.

2. *Figuratively:*

* (1) A protection or shelter of any kind; a stronghold.

"Cæsar, from the naked land,
Whose only *fort* was British hearts, repelled."
Thomson: Liberty, iv. 642.

* (2) A person's strong point; his forte (q.v.).

II. *Mil.:* A fortified place of small size, surrounded with a ditch, rampart, stockade, or other means of defence, and garrisoned with troops; a small fortress or castle. The orthography of a fort is its profile; the ichnography is its ground plan. [FORTIFICATION.]

***B.** *As adj.:* Strong, powerful.

fort-adjutant, *s.*

Mil.: An officer in a garrison who is responsible for its internal discipline, and the appropriation of the men to the several corps.

fort-major, *s.*

Mil.: In a fort or fortress, the officer next to the governor or commandant.

fŏrt'-a-lĭçe, ***fort-e-lace,** *s.* [O. Fr. *fortalesce*, from Low Lat. *fortalitia* = a little fort; *fortis* = a fort, from Lat. *fortis* = strong.]

Fort.: An outwork of a fortification; a fortilage.

***for-tăt'-tĕred,** ***for-tat-yrd,** *a.* [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *tattered* (q.v.).] All in rags or tatters.

"*Fortatyrd* and torne." *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 239.

***for-tăxed',** *a.* [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *taxed.*] Wrongly or extortionately taxed.

"We are so hamyd, *fortaxed* and ramyd."
Towneley Mysteries, p. 98.

fŏr'-tē, *adv.* [Ital., from Lat. *fortis* = strong.]

Music: Loudly; a direction to play or sing with force of tone. It is expressed by the abbreviations *for.* or *f.*

fŏrte, ***fort,** *s.* [Fr. *fort* = (*a.*) strong, (*s.*) a fort, a strong point, from Lat. *fortis* = strong.] [FORT.]

1. The strong part of a sword-blade or rapier, as opposed to the *foible* or *faible*.

2. A person's strong point; that in which one excels; a person's peculiar talent or faculty; the point of chief excellence.

"I won't describe, description is my *forte*.
But every fool describes in these bright days."
Byron: Don Juan, v. 52.

***fŏrt'-ĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *fort*; *-ed.*] Furnished or guarded by forts; fortified.

"A *forted* residence, 'gainst the tooth of time
And rasure of oblivion."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, v. 1.

fŏrth, ***forthe,** ***furth,** *adv.* [A.S., from *fore* = before; cogn. with Dut. *voort* = forward, from *voor* = before; Ger. *fort*; M. H. Ger. *vort*, from *vor* = before; Sw. & Dan. *fort.*]

1. Forward, in place or order.

"Uzzah put *forth* his hand to the Ark of God and took hold of it."—2 *Samuel* vi. 6.

2. Abroad; out of doors.

"Bring your music *forth* into the air."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

3. Forward or onward in time.

"Blessed be the Lord from this time *forth* for evermore."—*Psalm* cxiii. 2.

*4. In the future; hereafter; henceforth; thenceforth.

"If he *forth* haf grace, as he now bigynnes."
Robert de Brunne, p. 174.

5. Out of or beyond the boundaries of.

"I am Prospero, and that very duke
Which was thrust *forth* of Milan."
Shakesp.: Tempest, v. 1.

6. Out, as denoting progression or advancement from a state of confinement, concealment, or immaturity.

"When his branch is yet tender, and putteth *forth* leaves, ye know that summer is nigh."—*Matt.* xxiv. 32.

7. Out in public.

"Another parable put he *forth*."—*Matthew* xiii. 24.

8. In continuation; on further; on to the end.

"I repeated the Ave Maria: the inquisitor bad me say *forth*; I said I was taught no more."—*Memoir* in *Strype.*

*9. Thoroughly; throughout; from beginning to end.

"You, cousin,
Whom it concerns to hear this matter *forth*,
Do with your injuries as seems you best."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, v. 1.

10. To a certain extent or degree.

"Hence we learn, how far *forth* we may expect justification and salvation from the sufferings of Christ."—*Hammond.*

***B.** *As prep.:* Out of; away from, with from.

"Steal *forth* thy father's house."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, i. 1.

¶ *And so forth*; Et cætera, and so on.

*¶ *Forth* is largely used in composition as *forth-calling* (*Thomson*), *forth-issuing* (*Pope*), *forth-startled* (*Wordsworth*).

***fŏrth,** ***foorth,** ***forthe,** ***furthe,** *s.* [FORD.]

1. A way; a passage.

"Passage non he nam, the *forthis* wer withsett."
Robert de Brunne, p. 187.

2. A ford.

"Galadites men occupiden the *forthis* of Jordan."—*Wyclife: Judges* xii. 5.

***fŏrth'-bĕar,** ***forth-bere,** *v.t.* [Eng. *forth*, and *bear.*] To bear or carry out.

"Tho hi that heued *forthbere*."
St. Edmund King, 83.

***fŏrth'-brĭng,** ***forthe-bringe,** ***furth-bryng,** *v.t.* [A.S. *forthbringan.*]

1. To bring forth or out.

"The childe was *forthebroght*."
Seven Sages, 3,116.

2. To cause to come; to raise; to bring forth.

"He *forthbroght* southen wind fra heven."
E. Eng. Psalter, Ps. lxxvii. 26.

***forth-by,** *adv.* [Eng. *forth*, and *by.*] Forth or forward by.

***fŏrth-çâll',** *v.t.* [Eng. *forth*, and *call.*] To challenge.

"And in thar graves at nihte *forthcalled* him."
E. Eng. Psalter, Ps. lxxvii. 58.

***fŏrth-cast',** ***forth-kast,** *v.t.* [Eng. *forth*, and *cast.*] To throw forth; to throw away.

"Thou *forthkeste* mi saghes hindward thare."
E. Eng. Psalter, Ps. xlix. 17.

***fŏrth-clēpe',** *v.t.* [Eng. *forth*, and *clepe.*] To call forth or out.

"As an egle *forthclepynge* his bryddis to flee."—*Wyclife: Deuteronomy* xxxii. 11.

***fŏrth-cŏme',** *s.* [A.S. *forthcyme.*] A going or coming out; a departure.

"Fained is Egipt in *forthcome* of tham."
E. Eng. Psalter, Ps. civ. 38.

fŏrth-cŏm'-ĭng, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *forth*, and *coming.*]

A. *As adj.:* Ready to appear or come on; on the point of coming; brought forward; ready to be produced.

"The Salee rover, who threatened to bastinado a Christian captive to death unless a ransom was *forthcoming*, was an odious ruffian."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

B. *As substantive:*

Scots Law: The action by which an assessment is made effectual. In it the arrestee and common debtor are called before the judge to hear judgment given, ordering the debt to be paid, or effects delivered up to the arresting creditor, or otherwise disposing of the matter.

***fŏrth-cŭt',** ***forth-kut-ten,** *v.t.* [Eng. *forth*, and *cut.*] To cut open; to open with an instrument.

"That he sowe and *forthkutten* and purge his erthe."—*Wyclife: Isaiah* xxviii. 24.

***fŏrth'-dēale,** *s.* [FOREL.] An advantage.

"As good a *forthdeale* and auantage towards thende of the werke."—*Udal: Apoph. of Erasmus*, p. 41 (note).

***fŏrth'-dô,** ***forth-don,** *v.t.* [Eng. A.S. *forthdón.*] To put forth.

***fŏrth'-drâw,** *v.t.* [Eng. *forth*, and *draw.*] To draw out or forth.

***forth-en,** ***forthe,** *v.t.* [A.S. *forthian.*] To further; to promote; to carry out.

"All that I say I shall *forthe*."
Towneley Mysteries, p. 45.

* **forth-en,** *adv.* [A.S. *forthun, furthun, forthon.*] Even.

* **forthcode,** *v.i.* [Eng. *forth;* Mid. Eng. *code* = went.] Went out.
"Thæl ther *forthcoda.*" *Layamon,* ii. 138.

* **forth-er,** *a.* [A.S. *furthra.*] Foremost, first, front.
"The tother goynge out held with his hoond the *forther* parti of his brother foot."—*Wycliffe: Genesis* xxv. 26.

* **forth-er,** *v.t.* [FURTHER, *v.*]

* **forth-er-mo,** *adv.* [Mid. Eng. *forther* = further; *mo* = more.] Furthermore. (*Chaucer: C. T.,* 6,365.)

* **forth'-fa-thŏr,** * **forth-fa-dre,** * **forth-fe-der,** *s.* [A.S. *forthfæder.*] A forefather; an ancestor.
"Thet hise *forthfadres* hedden ifostret." *Legend St. Katherine,* 93.

* **forth-faro,** *s.* [A.S. *forthfaru.*]
1. A departure.
"That weore unlimete care of Arthures *forthfare.*" *Layamon,* iii. 145.
2. Death, decease.
"After Locrin his *forthfare.*" *Layamon,* i. 106.
3. A passing bell.
"That from henceforth there be no knells or *forthfares* rung for the death of any man."—*Hooper: Injunctions.* (1551.)

* **forth-fare,** *v.t.* [A.S. *forthfaran;* O. Fris. *forthfara.*]
1. To depart, to go away.
"I sal *forthfare* . . . als a sparwe in to the hil." *E. Eng. Psalter, Ps.* x. 2.
2. To die, to decease.
"Atte laste he moste deyen and *forthfare.*" *Cuidd of Love,* 218.

* **forth-for,** *s.* [A.S.] A going out or forth.

* **fŏrth'-găng,** * **forth-gong,** *s.* [A.S. *forthgang.*]
1. A going out; a breaking out.
"Ne *forthgang* in wales of tha." *E. Eng. Psalter, Ps.* cxliii. 14.
2. A continuation; a carrying on.
"I *forthgong* of gode liue."—*Ancren Riwle,* p. 374.

* **fŏrth'-glīde,** *v.t.* [Eng. *forth,* and *glide.*] To pass by.
"*Forthglod* this other dais night." *Genesis & Exodus,* 113.

* **fŏrth'-gō,** * **forth-goo,** *v.i.* [A.S. *forthgán;* O. Fris. *forthgá.*]
1. To go out or forth; to set out.
"Thay . . . dyde ham bothe *forthgoo.*" *Seven Sages,* 761.
2. To pass by.
"Nu is *forthgon* the thridde dai." *Genesis & Exodus,* 2,819.
3. To advance; to go forward.
"Sum was with mighte so *forthgon.*" *Genesis & Exodus,* 834.

fŏrth'-gō-ĭng, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *forth,* and *going.*]
A. *As adj.:* Going out or forth; proceeding.
B. *As subst.:* A going out or proceeding from.

* **for-thĭnk',** **for-thenohe,** * **for-thenk,** **for-thynke,** *v.t.* & *i.* [M. H. Ger. *verdunken;* Icel. *fyrirthykkja.*]
A. *Transitive:*
1. To repent of; to grieve or be sorry for.
"Soon he gan such folly to *forthinke* again." *Spenser: F. Q.,* IV. xii. 14.
2. To grieve; to cause to repent.
"Ageins a thynge that myghte the *forthynke.*" *Chaucer: Troilus & Cressida,* iv. 1,413.
B. *Intrans.:* To repent.
"He schall *forthynk* that comyth to me." *Guy of Warwick,* 984.

* **fŏrth'-lēad,** *v.t.* [Eng. *forth,* and *lead,* v.] To lead forth.
"As the childe was *forthladde.*" *Seven Sages,* 2,442.

* **fŏrth'-look,** * **forth-loke,** *v. i.* [A.S. *forthlócian.*] To look out.
"Lavard fra heven . . . *forthloked* over mennes sones." *E. Eng. Psalter, Ps.* xiii. 2.

* **forth-nim-en,** *v.t.* [Eng. *forth,* and Mid. Eng. *nimen.*] To take away.
"Or he fro Synay ben *forthnimen.*" *Genesis & Exodus,* 3,640.

* **for-thought'** (**ought** as **ât**), *pret.* & *pa. par.* [FORTHINK.]

* **forth-ren,** *v.t.* [FURTHER, *v.*]

* **forth-rest,** *v t.* [A.S. *forthræstan.*] To twist.
"In the thryd watz *forthrast* al that thryue schuld." *E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness,* 249.

* **fŏrth'-rīght** (*gh* silent), * **forth-riht,** * **forth-rihtes,** *adv., a.,* & *s.* [A.S. *forthrihte.*]
A. *As adv.:* Straightforward; in a direct line, directly.
"*Forthriht* faren we him to." *Layamon,* ii. 141.
B. *As adj.:* Direct; immediate; straightforward.
C. *As subst.:* A straight or direct path.
"Here's a maze trod, indeed,
Through *forthrights* and meanders."
Shakesp.: Tempest, iii. 3.

* **for-thring,** *v.t.* [A.S. *forthringan.*] To thrust.
"Forthundenn and *forrthrungen* i cwarterrne." *Ormulum,* 6,168.

* **fŏrth'-shŏw,** * **forth-schewe,** *v.t.* [Eng. *forth,* and *show.*] To show forth, to manifest, to declare.
"And this might *forthschewe* withal." *E. Eng. Psalter, Ps.* cxliv. 4

* **fŏrth'-ward,** * **forth-wardes,** *adv.* [A.S. *forthweard;* O. S. *forthwerd.*]
1. Forward. (Of place.)
"Hwi ne swimmest thu *forthward?*"—*Old Eng. Homilies,* p. 51.
2. Forward, for the future, henceforward.
"Fadir, dothe to me fro hennys *forthward* as the likithe."—*Gesta Romanorum,* p. 225.

* **fŏrth'-wăx,** *v.i.* [A.S. *forthweaxan.*] To increase, to come on.
"Wintres *forthwexen* on Ysaac." *Genesis & Exodus,* 1,211.

fŏrth'-wĭth, *adv.* [Eng. *forth,* and *with.*] Immediately, at once, directly, without delay.
"*Forthwith* from out the ark a raven flies." *Milton: P. L.,* xi. 855.

* **forth-y,** *adv.* & *conj.* [A.S.] Therefore, therefor.

forth-y, furth-ie, *a.* [Eng *forth* adv.; *-y.*] Forward, or perhaps frank; familiar in manner.
"Wherever there is no awe or fear of a king or prince, they, that are most *forthy* in ingrying and furthsetting themselves, live without measure or obedience after their own pleaure."—*Pitscottie,* p. 1.

for'-tĭ-ęth, * **fowertuthe,** * **fuwertithe,** * **fourtide,** *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *fówertigódha,* from *fówertig* = forty; *fówer* = four.]
A. *As adjective:*
1. Next in order after the thirty-ninth.
2. Being one of forty equal parts into which anything is divided.
"What doth it avail
To be the *fortieth* man in an entail?"
Donne: Love's Diet.
B. *As substantive:*
1. *Ord. Lang.:* One of forty equal parts into which anything is divided; the quotient of one divided by forty.
2. (*Pl.*) *Printing:* A sheet of paper having forty printed pages on each side; 40s.

* **for'-tĭ-fī-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *fortify; -able.*] That may or can be fortified.

for-tĭ-fī-cā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *fortificatus,* pa. par. of *fortifico* = to make strong: Lat. *fortis* = strong, and *facio* = to make; Sp. *fortificacion;* Ital. *fortificazione.*]
1. The act or science of fortifying or strengthening a place or position in such a way that it may be held by a body of men much inferior in numbers to their assailants.
"*Fortification* is an art shewing how to fortify a place with ramparts, parapets, mounts, and other bulwarks; to the end that a small number of men within may be able to defend themselves, for a considerable time, against the assaults of a numerous army without; so that the enemy, in attacking them, must of necessity suffer great loss. It is either regular or irregular; and, with respect to time, may be distinguished into durable and temporary."—*Harris*
2. That which fortifies or strengthens a place or position; works erected for the purpose of strengthening a place or position; a fortified place or position; a fortress, a fort, a castle. Fortifications are known as Natural, when cliffs, swamps, rivers, &c. conduce to give the advantage to the defending force; Artificial, when labour and skill create advantages or add to the natural ones; Defensive, when opposed to an attacking force; Offensive, in investing a place; Permanent, of a lasting character; and fortifications for emergency or temporary uses.
"The Samnites . . . fiercely skirmished on horseback about the *fortifications.*"—*P. Holland: Livius,* p. 329.
* 3. An addition of strength; a strengthening.
"Give some few advices by way of *fortification* and antidote."—*Government of the Tongue.*

fortification agate, *s.*
Min.: A variety of agate which, when polished, exhibits in its striations some resemblance to a fortified place.

for'-tĭ-fied, *pa. par.* or *a.* [FORTIFY.]

for'-tĭ-fī ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *fortify; -er.*]
1. One who fortifies or strengthens a place or position with fortifications.
"The *fortifier* [of Pendennis] made his advantage of the commodity afforded by the ground."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall,* p. 149.
2. One who strengthens or supports in any way.
"He was led forth by many armed men, who often had been the *fortifiers* of wickedness, to the place of execution."—*Sidney.*

for'-tĭ-fy, * **for-tĭ-fie,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *fortifier,* from Low Lat. *fortifico,* from Lat. *fortis* = strong, and *facio* = to make; Sp. *fortificar;* Ital. *fortificare.*]
A. *Transitive:*
1. To make strong; to strengthen; to add strength to; to secure.
"Let us once again assail your ears,
That are so *fortified* against our story."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, I. 1.
2. To strengthen by the erection of fortifications about; to strengthen or secure against attack by means of forts, ramparts, &c.; to make defensible against the attack of an enemy.
"It is a walled towne and strongly *fortified.*"—*Hackluyt: Voyages,* i. 422.
3. To confirm, to encourage, to support, to strengthen.
"When Interest *fortifies* an argument
Weak Reason serves to gain the Will's assent."
Dryden: Hind & Panther, iii. 397.
4. To add alcoholic strength to: as, Wine is *fortified* by the addition of brandy.
* 5. To defend, to protect.
"Which *fortified* her visage from the sun."
Shakesp.: Lover's Complaint, 9.
B. *Intrans.:* To raise fortifications or strengthening works.
"And view the Frenchmen how they *fortify.*"
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., i. 4.

¶ For the difference between to *fortify* and to *strengthen,* see STRENGTHEN.

* **fort'-ĭ-lage (lage** as **lĭj),** *s.* [FORTALICE.] A little fort; a blockhouse.
"In all straights and narrow passages there should be some little *fortilage,* or wooden castle set, which should keep and command the straight."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

* **for-tĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Low Lat. *fortalitium* = a little fort; *fortis* = a fort, from Lat. *fortis* = strong.] A fortified place; a fortification; a castle, a fort.

* **fort'-ĭn,** *s.* [Fr., Sp., & Ital. *fortino.*] A little fort or fortified position; a field fort.

for-tĭs'-sĭ-mō, *adv.* [Ital.]
Music: In the loudest manner; very loud. The letters *ff.* or *ffor.* are used as abbreviations of the word.

* **for-tĭ'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *forte* = by chance.] Casual choice; fortuitous selection; a trusting to chance.
"No mode of election operating in the spirit of *fortition* or rotation can be generally good."—*Burke. (Webster.)*

for'-tĭ-tūde, *s.* [Lat. *fortitudo,* from *fortis* = strong.]
1. Strength, power, force, physical ability.
"He wrongs his fame,
Despairing of his own arm's *fortitude.*"
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., ii. 1.
2. Mental strength; firmness of mind or soul, making a person to bear pain or suffering without murmuring, depression, or despondency, or to encounter dangers with coolness and courage; resolution; endurance.
"Russell died with the *fortitude* of a Christian. Sidney with the *fortitude* of a Stoic."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. ii.

¶ For the difference between *fortitude* and *courage,* see COURAGE.

* **for-tĭ-tū-dĭn-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *fortitudo,* genit. *fortitudin(is);* Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Having fortitude, firmness, or courage; firm, courageous.
"As brave and as *fortitudinous* a man as any in the king's dominions."—*Fielding: Amelia,* bk. v., ch. vi.

***fŏrt'-lĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *fort,* and dimin. suff. *-let.*] A little fort.

fort'-nīght (*gh* silent), ***forte-nyte, *fourte-night, *four-ten-night, *fowrt-nyght,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *fourt(en)* = fourteen, and *night.*] A period of two weeks or fourteen days.

"Within one *fortnight* you should see five thousand."
Cartwright: The Ordinary, ii. 2.

¶ It was the custom to reckon by nights and winters, instead of days and years: thus we have *sennight* = seven nights = a week.

fort-nīght'-lȳ (*gh* silent), *a.* & *adv.* [Eng. *fortnight; -ly.*]

A. *As adj.:* Happening or appearing once in a fortnight: as, a *fortnightly* meeting.

B. *As adv.:* Once a fortnight; every fortnight; every other week: as, A paper appears *fortnightly.*

***for-trăv'-ailled,** *a.* [Pref. *for-,* and Mid. Eng. *travail'* = work.] Worn out with work; exhausted.

"*Fortravailled* hy were sore that hi most slepe echon."
St. Kenelm, 313.

***for-trĕad', *for-trede,** *v.t.* [A.S. *for-tredan;* Dut. *vertreden.*] To tread down, to tread under foot; to crush.

"Sum [sed] fel bi the wei and was *fortreden.*"—*Old Eng. Homilies,* ii. 156.

fŏrt'-rĕss, *fort-resse, *s.* [O. Fr. *forteresce, fortelesce,* from Low Lat. *fortalitia* = a little fort, from *fortis* = a fort; Lat. *fortis* = strong; Fr. *forteresse;* Ital. *forterezza.*] A fortified place; a fort; a castle; a place of defence; a strongbold; a large permanent fortification.

"Here in my Northland,
My fastness and *fortress,*
Reign I for ever!"
Longfellow: Musician's Tale.

***fŏrt'-rĕss,** *v.t.* [Fortress, *s.*] To furnish, defend, or strengthen with a fortress; to fortify, to protect, to defend.

"Weakly *fortressed* from a world of harms."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 28.

***fŏrt'-rĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *fort;* dimin. suff. *-ret.*] A little fort, a fortlet, a sconce, a field fort.

*** for-trod-en, * for-trod-den,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Fortread.]

*** for-tu-ĭt,** *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *fortuitus.*] Fortuitons, chance, accidental, casual. [Fortuitous.]

"There been then the causes of the abredgyng of *fortuit* hap."—*Chaucer: Boethius,* v.

for-tū'-ĭ-tĭsm, *s.* [Lat. *fortuit(us),* and Eng. suff. *-ism.*]

Phil.: The belief that adaptations in nature are produced by the operation of natural laws operating "fortuitously;" by which is here meant undesignedly. It does not mean capriciously, independently of all law. Fortuitism is contradistinguished from belief in final causes. (See extract under Fortuitist.)

for-tū'-ĭ-tĭst, *s.* [Lat. *fortuit(us),* and Eng. suff. *-ist.*] One who adopts or defends the principles of Fortuitism (q.v.), as opposed to a teleologist or a believer in the doctrine of final causes.

"There will always be teleologists, no doubt, and there will always be *fortuitists* (if we may coin a needful correlative term); but the great point is that Professor Mivart's teleology now so nearly approaches Mr. Darwin's fortuitism that the difference between them is reduced to a matter of abstract hypothesis."—*St. James's Gazette,* April 14, 1881.

for-tū'-ĭ-toŭs, *a.* [Lat. *fortuitus,* from *forte* = by chance (properly ablat. sing. of *fors* = chance); Fr. *fortuit;* Sp. & Ital. *fortuito.*] Depending on or happening by chance; casual, accidental, not designed; coming or occurring accidentally or unexpectedly.

"Chance is the operator assigned in a *fortuitous* concourse of atoms."—*Brooke: Universal Beauty,* bk. ii. (Note.)

for-tū'-ĭ-toŭs-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *fortuitous; -ly.*] By chance, casually, accidentally, undesignedly. (*Cowper: Conversation,* 795.)

for-tū'-ĭ-toŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *fortuitous; -ness.*] The quality of being fortuitous or accidental; accident, chance.

"Enthrone *fortuitousness* and contingency in the will of an omnipotent being."—*Cudworth: Intell. System,* p. 873.

***for-tū'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Fr. *fortuité,* from Lat. *fortuitus.*] Accident, chance.

"Those deserved judgements were the effect of mere *fortuity.*"—*Forbes: On Incredulity,* p. 79.

For-tū'-na, *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Roman Myth.:* The goddess of fortune.

2. *Astron.:* An asteroid, the nineteenth found. It was discovered by Hind on August 22, 1852.

***for'-tu-na-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *fortun(e); -able.*] Fortunate, prosperous, happy.

"The Lord lyueth: in truth, in equite & righteousnesse: and al people shall bee *fortunable* and loyfull in him."—*Bible* (1551), *Jeremye* iv.

for-tū'-næ-a, *s.* [Named after Mr. Robert Fortune, who collected plants in China for the Horticultural Society.]

Bot.: A genus of Juglandaceæ. The fruits of the only known species, *Fortunæa chinensis,* which grows in China and Japan, are used by the Chinese to dye their clothes black.

for'-tu-nāte, *for-tu-nat, *a.* [Lat. *fortunatus,* pa. par. of *fortuno* = to make fortunate; *fortuna* = fortune; Ital. *fortunato;* Sp. *fortunado;* Prov. *fortunat.*]

1. Coming or happening by some good luck or favourable chance; bringing or presaging good fortune; auspicious (said of things): as, a *fortunate* occurrence, a *fortunate* stroke.

"The haruspex proclaiming it to be a *fortunate* omen."—*Middleton: Life of Cicero,* vol. i., § 1.

2. Receiving or meeting with good fortune; lucky, successful, prosperous; not liable to miscarriage or misfortune. (Said of persons.)

"I am most *fortunate* thus accidentally to encounter you."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus,* iv. 3.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *fortunate, lucky, prosperous,* and *successful:* "The *fortunate* and *lucky* are both applied to that which happens without the control of man; but the latter, which is a collateral term, describes the capricious goddess Fortune in her most freakish humours, and *fortunate* represents her in her most sober mood: in other words, the *fortunate* is more according to the ordinary course of things; the *lucky* is something sudden, unaccountable, and singular. *Prosperous* and *successful* seem to exclude the idea of what is *fortuitous,* although *prosperity* and *success* are both greatly aided by good *fortune. Fortunate* and *lucky* are applied as much to the removal of evil as to the attainment of good; *prosperous* and *successful* are concerned only in what is good, or esteemed as such: we may be *fortunate* in making our escape; we are *prosperous* in the acquirement of wealth. *Fortunate* is employed for single circumstances, *prosperous* only for a train of circumstances. The *fortunate* and *lucky* man can lay no claim to merit, because they preclude the idea of exertion; *prosperous* and *successful* may claim a share of merit proportioned to the exertion." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *fortunate* and *happy,* see Happy.

for'-tu-nāte-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *fortunate; -ly.*] In a fortunate manner; by good fortune or luck; luckily, happily, successfully.

"Bright Eliza ruled Britannia's state,
And boldly wise, and *fortunately* great."
Prior: Ode to the Queen. (1708.)

*** for'-tu-nāte-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *fortunate; -ness.*] The quality or state of being fortunate; good luck; success; happiness.

"O me, said she, whose greatest *fortunateness* is more unfortunate than my sister's greatest unfortunateness."—*Sidney: Arcadia,* bk. ii.

for'-tune, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *fortuna,* from *forte* = by chance, ablat. sing. of *fors* = chance; Ital. & Sp. *fortuna.*]

* 1. A chance; an opportunity.

"Arcite shall have a *fortune*
If he dare make himself a worthy lover.
Shakesp. & Flet.: Two Noble Kinsmen, ii. 2.

2. The personified power to whom was attributed the distribution of the lots of life arbitrarily according to her own humour.

"*Fortune* a goddess is to fools alone."
J. Bryden, jun.: Juvenal, sat. xiv.

3. Luck; chance; fate; accident; hap; the arrival or occurrence of any thing suddenly and unexpectedly.

"Whatever *fortune* stays him from his word."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iii. 2.

4. The good or ill that befalls men; the appointed lot or fate in life; success, good or bad. (Frequently used in this sense in the plural).

"The *fortunes* and affairs of noble Brutus."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iii. 1.

5. Futurity; future events; future success in life.

"You who men's *fortunes* in their faces read,
To find out mine, look not, alas, on me."
Cowley: Mistress.

6. That which a person has experienced in life; circumstances or events in life.

7. Good success; prosperity; good luck.

"I thank my *fortune* for it."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

8. Estates; property; possessions; great wealth.

"Twelve men of honourable birth and ample *fortune.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xxiii.

9. The portion of a woman.

"The next sparks that go a *fortune* stealing."
Prologue to Otway's Orphan.

¶ For the difference between *fortune* and *chance,* see Chance.

***fortune-hunter,** *s.* One who seeks after women with large portions, in order that he may enrich himself by marrying them.

"The worst of it is, our modern *fortune-hunters* are those who turn their heads that way because they are good for nothing else."—*Addison: Spectator,* No. 311.

fortune-hunting, *a.* & *s.*

A. *As adj.:* Seeking after women with large portions with a view to marriage.

B. *As subst.:* The act or practice of seeking after a fortune by marriage.

*** fortune-maker,** *s.* One who rises superior to circumstances, or bends them to his will; a special favourite of fortune.

"Are these the men that conquer by inheritance,
The *fortune-makers?*"
Beaum. & Flet.: Bonduca, i. 1.

*** fortune-stealer,** *s.* One who steals or runs away with an heiress.

"We must, however, distinguish between fortune-hunters and *fortune-stealers.*"—*Addison: Spectator,* No. 311.

*** for'-tūne,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *fortuner,* from Lat. *fortuno,* from *fortuna* = fortune.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To make fortunate; to dispose or arrange the fortunes of.

"And him *fortunes* as the lust devyse."
Chaucer: C. T., 2,379.

2. To endow or provide with a fortune.

"He is to *fortune* her out to a young lover."—*Richardson: Clarissa,* ii. 166.

3. To happen to; to befall; to bechance.

"If it *fortune* me to be buried oute of London."—*Testam. Vet.,* ii. 511.

4. To foretell the fortunes or lot of; to presage.

"Fortune *fortuned* the dying notes of Rome."
Dryden: Juvenal, sat. x.

B. *Intrans.:* To happen; to fall out; to befall; to chance.

"You will wonder what hath *fortuned.*"
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, v. 4.

*** for'-tune-book,** *s.* [Eng. *fortune,* and *book.*] A book consulted to discover fortunes or future events.

"Thou knowest a face, in whose each look
Beauty lays ope love's *fortunebook.*" *Crashaw.*

*** for'-tuned,** *a.* [Eng. *fortun(e); -ed.*] Supplied or favoured by fortune; fortunate; in a state of prosperity.

"Not th' imperious show
Of the full *fortuned* Cæsar ever shall
Be brooked with me."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iv. 15.

*** for'-tu-nĕl,** *a.* [O. Fr.; Sp. *fortunal;* Ital. *fortunale.*] Chance; casual.

"Many *fortunel* happes or maneres."—*Chaucer: Boethius,* p. 152.

for'-tune-lĕss, * for-tune-les, *a.* [Eng. *fortune; -less.*]

* 1. Luckless, unlucky, unfortunate.

"For to waxe olde at home in idlenesse
Is disaduentrous, and quite *fortuneles.*"
Spenser: Mother Hubberds Tale.

2. Destitute of a fortune or portion.

*** for'-tune-tĕll,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *fortune,* and *tell.*]

A. *Trans.:* To tell the fortune or future lot of; to teach to tell fortunes.

"I'll conjure you; I'll *fortunetell* you."
Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 2.

B. *Intrans.:* To tell or pretend to tell futurity or future events.

"He tipples palmestry, and dines
On all her *fortunetelling* lines." *Cleveland.*

for'-tune-tĕll-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *fortune,* and *teller.*]

1. *Lit.:* One who pretends to be able to reveal future events; one who pretends to the knowledge of futurity.

"Now to rivulets from the mountains
Point the rods of *fortunetellers*"
Longfellow: Drinking Song.

¶ The practice is one of great antiquity, and seems to have existed among the ancient Hindoos, Greeks, and Romans. It was common during the Middle Ages, and is still far from dying out, though laws for its suppression have been passed, and many Fortunetellers have been convicted and punished.

2. *Fig.:* The Dandelion. The name is given from the practice, very common among rustic children, of blowing away the down to tell the time. (*Britten & Holland*).

for'-tune-tĕll-ĭng, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *fortune*, and *telling*.]

A. *As adj.:* Telling or pretending to tell beforehand future events.

"Belong they to the *fortunetelling* tribe?"
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

B. *As subst.:* The act or practice of foretelling or pretending to foretell future events; palmistry.

"The gypsies were to divide the money got by stealing linen, or by *fortunetelling*."—*Walton: Angler.*

***for'-tu-nīze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *fortun(e); -ize.*] To regulate the fortunes of; to make fortunate.

"Each vnto himselfe his life may *fortunize*."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. ix. 30.

***for tu-noŭs, *for-tu-nouse,** *a.* [Ital. *fortunoso.*] Preceding from or depending on fortune; chance; casual.

"So certyne thinges scholde be moeued by *fortunouse* fortune."—*Chaucer: Boethius*, p. 26.

for-tu-ȳn'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named by Shuttleworth after Fortuyn, a Dutch collector.]

Bot.: A genus of Crucifers, the typical one of the family Fortuyniдæ (q.v.).

for-tu-ȳn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *fortuynia*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Cruciferæ, tribe Orthoploceæ.

for tȳ (1), ***four-ty,** *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *fēowertig*, from *fēower* = four, and *tig* = ten; cogn. with Dut. *veertig*; Icel. *fjörutiu*; Dan. *fyretyve*; Sw. *fratie*; Ger. *viertig*; Goth. *fidwortigjus.*]

A. *As adj.:* Four times ten.

"Ye shal pay *fourty* pounds, so God me save."
Chaucer: C. T., 16,829.

B. *As substantive:*

1. The number amounting to four times ten; the sum of forty units.

2. A symbol employed to express forty units: as, 40 or XL.

***for'-tȳ** (2), *a.* [Lat. *fortis* = brave, strong.] Brave, valiant.

"O you of Grekis maist *forty* Diomede,
Quhy mycht I not on feildis of Troye haue deid?"
Douglas: Virgil, 16, 10.

for-tȳ-eight'-mō (eight as **āt),** *s.* [Eng. *forty-eight*, and *-mo*, the termination of most Lat. ordinal adverbs.]

Print.: A book made up of sheets printed forty-eight pages on a side; usually written and printed 48mo.

for-tȳ-five', *s.* A popular game at cards, in which each trick counts five and the game is forty-five.

for-tȳ-nīn'-ēr, *s.* One of the California gold-seekers of 1849. (*U. S. Colloq.*)

fŏr'-ŭm, *s.* [Lat.]

* 1. The market-place or public place in Rome in which were the courts of law, public offices, &c.

"The *forum* was a publick place in Rome, where lawyers and orators made their speeches before their proper judge in matters of property, or in criminal cases, to accuse or excuse, to complain or defend."—*Watts: On the Mind.*

* 2. A market-place; an open space or court.

"And bellowing herds in the proud *forum* grazed."
Pitt: Virgil; Æneid viii.

3. A tribunal; a court of law; any judicial assembly.

"The *forum's* champion, and the people's chief."
Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 114.

4. A place of meeting where public events, either social or political, are considered; as, a discussion *forum.*

***for-wāked',** ***for-wak-ed,** ***for-wak-yd,** ***for-wak-it,** *a.* [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *wake*, v. (q.v.).] Weary or worn out with watching or sleeplessness.

"Wery, *forwaked* in hire orisons,
Slepeth Custance, and Hermegilde also."
Chaucer: C. T., 5,016.

***for-wâlked'** (*l* silent), *a.* [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *walk*; *-ed.*] Weary or worn out with walking.

"Whanne thei theder come al wery *forwalked*."
William of Palerne, 2,235.

***for-wăn'-dĕr,** ***for-wan-drc,** *v.i.* [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *wander* (q.v.).] To wander wildly and wearily.

"They far espy'd
A weary wight *forwandering* by the way."
Spenser: F. Q., I. vi. 34.

***for-wăn'-dĕred,** ***for-wan-dred,** *a.* [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *wander*; *-ed.*] Worn out or exhausted by wandering about.

"His armes, which he had vowed to disprofesse,
She gathered vp and did about him dresse,
And his *forwandred* steed vnto him gott."
Spenser: F. Q., III. xi. 20.

***for'-ward,** ***fore-ward,** ***for-warde,** *s.* [A.S. *foreweard.*]

I. The beginning.

"On *forward* thos cristendomes ech man leornede his bileue."—*Old English Homilies*, p. 73.

2. A covenant, an agreement, a promise.

"Mi *forwarde* with the I festen on this wyse."
Early Eng. Allit. Poems: Cleanness, 827.

for'-ward, ***for-warde,** *adv., a., & interj.* [A.S. *forweard*, from *fore* = before, and suff. *weard* = ward; Dut. *voorwaarts*; Ger. *vorwärts.*]

A. *As adverb:*

I. (*Of place.*) Towards a part or place in front or before; onwards; towards the front.

"As they *forward* went
Thoy spide a knight faire pricking on the plaine."
Spenser: F. Q., III. viii. 44.

2. (*Of time.*) For the future; onwards.

"Fro that day *forward*." *Amis & Amiloun*, 154.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Being at or towards the front; near or at the forepart; anterior; fore.

"She disposed his *forward* cause to let."
Drayton: Barons' Wars, bk. i. 1.

* 2. Turned towards the front; directed forward.

"The troop retires, the lovers close the rear,
With *forward* faces not confessing fear."
Dryden: Cymon & Iphigenia, 694.

3. Early, advanced.

"Short summer lightly has a *forward* spring."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 1.

4. Advanced beyond the common; early ripe; premature.

"The *forward* violet thus did I chide:
Sweet thief, whence did'st thou steal thy sweet that smells?" *Shakesp.: Sonnet* 99.

* 5. Advanced; going or gone far.

"Go hang thyself in thine own heir-apparent garters . . . When a jest is so *forward*, and aloot too, I hate it."—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, ii. 2.

6. Not behindhand; not inferior; in advance.

"She is as *forward* of her breeding, as
She is i' th' rear o' our birth."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 4.

7. Advanced in preparation or execution: as, The work is well *forward.*

8. Advanced in learning or study: as, The boy is very *forward* for his years; a very *forward* pupil.

* 9. Ready, willing, prompt; strongly disposed or inclined.

"To show myself a *forward* guest within thy house."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, ii. 1.

10. Wanting in reserve or modesty; pert, bold, over-ready, or eager; presumptuous.

"He in the various conversation bore
A willing, and at times a *forward* part."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

* 11. Eager, zealous, ardent.

"How fondly dost thou spur a *forward* horse."
Shakesp.: Richard II., iv.

* 12. Highly gifted; hopeful, promising.

"Long live thou, and these thy *forward* sons."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., i. 1.

C. *As interj.:* On; move or hasten forward; towards or to the front.

"But, live who can, or die who may,
Still, '*Forward, forward!*' on they go."
Scott: The Chase, xv.

forward-fire, *a.* Firing the charge at its forepart, close to the projectile, and not at the rear of the charge.

Forward-fire cartridge: A cartridge in which the fulminate is at or in the base of the ball, forward of the powder. It is exploded by a stem, or else by a needle which penetrates the whole extent of the powder, and strikes the fulminate in the base of the bullet. [NEEDLE-GUN.]

***forward-looking,** *a.* Looking or directed towards the future; foreseeing. (*Wordsworth: Michael.*)

for'-ward, *v.t.* [FORWARE, *adv.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To help forward or onward; to urge on, to hasten, to promote.

"The bill which Lord Roos had brought in against his wife, for adultery, was *forwarded* by the king, with as much zeal as if the case was his own."—*Parliamentary History: Charles II.* (an. 1669).

2. To hasten in growth; to force.

"As we houre hot country plants, as lemons, to save them, so we may house our own country plants to *forward* them, and make them come in the cold seasons."—*Bacon. Natural History.*

3. To send forward or on to the destination; to transmit; as, To *forward* a letter or a parcel.

II. *Book-bind.:* To prepare for the finisher by plain covering a sewed book.

¶ For the difference between to *forward* and to *encourage*, see ENCOURAGE.

for'-ward-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *forward*; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who helps forward, hastens, or promotes anything; a promoter.

"Nor am I accessary, . . .
Helper, seconder, persuader, *forwarder*,
Principal, or maintainer, of this vile theft."
Barry: Ram Alley, v. 1.

2. One who sends forward or transmits goods; a goods-carrier, a forwarding merchant.

II. *Book-bind.:* One who prepares a sewed book for the finisher, by plain covering.

for'-ward-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [FORWARD, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of helping forward, promoting, or hastening; the transmission of goods, &c.

2. *Book-bind.:* That department which concerns the operation of plain-covering a sewed book, ready for the finisher.

forwarding-agent, *s.* One who receives and forwards goods to their destination.

forwarding-merchant, *s.* The name by which a forwarding-agent is known.

forwarding-note, *s.*

Comm.: A note in which is entered a description of goods or parcels, with the names and addresses of consignor and consignee, to be sent along with goods, &c., conveyed by a carrier.

***for'-ward-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *forward*; *-ly.*] In a forward manner; eagerly, hastily, readily, quickly.

for-ward-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *forward*; *-ness.*]

1. The state of being forward or advanced towards maturity, completion or perfection.

"The saying went that he [a friar] practised with the Turk to have undone again all that was there in so good *forwardness*."—*Strype: Memorials; Edward VI.* (an. 1552).

2. Earliness; as, the *forwardness* of the season, or of the crops.

3. Eagerness, readiness, zeal, ardour.

"This cheers my heart, to see your *forwardness*."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., v. 4.

4. Assurance, pertness; immodest confidence or boldness.

"Since the youth will not be entreated, his own peril on his *forwardness*."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, i. 2.

for'-wards, *adv.* [FORWARD, *adv.*] Forward, onward, towards the front.

"The Rhodian ship passed through the whole Roman fleet, backwards and *forwards* several times, carrying intelligence to Drepanum."—*Arbuthnot.*

***for-wā'ste,** *v.t.* [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *waste*, (q.v.).] To lay utterly waste; to spoil, to desolate.

"*Forwasted* all their land and them expelled."
Spenser: F. Q., I. i. 5.

***for-wāy',** *v.i.* [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *way.*] To wander; to go out of the way.

***for-way,** *s.* [FORWAY, *v.*] An error.

"Tharfor wald God I had thare eris to pull,
Miskmawis the crede, and threpis vthir *forwayis*."
Douglas: Virgil (Prol.), 66, 25.

*** for'-wēär', * for-were,** *v.t.* [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *wear* (q.v.).] To wear completely out.

"The tyngres weren *forwerd* and ful of fen honged." *P. Ploumman's Crede*, 851.

*** for-wēär'-lĕd, * for-wer-ied,** *a.* [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *wearied*.] Very weary; quite exhausted; wearied out.

"*Forweried* gulcheden he thoa." *Genesis & Exodus*, 3,893.

for-wēär'-ў, * for-wer-y, *a.* [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *weary*, a. (q.v.).] Exceedingly weary; exhausted; tired out.

"*Forwery* thei hem rested." *William of Palerne*, 2,443.

*** for-wēär'-ў,* for-wer-y,* for-wer-ye,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *weary*, v. (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.*: To tire out; to make exhausted.

"As man in were were *forwerieđe*." *Romaunt of the Rose*, 2,563.

B. *Intrans.*: To become wearied; to be exhausted or worn out.

"I *forwer'ye, je lasse*."—*Palsgrave.*

for-wēēp', *v.i.* [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *weep* (q.v.).] To exhaust with weeping.

"He was *forwept*, he was forwaked." *Gower*, ii. 15.

*** for-wĕlked',** *a.* [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *welked* (q.v.).] Exceedingly welked or wrinkled.

"A foule *forwelked* thynge was she,
That whylom rounde and soft hadde be."
Romaunt of the Rose, 861.

*** for-wĕnd',** *v.i.* [M. H. Ger. *verwenden*; Ger. *verwanden*.] To be turned; to become.

"So ist nn *forwent* miriedale
In to driirhed and in to baie."
Genesis & Exodus, 1,121.

*** for-wer-ed,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Forwear.]

*** for-wern-en, * for-wær-nen,** *v.t.* [A.S. *forwyrnan*; O. Sax. *farwernian*.] To forbid; to keep or drive from.

"Nule heo me do na wurse thanne hire lond *forwurnen*." *Layamon*, i. 148.

*** for-werp, * for-werpe,** *v.t.* [A.S. *forweorpan*; Dut. *verwerpen*; O. H. Ger. *farwerfan*; Ger. *verwerfen*.] To reject.

"Ne *forwerpe* me fra face of the." *E. Eng. Psalter, Ps.* l. 13.

*** for-won-dere, * for-won-dir, * for-won-dre,** *v.t.* [Dut. *verwonderen*; M. H. Ger. *verwundern*; Sw. *förundra*; Dan. *forundre*; Ger. *verwundern*.] To fill with astonishment; to amaze.

"Al *forwondered* watz the wyghe." *Gawaine*, 1,658.

*** for-word, * fore-worde,** *s.* [Forward, *s.*] A promise, an agreement, a covenant, a bargain.

"To keepe his *forword* by his free assent." *Chaucer: C. T.*, 854.

*** for-wŏund'-ĕd, * for-won-ded, * for-wund-ed, * for-wound-id,** *a.* [A.S. *forwundian*; M. H. Ger. & Ger. *verwunden*; Dut. *verwonden*.] Wounded seriously or dangerously.

"Forfonten in feld and *forwounded*." *William of Palerne*, 3,685.

*** for-wrăpped',** *a.* [Pref. *for-*, and Eng. *wrapped* (q.v.).] Completely wrapped up or covered.

"Why artow al *forwrapped* save thi face?" *Chaucer: C. T.*, 14,133.

*** for-wrei-en,** *v.t.* [A.S. *forwrégan*.] To accuse.

"Ther sculle ben deofles swo fele thi wulleth us *forwreien*." *Moral Ode*, st. xlix.

*** for-wrought' (ought** as **ât), * for-wroht, * for-wroght,** *a.* [A.S. *forwyrcan* (pa. t. *forworhte, forwrohte*; pa. par. *forworht, forroht*); Dut. *verwerken*; O. Fris. *forwerka*; D. H. Ger. *firwurchen*.] [Work, *v.*]

1. To cause.

"Hu wæreun they *forwrohhte*." *Ormulum*, 17,538.

2. Destroyed.

"Thre harest thas beghe bush awa swithe *forworht*." *Layamon*, ii. 274.

3. Worn out with work; exhausted.

"He was wery *forwroght* and wounded full sore." *Destruction of Troy*, 5,861.

*** for-yeme,** *v.t.* [A.S. *forgéman, forgyman*.] To neglect.

"I see the mislyken and al *foryemed*." *Castel of Love*, 947.

*** for-yete, * for-yet-en, * for-yet-yn,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Forget.]

*** for-yet-el, * for-yet-ylle,** *a.* [A.S. *forgitol*.] Forgetful.

"*Foryetel*, slow, and wery sone." *Gower*, iii. 98.

*** for-yet-el-ness, * for-yet-el-nesse,** *s.* [A.S. *forgitolnes*.] Forgetfulness.

"I plaine of my *foryetelnesse*." *Gower*, ii. 23.

*** for-yet-ful,** *a.* [Mid. Eng. *foryete* = forget, Eng. *-full*.] Forgetful.

"Not onaad a *foryetful* herer, but a doer of werk."—*Wycliffe: James* i. 25.

*** for-yet-ing-nes,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *foryete* = forget; *-ness*.] Forgetfulness.

"Receyuynge *foryetingnes* of the purgynge of his olde trespassis."—*Wycliffe: 2 Peter* i. 9.

*** for-yet-ten,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Forget.]

*** for-yeve, * for-yife, * for-yive,** *v.t.* [Forgive.]

*** for-yiēld', * for-yeld, * for-yelde,** *v.t.* [A.S. *forgeldan, forgildan* (pa. t. *forgeald*, pa. par. *forgolden*); O. Sax. *forgeldan*; O. Fris. *forjelda*; O. H. Ger. *forgeltan*; Dut. *vergelden*; Ger. *vergelten*.] To return, to recompense.

"Krist hit you *foryelde*." *Gawaine*, 839.

forz-an'-dō, sforz-an'-dō (z as **ts**), *adv.* [Ital., pa. par. of *forzare* or *sforzare* = to force.]

Music: Lit. forcing. Emphasis or musical accent upon specified notes or passages marked by the signs *sf.* or >

fŏss, *s.* [Fosse.]

foss-dyke, *s.* The name given to a canal in Lincolnshire constructed by the Romans.

fŏs'-sa (*pl.* **fŏs'-sæ**), *s.* [Lat.: though used as a noun, *fossa* is really the fem. nom. sing. of *fossus*, pa. par. of *fodio* = to dig; thus *fossa* (terra) = land dug up; hence, a ditch, a fosse, a trench.] A depression, a furrow.

1. *Zool.*: A term applied to certain depressions on the external surface, generally the seat of cutaneous glands, as the lachrymal fossæ in deer and antelopes.

2. *Anatomy*:

(1) *Sing.*: A groove. There are in the ear a fossa of the helix, which is a groove called also *Fossa innominata* or *scaphoidea*, and a fossa of the antihelix, which is a somewhat triangular depression, called also *Fossa triangularis* or *ovalis*. There are also a fossa of the heart, one of the gall-bladder, &c. There are also a canine, a coronoid, a digastric, a digital, and many another fossa. (*Quain.*)

(2) *Pl.*: Grooves. There are nasal fossæ, superior and inferior occipital, &c. (*Quain.*)

fossa ovalis, *s.*

Anat.: A depression marking the place where, before birth, an orifice connected the two auricles of the heart, the passage between the two, however, being obliterated during the first few months of life. (*Todd & Bowman: Physiol. Anat.*, ii. 333.)

*** fŏs'-sage (sage** as **sĭj),** *s.* [Eng. *fosse*; *-age*.]

Old Law: A composition paid in lieu of the duty of cleaning out the fosse or moat surrounding a town.

fŏs'-săn, fŏs'-sāne, *s.* [Fr. *fossane*. Remote etym. doubtful. A Madagascar word (?)]

Zool.: A kind of Genet (*Genetta fossa*), found in Madagascar. Pennant calls it the Fossan Weasel. (*Buffon, Pennant*, &c.)

fŏsse, fŏss, *s.* [Lat. *fossa*.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: A ditch, a moat.

"There is, on a high mountain ridge above the farm of Ashestiel, a *fosse* called Wallace's Trench."—*Scott: Marmion.* (Note to Introd.)

II. *Technically*:

1. *Anat.*: [Fossa].

2. *Fort.*: A moat or ditch around a fortification, commonly filled with water. The excavation of the fosse contributes materials for the walls of the fort it is designed to protect. An advance fosse is a ditch encircling the glacis or esplanade of a fortification.

*** fŏs'-sĕt,** *s.* [Faucet.]

*** fosset-seller,** *s.* One who sells faucets or taps.

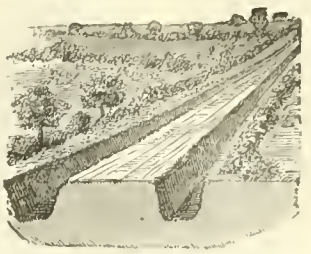
"Hearing a cause between an orange-wife and a *fosset-seller*."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, ii. 1.

*** fŏs-sĕt'te,** *s.* [Fr., dimin. of *fosse* = a ditch.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A little hollow; a dimple.

2. *Med.*: A small ulcer of the transparent cornea, the centre of which is deep.

*** fŏsse'-wāy.** *s.* [Eng. *fosse*, and *way*.] One



FOSSEWAY.

of the great military roads which the Romans constructed in England, so called from the ditches on each side.

fŏs'-sick, *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps connected with *fuss* or *fussy* (q.v.).]

1. To be fussy or troublesome.

2. Amongst the gold-miners of Australia, applied to the buying up of abandoned claims for the purpose of re-working.

3. To search or hunt for anything persistently.

"They are more suited . . . to plodding, *fossicking*, persevering industry, than for hard work."—*Fraser's Magazine*, Oct. 1878, p. 449.

fŏs'-sick-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *fossick*; *-er*.] One who reworks abandoned claims or workings in the gold mines.

fŏs'-sil, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *fossilis* = dug out, dug up, fossil, from *fossus*, pa. par. of *fodio* = to dig; Fr. *fossile*.]

A. *As adjective*:

I. *Literally*:

1. *Gen.*: Pertaining to what is dug up. [B. I. 1.]

"*Fossil*, or rock salt, and sal gemm differ not in nature from each other."—*Woodward: Nat. Hist.*

2. *Spec.*: Pertaining to organic remains. [B. I. 2.]

"The upright position of *fossil* trees, both in Europe and America."—*Lyell: Princip. of Geol.*, ch. vi.

II. *Fig.*: Antiquated, belonging to a bygone age.

"Language is *fossil* poetry."—*Emerson: Essays: The Poet.*

B. *As substantive*:

I. *Literally*:

1. *Originally*: Anything dug up.

"*Fossils*, all bodies whatever that are dug out of the earth are by naturalists commonly called by the general name of *fossils*."—*Glossog. Nov.* (1719.)

¶ Johnson (1776) gives no other meaning to the word *fossil* than "that which is dug out of the earth." Prof. Robt. Jamieson, in his mineralogical and geological works, published early in this century, used the word *fossil* in this obsolete sense, often calling minerals fossils.

2. *Now*: Any body, or the traces of the existence of any body, whether animal or vegetable, which has been buried in the earth by natural causes; one of the bodies called organic remains. Even the cast of a fossil shell, that is the impression which it has left on the rock, is deemed a fossil. (Used often in the plural.)

¶ In the early part of the sixteenth century fossils were supposed by some Italians to have been formed in the hills by the action of the stars, a view which, prior to 1579, Leonardo da Vinci combated. Then the hypothesis arose of a plastic force, or, according to Andrea Mattioli, a fatty matter capable of fashioning stones into organic forms. But the hypothesis which held its place longer than any other, and is not yet extinct among the unscientific, is that they were relics of the Mosaic deluge. It is now thoroughly proved that the relics are really those of plants and animals, that they were nearly all of them in existence ages before the Mosaic deluge, that they are not nearly contemporaneous with each other, but differ in age by untold millions of years, that there is at least a progression among them, if not even the evolution of the last from the more antique. There are breaks or gaps in the series of fossiliferous strata, especially one between the palæozoic and the secondary strata, and another between the secondary and the tertiary. Once it was supposed that

there had been in the earth's geological history alternate periods of repose and convulsion; now it is believed that there would be no breaks if all lands were geologically explored, if all strata now submerged were accessible for investigation, and if local causes acting during bygone ages had been less effective in destroying portions of the record. Mr. Darwin shows that it is almost exclusively strata deposited in seas or lakes which at the time were slowly sinking that have been preserved; those formed when land was rising have, as a rule, been washed away. In the older strata, and sometimes in those not so ancient, fossils have been destroyed by metamorphic action, and when any rock is called non-fossiliferous or azoic, the cautious geologist means by the term only that fossils have not been found in it up to the present time. What coins are to the numismatologist and the historian, that fossils are to the palæontologist and the geologist: they enable him to recover forgotten chapters of history. Fossils are, however, more valuable than coins, they cannot any of them be so easily forged, and few of them can be forged at all.

II. *Fig.:* A contemptuous appellation for a person greatly behind the age.

¶ Obvious compounds: *Fossil-animals, fossil-birds, fossil-fishes, fossil-plants,* &c.

fossil-botanist, *s.*

Bot.: A proficient in fossil-botany (q.v.).

fossil-botany, *s.*

Bot.: The department of botanical science that treats of fossil plants; palæobotany.

fossil-copal, *s.*

Min.: The same as COPALINE (q.v.).

*** fossil-cork,** *s.*

Min.: An old name for what was subsequently called mountain cork, a variety of asbestos. Named on account of its lightness, which is such that it floats in water.

*** fossil-fārina,** *s.*

Min.: An old name for a soft carbonate of lime.

*** fossil-flax,** *s.*

Min.: A popular name for amianthus, the variety of asbestos which has long flexible fibres.

fossil-flour, *s.* A siliceous, mealy earth, consisting of siliceous shields of infusoria. It is used for fire-proof bricks.

† fossil-paper, *s.*

Min.: A papery-looking sub-variety of asbestos.

† fossil-screws, *s. pl.* A popular name for the casts in the rock left by spiral shells, or for those of encrinites when their impressions are horizontally furrowed.

fossil-wood, *s.*

1. *Palæont.:* Wood found fossil. In many cases the medullary rays in exogens and the ends of ducts in endogens are at least as clearly visible as in recent wood.

2. *Min.:* A popular name for some woody-looking specimens of asbestos.

fŏs-sĭl-ĭf′-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *fossilis* = dug out, fossil; *fero* = to produce, to yield, and suff. *-ous.*] Containing or producing fossils.

¶ Tabular view of the Fossiliferous Strata in the order of their superposition, which is also that of their chronological succession. The lower—*i.e.*, the older ones—are placed first:—

I. PRIMARY OR PALÆOZOIC ROCKS.

1. Laurentian	(1) Lower (2) Upper	4. Devonian or Old Red Sandstone	(7) Lower (8) Middle (9) Upper
2. Cambrian	(3) Lower (4) Upper	5. Carbonif-erous	(10) Lower (11) Upper
3. Silurian	(5) Lower (6) Upper	6. Permian	(12) Permian

II. SECONDARY OR MESOZOIC ROCKS.

7. Trias	(13) Lower (14) Middle (15) Upper	10. Cretaceous	(20) Lower Cretaceous or Neocomian (21) Upper
8. Lias	(16) Lias		
9. Oolite	(17) Lower (18) Middle (19) Upper		

III. TERTIARY OR CAINOZOIC ROCKS.

11. Eocene	(22) Lower (23) Middle (24) Upper	12. Miocene	(25) Lower (26) Upper
		13. Pliocene	(27) Older (28) Newer

IV. POST-TERTIARY ROCKS.

14. Post-Tertiary (29) Post Pliocene (30) Recent.

The foregoing table is from Sir Charles Lyell's *Student's Elements of Geology* (1871); but with the order reversed. For subdivisions of the several formations, see Laurentian, Silurian, &c., &c. Various other divisions have been made, among them some referring specially to the geology of this country, but the divisions above given have the precedence, and are those ordinarily used by geologists.

fŏs-sĭl-ĭ-fĭ-cā′-tion, *s.* [Eng. *fossilify*; *c* connect., and suff. *-ation.*] Fossilization (q.v.).

fŏs-sĭl′-ĭ-fȳ, *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *fossilis* = dug out, fossil, and *fio* (pass. of *facio*) = to become.]

A. *Trans.:* To render fossil, to convert into a fossil, to fossilize.

B. *Intrans.:* To become fossil; to be converted into a fossil.

fŏs′-sĭl-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *fossil*; *-ism.*] The science of fossils; that branch of palæontology which treats of fossil substances.

fŏs′-sĭl-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *fossil*; *-ist.*] One versed in Fossilism (q.v.); a person who studies the nature and character of fossil substances.

"A species, as Mr. Janes the *fossilist* informed me, uncommonly valuable."—*Johnson: Journey to Western Islands.*

fŏs′-sĭl-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *fossil*; *i* connective; suff. *-ty* (q.v.).] The state or condition of a fossil.

fŏs sĭl-īz-ā′-tion, *s.* [Eng. *fossiliz(e)*; *-ation.*] The act or process of converting animal remains or vegetable substances into fossils; fossilizing.

¶ The burying of animal or vegetable remains—the first step towards their fossilization—can take place on land by the growth of peat, by their being covered by blown sand, by the ejections and alluvinms of volcanoes, in alluviums generally, in the ruins of landslips, or in the mud an stalagmite of caves and fissures. They are also constantly imbedded in subaqueons deposits, whether these be marine, lacustrine, or fluviatile. Peat is an antiseptic, and preserves organized bodies well. They are better kept in shale or any other fissile stratum than in sandstone: the latter is too porous. Some are silicified, some preserved from obliteration by the influence of calcareous matter, some by being made ferruginous, &c. Plants are often carbonized.

fŏs′-sĭl-īze, *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *fossil*; *-ize.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To convert into a fossil.

"A small number of plants . . . will be *fossilized.*"—*Lyell: Geology,* ch. xlvii.

2. *Fig.:* To check the natural development by rendering fixed and immutable; to render permanently antiquated.

"Whereas Sanscrit remained fixed and *fossilized* for ever."—*Beames: Compar. Gram. Aryan Lang. of India,* vol. i. (1872) (Introd.), p. 5.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To become fossil; to be changed or converted into a fossil.

2. *Fig.:* To become antiquated and incapable of being influenced or affected by present circumstances.

fŏs-sĭl′-ŏ-ġĭst, *s.* [Eng. *fossilog(y)*; *-ist.*] The Tbe same as FOSSILOLOGIST (q.v.).

fŏs-sĭl′-ŏ-ġȳ, *s.* [Eng. *fossil,* and Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.] The same as FOSSILOLOGY (q.v.).

fŏs-sĭl-ŏl′-ŏ-ġĭst, *s.* [Eng. *fossilolog(y)*; *-ist.*] A person versed in Fossilology (q.v.); a fossilist.

fŏs-sĭl-ŏl′-ŏ-ġȳ, *s.* [Eng. *fossil*; *o* connective, and Gr. λογος (*logos*) = a discourse.] The science of fossils.

fŏs-sŏr′-ēș, fŏs-sŏr′-ĭ-a, *s. pl.* [Lat. *fossor* = a digger, a delver; *fodio* = to dig, to delve.]

Entom.: Burrowing Hymenoptera. A subtribe of the hymenopterous tribe Aculeata. Sexes two, the individuals in both of which are furnished with wings, legs formed for burrowing or for running, tongue not elongated, but widened at the extremity. Habits not social. The females of the fossores construct holes in the ground, where they form their nests. Depositing their eggs, they next lay up for the future larvæ a supply of food consisting of spiders and caterpillars rendered half dead by being stung. Many of the fossores are called sandwasps. The subtribe is divided into eight families: (1) Scoliadæ, (2) Sapygidæ, (3) Pompilidæ, (4) Sphecidæ, (5) Bembicidæ, (6) Larridæ, (7) Nyssonidæ, and (8) Crabronidæ (q.v.).

fŏs-sŏr′-ĭ-al, *a.* [Lat. *fossorii(a)* = digging (as an occupation); Eng. suff. *-al.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Adapted for digging.

"The first is characterized . . . by the feet being *fossorial.*"—*Wright: Animal Life,* p. 70.

2. *Zoology:*

(1) Adapted for digging: as, *fossorial* feet.

(2) Having the power of digging; pertaining or relating to the Fossores (q.v.).

fŏss′-rōad, *s.* [Eng. *foss,* and *road.*] A fosse-way (q.v.).

fŏs′-su-lāte, *a.* [Lat. *fossul(a)* = a little trench; Eng. suff. *-ate.*]

Comp. Anat.: A term applied to long, narrow depressions in any surface, which is said to be *fossulate* when the hollows are not sufficiently deep to be termed fossæ. [FOSSA.]

fŏs′-tĕr, *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *fóstrian,* from *fóstor, fóstur* = nourishment, from *fóda* = food: cogn. with Dan. *fostre* = to bring up; *foster* = offspring; Icel. *fóstr* = nursing; *fóstra* = to nurse; Sw. *foster* = embryo; *fostra* = to foater.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To feed, to nourish, to enpport, to bring up, to nurse.

"Some say that ravens *foster* forlorn children."—*Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus,* ii. 3.

2. To promote the growth of; to austain and promote; to forward.

"Western winds do *foster* forth our flowers."—*Gascoigne: Complaint of Philomene.*

3. To encourage, to pamper.

"A prince of great courage and beauty, but *fostered* up in blood by his naughty father."—*Sidney.*

4. To cherish, to indulge, to harbour: as, To *foster* ill feeling.

"The greater part of those who live not to infuse malignity, and multiply enemies, have no hopes to *foster,* no designs to promote, nor any expectations of attaining power by insolence."—*Johnson.*

*** B.** *Intrans.:* To be fostered or brought up together.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *foster,* to *cherish,* to *harbour,* and to *indulge*: "To *foster* in the mind is to keep with care and positive endeavours; as when one *fosters* prejudices by encouraging everything which favours them: to *cherish* in the mind is to hold dear or set a value upon; as when one *cherishes* good sentiments, by dwelling upon them with inward satisfaction: to *harbour* is to allow room in the mind, and is generally taken in the worst sense, for giving admission to that which ought to be excluded; as when one *harbours* resentment by permitting it to have a resting-place in the heart; to *indulge* in the mind, is to give the whole mind to, to make it the chief source of pleasure." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

foster-babe, *s.* An infant foster-child.

"All thy *foster-babes* are dead."—*Byron: Childe Harold,* iv. 89.

foster-brother, *s.* A male child nursed at the same breast, or fed by the same nurse, but not the offspring of the same parents.

foster-child, *s.* A child nursed by a woman not the mother, or bred by a man not the father. According to the sex of the child, the term Foster-daughter or Foster-son is employed.

"The homely nurse doth all she can
To make her *foster-child* her inmate man."—*Wordsworth: Intimations of Immortality.*

*** foster-dam,** *s.* A nurse; one who performs the office of a mother by giving food to a young child; a foster-nurse, a foster-mother.

"The *foster-dam* lolled out her fawning tongue."—*Dryden: Virgil: Æneid* viii. 538.

foster-daughter, *s.* [FOSTER-CHILD.]

*** foster-earth,** *s.* Earth by which a plant is nourished, though it did not grow in it at first.

"In vain the nursling grove
Seems fair a while, cherished with *foster-earth.*"—*J. Philips: Cider,* i.

foster-father, *s.* A man who takes the place of a father in feeding and bringing up a child.

"He was her *foster-father's* son."—*Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel,* ii. 27.

*** foster-land,** *s.*

1. Land allotted for the support of a person.

2. One's adopted country.

foster-mother, *s.* A woman who takes the place of a mother in feeding and bringing up a child.

*** foster-nurse,** *s.* A nurse.

"Our *foster-nurse* of nature is repose."
Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 4.

foster-parent, *s.* A foster-mother or father.

foster-sister, *s.* A girl nursed at the same breast or fed by the same nurse, but not the offspring of the same parents.

foster-son, *s.* [FOSTER-CHILD.]

fŏs'-tĕr (1), *** fos-tre,** *s.* [A.S. *fóstre*; Icel. *fóstra.*] A nurse; a foster-mother or father; a fosterer.

"God was my *foster*,
He fostered me
Under the book of the Palm-tree!"
Longfellow: Golden Legend, ii.

*** fŏs'-tĕr** (2), *s.* [FORESTER.] A contraction of forester, in which form it still exists as a proper name. It is several times used by Spenser, and is found in the romance of *Bevis of Hampton.* Percy explains the word as "foresters of the king's demesne." (*Nares.*)

"A *foster* was he sothely." *Chaucer: C. T.,* 117.

*** fŏs'-tĕr-age** (ago as ĭj), *** fŏs'-tĕr-ĭdge,** *s.* [Eng. *foster*; *-age.*] The act of fostering; the charge or care of a foster-child.

"There still remains in the islands, though it is passing fast away, the custom of *fosterage.* A laird, a man of wealth and eminence, sends his child, either male or female, to a tackaman or tenant, to be fostered. In Mull, the father sends with his child a certain number of cows, to which the same number is added by the fosterer."—*Johnson: A Journey to the Western Islands.*

fŏs'-tĕr-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *foster*; *-er.*]

1. One who takes the place of a parent in feeding and educating a child; a nurse; a foster-parent.

"In Ireland they put their children to *fosterers*; the rich men selling, the meaner sort buying the alterage of their children."—*Davies: On Ireland.*

2. One who or that which encourages, promotes, or supports.

"The *fosterer* of shooting is labour, that companion of vertue, the mainteyner of honestye, the encrease of healthe and wealthenesse."—*Ascham: Toxophilus.*

*** fŏs'-tĕr-hood,** *s.* [Eng. *foster*, v., and *hood.*] The state of being fostered or of a foster-child.

"Shame to a parentage or *fosterhood.*"
Ford: Perkin Warbeck. (Epilogue.)

fŏs'-tĕr-ĭng, * fos-tryng, * fos-trunge, *pr. par., a.,* & *s.* [FOSTER, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of fostering, nourishing, or cherishing.

2. Nourishment, education.

"That me engeadred and yaf *fostryng.*"
Romaunt of the Rose, 6,115.

*** fŏs'-tĕr-lēan,** *s.* [A.S. *fóstre*, and *lén* = a loan.]

1. The payment or remuneration given for the fostering of a child.

2. The jointure of a wife.

*** fŏs'-tĕr-lĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *foster*, and dimin. suff. *-ling.*] A foster-child.

"Take her again among you,
I'll none of your light heart *fosterlings.*"
Ben Jonson: New Inn, v. 1.

*** fŏs'-tĕr-ment,** *s.* [Eng. *foster*; *-ment.*] The act of fostering; food; nourishment.

*** fŏs'-tĕr-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *foster* (2); *-ship.*] Forestership.

*** fŏs'-trĕss, * fŏs'-trĕsse, * fos-ter-esse,** *s.* [Eng. *foster*; *-ess.*] A female who acts as a parent; a nurse; a foster-mother.

"Glory of knights, and hope of all the earth,
Come forth; your *fostresse* bids."
Ben Jonson: Speeches at Prince Henry's Barriers.

*** fostress-maiden,** *s.*

1. *Gen.:* A maiden who acts as a nurse; a nourisher.

2. *Spec.:* An epithet applied to Pallas Athênê, from her being worshipped as the tutelary deity of Athens.

"Woven about the fragrant forelead of the *fostress-maiden's* town." *A. C. Swinburne: Athens.*

*** fos-trild,** *s.* [FOSTER, *v.*] A foster-nurse; a nurse.

"Silence is wordes *fostrild.*"—*Ancren Riwle,* p. 72.

*** fos-tryng, * fos-trung,** *s.* [FOSTERING.]

*** fot,** *s.* [FOOT.]

*** fote-hot,** *adv.* [FOOT-HOT.] Straightway, at once, directly.

*** fote-mantel,** *s.* [FOOT-MANTLE.]

*** fŏth'-ĕr** (1), *** foth-ur, * foth ir, * futh-ir, * fud-der,** *s.* [A.S. *fóther*; O. S. *vóther*; O. H. Ger. *fuodir*; M. H. Ger. *vuoder*; Dut. *voeder*; Sw. *foder*; Fr. *foudre.*] [FODDER.]

1. A large quantity, load, or weight.

"He hadde lad of dong ful many a *fother.*"
Chaucer: C. T., 531.

2. A heavy weight.

"Euery strok falleth down as a *fother.*"
Sir Ferumbras, 641.

fŏth'-ĕr (2), *s.* [A.S. *fódor.*] Fodder.

"Wee Davoc hands the nowte in *fother.*"
Burns: Answer to a Mandate.

fŏth'-ĕr, ĭng, *v.t.* [A.S. *fódor, fóddor* = (1) food, (2) a cover; Ger. *füttern* = to cover, to case, to line; *futter* = a lining.]

Naut.: To stop a leak at sea by letting down a sail by the corners, and putting chopped yarn, oakum, wool, cotton, &c., between it and the ship's sides.

fŏth'-ĕr-ĭng, *pr. par., a.,* & *s.* [FOTHER, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

Naut.: A mode of stopping a leak at sea by thrumming a sail with oakum and yarn, and drawing it under the bottom so as to cover the aperture.

*** fō'-tĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *fotus*, pa. par. of *foveo* = to cherish, to foster.] Nourishing, fostering, fertilizing.

"With my distilling dews and *fotive* heat."
Carew: Cœlum Britannn., C. 4.

fŏu, fow, *a.* [FULL.] Full of food or drink; drunk.

"'Are ye *fou* or fasting?' 'Fasting from all but sin.'"—*Scott: Guy Mannering,* ch. xlvi.

fŏu'-ătse, fouets, fouse, fows, *s. pl.* [FOOSE.]

Fŏu-cault (ault as ō), *s.* [M. Foucault, a French natnral philosopher.]

Foucault's pendulum, *s.* A pendulum for reodering visible the diurnal motion of the earth. It consists of a bob suspended from a considerable height, say the centre of the dome of the Pantheon or Capitol, and set vibrating above a circular table marked with degrees. Owing to a certain independence of motion which the bob possesses, vibrating, as it were, in space, the earth in its diurnal motion turns round beneath it, as is evidenced by the apparent change of direction of the bob relatively to the graduated table.

*** fou-dre, * foul-der,** *s.* [O. Fr. *fuldre, fouldre, foudre*, from Lat. *fulgur.*] Lightning.

"Never was ther dynt of thonder,
Ne that thynge that men calle *foudre.*"
Chaucer: Hous of Fame, ii. 26.

fŏu-găss', fŏu-ga'de, *s.* [Fr., from *fougue* = fury, fire, ardour.]

Fort. & Milit.: A small mine, consisting of a hole charged with combustibles and projectiles hidden by earth, and placed so as to explode beneath the feet of an advancing enemy and throw the troops into confusion.

fought (as **fât**), *pret.,* & *pa. par.* of *v.* [FIGHT, *v.*]

*** foughten** (as **fât'-ĕn**), *pa. par.,* & *a.* [FIGHT, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Contested, disputed, or contended for with arms.

"On the *foughten* field
Michael and his angels, prevalent
Encamping." *Milton: P. L.,* vi. 410.

*** 2.** Overworked; wearied out; exhausted. (*Scotch.*)

fŏuj'-dar', *s.* [Hindust. *foujdar*; Mahratta *phoujdar.*] A criminal judge or magistrate. (*Anglo-Indian.*)

fŏuj'-dar-rў, *s.* [Hindust. *foujdari.*] The office of a Foujdar (q.v.). (*Anglo-Indian.*)

foujdarry-court, *s.* A criminal court. (*Anglo-Indian.*)

fŏul, * foule, * ful, * fule, *a., adv., & s.* [A.S. *ful*; cogn. with Dut. *vuil*, Icel. *fúll*, Ger. *faul*, Dan. *fuul*, Sw. *ful*, Goth. *fuls.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Dirty, filthy, miry; not clean; covered with or containing dirt or extraneous matter which is injurious, offensive, or noxious.

"My face is *foul* with weeping."—*Job* xvi. 16.

2. Thick or muddy; turbid; not clear.

"The stream is *foul* with stains
Of rushing torrents and descending rains."
Addison.

3. Thick or overgrown with weeds: as, The ground is *foul.*

4. Impure; tainted; polluted.

"Every day the carcass of some prisoner dead, of thirst and *foul* air, had been flung to the sharks."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xv.

5. Obscene; scurrilous; filthy; profane; abusive: as, *foul* language.

"Fair payment for *foul* words."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, iv. 1.

6. Given to or using obscene, scurrilous, or filthy language.

"With *foul* mouth.
And in the witness of his proper ear,
To call him villain."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, v. 1.

7. Wicked; criminal; abominable; hateful; odious.

"The principal witness for the prosecution had been convicted of a series of *foul* perjuries."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. iv.

8. Loathsome; odious; disgusting.

"Kill thy physician, and the fee bestow
Upon the *foul* disease." *Shakesp.: Lear,* i. 1.

9. Disgraceful; shameful.

"Too well I see and rue the dire event,
That with sad overthrow and *foul* defeat
Hath lost us heaven." *Milton: P. L.,* i. 135.

10. Unlucky; unfavourable.

"Some *foul* mischance
Torment me for my love's forgetfulness!"
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 2.

11. Unfair, unlawful; not honest or straightforward.

"By *foul* play were we heaved thence,
But blessedly helped hither."
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2

*** 12.** Unsightly; of little value.

"Let us, like merchants, show our *foulest* wares."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, ii. 3.

13. Stormy; cloudy, rainy, and tempestuous.

"So *foul* a sky clears not without a storm."
Shakesp.: King John, iv. 2.

*** 14.** Coarse; gross.

"You will have no notion of deliacies if you table with them; they are all for rank and *foul* feeding, and spoil the best provisions in cooking."—*Felton.*

*** 15.** Unsound; corrupted; diseased.

"You perceive the body of our kingdom,
How *foul* it is." *Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.,* iii. 1.

*** 16.** Difficult; dangerous.

"We came down a *foul* hill."—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew,* iv. 1.

*** 17.** Guilty.

"The secund of the afoirsaid thré offences sall be understuid to be committit efter the offendar be anis fund *foul* of the first offence; and the thrid offence to be takin ane offence to be committit efter the offendar be fund *foul* of the secund offence."—*Balfour: Pract.,* p. 611.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Billiards:* Applied to a stroke when the player touches with his cue or any part of his body any ball on the table.

"Thus, at billiards, if a player makes a *foul* stroke and scores, his adversary has the option of not enforcing the penalty."—*Field,* Jan. 28, 1882.

2. *Naut.:* Entangled; having freedom of motion interfered with by collision or entanglement with anything: as, A rope is *foul.*

B. *As adv.:* Foully.

"I'll have this crown of mine cut from my shoulders
Ere I will see the crown so *foul* misplaced.
But can'st thou guess that he doth aim at it?"
Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 2.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Evil; shame; disgrace.

"Upon them bravely! do thy worst;
And *foul* fall him that bleuches first."
Scott: Marmion, vi. 12.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Billiards:* A foul stroke. [A. II. 1.]

2. *Boating:* Applied to the action of a crew in a race, when they come into collision or interfere with the progress of their opponents out of their own water.

¶ ***** (1) *To fall foul:* To fall out, to quarrel.

"If they be any ways offended they *fall foul.*"—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy.*

(2) *To fall or run foul of:* To come or run against with force; to come into collision with.

(3) *To make foul water:*

Naut.: To come into such shoal water that the keel of the vessel is so near to the bottom that the motion of the water under it stirs up the mud and makes the water foul.

foul-anchor, *s.* An anchor having the cable twisted round the stock or one of the flukes.

foul-ball, foul-tip, *s.*

Baseball: A ball batted outside the foul lines (q.v.).

foul-copy, *s.* The first rough draft of any writing, with the alterations, corrections, erasures, &c.; opposed to a *fair* or clean copy.

foul-fish, *s.* Fish in the spawning state, or such as have not for the current year made their way down to the sea to purify themselves.

foul-lines, *s. pl.*

Baseball: Lines (usually marked in chalk powder) from the home plate through first and third bases.

foul-proof, *s.*

Print.: The first proof before the typographical and other errors have been corrected; also applied to a proof with numerous corrections and alterations.

fŏul, * **fowle,** * **ful-en,** *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *fúlian;* O. H. Ger. *fúlen;* M. H. Ger. *vúlen.*] [FOUL, *a.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To make foul or dirty; to defile, to dirty, to soil.

"She *fouls* her smock more in one hour than the kitchen-maid doth in a week."—*Swift: Directions to Servants.*

2. To disgrace, to shame.

"*Fouling* his infamous life with a low and dishonest defaulting."—*Savile: Tacitus; Historie,* p. 41.

II. *Naut. & Boat.:* To fall or run foul of; to come into collision with.

"In attempting to make the harbour [we] several times *fouled* the pier."—*Guardian,* March 2, 1859, p. 195.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To become foul or dirty: as, A gun *fouls.*

2. *Nautical & Boating:*

(1) To come into collision, as two boats.

(2) To become entangled, as a rope.

fŏu-lard', *s.* [Fr.]

Fabric: A thin silk or silk-and-cotton dress stuff.

* **fŏul'-dĕr,** *v.* [O. Fr. *fuldre, fouldre, foudre* = lightning, from Lat. *fulgur.*] To flame or flash as lightning; to emit great heat. [FOUDRE.]

* **foule,** *s.* [FOWL.]

* **foule,** *a.* [FOUL.]

* **fŏul'-fāçed,** *a.* [Eng. *foul,* and *faced.*] Showing a wicked, ugly, or disgusting countenance.

* **fŏul'-fēēd-ĭng,** *a.* [Eng. *foul,* and *feeding.*] Eating or living on filthy food.

fŏul'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *foul; -ly.*]

1. In a foul, filthy, dirty, or nasty manner or state.

2. Shamefully, disgracefully, scandalously, wickedly.

"He lies most *foully* in his throat."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, v. 20.

3. Unfairly, dishonestly.

"Thou play'dst most *foully* for't."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, III. 1.

fŏul'-mŏuthed, *a.* [Eng. *foul,* and *mouthed.*] Given to the use of foul, obscene, or scurrilous language; addicted to calumny, scandal, and obscenity; foul-spoken, foul-tongued.

fŏul'-nĕss, * **foul-nes,** * **foul-nesse,** *s.* [A.S. *fúlness, fýlness;* O. H. Ger. *fúlnussi;* O. Fris. *fúlnesse.*] [FOUL, *a.*]

1. The quality or state of being foul, dirty, turbid, or muddy; dirtiness, filthiness.

2. An impurity or pollution.

"It is no vicious blot, murder, or *foulness.*"
Shakesp.: Lear, I. 1.

3. Hatefulness, atrociousness, abomination.

"It is the wickedness of a whole life, discharging all its filth and *foulness* into this one quality, as into a great sink or common shore."—*South.*

4. Ugliness, deformity.

"He's fallen in love with your *foulness,* and she'll fall in love with my anger."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It,* III. 5.

5. Dishonesty, unlawfulness, unfairness.

"They pierced the *foulness* of thy secret aim."
Akenside: Epistle to Curio.

6. Roughness, as of the weather.

fŏul'-spōk-en, *a.* [Eng. *foul,* and *spoken.*] Using or given to foul language; foulmouthed.

fŏul'-tŏngued, *a.* [Eng. *foul,* and *tongued.*] Foulmouthed, foulspoken.

fŏu'-mart, * **fol-mart,** * **ful-mart,** * **ful-mare,** * **ful-mard,** * **foul-mart** (*Eng.*), * **full-mart** (*Prov. Eng.*), * **fou-mart,** * **fow-marte** (*Scotch*), *s.* [From A.S. *ful* = foul, and Eng. *marten,* from O. Fr. *marte, martre* = a martin. So called from its offensive smell.]

Zool.: The polecat (q.v.). (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Was ever such a *fulmart* for an huisher? . . . Martin Polecat . . . a stinking name, and not to be pronounced
In any lady's presence without a reverence."
Ben Jonson: Tale of a Tub, I. 1.

* **foun,** *s.* [O. Fr. *faon.*] A fawn.

"Be thou pulled out as a *foun.*"—*Wycliffe: Prov.* vi. 5.

* **founce,** *s.* [Prov. Fr. *fons;* Lat. *fundus.*] A foundation, a base.

"In the *founce* ther stonden stoure stepe."
E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Pearl, 113.

found, *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [FIND, *v.*]

* **found** (1), *s.* [FOUND (1), *v.*] Casting of metals.

"Item in the first on the foirwall foure new cannonis of *found* mountit upoun thair stokis."—*Inventories* (1566), *p.* 166.

* **found** (2), *s.* [FOUND (2), *v.*]

1. Foundation. (Applied to a building of any kind.)

"Our milkhouse had wa's sae dooms strang that ane waud has thocht it micht hae stude to the last day; but its *found* had been onnerminit by the last Lammas spait."—*Edinburgh Magazine,* Dec. 1818, p. 503.

2. Foundation, grounds; reason or basis.

found (3), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A three-square, single-cut file or float, with one very acute angle, used by comb-makers.

found (1), *v.t.* [Fr. *fondre,* from Lat. *fundo* = to pour.] To cast or form a metal by melting it and pouring it into a mould.

found (2), *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *fonder,* from Lat. *fundo,* from *fundus* = a foundation, a base.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To lay the foundation or basis of; to fix or set firmly upon a foundation.

"It fell not, for it was *founded* upon a rock."—*Matt.* vii. 25.

2. To fix firmly.

"Then comes my fit again: I had else been perfect,
Whole as the marble, *founded* as the rock."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, III. 4.

3. To begin to raise or build.

"This cytee *founded* Helizeus Damascus."—*Maundeville,* p. 123.

4. To establish, to originate, to endow: as, To *found* a college.

"He *founded* a library, gathered together the acts of the kings and prophets."—2 *Maccabees* ii. 13.

5. To give birth or origin to: as, He *founded* a family.

6. To raise or base upon, as upon a principle or ground; to ground.

"The religion and the transaction upon which it was *founded,* were too obscure to engage the attention of Josephus."—*Paley: Evidences,* vol. i., ch. vii.

B. *Intrans.:* To rest, to rely, to defend. (Followed by *on* or *upon.*)

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between to *found,* to *ground,* to *rest,* and to *build:* "To *found* implies the exercise of art and contrivance in making a support; to *ground* signifies to lay so deep that it may not totter; it is merely in the moral sense that they are here considered, as the verb to *ground* with this signification is never used otherwise. *Found* is applied to outward circumstances; *ground* to what passes inwardly . . . To *found* and *ground* are said of things which demand the full exercise of the mental powers; to *rest* is an action of less importance: whatever is *founded* requires and has the utmost support; whatever is *rested* is more by the will of the individual: a man *founds* his reasoning upon some unequivocal fact; he *rests* his assertion upon mere hearsay. To *found, ground,* and *rest* have always an immediate reference to the thing that supports; to *build* has an especial reference to that which is supported, to the superstructure that is raised." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between to *found* and to *institute,* see INSTITUTE.

fŏun-dā'-tion, * **foun-da-ci-oun,** *s.* [Fr. *fondation,* from Lat. *fundatio,* from *fundo* = to found; Sp. *fundacion;* Port. *fundação;* Ital. *fondazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of founding, fixing, or beginning to build.

"He began the *foundacioun* of the tour of Babyloyne."—*Maunderille,* 223.

2. The basis of a building; the solid ground on which a structure rests.

"That is the way to make the city flat,
To bring the roof to the *foundation,*
To bury all." *Shakesp.: Coriolanus,* III. 1.

3. That part of a structure which is below the surface of the ground.

4. The act of establishing, originating, or founding; establishment.

"That was the *foundacioun* of here ordre."—*Maundeville,* p. 88.

5. The principles, basis, or grounds on which anything stands, rests, or is supported.

"Having laid down as my *foundation,* that the Scripture is a rule that in all things needful to salvation, is clear, sufficient, and ordained by God Almighty for that purpose."—*Dryden: Religio Laici.* (Pref.)

6. The grounds or reasons on which an opinion, notion, or belief is founded.

"[I] can never prevail on myself to make complaints which have no cause, in order to raise hopes which have no *foundation.*"—*Burke: Observations on a late State of the Nation.*

7. A donation, legacy, or revenue appropriated to endow an institution, and constituting a permanent fund for its support; an endowment.

"He had an opportunity of going to school on a *foundation.*"—*Swift.*

8. That which is founded, instituted, or endowed; an institution founded or supported by an endowment.

II. *Hat-making:* The body of a hat or bonnet, of wool or inferior fur, upon which the napping of superior fur is laid and united at the battery.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *foundation, ground,* and *basis:* "A report is said to be without any *foundation,* which has taken its rise in mere conjecture, or in some arbitrary cause independent of all fact; a man's suspicion is said to be without *ground,* which is not supported by the shadow of external evidence: *unfounded* clamours are frequently raised against the measures of government; *groundless* jealousies frequently arise between families, to disturb the harmony of their intercourse. *Foundation* and *basis* may be compared with each other, either in the proper or in the improper significations: both *foundation* and *basis* are the lowest parts of any structure; but the former lies under *ground,* the latter stands above: the *foundation* supports some large and artificially erected pile; the *basis* supports a simple pillar: hence we speak of the *foundation* of St. Paul's, and the *base* or *basis* of the Monument." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

foundation-bolt, *s.* A bolt which keeps a bed-plate—of an engine, for instance—down to its substructure.

foundation-muslin, *s.*

Fabric: An open-worked, gummed fabric, used for stiffening dresses and bonnets.

foundation-pile, *s.*

Hydr. Eng.: A pile driven into soft or treacherous ground to form, with others, an unyielding basis for a structure.

foundation-sacrifice, *s.*

Comp. Mythol.: A sacrifice common to races of low culture, who sought to render buildings firm and stable by drenching the foundation-stones with blood, by burying a human victim beneath them, or by immuring some unfortunate wretch in the structure itself. Tradition asserts that such sacrifices were

practised in the Middle Ages in some form or other, at the castle of Liebenstein in Thuringia, at the walls of Copenhagen, and at Scutari, and Tylor states that so late as 1843, when a new bridge was built at Halle, a notion was abroad among people that a child was wanted to be built into the foundations. The idea underlying these sacrifices was the propitiation of evil spirits, or an endeavour to render them, in some sort, guardians of the structure. Hugh Miller (in his *My Schools and Schoolmasters*, ch. xi.), relates a conversation he had with a herd-boy on the subject of ghosts. The boy said: "It's the spirit of the man who was killed on the foundation-stone, just after it was laid, and then built into the wa' by the masons, that he might *keep* the castle by coming back again; and they're saying that a' the verra ould houses in the kintra had murdered men builded intil them in that way, and that they have a' o' them their bogle." The buccaneers of the Spanish Main are said to have killed and buried a negro or a Spaniard with their treasures, that his spirit might haunt the spot and drive away intruders. In this case, of course, the dominant idea was that of guardianship. There seems to be an allusion to some such rite in the book of Joshua: "He shall lay the foundation thereof in his firstborn, and in his youngest son shall he set up the gates of it" (vi. 26). The custom still lingers in some parts of Asia and Africa, and in Polynesia and Borneo.

"More cultured nations of Southern Asia have carried on into modern ages the rite of *foundation-sacrifice*."—*Tylor: Primitive Culture*, i. 97.

foundation-plate, *s.*

1. *Bookbind.:* The base plate on which ornaments are arranged in the stamping or embossing press.

2. *Steam-eng.:* The bed-plate of a steam-engine.

foundation-school, *s.* A school supported by an endowment; an endowed school.

foundation-stone, *s.*

1. A stone in a public building laid publicly with ceremony: it is not necessarily any part of the foundation.

2. The foundations.

"My castles are my king's alone,
From turret to *foundation-stone*."
Scott: Marmion, vi. 13.

‡ **fŏun-dā'-tion,** *v.t.* [FOUNDATION, *s.*] To found, to settle, to ground.

"He that *foundations* not himself with the arts."—*Feltham: Resolves.*

fŏun-dā'-tion-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *foundation*; *-er.*] One who derives support from the foundation or endowment of a college or school.

fŏun-dā'-tion-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *foundation*; *-less.*] Without foundation; baseless.

fŏun'-dẽr (1), *s.* [Eng. *found* (1); *-er.*] One who casts metal in various forms; principally used in composition, as, a bell-*founder*, a type-*founder*, &c.

founders' cleansing-mill, *s.* A tumbling-box in which small castings are cleansed from adhering sand. In a similar box articles may be polished or rounded by mutual attrition, assisted, if need be, by an abradant, as sand or emery.

founders'-dust, *s.* Charcoal powder and coal and coke dust, ground fine, and sifted for casting purposes.

founders'-lathe, *s.* A lathe used in preparing the cores for loam-moulding, such as those for iron pipes. A central spindle, being prepared, is placed on centres or on V's, and the clay loam covering is plastered on and regulated by a templet or pattern.

founders'-sand, *s.* A species of sand used for making founding-moulds.

fŏun'-dẽr (2), * **foun-dour,** * **fown-der,** *s.* [Eng. *found* (2); *-er.*]

1. One who founds or lays the foundation of; a builder; an erecter.

"Of famous cities we the *founders* know."
Waller: On St. James's Park, 9

2. One from whom anything has its original or beginning; an author.

"Marchol they*r founder*, patron, and precident."
Lydgate: Minor Poems, p. 164.

3. One who endows or establishes a permanent fund for the support of an institution.

"This hath been experimentally proved by the honourable *founder* of this lecture in his treatise of the air."—*Bentley: Boyle Lectures.*

founders'-shares, *s. pl.* Shares issued to the founders of (or vendors to) a public company, as a part of the consideration for the business, or concession, &c., taken over, and not forming a part of the ordinary capital. As a rule, such shares only participate in profits after the payment of a fixed minimum dividend on paid-up capital.

fŏun'-dẽr (3), *s.* [FOUNDER, *v.*]

Farriery:

1. A lameness occasioned by inflammation in the foot of a horse.

2. An inflammatory fever of the body, or acute rheumatism.

fŏun-dẽr, *v.i.* & *t.* [O. Fr. *fondrer, afondrer*, from *fond* = a bottom; Lat. *fundus.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To fall.

"For which his horse for feere gan to turne,
And leep asyde, and *foundred* as he leep."
Chaucer: C. T., 2,688.

2. To sink to the bottom; to be filled with water and sink; said of ships.

3. To lie over, to wallow in the sea.

"The ship no longer *foundering* by the lee,
Bears on her side th' invasions of the sea."
Falconer: Shipwreck, iii.

* 3. To fail; to miscarry.

"All his tricks *founder*."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 2.

* 4. To trip; to fall lame.

B. *Transitive:*

Farr.: To cause internal inflammation and soreness in the feet of a horse, so as to lame or disable him.

"I have *foundered* nine-score and odd posts."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, iv. 3.

fŏun-dẽred, *a.* [Eng. *founder*, v.; *-ed.*] Lamed, disabled; suffering from a founder.

"Spare the poor jade: he's *foundered*."
Massinger: The Bondman, iii. 3.

* **fŏun'-dẽr-ĕss** (1), *s.* [Eng. *founder* (1), s.; *-ess.*] A female founder, or caster of metals.

"The great bell of my heart is cracked, and never
Can ring in tune again till't be new cast
By one only skilful *founderess*."
Ford: Funcies Chaste & Noble, iii. 2.

* **fŏun'-dẽr-ĕss** (2), *s.* [FOUNDRESS.]

* **fŏun'-dẽr-oŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *founder* (3), s.; *-ous.*]

1. *Lit.:* Causing or likely to cause to founder or go lame.

2. *Fig.:* Likely to trip one up; puzzling; perplexing.

"I have travelled though the negociation, and a sad *founderous* road it is."—*Burke: Regicide Peace*, let. 3.

* **fŏun'-dẽr-y,** *s.* [FOUNDRY.]

fŏund'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.*

A. *As pr. par.:* [FOUND (1), *v.*]

B. *As adj.:* Often in composition, as type-*founding*, bell-*founding*.

C. *As subst.:* The act or operation of smelting ores, and of smelting and casting metals.

fŏund'-lĭng, * **found-el-yng,** * **found-lyng,** *s.* [Eng. *found*, pa. par. of *find*; dim. suff. *-ling.*] A child deserted or exposed to chance, or found without father or mother.

foundling-hospital, *s.* A hospital or charitable institution where deserted children are taken in and reared.

¶ The Foundling Hospital in London was opened in 1756.

* **fŏund'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Fr. *fondement.*] A foundation. [FUNDAMENT.]

fŏun'-drĕss, * **foun-der-ess,** *s.* [Eng. *founder*; *-ess.*] A female founder; a woman who founds, builds, or endows.

"The *foundress* of the Babylonian wall."
Tennyson: The Princess, ii. 66.

fŏun'-drў, * **foun-der-y,** * **foun-der-ie,** *s.* [Eng. *found*; *-er*; *-y.*]

* 1. The act or art of founding or casting metals.

"That the art of *founderie* or casting metals for images hath been very antique, practised also and professed in Italie as well as in other countries time out of mind."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xxxiv., ch. vii.

2. A building arranged and fitted for founding or casting metals.

"His eyes having suffered by working in the *foundery*, he grew blind in 1559, and died soon after."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. i., ch. iv.

foundry-crane, *s.* A crane used to lift and transport moulds, flasks, castings, &c., in a foundry. Also known as a moulding-crane, from its being used for lifting into and out of position the drags of moulds, cores, &c., in heavy casting, loam-work, and pit-casting. [CRANE.]

fount (1), *s.* [FONT (2).]

Print.: A font or assortment of printer's type.

fount (2), *s.* [O. Fr. *funt, font*, from Lat. *fons* (genit. *fontis*) = a spring.] A spring, a fountain, a well.

fŏun'-tain, * **foun-taine,** *s.* [O. Fr. *funtaine*; Fr. *fontaine*, from Low Lat. *fontana*, from Lat. *fons* (genit. *fontis*) = a fountain, a spring; Sp. & Ital. *fontana.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A well; a spring or natural source of water, spouting or flowing.

"Fast by a brook, or *fountain's* murmuring wave.
Beattie: Minstrel, ii.

(2) The head or source of a river or stream.

"All actions of your grace are of a piece, as waters keep the tenor of their *fountains*."—*Dryden.*

(3) An artificial jet of water; also the structure in which such a jet is produced; a basin or other receptacle kept supplied with water for drinking or ornamental purposes.

"As spouts a *fountain* in the court
Of some rich Capuan's hall."
Macaulay: Battle of the Lake Regillus, xxx.

(4) An upper reservoir chamber to contain a liquid and supply a wick, a dip-hole, a trough, &c.: as in the oil-chamber of an Argand lamp, the reservoir of an inkstand, a drinking-glass in a bird-cage, &c.

(5) The ink-reservoir in a printing-press.

(6) The supply-chamber in a reservoir-pen.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) The origin or source.

"Come, to the beaming God your hearts unfold!
Draw from its *fountain* life!"
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 48.

(2) The first cause or principle.

II. *Her.:* A circle called a roundle, divided into six spaces by waved lines across the shield, and tinctured argent and azure.

¶ (1) *Fountain in vacuo:*

Mach.: A flask containing water and air. The neck is closed by a cork, through which passes a tube, dipping in the liquid. The flask being put under the receiver of an air-pump, the elastic force of the air in the flask makes a jet of water issue from the top of the tube. (*Ganot.*)

(2) *Fountain of youth:*

Mythol.: A fountain, by bathing in which, or, in the opinion of the Hindoos, even by seeing it, one can become young again. (*Tylor: Early Hist. Mankind* (1866), 352–5.)

(3) *Hero's fountain:* An artificial fountain of water, caused by the pressure of air.

(4) *Intermittent fountain:* [INTERMITTENT].

¶ Obvious compounds: *Fountain-flood, fountain-foam, fountain-jet, fountain-side, fountain-urn*, &c.

fountain-fishes, *s. pl.*

Zool.: A name sometimes given to the order of Cœlenterata called Ctenophora. The reference is to the currents which their ciliæ produce. They are not fishes, but akin to Actinia, &c. Example, Beroë.

fountain-head, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* A source or spring; the head or source of a river, &c.

"The murmur of the *fountain-head*."
Tennyson: Two Voices, 216.

2. *Fig.:* The primary source; the origin; the original.

"We have this detail from the *fountain-head*, from the persons themselves."—*Paley: Evidences*, vol. ii., ch. viii.

fountain-inkstand, *s.* An inkstand which has a continual supply of ink from an elevated fountain, or which has an elastic diaphragm by which the dip-cup may be supplied or emptied.

fountain-lamp, *s.* A lamp with an elevated reservoir for supply, as in most forms of the Argand, the student's lamp, for instance.

fountain-pen, *s.* A pen which has an ink-reservoir to the supply of the pen.

fountain-pump, *s.*

I. A pump in which a stream with a natural head is led through a stock and nozzle, and thus bears the appearance of a pump, though perennial.

2. A pump in which a packed piston is replaced by a plunger, with a leathern annular disc or diaphragm.

fountain-sprite, *s.* A sprite or fairy haunting fountains.

"This glass of flashing crystal tall
Gave to my sires the *fountain-sprite*."
Longfellow: Luck of Edenhall.

fountain-tree, *s.*

Bot.: A popular name for the Deodar (*Cedrus Deodara*). The reference is to the quantity of turpentine which it furnishes. [DEODAR.]

* **fŏun'-tain-eër,** * **foun-tain-ere,** *s.* [Eng. *fountain; -eer.*] The manager, director, or contriver of a fountain.

"A basilisc of copper, which, managed by the *fountaineere*, casts water near 60 feet high."—*Evelyn: Diary* (Feb. 27, 1644).

* **fŏun'-tain-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *fountain; -less.*] Without fountains; having no fountain or spring.

"Here and there was room
For barren desert, *fountainless* and dry."
Milton: P. R., iii. 264.

* **fŏun'-tain-lĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *fountain;* dimin. suff. *-let.*] A little fountain.

"In the aforesaid village there be two *fountainlets*."—*Fuller: Worthies; Huntingdon*, i. 468.

* **fŏunt'-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *fount; -ful(l).*] Full of fountains or springs.

"Go wait the Thunderer's will, Saturnia cried,
On yon tall summit of the *fountful* Ide."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xv. 165.

* **foupe,** *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To drive or force with violence.

"We pronounce, by the confession of strangers, as smoothly and moderately as any of the northern nations, who *foupe* their words out of the throat with fat and full spirits."—*Camden. Remains.*

fŏu-quĭ-ĕr'-a (qu as k), *s.* [Named after Dr. P. E. Fouquière, professor of medicine, in Paris.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Fouquiereæ (q.v.). *Fouquiera formosa* is a showy shrub from Mexico, sometimes cultivated in green-houses.

* **fŏu-quĭ-ĕr-ā'-ĕ-æ (qu as k),** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *fouquiera,* and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: An obsolete order of Polypetalous Exogens, placed by Lindley, in his *Natural System of Botany*, in the Euphorbial Alliance. In the *Vegetable Kingdom* the order disappears. It is now reduced to a tribe of Tamariscaceæ. [FOUQUIEREÆ.]

fŏu-quĭ-ĕr'-ĕ-æ (qu as k), *s.* [Mod. Lat. *fouquiera,* and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Tamariscaceæ, distinguished by having large petals united into a tubular corolla. Sepals, five; petals, five; atamens, ten or twelve: style trifid; ovary superior sessile; ovules numerous; carpels five cornered, three-celled, three-valved. [FOUQUIERA, FOUQUIERACEÆ.]

fŏur, * **feour,** * **few-er,** * **feow-ere,** * **fow-er,** * **fowre,** *a. & s.* [A.S. *feówer;* cogn. with O. S. *fiwar, fiuwar, fior;* Dut. *vier;* O. Fris. *fiower, fiuwer, fior;* Icel *fjorir;* Dan. *fire;* O. H. Ger. *fior;* Ger. *vier;* Sw. *fyra;* Goth. *fidwor;* Lat. *quatuor;* Gr. τέτταρες, τέσσαρες (*tettares, tessares*); Wel. *pedwar;* Gael. *ceithir;* Russ. *chetvero;* Sansc. *chetvar, chatur;* Pali *chattâro.*]

A. *As adj.:* Twice two; amounting to the sum of two and two.

"There were *feower* kinges." *Layamon*, ii. 219.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The sum of two and two; the number consisting of twice two.

2. A symbol expressing the sum of twice two: as, 4 or iv.

II. *Boat.:* A four-oared boat; the crew of a four-oared boat.

¶ *To be, go,* or *run on all fours:*

1. *Lit.:* To be, walk, or crawl on the hands and feet, or the hands and knees.

2. *Fig.:* To agree exactly; to be consistent in every particular.

four-cornered, * **foure-cornerde,** * **foure-corneryd,** * **four-cornerde,** *a.* Having four corners or angles.

"Open the *foure-cornerde* sheete as did Peter."—*Bale Image*, pt. iii.

four-corners, *s. pl.*

Law: All that is within a document itself. The phrase comes down from the time when law documents were in one roll, and not in successive folios.

four-edged, *a.* Having four edges or sides.

four-handed, *a.* Having four hands; quadrumanous.

four-horse, *a.* Drawn by four horses: as, a *four-horse* coach.

four-in-hand, *a., adv., & s.*

A. *As adjective:*

1. Drawn by four horses, and driven by one person: as, a *four-in-hand* coach.

2. Pertaining to the driving of four-in-hands: as, the *Four-in-hand* Club. The London club so called was founded in A.D. 1815.

B. *As adv.:* With four horses attached to a vehicle, and driven by one driver: as, He was driving *four-in-hand.*

C. *As subst.:* A vehicle drawn by four horses, and driven by one driver.

"As quaint a *four-in-hand*
As you shall see."
Tennyson: Walking to the Mail.

four-leaved, *a.* Having four leaves.

"The marvellous powers of *four-leaved* clover and horse-shoes." *Longfellow: Evangeline*, i. 3.

Four-leaved grass:

Bot.: (1) *Paris quadrifolia,* (2) A four-leaved variety of *Trifolium repens.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

Four-leaved shamrock: A shamrock which has four "leaves," i.e., leaflets. Probably it is the "four-leaved" variety of *Trifolium repens.* [*Four-leaved-grass* (2).] It is supposed by the superstitious to bestow magic power on its finder.

"I'll seek a *four-leaved shamrock* in all the fairy dells."
Lover: Four-leaved Shamrock.

four-legged, *a.* Having four legs; quadruped.

"From two-legged and from *four-legged* foes."
Butler: Hudibras, pt. i., c. i.

four-nooked, * **feower-noked,** * **four-noked,** * **four-neukit,** *a.* Having four corners or angles. (*Layamon*, ii. 500.)

four-o'clock, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The hour so named.

2. *Bot.:* *Mirabilis dichotoma.* So called in the West Indies, where it grows, because the flowers open at four o'clock in the afternoon.

"Here also, in summer, various brilliant annuals, such as marigolds, petunias, *four-o'clocks*, found an indulgent corner."—*H. B. Stowe: Uncle Tom's Cabin*, ch. iv.

Four-o'clock flower: The same as FOUR-O'CLOCK, 2 (q.v.).

four-post, *a.* Having four posts or pillars; as, a *four-post* bedstead.

four-poster, *s.* A large bedstead having four posts or pillars for the curtains.

"I was always used to a *four-poster* afore I came here."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xliv.

four-tailed, *a.* Having four tails or projecting portions.

Four-tailed bandage:

Surg.: A bandage for the forehead, face, and jaws. (*Ogilvie*, old ed.)

four-thieves, *s. pl.*

Four-thieves' vinegar: A preparation from *Rosmarinus officinalis.* (*Paxton.*)

four-way cock, four-way valve, *s.* A cock or valve having two separate passages in the plug, and communicating with four pipes. It was the invention of James Watt.

four-wheeled, *a.* [FOURWHEELED.]

four-wheeler, *s.* A carriage, coach, or vehicle having four wheels; a four-wheeled cab.

"Having sent on all their luggage by a respectable old *four-wheeler*."—*Black: Princess of Thule*, ch. x.

* **fôurb,** *v.t.* [FOURB, *s.*] To cheat, to swindle, to deceive.

"Those who *fourbed* others become dupes to their own contrivances."—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 370.

* **fôurb,** * **fôurbe,** *s.* [Fr.] A cheat; a swindler; a tricky fellow.

"Thou art a false impostor, and a *fourbe*."
Denham: Passion of Dido for Æneas.

* **fôurb'-ĕr-ў,** *s.* [Fr. *fourberie.*] A cheat; a deception; a swindle.

"You have unmasked the *fourbery*."—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 373.

fôur'-cănt, *s.* [Eng. *four,* and *cant.*]

Naut.: A rope of four strands.

* **fôurçhed,** *a.* [Fr. *fourché.*] Forked.

"The raven . . . sat on the *fourched* tre."
Tristram, i. 46.

fôur-çheê', **fôur'-çhĭ,** *a.* [Fr. *fourché* = forked.]

Her.: An epithet applied to a cross forked at the ends.

FOURCHÉE.

fôur-çhĕtte', *s.* [Fr. = a fork.]

I. *Anatomy:*

(1) *Human:* A slight transverse fold (*frænulum pudendi*) within the posterior commissure, connecting the labia majora of the vulva. It is frequently torn in the first parturition.

(2) *Compar.:* The forked bone, formed by the union of the clavicles in many birds. [FURCULA, MERRYTHOUGHT.]

2. *Glove-making:* The forked piece between two adjacent fingers of a glove, uniting the portions of the back and inside of the finger, so called from its shape.

3. *Surg.:* An instrument for holding up the tongue while the frænum is being cut.

fŏûrçh'-ĭng, *s.* [From Norm. Fr. *fourche* = to delay, to put off.]

Law: The act of delaying legal proceedings. (*Wharton, &c.*)

fŏur'-cŏurse, *s. & a.* [Eng. *four,* and *course.*]

A. *As substantive:*

Agric.: A rotation by which the same crop recurs at intervals of four years. The Norfolk fourcourse is (1) Wheat; (2) Turnips; (3) Barley or Oats; and (4) Clover. This rotation is practised, more or less, in every county, wheat and mangels on the heavier soils taking the place of barley and turnips. (*Crops of the Farm.*)

B. *As adjective:*

Agric.: Cultivated on, or in any way pertaining to, the rotation described under A: as, the *fourcourse* system.

fôur-croy'-ą (oy as ôĭ), fôur'-cræ-ą, fûr'-cræ-ą, fôur'-cræ-ą, *s.* [Named after Fourcroy, the famous French chemist.]

Bot.: A genus of Amaryllidaceæ, tribe Agaveæ. The species are found in America, Madagascar, and Australia. *Fourcroya longæva* is forty feet high, its inflorescence thirty.

fôur-drĭn'-ĭ-er (er as ê), *s.* [For etym. see def. of compound.]

fourdrinier-machine, *s.* [See def.] A paper-making machine, the first to make a continuous web. It was invented by Louis Robert, of Essonne, and patented by him in France. A Mr. Gamble and the brothers Fourdrinier improved it. The machine was perfected by others. The essential features of the machine are:—(1) A stream of paper pulp flowing on to the surface of an endless, horizontal, wire web; (2) a tremulous motion to the web to shake out the water, which falls in a rain beneath, and to felt the fibre: (3) a travelling deckle which keeps up with the motion of the web, and forms the lateral margin of the paper; (4) a porous dandy which presses the pulp and absorbs some of the water; (5) a couching roller to take up the web; (6) a pressure roller to abstract moisture; and (7) drying, sizing, finishing, measuring, and cutting devices.

fôur'-fēld, *a.* [Eng. *four,* and *field.*]

Agric.: The same as Fourcourse (q.v.).

"The *fourfield* system and the price of grain."
Tennyson: Hadley Court, 83.

fôur'-fōld, * four-fald, * fowre-folde, *a. & s.* [A.S. *feówerfeald*; O. Fris. *fuiwerfald*; O. H. Ger. *fiorfalt.*]

A. *As adj.:* Four times told; quadruple; four times as much or as many.

B. *As subst.:* A quantity four times as much or as great.

"He shall restore the lamb *fourfold*, because he had no pity."—2 *Samuel* xii. 6.

fôur'-fōld, *v.t.* [FOURFOLD, *a.*] To assess in a fourfold ratio.

fôur'-foot-ĕd, * foure-fot-ed, * fourc-fot-ede, * fowre-fet-yd, *a.* [Eng. *four*, and *footed.*] Having four feet; quadruped.

"Ne *fourcfotede* best ferke to kille."
Alexander & Dindimus, 299.

fôur'-goṅ, *s.* [Fr.]

1. A tumbrel or ammunition-waggon.

2. A French baggage-vehicle.

fôu'-rĭ-ĕr-ĭşm, *s.* [Named from the founder, Charles Fourier (Def.); Eng. suff. *-ism.*]

Polit. Econ. & Hist.: A system partly of co-operation, partly of socialism, advocated, and to a certain extent carried out, by Charles Fourier, a Frenchman, born at Besançon, April 7, 1772. He was for some considerable time in a merchant's office, and was at a susceptible age when the ferment produced by the first French Revolution was continually bringing new views as to the reorganization of society before men's minds. A benevolent man, he for years attempted to devise a scheme for the benefit of society, and in a series of publications, which both the reviewers and the public, as a rule, ignored, made known the opinions since called by his name. He was a devout but liberal Roman Catholic, and a student of prophecy, and believed that he was acting in conformity with scripture principles in proposing his scheme. He died in Paris on Oct. 10, 1837, in his 66th year, too early to foresee the extent to which his views on the relations of capital and labour were destined ultimately to spread.

Fourier's scheme was that what he called from the word phalanx, a phalanstery, consisting of about 400 families, or 1,800 persons, should live together, combining their labour, upon a district about a square league in extent. The buying and selling transactions requisite for the support of the community, were to be managed by a single person, which would save a multitude of peddling operations. If any brought capital into the concern, it was not confiscated, but he was allowed interest upon it. The labour being carried on in common, the profits were apportioned on the following system. First a minimum of mere subsistence money was assigned to every member of the society, including those incapable of labour. The remainder of the profits were then divided in proportions agreed on beforehand, to remunerate labour and talent, and pay interest on the capital received. The profits divided thus were then expended by the individual recipients as they pleased. An effort was made about 1852 to form an industrial colony on Fourier's plan, but the attempt was unsuccessful.

fôu'-rĭ-ĕr-ĭst, fôu'-rĭ-ĕr-īte, *s.* [For first element, see *Fourierism*; suff. *-ist, -ite.*] An adherent to or supporter of Fourierism (q.v.).

*** fôur'-lĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *four*; dimin. suff. *-ling.*] One of four children born at the same time

*** fourm,** *s.* [FORM.]

fôur'-neau (eau as ō), *s.* [Fr.]

Mil.: The chamber of a mine in which the powder is lodged.

fôur'-nĕ-tīte, *s.* [Named after Fournet, who analysed it.]

Min.: A doubtful variety of Galenite. Fournet declared it a mixture of galenite with copper ore.

fôur'-pound, *a.* [Eng. *four*, and *pound.*] Weighing four pounds.

fôur'-pound-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *four*; *pound*; *-er.*]

1. A loaf weighing four pounds.

2. A small cannon to throw a shot or shell of four pounds in weight.

fôur'-rïĕr, *s.* [Fr.] A barbinger.

fôur'-scōre, *a. & s.* [Eng. *four*, and *score.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Amounting in number to four times twenty; eighty.

"We habbeth theo her *fourscore* yer."
St. Brandan, p. 14.

2. It is used elliptically for fourscore, or eighty years of age.

B. *As subst.:* The number or amount of four times twenty.

fôur'-sŏme, four-sum, *a.* [Eng. *four* suff. *-some* = Mid. Eng. *same* = together.] A term applied to anything in which four take part together: as, a *foursome* reel. (*Scotch.*)

fôur'-squāre, * fowre-square, *a.* [Eng. *four*, and *square.*]

1. *Lit.:* Having four sides and angles equal; quadrangular; square.

2. *Fig.:* Presenting an unyielding front to all opposition

fôur-teēn', * feow-er-tene, * four-tene, *a. & s.* [A.S. *feówertyne, feowertene*; O. Fris. *fiuwertine*; O. H. Ger. *fiorzehan*; Dut. *veertien*; Goth. *fidvortaihun*; Icel. *fjórtán*; Sw. *fjorton*; Dan. *fjorten*; Ger. *vierzehn.*]

A. *As adj.:* Amounting in number to four and ten, or twice seven.

"I am not *fourteen* pence on the score for sheer ale."—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, ii.

B. *As substantive:*

1. The number amounting to four and ten, or twice seven.

2. A symbol used to denote such a number: as, 14 or xiv.

fôur teēnth', *a. & s.* [A.S. *feówerteódha*; O. Fris. *fiuwertinda*; M. H. Ger. *vierzehende*; Dut. *veertiende*; Icel. *fjórtándi*; Sw. *fjortonde*; Dan. *fjortende*; Ger. *vierzehnte.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. The ordinal of fourteen.

2. Being one of fourteen equal parts into which a whole is divided.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One of fourteen equal parts into which a whole is divided; the quotient of one divided by fourteen.

2. *Music:* The octave of the seventeenth, a distance comprehending thirteen diatonic intervals.

fôurth, * ferd, * feorthe, * ferth, * ferthe, * fierth, * forthe, * fourthe, * furthe, * fowrthe, *a. & s.* [A.S. *feordha*; O. H. Ger. *fiordo*; M. H. Ger. & Dut. *vierde*; Icel. *fjórdhi*; Sw. & Dan. *fjerde*; Ger. *vierte.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. The ordinal of four; the next after the third.

2. Being one of four equal parts into which a whole is divided.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One of four equal parts into which a whole is divided: the quotient of one divided by four; a quarter.

2. *Music:* An interval of four notes, comprising two whole tones and a semitone. A *diminished fourth* comprises one whole tone and two semitones.

Fourth Estate, *s.* Originally the lowest and unrepresented classes of society as distinguished from the Commons (see THIRD ESTATE); now a humorous epithet applied to the newspaper press in recognition of its peculiar influence in public affairs.

fourth-rate, *s.*

Naut.: Formerly a 50 to 70 gun vessel, now a gunboat carrying from 1 to 4 guns.

fôurth'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *fourth*; *-ly.*] In the fourth place.

fôur'-wheēled, *a.* [Eng. *four*, and *wheeled.*] Having or running upon four wheels.

fouse, *s.* [FOOS.]

fôu'-şĕl, *s.* [FUSEL.]

fousel-oil, *s.* [FUSEL-OIL.]

*** fôu'-tĕr,** *s.* [Fr. *foutu.*] A mean, despicable fellow. [FOUTY.]

*** fôu'-tĕr,** *v.t. & i.* [FOUTER, *s.*] To bungle.

fôuth, * fowth, *s.* [Scotch *fou* = full, and suff. *-th.*] Plenty, enough.

"He has a *fouth* o' auld nick nackets."
Burns. Capt. Grose's Peregrinations.

fôuth'-ў, fowth-y, *a.* [Eng. *fouth*; *-y.*] Having the appearance of fulness; a term applied to cattle that are gross in shape, or have their bellies filled with food.

fôu'-tĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *fouty*; *-ly.*] In a mean, base, disgraceful, or obscene manner.

fôu'-tĭ nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *fouty*; *-ness.*] Mean ness, baseness, obscenity.

*** fôu'-trą,** *s.* [FOUTER.] A fig; a fico; a word of contempt.

"A *foutra* for the world, and worldlings base."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., v. 3.

fôu'-tў, *a.* [O. Fr. *foutu*, pa. par. of *foutre* = to lecher.] Mean, base, disgraceful, despicable, obscene.

fō-vĕ-a (pl. **fō'-vĕ-æ**), *s.* [Lat., = a small pit. A euphonic form for *fodea*, from *fod*, the root of *fodio* = to dig.]

Anatomy:

1. *Sing.:* Various small pits, holes, or depressions. Thus there is a *Fovea anterior* of the fourth ventricle, a *Fovea* or *fossa ovalis* in the lower part of the wall between the auricles of the heart, and a *Fovea centralis* in the middle of the posterior part of the eye-ball, where the retina is so thin as to look as if a hole existed in it.

2. *Pl.:* There are *Foveæ glandulares* in the parietal bones of most skulls, especially in those of old persons. (*Quain.*)

fō'-vĕ-ate, *a.* [Lat. *fove*(*a*) = a pit; *-ate.*]

Bot.: The same as FOVEOLATE (q.v.).

fō'-vĕ-ō-lāte, fō'-vĕ-ō-lāt-ĕd, *a.* [Low Lat. *foveola* = a little pit; *-ate, -ated.*]

Bot.: Having little pits or depressions; pitted. (*Figuier.*)

fō'-vĕ-ōle, *s.* [Low Lat. *foveola* = a little pit.]

Bot.: The perithecium of certain fungals.

fō-vĭl'-la, *s.* [A dimin. from Lat. *foveo* = to cherish, to foster.]

Bot.: A mucilaginous liquid contained in the interior of the pollen grain, and the immediate agent in fertilization. It descends through the pollen-tube towards the ovule or young seed.

fow, *a.* [FULL.] Full, drunk.

fow (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. (See extract.)

"*Fow*, an iron fork of two appropriate prongs, in a long, slender, smooth, elastic handle or pole, for throwing up the sheaves in building the sheaves in a corn-stack, and for throwing down the stack."—*Gl. Surv. Nairns.* (*Jamieson.*)

2. A mow or heap of corn in the sheaves.

fow (2), fows, *s.* [FOOS.]

*** fow-age,** *s.* [FEUAGE.]

*** fow-are,** *s.* [Icel. *fágair.*] A cleanser or cleaner.

"*Foware* or clensare of donge, as gongys and other like. *Fimarius, obtitor.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

*** fowe, * fow-en,** *v.t.* [Icel. *fága, fægja*; Sw. *feja*; Dan. *feie.*] To cleanse or clean out. [FEY.]

"For to *fowen* an old diche."
Bevis of Hamtoun, p. 45.

fow-er-tie, *s.* [FOURTY.]

fŏwk, *s.* [FOLK.] Folk, people. (*Scotch.*)

"A real gentleman for sae many hundred years, and never hunds puir *fowk* aff your grund as if they were mad tykes."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. iii.

fŏwl, * feogh-el, * fogh-el, * foghle, * fug-el, * fugh-el, * foul, * fuel, *s.* [A.S. *fugol*; cogn. with Dut. *vogel*; Dan. *fugl*; Icel. *fugl, fogl*; Sw. *fågel*; Goth. *fuglo*; O. H. Ger. *fugal*; Ger. *vogel.*]

* 1. A bird. (Frequently used unchanged in the plural.)

"Have dominion over the fish of the sea and the *fowl* of the air."—*Genesis* i. 28.

2. A domestic cock or hen; a barn-door fowl. (*Gallus domesticus.*) It figures on the Egyptian monuments, and must have been domesticated at a remote period of antiquity. It has been supposed that its original stock

was *Gallus bankivus*, the jungle fowl of Java, but this is as yet far from being proved. Remains of *Gallus domesticus* have been found in the Cave-fauna of France.

¶ *Fowls of warren:* According to Coke they are the partridge, quail, rail, pheasant, woodcock, mallard, heron, &c. Manwood, on the contrary, limits the term to the pheasant and partridge.

fowl-foot, *s.*

Bot.: *Ornithopus perpusillus*, so called because the seed-pods resemble the feet of birds.

fowl-grass, fowl meadow-grass, fold meadow-grass, *s.*

Bot.: *Poa trivialis.* (*Withering* in *Britten & Holland.*)

fowl-house, *s.* A house or shed in which domestic fowls are kept.

fowl-run, *s.* A wired-in enclosure in which domestic fowls can feed.

fŏwl, * **fowle,** * **fowl-yn,** *v.i.* [A.S. *fuglian;* M. H. Ger. *vogelen.*] [Fowl, *s.*] To catch or kill wild birds for food or game, as by means of decoys, nets, bird-lime, hawking, or shooting.

"And it must also be remembered, that such persons as may lawfully hunt, fish, or *fowl, ratione privilegii*, have, as has been said, only a qualified property in these animals." — *Blackstone: Commentaries*, bk. ii., ch. 27.

fŏwl-ĕr, * **foul-er,** *s.* [A.S. *fuglere.*] [Fowl, *v.*] One who pursues and kills wild-fowl for food or game.

"The foolish bird, hiding his head in a hole, thinks himself secure from the view of the *fowler*, because the *fowler* is not in his view."—*South: Sermons*, vol. viii., ser. 13.

fowler's-service, *s.*

Bot.: *Pyrus aucuparia*, the berries of which are used by boys to catch blackbirds. (*Coles* in *Britten & Holland.*)

fŏw'-lĕr-īte, *s.* [Named after Fowler who mentioned it in the *American Journal of Science* in 1825.]

Min.: A zinciferous variety of Rhodonite. It occurs at Sterling, New Jersey. It is called by Thomson ferro-silicate of manganese. (*Dana.*)

fŏwl-ĭng, * **foul-ynge,** * **foul-ynge,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [Fowl, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or practice of pursuing or killing wild-fowl for food or game.

"*Auceps* properly a fouler, and *aucupium* is *foulynge*, and by a metaphore, it is for all maner of wayes, to geat any thynge by wiles, traynes, or crafte."—*Udal: Flowers of Latine Speaking*, p. 46.

fowling-piece, *s.* A fire-arm or gun adapted for ordinary sporting.

"You shall see in the country in harvest time, pigeons, though they destroy never so much corn, the farmer dare not present the *fowling-piece* to them: why? because they belong to the lord of the manor."—*Webster: White Devil*, v.

* **fows,** *s.* [Foos.]

fŏwth, *s.* [Fouth.]

fŏx, *s.* [A.S.; cogn. with Dut. *vos:* Icel. *fox, fóa;* Goth. *fawho;* O. H. Ger. *foha;* M. H. Ger. *vohe, vuhs;* Ger. *fuchs.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II. 3 (1).

"*Foxes* have holes, and the birds of the air have nests."—*Luke* ix. 58.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A sly, cunning fellow; a knave.

"It [metaphor] may be founded on comparison, first, of the qualities of a man with those of a beast; as when we call a crafty and cruel man a *fox*."—*Beattie: Moral Science*, pt. iv., ch. i., § 1.

(2) A sword (from the figure of a fox being frequently engraved on the blades; but perhaps from Lat. *falx*).

"Thou diest on point of *fox*."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. 4.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Zoology:*

(1) *Spec.:* *Vulpes vulgaris*, formerly and still by many called, after the example of Linnæus, *Canis vulpes.* Its cunning is proverbial. It is an inhabitant of nearly all Europe, as well as of Western Asia and Northern Africa. It would probably be extinct in Britain, were it not preserved to be hunted. Its English book-name is the Common fox.

(2) *Gen.:* The genus Vulpes. The foxes differ from the dogs in having a long bushy tail, and the pupil of the eye elliptical or nearly linear by day, but becoming circular or nearly so by night. This fits them to be nocturnal animals. The American or Red Fox is *Canis fulvus.* Many skins are annually exported from America. *Vulpes lagopus* is the Arctic fox. The Deccan fox is *V. bengalensis*, though Bengal and the Deccan are some distance apart.

(3) *Callionymus lyra*, the Gemmeous Dragonet, a British fish, so called from its yellow colour.

2. *Naut.:* A small strand of rope made by twisting several rope-yarns together. Used for seizings, mats, sennits, and gaskets.

3. *Mach.:* A wedge driven into the split end of a bolt to tighten it. [Fox-bolt.]

fox-bats, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The bats with fox-like heads, constituting the family Pteropidæ. They are of large size, the Kalong (*Pteropus edulis*) measuring four to five feet between the tips of the expanded wings, and inhabit the Eastern Islands, Southern Asia, and Africa. [Flying-fox, Pteropidæ.]

fox-bitch, *s.* A female foxhound.

"When my *fox-bitch*, Beauty, grows proud, I'll borrow him." *Beaum & Flet.: Philaster*, iv., 1.

fox-bolt, *s.* A description of bolt which is made tight by a fox or wedge driven into a split in the end.

fox-brush, *s.* The brush or tail of a fox.

fox-chop, *s.*

Bot.: *Mesembryanthemum vulpinum.*

fox-fish, *s.*

Zool.: [Fox, *s.*, II. 3 (3).].

fox-grape, *s.*

Bot.: *Vitis vulpina*, so called because its fruit has a foxy taste. It is a native of the United States, where it is common. The fruit of various improved varieties of it has been sent to Europe under the names of the Bland, the Isabella, the Oswego Tokay, &c.; all, however, are much inferior to that of the European grape, *Vitis vinifera.* Some other species of the genus with a foxy taste have also been called fox-grapes.

fox-grass, *s.*

Bot.: *Geranium Robertianum*, from the smell resembling that of a fox. (*Ency. of Agric.; Britten & Holland.*)

fox-key, *s.*

Mach.: A split cotter with a thin wedge of steel driven into the end to prevent its working back.

fox-shark, *s.*

Ichthy.: A shark, *Alopias*, or *Alopecias vulpes;* called also the Sea-fox, the Thresher, and the Sea-ape. It attains a length of about fifteen feet, and is found occasionally in the British seas. The resemblance to a fox is in the length and roughness of the tail.

* **fox-sleep,** *s.* A feigned sleep.

fox-tail, *s.* [Foxtail.]

* **fox-whelp,** *s.* Some kind of liquor.

"*Fox-whelp*, a beverage as much better than champagne, as it is honester, wholesomer, and cheaper."—*Southey: The Doctor*, Interchapt. xvi.

fox's-claws, *s. pl.*

Bot.: *Lycopodium clavatum.*

fox's-foot, *s.*

Bot.: A grass, *Dactylis glomerata.*

fŏx, *v.t. & i.* [Fox, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. To deceive; to cheat; to entrap; to swindle.

"'Fore Jove, the captain *foxed* him rarely."
Mayne: City Match, iii. 1.

2. To intoxicate; to stupefy with drink.

"He never *foxes* himself but with one sort of wine, or in such a peculiar unaltered bowl."—*Boyle: Works*, vol. vi., p. 9.

3. To make sour, as beer in fermenting.

II. *Bootmak.:* To repair boots by adding an outer covering or upper leather over the usual upper.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To sham; to feign; to make pretence.

2. To turn or become sour, as beer in fermenting.

fŏx'-bāne, *s.* [Eng. *fox*, and *bane.*]

Bot.: *Aconitum Vulparia.*

* **fŏx'-cāse,** *s.* [Eng. *fox*, and *case.*] The skin of a fox.

"One had better be laughed at for taking a *foxcase* for a fox, than be destroyed by taking a live fox for a case."—*L'Estrange.*

† **fŏx'-chāse,** *s.* [Eng. *fox*, and *chase.*] A fox-hunt.

"Mad as a *foxchase*, wise as a debate."
Pope: Moral Essays, i. 74.

fŏx'-ĕarth, *s.* [Eng. *fox*, and *earth.*] The hole or burrow of a fox. [Earth, II. 6.]

"The consequence was that the *foxearths*, as he called them, were not stopped in time."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

fŏxed, * **fŏxt,** *a.* [Eng. *fox; -ed.*]

* **I.** Intoxicated; stupefied with drink.

"Your Dutchman indeed, when he is *foxt*, is like a fox; for when he's sunk in drink quite earth to a man's thinking, 'tis full exchange time with him, then he's subtlest."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Fair Maid of the Inn*, ii. 1.

2. Discoloured; stained or marked with light brown or yellow spots; as a book or an engraving.

* **fŏx'-ĕr-ў,** * **fŏx'-ĕr-ĭĕ,** *s.* [Eng. *fox; -ery;* Ger. *fuchserei.*] Behaviour like a fox.

"Wire me in my *foxerie*
Under a cope of papelardie."
Romaunt of the Rose, 6,796.

fŏx'-ē-vĭl, *s.* [Eng. *fox*, and *evil*, s.]

Med.: A disease in the skin in which the hair falls off; alopecy.

fŏx'-glŏve, folks'-glŏve (folks as **fōks),** *s.* [Eng. *fox*, and *glove;* A.S. *foxes glofa.* Or *folks'*, and *glove* = fairies' glove.]

Bot.: The genus Digitalis, and specially the British species, *D. purpurea*, the Purple Foxglove. It grows to the height of three or four feet, with very long spikes of numerous drooping flowers, which are generally purple, though occasionally white. It is common in Scotland, and in parts of England; rare in the eastern counties, but occurring sparingly in Epping Forest.

"Pan through the pastures often times hath runne
To plucke the speckled *fox-gloves* from their stem."
Browne: Britannia's Pastorals, bk. ii., s. 4.

¶ The Canary foxglove is *Digitalis canariensis;* the Downy false foxglove is an American name for *Gerardia flava;* and the Ladies' foxglove is *Verbascum Thapsus.*

foxglove-shaped, *a.*

Bot.: Shaped like the corolla of Digitalis. Nearly the same as Campanulate, but longer and irregular.

fŏx'-hŏund, *s.* [Eng. *fox*, and *hound.*] A hound kept and trained for hunting foxes. They are smaller than the staghound, averaging twenty-two to twenty-four inches in height. They vary very much in colour. They possess a very fine scent, great fleetness, and endurance.

fŏx'-hŭnt, *s.* [Eng. *fox*, and *hunt.*] The chasing or pursuing of a fox with hounds; a foxchase.

fŏx'-hŭnt-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *fox*, and *hunter.*] One who hunts or chases foxes with hounds; one given to foxhunting.

"Such absurdity must have shocked even the roughest and plainest *foxhunter* in the House."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

fŏx'-hŭnt-ĭng, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *fox*, and *hunting.*]

A. *As adj.:* Given to or fond of the hunting of foxes with hounds.

"*Foxhunting* squires and coffeehouse orators."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

B. *As subst.:* The act or practice of hunting foxes with hounds.

"*Foxhunting* must be reckoned far and away the most important of all hunting."—*Field*, Oct. 27, 1883.

¶ It is first publicly mentioned in a charter given to the Abbot of Peterborough in the reign of Richard II. (A.D. 1377–1399). It became general in England about 1680. It is becoming more popular in the United States.

fŏx'-ĭng, *s.* [Fox, *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act or state of becoming foxed or discoloured.

2. *Shoemaking:*

(1) An outer covering or upper leather over the usual upper. One mode of repairing a worn upper by clothing it.

(2) Ornamental strips of a different material on the uppers of shoes.

* **fŏx'-ĭsh,** * **fox-ysho,** *a.* [Eng. *fox; -ish.*] Like a fox; cunning, artful.

"*Foxyshe. Vulpinus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

fŏx'-like, *a.* [Eng. *fox*, and *like.*] Like a fox; foxish, cunning.

"The crafty *foxlike* fetches of the Prince of Orange."—*Camden: Elizabeth* (an. 1587).

* **fŏx'-lў,** * **fox-lic,** *a.* [Eng. *fox; -ly.*] Having the qualities of a fox; foxish, cunning.

"Their woluish hearts, their trayterous *foxly* braine."—*Mirrour for Magistrates*, p. 407.

* **fŏx'-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *fox; -ship.*] The character or quality of a fox; cunning, artfulness.

"Was not a man my father? Hadst thou *foxship*
To banish him that struck more blows for Rome
Than thou hast spoken words?"
Shaksp.: Coriolanus, iv. 2.

fŏx'-stōnes, *s.* [Eng. *fox*, and *stones.*]

Bot.: Orchis mascula. (*Turner; Britten & Holland.*)

fŏx'-tāil, * **fox-tayle,** *s.* [Eng. *fox*, and *tail.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The tail or brush of a fox.

"Such a one is carried about the town with a board fastned to his necke, all be-hanged with *foxtayles*, besides ye penalty according to his state in money."—*Purchas: Pilgrimage*, ch. ii., § 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* (1) *Lycopodium clavatum*, (2) *Lagurus ovatus.* They are so called from the shape of the fruit or flower-head. (*Britten & Holland.*) [Foxtail-grass.]

2. *Metall.:* The cinder obtained in the last stage of the charcoal-finery process; it is a more or less cylindrical piece, hollow in the centre.

foxtail-grass, *s.*

Botany:

1. *Spec.: Alopecurus pratensis.*

2. *Gen.:* The genus Alopecurus (q.v.).

foxtail-wedging, *s.*

Joinery: A mode of spreading the end of a tenon in the mortise, so as to give it a dovetail character to resist withdrawal. The same is applied to wooden pins which occupy holes not bored through. In the point of the pin is inserted a thin wedge of hard woad. When this reaches the bottom of the hole, it sinks into and spreads the end of the pin so as to bind it very firmly in the hole. With a tenon, it is usual to insert a number of small wedges, so that it may not be split much at any one point.

fŏx'-trăp, *s.* [Eng. *fox*, and *trap.*] A gin or trap set to catch foxes.

"Answer a question, at what hour of the night to set a *foxtrap*?"—*Tatler.*

fŏx'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *fox; -y.*]

* 1. Of or pertaining to a fox or foxes.

* 2. Resembling a fox in character or nature; fox-like, cunning.

"Oh *foxy* Pharisay, that is thy leuen, of which Christ so diligently had ya beware."—*Tyndall: Workes*, p. 148.

3. A term applied to prints, books, &c., which are discoloured with light-brown or yellow spots; foxed.

"That [style] of Titian, which may be called the Golden manner, when unskilfully managed becomes what the painters call *foxy*."—*Sir J. Reynolds: Notes on Dufresnoy.*

4. A term applied to grapes which have the sour flavour of the fox-grape.

5. Sour, acid; said of wine, beer, &c. which has become sour in the process of fermentation.

* **fŏy** (1), *s.* [Fr. *foi.*]

1. Faith.

2. A feast or dinner given by a person about to leave a place.

"There he did give me and some other friends his *foy*."—*Peppys: Diary* (1661).

* **fŏy** (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A cheat, a swindle.

"You be crosabites, *foys*, and nips."—*Greene: Thieves falling out* (1615).

fŏy'-ĕr, *s.* [Fr.] The crucible or basin in a furnace, to receive the molten metal.

* **fŏyle,** *v.t.* [Foil, *v.*]

* **fŏy'-şŏn,** *s.* [Foison.]

* **fōze,** *v.i.* [Cf. *fusty.*]

1. To lose flavour; to become mouldy.

2. To spit, to salivate.

"He freathes (froths) and *foxes* ower muckle at the mou' for me: The head's aye dry where the mou's fozy."—*Tennant: Card. Beaton*, p. 116.

* **fōz'-ĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *fozy; -ness.*]

1. The state of being fozy or spongy; sponginess, softness.

2. Mental obtuseness or softness.

"The weak and young Whigs have become middle-aged, and their *foziness* can no longer be concealed, so we have no satisfaction now in playing with them at foot-ball."—*Blackwood's Magazine*, Dec., 1821, p. 753.

* **fōz'-ў,** *a.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. A.S. *wosig* = juicy; Dut. *voos* = spongy.] Spongy; soft; fat and puffy.

* **fra,** *prep.* [From.]

fra, *s.* [Ital., for *frate* = brother, monk.] See etymology.

fra de diavolo, *s.*

Ecclesiol.: The devil's advocate (*Advocatus diaboli*), the advocate who, when the canonization of a saint by the pope is proposed, is appointed to urge all that he justly can against the character of the person whom it is contemplated to honour, and give reasons why the canonization should not be carried out. The analogy between this functionary and the devil is that both are accusers of the brethren (cf. Rev. xii. 10), and that διάβολος (*diabolos*) in Greek properly means a slanderer; the difference lies in their motives.

frăb, *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To worry, to harass.

"*I frabbed* you and plagued you from the first."—*Mrs. Gaskell: Ruth*, ch. xxxvi.

frăb'-bit, *s.* [Frab, *v.*] Peevish.

fra-cas' (*s* silent), *s.* [Fr., = a crash, a dimin. from *fraccasser* = to shatter; Ital. *fracassare*; Lat. *quasso.*] An uproar; a disturbance; a noisy quarrel.

frache, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. Norm. Fr. *frache* = freight.] A shallow iron pan to hold glass-ware while being annealed in a leer.

* **frăç'-ĭd,** *a.* [Lat. *fracidus* = mellow, soft.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Over-ripe; rotten from over-ripeness.

2. *Bot.:* Pasty, between fleshy and pulpy.

frăck, *a.* [A.S. *frec* = bold, rash; Sw. *frāch* = bold, impudent; Icel. *frekr* = voracious; Dan. *frak* = audacious; Ger. *frech* = saucy; O. H. Ger. *freh* = greedy.] [Freak.]

1. Ready; eager; forward.

2. Stout in body.

3. Stout, firm in mind.

* **frăct,** *v.t.* [Lat. *fractus*, pa. par. of *frango* = to break.] To break; to violate; to infringe.

"My reliance on his *fracted* dates
Has smit my credit."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, ii. 1.

frăct'-a-blc, *s.* [Lat. *fractus* = broken, pa. par. of *frango* = to break.]

Arch.: A gable coping, when the coping follows the outline of the gable, and is broken into steps, crenelles, ogees, &c.

frăct'-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *fractus*, pa. par. of *frango* = to break.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Broken.

"Nym, thou hast spoke the right, his heart is *fracted* and corroborate."—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, ii. 1.

2. *Her.:* Having a part displaced as if broken: as, a chevron *fracted.*

frăc'-tion, * **frac-cion,** *s.* [Fr., *fraction*, from Lat. *fractio*, from *fractus*, pa. par. of *frango* = to break; Sp. *fraccion*; Ital. *frazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of breaking; especially by violence; fracture; rupture.

"The surface of the earth hath been broke, and the parts of it dislocated; several parcels of nature retain still the evident marks of *fraction* and ruin."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

2. The state of being broken or fractured.

"Neither can the natural body of Christ be subiect to any *fraction* or breaking vp by yt Scripture, which saith: And ye shall break no bone of him."—*Foxe: Martyrs*, p. 1,050.

3. A fragment; a portion; a bit; a broken part.

"But understand well, that these degrees of signes, ben enerich of hem considered of lx. minutes, and euery minute of lx. secondes, and so forth into smal *fractions* infinite, as saieth Alcabucius."—*Chaucer: Of the Astrolabe.*

4. In the same sense as II. 1.

"I know we often proceed to *fractions* supposed to express less than unit, but in this notion we impose upon ourselves by shifting our ideas and considering that as a multitude which before we consider as one: therefore we cannot make a *fraction* without multiplying first before we divide."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. ii., pt. i., ch. ii.

* 5. A schism.

"The present *fractions* are from the same cause."—*Taylor: Liberty of Prophesying*, p. 403.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arith.:* A broken number, the representation of one or more parts of a whole. Fractions are divided into Common or Vulgar, and Decimal. [Decimal fractions.] In the former, one number is placed above the other with a short line between, as $\frac{5}{9}$. The lower number is called the denominator, and shows into how many equal parts a unit is divided; the upper number, or numerator, shows how many of these parts are expressed by the fraction. Vulgar fractions may be Proper, having the numerator less than the denominator ($\frac{3}{4}$); Improper, having the numerator either equal to ($\frac{7}{7}$) or greater than the denominator ($\frac{9}{7}$): in the former case the fraction = unity, in the latter it may be reduced to an integer and a proper fraction ($1\frac{2}{7}$); Simple, consisting of a single expression ($\frac{1}{2}$); Compound, consisting of a fraction of a fraction ($\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{5}$); or Mixed, composed of an integer and a whole number ($6\frac{3}{4}$).

* 2. *Eccles.:* The act or rite of breaking the bread in the celebration of the Holy Communion.

"The distributing the bread to the company, after the benediction and *fraction*, was customary among the Jews."—*Waterland: Works*, vii. 51.

¶ For the difference between *fraction* and *rupture*, see Rupture.

¶ (1) *Continued fractions:* [Continued, ¶ (3)].

(2) *Vanishing fractions:*

Alg.: Fractions which, if a certain supposition be carried out, will have their numerator and denominator destroyed at the same time by being made equivalent to $\frac{0}{0}$.

frăc'-tion-ăl, *a.* [Eng. *fraction; -al.*] Of or pertaining to fractions; constituting a fraction; comprising a part or parts of a unit; forming but a small part; insignificant.

"We make a cypher the medium between increasing and decreasing numbers, commonly called absolute or whole numbers, and negative or *fractional* numbers."—*Cocker: Arithmetick.*

* **frăc'-tion-ą-rў,** *a.* [Eng. *fraction; -ary.*] Fractional.

frăc'-tious, *a.* [Prov. Eng. *fratch* = to squabble, to quarrel, to chide.] [Fracchen.] Peevish, fretful, snappish, apt to quarrel, cross.

"You will not find him *fractious*."—*Morton: School of Reform.*

frăc'-tious-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *fractious; -ly.*] In a fractious, peevish, or fretful manner; peevishly, crossly.

frăc'-tious-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *fractious; -ness.*] The quality or state of being fractious; peevishness; fretfulness.

"The treason of Russell is to be attributed partly to *fractiousness*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

* **frăc'-tu-ral,** *a.* [Eng. *fractur(e); -al.*] Pertaining to or depending on a fracture.

frăc'-ture, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *fractura*, from *fractus*, pa. par. of *frango* = to break; Sp. & Port. *fractura*; Ital. *frattura.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of breaking by violence; rupture.

"That may do it without any great *fracture* of the more stable and filed parts of nature, or the infringement of the laws thereof."—*Hale: Prim. Orig. of Mankind.*

2. A part broken.

"Likewise if any bones or limbs be broken, a cerot made with the seed of rue and wax together, is able to sonder the *fracture*."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xx., ch. xiii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Min.:* The irregular surface produced by

fine-cut, *s.* Shredded tobacco prepared for chewing.

fine-drawn, *a.*

1. *Lit.:* Drawn out to a great degree of tenuity or fineness.

2. *Fig.:* Drawn out with too much subtlety; farfetched.

fine-grained, *a.* Having a fine grain.

fine-nail, *s.* A name used in some trades to distinguish a relatively thin from a coarse nail, such as a fencing nail or clout. A finishing nail.

*** fine-nosed,** *a.* Fastidious, delicate.

"The monks themselves were too *fine-nosed* to dabble in tan-fatts."—*Fuller: Ch. Hist.*, VI. ii. 1.

*** fine-spoken,** *a.* Using fine language or phrases.

"We did not imagine that this *fine-spoken* man had been he."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

fine-spun, *a.* Drawn or spun out to minuteness; hence, over-refined or elaborate.

fine-stuff, *s.*

Build.: Lump lime slaked to a paste with a moderate volume of water, afterwards diluted to the consistency of cream, and left to harden by evaporation to the required consistency for working over a floating-coat of coarse-stuff.

fīne, * **fin,** * **fyn,** * **fyne,** *s.* [Lat. *finis* = (1) an end, (2) a fine.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. An end, finish, or conclusion. [*In fine.*]

"This holl bodi was forth ibore with gret honour atte *fine*." *St. Kenelm*, 34.

* 2. The end of life; death.

"Krist us yeue wel god *fyn*." *Havelok*, 22.

* 3. The end or upshot of any business; the result.

"The *fine* is I will live a bachelor."
Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing, i. 1.

4. The payment of a sum of money imposed upon a person as a punishment for any offence; a pecuniary penalty; a mulct.

"Paying a lusty *fine*."—*Strype: Memorials; Henry VIII.* (an. 1532).

* 5. Any penalty.

"Faying the *fine* of rated treachery."
Shakesp.: King John, v. 4.

* 6. The money or other thing paid for a privilege, exemption, &c.

"Ease, health, and life for this they must resign:
Unsure the tenure, but how vast the *fine!*"
Pope: Temple of Fame, 508.

II. *Law:*

1. In the same sense as I. 4.

* 2. In feudal law a final agreement between persons concerning lands or rents, or between the lord and his vassal, prescribing the conditions on which the latter shall hold his lands.

"A *fine*, which was till quite recently a very usual method of transferring an estate of freehold, was neither more or less than an amicable agreement of a suit, actual or fictitious, by leave of the king or his justices, whereby the lands which were the subject of the action became, or were acknowledged to be, the right of one of the parties."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 18.

* 3. A sum of money paid by a tenant on entering into possession, or for admission to a copyhold; also, a sum paid for the renewal of a lease.

"Some landlords, instead of raising the rent, take a *fine* for the renewal of the lease."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. v., ch. ii.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *fine*, *forfeiture*, *mulct*, and *penalty*: "The *fine* and *mulct* are always pecuniary; the *penalty* may be pecuniary; a *forfeiture* consists of any personal property: the *fine* and *mulct* are imposed; the *penalty* is inflicted or incurred; the *forfeiture* is incurred. The violation of a rule or law is attended with a *fine* or *mulct*, but the former is a term of general use; the latter is rather a technical term in law: a criminal offence incurs a *penalty*; negligence of duty occasions the *forfeiture*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

¶ (1) *Fine of alienation:* A fine or sum of money paid to the lord by a tenant, whenever he had occasion to alienate, or make over his land to another.

"For, when everything came in process of time to be bought and sold, the lords would not grant a licence to their tenant, to alien, without a *fine* being paid."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 3.

(2) *Fine of lands:* [FINE, s, II. 2].

(3) *In fine:* In conclusion, in short, finally; to sum up.

"*In fine*, delivers me to fill the time,
Herself most chastely absent."
Shakesp.: All's Well That Ends Well, III. 7.

*** fīne** (1), *** fyn, * fyne** (1), *** fynen,** *v.t.* [FINE, *a.* O. Fr. *afiner, affiner*; Sp. *afinar*; Port. *affinar*; Ital. *affinare*; M. H. Ger. *finen*; Icel. *fina.*]

1. To refine, to purify.

"The fire . . . Sal cum byfore Cristes commyng,
That the gude men sal than clensen and *fine*."
Hampole: Pricke of Conscience, 4,911.

2. To make less coarse.

"It *fines* the grass, but makes it short though thick."
—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

3. To free from impurities; to make clear or transparent.

"It is good also for fuel, not to omit the shavings of it for the *fining* of wine."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

4. To embellish, to decorate.

"To *fine* his title with some shews of truth."
Shakesp.: Henry V., i. 2.

5. To change or cause to pass gradually and imperceptibly from one state or condition to another.

"How they *fined* themselves
With a gradual conscience to a perfect night."
Browning. (*Webster.*)

fīne (2), * **fyne** (2), *v.i.* & *t.* [O. Fr. *finer*; Fr. *finir*; Sp. & Port. *finar*; Ital. *finare.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To cease, to leave off.

"Ffoure lampis all of gold fyne
Fild up with fyre that *fynet* not to bren."
Destruction of Troy, 3,808.

2. To cease to exist, to come to an end, to finish one's course.

"Erly in this world *fyne*." *Alisaunder*, 7,897.

* 3. To pay a fine.

"What poet ever *fined* for sheriff, or who
By rhymes and verse did ever lord mayor grow?"
Oldham: A Satire.

B. *Transitive:*

* 1. To bring to an end or conclusion; to finish, to end.

"Thy werre for to bende and *fine*."
Seven Sages, 2,857.

2. To impose a pecuniary penalty upon; to set a fine upon; to punish by fine; to mulct.

"He was *fined* in four hundred pounds."—*Burnet: Hist. Reformation* (an. 1534).

* 3. To fix as the amount of fine or ransom to be paid.

"I have *fined* these bones of mine for ransom."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. 7.

fīne'-drâw-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *fine*, and *drawer.*] One who sews up rents by finedrawing.

fīne'-drâw-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *fine*, and *drawing.*]

1. The art or act of sewing up rents with such skill that they are rendered imperceptible.

2. A finishing process with cloth, in which it is subjected to a strong light, while all faulty parts or breaks in the fabric are closed by sound yarn introduced by a needle.

*** fī-nēer'** (1), *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful.] To get goods made up in a way unsuitable for any other purchaser, and then refuse to take them except on credit. (*Ogilvie.*)

*** fī-nēer'** (2), *v.t.* [VENEER.] To veneer.

*** fīne-fĭn-gĕred,** * **fine-fyngred,** *a.* [Eng. *fine*, *finger*; *-ed.*]

1. Skilful, dexterous.

"The most *finefingered* workman on the ground."
Spenser.

2. Nice, delicate; needing careful handling.

"A delicate, *finefyngred* matter."—*Udal: Tim.* iv.

*** fīne'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *fine*, s.; *-less.*] Without end; endless, boundless.

"Riches *fineless* is as poor as winter
To him that ever fears he shall be poor."
Shakesp.: Othello, iii. 3.

fīne'-lў, * **fin-liche,** * **fyn-liche,** * **fyne-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *fine*; *-ly.*]

1. In minute parts.

"Such and so *finely* bolted didst thou seem."
Shakesp.: Henry V., ii. 2.

2. Keenly, sharply.

"Get you black lead, sharpened *finely*."—*Peacham: On Drawing*

3. Admirably, neatly, beautifully, elegantly.

4. Delicately, not coarsely: as, cloth *finely* woven.

5. With skill or art.

"All the heads are *finely* executed."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. i., ch. iv.

6. With neatness or elegance of language or expression.

"Plutarch says very *finely* that a man should no allow himself to hate even his enemies."—*Addison.*

7. Adroitly, cleverly, dexterously.

"We will turn it *finely* off."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2

8. Nicely; so as to please.

"A tripe *finely* broiled."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iv. 3.

9. Used ironically in a depreciatory sense: as, He managed the business *finely.*

finely-checkered, *a.* Neatly or prettily adorned with various colours.

"The *finely-checkered* duck, before her train,
Rows garrulous." *Thomson: Spring*, 777, 778.

fīne'-nĕss, * **fyne-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *fine*; *-ness*; Fr. *finesse.*] [FINESSE.]

1. The quality or state of being fine or in fine particles.

2. Keenness, sharpness; as, the *fineness* of the edge of a razor or of the point of a pencil.

3. Elegance, beauty, delicacy, neatness.

4. Delicacy of texture or workmanship; freedom from coarseness.

"I therefore must beg you to procure me some Irish linen . . . much about the same *fineness*."—*Chesterfield: Miscell.*, vol. iv., lett. 69.

5. Show, splendour.

"The *fineness* of clothes destroys the ease."—*More. Decay of Piety.*

6. Neatness or elegance of language or expression.

* 7. Subtlety, artfulness, ingenuity, dexterity, finesse.

"You'll mar all with your *fineness*."
Ben Jonson: The Devil is an Ass, iii. 1.

8. Purity; freedom from dross, impurity, or base mixture.

9. The quantity of pure metal in an alloy expressed in 1,000 parts: as, The *fineness* of United States coin is 900, the other 100 being alloy.

"The anciente were careful to coin their money in due weight and *fineness*."—*Arbuthnot: On Coins.*

10. Clearness or brightness (applied to the weather): as, the *fineness* of the season.

*** fīn'-ĕr** (1), *s.* [Eng. *fine* (1), v.; *-er.*] One who refines or purifies metals; a refiner.

"Take away the dross from the silver, and there shall come forth a vessel for the *finer*."—*Prov.* xxv. 4.

*** fīn'-ĕr** (2), *s.* [Eng. *fine* (2), v.; *-er.*] One who fines or mulcts another in a pecuniary penalty.

fīn'-ĕr-ў (1), *s.* [Eng. *fine*, a.; *-ry.*]

* 1. The quality of being fine, grand, showy, or splendid; showiness, splendour, fineness.

"Don't chuse your place of study by the *finery* of the prospects."—*Watts.*

2. Fine clothes, ornaments, decorations, &c.; showy dress.

"Tapestry and arras hung from the windows of those who could afford to exhibit such *finery*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

fīn'-ĕr-ў (2), *s.* [Eng. *fine* (1), v.; *-ry.*]

Iron-works: A species of forge-hearth in which grey cast-iron is smelted by fuel and blast, and from which it is run into iron troughs for sudden congelation. The result is a finer quality of cast-iron of whiter colour, which is subsequently puddled and made malleable.

fī-nĕsse', *s.* [Fr.; Ital. *finezza*: Sp. *fineza* = fineness.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. Fineness.

"With great sleyght and *fynesse* of wytte."—*Brende: Quintus Curtius*, fo. 3.

2. An artifice, stratagem, or subtle contrivance to gain an end.

"This is the artificialest piece of *finesse* to perswade men to be slaves."—*Milton: Eikonoklastes*

3. Skill, art, dexterity.

"But he (his musical *finesse* was such,
So nice his ear, so delicate his touch)
Made poetry a mere mechanic art."
Cowper: Table Talk, 652-4.

II. *Whist:* The act of trying to win a trick with a lower card than is in your opponent's hand, while a higher card is in your own hand.

fi-nĕsse', *v.i. & t.* [FINESSE, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To make use of finesses or artifices to gain an end.

"If they were not his own by *finessing* and trick."
Goldsmith: Retaliation.

2. *Whist:* To try to win a trick with a lower card than is in your opponent's hand, while you have a higher card in your own hand.

B. *Trans.:* To finesse with: as, To *finesse* a king, a queen, &c.

fine'-still, *v.t.* [Eng. *fine*, and *still*, s.] To distil, as spirits, from molasses, treacle, or some preparation of saccharine matter.

fine'-still-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *finestill*; *-er.*] One who distils spirits from molasses, treacle, &c.

fine'-still-ĭng, s. [Eng. *finestill*; *-ing.*] The act or process of distilling spirits from molasses, treacle, &c.

fĭn'-ew (ew as ū), *s.* [FENOWED.] The state or quality of being mouldy.

*** fĭn'-gent**, *a.* [Lat. *fingens*, pr. par. of *fingo* = to make, to feign.] Forming, fashioning.

"Man is the most *fingent*, plastic of creatures."—*Carlyle: French Revolution*, pt. i., bk. i., ch. ii.

fĭn'-gẽr, *** fen-ger**, *** fin-gre**, *** fyn-ger**, *** fyn-gre**, *** vin-gre**, *s.* [A.S. *finger*; cogn. with Dut. *vinger*; Icel. *fingr*; Dan. & Sw. *finger*; Goth. *figgrs*; Ger. *finger*; O. H. Ger. *fingar*. Probably from the same root as *fang* (q.v.)].

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) One of the flexible members of the hand by which men catch and hold; a digit.

"His *fingers* held the pen."
Cowper: Loss of the Royal George.

(2) Anything resembling or serving the purpose of a finger; an index.

(3) A small measure; the width of a finger.

"One of these bows with a little arrow did pierce through a piece of steel three *fingers* thick."—*Wilkins: Mathematical Magick.*

(4) The hand, the instrument of work or art.

"Lay to your *fingers*; help to bear this away."—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, iv.

2. *Fig.:* A very little distance or extent.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Music:* Ability or skill in playing on a keyed instrument.

"What a *finger!* cried Mrs. Ponto."—*Thackeray: Book of Snobs*, ch. xxv.

2. *Machinery:*

(1) A small projecting rod or wire, which is brought into contact with an object to effect or restrain a motion. Known as a gripper in printing-machinery.

(2) One of a row of similar projections, as the finger of a rake. Sometimes synonymous with tooth.

3. *Husbandry:* One of the projecting pieces on the finger-bar of a harvester, within and against which the knives play. [FINGER-BAR.]

¶ (1) *To have a finger in:* To be concerned or mixed up in.

(2) *To have at one's fingers' ends:* To know perfectly; to be perfectly familiar with.

(3) *To arrive at one's fingers' ends:* To be brought to great poverty.

(4) *Purple fingers:*

Bot.: *Digitalis purpurea.*

(5) *Fingers-and-thumbs:*

Bot.: *Lotus corniculatus.*

(6) *Fingers-and-toes:*

Bot.: (1) *Lotus corniculatus;* (2) [FINGER-AND-TOE].

finger-alphabet, *s.* Certain motions or positions of the fingers answering to letters of the alphabet, by means of which the deaf and dumb are enabled to communicate with others.

finger-and-toe, *s.* A popular name for Dactylorhiza, a disease in turnips.

"The diseases of turnips are somewhat difficult to cope with. Non-selection of bulbs for seed conduces to both anbury and *finger-and-toe*."—*Smithson: Useful Book for Farmers*, p. 36.

finger-bar, *s.*

Agric.: The bar of a reaping or mowing machine, whose front edge has projecting fingers, called guards, through whose horizontal slots the serrated knife reciprocates.

finger-board, *s.*

Music:

1. The flat or slightly rounded piece of wood attached to the neck of instruments of the violin and guitar class, on to which the strings are pressed when stopped by the fingers.

2. A manual or keyboard (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

finger-bowl, *s.* A finger-glass (q.v.).

finger-fed, *adj.* Nicely brought up; pampered.

finger-fern, *s.*

Bot.: *Asplenium Ceterach.*

finger-flower, *s.*

Bot.: *Digitalis purpurea.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

finger-glass, *s.* A glass or bowl in which to rinse the fingers after dinner or dessert.

finger-grass, *s.*

Bot.: A name given to *Digitaria*, a genus of grasses, two of which, Cock's-foot finger-grass and Smooth finger-grass, are British.

finger-grip, *s.*

Well-boring: A tool for recovering rods or tools dropped into a bored shaft. It consists of a rod having a foot, which is twisted around so as to penetrate beneath the object, and enable it to be lifted and withdrawn.

finger-nut, *s.*

Mach.: A nut with wings to afford a hold; a butterfly-nut.

finger-organ, *s.*

Music: An organ played with the fingers, as distinguished from a barrel organ.

finger-parted, *a.*

Bot.: Having five lobes resembling the fingers of the human hand. (*Paxton.*)

finger-plate, *s.* A plate on the side of a door, near the edge, to keep finger-marks from the paint.

finger-post, *s.* A sign-post set up generally where roads cross or divide, to point out the direction to certain places. Such posts frequently have a hand and finger pointing in the proper direction.

finger-root, *s.*

Bot.: *Digitalis purpurea.*

finger-shell, *s.* A marine shell resembling a finger.

finger-stall, *s.* A cover of leather, &c., worn as a protection on the finger when sore or cut.

finger-stone, *s.* A fossil resembling an arrow.

fĭn'-gẽr, *v.t. & i.* [FINGER, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To touch with the finger; to handle.

2. To toy, to meddle or interfere with.

"Go, get you gone, and let the papers lie;
You would be *fingering* them to anger me."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 2.

3. To touch thievishly; to pilfer, to purloin.

"The king was slyly *fingered* from the deck."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., v. 1.

4. To perform with the fingers; as, a delicate piece of work.

II. *Music:*

1. To play on an instrument with the fingers.

2. To indicate by numbers or marks written over or under the notes to which they refer, with which fingers they are to be played; as, To *finger* a piece of music.

B. *Intransitive:*

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.:* To purloin, to pilfer.

"A *fingering* shave." *Wordsworth: Poet's Epitaph.*

2. *Music:* To make use of the fingers in playing on an instrument. [FINGERING, II. 1.]

fĭn'-gẽred, *pa. par., & a.* [FINGER, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Having fingers.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* Having five lobes digitate, the same as palmate, but with the segments narrower and less spreading.

2. *Music:*

(1) Touched or played with the fingers; as, a keyed, stringed, or holed instrument.

(2) Produced by the pressure of the finger on a particular key, string, or hole.

(3) Marked with figures to indicate with what finger each note is to be played.

fĭn'-gẽr-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *finger*; *-er.*] One who fingers; a pilferer; a purloiner; a thief.

fĭn'-gẽr-ĭng, *** fyn-gur-yng**, *pr. par., a., & s.* [FINGER, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of touching with the fingers.

"One that is covetous is not so highly pleased with the mere sight and *fingering* of money."—*Grew: Cosmologia Sacra.*

2. Delicate work done with the fingers.

3. A thick, loose, woollen yarn used for knitting stockings and the like.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Music:*

(1) The act of placing and using the fingers properly in performing upon a musical instrument; the management of the fingers in playing upon a keyed, string, or holed instrument.

"Come on, tune: If you can penetrate her with your *fingering*, so."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, ii. 3.

(2) The indicating with figures written over or under the notes to which they refer with what finger each is to be played.

2. *Spinning:* Worsted spun of combed wool on the small wheel; as distinguished from wheelin, which is worsted spun on the large wheel from wool not combed, but merely carded.

fĭn'-gẽr-lĭng, *** fin-ger-lyng**, *** fyn-gyr-lynge**, *s.* [Eng. *finger*, and dimin. suff. *-ling.*]

1. The finger of a glove; a finger-stall.

"*Fyngyrlynge* of a glove. *Digitabulum.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. The young of the salmon. (*Provincial.*)

fĭn'-gle-fan-gle, *s.* [A reduplication of *fangle* (q.v.).] A trifle.

"We agree in nothing but to wrangle
About the slightest *fingle-fangle*."
Butler: Hudibras, pt. iii., c iii.

fĭn'-grọmş, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps connected with *fingering*, C. II. 2.] A kind of woollen cloth made in Aberdeenshire, denominated, as it would seem, from the quality of the worsted of which it is wrought.

"In the beginning of this century, the woollen manufactures of Aberdeenshire were chiefly coarse slight cloths, called plaidens and *fingroms*."—*Statist. Acc. (Aberd.)*, xix. 203.

fĭn'-ĭ-al, *s.* [Lat. *finis* = an end; *finio* = to finish.]

Arch.: A pointed ornament or pinnacle surmounting the apex of a Gothic gable. It is properly confined to the bunch of foliage which terminates a pinnacle, canopy, pediment, &c.

*** fĭn'-ĭc**, *** fĭn'-ĭck**, *a.* [FINICAL.] The same as FINICAL (q.v.).

fĭn'-ĭ-cal, *a.* [From *fine*, a. (q.v.).] Affecting great nicety or delicacy; over-nice; fastidious; particular; crotchetty; foppish.

"Be not too *finical*: but yet be clean,
And wear well-fashioned clothes like other men."
Dryden: Ovid; Art of Love.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *finical*, *spruce*, and *foppish*: "These epithets are applied to such as attempt at finery by improper means. The *finical* is insignificantly fine; the *spruce* is laboriously and artfully fine; the *foppish* is fantastically and affectedly fine. The *finical* is said mostly of manners and speech; the *spruce* is said of the dress; the *foppish* of dress and manners." (*Crabb.: Eng. Synon.*)

fin-ĭ-căl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *finical*; *-ity.*]

1. The quality or state of being finical, finicalness.

2. Anything finical.

2. A framework or frame.

"The *framing* of the vessel is of the ordinary type."—*Daily News*, Sept. 29, 1881.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Join.:* A mode of putting parts of a structure together. Joinery framing is of various descriptions, as square, bead, bead-and-fillet, ogee, &c.

2. *Min.:* An operation upon pounded or stamped ores, by which they are sorted into grades of comparative weight and consequent richness.

framing chisel, *s.*

Carp.: A heavy chisel for making mortises. It has a socket-shank which receives the wooden handle on which the blows of the mallet are delivered.

framing-table, *s.*

Min.: A table eight feet long and four feet wide, with a ledge around it. At the upper end is the jagging-board, over which the sluices are so distributed that a small stream of water shall carry them gradually down on to the table. The richer portions of the ore rest upon the upper part, and the poorer, lighter portions are carried farther down: light impurities escape with the water. When the table is sufficiently full, it is lifted into a vertical position, so as to tip out its contents, which fall into the vat beneath.

*** frăm'-pal, * frăm'-pĕl, * frăm'-pōld, * fram-pul,** *a.* [Etym. doubtful.] Fretful, peevish, ill-natured, froward, quarrelsome, ill-tempered.

"Her husband! Alas, the sweet woman leads an ill life with him; he's a very jealousy man: she leads a very *frampold* life with him."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.

frănc, * frănk (1), *s.* [Fr. *franc.*] [Frank, *a.*]

* 1. A name given to two coins current formerly in France, the one of gold, and worth about half-a-guinea, the other of silver and worth about three shillings and sixpence.

2. The modern French coin, the unit of value and the unit of account in France. It

FRANC.

is of silver, ·835 fine, and weighs 5 grammes; its value in sterling is strictly 8·8496568 pence, but it is usually reckoned at about 9¼d. It is divided into 100 centimes.

*** frănc,** *a.* [Frank.]

franc-tireur, *s.*

Fr. Mil.: A sharpshooter or free-shooter; one of a body of men raised in France during the Franco-German war of 1870, and employed in guerilla warfare.

*** frănc** (2), *** frank** (2), *s.* [Frank (2), *s.*]

frăn'-çhīsc, * fraun-chise, * fran-chyse, * fraun-chyse, *s.* & *a.* [Fr., from *franchissant*, pr. par. of *franchir* = to make free; *franc* = free.]

A. *As substantive:*

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. Freedom; liberty.

"We wolleth for oure *franchise* fieghti,
And for our lond." *Robert of Gloucester*, p. 47.

2. A privilege; a right granted by the sovereign to an individual or to a body; an immunity or exemption from ordinary jurisdiction.

"*Franchise* and liberty are used as synonymous terms; and their definition is a royal privilege or branch of the sovereign's prerogative, subsisting in the hands of a subject; the kinds of them are various, and almost infinite. To be a county palatine is a *franchise*, vested in a number of persons. It is likewise a *franchise* for a number of persons to be incorporated and subsist as a body politic. Other *franchises* are to have a manor or lordship; to have wails, estrays, royal fish; to have a fair or market; or to have a forest, warren, or fishery, endowed with privileges of royalty."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 2.

3. The district or extent of jurisdiction to which a certain privilege or right extends; the limit of a privilege or immunity.

"In the great *franchises* of the latter . . . the king's writ had no course."—*Hallam.*

4. A sanctuary or asylum for persons liable to be arrested.

"The king's sheriffs are empowered to enter all *franchises* for the apprehension of felons or traitors."—*Hallam.*

5. Frankness; generosity; nobility.

"Here may ye seen, how excellent *franchise*
In woman is whan they hem narwe avise."
Chaucer: C. T., 9,861.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:* An incorporeal hereditament, the same as liberty; a royal privilege or branch of the crown's prerogative subsisting in the hands of a subject. It arises either from royal grant or from prescription assumed to have been founded originally on such a grant. For different kinds of franchise see extract from Blackstone under I. 2.

2. *Elective Franchise:* In the United States the word Franchise is commonly used as signifying the Elective Franchise, and indicates the right to vote at elections on matters of national, state, or municipal government. The Constitution of the United States contains no provisions as to who shall possess the franchise privilege, leaving this to be settled by the states themselves. Equally it belongs to all citizens, but the rights of franchise and of citizenship are separate and distinct, and the guarantee of the one does not necessarily convey that of the other. There have been at various times religious and property qualifications to the right of franchise, but at present all male citizens, white and black alike, possess this privilege, while the full franchise has been conferred upon women in the State of Wyoming, and partial franchise in many other states, in some of which the full franchise is likely to be conferred at an early day. There is little doubt that women will, eventually, have partial or full franchise in all of the states, as there is a growing demand for the proper recognition of their rights. There are certain requirements as to residence, and in some states the right to vote is taken for a certain period from those convicted of some classes of crime.

In Britain the right to the elective franchise has passed through many mutations. In 1429 it was limited to those who had freehold land, or tenement to the value of forty shillings, and, soon after, residence in the country was made essential. In 1832 county franchise was given to those who paid £50 rent, and borough franchise to those living in premises of the value of £10. In 1867, in consequence of a vigorous popular demand, borough franchise was greatly extended, and county franchise given to those who owned land to the value of £5, or tenements paying £12 annual rent. More recently a much greater extension of the franchise has been granted, and it is now almost as universal as in the United States. It has been given in a considerable measure to women, and they are advancing toward equal rights with men in this particular.

* **B.** *As adj.:* Enjoying a franchise or privilege; privileged.

"Yet he was fayne to departe and to go to Trecte, a *fraunches* towne for all maner of people, payeng for that they take."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronicle*, vol. ii., ch. clx.

*** frăn'-çhīse, * fraun-chise,** *v.t.* [Franchise, *s.*] To make free; to enfranchise; to give freedom or liberty to.

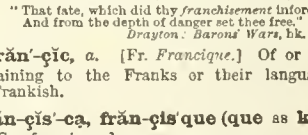
"Which suffredist passioun
Oonly to *fraunchise* our mortalite."
Lydgate: Minor Poems, p. 249.

*** frăn'-çhīse-ment,** *s.* [Eng. *franchise*; *-ment.*] A release or setting free from any burden or restriction; freedom; liberty.

"That fate, which did thy *franchisement* inforce,
And from the depth of danger set thee free."
Drayton: Barons' Wars, bk. iii.

*** frăn'-çĭc,** *a.* [Fr. *Francique.*] Of or pertaining to the Franks or their language; Frankish.

frăn-çĭs'-ca, frăn-çĭs'que (que as k), *s.* [Fr. *francisque.*]


FRANCISCA

Archæol.: The ancient Frankish battle-axe. It differed from the modern axe in the axe in that it was joined with the handle.

"Their weapons were a long sword, a two-edged axe, called a *francisca*, and a javelin."—*H. B. Stuart: Hist. of Infantry*, ch iv.

Frăn-çĭs'-cạn, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *Franciscain*; Ital. *Franciscano*; Lat. *Franciscanus* = pertaining to St. Francis of Assisi. (See def.)]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining or relating to St Francis. [B.]

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Sing.:* A member of the order described under 2.

2. *Pl.:* The followers of St. Francis, who was born in 1182, at Assisi, in Umbria, and spent his youth in dissoluteness; but being affected with serious sickness in his twenty-fourth year, and repenting of his sins, devoted himself to a religious and ascetic life. Hearing accidentally, in 1208, in a church the words of the Saviour (Matt. x. 9, 10), he considered that the essence of the Gospel was absolute poverty, and founded an order on this basis, which ultimately became one of the four, nay, even one of the two, great fraternities of mendicant friars. To manifest his humility he would not allow his followers to be called brethren (in Latin *fratres*), but only little brothers (Italian *fratricelli*; in Latin *fraterculi* or *fratres minores*), a designation which they still retain. Pope Innocent III., in 1210, and a council of Lateran, in 1215, approved of his rules for the government of his order, which enjoined poverty, chastity, and obedience, and in 1223 Pope Honorius III. issued a bull in his favour. He died, at Assisi, in 1226, and in 1230 was canonized by Pope Gregory IX., the anniversary of his death, October 4, being fixed as his festival. Even while he lived his order had become very powerful, and spread over the whole Western Church. In 1219 it is stated that 5,000 friars were present at a chapter which he held. In that year, or more probably in 1224, Franciscans came over to England. From 1228 till 1259 they contended with the Dominicans about precedency. When in 1274 Gregory X. reduced the mendicants to four orders the Franciscans were one of the four. At the suppression of the monasteries in England under Henry VIII., A.D. 1536 to 1538, the Franciscans had sixty-six abbeys or other religious houses. Their dress was a loose garment of a grey colour, reaching to their ankles, and a grey cowl, covered when they went into the streets with a cloak. From the prevalence of grey in their dress they were called Greyfriars. The order, in the course of its history, split into various branches.

FRANCISCAN FRIAR.

frăn-çĭs'-çĕ-ạ, *s.* [Named after Francis, Emperor of Austria, a patron of botany.]

Bot.: A genus of Scrophulariaceæ, tribe Salpiglossideæ. By some it is made a synonym of Brunsfelsia, or is merged in that genus. The root, leaves, &c., of *Franciscea uniflora* are used in syphilitic complaints, hence the plant is called by the Portuguese *Mercurio vegetal* (Vegetable Mercury). Its inner bark and herbaceous parts are very bitter. In small doses it is a purgative, emetic, and alexipharmic; in large ones it is an acrid poison. (*Martius.*)

*** frănc'-ĭse,** *v.t.* [Eng. *franc* = frank; *-ise.*] To Frenchify.

"He was an Englishman *francised*."—*Fuller: Worthies: Hertford*, i. 435.

*** frănck,** *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To feed. [Franke.]

frănck'-lĭn, *s.* [Franklin.]

Frăn'-cō-, *pref.* [Lat. *Franc(us)* = a Frank; o connective.] French; as, the *Franco*-Prussian or *Franco*-German war of 1870-1.

frăn-cō'-a, *s.* [Named by Cavanilles, after F. Franco, of Valentia, a promoter of botany in the sixteenth century.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Francoaceæ (q.v.). It consists of herbaceous plants with lyrately pinnatifid, mostly radical leaves, and racemes of fine flowers. Four or five species are known. Their juice is said to be cooling and sedative. Their roots are used for dyeing black.

frăn-cō-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *francoa*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: An order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Ericales. It consists of stemless herbaceous plants, with lobed or pinnate exstipulate leaves. Stems, scape-like; inflorescence, a raceme; calyx, deeply four-cleft; petals, four, long persistent; stigma, four-lobed sessile; ovary, superior four-celled; ovules many, seeds minute. In 1845, Lindley enumerated two genera, and estimated the known species at five, all from Chili. They are used in medicine and for dyes.

frăn'-cō-lĭn, *s.* [Dimin. of Port. *frango* = a hen.]

Ornithology:

1. *Gen.:* The genus Francolinus (q.v.).

2. *Spec.:* The Common Francolin (*Francolinus vulgaris*). It is found in the south of Europe, in Malta and Sicily, in Asia, and in the north of Africa, feeding, like the common partridges, on insects and seeds. Its flesh is highly esteemed for food. It has a peculiarly loud whistle.

frăn-cō-lī'-nŭs, *s.* [Francolin.]

Ornith.: A genus of Perdicidæ (Partridges). [Francolin.]

frăn'-cō-līte, *s.* [From Wheal Franco (def.), and Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Min.: A variety of Apatite. It occurs in greyish-green or brown stalactitic matter, or in cubed crystals, at Wheal Franco, near Tavistock, in Devonshire. (*Dana.*)

***frăn'-ġent,** *a.* [Lat. *frangens*, pr. par of *frango* = to break.] Causing fractures.

frăn-ġĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *frangibilité*, from Low Lat. *frangibilis* = frangible (q.v.); Ital. *frangibilità*.] The quality or state of being frangible; liableness to be easily broken frangility.

frăn'-ġĭ-ble, ***fran-ge-byll,** *a.* [Low Lat. *frangibilis*, from Lat. *frango* = to break; Fr. & Eng. *frangible*; Ital. *frangibile*.] That may be easily broken; fragile, brittle.

"This was no doubt partly due to the *frangible* character of much of the material in which they wrought."—*Wilson: Prehistoric Man*, ch. vii.

***frăn'-ġĭ-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *frangible*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being frangible; frangibility.

frăn'-ġĭ-pāne, *s.* [Frangipani.]

1. A species of pastry made with cream, almonds, and sugar.

2. Frangipani (q.v.).

frăn-ġĭ-pa'-nĭ, *s.* [Named after the Italian Marquis Frangipani.] A species of perfume prepared from or in imitation of the scent of flowers of the *Plumiera rubra*, or Red Jasmine, a West Indian tree.

frăn'-gu-lĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *frangul(in)*; *-ic* (*Chem.*).] Contained in or in any way connected with the bark of the berry-bearing Alder, *Rhamnus frangula*.

frangulic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{14}H_8O_4$. It is obtained by boiling the bark of *Rhamnus frangula* with water for an hour, then adding caustic soda, and again boiling for several hours. The liquid is rendered acid with hydrochloric acid, and, boiled again for some hours. The frangulic acid separates out and is purified. It melts at 254°, is slightly soluble in hot, and insoluble in cold water; heated with zinc-dust it yields small quantities of anthracene. It is isomeric with alizarin.

frăn'-gu-lĭn, *s.* [(*Rhamnus*) *frangul(a)*; *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{20}H_{20}O_{10}$. A glucoside obtained by digesting the bark of *Rhamnus frangula* with alcohol, precipitating with lead acetate, and decomposing the precipitate with H_2S gas. The solution is filtered boiling, and deposits a lemon yellow crystalline mass, which dissolves in alkalies, forming a deep cherry-red solution. Frangulin boiled with hydrochloric acid yields glucose and frangulic acid.

***frăn'-ion (ion as yŭn),** *s.* [Prob. a corruption of Fr. *fainéant*.] A boon companion; a paramour; a woman of loose character. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. ii. 37.) [Faineant.]

frănk (1), *a., s., & adv.* [Fr. *franc* = free, from Low Lat. *francus* = free, from O. H. Ger. *franko* = a freeman, a Frank.]

A. *As adjective:*

* 1. Free, unrestrained; unconstrained.

"Thy *frank* election made,
Thou hast power to choose, and they none to forsake."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, ii. 3.

* 2. Liberal, free, generous; not niggardly.

"'Tis the ordinary practice of the world to be *frank* of civilities that cost them nothing."—*L'Estrange.*

3. Open, ingenuous, candid, sincere.

"Have not your *frank* and dutiful expressions, that cheerfulness and vivacity in your looks, rendered it much more acceptable?"—*Parl. Hist. Chas. II.* (an. 1660), *Lord Chancellor's Speech.*

* 4. Licentious, forward, bold, without restraint.

* 5. Free; without payment or conditions.

"Thou hast it won; for it is of *frank* gift,
And he will care for all the rest to shift."
Spenser: Mother Hubberds Tale, 531.

B. *As substantive:*

I. (*Of the form* Frank):

1. One of the ancient German tribe or tribes, natives of Franconia, from whom the country of France received its name.

2. A name given by the Turks, Greeks, and Arabs to the English, French, Italians, &c., inhabitants of Western Europe.

"Trust not for freedom to the *Franks*,
They have a king who buys and sells."
Byron: Don Juan, iii. 86.

* **II.** (*Of the form* frank):

1. A franc; a French coin.

2. A letter privileged to pass through the post free of payment.

"You'll have immediately, by several *franks*, my epistle to Lord Cobham."—*Pope: To Swift.*

3. A signature placed on a letter, and entitling it to pass through the post free of payment. The privilege of *franking* letters, or sending them through the mails free of postage, is enjoyed by all the Departments of the Government of the United States.

C. *As adv.:* Freely, frankly, ungrudgingly.

"But, as he got it freely, so
He spent it *frank* and freely too."
Butler: Hudibras, pt. i., c. i.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *frank*, *candid*, *ingenuous*, *free*, *open*, and *plain*: "All these terms convey the idea of a readiness to communicate and to be communicated with; they are all opposed to concealment, but under different circumstances. The *frank* man is under no constraint; his thoughts and feelings are both set at ease, and his lips are ever ready to give utterance to the dictates of his heart; he has no reserve; the *candid* man has nothing to conceal; he speaks without regard to self-interest or any partial motive; he speaks nothing but the truth: the *ingenuous* man throws off all disguise; he scorns all artifice, and brings every thing to light; he speaks the whole truth. *Free*, *open*, and *plain* have not so high an office as the first three: *free* and *open* may be taken either in a good, bad, or indifferent sense; but seldomer in the first than in the two last senses. The *frank*, the *free*, and the *open* man all speak without constraint; but the *frank* man is not impertinent like the *free* man, nor indiscreet like the *open* man. The *frank* man speaks only of what concerns himself; the *free* man speaks of what concerns others." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **frank-bank,** * **frank-bench,** *s.* The same as Free-bench (q.v.).

* **frank-ferm,** *s.*

Old Law: Lands or tenements changed in the nature of the fee, by feoffment, &c., out of knight service for certain yearly service.

* **frank-fold,** *s.*

Old Law: Foldage; the right or liberty of folding sheep upon any lands.

* **frank-service,** *s.* Service performed by freemen.

* **frănk** (2), * **franc,** *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *franc* = a pigsty.]

I. *As substantive:*

1. A pigsty.

"Where sups he? Doth the old boar feed in the old *frank*?"—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, ii. 2.

2. An inclosure in which animals are fed to fatten.

"*Frank*, kepynge of fowlys to make fatte. *Saginarium.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

II. *As adj.:* Fat, puffed up.

"And when they were ones *franke* and fatte, they stode up together proudelye agaynst the Lorde and his worde."—*Bale: Image*, pt. i.

* **frank-fed,** * **franke-fed,** *a.* Fattened up; fatted as in a frank.

"Whereas they that be kept up and crammed in coupes, cages, mewes, and bartons, or otherwise *franke-fed* and fatted, are in greater danger to fall into diseases."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 574.

frănk (1), *v.t.* [Frank, *a.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To send or get carried free of expense: as, To *frank* a letter.

"My lord Orrery writes to you to-morrow; and you see I send this under his cover, or at least *franked* by him."—*Swift.*

2. *Carp.:* To form a joint in by franking (q.v.).

* **frănk** (2), * **franke,** *v.t.* [Frank (2), *s.*]

1. To shut up in a frank or sty.

"He is *franked* up to fatting for his pains."
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 3.

2. To fatten up; to cram; to feed high.

"Such a land as, through the aboundance of all good things, might feed and *franke* them up."—*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 993.

frănk'-ăl-mōigne (*g* silent), *s.* [Eng. *frank*; Norm. Fr. *almoigne* = alms.]

Old Law: Lit., free alms. A tenure by which a religious corporation holds lands of the donor to them and their successors for ever, on condition of praying for the soul of the donor. It was also called Divine-service (q.v.).

* **frănk'-çhāse,** *s.* [Eng. *frank*, and *chase*.]

Old Law: The liberty or franchise of having a chase; free chase.

frănke, frăncke, *s.* [From the franking or feeding fat of cattle. (*Park: Theatr.*)]

Bot.: The spurry (*Spergula arvensis*).

franke-osier, *s.* [Osier.]

* **franke-lin,** * **franke-lain,** *s.* [Franklin.]

frăn-kē'-nĭ-a, *s.* [Named from John Franken, a Swedish botanist and professor of medicine at Upsal, who died in A.D. 1661.]

Bot.: Sea-heath. The typical genus of the order Frankeniaceæ (q.v.). Twelve species are known; one is British—*Frankenia lævis*. The stem is pubescent, the leaves revolute at their margin; flowers small and rose-coloured. Found in salt marshes on the south-east coast of England from Yarmouth to Kent, flowering in July and August. It occurs also in continental Europe, the north of Africa, and Asia, as far as India. (*Sir Joseph Hooker*, &c.)

frăn-kē-nī-ā'-çe-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *frankenia*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: Frankeniads. An order of Hypogynous Exogens, consisting of herbaceous plants or undershrubs, which have very much branched stems, opposite often revolute leaves, with a membraneous sheathing edge, but no stipules; flowers small, axillary, and terminal, generally pink; sepals four to five, pistils four to five; flowers four to five, or twice as many; ovary superior; style filiform; two, three, or four clefts; capsule one-celled, enclosed as the calyx; two, three, or four-valved, with many minute seeds. About twenty-four species are known. They are chiefly from the north of Africa and the south of Europe, and are mucilaginous and slightly aromatic. (*Lindley.*)

frăn-kĕn'-ĭ-ăds, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *frankeni(a)*, and Eng., &c. pl. suff. *-ads*.]

Bot.: The English name given by Lindley to the order Frankeniaceæ (q.v.).

* **frănk'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *frank* (1), v.; *-er*.] One who franks a letter, &c.

"He being my general *franker*, both to and fro, I have frequent occasion to insert a hasty note in my consignments to him."—*Southey: Letters*, iv. 170.

* **frănk'-fēē,** *s.* [Eng. *frank*, and *fee*.]

Old Law:

1. A holding of land in fee simple; freehold tenure.

2. Freehold lands exempted from all services, except those of homage.

***Frănk'-fŏrt,** *s.* [A city of Germany.]

Frankfort-black, *s.* A fine black pigment used in copper-plate engraving. It is said to be made by burning, in the manner of ivory-black, the lees of wine from which the tartar has been washed. Fine Frankfort-black, though almost confined to copper-plate printing, is one of the best black pigments we possess, being of a fine neutral colour, next in intensity to lamp-black, and more powerful than that of ivory.

***frănk'-heart-ĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *frank*, and *hearted*.] Having a frank, open, candid, or ingenuous disposition; frank.

"The *frankhearted* monarch full little did wot."
Scott: Bridal of Triermain, i. 11.

frănk'-heart-ĕd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *frank-hearted*; *-ness*.] The quality of being frank-hearted; frankness; ingenuousness.

***frănk'-ĭ-fȳ,** *v.t.* [Eng. *frank* (1), *i* connective, and suff. *-fy*.] To Frenchify (q.v.).

"*Frankifying* their own names."—*Lord Strangford: Letters & Papers*, p. 150.

frănk'-ĭn-çense, *s.* [O. Fr. *frank encens* = pure incense. (*Skeat.*).]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The same as II., 1 & 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* The odoriferous resin called olibanum. It is obtained from a terebinthaceous tree of the genus Boswellia (q.v.); that of the Indian temples is *Boswellia thurifera*.

"Black ebon only will in India grow,
And odorous *frankincense* on the Sabean bough."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic ii. 164.

2. *Scrip.:* The rendering of Heb. לְבוֹנָה (*lebhonah*) and לְבֹנָה (*lebhonah*), from לָבָן (*labhan*) = to be white; Sept. and New Test. λίβανος (*libanos*) (Exod. xxx. 34, Matt. ii. 1), and λίβανωτος (*libanôtos*) (1 Chron. ix. 29, Rev. viii. 3). A precious gum, probably the same as No. 1.

"Gold and *frankincense* and myrrh."—*Matt.* ii. 11.

¶ *European frankincense:* A resinous exudation from the Spruce fir (*Abies excelsa*) or the Frankincense pine (*Pinus Tæda*).

frănk'-ĭng (1), *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Frank (1), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of passing or causing to pass without payment for transmission: as, the *franking* of a letter.

2. *Join.:* The notching out a portion of a sash-bar for the passage of the transverse bar, to make a mitre-joint.

frănk'-ĭng (2), ***frank-ynge,** *pr. par.*, *a.*, *s.* [Frank (2), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of fattening animals, fowls, &c.

"*Frankynge. Saginacio.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

frănk'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *frank*; *-ish*.]

1. Of or pertaining to the Franks.

2. Somewhat frank, open or candid.

frănk-lăn'-dĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Sir Thomas Frankland, Bart., a careful student of marine algæ and of botany generally.]

The typical genus of the family Franklandiæ. The only known species, *Franklandia fucifolia*, is a native of Western Australia.

frănk-lăn'-dĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *franklandia*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Bot.: A family of Proteaceæ, tribe Nucamentaceæ.

***frănk'-lâw,** *s.* [Eng. *frank*, and *law*.] Free or common law, or the benefit a person has by it. The liberty or right of being sworn in court, as a witness or juror.

***frănk-lĭn** (1), *s.* [Franklinic.] A lightning rod.

"A lightning-rod, very properly called at that time a *franklin*."—*Recoll. of Samuel Buck*, ltl. 71. (1879.)

***frănk'-lĭn** (2), ***franke-lain, *franke-leyn, *franke-leyne, *franck-lin, *frank-len,** *s.* [O. Fr. *frankeleyn*, from Low Lat. *franchilanus*, from *franchio* = to make free; *franchius*, *francus* = free.] [Frank, *v.*]

1. A free man.

"First he was here als our thain,
But now es he for al *frankelain*."
Cursor Mundi, 5,373.

2. The steward or bailiff of an estate.

3. A freeholder; a yeoman; a landowner.

"A spacious court they see,
Both plain and pleasant to be walked in.
Where them does meet a *franklin* fair and free."
Spenser: F. Q., I. x. 6.

frănk-lĭn'-ĭc, *a.* [From Benjamin Franklin, the distinguished American natural philosopher and statesman.]

Elect.: A term applied to electricity generated by friction; frictional.

frănk'-lĭn-ĭte, *s.* [From the Franklin furnace near Hamburg, New Jersey, near which it abounds.]

Min.: An isometric opaque iron-black brittle mineral of metallic lustre and a brown streak: its hardness 5·5 to 6·5, sp. gr. 5·07 to 5·09. Compos.: sesquioxide of iron 64·51 to 68·88, sesquioxide of manganese 11·99 to 16·00, protoxide of zinc 10·81 to 25·30. (*Dana.*)

frănk'-lȳ, *franck-ly, *franck-lye, *adv.* [Eng. *frank*, a.; *-ly*.]

*1. Freely; without constraint; of free will.

"The lords mounted their servants upon their own horses; and they, with the volunteers, who *frankly* listed themselves, amounted to a body of two hundred and fifty horse."—*Clarendon*.

* 2. Liberally; freely; generously; readily.

"He *frankly* forgave them both."—*Luke* vii. 42.

3. Openly; ingenuously; plainly; candidly; with frankness or candour.

"The said Sthenon stept unto him, and thus *frankly* spake."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 305.

* 4. With a free and not pre-occupied mind.

"We may of their encounter *frankly* judge."
Shaksp.: Hamlet, III. 1.

***frănk'-măr-rĭage,** *s.* [Eng. *frank*, and *marriage*.]

Old Law: A certain tenure in tail special; an estate of inheritance given to a person together with a wife, and descendible to the heirs of their two bodies begotten. (*Blackstone.*)

frănk'-nĕss, *frank-nesse, *s.* [Eng. *frank*, a.; *-ness*.]

* 1. Liberty; freedom from restraint or constraint.

* 2. Liberality; freeness; bounteousness; generosity; open-handness.

3. Openness; candour; ingenuousness; freedom from reserve or disguise; fairness.

"One of the principall and chiefe citizens, named Polyneus, made an oration unto them all, with *frankenesse* of speach enough."—*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 523.

***frănk'-plĕdge,** *s.* [Eng. *frank*, and *pledge* (q.v.).]

Old Law:

1. A pledge or security for the keeping the peace by or the good behaviour of freemen. By the Saxon constitution these sureties were always at hand by means of the decennaries, wherein the whole neighbourhood of freemen were materially bound pledges for each other's good behaviour.

"The servants of the Crown were not, as now, bound in *frankpledge* for each other."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

2. The system or custom by which the members of a decennary were mutually bound pledges for each other's good behaviour.

3. A decennary or tithing.

¶ *View of frankpledge:*

Old Law: A court leet.

"Its original [sc. the Court Leet, or *View of Frankpledge*] was to view the frankpledges—that is, the freemen within the liberty: who, we may remember, according to the institution of the Great Alfred, were all mutually pledges for the good behaviour of each other."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 19.

***frănk'-tĕn-ĕ-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *frank*, and *tenement* (q.v.).]

Old Law: The possession of the soil by a freeman; an estate in freehold.

frănk'-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *frank*, and *wort*.]

Bot.: A name invented by Withering for Frankenia (q.v.).

***frăn'-sĭ-cal,** *a.* [Eng. *frensy* = frenzy; suff. *-cal*.] Frantic.

"A certain *fransical* maladie they call love."—*Sidney: Wanstead Play*, p. 619.

frăn'-tĭc, *fran-tick, *fren-et-ike, *fren-tyk, *a.* & *s.* [O. Fr *frenatique*, from Lat. *phreneticus*, *phreniticus*, from Gr. φρενητικός (*phrenētikos*), from φρενῖτις (*phrenitis*) = inflammation of the brain; φρήν (*phrēn*) = the heart, the senses; Sp., Port., & Ital. *frenetico*.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Mad, raving; outrageously mad or demented; suffering from frenzy; furious, distracted.

"They scorned his inspiration and his theme,
Pronounced him *frantic*, and his fears a dream."
Cowper: Expostulation, 70.

2. Characterized by fury or violence of passion; outrageous, furious; wildly mad.

"He swore with such *frantic* violence that superficial observers set him down for the wildest of libertines."—*Macaulay. Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

B. *As subst.:* A madman.

"So madly do these *frantics* spend their time."—*Adams: Works*, i. 275.

***frăn'-tĭc,** *v.i.* [Frantic, *a.*] To act as a madman.

"*Frantics* up and down from side to side."
Quarles: Emblems, v. 4.

***frăn'-tĭ-cal, *frĕ-nĕt'-ĭ-cal,** *a.* [Eng. *frantic*; *-al*.] Frantic, mad, furious.

frăn'-tĭc-al-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *frantical*; *-ly*.] In a frantic, wild, or furious manner; franticly.

"She herself when opening to the chorus her last horrid purpose, says, fiercely indeed, but not *frantically*."—*Hurd: Notes on the Art of Poetry*.

frăn'-tĭc-lȳ, *frăn'-tick-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *frantic*; *-ly*.] In a frantic manner; frantically; like one frantic.

"Fie, fie, how *frantickly* I square my talk."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, III. 2.

frăn'-tĭc-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *frantic*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being frantic; madness; fury of passion; distraction; frenzy.

***fran-zie, *fran-zy,** *s.* [Frenzy.]

frăp, *frape, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *frapper* = to strike, to seize ropes.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

***1.** To strike, to beat.

"With myn axe I schel hem *frape*."
Richard Cœur de Lim, 2,513.

2. To brace the cords of a drum by pulling them together.

II. *Nautical:*

1. To bind together the several ropes of a tackle at a point between the blocks, so as to increase still further the tension.

2. To secure a ship in emergency by wrapping ropes around it, to prevent starting of the planks.

*** B.** *Intrans.:* To strike, to beat.

"The crystene on hem gan fast to *frape*."
Richard Cœur de Lion, 4,544.

***frape,** *s.* [O. Fr., from *frapper* = to strike.] A crowd, a mob, a rabble.

"In alle this mykelle *frape* wex a grete distance
Of Boniface the Pape, & the Kyng of France."
Robert de Brunne, p. 320.

***frăp'-lĕr,** *s.* [Frap, *v.*] A blusterer; a rough, a bully.

"I say to thee thou art rude, debauched, impudent, coarse, unpolished, a *frapler*, and base."—*Ben Jonson: Cynthia's Revels*, ii. 1.

***frăp'-lĭng,** *s.* [Frap, *v.*] A disturbance, a tumult.

"What double and indirect dealing is this (quoth the Samnites)? what *frapling* is here to no purpose?"—*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 297.

***frăp'-pĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *frap*; *-et*.] A little blusterer or bully.

"Why my little *frappet*," you, I heard thy uncle's talk of thy riches."—*Wilkins: Enforced Marriage*, v.

***frar-y,** *s.* [Fr. *frairie*, from Low Lat. *fratria*, from Lat. *frater*=a brother.] A brotherhood.

"Swiche a *frary* requiryithe goddis cure."
Lydgate: Minor Poems, p. 171.

frās-ĕr-a, frāz'-ĕr-a, *s.* [Named by Michaux after Mr. John Fraser, a zealous collector of North American plants.]

Bot.: A genus of Gentianaceæ, tribe Gentianeæ. The root of *Frasera carolinensis*, sometimes called *F. Walkeri*, a plant growing in North American morasses, is pure, powerful and excellent, equal to gentian proper.

frā-tĕr'-cu-la, *s.* [Lat. *fratercuus* = a little brother.]

Ornith.: Puffin. A genus of brevipennate

awimming birds, family Alcidæ. The bill is greatly compressed laterally, and has three grooves on each side of the two mandibles. *Fratercula arctica* is the Puffin (q.v.).

***frā'-tẽr, *frai-tour, *fra-tour, *fray-tour, *frei-tour,** *s.* [O. Fr. (*re*)*freitor*, (*re*)*fretoire*, from Low Lat. (*re*)*fectorium*.] A refectory; the room in a religious house in which meals were taken.

"Frereș in his *fraytour* shul fynden a keye." *P. Plowman*, 6,253.

***frā'-tẽr-hŏûse,** *s.* [Eng. *frater*, and *house*.] A frater, a refectory.

fra-tẽr'-nal, *fra-tẽr'-nall, *a.* [Fr. *fraternel*, from Low Lat. *fraternalis*, from Lat. *frater* = a brother; Sp. & Port. *fraternal*; Ital. *fraternale*.]

I. Brotherly; pertaining to or becoming a brother or brethren.

"Between us there was little other bond
Than common feelings of *fraternal* love."
Wordsworth: On the Naming of Places, vi.

2. Between brothers.

"A cursed, a *fraternal* war."—*Milton: Reform. in England*, bk. ii.

fra-tẽr'-nal-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *fraternal*; *-ly*.] In a fraternal or brotherly manner; like a brother.

***fra-tẽr'-nāte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *fraternus* = pertaining to a brother, fraternal.] To fraternize.

***frăt-ẽr-nā'-tion,** *s.* [FRATERNATE.] The act of fraternizing; fraternization.

***frăt-ẽrn'-ĭşm,** *s.* [Lat. *fratern(us)*; Eng. suff. *-ism*.] Fraternization.

fra-tẽr'-nĭ-tỹ, * fra-tẽr-ni-te, *s.* [Fr. *fraternité*, from Lat. *fraternitas*, from *fraternus* = pertaining to a brother, fraternal; *frater* = a brother; Sp. *fraternidad*; Ital. *fraternità*.]

1. The state, condition, or relationship of a brother; brotherhood.

***2.** The state or quality of being fraternal or brotherly; brotherliness.

3. A body of men associated for purposes of business, pleasure, or intercourse; a society; an association; a brotherhood; specif., in the Roman Church a body of men associated for works of mercy and devotion. [CONFRATERNITY.]

"Some of the nobles joined the young *fraternities*."
—*Milman: Latin Christianity*, i. 418.

4. Men of the same class, character, profession, or occupation.

"With what terms of respect knaves and sots will speak of their own *fraternity*."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 6.

frăt-ẽr-nĭz-ā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *fraterniz(e)*; *-ation*.] The act of fraternizing or associating with others, as in fellowship.

"I hope, that no French *fraternization* . . . could so change the hearts of Englishmen."—*Burke: On a Regicide Peace*, lett. 3.

frăt'-ẽr-nīze, *v.i. & t.* [Fr. *fraterniser*, from Lat. *fraternus*, from *frater* = a brother.]

A. *Intrans.*: To associate or hold fellowship with others of like occupation, tastes, or pursuits.

***B.** *Trans.*: To bring into fellowship or brotherly sympathy.

"A regular correspondence for *fraternizing* the two nations had also been carried on by Societies in London with a great number of Jacobin Societies in France."—*Burke: Observations on the Conduct of the Minority*.

frăt'-ẽr-nīz-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *fraterniz(e)*; *-er*.] One who fraternizes or associates with others.

"Here again I join issue with the *fraternizers*, and positively deny the fact."—*Burke: On a Regicide Peace*, lett. 4.

***fra-ter-y,** *s.* [Eng. *frater*; *-y*.] A refectory.

fra-tĭ-çĕl'-lī, *s. pl.* [FRATRICELLI.]

***frăt'-rĭ-age, *frăt'-rage** (age as ĭğ), *s.* [Lat. *frater* = a brother.]

Old Law:

1. The portion or inheritance of a younger brother.

2. The partition of an estate among coheirs.

frăt-rĭ-çĕl'-lī, fra-tĭ-çĕl'-lī, frăt-rĭ-çĕl'-lī-ans, *s. pl.* [Low Lat. *fratricelli* = little brothers; *frater* = a brother.]

Ecclesiol. & Church History:

1. *Gen.*: Originally a name assumed in the thirteenth century by the Franciscans by direction of their founder to mark the humble character of their claims.

2. *Spec.*: One of the names claimed in the fourteenth century as a monopoly by the section of the Franciscans who remained true to the rigid rules of their founder when the majority of the order gradually welcomed some relaxation of their stringency. In A.D. 1317 Pope John XXII. ordered their extirpation, and many of them were cruelly put to death. The grievous offence in John's eyes was that they believed that the Pope had no right to relax the rule of St. Francis, thus prescribing limits to the papal authority. They are said to have continued to the Reformation, and embraced its doctrines. (*Mosheim*, &c.)

frăt'-rĭ-çĭd-al, *a.* [Eng. *fratricid(e)*; *-al*.] Pertaining to or of the nature of fratricide.

frăt-rĭ-çīde, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *fratricida* = the murderer of a brother; *fratricidium* = the murder of a brother, from *frater* = a brother, and *cædo* = to kill.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The murder of a brother.

2. The murderer of a brother; one who murders his brother.

"Hence, *fratricide!* henceforth that word is Cain."
Byron: Cain, iii. 1.

II. *Law:* It is used also for the murder of a sister, the more distinctive term sororicide not being employed in law courts.

fråud, *fraude, *s.* [Fr. *fraude*, from Lat. *fraus* (genit. *fraudis*) = deceit; Sp. Port. & Ital. *fraude*.]

1. An act or course of deception deliberately practised with a view to gaining unlawful or unfair advantage; the obtaining or attempting to obtain goods under false pretences; deception, cheating, deceit.

"The next head of concurrent jurisdiction, that, namely, which the courts of equity early acquired over almost all matters of *fraud*; all matters in the private knowledge of the party, which, though concealed, are binding in conscience, and all judgments at law obtained through such *fraud* or concealment."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 17.

***2.** Falseness, faithlessness, deceit.

"It [love] shall be fickle, false, and full of *fraud*."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 1,141.

3. Stratagem, artifice, trick.

"To work in close design, by *fraud* or guile,
What force effected not." *Milton: P. L.*, i. 646.

***4.** A snare, a trap.

"To draw the prond king Ahab into *fraud*."
Milton: P. R., i. 372.

¶ For the difference between *fraud* and *deceit*, see DECEIT.

¶ (1) *Constructive fraud:*

Law: (See extract).

"Besides cases of actual and intentional fraud, the courts of equity recognize what are called *constructive frauds*, or such acts or contracts as, although not originating in any evil design to defraud or injure another, yet have a tendency to deceive, or to violate public or private confidence, and are therefore deemed worthy of repression equally with frauds of the more gross and palpable sort."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 17.

(2) *Pious fraud:*

Ch. Hist.: A fraud considered to be "pious" because it was planned and carried out for some pious object. From the first to the fifteenth century believers in such frauds existed, if, indeed, they are even yet extinct. Sound ethics, whether distinctively Christian or simply philanthropic, declares that there are no "pious" frauds: all are impious.

(3) *Statute of frauds:*

Law: A statute, 29 Charles II., c. 3, passed in A.D. 1676. It is believed that it was framed by Sir Matthew Hale, Lord Keeper Guilford, and Sir Leoline Jenkins. Among its complex provisions several enacted that important contracts about land, &c., should be in writing, so as to prevent the perjury which occurred when they had to be proved by parole evidence.

***fråud, *fraud-en,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *frauder*, from Lat. *fraudo*, from *fraus* (genit. *fraudis*) = deceit, fraud; Ital. *fraudare*.] To defraud, to cheat.

"The hijre of youre werkmen that is *fraudid* of you."—*Wycliffe: James* v. 4.

***fråud'-fůl,** *a.* [Eng. *fraud*; *-ful(l)*.]

1. *Of persons:* Treacherous, deceitful; making use of fraudulent practices.

"The welfare of us all
Hangs on the cutting short that *fraudful* man."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iii. 1.

2. *Of things:* Fraudulent; unfair; containing fraud or deceit.

"No man can Proteus cheat; but, Proteus, leave
Thy *fraudful* arts, and do not thou deceive."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic iv. 644.

***fråud'-fůl-lỹ,** *adv.* [Eng. *fraudful*; *-ly*.] In a fraudulent manner; with fraud or intent to deceive or cheat; treacherously; fraudulently.

***fråud'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *fraud*; *-less*.] Free from fraud or deceit; open, fair.

***fråud'-lĕss-lỹ,** *adv.* [Eng. *fraudless*; *-ly*.] In a fraudless manner; without fraud.

***fråud'-lĕss-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *fraudless*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being fraudless or free from fraud.

***fråuds'-man,** *s.* [Eng. *fraud*, and *man*.] A cheat.

"Between . . . a *fraudsman* and a tradesman."—*Adams: Works*, ii. 240.

fråud'-ụ-lençe, * fråud'-ụ-len-çy, *s.* [Lat. *fraudulentia*, from *fraudulentus* = fraudulent (q.v.); Sp. *fraudulencia*; Ital. *fraudolenza*.] The quality of being fraudulent; deceitfulness; trickery; unfairness; a fraud.

"Eurya lus in Virgil wins the race by downright *fraudulence*."—*Hart: Statius*, bk. vi. (Note.)

fråud'-ụ-lent, *a.* [Fr., from *fraus* (genit *fraudis*) = deceit; Ital. *fraudolento*, *fraudolente*; Sp. & Port. *fraudulento*.]

1. *Of persons:* Using or practising fraud; deceitful; cheating; tricky; swindling.

"Many who are very just in their dealings between man and man will yet be very *fraudulent* or rapacious with regard to the publick."—*Clarke: Sermons*, vol. ii, ser. 148.

2. *Of things:* Characterized by fraud or deceit; containing or of the nature of fraud; deceitful.

"He, with serpent tongue,
His *fraudulent* temptation thus began."
Milton: P. L., ix. 531.

¶ For the difference between *fraudulent* and *fallacious*, see FALLACIOUS.

fråud'-ụ-lent-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *fraudulent*; *-ly*.] In a fraudulent manner; by fraud, deceit, or artifice.

"His muster rolls were *fraudulently* made up."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

***fråud'-ụ-lent-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *fraudulent*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being fraudulent; fraud; fraudulence.

fråught (*gh* silent), *a. & s.* [Prob. the pa. par. of Mid. Eng. *frahten*, *fragten* = to load.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Freighted; loaded; laden; charged.

"A vessel of our country, richly *fraught*."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, ii. 8.

2. Filled, stored, charged, full, abounding.

"To me in vain the bold Mæonian lyre
Awakes the numbers *fraught* with living fire."
Falconer: Shipwreck, iii.

*** B.** *As subst.*: A freight; a cargo. [FREIGHT, s.]

"Read good authors, or cause them to be read, till the attention be weary, or memory have its full *fraught*."—*Milton: Apology for Smectymnuus*.

***fråught** (*gh* silent), *v.t.* [FRAUGHT, *a.*; Sw. *frukta* = to load; *frakt* = a load; Dan. *fragte* = to load; *fragt* = a load; Dut. *bevrachten* = to load, to freight; *vracht* = a load; Ger. *frachten* = to freight, to load; *fracht* = a load, a cargo.] [FREIGHT, *v.*]

1. To load, to freight.

"Ships are *fraighted* for Genoa, Messina, and Ancona."—*Hacklayt: Voyages*, vol. ii., pt. i., p. 115.

2. To burden; to load.

"If after this command thou *fraught* the court
With thy unworthiness, thou dy'st."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, i. 1.

***fråught-age** (as frât-iğ), *** fraut-age,** *s.* [Eng. *fraught*; *-age*.] A freight; a cargo; a load.

"Our *fraughtage*, sir,
I have conveyed aboard."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, iv. 2.

Fraun'-hō-fẽr (au as ōw), *s.* [A distinguished optician of Munich.] See the compound.

Fraunhofer's lines, *s. pl.*

Optics: Certain dark lines discovered by Wollaston, in 1802, in the solar spectrum, but first described in detail by Fraunhofer. If a pencil of solar rays be admitted through a narrow slit into a dark room, and then the slit be looked at through a prism of flint glass very

free from flaws, the lines will be seen delicately traced in large numbers parallel to the edge of the prism, and at very unequal intervals. Fraunhofer names the most remarkable of them A, *a*, B, C, D, E, *b*, F, G, and H. A is at the beginning of the red ray, B in the middle, and C at the boundary between it and the orange, D in the orange, E in the green, F in the blue, G in the indigo, and H in the violet: *a* is in the red and *b* in the green. About 3,000 lines have since been discriminated: some are fixed in position, others are variable. The latter are sometimes called atmospheric or telluric lines, being considered by certain physicists to be due to the absorption of the air. The study of these lines has since led to the introduction of the method of analysis called spectral analysis. (*Ganot.*)

frăx'-ĕ-tĭn, *s.* [Lat. *frax(inus)* = an ash tree; *-etin* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_9O_5$. A substance obtained along with glucose by digesting fraxin with dilute sulphuric acid. It crystallizes in colourless needles, soluble in alcohol, and slightly soluble in water. It is soluble in sulphuric acid, forming a yellow solution, dissolves in nitric acid, colouring it purple, which turns red, then yellow, and ultimately becomes colourless. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*)

frăx'-ĭn, *s.* [Lat. = *frax(inus)* = an ash tree; *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{16}H_{18}O_{10}$. Paviin, a glucoside of Fraxetin, which occurs in the bark of *Fraxinus excelsior*, the common ash, also along with Æsculin, in the bark of the horse-chestnut, *Æsculus hippocastanum*. Its dilute aqueous solution has a bluish-green fluorescence. It is identical with paviin. It crystallizes in yellowish needles, easily soluble in hot water.

frăx-ĭn-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *fraxinus*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Oleaceæ, distinguished by having the fruit samaroid.

frăx'-ĭ-nĕll, *s.* [Fr. *fraxinelle*.] [Fraxinella.]

Bot.: Polygonatum multiflorum.

frăx'-ĭ-nĕl-la, *s.* [Dimin. of Lat. *fraxinus* = an ash tree; Fr. *fraxinelle* = the Dittany (*Dictamnus*).]

Bot.: A name given to two rutaceous plants, *Dictamnus fraxinella* and *D. albus*, cultivated in gardens for their fragrant leaves and flowers. [Dictamnus.]

frăx'-ĭn-ŭs, *s.* [Lat. = an ash tree.]

1. *Bot.:* A genus of plants belonging to the order Oleaceæ (Oliveworts). The calyx is wanting, or four-cleft; cor absent, or of four petals. The stamina are two; the ovary two-celled and two-seeded; the fruit two-celled and two-seeded. *Fraxinus excelsior* is the common ash. [Ash.] It has pinnate leaves. There is a variety *β heterophylla*, or Simple-leaved Ash, with the leaves simple or pinnate.

2. *Chem.:* The leaves of *Fraxinus excelsior*, the common ash, are used on the continent in the form of decoction, half-ounce of leaves to a pint of water, in cases of chronic gout. (*Garrod.*) Its bark is said to be tonic and febrifugal. [Manna.]

frāy (1), * **fraye,** *s.* [A shortened form of *affray*, s. (q.v.).]

* **1.** Fear; alarm; anxiety.

"Whenne Jacob was moost in *fray*
God him coumfortide, that al do may."
Cursor Mundi, 4,775.

2. A disturbance; an affray; a broil; a quarrel; a riot.

"So shall we 'scape the western bay,
The hostile fleet, the unequal *fray*."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, i. 20.

3. A contest; a combat.

"He had also a sore combat; but that *fray* was the fruit of those slips which he got in his going down the hill."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

* **fray-maker,** *s.* One who creates a disturbance; a disorderly person.

"Constables may by the law disarme and imprison house-breakers, *fray-makers*, rioters, and others, to prevent bloodshed, quarrels, and preserve the public peace."—*Prynne: Treachery & Disloyalty*, pt. iv., p. 28.

frāy (2), *s.* [Fray (2), *v.*] A fret or chafe in cloth; a sore place caused by rubbing.

"Dispossest of either *fray* or fret."
Herrick: Hesperides, p. 86.

* **frāy** (1), * **fraie,** * **fraye,** *v.t. & i.* [A shortened form of *affray*, v. (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To frighten; to terrify; to make afraid.

"The troubled ghost of my father Anchises
So oft in sleepe doth *fray* me, and adulse."
Surrey: Virgil; Æneis iv.

2. To drive or frighten away.

"This one word ought to *fraie* and wtdraw vs fro al congregation & feloship of idolatours." — *Caluine: Foure Godlye Sermons*, ser. i.

3. To fight against; to attack.

"There casteles to *fray*." *Degrevant*, 481.

B. *Intrans.:* To fight, to contend.

"Dayly with Diane eke to fight and *fraye*."
Chaucer: Court of Loue, 680.

frāy (2), *v.t.* [O. Fr. *frayer*, *froier*, *frier*, from Lat. *frico* = to rub.]

* **1.** To rub: as, a deer was said to *fray* its head when it rubbed it against a tree, to renew it.

2. To wear away by rubbing; to fret, to chafe, to tear.

"The Ivy twigs were torn and *frayed*."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, v. 8.

* **frāy** (3), *v.t.* [A shortened form of *defray* (q.v.).] To bear the expense of; to defray.

"The charge of my most curious and costly ingredients *frayed*, I shall acknowledge myself amply gratified."—*Massinger.* (*Webster.*)

* **frāy'-bŭg,** *v.t.* [Eng. *fray* (1), v., and *bug* (q.v.).] To frighten with hobgoblins or scares.

"They *fraybugged* them with the thunderbolts of their excommunycacyons."—*Bale: English Votaries*, pt. ii. *The Conclusion.*

* **frāy'-ĭng** (1), *pr. par., a., & s.* [Fray (1), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb.)

C. *As subst.:* A disturbance; a fray.

"They doe their endeuoure to mayntaine their tyranny with deceipts, *frayinges*, wiles, traynes, thretninges, and wicked conspiracies."—*Udal: John* x.

* **frāy'-ĭng** (2), *pr. par., a., & s.* [Fray (2), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of rubbing or wearing away by friction.

2. The peel or parts rubbed off a deer's horns.

"For by his slot, his entries, and his port,
His *frayings*, fewmets, he doth promise sport."
Ben Jonson: Sad Shepherd, i. 2.

* **frāyne,** *v.t.* [Fraine.]

* **fray-or,** *s.* [Fr. *frayeur*.] That which causes terror.

"A fyre burst out in Mr. John Buchan's closet-window. It continued whill eleven o'clock of the day with the greatest *fravor* and vehemency that ever I saw fyre do."—*Culloden Papers*, p. 27.

frāz'-ĕr-a, *s.* [Frasera.]

* **frē,** *a.* [Free, a.]

frēak, *s.* [A.S. *frec* = bold, rash; cogn. with Icel. *frekr* = greedy, voracious; Sw. *fräck* = impudent; Dan. *fræk* = audacious; Ger. *frech* = saucy.] A sudden wanton whim or caprice; a fancy, a humour, a vagary.

"For many of their actions and opinions were very wild *freaks* of fancy and humour."—*Glanvill: Essay* 2.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *freak* and *whim:* "A *freak* has more of childishness and humour than boldness in it: a *whim* has more of eccentricity than childishness in it. Fancy and fortune are both said to have their *freaks*, as they both deviate most widely in their movements from all rule: but *whims* are at most but singular deviations of the mind from its ordinary and even course." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

frēak, *v.t.* [From the same root as *freckle* (q.v.).] To variegate; to streak.

"Sables of glossy black, and dark embrowned,
Or beauteous, *freaked* with many a mingled hue."
Thomson: Winter, 814.

* **frēak'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *freak*; *-ish.*] Addicted to freaks; capricious, whimsical, fanciful, humoursome, grotesque.

"Tis not enough, that Greek or Roman page,
At stated hours, his *freakish* thoughts engage."
Cowper: Tirocinium, 606.

* **frēak'-ĭsh-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *freakish*; *-ly.*] In a freakish or capricious manner; capriciously.

* **frēak'-ĭsh-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *freakish*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being freakish; capriciousness, caprice, whimsicalness.

"All *freakishness* of mind is checked."
Wordsworth: Rob Roy's Grave.

* **frēak-sŏme,** *a.* [Eng. *freak*; *-some.*] Given to freaks; freakish, capricious.

* **frēam,** *v.t.* [Lat. *fremo.*] To growl or grunt as a boar. (*Bailey.*)

"Hee *freams* and skrawling to the skye brays terribli noyacth." *Stanyhurst: Virgil; Æneid* ii. 214.

* **frēathe,** *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful.] To foam and seethe.

"A flood of pale green foam that hissed and *freathed*."
Alex. Smith: City Poems, p. 139.

frĕc'-kle, * **free-kel,** * **frek-ell,** *s.* [Icel. *freknur* = freckles: Sw. *fräkne*, pl. *fräknar*; Dan. *fregne*, pl. *fregner*; Ger. *fleck*, *flechen* = a spot; Gael. *breac* = spotted, variegated. Cf. *fleck.*]

1. A yellowish or light-brownish spot on the skin, particularly on the parts exposed, as the face, neck, and hands, caused by the sun.

"Women desire to be rid of the *freckles*, spots, and morphew that do injurie to their beautie."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxxii., ch. vii.

2. Any small spot or discoloration.

"The farewel frosts and easterly winds now spot your tulips: therefore cover such with mats, to prevent *freckles*." — *Evelyn: Kalendarium Hortense: April.*

frĕc'-kle, *v.t. & i.* [Freckle, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To cover or mark with freckles.

B. *Intrans.:* To become covered or marked with freckles.

frĕc'-kled (kled as **kĕld),** *a.* [Eng. *freckl(e)*; *-ed.*]

1. Marked or covered with freckles.

"Lost to the world, yourself, and me,
And more despised than *freckled* Lalage."
Cotton: Old Tityrus to Eugenia.

2. Spotted; marked with small spots.

"The *freckled* cowslip, and green clover."
Shakesp.: Henry V., v. 2.

frĕc'-kled-nĕss (kled as **kĕld),** *a.* [Eng. *freckled*; *-ness.*] The state of being freckled.

frĕc'-kle-fāçed, *a.* [Eng. *freckle*, and *faced.*] Having a face marked or spotted with freckles.

* **frĕc'-klў,** *a.* [Eng. *freck(le)*; *-ly.*] Full of or marked with freckles; freckled.

"Plumps his *freckly* cheeks with stinking weed."
T. Brown: Wales, i. 117.

* **frede,** *v.t.* [A.S. *gefrédan*; O. H. Ger. *fruotjan.*] To understand, to feel.

"That a man may right wel *frede*." *Gower*, ii. 119.

* **fred-stole,** * **freed-stool,** *s.* [A.S. *frithstol*, from *frith*, Dan. *fred*, Ger. *friede* = peace, and *stól* = stool.] The seat of peace, a name given to a seat or chair near the altar, to which all fled who sought to obtain the privilege of sanctuary.

"He bestowed a *freed-stool* with large privilidges belonging thereunto."—*Fuller: Church Hist.*, II. v. 9.

freē, * **fre,** * **fred,** *a., adv., & s.* [A.S. *freó*; cogn. with Dut. *vrij*; Icel. *frí*; Sw. & Dan. *fri*; Goth. *freis*; Ger. *frei.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. At liberty; not subject as a vassal or slave to another; not a prisoner.

"Tho folwed bond and *fre*." *Tristram*, iii. 78.

2. Not subject to the military or despotic power of any person or government; living under just and equal laws.

* 3. Noble; high-minded; gracious.

"He was ffayre mane and *free*." *Degrevant*, 33.

4. At liberty or with power to make choice for oneself.

"Not *free*, what proof could they have given sincere
Of true allegiance, constant faith, or love."
Milton: P. L., iii. 104.

* 5. Unconcerned; without care.

"Fly whilst thou art blest and *free*."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

6. Not arbitrary or despotic; equal and just to all alike: as, a *free* government.

7. That may or can be used, enjoyed, or taken advantage of by all without charge; open and accessible to all; unappropriated: as, a *free* school; *free* seats.

"Why, sir, I pray, are not the streets as *free*
For me as for you."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, i. 2.

8. Gratuitous, voluntary; done or given freely, readily, or without importunity or purchase: as, a *free* gift.

9. Exempt, clear.

"Crist was all thwerrt nt of sinne *fre*."
Ormulum, 16,818.

* **10.** Innocent, guiltless, harmless.

"Make mad the guilty, and appal the *free*,
Confound the ignorant." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, ii. 2.

11. Clear from, not encumbered or affected with. (Followed by *from*, but *of* was formerly used.)

"Infirmities that honesty is never *free of*."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, i. 2.

12. Not obstructed; having a clear passage or channel.

"I breathe *free* breath."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

* **13.** Ready, willing.

"Montano with his *free* duty recommends you thus."
Shakesp.: Othello, i. 3.

14. Unrestrained, licentious, immoderate, excessive; going beyond bounds or to excess.

"Being one day very *free* at a great feast, he suddenly broke forth into a great laughter."—*Hakewill.*

15. Open, candid, ingenuous, frank, unreserved; communicative.

"Will you be *free* and candid to your friend?"
Otway: Orphan, i. 2.

16. Liberal, bounteous, open-handed, not parsimonious or niggardly.

"Alexandrian verses, of twelve syllables, should never be allowed . . . Mr. Dryden has been too *free* of these."—*Pope.*

17. Ready, eager, willing, spirited: as, a *free* horse.

18. Admitted to or invested with certain privileges or immunities. (With *of*.)

"Art thou *of* Bethlem's noble college *free*?"
Dryden: Persius, sat. v.

19. Not stiff; spirited.

"Having played a much *freer* innings than usual."
—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 22, 1882.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Botany:*

(1) *Of one organ or structure:* Not adhering to anything else; not adnate to any other body.

(2) *Of two organs or structures:* Apart; not connected.

2. *Chem.:* Not chemically combined with any other body: as, *free* carbonic acid.

¶ *Free* is much used in compounds, the meanings of which are obvious.

* **B.** *As adv.:* Freely, readily, willingly.

"I as *free* forgive you as I would be forgiven."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 1.

* **C.** *As subst.:* A noble, high-minded man or woman.

"The knyght speakes to that *free*
Maydame, wytes nat me." *Degrevant*, 418.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *free* and *liberal:* "In all its acceptations *free* is a term of dispraise, and *liberal* that of commendation. To be *free* signifies to act or think at will; to be *liberal* is to act according to the dictates of an enlarged heart and an enlightened mind."

(2) He thus discriminates between *free* and *exempt:* "The condition and not the conduct of men is here considered. *Freedom* is either accidental or intentional; the *exemption* is always intentional: we may be *free* from disorders, or *free* from troubles; we are *exempt*, that is *exempted* by government, from serving in the militia. *Free* is applied to everything from which any one may wish to be *free*; but *exempt*, on the contrary, to those burdens which we should share with others."

(3) He thus discriminates between *free* and *familiar:* "To be *free* is to be disengaged from all the constraints which the ceremonies of social intercourse impose; to be *familiar* is to be upon the footing of a *familiar*, of a relative, or one of the same family." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(4) For the difference between *free* and *communicative*, see COMMUNICATIVE: for that between *free* and *frank*, see FRANK.

¶ (1) *To sail free, to go free*, or *to have a free wind:*

Naut.: To sail somewhat further from the wind than when close-hauled.

(2) *To make free:* To take liberties; to go beyond proper bounds; to help oneself.

free-and-easy, *a. & s*

A. *As adj.:* Unconstrained; easy in manners

B. *As subst.:* A sort of club or social meeting, at which the members smoke, drink, sing, &c., and enjoy themselves without being bound to any rules.

"Clubs of all ranks, from those which have lined Pall Mall and St. James's Street with their palaces, down to the *free-and-easy* which meets in the shabby parlour of a village inn."—*Macaulay Essays; Gladstone on Church & State.*"

free-board, *s.*

1. *Naut.:* So much of the vessel's side as is included between the plank-sheer and the water-line.

"It would be wrong to assume that a low *free-board* alone was the cause of disaster."—*British Quarterly Review* (1873), vol. lvii., p. 115.

2. *Agric.:* Land claimed in some places beyond or without a fence. It is said to be 2½ ft. in extent.

* **free-borough men,** *s. pl.*

Old Law: Such great men as did not engage, like the frankpledge men, to become sureties for the good behaviour of themselves and others. [FRANKPLEDGE.]

free-calyx, *s.*

Bot.: A superior calyx. One adherent to the ovary which it renders inferior. (*Lindley.*)

free-central, *a.*

Bot.: Free and in the centre.

Free-central Placentation:

Bot.: Placentation in which one placenta stands in the centre of the ovary like a column. Example, the fruit of Primulaceæ.

free-chant, *s.*

Mus.: A form of recitative music for the Psalms and Canticles, in which a phrase, consisting of two chords only, is applied to each hemistich of the words. The author of the form, Mr. John Crowdy, in his *Free Chant Cadences*, claims for it that it removes all difficulties in dividing the words, and enables the unskilled worshipper to join confidently in the chanting, without the assistance of any marks beyond the colons provided for the purpose in the Prayer Book.

free-charge, *s.*

Elect.: That part of an induced current of electricity which is free to escape through the medium of the atmosphere to surrounding conductors. [FREE-ELECTRICITY.]

free-chase, *s.* [FRANK-CHASE.]

free church, *s.*

Ecclesiol. & Church History:

1. *Pl.* (*Free Churches*)*:* A name often given by English Nonconformists to the Christian denominations in that country free from state patronage and control.

2. *Singular:*

(1) A church free from state control. [1, also ¶ 2, 3.]

(2) A church in which there are no enforced payments. [¶ 1.]

3. *Sing.* (*Spec.*)*:* The Free Church of Scotland (q.v.).

¶ (1) *Free and Open Church Association:*

Ecclesiol. & Ch. Hist.: An association which has for one object to abolish in the Church of England pew rents as well as pews, allowing no ownership in the latter to be claimed by individual members of the congregation, but maintaining the equal right of all parishioners to the free use of seats in churches. It is believed that this will tend to remove one of the causes which seriously diminish the attendance of the working classes at church. To meet the financial loss produced by the abolition of pew rents, the revival of the weekly offertory is advocated. The other object is to have arrangements made to open the churches from morning to night, not simply on Sundays, but on every day, that those who have no privacy for prayer and meditation at home, may have a place of refuge to which they may have recourse at any time. The Society was founded in 1866, has among its patrons two archbishops and many bishops, besides a long list of distinguished vice-patrons. It at times aids churches with pecuniary grants, but only if they are "free."

(2) *Free Church of England:*

Ecclesiol. & Ch. Hist.: An evangelical Protestant denomination founded on the basis of recognising only two orders—the first being presbyters, and the second deacons. "Nevertheless, the first order is divided into two distinct offices—viz., bishops and presbyters. This church maintains the ecclesiastical parity of presbyters, whether episcopally or otherwise ordained." (*Declaration by Convocation of F. C. of England*, 1846.) The governing body is the Convocation, consisting of all the clergy and laity in the several churches. The impulse which gave the church birth was communicated by the Tractarian movement of 1832, a reaction against which created a few "free churches" in the West of England; the Shore controversy (1843 to 1849) and the Gorham case (1849-50) promoted its development. It was enrolled in Chancery by a deed poll in 1863. A primus was consecrated in 1876 by a Bishop of the Reformed Church in America. The bishops are in the Canterbury line of Episcopal succession. (*Bishop Meyers.*)

(3) *Free Church of Scotland; Free Church:*

Ecclesiol. & Ch. Hist.: The name assumed by the large number of ministers and their adherents who left the Scottish Establishment at the "Disruption" of May 18, 1843. [DISRUPTION.] They had seceded in vindication of what they called the "Headship of Christ," i.e., to gain liberty to obey what they deemed the will of their Divine Lord in all Church arrangements. To a large extent they obtained the freedom they sought. Whilst they were established, the first collision with the secular law courts had been in connection with a proposed modification of lay patronage. The Church now constituted itself on the basis of ignoring lay patronage altogether, and giving the communicants of each congregation the right to elect their own pastor. A second collision had arisen through the Church—it appeared illegally—claiming the power to subdivide over-populous parishes, build chapels-of-ease, and give votes in the Church courts to their ministers. Disevered from the state, it found itself free to do what it pleased in the matter. The "Cardross case," litigated between 1858 and 1861, was important, as raising the question how far the liberty claimed by the Church in its disestablished condition is recognised by the courts. The Court of Law found that in certain circumstances it will entertain a writ for damages against the Church, on the allegation that the Church has violated its own rules, in a case of discipline, to the prejudice of the civil interests of the party dealt with. They found, however, that with a view to damages, the party in this case must aver and establish malice on the part of the Church. The judges based their decision on the ground that the Church's rules constitute a contract between the members of the body. They did not appear to contemplate the idea of interfering with the Church's discipline otherwise than by enforcing damages when found to be due. The case was ultimately abandoned by the pursuer or plaintiff.

When the Disruption took place, the financial difficulties which the secessionists had to face were very formidable. Wherever the Free Church had adherents, which was in nearly every parish, fresh places of worship had to be built in lieu of those lost; at least small stipends to be provided for the ministers whose stipends (whether provided by the State or their parishioners) were gone. All the Scottish established missionaries to the Jews or the Gentiles, having joined the seceding party, had to be provided for. After a certain breathing-time, theological colleges had also to be built, day schools and manses (in English, parsonages) provided in connection with the several churches. All was at last successfully accomplished, and great advance made, both at home and abroad. One part of the financial arrangements which has attracted most notice, was the Sustentation Fund (q.v.).

From 1863 to 1873 negotiations were carried on for an amalgamation with the United Presbyterians, most of whom were opposed (which the Free Churchmen theoretically were not) to the principle of establishments, but these were brought to an end by the action of a resolute minority opposed to union. In 1876, the Reformed Presbyterians, or Cameronians, joined the Free Church. The idea being entertained by some statesmen and others that the abolition of patronage would lead to the return of many Free Churchmen to the Scottish Establishment, a Bill for the purpose was introduced into Parliament by the Duke of Richmond, and, strongly supported by the Duke of Argyle, received the Royal assent in 1874. Its effects on the Free Church have hitherto (till 1883) been but trifling.

On March 31, 1844, ten and a half months after the disruption, the Free Church had 722 congregations and sanctioned stations. It had raised for all purposes £366,719 14s. 3d. On March 31, 1883, it had 1,861 congregations

or sanctioned stations, with 314,027 communicants. From March 18, 1882, to March 31, 1883, it raised £580,659 13s. 0½d., of which there was subscribed to the Sustentation Fund £170,858 4s. 7d.

free-city, *s.* A city or town of the German Empire, independent in its government and franchise, and virtually forming an independent state by itself. They were formerly many in number, but only three now exist—viz., Hamburg, Lübeck, and Bremen.

free-companies, *s. pl.*

Hist.: The name given to bodies of disbanded soldiers who ravaged France after the Peace of Bretigny, concluded on May 8, 1360. They were called also Free Lances and Condottieri.

free-course, *s.*

Maritime law: The state of having the wind from a favourable quarter.

free-electricity, *s.*

Elect.: The portion or amount of electricity which, to restore disturbed equilibrium, can pass from a battery to an adjacent conductor, or from one conductor to another. [FREE-CHARGE.]

free-fugue, *s.*

Mus.: A fugue in which the answer and general treatment are not according to strict rules. [FUGUE.]

free-gills or **lamellæ,** *s. pl.*

Bot.: The lamellæ or gills of an agaricus, when they do not adhere to the stipes. (*Lindley.*)

free-grace, *s.*

Theol.: The exact expression, "free grace," does not occur in Scripture, but a near approach to it does in the words "being justified freely by his grace" (Rom. iii. 24). Its import is a gift conferred, not on account of merit in the recipient, but simply of grace—*i.e.*, of free favour, with unmerited kindness. The gift specially referred to is the gift of salvation through the merits of the Saviour.

* **free-lance,** *s.*

1. *Lit.:* A member of one of those companies of knights who, after the Crusades, wandered about offering their services to the highest bidder. The name was specially applied to those belonging to the Free Companies (q.v.).

2. *Fig.:* A controversialist whose pen is used independently, so that no party can calculate on his aid; or one who sells his pen to the highest bidder, careless of the views he advocates; one who pays little regard to the conventionalities of society.

free-love, *s.* The doctrine that the affections should be free to fix on any object to which they are drawn (advocated and put in practice by certain parties in the United States). In its extreme form, it sets aside marriage, and all vows of sexual fidelity for life, or even for a limited period, giving free scope to every passing caprice of inclination or passion. It is in conflict with the Bible, with the generally accepted canons of ethics, and with the laws of every civilized country in the world.

free-lover, *s.* An advocate of the doctrines and practices of free-love.

free-milling, *a.*

Mining: Easily reduced (said of auriferous and argentiferous ores which are reducible without previous roasting).

free-parts, *s. pl.*

Music: Additional parts to a canon or fugue, having independent melodies, in order to strengthen or complete the harmony.

free-pass, *s.* A pass or ticket entitling the holder to travel or to enter an exhibition, theatre, &c., free of charge.

free-port, *s.*

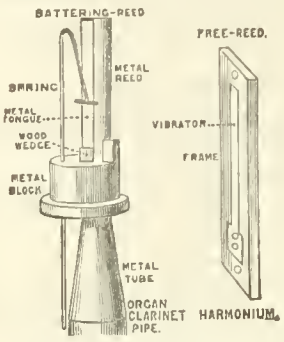
Commerce:

1. A port where ships of all nations may load or discharge cargo free of duty, provided the goods are not carried into the adjoining countries.

2. A port where all kinds of goods are received from ships of all nations at equal rates.

free-reed, *s.*

Music: An elastic tongue, usually of brass, and playing in a long rectangular opening in a plate to which one end of it is riveted. The name is given to distinguish it from the



FREE-REED.

reed which batters against the seat, as in the clarinet, some organ-pipes, the bassoon, and oboe. These battering-reeds are usually of wood. The free-reed is used in the accordeon, and similar instruments, and in most of the reed-pipes of organs.

* **free-services,** *s. pl.*

Feud. Syst.: Such services which it was not derogatory to a freeman to perform—*e.g.*, serving under his lord in war.

free-ship, *s.* A neutral ship, or (*U. S.*) a ship which, although built abroad, receives U. S. registry, because owned by a citizen or citizens of this country.

free-shooter, *s.* A franc-tireur (q.v.).

free-soil, *a.* A term applied to the principles of a party in the United States who advocated the non-extension of slavery.

free-soiler, *s.* A member or supporter of the free-soil party.

free-soilism, *s.* The principles of the free-soil party.

free-spirits, *s. pl.*

Ecclesiol. & Ch. Hist.: The same as BRETHREN OF THE FREE SPIRIT (q.v.).

free-states, *s. pl.* Those states of the Union in which slavery never existed, or in which it was abolished before the Civil War.

free-stuff, *s.*

Carp.: Timber free from knots; clear-stuff.

free-style, *s.*

Music: Composition not absolutely according to the strict rules of counterpoint.

free-templar, *s.* A member of a temperance organization which broke off from the Good Templars, its distinctive tenet being that each lodge should be free and independent, and not subordinate to a grand lodge.

free templary, free templarism, *s.* The distinctive views held by the Free-Templars. [FREE TEMPLAR.]

free-trade, *s.*

Political Econ., Comm., Hist., & Ord. Lang.: Trade exempt from all artificial restraints, the free exchange of commodities at home and abroad. Its great principle or aim is to buy in the cheapest market and sell in the dearest one; and it seeks the removal of all legislative impediments, whatever may be their character, to the realization of its programme. Even those who denounce the cardinal principle of free-trade on account of its apparent selfishness, habitually carry it out in practice. Other things being equal, they buy at a shop where the article they require is priced lower than at the shops adjacent; in other words, they buy in the cheapest market. When they put an article of their own up to auction, they direct that it shall be knocked down to the highest bidder, in other words they sell in the dearest market. It is a moot point whether it is expedient to protect a new manufacture in a colony into which it has just been introduced, and then strike off all protection when it has passed its infancy. Some free-traders have also thought that, in the case of a foreign bounty, so large as to enable one receiving it to sell an article absolutely below prime cost, some temporary protection might be given to a home manufacturer whom this was designed to ruin; the majority would carry out rigid free-trade, and all who hold the doctrine believe that the exceptions to its operation should be as few as possible.

The departure from free trade most difficult, nay, hopeless to avoid, is that which arises from the necessity of apportioning taxation to the resources of the several classes of society. Theoretically there should be no indirect taxes. Every one should be free to export or import whatever he likes, and then pay by an income tax levied on the resources which he has made during the year; but, practically speaking, an income tax cannot be levied on the great mass of people, who, if they do not pay indirect taxes, will be exempt from public financial burdens altogether. Every such tax more or less violates free trade.

Taxes for the purpose of protecting native industry once abounded. Each was really a pauper dole; nor were the recipients of the gift benefited by the ill-judged liberality.

Early in 1776, Adam Smith, formerly a Glasgow professor, but then living in his native town of Kirkcaldy, published his celebrated work, *Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations.* In this comprehensive treatise, free-trade is clearly advocated. These views gradually affected English opinion, and after the Corn Law Abolition Act of 1846, free trade was established. In this country there has, for many years, existed a strong party in its favor, the national political parties of to-day being mainly divided on the question of Protection to Home Industries and Free Trade so far as revenue demands will permit. At present in the United States there is a great diversity of opinion on this subject, the sentiment ranging from extreme Free Trade to extreme Protection, through every intermediate grade. [BOUNTY, CORN-LAWS, EXPORT, IMPORT, NAVIGATION-LAWS.]

Free Trade and Sailors' Rights: A popular cry in this country immediately before and during the war of 1812.

free-will, *s. & a.*

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The power of directing our own actions without any restraining or constraining influence or power.

"We have a power to suspend the prosecution of this or that desire; this seems to me the source of all liberty; in this seems to consist that which is improperly called *free-will.*"—*Locke.*

2. Voluntariness, spontaneity.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Metaph.:* The power which the will has, or is supposed to have, to adopt either of two courses open to it, just as it pleases. From the philosophical point of view, however, this does not make the will really free. If it be under the control of intellect so clear, and so much preponderating over passion, that of two courses open to it, it uniformly chooses the more eligible, then it is compelled by its very constitution so to act, and can that which is compelled be called free? If differently constituted, with feeble intellect and dominant passion, it cannot resist a certain temptation in its path, and therefore is what is popularly called the "slave" of a certain vice, the question may be asked, "Is a slave free?" From the philosophic view, there is a scheme of causation as perfect in the moral as in the material world, the wills of an infinite number of individuals constituting links of the chain. To reconcile "liberty" with "necessity" has long been attempted, but with limited success, though both are true. A first step towards its settlement is taken when it is shown, as Hume clearly does in his *Essay on Liberty and Necessity,* that the dispute carried on for ages on these subjects is only one about words, for the advocate for liberty grants all that the necessitarian asks, and the necessitarian all that is claimed by the advocate for liberty. A standard work on the subject is Jonathan Edwards's *Inquiry into the Freedom of the Will* (1754).

2. *Theol.:* The same difficulty exists in re-

conciling the omnipotence of God and the freedom of man's will with its attendant responsibility (Rom. ix, 19, 20). Christians in general accept both doctrines, though two antagonistic views—the Calvinistic and the Arminian—are entertained on the subject. The doctrine of the Church of England may be seen in the Tenth Article. [ARMINIAN, CALVINISM, FIVE POINTS.]

"Others . . . reasoned high
Of providence, foreknowledge, will and fate;
Fix'd fate, *free-will*, fore-knowledge absolute,
And found no end." *Milton: P. L.*, bk. ii. 560.

B. *As adj.:* Given freely; with free-will.

"Accept, I beseech thee, the *free-will* offerings of my mouth, O Lord."—*Ps.* cxix. 108.

freē, *v.t.* [FREE, *a.*]

1. To set free or at liberty; to release from slavery, captivity or confinement; to manumit.

"Canst thou no other master understand,
Than him that *freed* thee by the prætor's wand?"
Dryden: Persius, sat. v.

2. To deliver from any despotic government or authority; to liberate; to deliver.

"He recovered the temple, *freed* the city, and upheld the laws which were going down."—2 *Maccabees* ii. 22.

3. To disentangle or clear from any encumbrance or obstruction; to disengage; to remove any encumbrance or obstacle from: as, To *free* the feet from fetters.

4. To clear or set free from anything ill; to rid.

"William, *freed* from an enemy which had given himself and his father so many alarms, renewed his ill-treatment of his brothers."—*Burke: Abridg. Eng. Hist.*, bk. iii., ch. iii.

5. To exempt as from any oppressive condition or duty.

* 6. To remove; to take or do away; to clear.

"We may again . . .
Free from our feasts and banquets bloody knives."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 6.

* 7. To acquit, to absolve; to clear from any stain or charge.

"I *free* you from it." *Shakesp.: Henry VIII*, ii. 4.

* 8. To frank; to cause to pass free of charge.

"Please to *free* this letter to Miss Lucy Porter in Lichfield."—*Johnson: To Mrs. Thrale* (June, 1775).

* 9. To open so as to allow free passage through.

"This master key
Frees every lock and leads us to his person."
Dryden: Don Sebastian, iv. 1.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *free*, to *set free*, to *deliver*, and to *liberate*: "To *free* is properly to make *free*, in distinction from *set free*; the first is employed in what concerns ourselves, and the second in that which concerns another. . . . We are *delivered* or *liberated* from that which others have imposed upon us; the former from evils in general, the latter from the evil of confinement. . . . When applied in a spiritual sense *free* is applied to sin; *set free* is employed for obligation and responsibility; *deliver* is employed for external circumstances." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

freē'-bĕnch, *s.* [Eng. *free*, and *bench.*]

Law: The right which a widow has in her husband's copyhold lands, corresponding to dower in the case of freeholds.

* **freē'-bŏŏt,** * **free-boote,** *s.* [FREEBOOTER.] Robbery.

"Lived themselves upon *freeboote*."—*Stapylton: Juvenal*, sat. viii. 124. (Note.)

freē'-bŏŏt-ẽr, *s.* [Dut. *vrijbuiter;* Ger. *freibeuter.*] One who wanders about for the sake of plunder; a pillager, a plunderer, a robber.

"The *freebooter* was exalted into a hero of romance."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

* **freē'-bŏŏt-ẽr-ў,** *s.* [Eng. *free; -bootery.*] The act, practices, or occupation of a freebooter; plunder taken by a freebooter.

† **freē'-bŏŏt-ĭng,** *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *free; boot(y); -ing.*]

A. *As subst.:* The act of plundering or pillaging; freebootery.

"William spoke strongly to him about the *freebooting* which was the disgrace of the colonies."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

B. *As adj.:* Following the profession of a freebooter; plundering, pillaging.

* **freē'-bŏŏt-ў,** *s.* [Eng. *free*, and *booty.*] Plunder or pillage by freebooters; freebootery.

freē'-born, *a.* [Eng. *free*, and *born.*] Born in a state of freedom; inheriting liberty; not a slave by birth.

"She caught the last—
Last glorious drop his heart had shed,
Before its *freeborn* spirit fled!"
Moore: Paradise & the Peri.

* **freē'-çhăp-ęl,** *s.* [Eng. *free*, and *chapel.*] A chapel founded by the king, and by him exempted from the jurisdiction of the ordinary. The king may also license a subject to found such a chapel, and by his charter exempt it from the ordinary's visitation.

* **freē'-cost,** *s.* [Eng. *free*, and *cost.*] Freedom from cost, charge, or expenses.

"To hate and despise the absurdity of being kind upon *freecost*, as not so much as to tell a friend what it is o'clock for nothing."—*South.*

freed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [FREE, *v.*]

* **freē'-dĕn-ĭ-zen,** *s.* [Eng. *free*, and *denizen.*] A free citizen or denizen of a city or town. [*Freedom of a city.*]

* **freē'-dĕn-ĭ-zęn,** *v.t.* [FREEDENIZEN, *s.*] To make a denizen or citizen; to make free of a city.

"No worldly respects can *freedenizen* a Christian here, and of *peregrinus* make him *civis*."—*Bp. Hall.*

freēd'-măn, *s.* [Eng. *freed*, and *man.*] A man born a slave and manumitted.

"The *freedman* jostles, and will be preferred:
First come, first served, he cries."
Dryden: Juvenal, sat. 1.

freē'-dŏm, * **freo-dom,** * **fro-dom,** * **fre-dome,** * **free-dam,** *s.* [A.S. *fréodóm;* O. Fris. *frídóm;* Dut. *frijdom.*]

1. The state of being free; liberty; exemption from servitude, confinement, or restraint.

2. Exemption from subjection to any power; independence.

"The last of Lambro's patriots there
Anticipated *freedom* share."
Byron: Bride of Abydos, ii. 20.

3. Power or liberty of enjoying franchises or privileges.

"This prince first gave *freedom* to servants, so as to become citizens of equal privileges with the rest, which very much increased the power of the people."—*Swift.*

4. Exemption from restraint; license.

"I will that all the feasts and sabbaths shall be all days of immunity and *freedom* for the Jews in my realm."—1 *Maccabees* x. 34.

5. Exemption from necessity, fate, or any constraining power or influence.

"In this then consists *freedom*—viz. In our being able to act or not to act, according as we shall choose or will."—*Locke: On Human Understanding*, bk. ii., ch. xxi.

6. Privileges, franchises, immunities.

"Let the danger light
Upon your charter and your city's *freedom*."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

7. License; excess; violation of the rules of good-breeding; a liberty.

8. Ease or facility in doing anything: as, He draws with *freedom*.

* 9. A free unconditional grant.

¶ For the difference between *freedom* and *liberty*, see LIBERTY.

¶ *Freedom of a city:* Immunity from county jurisdiction, and the privilege of corporate taxation and self-government held under a charter from the Crown. This freedom is enjoyed of right, subject to the provisions of the charter, and is often conferred as an honour on princes and other distinguished individuals. The freedom of a city carries the parliamentary franchise.

freedom-fine, *s.* A payment made on being admitted to the *freedom* of a city, guild, or incorporation.

* **freē'-dŏm-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *freedom; -less.*] Having no freedom; enslaved. (*Byron: Irish Avatar.*)

* **freed-stool,** *s.* [FRENSTOLE.]

freē'-fĭsh-ẽr, freē-fĭsh'-ẽr-măn, *s.* [Eng. *free*, and *fisher, fisherman.*] One who has an exclusive right to fish in certain waters.

"Who are your lordship's *freefishermen*."—*C. Kingsley.* (*Webster.*)

* **freē'-fĭsh-ẽr-ў,** *s.* [Eng. *free*, and *fishery.*]

Law: The exclusive right of fishing in certain waters; a crown franchise, forbidden by Magna Charta and its confirmations.

* **freē'-foot-ĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *free*, and *footed.*] Not restrained in marching. (*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 3.)

freē'-hand, *a.* [Eng. *free*, and *hand.*] Executed with the hand alone, without instruments: as, *freehand* drawing.

"The study and practice of *freehand* drawing gives accuracy to the eye, and refines the perceptive faculties."—*Cassell's Technical Educator*, i. 48.

freē'-hand-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *free; hand; -ed.*] Open-handed, free, generous, liberal.

"He was as *freehanded* a young fellow as any in the army."—*Thackeray.* (*Ogilvie.*)

freē'-heart-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *free*, and *hearted.*]

1. Open, frank, unreserved.

"Love must *freehearted* be and voluntary;
And not enchanted, or by fate constrained."
Davies.

2. Free, liberal, generous, bounteous.

"In that mansion used to be
Free-hearted Hospitality."
Longfellow: Old Clock on the Stairs.

freē'-heart-ĕd-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *freehearted; -ly.*] In a freehearted, liberal, or open manner; frankly; liberally.

freē'-heart-ĕd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *freehearted; -ness.*] The quality of being freehearted; liberality; frankness.

freē'-hōld, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *free*, and *hold.*]

A. *As substantive:*

Law: An estate or real property held in fee-simple or fee-tail; the tenure by which such an estate is held. Anciently it was one of the two chief tenures known as tenure in free socage, and was the only free method for laymen to hold property. During feudal times the freeholder had to render some small services of an honourable kind: now these are abolished. A freehold estate must possess immobility, in other words must consist either of land or of some interest arising out of land annexed to it. Secondly, it must be of indeterminate duration.

"No alienation of lands holden in chief should be available, touching the *freehold* or inheritance thereof, but only where it were made by matter of record."—*Bacon: Office of Alienation.*

B. *As adj.:* Held in fee-simple or fee-tail; of the nature of a freehold.

"He determined, therefore, to postpone for a short time the confiscation of the *freehold* property of refractory clergymen."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

freē'-hōld-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *freehold; -er.*]

1. *Eng. Law:* The possessor of a freehold.

"The main strength of the opposition lay among the small *freeholders* in the country, and among the merchants and shopkeepers of the towns."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

2. *Scots Law:* Formerly a person holding of the crown, but now applied to all who, before the passing of the Reform Bill of 1832, had a property qualification entitling them to vote for or be elected members of parliament.

* **free-lac,** * **freo-lac,** *s.* [A.S. *fréolác.*] Freeness, frankness.

"Edmodnesse and tholemodnesse and *freolac* of heorte."—*Ancren Riwle*, p. 40.

freē'-lĭv-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *free*, and *liver.*] One who lives freely and highly; one who indulges his appetites.

freē'-lĭv-ĭng, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *free*, and *living.*]

A. *As adj.:* Living freely or highly; given to indulgence of the appetites.

B. *As subst.:* Indulgence of the appetites.

* **freel-tee,** *s.* [FRAILTY.]

freē'-lў, *adv.* [A.S. *fréolice;* M. H. Ger. *vrilîche.*] [FREE, *a.*]

1. In a free manner for state; with full liberty, without dependence.

2. Without restraint or hindrance.

"Thou shalt live as *freely* as thy lord."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, i. 4.

3. Plentifully, copiously; to excess.

"You would drink *freely*."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 2.

4. Without sample or reserve; openly, frankly.

"To tell men *freely* of their foulest faults."—*Dryden: Essay upon Satire.*

5. With full licence; at one's own will or discretion.

"To eat acorns with swine, when we may *freely* eat wheat-bread among men."—*Ascham: Schoolmaster.*

6. Voluntarily, willingly, readily; of one's own accord.

7. Honestly, sincerely, heartily, gladly.

"That noble lady
Or gentleman that is not *freely* merry,
Is not my friend." *Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, i. 4.

8. Frankly, liberally; without cost or charge.
"*Freely* ye have received, *freely* give."—*Matt.* x. 8.

freē'-măn, * fre-man, * freo-man, *s.* [Eng. *free*, and *man*.]

I. One who is free; one who is not a slave, vassal, or dependant; one who enjoys liberty.

* 2. One who has been freed; a freedman.

3. One who has been admitted or is entitled to a franchise or particular privilege, immunity, or right.
"What this union was is expressed in the preceding verse, by their both having been made *freemen* on the same day."—*Addison.*

freemen's roll, *s.* A roll upon which the names of those who have been admitted to the freedom of a town or city are inscribed.

freē'-măr-tĭn, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]
Physiol.: A cow-calf born as a twin with a bull-calf, which in this case has all the parts of a perfect animal; whilst the cow-calf is a hermaphrodite and barren. [COW-CALF.]

freē-mā'-sŏn, *s.* [Eng. *free*, and *mason*.] A member of a society for the promotion of freemasonry.

freē-mą sŏn'-ĭe, *a.* [Eng. *freemason*; *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to freemasonry; resembling freemasonry.

freē-mā'-sŏn-rў, *s.* [Eng. *free*, and *masonry*.] An association of "free and accepted masons," a secret society, the more extravagant friends of which claim for it an antiquity extending back to the building of Solomon's Temple, if not even to the time when the Tower of Babel was erected. It is said that it was introduced into England about A.D. 676, that the Grand Lodge at York was founded in 926, and freemasonry was introduced into Scotland in 1140. Some, regarding at least the earlier of these dates as imaginary, allege that it did not come into existence till about the time of the Crusades; and that when it arose, it was simply the masonic guild, or, as it would now be called, trades' union. As the masons moved from place to place seeking employment upon cathedrals, abbeys, or other ecclesiastical edifices then being erected, they had secret signs by which they recognised each other, and proved that they were real proficients in the art which they professed, and not mere pretenders.
At first the Church looked on the Society with favor, but ultimately became unfriendly. In 1424 it was prohibited by the Act 3 Henry VI., c. 1, which, however was never enforced. It is said that freemasonry did not take root in France till the sixteenth century. The Grand Lodge of England was founded in 1717, that of Ireland in 1730, and that of Scotland in 1736. It was introduced into the American colonies in 1730, and has grown greatly in the United States, there being here 48 Grand Lodges, exercising control over nearly 10,000 lodges, and Masonry is nowhere held in greater honor than in this country. It fell into disfavor during the anti-mason excitement of some sixty years ago, but is now highly popular. In 1738 the Pope published a bull of excommunication against freemasons, and freemasonry was included among the errors condemned by the Syllabus in 1864. [See list of American Societies in the Appendix.]

*** freē'-mĭnd-ĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *free*, and *minded*.] Having the mind free from care, trouble, or perplexity; without care or trouble.
"To be *freeminded*, and cheerfully disposed at hours of meat, sleep, and exercise, is one of the best precepts of long lasting."—*Bacon.*

freē'-nĕss, * fre-nesse, *s.* [Eng. *free*; *-ness*.]

I. The quality or condition of being free or at liberty; freedom, liberty.

2. Openness, candour, unreservedness, frankness.
"*Freenesse* of speech is when we speake boldly and without feare euen to the proudest of them."—*Wilson: Arte of Rhetorique*, p. 203.

3. Generosity, liberality, bounty.
"I hope it will never be said that the laity, who by the clergy are taught to be charitable, shall in their corporations exceed the clergy itself, and their sons, in *freeness* of giving."—*Sprat.*

frē'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *free*, v.; *-er*.] One who frees, sets free, or delivers; a liberator, a deliverer.
"Bacchus, thou art *freer*
Of cares and overseer."
Ben Jonson. Dedic. of King's Letter.

freē'-schoôl, *s.* [Eng. *free*, and *school*.]

I. A school endowed or supported by funds, in which pupils are taught without charge.
"If there were a possibility of having even our *free-schools* kept a little out of town."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. 4.

2. A school to which pupils are admitted without restriction.

*** freē'-shĭp, * fre-shipe, * fre-scipe,** *s.* [A.S. *freóscipe*.] Freedom.
"To leosen the thrales of thraldhipe and giuen hem *freshipe*."—*O. Eng. Homilies*, ii. 121.

freē'-spōk-ĕn, *a.* [Eng. *free*, and *spoken*.] Accustomed to speak without reserve; outspoken, frank.
"A *freespoken* senator, said, Marry, they should sup with us."—*Bacon: Apophthegms.*

freē'-stōne, freē stōne, *a. & s.* [Eng. *free*, and *stone*.]

A. *As adj.* (*Of the two forms*):

1. *Hort.* (*Of the form* free stone): Having the stone separated containing the kernel, and adherent to the flesh of the fruit. It is called also cling-stone. (*Paxton.*)

2. *Petrol.* (*Of the form* freestone): Of or belonging to the rock described under B.

B. *As substantive*:

Petrol. (*Of the form* freestone):

1. *Gen.*: Any stone which can be cut freely in every direction, and which has no distinct cleavage.

2. *Spec.*: A fine-grained sandstone with these characteristics.

freē'-thĭnk-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *free*, and *thinker*.] A name often assumed by those who, disbelieving in revelation, feel themselves free to adopt any opinion in religious or other matters which may result from their own independent thinking. The name was specially claimed by those who in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries took part on the antichristian side in the Deistic Controversy—viz., Lord Herbert of Cherbury, Toland, Lord Shaftesbury, Collins, Woolaston, Tindal, and Viscount Bolingbroke. The word Freethinker occurs in a letter about Toland, from Mr. Molyneux to Locke, on April 6, 1697; and a work published by Anthony Collins, in 1713, is called *A Discourse on Freethinking.*

freē'-thĭnk-ĭng, *s. & a.* [Eng. *free*, and *thinking*.]

A. *As subst.*: Unbelief, scepticism; the adoption of the principles of a freethinker (q.v.).

B. *As adj.*: Holding the principles of a freethinker; in any way relating to or connected with free thought.

† freē'-thought (ought as **ât),** *s. & a.* [Eng. *free*, and *thought*.]

A. *As subst.*: Freethinking.

B. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to freethinking.

*** freē'-tŏngued,** *a.* [Eng. *free*, and *tongued*.] Speaking without reserve; freespoken, outspoken.

*** freē'-wăr-rĕn,** *s.* [Eng. *free*, and *warren*.]
Law: A royal franchise or exclusive right of killing beasts and fowls of warren within certain limits.

freē'-wŏm-ąn, *s.* [Eng. *free*, and *woman*.] A woman born free; a woman not a slave.
"All her ornaments are taken away of a *freewoman*; she is become a bond slave."—1 *Macabees* ii. 11.

freēze, * freese, * freos-en, * frese, *v.i. & t.* [A.S. *freósan*; cogn. with Icel. *frjósa*; Sw. *frysa*; Dan. *fryse*; Dut. *vriezen*; Ger. *frieren*; O. H. Ger. *freosan*; Lat. *prurio* = to itch.]

A. *Intransitive*:

I. *Literally*:

1. To become congealed with cold; to be changed from a liquid into a solid state by the abstraction or loss of heat.

2. To be at that degree of cold at which water becomes frozen; said of the weather: as, It *freezes* hard.

3. To become chilled, or exceedingly cold; to lose animation through cold.

* **II.** *Figuratively*:

1. To become numb; to lose activity or animation.
"Whereof art thou so sore afered
That thou thy tunge suffrest *freze*?"
Gower, ii. 22.

2. To grow cold; to cool.
"Thy love doth *freeze*."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, II. i.

B. *Transitive*:

I. *Literally*:

1. To congeal by cold; to convert into ice; to solidify by the abstraction of heat.

2. To overpower or kill with cold; to deprive of animation by extreme cold.
"My master and mistress are almost *frozen* to death."—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 1.

II. *Fig.*: To congeal, to chill, to cool.
"I have a faint cold fear thrills through my veins,
That almost *freezes* up the heat of life."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., i. 1.

freēze, *s.* [FREEZE, *v.*] The act or state of freezing; a frost. (*Colloquial.*)

freēz'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *freeze*, v.; *-er*.] An apparatus in which cream or other food is placed to be frozen.

freēz'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [FREEZE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As substantive*:

I. *Ord. Lang.*: The act or process of congealing with cold; the state of becoming frozen.

2. *Physics*: Congelation; the passing of liquid, and specially water, under the operation of cold, from the liquid to the solid state.

freezing-mixture, *s.* A mixture of salt and pounded ice; or a combination of chemicals with or without ice.

freezing-point, *s.* The point at which freezing takes place. [FREEZING.] Fahrenheit's thermometer is so graduated that the point at which fresh water becomes solid is marked as 32°. In the Centigrade and Réaumur thermometers the freezing-point is graduated at 0. Salt water freezes at 27° F., and 2·25° C.

freēz'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *freez(e)*; *-y*.] A free translation by an English wit of Frimaire (q.v.).

frĕg'-ĭl-ŭs, * frĕ-gĭl'-lŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. φρυγίλος (*phrugilos*) = a bird, perhaps a finch.]
Ornith.: A genus of Corvidæ, anbfamily Pyrrbocoracinæ. *Fregilus graculus* is the Cornish Chough. [CHOUGH.]

*** Frĕĭ'-ą,** *s.* [Freia, Freya (1. *Mythol.*). Goth. *fryon* = to love; Ger. *freien* = to seek in marriage.]

1. *Scandinavian Myth.*: The goddess of love and of marriage.

2. *Astron.*: An asteroid, the 76th found. It was discovered by D'Arrest, Nov. 14, 1862.

freĭ'-bĕrg-ĭte, *s.* [From Freiberg, in Saxony, where it occurs.]
Min.: An argentiferous variety of Tetrahedrite.

freĭ'-ĕş-lĕ-bĕn-ĭte, *s.* [Named after Freiesleben, a German mineralogist.]
Min.: A monoclinic sectile and somewhat brittle mineral of metallic lustre and steel-grey or silver-white colour; its hardness 2 to 2·5; sp. gr. 6 to 6·4. Compos.: Sulphur, 18·6; antimony, 25·9; lead, 31·2; silver, 24·3. Found in Saxony, Transylvania, and Spain. (*Dana.*)

freight (as **frāt**), *** fraight, * fraght, * fraughte, * freyt, * freythe,** *s.* [A later form of *fraught* (q.v.); Dut. *vracht*; Sw. *frakt*; Dan. *fragt*; O. H. Ger. *frêht, freit*; Port. *frete* = a cargo.]

1. That with which a ship is loaded; a load, a cargo.
"All gaily decked in gorgeous state,
Sailed a proud barge of richest *freight*."
Lloyd: Arcadia.

2. The money due or paid for the transportation of goods.
"They rather desired to lose wages, *fraight*, and all, than continue and follow such desperate fortunes."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, vol. iii., p. 87.

3. A load, or cargo.
"Yon sail . . . wafts the royal youth,
A *freight* of future glory to my shore."
Thomson; Britannia, 18.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *freight*, *cargo*, *burden*, and *lading*: "A captain speaks of the *freight* of his ship as that which is the object of his voyage, by which all who are interested in it are to make their profit; the value and nature of the *freight* are the first objects of consideration: he speaks of the

lading as the thing which is to fill the ship; the quantity and weight of the *lading* are to be taken into the consideration: he speaks of the *cargo* as the thing which goes with the ship, and belongs as it were to the ship; the amount of the *cargo* is that which is first thought of: he speaks of the *burden* as that which his vessel will bear; it is the property of the ship which is to be estimated. The ship-broker regulates the *freight:* the captain and the crew dispose the *lading:* the agent sees to the disposal of the *cargo:* the ship-builder determines the *burden:* the carrier looks to the *load* which he has to carry." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

freight-boat, *s.* A boat constructed for the carriage of cargo rather than passengers.

freight-car, *s.* A car constructed for the carriage of merchandise. A goods-waggon. (*American.*)

freight-engine, *s*

Steam Eng.: A locomotive adapted for drawing heavy trains at moderate speed. A goods-engine. (*American.*)

freight-train, *s.* A goods-train. (*Amer.*)

***freight** (as **frāt**), ***fraight,** *a.* [FREIGHT, *v.*] Freighted, laden, fraught.

"For it fell out by chance that in this publicke famine word came of a ship of Alexandria, how it was arrived *fraight* with a kind of dust for the wrestlers of Nero his court."—*P. Holland: Suetonius*, p. 203.

freight (as **frāt**), ***fraight,** *v.t.* [FREIGHT, *s.*]

1. To load as a ship with goods for transportation.

2. To hire or charter for the transportation of goods from one place to another.

"About the month of March, in the year 1653, they *freighted* a certain ship of Sunderburg."—*Milton: Letters of State; To the King of Denmark.*

3. To form the load with which a vessel is freighted; to load.

"I would
Have sunk the sea within the earth, or ere
It should the good ship so have swallowed, and
The *freighting* souls within her."
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

* 4. To load; to fill.

"[Martius] went home to his house, full *freighted* with spite and malice against the people."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 191.

freight-age (as **frāt'-ĭj**), *s.* [Eng. *freight; -age.*]

1. The money paid for the transportation of goods.

2. The act of carrying or transporting goods.

"No more than one half of the duty of *freightage* shall be expended towards the payment of their debts."—*Milton: Letters of State; To the King of Portugal.*

3. Freight; lading; cargo.

freighted (as **frāt'-ĕd**), ***fraight-ed,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [FREIGHT, *v.*]

freighter (as **frāt'-ẽr**), *s.* [Eng. *freight; -er.*]

1. One who freights or charters a vessel for the transportation of goods.

"Himself and other owners and *freighters* of the London galley."—*Parl. Hist.* (1706); *the Lords' Address.*

2. One who sends merchandise by railway. (*American.*)

freightless (as **frāt'-lĕss**), *a.* [Eng. *freight; -less.*] Without a freight or cargo; unladen.

frêiş'-ẽr, *s.* [Fr. *fraisier* = a strawberry (the plant); *fraise* = the fruit.]

Bot.: The Strawberry (*Fragaria vesca*).

frēit, frēat, *s.* [Icel. *frett* = a rumour; (*pl.*) prophecies.] A superstitious observance, notion, or belief.

"'Fshaw! never mind *freits*,' said his brother butler."—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xiv.

freith, *v.t.* [FRITH.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To liberate.

2. *Scots Law:* To release from an obligation or pecuniary burden.

"To *freith* the said landis of Vchiltre of the V mercis."—*Ad. Dom. Audit* (an. 1468), p. 3.

frēit'-tў, frēt'-tў, *a.* [Eng. *freit; -y.*] Superstitious; of or belonging to superstition.

frĕm, fraim, *c.* [FREMED.] Strange. (*Scotch.*)

"If they meet a *fraim* body their lane in the muirs."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. x.

***frĕm'-ĕd, *frĕmde, *fremedo, *frĕm'-lt, *frammit,** *a.* [A.S. *fremede, fremde*; O.Sax. *fremittie*; O. H. Ger. *framidi, fremidi*; Dut. *vreemd*; Sw. *framonande*; Dan. *fremined*; Ger. *fremd.*]

1. Strange, not related.

"Ther ne moste libbe the *fremde* ne the alibe."
King Horn, 63.

2. Estranged; at enmity with.

"And mony a friend that kissed his cup
Is now a *fremit* wight."
Burns: The Five Carlines.

*** frĕm'-ĕd-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *fremed; -ly.*] Like a stranger, friendless.

"Fer floten fro his frendez *fremedly* he rydez."—*Gawaine*, 714.

*** frē-mĕs'-çençe,** *s.* [As if from a Lat. *fremescens*, pr. par. of *fremesco*, incept. from *fremo* = to murmur.] A murmuring noise; a tumult.

"Paleness sits on every face; confused tremor and *fremescence*."—*Carlyle: French Rev.*, pt. i., bk. v., ch. iv.

*** frē-mĕs'-çent,** *a.* [FREMESCENCE.] Noisy; tumultuous; riotous.

"The multitude becoming suspicious, *fremescent*."—*Carlyle: French Revol.*, pt. i., bk. v., ch. vi

*** frĕm'-fŭl, * frem-fulle,** *a.* [A.S. *fremfull.*] Beneficent, profitable.

"Ne hith naut his lare *fremful*."—*Old Eng. Homilies*, p. 109.

*** frĕn, * frenne,** *s.* [A contraction of Mid. Eng. *foren* = foreign (q.v.).] A stranger.

"So now his friend is changed for a *fren*."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; April.

Frĕnch, *a.* & *s.* [O. Fr. *franchois, françois*; Fr. *français.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Originally applied to a native of France, even before the invasion of Gaul by the Franks.

"A *Frenchman*, together with a *Frenchwoman*, likewise a Grecian man and woman, were let down alive in the beast market."—*P. Holland: Livy*, p. 467.

2. Pertaining to France or its inhabitants.

3. Belonging to or native of France.

B. *As substantive:*

1. (*Pl.*): The people of France collectively.

2. The language spoken by the people of France.

¶ *To take French leave:* To leave without notice; to elope.

French-bean, *s.*

Bot.: Phaseolus vulgaris.

French-berry, *s.* [AVIGNON-BERRY.]

French-bit, *s.*

Carp.: A boring tool adapted to use on a lathe-head or by a bow. It is intended for boring hard wood, and has some of the characteristics of a drill. [BIT.]

French-boiler, *s.*

Mach.: An elephant boiler; one large and two smaller cylinders connected by transverse pipes. (*Rossiter.*)

French-bracken, *s.*

Bot.: Osmunda regalis. (*Britten & Holland.*)

French-chalk, *s.*

Min.: A variety of talc, used principally in powder as a dry lubricant for tight gloves and boots.

French-cowslip, *s.* [COWSLIP.]

French-cress, *s.* [CRESS.]

French-fake, *s.*

Naut.: A peculiar mode of coiling a rope by running it backwards and forwards in parallel bands, so that it may run easily and freely, generally adopted in rocket lines, intended to communicate with stranded vessels, or in cases where great expedition is necessary.

French-flyers, *s.*

Carp.: Stairs that fly forwards until they reach within a length of a stair from the wall, where a quarter space occurs; the steps next ascend at a right angle, when another quarter space occurs; they then ascend in an opposite flight, parallel to the first direction.

French-furze, *s.*

Bot.: Ulex europæus. (*Withering; Britten & Holland.*)

French-grass, *s.*

Bot.: Sainfoin (*Onobrychis sativa*).

French-gurnard, *s.*

Ichthy.: Trigla lineata.

French-heath, *s.*

Bot.: Erica hibernica.

French-honeysuckle, *s.*

Bot.: Hedysarum coronarium.

French-horn, *s.* A wind instrument formed of metal, having a circular shape and a gradual taper from the mouth-piece to the large everted bell. [HORN.]

FRENCH-HORN.

French-lavender, *s.*

Bot.: Lavandula Stœchas.

French-leek, *s.*

Bot.: Allium porrum.

French-lungwort, *s.*

Bot.: Hieracium murorum.

French-marigold, *s.*

Bot.: Tagetes patula.

French-mercury, *s.*

Bot.: Mercurialis annua.

French-moss, *s.*

Bot.: Sedum acre.

French-mushroom, *s.*

Bot.: Mouceron Primulus. (*Loudon.*)

French-nettle, *s.*

Bot.: Lamium purpureum.

French-nut, *s.*

Bot.: The fruit of *Juglans regia.*

French-oak, *s.*

Bot.: The name given in the West Indies to *Catalpa longissima.*

French-pie, *s.* A name given to the Great Spotted Woodpecker, *Picus major.*

French-pitch, *s.* [PITCH.]

French-plum, *s.*

Hort.: A variety of the Plum (*Prunus domestica*), used for preserves.

French-polish, *s.*

1. A solution of resin or gum resin in alcohol or wood naphtha. It is laid on with a rubber saturated with the varnish, which it gradually yields by pressure to the surface of the wood, over which it is kept in uniform circular motion. The rubber is covered with an oiled cloth, which is renewed as it becomes clogged.

2. The smooth, glossy surface produced on cabinet-work by the application of 1.

French-purple, *s.* A beautiful dye colour prepared from lichens. It is generally sent into the market as Lime lake.

French-red, *s.* Rouge (q.v.).

French-roof, *s.*

Arch.: A roof having portions of two different pitches; a curb roof; a mansard roof.

French-rose, *s.*

Pharm.: Rosæ Gallicæ Petala, the petals of the French or Red Rose are astringent, and contain a red colouring matter, which is turned green by alkalis. They are used in the preparation of *Confectia rosæ gallicæ* (confection of roses), *Infusum rosæ acidum* (acid infusion of roses), made with dilute sulphuric acid, used as a gargle, and in *Syrupus rosæ gallicæ* (syrup of red roses).

French-sardine, *s.* A young pilchard.

French School, *s.*

Paint.: This school has been so different under different masters, that it is difficult to characterize it. Some of its artists have been formed on the Florentine and Lombard styles, others on the Roman, others on the Venetian, and a few of them have distinguished them-

selves by a style which may be called their own. Speaking in general terms of this school, it appears to have no peculiar character, and can only be distinguished by its aptitude to imitate easily any impressions; and it may be added, speaking still in general terms, that it unites in a moderate degree the different parts of the art, without excelling in any one of them. Modern French artists have especially excelled as painters of the nude figure.

French sixth, *s.*
Music: [EXTREME SIXTH].

French-sole, *s.*
Ichthy.: *Solea pugusa.*

French-sorrel, *s.*
Botany:
1. The young leaves and shoots of several species of Rumex and Rheum, either raw or baked. They are called also Tart-rhubarb, or simply Sorrel. (*Loudon.*)
2. *Oxalis Acetosella.* (*Prior; Britten & Holland.*)

French sparrow-grass, *s.*
Bot.: *Ornithogalum pyrenaicum.*

French-spinach, *s.*
Bot.: *Chenopodium rubrum.*

French-tub, *s.* A mixture of logwood and the protochloride of tin, used in dyeing.

French-tuning, *s.*
Music: One of the varieties of tuning on the lute; called also French flat tuning, because the French pitch was formerly lower than that used elsewhere. Hence the German term *Franz-ton* for a low pitch.

French-turnip, *s.*
Agric., &c.: A kind of turnip, *Brassica Napus esculenta.*

French-wheat, *s.*
Bot.: *Polygonum Fagopyrum.*

French-white, *s.* Finely pulverized talc.

French-willow, *s.*
Botany:
(1) *Epilobium angustifolium,* a beautiful plant occasionally found wild in England, but more frequently planted in cottage and other gardens.
(2) A variety of *Salix triandra.* (*Loudon; Britten & Holland.*)

French-window, *s.*
Carp.: A large casement window, moving on hinges instead of sliding vertically in grooves; a casement.

Frĕnch'-ĭ-fied, *pa. par.* or *a.* [FRENCHIFY.]

Frĕnch'-ĭ-fȳ, *v.t.* [Eng. *French;* suff. *-fy.*] To make French; to infect with French tastes or manners.
"For equality in this *Frenchified* sense of the term almost everybody has a hard word."—*Matthew Arnold: Mixed Essays,* p. 49.

Frĕnch'-līke, *a.* [Eng. *French; -like.*] Resembling a Frenchman or the French.

Frĕnch'-măn, *s.* [Eng. *French,* and *man.*] A native or naturalized inhabitant of France.

* **frĕnd,** *s.* [FRIEND, s.]

* **frĕnd,** *v.t.* [FRIEND, *v.*]

* **frē-nĕt'-ĭc, * frē-nĕt'-ĭck,** *a.* [Fr. *frénetique,* from Lat. *phreneticus;* Gr. φρενητικός (*phrenētikos*).] [FRANTIC.] Mad, frantic, distracted.
"He himself impotent,
By means of his *frenetick* malady." *Daniel.*

* **frē-nĕt'-ĭ-cal-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *frenetic; -al; -ly.*] Madly, frantically.
"Work *frenetically* with mad fits of hot and cold."—*Carlyle. French Rev.,* pt. ii., bk. ii., ch. ii.

* **frenne,** *s.* [FREN.]

* **fren-seie,** *s.* [FRENZY.]

frĕn'-zĕl-ite, *s.* [Named after Frenzel, a mineralogist.]
Min.: A sesquinoxide of bismuth, Bi_2Se_3, found massive at Guanaxuati, in Mexico.

* **frĕn'-zĭ-cal,** *a.* [Eng. *frenzy; c* connective; *-al.*] Partaking of the nature of a frenzy; frantic.

frĕn'-zĭĕd, *a.* [Eng. *frenzy; -ed.*] Affected with frenzy; mad, frantic, maddened.
"Up starting with a *frenzied* look,
His clenched hand the Baron shook."
Scott. Rokeby, vi. 13.

frĕn'-zĭĕd lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *frenzied; -ly.*] In a frenzied, mad, or distracted manner; frantically.

frĕn'-zȳ, * fren-zie, * fren-e-sie, * fren-e-sy, * fren-sy, * phren-sy, *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *frenaisie, frenesie,* from Lat. *phrenesis;* Gr. φρένησις (*phrenēsis*) = inflammation of the brain: φρήν (*phrēn*) = the heart, senses; Sp., Port., & Ital. *frenesia;* Fr. *frénésie.*]
A. *As subst.:* Madness; distraction of mind; a temporary derangement of the mental faculties.
"But still my *frenzy* was not of the mind."
Byron: Lament of Tasso, ii.
* **B.** *As adj.:* Mad, frantic.
"A *frenzy* man's sleep."—*Ward: Sermons,* p. 54.

* **freo,** *a.* [FREE, *a.*]

* **freond,** *s.* [FRIEND, *s.*]

* **frē'-quençe,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *frequentia,* from *frequens* = thick, crowded.]
1. A crowd, a concourse, an assembly.
"I, as I undertook, and with the vote
Consenting in full *frequence,* was empowered."
Milton: P. R., ii. 130.
2. A great number; plenty; copiousness.
"The ordinary practise of idolatry, and *frequence* of oathes."—*Bp. Hall: Quo Vadis,* s. 20.

frē'-quen-çy, * fre-quen-cie, *s.* [Lat. *frequentia.*] [FREQUENCE.]
1. The quality of occurring frequently, or of being repeated at short intervals.
"These sins are deadly; yet their *frequency*
With wicked men makes them more dreadful to us."
Massinger: Bashful Lover, iv. 2.
* 2. A crowd; a concourse; a throng.
"The people with great *frequencie* brought gifts unto Palatium."—*P. Holland: Livius,* p. 719.

frē'-quent, *a.* [Fr. *fréquent,* from Lat. *frequens,* pr. par. of *frequeo* = to cram, to crowd.]
1. Occurring frequently; often seen or done; repeated at short intervals.
"'List to me, Guy. Thou know'st the great
Have *frequent* need of what they hate."
Scott: Rokeby, vi. 7.
* 2. Accustomed to the doing of anything frequently.
"The Christians of the first times were generally *frequent* in the use of it."—*Duty of Man.*
* 3. Crowded, thronged, full, thronging; in great numbers.
"Then moving from the strand, apart they sate,
And full and *frequent* formed a dire debate."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xvi. 76, 77.
* 4. Currently reported; frequently heard or repeated.
"'Tis *frequent* in the city he hath subdued
The Catti and the Daci."
Massinger: Roman Actor, i. 1.

frē-quĕnt', *v.t.* [Fr. *fréquenter,* from Lat. *frequento,* from *frequens* = crowded, frequent; Ital. *frequentare;* Sp. *frequentar.*]
* 1. To crowd, to fill.
"Watering the ground and with our sighs the air
Frequenting." *Milton: P. L.,* x. 1,092.
2. To visit or resort to frequently or habitually.
"Christians, of course, did not *frequent* such places in St. Augustine's time."—*Tylor: Early Hist. Mankind,* ch. iii.
¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *frequent,* to *resort* to, and to *haunt:* "*Frequent* is more commonly used for an individual who often goes to a place; *resort* and *haunt* for a number of individuals. A man is said to *frequent* a public place; but several persons may *resort* to a private place. *Frequent* and *resort* are indifferent actions; but *haunt* is always used in a bad sense." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **frē-quĕnt'-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *frequent; -able.*] Accessible.
"While youth lasted in him, the exercises of that age and his humour not yet fully discovered, made him somewhat the more *frequentable* and less dangerous."—*Sidney.*

* **frē'-quent-age (age as ĭj),** *s.* [Eng. *frequent; -age.*] The practice of frequenting; frequentation.
"Remote from *frequentage.*"—*Southey.* (*Ogilvie.*)

* **frē-quĕn-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *frequentatio,* from *frequento* = to frequent.] The act or habit of frequenting; a visiting or resorting to frequently.

frē-quĕnt'-a-tĭve, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *fréquentatif,* from Lat. *frequentativus,* from *frequento.*]
A. *As adj.:* Applied in grammar to verbs which express the frequent repetition of an action.
"The verbs called deponent, desiderative, *frequentative,* inceptive, &c., need not be considered here, being found in some languages only, and therefore not essential to speech."—*Beattie: Moral Science,* pt. ii., ch. ii., § 3.
B. *As subst.:* In grammar a verb which expresses the frequent repetition of an action.

frē'-quent'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *frequent; -er.*] One who frequents or habitually resorts to a place.
"The miserable spectatours, and *frequenters* of these infernall pleasures—they lose their time."—*Prynne: Histrio-Mastix,* ii. (Chorus.)

frē'-quent lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *frequent: -ly.*]
1. Often, commonly, at frequent intervals.
* Populously, thickly.
"The place became *frequently* inhabited."—*Sandys. Travels,* p. 279.
¶ For the difference between *frequently* and *commonly,* see COMMONLY: for that between *frequently* and *often,* see OFTEN.

frē'-quent-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *frequent; -ness.*] The quality or state of occurring or being done frequently; frequency.

* **frere,** *s.* [FRIAR.]

* **fres, * fresc,** *s.* [O. Sax. *frêsa;* O. Fris. *frâsa, fres;* O. H. Ger. *freisa.*] Danger, risk, hesitation, doubt.
"Putt thi hande in my side, no *fres.*"
Towneley Mysteries, p. 291.

* **frĕs'-cāde,** *s.* [O. Fr.] A cool walk, a shady place.

frĕs'-cō, *s.* [Ital. = cool, fresh, from O. H. Ger *frisg, frisc;* Ger. *frisch* = fresh.]
I. *Ordinary Language:*
* 1. Coolness, shade, duskiness; a cool, refreshing state of the air.
"Hellish sprites
Love more the *fresco* of the nights."
Prior. Hans Carvel.
* 2. A cool, refreshing drink, or liquor.
3. A painting executed by the process described under II.
"His *frescos* not pleasing he returned to Rome."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting,* vol. i., ch. viii.
II. *Art:* A kind of painting performed on fresh plaster, or on a wall covered with mortar not quite dry, and with water-colours. The plaster is only to be laid on as the painting proceeds, no more being done at once than the painter can despatch in a day. The colours, being prepared with water, and applied over plaster quite fresh, become incorporated with the plaster, and retain their beauty for a great length of time. The art, which is employed generally for large pictures on walls or ceilings, was understood by the ancients. The Romans cut out plaster paintings on brick walls at Sparta, packed them up in wooden cases, and transported them to Rome. Fresco painting was first made of real importance by the Italians, in the sixteenth century. It is a very common error in this century with antiquaries and writers in general to term the ancient paintings frequently found on church walls, &c., *frescoes;* but there is scarcely an instance of a genuine *fresco* among them. They are distemper paintings on plaster, and quite distinct in their style, durability, and mode of manipulation. (*Weale, Fairholt,* &c.)

frĕs'-cō, *v.t.* [FRESCO, *s.*] To paint or decorate in fresco, as walls.

frĕsh, * fresch, * freshe, * freehe, * fresschе, * fressh, * ferscn, * fersch, * fresse, * freasche, *a., adv.,* & *s.* [A.S. *fersc;* cogn. with Dut. *versch;* Sw. *frisk;* Dan. *fersk, frisk;* Icel. *ferskr* = fresh, *friskr* = frisky, brisk; Ger. *frisch;* M. H. Ger. *vrisch, virsch;* O. H. Ger. *frisg;* Ital., Sp., & Port. *fresco;* O. Fr. *fres, freis;* Fr. *frais, fraîche.*] [FRISK.]
A. *As adjective:*
1. Not old; unimpaired by keeping; not decayed; not stale.
2. Not salt or salted.
"If they had *fresh* meat, 'twas delicious fare."
Congreve: Juvenal, sat. xi.

3. In a state like that of recentness; having the appearance of freshness.

"We would still preserve them new,
And *fresh* as on the bush they grew."
Waller: A La Malade.

4. Not used; not worn.

"Our garments are now as *fresh* as when we put them on first."—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, ii. 1.

5. New; not had before.

"To our crown he did *fresh* jewels bring."
Dryden: To the Lord Protector, vii.

6. Recently come or arrived; recent.

"Amidst the spirits Palinurus pressed,
Yet *fresh* from life, a new admitted guest."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid vi. 462.

7. Vividly or distinctly retained in the mind; accurately remembered.

"But pray, sir, while it is *fresh* in my mind, do you hear anything of his wife and children?"—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

8. Full of health and strength; strong; not fatigued; active.

"At Chedzoy he stopped a moment to mount a *fresh* horse and to hide his blue riband and his George."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

9. Rather strong; brisk.

"When the *fresh* breeze is fair as breeze may be."
Byron: Childe Harold, ii. 17.

*10. Reinvigorated; full of new life and vigour.

"Thy friendship makes us *fresh*."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., iii. 3.

11. Frisky, not tired; as, a *fresh* horse.

"Now, is your horse pretty *fresh*?"—*Dickens: Our Mutual Friend*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

*12. Youthful, florid; in the prime of life.

"Adonis lovely, *fresh*, and green."
Shakesp.: Pilgrim of Love, 44.

*13. Ardent, eager, unchanging.

"Ever since a *fresh* admirer of what I saw."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 1.

*14. Reinvigorating, refreshing.

"Under a *fresh* tree's shade."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., ii. 5.

*15. Cooling.

"The choicest herbs I to thy board will bring,
And draw thy water from the *freshest* spring."
Prior: Henry & Emma.

*16. Unpractised, untried, inexperienced, unripe.

"How green you are and *fresh* in this old world."
Shakesp.: King John, iii. 4.

17. Tipsy; not sober. (*Slang.*)

"I could get *fresh*, as we call it, when in good company."—*Murryat: Frank Mildmay*, ch. xiii.

18. Sober; not tipsy. (*Scotch.*)

"There is our great Udaller is weel eneugh when he is *fresh*, but he makes ower many voyages in his ship and his yawl to be lang sae."—*Scott: The Pirate*, ch. xxx.

19. Open; not frosty. (*Scotch.*)

20 Bold, impudent, rude, self-assertive.

B. *As adv.*: Freshly.

"Look *fresh* and merrily."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.

C. *As substantive:*

1. A freshet; a stream or spring of fresh water.

"I'll not show him
Where the quick *freshes* are."
Shakesp.: Tempest, iii. 2.

2. A flood; an inundation; an overflowing.

"The *freshes*, when they take their ordinarie course of ebbe, doe grow strong and swift."—*Hacklugt: Voyages*, iii. 673.

3. A day of open weather; a thaw; open weather.

4. (*Pl.*): The minglings of fresh and salt water in bays or rivers; the increased current of an ebb-tide caused by a flood of fresh water flowing into the sea.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *fresh*, *new*, and *recent*: "The *fresh* is properly opposed to the stale, as the *new* is to the old: the *fresh* has undergone no change: the *new* has not been long in being. Meat, beer, and provisions in general, are said to be *fresh*: but that which is substantial and durable, as houses, clothes, books, and the like, are said to be *new*. *Recent* is taken only in the improper application; the other two admit of both applications in this case: the *fresh* is said in relation to what has lately preceded; *new* is said in relation to what has not long subsisted; *recent* is used for what has just passed in distinction from that which has long gone by." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

¶ Obvious compounds: *Fresh-blowing*, *fresh-blown*, *fresh-coloured*, *fresh-washed*, *fresh-looking*, &c.

*** fresh-fine**, *s.*

Law: A fine which has been levied within a year. (*Wharton.*)

fresh-fish, *s.* A novice.

"And you a very *fresh-fish* here."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., ii. 3.

fresh-force, *s.*

Law: A force, or act of unlawful violence, newly done in any city, borough, &c.

*** fresh-suit**, *** fresh-pursuit**, *s.*

Law: A persistent pursuit of a robber which terminates only with his capture. (*Wharton.*)

*** frĕsh**, *** freshe**, *v.t.* & *i.* [FRESH, *a.*]

A. *Trans.:* To refresh.

"I walked abroad to breathe the *freshing* air."
Spenser: Daphnaida.

B. *Intrans.:* To freshen; to become fresher.

"The 16th the winde *freshed*."—*Hacklugt: Voyages*, ii. 107.

frĕsh'-ĕn, *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *fresh*, and suff. *-en* (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To make fresh; to enliven; to refresh; to revive.

"A field before them *freshened* with the dew."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ix.

2. To make fresh by the removal or abstraction of salt.

II. To relieve, as a rope, by altering the position of a part exposed to friction.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To become fresh; to lose saltness.

2. To become fresh or brisk.

"The *freshening* breeze of eve unfurled that banner's massy fold."
Macaulay: The Armada.

3. To gain strength; to become strong or stronger.

"He beheld
His followers faint by *freshening* foes repelled."
Byron: Corsair, ii. 6.

frĕsh'-ĕş, *s. pl.* [FRESH, *s.* 4.]

frĕsh'-ĕt, *** fresh-shot**, *s.* [Eng. *fresh*; dimin. suff. *-et.*]

* 1. A little river; a stream; a fountain.

"All fish from sea or shore
Freshet or purling brook of shell or fin."
Milton: P. R., ii. 345.

2. A flood or overflowing; an inundation, caused by heavy rains or the melting of snow.

"Cracked the sky, as ice in rivers
When the *freshet* is at highest."
Longfellow: Song of Hiawatha, xvi.

*** frĕsh'-ĭng**, *s.* [Eng. *fresh*; *-ing.*] The act or state of becoming fresh or renewed.

"And that her skill in herbs might help remove
The *freshing* of a wound which he had got."
Browne: Britannia's Pastorals, bk. i., s. 5.

*** frĕsh'-ĭsh**, *a.* [Eng. *fresh*; *-ish.*] Somewhat fresh or new.

"If the mould should look a little *freshish*."—*Richardson: Pamela*, i. 174.

frĕsh'-lȳ, ***fresch-ly**, ***fressh-ly**, ***fress-ly**, *** fresshe-ly**, *adv.* [Eng. *fresh*; *-ly.*]

1. Newly, recently.

"*Freschly* and newly. *Recenter, noviter.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. With a fresh or healthy look.

"Looks he as *freshly* as he did the day he wrestled?"—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iii. 2.

3. Anew, afresh.

"Puts the drowsy act *freshly* on me."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, i. 2.

4. Briskly; strongly: as, The wind blows *freshly*.

frĕsh'-măn, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *fresh*, and *man.*]

A. *As subst.:* A novice; a beginner; specif. a student of the first year in a university.

"With thoughts lower than any beadle he [Bishop Hall] betakes him to whip the sign-posts of Cambridge ale houses, the ordinary subjects of *freshmen's* tales, and in a straine as pitiful."—*Milton: An Apology for Smectymnuus.*

B. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to a freshman, or the student of the first year in a university.

*** frĕsh'-măn-shĭp**, *s.* [Eng. *freshman*; *-ship.*] The quality or state of being a freshman.

"Well, wise Sir Pol., since you have practised thus
Upon my *freshmanship*, I'll trie your salt-head,
What proof it is against a counter-plot."
Ben Jonson: Fox, iv. 3.

*** frĕsh'-mĕnt**, *s.* [Eng. *fresh*; *-ment.*] Refreshing influence.

"To enjoy the *freshment* of the air and river."—*Cartwright: Preacher's Travels* (1611), p. 19.

frĕsh'-nĕss, *** fresshe-nesse**, *** fresshe-nesse**, *s.* [Eng. *fresh*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality of being fresh or recent.

"Most odours smell best broken or crushed; but flowers pressed or beaten, do lose the *freshness* and sweetness of their odour."—*Bacon.*

2. The quality of being free from salt.

3. An appearance of being fresh; absence of decay or loss of brightness, health, or vigour.

"He hears the herbs and flowers rejoicing all;
Knows what the *freshness* of their hue implies."
Cowper: Needless Alarm.

4. Freedom from staleness, commonplaceness.

"For the constant *freshness* of it, it is such a pleasure as can never cloy or overwork the mind; for surely no man was ever weary of thinking, that he had done well or virtuously."—*South.*

5. Freedom from fatigue or exhaustion; activity, strength, vigour.

"The Scots had the advantage both for number and *freshness* of men."—*Hayward.*

6. An invigorating coolness, sharpness, or briskness.

"He felt his soul become more light
Beneath the *freshness* of the night."
Byron: Siege of Corinth, xiv.

7. Ruddiness; colour of health.

"Whose youth and *freshness* wrinkles Apollo's."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, ii. 2.

* 8. A running stream, a freshet.

"The hurrying *freshnesses* aye preach
A natural sermon o'er their pebbly beds."
Keats: I Stood on Tiptoe, 60.

*** frĕsh'-new (ew as ū)**, *a.* [Eng. *fresh*, and *new.*] Unpractised.

"This *freshnew* seafarer." *Shakesp.: Pericles*, iii. 1.

frĕsh'-shŏt, *s.* [A form of *freshet* (q.v.).] The discharge of a large river into the sea, in consequence of which fresh water is often found on the surface to some distance from the mouth of the river.

frĕsh'-wâ-tĕr, *a.* [Eng. *fresh*, and *water.*]

1. Pertaining to, found in, or produced by water which is not salt; as, *freshwater* fish.

2. Accustomed to fresh water only, that is, to rivers, lakes, or a coasting trade: as, a *freshwater* sailor.

* 3. Unpractised, raw, unskilled.

"The nobility, as *freshwater* soldiers which had never seen but some light skirmishes, made light account of the Turks."—*Knolles: Historie of the Turkes.*

freshwater formation, *s.*

Geol.: A stratum or a series of strata deposited in freshwater. If this is done by a river they are fluviatile; if by a lake they are lacustrine. Most freshwater strata belong to the latter category. In such a stratum, there are no echini, no corals and no foraminifera. There are probably shells few in species, but abundant in individuals, of forms like those of modern freshwater or land shells. All univalve shells of land and freshwater species, except *Melanopsis*, the aperture of which is distinctly notched, and *Achatina*, which has a slight indentation, have entire mouths. Of bivalves none but those with two muscular impressions are freshwater; if a shell with a single impression be found, the stratum is almost certainly marine. Freshwater strata are generally more limited in area than those deposited in the sea. (*Lyell.*)

freshwater-mussels, *s. pl.*

Zool.: A name for the mollusca of the family Umonidæ (q.v.).

freshwater-shrimp, *s.*

Zool.: A crustacean, *Gammarus pulex*, not a genuine shrimp.

freshwater-soldier, *s.*

Bot.: *Stratiotes aloides.*

*** frĕsh'-wâ-tĕred**, *a.* [Eng. *fresh*, and *watered.*] Supplied with fresh water; newly watered.

frĕş-ī'-şŏn, *s.* [A word of no etymology.]

Logic: An arbitrary name for a mode in the fourth figure of syllogisms, in which figure the Middle Term is the predicate of the Major and the subject of the Minor Premiss. Taking X to represent the Major Term, Y the Minor, and Z the Middle, a syllogism in Fresison would stand thus:

(frEs) No X is Z.
(I) Some Z is Y.
(sOn) ∴ Some Y is not X.

That is, from a Universal Negative and a Particular Affirmative, a Particular Negative is arrived at.

frĕt (1), *** frete**, *** fret-en**, *** freot-en**, *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *fretan* (pa. t. *fræt*), a contraction

from *foretan*, from *for*, intens. prefix, and *etan* = to eat: cogn. with Dut. *vreten*; Sw. *fräta*; Ger. *fressen*; Goth. *fraitan*; O. H. Ger. *frezzan*; M. H. Ger. *vrezzan*.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To eat up, to devour.

"Vermyn grete,
That the synful men sal gnaw and *frete*."
Hampole: Pricke of Conscience, 6,596.

2. To eat away, to corrode.

"Rust the hidden treasure *frets*."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 767.

3. To wear away by rubbing.

4. To rub; clean by rubbing.

"I now instruct you how your teeth to *fret*."
Ovid: Ars Amoris (Englished 1701), p. 73.

5. To form, as if by eating away or corroding.

"*Fret* channels in her cheeks."
Shakesp.: Lear, i. 4.

* **6.** To shake violently; to agitate.

"You may as well forbid the mountain pines
To wag their high tops, and to make a noise
When they are *fretted* with the gusts of heaven."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

7. To make rough or disturb; as, To *fret* the surface of water.

"His *fretted* fortunes gave him hopes and fears."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iii. 6.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To eat or wear away so as to diminish; to impair.

* **2.** To exacerbate; to increase in strength or sharpness.

* **3.** To make angry or displeased; to vex; to cause to grieve; to chafe.

"Because thou hast *fretted* me in all these things, behold I will recompense thy way upon thine head."—*Ezekiel* xvi. 43.

4. To agitate, to disturb, to disquiet.

"Do not *fret* yourself too much in the action."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iv. 1.

B. *Intransitive:*

* **1.** To cause corrosion; to wear away.

"Command these *fretting* waters from your eyes."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iv. 3.

2. To be worn or eaten away; to corrode.

"The sal armoniack will *fret* away, and the gold remain behind."—*Peacham*.

3. To become worn or chafe; to fray: as, A coat *frets*.

4. To make way by attrition or corrosion; to eat or wear in.

"These do but indeed scrape off the exuberances, or *fret* into the wood, and therefore they are very seldom used to soft wood."—*Moxon*.

* **5.** To agitate, to shake.

"A sail filled with a *fretting* gust."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., ii. 6.

* **6.** To be in commotion; to be agitated; to move with force.

"The adjoining brook, that purls along
The vocal grove, now *fretting* o'er a rock."
Thomson: Summer, 481.

* **7.** To become exacerbated; to increase in strength or bitterness.

"By this salve the sore rather festered and rankled than healed up, and the sedition thereby *fretted* more and more."—*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 228.

8. To be angry or fretful; to become vexed or irritated; to grieve; to chafe.

"We *fret*, we fume, we change our skins."
Tennyson: Will Waterproof's Monologue.

¶ For the difference between to *fret* and to *rub*, see RUB.

frĕt (2), *v.t.* [A.S. *frætwan*, *frætwian* = to adorn: *frætuwe*, *frætwe* = ornament.]

1. To ornament; to decorate; to adorn.

"The sadel with gold was *fret* and precious ston."
Sir Ferumbras, 3,665.

2. To ornament with raised or carved work. [FRET, *s.*]

"The roof was *fretted* gold." *Milton: P. L.*, i. 717.

3. To variegate.

"Yon grey lines,
That *fret* the clouds, are messengers of day."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.

frĕt (3), *v.t.* [FRET (5), *s.*]

Music:

1. To furnish with frets, as a violin, &c.

2. To finger, as a fretted instrument.

"Call me what instrument you will, though you can *fret* me (with allusion to Fret, *v.* (1)), yet you cannot play upon me."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 2.

frĕt (1), **freate**, *s.* [FRET (1), *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The act or process of fretting or rubbing away.

(2) A sore or weak place which eats away or corrodes the surrounding parts.

"*Frettes* be in a shaft as well as in a bowe, and they be much like a canker, creepinge and increasinge in those places in a bowe, which be weaker then other"—*Ascham: Toxophilus*.

(3) An agitation of the surface of a fluid, as in fermentation or boiling; fermentation.

"And if it ferment not at all, it will want that little *fret* which makes it grateful to most palates."—*Evelyn: Sylva*, pt. ii.; *Aphorisms concerning Cider*.

2. *Fig.:* Agitation or irritation of the mind; a state of chafing or vexation.

"Mark all his wanderings, and enjoy his *frets*."
Herbert: Church Porch

II. *Technically:*

1. *Medical:*

(1) A chafing, as in the folds of the skin of fat children.

(2) Herpes or tetter.

2. *Min.:* The worn sides of river banks, where ores, or stones containing them, accumulate by being washed down from the hills, and thus indicate to the miners the locality of the veins.

* **frĕt** (2), *s.* [FRET (2), *v.*]

1. Carved or raised ornamental work; fretwork.

"So as when we meet with the greatest industry, and expensive carving, full of *fret* and lamentable imagery, sparing neither pains nor cost, a judicious spectator is distracted and quite confounded."—*Evelyn: Architects & Architecture*.

2. Ornamental work of any kind.

"About the sides shall run a *fret*
Of Primroses."
Drayton: Muses' Elysium, Nym. 2.

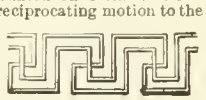
3. Perforated ornamental work. [FRETWORK.]

fret-saw, *s.*

1. A saw with a relatively long, narrow blade, used in cutting the frets, scrolls, &c., on verge boards, ornamented screens, &c. A keyhole saw; a compass-saw.

2. A machine mounted on a stand with a treadle to give the reciprocating motion to the gig-saw.

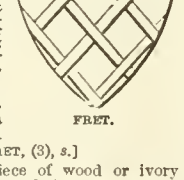
frĕt (3), *s.* [O. Fr. *frete* = a ferrule; *freter* = to cross, to interlace.]



FRET.

1. *Arch.:* An ornament formed by small bands or fillets, intersecting each other at right angles, used in classical architecture. It is susceptible of many modifications, and is still often employed.

2. *Her.:* A bearing composed of bars crossed and interlaced.



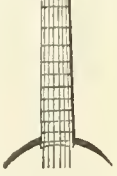
FRET.

* **frĕt** (4), *s.* [Lat. *fretum* = a strait, a channel.] A channel.

"We first advertise, it [Euripus] generally signifieth any strait, *fret*, or channel of the sea, running between two shores."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vii., ch. xiii.

frĕt (5), *s.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps a particular use of O. Fr. *frete* = a ferrule.] [FRET, (3), *s.*]

Music: A small piece of wood or ivory placed upon the finger-board of certain stringed instruments, to regulate the pitch of the notes produced. By pressing the string down to the finger-board behind a fret, only so much of the string can be set in vibration as lies between the fret and the bridge. Frets are, therefore, nothing more or less than little bridges. The Egyptian lutes had frets made of camel-gut, tied or glued round the finger-board. All the viols contained in a chest had frets, and some of the early forms of the violin were even furnished with them. But not only do they prevent the rapid fingering of difficult passages, but they also entirely deprive the violin of one of its most charming qualities, that of slurring or *portamento*, an attempt to produce which will, on a fretted instrument, result in a well-defined chromatic scale. Another reason for the abandonment of fretted violins was that, in extreme keys, the intervals could not be tempered.



FRET OF GUITAR.

"I did but tell her she mistooke her *frets*. . . .
Frets call you these? quoth she I'le fume with them:
And with that word she stroke me on the head."
Shakesp. Taming of the Shrew, ii. 1.

* **frĕt**, * **frĕtte**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [FRET, 2, *v.*]

* **frĕte**, *v.t.* [FRET (1), *v.*)

frĕt'-fŭl, * **fret-full**, *a.* [Eng. *fret* (1), *s.*; and *full*(*).]

1. Angry, agitated.

"Two goodly streames in one small channel meet,
Whose *fretfull* waves, beating against the hill,
Did all the bottome with soft mutt rings fill."
Browne: Britannia's Pastorals, bk. ii., s. iv.

2. Peevish; irritable, in a state of vexation or ill-humour; captious.

"To gratify a *fretful* passion."
Cowper: Mutual Forbearance.

¶ For the difference between *fretful* and *captious*, see CAPTIOUS.

frĕt'-fŭl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *fretful*; *-ly*.] In a fretful, peevish, or irritable manner; peevishly, petulantly, crossly.

frĕt'-fŭl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *fretful*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being fretful; peevishness; crossness; irritability.

"*Fretfulness* of temper, too, will generally characterise those who are negligent of order. The hurry in which they live, and the embarrassments with which they are surrounded, keep their spirits in perpetual ferment."—*Blair: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 1.

frĕt'-ise, *v.t.* [Eng. *fret* (2), *s.*; *-ise*.] To ornament with fretwork.

"Again, if it be in a great hall, then (beholding) of the fair enbowed or vawted roofs, or of the *fretised* seelings curiously wrought, and sumptuously set forth."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 36.

* **frĕt'-ment**, *s.* [*Fret* for *freight*, and suff. *-ment*.] Freight.

"What you have advertised me of touching their *fretment*, shall not be forgotten."—*Earl of Arran: Sadler's Papers*, i. 697.

frĕtt, *s.* [FRET (1), *s.*, B. 2.]

* **frĕt-tā'-tion**, *s.* [Eng. *fret* (1), v.; *-ation*.] Annoyance.

"She heard of my infinite *frettation*."—*Madame D'Arblay: Diary*, i. 144.

frĕtte, *s.* [O. Fr. *frait*; Low Lat. *fredum*.] An agreement, a bargain, a ransom.

"Suld com ther he was, and with him mak ther *frette*." *Robert de Brunne*, p. 290.

frĕt'-tĕd, **frĕt'-tẹn**, *pa. par.* & *a.* [FRET (2), *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.* (*Of the form* fretted):

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Ornamented with freta or fretwork; having raised or sunk ornamentation in rectangular forms.

"The dim lattice o'er the floor of stone,
And the high *fretted* roof." *Byron: Lara*, i. 11.

2. *Her.* (*Of both forms*): Applied to charges or ordinaries interlaced with each other.

frĕt'-tẹn (1), *a.* [FRET (2), *v.*]

Her.: The same as FRETTED (q.v.).

frĕt'-tẹn (2), *a.* [Appar. a corrupt. of M. Eng. *frecken* = a freckle.] Marked or disfigured, as with freckles.

* **frĕt'-tĕr**, *s.* [Eng. *fret* (1), v.; *-er*.] One who or that which frets.

"This fire's a plaguy *fretter*."
Beaum & Flet.: The Bloody Brother, ii. 2.

frĕt'-tĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [FRET (1), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

* **1.** The act of gnawing; a gnawing feeling.

"The kernels of the pine nuts quench thirst: they pacifie the *frettings* and gnawings of the stomach."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, ch. xviii.

2. The act of vexing or irritating.

3. The act or state of being fretful; a state of irritation or fretfulness.

frĕt'-tȳ (1), *a.* [Eng. *fret* (2), *s.*; *-y*.] Ornamented with frets or fretwork; fretted.

frĕt'-tȳ (2), *a.* [Eng. *fret* (3), *s.*; *-y*.]

Her.: Applied to a bordure consisting of eight, ten, or more pieces, each passing to the extremity of the shield, and interlaced after the manner of a fret.

frē'-tŭm, *s.* [Lat.] An arm of the sea.

frĕt'-wŏrk, *s.* [Eng. *fret* (2), s., and *work.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II. 2.

2. *Fig.:* A variegated pattern resembling open wood-work.

"Banqueting on the turf in the *fretwork* of shade and sunshine."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Glazing:* A mode of glazing in which a number of separate pieces of stained glass are fitted together in leaden cames, so as to form patterns. The cames are fastened by leaden bands to saddle-bars of iron, which cross the window-frame.

2. *Wood-work.:* Carved or open wood-work in ornamental patterns and devices.

* **frew-all,** * **frew-cll,** *a.* [Fr. *frivole.*] Frivolous.

"Stoping of the seruing of the said hreuez nor nain vther *frewell* exceptioune, &c"—*Act. Dom. Conc.* (1492), p. 246.

* **freyne,** *v.t.* [Fraine.]

frī-a-bĭl-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *friable; -ity.*] The quality or state of being easily reduced to powder; friableness.

"In its rigidness and *friability*, being not at all flexible, but brittle like a flint."—*Evelyn: Sylva; Of the Age, &c., of Trees.*

frī'-a-ble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *friabilis*, from *frio* = to rub, to crumble.] Capable of being easily reduced to powder; easily or readily crumbled.

"The rock of which it is composed is extremely *friable*, and is continually crumbling away."—*Dennis: Cities & Cemeteries of Etruria*, ii. 39.

frī'-ar, * **fre-er,** * **frer,** *s.* [O. Fr. *frere, freire*; Fr. *frère*, from Lat. *fratrem*, acc. of *frater* = a brotber; Ital. *frate.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A brother, a companion.

"Certes, beau *frere*, . . . y nele noght take on so."—*Life of Beket* (1372).

2. In the same sense as II. 1.

"*Freres* of the Carme and of Seint Austin."
Political Songs, p. 331.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Church History:*

(1) *Gen.:* Any religious of the male sex belonging to a monastic order. Thus, the Capuchins were originally called Friars Hermits Minor, and the Observants more permanently Friars Observant.

(2) *Spec.:* A religious belonging to one of the four mendicant orders for men: (*a*) The Franciscans or Friars Minors, popularly called Grey Friars (q.v.); (*b*) the Dominicans, or Preaching Friars, popularly called Black Friars (q.v.); (*c*) the Augustinians; (*d*) the Carmelites, popularly known as White Friars.

2. *Print.:* A pale patch in a printed sheet.

friar-bird, *s.*

Ornith.: A bird, so called because its head and neck are bare of feathers. There is a tubercle at the base of the bill. It is *Tropidorhynchus corniculatus*, one of the family Meliphagidæ, or Honey-eaters, the sub-family Meliphaginæ. It is found in Australia. It is called also the Monk, the Leather-head, the Poor Soldier, the Pimlico, and Four o'clock. (*Dallos.*)

friar-skate, *s.*

Ichthy.: *Raia lintea.*

friar's-balsam, *s.*

Pharm.: A tincture of benzoin applied externally to ulcers and wounds.

friar's-chickens, *s. pl.* [Fried-chickens.]

friar's-cowl, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Arum Arisarum*, a plant which grows in Southern Europe; (2) *A. maculatum.*

friar's-crown, friar's-thistle, *s.*

Bot.: *Carduus eriophorus.*

friar's-lantern, friar's-lanthorn, *s.* The ignis fatuus or Will-o'-the-wisp.

"She was pinched and pulled, she said
And he by *friar's-lanthorn* led."
Milton: L'Allegro, 104.

* **frī'-ar-like,** *a.* [Eng. *friar*, and *like.*] Like a friar; unskilled in worldly affairs.

"Their *friarlike* general would the next day make one holyday in the Christian calendars, in remembrance of thirty thousand Hungarian martyrs slain of the Turks."—*Knolles: Hist. of the Turkes.*

* **frī'-ar-lĭng,** * **frī'-ĕr-lĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *friar*; dimin. suff. *-ling.*] A young friar.

"And I haue laboured with mine owne hands, and will labor, and will that all my *frierlings* shall labor, and liue of their labor, whereby they may support themselues."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 881.

* **frī'-ar-lў,** * **frī-ar-lie,** * **frī-er-ly,** *a.* [Eng. *friar*; *-ly.*] Like a friar; inexperienced in the affairs of the world.

"Seek not proud riches, but such as thou mayst get justly, use soberly, distribute cheerfully, and leave contentedly; yet have no abstract nor *friarly* contempt of them."—*Bacon: Essay: Of Riches.*

* **frī'-ar-ў,** * **frī'-ĕr-ў,** *s. & a.* [Eng. *friar*; *-y.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A monastery or community of friars.

"So the first year of his coming over I was in the *friery* at Armagh."—*State Trials* (1681), *Oliver Plunckett.*

2. The system of living in brotherhoods; monkery.

"When John Milverton began in favour of *friery*."—*Fuller: Church Hist.*, vi. 272.

B. *As adj.:* Like or characteristic of a friar.

"Francis Cornfield did scratch his elbow when he had sweetly invented to signify his name, St. Francis, with a *friary* cowl, in a corn field."—*Camden: Remains.*

* **frī-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *friatus*, pa. par. of *frio* = to rub, to crumble.] The act of crumbling or reducing to powder.

* **frĭb'-ble,** *a. & s.* [Fribble, *v.* Cf. Frivolous.]

A. *As adj.:* Trifling, frivolous, weak.

B. *As subst.:* A trifler; a frivolous, weak, contemptible fellow.

"While namby-pamby thus you scribble
Your manly genius, a mere *fribble*."
Lloyd: On Rhyme.

* **frĭb'-ble,** *v.i. & t.* [From Central Fr. *friboler* = to flutter, flit to and fro without fixed purpose like a butterfly. (*Wedgwood.*) For *fripple*, from O. Fr. *fripper* = to rub up and down (*Skeat.*).]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To trifle; to act frivolously.

"Though cheats, yet more intelligible,
Than those that with the stars do *fribble*."
Butler: Hudibras, pt. ii., c. iii.

2. To totter.

"How the poor creature *fribbles* in his gait."—*Tatler*, No. 49.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To do or utter in a frivolous, trifling manner.

"And what is worse, they speek but
What they list of it, and *fribble* out the rest."
Middleton: Mayor of Quinborough, v. 1.

2. To frizzle.

"The mistress said to me, the minister had a block-head whereon he was wont to dress and *fribble* his wig."—*The Steam-boat*, p. 297.

frĭb'-blĕr, *s.* [Eng. *fribbl(e)*, v.; *-er.*] A trifler; a fribble.

"A *fribbler* is one who professes rapture and admiration for the woman to whom he addresses, and dreads nothing so much as her consent."—*Steele: Spectator*, No. 288.

* **frī'-bŏrg,** * **free-borg, frī-burgh,** *s.* [A.S. *frēoborh, friborh*, from *frēo, frī* = free, and *borh* = a pledge, security.]

Old Law: The same as Frankpledge (q.v.).

"As touching the king's peace, every hundred was divided into many *freeborgs* or tithings consisting of ten men, which stood all bound one for the other; and did amongst themselves punish small matters in their court for that purpose called the lete."—*Spelman: Ancient Government of England.*

* **frĭc'-āçe,** * **frĭc-a-sie,** * **frĭc-a-cy,** *s.* [Fricasee.]

1. The act of rubbing.

"You make them smooth and sound
With a bare *fricace* of your medicine."
Ben Jonson: Alchemist, iii. 2.

2. Meat sliced and dressed with strong sauce.

"Their stinking cheese, and *fricacy* of frogs."
King: Art of Cookery.

frī-can-dcau' (**dcau** as **dō**), * **frī-can-dcl,** * **frī-can-do,** *s.* [O. Fr. *fricandel*; Fr. *fricandeau.*]

Cook.: A dish prepared of veal, apices, &c.

frĭc-as-seē', *s.* [Fr. *fricassée*, pa. par. fem. sing. of *fricasser* = to fricassee, from Lat. *frico* = to rub; Sp. *fricasé*; Port. *fricassé*; Ital. *fricascu.*]

Cook.: A dish made by cutting chickens or other small animals into pieces, and dressing them in a frying-pan or similar vessel with strong sauce.

"Soups and olios, *fricassees* and ragouts."—*Swift: Tale of a Tub*, § 7.

frĭc-as-seē', *v.t.* [Fricassee, *s.*]

I. *Literally:*

Cook.: To dress in manner of a fricassee.

*2. *Fig.:* To mince finely and disguise under some strong cover.

"Common-sense and truth will not down with them unless they be hashed and *fricassed*."—*Echard: Observations* (1696), p. 63.

* **frī-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *fricatio*, from *fricatus*, pa. par. of *frico* = to rub; Sp. *fricacion.*] The act of rubbing one thing against another; friction.

"The like, saith Jorden, we observe in canes and woods, that are unctuous and full of oyle, which will yield fire by *frication* or collision."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xxi.

frĭc'-a-tĭve, *s. & a.* [Lat. *fricatus*, pa. par. of *frico* = to rub.]

A. *As substantive:*

Philol.: A term applied to certain letters, as *f, v, s, z*, &c., produced by the friction of the breath issuing through a narrow opening of the organs of articulation.

"Next to the mutes in regard to degree of closure are the class of so-called *fricatives*, defined as containing a rustling or friction of the breath through a narrowed aperture as their main element."—*Whitney: Life & Growth of Language*, p. 64.

B. *As adj.:* Produced by the friction of the breath issuing through a narrow opening.

"The cavity may be so narrowed, at one and another point, that the friction of the breath, as driven out through the aperture, forms the conspicuous element in the audible product; this, then, is a sound of very different character, a *fricative* consonant."—*Whitney: Life & Growth of Language*, p. 61.

* **frĭc'-a-trĭçe,** *s.* [Lat. *frictrix.*] A harlot.

frĭc'-klc, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A bushel-basket.

frĭc'-tion, *s. & a.* [Fr., from Lat. *frictio*, from *frictus* = a contract. pa. par. of *frico* = to rub.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The act of rubbing two bodies together; the act of rubbing one body with another.

"*Frictions* make the parts more fleshie, and full, as we see both in men, and in the currying of horses, &c."—*Bacon: Natural History*, § 877.

(2) In the same sense as II.

2. *Fig.:* A slight disagreement or diversity of opinions; an absence or loss of smoothness in the relations between two parties.

"The causes of complaints which have been so frequent of late, and which indicate a very undesirable amount of *friction* between English captains and shipping agents and the local staff."—*Daily Chronicle*, July 17, 1883.

II. *Physics:* The resistance which any body meets with in moving over another body. No body is quite smooth, all have elevations and depressions, and when one moves over another some of the projecting points of the one are sure to enter the cavities of the other, and render movement more difficult. Friction is greater when a body previously at rest first begins to move. A horse which finds a difficulty in getting a heavy cart well in motion, owing to inertia largely produced by friction, will draw it without symptoms of distress when it has been for some time started. The larger and heavier the body the greater the friction. Friction is a retarding force in nature. It gives stability to bodies which else would be easily moved. It generates heat, and is one of the chief means of developing electricity. [Frictional electricity.]

¶ *Coefficient of friction for two surfaces:*

Physics: The rates or proportions between the force required to move one of these surfaces over the other, and the pressure between the two surfaces.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or implying friction; frictional.

friction-balls, *s. pl.* Properly, anti-friction balls. Balls placed beneath a traversing object to relieve friction. Some forms of swing-bridges are thus supported.

friction-block, *s.* A block of wood pressing tightly on to any revolving body, so as to cause friction.

friction-brake, *s.*

Mech.: A form of dynamometer invented by Prony, in which a pair of friction-blocks are screwed to a journal rotating at a given speed, and tightened to such an extent that the unweighted lever will remain horizontal between the studs.

friction-clutch, *s.*

Mach.: A device for connecting two shafts by bringing a piece on one shaft into contact with a piece of another shaft, which revolves with such force that the former partakes of the motion of the latter. It consists of a shell or box fixed on the end of a driving-shaft, fitted by a conical piece which slides on a feather or raised part of the end of another shaft, so that it can be engaged at pleasure by the cone being forced into the shell by a lever or screw. This apparatus is very useful for driving machines, the parts of which are subject to violent strains, as the pressure upon the clutch can be regulated so as to allow it to slip when the strain is abnormal.

friction-cones, *s. pl.*

Mach.: A form of friction-coupling in which the connecting portions have respectively a conical disc and a hollow cone, which become frictionally adherent by contact.

friction-coupling, *s.*

Mach.: [FRICTION-CLUTCH].

friction-gear, friction-gearing, *s.*

Mach.: Wheels for transmitting power by means of parallel ridges or teeth of the driver on the rims which gear into corresponding grooves on the follower. They are very convenient for use in machines that require to be put in or out of gear rapidly; compressed masses of paper are also used as frictional driving surfaces.

friction-hammer, *s.*

Mach.: A hammer deriving its name from its being lifted by means of the friction of revolving rollers, which nip the hammer-rod.

friction-powder, *s.* [FRICTION-PRIMER.]

friction-primer, *s.*

Ord.: A small brass tube filled with gunpowder, and having a smaller tube containing friction composition inserted at right angles near the top. The composition is ignited by means of a roughed wire inserted in the smaller tube, which is rapidly drawn out by a lanyard having a hook at the end. The composition consists of two parts sulphuret of antimony and one part chlorate of potassa, moistened with gum water and dried.

friction-pulley, *s.*

Mach.: [FRICTION-CLUTCH].

friction-rollers, *s. pl.*

Mach.: A bearing formed of two rollers, whose circumference supports a rotating axle instead of a bush or block, in order to substitute the friction of rolling for that of sliding, which is considerably less for similar pressure. Similarly, cylinders, or round logs, are commonly placed under heavy weights, which have to be moved any short distance along the ground, so as to diminish the friction.

friction-tube, *s.*

Ord.: A tube containing a composition which is ignited by friction, and which is placed in the vent of a gun to fire the charge when the lanyard is pulled. [FRICTION-PRIMER.]

friction-wheel, *s.*

Mach.: A wheel, the motion of which is caused by the friction of a moving body, or, conversely, which communicates motion to a body by frictional contact. In one variety, one wheel being driven becomes a motor to the other, their perimeters being in contact. The surface is usually clothed with leather, rubber, or some sufficiently elastic material which does not polish too readily, and thus induce slipping. By grooving the perimeters of the wheels, the contact may be made more intimate, as the surface engaged is increased, and the elastic material of the respective faces caused to bind. In another form a collar fastened to the central shaft has four pivoted arms. When the rim turns in one direction, the arms turn on their pivots, leaving the rim and failing to transfer the motion to the shaft. When the rim turns in the contrary direction, the arms catch against it and are rotated by the contact, turning the shaft also. Another form has an upper india-rubber wheel with a V-edge, clamped between two metallic plates. By screwing up the nut which holds the parts together, the disc is made to expand radially, and thus increase the tractive power on the lower driving-wheel. The term friction-wheel is often, but erroneously, applied to wheels which diminish friction, these are properly called anti-friction wheels.

frĭc'-tion-al, *a.* [Eng. *friction; -al.*] Of or pertaining to friction; produced by or resulting from friction.

frictional electricity, *s.*

Elect.: Electricity developed by rubbing bodies, as distinguished from dynamic electricity, that developed by means of a voltaic pile or battery. [ELECTRICITY.] (*Ganot.*)

frictional-gearing, *s.* [FRICTION-GEAR.]

Frictional-gearing-wheels:

Mach.: [FRICTION-WHEEL].

frĭc'-tion-al-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *frictional; -ly.*] As regards friction.

frĭc-tion-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *friction; -less.*] Free from or without friction.

Frī'-daȳ, *s.* [A.S. *Frige dæg* = Friga's day, Friday; Icel. *Frjadagr;* Dan. & Sw. *Freitag;* Dut. *Vrijdag;* Ger. *freitag;* O. H. Ger. *Friatag.*]

Calendar: The sixth day of the week, dedicated by the Scandinavians, the Anglo-Saxons and others to the goddess Friga (q.v.). It is remarkable that in India the corresponding day is dedicated not to a god, but to a goddess, corresponding to Venus.

* **friday-faced,** *a.* Mortified, melancholy.

"What a *friday-faced* slave it is!"—*Wily Beguil'd.*

* **frĭdge** (1), *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To rub, to fray.

"You might have *fridged* the outside of them all to pieces."—*Sterne: Tristram Shandy,* ii. 116.

* **frĭdge** (2), *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful; probably from A.S. *frician* = to dance, or connected with *freak* (q.v.).] To move hastily or rapidly; to dance about.

"The little motes or atoms that *fridge* and play in the beams of the sun."—*Hallhoell: Melamprovæa.*

* **frĭd-stōle,** *s.* [FREDSTOLE.]

frĭed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [FRY, *v.*]

fried-chickens, *s.* Chicken broth with eggs dropped in it, or beaten up and mixed with it.

frĭĕnd, * frend, * frende, * freond, *s.* [A.S. *freónd*, orig. the pr. par. of *freón, freógan* = to love; cogn. with Dut. *vriend;* Ger. *freund;* O. H. Ger. *fruint;* Goth. *frijonds* = a friend; Icel. *frændi;* Da. *fræende;* Sw. *frände* = a kinsman.]

1. An intimate acquaintance or associate; one who is attached to another by sentiments of affection, respect, and esteem.

"Want gives to know the flatterer from the *friend.*"
Dryden: Wife of Bath's Tale, 486.

2. A near relation, more particularly a parent.

"She is promised by her *friends* unto a gentleman."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 1.

3. One not hostile; one of the same nation, party, or kin; a supporter or companion in arms.

"'Who comes so fast in silence of the night?'"
"'A *friend.*'" *Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice,* v. 1.

4. One who is reconciled with another. (Followed by *with.*)

"And *friends* with Cæsar."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, ii. 5.

5. A companion; an associate; an attendant.

"It stood upon the choice of *friends,*"
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, i. 1.

* 6. A lover, a paramour, a sweetheart.

7. One who is favourable, supports or promotes a cause, object, or institution; a favourer; a supporter; a promoter.

"Aurora riding upon Pegasus sheweth her swiftness, and how she is a *friend* to poetry and all ingenious inventions."—*Peacham.*

8. A term of familiar address or salutation.

"*Friend,* how camest thou in hither."—*Matt.* xxii. 12.

9. A Quaker; a member of the society of Friends. [¶ (4).]

¶ (1) *A friend in* or *at Court:* One who has influence in any quarter to help another in time of need.

"A *friend at the Court* is better than a penny in purse."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.,* v. 1.

(2) *Friends of God:*

Ecclesiol. & Ch. Hist.: A sect which flourished in Germany and Switzerland in the fourteenth century. It was a secret unorganized brotherhood for the cultivation of spiritual religion.

(3) *Friends of the People:*

Hist.: A society formed in London in 1792 to advocate reform.

(4) *Society of Friends:*

Ecclesiol. & Ch. Hist.: A religious sect, better known as Quakers, which, however, is a nickname. [QUAKER.] Their founder was George Fox, an illiterate man, but of considerable natural ability, born at Drayton in Leicestershire in July, 1624. He was apprenticed to a shoemaker, but could not settle steadily down to any secular occupation, the whole bent of his mind being towards religion. In 1647, at the age of twenty-three, he first began to preach independently of all other denominations, and by the following year had gained many adherents. When he went to the church of an ordinary clergyman, he had at first no scruple in rising to correct what he deemed erroneous in the doctrine of the preacher. Three instances of this are recorded, all of date 1649. In later years Fox did not disturb public worship. He professed to be commanded by the Lord not to use the ordinary forms of salutation, and to substitute "thee" and "thou" for the more courteous "you" in conversation. He deemed it sinful to take oaths (those of supremacy and allegiance, for instance), or to pay or sanction the payment by his followers of tithes, and thus naturally encountered vehement hostility from both the civil and ecclesiastical authorities. The rougher section of the common people were also his foes. But he unflinchingly propagated his opinions in England, on the continent of Europe, and in America till his death, on Jan. 13, 1691. The Friends, like their originator, had much to suffer, and nobly bore their trials. In the reign of Charles II., Robert Barclay, a Scotch knight, was a zealous follower of Fox. In that of James II., William Penn, the founder of the Quaker state of Pennsylvania, with its original capital city, Philadelphia, high in the favor of the king, procured them some toleration. After the Revolution of 1688 the sect was not molested, and by 7 & 8 William III., c. 34, were allowed to make a solemn affirmation instead of an oath. They have since rendered services to the cause of education, of liberty, and of humanity. They hold the Divinity of Christ, his atonement, and other doctrines generally called evangelical. They give the title of the Word of God to Christ alone, and not to the Scriptures. They hold that every man coming into the world is endued with a measure of light, grace, or good Spirit of Christ. They are opposed to all forms in worship, which divert the attention of the mind from the secret influence of the unction from the Holy One. They believe that the ministry should be unpaid, and decline to pay tithes. They believe the sacraments of baptism and the Lord's Supper to be shadows and unnecessary now that the substance has been attained. They are opposed to taking oaths and war. They disown the heathen names of the days of the week, the observance of times, vain amusements, and compliments. For many years the Friends, both male and female, affected a peculiar style of dress of extreme plainness of shape and colour, but this custom has been gradually discontinued. In the United States they have become divided into two bodies, an Orthodox and a Hicksite or Unitarian, the former having about 84,000, the latter 23,000 members. These dwell mainly in Philadelphia and the adjoining districts.

(5) *To be friends with any one:* To be in a relation of friendship with.

(6) *To make friends:* To become reconciled.

* **frĭĕnd, * frend,** *v.t.* [FRIEND, *s.*] To act as a friend towards; to befriend; to favour; to support.

"The people who favoured and *friended* still the name of Constantius."—*P. Holland: Ammianus Marcellinus,* p. 177.

* **frĭĕnd'-ĕd, * frend-ed,** *a.* [Eng. *friend; -ed.*]

1. Having friends; befriended, supported.

"O where have I been all this time? how *friended,*
That I should lose myself thus desperately?"
Beaum. & Flet.: Maid's Tragedy, iv.

2. Well disposed; inclined to love or act as a friend.

"Not *friended* by his wish to your high person."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 2.

***friĕnd'-ĕss,** ***frend-esse,** *s.* [Eng. *friend*; *-ess.*] A female friend or relation.

"Clepe thou prudence thi *frendesse.*"—*Wycliffe: Proverbs* viii. 4. (*Purvey.*)

*** friĕnd'-fŭl,** *** frend-ful,** *** frend-fulle,** *** frende-full,** *a.* [Eng. *friend*; *ful*(*l*).] Friendly; kindly disposed; loving.

"Y wolde that God schewe hym silf *frendful* to me bi signes and werkis, as a spouse to the spousesse."—*Wycliffe: Song of Solomon* i. 1. (Marglin.)

*** friĕnd'-ĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *friend*; *-ing.*] The state or quality of being a friend; friendliness, friendship, favour.

"To express his love and *friending* to you."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 5.

friĕnd'-lĕss, *** frend-les,** *a.* [A.S. *frēondlēas*; Dut. *vriendloos*; Ger. *freundlos.*] Destitute of or without friends; forlorn; forsaken.

"*Friendless*, homeless, hopeless, they wandered from city to city." *Longfellow: Evangeline*, ii.

*** friendless-man,** *s.*

Old Law: An outlaw.

friĕnd'-lĕss-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *friendless*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being friendless.

*** friĕnd'-lĭ-hoŏd,** *** frende-ly-hede,** *s.* Eng. *friendly*; *-hood.*] Friendliness; friendship.

"As by way of *frendelyhede.*" *Gower*, ii. 286.

friĕnd'-like, *a.* [A.S. *frēondlic*; O. Fris. *friondlik*; O. H. Ger. *friuntlih*; M. H. Ger. *vriuntlich*; Ger. *freundlich.*] Like a friend; friendly.

"That true faith, wherever it is, worketh and frameth the heart to *friendlike* dispositions unto God, and brings forth *friendlike* carriage in the life towards God."—*Goodwin: Works*, vol. v., pt. ii., p. 48.

friĕnd'-lĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *friendly*; *-ly.*] In a friendly manner; like a friend.

"Tell me if it is not better to be suppressed: freely and *friendlily.*"—*Pope: To Warburton*, Nov. 1742.

friĕnd'-lĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *friendly*; *-ness.*]

I. A disposition to friendship; a readiness to act as a friend; good-will, good-nature.

"Why, either, were you ignorant to see't?"
Or, seeing it, of such childish *friendliness*
To yield your voices." *Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, ii. 3.

2. An act or exertion of benevolence.

"Let all the intervals be employed in prayers, charity, *friendliness*, and neighbourhood."—*Taylor.*

friĕnd'-lў, *a.* & *adv.* [A.S. *frēondlic* (a.), *frēondlice* (adv.).] [FRIENDLIKE.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Having the qualities, temper, and disposition of a friend; good-natured, kind; willing and ready to act as a friend.

"And they the wiser, *friendlier* few confessed
They deemed him better than his air expressed."
Byron: Lara, i. 7.

2. Characterized by friendliness; kind.

"Warmest and *friendliest* welcome
Gave they, with words of cheer, and she sat and feasted among them."
Longfellow: Evangeline, ii. 4.

3. Amicable; becoming friends: as, To live on *friendly* terms.

4. Not hostile; on good terms; disposed to peace: as, a *friendly* power or state.

5. Favourable, propitious, salutary.

"To life so *friendly*, or so cool to thirst."
Milton: Comus, 676.

6. Favouring, befriending, fortunate.

B. *As adv.:* In the manner of a friend; like friends.

"Let's drink together *friendly.*"
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 2.

¶ (1) *Friendly societies:* Societies formed with the view of assisting any one of their members who may be sick, infirm, or old, or who may have to meet the expense of a funeral in his family; or for providing a certain amount of support for his widow and family on his death. To obtain money for those objects, there is a fixed scale of contributions binding on all the members. Friendly societies existed among the Anglo-Saxons. It is doubtfully stated that one was founded in London in A.D. 1715. An Act for the encouragement of such institutions was passed in A.D. 1793. Many other Acts have since been passed to encourage friendly societies, and protect their members. Societies similar in purpose, but not known by this title, exist abundantly in the United States, many of them being secret societies. The membership is very large, branches existing in all parts of the United States. They do an enormous amount of good, as co-operative societies for mutual aid and assistance.

(2) *Friendly suit:*

Law: A suit instituted between two parties who are not really at variance, to obtain a judicial decision upon a certain point.

*** friĕnd'-măn,** *** frend-man,** *s.* [Eng. *friend*, and *man.*] One who is friendly or well-disposed; a friend.

"The *frendmen* him biwepeth."—*O. Eng. Homilies*, ii. 183.

*** friend-rede,** *** freond-rede,** *s.* [A.S. *freondræden.*] The state or relation of a friend; friendship.

"Four thousand mark ysende
For to beon of his *freondrede.*"
Alisaunder, 1,487.

friĕnd'-shĭp, *** frend-schip,** *** freud-shepe,** *** frend-shipe,** *** fren-ship,** *** freond-scipe,** *** freond schipe,** *s.* [A.S. *freóndscipe*: cogn. with O. Sax. *friundskepi*; O. Fris. *friondskip, friundschup*; O. H. Ger. *fruntscof*; M. H. Ger. *vriuntschaft*; Dut. *vriendschap*; Sw. *frandskap*; Dan. *frändscab*; Ger. *freundschaft.*]

1. The condition, disposition, or relation of a friend; an attachment to a person from feelings of esteem, regard, affection, or respect; mutual attachment; friendliness; close intimacy.

"No firmer *friendships* than the fair have shown."
Cowper: The Valediction.

2. Favour; personal kindness; an act or exercise of benevolence; a kind service.

"His *friendships*, still to few confined,
Were always of the middling kind." *Swift.*

3. Kind disposition; good-will.

"You have no cause to hold my *friendship* doubtful."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 4.

*** 4.** Assistance, help, friendly aid.

"Gracious my lord, hard-by here is a hovel.
Some *friendship* will it lend you 'gainst the tempest."
Shakesp.: Lear, iii. 2.

5. Close acquaintance.

"With spiders I had *friendship* made"
Byron: Prisoner of Chillon, xiv.

*** 6.** Affinity, conformity, aptness to unite or combine.

"We know those colours which have a *friendship* for each other."—*Dryden: Dufresnoy.*

¶ For the difference between *friendship* and *love*, see LOVE.

*** friĕnd'-sŏme,** *** fren-some,** *a.* [Eng. *friend*; *-some.*] Friendly, kind, gracious.

"*Frendsome* es thi merci."
E. Eng. Psalter, Ps. lxviii. 17.

*** friend-stead,** *a.* [Eng. *friend*, and *stead.*] Possessing a friend; befriended.

"I am sure, while Christ lives, I am well enough *friendstead.*"—*Rutherford: Lett.*, pt. i., ep. 144.

frī'-ĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *fry*, v.; *-er.*] One who or that which fries.

*** frī'-ĕr** (2), *s.* [FRIAR.]

Friēse, *s.* [Dut. *Friese* = a Friesländer.] The language of Friesland; Frisian.

Friēs'-land, *s.* & *a.* [Dut.]

A. *As substantive:*

Geog.: A province in the Netherlands, on the N.E. side of the Zuyder Zee.

B. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the province described under A.

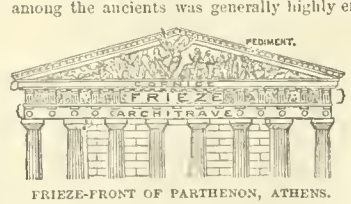
Friesland-oat, *s.*

Hort.: A large variety of the common oat (*Avena sativa*).

friēş'-ĭc, friēş'-ĭsh, *a.* [FRISIAN.]

friēze (I), *** frīze** (1), *** frēeze,** *s.* [O. Fr. *frize*, a word of doubtful origin.]

Arch.: The central portion of the entablature of a temple or other building, which among the ancients was generally highly enriched by sculpture. The Elgin Marbles which originally ornamented the frieze of the Parthenon at Athens, are among the finest works of sculpture the world has ever produced. (*Milton: P. L.*, i. 716.)



FRIEZE-FRONT OF PARTHENON, ATHENS.

frieze-panel, *s.* One of the upper panels of a six-panel door.

frieze-rail, *s.* The one next to the top rail.

friēze (2), *** frīze** (2), *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *frise*, prob. from O. Fr. *frise* = Friesland; Dut. *Vries* = a Friesländer; *Vriesland* = Friesland.]

A. *As substantive:*

Fabric: A coarse woollen cloth, having a rough or shaggy nap on one side. It is still extensively manufactured and worn in Ireland, where the word is pronounced *frīze.*

"Here Vanity assumes her pert grimace,
And trims her robes of *frieze* with copper lace."
Goldsmith: The Traveller.

B. *As adj.:* Made of the material described in A.

"Woven after the manner of deep *frieze* ruffes."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. viii., ch. xlviii.

*** friēzed,** *a.* [Eng. *friez*(*e*) (1); *-ed.*] Made rough or shaggy like the nap of frieze.

"Our mantles, *friezed* deep both within and without."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. viii., ch. xlviii.

friē'ze-like, *a.* [Eng. *frieze* (1); *-like.*] Resembling a frieze.

"I have seen the figure of Thalia, the comick muse, sometimes with an entire headpiece and a little *frieze-like* tower."—*Addison: On Italy; Rome.*

*** friēz'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *friez*(*e*) (2); *-er.*] One who or that which friezes.

friēz'-ĭng, *a.* [Eng. *friez*(*e*) (2); *-ing.*] Adapted, intended, or employed for making frieze: as, a *friezing* machine.

Frĭg'-a, Frĭg'-ga, Frey-a, *** Frie,** *s.* [O. Icel. *Frigg*; in A.S. *Frig*; cogn. with *frig, free* & *frige* = wooing, courtship.] [FREE, FRIEND.]

1. *Myth.:* The old Scandinavian goddess of love, corresponding to the Roman Venus, and the Greek Aphroditè. She was the wife of Odin. [FRIDAY.]

2. *Astron.* (*Of the form* Frigga): An asteroid, the 77th found. It was discovered by Peters on Nov. 12, 1862.

frĭg'-ate, *** frĭg'-at,** *** frig-ot,** *s.* [Fr. *frégate*, from Ital. *fregata* = a frigate; Sp. *fragata*; prob. for* *fargata*, a contracted form of Lat. *fabricata*, fem. sing. pa. par. of *fabrico* = to build.]

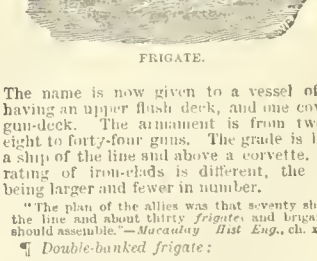
I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II.

*** 2.** Any small vessel on the water.

"Behold the water work and play
About her little *frigat*, therein making way."
Spenser: F. Q., II. vi. 7.

II. *Naut.:* Originally a Mediterranean vessel propelled by sails and oars; afterwards a ship of war, between a sloop or brig and a ship of the line. Such vessels generally carried from thirty to fifty guns on the main deck and on a raised quarter-deck and forecastle. They were usually employed as cruisers or scouts.


FRIGATE.

The name is now given to a vessel of war having an upper flush deck, and one covered gun-deck. The armament is from twenty-eight to forty-four guns. The grade is below a ship of the line and above a corvette. The rating of iron-clads is different, the guns being larger and fewer in number.

"The plan of the allies was that seventy ships of the line and about thirty *frigates* and brigantines should assemble."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

¶ *Double-banked frigate:*

Naut.: A frigate carrying guns on two decks and having a flush upper-deck.

frigate-bird, *s.*

Ornith.: Tachypetes, a genus of natatorial birds, family Pelecanidæ, and specially *Tachypetes Aquilus.* They have a long and forked tail, and an expansion of wings sometimes reaching ten or twelve feet. They abound on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of tropical America, building their nests in trees, and laying one or two eggs. They are called also Man-of-War birds. Both names are derived from their swiftness and raptorial habits.

frigate-built, *a.*

Naut.: Having a quarter-deck and forecastle raised above the main-deck.

frĭg-ą-toon', *s.* [Ital. *fregatone.*]

Naut.: A Venetian vessel with a square stern, no foremast, but only a mainmast and mizenmast.

* **frĭg-ĕ-făc'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *frigefacio* = to make cold; *frigus* = cold, and *facio* = to make.] The act or process of making cold.

* **frĭg-ĕ-făc'-tĭve,** * **frig-i-fac-tive,** *a.* [Frigefaction.] Tending to make cold; cooling.

"Towards what part the *frigefactive* virtue of cold bodies does operate the furthest and most strongly. — *Boyle: Works,* vol. ii., p. 524.

* **frĭg'-ĕr-ăte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *frigeratus,* pa. par. of *frigero* = to make cold; *frigus* (genit. *frigoris*) = cold.] To cool.

* **frĭg'-ĕr-ą-tŏr-ў,** *s.* [Lat. *frigeratory,* pa. par. of *frigero* = to make cool or cold; *frigus* = cold.] A cooling-chamber; a chamber maintained at a low temperature for the preservation of meat or vegetables.

Frĭg'-gą, *s.* [Friga.]

* **frĭg'-gle,** *v.i.* [A variant of wriggle (q.v.).] To wriggle.

"To cut off the *friggling* tail of that hydra."—*Ward: Sermons,* p. 173.

frĭght (*gh* silent), * **freyhte,** * **fryght,** *s.* [Prop. *fyrght,* from A.S. *fyrhto, fyrhtu* = fright; *fyrht* = timid; *áfyrhtan* = to affright; O. Sax. *foroht, foraht, forht* = fright; Dan. *frygt* = fright; *frygte* = to fear; Sw. *fruktan* = fright; *frukta* = to fear; Goth. *faurhtei* = fright; *faurhtjan* = to fear; Ger. *furcht* = fright; *fürchten* = to fear; O. H. Ger. *forhta, forohta, forahta* = fright; Dut. *vrucht* = fright. For the shifting of the *r,* cf. *bird* for *brid, brimstone* for *burnstone,* &c.]

I. A sudden and violent fear or alarm; a state of terror caused by a sudden appearance of danger.

"They start, they tremble in a deadly *fright,*
And round the room precipitate their flight."
Fawkes: Horace, sat. ii., *8.*

2. Anything which causes or is calculated to cause alarm or fright; colloquially applied to a person who presents a ridiculous or shocking appearance in person or dress.

"Wilson was thinking, 'I never saw such a mortal *fright* as the new governess.'"—*Mrs. H. Wood: East Lynne,* pt. iii., ch. ii.

* **frĭght** (*gh* silent), *v.t.* [A.S. *fyrhtan.*] [Frighten.] To frighten, to alarm, to affright, to scare.

"Tarquinius thinking it good to take the time, and follow hard upon them whiles they were *frighted,* marched on still forward."—*P. Holland: Livius,* p. 27.

frĭght'-ĕn (*gh* silent), *v.t.* [A.S. *fyrhtan, áfyrhtan* = to affright; O. S. *forhtian;* O. H. Ger. *forahtan, forhtan:* Goth. *faurhtjan;* O. Fris. *fruchta;* Low Ger. *fruchten;* Ger. *fürchten;* Sw. *frukta;* Dan. *frygte* = to fear.] To throw into a state of fright; to alarm, to scare, to terrify, to dismay.

"The lightning flies, the thunder roars,
And big waves lash the *frightened* shores."
Prior: The Lady's Looking-glass.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *frighten* and to *intimidate:* "Between *frighten* and *intimidate* there is the same difference as between *fright* and *fear;* the danger that is near or before the eyes *frightens;* that which is seen at a distance *intimidates:* hence, women are oftener *frightened,* and men are oftener *intimidated:* noises will *frighten;* threats may *intimidate:* we may run away when we are *frightened;* we waver in our resolution when we are *intimidated:* we fear immediate bodily harm when we are *frightened;* we fear harm to our property as well as our persons when we are *intimidated: frighten,* therefore, is always applied to animals, but *intimidate* never." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **frĭght'-ęn-a-ble** (*gh* silent), *a.* [Eng. *frighten; -able.*] That may or can be easily frightened.

frĭght'-fŭl (*gh* silent), *a.* [Eng. *fright; -ful(l).*]

* I. Full of or feeling fear; afraid, timid, scared.

"See how the *frightful* herds run from the wood."
Browne: Britannia's Pastorals, bk. ii., s. 3.

2. Causing or inspiring fright or alarm; terrible, dreadful, fearful.

"Death was denounced; that *frightful* sound,
Which even the best can hardly bear."
Dryden: Threnodia Augustalis, 196, 197.

¶ A limitation in intensity like that which has taken place in the meaning of the adj. *frightful* has also arisen in the words *dreadful* and *fearful.*

¶ For the difference between *frightful* and *fearful,* see Fearful.

frĭght'-fŭl-lў (*gh* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *frightful; -ly.*]

I. In a manner to cause fright or alarm; dreadfully, terribly, fearfully.

"This will make a prodigious mass of water, and looks *frightfully* to the imagination; 'tis huge and great."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

2. In an extremely shocking or disagreeable degree or manner; shockingly.

"His features were *frightfully* harsh."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xix.

frĭght'-fŭl-nĕss, fright-ful-nesse (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *frightful; -ness.*]

* 1. The state of feeling fright or fear; terror, alarm.

"Those few horses that remaine are sent forth for discovery, they find nothing but monuments of *fright-fulnesse,* pledges of security."—*Bp. Hall: Contempl.; Samariaes Famine Relieved.*

2. The quality or state of being frightful; the power or quality of impressing terror.

"All this serveth chiefly to cover the *frightfulness* of mortality."—*Nelson: Life of Dr. Bull.*

* **frĭght'-lĕss** (*gh* silent), *a.* [Eng. *fright; -less.*] Free from fright; fearless.

* **frĭght-ĭ-hood** (*gh* silent), * **frĭght-i-hed,** *s.* [Eng. *frighty; -hood.*] Fright, terror, alarm.

"Al he it llatnede in *frightihed.*"
Genesis & Exodus, 2,222.

* **frĭght'-ĭ-lў** (*gh* silent), * **frĭgt-i-like,** *adv.* [Eng. *frighty; -ly.*] In fear, in terror.

"Jacob abraid and sæide *frigtilike.*"
Genesis & Exodus, 1,617.

* **frĭght'-ў** (*gh* silent), * **frĭgti,** *a.* [Eng. *fright; -y.*]

1. Afraid, fearful.

"Tho wurthen he *frigti.*"
Genesis & Exodus, 667.

2. Frightful, terrible.

"Of him kumen fole *frigti.*"
Genesis & Exodus, 983.

* **frĭght'-mĕnt** (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *fright; -ment.*] The state of being frightened or alarmed; fright, terror, alarm.

"All their *frightments* are but idle dreams."
J. Webster. (*Webster.*)

frĭg'-ĭd, *a.* [Lat. *frigidus* = cold, from *frigeo* = to be cold; *frigus* = cold; cogn. with Gr. ῥῖγος (*rhigos*) = cold; Ital. & Sp. *frigido.*]

I. *Lit.:* Cold, cool; wanting heat or warmth.

"There is also a great difference betwixt the degrees in coldness in the air of *frigid* regions and of England."—*Boyle: Works,* ii. 509.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Cold; wanting in warmth of feeling or zeal; stiff, cool, forbidding; as, a *frigid* manner.

2. Dull, lifeless; without animation or spirit.

"Bleak level realm, where *frigid* styles abound."
Parnell: To Lord Viscount Bolingbroke.

* 3. Without natural heat or vigour; impotent.

¶ For the difference between *frigid* and *cool,* see Cool.

frigid zones, *s. pl.*

Math. & Geog.: The two cold zones or imaginary belts encircling the world. The former contains what mathematicians would call the small circle of the earthly sphere, having the North Pole for its centre and the Arctic circle (23° 28′ distant) for its circumference. Similarly the latter has the South Pole for its centre, and the Antarctic circle (23° 28′) for its circumference. Within these limits there is but one day and one night in the year, each nominally six months in duration, but the day is really considerably longer than the normal amount owing to the influence of refraction in keeping the sun above the horizon. The intense cold of winter covers every land within the limits with glaciers and congeals immense expanses of every sea. The heat of summer, on the contrary, is much above what might be expected, for, though the solar beams are very oblique, yet, continuing for half a year without intervals of night, they produce great effects. It is a geological problem how plants, now found fossil in the polar latitudes, managed to pass undestroyed through the long winter. The Frigid is called also the Frozen Zone.

* **frĭg-ĭ-dăr'-ĭ-ŭm,** *s.* [Lat.]

Anc. Arch.: An apartment not warmed artificially, in which the cold bath was placed. The term is now applied to the cooling room in a Turkish-bath.

frĭ-jĭd'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Lat. *frigiditas,* from *frigidus* = cold; Fr. *frigidité;* Ital. *frigidità.*]

I. *Lit.:* Coldness; absence or want of heat or warmth.

"Ice is water congealed by the *frigidity* of the air."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. ii., ch. i.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Coldness, coolness; a want or absence of warmth of feeling or zeal.

2. Dullness; want or absence of animation, life, or spirit.

"He [Bishop Hall] falls down to that wretched poorness and *frigidity,* as to talk of Bridge street in heaven, and the hostler of heaven."—*Milton: Apology for Smectymnuus.*

* 3 Want of natural heat or vigour; impotence.

"The *frigidity* of decrepit age is as much its enemy, by reason of its dulling moisture."—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica.*

frĭg'-ĭd-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *frigid; -ly.*] In a frigid, cold, dull or lifeless manner; without warmth, animation, or life.

"If in the Platonical philosophy there are some things directing to it [*sc.* a communion with God,] yet they are but *frigidly* expressed."—*Bates: Harmony of the Divine Attributes,* ch. xvii.

* **frĭg'-ĭd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *frigid; -ness.*] Coldness, coolness, dullness, frigidity.

* **frĭg-ŏr-ĭf'-ĭc,** * **frĭg-ŏr-ĭf'-ĭck,** *a.* [Lat. *frigorificus;* from *frigus* (genit. *frigoris*) = cold, and *facio* = to make; Fr. *frigorifique.*] Causing or generating cold.

"And when the *frigorifick* power was arrived at the height, I several times found that water thinly placed on the outside, whilst the mixture within was nimbly stirred up and down, would freeze in a quarter of a minute by a minute watch."—*Boyle: Works,* vol. iii., p. 147.

* **frĭg-ŏr-ĭf'-ĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *frigorific; -al.*] The same as Frigorific (q.v.).

frĭll, *s.* [Frill, *v.*]

I. The ruffling of a hawk's feathers when frilling with cold.

2. A pleated or fluted edging; as of linen on the bosom of a shirt, &c., or of paper for table decoration.

"Though the ruffle had vanished,
A *frill* like a fan had by no means been banished."
Barham: Ingoldsby Legends; Aunt Fanny.

frill-lizard, *s.*

Zool.: The Australian reptile genus Chlamydosaurus. It has an erectile membranous plaited frill on its neck.

frĭll, *v.i.* & *t.* [Fr. *friller* = to shiver with cold; from *frilleux* = cold; from Lat. **frigidulosus,* from *frigidulus,* a dimin. from *frigidus* = cold.]

* **A.** *Intrans.:* To shake, to shiver with cold. (Said of hawks.)

B. *Trans.:* To furnish or decorate with a frill.

frĭlled, *a.* [Eng. *frill; -ed.*] Furnished or decorated with a frill or frills.

frĭll'-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *frill; -ing.*] A species of plaited or fluted edging or trimming of fine linen. The gathered or plaited edge is sewn to a band, and the crimped or ruffled edge forms a collar, a cuff, or an ornament to a shirt-front.

Frĭ-mäire', *s.* [Fr.]

Calendar & Hist.: A term meaning frosty or sleety, but freely translated by an English wit freezy. Adopted, in October, 1793, by the French Convention, for the third month of the republican year. It commenced on Nov. 21 and ended on Dec. 20.

*** frĭm, * frimm, * frimme, * frym,** *a. & adv.* [A.S. *freme.*]

A. *As adj.:* Lusty, fresh, or strong.

"My *frim* and lusty flank
Her bravery then displayes, with meadows hugely rank." *Drayton: Poly-Olbion,* s. 13.

B. *As adv.:* Luxuriantly, strongly.

"Twelue sythez on yer thay [trees] beren ful *frym.*" *E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Pearl,* 1,078.

frĭnge, *s.* [Fr. *frange,* from Lat. *fimbria* = (sing.) a fibre, (pl.) a fringe; Sp. & Port. *franja;* Prov. Fr. *frinche;* Dut. *franje;* Dan. *fryndse;* Ger. *franse.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

* (1) A bunch or cluster of fibres.

"The root hath beards or *fringes* as it were hanging about it, and is in fashion shaped to a filberd nut."—*P. Holland: Pliine,* bk. xxv., ch. vi.

(2) An ornamental border to dress or furniture, consisting of loose threads.

"White coverlettes embroydered with deuises of very wittie and fine workemanship, and fringed round about with a *fringe* dyed in the colour of skarlet."—*Hacklugt: Voyages,* vol. iii., p. 316.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Anything resembling a fringe; a border; an edging; a margin.

"The stream late concealed
By the *fringe* of its willows."
Byron: Bride of Abydos, i. 12.

* (2) An external emblem or mark.

"Those offices and dignities were but the facings or *fringes* of his greatness."—*Wotton.*

II. *Bot.:* A row of long, filiform processes, thicker than hairs.

fringe-loom, *s.* A kind of loom in which the weft-thread is carried and detained beyond the limit of the warp, which has thus a series of loops beyond the selvage.

fringe-maker, *s.* [Fringemaker.]

fringe-myrtles, *s. pl.*

Bot.: The name given by Lindley to the order Chamælauciaceæ (q.v.).

fringe-tree, *s.*

Botany:

1. *Gen.:* The genus Chionanthus, one of the Oleaceæ, species of which exist both in North America and in the East Indies.

2. *Spec.: Chionanthus virginica.*

frĭnge, *v.t.* [Fringe, *s.*]

I. *Lit.:* To furnish or decorate with a fringe or edging.

"Of silver wings he took a shining pair,
Fringed with gold." *Fairfax.*

2. *Fig.:* To border; to edge; to form an edging, fringe or border to.

"And *fringed* with roses Tenello rolls his stream." *Thomson: Winter,* 876.

frĭnged, *a.* [Eng. *fring(e); -ed.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Bordered or ornamented as with a fringe.

"The *fringed* curtains of thine eye advance." *Shakesp.: Tempest,* i. 2.

2. *Bot.:* Having fringes [Fringe, *s.*, II.]; fimbriate. Example, the petals of *Cucubulus fimbriatus.*

fringed-buckbean, *s.*

Bot.: Lymnanthemum nyphæoides. (*Britten & Holland.*)

fringed-violet, *s.*

Bot.: A name given in Australia to Tbysanotus, a genus of Asphodeleæ. It has rich purple blossoms with delicate fringes, which sparkle in the sun. (*Loudon.*)

frĭnge'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *fringe; -less.*] Destitute of or baving no fringe.

frĭnge'-like, *a.* [Eng. *fringe; -like.*] Resembling a fringe; like a fringe.

frĭnge'-māk-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *fringe,* and *maker.*] One who manufactures fringes.

"A player, hired for the purpose by the corporation of *fringemakers,* acted his part in a new comedy."—*Swift: Tale of a Tub,* § 2.

frĭn-gĭl'-la, *s.* [Lat. = a finch—either the robin-redbreast or the chaffinch.]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the family Fringillidæ and the sub-family Fringillinæ (q.v.). Linnæus had an extensive genus of this designation. The bill is lengthened and conic, the culmen not curved, the tip slightly notched, but not inflexed, the commissure straight, the claws small and slender, only slightly curved. The species are widely distributed, being found in every country except Australia, but the majority are found in the palæoarctic region. Among the more familiar Finches are the Chaffinch, the Canary, the Brambling Finch, and the Goldfinch

frĭn ġĭl'-lā'-çĕ-ŏŭs (or **ccous** as **shŭs**), *a.* [Lat., &c. *fringill(a)* (q.v.); Eng. suff. *-aceous.*]

Ornith.: Belonging to or in any way connected with the Finches or Fringillidæ (q.v.).

frĭn ġĭl'-lĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *fringill(a)* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: A family of conirostral birds. They are generally of small size, with short, conic bills, thick at the base and not notched, their tip acute. The tarsi are generally compressed and slender, with seven scutella, the hind toe often longer than the rest. The genera and species are very numerous and widely distributed. Mr. G. R. Gray divides the family into nine sub-families—(1) Ploceinæ (Weaverbirds, (2) Coccothranstinæ (Grosbeaks), (3) Tanagrinæ (Tanagers), (4) Fringillinæ (Tree Finches; (5) Emberizinæ (Buntings), (6) Alaudinæ (Larks), (7) Pyrrhulinæ (Bullfinches), (8) Loxinæ (Crossbills), and (9) Phytotominæ (Plantcutters). These are found in almost all parts of the earth.

frĭn-ġĭl-lĭ'-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *fringilla* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: The typical sub-family of Fringillidæ. The genera having European representatives are Fringilla (Finch), Passer (Sparrow), Linota (Linnet), and Carduelis (Goldfinch).

frĭnġ'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Fringe, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of furnishing with a fringe; a fringe or edging.

fringing-reef, *s.*

Geol., &c.: The name given by Mr. Darwin to one of three leading types of coral reefs. [Atoll, Barrier-reef.] A fringing-reef differs from a barrier-reef in having a comparatively small depth of water on the outer side, and a narrower and shallower lagoon between the reef and the shore. Fringing-reefs are produced either when the shores are stationary, or when they are now rising. (*Darwin: On Coral Reefs.*)

frĭnġ'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *fring(e); -y.*] Having fringes or borders; fringed.

"Through *fringy* woodland, or smooth shaven lawn." *Shenstone,* Elegy xxiv.

*** fripier,** *s.* [O. Fr.] A fripperer (q.v.).

*** frĭp'-pẽr, * frĭp'-pẽr-ẽr,** *s.* [O. Fr. *fripier,* from *fripper* = to rub up and down, to wear into rags.] A dealer in frippery or old clothes.

"Which kind of collections are like a *fripper's* or broker's shop, that hath ends of everything, but nothing of worth."—*Bacon: Of Learning,* by *G. Watts,* bk. vi., ch. iii.

frĭp'-pẽr-ў, * frip-er-ie, *s. & a* [Fr. *fripperie,* from *fripier* = a fripper (q.v.).]

A. *As substantive:*

* 1. A shop where old clothes, somewhat cleaned and otherwise renewed, were offered for sale.

"Here he comes, sweating all over,
He shows like a walking *frippery.*"
Massinger: City Madam, i. 1.

2. Old or cast-off clothes or dresses; clothes thrown aside after wearing.

3. The act of trading or trafficking in old clothes.

4. Useless things; trifles.

"The growing taste for such *frippery.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xviii.

B. *As adj.:* Contemptible, mean, useless.

"Let all the *frippery* things . . .
Frown on the page."
Mason: An Heroic Postscript.

*** frîse,** *s.* [Frieze.]

*** frĭs-eŭr',** *s.* [Fr., from *friser* = to curl.] A hairdresser.

"Barbers' boys who would to trade advance,
Wish us to call them smart *friseurs* from France."
Crabbe.

frĭsk, * frĭske, * fryske, *v.i.* [Frisk, *a.*]

* **I.** To leap, to skip, to start up.

"Put water into a glass, and wet your finger, and draw it round about the lip of the glass, pressing it somewhat hard; and after drawing it some few times about, it will make the water *frisk* and sprinkle up in a fine dew."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

2. To dance, skip, leap, or gambol about in gaiety; to frolic.

"And the gay grandsire, skilled in gestic lore,
Has *frisked* beneath the burden of threescore."
Goldsmith: The Traveller.

* 3. To start or rise up suddenly and at odd times.

"Whether every one hath experimented this troublesome intrusion of some *frisking* ideas, which thus importune the understanding, and hinder it from being better employed, I know not."—*Locke.*

*** frĭsk, * frĭskĕ, * frĭxe,** *a. & s.* [O. Fr *frisque,* from Icel. *friskr* = frisky; cogn. with Dan. & Sw. *frisk;* Eng. *fresh* (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Lively, active, frisky.

"Fain would she seem all *frize* and frolicke still."
Bp. Hall: Satires, bk. iv., sat. 1.

B. *As subst.:* A frolic, a gambol; a fit of wanton gaiety.

"Checks us in the *frisks* and lavaltoes of our dancing bloud."—*Feltham: Resolves,* pt. i., res. 13

*** frĭsk'-ăl,** *s.* [Eng. *frisk; -al.*] A caper, a frohe, a gambol, a frisking.

"Ixion . . . does nothing but cut capreols, fetch *friskals,* and lead lavaltoes with the Lamiæ."—*Ben Jonson: Chloris & her Nymphs.*

*** frĭsk'-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *frisk; -er.*] One who frisks about; an inconstant or unsettled person; a wanton.

"Now I am a *frisker,* all men on me look,
What should I do but set cock on the hoop?"
Camden: Remaines; Inhabitants.

frĭsk'-ĕt, *s.* [Fr. *frisquette,* from the velocity or frequency of its motion.]

Print.: A rectangular frame having tapes, cords, or paper stretched across it for holding the sheet to the tympan. The frisket forms a frame round the form, and keeps the margin of the paper clean.

*** frĭsk'-ĕtt,** *s.* [Prob. a dimin. of Mid. Eng. *frosk* (A.S. *frosc, frox;* Icel. *froskr;* O. H. Ger. *frox;* Ger. *frosch*) = a frog.] A young frog.

"Yesternight the chatting of the pyes and the chirkinge of the *friskets* did foretell as much."—*Sir J. Davies: Entertainment of Q. Elizabeth at Harefield* (Works, ii. 246).

*** frĭsk'-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *frisk; -ful(l).*] Full of gambols or friskiness; frisky, frolicsome.

"This way and that convolved, in *friskful* glee,
Their frolics play." *Thomson: Spring,* 837.

frĭsk'-ĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eog. *frisky; -ly.*] In a frisky, frolicsome manner; gaily, briskly.

*** frĭsk'-ĭn,** *s.* [Eng. *frisk; -in.*] A gay, frisky person.

"Say'st thou so, *friskin?*"—*Dekker: Satiromastix.*

frĭsk'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *frisky; -ness.*] The quality of being frisky, or frolicsome; gaiety, briskness, liveliness.

frĭsk'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *frisk; -y.*] Gay, brisk, lively, frolicsome.

"When the *frisky* wanton writes." *Lloyd: The Poet.*

*** frĭş-lĕt,** *s.* [Appar. a dimin. of *frizzle* (q.v.).] A small ruffle.

frĭst, * freste, * fryst, *v.i. & t.* [A.S. *fristan;* Icel. *fresta;* Ger. *fristen.*]

***A.** *Intrans.:* To delay, to remain for a while.

"No langere wold he *freste.*"
MS. in *Halliwell,* p. 880.

B. *Transitive:*

I. To put off for a time.

"What was *fristed* wasna forgiven."—*Scott: Redgauntlet,* letter xi.

2. To lend, to give, or sell upon credit.

"*Frestyn* or lende to freste."—*Prompt. Parv.*

*** frĭs-telle,** *s.* [O. Fr. *frestel.*] A flute, a pipe.

"With trompes, pipes, and with *fristele.*"
Ywaine & Gawaine, 1,895.

*** frĭş-ŭre',** *s.* [Fr.] A curling or frizzling of the hair.

frĭt, *s.* [Fr. *fritte;* Ital. *fritta,* from *frit, fritto,* pa. par. of *frire, friggere* = to fry, from Lat. *frigo.*] [Fry, *v.*]

Glass-mak.: A calcined mixture of sand and fluxes ready to be melted in a crucible to form glass. The term is also applied to other vitreous combinations or compositions for use in manufacturing. It is not applied to manufactured articles, but to those in course of conversion, as the calcined kelp and lead, which are ingredients in the glaze of Delft-ware (q.v.).

frit-brick, *s.*

Glass-mak.: A lump of calcined glass materials, which have been united and brought

to a pasty condition in a reverberatory furnace preliminary to the perfect vitrification in the melting-pot. [FRITTING-FURNACE.]

frit-mixer, *s.* A horizontal cylinder with oblique beaters, or a box with semi-cylindrical bottom and a rotating shaft with beaters or stirring arms.

frit, *v.t.* [FRIT, *s.*] To expose to a dull red heat for the purpose of calcination, as materials for making glass. [FRITTING-FURNACE.]

frith (1), **firth,** *s.* [Icel. *fjörðr* (pl. *firðhir*) = a bay, a firth; Dan. *fjord*; Sw. *fjurd*; Norw. *fjord*; allied to Lat. *portus* = a harbour.] [PORT, *s.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II.

"Lands intersected by a narrow *frith*
Almor each other." *Cowper: Task*, ii. 16, 17.

2. A kind of weir for catching fish.

"The Wear is a *frith* reaching through the Ose, from the land to low water mark."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall.*

II. *Geog.:* An estuary, as the Frith of Tay, the Frith of Forth, the Frith of Clyde. The word was originally Scotch, but being inserted in maps it has now become also an English geographical term.

frith (2), * **frithe,** * **fryth,** * **firthe,** *s.* [A.S. *friðh, fryðh* = peace, refuge; cogn. with O.S. *friðha*; O. Fris. *frethe, frede, fred*; Dut. *vrede*; Icel. *friðhr*; Sw. & Dan. *fred*; cf. Wel. *ffridd* = a forest.]

* 1. Peace, security.

"Thor wunede Abram in welthe and in *frith*."
Genesis & Exodus, 789.

* 2. An enclosed wood, as a deerpark.

"Ye huntieth i thes kinges *frithe*."
Layamon, i. 61.

* 3. A forest, a wood.

"In the tuftyd *frith* and in the mossy fell."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 17.

4. A small field taken out of a common.

* **frithe,** * **frith-en,** *v.t.* [A.S. *friðhian*; O.S. *friðhôn*; O. Fris. *frethia, frithia, frethia*; O. H. Ger. *gafridôn*; Icel. *fridha*; Sw. *freda*; Dan. *frede.*] [FRITH (2), *s.*]

1. To set free, to deliver.

"Bisek gret god that he vs of this pine *frithe*."
Genesis & Exodus, 8,093.

2. To shield, to defend, to protect.

"Loth hem bead is dogtres two,
For to *frithen* hise geste swo."
Genesis & Exodus, 1,069.

3. To inclose.

"He is *frythed* in with floryus." *P. Ploughman*, 5,666.

4. To spare.

"Ne *fryth'es* no wapyns." *Morte Arthure*, 1,731.

* **fríths'-plŏt,** *s.* [Eng. *frith* (2), and *plot*] A plot of land inclosing some sacred object, as a well, stone, &c., so as to afford a sanctuary to criminals.

* **frĭth'-stcôl,** *s.* [Eng. *frith* (2), and *stool.*] The same as FREDSTOLE (q.v.).

* **frĭth'-ў,** * **fryth-y,** *a.* [Eng. *frith* (2); *-y.*] Woody, wooded.

"Thus stode I in the *frythy* forest of Galtres."
Skelton: Crowne of Laurell.

frĭt-ĭl-lā'-rĭ-a, *s.* [From Lat. *fritillus* = a dice-box, which the chequered petals resemble.]

Bot.: A genus of Liliaceæ, tribe Tulipeæ. The bulbs are often clustered, the leaves sessile, not sheathing, the flowers drooping, the perianth campanulate, anthers attached to the filament above the base in front, the style three-cleft at the apex, the capsule three-celled, three-valved oblong, seeds many, flat. About thirty species are known. One is *Fritillaria Meleagris*, the Common Fritillary or Snake's-head, found, though rarely, in England in moist meadows; the flowers are besselated with dull purple, occasionally almost colourless.

frĭt'-ĭl-lar-ў, *s.* [FRITILLARIA.]

1. *Bot.* The English name of the genus Fritillaria (q.v.).

2. *Entomology:*

(1) Various butterflies divided by Stainton into Large and Small Fritillaries. The genus Argynnis, or the sub-family Argynnidi, ranked under the family Nymphalidæ. *Argynnis Paphia* is the Silver-washed Fritillary, *A. Aglaia* the Dark-green Fritillary, *A. Lathonia*, the Queen of Spain Fritillary, *A. Selene* the Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary. All these species are British.

"The white admirals and silver-washed *fritillaries* flit around every bramble-bed."—*C. Kingsley: Two Years Ago*, ch. xxiii.

(2) The genus Nemeobius, one of the Erycinidæ. *Nemeobius Lucina* is the Burgundy Fritillary; thus also is British. (*Stainton.*)

* **frĭt'-ĭ-năn-çў,** *s.* [Lat. *frītinnio* = to twitter.] A chirping or twittering as of an insect.

"The note or *frittinancy* thereof is far more shrill than the locust, and its life short."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. iii.

frĭtt, *s.* [FRIT, *s.*]

frit'-tĕr, * **fret-ure,** * **frit-uro,** * **fret-our,** * **frut-ur,** * **frut-ure,** * **fruyt-er,** * **fryt-owr,** * **fryt-owre,** *s.* [Fr. *friture* = a frying, a dish of fried fish; O. Fr. *frit* = fried, from Lat. *frictus*, pa. par. of *frigo* = to fry (q.v.); Ital. *frittella*; Sp. *fritilla* = a pancake, *fritura* = a dish of fried meat.]

I. A small piece of meat, apples, &c., fried in batter.

"Keep it from pasty baked or flying,
From broiling steak, or *fritters* frying."
Swift: To Dr. Sheridan; On his Art of Punning.

2. A small piece; a fragment; a bit.

"If you strike a solid body that is brittle, as glass or sugar, it breaketh not only where the immediate force is, but breaketh all about into shivers and *fritters*."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

3. A cheesecake. (*Ainsworth.*)

frĭt'-tĕr, *v.t.* [FRITTER, *s.*]

1. *Lit.:* To cut meat, &c., into small pieces to be fried.

2. *Fig.:* To break up into small particles, pieces, or fragments.

¶ *To fritter away:* To waste away by little and little, frivolously, or in trifles.

"How prologues into prefaces decay,
And these to notes are *frittered* quite *away*."
Pope: Dunciad, i. 277, 278.

frĭtt'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [FRIT, *v.*]

fritting-furnace, *s.*

Glass-mak.: A reverberatory furnace in which the materials for making glass are calcined (fritted) as a process preliminary to melting. The object is to effect a partial union of the silicic acid and alkali, to avoid volatilization of the latter in the subsequent vitrification. The materials (sand, chalk, soda-ash, and cullet) being introduced into the furnace, the temperature is gradually raised for three hours. The pasty mixture is stirred, and the temperature increased to incipient fusion. The stuff is then raked out and transferred to the melting-pot, or is placed in cast iron trays, cut into blocks with a spade, and stored away as frit-bricks.

frĭtzsche-ĭte, *s.* [Named after Fritzche who analyzed it.]

Min.: A vitreous or pearly reddish-brown or hyacinth mineral, its hardness 2 to 2·5, its sp. gr. 3·50. It has in its composition oxide of uranium, protoxide of manganese, vanadic acid, phosphoric acid and water. Found in Bohemia and Saxony. (*Dana.*) The *Brit. Mus. Cat.* makes it a variety of Calcouranite.

* **frĭv'-ăll,** *a.* [FRIVOLOUS.]

* **frĭv'-ŏle,** *v.t.* [Fr. *frivole* = frivolous.] To annul, to set aside; to declare frivolous.

"Gif thir jugis *frivole* his appellacioun, and convict him, than sall his hede be coverit, his body skurgit, and eftir all hingit on ane unhappy tre."—*Bellenden: Livius*, p. 45.

* **frĭv'-ŏ-lĭsm,** *s.* [Fr. *frivol(e)* = frivolous; Eng. suff. *-ism.*] Frivolity, frivolousness.

frĭ-vŏl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *frivolité*, from *frivole* = frivolous (q.v.). The French word *frivolité* does not appear in either editions of the *Dictionary of the Academy*, as if it had not rooted itself in the language till after their publication. (*Trench: English Past & Present*, pp. 38, 39.) The seventh edition (1878), in which it finds a place, had not been published when Trench wrote.] The quality or state of being frivolous, insignificant or trifling; frivolous or trifling behaviour; unbecoming levity of manner or disposition.

"Upon his eye sate something of reproof,
That kept at least *frivolity* aloof."
Byron: Lara, i. 7.

frĭv'-ŏ-loŭs, * **frĭv'-ĭ-loŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *frivolus* = silly, trifling; properly, rubbed away, broken as sherds, from *frio* = to rub; Fr. *frivole*; Ital. & Sp. *frivolo.*]

1. Trifling; slight; of little or no moment; trivial; not worth notice; insignificant; petty.

"Instead of other answer to the *frivolous* accusations."—*Milton: Animad. upon Remonstr. Def.*, § 4.

2. Given or inclined to unbecoming levity or trifling.

"In conversation *frivolous*, in dress
Extreme." *Cowper: Task*, ii. 379.

¶ For the difference between *frivolous* and *trifling*, see TRIFLING.

* **frĭv'-ŏ-loŭs-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *frivolous*; *-ly.*] In a frivolous or trifling manner.

"Select by trouble, *frivolously* nice."
Parnell: To Visc. Bolingbroke.

frĭv'-ŏ-loŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *frivolous*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being frivolous; insignificant.

"To judge of the weight or *frivolousness*."—*Search. Light of Nature*, vol. i., pt. i.

frĭz, *s.* & *v.* [FRIZZ, *s.* & *v.*]

frîze, *s.* [FRIEZE.]

frĭz'-ĕl, *s.* [FRIZZEL (2), *s.*] The movable plate of steel placed vertically above the pan of a gun-lock to receive the blow of the snaphance; the form of flint-lock which superseded the wheel-lock.

frĭ-zĕt'te, *s.* [Eng. *friz*; *-ette.*] A pad of frizzled hair or silk worn by women under the real hair to stuff it out to the shape required by fashion.

"Moreover, she was not quite sure but that one of her *frizettes* was coming out."—*Surtees: Ask Mamma*, ch. xxiii.

frĭzz, frĭz, *v.t.* [Fr. *friser* = to curl.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* To curl, to crisp; to form into small curls with a crisping-iron.

"With your great wig so *frizzed*, and yet so beggarly."
—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Fabrics:* To form into little knobs, burs, or prominences, like the nap of cloth. [FRIZZING-MACHINE.]

2. *Leather-manuf.:* To treat leather by the process of frizzing (q.v.).

frĭzz, frĭz, *s.* [FRIZZ, *v.*] Anything frizzed or curled, as a wig; curled hair.

"White a full wilderness of *friz*
Became the lawyer's cunning phiz."
Combe: Dr. Syntax, ii. 2.

frĭzz'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *frizz*; *-er.*] One who or that which frizzes. [FRIZZING-MACHINE.]

frĭzz'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [FRIZZ, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of curling or crisping.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Leather-manuf.:* A process to which chamois and wash-leather are subjected after the skins are unhaired, bated, scraped, fleshed, and raised. It consists in rubbing the skins with pumice-stone or a blunt knife till the appearance of the grain is entirely removed, the surface softened, and an even thickness obtained throughout.

2. *Fabric:* A peculiar finish given to certain kinds of cloth. [FRIZZING-MACHINE.]

frizzing-machine, *s.*

1. *Fabric:* A machine on which the nap of woollen cloth is formed into a number of little prominences or tufts. Petersham cloth, so called, is thus formed.

2. *Wood-work.:* A bench with a circular cutter-head slightly protruding above the working surface, and adapted to dress boards which are passed over it.

frĭz'-zle, * **frisle,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A frequent. from *friz* (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To curl or crisp as hair; to frizz.

"Ancient matrons with their *frizzled* towers,
And gray religious maids."
Gay: Eclogues; The Toilet.

2. To cook, as a rasher.

B. *Intrans.:* To become frizzled or curled up.

frĭz'-zle (1), *s.* [FRIZZLE, *v.*] A curl; a lock of hair curled or crisped.

"To rumple her laces, her *frizzles*, and her bobins."—*Milton: Animad. upon Remonstrant's Defence*, § 1.

***frĭz'-zlo** (2), *s.* [A corrupt. of Fr. *fusil.*]

1. The steel used for striking fire by meane of a flint.

2. The hammer of a gun or pistol.

frĭz'-zlŏr, *s.* [Eng. *frizzl(e); -er.*] One who or that which frizzles.

frĭz' zlĭng, *frĭş'-lĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Frizzle, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj. :* (See the verb).

C. *As subst. :* The act or process of curling or crisping ; a curl, a frizzle.

"Upon meretricious paintings, *frislings,* pouldrings, attyrings, and the like, many squander away their very choicest morning hours, more fit for study and deuotion than such vnchristian practices."—*Prynne : 1 Histrio-Mastix,* vi. 1.

frĭz'-zlў, *a.* [Eng. *frizzl(e); -y.*] Curled or crisped ; frizzed.

***frĭz'-zŭre,** *s.* [Fr. *frisure.*] A dressing or curling.

"His hair had not received the fashionable *frizzure.*" —*Graves : Spiritual Quixote,* bk. v., ch. vi.

frĭz'-zў, *a.* [Eng. *frizz ; -y.*] Frizzed, frizzled, rough.

"Grey-besprinkled hair of *frizzy* thickness." — *G. Eliot : Daniel Deronda,* ch. xl.

frō, *fra, *frae, *prep. & adv.* [Icel. *frá* = from ; cogn. with Dan. *fra ;* A.S. *from.*] [From.]

*** A.** *As prep. :* From, away.

"After that bataile Egbriht, thus herd I say,
Seized Kent & Essex, Southsex & Surray,
& alle the grete loud, *fro* Doner to Grymsby."
Robert de Brunne, p. 15.

B. *As adv :* From, away, back, or backward ; only in the phrase *to and fro* = forwards and backwards, hither and thither.

"I was employed in passing *to and fro*
About relieving of the sentinels."
Shakesp : 1 Henry VI., ii. 1.

frōar'-ў, *a.* [Frory.] Frozen, stiff, rigid.

"The foaming steed with *froary* bit to steare."
Fairfax : Godfrey of Boulogne, bk. ii., s. 40.

frŏck, *frok, *frokke, *frog, *frogge, *s.* [O. Fr. *froc,* from Low Lat. *frocus, floccus* = a monk's frock, prob. from being made of wool.] [Flock, *s.*]

***** 1. An ecclesiastical dress worn by monks. [Unfrock.]

"Longe sleves down to the feet, lyche a monkes *frokke.*"—*Maundeville,* p. 153.

2. A kind of loose garment ; formerly applied to a loose coat worn by men, now confined to a gown worn by females and children.

"He likewise gives a *frock* or livery,
That aptly is put on." *Shakesp. : Hamlet,* iii. 4.

***** 3. A covering of any kind.

"Chalybean tempered steel, and *frock* of mail."
Milton : Samson Agonistes, 133.

4. A sort of worsted netting worn by sailors, often in lieu of a shirt. (*Scotch.*)

"The stocking manufacture is now carried to considerable extent. Besides stockings they make *frocks,* mitts, and all sorts of hosiery."—*Thom : Hist. Aberd.,* ii. 250.

frock-coat, *s.* A kind of body-coat for men, having broad skirts, the same length before and behind ; a surtout.

frŏcked, *s.* [Eng. *frock ; -ed.*] Clothed in or wearing a frock.

***frŏck'-lĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *frock ; -less.*] Without a frock.

***frōe** (1), *s.* [Dut. *vrow ;* Ger. *frau* = a woman, a wife.] A frow ; a slattern ; a dirty, coarse woman. [Frow (1).]

"Those raging frantic *froes,*
For Bacchus feast's prepared."
Drayton : Muses' Elysium, Nymph. 4.

frōe (2), *s.* [Frow (2), *s.*]

frŏg (1), *** frogge, * frugge, * froge,** *s.* [A.S. *froga ;* Dan. & Sw. *fro ;* Ger. *frosch.*]

Zoology :

1. *Sing. :* The English name of the amphibious genus Rana, and particularly of the species *Rana temporaria,* or Common Frog. The genus Rana is distinguished from its congeners by having the tongue and tympanum distinct, the skin smooth, and the toes without claws ; they are, however, pointed, and the hind r feet are united almost to the tips by a membrane. The species are numerous ; they are widely distributed over the globe, many inhabiting tropical regions. The common frog is too well known to require description. It is found at the genial period of the year, burying itself at the approach of winter, in the mud at the bottom of ponds, and reappearing early in spring. In the month of March it lays its eggs, which are enveloped in a gelatinous material, in water, where they float. Each female deposits from six to twelve hundred eggs a year. By April they have greatly increased in size and are becoming hatched. The immature frogs which come forth are called tadpoles. They have tails, no legs, breathe by gills, and are aquatic. Six or eight weeks later the legs are fully developed, the tail is absorbed, and they quit the water, remaining, however, in its vicinity to the last. The common frog is found in most parts of Europe, in the northern parts of Asia, in the North of Africa, and in North America. *Rana esculenta* is the Eatable frog, rare in England, but common on the European continent. *R. pipiens* is the Bull-frog of North America, and *R. clamitans* the Grunting or Argus Frog.

2. *Pl.* Frogs : The family Ranidæ, of which Rana is the type. They have a thick body, destitute of a tail ; feet four, long, muscular, and adapted for leaping ; the larva elongate, fish-like, tailed, and without legs ; the gills four on each side. The family does not include the Tree Frogs, which are ranked as Hylidæ (q.v.).

"Yield me an hostry mongst the croking *frogs.*"
Spenser : F. Q., V. x. 23.

2. *Farr. :* A kind of tender horny substance growing in the middle of a horse's foot, dividing into two branches, which run like a fork towards the heel.

"The heel broad, the *frog* thin and small."—*Southey : The Doctor,* ch. cxliii.

¶ According to Prof. Skeat, the word in sense 2 is a corruption of *fork ;* if so, that sense should be referred to Frog (3) (q.v.).

frog-cheese, *s.*

Bot. : One of the larger puff-balls when young. (*Berkeley.*)

frog-crab, *s.*

Zool. : The crustaceous genus Ranina, one species of which can climb trees.

frog-current, *s.*

Elect. : The name given by Matteuci to animal electricity.

frog-eater, *s.* A term of contempt for a Frenchman.

frog-fly, *s.* The same as Froghopper (q.v.).

frog-orchis, *s.*

Bot. : Habenaria or *Gymnadenia viridis.* It has several leaves, and green flowers with a short spur. It is found in hilly meadows in the northern parts of Britain, also in Northern Europe and Asia, and in North America.

frog-plate, *s.*

1. An accessory to the compound microscope in which the web of a frog's foot is exposed on the stage, to exemplify the circulation of the blood.

2. The same as Froo (3) (q.v.).

frog-shell, *s.*

Zool. : The molluscous genus Ranella (q.v.). It belongs to the family Muricidæ.

frog-spit, frog-spittle, *s.*

Zool. : The spittle-like substance seen enveloping the larva of the Cuckoospit froghopper (*Aphrophora spumaria*).

frog's-foot, *s.*

Bot. : The genus Lemna.

frog's-march, *s.*

1. A crawling on hands and knees.

"He had had a *frog's-march*—that is to say, on hands, belly, and knees."—*Sir S. Lakeman : What I saw in Kaffir-Land,* p. 20.

2. The being carried by two or four men face downwards, a method often employed by policemen with violent drunken men. (*Slang.*)

"Treating a refractory toper to the *frog's-march,* by carrying him face downwards, to the station."—*Daily Telegraph,* Nov. 20, 1882.

frŏg (2), *s.* [Port. *froco* = a flock of wool or of silk ; Lat. *floccus.*]

1. *Ord. Lang. :* Lace wrought round a button-hole.

"With tabby lined, and *frogs* complete"
Anstey : Pleaders' Guide, lect. vii.

2. *Military :*

(1) A button or toggle of spindle-shape, and covered with silk or other material, which is passed through a loop on the opposite side of the breast of a military cloak or overcoat, serving to fasten the two breasts together.

(2) The loop of a bayonet or sword scabbard.

"In a kind of *frog* on either side of this [belt] hung a little saw and hatchet."—*Defoe : Robinson Crusoe* p. 158 (ed. 1858).

frŏg (3), *s.* [A corrupt. of *fork,* from the shape.]

Rail. Engin. : A section of rail at a point where rails diverge, or one track leads to two branches. A cross-frog is one placed at a rect angular intersection of railroad tracks.

frŏg (4), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A young horse more than one, but less than two years old.

frŏg (5), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A flying shower of sleet or snow. (*Scotch.*)

frŏg (1), *v.t.* [Froo (2), *s.*] To fasten or ornament with a frog.

"City clerks in *frogged* coats." *Lytton.*

frŏg (2), *v.i.* [Froo (5), *s.*] To snow or sleet at intervals. (*Scotch.*)

frŏg'-bĭt, *s.* [A translation of Lat. *Morsus ranæ* as the name of the best-known species (see def.). Why so called is uncertain.]

Bot. : The genus Hydrocharis (q.v.), and specially *H. morsus ranæ,* which is found in ponds and ditches in Britain. It has orbicular, reniform leaves, and flowers in July and August.

¶ *American frog bit :*

Bot. : The genus Limnobium.

***frŏg'-ĕr-ў,** *s.* [Eng. *frog ; -ery.*] A place where frogs abound.

frŏg'-fish, *s.* [Eng. *frog,* and *fish.*]

Ichthyology :

1. The genus Batrachus, which belongs to the family Lophiidæ. They have a horizontally-flattened head, broader than the body, a deeply-cleft mouth, which is often furnished with filaments, the operculum and suboperculum spinous, the anterior dorsal fin short, and supported by three spinous rays. They keep themselves hidden in the sand, like the fishing frog, *Lophius piscatorius,* and surprising their prey, inflict dangerous wounds with their spinous rays. *Batrachus grunniens* (the *Cottus grunniens* of Linnæus), so called from grunting when it is caught, is found in America.

2. The genus Chironectes (q.v.), also belonging to the Lophiidæ.

3. A name for the Fishing Frog (q.v.).

frŏgged, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Frog, *v.*]

frŏgg'-ĭng, *s.* [Frog, *v.*] A kind of braid on a coat.

frŏg'-grass, *s.* [Eng. *frog,* and *grass.*]

Bot. : (1) *Salicornia herbacea ;* (2) *Juncus bufonius.*

***frŏg'-gў,** *a.* [Eng. *frog ; -y.*] Abounding in frogs.

***frŏg'-hood,** *s.* [Eng. *frog ; -hood.*] The state or condition of a frog.

"To have his *froghood* called in question."
Smart : The Duellist.

frŏg'-hŏp-pĕrs, *s. pl.* [Eng. *frog,* and *hopper.*]

Entom. : The sub-section Cicadellina, or the family Cercopidæ, ranked under the Homopterous sub-order of Insects. The name froghopper refers partly to the form of their body, partly to their leaping powers, which are great ; this power arises from the length of their hind legs. The Common Froghopper is *Aphrophora spumaria ;* another species often met with in gardens is *A. bifasciata.* The larva of these insects, which resembles that of the parent in most respects except in the want of wings, envelops itself in a froth resembling human spittle. All must have often observed this on plants.

frŏg'-lĕt-tŭçe, frog's lettuce, *s.* [Eng *frog,* and *lettuce.*]

Bot. : Potamogeton densus.

***frŏg'-lĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *frog ;* dim. suff. *-ling.*] A little frog.

"The wormlings of the earth, nor the *froglings* of the water."—*Jarvis : Don Quixote,* pt. ii., bk. iii., ch. iv.

frŏg'-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *frog*, and *wort.*]

Botany:

1. A name sometimes given to the genus Ranunculus (q.v.). (*Paxton.*)

2. Several species of Orchis, specially *O. mascula* and *O. Morio.* (*Holdich; Britten & Holland.*)

*** frŏi̯se, * froyse,** *s.* [FRAISE.]

frŏl'-ĭc, * frŏl'-ĭck, * frol-icke, *a.* & *s.* [Dut. *vrolijk*; Ger. *fröhlich*, from *froh* = joyous, glad; O. Sax. *frâh*; O. H. Ger. *fro*; O. Fris. *fro.*]

*** A.** *As adjective:*

1. Gay, merry, frisky, frolicsome, full of pranks or mirth; dancing about.

"The gambols of each *frolic* child."
Scott: Marmion, i.

(Introd.)

2. Accompanied with merriment.

"Belshazzar was gulping down his *frolick* cups and taking his fill of earthly pleasures"—*Bp. Beveridge*, vol. ii., ser. 137.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A wild prank; a merry, frolicsome flight.

"Make 'em an appointment 'twixt jest and earnest; 'twill look like a *frolick*."—*Vanbrugh: Provoked Wife*, iii.

2. A scene of gaiety or mirth; a merry-making.

* 3. A plaything.

"With such fruit as a *frolick* in her hand."—*Fuller: Pisgah Sight*, IV. viii. 40.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *frolic*, *gambol*, and *prank*: "The *frolic* is a merry, joyous entertainment; the *gambol* is a dancing, light entertainment; the *prank* is a freakish, wild entertainment. Laughing, singing, noise, and feasting, constitute the *frolic* of the careless mind; it belongs to a company: conceit, levity, and trick, in movement, gesture, and contrivance, constitute the *gambol*; it belongs to the individual; adventure, eccentricity, and humour, constitute the *prank*; it belongs to one or many. One has a *frolic*; one plays a *gambol*, or a *prank*. *Frolic* is the diversion of human beings only; *gambol* and *prank* are likewise applicable to the brutes: a kitten plays its *gambols*; a horse, a monkey, and a squirrel, will play its *pranks*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

frolic-gambol, *s.* A frolic, a gambol, a frisk.

"Even bearded knights, in arms grown old,
Share in his *frolic-gambols* bore."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, i. 19.

frŏl'-ĭc, * frŏl'-ĭck, *v.i.* [FROLIC, *a.*] To play wild pranks; to frisk, or caper about; to indulge in frolicsome mirth.

"They sung as blithe as finches sing,
That flutter loose on golden wing,
And *frolic* where they list."
Cowper: Faithful Birds.

*** frŏl'-ĭc-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *frolic*; *-ful(l).*] Full of frolics or wild pranks; frolicsome; playful.

frŏl'-ĭcked, *pa. par.* or *a.* [FROLIC, *v.*]

frŏl'-ĭc-kĭn̆g, *pr. par.* or *particip. adj.* [FROLIC, *v.*]

*** frŏl'-ĭc-kў,** *a.* [Eng. *frolic*; *-y.*] Merry, frolicsome.

"Make a good *frolicky* half-day with them."—*Richardson. Clarissa*, v. 348.

*** frŏl'-ĭc-lў, * frŏl'-ĭck-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *frolic*; *-ly.*] In a frolicsome, merry manner; with frolics or wild pranks; gaily; merrily.

"Thus they the revels *frolicly* begun."
Drayton: Muses' Elysium; Nymphal. 3.

*** frŏl'-ĭc-nĕss, * frŏl'-ĭck-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *frolic*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being frolicsome; wild pranks or frolics; playfulness.

"Mirth, jollity, *frolickness* of youth, as you call them."—*Goodwin: Works*, v. 199.

frŏl'-ĭc-sŏme, * frŏl'-ĭck-sŏme, *a.* [Eng. *frolic*; *-some.*] Full of frolics or wild pranks; given to frolicking; merry; playful.

"A gay *frolicsome* delight in what is injurious to others."—*Shaftesbury: Enquiry concern. Virtue*, bk. ii., pt. ii., § 3.

*** frŏl'-ĭc-sŏme-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *frolicsome*; *-ly.*] In a frolicsome manner; with frolics.

frŏl'-ĭc-sŏme-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *frolicsome*; *-ness.*] The quality of being frolicsome or given to wild pranks; gaiety, playfulness.

frŏm, * fram, * frome, *prep.* & *adv.* [A.S. *from*, *fram*; cogn. with Icel. *fram* = forward; Sw. *fram* = forth, *från* = from; Dan. *frem* = forth, *fra* = from; O. H. Ger. *fram* = forth, from; Goth. *fram* = from, from the root *far* = to go on, to fare (q.v.).]

A. *As preposition:*

I. *Of place, distance, separation, &c.*

1. Down from; out of towards another place.

"No man hath ascended up into heaven, but he that came down *from* heaven, even the son of man which is in heaven."—*John* iii. 13.

2. Noting transmission.

"The messengers *from* our sister and the king."
Shakesp.: Lear, ii. 2.

3. Out of; noting emission.

"The most high
Eternal Father, *from* his secret cloud
Amidst, in thunder uttered thus his voice."
Milton: P. L., x. 32.

4. Out of; noting abstraction or withdrawal.

"Clarissa drew, with tempting grace,
A two-edged weapon *from* the shining case."
Pope: Rape of the Lock, iii. 128.

5. Away from; noting removal, withdrawal, or departure.

"In fetters one the barking porter tied,
And took him trembling *from* his sovereign's side."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid vi. 536.

6. Noting deliverance, freedom, or exemption.

"It has peace, and much secures the mind
From all attacks of evil, proving still
A faithful barrier." *Cowper: Task*, iii. 680.

7. Noting procession, descent, or birth.

"Thus the hard and stubborn race of man
From animated rock and flint began."
Blackmore: Creation, bk. i.

8. Noting the place or person whence something comes or is brought.

"The king is coming, and I must speak with him *from* the bridge. How now, Fluellen, cam'st thou *from* the bridge?"—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, iii. 6.

9. Out of; noting extraction.

"*From* high Meonia's rocky shores I came,
Of poor descent: Acætes is my name." *Addison.*

10. Away from; noting the distance between.

"I was further fro my loue
Than erthe is *from* the heauen aboue."
Gower: C. A. (Prol.)

11. Away or separated from; not near; without.

"To die by thee, were but to die in jest:
From thee to die, were torture more than death."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iii. 2.

12. Up; noting ascent from; as, He leaped *from* the ground.

13. Followed by *to:* noting succession or progression.

"These motions we must examine *from* first *to* last, to find out what was the form of the earth." *Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

14. At the hands of.

"I cannot truckle to a fool of state,
Nor take a favour *from* the man I hate."
Churchill: Epistle to W. Hogarth.

* 15. Contrary to; not in accord with.

"Any thing so overdone is *from* the purpose of playing; whose end, both at the first and now, was and is to hold, as 'twere, the mirror up to nature."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 2.

16. Noting change.

"Transformed *from* a fair damysele into likeness of a dragom."—*Maundeville*, p. 23.

II. *Of time:* Since; beginning with.

"The flood was not the cause of mountains, but there were mountains *from* the creation."—*Raleigh: History of the World.*

III. *Of cause and effect:*

1. Out of; noting the cause or ground of anything.

"They who believe that the praises which arise *from* valour are superior to those which proceed *from* any other virtues, have not considered."—*Dryden.*

2. Because of; noting the reason or motive of an act or effect.

"That fixed mind
And high disdain, *from* sense of injured merit,
That with the mightiest raised me to contend."
Milton: P. L., i. 98.

3. After; noting derivation or source.

"I lay the deep foundations of a wall,
And Enos, named *from* me, the city call."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid iii. 28.

4. Noting the source or origin.

"Go, *from* the creatures thy instructions take."
Pope: Essay on Man, iii. 172.

5. Noting progression from premises to inferences.

*** B.** *As adv.:* Away.

"The falling *from* of his friends."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

¶ From is largely used in conjunction with other prepositions and adverbs; instances of this kind are: *from above, from afar, from amidst, from among, from beneath, from beyond, from behind, from far, from high, from hence, from thence, from whence* (in these last three the *from* is superfluous), *from off, from out of, from under, from where, from without, from within.*

From time to time: At intervals, now and then.

The following are now obsolete:

From forth: Out of, from.

"Young Aretus, *from forth* his bridal bower,
Brought the full layer o'er their hands to pour."
Pope: Homer: Odyssey iii. 551.

From out: Out from, forth from, from.

"The king with angry threatenings *from out* a window . . . commanded his guard and the rest of his soldiers to hasten their death."—*Sidney: Arcadia.*

*** from-shapen,** *a.* Misshapen.

"Because it may be the better knowne, how *from-shapen* this philosophie is which Aristotle bringeth in."—*Huarte: Exam. of Mens Wits*, p. 307.

*** frŏm-ward, * fram-ward, * from-mard, * vrom-mard,** *adj., prep.*, & *adv.* [A.S. *framweard* = away from.]

A. *As adj.:* Turned away, separated.

"Lo, nu, hu *urommard* beoth the ontfule to are Louerd."—*Ancren Riwle*, p. 248.

B. *As prep.:* From, away from; the opposite of *toward.*

"Thilder ward heo comen *fromward* heore theoden."
Layamon, iii. 39.

C. *As adv.:* Onward, on.

"Fro thens *fromward*, thei ben alle obeyssant to him."—*Maundeville*, p. 197.

frŏnd, *s.* [From Lat. *frons* (genit. *frondis*) = a leafy branch, a green bough; foliage.]

Bot.: A combination of leaf and stem, as in many liverworts and algals. It is often applied, but erroneously, to ferns bearing their seeds on the back of the leaf, and Linnæus extended its application to palms—a use of the word not quite abandoned.

frŏn-dā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *frondatio.*] A stripping off of leaves, a pruning.

"Lastly *frondation* or the taking off some of the luxuriant branches and sprayes of such trees, especially of whose leaves are profitable for cattle, is a kind of pruning."—*Evelyn: Sylva*, ch. xxviii.

frŏn̆de, *s.* [Fr. = a sling.] The name given to a party in France, who, during the minority of Louis XIV., waged civil war with the Court party headed by Anne of Austria and Cardinal Mazarin. The name was given to the party from the dread in which Mazarin was held by the malcontents. They were compared to the street boys of Paris, who were ready enough to use their slings in the absence of the guardians of the peace, but who made off when those officers appeared.

*** frŏnd'-ent,** *a.* [Lat. *frondens*, pr. par. of *frondeo* = to put forth leaves, to be green; *frons* = a leaf.] Covered with leaves.

"*Frondent* trees parasol the streets."—*Carlyle: Miscellanies*, iv. 268.

*** frŏn-dĕs'-çe,** *v.i.* [Lat. *frondesco*, freq. of *frondeo* = to put forth leaves, to be green.] To unfold leaves, as plants; to come into leaf

frŏn-dĕsç'-ençe, *s.* [Eng. *frondesc(e)*; *-ence.*] The act of unfolding leaves; a coming into leaf.

frŏn̆'-deŭr', *s.* [Fr. = (1) a partisan of the Fronde (q.v.); (2) a slinger.]

1. A member of the Fronde.

2. A member of the opposition; an opponent of the government.

frŏn-dĭf'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *frond*, *i* connective, and Lat. *fero* = to bear.]

Bot.: Producing leaves.

frŏn-dĭp'-a-roŭs, *a.* [Eng. *frond*, *i* connective, and *pario* = to bear, to bring forth.]

Bot.: A term used to denote a plant which produces leaves instead of fruit. This is regarded as a monstrosity.

*** frŏn-dĭv'-ō-roŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *frond*, *i* connective, and Lat. *voro* = to eat, to devour.] Feeding on fronds.

"These were in various forms and kinds, graminivorous, *frondivorous*, carnivorous, and omnivorous."—*Southey: Letters*, iv. 126.

frŏnd'-lĕt, *s.* [Eng. *frond*; dimin. suff. *-let.*] A little frond.

frŏnd'-ōse, *a.* [Eng. *frond*; *-ose.*]

Botany:

1. Covered with leaves; bearing a great number of leaves.

2. A term applied to Cryptogams, with foliaceous or leaf-like expansions. (*Figuier.*)

†frondose-ferns, *s. pl.*

Bot.: The same as club-mossea (*Lycopodiaceæ*).

†frŏnd'-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *frons* (genit. *frondis*), and Eng., &c. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot. & Hort.: Leafy; producing leaves and flowers on one organ. (Used occasionally in describing abnormally luxuriant states of roses and anemones.)

frŏns, *s.* [Lat. = the forehead, the brow, the front.]

Anat.: That part of the visage which extends from one temple to the other, and is comprised in a vertical direction between the roots of the hair and the superciliary ridges.

frŏnt, * frount, * frownt, * frunt, * frunte, *s. & a.* [Fr. *front* = the forehead, from Lat. *frontem* (accus. of *frons*); Port. & Ital. *fronte*; Sp. *frente.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The forehead.

"His face long and brod also,
His *frount* large ynough."
Life of Beket, 1,196

* (2) The face, the countenance.

"Magnus his ample *front* sublime uprears."
Byron: College Examination.

(3) The front or side of anything directed or looking forward; the forepart.

"The prince approached the door,
Possessed the porch, and on the *front* above
He fixed the fatal bough."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid vi. 365.

(4) The foremost or most advanced part.

"A band of strong and sinewy bows
Out of the army picked; the *front* of all the field."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 22.

(5) The van of an army.

"Twixt host and host but narrow space was left,
A dreadful interval! and *front* to *front*
Presented." *Milton: P. L.*, vi. 105.

(6) A position directly before the face of a person or the foremost part of a thing.

"Placed him on the floor of the court in *front* of his mother."—*Dickens: Pickwick Papers*, ch. xxxiv.

(7) A room in the front part of a house.

"Mr. Bob Sawyer embellished one side of the fire in his first-floor *front*."—*Dickens: Pickwick Papers*, ch. xxxii.

2. *Figuratively*

(1) An appearance; a show in the face, especially of boldness.

"Yet the inhabitants showed a bold *front*; and their courage was stimulated by their preachers."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

* (2) Impudence; shamelessness.

(3) A set of false hair or curls worn by ladies.

(4) A dickey for a shirt.

(5) The foremost part, the beginning.

"*Philomel* in summer's *front* doth sing."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 102.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Fort.:* Two half-bastions and a curtain.

2. *Mil.:* The most advanced seat of operations.

B. *As adj.:* Relating to or situated in or at the front: as, a *front* rank, a *front* seat.

"She had placed in her *front* parlour-window a placard."—*Dickens: Pickwick Papers*, ch. xxxiv.

¶ For the difference between *front* and *face*, see FACE.

¶ *To come to the front:* To take a prominent position or rank.

front-door, *s.* The door in the front of a house; the principal entrance.

front-view, *s.* The appearance presented by any object when seen directly from the front, as opposed to a side or back view.

frŏnt, *v.t. & i.* [FRONT, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To oppose or meet directly, or face to face; to encounter.

"You four shall *front* them in the narrow lane."—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, ii. 2.

2. To stand or be situated opposite or in front of any place or thing.

"Stout Stanley *fronts* their right."
Scott: Marmion, vi. 24.

* 3. To defy.

"*Front* him to his face."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI.*, v. 1.

* 4. To fortify or defend in front.

"Yonder walls that *front* your town."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, iv. 5.

* 5. To meet; to appear in the presence of.

6. To furnish or provide with a front; to supply a front to: as, To *front* a house with marble.

B. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To stand or go foremost.

"I *front* but in that file
Where others tell steps with me."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 2.

2. To stand or be situated with the face or front towards any object.

"Nor doth its entrance *front* in vain
To old Iona's holy fane."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, iv. 10.

frŏnt'-age (age as **ĭj),** *s.* [Eng. *front*; *-age.*]

1. The front part of a building or other structure.

2. The extent of the front of anything

frŏnt'-ag-ĕr (ag as **ĭj),** *s.* [Eng. *frontag(e)*; *-er.*]

Law: One who owns the opposite side. (*Jacob.*)

frŏnt'-al, * front-ale, * front-all, * frount-el, *a. & s.* [Fr.; Ital. *frontale.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Being in front; at or on the front.

"A movement upon that place, whether by *frontal* attack or threatening a flank, is among the probabilities of the ensuing week."—*Standard*, Sept. 2, 1882.

2. *Anatomy:*

(1) *Human:* Relating or belonging to, or in any way connected with the front.

(2) *Compar.:* Pertaining to the upper part of the third cranial segment, corresponding to the vertical part of the frontal bones in man. (*Huxley*, &c.) (See the compounds.)

B. *As subst.:* (Lat. *frontale*, from *frons* (genit. *frontis*) = the forehead.)

I. *Ordinary Language:*

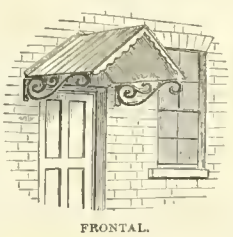
1. A frontlet; a fillet or band worn on the forehead.

"The hout and the barbet with *frountel* abule feghe."
Political Songs, p. 154.

* 2. A curtain of a bed.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* A small imitation of a roof over a small door or window.



FRONTAL.

2. *Ecclesiology:*

(1) *Prop.:* A hanging of embroidery covering the front of the altar, and varied in colour, according to the festival; an antependium.

"Item, thre pece of hingaris for the chapell, of dammes of the hew of the orenge and purpure. Item, ane *frontale* of the samyne dammas frenyeit with silk."—*Inventories* (1539), p. 51.

(2) *Less Prop.:* A piece of metal or enamel work, or of mosaic, with gilding and jewellery, or of wood painted or carved or forming an arcade of images, and serving the same purpose as (1). There is a fine example of the thirteenth century at Westminster, made of wood, painted, gilt, and inlaid with coloured glass.

3. *Med.:* A bandage or topical application to the forehead.

"The torpedo, alive, stupefies at a distance; but after death produceth no such effect: which had they retained, they might have supplied opium, and served as *frontals* in phrensies."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

4. *Mil.:* A metal face-guard for a soldier.

frontal-angle, *s.*

Anat.: For def. see extract.

"When the skull rests upon a horizontal plane, the angle formed by the anterior surface of the frontal-bone with that plane, which may be called the *frontal-angle*, will afford at least as correct a means of estimating the degree of perfection of cranial development as what is commonly called the facial-angle."—*Humphreys: The Human Skeleton*, p. 245.

frontal-artery, *s.*

Anat.: One of the terminal branches of the ophthalmic artery. It passes from the orbit at its inner angle, and, ascending on the forehead, supplies the muscles, integuments, and pericranium, anastomosing with the artery of the opposite side.

frontal-bone, *s.*

Anat.: A bone, double in the fetus, single in the adult, situate at the base of the cranium, and at the superior part of the face. It forms the vault of the orbit, lodges the ethmoid bone in a notch in its middle part, and is articulated besides with the sphenoid, parietal, and nasal bones, the ossa unguis, superior maxillary, and malar bones.

frontal-eminence, *s.*

Anat.: The part forming the greatest convexity of the forehead on each side. It is separated by a slight depression from below from the superciliary ridge.

frontal-hammer, *s.*

Forg.: A forge-hammer lifted by a cam, acting upon a tongue immediately in front of the hammer-head.

frontal-lobe, *s.*

Anat.: That portion of the brain which is situated in front of the fissure of Rolando, and above the horizontal limb of the fissure of Sylvius.

frontal-nerve, *s.*

Anat.: The largest of the three branches of the ophthalmic nerve (q.v.).

frontal-sinuses, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Two deep cavities in the substance of the frontal bone. They are separated by a median septum, and open below into the anterior cells of the ethmoid bone. They appear during the first year, and go on increasing in size up to old age.

frontal-suture, *s.*

Anat.: A suture between the two portions of the frontal bone. It occurs in children, and even in some adults it is not obliterated by ossification.

frŏn'-tāte, frŏn'-tāt-ĕd, *a.* [Eng., &c *front*; *-ate, -ated.*]

Bot.: Increasing in breadth; growing broader.

frŏnt'-bŏx, *s.* [Eng. *front*, and *box* (q.v.).] A box in a theatre from which there is a direct view on to the stage.

"That men may say, when we the *frontbox* grace,
Behold the first in virtue, as in face."
Pope: Rape of the Lock, v. 17.

frŏnt'-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *front*; *-ed.*] Formed with or drawn up in a front.

"Part curb their fiery steeds, or shun the goal
With rapid wheels, or *fronted* brigades form."
Milton: P. L., ii. 532.

* **frŏnt'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *front*; *-er.*]

Eccles.: A frontal (q.v.).

frŏn'-tiĕr, * fron-ter, * froun-tor, *s. & a.* [Fr. *frontière*, from Low Lat. *fronteria*, *frontaria*, from *frons* (genit. *frontis*) = a forehead, an exterior, a front; Ital. *frontiera*; Sp. *frontera*; Port. *fronteira* = a frontier.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. That part of a country which fronts or borders upon another; the border or the marches or extreme limit of a country.

"I upon my *frontiers* here
Keep residence." *Milton: P. L.*, ii. 998.

* 2. An outwork in fortification.

"Of palisadoes, *frontiers*, parapets."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., iii. 3.

* 3. The forehead.

"Their bolstered hair, which standeth crested round their *frontiers*, and hangeth over their faces."—*Stubbes.*

* 4. The extreme edge, limit, or border; the most remote part.

* 5. The border, the edge of anything.

"In the *frountor* of the high stage."
Lydgate: Minor Poems, p. 16.

B. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the frontier or border of a country; border.

"And so with readie minds and active bodies they breake through the *frontier* bankes over against them, whiles the enemies were amused on the fires that our men made."—*P. Holland: Ammianus Marcellinus*, p. 106.

¶ For the difference between *frontier* and *border*, see BORDER.

* **frŏn'-tiĕr,** * **fron-tire,** *v.i. & t.* [FRONTIER, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To stand on the frontier; to constitute a frontier or border.

2. To possess territories bordering on or forming a frontier to another.

B. *Trans.:* To place on the frontier; to surround, to hem in.

"Yet now that it is no more a border, nor *frontired* with enemies, why should such privileges bee any more continued?"—*Spenser: View of the State of Ireland.*

frŏn'-tignac, frŏn'-tiniac (tignac, tiniac as **tin-yac),** *s.* [Fr. *Frontignan.* (See def.).] A kind of wine made at Frontignan in Hérault, France.

frŏnt'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [FRONT, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or state of standing or being placed facing or opposite to an object; the act of placing a front on; aa, the *fronting* of a house with stone.

frŏnt'-ĭng-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *fronting; -ly.*] In such a manner or position as to front or face some particular object; in a facing position; opposingly.

frŏn'-tiniac (tiniac as **tin-yao),** *s.* [FRONTIGNAC.]

frŏn'-tis-pĭēçe, * fron-tis-pice, *s.* [Fr. *frontispice,* from Low Lat. *frontispicium* = a front view, a front; *frons* (genit. *frontis*) = a front, and *specio* = to see; Ital. *frontispizio;* Sp. *frontispicio.*] That which is seen in or at the front; as—

* 1. The front of a house, the façade.

"But the greatest difficultie in this kinde of worke, was about the verie *frontispiece* and native linde-tree."—*P. Holland: Plinie,* bk. xxxvi. ch. xiv.

2. An engraving, drawing, or picture fronting the title-page of or at the beginning of a book.

"Thou'lt bear about a quire of wicked paper,
Deeked with sanctified rhimes,
And idols in the *frontis-piece.*"
Cartwright: Ordinary, iii. 5.

* 3. The front, the open visible space.

"The evening on the *frontispiece* of heaven
His mantle spreads with many colours gay."
Glover: On Sir Isaac Newton.

* 4. The first view or sight.

"'Tis paradise to look
On the fair *frontispiece* of Nature's book."
Dryden: Britannia Rediviva, 107.

5. The face. (*Slang.*)

¶ The corrupt spelling, *frontispiece,* is due to an erroneous idea that the latter part of the word was the English *piece.*

*** frŏnt'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *front; -less.*] Wanting shame or modesty; full of effrontery, shameless

"The Athenian's [Socrates] modest irony was of another taste, and better suited to the decorum of conversation, than the Syrian's [Lucian] *frontless* buffoonery."—*Hurd: On the manner of Writing Dialogue.* (Pref.)

*** frŏnt'-lĕss-lĭ,** *adv.* [Eng. *frontless; -ly.*] In a shameless, barefaced manner; without shame or modesty.

frŏnt'-lĕt, *s.* [For *frontalet,* a dimin. from *frontal* (q.v.).]

1. A frontal, a small band or fillet worn on the forehead. (*Scott: Marmion,* vi. 3.)

* 2. A face, an appearance.

"Of shorter limb, and *frontlet* more ornate,
Such the Silurian." *Dyer: The Fleece,* i.

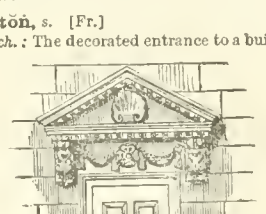
frŏn-to, *in compos.* [Lat. *frons* (genit. *frontis*).] Pertaining to the forehead.

fronto-parietal suture, *s.*

Anat.: A suture which connects the frontal and the parietal bones. It is called also the coronal suture.

frŏn'-tŏn, *s.* [Fr.]

Arch.: The decorated entrance to a building,



FRONTON.

consisting of a cornice supported by consoles and surmounted by a pediment.

frŏnt' rōōm, *s.* [Eng. *front,* and *room.*] A room in the front of a house.

frŏnt'-ward, *adv.* [Eng. *front,* a.; *-ward.*] Erectly, upward.

"Men define a man—
The creature who looks *frontward* to the stars."
E. B. Browning: Aurora Leigh, viii.

*** frŏp'-pĭsh,** *a.* [A modification of *froppish* (q.v.).] Peevish, cross, froward.

"Why dost thou look so *froppish?* who has angered thee thus?"—*Wycherley: Country Wife,* ii. 1.

*** frŏre,** *a.* & *adv.* [FRORNE.]

A. *As adj.:* Frosty, frozen.

"His beard, all white as spangles *frore*
That clothe Plinlimmon's forests hoar."
Warton: The Grave of King Arthur.

B. *As adv.:* Frostily, sharply, keenly.

"The parching air
Burns *frore,* and cold performs the effect of fire."
Milton: P. L., ii. 595.

*** frŏrne,** *a.* [A S. *froren,* pa. par. of *fréosan* = to freeze; cogn. with Dut. *gevroren,* pa. par. of *vriesen* = to freeze; Ger. *gefroren,* pa. par. of *frieren* = to freeze (q.v.).] Frozen, congealed with cold.

"O, my heart-blood is well-nigh *frorne* I feel."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender: Feb.

*** frŏr'-ў, * frŏar'-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *fror(e); -y.*] Frozen, frosted, rigid, or stiff with cold.

"Her up betwixt his rugged hands he reared,
And with his *frory* lips full softly kist."
Spenser: F. Q., III. viii. 35.

frŏsh, * frosche, * froske, * frosse, *s.* [A.S. *frox;* O. H. Ger. *frosc, frosch;* Icel. *froskr;* Dut. *vorsch.*] [FROG (i), *s.*] A frog.

"For todes and *froskes* may no man flyt."
Towneley Mysteries, p. 62.

¶ Obsolete except in Northern provincial dialects.

frost, * forst, * forste, *s.* [A.S. *forst,* from *freosan* = to freeze; cogn. with Dut. *vorst;* Ger. *frost;* Icel., Dan. & Sw. *frost.*] [FREEZE, *v.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. The act or state of freezing or becoming frozen; the congelation of fluids by the loss or abstraction of heat.

2. That state of the atmosphere which causes fluids to freeze; severe cold, or frosty weather.

"The third day comes a *frost,* a killing *frost.*"
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 2.

3. Frozen dew. [HOAR-FROST.]

* **II.** *Fig.:* Coldness, chilliness, or severity of manner or feeling.

¶ (1) *Black-frost:* [BLACK-FROST].

(2) *Hoar-frost:* [HOAR-FROST].

frost-bearer, *s.* [CRYOPHORUS.]

frost-bite, *s.* A state of numbness of any part of the body, but especially of the extremities, caused by exposure to extreme cold.

frost-blite, *s.*

Bot.: *Chenopodium album.*

frost-blue, *s.* A coarse variety of smalt.

frost-fish, *s.*

Ichthy.: A small fish, *Morrhua pruinosa,* common on the coasts of the United States just after frost sets in, whence the English name. It is called also the Tom-cod. (*Storer.*)

frost-lamp, *s.* An oil-lamp placed beneath the oil-tube of an Argand lamp to keep the oil in a flowing condition on cold nights. It is used especially in lighthouses.

frost-mist, *s.* A mist caused in frosty weather through the freezing of the vapour in the atmosphere.

"A *frost-mist,* rising from the ocean, covered the eastern horizon."—*Scott: Waverley,* ch. xlvi.

frost-smoke, *s.*

Meteor.: A smoke-like appearance occurring at times over the sea in the Arctic regions. It is congealed fog.

"The brig, and the ice round her, are covered by a strange black obscurity; it is the *frost-smoke* of Arctic winters."—*Kane,* in *Webster.*

frost-weed, frost-wort, *s.*

Bot.: *Helianthemum canadense,* a rock rose about a foot high, with yellow flowers, growing in Canada and the United States. Late in the autumn ice crystals rise from the cracked bark of the root, whence it is named. It is sometimes used as an aromatic tonic.

frost, *v.t. & i.* [FROST, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To injure by frost; as, Growing vegetables are *frosted.*

2. To cover with hoar-frost.

"Hoary Thames, with *frosted* oziers crowned,
Was three long moons in icy fetters bound."
Gay: Trivia, ii. 359.

3. To rough up the nails in a horse's shoe to enable him to gain a firm foothold on frozen ground.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To cover with any substance resembling frost: as, A cake is *frosted* with powdered sugar.

2. To make hoary or white; to whiten.

"And helpless Age with hoary *frosted* head."
Parnell: Gift of Poetry.

B. *Intrans.:* To become frostbitten.

*** frost'-bĭte,** *v.t.* [Eng. *frost,* and *bite.*]

1. To nip up or affect with frost; to make frostbitten.

2. To expose to a frosty atmosphere.

"My wife up and with Mrs. Pen in the fields to *frostbite* themselves."—*Pepys: Diary.*

frost'-bĭt-ten, *a.* [Eng. *frost,* and *bitten* (q.v.).]

1. *Lit.:* Affected with or numbed by frost; nipped or withered by the frost.

* 2. *Fig.:* Nipped, as plants by the frost.

frost'-bŏund, *a.* [Eng. *frost,* and *bound.*] Bound or confined by frost.

"So stood the brittle prodigy; though smooth
And slippery the materials, yet, *frostbound,*
Firm as a rock."
Cowper: Task, v. 155.

frost'-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *frost; -ed.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Covered with frost or any substance resembling frost.

2. A term applied to the dead or lustreless appearance of gold, silver, or glass, when polishing the surface is omitted. It is supposed to resemble the hoar-frost, and hence the name. Frosted work is introduced as a foil or contrast to burnish work, in which the metal receives the full lustre by an agate or flint burnisher. Electro-plated work is in the frosted condition as it comes from the bath, and may be burnished in whole or in part. The frosted appearance on glass is given by grinding, or by the Sand-blast (q.v.), making ground-glass, which diffuses the rays, and does not transmit a direct ray or clear image

"The rich brocaded silk unfold,
Where rising flowers grow stiff with *frosted* gold."
Gay: Trivia.

II. *Bot.:* Having the appearance of hoar-frost; as the leaves of *Rosa pruinosa.* It is nearly the same as "dewy," except that the glittering particles are opaque.

frosted-glass, *s.*

Glass-man.: A form of glass formerly made by the Venetians, and recently revived. It has irregularly varied marble-like projectiog dislocations in the intervening fissures. Suddenly plungiog hot glass into cold water produces crystalline convex fractures, with a polished exterior, like Derbyshire spar; but the concave intervening figures are caused, first by chilling, and then reheating at the furnace, and simultaneously expanding the reheated ball of glass by blowing, thus separatiog the crystals from each other, and leaving open figures between, which is done preparatory to forming vases or ornaments. Although it appears covered with fractures, it is perfectly sonorous.

frosted-work, *s.*

Arch.: Ornamental work, resembling in appearance hoar-frost on plants.

frost'-ĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *frost; -ly.*]

1. *Lit.:* With frost; with excessive cold.

* 2. *Fig.:* With coldness, coolness, or frigidity; coldly.

"Courtling, I rather thou shouldst utterly
Dispraise my work, than praise it *frostily.*"
Ben Jonson: Censorious Courtling.

frost'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *frosty; -ness.*] The quality or state of being frosty; freezing cold.

frost'-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *frost; -ing.*]

Cook.: A composition of powdered loaf-sugar mixed with the whites of eggs, used to frost cakes.

*** frost'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *frost; -less.*] Free from frost.

frost'-nāil, *s.* [Eng. *frost*, and *nail.*] A roughing nail; driven into a horse's shoe to enable him to gain a firm foothold on frozen ground.

"The claws are strait only to take hold, for better progression: as a horse that is shod with *frostnails.*"—*Grew: Cosmologia Sacra.*

frost'-nāiled, *a.* [Eng. *frost*, and *nailed.*] Having the nails roughed.

frost'-nĭpped, *a.* [Eng. *frost*, and *nipped.*] Nipped up or blighted by the frost; frost-bitten.

frost'-wŏrk, *s.* [Eng. *frost*, and *work.*] The beautiful patterns or figures formed by the deposition of hoar-frost on windows, plants, &c.

"Like *frost-work* in the morning ray,
The fancied fabric melts away."
Scott: Marmion, i. (Introd.)

frost'-ў, * froost-y, * frost-ic, *a.* [Eng. *frost; -y.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. Having the power or quality of freezing; excessively cold; attended with frost; as, *frosty* weather, a *frosty* night.

"Or finally for the great store of waters engendred in that *frostie* and cold climate, that the bankes are not able to holde them."—*Hacklugt: Voyages*, iii. 27.

2. Affected or injured by frost; under the influence of frost; frozen; as, The ground is *frosty.*

***II.** *Figuratively:*

1. Cold; cool or frigid in disposition or temper; without heat or ardour.

"Youth is fiery, age is frosty."
Longfellow: Song of Hiawatha, iv.

2. Hoary; white; as though covered with hoar-frost.

"Where is loyalty?
If it be banished from the *frosty* head,
Where shall it find a harbour in the earth?"
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., v. 1.

*** frōte, * froote, * frot-en,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *froter*; Fr. *frotter*; Sp. *frotar*; Ital. *frettare* = to rub.]

1. To rub.

"Who rubbith now, who *froteth* now his lippes?"
Chaucer: C. T., 3,745.

2. To stroke.

"Her hedes thay fawne and *frote.*" *Gawaine*, 1,919.

*** frōt'-ĕr-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *frote; -erer.*[One who rubs another.

"I am his *froterer* or rubber in a hot house."—*Marston: What You Will.*

froth, * frothe, *s.* [Icel. *frotha, fraudh:* cogn. with Dan. *fraade*; Sw. *fradga.*]

I. *Lit.:* Foam, spume; the bubbles caused in liquors by agitation or fermentation.

"When wind expireth from under the sea, as it causeth some light motions of bubbles, and white circles of *froth.*"—*Bacon: Natural History.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. An empty, senseless, or unsubstantial display of eloquence or wit; mere words without sense or substance; empty talk.

"If the mind be full and embittered, it will assuredly have its vent, and, like unsettled liquors, work over into *froth* and foulness."—*South*, vol. viii., ser. 9.

2. Anything vain or empty; light, unsubstantial matter.

"Drunke with *frothes* of pleasure.'
Stirling: Chorus to the Tragedy of Darius.

froth-worm, *s.* The same as Frog-worm (q.v.).

froth, * frothe, *v.t. & i.* [Froth, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To cause to foam; to cause froth to appear on the surface.

"Fill me a thousand pots, and *froth* 'em, *froth* 'em."
Beaum. & Fl.: Pilgrim, iii. 6.

2. To cover with froth; as, A horse *froths* his bit.

***II.** *Fig.:* To emit or utter as froth; to give vent to anything unsubstantial, vain, or empty.

"He frets within, *froths* treason at his mouth."
Dryden: Don Sebastian, i. 1.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To foam; to give out froth or foam; to become covered with froth.

"And the billows *frothed* like yeast."
Longfellow: Wreck of the Hesperus.

***2.** *Fig.:* To talk emptily; to give vent to empty words.

"Excess muddies the best wit, and makes it flutter and *froth* high."—*Grew.* (*Johnson.*)

*** froth'-ĭ-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *frothy; -ly.*]

1. *Lit.:* In a frothing manner; with froth or foam; foamingly.

2. *Fig.:* In a frothy, trifling, empty, or unsubstantial manner; emptily, vainly.

froth'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *frothy; -ness.*]

1. *Lit.:* The quality or state of being frothy.

***2.** *Fig.:* Emptiness, unreality, unsubstantiality.

"Should I testify to such a one's face of the profaneness and *frothiness* of his discourse, I should disoblige him for ever. I dare not do it. Dare not do it!"—*South: Sermons*, vol. viii., ser. 9.

*** froth'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *froth; -less.*] Free from or without froth.

froth'-spĭt, *s.* [Eng. *froth* and *spit.*] The same as Cuckoo-spit (q.v.).

froth'-stĭck, froath-stĭck, *s.* [Eng. *froth*, and *stick.*] A stick for whipping up milk, or making up a syllabub.

"My bairn has tocher of her awn,—
A shode-shoot of a holin club,
A *froathstick*, a can, a creel, a knock."
Country Wedding, in *Watson's Coll.*, iii. 47.

froth'-ў, * froath-y, *a.* [Eng. *froth; -y.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. Of the nature of froth; consisting of froth.

"Behold a *frothy* substance rise:
Be cautious, or your bottle flies." *Swift.*

2. Full of or covered with froth or foam.

"He oeighs, he snorts, he bears his head on high;
Before his ample chest the *frothy* waters fly."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid xi. 752.

*** II.** *Figuratively:*

1. Soft; not solid or firm.

"Their bodies are so solid and hard as you need not fear that bathing should make them *frothy.*"—*Bacon: Natural History.*

2. Vain, empty, unsubstantial, trifling.

"If we survey the stile, or subiect matter of all our popular enterludes we shall discover them to bee either scurrilous, &c., or at the best but *frothy*, vaine, and friuolous."—*Prynne: 3 Histrio-Mastix*, i.

frothy-poppy, *s.*

Bot.: *Silene inflata.* It is not a genuine poppy, nor at all akin to one. Called Frothy from the idea that the froth of the cuckoo-spit froghopper is more frequently seen upon it than upon most other plants. (*Britten & Holland.*)

frough, *a.* [Freuch.]

*** frŏun̆çe, * frounse,** *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *froncer*; Dut. *fronssen*; Sp. *fruncir*; Port. *franzio.*] [Flounce.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To form into wrinkles; to wrinkle up.

"Haue her min houde, I shall thee wedde:
And thus his trouth he leyth to wedde.
With that she *frounceth* vp the browe."
Gower: C. A., 1.

2. To curl, to frizzle or crisp the hair about the face.

"To *frounce* and curle the haire, to become effeminate in speech and body, is the very patterne of our youth."—*Prynne: 1 Histrio-Mastix*, v. 7.

3. To adorn or set off with flounces, fringes, plaits, &c.

"Not tricked and *frounced* as she was wont
With the Attick boy to hunt."
Milton: Il Penseroso, 123.

B. *Intrans.:* To form wrinkles on the brow: hence, to frown, to show displeasure.

"On the other side, the Commons *frounced* and stormed in these and such like tearmes."—*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 621.

*** frŏun̆çe, * fronce,** *s.* [Frounce, *v.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A wrinkle, a plait, a fold, a flounce.

"These words said she, and with the lappe of her garment, yplited in a *frounce*, she dried mine eyen that weren ful of the wawes of my wepings."—*Chaucer: Boecius*, bk. i.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Hawk.:* A disease in hawks, in which a dirty white foam gathers about the mouth and palate.

"The hawke had no lyst
To come to his fyst,
She loked as she had the *fronce.*"
Skelton. Ware the Hawke.

2. *Farr.:* A disease in horses, in which a mass of pimples appears on the palate; the pimples themselves.

*** frŏun̆ç'-ĭn̆g,** *s.* [Eng. *frounc(e); -ing.*] Frounces, plaits, flounces.

"With dressing, braiding, *frouncing*, flowering,
All your jewels on me pouring."
Drayton: Muses' Elysium, Nymph. 2.

*** frŏun̆çe'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *frounce; -less.*] Free from wrinkles.

"I dare well saine
Her forhedde *frounceles* all plaine."
Romaunt of the Rose, 860.

frŏu'-zў, frŏw'-sў, *a.* [Etym. doubtful, perhaps from *frow* (1).]

1. Musty, rank, fetid.

"The place is rendered close by the steam of moist Acts of Parliament, and *frowsy* petitions."—*Dickens: Nicholas Nickleby*, ch. xvi.

2. Dirty, slovenly.

"Here *frouzy* housewives clean their loaded reins."
Pitt: Imitation of Spenser.

3. Dim, cloudy, not clean.

"A *frowsy* dirty-coloured red
Sits on her cloudy wrinkled face." *Swift.*

*** frŏw** (1), *s.* [Dut. *vrow*; Ger. *frau* = a woman, a wife.] A dirty, slovenly woman; a slattern.

"A boor hugging a frightful *frow* is a frequent incident even in the works of Teniers."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. iv., ch. iii.

frŏw (2), **froc,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps connected with *frow*, a. (q.v.).]

Coopering: A cleaving tool for riving staves, shingles, or clapboards from the balk, billet, or juggle. It has a sharp edge, wedge-shaped blade, and a handle set in the plane of the blade, but at right angles to its length. It is driven by a mallet.

*** frŏw,** *a.* [Frough.] Brittle; easily broken or cleft.

"That [timber] which grows in gravel is subject to be *frow* (as they term it) and brittle."—*Evelyn: Sylva.*

frō'-ward, * fra-ward, *a. & adv.* [The Northern form of *fromward* (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Not willing to yield or comply with what is asked or required; perverse; peevish; refractory; ungovernable; difficult to manage; morose.

"Russell had always been *froward*, arrogant, and mutinous."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

2. Unpropitious, adverse.

"To th' importunity
Of *froward* fortune shall be forced to yeeld."
Spenser: F. Q., III. iii. 31.

*** B.** *As adv.:* Away from.

"At euen cam a fugelflight *froward* Arable to hem right." *Genesis & Exodus*, 3,321.

frō'-ward-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *froward; -ly.*] In a froward, perverse, morose, or petulant manner.

"I hid me and was wroth, and he went *frowardly* in the way of his heart."—*Isaiah* lvii. 17.

frō'-ward-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *froward; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being froward; perverseness, moroseness, perversity.

2. A perverse, disobedient, or obstinate act.

"How many *frowardnesses* of ours does he smother? how many indignities does he pass by? how many affronts does he put up at our hands?"—*South: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 2.

frŏw'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *frow* (2); *-er.*] The same as Frow (2), *s.* (q.v.).

"A *frower* of iron for cleaving of lath,
With roll for a sawpit, good husbandry hath."
Tusser: Husbandrie, ch. xvii., st. 8.

*** frŏw'-ĕў,** *a.* [Frowy (2), *a.*]

*** frŏw'-ĭn̆g,** *a.* [Etym. doubtful.] Apparently, damp or foggy.

"Gather not roses in a wet and *frowing* houre."
Suckling: Aglaura, 1,638.

*** frŏw'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *frow*, (1) s.; *-ish.*] Musty, damp, rank, fetid.

"He that is rank or *frowish* in savour. *Hircosus.*"—*Withal*, p. 286.

frŏwn, * froune, * frowne, * frown-yn, *v.i. & t.* [O. Fr. **froguer*, **frongner*, preserved in Fr. *se refrogner* = to frown; cf. Ital. *infrigno* = wrinkled, frowning; Sw. dial. *fyna* = to make a wry face; Norw. *fröyna.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To express displeasure, annoyance, or sternness by the contraction of the brows; to assume a stern guise or surly look; to scowl.

"*Frowning*, as if in his unconscious arm
He held the thunder." *Cowper: Task*, i. 381.

2. To present an unfavourable appearance; to look with distavour or threateningly; to lower.

"The trembling sun now plays o'er ocean blue,
And now rude mountains *frown* amid the skies."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 33.

B. *Trans.:* To repress, repel, or rebuke with a frown or a look of displeasure.

frŏwn, *s.* [Frown, *v.*]

1. A look of displeasure, severity, or sternness expressed by a contraction of the brows.

"Yet Barbesieux was still at the War-office; and it was not pretended that he had been punished even by a word or a *frown*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

2. Any expression or manifestation of displeasure.

"Patiently endure that *frown* of fortune, and by some notable exploit win again her favour."—*Knolles: Historie of the Turks.*

frŏwn'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *frown*; *-er.*] One who frowns or scowls; one who shows displeasure in his looks.

"That Pharisaic *frowner* at the boy."
Byron: Christ among the Doctors.

frŏwn'-fŭl, *a.* [Eng. *frown*; *ful(l).*] Frowning; expressive of displeasure, sternness, or severity.

"Far other purpose they supply;
The murderer's burning cheek to hide,
And on his *frownful* temples dye."
Langhorne: Laurel & Reed.

frŏwn'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Frown, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The expression of displeasure, severity, or sternness by a frown; a frown.

frŏwn'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *frowning*; *-ly.*] In a frowning manner; with a frown; sternly; with a look of displeasure.

"What, looked he *frowningly*?"
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 2.

* **frŏwn'-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *frown*; *-y.*] Given to frowning; stern, severe.

"Her *frowny* mother's ragged shoulder,"—*Sir F. Palgrave. (Ogilvie.)*

* **frŏw'-ў** (1), * **frow-ie,** *a.* [Eng. *frow* (1), s.; *-y.*] Musty, frowsy.

"Or like not of the *frowy* fede,
Or with the weeds be glutted."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; July.

* **frŏw'-ў** (2), * **frŏw'-ĕy,** *a.* [*Frow*, a.; *-y.*] Applied to wood which works evenly and without splitting or tearing.

frŏwst'-ў, *a.* [Frowsy.] Frowsy, musty.

"When it is not only humble, but *frowsty*, and when it is pervaded by an atmosphere of thunderous gloom, you are apt to wish you were anywhere else than at home!"—*E. J. Worboise: Susie*, ch. xxv.

frŏw'-zў, *a.* [Frouzy.]

frōz'-ĕn, * **froze,** *pa. par.* & *a.* [Freeze, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Literally:*

1. Congealed with cold.

"Like reeds beside a *frozen* brook."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, iii. 26.

* 2. Subject to frost or excessive cold; excessively cold; frosty: as, a *frozen* climate.

* **II.** *Figuratively:*

1. Chill, cold, or frigid in affection or disposition; wanting in warmth of feeling.

"Be not ever *frozen*, coy." *Carew.*

2. Wanting in natural heat or vigour; cold, unfeeling.

"Even here, where *frozen* chastity retires,
Love finds an altar for forbidden fires."
Pope: Eloisa to Abelard, 181.

frozen ocean, *s.*

Geog.: The North and South Polar Seas.

* **frōz'-ĕn-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *frozen*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being frozen.

"Return to that *frozenness* which is hardly dissolved."—*Bp. Gardiner.*

F. R. S. A contraction for Fellow of the Royal Society.

* **frŭb'-ĭsh,** * **frŭb'-bĭsh,** *v.t.* [Furbish.] To furbish; to rub up.

"I'll make you young again, believe that, lady,
I will so *frubish* you."
Beaum. & Fl.: Custom of the Country, iii. 1.

* **frŭct,** *v.i.* [O. Fr. *fruict*; Lat. *fructus* = fruit (q.v.).] To bear fruit.

"How sould a penny *fruct* contrair nature?"
Colkelbie Sow, 766.

* **frŭct,** *s.* [Fruct, *v.*] Increase, fruit.

"He wald preve the thrid penny, quhyle hid
Quhilk for the tyme no *fruct* nor proffeit did."
Cockelbie Sow, 763.

frŭct'-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *fruct(us)* = fruit; Eng. suff. *-ed.*]

Her.: Bearing fruit; applied to a tree or plant so represented on an escutcheon.

frŭc-tĕs'-çençe, *s.* [Lat. *fruct(us)* = fruit; Eng. suff. *-escence.*]

Bot.: The time when the fruit of a plant is ripe; the fruiting season.

frŭc-tĭc'-ų-lōse, *a.* [As if from a Low Latin *fructiculosus.*] Producing a heavy crop of fruit; loaded with fruit.

Frŭc'-tĭ-dor, *s.* [Fr. = fruit-giver.]

Calendar: As freely translated by an English wit, Poppy. The name given in Oct., 1793, by the French Convention to the twelfth month of the republican year. It commenced on Aug. 18, and ended on Sept. 16, and was the third summer month.

* **frŭc-tĭf'-ĕr-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *fructifer*, from *fructus* = fruit, and *fero* = to bear, to produce; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Bearing or producing fruit.

"Some experiments may be fitly enough called luciferous, and others *fructiferous*."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 423.

frŭc-tĭf-ĭ-cā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *fructificatio*, *fructificatus*, pa. par. of *fructifico* = to bear fruit; Fr. *fructification.*] [Fructify.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act or process of bearing fruit; fecundity; fertility.

"That the sap doth powerfully rise in the spring, to put the plant in a capacity of *fructification*, he that hath beheld how many gallons of water may be drawn from a birch-tree hath slender reason to doubt."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

2. The act or process of fertilizing or rendering productive; fertilization.

"As may be discovered from . . . the prevalent *fructification* of plants thereby."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xxi.

II. *Bot.:* The fruit and its parts. Often used of cryptogamous plants, but also of those which are phanerogamous, when its meaning is so extended as to embrace the parts of the flower as well as of the fruit.

frŭc'-tĭ-fĭed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Fructify.]

frŭc'-tĭ-fў, * **fruc-ti-fic,** *v. t.* & *i.* [Fr. *fructifier*, from Lat. *fructifico*, from *fructus* = fruit, and *facio* = to make; Sp. *fructificar*; Ital. *fructificare.*]

A. *Trans.:* To make fruitful or productive; to fertilize; to cause to bear fruit.

"The legal levies the sovereign raises are as vapours which the sun exhales, which fall down in sweet showers to *fructify* the earth."—*Howell: Vocal Forest.*

B. *Intrans.:* To become or be fruitful or productive; to bear fruit.

"Those parts that do *fructify* in us."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, iv. 2.

frŭc-tĭp'-a-rŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *fruct(us)* = fruit, *i* connective, and Lat. *pario* = to produce.]

Bot.: Producing as a monstrosity several fruits metamorphosed from one.

frŭct'-ĭst, *s.* [Lat. *fruct(us)* = fruit, and Eng. suff. *-ist.*] One who classifies plants by their fruit. (*Rees: Cyclop.*)

frŭct'-ōse, *s.* [Lat. *fruct(us)* = fruit; *-ose* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: Sugar of fruit, an uncrystallizable sugar, identical in composition and optical rotatory power with the mixture of levo-glucose and dextro-glucose obtained from cane-sugar by the action of acids.

* **frŭc'-tų-a-rў,** *s.* [Lat. *fructuarius*, from *fructus* = fruit.] One who enjoys the produce, fruit, or profits of any thing.

"In sum, at last we ought to determine that kings are not proprietors, nor *fructuaries*, but onely administratours."—*Prynne: Treachery & Disloyalty*, pt. iv., p. 170.

* **frŭc-tų-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *fruct(us)* = fruit; Eng., &c. suff. *-ation.*] Produce, fruit.

"The first *fructuation* of an advancing society."—*Pownal* (1782), p. 80.

* **frŭc'-tų-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Fr. *fructueux*, from Lat. *fructuosus*, from *fructus* = fruit; Sp. & Port. *fructuoso*; Ital. *fruttuoso.*] Fruitful, fertile, fertilizing.

"So much does *fructuous* moisture o'erabound."
Philips: Cider, i.

* **frŭc'-tų-ŏŭs-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *fructuous*; *-ly.*] In a fruitful, fertile, or fertilizing manner.

* **frŭc'-tų-ŏŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *fructuous*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being fruitful, fertile, or productive; fruitfulness, fertility.

* **frŭc'-tūre,** *s.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *fructus*, pa. par. of *fruor* = to enjoy.] Use, enjoyment, fruition.

frûe'-sŏme, *a.* [Eng. *frow* (1), s., and *some.*] Coarse-looking, frowzy.

"I never was among traitors that I was certain of till this day. Let them take that! bloody *fruesome* beasts."—*Browne of Bodsbeck*, i. 103.

frû'-gal, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *frugalis*, from *frux* (genit. *frugis*) = fruit; Sp. *frugal*; Ital. *frugale.*]

I. Thrifty, sparing; not profuse or lavish; economical in the use or expenditure of money, goods, provisions, &c.

"*Frugal*, affectionate, sober, and withal
Keenly industrious."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. i.

2. Characterized by frugality or economy; not wasteful.

"Yet, laboring well his little spot of ground,
Some scattering pot-herbs here and there he found;
Which, cultivated with his daily care,
And bruised with vervain, were his *frugal* fare."
Dryden: Virgil: Georgic iv. 194.

* **3.** Sparing; not lavish. Followed by *of.*

"If through mists he shoots his sullen beams,
Frugal of light, in loose and straggling streams,
Suspect a drizzling day.
Dryden: Virgil: Georgic i. 592.

frû-găl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *frugalité*, from Lat. *frugalitas*, from *frugalis*; Sp. *frugalidad*; Ital. *frugalita.* Sir Thomas Elyot, in 1534, speaks of the word as not then in general use.]

1. The quality of being frugal; economy, thrift; a judicious and careful management of anything valuable, so as to avoid all unnecessary or wasteful expenditure or use; good husbandry or housewifery.

"*Frugality* has ever been esteemed a virtue as well among Pagans as Christians."—*Goldsmith: The Bee.*

* **2.** A frugal or sparing use of anything. (Followed by *of.*)

"In this *frugality* of your praises, some things I cannot omit."—*Dryden: Fables.* (Dedic.)

¶ For the difference between *frugality* and *economy*, see Economy.

frû'-gal-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *frugal*; *-ly.*] In a frugal, economical, or thrifty manner; thriftily.

"She had wherewithal to live *frugally* genteel."—*Malone: Life of Dryden.*

* **frû'-gal-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *frugal*; *-ness.*] The quality of being frugal; thrift; frugality.

frû'-gar-dīte, *s.* [Ger. *frugardite.*] Named from Frugard, near Helsingfors, in Finland, where it is found.]

Min.: A variety of Vesuvianite. It is one of two varieties which have been called Magnesian Vesuvianite. (*Dana.*) The *Brit. Mus. Cat.* makes it a variety of Idocrase (q.v.).

frŭg'-gĭn, * **frug-on,** *s.* [Fr. *fourgon.*] (See extract.)

"*Fourgon.* An oven-forke (termed in Lincolnshire a *fruggin*), wherewith fuel is both put into an oven and stirred when it is (on fire) in it."—*Cotgrave.*

* **frû-ğĭf'-ĕr-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *frugifer* = fruit-bearing; *frux* (genit. *frugis*) = fruit; *fer(o)* = to bear, and Eng. &c. suff. *-ous.*]

I. *Lit.:* Bearing fruit.

"And God said, Behold I give you every *frugiferous* herb which is upon the face of the earth."—*More: Literal Cabbala*, ch. i., p. 9.

2. *Fig.:* Fertilising.

"But from the bounteous gods derive their birth
The gales which breathe *frugiferous* to earth."
Cooke: Hesiod, i. 198.

frû-ğĭv'-ŏr-a, *s. pl.* [Lat. *frux* (genit. *frugis*) = fruit, and *voro* = to swallow whole, to devour.]

Zool.: A section of the Mammalian order Cheiroptera (Bats). It contains only one family, Pteropidæ (Fox-bats) (q.v.).

frû-ğĭv'-ŏr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *frux* (genit. *frugis*) = fruit, and *voro* = to swallow whole, to devour.]

Ornith., &c.: Fruit-devouring, living upon fruits.

"In a *frugivorous* bat I find the following vertebral formula."—*Owen: Anat. of Vertebrates.*

* **frug-on,** *s.* [Frugin.]

frûit, * **fruct,** * **frut,** * **frute,** * **fruyt,** * **froyt,** * **fryt,** * **fryte,** *s.* [Fr. *fruit*, from Lat. *fructus* = fruit, from *fructus*, pa. par. of *fruor* = to enjoy; O. S., O. H. Ger., & M. H. Ger. *fruht*; O. Fris. *frucht*; Dut. *vrucht*; Icel. *fruktr*; Sw. *frukt*; Dan. *frugt*; Sp. & Port. *fruto*; Ital. *frutto*; Ger. *frucht.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The vegetable products yielded by the earth to supply the wants of man and other

animals, whether necessary for their sustenance and support, or applied only to their enjoyment, such as corn, grass, cotton, and all cultivated plants.

"Six years thou shalt sow thy land, and gather in the *fruits* thereof."—*Exodus* xxiii. 10.

(2) The edible, succulent products of certain plants, in which the seeds are inclosed: as grapes, apples, oranges, &c.

"See now the rising *fruits* the gardens crown,
Imbibe the sun, and make his light their own."
Blackmore: Creation, bk. i.

(3) In the same sense as II.

(4) The product or offspring of animals.

"Lo, children are an heritage of the Lord: and the *fruit* of the womb is his reward."—*Psalm* cxxvii. 3.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) The product; that which is produced or effected.

"Give her of the *fruit* of her hands; and let her own works praise her in the gates."—*Proverbs* xxxi. 31.

(2) The result, consequence, or effect of any thing, whether beneficial or otherwise.

"We heartily wish you well: wish to see you reap the *fruit* of your virtue."—*Middleton: Life of Cicero*, vol. iii., § 9.

(3) Benefit, profit, advantage.

"What *fruit* had ye in those things?"—*Rom.* vi. 21.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* In a strict sense the ovary or pistil arrived at maturity, but more commonly the term is extended to embrace also whatever is combined with the ripe ovary. For instance, the pine-apple consists of a mass of bracts, calyces, corollas, and ovaries: and the common apple of a succulent superior calyx, corolla, and ovary. Like the pistil it may consist of one or several carpels. In the latter case the carpels may have coalesced, or may be separate. Gærtner, Mirbel, and various other botanists, have proposed classifications of fruits. The following is that of Dr. Lindley:—

Class I. Fruit simple, Apocarpi. (1) Utriculus, (2) Achænium, (3) Drupa, (4) Folliculus, (5) Legumen, (6) Lomentum.

Class II. Fruit aggregate, Aggregati. (1) Etærio, (2) Syncarpium, (3) Cynarrhodum.

Class III. Fruit compound, Syncarpi. (1) Caryopsis, (2) Narcerulus, (3) Samara, (4) Amphisarca, (5) Pyxidium, (6) Regma, (7) Conceptaculum, (8) Siliqua, (9) Silicula, (10) Ceratium, (11) Capsula, (12) Hesperidium, (13) Nuculaneum, (14) Tryma, (15) Cremocarpium, (16) Glans, (17) Cypsela, (18) Diplotegia, (19) Pepo, (20) Balausta, (21) Bacca, (22) Pomum.

Class IV. Collective fruits, Anthocarpi. (1) Dicleslum, (2) Sphalerocarpium, (3) Syconus, (4) Strobilus, (5) Sorosis.

¶ *A Spurious Fruit* is any kind of inflorescence which grows up with a fruit and forms one body with it, as a pine cone. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

2. *Hort., Comm., &c.:* The United States possess a great variety of fruits, ranging from those of cold climates to those of the semi-tropics. There is no country on the earth more prolific in fruit growth and development, the most desirable of foreign fruits having been added to those native to the soil.

fruit-box, *s.* A small box of certain dimensions in which fruit is shipped to market.

fruit-crows, *s. pl.*

Ornith.: The name given by Swainson to the Coracinæ, a sub-family of Corvidæ. They are confined to South America.

fruit-dryer, *s.* A small house, with kiln, furnace, shelves, and means for ventilation, used for drying fruits.

fruit-eaters, *s. pl.*

Ornith.: One of the names given by Swainson to the family Ampelidæ (Chatterers).

fruit-frame, *s.*

Hort.: A trellis or espalier.

fruit-gatherer, *s.*

1. One who gathers fruit.

2. An apparatus or contrivance for picking fruit which is beyond the reach of the arm.

fruit-grove, *s.* A plantation of fruit-trees; an orchard.

"The faithful slave
Whom to my nuptial train Icarius gave
To tend the *fruit-groves*."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey iv. 974.

fruit-house, *s.* A storage-house for fruit.

fruit-knife, *s.* A knife, having a silver or plated blade, used for paring and cutting fruit, as apples, pears, &c.

fruit-ladder, *s.* A light ladder to rest against the limbs of the tree, or stand by itself while the picker stands upon it to gather fruit.

fruit-loft, *s.* A room for the storage and preservation of fruit.

fruit-mill, *s.* A mill for grinding grapes for must or apples for cider.

fruit-picker, *s.* [Fruit-gatherer.]

fruit-pigeon, *s.*

Ornith.: Carpophaga, a genus of Columbidæ (Pigeons), which feed solely on fruit. The species inhabit the forests of India, the Moluccas, the Celebes, Australia, and the Pacific Islands. Their plumage is very brilliant; green, yellow, and purple are the prevailing colours.

fruit-press, *s.* A press for expressing the jnice of fruit.

fruit-shop, *s.* A shop where fruit is sold; a fruiterer's shop.

fruit-show, *s.* An exhibition of fruit.

fruit-spur, *s.*

Bot. & Hort.: A little stunted branch, the ultimate development of which is into fruit instead of leaves. [Spur, *Bot.* (2).]

"Every bud will in time naturally form a *fruit-spur*."—*Gardeners' Chronicle*, No. 410, p. 595 (1881).

fruit-stall, *s.* A stall in a market or street for the sale of fruit.

fruit-sugar, *s.* [Fructose.]

fruit-time, *s.* The season when fruit is ripe; the time for gathering fruit.

fruit-tree, *s.* A tree cultivated for the sake of its fruit; a tree whose principal value arises from the fruit produced by it.

"Beautiful is the land, with its prairies and forests of *fruit-trees*." *Longfellow: Evangeline*, ii. 2.

*** frûit, * frut-en, * fru-tyn,** *v.i.* [Fruit, *s.*] To bear fruit.

"*Frutyn* or brynge forthe frute. *Fructifico*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

frûit'-age (age as **ĭj), * frut-age,** *s.* [Fr. *fruitage.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* Fruit collectively; fruitery.

"One accustomed to desires that feed
On *fruitage* gathered from the tree of life."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

* 2. *Fig.:* The fruit or result of any action or line of conduct.

II. *Arch.:* Carved work to resemble fruit.

"There are sundry other ornaments likewise belonging to the freeze, such as encarpa, festoons, and *frutages*."—*Evelyn: Of Architects & Architecture.*

frûit'-bear-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *fruit*, and *bearer.*] A tree or plant which produces fruit; a fruitful plant.

"Trees, especially *fruitbearers*, are often infected with the measles."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

frûit'-bear-ĭng, *a.* [Eng. *fruit*, and *bearing.*] Bearing or producing fruit; fruitful, prolific.

"By this way graft trees of different kinds one on another, as *fruitbearing* trees on those that bear not."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

frûit'-bŭd, *s.* [Eng. *fruit*, and *bud.*]

Bot.: A bud which produces fruit. Except in the case of monœcious and dicœcious plants, it is the same as flower-bud. In the case of these plants it is the same as a bud producing a female as distinguished from a male flower.

*** frûit'-ĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *fruit*; *-ed.*] Bearing fruit; covered with fruit.

"So we have seene the kernel of a well *fruited* plant degenerate into that crab, or willow, which gave the originall to his stock."—*Bp. Hall: Cont.; Manassa.*

*** frûit'-ĕn,** *v.t.* [Eng. *fruit*; *-en.*] To make fruitful.

"[He may as well ask] why thou usest the influencies of heaven to *fruiten* the earth."—*Bp. Hall: Contempl.; The Resurrection.*

frûit'-ĕr-ĕr, * fruict-er-er, *s.* [Eng. *fruit*; *-er*, the second *-er* being superfluous; Fr. *fruictier.*] One who deals in fruit.

"I did fight with one Sampson Stockfish, a *fruiterer*, behind Gray's Inn."—*Shakesp.:* 2 *Henry IV.*, iii. 2.

*** frûit'-ĕr-ў,** *s.* [Fr. *fruiterie.*]

1. Fruit collectively considered; a crop of fruit.

"When the small *fruitery* seems
Exempt from ills, an oriental blast
Disastrous flies," *J. Philips: Cider*, iii.

2. A fruit-loft; a repository for fruit.

*** frûit-es-tĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *fruit*; fem. suff. *-ster.*] The femmine of fruiterer; a female seller of fruit

"And right anon in comen tombesteres
Fetis and smale, and *yong fruitesteres*,
Singers with harpes." *Chaucer: C. T.*, 12,412.

frûit'-fûl, * fruite-full, *a.* [Eng. *fruit*; *-ful(l).*]

I. *Literally:*

1. Producing fruits; fertile; productive; prolific.

"Nature multiplies
Her fertile growth, and by disburdening grows
More *fruitful*." *Milton: P. L.*, v. 319.

2. Bearing fruit.

"Full of all maner goodes, welles dygged oute, vynes yardes oyle gardens, and many *fruitful* trees."—*Bible* (1551), *Nehemiah* ix. 25.

3. Full of or heavy with fruit.

"We find a tall and sickly stalk,
But not the *fruitful* ear."
Cowper: Olney Hymn, xvi.

4. Prolific; bearing children; not barren.

"Be *fruitful* and multiply and replenish the earth."—*Genesis* i. 28.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Productive of results, whether beneficial or otherwise (Followed by *of* or *in.*)

"We curse not wine; the vile excess we blame,
More *fruitful* than the accumulated board,
Of pain and misery."
Armstrong: Art of Preserving Health, ii.

* 2. Liberal, bounteous, bountiful.

"A hand as *fruitful* as the land that feeds us."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 3.

* 3. Plenteous, copious.

"One *fruitful* meal would set me to it."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iv. 3.

¶ For the difference between *fruitful* and *fertile*, see Fertile.

frûit'-fûl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *fruitful*; *-ly.*]

* 1. In a fruitful manner; so as to be fruitful or prolific.

"How sacred seeds of sea, and air, and earth,
And purer fire through universal night,
And empty space did *fruitfully* unite."
Roscommon.

* 2. Plentifully, plenteously, abundantly, copiously.

"You have many opportunities to cut him off; if you will want not, time and place will be *fruitfully* offered."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, iv. 6.

3. So as to produce fruit; profitably; with advantage or profit.

"And these are words which . . . we may *fruitfully* entertain ourselves with, upon this sad occasion at this time."—*Howe: Funeral Sermon on the Death of Dr. Bates.*

frûit'-fûl-nĕss, * fruit-ful-nesse, *s.* [Eng. *fruitful*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality of being fruitful; fertility; fecundity.

"A little further up the defile no sign of population or of *fruitfulness* was to be seen."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

2. The quality of being prolific; fecundity.

"The goddess, present at the match she made,
She blessed the bed such *fruitfulness* conveyed."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses x.

3. Fertility or exuberance of genius or invention.

"Sandrart adds, that it is incredible the *fruitfulness* of Holbein's inventiou and industry in pertorming so much."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. i., ch. iv.

*** frûit'-ĭng,** *a.* [Eng. *fruit*; *-ing.*] Pertaining to or bearing fruit.

frû-ĭ'-tion, *s.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *fructus*, pa. par. of *fruor* = to enjoy; Sp. *fruicion*; Ital. *fruizione.*] Use, enjoyment, or possession of anything, especially such as is accompanied with pleasure or satisfaction; the pleasure derived from possession, use, or enjoyment.

"Because Thou hast, though throned in highest bliss
Equal to God, and equally enjoying
Godlike *fruition*, quitted all."
Milton: P. L., iii. 307.

*** frû'-ĭ-tĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *fruitus*, pa. par. of *fruor* = to enjoy.] Pertaining to use or enjoyment; possessing, enjoying.

"Contemplation is a *fruitive* possession of veritie, which flowers the minde doth no longer gather or collect."—*Mountague: Devoute Essayes*, pt. i., tr. xxi., § 4.

frûit'-lĕss, * fruyt-les, *a.* [Eng. *fruit*; *-less.*]

* I. *Literally:*

1. Not bearing fruit; barren.

2. Not prolific; barren; not bearing offspring.

"The Spaniards of Mexico, for the first forty years, could not make our kind of wheat bear seed; but it grew up as the trees, and was *fruitless*."—*Raleigh: History of the World.*

II. *Fig.:* Producing no results; vain, unprofitable, useless, abortive, bootless.

"The utility of the enterprise was, however, so great and obvious that all opposition proved *fruitless*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

¶ For the difference between *fruitless* and *vain*, see VAIN.

frûit'-lĕss-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *fruitless*: *-ly.*] In a fruitless manner; vainly, without any result; unprofitably.

frûit'-lĕss-nĕss, **fruit-less-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *fruitless*; *-ness.*]

* 1. The quality of producing no results; unproductiveness.

"It is no marvill if those that mocke at goodnesse, be plagued with continuall *fruitlessnesse*."—*Bp. Hall: Contempt.: Mephibosheth & Ziba.*

2. The quality or state of being fruitless or unprofitable; unprofitableness; uselessness.

"The *fruitlessness* of their enquiries into the arcana of the Godhead."—*Warburton: A Commen. on Essay on Man.*

frûit'-mē-tĕr, *s.* [Eng. *fruit*, and *meter* (q.v.).] A person officially appointed to examine all fruit brought into a market.

"In long-past days the Corporation *fruitmeters* claimed a sample of fruit from each package entering the port of London."—*Daily News*, Aug. 5, 1881.

frûit'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *fruit*; *-y.*]

* 1. Fruitful.

2. Resembling fruit in flavour.

frume, **frome,** *s.* [A.S. *fruma.*] The beginning.

"At Babilloine ate *frume*
To one hilge thu schalt cume."
Floriz & Blanchiflour, 135.

* **fru-ment,** *s.* [FRUMENTY.]

* **frû-mĕn-tā'-çē-oŭs** (or **coous** as **shŭs**), *a.* [Lat. *frumentaceus*, from *frumentum* = corn Ital. *frumentacio*; Fr. *frumentacé.*] Of the nature of, resembling, or composed of wheat or other cereal.

* **frû-mĕn-tār'-Ĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *frumentarius*, from *frumentum* = corn; Sp. & Ital. *frumentario.*] Of or pertaining to wheat or grain.

* **frû-mĕn-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *frumentatio*, from *frumentum* = corn.]

Roman Antiq.: A gift or largess of corn given to the people to quiet them when excited or uneasy.

frû-mĕn-tў, **fru-ment,** **fru-ment-ie,** **fur-me-ty,** **fru-me-tar-y,** *s.* [O. Fr. *froumenté*, from *froument* = wheat; Lat. *frumentum* = corn; Sp. *frumentada.*]

* 1. Corn.

"In Fraunce and Spaine, bruers steep their wheat or *frumenti* in water, and mash it for their drinke of divers sorts."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xviii., ch. vii.

2. A dish made of wheat boiled in milk and seasoned.

"The fifth book is of pease porridge; under which are included *frumetary*, water gruel, &c."—*King: Art of Cookery*, let. 9.

* **frŭm'-gĭld,** *s.* [A.S.]

Old Law: The first payment made to the kindred of a person slain, towards the satisfaction for his murder.

frŭmp, **frumpe,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

* 1. A sneer, a mock, a flout, a jeer.

"[He] shall be able to abashe a right worthie man, and make him at his wittes ende, through the sodaine quicke and unlooked *frumpe* giuen."—*Wilson: Arte of Rhetorique*, p. 147.

2. A cross-tempered, old-fashioned woman.

"Besides that, sometimes jealous *frumps*
Will put me into doleful dumps."
Lord Lyttleton: Hymn to Eliza.

* **frŭmp,** *v.t.* & *i.* [FRUMP, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To mock, to jeer, to insult.

"Even hee, who being now farre stept in yeeres, Cains was wont to *frump* and flout in most opprobrious termes."—*P. Holland: Suetonius*, p. 149.

B. *Intrans.:* To utter jeers or insults; to mock.

"Studying for scoffes, and *frumping* flouts, not for meet pleas to help any cause."—*P. Holland: Ammianus Marcellinus*, p. 386.

* **frŭmp'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *frump*; *-er.*] One who mocks or jeers; a mocker.

* **frŭmp-ĕr-ў,** *s.* [Eng. *frump*; *-ery.*] Abuse, reproach, sneer.

"Men's mocks, *frumperies*, and bastinadoes."—*Urquhart: Rabelais*, bk. i., ch. xl.

frŭmp'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *frump*; *-ish.*]

1. Cross-tempered, cross-grained, sneering.

"She sits down, so, quite *frumpish*, and won't read her lesson to me."—*J. Beattie.* (*Ogilvie.*)

2. Old-fashioned, as applied to dress.

frŭmp'-ĭsh-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *frumpish*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being frumpish.

frŭm'-ple, **frum-pylle,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. Ger. *rumpfen* = to make a wry mouth; Dut. *frommelen.*] A wrinkle.

"*Frumpylle. Rugu, rugula.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

frŭm'-ple, *v.t.* [FRUMPLE, *s.*] To wrinkle, to crease, to crumple.

"*Frumplyd. Rugatus, rugulatus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **frŭm-schaft,** *s.* [A.S. *frumsceaft*, from *fruma* = the beginning, and *sceaft* = a making.] A creation, a beginning.

"Thu folckes feder of *frumschaft* schuptest al that ischapen is."—*St. Marherite*, p. 20.

* **frumthe,** *s.* [A.S. *frumth.*] The beginning.

"The *frumthe* to thou ende."—*O. Eng. Miscell.*, p. 142.

frŭn-dle, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A measure of two pecks.

* **frŭnt,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *ofronter.*] To encounter, to meet, to strike.

"He . . . *frunt* hym in the face a full fel wond."
Destruction of Troy, 6,921.

* **frŭsh,** **frusch,** **frusche,** **frussch,** **frussh,** *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *froisser, fruisser*, from Low Lat. *frussura* = a breaking up: *frusto* = to break up; Lat. *frustum* = a piece, a fragment.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To bruise, to crush, to batter.

"I like thy armour well;
I'll *frush* it, and unlock the rivets all,
But I'll be master of it."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, v. 6.

2. To knock down.

"He *frusshet* so felly freikes to ground."
Destruction of Troy, 5,931.

B. *Intrans.:* To rush.

"Thei *frusschen* to gidere fulle fiercely."—*Maundeville*, p. 238.

* **frŭsh** (1), * **frusche,** * **frushe,** * **frusshe,** *s.* [FRUSH, *v.*]

1. A stroke, a blow, an encounter.

"Felle was the *frushe*, fey were there mony."
Destruction of Troy, 8,998.

2. A noise, as of two bodies coming into violent collision. (*Southey.*)

3. Wood broken up; splinters; refuse.

"Al the *frushe* and leavings of Oreeke."
Stanyhurst: Virgil: Æneid i. 39.

* **frŭsh** (2), *s.* [A.S. *frosc* = a frog; Ger. *frosch.*]

Farriery:

1. The same as FROG (q.v.).

2. A discharge of a fetid matter from the frog of a horse's foot; also called Thrush (q.v.).

frŭsh, *a.* [FRUSH, *v.*]

1. Easily broken, brittle, crisp.

2. Frank, forward.

* **frŭst,** *s.* [Lat. *frustum.*] A crumb, a fragment.

"All the *frusts* and crusts and rusts of antiquity."—*Sterne: Tristram Shandy*, v. 150.

* **frŭs'-trā-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *frustr*(*o*) = in vain, and Eng. adj. suff. *-able.*] That may or can be frustrated; capable of frustration.

* **frŭs-trān'-ĕ-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *frustra* = in vain.] Vain, useless, unprofitable.

"Maugre all the poor *frustraneous* endeavours of nature."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ix., ser. 6.

frŭs'-trāte, *v.t.* [FRUSTRATE, *a.* Fr. *frustrer*; Sp. & Port. *frustrar*; Ital. *frustrare.*]

1. To make of no avail; to defeat; to thwart; to disappoint; to baulk.

"Shall the adversary thus obtain
His end, and *frustrate* Thine? shall he fulfil
His malice?"
Milton: P. L., bk. iii. 156.

2. To make null and void; to nullify; to render of no effect.

"[Thou] hast regained lost paradise,
And *frustrated* the conquest fraudulent."
Milton: P. R., iv. 609.

¶ For the difference between to *frustrate* and to *defeat*, see DEFEAT.

* **frŭs'-trāte,** *a.* [Lat. *frustratus*, pa. par. of *frustro* = to disappoint, render vain; *frustra* = in vain, from the same root as *fraus* = deceit.]

I. Vain; useless; of no effect; ineffectual; disappointed.

"He is drowned
Whom thus we stray to find, and the sea mocks
Our *frustrate* search on land."
Shakesp.: Tempest, iii. 3.

2. Null and void.

"Few things are so restrained to any one end or purpose, that, the same being extinct, they should forthwith utterly become *frustrate*."—*Hooker.*

* **frŭs'-trāte-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *frustrate*; *-ly.*] In vain; vainly, ineffectually.

frŭs-trā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *frustratio*, from *frustratus*, pa. par. of *frustro.*] The act of frustrating, thwarting, or defeating; defeat.

"The *frustration* of the divine counsels concerning man."—*Bp. Horne: On the Psalms, Ps.* xxxix.

* **frŭs'-trā-tĭve,** *a.* [Fr. *frustratif*, from Lat. *frustratus*, pa. par. of *frustro.*] Frustrating, disappointing, fallacious.

* **frŭs'-trā-tōr-ў,** *a.* [Lat. *frustratorius*, from *frustratus*, pa. par. of *frustro*; Fr. *frustratoire*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *frustratorio.*] That makes null or void; nullifying; rendering of no effect.

"Bartolus restrains this to a *frustratory* appeal."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

* **frŭs'-tro,** *v.t.* [Fr. *frustrer*, from Lat. *frustro.*] To frustrate.

"*Frustre* your rains, flered your flying towrs."
Sylvester: The Decay, 1,127.

frŭs'-tūle, *s.* [Lat. *frustulum*, dimin. of *frustum* = a little piece.]

Bot.: One of the joints in a Diatom.

* **frŭs'-tu-lent,** *a.* [Lat. *frustulum.*] Abounding in little pieces or fragments.

frŭs'-tu-lōse, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *frustulosus*, from Class. Lat. *frustulum* = a small piece, a bit.]

Bot.: Composed of small fragments.

frŭs'-tŭm, † **frŭst,** *s.* [Lat. *frustum* = a piece, a bit.]

Geom.: A portion cut off from any solid figure. Used specially in the expression, *Frustum* of a cone, which means any part cut off from a cone, exceptiog only the vertex.

frût'-age (**age as ĭj**), *s.* [Mid. Eng. *frut* = fruit; suff. *-age.*] [FRUITAGE.]

I. Carved work resembling fruit; a fruit-piece.

2. A confection of fruit.

frû-tĕs'-çençe, *s.* [Eng. *frutescen*(*t*); *-ce.*]

Bot.: Shrubbiness; the state of existing as a shrub.

frû-tĕs'-çent, *a.* [Abbreviated from Lat. *fruticescens* = becoming bushy, pr. par. of *fruticesco.*]

Bot.: Shrubby, as distinguished from herbaceous and arboreal.

"By this means a *frutescent* character may be given to the smallest herbs, as is done with the tree mignonette."—*Lindley: Horticulture.*

frutescent celandine, *s.*

Bot.: *Bocconia frutescens.*

* **frût'-ĭc-al,** * **frût'-ĭc-all,** *a.* [Lat. *frutex* (genit. *fruticis*); Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*] Of the nature of a shrub; shrubby.

frût'-ĭc-ant, *a.* [Lat. *fruticans* (genit. *fruticantis*), pr. par. of *fruticor* = to become bushy; *frutex* = a bush.] Full of shoots.

"These we shall divide into the greater and more *reduous*, *fruticant*, and shrubby."—*Evelyn: Sylva.* (Introd. § 3.)

frût'-ĭ-çĭst, *s.* [Lat. *frutex*, genit. *frutic*(*is*) = fruit; suff. *-ist.*]

Bot.: One who is in favour of classifying plants according to their fruit; a fruitist.

"On this question the botanical world was divided into factions of Corollists and *Fruticists*."—*Earle: Eng. Plant Names*, p. xxxvii.

* **frût'-ĭ-coŭs, frût'-ĭ-cōse,** *a.* [Lat. *fruticosus*, from *frutex* (genit. *fruticis*) = a shrub.] Of or pertaining to shrubs; of the nature of a shrub; shrubby.

fruticose lichens, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Lichens having the thallus more or less arborescent in form.

frû-tĭc'-u-lōse, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *fruticulosus*, from Lat. *fruticulus* = a small shrub, dimin. of *frutex* = a shrub.]

Bot.: Of or belonging to a small shrub.

fry, *fri-en, *frye, *frcye, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *frire*; Prov. *frigir*, *frire*, from Lat. *frigo* = to roast; cogn. with Port. *frigir*; Sp. *freir* = to roast, fry; Gr. φρύγω (*phrugō*) = to parch; Skt. *bhrajj* = to boil, fry.]

A. To dress food by heating or roasting in a pan over a fire; to cook in a frying-pan.

"Take brede and *frye* hit in grece thou schalle."
Liber Cure Cocorum, p. 28.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To be dressed in a pan over a fire; to be cooked in a frying-pan.

2. To be roasted in any way.

"Thenne to *frye* in oure owne gres."
Richard Cœur de Lion, 4,407.

3. To understand or to be expert in the cooking of food by frying.

*4. To suffer the action of heat.

*II. *Figuratively:*

1. To melt with heat.

"Spices and gums about them melting *fry*,
And phœnix-like, in that rich nest they die."
Waller: Of a War with Spain, 83.

2. To be agitated, to boil, to foam.

"Ye might have seen the frothy billows *fry*."
Spenser: F. Q., II. xii. 45.

3. To ferment, as in the stomach.

"To keep the oil from *frying* in the stomach, drink mild beer after it."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

4. To suffer torment, to burn.

"My blandishments were fewel to that fire
Wherein he *fry'd*."
Drayton: Legend of Pierce Gaveston.

5. To ferment in the mind.

"What kindling motions in their breasts do *fry*!"
Fairfax.

fry (1), *s.* [Fry, *v.*]

1. *Lit.*: That which is fried; a dish prepared for table by frying.

"This came from
The Indies, and eats five crowns a day in *fry*,
Ox-livers, and browne paste."
Mayne: City Match, iii. 1.

*2. *Fig.*: A state of mental ferment or agitation.

fry (2), *fri, *frie, *frye, *s.* [Icel. *frœ*, *fjó* = spawn, fry; Dan. & Sw. *frö*; Goth. *fraiw* = seed; Fr. *frai* = spawn, fry; O. Fr. *fray*, *fraye*.]

*1. Seed, offspring.

"To the and to thi *fry*
My blessyng graunt I."
Towneley Mysteries, p. 24.

2. A swarm or crowd, particularly of small young fishes.

"Forthwith the sounds and seas, each creek and bay,
With *fry* innumerable swarm."
Milton P. L., vii. 400.

3. A swarm or crowd of young people; young people, in contempt.

"Out of the *fry* of these rakehell horseboys, growing up in knavery and villainy, are their kern continually supplied and maintained."—*Spenser: View of the State of Ireland.*

*4. A swarm or number of any objects.

"A heape of hurtes, a *frie* of foul decaies."
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 56.

5. The young of the salmon at a certain stage of development.

fry (3), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A kind of sieve.

"He dresseth the dust from malt by running it through a fan or *fry*."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

fry-ing, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Fry, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act of cooking in a frying-pan; the state of being fried.

fry-ing-pan, *s.* [Eng. *frying*, and *pan*.] A pan, with a long handle, in which food is fried.

¶ *Out of the frying-pan into the fire:* From one evil into another still greater.

"Some, though they shun the *fryingpan*,
Do leap into the fire."
Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress, pt. ii.

fû', *a.* [Full.]

***fū'-age** (age as ĭj), *s.* [Fumage.]

fū'-ar, *s.* [Feuar.]

***fŭb**, ***fŭbs**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Perhaps connected with *fob* (q.v.)] A fat, chubby child.

"That same foule deformed *fubs*."
Rub and a Great Cast (1614), Ep. 44.

***fŭb**, *v.t.* [Fob, *v.*] To delude, to cheat; to put off with false excuses.

"I have borne, and borne, and borne, and have been *fubbed* off and *fubbed* off from this day to that day."—*Shakesp.*: 2 *Henry IV.*, ii. 1.

***fŭb'-bĕr-ў**, *s.* [Eng. *fub*, v.; *-ery*.] Cheating, awindling, deception.

"O no; but dream the most fantastical,
O heaven! O *fubbery*, *fubbery*."
Marston: Malcontent, I. 3.

fŭb'-bў, *a.* [Eng. *fub*, s.; *-y*.] Fat, plump, chubby.

"Say, for instance, of the boys of Fiammengo that they are *fubby*."—*Nicholls: Literary Anecdotes*, ix. 339.

fŭb'-şў, *a.* [Fubby.] Short and stuffy.

"Seated upon the widow's little *fubsy* sofa."—*Marryatt: Snarleyyow*, vol. i., ch. viii.

fū-cā'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *fuc(us)*; and fem. adj. pl. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: An order of Thallogens, alliance Algales. It consists of plants inhabiting salt, or more rarely fresh water. Frond of one or many cells, often divided into a trunk or leaf-like blade. Propagation by spores, contained in superficial cells, consisting of bladdery vesicles. The spores, which are simple, are external, which distinguishes them from those of Confervæ. The order has no geographical limits. Some species are eatable; these and others may also be burnt into kelp. Endlicher enumerated eighty-one genera, and estimated the known species at 452. The order is divided into the suborders Vaucheriæ, Halysereæ, and Fuceæ (q.v.).

***fū'-cāte**, ***fū-cāt-ĕd**, *a.* [Lat. *fucatus*, pa. par. of *fuco* = to stain.] [Fucus.]

1. *Lit.*: Painted, stained.

2. Disguised; having an appearance calculated to deceive.

"In vertue may be nothing *fucate* or counterfayte."
—*Sir T. Elyot: Governour*, bk. iii., ch. iii.

fū'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *fuc(us)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: A sub-order of Fucaceæ (q.v.). The frond is polysiphonous, often with bladdery vesicles, seated in hollow conceptacles formed of a folding in of the frond, pierced by a pore, and surrounded by flocks; conceptacles scattered, or collected upon a receptacle. The suborder contains the tribes or families Lemamidæ, Fucidæ, and Cystoseiridæ.

fûch'-sĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *fuchsia*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Onagraceæ, type Fuchsia (q.v.).

fûch'-sī-a (more generally as **fū'-shĭ-a**), *s.* [So named from the discoverer, Leonard Fuchs, a German botanist.]

Bot. & Hortic.: A genus of Onagraceæ, tribe Fuchseæ, of which it is the type. Calyx funnel-shaped, four-parted, with the four petals set in its mouth alternately; stamens exserted; style one long, stigma capitate. More than fifty species are known; most from the warmer parts of America, Mexico, Peru, Chili, &c., except two from New Zealand. These beautiful plants are now common in gardens, conservatories, and flower-pots in windows. *Fuchsia fulgens* was introduced in 1837. Since then about thirty-six other species have come under cultivation. The hybrids generated by intercrossing them now amount to some hundreds. Though they will grow in any light rich soil, yet they prefer a mixture of loam and peat. Young cuttings will root freely in sand or soil. If placed under a glass it must occasionally be removed for a time to give air and prevent undue damp.

¶ *Australian Fuchsia, Native Fuchsia:*

Bot.: The genus Correa.

fûch'-sīne, *s.* [Named after a mineralogist, Fuchs.]

Min.: A variety of Muscovite. It is sometimes called Chrome-mica, from containing nearly 4 per cent. of oxide of chrome. (*Dana.*)

fûch'-sīne, *s.* [Eng. *fuch(sia)*; suff. *-ine*.]

Chem. & Comm.: [Rosaniline].

fū'-çĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *fuc(us)*, and fem. pl adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Bot.: A tribe or family of the suborder Fuceæ (q.v.). The conceptacles are not collected upon a receptacle. (*Lindley.*)

fū-çĭv'-ôr-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *fucus* (genit. *fuci*) = seaweed; *voro* = to eat, to feed on, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous*.] Living on seaweed, a term applied to the Sirenia. The Dugong (q.v.) feeds on seaweed growing on large flats exposed at low water.

fū'-cōid, *a.* & * [Lat. *fuc(us)* = seaweed, and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance.]

I. *As adjective:*

1. Resembling a fucus or one of the Fucaceæ.

2. Containing plants or plant-impressions like those made by the larger seaweeds. (See the compounds.)

II. *As substantive:*

Palæont., Geol., &c.: An obscure fossil plant, like a fucus, or the impression of one.

"There the lowest beds have only been found to contain *fucoids* and a rare graptolite."—*Murchison: Siluria*, ch. ii.

fucoid-bed, *s.*

Geol.: The name given by Sir Roderick Murchison to a bed in the cliffs at Ludlow. It consists of a greenish-grey argillaceous sandstone, made up of a multitude of small wavy, rounded, stem-like forms, which resemble entangled seaweeds. They are of Upper Ludlow age. (*Murchison: Siluria*, ch. vi.)

fucoid sandstones, *s. pl.*

Geol.: The rendering of the name given in Sweden to sandstones with impressions like those of seaweeds. They lie at the base of the Cambrian strata. (*Lyell: Student's Elements of Geol.*)

fu-cōid'-al, *a.* [Eng., &c. *fucoid*; *-al*.]

Bot.: The same as Fucoid, *a.* (q.v.).

"Bear also their *fucoidal* impressions blent with graptolites."—*H. Miller: Footprints of the Creator*, ch. xi.

fū'-cŭs, *s.* [Lat. = a seaweed, a rock lichen; Gr. φῦκος (*phukos*) = seaweed, seawrack, tangle.]

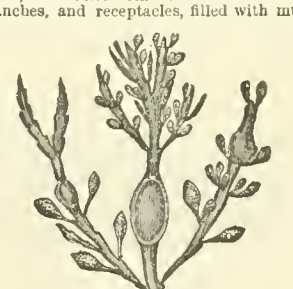
*I. *Ord. Lang.*: A paint, a dye; any false or deceptive show. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"How do I look to-day?
Excellent, clear, believe it. This same *fucus*
Was well laid on." *Ben Jonson: Sejanus*, ii. 1.

II. *Botany:*

*1. *Formerly:* A very comprehensive genus of Algæ established by Linnæus. He included under it most of the more solid seaweeds, and enumerated fifty-four species.

2. *Now:* A more restricted genus, type of the order Fucaceæ (q.v.). It includes those social algæ which have a flat and compressed frond, sometimes with air vessels on or in the branches, and receptacles, filled with mucus



FUCUS NODOSA.

traversed by a network of jointed filaments. It contains various common algæ, such as *Fucus nodosus*, *F. serratus*, *F. vesiculosus*, &c. These are used for the manufacture of kelp. In the Scottish islands, horses, cattle, and sheep are fed in the winter months on *F. vesiculosus*, as are pigs in Gothland. *F. serratus* is used for the same purpose in Norway. *F. vesiculosus* is sometimes ten feet long, *F. giganteus*, according to Capt. Cook, 360 feet. It is found near Terra del Fuego.

***fū'-cŭs**, *v.t.* [Fucus, *s.*] To paint.

fū'-cŭs-ăm-īde, *s.* [Eng., &c. *fucus*, and *amide*.]

Chem.: $C_{15}H_{12}N_2O_3$. Obtained by the action of ammonia on fucusol. It crystallizes from hot alcohol in groups of long needles.

fū'-cŭs-īne, *s.* [Eng., &c. *fucus*; *-ine* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{15}H_{12}F_2O_3$. An organic base prepared by boiling fucusamide with aqueous potash for twenty minutes. It forms a

yellowish resin which melts into a brown oil; this is digested with nitric acid, the resin separates out, and the nitrate of fucusine crystallizes out: this is decomposed by a slight excess of ammonia, then the fucusine crystallizes out in small laminæ united in stellate groups.

fū'-ĕŭs-ŏl, *s.* [Eng., &c. *fucus;* Lat. *ol(eum)* = oil.]

Chem.: Fucusaldehydes, $C_5H_4O_2$, or $C_4H_3O{\cdot}CO{\cdot}H$. Obtained by distilling seaweed, *Fucus nodosus*, &c., with dilute sulphuric acid, and washing the distillate with water. Fucusol is a colourless oily fluid which boils at 172°, and rapidly turns dark coloured on keeping. Fucusol is converted by ammonia into fucusamide.

fŭd, *s.* [Welsh *ffwtog* = a short tail, a scut.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The scut, or tail of a hare, rabbit, &c.

2. *Cloth.:* Woollen waste; the refuse of the new wool taken out in the scribbling process, which is mixed with the mungo for use. [MUNGO, SHODDY.]

fŭd'-dĕr, *s.* [FOTHER.]

fŭd'-dle, *v.t. & i.* [Prob. a form of *fuzzle* or *muddle* (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To make stupid with drink; to muddle.

"The table floating round,
And pavement faithless to the *fuddled* foot."
Thomson: Autumn, 537.

2. To spend in drink; to lay out on drink.

B. *Intrans.:* To drink till one gets stupid; to drink to excess.

"Rhyme all the day and *fuddle* all the night."
Pitt: Horace, bk. ii., ep. 19.

*** fŭd-dle,** *s.* [FUDDLE, *v.*] Drink.

"They have had their dose of *fuddle*."—*Bailey: Erasmus*, p. 125.

*** fuddle-cap,** *s.* A drunkard or boon companion.

"True protestant *fuddle-caps*."—*T. Browne: Works*, iii. 93.

fŭd'-dlĕr, *s.* [Eng. *fuddl(e); -er.*] One who drinks to excess; a drunkard; a sot.

fŭdge, *interj. & s.* [Prov. Fr. *fuche, feuche*, an interjection of contempt, from Low Ger. *futsch* = begone.]

A. *As interj.:* An exclamation of contempt: nonsense! stuff! humbug!

"At the conclusion of every sentence (Mr. Burchell) would cry out, *Fudge!*"—*Goldsmith: Vicar of Wakefield*, ch. xi.

B. *As substantive:*

1. Nonsense, humbug, stuff: as, That is all *fudge*.

"Her ladyship's proposition was what was called bosh . . . or *fudge* in plain Saxon."—*Thackeray: Rebecca & Rowena*, ch. i.

2. A wilful exaggeration; a falsehood.

"Very well; very genteel young man—prepossessing appearance—(that's a *fudge!*)—highly educated; usher in a school—eh?—*Lytton: Godolphin*, bk. ii., ch. vii.

fŭdge, *s.* [A word occuring only in the compound.]

fudge-wheel, *s.*

Shoe-making: A tool to ornament the edge of a sole.

*** fŭdge,** *v.t.* [FUDGE, *interj.*]

1. To make up, to fabricate as a false story.

2. To interpolate; to foist in.

"That last 'suppose' is *fudged* in."—*Foote: The Bankrupt*, iii. 2.

*** fueille-morte,** *s.* [FEUILLEMORT.]

fū'-ĕl, *** few-el,** *** few-ell,** *** fu-elle,** *** fwaill,** *s.* [O. F. **fouaille*, from Low Lat. *foallia* = fuel, from *focale* = fuel, the right of cutting fuel; Lat. *focus* = a hearth, a fireplace; Norm. Fr. *foualle, fouoyle, fuayl.*]

1. *Lit.:* The materials with which a fire is fed; the combustible matter, such as wood, coal, peat, &c., supplied to fires.

"Hard-faring race,
They pick their *fuel* out of every hedge."
Cowper: Task, i. 565.

2. *Fig.:* Anything which serves to feed or increase flame, heat, passion or excitement.

"He yields, not he to man nor Fate!
Thou add'st but *fuel* to my hate."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, v. 14.

¶ *Artificial fuel:* Agglomerated peat, sawdust, coal-dust, and slack, one or more of them in various combinations, bound together by heavy pressure, with cements, clay, coal-tar, or the residuum of starch-manufacture.

fuel-dryer, *s.* A kiln for drying blocks of artificial fuel. The trays supporting the blocks of fuel run upon rollers upon the angle-iron bars secured in the walls. The trays have perforations to allow the escape of the vapours resulting from the drying of the blocks.

fuel-feeder, *s.* A device for feeding fuel in graduated quantities to a furnace, either for metallurgical purposes or for steam-boilers. [MECHANICAL STOKER.]

fuel-press, *s.* A machine for compressing coal-dust and a cementing material into a block.

*** fū'-ĕl,** *v.t.* [FUEL, *s.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. To feed with fuel or combustible matter.

"But first the *fuelled* chimney blazes wide!"
Thomson: Autumn, 502.

2. To store or supply with fuel or firing.

"Some are plainly œconomical, as that the seat be well watered and well *fuelled*."—*Wotton: Architecture.*

II. *Fig.:* To feed; to nourish.

"For more corruption needful is,
To *fuel* such a fever long." *Donne.*

*** fū'-ĕl-lĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *fuel; -er.*] One who or that which supplies fuel.

"To retain fire unconsumed, Sir H. Plats hath obliged the *fueller*."—*Boyle: Works*, iv. 420.

fū'-ĕl-lĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [FUEL, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of feeding with fuel; fuel, firing.

fū-ĕr'-ō, *s.* [Sp.]

Spanish Law:

1. A code, a charter, a grant of privileges.
2. A custom having the force of law.
3. A declaration before a magistrate.
4. A place where justice is administered.
5. The jurisdiction of a tribunal.

fŭff, *s.* [Onomatopoetic. Cf. *puff.*] A puff, a whiff.

"The ghaist . . . then disappeared like a *fuff* o' tobacco, leaving Rab in a very pitiful condition."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. ix.

fŭff, *v.t. & i.* [FUFF, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To puff, to whiff, to blow.

"She *fuff't* her pipe wi' sic a lunt,
In wrath she was sae vap'riu'."
Burns: Halloween.

B. *Intrans.:* To puff, to blow.

fŭf'-fў, *a.* [Eng. *fuff; -y.*] Puffy, light.

fū'-gą, *a.* [Lat.= flight.]

Music: A Fugue (q.v.).

fų-gā'-cious, *a.* [Lat. *fugax* (genit. *fugacis*), from *fuga* = flight; *fugio* = to flee; Fr. & Ital. *fugace;* Sp. *fugaz.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Fugitive, volatile; lasting but for a short time.

"Moral beauty is . . . so subtile, fine, and *fugacious*, that it will not bear being handled."—*Berkeley: Alciphron*, dial. iii., § 5.

2. *Bot.:* (*Of a leaf, calyx, corolla, &c.*): Falling off early; as the leaves of cactus, the calyx of papaver, poppy, &c. It is called also caducous.

*** fų-gā'-cious-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *fugacious; -ness.*] The quality or state of being fugacious; volatility; shortness of duration; fugacity.

"Well therefore did the experienced Columella put his gardener in the mind of the *fugaciousness* of the seasons."—*Evelyn: Kalendar.* (Introd.)

*** fų-găç'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Fr. *fugacité*, from Lat. *fugax* (genit. *fugacis*); Sp. *fugacidad;* Ital. *fugacita.*]

1. Volatility, fugaciousness.

"It is very likely that the heat produced by a medicine, which by reason of its *fugacity* would stay but a very short time in the body, will not be so lasting as that of ordinary sudorifics."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 237.

2. Instability, uncertainty.

*** fūg'-ą-çў,** *s.* [Lat. *fugax* (gen. *fugacis*) = fleeing.] A putting to flight; banishment.

"Notwithstanding any disposition made or to be made by virtue or colour of any attainder, outlawry, *fugacy*, or other forfeiture."—*Milton: On the Articles of Peace.*

fūg'-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *fug(ue); -al.*]

Music: Pertaining to or of the nature of a fugue.

fų-ga'-tō, *adv.* [Ital.]

Music: In the fugue style; a composition containing fugal imitation, but which is not in strict fugue form. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

fūgh (*gh* silent), **fōh,** *interj.* [Onomatopoetic.] An exclamation of disgust or abhorrence; faugh.

*** fū'-gĭe,** *** fū'-ġĕ,** *a. & s.* [Lat. *fugio* = to flee.]

A. *As adj.:* Fugitive.

"Ye *fugé* lynnage of fals Laomedone,
Addres ye thus to mak bargane anane?"
Douglas: Virgil, 76, 2.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A fugitive.
2. A coward; one who flies from the fight.

fugie-warrant, *s.*

Scots Law: A warrant granted to apprehend a debtor, against whom it is aworn that he designa to fly, in order to avoid payment, or that he is *in meditatione fugœ.*

"'Ay,' said Ochiltree, 'that will be what they ca' the *fugie-warrants*.'"—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxxix.

fū'-gĭl-ĕ, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Anat. & Pathol.: This term has several acceptations: (1) the cerumen of the ear; (2) the nebulous suspension or deposition from the urine; (3) an abscess near the ear; (4) abscess in general. (*Dunglison.*)

fų-ġĭ-tā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *fugitatum*, sup. of *fugito* = to put to flight; to flee.]

* I. *Ord. Lang.:* A flight; a moving about from place to place.

"It was there, in fact, with all allowance for his wanderings and *fugitations* that he did spend most of his time."—*D. Masson: De Quincey*, p. 110.

2. *Scots Law:* The act of a criminal absconding from justice. When this takes place, the court can pronounce sentence of fugitation against him, in which case his goods and chattels are forfeited to the Crown.

fūg'-ĭ-tive, *a. & s.* [Fr. *fugitif*, from Lat. *fugitivus* = fugitive, from *fugitum*, sup. of *fugio* = to flee; Gr. φεύγω (*pheugō*); Sp. & Port. *fugitivo;* Ital. *fuggitivo.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. Apt to flee away; volatile; easily wafted or carried away.

"The more tender and *fugitive* parts, the leaves, of many of the more sturdy vegetables, fall off for want of the supply from beneath."—*Woodward: Natural History.*

* 2. Not to be held or detained; escaping easily; fleeting; not fixed or durable.

"But, ah! the mighty bliss is *fugitive!*"
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic iii. 109.

3. Fleeing or running from danger, pursuit, or duty.

"Multitudes, *fugitive* on every side."
Cowper: Task, ii. 108.

4. Wandering, vagabond.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Dyeing:* Not stable, permanent, or durable; opposed to *fast* or *fixed* colours.

2. *Literature:* A term applied to short and occasional pieces written in haste or for a special purpose, and not intended to be permanent.

B. *As substantive:*

1. One who flees from danger, pursuit, or duty; a deserter.

"But the *fugitives* from Ramsay's were a mere rabble."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. One who has fled from punishment and taken refuge under another power.

"Its *fugitive* the church he gave,
Though not a victim, but a slave."
Scott: Marmion, iii. 15.

3. Anything hard to be caught or detained.

"What muse but his can Nature's beauties hit,
Or catch that airy *fugitive* called wit.' *Harte.*

¶ *Fugitive Slave Law:*

Hist.: A law which was enacted by the Congress of the United States in 1850. By its provisions a slave escaping from his master into another state was to be seized and restored to his owner, and any person aiding in his flight was to be deemed guilty of having committed a penal offence.

*** fūg'-ĭ-tive-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *fugitive; -ly.*] In a fugitive or fleeting manner; like a fugitive.

***fū̆ġ'-ĭ-tĭve-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *fugitive*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality of being fugitive; volatility; fugacity.

"And even the spirit and salt of sheep's blood itself did, by their penetrancy of taste, and *fugitiveness* in gentle heats, promise little less efficacy."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 215.

2. Instability; uncertainty.

***fū̆ġ'-ĭ-tor, *fug-i-tour,** *s.* [Lat. *fugitor*, from *fugio* = to flee.] A fugitive.

"Trusting thaim to he sone advertist thairof be sindry *fugitouris* daly departing of the cleté."—*Bellendene: Livius*, p. 123.

***fū'-gle,** *v.i.* [Cf. *fugleman.*] To act as a guide or director.

"Wooden arms with elbow joints jerking and *fugling* in the air."—*Carlyle: French Revolution*, pt. iii., bk. v., ch. vii.

fū'-gle-man, fū'-ġel-man, *s.* [Ger. *flügelman*, from *flugel* = a wing.]

1. *Lit.:* A file-leader; a soldier who, being expert in drill, takes his position in front of a company as an example or guide to the others in their exercises.

2. *Fig.:* One who takes the lead and sets the example for others to follow.

"Daly marched as *fugleman*."—*Theo. Hook: Gilbert Gurney. (Latham.)*

fūgue, *s.* [Fr., from Ital. *fuga* = a flight, a fugue; Lat. *fuga* = a flight.]

Music: A polyphonic composition constructed on one or more short subjects or themes, which are harmonized according to the laws of counterpoint, and introduced from time to time with various contrapuntal devices; the interest in these frequently heard themes being sustained by diminishing the interval of time at which they follow each other, and monotony being avoided by the occasional use of episodes, or passages open to free treatment. The chief elements of a fugue are:—(1) The subject; (2) the counter-subject, or contrapuntal harmonization of the answer by the part which has finished the enunciation of the subject; (3) the answer; (4) episodes; (5) the stretto; and (6) the pedal point. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

"The skilful organist plies his grave and fancied descant in lofty *fugues*."—*Milton: On Education.*

fū̆g'-ūist, *s.* [Eng. *fugu(e)*; *-ist.*] A musician who composes or performs fugues.

fu-ĭ-rē'-na, *s.* [Named after G. Fuiren, a Danish botanist.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the cyperaceous tribe Fuirenæ (q.v.). About forty species are known, mostly from the warmer parts of the southern hemisphere.

fu-ĭ-rē'-nē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *fuirena*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of sedges (Cyperaceæ); type, Fuirena. It is divided into the sub-tribes of Melanocranidæ, Hemichlænidæ, and Ficinidæ (q.v.).

*** ful** (1), *a.* [Foul.]

*** ful** (2), *a.* [Full.]

***fŭl'-çĭ-ble,** *s.* [Lat. *fulcio* = to prop up.] That may or can be propped up or supported.

***fŭl'-çĭ-mĕnt,** *s.* [Lat. *fulcimen*, *fulcimentum*, from *fulcio* = to prop up.] A prop, a fulcrum; that on which a body rests and turns.

"If we conceive the same disproportion betwixt their several distances in the former faculties, from the *fulciment*, or centre of gravity, they would both equiponderate."—*Wilkins: Archimedes; On Mechanical Powers*, ch. xii.

***fulc-nen,** *v.t.* [A.S. *fulloc*, *fulluht* = baptism.] To baptize.

"Tho he *fulcnede* ure helende."—*O. E. Homilies*, ii. 137.

*** fulc-nere,** *s.* [Fulcnen.] A baptizer.

"His non more thenne Johan the *fulcnere*."—*O. E. Homilies*, ii. 131.

***fulc-ning, *fulc-ninge,** *s.* [Cf. A.S. *fulluhtninge*, *fullhtning.*] [Fulcnen.] A baptizing, baptism.

"Gne bileue imene and one *fulcninge*."—*O. E. Homilies*, ii. 9.

***fŭl-crā'-cĕ-ŏŭs (ceous** as **shŭs),** *a.* [Eng., &c., *fulcr(um)*; *-aceous.*]

Bot.: Furnished with fulcra; related to or connected with the fulcra of plants.

fŭl'-crāte, *a.* [Eng. *fulcr(um)*; *-ate.*] Having fulcra; supported by fulcra.

fŭl'-crŭm, *fŭl'-cre (cre as **kĕr;** pl. **fŭl'-cra, fŭl'-crŭms),** *s.* [Lat. *fulcrum* = a prop, from *fulcio* = to prop.]

1. *Physics (Sing.):* The fixed edge or point on which the bar of a lever rests. Its reaction is one of three forces acting on a lever, the two others being the power and the weight or resistance. [Lever.]

2. *Bot. (Pl.):* Additional organs, as stipules, scales, spines, prickles, tendrils, &c.

fulcrum forceps, *s.* A dentist's forceps in which one beak is furnished with a hinged plate with an india-rubber pad to protect the gum from injury, while the other beak has the usual tooth or gouge shape.

*** fŭlc,** *a.* [Foul.]

fŭlc, *s.* [Fool.] (*Scotch.*)

fule-body, *s.* A foolish person. (*Scotch.*)

"*Fule-body!* if I meant ye wrang, couldna I clod ye ower that craig, and wad man ken how ye cam by your end?"—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xlvi.

fŭl-fĭl', *ful-fill-en, *ful-fille, *fol-full-en, *v.t.* [A.S. *fulfyllan* = to fill.]

* 1. To fill to the full; to fill up; to fill completely.

"He *fulfilleđe* an holwgh vessel with dew."—*Wycliffe: Judges* vi. 38.

* 2. To complete, to accomplish, to fill up.

"My tyme is not yit *fulfillid*."—*Wycliffe: John* vii. 8. (*Purvey.*)

3. To complete; to carry out to the end.

"Thei *fulfillen* first the more longe pilgrymage."—*Maundeville*, p. 53.

4. To accomplish, to execute, to carry out: as, a design, a desire, a promise, a prophecy, a requirement, an obligation, &c.; to effectuate; to complete by performance.

"He invited them, after they had *fulfilled* their prince's orders, and settled their own private affairs, to come again, and see him."—*Strype: Memorials; Henry VIII.* (an. 1538).

5. To answer as a purpose or design.

"All we find possessing earth, sea, air, . . . *Fulfil* the purpose, and appear designed."
Cowper: Tirocinium, 98.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between to *fulfil*, to *accomplish*, and to *realize*: "To *fulfil* is literally to fill quite full, that is, to bring about *full* to the wishes of a person; to *accomplish* is to bring to perfection, but without reference to the wishes of any one; to *realize* is to make *real*, namely, whatever has been aimed at. The application of these terms is evident from their explications: the wishes, the expectations, the intentions, and promises, of an individual, are appropriately said to be *fulfilled*; national projects, or undertakings, prophecies, and whatever is of general interest, are said to be *accomplished*; the fortune, or prospects of an individual, or whatever results successfully from specific efforts, is said to be *realized*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between to *fulfil* and to *execute*, see Execute; for that between to *fulfil* and to *keep*, see Keep.

fŭl-fĭl'-lẽr, *s.* [Eng. *fulfil*; *-er.*] One who or that which fulfils or accomplishes.

"Jesus was the *fulfiller* of the law; and . . . he was also the *fulfiller* of the prophets."—*Warburton: Works*, vol. ix. ser. 5.

fŭl-fĭll'-ĭng, *ful-fill-ynge, *pr. par., a. & s.* [Fulfil.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

* 1. The act of filling to the full; satiety; fulness.

"He sente *fulfilling* into the soule of hem."—*Wyclife: Psalm* cv. 15.

2. The act of accomplishing, executing, or carrying to completion.

"Therefore loue is the *fulfylling* of the lawe."—*Wyclife: Romans* xiii. 10.

fŭl-fĭl'-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *fulfil*; *-ment.*]

1. The act of fulfilling; completion; perfect execution or performance.

"With what entire confidence ought we to wait for the *fulfilment* of all his other promises in their due time."—*Blair*, vol. i., ser. 5.

2. Accomplishment: as, The *fulfilment* of a prophecy.

*** fŭl'-ġen-çy,** *s.* [Lat. *fulgens.*] Splendour; brightness; glitter.

*** fŭl'-ġent,** *a.* [Lat. *fulgens*, pr. par. of *fulgeo* = to shine, to glitter.] Shining; dazzling; exceedingly bright.

"At last, as from a cloud, his *fulgent* head
And shape star-bright appeared."
Milton: P. L., x. 449.

*** fŭl'-ġent-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *fulgent*; *-ly.*] In a fulgent manner; with exceeding brightness; dazzlingly.

*** fŭl'-ġĭd,** *a.* [Lat. *fulgidus*, from *fulgeo* = to shine, to glitter.] Shining, glittering, dazzling, fulgent.

"The sight a *fulgid* object hates, and flies."
Creech: Lucretius, iv. 336.

*** fŭl-ġĭd'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Lat. *fulgidus.*] Splendour, brightness, glitter.

*** fŭl'-gor, * ful-gour,** *s.* [Lat.] Splendour; dazzling brightness.

"Glow-worms alive project a lustre in the dark, which *fulgour*, notwithstanding, ceaseth after death."—*Browne.*

*** fŭl'-gŏr-a,** *s.* [Lat. *fulgor*, mostly poetic for *fulgur.*]

Entom.: Lantern fly. The typical genus of the family Fulgoridæ, and the tribe Fulgorina (q.v.). It has a large head, much prolonged in front. *Fulgora lanternaria* was said by Madame Merian to shine with a phosphorescent light. The fact has since been disputed. It is a native of Surinam. Another species, *F. candelaria*, is from China.

fŭl-gŏr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *fulgor(a)*, (q.v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: The typical family of Fulgorina (q.v.).

fŭl-gŏr'-ĭ-na, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *fulgor*, and Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina.*]

Entom.: A tribe of Homoptera. They have the antennæ placed under the eyes, and the ocelli are only two. The tropical species are generally large, those of temperate climates the reverse.

*** fŭl'-gu-rant,** *a.* [Lat. *fulgurans*, pr. par. of *fulguro* = to lighten; *fulgur* = lightning.] Lightning; flashing like lightning.

"And Nature play her fiery games,
In this forced night, with *fulgurant* flames."
More: Philosophical Poems (1647), p. 314.

*** fŭl'-gu-rāte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *fulguratum*, sup. of *fulguro* = to lighten.] To lighten; to flash like lightning.

"If enclosed in a glass vessel well stopped, it sometimes would *fulgurate*, or throw out little flashes of light."—*Trans. Philos. Soc.*, No. 134.

fŭl-gu-rā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *fulguratio*, from *fulguro* = to lighten.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of lightening; a flash of lightning.

"The shine gave such a lightning from one to another, so as you should be forced to turn them [the eyes] elsewhere, or not too stedfastly to behold their *fulguration*."—*Donne: History of the Septuagint* (1633), p. 37.

2. *Metall.:* The sudden brightening of gold or silver in the crucible as the last traces of dross leave the surface.

fŭl'-gu-rīte, *s.* [Lat. *fulguritus* = struck with lightning, pa. par. of *fulgurio.*]

Geol., &c.: A vitrified sand-tube, supposed to have been produced by the action of lightning. Attention was first directed to them by Pastor Hermann, who observed one at Massel, in Silesia, in 1711. Dr. Hentzen, in 1805, met with another in the heath of Paderborn; he was the earliest observer who attributed them to lightning. Many have since been found, some of them in this country.

fŭl'-gu-roŭs, *a.* [Lat. *fulgur* = lightning; *-ous.*] Flashing like lightning.

"A *fulgurous* impetuosity almost beyond human."—*Carlyle: Miscellanies*, iii. 194.

*** fŭl'-gu-rў,** *s.* [Lat. *fulgur.*] Lightning. (*Cockeram.*)

*** fŭl'-ham,** *s.* [Fullam.]

*** ful-hed, * ful-hede,** *s.* [Fullhood.]

fū'-lĭ-cą, *s.* [Lat. = the Coot.]

Ornith.: Coot. A genus of grallatorial (wading) birds, sub-tribe Macrodactyli, family Rallidæ, sub-family Gallinulinæ. *Fulica atra* is the Coot (q.v.).

*** fu-li-en, * ful-en,** *v.t.* [Follow.]

fu-lĭg'-ĭ-nōse, *a.* [Lat. *fuliginosus.*] The same as FULIGINOUS (q.v.).

***fu-lĭg-ĭ-nŏs'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Fr. *fuliginosité*, from Lat *fuliginosus* = sooty.] The quality or state of being fuliginous; sootiness; that which makes sooty.

"A latent fury and *fuliginosity* very perverting."—*Carlyle: Miscellanies*, iv. 79.

fu-lĭg'-ĭ-nŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *fuliginosus*, from *fuligo* = soot; Fr. *fuligineux*; Sp. *fuliginoso*; Ital *fuliginoso.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) Pertaining to soot; containing soot; sooty.

"Cheap and useful processes for ways of charking coals, peat, and the like *fuliginous* materials."—*Evelyn: A Discourse on Forest Trees*, ch. xxx.

(2) Pertaining to or resembling smoke; dusk.

2. *Fig.:* Dark, dusky, gloomy.

"The leaf of burrage hath an excellent spirit to repress the *fuliginous* vapour of dusky melancholy."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 18.

II. *Natural Science:* Of a sooty colour; dirty brown, approaching black.

***fu-lĭg'-ĭ-nŏŭs-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *fuliginous*; *-ly.*] Like soot; sootily; with sont.]

"To rear some breathless vapid flowers,
Or shrubs *fuliginously* grim.'
Shenstone: Rural Elegance.

***fu-lī'-gō,** *s.* [Lat.] Soot, grime.

"Camphire, of a white substance, by its *fuligo* affordeth a deep black."—*Browne.*

fu-lĭg'-u-la, *s.* [Dimin. from Lat. *fuligo* = soot.]

Ornith.: Pochard. The typical genus of the sub-family Fuliginæ. About eight species occur in Britain. *Fuligula ferina* is the Pochard (q.v.) or Dun Bird.

fu-lĭg-u-lī'-næ, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *fuligul*(a), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: Sea-ducks; a sub-family of Anatidæ. The base of the bill is as broad as high; there is a curved nail on the upper mandibles; the hind toe of the foot has a membranous lobe. Genera represented in Britain: Somateria (Eider duck), Oidemia (Surf duck), Fuligula (Pochard), and Clangula (Golden eye).

***ful-i-mart,** *s.* [FOUMART.]

***fûl'-ĭsh,** *s.* [FOOLISH.]

***fulke,** *s.* [FOLK.]

***fulk'-er,** *s.* [Etym doubtful.] A pawnbroker.

"The *fulker* will not lend you a farthing upon it."—*Gascoigne: Supposes*, ii. 3

fûll, *fol, *ful, *fulle, *vol, *a., adv.,* & *s.* [A.S. *ful:* cogn. with Dut. *vol*; Icel. *fullr*; Dan. *fuld*; Sw. *full*; Goth. *fulls*; Ger. *voll*; O. H. Ger. *fol*; Gr. πλήρης (*plērēs*); Lat. *plenus*; Skt. *purna.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Filled up, replete; having no space unfilled or void.

2. Well supplied; abounding; having an abundance or large quantity of anything.

"England ys *ful* ynow of fruyt and of tlen."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 1

3. Abundant in quantity; plentiful; satisfying.

"Water digesteth a *full* meal sooner than any liquor."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

* 4. Filled up; supplied; not vacant; occupied.

"Had the throne been *full*, their meeting would not have been regular."—*Blackstone.*

5. Sated; filled to repletion; satiated.

"Glutted, gorged, and *full.*"
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., iii. 2.

6. Plump; filled out; fat.

"A gentleman of a *full* body having broken his skin by a fall, the wound inflamed."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

7. Filled or crowded as regards the mind or memory.

(1) Absolutely, as in the following example.

"Reading maketh a *full* man."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Studies.*

(2) Followed by *of.*

"Every one is *full of* the miracles done by cold baths on decayed and weak constitutions."—*Locke.*

8. Complete; not deficient or defective.

"At the end of two *full* years Pharaoh dreamed."—*Genesis* xli. 1.

9. Complete; perfect; leaving nothing to be desired.

"That day had seen the *full* accomplishment
Of all his travels."
Daniel: Civil Wars.

10. Expressive of much; containing much matter; copious; ample.

"Where my expressions are not so *full* as his, either our language or my art were defective."—*Denham: Destruction of Troy.* (Pref.)

11. Mature; perfect.

"Suppose a nation, where the custom were that after *full* age the sons should expulse their fathers out of their possessions."—*Bacon.*

* 12. Strong; not faint or attenuated; powerful; sonorous.

"I did never know so *full* a voice issue from so empty a heart."—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, iv. 4.

* 13. Accomplished, perfect.

"The man commands like a *full* soldier."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, ii. 1.

14. Visible in its full dimensions.

"Till about the end of the third century, I do not remember to have seen the head of a Roman emperor drawn with a *full* face; they always appear in profile."—*Addison: On Medals.*

15. Applied to the moon when it presents to the spectator its whole disc illuminated.

II. *Technically:*

Music:

1. Sung or played by all the performers, without solos. [FULL-ANTHEM, FULL-SCORE, FULL-SERVICE.]

2. Applied to the organ when all or most of the stops are out.

B. *As adverb:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. Fully; completely; without abatement or diminution.

"I am now *full* resolved."
Shakesp. Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 1.

2. Quite; to the same or an equal degree; equally.

"But the hasty critick, who judges on a view, is *full* as liable to be deceived."—*Dryden: Aurungzebe.* (Pref.)

3. Exactly.

"*Full* in the centre of the sacred wood,
An arm ariseth of the Stygian flood."
Addison: On Italy.

4. Directly, straight: as, To look one *full* in the face.

"On his ample forehead aiming *full*,
The deadly stroke descending pierced the skull."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid v. 633.

* 5. To satiety.

"I have supped *full* with horrors."
Shakesp. Macbeth, v. 5.

6. *Full* is largely used, especially in poetry, before adjectives and adverbs to heighten or strengthen their meaning.

"With dagge 's hilt on the wicket strong
He struck *full* loud, and struck *full* long."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, ii. 2.

II. *Music:* With all the voices or instruments: as, An anthem is sung *full.*

C. *As substantive*

1. Complete measure or degree; the utmost or fullest extent.

"We'll see these things effected to the *full*."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., i. 2.

2. The highest state or point.

"The swan's down feather,
That stands upon the swell at *full* of tide,
Neither way inclines."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iii. 2.

3. A state of satiety.

"When I had fed them to the *full*."—*Jeremiah* v. 7.

4. That period of the revolution of the moon when it presents to the spectator a full or perfect orb.

"Brains in rabbits, woodcocks, and calves, are fullest in the *full* of the moon."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

¶ (1) *Full and by:*

Naut.: Sailing close-hauled, having all the sails full, and lying as near the wind as possible.

(2) *Full brother* or *sister:* The son or daughter of the same father and mother.

(3) *Full cousin:* The son or daughter of an aunt or uncle.

(4) *Full cry:*

(*a*) *Lit.:* In hunting a term used to express that all the hounds have caught the scent and give tongue in chorus.

"The headmost hounds, followed by the rest of the pack in *full cry*, burst from the coppice, followed by the huntsman and three or four riders."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. v.

(*b*) *Fig.:* Hot pursuit.

(5) *Full-run:* The same as *full-swing*, (q.v.).

(6) *Full-swing:* Full working; perfect or unrestrained liberty.

(7) *In full:* Without deduction, diminution, or abatement.

(8) *Written in full:* Written without contractions; written in words, not figures.

¶ *Full* is largely used in composition with other words, particularly participles, with the force of fully, to the utmost extent or degree.

Obvious compounds are, *full-accomplished, full-adjusted, full-aged, full-blazing, full-breasted, full-celled, full-crammed, full-extended, full-eyed, full-faced, full-fed, full-flowing, full-foliaged, full-gorged, full-juiced, full-limbed, full-proportioned, full-stuffed, full-swelling, full-swollen, full-tided, full-toned, full-tuned, full-voiced, full-welling,* &c.

***full-acorned,** *a.* Having fed to the full on acorns.

full-age, *s.*

Law: Twenty-one years old.

full-anthem, *s.*

Music: An anthem in which there is neither solo nor verses. [ANTHEM.]

full-armed, *a.* Fully or completely armed.

full-blooded, *a.*

1. *Lit.:* Having a full supply of blood.

2. *Fig.:* Of pure blood or extraction; pure-bred: as, a *full-blooded* horse.

full-bloomed, *a.* Like a full-bloom or perfect blossom.

"*Full-bloomed* lips." *Crashaw.*

full-blown, *a.*

1. Blown or stretched by the wind to the utmost extent.

2. Expanded to the full as a blossom; mature.

3. Arrived at maturity; perfect.

"My glories are past danger; they're *full-blown*."
Denham: Sophy, ii.

***full-bottom,** *s.* A wig with a large bottom.

FULL-BOTTOMED WIG.

full-bottomed, *a.* Having a large bottom, as a wig.

"I was obliged to sit at home in my morning-gown, having pawned a new suit of cloaths and a *full-bottomed* wig for a sum of money."—*Guardian.*

full-bound, *a.*

Bookbind.: Covered with leather.

full-butt, *full-but, *ful-buyt, *ful-but, *adv.*

1. Meeting or coming together directly face to face. (Generally conveying the idea of violence or collision.)

"Socrates met *full-but* with Xenophon in a narrow lane."—*Udal: Apoph. of Erasmus*, p. 29.

* 2. Directly, exactly.

"It standeth *ful-but* agynst Caleys."—*Hormon: Vulgaria.*

full-cadence, *s.*

Music: A perfect cadence. [CADENCE.]

full-centre, *a.*

Arch.: Having the form of a full semicircle.

Full-centre arch: A semicircular arch or vault. One describing the full amount of 180°.

***full-charged,** *a.* Charged or loaded to the full; fully prepared.

"I stood in the level of a *full-charged* confederacy."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 2.

full-chisel, *adv.* At full speed. (*Amer.*)

"Off he set, *full-chisel*."—*T. C. Haliburton.* (*Ogilvie.*)

full-chord, *s.*

Music: (1) A chord, some of the essential notes of which are doubled. (2) A chord for the full power of an instrument, orchestra, or voices.

***full-descending,** *a.* Rushing down violently.

"Oft in the *full-descending* flood he tries
To lose the scent, and lave his burning sides."
Thomson: Autumn, 445.

full dress, *s. & a.*

A. *As subst.:* Dress worn on occasions of ceremony.

B. *As adj.:* Requiring full dress to be worn: as, a *full-dress* dinner.

full-drive, *adv.* At full speed; full-butt.

full-eared, *a.* Having the ears full of grain.

"As flames rolled by the winds' conspiring force,
O'er *full-eared* corn."
Denham: Destruction of Troy, 293.

***full-fleshed,** *a.* Fat, corpulent.

***full-flowing,** *a.* Freely venting its passion.

"I am not well, else I should answer
From a *full-flowing* stomach."
Shakesp.: Lear, v. 3.

***full-formed,** *a.* Having full or plump forms.

"His brother Niger too, and all the floods
In which the *full-formed* maids of Afric lave."
Thomson: Summer, 823.

***full-fortuned,** *a.* At the height of prosperity.

***full-fraught,** *a.* Fully laden or stored with accomplishments.

"And thus thy fall hath left a kind of blot,
To mark the *full-fraught* man, and best endued,
With some suspicion." *Shakesp.: Henry V.,* ii. 2.

full-grown, *a.* Having attained full size or age.

"So beauty lures the *full-grown* child,
With hue as bright, and wing as wild."
Byron: Giaour.

***full-hearted,** *a.* Full of courage and confidence.

"The enemy, *full-hearted,*
Lolling the tongue with slaughtering."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 3.

***full-hot,** *a.* Heated to the utmost; very fiery.

"Anger is like
A *full-hot* horse who being allowed his way
Self-mettle tires him."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 1.

***full-laden,** *a.* Fully loaded; weighted to the full.

"It were unfit that so excellent a reward as the Gospel promises should stoop down, like fruit upon a *full-laden* bough, to be plucked by every idle and wanton hand."—*Tillotson.*

full-length, *a. & s.*

A. *As adj.:* Embracing or extending the whole length: as, a *full-length* portrait.

B. *As subst.:* A full-length portrait.

***full-manned,** *a.* Fully manned or furnished with men, as a ship with sailors.

***full-mouth,** *s.* A chatterer.

"Some propheticall *full-mouth.*"—*Greene: Menaphon,* p. 54.

***full-mouth,** *adv.* In full cry.

"She was coming *full-mouth* upon me."—*Farquhar: The Inconstant,* ii.

***full-mouthed,** *a.*

1. Pertaining to or issuing from a full mouth.

"Had Boreas blown
His *full-mouthed* blast, and cast thy houses down."
Quarles: Jonah.

2. Having a full or strong voice or sound; spoken *ore rotundo.*

"A *full-mouthed* diapason swallows all." *Crashaw.*

3. Festive, joyous.

"*Full-mouthed* Easter near."
Quarles: Emblems, v. 7.

***full-orbed,** *a.* Showing a full or complete disc, as a full moon.

"Now reigns
Full-orbed the moon, and with more pleasing light."
Milton: P. L., v. 42.

***full-out,** *adv.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Quite, altogether.

"Being *full-out* as evil, if not worse."—*Andrewes: Works,* ii. 351.

2. *Printing:* Not indented; occupying the full width of a page or column.

full-pitch, *s.*

Cricket: A ball delivered by the bowler so far up the wicket that it falls inside the popping-crease.

***full-replete,** *a.* Completely full or filled.

"*Full-replete* with choice of all delights"
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., v. 5.

***full-sailed,** *a.* Absolute, unlimited: as, *full-sailed* confidence. (*Massinger.*)

full-score, *s.*

Music: A score in which all the parts for voices and instruments are displayed. [SCORE.]

full-service, *s.*

Music:

1. A setting of the Canticles for voices in chorus, with or without organ accompaniment.

2. An office in which music is used to the fullest extent allowed by the rubrics.

***full-souled,** *a.* Magnanimous, noble-hearted; of a noble disposition.

***full-speak,** *v.t.* To declare plainly and fully; to show openly.

"His eye *full-speaks*
His ardent soul, and from his couch at once he breaks."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 31.

full-split, *adv.* With the greatest violence or impetuosity. (*American.*)

full-spread, *a.*

1. Spread to the utmost extent.

"How easy 'tis, when destiny proves kind,
With *full-spread* sails to run before the wind."
Dryden: Astræa Redux, 64.

*2. Fat, corpulent.

"Waked by the crowd, slow from his bench arose
A comely *full-spread* porter, swoln with sleep."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 24.

full-stop, *s.*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit. & Gram.:* A period; a symbol used to denote the longest pause in reading.

2. *Fig.:* A finish, an end, a complete stop.

II. *Music:*

1. In lute playing, a full chord followed by a pause.

2. A chord in which all available fingers are occupied in stopping the strings.

***full-summed,** *a.* Complete in all its parts.

"The king of birds nestal within its leaves, thick feathered, and with *full-summed* wings fastening his talons east and west."—*Howell: Vocal Forest.*

***full-winged,** *a.*

1. Having perfect or powerful wings.

2. Ready for flight; eager.

***fŭll** (1), *v.t. & i.* [FULL, *a.*] [FILL, *v.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To fill.

"Fiftene eclpen gode *fulled* mid vtlaghen."
Layamon, ii. 79.

2. To fulfil.

"That the saidis persons sall mak na payment of the said soume quhill the poyntis of the said decreet be *fulfit* efter the forme of the samyn, and of the indenturis maid tharapone."—*Act. Dom. Conc.* (1492), p. 247.

B. *Intrans.:* To become full; to come or arrive at the full: as, The moon *fulls.*

"Whaune hir guttes *fullen.*" *P. Plowman,* 5,715.

fŭll (2), *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *fullian* = to whiten, to purify, to baptize, from Lat. *fullo* = to cleanse clothes, to full cloth; O. Fr. *foullir* = to full cloth; *fouler* = to trample on, to press; Ital. *follare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

*1. To cleanse cloth from its oil or grease.

2. To thicken in a mill, as cloth; to make thick and compact by pressure.

"Clooth that cometh fro the wevyng is noght comly to w re,
Til it be *fulled* under foot or in fullyng stobbes."
P. Plowman, 10,527.

†**B.** *Intrans.:* To become fulled or felted.

fŭll'-age (age as ĭj), *s.* [Eng. *full* (2), v.; *-age.*] Money paid for the fulling or cleansing of cloth.

***fŭl'-lam, *fŭl'-ham,** *s.* [From *Fulham,* a suburb of London, which was a notorious resort of blacklegs in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.]

1. False dice: of these there were two sorts, the one, called high, intended to throw the high numbers from five to twelve; the other, called low, to throw from one to four.

"For gourd and *fullam* holds
And high and low beguile the rich and poor."
Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor, i. 3.

2. Any sham, fraud, or makebelieve.

fŭl'-ĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *full*; *-er.*]

Forging:

1. A tool, sometimes known as a creaser, struck by the hammer or placed in the hardy hole of the anvil, and employed to swage down or spread the iron by a series of parallel indentations. The tools are known respectively as the top and bottom fuller.

2. A tool having grooves, and forming a die or swage into which iron is driven by the hammer to confer a shape. Used in forming the fullering of horseshoes.

fuller-hammer, *s.*

Forg.: The hammer used in striking the fuller.

fŭl'-ĕr (2), ***ful-lare, *ful-lere,** *s.* [Eng. *full* (2), v.; *-er*; O. Fr. *fouleur*; Dut. *voller.*] One whose occupation is to full cloth.

"The clothiers have put off
The spinsters, carders, *fullers,* weavers."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 1.

fuller's-earth, *s.*

1. *Min.:* (1) Smectite (q.v.); it is an argillaceous earth, used by fullers to absorb the oil or grease with which woollen cloth has been treated during previous manufacture. (2) Kaolinite (q.v.).

2. *Geol.:* A stratum belonging to the Lower Oolite of Bath, lying in that locality just below the Great Oolite, while in the North of England it is wholly absent. Its characteristic fossil is an oyster (*Ostrea acuminata*). In all about sixty mollusca are found in the Fuller's Earth, fifty being Lamellibranchiate Bivalves, ten Brachiopoda, three Gasteropods, and seven or eight Cephalopoda. (*Lyell.*)

fuller's-herb, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Saponaria (q.v.). It is called also Soapwort.

fuller's-teazel, *s.*

Bot.: Dipsacus Fullonum, probably only a variety of *D. sylvestris.* The flower heads are used for raising the nap on cloth which is being fulled. [FULLING, TEASEL.]

fuller's-thistle, fuller's-weed, *s.*

Bot.: Dipsacus Fullonum.

fŭl'-ĕr, *v.t.* [FULLER (1), *s.*] To form a groove or channel in as by a fuller hammer

fŭl'-ĕr-y, *s.* [Eng. *full* (2), v.; *-ery.*] A place where the process of fulling is carried on.

***fŭl'-ĭ-lў, *ful-la-lie, *ful-le-ly,** *a.* [Eng. *fully*; *-ly.*] Fully.

"Bot quhow ony historicall narratioun culd haue correspondit to aue inuisibill kirk, I can nocht *fulalie* perceaue."—*Tyrie: Refutation,* fo. 39, a.

fŭl'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [FULL (2), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* A process by which cloth made of a felting fibre is condensed, strengthened, and thickened, with a loss of width and length. [FELT.] In felting, the fibres—wool, for instance—slip past each other, and their toothed edges interlock, so that a continuation of the process causes them to be more and more intimately associated. The cloth is folded or rolled, and treated with soapy water. It is then beaten with wooden mallets, by which the serrated edges are forced past each other and the fibres closely commingled. Precautions are taken in some cases to prevent adherence of the folds of cloth by felting together. For this purpose cotton cloth is sometimes put between the folds of woollen cloth. Fulling and felting are dependent upon the same principle. Felted cloth is made by associating the fibres, and is not woven. Woven cloth exposed to the fulling or felting action is said to be milled. Repetition of the process constitutes it double-milled or treble-milled, as the case may be. Each milling thickens and solidifies the cloth while diminishing its quantity.

fulling-mill, *s.* A mill for fulling cloth. The modern fulling-mill consists of an iron framework supporting the shanks of heavy wooden mallets, which are raised by projecting cams on a tappet wheel. The mallets being raised to their full height are released, and drop by gravity on the cloth, which is contained in an iron trough beneath. Soap is added as a detergent, grease in any form tending to mar the felting action of the fibres. The end of the trough is curved, so that the cloth is turned round and round by the action of the mallets.

"By the large hammers, like those used for paper and *fulling-mills,* they beat their hemp."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

fŭll'-mart, ful-mar (2), *s.* [Foumart.]

fŭl-lŏn-īte, *s.* [Named after Mr. Fullon, a brother-in-law of its discoverer, Mr. Armstrong.]

Min.: The same as Onegite (q.v.).

fŭl lў, * **ful-liche,** * **ful like,** *adv.* [A.S. *fullice*; O. Sax. *fullitho*; O. H. Ger. *follicho*; M. H. Ger. *volliche*; Ger. *völlig.*]

1. In a full manner; so as to leave no vacuity.

2. Completely; without deficiency or diminution; entirely; without lack or defect; perfectly.

"Behold Achilles' promise *fully* paid."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xxiii. 222.

fŭl'-mar (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. *fulmar* (2).] [Foumart.]

Ornith.: Fulmarus glacialis, a sea-bird which breeds in the Island of St. Kilda and elsewhere. It is abundant in the Arctic seas, attending whaleships for the sake of the blubber to be obtained when whales are being cut up.

fŭl'-mar (2), *s.* [Foumart.]

fŭl'-mar-ŭs, *s.* [Latinized from Eng., &c. *fulmar* (1) (q.v.).]

Ornith.: Fulmar, a genus of natatorial (swimming) birds, family Procellaridæ, subfamily Procellarinæ. [Fulmar (1).]

* **fŭl'-mĕn,** *s.* [Lat.] A thunderbolt, lightning.

* **fŭl-mĭn-ant,** *a.* [Lat. *fulminans*, pr. par. of *fulmino* = to lighten.] [Fulminate *v.*] Thundering; making a noise like thunder; fulminating.

"The dread clergy, *fulminant* in ire."
Colman: Vagaries Vindicated, p. 194.

fŭl'-mĭn-āte, *v.i. & t.* [Lat. *fulminatus*, pa. par. of *fulmino* = to thunder, to lighten; *fulmen* (genit. *fulminis*) = thunder, lightning, a contr. for *fulgimen*, from *fulgeo* = to shine; Fr. *fulminer*; Sp. & Port. *fulminar*; Ital. *fulminare.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally:*

* **1.** To thunder; to make a noise like thunder.

"I cannot *fulminate* nor tonitruate words
To puzzle intellects." *T. Randolph.*

2. To make a loud, sudden noise or crack; to explode with a loud noise or report; to detonate.

"Water and wind-guns afford no *fulminating* report."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. v.

* **II.** *Fig.:* To thunder out censure, threats, or denunciations; especially applied to ecclesiastical censures sent out by the Pope.

"If the Pope had not run into the proposition he would have *fulminated* upon this occasion."—*Burnet: Hist. Reformation* (an. 1531).

B. *Transitive:*

* **I.** *Lit.:* To cause to explode.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To utter or send out with threats, denunciations, or censure; to thunder out.

"An excommunication is not greatly regarded here in England, as now *fulminated*; so this constitution is out of use among us in a great measure."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

* 2. To denounce violently.

"Those branches of baleful prerogative, which they had so often *fulminated*."—*Warburton: Works*, vol. x., ser 19.

fŭl'-mĭn-āte, *s.* [Fulminate, *v.*]

Chem.: A salt of Fulminic acid (q.v.).

Fulminate of mercury: Mercuric fulminate, fulminating mercury. It is prepared by dissolving one part of mercury in 12 parts of nitric acid; the solution is mixed with an equal volume of alcohol when cold. The mixture is then gently heated on a water-bath. Red vapours are given off of nitrogen oxides and CO_2, and a large quantity of nitrous ether, aldehyde, and other products. When the liquid becomes turbid it is allowed to cool, and the salt separates out; it is purified by recrystallization from boiling water. It forms white needles, which, when heated to 186°, explode, also by friction or percussion when dry. It is used for charging percussion caps; one kilogram of mercury will make fulminate sufficient for 40,000 caps. Fulminoates have been regarded as methyl cyanide in which one atom of hydrogen has been replaced by NO_2, and two atoms of hydrogen by mercury or silver. The action of chlorine on mercuric fulminate under water forms chloropicrin, $CCl_3(NO_2)$, mercuric chloride $HgCl_2$, and cyanogen chloride CuCl; the formula of methyl cyanide is $N{\equiv}C{-}CH_3$, of silver fulminate $N{\equiv}C{-}C(NO_2)Ag_2$, and of mercuric fulminate is $N{\equiv}C{-}C.(NO_2)Hg$, if this view of the constitution of these bodies is correct. Hot nitric acid decomposes mercuric fulminate, yielding carbonic acid, acetic acid, and mercuric nitrate. Hydrochloric acid converts it into mercuric chloride and mercurous oxalate. When boiled with an aqueous solution of potassium chloride, it is converted into potassium fulminurate.

Fulminate of silver is obtained by heating nitrate of silver with strong nitric acid and alcohol till the liquid boils up. It is very dangerous to prepare. It crystallizes in small, white, opaque needles; it is very poisonous, and explodes by friction or percussion, or when heated. It is soluble in aqueous ammonia, and deposits the fulminate unaltered. When silver fulminate is digested with water and metallic copper or zinc, the silver is replaced and copper fulminate or zinc fulminate is obtained. When fulminate of copper is mixed with ammonia, and a stream of H_2S gas is passed through the solution, the copper is completely precipitated, and the filtered solution contains hydrosulphocyanic acid, HCNS, and urea, $CO{<}^{NH_2}_{NH_2}$.

Fulminate of gold was discovered by a monk in the fifteenth century. This substance, which explodes more rapidly and with greater local force than gunpowder, is made by precipitating a solution of chloride of gold by an excess of ammonia.

fŭl'-mĭn-āt-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Fulminate, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Thundering; explosive.

2. *Fig.:* Thundering out censures, threats, or denunciations.

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* The act of exploding; explosion.

2. *Fig.:* The thundering or hurling out censures, threats, or denunciations.

fulminating-pane, *s.*

Elect.: A simple form of condenser, consisting of a glass plate fixed in a wooden frame with a piece of tinfoil on each side of the glass, with which, however, they are not quite in contact. This portion of the glass is generally covered with an insulating layer of shellac varnish. One of the sheets of tinfoil is connected with a ring on the frame by a strip of tinfoil, whilst a chain from it unites it with the ground. To charge it, its insulated side is connected with an electrical machine. If then the knob of the discharger is pressed against the lower surface of the frame whilst the other knob is brought near the upper coating, an electric spark will be emitted.

* **fŭl-mĭn-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *fulminatio*, from *fulminatus*, pa. par. of *fulmino*; Fr. *fulmination*; Sp. *fulminacion*; Ital. *fulminazione.*]

I. *Lit.:* The act of thundering, fulminating, or detonating; explosion.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. The act of thundering or hurling out censures, threats, or denunciations.

2. A violent censure, threat, or denunciation.

"By force of arms and with Papall curses and *fulminations*."—*Camden: Elizabeth* (an. 1590).

* **fŭl'-mĭn-ą-tŏr-ў,** *a.* [Fr. *fulminatoire*; from Lat. *fulminatus*, pa. par. of *fulmino.*] Sending forth thunders or fulminations; thundering.

* **fŭl'-mine,** *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *fulminer*; from Lat. *fulmino.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To shoot or dart as lightning.

"As it had been a flake
Of lightning through bright heaven *fulmined*."
Spenser: F. Q., III., ii. 5.

2. To fulminate; to utter threateningly or violently. (Followed by *out.*)

"Warming with her theme
She *fulmined out* her scorn of laws Salique."
Tennyson: Princess, ii. 117.

B. *Intrans.:* To thunder, to fulminate; to speak with resistless power or energy.

"Shook the arsenal and *fulmined* over Greece."
Milton: P. R., iv. 267.

fŭl-mĭn'-ĕ-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *fulmineus*; from *fulmen* (genit. *fulminis*) = thunder, lightning.] Of or pertaining to thunder; of the nature of thunder.

fŭl-mĭn'-ĭc, *a.* [Fr. *fulminique.*]

Chem.: Of or pertaining to, or capable of detonation.

fulminic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C(NO_2)H_2{\cdot}CN$. Fulminic acid has not been obtained in a free state. Its salts, of which the chief are those of silver and mercury, are called fulminates.

fŭl-mĭn-ūr'-ątes, *s.pl.* [Eng. *fulminur(ic)*, *-ate* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: Salts of fulminuric acid. They are obtained by boiling fulminate of mercury with alkaline chlorides. The other fulminates are obtained by double decomposition. When a solution of fulminuric acid is boiled with a solution of a cupric salt in excess of ammonium, the liquid, on cooling, deposits purple crystals of cupranimonium fulminurate, which are nearly insoluble in water.

fŭl mĭn-ūr'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *fulmin(ic)*; *-uric* (*Chem.*).]

fulminuric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_3H_3N_3O_3$ Isocyanuric acid. It is obtained by decomposing the lead salt with H_2S gas or the silver salt with hydrochloric acid. It forms a crystalline mass soluble in hot water and in alcohol. When boiled with strong mineral acids it is decomposed, ammonia being formed and CO_2 liberated. Fulminuric acid, heated to 145°, explodes. It is monobasic, and forms salts called fulminurates. By the action of a mixture of strong nitric and sulphuric acids, fulminuric acid is converted into trinitro-acetonitril $C(NO_2)_3{\cdot}CN$.

fŭl-nĕss, * **ful-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *full*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being full or filled.

2. The quality or state of abounding in any quality, whether good or bad.

3. Repletion, satiety.

"He felt the *fulness* of satiety."
Byron: Childe Harold, i. 4.

4. Completeness; such a state as leaves nothing to be desired.

"In thy presence is *fulness* of joy."—*Psalm* xvi. 11.

5. Completion; full extent, space, or duration.

"When the *fulness* of time was come, God sent forth his son."—*Galatians* iv. 4.

* **6.** Plenty, affluence, wealth.

"To lapse in *fulness*
Is sorer than to lie for need."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, III. 6.

7. Copiousness, amplitude, extent.

"There wanted the *fulness* of a plot, and variety of characters to form it as it ought."—*Dryden.*

8. Strength, volume, body, or force.

"Thence the wort is strained, purified, and filtered, and passed into a copper with 20 per cent. of malt-flour, to impart *fulness* and flavour."—*Standard*, Oct. 18, 1881.

9. A struggling perturbation or swelling.

"A principal fruit of friendship is the ease and discharge of the *fulness* of the heart."—*Bacon: Essays: Of Friendship.*

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *fulness* and *plenitude*: "Although *plenitude* is no more than a derivative from the Latin for *fulness*, yet the latter is used either in the proper sense to express the state of objects that are *full*, or in the improper sense to express great quantity, which is the accompaniment of *fulness*; the former only in the higher style and in the improper sense: hence we say in the *fulness* of one's heart, in the *fulness* of one's joy, or the *fulness* of the Godhead bodily; but the *plenitude* of glory, the *plenitude* of power." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

fŭl'-sŏme (1), * **ful-som,** * **ful-sum,** *a.* [Eng. *full*; suff. *-some.*]

* **1.** Rich, fertile, productive.

"The seven *fulsum* yeres faren."
Genesis & Exodus, 2,153.

* **2.** Filled out; not lank and lean, or shrivelled.

"His lean, pale, hoar, and withered corpse
Grew *fulsome*, fair, and fresh."
Golding: Ovid; Metamorphoses vii.

* **3.** Causing a surfeit; cloying.

"Honey [that of sound doctrine] which never *fulsome* is, yet fills
The widest souls."
Beaumont, in *Trench's Select Glossary*, p. 55.

* **4.** Lustful, wanton.

"He stuck them up before the *fulsome* ewes."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 3.

5. Offensive from excess of praise.

"She accordingly magnified in *fulsome* phrase that prerogative which was constantly employed to defend and to aggrandise her."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

6. Disgusting, nauseous, offensive.

"Now this is *fulsome*, and offends me."
Cowper: Tusk, ii. 455.

* **7.** Rank; offensive to the smell.

"Of rank and *fulsome* smell."—*Bacon.*

* **8.** Tending to obscenity.

"A certain epigram, which is ascribed to the emperor, is more *fulsome* than any passage I have met with in our poet."—*Dryden: Juvenal.* (Dedic.)

* **fŭl-sŏme** (2), *a.* [A. S. *fúl* = foul; auff. *-some*.] Disgusting, foul, gross.

"The *fulsomeste* freke that fourmede was evere"
Morte Arthure, 1,059.

* **fŭl'-sŏme-hoŏd,** * **ful-sum-hed,** *s.* [Eng. *fulsome* (1); *-hood*.] The quality of being fulsome; fertility, richness.

"Of win and olie *fulsumhed*."
Genesis & Exodus, 1,547.

fŭl'-sŏme-lў, * **ful-sum-li,** *adv.* [Eng. *fulsome* (1); *-ly*.]

1. Plentifully, freely; in plenty.

"Thann were spaell spices spended al abonte,
Fulsumli at the ful to eche freke ther wine."
William of Paterne, 4,824.

2. Rankly, offensively.

"*Fulsomely* and loathsomely smelling."—*Newton: Herball to the Bible* (1587).

3. So as to disgust or nauseate; nauseously, rankly.

"*Fulsomely* described in the very words of the most modest among all poets."—*Dryden: Juvenal.* (Dedic.)

fŭl'-sŏme-nĕss, * **ful-som-ncs,** * **ful-som-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *fulsome* (1); *-ness*.]

* **1.** Richness, plenty.

"Boebous schewed ther his *fulsomnes*
Off holsome wynes to every maner wighte."
Lydgate: Minor Poems, p. 14.

2. Nauseousness; a feeling of disgust.

"Putting a surfeit and *fulsomeness* into all which she enjoys."—*Rogers: Naaman the Syrian*, p. 82.

* **3.** Rankness of smell.

* **4.** Obscenity.

"No decency is considered, no *fulsomeness* omitted."
—*Dryden: Juvenal.* (Dedic.)

* **ful-som-ic,** * **ful-som-ick,** *a.* [Eng. *fulsome* (2); *-ic, -ick*.] Fulsome, disgusting.

"A most *fulsomick fop*."—*Congreve: Double Dealer*, iii. 10.

* **fulthe** (1), *s.* [Filth.]

* **fulthe** (2), *s.* [Eng. *full*; suff. *-th*.] Fulness, completeness, completion.

"As the *fulthe* of tim was comen."
Metrical Homilies, p. 7.

* **fult-hede,** *a.* [Filthed.]

* **ful-tum,** *s.* [A.S.] Help, aid, support.

"Of me sal *fultum* ben the nogbt."
Genesis & Exodus, 2,824.

* **fŭl'-vĭd,** *a.* [Lat. *fulvidus* = yellow.] Yellow, tawny, fulvous.

"And in right colours to the life depaint
The *fulvid* rage with her sun-bright eye."
More: Psychogoia, bk. i., s. 3.

fŭl'-vŭs, *a.* [Lat. *fulvus* = yellow.]

Bot., &c.: Tawny-yellow, dull yellow, with a mixture of grey and brown; fox-coloured.

fŭl'-wa, *s.* [Nepaulese, *phulwara* = the name of the tree (see def.).] A solid buttery oil obtained from *Bassia butyracea*. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

* **fŭm,** *v.i.* [Onomatopoetic.] To thrum or play on a fiddle.

"Follow me, and *fum* as you go."—*Ben Jonson.*

fŭm, fŭng, *s.* [Chinese.]

Mythol.: The Chinese Phœnix.

"One day, the Chinese bird of royalty, *Fum*,
Thus accosted our own bird of royalty, Hum."
Moore: Fum & Hum.

* **fu-mā'-cious,** *a.* [Lat. *fumus* = a smoke.] Smoky; addicted to tobacco or smoking.

* **fu-mā'-dō,** *s.* [Sp., pa. par. of *fumar* = to smoke; Lat. *fumo*.] A smoked fish.

"Fish that serve for the hotter countries, they used at first to fume, by hanging them upon long sticks one by one, drying them with the smoke of a soft and continual fire, from which they purchased the name of *fumadoes*."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall.*

* **fūm'-age** (**age** as **ĭj**), *s.* [Lat. *fumus* = smoke.] A tax on every fire-place; hearth-money. (*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 7.)

fūm'-ar-ātcs, *s.* [Eng. *fumar(ic)*; *-ate*.]

Chem.: Salts of fumaric acid. Most of the fumarates are soluble in water; the silver salt is insoluble; they are insoluble in alcohols. Fumarate of ammonium or sodium gives a pale brown-red precipitate with ferric chloride, insoluble in excess of ammonium fumarate.

fu-mär'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Sp. & Port. *fumaria*. Sir Joseph Hooker believes the etymology doubtful. Generally said to be from Lat. *fumus* = smoke, referring to the smell of the plant. More probably because it was believed to be the "smoke of the earth."] [Fumitory.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the Fumariaceæ (q.v.). The fruit is roundish, one-seeded, the seed not crested. The Common Fumitory (*Fumaria officinalis*) is a very common annual weed in gardens, rank in growth, but delicate and attractive in appearance. It was formerly used in medicine and in dyeing. [Fumitory.]

fu-mär-ĭ-ā'-çe-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *fumaria* (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: Fumeworts. An order of Hypogynous Exogens; alliance Berberales. It consists of herbs with brittle stems and a watery juice; leaves usually alternate, multifid, often with tendrils; sepals two, deciduous; petals four, cruciate, very irregular; stamens four, distinct, hypogynous, or six, in two parcels; ovary free, one-celled, style filiform; fruit either an indehiscent one or two-seeded nut or a succulent indehiscent polyspermous pod. They are a little bitter, and act as diaphoretics and aperients. The order is divided into two tribes, Hypecoeæ and Fumarieæ (q.v.). About 100 species are known. They are from the temperate and warmer parts of the Northern hemisphere, and from South Africa.

fu-mär'-ĭc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *fumar(ia)*; *-ic*]. Pertaining to or derived from Fumitory (q.v.).

fumaric acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_4H_4O_4$, or $\begin{matrix}C-CO\cdot OH\\ \|\\ C-CO\cdot OH\end{matrix}$ A dibasic diatomic acid, which occurs in Fumitory (*Fumaria officinalis*), in Iceland Moss, and in species of Boletus. It can be obtained by the dry distillation of malic acid, when maleic acid distils over, leaving fumaric acid in the retort, and the crystalline mass is washed with cold water to remove unaltered malic acid; also obtained by heating malic acid for a long time at 150°. It is formed when dibromsuccinic acid is heated with potassium iodide solution; also by heating with baryta the product obtained by the action of ClO_2 on benzene C_6H_6. Fumaric acid crystallizes in colourless prisms, which are only slightly soluble in cold water, soluble in hot water, alcohol, and in ether. It sublimes at 200°, but a great part is converted into water and maleic anhydride. Fumaric acid is converted by sodium amalgam into succinic acid, $HO\cdot OC\cdot CH_2\cdot CH_2\cdot CO\cdot OH$. It forms acid and neutral salts, the silver salt, $C_4H_2O_4Ag_2$, is insoluble in water. It forms ethers; methyl fumaric ether, $C_2H_2(CO\cdot O\cdot CH_3)_2$, forms white crystals, which melt at 102°, and boil at 192°; the ethyl ether is a liquid boiling at 218°. Fumaric acid, dissolved in water, unites with metallic zinc, forming succinate of zinc.

fumaric aldehyde, *s.*

Chem.: $C_4H_4O_3$, or $\begin{matrix}CH-CO\cdot OH.\\ \|\\ CH-CO\cdot H.\end{matrix}$ It is formed by the action of chromic acid on pyromucic acid, with liberation of CO_2; also by the action of two molecules of bromine and water on pyromucic acid, $C_5H_4O_3 + 2H_2O + 2Br_2 = C_4H_4O_3 + CO_2 + 4HBr$. It is a syrup, which crystallizes with difficulty. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*)

fu-mär-ĭ-ĕ'-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *fumari(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Fumariaceæ, containing the genera with the stamens distinct in place of diadelphous.

fu-mär'-ĭ-mīdc, *s.* [Eng. *fumari(c)*, and *(a)mide*.]

Chem.: $C_4H_3O_2\cdot NH$. Obtained when acid malate of ammonium is heated to 200°. The red powder is exhausted with boiling water, and the liquid deposits a white powder of anhydrous fumarimide. When boiled for a long time with hydrochloric acid, it yields inactive aspartic acid, $C_2H_3(NH_2)\begin{matrix}CO\cdot OH\\ CO\cdot OH\end{matrix}$.

fūm'-ar-ĭnc, *s.* [Eng., &c. *fumari(a)*, and auff. *-ine* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: A base obtained from *Fumaria officinalis*. It crystallizes in irregular six-sided prisms, soluble in alcohol, chloroform, and benzene, insoluble in ether, and sparingly soluble in water. The solution is bitter, and gives an alkaline reaction; with strong sulphuric acid it gives a dark violet liquid. Its salts are crystalline.

fūm'-a-rōle, * **fo-mer-ill,** * **fo-mer-al,** *s.* [Low Lat. *fumerale*; Lat. *fumariolum*; Ital. *fumarolo*, from *fumo* = Lat. *fumus* = smoke.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A louvre or ventilator in a roof to let out smoke, &c.

"Lovir or *fomerill*. *Fumarium*."—*Withals.*

2. *Geol.:* A hole in a volcanic or other region whence smoke issues.

* **fū'-mart,** *s.* [Fulmart.]

fūm'-a-rўl, *s.* [Eng. *fumar(ic)*; *-yl* = Gr. ὕλη (*hulē*) = matter.]

fumaryl-chloride, *s.*

Chem.: $C_4H_2O_2"Cl_2$. A compound, boiling at 160°. Formed by the action of phosphorus pentachloride on fumaric acid.

* **fūm'-a-tŏr-ў,** *s.* [Fumitory.]

fŭm'-ble, *v.i.* & *t.* [Dut. *fommelen*; eogn. with Sw. *fumle* = to grope; Dan. *famle*; Icel. *fálma*.]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. To grope about awkwardly.

"They asked him for his certificate, that they might go in, and show it to the King; so he *fumbled* in his bosom for one, and found none."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

2. To act awkwardly or in an ungainly fashion; to move about like one confused.

"Alas! how he *fumbles* about the domains
Which this comfortless oven environ."
Wordsworth: Written in Germany.

* **3.** To bungle in any business.

"Eche of them calleth other false *fumblinge* heretikes."—*Sir T. More: Works*, fo. 279.

* **4.** To stammer, to stutter, to be confused.

"But being taken up in a trip and found *fumbling* in their answere, they were commaunded to void out of the counsel-chamber."—*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 1,130.

* **5.** To wander.

"My hand trembles to that degree that I can hardly hold my pen, my understanding flutters, and my memory *fumbles*."—*Chesterfield: Miscell. Works*, vol. iv., let. 71.

* **B.** *Trans.:* To handle or manage awkwardly; to confuse. (Followed by *over* or *up*.)

"His greasy bald-pate choir
Cume *fumbling o'er* the beads, in such an agony,
They told 'em false for fear."
Dryden: Spanish Friar, i. 1.

fŭm'-blĕr, *s.* [Eng. *fumbl(e)*; *-er*.] One who acts awkwardly.

"Playing at passage with a pair
Of drunken *fumblers* for his fare."
Cotton: Epistle to the Earl of ——.

fŭm'-blĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Fumble.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* Awkward handling or management.

fŭm'-blĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *fumbling*; *-ly*.] In a fumbling, awkward manner; awkwardly.

"For that is the reason, why many good schollars speake but *fumblingly*."—*Ben Jonson: Discoveries.*

fūme, *s.* [O. Fr. *fum*, from Lat. *fumus* = smoke; Fr. *fumée*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *fumo*.]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally.*

* **1.** Smoke.

"As from the fyre depertith *fume*,
So body and sowle asoundre gooth."
MS. in *Halliwell*, p. 385.

2. A vaporous or smoky exhalation; volatile matter arising from anything; generally in the plural.

"Grosser sleep,
Bred of unkindly *fumes*, with conscious dreams
Encumbered."
Milton: P. L., ix. 1,050.

3. An exhalation; a smell.

"The fish whose liver gave forth such a *fume* as sent the devil flying from Ecbatana to Egypt."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

II. *Figuratively:*

* **1.** Anything empty, fleeting, or unsubstantial: as, a vapour, an idle conceit.

"Memory, the warder of the brain,
Shall be a *fume*, and the receipt of reason
A limbeck only." *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, i. 7.

* 2. Vanity, emptiness.

"They should go out in *fume*, and be forgot."
Cowper: Task, iii. 172.

3. Agitation of the mind; an angry mood; a passion.

"She, out of love, desires me not to go to
My father, because something hath put him
In a *fume* against me."
Shirley: Merchant's Wife, iv. 5.

* 4. Praise, flattery.

"To send perfection with imperfect *fume*."
Davies: To Worthy Persons, p. 52.

* 5. A passionate person.

"The notary's wife was a little *fume*."—*Sterne: Sentimental Journey; The Fragment.*

¶ *Fume of the Earth:* [Fumitory].

* **fume-gallant,** *s.* A smoker.

"Let these *fume-gallants* enjoy their vanity."—*Venner: Treatise of Tobacco*, p. 412.

fūme, *v.i.* & *t.* [Fr. *fumer*, from Lat. *fumo* = to smoke; *fumus* = smoke; Sp. & Port. *fumar*; Ital. *fumare.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally:*

* 1. To smoke; to throw off or emit smoke.

* 2. To dry or cure by smoking.

"So corrosive is this smoke about the city, that if one would hang up gammons of bacon, beefe, or other fleshe to *fume*, and prepare it in the chimnies, it will so consumme, drie up, waste and burne it, that it suddenly crumbles away, consumes and comes to nothing."—*Evelyn: Fumifugium*, pt. i.

3. To pass off in smoke or vapour.

"Even such is all their vaunted vanitie,
Naught else but smoke that *fumeth* soone away."
Spenser: Colin Clout's come out againe.

* 4. To smoke tobacco.

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. To rise up, as a vapour.

"The one of them, when the wine had a little *fumed* up into the head, began both to speak and do foolishly."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 335.

2. To be in a rage or fury; to be hot with anger.

"He frets, he *fumes*, he stares, he stamps the ground."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, i. 446.

* 3. To be as in a mist or fog; to be stupefied or confused.

"Keep his brain *fuming*."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, ii. 1.

* 4. To pass away as a vapour; to be dissipated.

"Our heat is spent and *fumed* away in vapour."
Ben Jonson: Catiline, iii. 3.

* **B.** *Transitive:*

1. To smoke; to dry or cure with smoke.

"Those that serve for hot countries they used at first to *fume*, by hanging them upon long sticks one by one, and drying them with the smoke of a soft fire."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall.*

2. To fumigate; to perfume.

"*Fumed* with frankincense on every side."
Cowper: Truth, 314.

3. To dissipate in vapour. (Generally followed by *away.*)

"The heat will *fume away* most of the scent."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

4. To smoke, as tobacco.

5. To flatter.

"They deml-deify and *fume* him so."
Cowper: Task, v. 266.

* **fūme'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *fume*; *-less.*] Without fumes; free from fumes.

* **fūm'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *fum(e)*; *-er.*] One who scents or perfumes.

* **fūm'-ĕt,** * **few-met,** *s.* [Fr. *fumées*; Lat. *fimus* = dung.] The dung of the deer.

"For by his slot, his entries, and his port,
His frayings, *feumets*, he doth promise sport."
Ben Jonson: Sad Shepherd, i.

* **fu-met-ere,** *s.* [Fumitory.]

* **fu-mĕt'te,** *s.* [Fr. *fumet*, from Lat. *fumus* = smoke.] The scent or smell of game or meat when high.

"A haunch of venison made her sweat
Unless it had the right *fumette*."
Swift.

fūme'-wŏrts, *s. pl.* [Eng. *fume*, and *wort.*]

Bot.: The English name given by Lindley to the order Fumariaceæ (q.v.).

* **fūm'-id,** *a.* [Lat. *fumidus*, from *fumus* = smoke.] Smoky, vaporous.

"Thus iron in aquafortis will fall into ebullition, with noise and emication, as also a crass and *fumid* exhalation."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii.

* **fu-mĭd'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *fumid*; *-ity.*] The quality or state as being fumid or smoky; smokiness.

* **fūm'-ĭd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *fumid*; *-ness.*] Smokiness, fumidity.

* **fu-mĭf'-ĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *fumifer*, from *fumus* = smoke; *fero* = to bear, produce, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Producing smoke.

* **fūm-ĭf'-u-gist,** *s.* [Lat. *fumus* = smoke; *fugo* = to drive away; Fr. *fumifuge.*] One who or that which drives away or dissipates fumes.

* **fūm'-ĭ-fў,** *v.t.* [Eng. *fum(e)*; *i* connective; suff. *-fy.*] To impregnate with smoke.

"In order to *fumify* our immortalities."—*T. Browne: Works*, ii. 190.

* **fūm'-ĭ-gant,** *a.* [Lat. *fumigans*, pr. par. of *fumigo* = to smoke.] Fuming.

fūm'-ĭ-gāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *fumigatus*, pa. par. of *fumigo* = to smoke; *fumus* = smoke; Fr. *fumiger*; Sp. *fumigar.*]

I. To smoke; to apply smoke to; to expose to smoke or vapour; to free from infection by the use of vapours.

"But if a pinching winter thou foresee,
And wouldst preserve thy famished family,
With fragrant thyme the city *fumigate*."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic iv. 350.

2. To scent.

* 3. To eradicate or heal by vapours.

fūm-ĭ-gā'-tion, * **fum-i-ga-cion,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *fumigatio*, from *fumigatus*, pa. par. of *fumigo*; Sp. *fumigacion*; Ital. *fumigazione.*]

1. The act or process of fumigating, or applying smoke or vapour to, as for the purpose of disinfecting houses, clothes, &c.

"The said house whiche Solomon builte in Hierusalem, was a busie thing with slaughter of beastes, with *fumigacions*, wyth washynges, and veral troubleous with perfumes."—*Udal: Luke* ch. xxiv.

¶ The principal substances used for fumigation to destroy infection, are chlorine and sulphurous acid, obtained by burning sulphur. If a brick is made hot in the fire and a wineglass of nitric acid poured on it, the nitrous fumes will destroy any infection, but metallic objects must first be removed, or they will rust, and of course no animal must be in the room during the fumigation.

2. A scent or vapour raised by heat.

"They [devotion and knowledge] savour together farre more sweetly than any *fumigation* either of juniper, incense, or whatsoeuer else."—*Foxe: Martyrs*, p. 1,017.

fūm'-ĭ-gāt-ŏr, *s.* [Eng. *fumigat(e)*; *-or.*] One who or that which fumigates. Specif., an apparatus for applying smoke, gas, or perfume: (1) To destroy insects or vermin; (2) to destroy infection or miasma; (3) to diffuse a perfume through an apartment or ward; (4) To suffuse the lungs with a soothing or healing vapour. [Inhalation.]

* **fūm'-ĭ-ga-tŏr-ў,** *a* [Fr. *fumigatoire*, from Lat. *fumigatus*, pa. par. of *fumigo*; Sp. *fumigatorio.*] Having the quality or power of cleansing by fumigation.

* **fūm'-ĭ-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *fumy*; *-ly.*] With smoke; smokily.

fūm'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Fume, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

* **C.** *As substantive:*

1. The act of fumigating; a fumigation.

2. A vapour; an idle fancy.

"O Lucio fond, thy *fumings* hath me fed."
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 250.

fuming-box, *s.*

Photog.: In printing photographically, the sensitive paper, having chloride and nitrate of silver upon its surface, is exposed to the fumes of ammonia immediately before its exposure to light under the negative, the object being to secure greater depth and brilliancy in the resulting print. The apparatus for this purpose is simply a tight box, in which the sensitive sheets can hang, leaving a space below them for a flat basin containing ammonia. Boxes of this kind are variously constructed, the object in all cases being to admit of the ready introduction and removal of the sheets, as well as of the vessel containing ammonia, without subjecting the operator to unnecessary annoyance from the fumes.

fuming-liquor, *s.*

Chem.: That of Boyle is a mixture of sulphides of ammonium, obtained by distilling sulphur with chloride of ammonium and quicklime; that of Cadet a mixture of cacodyl and oxide of cacodyl, obtained by distilling acetate of potassium with arsenious anhydride; and that of Libavius of tetrachloride of tin, stannic chloride, $SnCl_4$.

* **fūm'-ĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *fuming*; *-ly.*] In a fuming manner; angrily; with passion.

"They answer *fumingly*, that they are ashamed to defile their pennes with making answers to such idle questions."—*Hooker: Ecclesiastical Polity*, bk. v., § 22.

* **fūm'-ĭsh,** * **fum-ishe,** * **fum-isshe,** *a.* [Eng. *fum(e)*; *-ish.*] Hot, choleric, passionate.

"An other is perhaps melancholike,
Another *fumish* is and cholerike."
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 153.

* **fūm'-ĭsh-lў,** * **fum-ish-lie,** *adv.* [Eng. *fumish*; *-ly.*] In a hot, choleric, or passionate manner; angrily.

"Is it not agreeable that such soules lying so long in purgatory should so soone forget their charity, and fall a railing in their supplication so *fumishly*?"—*Foxe: Book of Martyrs*, p. v.7.

* **fūm'-ĭsh-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *fumish*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being fumish; heat of temper; passion.

"Drive thou out of us all *fumishness*, indignation and self-will."—*Coverdale: Fruitful Lessons*, p. 284.

fūm'-ĭ-tōr-ў, * **fu-me-ter,** * **fu-me-tere,** * **fu-mit-er,** * **fu-my-tere,** *s.* [Fr. *fumeterre*; Prov. *fumiterra*; Ital. *fumosterno*, from Lat. *fumus terræ* = smoke of the ground, either from its smell or from the unscientific belief once entertained that the plant did not spring from seed, but was generated by vapours arising from the ground. The myth arose apparently from the delicate appearance of the plant.]

1. *Bot.:* The genus Fumaria (q.v.). The Rampant Fumitory is *Fumaria capreolata*, and the Common Fumitory, *F. officinalis.*

* 2. A smoking-room.

"You sot away your time in Mungo's *fumitory*."—*J. Brown: Wales*, ii. 179.

¶ *Climbing fumitory: Corydalis claviculata.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

fūm'-mĕl, *s.* [A French rural word for *femelle* = female (?).] The offspring of a stallion and a she-ass; a mule, a hinny.

fū'-mōse, *s.* [Fumous.]

* **fu-mŏs'-ĭ-tў,** * **fu-mos-i-tee,** *s.* [Lat. *fumosus* = smoky; *fumus* = smoke.] A tendency to emit fumes; fumes arising from excessive drinking.

"Eaten after meate when a man is drunken indeed, it riddeth away the *fumosities* in the braine."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xx., ch. ix.

fūm'-oŭs, fū'-mōse, *a.* [Fr. *fumeux*, from Lat. *fumosus*, from *fumus* = smoke.]

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.* (*Of the form* fumous):

1. Smoky; full of smoke.

"Through the great dearth and scarcity of coales, those *fumous* works many of them were either left off or spent but few coales."—*Evelyn: Fumifugium*, pt. i.

2. Full of fumes or vapours; producing fumes.

"He must abstaine from garlicke . . . and such like *fumous* things."—*Burrough: Method of Physick.* (1625.)

3. Angry, hot, passionate.

II. *Bot.* (*Of both forms*): Smoke-coloured; grey, changing to brown.

* **fūm'-oŭs-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *fumous*; *-ly.*] Angrily, hotly, passionately.

"[He] therefore saied *fumously* vnto him, Dost thou beare me?"—*Wilson: Arte of Rhetorique*, p. 151.

fū'-mŭs-tĕrre, *s.* [Lat. *fumus*; and *terræ*, gen. sing. of *terra* = land.] [Fumitory.] (*Grete Herball.*) (*Britten & Holland.*)

* **fūm'-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *fum(e)*; *-y.*] Full of fumes; causing fumes.

"Oppressed with sleep, and drowned in *fumy* wine,
The prostrate guards their royal charge resign."
Brookes: Constantia.

fumy-ball, *s.* A puff-ball. (*Hall: Satires.*) (*Halliwell & Wright.*)

fŭn, *s.* [Of uncertain origin: perhaps connected with Ir. *foun* = delight, pleasure; Gael. *foun* = pleasure.] Sport, amusement, frolicsome delight, merriment.

"For ever foremost in the ranks of *fun*,
The laughing herald of the harmless pun."
Byron: Childish Recollections.

¶ *To make fun of:* To hold up to or turn into ridicule.

*** fun,** *pret. & pa. par.* [FOUND.]

*** fu-năm'-bu-lant,** *s.* [Lat. *funis* = a rope, and *ambulans*, pr. par. of *ambulo* = to walk.] A rope-dancer.

*** fu-năm'-bu-lāte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *funis* = a rope, and *ambulatum*, sup. of *ambulo* = to walk.] To walk on a rope.

fu-năm-bu-lā'-tion, *s.* [FUNAMBULATE.] The act or art of walking on a rope; rope-dancing.

*** fu-năm'-bu-lā-tŏr-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *funambulat(e)*; *-ory.*]

1. Performing like a rope-dancer.

2. Narrow; like the walk of a rope-dancer.

"Tread softly and circumspectly in this *funambulatory* track and narrow path of goodness."—*Browne: Christian Morals*, I. i.

*** fu-năm'-bu-list,** *s.* [Lat. *funambulus.*] A rope-walker or rope-dancer.

*** fu-năm'-bu-lō,** *s.* [Sp., from Lat. *funambulus.*] A rope-dancer; a funambulist.

"We see the industry and practice of tumblers and *funambulos*."—*Bacon: Letters; To Sir Henry Saville.*

*** fu-năm'-bu-loŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *funambulus* = a rope-dancer.] Narrow as a rope.

"Tread softly and circumspectly in this *funambulous* tract."—*Browne: Letter to a Friend*, § 30, p. 147.

*** fu-năm'-bu-lŭs,** *s.* [Lat.] A rope-dancer.

"You have so represented —— unto me as methinks I see him walking not like *a funambulus* upon a cord, but upon the edge of a razor."—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 367.

fu-nār'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Fem. sing. of Lat. *funarius* = pertaining to a rope, from *funis* = a rope, line, or cord, in allusion to the twisted foot-stalks.]

Bot.: A genus of apocarpous mosses, the typical one of the tribe Funarieæ. The capsule is pear-shaped, the calyptra much inflated and vesicular below, subulate above. Minute mosses, growing in the winter and the spring in tufts on rocks and cottage roofs. *Funaria hygrometrica* is very common in England, especially on burnt soil. It is found also in many other parts of the world.

fu-nār-ĭ-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *funari(a)* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Funaroideæ (Acrocarpous Mosses). It consists of loosely-tufted or gregarious mosses, with monœcious inflorescence; type, Funaria (q.v.).

fu-na-rŏī'-dē-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *funaria* (q.v.), and Gr. εἶδος = form.]

Bot.: A sub-order of operculated Acrocarpous (terminal fruited) mosses, with broadly oval, spathulate leaves, pyriform apophysate capsules, the neck mostly bearing stomates on its epidermis. It is divided into two families—Funariaceæ and Splachnaceæ (q.v.).

fŭnc'-tion, *s.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *functio*, from *functus*, pa. par. of *fungor* = to enjoy, to perform; Fr. *fonction*; Sp. *funcion*; Ital. *funzione.* Puttenham, in 1589, ranked this with words of recent introduction into English.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The discharge, performance, or executing of any act, office, or duty.

"There is hardly a greater difference between two things than there is between a representing commoner in the *function* of his publick calling, and the same person in common life."—*Swift.*

2. An employment, office, duty, or occupation, belonging to or connected with any position, station, or character in life; the duties of any office.

"The agent of France in that kingdom must be equal to much more than the ordinary *functions* of an envoy."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

3. A calling, office, or position.

"His sacred *function* was at length renounced."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ii.

4. The specific office or action of any organ or system of organs in the animal or vegetable economy.

"All human bodies, for example, though each of them consists of almost an infinite number of parts, are perfectly uniform in their structure and *functions*."—*Beattie: Moral Science*, pt. ii., ch. i.

5. Any power or faculty.

"Nature within me seems
In all her *functions* weary of herself."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 596.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Eccles.:* An office or service of the church.

2. *Math.:* Any algebraic expression or quantity dependent for its value on another one. Thus the circumference of a circle is a function of its diameter. A compound algebraic quantity may be a function of two others, or even of more than two. Thus, in the equation $y = Ax + Bx^2$, A and B being known quantities, y is a function of x, and in $y = Ax + Bz$, y is a function of x and z. The expression function of x is usually expressed by the symbols $f(x)$, $\phi(x)$, $\psi(x)$, or similar abbreviations, and the foregoing formulas would be thus expressed—

$$y = f(x),$$
$$y = f(x.z).$$

¶ *Calculus of functions:*

Math.: That branch of the differential calculus which investigates the form of functions rather than the value of any particular one.

*** fŭnc'-tion,** *v.i.* [FUNCTION, *s.*] To perform a function or duty.

"The momentous days when he was *functioning* at Culpeper Court."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, August 31, 1882.

fŭnc'-tion-al, *a.* [Eng. *function*; *-al.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Pertaining to some office or duty.

2. *Math.:* Pertaining to functions.

*** fŭnc'-tion-al-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *functional*; *-ize.*] To place in some function or office; to assign a certain function to.

*** fŭnc'-tion-al-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *functional*; *-ly.*] In a functional manner; by means of functions.

"It is likewise most interesting to find that those species with a comparatively defective dentition, as the horned Ruminants for example, manifest transitorily in the embryo state the germs of upper incisors and canines, which disappear before birth, but which were retained and *functionally* developed in the cleven-footed Anoplothere."—*Owen: Brit. Foss. Mam.* (1846), 433.

fŭnc'-tion-ar-ў, *s.* [Eng. *function*; *-ary.*] One who holds any office or trust; one who has certain functions to perform; an official.

"We ought to . . . do business of course with the *functionaries* who act under the new power."—*Burke: Thoughts on French Affairs.*

fŭnd, *s.* [Fr. *fond* = a bottom, a floor . . . merchant's stock (*Cotgrave*), from Lat. *fundus* = bottom, depth, foundation; Sp. *fundo, fondo*; Port. *fundo*; Ital. *fondo.*]

1. Stock, capital; a sum of money contributed to a common stock for the purpose of meeting the expenses of any commercial operation.

2. (*Pl.*): Money lent to a government and constituting a national debt; the stock of a national debt.

3. Money set apart for the carrying out of any object permanent or temporary; in general the interest only is applied to meet the annual expenses of the object, the capital being invested; the word is also applied to money systematically collected to meet the expenses of some permanent object: as, a sustenation *fund*, the patriotic *fund*, &c.

4. Any stock or store from which one may draw at pleasure; abundance, plenty.

"In preaching, no men succeed better than those who trust entirely to the stock or *fund* of their own reason, advanced, indeed, but not overlaid, by commerce with books."—*Swift.*

5. Money, finances: as, My *funds* are very low. (*Colloquial.*)

¶ (1) *Sinking fund:* A fund or stock of money set apart periodically for the reduction or extinction of a public debt. [SINKING.]

(2) *Consolidated fund:* [CONSOLIDATED].

fund-holder, *s.* One who has property in the public funds.

"Would you tax the property of the *fundholder*?"—*Fox: Speech on Assessed Tax Bill*, Dec. 14, 1797.

fŭnd, *v.t.* [FUND, *s.*]

1. To place in a fund, as money.

2. To provide or appropriate a fund or permanent revenue for the payment of the interest of; to make permanent provision of resources for discharging the annual interest of. [FUNDED-DEBT.]

*** fund,** *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [FIND.]

fŭnd'-a-mĕnt, * fonde-ment, * foundement, * fundc-ment, * fund-ment, *s.* [Fr. *fondement*, from Lat. *fundamentum*, from *fundo* = to found (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *fundamento*; Ital. *fondamento.*]

* 1. A foundation of a building.

"This were a feble *fundament*
To bilden on a place hye."
Chaucer: House of Fame, iii. 42.

* 2. A foundation, ground or basis on which anything rests.

"Hit is the heued of hali writte, *fundement* of our clergie." *Legends of Holy Rood*, p. 119.

3. The lower part of the body; the seat; the anus.

"The angry beast did straight resent
The wrong done to his *fundament*."
Butler: Hudibras, pt. i., c. ii.

fŭnd-a-mĕn'-tal, *a. & s.* [Fr. *fondamental*, from Lat. *fundamentum* = a foundation; Sp. *fundamental*; Ital. *fondamentale.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Pertaining to the foundation or base; serving as a foundation or base; essential, original, elementary.

"*Fundamental* principles are such as are presupposed to the duties of religion (one or more), and such as are absolutely necessary to the doing of them."—*Glanvill: Essay 5.*

2. *Bot.:* Constituting the essential part of anything.

B. *As subst.:* A primary or essential principle, rule, law or article; the essential part or point; the basis or groundwork.

"As this examinant further saith, that the *fundamentals* . . . were only rough drawn up by the said Mr. Wade's own hand."—*State Trials* (1683), *Introd. to the Rye-House Plot.*

fundamental-bass, *s.*

Music: The lowest note or root of a chord; a bass consisting of a succession of fundamental notes. [HARMONY.]

fundamental-tissue, *s.*

Bot.: A tissue often consisting of thin-walled succulent parenchyma containing starch, though sometimes having other forms of cells.

fundamental-tones, *s. pl.*

Music: The tones from which harmonies are generated.

fundamental-units, *s. pl.*

Physics: Units which constitute the foundation of calculations with regard to other quantities; units used for measuring others. Fundamental units are three, namely—*a definite length, a definite mass*, and *a definite interval of time.* (*Everett: The C. G. S. System of Units*, ch. ii., p. 7.)

*** fŭnd-a-mĕn-tăl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *fundamental*; *-ity.*] The quality of being fundamental or essential; essentiality.

fŭnd-a-mĕn'-tal-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *fundamental*; *-ly.*] In a fundamental manner; primarily; essentially; originally; in fundamental or essential matters or points.

"*Fundamentally* erring from the truth and nature of things."—*Clarke*, vol. i., ser. 32.

*** fŭnd-a-mĕn'-tal-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *fundamental*; *-ness.*] Fundamentality; essentiality.

fŭnd'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [FUND, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Invested in public funds: as, *funded* money.

2. Forming part of the national debt of a country, existing in the form of bonds bearing regular interest. The funded debt in England is that vast total of annuities paid by the Government to its creditors under the name of Consols, Reduced Three per Cents, New Three per Cents., Savings Bank Annuities, &c. The debt of the United States has not been funded in annuities, as in England.

"When the world was again at rest the *funded* debt of England amounted to eight hundred millions."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

fŭn'-dĭ, fŭn-dŭn'-gĭ, *s.* [A West African word.]

Bot.: A kind of grain (*Paspalum exile*) cultivated in the West of Africa. It is allied to millet, and, being light and nutritious, is recommended for invalids.

fŭnd'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [FUND, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of providing a fund for the payment of interest upon a debt; the conversion of money lent to a government into funds bearing a fixed rate of interest.

funding-system, *s.* The process by which a floating debt is converted into stock.

* **fŭnd'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *fund*; *-less.*] Destitute of funds.

fŭn'-dŭs, *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Anat.*: The base of any cone-shaped organ, as the uterus.

2. *Bot.*: [*Fundus plantæ.*]

¶ *Fundus plantæ:*

Bot.: The place where the stem and root join.

* **fu-nē'-bral,** *a.* [Lat. *funebris.*] The same as FUNEBRIAL (q.v.).

fu-nē'-brĭ-al, *a.* [Lat. *funebri(s)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*] Of or pertaining to funerals; funereal.

"With which plants the *funebrial* garlands of the ancients were composed."—*Browne: Miscellaneous Tracts*, p. 29.

* **fu-nē'-brĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *funebri(s)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Funebrial, funereal.

fūn'-ĕr-al, * **fun-er-all,** *a.* & *s.* [Low Lat. *funeralis* = pertaining to a funeral: Lat. *funus* genit. *funeris*) = a funeral; Sp. *funeral* (a. & s.); Ital. *funerale* (a. & s.); Fr. *funérailles* = a funeral.]

A. *As adj.*: Pertaining to or connected with the burial of the dead; as, *funeral* rites, *funeral* games, *funeral* service, &c.

"The eloquence of Antony, who made the *funeral* oration."—*Middleton: Life of Cicero*, vol. iii., § 9.

B. *As substantive:*

1. The solemnization of a burial; the ceremony of burying a human corpse; burial, interment, obsequies. (Formerly used in the plural.)

"This said, our tears to-day may fall
As at an innocent *funeral*."
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, ii.

2. A procession of persons attending the burial of any person.

"You are sometimes desirous to see a *funeral* pass by in the street."—*Swift.*

* 3. Burial, interment, grave.

"[May he] find his *funeral*
I' th' sands, when he before his day shall fall.'
Denham: Passion of Dido, 199.

* 4. Death.

"Fled fast away to tell his *funerall*."
Spenser: F. Q., II. v. 25.

* 5. A funeral sermon or oration. (Frequently in the plural.)

"I could learn little from the minister which preached his *funeral*."—*Fuller: Worthies; Hereford*, i. 454.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *funeral* and *obsequies*: "We speak of the *funeral* as the last sad office which we perform for a friend; it is accompanied by nothing but by mourning and sorrow; we speak of the *obsequies* as the tribute of respect which can be paid to the person of one who was high in station or public esteem: the *funeral*, by its frequency, becomes so familiar an object that it passes by unheeded; the *obsequies* which are performed over the remains of the great, attract our notice from the pomp and grandeur with which they are conducted." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **funeral-ale,** *s.* A drinking-feast at a funeral.

funeral-cypress, *s.*

Bot.: *Cupressus funebris*, a weeping tree. *i.e.*, with pendulous branchea, introduced from China to be planted in cemeteries.

funeral-director, *s.* An undertaker.

funeral-sacrifice, *s.*

Anthrop.: The slaying of men or animals to accompany the soul of an eminent person to the world of spirits—the former to give him what assistance he needs, the latter to supply him with food. It was an early and a wide-spread custom.

* **fūn'-ĕr-al-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *funeral*; *-ly.*] After the manner of a funeral.

"Even crows were *funerally* burnt."—*Browne: Urn Burial*, ch. i.

* **fūn'-ĕr-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *funeratus*, pa. par. of *funero* = to bury; *funus* (genit. *funeris*) = funeral rites.] To bury, to inter. (*Cockeram.*)

* **fu-nĕr-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *funeratio*, from *funeratus*, pa. par. of *funero* = to bury.] The act of burying; the solemnization of a funeral.

fu-nĕr'-ĕ-al, *a.* [Lat. *funereus*, from *funus* (genit. *funeris*) = a funeral.] Pertaining to or suitable for a funeral; dismal, sad, mournful.

"You timely will return a welcome guest,
With him to share the sad *funereal* feast."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey iv. 740.

* **fu-nĕr'-ĕ-al-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *funereal*; *-ly.*] In a funereal manner; mournfully; dismally.

* **fu-nĕst',** *a.* [Lat. *funestus* = calamitous, sad; *funus* = a funeral; Fr. *funeste*; Sp. & Ital. *funesto.*] Sad, lamentable, mournful.

"Thus we see them walk and converse in London, pursued and haunted by that infernal smoake, and the *funest* accidents which accompany it wheresoever they retire."—*Evelyn: Fumifugium.* (To the Reader.)

fŭng (1), *s.* [Onomatopœtic.]

1. A sharp, whizzing sound, as when a cork is drawn.

2. A stroke, a blow.

fŭng (2), *s.* [FUM, *s.*]

fŭng, *v.i.* [FUNG, *s.*] To emit a sharp, whizzing sound.

† **fŭn-gā'-çē-æ,** *s. pl.* [Lat. *fung(us)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: An order of plants, the same as Fungi (q.v.). It is now elevated into an alliance—Fungalea (q.v.).

fŭn'-gal, *a.* & *s.* [From Mod. Lat. *fungales* (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

Bot.: Pertaining to fungi.

B. *As substantive:*

Bot.: A plant belonging to the alliance Fungales (q.v.).

¶ *The Fungal Alliance:*

Bot.: The Alliance Fungales. (*Lindley.*)

fŭn-gā'-lēs, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *fungus* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ales.*]

1. *Bot.*: An alliance of Thallogens, corresponding to the old order Fungi. It consists of cellular, flowerless plants, nourished through their thallus, that is, through their spawn or mycelium; living in air; propagated by spores which are colourless or brown; sometimes enclosed in asci; and destitute of green gonidia. They are closely akin to Algæ, but grow in different situations—mushrooms, toadstools, &c., on green pastures, many other species on decaying trees, some on cereal grasses, potatoes, &c., which they destroy; others on books in damp situations, and some on man or animals labouring under certain diseases. In 1853 Lindley enumerated 598 genera, and conjectured that 4,000 species might have been described, which is probably but a small proportion of those actually existing. They abound in cold damp climates more than in the hotter parts of the world. The alliance is divided into six orders, with the following characters:—

(1) Hymenomycetes or Agaricaceæ. Spores generally quaternate, on distinct sporophores, hymenium naked.

(2) Gasteromycetes or Lycoperdaceæ. Spores generally quaternate, on distinct sporophores, hymenium enclosed in a peridium.

(3) Concomycetes or Uredinaceæ. Spores single, often septate, on more or less distinct sporophores, flocci of the fruit obsolete or mere peduncles.

(4) Hyphomycetes or Botrytaceæ. Spores naked, often septate; thallus floccose.

(5) Ascomycetes or Helvellaceæ. Sporidia contained (generally eight together) in asci.

(6) Physomycetes or Mucoraceæ. Spores surrounded by a vesicular veil or sporangium; thallus floccose.

2. *Palæobot.*: Fungi have been found as early as the Carboniferous period.

fung-ar, fung-er, *s.* [A Scotch pronunciation of *whinger* or *hanger* (q.v.).] A whinger or hanger.

"For persewyng & stryking him with ane drawin *fungar*."—*Aberd. Reg.* (1538), v. 16.

* **fŭng'e,** *s.* [Lat. *fungus* = a mushroom.]

1. A mushroom. (*Wright.*)

2. A soft-headed fellow; a fool; one who has no more sense than a toadstool has substance.

"When, as indeed, in all wise men's judgments . . . they are mad, empty vessels, *funges*."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy*, p. 113.

fŭn'-gī, *s. pl.* [Pl. of Lat. *fungus* (q.v.).]

Bot. & Ord. Lang.: A large order of flowerless plants founded by Linnæus, a part both of his artificial and of his natural classifications. It was adopted by Jussieu in 1789, is still often used by scientific men, and has crept into ordinary English. The old order Fungi has now been elevated into the alliance Fungales (q.v.). [FUNGUS.]

fŭn'-gĭ-a, *s.* [From Lat. *fungus* = a mushroom, from a certain superficial resemblance which the polypidom has to the pileus (head) of an Agaricus or a similar fungus.]

Zool.: A genus of corals, the typical one of the family Fungidæ (q.v.). When young there are generally only about six calcareous lamellæ, when old there are many.

fŭn'-gĭ-ble, *s.* [Lat. (*res*) *fungibilis*; from *fungor* = to perform.] [FUNCTION.]

1. *Civil Law*: A thing of such a nature as that it may be replaced by another of equal quantity and quality.

"Grain and coin are *fungibles*, because one guinea, or one bushel or boll of sufficient merchantable wheat, precisely supplies the place of another."—*Erskine: Inst.*, bk. iii., tr. i., § 18.

2. *Scots Law*: A term used to denote movable goods which may be valued by weight or measure, as grain or money; in contradistinction to those which may be judged of individually.

fŭn'-gĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *fung(us)*; *-ic* (*Chem.*).] Contained in or obtained from fungi.

fungic acid, *s.*

Chem.: An acid contained in the juice of most fungi. It is said to be a mixture of citric, malic, and phosphoric acid.

fŭn'-gĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *fung(ia)* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Zool.*: A family of corals, sub-tribe Aporosa. The corolluin is simple or compound, usually discoidal or laminar, the interseptal loculi are crossed by many trellis-like bars; the wall, which is often basal, is generally perforated.

2. *Palæont.*: Except a doubtful genus from the Silurian rocks, no fungidæ have been found earlier than the Oolite; they are found also in the Chalk and in the Tertiary rocks.

fŭn'-gĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *fungus* (genit. *fungi*) = a mushroom, and *forma* = appearance.]

Min., Bot., &c.: Having a termination resembling the head of a fungus.

fŭn-gĭl'-lĭ-form, *a.* [Low Lat. *fungillus* (genit *fungilli*) = a little mushroom, and Lat. *forma* = appearance.]

Min., Bot., &c.: The same as FUNGIFORM (q.v.).

fŭn'-gĭn, *s.* [Eng. &c. *fung(us)*; *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: Metacellulose. A variety of cellulose found in fungi and lichens. It is insoluble in ammonio-cupric reagent, even after the action of acids. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*, supp. iii.) [VEGETABLE TISSUES.]

fŭn'-gĭn-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *funginous* = a mushroom.]

Bot.: Of or belonging to a fungus.

† **fŭn'-gīte,** *s.* [Lat. *fung(us)* = a mushroom; *-ite* (*Palæont.*).]

Palæont.: A fossil coral resembling fungia

fŭn-gĭv'-ŏr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *fungus* (genit *fungi*) = a mushroom, *voro* = to eat, to feed on, and *-ous.*] Feeding on mushrooms or fungi.

"This *fungivorous* mania is noteworthy."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 13, 1883.

fŭn-goĭd, *a.* [Lat. *fungus* = a mushroom, and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance.] Resembling a fungus, pertaining to or consisting of a fungus or fungi.

"Some twelve or fifteen years ago the Indian Government inaugurated an investigation of the question as to the causal connection of *fungoid* organisms with cholera."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Nov. 2, 1883.

fungoid-flowers, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Rhizogens (q.v.).

fŭn-gŏl'-ŏ-gĭst, *s.* [Lat. *fungus* = a mushroom, ; Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse; Eng suff. *-ist.*] One who is skilled in fungology.

"Two or three of the best known *fungologists* in London being among them."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 16, 1883.

fŭn-gŏl'-ō-ğy, *s.* [Lat. *fungus* = a mushroom, and Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.] A treatise on fungi; the science of fungi; mycology.

* **fŭn-gŏs'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Lat. *fungosus* = full of holes, spongy, fungous.] The quality of being fungous, or consisting of fungous excrescences.

"Eggs cast into the matrix of the earth, or certain little pustules or *fungosities* on its surface."—*Bibloth. Bibl.* (1720), I. 292.

fŭn'-gŭs, *a.* [Lat. *fung(us)*, and Eng. &c. suff. *-ous.*] Of or belonging to a fungus, of the consistence of a fungus.

"There the turf
Smells fresh, and, rich in odoriferous herbs
And *fungous* fruits of earth, regales the sense."
Cowper: Task, I. 532.

fŭn'-gŭs, *s.* [Lat. = a mushroom; cogn. with Gr. σφόγγος (*sphonggos*), σπόγγος (*sponggos*) = a sponge.]

1. *Bot.:* The singular of Fungi (q.v.). A term of comprehensive meaning, used for any plant belonging to the Fungal alliance, and in the same sense by the ordinary modern public. Some botanists now use the term Fungal (q.v.) instead of fungus. [FUNGI.]

2. *Med.:* A morbid growth suggestive of a fungus, and generally dependent on the presence of vegetable parasites.

"This eminence is composed of little points called *fungus* or proud flesh."—*Sharp.*

fungus-bed, *s.*

Bot.: A "bed" for the growth of microscopic fungi. It consists of a small wooden box half filled with damp bog earth, and covered with a plate of glass. In winter it should be kept in a warm room. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

fungus-cellulose, *s.*

Bot.: The cellulose of which the cell-wall of fungi is composed. It is very rarely colored blue by iodine and sulphuric acid. (*Thomé.*)

fungus-hæmatodes, *s.*

Pathol. & Surg.: A disease akin to and yet not quite identical with cancer, first described by Mr. John Burns in 1800 under the name Spongoid Inflammation, and then by Mr. Hey, of Leeds, in 1809, under the designation hæmatodes. The first word suggests that its growth is like that of a fungus; the second that it is bloody. It may appear in any part of the body, and may be encysted, irregularly compacted with cysts, or infiltrated in the tissue of an organ. From the resemblance which the tumour has to the brain it has been called cerebriform and cephaloid. It affects children more frequently than adults, and is generally fatal within two years, if not at an earlier period. The extirpation of the fungus in many cases fails to save the life.

fungus-melltensis, *s.*

Bot. & Pharm.: A plant (*Cynomorium coccineum*), sometimes used as a styptic.

fungus-pit, *s.* A pit in which fungi are grown.

fŭn'-ĭ-cle, *s.* [Lat. *funiculus* = a small cord; *funis* = a cord, a string.]

Bot.: The same as FUNICULUS, II. (q.v.).

fu-nĭc'-u-lăr, *a.* [Lat. *funicul(us)* = a small cord; *-ar.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Consisting of a small cord or rope; formed by an aggregation of cords.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mech.:* Dependent upon the tension of a cord.

2. *Archæol.:* Rope-shaped, twisted like a rope.

"Simple indeed as is the usual style of ornament and workmanship of the *funicular* torc, it appears to have been retained in use for a very long period."—*Wilson: Prehistoric Scotland*, i. 465.

funicular curve, *s.*

Statics: The curve in which a perfectly flexible string hangs when supported at the two extremities.

funicular-machine, *s.* A machine actuated by means of a cord whose ends are attached to two objects, and which bears a weight suspended from the bight. Some double-toggle presses come within the terms of this description. The name is principally applied to instruments illustrative of mechanical principles, and having a rope, pulley, and suspended weights.

funicular-polygon, *s.*

Statics: The figure assumed by a string supported at its extremities, and acted on by several forces.

fu-nĭc'-u-lātc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *funiculatus*, from Class. Lat. *funiculus* (q.v.).]

Zool.: Having a narrow ridge like a string.

fu-nĭc'-u-lŭs (pl. **fu-nĭc'-u-li**), *s.* [Lat. = a little cord.]

I. *Anatomy:*

1. The umbilical cord whereby the fœtus is connected with the placenta, or after-birth.

2. A number of nerve-fibres, inclosed in a tubular sheath, and forming a slender round cord of no determinate dimensions. (*Quain.*)

II. *Bot.:* A cord connecting a seed with the placenta. [FUNICLE.]

III. *Zool.:* A curious cylindrical appendage passing from the testis to the fundus of the stomach in the polyzoa.

fu-nĭl'-ĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *funis* = a rope, and *forma* = form, shape.]

Bot.: Formed of cord-like fibres.

fŭn'-ĭs, *s.* [Lat. = a rope.]

Anat.: The umbilical cord; the navel string.

fŭnk, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. Ger. *funke*; Dut. *vonk* = a spark; Walloon *funki*, *funker* = to smoke.]

1. A stink; an offensive or overpowering smell or smoke.

2. A state of fear or fright; a panic.

"If they find no brandy to get drunk,
Their souls are in a miserable *funk*."
Wolcot: P. Pindar, p. 59.

3. Touchwood. [PUNK.]

4. Anger; a huff.

fŭnk, *v.i.* & *t.* [FUNK, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To stink through fear. (*Vulgar.*)

2. To be in a state of funk; to shrink through fear.

3. To kick behind like a horse.

"Luke now, the beast's *funking* like mad, and then up again wi' his fore-legs like a perfect unicorn."—*M. Lyndsay*, p. 294.

4. To take offence; to be or become angry.

B. *Transitive:*

* 1. To envelop in offensive or overpowering smell or smoke.

"She *funks* Bashebia and her son to death."—*King: The Furmetary*, ch. iii.

2. To cause to shrink or quail through fear.

¶ *To funk off:* To throw off, by kicking and plunging.

"The horse *funkit* him *off* into the dub, as a doggie was rinnin' across."—*Blackwood's Magazine*, Nov., 1821, p. 893.

fŭnk'-īte, *s.* [Named after Baron Von Funck.]

Min.: A dark olive-green coccolite, classed by Dana under Sahlite. A variety of Pyroxene. It is from Gothland.

fŭnk'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *funk*; *-y.*]

1. Easily frightened; in a funk; timid.

"I do feel somewhat *funky*."—*Naylor: Reynard the Fox*, 46.

2. Inclined to kick out behind like a horse.

fŭn'-nĕl, * **fun-nell,** * **fon-el,** * **fun-ell,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. Bret. *founil* = a funnel; Wel. *ffynel* = an air-hole; Lat. *infundibulum*, from *in* = in, and *fundo* = to pour.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A conical vessel which terminates below in a spout, and used for conducting a liquid into a vessel which has a small opening.

"The gullet [the passage for food] opens into the mouth like the cone or upper part of a *funnell*, the capacity of which forms indeed the bottom of the mouth."—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. x.

2. The chimney of a steamship. It is of sheet-iron, and is carried to a sufficient height to assist the draught of the furnace. It is made telescopic in war-vessels, so as to be lowered beyond the reach of shot.

"The boilers [are placed] under the two *funnels*."—*D. Stevenson: Civil Engineering in N. America*, ch. iv

3. The pouring-hole of a mould; a gate, a tedge.

* 4. A pipe or passage of communication.

"Towards the middle are two large *funnels*, bored through the roof of the grotto, to let in light or fresh air."—*Addison.*

* 5. The throat.

"Some the long *funnel's* curious mouth extend,
Through which ingested meats with ease descend."
Blackmore: Creation, bk. vi.

II. *Zoology:*

1. A short wide cavity, into which the sac or stomach of the Pleurobrachiæ opens below.

2. A muscular tube formed by the uniting of the lateral margins of the epipodium or foot in the cuttle-fishes.

funnel-like, *a.* Like a funnel in shape; tapering.

funnel-net, *s.* A net shaped like a funnel; a tapering net.

funnel-shaped, *a.*

Bot. (*Of a calyx, corolla, &c.*): Having the tube obconical, gradually enlarging upwards with the limbs so as to constitute a funnel.

fŭn'-nĕl-form, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *funnel*; *-form.*]

A. *As subst.:* The shape of a funnel.

B. *As adjective:*

Bot.: The same as FUNNEL-SHAPED (q.v.).

fŭn'-nĕlled, *a.* [Eng. *funnel*; *-ed.*] Having a funnel or funnels; funnel-shaped.

fŭn'-nĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *funny*; *-ly.*] In a funny, droll, comical, or laughable manner.

fŭn'-nĭng, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *fun*; *-ing.*]

A. *As adj.:* Jesting, droll, comical; causing fun or merriment.

B. *As subst.:* Jesting, joking.

fŭn'-nў, * **fun-nie,** *a.* [Eng. *fun*; *-y.*]

1. Droll, comical, laughable; causing mirth or laughter; full of merriment.

"Unco tales and *funnie* jokes."
Burns: Halloween, xxviii

2. Causing surprise; strange, curious.

funny-bone, *s.* A popular name for that part of the elbow over which the ulnar nerve passes.

"He had merely received a blow on that part which anatomists call the *funny-bone*."—*Thackeray: Shabby-genteel Story*, ch. ix.

fŭn'-nў, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Naut.: A narrow, clinker-built pleasure-boat, to be rowed by a pair of sculls.

"The only attainable craft besides *funnies*, pair-oars, and randans, were a couple of six-oars."—*Field*, Jan. 28, 1882.

* **fŭnt'-stōne,** *s.* [FONTSTONE.]

fū-or, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Carp.: A piece nailed upon a rafter to strengthen it when decayed.

fŭr, fŭrr, *s.* [A.S. *furh.*] A furrow.

"The bauld Pitcur fell in a *furr*,
And Clavers got a clankie, O!"
Burns: Where Hae Ye Been?

fŭr (1), * **forre,** * **furre,** *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *forre, fuerre* = a sheath, a case; from an Old Low Ger. source: cf. Goth. *fodr* = a scabbard; Icel. *fóðr* = lining; Fr. *fourrure* = fur, *fourreau* = a scabbard.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The soft fine hair growing thick upon certain animals, and distinguished from ordinary hair in being shorter and finer. Fur, in its usual trade acceptation, is the short, fine hair of certain animals, growing thick on the skin, and deprived of the long, coarse, protecting hairs.

"Cold would the winter be, for thick was the *fur* of the foxes." *Longfellow: Evangeline*, i. 1.

2. The dressed skins of certain animals with soft, fine hair, with which garments are lined for warmth, or trimmed for ornament.

"Their arrow-heads are sharpened stones, or fish-bones, their thread being the sinews of certain small beasts, wherewith they sew their *furs* which clothe them."—*Milton: A Brief History of Muscovia.*

3. Any coating more or less resembling fur, as—

(1) A coat of morbid matter collected on the tongue.

"My pulse unequal, and my breath is strong;
Besides a filthy *fur* upon my tongue."
Dryden: Perseus, sat. iv.

(2) A coat or crust formed on the interior of vessels by matter deposited from a liquid.

(3) The soft, downy covering on the skin of a peach.

II. *Her.:* Furs in heraldry are borne on the

abield and charges. They are either of one or more colours. Furs of two colours are ermine, ermines, ermoia, peau, vair, vaire, varry, cuppa, and erminites. (See these terms.)

B. *As adj.:* Made of or pertaining to fur.

"December must be expressed with a horrid and fearful countenance; as also at his back a bundle of holly, holding in *fur* mittens the sign of Capricorn."—*Peacham: On Drawing.*

¶ Obvious compound, *fur-clad.* (*Cowper.*)

fur-cutter, *s.*

1. A machine for cutting the fur from the skin.

2. A mechanical contrivance for shaving the backs of peltry skins, to loosen the long hairs, leaving the fine fur undisturbed.

fur-dressing, *s.* The process of cleaning, cutting, and dyeing furs. The long hair that covers the fur is removed. The skins are placed on frames, and the inner surface pared off, until the roots of the hair are completely severed, while the roots of the fur remain untouched, on account of their nearness to the outside surface. The hair is then very easily removed, and the light yellow fur made ready for dyeing. Furs are dressed by greasing and tramping, or by beating in a fulling-mill, the skin being softened by the absorption of grease and the mechanical treatment. They are then wetted, fleshed, curried, tramped in vats with sawdust, and again with whitening to remove the grease. They are then beaten with a stick and combed.

fur-puller, *s.* A machine for removing from peltry skins long, straight hairs, before the fine hair is sheared off to furnish the material for felt. The skin is passed round the projecting edge of a bed, the tension of the skin being maintained by weights. As the skin is drawn forwards over the projecting edge of the bed, the long hairs stand out nearly at right angles, and are seized and extracted by ribs on a pair of revolving cylinders which are placed in front of the bed.

*** fur-wrought,** *a.* Made of fur.

"Silent along the mazy marsh stray,
And with the *fur-wrought* fly delude the prey."
Gay: Pastorals, c. i.

fŭr, *v.t.* [Fur, *s.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To cover, line, or trim with fur.

"The original painted by himself [Cleeve] with a black cap and *furred* gown, upon a greenish ground."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting,* vol. i., ch. vi.

2. To cover or coat with morbid matter, as the tongue, or the interior of vessels.

"To make lampblack, take a torch and hold it under the bottom of a latten bason and, as it groweth to be *furred* and black within, strike it with a feather into some shell."—*Peacham: On Drawing.*

II. *Carp.:* To nail pieces of timber to, as joists or rafters, in order to bring them into a level, and range them into a straight surface.

*** fŭr,** *a.* & *adv.* [Far.]

*** fu-rā'-cious,** *a.* [Lat. *furax* (gen. *furacis*), from *fur* = a thief.] Given to thieving; inclined to steal; thievish.

fu-răc'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Lat. *furacitas,* from *furax* (gen. *furacis*) = thievish.] A disposition to steal; thievishness.

*** fur-age,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Apparently, wadding.

"George Fleman fired a pistol in at the north side of the coach beneath his left arm, and saw his daughter dight of the *furage.*"—*Kirkton: History,* p. 416.

fŭr'-bĕ-lōw, *s.* [Fr. *farbala* = a flounce; Sp., Ital. & Port. *falbala,* a word of unknown origin.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A piece of stuff plaited and puckered together, either below or above, on petticoats and gowns; a flounce; the plaited border of a petticoat or gown.

"A *furbelow* of precious stones, a hat buttoned with a diamond."—*Addison: Spectator,* No. 15.

2. *Bot.:* A sea-weed, *Laminaria bulbosa;* or, according to Mrs. Gatty, *L. saccharina.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

*** fŭr'-bĕ-lōw,** *v.t.* [Furbelow, *s.*]

1. *Lit.:* To attach a furbelow to; to furnish or ornament with furbelows.

"She was flounced and *furbelowed;* every ribbon was crinkled, and every part of her garments in curl."—*Addison.*

2. *Fig.:* To deck out; to ornament.

"[You] *furbelow* the plain discourse."
Prior: Alma, ii.

*** fur-ber-y,** *s.* [Fourmery.]

fŭr'-bĭsh, * for-bysch-yn, * fro-bish, * frub-bish, *v.t.* [Fr. *fourbissant,* pr. par. of *fourbir* = to furbish, to polish; O. H. Ger. *furpjan;* M. H. Ger. *vürben.*]

1. *Lit.:* To rub to brightness; to polish up; to burnish.

"He commanded them to scour and *furbish* their harnesse and weapons before their tents."—*P. Holland: Livius,* p. 624.

2. *Fig.:* To prepare for fresh use something which has long lain disused. (Often followed by *up.*)

"Again they *furbish up* their holy trumpery."
Rowe: Lady Jane Grey, iii.

*** fŭr'-bĭsh-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *furbish; -able.*] That may or can be furbished up.

fŭr'-bĭsh-ĕr, * foor-bysch-owre, * for-bush-erc, * fro-bych-er, *s.* [Fr. *fourbisseur.*] One who furbishes, polishes, or brightens up by rubbing.

"*Foorbyschowre. Eruginator.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

fŭr'-cāte, fŭr'-cāt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *furc(a)* = a fork; Eng. suff. *-ate, -ated.*]

Ord. Lang. & Bot.: Forked, dividing into two branches, like a two-pronged fork. (*Balfour.*)

fŭr-cāte'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *furcate; -ly.*] In a forked manner.

furcately-divided, *a.*

Bot.: Divided in a furcate manner. (*Paxton.*)

fŭr-cā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *furc(a)* = a fork; Eng., &c. suff. *-ation.*] A forking, a branching out like the prongs of a fork.

"When stags grow old they grow less branched, and first lose their brow-antlers, or lowest *furcations* next the head."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. iii., ch. ix.

*** fŭr-çĭf'-ĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *furcifer* = one bearing the furca or gallows, a gaol-bird; *furca* = (1) a fork, (2) an instrument of punishment placed on the neck of criminals, and *fero* = to bear.] Scoundrelly, rascally.

fŭr'-cu-la, fŭr-cu'-lŭm, *s.* [Lat. *furcula* = a forked prop to support a wall when undermined.]

Ornith.: The bone popularly called the merry-thought. It is composed of the two clavicles anchylosed together so as to form one bone, shaped like the letter V. Its outward extremities articulate with the scapula and coracoid.

fŭr'-cu-lar, *a.* [Eng., &c. *furcul(a); -ar.*]

Ord. Lang., Anat., &c.: Shaped like a fork, branching into two divisions; furcate.

fŭr'-cu-lŭm, *s.* [Furcula.]

*** fŭr'-dle,** *v.t.* [Fardel.] To make or draw up into a bundle; to pack up.

"The rose of Jerico, being a dry and ligneous plant, is preserved many years, and though crumpled and *furdled* up, yet, if infused in water, will swell and display its parts."—*Browne: Miscellanies,* p. 34.

*** fŭrd'-lĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *furdl(e); -ing.*] The act or process of drawing or gathering into a bundle.

"Nor to urge the thwart enclosure and *furdling* of flowers, and blossomes, before explication."—*Browne: Cyrus' Garden,* ch. iii.

*** fure,** *v.t.* [Flem. *voeren* = to carry.]

1. To carry, especially by sea.

"That the act of fraughting and lading of schippis, mycht be put till execution efter the tenour of the samin, and at na gudis be *furit* be the maister vpon his ouerloft."—*Acts Jas. III.,* 1487, c. cxxx. (ed. 1566).

2. To conduct, to lead.

"For thocht a man wald set his bissy curis,
Sae fur as labour used his wisdom *furis.*"
Bellenden: Everyreen, l. 33.

*** fur-fell,** *s.* [Eng. *fur,* and *fell* (2).] A skin with the fur on it.

fŭr'-fŭr, *s.* [Lat. = bran.] Scurf or dandriff, resembling bran, growing upon the head.

"Leprosy, ulcers, itches, *furfures,* scabs."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy,* p. 231.

fŭr-fŭr-ā'-çē-oŭs (or **ceous** as **shŭs**), *a.* [Lat. *furfuraceus,* from *furfur* = bran.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Made of or resembling bran; of the nature of bran.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Pathology:*

(1) Resembling bran. A name given to eruptions in which the epidermis is detached in small scales resembling bran.

(2) A bran-like sediment observed at times in the urine.

2. *Bot.:* Scurfy; covered with soft scales, which are easily displaced.

fŭr-fŭr-a-crўl'-ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *furfur* = bran, and Eng., &c. *acrylic.*] For def. see compound.

furfuracrylic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_4H_3O{\cdot}CH = CH{\cdot}CO{\cdot}OH$. Metameric with salicylic acid. It is obtained by boiling one part of furfural with four parts of acetic anhydride and two parts of sodium acetate for eight hours. The solution on cooling deposits a crystalline mass which dissolves in sodium carbonate, and on the addition of acid gives a precipitate of furfuracrylic acid which is obtained in white needles by recrystallization with animal charcoal. It melts at 135°. Strong sulphuric and hydrochloric acids turn it green.

fŭr'-fu-răl, *s.* [Lat. *furfur* = bran, and Eng., &c. *al(dehyde).*]

Chem.: $C_5H_4O_2$, or $\begin{matrix} HO-C=C-CO{\cdot}H. \\ \quad\quad | \quad\quad | \\ \quad\quad HC=CH. \end{matrix}$

Furfurol, the aldehyde of pyromucic acid. It is formed in the dry distillation of sugar, or by distilling bran with dilute sulphuric acid. One part of bran is distilled with one part of sulphuric acid diluted with three parts of water. The distillate is neutralized with soda, chloride of sodium is added, and then half of it is distilled over. It is then saturated with NaCl, which causes the furfural to separate as an oil. Furfural is a colourless liquid with an agreeable smell, resembling that of bitter almonds; it turns dark on exposure to the air; it boils at 162°; is very soluble in alcohol, and dissolves in eleven parts of water at 13°. It forms a crystalline compound with acid sodium sulphite, and is converted by sodium amalgam into furfuryl alcohol, $C_5H_6O_2$. By oxidation with silver oxide it yields pyromucic acid, and by nitric acid it is oxidized into oxalic acid.

fŭr'-fŭr-a-mīde, *s.* [Lat. *furfur* = bran and Eng., &c. *amide.*]

Chem.: $C_{15}H_{12}N_2O_3$, or $(C_5H_4O)'3N_2$. An amide produced by the action of an aqueous solution of ammonia on furfural. It crystallizes from hot alcohol in colourless needles, which melt at 117°. It is soluble in alcohol and in ether, but insoluble in cold water. When boiled with water, or with acids, it is decomposed, yielding furfural and NH_3.

fŭr-fŭr-ā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *furfur* (q.v.); *-ation.*]

Ord. Lang. & Path.: The falling of scurf or dandriff from the head.

fŭr'-fŭr-ĭne, *s.* [Lat. *furfur* = bran; *-ine* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: An organic base isomeric with furfuramide, from which it is obtained by boiling with dilute aqueous potash, or by heating it to 120°. It forms crystals, which melt at 116°. It is sparingly soluble in cold water, easily soluble in alcohol and in ether. Its solution is strongly alkaline, and forms salts with acids, which have a bitter taste.

fŭr-fu-rō-bĕn'-zĭ-dĭn, *s.* [Eng. *furfuro(l),* and *benzidin.*]

Chem.: $C_{12}H_8\,(N{\cdot}C_5H_4O)_2$. Obtained by allowing a solution of one part of furfurol and one part of benzidin in fifty parts of alcohol stand for twelve hours. It forms small light yellow crystals which are insoluble in water, slightly soluble in cold alcohol, soluble in benzene. Unites with acids to form salts which, in solution, are of a carmine-red colour

fŭr'-fu-rŏl, *s.* [Furfural.]

fŭr-fŭr-ō-prō-pĭ-ŏn'-ĭc, *s.* [Eng. *furfuro(l),* and *propionic.*] For def. see etym. and compound.

furfuropropionic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_3H_3O{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}CO{\cdot}OH$, formed by the action of nascent hydrogen from sodium amalgam and water on furfuracrylic acid, than which it is more soluble in water. It is extracted by ether from its aqueous solution, and is a colourless crystalline mass, melting at 51°. Hydrochloric acid turns it yellow.

*** fŭr'-fŭr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *furfurosus.*] Made of or resembling bran; furfuraceous: as, *furfurous* bread.

fŭr'-fŭr-yl, *s.* [Lat. *furfur* = bran; *-yl* = Gr. ὕλη (*hulē*) = matter.]

Chem.: For def. ace etym. and the compound.

furfuryl-alcohol, *s.*

Chem.: $C_5H_6O_2$. A thick colourless syrup, which is coloured green by hydrochloric acid. It is decomposed when distilled. Obtained by the action of sodium amalgam or furfural.

fŭr-fŭr-yl'-a-mīne, *s.* [Eng. *Furfuryl*, and *-amine.*]

Chem.: A base obtained by the action of zinc and sulphuric acid on the nitril of pyromucic acid. It is a liquid smelling like Coniine, boiling at 145°, and soluble in water.

*** fŭr'-i-al, * fur-y-alle,** *a.* [Lat. *furialis.*] [Furv.] Furious, raging.

"Ye hen in the *furyalle* peyn of helle."
Chaucer: C. T., 10,761.

*** fŭr'-i-bŭnd,** *a.* [Lat. *furibundus*, from *furio* = to rage.] Raging; furious.

"The brawny, not yet *furibund* figure."—*Carlyle: French Revolution*, pt. i., bk. iv. ch. iv.

*** fŭr'-i-bŭnd-al,** *a.* [Lat. *furibundus.*] Raging, furious, mad.

"The *furibundal* champion of fame."—*G. Harvey* (1,593).

Furies, *s. pl.* [Fury.]

fŭr'-il, *s.* [*Fur(furol)*; suff. *-il.*]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_6O_4$, or $C_4H_3O{\cdot}CO{\cdot}CO{\cdot}C_4H_3O$. Obtained by dissolving Furoin caustic soda solution and passing air through it. It crystallizes out of chloroform in golden yellow needles, which are nearly insoluble in water, and slightly soluble in cold alcohol and ether. By the action of sodium amalgam it is reduced to Furoin.

fūr-i-ōs'-ant, *a.* [Ital. *furioso* = furious.]

Her.: An epithet applied to a bull or other animal when represented as in a rage or fury; also called Rangant (q.v.).

*** fūr-i-ōs'-i-ty, * fur-i-os-i-te,** *s.* [Eng. *furious*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being furious; fury; madness.

"That in tyme to cum the said breife be reformit, and a clauss put tharin to inquere of the foly and *furiosite*, &c."—*Acts Jas. III.*, 1475 (ed. 1814), p. 112.

fūr-i-ō'-sō, *adv. & s.* [Ital.]

A. *As adverb:*

Music: With fury, energy or vehemence.

*** B.** *As subst.:* A furious or impetuous man.

"A violent man and a *furioso* was deaf to all this."—*Bucket: Life of Williams*, ii. 218.

fūr'-i-oŭs, * fur-y-ous, *a.* [Fr. *furieux*, from Lat. *furiosus*, from *furia* = madness; Sp. Port. & Ital. *furioso.*]

1. Mad, frenzied; deprived of one's senses.

"No man did ever think the hurtful actions of *furious* men and innocents to be punishable."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

2. Raging; violent; transported with fury or passion; frantic.

"Whet not on these *furious* peers."
Shakesp.: 2 *Henry VI.*, ii. 1.

3. Rushing with vehemence or impetuosity; boisterous: as, a *furious* torrent.

¶ For the difference between *furious* and *violent*, see Violent.

fūr'-i-oŭs-ly, * fur-i-ous-lie, *adv.* [Eng. *furious*; *-ly.*] In a furious manner; with fury; madly, frantically; impetuously, violently, vehemently.

"So staies the streme when *furiously* it flouth."
Gascoigne: Dan Bartholomewe of Bath

fūr'-i-oŭs-nĕss, * fur-i-ous-nesse, * fur-y-ous-nes, *s.* [Eng. *furious*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being furious; fury; frenzy; madness, impetuosity; transport of passion.

"Thou shalt stretche forth thyne hande upon the *furyousnes* of thine enemyes."—*Bible* (1551), *Ps.* cxxxviii.

fŭrl, * farle, * furle, *v.t. & i.* [A contract. of *furdle* (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Naut.:* To roll a sail and confine it to the yard. The sail being gathered by the men on the yard, the leech is passed along the yard to the hunt, where the body of the sail, the foot and clews, are collected.

"The order those attend
To *furl* the mainsail, or on deck descend."
Falconer: Shipwreck, ii.

2. To roll or gather up anything. (*Dryden: Absalom & Achitophel*, ii. 837.)

B. *Intrans.:* To roll or gather together; to become furled.

"The banners drooped along their staves
And as they fell around them *furling.*"
Byron: Siege of Corinth, ii.

¶ *To furl a top-sail in a body:*

Naut.: To gather all the loose parts of the top-sail into the bunt above the top-mast.

fŭr'-lŏng, * four-long, * fur-lange, *s.* [A.S. *furlang*, lit., a furrow-long, or the length of a furrow; *furh* = a furrow, and *lang* = long.]

*** I.** Originally of vague meaning: the length of a furrow, whatever that might happen to be.

"A *furlong* comes next to be considered, so called *quasi* furrow-long, being so much as a team plougheth going forward, before they return back again."—*Fuller: A Pisgah Sight of Palestine*, p. 41.

2. A measure of length; the eighth part of a mile, equal to forty rods, poles, or perches, or two hundred and twenty yards.

"A *furlong* is the eyghte part of a myle and contayneth a hundreth and xxv. passes, which is in length vi. hundreth and xxv. fote."—*Bale: Image*, pt. iii.

fŭr'-lōugh (*gh* silent), *** fur-loe,** *s.* [Dut. *verlof* = leave, furlough; Dan. *forlov*; Sw. *förlof*; Ger. *verlaub.*] Leave of absence; specif., a license given to a soldier to be absent from duty for a certain time.

"He has got a *furlough* from his father for a year."
—*Chesterfield: Miscell. Works*, vol. iv., let. 42.

fŭr'-lōugh (*gh* silent), *v.t.* [Furlough, *s.*] To grant a furlough to; to grant leave of absence to.

furm, *s.* [Form, *s.*]

fŭr'-mĕn-tў, fŭr'-mĭ-tў, *s.* [Frumenty.]

fŭr'-mĕr, *s.* [O. Fr. *fremoir.*] The name given by carpenters in Scotland to the tool called in England a flat chisel.

fŭr'-nace (ace as ĕs), * for-nayse, * for-neys, * for-nes, *s.* [O. Fr. *fornaise*; Fr. *fournaise*, from Lat. *fornax* (genit. *fornacis*) = an oven, from the same root as *formus* = hot; Ital. *fornace.*]

I. *Lit.:* A chamber in which fuel is burned for the production of heat. The two great ends to be attained in the construction of furnaces are, first, to produce as perfect a combustion of the fuel as possible; and secondly, to apply as much as possible of the heat so developed effectively. These two requirements for a good furnace are, however, not so easily satisfied. Much remains to be acquired as to the conditions under which the whole of the calorie may be perfectly developed from the fuel, although the best manner of applying the heat is well understood. [Blast-furnace, Reverberatory-furnace.]

"As iron fusile from the *furnace* flows."
Erome: Battle of the Gods & Titans.

2. *Fig.:* Any time, place, or occasion of severe trial or torture; as, the *furnace* of affliction.

furnace-bar, *s.* A fire-bar (q.v.).

furnace-bridge, *s.* A barrier of fire-bricks, or of iron plates containing water, thrown across the furnace at the extreme end of the fire-bars, to prevent the fuel being carried into the flues, and to quicken the draft by contracting the area.

*** furnace-burning,** *a.* Hot, like a furnace.

"My *furnace-burning* heart."
Shakesp.: 3 *Henry VI.*, ii. 1.

furnace cadmia, furnace calamine, *s.*

Metall.: An incrustation of oxide of zinc, with impurities, which forms round the throat of an iron furnace.

furnace-grate, *s.* The bars supporting the fuel in a furnace. [Grate.]

furnace-hoist, *s.* An elevator for raising the ore, lime, and coal to the mouth of a blast-furnace.

furnace-pumice, *s.*

Metall.: A slag often produced in smelting pisolitic iron ores, having the cellular appearance of pumice-stone.

*** fŭr'-nace (ace as ĕs),** *v.t.* [Furnace, *s.*]

I. To cast into a furnace.

"It has been proposed instead of *furnacing* the sulphate of soda, to decompose it by caustic baryta."—*Graham: Chemistry* (2nd ed.), i. 561.

2. To exhale like a furnace.

"He *furnaces*
The thick sighs from him."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, i. 6.

fŭr-na-rī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *furnarius* (q.v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Certhidæ (Creepers) The outer toe is not much longer than the inner one, and but slightly united at the base, the inner one is entirely free. The sub-family consists of small birds occurring in South America and the West Indies.

fŭr-nār'-i-ŭs, *s.* [Lat. = a baker.]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the sub-family Furnarinæ (q.v.). *Furnarius fuliginosus* is noted for its tameness.

*** fur-neye,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *furnir, fornir*; Fr. *fournir* = to furnish (q.v.).] To furnish, to prepare, to provide.

"*Furneye* a tree, stiff and strong."
Richard Cœur de Lion, 5,517.

*** fŭr'-ni-mĕnt, * fŭr'-na-mĕnt,** *s.* [Fr. *fournument* = a stand of arms; *fournir* = to furnish.] Furnishing, furniture, equipment.

"Lo! where they stryde with speedie whirling pace,
One in a charet of straunge *furniment.*"
Spenser: F. Q., IV. iii. 38.

fŭr'-nĭsh, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *fournissant*, pr. par. of *fournir* = to furnish, from O. H. Ger. *frumjan* = to perform, to furnish, *fruma* = utility, profit, gain; Sp. & Port. *fornir*; Ital. *fornire.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To supply with what is necessary or useful; to equip; to fit out.

"'Tis now but four o'clock; we have two hours
To *furnish* us."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, ii. 4.

2. To fit up; to supply with necessary and ornamental appendages.

"The apartments [of the palaces erected in the reign of Elizabeth] are lofty and enormous, and they knew not how to *furnish* them."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. ii., ch. i.

3. To supply, to give, to afford, to preseat.

"The simplicity and plainness of the gospel . . could possibly *furnish* no materials for strife."—*South Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 14.

B. *Intrans.:* To fill out; to improve in strength and appearance. (*Slang.*)

*** fŭr'-nĭsh,** *s.* [Furnish, *v.*] A specimen, a sample, a supply.

"To lend the world a *furnish* of wit."
Greene: Groatsworth of Wit. (1621.)

fŭr'-nĭshed, *pa. par. & a.* [Furnish, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Provided, equipped, or supplied with necessaries; fitted up.

2. *Her.:* An epithet applied to a horse borne bridled, saddled, and completely caparisoned.

*** fŭr'-nĭshed-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *furnished*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being furnished or provided with necessaries.

"In respect of the fulness and well *furnishedness* of the earth."—*More: Appendix to the Defence*, ch. iv.

fŭr'-nĭsh-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *furnish*; *-er*; Fr. *fournisseur.*] One who furnishes, equips, or supplies with necessaries.

"A *furnisher* of him with money."—*State Trials: J. Mitchel* (1677).

fŭr'-nĭsh-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Furnish, *s.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par* *partieip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. The act of supplying, fitting out, or providing with necessaries; supply.

"For the *furnyshing* of this fynaunce, Sir Dyne of Responde toke great payne."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, ii. 224.

*** 2.** An appendage; an outward sign.

"Something deeper,
Whereof perchance these are but *furnishings.*"
Shakesp.: Lear, iii. 1.

*** fŭr'-nĭsh-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *furnish*; *-ment.*]

I. The act of furnishing.

"Preparations and *furnishments* for this business."—*Daniel: Hist. England*, p. 93.

2. A supply of things necessary.

"Artillery of all sortes and other *furnishments* for warre."—*Time's Storehouse*, p. 345.

fŭr'-nĭ-tūre, *s.* [Fr. *fourniture,* from *fournir* = to furnish.]

* 1. That with which a person or thing is furnished; equipment, equipage, outfit.

"The ill purveyaunce of his page
That had his *furnitures* not firmely tyde."
Spenser: F. Q., III. i. 11.

2. Movables; goods, vessels, utensils, ornaments, &c., with which a house or room is furnished for the convenience, use and accommodation of the inmates.

"There are many noble palaces in Venice; their *furniture* is not rich, if we except the pictures."—*Addison: On Italy.*

* 3. An appendage; an ornamental addition.

"It [the Gospel] does not dwell in the mind like *furniture,* only for ornament, but for use, and the great concernments of life."—*South: Sermons,* vol. viii., ser. 5.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Carp.:* Builders' hardware, such as locks, door and window trimmings, &c.

2. *Gun.:* The mountings of a gun.

3. *Music:* The name of one of the mixture stops in an organ. [MIXTURE.]

4. *Naut.:* The masts and rigging of a ship.

5. *Print.:* The sticks and quoins which surround the matter in the chase. The pieces are about half an inch high, of various lengths, and are called head, foot, or side sticks, according to their position in the chase. Strips between the pages are gutters. The sticks are slightly tapering, so as to allow the wedge-shaped quoins to jam the matter firmly together in the chase.

furniture-car, furniture-van, *s.* A large covered vehicle specially designed for transporting household goods.

furniture-spring, *s.* A coil spring beneath the hair filling which forms the seat, back or side of a cushioned chair. A spring of a bed-bottom beneath a mattress, or forming the lower portion of one beneath the elastic material which constitutes the top.

fūr-ō-ĭn, *s.* [Eng. *Fur(furol);* *o* connective, and suff. *(Chem.)* *-in.*]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_8O_4$, or $C_4H_3O{\cdot}CO{\cdot}CH(OH)$, C_4H_3O. Obtained by boiling for half an hour a mixture of forty parts furfurol with thirty parts of alcohol, eighty parts of water, and four parts of KCN. It crystallizes in fine prisms, which melt at 135°. Slightly soluble in ether and alcohol, soluble in hot water and in hot toluene. It dissolves in H_2SO_4 with an intense blue-green colour. It is soluble in caustic soda solution, forming blue-green liquid, which is dark red by reflected light; it becomes colourless when exposed to the air, furil being formed.

fu-rō'le, *s.* [Fr.] A kind of meteoric light seen on the sail-yards of ships at night; a corposant (q.v.).

fu-rŏn'-ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *fur(fur)* = bran, and Eng. *(propi)onic.*] For def. see etym. and compound.

furonic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $HO{\cdot}OC{-}CH = CH{\cdot}CO{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}CO{\cdot}OH$ or $C_7H_8O_5$. Obtained by decomposing the silver salt with hydrochloric acid, extracting with ether, and recrystallizing from hot water. Furonic acid forms colourless needles which melt at 180°, and are slightly soluble in cold water and in ether.

furonic-aldehyde, *s.*

Chem.: $C_7H_8O_4$. Obtained by the action of bromine and furfurpropionic acid. By boiling the mixture with Ag(OH) moist silver oxide, it is converted into the silver salt of furonic acid.

***fū'-rŏr,** *s.* [Lat.] Rage, fury, madness.

"He doubted much some inundation by their *furor* over all Italy."—*Sir T. Wyatt: To the King,* March 9, 1540.

fū-rō'-ē, *s.* [Ital.] Rage, fury; great excitement or enthusiasm.

fūrred, *a.* [Eng. *fur; -ed.*]

1. Trimmed, lined or ornamented with fur.

2. Covered with a furry coat.

fŭr'-rĭ-ĕr (1), *s.* [Fr. *fourreur.*] A dealer in furs; one who prepares and sells furs.

*** fŭr'-rĭ-ĕr (2),** *s.* [FORRAYER.] A quartermaster.

"The *furriers* sent before, to divide the quarters, every company led by their owne guids [guides], we marched off."—*Monro: Exped.* pt. i. p. 33.

fŭr'-rĭ-ĕr-ў, *s.* [Eng. *furrier; -y.*]

1. The trade or business of a furrier.

2. Furs in general.

*** fŭr'-rĭ-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *furry; -ly.*] In a furry manner, with a covering of fur.

fŭr'-rĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [FUR, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act or process of lining, trimming or ornamenting with fur.

2. The act of covering or coating with fur.

"Providing for *furring* of their backs and fattening their bellies, and in gorgeously decked chambers and soft sleeping."—*Martin: Book of Priests' Marriages.*

3. The act or state of becoming furred or covered with a furry coat or scaly deposit, as a boiler.

"With honie it cureth the roughnes and *furring* of the tongue."—*P. Holland: Plinie,* bk. xx., ch. xiv.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Carp.:* Thin pieces fixed on the edge of timber to make the surface even.

2. *Shipbuild.:* Double planking of a ship's side.

3. *Build.:* A lining of scantling and plasterwork on a brick wall, to prevent the dampness of the latter reaching the room.

fŭr'-rōw, * **furch,** * **furgh,** * **furwe,** * **fer-ow,** * **forgh,** * **forghe,** * **for-owe,** *s.* [A.S. *furh;* cogn. with Icel. *for* = a drain; O. H. Ger. *furh;* M. H. Ger. *vurch;* Ger. *furche* = a furrow; Dan. *fure;* Sw. *fåra.* Cf. Lat. *porca* = a ridge between two furrows.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A trench in the earth made by a plough.

"When the well-used plough
Lies in the *furrow.*" *Thomson: Spring,* 37.

2. A narrow trench, groove or hollow; a wrinkle.

"Time had worn deep *furrows* in his face."
Drayton: Robert, Duke of Normandy.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mill.:* The grooves in the face of a millstone; the plane surface is land. A leader-furrow extends from the eye to the skirt of the stone at such draft as may be determined. The steep edge of the furrow is called the track-edge; the more inclined edge is called the feather-edge. The second furrow is that branching from the leader nearest to the eye. The skirt-furrow departs from the leader nearer to the skirt. A gauge-furrow is concave at bottom.

2. *Bot. (Pl.):* The intervals which separate the primary ridges in the fruit of an umbelliferous plant.

* **furrow-cow,** *s.* A cow that is not with calf.

"Item from him sex *furrow cows,* and sex stirks at 12lb. 6s. 8d. the piece, is 80lb."—*Depredations in Argyll,* p. 51.

furrow-drain, *v.t.* To drain a land by making a drain at each furrow or between every two ridges.

* **furrow-faced,** *a.* Having a wrinkled or furrowed face or surface.

"[I] expose no ships
To threatenings of the *furrow-faced* sea."
Ben. Jonson: Volpone, I. i.

* **furrow-fronted,** *a.* Having a furrowed or wrinkled face.

"The *furrow-fronted* Fates."
Rawlins: Rebellion, ii. 1.

furrow-slice, *s.* A narrow slice of earth turned up by the plough.

furrow-weed, *s.* A weed growing on ploughed lands.

"Why he was met even now
As mad as the vext sea, singing aloud,
Crowned with rank fumitar and *furrow-weeds.*"
Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 4.

fŭr'-rōw, * **for-owe,** * **fur-rowe,** *v.t.* [FURROW, *s.*]

* 1. To cut or make a furrow in with a plough; to plough.

"While the ploughman near at hand,
Whistles o'er the *furrowed* land."
Milton: L'Allegro, 64.

* 2. To divide in furrows; to make uneven; to cut a way through.

"O that the raging surges great that lecher's bane had wrought
When first with ship he *furowed* seas, and Lacedemon sought." *Uncertaine Auctors: Penelope to Ulisses.*

* 3. To make by cutting; to cut out.

"There go the ships that *furrow* out their way."
Wotton

4. To wrinkle; to make furrows or wrinkles in.

"How can she weepe for her sinne, that must bare her skin therewith, and *furrowe* her face?"—*Vives: Instruction of a Christian Woman,* bk. i., ch. ix.

fŭr'-rōwed, *a.* [FURROW, *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* (See the verb).

2. *Bot.:* Marked by longitudinal channels, as the stem of Coulura.

furrowed-band, *s.*

Anat.: A range of grey matter between the uvula and amygdalæ of the cerebellum.

fŭr'-rōw-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [FURROW, *s.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of making furrows in.

furrowing-hammer, *s.* A millstone dresser's hammer. [MILLSTONE-HAMMER.]

furrowing-plough, *s.* A plough having a double mould-board for throwing the earth both ways.

fŭr'-rōw-ў, *a.* [Eng. *furrow; -y.*] Full of furrows; furrowed.

"A double hill ran up his *furrowy* forks."
Tennyson: The Princess, iii. 168.

fŭr'-rў, *a.* [Eng. *fur; -ry.*]

1. Covered or clad in fur; wearing furs.

"Yet cherished there, beneath the shining waste,
The *furry* nations harbour."
Thomson: Winter, 811.

2. Made of fur; consisting of fur.

"Winter! thou hoary, venerable sire,
All richly in thy *furry* mantle clad."
Rowe: Ode for the New Year, 1717.

3. Resembling fur; fur-like.

4. Coated with a deposit of fur; furred.

* **fur-rys,** *s.* [FURZE.] (*Prompt. Parv.*)

* **fŭrt,** *s.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *furtum,* from *fur* = a thief.] A theft, a robbery.

"Turn not your *furt* 'gainst your own bowels."—*Albumazar* v. 1.

fŭr'-thĕr, * **fer-ther,** * **for-ther,** * **fur-der,** *a. & adv.* [A.S. *furdhur, furdhor,* comp of *fore* = before; cogn. with Dut. *verder, vorders* = further, besides; O. H. Ger. *furdir, furdar, furdor;* Ger. *fürder.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. At a greater distance; farther.

2. Beyond what already exists; additional.

"For the *further* humiliation of that Popish service came forth an examination of the mass."—*Strype: Memorials; Edward VI.* (an. 1548).

3. Extending to a greater distance.

"Satan had journeyed on, pensive and slow:
But *further* way found none."
Milton: P. L., iv. 173.

B. *As adverb:*

1. To a greater distance; farther.

2. Moreover; beyond what is already stated.

"He *further* said, he did not say, 'The King had shed the blood of the saints.'"—*State Trials; John James* (an. 1661).

3. To a greater degree or extent.

"Therefore God, to the intent of *further* healing man's depraved mind, added that which we call censure to purge it."—*Milton: Reason of Church Government,* bk. ii., ch. iii.

fŭr'-thĕr, * **fur-der,** *v.t.* [A.S. *fyrdhran, gefyrdhran;* Dut. *vorderen;* Ger. *fördern.*] [FURTHER, *a.*] To help forward, to further, to advance, to promote, to assist, to favour.

"The night *furthered* their credulousness."—*Grenewey: Tacitus; Annals,* p. 60.

fŭr'-thĕr-ąnçe, * **fur-der-ance,** *s.* [Eng. *further; -ance.*] The act of furthering, advancing, or promoting; advancement, promotion, help, assistance.

"His riches are no *furtherance,* but rather an hinderance."—*Bp. Beveridge,* vol. ii., ser. 137.

fŭr'-thĕr-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *further,* v.; *-er.*] One who furthers, promotes, or advances anything; a promoter, a helper, an advancer.

"Thy brother was a *furtherer* in the act."
Shakesp.: Tempest, v. 1.

fŭr'-thĕr-mōre, * **fer-ther-more,** * **for-ther-more,** *adv.* [Eng. *further,* and *more.*] Moreover, besides; beyond what has already been stated.

"*Furthermore,*
I pray you, show my youth old Shylock's house."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 2.

fŭr-thĕr-most, *a.* [Eng. *further*, and *most.*] Furthest, most remote.

***fŭr-thĕr-ō-vĕr,** ***for-ther-o-ver,** *adv.* [Eng. *further*, and *over.*] Moreover, besides, furthermore.

"*Fortherover* they schal have defaulte of all manere delices."—*Chaucer: Parson's Tale*, p. 275.

***fŭr'-thĕr-sŏme,** *a.* [Eng. *further; -some.*] Advantageous.

"A touch of stratagem often proves *furthersome*."—*Carlyle: French Revolution*, pt. i., bk. iii., ch. vi.

fŭr'-thĕst, *fer-thest, *for-thest, *a. & adv.* [FURTHER.]

A. *As adj.:* Most distant and remote, either in time or place.

B. *As adv.:* At or to the greatest distance or extent.

"They are her *furthest* reaching instrument."
Davies: Immortality of the Soul, s. 14.

fŭr'-tĭve, *a.* [Fr. *furtif* (fem. *furtive*), from Lat. *furtivus* = thievish, from *furtum* = theft; *fur* = a thief; Ital. & Sp. *furtivo.*]

* 1. Stolen.

"Dart *furtive* beams and glory not their own."
Prior: Solomon, i. 500.

2. Stealthy, stolen, sly.

"Tender cares and mild domestic loves
With *furtive* watch pursue her as she moves."
Wordsworth: Evening Walk.

fŭr'-tĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *furtive; -ly.*] In a furtive, stealthy, or sly manner.

"Sikes eyed him *furtively* from time to time."—*Dickens; Oliver Twist*, ch. xix.

fŭr'-tŭm, *s.* [Lat.]

Law: Theft, robbery.

fŭr'-ŭn-cle, *s.* [Lat. *furunculus* = (1) a petty thief; (2) a burning sore, a boil; dimin. of *fur* = a thief.] [BOIL (1), *s.*, II. 1.]

fŭr'-ў (1), ***furie,** *s.* [Fr. *furie*; from Lat. *furia* = madness; *furo* = to rage; Ital. & Sp. *furia.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Madness.

2. A fit of raving passion; a storm of anger.

"Alexander had in his *fury* inhumanly butchered one of his best friends and bravest captains."—*Burke: Vindication of National Society.*

* 3. Enthusiasm; mental excitement or inspiration.

"A sybil that had numbered in the world
The sun to course two hundred compasses,
In her prophetic *fury* sewed the work."
Shakesp.: Othello, III. 4.

4. Impetuosity, violence; as, the *fury* of the storm, of the waves, &c.

5. A furious, raving, or violent woman.

"He dorste not his sorwe telle,
But langulsheth, as doth a *furie* in helle."
Chaucer: C. T., 11,262.

II. *Class Mythol.* (*Pl.*): The avenging deities. They were three in number—Alecto, Megæra, and Tisiphonê. They were by some represented as the daughters of Night and Earth, or, according to Hesiod, they sprang from the blood-drops which fell from the wound inflicted by Kronos, or Saturn, on his father, Uranus. By the Greeks they were called Erinnyes, or Eumenides.

"That dread of a terrible retribution, which the ancient polytheists personified under the awful name of the *Furies*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

¶ For the difference between *fury* and *madness*, see MADNESS.

***fury-flake,** *s.* The first sign of rage or fury.

"Was my eye, 'stead of tears, with red *fury-flakes* brightening." *Byron: To Caroline.*

***fury-like,** *a.* Like a fury; raging, frenzied.

***fury-moving,** *a.* Stirring to fury or frenzy; maddening.

"Forthwith began these *fury-moving* sounds."
Daniel: Civil Wars, bk. iv.

fŭr'-ў (2), *s.* [Lat. *fur.*] A thief, a robber.

"Have an eye to your plate for there be *furies*."—*Fletcher.*

***fŭr'-ў,** *v.t.* [FURY, *s.*] To incite to fury; to infuriate.

"As I would not neglect a sodain good opportunity; so I would not *fury* myself in the search."—*Feltham: Resolves*, pt. i. res. 10.

fŭrze, *firse, *friise, *furzin, *fur-rys, *s.* [A.S. *fyrs*; cogn. with Gael. *freas* = a briar, a bush, a shrub.]

Bot.: The genus Ulex (q.v.).

¶ (1) *Common furze:*

Bot.: Ulex europæus, called also the Common Whin. It is a well-known spinous shrub with bright yellow flowers and legumes opening elastically. Found in heathy places, flowering from February to July. It occurs also from Denmark to Greece, and in the Caucasus and Azores.

(2) Of other species French and Great Furze are *Ulex europæus;* Ground Furze is *Ononis arvensis*, and Needle Furze, *Genista anglica.*

furze-chat, *s.*

Ornith.: The Whinchat (*Saxicola rubetra*), so called from frequenting places covered with furze or whin. [WHINCHAT.]

furze-clad, *a.* Covered with furze.

"Their parents dwell upon the skirts
Of *furze-clad* commons."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

furze-wren, *s.*

Ornith.: The same as FUNZELINO (q.v.).

fŭrze'-lĭng, *s.* [Eng. *furze; -ling.*]

Ornith.: A bird, the Dartford Warbler (*Melizophilus dartfordiensis*), first found at Dartford, in Kent. It is found in furze-bushes, where it builds its nest. It is one of the family Sylvidæ, and of the typical sub-family Sylvinæ (True Warblers).

fŭrz'-ęn, *a.* [Eng. *furz(e); -en.*] Overgrown with or full of furze or gorse; furzy.

furzen-bushes, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Ulex europæus. (*Britten & Holland.*)

"We put by gorse and *furzen-bushes:* we tread underfoot briers and brambles, though they catch hold of us."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 186.

fŭrz'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *furz(e); -y.*] Overgrown with furze.

"Suffice it that their route was laid
Across the *furzy* hills of Braid."
Scott: Marmion, iv. 23.

fū-sāin', *s.* [Fr.] A fine charcoal crayon: hence a drawing made with such.

fūş-ą-nŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Fr. *fusain* = a spindle tree.]

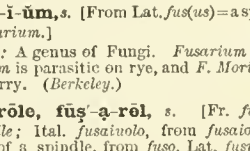
Bot.: A genus of Santalaceæ (Sandalworts). *Fusanus acuminatus*, the Quandang Nut, is as sweet and useful to the Australians as the almonds are to us. (*Lindley.*)

fų-şär'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [From Lat. *fus(us)* = a spindle; suff. *-arium.*]

Bot.: A genus of Fungi. *Fusarium heterosporium* is parasitic on rye, and *F. Mori* on the Mulberry. (*Berkeley.*)

fūş'-ą-rōle, fūş'-ą-rōl, *s.* [Fr. *fusarole, fusarolle;* Ital. *fusaiuolo*, from *fusaiolo* = a whirl of a spindle, from *fuso*, Lat. *fusus* = (1) a spindle; (2) the shaft of a column.]

Arch.: A moulding or ornament placed immediately under the echinus in the Doric,



FUSAROLE

Ionic, and composite capitals; the shaft of a column, pilaster, or pillar, or that part comprehended between the shaft and the capital.

***fŭsc,** *a.* [Lat. *fuscus.*] Brown, dark-coloured, dusk; fuscous.

***fŭs-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *fuscus* = dusk, dark-coloured.] A darkening; obscurity.

fŭs'-çīte, *s.* [Sw., &c., *fuscit*, from Lat. *fuscus* = dark, swarthy, dusky.]

Min.: The same as Scapolite. (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*) This is called by Dana Wernerite.

fŭs'-coŭs, *a.* [Lat. *fuscus.*]

Nat. Science: Brown tinged with greyish and blackish.

"Sad and *fuscous* colours, as black, or brown, or deep purple, and the like."—*Burke: On the Sublime & Beautiful*, § 16.

fūşe (1), *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *fusus*, pa. par. of *fundo* = to pour out, to melt.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To melt, to reduce to a liquid or fluid state; to liquefy by heat.

"The forge wherein his *fused* metals flowed."
Byron: Verses Intended to be Spoken.

2. *Fig.:* To blend or mix things together, as though they were melted.

"Whose fancy *fuses* old and new."
Tennyson: In Memoriam, xi.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To melt, to become liquid or fluid.

2. *Fig.:* To unite or blend.

***fusc** (2), ***fus-en,** *v.i. & t.* [A.S. *fysan*; Icel. *fysa.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To hasten.

"*Fuse* we alle to somne." *Layamon*, III. 101.

B. *Trans.:* To hasten, to get ready.

"Brutus . . . hem to scipe *fusede*." *Layamon*, I. 64.

fūşe (1), *s.* [A shortened form of *fusee* (2) (q.v.).] A tube or casing filled with combustible material, and used for igniting a charge in a mine or a hollow projectile. The invention was undoubtedly contemporaneous with that of hollow projectiles. The following are the principal varieties of fuses in use:—

(1) The *Bickford-fuse:* Used for mining and submarine purposes. It consists of a small linen tube filled with gunpowder, the whole being covered with pitch. It burns at the rate of one yard in seventy seconds.

(2) The *Blasting-fuse*, used in mining and quarrying. It is filled with a slow-burning composition, allowing time for the operatives to reach a place of safety before it burns down to the charge. It is also used for submarine blasting.

(3) The *Combination-fuse*, for hollow projectiles, comprises a time-fuse and a percussion or concussion-fuse united in the same case. The former is designed to explode the charge in case the latter fails to act on striking. Another form is that in which the time fuse explodes the percussion-fuse. This variety is used with such explosives as dynamite and gun-cotton.

(4) The *Concussion-fuse*, for hollow projectiles; designed to explode the charge when the shell strikes an object.

(5) The *Delayed-action-fuse*, for use with common shell against earthworks. It causes the projectile to explode four seconds after impact.

(6) The *Electric-fuse* is one adapted to be ignited by the passage of an electric spark through it.

(7) The *Percussion-fuse* embraces a capsule charged with fulminate, which is exploded by a plunger or its equivalent, when the projectile strikes. The plunger is held by a pin sufficiently strong to keep it in place in case of a fall, yet weak enough to be severed by the shock of striking.

(8) The *Safety-fuse* is a cord or ribbon-shaped fuse filled with a fulminating or quick-burning composition, and sufficiently long to be ignited at a safe distance from the chamber where the charge is placed.

(9) The *Tape-fuse* is a safety-fuse, so called from its shape.

(10) The *Time-fuse* is one which is adapted either by cutting off a portion of its length or by the character of its composition to burn a certain definite time.

fuse-cutter, *s.* An instrument for gauging time-fuses to the desired seconds and fractions.

fuse-extractor, *s.* An implement designed for extracting wooden fuses from shells. It has jaws which grasp the fuse while the lower part of the extractor rests upon the shell. The jaws are attached to a screw which works in a screw-socket in the body of the extractor, and has an iron lever passing through its head. The jaws being clasped around the projecting part of the fuse, it is drawn by turning the lever.

fuse-lock, *s.*

Min.: A spur on the spring attaches the lock to the fuse when the hammer is set. The dog is pulled by a long cord from a distant position of safety, releasing the hammer, which explodes the cap and lights the fuse.

fuse-saw, *s.* A tenon-saw used by artillery-men.

fuse-setter, *s.* An implement for driving home wooden fuses. It consists merely of a cylinder of wood or brass, with a recess at the end fitting the end of the fuse, which is driven into place by a mallet.

fuse-tape, *s.* A flat form of fuse, coated externally with pitch or tar, and served to prevent the coating from cracking, or covered with two warps and an interposed lap of cotton. Other forms might be noticed.

* **fūse** (2), **fu-şeō'** (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The track of a deer in the grass; any track.

"To trace those old Bishops in their *fuse*."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, i. 14.

fu-şeē' (2), *s.* [A corruption of *fusel* or *fusil* (q.v.).]

* 1. A firelock; a small, neat musket.

* 2. A fuse (q.v.).

3. A kind of match for lighting a pipe, a cigar, &c.

fu-seē' (3), * **fu-zy,** *s.* [Fr. *fusée* = a spindle full of thread, from Low Lat. *fusata*, from *fusus* = a spindle.]

Hor.: A conical pulley used in connection with a spring, and designed to equalize the power of the latter. The spring is coiled within the barrel, and when fully wound up and at its greatest tension, the chain is wound upon the fusee and draws upon its smaller portion. As the fusee unwinds, by the motion of the train of gearing in the watch, the spring also uncoils and loses a part of its tension; as this proceeds, the chain draws upon a larger portion of the fusee, and attains an increased leverage on the latter to counterbalance the decreased power of the spring. The object is to obtain an equal power at all times, so that the watch may run regularly. The first wheel of a watch is attached to the fusee.

fusee-engine, *s.*

Hor.: A fusee-machine (q.v.).

fusee-machine, *s.*

Hor.: A machine for cutting the snail-shaped or spirally grooved wheel on which the chains of certain descriptions of watches are wound. It was invented by Dr. Hooke about 1655. It is interesting as being the first machine in which change-wheels were used, and is the germ of the screw-cutting lathe.

fusee-windlass, *s.* A pump-windlass with a conical barrel.

fū'-şel, *s.* [Ger. *fusel* = spirits of inferior quality.] (See the compound.)

fusel-oil, fuselol, *s.*

Chem. & Comm.: An oily product formed during the fermentation of potatoes, corn, and the juice of grapes. This is separated in the rectification of the spirit, occurring in the last part of the distillate as an acrid, oily liquid, having a peculiar odour and burning taste; it is poisonous, producing headache and nervous depression. The fusel-oil contained in potato spirit consists chiefly of ethylic and amylic alcohols. But that derived from other sources consists of a mixture of amylic alcohol with other alcohols and fatty acids. Thus propyl alcobol occurs in the fusel-oil obtained in the distillation of brandy from wine; isobutyl alcohol is the fusel-oil obtained by fermenting the molasses of beet-root sugar. Fusel-oil is removed by wood charcoal from spirits. It can be detected by rubbing some brandy, whisky, &c., on the hands and allowing the ethyl alcohol to evaporate, when the smell of fusel-oil can be recognised.

"Spirit so distilled from corn contains *fusel-oil*."—*Times*, Feb. 1, 1876.

fūş-ĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *fusibl(e); -ity.*] The quality of being fusible; capability of being fused.

"The alloys of bismuth are remarkable for their *fusibility*. The amalgam of this metal is liquid."—*Graham: Chemistry*, ii. 249.

fūş'-ĭ-ble, *a.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *fusibilis*, from *fusus*, pa. par. of *fundo* = to pour, to melt.] Capable of being fused or melted; that may or can be melted or liquefied.

"The consistent phosphorus is *fusible* enough."—*Boyle: Works*, iv. 475.

fusible-alloy, *s.* An alloy, usually of lead, tin, and bismuth, compounded in such definite proportions as to melt at a given temperature.

fusible-calculus, *s.*

Pathol., Chem., &c.: A kind of urinary calculus easily fused by the blow-pipe.

fusible-metal, *s.* [Fusible-alloy.]

fusible-plug, *s.* A plug placed in the skin of a steam-boiler, so as to be melted and allow the discharge of the contents when a dangerous heat is reached.

fusible-porcelain, *s.* A silicate of alumina and soda obtained from cryolite and sand, fused and worked as glass. One part of cryolite is mixed with two to four parts of quartz or pure sand, thus being a silicate of alumina and soda, containing some fluorine that has not been dissipated during the melting process. The material is easily wrought into any form, and may be readily ground and polished. It is stronger than common glass, and is said to withstand the fire better.

* **fus-ie,** *s.* [A corrupt. of Fr. *fosse.*] A ditch.

"And sall call before thame all suche persones as sall straite these passages, or vther wayes, by casting of ditches and *fusies* throche the same, sall mak thai hie wayis noyesum and trublesum vnto passangeris."—*Acts Jas. VI.*, 1617 (ed. 1814), p. 536.

fūş'-ĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *fusus* (genit. *fusi*) = a spindle, and *forma* = shape, appearance.]

Bot.: Shaped like a spindle.

* **fūş'-il** (1), * **fūş'-ọl,** *s.* [Fr.; Ital. *focile, fucile*, from Lat. *focillus*, dimin. of *focus* = a hearth.]

Mil.: A firearm or musket, fitted with flint

FUSIL,
With Bayonet of the Seventeenth Century.

and steel. The fusil or firelock superseded the old matchlock musket. It seems to have been of the same length and calibre as, but lighter than the musket.

"A small anonymous Military Treatise, printed in the year 1680, says the *fusil* or firelock was then in use in our army."—*Grose: Military Antiquities*, i. 159.

fūş'-il (2), *s.* [Lat. *fusus* = a spindle.]

Her.: A bearing resembling a lozenge, but differing in being longer in proportion to its breadth. It is named from its somewhat resembling a spindle.

FUSIL.

"*Fusils* must be made long, and small in the middle; in the antient coat of Montague, argent three *fusils* in fesse gules."—*Peacham.*

fūş'-il-ăde, *s.* [Fusillade.]

***fūş'-ile,** * **fūş'-il,** *a.* [Lat. *fusilis*, from *fusus*, pa. par. of *fundo* = to pour, to melt; Fr. & Ital. *fusile.*]

1. Capable of being fused or melted; fusible.

"Some, less skilful, fancy these scapi that occur in most of the larger Gothick buildings of England are artificial: and will have it that they are a kind of *fusil* marble."—*Woodward.*

2. Formed by melting or casting.

"First his own tools; then, what might else be wrought
Fusile, or graven in metal." *Milton: P. L.*, xi. 573.

3. Running or flowing, as melted metals; liquid.

"As iron *fusile* from the furnace flows."
Brome: Battle of the Gods & Titans.

fūş-il-eēr', fūş-il-ĭēr', *s.* [Eng. *fusil* (1); *-ier, -eer.*]

Mil.: A soldier armed with a fusil, as distinguished from a pikeman or archer. The name is still given to several English regiments—the 7th regiment (raised 1685) being known as the Royal *Fusiliers*, the 20th (raised 1679) as the Lancashire *Fusiliers*, the 23rd (raised 1688) as the Royal Welsh *Fusiliers*, &c.

"There he was soon joined by a detachment of two hundred *fusileers*, whom Mackay had sent forward to secure the pass."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

fūş'-il-lāde, * **fūş-il-ād,** *s.* [Fr., from *fusil* = a musket.] A simultaneous discharge, as of firearms; a volley.

"O'er fields and orchards and o'er woodland creste
The ceaseless *fusilade* of terror ran."
Longfellow: The Poet's Tale.

* **fūş'-il lādc,** *v.t.* [Fusillade.] To shoot down by a fusillade.

"That done, *fusillade* them all."—*Carlyle: Life of Sterling*, pt. i., ch. xiii.

fūş-ĭ'-næ, *s.* [Lat. *fusus* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Zool.: A sub-family of Turbinellidæ, now generally merged in Muricidæ.

fūş'-ĭng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [Fuse, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of melting, liquefying, or blending.

fusing-point, *s.* The degree of heat at which any substance begins to melt or liquefy.

fū'-şion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *fusio* = a melting, from *fusus*, pa. par. of *fundo* = to pour, to melt; Sp. *fusion*; Ital. *fusione.*]

A. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

1. The act of fusing, melting, or rendering liquid by means of heat.

"Common *fusion* in metals is also made by a violent heat."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. i.

2. The state of being melted or liquefied by means of heat.

"Masses of matter struck off in a state of *fusion*."—*Paley: Nat. Theology*, ch. xxii.

II. *Fig.:* The act of blending or uniting intimately as melted metals combine; union.

"The saving resulting from the *fusion*, originally estimated by the advocates of that measure."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 26, 1883.

III. *Chem.:* In the same sense as I. 1 (q.v.). Every substance begins to fuse at a certain temperature, which is invariable for each of them if the pressure be constant. Whatever be the intensity of the source of heat, from the moment fusion commences the temperature of the body ceases to rise, and remains constant until the fusion is complete. Some bodies have a definite fusing or melting point, as mercury at — 38.8°; ice, + 0; butter, + 33; phosphorus, + 44; sulphur, + 114; tin, + 228; lead, + 335; zinc, + 422; antimony, + 450; silver, + 1,000; gold, + 1,250; and iron, + 1,500. Some have no definite point of fusion, melting gradually. This is called vitreous fusion. (*Ganot.*)

fū'-şion-lĕss, *a.* [Fibsenless.]

1. Weak, feeble.

2. Insipid, pithless, without substance.

"The wine! there was hardly half a mutchkin, and pnir, thin, *fusionless* skink it was."—*Scott: St. Ronan's Well*, ch. xxxii.

fū-şĭ-spōr'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *fusus* = spread out, extended, broad, large; and σπόρος (*sporos*) = . . . seed.]

Bot.: A genus of Hyphomycetous Fungi, forming first a mildew and next an extensive gelatinous stratum, with spindle-shaped spores. There are numerous species. *Fusisporium atrovirens* is a destructive mildew on onions; *F. fœni* occurs in orange-red patches many feet wide; and *F. griseum* is common on dead leaves. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

* **fū'-sŏme,** *a.* [A.S. *fús* = ready; Eng. suff. *-some.*] Handsome, neat, notable.

fŭss, *v.i. & t.* [Fuss, *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To bustle about; to make much ado about nothing.

B. *Trans.:* To disturb with trifling matters.

fŭss, *s.* [A.S. *fús* = ready, quick; Icel. *fuss*; O. H. Ger. *fuus.*] A bustle, a tumult, unnecessary labour; much ado.

"That's the reason of this fawning *fuss*."
Byron: Verses Intended to be Spoken.

fuss-ball, fuzz-ball, *s.* [Fuzzball.]

fŭs'-sĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *fussy; -ly.*] In a fussy bustling, or fidgety manner.

fŭs'-sĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *fussy; -ness.*] The quality or state of being fussy.

"The homely expression—absence of *fussiness*."—*Miall: Bases of Belief*, pt. iii., § 17.

fŭs'-sle, *v.t.* [Fuzzle.]

fŭs'-sŏck, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A large, fat woman.

fŭs'-sў, *a.* [Eng. *fuss; -y.*] Bustling, making a fuss about trifles; attended with fuss or needless bustle.

*** fŭst** (1), *s.* [Fist.]

fŭst (2), *s.* [O. Fr. *fust*, *fût* = a staff, a stave . . . fustiness; Ital. *fusto*, from Lat. *fustis* = a club, a staff.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A strong, musty smell, as of a cask; mustiness.

2. *Arch.:* The shaft of a column from the astragal to the capital.

*** fŭst** (3), *s.* [Foist (2), *s.*] A light, fast-sailing vessel.

"The Admirall of Arracan, Marucha, was with his *fust*, taken and slaine."—*Purchas: Pilgrimage*, bk. v., ch. vi.

*** fŭst,** *v.i.* [Fust (2), *s.*] To grow or be fusty or mouldy; to smell ill.

"Gave us not
That capability and godlike reason
To *fust* in us unused." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iv. 4.

*** fŭst'-ĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *fust* (2), *s.*] Fusty, mouldy, ill-smelling.

"With a base bargain of his blowen ware
Of *fusted* hops, now lost for loss of sale."
Bp. Hall: Satires, bk. iv., sat. 5.

fŭs'-tĕr-īc, *s.* The yellow colouring matter derived from fustet.

fŭs'-tĕt, *s.* [Fr., Sp., & Port. *fustete*, from Lat. *fustis* = a club, a staff.] The wood of Fustic, 2.

fŭs'-tī-an, * fus-tane, * fus-tī-en, * fus-teyn, * fus-ty-an, *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *fustaine*, from Ital. *fustagno*, from Low Lat. *fustaneum*, *fustanium*, from *Fustât*, a name of Cairo in Egypt, whence the stuff first came (*Skeat*); Sp. *fustan*; Fr. *futaine*; Port. *fustão*.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit. & Fabric:* A kind of coarse twilled cloth, made of cotton, or cotton and linen mixed, and with a pile like velvet, but shorter. Velveteen or velveret are commonly included among fustians, as their manner of manufacture justifies. Corduroy and thickset are also coarser varieties of fustian.

"Of *fustyan* he wered a gepoun."
Chaucer: C. T., Prol. 75.

2. *Fig.:* A high swelling kind of writing; bombast; an inflated or pompous style.

"But if she frown, why farewell she
With all her medley trumpery,
With all her *fustian*, forced conceit,
And limping rhimes, and would-be wit."
H. Berkley: Verses to Cambridge.

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Lit.:* Made of fustian. [A. I.]

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Bombastic; high-swelling; pompous; tumid.

"Virgil, if he could have seen the first verses of the Sylvæ, would have thought Statius mad in his *fustian* description of the statue on the brazen horse."—*Dryden: Dufresnoy.*

2. Using bombastic or pompous language.

"Let *fustian* poets with their stuff be gone."
Dryden: Persius, sat. v.

*** fŭs'-tī-an-īst,** *s.* [Eng. *fustian*; *-ist.*] One who makes use of pompous or bombastic language.

"Amobius or any modern *fustianist*."—*Milton: Apology for Smectymnuus.*

fŭs'-tĭc, *s.* [Fr. & Sp. *fustoc*, from Sp. *fuste* = wood, timber; Lat. *fustis* = a staff, a club.] A name given to certain yellow woods employed in dyeing.

1. *Maclura tinctoria*, a large tree of the Mulberry family (*Moraceæ*), native of the West Indies and tropical America.

2. *Rhus cotinus*, a bushy shrub of the Cashew Nut family (*Anacardiaceæ*), native of Southern Europe, having simple, shining, roundish leaves. Its flowers are in globose heads, which become white and feathery, giving the idea of a head of white hair, hence the name Wig-tree, by which it is sometimes known. It is used in dyeing, and is called in trade Young Fustic, to distinguish it from *Maclura*. The yellow wood of several species of the genus Xanthoxylon is also known by the name of Fustic.

fustic-wood, *s.*

Bot.: The same as Fustic, 1.

*** fŭs'-tĭ-gāte,** *v.t.* [Late Lat. *fustigatus*, pr. par. of *fustigo* = to cudgel; *fustis* = a staff, a club.] To cudgel, to beat with a stick or cudgel; to cane.

"*Fustigating* him for his faults."
Fuller: Worthies; Westmoreland.

*** fŭs-tĭ-gā'-tion,** *s.* [Late Lat. *fustigatus*, pr. par. of *fustigo* = to cudgel; Fr. *fustigation*.] The act of cudgelling; punishment by cudgelling or caning.

"Six *fustigations* or displings about the parish church of Aldborough."—*Fox: Martyrs*, p. 609.

fŭs'-tĭn, *s.* [Eng. *fust(ic)*; *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: A name given to the yellow colouring matter of *Rhus Cotinus.*

*** fŭs-tĭ-lăr'-ĭ-an,** *s.* [Fusty.] A low fellow; a scoundrel.

"Away, you scullion, you rampallian, you *fustilarian*, I'll tickle your catastrophe."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, ii. 1.

*** fŭs'-tĭ-lŭg, * fŭs'-tĭ-lŭgs,** *s.* [Fusty.] A gross, fat, unwieldy person.

"You may daily see such *fustilugs* walking in the streets, like so many tuns."—*Junius* (1639).

fŭs'-tĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *fusty*; *-ness*] The quality or state of being fusty; mouldiness; mustiness.

fŭs'-tȳ, *a.* [Eng. *fust*; *-y*; O. Fr. *fusté* = fusty, from *fuste* = a cask.] Mouldy, musty, rank, ill-smelling.

"The *fusty* plebeians hate thine honours."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 9.

fŭs-ụ-lī'-na, *s.* [From Lat. *fusus* = a spindle.]

Palæont.: A genus of Foraminifera, family Nummulinida. It constitutes almost entire beds of the carboniferous formation in Russia, Armenia, and North America. It is found also in the British carboniferous rocks, and more sparingly in the Permian.

*** fū'-şūre** (ş as **zh**), *s.* [Lat. *fusura*, from *fusus*, pa. par. of *fundo* = to pour out, to melt.] The act of fusing or melting; smelting.

fŭs'-ŭs, *s.* [Lat. = a spindle.]

Zool.: A genus of Gasteropoda, family Muricidæ. Shell, fusiform; canal, long, straight; operculum, ovate curved; nucleus, apical. Known recent species, 184: fossil, 320; these latter, perhaps, from the Bath Oolite, or at least the Gault, to the Eocene. *Fusus* or *Chrysodomus antiquus*, is the Buckie and Roaring Buckie of Scotland. [Buckie.] *Fusus colosseus* and *F. proboscidalis* are of large size.

*** fut, * fute,** *s.* [Foot.]

fut-band, *s.* A guard of foot soldiers.

"Among other demands, they require the abolition of the *fut band*, or guard of infantry, which attended on James."—*Pinkerton: Hist. Scot.*, ii. 260, N.

fute-ale, *s.* A sort of entertainment given to those present, when a woman, who has borne a child, for the first time gets out of bed.

fŭtch'-ĕll, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Carriage: The jaws between which the hinder end of a tongue is inserted; the similar parts in a waggon are called tongue-hounds.

futhork, *s.* [For etym. see def.]

Ethnol.: The Runic alphabet. The name Futhork is applied to all the systems of phonetic signs of the Teutonic stock, for the same reason as those of classical derivation are called "alphabet" or "abecedarium." They occur in the same order in Old German, Gothic, Anglo-Saxon, and Northern Runes, with a nomenclature in all of them borrowed from trees and other familiar natural objects, suggestive of the derivation of the series of phonetic symbols from a primitive system of pictorial writing. The Maeshowe inscriptions, discovered in 1861, render the first six runes, FUPORK.

"The Norse *Futhork* includes only sixteen runes, and these are for the most part simpler than the corresponding signs in the Anglo-Saxon *Futhork*."—*Wilson: Prehistoric Scotland*, ii. 285.

fū'-tile, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *futilis* = easily poured out; *fundo* = to pour out; Ital. *futile*; Sp. *futil.*]

* 1. Talkative, loquacious, talking over-much.

"As for talkers and *futile* persons, they are commonly vain and credulous withal."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Simulation & Dissimulation.*

2. Trifling, worthless, empty, of no weight or importance.

3. Vain, useless, of no effect.

¶ For the difference between *futile* and trifling, see Trifling.

fū'-tīle-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *futile*; *-ly.*] In a futile, trifling, or useless manner.

fu-tĭl-ĭ-tār'-ĭ-an, *s.* [From *futilis*, as *utilitarian* from *utilis.*] One who pursues what is worthless.

"The whole race of Political Economists . . . Utilitarians and *Futilitarians*."—*Southey: The Doctor*, ch. xxxv.

fu-tĭl'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *futilité*, from *futile* = futile (q.v.); Sp. *futilidad*; Ital. *futilità.*]

* 1. Talkativeness, loquacity, loquaciousness.

"This fable does not strike so much at the *futility* of women, as to the incontinent levity of a prying humour."—*L'Estrange: Fables.*

2. The quality of being futile, trifling, or worthless; worthlessness, emptiness, want of substance or weight.

"He was prepared to show the madness of their declaration of the pretended rights of man, the childish *futility* of some of their maxims."—*Burke: Appeal from the New to the Old Whigs.*

3. Uselessness.

*** fū'-tĭl-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *futil(e)*; *-ize.*] To make or render futile; to fritter away.

"The whole soul and essence is *futilized*."—*H. Brooke; Fool of Quality*, i. 213.

*** fū'-tĭl-ous,** *a.* [Futile.] Futile, worthless, trifling.

"Mankind hath an appetite of posthumous memory, which would be senseless, and to no purpose if there be no life but this: now God implants no instincts in his creatures that are *futilous* and in vain; and therefore hence also we may conclude, that there is a future being."—*Glanvill*, ser. 6.

fŭt'-tŏck, *s.* [A corrupt. of *foot*, *hook.*]

Shipwright.: One of the timbers in the compound rib of a vessel. A timber of the dimensions and form for the rib of a vessel cannot be procured in one piece: the rib is built up of pieces scarfed together. The number is according to the length of the sections of the requisite height. They are known as the first, second, and third futtock, terminated by the top-timber. [Frame.]

"Every *futtock* lifts up its dismal creaking and wailing voice."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 9, 1882.

futtock-hoop, *s.*

Naut.: A hoop encircling the mast at a point below the head, and serving for the attachment of the shackles of the futtock-shrouds.

futtock-plank, *s.*

Ship-build.: The first plank of the ceiling next to the keelson; the limber-strake. The first plank of the skin next to the keel is the garboard-strake.

futtock-plate, *s.*

Naut.: An iron plate on the edge of the top, to which the futtock-shrouds and the dead-eyes of the topmast shrouds are secured.

futtock-shrouds, *s. pl.*

Naut.: The short shrouds attached to the chain-necklaces on the mast, and to the sides of the top, by which ascent is had from the principal shrouds to the top.

futtock-stave, *s.*

Naut.: A short piece of rope served over with spun yarn, to which the shrouds are confined at the catharpings.

*** fū'-tūr-a-blc,** *a.* [Eng. *futur(e)*; *-able.*] Possible or likely to occur at some future time.

"Extends not only to things future but *futurable*."
Fuller: Ch. Hist., XI. iii. 51.

fū'-tūre, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *futur* (m.), *future* (f.), from Lat. *futurus* = about to be, fut. part. of *sum* (pa. t. *fui*) = to be; Sp., Port., & Ital. *futuro.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* That is to be, to come, or happen hereafter; to come.

"Past, present, *future* he beholds."
Milton: P. L., iii.

2. *Gram.:* Expressing or denoting an action or state to happen or come hereafter: as, a *future* tense.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Time or times to come: events to happen hereafter; futurity.

"Thy letters have transported me beyond
This ignorant present time; and I feel now
The *future* in the instant."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, i. 5.

2. *Comm.:* A cargo of cotton not yet arrived in port, which often changes hands several times before it is unloaded.

¶ *To deal in futures:* (See extract).

"He *deals in futures*—i.e., speculates in cotton of Stock Exchange folks, or speculates in securities."—*Globe*, Dec. 1, 1882.

future-life, *s.*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* In the same sense as II.

II. *Composition:*

1. *Relig.:* A life to succeed this one; a life beyond the tomb.

(1) *Ethnic faiths:* The belief in a future life is very widely spread, many observers who have denied that it is entertained among certain tribes, indirectly confuting themselves by the facts which they put on record. In its early form no distinction is drawn between the souls of men and brutes; for both another state of existence is reserved. In the lowest form of Animism, a figure of a deceased friend appearing to a survivor in a dream, is supposed to be the actual soul of the person dead, whence faith in another state of existence becomes natural and easy. Two distinct forms of belief now diverge, the one leading in the direction of the transmigration of souls (q.v.), the other maintaining the independent existence of the personal soul after the death of the body. Among the lower races, the moral element in the doctrine of a future life is almost wholly wanting. (*Tylor.*)

(2) *Judaism:* There are but few allusions to a future life in the Old Testament. The most notable one is Dan. xii. 2, 3, in which the doctrine seems to be not simply the immortality of the soul, but the resurrection of the body. [(3).]

(3) *Christianity:* "Jesus Christ," says St. Paul, "hath abolished death, and hath brought life and immortality to light through the gospel" (2 Tim. i.). The doctrine in this case is not merely that of the immortality of the soul, not transmigrated, but retaining its separate individuality [IMMORTALITY]; there is superadded to this the resurrection and transformation of the body. [RESURRECTION.] The moral element in the doctrine of a future life is here all in all.

* **fū'-tūre-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *future*; *-ly.*] In the future; in time to come; hereafter.

"As for Duncombe's argument of building ships *futurely*, money may be had; the East India Company had it at four per cent. for the prizes."—*Park. Hist. Charles II.* (1673).

fū-tūr-ist, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *futur(e)*; *-ist.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who has regard to the future; an expectant.

2. *Theol.:* One who holds that the greater part of the New Testament prophecy, and even no inconsiderable portion of that in the Old Testament, is still unfulfilled.

"The second of these schools—the *Futurists*—has always been numerically small."—*Farrar: Early Days of Christianity*, ch. xxvii., § 2.

B. *As adj.:* Belonging to, or in any way connected with the school of interpretation described under A. 2.

* **fu-tūr-ĭ'-tial (tial as shal),** *a.* [Eng. *futurity*; *-al.*] Pertaining or relating to futurity; future.

* **fu-tūr-ĭ'-tion,** *s.* [Fr.] The state of being future, as to come, happen, or exist hereafter.

"Is it imaginable that the great means of the world's redemption should rest only in the number of possibilities, and hang so loose in respect of its *futuition*."—*South.*

fu-tūr'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *futur(e)*; *-ity.*]

1. The quality or state of being future or to be; futurition.

"The bare possibilities, which never commence into a *futurity*."—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica.*

2. Times to come; the future; future time.

"O sacred maid! inspired to see
The events of things in dark *futurity*."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid vi. 10.

3. Future events; things to come.

"All *futurities* are naked before that All-seeing Eye, the sight of which is no more hindered by distance of time than the sight of an angel can be determined by distance of place."—*South.*

fūze, *s.* [FUSE, *s.*]

fu-zee' (1), *s.* [FUSEE.]

fu-zee' (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Farr.: A kind of splint applied to the legs of horses.

fŭzz, *v.i.* [Onomatopoetic; cf. *fizz.*] To fly off in minute particles.

fŭzz, *s.* [FUZZ, *v.*]

1. Minute, light particles.

2. The same as FUZZBALL (q.v.).

"As touching all the sorts of mushromes, toadstooles, puffes, fusbals, or *fuzzes*, these particulars following are observed."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xix., ch. iii.

fŭzz'-bâll, * **fus-bal, fuss-ball,** *s.* [Eng. *fuzz*, and *ball.*]

I. *Bot.:* Lycoperdon, a genus of fungals, especially *L. Bovista.*

* 2. *Fig.:* An empty-headed fellow.

"Why, you empty *fuzzballs*, your heads are full of nothing else but proclamations."—*Dryden: Troilus & Cressida*, ii. 3.

* **fŭz'-zle,** * **fusle,** *v.t.* [A frequent. from *fuzz* (q.v.); cf. *fuddle.*] To fuddle, to intoxicate.

"My fine scholler was so *fusled*, that he no sooner was laid in bed, but he fell fast asleep."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 600.

fŭz'-zў, *a.* [Eng. *fuzz*; *-y.*] Light and spongy; consisting of light and loose particles.

"The thin membrane, or the inward and something soft and *fuzzy* pulpe it contains."—*Dr. H. More: Appendix to the Antidote*, ch. x.

-fў, *suff.* A verbal suffix, representing the Fr. *-fier* and Lat. *fio*, passive of *facio* = to make. It expresses the act of causing some thing to assume the form or state denoted by the word to which it is added.

fў, *interj.* [FIE.] An exclamation of disgust, disapprobation, contempt, or dislike.

fўke (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A bag-net, open at one end, so as to allow fish to enter, but opposing their exit.

fўke (2), *s.* [FIKE.]

fўke, *v.i.* [FYKE (2), *s.*] To bustle about; to be fussy or fidgetty.

"Should ever daur to crook a hough to *fyke* and fling."—*Scott: Heart of Midlothian*, ch. x.

* **fylde,** *pa. par.* [FEEL, *v.*] Felt. (*Spenser.*)

fўle, *v.t.* [A.S. *fýlan.*] [FILE, *v.*] To soil, to dirty, to foul.

"And curses feet that *fyled* his shins,
Anither sighs and prays."
Burns: Holy Fair.

fўl'-fŏt, *s.* [Etym. doubtful. A correspondent of *Notes & Queries* (V. x. 437) suggests that *fylfot* may be a corruption of O. Eng. *fuel*, or A.S. *fugel* = fowl and A.S. *fot* = foot, and so = bird-foot; and that the symbol represented in the Northern nations the beneficent footprints of Swan-maidens (q.v.). Cf. Grimm's *Deutsches Wörterbuch*, s.v. *Drudenfusz.*]

Comparative Religions:

1. *Ethnic:* This symbol, like the cross of which it is in all probability a modification, is confined to no one religion, but is common to the great majority. In India the well-known sign of the fylfot is the Swastika of the Buddists; in Greece we find it as stamped on coins and painted on urns; on the breast of an Etrusean sphinx it assumes a shape like the arms of Man, with a fourth leg added; four different forms of it are found on as many cinerary urns discovered under a bed of volcanic tufa on the Alban Mount; again we meet with it as the cruciform hammer of Thor, and sculptured on Runic monuments. In some of its forms it resembles the *crux ansata* of the Egyptians, and it was in use among the early inhabitants of South America. When the fylfot occurs in Asia Minor, Greece, Etruria, or Latium, it is probably connected with some system of phallic worship; but it has not, in all cases, a religious significance. Greenwell, speaking of pottery ornamented with crosses found in British barrows, considers this pattern to be the natural result of dividing a given space into four equal parts, though in one case, he says, the marking "almost assumes the form of the fylfot." Dawkins (*Early Man in Britain*) figures pottery marked with this emblem, and says of the pottery of the late Bronze Age in France, that "sometimes it is ornamented . . . with the mystic fylfot" (p. 389).

2. *Christian:* [GAMMADION].

* **fўne,** *v.* [FINE, *a.*]

* **fўt,** * **fytt,** * **fytte,** *s.* [FIT, *s.*]

* **fyyre,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *fyyre* = fire.] The Star-thistle. (*Prompt. Parv.*) (*Britten & Holland.*)

G.

G, the seventh letter and fifth consonant of the English alphabet, is formed by arching the tongue against the hinder part of the roof of the mouth, then lowering the tongue and giving utterance to voice. *G* has two sounds in English, one *hard* before *a*, *o*, *u*, as in *gate*, *go'l*, *gun* (except in *gaol*), and when initial, always before *e* and *i* in all words of English origin, as in *get*, *give*, and when final, as in *bag*; as also before the consonants *l* and *r*, as in *glove*, *grove*; the second sound of *g* is *soft*, and is a palatal sound like *j*. This second sound of *g* was unknown in Anglo-Saxon. It is the voiced sound corresponding to the breathed sound of *ch* as in *church*. It is the sound which *g* has commonly before *e*, *i*, and *y*, as in *gem*, *gin*, *gymnastics*. *G* is silent before *n*, as in *gnat*, when at the beginning of a word, and at the end of a word it generally serves to lengthen the vowel, as in *benign*. In form *G* is a modification of *C*, which in the Roman alphabet had the same power. The A.S. *g* is in many words now represented by *y*, as in *may* (verb), *way* (A.S. *wega*), or *w*, as in *law* (A.S. *lagu*), *dawn* (A.S. *dagian*). Sometimes it has been softened down to *a*, *e*, or *i*, as in *alike* (A.S. *gelic*), *enough* (A.S. *genoh*), *handiwork* (A.S. *handgeweorc*). Sometimes it is lost in the root, and makes its appearance in the derivative, as in *dry* and *drought*, *slay* and *slaughter*, &c. From some words it has disappeared altogether, as in *if* (A.S. *gif*), *icicle* (A.S. *isgicel*), &c. It has been softened to *ge* (= *j*), as in *cringe* (A.S. *cringan*), and to *ch* in *orchard* (A.S. *ortgeard*). In Romance words *g* often disappears, as in *master* (Lat. *magister*). It has crept into some words (generally from false analogy), as in *sovereign*, *foreign* (O. Fr. *soverain*, *forain*). *Ec*, *Eg* has often become *ge* (= *j*), as in *edge* (A.S. *ecg*, *egg*). *Gh* has a guttural sound, as in *lough*, the sound of *f*, as in *tough*, and in many words is not sounded, as in *bright*, *plough*.

G, as a symbol, is used—

1. *In numerals:* For 400, and with a dash over it, $\bar{G}$, for 40,000.

2. *In music:*

(1) The note Lichanos in Greek music. [GREEK MUSIC.]

(2) The first note of the church mode, called Eolian, the highest in pitch of the authentic modes.

(3) The lowest note of the grave hexachord; in the Guidonian system, *gamma ut.*

(4) The fifth note of the normal scale of C, called Sol.

(5) The lowest or fourth string of a violin, the third of the viola and violoncello.

(6) The key-note of the major scale, having one sharp in the signature.

(7) The letter-name of the treble clef.

3. *In Church Calendar:* For the seventh of the Dominical letters.

4. *Physics:* A symbol for the acceleration of a body falling *in vacuo*. It = 980 C. G. S. units of acceleration.

* **ga,** *v.i.* [GO.]

ga (1), *s.* [See def.]

Mus.: The fourth syllable in the system of Bobibation (q.v.).

Ga (2), *s.* [See def.]

Chem.: The symbol for the metallic element gallium.

găb, * **gabbe,** *s.* [Dan. *gab*; Sw. *gap* = the mouth; Icel. *gabb* = mockery; O. Fr. *gab*; Port. *gabo*; Ital. *gabbo*: cogn. with Irish *cob*, *gob* = the mouth; O. F. *gob* = a mouthful; of. *gape*, *gap*, *gabble.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. The mouth.

"Till hutter'd so'ns, wi' fragrant lunt,
Set a' their *gabs* a-steerin'."
Burns: Hallowe'en.

2. Idle talk, or chatter.

* 3. Deceit, falsehood.

"Her honden, withouten *gabbe*,
Ben yshuldred as an fisshe."
Alisaunder, 4,967.

II. *Steam-Eng.:* The hook on an eccentric-rod which engages the wrist on the rock-shaft lever of a valve-motion. The term signifies

that the hook or gab is open to bite upon that placed within it; chiefly used on American steam-boats. [GAB-LIFTER.]

¶ *The gift of the gab:* The power or faculty of talking; eloquence. (*Colloq.*)

"I always knew you had *the gift of the gab*, of course."—*Dickens: Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxvii.

gab-hook, *s.*

Steam-Eng.: [GAB, *s.*, II.].

gab-lever, gab-lifter, *s.* A device for lifting the gab-hook from the wrist on the crank of the rock-shaft, in order to disconnect the eccentric from the valve-gear. In small engines, the eccentric-rod is simply lifted by means of the handle on the end.

găb, ***gabbe,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Icel. *gabba* = to mock, to deceive; O. Fr. *gaber* = to deceive; Port. *gabar;* Ital. *gabbare;* Dut. *gabberen* = to joke.] [JABBER.]

A. *Intransitive:*

* **1.** To talk idly or untruly; to lie.

"I *gabbe* nought, so have I joye or blis."
Chaucer: C. T., 16,552.

2. To chatter, to prate, to jabber.

"He doth not perceiue what is fitting or decent for euerie season, or *gabbeth* more than he hath commission to doo."—*Holinshed: Description of Ireland*, vol. vi., ch. i.

* **3.** To gape, to stand out.

"Of teeth there be three sorts: for either they be framed like sawes, or else set flat, even and levell, or last of all stand *gabbing* out of the mouth."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xi., ch. xxv.

* **B.** *Trans.:* To deceive, to mock.

"Fra that tim
That Satenas hafd *gabbid* him."
Metrical Homilies, p. 57.

* **ga-ban,** *s.* [O. Fr.; Fr. *caban,*] A kind of coarse cloak. [GABARDINE.]

gā'-bar-age (age as ĭj), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Fabric: A coarse linen packing-cloth.

găb'-ar-dine, ***găb'-ẽr-dine,** *s.* [Sp. *gabardina* = a coarse frock; Ital. *gavardina;* O. Fr. *galvardine;* Sp. *gaban* = a great coat; Ital. *gabanio* = a shepherd's cloak, *gabanello* = a gabardine; O. Fr. *gaban* = a great coat; Fr. *caban.*] A coarse frock or loose outer dress.

GABARDINE.

"My best way is to creep under his *gabardine;* there is no other shelter hereabout."—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, ii. 2.

* **găb'-bard,** ***găb'-art,** ***găb'-ĕrt,** *s.* [Fr. *gabare;* Arm. *kobar, gobar* = a lighter.]

Naut.: A kind of heavy-built vessel or lighter, built especially for inland navigation; a barge. (*Scotch.*)

"In a block or pulley near the head of the mast of a *gabert*."—*Cowper: A Tale* (June, 1793).

* **găbbe,** *v.i.* [GAB, *v.*]

* **găbbed,** *a.* [Eog. *gab;* *-ed.*] Projecting.

"Neoe have *gabbed* tusks standing forth of the mouth."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xi., ch. xxv.

* **găb'-bĕr,** ***gab-bare,** ***gab-bere,** *s.* [A.S. *gabbere;* O. Fr. *gaberes, gabeur;* Port. *gabador;* Ital. *gabbatore.*] A chatterer; a talkative person; a liar; a deceiver.

"A gapere and a *gabbere*."—*Chaucer: Parson's Tale.*

găb'-ble, *v.i.* & *t.* [A frequent. from *gab* (q.v.).]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To chatter, to prate, to talk idly and noisily.

"Have ye no wit, manners, nor honesty, but to *gibble* like tinkers at this time of night?"—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, ii. 3.

2. To utter inarticulate sounds; to jabber.

"[They] *Gabbled* for diversion, they hissed in scandal."—*Guardian*, No. 56.

B. *Trans.:* To utter noisily or inarticulately; to jabber.

găb'-ble, *s.* [GABBLE, *v.*]

1. Loud or rapid talk, without meaning; confused noise of talking.

"Forthwith a hideous *gabble* rises loud
Among the builders." *Milton: P. L.*, xii. 56.

2. Inarticulate noise, like that of brute animals.

"Not to know what we speak one to another, so we seem to know, is to know strait our purpose: chough's language, *gabble* enough, and good enough."—*Shakesp.: All's Well That Ends Well*, iv. 1.

* **găb'-ble-ment,** *s.* [Eng. *gabble;* *-ment.*] Chattering; gabble.

"Dwindle into staggerings, into quick *gabblements*."
—Carlyle: French Revolution, pt. ii., bk. v., ch. iv.

găb'-blĕr, *s.* [Eng. *gabbl(e);* *-er.*] One who gabbles or prates; a prater; a noisy, chattering fellow.

găb'-brō, *s.* [Ital.]

Petrol.: The name given by the Italians to diallage rock. It is compounded of felapar and diallage, sometimes with the addition of serpentine or mica. It is called euphotide. Some ophiolites are also undistinguishable from gabbro. (*McCulloch, Lyell,* &c.)

găb'-brŏn-ite, *s.* [GABBRONITE.]

găb'-by, găb'-blŏ, *a.* [Eng. *gab;* *-y.*] Talkative, loquacious, chattering.

"It was a bit floe *gabby* thing, toddlin a' gate its lane."—*Saxon & Gael*, iii. 189.

* **gā'-bel,** * **ga-bĕlle,** *s.* [Fr. *gabelle;* Prov. *gabela, gabella;* Ital. *gabella;* Sp. *gabela,* from Arab. *kabăla* = a tax.]

1. An excise, tax, or duty on salt.

"The thre estates ordeuid that the *gabell* of salt shulde ron through the realme."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. i., ch. clv.

2. A tax or duty on any article.

"There being already so many new imposts and *gables*, beside the ordinary excise, as the poor commons were not able, and worse willing, to bear it."—*Strype: Memorials; Edward VI.* (an. 1552).

* **gā'-bel-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *gabel(le);* *-er.*] A collector of gabels or taxes.

"To their tumultuous burning the *gabelers* goods I think I may, not unaptly, compare our burning the Pope."—*Wright: View of the Late Troubles* (1685). (Fref.)

* **ga-bĕl'le,** *s* [GABEL.]

* **gabelle-man,** *s.* A gabeler; a collector of gabels.

"He flung *gabelle-men* and excisemen into the river Durance."—*Carlyle: Miscellanies*, iv. 76.

* **găb'-ẽr-dine,** *s.* [GABARDINE.]

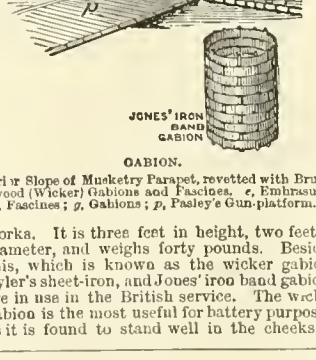
gā'-bẽr-lŭn-zie, *s.* [Prop. *gaberlunzie-man,* from *gaberlunzie* = a wallet, from *gabardine,* and *lunzie* = loin.] A mendicant; an itinerant tinker who carries in his bag the implements of his trade; a poor guest who cannot pay for his entertainment.

"A species of emblazoning more befitting canters, *gaberlunzies,* and such like mendicants."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xiv.

* **găb'-ẽrt,** *s.* [GABBARD.]

gā'-bi-ŏn, *s.* [Fr., from Ital. *gabbione* = a large cage, a gabion, from *gabbia* = a cage, from Lat. *cavea* = a hollow place, a cage, a coop; *cavus* = hollow.]

Fort.: A cylindrical basket, left open at the top and bottom, and used for revetting the interior slopes of a battery and other field-



GABION.

Interior Slope of Musketry Parapet, revetted with Brushwood (Wicker) Gabions and Fascines. *e*, Embrasure; *f*, Fascines; *g*, Gabions; *p*, Pasley's Gun-platform.

works. It is three feet in height, two feet in diameter, and weighs forty pounds. Besides this, which is known as the wicker gabion, Tyler's sheet-iron, and Jones' iron band gabions are in use in the British service. The wicker gabion is the most useful for battery purposes, as it is found to stand well in the cheeks of embrasures, and is free from the danger of splintering, which is the great fault of all iron gabions. (*Voyle.*)

"His battery was defended all along with *gabions*, and casks filled with sand."—*Knolles: Hist. of Turkes.*

gā'-bĭ-ŏn-ade, gab-bi-on-ade, *s.* [Eng. *gabion;* *-ade.*]

Fort.: A work hastily thrown up; a bulwark of gabions.

gā'-bĭ-ŏn-age (age as ĭj), *s.* [Eng. *gabion;* *-age.*]

Fort.: Gabions collectively.

gā'-bĭ-ŏned, *a.* [Eng. *gabion;* *-ed.*] Furnished with, formed of, or protected with gabions.

"Floating batteries, strongly parapetted and *gabioned*."—*W. H. Russell.*

gā'-ble (1), ***ga-byl,** *s.* [O. Fr. *gable* (Low Lat. *gabulum*), from M. H. Ger. *gabele, gabel;* Ger. *gabel* = a folk, *gebel, gibel;* Ger. *giebel* = a gable; O. H. Ger. *kapala, kabala* = a fork, *gipil, gibil* = a gable; Icel. *gafl* = a gable; Dan. *gavl;* Sw. *gafvel;* Mæso-Goth. *gibla;* Dut. *gevel.*]

Arch.: The triangular portion of the end of a building, bounded by the sides of the roof and a line joining the eaves.

"Memories haunt thy pointed *gables*, like the rooks that round them throng."
Longfellow: Nuremberg.

gable-end, *s.*

Arch.: The triangular-topped end wall of a house.

"A knot of antique houses with *gable-ends*, crowding thick round a venerable cathedral."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

gable-roof, *s.*

Arch.: A roof converging to an apex, and open to the sloping rafters or spars.

gable-roofed, *s.*

Arch.: Having a roof converged to an apex, as a gable, the sloping rafters being left open to the interior, without the intervention of cross-beams, or an arched ceiling.

gable-window, *s.*

Arch.: A window in the gable of a house.

gā'-ble (2), ***ga-bulle,** *s.* [CABLE.] A cable.

"*Gable*, rope of a shippe. *Chable.*" *Palsgrave.*

* **gable-rope,** ***gabulle-rope,** *s.* A cable.

"Softe, ser, seyd the *gabulle-rope*."
Nugæ Poeticæ, p. 13.

gā'-bled (bled as bĕld), *a.* [Eng. *gabl(e)*, (1)*; *-ed.*] Having gables; with gables.

gāb'-lĕt, *s.* [Eng. *gabl(e);* dimin. suff. *-et.*]

Architecture:

* **1.** A little gable.

2. A small ornamental gable or canopy formed over a tabernacle or niche.

găb'-lŏck, *s.* [GAVELOCK.] A false spur of iron or steel fitted on to the heel of a gamecock to make it more effective in fighting.

Gā'-brĭ-ẹl, *s.* [Proper name.]

Gabriel-bell, *s.* The Sanctus Bell.

Gā'-brĭ-ẹl-ītes, *s.* [Named from Gabriel Scheeling, their founder.]

Eccles. & Ch. Hist.: A sect of Anabaptists who for some time existed in Pomerania.

gā'-brŏn-ite, *s.* [Ital. *gabbro* (q.v.); *n* euphonic, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A bluish-green or green mineral of feeble lustre; sp. gr. 2·947. It somewhat resembles gabbro. From Norway. (*Dana.*) The *Brit. Mus. Cat.* makes it a variety of Scapolite (q.v.).

gā'-by, *s.* [Icel. *gapi* = a rash person, from *gapa* = to gape (q.v.).] A fool, a simpleton.

"Don't stand laughing there like a great *gaby*."—*H. Kingsley: Geoffrey Hamlyn*, ch. ix.

găd, ***gadde,** ***gade,** (1) *s.* [Icel. *gaddr* = a goad; A.S. *gád* = a goad; Sw. *gadd* = a sting.] [GOAD.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* **1.** A point of a spear or arrow.

"Te felien with irnene *gadien*."
Legend of St. Katherine, l. 948.

* **2.** A sharp-pointed piece of metal; a graver.

"I will go get a leaf of brass,
And with a *gad* of steele will write these words."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, iv. 1.

* 3. A steel spike in the knuckles of a gauntlet; a gadling.

4. An ingot or wedge of steel or iron.

"Those devils take lange *gaddes* of tryne all bryn-nynge."—*MS.* in *Halliwell*, p. 388.

* 5. A goad.

"Afflictions to the soule is like the *gade* to the oxe, teacher of obedience."—*Z. Boyd: Last Battell*, p. 1,068.

6. A bar of metal.

"'I'll put this het *gad* down her throat,' cried he in a rhapsody of wrath, snatching a bar from the forge."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xxx.

* 7. A rod or stick; a fishing-rod.

* 8. A spear.

"That thei wear found right often talking with the Skottish prikkers within les then their *gads* length a sunder."—*Patten: Ap. Dalyell's Fragments*, p. 76.

* 9. A sceptre.

"To fawning dogs some times I gave a bone, . . .
But in my hands still kept a golden *gad*."
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 517.

* 10. A measuring-rod of ten feet in length.

"*Gad* to mete wythe londe. *Decempeda, pertica.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* 11. In Scotch prisons, a round bar of iron crossing the condemned cell horizontally at a height of about six inches from the floor, and built into the wall at either end. The ankles of the condemned prisoner were confined within shackles, which were connected with a chain about four feet long, having a large iron ring at the end, which travelled on the gad.

II. *Mining:*

1. A steel wedge for opening crevices, natural or made by the pick.

2. A small iron punch with a wooden handle, used to break up ores.

3. A jumper, a boring-bar.

¶ *Upon* or *on the gad:* On the spur of the moment. (*Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 2.)

gad-bee, *s.* A Gadfly (q.v.).

"An ass with a brizze or *gad-bee* under his tail."—*Urquhart: Rabelais*, bk. i., ch. xliv.

gad-nail, *s.* A kind of long, stout nail.

gad-steel, *s.* Flemish steel, so called from its being manufactured into gads.

***gad-wand,** *s.* A goad for driving horses or oxen.

"And passand by the plewis, for *gadwandis*
Broddis the oxin with speris in our handis."
Douglas: Virgil, 239, 25.

gad-whip, *s.* An ox-whip.

***găd** (2), *** gade** (2), *s.* [A.S. *gada.*] A companion.

"Dame, thou art a *gade*." *Seven Sages*, 2,638.

găd, * gadde, *v.i.* [Icel. *gadda* = to goad; *gaddr* = a goad.]

1. To ramble or roam about; to rove or wander about idly.

"How now, my headstrong, where have you been *gadding*?"—*Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet*, iv. 2.

* 2. To wander in thought or speech.

"The good nuns would check her *gadding* tongue."
Tennyson: Guinevere, 1,511.

3. To straggle in growth.

"The ivy, *gadding* from the untwisted stem,
Curtains each verdant side." *Mason: Elfrida.*

găd'-a-bout, *s.* [Eng. *gad*, and *about.*] One who is constantly gadding or roving idly about.

"The people are too much a race of *gadabouts*."—*E. A. Poe: Works* (1864), ii. 299.

găd'-dĕr, *s.* [Eng. *gad*; *-er.*] A rambler, a rover, a gadabout.

"A drunken woman, and a *gadder* abroad, causeth great anger, and she will not cover her own shame."—*Ecclus.* xxvi. 8.

găd'-dĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Gad, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or habit of wandering idly about.

găd'-dĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *gadding*; *-ly.*] In a gadding, rambling, or wandering manner.

"He that dothe belch out puffing rymes,
And *gaddingly* doth straye."
Drunt: Horace: Art of Poetry.

***găd'-dĭsh, * gad-ish,** *a.* [Eng. *gad*; *-ish.*] Inclined to gad about; of a gadding or roving disposition.

***găd'-dĭsh-nĕss, * gad-ish-ness,** *s.* [Eng. *gaddish*; *-ness.*] The quality of being gaddish; a disposition to gad about.

"May have nothing under them but *gaddishness*."—*Leighton: On 1 Peter* iii. 13.

*** găd'-ĕr,** *v.t.* [Gather.]

găd'-flў, [Eng. *gad* (1), and *fly.*]

I. *Ord. Lang. (Sing.):*

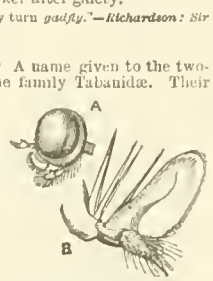
1. *Lit.:* A dipterous insect belonging to the family described under II.

* 2. *Fig.:* One who is always gadding about for pleasure; a seeker after gaiety.

"Your Harriet may turn *gadfly*."—*Richardson: Sir C. Grandison*, i. 135.

II. *Entomology:*

1. *Pl.* (*Gadflies*): A name given to the two-winged flies of the family Tabanidæ. Their mouth has six bristles, which constitute a formidable proboscis or sucker, with which they suck the blood of cattle or of man. They are found in woods and elsewhere in the hot weather. They are sometimes called breeze flies, but it is better to confine this name, for the sake of distinction, to the Œstridæ. [2.] The parts figured are from *Tabanus bovinus.*



GADFLY.
A. Head of male (side view), magnified 1½ times. a. Proboscis, 6 times natural size.

2. A name sometimes given to the Œstridæ, which attack cattle and horses, but not man. [1.] [Breeze-fly.]

Găd-hĕ'-lĭc (or as **gāl'-lĭc**), *a. & s.* [Gaelic.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to that branch of the Celtic race which includes the Gaels of Scotland, the Erse of Ireland, and the Manx of the Isle of Man, as distinguished from the Cymric branch, which includes the Welsh, Bretons, and Cornish. The Gadhelic branch arose in Ireland, whence it spread to Scotland in the sixth century.

B. *As subst.:* The language spoken by the Gadhelic branch of the Celtic race.

găd'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *gad(us)* (q.v.)., and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ichthy.: Cods; a family of fishes, sub-order Anacanthina (Spineless Fishes), tribe or group Sub-brachiata, with ventral fins attached to the breast or throat. The body is rather long, n little compressed, and covered with small, soft scales; the teeth are in several rows; the gill-covers, which are large, have seven rays; the median fins are generally very large, and divided into several portions. They are voracious fishes. They occur chiefly in the seas of temperate climates, and are largely used for the food of man. They vary greatly in size, from giant cod, hake, and ling four feet or more long, to the tropical dwarf fish, which is only about three inches long. They are mostly surface fish, but some inhabit deep water, and a few live in fresh water.

găd-ĭn'-ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *gad(us)* = a codfish; *-inic.*] Derived from or in any way pertaining to the Gadidæ.

gadinic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: A crystalline, fatty acid, obtained by cooling the turbid residue of cod-liver oil to 5°. It melts at 63°.

Găd-ĭ-tā'-nĭ-ăn, *a. & s.* [Lat. *Gaditanus*, from *Gades* = Cadiz.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Cadiz, a town in the south of Spain.

B. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of Cadiz.

Găd'-ĭte (1), *a. & s.* [From Heb. גָּד (*Gad*), one of Jacob's sons; *-ite.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Gad or the tribe to which he gave origin.

B. *As subst.* (*Pl.*): The descendants of Gad.

Găd'-ĭte (2), *a.* [From Lat. *Gades* = Cadiz.] Pertaining to Gades or Cadiz.

"Say to your sons,—Lo, here his grave,
Who victor died on *Gadite* wave."
Scott: Marmion, i. (Introd.)

***găd'-lĭng** (1), *s.* [A dimin. from *gad* = a spike or goad.]

Old Armour: A boss or small spike of steel placed on the knuckles of gauntlets.

găd'-lĭng (2), *** gadeling, * gadelyng, * gad-lyng,** *s. & a.* [A.S. *gadeling*; O. Sax. *gaduling*; O. H. Ger. *gatuling*; Goth. *gadiliggs* = a companion, a kinsman.]

A. *As subst.:* One given to gadding about; an idle vagabond.

"By the nose I schalle the wryng
Thou berdles *gadlyng*."
Torrent of Portugal, 1,014.

B. *As adj.:* Given to gadding about; wandering, vagrant, vagabond.

*** găd'-man,** *s.* [Eng. *gad*, and *man.*] A man who with his gad directed a yoke of oxen in ploughing.

găd'-ŏid, *a. & s.* [Lat. *gadus* = Gr. γάδος (*gados*), and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.] [Gadus.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to a codfish or to the family Gadidæ.

† B. *As subst.:* A fish belonging to the family Gadidæ.

găd'-ŏ-lĭn-īte, găd'-ŏ-lĭn, *s.* [Ger. *gadolinit.* Named after Prof. Gadolin, a Russian chemist; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: An orthorhombic black or greenish-black mineral, in mass subtranslucent to opaque, but in splinters nearly transparent. Hardness, 6·5 to 7; sp. gr., 4 to 4·5. Compos.: Silica, 22·61 to 25·80; yttria, 24·64 to 50·00; protoxide of cerium, 0 to 17·38; protoxide of iron, 9·76 to 15·03, &c. Possesses double refraction. Found abroad in Sweden, Norway, Greenland, and Ceylon; at home in trap near Galway. (*Dana.*)

*** gadred,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Gathered.]

găds'-măn, *s.* [Eng. *gad*, s., and *man.*] A ploughboy; the boy that drives the horses in the plough; a gadman.

"A *gadsman* ane, a thresher t'other."
Burns: Answer to a Mandate.

găd'-ŭ-ĭn, *s.* [Low Lat. *gadus* = a codfish, and suff. *-in* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: A brown substance contained in cod-liver oil. It is insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether; also soluble in sulphuric acid, forming a red solution.

† **gā'-dŭs,** *s.* [Low Lat. *gadu(s)* = a codfish; Gr. γάδος (*gados*) = a fish, probably the Hake (Merlucius), which is of the family Gadidæ.]

* 1. *Ichthy.* (*Pl.*): An extensive genus of fishes founded by Linnæus, and comprehending the modern family Gadidæ.

† 2. The typical genus of that family, now by most naturalists called Morrhua (q.v.).

găd'-wâll, găd'-wĕll, *s.* [Eng. *gad* = to walk about, and *well.*]

Ornith. & Ord. Lang.: A duck, *Anas*, or *Chaulioides strepera*, called also the Gray. It is of variegated colour. It inhabits the marshes in the north and east of Europe. It abounds in the marshes of Holland, but is rare in Britain, though sometimes found in spring in swampy places in Norfolk.

gāeb'-hard-īte, *s.* [An unpublished name of unknown origin, given by Breithaupt.]

Min.: The same as Fuchsite (q.v.).

gāe, *v.i.* [Go.]

gāed, *pret. of v.* [Go.]

gāe'-dŏwn, *s.* [Eng. *gae*, and *down.*] A drinking bout.

"Sicken a blythe *gaedown* as we had again e'en!
That was a night!"—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxii.

Gāel, *s.* [Gael. *gaidheal.*] [Gadhelic.] A Scottish highlander.

gāel'-ĭc, *a. & s.* [Gael. *Gaidhealach*, *Gaelach* (a), *Gaidhlig*, *Gaelig* (s.), from *Gaidheal* = a Gael.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the Gaels, a Celtic race inhabiting the highlands of Scotland.

B. *As subst.:* The language spoken by the Gaels or highlanders of Scotland.

gaen, *pa. par.* [Gone.]

*** gaf, * gaff,** *pret. of v.* [Gave.]

găff (1), *s.* [Fr. *gaffe* = a gaff, from Ir. *gaf*, *gafa* a hook; Wel. *caff* = a grasp, a dungfork; Sp. & Port. *gafa* = a hook, a gaff.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A gaff-hook; a harpoon.

"Night, or blaze-fishing, during close-time, with *gaffs*, spears, leisters, &c., is very injurious to the legal fishing."—*Prize Essays, Highland Society*, ii. 409.

2. The metallic spur fastened to the leg of a fighting-cock.

II. *Naut.:* The spar which extends the upper edge of fore-and-aft sails, such as the mainsail of a cutter, smack, or other one-masted vessel; the main and foresails of a schooner, the spanker of a ship, the trysails or spencer of a brig or ship. The lower end of the gaff has jaws which rest against and partially grip the mast. It is supported by the throat-halyards at the mast and the peak-halyards at the outer end. The ropes that steady the gaff literally are called vangs. Gaff-sails are bent at the weather-leech to masts, or to hoops or hanks which run on the mast as the sail is raised or lowered.

gaff-hook, *s.* A heavy, barbed hook with a line, used in landing large fish.

gaff-topsail, *s.* A sail spread by a gaff above the mainsail of a cutter, or other fore-and-aft rigged vessel.

găff (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A theatre or music hall of the lowest class, the admission being generally a penny.

"There's very few penny *gaffs* in London where they speak."—*Mayhew: London Labour, &c.*, iii. 449.

găff, *v.t.* [Gaff (1), s.] To seize or land with a gaff.

"As they passed me I lunged out and *gaffed* one of them."—*Field*, June 24, 1882.

găf'-fĕr, *s.* [A corrupt. of *granfer*, itself a corrupt. of *grandfather* (q.v.).]

1. An old man; a word formerly used in respect, but now only used in contempt.

"For *gaffer* Treadwell told us by the bye,
Excessive sorrow is exceeding dry."
Gay: Pastorals.

2. The foreman of a gang of men, especially of navvies; a sub-contractor on a railway.

3. The foreman of a mine.

* **găf'-fle,** *s.* [Wel. *gaff* = a fork; Ir. & Gael. *gabhal*; Dut., Sw. & Dan. *goffel*; Icel. *gaffal*; Ger. *gabel* = a fork; Wel. *gafael* = a hold, a grasp.]

1. An artificial spur of steel put upon game-cocks when they are set to fight.

2. A steel-lever used to bend crossbows.

"My crossbow in my hand, my *gaffle* on my rack."
Drayton: Muses' Elysium, Nymph. 6.

* **găff'-lŏck,** *s.* [Gavelock.]

* **gaf-ol,** *s.* [A.S., = rent.]

Law: Rent, tax, custom or duty. [Gavel.]

* **gafol-gild,** * **gafolă-gild,** *s.* The payment of custom, tribute or tax.

* **gafold-land,** *s.* Land liable to the payment of gafol.

găg, * **gag-gen,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Wel. *cegio* = to choke; *ceg* = the mouth or throat.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To stop the mouth by thrusting something into it, so as to prevent a person from speaking, but allow him at the same time to breathe.

"A christian boy in Constantinople had like to have been stoned for *gagging* in a waggishness, a long-billed fowl."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Goodness.*

2. To silence by authority.

"Is it peace, because the man is *gagged* and cannot, or overawed and dares not, cry out of oppression?"—*South*, vol. x., ser. 6.

3. To prize or keep open by thrusting something in.

"Some have their mouths *gagged* to such a wideness, for a long time."—*Fortescue: De Laudibus*, ch. xxii.

* 4. To cause to heave with nausea.

5. To introduce interpolations into: as, To *gag* a part. (*Stage slang.*)

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To reach, to heave with nausea.

2. To introduce interpolations into a part. (*Stage slang.*)

strolling actor . . . has to *gag*, that is, make up words."—*Mayhew: London Labour, &c.*, iii. 149.

găg, *s.* [Gag, *v.*]

1. Something thrust into the mouth to prevent a person from speaking.

"Whose own foul smoke,
And a sharp *gag* under their throats half-choke."
Holiday: Juvenal, sat. 1.

2. Anything that silences a person.

"As to my place, that shall never be a *gag* to prevent me from speaking my mind."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xlv.

3. Anything which causes nausea or sickness.

"L. has recorded the repugnance of the school to *gags*, or the fat of fresh beef boiled."—*Lamb: Essays of Elia; Christ's Hospital.*

4. Interpolations introduced by an actor into his part. (*Stage slang.*)

"When I go out I always do my own *gag*, and I try to knock out something new."—*Mayhew: London Labour*, iii. 148.

gag-rein, *s.*

Sadd.: A rein which passes over runners attached to the throat-latch, so as to draw the bit up into the corners of the horse's mouth when pulled upon.

gag-runner, *s.*

Sadd.: A loop depending from the throat-latch; through it the gag-rein passes to the bit.

* **găg'-āte,** *s.* [Lat. *gagates*; Gr. γαγάτης (*gagates*) = lignite, bituminous wood, jet, from Γάγας (*gagas*), and Γάγγαι (*Gaggai*) = a town and river in Syria near which it occurred.]

Min.: The name given by Pliny, Dioscorides, &c., to what is now called jet. (*Fuller.*)

gāge (1), * **guage,** *s.* [Fr. *gage*, from *gager* = to pledge, from Low Lat. *wadio*, *vadio*, from *vadium* = a pledge, from Lat. *vas* (genit. *vadis*) = a pledge; cogn. with A.S. *wed* = a pledge.]

1. A pledge, a pawn; something laid down as security or pledge for the performance of some act by the person depositing the thing, and to be forfeited in case of non-performance.

"They from their mothers' breasts poor orphans rend,
Nor without *gages* to the needy lend." *Sandys.*

2. Anything thrown down as a token of challenge to combat.

"There take my *gage*, behold I offer it
To him that first accused him in this cause."
Fairfax: Godfrey of Boulogne, bk. v., s. 58.

3. A pledge, a security.

gāge (2), *s.* [Gauge, *s.*]

gāge (3), *s.* [After the name of the introducer.] A kind of plum. [Greengage.]

gāge (1), *v.t.* [Gage (1), *s.*; Fr. *gager*.]

† 1. To wager; to deposit as a pledge or security for some act; to wage or wager.

"I *gage* my life, my falchion to attest."
Byron: Lara, i. 23.

† 2. To stake, to risk.

"He *gaged* but life on that illustrious day."
Scott: Vision of Don Roderick, 15.

* 3. To bind by pledge or security; to engage.

"But my chief care,
Is to come fairly off from the great debts
Wherein my timesomething too prodigal
Hath left me *gaged*."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

gāge (2), *v.t.* [Gauge, *v.*]

gāg'-ĕ-a, *s.* [Named after Sir Thomas Gage, a British botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of Liliaceæ, tribe Tulipeæ. It has radical linear leaves, and yellow corymbose or umbellate flowers. The sepals have no nectariferous fold or depression, the style is conspicuous; the capsule is membranous, with many seeds. About thirty species are known; they are from Europe and Northern Asia. *Gagea lutea* is the Yellow Gagea, or Star of Bethlehem. It is found in the eastern parts of England and Scotland, from Dorset to Morayshire, but is everywhere rare. It flowers from March to May.

* **gā'ge-like,** *adv.* [Eng. *gage*, s. (1), and *like*.] In the manner of a challenge.

"[She] stood for her cause, and flung defiance down *Gage-like*, to man." *Tennyson: Princess*, v. 170.

* **gāg'-ĕr,** *s.* [Gauger.]

găg'-gĕr, *s.* [Eng. *gag*; *-er*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who gags or silences.

"That very worthless author, the *gagger* of all Protestants' mouthes for ever."—*Mountague: Appeale to Cæsar.* (Epis. Ded.)

2. *Found.:* A lifter used in founding, consisting of a light T-shaped piece of iron.

găg'-gle, * **gag'-le,** *v.i.* [Onomatopoetic. Dut. *gaghelen*; cf. *cackle*.]

1. To make a noise like a goose.

"Birds prune their feathers, geese *gaggle*, and crows seem to call upon rain."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 823.

2. To chatter; to talk noisily and idly.

"But when the priest is at seruice no man sitteth, but *gagle* and ducke like so many geese."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 241.

găg'-glĕr, *s.* [Eng. *gaggl(e)*; *-er*.] A goose.

găg'-glĭng, * **găg'-lĭng,** *a.* & *s.* [Gaggle, *v.*]

A. *As adj.:* Cackling; making a noise like a goose.

"If I have company they are a parcel of chattering magpies; if abroad, I am a *gaggling goose*."—*Guardian*, No. 132.

B. *As subst.:* The noise made by geese.

"Being descried by the *gaggling* of geese, M. Manlius did awaken, and keep them from entrance."—*Raleigh: History of the World*, bk. iv., ch. vii., § 1.

* **găg'-tooth,** *s.* [Eng. *gag*, and *tooth*.] A projecting tooth.

* **găg'-toothed,** *a.* [Eng. *gagtooth*; *-ed*.] Having projecting teeth.

gahn'-īte, *s.* [From Gahn, a Swedish chemist.]

Mineralogy:

1. An isometric mineral occurring like spinel in octahedrons, dodecahedrons, &c. Its lustre is vitreous or somewhat greasy, its colour green or brown, its streak greyish. Compos.: Alumina 30·49 to 60·00; oxide of zinc 16·80 to 34·80; sesquioxide of iron 0 to 16·63, &c. Varieties: (1) Automolite or Zinc Gahnite; (2) Dysluite or Zinc-mangmese-iron Gahnite; (3) Kreittonite or Zinc-iron Gahnite. (See these words.) Found in Sweden, Bavaria, &c. (*Dana.*) The *Brit. Mus. Catal.* makes it a variety of Spinel.

2. A variety of Vesuvianite from Gökum in Finland.

gaiacine, *s.* [Guiacinæ.]

Gāĭ'-ăn-īteș, *s. pl.* [See the def.]

Ch. Hist.: A branch of the Eutychians, followers about A.D. 537 of Gaian, Bishop of Alexandria.

gāĭ'-ĕ-tȳ, * **gay-ĭ-ty,** * **gay-e-ty,** *s.* [O. Fr. *gayeté*, from *gay* = merry.]

1. The quality or state of being gay; mirth; merriment.

"Profane men stick not in the *gaiety* of their hearts."—*Atterbury: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 12.

2. An amusement; that which makes gay; pleasure.

"The *gaieties* of life get hold of us."—*Gilpin: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 8.

3. Finery, show, gay appearance.

gâ'-ĭk-war, *s.* [Guicowar.]

* **gāĭl'-ĕr,** *s.* [Gaoler.]

* **gail-lard,** *a.* [Galliard.] Brisk, merry, gay

"Ther as that any *gaillard* tapstere was"
Chaucer: C. T., 8,326.

gāĭl-lar'-dĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Gaillard de Charentonneau, a lover of botany.]

Bot.: A genus of composite plants, the typical one of the sub-tribe Gaillardieæ (q.v.).

gāĭl-lar'-dĭ-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *gaillardi(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of composite plants, tribe Senecionideæ.

gāĭl'-lĭ-arde, găl'-lĭ-ard, *s.* [Ital. *gagliarda*.]

Music: An ancient dance, so called because of its gay rhythm and motion. It is said by some to have been similar in character to the Cushion dance. Like the minuet, of which it was probably the parent, the galliard was danced by a lady and gentleman. If more than one couple performed the dance they did so independently of other dancers. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

gāĭl-lo-nĕl'-la, găl-lĭ-o-nĕl'-la, *s.* [Named after the algologist Gaillon.]

Bot.: A genus formerly held to belong to the class of animals called Infusoria, but now ranked with plants. It is held to be a Diatom of the sub-order Cymbelleæ. It is called also Melosira, and Lysigonium; or Gaillonella and Lysigonium are made the two sub-genera of Melosira. According to Ehrenberg every cubic inch of the polishing stone called tripoli contains forty-one thousand millions of individuals belonging to *Gaillonella distans*. Bog iron ore is made up of the cases of *Gaillonella ferruginea* constituting multitudes of threads.

gāĭ'-lȳ, * **gai-liche,** * **gay-ly,** * **gay-liche,** *adv.* [Eng. *gay*; *-ly*.]

1. In a gay, merry, or joyful manner; merrily; joyfully, mirthfully.

2. Splendidly; finely.

"Brother of Pear, more *gayly* clad."
Crashaw: Steps to the Temple; Hope.

3. Tolerably; fairly.

gain (1), *s.* [Wel. *gan* = a mortise.]

Joinery:

1. A mortise.

2. A bevelled shoulder of a bluding joist to strengthen the tenon.

gain (2), ***gaine, *gaghenn, *gayne, *gein, *gcin,** *s.* [Icel. *gagn* = gain, advantage; cogn. with Sw. *gagn* = profit; Dan. *gavn*; Fr. *gain.*]

1. Profit; anything gained or obtained as an advantage, or in return for labour or the employment of resources.

"He is apt to denominate, however, his whole *gain*, profit, and thus confounds rent with profit, at least in common language."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. I., ch. vi.

2. Interest, profit, emolument.

"Small were his *gains* and hard his work."
Tennyson: Sea Dreams, 8.

3. The act of gaining or acquiring; acquisition.

"The double *gain* of happiness."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 4.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *gain*, *profit*, *emolument*, and *lucre*: "*Gain* is here a general term, the other terms are specific: the *gain* is that which comes to a man; it is the fruit of his exertions, or agreeable to his wish; the *profit* is that which accrues from the thing. *Emolument* is a species of *gain* for labour, or a collateral *gain*. . . . *Gain* and *profit* are also taken in an abstract sense; *lucre* is never used otherwise; but the latter always conveys a bad meaning." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

*** gain-devoted,** *a.* Devoted to the acquisition of gain.

"In proud and gay
And *gain-devoted* cities." *Cowper: Task*, i. 682.

*** gain** (3), *s.* [Ir. *gain* = an arrow; cf. Low Lat. *ganeo* = a spear or dart.] An arrow.

"*Gainus* grounden aryght goune they dryne."
Alisaunder; Fragment, 291.

gain, * gayne, * geinc, * geyne, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *gagner.*] [Gain (2), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To obtain or earn as profit or advantage; to obtain by industry or the right use of resources.

"What is a man profited if he shall *gain* the whole world and lose his own soul?"—*Matthew* xvi. 26.

2. To win; to acquire, to get.

"A leper once he lost, and *gained* a king."
Milton: P. L., i. 471.

3. To obtain, acquire, or come by in any way.

"Ye should not have loosed from Crete, and have *gained* this harm and loss."—*Acts* xxvii. 21.

4. To win; to obtain by superiority of might or right.

"Fat fees from the defended Umbrian draws,
And only *gains* the wealthy client's cause."
Dryden: Persius, sat. iii.

5. To reach; to attain to.

"In such discourse we *gained* the garden rails."
Tennyson: The Princess; Conclusion, 80.

6. To win or draw to any side, interest, or party; to gain over.

"If he shall hear thee, thou hast *gained* thy brother."—*Matthew* xviii. 15.

7. To make a profit of; to profit by.

"If you have two vessels to fill, and you empty one to fill the other, you *gain* nothing by that."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

* 8. To produce as a profit; to earn.

"Lord, thy pound hath *gained* ten pounds."—*Luke* xix. 16.

* 9. To profit, to advantage.

"But for all this, whan that he seeth his time
He held his pees, nor other bote him *gained*."
Chaucer: Troilus, bk. i., 852.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To acquire, or advantage; to profit; to advance in interest, possessions, or happiness.

"Yea, though he *gaine* and cram his purse with crownes,
He nought foreseeth what treasons dwells in townes." *Gascoigne: The Fruites of Warre.*

* 2. To profit; to be of advantage.

"No *gayneth* it the nought."
Legend of St. Gregory, 170.

* 3. To become, to result.

"If it . . . *gain* to be necessary."—*Eikon Basilike.*

* 4. To suffice, to last.

"Buy me a pair of shoon then.
Clout the auld, the new are dear;
Ae pair may *gain* ye haff a year."
Ritson: Scotch Songs, i. 174.

¶ 1. *To gain ground:* To advance in any undertaking; to make progress; to acquire strength.

2. *To gain on* or *upon:*

(1) To advance nearer; to come closer to; to gain ground on.

(2) To encroach; to make way by degrees.

"Watchful herons leave their watery stand,
And, mounting upward with erected flight,
Gain on the skies."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic i. 500.

(3) To prevail against; to have an advantage over.

"The English have not only *gained upon* the Venetians in the Levant, but have their cloth in Venice itself."—*Addison: On Italy.*

(4) To obtain influence with; to gain over.

"My good behaviour had *gained* so far *on* the emperor, that I began to conceive hopes of liberty."—*Swift.*

3. *To gain over:* To win over or draw to any side, interest, party or view.

4. *To gain time:* To obtain an increase of time for any purpose.

5. *To gain the wind:*

Naut.: To get to the windward side of another ship.

¶ For the difference between to *gain* and to *get*, see Get.

gain, *gayn, *gayne, *gein, *gcyn, *a. & adv.* [Icel. *gegn* = advantageous, convenient.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Convenient, suitable.

2. Direct, straight.

"Forth they gonne to ride a *gein* path."
Lydgate: Story of Thebes.

3. Near, contiguous, close.

4. Handy, dexterous.

5. Fine, grand.

"To greithe Josaphe in that *geyn* weede."
Joseph of Arimathea, 239.

6. Easy, tolerable.

* 7. Respectable, honest.

B. *As adverb:*

1. Tolerably, pretty, fairly; as, *gain* well, *gain* quiet. (*Local.*)

2. Cheaply.

*** gain, * gein,** *adv. & pref.* [A.S. *gegn*; Icel. *gagn*; O. H. Ger. *gagan, gein*; Sw. *gen*; Dan. *gien.*]

A. *As adv.:* Back, again.

"Yee sal *gain* to yur maisturs wend."
Cursor Mundi, 12,809.

B. *As pref.: Gain* was largely used in compounds with the sense of back, against, in opposition; of these compounds only *gainsay* now remains in use.

C. *As preposition:*

1. Towards.

"With his curt *gain* him he ferd."
Cursor Mundi, 5,248.

2. Against.

"*Gayn* holy kyrk was I rebell,
Gain fader and moder fers and felle."
Cursor Mundi, 28,094.

*** gain'-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *gain*; *-able.*] That may or can be gained, obtained, or reached.

*** gain'-age (age** as **ĭj), * gayn-age,** *s.* [O. Fr. *gaignage*; Low Lat. *gagnagium*; Fr. *gagnage* = pasture-land.]

Old Law:

1. The gain or profit of tilled or planted land raised by cultivating it.

"I trowe the *gaynage* of the ground, in a gret shyre,
Nold aparaile that place, oo poynt tyl other ende."
Piers Plowman's Crede, 391.

2. The horses, oxen, and furniture of the wain, or the instruments for carrying on tillage, which, when a villain was amerced, were left free, that cultivation might not be interrupted. (*Burrill.*)

*** gain'-câll,** *s.* [Pref. *gain*; Eng. *call.*] A calling in opposition.

"That other letters him with *gaincall*."
Cursor Mundi, 28,783.

*** gain'-câll-ĭng, * gā'ne-câll-ĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *gaincall*; *-ing.*]

Scots Law: Revocation.

"That the forsaid partlis sall stand at thar deliner-ance irrevocabilly but ony *gunecalling*."—*Act. Audit.* (1488), p. 142.

*** gain'-cŏme, * gain-cum, * gein-cume,** *s.* [A.S. *geáncyme.*] A coming again or back; a return.

"But whan he saw passed both day and hour
Of her *gaincome*, in sorrow can oppresse,
His woful hart, in care and heauiness."
Chaucer: Testament of Creseide.

gain'-ĕr, * gayn-er, *s.* [Eng. *gain*; *-er.*] One who gains or obtains profit, interest, return, or advantage.

"The cause of humanity has upon the whole been a considerable *gainer* by the conflict."—*Porteus*, vol. i., ser. 17. (App.)

*** gain'-fûl, gane-full,** *a.* [Eng. *gain* (2), *s.*; *ful* (*l*).] Producing gain, profit, or advantage; profitable, advantageous; productive of money.

"Petty found it a *gainful* speculation to send ore thither."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

*** gain'-fûl-lў, * gayn-ful-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *gainful*; *-ly.*] In a profitable or advantageous manner: profitably, advantageously.

"To make your almes dedes *gaynfully* to returne vnto you."—*Udal: Corinthians* xi.

*** gain'-fûl-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *gainful*; *-ness.*] The quality of being gainful or profitable; profit, gain, advantage.

*** gain'-gĭv-ĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *gain*, pref., and *giving.*] A misgiving.

"It is but foolery; but it is such a kind of *gain-giving* as would, perhaps, trouble a woman."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. 2.

gain'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Gain, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of winning or obtaining as a gain, profit, or advantage; acquisition.

2. Profits, gains, interest, or advantage gained.

"But if thy *gainings* do surmount expression,
Why doth the foolish world scorn that profession?"
Donne: To Mr. T. on taking Orders.

gaining-machine, *s.*

Join.: A machine for cutting grooves across the face of a beam, usually to receive the shoulder of the tenon, so that the stud joist or post framed into the beam may have a strength to resist lateral strain greater than that due merely to the tenon which rests in the mortise proper. The machine is also adapted for rabbeting and transverse cutting generally.

gaining-twist, *s.*

Rifling: A rifle-groove whose angle of twist becomes greater towards the muzzle. This allows the ball to be more easily started, gaining a greater velocity of twist as it proceeds towards the muzzle.

*** gain'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *gain*; *-less.*] Unprofitable; returning no profit or gain; productive of no advantage.

"[A sin] so absolutely *gainless* to himself in his capacity, even as a sensual brute."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 514.

*** gain'-lĕss-nĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *gainless*; *-ness.*] The quality of being gainless; unprofitableness.

"The parallel holds too in the *gainlessness* as well as laboriousness of the work."—*More: Decay of Piety.*

*** gain'-lў, * gayn-li, * gane-ly, * gayn-liche, * gayn-ly, * gayn-lych,** *a. & adv.* [Icel. *gegnligr*, a.; *gegnliga*, adv.] [Gain, *a.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Well-formed or well-shaped; comely, shapely. (Now only used in the negative compound *ungainly.*)

"[Thou] that art so *gaynly* a god."
E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness, 727.

2. Suitable, convenient, advantageous.

B. *As adv.:* Handily, conveniently, readily, dexterously.

"He might with ease kneel down, and so might tha more *gainly* be loaden?"—*H. More. Antidote against Atheism*, bk. ii., ch. x.

*** gain'-pāin,** *s.* [Fr. *gagne-pain*, from *gagner* = to gain, and *pain* = bread.] A name applied in the Middle Ages to the sword of a hired soldier.

gain'-said (ai as **ĕ),** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Gainsay.]

*** gain'-sâw, * gayne-sawe, * geyn-sawe,** *s.* [A.S. *geyn* = against, and *sagu* = a saying, a saw (q.v.).] Gainsaying, contradiction.

"To him is there no *geynsawe*."
Cursor Mundi, 14,815.

*** gain'-sāy,** *s.* [Gainsay, *v.*] Contradiction, denial, gainsaying.

gain'-sāy, * gain-saie, * gayn-say, * gayn-saie, * geyn-say, * gaine-sy,

* **gein-sei-en,** *v.t. & i.* [Pref. *gain-* = against, and Eng. *say* (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To speak against, to oppose, to contradict.

"If any *gaynsay* ye take him as a mortal enemy."—*Golden Boke*, let. 14.

2. To deny, to contradict.

"If he it *geynsay*, I wille proue it on him."
Robert de Brunne, p. 154.

B. *Intrans.:* To deny, to contradict.

"The fearfull chorl durst not *gainesy* nor dooe,
But trembling stood, and yielded him the pray."
Spenser: F. Q., III. viii. 13.

gāin'-sāy-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *gainsay*; *-er.*] One who opposes, contradicts, or denies what is alleged; an opponent, a contradicter.

"If St. Paul had not foreseene that there should be *gainsayers*, he had not neede to haue appointed the confutation of gainsaying."—*Latimer: Third Sermon before King Edward*

gāin'-sāy-ĭng, * **gayn-sey-ing,** * **gein-sey-ing,** * **gen-sey-yng,** *s.* [Eng. *gainsay*; *-ing.*] The act of contradicting, denying, or opposing; contradiction, denial.

"We'll part the time between's, then: and in that
I'll oo *gainsaying*." *Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, i. 2.

* **gāin'-sŏme** (1), *a.* [Eng. *gain*; suff. *-some.*] Bringing gain or profit; profitable, advantageous.

* **gāin'-sŏme** (2), *a.* [Eng. *gain*, s.; suff. *-some.*] Gainly, well-favoured.

"Noble, wise,
Faithful and *gainsome*."
Massinger: Roman Actor, iv. 2.

* **gāin'-spŭr,** *v.t.* [Eng. *gain*, and *spur.*] To excite by the prospect of gain. (*Du Bartas.*)

gāinst, *prep.* [An abbreviation of *against* (q.v.).]

* **gāin'-stănd,** *v.t.* [Pref. *gain-* = against, and Eng. *stand* (q.v.).] To withstand, to oppose, to resist.

"None was fouud so faithfull to God, that he durst enterprise to resist, nor *gainstand* the manifest impletie of their princes."—*Appellation of John Knox*, p. 21.

* **gāin'-strīve,** *v.i. & t.* [Pref. *gain-* = against, and Eng. *strive* (q.v.).]

A. *Intrans.:* To strive in opposition; to oppose, to resist.

"He may them catch, vnable to *gainestriue*."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. vii. 12.

B. *Trans.:* To oppose, to strive against, to resist, to withstand.

"In case yet all the Fates *gainstrive* us not,
Neither shall we, perchance, die unrevenged."
Nicholas Grimoald: Cicero's Death, in *Ellis*, vol. ii.

* **gāin'-tāk-ĭng,** * **gāne'-tāk-ĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *gain* = again, and *taking.*] The act of forcibly taking again.

"Deforsing of the officiare in execucion of his office in the *gane taking* of aue caldrown poundit be the said officaire."—*Aberd. Reg.* (1538), ver. 16.

* **gāin'-yĭēld,** * **gan-ycild,** * **gen-yell,** *s.* [Eng. *gain* = again, and *yield.*] A reward, a recompence, a requital.

"The goddis mot coodingly the foryeld,
Eftir thy deserte rendring sic *ganyeild*."
Douglas: Virgil, 57, 3.

gāir, *s.* [Gore (2), *s.*] A triangular piece of cloth inserted in a dress or robe; a gore.

gāir'-fŏ̄wl, *s.* [Mid. Eng. *gair* = *gare* = stare, and Eng. *fowl.*]

Ornith.: A name given locally to the Great Auk, now extinct. [Auk, 1.]

* **gāir'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Garish.]

* **gāir'-ĭsh-lȳ,** *adv.* [Garishly.]

* **gāir'-ĭsh-nĕss,** *s.* [Garishness.]

gāis'-lĭng, *s.* [Gosling.] A gosling.

"Did ever any mon see sic a set of greeu *gaislings!*"
—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xxv.

gāist (1), *s.* [Guest.]

gāist (2), *s.* [Ghost.]

gaist-coal, *s.* A piece of dead coal, that, instead of burning, appears in the fire as a white lump.

gāit (1), *s.* [Goat.]

1. *Lit.:* A goat.

2. A name given to a silly, simple-minded person.

"To scorn the poor silly *gait* of a lassie after he's keepit company wi' her sae lang."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xv.

gait-berry, *s.* An old name for the bramble-berry.

gāit (2), *s.* [Icel. *gata* = a road, a way; Sw. *gata* = a street; Dan. *gade* = a street; Ger. *gasse*; Goth. *gatwo*; M. H. Ger. *gazze.*]

1. A path, a course, a way.

"I descried his way
Bent on all speed, and marked his airy *gait*."
Milton: P. L., iv. 568.

2. A street.

"Wea to be seue on Edinburgh *gaits*,
Fra time that brauitie began."
Burel: Watson's Coll., ii. 5.

3. Steps, walk.

"Thou art so lean and meagre waxen late,
That scarce thy legs uphold thy feeble *gait*."
Spenser: Mother Hubberds Tale, 600.

4. The manner or style of walking; carriage.

"'Tis Cinna, I do know him by his *gait*."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, i. 3.

¶ For the difference between *gait* and *carriage*, see Carriage.

¶ (1) *To gang one's gait:* To go one's way.

(2) *To gang to the gait:* To go to wreck.

(3) *To hold the gait:* To hold on one's way; to prosper.

(4) *To take the gait:* To depart; to set out on a journey or expedition of any kind.

gāit (3), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. A charge made for cattle or sheep taken in to pasture; agistment.

2. A sheaf of grain tied up.

gāit, *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To set up sheaves of corn on end.

gāit'-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *gait* (2); *-ed.*]

1. Having a particular gait or mode of walking; used in composition: as *slow-gaited*, heavy-*gaited*, &c.

2. Accustomed to the road. (*Scotch.*)

gāit'-ĕr (1), *s.* [Fr. *guêtre*; O. Fr. *guestre.*]

1. A covering for the ankle, fitting down upon the shoe. It is usually buttoned or buckled upon the outer side, and has a strap passing under the sole of the shoe.

2. A half-boot with a cloth top. Now gaiter is also used colloquially for all half-boots. (*American.*)

gaiter-tree, *s.* An old name given to the bramble.

gāit'-ĕr (2), *s.* [Eng. *gait* (3), s.; *-er.*] One who ties up sheaves in a particular manner.

gāit'-ĕr, *v.t.* [Gaiter (1), *s.*] To furnish or dress with gaiters.

† **gāit'-ĕr-ĕtte,** *s.* [Eng. *gaiter*; dimin. suff. *-ette.*] A gaiter; a covering for the leg.

gāit'-lĭng, * **get-ling,** * **gyt-ling,** *s.* [Eng. *gait* (2) s.; dimin. suff. *-ling.*] An infant.

* **gaitre-berries,** * **gaytre-beriis,** *s. pl.* [Cf. Mid. or Prov. Eng. *gattrebush*, and *gattridge* = dogwood.] The Dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*), or the Cornelian Cherry (*Cornus mascula*).

"Laxatives of catapus or of *gaytre beriis*."
Chaucer: C. T., 16,541.

gāitt, gĕt, *s.* [Get, *v.*] That which is begotten; a child, a brat.

"If I was gaun forward amang them, a' the *gaitts* o' boy and lassie would be crying at."—*Scott: Heart of Midlothian*, ch. xxxi.

* **gal,** * **gale,** *s.* [Icel. *gal* = a song, a charm.]

1. A song.

"Blisse and ioye and gleo and *gal*."
O. Eng. Miscell., p. 97.

2. A charm; incantation.

"Hie ne muge heren here remenge ne here *gal*."—*O. Eng. Homilies*, ii. 197.

3. Talking; speech.

"So grym a was in *gale*." *Sir Ferumbras*, 1,888.

* **gal,** * **gole,** *a.* [A.S. *gál*; Dut. *geil.*] Wanton, lustful, lascivious.

"That wes of his fleysse to *gal*."
O. Eng. Miscell., p. 148.

gā'-la (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A Scotch cotton fabric.

gā'-la (2), *s.* [Fr., from Ital. *gale* = ornament, finery, festive attire.] A show or pomp; festivity; mirth; a holiday.

"They dressed as if for a *gala* at Versailles."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

gala-day, *s.* A holiday with sports or festivities.

gala-dress, *s.* Holiday dress; finery.

găl-ą-ctĭn'-ŏ-æ (1), *s. pl.* [Gr. γάλα (*gala*), genit. γάλακτος (*galaktos*) = milk, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inea.*]

Bot.: The name given in 1828 by Don to an order of plants now called Francoaceæ.

găl-ą-ctĭn'-ŏ-æ (2), *s. pl.* [From Mod. Lat. *galax* (genit. *galacis*) (q.v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inea.*]

Bot.: A tribe of plants of somewhat doubtful place in the system. Lindley ranks it under the Pyrolaceæ; some botanists under the Diapensiaceæ.

gą-lăc'-tą-gŏgues, *s. pl.* [Galactogogues.]

gą-lăc'-tĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. γαλάκτιον (*galaktion*) = a little milk, dimin. of γάλα (*gala*) = milk.]

Bot.: A genus of papilionaceous plants, subtribe Glycineæ. *Galactia pendula*, a native of Jamaica, is a pretty flowering climber, cultivated in Britain.

gą-lăc'-tĭc, *a.* [Gr. γάλα (*gala*), genit. γάλακτος (*galaktos*) = milk; Eng. adj. suff. *-ic.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Of or belonging to milk; obtained from milk.

2. *Astron.:* Of or relating to the Galaxy or Milky Way.

"Around the poles of the *galactic* circle."—*H. Spencer: Instability of the Homogeneous.*

galactic-circle, *s.*

Astron.: The name given by Sir John Herschel to the circle of the heavens most nearly agreeing with the direction of the Milky Way.

galactic-poles, *s. pl.*

Astron.: The poles of the galactic circle.

gą-lăc'-tĭn, gă-lăc'-tĭne, *s.* [Gr. γάλα (*gala*), genit. γαλάκτος (*galaktos*) = milk; Eng. suff. *-in*; *-ine* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: A nitrogenous substance obtained from milk by first precipitating the casein with acetic acid; coagulating the albumen by boiling, removing the fat by ether, concentration, filtration from earthy phosphates, allowing the milk-sugar to crystallize out, and finally precipitating the galactin by alcohol. Thirty-five parts of dried milk yield one part of galactin, which is soluble in water, insoluble in alcohol and ether. It is precipitated by tannin, but differs from gelatine in redissolving at 60°. Galactin emulsifies fat. It is found in the blood, gastric juice, animal membranes, milk, eggs, and many morbid animal fluids. It also exists in the juices of edible plants, and in the fluid of the embryonal cotyledons. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*)

gą-lăc'-tite, *s.* [Ger. *galactit*; Gr. γαλακτίτης λίθος (*galaktitēs lithos*) = a stone which when wetted and rubbed gives out a milky jnice; γάλα (*gala*), genit. γάλακτος (*galaktos*) = milk.]

Min.: A variety of Natrolite (q.v.). It occurs in colourless crystals, of circular form, in the south of Scotland.

"Red, white, grey marble, jasper, *galactite*."
Sylvester: The Magnificence, 51.

* **gą-lăc-tō-dĕn'-drŏn,** *s.* [Gr. γάλα (*gala*), genit. γάλακτος (*galaktos*) = milk, and δένδρον (*dendron*) = a tree.]

Bot.: An old genus of Artocarpaceæ, formed to include the cow-tree of South America. The genus is now made a synonym of Brosimum, and the cow-tree is named *B. Galactodendron.*

gą-lăc'-tō-gŏgues, gą-lăc'-tą-gŏgues, *s. pl.* [Gr. γάλα (*gala*), genit. γάλακτος (*galaktos*) = milk, and ἄγω (*agō*) = to induce.]

Med.: Medicines which promote the secretion of milk.

găl-ăc-tŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. γάλα (*gala*), genit. γάλακτος (*galaktos*) = milk, and μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.] An instrument for ascertaining the quality of milk by its specific gravity; a lactometer. It consists of a stem and bulb, the latter charged with shot serving as ballast, so that it floats upright in the milk, the relative specific gravity being indicated by the centesimally graduated stem.

găl-ăc-tŏph'-ą-gĭst, *s.* [Gr. γάλα (*gala*), genit. γάλακτος (*galaktos*) = milk, and φαγεῖν (*phagein*) = to eat.] One who subsists on milk.

găl-ăc-tŏph'-ą-gŏŭs, *a.* [Gr. γάλα (*gala*),

genit. γάλακτος (*galaktos*) = milk, and φαγεῖν (*phagein*) = to eat.] Feeding or subsisting on milk.

ga-lăc-tō-phor-ĭ'-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. γάλακτο-φορος (*galaktophoros*) = giving milk: γάλα (*gala*) = milk, and φόρος (*phoros*) = bearing; suff. *-itis* = denoting inflammation; Fr. *galactophorite.*]

Med.: Inflammation of the lacteal ducts.

găl-ăc-tŏph'-ôr-oŭs, *a.* [Gr. γάλα (*gala*), genit. γάλακτος (*galaktos*) = milk, and φερω (*pherō*) = to bear, to produce.]

Ord. Lang. & Anat.: Producing milk; sometimes applied to the Lacteal ducts (q.v.).

ga-lăc-tō-pŏĭ'-ĕt'-ĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. γάλα (*gala*), genit. γάλακτος (*galaktos*) = milk, and ποιητικός (*poiētikos*) = making or tending to make; ποιέω (*poieō*) = to make.]

A. *As adj.:* Increasing or tending to increase the flow of milk.

B. *As subst.:* A substance which increases or tends to increase the flow of milk.

ga-lăc'-tōse, *s.* [Gr. γάλα (*gala*), genit. γάλακτος (*galaktos*) = milk, and Eng. suff. *-ose* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: $C_6H_{12}O_6$, also called Arabinose. Obtained along with dextrose by boiling milk sugar [Lactose] with dilute sulphuric acid, neutralizing with chalk; filtering, from the filtrate the galactose crystallizes out first. It can be purified from dextrose by being less soluble in absolute alcohol. Galactose crystallizes in large rhombic prisms, which melt at 142°; they are very soluble in hot water, insoluble in absolute alcohol and in ether. It reduces four moleeules of cuprie sulphate. Nitric acid, sp. gr. 1·2, oxidizes it into mucic acid. It does not ferment with yeast. By the action of sodium amalgam it is converted into dulcite.

***gal-age,** *s.* [Sp. *galocha* = a wooden shoe.] A clog; a wooden shoe. [Galoche.]

> "My heart-blood is well-nigh frorne, I feel;
> And my *galage* grown fast to my heel."
> *Spenser: Shepheards Calender; February.*

ga-lā'-gō, *s.* [Fr. *galago*, from the African name (?).]

Zool.: Galagos. A genus of Lemuridæ. The species have large orbits, so as to suit their nocturnal habits. They feed chiefly on fruits, devour vegetable gum, and inhabit the continent of Africa.

ga'-lăm, *s.* [An East Indian word (?).] See etym. and compound.

galam-butter, *s.*

Chem.: A solid fat resembling palm oil, obtained from *Bassia Parkii* and other species. It melts at 43°, and is soluble in ether. By saponification it yields stearic and palmitic acids; called also Shea-butter.

ga-lăn'-ga, ga-lăn'-gal, ga-lăn'-gāle, *s.* [Fr., Sp., & Ital. *galanga*; O. Fr. *galingal*; Arab. *chalan, khalandj*; Pers. *khulandj* = a tree from which wooden bowls are made.]

1. *Bot.:* Various species of *Alpinia*, specially *A. Galanga*, *A. racemosa*, *A. Allughas*, and *A. pyramidalis.*

2. The rhizomes of *Alpinia Galanga*, a native of China and Java. They are aromatic, and contain a volatile oil and a crystalline substance called Kaempferide. There are several other roots called by this name: they are used as an aromatic medicine in China.

***găl'-ant, *gal-aunt,** *a.* & *s.* [Gallant.]

găl-ăn'-thŭs, *s.* [Gr. γάλα (*gala*) = milk, and ἄνθος (*anthos*) = blossom, flower.]

Bot.: Snowdrop. A genus of Amaryllids, tribe Amarylleæ. The perianth is six-partite, campanulate, the three outer sepals spreading, the three inner smaller; erect, emarginate, no crown. Two species are known; both grow in Europe. *Galanthus nivalis* is the common Snowdrop, which may, in the opinion of Sir Joseph Hooker, be really wild in Herefordshire and Denbighshire. It flowers from January to March. [Snowdrop.]

găl-an-tine', *s.* [Fr., from a root *gal-*, seen in Ger. *gallerte* = jelly; cf. Lat. *gelo* = to congeal.]

Cookery: A dish of veal, sucking-pig, chicken, or other white meat, freed from bone, tied up, boiled, covered with a jelly, and served cold.

ga-lănt'-ly, *a.* [A corrupt. of *gallant* (q.v.).]

galanty show, *s.* A miniature shadow pantomime. Sometimes the figures are thrown upon a screen by a magic lantern.

> "That reminiscence of the nursery, the *galanty-show.*"—*Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. x., p. 244.

găl-ą-pĕc'-tīte, *s.* [Ger. *galapectit*, from Gr. γάλα (*gala*) = milk; πηκτός (*pēktos*) = curdled, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of ordinary Halloysite, from Anglar. (*Dana.*)

Găl-ą-tē'-ą, *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Class. Myth.:* A sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris, and passionately fond of Acis, a shepherd of Sicily, whom the Cyclop Polyphemus, out of jealousy, killed with a fragment of broken rock.

2. *Astron.:* [Asteroid, 74].

găl-ą-thē'-ą, *s.* [Galatea.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Galatheidæ (q.v.). *Galathea strigosa* is found in the Mediterranean, in Cornwall, &c.

găl-ą-thē'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *galathea*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of decapod Crustaceans, sub-order Anomoura, which they connect with the Macrura.

Ga-lā'-tĭ-ąn (tĭ as shĭ), *a.* & *s.* [Gr.]

I. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Galatia, a country of Asia Minor, lying south of Paphlagonia, west of Pontus, and north-east of Phrygia. It was originally a part of Phrygia, but the Gauls or Celts having invaded Asia in several bodies, conquered and settled in this country about B.C. 241, whence the name.

2. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of Galatia.

¶ *St. Paul's Epistle to the Galatians:*

Scripture Canon: A New Testament Epistle, stated in ch. i. v. 1 to have been written by the Apostle Paul, a claim admitted by the ancient church universally, and by nearly all the ablest modern critics. It is one of the four epistles considered by Ferdinand Baur as genuine. St. Paul, who generally, it appears, used an amanuensis, wrote this epistle with his own hand (vi. 11). It was penned just after a visit by the apostle to the Galatian church (i. 6). Two such visits had taken place; the first, during which he founded the Galatian church, was about A.D. 51 or 50 (Acts xvi. 2); the second was about A.D. 55 (Acts xviii. 23). In ch. iv. 16 a first visit is alluded to, implying that there had been a second. The epistle, then, was not penned till at least A.D. 55, and probably not until A.D. 57 or 58, during the first part of the Apostle's residence at Ephesus (xix. 10). The subscription at the end of the epistle which shews that it was written from Rome, though accepted by Baur, is rejected by most critics. The Galatian church consisted mainly of Gentile converts. On these Paul did not impose the yoke of the Mosaic ritual, though he was willing to tolerate its use among the Jewish proselytes. No sooner had he departed, however, than Judaising teachers appeared in the Galatian church, represented that Paul was not on a level with the Apostles originally chosen, but a mere subordinate agent whom they had sent forth; that his teaching with regard to the law of Moses was in conflict with that of Peter, and that circumcision was indispensably necessary to salvation. In reply to these teachers, Paul showed that he was a real Apostle (i. 15, &c.), and that he met the other apostles on such a footing of equality, that on one occasion he had withstood Peter to the face when he was to be blamed (ii. 11–14, &c.). He reproaches them for their fickleness in so quickly turning from the pure to the perverted gospel (i. 6–9; iii. 1, &c.), exhorts them not to relapse from Christian liberty into the bondage of Judaism (iii., iv., v.), and concludes with practical exhortations (vi.).

găl'-ăx, *s.* [Gr. γαλαξαῖος (*galaxaios*) = milky, milk-white; γάλα (*gala*) = milk; in allusion to the milk-white spikes of flowers.]

Bot.: A genus of Diapensiaceæ or of Pyrolaceæ. *Galax aphylli*, a small plant growing wild in the southern part of the United States, is sometimes seen in gardens here.

ga-lăx'-ĭ-as, *s.* [Gr. γαλαξαῖος (*galaxaios*) = milky.]

Ichthy.: The typical genus of the family Galaxiidæ (q.v.).

ga-lăx'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *galaxias*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ichthy.: A family of Teleostean fishes, sub-order Physostomata. It was founded by Prof. Muller. They are akin to the Salmonidæ, but are destitute of an adipose fin and scales.

găl'-ax-ў, *ga-lăx'-ĭ-ăs, *gal-ax-ie, *s.* [Fr. *galaxie*, from Lat. *galaxias*, from Gr. γαλαξίας (*galaxias*) = the milky-way, γάλα (*gala*), gen. γάλακτος (*galaktos*) = milk.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II.

> "The *galaxy*, that milky way
> Which nightly, as a circling zone, thou seest
> Powdered with stars." *Milton: P. L.*, viii. 579.

2. *Fig.:* An assemblage of splendid persons or things.

> "The crowded, yet clean and luminous *galaxies* of imagery, diffused through the works of Bishop Taylor."—*Dr. Parr.* (*Latham.*)

II. *Astron.:* The Milky Way. It constitutes nearly a great circle inclined to the equinoctial at an angle of about 63°, and cutting that circle in right ascension 0h. 47′ and 12h. 47′, so that the northern and southern poles are situated, the one on right ascension 12h. 47′, declination N. 27°, and right ascension 0h. 47′, declination S. 27°. The milky appearance of the great belt or zone now described arises from the blended light of countless multitudes of stars, each doubtless a sun to some system of planets. Sir Wm. Herschel estimated that at one portion of the Milky Way 116,000 stars passed through the field of the telescope in a quarter of an hour, and on another occasion 258,000 stars in forty-one minutes. Here and there the Milky Way divides, especially at one spot, where there is a separation into two portions, somewhat resembling the projecting sides of a fishtail. Sir W. Herschel believes that stars are not scattered at tolerably uniform intervals through space, but are congregated at particular spots. The solar system is in a stratum of stars, the thickness of which is inconsiderable compared with its length and breadth. The sun is situated near the middle of the stratum, in proximity to the front, where it subdivides into two streams. Looking laterally to the right or left one sees out of the marching regiment of stars into comparatively vacant space, but looking forward or backward the front or rear can be seen blended together so as to constitute the appearance called the Milky Way. Among the other popular names given to the Galaxy are Jacob's Ladder, the Way to St. James's, Watling Street, &c.

găl'-bą, *s.* [A corruption of *calaba*, the West Indian name of the tree.] A durable wood produced by *Calophyllum Calaba.* [Calophyllum.]

găl'-bą-nŭm, *s.* [Lat. *galbanum*; Gr. γαλβάνη (*galbanē*); Heb. חֶלְבְּנָה (*chhelbenah*), from חֵלֶב or חֶלֶב (*chhēleb*) = fatness.]

1. *Phar.:* A gum resin obtained from an umbelliferous plant, *Ferula galbaniflua.* It is imported from Persia and India. It occurs in translucent masses of brownish yellow agglutinated tears, which have a peculiar smell, and a bitter acrid taste. It yields when distilled with water about seven per cent. of a volatile oil, having the formula $C_{10}H_{16}$, boiling at 160°; the residue, after boiling with milk of lime, and then precipitating the filtrate with hydrochloric acid, yields yellow resin, soluble in alcohol and ether. When the alcoholic solution of this resin is saturated with hydrochloric acid gas it yields umbelliferone. The purified resin yields by destructive distillation a blue oil, which boils at 289°, and has the formula $C_{20}H_{30}O$. It is said to be identical with the blue oil obtained from chamomile. Galbanum fused with caustic potash yields resorcin $C_6H_4(OH)_2$ (1-3). Galbanum is used to prepare *Emplastrum Galbani*, and is given internally as a stimulating expectorant.

2. *Scrip.:* The translation, *galbanum*, in Exod. xxx. 34, is probably correct. It was one ingredient in the holy anointing oil.

găl'-bu-la, *s.* [Lat. = a yellow bird, supposed to be the female of the Golden Oriole.]

Ornith.: Jacamar. The typical genus of

the family Galbulinæ (q.v.). Example: *Galbula paradisea*, the Swallow-tailed Kingfisher of Surinam.

găl-bu-lī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *galbul(a)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: Jacamars, a sub-family of Halcyonidæ (Kingfishers), which to a certain extent it connects with Meropidæ or Bee-eaters. They have a long, straight, greatly-compressed bill; the wings of moderate length, the fourth quill longest; the central feathers of the tail very long. They have generally metallic plumage, green being the most frequent colour. They are found in South America and the West Indies, building in holes in trees. They sit on low naked branches on the forest paths, whence they dart upon butterflies.

găl'-bu-lŭs, *s.* [Lat. = the nut of the cypress-tree.]

Bot.: A collective fruit, allied to the Strobilus (Cone-proper), but differing only in being round, and having the heads of the carpels much enlarged. Example, the Juniper.

***gal-der, *gal-dere,** *s.* [A.S. *galdor, gealdor;* Icel. *galdr.*] A charm, an enchantment.

"Heo bigolen that child mid *galdere* swithe stronge." *Layamon*, ii. 384.

gāle (1), *s.* [Dan. *gal* = mad, furious; cf. Icel. *gola* = a breeze; *galdrahridh* = a storm raised by spells; Ir. & Gael. *gal* = vapour, smoke.]

I. *Literally:*

1. A wind; specifically, one stronger than a breeze, but less violent than a tempest; it is usually used in conjunction with some qualifying adjective: as a gentle *gale*, a strong *gale*, a fresh *gale*, &c.

"Both shores were lost to sight, when at the close
Of day a stiffer *gale* at East arose."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses x.

2. A breeze, a current of air.

"While every *gale* is peace, and every grove
Is melody." *Thomson: Spring*, 873.

II. *Fig.:* A quarrel, a disturbance, a breeze, a tumult; noisy excitement.

"Then the music touched the gates and died,
Rose again from where it seemed to fail
Stormed in orbs of song, a growing *gale*."
Tennyson: Vision of Sin, 25.

¶ For the difference between *gale* and *breeze*, see BREEZE.

gāle (2), *s.* [A.S. *gafol* = rent, tribute.] A periodic payment of rent or custom; an instalment of money. [GAVEL.]

"He has offered 20 per cent. reduction on all rent due, which would amount to £40, and 60 per cent. on a single *gale*."—*Daily News*, Oct. 5, 1881.

¶ *Hanging gale:* (See extract).

"Mr. Litton said it would be better to abandon the use of the term *hanging-gale*, as there was no such term in the Act. A *hanging-gale* meant a gale still left unpaid at each payment of rent."—*Standard*, Nov. 30, 1882.

gale-day, *s.* The day on which an instalment of rent is due.

"The rents were not demanded till the expiration of twelve months after the *gale-day*."—*Standard*, Nov. 30, 1882.

gāle (3), ***gagel, *gall, *gaul, *gayle, *gaylle,** *s.* [A.S. *gagol;* Dut. *gagel.*]

Bot.: *Myrica Gale;* its full English name is Sweet Gale. It is called also Bog Myrtle. It is a twiggy shrub, two or three feet high, occurring in bogs and moors on the Highland mountains and elsewhere, ascending to the height of 1,800 feet. It is found also on the Continent, in Northern Asia, and in North America. The flowers are in catkins; the leaves are covered with a waxy pubescence. It yields wax, resin, benzoic acid, and tannin. [MYRICA, MYRICACEÆ.]

"*Gale; mirtus; mircetum est locus ubi crescunt.*"—*Cathol. Anglicum.*

***gāle** (4), *s.* [A.S. *gál.*]

1. A song.

"The nyghtyngale
In wode maketh miry *gale*." *Alisaunder*, 2,547.

2. A noise, chatter.

"Listenith now and letith *gale*." *Alisaunder*, 2,047.

***gāle** (5), *s.* [GAOL.]

gāle (1), *v.i.* [GALE (1), *s.*]

Naut.: To sail; to sail fast.

gāle (2), ***gail, *galyn,** *v.i.* [A.S. *galan;* Icel. & Sw. *gala;* Dan. *gale* = to cry, to sing.] To cry, to sing, to croak.

"Whan the Sompnour herd the Frere *gale*."
Chaucer: C. T., 6,414.

gāle (3), *v.t.* [GALE (2), *s.*]

Min.: To acquire the right of working, as a mine.

gā'-lē-a, *s.* [Lat. = a helmet, usually of leather, whereas the *cassis* was generally of metal.]

1. *Anat.:* The amnion.

2. *Bot.:* Helmet; the arched upper lip in some labiate flowers: example, *Lamium album.*

3. *Palæont.:* A fossil echinoderm, shaped like a helmet.

4. *Pathol.:* A headache extending all over the head.

5. *Surg.:* A bandage for the head.

găl'-ē-ăs, *s.* [GALLEAS.]

Naut.: A low-built French galley worked with sails and oars.

gā'-lē-āte, gā'-lē-āt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *galeatus*, from *galea* = a helmet.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Covered with a helmet or helmet-shaped covering.

"A *galeated* echinus copped." — *Woodward: On Fossils.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* Helmeted; having a Galea (q.v.).

2. *Ornith.:* Having a crest of feathers on the head like that of a helmet; crested.

găl-ĕ-çy'-nŭs, *s.* [Gr. γαλῆ (*galē*) = a weasel, and κυών (*kuōn*), genit. κυνός (*kunos*) = a dog.]

Palæont.: A genus of Viverridæ, from the Pliocene of Œningen. It seems intermediate between the civets and the dogs. (*Nicholson.*)

gă-lē'-gą, *s.* [Etym. somewhat doubtful; considered to be probably from Gr γάλα (*gala*) = milk, and ἄγω (*agō*) = to draw, to induce; these plants being said to increase the milk of the animals eating them.]

Bot.: Goat's Rue; the typical genus of the subtribe Galegeæ (q.v.). They have pinnate leaves, and long axillary racemes of lilac or white flowers. They are found in the Mediterranean region, and extend to Persia. *Galega officinalis* was formerly used in fevers and convulsions.

gą-lĕg'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *galeg(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A subtribe of Loteæ (q.v.).

găl'-ĕ-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *gale(us)* (q.v.), and *f.* pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ichthy.: A family of Squalina (Sharks). They have small spiracles, two dorsal fins, both of them destitute of spines, and an anal fin. [GALEUS.]

găl-ĕ-mô'-ta, găl-ĭ-mē'-ta, *s.* [A native word.] (See the compound.)

galemeta-wood, *s.*

Bot.: The native name in Jamaica for *Bumelia salicifolia.*

gą-lē'-mys, *s.* [Gr. γαλῆ (*galē*) = a weasel, and μῦς (*mus*) = a mouse.]

Zool.: A genus of Soricidæ (Shrews), often called Mygale; a name, however, which is yet more commonly applied to a genus of spiders. Galemys, or *Mygale moschata*, Linnæus's *Castor moschatus*, is the Musquash or Musk-rat, called by the French *Desman*. It is found in Russia. *Galemys* or *Mygale pyrenaica*, occurs at the foot of the Pyrenees. [MYGALE.]

gą-lē'-ną, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. γαλήνη (*galēnē*) = stillness of the sea; so called from its supposed property of quieting the violence of disease; Fr. *galène.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* A supposed remedy or antidote for poison.

2. *Min.:* [GALENITE].

gą-lĕn'-ĭc (1), **gą-lĕn'-ĭc-ąl** (1), *a.* [Eng. *galen(a)*; *-ic, -ical.*] Pertaining to or containing galena.

gā-lĕn'-ĭc (2), **gā-lĕn'-ĭc-ąl** (2), *a.* [See def.] Pertaining to Galen, a celebrated physician, born at Pergamus, A.D. 131, and said to have died at Rome about A.D. 200, or his method of treating diseases; remedial.

***Gā'-lĕn-ĭşm,** *s.* [From *Galen*, the physician, and Eng. suff. *-ism.*] The doctrines, or method of treating diseases taught by Galen.

***Gā'-lĕn-ĭst,** *s.* [From *Galen*, and Eng. suff. *-ist.*] A follower or disciple of Galen; a Galenite. (*Massinger: Parl. of Love.*)

Găl'-ĕn-ĭsts, *s. pl.* [Named from their founder, Galen or Galenus Abrahana de Haan. (Def.).]

Ecclesiol. & Ch. Hist.: An Anabaptist sect, one of two into which the Waterlanders split in 1664. Galen, their founder [Etym.], was a doctor of medicine and a minister among the Mennonites at Amsterdam. He is said to have taught that the Christian religion was not so much a body of truths to be believed as of principles to be obeyed. His enemies accused him of having Socinian proclivities, a charge from which the States-General acquitted him on September 14, 1663.

† gā'-lĕn-īte (1), **gą-lē'-ną,** *s.* [Lat. *galen(a)* = (1) lead ore; (2) the dross of melted lead; *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: An isometric, metallic ore with cubic cleavage. It occurs also tabular, or, rarely, fibrous. Hardness, 2·5 to 2·75; sp. gr. 7·25 to 7·70; lustre, metallic; colour and streak, lead-grey. Compos.: Sulphur, 13·4; lead, 86·6 = 100. It sometimes contains a small amount of silver, zinc, antimony, &c. Varieties: (1) Ordinary galena. (2) Argentiferous galena. (3) Galena, with impurities of arsenic, antimony, &c. Under this head are ranked Bleishweif, Targionite, and Steinmannite. (4) Galena containing an excess of sulphur. It includes supersulphuretted lead. (5) Targionite (q.v.). It is very abundant in parts of the United States and in many other countries, as Sweden, Germany, Britain, &c. Most of the lead of commerce is extracted from it, and often much silver.

*** Gā'-lĕn-īte** (2) [From *Galen*, and Eng. suff. *-ite.*] A physician.

"Not much unlike a skilful *Galenite*."
Sylvester: Du Bartas; The Trophies.

gą-lē-nō-çĕr'-ą-tīte, *s.* [Lat. *galena;* Gr. κέρας (*keras*), genit. κέρατος (*keratos*) = the head, and Eng. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as PHOSGENITE (*Dana.*); called in the *British Museum Catalogue* Cromfordite (q.v.).

găl-ĕ-ŏb'-dŏ-lŏn, *s.* [Gr. γαλεόβδολον (*galeobdolon*) = a blind nettle; γαλέη (*galeē*) = a weasel, and βδόλος (*bdolos*) = a fetid scent.]

Bot.: Weaselsnout. A sub-genus of Lamium (q.v.). The old *Galeobdolon luteum*, the Yellow Weaselsnout or Yellow Archangel, is now *Lamium Galeobdolon*. It is found in hedges and copses, chiefly on chalk and limestone, from Yorkshire south. Abroad it extends through Northern Europe to Western Siberia.

găl-ĕ-ō-çĕr'-dō, *s.* [Gr. γάλεος (*galeos*) = a shark, and κέρδω (*kerdō*) = a fox.]

Palæont.: A genus of Sharks founded upon teeth obtained from the cretaceous rocks, and from the Eocene of the Isle of Sheppey.

găl-ĕ-ō'-dēş, *s.* [Gr. γάλη (*galē*) = a weasel, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Galeodidæ (q.v.). *Galeodes aranoides* is found in the sandy deserts of the Eastern Hemisphere, and is said to annoy camels, and inflict an envenomed wound on man.

găl-ĕ-ŏd'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *galeod(es)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Arachnida (Spiders), order Adelarthrosomata. It is sometimes called also Solpugidæ. The falces or mandibles are very large and chelate; the maxillary palpi are in the form of long feet; there are two eyes on the front of the head; the cephalothorax and abdomen are distinctly separate from each other and both segmented, and the respiration is by tracheæ. The animals are nocturnal and predatory; they inhabit the warmer regions.

găl-ĕ-ō-pĭ-thē'-çĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *galeopithec(us)* (q.v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: Flying Lemurs. A family of Mammalia, order Insectivora, which, however, it connects with the Quadrumana. It contains only the genus Galeopithecus (q.v.).

găl-ĕ-ō-pĭ-thē'-cŭs, *s.* [Gr. γαλέη (*galeē*) = a weasel, and πίθηκος (*pithēkos*) = an ape, a monkey.]

Zool.: Flying Lemur; the typical and only

genus of the family Galeopithecioæ (q.v.). They have a membrane extending from the nape of the neck to the forelegs, and thence to the hind ones and the tail. This enables them to take long leaps from tree to tree. It is, however, only a parachute to support them in the air, not a wing to enable them to fly like bats. They occur in the Indian Archipelago. The best-known species is *Galeopithecus volans*, found in Malacca, Sumatra, and Borneo.

găl-ĕ-ŏp′-sĭs, *s.* [Lat. *galeopsis*; Gr. γαλεόψις (*galeopsis*), from γαλέη (*galeē*) = a weasel, and ὄψις (*opsis*) = appearance. The comparison is between the corolla of the plant and a weasel's head.]

Bot.: Hemp-nettle. A genus of Labiatæ (Lamiaceæ), family Lamidæ. The calyx is campanulate, the anther cells opposite, bursting transversely by two valves. British species: (1) *Galeopsis Ladanum*, the Red; (2) *G. dubia*, the Downy; and (3) *G. Tetrahit*, the Common Hemp-nettle. *G. versicolor*, the Large-flowered Hemp-nettle, is reduced by Sir Joseph Hooker to a sub-species of No. 3. No. 2 is employed by country people in Britain as a pectoral medicine.

găl-ĕr-ĭc′-ŭ-lāte, *a.* [Lat. *galericulum*, dimin. of *galerus* = a hat or cap.]

Botany, &c.:

1. Covered as with a hat or cap.
2. Having a tuft or plume. (*Paxton.*)

† **găl′-ĕr-īte,** *s.* [Lat. *galer(us)* = a hat or cap; *-ite* (*Min.*).] [Galerites.]

Palæont.: An echinid of the genus Galerites (q.v.).

găl-ĕr-ĭ′-tēs, *s.* [Galerite.]

Palæont.: The typical genus of the family Galeritidæ (q.v.). They are found chiefly in the chalk.

găl-ĕr-ĭt′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *galerit(es)* (q.v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Palæont.: A family of Echinoderms, order Echinoidea. [Galerites.]

*** gal-ern,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A north wind. (*Evelyn: Complete Gardener.*)

găl-ĕr-û′-ca, *s.* [Lat. *galerum* = a helmet-like covering for the head; a cap, a bonnet.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Galerucidæ. Six species are British.

găl-ĕ-rŭ′-cĭ-dæ, *s.pl.* [Mod. Lat. *galeruc(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. suff. *-idæ*.]

Entom.: A family of tetramerous beetles, subtribe Cyclica. They are by some comprehended in the Chrysomelidæ. The length of the antennæ is half that of the body or less. They are of the same thickness throughout, or thicker towards the end, and the insects themselves are ovoid, oval, or nearly hemispherical.

ga-lĕs′-tēs, *s.* [Gr. γαλέη (*galeē*) = a weasel, and λῃστής (*lēstēs*) = a robber.]

Palæont.: A genus of mammalia, founded on remains from the Purbeck Beds, which are of upper oolitic age. It seems to have been an insectivorous and marsupial mammal.

găl′-ĕts, *s. pl.* [Fr. *galet* = a pebble, a shingle.] The splinters of stone broken off by the stroke of the mason's chisel. Also called spauls.

găl′-ĕ-ŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Class. Lat. *galeos*; Gr. γαλεός = a kind of shark or dog-fish.]

Ichthy.: The typical genus of the family Galeidæ. Two species occur in Britain. One is *Galeus vulgaris*, which is six feet long, and destructive to the fisheries. It is called the Common Tope, the Penny Dog, and the Miller's Dog. The other, *Mustelus lævis*, is smaller, has flat teeth, feeds chiefly on crustaceæ, and is called in Cornwall the Raymouthed Dog.

gā′le-wŏrts, *s. pl.* [Eng. *gale*, and *worts*.]

Bot.: The name given by Lindley to the Myricaceæ, of which *Myrica Gale* is the type. [Gale, Myrica.]

găl′-ĭ-a, *s.* [Gall.]

Med.: A medical preparation containing gall.

găl-ĭ-ā′-çĕ-æ, găl′-ĭ ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *gali(um)* (q.v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*; *-eæ*.]

Bot.: Stellates, an order of Epigynous Exogens, alliance Cinchonales. The name Stellates, formed from Stellatæ, given by Ray in A.D. 1690, refers to the star-like appearance of the flowers. The order consists of herbaceous plants, with angular stems, whorled exstipulate leaves, and minute flowers. Calyx superior obsolete or four, five, or six-lobed. Corolla monopetalous, valvate, rotate, or tubular, its divisions the same in number as those of the calyx, as are the stamens. Fruit a didymous indehiscent pericarp, with two cells and two seeds. Seven or eight genera and from 300 to 320 species are known; all from cold and temperate regions, or, if from hot countries, then from hills. British genera, Galium, Rubia, Asperula, and Sherardia (q.v.). Sometimes the Galiaceæ are reduced to a sub-order of Rubiaceæ, the latter category being made to include also the Cinchonads.

*** gā′-lĭc,** *a.* [Gaelic.]

Ga-lĭç′-ĭ-an, *a. & s.* [See def.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Galicia, a province in the north-west of Spain.

B. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of Galicia.

Găl-ĭ-lē′-an, Găl-ĭ-læ′-an (1), *a. & s.* [From Galilee; Eng. adj. suff. *-an*.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Galilee (q.v.).

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Geog.:* A native or inhabitant of Galilee.

II. *History:*

1. The followers of Judas the Gaulonite, who resisted the payment of the tax imposed by Quirinius, the Cyrenius of St. Luke (Luke ii. 1), and gave the Romans trouble till the capture of Jerusalem by Titus in A.D. 70.

2. (*Pl.*) A name applied to Jesus and His disciples, from the intimate connection they had with Galilee (Matt. xxvi. 69; Mark xiv. 70); hence applied by Pagans and Mohammedans, as a term of reproach, to Christians generally.

> "And wounds by *Galileans* given,
> The surest pass to Turkish heaven."
> *Byron: The Giaour.*

Găl-ĭ-lē′-an (2), *a.* [After *Galile(o)*; Eng. suff. *-an*.] Pertaining to or invented by Galileo, the celebrated astronomer.

Galilean-telescope, *s.*

Optic instru.: A telescope of the simplest construction, like an opera glass. It has only two lenses, one an object-glass, the other a diverging or concave eye-piece.

Găl′-ĭ-leē, *s.* [Gr. Γαλιλαία (*Galilaia*); Heb. גְּלִילָה (*Gelilah*), from גָּלִיל (*galil*) = (as subst.) a circle, a region, (as adj.) rolling, turning. See def. 1.]

1. *Geog.:* A Roman province, comprehending all the north of Palestine west of the Jordan. As the term Asia began with a small patch of territory in Asia Minor, but gradually had its meaning extended till it took in all the Asiatic continent, so the word Galilee was first applied to a fragment of the tribe of Naphtali, constituting its northern portion (Joshua xx. 7; 2 Kings xv. 29). It was mostly inhabited by Gentiles (Isaiah ix. 1; 1 Maccab. v. 20–23). In the New Testament times the word had the more extended meaning, and we learn from Josephus that there were an Upper and a Lower Galilee.

2. *Arch.:* A porch or chapel at the entrance of a church. The galilee at Lincoln Cathedral is a porch on the west side of the south transept; at Ely Cathedral it is a porch at the west end of the nave; at Durham it is a large chapel at the west end of the nave, which was built for the use of the women, who were not allowed to advance farther into the church than the second pillar of the nave. In the galilee were also deposited corpses previous to interment, and religious processions were formed. The name is derived from the expression in the Bible, "Galilee of the Gentiles." At Durham the bishop's consistory-court was also held in the galilee.

găl-ĭ-mā′-tĭ-a (tĭ as shĭ), *s.* [Fr., prob. a form of *galimafrée* = Galimaufray (q.v.), but traditionally said to be derived from the confusion of an advocate who, pleading the case of a man named Matthew, from whom a cock had been stolen, used the words *Galli Mathias* = the cock's Matthew, instead of *Gallus Mathiæ* = Matthew's cock.] Nonsense, confused or nonsensical language; an absurd mixture of words.

găl-ĭ-mĕ′-ta, *s.* [Galemeta.]

găl′-ĭn-gāle, *s.* [O. Fr. *garingal*; Fr. *galangal*; Ger. *galgant*.]

Bot.: Cyperus longus, a perennial, tall sedge, with an umbellate cyme, and erect, red-brown glumes. It is found in the south of England, Wales, and the Channel Islands, but is very rare. (*Sir Joseph Hooker.*)

> "The rote is gingeuir and *galingale*."
> *Land of Cockayne*, 71.

găl-ĭn-sō′-ga, *s.* [Named after Don M. M de Galinsoga, a Spanish botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of Compositæ. Only one or two species are known. *Galinsoga parviflora* has been introduced into Britain from Peru, and has rooted itself in cultivated fields, and on roadsides at Kew and elsewhere. (*Sir Joseph Hooker.*)

găl-ĭn-sō′-gŏ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *galinsog(a)*; and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Senecionideæ, type Galinsoga.

gal-ĭ-on-gee, *s.* [A Turkish word.] A sailor.

> "All that a careless eye could see
> In him was some young *gallongee*."
> *Byron: Bride of Abydos*, ii. 9.

găl′-ĭ-ŏt, găl′-lē-ŏt, găl′-lĭ-ŏt, *s.* [Fr. *galiote*, from Low Lat. *galeota*, dimin. of *galea* = a galley; Sp. *galeota*; Ital. *galeotta*.]

Naut.: Formerly, a galley propelled by sails and oars, having one mast and sixteen to twenty seats for rowers; used by most of the

GALIOT.

maritime nations of continental Europe, and called by substantially the same name in the Romance languages. Now a strong and cumbrous, bluff-bowed, two-masted vessel, used in the Dutch merchant service.

> "Finding the same deep enough to harbour therein gallies and *galliots* in good number, proceeding further, he found a very open place."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 313.

găl-ĭ-pē′-a, *s.* [The name given to the plant in Guiana; Fr. *galipée, galipier*.]

Bot.: A genus of Rutaceæ, tribe Cusparia. *Galipea officinalis* or *G. Cusparia*, the latter called also *Bonplandia trifoliata*, furnishes Angostura bark (q.v.).

găl′-ĭ-pŏt, *s.* [Fr.]

Comm.: The French name for the white viscid resin which exudes from the stem of *Pinus maritima*, after an incision has been made. The name is probably derived from the vessels in which it was collected or preserved. [Gallipot.]

gā′-lĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *galium*; Gr. γάλιον (*galion*) = the Yellow Bedstraw (*Dioscorides*), from γάλα (*gala*) = milk, which some species of the genus are used to curdle.]

Bot.: A genus of plants, the typical one of the order Galiaceæ (q.v.). Corolla rotate, four-cleft; stamens four; fruit didymous or dry, often hispid or tubercled. About 150 species are known, eleven of them British: (1) *Galium verum* and (2) *G. Cruciata*, perennial, with yellow flowers; (3) *G. palustre*, (4) *G. uliginosum*, (5) *G. saxatile*, (6) *G. sylvestre*, and (7) *G. Mollugo*, perennial, with white flowers and very minute, glabrous, smooth granulate or rough fruit; (8) *G. boreale*, perennial, with white flowers and hispid fruit; (9) *G. Aparine*, (10) *G. tricorne*, and (11) *G. parisiense*, annual, with white or greenish flowers, large fruit, and the angles of the stem and the margins

of the leaves prickly. No. 5, the Smooth Heath Bedstraw, flowers from July to September on heathy spots and hilly pastures to such an extent as in some places to whiten the ground. No. 1 is the Yellow Bedstraw, which also is common. Its flowers are used to curdle milk. No. 9 is the Goose-grass or Cleavers, which is abundant in hedges; the hooked fruits cling to the coats of animals, and are thus widely diapersed. An extract of *G. rigidum*, a foreign species, has been used successfully in epilepsy, as has an extract of No. 7. The torrefied grains of various species of Galium are a good substitute for coffee.

gâll (1), *** gallo,** *s.* [A.S. *gealla*; O. Northumb. *galla*; cogn. with Dut. *gal*; Icel. *gall*; Sw. *galla*; Dan. *galde*; Ger. *galle*; Lat. *fel*; Gr. χολή (*cholē*).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) In the same sense as II.

"*Gall* is the greatest resolvent of curdled milk. Boerhaave has given at a time one drop of the *gall* of an eel with success."—*Arbuthnot: On Diet.*

(2) The gall-bladder.

"The married couple, as a testimony of future concord, did cast the *gall* of the sacrifice behind the altar."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. iii.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Anything exceedingly bitter.

"Io mi mete gave thai *galle* to be."
E. Eng. Psalter; Ps. lxvii. 22.

(2) Rancour, malignity, bitterness.

"The time hath been when no harsh sound would fall
From lips that now may seem imbued with *gall*."
Byron: English Bards & Scotch Reviewers.

* (3) Anger; bitterness of mind.

(4) Cool impudence; brazen assurance; obnoxious effrontery. (*Slang.*)

II. *Physiol.:* The same as Bile (q.v.).

¶ *Gall of Glass:* The neutral salt skimmed off the surface of crown-glass; also called Sandiver (q.v.).

gall-bladder, *s.*

Anat.: A pear-shaped membranous sac, three or four inches long by one and a half broad, lodged obliquely in a fossa on the under surface of the right lobe of the liver. The neck, which is shaped like the letter S, bends downwards and terminates in the cystic duct.

"He had at divers times found worms in the *gall-bladder* in persons he had opened at Duseldorp."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. viii., ch. vi. (Note.)

gall-duct, *s.*

Anat.: A duct which conveys the bile; a Bile-duct (q.v.).

gall-pipe, *s.* The same as Gall-duct (q.v.).

*** gall-wet,** *a.* Full of gall or bitterness.

"Or do the relic ashes of his grave
Revive and rise from their forsaken cave?
That so with *gall-wet* words and speeches rude,
Controul the manners of the multitude."
Bp. Hall: Satires, bk. ii. (Prol.)

gâll (2), *s.* [O. Fr. *galle*, from Lat. *galla* = a gall-nut; Dut. *galnoot*; Fr. *gale, noix de gale*; Ital. *galla*; Ger. *gall-apfel*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Gen. (Bot.):* A morbid excrescence on the leaf or leaf bud of any plant, arising probably from the puncture of a cynips. These small hymenopterous insects deposit their eggs on the leaves, &c., of various plants, each species being limited to a single plant, or even a single part of one; thus there is a *Cynips ficus carice* on the common fig, a *Cynips fagi* on the beech, and a *Cynips quercus folii* on the leaves of the common oak. The so-called oak-apples are not fruits but morbid excrescences produced by *Cynips terminalis*, so called because it deposits its eggs at the extremity of the shoots on the tree. Some galls have at times been mistaken for fungi, but proper care can distinguish between the two.

2. *Spec. (Bot. & Comm.):* The galls of commerce are produced by the puncture by *Cynips gallæ tinctoria* of the leaf-bud of *Quercus infectoria*, or more rarely of some other species of oak. In the hole made by the insect, an egg is deposited, in due time to be developed into a larva, which eats its way out when it comes to the perfect state. One variety is white or yellow, another green, grey, or black. The best galls come from Smyrna and Aleppo. With the salts of iron they yield a fine black colour, and are used in the manufacture of ink.

"The Aleppo *galls*, wherewith we make ink, are no other than cases of insects, which are bred in them."—*Derham*

II. *Pharm.:* Galls are used in pharmacy for the preparation of Gallic acid (q.v.). Official preparations of gall-nuts are *Tinctura Gallæ* (tincture of galls), *Unguentum Gallæ* (ointment of galls), and *Unguentum Gallæ cum Opio* (ointment of galls with opium). Gall nuts are useful on account of the Tannin (q.v.) and gallic acid contained in them. Tannin is a powerful astringent, and is useful in affections of the alimentary canal, also applied locally to suppress hæmorrhage from the gums, lips, nose, &c. Preparations of gall-nuts should not be given with salts of iron, infusions and decoctions containing alkaloids, salts of lead, antimony, &c., nor with gelatine, as these substances give precipitates with tannic acid.

¶ *Gall of the Earth:*

Bot.: (1) A composite plant, *Mulgedium floridanum*; it is so called on account of its bitterness [Mulgedium]; (2) *Nabulus Fraseri*.

gall-insects, *s. pl.*

Entom.: The hymenopterous tribe Gallicola, of which the type is the genus Cynips (q.v.), see also Cynipidæ, and Gall (2), *s.*

gall-nut, *s.* [Gall (2), *s.*, II.]

gall-oak, *s.* *Quercus infectoria*, the oak from which the galls of commerce are obtained. [Gall (2).]

gall-steep, *s.*

Dyeing: A bath of nutgalls, for the process of galling in Turkey-red dyeing. [Gall (2), *v.*]

gâll (3), *** galle, * gaule,** *s.* [Icel. *galli*; Ital. *galla*; M. H. Ger. *galle*; Dut. *gal, gale* = scurf, scab.] [Gall (1), *v.*]

1. A wound or sore on the skin caused by rubbing.

"If eny wight wold claw us on the *galle*."
Chaucer: C. T., 6,521.

2. A spring or wet place in a field; a spot when the grass has been worn off; a bare place in a crop.

gâll (1), *** gall-en, * gall-yn,** *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *galler* = to gall, to fret, to itch; *galle* = a galling, a fretting, itching of the skin, from Lat. *callus* = a thick, hard skin.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To fret or wear away the skin of by rubbing; to excoriate; to hurt or break the skin of by friction.

"*Galling* his kingly hands, haling ropes."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, v. 1.

2. To fret away; to break or damage the surface of by rubbing.

"And the Gabriell riding asterne the Michael, had her cable *gauld* asunder in the hawse with a piece of driuing yce."—*Hacklugt: Voyages*, iii. 66.

3. To hurt by rubbing or touching.

"I am loathe to *gall* a new-head wound."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., i. 2.

4. To wear away the grass in a field.

"For *galling* of pasture get home with thy wood."
Tusser: Husbandrie, lvii. 31.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To impair, to wear away, to damage.

"He doth object, I am too great of birth;
And that my state being *galled* with my expence,
I seek to heal it only by his wealth."
Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor, iii. 4.

2. To annoy, to harass.

"Leisley then commanded three hundred horse to advance into the riuer, whom the musqueteers from behind the works so *galled*, as they were enforced to retire."—*Baker: Charles I.* (an. 1640).

3. To fret, to vex, to cause annoyance and grief.

"The necks of mortal men having been never before *galled* with the yoke of foreign dominion, nor having had experience of that most miserable and detested condition of living in slavery."—*Raleigh: Hist. of the World*, bk. ii., ch. i., § 12.

B. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To fret; to be teased, vexed, or annoyed.

2. To annoy, to tease, to vex, to fret, to grieve.

"My opinion still is, that a large demand at once, with a prospect of being thereby relieved from certain *galling* taxes, would be more willingly submitted to than the present mode of fluctuating and irritating taxation."—*Anecdotes of Bp. Watson*, vol. ii., p. 183.

* 3. To act in a galling manner; to say galling things; to scoff.

"I have seen you glecking and *galling* at this gentleman twice or thrice."—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, v. 1.

¶ For the difference between to *gall* and to *rub*, see Rub.

gâll (2), *v.t.* [Gall (2), *s.*] To impregnate with a decoction of galls.

Găl'-la, *s.* [An African word. (See def.)]

1. One of a race inhabiting the east and south of Abyssinia. They belong to the Kaffir family.

2. The language spoken by the Gallas. It is the principal spoken language of Abyssinia.

Galla-ox, *s.* A variety or sub-variety of ox (*Bos Taurus*), generally white, with small hunch, black muzzle, small bones, and high legs. The horns turn up vertically, are of a pale horn colour, extremely bulky, and nearly four feet in length. Found in the Galla country. (*Major Chas. Hamilton Smith.*)

* **gal-la-glass,** *s.* [Gallowglass.]

gâll-ăm'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *gall* (2); *-amic* (*Chem.*).] (See the compound.)

gallamic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_7H_7NO_4$. Crystallizes in large plates which are slightly soluble in cold water. It is obtained by boiling a mixture of two parts of tannin with one part of ammonium disulphate, and six parts of ammonia, till the solution no longer smells of ammonia, and recrystallizing out of water. Gallamic acid is decomposed by alkalies, therefore it is probably an amide.

găl'-lant, gal-lănt', * gal-ant, * gal-aunt, * gal-launt, *a. & s.* [O. Fr. *gallant* (Fr. *galant*), pr. par. of *galer* = to rejoice; *gale* = show, mirth; Ital., Sp., & Port. *gala* = ornament, festive attire; Sp. & Ital. *galante*.] [Gala.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Gay, showy, splendid, well-dressed, magnificent.

"In *gallant* trim the gilded vessel goes;
Youth at the prow, and Pleasure at the helm."
Gray: The Bard.

2. Fine or noble outwardly; specious.

"Hollow men, like horses hot at hand,
Make *gallant* show and promise of their mettle."
Shakes.: Julius Cæsar, iv. 2.

3. Brave, high-spirited, daring, magnanimous, courageous, heroic, noble.

"He spake, and eight brave sons straightway
All followed him, a *gallant* band?"
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, ii.

4. Courtly, polite towards ladies, of courteous manners. (In this sense pronounced *gal-lănt'*.)

5. It is commonly used by speakers in referring to an officer of the army or navy, as, My *gallant* friend.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A brave, high-spirited or daring person.

"Exclaim not, *gallants!* question not."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, v. 17.

2. A gay, fashionable or courtly man.

"In youth, 'tis said, a *gallant* free,
A lusty reveller was he."
Scott: Rokeby, iii. 21.

3. A wooer; a ladies' man; one who pays court to ladies.

"As to Theodora, they who had been her *gallants* when she was an actress, related that dæmons, or nocturnal spirits, had often driven them away to lie with her themselves."—*Jortin: Ecclesiastical History.*

* 4. One who pays court to ladies for a lewd purpose.

"One that is well-nigh worn to pieces with age to shew himself a young *gallant*."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, ii.

* **II.** *Naut.:* A top-sail.

¶ *To stoop gallant:*

Naut.: To lower the top-sail.

gal-lant', *v.t. & i.* [Gallant, *a.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To pay court to ladies; to wait on or pay attention to a lady; to escort a lady.

2. To handle or manage in a fashionable manner.

"I teach young gentlemen the whole art of *gallanting* a fan."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 102.

B. *Intrans.:* To gallivant or gad about idly.

"It is as thoroughly believed among the country folk as the gospel, that the witches are in the practice of *gallanting* over field and flood after sun-set, in the shape of cats and mawkins."—*The Steam-boat*, p. 141.

* **găl'-lant-ĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *gallant; -ed.*] Gallant, well-dressed.

* **găl'-lant-ĭse,** *s.* [Eng. *gallant; -ise.*] Gallantry, gallant bearing.

"Gray-headed senate and youth's *gallantise*."
Sylvester: Du Bartas, wk. i., day 6, 90a.

***găl'-lant-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *gallant; -ish.*] Fond of gallivanting or strolling about; gadding about.

"A weak, fickle, freakish, bigotted, *gallantish*, or imperious woman."—*Bruce: Life of Knox*, i. 421. (Note.)

găl'-lant-lĭ,* ga-lant-ly,* ga-launt-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *gallant; -ly.*]

1. In a gallant, gay or showy manner; showily, handsomely.

"The wayes echwhere are *gulantly* paued with foure square stone, except it be where for want of stone they use to lay bricke."—*Hacklugt: Voyages*, vol. ii., pt. iii., p. 63.

2. In a gallant, brave, daring or noble manner; bravely; nobly; heroically.

"And oot a moment will he bide,
Till squire or groom before him ride;
Headmost of all he stems the tide,
And stems it *gallantly*."
Scott: Marmion, vi. 22.

3. Like a gallant; in a gallant manner.

găl'-lant-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *gallant; -ness.*]

* 1. The quality or state of being gallant; gayness; magnificence.

2. Bravery, gallantry, heroism.

"That which gives to human actions the relish of justice, is a certain nobleness or *gallantness* of courage (rarely found), by which a man scorns to be beholding for the contentment of his life, to fraud or breach of promise."—*Hobbs: Of Man*, pt. i., ch. xv.

găl'-lan-trў, *s.* [O. Fr. *gallanterie*; Fr. *galanterie*, from *galant* = gallant (q.v.).]

* 1. Show, splendor, magnificence of appearance; handsomeness.

"Make the sea shine with *gallantry*, and all
The English youth flock to their admiral."
Waller: Instructions to a Painter, 9.

2. Bravery, high courage, heroism, nobility.

"As a friend to the house of Brunswick, I cannot but rejoice in the personal safety, and in the personal *gallantry* too, of so distinguished a branch of it [the Duke of York]."—*Anecd. of Bp Watson*, vol. i., p. 369.

3. Politeness or courteous bearing towards ladies.

"These [the fair sex] compose half the world, and are by the just complaisance and *gallantry* of our nation the more powerful part of the people."—*Steele: Spectator*, No. 4.

4. Court paid to women for lewd purposes; vicious love or pretence of love; lewdness, profligacy, debauchery.

5. A number of gallants; gallants collectively.

"Followed with England's *gallantry* and pride."
Drayton: The Miseries of Queen Margaret.

găl'-lāte, *s.* [Eng. *gall(ic)*; suff. *-ate* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: A salt of Gallic acid (q.v.).

***găl'-la-tūre,** *s.* [Sp. *galladura*, from Lat. *gallus* = a cock.] The tread of a cock.

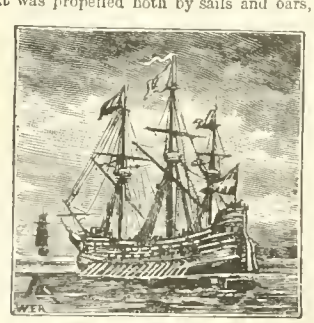
"Whether it be not made out of the grando, *gallatura*, germ or tread of the egg, as Aquapendente and stricter enquiery informeth us, doth seem of lesser doubt."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xxviii.

gâll'-bŭsh, *s.* [Eng. *gall* = gale (3), and *bush.*]

Bot.: The Gale or Sweet Gale.

***găl'-lē-ăss,* gal-li-ass,** *s.* [Fr. *galeasse*; Ital. *galeazza.*]

Naut.: A heavy, low-built vessel, carrying generally three masts and three tiers of guns. It was propelled both by sails and oars, and



GALLEASS.

had thirty-two seats for rowers, who were generally slaves, six or seven at each oar. A tower-like structure was at the stern, and a castellated structure in the bows.

"And while they were proceeding on in this maner, one of their great *galliasses* was so furiously battered with shot, that the whole nauy was faine to come vp rounder together for the safeguard thereof."—*Hacklugt: Voyages*, vol. i., p. 597.

găl'-lē-ĭn, *s.* [*Gall* (2), and (*phthal*)*ein.*]

Chemistry: Gallein. Pyrogallolphthalein. $C_{20}H_{10}O_7$, or $O_2\langle C_6H_2(OH)\rangle O\langle C_6H_4\rangle C{=}O$.

Obtained by heating for some hours, one part of phthalic anhydride with two parts of pyrogallol from 190° to 200°, then dissolving the fused mass in alcohol, precipitating with water, and recrystallizing from dilute hot alcohol. It forms small crystals which are red-brown by reflected, and metallic green by transparent light. Gallein is nearly insoluble in cold water, slightly soluble in ether, and very soluble in alcohol. It dissolves in caustic potash with a red color, which is turned blue by excess of alkali. Soluble in ammonia with a violet color. Gallein is used as a dye.

*** găl'-lē-ŏn,* găl'-lĭ-ŏn,** *s.* [Sp. *galeon*, from Lat. *galea* = a galley (q.v.); Ital. *galeone.*]

Naut.: A large ship used by the Spaniards

SPANISH GALLEON.

in their commerce with South America. They usually had four decks.

"No more than the Raleighs and Drakes considered themselves as thieves when they divided the cargoes of Spanish *galleons*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

gâll'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *gall* (1), v.; *-er.*] One who or that which galls.

găl-lēr'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Ital. *galleria*; Low Lat. *galeria* = a gallery, from the covered passage which the larva makes with wax, &c., in the beehives which it invades. (*McNicholl.*) Agassiz derives the name from Gr. γαλέρος (*galeros*) = pleasant.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Galleridæ (q.v.). Two species live in beehives, doing great damage.

***găl-lēr'-ĭ-an,* găl-lēr'-ĭ-ęn,** *s.* [Fr. *galérien.*] A galley-slave.

"The advantage, if any, stands for the *gallerian*."—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 183.

găl-lēr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *galler*(*ia*), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of moths, tribe Pyralidina. The antennæ are simple, the basal joint generally with a tuft of scales beneath the labial palpi, short in the male, long and porrected in the female. Larva with sixteen legs, feeding on wax in beehives. Four British species. (*Stainton.*)

*** găl'-lēr-ĭĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *gallery; -ed.*] Furnished with a gallery or galleries.

găl'-lēr-ў,* gal-ar-y,* gal-ler-ie, *s.* [O. Fr. *gallerie* (Fr. *galerie*), from Ital. *galleria*, from Low Lat. *galeria* = a long portico, a gallery; Sp. & Port. *galeria.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A room or apartment of much greater length than breadth, serving as a means of communication between the different rooms of a building; a corridor.

"Searching all wounded the long *galleries*;
And the voyd courtes." *Surrey: Virgil; Æneis* ii.

2. A room used for the exhibition of pictures or other works of art; hence, a collection of pictures, statues, &c.

"As fine a *gallery* of pictures as any burgomaster of Amsterdam."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

3. A partial story in a room for auditors, musicians, &c.; a platform projecting from the walls of a room, and supported by brackets, pillars, or consoles, and overlooking the ground-floor: as a *gallery* in a church, theatre, &c.

"Nor is the shape of our cathedrals proper for our preaching auditories, but rather the figure of an amphitheatre, with *galleries* gradually overlooking each other; for into this condition the parish churches of London are driving apace, as appears by the many *galleries* every day built in them."—*Graunt.*

4. The occupants of a gallery at any performance; generally with the imputation of their being low-bred and devoid of taste.

"The *galleries* would certainly lose much of their veneration for the theatrical kings, queens, and nobles if they were to see them behind the scenes, unbedizened."—*V. Knox: Spirit of Despotism*, 23.

¶ *To play to the gallery:* To court the applause of the vulgar.

* 5. An ornamental walk or apartment in gardens formed by trees.

"In most part there had been framed by art such pleasant arbours, that, one answering another, they became a *gallery* aloft from tree to tree."—*Sidney.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Fort.:* A covered passage in a work, either for defence or communication, as one beneath the counterscarp and loopholed, or communicating between the enceinte and an outwork. A gallery in a scarp having embrasures becomes a casemate.

2. *Min.:* An adit or drift in a mine, either as a means of working, of drainage, or of ventilation.

3. *Naut.:* A balcony projecting from the afterpart of a ship, as the *quarter-gallery*, *stern-gallery.*

¶ *Whispering gallery:* [Whispering].

gallery-class, *s.* A large class taught while seated in a gallery.

gallery-furnace, *s.* A furnace used in the distillation of green vitriol, consisting of a long gallery containing two or three tiers of retorts, 100 in each row. The gallery is a flue traversed by the flame of a fire. The neck of each retort projects through the walls of the gallery, and enters an exterior receiver.

gallery-hauling, *s.*

Min.: A passage driven on the dip of the vein.

gallery-hit, *s.*

Cricket: A showy stroke, such as would be appreciated by a non-critical spectator.

gallery-keeper, * gallary-keeper *s.* A person in charge of a gallery.

"Thirty pounds given to the *gallary-keepers* at St. Margaret's Church."—*Whitelock: Memorials; Charles I* (an. 1645).

gallery-picture, gallery-painting, *s.* A picture in which the figures or animals represented are life-size or larger; a landscape of more than five feet in width.

*** gâl'-lĕss,* gaul-less,** *a.* [Eng. *gall* (1); *-less.*] Free from or without gall or bitterness.

"Such mild and *gaulless* spirits, so receptive of virtuous impressions."—*Bates: Athurst's Funeral Sermon.*

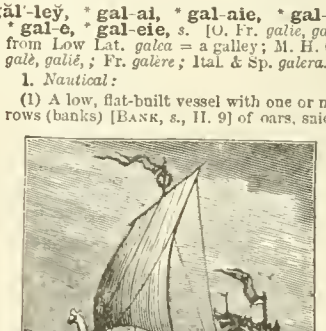
*** gal-le-tyle,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A gallipot (q.v.).

"Make a compound body of glass and *galletyle*: that is, to have the colour milky like a chalcedon, being a stuff between a porcellane and a glass."—*Bacon: Physical Remains.*

găl'-leў,* gal-al,* gal-aie,* gal-ay,* gal-e,* gal-eie, *s.* [O. Fr. *galie, galiee*, from Low Lat. *galea* = a galley; M. H. Ger. *galê, galîé*,; Fr. *galère*; Ital. & Sp. *galera.*]

1. *Nautical:*

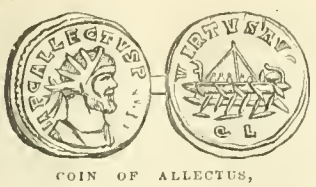
(1) A low, flat-built vessel with one or more rows (banks) [Bank, s., II. 9] of oars, said to



ANCIENT GALLEY.

have been invented by the Corinthians 700 B.C. The biremes, triremes, quinqueremes,

&c., were galleys having so many banks of



COIN OF ALLECTUS,
Showing a Roman Galley.

oars—two, three, five, &c. The pentecontori had fifty oars in a single tier.

"And for those boats, longæ naves, or *gallies*, Pliny saith, that Ægesias ascribeth the device to Paralus: and Philostephanus to Jason: Cteslas to Samyras; and Sephanus to Semiramis: Archimachus to Ægeon."—*Raleigh: History of the World*, bk. I., ch. viii., § 3.

(2) A low, flat-built vessel with one deck, and navigated with sails and oars, formerly common in the Mediterranean. They varied in length from 100 to 200 feet, the smaller being called *half-galleys*, and the smallest-sized *quarter-galleys*. They carried as many as twenty oars on each side, each worked by several men, generally slaves. They were two-masted, and had two lateen sails. The largest were called galleasses. [Gallease.] They were of 130 feet keel, 30 feet beam, three masts, thirty banks [Bank, s., I. 1] of two oars each, each oar manned by six chained slaves. They were introduced into France in the reign of Charles VI., and manned by criminals. [Galley-slave.] He kept forty in his service. They were abolished by Louis XV. in 1748.

(3) Any boat of a large size; a state barge.

"And each proud *galley*, as she passed,
To the wild cadence of the blast
Gave wilder minstrelsy."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, I. 15.

(4) A clinker-built boat for ship's use, from 28 to 36 feet long, and with a beam equal to one-fifth of its length. It is light and sharp, carrying from ten to twelve oars, and is used for speedy rowing on expeditions. It usually has six alternate oars rowed by a picked crew.

(5) An open boat used on river waters by Custom-house officers, river-police, and formerly by press-gaogs, &c.

(6) The cook-house on board ship, which is on deck, or in a forward part of the vessel.

2. *Distill.:* A Gallery-furnace (q.v.).

3. *Print.:* An oblong tray which receives matter from the composing-stick, and on which it is arranged in a column or page. The galley has a ledge on both sides and at top, half an inch in height. From this it is taken to the imposing-stone and arranged in a chase. The galley sometimes has a groove to admit a false bottom, called a galley-slice.

galley-fire, *s.*
Naut.: A ship's fire-place.

galley-halfpence, *s. pl.* [Galley-half-penny.]

*** galley-halfpenny,** *s.* A base coin, so called from being smuggled in in the galleys which brought merchandise from Genoa. It was in circulation in the time of Henry IV.

*** galley-house,** *s.* A boat-house.

"These *galley-houses* are 50 or 60 paces from the river side; and when they bring the galleys into them, there is a strong rope brought round the stern of the vessel, and both ends stretched along, one on each side."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1688).

galley-pepper, *s.* Coal-ash. [Galley, 1 (6).]

galley-slave, *s.* A criminal condemned to work in the galleys.

"Worse than the deeds of *galley-slaves* broke loose.
She loses in such storms her very name,
And fierce licentiousness should bear the blame."
Cowper: Table Talk, 337.

*** găl'-lĕy-foist, * gal-ly-foist,** *s.* [Eng. *galley*, and *foist* (q.v.).]

Naut.: A state barge, such as that used by the Lord Mayor of London when attending at Westminster in state.

"Out of my doores, you sons of noise and tumult, begot on an ill May day, or when the *gallyfoist* is afloate to Westminster."—*Ben Jonson: Silent Woman*, iv. 2.

găl'-lĕy-wŏrm, *s.* [Gallyworm.]

gâl'-flȳ, *s.* [Gall (2), s.]

Găl'-lī, *s. pl.* [Lat.; said to be from *Gallus*, a river in Phrygia, which made those mad who drank its waters.]

Roman Antiq.: The priests of Cybele at Rome. They carried round the image of Cybele like people in a state of frenzy, rolling their heads, beating their breasts to the sound of flutes, and uttering dreadful predictions. Great indecencies took place in connection with the festival of the goddess they worshipped, which occurred at the vernal equinox. The Galli alone, of all the heathen priesthood in ancient Rome, were permitted to ask alms from the people.

găl'-lĭ-ăm-bĭc, *s.* [Lat. *galliambicus* = a song used by the Galli or priests of Cybele.]

Pros.: A kind of verse, consisting of two iambic dimeters catalectic, the last wanting the final syllable.

*** găl'-lĭ-an,** *a.* [Lat. *Galli(a)* = Gaul; Eng. adj. suff. *-an.*] Of or pertaining to Gaul or France; French.

"An eminent monsieur, that, it seems, much loves
A *Gallian* girl." *Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, I. 7.

găl'-lĭ-ard, * gal-ye-ard, * gay-lard, *a. & s.* [Sp. *gallarda* = (*a.*) pleasant, gay, lively, (*s.*) a kind of lively Spanish dance; O. Fr. *guillard, gaillart*; Port. *galharda*; Ital. *gagliardo.*]

* **A.** *As adj.:* Merry, gay, frisky, brisk, active, lively.

B. *As substantive:*

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* A merry, gay, brisk, or lively person.

2. *Music:* [Gaillard].

*** găl'-lĭ-ard-ĭşe,** *s.* [Fr.] Merriment, mirth, liveliness, exuberant gaiety.

"I am no way disposed for the mirth and *galliardise* of company."—*Browne: Religio Medici.*

*** găl'-lĭ-ard-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *galliard*; *-ness.*] The quality of being galliard; gaiety, merriment, liveliness.

"His sprightly pleasance and *galliardness* abate."—*Gayton: Festivous Notes on Don Quixote.*

găl'-lĭ-ăss, *s.* [Galleass.]

Găl'-lĭc (1), *a.* [Lat. *Gallicus*, from *Gallia* = Gaul, France.] Of or pertaining to Gaul or France; French; Gallican.

găl'-lĭc (2), *a.* [Eng. *gall* (2), s.; *-ic.*] Of, or pertaining to, or derived from galls.

gallic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_7H_6O_5 + H_2O$ or $C_6H_2(OH)_3{\cdot}CO{\cdot}OH + H_2O$. Trioxybenzoic acid. Gallic acid occurs in several plants, as Sumach, Dividivi; in the leaves of *Arctostaphylus uva ursi*; in the roots of *Helleborus niger, Veratrum album, Colchicum autumnale, Cephalis ipecacuanha*; in the bark of *Strychnos nux vomica*; in red wine, &c. Gallic acid can be prepared synthetically by fusing di-iodoxybenzoic acid with caustic potash. It is also formed by powdering gallnuts, which contain tannin, and exposing them moistened to the air for a month, at a temperature of 70°, and is then extracted with boiling water, the crystals redissolved in boiling water, and decolorised by animal charcoal. The spores of *Penicillium glaucum* convert tannin into gallic acid. It is also prepared by boiling tannin with dilute sulphuric acid, which converts the tannin into gallic acid and glucose, $C_{27}H_{22}O_{17} + 4H_2O = 3C_7H_6O_5 + C_6H_{12}O_6$. Gallic acid crystallizes in white, silky needles, which lose their water of crystallization at 120°, and melt with decomposition at 222° to 240°. Soluble in three parts of boiling water, and in 130 parts of water at 12°; also soluble in alcohol and in ether. Pure gallic acid does not precipitate gelatine, albumen, or alkaloids. It gives a bluish-black colour with ferric salts; soluble in excess of Fe_2Cl_6. Dry gallic acid heated to 210° gives off CO_2, and yields pyrogallol, $C_6H_3(OH)_3$. By the action of nitric acid it is oxidized to oxalic acid. Gallic acid forms salts which are called gallates. Dry gallic acid triturated in a mortar with potassium permanganate, takes fire, and gives out sparks. Gallic acid has a sour, astringent taste. It reduces gold and silver salts, and is used in photography. It is a monatomic acid, and also a triatomic phenol; therefore, four atoms of hydrogen can be replaced by metals. Gallic acid is sometimes used in medicine instead of tannin.

Găl'-lĭ-can, *a.* [Lat. *Gallicus* = Gallic, French.] Of or pertaining to Gaul or France; as, the Gallican Church.

Găl'-lĭ-can-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *Gallican*; *-ism.*] Principles in the French Church, opposed to Ultramontanism.

¶ As early as 1438 the Pragmatic Sanction (q.v.), to a certain extent protected the liberties of the Gallican Church against the encroachments of Rome. This was suspended in 1516 by the Concordat with Leo X., which was less favourable to the Gallican Church. On March 12, 1682, the French clergy issued a declaration that the Papal authority in France is limited to spiritual matters, and that it is subject to the decision of a General Council. This manifesto was condemned by successive Popes in 1682, 1690, 1706, and 1794.

Găl-lĭç'-ĭ-nīte, găl-lĭt'-zĕn-īte, *s.* [From Ger. *galitzenstein*, the name of the mineral, implying that it is from Galicia, where it is not known to occur.]

Min.: The same as Goslarite (q.v.).

Găl'-lĭ-çĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *Gallic* (1); suff. *-ism*; Fr. *Gallicisme.*] A mode of speech peculiar to the French language; a French expression or idiom.

"In English I would have *gallicisms* avoided."—*Felton: On the Classics.*

*** Găl'-lĭ-çīze, * Găl'-lĭ-çīşe,** *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *Gallic* (1); *-ize.*]

A. *Trans.:* To adapt or make conformable to the French idiom or language; to Frenchify.

"Being very much *gallicised* in my character."—*Sydney Smith: Letters*, 1835.

B. *Intrans.:* To adopt a French style; to use Gallicisms.

găl-lĭc'-ō-la, găl-lĭc'-ō-læ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *galla* = a gall, an oak-apple, and *colo* = to inhabit.]

Entom.: Gall-flies, gall-insects. A tribe of Hymenopterous insects; sub-order Petiolata. The antennæ have from thirteen to fifteen joints, the wings only a few nervures, there is an ovipositor bent within the body in the form of the letter S. Its puncture leads to the production of galls. [Gall (2), Gall-insects, Cynipidæ, Cynips.]

*** găl-lĭ-găs'-kĭned,** *a.* [Eng. *galligaskin(s)*; *-ed.*] Wearing galligaskins.

*** găl-lĭ-găs'-kĭns, * gal-lo-gas-coins,** *s.* [A corrupt. of O. Fr. *gargues ques* = *greguesque* = Greekish, from Ital. *Grechesco* = Greekish. (*Wedgwood.*) Cf. Prov. Eng. *gregs* = a kind of breeches or hose; Fr. *greguesques.*]

1. Large open breeches; wide hose.

2. Leather gaiters worn by sportsmen.

"My *galligaskins*, that have long withstood
The winter's fury and encroaching frosts,
By time subdued—what will not time subdue?—
An horrid chasm disclose."
Philips: Splendid Shilling.

*** găl-lĭ-mā'-tĭ-a (ti as shĭ),** *s.* [Galimatias.]

*** găl-lĭ-mâu'-frȳ,** *s.* [Fr. *galimafrée* = a hash.]

1. A hash, a hotch-potch, or hodge-podge of scraps of meat.

"Delighting in hodge-podge, *gallimaufries*, forced meats, &c."—*King: Art of Cookery*, let. 9.

2. Any inconsistent or ridiculous medley.

"They have a dance, which the wenches say is a *gallimaufry* of gambols, because they are not in't."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.

gâl'-lĭn, *s.* [Eng. *gall* (2), s.; suff. *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: Gallin, $C_{20}H_{14}O_7$, or, $O[C_6H_2(OH)_2]_2{\cdot}CH{\cdot}C_6H_4{\cdot}CO{\cdot}OH$. Obtained by long boiling gallein with zinc dust and ammonia, then acidifying with dilute H_2SO_4 and shaking out with ether. It crystallizes out of ether in fine needles, and quickly reddens in the air. It can be used as a dye instead of logwood.

găl-lĭ-nā'-çē-æ, găl-lĭ-nā'-çē-ī, *s. pl.* [Lat. *gallinaceus* = pertaining to poultry, from *gallina* = a hen.]

Ornith.: A sub-order of birds, order Rasores, of which it is the type. The bill is convex, the upper mandible arched over the lower one, the nostrils over-arched by a cartilaginous membrane, the wings are short, the legs strong, the hallux elevated above the anterior toes so as merely to touch the ground in walking. In the males the back of the tarsus is generally furnished with a spur, which may

be used as an offensive weapon. The birds are generally polygamous, the males more brilliantly coloured than the females. It is divided into about eight families, Tetraonidæ (Grouse), Perdicidæ (Partridges), Phasianidæ (Pheasants), Pteroclidæ (Sand-grouse), Turnicidæ (Bush-quails), Megapodidæ (Mound birds), Cracidæ (Curassows), Tinamidæ (Tinamous). The term Gallinacei is occasionally used in a more extensive sense, being applied to all the Rasores. [GALLINÆ.]

găl-lĭ-nā'-çē-ạn (or **cean** as **shạn**), *s.* [Lat. *gallinaceus*, from *gallina* = a hen; *gallus* = a cock.] One of the order Gallinacea.

găl-lĭ-nā'-çē-ŭs (or **ceous** as **shŭs**), *a.* [Lat. *gallinaceus*.] Of or pertaining to the Gallinaceæ.

"A circumstantial resemblance between the stomachs of *gallinaceous* fowls and the structure of cornmills."—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. xv.

găl-lĭ'-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. nom. pl. of *gallina* = a hen.]

Ornith.: An order of birds established by Linnæus. It has now become the sub-order Gallinacei (q.v.).

găl lĭ-nā'-zō, *s.* [Sp.]

Ornith.: The Spanish-American name for the Turkey-buzzard. [CATHARTES.]

gâll'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [GALL, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* The act of making sore by rubbing off the skin.

2. *Fig.:* The act of vexing, irritation, or chafing.

gâll'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *galling*: *-ly.*] In a galling manner; so as to gall, vex, or irritate.

gâll'-ĭng-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *galling*: *-ness.*] The quality or state of being galling.

"I never found that people discontented with their own church-government (the *gallingness* of whose yoke is the grand scare-crow that frights us here)."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 39.

găl'-lĭ-nĭp-pĕr, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Entom.: A large mosquito.

***găl-lĭ-nĭv'-ō-roŭs**, *a.* [Lat. *gallina* = a hen, and *voro* = to devour.] Feeding or living upon fowls.

găl-lĭn-sĕc'-tạ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *galla* = an oak-apple, a gall nut, and *insecta*, pl. of *insectum* = an insect.]

Entom.: A tribe of Homoptera, consisting of the family Coccidæ (q.v.). [GALL-INSECTS.]

găl'-lĭn-ụ-lạ, *s.* [Lat. *gallinula* = a pullet, a chicken, dimin. of *gallina* = a hen.]

Ornith.: Gallinule. The typical genus of the sub-family Gallinulinæ. Bill short, straight, the margins not inflexed, the cutting edges of the upper mandible folding over the lower one. Toes simple, without any marginal membrane. The only British species is *Gallinula Chloropus*, the Moor-hen (q.v.).

găl'-lĭ-nule, *s.* [GALLINULA.]

Ornith.: An English book-name for the genus Gallinula (q.v.).

găl-lĭn-ụ-lĭ'-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *gallinul(a)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ* (q.v.).]

Ornith.: Water-hens. A sub-family of Rallidæ (Rails). They have the base of the ridge of the bill dilated into a soft oblong plate, occupying part of the forehead. They are aquatic birds, swimming and diving well, feeding on insects, worms, mollusca, besides seeds of grasses and other plants.

găl-lĭ-ō-nĕl'-lạ, *s.* [GAILLONELLA.]

găl'-lĭ-ŏt, găl'-lĕ-ŏt, *s.* [GALIOT.]

Găl-lĭp'-ō-lĭ, *s.* [See def.] A town in Italy.

Gallipoli oil, *s.* An inferior kind of olive oil brought from Gallipoli.

găl'-lĭ-pŏt, *s.* [A corrupt. of O. Dut. *gley-pot*, from *gleye*; Dut. *gley* = potter's clay.]

1. A small glazed earthenware vessel, used for containing medicines, jams, preserves, &c. According to Stow they were introduced into England about A.D. 1570, by J. Andries and J. Jansen, potters, from Antwerp, who settled in Norwich, where they followed their trade.

"Plato said his master Socrates was like the apothecary's *gallipots*, that had on the outsides apes, owls, and satyrs, but within, precious drugs."—*Bacon: Apophthegms.*

* 2. A contemptuous name for an apothecary.

"It's Vidler the apothecary . . . you said you had *gallipots* enough."—*Thackeray: Newcomes*, ch. xiv.

găl-lĭ'-zĕn-ĭto, *s.* [GALLICINITE.]

găll'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [*Gallia*, in honour of France.]

Chem.: Gallium, a metallic element, symbol Ga, atomic weight 69·9. Gallium is a triad element. Specific heat 0·079. It was discovered by a French chemist, Lecoq de Bois-baudram, in zinc blende; but Mendelejeff had shown in his periodic law, that an element must exist having intermediate properties between aluminium and indium; he called this supposed element ekaluminium. The metal is obtained by dissolving the blende in sulphuric acid and placing in the solution plates of zinc till the disengagement of hydrogen becomes slow, but is still perceptible, by which means the greater portion of the copper, lead, cadmium, iridium, thallium, silver, mercury, selenium, arsenic, &c., contained in the ore is precipitated; the clear filtered liquid is then heated with a large excess of zinc, the resulting gelatinous precipitate, consisting chiefly of alumina, basic salts of zinc, and gallium, is redissolved in hydrochloric acid, and again heated with zinc, which gives a precipitate, in which the gallium is more concentrated. This precipitate is redissolved in hydrochloric acid, the solution is treated with hydrogen sulphide, and the filtered liquid, after expulsion of the H_2S, is fractionally precipitated with ammonium carbonate, till the solution of the resulting precipitate in hydrochloric acid no longer gives any indication of the presence of gallium when examined by the spectroscope. The precipitates are collected and dissolved in sulphuric acid, and cautiously evaporated till the free sulphuric acid is expelled; the residue when cold is digested with water till it is dissolved, the nearly neutral solution is boiled, the basic gallium sulphate is precipitated and filtered while hot, and then dissolved in a small quantity of sulphuric acid, treated with excess of potash till the precipitate is redissolved, and then precipitated by a stream of CO_2. Finally the gallium oxide is redissolved in the smallest quantity of sulphuric acid, the solution mixed with excess of slightly acid ammonium acetate, then H_2S gas is passed through the liquid; the filtered acetic solution is diluted with water, and heated to boiling, whereby the greater part of the gallium is precipitated as oxide; this precipitate is filtered off hot, washed with boiling water, and redissolved in sulphuric acid, and the solution mixed with a slight excess of potash, and filtered, whereby a pure alkaline solution of gallium is obtained. Metallic gallium is obtained by the electrolysis of this alkaline solution, platinum electrodes being used, and the positive electrode being larger than the negative on which the metallic gallium is precipitated, which is detached by dipping the platinum plate in warm water and bending it backwards and forwards. Gallium is a silver-white metal, which melts at 30°, but remains liquid for weeks at 0°. Cooled to −15° it crystallizes. Gallium is a hard metal, very slightly malleable, and leaves a bluish-grey trace on paper; when melted it adheres to glass; it does not tarnish in the air. Its specific gravity is 5·95. It gives a brilliant violet line in the spectrum. When heated in the air it oxidizes on the surface, and does not volatilize. It dissolves in hydrochloric acid with disengagement of hydrogen. It is scarcely attacked by nitric acid in the cold; when heated it dissolves slowly with evolution of nitrous fumes. It forms salts.

gallium-chloride, *s.*

Chem.: $GaCl_3$, is colourless, crystalline, and deliquescent.

gallium-oxide, *s.*

Chem.: Gallium oxide is obtained by igniting the nitrate, which leaves a white friable mass.

gallium-salts, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Gallium-salts are precipitated by ammonia. If redissolved by hydrochloric acid, and again precipitated by ammonia, the precipitate is soluble in excess. Potash gives a precipitate which is soluble in excess, sodium carbonate gives a white precipitate, an ammoniacal solution of gallium chloride, or sulphate, is precipitated by acetic acid; hydrogen sulphide does not precipitate gallium from slightly acid solutions; sulphide ammonium does not give a precipitate with the ammoniacal solutions of pure chloride or sulphate of gallium; if zinc is present the gallium is precipitated along with the zinc. Potassium ferrocyanide gives a yellow precipitate with strongly acid solutions of gallium chloride (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*)

gallium-sulphate, *s.*

Chem.: $Ga_2(SO_4)_3$, is very soluble in water, when mixed with ammonium sulphate and evaporated, it yields octohedral crystals of gallium ammonium alum.

găl-lĭ-vănt', * **gall-a-vant**, *v.i.* [Prob. a corruption of *gallant* (q.v.).]

1. To gad about with or after one of the opposite sex; to flirt.

"You were out all day yesterday, and *gallivanting* somewhere, I know."—*Dickens: Nicholas Nickleby*, ch. lxiv.

2. To run about after trivial matters; to fuss; to bustle.

găl'-lĭ-văt, *s.* [Perhaps from Dut. *galei* = a galley, and *vat* = a vessel.]

Naut.: A large swift sailing galley or small vessel used on the Malabar coast. They are seldom over seventy tons burden, are two-masted, and carry small swivel guns.

găl'-lĭ-wăsp, *s.* [First element (*galli*) doubtful; second, Eng. *wasp*; cf. *gallyworm.*]

Zool.: Celestus occiduus, a small lizard, family Scincidæ, found in the West Indies. It is an object of terror to the inhabitants, but is really harmless.

* **gal-loc**, *s.* [A.S.] The herb Comfrey.

* **gal-lo-glash**, ***gal-lo-glass**, * **gol-lo-glass**, *s.* [GALLOWGLASS.]

găl-lō-mā'-nĭ-a, *s.* [Lat. *Gall(ia)* = Gaul; o connective, and Eng. *mania* (q.v.).] A mania for or excessive love of French fashions, customs, literature, &c.

găl'-lŏn, * **gal-on**, * **gal-one**, * **gal-oun**, * **gal-un**, *s.* [O. Fr. *gallon, jallon, jalon*, from Low Lat. *galona* = a gallon.]

* 1. A pitcher, of whatever capacity.

"A man beringe a *galoun* of water schal renne to you."—*Wycliffe: Mark* xiv. 13.

2. A measure of capacity for liquid or dry goods, generally the former, containing four quarts or eight pints. The United States standard gallon contains 231 cubic inches, or 8·3389 lbs. avoirdupois of distilled water at its maximum density, and with the barometer standing at 30 inches. This is the same as the old English wine gallon. The old corn gallon contains 268·6 cubic inches, and the old ale gallon 282 cubic inches. The English imperial gallon now in use contains 277·274 cubic inches.

"Fresh water comes out of the rocks; but so slowly, that it yields not above forty *gallons* in twenty-four hours."—*Dampier: Voyages* (1682).

* **găl-lôon'**, * **gă-lôon'**, *s.* [Fr. & Sp. *galon*; Ital. *gallone.*]

Fabric: A narrow cotton fabric for binding shoes, &c; a narrow binding stuff with threads of gold and silver; a silk, woollen, or mixed tape for edging, binding, or shoe-strings.

"Lace and ribbons, silver and gold *galloons*, with the like glittering gewgaws, are so many lures to women of weak minds or low educations."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 15.

* **găl-lôon'**, * **gă-lôon'**, *v.t.* [GALLOON, *s.*] To braid or bind with galloon.

"Those enormous habiliments . . . slashed and *galooned*."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. i., ch. vii.

găl'-lŏp, * **galop**, *v.i.* [Fr. *galoper*, from O. Flem. *walop* = a gallop, an extension of O. Low Ger. *wallen* = to boil; A.S. *weallan*; O. Sax. *wallan*; Skt. *valg* = to gallop.]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To move or run with leaps at great speed, as a horse.

2. To ride at a very rapid pace; to ride a horse which gallops.

"An officer might mount and *gallop* beyond reach of danger in an hour: but the private soldier must stay and be butchered."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

II. *Fig.:* To move very fast; to hurry; to scamper.

"Who doth he [time] *gallop* withal?"—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iii. 2.

B. *Trans.:* To cause to run at great speed: as, To *gallop* a horse.

găl'-lŏp, *s.* [Gallop, *v.*]

1. The motion or pace of a horse when he runs at full speed, in which he moves by springs, bounds, or leaps, the forefeet being lifted very nearly together, and, while these are in the air, and just upon the point of touching the ground, he lifts both his hind-legs almost at once.

"Their troop came hard upon our back,
With their long *gallop*, which can tire
The hound's deep hate, and hunter's fire."
Byron: Mazeppa, xii.

2. A kind of dance; a Galop (q.v.).

¶ *Hand-gallop:* A slow or gentle gallop, between a canter and a gallop.

găl-lŏp-ade', *s.* [Fr. *galopade.*]

1. *Manège:* A sidelong or curvetting kind of gallop.

2. *Mus.:* A Gallop (q.v.).

găl-lŏp-ade', *v.i.* [Gallopade, *s.*] To gallop; to move about briskly; to dance a gallopade.

"The shock-head willows two and two,
By rivers *galloped.*" *Tennyson: Amphion* 40.

găl'-lŏp-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *gallop*; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A horse that gallops.

"Mules are commonly rough *gallopers*, though some of them are very fleet."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

2. A man who gallops on a horse, or who makes great haste.

3. One who is always running about.

"If abroad I am a gadling goose; when I return, you are a fine *galloper.*"—*Guardian*, No. 132.

* **II.** *Ordnance:*

1. A carriage on which small guns were carried; it had shafts so as to be drawn without limbers.

2. A light fieldpiece.

"On which Sir John [Cope] advanced two *gallopers*, which presently dislodged them, and 'tis said killed about a dozen of them."—*Lord Loudoun: Account of the Battle of Preston; Trial of Sir John Cope*, p. 139.

galloper-gun, *s.*

Ord.: A small gun carried on a galloper. [Galloper, II.]

* **găl'-lŏp-ĭn,** *s.* [Fr. *galopin*, from *galoper* = to gallop.] A servant for the kitchen; a scullion; a cook's boy.

"Dyet for the kitchen and *gallopins.*"—*Archæologia*, xv. 7.

găl'-lŏp-ĭng, *pr. pa.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Gallop, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Moving or running at a gallop.

2. *Fig.:* Very rapid in its progress; as, a *galloping* consumption, one which soon arrives at a fatal termination.

C. *As subst.:* The act of moving at a gallop.

"I did heare
The *galloping* of horse." *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, iv. 1.

galloping-consumption, *s.*

Pathol.: Acute pulmonary phthisis, in contradistinction to chronic phthisis. Named on account of its usually very rapid fatality.

găl-lō-tăn'-nĭc, *s.* [Pref. *gallo-*, and *tannic.*] [Tannine.]

* **găl'-lōw** (1), **găl'-lŷ,** *v.t.* [A.S. *agælwan* = to stupefy.] To frighten, to terrify, to affright.

"The wrathful skies
Gallow the very wanderers of the dark."
Shakesp.: Lear, iii. 2.

* **găl'-lōw** (2), *v.t.* [Gallow, *s.*] To hang; to put to death by hanging.

"With grete Jewes he is *galwed.*"—*Legend of the Holy Rood*, p. 132.

* **găl'-lōw,** *s.* [Gallows.]

* **gallow-clapper,** *s.* A term of reproach or contempt.

gallow-grass, *s.* Hemp, as furnishing halters for the gallows.

* **gallow-tree,** * **galow-tree,** * **galowe-tree,** *s.* A gallows.

"The more buxum wyll he bee,
That he were borowyd fro the *galow tree.*"
Le Bone Florence of Rome; Ritson, vol. iii.

Găl'-lō-wăy, *s.* [See def.]

1. The name of a district in the south of Scotland, comprehending the shire of Wigton, and the Stewartry of Kircudbright.

2. A species of horse of a small size, but very hardy and enduring.

"Tradition reports that this kind [*galloways*] of horses are sprung from some Spanish stallions, which swam on shore from some of the ships of the Spanish armada, which were wrecked on the coast, and coupling with the mares of the country, peopled the kingdom with their posterity. They were much esteemed and of a middling size, strong, active, nervous, and hardy, and were called *Gallaways*, from being first known in the country which bears that name."—*Berenger: On Horsemanship*, vol. i., p. 205.

3. A breed of cattle, generally dark in colour, indigenous to Galloway.

galloway-dyke, *s.* A wall built firmly at the bottom, but no thicker at the top than the length of the single stones, loosely piled the one above the other.

"The cheapest, the most valuable, the most speedily raised, the most lasting, and the most general fence is the *galloway-dike.*"—*P. Auchterderran, Stat Acc.*, i. 451.

galloway-nag, *s.* A galloway.

* **găl'-lōw-glass,** * **găl'-lō-glass,** *s.* [Ir. *galloglach* = a heavy-armed soldier; from *giolla* = a man-servant, a gillie, and *gleac-aim* = to wrestle.] The name given to a heavy-armed foot-soldier in Ireland and the western islands. It is opposed to kerne (q.v.).

"A puissant and mighty power
Of *gallowglasses* and stout kernes,
Is marching hitherward in proud array."
Shakesp.: 2 *Henry IV.*, iv. 9.

găl'-lōwş, * **gal-ewes,** * **gal-owes,** * **gal-os,** * **gal-ous,** * **galwes,** *s.* [A.S. *galga*, *gealga* = a cross, a gibbet; cogn. with Icel. *galgi* = a gallows; Dan. & Sw. *galge*; Dut. *galg*; Goth. *galga* = a cross; Ger. *galgen* = a gallows. Properly a plural form, but the true singular *gallow* is not now used. A double plural form is even found, as *gallowses.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. An instrument or apparatus on which criminals are executed by hanging. It is usually constructed of two posts with a cross-beam on the top, from which the criminal is hanged by a rope passing round his neck.

"No Indian prince has to his palace
More followers than a thief to the *gallows.*"
Butler: Hudibras, pt. ii., c. i.

* 2. A wretch who deserves to be hanged; a gallows-bird.

"Cupid hath been five thousand years a boy.
Ay, and a shrewd unhappy *gallows* too."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

* 3. One of a pair of braces used for supporting the breeches. (In this sense it has the plural *gallowses.*)

"Those indispensable articles of decent attire denominated *gallows.*"—*Warner: Literary Recollections*, i. 100.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Agric.:* The central core of four Indian cornstalks interlaced diagonally, and bound at the intersection, forming a stool or support for cut corn, which is bound around it to form a shock. (*American.*)

2. *Print.:* The rest for the tympan when open.

3. *Steam-Eng.:* The frame supporting the beam of a steam-engine.

gallows-bird, *s.* A wretched person who deserves the gallows.

"I ne'er minced ape nor *gallows-bird.*"—*Reade: Cloister & Hearth*, ch. xxviii.

gallows-bitts, *s.*

Naut.: A strong frame erected amidships on the deck to hold spare spars.

* **gallows-clapper,** *s.* [Gallow-clapper.]

* **gallows-faced,** *a.* Rascally-looking; hang-dog.

"Thou *gallows-faced* vagabond."—*H. Brooke: Fool of Quality*, ii. 16.

gallows-frame, *s.*

1. The frame of a gallows.

2. The same as Gallows, II. 3.

* **gallows-free,** *a.* Saved from hanging.

"Let him be *gallows-free* by my consent.'
Dryden: Absalom & Achitophel, ii. 431.

gallows-maker, *s.* One whose trade it is to build gallows.

"The *gallows-maker*; for that frame outlives a thousand tenants."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. 1.

* **gallows-ripe,** *a.* Ready for hanging.

"Loose again, as one not yet *gallows-ripe.*"—*Carlyle French Revolution*, pt. ii., bk. v., ch. iii.

gallows-stanchions, *s.pl.*

Naut.: The same as Gallows-bitts (q.v.).

gallows-top, *s.*

Naut.: A crosspiece of timber tenoned on to the gallows-bitts at or near the top.

găl'-lōw-şĕş, *s.pl.* [Gallows, I. 3.]

* **găl'-lōwş-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *gallows*; *-ness.*] Badness, rascality.

"I never knew your equals for *gallowsness.*"—*G. Eliot: Adam Bede*, ch. vi.

găl'-lōwş-trēe, *s.* [Eng. *gallows*, and *tree.*] The gallows.

"Ho! Provost Marshal! Instantly
Lord Denzil to the *gallowstree!*"
Scott: Rokeby, vi. 23.

gâlş, *s.* [Gall, *s.* (2).]

gâll'-sĭck-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *gall*, and *sickness.*] A kind of remitting bilious fever occurring in the Netherlands; Walcheren fever.

gâll'-stōne, *s.* [Eng. *gall*, and *stone.*]

1. *Of Man:* A biliary concretion, chiefly consisting of cholesterine and colouring matter, forming in the gall-bladder. Gallstones are commonest in advanced life, sedentary occupations, females, or from over-indulgence, and in habitual constipation, and during their passage to the intestine accompanied by the most intense agony, not always depending on the size of the stone. In one case, *post-mortem*, in a female in advanced life, the writer counted eighty-three gallstones, varying in size from a small marble to a pin's head.

2. *Of the inferior animals:* An animal calculus found in the gall-bladder of oxen. This concretion varies a little in colour, but is in general of a beautiful golden yellow, more powerful than gamboge, and is highly reputed as a water-colour. Nevertheless its colour is soon changed and destroyed by strong light, though it is not subject to alteration by impure air.

găl'-lŭs, *s.* [Lat. = a dunghill cock.]

Ornith.: A genus of Phasianidæ, sub-family Phasianinæ (q.v.). *Gallus domesticus* is the domestic fowl; *G. bankivus*, the jungle fowl of Java. This latter was the original at least of the British game-cock, if not even of the other varieties of the domestic fowl.

gâl'-lŷ (1), **gall-ie,** *a.* [Eng. *gall* (1), *s.*; *-y.*] Like gall; bitter as gall.

"And who that is jelous, and aye in a drede
Is full of melancolie and *gallie* ire."
Chaucer: Remedy of Love.

gally-worm, *s.*

Zool.: Polydesmus, a genus of Millepedes.

gâl'-lŷ (2), *a.* [Eng. *goll* (3), *s.*; *-y.*] Wet, moist, worn. Applied to land where the grass has been worn away.

* **găl'-lŷ,** *v.t.* [Gallow (1), *v.*] To frighten.

* **găl'-lŷ,** *s.* [Galley.]

* **gal-ly-gas-coynes,** *s.* [Galligaskins.]

* **găl'-me�²,** *s.* [Ger. *galmei*, from Eog., &c., *calamine* (q.v.).]

Min.: The same as Calamine (q.v.).

gą-lōçhe', **gą-lōshe',** **gǫ-lōshe',** **gǫ-lōsh',** *s.* [Fr. *galoche* = a wooden shoe, a clog, from Low Lat. *calopedia* = a clog; Gr. καλοπόδιον (*kalopodion*), dimin. of καλόπους (*kalopous*) = a shoemaker's last: κᾶλον (*kalon*) = wood, and πούς (*pous*), genit. ποδός (*podos*) = a foot.]

1. A patten, clog, or wooden shoe.

"Ne were worthy to unbocle his *gatoche.*"
Chaucer: C. T., 10,869.

2. An over-shoe, worn to keep the feet dry.

3. A legging, a gaiter, covering the upper part of the shoe and the bottom of the leg.

* **gą-loon',** *s.* & *a.* [Galloon.]

găl'-ŏp, *s.* [Fr.] [Gallop.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A gallop.

II. *Music:*

1. A lively dance in 2-4 time, originally a separate and independent dance, but now also forming a portion of a set of quadrilles.

2. The music to which this dance is performed.

* **găl'-ô-pĭn,** *s.* [GALLOPIN.]

ga-lōre', *s.* or *adv.* [Irish and Gael. *go leòr* = enough : *go* = to, and *leòr* = enough.] Plenty, abundance, in plenty.

ga-lōshe', *s.* [GALOCHE.]

ga lôu-bêt (*t* silent), *s.* [Fr.]

Mus. : A small flute of a primitive character with three holes, similar to the Picco pipe.

* **gal-ox-ic,** *s.* [GALAXY.]

* **galpe,** *v.i.* [A.S. *gulpian* = to applaud; O.Sax. *gulpôn* = to cry out, to boast; M. H. Ger. *gulpen* = to bark.]

1. To cry out, to yelp.
2. To gape, to yawn.

"Whau a man *galpeth* than me croyseth him."
Trevisa, v. 389.

3. To belch.

* **galp-er,** *s.* [Eng. *galp(e)*; *-er.*] One who gapes or yawns.

* **gaī-ship,** * **gol-sipe,** *s.* [A.S. *gâlscipe.*] Lechery, lasciviousness.

* **gâl'-sŏme,** *a.* [Eng. *gall* (1), s. ; suff. *-some.*] Bitter, malignant.

"*Galsome* bitterness, and wilful fraud and falsehood."—*Bp. Morton.*

gâlt (1), *s.* [GAULT.]

* **galt** (2), * **galte,** *s.* [Icel. *galti* = a boar.] A young sow or boar when castrated.

"*Galt*, a yonge hogge or sow. *Porcetra.*"—*Huloet.*

ga-lŭn'-ça, *s.* [Name in some East Indian languages.]

Pharm. : An Indian febrifuge, prepared from the stems of *Tinospora verrucosa* and *T. cordifolia.*

găl-văn'-ĭc, *a.* [Ital. *Galvan(i)*, and Eng. &c., suff. *-ic.*] Of or belonging to Galvani. [GALVANISM.]

galvanic-battery, *s.*

Elect. : A number of connected galvanic cells.

galvanic-cell or **pair,** *s.*

Elect. : A combination of two metals in a liquid chemically acting upon one to a greater extent than upon the other.

galvanic-electricity, *s.*

Elect. : Chemical or dynamical electricity.

galvanic-moxa, *s.*

Elect. : A term applied by Fabré Palaprat to the application of platinum rendered incandescent by a galvanic current, as a cauterising agent of the nature of a moxa.

galvanic-pair, *s.* [GALVANIC-CIRCUIT.]

galvanic-pile, *s.*

Elect. : A column of alternate plates, such as zinc and copper. [VOLTAIC-PILE.]

galvanic-shock, *s.*

Elect. : A shock felt by a nerve placed or connected with an inductive coil charged by a galvanic cell.

găl-văn'-ĭ-cal, *a.* [Eng. *galvanic*; *-al.*] The same as GALVANIC (q.v.).

găl'-va-nĭsm, *s.* [Named after Aloysius Galvani, who was born at Bologna in 1737, published in 1791 his celebrated work, *Aloysii Galvanii de viribus Electricitatis in Motu Musculari Commentarius*, and died in his native town in 1798.]

Physics: The branch of electric science to which an experiment by Galvani gave birth. His wife, who was making soup from frogs, happened to put them, after being skinned, in proximity to a charged electrical machine belonging to her husband. On touching them with a scalpel their legs became greatly convulsed. Galvani on his return was told what had occurred, and repeated the experiment on several occasions. He united the lumbar nerves of a dead frog with its crural muscles by a metallic circuit. He came to the erroneous conclusion that animal electricity existed in the nerves and muscles of frogs, &c. In this explanation Galvani ignored the metallic connecting wire. His contemporary, Volta, gave attention to this, and found that the contraction of the limbs is more energetic when the connecting arc is made of two metals instead of one. He therefore inferred that the metals took the active part in producing the contraction, and the disengagement of electricity was due to their contact, and that the animal parts constituted only a conductor, and at the same time a very sensitive electroscope. In 1793 he published these views, and in 1800 first described and constructed what has since been called after him the Voltaic pile. [PILE; see also BATTERY, B. III. 4.] Febroni, observing that the discs of zinc in the pile became oxidized in contact with the acidulated water, considered, as did Woolaston and Davy, that the oxidation was the chief cause why electricity was disengaged. Now Voltaic piles have nearly given place to Voltaic or Galvanic batteries, of which there are many varieties. [BATTERY, B. III. 4.]

găl'-va-nĭst, *s.* [Ital. *Galvan(i)*; Eng., &c. suff. *-ist.*] A proficient in galvanism.

găl-va-nī-zā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *galvaniz(e)*; *-ation.*]

1. The act or process of galvanizing.
2. The state of being galvanized.

găl'-va-nīze, *v.t.* [Eng. *galvan(ic)*; Eng., &c. suff. *-ize.*]

I. *Of metals:*

(1) To affect with galvanism.

(2) To plate with gold, silver, &c., by means of galvanism.

2. *Of the human or animal frame:* To restore to consciousness from a fainting fit, &c., by means of galvanic action.

3. *Of immaterial things:* To give life, spirit, or vitality to.

găl'-va-nīzed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [GALVANIZE, *v.t.*]

galvanized-iron, *s.*

1. *Properly:* Iron coated with zinc by galvanic deposition.

2. *Less properly:* Iron coated with zinc without galvanism. The iron being cleaned by dilute acid and friction, is heated and plunged into a bath of melted zinc covered with sal-ammoniac, and stirred up till the surface becomes coated with zinc.

găl'-va-nī-zĕr, *s.* [Eng. *galvaniz(e)*; *-er.*] One who or that which galvanizes.

găl-va-nō-, *pref.* [*Galvan(i)*, *-o* connective.] Relating to Galvani, the discoverer of galvanism.

găl-va-nō-câus'-tĭc, *a.* [Pref. *galvano-* (q.v.), and Eng. *caustic.*]

Elect. & Med. : Relating to the use of heat generated by galvanism as a caustic.

găl-văn'-ō-glўph, *s.* [Pref. *galvano-*, and Gr. γλυφή (*gluphē*) = an engraving.] An engraving produced by the process of galvanoglyphy (q.v.).

găl-va-nŏg'-lў-phў, *s.* [Pref. *galvano-*, and Gr. γλύφω (*gluphō*) = to hollow out, to engrave.]

Engraving : A process in which the ground is spread on a clean zinc plate and etched. Succeeding coats of varnish are spread by a roller on the ground, avoiding the obliteration of the lines, which become deeper with each coat. The finished plate becomes a matrix for a reverse impression obtained in the electro-bath, and this reverse is used to print from in the ordinary manner.

găl-va-nŏ'-ō-graph, *s.* [Pref. *galvano-*, and Gr. γραφή (*graphē*) = a drawing, a delineation.] A picture produced by galvanography (q.v.).

găl-văn-ō-grăph'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *galvanograph(y)*; *-ic.*] Produced by or in any way connected with the process of galvanography (q.v.).

găl-va-nŏg'-ra-phў, *s.* [Pref. *galvano-*, and Gr. γραφή (*graphē*) = a drawing, a delineation.]

Engraving : A process of Austrian origin, by which a plate of silvered copper is covered by an artist with different coats of a somewhat transparent pigment, so that on the dark portions the paint is thick and raised, and the surface is relatively depressed in the light tints. A copy of this is made by the electrotype process; the darker being now the deeper portions, the whole forms an intaglio, like a copperplate, and is printed from by the copperplate-printing process.

găl-va-nŏl'-ō-gĭst, *s.* [Pref. *galvano-*, Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = discourse, and Eng., &c. suff. *-ist.*] One who describes the phenomena of galvanism; a writer on galvanism.

găl-va-nŏl'-ō-gў, *s.* [Pref. *galvano-*, and Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = discourse.] A description of galvanism; a treatise on its phenomena.

găl-văn-ō-măg-nĕt'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *galvano-*, and Eng. *magnetic.*]

Elect : The same as Electromagnetic (q.v.).

găl-va-nŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Pref. *galvano-*, and Gr. μετρον (*metron*) = a measure.]

Elect. Machine : A multiplier; a very delicate apparatus for determining the existence, direction, and intensity of currents. It was invented by Schweigger, in Germany, in 1819, just before Ørsted, in Denmark, in the same year, discovered the law of directive action, which a fixed current excites at a distance on a magnetic needle. In connection with the construction of the Indicator telegraph (q.v.), Ampere, Arago, Schilling, Gauss, Weber, Alexander, all used the principle, but it was

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carried out in a superior manner to any by Cooke and Wheatstone in 1837. The galvanometer consists of a magnetic needle suspended by a filament of silk, and surrounded in the plane of the magnetic meridian by a copper wire, forming a complete circuit round the needle in the direction of its length. The actions of the four branches of the circuit, give the North Pole the same direction. The coiling of the copper wire in the direction of the needle multiplies the current. By making several, though not an indefinite number of circuits, all insulated, the action of the instrument becomes more powerful, and the deflection of the needle greater. If there be two or three thousand turns of fine wire, with their coils carefully insulated by means of silk and shellac, currents of high intensity will be generated.

¶ (1) *Differential galvanometer :*

Elect. Mach. : An instrument designed to ascertain a difference in the intensity of two currents. It consists of a needle like that in an ordinary galvanometer, round the frame of which are coiled two wires of the same kind and size, completely isolated from each other, and with binding screws, so that separate currents can be passed through each of them. If the currents are of the same intensity, but in different directions, there is no deflection, but, where the needle is deflected, one of the two currents differs from the other.

(2) *Marine galvanometer :*

Elect. Mach. : A galvanometer designed to test the insulation of submarine cables, and at the same time unaffected by the pitching and rolling of the ship. It consists of several thousand coils of copper wire-insulating. In the centre of the coil is a slide carrying the magnet; it is attached to a mirror of thinly silvered glass. A single fibre of silk is stretched across the slide, to this the mirror and magnet are attached in such a manner that the fibre exactly passes in every position through the centre of gravity. The slide fits into a groove in the coil, and the whole is enclosed within a wrought-iron case, with the aperture in front, and a wrought-iron lid on the top. There are also an adjusting magnet and a scale.

găl-văn-ō-mĕt'-rĭc, *a.* [Pref. *galvano-*, and Eng. *metric* (q.v.).] Pertaining or relating to the measurement of magnetic currents.

găl-vạn-ō-plăs'-tĭc, *a.* [Pref. *galvano-*, and Eng. *plastic.*] Of or belonging to the art or process of electrotyping (q.v.).

găl-văn'-ō-scōpe, *s.* [Pref. *galvano-*, and Gr. σκοπέω (*skopeō*) = to look at anything.]

Elect. Mach.: An instrument for measuring the strength of galvanic currents. Example, a magnetic needle.

găl-văn-ō-scŏp'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *galvanoscop(e)*; *-ic.*] Pertaining to a galvanoscope.

găl-vạn-ō-thĕr-mŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Pref. *galvano-*, and Eng. *thermometer.*]

Mach.: An instrument for measuring the heating effect of a galvanic current.

* **gal-ver-ly,** *adv.* [A corrupt. of *deliverly* (q.v.).] Cleverly, capitally.

"A light gennet that is young and trotteth *galverly*."—*Wriothesley. To Sir T. Wyatt*, Oct. 1537.

* **galwes,** *s.* [Gallows.]

* **gam,** *s.* [Game.]

ga'-mạ, *s.* [Port., = a doe.] See compound.

gama-grass, *s.*

Bot.: Tripsacum dactyloides. It is regarded in Mexico as very valuable for fodder.

* **gamaieu,** *s.* [Cameo.]

gạ-ma'-sĕ-ī, gạ-măs'-ĭ-dēş, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *gamas(us)* (q.v.); Lat. masc. pl. adj. suff. *-ei*, or masc. and fem. *-idcs.*]

Zool.: A tribe of Arachnida (Spiders), order Acarina. The forceps is didactylous, the palpi projecting or very distinct, and in the form of a thread. They generally attach themselves to the bodies of beetles.

***gạ-măsh'-ĕs,** ***gạ-măçh'-ĕs,** *s. pl.* [O. Fr. *gamaches*; Ital. *gamascie* = splatterdashes; O. Fr. *gambe* (Fr. *jambe*) = the leg.]

1. High boots, buskins, or startups.

2. Short splatterdashes worn by ploughmen.

gạ-măss', *s.* [N. Amer. Indian *squamash.*]

Bot.: The biscuit root, *Camassia esculenta.*

găm'-ạ-sŭs, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Zool.: The typical genus of Gamasei (q.v.).

găm'-bạ, gambe, *s.* [O. Fr. *gambe*; Fr. *jambe*; Ital. *gamba* = the leg.]

Her.: The whole foreleg of a lion or other beast. If couped or erased near the middle joint, it is a paw.

găm'-bạ (1), *s.* [Low Lat. = a hoof.]

Comp. Anat.: The elongated metacarpus or metatarsus of the Ruminantia and Solidungula.

găm'-bạ (2), *s.* [Ital.] [Gamb.]

Music:

I. A stringed instrument of the viol sort, called also Viola da gamba, with six strings,

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weaker in tone and smaller in size than the violoncello, so called because it was held between the knees of the player, as distinguished from Viola da braccia, played on the arm. [Viola; Viol-de-gamboys.]

2. An organ-stop, the pipes of which are, in continental organs, generally cylindrical, of small scale, and well cut up, but sometimes conical in shape. Its tone is pungent, and not unlike that of a violin or violoncello. In England the Bell Gamba is more commonly met with. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

găm ba'-dō (1), **găm-bā'de,** *s.* [Ital. *gamba* = the leg.]

1. A leather legging for equestrians. It is wrapped around the leg, reaching from the knee to the foot, and is fastened at the side by clasps.

"The pettifogger ambles to her in his *gambadoes* once a week."—*Dennis: Letters.*

2. A kind of leather case attached to a saddle in place of stirrups.

* **găm-ba'-dō** (2), *s.* [Gambol.] A gambol, a frolic.

* **gam-bauld,** *s.* [Gambol, *s.*]

gam-beer, *s.* [Gambier.]

* **găm'-bĕ-şŏn,** * **găm'-bī-şŏn,** * **gam-bas-sowne,** * **gaum-bi-soun,** * **gam-e-son,** *s.* [O. Fr. *gambaison, gambeson.*]

Old Armour: A body-covering, stuffed with wool, and padded in parallel lines of needle-work. It was worn beneath the hanberk of a knight as a padding for the armour. The surcoat was also quilted with cotton wool. An early and curious example may be seen in the surcoat of Edward the Black Prince, which is still suspended over his tomb in Canterbury Cathedral.

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găm'-bĕt, găm-bĕt'-ta, *s.* [Fr. & Prov. *gambette*; Ital. *gambetta.*]

Ornith.: Totanus gambetta, Linnæus's *Tringa gambetta*, the Redshank or Gambet snipe. In summer it is brown above with black spots, in winter it is almost of a uniform grey-brown; its legs are red. Found in Scandinavia, in Iceland, and in the Arctic regions.

găm'-bĭr, găm'-bĭĕr, *s.* [A Malayan word.]

Pharm.: An extract from the leaves of *Uncaria gambir*, a cinchonaceous plant. It is a simple astringent. It is chewed by the Malays with betel leaf and areca, specially to relieve aphthous eruptions of the mouth and fauces. It is called also *Terra japonica.*

* **găm'-bĭ-şŏn,** *s.* [Gambeson.]

* **gămb'-ĭst,** *s.* [Ital. *gamba*; Eng. suff. *-ist.*]

Music: A performer on the viol di gamba.

găm'-bĭt, *s.* [Fr.; Ital. *gambetto* = a tripping up; *gamba* = the leg.]

Chess: A chess-opening; the sacrifice of a pawn in the beginning of the game in order to obtain a favourable position for attack.

găm-ble, *v.i. & t.* [Formed from *game* (q.v.) by the addition of the suff. *-le*, the *b* being excrescent, as in *humble, number*, &c.

A. *Intrans.:* To play or game for a stake.

"Where neither strumpets' charms, nor drinking-bout, Nor *gambling* practices, can find it out."
Cowper: Tirocinium, 246.

B. *Trans.:* To waste or squander in gambling; followed by *away*; as, He *gambled away* all his property.

găm'-blĕr, *s.* [Eng. *gambl(e)*; *-er.*] One who gambles; one given to gambling or playing for a stake.

"The appointment of a ruined *gambler* to such a trust would alone have sufficed to disgust the public."
—*Macaulay: Hist. of Eng.*, ch. vi.

găm-bō'ge (or **găm-bō'ge**), *s.* [A corrupt. of *Cambodia*, the name of the district in Annam, where it is found.]

1. *Chem.:* Gamboge, or camboge, is a gum resin containing about 70 per cent. of resin, and 24 per cent. of soluble gum. It is obtained by piercing the bark of *Garcinia morella*, var. *pedicellata*, a tree belonging to the order Guttiferæ, growing in Cambodia, Siam, and the south part of Cochin China. The juice is allowed to harden in bamboo reeds, hence it occurs in commerce in the form of pipes which are striated externally. Gamboge is hard brittle, breaking with a yellow-brown vitreous conchoidal fracture, its powder is a bright yellow colour, it is inodorous, has a slight taste, but when chewed is acid. When rubbed with water the gum dissolves, forming a yellow emulsion with the suspended resin. Gamboge is soluble in alcohol and in ammonia. The resin can be extracted by ether: it is a hyacinth-red colour, and yields a yellow powder; it dissolves in alkalies with a deep red colour; the resin fused with caustic potash yields phoroglucin, iso-uvitic acid, pyrotartaric acid, and an amorphous syrupy acid. Gamboge is used as a pigment in water-colour painting. By the action of nitric acid it is oxidized into picric and oxalic acids. An inferior kind of gamboge in the form of flat cakes is prepared in Ceylon from *Hebradendron gambogioides.*

2. *Pharm.:* Gamboge is used in the preparation of *Pilula Cambogiæ Compositæ*, Compound Gamboge Pill, composed of gamboge, Barbadoes aloes, compound powder of cinnamon, hard soap, and syrup. Gamboge acts as a drastic hydragogue purgative, it causes vomiting and griping, it is seldom given alone, but combined with cream of tartar in cases of dropsy, or with calomel in cerebral disease. In large doses gamboge is a powerful irritant, causing inflammation of the alimentary canal, which may end fatally.

găm-bō'ğ'-ĭ-ạn (or **ō** as **ô**), *a.* [Eng. *gambog(e)*; *-ian.*] Of or pertaining to gamboge.

găm-bō'ğ'-ĭc (or **ō** as **ô**), *s.* [Eng. *gambog(e)*; *-ic.*] Pertaining to or obtained from gamboge.

găm'-bŏl, * **gam-bold,** * **gam-bole,** * **gam-boll,** *v.i.* [Gambol, *s.*]

1. To frisk or skip about; to frolic; to dance; to play in frolics.

"Bears, tigers, ounces, pards,
Gambolled before them." *Milton: P. L.*, iv. 345.

* 2. To leap, to start.

"I the matter will record, which madness
Would *gambol* from." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, III. 4.

găm'-bŏl, * **gam-bauld,** * **gam-bold,** * **gam-boll,** *s.* [O. Fr. *gambade* = a gambol, from Ital. *gambata* = a kick; *gamba* = the leg.] A skipping or dancing about; a frolic; a caper; merriment, sport.

"All kind of freedom of speech was then [in their Saturnalia] allowed to slaves even against their masters; and we are not without some imitation of it in our Christmas *gambols*."—*Dryden: Juvenal.* (Dedic.)

☞ For the difference between *gambol* and *frolic*, see Frolic.

* **gam-bone,** *s.* [Gammon, *s.* (1).] A gammon.

găm'-brĕl, *s.* [Ital. *gambrella*, dimin. of *gamba* = a leg.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. The hind leg of a horse.

"As appears it hath, by the weight which the tendon lying on a horse's *gambrel* doth then command."—*Grew: Cosmologia Sacra*, bk. i., ch. v.

2. A bent stick like a horse's hind leg; used for suspending carcasses.

II. *Arch.:* A gambrel-roof (q.v.).

gambrel-roof, *s.*

Arch.: A roof with two sets of rafters at different inclinations; a mansard roof.

gambrel-roofed, *a.* Having a gambrel or mansard roof.

* **găm'-brĕl,** * **găm'-brĭl,** *v.t.* [Gambrel, *s.*] To truss or hang up by means of a gambrel.

"[I'll] carry you *gambrilled* thither like a mutton."
Beaum. & Fl.: The Nice Valour iv. 1.

găm-broŏn' *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Fabric: A kind of twilled linen cloth for linings.

gāme, * **gam,** * **gam-en,** * **gam-myn,** * **gam-yn,** * **gome,** *s. & a.* [A.S. *gamen, gomen* = sport, game; O. Sax. *gaman*; Icel. *gaman*; Dan. *gamen* = mirth; O. H. Ger. *gaman*; M. H. Ger. *gamen* = joy; O. Fris *game, gome*; Sw. *gamman.*]

A. *As substantive:*

* 1. Sport, merriment, glee.

"At is *game*, iol, and gle." *Land of Cockayne*, 48.

2. Jest, as opposed to earnest.

"As mocking boys in *game* themselves forswear."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, I. 1.

* 3. A frolic, a gambol.

"Thereto she coude skip, and make a *game*,
As any kid." *Chaucer: C. T.*, 3,259.

4. Any contrivance, arrangement, or institution designed to afford recreation, sport, or amusement; as, the *game* of cricket, or of football; in the plural, contests in different sports, as wrestling, running, &c.

"There the youthful Nortons met
To practise *games* and archery."
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, c. v.

5. A single match or contest in any sport: as, a *game* of chess, a *game* of cricket.

6. The requisite number of points or advantages to be gained in order to obtain the victory in a game.

* 7. Field sports: as hunting, coursing, shooting.

"Some sportsmen, that were abroad upon *game*, spied a company of bustards and cranes."—*L'Estrange.*

8. Animals pursued or taken in field sports; specif., animals so termed in the Game-laws: as pheasants, grouse, &c.

"The offence of destroying such beasts and fowls as are ranked under the denomination of *game*, was formerly observed to be an offence in all persons alike, who had not authority from the crown to kill *game*, by the grant of either a free warren, or at least a manor of their own. But the laws, called the game-laws, also inflicted additional punishments on persons guilty of this general offence, unless they were people of such rank or fortune as were therein particularly specified. All persons, therefore, of what property or distinction soever, that killed *game* out of their own territories, or even upon their own estates, without the king's licence expressed by the grant of a franchise, were guilty of a first original offence, of encroaching on the royal prerogative."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 13.

9. The object of pursuit.

"Therefore in towns and cities they abound,
For there the *game* they seek is easiest found."
Cowper: Tirocinium, 520.

10. A recreation, diversion, or pastime.

"An intellectual *game* pursued
With curious subtility."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iii.

11. A scheme, design or object planned.

"This seems to be the present *game* of the crown, and that they will begin no other till they see an end of this."—*Temple.*

12. A contest or trial of skill of any kind.

"In this political *game*, the great lottery of power is that into which men will purchase with millions of chances against them."—*On Shortening the Duration of Parliaments.*

* 13. Amorous sporting, gallantry.

"Set them down
For sluttish spoils of opportunity,
And daughters of the *game*."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, iv. 5.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to such animals as are considered as game; as, a *game* preserve.

2. Plucky, enduring, spirited.

3. Ready, willing, prepared. (*Slang.*)

"'I dare say we can beat him.' 'I am *game* to try.'"
—*C. Reade: It's Never too Late to Mend*, ch. xxi.

¶ (1) *To die game:* To maintain a resolute, bold, or determined attitude to the last.

(2) *To make game of:* To turn into ridicule; to delude, to humbug.

"Do they not seek occasion of new quarrels,
On my refusal, to distress me more;
Or *make a game of* my calamities?"
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 1,331.

game-bag, *s.* A bag used by a sportsman to hold the game killed by him.

"The entire concern weighs less than an ordinary *game-bag*, and can be made by an ordinary basket-maker."—*Field Library*, i. 218.

game-certificate, *s.* A license to kill game or to deal in game.

game-egg, *s.* An egg from which game-cocks are bred.

"Thus boys hatch *game-eggs* under birds of prey,
To make the fowl more furious for the fray."
Garth: Dispensary, iv. 106.

game-laws, *s.* The laws defining and regulating the preservation of game. They define what animals are to be considered as game, and regulate the times during which such animals may be legally killed.

game-license, *s.* A license to kill or deal in game.

*** game-place,** *s.* A place or course where games were held.

*** game-play,** *s.* Games in amphitheatres, &c.

*** game-player, * game-plaicr,** *s.* One who acts; a juggler.

"Counterfaite pageants and joglings of *game-plaiers*."—*Caluine: Foure Godlie Sermons*, ser. 4.

game-preserver, *s.* A landowner who preserves game for his own sport or profit; esp., one who preserves it so strictly that the animals become a nuisance and a source of loss to his tenants or neighbours.

gāme, * gam-en, * gamne, *v.i. & t.* [A.S. *gamenian*; Icel. *gamna.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To play at any sport or diversion; to amuse oneself; to take part in a game.

"Pleide and *gamenede* ech with other."
Floriz & Blanchefleur, 81.

2. To gamble; to play for a stake; to play at cards, dice, or other games with a view to win money or other thing wagered upon the issue.

"There was he *gaming*. *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, ii. 1.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To please, to amuse.

"Y wot no *gameth* the no gle."
Legend of S. Gregory, 162.

2. To gamble away; to risk.

"It is for fear of losing the inestimable treasure we have, that I do not venture to *game* it out of my hands for the vain hope of improving it."—*Burke: Reform of Representation.*

gāme, *a.* [Perhaps the same as *cam* = crooked.] Crooked, bent: as, a *game* leg. (*Slang.*)

"St. Ronan catching hold of the devil's *game* leg."—*Scott: St. Ronan's Well*, ch. i.

gā'me-cŏck, *s.* [Eng. *game*, and *cock.*] A cock bred for fighting.

"They manage the dispute as fiercely as two *game-cocks* in the pit."—*Locke.*

gā'me-fōwl, *s.* [Eng. *game*, and *fowl.*] Fowls bred or kept for cockfighting.

"Should never *gamefowl* hatch their eggs again."
Cowper: Task, iii. 312.

*** gā'me-fūl, * gam-ful, gome-ful,** *a.* [Eng. *game*; *-full*(*l*).]

1. Full of sport or mirth; mirthful; sportive.

"Ich am *gomeful* and gled."
St. Marherete, p. 10.

2. Full of game.

"Of *gamefull* parkes, of meadowes fresh."—*P. Holland: Camden*, p. 290.

*** gā'me-fūl-lȳ, * gam-ful-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *gameful*; *-ly.*] In a merry, sportive manner.

"Whose gaume othere nought takynge *gamfully*."—*Trevisa*, vii. 111.

gā'me-kēēp-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *game*, and *keeper.*] A person employed to look after game, and see that it is properly preserved and not poached.

"No southern lord could feel any confidence that, if he ventured to resist the government, even his own *gamekeepers* and huntemen would stand by him."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

*** gā'me-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *game*; *-less.*] Destitute of game.

gā'me-lȳ, * game-liche, * gam-li, * gam-liche, *a. & adv.* [Eng. *game*; *-ly.*]

*** A.** *As adj.:* Merry, sportive.

"Mi gode *gameliche* game gurte to grounde."—*Relig. Antiq.* ii. 8.

B. *As adverb:*

* 1. Merrily, gaily.

"William *gamli* to his gomes gan for to sele."
William of Palerne, 3,382.

2. In a game, plucky, or courageous manner; pluckily.

gā'me-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *game*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being game or plucky; pluckiness.

"There was no doubt about his *gameness*."—*T. Hughes: Tom Brown at Oxford*, ch. xxiv.

*** gā'me-sŏme, * gam-sum,** *a.* [Eng. *game*, and suff. *-some.*] Inclined to play or sports; merry, mirthful, sportive, gay, frolicksome.

"Thus ran she, *gamesome* as a colt."
Tennyson: Talking Oak, 121.

*** gā'me-sŏme-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *gamesome*; *-ly.*] In a gamesome, merry, sportive, or frolicsome manner.

"The fatter the ox is, the more *gamesomely* he goes to the slaughter."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, ii.

gā'me-sŏme-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *gamesome*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being gamesome; sportiveness, gaiety, merriment.

gā'me-stĕr, *s.* [Eng. *game*, and suff. *-ster.*]

1. One who joins in any game; a player.

"Like *gamesters*, who, with eager zeal,
Talk the game o'er between the deal."
Lloyd: A Familiar Epistle, &c.

* 2. *Specif.:* One who plays at any game for a stake; a gambler; one who is addicted to gaming.

"The *gamester* may have cast his cards away."
Cowper: Conversation, 313.

* 3. A merry, frolicsome person. (*Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, i. 4.)

* 4. A prostitute.

"[She] was a common *gamester* to the camp."
Shakesp.: All's Well That Ends Well, v. 3.

¶ Used, in Berkshire, either with or without the adjective *old*, to designate a cudgel-player.

"The players are called 'old *gamesters*'—why I can't tell you—and their object is simply to break one another's heads."—*Hughes: Tom Brown's School-days*, ch. ii.

*** gā'me-strĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *gamester*; *-ess.*] A female player or gambler.

"This [character], I need not tell you, is that of a *gamestress*."—*Miss Burney: Camilla*, bk. x., ch. v.

*** gām'-ēȳ,** *a.* [GAMY.]

găm'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. γάμος (*gamos*) = marriage.]

Zool.: Of an ovum, sexual; requiring sexual congress to make it develop. (Opposed to an organic ovum which is capable of development by parthenogenesis.) (*Herbert Spencer.*)

găm'-ĭn, *s.* [Fr.] A street Arab; a boy neglected and allowed to run about the streets.

*** gām-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [GAME, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or habit of playing for money or other stake; gambling; addiction to gambling.

"*Gaming* is a principle inherent in human nature. It belongs to us all."—*Burke: On Economical Reform.*

gaming-house, *s.* A house where gaming is carried on; a hell.

gaming-table, *s.* A table appropriated to gambling.

"A jest calculated to spread at a *gaming-table*, may be received with a perfect neutrality of face."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. i.

*** găm'-ma, * gam, * gamme,** *s.* [Ital. *gamma*; O. Fr. *game*; Fr. *gamme*; Sp. & Port. *gama*; Icel. *gammi.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The third letter (γ) in the Greek alphabet.

2. *Music:* The Gamut (q.v.).

"*Gamme* of songe. *Gamma.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

găm-mā-dĭ-ŏn, găm-mā'-tĭ-ŏn, *s.* [Eccles. Gr. = Eccles. Lat. *gammadium.*]

Ecclesiol. & Ch. Hist.: A cruciform ornament embroidered on or woven into ecclesiastical vestments both in the West and East. It takes its name from being composed of four gammas, placed back to back, forming a voided Greek cross ⌗. Du Cange (*Gloss. Græc.*, fig. vii.) depicts SS. Nicholas and Basil in robes thus ornamented. This dissembled cross played an important part in the Discipline of the Secret, the gamma as a numeral signifying the Trinity, and by its rectangular form typifying the chief corner-stone of the Church. There is probably no connection between the Fylfot (q.v.), and the gammadion, which may still be seen on church bells in the counties of Derby, Lincoln, and York, and on Edyngdon's effigy at Winchester.

găm-măr'-ĭ-dæ, *s.* [Lat. *gammarus* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Crustaceans, order Amphipoda. Essential character, the possession of large foot-jaws covering the whole mouth. Chief genera Gammarus, found in fresh, and Talitrus (Sandhopper), in salt water.

*** găm-mar'-ō-līte,** *s.* [Lat. *gammarus* (q.v.), and Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = stone.]

Paleont.: A fossil gammarus, or some crustacean of a certain affinity to it; a fossil crawfish.

găm'-ma-rŭs, *s.* [Lat. *gammarus, cammarus*; Gr. κάμμαρος (*kammaros*) = a kind of crab or lobster.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Gammaridæ (q.v.). *Gammarus pulex* is the freshwater shrimp. The specific name pulex means that it leaps when on the land like a flea. [PULEX.] In the water it swims on its side.

găm-mā'-tĭ-ŏn, *s.* [GAMMADION.]

*** gamme,** *s.* [GAMMA.]

găm'-mĕr, * găm'-mar, *s.* [A corrupt. of *grammer*, itself a corrupt. of *grandmother* (q.v.): cf. *gaffer.*] An old wife; an old lady.

"Old *gammer* Gurton, a right pleasant dame."
Drayton: The Moon-calf.

găm'-mŏn (1), *** gam-on, * gam-bone,** *s.* [O. Fr. *gambon* (Fr. *jambon*), from *gambe* = a

leg, from Lat. *gamba* = a joint of the leg; Ital. *gambone.*] The buttock or thigh of a hog salted and dried; the lower end of a flitch.

"*Gammons* of the tusky boar,
And savoury haunch of deer."
Scott: Marmion, iii. 8.

găm'-mŏn (2), *s.* [The same as Mid. Eng. *gamen* = game, play.]

I. *Literally:*

1. A game, the same as BACKGAMMON (q.v.).

2. The act of gammoning; the state of being gammoned.

"If a *gammon* is won, the players throw for first play."—*Field*, Oct. 27, 1883.

II. *Fig.:* A hoax, a humbug, an imposition.

"They're the victims of *gammon*, Samivel; they're the victims of *gammon*."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xxvii.

* **găm'-mŏn** (3), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Naut.: The same as GAMMONING (q.v.).

"We learnt that they had broke their forestay and the *gammon* of their bowsprit."—*Anson: Voyage Round the World*, bk. i., ch. vii.

găm'-mŏn (1), *v.t.* [GAMMON (1), *s.*] To make into bacon; to salt and dry in smoke.

găm'-mŏn (2), *v.t.* [GAMMON (2), *s.*]

1. *Lit.:* To beat in the game of backgammon, by clearing one's own table of all the men before the opponent has been able to get all his men home, and withdraw any of them from the table.

2. *Fig.:* To hoax, to humbug, to impose upon.

"Lord Bacon couldn't have *gammoned* her better."
T. Hood: Tale of a Trumpet.

găm'-mŏn (3), *v.t.* [GAMMON (3), *s.*]

Naut.: To fasten a bowsprit to the stem of a ship by several turns of a rope.

gammon-plate, *s.* [GAMMON-SHACKLES.]

gammon-shackles, *s. pl.*

Naut.: A ring to which the gammoning is made fast; it is formed on the end of an iron plate bolted to the stem, called the gammon-plate.

găm'-mŏn-ĭng, *s.* [GAMMON (3), *v.*]

Naut.: Seven or eight turns of a rope passed over the bowsprit, and through a large hole in the stem or knee of the head, alternately, and serving to bind the inner quarter of the bowsprit close down to the ship's stem, in order to enable it the better to support the stays of the fore-mast. After all the turns are drawn as far as possible, the opposite ones are braced together under the bowsprit by a frapping.

gammoning-hole, *s.*

Naut.: A hole cut through the knee of the head, and sometimes one under the standard in the head, for the use of gammoning the bowsprit.

¶ *Screw gammoning:*

Naut.: A chain or plate fastened by means of a screw used in some vessels for convenience in bracing up the bowsprit when required.

găm'-mŭt, *s.* [GAMUT.]

găm'-mȳ, *a.* [Prov. Eng. *gam* = to make sticky.] Sticky.

* **gam-ner,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *gamen* = game; *-er.*] A gambler.

"Blasphemy which suche *gamners* use."—*Ascham: Toxophilus*, p. 66.

găm-ō, *pref.* [Gr. γάμος (*gamos*) = a marriage, a wedding.]

Biol.: By sexual union, real or figurative.

găm'-ō-ĝĕn'-ĕ-sĭs, *s.* [Pref. *gamo-*, and Gr. γένεσις (*genesis*) = origin.]

Biol.: Generation by means of union of the sexes; the same as HOMOGENESIC. (*Herbert Spencer.*)

găm-ō-ĝĕ-nĕt'-ĭc, *a.* [Lat., Gr., &c. *gamogene(sis)*; Eng. suff. *-tic.*]

Biol.: Pertaining or relating to Gamogenesis (q.v.).

găm-ō-morph'-ĭsm, *s.* [Gr. γάμος (*gamos*); μορφή (*morphē*) = form; Eng., &c. suff. *-ism.*]

Biol.: That stage of development in organized sexual beings, in which the transformations take place in the constitution as to make the spermatic or germinal parts reach maturity; puberty.

găm-ō-pĕt'-ą-loŭs, *a.* [Pref. *gamo-*, and *petalous.*]

Bot.: Monopetalous; but as, morphologically viewed, each petal was theoretically distinct, they are assumed to have been wedded or united to each other. Thus a five-cleft monopetalous corolla is looked on as one with five petals, united to form a divided one.

găm-oph'-ȳl-loŭs, *a.* [Pref. *gamo-*; Gr. φύλλον (*phullon*) = a leaf, and Eng., &c. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Composed of leaves united by their edges.

găm-ō-sĕp'-ą-loŭs, *a.* [Pref. *gamo-*; Eng. *sepal* (q.v.); and Eng., &c. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Having but one sepal, composed however theoretically of as many sepals as the one has divisions. [MONOPETALOUS.]

gămp, *s.* & *a.* [After Sarah Gamp, a nurse in Dickens' *Martin Chuzzlewit*, represented as always carrying a large umbrella, very gouty in the middle.]

A. *As subst.:* An umbrella.

B. *As adj.:* Bulging. (Of an umbrella.)

"Grasping his *gamp* umbrella at the middle with his powerful hand."—*Macmillan's Magazine*, Nov. 1881, p. 62.

găm-sĭ-grā'-dīte, *s.* [Named from Gamsigrad, in Servia, where it occurs.]

Min.: Aluminous iron-manganese, amphibole, Dana's twelfth and last variety of amphibole.

găm'-ŭt, * **găm'-mŭt,** * **gam-uth,** *s.* [A compound of O. Fr. *game, game* and *ut.* According to Brachet, Guy of Arezzo [born about A.D. 990], used to call the series of seven notes of the musical scale by the mark γ [gamma]. The notes he named *a, b, c, d, e, f,* and *g*, the last giving the name to the series. *Ut* is the old Latin name for the first note in singing, now called *do.* The notes were named by the same Guy of Arezzo after certain syllables of a Latin hymn to St. John, as follows:—

"*Ut* queant laxis resonare fibris
Mira gestorum *fa*muli tuorum
*Sol*ue pollutis *la*biis reatum.
Sancte Johannes"

The last term *si* being made up of the initial letters of the two last words.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II.

2. *Fig.:* The whole course or extent.

II. *Music:*

* 1. The first or lowest note in Guy's scale of music.

2. A scale on which the notes in music are written or printed; it consists of lines and spaces, the notes printed on which are named after the first seven letters of the alphabet.

"When by the *gamut* some musicians make
A perfect song; others will undertake
By the same *gamut* changed to equal it."
Donne: Elegy 11.

gām'-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *gam(e)*; *-y.*]

1. Resembling or having the flavour of game; high.

2. Game, plucky, courageous.

găn, *pret. of v.* [A.S. *ginnan* = to begin (pa. t. *gann*, pa. par. *gunnen.*] [BEGIN, GIN, *v.*] Properly = began; but in Middle English commonly used as an auxiliary verb, with the simple force of *did.*

"Not with less dread the loud
Ethereal trumpet from on high *gan* blow."
Milton: P. L., vi. 60.

* **găn,** *v.i.* [GO, *v.*]

* **gan,** *s.* [GANE, *s.*]

* **gănch,** * **gănsh,** * **gaunch,** *v.t.* [Fr. *gauche*; Ital. *gancio*; Sp. *gancho* = a hook.] To impale by dropping on to hooks, as the Turks do malefactors.

"Take him away, *ganch* him, impale him, rid the world of such a monster."—*Dryden: Don Sebastian*, iii. 2.

găn'-dĕr, * **gan-dre,** * **gan-dur,** * **gan-dyr,** *s.* [A.S. *gandra, gaara*; cogn. with Ger. *gänserich*; the *d* is excrescent.] [GOOSE.] The male of the goose.

"On waxen pinions soar without a fall,
Swift as the prondest *gander* of them all."
Cowper: Anti-Thelyphthora.

gander's-wool, *s.* Feathers.

* **găn'-dĕr,** *v.i.* [GANDER, *s.*] To ramble, to wander, to gad.

"Nell might come *gandering* back in one of her tantrums. —*H. Kingsley: Geoffrey Hamlyn*, ch. x.

* **gane,** * **gone,** *v.t.* [A.S. *gánian.*] To yawn.

* **gāno,** *s.* [GANE, *v.*] The mouth or throat.

"To behald his ouglie ene twane,
His teribill vissage, and his grislie *gane*."
Douglas: Virgil, 250, 29.

găng, * **gange,** *v.i.* [A.S. *gangan.*] [GANG, *s.*; GO, *v.*]

1. To go, to move, to travel.

"Bynd thaine togidder continually in thi hart, and festin thame fast about thi hals, quhen thow *gangis* let them *gang* with the."—*Abp. Hamiltoun: Catechisme* (1552), fo. 79 a.

2. To walk; applied to a child.

"Quhen thow was young, I bure the in my arme,
Full tenderlie till thow begouth to *gang*."
Lyndsay: Warkis (1592), p. 224.

3. To proceed, in discourse.

"Of Cornikle quhat suld I tary lang?
To Wallace agayue now breiffly will I *gange*."
Wallace: i. 144.

4. To travel on foot; as opposed to riding.

"This night I maun be hame afore I sleep.
Gin *ganging* winna do't, though I sud creep."
Ross: Helenore, p. 39.

5. To pass from one state to another.

"The fassouns and the ritis, that nocht *gang* wrang,
Of sacrifice to thaym statute I ask."
Douglas: Virgil, 443, 9.

6. To proceed in any course of life.

"Thair is now (sais he) na damnatioun vnto thame that ar in Christ Jesu, quhilk *gangis* nocht efter the flesh, bot efter the spirit."—*Abp. Hamiltoun: Catechisme* (1552), fo. 74 b.

7. To have currency; to be in circulation. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"The said penny of gold to haue passage and *gang* for xxx. of the saidis grotis."—*Acts Jas. IV.* (1488), c. x. (ed. 1566).

8. To be in a state of being used; as, a *ganging* coal-pit, *i.e.*, a coal-pit in which operations are carried on.

¶ (1) *To gang away:* To faint, to swoon.

(2) *To gaag one's gait:* To take oneself off.

(3) *To gang out of oneself:* To be distracted.

(4) *To gang together:* To be married.

(5) *To gang to:* To set; said of the sun.

(6) *To gang to gait:* To go abroad.

(7) *To gang with:* To go to wreck.

găng, gŏng, *s.* [A.S. *gang, gong*; Icel. *gangr* = a going, a gang; cogn. with Sw. *gång* = a going; Dut. *gang* = course, passage; Dan. *gang* = walk, gait; Goth. *gaggs* = a way, a street; Ger. *gang* = a way, a vein or streak in a mine.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of going or moving; gait, motion.

"He foryiaf . . . haiten and lamen richte *gang*."—*O. Eng. Homilies*, p. 229.

* 2. A journey.

"He ferden forth wel feole dawen *gong*."
Layamon, i. 55.

* 3. A privy, a gong.

"That mowe be likened to a comune *gonge*."—*Chaucer: Parsones Tale*, p. 346.

4. A number of persons going in company; hence, a number of persons associated or combined for a particular purpose; it is used in a depreciatory or contemptuous sense, as of disreputable or unfortunate persons.

"These men '. . . were distributed into *gangs*, and bestowed on persons who enjoyed favour at court."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

5. A number of workmen or labourers engaged on a particular work under one overseer or foreman.

"We works in *gangs* from three to five men."—*Mayhew: London Labour*, &c., ii. 488.

6. A term applied to a set of tools attached together or to a common stock as to act together; as a *gang* of bits, a *gang*-plough, a *gang*-saw, &c.

7. The channel of a stream, or the course in which it runs; a water-course. [WATER-GANG.]

"In the actioun for the wrangwis broiking of the said Robertis grond & land of Auchinane, & drawing of the watter out of the auld *gang*, & for dinerss vtheris causis," &c.—*Act. Dom. Conc.* (1493), p. 307.

8. A ravine; a gully.

9. As much of anything as one goes for or carries at once.

10. A field for the pasture of cattle; a run.

II. *Min.:* A course or vein; also the rock or earth inclosing the ore; a gangue.

* **gang-bye,** *s.* A go-by. (*Scotch.*)

"Mercy on me, that I suld live in my auld days to gi'e the *gang-bye* to the very writer! Sheriff-clerk!!"—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xlii.

gang-cask, *s.*

Nautical:

1. A small cask for bringing off water in boats

2. The cask in which drinking-water for immediate use is kept on deck.

gang-cultivator, *s.*
Husb.: A cultivator in which a number of cultivator-shares are stocked in such a way as to be driven in a set; usually attached to a carriage on which the driver is mounted.

gang-edger, *s.* A machine in which a movable and a stationary circular saw are mounted on one arbor for the purpose of dressing boards of uniform width as they come from the log.

gang-master, *s.* The employer, overseer, or foreman of a gang of men or labourers employed on some particular work.

gang-plough, *s.* Several ploughs stocked in one frame, generally supported on wheels, and ridden by the ploughman.

gang-punch, *s.* An arrangement of a number of punches in a single stock for punching fish-plates, or other things.

gang-saw, *s.* An arrangement of sawa placed parallel in a gate, so as to make a number of kerfs simultaneously, dividing the timber into planks at one operation.

gang-thereout, *a.* Vagrant, vagabond; leading a roaming life.

"I am a lone woman, for James he's awa to Drumshourloch fair with the year-aulds, and I darena for my life open the door to ony of your *gang-thereout* sort o' bodies."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. i.

gañ-ga, *s.* [Sp.] A name given to the birds of the genus Pterocles or Sandgrouse (q.v.).

găñg'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *gang*; *-able.*]
I. Passable. (Applied to a road that can be travelled.)
2. Tolerable.
3. Used in reference to money that has currency; current.

găñg'-bŏard, *s.* [Eng. *gang*, and *board.*]
Nautical:
I. A board with cleats, forming a bridge reaching from the gangway of a vessel to the wharf; a gang-plank; a gangway.

"As we were putting off the boat, they laid hold of the *gangboard*, and unhooked it off the boat's stern."—*Cook: Second Voyage*, bk. iii., ch. iv.

2. A plank within or without the waist for a sentinel to pace.

găñg'-dāys, *s. pl.* [A.S. *gangdagos.*] Days of perambulation, or of walking through the bounds of a parish, in Rogation-week. The clergy and parishioners walked round the fields and meadows, carrying banners, torches, and the images of saints, and sprinkling holy water on every side, believing that by this means they would ensure an abundant harvest, and protect the new-sown crop against the incursions of destructive animals. The origin of the practice is not clearly ascertained, according to some authorities it is an adaptation of a pagan custom. [Lustration.]

"In this tyme was institut the processioun of the *gangdayis* in Fraunce, thre dayis afore the Ascensioun day, be Mamertius byshop of Vyen."—*Bellenden: Cron.*, bk. ix., ch. vi.

* **gange,** *v.t.* [Gang, *v.*]

găñg'-ĕr, * **gang-ar,** *s.* [Eog. *gang*; *-er.*]
1. A walker, a goer, a mover.

"The stringhalt will gae aff when it's gaen a mile; it's a weel kenn'd *ganger*; they ca' it souple Tam."—*Scott: Roy Roy*, ch. xxvii.

2. A pedestrian; one who travels on foot, as distinguished from one mounted on horseback.

"And gif ony complaynt be of silk ridaris or *gangaris*, the kyng commandis his officiaris till arest thame, & put thame vnder sikkir borowis quhill the kyng be certifyit tharof."—*Acts Jas. I.*, 1424 (ed. 1814), p. 1.

3. The overseer or foreman of a gang of labourers employed on some particular work, as, the *ganger* of a gang of platelayers on a railway.

"The *ganger*, or head of the working gang, who receives his orders from the inspector, and directs the men accordingly."—*Mayhew: London Labour & the London Poor*, ii. 487.

Găn-gĕt'-ĭc, * **Găn'-gĭc,** *a.* [Lat. *Ganget-(icus)*; Lat., Eng., &c. *Gang(es)*, and Eng. suff. *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the river Gangea; having its habitat in the river Ganges.

Gangetic-crocodile. Gangetic-gavial, *s.* [Gavial.]

găñg'-ĭñg, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Gang, *v.*]
A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).
C. *As subst.:* The act of going, travelling, or proceeding; progress.

"The bailye continewit the *ganging* of the actioun."—*Aberd. Reg.* (1548), v. 20.

ganging-furth, *s.* Exportation.

"Ane article for *ganging furth* of fische."—*Acts Jas. VI.*, 1581 (ed. 1814), p. 214.

ganging-gear, *s.* The machinery of a mill.

ganging-goods, *s. pl.* Goods that can be easily removed; movables.

ganging-plea, *s.* A long-continued or permanent process in a court of law.

"But I thought you had some law affair of your ain to look after—I have ane myself—a *ganging-plea* that my father left me."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. iii.

* **găñ'-gle,** *v.i.* [Janole.] To chatter, to prate.

"To comene *ganglende* and to moche spekinde."—*Ayenbite*, p. 226.

găñ'-glĭñg, *a.* [Eng. *gang*; dim. suff. *-ling.*] Straggling.

găñ'-glĭ-ăc, găñ'-glĭ-al, *a.* [Eng. *ganglĭ(on)*; *-ac, -al.*] Relating to a ganglion.

găñ'-glĭ-āt-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *ganglĭ(on)*; *-ated.*] Having ganglions; intermixed with enlargements at the intersections.

găñ'-glĭ-form, găñ'-glĭ-ō-form, *a.* [Eng. *ganglion*, and *form.*] Having the form, shape, or appearance of a ganglion.

găñ'-glĭ-ŏn, *s.* (*pl.* **găñ'-glĭ-a**). [Lat., from Gr. γάγγλιον (*gangglion*) = a tumour near a tendon.]
I. *Anatomy:*
(1) *Human:*
(*a*) A small mass of vascular neurine, situated in the course of a nerve, and distinct both from the brain and from the spinal cord. The sympathetic system of nerves consists of a series of ganglia, extending on each side of the vertebral column, from the head to the coccyx, connecting with all the other nerves of the body. Each ganglion is a distinct centre, giving off branches in four directions, superior, inferior, external, and internal. They are divided into cranial ganglia, cervical, thoracic, &c.
(*b*) A lymphatic gland.
(2) *Comp.:* A centre of the nervous system, containing nerve cells, and receiving and giving out impressions. (*Huxley.*)
2. *Surg.:* A globular indolent tumour, situated on the course of a tendon. It is produced by the elevation of the sheath of the tendon and the infusion into it of a viscid fluid.
3. *Bot.* (*Pl.*): The mycelium of certain fungals.

ganglion-cells, *s. pl.*
Anat.: The same as Nerve-cells (q.v.). The are called also Ganglionic-corpuscles.

găñ'-glĭ-ŏn-a-rў, *a.* [Eng. *ganglion*; *-ary.*] Composed of ganglia.

găñ-glĭ-ō-neŭr'-a, *s.* [Gr. γάγγλιον (*ganglion*) [Ganglion], and νεῦρα (*neura*) pl. of νεῦρον (*neuron*) = a sinew, a tendon, a nerve.]
Zool.: The name given by Rudolphi and Ehrenberg to the Articulata and Mollusca, in which the nervous system is ganglionic. Grant describes the nervous system of the Articulata as diplo-neurose, and that of the Mollusca as cyclo-gangliated.

găñ-glĭ-ŏn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eog. *ganglion*; *-ic.*] Pertaining to a ganglion or ganglia; as, the *ganglionic* nerves.

ganglionic-corpuscles, *s. pl.*
Anat.: The same as Ganglion-cells (q.v.).

ganglionic-nerves, *s. pl.*
Anat.: The same as Sympathetic-nerves (q.v.).

găñ-glĭ-ō-nī'-tĭs, *s.* [Eng. *ganglion*; suff. *-itis.*]
Pathology:
1. Inflammation of a nervous ganglion.
2. Inflammation of a lymphatic ganglion.

găñ'-glĭ-oŭs, *a.* [Eng., &c., *ganglĭ(on)*; Eng. suff. *-ous.*]
Zool.: Of or belonging to a ganglion. (*Owen.*)

găñg'-plănk, *s.* [See Gangboard.]

găñ-græ'-na, *s.* [Lat.] [Ganorene, *s.*]

găñ'-grĕl, găñ'-grĭl, găñ'-ga-rĕl, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *gang*; *-rel.*]
A. *As adjective:*
1. Walking.
2. Wandering; vagrant; vagabond.

"He's nae gentleman, nor drap's bluid o' gentleman wad grudge twa *gangrel* puir bodies the sheiter o' a waste house."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. iii.

B. *As substantive:*
1. A wandering person; one who strolls from place to place; a vagabond.

"How scho is tute-mowit lyk ane aep;
And lyk a *gangrel* onto graep."
Dunbar: Maitland Poems, p. 97.

2. A child beginning to walk.

"Nory now a *gangrel* trig was grown."
Ross: Helenore, p. 13.

* **găñ'-grē-nāte,** *v.t.* [Eng. *gangren(e)*; *-ate.*] To gangrene; to cause a gangrene in; to mortify.

"So parts cauterized, *gangrenated*, siderated and mortified, become black."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vi., ch. xx.

găñ'-grēne, * **gan-green,** *s.* [Fr. *gangrène*, from Lat. *gangræna*; Gr. γάγγραινα (*gangraina*) = an eating away; γραιῳ (*graiō*) = to eat.]
I. *Literally & Technically:*
1. *Pathol.:* A tendency to death or mortification, but stopping short of the complete process. It may affect an organ, such as the lung, but this is rare, or the soft tissues, which is common, particularly of the foot, especially in the aged, as senile gangrene. When part remains alive it is gangrene, when it is completely dead sphacelus. So in bone, cariea and necrosis occur, the first as gangrene or incomplete, the second as sphacelus or complete death. Degeneration differs from gangrene in not becoming isolated or putrid, but, if not absorbed, remaining in continuity with surrounding parts. Gangrene of soft parts is usually termed sloughing. Necramia, or death of the blood, and sequestrum, or a dead piece of bone, are examples of gangrenous lesions.

"She saves the lover, as we *gangrenes* stay
By cutting hope, like a lopped limb, away."
Waller: Of the Queen, 25.

2. *Bot.:* A disease ending in the putrefaction of the parts affected or of the whole plant.
* **II.** *Fig.:* A moral festering or corruption.

"The very substance of the soul is festered with them; the *gangrene* is gone too far to be ever cured."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 90.

găñ'-grēne, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *gangrener.*] [Gangrene, *s.*]
A. *Transitive:*
1. *Literally:*
(1) To cause a gangrene in; to mortify.

"But to accuse the Gospel of severity on this account, would be just as rational and as equitable, as to charge the surgeon with cruelty for amputating a *gangrened* limb."—*Porteus*, vol. ii., ser. 1.

* (2) To make corrupt or vicious.

"This dyscrasie and *gangrened* disposition does always suppose a long or a base sin for their parent."—*Bp. Taylor*, vol. i., ser. 20.

B. *Intrans.:* To become mortified.

* **găñ-grĕ-nĕsç'-ent,** *a.* [Eng. *gangrene*; suff. *-escent* = Lat. *-escens.*] Becoming gangrened or gangrenous; tending to mortification.

găñ'-grē-noŭs, *a.* [Eng. *gangren(e)*; *-ous.*] Affected with gangrene or mortification; mortified; gangrened; indicating gangrene or mortification.

"The blood, turning acrimonious, corrodes the vessels, producing hæmorrhages, pustules red, lead-coloured, black, and *gangrenous*."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

găñg'-tīde, *s.* [Eng. *gang*, and *tide* (q.v.).] The same as Gangweek (q.v.).

găñgue, *s.* [Gang, *s.*]
I. *Smelting:* The superfluous earthy matter of a smelting-furnace.
2. *Mining:* The mineral matters in which metallic ores are imbedded.

găñg'-wāy, *s.* [Eng. *gang*, and *way.*]
I. *Ordinary Language:*
1. A passage or means of temporary access

to a place or building, consisting of an inclined plane of planks; specif., the opening in the bulwarks of a vessel by which persons come on board or disembark; also the temporary bridge affording means of passing from the ship to the shore, or vice versa.

"I had hardly got into the boat, before I was told they had stolen one of the ancient stanchions from the opposite *gangway*, and were making off with it."—*Cook: Second Voyage*, bk. ii., ch. ix.

2. In the House of Commons a narrow passage running across the House, and dividing the seats on each side into two parts. Above the gangway, that is, near the Speaker's end of the House, sit the Ministry and Opposition with their respective adherents, the former on the Speaker's right, the latter on his left. Below the gangway sit the neutral or independent members, whence the phrase *To sit below the gangway*, as applied to a member, expresses that he is independent and not bound to either party.

II. *Mining:* A main level, applied chiefly to coal mines.

¶ *To bring to the gangway:*

Naut.: To punish a sailor by seizing him up and flogging him. The expression derives its force from the fact that before the abolition of corporal punishment in the service, sailors about to be flogged were tied to a grating in the gangway, where the sentence was carried out.

găng'-week, *s.* [Eng. *gang*, and *week*.] Rogation-week, when the bounds of parishes are perambulated or beaten. [GANGDAYS.]

găn'-il, *s.* [Fr.] A kind of brittle limestone.

găn'-ĭs-tẽr, găn'-nĭs-tẽr, *s.* [A local word; etym. doubtful.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A kind of grit or hard sandstone found under certain coal-beds in the lower coal measures of Derbyshire, Yorkshire, &c. Properly, it is a siliceous variety of fire-clay.

2. *Metall.:* A refractory material used for lining the Bessemer converters. It consists of crushed or ground siliceous stone, mixed with fire-clay. Its object is to save the iron converter from destruction by the heat of the charge. Ground quartz, sand, and fire-clay.

"The lining consists of *ganister* ground fine, moistened, and rammed down upon the iron frame."—*Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. xi., p. 226.

găn'-jah, gŭn'-jah, *s.* [Mahratta and Hind. *ganja*. See def.]

Bot.: The term used in India for the leaves or young leaf-buds of the hemp-plant (*Cannabis sativa*), which are frequently rubbed between the hands, added to tobacco, and smoked, to increase the power of the more harmless narcotic. In many cases the ganga is smoked by itself for the purpose of intoxication. [BHANG.] (*Herklots & Jaffur Sheerreef.*)

găn'-nĕt, * **gan-et,** * **gante,** *s.* [A.S. *ganot*; cogn. with Dut. *gent* = a gander; O. H. Ger. *genazo*; Mid. H. Ger. *ganze*.]

Ornith.: The genus *Sula*, and specially the species *S. alba*, often called *S. bassana*, the Soland (*i.e.*, Solent) goose. [BOOBY, SOLAND-GOOSE, SULA.]

găn-ō-çĕph'-ą-lą, *s. pl.* [Gr. γάνος (*ganos*)= brightness, and κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = the head.]

Palæont.: In Professor Owen's classification, a group of Labyrinthodonts, characterised by having their heads covered with shining plates. The chief genus is Archegosaurus, which is, perhaps, a larval form.

găn-ō-çĕph'-ą-loŭs, *a.* [GANOCEPHALA.] Having the head covered with shining polished plates; pertaining or belonging to the ganocephala.

găn-ō'-dŭs, *s.* [Gr. γάνος (*ganos*) = brightness, and ὀδούς (*odous*) = tooth.]

Palæont.: A numerous genus of fossil Chimæroid fishes found chiefly in the Great Oolite of Stonesfield.

găn-ōid, *a. & s.* [Gr. γάνος (*ganos*) = brightness, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance.]

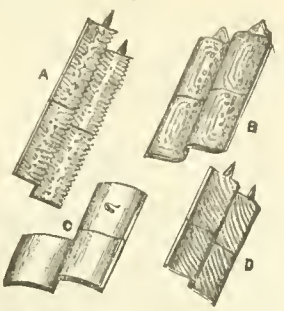
Palæontology:

A. *As adj.:* Having a brilliant surface; pertaining to the scales of the extinct fishes mentioned under B., or to those fishes themselves. [GANOID SCALES.]

B. *As subst.:* The fishes of the order Ganoidei (q.v.).

ganoid-scales, *s. pl.*

Palæont.: Scales generally of an angular



GANOID-SCALES OF
A. Enrynotus crenatus; B. Dapedius granulatus; C. Palæoniscus Voltzii; D. Amblypterus striatus.

form, and composed of horny or bony plates, covered with a thick layer of shining enamel.

găn-ōid'-ąl, *a.* [Eng., &c., *ganoid*; *-al*.]

Palæont.: The same as GANOID, *adj.* (q.v.).

găn-ōĭ'-dĕ-ąn, *a.* [Eng., &c.. *ganoid*; *-ean*.]

A. *As adj.:* The same as GANOID, *a.* (q.v.).

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Sing.:* The same as GANOID, *s.* (q.v.).

2. *Pl.:* The order Ganoidei (q.v.).

găn-ōĭ'-dĕ-ī, gąn-ōĭ'-dĕ-ą, *s.pl.* [Masc. or neut. pl. of Mod. Lat. *ganoideus*.] [GANOID.]

Ichthy.: The name given by Agassiz to one of the four orders into which, chiefly for palæontological purposes, he divided the class of Fishes. It has since been adopted by Profs. Müller, Owen, Huxley, &c., but with certain modifications. The essential character of the fishes belonging to the order is that they have Ganoid scales (q.v.). These constitute the exoskeleton. The endoskeleton is cartilaginous instead of osseous. There are generally two pairs of fins; the first ray is usually a strong spine. The tail is generally heterocercal. The few living species are mostly freshwater, but marine forms must once have abounded. The ganoids commenced at least as early as the deposition of the Upper Silurian Rocks, and have continued, though their relative importance is much diminished, till now. The order has been divided into:—

Section 1.—Lepidoganoidei. Sub-orders: (1) Amiadæ: (2) Lepidosteidæ; (3) Platysomidæ; (4) Crossopterygidæ; (5) Acanthodidæ.
Section 2.—Placoganoidei. Sub-orders: (1) Ostracostei; and (2) Choudrosteidæ.

găn-ō'-mą-līte, *s.* [Gr. γάνωμα (*ganōma*) = brightness, brilliance; suff. *-lite*.]

Min.: A silicate of lead and manganese, represented by the formula $(PbMn)SiO_3$. It occurs massive, without cleavage, associated with native lead and other minerals at Långban, Wermland, Sweden. It was described by Nordenskiold. (*T. Davies, F.G.S.*)

gąn-ŏm'-ą-tīte, *s.* [Gr. γάνωμα (*ganōma*), genit. γανώματος (*ganōmatos*) = brightness, brilliance, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: An impure iron sinter with some oxide of cobalt, &c. Found at Joachimsthal and Andreasberg. (*Dana.*) The *Brit. Mus. Cat.* makes it a variety of Diadochite (q.v.).

* **gansch,** * **gaunch,** *v.* [Perhaps the same as GNASH (q.v.), or from *gane* = to yawn.] To make a snatch with open jaws; to snarl, to bite.

* **gansch,** * **gaunch,** *s.* [GANSCH, *v.*]

1. A snatch at any thing.

2. A stab, a prick.

"I have heard my father say, who was a forester at the Cabrach, that a wild boar's *gaunch* is more easily healed than a hurt from a deer's horn."—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. ix.

3. The act of gaping wide.

4. The person who gapes in this manner.

* **gant,** * **gaunt,** *v.* [GANE.] To yawn by opening the mouth. (*Douglas: Virgil*, 87, 55.)

* **gant,** * **gaunt,** *s.* [GANT, *v.*] A yawn.

"Thare clamour was ful skant,
The soundis brak with gaspyng or ane *gant*."
Douglas: Virgil, 181, 18.

* **gânt'-lĕt** (1), *s.* [GAUNTLET.]

gânt'-lĕt (2), **gâunt'-lĕt,** * **gantc-lope,** * **gant-lope,** *s.* [*Gantlope* is the most correct form, being nasalized from Sw. *gatlopp* = a running down a lane, because the offender has to run between two files or rows of soldiers, &c., who strike him as he passes; *gata* = a gate, a lane, and *lopp*, a course, a running; *löpa* = to run, cogn. with Eng. *leap* (q.v.). The spelling *gauntlet* arose from a confusion with *gantlet* (1), a form of *gauntlet* (q.v.). (*Skeat.*)]

Mil.: A kind of military punishment, in which the prisoner, stripped to his waist, had to run between two files of soldiers armed with sticks or other instruments, with which they struck him as he passed.

¶ *To run the gauntlet:*

1. *Lit.:* To suffer the punishment described above.

"Some said he ought to be tied neck and heels; others, that he deserved *to run the gantelope*."—*Fielding: Tom Jones*, bk. viii., ch. xi.

2. *Fig.:* To run or pass through a course of severe treatment, criticism, or opposition.

"To print is *to run the gantlet*, and to expose ones self to the tongues-strappado."—*Glanvill: On Dogmatizing*. (Pref.)

* **gant-lope,** * **gante-lope,** *s.* [GANTLET, (2).]

gănt'-trў, *s.* [GAUNTREE.]

* **gan-ye,** * **gain-ye,** * **gen-yie,** * **gayn-yhe,** *s.* [Prob. the same as *gin* (2) (q.v.).]

1. An arrow; a dart; a javelin.

"Sche that was in that craft ryght expert,
Glidis away vnder the fomy sels,
Als swift as *ganye* or fedderit arrow fiels."
Douglas: Virgil, 323, 46.

2. An iron gun, as opposed to the use of bow and arrow.

"We may nocht fle fra yon barge wait I weill,
Weyll stuft thai ar with gwn *ganye* of steill."
Wallace, x. 816.

Găn'-ў-mēde, [Lat. *Ganymedes*.]

1. *Class. Mythol.:* The son of Troa and Callirhoë; Jupiter carried him off and made him his cupbearer.

2. *Astron.:* One of the satellites of Jupiter. Discovered by Galileo at Padua, Jan. 7, 1610.

* **găn'-zą,** *s.* [M. H. Ger. *ganze* = O. H. Ger. *ganazo*; Sp. *gansa* = a gander.] A kind of wild goose, by a flock of which in the fictitious narrative of Cyrano de Bergerac (1649) the chariot of Gonzales is represented as being drawn to the moon.

"They are but idle dreams and fancies,
And savour strongly of the *ganzees*."
Butler: Hudibras, pt. ii., c. iii.

gāol, * **gayhol,** * **gayl, jāil,** *s.* [O. Fr. *gaiole*, *guole*, from Low Lat. *gabiola*, dimin. of *gabio* = a cage, from Lat. *cavea* = a cage, a coop; *cavus* = hollow; Fr. *geôle*; Sp. *gayola*, *jaula*; Port. *gaiolo*; Ital. *gabbiuola*.]

1. *Lit.:* A prison; a place of confinement for persons legally committed to custody for any crime or offence against the law; a jail.

"The *gaol* of Oxford was crowded with prisoners."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

* 2. *Fig.:* Any place of confinement.

"Small eggs appear,
Dire fraught with reptile life; alas, too soon
They burst their filmy *gaol*, and crawl abroad."
Grainger: Sugar-cane, bk. ii.

* **gāol,** *v.t.* [GAOL, *s.*] To commit to gaol; to imprison.

"*Gaoling* vagabonds was chargeable, pesterous, and of no open example."—*Bacon*.

gaol-bird, *s.* A person who has been in gaol; an incorrigible rogue.

"Liberating the *gaol-birds* in Alexandria."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Oct. 5, 1882.

gaol-delivery, *s.*

1. *Lit. & Law:* A judicial process, by which gaols are delivered of the persons confined in them, either by trial, or by discharging those against whom the grand jury fail to find a true bill.

"It was their [the Council's] pleasure that I [Mountain] should be delivered, if that I would be a conformable man to the Queen's proceedings, and forsake heresy, or else to remain in prison until the next sessions of *gaol-delivery*."—*Strype: Memorials*, vol. iv., ch. xxii.

* 2. *Fig.:* A freeing or delivery from imprisonment or confinement.

"Were it known to all
What life our souls do by this death receive,
Men would it birth or *gaol-delivery* call."
Davies: On the Soul.

gaol-fever, *s.* [Jail-fever.]

¶ *Commission of gaol-delivery:*

Law: A commission by which judges or others named therein are empowered to try and deliver every prisoner, who shall be in the gaol when the judges arrive at the circuit town, whenever or before whomsoever indicted, or for whatever crime committed. So that, one way or other, the gaols are in general cleared, and all offenders tried, punished, or delivered, twice, and, in the populous districts, thrice, or oftener in every year. (*English.*)

gāol'-ẽr, ***gayl-er,** ***gail-er, jāil'-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *gaol; -er.*] The keeper of a gaol or prison; one in charge of prisoners legally committed; a jailer.

"She [Elizabeth] called him always her *gaoler.*"—*Burnet: History of the Reformation* (1558).

***gāol'-ẽr-ẽss,** *s.* [Eng. *gaoler; -ess.*] A female gaoler.

"My saucy *gaoleress* assured me that . . ."—*Richardson: Clarissa,* ii. 72.

găp, ***gappe,** *s.* [From Gape, *v.* (q.v.); Icel. & Sw. *gap* = a gap; Dan. *gab* = mouth, gap.]

I. *Literally:*

1. An opening, a breach, as in a hedge, a wall, a fence, &c.

"Such a *gappe* they made theron
That a cart onlade myght yn gon."
Sir Ferumbras, 4,988.

2. A narrow passage or path.

"The foremost Tartar's in the *gap,*
Conspicuous by his yellow cap."
Byron: Giaour.

II. *Figuratively*

1. A breach.

"The loss of that city concerned the Christian commonweal: manifold miseries afterwards ensued by the opening of that *gap* to all that side of Christendom."—*Knolles: Historie of the Turkes.*

2. An opening; a passage; a means of entrance or exit; an avenue.

"The *gap* which for just considerations wee open unto some, letteth in others through corrupt practices."—*Bp. Hooker: Ecclesiastical Polity,* bk. v., § 81.

3. A hiatus, a blank, a void, a vacuity.

"Then follows an immense *gap,* in which, undoubtedly, some changes were made by time."—*Burke: Abridgment of English History,* bk. ii., ch. vii.

* 4. A defect, a flaw.

"If you violently proceed against him, mistaking his purpose, it would make a great *gap* in your honour."—*Shakesp.: Lear,* i. 2.

¶ *To stop a gap:* To repair a defect or weak point; to supply a temporary want.

"The kyng entendinge to stoppe two *gappes* with one hushe, sent Syr Gylbert Talbot, and the other two ambassadors, principally to Bishop Jully, and by theim sent also to the Duke of Urbyne, the whole habite and coller of the noble ordre of the gartier."—*Hall: Henry VIII.* (an. 22).

(2) *To stand in the gap:* To expose oneself to danger in order to protect some person or thing.

"I sought for a man that . . . should *stand in the gap* before me for the land, that I should not destroy it."—*Ezekiel* xxii. 30.

¶ For the difference between *gap* and *breach,* see Breach.

***gap-way,** *s.* A way through.

***gap-wide,** *s.* Wide open.

gap-window, *s.*

Arch.: A long and narrow window.

***găp,** *v.t.* [Gap, *s.*]

1. To indent or notch, as the edge of a sword.

2. To breach, to open a passage through.

"Ready! take aim at their leaders, their masses are *gapped* with our grape."
Tennyson: Defence of Lucknow, iii.

gāpe, ***gap-en,** ***gap-yn,** *v.i.* [A.S. *geāpan,* from *geāp* = wide; cogn. with Dut. *gapen;* Icel. *gapa;* Sw. *gapa;* Ger. *gaffen;* Dut. *gabe* = to gape, yawn.]

1. To open the mouth wide; to yawn.

"Be not *gapynge* nor ganynge, ne with thy mouth to powt." *Babees Book,* p. 135.

2. To open the mouth for food, as a young bird.

"The lazy sluggard yawning lies
Before thy threshold, *gaping* for thy dole."
Carew: Cœlum Britannicum.

3. To stare with open mouth in wonder, surprise, astonishment, or perplexity.

"When I came to that court I *gaped* aboute."
P. Plowman's Crede, 809.

* 4. To desire eagerly; to long. (Followed by *at* or *after.*)

"Ne lenger don hym efter hire to *gape.*"
Chaucer: Troilus, 508.

* 5. To manifest eager expectation.

"He *gapes* to catch the droppings of my lord."
Pitt: Epistle to Mr. Spence.

* 6. To manifest a desire to devour, destroy, or overcome.

"They have *gaped* upon me with their mouth."—*Job* xvi. x.

* 7. To cry with open mouth.

"Ye rude slaves, leave your *gaping.*"—*Shakesp.: Henry VIII.,* v. 4.

8. To open wide; to part asunder, so as to display a fissure, chasm, or breach.

"May that ground *gape* and swallow me alive!"
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., i. 1.

* 9. To open; to leave a hiatus.

"There is not, to the best of my remembrance, one vowel *gaping* on another for want of a cæsura in this poem."—*Dryden.*

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *gape, stare,* and *gaze:* "*Gape* and *stare* are taken in the bad sense; the former indicating the astonishment of gross ignorance; the latter not only ignorance but impertinence; *gaze* is taken always in a good sense, as indicating laudable feeling of astonishment, pleasure or curiosity." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

gāpe, *s.* [Gape, *v.*]

* I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* The act or state of gaping; a yawn.

2. *Fig.:* The act or state of longing after; earnest desire or expectation.

"The mind is not here kept in a perpetual *gape* after knowledge."—*Addison.*

II. *Zoology:*

1. The width of the mouth, as of birds, fishes, &c., when opened.

2. (*Pl.*): A disease in young poultry, characterized by much gaping. It is caused by the presence of a hematoid worm (*Fasciola trachealis*) in the windpipe.

gape-seed, *s.* Gaping; astonishment; surprise or perplexity; the effect produced on an ignorant person by some strange or wonderful sight or exhibition.

gāp'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *gap(e); -er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* One who gapes or opens the mouth wide in yawning, astonishment, surprise, or perplexity.

"Nothing in them but the scenicall strutting, and furious vociferation, to warrant them to the ignorant *gapers.*"—*Ben Jonson: Discoveries.*

2. *Fig.:* One who longs, craves or looks earnestly for anything.

"The golden shower of the dissolved abbey-lands rained well near into every *gaper's* mouth."—*Corew: Survey of Cornwall.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Ornith.* (*Pl.*): Eurylaiminæ, a sub-family of Muscicapidæ (Flycatchers). They are called also Broad bills. [Eurylaiminæ.]

2. *Zool.:* The molluscous genus Mya, type of the family Myacidæ. Whilst the shells of many bivalves close completely, the Mya gapes posteriorly, whence its English name. [Mya.]

gāp'-ĭng, ***gap-yng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [Gape, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. The act of opening the mouth wide; yawning.

* 2. A gape; a chasm.

* II. *Fig.:* An eager longing after, a desire.

"Theyr *gapyng* was to receiue the offerings and giftes from al quarters about, and to giue nothyng agayne."—*Bale: Apology,* fo. 38.

gaping-stock, *s.* An object of open-mouthed wonder.

"I was to be a *gaping-stock* and a scorn to the young volunteers."—*Godwin: Mandeville,* ii. 40.

gāp'-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *gaping; -ly.*] In a gaping manner.

***găp'-tōōthed,** *a.* [Eng. *gape,* and *toothed.*] Having gaps or interstices between the teeth.

gar, *s.* [A.S. *gár* = a spear, a weapon; Icel. *geirr;* O. H. Ger. *ger.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A spear, a dart.

"Brennes . . . lette glide his *gar.*"
Layamon, i. 218.

2. *Zool.:* The Garfish (q.v.).

¶ *Gar* is used as an element in some proper names derived from the Anglo-Saxon, as in Edgar = happy weapon, Ethelgar = noble weapon.

gar, *v.t.* [Icel. *göra;* Dan. *gröre;* Sw. *göra;* Ger. *garen.*] To make, to compel, to constrain. (*Scotch.*)

"That *gars* me grete and grone."
Towneley Mysteries, p. 227.

† **Găr-am-ăn'-tic,** *a.* [Lat. *Garamanticus.* See definition.]

Geog. & Hist.: Pertaining to the Garamantees, a people in the North of Africa; Libyan Carthaginian.

Garamantic carbuncle, *s.*

Min.: The Carthaginian Carbuncle, now called the Garnet (q.v.).

găr'-ạn-cĭn, gar'-ạn-cine, *s.* [Fr. *garance* = madder; *-ine* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: A colouring matter produced by the action of sulphuric acid upon madder. It has a higher tinctorial power than madder itself. (*Fownes.*)

găr'-ạn-găn, *s.* [Javanese.]

Zool.: A species of ichneumon, *Herpestes javanicus,* found in Java.

***garaus,** *adv.* & *s.* [Garouse.]

găr'-ạ-văn-çeş, găl'-ạ-văn-çēş, *s.* [Sp. *garbanza* = a chick pea.]

Bot.: Properly *Cicer arietinum* [Gram], but used also of some species of Dolichos (q.v.).

garb (1), ***garbe** (1), *s.* [O. Fr. *garbe;* from O. H. Ger. *garawi* = preparation, dress, gear; O. H. Ger. *garawen;* M. H. Ger. *gerwen* = to get ready; O. H. Ger. *garo;* M. H. Ger. *gar, gare* = ready; Sp., Port., & Ital. *garbo* = grace, garb; cf. A.S. *gearwa* = preparation, clothing; Eng. *gear, gare.*]

* 1. Demeanour, conduct.

"First for your *garb,* it must be grave and serious,
Very reserved and lock'd; not tell a secret
In any terms, but to your father."
Ben Jonson: The Fox, iv. 1.

* 2. Fashion, mode, or manner of doing anything.

"He could not speak English in the native garb."
Shakesp.: Henry V., v. 1.

3. Fashion of dress, clothing, clothes, vesture, apparel; especially applied to an official or other distinctive dress.

"The use of the old national *garb* was interdicted."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiii.

4. Outward appearance or show.

"Hypocrisy, the gift of lengthened years,
Matured by age, the *garb* of prudence wears."
Byron: Childish Recollections.

garb (2), **garbe** (2), *s.* [Fr. = a sheaf, from O. H. Ger. *garba.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A sheaf.

2. *Her.:* A sheaf, usually of wheat; if of other grain the kind must be expressed. It is used as an emblem of summer.

***garb,** *v.t.* [Garb, *s.*] To clothe.

"These black dog-Dons
Garb themselves bravely."
Tennyson: Queen Mary, iii. 1.

gar'-bage (bage as bĭğ), ***gar-bash, gar-bish,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Skeat considers it probably = *garble-age,* from *garble* (q.v.).]

1. *Lit.:* The bowels of an animal; the offal; the refuse animal or vegetable matter of a kitchen; refuse generally.

"They are eager to fish up the nastiest *garbage* thrown overboard from any European ship."—*Smith Wealth of Nations,* bk. i., ch. viii.

2. *Fig.:* Anything worthless or offensive, as immoral or obscene writings.

"Lust, though to a radiant angel linked,
Will sate itself in a celestial bed,
And prey on *garbage.*" *Shakesp.: Hamlet,* i. 5.

* **gar'-bage (bage as bĭğ),** *v.t.* [Garbage, *s.*] To gut or clean fish; to eviscerate.

"Pilchards . . . are *garbaged,* salted, hanged in the smoake."—*P. Holland: Camden,* p. 186.

garbe, *s.* [Garb (2).]

garbed, *a.* [Eng. *garb* (1), *s.*; *-ed.*] Dressed habited.

* **gar'-bel** (1), *s.* [Garble, *s.*]

gar'-bel (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Shipbuild.: The same as Garboard (q.v.)

* **gar'-bĭdğe,** *s.* [Garbage, *s.*]

* **gar'-bĭsh,** *s.* [Garbage, *s.*]

gar'-ble, * **gar-bel,** * **gar'-bell,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. * *garbeler, grabeller* = to garbell spices, also to examine precisely, sift nearly (*Cotgrave*); Sp. *garbillar* = to sift; Ital. *garbellare* = to garbell wares (*Florio*), from Sp. *garbillo* = a sieve or sifter, from Pers. *ghurbil* = a sieve; Arab. *ghirbál.* (*Skeat.*)]

* **1.** To sift or cleanse corn from dust or other foreign bodies; to bolt; to separate the fine or valuable parts from the coarse and worthless.

"To *garble*, to cleanse from dross and dirt, as grocers do their spices, to pick or cull out."—*Phillips: The New World of Words.*

* **2.** To pick and choose, to select quite fairly.

"The protectors and proctors whereof claimed a priviledge to themselves, to *garble* the live pigs in the markets of the city."—*Fuller: Worthies.*

3. To select or pick out such parts as may suit a particular purpose; to sophisticate; to mutilate so as to convey a false impression.

"But you, who fathers and traditions take,
And *garble* some, and some you quite forsake."
Dryden: Hind & Panther, iii. 226.

* **gar'-ble,** *s.* [Garble, *v.*]

1. Anything which has been sifted, or from which the coarse parts have been removed.

2. Garbage; the coarse or refuse parts picked out from goods, drugs, &c.; refuse.

3. A low mean fellow.

"Did not the lady smile upon the *garble*?"
Wolcot: P. Pindar.

gar'-blĕr, *s.* [Eng. *garbl(e); -er.*]

* **1.** One who garbles, sifts or cleanses from coarse or worthless matters; specif. a public official in London who looked after the purity of drugs, spices, &c.

2. One who garbles, mutilates, or sophisticates anything by picking out such parts as suit his particular purpose.

"A farther secret in this clause may best be discovered by the projectors, or at least the *garblers* of it."—*Swift: Examiner*, No. 19.

gar'-bŏard, *s.* [Etym. of first element doubtful; Eng. *board.*]

Shipbuild.: The first plank fastened to the keel of a ship.

garboard-strake, garboard-streak, *s.*

Shipwright.: The range of planks nearest to the keel. In the merchant service, the rabbet to receive the garboard-straka is made along the upper edge of the keel. In the navy, a groove is made half-way down the keel to receive the garboard-strake.

* **gar'-bŏil,** * **gar-boile,** * **gar-boyle,** *s.* [O. Fr. *garbouil*; Ital. *garbaglio* = a disorder, a tumult; Sp. *garbullo* = a crowd, a multitude.] A tumult, an uproar, a commotion.

"Look here, and at thy sovereign leisure read
What *garboils* she awaked."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, i. 3.

* **gar'-bŏil,** *v.t.* [Garboil, *s.*] To throw into confusion; to upset; to disturb.

"Here would be a precedent to tip down so many lords at a time, and to *garboil* the house."—*Burnet: Own Time* (an. 1677).

* **garçe,** *s.* [Garse.]

gar-çĭn'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Laurent Garcin, an oriental traveller.]

Bot.: A genus of Guttifers, the typical one of the tribe Garcinieæ. It consists of opposite leaved trees, with a yellow resinous juice, and generally unisexual flowers with four sepals, four petals, many stamens in from one to four bundles, and a two to ten-celled ovary with a single seed in each cell. The fruit of *Garcinia Mangostana* is the highly-prized Mangosteen (q.v.). The fruits of *G. pedunculata*, *G. cornea*, and *G. Kydiana* are also eaten, but are not greatly valued. *Garcinia Cambogia* and other species of the genus furnish Gamboge (q.v.).

gar'-çĭn-ĭ-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *garcini(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Clusiaceæ (Guttifers), type Garcinia (q.v.).

* **gar'-çi-ŏn,** *s.* [Fr. *garçon.*] A boy; a servant.

"Waited on by William de Merton, their *garcion*."—*Fuller: Camb. Univ.*, i. 48.

* **gar'-crŏw,** *s.* [Etym. of first element doubtful, perhaps Lat. *garrio* = to chatter (cf. *garre* (1), v.); Eng. *crow.*] A jackdaw.

"Strutted like a *garcrow*."—*Chayce Drollery*, p. 67. (1656.)

* **gard** (1), *s.* [A.S. *geard* = a yard.] A yard, a garden. (*Beaumont.*)

* **gard** (2), *s.* [Guard.]

* **gard,** *v.t.* [Prob. the same as) *guard* (q.v.).] To trim, to bind, to edge.

"Those of the forewarde vnder the Duke of Norffolke, were apparelled in blue coats *garded* with redde."—*Stowe: Henry VIII.* (an. 1544).

* **gard'-ançe,** *s.* [Guardance.]

gard'-ant, guard'-ant, *a.* [Fr.]

Her.: Applied to any animal (except the hart, buck, stag, or hind), represented full-faced or looking at the observer, whether the animal be rampant, passant, or otherwise. A beast of chase represented full-face is said to be *at gaze.*

GARDANT.

* **gar'-de-brāçe, * gard'-de-bras** (*s* silent), * **gard-brace,** *s.* [Fr. *gardebras*, from *garder* = to guard, and *bras* = the arm.]

Old Arm.: A piece of armour fastened to the elbow-plates, and covering the elbow and upper part of the arm.

"Salad, speare, *gard-brace* ne page."
Chaucer: Dreme, 1,554.

gar-den (as **gard'n**), * **gar-din,** * **gar-dyn,** * **gar-dyne,** *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *gardin* (Fr. *jardin*), from O. H. Ger. *gartin*, genit. & dat. of *garto* = a yard, a garden; Ger. *garten*; A.S. *geard* = a yard; Goth. *gards*; Welsh *gardd*; Mid. Eng. *garth.*] [Yard.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. An enclosed piece of ground, appropriated to the cultivation of herbs, fruits, flowers, or vegetables. A kitchen garden is one appropriated to the cultivation of herbs and roots for food or domestic purposes; a flower-garden is one appropriated, as its name expresses, to the cultivation of flowers and ornamental shrubs.

"A gardener who cultivates his own *garden* with his own hands, unites in his own person the three different characters of landlord, farmer, and labourer."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. i., ch. vi.

2. A place particularly fruitful, well-cultivated, or delightful; a very pleasant spot.

"The pleasant *garden* of great Italy."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, i. 1.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to, produced or used in a garden; as *garden* tools.

garden-balsam, *s.*

Botany:

1. *Properly:* The garden variety of the Balsam, *Impatiens Balsamina*, called also *Balsamina hortensis.* (*Treas. of Bot.*) [Balsam.]

2. *Less properly: Justicia pectoralis.* (*Loudon.*)

garden-bean, *s.*

Bot.: Vicia Faba.

garden-beetles, *s. pl.*

Entom.: The Carabidæ (q.v.).

garden-close, *s.* An enclosed garden.

"When the repast was ended, they arose
And passed again into the *garden close*."
Longfellow: Student's Tale.

garden-cress, *s.*

Bot.: Lepidium sativum.

garden-engine, *s.* A wheelbarrow tank and pump for watering gardens; a garden-pump.

garden-flea, *s.*

Entom.: Haltica, a genus of leaping beetles.

garden-flower, *s.* A cultivated flower.

garden-glass, *s.*

1. A bell-glass for covering plants.

2. A globe of dark-coloured glass, generally about eighteen inches in diameter, placed on a pedestal, in which the surrounding objects are reflected.

* **garden-gout,** *s.* The venereal disease.

garden-house, *s.*

1. A summer-house.

* **2.** A brothel.

3. A privy. (*Southern States of America.*)

garden-mites, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The small Arachnidans of the family Trombidiidæ (q.v.).

garden-mould, *s.* Rich mellow earth or mould fit for a garden.

"They delight most in rich black *garden-mould*, that is deep and light, and mixed rather with sand than clay."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

garden-nail, *s.* A cast nail with a pyramidal head, used for nailing up climbing plants, vines, and wall-fruit trees to brick walls.

garden-plot, *s.* A separate portion or bed of a garden laid out with flowers, vegetables, shrubs, &c.

garden-pump, *s.* A barrow pump for watering gardens, washing carriages and windows. It has a suction-hose and a discharging-hose and nozzle.

garden-rocambole, *s.*

Bot.: Allium ophioscordon. (*Paxton.*)

garden-seat, *s.* A seat for croquet-grounds or garden-walks.

garden-shears, *s.* Large shears for clipping hedges and trees or for pruning.

garden-spider, *s.*

Zool.: Epeira diadema. [Epeira.]

garden-stand, *s.* A stand or frame on which flowers are placed.

garden-stuff, *s.* Plants growing in a garden; vegetables, herbs.

garden-syringe, *s.* A form of syringe for watering plants, sprinkling them with insect-destroying solutions, or to produce a moist heat in hot-houses.

garden-tillage, *s.* The cultivation of plants, vegetables, and flowers in a garden; gardening.

"Peas and beans are what belong to *garden-tillage* as well as that of the field."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

garden-walk, *s.* A walk through a garden.

"As down the *garden-walks* I move."
Tennyson: In Memoriam, ci. 6.

garden-warbler, *s. Sylvia hortensis.* [Becafico.]

garden-ware, *s.* The produce of gardens; garden-stuff.

"A clay bottom is a much more pernicious soil for trees and *garden-ware* than gravel."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

garden (as **gard'n**), *v.i.* & *t.* [Garden, *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To lay out or cultivate a garden; to cultivate flowers, herbs, fruit, vegetables, &c., in a garden.

"When ages grow to civility and elegancy, men come to build stately sooner than to *garden* finely, as if gardening were the greater perfection."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Gardens.*

* **B.** *Trans.:* To cultivate as a garden.

* **gardenage** (as **gard'nĭj**), * **gar-din-age,** *s.* [Eng. *garden*; *-age.*]

1. The act or science of gardening; horticulture.

"He read to me very much also of his discourse about *gardenage*."—*Pepys: Diary*, Nov. 5, 1665.

2. Garden-stuff; vegetables.

"The street was appropriated to the sale of fish and *gardenage*."—*Man: Hist. of Reading*, p. 147.

gardener (as **gard'-nĕr**), * **gar-din-er,** *s.* [Eng. *garden*; *-er.*] One whose occupation is to attend to or cultivate a garden.

gardener's-garters, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Two grasses, (1) *Digraphis arundinacea variegata* (*Treas. of Bot.*), and (2) *Arundo donax versicolor* (*Paxton*); the terms *variegata* and *versicolor* indicating that these are the striped varieties of the two species.

* **gar-den-ĕs'que (que** as **k),** *a.* [Eng. *garden*; *-esque.*] A term applied to a free unconventional style of laying out a garden; resembling a garden.

"On my own side of the river the scene is more *gardenesque*."—*Mayne Reid: Quadroon*, ch. xix.

* **gar'-dĕn-hood,** *s.* [Eng. *garden*; *-hood.*] The idea or appearance of a garden.

"A covered passage which took off from the *garden-hood*."—*Walpole: Letters*, iii. 279.

gar-dē'-nĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Alexander Garden, M.D., of Charleston, in South Carolina, a correspondent of Ellis and of Linnæus.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the Cinchonaceous family Gardenidæ. In India the fruit of *Gardenia campanulata* is reputed to be cathartic.

gar-dĕn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *garden(ia)*, and suff. *-ic* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).] Derived from or in any way connected with the genus Gardenia (q.v.).

gardenic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: Obtained by the action of dilute nitric acid on Gardenin (q.v.). Gardenic acid crystallizes from chloroform in deep carmine red needles, which melt with decomposition at 223°. It is insoluble in water, petroleum, and carbon disulphide, nearly insoluble in ether and in benzene, easily soluble in dilute alkalies.

gar-dĕn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *gardenia*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Bot.: A family of Cinchonads, tribe Cinchoneæ (q.v.).

gar'-den-ĭn, *s.* [Eng., &c. *garden(ia)*, and suff. *-in* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: A substance obtained from dekamali gum, a resin of *Gardenia lucida*. It forms yellow crystals, which melt at 164°. It is insoluble in alkalies, almost insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol, ether, and in hot hydrochloric acid.

gardening (as **gard'-nĭng**), *pr. par., a., & s.* [GARDEN, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or occupation of cultivating a garden; horticulture; work in a garden.

"They take exceeding paines and bee most curious in *gardening*."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xx., ch. v.

***gardenless** (as **gard'n-lĕss**), *a.* [Eng. *garden*; *-less.*] Destitute of or without a garden.

***gardenly** (as **gard'n-ly**), *a.* [Eng. *garden*; *-ly.*] Like or as befits a garden.

"Managed in a *gardenly* manner."—*Marshall: Rural Economy.*

***gardenship** (as **gard'n-shĭp**), *s.* [Eng. *garden*; *-ship.*] Gardening, horticulture.

***gar'de-rōbe,** *s.* [Fr.] A wardrobe.

"An aquitance & discharge to the Earle of Dumbar of the kings jewels & *garderob*."—*Table unprinted Acts, Jas. VI., Parl.* 18.

gar'de-vī-sūre, *s.* [Fr.]

Her.: A vizor, from its protecting the face.

***garde-vy-ance, garde-vi-ant,** *s.* [Fr. *garde de viandes.*] A cabinet.

"Quhaire he leit blude it was no lawchtir,
Full mony instrument for slawchtir
Was in his *garderyance*."
Dunbar: Bannatyne Poems, p. 20, st. 5.

gar'-dŏn (I), *s.* [Fr. & Sp. *gardon.*]

Ichthy.: A small freshwater fish, *Leuciscus Idus*. It is a kind of roach.

***gar'-dŏn** (2), *s.* [GUERDON.]

***gar-dy-loo',** *s.* [Fr. *gardez* (*vous de*) *l'eau* = take care of the water, a cry used in Scotland by a person about to empty the chamber utensils out of the window into the street.] A shout of warning.

"She had made the *gardyloo* out of the wrang window."—*Scott: Heart of Midlothian*, ch. xxvii.

***gāre,** * **gāir,** *a.* [GARE, *v.*]

1. Keen; ready to do execution.

"With heding sword, bayth felloun, scharp, and *gare*." *Douglas: Virgil*, 194, 53.

2. Greedy; rapacious; covetous; parsimonious.

"Friends appeared like harpies *gare*,
That wished me dead."
Ramsay: Poems, i. 309.

3. Eager in the acquisition of wealth.

4. Active in the management of household affairs.

gare-fowl, *s.*

Ornith.: The now extinct Great Auk (*Alca impennis*).

gāre (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Coarse wool growing on the legs of sheep.

***gāre** (2), *s.* [GARE, *a.*] A state of eagerness or excitement.

"The multitude hastened in a full and cruel *gare* to try the utmost hazard of battle."—*P. Holland: Ammianus Marcellinus*, p. 412.

***gāre** (3), *s.* [GORE, *s.*]

***gare,** * **gaure,** * **gaur-en,** *v.i.* [A variant of *gaze* (q.v.).] To stare.

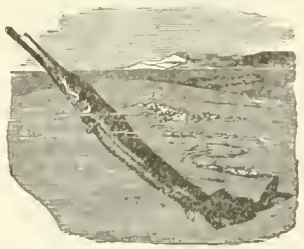
"With fifty *garing* heades a monstrous dragon stands vpright." *Phaer: Virgil; Æneidos* vi.

***gar-fan'-gĭl,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. GAR, *s.*] An eel-spear.

"*Gurfangil* or elger. *Anguillaria, anguillare*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

gar'-fĭsh, * **gar-fysche,** * **gar-fysshe, gar,** *s.* [Eng. *gar*, and *fish.*]

Ichthy.: The English name of Belone, a



GARFISH.

genus of Pikes, and specially of the common species *Belone vulgaris*. [BELONE.]

***gar'-gal-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *gargle*; *-ize.*] To gargle.

***gar'-ga-nĕt,** *s.* [CARCANET.]

gar'-ga-nĕy, *s.* [First element doubtful, second apparently from A.S. *ganet* = a fen duck.]

Ornith.: One of the names for a duck, the Summer Teal, *Anas Querquedula*. It is found in the Himalaya Mountains and various other parts of India, and in Britain in the summer.

gar-găn'-tu-an, *a.* [From *Gargantua*, the giant in Rabelais.] Immense, enormous, prodigious.

***gar'-gar-ĭsm,** * **gar'-gar-ĭsme,** *s.* [Fr. *gargarisme*, from Lat. *gargarismus*, from Gr. γαργαρισμός (*gargarismos*), from γαργαρίζω (*gargarizō*) = to gargle.] A gargle; a preparation used to wash the mouth or throat in cases of inflammation, ulcers, &c.

"Such as are not swallowed, but only kept in the mouth, are *gargarismes* used commonly after a purge."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 378.

***gar'-gar-īze,** * **gar'-gal-īse,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *gargariser*, from Lat. *gargarizo*, from Gr. γαργαρίζω (*gargarizō*) = to gargle.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To gargle; to wash or rinse with any medicated liquor.

"Therewith *gargalise* your mouth fastinge untill the fleume be purged out of your heade."—*Sir T. Elyot: Castel of Helth*, bk. iv., ch. iii.

2. To use or apply as a gargle.

"And vinegar put to the nostrils, or *gargarized*, doth it also."—*Bacon: Natural History*, § 685.

B. *Intrans.:* To use a gargle; to wash or rinse the mouth with a gargle.

"*Gargarising*, if it be not discreetly used, may do more harm than good."—*Sir T. Elyot: Castel of Helth*, bk. iv., ch. iii.

***gar'-gat,** * **gar'-gĕt,** *s.* [O. Fr. *gargate*; ital. *gargatta*; Sp. & Port. *garganta.*]

1. The throat.

"And Dan Russel the fox start up at once,
And by the *garget* bente chaunteclere."
Chaucer: C. T., 15,341.

2. A distemper in cattle accompanied by a swelling of the throat and neighbouring parts.

"The *garget* appears in the head, maw, or in the hinder parts."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

3. A disease in the udder of cows, arising from inflammation of the lymphatic glands.

4. A distemper in hogs, accompanied with staggering and loss of appetite.

5. An American name for *Phytolacca decandra*, a plant employed in medicine as a cathartic and emetic. Also called Poke or Pokeweed.

gar'-gĭl, gar'-gôls, *s.* [Fr. *gargouille* = the weazand of the throat.] A distemper in geese, affecting the head.

gar'-gle, *v.t.* [Fr. *gargouiller*, from *gargouille* = the weazand of the throat; Lat. *gargolio* = the gullet; Ger. *gurgel* = the throat; *gurgeln* = to gargle; Lat. *gagarizo*, from Gr. γαγγαρίζω (*gargarizō*) = to gargle.] [GARGARIZE.]

1. To wash, as the mouth or throat, with some medicated liquor, which is prevented from passing down the throat by a gentle expiration of the breath.

"They comb, and then they order every hair;
Next *gargle* well their throats."
Dryden: Persius, sat. 1.

2. To use as a gargle.

"Let the patient *gargle* this as often as need requires."—*Boyle: Works*, v. 349.

* **3.** To warble; to sound in the throat.

"Those which only warble long,
And *gargle* in their throat a song."
Waller: To Mr. Henry Lawes.

gar'-gle, *s.* [GARGLE, *v.*]

1. A medicated liquid used for washing or rinsing the mouth or throat.

"His throat was washed with one of the *gargles* set down in the method of cure."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

2. A distemper in hogs, indicated by staggering and loss of appetite.

"The same is holden to be good for the heale of the squinancie or *gargle* in swine."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxv., ch. v.

gar'-glĭ-ŏn, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. GARGLE, *s.*] An exsudation of nervous juice from a bruise, or the like, which indurates into a hard, immovable tumour. (*Quincy.*)

gar'-gôl, gar'-gĭl, gar'-gle, *s.* [GARGLE, *s.*] A distemper in hogs; garget.

"The signs of the *gargal* in hogs are, hanging down of the head, moist eyes, staggering, and loss of appetite."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

gar'-gôyle, gar'-gôil, gŭr'-gôyle, * **gar-gyll,** * **gar-gylle,** *s.* [Fr. *gargouille* = the weazand of the throat; Sp. *gorgola* = a gargoyle. [GARGLE, *v.*]

Arch.: A quaintly-formed head of a man or animal, employed as a decorative adjunct for the rainwater from a roof. The most common

GARGOYLE.

form was that of a dragon projecting from the roof-gutter, but the varieties are innumerable. They were used in all styles of architecture, and are many of them of a most hideous appearance.

găr-ĭ-băl'-dĭ, *s.* [Named after Gen. Garibaldi.]

1. A kind of jacket worn by ladies, and so called from its resemblance to the red shirt worn by Garibaldi and his men.

2. A kind of hat so named for the same reason.

gär'-ĭsh, * **gāir'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *gar(e)* v.; *-ish.*]

1. Staring, dazzling, gaudy, showy; attracting or exciting attention.

"In thee the wounded conscience courts relief,
Retiring from the *garish* blaze of day."
Byron: Elegy on Newstead Abbey.

* **2.** Extravagantly gay; flighty.

"Fame and glory transports a man out of himself—it makes the mind loose and *garish*."—*South: Sermons*, iii. 382.

***gär'-ĭsh-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *garish*; *-ly.*]

1. In a staring manner.

"Starting up and *garishly* staring about, especially on the face of Eliosto."—*Hinde: Eliosto Libidinoso.* (1606.)

2. In a dazzling, gaudy, ostentatious manner.

"Trimmed up *garishly*."—*Westfield: Sermons*, p. 65. (1646.)

***gär'-ĭsh-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *garish ; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being garish, dazzling, gaudy, or showy.

"The *garishness*, neatness, and riches of silken garments."—*Florio : Montaigne*, p. 145.

2. Extravagance of joy or emotion ; flightiness of temper.

"A singular corrective of that pride and *garishness* of temper."—*South*, vol. ix , ser. 5.

***gar-i-soun, *garc-i-soun, *gar-y-soun, *gar-y-sone,** *s.* [O. Fr. *garison, guarison, warison ;* Fr. *guérison.*]

1. Health, healing.

"[He] that was vre *garysoun*."
Castl of Loue, 868

2. A gift, a present, a supply of money or valuables.

"And gene hem gret *garysoun* hem non arm to do."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 409.

***gar-i-soun,** *v.t.* [Garisoun, *s.*] To heal.

***gar-it, *gar-yt,** *s.* [Garret.]

gar'-land, *gar-lond, *ger-land, *ger-lond, *s.* [O. Fr. *garlande ;* Fr. *guirlande ;* Ital. *ghirlanda ;* Sp. *guirnalda ;* Port. *girnalda.*]

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. *Literally :*

* (1) A royal crown ; a diadem.

"In the adoption and obtaining of the *garland*, I, being seduced and provoked by similar counsel, did commit a naughty and abominable act."—*Grafton : Chronicle of King Richard III.*

(2) A wreath ; a chaplet of branches, flowers, feathers, or even of precious stones, intended to be worn on the head like a crown.

"Weave fresh *garlands* every day,
To crown the smiling hours."
Cowper : To Rev. Mr. Newton.

2. *Figuratively :*

* (1) That which crowns or ennobles ; an emblem of glory ; a source of glory.

"Call him noble that was now your hate,
Him vile that was your *garland*."
Shakesp. : Coriolanus, i. 1.

(2) A collection of short printed pieces, especially of poems or ballads ; an anthology.

"In the reign of James I. they [ballads of a certain description] began to be collected into little miscellanies, under the name of *Garlands*."—*Percy : Essay on the Ancient Minstrels.*

II. *Technically :*

1. *Arch. :* An ornamental band round the top of a tower.

2. *Nautical :*

(1) A grommet or ring of rope, made selvage fashion, and used to place around a mast or spar when taking aboard or stepping a mast.

(2) A bag-net used by sailors to hold provisions.

(3) A collar of ropes wound round the head of a mast to keep the shrouds from chafing.

(4) A large rope-grommet for retaining shot in its proper place on deck ; also a band of iron or stone used for a similar purpose on shore.

garland-flower, *s.*

Bot. : (1) The genus Hedychium (*Loudon*), (2) *Daphne Cneorum*, (2) *Pleurandra Cneorum*. (4) *Erica persoluta*. (*Paxton.*)

*** garland-rose,** *s.* Rosemary.

gar'-land, *v.t.* [Garland, *s.*] To deck with a garland.

"A troop of little children *garlanded*."
Keats : Endymion, i. 110.

***gar'-land-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *garland ; -less.*] Without a garland.

***gar'-land-rў,** *s.* [Eng. *garland ; -ry.*] Filleting.

"The lavished *garlandry* of woven brown hair amazed me."—*C. Brontë : Villette*, ch. xiv.

***garled,** *a.* [Etym. doubtful.] Variegated, streaked, spotted.

"Red and fallow deere, whose colours are oft *garled* white and blacke."—*Harrison : Description of England*, p. 225.

gar'-lĭc, * gar-lek, * gar-lekke, * gar-lick, * gar-lik, *s.* [A.S. *gárlēac*, from *gár* = a spear, and *leác* = a leek.]

1. *Bot. : Allium sativum*, a perennial plant with a compound bulb composed of ten or twelve smaller ones called cloves, flat, narrow, erect, and pointed leaves, flowers akin to those of the onion, whitish or pinkish. It is used in Sicily, and some parts of Provence. It is cultivated in Portugal and other parts of the continent. The peasantry eat their bread with slices of it, though it has a disagreeable odour and a pungent taste.

2. *Pharm. :* Like other species of Allium, it is stimulant, diuretic, and expectorant, but being mild in its operation, is used for diet rather than medicine.

¶ (1) *Field garlic :*

Bot. : Allium oleraceum, a British plant, but rare.

(2) *Hedge-garlic :*

Bot. : Sisymbrium Alliaria.

(3) *Honey-garlic :*

Bot. : The genus *Nectaroscordum.*

garlic-eater, *s.* One who eats garlic : hence used by Shakespere in the sense of a low fellow, from the fact of garlic having been largely eaten by the lower classes in Rome. (*Shakesp. : Coriolanus*, iv. 6.)

garlic-mustard, *s.*

Bot. : Sisymbrium Alliaria, formerly called *Erysimum Alliaria*, a British plant. It is termed also Sauce-alone and Jack-by-the-hedge.

garlic-pear, garlick-pear, *s.*

Bot. : Crateva gynandra, a capparid. It is a tree thirty or forty feet high, bearing a fruit which has a smell of garlic. The bark of the root blisters like cantharides. It grows in Jamaica.

garlic-scented, *a.* Scented with garlic. [Garlic-shrub.]

garlic-shrub, *s.*

Botany :

(1) *Bignonia alliacea*, the Garlic-scented Trumpet flower.

(2) *Petiveria alliacea*, the Garlic-scented Petiveria.

gar'-lĭck-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *garlic*, and *wort.*]

Bot. : Sisymbrium Alliaria ; hedge-garlic.

gar'-lĭck-ў, *a.* [Eng. *garlic ; -y.*] Like garlic ; having the taste or smell of garlic.

gar'-mĕnt, * gar-ne-ment, * gar-mente, * gar-ni-ment, *s.* [Fr. *garnement*, from *garnir* = to garnish, adorn, fortify ; O. Sp. *guarnimiento ;* Ital. *guarnimento ;* Low Lat. *guarnimentum, garniamentum.*] An article of dress or clothing, as a coat, a dress, a gown, &c. ; anything which serves to cover as a dress ; a vestment ; apparel ; habit.

garment-cutter, *s.* A machine having a descending cutter of a given shape, which cuts from a pile of cloth beneath it a number of pieces of its own size. The die is shifted for the next piece, and so on for each piece which goes to make up the garment. Used in large clothing manufactories.

garment-measurer, *s.* A measuring scale for laying out garments. The vertical and lateral scales are graduated for obtaining the sizes and proportions of the figure, being adjusted to agree with the measures as taken in the usual manner. At the upper end are scales adapted to the width of the back and the height of the shoulder.

*** gar'-mĕnt-ĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *garment ; -ed.*] Covered or provided with as with a garment ; dressed.

"A lovely lady *garmented* in light
From her own beauty." *Shelley : Adonais*, v.

***gar'-mĕnt-ūre,** *s.* [Eng. *garment ; -ure.*] Garments, clothes.

*** garn,** *s.* [Yarn.]

garn-windle, *s.* A reel for winding yarn.

*** gar-ne-ment,** *s.* [Fr.] A Garment (q.v.).

"And many a perled *garnement*
Embroidered was again the daie.' *Gower*, i.

gar'-nĕr, * gar-nyr, * ger-ner, * ger-nere, * gcr-niere, * grey-ner, *s.* [O. Fr. *gernier*, from Lat. *granaria* = a granary, from *granum* = grain ; Fr. *grenier ;* Sp. *granero ;* Ital. *granajo ;* Port. *granel.*] A granary ; a place where corn is stored for preservation. [Granary.]

"The Volsces have much corn ; take these rats thither
To gnaw their *garners*." *Shakesp. : Coriolanus*, i. 1.

gar'-nĕr, *v.t. & t.* [Garner, *s.*]

A. *Transitive :*

1. *Lit. :* To store into a garner ; to gather into a garner.

"On a very considerable area of land round Canterbury the corn had all been *garnered*."—*Standard*, Sept. 2, 1882.

2. *Fig. :* To store up, to treasure, to lay up.

"There, where I have *garnered* up my heart,
Where either I must live, or bear no life."
Shakesp. : Othello, iv. 2.

*** B.** *Intrans. :* To be stored up.

"The wrath that *garners* in my heart."
Tennyson : In Memoriam, lxxxii.

gar'-nĕred, *a.* [Eng. *garner ; -ed.*] Stored in or gathered into a garner.

"On him alone the curse of Cain
Fell, like a flail on the *garnered* grain."
Longfellow : Slave in the Dismal Swamp.

gar'-nĕt (1), ***gar-nette, *gra-nat,** *s.* [A corruption of *granat*, from O. Fr. *granat ;* Fr. *grenat*, from Low Lat. *granatus* = a garnet, from its resemblance in colour, and partly in the form of the crystal, to the grains or seeds of the pomegranate ; *granatus* = having seeds ; *granum* = a grain ; Sp. *granate ;* Ital. *granato.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang. :* The pomegranate. Called also Apple-garnet. (*Wedderburn.*)

2. *Min. :* An isometric transparent or translucent brittle mineral, with dodecahedral cleavage, sometimes with twin crystals, having an octahedral composition-face. It occurs also massive and lamellar. Hardness, 6·5—7·5 ; sp. gr., 31·15—4·20 ; lustre, vitreous to resinous ; colour, red, brown, yellow, white, or black, with a white streak. Compos. : Silica, 35·75—52·11 ; alumina, 15·22—27·25 ; protoxide of iron, 24·82—39·68, &c. There are three leading varieties : (1) Alumina garnet, in which the sesquioxide is mainly alumina ; (2) Iron garnet, in which it is chiefly sesquioxide of iron ; and (3) Chrome-garnet, in which it is principally sesquioxide of chrome. Under these are ranked Grossularite, Pyrope, Almandite, Spessartite, Andradite, Bredbergite, and Ouvarovite (q.v.). These, with typical garnet, constitute Dana's garnet group of minerals.

"Without the aid of yonder golden globe
Lost were the *garnet's* lustre, lost the lily."
Smart : Goodness of the Supreme Being.

¶ (1) *Bohemian Garnet :*

Min. : The same as Pyrope (q.v.).

(2) *Oriental Garnet :*

Min. : The same as Almandite (q.v.). It is called also Precious Garnet.

(3) *Tetrahedral Garnet :*

Min. : The same as Helvite (q.v.).

(4) *White Garnet :*

Min. : The same as Leucite (q.v.).

garnet-blende, *s.*

Min. : Zinc blende ; sulphate of zinc. [Zinc.]

gar'-nĕt (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. *Carp. :* A hinge of the shape of the letter T laid horizontally—thus ⊢, the cross-bar being attached to the hanging-stile or post.

2. *Naut. :* A sort of purchase. Fixed to the main-stay as a hoisting-in tackle, but useful in other positions indicated by names, such as clew-garnet, &c. [Clew-garnet.]

garnet-hinge, *s.* [Garnet (2), *s.* (1).]

*** gar-nĕt-er, * gar-net-our,** *s.* [Garner.] The keeper of the garner or granary.

gar'-nĭsh, * gar-nysch-yn, *v.t.* [Fr. *garnissant*, pr. par. of *garnir* = to warn, to defend, to garnish ; Low Lat. *garniso ;* A.S. *warnian, wearnian* = to beware of ; O. S. *wernian* = to refuse ; O. Fris. *wernia* = to give a pledge.]

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. To decorate with ornamental appendages ; to adorn ; to set off.

"Next in order came x. chariots *garnished* and wrought with siluer and gold."—*Grenade : Quintus Curtius*, fo. 24.

* 2. To fit with fetters. (*Slang.*)

3. To supply, to furnish, to equip.

* 4. To fill.

"All the streets were *garnished* with the citizens standing in their liveries."—*Bacon : Henry VII.*

* 5. To set off.

"And therefore this auctour's answere *garnished* with these three gaye wordes of astate, nature, and condicion, is deuised but for a shifte."—*Bp. Gardner : Explication*, fo. 130.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Cook.:* To embellish, as a dish, with something laid round it.

"No man lards salt pork with orange-peel,
Or *garnishes* his lamb with spitchcock'd eel."
King: Art of Cookery, 18.

* 2. *Law:* To warn; to give notice to.

¶ *To garnish a table:* To set the dinner-service on.

garnish-bolt, *s.*

Build.: A bolt having a chamfered or faceted head.

* **garnish-money,** *s.* A commission for trouble taken.

"Defalking the four thousand *garnish-money*."—*Ben Jonson: Magnetic Lady*, v. 6.

gar'-nĭsh, *s.* [Garnish, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. An ornament; a decoration; an embellishment.

"Naked she flies to merit in distress,
And leaves to courts the *garnish* of her dress."
P. Whitehead: Honour.

* 2. A service or set of table utensils, generally consisting of twelve pieces.

"At whiche departing the king gaue to the admyral of France a *garnishe* of gilt vessell, a payre of couered basons gilt."—*Hall: Henry VIII.* (an. 10).

3. Fetters.

4. A fee; especially, money paid by a prisoner on his going to prison as a fee to his fellow-prisoners. This was forbidden by 4 Geo. IV., c. 43, § 12.

"It was the custom of the place for every prisoner, upon his first arrival, to give something to the former prisoners to make them drink. This, he said, was what they called *garnish*."—*Fielding: Amelia*, ch. iii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Cook.:* Things laid round a dish as an embellishment.

* 2. *Law:* The act of warning an heir; abolished by 6 George IV., c. 105.

gar'-nĭshed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Garnish, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Ornamented, decked out, embellished.

"From many a *garnished* niche around,
Stern saints and tortured martyrs frowned."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, v. 30.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Cook.:* Embellished or set off with things laid round.

2. *Her.:* Applied to any charge provided with an ornament.

gar-nĭsh-ēē', *s.* [Eng. *garnish; -ee.*]

Law: A person who has received notice not to pay any money which he owes to a third party, who is indebted to the party giving the notice.

"A judge may, on his application, order all debts, owing by any third person, who is called the *garnishee*, and is allowed to dispute his indebtedness to the judgment debtor, to be attached to answer the judgment debt."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 16.

gar'-nĭsh-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *garnish; -er.*] One who garnishes.

gar'-nĭsh-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Garnish, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of ornamenting, decorating or embellishing; a decoration, an embellishment, an ornament.

"In the seasoning, the dressing, the *garnishing*, and the setting forth."—*Fielding: Tom Jones*, bk. i., ch. i.

gar'-nĭsh-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *garnish; -ment.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* An ornament; an embellishment; a decoration.

"Third persons, riff-raff, and others standing in the chambers for a *garnishment*."—*Strype: Memorials; Henry VIII.* (an. 1527).

II. *Law:*

1. A warning or legal notice to the agent or attorney of an absconding debtor to appear in court or give information.

2. A warning or legal notice not to pay money, &c., to a defendant, but to appear and answer to a plaintiff creditor's suit.

3. A fee.

* **gar'-nĭsh-rў,** *s.* [Eng. *garnish; -ry.*] Garnishment, decoration.

"Whose eyes, calm as their flocks,
Saw in the stars mere *garnishry* of heaven."
R. Browning: Paracelsus, iii.

* **gar'-nĭ-ṣŏn,** * **gar'-nĕ-ṣŏn,** * **gar-nĭ-soun,** * **gar-ny-son,** *s.* [Fr. *garnison; Sp. guarnicion;* Port. *guarnição;* Ital. *guarnizione.*] A guard, a protection. [Garrison.]

"And understondeth that the grettest strength or *garnisoun* that the rich man may have."—*Chaucer: Tale of Melibeus.*

* **gar-nĭ-tūre,** *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *garnitura*, from *garnio* = to furnish.] Furniture; ornamental appendages; embellishment; decorations.

"Rude and antique *garniture*
Decked the sad walls and oaken floor."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, vi. 12.

garns-dorf'-ite, *s.* [Named from Garnsdorf, near Saalfeld, in Saxony (?), where it occurs.]

Min.: The same as Pissophanite (q.v.).

gar-oök'-ŭh, *s.* [Pers. or Arab. (?).]

Naut.: A vessel of the Persian Gulf, having a length of from 50 to 100 feet, a short keel, and a long overhanging prow and stern. It is used principally for fishing purposes.

gą-rŏt'te, *s.* & *v.* [Garrote.]

gą-rŏt'-tĕr, *s.* [Garrotter.]

gąr-ôu', *s.* [Fr.]

Phar.: The name given in France to Mezereum bark, used in that country and sometimes here as a vesicant.

* **găr'-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat., *garum* = pickle.] Pertaining to or resembling garum.

"This humour may be a *garous* excretion, and olidous separation."—*Browne.*

gar'-pike, *s.* [Eng. *gar*, and *pike.*] The same as Garfish (q.v.).

* **găr'-ran,** * **găr'-rŏn,** *s.* [Ir. *garran* = a strong horse, a hackney; Gael. *gearran.*]

1. A small species of horse; a galloway; a hack.

"When he comes forth, he will make their cows and *garrans* to walk."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

2. A garron-nail.

garron-nail, *s.* A kind of large nail of different sizes; a spike-nail.

* **gar-ran-ty,** *s.* [Guaranty.]

* **garre** (1), *v.i.* [Lat. *garrio.*] To chatter, to prate, to scold.

"*Garringe* or childinge in to us yuele wordis."—*Wycliffe:* 3 John 10.

* **garre** (2), *v.t.* [Gar, *v.*]

găr'-rĕt (1), * **gar-ett,** * **gar-ette,** * **gar-ite,** * **gar-yte,** * **gar-ytte,** *s.* [O. Fr. *garite* = a watch-tower, a look-out; *garir* = to watch, to preserve; O. H. Ger. *warjan;* Fr. *guérite;* Sp. *garita;* Port. *guarita.*]

* **1.** A watch-tower; a look-out; a tower.

"Then was that lady sett
Hye up in a *garett*
To beholde that play." *Tryamoure*, 721.

2. An upper apartment of a house, immediately under the roof; an attic.

"History was too much occupied with courts and camps to spare a line for the hut of the peasant or for the *garret* of the mechanic."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

garret-master, *s.* A maker of household furniture on his own account, who sells his manufacture to the furniture dealers.

"The *garret-masters* are a class of small trade-working masters supplying both capital and labour."—*Mayhew: London Labour & London Poor*, iii. 233.

garret-story, *s.* The uppermost story of a house.

* **găr'-rĕt** (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The colour of rotten wood.

"In some pieces white, and some pieces inclining to red, which they call the white and red *garret*."—*Bacon.* (*Johnson.*)

găr'-rĕt, *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To insert, as small pieces of stone in the joints of coarse masonry.

găr'-rĕt-ĕd, * **găr'-rę-tĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *garret; -ed.*]

* **1.** Furnished with or protected by battlements or turrets.

"A square structure with a round turret at each end, *garretted* on the top."—*Fuller: Worthies: Cornwall.*

2. Furnished with a garret or garrets.

găr'-rĕt-ēēr', *s.* [Eng. *garret; -eer.*] One who lives in a garret. (Applied to poor authors.)

"*Garreteers*, who were never weary of calling the cousin of the Earls of Manchester and Sandwich an upstart."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

găr'-rĕt-ĭng, *s.* [Garret, *v.*] Small splinters of stone inserted in the joints of coarse masonry.

găr'-rĭ-ṣŏn, *s.* [Fr. *garnison.*] [Garnison.]

Military:

1. A body of troops stationed in a fort or fortified place to defend it from the enemy, or to keep the people around in subjection.

"Taxes remit, and *garrisons* withdraw."
Thomson: Liberty, iii. 272.

2. A fort or fortified place manned with soldiers, guns, &c.

"A few *garrisons* at the necks of land, and a fleet to connect them, and to awe the coast."—*Burke: Abridgement of English History*, bk. i., ch. iv.

3. The state of being stationed in a fort or fortified place for its defence; a doing duty in a garrison.

"Some of them that are laid in *garrison* will do no great hurt to the enemies."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

4. Winter quarters for troops.

găr'-rĭ-ṣŏn, *v.t.* [Garrison, *s.*]

1. To place troops in, as in a fort or fortified place; to man with troops.

"Lest the enemy should have *garrisoned* those places before we came thither."—*Ludlow: Memoirs*, viii. 307.

2. To defend or secure with garrisons; as, To *garrison* a country.

3. To place in a state of defence; to fortify.

"Melgar made some show of resistance, *garrisoned* his house, and menaced the rabble with a shower of grenades."—*Macaulay. Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

găr'-rŏn, *s.* [Garran.]

găr'-rŏt (1), *s.* [Mahn places it under *garrot* (2).]

Ornith.: Clangula, a genus of Ducks, and specially *C. vulgaris* or *chrysophthalmus*, or *Fuligula clangula*, found in Britain. [Clangula, Golden-eye.]

găr-rŏt' (2), *s.* [Garrote.]

Surg.: A tourniquet formed of a band and a stick, the former being twisted by the revolution of the latter.

gar-rŏt'e, gąr-rŏt'te, *s.* [Sp. *garrote* = a cudgel . . .; a strangling by means of an iron collar; from *garra* = a claw: cogn. with Wel. and Corn. *gar* = the shank of the leg; Ir. *carr* = the leg; Breton *gar, garre;* Port. *garrote;* Fr. *garrot.*]

1. A Spanish instrument of execution. The victim, usually in a sitting posture, is fastened by an iron collar to an upright post, and a knob operated by a screw or lever dislocates the spinal column, or a small blade severs the spinal cord at the base of the brain.

2. The act or mode of punishing described in 1.

3. A robbery by means of garrotting.

gar-rŏt'e, gąr-rŏt'te, *v.t.* [Garrote, *s.*] [Fr. *garrotter.*]

1. To strangle by means of a garrote.

2. To rob by compressing the throat until the victim becomes insensible. Robberies of this kind were very prevalent in 1862-3, and in the latter year an act was passed punishing them by flogging. They were usually carried out by three men—the *forestall*, or look-out in front, the *backstall*, or look-out behind, and the *ugly man*, or *nasty man*, the actual perpetrator.

3. To cheat at cards by concealing one or more cards at the back of the neck.

gar-rŏt'-ĕr, gar-rŏt'-tĕr, *s.* [Eng. *garrote*, v.; *-er.*] One who garrotes another; one who robs by means of garrotting.

găr'-rų-lăx, *s.* [Lat. *garrulus* = prattling, and suff. *-ax.*]

Ornith.: A genus of Corvidæ (Crows), subfamily Timalinæ (Babblers). *Carrulax leucolophus* is the Laughing Crow of India, and *G. chinensis*, the Indian Black-faced Thrush. (*Dallas.*)

găr-ru-lī'-næ, *s.pl.* [Lat. *garrul(us)* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Corvidæ (q.v.), containing the Jays. They have a slight

notch near the tip of their upper mandible, their nostrils concealed, their wings rounded, and their tarsi and toes strongly acutellated. Found in both Eastern and Western hemispheres. [GARRULUS.]

găr-rū'-lĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *garrulité*, from Lat. *garrulitas*; from *garrulus* = talkative; *garrio* = to chatter, to prattle; Sp. *garrulidad*; Ital. *garrulità*.] The quality or state of being garrulous or talkative; loquacity, talkativeness.

"With an amiable *garrulity* hardly to have been expected."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

găr'-rụ-loŭs, *a.* [Lat. *garrulus*; Ital. & Sp. *garrulo*.] Inclined or given to much talking; talkative, loquacious, prating, chattering.

"Indulgent listener was he to the tongue
Of *garrulous* age."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. i.

¶ For the difference between *garrulous* and *talkative*, see TALKATIVE.

găr'-rụ-loŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *garrulous*; *-ly*.] In a garrulous, talkative, or loquacious manner; loquaciously, talkatively.

găr'-rụ-loŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *garrulous*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being garrulous; loquacity, garrulity.

găr'-rụ-lŭs, *s.* [Lat. = chattering, prattling.]

Ornith.: The type of the sub-family Garrulinæ (q.v.). *Garrulus glandarius* is the Jay (q.v.).

găr'-rў-a, *s.* [Named after Nicholas Garry, secretary of the Hudson's Bay Company.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Garryaceæ (q.v.). It contains two ornamental shrubs, *Garrya elliptica*, from North California, and *G. laurifolia*, from Mexico.

găr-rў-ā'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *garry(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: Garryads. A genus of Diclinous Exogens, alliance Garryales, of which it is the type. It consists of shrubs having opposite, exstipulate leaves, and flowers arranged in pendulous amentaceous racemes, within connate bracts. Wood without concentric zones or dotted ducts; flowers unisexual amentaceous; male flower sepals, four; stamens, four, alternate, with the sepals inelastic; female flower calyx, superior two-toothed; ovary, one-celled style, two setaceous; ovules two, pendulous, with long funiculi; pericarp indehiscent, consisting of a two-seeded berry. Known genera, two; species, six. (*Lindley.*)

găr'-rў-ăds, *s.pl.* [Mod. Lat. *garry(æ)*: *-ads*.]

Bot.: The name given by Lindley to the order Garryaceæ (q.v.).

găr'-rў-al, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *garry (a)*; *-al*.]

Bot.: Pertaining to Garrya, or the Garryaceæ (q.v.), as the *Garryal* Alliance.

găr-rў-ā'-lēs, *s.pl.* [Mod. Lat. *garry(a)*; Lat. masc. or fem. suff. *-ales*.]

Bot.: An alliance of Diclinous Exogens, having monochlamydeous, sometimes amentaceous, flowers, inferior fruit, and a minute embryo lying in a quantity of albumen. Orders, Garryaceæ and Helwingiaceæ (q.v.).

***garse, *gaar-cyn,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *garser*.] To bleed.

"To *garse*: *scarificare*."—*Cathol. Anglicum.*

***garse, *gaarce, *garce, *gerse,** *s.* [Low Lat. *garsa*.] [GASH, *s.*]

1. A cut, a gash.

"A *garse* or gash, *incisura*."—*Levins: Manip. Vocabulorum.*

2. The act of bleeding.

***gar-son,** *s.* [Fr. *garçon* = a boy, a servant.] A menial servant. (*Toland.*)

***gar'-sŭm, *gar-summe, *ger-some,** *s.* [A.S. *gĕrsum* = treasure; Icel. *gersemi*.]

1. Treasure, valuables, property.

"He us yeue . . . gold and *garsume*."
Lydgate, i. 40.

2. An earnest penny; a fine on entering into a tenancy.

gar'-ten, *s.* [GARTER.]

gar'-tĕr, *s.* [O. Fr. *gartier*, *jartier*, from O. Fr. *garret*; Fr. *jarret* = the ham of the leg, from Bret. *gar*, *garr* = the shank of the leg; Ir. *cara* = the leg; Wel. & Corn. *gar*; Fr. *jarretière*; Sp. *jarretera*.] [GAGROTE, *s.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A string or riband by which a stocking is held upon the leg.

"Let their heads be sleekly combed, their blue coats brushed, and their *garters* of an indifferent knit."—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, Iv. 1.

2. In the same sense as II. 3 (2).

3. The badge of the Order of the Garter.

"The *garter*, blemished, pawned his knightly virtue."
Shakesp.: Richard III., Iv. 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Carp.*: A semicircular plate, acting as a key, which passes through a slot in the wooden jaw of a bench-vice, and enters an annular groove in the cylindrical neck of the bench-screw, so that when the latter is unscrewed it brings out the jaw.

2. *Circus (Pl.)*: The tapes held up for a performer to leap over.

3. *Heraldry:*

(1) The same as ¶ (1).

(2) The Order of the Garter. [¶ (2).]

(3) The half of a bend.

¶ (1) *Garter King-at-Arms:* The principal King-at-Arms in England, by whom arms are granted and confirmed under the authority of the Earl Marshal. [EARL MARSHAL.] His duties are to attend upon the Knights of the Garter at their installation and other solemnities; to intimate their election; to suspend their banners over their stalls in St. George's Chapel at Windsor; to superintend and marshal their processions, &c. The office was created by Henry V. in 1420.

(2) *The Most Noble Order of the Garter:* The most illustrious Order of British Knighthood, instituted at Windsor by Edward III., about August, 1348, probably on the occasion of some tournament, and as a revival of the Round Table of King Arthur. How much truth there is in the legend which connects the badge and title of this order with the Duchess of Salisbury it is impossible to say, but the story is in no way inconsistent with the spirit of those times. The Order consists of the Sovereign and twenty-five companions, of whom the Prince of Wales is always one. Recent statutes provide for the admission of foreign Sovereigns. The Bishop of Winchester is Prelate of the Order, the Bishop of Oxford Chancellor, and the Dean of Windsor Registrar. Knights are distinguished by the initials K.G. after their names, which take precedence of all other titles except those of royalty. The stalls of the knights are in St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle. The insignia of the Order and the Garter, with the motto, *Honi soit qui mal y pense* (Dishonour to him who thinks ill of it), the star of eight points, enclosing the cross of St. George, the collar, and the lesser George or jewel, added by Henry VIII. The ribbon, originally black, was changed to sky-blue by Elizabeth, and at the accession of the House regnant, the present dark blue ribbon, from which the jewel is worn pendent, was adopted. (*Boutell.*)

STAR AND JEWEL OF THE ORDER OF THE GARTER.

gar'-tĕr, *v.t.* [GARTER, *s.*]

1. To fasten or tie up with a garter.

"He being in love, could not see to *garter* his hose; and you, being in love cannot see to put on your hose."—*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, ii. 1.

2. To invest with the Order of the Garter.

"Brydges' wide-wasting hand, first *gartered* knight."
J. Philips: Cider, i.

gar'-tĕr-fĭsh, *s.* [Eng. *garter*, and *fish*.]

Ichthy.: The Scabbard-fish, *Lepidopus argyreus*. [LEPIDOPUS.] It belongs to the Cepolidæ or Riband-shaped family of Fishes.

gar'-tĕr-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [GARTER, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.*: (See the verb).

*** B.** *As adj.*: Of or belonging to the garter.

C. *As subst.*: The act of tying with a garter;

"Where to should I disclose
The *gartering* of her hose."
Skelton: Boke of Philip Sparow.

gar'-tĕr-snāke, *s.* [Eng. *garter*, and *snake*.]

Zool.: The Snake genus Eutania. There are two species, *Eutania sirtalis* and *E. ordinata*, the latter in the Southern States of North America, the other more widely diffused over the Union. Their bite is not venomous.

garth (1), *s.* [Icel. *gardhr* = an enclosure.]

*** 1.** A close, a croft, a garden, an enclosure.

"The *garth* eke closed is in dyvers wyse."—*Palladius: Husbandrie*, i. 783

*** 2.** The grass area between or within the cloisters of a religious house.

3. A dam or weir in a river for catching fish.

***garth (2), *garthe, *gerth,** *s.* [Icel. *gjord*.] A band or girth. [GIRTH.]

garth'-măn, *s.* [Eng. *garth* (1), and *man*.] The owner of a garth or weir for catching fish.

găr'-ŭm, *s.* [Lat.] A kind of fish-sauce, prepared from several kinds of fish, particularly the scomber, but formerly from the garus; a pickle made of the gills and blood of the tunny.

gar'-vĭĕ, gar'-vĭĕ-hĕr-rĭng, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The name in Scotland for the Sprat (q.v.).

"They are often very successful in taking the smaller fish, such as herrings, *garvies*, or sprats, sparlings or smelts."—*P. Alloa: Statist. Acc.*, viii. 597.

găs, *s.* & *s.* [Dut. *gas* = a word introduced by the Flemish chemist, Van Helmont, who was born in A.D. 1577. Cf. Dut. *geest* = spirit.] [GHOST.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II. 2.

2. *Fig.*: Empty talk; froth.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Chem.*: A gas is a substance possessing the condition of perfect fluid elasticity, and presenting under a constant pressure a uniform rate of expansion for equal increments of temperature, but when gases reach their maximum densities they behave like vapours. All gases can be condensed into liquids by cold and pressure. Some of the elements, as oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, chlorine, and probably fluorine, are gases at ordinary temperatures. Atmospheric air is a mechanical mixture of 77 parts by weight of nitrogen, and 23 of oxygen, or 79 volumes of nitrogen mixed with 21 volumes of oxygen. Gases are formed by the dry distillation of animal and vegetable substances, which yield carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, ammonia, nitrogen, hydrogen, sulphur dioxide, hydrogen sulphide, and hydrocarbons. Gases as carbon dioxide and hydrogen sulphide are given off during putrefaction; carbon dioxide during fermentation. Ordinary gas used for burning, &c., is prepared by the dry distillation of coal. [COAL-GAS.] Gases are prepared in the wet way by the action of mineral acids on different substances. The resulting gases may be collected: (1) by reception in an exhausted vessel; (2) by displacement of air, the delivery tube proceeding from the generating vessel is made to pass down to the bottom of the receiver placed with its mouth upwards; this method is used for gases which are heavier than air, and are dissolved by water, as chlorine, &c.; (3) collection over liquids, generally mercury, or water; a jar or bottle is filled with the liquid and inverted over a trough filled with the same liquid, and the end of the delivery tube proceeding from the gas-generating apparatus is inserted beneath the mouth of the jar, so that the gas may rise in bubbles through the liquid, displace it, and so fill the vessel with gas. Gases are absorbed by liquids in some cases, the gas forming a chemical compound with the liquid, in other cases the gas has no chemical action on the liquid. Generally the amount of gas absorbed in the latter case decreases with increase of temperature, and the weight of gas absorbed varies directly as the pressure. Charcoal has the property of absorbing many gases, especially ammonia, hydrochloric acid, sulphuretted hydrogen, and sulphurous acid. The specific gravities of elementary bodies in the gaseous state, are for the most part in the same ratio as their atomic weights, but the specific gravities of phosphorus and arsenic are twice as heavy, and mercury and cadmium only half as heavy as their atomic weights. The specific gravity of any compound gas or vapour, referred to

hydrogen as unity, is equal to half its molecular weight.

2. *Comm.:* The gas of commerce is carburetted hydrogen (CH_4). Its frequent disengagement in coal mines with resultant explosions, generally fatal to many lives, has caused the miners to give it the name of "fire-damp." In parts of the world it issues from crevices or holes in the strata in so moderate and continuous a stream, as to burn with a huge jet instead of exploding. This phenomenon is seen in China, in America, and other places, the best-known locality, however, being Baku on the Caspian, where a fire temple is reared with officiating priests of the Parsee faith, who regard the flame as a symbol of the divinity. The ignition of carburetted hydrogen may be seen in any coal fire. It has recently been discovered that giant jets of apparently similar gas flames exist in the sun, and are one main source of its light and heat.

Illuminating Gas: Gas was distilled from coal as early as 1688, was conveyed in pipes in 1750, and first used for illuminating purposes in 1792. Its use in London began in 1807, and the streets of London and Paris were lighted by gas in 1815. In the United States it was gradually introduced during the succeeding twenty years, and extended till it was very widely employed. Its use is now being considerably curtailed by the electric light.

Natural Gas: Within recent years natural gas, which issues from wells bored deeply into the rocks, has come into great use in parts of the United States, being particularly abundant in Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, &c. The city of Pittsburgh is lighted by it and most of its industrial establishments operated by heat obtained from it. It consists mainly of marsh gas. The supply is beginning to show signs of exhaustion, and does not seem likely to be available for many years in the future. The origin of natural gas is a mystery which scientific research has as yet failed to solve. Various theories have been proposed, some ascribing it to a vegetable, some to an animal origin, while some writers consider it as originating in chemical changes in the primitive rocks. In Pennsylvania the natural gas used as fuel has replaced coal to the annual amount of 12,500,000 tons.

B. *As adj.:* In any way pertaining or relating to or worked by gas.

gas-alarm, *s.* [Gasoscope.]

gas-apparatus, *s.* Apparatus for the manufacture or preparation of various gases.

gas-bath, *s.* A bath heated by gas.

gas-blowpipe, *s.* A form of blowpipe designed to be attached to a gas-pipe, for using gas instead of oil or alcohol. The atmospheric air is driven through the centre tube, adding force and giving a cylindrical form to the flame, which issues at an annular opening.

gas-bracket, *s.* A branch proceeding from a wall and having on its end a burner or burners.

gas-burner, *s.* The jet-piece at which the gas issues. It consists of a slit or of a number of orifices disposed so as to produce the shape of flame required. The fish-tail flame is made by two oblique orifices at an angle of about 60°, so as to cause the jets to cross each other; the object is divergence, to spread the gas and bring the carburetted hydrogen in contact with the air. The cock-spur burner has three apertures, one central and the others divergent. The union burner has a row of holes so disposed that the jets nearly touch and coalesce, each maintaining in part its distinctiveness. The bat's wing has a slit aperture instead of holes, giving a flat, fan-like flame. The beak has a round, smooth hole $\frac{1}{25}$ inch in diameter. An ordinary gas-burner consumes from four to six cubic feet of gas per hour, according to size. [Argand.]

gas-check, *s.* [Gas-ring.]

gas-coal, *s.* Any coal, as cannel-coal, used for manufacturing gas.

gas-company, *s.* A joint-stock company formed to supply gas to the inhabitants of a certain district, at certain prices per 1,000 feet.

gas-condenser, *s.* The second in the series of apparatus in the manufacture of gas, consisting of a series of convoluted pipes, surrounded by water. The gas from the retorts is passed through the condenser to rid it of the tar. The condenser gathers about eight or ten gallons of tar from the gas produced by about 2,000 pounds of coal.

gas-engine, *s.* A kind of engine in which the motion of the piston is caused by the combustion or sudden production or expansion of gas mixed with air in a closed cylinder.

gas-fitter, *s.* A workman who lays the pipes and puts up fixtures for gas.

Gas-fitter's gauge: An arrangement by which the tightness of the joints in a line of pipes is ascertained. The pipes being filled with air by a pump, the pressure gauge in connection therewith remains stationary if the joints are perfect. If the gauge fall, ether may be admitted to the interior and the escape detected by a torch.

gas-fixture, *s.* A gas-bracket, a gaselier.

gas-furnace, *s.*

1. A small furnace, much employed for laboratory purposes, and which is so arranged as to receive the maximum heating powers of the gas without regard to its illuminating purposes. Various forms have been contrived.

2. A furnace of which the fuel is gas from burners suitably disposed in the chamber for the purpose required. Steam-boilers and metallurgic furnaces are sometimes heated in this manner.

gas-gauge, *s.* An instrument for ascertaining the pressure of gas. A bent graduated tube containing water or mercury, open at one end and with the other screwed into the vessel containing the gas.

gas-generator, *s.* A chamber in which gas is evolved. The term includes: the retort in which volatile hydrocarbons are evolved by heat, as in the ordinary gas-apparatus; the machine in which air is saturated with the vapour of liquid hydrocarbon; and the machines in which carbonic-acid gas is evolved for aerating water or other purposes.

gas-governor, *s.* A small gas-holder into which the gas enters, and from which it is passed to the mains with a regulated pressure. The velocity of gas in the mains increases in the ratio of the square root of the pressure, so that by adding to this it may either be driven more rapidly or to a greater distance.

gas-heater, *s.* An apparatus contrived for the application of gas to specific purposes of heating.

gas-indicator, *s.* An instrument connected to the main pipe, which indicates by the rising and falling of a spring piston, or a weighted gas-holder, the pressure of gas in the pipe.

gas-jet, *s.*

1. A jet or spout of flame issuing from a gas-burner.

2. A gas-burner.

gas-lamp, *s.* A lamp, the light of which is furnished by gas, as a street lamp.

gas-lantern, *s.* A frame of glass for enclosing one or more gas-burners.

gas-liquor, *s.* An ammoniacal liquor extracted from coal in the distillation of gas. Eight or ten gallons of ammoniacal liquor are extracted from the gas produced from 2,000 pounds of coal, and it is treated by manufacturing chemists, who extract about fourteen ounces of sulphate of ammonia from one gallon of the liquor. A larger yield of ammonia is obtained by adding a small quantity of lime to the coals before they are distilled. (*Brit. Assoc.*, 1883.)

gas-main, *s.* A principal gas-pipe leading from the works, and having branches and distributing pipes. Gas mains are laid in sections, the small end of one entering the wide socket of the adjacent section. A packing of hemp dipped in tar is driven in to form a joint; over this is a luting of clay, within which is poured hot lead. The mains are laid with a gradual slope, and at the foot of each incline, or where two descending slopes meet, a reservoir is formed to collect water of condensation. This chamber has an iron cover into which is fixed a pipe, which descends nearly to the bottom of the reservoir. At the summit of the pipe is a screw, which admits the attachment of a pump, by which the liquid in the reservoir is removed.

gas-meter, *s.* A machine for measuring the quantity of gas passing through it. Citizen Seguin described a gas-meter at the sitting of the National Institute of France, on October 6, 1797. The wet-meter was invented by Clegg, in 1807, and improved by Crosley in 1815. The dry-meter was invented by Malam in 1820, and improved by Defries in 1838. Many improvements and variations have been added since. In the wet-meter there is a box filled to a certain level with water or other liquid. Inside this an axis is journalled with a series of buckets, each containing a certain quantity of gas, supplied by a stream of it coming in from a pipe. The buckets rotate, allowing the gas to escape by a pipe at the upper part of the meter, a series of multiplying gear-wheels indicating its amount. The principle of the dry register is that of a bellows alternately filled with gas and emptied, the number of times this occurs being recorded by a register. There are other forms of gas-meter

gas-oven, *s.*

Metall.: The oven in which the waste gases taken from the top of the blast furnace are employed for heating the air for the blast.

gas-pipe, *s.* A pipe for the conveyance and distribution of gas. Service-pipes are of various metals, wrought-iron tubing being now more common than any other. The sections of distributing-pipe have screw-socket couplings. A gas-pipe made of brass or copper is liable to have a deposit of a compound of acetyline C_2H_2 with copper formed in it. This explodes when heated.

Gas-pipe tongs: [Gas-tongs].

gas-puddling, *s.*

Iron-works: The puddling of iron by the use of gases instead of solid fuel.

gas-purifier, *s.* An apparatus in which gas is purified of its sulphur compounds. The purification of gas by passing it through lime-water was introduced in 1807. The ordinary illuminating gas, after having been evolved in the retort, its tar eliminated in the condenser, and its ammonia abstracted in the washer, is passed through the purifier, which removes the sulphur and renders the gas fit for consumption.

gas-register, *s.* An instrument by which the pressure of gas is indicated and recorded. The rate of pressure is not uniform, but varies with the season and the hour. An ordinary pressure during the day is $\frac{8}{10}$ of an inch; that is a pressure which will raise a column of water in a tube to that height. At night the pressure is increased according to the hour and the season; the quantity burnt in winter is double that consumed in summer; more gas is burning at 9 p.m. than at 12 p.m.; and more at the latter hour than at 3 a.m.

gas-regulator, *s.* A device to equalize the flow of gas, notwithstanding varying pressure in the main, and the variations produced by the turning on or shutting off gas to or from burners in a building.

gas-retort, *s.* The chamber in which carbonaceous matter is distilled to produce illuminating gas. Gas-retorts are made of iron or clay, and each in shape is a segment of a cylinder, the flat side forming the floor. These are set in a brick furnace, with their open ends presented outward ready for charging.

Gas-retort charger: An apparatus for introducing the charge of coal into a retort, or removing the coke therefrom. [Steam-stoker.]

gas-ring, *s.*

Ordnance:

1. A thin plate of steel or copper, perforated to the exact size of the calibre of the gun, and used as a face-plate to the breech-block in Sharp's breech-loading rifle, and Broadwell's breech-loading ordnance, adopted by the Prussian Government. The breech-block is chambered out larger than the hole in the plate, so that the gas from the explosion of a charge flies back into the chamber

and presses the plate or ring forward against the breech of the gun; a gas-check.

2. A thin flanged plate of copper or gun-metal fixed to the base of a projectile to prevent the escape of gas forward, and serving also to rotate the shot. (*Voyle.*)

gas-service, *s.* Gas-fittings or fixtures; pipes, burners, &c., for gas.

gas-socket, *s.* The metallic socket which slips over the tip of a burner, and connects the gas-tubing therewith.

gas-stove, *s.* A stove heated by gas for cooking or warming purposes.

gas-tank, *s.* A gasometer or gasholder.

gas-tar, *s.* The tar condensed in the tubes when gas is distilled from coal; commonly called coal-tar. Of late years it has been found that the tarry products of gas manufacture are of the highest value; from these hydrocarbons many artificial fruit-essences are prepared, and they are the source of all those beautiful dyes, mauve, magenta, and others grouped under the general term of aniline colours. [ANILINE, COAL-TAR.]

gas-tight, *s.* Sufficiently tight or close to prevent the escape of gas.

gas-tongs, *s. pl.* Tongs for pinching gas-pipes, holding them while screwing joints together, or screwing gas-burners into their sockets.

gas-washer, *s.* An apparatus which receives the gas from the condenser. The office of the washer is to remove the ammonia, which affects the quality of the gas and is otherwise injurious.

gas-water, *s.* Water through which gas has been passed to purify it.

gas-works, *s. pl.* A manufactory where gas is distilled for illuminating purposes.

gas, *v.t. & i.* [GAS, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

Cotton-manuf.: To burn or singe off the divergent fibres or fluff from yarn. [GASSING.]

B. *Intrans.:* To make use of empty talk; to froth.

găs-ą-liĕr', *s.* [GASELIER.]

Găs'-coñ, *a. & s.* [Fr.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Gascony.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A native or inhabitant of Gascony.

2. A boaster; a gasconader.

găs-cŏn-ā'de, *s.* [Fr. *gasconnade*, from *Gascon* = an inhabitant of Gascony, a district the inhabitants of which had the reputation of being great boasters and blusterers.] A boast or boasting; bravado, bluster, vaunting, bragging.

"I tell you, without any *gasconade*, that I had rather be banished for my whole life."—*Bolingbroke: Letter to the Earl of Peterborough.*

găs-cŏn-ā'dc, *v.i.* [GASCONADE, *s.*] To boast, to brag, to bluster.

găs-cŏn-ād'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *gasconad(e)*; *-er.*] One who gasconades; a boaster, a bragger, a blusterer.

* **gas-coynes,** *s. pl.* [GASKINS.]

găs'-crŏmh, *s.* [Gael. *cascromh*, from *cas* = a foot, *crom* = crooked.] An instrument of a semicircular form, resembling a currier's knife, with a crooked handle fixed in the middle, used for trenching ground; properly Cascromh.

"Even the savage Highlandmen, in Caithness and Sutherland, can make more work, and better, with their *gascromh*, or whatever they call it."—*Scott: Pirate*, ch. ii.

găs-ĕ-fī-cā'-tion, *s.* [GASIFICATION.]

găs'-ĕ-fȳ, *v.t.* [GASIFY.]

găs-ē'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *gase(ous)*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being gaseous; gaseousness.

găs-ĕ-lĭĕr', **găs-ą-lĭĕr',** *s.* [Formed from *gas*, with a curious imitation of *chandelier* (q.v.).] A frame with brackets or branches for burning gas, as a chandelier for candles.

"Standing right under the central *gaselier*."—*Black: Adventures of a Phaeton*, ch. iii.

gă'-şĕ-ŏŭs, *a.* [Eng. *gas*; *e* connect.; *-ous.*]

1. *Lit.:* Of the nature of gas; in the form of gas.

"The substance employed, whether it be fluid, *gaseous*, elastic, electrical, or none of these, or nothing resembling these, is unknown to us."—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. vii.

* 2. *Fig.:* Without substance or reality; unreal, flimsy, empty.

gā'-şĕ-ŏŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *gaseous*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being gaseous; gaseity.

găsh (1), *v.t.* [Mid. Eng. *garse.*] [GASH, *s.*] To make a gash or deep wide gaping cut in, especially in flesh.

"*Gash* thyself, priest, and honour thy brute Baal."
Tennyson: Aylmer's Field, 644.

găsh (2), *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful.] To talk a great deal; to chatter, to prattle, to gossip.

"The couthy cracks begin when supper's o'er,
The cheering supper gars them gibly *gash*."
Fergusson: Poems, ii. 56.

găsh (3), *v.i.* [Fr. *gauche* = awry; Ger. *gosche* = grinning or opening the mouth in scorn.]

1. To project the under jaw.

2. To distort the mouth in contempt.

găsh (1), *s.* [A corrupt. of Mid. Eng. *garse*, *garsshe*, or *garsh.*] [GARSE.]

1. A deep and wide cut or wound, especially in flesh.

"The uproar, the blood, the *gashes*, the ghastly figures which sank down and never rose again, spread horror and dismay through the town."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

* 2. A mark or scar of a wound.

"I was fond of back-sword and cudgel-play, and I now bear in my body many a black and blue *gash* and scar."—*Arbuthnot.*

găsh (2), *s.* [GASH (2), *v.*]

1. Prattle, chatter, talkativeness.

2. Pert language.

găsh (3), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A projection of the under jaw.

gash-gabbit, *a.*

1. Having the mouth distorted.

"A' teethless and *gash-gabbit*
The bags that night."
D. Anderson: Poems, 125.

2. Having a long projecting chin.

găsh, *a.* [Etym. doubtful. Jamieson suggests that it is an abbreviation of Lat. *sagax* = sagacious.]

1. Shrewd and intelligent in conversation; sagacious.

"Nay, never look *gash* or grim at me, man."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxv.

3. Trim, well-dressed.

* **găsh'-fûl,** *a.* [Eng. *gash* (1), *s.*; *ful(l).*] Ghastly, hideous, frightful.

"A *gashful*, horrid, ugly shape."—*Gayton: Festivous Notes on Don Quixote.*

* **găsh'-lĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *gashly*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being ghastly, horrid, or dismal; dismalness, ghastliness.

* **găsh'-lȳ,** *a.* [Apparently a corrupt. of *ghastly* (q.v.).] Ghastly, terrible, inspiring dread, dismal.

"By all that is hirsute and *gashly*."—*Sterne: Tristram Shandy*, v. 215.

găs'-hōld-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *gas*, and *holder.*] A Gasometer (q.v.).

găs-ĭ-fĭ-cā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *gasify*; *c* connective; suff. *-ation.*] The art or process of converting into gas.

găs'-ĭ-fȳ, *v.t.* [Fr. *gazéfier.*] To convert into gas or an aëriform fluid, as by the application of heat, a chemical process, &c.

găs'-ĭ-form, *a.* [Fr. *gazéiforme.*] Of the nature or form of gas; gaseous, aeriform.

găs'-kĕt, *s.* [Fr. *garcette* = a gasket, a cat-o'-nine tails; Sp. *garceta* = a gasket.]

1. *Naut.:* A plaited cord by which the sails, when furled, are bound close to the yards or gaffs.

2. *Steam-engin.:* A strip of leather, tow, or textile fabric, to form a packing or caulk a joint.

* **găs'-kĭns,** *s.* [GALLIGASKINS.] Wide, loose breeches or hose.

"If one point break, the other will hold;
Or, if both break, your *gaskins* fall."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, i. 5.

găs'-light (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *gas*, and *light.*]

1. The light produced by the combustion of coal gas.

2. A gas-jet.

găs-lĭght-ĭng (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *gas*, and *lighting.*] The act or system of lighting a place or district by means of gas.

găş'-ŏ-lĭne, *s.* [Eng., &c., *gas*; Lat. *ol* (*eum*) = oil; *-ine.*] A light grade of petroleum.

găş-ŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Eng. *gas*; *o* connective; and *meter.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A large vessel for the storage of gas before it is distributed to the streets and houses for illuminating purposes. It is usually a large hollow cylinder, closed at the top, with the lower end immersed in water; the cylinder rises or falls according to the amount of water displaced by the gas.

II. *Chemistry:*

1. An instrument or apparatus for measuring, collecting, preserving, or mixing gases.

2. An instrument for measuring the quantity of gas employed in any experiment.

găş-ō-mĕt'-rĭc, *a.* [Eng. *gas*; *o* connective; and *metric* (q.v.).] Of or pertaining to gasometry, or the measurement of gases.

gasometric-analysis, *s.* A mixture of gases is analysed by the Endiometer (q.v.), or by passing the mixture of gases through a series of tubes filled with different liquids, which absorb certain of the gases, the volume of the remainder being measured and corrections made for temperature, pressure, &c. Water absorbs hydrochloric acid, hydrobromic acid, and hydriodic acid; caustic potash absorbs H_2S, HCl, CO_2, SO_2, HCN, &c.; pyrogallic acid dissolved in caustic potash absorbs oxygen; concentrated sulphuric acid and other liquids are also used. For the methods employed in gas analysis consult *Gasometrische Methoden von R. Bunsen.*

găş-ŏm'-ĕ-trȳ, *s.* [Eng. *gas*; *o* connective; and Gr. *μέτρον* (*metron*) = a measure; Fr. *gazométrie.*] The science, act, or practice of measuring gases; that branch of chemical science which treats of the nature and properties of gases.

găş-ŏph'-ą-nĕr, *s.* [Eng. *gas*, and Gr. *φαίνω* (*phainō*) = to show.] An indicator of the presence of poisonous gases. It is described as a lump of boracic acid, heated to redness in chlorine, and blown into a bulb. Carbonic acid, sulphuretted hydrogen, and other deleterious gases, give peculiar reactions on the bulb, and indicate their presence.

găş'-ō-scōpe, *s.* [Eng. *gas*, and Gr. *σκοπέω* (*skopeō*)=to see.] An instrument for detecting the presence of carburetted hydrogen in the atmosphere. It is used, or should be, in coal-mines, to give an alarm when a dangerous and explosive condition of the air supervenes. It may also be applied to detect a leak in the gas-apparatus of a building. [GAS-ALARM.]

gasp, * **gaspe,** * **gasp-yn,** *v. i. & t.* [Icel. *geispa* = to yawn; Sw. *gaspa*; Dan. *gispe.* *Gasp* is a frequentative from *gape* (q.v.).]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To open the mouth wide in laborious respiration; to breathe heavily and with difficulty; to respire convulsively.

"*Gasping* to begin some speech, her eyes
Became two spouts."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iii. 3.

* 2. *Fig.:* To pant eagerly; to crave earnestly.

"Or heene thine eyes attemp'red to the yeere,
Quenching the *gasping* furrowes thirst with raine?"—*Spenser: Shepheards Calender; April.*

B. *Trans.:* To emit or utter with gasping; or pantings.

"Happy if with my latest breath
I may but *gasp* his name."
Charles Wesley.

¶ Sometimes followed by *away*, *forth*, *out*, &c.

"And with short sobs he *gasps away* his breath."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneis ix. 553.

¶ *To gasp after:* To long eagerly for; to desire vehemently.

"The Castilian and his wife *gasped after* their liberty."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 198.

gasp *, [GASP, *v.*] The act of gasping or opening the mouth to catch the breath;

labonred or convulsive respiration; a short, painful catching of the breath.

"Egelred shortly gaue
A quiet *gaspe* or twaine"
Warner: Albions England, bk. iv., ch. xxii.

¶ *At the last gasp:* On the point of death; in the last extremity.

"His fortunes all lie speechless, and his name
Is *at last gasp*." *Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, I. 6.

gasp'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [GASP, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* A gasp; a short painful catching of the breath.

"And the foam of his *gasping* lay white on the turf,
And cold as the spray of the rock-beating surf"
Byron: Destruction of Sennacherib.

gasp'-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *gasping; -ly.*] In a gasping manner; with gasps.

"My breath came *gaspingly* and thick."
Byron: Prisoner of Chillon, xi.

Găs-sĕr-ĭ-an, *a.* [Named after an anatomist, Gasseri (?).]

Anat.: For def. see etym. and compound.

Gasserian-ganglion, *s.*

Anat.: The ganglion of the fifth pair of cranial nerves.

găs'-sĭng, *s.* [GAS, *v.*]

Cotton-man.: The process of burning the divergent fibres or fluff from yarn. The loose filaments are burned off by passing the yarn quickly through a gas-flame. The yarn is thus prepared for tread, lace, and hosiery. An average yarn loses about one-eighteenth part in the operation.

gassing-frame, *s.*

Cotton-man.: An apparatus for gassing yarn. It has a row of jets about twelve inches apart, and a little hood above each. The yarn is led from one bobbin to a second, which is rotated by being pressed against a rotating roller. The yarn in passing between the reels traverses to and fro through the flame, passing over pulleys.

găs'-sȳ, *a.* [Eng. *gas; -y.*]

1. *Lit.:* Pertaining to or containing gases; gaseous.

2. Full of empty talk.

"As when we call an empty and sophistical but ready talker *gassy*."—*Whitney: Life & Growth of Language*, p. 17.

* **gast,** * **gaste,** *v.t.* [A.S. *gǽstan* = to terrify.] To frighten, to terrify, to make aghast.

"I knowe no gome that is *gast* of they grete wordes."
Gawaine & the Grene Knight, 325.

* **gast** (1), *s.* [GHOST.]

* **gast** (2), *s.* [GAST, *v.*] A fright, a state of terror.

"The woman in a *gast*, and pale as death, comes and tells her lady who had stolen her things she missed."—*Law: Memorialls*, p. 220.

* **găs-tĕr,** *v.t.* [Eng. *gast; -er.*] To frighten.

"Either the sight of the lady has *gastered* him, or else he's drunk."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Wit at Several Weapons*, ii. 1.

găs-tĕr'-ĭ-a *s.* [Gr. γαστήρ (*gastēr*) = the belly, allnding to the enlarged base of the flowers.]

Bot.: A genus of Liliaceæ. Paxton enumerates forty-two species, some with varieties, as introduced into Britain.

găs-tĕr-ō-, găs-trō-, *pref.* [Gr. γαστήρ (*gastēr*), genit. γαστέρος (*gasteros*), by syncope, γαστρός (*gastrós*) = the belly.]

Zoology:

1. *Gen.:* The belly; the under part of the body.

2. *Spec.:* The stomach.

găs-tĕr-ō-car'-pĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Pref. *gastero-* (q.v.); Gr. καρπός (*karpos*) = fruit, and Lat. fem. pl. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Ceramiaceæ, sub-order Cryptonemeæ (q.v.).

găs-tĕr-ō-eō-mа, *s.* [Pref. *gastero-*, and Gr. κόμη (*komē*) = hair.]

Paleront.: The typical genus of the family Gasterocomidæ (q.v.).

gas-tĕr ō-cŏm'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *gasterocom(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Paleront.: A family of Crinoidcans, occurring in the Devonian rocks.

găs-tĕr-ō-mȳ-çĕ'-tēş, găs-tĕr-ō-mȳ'-çĭ, *s. pl.* [Pref. *gastero-* (q.v.), and Gr. μύκης (*mukēs*), genit. μύκητος (*mukētos*) = a mushroom.]

Bot.: An order of Fungals, called also Lycoperdaceæ (q.v.). The spores are generally quaternate on distinct sporophores, hymenium inclosed in a peridium. Lindley divides the order, which he calls also Lycoperdaceæ, into six sub-orders, (1) Podaxineæ, (2) Hypogæi, (3) Phalloidei, (4) Trichogastrea, (5) Myxogastres, and (6) Nidulariacei.

găs-tĕr-ō-mȳ-çĕ'-toŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *gasteromycetes* (q.v.); Eng., &c. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Of, belonging, or relating to the Gasteromycetes (q.v.).

găs-tĕr-ŏph'-ĭl-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *gastero-* (q.v.), and Gr. φιλέω (*phileō*) = to love; φίλος (*philos*) = loved; in poetry (but rarely) loving.]

Entom.: A genus of two-winged Insects, family Œstridæ (Bot-flies). *Gasterophilus equi*, the larva of which at one stage of its career inhabits the stomach of the horse. The perfect insect lays its eggs on the skin of the animal, choosing situations which it can reach with its tongue when it licks itself. By this process the eggs are transferred to the stomach. When the larva is mature it is excreted, and makes its final transformation in the earth or in dung.

găs'-tĕr-ō-pŏd, *s.* [GASTEROPODA.] One of the Gasteropoda.

găs-tĕr ŏp'-ō-da, *s. pl.* [Pref. *gastero-* (q.v.); Gr. πούς (*pous*), genit. ποδός (*podos*) = a foot, and Lat. neut. pl. suff. *a.*]

1. *Zool.:* Gasteropods. The most typical, though not the most highly-organized class of the sub-kingdom Mollusca. Its essential character is that the under side of the body constitutes a single muscular foot, on which the animal creeps or glides. Most of the Gasteropoda have univalve shells, a few have them tubular or conical; in one the shell is multivalve, and in some it is internal or wanting. Most of the spiral shells are dextral, a few are sinistral. Some have an operculum closing the aperture of the shell. The animal has a head furnished with two, four, or six tentacles, or these are wholly wanting. There is a mantle, in the folds of which the shell is produced. Some breathe air, the others water. Cuvier divided the Gasteropoda into eight orders, (1) Pectenibranchiata, (2) Scutibranchiata, (3) Cyclobranchiata, (4) Tabulibranchiata, (5) Pulmonata, (6) Tectibranchiata, (7) Inferobranchiata, and (8) Nudibranchiata. Woodward and others have divided the class into four orders only. (1) Prosobranchiata, including the first four of Cuvier's orders, (2) Pulmonata, corresponding to his 5th, (3) Opisthobranchiata, comprehending his 6th, 7th, and 8th orders; and (4) Nucleobranchiata, which Cuvier had made a distinct class—Heteropoda (q.v.). The Prosobranchiata have been arranged in two divisions: Siphonostomata and Holostomata; and the Opisthobranchiata also in two: Tectibranchiata and Nudibranchiata.

2. *Palæont.:* Gasteropoda occur in all the formations from the Upper Cambrian rocks till now. Those of the Cambrian formation are few in number, but from this period forward they steadily increase, both in numbers and variety. Of the Palæozoic genera almost all are extinct. During that period the Holostomata were most abundant, the Siphonostomata, or siphon-possessing forms, being almost or entirely without representatives. The latter became predominant in the secondary and tertiary strata. A host of new Gasteropods appeared in the Jurassic period, and many of the modern families had their origin in the Cretacious epoch. The fossil forms known are exceedingly numerous, but few types are extinct, the Gasteropods having been highly persistent. The Pulmonata, from being many of them land animals, are less fully represented: the Nudibranchiata, from the absence of the shell, not at all.

găs-tĕr-ŏp'-ō-doŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *gasteropod(a)*; Eng., &c. suff. *-ous.*]

Zool.: Using the belly or the whole under-part of the belly as a foot to crawl by; of or belonging to the Gasteropoda (q.v.).

găs-tĕr-ŏs-tē'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *gasteroste(us)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ichthy.: Sticklebacks. A family of spiny-finned fishes, by some separated from the Gurnards (Triglidæ), but united with them by others. There are bony plates on part of the order; other parts are unprotected even with scales. But these fishes have formidable defenca in the strong and sharp spines of their tina. In place of depositing their apawn and leaving the young fry when hatched to cater for themselves as best they can, the male stickleback constructs a nest formed of vegetable matter, within which his mate deposits her eggs. These he defends with great courage and tenacity, attempting with his spines to rip up any fish which approachea the nest.

găs-tĕr-ŏs'-tĕ-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *gastero-* (q.v.), and Gr. οστέον (*osteon*) = a bone.]

Ichthy.: A genus of spiny-finned fishes. [GASTEROSTEIDÆ.] Seven species are known in Britain. *Gasterosteus trachurus* or *aculeatus* is the Rough-tailed Stickleback of books, the English Banstickle, and the Scotch Sharplin. It is found both in fresh and salt water, while *G. Spinachia*, the Fifteen-spined Stickleback, called in Cornwall the Great Sea-adder, is exclusively marine.

găs-tĕr-ō-thă-lăm'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Pref. *gastero-* (q.v.), and Lat. *thalamus*, from Gr. θάλαμος (*thalamos*) = an inner chamber, a bed-chamber.]

Bot.: A tribe of Lichenaceæ. The shields are always closed or opened by the irregular separation of the thalloidal covering. Nucleus enclosed, containing asci deliquescing or shrivelling up. (*Lindley.*)

* **găst'-fûl,** * **gast-full,** *a.* [Eng. *gast* (2), s.; *-full* (*l*).]

1. Frightful, ghastly, terrible.

"*Gastful* as a thynge that moveth one to drede: espouentable."—*Palsgrave.*

2. Frightened, fearful, afraid.

"Who is a ferdiful man, and of *gastful* herte?"—*Wycliffe: Deut.* xx. 8 (*Purvey.*)

* **găst'-fûl-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *gastful; -ness.*] The quality or state of being ghastly or gastful; ghastliness.

"It breeds a kind of irksome *gastfulness*."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, p 405.

* **gast'-lī-nĕss,** *s.* [GHASTLINESS.]

* **gast'-lȳ,** *a.* [GHASTLY.]

* **gast'-nĕss,** * **gast-nesse,** * **gaist-nes,** *s.* [Eng. *gast; -ness.*] Terror, fear, fright, amazement.

"Do you perceive the *gastness* of her eye."
Shakesp.: Othello, v. 1.

găs-tor'-nĭs, *s.* [Named after Gastoo M. Plante, its discoverer, and Gr. ὄρνις (*ornis*) = a bird.]

Paleront.: A huge fossil bird from the Eocene; one either of the Natatores or of the Cursores. The only known species is the *Gastornis parisiensis* of the Paris basin.

găs-træ'-a, *s.* [Gr. γαστήρ (*gaster*), genit. γαστρός (*gastros*) = the belly.]

Paleront.: A hypothetical genus of animals consisting simply of a sac or stomach, with an ectodermal and endodermal layer of cells. This simple organism Hæckel assumes to have been the first animal generated on the earth, and the germ from which the whole animal kiogdom with its infinite diversities was gradually evolved.

* **găs-trăl'-ğȳ, găs-trăl'-ğĭ-a,** *s.* [Gr. γαστήρ (*gastēr*), genit. γαστρός (*gastros*) = the belly, and ἄλγος (*algos*) = pain; Fr. *gastralgie.*]

Pathol.: A nervous pain in the stomach, without fever.

* **gas-trel,** * **cas-trel,** *s.* [KESTREL.]

găs'-trĭc, * **găs'-trĭck,** *a.* [Gr. γαστήρ (*gastēr*); genit. γαστρός (*gastros*) = the belly; Eng., &c. suff. *-ic.*]

Anat. & Path.: Of, belonging to, or referring to the stomach.

gastric-catarrh, *s.* Disordered stomach. [GASTRITIS.]

gastric-fever, *s.* Sub-acute inflammation of the stomach, but also a term in common use to denote enteric fever (q.v.).

gastric-juice, *s.*

Anat.: A colourless liquid secreted by the atomach, containing about 98·5 per cent. of

water; when evaporated to dryness and burnt, the ashes consist chiefly of sodium chloride. The gastric juice also contains a free acid, probably hydrochloric acid, and a peculiar substance called pepsine (q.v.), to which, and the presence of the free acid, the power of digesting food possessed by the gastric juice appears to be due. An artificial gastric juice can be formed by extracting pepsine from the coats of the stomach by means of glycerine, and adding to the filtered liquid an aqueous solution containing 0·1 per cent. of hydrochloric acid.

"The *gastric juice*, or the liquor which digests the food in the stomachs of animals, is of this class. Of all menstrua, it is the most active, the most universal."—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. vii.

gastric-system, *s.*

Anat.: The parts of the body by means of which digestion is carried on.

***găs'-trĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *gastric*; *-al.*] Pertaining to the stomach or good living; gastronomical.

"What kind of genius is your lordship's *gastrical* chef?"—*Disraeli: Vivian Grey*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

găs'-trĭ-çĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *gastric*; *-ism*; Fr. *gastricisme.*]

Pathol.: The medical tenet that most diseases are produced directly or indirectly by indigestible materials in the stomach.

găs-trĭd'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. γαστρίδιον (*gastridion*), dimin. of γαστριον (*gastrion*), γαστήρ (*gastēr*) = the belly.]

Bot.: A sub-genus of Agrostis. *Gastridium lendigerum*, the Nit-grass, now called *Agrostis australis*, is a colonist naturalised on sandy marshes from Norfolk south and west to Cornwall. (*Sir Joseph Hooker.*)

***găs-trĭl'-ô-quĭşm,** *s.* [Gr. γαστήρ (*gastēr*) = the belly; Lat. *loquor* = to speak, and Eng. suff. *-ism.*] The same as VENTRILOQUISM (q.v.).

***găs-trĭl'-ô-quĭst,** *s.* [Gr. γαστήρ (*gastēr*) = the belly; Lat. *loquor* = to speak, and Eng. suff. *-ist.*] A ventriloquist (q.v.).

***găs-trĭl'-ô-quŏŭs,** *a.* [Gr. γαστήρ (*gastēr*) = the belly; Lat. *loquor* = to speak, and Eng. suff. *-ous.*] Speaking or seeming to speak in the belly; ventriloquous.

***găs-trĭl'-ô-quỵ,** *s.* [GASTRILOQUOUS.] The act or art of speaking in the belly; ventriloquism.

***găs-trĭ-marg'-ĭşm,** *s.* [Gr. γαστρίμαργος (*gastrimargos*) = insatiable; Eng. suff. *-ism.*] A preternaturally ravenous appetite.

"Be not addicted to the foul vice of *gastrimargism* and belly chear."—*Optick Glass of Humors.* (1639.)

găs-trī'-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. γαστήρ (*gastēr*), genit. γαστρός (*gastros*) = the belly; suff. *-itis* (q.v.).]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the stomach, either acute or chronic, usually most severe at the pyloric orifice, generally caused by corrosive or irritant poisons, but chiefly from the use of raw spirits, accompanied by nausea, sickness, &c., and in severe cases followed by congestion. It seldom occurs in persons of temperate habit.

găs-trō-, *pref.* [GASTERO-.]

gastro-colic, *a.*

Anat.: Pertaining to the stomach and to the colon: as, the *gastro-colic* omentum.

gastro-duodenal, *a.*

Anat.: Pertaining to the stomach and the duodenum: as, the *gastro-duodenal* artery, the *gastro-duodenal* plexus.

gastro-epiploic, *a.*

Anat.: Pertaining to the stomach and the omentum: as, the *gastro-epiploic* plexus, the *gastro-epiploic* vein.

gastro-phrenic, *a.*

Anat.: Pertaining to the stomach and to the diaphragm: as, the *gastro-phrenic* ligament.

gastro-pneumonic, *a.*

Anat.: Pertaining to the stomach and to the lungs: as, the *gastro-pneumonic* mucous membrane.

gastro-splenic, *a.*

Anat.: Pertaining to the stomach and to the spleen: as, the *gastro-splenic* ligament or omentum.

găs-trō-brăn'-chŭs, *s.* [Pref. *gastro-* (q.v.), and Gr. βράγχιον (*brangchion*) = a fin.]

Ichthy.: Ilag, a genus of fishes, called also Myxine, the typical one of the Myxinidæ (q.v.). [HAG, MYXINE.]

găs'-trō-çēlc, *s.* [Gr. γαστήρ (*gastēr*), genit. γαστρός (*gastros*) = the belly, and κήλη (*kēlē*) = a tumour.]

Pathol.: Hernia of the stomach.

găs-trō-chæ'-nă, *s.* [Pref. *gastro-* (q.v.), and Gr. χαίνω (*chainō*) = to yawn, to gape.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Gastrochænidæ (q.v.). Recent species known ten, widely distributed, some from Britain; fossil twenty, the latter from the Lower Oolite onward. *Gastrochæna modiolina* perforates shells and limestone.

găs-trō-chæ'-nĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *gastrochæn(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Molluscs, section Siphonida, and the sub-section, with the pallial line sinuated. The shell is equivalve and gaping, with thin edentulous valves united by a ligament, and sometimes when adult cemented in a shelly tube; adductors two; the animal elongated, truncated in front, produced behind into two very long contractile siphons. The species burrow in mud or stone. Chief genera Gastrochæna, Saxicava, Clavagella, and Aspergillum.

găs'-trō-chēne, *s.* [GASTROCHÆNA.]

Zool.: A book name for the molluscs of the genus Gastrochæna (q.v.).

găs-trŏc-nē'-mĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *gastro-* (q.v.), and Gr. κνήμη (*knēmē*) = the leg.]

Anat.: For def. see etym. and compound.

gastrocnemius-muscle, *s.*

Anat.: A muscle which rises above by two thick tendinous heads from the condyles of the femur, and ends below in the tendo Achillis. (*Quain.*)

găs-trō'-dĭ-ă, *s.* [Pref. *gastro-* (q.v.), and Gr. ὀδούς (*odous*), genit. ὀδόντας (*odontos*) = a tooth, in allusion to the top of the column.]

Bot.: A genus of Orchids, family Gastrodidæ (q.v.). The tubers of *Gastrodia sesamoides*, the native potato of Tasmania, were eaten by the natives of that island, but are watery and insipid. (*Lindley.*)

găs-trō'-dĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *gastrod(ia)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Orchids, tribe Arethuseæ.

găs-trō-dўn'-ĭ-ă, *s.* [Pref. *gastro-* (q.v.), and Gr. ὀδύνη (*odunē*) = pain.]

Pathol.: Pain in the stomach, usually accompanying gastritis, although also found in other complaints, such as dyspepsia or indigestion.

găs-trō-ĕn-tĕr-ī'-tĭs, *s.* [Pref. *gastro-* (q.v.), and Mod. Lat., &c., *enteritis* (q.v.).]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the mucous membrane, both of the intestines and of the stomach.

***găs-trŏl'-ă-tĕr,** *s.* [Gr. γαστήρ (*gastēr*) = the belly, and λατρεία (*latreia*) = worship.] One whose god is his belly.

"The first were called Engastrimythes, the others *gastrolaters*."—*Urquhart: Rabelais*, bk. iv., ch. lviii.

***găs-trŏl'-ă-trŏŭs,** *a.* [GASTROLATER.] Belly-worshipping.

"The vanity we perceived in the dresses of the *gastrolatrous* coquillons."—*Urquhart: Rabelais*, bk. iv., ch. lviii.

găs-trō-lō'-bĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. γαστήρ (*gastēr*), syncopated genit. γαστρός (*gastros*) = the belly, and λοβός (*lobos*) = a lobe.]

Bot.: A genus of papilionaceous plants, tribe Podalyrieæ, sub-tribe Pulteneæ. The species, which are numerous, are natives of the south-western parts of Australia, where *Gastrolobium bilobium*, *G. spinosum*, and other species are very poisonous to cattle.

***găs-trŏl'-ô-gў,** *s.* [Gr. γαστήρ (*gastēr*) = the belly, and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.] A discourse or treatise on the stomach.

găs-trō-măl-ā'-çĭ-ă, *s.* [Pref. *gastro-* (q.v.), and Gr. μαλακία (*malakia*) = softness, from μαλακός (*malakos*) = soft.]

Pathol.: Softening of the stomach.

***găs'-trō-măn-çў,** *s.* [Gr. γαστήρ (*gastēr*) = the belly, and μαντεια (*manteia*) = prophecy, divination.]

1. A kind of divination among the ancients by means of words seemingly spoken in the belly.

2. A kind of divination by means of glasses or other round transparent vessels, in the centre of which figures appeared by magic art.

***găs'-trō-mўth,** *s.* [Gr. γαστήρ (*gastēr*) = the belly, and μυθος (*muthos*) = a word.] One whose voice appears to come from his belly; a ventriloquist.

***găs'-trō-nōmc,** *s.* [Fr.] [GASTRONOMY.] One who is given to good living; an epicure.

***găs-trŏn'-ô-mĕr,** *s.* [GASTRONOME.] A gastronome, an epicure.

găs-trō-nŏm'-ĭc, găs-trō-nŏm'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Fr. *gastronomique.*] Pertaining or relating to gastronomy.

găs-trō-nŏm'-ĭc-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *gastronomical*; *-ly.*] In a gastronomical manner; as an epicure.

"A large number of those [Fungi] collected, after being authoritatively identified, were carried home to be experimented upon *gastronomically*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 16, 1883.

găs-trŏn'-ô-mĭst, *s.* [Eng. *gastronom(y)*; *-ist.*] One given to good living, an epicure; one versed in gastronomy.

găs-trŏn-ô-mў, *s.* [Gr. γαστρονομία (*gastronomia*), from γαστήρ (*gastēr*) = the belly, and νομία (*nomia*) = use, usage; Fr. *gastronomie.*] The art or science of good living; epicurism; the pleasures of the table; the art of dining; the principles of cooking.

găs-trō-pā'-chą, *s.* [Pref. *gastro-* (q.v.), and Gr. παχυς (*pachus*) = thick.]

Entom.: A genus of lepidopterous insects; family Bombycidæ. *Gastropacha quercifolia* is the Lappet moth, sometimes called the Oak Lappet moth. The larva feeds on sloe, willow, and other trees and shrubs. That of an allied species *G. ilicifolia* feeds on the bilberry. (*Stainton.*)

găs'-trō-pŏd, *s.* [GASTEROPOD.]

găs-trŏp'-ô-da, *s.* [GASTEROPODA.]

găs-trŏp'-ô-doŭs, *a.* [GASTEROPODOUS.]

găs-tror'-ą-phĕ, *s.* [Gr. γαστροῤῥαφία (*gastrorrhaphia*), from γαστήρ (*gastēr*) = the belly, and ῥαφή (*rhaphē*) = a sewing, a suture; ῥάπτω (*rhaptō*) = to sew; Fr. *gastrorraphie.*]

Surg.: A suture uniting a wound of the belly, or some of its contents.

găs-tror'-ą-phў, *s.* [Gr. γαστήρ (*gastēr*) = the belly, and ῥαφή (*rhaphē*) = a sewing; ῥάπτω (*rhaptō*) = to sew.]

Surg.: The act or operation of sewing up a wound of the belly, or of some of its contents.

găs-trŏs'-cō-pў, *s.* [Gr. γαστήρ (*gastēr*) = the belly, and σκοπέω (*skopeō*) = to view.]

Med.: An examination of the abdomen in order to discover disease.

găs-trŏs'-tō-mў, *s.* [Gr. γαστήρ (*gastēr*) = the belly, and στόμα (*stoma*) = the mouth.]

Surg.: The act or operation of making an artificial opening into the stomach for the purpose of introducing food when it cannot be taken in the natural way, by reason of some obstruction or stricture in the gullet.

găs-trŏt'-ô-mў, *s.* [Gr. γαστήρ (*gastēr*) = the belly, and τομή (*tomē*) = a cutting, τέμνω (*temnō*) = to cut; Fr. *gastrotomie.*]

Surg.: The act or operation of cutting into or opening the abdomen.

găs-trŭ'-lą, *s.* [Gr. γαστήρ (*gaster*) = the belly.]

Zool.: The name given by Hæckel to young sponges, and also to young animals of the Cœlenterata when they have attained only to that stage of development in which there are two layers of cells, an outer and an inner one, enclosing a central stomach-like cavity which communicates with the outer water by a single opening.

***gat,** *pret. of v.* [GET, *v.*]

***gat,** *s.* [GOAT.]

gătch'-ĕrs, *s. pl.* [Etym. doubtful.]
Min.: The after-leavings of tin.

gāte (1), *gat, *gaytt, *yate, *yet, *s.* [A.S. *geat* = a gap, an opening; cogn. with Dut. *gat* = a hole, an opening; Icel. *gat* = an opening; *gata* = a way, a street; Sw. *gata* = a street, a lane; Dan. *gade* = a street; Goth. *gatwo*; Ger. *gasse*; O. H. Ger. *gazi, guzza*; M. H. Ger. *gazze*. The root is seen in A.S. *gitan* = to get, to arrive at. (*Skeat.*)]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A way, a road, a path, an avenue, a passage, a street.

"Thon canst ful wel the richte *gate*
To Lincolne." *Havelok*, 846.

(2) A way, a manner, a fashion.

"None other *gates* was he dighte
Bot in thre gayt skynnes." *Perceval*, 658.

* (3) A procession.

"All the griesly monsters of the sea
Stood gaping at their *gate*."
Spenser: F. Q., III. iv. 32.

(4) A large door, giving entrance to any large building, court, or place.

(5) A light open frame of timber or metal, used to open or close the entrance into an enclosure of any kind, as a field, a garden, a courtyard; such a frame extending across a road, as at a turnpike, a level crossing, &c.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Anything which shuts or bars a passage.

"The *gates* of hell are open night and day."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid vi. 192.

(2) An entrance, an opening.

"Swift as quicksilver it courses through
The natural *gates* and alleys of the body."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 5.

(3) An entrance, an opening, an opportunity.

"Auria had done nothing but wisely and politicly, in setting the Venetians together by the ears with the Turks, and opening a *gate* for a long war."—*Knolles: Historie of the Turkes.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Carp.:* A sash or frame in which a saw is extended to prevent buckling or bending.

2. *Locksmith.:* One of the apertures in the tumbler for the passage of the stub.

3. *Founding:*

(1) An ingate. The aperture in a mould through which the metal is poured. The runner conducts the metal from the ingate to the hollow in the mould, where it forms a casting. The piece of metal which occupies the ingate and runner is called a sprue, and is knocked off the casting.

(2) The sprue or piece of metal cast in the gate; a sullage-piece.

4. *Hydraulic Engineering:*

(1) The valve which admits the water to the bucket of the water-wheel (q.v.).

(2) A sluice, admitting or shutting off water to or from a lock or dock.

¶ (1) *To stand in the gate* or *gates:*
Scrip.: To occupy a position of advantage or defence.

(2) *To break gates:* At Oxford and Cambridge Universities to remain out of college after the hour to which a student has been restricted. [GATE, *v.*]

gate-chamber, *s.*
Hydraul. Engin.: A recess in the side wall of a canal-lock, which receives the opened gate, so that it shall not project into the lock-chamber.

gate-channel, *s.*
Found.: The gate, geat, or git, through which molten metal is admitted to the mould. [GATE, *s.*, II. 3 (1).]

gate-door, * gaytt-dore, *s.* The outer or street door of a house.

gate-hook, *s.* A gate-hook is that part of a gate-hinge which is driven into the post and sustains the leaf attached to the gate.

gate-house, *s.* A house at or near a gate, to accommodate the gate-keeper; a house over the gateway or entrance to a city, palace, abbey, castle, &c., and forming the residence of the gate-keeper. The gate-house also forms the entrance to a private mansion, to any public, municipal, or collegiate building, &c. In the Early English architecture gate-houses, now sometimes called lodges, were large and imposing structures of great elegance.

gate-man, *s.*
1. A man in charge of a gate; a gate-keeper.
2. The lessee or collector of tolls at a toll-gate.

gate-meeting, *s.* A meeting for races, &c., when a charge is made for admission to the grounds; a meeting where gate-money is taken.

"Few of these athletes care to compete at *gate-meetings*."—*Daily News*, July 14, 1881.

gate-money, *s.* Money charged or paid for admission to enclosed grounds where any sports are carried on.

"Hitherto, the teams which have come over have received half the *gate-money* taken during their matches—that is, sixpence a head for every spectator."—*Field*, Oct. 27, 1883.

*** gate-penny,** *s.* A tribute paid by the customary tenants for leave to pass through one or more of their lord's gates for the more easy passage to and from their own lands.

gate-post, *s.* One to which a gate is hung or which it shuts against, and which are known respectively as the swinging or hinging post, and the shutting post.

gate-road, *s.*
Min.: A gate-way (q.v.).

gate-saw, *s.* A mill-saw which is strained in a gate or sash to prevent buckling. [GATE, *s.*, II. 1.]

gate-shutter, *s.*
Found.: A spade or paddle which closes the channel against the molten metal when the mould or bed is full, and turns it in another direction to other moulds or beds.

*** gate-trip,** *s.* A footstep, a gait.

"Favouring with *gate-trips* Iulus."
Stanyhurst: Virgil; Æneid i. 675.

*** gate-ward,** *s.* The keeper of a gate.

"Now loud the heedful *gate-ward* cried—
'Prepare ye all for blows and blood.'"
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, iv. 4.

gate-way, *s.* [GATEWAY.]

gate-wise, *adv.* [GATEWISE.]

*** gate-works,** *s. pl.* The works or structures about a gateway.

"Where'er Tantallon faced the land,
Gate-works and walls were strongly manned."
Scott: Marmion, vi. 2.

***gāte (2),** *s.* [GOAT.]

gāte, *v.t.* [GATE (1), *s.*]
1. To supply or furnish with a gate.
2. At Oxford and Cambridge Universities to confine a student who has been guilty of some infraction of college discipline, within the gates of his college; to compel him to be within the gates at a certain hour earlier than his fellow-students. (In the former case the verb is used absolutely, in the latter the hour is specified.)

"He won't hurt you much, Giglamps. *Gate* and chapel you."—*Cuthbert Bede: Verdant Green*, pt. i. ch. xii.

***gate, * gatte,** *pret. of v.* [GET, *v.*]

gāt'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [GATE, *v.*]

gā'te-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *gate*; *-less.*] Without a gate or entrance; having no gate.

"To enter without force a *gateless* tower."—*Machin: Dumb Knight*, v. 1.

gaten, *s.* [GATTEN.]

gā'te-vēin, *s.* [Eng. *gate*, and *vein.*]
*1. *Ord. Lang.:* A main channel or means of communication. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"For he—for he,
Gate-vein of this heart's blood of Lombardy
(If I should falter now)—for he is thine!"
Browning: Sordello, bk. i.

2. *Anat.:* A large vein conveying the blood from the abdominal viscera into the liver; the vena porta.

gā'te-ward, gā'te-wards, *adv.* [Eng. *gate*; suff. *-ward, -wards.*] Towards or in the direction of a gate.

"Down *gatewards* to the barn his course he steers."
Ross: Helenore, p. 47.

gā'te-wāy, *s.* [Eng. *gate*, and *way.*]
I. *Ordinary Language:*
1. *Literally:*
(1) An opening; a passage; a way of entrance.

"*Gateways* between inclosures are so miry, that they cannot cart between one field and another."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

(2) A frame, arch, or the like, in which a gate is hung; a structure at an entrance or gate, designed for ornament or defence.

"A *gateway*, last remains
Of that foundation of domestic care
Raised by his hands."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

* 2. *Fig.:* A passage or opening; a means or way of egress or ingress.

II. *Min.:* A level or gallery in a mine, along which the minerals are carried.

găth'-ĕr, * gad-dren, * gad-er, * gad-er-en, * gad-er, * gad-ir, * gadre, * gad-yr, *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *gadrian, gaderian*, from A.S. *gader, gador* = together; Dut. *gaderen* = to collect, from *gader* = together; O. Fris. *goduria, guderia, gadria*; M. H. Ger. *gateren, geteren.*] [TOGETHER.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To collect or bring together, as a number of separate things into one place, or into one aggregate body.

"Jacob said unto his brethren, *Gather* stones; and they took stones and made an heap."—*Genesis* xxxi. 46.

2. To draw together from a state of diffusion or expansion; to bring together in folds or plaits, as a dress.

3. To assemble, to congregate. (Followed by *together.*)

"When he had *gathered* all the chief priests and scribes of the people *together*."—*Matthew* ii. 4.

4. To get in, as harvest.

"*Gathered* like ripe sheaves into the garner."—*Gilpin: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 50.

5. To select and take; to choose out. (Followed by *from.*)

"Save us, O Lord, and *gather* us *from* among the heathen."—*Psalm* cvi. 47.

6. To pluck, to pick, to pick up.

"Where Proserpin *gathering* flowers
Herself a fairer flower, by gloomy Dis
Was *gathered*." *Milton: P. L.*, iv. 269.

7. To heap up; to accumulate by saving and bringing together piece and piece.

"He that by usury and unjust gain increaseth his substance, shall *gather* it for him that will pity the poor."—*Proverbs* xxviii. 8.

8. To acquire, win, or gain, with or without effort.

"I of him will *gather* patience."
Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing, v. 1.

9. To bring or draw together into one interest or body. (Followed by *to* or *unto.*)

"I will *gather* others *to* him, besides those that are *gathered unto* him."—*Isaiah* lvi. 8.

10. To deduce by inference; to infer; to collect logically; to know by inference.

"*Gather* the sequel by that went before."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, i. 1.

* 11. To wrinkle, to pucker; to contract: as, To *gather* the brows.

12. To plough a ridge in such a way as to throw the soil towards the middle of the ridge.

"This is done by drawing the first furrow down the centre of the ridge and then ploughing towards the sides. Generally speaking, the whole arable land of the country is formed into ridges either flat or *gathered*. In clay soil, or land any way subject to wet, the ridges are double *gathered*, and of fifteen feet broad."—*Agr. Surv. Ber.*, p. 192.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bookbind.:* To collect and place in consecutive order the printed sheets of a book. The pile of sheets is folded, gathered, collated, stitched, and bound.

2. *Needlework:* To draw together by a thread passing through; to pucker; to draw into folds or plaits.

"I'm confident it will look better when *gathered*."—*Cibber: Careless Husband.*

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To be collected together; to collect; to come together; to unite.

2. To become larger by accretion; to grow in size or extent.

"Their snow-ball did not *gather* as it went; for the people came into them."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

3. To assemble; to congregate together.

"The inhabitants of Catteynes *gathered* and came gateward thither, to attend the issue of all matters."—*Gordon: Hist. Earls of Sutherland*, p. 354.

4. To generate pus or matter; to come to a head, as a sore.

"The ease of a broken imposthume after the painful *gathering* and filling of it."—*More: Decay of Piety.*

5. To infer; to collect logically; to deduce.

"The reason that I *gather* he is mad,
Is a mad tale he told to-day at dinner,
Of his own door being shut against his entrance."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, iv. 3.

6. To approach; to come near.

"I like to see the *gathering* and growling of a coming storm."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. viii.

II. *Fig.:* To ripen.

"Now does my project *gather* to a head."
Shakesp.: Tempest, v. 1.

¶ (1) *To gather aft a sheet:*

Naut.: To haul in the slack of it.

(2) *To gather breath:*

(*a*) *Lit.:* To take breath; to respire freely.

(*b*) *Fig.:* To have respite from any calamity.

(3) *To gather one's self together:*

(*a*) To collect all one's strength for some exertion.

(*b*) To recover from a surprise.

(4) *To be gathered to one's fathers:*

Script.: To die.

(5) *To gather ground:* To gain ground.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *gather* and to *collect:* "To *gather* signifies simply to bring to one spot; to *collect* annexes also the idea of binding or forming into a whole; we *gather* that which is scattered in different parts: thus stones are *gathered* into a heap; vessels are *collected* so as to form a fleet. *Gathering* is a mere act of necessity or convenience; *collecting* is an act of design or choice." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

găth'-ĕr, *s.* [Gather, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A plait or fold of cloth drawn together and held in position by a thread passing through; a pucker.

"Lay this silver plain all along the *gathers*."—*Cibber: Careless Husband*, v. 6.

* 2. The pluck of an animal. (*Cotgrave.*)

II. *Vehic.:* The inclination forward of an axle journal, or spindle, usually one-tenth of its diameter. The amount of gather depends upon the amount of taper. A perfectly cylindrical spindle requires none. The inclination downward is also dependent upon the taper, and is called the swing. The latter renders the dishing of the wheel necessary, in order that each spoke as it comes to the bottom position may be vertical. If a taper spindle be made without any gather, the tendency of the wheel is to slip outward against the linchpin or nut. If the gather is in excess, the boxing of the hub rubs hard against the butting-ring of the axle.

găth'-ĕr-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *gather; -able.*]

1. That may or can be gathered together.

2. That may or can be collected, deduced, or inferred.

"The priesthood of the firstborn is *gatherable* hence."—*Godwin: Moses & Aaron*, i. 6.

găth'-ĕr-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *gather; -er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who gathers, collects, or assembles things; a collector; one who gathers or gets in a crop.

"Faithfully collected by a discreet *gatherer* out of all the Bulls."—*Clarendon: Religion & Policy*, ch. ix.

2. *Sewing-mach.:* A device which brings the cloth together in folds or plaits, so as to be sewn in crimps. It may consist of a tongue whose end pushes against and puckers up the material in advance of the action of the needle.

găth'-ĕr-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Gather, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of collecting or assembling together.

2. An assemblage, a collection, a crowd, a concourse.

"Wherefore call on us, oh King?
What may mean this *gathering* ?"
Byron: Athama.

3. A collection of charitable contributions.

"Let every one lay by him in store, that there be no *gatherings* when I come."—*1 Corinthians*, xvi. 2.

4. A tumour suppurated or ripened; a collection of pus; an abscess.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bookbind.:* The selection and arranging of a set of sheets according to signatures, to form a book.

2. *Carp.:* An assemblage of beams supporting a scuttle.

¶ *Gathering of the wings:* The lower part of the funnel of a chimney.

gathering-board, *s.*

Bookbind.: A horseshoe-shaped table, on which sheets are laid to be gathered or collated, so as to form a book. A more convenient way is to arrange the sheets on a long straight table, the first half on one side and the latter half on the other, so that the gatherers may follow each other consecutively, knocking up and depositing the complete book on an adjoining table.

gathering-coal, *s.* A large piece of coal, used for keeping in the kitchen fire through the night, and put on the embers after they have been gathered together.

"Another demand for large blocks of coals, is, for the servants to make what is termed *gathering-coals* in the kitchen."—*Bald: Coal-Trade of Scotland*, p. 60.

gathering-hoop, *s.* A hoop used by coopers to draw in the ends of the staves so as to allow the hoop to be slipped thereon.

gathering-peat, *s.*

1. A fiery peat which was sent round by the Borderers, to alarm the country in time of danger, as the fiery cross was by the Highlanders.

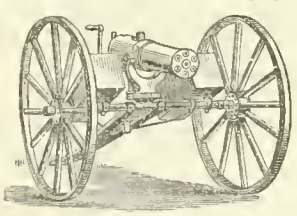
2. A gathering-coal (q.v.).

gathering-word, *s.* A war-cry, a rallying word.

"Their *gathering-word* was Bellenden."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, iv. 10.

Găt'-lĭng. [The name of the inventor.]

Gatling-gun, *s.* A machine-gun which has a cluster of barrels and a charging breech



GATLING-GUN.

at which the cartridges are automatically loaded into the barrels and fired in succession. [Mitrailleuse.]

găt'-tęn, gat-en, găt'-ţon, găt'-tĕr, găt'-tĕr-ĭdġe, *s.* [Prov. Eng.] (For def. see compound.)

gatton-bush, gatter-bush, gatteridge-tree, *s.*

Bot.: (1) The dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*). (2) *Euonymus europæus.* (3) *Viburnum Opulus.*

găt'-ĭe, *s.* [Some Indian languages.] A gum obtained from *Acacia arabica*, the Babool, or Gum Arabic tree. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

*** găt-toothed, * gat-tothud,** *a.* [Etym. of first element doubtful; Eng. *toothed.*] A word of doubtful meaning: probably = goat-toothed; hence, lustful, wanton.

"Sche cowde moche of wandryng by the weye.
Gattothud was sche, sothly for to seye."
Chaucer: C. T., 470.

gâub (1), *s.* [Gob.]

gaub-line, *s.* [Gob-line.]

gâub (2), *s.* [Some Indian languages.]

Bot.: The astringent medicinal fruit of *Diospyros Embryopteris.* (*Treas. of Bot.*)

gâu-çhar'-o, *s.* [A South-American word.]

Ornith.: For def. see etym. and compound.

gauchare-bird, *s.*

Ornith.: The Oil-bird of South America, *Steatornis caripensis.* It is of the goatsucker family. [Steatornis.]

*** gauche (au as ō),** *s.* [Fr.] Left-handed; hence, awkward, clumsy.

*** gauçh'-ĕr-ie (au as ō),** *s.* [Fr.] An awkward action; awkwardness, clumsiness, bungling.

"Looking over any little *gaucheries* to which his bashfulness might give birth."—*Cuthbert Bede: Verdant Green*, pt. ii., ch. ii.

ga-ú'-çhō, *s.* [A South American word.] A native of the Pampas of La Plata, and of Spanish descent. The Gauchos live by cattle-breeding, and are noted for their skill in horsemanship and the use of the lasso and the bolas.

"The *Gaucho* is invariably most polite and hospitable. I did not meet with even one instance of rudeness or inhospitality."—*Darwin: Voyage Round the World*, ch. viii., p. 156.

gâu'-çÿ, * gâu'-çĭe, * gâw'-sÿ, *a.* [Etym. doubtful.] Big and lusty; plump, stately, portly.

gâud (1), *s.* [Gad, Goad.] A goad; the driving of horses in the plough.

"Fu' tilythe he whistled at the *gaud*."
Burns: Young Jockey.

*** gâud** (2), *** gawd,** *s.* [Lat. *gaudium* = joy, delight.]

1. An ornament, a trinket, finery, show, ornamentation.

"No, Lady! in old eyes like mine,
Gauds have no glitter, gems no shine."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, iv. 22.

2. A trick, a jest.

"Thynke wel that it is no *gaude*."
Chaucer: Troilus, ii. 351.

*** gâud, * gâude,** *v.i. & t.* [Lat. *gaudeo* = to rejoice.]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. To rejoice, to be merry.

"*Gauding* with his familiars."—*North: Plutarch.*

2. To make a show; to show off.

B. *Trans.:* To adorn with gauds; to decorate, to ornament, to set off.

"*Gauded* with gold and precious stones."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 137.

gaud-e, *a.* [Gaudy.]

gaude-day, *s.* A festive day; a holiday. [Gaudy, *s.*]

"And then, Lovel, you must know I pressed you to stay here to-day, the rather because our cheer will be better than usual, yesterday having been a *gaudé-day*."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xiv.

*** gâu-dĕ-a'-mŭs,** *s.* [Lat. = let us rejoice: 1 pers. pl. pres. subj. of *gaudeo* = to rejoice.] A feast or merry-making.

*** gâud'-ĕr-ÿ,** *s.* [Eng. *gaud; -ery.*] Finery, show, ornaments; ostentatious display of dress, &c.

"*Gaudery* is a pitiful and a mean thing, not extending further than the surface of the body."—*South: Sermons*, vol. v., ser. 11.

*** gâudeş, * gaudyes,** *s. pl.* [Gaud (2), *s.*] The larger beads in a rosary, marking the Mysteries, or subjects for meditation. [Rosary.]

"Item, ane pair of bedis of curale with vi *gaudeis* of perle estimat to x crownis of wecht."—*Inventory* (a. 1516), p. 26.

*** gâud'-fûl,** *a.* [Eng. *gaud; -ful(l).*] Joyful, showy.

gâu-dĭ-çhâu'-dĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *gaudichaudi(a)* (q.v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Malpighiaceæ, type Gaudichaudia (q.v.).

gâu-dĭ-çhâu'-dĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after Charles Gaudichaud, the naturalist who accompanied Freycinet, in his voyage round the world.]

Bot.: The type of the tribe, Gaudichaudeæ (q.v.).

gâud'-ĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *gaudy: -ly.*] In a gaudy manner; showily; with show or ostentation.

"Nor, in one hand, fit emblem of thy trade,
A rod; in t'other *gaudily* array'd
A hornbook."
Churchill: Gotham, iii.

gâud'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *gaudy; -ness.*] The quality or state of being gaudy; showiness; ostentatious finery or ornamentation.

"The modern invention of multiplying the works of the artists by devices which require no ingenuity, has prostituted the ornaments of a temple to the *gaudiness* of a suburban villa."—*Knox: Essays*, No. 67.

*** gâud'-ĭsh, * gaud-ishe,** *a.* [Eng. *gaud; -ish.*] Gaudy, showy.

"Now in their *gaudishe* ceremonies they were taken for God's deuine seruice."—*Bale: Votaries*, pt. i.

***gâud'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *gaud*; *-less.*] Destitute of ornaments.

gâud-ў, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *gaud*; *-y.*]

A. *As adjective:*

* 1. Gay, merry, festive.

"Let's have one other *gaudy* night; call to me
All my sad captains, fill our bowls once more."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iii. 13.

2. Ostentatiously fine; showy; tastelessly gay or fine.

"Nowhere else had he been dazzled by the splendour of rows of booths, where knives, horn spoons, tin kettles, and *gaudy* ribands were exposed to sale."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

* **B.** *As substantive:*

1. A feast or festival; a university term.

"He may surely be content with a fast to-day, that is sure of a *gaudy* to-morrow."—*Cheyne.*

2. Gaiety, gaudiness.

"All the glittering *gaudy* of silk and silver."—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 553.

gaudy-day, *s.* A festival, a holiday, a gaudy. (*Tennyson.*)

***gâud'-lĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *gaudy*; *-ed.*] Made gaudy, fine, or showy.

"Not half so *gaudied* for their May-day mirth."
Southey.

gauf'-fẽr (au as **ō),** *v.t.* [Fr. *gaufrer* = to figure cloth, velvet, &c.] To plait, to crimp, to goffer.

"The ancient Egyptians *gauffered* their linen by pressing it between fluted boards."—*Knight: Dictionary of Mechanics.*

gauf'-fẽr-ĭng (au as **ō),** *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [GAUFFER.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of crimping or plaiting; goffering.

gauffering-iron, *s.* A crimping iron for gauffering frills, &c.

gauffering-press, *s.* A press in which pieces of fabric cut to the shapes of leaves, petals, &c., are pressed between dies to confer the ridges, indentations, creases, and other irregular features of the natural object.

gauffering-tool, *s.* A tool for giving the roundness, fluting, crimping, or other peculiar form to leaves, petals, calices, &c., for the construction of artificial flowers or sprays. The material is cambric, jaconet, and fine muslin, crape, gauze, taffeta, satin, and velvet, according to the natural appearance of the flower represented. Various other materials are necessary: silk thread, wire, wax, beads, floss-silk, chenille, gum-water, starch, gold-leaf, kid, colours, nap of cloth, &c.

gāuġe, gāġe, *v.t.* [O. Fr. *gauger, jauger* = to gauge, measure, from Low Lat. *gaugia* = the standard measure of a cask, a word related to Eng. *gallon* (q.v.).]

I. *Literally:*

1. To measure or ascertain the contents or capacity of, as of a pipe, cask, barrel, &c.

2. To measure in any way.

"*Gauged* ye depnesse of the dyche with a speare."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. i., ch. cclxix.

II. *Fig.:* To measure in respect to capability, power, or quality; to appraise; to value; to estimate; to form an opinion of the value.

"Nay but I bar to-night; you shall not *gage* me
By what we do to-night."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, ii. 2.

gāuġe, gage, *s.* [GAUGE, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A measure; a standard of measurement.

"This plate must be a *gage* to file your worm and groove to equal breadth by."—*Moxon: Mechan. Exerc.*

(2) The measurement or capacity of a cask, &c., as gauged.

"The gager shall always leave with the brewer a note of his *gage*, so that he may not be further impo ed on."—*Marvel: Works*, vol. i., p. 315

2. *Fig.:* A standard by which to measure the value, capability or extent of anything.

"Another judges by a surer *gage*,
An author's principles or parentage."
Young: Love of Fame, sat. 3.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mach.:* An instrument for determining distances, sizes, proportions, as the carpenters' gauges of various kinds; sheet-metal and wire gauges, which are standards of measurement of thickness; test-gauges or templets, by which work in detail is made to an exact set of standards, so that the pieces may be assembled.

2. *Join.:* A simple instrument made to strike a line parallel to the straight side of a board.

3. *Nautical:*

(1) The depth to which a vessel sinks in the water.

(2) The position of a ship with reference to another vessel and the wind; when to the windward she is said to have the weather-gauge, when to the leeward the lee-gauge.

4. *Physics:* An instrument for determining the condition of a fluctuating object: as a tide, stream, rain, water, wind, current gauge, &c. [METER.]

5. *Plastering:*

(1) The quantity of plaster of Paris added to plastering mortar to facilitate setting.

(2) Fine mortar with an addition of plaster of Paris for a finishing coat.

6. *Print.:* A strip of reglet with a notch cut in it to indicate the length of a page.

7. *Rail. Eng.:* The width between the rails on a line of railway. In Great Britain the narrow gauge is 4 feet 8½ inches, the broad gauge 7 feet between the rails. The narrow gauge is the prevalent one. In Ireland the gauge is 5 feet 3 inches.

8. *Slating:* The length of a shingle, slate, or tile which is exposed to the weather. Also called the margin. The hidden portion is called the cover. Shingles are much used in the United States, except in the cities, where they are now replaced by other materials. They are 18 inches long, and expose 6 inches. That is the gauge. There are thus three thicknesses on a roof. Plain-tiles are 10½ inches long, and have a gauge of 6½ inches. Pan-tiles are 14½ inches long; gauge, 10 inches. Slates vary in length and size. The gauge is usually nearly half the length, so that the slates have a little over two thicknesses on the roof.

9. *Type-found.:* A piece of hard wood, variously notched, used to adjust the dimensions, slopes, &c., of the various sorts of letters.

gauge-cock, *s.*

Steam-engine: One of two or more stop-cocks which are screwed into the boiler, one above the level at which water ought to stand in the boiler, and the other below it. The ejection of steam and water respectively from the cocks indicates the water-level in the boiler to be between the two gauge-cocks. Steam from both shows the water to be too low; water from both shows the water to be too high.

gauge-glass, *s.*

Steam-engine: A strong, vertical, glass tube, connected at its ends by two cocks to the boiler, and forming an indicator of the depth of water in the boiler. It is illuminated at night by a lamp.

gauge-ladder, *s.* A square timber frame for raising the ends of wheeling planks in excavating. A horsing-block.

gauge-lathe, *s.* A lathe designed to turn out chair-rounds, banister-columns, and all similar objects in which the cylindrical form is modified by contraction or enlargement of diameter, the formation of beads, &c., so as to present curves or broken lines in its contour.

gauge paper-cutter, *s.* A machine having a guillotine-knife descending with a draw-cut upon a pile of paper on a table. An adjustable fence regulates the gauge, or size.

gauge-pile, *s.*

Pile-driving: A preliminary pile to mark the desired course.

gauge-point, *s.*

Gauging: The diameter of a cylinder that is one inch in height, and has a content equal to a unit of a given measure.

gauge-rod, *s.* [GAUGING-ROD.]

gauge-saw, *s.* A saw having an adjustable frame or clamp, which determines the depth of kerf. Used by comb-makers and others.

gauge-stuff, *s.* A stiff and compact plaster used in making cornices, mouldings, &c. It consists of two-thirds fine mortar and one-third plaster of Paris, with a little water.

gauge-wheel, *s.* A wheel attached to the forward end of a plough-beam, to gauge the depth of furrow.

gāuġe'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *gauge*; *-able.*] That may or can be gauged.

gāuġed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [GAUGE, *v.*]

gauged-arches, *s. pl.* Arches built with gauged brick (q.v.).

gauged-brick, *s.* Bricks for arch-building, moulded or rubbed to a wedge shape to suit the radius of the soffit.

gauged-piles, *s. pl.* [GAUGE-PILE.]

gauged-stuff, *s.*

Plast.: [GAUGE, *s.*, II., 5 (2)].

gāuġ'-ẽr, * gāġ'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *gaug(e)*; *-er.*] One who gauges; specifically, one who gauges casks, &c.; an excise-officer.

"To provide against the exactions of *gaugers*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

gāuġ'-ĭng, * gāġ'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [GAUGE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or science of ascertaining the measure, capacity, or contents of casks or vessels.

gauging-caliper, *s.* A tool in which are combined dividers, inside and outside calipers, and a graduated double scratch-guage. It is graduated to 16ths, 32nds, and 64ths of an inch.

gauging-rod, *s.* An exciseman's or inspector's measuring staff, for determining the interior dimensions of casks and other vessels holding liquids.

*** gâul, * gaule, * gawle, * goul, * gowle, * youl, * yowle,** *v.i.* [Icel. *gaula.*] To cry, to howl, to yowl.

"Summe *gouleden*, and summe dude brenne."
Old Eng. Miscell., p. 224.

Gâul (1), *s.* [Lat. *Gallus* = a Gaul; *Gallia* = Gaul, France.]

1. A name of ancient France.

2. A native or inhabitant of Gaul.

*** gâul** (2), *s.* [GALE.]

† gâul'-ĭn, *s.* [A Jamaica negro word.]

Ornith.: Various Egrets. [EGRET.]

*** gâul'-ĭng, * gawl-yng, * goul-yng, * yowl-yng,** *s.* [GAUL, *v.*] A crying, a howling, a yowling.

"With *gawlyng* and grete, the grettist among."
Destruction of Troy, 8,675.

Gâul'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *Gaul*; *-ish.*] Pertaining to Gaul or the Gauls; Gallic.

gâult, *s.* [Originally the name given to the rock in the south-east of England, but now adopted and rendered universally current by geologists.]

Geol.: The lowest member of the Upper Cretaceous group of rocks. It occurs in the south-east of England, where it is usually about 100 feet thick. On the Continent it exists in the Alps and elsewhere. Here it is a dark-blue marl, sometimes intermixed with greensand. The most characteristic cephalopods are those called Hamites and Scaphites. In 1870, Lyell estimated the known British Ammonites in the Gault at twenty-one, of which eight were peculiar to it, ten more being found also in the overlying Chloritic series.

gâult, *v.t.* [GAULT, *s.*]

Agric.: To dress land with gault.

"The process of *gaulting* or claying the soil."—*Stephens: Book of the Farm*, 2,124.

gâul-thër'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after Gaulther, a Canadian physician and botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of Heathworts, family Andromedidæ. The berries of *Gaultheria procumbens*, *G. Shallon*, *G. hispida*, and *G. antipoda* are eaten. A tincture of Gaultheria oil, or oil of wintergreen, can be used as tea, and the fruit steeped in brandy produces bitters. (*Lindley.*)

gaultheria oil, *s.*

Chem.: Oil of wintergreen, a volatile oil

obtained by distilling with water the leaves of *Gaultheria procumbens*, an ericaceous plant growing in New Jersey and Canada. It is used for scenting soap. It consists of the methyl ether of salicylic acid, $C_6H_4(OH)\cdot CO\cdot OCH_3$, and a small quantity of terpene called Gaultherilene. It does not give a red colour with nitric acid if pure.

gâul-thĕr'-ĭ-lene, *s.* [Eng., &c. *gaultheri(a)*, *l* connective, and *-ene* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: A hydrocarbon of the terpene series, $C_{10}H_{16}$, occurring in the oil of wintergreen, obtained by distilling the oil with a strong aqueous solution of caustic potash: methylic alcohol, water, and gaultherilene distil over, and salicylate of potassium remains in the retort; the distillate is washed with water and then dried. Gaultherilene is a colourless oil, smelling like pepper, and boiling at 160°.

gâum, *v.t.* [Cf. Mid. Eng. and Fr. *gomme* = gum.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To smear. (*Halliwell.*)

2. *Tech.:* To cover with a preservative solution.

"Edward the Confessor's Chapel, as it appeared before Westminster Abbey was *gaumed* with ——'s brown varnish."—*Athenæum*, Dec. 9, 1882, p. 780.

gâun, gawn, *s.* [A corruption of *gallon* (q.v.).] A small tub or lading vessel.

gâun, *pr. par. of v.* [Go, *v.*]

gâunch (1), *v.t.* [Ganch.]

gâunch (2), *v.i.* [Gansch.] To snarl; to snatch at anything with open jaws.

gâunch, *s.* [Gaunch, *v.*] A bite; a snatch at anything with open jaws.

gâunt, * **gawnte,** * **gant,** *a.* [Etym. doubtful. Skeat suggests a connection with Norw. *gand* (= *gant*) = a thin, pointed stick, a tall and thin man.] Attenuated, thin; lean as with fasting or sickness.

"But his *gaunt* frame was worn with toil."
Scott: Marmion, i. 28.

gaunt-at-the-door, *s.* A booby; an indolent bumpkin.

"He gave but little application to his lessons, so that folk thought he would turn out a sort of *gaunt-at-the-door*, more mindful of meat than work."—*Galt: Ann. of the Par.*, p. 333.

gâunt (1), *v.i.* [A.S. *ganian.*] To yawn.

"He observed the captain was *gaunting* grievously."
—*Scott: Heart of Midlothian*, ch. xlv.

* **gâunt** (2), *v.t.* [Gaunt, *a.*] To make lean.

"Ravening woolfdams vpoackt and *gaunted* in hunger." *Stanyhurst: Virgil; Æneid* ii. 366.

gâunt'-lĕt, * **gant-let,** *s.* [Fr. *gantelet* = a gauntlet; *gant* = a glove, from O. Sw. *wante* = a glove; Dan. *vante*; Dut. *want* = a mitten.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II. 1.

2. A long glove worn by ladies, covering the hand and wrist.

3. A mitten.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Old Arm.:* A glove of leather, covered with plate-metal to correspond with the other parts of the armour, and originally made without separate fingers, they being covered by large overlapping plates.

"When a knight's glove was a steel *gauntlet*, such a distinction would be reasonable enough."—*Tylor: Early Hist. Mankind*, ch. iii.

2. *Surg.:* A sort of bandage used to cover the hand and wrist, like a gauntlet.

¶ (1) *To take up the gauntlet:* To accept a challenge. (*Lit. & fig.*)

(2) *To throw down the gauntlet:* To challenge, to defy. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"The company *threw down the gauntlet* to all the maritime powers in the world."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

gâunt'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *gaunt*; *-ly.*] In a gaunt manner or state; leanly.

gâunt'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *gaunt*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being gaunt or lean; leanness, thinness.

gâun'-treēş, gân'-treēş, *s.* [Prov. Eng. *gaun* = a tub, a cask, and Eng. *tree* = wood.] A stand or frame on which casks stand in a cellar. [Trfe.]

"So young nor so handsome as to tempt a man to follow her to the *gauntrees*."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. viii.

gâur, ga-ûr', *s.* [The name of the animal in some Hindoo languages; cf. Mahratta *gaya*; Hind. *gae, gao* = a cow, and *wr*, the root from which Lat. *urus*, also *aur* in *aurochs*, comes.] [Aurochs.]

Zool.: A very large, fierce, and untameable ox, *Bos gaurus*, found in the Ramghur jungles in India. The adult male is six feet high at the shoulder, twelve feet long to the end of the tail, and above seven feet six inches in girth; the eyes are said to be blue; the forehead more arched than in the common ox, covered with whitish wool; hair on the other parts, smooth, shining brown; tail short, tufted.

"The Major has shot . . . many a *gaur*, rhinoceros, and elephant."—*C. Kingsley: Two Years Ago*, ch. xviii.

gâur'-a, *s.* [Gr. γαῦρος (*gauros*) = exulting in, majestic, from the splendid appearance of some species.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Gaureæ (q.v.). The species are beautiful. Some have pink, some scarlet, some purple, and some yellow flowers.

* **gaure,** * **gaur-en,** *v.i.* [Gaze, *v.*] To gaze, to stare.

"Rounen for to *gauren* on this mon."
Chaucer: C. T., 8,824.

gâur'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *gaur(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Onagrads, type Gaura.

gâuzo, * **gawse,** *s. & a.* [Fr. *gaze*, from Gaza in Palestine, where it was first manufactured; Low Lat. *gazzatum.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit. & Fabric:* A light, transparent silk or cotton stuff. In gauze-weaving, between every two casts of the shuttle, the warp-threads are turned or twisted after receiving the woof from right to left, and the reverse, alternately, between each throw of the shuttle, so that the weft-threads are separated from each other, and a light, transparent texture produced. Gauzes have been occasionally made of thread, but the name has always signified a silk fabric.

2. *Surgery:* A gauzy fabric impregnated with antiseptics is known as *antiseptic gauze.*

"Brocados, and damasks, and tabbies, and *gawses*,
Are by Robert Ballentine lately brought over."
Swift: An Excellent New Song.

3. *Fig.:* Any slight, open material resembling this fabric: as, wire-*gauze.*

B. *As adj.:* Made of or resembling gauze; gauzy.

"In another case, we see a white, smooth, soft worm, turned into a black, hard, crustaceous beetle with *gauze* wings."—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. xix.

gauze-dresser, *s.* One whose occupation is to dress or stiffen gauze.

gauze-loom, *s.* A loom for weaving gauze.

gauze wire-cloth, *s.* A textile fabric, either plain or twilled, made of brass, iron, or copper wire, of various degrees of fineness. It is used for sieves, safety-lamps, respirators, &c.

gâuz'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *gauz(e)*; *-y.*] Made of or resembling gauze; thin, like gauze.

găv'-aŭl-ĭng, * **gav-aul-ling,** * **gav-awl-ling,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Gadding about in an idle or dissipated way.

"But thir jocose *gavaulings* are worthy of the occasion."—*Galt: The Entail*, iii. 282.

gāve, *pret. of v.* [Give.]

găv'-ęl (1), *s.* [O. Fr. *gavelle, gavile*; Fr. *javelle* = a small heap of corn, from Low Lat. *capella*; Lat. *capulus* = a handful; *capio* = to take hold; Sp. *gavilla*; Port. & Ital. *gavela*; cf. Wel. *gafael* = a hold, a grasp.]

I. Originally, a small parcel of grain in the straw. Now, enough of the grain to be bound into a sheaf; the grain is raked from the harvester platform in gavels. Binding makes it a sheaf. A stook, or collection of sheaves placed on end, leaning together and mutually supporting, is a shock.

2. The ground. (*Provincial.*)

"Let it lie upon the ground or *gavel* eight or ten days."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

găv'-ęl (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. A mason's setting maul.

2. A presiding officer's mallet.

* **gāv'-ęl** (3), *s.* [Gable.]

* **gāv'-ęl** (1), * **gav-ele,** * **gov-el,** *s.* [A.S. *gafol* = tribute; Low Lat. *gabulum*, Sp. *gabela*; Port. & Ital. *gabella.*]

1. Tribute, toll, custom.

"Hæbte heom senden here *gauel* of thissen londe."
Layamon, i. 413.

2. Interest, usury, extortion.

"Ine thise heste is uorbode roberie, thiefthe, stale, and *gauel*."—*Ayenbite*, p. 9.

gā'-vęl, *ga-vell, *ga-vel-yn, *v.t.* [Gavel (1), *s.*] To collect into gavels or small heaps to be bound into sheaves.

"*Gavelyn* corne or otherlyke. *Manipulo*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **gā'-vęl-çĕs-tĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *gavel*, and Lat. *sextarius*, in the term *sextarius vectigalis.*] A certain measure of rent-ale. [Oak-gavel, Tolchester.] (*Wharton.*)

gā'-vęl-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *gavel* (4), *s.*; *-er.*] One who exacts or collects tribute, custom, or duties; a usurer; an extortioner.

"The poure . . . that is yualle in the hand of *gauelers*."—*Ayenbite*, p. 135.

* **gā'-vęl-ĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *gavel* (4), *s.*; dim. suff. *-et.*]

Law: An ancient and special cessavit in Kent, where the custom of gavelkind continues, by which the tenant, if he withdraw his rent and service due to his lord, forfeits his lands and tenements.

* **gā'-vęl-ĭng,** * **ga-vel-inge,** *s.* [Eng. *gafel* (1), *s.*; *-ing.*] Usury, extortion.

"Dyadliche zenncs the uerste is *gauelinge*."—*Ayenbite*, p. 34.

* **gā'-vęl-kĭnd,** *s. & a.* [Ir. *gabhailcine*, from *gabhail* = a receiving, a tenure, and *cine* = race, tribe, family.]

A. *As substantive:*

Law: A custom, now only surviving in Kent, whereby the lands of a person dying without a will descended to all the sons in equal shares, and the issue, whether male or female, of a deceased son, inherited the father's part. In default of sons the land descended to the daughters, and in default of daughters to the brothers, sisters, or their issue.

"The custom of *gavelkind* in Kent, and some other parts of the kingdom (though perhaps it was also general till the Norman conquest) ordains, among other things, that not the eldest son only of the father shall succeed to his inheritance, but all the sons alike; and that, though the ancestor be attainted and hanged, yet the heir shall succeed to his estate, without any escheat to the lord."—*Blackstone; Comment.*, introd. § 3.

B. *As adj.*: Held under the custom described in A.

"Thus the rule of *gavelkind* tenure, by which all the sons take in equal shares, remains unaltered."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 11.

gā'-vęlled, *a.* [Eng. *gavel* (or *gavelkind*); *-ed.*]

Law: A term applied to lands held under the tenure of gavelkind.

* **gā'-vęl-măn,** *s.* [Eng. *gavel* (4), *s.*, and *man.*] A tenant liable to tribute.

* **gā'-vęl-mĕd,** *s.* [A. S. *gafolmæd*, from *gafol* = tribute, and *mæd* = a meadow.]

Law: The duty or work of mowing meadow grass, or cutting meadow-land, required by the superior from his customary tenants.

gav-el-ock, * **ga-vel-ok,** *s.* [A.S. *gafoluc* = a spear, a weapon; Icel. *gaflok, gaflak*; O. Fr. *gavelot*; Fr. *javelot*; Ital. *giavelotto*, M. H. Ger. *gabilot.*]

1. A spear, a javelin.

"*Gavelokes* also thicke flowe
So gnattes ichil avowe."
Arthour & Merlin, p. 338.

2. An iron crowbar.

"The air sall haue ane pick, a mattock, ane *gavelok*, ane shool, ane ax, ane pair of turkissis, ane handsaw."—*Balfour: Practicks*, p. 235.

gā'-vĭ-al, gā-vĭ-ā-lis, *s.* [Hind. *ghartyal*, the *r* of which, in the handwriting of the person who first wrote home from India regarding the animal, being mistaken for *v*, the word was Englished *gavial*, with the Mod. Lat. form *govialis.*]

I. *Of the form* gavial:

Zool.: The Gangetic Crocodile (*Gavialis gangetica*), called also the Common Gavial. It has a large cartilaginous protuberance containing the nostrils at the end of the snout. Ælian knew this. The gavial is about twenty-five feet long; it feeds chiefly on fish, and does not as a rule attack man. It is not confined to the

Ganges, but is found in some other large Indian rivers.

II. *Of the form* gavialis:

1. *Zool.:* A genus of Crocodiles (Crocodilia), sub-order Procœlia of Owen, Eusuchia of Huxley. The jaws are very long and sub-cylindrical, dilated and convex to the end; the teeth very numerous and all nearly equal in size. The hind feet are indented at the external edge, and palmated to the end of the toes. [CROCODILIA.]

2. *Palæont.:* The genus first appears in the Upper Cretaceous rocks. (*Huxley*, in *Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, xxxi. (1875), 431-2.) It occurs in British Eocene rocks, with true crocodiles and alligators, though these are now restricted to particular regions, and never occur together. Gavialis is found also in the Eocene of North America, though it is now confined to Asia. (*Nicholson.*)

ga-vŏtte, ga-vŏt', *s.* [O. Fr. *gavote*; Fr. *gavotte*; Ital. *gavotta*: originally a dance of the Gavots or people of Gap, in the department of the Upper Alps, and the old province of Dauphiné.] A dance tune of a lively yet dignified character, of French origin, in common time. The description of the dance, "a brisk round for as many as will," identifies it with the country dance, and the form of the tune supports this resemblance. The gavot seems to have been more popular as an instrumental piece than as a dance, and to have been a favourite movement in suites, lessons, and sonatas from the latter part of the seventeenth century, the time when the word appears to have been brought into use.

"The disposition in a fiddle to play tunes in preludes, sarabands, jigs, and *gavots*, are real qualities in the instrument."—*Arbuthnot.*

gâw, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. A furrow or small trench made for drawing off water.

"*Gaw* is that slit or opening made by a plough or spade in the side of a pond, loch, or stagnated water, by which it is drained off."—*P. Kilmaurs. Agric. Statist. Acc.*, ix. 354. (Note.)

2. A hollow with water springing in it.

gaw-fur, gaw furrow, *s.* A furrow for drawing off water.

"As soon as a field is sown and harrowed, the *gaw-furs*, as they are provincially called, are neatly and perfectly cleared with the spade and shovel."—*Agric. Surv. E. Loth.*, p. 172.

gâw'-bŷ, *s.* [GABY.]

gâwd, *s.* [GAUD.]

* **gâw'-en,** *v.i.* [A variant of *gape* (q.v.).] To gape, to stare.

"Ne make thou name men *gawen* on me."
Seyn Julian, 125.

gâwk, *goke, *gowke, *s.* [A.S. *geác* = a cuckoo; cogn. with Icel. *gaukr*; Dan. *giög*; Sw. *gök* = a cuckoo; O. H. Ger. *gouh*; M. H. Ger. *gouch*; Ger. *gauch* = a cuckoo, a simpleton; Lat. *cucus* = a cuckoo.]

1. A cuckoo.

"Thare galede the *gowke* one grevez fulle lawde."
Morte Arthure, 927.

2. A simpleton; a foolish, silly fellow.

"A certain *gawk*, named Chevalier de Gassand."—*Carlyle: Miscellanies*, iv. 98.

gâwk, *v.i.* [GAWK, *s.*] To play the fool.

gâw'-kŷ, *gâw'-kĭe, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *gawk*; *-y.*]

A. *As adj.:* Foolish, silly, stupid.

"As for the town of Brighton, it's what I would call a *gawkie* piece of London."—*Ayrshire Legatees*, p. 283.

B. *As subst.:* A foolish, silly, or stupid person; a simpleton.

"Or gentle born ye be; but youth,
In love you're but a *gawky*."
Ramsay: Poems, ii. 299.

gâw'-lĭn, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A species of sea-fowl.

"The *Gawlin* is a fowl less than a duck; it is reckoned a true prognosticator of fair weather; for when it sings, fair and good weather always follows, as the natives commonly observe."—*Martin: Western Islands*, p. 71.

gâwn, *s.* [GAUN, *s.*]

* **gawne,** *v.i.* [YAWN.]

gâwn'-trēe, *s.* [GAUNTREE.]

gâw'-sĭĕ, *a.* [GAUCIE.]

gāy, *gai, *gaie, *gaye, *a.*, *adv.*, & *s.* [Fr. *gai*, from M. H. Ger. *gæhe*, (O. H. Ger. *gâhi*, *kâhi*; Ger. *jähe*) = quick, sudden, rash, lively; Port. *gaio*; Ital. *gajo.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Excited with, or full of merriment; merry, jovial, lively, sportive.

"Preferring me to parents, and the choir
Of *gay* companions, to the natal roof."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ii.

2. Pleased, happy, cheerful, blithe.

"A *gay* or pensive tenderness prevailed."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

3. Showy, gaudy, fine; bright in colour; brilliant.

"Can imagination boast,
Amid its *gay* creation, hues like hers?"
Thomson: Spring, 470.

4. Given to pleasure or lust; dissipated; of loose morals: as, a *gay* woman.

5. Excited with drink; intoxicated.

B. *As adv.:* Pretty, moderately, passably, fairly: as, *gay* gude = pretty good. (*Scotch.*)

* **C.** *As substantive:*

1. An ornament, a picture.

"Morose and untractable spirits look upon precepts in emblem, as they do upon *gays* and pictures, the fooleries of so many old wives' tales."—*L'Estrange: Fables.*

2. A show, gaiety.

"Given in deede to follow every *gaye*."
Breton: Toys of an Idle Head, p. 28.

¶ For the difference between *gay* and *cheerful*, see CHEERFUL: for that between *gay* and *showy*, see SHOWY.

* **gay-cards,** *s. pl.* Court cards.

† **gay-science,** *s.* Literature, poetry, especially the erotic compositions of the Troubadours.

gaŷ'-al, gȳ'-al, *s.* [Hind. *gayal, gavaï*; Bengali *gobaygoru*; Sansc. *gavaya.*] [GAUR.]

Zool.: An ox, *Bibos* (or *Bos*) *frontalis* (or *gayeus*), with horns depressed at the base and directed outwards. It is wild on the mountain ranges forming the Eastern frontier of Aracan, Chittagong, Tippera, and Silhet, between Bengal and Further India. It is a dull, heavy animal, of gentle disposition, lowing like a buffalo rather than a common ox, but not wallowing in the mire like the former animal. It breeds with the common Indian bull.

gāy'-bīne, *s.* [Eng. *gay*, and *bine.*] A popular name for several showy, twining plants belonging to the genus Pharbitis.

gāy'-dī-ăng, *s.* [A native word.]

Naut.: A vessel of Annam, resembling a junk. It carries two or three masts with triangular sails, and is employed in carrying heavy cargoes from Cambodia to the Gulf of Tonkin.

* **gāy'-ę-tў,** *s.* [GAIETY.]

* **gāy'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *gay*; *-ish.*] Rather gay, or inclined to merriment or joviality.

* **gay-ler,** *s.* [GAOLER.]

gāy-lŭs'-site, *s.* [Named after Nicolas François Gay Lussac, a celebrated chemist and physicist, who was born in 1778, and died in 1850.]

Min.: A monoclinic translucent mineral; its hardness 2 to 3; its sp. gr. 1·92 to 1·99. Compos.; carbonate of soda 34·5; carbonate of lime 33·8; water 30·3 = 100. Found in Maracaibo and in Nevada, in salt lakes. It can be produced artificially. (*Dana.*)

gāy'-nĕss, * gay-nesse, *s.* [Eng. *gay*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being gay; gaiety, fineness, finery.

"Our *gayness* and our gilt are all besmircht
With rainy marching in the painful field."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. 3.

*2. Choice language. (*Fairfax.*)

* **gāy'-sŏme,** *a.* [Eng. *gay*; *-some.*] Full of gaiety; gay, merry, jovial. (*Chapman.*)

gāy'-yoû, *s.* [A native name.]

Naut.: A narrow flat-bottomed fishing-boat, used in Annam, carrying two or three masts, and usually covered in the middle with a flat roof.

Găz-a-rī, *s. pl.* [A corruption of Gr. καθαρόι (*katharoi*) (?) = pure. (*Mosheim.*)]

Ch. Hist.: A name given, especially in Italy, to the Paulicians and sects confounded with them.

gāze, * gase, *v.i.* & *t.* [Sw. dial. *gasa* = to gaze, stare, connected with *ghast* (q.v.).]

A. *Intrans.:* To fix the eye intently; to look earnestly or eagerly, as in curiosity, admiration, astonishment, or anxiety. (Followed by *at*, *on*, or *upon*, when the object is expressed.)

"Dismissed, again on open day I *gazed*
At houses, men, and common light: *a gazed.*"
Wordsworth: Female Vagrant.

* **B.** *Trans.:* To view steadfastly; to fix the eyes on earnestly or attentively; to stare or gaze at.

"Straight toward heaven my wondering eyes I turned
And *gazed* awhile the ample sky."
Milton: P. L., viii. 250.

¶ For the difference between to *gaze* and to *gape*, see GAPE.

gāze, *s.* [GAZE, *v.*]

1. The act of gazing or looking intently at anything; an earnest, eager look; a look of curiosity, attention, admiration, or anxiety.

"He meanwhile shunned the public *gaze* with a haughty shyness which inflamed curiosity."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

* 2. That which is gazed at; that which causes one to gaze.

"Betrayed, captive, and both my eyes put out;
Made of mine enemies the scorn and *gaze*."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 14.

¶ *At gaze; At a-gaze:*

* (1) *Ord. Lang.:* As one gazing or staring; gazing earnestly.

"And make the sun to stand *at gaze*,
Till he forgot his way."
Drayton: The Muses' Elysium, Nymph. 1.

(2) *Her.:* Applied to an animal, as a hart, buck, stag, or hind, represented full-faced, or with the face directly to the front. (GARDANT.]

* **gāz-ēē',** *s.* [Eng. *gaz(e)*; suff. *-ee.*] One who or that which is gazed at.

"Such a group would relieve both parties—gazer and *gazee*."—*De Quincey: Autobiog. Sketches*, i. 157.

* **gą-zē'-bō,** * **gą-zeē'-bō,** *s.* [GAZE, *v.*] A summer house commanding an extensive view.

* **gā'ze-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *gaze*; *-ful(l).*] Gazing; looking earnestly, anxiously, or intently.

"Then look, who list thy *gaze-full* eyes to feed
With sight of that is fair."
Spenser: Hymn of Heavenly Beauty.

* **gā'ze-hŏûnd, * gā'se-hŏûnd,** *s.* [Eng. *gaze*, and *hound.*] A hound which hunts by sight, not by scent, as a greyhound.

"See'st thou the *gazehound* I how with glance severe
From the close herd he marks the destined deer."
Tickel: On Hunting.

* **gā'ze-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *gaze*; *-less.*] Unseeing not looking, sightless.

"Desire lies dead upon the *gazeless* eyes."
Woolcot: P. Pindar, p. 98.

gą-zĕl'-lą, *s.* [GAZELLE.]

* 1. *Zool.:* A genus of Antelopes, of which the gazelle (q.v.) is the type. There are other species, as *Gazella albifrons*, the Blesbok; *G. euchore*, the Springbok; and *G. pygarga*, the Bontebok. These three are all from S. Africa.

2. *Palæont.:* The genus occurs in the Upper Miocene of Greece.

gą-zĕl'-le, *s.* [Arab. *ghazâl, ghazâlah*; Fr. *gazelle*; Sp. *gazela*; Port. *gazella*; Ital. *gazzella.*]

Zool.: A kind of antelope, *Gazella dorcas*, formerly called *Antilope dorcas*. Dorcas is Latin, from Greek δορκάς (*dorkas*), which is from δέδορκα (*dedorka*), the perfect tense of δέρκομαι (*derkomai*) = to look, to see, with reference to the large bright eyes of the animal. From this characteristic and its general gracefulness, it was sometimes used for a Greek female name, as in the case of Dorcas, who made garments for the poor (Acts ix. 36—end). The horns are rounded, thick, and black; the hair on the body light yellow on the back, while on the lower parts a broad band exists along each flank, a bunch of hairs on each knee, and a deep pouch at each groin. It lives in North Africa, is gentle in character, but when a herd is attacked, it forms a circle presenting an array of horns, so as to leave no safe means to allow the assailant to break the ring of defence. Nevertheless, the gazelle is largely preyed on by the lion. It furnishes a constant theme for Arabic poetry.

gą-zĕl'-lĭne, *a.* [Eng. *gazell(e)*; suff. *-ine.*]

Zool.: Akin to the gazelle.

¶ Major Charles Hamilton Smith has a Gazelline group of antelopes.

***gā'ze-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *gaze; -ment.*] Gaze, view, sight.

"Then forth he brought his snowy Florimele,
Whom Trompart had in keeping there beside,
Covered from people's *gazement* with a veile."
Spenser: F. Q., V. iii. 17.

gāz'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *gaz(e); -er.*] One who gazes; one who looks earnestly, eagerly, or anxiously at any sight; a spectator.

"Tower Hill was covered up to the chimney tops with an innumerable multitude of *gazers*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

gą-zĕt'te, *gazet, *s.* [Originally an Italian word, meaning a small coin current at Venice, newspapers being first published there, and, being sold for a *gazette* coin, came to be called Gazettes.]

* 1. The above-mentioned coin.

"If you have a stool it will cost you a *gazet*, which is almost a penny."—*Coryat: Crudities*, vol. ii., p. 15.

2. A newspaper; a printed sheet, printed periodically, and containing an exact account of events of public or private interest. Specif., an official journal published in London, Dublin, and Edinburgh, containing a list of those appointed to any public office or commission, legal notices, lists of bankrupts, &c. The London *Gazette* appeared first on August 22, 1642.

"The next *gazette* mentioned that the King had pardoned him [the Duke of Monmouth] upon his confessing the late plot."—*Burnet: Own Time* (an. 1684).

¶ Johnson says that in the eighteenth century the pronunciation of the word was frequently *găz'-ĕtte*, as appears from the following lines—

"The senate's thanks, the *gazette's* pompous tale."
Johnson: Vanity of Human Wishes. 177.

"Like the last *gazette* or the last address."
Pope: Ep. to Sat. ii. 227.

gą-zĕt'te, *v.t.* [Gazette, *s.*] To insert or publish in a gazette; to announce or publish officially: as, His promotion is *gazetted*.

găz-ĕt-teër', *s.* [Eng. *gazette; -er.*]

* 1. A writer for a gazette; a writer of news.

"And monumental brass this record bears,
'These are—ah no! these were—the *Gazetteers*.'"
Pope: Dunciad, ii. 314.

* 2. A gazette, a newspaper.

"Glasses and bottles, pipes and *gazetteers*.
Thomson: Autumn, 558.

3. A book containing descriptions and statistics of natural and political divisions—countries, cities, towns, rivers, mountains, &c.—in the whole or any portion of the world, alphabetically arranged; a geographical and topographical directory.

***găz-ĕt-teër'-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *gazeteer; -ship.*] The office or post of a publisher or writer of news.

gāz'-ĭng, *gas-yng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Gaze, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of looking earnestly, eagerly, or anxiously at anything.

"Thei be very desyrous of newe thinges, and straunge sightes, and *gasynges*."—*Hall: Henry VII.* (an. 11.).

gāz'-ĭng-stŏck, *gaz-yng-stocke, *s.* [Eng. *gazing*, and *-stock.*] A person gazed at with scorn or abhorrence; an object of curiosity and contempt.

"We were not onely a *gazyngstocke* to the worlde, whiche defieth Christe, . . . but also to the Deuels themselfes."—*Udal: Corinthians* iv.

găz'-ō-gēne, *s.* [Fr. *gazogène*; from *gaz* = gas, and Gr. γεννάω (*gennaō*) = to produce.]

Mach.: An apparatus for manufacturing aërated or "soda" water. There are two glass globes, one placed above the other. There is a long funnel used to fill the lower globe with water, then a tube, running vertically through the two globes, is closed by the stopper, and bicarbonate of soda and tartaric acid are placed in the upper globe by means of a small funnel. The stopper is then withdrawn and the long tube inserted and screwed closely down. If, after remaining closed about two hours, the screw stopcock at the top be opened, the carbonated water will flow out. [Seltzogene.]

găz'-ō-līte, *s.* [Fr. *gaz* = gas; o connective, and Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = stone.]

Min.: The same as Ærolite (q.v.).

găz'-ō-lȳtes, *s. pl.* [Fr. *gaz* = gas, and Gr. λυτός (*lutos*) = soluble; λύω (*luō*) = to dissolve.]

Chem.: The name given by Berzelius to those simple substances capable by their union with other simple substances of forming permanent gases. They were one of four classes of bodies into which simple substances were divided, the others being metals, metalloids, and halogens.

gaz-oń', *s.* [Fr., from O. H. Ger. *waso*; Ger. *wasen* = a turf.]

Fortif.: A piece of sod used as a revetment or lining for parapets and earthen banks.

***găz-zā'-tŭm,** *s.* [Low Lat.] [Gauze.]

Fabric: A fine species of silk, or linen stuff, like gauze.

G clef, *s.* The character placed at the beginning of a stave, to indicate the pitch of the notes. [Clef.]

G dur, *s.* [Ger.] The key of o major.

ge-, *pref* [A.S.] A common prefix in Anglo-Saxon. With nouns it often gives a collective sense to the word to which it is prefixed; as, *fera* = a traveller: *gefera* = a companion. To neuter verbs it often gives an active force; as, *winnan* = to fight: *gewinnan* = to win; *ridan* = to ride: *geridan* = to reach by riding. Frequently it appears to be a simple augment. It is common in past participles, appearing later as *i* or *y*, as *yclept*. It also appears now as *a* or *e*, as in *alike* = A.S. *gelic*, among = A.S. *gemang*, enough = A.S. *genóg*, *genóh*.

***ġēal, *gell-yn,** *v.i.* [Fr. *geler*; from Lat. *gelo* = to freeze.] To freeze, to congeal.

"Wer't no for houp, that darling bliss,
That cheers us wi' a fancied kiss,
Our very hearts wou'd *geal*."
Tarras: Poems, p. 19.

***ġēal,** *s.* [Geal, *v.*] Extreme coldness, frostiness.

gēan, *s.* [Fr. *guigne*; Sp. *guinda*; Low Lat. *guindolum*, and *guina*. According to Diez, cognate also with the following words, *gu* being replaced by *v*; Ital. *visciola*; O. H. Ger. *wihsela*; N. H. Ger. *weichsel*; Mod. Gr. βίσινον (*bisinon*). *Littré.*]

Bot.: The wild cherry, *Prunus avium*, by some botanists made a distinct species, but by Sir Joseph Hooker arranged as a sub-species of *Prunus cerasus*. It is a tree with flaccid drooping leaves, drooping peduncles, the calyx tube contracted at the top, the lobes sub-acute serrate, the petals sub-erect. Drupe black, the stone adhering to the flesh. It is believed to be wild in Britain. It occurs also on the continent of Europe, in North Africa, and in Western Asia to the Himalaya mountains. The fruit is excellent. The tree is the origin of the Morella cherry.

***ġeant,** *s.* [Giant.]

ġēar, *geir, *ger, *gere, *s.* [A.S. *gearwe* = preparation, dress, ornament; *gearwian* = to prepare, fit out; *gearu* = ready; cogn. with O. Sax. *garuwi* = gear; Icel. *görvi*, *gjörvi*; O. H. Ger. *garawi*; M. H. Ger. *garwe* = gear; O. Sax. *garn*; O. H. Ger. *garo* = ready; Eng. *yare*. *Gear* is a doublet of *garb* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. That which is prepared for dress, outfit or ornament; dress; ornaments.

"I fancy everybody observes me as I walk the street, and long to be in my old plain *gear* again."—*Addison: Guardian.*

† 2. Military outfit or accoutrements; arms.

"Then fond he armor and other *gere*."
Torrent of Portugal, 707.

3. The harness or furniture of domesticated animals; tackle or equipment for horses or cattle.

"[Pallas] then took her angry run
At king Eumelus, brake his *gears*."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad.

¶ In this sense it is common in the United States, and different kinds of harness are indicated by the names single gear, double-gear, lead-gear, hip-strap gear, Yankee-gear, &c.

4. Goods; property generally.

"I shall appear some harmless villager,
Whom thrift keeps up about his country *gear*."
Milton: Comus, 167.

5. Tools; implements; household necessaries.

6. Material; stuff.

"If fortune be a woman, she is a good wench for this *gear*."—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, ii. 2.

* 7. Matter; business; affair.

"I will remedy this *gear* ere long!"
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iii. 1.

* 8. Manner; habits; customs.

"Wysse me fro my wylde *gerys*."
Penitential Psalms, p. 28.

* 9. Anything of no value; rubbish; trash. (*Latimer.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Machinery:*

(1) Furniture, rigging, tackle (jeers), apparatus, and appurtenances of an implement: *e.g.*, expansion-gear, valve-gear, pump-gear, plough-gear; the working-parts of a locomotive; the rigging of a spar or sail; the running parts of a wheeled vehicle, as the fore-gears, hind-gears, referring to the fore-axle and its wheels, the hind-axle and its wheels. To the former is attached the tongue and fore hounds, to the latter the hind hounds. Each carries its bolster. The term is also applied to other mechanical devices by which motion is transmitted; as change-gear, chain-gear, back-gear, overhead-gear: or by which parts are operated, as hoisting-gear.

(2) A cog-wheel. [Gearing.]

2. *Naut.:* A general term for the ropes, blocks, &c., belonging to any particular sail or spar: as, the mainsail *gear*, &c.

¶ (1) *Running gear:*

Naut.: Running rigging.

(2) *Pump-gear, windlass-gear:* The tackle belonging to the pumps, windlass, &c.

(3) *To throw anything out of gear:*

(*a*) *Lit.:* To disconnect gearing or couplings.

(*b*) *Fig.:* To cause anything not to work smoothly; to disturb.

"The most important body of facts with which history makes us acquainted is *thrown out of gear*."—*Mallet: Bases of Belief*, pt. iv., § 14.

gear-cutter, *s.* A machine for making cog-wheels by cutting out the material between the teeth.

gear-gatherer, *s.* A money-making man. (*Scotch.*)

gear-wheel, *s.* Any cog-wheel, whether crown, spur, internal-cogged, bevel, or lantern, is a gear-wheel. The essential feature is the possession of cogs, which act upon the cogs of another wheel in the train or series to impart or transmit motion. [Gearing.]

***ġēar, *geir,** *v.t.* [Gear, *s.*] To dress; to harness; to put gear on.

"That all maner of men . . . be reddy horsit and *geirit*."—*Acts James II.* (1456), ch. lxii.

***geare,** *v.t.* [Jeer, *v.*]

ġēar'-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *gear*, *s.*; *-ing.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Harness, tackle.

2. *Mach.:* A train or series of wheels with cogs for transmitting motion; the parts in machinery by which motion is communicated. In spur-gearing the teeth are arranged round either the concave or convex surface of a cylindrical wheel in the direction of radii from the centre of the wheel, and are of equal depth throughout. In bevelled-gearing the teeth are placed upon the exterior periphery of a conical wheel in a direction converging to the apex of the cone, and the depth of the teeth gradually diminishes from the base.

gearing-chain, *s.*

Mach.: An endless chain transmitting motion from one toothed wheel to another.

gearing-rails, *s. pl.* The ladder-like rails at the side of a cart or waggon; the raves.

ġē-ark'-sų-tīte, *s.* [Gr. γῆ (*gē*) = earth, and Eng., &c. *arksutite* (q.v.).]

Min.: A dull, white, earthy mineral, like kaolin. Compos.: Fluorine 41·18, aluminum 13·75, lime 19·25, soda 2·46, water 20·22. Occurs in Greenland with cryolite. (*Dana.*)

***ġēar'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *gear*; *-ment.*] Rubbish, trash.

***ġēas'-ŏn, geaz-on, *ges-on, *ges-oun,** *a.* [A.S. *gǽsne* = empty, barren.] Scarce, uncommon, unusual.

"The lady, hearkning of his sensefull speech,
Found nothing that he said vnmeet nor *geason*."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. iv. 37.

ġē-as'-tĕr, ġē-as'-trŭm, *s.* [Gr. γῆ (*gē*) = the earth, and ἀστήρ (*astēr*) = a star. So called from the stellate appearance of the species when burst and lying on the ground.]

Bot.: Earth stars. A genus of gasteromyce-

tous fungi, sub-order Trichogastres. It was formed by Micheli to include the Puffballs having astellated volva. They are small fungi, often of a brown colour, found chiefly in the South of England in pine-woods and pastures during the autumn months. *Geaster hygrometricus*, as the name implies, readily absorbs and retains moisture.

ġēat (1), *s.* [A.S. *geotan* = to pour; Low Ger. *geten.*]

Found.: The hole or channel through which molten metal descends into the mould.

* **ġēat** (2), *s.* [JET.]

gēave, *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful.] To look in an unsteady manner.

"Callant, clap the lid down on the pat: what hae they't hinging *geaving* up there for?"—*Perils of Man*, i. 55.

ġē'-băng, *s.* [A Javanese word.]

Bot.: (For def. see compound).

gebang-palm, *s.*

Bot.: *Corypha Gebanga*. It is a native of Java, where the leaves are used for thatching, plaiting, &c., and the root for diarrhœa, while a kind of sago is prepared from the interior of the trunk.

geb-ble, gab-ble, *s.* [Fr. *jabot.*] The crop or craw of a bird.

ġē'-bĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. γῆ (*gē*) = the earth, and βία (*bia*) = strength, force, power, might.]

Zool.: A genus of long-tailed decapodous Crustaceans, family Thalassinidæ. Type *Gebia stellata*, a crab about an inch and a half long found on the coasts of England.

Gē'-bĕr, *s.* [GUEBRE.]

ġĕ-car-çī'-nĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *gecarcin(us)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: Land Crabs. A family of short-tailed Crustaceans, containing various tropical land crabs. They live often at a distance from the sea in dry woods in burrows, which they excavate, sallying forth by night in quest of food. At a certain season they migrate in numbers to the sea to deposit their eggs.

ġĕ-car-çī'-nŭs, *s.* [Gr. γῆ (*gē*) = land, and καρκίνος (*karkinos*) = a crab.]

Zool.: Land Crab. The typical genus of the family Gecarcinidæ (q.v.).

ġĕ-çĭ-nī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *gecin(us)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Picidæ (Woodpeckers), established by Mr. George R. Gray, in which the ridge of the bill is near its dorsal line. Type, Gecinus (q.v.).

ġĕ-çī'-nŭs, *s.* [Gr. γῆ (*gē*) = the earth, and κινέω (*kineō*) = to move.]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the sub-family Geciniæ (q.v.). *Gecinus* (*Picus*) *viridis* is the Green Woodpecker of Britain. [WOODPECKER.]

* **ġĕck,** *s.* [Ger. *geck*; Dut. *gek* = a coxcomb, a simpleton. Cf. also A.S. *gēac* = a cuckoo.] [GECK, *v.*, GAWK.]

1. A toss of the head in derision or contempt; a taunt, a gibe.

2. An object of scorn, derision, or contempt; a dupe.

"And to become the *geck* and scorn
O' the other's villany."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 4.

ġĕck, *v.t.* & *i.* [Dan. *giecker* = to jest, to jeer.] [GECK, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To deride; to laugh or sneer at.

2. To befool, to cheat, to trick.

"Hame to the Prowest it was directit;
But ye shall heir whow he was *geckit*."
Legend: Bp. St. Androis; Poems (16th cent.), p. 336.

B. *Intrans.:* To sneer, to deride; to manifest contempt or derision.

"During our whole journey she *gecked* and scorned at my northern speech and habit."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxxiii.

ġĕc'-kō, ġĕk'-kō, *s.* [Fr. *gecko*; Mod. Lat. *gekko*, said to be imitated from the sound of the animal's voice.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Geckotidæ (q.v.). *Gecko verus* is common in India and the adjacent countries, being often seen on the walls of rooms or running up the window-panes. The spider "which taketh

GECKO.

hold with her hands, and is in king's palaces" (Prov. xxx. 28), seems to be not a genuine arachnidan, but a gecko lizard.

ġĕc-kŏt'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Eng., &c. *gecko*, *t* connective, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Lacertilia (Lizards), sub-order Pachyglossa. The eyes are large, the tongue not very protrusible, the teeth numerous, the toes furnished below with imbricated plates, or adhesive discs, which exude a viscous fluid. These, acting like the suckers of the domestic fly, enable the animals to walk up panes of glass or go along the ceilings of rooms. They feed on insects. There are many species in the hotter parts of both the Old and the New Worlds. Though reported venomous, they are really harmless. For *Gecko verus* see Gecko. The Croaking lizard, *Thecadactylus laevis*, is common in the boiling-houses on estates in Jamaica.

ġĕd, ġĕdd, *s.* [Icel. *gedda*; Sw. *gädde*; cf. Icel. *gaddr*; A.S. *gād* = a goad.] [GOAD, *s.*]

Zool.: The pike. (*Scotch.*)

"A *gedd*, or a dish of perch now and then."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxxvi.

ġēd'-rīte, *s.* [From Gedres, in France, near which it occurs.]

Min.: A variety of Anthophyllite, with microscopic black spinels.

ġeē, jeē, *v.i.* [Prob. a variant of *go* (q.v.). Mahn refers the second and third senses to Fr. *deá*, used to turn a horse to the left, in Switzerland to the right; Arm. *dia*, *diou*; Ir. *deas* = to the right hand.]

* 1. To agree, to fit, to suit.

2. To go or turn to the off-side; used as a direction to horses.

3. To move faster: as a teamster cries to his horses, *gee*-up.

geēr, *s.* [GEAR, *s.*]

geēse, *s. pl.* [GOOSE.]

geēst, *s.* [Low Ger. *geest*, *geestland* = dry, sandy land; O. Fris. *gēst*, *gēstlond*, from *gāst* = barren.] Alluvial matter on the surface of land, not of recent origin.

geēz, *s.* [Arabic.] A dialect of Arabic, called also Literary Ethiopic, the ancient language of Abyssinia. It is not now a spoken language, having been superseded by the Amharic. Its literature reaches back to the fourth century.

Gĕ-hĕn'-ną, *s.* [Lat. *Gehenna*; Gr. Γέεννα (*Geenna*), Γαιεννα (*Gaienna*), from Heb. גֵּיא הִנֹּם (*Ge Hinnom*), the valley of Hinnom: גֵּיא (*gai*) גֵּי (*ge*), and גַּי (*ge*), and חִנֹּם (*Hinnom*). (See def.).]

1. *Scrip. Geog.:* A valley anciently belonging to a man, Hinnom, of whom nothing is known (Josh. xviii. 6), and inherited by his son or sons, whence it is called the Valley of the Son of Hinnom (Josh. xv. 8), or of the children of Hinnom (2 Kings xxiii. 10). In Joshua it is described as lying south of Jebusi, the Jebusite capital, which afterwards became Jerusalem (xviii. 16). Here, during the later period of the Jewish kings, men made their sons and daughters pass through the fire to Molech or Moloch, the Ammonite fire-god (2 Kings xxiii. 10; 2 Chron. xxxiii. 6), or actually burnt them in the fire (2 Chron. xxviii. 3). Tophet was in it (2 Kings xxiii. 10), and a prophetic passage mentions the size and fierceness of the fires there burning for the "king" [Molech means king] (Isaiah xxx. 33). Josiah put an end to these cruel practices, and defiled the place (2 Kings xxiii. 10). It was doomed afterwards to become an overcrowded cemetery (Jer. vii. 32). When the Jews outgrew all love of human sacrifice, they regarded the place with horror, the Rabbins deeming it the gate of hell. [2.] The valley, which the Arabs call Gehennam, is thoroughly known. It is narrow and deep, with rugged limestone cliffs, excavated for tombs, and the mountain sides overtopping all.

"The pleasant valley of Hinnom, Tophet thence
And black *Gehenna* called, the type of Hell."
Milton: P. L., i. 405.

2. *Scrip. Doctrine:* Hell, the place of punishment, the sufferings of the lost being compared to those of the children sacrificed to Moloch. [1.]

"Whosoever shall say Thou fool, shall be in danger of the hell of fire (Greek, Gr. *Gehenna* of fire)."—*Matt.* v. 22 (Revised Version).

ġēh'-lĕn-īte, *s.* [Ger. *gehlenit.* Named by Fuchs after his colleague Gehlen.]

Min.: A greyish-green or brown tetragonal mineral; its hardness 5·5 to 6; its sp. gr. 2·9 to 3·1; its lustre resinous or vitreous; its fracture uneven to splintery. Compos.: Silica 29·9; alumina 21·5; sesquioxide of iron 6·6; lime 42·0 = 100. It has feeble double refraction. It is known native only in the Fassa valley, but occasionally occurs among the scoriæ of furnaces. (*Dana.*)

ġē'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. γῆ (*gē*) = the earth; *-ic.*] Earthy, pertaining to or derived from earth; terrene.

geic-acid, *s.* [ULMIC-ACID.]

geī'-čr-īte, *s.* [From Geyer in Saxony, where it occurs.]

Min.: The same as Leucopyrite (q.v.).

ġē'-īne, *s.* [Gr. γήινος (*gēinos*) = mortal; subject to decay.] [ULMIN.]

geĭz-en, gĭz-zen, *v.i.* [Sw. *gisna* = to dry up; Icel. *gisin* = dried.] To become dry and shrink for lack of moisture; to wither; to fade.

"Gude-will, man, is a *grizen'd* tub that hauds nae liquor."—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xxv.

ġĕk'-kō, *s.* [GECKO.]

* **ġĕl'-ą-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *gelo* = to congeal; *gelu* = frost.] That may or can be congealed; capable of being converted or concreted into a jelly.

ġĕl'-ą-dą, *s.* [An Abyssinian word (?).]

Zool.: A baboon closely allied to Hamadryas, discovered by Ruppel in Abyssinia, and in consequence named *Gelada rüppellii*. It figures in the list of the Zoological Society as *Theropithecus gelada*.

ġĕl-a-læ'-an, *a.* [Named after Gelal-u-Din, Sultan of Khorassan.]

Chron.: See etym. and compound.

gelalæan-era, *s.*

Chron.: An era introduced by Gelal-u-Din and commencing March 4, A.D. 1079. (*Sir Harris Nicolas*, &c.)

ġĕ-lăs'-ĭ-mŭs, *s.* [Gr. γελάσιμος (*gelasimos*) = laughable, from γελάω (*gelaō*) = to laugh. What is ludicrous about the matter is to see such marine-looking animals as crabs aabore, and flourishing an abnormally large claw in the face of their foes.]

Zool.: [CALLINO CRAB].

* **ġĕ-lăs'-tĭc,** *a.* & *s.* [Gr. γελαστικός (*gelastikos*) = inclined to laugh; γελάω (*gelaō*) = to laugh.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to laughter.

"Expandlug the *gelastic* muscles."—*T. Browne: Works*, ii. 140.

B. *As subst.:* Laughter, merriment.

"When he had made up his mind to a dreadful course of drastics, should find that *gelastics* had been substituted."—*Southey: Doctor*, ch. extraord.

ġĕl'-ą-tĭġ'-ĕn-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *gelatine*, and Gr. γεννάω (*gennaō*) = to produce.] Producing or yielding gelatine.

gelatigenous-tissues, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Animal tissues which, on being treated with boiling water, yield gelatine. These are the skin, the serous membranes, the cellular sheaths of the muscles, the organic portion of bone, &c.

ġĕ-lăt'-ĭ-nāte, *v.i.* & *t.* [Eng. *gelatin(e)*; *-ate.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To become converted or concreted into a substance like jelly.

B. *Trans.:* To concrete or convert into a substance like jelly.

ġĕ-lăt-ĭ-nā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *gelatin(e)*; *-ation.*] The act or process of converting into a substance like jelly; the state or process of becoming gelatinated.

ġĕl'-ą-tĭne, ġĕl-ą-tĭn, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *gélatine*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *gelatina*, from Lat. *gelatus* = frozen, pa. par. of *gelo* = to cause to freeze; *gelu* = frost, cold.] So named from the tendency which the substance has to congeal and become to a certain extent solid.

A. *As substantive:*

Chem.: *Gelatin*, $C_{75}H_{124}N_{24}O_{29}$. ? Animal glutin, obtained by treating bones with dilute hydrochloric acid, which dissolves the mineral constituents of the bone, consisting of phosphates and carbonates of calcium, magnesium, &c., and leaves the bone cartilage. [OSSEIN.] This, when boiled for a long time with water, dissolves, and forms gelatine, which can be purified by dissolving in hot water and precipitating by alcohol. A pure variety is obtained from the swimming-bladder of the sturgeon, or other species of *Acipenser*. Impure gelatine, called glue, is prepared by boiling down pieces of hide, horn, hoof, cartilage, &c., with water under pressure. Pure gelatine is amorphous, transparent in thin plates, of a yellowish-white colour; it has neither taste nor smell, and is neutral to vegetable colours; it is insoluble in alcohol and in ether. In contact with cold water it swells up, and is soluble in hot water. It is not precipitated by acids, except by tannic acid, which gives a flaky precipitate, which is insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether: this reaction takes place in the formation of leather (q.v.). The aqueous solution of gelatin turns the plane of polarization to the left. Gelatin subjected to dry distillation yields methylamine, cyanide of ammonium, pyrrol, &c.; by oxidation with sulphuric acid and manganese dioxide, or with chromic acid mixture, it yields hydrocyanic acid, acids of the fatty series, benzoic aldehyde and benzoic acid, &c. Gelatine boiled with caustic potash yields glycocine and leucine. Gelatine contains about about 50 per cent. of carbon, 6·6 of hydrogen, and 18·4 of nitrogen; when pure it probably contains no sulphur. Moist gelatine exposed to the air rapidly putrefies, the liquid becoming first acid, but afterwards it gives off ammonia. Dry gelatine is unaltered by the air. Gelatine gives no precipitate with lead acetate, alum, or ferrocyanide of potassium. A mixture of gelatine with potassium dichromate becomes, when exposed to the action of light, insoluble in water.

B. *As adj.:* Composed of, or in any way connected with gelatine; gelatinous.

ġĕl-ą-tĭn'-ĭ-form, *a.* [Eng. *gelatin(e)*; *i* connective; *-form.*] Having the form of gelatine; gelatinous.

ġĕ-lăt'-ĭn-ĭze, *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *gelatin(e)*; *-ize.*] The same as GELATINATE (q.v.).

ġĕ-lăt-ĭ-nō-, *in comp.* [GELATINE.] Containing gelatine.

gelatino-sulphurous, *a.* Consisting of gelatine and sulphur.

ġĕ-lăt-ĭ-nō'-sī, *s. pl.* [Mas. pl. of Mod. Lat. *gelatinosus* = gelatinous.]

Zool.: The name given by Cuvier to his second order of Polypi. He includes under it his genera Hydra, Corine, Cristatella, Vorticella and Pedicellaria. (*Cuvier*, ed. *Griffith.*)

ġĕ-lăt'-ĭ-noŭs, *a.* [Eng. *gelatin(e)*; *-ous.*] Of, pertaining to, or consisting of gelatine; resembling, or of the nature or consistency of gelatine; viscous, jelly-like

"The *gelatinous* substance being nothing but the half-digested remains of earthworms, on which these birds feed."—*Pennant: British Zoology; Common Gull.*

gelatinous-lichens, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Lichens having a gelatinous thallus. Examples: Iceland Moss (*Cetraria islandica*), and Reindeer Moss (*Cladonia rangiferina*).

gelatinous-tissues, *s. pl.* [GELATIGENOUS TISSUES.]

***ġĕld, *ġĕlt** (1), *s.* [A.S. *geld*, *gild* = tribute, custom; O. Sax. *geld*; O. Fris. *jeld*; O. H. Ger. *gelt*; Goth. *gild*; Ger. & Dut. *geld* = money, tribute.]

1. Money, tribute, compensation, ransom. Generally, in composition, as Dane*gelt*, or Dane*geld* (q.v.).

"Free from all *gelts* and payments."—*Fuller.: Waltham Abbey*, p. 7.

2. A guild (q.v.).

*** ġĕld** (2), *** geldē,** *a.* & *s.* [GELT.]

ġĕld, * geel-dyn, * gelde, * gel-den, * gel-dyn, * gild, *v.t.* [Icel. *gelda*; cogn. with Sw. *galla*; Dan. *gilde.*] [GALT, GELT.]

I. *Lit.:* To castrate, to emasculate; to deprive of the power of generation.

"Som beeth *igilded* that *gildeth* hem self for the kyngdom of God."—*Trevisa*, v. 53.

*** II.** *Figuratively:*

1. To deprive of any essential part; to mutilate.

"Bereft and *gelded* of his patrimony."
Shakesp.: Richard II., iii. 1.

2. To clear or free from anything immodest or obscene; to expurgate.

"They were diligent enough to make sure work, and to *geld* it so clearly in some places, that they took away the very manhood of it."—*Dryden: Juvenal.* (Pref.)

*** ġĕld'-ą-ble** (1), *a.* [Eng. *geld*, v.; *-able.*] That may or can be gelded.

*** ġĕld'-ą-ble** (2), *a.* [Eng. *geld* (1), s.; *-able.*] Liable to pay taxes.

ġĕld'-ĕr (1), *** geld-ere,** *s.* [Eng. *geld*, v.; *-er.*] One who gelds or castrates; a gelding.

"Geld later with *gelders*, as many one do,
And look of a dozen to geld away two."
Tusser: Husbandrie.

ġĕld'-ĕr (2), *s.* [GUELDER.]

gelder-rose, *s.* [GUELDER-ROSE.]

*** ġĕld'-hood, * geld-hede,** *s.* [Eng. *geld*, v.; *-hood.*] Barrenness.

ġĕld'-ĭng, * geld-inge, * geld-yng, * geld-ynge, * gueld-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [GELD, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. The act of castrating; castration.

2. One who has been gelt or castrated; applied—

* (1) To men, and equivalent to the more modern word eunuch (q.v.).

"And whenne thei weren come up of the watir, the spirit of the Lord ravysched Filip, and the *geldynge* say him no more."—*Wycliffe: Acts* viii. 39.

(2) To animals; specifically, a castrated horse.

"A coach and ten *geldings* for the more easy conveying of him to Mosco."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 459.

*** II.** *Fig.:* An emasculating or depriving of strength or force.

"*Gelding*, signifieth a subduing of our affections, and taming the foul lust of pleasure, vnto the will of reason."—*Wilson: The Arte of Rhetorique*, p. 97.

ġĕ-lĕch'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Gr. γηλεχής (*gēlechēs*) = sleeping on the ground; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Moths, tribe Tineina. It contains 173 British species, more than a fourth of the whole number. (*Stainton.*)

*** ġĕl'-ĭ-çīde,** *s.* [Lat. *gelicidium*, from *gelu* = frost, and *cado* = to fall.] A frost. (*Coles.*)

*** ġĕl'-ĭd, * gel-ed,** *a.* [Lat. *gelidus*, from *gelu* = frost.] Extremely cold or cool.

"By *gelid* founts and careless rills to muse."
Thomson: Summer, 208.

ġĕl-ĭd-ĭ-ā'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *gelidi(um)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: A family, tribe, or order of rose-spored Algæ, and belonging to the group Desmiospermeæ, *i.e.*, those bearing necklaces of spores. Some of the foreign species are very beautiful. Type, Gelidium (q.v.).

*** ġĕ-lĭd'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *gelid*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being gelid; extreme cold.

ġĕl-ĭd'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Dimin. of Lat. *gelidus* = icy cold, from *gelu* = icy coldness.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Gelidiaceæ (q.v.). *Gelidium corneum* is a common seaweed with a red pinnated horny frond from two to six or eight inches high.

*** ġĕl'-ĭd-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *gelid*; *-ly.*] In an extremely cold manner; coldly, frigidly.

*** ġĕl'-ĭd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *gelid*; *-ness.*] Extreme cold; gelidity.

ġĕl-ĭn'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [From Lat. *gel(o)* = to cause to freeze; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Bot.: Cells in algals secreting vegetable jelly. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

*** gell** (1), *v.i.* [Ger. *gellen.*] To tingle: to thrill with acute pain.

"Your wounds they will both glow and *gell*,
Sow full sore, and be full ill." *Sir Eger*, p. 12.

*** gell** (2), *v.i.* [Icel. *geil* = a crack, a fissure.] To crack in consequence of heat; a phrase used concerning wood which cracks in drying.

gell (3), *v.i.* [GALE, *v.*] To sing loudly; to bawl in singing; to yell.

*** ġĕll** (1), *v.t.* & *i.* [GEAL, *v.*]

A. *Trans.:* To form into a jelly, to congeal.

B. *Intrans.:* To assume the consistence of jelly; to set.

*** gell** (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A leech.

gell (2), *s.* [GELL (2), *v.*] A rent, crack, or split in wood.

"I stevellit backe, and lowten doune, set mal nebb to ane *gell* in the dor."—*Hogg: Winter Tales*, ii. 41.

gell (3), **gill,** *s.* [GILL (♑, *s.*]

Bot.: A labiate plant, *Nepeta Glechoma.*

*** gel-loch,** *s.* [GELL (3), *v.*] A shrill cry, a yell.

"We'll never mair scare at the poolly-woolly of the whaup, nor swirl at the *gelloch* of the ern."—*Brownie of Bodsbeck*, i. 288.

gel-lock, *s.* [A corrup. of *gavelack* (q.v.).] An iron crow-bar.

*** ġĕl'-lў,** *s.* & *a.* [JELLY.]

A. *As subst.:* Jelly.

B. *As adj.:* Clotted.

"They softly wipt away the *gelly* blood."
Spenser: F. Q., III. iv. 40.

*** ġĕ-lōs'-cō-pў,** *s.* [Gr. γέλως (*gelōs*) = laughter, and σκοπέω (*skopeō*) = to see.]

Antiq.: An old kind of divination by the laughter of any person; the inferring or discovering the qualities, &c., of any person by the nature of his laughter.

*** ġĕl'-oŭs,** *a.* [JEALOUS.]

ġĕl'-sĕ-mĭne, *s.* [Eng., &c. *gelsem(ium)*, and suff. *-ine* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: An alkaloid, $C_{22}H_{38}N_2O_4$, occurring in the root of *Gelsemium sempervirens*. It is an amorphous transparent mass, slightly soluble in water, soluble in alcohol and in ether. It tastes bitter and is poisonous; when it is dissolved in sulphuric acid, and potassium dichromate is added, the solution turns a cherry-red colour, then violet, and then green.

ġĕl-sē'-mĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Ital. *gelsomino* = jasmine.]

1. *Bot.:* A genus of Loganiaceæ, or, in the opinion of some, of Bignoniaceæ. *Gelsemium nitidum* or *sempervirens*, a climbing shrub with fragrant yellow flowers, is the Carolina Jessamine. It has been introduced into British greenhouses.

2. *Phar.:* Tincture of gelsemium root is used in America as a sedative; in overdoses it causes death by paralysis of the respiratory muscles.

ġĕlt, *pa. par.* [GELD, *v.*]

ġĕlt, * geld, * gelde, * gild, * yeld, *a.* & *s.* [Icel. *geldr*; O. Sw. *galder*; Sw. *gall*; Dan. *gold.*] [GELD, *v.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Literally:*

1. Castrated, gelded.

"Geldynge or *gelde* horse. *Canterius.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

*** 2.** Barren, unfruitful.

"Elesabeth thi cosyn, that is cald *geld*
She has conceyfied a son."
Towneley Mysteries, p. 78.

*** II.** *Figuratively:*

1. Emasculated; having lost the power of generation.

"Elde maketh me *geld* an growen al grai."
Early English Poems, p. 143.

2. Weak, feeble, spiritless.

"Myn gomenes waxeth *gelde*." *Lyric Poems*, p. 24.

B. *As subst.:* A gelding.

"The spayed *gelts* they esteem the most profitable." —*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

* **gĕlt** (1), *s.* [GILT.] Tinsel or gilt surface; or perhaps gold.

"I won her with a girdle of *gelt*,
Embost with bugle about the belt."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; Feb.

* **gĕlt** (2), *s.* [GELD (1), *s.*]

ġĕm, * **gemme,** *s.* [O. Fr. *gemme*, from Lat. *gemma* = a bud, a gem; Ital. *gemma*; Sp. *yema*; Port. *gomo, gemma.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A precious stone, as the diamond, ruby, emerald, &c., especially when cut and polished for ornamental purposes; a jewel.

"The shining circlets of his golden hair . . .
Instarred with *gems* and gold, bestrow the shore."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xvii. 55.

* 2. A bud. [GEMMULE.]

"From the joints of thy prolific stem
A swelling knot is raised, called a *gem*."
Denham: Of Old Age, 576.

3. Anything resembling a gem in beauty or brilliancy; as a drop of dew.

4. Anything of the greatest value, beauty, or rareness.

II. *Zool.:* The same as GEMMULE (q.v.).

¶ *Artificial gems:* Factitious stones are made of very pure, fusible, highly transparent, and dense glass, usually called paste or strass. The composition is silica, potassa, and oxide of lead, with some other ingredients at times, and metallic oxides for colouring. The beauty depends upon the clearness and the exact imitation of the natural gem, and also upon the care and skill in the cutting.

¶ Obvious compounds are *gem-adorned* (*Byron*); *gem-illumined, gem-surpassing, gem-tipt* (*Cowper*), &c.

gem-cutting, *s.* The surfaces of gems are cut into facets to increase their brilliancy. The greater the natural brilliancy, the fewer facets are required to obtain a given brilliancy.

gem-engraving, *s.* The art of engraving on gems. It is performed by small revolving wheels or points charged with diamond dust, emery, &c., according to the hardness of the gem. It is also called Gem-sculpture, or Lithoglyptics (q.v.). [CAMEO, INTAGLIO.]

gem-sculpture, *s.* The same as GEM-ENGRAVING (q.v.).

* **ġĕm,** *v.t.* & *i.* [GEM, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To adorn with gems, jewels, or precious stones.

2. To bespangle or adorn, as with gems.

"In the vase mysterious fling
Pinks and roses *gemm'd* with dew."
Jones: Muse Recalled.

3. To put forth in buds.

"Rose, as in dance, the stately trees, and spread
Their branches, hung with copious fruit, or *gemmed*
Their blossoms." *Milton: P. L.*, vii. 325.

B. *Intrans.:* To put forth the first buds.

Gĕ-ma'-ra, *s.* [Aramæan גְּמָרָא (*gemara*), which according to Buxtorf is = supplement or complement, but according to Dr. Samuel Davidson is = doctrine, being derived from גָּמַר (*gamar*) = to learn.]

Hebrew Literature: One of the two leading portions of the Talmud, which is divided into the Mishna or Text, and the Gemara or Commentary. [TALMUD.]

* **gĕ-mar'-ĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *gemar(a); -ic.*] Of or pertaining to the Gemara.

ġĕm'-ĕl, *s.* [Lat. *gemellus* = twin, paired; Sp. *gemilo*; Ital. *gemello*; O. Fr. *gemeau.*]

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. One of twins.

"*Gemels* apereden in the wombe."—*Wycliffe: Genesis* xxxviii. 27.

2. A hinge. [GEMEL-HINGE.]

"A stone-wrought door of no meane weight:
Yet from itselfe the *gemels* beaten so
That little strength could thrust it to and fro."
Browne: Britannia's Pastorals, bk. ii., s. 2.

II. *Her.:* A term applied to two bars or barrulets, placed parallel to each other.

"Two *gemels*, silver, between two griffins passant."
—*Strype: Life of Smith*, ch. i., note *a.*

gemel-hinge, *s.*

Locksmith.: A hinge consisting of an eye or loop and a hook.

gemel-ring, *s.* A ring with two or more links; a gimbal.

gemel-window, *s.*

Arch.: A window with two bays.

ġĕm-ĕl-lär'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Lat. *gemellaria, gemellar* = a vessel for holding oil.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Gemellariadæ (q.v.). The cells are joined back to back, all the pairs facing the same way.

ġĕm-ĕl-lär-ĭ'-a-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *gemellar(ia)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of infundibulate polyzoa, sub-order Cheilostomata. It was founded by Prof. Busk. The cells are opposite in pairs, the polyzoary continuous.

ġĕ-mĕl'-lī, *s. pl.* [GEMELLUS.]

* **ġĕm-ĕl lĭp'-a-roŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *gemellus* = twin, and *pario* = to bring forth.] Bearing or producing twins.

ġĕ-mĕl'-lŭs (pl. **ġĕ-mĕl'-lī**), *s.* [Lat. = twin.]

Anat.: One of two small twin muscles in the thigh. There is a *gemellus superior* and a *gemellus inferior.*

* **ġĕm'-ĕnt,** *a.* [Lat. *gemens*, pr. par. of *gemo* = to groan.] Groaning. (*Blount.*)

* **ġĕm'-ĭn-al,** *s.* [Lat. *geminus* = twin-born.] A pair, a doublet.

"The often harmony thereof softened the verse more than the majesty of the subject would permit, unless they had all been *geminals* or couplets."—*Drayton. Barons' Wars.* (Pref.)

* **ġĕm'-ĭ-nāte,** *a.* [Lat. *geminatus*, pa. par. of *gemino* = to double; *geminus* = twin-born.]

Bot.: United or collected in pairs.

geminate-flowers, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Twin flowers; flowers produced in pairs.

geminate-leaves, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Leaves arranged in pairs; leaves springing from the same node, but not opposite to each other.

* **ġĕm'-ĭ-nāte,** *v.t.* [Fr. *géminer*; Ital. *geminare*; Sp. *geminer.*] [GEMINATE, *a.*] To double.

"W is but the v *geminated* in the full sound."—*Ben Jonson: English Grammar.*

* **ġĕm-ĭ-nā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *geminatio*, from *geminatus*, pa. par. of *gemino* = to double.]

1. The act of doubling; duplication.

"They admit a *gemination* of principal parts."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xv.

2. Duplication; reduplication; an increasing twofold.

"If the evill be in the sense and in the conscience both, there is a *gemination* of it."—*Bacon: Colours of Good & Evil*, § 8.

ġĕm'-ĭ-nī, *s. pl.* [Masc. pl. of Lat. *geminus* = twin, produced at the same birth with another.]

Astron.: The third of the zodiacal constellations [♊]. The name is given from two conspicuous stars, α and β Geminorum, the former named after the example of the Greeks Castor; the latter, Pollux. If an imaginary line be drawn through the belt of Orion and two bright stars in the line of the belt, it will nearly pass through Gemini. If again Regulus and Aldebaran be above the horizon, and the space between them be equally divided, the point of bisection will be in Gemini. Castor is a remarkable binary star of the first magnitude, Pollux is of the second. The sun enters the third sign of the zodiac which is different from the actual constellation about May 21, and passes from it to Cancer about June 21.

¶ *Gemini* (*geminy, jiminy*) is used as a kind of mild oath or interjection; but in this case the word is, according to Mr. Palmer (*Folk-Etymology*), identical with Ger. *O Gemine*; Dut. *Jemy, Jemini*, which are shortened forms of Lat. *O Jesu Domine*, or perhaps merely from *Jesu meus*; Ital. *Giesu mio.*

ġĕm-ĭ-nĭf-lŏ-roŭs, *a.* [Lat. *geminus* = twin, double; *flos* (genit. *floris*) = a flower; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Twin-flowered; having two flowers growing together.

* **ġĕm'-ĭn-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *geminus* = twin.] Double; in pairs; twin.

"Christians have baptized these *geminous* births and double consuscencies, with several names, as conceiving in them a distinction of souls."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xv.

* **ġĕm'-ĭ-nў,** *s.* [GEMINI.] A pair, a brace, a couple.

"I have grated upon my good friends for three reprieves for you, and your couch-fellow, Nim; or else you had looked through the grate, like a *geminy* of baboons."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.

ġĕm ĭ-tōr'-ĕs, *s. pl.* [Lat. *gemitus* = a sigh, a groan, from *gemo* = to sigh, to groan. The name is not a good one. *Gemo* does not mean to coo, and the cheerful love-song of the pigeons is neither a sigh nor a groan.]

Ornith.: Cooers. The same as the sub-order Columbacei (q.v.). It contains the pigeons.

ġem'-ma (pl. **ġĕm'-mæ**), *s.* [Lat. = a bud eye, or gem of a plant.]

I. *Botany:*

1. The name given by Linnæus to a leaf-bud, as distinguished from the flower-bud of a plant.

2. (*Pl.*)*:* Minute green bodies in the cystulæ or open cups which constitute the fructification of Marchantia. They occur also in some Mosses and Hepaticæ.

II. *Zool.* (*Pl.*)*:* The buds produced by any animal, whether detached or not.

* **ġĕm-mā'-çē-oŭs** (or **ceous** as **shŭs**), *a.* [Lat. *gemmā*; Eng. adj. suff. *-aceous.*] Pertaining to gems or leaf-buds; of the nature of or resembling gems.

ġĕm'-mæ, *s. pl.* [GEMMA.]

ġĕm'-man, *s.* [A vulgar contraction of *gentleman* (q.v.).] A gentleman. (*Vulgar.*)

"At home, our Bow-street *gemmen* keep the laws,
And here a sentry stands within your calling."
Byron: Beppo, 86.

* **ġĕm'-ma-rў,** *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *gem; -ary.*]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to gems or jewels.

"The principle and *gemmary* affection is its translucency."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. i.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A depository for gems; a jewel-house. (*Blount.*)

2. A knowledge of gems.

"In painting and *gemmary* Fortunato was a quack."
—*E. A. Poe: Cask of Amontillado.*

ġĕm'-māte, *a.* [Lat. *gemmatus*, from *gemma* = a gem.]

Bot.: Having buds.

* **ġĕm'-māt-ĕd,** *a.* [Lat. *gemmatus.*] Adorned or set with gems or jewels.

ġĕm-mā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *gemmatus* = (1) bearing gems, (2) bearing buds, from *gemma* = a gem, a bud; Fr. *gemmation.*]

I. *Botany:*

(1) The act of budding; specif. the production of buds in the axils of the floral leaves, the former developing into new flowers or inflorescences. This is seen occasionally in Scabiosa and Dipsacus.

(2) The manner in which young leaves are folded up in a bud before it opens; vernation.

† (3) The time when buds come forth.

2. *Zool.:* Generation by the development of buds, which in some species, as Cheroma, grows out of the forepart of the body, and in others, as Vorticella, from the hind part near the stem, or from the stem itself, from which the young animal soon detaches itself. (*Owen.*) Nicholson considers that the simplest form of gemmation is seen in the power possessed by a crustacean to replace a lost limb. Another form of it is when a foraminifer, consisting of a little sphere of sarcode, develops a second one like the first, than a third one like the second, till quite a group of these little globes has been formed, after which the whole are surrounded by a complex shell. Another kind of it is seen in the Flustra, in which a single polypide, by developing a series of buds which remain in contact with the parent stem, finally makes the complex sea mat, which the unobservant mistake for an algal. This is called continuous gemmation. When, as is the case of the fresh-water Hydra, the new beings developed from buds become disconnected from their parents, and set up a separate existence, the phenomenon is called discontinuous gemmation. Finally when the young individuals remain within the body of the parent till that parent dies, this is termed internal gemmation. It occurs in some polyzoa. (*Nicholson.*)

ġĕm'-mĕls, *s. pl.* [GEMEL.] A pair of hinges.

PRECIOUS GEMS AS THEY ARE FOUND.

1 TOURMALINE (New York).
2 TOURMALINE (Ural).
3 CHRYSOPRASE.
4 EMERALD (Peru).
5 CHRYSOBERYL (Ural).
6 TURQUOISE.
7 DIAMOND.
8 SPINEL RUBY.
9 GARNET.
10 TOPAZ (Ural).
11 AQUAMARINE (Ural).
12 LAPIS-LAZULI.
13 BLOODSTONE.
14 TOPAZ (Brazil).
15 OPAL.
16 AMETHYST.

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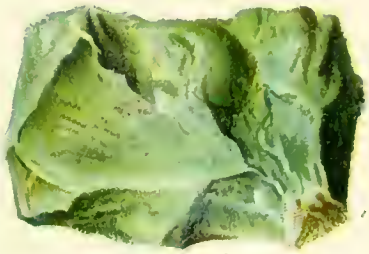

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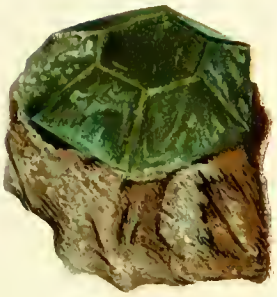

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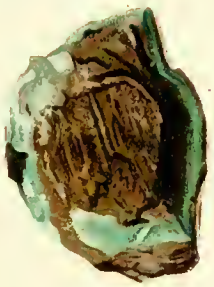

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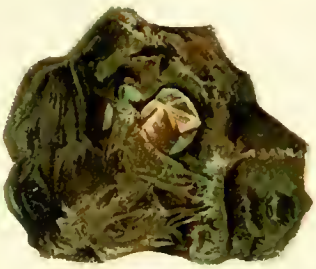

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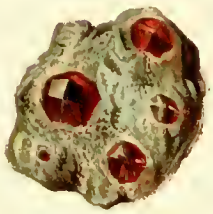

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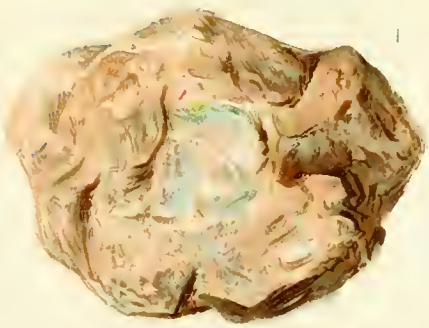

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ǧĕm′-mĕ-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *gemmeus*, from *gemma* = a gem, a bud.]

1. Pertaining to or of the nature of gems.

"Sometimes we find them in the *gemmeous* matter itself."—*Woodward: On Fossils.*

2. Resembling gems.

"The blue is of an inexpressible splendour, the richest cerulean glowing with a *gemmeous* brilliancy."—*Pennant: British Zoology; Gemmeous Dragonet.*

ǧĕm-mĭf′-ĕr-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *gemmifer*, from *gemma* = a gem, a bud, and *fero* = to bear; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Reproducing by buds, as vegetables, and certain animals of the lowest class, as Hydrozoa; gemmiparous.

* **ǧĕm′-mĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *gemmy*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being gemmy; spruceness, smartness.

* **ǧĕm′-mĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *gem*; *-ing.*] The science of gems; collecting of gems.

ǧĕm-mĭ-păr′-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *gemmipar(ous)*; *-ity.*]

Zool.: The state of being gemmiparous (q.v.).

ǧĕm-mĭp′-ą-roŭs, *a.* [Lat. *gemma* = a gem, a bud; *pario* = to bring forth, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Producing gems or buds.

II. *Zool.:* Propagating itself by new individuals, issuing in buds from the body of the parent. [GEMMATION.]

* **ǧĕm-mŏs′-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Lat. *gemmos(us)* = full of or set with gems; Eng. suff. *-ity.*] The quality of being a gem or jewel; abundance of gems.

* **ǧĕm′-mų-lar,** *a.* [Eng. *gemmul(e)*; *-ar.*] Pertaining to or of the natura of gemmules.

ǧĕm′-mule, *s.* [Fr. from Lat. *gemmula*, dimin. of *gemma* = a gem, a bud.]

1. *Botany:*

(1) The plumule of the embryo in a seed.

(2) The terminal bud of the plumule.

(3) An ovule.

(4) The bud of a moss.

(5) One of the reproductive spores of an algal.

2. *Zoology:*

(1) An embryo of a radiated animal at the stage when it resembles a ciliated monad.

(2) An encysted mass of sponge-particles, from which new ones are produced. (*Huxley.*)

ǧĕm-mų-lĭf′-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *gemmula* = a little gem or bud; *fero* = to bear, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Bearing gemmules.

ǧĕm′-mў, *a.* [Eng. *gem*; *-y.*]

1. Full of gems; set with gems; bright, glittering.

"Famed Oberon with damasked robe so gay,
And *gemmy* crown." *Philips: Past.* 6.

2. Containing gems.

"Not venal, you request no eastern stores,
Where ruddy waters lave the *gemmy* shores."
Grainger: Tibullus; Elegy ii., bk. ii.

3. Spruce, smart, neat.

* **ǧĕm′-ō-nў,** *s.* [Lat. *Gemoniæ* [*scalæ*] = the Sad Steps (cf. the Bridge of Sighs), situated on the Aventine Hill, leading to the Tiber, to which the bodies of executed criminals were dragged by hooks, to be thrown into the river.] Pain, torment.

"Anguish through every member flies
And all those inward *gemonies*
Whereby frail flesh in torture dies."
Oldham: To the Memory of Mr. C. Morwent, xxxiii.

gĕ-mō′te, *s.* [A.S. *gemót.*] A meeting; the court of a hundred. [MEET, MOOT, MOTE.]

gĕms′-bŏk, gĕms′-hŏc, *s.* [Ger. *gemsbock* = the male of the chamois: *gemse* = chamois, and *bock* = buck.]

Zool.: An antelope, *Oryx Gazella*, called by Pallas *Antilope Oryx*, of a heavy stout build, about five feet long, three feet two inches high, with straight horns from two to two and a half feet long. It is of a rusty brown colour, variegated with black and white. It is a fierce animal, dangerous when wounded to hunters, and at times holding even the lion at bay. It inhabits the karroos of Southern Africa. Pennant called it the Egyptian Antelope, but it is not found in the Nile valley.

"And the *gemsbok* and eland unhunted recline
By the skirts of grey forests o'erhung with wild vine." *Thos. Pringle: Afar in the Desert.*

gĕms′-horn, *s.* [Ger.]

Music:

1. An instrument made of the horn of the chamois goat.

2. An organ-stop, 8, 4, or 2 feet in length, the pipes of which, generally of metal, are taper-shaped, being only about one-third the size at the top that they are at the mouth,

GEMSHORN.

with a tone somewhat lighter than a cylindrical stop of the same scale at the mouth, and very musical. It was first introduced here by Father Smith, who placed one in the choir organ at the Temple. It passed out of sight for many years, but was reintroduced by the late Mr. William Hill. (*E. J. Hopkins*, in *Grove's Dict. of Music.*)

-ǧĕn, *suff.* [Gr. γεννάω (*gennaō*) = to produce.]

Chem.: A suffix, as in hydro*gen*.

ǧĕn, *s.* [Pers.]

Bot., Phar., &c.: Persian manna. [MANNA.]

ǧĕ′-na, *s.* [Lat. *gena* = the cheek; Gr. γένυς (*genus*) = the under jaw; Sans. *hanu* = the jaw.]

† **I.** *Anat.:* The upper part of the face, between the nose and ears.

2. *Zool.:* A sub-genus of Gasteropoda, genus Stomatella. Found in the seas of Southern Asia, &c.

ǧĕ-năp′pe, *s.* [From the place of its manufacture.]

Fabric: A worsted yarn, whose smoothness enables it to be conveniently combined with silk, and so well adapted for braids, fringes, &c.

gendarme (as **zhaṅ-darm′**), *s.* [Fr.]

1. *Lit.:* One of the armed police of France. They are divided into horse and foot gendarmes. They are all picked men, and are usually selected from the military forces for their courage and good character. They are divided into brigades, and a number of brigades form a departmental company.

"When the Peers withdrew, it seems the proofs about his design of raising the North, or the city, or of the killing the *gendarmes*, did not satisfy them."—*Burnet: Hist. of the Reformation* (an. 1551).

¶ The *gens-d'armes* were originally the king's horse-guards only, but afterwards the king's *gardes-du-corps*; the musketeers and light-horse were reckoned among them. There was also a company of gentlemen (in number about 250) bearing this name.

2. *Fig.:* (See extract).

"Pollinger and his followers were nearly brought to a standstill by one of those projecting pieces of rock which are called *gendarmes*; apparently from their frequently stopping travellers."—*Saturday Review*, Feb. 17, 1883, p. 208.

gendarmerie (**zhaṅ-darm′-rĕ**), **ǧĕn-dar′-mĕr-ў,** * **gen-darm-or-y,** * **gen-dar-mour-ie,** *s.* [Fr. *gendarmerie.*]

* **1.** A body of armed men.

"To have the *gendarmery* and bands of horsemen . . . in a readiness."—*Strype: Memorials*, 1551.

2. The body of gendarmes.

ǧĕn-dą-rŭs′-są, *s.* [A corruption of the Indian name.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe or section Gendarusseæ (q.v.). The only known species, *Gendarussa vulgaris*, is from India. When its leaves and stalks are rubbed, they emit a not unpleasant smell. After being roasted they are given in India in chronic rheumatism with swelling of the joints. (*Lindley.*)

ǧĕn-da-rŭs′-sĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *gendarussa(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe or section of Acanthaceæ.

* **gende,** *a.* [GENT, *a.*]

ǧĕn′-dĕr (1), * **gen-dre,** * **gen-er,** * **gen-dyr,** *s.* [Fr. *genre*, from Lat. *genere*, ablat. sing. of *genus* = a kind, a kin; Ital. *genere* = kind; Sp. & Port. *genero.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* **1.** A kind, a sort, a class.

"Our bodies are our gardens . . . If we will supply it with one *gender* of herbs, or distract it with many, the power or corrigible authority of this lies in our will."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, i. 3.

* **2.** A class or rank of people.

"Why, to a public court I might not go,
Is the great love the general *gender* bear him."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iv. 7.

* **3.** A sex.

4. In the same sense as **II.**

II. *Gram.:* One of those classes or categories into which words are divided according to the sex, natural or figurative, of the objects which they represent; a class of words distinguished by similarity of ending, such ending marking a distinction in sex, as seen in adjectives, nouns, participles, &c.; a grammatical category in which words of a similar ending are classed together. In English, words denoting males are said to be of the masculine gender, those denoting females of the feminine gender, and those denoting things of no sex of the neuter gender. Grammatical gender is that which is marked by different terminations, as *dominus* (m.), *domina* (f.). Grammatical gender existed in Anglo-Saxon, but went out of use gradually after the Norman Conquest.

"*Gender* is a grammatical distinction, and applies to words only. Sex is a natural distinction, and applies to living objects."—*Morris: Outlines of English Accidence*, § 66.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *gender* and *sex*: "*Gender* signifies properly a *genus* or kind; *sex* signifies the habit or nature. The *gender* is that distinction in words which marks the distinction of *sex* in things: there are, therefore, three *genders*, but only two *sexes*. By the inflections of words is denoted whether things are of this or that *sex*, or of no *sex*. The *genders*, therefore, are divided in grammar into masculine, feminine, and neuter; and things are divided into male and female *sex*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ǧĕn′-dĕr (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Music: A Javanese musical instrument, introduced into England by Sir Stamford Raffles. It consists of a row of parallel metallic plates supported horizontally by two strings passed through the respective nodal lines of the plates. Underneath each plate is an upright bamboo, containing a column of air of such a height as to reciprocate the sound of the plate above.

ǧĕn′-dĕr, * **gen-dre,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A contr. form of *engender* (q.v.).]

* **A.** *Transitive:*

1. To beget, to produce.

"And all old Ocean *genders* in his round."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 34.

2. To produce, to cause; to give rise or origin to; to breed.

"Foolish and unlearned questions avoid, knowing that they do *gender* strife."—*2 Timothy* ii. 23.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To breed, to copulate.

"A cistern for foul toads
To *gender* in." *Shakesp.: Othello*, iv. 2.

* **ǧĕn′-dĕr-ĕr,** * **gen-drer,** *s.* [Eng. *gender*, v.; *-er.*] One who begets or gives birth to; an engenderer.

"His fadir and modir, *gendrers* of hym."—*Wyclife: Zechariah* xiii. 3.

ǧĕn′-dĕr-ĭng, * **gen-drynge,** *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [GENDER, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of engendering; the thing engendered.

"I . . . bebelde . . . his *gendrynge* in his kyndes."
Chaucer: House of Fame, ii. 457.

* **ǧĕn′-drûre,** *s.* [O. Fr. (*en*)*gendrure.*]

I. The act of begetting or procreating.

"The sinewis of his stones of *gendrure* ben foldid togidere."—*Wyclife: Job* xl. 12.

2. That which is engendered; produce, issue.

"Gentille *gendrure* to make."
Robert de Brunne, p. 253.

ǧĕn-ĕ-ą-ǧĕn′-ĕ-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. γενεά (*genea*) = race, stock, family, and γένεσις (*genesis*) = origin, source.]

Biol.: The same as PARTHENOGENESIS (q.v.).

ǧĕn-ĕ-ą-lŏǧ′-ĭc-al, * **ǧĕn-ĕ-ą-lŏǧ′-ĭc** (or **ǧĕn-ē** as **ǧē-nē**), *a.* [Eng. *genealog(y)*; *-ic*, *-ical.*]

1. Of or pertaining to the descent of families; exhibiting the succession of families from a progenitor.

"There are many incidental verities, historical, geographical, *genealogical*, chronological, &c."—*Waterland: Works*, viii. 106.

2. According to the descent of a person or

family from an ancestor: as, a *genealogical* order.

"The golden fruit of true patriotism, real personal greatness, and nobility unindebted to a *genealogical* table."—*V. Knox: Letters to a Young Nobleman*, let. 55.

genealogical-tree, *s.* The genealogy or succession of a family from a progenitor drawn out in the figure of a tree, with the root, stem, branches, &c.

ġe-nĕ-a-lŏġ'-ĭe-al-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *genealogical*; *-ly.*] In a genealogical manner; according to genealogy.

ġĕ-nĕ-ăl'-ô-ġĭst, *s.* [Eng. *genealog(y)*; *-ist*; Fr. *généalogiste*; Sp. & Port. *genealogista.*] One who is skilled in tracing the genealogy or descent of families.

"With whatever delight the Cumbrian *genealogist* might pursue the line of his ancestry."—*Lord Teignmouth: Life of Sir W. Jones.*

ġĕ-nĕ-ăl'-ô-ġĭze, *v.i.* [Eng. *genealog(y)*; *-ize.*] To investigate or trace the genealogies or descents of families.

ġĕ-nĕ-ăl'-ô-ġȳ, ***ġĕ-nĕ-ăl'-ô-ġĭe,** ***ge-nel-o-gie,** *s.* [Fr. *généalogie*, from Lat. *genealogia*, from Gr. γενεαλογία (*genealogia*) = an account of a family: γενεά (*genea*) = birth, race, descent, and λογία (*logia*) = an account; λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse; λέγω (*logō*) = to tell, to speak of; Ital. & Sp. *genealogia.*]

I. The history or account of the succession of families; an enumeration or exhibition of descent in the natural order of succession; a pedigree.

"This is the *genelogie* from S. Margarete the quene
Of kynges hi & bi in kynde that has bene."
Robert de Brunne, p. 111.

2. A pedigree, a lineage; the descent of a family from a progenitor.

"The ancients ranged chaos into several regions; and in that order sucessively rising one from another, as if it was a pedigree or *genealogy*."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

* 3. Offspring, generation.

"Their several wives, and a joyous *genealogy* out of them."—*Sterne: Sentimental Journey; The Supper.*

***ġĕn'-ĕ-arch,** *s.* [Gr. γένος (*genos*) = a race, a tribe, and ἄρχω (*archō*) = to rule, to govern.] The governor of a tribe; the chief of a family.

***ġĕn'-ĕr,** *s.* [Fr *geare.*] [Gender, *s.*] A gender, in grammar.

"How mony *generes* is thare in ane pronowne?"—*Vaus: Rudiment*, Dd. iiij. b.

***ġĕn'-ĕr,** *v.t.* [Lat. *genero*, from *genus* (genit. *generis*) = a race. To gender, to generate.

ġĕn'-ĕr-a, *s. pl.* [Lat.] The plural of genus (q.v.).

***ġĕn-ĕr-a-bĭl-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *generable*; *-ity.*] Capability of being generated or produced.

***ġĕn'-ĕr-a-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *generabilis*, from *genero* = to beget; Ital. *generabile*; Sp. *generable.*] Capable of being begotten, produced, or generated.

"But we speak here of the original life of the soul itself, that this is substantial, neither *generable* nor corruptible."—*Cudworth: Intellectual System*, p. 862.

ġĕn'-ĕr-al, ***gen-er-all,** ***gen-er-alle,** *a., adv., & s.* [Fr. *général*, from Lat. *generalis* = pertaining to a genus or race; *genus* (genit. *generis*) = a race; Sp. *general*; Ital. *generale.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Relating or pertaining to a whole genus, kind, class, or order; not special; not particular.

"They, because some have been admitted without trial, make that fault *general* which is particular."—*Whitgifte.*

* 2. Collective.

"Our *general* forces at Bridgenorth shall meet."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., iii. 2.

3. Relating or pertaining to the whole community; public, common.

"Nor failed they to express how much they praised,
That for the *general* safety he despised
His own." *Milton: P. L.*, ii. 481.

4. Common to many or the majority; extensive, though not universal.

"A writer of tragedy must certainly adapt himself more to the *general* taste."—*Mason: Elfrida* (Introd. Letters).

5. Not directed to any single or particular object; taking in the whole: as, To take a *general* view of a subject.

6. Lax in signification; not confined to any particular or special use or import; not specific; indefinite, vague.

"Where the author speaks more strictly and particularly on any theme, it will explain the more loose and *general* expressions."—*Watts.*

7. Not restrained by narrow or distinctive limitations; wide.

"No *general* characters of parties (call them either sects or churches) can be so fully and exactly drawn, as to comprehend all the several members of them; at least all such as are received under that denomination."—*Dryden: Hind & Panther.* (Pref.)

8. Common, usual, ordinary.

"I've been bold,
For that I knew it the most *general* way."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, ii. 2.

9. In all; taken or viewed as a whole or in the gross.

"His *general* behaviour vain, ridiculous."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 1.

* **B.** *As adv.:* Generally, commonly.

"Should go so *general* current."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., iv. 1.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The whole; that which comprehends or includes all, or the chief part; that which is general; opposed to *particular*; general principles.

"To conclude from particulars to *generals* is a false way of arguing."—*Broome.*

* 2. The public, the community; the general body of the people.

"'Twas caviare to the *general*."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, ii. 2.

* 3. That which is general or common to all.

"All our abilities, . . .
Severals and *generals* of grace."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, i. 3.

4. In the same sense as II. 2 (1).

"The war's whole art each private soldier knows,
And with a *general's* love of conquest glows."
Addison: The Campaign, 296.

* 5. A leader, a chief.

"The *general* of your woes."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, v. 3.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Eccles.:* The chief or head of an order, or of all the houses or congregations established under the same rule.

"After the bishops come the mitred abbots . . . with the *generals* of the religious orders."—*Dr. H. Vaughan: Fear of Preparation for Vatican Council*, ch. iii.

2. *Military:*

(1) One of the chief military officers of a country or government; the commander of an army or of a division or brigade; a general officer. They are known in order of rank as Generals, Lieutenant-Generals, Major-Generals and Brigadier-Generals.

(2) A general drum-call beaten in the morning, to give notice to the infantry to be ready to march. [Generale, (2).]

* 3. *Naut.:* An admiral.

"Amongst which ships (being all of small burthen) there was one so well liked, which also had no man in her, as being brought unto the *generall* [Sir F. Drake], he thought good to make stay of her for the service."—*Sir F. Drake: West India Voyage*, p. 5.

¶ *In general*, * *In the general*, * *For the general:* In the main; generally speaking; as a rule; for the most part.

"The cloth, *in general*, will resist water for some time; but that which has the strougest glaze will resist longest."—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. ii., ch. xi.

¶ *General* is commonly affixed to words expressive of rank or office; with the force of highest or senior: as, *Adjutant-General, Attorney-General, Postmaster-General, Solicitor-General, Vicar-General*, &c. (See these words.)

general-agent, *s.*

Law: A person authorized by his principal to sign all contracts, execute all deeds, and act in every way as his agent.

General Assembly, *s.*

Ecclesiol.: The highest court in the Established and Free Churches of Scotland. It meets statedly once a year for the purpose of receiving reports from the several committees, appeals from the synods, &c. It coosists of a certain number of representatives, one-half of them ministers, the other half elders, from the several presbyteries. It is presided over by a moderator, who is elected by votes at the commencement of each assembly.

general-bass, *s.*

Music: Thorough bass.

general-charge, *s.*

Scots Law: A charge the use of which is to cause the heir either to represent his ancestor or to renounce the succession.

general-council, *s.*

Ch. Hist.: [Council, Œcumenical].

general-court, *s.* A court of legislature.

general-dealer, *s.* One who deals in all the articles of daily use, instead of confining himself to one particular branch of trade.

general-demurrer, *s.*

Law: [Demurrer].

general-issue, *s.*

Law: An issue which traverses and denies at once the whole declaration, without offering any special matter whereby to evade it.

"As in trespass, *non culpabilis*, not guilty; in debt upon contract, *nunquam indebitatus*, that he never was indebted; in debt on bond, *non est factum*, it is not his deed; on an *assumpsit*, *non assumpsit*, he made no such promise: or in an action on a warranty, that he did not warrant, or on an agreement, that he did not agree. These pleas are called the *general issue*, because, by inporting an absolute and general denial of what is alleged in the declaration, they amount at once to an issue: by which we mean a fact affirmed on one side and denied on the other."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 11.

general-lien, *s.*

Law: The right to detain a chattel, &c., until payment be made not only for the particular article, but of any balance that may be due on a general account in the same line of business.

general-officer, *s.*

Mil.: An officer commanding an army, a division, or a brigade; a general.

general post-office, *s.* [Post-office.]

general-service, *s.*

Scots Law: A form of service carrying such heritable rights belonging to the ancester as do not require sasine, or such as were personally vested in him, no sasine having been taken on them by the ancestor, and it carries all that by the law goes to the heir-at-law. [Service.]

general-ship, *s.*

Naut.: A ship advertised by the owners as a general carrier, and not under special contract to any particular merchant or merchants.

general special-charge, *s.*

Scots Law: A writ passing the Signet, the object of which is to supply the place of a general service, and to vest, by a fiction of law, those subjects which would have required a general-service to have vested them in the heir.

general-staff, *s.*

Mil.: The staff of an army. [Staff.]

general-tail, *s.*

Law: An estate-tail where one parent only is specified whence the issue must be derived.

general-term, *s.*

Logic: A term which is the sign of a general conception or notion.

¶ *General term of a series:* That term from which any term whatever may be deduced, by assigning proper values to the arbitrary constants which enter it.

general-warrant, *s.*

Law: A warrant to apprehend all suspected persons, without naming any particular individual. The last general-warrant issued in England was that on which Wilkes was committed to the Tower, on April 30, 1763, for his attack on the king's speech in No. 45 of the *North Briton.*

"This warrant is unconstitutional, illegal and absolutely void: it is a *general-warrant* directed to four messengers, to take up any persons without naming or describing them with any certainty, and to apprehend them together with their papers."—*Lord Camden: Charge to the Jury in Wilkes' case.* (Dec. 6, 1764.)

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *general* and *universal*: "The *general* is to the *universal* what the part is to the whole. What is *general* includes the greater part or number: what is *universal* includes every individual or part. The *general* rule admits of many exceptions: the *universal* rule admits of none. Human government has the *general* good for its object: the government of Providence is directed to *universal* good. *General* is opposed to particular, and *universal* to individual." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***ġĕn-ĕr-ā'-lĕ** (*pl.* **gĕn-ĕr-ā'-lĭ-a**) **(1),** *s.* [Lat. neut. sing. of *generalis* = general.]

1. That which is general.

2. The usual commons in a religious house.

3. (*Pl.*): Generalities; general terms.

"Destined to serve as the *generalia* or first principles of the various arts."—*J. S. Mill.* (*Ogilvie.*)

***ġĕn'-ĕr-ale** (2), *s.* [Fr.]

Milit.: Formerly a beat of drum for the assembly of all the troops preparatory to a march or to going into action. When beaten unexpectedly it was the signal for the whole of the troops to assemble at the alarm-posts. (*Voyle.*)

"Hurrah, boys! the morning of battle has come,
And the *generale's* beating on many a drum."
Davis: Battle-Eve of the Brigade.

***ġĕn'-ĕr-al-ĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *general; -ess.*] A female general or commander.

"He hastily nominates *generalesses*." — *Carlyle: French Revolution*, pt. i., bk. vii., § 5.

***ġĕn'-ĕr-al-ĭşm,** *s.* [Eng. *general; -ism.*]

1. A general conclusion.

2. A platitude.

"He began with *generalisms* about humility."—*Burton: City of the Saints*, ch. v

ĕn-ĕr-al-ĭs'-sĭ-mō, *s.* [Ital. & Sp.; Fr. *généralissime.*] A commander-in-chief; the chief commander of an army consisting of two or more grand divisions under separate generals. The term is not now in use in the British army.

"In case of any foreign invasion, the King was by law to be *generalissimo*, to command the people for their own safety."—*Ludlow: Memoirs; King Charles's Case.*

ġĕn-ĕr-ăl'-ĭ-tў, * **gen-er-al-i-tie,** *s.* [Fr. *généralité*, from Lat. *generalitas*, from *generalis* = general; Sp. *generalidad*; Ital. *generalità.*]

* 1. The state of being general; the quality of including species or particulars.

"*Generalité. Generality*, generalluess."—*Cotgrave.*

2. A general statement; a statement which is not specific, but applies to a whole class taken collectively; a statement which is not confined to any one particular case.

"To conclude under one consideration a specialtie and a *generalitie*."—*Bp. Gardiner: Of the Presence of the Sacrament*, fo. 53.

3. The main body; the bulk; the greatest part; the majority.

"The *generality* of men are prone to approve the laws and rules directing to justice, sincerity, and beneficence."—*Barrow*, vol. ii., ser. 7.

* 4. (*Pl.*): General affairs; the interests of the general public.

* 5. A district governed by a general.

ġĕn'-ĕr-al-īz-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *generalize*); *-able.*] That may or can be generalized or reduced under a general rule, or referred to a particular class or genus.

"Extreme cases are, *ipso nomine*, not *generalizable*."—*Coleridge.* (*Webster.*)

ġĕn-ĕr-al-ĭz-ā'-tion, ġĕn-ĕr-al-ĭş-ā'-tion, *s.* [Fr. *généralisation*; Sp. *generalizacion.*] [GENERALIZE.]

1. The act or process of generalizing; the act of making general, or of bringing several objects agreeing in some point under a common or general name, head, or class; an extending from particulars to generals.

"This has led some philosophers to suppose that another faculty besides abstraction, to which they have given the name of *generalization*, is necessary to account for the formation of genera and species."—*Stewart: On the Human Mind*, pt. iv., § 1.

2. A general inference.

ġĕn'-ĕr-al-ize, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *généraliser*; Sp. *generalizar*, from Lat. *generalis* = general (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To reduce to or arrange in a genus; to view in relation to a genus or genera; to bring, as a particular fact or series of facts, into relation with a wider circle of facts.

"The mind, therefore, makes its utmost endeavours to *generalize* its ideas, begins early with such as are most familiar, comes in time to those that are less so."—*Bolingbroke: Essay on Human Knowledge*, § 5.

2. To deduce or infer as a general principle from many particulars.

"A mere conclusion, *generalized* from a multitude of facts."—*Coleridge.* (*Webster.*)

B. *Intrans.:* To employ oneself in generalization; to generalize objects.

ġĕn'-ĕr-al-lў, * **gen-er-al-i,** * **gen-er-al-liche,** * **gen-er-al-lye,** *adv.* [Eng. *general; -ly.*]

1. In general; without specification or exact limitation.

"*Generally* we would not have those who read this work of *Sylva Sylvarum*, account it strange that we have set down particulars untried."—*Bacon: Sylva Sylvarum.* (Pref.)

2. Collectively; in a body; not partially or severally, but universally.

"I counsel that all Israel be *generally* gathered unto thee."—2 *Samuel* xvii. 11.

3. In the main; in general; for the most or greatest part; mainly, principally.

"Look, when you will, into sessions-papers, and other accounts of bad people, who have suffered for their crimes, and you will *generally* find they began by neglecting the sabbath."—*Gilpin: Works*, vol. ii., ser. 30.

4. In the main; without minute detail.

"Those who are driven into the fold are, *generally* speaking, rather made hypocrites than converts."—*Dryden: Hind & Panther.* (Pref.)

5. Ordinarily, commonly, usually.

¶ For the difference between *generally* and *commonly*, see COMMONLY.

*** ġĕn'-ĕr-al-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *general; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being general; wide extent, though short of universality.

"They had, with a general consent, rather springing by the *generalness* of the cause than of any artificial practice, set themselves in arms."—*Sidney.*

2. Commonness, frequency, usualness.

ġĕn'-ĕr-al-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *general; -ship.*]

1. The office or rank of a general; command as a general.

"Thus those fifteen hundred horse which marched northward, within very few days were brought to nothing; and the *generalship* of the Lord Digby to an end."—*Clarendon: Civil War*, ii. 718.

2. A title of respect addressed to a general.

"Your *generalship* puts me in mind of Prince Eugene when he fought the Turks at the battle of Belgrade."—*Goldsmith: She Stoops to Conquer*, ii.

3. The skill of a general; military skill exhibited in the management of troops and the conduct of war; strategical skill.

"Cicero laughs, in one of his letters, at his *generalship*."—*Bolingbroke: Letters on History.*

4. The discharge of the functions of a general.

5. Judicious or skilful tactics or management generally.

*** ġĕn'-ĕr-al-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *general; -ty.*] The whole; the totality.

"The municipal laws of this kingdom are of a vast extent, and include in their *generality* all those several laws which are allowed as the rule of justice and judicial proceedings."—*Hale: Prim. Orig. of Mankind.*

ġĕn'-ĕr-ant, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *generans*, pr. par. of *generō* = to beget, to gender (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

* **I.** *Ord. Lang.:* Begetting, producing, generative.

"In such pretended generations the *generant* or active principle is supposed to be the sun, which, being an inanimate body, cannot act otherwise than by his heat."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. ii.

II. *Math.:* Acting as a generaut (q.v.).

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* That which generates, begets, or produces; the generative principle or power.

"Some believe the soul made by God, some by angels, and some by the *generant*."—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica*, ch. iii.

II. *Math.:* That which by its motion generates or is conceived as generating a line, figure, or solid body; thus, a circle revolving about its diameter as an axis is the *generant* of a sphere. [GENERATION.]

ġĕn'-ĕr-āte, *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *generatus*, pa. par. of *genero* = to produce; *genus* (genit. *generis*) = a race, offspring.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To beget, to propagate, to procreate.

2. To produce or bring into life; to give existence to.

3. To cause to be; to produce. (Of material things.)

4. To cause, to produce; to give origin or rise to. (Of immaterial things.)

"Yet we ought to remember that it is the nature of injustice to *generate* injustice." — *Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

II. *Math.:* To trace out or form as a line, figure, or solid body by the motion of a point or a magnitude of inferior order.

"If a mathematical surface be moved according to a mathematical law, the volume swept over by it, in its motion, is said to be *generated* by it, and is a mathematical solid or volume."—*Davies & Peck: Mathem. Dictionary.*

*** B.** *Intrans.:* To beget, propagate, or procreate.

"Those creatures which being wild *generate* seldom, being tame, *generate* often."—*Bacon.*

ġĕn'-ĕr-āt-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [GENERATE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of begetting, producing, or originating.

generating-function, *s.*

Math.: A term used by Laplace, in solving equations of differences, to denote any function of x considered with reference to the coefficients of its expansion in powers of x.

generating-line, or **figure,** *s.*

Math.: A line or figure by the motion of which a figure or solid is conceived to be generated or described.

generating-surface, *s.* The heating surface of a boiler; that on which heat is applied to generate steam.

ġĕn-ĕr-ā'-tion, * **gen-er-a-cioun,** * **gen er-a-cyon,** *s.* [Fr. *génération*, from Lat. *generatio*, from *generatus*, pa. par. of *genero* = to generate; Sp. *generacion*; Ital. *generazione*; Port. *geraçâo.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of begetting, procreating or producing.

"So fertile be the floods in *generation*."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. xii. 1.

* 2. The act of producing, causing or giving rise or existence to.

"Seals make excellent impressions: and so it may be thought of sounds in their first *generation*."—*Bacon.*

* 3. Progeny; offspring; issue.

"The barbarous Scythian,
Or he that makes his *generation* messes
To gorge his appetite, shall to my bosom
Be as well neighboured." *Shakesp.: Lear*, I. 1.

4. A single succession or step in natural descent, as the children of the same parents; an age or period between one succession and another.

"Four *generations* of Stuarts had waged a war to the death with four *generations* of Puritans."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

5. The people of the same period or age; those living at the same time.

"O faithless and perverse *generation*, who hath warned you to flee from the wrath to come?"—*Luke* ix. 41.

* 6. A family; a race.

"Thy mother's of my *generation*."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, I. 1.

* 7. A pedigree, lineage, or descent.

"Thus from the fact of Lot, we derive the *generation* of Ruth, and blessed Nativity of our Saviour."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. xxi.

* 8. An age.

"Every where throughout all *generations* and ages of the Christian world, no church ever perceived the word of God to be against it."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Math.:* The formation of any magnitude by the motion of a point, or a magnitude of an inferior order. Thus, if a point move in accordance with any mathematical law, the path which it traces out is said to be generated by the point, and is a mathematical line. If a mathematical line be moved in accordance with a mathematical law, the surface in which it is always found is said to be generated by the line, and is always a mathematical surface. The moving point or magnitude is called the generatrix, and the law according to which the motion takes place is called the law of generation. (*Davies & Peck.*)

2. *Phys. Anat.:* The function which has for its object the propagation of the species, generation, presents many points of resemblance in plants and animals. In the former it is cryptogamic, or phanerogamic; in the latter non-sexual or sexual. In the cryptogamic and non-sexual generation, the new individual is developed by a separation of particles from the body of the parent, by which the new formation is nourished until it has so far matured as to be capable of an independent existence. (*Todd & Bowman: Phys. Anat.*, vol. i., introd. p. 25.)

¶ (1) *Alternation of generation, alternate generation.*]

Biol.: [ALTERNATION].

(2) *Equivocal*, or *Spontaneous generation:*

Biol.: The view that some of the lower animals or plants, or the primordial form of one or other, or both of the animal and vegetable kingdoms may have sprung from lifeless matter without the intervention of any previously existing parent. Alleged instances of such equivocal generation were shown to be unfounded, but essentially the same view has been revived as an hypothesis by Hæckel and some evolutionists. It is called by Huxley abiogenesis (q.v.). For other kinds of generation, see Fissiparous, Gemmiparous, Larviparous, Oviparous, Pupiparous, and Viviparous

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *generation* and *age*: "Those who are born at the same time constitute a *generation*; that period of time which comprehends the *age* of man is the *age*; there may therefore be many *generations* spring up in the course of an *age*; a fresh *generation* is springing up every day, which in the course of an *age* pass away, and are succeeded by fresh *generations*." (*Eng. Synon.*)

ġĕn'-ĕr-ā-tĭve, *a.* [Fr. *générutif*, from Lat. *generatus*, pa. par. of *genero* = to generate; Sp., Port., & Ital. *generativo*.]

I. Having the power or property of generating, procreating, or producing; pertaining to generation or production.

"They have the seed of regeneration by the ministerie of the church, which vseth to that end and purpose not onely the word, but the sacraments, both having *generative* force and vertue."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*, bk. v., § 59.

2. Prolific; fruitful.

"If there hath been such a gradual diminution of the *generative* faculty upon the earth, why was there not the like decay in the production of vegetables?"—*Bentley.* (*Todd*).

generative-tissue, *s.*

Bot.: The same as FORMATIVE-TISSUE (q.v.).

ġĕn'-ĕr-ā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat., from *generatus*, pa. par. of *genero* = to generate; Fr. *générateur*; Ital. *generatore*.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that which begets, generates, produces, or propagates; a propagator or procreator.

"Imagination assimilates the idea of the *generator* into the reality in the thing engendered."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Aërated Water:* An apparatus for generating carbonic-acid gas for charging soda-fountains, or bottles with aërated water.

2. *Chem.:* A term used to denote the elements or compounds from which a more complex substance is obtained. Thus ethyl, alcohol, and acetic acid are the generators of acetic ether; and benzoic acid and glycocoll are the generators of hippuric acid. By the action of acids or alkalies these substances can be resolved into their generators, and so the constitution of a complex body can be determined; thus, lecithin, a constituent of the brain, has the formula $C_{44}H_{90}N{\cdot}P{\cdot}O_9$; it has six generators, glycerin, phosphoric acid, stearic acid, glycol, methyl alcohol, and ammonia; therefore it is found to be a distearate glycerophosphate of choline, and choline has been found to be a trimethyl oxyethyl ammonium hydrate $(CH_3)_3N{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}OH{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}OH$.

3. *Distill.:* A retort in which volatile hydrocarbons are distilled from liquid or solid matters.

4. *Music:* A ground note, fundamental bass, root, derivative. The principal sound or sounds by which others are produced, as the lower c for the treble of the harpsichord, which beside its octave will strike an attentive ear with its twelfth above or c in alt, and with its fifteenth above or c in alt.

5. *Steam:* A vessel in which steam is generated from water, for use in a steam-engine, a heating apparatus, &c. The term was first applied to the Perkins steam-boiler, in which water in small quantity was heated to a high temperature. It is now specifically applied to a class of instantaneous generators. The name is now rapidly coming into use for all apparatus for generating steam, being held to be more correct than the usual term. [STEAM-BOILER.]

ġĕn'-ĕr-ą-trĭx, *s.* [Lat.]

Math.: A point, line, or figure which by its motion generates a line, figure, or solid.

ġĕ-nĕr'-ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *gener(is)* (genit. of *genus*) = a class, a kind; Eng. adj. suff. *-ic*; Fr. *générique*; Ital. & Sp. *generico*.]

I. Pertaining to a genus, class, or kind; comprehending the genus as distinct from the species or from another genus: as, a *generic* description, that is, the description of a genus; a *generic* difference, a difference in genus; a *generic* name, a denomination which comprehends all the species belonging to a particular genus, as of animals, plants, &c.; thus Felis is the *generic* name of animals of the cat kind, Canis of those of the dog kind, &c.

"Though wine differs from other liquids, in that it is the juice of a certain fruit; yet this is but a general or *generick* difference."—*Watts: Logick.*

2. Very wide, comprehensive, or extensive; pertaining to large or comprehensive classes.

"This is a *generic* term, applicable to every sort of mental enjoyment indiscriminately."—*Cogan: On the Passions*, vol. ii., dis. iii., ch. i.

generic-area, *s.*

Bot., Zool., & Geog.: An area to which a genus is limited. When there is one spot within this area where representatives of the genus abound more than they do in other parts of it, this is called its metropolis.

* **ġĕ-nĕr'-ĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Lat. *gener(is)*, genit. of *genus* = a kind; Eng. adj. suff. *-ical*.] The same as GENERIC (q.v.).

ġĕ-nĕr'-ĭc-ąl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *generical*; *-ly*.] With regard to genus or generic characteristics.

"They are of the very specific gravity with those to which they are so *generically* allied."—*Woodward.*

ġĕ-nĕr'-ĭc-ąl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *generical*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being generical.

"The question in dispute has no relation to the *genericalness* of the objects on which we think, but to the *genericalness* of thinking itself."—*Answer to Clarke's Third Defence.*

* **ġĕ-nĕr-ĭf-ĭ-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *genus* (genit. *generis*) = a kind, a class, and *focio* = to make.] The act of generalizing; generalization.

ġĕn-ĕr-ŏs'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *générosité*, from Lat. *generositas*, from *generosus* = of noble birth; *genus* (genit. *generis*) = race, family; Sp. *generosidad*; Ital. *generosità*.] [GENEROUS.]

* I. Illustrious; of noble descent or birth.

"Their eyes are commonly black and small, noses little, nails almost as long as their fingers, but serving to distinguish their *generosity*."—*Harris: Voyages*, vol. i., p. 465.

2. *In the ethical sense:* That nobility of character which was once supposed to go with nobility of descent, but which is now known not to depend on birth, but to be present in certain individuals in all ranks of society, and absent from others of the high as well as the low.

"*Generosity* is the part of a soul raised above the vulgar. There is in it something of what we admire in heroes, and praise with a degree of rapture."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. 3.

3. Liberality, munificence.

ġĕn'-ĕr-ŏŭs, *a.* [Fr. *généreux*, from Lat. *generosus*, from *genus* (genit. *generis*) = race, family; Sp., Port., & Ital. *generoso*.]

* I. Of illustrious or noble birth, descent, or extraction; nobly-born.

"The *generous* and gravest citizens
Have hent the gates."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iv. 6.

2. Noble, honourable, magnanimous; high-minded. (*Of persons.*)

"All men affect to seem *generous*, and will say, they scorn to be base."—*Barrow*, vol. i., ser. 19.

3. Noble, honourable, worthy of a high-minded person. (*Of things.*)

"And Edith lent her *generous* aid,
And wept, and Lorn for mercy prayed."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, ii. 25.

4. High-spirited; possessed of or showing high-breeding or blood.

"Actæon spies
His opening hounds, and now he hears their cries:
A *generous* pack."
Addison: Ovid; Metamorphoses iii.

5. Full of spirit or strength; strong, heating.

"The phlegm, even in this *generous* wine, was copious."—*Boyle.*

6. Full, overflowing, abundant: as, a *generous* table.

7. Liberal, munificent, openhanded, bountiful.

"*Generous* and charitable, prompt to serve."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

8. Characterized by or manifesting liberality or munificence: as, a *generous* gift or action.

¶ For the difference between *generous* and *beneficent*, see BENEFICENT.

ġĕn'-ĕr-ŏŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *generous*; *-ly*.]

1. With nobility of mind or character; nobly, magnanimously.

"Despise money *generously*, and forgive your enemy bravely."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 10.

2. In a generous, liberal, or munificent manner; with generosity; liberally, freely, bountifully.

"'Tis better *generously* bestowed on those
Than left the plunder of our country's foes."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xviii. 351.

* **ġĕn'-ĕr-ŏŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *generous*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being generous; generosity, nobility, highmindedness, liberality.

"Had I not been encouraged by that *generousness* and sweetness of disposition."—*Wilkie: Mercury.* (*Dedic.*)

* **ġĕ-nē'-şĭ ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *genesi(s)*; adj. suff. *-al*.] Of or pertaining to generation.

* **ġĕ-nĕ-şĭ-ŏl'-ŏ-ġў,** *s.* [Gr. *γένεσις* (*genesis*) = origin, source, and *λόγος* (*logos*) = a discourse.] The science or doctrines of generation.

ġĕn'-ĕ-şĭs, *s.* [Gr. *γένεσις* (*genesis*) = origin, source, birth, production, generation, creation, &c., from the obsolete root of *γένω* (*genō*), superseded by *γεννάω* (*gennaō*) = to beget, to engender, causal of *γεγομαι* (*gignomai*) = to come into being, to be born, to be produced.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of begetting, producing, or giving origin to; imagination; origin, source, beginning.

"The origin and *genesis* of poor Sterling's club."—*Carlyle: Life of Sterling.*

2. An explanation of the origin or source of anything.

3. Production.

"If the blood becomes choked with inert matter, there necessarily results a decreased *genesis* of motion."—*Herbert Spencer: Psychol.* (2nd ed.), i. 5.

4. In the same sense as II. 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Math.:* A term formerly used, meaning the same as generation. In the genesis of figures, the moving magnitude or point is called the describent; the guiding line of the motion is called the dirigent. [GENERATION, II. 1.]

2. *Script. Canon:* The first book of the Pentateuch, of the Old Testament, and of the Bible. In the Hebrew original, as well as in the Septuagint and all modern versions, it occupies this place. It is called in Hebrew בְּרֵאשִׁית (*bereshith*), which is its initial word, correctly translated in the authorised English version, "In the beginning." The opening chapter narrates the creation by God of this earth and all worlds (i. 1-16); ch. ii. 1-3 should have been added to this chapter. Chapters ii. 4—end to xi. 9, are occupied with archaic events in the history of the human race generally. At xi. 10 a genealogy begins, designed to give the pedigree of Abram or Abraham, "the father of the faithful," divinely selected from an idolatrous race and family (Joshua xxiv. 2) to found a race (the chosen Jewish one) who should be the special depositaries and defenders of true religion against other races more or less apostate or unenlightened. The remainder of the book gives the history of Abraham, and those of his immediate descendants who were special heirs of the promises made to him—viz., Isaac, Jacob, and the twelve patriarchs (Heb. xi. 9). Counting only from the creation of Adam to the last event in Genesis (the death of Joseph), the space of time is vast; but as the Hebrew, the Septuagint, and the Samaritan Pentateuchs all differ as to certain numbers, the exact amount cannot be stated.

The Jewish and, following it, the early Christian Church almost unanimously pronounced Moses the author of the work, deriving his knowledge of the events prior to his time either from direct revelation or from prior documents consulted under Divine guidance. In A.D. 1753 Astruc, an eminent French medical professor, attempted to point out two such documents, distinguishable by the fact that in one the Divine Being is called almost always אֱלֹהִים (*Elohim*), while in the other he is named יְהוָה (*Jehovah*). On the revival of this hypothesis in the present century, Hengstenberg and others contended against it, maintaining that in every case there was a reason why the Divine name which we find in the particular verse was chosen. Most critical scholars adhere to the opinion of Astruc, and perpetually speak of the Elohist—*i.e.*, the writer who habitually calls God Elohim (q.v.)—and the Jehovist, who designates him Jehovah (q.v.). Hupfield and Boehmer assign the composition of Genesis to five writers: the Elohist, the second Elohist, the Jehovists, and the Later Editor or Compiler. Colenso reduces the five to four, making the second Elohist and the first Jehovist the same person, writing at different periods of his life. The bishop gives the following as probable dates of the several writers in Genesis, who, he thinks, possibly

were the prophets whose names are appended:—

The first Elohist	B.C. 1100 to 1000	Samuel.
The second Elohist and first Jehovist	1060 to 1010	Nathan.
The second Jehovist	1035	Gad.
The Deuteronomist	641 to 621	Jeremiah.

There are many expressions common to the first Elohist and Ezekiel.

Omitting fractions of verses the following are the portions of Genesis attributed to the first Elohist, and they form a continuous narrative:—

Chapters i. ii. 1-3; v. vi. 9-11, 17-22; vii. 6-9, 11, 13-16, 18, 19, 21-24; viii. 1-5, 13-19; ix. 1-17, 28, 29; xi. 10-26, 31, 32; xii. 4-6, 12; xiii. 6, 12; xvi. 1, 3, 15, 16; xvii. 1-27; xix. 29; xxi. 2-5; xxiii. 1-20; xxv. 7-17, 19-21, 24-26; xxvi. 34, 35; xxviii. 1-9; xxix. 24, 29, 32-34; xxx. 1, 4, 13, 17-24; xxxi. 18; xxxv. 9-16, 19, 20, 22-29; xxxvi. 1-19, 31-40; xxxvii. 1, 2, 28, 36; xlvi. 6-27; xlvii. 7-11, 27, 28; xlviii. 3-7; xlix. 1, 29.

The second Jehovist is believed to have written little but ch. xiv.

The Deuteronomist is credited with—

Chapters vi. 4; x. 8-12; xv. 1-21; xviii. 18, 19; xxii. 14-18; xxiv. 59, 60; xxvi. 4, 5; xxxv. 8.

The rest of the book is attributed to the first Jehovist. The bishop believed the work unhistorical, though in no respect fraudulent. But the immense majority of Christians in this and other countries firmly hold that this old and venerable book was composed by Moses under the guidance of Divine inspiration, and that it is in every part of unimpeachable authority.

3. *Biol.:* The word is often used as the second element of a compound, as in *biogenesis*, *biogenesis*, *homogenesis*, *heterogenesis*, *xenogenesis*, &c. (q.v.).

ġĕn'-ĕt (1), ***gen-net**, ***gen-ette** (1), *s.* [Fr. *gennete*, from Sp. *ginete* = (1) a horse, (2) a light horseman from the Berber tribe of Zeneta, who supplied the Moorish Sultans of Grenada with a body of horse, on which they placed great reliance. (*Wedgwood.*)] A small-sized, well-proportioned, Spanish horse; a jennet.

ġĕ-nĕt' (2), **ge-nette** (2), **jen-net**, *s.* [Fr. *genette* = a kind of weasel, black-spotted and bred in Spain (*Cotgrave*), from Sp. *gineta*, from Arab. *jarneit.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The fur of II., which is made up into muffs, tippets, &c.; hence, used for catskins made up in imitation of their fur, and used for the same purpose.

II. *Zool.: Genetta vulgaris*, or *Viverra Genetta*, a mammal belonging to the family Viverridæ. It is grey, spotted with black and brown, with a long tail, which is ringed with black and white. There is white also on the eyebrows, the cheeks, and the sides of the nose. Its fur is soft and fine. It is found from the South of France to the Cape of Good Hope, living on the banks of rivers or near springs. In Constantinople it is domesticated like a cat.

***ġĕ-nĕth'-lĭ-ăc**, ***ge-neth-li-ack**, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *généthliaque*, from Lat. *genethliacus*; Gr. γενεθλιακός (*genethliakos*), from γενέθλια (*genethlia*) = a birthday; γενέθλιος (*genethlios*) = pertaining to one's birthday; γίγνομαι (*gignomai*) = to be born.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to nativities as calculated by astrologers; showing the position of the stars at the birth of any person; calculating nativities.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A birthday poem or ode.

2. One who is versed in genethliacs; one who calculates nativities.

"Commend me here to all *genethliacs*, casters of nativities."—*Adams: Works*, i. 9.

3. (*Pl.*): The science of calculating nativities, or predicting the future events of life from the stars predominant at the birth.

***ġĕ-nĕth-lĭ'-a-cal**, ***ge-neth-li-a-call**, *a.* [Eng. *genethliac*; *-al.*] The same as GENETHLIAC (q.v.).

***ġĕ-nĕth-lĭ-ăl'-ō-ġў**, *s.* [Gr. γενέθλια (*genethlia*) = birth, and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.] Divination as to the destinies of one newly-born; the act, art, or science of casting nativities; astrology.

ġĕ-nĕth-lĭ-ăt'-ĭc, ***ge-neth-li-at-ick**, *a.* [GENETHLIAC.] One who is versed in genethliacs; one who calculates nativities.

ġĕ-nĕt'-ĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. γεννητικός (*gennētikos*) = having the power of producing generation.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to generation; relating to the origin or course of production of a thing.

*** B.** *As substantive:*

Med.: A medicine which acts on the sexual organs.

genctic-affinity, *s.*

Biol.: Affinity founded on resemblances existing from a very early age, and which therefore is presumed to imply original relationship. It is called also histological affinity.

genetic-spiral, *s.*

Bot.: A helix winding round the stem of a plant, and formed by the points of growth of all the branches. (*Rossiter.*)

ġĕ-nĕt'-ĭ-cal, *a.* [Eng. *genetic*; *-al.*] The same as GENETIC (q.v.).

ġĕ-nĕt'-ĭ-cal-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *genetical*; *-ly.*] In a genetic manner; by means of genetics.

ġĕ-nĕttc', *s.* [GENET.]

***ġĕ-nē'-va** (1), *s.* [A corrupt. of Fr. *genèvre*, *genièvre*; Ital. *ginefro*, from Lat. *juniperus* = a juniper (q.v.).] A kind of spirit prepared chiefly from rye, by mashing, fermenting, and distilling. The spirit is returned to the still, mixed with juniper-berries, &c., and redistilled at a gentle heat.

Ġĕ-nē'-va (2), *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: The name of the chief town of Switzerland.

Geneva Award, *s.* The decision of the Court of Arbitration sitting in Geneva, in 1872, whereby Great Britain was directed to pay the United States $15,500,000 as indemnity for damages inflicted upon our commerce during the Civil War by the several Confederate cruisers which had been built or fitted out in British ports.

Geneva Bible, *s.* A Bible or translation of the Bible into English, made and published at Geneva, chiefly by Coverdale, Whittingham, Goodman, Pullain, Sampson, Gilby, and other English Protestant refugees. It was nearly finished when Mary died and Queen Elizabeth succeeded to the throne. It was reprinted in England in 1561, and went through at least fifty editions or impressions, being specially grateful to the English Puritans and the Scotch Presbyterians. Being a small quarto it largely superseded Cranmer's Great Bible, which was an unwieldy folio. It was the first English Bible which adopted the Roman instead of the obsolescent black type, and the first which recognised the division into verses; it was the first also which omitted the Apocrypha. From its stating, in Gen. iii. 7, that our first parents made themselves "breeches," it is sometimes called the Breeches Bible. That rendering, however, had occurred previously in Wycliffe's translation.

Geneva Convention, *s.*

Mild.: A Convention entered into by representatives of Switzerland, Baden, Belgium, Denmark, Spain, Italy, France, Holland, Hesse, Prussia, Portugal and Wurtemburg, assembled at Geneva, signed August 22, 1864. Between that date and 1881 Great Britain, Greece, Turkey, Bavaria, Austria, Persia, Salvador, Servia, Montenegro, Chile, Bolivia, and the Argentine Republic became parties to the Convention. Certain changes and explanations were made, adopted and signed at Geneva in October, 1868, and in July, 1870, the Swiss Government announced that all the parties except Rome and Spain had formally agreed to these amendments. The chief provisions of the Geneva Convention are as follows:—

1. The neutrality of ambulances and military hospitals.

2. The *personnel* of such ambulances and hospitals, including sanitary officers and naval and military chaplains, to be benefited by the neutrality.

3. The inhabitants of a country, rendering help to the sick and wounded, are to be respected and free from capture.

4. No distinction to be made between the sick and wounded, on account of nationality.

5. A flag and uniform to be adopted, and an armlet for the *personnel* of ambulances and hospitals. The flag and armlet to consist of a red Greek cross on a white ground. The Turks use a red crescent in place of the cross.

The first great work accomplished was during the Franco-German war (1870-71) and in France, among the destitute people, subsequent to that conflict. During this period Red Cross Societies were organized in both countries under the provisions of the Geneva Convention, the value of whose work is incalculable. Miss Clara Barton, an American woman who had performed heroic service in our own country during the Civil War, and who served faithfully under the Red Cross in the Franco-German struggle, was largely instrumental in inducing the United States to become a party to the Convention, which was done on March 16, 1882 by Act of Congress with the approval of President Arthur. Prior to this, however, Miss Barton had organized an independent American Red Cross Society, of which she was and still is the president. The purpose of this society was not to confine its efforts to the battlefield, but to furnish relief in time of any national calamity. The noble work of this Society during the floods of 1884 and 1888, the yellow-fever epidemic in Florida, the Johnstown catastrophe, &c. is fresh in our memory; but perhaps the most notable act of the American Society and its heroic president, so far, is its praiseworthy effort to minister to the want of the stricken Armenians in far-off Asia Minor (1895-96). The insignia of the Red Cross Societies is a red cross upon a white ground (in Turkey a red crescent instead of a cross.) This appears on their field colors in connection with their respective national flags, on the ambulances, on the sleeves of the members in service, &c. The almost universal recognition of these noble and humane organizations denotes an unmistakable advance in the progress of civilization.

Geneva cross, *s.* A red Greek cross on a white ground; badge of Geneva Convention.

Ġĕ-nē'-van, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *Genev(a)*; *-an.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Geneva Genevese.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A native or inhabitant of Geneva; a Genevese.

2. *Ch. Hist.:* A follower or supporter of Genevanism; a Calvinist.

Ġĕ-nē'-van-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *Genevan*; *-ism.*] A term which has been applied to Calvinism, from the fact that its founder long lived at Geneva.

Ġĕn-ĕ-vē'şe, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *Genevois.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Geneva; Genevan.

B. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of Geneva.

*** genge**, *s.* [A.S.; Icel. *gengi.*] A company; attendants, followers.

"Him and his *genge* wel he fedde." *Havelok*, 784.

*** genge**, ***gengen**, *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *gengan* = to go, to run; M. H. Ger. *gengen.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To run, to go.

"He *gengeth* wel swithe awai ward."
Owl & Nightingale, 875.

B. *Trans.:* To further; to advance; to help.

"All thatt Ice may *gengenn* the" *Ormulum*, 3,128.

ġĕ-nī'-al (1), *a.* [Gr. γένειον (*geneion*) = the chin.]

Anat.: Of or pertaining to the chin: as, the *genial* processes.

ġē'-nĭ-al (2), *** ġē'-nĭ-all**, *a.* [O. Fr. *genial*, from Lat. *genialis* = pleasant, delightful, from *genius* = genius, social enjoyment.] [GENIUS.]

*** 1.** Natural; native; inborn; innate.

*** 2.** Contributing to propagation; pertaining to marriage or procreation; generative.

"Thou glad Genius, in whose gentle hand
The bridall bower and *geniall* bed remain."
Spenser: Epithalamion.

*** 3.** Presiding over marriage.

4. Enlivening; warming; contributing to cheerfulness and life; supporting life.

"For me kind Nature wakes her *genial* power."
Pope: Essay on Man, i. 133.

5. Characterized by geniality or kindly warmth of disposition or manners; sympathetically cheerful; jovial and inspiring cheerfulness: as, a *genial* disposition.

*** 6.** Containing or exhibiting genius.

"Men of genius have often attached the highest value to their less *genial* works."—*Hare.* (*Webster.*)

genial-gods, *s. pl.*

Class. Myth.: The powers supposed to preside over generation or propagation.

ġĕ-nĭ-ăl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *genial*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being genial; a genial dis-

position; sympathetic cheerfulness or cordiality.

ǧē'-nĭ-ăl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *genial; -ly.*]

* I. By genius or nature; naturally.

"Some men are *genially* disposed to some opinions."—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica,* ch. xiii.

2. In a genial manner; so as to cheer and enliven; cheerfully; kindly; with geniality.

"Freshening his lazy spirits as he ran,
Unfolded *genially,* and spread the man."
Cowper: Progress of Error, 412.

* 3. With pleasure, enjoyment, or happiness; happily.

"To taste but of the crumbs he scattered to stray and stranger birds like me was to feast *genially.*"—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre,* ch. xxii.

† **ǧē'-nĭ-ăl-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *genial; -ness.*] The quality or state of being genial; geniality.

ǧĕ-nī'-ăn, *a.* [Gr. γένειον (*geneion*) = the chin.]

Anat.: Of or pertaining to the chin.

ǧĕ-nĭc'-ŭ-lāte, ǧĕ-nĭc'-ŭ-lā-tĕd, *a.* [Lat. *geniculatus,* from *geniculum* = a knee or joint; dimin. of *genu* = a knee.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Kneed; knee-jointed.

2. *Bot.:* Knee-jointed; bent abruptly like a knee, as the stems of many grasses.

"A piece of some *geniculated* plant seeming to be part of a sugar-cane."—*Woodward: On Fossils.*

geniculate-ganglion, *s.*

Anat.: A gangliform enlargement on the facial nerve.

* **ǧĕ-nĭc'-ŭ-lāte,** *v.t.* [Geniculate, *a.*] To form a knot or joint in the stalk of a plant.

* **ǧĕ-nĭe-ŭ-lā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *geniculatio,* from *geniculatus,* from *geniculum* = a knee or joint.]

1. The act of bending the knee or kneeling; genuflexion.

"There are five points in question . . . *geniculation* at the eucharist, &c."—*Bp. Hall: Remains,* p. 307.

2. Knottiness; the quality of having knots or joints.

ǧĕn-ĭc'-ŭ-lŭm, *s.* [Lat. = little knee, dimin. of *genu* = a knee.]

Bot.: The name given by Jungius and others to the node of a stem.

ǧē-niō (*pl.* **ǧē'-nĭ-ī**) (I), *s.* [Jinnee, Jenil.]

* **ǧē'-niĕ** (2), * **geny,** *s.* [Fr. *genie,* from Lat. *genius* = genius (q.v.).] Genius, disposition, inclination; turn of mind.

"His *geny* being chiefly inclined to poetry."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxonienses; Davenant.*

ǧē'-nĭ-ī, *s. pl.* [Jinnee.] Fabulous beings regarded by the Arabians as intermediate between angels and men, and capable of assuming any form, or of becoming invisible at pleasure.

"Well might triumphant *genii* bear thee hence,
Illustrious conqueror of common sense!"
Byron: English Bards & Scotch Reviewers.

* **ǧō'-nĭ-ō,** *s.* [Ital., from Lat. *genius* = genius (q.v.).] A man of a particular disposition or turn of mind.

"Some *genios* are not capable of pure affection."—*Tatler.*

ǧĕ-nĭ-ō-glŏs'-sŭs, *s.* [Gr. γένειον (*geneion*) = the chin, and γλώσσα (*glōssa*) = the tongue.]

Anat.: For def., see etym. and compound.

genioglossus-muscle, *s.*

Anat.: A fan-shaped muscle arising by a short tendon from the chin above the geniohyoid muscle, and entering the middle of the tongue to bring it forward.

ǧĕ-nĭ-ō-hў'-ō-glŏs-sŭs, *s.* [Gr. γένειον (*geneion*) = the chin; ὑοειδής (*huoeidēs*) = the hyoid bone, and γλῶσσα (*glōssa*) = the tongue.]

Anat.; The same as Genioglossus (q.v.).

ǧĕ-nĭ-ō-hў'-ŏĭd, *a.* [Geniohyoideus.]

geniohyoid-muscle, *s.*

Anat.: A narrow muscle arising from the inferior of the two genial tubercles behind the symphysis of the jaw, and inserted into the anterior surface of the body of the hyoid bone. (*Quain.*)

ǧĕ-nĭ-ō-hў-ŏĭd'-ĕ-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. γένειον (*geneion*) = the chin, and ὑοειδής (*huoeidēs*) = the hyoid bone.]

Anat.: The geniohyoid muscle (q.v.).

ǧĕ-nī'-ō-plăs-tў, *s.* [Gr. γένειον (*geneion*) = the chin, and πλάσσω (*plassō*) = to mould.]

Surg.: The restoration of the chin after it has been injured.

ǧĕn'-ĭp, *s.* [Genipap.]

genip-tree, *s.*

Bot.: [Genipa].

ǧĕn'-ĭp-ă, *s.* [Genipap.]

Bot.: A genus of cinchonaceous plants, tribe Cinchoneæ, family Gardenidæ. It consists of fruit-bearing trees. *Genipa americana,* the Marmalade Box of Dutch Guiana, bears the genipap (q.v.). The fruit of *G. brasiliensis* is also eaten in Brazil, but, according to Martius, it is not fit to be used till it has become bletted, and is better preserved with sugar than fresh. [Genipap.]

ǧĕn'-ĭ-păp, *s.* [*Genipap,* or *genepapa* = the Guiana name.]

Bot.: The fruit of *Genipa americana.* [Genipa.] It is as large as an orange, is whitish-green, but has a dark-purple juice with an agreeable vinous taste. It is in much request in Dutch Guiana.

ǧĕ-nĭs'-tă, *s.* [Lat. *genista, genesta* = the broom, the Spanish broom; perhaps from Celt. *gen* = a small bush.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the subtribe Genisteæ (q.v.). It has the calyx shortly two-lipped and the lips deeply toothed. Seventy species are known. The *Genista tinctoria* is the Dyers' Greenweed. It yields a yellow dye. Ray says that the milk of cows feeding upon it is rendered bitter, and that this bitterness is retained in butter and cheese made from the milk. The *Genista* of Virgil and other Roman classics, is supposed to be *G. hispanica,* of Southern Europe, a plant with branched stiff spines. The name Plantagenet, applied to a dynasty of English Kings, comes from *Planta Genista,* though what plant is intended, whether the broom, or a species of Genista, is not known.

ǧĕ-nĭs'-tĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *genist(a),* and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A subtribe of papilionaceous plants, tribe Loteæ. It consists of shrubs with entire leaflets, and the stamens all united, instead of being diadelphous. Genera represented in Britain: Genista, Ulex, Cytisus (q.v.).

* **ǧĕn'-ĭ-tal,** * **gen-ĭ-tall,** *a. & s.* [O. Fr. *genital,* from Lat. *genitalis* = generative, from *genitum,* sup. of *gigno* = to beget.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to generation or procreation; generative.

"These tenuous vapours . . . will doubtless compose as *genital* as matter as any can be prepared in the bodies of animals."—*Glanvill: Pre-existence of Souls,* ch. xiv.

B. *As subst.* (*Pl.*): Those parts of an animal which are the immediate instruments of generation; the privates, the sexual organs.

"That they worshipped the head of an ass, and even the *genituals* of their high priest."—*Grew: Cosmologia Sacra,* bk. v., ch. vi.

ǧĕn'-ĭ-tĭng, *gĭn'-nĭt-ĭng, jĕn'-nĕt-ĭng, jūn'-ēat-ĭng, *s.* O. Fr. *jeannet;* Fr. *jeannot,* a dimin. of *Jean* = John, from their being ripe by St. John's Day, June 24th; cf. *John-apple*; or Eng. *June,* and *eating.* (*Mahn,* &c.)] A variety of apple which ripens early.

"In July come early pears and plums in fruit, *genitings* and codlins."—*Bacon.*

ǧĕn-ĭ-tī'-văl, *a.* [Lat. *genitivus.*] [Genitive.]

Gram.: Pertaining or relating to the genitive case.

ǧĕn'-ĭ-tīve, *a. & s.* [Fr. *génitif* = the genitive case, from Lat. *genitivus* = of or pertaining to generation, from *genitum,* sup. of *gigno* = to beget; Sp. & Ital. *genitivo.* The Latin *genitivus casus* = the genitive case, was a mistranslation of the Greek γενικη πτωσις (*genikē ptōsis*), which properly should have been translated *casus generalis* = the general case, or that case which denotes the genus or kind. (See extract from Max Müller under B.)]

A. *As adjective:*

* *Gram.:* A term applied to that case of nouns, adjectives, pronouns, &c., which pertains to or indicates origin, source, possession, or the like, or to the relation expressed by such a case. In English it is called possessive.

"The Hebrews express this union . . . by putting in the *genitive* case the word which expresses one of them."—*Digby: Of Man's Soul,* ch. ii.

B. *As subst.:* That case in the declension of nouns, adjectives, pronouns, &c., which denotes or indicates origin, source, possession, or the like. In English it is called the possessive case, and is the only case which retains a case ending.

"The Latin *genitivus* is a mere blunder, for the Greek word γενικη (*genikē*) could never mean *genitivus. Genitivus,* if it is meant to express the case of origin or birth, would in Greek have been called γεννητικη (*gennētikē*), not γενικη (*genikē*). . . . *Genikē,* in Greek, had a much wider, a much more philosophical meaning. It means *casus generalis,* the general case, or rather the case which expresses the genus or kind. This is the real power of the *genitive* . . . The termination of the *genitive* is, in most cases, identical with those derivative suffixes by which substantives are changed into adjectives."—*Max Müller: Lectures on the Science of Language.*

ǧĕn-ĭ-tō-, *pref.* [Lat. *genitus,* pa. par. of *gigno* = to beget.] Pertaining to generating, as the *genito*-crural nerve, the *genito*-urinary muscles.

* **ǧĕn'-ĭ-tor,** *s.* [Lat., from *genitus,* pa. par. of *gigno* = to beget.]

1. One who begets; a father, a sire, a progenitor.

2. One who originates.

"They, I say, that were the wise fathers and *genitors* of this purgatory, were, in my minde, the wisest of all their generation."—*Latimer: Sermon before the Convocation.*

3. (*Pl.*): The genitals.

"Wherein sponges or linen clothes beinge dept, shulde be layd on ye hed, & the *genitores* or leggs therewith washed."—*Sir T. Elyot: Castel of Helth,* bk. iv., ch. ii.

* **ǧĕn'-ĭ-tūre,** *s.* [Fr. *géniture,* from Lat. *genitura,* from *genitus,* pa. par. of *gigno* = to beget; O. Sp., Port., & Ital. *genitura.*]

1. Procreation, birth, generation.

"If a son marries his mother, she who is in authority greater by right of *geniture,* becomes minor *in matrimonio.*"—*Bishop Taylor: Rule of Conscience,* bk. ii., ch. ii., rule 3.

2. The power of procreation.

"It abeuneth the *geniture.*"—*Venner: Treatise of Tobacco,* p. 416.

3. (*Pl.*): The genitals.

ǧē'-nĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Lat.= a tutelar spirit of a person, inclination, wit, talent; Sp. & Ital. *genio;* Fr. *génie.*]

1. A tutelary deity, whose province it was to take care of every one from the time of his birth; the ruling or protecting power of men, places, or things.

"The *genius* and the mortal instruments
Are then in council."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.

2. The natural bent, disposition, or inclination of the mind; a particular natural talent or aptitude of mind fitting a man in an especial degree for some particular study, pursuit, or course of life; a peculiar natural structure of mind qualifying the possessor for a particular employment.

3. That natural power or faculty or combination of faculties of the mind which bears or brings forth, produces, discovers, or invents; intellectual endowment of the highest kind; superior power of invention or origination of any kind, or of producing original combinations; talent.

"The renowned university on which his *genius* had already begun to impress a peculiar character, still plainly discernible after the lapse of a hundred and sixty years, had sent him to the convention."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. x.

4. A person endowed with uncommon intellectual powers; a man of superior intellectual faculties.

"That age had produced no more inventive *genius* and no more daring spirit."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. vii.

5. The distinguishing disposition, bent, character, or tendency; as of a nation, a religion, a language, and the like.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *genius, ability, talent, capacity, cleverness,* and *wisdom:* "*Genius* implies high and peculiar gifts of nature, impelling the mind to certain favourite kinds of mental effort, and producing new combinations of ideas, imagery, &c. *Talent* supposes general strength of intellect, with a peculiar aptitude for being moulded and directed to specific employments, and valuable ends and purposes. *Genius* is connected more or less with the exercise of imagination, and reaches its ends by a kind of intuitive power. *Talent* depends more on high mental training, perfect command of all the faculties, memory, judgment, sagacity, &c. Hence we speak of a *genius* for poetry, painting, &c., and a *talent* for business or

diplomacy. Among English orators Lord Chatham was distinguished for his *genius*; William Pitt for his pre-eminent *talents*, and especially his unrivalled *talent* for reply. *Genius* is the power of new combinations, *wisdom* the habitual employment of a patient and comprehensive understanding in combining various and remote means to promote the happiness of mankind. *Abilities* may be exerted in conduct, or in the arts and sciences, but rather in the former. *Talents* are the power of executing well a conception either original or adopted. *Capacity* is a power of acquiring. *Cleverness* designates mental dexterity and quickness." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *genius* and *intellect*, see INTELLECT; for that between *genius* and *taste*, see TASTE.

*** genius-chamber, * genyus-chalmer,** *s.* The bridal chamber.

"War not also to me is displesant,
Genyus-chalmer, or matrimonye to hant."
Douglas: Virgil, 99, 53.

genius-loci, *s.* [Lat.] The presiding or tutelary deity of a place; hence, the pervading spirit of a place or institution.

*** ǧĕn'-lēşe, * ǧĕn'-tēşe,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Arch.: Elaborate carving in open work; the cusps or featherings in the arch of a doorway.

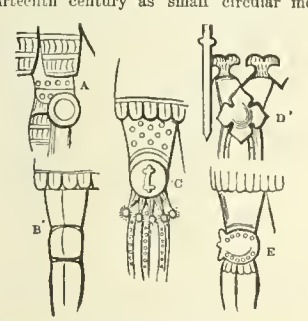
Ǧĕn'-ō-ēşe, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *Genoensis.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Genoa, a town in the north-west of Italy.

B. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of Genoa; the people of Genoa.

*** genouillieres** (as **zhnôl-yär'**), *** gen-yllere,** *s. pl.* [Fr., from Lat. *genu* = the knee.]

1. *Arm.:* Metal caps for covering the knees of an armed man. They first appeared in the thirteenth century as small circular metal



GENOUILLIERES.

A Plain Knee-boss or Knee-piece (1325). B. From the monument of the Black Prince in Canterbury Cathedral. (In this case the armour of coupiete plate has been attained, and here the genouillieres have articulations above and below.) C. From monumental brass of Thos. Cheyne, Esq. (1368), at Drayton Beauchamp, Bucks. D. From the tomb of Hartmann von Kronberg (1379), at Kronberg. E. From statue of a knight of the De Sulney family, in the church of Newton Sulney, Derbyshire. (Here the material of the cuissard passes beneath the boss, terminating in an escallop.)

plates, when chain armour covered the leg, and led by degrees to the adoption of greaves and shin-pieces, and ultimately to entire plate armour. They were sometimes decorated with incised and gilt ornaments, and, in the fifteenth century, took a variety of fanciful forms.

"The strok . . . full oppon ys *genyllere*."
Sir Ferumbras, 5,631.

2. *Fortification:*

(1) A part of the interior slope of the parapet below the sill of an embrasure. It covered the lower part of a gun-carriage.

(2) The height of the parapet above the banquette in a barbette battery.

genre (as **zhan'-re**), *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *genus* (genit. *generis*) = a class, a kind.]

Art: A term applied to pictures of life and manners, which, for want of a definite character, are classed together as of a certain *genre* or kind. Under this title are comprised the grave episodes of life, which are to history what a single scene is to a drama, or a lyric to an epic poem. Also comic pictures of all kinds. . . The principal *genre* pictures consist of scenes of every-day life, and may be classified. In taking for its subject the events of daily life, *genre*-painting avoids religious themes as high and lasting, as well as historical subjects, which, though transitory, ought never to appear so. All the passing events of life, its characters and aims, offer fitting subject for *genre*-painting. (*Fairholt.*)

ǧĕns (*pl.* **ǧĕn'-tēş**), *s.* [Lat.]

Rom. Antiq.: A class or house, the individuals composing which were termed in reference to each other, *Gentiles*. Each *gens* was made up of a certain number of branches or families (*familiæ*), and each *familia* was composed of individual members. Several gentes made up the curiæ and tribes. The members of each gens bore a common name, as the Fabian *gens*, the Julian *gens*, &c., and were united by certain common religious rites.

gens-dar-mer-y, *s.* [GENDARMERY.]

*** ǧĕnt,** *a.* [O. Fr.; O. Sp. *gento;* O. Ital. *gente*, from Lat. *genitus*, applied to one of noble birth.] [GENEROUS.] Elegant, neat, handsome, comely, pretty, gentle.

"To wite of her maners, to se his body *gent*."
Robert de Brunne, p. 253.

ǧĕnt, *s.* [An abridged form of *gentleman* (q.v.).] A gentleman. (*Vulgar.*)

ǧĕn-tēel', *a.* [The same word as *gentle*, the *ee* representing the sound of the O. Fr. *i* in *gentil*.] [GENTLE, *a.*]

1. Graceful or elegant in mien, appearance, form, or dress.

"I perched at will on every spray,
My form *genteel*, my plumage gay,
My strains for ever new."
Cowper: On a Goldfinch.

2. Polite, elegant in manners, well-bred, courteous, refined; having the manners of a well-bred person; free from vulgarity.

"A set of *genteel* good-natured youths fallen into such a manner of life would form almost an academy."
—*Steele: Spectator*, No. 230.

3. Free from vulgarity or buffoonery; treating of the habits, manners, or doings of good society.

"Their poets have no notion of *genteel* comedy."—*Addison: On Italy.*

4. Sufficient to maintain a person in a respectable and comfortable manner; furnishing a competence.

"Painting portraits and pictures in a *genteel* style of his own."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. iv., ch. iii.

* 5. Neat, elegant.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *genteel* and *polite:* "*Gentility* respects ranks in life; *politeness* the refinement of the mind and outward behaviour. A *genteel* education is suited to the station of a gentleman; a *polite* education fits for polished society and conversation, and raises the individual among his equals. There may be *gentility* without *politeness*, and vice versa. A person may have *genteel* manners, a *genteel* carriage, a *genteel* mode of living as far as respects his general relation with society; but a *polite* behaviour and a *polite* address, which qualify him for every relation in society, and enable him to shine in connection with all orders of men, is independent of either birth or wealth; it is in part a gift of nature, although it is to be acquired by art." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

*** ǧĕn - tēel - ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *genteel; -ish.*] Somewhat genteel.

*** ǧĕn-tēel'-ize,** *v.t.* [Eng. *genteel; -ize.*] To make genteel, to gentilize.

"Every one of them . . . *genteelized* along with him."—*Sterne: Tristram Shandy*, vi. 138.

ǧĕn - tēel'-lў, * gen - teel - y, *adv.* [Eng. *genteel; -ly.*]

1. Gracefully; with politeness or good manners; politely.

"He answered modestly and *genteely*."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. iii., ch. iv. (Note.)

2. With grace, elegance, or neatness.

"[He] treated her *genteely*, so that, dressed,
She looked extremely well where'er she went."
Byron: Beppo, 23.

3. In a respectable manner; like people of fashion.

"Their customers are gone abroad to live *genteelly* at Lisle or Brussels."—*V. Knox: Winter Evenings*, Even. 9.

ǧĕn-tēel'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *genteel; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being genteel; elegance, grace; good-breeding; gentility.

"Next to him [Correggio] Parmegiano has dignified the *genteelness* of modern effeminacy, by uniting it with the simplicity of the antients and the grandeur and severity of Michael Angelo."—*Sir J. Reynolds: Discourse* 4.

2. The qualities befitting a man of birth or rank.

*** gen-ter-ie, * gen-ter-y, * gen-trie,** *s.* [GENTRY.]

*** gen-ter-ise,** *s.* [O. Fr.] Nobility; nobleness. [GENTRISE.]

"For love hath undertake
That thes J. H. C. of hus *genterise*, shal jouste in Peers armes."
P. Ploeman, xxi. 51.

*** gen-tese,** *s.* [GENTESE.]

ǧĕnth'-ĭte, *s.* [Named after Genth, who, in 1851, described it under the name of Nickelgymnite.]

Min.: An amorphous mineral, containing serpeotine. It is opaque to translucent, is of a pale apple green or yellow colour, and has a greenish-white streak. Compos.: Silica, 33·6 to 35·4; protoxide of nickel, 30·4 to 30·6; protoxide of iron, 0·2 to 2·2; magnesia, 0·2 to 4·1; lime, 0·3 to 4·1; and water, 17·1 to 19·1. It occurs near Lake Superior, and in Spain. Rottisite (q.v.) may be a variety. (*Dana.*)

ǧĕn'-tian (tian as shў-an), *s.* [Lat. *gentiana* (q.v.); Fr. *gentiane.*]

1. *Bot.:* The common name of the genus Gentiana (q.v.). There are more than 100 species, natives of north temperate regions, growing in high mountain pastures and meadows, which they embellish with their beautiful blue or yellow flowers. Gentian root, collected from several species, is used as an excellent bitter and stomachic. *G. Catesbæi* yields Gentian root in the United States. Of the species in this country *G. crinita* is particularly celebrated for the beauty of its flowers. The flowers of this genus are very attractive.

"See how the giant spires of yellow bloom
Of the sun-loving *gentian*, in the heat
Are shining on these naked slopes like flame.
Matthew Arnold: Empedocles on Etna. i. 2.

2. *Phar.: Gentianæ Radix* (Gentian Root), the dried root of *Gentiana lutea*. The root occurs in lengthened cylindrical pieces, from half-an-inch to one inch in diameter, and several inches long, wrinkled longitudinally, and often twisted; brown externally, yellow, tough, and spongy within; it has a sweet smell and a sweet and bitter taste. It is used to prepare *Extractum Gentianæ* (Extract of Gentian), *Infusum Gentianæ compositum*, *Mistura Gentianæ* (Gentian Mixture), and *Tinctura Gentianæ Composita* (Compound Tincture of Gentian). Gentian is a bitter stomachic tonic, which improves the appetite and gives tone to the stomach.

gentian-bitter, *s.*

Chem.: A peculiar bitter separated from the aqueous solution of the root *Gentiana lutea* by animal charcoal, and extracted therefrom by hot alcohol. It is yellow, uncrystallizable, and reduces an alkaline cupric solution. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*)

gentian-root, *s.*

Pharm.: [GENTIAN, 2, *Pharm.*].

gentian-spirit, *s.* An alcoholic liquor much drunk by the Swiss. It is made by the vinous fermentation of the infusion of gentian.

ǧĕn-tĭ-ā'-na (or **tĭ** as **shĭ**), *s.* [Lat. = the herb gentian (*Gentiana lutea*). Named after an Illyrian king, Gentius.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Gentianeæ, the order Gentianaceæ, and the alliance Gentianales. It has the corolla tube subclavate, the anthers straight, and the stigmas two. About 150 species are known, chiefly in temperate regions. Five are British. [GENTIAN.] The common gentian root of the druggists is mostly *Gentiana lutea*. [GENTIAN-ROOT]. *G. campestris* and *Amarella*, British species, are domestic substitutes for it in England. *G. punctata*, *pannonica*, *purpurea*, &c., on the European continent, *G. Kurroo*, in the Himalaya Mountains, and *G. Catesbæi*, in the United States. *G. cruciata* has been used, but unsuccessfully, in hydrophobia.

ǧĕn-tĭ-ā-nā'-çē-æ (or **tĭ** as **shĭ**), *s. pl.* [Lat. *gentian(a)* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: An order of Perigynous Exogens, the typical one of the alliance Gentianales (q.v.). It consists of herbs or rarely of shrubs, with opposite entire exstipulate leaves, sessile, or having their petioles united into a sheath, often three to four-ribbed. Flowers generally

regular. Calyx divided, inferior, persistent. Corolla monopetalous, hypogynous, generally regular and persistent. Stamens inserted upon the corolla, all in the same line, equal in number to the segments, and alternate with them. Ovary with two carpels, one or partly two-celled, many-seeded. Style one; stigmas two, right and left of the axis. The order is close to Apocynaceæ. It contains about 60 genera, and 450 known species. They are bitter and tonic. It is divided into two tribes, Gentianeæ and Menyantheæ (q.v.).

ġĕn'-tian-al (tian as shŷ-an), *a. [Mod. Lat. *gentianalis.*]

Bot.: Akin to Gentianaceæ or to Gentiana, as the gentianal alliance.

ġĕn-tĭ-an-ā'-lēş (or tĭ as shĭ), *s. pl.* [Masc. & fem. pl. of Mod. Lat. *gentianalis*, from Lat. *gentiana* (q.v.).]

Bot.: The Gentianal Alliance. An alliance of perigynous exogens, with dichlamydeous, monopetalous flowers, axile or parietal placentæ, and a minute embryo, or with the cotyledons much smaller than the radicle, lying in a large quantity of albumen. Lindley includes under it the orders Ebenaceæ, Aquifoliaceæ, Apocynaceæ, Loganiaceæ, Diapensiaceæ, Stilbaceæ, Orobanchaceæ, and Gentianaceæ.

ġĕn-tĭ-ā'-nĕ-æ (or tĭ as shĭ), *s. pl.* [Lat. *gentian(a)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ea*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Gentianaceæ. They have the corolla imbricated.

ġĕn-tian-ĕl'-la (tian as shŷ-an), *s.* [Dimin. of Lat. *gentiana.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A blue colour.

2. *Bot.:* A genus of Gentianaceæ, not sufficiently distinct from Gentiana. *Gentiana acaulis* is placed in it.

ġĕn'-tian-ĭn, ġĕn'-tian-ĭne (tian as shŷ-an), *s.* [Eng., &c. *gentian*; *-in*, *-ine.*]

Chem.: The same as Gentisine (q.v.).

***gen-til,** *a.* & *s.* [Gentle.]

ġĕn'-tīle, *gen-til, *gen-tyl, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *gentil*, from Lat. *gentilis* = one belonging to the same class, a gentile, from *gens* (genit. *gentis*) = a clan; Sp. & Port. *gentil*; Ital. *gentile.* *Gentile* is thus a doublet of *genteel* and *gentle* (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. Of or pertaining to any nation; national.

"Thou Proserpyne, quhilk by our *gentil* lawis
Art rowpit liie." *Douglas: Virgil*, 121, 31.

* 2. Of noble or gentle birth; of high rank; noble.

"Noble men and *gentile*, and of heh burthe."—*O. Eng. Homilies*, p. 275.

* 3. Gentle, meek, lowly.

"The penaunce
That Pilot wikkedly wroghte
To Jhesu the *gentile*." *P. Plowman*, 5,669.

* 4. Worthy of a gentleman; genteel.

5. In the same sense as II. 2.

6. Used by the Romans to denote any person out of their pale.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Gram.:* Denoting the clan, race, or country; as, a *gentile* noun.

2. *Scrip.:* Other than Jewish; ethnic. [B. II.]

"The helpless condition of the *Gentile* world in the state of Gentilism."—*Locke: Paraph. on Romans*, ch. v., § 5.

B. *As substantive:*

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. One of the same clan or family.

"*Gens* in Latine betokeneth the race and sirname, so the Romanes had Cornelios, Sergios, Appios, Fabios, Æmilios, Pisoues, Julios, Brutos, Valerios, of which who were agnate, and therefore kept the name, were also *gentiles*."—*Sir T. Smith: Commonwealth*, bk. iii., ch. viii.

2. A person of noble or gentle birth; one of high rank.

"A partie of *gentiles* raised Edmond Yrenside into kyng."—*Trevisa*, vii. 99.

II. *Scrip.* (*Pl.*): All the nations of the world, excepting the Jews. In the Old Testament it is the rendering of the Hebrew word גּוֹיִם (*goim*) = peoples, nations, the pl. of גּוֹי (*goi*) = a nation, a people. At first it was used as a mere ethnological word, and quite respectfully, but as the Jews become more conscious of their privileges, they employed it more and more scornfully of the nations around (Gen. x. 5; Isa. lxvi. 16; Jer. xiv. 22). In the New Testament Gentiles is the rendering of the Greek ἔθνη (*ethnē*) = the pl. of ἔθνος (*ethnos*) = a number of people living together, a nation. St. Peter, moved by a vision, was the first of the Twelve to preach to the Gentiles (Acts x.), but the Apostle of the Gentiles was St. Paul (Gal. ii. 15).

"We who are Jews by nature and not sinners of the *Gentiles*."—*Galatians* ii. 15.

* **ġĕn'-til-ĕsse, *gen-til-esce, *gen-till-esse,** *s.* [Fr. *gentilesse*, from *gentil* = gentle (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *gentileza*; Ital. *gentilezza.*] The character, manner, or characteristics of a person of noble or gentle birth; courtesy, good breeding.

"Thet is the grettseste noblesse, and the hegheste *gentilesse* thet one may to hopye."—*Ayenbite*, p. 89.

* **ġĕn'-til-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *gentil(e)*; *-ish.*] Heathenish, pagan.

"A settled persuasion in *Gentilish* error."—*Holinshed: England*, bk. v., ch. xxv.

ġĕn'-til-ĭşm, *gen-til-isme, *s.* [Eng. *gentil(e)*; *-ism*; Fr. *gentilisme.*] A state of heathenism; the worship of false gods.

"The Jewish natrologians, savouring of *Gentilisme*."—*Mede: Works; Disc.* xiii.

* **ġĕn-tĭ-lĭ'-tial,** *a.* [Lat. *gentilitius.*] The same as Gentilitious (q.v.).

"Directed toward *gentilitial*, tutelary, and local deities."—*Farmer: Worship of Human Spirits*, ch. iii., § 1.

* **ġĕn-tĭ-lĭ'-tious,** *a.* Lat. *gentilitius*, from *gens* (genit. *gentis*) = a race, a clan.]

1. Pertaining or peculiar to a nation; endemial, national.

"That an unsavoury odour is *gentilitious*, or national, unto the Jews, reason or sense will not induce."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iv., ch. x.

2. Pertaining or peculiar to a family; hereditary.

"The common sense cause of this distemper is a particular and perhaps a *gentilitious* disposition of body."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

ġĕn-tĭl'-ĭ-tў, *gen-til-i-tie, *gen-tyl-e-te, *s.* [Fr. *gentilité*, from Lat. *gentilitas*, from *gentilis*; Ital. *gentilità*; Sp. *gentilidad.*]

* 1. A state of gentilism or heathenism; paganism.

"When people began to espy the falsehood of oracles, whereupon all *gentility* was built, their hearts were utterly averted from it."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity*, bk. v., § 2.

2. The quality or state of belonging to a certain race, clan, or family; a clan, a family.

"The surname is the name of the *gentilitie* and stocke, which the sonne doth take of the father alwaies, as the old Romans did."—*Sir T. Smith: Commonwealth*, bk. iii., ch. viii.

3. High or gentle birth; dignity of birth; high extraction.

"That drawl which he affected as a mark of *gentility*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

4. Elegance of manners, mien, or behaviour; easy, graceful behaviour; politeness, refinement.

"There is a certain gaiety and *gentility* diffused over it."—*V. Knox: Essays*, No. 38.

* 5. Those who are of noble or gentle birth; gentry.

"Gavelkind must needs in the end make a poor *gentility*."—*Sir J. Davies.*

* **ġĕn'-til-īze, *gen-til-lize,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Mid. Eng. *gentil* = gentle, gentile; Eng. suff. *-ize.*]

A. *Trans.:* To make or render gentle or gentlemanly.

"Your unworthy sons,
To *gentilize* with proud possessions."
Sylvester: Du Bartas, wk. i., day 3, 527.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To act as or set up for a gentleman.

"Our yeomen too, that never armes have borne,
To *gentilize* it make themselves a scorne."
Withers: Satyrical Essays, p. 147.

2. To live like a gentile or heathen.

"God's known denouncement against the *gentilizing* Israelites."—*Milton: Way to Establish a Free Commonwealth.*

* **gen-til-liche, *gen-til-li,** *adv.* [Mid. Eng. *gentil*; *-liche*, *-li*, *-ly.*] In a noble manner; like a gentleman. [Gently.]

* **gen-til-ry,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *gentil*; *-ry.*] Gentry.

ġĕn-tĭş'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *gent(ian)*; *-isic* (*Chem.*).] Contained in, derived from, or in any way connected with gentian (q.v.).

gentisic-acid, *s.* [Gentisin.]

ġĕn'-tĭ-sĭn, *s.* [Eng. &c. *gent(ian)*; *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chemistry:

Gentianin, $C_6H_3(OH)_2 \cdot CO \cdot C_6H_2(CH_3)\langle^{O}_{O}$

A substance occurring in the root of *Gentiana lutea*, from which it is extracted by alcohol. Gentianin forms large yellow, silky needles, which sublime between 300° and 400° with partial decomposition. Slightly soluble in water, soluble in boiling alcohol, easily soluble in alkalies; forming a yellow solution. When fused with caustic potash it yields acetic acid, phloroglucin, and oxysalicylic acid.

ġĕn'-tle, *gen-til, *gen-tille, *gen-tyl, *a., adv., & s.* [Fr. *gentil* = gentle, from Lat. *gentilis* = belonging to the same clan or family; *gens* (genit. *gentis*) = a race, a clan; Sp. & Port. *gentil*; It. *gentile.*] [Genteel, Gentile.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of noble birth; high-born; of good extraction. (Obsolete except in the expression *gentle-folk.*)

"Though he be not *gentill* borne,
Thou maiest well seine (this in soth)
That he is *gentill*." *Romaunt of the Rose.*

* 2. Pertaining to high rank or birth.

"That grey-haired man of *gentle* blood,
Who with her father had grown old."
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, v.

* 3. Noble in character, manners, or behaviour.

"Sir Henry that so *gentil* kolght was."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 559.

4. Soft; tender; sympathizing; destitute of harshness; easily softened.

"As much resentment as a very *gentle* heart is capable of feeling."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

5. Soft and refined in manners; meek; quiet; mild; free from roughness, harshness, severity or acrimony.

"Innocent was, in all private relations, the meekest and *gentlest* of men."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

6. Docile; tractable; easily taught or led

"Humility is *gentle*, apt to learn,
Speak but the word, will listen and return."
Cowper: Expostulation, 454.

7. Tame; docile; not wild or turbulent.

8. Soft; mild; genial.

"When ruder gusts shall banish *gentle* May."
Sir W. Jones: A Turkish Ode.

9. Soothing; refreshing.

"Sleep, *gentle* sleep,
Nature's soft nurse, how have I frighted thee."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iii. 1.

* 10. Lovely, sweet.

"The *gentle* lark mounts up on high."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 853.

* 11. Used in compellations as a term of affection, gratitude, or good-will.

"I thank you, *gentle* servant."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 1.

12. Soft, slight, easy; not hard or rough: as, a *gentle* touch, a *gentle* push.

13. Soft, quiet; not loud: as, a *gentle* whisper.

B. *As adv.:* Gently.

"As *gentle* tell me of what honour was
This Cressida in Troy."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, iv. 5.

C. *As substantive:*

1. A person of noble birth; a noble; a gentleman.

"I'll make him dance. Will you go, *gentles*?"—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 3.

2. A trained hawk.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *gentle* and *tame*: *Gentleness* lies rather in the natural disposition; *tameness* is the effect either of art or circumstance. Any unbroken horse may be *gentle*, but not tame: a horse that is broken in will be *tame*, but not always *gentle*. Animals are in general said to be *gentle* who shew a disposition to associate with man, and conform to his will; they are said to be *tame*, if either by compulsion or habit they are brought to mix with human society. In the moral application *gentle* is always employed in the good, and *tame* in the bad, sense; a *gentle* spirit needs no control. A *gentle* expression is devoid of all acrimony, and serves to turn away wrath; a *tame* expression is devoid of all force or energy, and ill-calculated to inspire the mind with any feeling whatever." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between *gentle* and *soft*, see Soft.

gentle-hearted, *a.* Of a gentle, mild, or tender heart or disposition.

gentle-thistle, *s.*

Bot.: A name given by Dr. J. Hill to *Carduus pratensis* and *Saussurea alpina* from their thistle-like inflorescence and smooth foliage.

ĝĕn'-tle, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A maggot or larva of the flesh-fly, used in fishing.

"He will lie the three hot months bite at a flag-worm, or at a green *gentle*."—*Walton: Angler.*

* **ĝĕn'-tle,** *v.t.* [GENTLE, *a.*] To make gentle or genteel; to raise in rank; to ennoble.

"He to-day that sheds his blood with me,
Shall be my brother; be he never so vile,
This day shall *gentle* his condition."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. 3.

ĝĕn'-tle-folk (folk as fōk), s. [Eng. *gentle*, and *folk* (q.v.).] Persons of gentle birth or breeding; people of high rank or family. (Generally used in the plural.)

"The queen's kindred are made *gentlefolk*."
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 1.

ĝĕn'-tle-măn, * **gen-til-man,** * **jen-tle-man,** *s.* [Eng. *gentle*, and *man*; Fr. *gentil-homme*; Ital. *gentiluomo.*]

* **1.** A man of gentle or high birth and good position; every man above the rank of yeoman; strictly a man who bears a coat of arms.

"Esquires and *gentlemen* are confounded together by Sir Edward Coke, who observes, that every esquire is a *gentleman*, and a *gentleman* is defined to be one *qui arma gerit*, who bears coat armour, the grant of which adds gentility to a man's family."—*Blackstone: Commentary*, bk. i., ch. 12.

2. One who by education, occupation, or income holds a position above menial service or ordinary trade.

"I have land and money, my friends left me well, and I will be a *gentleman* whatsoever it cost me."—*Ben Jonson: Every Man out of his Humour*, i. 2.

3. A man of honour and high principles.

"For what, I pray, is a *gentleman*, what properties hath he, what qualities are characteristical or peculiar to him, whereby he is distinguished from others and raised above the vulgar? are they not especially two, courage and courtesie? which he that wanteth is not otherwise than equivocally a *gentleman*, as an image or a carkase is a man."—*Barrow*, vol. iii., ser. 21.

4. A man of good breeding and politeness.

"As I am a *gentleman*, I credit him."
Shakesp.: Richard II., iii. 2.

5. Used as a polite equivalent for man; as in the plural used in addressing popular assemblies of men of any condition or character.

6. The servant or personal attendant of a man of rank.

"Let he called before us
That *gentleman* of Buckingham's in person."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 2.

¶ *Gentleman-at-Arms:* One of a company of forty gentlemen, called esquires, whose duty it is to attend the sovereign to and from the chapel royal and on other occasions of solemnity; a gentleman pensioner.

gentleman-commoner, *s.* A privileged class of commoners in the University of Oxford; they wear a special gown and a velvet cap. [FELLOW-COMMONER.]

gentleman-farmer, *s.* A man of property who occupies his own farm.

gentleman-pensioner, *s.* A gentleman-at-arms (q.v.).

* **gentleman-usher,** *s.*

1. *Lit.:* A court official whose duty it is to usher visitors into the presence of the sovereign.

"Sir Thomas More, the Sunday after he gave up his chancellorship, came to his wife's pew, and used the usual words of his *gentleman-usher*, Madam, my lord is gone."—*Camden: Remaines.*

2. *Fig.:* One who acts as an introducer.

"It is from this honest heart that I find myself honoured as a *gentleman-usher* to the arts and sciences."—*Steele: Spectator*, No. 532.

gentleman's-buttons, *s.*

Bot.: The flowers of *Scabiosa succisa.*

* **ĝĕn'-tle-man-hood,** *s.* [Eng. *gentleman*; *-hood.*] The condition, character, or attributes of a gentleman.

"A delightful example of complete *gentlemanhood*."—*Thackeray: Roundabout Papers*, xx.

* **ĝĕn'-tle-măn-ĭşm,** *s.* [Eng. *gentleman*; *-ism.*] The state of being a gentleman; affectation of gentlemanliness.

* **ĝĕn'-tle-măn-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *gentleman*; *-ize.*] To raise or bring oneself to the condition of a gentleman. (*Lytton.*)

ĝĕn'-tle-măn-like, *a.* [Eng. *gentleman*, and *like.*]

1. Like a gentleman or person of good birth and breeding; gentlemanly.

"Pyramus is a sweet-faced man: a proper man as one shall see in a summer's day; a most lovely *gentlemanlike* man."—*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, i. 2.

2. Pertaining to or becoming a gentleman; polite; courteous.

"They do not consider the pursuit of game in the liberal light of a *gentlemanlike* diversion."—*V. Knox: Essays*, No. 119.

ĝĕn'-tle-măn-lĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *gentlemanly*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being gentlemanly; gentlemanly qualities or manners.

ĝĕn'-tle-măn-lỹ, *a.* [Eng. *gentleman*; *-ly.*]

1. Like a gentleman or person of good birth and breeding.

2. Pertaining to or becoming a gentleman; gentlemanlike.

ĝĕn'-tle-măn-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *gentleman*; *-ship.*] The quality or condition of a gentleman.

ĝĕn'-tle-nĕss, * **gen-tile-ness,** * **gen-til-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *gentle*; *-ness.*]

* **1.** Gentle or noble birth; goodness of extraction.

"Forsine *gentilnesse* ne maketh thee nat gentill."—*Chaucer: Boecius*, bk. iii.

* **2.** Nobility of manners; high principles; honour.

"The women louen worthinesse
Of manhode, and of *gentilnesse*,
For the gentiles he most desired." *Gower*, iv.

3. Softness of manners; sweetness of disposition; tenderness, kindness, mildness.

"But fare you well; perforce I must confess,
I thought you lord of more true *gentleness*."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 2.

* **4.** Kindness, benevolence, goodwill.

"The *gentleness* of all the gods go with thee."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, ii. 1.

5. Softness; easiness; absence of roughness or hardness: as, the *gentleness* of a touch, a push, &c.

* **ĝĕn'-tle-shĭp,** * **jen-tle-shippe,** *s.* [Eng. *gentle*; *-ship.*] The quality or manners of a gentleman; gentlemanliness.

"Some in France, which will needs be jentlemen, whether men will or no, and have more *jentleshippe* in their hat than in their head, be at deadlie feude with both learning and honestie."—*Ascham: Schole Master*, bk. i.

* **ĝĕn'-tlĕsse,** *s.* [Fr. *gentillesse.*] Gentle or gentlemanly behaviour; gentleness.

ĝĕn'-tle-wŏm-an, * **gen-til-wom-an, gen-til-wom-man,** *s.* [Eng. *gentle*, and *woman* (q.v.).]

1. A woman of gentle or noble birth or breeding; a lady.

"Doth this sir Proteus
Often resort unto this *gentlewoman* ?"
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 2.

2. A woman who waits upon the person of a lady of high rank.

"The queue herself shall be led away captive, and her *gentilwomen* shal mourne."—*Bible* (1551); *Of Nahum*, ch. ii.

3. A term of civility to women. (Sometimes used in irony.)

"Tell a countrey *gentlewoman* that the wind is south-west, and the weather louring, and like to rain, and she will easily understand, 'tis not safe for her to go abroad thin-clad, in such a day, after a fever."—*Locke: Human Understanding*, bk. iv., ch. xvii., § 4.

ĝĕn'-tle-wŏm-an-like, *a.* [Eng. *gentlewoman*, and *like.*] The same as GENTLEWOMANLY (q.v.).

ĝĕn'-tle-wŏm-an-lỹ, *a.* [Eng. *gentlewoman.*] Like a gentlewoman or lady; becoming a lady.

ĝĕn'-tlỹ, * **gen-til-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *gent(le)*; *-ly.*]

1. Of high position or descent: as, one *gently* born.

2. With gentleness; softly, meekly; tenderly, mildly.

"He *gently* gan him to demaund of all
That did betwixt him and the squire betide."
Spenser: F. Q., V. i. 23.

3. Softly; without roughness, violence, or harshness.

"O *gently* on thy suppliant's head,
Dread goddess, lay thy chastening hand!"
Gray: Hymn to Adversity.

gently-budding, *a.* Filling out; becoming plump.

"Her graceful arms in meekness bending
Across her *gently-budding* breast."
Byron: Bride of Abydos, i. 6.

* **Ĝĕn'-too,** s. *pl.* [Port. *gentio* = a heathen, a gentile.]

1. *Gen.:* The Hindoos in general.

2. *Spec.:* The Teloogoos or Telugus, a race shown by their language, which was not derived from the Sanscrit, to be of Turanian origin. They inhabit the region north of Madras near the Bay of Bengal.

* **Gentoo-language,** *s.* The Teloogoo.

* **ĝĕn'-trĭçe,** * **gen-trise,** * **gen-ter-iee,** *s.* [O. Fr. *genterise.*] Gentility, good descent, nobility. [GENTRY.]

"Yet that may come of idleness as weel as *gentrice*."—*Scott: Redgauntlet*, let. xi.

ĝĕn'-trỹ, * **gen-ter-ie,** * **gen-ter-y,** * **gen-ter-ye,** *s.* [A corrupt. of *gentrice* (q.v.).]

1. High birth; noble descent or extraction; rank.

"Also to have pride of *gentrie* is right gret folie; for oft time the *gentrie* of the bodie benimeth the *gentrie* of the soule."—*Chaucer: Persones Tale.*

* **2.** An act becoming a person of good birth or position.

"What say we eke of hem that deliten hem in swearing, and hold it a *genterie* or manly dede to swere gret othes."—*Chaucer: Persones Tale.*

* **3.** Civility, politeness, complaisance, courtesy.

"Shew us so much *gentry* and good-will,
As to extend your time with us awhile."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, ii. 2.

4. People of good position, as landed proprietors, merchants, &c.; persons of education, good breeding, and social status; the class below the nobility.

"So it was with Monmouth. In 1680 he had been adored alike by the *gentry* and by the peasantry of the west."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

ĝĕn'-tỹ, *a.* [Eng. *gent*, a.; *-y.*] Elegantly formed, neat, comely.

"See sweetly move her *genty* limbs,
Like music notes o' lovers' hymns."
Burns: My Lady's Gown.

ĝĕn'-ŭ, *s.* [Lat. = a knee.]

Anat.: A bend; as, the *genu* of the *corpus callosum*; the *genu* of the optic tract.

ĝĕn'-ŭ-ănt, *a.* [Lat. *genu* = the knee.]

Her.: Kneeling.

* **ĝĕn'-ŭ-flĕct,** *v.i.* [Lat. *genu* = the knee, and *flecto* = to bend.] To bend the knee, particularly in worship.

ĝĕn-ŭ-flĕc'-tion, gĕn-ŭ-flexion (flexion as flĕk'-shŭn), *s.* [Fr. *génuflexion*, from Low Lat. *genuflexio*, from Lat. *genu* = the knee, and *flexio* = a bending; *flecto* = to bend; Sp. *genuflexion*; Ital. *genuflessione.*] The act of bending the knee, particularly in worship; adoration expressed by bending the knee.

"Englishmen who had no scruple about antiphonies, and *genuflexions*, altars and surplices."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. 1.

ĝĕn'-ŭ-ĭne, *a.* [Lat. *genuinus* = innate, inborn, genuine, from the same root as *genus* (q.v.); Fr. *génuine*; Sp. & Ital. *genuino.*]

1. Belonging to or coming from the true stock; real, true; not counterfeit, false, spurious, or adulterated.

"I grieved for Buonaparte with a vain
And all unthinking grief! for who aspires
To *genuine* greatness but from just desires,
And knowledge such as *he* could never gain."
Wordsworth: Sonnet, dedicated to Liberty, 1801.

2. Trustworthy; not false or double-faced: as, a *genuine* man. (*Colloquial.*)

ĝĕn'-ŭ-ĭne-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *genuine*; *-ly.*] In a genuine manner; without falseness, adulteration, or foreign admixture; truly, purely, fairly, legitimately.

"He had *genuinely* raised a question which was distasteful to some portions of the House."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 7, 1882.

ĝĕn'-ŭ-ĭne-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *genuine*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being genuine; freedom from falseness, adulteration, or foreign admixture; purity; naturalness.

"St. Austin reasoned well in vindicating the *genuineness* of the Bible."—*Watson: Apology for the Bible*, let. 2.

¶ *Christian apologists:* The words *genuineness* and *authenticity* have been used in different senses by different writers. For the distinction between them, see AUTHENTIC, A. II. 1.

* **ĝĕn-ŭ-ĭt-ỹ,** *s.* [As if from Low Lat. *genuitas*; cf. *ingenuity.*] Simplicity; sincerity.

ġē'-nŭs (*pl.* **ġĕn'-ĕr-a**), *s.* [Lat.] Birth, descent, origin; a race, a kind.

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A class, a kind, a species.

"Rarity and density (which are the proper differences of quantity), cannot change the common nature of quant ity, their *genus*, which, by being so to them, must be univocal to them both."—*Digby: Of Bodies*, ch. xiv.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Logic:* A class of objects containing several species; a class more extensive than a species; a universal which is predicable of several things of different species.

"In the defining of words, which is nothing but declaring their signification, we make use of the *genus*, or next general word that comprehends it. Which is not out of necessity, but only to save the labour of enumerating several simple ideas, which the next general word or *genus* stands for; or, perhaps, sometimes the shame of not being able to do it."—*Locke: On Human Understanding*, bk. iii., ch. iii.

2. *Mus.:* Sort or class, especially used with reference to scales; as, the diatonic, chromatic, and enharmonic genera.

3. *Science:*

(1) *Zool. & Bot. Classification:* An assemblage of species or of sub-genera closely agreeing together in all essential characteristics, not found in any others of the sub-family or family to which they belong. It may be divided into sub-genera. Among animals, *Mus* is a genus containing, among other animals, both the domestic mouse and the rat, which, differing in size, &c., and being clearly distinct species, have still a community of structure obvious to all. So also among plants, the various species of the rose constitute the genus *Rosa*. In the Latin name of a plant or animal adopted by naturalists, the first word indicates the genus, and the second the species: as *Mus musculus*, *Rosa spinosissima*. In the English equivalent, the genus is the second word and the species the first, as, the Common Mouse, the Burnet-leaved Rose.

(2) *Other sciences:* Sometimes a classification like that adopted by naturalists is used in other sciences. Thus, of skin diseases there is a genus *Acne* with various species, *Acne simplex*, *A. rosacea*, &c.

¶ (1) *Subaltern genera:*

Logic: Terms which are alternately genera and species, genera to the lower, and species to the higher and wider conceptions.

(2) *Summum genus:*

Logic: The highest genus; a genus which is not considered as a species of anything; as *being*.

"The widest class, with which Abstraction ceases, is called the Highest (*summum*) Genus, because in this hierarchy of conceptions it is not brought under any other genus as its species, but is itself the genus to each conception in the series. Thus the—
Individual is neither genus nor species.
Infima Species is never a genus.
Summum Genus is never a species.
Subaltern Genera are genera to those below them, and species to those above."—*Thomson: Laws of Thought*, § 50.

ġĕ-ō-, *pref.* [Gr. γεω (*geō*), put for γήιος (*gēios*) = belonging to land or earth; γέα γῆ (*gea*, *gē*) = the earth.] A frequent prefix in words derived from the Greek, and referring to the earth: as, *geography*, *geology*, &c.

ġĕ-ō-cā-lўç'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *geocalyx*, genit. *geocalyc(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Bot.: A family of Jungermanniaceæ, sub-order Jungermanneæ.

ġē-ō-cā'-lўx, *s.* [Pref. *geo-*, and Lat. *calyx* (q.v.).]

Bot.: The typical genus of the family Geocalycidæ (q.v.).

ġĕ-ō-çĕn'-trĭc, *a.* [Pref. *geo-*, and Eng. *centric* (q.v.).]

Astronomy:

1. As viewed from or having relation to the earth as centre; as, the *geocentric* latitude or longitude, or what is distinguished from the heliocentric—that is, as seen from the centre of the sun.

2. Having reference to the centre of the earth, as distinguished from any spot on its surface.

geocentric-latitude, *s.*

Astronomy:

1. *Of a planet:* Its latitude as seen from the earth.

2. *Of a place on the earth's surface:* The angle included between the radius of the earth through the place and the plane of the equator. It is contradistinguished from geographical latitude, which always exceeds it slightly in amount.

geocentric-longitude, *s.*

Astron. (*Of a planet*): The distance measured on the ecliptic between the geocentric place and the first point of Aries.

ġĕ-ō-çĕn'-trĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *geocentric*; *-al.*]

Astron.: The same as GEOCENTRIC (q.v.).

ġĕ-ō-çĕn'-trĭc-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *geocentric-al*; *-ly.*] In a geocentric manner.

ġĕ-ō-çēr-ĕl'-līte, *s.* [Pref. *geo-*; Lat. dimin. of *cēreus* = wax-coloured, and suff. *-lite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A white, brittle, and easily-pulverised mineral, containing carbon 79·24, hydrogen 13·21, and oxygen 7·55 = 100. Obtained from the dark-brown coal of Gesterwitz. It is called also Geoceric-acid. (*Dana.*)

ġē-ō-çēr'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *geo-*; Lat. *cera*; Gr. κηρός (*kēros*) = wax, and suff. *-ic.*] (See etym. and compound.)

geoceric-acid, *s.*

Min.: The same as GEOCERELLITE (q.v.).

ġĕ-ŏç'-ĕr-īte *s.* [Pref. *geo-*; Lat. *cera*; Gr. κηρός (*kēros*)=wax, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A white waxy mineral, consisting of carbon 79·24, hydrogen 13·13, and oxygen 7·81, from the dark-brown coal of Gesterwitz. Akin to Geocerellite. (*Dana.*)

ġĕ-ŏc'-ō-rēş, ġĕ-ōc-ō-rī'-zą, ġĕ-ōc-ō-rĭ'-zæ, *s. pl.* [Pref. *geo-*, and Gr. κόρις (*koris*) = a bug.]

Entom.: Land-Bugs. A section, group, or tribe of insects, sub-order Heteroptera. The antennæ are always visible, and the legs are formed for running. The bed bug is one of them. Mr. Westwood calls them Auricorizæ (Air-bugs), meaning that they breathe air, rather than Geocorizæ (Land-bugs), for some are found on the surface of water, some going far out even on the sea. There are nine sub-tribes or families: (1) Ploteres, (2) Riparia, (3) Reduvina, (4) Membranacea, (5) Bicelluli, (6) Cœcigenia, (7) Lygœodea, (8) Coreodea, (9) Scutata (q.v.).

ġĕ-ō-crō'-nīte, *s.* [Ger. *geocronit*; pref. *geo-*, and Gr. Κρόνος (*Kronos*) = Saturn, used by the alchemists for lead.]

Min.: An orthorhombic lead-grey, or greyish-blue mineral, of metallic lustre; its hardness 2 to 3; its sp. gr. 6·4 to 6·6; its compos.: Sulphur 16·5; antimony 16·7; lead 66·8 = 100. Found in Sweden, Spain, and Tuscany. (*Dana.*)

ġĕ-ō-çў'-clĭc, *a.* [Pref. *geo-*, and Eng. *cyclic.*]

1. Of or belonging to the revolutions of the earth.

2. Periodically encircling the earth.

geocyclic-machine, *s.* A machine for exhibiting the simple processes by which day and night and the seasons are produced.

ġē'-ōde, *s.* [Fr., from Gr. γαιώδης (*gaiōdēs*) = earthy, from γῆ, γαῖα (*gē*, *gaia*) = the earth.]

Mineralogy & Geology:

1. A term first introduced by German mineralogists to designate a hollow nodule of any mineral substance, often lined with crystals. Thus, at Oberstein, in Saxony, hollow balls of agate were found lined with crystals of quartz or amethyst. Geodes are found more or less in all volcanic rocks; they are occasionally of large size, at other times only of small dimensions.

"Nothing except an outer wall and foss remains; in part of which is a vast stratum of ferruginous *geodes*."—*Pennant: Journey from Chester to London*, p. 402.

2. The cavity in such a natural ball.

ġĕ-ŏ-dĕph'-a-ga, *s. pl.* [Pref. *geo-* (q.v.), and Gr. ἀδηφαγος (*adēphagos*)=gluttonous, greedy.]

Entom.: One of the two leading tribes of carnivorous beetles, comprehending those which live on land as distinguished from Hydradephaga, those inhabiting water. It contains the two families of Carabidæ and Cicindelidæ (q.v.).

* **ġĕ-ŏ-dē'-şĭ-ąn**, *s.* [Eng. *geodesy*; *-an.*] One versed in geodesy.

ġĕ-ō-dĕs'-ĭc, ġĕ-ō-dĕs'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *geodes(y)*; *-ic*; *-al.*] The same as GEODETIC (q.v.).

"The first step in a *geodesic* survey consists in making a preliminary reconnoisance of the country to be surveyed."—*Davies & Peck: Math. Dict.*

* **ġĕ-ŏd'-ĕ-şĭst**, *s.* [Eng. *geodes(y)*; *-ist.*] A geodesian.

ġĕ-ŏd'-ĕ-sў, *s.* [Gr. γεωδαισία (*geōdaisia*), from γῆ (*gē*) = the earth, and δαίω (*daiō*) = to divide; Fr. *géodésie.*] That branch of applied mathematics which determines, by means of observations and measurements, the figures and areas of large portions of the earth's surface, or the general figure and dimensions of the earth; that branch of surveying in which the curvature of the earth is taken into account. This becomes necessary in all extensive operations.

ġĕ-ō-dĕt'-ĭc, ġĕ-ō-dĕt'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *geodes(y)*; *-tic*, *-tical.*] Pertaining to geodesy; carried out or determined by means of geodesy: as, a *geodetic* survey.

geodetic-line, *s.* The shortest line on the surface of an ellipsoid which can be drawn between two points. It is a characteristic property of this line that at every point of the curve, its curvature is less than that of any other curve of the surface through that point.

ġĕ-ō-dĕt'-ĭc-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *geodetical*; *-ly.*] In a geodetic manner; by means of geodesy.

ġĕ-ō-dĕt'-ĭcs, *s.* [GEODETIC.] The same as GEODESY (q.v.).

ġĕ-ō-dĭf'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *geod(e)*; *i* connective; Lat. *fero* = to bear, to produce, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Producing geodes.

ġĕof-rŏy'-a, ġĕof-fræ'-a, ġĕof-frœ'-a, *s.* [Named after M. E. F. Geoffroy, author of a *Materia Medica*. He died in 1731.]

Bot.: A genus of papilionaceous plants, tribe Dalbergieæ. The leaves are pinnate, the fruit in drupes instead of proper legumes. The bark of *Geoffroya vermifuga* and *G. spinulosa* is anthelmintic. It has a disagreeable smell and a sweet mucilaginous taste. The effects are drastic, emetic, purgative, and narcotic; in large doses it is poisonous. (*Lindley.*)

ġĕ-ō-ġĕn'-ĭc, *a.* [GEOGONIC.]

ġĕ-ō-ġlŏs'-sŭm, *s.* [Pref. *geo-* (q.v.), and Gr. γλῶσσα (*glossa*) = the tongue.]

Bot.: Earth tongue. A genus of ascomycetous fungi, sub-order Elvellacei. Some are black or brown, others green or purple. They occur chiefly in Europe, on closely shaven lawns, on pastures, and sphagnous bogs. None are eatable.

* **ġĕ-ŏg-nō'-sĭs**, *s.* [GEOGNOSY.] A knowledge of the earth.

"He has no bent towards the enlargement of our *geognosis*."—*G. Eliot: Middlemarch*, ch. xi.

* **ġĕ-ŏg'-nŏst**, *s.* [Gr. γεω (*geō*), for γήιος (*gēios*)) = belonging to the earth, and γνωσις (*gnōsis*) = knowledge; Fr. *geognoste.*] One versed in geognosy; a geologist.

"The travellers have been such bad *geognosts*."—*C. Kingsley: Life*, ii. 141.

* **ġĕ-ŏg-nŏs'-tĭc**, *a.* [Fr. *géognostique.*] Of or pertaining to geognosy or geology; geological.

* **ġĕ-ŏg-nŏs'-tĭc-al**, *a.* [Eng. *geognostic*; *-al.*] The same as GEOGNOSTIC (q.v.).

* **ġĕ-ŏg'-nō-sў**, *s.* [Gr. γεω (*geō*), from γήιος (*gēios*) = belonging to the earth, and γνῶσις (*gnōsis*) = knowledge; γιγνώσκω (*gignōskō*) = to know; Fr. *géognosie.*]

I. *Gen.:* A term introduced by Werner to designate the science now termed geology.

2. *Spec.:* A description of the structure of the earth, as distinguished from geology, limiting the latter term to theoretical speculations regarding the processes by which it has been brought into its present state. This Sir Charles Lyell considered an unnecessary refinement of language.

ġĕ-ō-gŏn'-ĭc, ġĕ-ō-gŏn'-ĭ-cal, *a.* [Eng. *geogon(y)*; *-ic*, *-ical*; Fr. *géogonique.*] Of or pertaining to geogony, or the formation of the earth.

ġĕ-ŏg'-ō-nў, *s.* [Gr. γεω (*geō*), for γήιος (*gēios*) = belonging to the earth, and γονή

(gonē) = a generation, a begetting; Fr. *géogonie.*] A name sometimes given to the science which investigates the origin of the earth: cosmogony.

ĝĕ-ŏg'-ra-phĕr, *s.* [Eng. *geograph(y); -er.*] One who is versed in geography; one who writes a treatise on geography.

"Manichæus, or Manes, who was a Chaldean or Babylonian, was born about A.D. 240, and was a learned and ingenious man, and a good astronomer and *geographer.*"—*Jortin: Remarks on Eccles. History.*

ĝĕ-ō-grăph'-ĭc, ĝĕ-ō-grăph'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Fr. *géographique.*] Of or pertaining to geography; containing a description of the physical structure and characteristics of the globe.

"In that vast region of China, which is enriched with so fertile a soil, and compriseth such variety of *geographical* parallels."—*Boyle: Works,* ii. 104.

¶ *Royal Geographical Society:* A society for the promotion of geographical research, which originated in London in 1830, one in Paris having been founded in 1821. The abbreviation for Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society is F.R.G.S.

geographical-latitude, *s.* [Latitude.]

geographical-mile, *s.* [Mile.]

ĝĕ-ō-grăph'-ĭc-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *geographical; -ly.*] In a geographical manner; with reference to geographical facts or relations; like a geographer.

"Here [Homer] introduces Minerva to let Ulysses into the knowledge of his country. How does she do this? She *geographically* describes it to him."—*Pope: Homer; Odyssey,* IV. (Note by Broome.)

ĝĕ-ŏg-ra-phў, *s.* [Fr. *géographie,* from Lat. *geographia,* from Gr. γεωγραφία (*geōgraphia*), from γεω (*geō*), for γῆιος (*gēios*) = belonging to the earth, and γραφία (*graphia*) = a description; γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II. 1.

2. A school or other book treating of the science described under II.

II. *Science:*

1. *Definition & divisions:* A delineation or description of the earth as it at present is, leaving it to geology to investigate how it came into its present condition. It may be divided into three distinct sciences, Mathematical or Astronomical, Physical, and Political Geography. Mathematical geography views the earth as a planet; it investigates its relations to the sun, the moon, and other bodies belonging to the solar system. It gives attention to the angle at which its axis is inclined to the ecliptic, the position of the arctic and antarctic circles and the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, the parallels of latitude, and the meridians of longitude. Sir John E. W. Herschel declares that, theoretically speaking, geography is a part of astronomy, and he treats it as such. He refers specially to the first department of the science. Physical geography treats of the present distribution of sea and land, the currents of the ocean, the climates of the several continents and islands. With regard to the land, it commences by indicating the position of the mountain chains and table lands, thus fixing the positions of the great rivers, to which attention is next turned. Then the position of the alluvial plains, the deserts, &c., is pointed out; the distribution of the plants over the surface of the earth, often called botanical geography, follows next; then that of the animals; and finally that of the several races of mankind. This branch of the science approaches those of geology, hydrology, meteorology, botany, zoology, and ethnology or anthropology. Finally, there follows political geography, which treats of the present distribution of political power over the world, the position and resources of the several empires, kingdoms, republics, &c., their populations and wealth, the capitals, other large cities, and the more thinly inhabited agricultural parts. This branch of the subject approaches the confines of history, the limits of almost every state not arising from the colonization of a new region, but, in the majority of instances, having been determined by the results of former battles.

2. *Hist. of Geog.:* Eratosthenes, B.C. 240, was one of the earliest ancient geographers of eminence; but the greatest names in this department were Strabo—who lived during the reigns of Augustus and Tiberius—and Ptolemy, who flourished about A.D. 139. The discovery of the passage round the Cape of Good Hope and that of America in the fifteenth century, gave a great impulse to its modern advance. Various societies for the cultivation of geographical science have been founded, both in this country and in Europe. Of these the oldest is that formed in Paris in 1821. The Royal Geographical Society of London came next, in 1830.

"I now live in the house with a child, whom his mother has so well instructed this way in *geography,* that he knew the limits of the four parts of the world, could readily point, being asked, to any country upon the globe, or any county in the map of England; knew all the great rivers, promontories, straits, and bays in the world, and could find the longitude and latitude of any place, before he was six years old."—*Locke: On Education,* §178.

* **ĝĕ-ŏl'-a-trў,** *s.* [Gr. γεω (*geō*), for γῆιος (*gēios*), from γῆ (*gē*) = the earth, and λατρεία (*latreia*) = worship.] The worship of the earth.

"To this succeeded astrology in the East, and *geolatry* in the West."—*Cox: Mythol. of Aryan Nations,* i. 95.

* **ĝĕ-ŏl'-ō-ĝĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *geolog(y); -er.*] A geologist (q.v.).

* **ĝĕ-ō-lō'-ĝĭ-an,** *s.* [Eng. *geology; -an.*] A geologist (q.v.).

ĝĕ-ō-lŏĝ'-ĭc-al, * **ĝĕ-ō-lŏĝ'-ĭc,** *a.* [Fr. *géologique.*] [Geology.] Of or pertaining to geology, or the science of the earth.

¶ *Geological Society of London:* A society formed in London in 1807, and to a certain extent an offshoot from the Royal Society of London. It has since done noble work for its special science, and at the end of 1882 had 1,360 ordinary, three honorary, and four foreign members, with thirty-nine foreign correspondents, in all 1,441. For many years publishing quarto *Transactions,* it in 1845 adopted the octavo size for the *Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society,* commenced in that year, and of which now (Dec., 1883), the thirty-ninth annual volume is nearly completed. The abbreviation for Fellow of the Geological Society is F.G.S. Many other Geological Societies exist: as, that of France, founded in 1830; that of Dublin in 1832, and that of Edinburgh in 1834.

geological-map, *s.* [Map.]

geological-survey, *s.* [Survey.]

ĝĕ-ō-lŏĝ'-ĭc-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *geological; -ly.*] In a geological manner; according to geology.

ĝĕ-ŏl'-ō-ĝĭst, *s.* [Fr. *géologiste.*] [Geology.] One versed in the science of geology.

ĝĕ-ŏl'-ō-ĝīze, *v.i.* [Eng. *geolog(y); -ize.*] To study geology; to make geological investigations; to discourse as a geologist.

ĝĕ-ŏl'-ō-ĝў, *s.* [Fr. *géologie,* from Gr. γεω (*geō*), for γῆιος (*gēios*) = belonging to the earth; γῆ (*gē*) = the earth, and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.]

I. The science which investigates the bygone history of the earth with the view of accounting for its present condition. It inquires into the successive changes which have taken place in the organic and inorganic kingdoms of nature, seeks out the causes of these changes, and traces the influence which they have exerted in modifying the surface and the external appearance of the earth. It is the province of physical and political geography to describe what the earth now is, geology attempts to furnish the reason why.

(1) *Hist. of Geology:* Though it is only during the present century that geology has started up into the vigour of manhood, yet its birth took place ages ago. Isolated geological observations or hypotheses occur abundantly in ancient literature. "As for the earth, out of it cometh bread; and under it is turned up as it were fire" (Job xxviii. 5); an anticipation of the Huttonian hypothesis. Egypt, according to Herodotus, is the gift of the Nile, that is, the river brought down the silt which constitutes the fertile soil of the Delta and other parts of Lower Egypt. Though there is a mixture of erroneous hypotheses in the statements attributed to Pythagoras, in Ovid's *Metamorphoses,* bk. xv., other parts would have done no discredit to Sir Charles Lyell. Pythagoras himself lived, it is thought, about 580 B.C., but the views handed down by Ovid were probably those of Pythagoreans in the Augustan age rather than those of Pythagoras. The best geologist of antiquity was the geographer Strabo, who lived in the first century A.D. For the long controversy regarding the nature of fossils, and if they were organic when they were entombed, see Fossil. Modern geology began with Werner, who was a Professor in the School of Mines, at Freyberg, in Saxony, in 1775. He believed that a series of universal formations had been deposited in succession from a chaotic fluid. Basalt was supposed to have had the same origin, but to this view various continental observers were opposed. The controversy spreading to Great Britain, Hutton, an Edinburgh physician, published in 1788 his *Theory of the Earth,* developed in a separate work in 1795. He assumed no causes but those now existing. He showed that geology and cosmogony were different. "In the œconomy of the world," he said, "he could find no trace of a beginning, no prospect of an end." He held basalt, granite, &c., to be of igneous origin. The Wesnerians were called Neptunists, their opponents Vulcanists. This controversy has long ceased to exist, the continued study of geology showing that a diversity of forces has been in operation. The science has greatly advanced in the present century, and is still actively prosecuted.

(2) *The forces or causes in operation:* After inquirers had outgrown the belief in fossils produced by the plastic power of nature or all entombed simultaneously by the Noachian deluge, the belief was entertained that there had been a series of creations and catastrophes, the latter causing the universal destruction of all pre-existing species. The belief was also entertained that some external causes, say the forces producing earthquake and volcanic action, were more potent in former times than now. This Prof. Huxley calls Catastrophism, which he defines to be any form of geological speculation which, in order to account for the phenomena, supposes the operation of forces different in their nature or immeasurably different in power from those which are at present in action in the universe. Sir Roderick Murchison was of this school, with many continental geologists.

The second school of geology is that called by Huxley Uniformitarianism. This looks only to causes now in operation for the explanation of geological phenomena. Of this school, preeminently a British one, Hutton was the founder, though it was Sir Charles Lyell that carried it forward to triumph. He showed the enormous changes which the causes now in operation are still producing, and that nearly every phenomenon, attributed to abnormally potent causes acting suddenly and briefly, could be produced by causes not more intense than those in action now, but operating through immense periods of bygone time. In his *Principles of Geology,* he examines aqueous causes, the action of water acting in connection with tides, currents, &c., in seas, rivers, and lakes, also the action of ice in all its forms. Next he inquires into igneous causes, volcanos, and earthquakes. Climate and organic life are also carefully investigated in the work.

The doctrine of the third school of geologists is called by Prof. Huxley Evolutionism; it accepts nearly the whole of Uniformitarianism, except the part referring to the development of organic life. In his later years Sir Chas. Lyell became an evolutionist. [Darwinism, Evolution, &c.]

(3) *Geologic time:* Both the uniformitarian and the evolutionist believe that they may draw to any extent on what he called the bank of time, which will be found "ready to discount any quantity of hypothetical paper." Sir Wm. Thomson holds that any such drafts must be limited "within some such period of time as one hundred millions of years;" and another natural philosopher considers the time at call only about sixty millions of years. Prof. Huxley believes the necessity for these limitations is not proved, though perhaps one, two, or three hundred millions of years might be enough to account for geological phenomena.

With regard to the subdivision of the time, long or short, at the geologist's command, the sedimentary strata having been laid down by water, the relative thickness of each stratum will measure the proportion of geologic time required for its deposition. This thickness, however, cannot be very closely

estimated, from the great variations in different localities. In New York, for instance, the Silurian and Devonian rocks are but 1300 feet thick; in Pennsylvania these, with the Carboniferous, measure 40,000 feet. The whole thickness of stratified rocks is estimated at not less than 20 miles, of which about five-sixths belong to the Palæozoic or Primary formations. The series of rocks are not so complete in the United States as in Europe, and especially in Great Britain, where the thickness to the top of the Silurian is 60,000 feet, to the top of the Carboniferous 85,000 feet, and to the close of the series 100,000 feet.

(4) *Geologic strata:* For a list of these, see FORMATION; see also METAMORPHIC ROCKS.

(5) *Other rocks:* For these, see IGNEOUS ROCKS, VOLCANIC ROCKS.

(6) *Fossils:* For these, see FOSSILS; see also PALÆONTOLOGY.

(7) *Applied geology:* Geology applied to industrial or other practical purposes; as, for instance, to mining, drainage, railway tunnelling, &c.

***ġē'-ō-măn-çẽr,** *s.* [GEOMANCY.] A diviner or fortune-teller by means of geomancy.

"Fortune-tellers, jugglers, *geomancers*, and the incantatory impostors, daily delude the vulgar."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. i., ch. iii.

***ġē'-ō-măn-çy, *ge-o-man-cie, *ge-o-man-cye, *gc-o-maun-ce,** *s.* [Fr. *géomance, géomancie*, from Gr. γεω (*geō*), for γήιος (*gēios*) = belonging to the earth, and μαντεία (*mantein*) = prophecy, divination; Sp. & Port. *geomancia*.] A kind of divination by means of lines formed by little dots or points, originally on the earth, and subsequently on paper, &c.

"He taught them there openlye bothe in Latine and Greke, beside the art Magyck, Sortilege, Phisnomy, Palmestry, Alcumy, *Geomancy*, and Witchery, that was taughte there also."—*Bale: Votaries*, pt. i.

***ġē-ō-măn'-tĭc, *ġē-ō-măn-tĭck, *ġē-ō-măn'-tĭc-al,** *a.* [Fr. *géomantique*.] Of or pertaining to geomancy.

"Two *geomantic* figures were displayed
Above his head, a warrior and a maid."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, ii. 614.

***ġē-ō-măn'-tĭc-al-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *geomantical; -ly.*] In a geomantic manner; by means of geomancy.

***ġē-ō-măn'-tỹ,** *s.* [GEOMANCY.]

ġē-ŏm'-ē-tẽr, *s.* [Fr. *géomètre*, from Gr. γεωμετρης (*geōmetrēs*): γῆ (*gē*) = the earth, and μετρώ (*metrō*) = to measure.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One versed in geometry; a geometrician. (*Boyle: Works*, ii. 473.)

*** II.** *Entom.:* The name sometimes given to moths of the group Geometrina (q.v.).

***ġē-ŏm'-ē-trạl,** *a.* [Fr. *géometral.*] Pertaining to geometry; geometrical.

ġē-ō-mĕt'-rĭc, ġē-ō-mĕt'-rĭc-al, *a.* [Fr. *géométrique*, from Gr. γεωμετρικός (*geōmetrikos*).] [GEOMETRY.]

1. Of or pertaining to geometry; according to the rules or principles of geometry; done or determined by geometry.

"Surveying a place, according to my idea, is taking a *geometrical* plan of it."—*Cook: Second Voyage*, bk. iii., ch. vii.

2. Prescribed or laid down by geometry.

"The dimensions of his glorious face
Two *geometrick* feet do scarce surpass"
Blackmore: Creation.

3. Disposed in geometric figures.

"*Geometrick* jasper seemeth of affinity with the *lapis sanguinalis* described by Boetius."—*Grew: Museum.*

geometric-chuck, *s.* A chuck having a radial slider to which the work is attached, the slider oscillating in a plane at right angles to the axis of motion, so as to produce curved lines in various patterns, as regulated by special devices.

geometrical-construction, *s.* The operation of drawing a figure, by means of right lines and circles. The geometrical construction of an algebraic expression consists in drawing a figure such that each of its parts shall have its representative in the expression, and that the relation between them shall be the same as that between their representatives in the given expression. (*Davies & Peck.*)

geometrical-curve, *s.* The same as an ALGEBRAIC-CURVE (q.v.).

geometrical-decorated, *a.*

Arch.: A term applied to the earlier period of decorated architecture in England, in which the tracery and other ornamentation consisted of geometrical forms. [DECORATED.]

geometrical-drawing, *s.* Drawing with instruments, as opposed to freehand drawing.

geometrical-elevation, *s.*

Arch.: A design for the front or side of a building, drawn according to the rules of geometry, as distinguished from a perspective or natural elevation.

geometrical-lathe, *s.* A species of lathe used for making complicated patterns of interlacing lines to form an additional guard against the counterfeiting of banknotes, &c. It is adapted for more delicate and minute work than the cycloidal engine.

geometrical-locus, *s.* The curve or surface in which a point or line is always found moving, in accordance with an algebraic law. [LOCUS.]

geometrical-pace, *s.* A measure of five feet.

geometrical-pen, *s.* An instrument for drawing geometrical curves, in which the movements of a pen or pencil attached to a revolving arm of adjustable length are varied by changing the toothed wheels which give motion to the arm.

geometrical-plane, *s.* The same as GROUND-PLANE (q.v.).

geometrical-progression, *s.* A progression or series in which the terms increase or decrease by a common ratio or proportion, as, 1, 3, 9, 27, 81; 144, 36, 9, $\frac{9}{4}$, $\frac{9}{16}$, $\frac{9}{64}$, &c. [PROGRESSION.]

geometric-radius, *s.*

Gear.: The radius of the pitch circle of a cog-wheel. The real radius is that touching the crests of the teeth.

geometrical-solution, *s.* A solution of a problem effected geometrically; that is, by the aid of the right line and circle. This rejects all solutions made by aid of the higher curves, or by approximation.

geometric-square, *s.* An instrument for measuring distances and heights, and useful for its portability as well as for the facility, by the common rule of three, of solving most of the problems arising from its use. It is made of brass or wood, twelve or eighteen inches square, and the quadrant is graduated in each direction. The two sides opposite to the axial point of the alidade are graduated to 100 equal parts, with major divisions of ten of said parts. The 100 point finishes at the angle obliquely opposite the centre from which the arc is struck. One side represents the horizon, and the alidade with two sights is equal in length to the diagonal of the square. The alidade has divisions equal to those on the sides of the square.

geometrical-stairs, *s. pl.*

Building: A flight of stone stairs where the steps are secured into the wall at one end only, the other forming a continued string with an open newel.

ġē-ō-mĕt'-rĭ-cal-lȳ, *ġē-ō-mĕt'-rĭ-cal-lie, *adv.* [Eng. *geometrical; -ly.*] In a geometrical manner; according to the rules or laws of geometry.

"Sir Christopher Wren, afterwards, in the same year, *geometrically* demonstrated the equality of some curves to a strait line."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. v., ch. i. (Note 13.)

ġē-ŏm-ĕ-trĭ'-cian, *s.* [Eng. *geometric; -ian.*] One versed in geometry; a geometer; a mathematician.

"The great work, which entitles him to the highest place among the *geometricians* and natural philosophers of all ages and of all nations."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

ġē-ō-mĕt'-rĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *geometr(a)*; Gr. γεωμέτρης (*geōmetrēs*) = a land measurer, a geometer; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Entom.: The typical family of the group or tribe of moths called Geometrina (q.v.). The antennæ of the male are often pectinated, the abdomen sometimes crested; the wings, green, generally entire rounded or angular; the larvæ rather elongate, stiff, often rough; the head generally bifid. Only eight species are known

ESSEX EMERALD.

to occur in Britain. Among them are the Large Emerald, the Essex Emerald, the Green Emerald, and the Blotched Emerald. (*Stainton.*)

ġē-ō-mĕt-rī'-na, *s. pl.* [Lat. *geometr(a)*, and neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina*.] [GEOMETRIDÆ.]

Entom.: A group or tribe of moths. The antennæ are setaceous, frequently ciliated or pectinated; they are longer than the thorax. The body is generally slender; the wings broad, the posterior pair generally brightly coloured and exposed to view when the animal is at rest. The larvæ have, as a rule, only ten legs, hence they have to form a loop when they walk. There are 282 British species known, many of them gaily marked, some being of small size. The group contains seventeen families:—

(1) Ourapterydæ, (2) Ennomidæ, (3) Amphidasidæ, (4) Boarmidæ, (5) Boletobidæ, (6) Geometridæ, (7) Ephyridæ, (8) Acidaliadæ, (9) Caberidæ, (10) Macaridæ, (11) Fidoniidæ, (12) Zerenidæ, (13) Ligidæ, (14) Hybernidæ, (15) Larentidæ, (16) Eubolidæ, and (17) Sionidæ. (*Stainton.*)

***ġē-ŏm'-ē-trīze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *geometr(y); -ize.*] To act according to the rules or laws of geometry; to proceed geometrically; to recognize or apprehend geometrical quantities or laws.

"Nature *geometrizeth*, and observeth order in all things."—*Browne: Cyrus' Garden*, ch. iii.

ġē-ŏm'-ē-trỹ, * ġē-ŏm'-ē-trĭe, *s.* [Fr. *géométrie*, from Lat. *geometria*, from Gr. γεωμετρία (*geōmetria*) = the measurement of land: γεω (*geō*), for γήιος (*gēios*) = belonging to the earth, and μετρία (*metria*) = measurement; μετρέω (*metrĕō*) = to measure; μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.] Properly the measurement of the earth or of land, but now used exclusively of the abstract science to which practical land measurement gave or may have given birth. It is the science of space, whether linear, superficial, or solid.

1. *Hist. of Geometry:* Who first invented or cultivated geometry is uncertain. The Hindoos have a geometry apparently of indigenous growth. Some knowledge of geometry was apparently possessed by the builders of the Egyptian pyramids. Diodorus and others attribute the invention or discovery of geometry to Egypt, which is doubtful. The Greeks surpassed all ancient nations in their attainments in the science. Euclid founded a school of mathematics at Alexandria some time in the reign of Ptolemy Lagus, B.C. 323 to 284. His *Elements* are still in use in many schools and colleges. [MATHEMATICS.]

2. *Nature of the Science:* Geometry, like mathematics, is built up on rigorous demonstration. To prevent the possibility of error in reasoning it is needful to commence with definitions of the terms employed. Then follow in Euclid's *Elements* postulates or concessions demanded as to what is possible to be done; then axioms, simple mathematical statements worthy of being believed. A popular belief is that the whole science of geometry rests upon the axioms: it is really, however, based on the definitions; thus the whole third book of Euclid follows naturally from the definition of a circle.

¶ (1) *Analytical Geometry:* The analytical investigation of the relations and properties of geometrical magnitudes. It is divided into Determinate and Indeterminate Geometry, according as the number of possible solutions in any given case is limited or unlimited.

(2) *Descriptive Geometry:* Geometry of which the feature is to represent solid bodies with accurate form, perspective, &c., on paper or other plane surface.

(3) *Determinate Geometry:* [¶ (1)].

(4) *Elementary Geometry:* Geometry treating of points, lines, surfaces, or the ordinary solids, as distinguished from Conic Sections, &c., called the Higher Geometry.

(5) *Higher Geometry:* [¶ (4)].

(6) *Indeterminate Geometry:* [¶ (1)].

(7) *Plane Geometry:* Geometry relating to surfaces, or to lines drawn or points placed upon them.

(8) *Solid Geometry:* Geometry relating to solids.

(9) *To hang by geometry:* To hang or be out of shape or in confusion.

ġĕ-ō-mўr'-ĭ-çīte, *s.* [Gr. γεω (*geō*) for γήιος (*gēios*) = belonging to the land, and μυρίκη (*murikē*) = a shrub, the tamarisk.] [MYRICA.]

Min.: A waxy, pulverulent mineral, consisting of carbon 80·59, hydrogen 13·42, and oxygen 5·99 = 100. It occurs in the brown coal deposit at Gesterwitz. The wax may have been derived from fossil trees. (*Dana.*)

ġĕ-ō-năv-ĭ-gā'-tion, *s.* [Gr. γεω (*geō*), for γήιος (*gēios*) = belonging to the land, and Eng. *navigation* (q.v.).] A term proposed for that branch of the science of navigation in which the position of a ship at sea is determined by reference to some other spot on the surface of the earth. Opposed to Cœlo-navigation (q.v.).

ġĕ-ŏn'-ō-mў, *s.* [Gr. γεω (*geō*), for γήιος (*gēios*) = belonging to the earth, and νόμος (*nomos*) = a law.] The science of the physical laws relating to the earth, as geology and physical geography.

ġĕ-ŏph'-ą-ġĭşm, *s.* [Gr. γῆ (*gē*) = the earth, and φαγεῖν (*phagein*) = to eat.] The act or habit of eating earth, as dirt, clay, &c. [DIRT-EATING.]

ġĕ-ŏph'-ą-ġĭst, *s.* [GEOPHAGISM.] One who practises geophagism; one who eats dirt.

ġĕ-ŏph'-ą-ġў, *s.* [Gr. γῆ (*gē*) = the earth, and φαγεῖν (*phagein*) = to eat.] The same as GEOPHAGISM (q.v.).

"*Geophagy*—dirt or earth-eating—fatal generally, by dysentery or dropsy."—*Lindsay: Mind in the Lower Animals*, i. 40.

ġĕ-ŏph'-ĭ-la, *s.* [Gr. γεω (*geō*) for γήιος (*geios*) = belonging to the land, and φιλέω (*phileō*) = to love.] So named from the creeping habit of the plants.]

Bot.: A genus of Cinchonaceæ, tribe Coffeæ, family Psychotridæ. The species are found in tropical America and the East Indies. The root of *Geophila reniformis* is purgative or emetic.

ġĕ-ō-phĭl'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *geophil(us)*, and Lat. fem. adj. pl. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Centipedes, order Chilognatha. The body is very slender and thread-like, with many segments, and a corresponding number of pairs of feet.

ġĕ-ŏph'-ĭ-lŭs, *s.* [GEOPHILA.]

1. *Zool.:* The typical genus of the family Oeophilidæ (q.v.). *Geophilus electricus* is found near London and elsewhere. It is sometimes seen upon the doorsteps of country houses. When excited it emits an electric light.

2. *Palæont.:* Count Munster has described a centipede, called by him *Geophilus proavus*, from the lithographic slates of Solenhofen, which belong to the Upper Jurassic rocks.

* **ġĕ-ō-pŏn'-ĭc,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *géoponique*, from Gr. γῆ (*gē*) = the earth, and πονικός (*ponikos*) = toilsome; πόνος (*ponos*) = labour.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to agriculture or the tillage of the earth.

B. *As substantive:*

1. An agriculturist, a farmer.

"[It] freely receives the wholesome blasts of the North wind (much accounted of among builders and *geoponics* for inumission of pure air)."—*Drayton: Poly-Olbion*, s. 10. (Note.)

2. (*Pl.*): The art or science of tilling the earth; agriculture.

"Herbs and wholesome salleta, and other plain and useful parts of *geoponics*."—*Evelyn: Sylva.*

* **ġĕ-ō-pŏn'-ĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *geoponic*; *-al.*] Of or pertaining to agriculture or the tillage of the earth; geoponic.

"Those *geoponical* rules and precepts of agriculture which are delivered by divers authors."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vi., ch. iii.

ġĕ-ŏ-ra'-ma, *s.* [Gr. γεω (*geō*), for γήιος (*geios*) = belonging to the earth, and ὅραμα (*horama*) = a view; Fr. *géorama.*] A concave globe on the inside of which the countries, oceans, &c. of the earth are represented to the spectators, who stand on a framework inside.

Ġeor'-dĭe, *s.* [A Scotch dimin. of George (q.v.).] A guinea. [GEORGE, 3.]

"As lang's my tail, whare, through the steeks,
The yellow-lettered *Geordie* keeks."
Burns: The Twa Dogs.

Geordio safety-lamp, *s.*

Mining: A safety-lamp invented for use in coal mines by George Stephenson.

ġĕ-ō-rĕ-tĭn'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *geo-*, and *retinic* (q.v.).]

Min.: Akin to retene, and derived from the earth.

georetinic-acid, *s.*

Min.: A name formerly given to Brücknerellite (q.v.).

Ġeorġe, *s.* [Lat. *Georgius*, from Gr. γεωργός (*geōrgos*) = a cultivator of the earth; γῆ (*gē*), and ἔργον (*ergon*) = work.]

1. The insignia of the order of the Garter; a figure of St. George on horseback, engaging the dragon, worn pendent from the collar by the knights of that order. [GARTER, *s.*]

"The *George* and Garter dangling from that bed,
Where tawdry yellow strove with dirty red."
Pope: Moral Essays, bk. iii. 303.

* 2. A guinea, from the figure of St. George on the reverse.

* 3. A kind of loaf, said to have been stamped with a figure of St. George.

"Cubbed in a cabin, on a mattrass laid,
On a brown *George*, with lousy swabbers fed."
Dryden: Persius, sat. v.

¶ The name Brown George is used at Oxford for the large coarse earthenware water jugs used instead of cans.

George-noble, *s.* A gold coin, current at six shillings and eight pence in the reign of Henry VIII; so called from the figure of St. George on the reverse.

Ġeor'-ġĭ-ąn, *s.* [See def.] A native or inhabitant of Georgia, a region on the south of the Caucasus, or of Georgia, one of the southern states of the American Union.

Ġeor'-ġĭ-ąn, *a.* [Lat. *Georgius* = George.] Belonging or relating to the reigns of the four Georges in Great Britain, 1714–1830; as, the *Georgian* era.

"One *Georgian* star adorns the skies,
She myriads found below."
Cowper: Queen's Visit, March 17, 1789.

ġeor'-ġĭc, * **ġeor'-ġick,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *georgica* (*carmina*) = georgic (poems), from *georgicus* = relating to husbandry; Gr. γεωργικός (*geōrgikos*), from γεωργία (*geōrgia*) = husbandry: γῆ (*gē*) = the earth, and ἔργον (*ergon*) = work.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining or relating to agriculture or husbandry; treating of rural affairs.

"Here I peruse the Mantuan's *georgic* strains,
And learn the labours of Italian swains."
Gay: Rural Sports, l.

B. *As subst.:* A poem on husbandry or rural affairs. It is the title of four books on husbandry written by Virgil.

"A *georgic*, therefore, is some parts of the science of husbandry put into a pleasing dress, and set off with all the beauties and embellishments of poetry."—*Addison: On Virgil's Georgics.*

* **ġeor'-ġĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *georgic*; *-al.*] The same as GEORGIC (q.v.).

Ġeor'-ġĭ-ŭm Sĭ'-dŭs, *s.* [Lat., = the Georgian star, i.e., the star discovered under the auspices of King George III. of England.]

Astron.: The name given by Sir William Herschel to a planet discovered by him on March 13, 1781. Laplace, disliking the innovation of elevating one's sovereign to the sky, substituted for the name of King George that of the planet's discoverer, Herschel. The latter appellation is still widely accepted, but as the other planets were all called by the names of classic gods, Bode suggested the appellation of Uranus (q.v.). See also Herschel.

* **ġĕ-or'-gŏs,** *s.* [Gr.; see GEORGIC.] A bushandman. (*Spenser.*)

ġĕ-ō-rhў'-chĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *georhych(us)* (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: Mole-rats; a family of Rodentia, with a large head, small eyes and ears, a short or deficient tail, and five toes on each foot. They occur in Asia, Africa, and South-Eastern Europe, burrowing like moles.

ġĕ-ō-rhў'-chŭs, *s.* [Gr. γεωρύχος (*geōrhuchos*) = digging or throwing up the earth: γῆ (*gē*) = the earth, and ὀρύσσω (*orussō*) = to dig.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Georchychidæ (q.v.). *Georhychus capensis* does damage to gardens at the Cape of Good Hope.

ġĕ-ō-rўs'-sĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *georyssus*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of beetles, tribe Clavicornes. The body is short, inflated, and nearly globular. The tarsi appear to have only four articulations. The antennæ have nine joints, the last three forming a knob.

ġĕ-ō-rўs'-sŭs, ġĕ-ō-rĭs'-sŭs, *s.* [Gr. γεω (*geō*) for γήιος (*gēios*) = belonging to the land, and ὀρύσσω (*orussō*) = to dig.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Georyssidæ (q.v.). The only British species of the family is *Georyssus pygmæus.*

ġĕ-ō-sâur'-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. γεω (*geō*) for γήιος (*gēios*) = belonging to the land, and σαῦρα (*saura*), σαῦρος (*sauros*) = a lizard.]

Palæont.: The remains of a reptile which, if entire, would probably have been nine or ten feet long. They were found by Sœmmering in white lias, at Monheim in Franconia, and are now in the British Museum. Sœmmering called the animal *Lacerta gigantea.* Cuvier believed it intermediate between the Crocodiles and Monitors, but most nearly allied to the latter. It does not figure in Professor Huxley's enumeration of Crocodilian genera.

* **ġĕ-ŏs'-cō-pў,** *s.* [Gr. γεω (*geō*), for γήιος (*gēios*) = belonging to the earth, and σκοπέω (*skopeō*) = to see.] Knowledge of the earth; ground or soil gained by inspection.

ġĕ-ō-sĕ-lēn'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. γεω (*geō*), for γήιος (*gēios*) = belonging to the earth, and σελήνη (*selēnē*) = the moon.] Pertaining or relating to the earth and the moon, with reference to their joint action or mutal relations.

ġĕ-ō-stăt'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. γεω (*geō*), for γήιος (*gēios*) = belonging to the earth, and Eng. *static* (q.v.).] Sustaining the earth. (Used only in the compound.)

geostatic-arch, *s.*

Arch.: A linear arch of a figure suited to sustain a pressure similar to that of the earth, which consists, in a given vertical plane, of a pair of conjugate pressures, one vertical and proportional to the depth below a given plane, horizontal or sloping; and the other parallel to the horizontal or sloping plane, and bearing to the vertical pressure a certain constant ratio depending on the nature of the material.

* **ġĕ-ō-tĕc-tŏn'-ĭc,** *a.* [Gr. γεω (*geō*), for γήιος (*gēios*) = belonging to the earth, and τεκτονικός (*tektonikos*) = pertaining to building.] Pertaining to the construction of the earth.

"The fourth book deals with the architecture of the earth's crust, or what may be called *geotectonic* geology."—*Athenæum*, Oct. 23, 1852.

* **geotcr,** *s.* [A.S. *geotere.*] One who pours out; a caster.

"A queynte mon, a metal *geoter.*"
Alisaunder, 6,735.

ġĕ-ō-teū'-thĭs, *s.* [Gr. γεω (*geō*) for γήιος (*gēios*) = belonging to the earth, and τευθίς (*teuthis*) = a kind of cuttle-fish or squid.]

Palæont.: A genus of Teuthidæ from the Upper Lias.

ġĕ-ō-thĕr'-mĭc, *a.* [Gr. γεω (*geō*), for γήιος (*gēios*) = belonging to the earth, and Eng. *thermic* (q.v.).] Of or relating to the internal temperature of the earth.

ġĕ-ō-thĕr-mŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. γεω (*geō*), for γήιος (*gēios*) = belonging to the earth, and Eng. *thermometer* (q.v.).] An instrument for measuring the earth's heat at different depths, as in mines and wells. The temperature rises about 1° F. for every seventy or eighty feet of descent.

* **ġĕ-ŏt'-ĭc,** *a.* [Gr. γῆ (*gē*) = the earth.] Belonging to earth; terrestrial. (*Bailey.*)

ġĕ-ō-trŏp'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. γεω (*geō*) for γήιος (*gēios*) = belonging to the land, and τρόπος (*tropos*) = a turn, a direction, or τρόπη (*tropē*) = a turn, turning about; τρέπω (*trepō*) = to turn.]

Bot. (*Of a plant*): Turning towards the earth; manifesting geotropism.

ġĕ-ŏt'-rŏ-pĭşm, *s.* [Gr. γεω (*geō*) for γήιος (*gēios*) = belonging to the land, and τρόπος (*tropos*), or τρόπη (*tropē*), and Eng. &c. suff. *-ism.*] [GEOTROPIC.]

Bot.: The tendency exhibited by a young plant to turn towards the earth, i.e., to direct its roots in that direction, whilst heliotropism, or a tendency to turn towards the sun, is manifested by the stem and leaves.

"Positive *geotropism*, or bending towards the centre of the earth, will be called by us *geotropism*."—*Darwin: Movements of Plants*, p. 5.

ġĕ-ō-trū'-pēṣ, *s.* [Gr. γεω (*geō*) for γῆιος (*gēios*) =belonging to the earth, and τρυπάω (*trupaō*) =to bore.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Geotrupidæ (q.v.). *Geatrupes stercorarius* is the Drone-beetle of England, which flies abroad on summer evenings.

ġĕ-ō-trū'-pĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *geotrup(es)* (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: Drone scarabs; a family of Lamellicorn beetles, differing from the typical Scarabeidæ in their corneous mandibles. They mostly frequent dung, or the fungi called Boleti. [GEOTRUPES.]

ġĕ-ō-trū-pī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *geotrup(es)* (q.v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Entom.: The name given by Macleay, Swainson, &c., to a sub-family of Scarabeidæ, identical with the family Geotrupidæ (q.v.).

ġĕ-phȳ'-rĕ-a, *s.* [Gr. γέφυρα (*gephura*) = a dam, mound, or mole; a bridge; a tunnel, and Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ea.*]

Zool.: Spoon-worms; a class of annulose animals, division Anarthropoda. It consists of long worm-like marine animals indistinctly annulated, but not divided into segments. There are occasionally bristles, but no other locomotive appendages. The sexes are generally separate, and there is a metamorphosis.

* **ġĕp'-ŏn,** *s.* [JUPON.]

* **ger,** *v.t.* [GAR.]

gĕr'-aḥ, *s.* [Heb. גֵּרָה (*gerah*) = (1) summation, (2) a grain, a bean, (3) the weight and money described in the definition.]

1. *Heb. money:* The smallest piece of money, being the twentieth part of a shekel. This would be about three half-pence. Gesenius thinks that the gerah was not a coin, but was reckoned by means of the beans [etym.] of the Carob tree, *Ceratonia siliqua.* [CAROB.]

"A shekel is twenty *gerahs*."—*Exod.* xxx. 13.

Cf. also Lev. xvii. 25; Num. iii. 47, xviii. 16.

2. *Heb. weights:* A weight corresponding to No. 1.

gĕr-ā-nĭ-ā'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *gerani(um)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-acea.*]

Bot.: The typical order of the alliance Geraniales. It consists of herbaceous plants or shrubs with tumid stems, separable at the joints. Leaves either opposite or alternate; if the latter, then they are opposite the peduncles. Stipules membranous; flowers white, red, yellow, or purple; sepals five, persistent, ribbed, unequal, one of them sometimes saccate, spurred at the base; petals five, or by abortion four; unguiculate stamens, generally monadelphous, twice or thrice as many as the petals; ovary with five carpels, ultimately forming five one-seeded cells; styles five, cohering round the torus, from which they are separable. Sixteen genera and about 750 species are known. They are found in temperate or hot climates, rarely in the arctic regions. They are often astringent and aromatic, abounding in vegetable oil. Lindley in his *Vegetable Kingdom*, made Oxalidaceæ and Balsaminaceæ distinct orders from Geraniaceæ. Sir Joseph Hooker merges them in it, dividing it into three tribes, Geranieæ, Oxalideæ, and Balsamineæ.

ġĕ-rā'-nĭ-al, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *geraniales* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Akin to Geranium, having for their type *Geranium.*

geranial-alliance, *s.*

Bot.: The same as GERANIALES (q.v.).

ġĕ-rā-nĭ-ā'-lēṣ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *gerani(um)*, and masc. or fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ales.*]

Bot.: An alliance of hypogynous exogens, with monodichlamydeous, symmetrical flowers, axile placentæ, an imbricated calyx, a twisted corolla, definite stamens, and an embryo with little or no albumen. Lindley includes under it Linaceæ, Chilenaceæ, Oxalidaceæ, Balsaminaceæ, and Geraniaceæ (q.v.).

ġĕ-rā'-nĭ-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *gerani(um)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Geraniaceæ, when the fuller term is used to comprehend not merely the geraniums, but the balsams, and the woodsorrels. Its characters are the same as those given above to Geraniaceæ (q.v.).

ġĕ-rā'-nĭ-ēne, *s.* [Eng., &c. *gerani(um)*; *-ene* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: A terpene, $C_{10}H_{16}$, obtained by the action of phosphorus pentoxide P_2O_5 on geraniol. It is a liquid, boiling at 164°, and smells like fresh mulberries. It oxidizes rapidly in the air. It unites with HCl, forming a liquid compound.

ġĕ-rā'-nĭ-ōl, *s.* [Eng., &c. *gerani(um)*, and Lat. *ol(eum)* = oil.]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{18}O$. Obtained by fractional distillation of geranium oil. A colourless, strongly refracting liquid, boiling at 233°. It is insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and ether; when fused with potash it yields isovalerianic acid; by the action of nitric acid, it is converted into nitrobenzene, oxalic acid, and other substances.

gĕr-ā'-nĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *geranium* and *geranion* = Gr. γεράνιον (*geranion*) = the plant Cranesbill, from γέρανος (*geranos*) = a crane. Pliny makes Geranion a group of plants, including three types, probably Myrrhis, Erodium, and Geranium (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A term most frequently applied to any of the cultivated Pelargoniums. These belong to the Geraniaceæ, but are not the typical genus.

2. A book name, and partly a popular one, for the genus Geranium. [II.]

II. *Bot.:* The typical genus of the order Geraniaceæ and the alliance Geraniales. The flowers are regular, on one or two-flowered axillary peduncles; the stamens are ten, free or connate at the base, and hypogynous. The popular name (Crane's bill) is derived from the beak-like processes attached to the fruit, which resemble the bill of the crane. They assist in the distribution of the seed. There are various species in this country. *G. Robertianum* (Herb Robert) emits a disagreeable odor which is said to banish bugs. It is indigenous to the United States. *G. maculatum*, the alum

GERANIUM.

A. Flower. B. Seed-vessel.

root of the United States, is a powerful astringent, and is used both by the Indians and whites in domestic medicine. The flowers of the Geranium are favorites in garden culture, from their bright colors, their profusion, and their long-continued bearing. They are known popularly by the various titles of scarlet geranium, rose geranium, ivy-leaved geranium, fish geranium (from its peculiar fishy odor), and various others. The root of geranium contains more tannin than quino does, and is a very powerful astringent. Bigelow considers it specially valuable in the treatment of diseases continued through debility, after their existing cause has been removed. The tubers of *G. parviflorum* are eaten in Van Diemen's Land, where it is called the Native Carrot.

¶ Indian Geranium is the name given by perfumers to *Andropogon Nardus*; and the Nettle geranium is *Coleus fruticosus.*

* **gerant** (as **zhā-rân'**), *s.* [Fr.] The acting partner or manager of a joint-stock association, newspaper establishment, &c.

* **ġĕr'-ar-chȳ,** *s.* [Low Lat. *gerarchia*, for *hierarchia.*] A hierarchy (q.v.).

"*Gerarchy; gerarchia, i.e., sacer principatus.*"—*Cathol. Anglicum.*

* **ger-ard,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A devil; a fiend.

"Quen he was ded, that *gerard* grim."
Cursor Mundi, 11,905.

ġĕr'-ard-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named after John Gerard, who in 1597 published a celebrated *Herbal.*]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Gerardieæ (q.v.). It consists of handsome plants, with pink, rose-coloured, or yellow flowers, growing in North America and the East Indies.

ġĕr-ard-ĭ-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *gerardi(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Scrophulariaceæ, sub-order Rhinanthideæ.

ġĕrb, *s.* [Fr. *gerbe.*]

Her.: A sheaf; a garbe (q.v.).

ġĕr'-bil, *s.* [Fr. *gerbille*, from *gerbo*, the Arabic name.]

Zool.: Any species of the genus Gerbillus (q.v.).

ġĕr-bĭl'-lŭs, *s* [GERBIL.]

Zool.: A genus of mammalia, family Muridæ, which it connects with the Dipodidæ or Jerboas. The species are found in India, Egypt, Canada, Labrador, &c.

ġĕr'-bu-a, *s.* [JERBOA.]

Ġĕr'-da, *s.* [A female name (?)]

Astron.: An asteroid, the 122nd found; discovered by Petera, July 31, 1872.

* **gĕre,** *s.* [GEAR.]

* **ġĕ-rĕn'-da,** *s. pl.* [Lat. neut. pl. of *gerendus*, fut. pass. par. of *gero* = to do, to carry out.] Things to be done or carried out.

* **ġĕr'-ent,** *a.* [Lat. *gerens*, pr. par. of *gero* = to carry, to do.] Carrying, bearing, performing. (Now only in composition as *belligerent*, *vicegerent.*)

ġĕr-fâl-cŏn (*l* silent), * **ger-fau-con,** * **ger-faul-con,** * **gire-fauc-oun,** * **gyr-fal-con,** * **gyr-fa-coun,** *s.* [A modification of O. Fr. *gerfault*, from Low Lat. *gerofalco, gyrofalco* = a gerfalcon, from its circling flight; Lat. *gyrus* = a circle, and *falco* = a falcon; ital. *gerfalco, girfalco, girifalco*; Sp. *gerifalco, gerifalte*; Port. *gerifalte.*] A species of falcon; the gyrfalcon.

"But his chief pastime was to watch the flight
Of a *gerfalcon*, soaring into sight."
Longfellow: Student's Tale.

* **ger-faunt,** *s.* [A corrupt. of *griffin* (q.v.).] A griffin.

"In Arabye thei ben clept *gerfaunts*."—*Maundeville*, p. 289.

* **ger-ful,** * **geer-ful,** * **gere-ful,** *a.* [Sp., Port., & Ital. *giro*; Lat. *gyrus* = a circle.] Changeable, fickle.

"To prove on that thi *gerful* violence
Chaucer: Troilus, iv. 256.

* **ger-l-nesse,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *gery*; *-ness.*] Changeableness, fickleness.

"I was adrad so of hire *gerinesse*."
Occleve: MS. in *Halliwell*, p. 397.

* **ger-ysch,** * **ger-ysshe,** *s.* [Mid. Eng *gery*; *-ish.*] Wild, unconstrained.

"Now *geryushe* glad, and anoon aftir wrothe."
Lydgate: Minor Poems, p. 245.

gĕr'-kĭn (1), *s.* [GHERKIN.]

* **ġĕr'-kĭn** (2), *s.* [JERKIN.]

* **ger-lond,** *s.* [GARLAND.]

ġĕrm, * **ġĕrme,** *s.* [Fr. *germe* = a young shoot, a sprout, from Lat. *germen.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II.

"Whether it be not made out of the *germe* or treadle of the egg, doth seem of lesser doubt."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xxviii.

2. That from which anything springs; the origin, source, or first principle of anything.

"The veriest novice could discover the *germs* of future promise."—*Field*, Oct. 27, 1883.

II. *Physiol. & Bot.:* The earliest stage in the existence of an organized being, the embryo or bud from which such a being develops. (Used either of plants or of animals.) [GEMINAL VESICLE.]

germ-cell, *s.*

Bot. Physiol.: An oosphere, a female cell, a cell which cannot give rise to a new plant unless the power to do so be imparted to it by another cell standing to it in a relation of contrast.

germ-epithelium, *s.*

Anat.: Epithelium existing in the ovary, and having a certain relation to the origin of the ova.

germ theory, *s.*

1. *Biol.:* [Biogenesis].

2. *Pathol.:* The germ theory is that the exciting cause of each contagious or infectious disease is some specific living microörganism, and that these diseases are communicated only by the transference to and development of the specific parasite or germ within or upon the animal infected. Varro propounded the essence of the theory in regard to certain diseases 2,000 years ago, in the time of Cicero and Cæsar, and after the discovery of the bacteria by Anthony van Leeuwenhoek, Plenciz in 1762 again formulated it virtually as it is held to-day. But though Henle again labored for it as early as 1821, it has only been since the remarkable development of the science of bacteriology within the last twenty years and the convincing work of such scientists as Koch and Pasteur, that it has been accepted generally by the medical profession throughout the world. The bacteria are unicellular, vegetal microorganisms, and of these there are quite a large number of classes and species. Some of these species have been found, when introduced into suitable culture media, such as the living tissues of the animal body, to be capable of producing, either directly or by their action as ferments upon the tissues, certain virulent poisons called toxines, which poisons are capable of producing the characteristic symptoms of the respective infectious maladies, it being remembered that each pathogenic organism or disease germ elaborates its own peculiar toxine and that the symptoms produced by the toxine are practically constant and characteristic of a single specific disease. Even before the scientific establishment of the above knowledge, there was abundant *á priori* reason for belief in the germ theory, viz.: the fact that contagious matter increases enormously in the body of the patient and, therefore, must have life and the power of reproduction; that it is destroyed or retarded in its action by substances that have the same effect upon other low forms of life; that it withstands dilution, oxidation, &c., that would destroy the power of inert dead matter; and that in disease there is more or less direct analogy to the phenomena of fermentation, which latter we already know to be due to organic life. However, Koch has laid down the following postulates as being necessary to prove scientifically that any germ is the cause of a given disease: (1) The microörganism must be found in the blood, lymph, or diseased tissues of a person or animal sick or dead of the disease. (2) The microörganism must be isolated from the blood, lymph, or tissues and cultivated in suitable media outside of the body until an absolutely pure culture is obtained. This is done by carrying the cultivation through several generations until all possibility of any extraneous or contaminating matter is eliminated. (3) The pure culture thus obtained must, when introduced into a healthy susceptible animal, produce the disease in question. (4) The same organism must be found in the inoculated animal. While it is undoubtedly necessary that each one of these postulates should be fulfilled to establish the theory, on the other hand it must be admitted that if they are fulfilled with regard to any organism and disease, that organism must be a cause of that disease. Such fulfillment has been made as to many maladies of this nature, especially as to those to which both men and animals, or animals alone, are susceptible; and though it is not practicable to carry out the third postulate in the case of those diseases to which human beings alone are susceptible, enough has been determined experimentally to make it almost absolutely certain that the germ theory is true for every contagious or infectious disease or malady. From what has been said, however, it should not be inferred that all such diseases are due to bacteria or vegetal microörganisms. In some cases it seems to be more probable that the exciting cause is of an animal nature, and in others experimental research has failed to devise suitable methods for positively isolating the specific germs, though belief in their existence is still unshaken. In fact, as advances are made in bacteriology and its kindred sciences, we may reasonably expect and hope that not only will the exact cause of each communicable malady be determined, but that means for destroying or limiting the virulence and power of these foes to health and life will also be discovered and made available. (*Seneca Eybert, M.D., April, 1896.*)

* **ġĕrm,** *v.i.* [Germ, *s.*] To sprout, to germinate, to come into existence.

"This is the time when errors and vices *germ*."—*J. Morley: Rousseau*, ii. 204.

* **ġĕr-māin',** *a.* [Germane.]

ġĕr'-măn (1), *a. & s.* [Germane.]

Ġĕr'-măn (2), *a. & s.* [Lat. *Germanus.*]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining or relating to Germany.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A native or inhabitant of Germany.

2. The language of the higher and more southern parts of Germany; the literary language of the whole country. Old High German was spoken from the eighth to the twelfth century; Middle High German from the twelfth to the fifteenth century; Modern High German is the existing form.

ġĕr'-măn (3), *s.* A fancy cotillion; also, an entertainment embracing such a dance.

German-paste, *s.* A kind of paste used for feeding larks, thrushes, nightingales, and

German-silver, *s.* A white alloy for table ware, consisting of nickel, copper, and zinc in various proportions.

German-text, *s.* A character closely resembling modern German type, and much used by lawyers for headings of legal documents:

ġĕr-măn'-dĕr, *ger-maun-der, *ger-mawn-der, *s.* [Fr. *germandree*; Prov. *germandrea*, a corruption of Lat. *chamædrys*, from Gr. χαμαίδρυς (*chamaidrus*), from χαμαί (*chamai*) = on the ground, and δρῦς (*drus*) = an oak, a tree; Ital. *calamandrea*; Ger. *germander.*]

Bot.: The genus Teucrium, of which numerous species exist in Europe and elsewhere. All the European species have long been in repute as medicinal plants, for their aromatic, bitter, and stomachic properties.

ġĕr-māne, ġĕr'-măn, *ġĕr-māin', *ger-maine, *ger-mayne, *a. & s.* [O. Fr. *germain*, from Lat. *germanus* = skin, having the same parents; from the same root as *germ.*]

A. *As adjective:*

* **I.** *Lit.:* Sprung from the same parents, or from members of the same family; akin.

"As he walked nere the water . . . he espied two brothers *german*."—*Udal: Matthew* iv.

II. *Figuratively:*

* **1.** Nearly related; closely akin.

"Wert thou a leopard thou wert *german* to the lion."—*Shakesp.: Timon of Athens*, iv. 3.

2. Closely connected; approximate; relevant; pertinent.

"The phrase would be more *germaine* to the matter if we could carry cannon by our sides."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. 2.

* 3. Genuine, true.

"Arius was a *german* or genuine disciple of Plato's."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 575.

* **B.** *As subst.:* One sprung from the same stock. (Applied to brothers or sisters and cousins.)

"Thyself thy message do to *german* deare."
Spenser: F. Q., I. v. 13.

¶ *Cousin-german:* [Cousin-german].

Ġĕr-măn'-ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *Germanicus*; Fr. *Germanique.*] Of or pertaining to Germany; Teutonic.

Germanic-Confederation, *s.* [Confederation.]

* **Ġĕr'-măn-ĭşm,** *s.* [Eng. *German* (2); *-ism.*] An idiom or phrase peculiar to the German language.

"It is full of Latinisms, Gallicisms, *Germanisms*, and all isms but Anglicisms."—*Lord Chesterfield.*

* **Ġĕr'-măn-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *German*; *-ize.*] To translate into German.

"The Dutch hath him who *Germanized* the story
Of Sleidan." *Sylvester: Du Bartas; Babylon*, 624.

* **ġĕr'-mĕn,** * **ger-maine,** * **ger-min,** *s.* [Lat. *germen* = a sprout, a shoot.] A germ, a sprout, a shoot, a seed.

Bot.: The name given by Linnæus to the ovary of a plant.

ġĕr'-mĭn-al, *a. & s.* [Fr., from Lat. *germen* (genit. *germinis*) = a germ, a shoot.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to a germ or seed-bud.

B. *As subst.:* The name given in October, 1793, by the French Convention to the seventh month of the republican year. It commenced on March 21, and was the first spring month.

germinal-macula, *s.*

Anat. & Physiol.: The same as Germinal-spot (q.v.).

germinal-matter, *s.*

Anat. & Physiol.: The name given by Beale both to the protoplasm and the nucleus of an animal cell, the two, however, being considered different by most histologists.

germinal-membrane, *s.*

Anat. & Physiol.: The same as Vitelline-membrane (q.v.).

germinal-pole, *s.*

Anat. & Physiol.: The name given by Quain to the central point from which development spreads in the ovum of a bird or mammal.

germinal-spot, *s.*

Anat. & Physiol.: A spot corresponding to the nucleolus of an animal cell. Called also the Germinal-macula.

germinal-vesicle, *s.*

1. *Anat. & Physiol.:* A delicate, spheroidal, inclosing membrane, with protoplasmic fluid and fine granules, constituting an essential part of the human or animal ovum. After a time it disappears. (*Quain.*)

2. *Bot.:* The germ of a future plant, analogous to the germinal vesicle of animals. It is formed apparently before impregnation. Amici, Mohl, Müller, Henfrey, Hoffmeister, and Tulasne affirm its existence, while it is denied by Schleiden and Schacht.

ġĕr'-mĭn-ant, *a.* [Lat. *germinans*, pr. par. of *germino* = to bud, to sprout; *germen* (genit. *germinis*) = a bud, a sprout.] Sprouting; beginning to bud or sprout; growing; developing.

"Divine prophecies . . . are not fulfilled punctually at once, but have springing and *germinant* accomplishment throughout many ages."—*Bacon: Advancement of Learning*, bk. ii.

ġĕr'-mĭn-āte, *v.i. & t.* [Lat. *germinatum*, sup. of *germino* = to bud, to sprout; *germen* (genit. *germinis*) = a bud, a sprout; Fr. *germer*; Ital. *germinare*; Sp. *germinar.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To sprout; to shoot; to bud; to begin to vegetate as a plant.

"Paradise was made on the third day, when God caused the trees to *germinate* out of the earth."—*H. More: Defence of the Philosophic Cabbala.* (App.)

B. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To cause to sprout or bud.

2. *Fig.:* To shoot out; to put forth.

"Several French departments *germinate* a set of rebellious paper-leaves."—*Carlyle: French Revolution.*

ġĕr-mĭn-ā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *germinatio*, from *germinatum*, sup. of *germino* = to bud, to sprout; Sp. *germinacion*; Ital. *germinazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II. (q.v.).

"There's but little similitude betwixt a terreous humidity and plantal *germinations*."—*Glanvill: The Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. xxi.

† 2. *Fig.:* The moral, mental, social, or political growth of an individual.

"The Duke of Buckingham had another kind of *germination*."—*Wotton.* (*Johnson.*)

II. *Bot.:* The first act of growth which takes place in an embryo plant. It cannot occur without the presence of water, heat, and atmospheric air, or, at least, of oxygen. Popularly water obtains the credit of the whole process, and it is undoubtedly true that seeds rapidly absorb it with the effect of softening the tissue, enabling the parts to distend, as well as dissolving those of them which are soluble, so that they may be taken into the circulation as growth proceeds. But heat also is necessary, and atmospheric air, to furnish oxygen, which is most effective if

one part of it be diluted with three of nitrogen. Prior to germination the seed had in its composition some carbon, apparently to preserve it; with this the oxygen unites, forming carbon dioxide, which is thrown off. Meanwhile the parts of the seed have softened and distended; the embryo has swelled and burst its envelopes, after which the radicle is sent down into the ground, deriving its nourishment at first, however, from the cotyledons; the plumule rises upwards, and the process of growth and development is completely in progress.

ġĕr'-mĭn-āt-ĭve, *a.* [Eng. *germinat(e); -ive.*] Of or pertaining to germination; which germinates.

ġĕr-mĭ-păr'-ĭ-ty, *s.*

Biol.: Reproduction through germs.

ġĕr'-mūle, *s.*

Biol.: A small or an incipient germ.

***gĕrn** (1), ***gerne,** *v.i.* [Grin, *v.*] To grin, to snarl, to yawn.

"Gaped like a gulf when he did *gerne.*"
Spenser: F. Q., V. xii. 16.

***gern** (2), *v.i.* [Yearn.]

***gerne,** *adv.* [Yearn.] Eagerly, earnestly, promptly.

"Than thou gyved the *gerne.*"—*MS.* in *Halliwell,* p. 267.

***gernier,** *s.* [O. Fr.] A garner, a granary.

***ġĕr-ō-cō'-mĭ-ą,** *s.* [Gerocomy.]

***ġĕr-ō-cŏm'-ĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *gerocomy; -cal.*] Of or pertaining to gerocomy (q.v.).

ġĕr-ŏc'-ō-mȳ, *s.* [Gr. γέρων (*gerōn*) = an old man, and κομέω (*komeō*) = to take care; Fr. *gérocomie.*] That branch of medicine which treats of the proper regimen for old people.

ġĕ-rŏn'-tēs, *s. pl.* [Gr., nom. pl. of γέρων (*gerōn*) = an old man.]

Greek Antiq.: A number of magistrates in Sparta who, with the ephors and kings, had the supreme power in the state. They were not eligible for election before they had attained the age of sixty years. Their number is variously stated at twenty and thirty-two.

***ġĕr-ŏn-tŏc'-rą-çy,** *s.* [Gr. γέρων (*gerōn*), genit. γέροντος (*gerontos*) = an old man, and κρατέω (*krateō*) = to govern.] Government by old men.

†ġĕr-ŏn-tō-ġē'-ŏŭs, *a.* [Gr. γέρων (*gerōn*), as subst. = an old man; as adj = old: γῆ (*gē*) = the earth; Eng., &c. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot. Geog.: Indigenous in the "Old World," *i.e.*, in the eastern hemisphere.

ġĕr-ō-pĭġ'-ĭ-ą, jĕr-ụ-pĭġ'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A mixture used to give colour and spurious strength to port wines. It is made of unfermented grape-juice with brandy and sugar, and a colouring matter obtained from rhatany root or logwood.

ġĕr'-rēs, *s.* [Lat. = a fish, probably the shad.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Sparidæ, sub-family Mænidinæ. *Gerres rhombeus* is found in the West Indian Seas.

ġĕr'-rĭs, *s.* [Probably altered from Lat. *gerres* (q.v.).]

Entom.: A genus of Homoptera, sub-order Heteroptera, tribe Hydrocores (Water-bugs). They have an elliptical and elongate body, and triangular head with prominent eyes and no ocelli. The two front feet are short, the thighs of the others very long, the legs and tarsi not easily distinguishable. They are black insects, which glide about on the surface of stagnant waters with great agility, using their hind feet for the purpose without diving.

ġĕr-rў-măn'-dĕr, *v.t.* [A word of political coinage, said to refer to Elbridge Gerry, a former Governor of Massachusetts, and the accredited originator of the method.] To divide a state or district into unnatural political divisions in the interest of a certain party or faction. Hence, figuratively, to misconstrue, or transpose, as in argument, &c.

¶ This word is frequently but incorrectly spelled and pronounced as *jerrymander.*

ġer'-rў-măn-dĕr, *s.* [Gerrymander, *v.t.*] The act of gerrymandering.

***gers, *gerss,** *s.* [Grass.]

ġĕrs'-dorff-īte, *s.* [Named from Hofrath von Gersdorff, who discovered the mineral in Styria.]

Min.: An isometric, pyritohedral, silver-white, steel-grey, or greyish-black mineral of metallic lustre, its hardness 5·5, sp. gr. 5·6 to 6·9. Compos.: Arsenic, 45·5; sulphur, 19·4; nickel, 35·1 = 100. Varieties: (1) Normal Gersdorffite, (2) Lowe's Gersdorffite, (3) Amoibite, (4) Plessite, and (5) Dobschauite. Found in Sweden, the Hartz Mountains, Styria, &c. (*Dana.*) The *British Museum Catalogue* considers it the same as Nickel Glance.

ġĕr'-ŭnd, *s.* [Lat. *gerundium,* from *gerundus* = to be done or carried out, fut. pass. part of *gero* = to carry out.]

Gram.: Originally a part of the Latin verb used to express the meaning of the present infinitive active in cases where the infinitive should properly be in some case other than the nominative. The word is also applied by grammarians to a dative form of the infinitive in Anglo-Saxon, governed by the preposition *to,* and expressed by the suffix *-e:* as, *etanne* = to eat, *faranne* = to go. In the twelfth century this ending *-enne, -anne,* was confounded with the participial ending *-ende* (*-inde*), and still later with the participial ending *-inge:* as, "This nyghte that is to *comyng.*" In Anglo-Saxon the gerund was used to express a purpose or end, like the Latin gerund or supine. In phrases such as "Fit *for teaching,* fond *of learning,*" teaching and learning are not gerunds, but verbal nouns governed by the preposition, and representing Anglo-Saxon substantives in *-ung.*

***gerund-grinder,** *s.* A pedantic schoolmaster.

"A pedant, a mere plodder, a petty tyrant, a *gerund-grinder.*"—*Knox: Winter Evenings,* Even. 59.

ġĕ-rŭn'-dĭ-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *gerund; -ial.*]

Gram.: Pertaining to or of the nature of a gerund: as, a *gerundial* infinitive.

***ġĕ-rŭnd-ine,** *a.* [See def.] Of or pertaining to a gerund.

"If ever they get ends of gold and silver enough to serve that *gerundine* maw of yours, that without *do* will end in *di* and *dum* instantly."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Wit at Several Weapons,* i. 1.

¶ As this is the only known instance of the word, it is probable that it is only a misprint for *gerundive* = *gerundive.*

ġĕ-rŭnd'-ĭve, *s.* [Lat. *gerundivus;* Fr. *gérondif.*]

Gram.: Originally a name given by Latin grammarians to the future passive participle; now used in other languages to denote certain modifications of the verb, as in English the verbal noun in *-ing* when governed by a preposition, and in German the present participle with *zu* (= to) prefixed.

***ġĕ-rŭnd'-ĭve-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *gerundive; -ly.*] After the manner of a gerund or gerundive; in place of a gerund or gerundive.

ġĕ-rû'-şĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. γερουσία (*gerousia*) = an assembly of old men.]

Greek Antiq.: The senate of ancient Sparta. [Gerontes.]

ġĕr-vā'-ō, *s.* [Jerboa.]

ġĕr-vĭl'-lĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after M. Gerville, a French naturalist.]

Paleont.: A genus of conchiferous molluscs, family Aviculidæ (Wing-shells). Known species thirty-seven, from the Carboniferous period to that of the Chalk.

ġĕr-ў-ŏn'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after Geryon, a three-headed monster figuring in classical mythology. It was his cattle which Hercules brought away.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Geryonidæ (q.v.).

ġĕr-ў-ŏn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *geryoni(a),* and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Discophora or Medusas, order Gymnophthalmata. The vessels, four in number, are simple; the ovaries, also four, are placed in the vessels of the sub-umbrella; the tentacles vary in number. Some species at times make the seas in which they live luminous.

***ġes-arne, *ġes-erne, *gis-erne, *ġys-erne,** *s.* [Gizzard.] A gizzard.

"Take the *gesarne* of a hare and stampe hit."—*MS.* in *Halliwell,* p. 257.

***ġes-en, *ġes-on,** *a.* [Geason.]

***ġĕs'-lĭng,** *s.* [Gosling.]

ġĕs'-nĕr-a, *s.* [Named by Linnæus after the celebrated botanist Conrad Gesner, of Zurich.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Gesneraceæ (q.v.). The tubers are depressed, the inflorescence corymbose or panicled, the corolla much longer than the calyx, two-lipped, two to five conspicuous glands on the flower. Paxton enumerates sixty-four species as cultivated in British greenhouses or gardens. They are from South America and the West Indies, and are plants of great beauty, chiefly with scarlet, purple, orange, or yellow flowers.

ġĕs-nĕr-ā'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *gesner(a),* and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Gesnerworts, an order of perigynous exogens, alliance Bignoniales. It consists of soft-wooded herbs or shrubs, sometimes climbing or creeping, and often springing from scaly tubers. Leaves opposite or whorled, without stipules. Flowers showy, in racemes or panicles, rarely solitary; scarlet, violet, or white. Calyx half adherent, five-parted. Corolla monopetalous, tubular, irregular, five-lobed; stamens two or four, in the latter case didynamous; ovary half superior, one-celled, with two parietal placentæ placed right and left of the axis; seeds many. Fruit capsular or succulent. It is divided into two sub-orders or tribes; Gesneræ confined to the warmer parts of America, and Crytandreæ more widely distributed. Lindley gave fifty-four genera, and estimated the known species at 260.

ġĕs-nĕr'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *gesner(a),* and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-order or tribe of Gesneraceæ (q.v.). The seeds have a small quantity of albumen, the fruit is partially adherent.

ġĕs'-nĕr-wôrts, *s. pl.* [Gesner, a proper name [Gesnera], and Eng. *worts.*]

Bot.: The name given by Lindley to the order Gesneraceæ (q.v.).

***ġes-on,** *a.* [Geason.]

***ġes-sare,** *s.* [Guesser.]

***ġĕsse,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Guess, *v.*]

***ġĕsse** (1), *s.* [Guess, *s.*]

***ġĕsse** (2), *s.* [Jess.]

***ġĕsse** (3), *s.* [Gest (2), *s.*]

***ġĕst** (1), ***geeste, *geist, *geste** (1), ***jeste,** *s.* [O. Fr. *geste,* from Lat. *gesta* = things done, actions; neut. pl. of *gestus,* pa. par. of *gero* = to carry out, to do; Ital. *gesta, geste;* Sp. *gestas.*]

1. A deed, an action, an exploit, an achievement.

"To write the *gests* of Britons stout
And deeds of English men."
Warner: Albions England, bk. i., ch. i.

2. A history or tale of the exploits of any hero or heroes; a romance.

"Mynstrells that singen songes and tellen *gestes* or other desportes."—*Maundeville,* p. 220.

3. A show or representation.

4. Gesture; carriage of person; deportment.

"Who by the noise and *gests* they make, give notice to their keeper, who presently puts them by, and digs the treffce for himself."—*Sir A. Balfour: Letters,* p. 71.

5. A race; a family.

"Thai and alle ther *geste* that dome salle doute and rew." *Robert de Brunne,* p. 815.

***ġĕst** (2), ***gesse,** *s.* [O. Fr. *jiste* = a bed, a couch.] [Gist.]

1. A stage; a rest, or stop in travelling.

"God hath designed the cross, the constant post and stage in our *gesses* to heaven."—*Hammond: Works,* iv. 485.

2. A journal or roll of the several days and stages prefixed in the progress of English sovereigns; the appointed time itself.

"To let him there a month, behind the *gest*
Prefix'd for's parting."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, i. 2.

***ġĕst** (3), ***geste** (2), *s.* [Guest.]

***gest-halle,** *s.* [Guest-hall.]

*** gest-hus,** *s.* [GUEST-HOUSE.]

***gest** (1), ***geist,** *s.* [JOIST.]

1. A joist or beam for supporting a floor.

"Thare betchis, and thare ouerloftis syne thay bete,
Flankis and *geistis* grete square and mete."
Douglas: Virgil, 158, 3.

2. A beam. (Used in a general sense.)

"Off gret *gestis* a sow thai maid,
That stalwart heildyne aboyn it had.
Barbour, xvii. 687.

***ǧĕst, *geste, *gest-en, *gest-yn,** *v.i.* [GEST (1), *s.*] To compose or recite gests or legendary tales.

"I can not *geste*." *Chaucer: C. T.*, 17,337.

***ǧĕst'-ant,** *a.* [Lat. *gestans*, pr. par. of *gesto*, frequent. of *gero* = to carry.] Carrying: hence, laden, burdened.

"Clouds *gestant* with heat."
E. B. Browning. (*Webster.*)

ǧĕs-tā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *gestatio* = a carrying, from *gestatus*, pa. par. of *gesto* = to carry; Ital. *gestazione.*]

***I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) Originally, in a general sense, the act of carrying; the state of being carried.

"*Gestation*, an exercise of the body, by being carried in coach, litter, upon horseback."—*P. Holland: Plinie; Explanation of the Words of Art.*

(2) The act of wearing, as clothes or ornaments.

(3) Gesture, gesticulation; deportment, carriage.

2. *Fig.:* The progress of any plan from inception to fulfilment.

II. *Physiol.:* The act of carrying young in the uterus from the time of conception to that of parturition. The average time of a woman's pregnancy is nine solar months, or about 280 days, though it may be as few as seven or as many as ten.

"The arrangement of the muscular fibres is best studied in the uterus at the full period of *gestation*."
—*Quain: Anatomy*, ii. 464.

***ǧĕst'-ą-tŏr-ў,** *a.* [Lat. *gestatorius*, from *gestatus*, pa. par. of *gesto*; Fr. *gestatorie.*]

1. That may or can be carried or worn.

"The crowns and garlands of the ancients were either *gestatory*, such as they wore about their heads and necks, &c."—*Sir T. Browne: Miscellanies*, p. 90.

2. Pertaining to gestation or pregnancy.

***ges-ten-ing,** *s.* [GUESTNING.]

***ǧĕst'-ĭc, *ǧĕst'-ĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *gest* (1); *-ic, -ical.*]

1. Of or pertaining to gests; legendary, romantic.

"And the gay grandsire skilled in *gestic* lore
Has lrisked beneath the burden of threescore."
Goldsmith: Traveller.

2. Pertaining to bodily motions; relating to or consisting of gestures.

***ǧĕs-tĭc'-ų-lar,** *a.* [Lat. *gesticulus* = gesture.] Full of action.

"Electricity is passing, glancing, *gesticular*."—*Emerson: Eng. Traits*, ch. xiii.

ǧĕs-tĭc'-ų-lāte, *v.i.* & *t.* [Lat. *gesticulatus*, pa. par. of *gesticulor* = to make mimic gestures; *gesticulus*, dimin. of *gestus* = a gesture; *gero* = to carry, to behave; Fr. *gesticuler*; Sp. *gesticular.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To make gestures or motions, as in speaking; to make or use postures.

***B.** *Trans.:* To represent by gestures or gesticulations.

"To act the crimes, these whippers reprehend,
Or what their servile apes *gesticulate*."
Ben Jonson. Poetaster. (To the Reader.)

ǧĕs-tĭc-ų-lā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *gesticulatio*, from *gesticulatus*, pa. par. of *gesticulor* = to gesticulate; Fr. *gesticulation.*]

1. The act or habit of gesticulating or using gestures to express any emotion or to enforce an argument.

2. A gesture; a motion or posture of the body, or any part of the body, in speaking or in representing action or passion.

"Story-telling is not perfect without proper *gesticulations* of the body."—*Guardian*, No. 42.

***3.** Antic tricks or motions.

"Suddenly they leape forth below, a mistress leading them, and with antick *gesticulation* ami action."—*Ben Jonson: Love's Triumph through Callipolis.*

***4.** Any movement or motion of the body.

"Indeed, that standing is not so simple a business as we imagine it to be, is evident from the *gesticulations* of a drunken man."—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. xi.

ǧĕs-tĭc'-ų-lā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat., Fr. *gesticulateur*; Sp *gesticulador*; Ital. *gesticulatore.*] One who gesticulates or uses gestures or postures.

ǧĕs-tĭc-ų-lā'-tŏr-ў, *a.* [Eng. *gesticulat(e)*; *-ory.*] Of or pertaining to gesticulation; represented by gesticulations.

***ǧĕs'-tĭ-ŏn,** *s.* [Lat. *gestio*, from *gestus*, pa. par. of *gero* = to carry.]

1. The doing of a thing. (*Blount.*)

2. Order, good bearing.

"To worke the chaos of the world into *gestion*."—*Chapman: Humerous Dayes Mirth*, p. 79

*** ges-ton-ye,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *gest* = guest (q.v.).] Hospitality; feasting.

"They come to that *gestonye*."
Torrent of Portugal, 2,724.

***ǧĕst'-ŏr, * ges-tour, * ges-towre,** *s.* [Eng. *gest* (1); *-or, -our.*] One who composed or recited gests or legendary tales.

"Poets and *gestoures* uppon a pulpet rebersede poysees, gestes, and songes."—*Trevisa*, iv. 101.

ǧĕst'-ų-ral, *a.* [Eng. *gestur(e)*; *-al.*] Of or pertaining to gesture.

ǧĕst'-ūre, *s.* [Low Lat. *gestura* = a mode of action, from *gesturus*, fut. par. of *gero* = to carry, to behave oneself.]

1. A motion or movement of the face, limbs, or other part of the body, used to express any emotion or sentiment, or to enforce any argument or opinion.

"This said, his brother pirate's hand he wrung,
Then to his boat with haughty *gesture* sprung."
Byron: Corsair, i. 17.

***2.** A manner of carrying the body; a posture.

"Accubation, or lying down at meals, was a *gesture* used by many nations."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. vi.

3. A movement of the body or limbs.

"In every *gesture* dignity and love."
Milton: P. L., viii. 489.

gesture-language, *s.*

Anthrop.: Gesture language is the name given to those movements of the hands and other parts of the body by means of which people of low culture eke out the deficiencies of their vocabulary, and persons ignorant of each other's language communicate their thoughts. Gesture-language exists wherever man is found. The expression of pain or surprise, the threatening shake of the head, the pointing of the finger possess the same messages for the cultured European and the debased negro. The traveller in a strange and unknown region is thrown back on gesture-language, and the expertness which American Indians have acquired in its use is marvellous, so that it is not uncommon to see two individuals of different nations sitting on the ground and conversing freely by means of the language of signs. The universality of the use of common gestures, and the fact that children first communicate their thoughts and emotions by this means, and then by onomatopoetic utterances, are relied upon by evolutionists as proofs that vocal languages did not always differentiate man from the lower animals. [LANGUAGE, ONOMATOPOEIA.]

"*Gesture-language* is instinct—the heritage of the days, it may be, of the days before man acquired articulate language, or differed thus far from the brute beast."—*Sayce: Nature & Science of Language*, i. 93.

***ǧĕst'-ūre,** *v.i.* & *t.* [GESTURE, *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To make use of gestures; to gesticulate.

"For the plaiers, who were sent for out of Hetruria, as they daunced the measures to the minstrel and sound of flute, *gestured* not undecently withall, after the Tuscane fashion."—*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 250.

B. *Trans.:* To accompany or represent with gestures or action.

"Not only does it [the dog] understand man's *gestured* threat—it distinguishes that which can be carried out from that which is impotent."—*Lindsay: Mind in the Lower Animals*, i. 358.

***ǧĕst'-ūre-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *gesture*; *-less.*] Without or free from gestures.

***ǧĕst'-ūre-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *gesture*; *-ment.*] The act of making gestures; gesticulation, gesture.

"Watching every word and *gesturement*."
Ball: Satires, I. iii. 46.

***ǧĕs'-tūr-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *gestur(e)*; *-er.*] An actor.

"The poet may exercise the part of *gesturer*."—*Webbe: Eng. Poetrie*, p. 95.

***ǧĕs'-tūr-oŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *gestur(e)*; *-ous.*] Full of gestures.

"Some be as tryinge, *gesturous*."—*Touchstone of Complexions*, p. 37.

***ǧĕt** (1), ***ǧettc, *jette,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *jetter.*] To swagger, to strut about.

"Along the streetes as he doth *jetting* passe
His outside showes him for an inward asse."
Rowland: Knave of Hearts (1613).

***ǧĕt** (2), ***get-en, *geto** (pa. t. **gat*, **gate*, **gatt*, **gatte*, **gret*, **gete*, **get, got*; pa. par. **get*, * *geten*, * *getyn*, * *geton*, * *getun*, *got*, * *goten*, * *gotten*, * *gotun*, * *gotyn*), *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *gitan, gytan, gietan, geotan* (generally in composition as *forgitan, begitan*, &c.); cogn. with Icel. *geta*; Goth. *gitan*; Lat. *-hendo* (in pre-*hendo*); Gr. χανδάνω (*chandanō*); O. Fris. *ieta, ietta*; O. Sax. *getan*; O. H. Ger. *gezun*; M. H. Ger. *gezzen.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To procure; to obtain; to gain possession of by any means; to acquire.

"We *get* our bread with the peril of our lives, because of the sword of the wilderness."—*Lamentations*, v. 9.

2. To deserve; to meet with.

3. To come into possession of: hence, to possess, to have.

"Then forcing thee, by fire be made thee bright:
Nay, thou has *got* the face of man."
Herbert: Avarice.

4. To beget; to procreate; to generate.

"If a man *gete* a rebel sone and a fraward."—*Wyclife: Deuteronomy* xxi. 18.

5. To earn; to gain by labour.

"There, London's voice: '*Get* money, money still!'
And then let virtue follow, if she will."
Pope: Horace, bk. i., ep. i., 79.

6. To gain as profit; to obtain as a price or reward.

"Alas! he *gets* nothing by that."
Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing, i. 1.

7. To win over; to induce; to prevail on; to persuade.

"Only *get* the learned writer to set down our ex communication."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing*, iii. 5.

***8.** To draw away or aside.

"I could never *get* him from it."
Shakesp.: Timon, iii. 1.

9. To put or cause to be in any state or condition.

"But *get* your hearts deeply affected with religion as well as your heads, and then there is no fear but you will all be sons of peace."—*Sharpe*, vol. i., ser. 1.

10. To lay hold of; to seize; to catch.

"The plebelans have *got* your fellow tribune."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, v. 4.

11. To receive; to obtain: as, I could *get* no answer from him.

12. To procure; to supply; to furnish.

"*Get* me a taper in my study."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.

***B.** *Reflex.:* To betake; to remove; to carry; to take off (betokening haste or danger).

"Arise, *get* thee out from this land."—*Genesis* xxxi. 13.

C. *Intransitive:*

1. To gain, to win; to be a gainer; to profit.

"So that now they *got* by their collectorships, whereas before they spent about £100, besides their gains on clothes or needless entertainments."—*Life of A. à Wood*, p. 286.

2. To arrive at any state, condition, or posture, by some kind of labour, effort, or exertion.

"Those that are very cold, and especially in their feet, cannot *get* to sleep."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

3. To betake oneself; to go, to remove, to depart.

"*Get* home with thy fewel made ready to set."
Tusser: Husbandry.

4. To fall or come by accident or chance.

"Two or three men of the town are *got* among them."—*Tatler.*

5. To find the way; to insinuate itself.

"If there should be any leak at the bottom of the vessel, yet very little water would *get* in, because no air could *get* out."—*Wilkins.*

6. To fall into the way of.

"Lying is so cheap a cover for any miscarriage, and so much in fashion, that a child can scarce be kept from *getting* into it."—*Locke: On Education*, § 123.

7. To become by any act what one was not before.

"The laughing sot, like all unthinking men,
Bathes and *gets* drunk; then bathes and drinks again."
Dryden: Persius, sat. iii.

8. To arrive at: as, I *got* to the house early.

¶ 1. *To get about:*

(1) To be able to move or walk about. (Said of one recovering from sickness.)

(2) To spread about; to be commonly reported: as, The story *got about.*

2. *To get ahead:* To advance, to prosper, to succeed.

3. *To get along:* To proceed, to advance; hence, to prosper, to succeed.

4. *To get at:*

(1) *Ordinary Language:*

(*a*) *Lit.:* To be able to reach; to come or make way to: as, To *get at* the truth of a matter.

(*b*) *Fig.:* To banter, to tease, to aggravate. (*Colloq.*)

(2) *Racing:* To corrupt, in the case of the jockey; to hocuss, in the case of the horse.

"A painful impression is abroad that ——, who was a 'hot favourite' for the Derby, was pulled, the jockey who rode him having been *got at*."—*Globe*, Dec. 21, 1883.

5. *To get back:*

(1) *Intrans.:* To arrive back at the place from which one originally started; to return; to draw back or towards the rear.

(2) *Trans.:* To receive back or in return: as, To *get* one's money *back*.

* 6. *To get before:* To arrive in front or move forward.

7. *To get behind:*

(1) *Lit.:* To fall in the rear; to lag.

(2) *Figuratively:*

(*a*) To fall into arrears; to be backward: as, He *got behind* with his rent.

(*b*) To penetrate, to unravel.

8. *To get behind the scenes:* To become acquainted with the intimate working of any scheme or design.

9. *To get by heart:* To learn off by heart.

"This defect he frequently lamented, it being harder with him to *get* one sermon *by heart* than to pen twenty."—*Fell: Life of Hammond.*

10. *To get clear:* To disengage oneself; to be released or freed from confinement, obligation, burden, or embarrassment.

"From your love I have a warranty
To unburden all my plots and purposes
How to *get clear* of all the debts I owe."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

11. *To get forward:*

(1) *Lit.:* To go on or in front; to advance.

(2) *Figuratively:*

(*a*) To prosper, to advance.

(*b*) To push on, as with work.

12. *To get free:* To disengage oneself; to get clear or loose.

13. *To get ground:* To gain or win as an advantage.

"If they *get ground* and vantage of the king,
Then join you with them, like a rib of steel."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iii. 2.

14. *To get home:*

(1) *Ord. Lang.:* To arrive at one's home or house.

(2) *Racing:* To arrive at the winning-post.

15. *To get in:*

(1) *Transitive:*

(*a*) *Ord. Lang.:* To collect, to gather in; to bring in and place under cover: as, To *get in* corn.

(*b*) *Print.:* To reduce the spacing so as to save lines.

(2) *Intransitive:*

(*a*) To arrive or make way within any place or body.

(*b*) To be elected or returned: as, He *got in* for the county.

16. *To get off:*

(1) *Transitive:*

(*a*) To put or take off: as, To *get off* one's boots.

(*b*) To remove; to shift: as, To *get* a ship *off* a shoal.

(*c*) To sell, to dispose of; to get rid of.

"Wood, to *get* his halfpence *off*, offered a hundred pounds in his coin for seventy in silver."—*Swift: Drapier's Letters.*

(2) *Intransitive:*

(*a*) To alight, to get down: as, To *get off* a horse.

(*b*) To escape; to get clear.

"The galeies, by the benefit of the shores and shalows, *got off*."—*Bacon: War with Spain.*

17. *To get on:*

(1) *Trans.:* To put on; to draw or pull on; as, To *get on* a coat.

"Be what thou wilt; I am fortune's steward. *Get on* thy boots: we'll ride all night."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, v. 3.

(2) *Intransitive:*

(*a*) *Lit.:* To move on; to advance; to proceed.

(*b*) *Fig.:* To succeed; to prosper; to fare.

18. *To get out:*

(1) *Transitive:*

(*a*) To draw out; to extract.

"Smiling upon thee, *get out* thy secrets."—*Eccles.* xiii. 1.

(*b*) To draw out; to disengage; to get rid of: as, To *get out* a tooth.

"They would be glad to *get out* those weeds which now have taken too deep root to be easily extirpated."—*Locke.*

(2) *Intrans.:* To depart or escape from any place or state of confinement or restraint.

"Philantus was entrapped, and saw round about him, but could not *get out*."—*Sidney: Arcadia.*

19. *To get over:*

(1) *Lit.:* To pass over; to cross over.

(2) *Figuratively:*

(*a*) To surmount; to surpass; to overcome: "His temper being naturally jovial, he at last *got over* it."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 2.

(*b*) To recover from: as, To *get over* illness.

(*c*) To coax; to wheedle; to circumvent.

20. *To get quit of:* To disengage one's self from.

"We can neither find source nor issue for such an excessive mass of waters, neither where to have them; nor, if we had them, how to *get quit of* them."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

21. *To get rid of:* To disengage one's self from; to remove.

"As the obtaining the love of valuable men is the happiest end of this life, so the next felicity is to *get rid of* fools and scoundrels."—*Pope to Swift.*

22. *To get round:* To gain an advantage over; to circumvent; to win over.

23. *To get the day:* To win the day; to gain the victory; to conquer.

"To *get the day* of them of his own nation, would be a most unhappy day for him."—*2 Maccabees* v. 6.

24. *To get the hang of a thing:* To become familiar with the arrangement or construction of anything; to acquire the art or knack of. (*American.*)

25. *To get through:*

(1) *Lit.:* To pass through and reach a point beyond.

(2) *Figuratively:*

(*a*) To accomplish; to complete: as, To *get through* one's work.

(*b*) To pass in any examination.

"So you see, Giglamps, I'm safe to *get through*."—*Cuthbert Bede: Verdant Green*, pt. ii., ch. xii.

26. *To get to:* To reach; to arrive at.

27. *To get together:*

(1) *Trans.:* To collect or bring together; to convene; to amass.

"*Get* your apparel *together*."—*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, iv. 2.

(2) *Intrans.:* To come or collect together; to meet; to assemble.

28. *To get up:*

(1) *Transitive:*

(*a*) To prepare; to get ready; to make all necessary arrangements for: as, To *get up* a case, to *get up* a concert.

(*b*) To learn thoroughly: as, To *get up* a lesson.

(*c*) To dress; to fit out: as, An actor, or a piece, or an effect is well *got up*.

(2) *Intrans.:* To arise, especially from a bed or couch.

"Sheep will *get up* betimes in the morning to feed against rain."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

29. *To get wind:*

(1) To become public; to be divulged: as, The story soon *got wind*.

(2) To recover breath.

30. *To get wind of:* To get intimation of.

31. *To get with child:* To make pregnant.

"He hath *got* his friend *with child*."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, i. 5.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *get*, to *gain*, to *obtain*, and to *procure*: "*Get* is not only the most general in its sense, but in its application; it may be substituted in almost every case for the other terms; *get* is promiscuously used for whatever comes to the hand, whether good or bad, desirable or not desirable, sought for or not; but *gain*, *obtain*, and *procure*, always include either the wishes, or the instrumentality of the agent, or both together. The word *gain* is peculiarly applicable to whatever comes to us fortuitously; for what we *gain* constitutes our good fortune. . . . To *obtain* and *procure* exclude the idea of chance, and suppose exertions directed to a specific end: but the former may include the exertions of others; the latter is particularly employed for one's own personal exertions." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **get-nothing,** *s.* An idle person; a ne'er-do-well.

"Every *get-nothing* is a thief."—*Adams: Devil's Banquet*, p. 76.

* **get-penny,** *s.* Anything which gets or gains money; a successful affair.

"But the gunpowder plot, there was a *get-penny*."—*Ben Jonson: Bartholomew Fair*, v. 1.

get-up, *s.* Dress and other accessories; the manner in which anything is presented, as on the stage.

"There is an air of pastoral simplicity about their whole *get-up*."—*H. Kingsley: Ravenshoe*, ch. xliii.

* **gĕt** (1), * **gett,** * **gette,** *s.* [O. Fr. *get*; Fr. *gette.*] [GET (1), *v.*]

1. A contrivance.

"*Get* or gyn. *Machina*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. A fashion, a mode, a manner.

"Him thought he rode all of the newe *get*."
Chaucer: C. T., 684.

gĕt (2), *s.* [GET (2), *v.*]

1. That which is begotten: a child.

"An' Will's a true guid fallow's *get*,
A name not envy spairges."
Burns: A Dream.

2. Offspring, progeny generally.

"The moder this behaldyng is al ouerset
Wyth sorow, for slauchtir of hyr tendir *get*."
Douglas: Virgil, 465, 42.

* **gĕt'-ą-ble,** * **gĕt'-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *get*, v.; *-able.*] Attainable, obtainable.

"Fishes, fowls, and all other commodities scarce *gettable* in Aberdeen."—*Spalding*, ii. 82.

* **gĕt'-tĕr** (1), *s.* [GET (1), *v.*] A swaggerer, a bully.

gĕt'-tĕr (2), *s.* [Eng. *get*, v.; *-er.*]

* 1. One who gets, gains, or obtains.

"Revolve the *getter's* joy, and loser's pain."
Rowe: Golden Verses of Pythagoras.

* 2. One who begets; a begetter, a progenitor.

"Peace is a *getter* of more bastard children, than war's a destroyer of men."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, iv. 6.

3. One employed in digging in the construction of earthworks.

gĕtt'-ĭng, * **gett-ynge,** * **get-ynge,** *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [GET, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of gaining, obtaining, or acquiring; acquisition.

"What about the *gettynge* of the garlande, kepyng it, lesyng and wynnynge againe, it hath coste more English blud than hath the twise wynnynge of Fraunce."—*Hall: Edward V.*

2. The act of begetting or procreating.

3. That which is got or gained; gains; profit.

"Behold Sir Balaam, now a man of spirit,
Ascribes his *gettings* to his parts and merit."
Pope: Moral Essays, iii. 376.

ġē'-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *geum* = the avens, said to be from Gr. γεύω (*geuō*) = to taste, to enjoy the sweets of, referring to the aromatic roots.]

Bot.: A genus of Rosaceæ, family Potentillidæ. The calyx, which is five-lobed, has five bracteoles above its base, making it sometimes to be described as ten-cleft; petals, five; stamens many, crowded; carpels many, with one ascending ovule in each; anthers many, on a dry receptacle. About thirty species are known. They are from the temperate and colder regions. Two are British. [AVENS.]

gew'-gâw (ew as **ū),** * **gew-gaud,** * **gu-gaw,** * **gy-gawe,** *s.* & *a.* [A corruption of Mid. Eng. *giuegoue*, *givegove*, a reduplicated form of *give* (q.v.). (*Skeat.*)]

A. *As subst.:* A showy trifle; a toy, a bauble, a knick-knack.

"In every corner of the mansion appeared a profusion of *gewgaws*, not yet familiar to English eyes."—*Macaulay: Eng. Hist.*, ch. xi.

B. *As adj.:* Showy, without value, gaudy.

"He prefers thee to the gilded domes
Or *gewgaw* grottos of the vainly great."
Byron: Elegy on Newstead Abbey.

gew-gâwed (ew as **ū),** *a.* [Eng. *gewgaw*; *-ed.*] Tricked out with baubles or showy trifles.

"Before some new Madonna, gaily decked,
Tinselled and *gewgawed*."
D. G. Rossetti: A Last Confession.

gey, *adv.* [Gay.] Pretty, tolerably, moderately.

¶ *A gey bit:* A considerable distance.

"Kippletringan was distant at first a *gey bit*, then the *gey bit* was accurately described as 'aiblins three mile,' and then the 'three mile' diminishes into 'like a mile and a bittock;' then extended into 'four mile or thereawa.'"—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. i.

* **geyl-er,** *s.* [Gaoler.]

geȳş'-ẽr, geȳş'-ĭr, *s.* [Icel. *geysa* = to gush.]

Geology, &c.:

1. Certain intermittent hot springs in the south-western division of Iceland, about thirty miles from Mount Hecla. Nearly one hundred are said to break out within a circle of two miles. Few of them play longer than five or six minutes at a time, although sometimes they go on for half-an-hour. The largest is called the Great Geyser. It has a pipe 78 feet in vertical depth, and from eight to ten feet in diameter, but gradually widening as it rises into the basin. The latter is 56 feet long by 46 feet broad, and is lined with an incrustation of silica deposited from the hot water, the process being aided by the alkali soda, which, with minute quantities of various salts, exists in the water. When the geyser is about to act, subterranean noises are heard like the distant firing of cannon, and the earth is slightly shaken; then a column of the liquid element is thrown up to the height of 100 or 200 feet. Steam after a time makes it way out of the rent, and the fountain ceases to play. The second in size is the Strokkur. If stones or turf be thrown down its pipe, an eruption will follow in a few minutes, and eject them with great force. Sir George Mackenzie, Sir J. Herschel, Prof. Bunsen, Descloizeanx, and Professor Tyndall have all offered explanations of geyser action. It is produced by the heating of the lower part of the geyser tube.

2. Any similar intermittent hot springs. The most remarkable geysers in the world are those of Yellowstone Park, where they occur in a profusion unknown elsewhere. On the Firehole River alone there are fully 50 geysers, throwing columns of water from 50 to 200 feet high. Old Faithful Geyser throws a column of water six feet in diameter to a height from 100 to 150 feet, at intervals of about an hour. There are fine geysers also in New Zealand.

ȝeȳ'-ṣẽr-īte, * geȳ'-ṣĭr-īte, *s.* [Eng. &c., *geyser*, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of Fiorite or Siliceous Sinter, which again is a variety of opal. It is applied to the concretionary deposits around the Icelandic geysers. [Geyser.] (*Dana*). The *British Museum Catalogue* makes geyserite simply a synonym for Siliceous Sinter.

ghaĭ'-or-nĭk, *s.* [Tartar.]

Zool.: A variety of the Yak (*Poëphagus grunniens*), one of the Bovidæ.

ghaist, *s.* [Ghost.] Ghost. (*Scotch.*)

ghar'-rў, *s.* [Hindust, *gâri.*] A wheel carriage. (*Anglo-Indian.*)

* **ghast,** *v.t.* [A.S. *gæstan* = to terrify.] To frighten, to terrify, to aghast.

"So *ghasted* with feare . . . that they looked rather like to ghosts than men."—*Stow: Queen Elizabeth* (1586).

* **ghast,** *a.* [Ghast, *v.*] Ghastly; awful.

"How *ghast* a train." *Keats: Otho the Great*, v. 5.

* **ghast'-fûl, * gast-full,** *a.* [Eng. *ghast; full.*] Such as to make persons aghast; frightful, horrible, dead.

"Here will I dwell apart,
In *gastfull* grove therefore, till my last sleep."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; August.

* **ghast'-fûl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *ghastful; -ly.*] In a ghastful or ghastly manner; horribly, dreadfully.

ghast'-lĭ-nĕss, * gast-li-ness, *s.* [Eng. *ghastly; -ness.*] The quality or state of being ghastly; a deathlike look; horror of countenance; paleness.

ghast'-lў, * **gast-lie,** * **gast-ly,** *a.* & *adv.* [A.S. *gæstlic* = terrible, from a root seen in *gæstan* = to frighten, to ghast; Goth. *usgaisjan* = to terrify; *usgeisnan* = to be astonished.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Pale, deathlike, dismal, haggard.

"An energy which amazed everybody who saw his *ghastly* countenance and tottering gait."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

2. Horrible, dreadful, shocking, hideous.

"Familiarity with *ghastly* spectacles produced a hardheartedness and a desperate impiety." — *Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

* **B.** *As adv.:* In a ghastly manner; hideously, haggardly.

"Staring full *ghastly* like a strangled man."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iii. 2.

¶ For the difference between *ghastly* and *hideous*, see Hideous.

ghast'-nĕss, gast-ness, *s.* [Eng. *ghast; -ness.*] The quality or state of being ghastly; ghastliness, haggard look, horror.

"Do you perceive the *ghastness* of the eye?"
Shakesp.: Othello, v. 1.

* **ghaunt,** *a.* [Gaunt.]

ghât, ghâut, *s.* [Mahratta, &c. *ghat.*]

1. Properly a mountain pass.

2. A range of mountains, as the Western Ghauts, more commonly called by the natives the Sahyadri Hills.

3. A quay; a flight of steps for the convenience of bathers descending to the Ganges or other rivers. (All *Anglo-Indian.*)

"Remembering such a *ghaut* or river-stair at Calcutta."—*Thackeray: Roundabout Papers*, xviii.

ghĕ'-bĕr, *s.* [Guebre.]

ghee, *s.* [Hindust.] Stale butter clarified by boiling and straining. It has no attraction for Europeans, but is largely in use among the natives of India.

ghĕr'-kĭn, * **guĕr'-kĭn,** * **gĕr'-kĭn,** *s.* [A shortened form of *agherkin*, from Dut. *agurkje;* Dan. *agurke;* Ger. *gurke*, from Arab. *al* = the, and *khirgâr* = a cucumber; Hind *khiyâr.*] A small variety of the cucumber used for pickling.

* **ghess,** * **ghesse,** *v.t. & i.* [Guess, *v.*]

* **ghess,** *s.* [Guess, *s.*]

ghĕt'-ṭhôo, *s.* [Some Indian languages.]

Bot.: The tubers of a plant, *Aponogeton monostachyon.* Roxburgh says that they are eaten by the natives of India, and are almost as good as potatoes.

ghĕt'-tō, *s.* [Ital.] That quarter of certain Italian towns in which Jews live.

Ghĭb'-ĕl-līne, *s.* [Ital. *Ghibellino*, a corrupt. of Ger. *Weiblingen*, an estate in the part of Franconia included under Wurtemberg. It was the seat of Conrad III. of Hohenstaufen, duke of Suabia, and Henry, the nephew of Welf or Guelf, Duke of Bavaria, who in A.D. 1138 engaged in a contest against each other for the imperial crown of Germany. The names of the Guelf and the Ghibelin are said to have been first used as rallying cries at the battle of Weinsberg in A.D. 1140.)

Hist.: The name given to those who sided with the German emperors in their contests with the popes on the question of their respective jurisdictions. The Guelfs and Ghibellines disturbed Italy from the twelfth to the fifteenth century. In the time of Dante the contest was severe at Florence, and in 1289 the great poet, who was an earnest Ghibelline, fought in the battle of Campoldina against the opposite faction. [Guelf.]

* **ghif,** *conj.* [If.]

* **ghĭt'-tẽrn,** *s.* [Gittern.]

ghô-hō'-nạ, *s.* [An Indian word.]

ghohona-grass, *s.*

Bot.: A poisonous grass, *Paspalum scrobiculatum* (?), growing in India. It is said to render the milk of the cattle which feed upon it narcotic and drastic.

* **ghôle,** *s.* [Ghoul.]

ghôst, * **gaist,** * **gast,** * **ghaist,** * **goost,** * **gost,** *s.* [A.S. *gast* = a spirit; cogn. with Dut. *geest;* Dan. & Ger. *geist*, from the same root as *ghastly* (q.v.); O. Sax. *gêst;* O. Fris. *gâst;* Sw. *gast.*]

* 1. The soul of man.

"Bitesche mi *gast* ant mi bodi badhen to ro and to reste."—*St. Marherite*, p. 20.

* 2. Breath.

"Alle that glydez and gotz and *gost* of lyf habbez."
E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness, 325.

3. The spirit or soul of a deceased person; an apparition; a spirit appearing after death; a spectre.

"The *ghosts* rejected are the unhappy crew
Deprived of sepulchres and funeral due."
Dryden: Virgil: Æneid vi. 445.

* 4. Spirit.

"As wel in body as *goost* chaste was she."
Chaucer: C. T., 13,458.

* 5. A dead body; a corpse.

"I'll make a *ghost* of him that lets me."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 4.

6. A shadow; the remotest trace or likelihood: as, He has not the *ghost* of a chance. (*Colloquial.*)

¶ (1) *The Holy Ghost:* The Third Person in the Christian Trinity. [Holy Ghost.]

(2) *To give up the ghost,* * *To yield up the ghost:* To die, to expire.

"Their shadows seem
A canopy most fatal, under which
Our army lies ready to *give up the ghost.*"
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., ii. 3.

¶ For the difference between *ghost* and *vision*, see Vision.

* **ghost-demon,** *s.* The spirit of a man adored as a deity.

ghost-god, *s.* The same as Ghost demon (q.v.).

ghost-moth, *s.*

Entom.: A moth, *Hepialus humuli.* The expansion of wings in the male is about two, and in the female two and a half inches. The former has the wings snowy white, with the costæ and fringes brownish; the female has the fore wings deep dull yellow, with a streak and some spots brick red; the hind wings are of a dull lead colour at the base, shaded with orange. The larva feeds underground on the roots of hop, burdock, nettle, &c., from autumn to spring. The perfect insect, which is common, appears in June. The males, the sex with the ghostly appearance, have a peculiar flight, oscillating backwards and forwards like a pendulum, but remaining for some time at one spot. (*Stainton.*)

* **ghost-seer,** *s.* One who sees or calls up spectres or apparitions.

"He had listened with vivid interest, at least, if not with implicit belief, to the wonders told of each more renowned *ghost-seer.*"—*Lytton: Zanoni*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

ghost-story, *s.* A tale in which ghosts are introduced.

* **ghôst,** *v.i. & t.* [Ghost, *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To give up the ghost; to die, to expire.

"Euryalus taking leave of Lucretia, precipitated her into such a love-fit, that within a few hours she *ghosted.*"—*Sidney: Arcadia.*

B. *Trans.:* To appear as a ghost; to haunt as a ghost.

"Julius Cæsar
Who at Philippi the good Brutus *ghosted.*"
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, ii. 6.

* **ghôst'-ĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *ghost; -ess.*] A female ghost.

"The said *ghostess* or ghost, as the matter may be."
Barham: Ingoldsby Legends; Old Woman in Grey.

* **ghôst'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *ghost; -less.*] Without spirit or life.

ghôst'-līke, *a.* [Eng. *ghost*, and *like.*] Like a ghost; pale, haggard, ghastly.

"Thy thinne cheeke, hollow eye,
And *ghostlike* colour speake the mystery
Thou wouldst, but canst not live by."
Nabbes: Hannibal & Scipio; their Ghost to the Authour.

* **ghôst-lĭ-nĕss,** * **goost-ly-nes,** *s.* [Eng. *ghostly; -ness.*] The quality or state of being ghostly.

"Tham . . . namly that fell to *goostlynes.*"
Cursor Mundi, 6,448.

ghôst'-lў, * **gost-lich,** * **gost-liche,** * **goste-ly,** * **gos-tly,** *a.* & *adv.* [A.S. *gâstlic* = spiritual; O. S. *gêstlik;* O. Fris. *gâstlik;* Ger. *geistlich;* Dut. *geestelijk.*] [Ghost, Ghastly.]

† **A.** *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to the spirit or soul: spiritual; not carnal or secular.

"I wish thee, Vin, before all wealth
Both bodily and *ghostly* health."
Corbet: To his son Vincent.

2. Connected with religion or spiritual matters; engaged in religious duties.

"*Ghostly* in office, earthly in his plan,
A slave at court, elsewhere a lady's man."
Cowper: Tirocinium, 422.

3. Pertaining to ghosts or apparitions.

4. Suitable for ghosts; dismal, gloomy.

"To muse at last amid the *ghostly* gloom
Of graves, and hoary vaults, and cloistered cells."
Akenside: Pleasures of Memory.

* **B.** *As adv.:* In a ghostly or spiritual manner; spiritually.

* **ghōte,** *s.* [Goat.]

ghoul, *ghole, *ghoole, *s.* [Pers. *ghôl* = a wood-demon, supposed to devour men and other animals.] An imaginary being, supposed among Eastern nations to devour human corpses.

"It seemed a place where *ghouls* might come
With their foul banquets from the tomb."
Moore: Fire-Worshippers.

ghȳll, *s.* [Icel. *gil* = a ravine.] A ravine; a gully or cleft in a hill.

"Then as I wandered where the huddling rill
Brightens with water-breaks the hollow *ghyll.*"
Wordsworth: Evening Walk.

ǧī-ăl-lō-lī'-nō, *s.* [Ital. *giallorino* = yellowish; *giallo* = yellow.] An oxide of lead or massicot from Naples, constituting a fine pigment called Naples yellow.

* **giambeaux, *giam-beux** (as **zham'-bo, zham'-bę**), *s. pl.* [Fr. *jambe* = the leg.] [Jambeaux.]

Old Armour: Leg or shin pieces of *cuir*

GIAMBEAUX.

bouilli, or metal, much worn during the reign of Richard II.

"The mortal steel despiteously entailed,
Deep in their flesh, quite through the iron walls,
That a large purple stream adown their *giambeux* falls."
Spenser: F. Q. II. vi. 29.

ǧī'-ant, *geand, *gean., *geannt, *geawnt, *giaund, *giaunt, *gyant, *ǧeant, *ǧeaunt, *cyant, *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *gyant, geant, ciant;* Fr. *géant*, from Lat. *gigantem*, accus. of *gigas;* Gr. γίγας (*gigas*), genit. γίγαντος (*gigantos*) = a giant; from the same root as *genus, generate*, &c.; Sp., Port., & Ital. *gigante;* Ger. *gigant.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A man of size much above the ordinary stature of men; a man of extraordinary size or bulk.

"Gates of monarchs
Are arched so high, that *giants* may jet through."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 3.

2. A person of extraordinary powers or genius, bodily or intellectual.

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Gigantic; giant-like; like a giant in size or strength.

"Cur dire neighbours of Cyclopean birth
Match in fierce wrong the *giant* sons of earth."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey vii. 280.

* 2. Enormous, monstrous.

"A *giant* traitor." *Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, i. 2.

giant-cells, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Large multi-nucleated cells, called by Kölliker Ostoclasts. They arise where absorption of bone is going on.

giant-clams, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The English name given to Tridacnidæ (q.v.), a family of conchiferous molluscs.

giant-fennel, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Ferula, the species of which are found in the south of Europe, the north of Africa, Persia, Siberia, &c. *Ferula persica* is the assafœtida (q.v.).

giant-ivy, *s.*

Bot.: Hedera vegeta; called also Irish ivy.

giant powder, *s.* A form of dynamite, consisting of infusorial earth saturated with nitro-glycerine. The siliceous earth consists of diatoms and frustules, and the result is a brown powder, something like fine sawdust.

giant puff-ball, *s.*

Bot.: A fungus, *Lycoperdon giganteum*, often many feet in circumference, filled with a pulpy mass, which has been used for a styptic and for tinder.

* **giant-queller,** *s.* The slayer or destroyer of giants.

"Thor was the Hercules of the Scandinavian mythology, a dreadful *giant-queller.*"—*Scott: Rokeby*, iv. 1 (Note).

ǧī'-ant-ĕss, *ge-aunt-esse, *gy-ant-esse, *s.* [Eng. *giant; -ess.*]

1. A female giant, a woman of extraordinary size or bulk.

"Thar the childrene were
Whyche that ogħte the *geauntesse* that Charlis alow in distresse." *Sir Ferumbras*, 4,868.

* 2. Any being or personification of exceeding strength or power.

"Youth is publicly swallowed up by the *giantess* of old age admitted into its inner mansion."—*Sir W. Jones: An Indian Grant of Land.*"

* **ǧī'-ant-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *giant; -ish.*] Approaching that of a giant; unusually tall.

"Their stature neither dwarf nor *giantish.*"
Randolph: Muse's Looking Glass, v. 1.

* **ǧī'-ant-ĭzm,** *s.* [Eng. *giant; -ism.*] The state of being giants.

"Oh happy state of *giantism*, where husbands
Like mushrooms grow."
Fielding: Life & Death of Tom Thumb, i.

* **ǧī'-ant-īze,** *v.i.* [Eng. *giant; -ize.*] To act as a giant; to play the giant.

* **ǧī'-ant-līke, *ǧī'-ant-lў,** *a.* [Eng. *giant; -like, -ly.*] Resembling or like a giant; characteristic of a giant; gigantic.

"What means this devilish shepherd to aspire
With such a *giantly* presumption?"
Marlowe: 1 Tamburlaine, ii. 6.

* **ǧī'-ant-rў,** *s.* [Eng. *giant; -ry.*]

1. The race of giants; giants collectively.

2. Hugeness.

"The flimsy *giantry* of Ossian."—*Walpole: Letters* iv. 280.

ǧī'-ant-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *giant; -ship.*] The state, quality, or character of a giant.

"His *giantship* has gone somewhat crestfallen."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 1,244.

giaour (as **jówr**), *s.* [Turk. *gi̇dour;* Pers. *gâur* = an infidel.] A name given by the Turks to those who disbelieve in Mohammed, and specially to Christians.

"And though to-morrow's tempest lower,
'Tis calmer than thy heart, young *Giaour.*"
Byron: The Giaour.

ǧĭb (I), *s.* [O. Fr. *gibbe;* Fr. *gibe* = a billhook, a hoe.] [Gibbet.]

1. The projecting arm of a crane; a gibbet or jib.

2. A piece of metal or wood whose duty it is to hold another in place, as in the case of a sled-tongue in its roller, or a strap-head on a connecting-rod. It is usually tightened by a key or cotter.

¶ *Gib and key:* The fixed wedge and the driving wedge for tightening the strap which holds the brasses at the end of a connecting-rod in steam machinery.

* **ǧĭb** (2), * **gibbe, *gyb,** *s.* [An abbrev. for *Gilbert*=O. Fr. *Tibert*, the name given to the cat in the old fable of "Reynard the Fox." Cf. *Tom-cat* and *Jack-ass.*] A tom-cat, especially an old one.

"Nothing it availed
To call Philip agayne
Whom *gib* our cat hath slayne."
Skelton: The Boke of Philip Sparow.

* **gib-cat, *gyb-cat,** *s.* A tom-cat.

"I am as melancholy as a *gib-cat*, or a lugged bear."
—*Shakesp.:* 1 *Henry IV.*, i. 2.

ǧĭb (3), *s.* [Jib.]

ǧĭb (1), *v.t.* [Gib (1), s.] To secure or fasten with a gib or gibs.

* **ǧĭb** (2), *v.i.* [Gib (2), *s.*] To act like a cat; to play the cat.

"Out, kittings!
What catterwauling's here? what *gibbing!*"
Beaum. & Fl.: Wild-Goose Chase, i. 2.

ǧĭb'-bĕr, *v.i.* [A variant of *jabber* (q.v.).] To jabber, to talk inarticulately, to gabble.

"Whether on ancient tombs thou takest thy stand,
By *gibbering* spectres hailed, thy kindred band."
Byron: English Bards & Scotch Reviewers.

ǧĭb'-bĕr, *s.* [Lat. = hunchbacked, protuberant.]

Bot.: A pouch-like enlargement of the base of a calyx, corolla, &c. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

ǧĭb'-bĕr-ĭsh, *geb-rish, *gib-ridge, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *gibber*, v.; *-ish.*]

A. *As subst.:* Inarticulate talk; unmeaning or unintelligible language; nonsense.

"Not merely bad writing, but senseless *gibberish.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

B. *As adj.:* Unmeaning, nonsensical, unintelligible fustian.

"Physicians but torment him; his disease
Laughs at their *gibberish* language."
Massinger: Virgin Martyr, iv. 1.

* **ǧĭb'-bĕr ĭsh,** *v.t.* [Gibberish, *s.*] To talk unintelligibly; to gibber, to jabber.

"And yet forsooth we must gag our mwes in *gibberishing* Irish?"—*Holinshed: Description of Ireland*, ch. i.

† **ǧĭb'-bĕr-ŏse,** *a.* [Lat. *gibberosus* = hunchbacked.]

Bot.: The same as Gibbous (q.v.). (*Treas. of Bot.*)

ǧĭb'-bĕt, *geb-et, *geb-ette, *gib-et, *gyb-et, *s.* [O. Fr. *gibbet;* Fr. *gibet* (a word of unknown origin); Ital. *giubbetto* (s.); *giubbette* (pl.); cf. O. Fr. *gibet* = a large stick.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A gallows: the apparatus, consisting of a post of wood with a projecting arm, from which notorious malefactors were hanged in chains, and allowed to remain as a warning.

"His windows were broken; the trees of his garden cut down: and a *gibbet* set up before his door."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

II. *Mach.:* The post and arm of a crane, reaching over for the suspension of the load therefrom.

gibbet-tree, *s.* A gibbet, a gallows.

"And on the *gibbet-tree*, reversed,
His foeman's scutcheon tied."
Scott: Marmion, i. 12.

ǧĭb'-bĕt, *v.t.* [Gibbet, *s.*]

Lit.: To hang on a gibbet.

"It walks abroad; it continues its ravages; whilst you are *gibbeting* the carcase, or demolishing the tomb."—*Burke: French Revolution.*

Figuratively:

* 1. To hang or suspend in any way.

"He shall come off and on swifter than he that *gibbets* on the brewer's bucket."—*Shakesp.:* 2 *Henry IV.*, iii. 2.

2. To hold up or expose to ridicule, scorn, infamy, or the like.

"I had *gibbetted* up Julian, and he comes by night to cut him down."—*Warburton: Life of the Author; Letter to Dr. Balguy.*

* **gibbier** (as **zhĭb'-bĭ-ā**), *s.* [O. Fr., Fr. *gibier.*] Game, wild fowl.

"These imposts are laid on all butcher's meat, while, at the same time, the fowl and *gibbier* are tax free."—*Addison: On Italy.*

ǧĭb-ble-găb'-ble, *s.* [A reduplicate of *gabble* (q.v.).] Nonsensical or inarticulate talk; jabber, gibberish.

gĭb'-bŏn, *s.* [According to Delachamp, from Gr. κειπων (*keipōn*), a word which he says Strabo uses for a species of ape. But Liddell and Scott have κεῖπος (*keipos*), κῆπος (*kēpos*) and κῆβος (*kebos*) [Cebus], the first of these being the word really used by Strabo. It = a long-tailed species of monkey, which the modern gibbon is not. Lat. *cephus* (*Pliny*); cf. also Heb. קוֹף (*qōph*) = an ape (1 Kings x. 22, 2 Chron. ix. 21), from Sansc. & Malabar *kapi* = a monkey.]

Zool.: Hylobates, a genus of anthropoid apes. The arms or anterior limbs are so long that when the animal stands erect they nearly reach the ground. There is no tail, but there are natal callosities. The sternum is wider than in the other apes, and the chin better developed. The animal is protected by a thick fur. The Common Gibbon, *Hylobates lar*, is the *Simia lar* of Linnæus. It is about five feet high. It has been found on the coasts of Coromandel, in the peninsula of Malacca, and in the Molucca Islands. Another Gibbon is the Siamang, *Hylobates syndactylus.* It is found in Sumatra. It is larger than the Common Gibbon. Some think that the gibbons approach the human structure more closely than the gorilla does.

ǧĭb'-boom, *s.* [Jibboom.]

gĭb'-bōse, *a.* [Lat. *gibbus* = hunched, humped,

gibboue.] Gibbous, protuberant at one or more places.

"Even Mars, too, in its quadratures becomes *gibbose*."—*Ray: Astro-Theology*, bk. v., ch. i.

gĭb-bŏs'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [As if from a Lat. *gibbositas*, from *gibbosus*; Fr. *gibbosité*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The quality or state of being gibbous; protuberance; convexity.

"When ships, sailing contrary ways, lose the sight one of another, what should take away the sight of ships from each other, but the *gibbosity* of the interjacent water?"—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. ii.

2. *Geol.:* For def. see extract.

"It [the lava-flow from Atrio] formed what was called the '*gibbosity*' of 1857. . . . Such *gibbosities* are caused by the abrupt termination of viscous streams, which stop at different heights on the flanks of the cone, for want of a sufficient supply of melted matter to enable them to proceed further."—*Lyell: Princip. Geol.* (11th ed.), i. 641.

gĭb'-boŭs, *a.* [Lat. *gibbosus*, from *gibbus* = a hunch; Fr. *gibbeux*; Sp. & Port. *giboso*; Ital. *gibboso*.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. *Lit.:* Hunchbacked, hunched, humped, crookbacked.

"I demand . . . how oxen in some countries began and continue *gibbous* or hunchbacked?"—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vi., ch. x.

2. *Fig.:* Protuberant, convex, swelling into inequalities.

"Varro and Pliny take notice of their spotted plumage, and the *gibbous* substance on their head."—*Pennant: British Zoology; Turkey.*

II. Technically:

1. *Astron.:* A term used when the illuminated portion of the moon or of a planet exceeds a semicircle, but falls short of a circle.

2. *Bot.:* Very convex or tumid, as the leaves of many succulent plants.

¶ Lindley thinks that the term should be restricted to solid convexities.

gĭb'-boŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *gibbous*; *-ly.*] In a gibbous or protuberant manner or form.

***gĭb'-boŭs-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *gibbous*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being gibbous; gibbosity.

"Because of the distance, the convexity and *gibbousness* would vanish away; he would only see below him a great circular flat, as level to his thinking as the face of the moon."—*Bentley: Sermons*, viii.

gĭbbs'-īte, *s.* [Named after Colonel George Gibbs, the original owner of the mineralogical cabinet in Yale College.]

Min.: A hexagonal or monoclinic white, greyish, greenish, reddish-white or reddish-yellow, translucent mineral, emitting, when breathed upon, an argillaceous smell. Hardness, 2·5 to 3·5; sp. gr. 2·3 to 2·4. Compos.: Alumina, 65·6; water, 34·4 = 100. Found in the Ural Mountains, at various places in the United States, &c. Varieties: (1) In crystals (Hydrargillite), (2) Stalactitic (Gibbsite proper).

gĭbe (1), ***gybe**, ***jibe**, *v.i. & t.* [Of Scandinavian origin: cf. Icel. *geipa* = to talk nonsense; *geip* = nonsense; Sw. dial. *gipa* = to gape, to talk foolishly. (*Skeat.*)]

A. *Intrans.:* To throw out or utter sneers or reproaches; to make use of sneering or taunting expressions; to rail, to flout, to fleer, to scoff. (Usually followed by *at.*)

"Common courtiers love to *gybe* and fleare
At everie thing which they heare spoken ill,
And the best speaches with ill meaning spill."
Spenser: Mother Hubberds Tale.

B. *Trans.:* To use sneering or taunting expressions towards; to mock; to taunt; to sneer at; to address or treat sneeringly or sarcastically.

"Draw the beasts as I describe them,
From their features, while I *gibe* them." *Swift.*

gĭbe (2), *v.t. & i.* [JIBE.]

gĭbe, *s.* [GIBE (1), *v.*] A sneering or taunting expression; a sneer, a scoff, a taunt; an expression of sarcastic scorn or contempt.

"First, he the yeoman did molest
With bitter *gibe* and taunting jest."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, vi. 8.

gĭb'-ĕl, *s.* [Ger. *gibel*, *giebel.*]

Ichthy.: A fish, the Prussian Carp, *Cyprinus gibelio*. It may be distinguished from the Common Carp by the absence of barbules on its lips. Its weight is generally half a pound, though it has been found four times as much. It occurs in ponds near London, &c., but in England is rather local in its distribution. It is a good fish for the table. It derives its name from a tradition that it was introduced from Germany.

gibel-carp, *s.*

Ichth.: The same as GIBEL (q.v.). (*Yarrell.*)

Gĭb'-ĕl-īne, Gĭb'-ĕl-līne, *s.* [GHIBELLINE.]

Gĭb'-ĕ-ŏn-īte, *s.* [Eng. *Gibeon*; *-ite.*]

1. *Lit.:* One of the inhabitants of Gibeon, who were condemned by Joshua for their duplicity to be "hewers of wood and drawers of water" (*Joshua* ix. 10).

2. *Fig.:* A drudge; a slave's slave; the lowest of servants.

gĭb'-ĕr, ***gyb-er**, *s.* [Eng. *gibe* (1), *v.*; *-er.*] One who makes use of gibes, taunts, or sarcastic language; a scoffer, a taunter; a sarcastic and censorious person; a mocker.

"Come, come, you are well understood to be a perfecter *giber* for the table, than a necessary bencher in the capitol."—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, ii. 1.

gĭb'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [GIBE (1), *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or habit of sneering, taunting, or mocking; a gibe, a sneer, a taunt.

"Anything that's writ,
Against this *gibing*, gingling knack, called wit."
Rochester: Satire against Mankind.

gĭb'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *gibing*; *-ly.*] In a gibing, sneering, or sarcastic manner; with gibes, sneers, or taunts; sneeringly, sarcastically.

"Which *gibingly*, ungravely, he did fashion
After the inveterate hate he bears you."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, ii. 3.

gĭb'-lĕt, *gibelet, *gybelet, *gyb-lets, *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *gibelet*; Fr. *gibelotte* = stewed rabbit.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. The internal eatable parts of a fowl, such as the heart, liver, gizzard, &c., which are removed before cooking, and are often served separately in a sauce or pie.

"Thou shalt me forgive,
And quite each other, all old debts and driblets,
And set the hare's head against the goose *giblets*."
Harrington: Orlando Furioso, bk. xliii., § 136.

* 2. Entrails generally.

"I hope, Mr. Bayes, that we shall not see when you have a mind to junket with your comfortable importance, that the entremets shall be of a fanatick's *giblets*."—*Marvel: Works*, ii. 93.

* 3. Rags, tatters.

B. *As adj.:* Made of giblets: as, a *giblet* pie.

giblet-cheek, jiblet-cheek, *s.* A term used by stonemasons to signify a rebate round the rybates, &c., of a doorway or gateway, for the reception of a door or gate intended to open outwards; also written *jiblet-check.*

Gĭb-răl'-tar, *s. & a.* [Arab. *Gibel* or *Jabal-al Tarik* = Mount Tarik, named after Tarik, Tarek, or Tarif, the Saracen leader, who captured it from the Christians in A.D. 711.]

A. *As subst.:* A rock, seaport, and fortified town at the southern extremity of Spain, but since A.D. 1704 a British possession.

B. *As adj.:* In any way pertaining to or connected with the place described under A.

Gibraltar-monkey, *s.*

Zool.: *Inuus ecaudatus*, an originally African monkey, a colony of which is wild on the rocks of Gibraltar. [INUUS.]

Gibraltar-stone, *s.*

Min.: Stalagmite from a cavern in the rock of Gibraltar.

***gĭb'-shĭp**, *s.* [Eng. *gib*, and *ship.*] A ludicrous form of address to a gib or tom-cat.

gĭb'-staff, *s.* [Eng. *gib*, s., and *staff.*]

1. A long pole to gauge water or to shove a boat into deep water.

* 2. A weapon used to fight beasts upon the stage.

gĭd, *s.* [A contract. for *giddy* or *giddiness* (q.v.).] A disease in sheep, more generally known as sturdy (q.v.).

gĭd'-dĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [GIDDY, *v.*]

gĭd'-dĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *giddy*; *-ly.*]

1. In a giddy manner; with a feeling of giddiness in the head.

2. In an inconstant, unsteady, or irregular manner.

"Our boasted liberty sometimes trodden down, sometimes *giddily* set up."—*Burke: Vindication of Natural Society.*

3. Carelessly, heedlessly, negligently.

"The parts that fortune hath bestowed upon her,
Tell her, I hold as *giddily* as fortune."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, ii. 4.

gĭd'-dĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *giddy*; *-ness.*]

1. The state or quality of being giddy; a vertigo or swimming in the head; dizzyness.

"His head was not strong enough to bear without *giddiness* the speed of his ascent and the height of his position."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

2. Unsteadiness, silliness, folly.

"He takes good heede, not to commit through *giddiness* of drayne
The facte, which he for very shame must needs vnde againe." *Drant: Horace; Arte of Poetry.*

3. Inconstancy, fickleness, mutability; lack of steadiness.

"There be that delight in *giddiness*, and count it a bondage to fix a belief."—*Bacon.*

4. A frolic, a wantonness; levity.

"Thou like a contrite penitent,
Charitably warned of thy sins, dost repent
These vanities and *giddinesses*." *Donne.*

5. A disease in sheep, called also sturdy (q.v.).

***gĭd'-dĭsh, *gid-dishe**, *a.* [Eng. *gidd(y)*; *-ish.*] Giddy, changeable, inconstant, fickle, mutable.

"The people cawle thee *giddishe* mad,
Why all the world is so."
Drant: Horace, sat. iii.

gĭd'-dў, *gid-die, *gyd-ye, *a.* [From A.S. *gyddian, giddian, gyddigan* = to sing, to be merry, from *gid, gidd, gied, gyd* = a song.]

1. Vertiginous; having a whirling, swimming, or dizziness in the head; dizzy.

"Them revling thus the Tentyrites invade,
By *giddy* heads and stagg'ring legs betray'
Tate: Juvenal, sat. xv.

2. Causing giddiness or vertigo; rendering dizzy.

"Wilt thou upon the high and *giddy* mast
Seal up the ship-boy's eyes, and rock his brains
In cradle of the rude, imperious surge?"
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iii. 1.

3. Swimming, dizzy, accompanied with giddiness.

"Until the *giddy* whirl to cure,
He rose, and sought the moonshine pure."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, i. 34.

* 4. Whirling or circling round rapidly; rotating; whirled rapidly about.

"The *giddy* ship betwixt the winds and tides,
Forced back and forwards, in a circle rides."
Dryden: Cymon & Iphigenia, 339.

5. Inconstant, changeable, fickle, unsteady, wild, heedless.

"Young heads are *giddy*, and young hearts are warm."
Cowper: Tirocinium, 444.

* 6. Characterized by or spent in levity and folly.

* 7. Foolish, silly.

"Yet would this *giddy* innovation fain!
Down with it lower, to abuse it quite."
Daniel: Musophilus.

8. Having the head turned by excitement; elated, excited, rash, hot-brained.

"Art not thou thyself *giddy* with the fashion too?"—*Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing*, iii. 3.

giddy-brained, *a.* Thoughtless, heedless, foolish.

"Turn him out again, you unnecessary, useless, *giddy-brained* ass!"—*Otway: Venice Preserved.*

***giddy-head**, *s.* A person without thought or judgment.

"A company of *giddy-heads* will take upon them to divine how many shall be saved."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy*, p. 677.

***giddy-headed**, *a.* Without thought or judgment; giddy-brained, thoughtless, heedless.

"That men are so misaffected, melancholy, *giddy-headed*, hear the testimony of Solomon."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy.*

***giddy-paced**, *a.* Moving with a giddy or unsteady motion; moving irregularly; flighty, fickle.

"More than light airs, and recollected terms,
Of these most brisk and *giddy-paced* times."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, ii. 4.

giddy-pate, *s.* The same as GIDDY-HEAD (q.v.).

giddy-pated, *a.* The same as GIDDY-HEADED (q.v.)

***gĭd'-dў**, *v.i. & t.* [GIDDY, *a.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To turn quickly round; to whirl round.

"Had not by chance a sodaine North wind fetcht,
With an extreme sea, quite about againe,
Our whole endeauours; and our course constraine
To *giddie* round."
Chapman: Homer; Odyssey ix.

B. *Trans.*: To make giddy, dizzy, or unsteady.

"Not shaken with fear, not *giddied* with suspicion."—*Farindon: Sermons* (1657), p. 423.

***gĭd'-dĭ-hĕad, *gyd-i-hede,** *s.* [Eng. *giddy*; *-head.*] Giddiness, folly, unsteadiness.

"Bidde mylce of vre wrong, of vre *gydihede*."—*Old Eng. Miscell.*, p. 143.

***gīde,** *s.* & *v.* [Guide.]

***gīd'-ĕr,** *s.* [Guider.]

***gīd'-ĭng, *gid-ynge,** *s.* [Guiding.]

***gie, *gye,** *s.* [Prov. Fr. *guiá*; Sp. & Port. *guia.*] A guide.

"The werwolf that ay was here *gye*."
William of Palerne, 2,849.

***gīe** (1), ***gye, *guye, *gule,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *guier*; Prov. *guiar*; Sp. & Port. *guiar.*] To guide.

"That host he ledeth and *gyeth* hit well."
Sir Ferumbras, 4,921.

gie, *v.t.* [Give.]

gien, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Given.]

gĭĕr' *s.* & *a.* [Dut. *gier* = a vulture; Ger. *geier* = a vulture, a hawk.] See the etym. and the compound.

gier-eagle, *s.*

Script.: The rendering of ם֫רָחָ (*rachham*) in Lev xii. 18 and Deut. xiv. 17. It is believed to be the small vulture, *Neophron percnopterus*. [Neophron.]

"These fowls shall not be eaten, the swan and the pelican, and the *gier-eagle*."—*Leviticus* xi. 18.

gier-falcon, *s.* [Gyr-falcon.]

gĭēs'-ĕck-īte, *s.* [Named after Sir Charles Giesecke, who brought it from Greenland.]

Min.: A variety of Pinite. It is a green or brownish mineral, occurring in Greenland in compact felspar, and in New York in a pyroxene rock. It is a pseudomorph of Nephelite. (*Dana.*)

***gĭf, *giff,** *conj.* [A.S. *gif*; O. Fries. *ief, gef, ef.*] [If.] If.

"*Gif* it soth were that thou seist."—*O. E. Homilies*, ii. 81.

gĭff'-găff, *s.* [A redupl. of *giff* = give.] Give and take; tit for tat; mutual service to one another.

"Na, na! when I was in that way, I played at *giff-gaff* with the officers."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. ix.

Gĭf'-fard, *s.* & *a.* [The inventor's name.] For def. see etym. and compound.

giffard-injector, *s.* A steam-jet which acts upon a body of water by which it is condensed, and to which it communicates its velocity, driving it through the feed-water pipe into the boiler. [Injector.]

gĭft, *yeft, *yift, *yyft, *s.* [A.S. *gift, gyft*, from *gifan* = to give; Icel. *gift, gipt*; Dut. *gift*; Goth. *-gibts, -gifts* (in composition); Ger. *gift*; O. H. Ger., Sw., & Dan. *gift*; M. H. Ger. *gifte.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act, right, or power of giving, bestowing, or conferring.

"Had the *gift* been theirs, it had not here
Thus grown."
Milton: P. L., ix. 806.

2. That which is given, bestowed, or conferred voluntarily and without compensation or return; a present, a donation, a boon.

"And she shall have them, if again she sues,
Since you the giver and the *gift* refuse."
Dryden: Virgil; Ecl. ii. 58.

* 3. An offering; an oblation.

"Therefore if thou offrest thi *gifte* at the auter, and there thou bethinkest that thi brother hath somewhat agens the, leave there thi *gifte* bifore the auter, and go first to be recounsciled to thy brothir, and then thou schalt come and schalt offre thi *gifte*." — *Wycliffe: Matthew* v.

* 4. A prize; a reward.

"And first the *gifts* in public view they place,
Green laurel leaves, and palm (the victor's grace)."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid v 144.

* 5. Anything given with a corrupt motive; a bribe.

"Thou shalt not wrest judgment, thou shalt not respect persons, neither take a *gift*; for a *gift* doth blind the eyes of the wise."—*Deuteronomy* xvi. 19.

6. A natural quality, talent, or endowment; a faculty, a power; a talent; considered as conferred by God.

"And Conversation in its better part
May be esteemed a *gift*, and not an art."
Cowper: Conversation, 4.

II. *Theol.* (*Pl.*): Endowments, some of them high; others—and these the majority—superhuman, conferred on individuals in the early church by the Holy Spirit, whence they are called spiritual gifts. St. Paul enumerates the word of wisdom, that of knowledge; faith, the gift of having ability to work miracles, to prophesy, to succeed in the discerning of spirits, to speak with divers tongues or interpret those tongues when spoken by others. (1 Cor. xii. 1, 8–10, &c.)

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *gift, present*, and *donation*; "The *gift* is an act of generosity or condescension; it contributes to the benefit of the receiver; the *present* is an act of kindness, courtesy, or respect; it contributes to the pleasure of the receiver. The *gift* is private, and benefits the individual; the *donation* is public, and serves some general purpose. The value of a *gift* is often heightened by being given opportunely; the value of a *present* often depends upon the value we have for the giver."

(2) He thus discriminates between *gift, endowment*, and *talent*: "*Gift* and *endowment* both refer to the act of *giving* and *endowing*, and of course include the idea of something given, and something received: the word *talent* contains no such collateral idea. When we speak of a *gift*, we refer in our minds to a *givvr*; when we speak of an *endowment*, we refer in our minds to the receiver; when we speak of a *talent*, we only think of its intrinsic quality. The *gift* is either supernatural or natural; the *endowment* is only natural. *Talents* are either natural or acquired, or in some measure of a mixed nature; they denote powers without specifying the source from which they proceed. . . An *endowment* is a *gift*, but a *gift* is not always an *endowment*; a *talent* may also be either a *gift* or an *endowment*, but it is frequently distinct from both." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

gift-rope, *s.*

Naut.: A rope attached to a boat to be used in towing it astern of a ship.

***gĭft,** *v.t.* [Gift, *s.*]

1. To bestow or confer as a gift.

"The Regent Murray *gifted* all the church property to Lord Semphill."—*J. C. Lees: Abbey of Paisley* (1858), p. 203.

2. To endow with a gift or any possession, faculty, or power.

"And lands and livings, many a rood,
Had *gifted* the shrine for their souls' repose."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, iii. 2.

gĭft'-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *gift*; *-ed.*]

1. Given, bestowed, conferred.

"To grind in brazen fetters, under task,
With my heaven *gifted* strength."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 36.

2. Endowed by nature with any power, faculty, or talent; largely endowed with intellect; talented.

"Their loves, their woes, the *gifted* bard
In fairy tissue wove."
Scott: Thomas the Rhymer, iii.

gĭft'-ĕd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *gifted*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being gifted.

"Endowed with the sublimest *giftedness* of our separatists."—*Echard.*

gĭft'-lĕ, *s.* [Eng. *gift*; *-ie*; *-y.*] A dimin. of gift; a little or trifling gift.

"O wad some power the *giftie* gie us
To see ourels as others see us."
Burns: To a Louse.

***gĭft'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *gift*; *-less.*] Without a gift or reward.

"But not unhonoured shall he halt away,
Or *giftless* mourn this unauspicious day."
Cambridge: Scribleriad, iv.

***gĭft'-lĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *gift*; *-ling.*] A gift of trifling value.

"You have plucked pretty *giftlings* from it."—*Thackeray: Roundabout Papers*, x.

***gĭft'-ūrc,** *s.* [Eng. *gift*; *-ure.*] A gift, an endowment.

"By all which it appeareth that the wealth of the ungodly is the peculiar *gifture* of wisedom."—*Cleaver: Proverbs*, p. 48.

gĭg (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A harpoon; a fish-gig (q.v.).

"One of these stories is, that this stone is originally a fish, which they strike with a *gig* in the water, tie a rope to it, and drag it to the shore, to which they fasten it, and it afterward becomes stone."—*Cook: Voyages*, vol. v., bk. i., ch. vii.

***gĭg** (2), *s.* [A contracted form of Giglet (q.v.).] A wanton, silly girl.

gĭg (3), ***gigge** (1), ***gygge,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. Icel. *geiga* = to vibrate, to tremble; *gigja* = a fiddle; Ger. *geige.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A fiddle.

* 2. A sound as of a fiddle.

"This house was also ful of *gygges*."
Chaucer: House of Fame, iii. 881

* 3. A top, a whirligig.

"To see great Hercules whipping a *gig*."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, iv. 2.

4. In the same sense as II. 3.

* 5. A flighty person.

"The little *gig* told all the quarrels."—*Mad. D'Arblay: Diary*, i. 390.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Fabric:* A rotary cylinder covered with wire teeth for teaseling cloth; a gigging-machine.

2. *Naut.*: A clinker-built boat, from 20 to 28 feet long, and rowed with four, six, or eight alternate oars. It is reserved for the commanding officer. Usually nearly the size of the cutter, but of longer and slenderer build.

3. *Vehicle:* A light, two-wheeled vehicle, drawn by one horse.

"Let the former riders in *gigs* and whiskeys, and one-horsed carriages, continue to ride in them."—*Windham: Speech*, May 25, 1809.

gig-horse, *s.* A horse used to draw a gig.

gig-machine, *s.*

Fabric: A gigging-machine (q.v.).

gig-mill, *s.* A machine in which woollen cloth is napped or teaseled; a gigging-machine.

gig-saddle, *s.*

Saddlery: A small saddle used with carriage harness, and carrying the terrets for the driving-reins and the check-hook for the bearing-rein.

gig-saw, *s.* A thin saw to which a rapid vertical reciprocation is imparted, and which is adapted for sawing scrolls, frets, &c.

gig-tree, *s.* The frame of a gig or harness-saddle.

***gĭg** (4), ***gigge** (2), *s.* [Fr. *gigue*; Ital. *giga.*] A jig (q.v.).

gĭg (1), *v.t.* [Gig (1), *s.*] To fish with a gig or fishgig.

gĭg (2), *v.i.* [Gig (3), *s.*]

* 1. To move up and down; to wriggle.

2. To make a creaking noise. (*Scotch.*)

***giga,** *s.* [Gigg.]

***ġī-găn'-tal,** *a.* [Lat. *gigas* (gen. *gigantis*) = a giant; Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*] Gigantic.

"*Gigantal* frames hold wonders rarely strange."
Drummond.

***ġī-găn'-tē-an,** *a.* [Lat. *giganteus*, from *gigas* (genit. *gigantis*) = a giant; Ital. *giganteo.*] Like a giant, mighty, gigantic, irresistible.

"The strong Fates with *gigantean* force
Bear thee in arms."
More: Philosophical Poems (1647), p. 818.

***ġī'-găn-tĕsque (que as k),** *a.* [Fr.] Befitting a giant; suited to gigantic topics; bombastic.

"What style could suit?
The men required that I should give throughout
The sort of mock-heroic *gigantesque*,
With which we bantered little Lilia first."
Tennyson: Princess; Conclusion, ii. 11.

ġī-găn'-tĭc, *gī-găn'-tĭck, *ġī-găn'-tĭc-al, *a.* [Lat. *gigas* (genit. *gigantis*) = giant; Eng. adj. suff. *-ic, -ical.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Of extraordinary size or power, such as befits a giant; huge, enormous; like or befitting a giant.

"I saw *gigantic* shadows in
The umbrage of the walls of Eden, chequered."
Byron: Cain, i. 1.

2. Enormous, atrocious: as, *gigantic* wickedness, a *gigantic* error.

II. *Bot.*: Tall, but stout and well-proportioned. (*Lindley.*)

gigantic-pine, *s.*

Bot.: *Pinus Lambertiana.*

***ġī-găn'-tĭc-al-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *gigantical*; *-ly.*] In a gigantic manner; like a giant.

"Though this monster . . . strut and stalk so *gigantically*."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 62.

***ġī-găn'-tĭ-çīde,** *s.* [Lat. *gigas* (genit. *gigantis*) = a giant, and *cædo* = to kill.]

1. The act of slaying or killing a giant.

2. A giant-killer.

"Like John the *gigantĭcide* in his coat of darkness."—*Southey: The Doctor*, interchapter xii.

***ġī-găn'-tĭc-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *gigantic; -ness.*] The quality or state of being gigantic; gigantic nature, size, or proportion.

***ġī-găn'-tĭnc,** *a.* [Lat. *gigas* (genit. *gigantis*) = a giant; Eng. adj. suff. *-ine.*] Gigantic. (*Bullokar.*)

ġī-găn'-tō-līte, *s.* [Lat. *gigas* (genit. *gigantis*); Gr. γίγας (*gigas*), genit. γίγαντος (*gigantos*) = a giant, and suff. *-lite* (q.v.): the mineral derives its name from the large size of the crystals.]

Min.: A variety of Pinite crystallized in six or twelve-sided prisms from the gneissose granite of Finland. It is altered iolite. (*Dana.*)

***ġī-găn-tŏl-ō-ġў,** *s.* [Gr. γίγας (*gigas*), genit. γίγαντος (*gigantos*) = a discourse; Fr. *gigantologie.*] A treatise on or account of giants.

***ġī-găn-tŏm'-ą-chў,** *s.* [Lat. *gigantomachia*, from Gr. γιγαντομαχία (*gigantomachia*), from γίγας (*gigas*), genit. γίγαντος (*gigantos*) = a giant, and μάχη (*machē*) = a battle; Fr. *gigantomachie.*]

Class. Myth.: A war of giants: specif., the fabulous war of the giants against heaven.

"They looked more like that *gigantomachy*, the giants assaulting heaven and the gods, than that good fight of faith."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 844.

***ġĭgg** (1), ***gigue,** *s.* [Jig.]

1. A jig.

2. An irregular, soughing sound, like that of the Eolian harp, produced by the wind.

***ġigg** (2), *s.* [Icel. *geiga* = to tremble.] A sort of vane. [Gig (1), *s.*]

"A great help to the cymbal-nets for bringing in of larks about your net, is a *gigg* of feathers standing a distance off, which twirleth swiftly round on the let of breath of wind."—*W. Blundell: Crosby Records*, 27.

ġĭgg'-ēr, *s.* One who uses a gig in fishing. [See Gig, 1.] (*Southern U. S.*)

***ġĭg'-gĕt,** *s.* [Gigot.]

1. A leg of mutton.

2. A piece, a fragment.

ġĭg'-gĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Gig (2), *v.*]

gigging-machine, *s.*

Cloth-manuf.: A machine for dressing woollen cloth by subjecting it to the action of teasels, whose fine hooks draw the loose fibres to the surface; a napping machine. The teasel is a kind of thistle cultivated for the purpose. [Fuller's-teasel.] Artificial teasels, such as wire cards, have hitherto failed to answer the purpose as fully, on account of their unyielding nature when they become engaged with a knot.

***ġĭg'-gĭsh,** *a.* [Gig (1), *s.*; *-ish.*] Giddy, inconstant, fickle, flighty.

"Our *giggish* heads have not the gift to observe a promise."—*Rogers: Naaman the Syrian*, p. 844.

ġĭg'-gle, *s.* [Giggle, *v.*] A kind of laugh with short catches of the voice or breath.

"So much alarmed, that she is quite alarming,
All *giggle*, blush; half pertness, and half pout."
Byron: Beppo, 39.

ġĭg'-gle, *v.i.* [An attenuated form of Mid. Eng. *gagelen* = to gaggle or make a noise like a goose (*Skeat*). Cf. O. Dut. *ghichelen* = to giggle; Ger. *kichern.*] To laugh lightly and idly; to titter; to laugh in a silly or affected manner.

"And Gaiety on restless tiptoe hovers,
Giggling with all the gallants who beset her."
Byron: Beppo, 2.

ġĭg'-glĕr, *s.* [Eng. *giggl(e); -er.*] One who giggles or titters; one who laughs in a silly or affected manner.

"The *giggler* is a milk-maid, whom infection,
Or the tired beacon, frighteth from his ditties."
Herbert: Church Porch.

ġĭg'-glĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Giggle, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & participp. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:* The act or habit of tittering or laughing in an idle or affected manner.

***ġĭg'-glў,** *a.* [Eng. *giggl(e); -y.*] Giggling; loose or light in manner.

"Comport themselves in a manner *giggly*, missish, and disconcerting."—*Colvin: Landor* (1881), ch. v., p. 118.

ġī-gle, *s.* [Icel. *gikkr* = a pert person; cf. Gig (1), *s.*] The same as Giglet (q.v.).

"*Gadrouillette.* A minx, *gigle*, flirt, callet, gixie."—*Cotgrave.*

***ġĭg'-lĕt,** ***ġĭg'-lŏt,** ***gig-lotte,** *s.* & *a.* [A dimin. from Eng. *gigle* (q.v.).]

A. *As subst.:* A light, giddy girl; a wanton.

"What is the matter, foolish *giglotte*? what meanest thou? wherefore laughest thou?"—*Udal: Flowers of Latine Speaking*, fo. 104.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Loose or light in manners; wanton.

"To be the pillage of a *giglet* wench."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., iv. 7.

2. Fickle, inconstant.

***ġĭg'-lŏt-rў,** *s.* [Eng. *giglot; -ry.*] The manners or character of a giglet; wantonness.

***ġĭg'-nĭ-tĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *gigno* = to beget, to bear; Eng. adj. suff. *-ive.*] Productive of something else.

"The first *gignitive* but not generated; the second and third both generated and *gignitive*; the fourth generated but not *gignitive*."—*Southey: The Doctor*, interchapter xv.

***ġĭg'-ŏt,** ***ġĭg'-gĕt,** ***ġĭg'-gŏt,** *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *gigot*, from O. Fr. *gigue* = a fiddle, the thigh, from the shape.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A leg of mutton.

2. A piece, a fragment.

"The inwards slit,
They broild on coales, and eate. The rest, in *giggots* cut, they spit." *Chapman: Homer; Iliad* i.

B. *As adj.:* Shaped like a leg of mutton; as *gigot* sleeves.

***gig-our,** *s.* [O. Fr. *gigueour*; Icel. *gígjari*; M. H. Ger. *gigœre*; Ger. *geiger.*] A fiddler.

Gĭl'-ą mŏn'-stĕr, *s.* [Sp. pron. **gi as hē.**] A venomous, lizard-like reptile, from 18 to 20 inches in length, first found in Arizona in the vicinity of the Gila River. Its bite is speedily fatal in nearly every case.

Gĭl'-bĕr-tĭne, *a.* & *s.* [Named after their patron, Gilbert, lord of Sempringham in Lincolnshire, about A.D. 1148.]

A. *As substantive:*

Ch. Hist.: One of a monastic order which arose in England in the twelfth century. The monks observed the rule of St. Augustine; the nuns, that of St. Benedict.

B. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the order described under A.

gĭl'-bĕrt-īte, *s.*

Min.: A whitish, silky mineral: its hardness 2·75; sp. gr. 2·65. Compos.: silica 45·15; alumina 40·11; protoxide of iron 2·43; magnesia 1·90; lime 4·17; and water 4·25. Apparently an impure kaolinite. Occurs near St. Austle in Cornwall. (*Dana.*)

gĭld, ***gĭlde,** ***gĭld-en,** ***gyld,** ***gyld-yn,** *v.t.* [A.S. *gyldan* = to pay; Icel. *gylla* = to gild.]

I. *Lit.:* To wash over with gold; to overlay with gold either in leaf or powder; to coat with gold.

"The *gilded* coach, indeed, which is now annually admired by the crowd, was not yet a part of his state."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To give a golden colour or appearance to; to cause to shine or become bright like gold.

"And yet, what worth?—what good is given to men,
More solid than the *gilded* clouds of heaven?"
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iii.

2. To make resplendent with bright colours.

"He cannot skim the ground like summer birds
Pursuing *gilded* flies." *Cowper: Task*, vi. 922.

* 3. To brighten, to cheer; to give a bright, happy appearance or character to.

"Let oft good humour, mild and gay,
Gild the calm evening of your day."
Trumbull: Advice to Ladies of a Certain Age.

* 4. To supply with gold; to make rich; to enrich.

"I will make fast the doors, and *gild* myself
With some more ducats, and be with you straight."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, ii. 6.

* 5. To give a fair outward appearance to; to make fair outwardly; to recommend or set off by superficial decoration.

"I'll *gild* it [the lie] with the happiest terms I have."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., v. 4.

* 6. To flush or make red with drinking; to make drunk.

"Find this grand liquor that hath *gilded* them."
Shakesp.: Tempest, v.

* 7. To redden, to besmear with blood.

"If he do bleed
I'll *gild* the faces of the grooms withall."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, ii. 2.

gĭld (1), *s.* [Guild.]

*** gild-ale,** *s.* A drinking bout in which each person pays an equal share.

*** gild** (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful; prob. connected with Icel. *gella*=to yell.] Clamour; noise; uproar.

"The *gild* and riot Tyrrianis doubilt for joy;
Syne the reird followit of the younkeris of Troy."
Douglas: Virgil, 37, 11.

*** gild,** *a.* [Sw.] Strong; well-grown.

"Ane *gild* oxe is apprised [in Orkney] to 15 meales, and ane wedder is four meales."—*Skene: De Verb. Sign.*, s.v. *Serplaith.*

gĭld'-ĕr (1), *** gyld-er,** *s.* [Eng. *gild; -er.*] One who gilds or overlays anything with gold.

"No conning artificer, caruer, painter, nor *gylder*, with such other lyke of what occupacyon soeuer thei be or haue bene to thy comoditie, shal neuermore be found againe."—*Bale: Image*, pt iii.

*** gĭld'-ĕr** (2), *s.* [Guilder.] A coin, value 1s. 6d. (*Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors*, iv. 1.)

gĭld'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Gild, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The act, process, or art of overlaying with gold; or of applying gold in leaf, powder, or liquid, to surfaces of wood, metal, leather, paper, &c. Gilding is performed:—By laying on gold-leaf; by applying gold in amalgam, the mercury being subsequently evaporated; by electro-plating; by a sheet of metal soldered to the cheaper foundation metal; and by enamelling.

(2) Gold in leaf, powder, or liquid, applied to any surface.

2. *Fig.:* Any outward decoration or covering, designed to give a fair appearance to anything.

"Could laureate Dryden pimp and friar engage . . .
And I not strip the *gilding* off a knave?"
Pope: Satires, i. 115.

II. *Photog.:* The treatment of the finished daguerreotype-plate with a salt of gold—generally the hyposulphite of gold and soda—which determines the deposition of finely divided gold upon the vaporous mercurial deposit of which the picture consists. By this means permanence is imparted to the picture.

gilding-size, *s.* A viscid composition laid upon an object to hold a surface of gold-leaf. The bookbinder uses glaire, white of egg; the oil-gilder uses a mixture of linseed-oil and ochre.

¶ (1) *Burnished gilding:* Distemper gilding polished by burnisher; used especially in picture-frames.

(2) *Chemical-gilding:* Gilding produced by galvanic action in the bath, or by affinity.

(3) *Cold-gilding:* Effected by rubbing the annealed metal with gilding powder by means of a piece of cork dipped in salt water, and polishing with steel-burnisher.

(4) *Distemper-gilding:* Applied to wood, plaster, or marble, which is coated with size, successive coats of finely-powdered whiting, and faced by rubbing with sand-paper between each. Gold size is then applied, then the leaf, which is polished with an agate or dog's tooth.

(5) *Electro-gilding:* [Electro-plating].

(6) *Friction-gilding:* [*Cold-gilding*].

(7) *German-gilding:* The same as Electro-plating (q.v.).

(8) *Immersion-gilding:* Effected by dipping the metallic article into a solution of pyro-phosphate of soda in which terchloride of gold has been dissolved.

(9) *Leaf-gilding:* The process of coating the paper or vellum with gum-water or glaire, laying on the leaf-gold and polishing with an agate.

(10) *Mechanical-gilding:* The name given to

any process in which the gold is made to adhere by glue.

*** gīle,** *s.* [Guile.]

*** gīl'-ĕr-ў,** *s.* [Gulery.]

gĭl'-hoōt-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *gill* (4), and *hooter.*] A name sometimes given to the screech-owl. Chiefly in Cheshire.

gĭll (1), *** gil, * gyll, gylle,** *s.* [Dan. *giælle*; Sw. *gal* = a gill; Icel. *gjolnar* (pl.) = gills; Gael. *gial* = a jaw.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II. 1.

"The leviathan . . . at his *gills*
Draws in, and at his trunk spouts out, a sea."
Milton: P. L., vii. 415.

2. The flap that hangs below the beak of a fowl, as the wattles in a turkey.

"The turkey-cock hath great and swelling *gills*, and the hen hath less."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

3. The flesh under or about the chin.

"In many there is no paleness at all; but, contrariwise, redness about the cheeks and *gills*."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

II. *Technically (Pl.):*

1. *Ichthy.:* The branchiæ of fishes; a double row of long, compressed, slender-pointed processes, extending, like the teeth of a comb, from the convex side of a branchial arch, and supported by a delicate membrane. Gills may be free or fixed. In Myxinoids there are only gill-sacs. In some osseous fishes, certain of the branchial arches support only one series of processes, called uniserial or half-gills: in most cases they have biserial or whole gills. Gills, as a rule, are pectinated; there are also, however, plicated and tufted gills. The main purpose of the gills is to expose the venous blood, in a state of minute sub-division, to the influence of streams of water. (*Owen: Comp. Anat. Vertebrate Animals*, pt. i.; *Fishes.*)

2. *Entom.:* Hair or leaf-like processes projecting from the body of some aquatic insects, and containing one or more tracheæ, and their ramifications communicating with those of the body generally. Insects thus equipped do not need to rise to the surface of the water to breathe. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

3. *Bot.:* The lamellæ or parallel plates on the underpart of the pileus of an Agaricus. They constitute the hymenium in which the spores lie.

gill-arches, *s. pl.*

Ichthy.: The arches supporting the gills. They are generally five in number.

† gill-bar, *s.* One of the five branchial arches.

gill-cover, *s.*

Ichthy.: The same as Gill-lid (q.v.).

gill-flap, *s.*

Ichthy.: A membrane attached to the posterior edge of the gill-lid, immediately closing the gill-opening.

gill-lid, *s.*

Ichthy.: The lid or covering of the gills.

gill-net, *s.* A net suspended in a stream, having meshes which allow the heads of the fish to pass, and which catch in the gills to prevent the fish from detaching itself.

gill-opening, *s.*

Ichthy.: The opening by which the water from the gills passes off.

gill-sac, *s.*

Ichthy.: One of the rudimentary gills constituted by sacs, occurring in the Myxinoids and Lampreys. A gill of the ordinary fishes is the holobolous, not of a single gill-sac, but of the continuous halves of two of them. (*Owen: Compar. Anat.*, pt. i.; *Fishes.*)

gill (2), **ghyll, * gille, gylle,** *s.* [Icel. *gil* = a deep, narrow glen; *geil* = a ravine.] A fissure in a hill; a ravine with a river running through it; a brook, a ghyll, a gully.

"On one hand the ground gently rises into a hill, on the other are the rocky banks of the rivulet almost perpendicular. You may continue along the *gill*."—*Gray: Letters to Dr. Warton*, Sept. 14, 1765.

gill (3), *s.* [Fr. *aiguille* = a needle.]

Flax-dressing: A hackle; a series of points which divide the ribbons of flax fibre into finer parallel filaments ready for drawing and spinning; a porcupine.

gill-frame, gill-head, *s.*

Flax-dressing: A machine in which stricks of wax are drawn out into slivers; doubled and combined with other slivers, and redrawn until they assume the character of rovings, and are ready for spinning. A spreader. The name gill-frame is derived from a number of vertical needles forming a comb, through which the line passes to the drawing-roller; the gill is attached to a fuller-bar, which rises and falls at intervals, and alternately detains and releases the line, which, by a series of operations, is converted from a strick to a sliver, and then to a roving.

gĭll (4), *s.* [A shortened form of *Gillian* = Lat. *Juliana.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A girl, a sweetheart, a lass. [Gillian.]

"Can nothing priuate haue
Vncensurd of our seruants, though
The simplest *gill* or knaue."
Warner: Albions England, bk. vii. ch. xxxvii.

2. Malt liquor medicated with ground-ivy.

II. *Bot.:* Ground-ivy, *Nepeta Glechoma.* It is also called Gill-creep-by-the-hedge.

gill-ale, *s.*

Bot.: Alehoof.

gill-flirt, *s.* A wanton girl, a flirt.

*** gill-house,** *s.* A house where gill is sold.

"Thee shall each alehouse, thee each *gill-house* mourn,
And answering gin-shops sourer sighs return."
Pope: Dunciad, iii. 147.

*** gill-run-by-the-sheet,** *s.*

Bot.: *Saponaria officinalis.*

gĭll (5), *** gille, * gylle,** *s.* [O. Fr. *gelle* = a measure for wine; cf. Low Lat. *gillo, gella* = a wine vessel, a measure; Ir. *jale* = a large bowl; Eng. *gallon* (q.v.).]

I. A measure of capacity, containing the fourth part of a pint. The standard gill now in use contains 8·665 cubic inches.

"In full *gills* his anxious thoughts he drowns,
And quafs away the care that waits on Crowns."
Addison: The Playhouse.

*2. A kind of measure among tin-miners, equal to a pint.

"They measure their block-tin by the *gill*, which containeth a pint."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall.*

gĭl'-lạr-ôe, *s.* [Irish (?).]

Ichthy.: A variety of the Common Trout, in which the coats of the stomach are said to be thickened like the gizzard of birds by feeding on shell-fish. It is found in Galway and some other parts of Ireland.

gĭl-lĕn'-ĭ-ạ, *s.* [Named by Mœnch after Dr. Arnold Gillen, a German botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of Rosaceæ, family Spiræidæ. The root of *Gillenia trifoliata* and that of *G. stipulacea* are emetic, and perhaps tonic. They are used in the United States as ipecacuanha.

gĭl'-lĕt, *s.* [A dimin. of *gill* (4), s.; cf. *giglet.*] A sportive or wanton girl or woman; a giglet.

Gĭl'-lĭ-ạn, *s.* [A softened form of *Juliana*, the female name corresponding to Lat. *Julius.*] A girl, a sweetheart; a wanton or loose girl.

gĭl'-lĭe, *s.* [Gael. *gille* = a boy, a gillie.] In the Highlands a man-servant, an out-door attendant; especially one who accompanies his master while hunting.

"And with the help of his *gillies* he gat him into the hills."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xviii.

gĭl-lĭēş'-ĭ-ạ, *s.* [Named after Dr. Gillies of Mendoza in Chili.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the small order Gilliesiaceæ (q.v.).

gĭl-lĭēş-ĭ-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *gillies(i)a* (q.v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Gilliesiads, an order of Exogens, alliance Liliales. It consists of small, herbaceous plants with tunicated bulbs. The leaves are grassy; the flowers, which are inconspicuous, are umbellate, surrounded by bracts, the outer petaloid and herbaceous, the inner coloured; perianth minute; stamens six, three sometimes sterile; ovary superior, three-celled; style one, stigma simple; capsule three-celled, three-valved, many-seeded. They occur in Chili. In 1844 Lindley enumerated two genera, and estimated the known species at five.

gĭl-lĭēş'-ĭ-ads, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *gillesi(a)* (q.v.), and Eng. pl. suff. *-ads.*]

Bot.: The English name given by Lindley to the order Gilliesia (q.v.).

gĭl'-lĭng-ite, *s.* [From Gillinge-Grube in Sodermanland, Sweden, where it occurs.]

Min.: A black, amorphous, often compact mineral; its hardness 3, sp. gr. 3·04. Compos.: silica, 27·50 to 32·18; alumina, 0 to 5·50; sesquioxide of iron, 0 to 37·49; water, 11·75 to 20. &c. A variety of it is called Thraulite (q.v.). (*Dana.*)

gĭl'-lў-flŏw-ĕr, gĭl'-lĭ-flŏw-ĕr, * jer-e-flour, * gil-lo-fre, * gil-lo-fer, * gil-o-ver, * gi-ro-fer, *s.* [Fr. *giroflée*, from Fr. & Prov. *girofle* = clove; Sp. *girofle, girofre*; Port. *goivo*; Ital. *gerofano*; Lat. *caryophyllum*, from Gr. καρυόφυλλον (*karuophullon*) = the clove tree: κάρυον (*karuon*) = a nut, and φύλλον (*phullon*) = a leaf.]

Pomol.: A popular variety of apple, in some localities termed "sheepnose."

Botany:

I. *Spec.:* *Matthiola incana*, Stock, or more fully, Stock Gillyflower. [Stock.]

"Bring hither the pinke and purple cullambine
With *gilliflowers*."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; Aprill.

2. The genus *Matthiola.*

¶ Clove Gillyflower is *Dianthus Caryophyllus*; Marsh Gillyflower, *Lychnis Flosculi*; Queen's Rogue'a or Winter Gillyflower, *Hesperis matronalis*; Sea Gillyflower, *Armeria vulgaris*; Wall Gillyflower and Yellow Gillyflower, *Cheiranthus Cheiri*; Single Gillyflower, *Dianthus plumarius*; Turkey Gillyflower, *Tagetes erecta*; Water Gillyflower, *Hottonia palustris*; Winter Gillyflower, *Cheiranthus Cheiri* or *Hesperis matronalis*; and Gillyflower-grass, the same as Carnation-grass (q.v.).

*** gĭl'-oŭr, * gil-er, * gil-oure, * gil-owre, * gyl-or, * gyl-our, * gyl-ur,** *s.* [O. Fr. *guiliere, guileor.*] [Guile.] A deceiver; a traitor; a false, treacherous person.

"A *gylour* schal himself beggiled be."
Chaucer: C. T., 4,812.

gĭl'-oŭs, * gil-ouse, * gy-leus, *a.* [Mid. Eng. *gile* = guile, suff. *-ous.*] Treacherous, false, deceitful.

"Veyn fellace or *gilous* falshede."—*Wycliffe: Colossians* ii. 8.

gĭl'-pў, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A frolicsome young person, male or female. (*Scotch.*)

gĭl-răv'-age (age as **ĭj), gil-raiv-itch, * gal-rav-itch,** *v.i.* [Etym. of first element doubtful; prob. either Scotch *gillie* (q.v.) or Fr. *gueule* = the throat; and Eng. *ravage.*]

1. To hold a merry meeting with noise and riot.

2. To plunder, to pillage, to spoil; to commit depredations.

"Ye had better stick to your auld trade o' theft-boot, black-mail, spreaghs, and *gillravaging*—better stealing nowte than ruining nations."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxiii.

gĭl-răv'-age (age as **ĭj), gil-rai-vitch,** *s.* [Gilravage, *v.*]

I. A noisy frolic in merrymaking, among young people.

"Muckle din an' loud *gilraivitch* was amang them, gaffawan an' lauchan."—*Edin. Mag.*, Sept., 1818, p. 155.

2. Disorder, confusion.

gĭl-răv'-ag-ĕr, (ag as **ĭj) gil-rav-ach-er,** *s.* [Eng. *gilravag(e)*; *-er.*]

1. A noisy, riotous fellow; a rake.

2. A robber, a depredator, a plunderer.

"'And wha's this?' he continued, 'Some *gillravager* that ye hae listed, I dare say. He looks as if he had a bauld heart to the highway, and a lang craig for the gibbet.'"—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxiii.

*** gĭl'-rў, * gil-rye,** *s.* [O. Fr. *gillerie.*] Treachery, deceit, fraud.

"For thi gaudes and thi *gilry* I gif this dome."
Seven Sages, 3,96.

*** gĭlse,** *s.* [Grilse.]

gĭlt, *pret., pa. par., a. & s.* [Gild.]

A. & C. *As pret., pa. par., & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

D. *As substantive:*

I. Gold laid over the surface of anything; gilding.

"Redeem from broking pawn the blemished crown,
Wipe off the dust that hides our sceptre's *gilt*,
And make high majesty look like itself."
Shakesp.: Richard II., ii. 1.

* **2.** Money; gold.

"These corrupted men . . .
Have for the *gilt* of France (O guilt indeed),
Confirmed conspiracy with fearful France."
Shakesp.: Henry V., ii. (Chorus.)

3. Fair or grand show.

"When thou wast in thy *gilt*, and thy perfume, they mocked thee."—*Shakesp.: Timon of Athens*, iv. 3.

* **gilt** (1), *s.* [Guilt, *s.*]

gilt-ed ed, *a.* Having the edges gilded, like the once-fashionable note-paper; hence (*U. S.*) very good, excellent; as *gilt-edged* securities.

gilt'-hēad, * **guilt'-hēad,** *s.* [Eng. *gilt, guilt,* and *head.*]

* **1.** *Ornith.:* An unidentified bird.

2. *Ichthyology:*

(1) A fish, *Chrysophrys aurata* (having golden coloured eyebrows), whence its English name. The back is silvery grey shaded with blue, the belly polished steel-blue, with golden bands along the sides. Length, a foot or less. Abundant in the Mediterranean, whence it extends in one direction to the shores of Britain, in the other to the Cape of Good Hope. It is of the family *Chætodontidæ.* [Chrysophrya.]

"Of these wee saw comming out of Guinea a hundred in company, which being chased by the *gilt-heads*, otherwise called the bonites, doe to auoid them the better, take their flight out of the water."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 520.

(2) A fish, *Crenilabrus melops* or *tinca*; called also the Connor, or Golden Maid. Its upper parts are striped with red and green; the lower parts green with red spots. Length, six inches. Found along the British coasts. It is of the family Labridæ. [Crenilabrus.]

* **gilt-if,** * **gilt-ife,** * **gult-if,** *a.* [Mid. Eng. *gilt* = guilt; auff. *-if* = *-ive.*] Guilty.

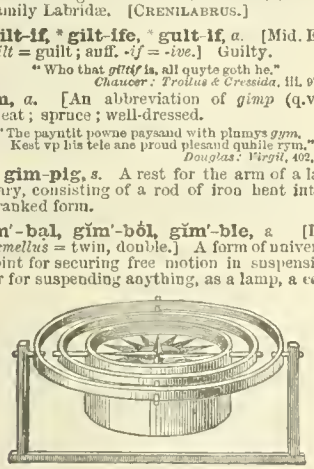
"Who that *giltif* is, all quyte goth he."
Chaucer: Troilus & Cressida, iii. 970.

ģim, *a.* [An abbreviation of *gimp* (q.v.).] Neat; spruce; well-dressed.

"The payntit powne paysand with plumys *gym*,
Kest vp his tele ane proud plesand quhile rym."
Douglas: Virgil, 402, 1.

gim-pig, *s.* A rest for the arm of a lapidary, consisting of a rod of iron bent into a cranked form.

gĭm'-bal, gĭm'-bŏl, gĭm'-ble, *s.* [Lat. *gemellus* = twin, double.] A form of universal joint for securing free motion in suspension, or for suspending anything, as a lamp, a com-



GIMBAL, WITH COMPASS.

pass, a chronometer, &c., so that it may always retain a certain position, or be in equilibrium. It generally consists of a pair of interlocked rings or hoops, moving the one within the other, and each perpendicularly to its plane, about two axes, at right angles to each other.

gimbal-joint, *s.* A two-part joint, having articulations or axes at right angles to each other. It is used as a shaft-coupling in the tumbling-rods of horse-gear, in drilling and sheep-shearing machines, and elsewhere.

gimbal-ring, *s.* A single gimbal by which the cock-eye of the upper millstone is supported on the spindle to permit vibration; a rynd.

gĭmb'-lĕt, *s.* [Gimlet.]

ģim'-crăck, * **gin-crack,** *s.* & *a.* [Prob. from Prov. Eng. *gim* = spruce, and *crack* = a lively boy.]

A. *As substantive:*

* **1.** A spruce, pert boy; a dandy; a coxcomb.

"These are fine *gimcracks*: hey, here comes another. A flagon full of wine in his hand I take it."
Beaum. & Fletch.: Loyal Subject, iv. 3.

2. A trivial, worthless, though showy piece of mechanism; a pretty but useless toy.

"Rifled all his pokes and fobs
Of *gimcracks*, whims, and jiggumbobs."
Butler: Hudibras, pt. iii., c. 1.

B. *As adj.:* Showy but worthless.

gĭmlet-eye, *s.* A squint-eye.

gĭm'-lĕt, gĭmb'-lĕt, *v.t.* [Gimlet, *s.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To use or apply a gimlet to; to form in by using a gimlet.

2. *Naut.:* To turn round, as an anchor, by the stock, that is with a motion, like the turning of a gimlet.

gĭm'-mal, *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *gemellus* = twin.] [Gimbal.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A pair or series of interlocked rings, as of a bit; a gimbal.

* **2.** A quaint piece of mechanism; a gim-crack.

"I thlnk by some odd *gimmals* or device
Their arms are set like clocks, still to strike on,
Else ne'er could they hold out so as they do."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., i. 2.

B. *As adj.:* Consisting of a series of interlocked rings or links.

gimmal-bit, *s.* The double-bit of a bridle.

"In their pale dull mouths the *gimmal-bit*
Lies foul with chewed grass."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. 2.

gĭm'-mĕr (1), *s.* [A lightened form of *cummer* (q.v.).] An old woman. (Usually employed in a contemptuous sense.) (*Scotch.*)

* **gĭm'-mĕr** (2), *s.* [Gimmal.] A piece of mechanism; a mechanical device.

"I saw my precious watch taken asunder, and laying scattered upon the workman's shop board; so as here lay a wheel, there the balance, here one *gimmer*, there another."—*Bp. Hall: Works*, iii. 702.

gĭm'-mĕr, * **gymb-ure,** * **gym-byre,** *s.* [O. Icel. *gimbr, gymbr*; Dan. *gimmar.*] A ewe from one to two years old. (*Scotch.*)

"The lad, for twa guid *gimmer* pets,
Was laird himsel'."
Burns: Death & Doctor Hornbook.

gĭmp, *s.* [Fr. *guimpe* = a nun's wimple: prob. confused with Fr. *guipure* = a thread of silk lace (*Skeat*); cf. Ger. *gimf, gimpf* = a loop, lace, or edging of silk.]

Fabric: Silk twist interlaced with wire or a coarse cord. It is now principally used in upholstery, though it has at times been fashionable for trimming wearing apparel. The term is also used in pillow-lace making, signifying a thread thicker than ordinary, round which others are twined or woven.

"Unmoved by tongue and sights, he walked the place,
Through tape, toys, tinsel, *gimp*, perfume, and lace."
Parnell: Elegy to an Old Beauty.

gimp-machine, *s.* A narrow-ware loom constructed so as to catch the woof and form loops or patterns, the gimp cords of various sizes being carried by independent shuttles or needles.

gimp-nail, *s.* A small forged nail with a rounded head, used by upholsterers.

gĭmp, * **gymp,** *a.* & *s.* [Wel. *gwymp* = neat, pretty.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Neat, spruce, comely.

"Now with *gymp* fingers doing stringis smyte,
And now with subtell euore poyntalis lyte."
Douglas: Virgil, 187, 37.

2. Slim, delicate, slender, scant; short in measure or weight.

* **B.** *As substantive:*

1. A witty jest.

"Tharfor, gude freyndis, for aue *gympe* or ane bourd,
I pray you note me not at euery worde."
Douglas: Virgil, 5, 19.

2. A quirk, a subtlety.

"O man of law! lat be thy sutelte,
With wys *jympis*, and frawdis interkast."
Henrysone: Bannatyne Poems, p. 120, 18.

gĭmp, *v.t.* [Gimp (1), *s.*] To jag, to indent, to denticulate.

* **gĭmp'-ĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *gimp*, s.; *-ing.*] Trimming with gimp.

"Ornament it well with *ginping*,
Flounces, furbelows, and crimping."
Fawkes: Odes of Anacreon, xxviii.

* **gĭm'-ple,** *s.* [Wimple.]

ģĭn (1), *s.* [O. Fr. *genevre* = juniper: Lat. *juniperus*, from the spirit being flavoured with berries of the juniper.]

Comm.: A compounded spirit, prepared either by re-distilling plain spirit with juniper berries, coriander seeds, angelica root, &c., or by adding various essential oils to rectified spirit. The gin produced by distilling possesses a much more delicate flavor than that produced by mixing or compounding. The strength of gin varies from proof to 50 under proof. Gin is largely manufactured from rye-meal and malt in Holland, where the spirit is flavored by juniper berries. The chief place of manufacture is at Scheidam; whence it is often called *Scheidam*, and also *Hollands*. It is largely exported to the United States. Gin is reduced with water, and sweetened with sugar or syrup, but none of the injurious substances, said to have been used in former times are now found even in low-class gins. Cordial gin is sweetened gin flavored with certain spices. Orange gin possesses the flavour of orange peel. Sloe gin is prepared by steeping sloes in strong gin for some weeks, then filtering and reducing with water.

"Ingenuity is exhausted in devising attractive titles for the different descriptions of *gin*."—*Dickens: Sketches by Boz; Gin-shops.*

gin-house (1), *s.* A place where gin is sold; a gin-palace.

gin-mill, *s.* A low drinking place. (*U.S. Slang.*)

gin-palace, *s.* A gaily decorated public-house, usually in a low neighbourhood; one in which spirits are the staple articles of consumption.

"If temperance societies could suggest an antidote against hunger or distress, or establish dispensaries for the gratuitous distribution of Lethe-water, *gin-palaces* would be numbered among the things that were."—*Dickens: Sketches by Boz; Gin-shops.*

gin-shop, *s.* The same as Gin-palace (q.v.).

"Death, at unawares, might duck him
Deeper than the grave, and quench
The *gin-shop's* light in hell's grim drench."
R. Browning: Christmas Eve, iii.

gin-sling, *s.* A cold drink, composed of gin, soda-water, lemon, and sugar.

ģin (2), * **ginne** (1), * **gyn** (1), * **gynne** (1), *s.* [A contraction of Fr. *engin*, from Lat. *ingenium* = a contrivance.] [Engine.]

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. A mechanical contrivance or engine; a machine.

"[They] granteu to lend to the seid John Wastell eum parte of old scaffoldyng, tymbre, and the use of certayne stuff, and necessaryes there, as *gynnes*, wels, cables, &c."—*Walpole: Anecdotes*, i.; *App. Indenture, 4 Henry VIII.*

2. An engine of torture.

"Typhæus ioynts were streached on a *gin*.
Theseus condemned to endless slouth by law;
And fifty sisters water in leke vessels draw."
Spenser: F. Q., I. v. 38.

3. Mechanism; mechanical arrangement.

"Bid him descend, and trill another pin
(For therin lieth the effect of all the *gin*),
And he wol doun descend, and don your will."
Chaucer: C. T., 10,636.

II. *Machinery:*

1. A portable hoisting-machine whose frame is a tripod, one leg being movable so as to vary its angle of elevation, and thus determine the height of the apex; the other two legs preserve their relative distance, and form standards for the drum, round which the rope is wound by power applied to the handspikes. For heavy weights a fall and tackle is used; and for hoisting a bucket from a well or mine, simply a couple of pulleys to change the direction of motion of the rope. One pulley is suspended from the apex, and the other attached between the two permanent legs, so as to change the rope to a horizontal position, for the attachment of a draught horse.

2. A pump operated by windmill.

"No *gins* or machines could suffice to lay and keep them dry."—*Ray: The Creation*, ii.

3. A coal-hoisting machine; a whim.

4. A machine for separating cotton-fibre from the seeds.

gin-block, *s.* A tackle-block with a hook to swing from the gib of a crane or from the sheer of a gin.

gin-horse, *s.* A mill-horse; a horse employed in working a gin.

gin-house (2), *s.* A house or building where cotton is ginned.

gin-race, *s.*

Mining: A miner's term for the horse-track of a whim or hoisting apparatus.

gin ring, *s.* The ring or circle in which a horse moves in working a gin.

gin-saw, *s.* A saw used in a cotton-gin for drawing the fibres through the grid, leaving the seed in the hopper.

gin-wheel, *s.*

1. A wheel in a cotton-gin. It may mean a wheel with curved pointed teeth or claws, which act as the teeth of the usual saws in drawing the fibre through the grid; or the brush-wheel, which cleans the lint from the said wheel or saw.

2. The wheel or drum of a whim.

ġĭn (3), * **ginne** (2), * **gyn** (2), * **gynne** (2), *s.* [Icel. *ginna* = to dupe, to deceive. (*Skeat*).] A trap, a snare, to catch animals and birds.

"Forbear, forbear, thy vain amusements cease,
Thy woodcocks from their *gins* awhile release."
Garth: Dispensary, ii. 165.

* **gin** (4), * **gyn,** *s.* [A.S. *gin.*] A chasm, a gap.

"And thus his spreith he had vnto his in,
And with ane quhine stane closit has the *gyn.*"
Douglas: Virgil, 248, 25.

ġin (1), *v.t.* [Gin (2), *s.*] To clean cotton of the seeds by means of a gin.

"It pays him better to sell his cotton in Fiji unginned at threepence halfpenny per lb. than to send it home *ginned.*"—*Times*, April 15, 1874.

ġin (2), *v.t.* [Gin (3), *s.*] To catch in a snare or trap; to snare.

"So, so, the woodcock's *ginned.*"
Beaum. & Flet.: Passionate Madman, iii. 1.

* **gin** (3), * **ginne,** * **ginn-en,** * **gyn,** * **gynne** (pa. t. † *gan*, * *gon*, * *gun*), *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *ginnan*, found in the compounds *onginnan*, *be-ginnan* = to begin; cogn. with Dut. *beginnen*; O. H. Ger. *beginnan*; Ger. *beginnen*; Goth. *duginnan* = to begin.] [Gan.]

A. *Trans.:* To begin.

"This lessoun thus I *ginne.*"
William of Palerne, 1,929.

B. *Intrans.:* To begin.

"Into hyr bedde the boy *gan* crepe."
Octovian, 176.

¶ Obsolete now except in poetry.

gin, *conj.* & *prep.* [A contr. of *gif and* = if and; or a corruption of *given* (?).] [Gif.]

A. *As conj.:* If.

"We'll lose the place *gin* there's ony mair complaints o' the kind."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xv.

B. *As prep.:* By, before, or against a certain time.

"*Gin* night we came unto a gentle place,
And as he promised sae I fand the case."
Ross: Helenore, p. 88.

* **gi-nete,** *s.* [Genet.]

* **ġĭn'-fŭl,** * **gyn-ful,** *a.* [Eng. *gin* (3), *s.*; *-full.*] Deceitful, treacherous, false.

"So *gynful* of speche." *P. Plowman*, 6,029.

* **gĭng,** *s.* [Gang, *s.*] A gang, a body, a crowd.

"Sure he has got
Some bawdy pictures, to call all this *ging.*"
Ben Jonson: Alchymist, v. 1.

ġĭn'-gal, *s.* [A native word.] An East Indian breech-loading fire-arm, carrying a ball from four to eight ounces. It is fired from a rest. [Jingal.]

ġĭn'-ġĕl-ly, ġĭn'-ġŭl-ie, *s.* [An East Indian word.] For def. see compound.

gingelly, or **gingillie oil,** *s.* The oil of *Sesamum orientale.*

ġĭn-ġĕr, * **gin-giuere,** * **gyn-gyre,** * **gin-giv-er,** * **gin-gib-er,** * **zim-bip-er-i, zin-gi-ber-i,** *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *gingembre*; Prov. *gingebre, gingibre, gingiebre*; Sp. *gengibre*; Port. *gengivre*; Ital. *zenzero, zenzevero, zenzovero*; Lat. *zinziberis*, from Gr. ζιγγίβερις (*zinggiberis*) = an Arabian spice plant, the root of which was used in medicine: probably ginger, Sans. *sringa-vera* = antler-shaped, referring to the resemblance of the root to the horn of some ruminant animals.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Botany:*

(1) *Zingiber officinale*, Common or Narrow-leaved Ginger. It has subsessile linear lanceolate smooth leaves, oblong spikes, acute bracts, and a three-lobed lip. It is a native of India, but is cultivated in most tropical countries.

(2) The genus *Zingiber*. There is a Broad-leaved Ginger, *Zingiber Zerumbet*, also a native of India. It is used externally for cataplasms and fermentations but is not eaten.

(3) *Sedum acre*, from its extreme pungency.

2. *Comm.:* The dry wrinkled rhizomes of the ginger-plant. The pieces, or as they are called *races*, are usually from two to four inches long, branched, flat, and of a pale buff colour. Ginger is known in commerce under two forms, coated and uncoated or scraped, the latter having been deprived of its epidermis when in the green state, and sold as white ginger. The chief varieties imported into this country are Jamaica, Cochin, Bengal, Japan,

Ginger-plant.

and African. The first three are scraped gingers, and of these Jamaica is the most esteemed owing to its colour and flavour. Some kinds of ginger are bleached with chloride of lime, whilst others are simply coated with chalk to give them a whiter appearance. Ginger is an agreeable aromatic, and a valuable stomachic; but is more largely used as a condiment than as a medicine. Preserved ginger, so largely exported from the Chinese Empire in jars, consists of the young rhizomes boiled in syrup. Ground ginger is frequently adulterated, the chief adulterants being sago flour, wheat flour, ground rice, and arrowroot. These are added, not only to increase the weight, but to whiten a dark-coloured variety, which is then sold as a first-class ginger. All these substances can be readily detected by the microscope.

3. *Pharm.:* Ginger is the rhizome scraped and dried of *Zingiber officinale*, a native of East India; also grown in the West Indies. Ginger contains a volatile oil, starch, resinous matter, gum, woody fibre, &c. It is an aromatic stimulant and carminative, and is given in dyspepsia and with purgative medicines to prevent griping. It is used to prepare *Syrupus Zingiberis*, Syrup of Ginger, and *Tinctura Zingiberis*, Tincture of Ginger.

¶ Amada, or Mango Ginger, is *Curcuma Amada*; Egyptian Ginger, *Colocasia esculenta*; Indian, or Wild Ginger, *Asarum canadense*; and Wood-ginge an old book-name for *Anemone ranunculoides.* (*Treas. of Bot.*)

B. *As adj.:* Made from, or in any other way pertaining or relating to it. (See the compounds.)

ginger-ale, *s.* A temperance beverage, prepared by dissolving sugar in water, flavouring with ginger or essence of ginger, and colouring with a solution of caramel. Each bottle is then aerated with carbonic-acid gas, and securely corked. Ginger-ale is a true non-intoxicating drink, the only spirit which can possibly be present being a mere trace from the essence of ginger used.

ginger-beer, *s.* A popular effervescing beverage prepared from a mixture of ginger, white sugar, and water, the whole being subjected to fermentation by the addition of a little yeast. The amount of proof-spirit present in ginger-beer varies from one to five per cent., whilst the gravity varies from 1012° to 1026°.

ginger-brandy, *s.* A cordial prepared by steeping bruised ginger in brandy for two or three weeks, and sweetening with sugar. It contains from thirty to forty per cent. of proof spirit.

ginger-cordial, *s.* An unfermented beverage, prepared by simply adding essence of ginger to plain spirit, and sweetening with sugar or syrup. It contains from ten to eighteen per cent. of proof-spirit.

ginger-grass, *s.*

Bot.: A grass, *Anatherium Nardus*, indigenous to India, in parts of which the native name is Koshel.

ginger-plant, *s.*

Bot.: *Tanacetum vulgare.*

ginger-pop, *s.* The same as Ginger-beer (q.v.). (*Colloq.*)

ginger-wine, *s.* A popular British wine, made by the fermentation of sugar, water, and bruised ginger. It contains from twenty to twenty-four per cent. of proof-spirit.

ġĭn'-ġĕr-ād̆e, *s.* [Eng. *ginger*, with suff. *-ade*, formed on the analogy of *lemonade.*] A strong sugar syrup flavoured with essence of ginger. It is used in the manufacturing districts for mixing with gin.

ġĭn'-ġĕr-brĕad, *s.* [Eng. *ginger*, and *bread.*] A well-known dark-coloured bread made from wheat flour, treacle, moist sugar, ground ginger, and other spices. It is sold in the form of square thick cakes.

"An' I had but one penny in the world, thou should'st have it to buy *gingerbread.*"—*Shakesp.*; *Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 1.

gingerbread-nuts, *s. pl.* Small button-like cakes of gingerbread.

gingerbread-tree, gingerbread-plum, *s.*

Botany:

1. *Parinarium macrophyllum*, one of the Chrysobalanaceæ.

2. The name given in Egypt to a palm, *Hyphæne thebaica*, its mealy rind resembling gingerbread.

gingerbread-work, *s.*

Arch.: Ornamental work cut or carved in fanciful shapes, as an ornament to buildings.

ġĭn'-ġĕr-wŏrţ, *s. pl.* [Eng. *ginger*, and pl *worts.*]

Bot.: The name given by Lindley to the order Zingiberaceæ (q.v.).

ġĭn'-ġĕr-ly, *adv.* & *a.* [Etym. doubtful. According to Skeat, from Sw. dial. *gingla*, *gångla* = to go gently: hence = with tottering steps. According to others, from an O. Eng. *gingralic* = like a young person, from A.S. *gingra* = a young person.]

A. *As adv.:* In a delicate, fastidious, or nice manner; daintily, fastidiously.

"Has it a corn? or do's it walk on conscience,
It treads so *gingerly!*"
Beaum. & Flet.: Love's Cure, ii. 2.

* **B.** *As adj.:* Delicate, dainty, fastidious.

"We stayghe and prolonge our goyng, with a nyce or tendre and softe, delicate, or *gyngerly* pace."—*Udal: Flowres for Latine Speaking*, fo. 96.

* **ġĭn'-ġĕr-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *ginger*; *-ness.*] Delicacy, niceness, daintiness, fastidiousness.

"Their *gingerness* in tripping on toes like young goats."—*Stubbes: Anatomy of Abuses*, p. 42.

* **ġĭn'-ġĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *ginger* (q.v.); *-ous.*] Of the colour of ginger; pale yellow.

"Mr. Lammle takes his *gingerous* whiskers in his left hand, and bringing them together frowns furtively at his beloved out of a thick *gingerous* hush."—*Dickens: Our Mutual Friend*, ch. x.

ġĭng'-ham, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *guingan*, from Guingamp, a town in Brittany, where the stuff is made.]

A. *As substantive:*

Fabric:

1. A kind of linen or cotton fabric, coloured in the thread.

2. A common umbrella, as made of such stuff. (*Slang.*)

B. *As adj.:* Made of the stuff described in A.

* **ġĭn'-ġĭ-bĕr,** *s.* [Zinziber.]

ġĭng'-ĭng, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Mining: The lining of a shaft with bricks or masonry; called also steining or staining.

* **ġĭn-gī'-val,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *gingiva* = the gum.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the gums.

"Whilst the Italians strive to cut a thread in their pronunciation between *d* and *t*, so as to sweeten it, they make the occluse appulse, especially the *gingival*, softer than we do."—*Holder: Elements of Speech.*

B. *As subst.:* A letter so named from the manner in which it is uttered.

"*Gingivals*, in uttering which the tongue is pressed against the gums."—*Wright: Grammar of the Arabic Language*, i. 4.

* **gĭn'-gle,** *v.i. & t.* [JINGLE, *v.*]

* **gingle-boy,** *s.* A coin.

"The sign of the *gingle-boys* hangs at the door of our pockets."—*Massinger: Virgin Martyr*, ii. 2.

* **gĭn'-gle,** *s.* [JINGLE, *s.*]

* **gĭn'-gleş,** *s.* [See def.] A corruption of Shingles (q.v.). So called because it sometimes encircles the person affected like a girdle. (Lat. *cingula.*)

"The *gingles* or St. Anthony his fire."—*Fuller: Ch. Hist.*, IX. i. 60.

gĭn'-glĭ-mōid, *a.* [Lat. *ginglymus* (q.v.); Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

Anat.: Of, belonging to, or resembling a ginglymus (q.v.).

gĭn'-glĭ-mŭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. γίγγλυμος, and γιγγλμος (*gingglumos*) = a ball and socket joint.]

Anat.: A hinge joint, one which admits only of flexion and extension, as the elbow, the knee, and the ankle joints.

gĭn'-gō, gĭnk'-gō, *s.* [Japanese.]

Bot.: A tree, *Salisburia adiantifolia.*

gĭnn, gĭn'-neĕ, *s.* [JINN, JINNEE.]

* **ginne,** *v.t. & i.* [GIN, *v.*]

* **gĭn'-nĕr,** *s.* [GINNLE, *s.*]

* **gĭn'-nĕt,** *s.* [GENET.]

gĭn'-nĭng (1), *pr. par., a., & s.* [GIN (1), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of cleaning cotton by means of a gin.

* **gĭn'-nĭng (2),** * **gin-ninge,** * **gyn-ynge,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [GIN (2), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of beginning; a beginning.

gin-nle, gin-ner, *s.* [A dimin. from Icel. *gin* = the mouth; A.S. *gin* = a chasm, an opening.] The gill of a fish.

"A *ginner* of ye fyschе; *branchia.*"—*Cathol. Anglicum.*

gin-nle, gin-le, *v.t.* [GINNLE, *s.*] To fish with the hands, by groping under banks and stones, as in tickling trout.

"Ye took me aiblins for a black-fisher it was gaun to *ginle* the chouks o' ye."—*Saint Patrick*, iii. 42.

gĭn'-nў, *s.* [Prob. a dimin. corrupt. of *gin* = engine.] (For def. see etym. and compound.)

ginny-carriage, *s.* A railway car for conveying materials.

* **gin-our,** * **gyn-our,** *s.* [O. Fr. *engigneor, engineur.*] An engineer; one who worked a military engine.

"The *gynours* sond and stones caste."
Richard Cœur de Lion, 2,913.

gĭn'-sĕng, gĭn'-sçhĕn, *s.* [Chinese *ginsen*, said by Grosser to be = that which resembles a man or a man's thigh; or from *gen-seng* = first of plants.]

I. *Phar.:* The root of *Panax Ginseng.* It has a sharp, aromatic, peculiar taste, and is prescribed by the Chinese in diseases attended by bodily weakness. Some think its virtues imaginary.

2. The plant of which No. 1 is the root. It belongs to the Araliaceæ (Ivyworts).

gĭ-ō-bĕr'-tīte, *s.* [Named after Giobert, who analyzed it.]

Min.: A variety of Magnesite (*Dana*). A variety of Dolomite (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*).

giō-cō'-şō, *adv.* [Ital.]

Mus.: In a playful, sportive manner.

* **giour,** * **gyour,** *s.* [Hind. *gie, gy* = guide; suff. *-our.*] A guide. (*Trevisa*, i. 349.)

* **gĭp,** *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To take out the insides of herrings. (*Bailey.*)

* **gĭp'-çĭ-cre,** *s.* [GIPSER.]

* **gipe,** * **gype,** *s.* [O. Fr. *gipe, jupe*; Ger. *joppe*; Fr. *jupe.*] An upper frock or cassock.

"Both revelyng as a *gype*"
Romaunt of the Rose, 7,262.

* **gĭp'-ŏn,** * **ge-poun,** * **gy-pun,** *s.* [O.Fr. *gippon, juppon*; Ital. *giubbone*; Sp. *jubon*; Fr. *jupon.*] [JUPON.] A tight-fitting coat or vest; a short cassock.

"With nought to fence his dauntless breast
But the close *gipon's* under-vest."
Scott: Bridal of Triermain, iii. 18.

* **gĭp'-sĕr,** * **gip-sire,** * **gyp-cer,** * **gip-cĭ-ere,** *s.* [Fr. *gibecière* = a game-bag; *gibier* = game.] A purse, a pouch; formerly worn attached to the girdle.

"An anelace and a *gipciere* all of silk,
Heng at his girdel, white as morwe milk."
Chaucer: C. T., 359.

* **gĭp'-soŭs,** *a.* [GYPSUM.] Clayey.

"Out of *gipsous* or plaisterly ground" — *Fuller: Camb. University*, vii. 36.

gĭp'-sў, gўp'-sў, * **gip-sen,** *s. & a.* [A corruption of Mid. Eng. *Egypcien* = Egyptian; Fr. *Egyptian*; from Low Lat. *Ægyptianus*, from *Ægyptius* = an Egyptian; Gr. Αἰγύπτιος (*Aigyptios*), from Αἴγυπτος (*Aigyptos*) = Egypt. So called from its being popularly supposed that they came from Egypt, but their real home was India. By the Germans they were called *Zigeuner*; Dut. *Heidenen* (= Heathens); Dan. & Sw. *Tatars*; Ital. *Zingari*; Sp. *Gitanos* and *Zincali*; Fr. *Bohémiens*; Pers. *Sisech*; Hind. *Karachee*; and by themselves *Rom* (= man).]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) In the same sense as II. 1.

(2) The language spoken by the gipsies.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A person of a dark complexion; used in contempt or reproach.

"Laura, to his lady, was but a kitchen-wench; Dido a dowdy; Cleopatra a *gipsy*."—*Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet*, ii. 4.

(2) A cunning or crafty person; a person of bad character; a sly person.

"A slave I am to Clara's eyes:
The *gipsy* knows her power and flies."
Prior: Dutch Proverb.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Ethnol.:* A nomad Eastern race, the members of which came to Europe by way of the Isthmus of Suez and Egypt. They were, therefore, assumed to be Egyptians, and are so called in the Elizabethan legislation against them, and in other places. As Egypt became better known to the English, it was found that the "Egyptians" were as much foreigners there as here. It is now proved that they are from India, and apparently from that part of it adjacent to the river Indus, with the languages of some tribes inhabiting the banks of which their tongue best agrees. A tribe near the mouth of the Indus are called Tchinganes, which is almost exactly the same as Tchingenes, by which name these wanderers are known in Turkey and the Levant. They call themselves Sind, the name of the country through which the Indus flows in the lower part of its course. They are believed to have quitted their native country in dread of Timur Beg, better known as Timoor the Tartar, or Tamerlane, and first appeared in Paris, in the end of August, 1427.

2. *Entom.:* A moth, *Hypogymna dispar*, of the tribe Bombycina and the family Liparidæ. The male is dark-brown, and the female greyish-white.

B. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to a gipsy or gipsies; resembling a gipsy.

"The frock and *gipsy* bonnet."
Tennyson: Maud, I. xx. 19.

gipsy-hat, * **gypsy-hat,** *s.* A hat with large side flaps worn by women.

gipsy-moth, gypsy-moth, *s.*

Entom.: The same as GIPSY, A. II. 2 (q.v.).

gipsy-winch, *s.*

Mach.: A small winch, having a drum, ratchet, and pawl; it may be fastened to a post. The handle of the winch is attached by stirrups to a cap revolving on the axis. Two motions can be applied to the winch, the ordinary rotary method of working the handle, and a reciprocating motion, in which the handle is worked up and down like a pump-handle.

gip-sў, gўp'-sў, *v.i.* [GIPSY, *s.*] To picnic or camp out in the woods.

gĭp'-sў-işm, gўp'-sў-işm, *s.* [Eng. *gipsy, ism.*]

1. The habits, practices, acts, or arts of gipsies; cheating, deception.

2. The state or condition of a gipsy.

gĭp'-sў-lĭke, gўp'-sў-lĭke, *a.* [Eng. *gipsy, gypsy*; *like.*] Like a gipsy or gipsies; resembling gipsies.

"The heath was fringed by a wild *gipsylike* camp of vast extent."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

gĭp'-sў-wŏrt, gўp'-sў-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *gypsy, gipsy*, and *wort.*]

Botany:

1. *Lycopus europæus.* It is a labiate plant, dense whorls of flowers, white, with purple dots; hairy within, and having two stamens and leaves deeply and irregularly pinnatifid or serrate. It is about two feet high, and grows in England, &c., in ditches and by river banks.

2. The genus Lycopus.

gĭ-raffc', * **gĭ-răf'-fa,** *s.* [Fr. *girafe*; Sp. & Port. *girafa*; Ital. *giraffa*, from Arab. *zurafa.*]

1. *Zool.:* The Camelopard, *Camelopardalis giraffa.* It constitutes the type of the family Camelopardalidæ (q.v.). It has an affinity to the camel; but its resemblance to the leopard, which is only in its colour and spots, is an analogy and no more. It has two small frontal horns and one central horn. The neck is very long, but has only the normal number of cervical vertebræ. The tongue is long and prehensile, and is used for stripping leaves off trees. The forelegs are very long, making the animal stand 15 to 18 feet high. It lives in small herds, and gallops in a ludicrously clumsy manner. The animal is inoffensive when unmolested, but will try to kick its assailant if it be attacked. Its flesh is good; when old it becomes coarse; the hide makes excellent leather. It is found in Nubia, Abyssinia, and the Cape of Good Hope; probably also in every part of the intermediate region.

2. *Palæont.:* Species of giraffe have been found in Miocene strata in India, Greece, and France.

gĭ-răff-ĭ'-na, *s. pl.* [Eng., &c. *giraff(e)*, and Lat. pl. adj. suff. *-ina.*]

Zool.: A tribe of ruminant mammals, sometimes constituted for the reception of the family Camelopardalidæ, with which it agrees in extent.

gĭr'-an-dōle, *s.* [Fr.; Ital. *girandola*, from *girare* = to turn about; Lat. *gyrus* = a turn.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A branching candle-holder or chandelier; a gaselier.

"*Girandoles* of silver and mother-of-pearl."—*Lytton.* (*Latham.*)

2. *Pyrot.:* A kind of revolving firework; a revolving sun.

* **gĭr'-ant,** *a.* [Lat. *gyrans*, pr. par. of *gyro* = to turn round in a circle.] Whirling, revolving.

"I wound in *girant* orbits, smooth and white."
E. B. Browning.

gĭr-ar-dĭn'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named by Gandichand, in 1826, after S. Girardin.]

Bot.: A genus of Urticaceæ. Sir Joseph Hooker says that a kind of cloth, and also a sort of cordage, are made from fibre furnished by *Girardinia heterophylla*, common in Sikkim and other parts of the Himalayas. Thread is made in Southern India from the closely allied species *G. Leschenaultiana.*

gĭr'-a-sōl, gĭr'-a-sōle, *s.* [Fr. *girasol*, from Lat. *gyro* = to turn, and *sol* = the sun.]

I. *Min.:* A variety of opal. It is bluish white, and is translucent, with reddish reflections in a bright light.

† 2. *Bot.:* A plant—*Heliotropium europæum*, more commonly called the Turnsole.

giraumont (as **zhĕr-ō-mon'**), *s.* [Fr. *giraumont, giraumon*; remote etym. unknown.]

Botany:

1. A cucurbitaceous plant, *Cucurbita Pepo.*

2. Another cucurbitaceous plant of unknown

species, the seeds of which are said by Endlicher to destroy the tapeworm.

gird (1), * **gyrd,** *s.* [GIRD (1), *v.*]

* **1.** *Lit.:* A stroke with a rod or switch.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. A twitch, a pang.

"Conscience by this means is freed from many fearful *girds* and twinges which the atheist feels."—*Tillotson.*

* **2.** A spurt.

"He bouts well for a *yird.*"—*Adams: Works,* i. 475.

3. A sarcasm, a gibe, a sneer.

"I thank thee for that *gird*, good Tranio."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, v. 2.

gird (2), *s.* [GIRD (2), *v.*] A hoop for holding together a tub, barrel, or the like.

* **gird sting,** *s.* Apparently a sting or pole for making a gird or hoop.

"*Gird-stings* the hundreth contening sex score—xls."—*Rates* (1611), 2, 1 a.

gird (1), * **gird-en** (1), * **gyrd-en,** *v.t.* & *i.* [From Mid. Eng *gerde, yerde* = a rod (Eng. *yard*); cf. Ger *gerte* = a rod.] [GIRDE.]

* **A.** *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To strike, to hit.

"He *yurde* Suard on that hæfd."
Layamon, i. 58.

2. To pierce; to cut through.

"Though *girt* with many a grevous plody wound."
Chaucer: C. T., 1,912.

II. *Fig.:* To sneer at; to jibe; to mock; to reproach with sarcasm.

"Being moved he will not spare to *gird* the gods."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 1.

B. *Intransitive:*

* **1.** *Lit.:* To strike; to hit; to cut; to aim a blow or cut.

"He *girdus* to Syr Gauane
Throghe ventayle and pusane."
Anturs of Arthur, st. xlv.

2. *Fig.:* To sneer; to jibe; to give vent to sarcasms or gibes. (Followed by *at.*)

"At which our cities *gird* whose judgments are so strict."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 6.

gird (2), * **gerd-en,** * **girde,** * **gird-en** (2), * **gurd-en,** * **gyrd-yn,** *v.t.* [A.S. *gyrdan*; cogn. with Icel. *gyrdha* = to gird; *gerdhe* = to fence in; Dut. *gorden*; Dan. *giorde*; Ger. *gürten* = to gird; Goth. *bi-gairdan.* From the same root come *garden, garth,* and *yard.*]

1. To bind round with some flexible band, as a rope, a cord, a bandage, a girdle, &c.

"They sprinkled earth upon their heads, and *girded* their loins with sackcloth."—2 *Maccabees* x. 3.

2. To fasten or make fast by binding.

"He *girt* his warlike harness about him."—1 *Maccabees* iii. 25.

* **3.** To enclose; to shut in; to invest; to surround.

"*Girding* with grievous siege
Castles and towns."
Shakesp.: Henry V., i. 2.

* **4.** To surround; to invest; to encircle.

"How many lasses have I knowne to make him
Garlands to *gird* his necke."
Browne: Shepherd's Pipe, ecl. 6.

5. To invest.

"I *gird* thee with the valiant sword of York."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., iii. 1.

* **6.** To dress, to habit, to clothe.

"I *girded* thee about with fine linen, and I covered thee with fine silk."—*Ezekiel* xvi. 10.

* **7.** To equip; to provide; to furnish.

"So to the coast of Jordan he directs
His easy steps, *girded* with snaky wiles."
Milton: P. R., i. 120.

* **gĭr'-del-stĕde,** *s.* [GIRDLE-STEAD.]

gĭrd'-ĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *gird* (1), v.; *-er.*] One who girds, jibes, or sneers.

"'What's a quip?' 'We great *girders* call it a short saying of a sharp wit, with a bitter sense in a sweet word.'"—*Lyly: Alexander & Campaspe,* iii. 2.

gird'-ĕr (2), *s.* [Eng. *gird* (2), v.; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who or that which girds, surrounds, or supports.

"What *girder* binds, what prop the frame sustains."
Blackmore: Creation, bk. iv.

2. A cooper.

II. *Civ. Eng.:* A principal beam, of wood or metal, spanning the distance from wall to wall, or pier to pier, and used to support a superstructure or superincumbent weight, as a floor, the pathway of a bridge, &c. Girders are often compound, the timbers being scarfed together and stayed by truss-work, or fished at the joint. The ends of the girder rest on the wall or pier to an extent varying according to the span: thus for a girder of ten feet span, the bearing at each end should be seven inches; for a twenty feet span, fourteen inches. The ends rest on templates. [TEMPLATE.] Girders are of various sorts, according to the purpose for which they are required. [BOWSTRING-GIRDER, BOX-GIRDER, LATTICE-GIRDER, TRUSS-GIRDER.] A sandwich-girder is one which is composed of two wooden beams with an iron flitch-plate between, all bolted together.

"The *girders* are also to be of the same scantling the summers and ground-plates are of, though the back *girder* need not be so strong as the front *girder.*"—*Moxon: Mechanical Exercises.*

girder-bridge, *s.* A bridge supported by beams resting upon abutments; the beam is usually compound; a truss-bridge.

girder-tester, *s.* A form of hydrostatic press for testing the strength of girders.

gĭrd'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [GIRD (2), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of binding, as with a girdle or band.

"Patience is (as it were) the *girding* up of the soul, which, like the *girding* up of the body, gives it both strength and decency too."—*South,* vol. x., ser. 4.

* **2.** A covering; an article of dress.

"Instead of a stomacher a *girding* of sackcloth."—*Isaiah* iii. 24.

gĭr'-dle (1), *s.* [GAIDDLE, *s.*] [*Scotch.*]

Spacing by the Girdle: A mode of divination, still occasionally practised in Scotland, especially for discovering who has stolen anything that is missing. (*Jamieson.*)

gĭr'-dle (2), * **ger-dle,** * **ger-del,** * **ger-dul,** * **gir-del,** * **gir-dil,** * **gur-del,** * **gur-dil,** * **gur-dle,** *s.* [A.S. *gyrdel*; cogn. with Icel. *gyrdhill*; Dut. *gordel*; Sw. *gördel*; Ger. *gürtel.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. That which girds or binds; a band or belt; anything drawn round the waist and buckled or otherwise fastened.

"These have each some piece of riband, a broken fan, or an old *girdle*, which they play with while they talk of the fair person remembered by each respective token."—*Steele: Spectator,* No. 10.

* **2.** The equator.

"From the world's *girdle* to the frozen pole."
Cowper: Expostulation, 20.

* **3.** An enclosure; a circumference.

"Suppose within the *girdle* of these walls,
Are now confined two mighty monarchies."
Shakesp.: Henry V. (Prologue.)

† **4.** Anything which serves to hold or keep together other things; a bond.

"Prade is the golden *girdle* of the globe."
Cowper: Charity, 86.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* An arch or anything similar, transversely uniting the right and left sides of the body. There is a shoulder and a pelvic girdle.

2. *Arch.:* A small circular band or fillet round the shaft of a column.

3. *Diamond-cutting:* The point of greatest marginal circumference of a brilliant-cut diamond, at which it is grasped by the setting. The projecting portion, rising about the setting, is the bizet, and has one third of the depth of the stone. It has thirty-two facets, and terminates in a flat face called the table. The imbedded portion of the stone has two-thirds of the depth of the gem, and is called the culasse; it has twenty-four facets, and terminates in a flat face, the collet or culet. [BRILLIANT.]

¶ (1) *Girdle of the sky:*

Astron.: The ecliptic.

(2) *To have* or *hold under one's girdle:* To have in subjection.

* **girdle-belt,** *s.* A belt which encircles the waist; a waist-belt.

"The *girdle-belt*, with nails of burnished gold."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid ix. 488.

* **girdle-stead,** * **girdil-stede,** * **girdle-sted,** * **gur-del-stede,** * **gur-dyl-stode,** *s.*

1. The part of the body where the girdle is worn; the waist.

"He cleffth him down to the *girdelstede.*"
Ferumbras, l. 701.

2. The lap.

"There fell a flower into her *girdlestead.*"
A. C. Swinburne: Tristram of Lyonesse, vi.

girdle-wheel, *s.* A small spinning-wheel.

gĭr'-dle, *v.t.* & *i.* [GIRDLE, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To bind as with a belt or girdle; to gird.

* **2.** To inclose; to surround; to environ.

"He was glad when he passed the tombstones gray,
Which *girdle* round the fair Abbaye."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, ii. 24.

* **3.** To embrace.

"The gentle babes, *girdling* one another
Within their innocent alabaster arms."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 3.

4. To make a cut round the trunk of a tree, through the bark and alburnum, so as to kill it. (*American.*)

"The great trees are stript of their branches and then *girdled.*"—*Proceedings Royal Soc.,* 1662.

B. *Intrans.:* To surround; to form a girdle or circle round.

"Where yon bar
Of *girdling* mountains intercepts the sight."
Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 174.

gĭrd'-lĕr, * **gird-il-ler,** * **gurd-el-er,** *s.* [Eng. *girdl(e); -er.*] A maker of girdles.

"Talk with the *girdler*, or the milliner,
He can inform you."
Beaum. & Fl.: Honest Man's Fortune, i. 1.

* **gĭre,** *s.* [Lat. *gyrus.*] A circle or circular motion. [GYRE.]

"First I beheld him hovering in air,
And then down-stooping with an hundred *gires.*"
Brewer: Lingua, i. 1.

gĭrl, * **gerl,** * **gerle,** * **gurl,** * **gyrle,** *s.* [Formed from O. Low Ger. *gör* = a child, with dimin. suff. *-l* (= *la*); cf. Sw. *gurre, gurrli,* a depreciatory term for a girl.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* **1.** A young person of either sex: as

(1) A boy.

"There gat in glotonye *gerles* that were cherles."
P. Plowman, i. 23.

(2) Young people generally.

"In danger hadde he at his owen gise
The yonge *girls* of the diocise."
Chaucer C. T., 666.

2. A female child; a young woman; a young female not yet arrived at puberty:

"The politicks and morals of *girls* at a boarding school rather than of men and statesmen."—*Burke's Speech on the Duration of Parliaments.*

II. *Hunt.:* A roebuck of two years old.

"The roebuck is in the first year a kid, the second year a *girl.*"—*Return from Parnassus,* ii. 5

* **girl-boy,** *s.* An effeminate boy.

"And *girl-boys* luxuring Ganimede."
Warner: Albions England, bk. v., ch. xxvi.

* **gĭrl,** *v.t.* [GIRL, *s.*] To make pregnant with a girl.

"Nor hast thou in his nuptial armes enjoyed
Barren embraces, but wert *girl'd* and boy'd."
Corbet: Upon the Death of Lady Huddington.

gĭrl'-hood, *s.* [Eng. *girl; -hood.*] The state or time of being a girl; the earlier years of female life.

gĭrl'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *girl; -ish.*]

1. Of or pertaining to a girl or young female.

"In her *girlish* age she kept sheep on the moor."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall.*

2. Suiting or befitting a girl; characteristic of girlhood.

"And straight forgetting what she had to tell,
To other speech and *girlish* laughter fell."
Drayton: Lejend of Matilda the Fair.

gĭrl'-ĭsh-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *girlish; -ly.*] In a girlish manner; like a girl.

gĭrl'-ĭsh-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *girlish; -ness.*] The quality or state of being girlish; the character or manners of a girl; levity.

* **gĭr'-lônd,** *s.* [GARLAND.]

1. A garland.

2. Sovereignty, pre-eminence.

gĭrn, * **gĕrn,** * **gyrn,** *v.i.* [GRIN, *v.*] To grin like an ill-natured dog.

"If the dead corpse binna straughted, it will *girn* and thraw."—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor,* ch. xxiii.

gĭrn, *s.* [GIRN, *v.*] A grin.

gĭrn'-al, gĭrn'-el, *s.* [Ir. *gearneal* = a granary.] A meal chest; granary.

"Above these dungeon-looking stables were granaries, called *girnels.*"—*Scott: Waverley,* ch. viii.

Gĭr-onde', *s.* [See def.]

1. *Geography:*

(1) A maritime department in the south-west of France, adjacent to the Bay of Biscay.

(2) An estuary in this department. It is

formed by the junction of the rivers Garonne and Dordogne, thirteen miles north of Bourdeaux. (*Keith Johnston.*)

2. *Hist.:* The Girondist party.

Gĭr-on'-dĭst, Gĭr-on'-dĭn, s. & a. [Fr. *Girondin;* Eng., &c. suff. *-ist.* See def.]

A. *As substantive:*

Hist.: The name of a great political party in France; one of the most powerful factors in at least the earlier part of the first French Revolution. When the Legislative Assembly met in A.D. 1791, it was found to contain representatives of all the three parties which naturally exist in every country—those of the upper, the middle, and the lower classes. The Girondists were the second of these—the party of the middle classes, and were republican in sentiment. They obtained their designation from the fact that their most celebrated leaders, Vergniaud, Guadet, Gensonné, &c., were members for the department of the Gironde, originally lawyers in the law court of Bordeaux. Their followers were the burgess class, the professionals, and the smaller agriculturists. In 1791 they were the most powerful party in the Assembly, and for a time shaped the policy of their country. When conservative Europe, in the interests of monarchy, threatened France with invasion, it was the Girondists who, in April, 1792, declared war, the Jacobins deprecating hostilities, as fearing the result. To overcome their monarchic rivals, the Girondists coquetted with the last-named party, and found that they had gained, not a servant, but a cruel and exacting master. The quarrel between the two arose after the massacres perpetrated in August and September, 1792, and the extreme revolutionists ultimately prevailing, an armed mob on May 31, 1793, assailed the Convention, and demanded the imprisonment of twenty-nine Girondist deputies. These were arrested on June 2, and twenty-one of them were guillotined on October 31. Others were subsequently put to death; a few escaping, reappeared in the Convention after the fall of Robespierre.

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Hist.:* Pertaining or relating to the party described under A.

2. *Geog.:* Of or belonging to the department of the Gironde (q.v.).

gī-rŏn'-nē, gī-rŏn'-nȳ, *a.* [Gyronny.]

gĭr-ou-ĕt'te, s. [Fr. = a weather-cock.] A name given in France to time-serving politicians, who veer about with every shift of popular opinion; a political weather-cock; a trimmer; an opportunist.

gĭrr, s. [Gird (2), s.] A hoop for a cask or tub.

gĭr'-rŏcks, s. [A dimin. of *gar* (?).]

Ichthy.: A species of garfish.

* **gĭrse,** s. [A corruption of *girth* (q.v.).] A girth.

"They brake pectorall *girses* and all." — *Daniel: Hist. Eng.*, p. 46.

gĭrt, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Gird (2), *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Girded, bound.

2. *Naut.:* Applied to a vessel when she is moored and her cables so taut as to prevent her swinging to the wind or tide.

* **gĭrt,** *v.t.* [Gret, *pa. par.*]

1. To gird, to encircle, to surround.

"And Neptune in the pleas hymn they sound,
Who *girts* the earth, and shakes the solid ground."
Cooke: Hesiod; Theogony, 20.

2. To girth; to measure the girth of.

"*By girting* it about with a string, and so reducing it to the square, &c., you may glue a neer guess."—*Evelyn: A Discourse of Forest Trees*, ch. xxix.

gĭrth, * **gĭrt,** * **gĕrth,** s. [Icel. *gjördh* = a girdle; *gerdh* = the girth round the waist; Dan. *giord;* Goth. *gairda* = a girdle.]

1. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The band by which a saddle or burden is made fast and kept secure upon a horse's back by passing round his belly; a belly-band.

"The nearer steed plunged o'er the plain,
And burst his *girth*, and tore his rein."
Byron: Siege of Corinth, xxxiii.

2. A circular bandage.

"The most common way of bandage is by that of the *girt*, which *girt* hath a bolster in the middle."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

3. The measure round a person's body, a tree, a pillar, &c.; the compass measured by a girdle or band placed round a body.

"Its length was twenty-four feet; but the *girth* did not exceed twelve."—*Pennant: British Zoology; Bottle-head Hyperoodon.*

4. A small girder; used in roofs or bridge-frames.

II. *Print.:* One of two bands of leather or stout webbing attached to the rounce of the press, and used to run the carriage in and out.

girth-line, s.

Naut.: A whip-purchase, depending from a lower-mast head, and used in hoisting the rigging and gear of a mast.

* **gĭrth,** *v.t.* [Girth, s.] To bind, as with a girth.

* **gis-arm,** * **gis-arme,** * **ges-erne,** * **gys-arme,** * **gys-erne,** s. [O. Fr. *gisarme, gisarne, jusarne;* Prov. *jusarma, gosarma;* Low Lat. *gisarma.*] A battle-axe, having two cutting faces; a hand-axe.

"Handax, sythe, *gisarm*, or spere."
Havelok, 2,553.

* **gīse** (1), * **gyse,** *v.t.* [Gise, s. Sp. & Port. *guisar.*] To dress up.

"They *gysed* them fulle gay." *Tryamour*, 660.

* **gīse** (2), *v.t.* [Agist.] To feed or graze; to take in cattle to pastmre on: as, To *gise* grounds.

* **gīse,** * **gyse,** s. [Fr. *guise.*] Guise, fashion. [Guise.]

"That eggith folk in many *gise*."
Romaunt of the Rose, 181.

* **gis-erne,** * **gis-arne,** s. The gizzard.

"The gisard or *gisarne* of a bird. *Gesier, jesier.*"—*Cotgrave.*

* **gĭş'-le** (le as ęl), *s.* [A.S. *gisel.*] A pledge; a hostage.

ġĭs-mŏnd'-ĭne, s. [Gismondite.]

ġĭs-mŏnd'-īte, ġĭs-mŏnd'-ĭne, s. [Named after Gismondi, a Roman mineralogist.]

Min.: An orthorhombic transparent or translucent mineral of splendent lustre, its hardness 4·5, sp. gr. 2·27; sometimes colourless, sometimes white, bluish-white, greyish or reddish. It is optically biaxial. Compos.: silica 35·38, alumina 27·23, lime 13·12, potassa 2·85, and water 21·10. Occurs in lencitic lava near Rome, also in Sicily, &c. (*Dana.*)

* **gis-pen,** s. [Etym. doubtful.] A pot or cup made of leather.

"Calls for six *gispens*, drinks them off at once."
Legend of Capt. Jones (1659).

* **gist** (1), * **giste** (1), s. [Joist.]

* **gist** (2), *s.* [Guest.]

ġĭst (3), **ġīste** (2), *s.* [O. Fr. *giste* = a lodging-place, a resting-place; *gésir* = to lie; third pers., sing. pr. indic. *gist* (Fr. *gît*); Lat. *jaceo* = to lie.]

* 1. A lodging-place; a resting-place.

"The gode pilegrim . . . hieth toward his *giste*."—*Ancren Riwle*, p. 348.

2. The essence or main point of a question, the substance or pith of a matter.

* **gīte,** s. [Fr.; O. Fr. *giste.*] [Gist.]

1. A sleeping-place; a lodging-place.

2. A gown; a dress; a covering.

"The garments gay, the glittering golden *gite*.
The tysling talk which flowes from Pallas pooles."
Gascoigne: In Prayse of the Browne Beautie.

gĭth, s. [Wel.]

Bot.: A provincial English name for the Corncockle, *Agrostemma Githago* or *Githago segetum.*

gĭ-thā'-gō, *s.* [From Wel. *gith* = the corncockle.]

Bot.: A genus of Caryophyllaceæ, tribe Sileneæ. Calyx coriaceous, with foliaceous teeth, petals without scales at the base of the blade, entire. Styles and carpels opposite the sepals. Known species one, viz., *Githago segetum*, generally called *Agrostemma Githago*, the Corncockle, common in cornfields, but according to Watson, a colonist. The flowers are large, purple, and resemble those of the Red Campion (*Lychnis diurna*).

* **gĭt-on,** * **get-on,** * **gyt-one,** s. [O. Fr. *giudon.*] A standard.

* **gĭt'-tĕrn,** * **get-erne,** * **ghit-tern,** * **gyt-erne,** * **git-erne,** s. [Lat. *cithara;* Ger. *zither.*]

Music: An instrument like a guitar; a cittern.

"Violins, strike up aloud,
Ply the *gittern*, scour the crowd."
Drayton: Muses' Elysium, Nymphal 8.

* **gĭt'-tĕrn,** * **git-terne,** * **gyt-erne,** *v.t* [Gittern, s.] To play or perform upon a gittern.

"*Gitterning* along the streets, or solacing on the banks of Jordan or down the stream."—*Milton: Subjects for Tragedies*, in *Life by Birch.*

gĭt'-tĭth, s. [Heb.] This word, which is found in the titles of Pa. viii., lxxxi., lxxxiv., is by some supposed to signify a musical instrument (perhaps as used at Gath); by others, a vintage-song, or well-known tune, to which the Psalm could be sung. Various other explanations have been offered. The form *Gitteth* is an error.

* **ġiŭst,** s. [Joust.]

ġiŭs'-tō, *adv.* [Ital.]

Music: In just, true, or correct time.

gĭve, * **geve,** * **gife,** * **gif-en,** * **gif,** * **giff,** * **yeve,** * **yev-en,** * **yef-en,** * **yif-en** (pa. t. * *gaf, gave,* * *gef,* * *gove,* * *yaf,* * *yef,* * *yove*, pa. par. *given,* * *givene,* * *give,* * *goven,* * *gyvyn,* * *yeven,* * *yifen,* * *yove,* * *yoven,* * *yiven*), *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *gifan, giefan, geofan, yfan* (pa. t. *ic geaf*, pl. *we geafon*, pa. par. *gifen*); cogn. with Dut. *geven;* Icel. *gefa;* Dan. *give;* Sw. *gifva;* Goth. *giban;* Ger. *geben;* O. H. Ger. *geban;* O. Fris. *ieva.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To bestow; to confer or grant, usually without any price or reward.

"To thy seed will I *give* this land."—*Genesis* xii. 7.

2. To hand over; to deliver.

"The woman that thou gavest to be with me, she *gave* me of the tree, and I did eat."—*Genesis* iii. 12.

3. To pay as a price or reward, or in exchange.

"If you did know to whom I *gave* the ring,
If you did know for whom I *gave* the ring, . . .
You would abate the strength of your displeasure."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, v.

4. To grant; to allow; to put in one's power or possession.

"*Give* me, says Archimedes, where to stand firm, and I will remove the earth."—*Temple.*

5. To yield; not to withhold.

"Till I come, *give* attendance to reading, to exhortation, to doctrine."—1 *Timothy* iv. 13.

6. To yield; to resign; to quit.

"Lest . . . he that bade thee and him coome and say to thee, *Give* this man place."—*Luke* xiv. 9.

7. To expose; to resign.

"All clad in skins of beasts the javelin bear,
Give to the wanton winds their flowing hair."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid vii. 553.

8. To supply; to furnish with; to afford.

"*Give* me good fortune, I will strike him dead,
For this discomfort he hath done this house."
Tennyson: Launcelot & Elaine, 1,065.

9. To pay; to render; to return.

"*Give* God the praise."—*John* ix. 24.

10. To grant permission to; to allow; to empower.

"Prepare
The due libation and the solemn prayer;
Then *give* thy friend to shed the sacred wine."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey iii. 59.

* 11. To enable; to give power or ability to.

"*Give* me to know
How this foul rout began, who set it on."
Shakesp.: Othello, ii. 3.

* 12. To exhibit; to show; to demonstrate; to prove.

"This instance *gives* the impossibility of an internal existence in any thing essentially alterable or corruptible."—*Hale.*

13. To exhibit or present as the result or product of a calculation.

"The number of men being divided by the number of ships, *gives* four hundred and twenty-four men apiece."—*Arbuthnot.*

11. To cause; to excite.

"*Give* none offence. —*Corinthians* x. 32.

15. To emit.

"Bitter notes my harp would *give*."
Tennyson: In Memoriam, cxxiv

16. To communicate: as, To *give* an opinion.

17. To utter; to declare: as, To *give* a word of command.

"Thus having mourned, he *gave* the word around,
To raise the breathless body from the ground."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid xi. 89.

18. To set forth; to show.

"And thus I have *given* the history of Satire, and derived it from Ennius, to your lordship; that is, from its first rudiments of barbarity to its last polishing and perfection."—*Dryden: Juvenal.* (*Dedic.*)

19. To grant; to admit; to allow by way of supposition.

* 20. To consider; to reckon.

"The crown and comfort of my life, your favour,
I do *give* lost; for I do feel it gone."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, III. 2.

21. To pledge: as, To *give* one's word or honour.

22. To pledge; to propose as a toast.

* 23. To represent.

"More cruel to your good report than grateful
To us that *give* you truly."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, I. 9.

* 24. To ascribe; to impute.

"That might have mercy on the fault thou *gavest* him."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., III. 2.

25. To addict; to apply; to dispose. (Commonly in the past participle.)

"He that *giveth* his mind to the law of the most High, will seek out the wisdom of all the ancients."—*Ecclus.* xxxix. 1.

B. *Reflexively:*

1. To yield up: to resign.

"We never valued this poor seat of England;
And therefore, living hence, did *give* ourself
To barbarous licence."
Shakesp.: Henry V., I. 2.

2. To addict; to apply.

"They who *gave* themselves to warlike actions and enterprises, went immediately to the palace of Odin."—*Temple.*

C. *Intransitive:*

1. To be generous; to give gifts.

"*Give* and it shall be given unto you."—*Luke* vi. 38.

2. To yield as to pressure.

* 3. To rush; to make an attack.

"Hannibal *gave* upon the Romans."—*Hook: Roman History.*

4. To begin to melt; to thaw; to grow soft.

"Some things are harder when they come from the fire, and afterwards *give* again, and grow soft; as the crust of bread, bisket, sweetmeats, and salt."—*Bacon: Natural History.*

5. To begin to break: as, The weather *gives.*

* 6. To weep.

"Whose eyes do never *give*
But through lust and laughter."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, IV. 3.

* 7. To have a misgiving.

"My mind *gives* ye 've reserved
To rob poor market women."
J. Webster. (*Webster.*)

8. To lead; to open; to afford or form a passage or entrance.

"One green wicket in a privet hedge,
This yielding *gave* into a grassy walk."
Tennyson: Gardener's Daughter, 110.

¶ 1. *To give away:* To make over to another; to transfer; to alienate from one's self. Specif., to give in marriage.

"If you shall marry,
You *give away* this hand, and that is mine."
Shakesp.: All's Well That Ends Well, V. 3.

2. *To give back:*

(1) *Trans.:* To return, to restore.

"Their vices perhaps *give back* all those advantages which their victories procured."—*Atterbury.*

(2) *Intrans.:* To retire, to retreat; to go back.

"He cried out with a most vehement voice, I will walk in the strength of the Lord God. So they *gave back* and came no farther."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

3. *To give forth:* To publish, to tell.

"Soon after it was *given forth*, and believed by many, that the king was dead."—*Bayward.*

4. *To give in:*

(1) *Transitive:*

(*a*) To allow by way of abatement or deduction; to allow in addition.

(*b*) To declare; to make known; to proffer: as, To *give in* one's adhesion to a cause.

(*c*) To present, to tender: as, To *give in* one's name.

(2) *Intransitive:*

(*a*) To yield, to retire; to acknowledge oneself beaten by or inferior to another.

"The charge was given with so well-governed fury, that the left corner of the Scots battalion was enforced to *give in*."—*Bayward.*

(*b*) To give oneself to; to adopt; to embrace; to yield assent.

"This is a geography peculiar to the medallists; the poets, however, have sometimes *given in to* it, and furnish us with very good lights for the explication of it."—*Addison: On Medals.*

5. *To give off:*

(1) *Transitive:*

(*a*) To emit; to send out: as, To *give off* vapour.

* (*b*) To resign; to give up.

"Is this Ascension day! did not the prophet
Say, that before Ascension day at noon,
My crown I should *give off*?"
Shakesp.: King John, V. 1.

(2) *Intrans.:* To cease, to forbear; to give over.

"The punishment would be kept from being too much, if we *gave off* as soon as we perceived that it reached the mind."—*Locke: On Education.*

* 6. *To give on:* To rush or fall on.

7. *To give out:*

(1) *Transitive:*

(*a*) To emit; to send out: as, A plant *gives out* a scent.

(*b*) To publish; to proclaim; to announce publicly.

"He *gave out* general summons for the assembly of his counsel for the war."—*Knolles: Historie of the Turkes.*

(*c*) To issue; to send forth or out.

"The night was distinguished by the orders which he *gave out* to his army, that they should forbear all insulting of their enemies."—*Addison.*

(*d*) To distribute.

* (*e*) To surrender; to give up.

"I thought ye would never have *given out* these arms."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI.*, IV. 8.

* (*f*) To show, to exhibit, to present.

"A better soldier none that Christendom *gives out*."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, IV. 3.

(*g*) To represent, to pretend; to show or declare falsely.

"One that *gives out* himself Prince Florizel."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, V. 1.

(2) *Intransitive:*

(*a*) To declare, to represent.

"*Give out* you are of Epidamnum."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, I. 2.

(*b*) To give in; to cease from exertion; to yield, to give way.

"Madam, I always believed you so stout
That for twenty denials you would not *give out*."
Swift. The Grand Question Debated.

(*c*) To proclaim, to declare; to announce publicly.

8. *To give over:*

(1) *Transitive:*

(*a*) To hand over; to transfer, to surrender.

(*b*) To cease; to give up; to leave off; to abandon.

"If Desdemona will return me my jewels, I will *give over* my suit, and repent my unlawful solicitation."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, IV. 2.

(*c*) To despair of; to give up all hopes of; to conclude lost.

"Since it is lawful to practice upon them that are forsaken and *given over*, I will venture to prescribe for you."—*Suckling.*

(*d*) To addict or apply oneself.

"When the Babylonians had *given* themselves *over* to all manner of vice, it was time for the Lord, who had set up that empire, to pull it down."—*Grew.*

(2) *Intrans.:* To cease, to yield; to give in; to discontinue.

"*Give* not o'er so; to him again; intreat him."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, II. 2.

9. *To give up:*

(1) *Transitive:*

(*a*) To surrender, to relinquish, to cede, to yield.

"He has betrayed your business, and *given up*
For certain drops of salt your city Rome."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, V. 6.

(*b*) To resign, to commit.

"Let us *give* ourselves wholly *up* to Christ in heart and desire."—*Taylor: Holy Living.*

(*c*) To abandon as lost or hopeless; to despair of.

"Have the physicians *given up* all their hopes?
Cannot they add a few days to a monarch?"
Rowe: Ambitious Stepmother, I. 1.

(*d*) To deliver up; to declare publicly.

"And Joab *gave up* the sum of the number of the people to the king."—*2 Samuel* xxiv. 9.

(2) *Intrans.:* To give in; to yield; to despair of anything; to retire from a contest.

10. *To give the bag, the sack to:*

* (1) To cheat.

(2) To discharge from employment. (*Slang.*)

11. *To give birth to:*

(1) *Lit.:* To bear; to bring forth, as a child.

(2) *Fig.:* To be the origin, source, or cause of.

12. *To give chase to:* To pursue.

13. *To give ear:* To listen; to give heed; to pay attention.

"The devil threatened to tear me in pieces if I once *gave ear* to divinity: and now 'tis too late."—*Marlowe: Dr. Faustus*, V. iii.

14. *Give you good day, even*, or *morrow:* An ellipsis for God give you good day, &c.

15. *To give ground:* To yield or give way under pressure of an advancing force.

16. *To give it to one:* To scold, or beat severely. (*Colloquial.*)

17. *To give one the lie:* To charge one with falsehood; to call one a liar.

18. *To give head:* To give full liberty to: as, One *gives* a horse his *head.*

19. *To give heed:* To pay attention; to listen; to give ear.

20. *To give line:* To give full liberty to: as one would give a fish plenty of line.

21. *To give tongue:*

Hunt.: To bark.

22. *To give one's self up:*

(1) To surrender one's self.

(2) To resign or abandon one's self; to addict one's self.

(3) To despair of one's self; to conclude one's self to be lost.

23. *To give way:*

(1) *Ordinary Language:*

(*a*) To yield; to retire or retreat before precaure; to give ground.

(*b*) To fail, to break, to sink: as, The hedge *gave way* under the weight.

(*c*) To become depreciated in value.

"Spanish and Egyptian *gave way* a little."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 5, 1883.

(2) *Naut.:* In the imperative. An order to a boat's crew to start rowing or to increase their exertions.

24. *To give way together:*

Naut.: To row in time, to keep stroke.

25. *Give and take:*

(1) *As subst.:* A fair exchange.

(2) *As adj.:* Fairly exchanged; equally or fairly divided.

"Had a hit the best of some smart *give and take* work."—*Field*, January 23, 1882.

26. *To give the hand:*

(1) To espouse, to bestow in marriage.

* (2) To yield the supremacy or pre-eminence; to acknowledge oneself beaten by or inferior to another.

"Lessons being free from some inconveniences whereunto sermons are more subject, they may in this respect no less take than in others they must *give the hand*, which betokeneth pre-eminence."—*Hooker: Ecclesiastical Polity.*

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between to *give*, to *grant*, and to *bestow:* "The idea of communicating to another what is our own, or in our power, is common to these terms; this is the whole signification of *give;* but *grant* and *bestow* include accessory ideas in their meaning. To *grant* is to *give* at one's pleasure; to *bestow* is to give with a certain degree of necessity. *Giving* is confined to no object; whatever property we transfer into the hands of another, that we *give;* we *give* money, clothes, food, or whatever is transferable: *granting* is confined to such objects as afford pleasure or convenience. To *give* has no respect to the circumstances of the action or the agent; it is applicable to persons of all conditions: to *grant* bespeaks not only the will, but the power and influence of the *granter:* to *bestow* bespeaks the necessitous condition of the receiver."

(2) He thus discriminates between to *give*, to *present*, to *offer*, and to *exhibit:* "What is *given* is actually transferred: what is *presented*, that is, made a *present* to him; or *offered*, that is, brought in his way, is put in the way of being transferred: we *present* in *giving*, and *offer* in order to *give;* but it may be that we may *give* without *presenting* or *offering;* and on the other hand, we may *present* or *offer* without *giving*. To *give* is the familiar term which designates the ordinary transfer of property: to *present* is a term of respect; it includes in it the formality and ceremony of setting before another that which we wish to *give:* to *offer* is an act of humility or solemnity; it bespeaks the movement of the heart, which impels to the making a transfer or *gift*. To *exhibit* expresses, likewise, the idea of attracting notice also: that which is *exhibited* is more striking than what is *presented* or *offered;* thus a poem is said to *exhibit* marks of genius."

(3) He thus discriminates between to *give up*, to *yield*, to *deliver*, to *surrender*, to *cede*, and to *concede:* "We *give up* that which we wish to retain; we *deliver* that which we wish not to retain. *Deliver* does not include the idea of a transfer; but *give up* implies both the giving from, and the giving to: we *give up* our house to the accommodation of our friends; we *deliver* the property into the

hands of the owner. Where the action is compulsory, we may either say an officer *gives up* or *surrenders* his sword; when the action is discretionary, we may either say he *gives up* or *yields* a point of discussion; *give up* has, however, an extensiveness of applicatiou, which gives it an office distinct from either *surrender* or *yield*. *Cede* is properly to *surrender* by virtue of a treaty: we may *surrender* a town as an act of necessity; but the *cession* of a country is purely a political transaction. To *concede*, which is but a variation of *cede*, is a mode of *yielding* which may be either an act of discretion or courtesy."

(4) He thus discriminates between to *give up*, to *abandon*, to *resign*, and to *forego*: "To *give up* and *abandon* both denote a positive decision of the mind; but the former may be the act of the understanding or the will, the latter is more commonly the act of the will and the passions: to *give up* is applied to familiar cases; *abandon* to matters of importance. To *give up* and *resign* are applied either to the outward actions, or merely to the inward movements: but the former is active, it determinately fixes the conduct; the latter seems to be rather passive: thus we *give up* expectations and *resign* hopes. *Forego* is comparable with *resign*, inasmuch as it expresses a passive action: we *resign* that which we have, and we *forego* that which we might have: we *resign* the claims which we have already made, we *forego* the claims which we might make." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

given (as **gĭvn**), * **gev-en**, * **gif-en**, * **gif-fene**, * **gov-en**, * **gyf-en**, * **gyv-en**, **gyv-yn**, * **yeve**, * **yov-en**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [GIVE.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Bestowed, granted, conferred, imparted.

2. Admitted, supposed, granted, conceded.

3. Addicted, devoted. (Followed by *to*.)

"Though he was *given* to pleasure, yet he was likewise desirous of glory."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

*4. Affected, disposed, inclined.

"He is a noble Roman, and well *given*."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, I. 2.

II. *Math.:* A term applied to something which is supposed to be known: as with a *given* point as a centre and a *given* radius a circle can be described; or when the ratio between two quantities is known they are said to be in a *given* ratio.

gĭv-ĕr, * **gev-er**, * **gyv-er**, *s.* [Eng. *giv(e)-er*; Sw. *gifvare*; Dan. *giver*; Dut. *gever*; O. H. Ger. *geber*.] One who gives, bestows, or grants; a granter; an imparter or distributer.

"God loveth a cheerful *giver*."—*2 Corinthians* ix. 7.

* **gĭves**, *s. pl.* [GYVES.]

gĭv-ĭng, * **gev-ing**, * **gyv-yng**, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [GIVE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of bestowing, granting, or imparting; a bestowal; a grant.

giving-out, *s.* An assertion; a declaration.

"The pronouncing of some doubtful phrase . . .
Or such ambiguous *giving-out*, to note
That you know aught of me."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, I. 5.

gĭz-zard, * **gis-er**, * **giz-i-er**, *s.* [O. Fr. *gezier*; Fr. *gésier*, from Lat. *gigeria* = the entrails of fowls.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II.

2. *Fig.:* The temper or disposition.

"Satisfaction and restitution lie so cursedly hard upon the *gizzards* of our publicans."—*L'Estrange.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Ornith.:* A muscular division of the stomach in birds; it is an elongated sac in the body of birds just below the liver, and having two openings above, the one into the duodenum and the other into the proventriculus. The gizzard of the raptorial bird is thin and feeble, while that of the graminivorous bird is strong, with thick and muscular walls, the whole lined with a thick horny epithelium.

"The *gizzard* is not only made very strong, especially in the granivorous, but hath also a faculty of grinding what is therein."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. viii., ch. ii. (Note.)

2. *Entom.:* The proventriculus or second muscular stomach designed for crushing food. It often has the walls armed with plates or teeth of chitine.

3. *Zool.:* A stomach paved with calcareous plates in the family of molluscs called Bullidæ. It is large and strong enough to crush the small shell-fish which are swallowed entire. A gizzard exists also in Aplysia, which is a vegetable feeder. (*S. P. Woodward.*)

gla-bĕl'-la, *s.* [Lat. *glabellus*, fem. *glabella* = without hair, smooth.]

Anatomy:

1. *Human:* The surface between the superciliary ridges.

2. (*Compar.*) The frontal portion of a trilobite.

* **glā'-bĕr**, *a.* [Lat.] Smooth, slippery.

glā'-brāte, *a.* [Lat. *glabratus*, pa. par. of *glabro* = to make bald, to deprive of hair, from *glaber*, (fem. *glabra*) = without hair, smooth.]

Bot.: Becoming glabrous or smooth from age. (*Gray.*)

* **glā'-brĭ-āte**, * **glā'-brĕ-āte**, *v.t.* [Lat. *glabratus*, pa. par. of *glabro*, from *glaber* = without hair, smooth.] To make smooth, bare, or bald.

* **glā'-brĭ-tў**, *s.* [Lat. *glabritas*, from *glaber* = without hair, smooth.] The state of being glabrous, smooth, or bald.

glā'-broŭs, *a.* [Lat. *glaber*.]

Bot.: Smooth; having a surface devoid of hair or pubescence.

"French elm, whose leaves are thicker and more florid, *glabrous*, or smooth."—*Evelyn: Sylva.*

* **glā'-çĭ-ą-ble** (or **çĭ** as **shĭ**), *a.* [Lat. *glaci(es)* = ice, and Eng. suff. *-able*.] Capable of being converted into ice.

"Sensible philosophers conceive of the generation of diamonds, iris, beryls; not making them of frozen icicle, or from meer aqueous and *glaciable* substances." —*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. i.

* **glā'-çĭ-ąl** (or **çĭ** as **shĭ**), *a.* [Fr. & Sp. *glacial*; Port. *glacal*; Ital. *glaciale*, from Lat. *glacialis* = icy, frozen, full of ice; *glacies* = ice.] Of or belonging to ice.

"And for his *glacial* air, where is the shepherd so simple, but could have told him, that snowy or what ever else he means by *glacial* air, or clouds may serve to darken the day, but not at all prolong it?"—*Grew: Cosmologia Sacra*, bk. iv., ch. iv.

glacial acetic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: A name given to concentrated acetic acid, containing 84 per cent. of $CH_3{\cdot}CO{\cdot}OH$. It is so called because it forms a colourless crystalline mass like ice when it is cooled to 34° F., and it remains crystalline till the temperature rises to 48° F. Its sp. gr. is 1·065. It is used externally as a caustic irritant, vesicant, and escharotic.

glacial-drift, *s.*

Geol.: Drift, that is transported material, in the carrying or deposition of which ice, in the form either of land ice or of icebergs, took the leading part. The smoother surfaces of the boulders and pebbles generally exhibit a series of scratches, parallel to each other if made contemporaneously, though, if arising at different periods, a newer set of scratches may cross an older one. The fossil remains are those of more or less arctic molluscs and other animals. It is the same as Boulder-drift (q.v.). [GLACIAL-FORMATIONS, GLACIAL-PERIOD.]

glacial-epoch, *s.* [GLACIAL-PERIOD.]

glacial-formations, *s. pl.*

Geol.: A more comprehensive term than glacial-drift (q.v.). Strata of this character, occur widely in the northern parts of the United States, being found abundantly in New England, New York, Pennsylvania, and other states as far west as the Rocky Mountain region. They are also found in the countries of Northern Europe, and in the British Islands. Northern Asia appears to be free from them.

glacial-period, **glacial-epoch**, *s.*

Geol.: A period or epoch during which ice largely prevailed, the climate, in what are now temperate latitudes, being polar. It lasted long, commencing during the Newer Pliocene, and terminating before the close of the Post-Pliocene. Arctic conditions did not prevail uninterruptingly during all this time. Two distinct divisions of the glacial-period or distinct glacial-periods are traceable in the Alps, the earlier one the more severe of the two. During the warmer interval, called by Professor Heer the inter-glacial period, dense beds of lignite were deposited at Dürrnten and other places near Zurich. In the United States the glacial period seems to have presented similar conditions, evidences of an advance and retreat, and a second advance, of the ice sheet being observable in some localities. The country was buried under a great ice mass as far south as central Pennsylvania. In Britain, where the glacial phenomena have been much studied, similar evidences of two glacial periods are found. The island appears to have been submerged till hardly any portion of it remained above water. There is some doubt, however, upon this point. It was during the glacial-period, that the Alpine plants, now found on the summit of European mountains, passed southward from the Arctic regions. During the later of the two glacial periods man existed, whether he did so during the earlier one, is matter of dispute. What caused the abnormal cold has not been settled. It may, as Sir Charles Lyell thinks, have been great expanses of high land near the North Pole. Sir John Herschel in 1832, M. Adhémar in 1840, and notably Mr. Croll in 1864, suggested astronomical causes which may have had an effect in bringing on the glacial epochs. The chief is the varying eccentricity of the earth's orbit. In A.D. 1800 this was ·0168, but 200,000 years previously it was ·0567, making a difference of 10¼ millions of miles, and creating an excess of winter days amounting to 27·7. So also 210,000 years before A.D. 1800, the eccentricity was 0·575, the difference in millions of miles, 10½, and the winter days in excess 27·8. If the glacial-period was thus produced, this may have been its date. The difference was 10_2 millions of miles against 750,000 years, and 13½ millions 850,000 years before A.D. 1800. That no glacial strata had been found earlier than those in the Newer Pliocene militates against the view that the cold of that time was produced by periodically recurrent astronomical causes. (*Lyell.*)

glacial phosphoric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $H_2O{\cdot}P_2O_5 = HPO_3$. It is exceedingly deliquescent, and requires to be kept in a closely-stopped bottle. It is called also metaphosphoric-acid.

glacial-theory, **glacial-hypothesis**, *s.*

Geology:

1. An hypothesis or a theory now universally accepted, which attributes the drift mainly to the action of ice.

2. An hypothesis or theory as to the descent of glaciers. [GLACIER.]

glā'-çĭ-ąl-ĭst (or **çĭ** as **shĭ**), *s.* [Eng. *glacial*; *-ist*.]

A. *As subst.:* One who attributes the phenomena of the drift to the action of ice. Nearly all geologists are now glacialists.

B. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the school of geologists described under A, or their tenets: as, *glacialist* views.

glā'-çĭ-ąl-lў (or **çĭ** as **shĭ**), *adv.* [Eng. *glacial*; *-ly*.] By means of ice.

"Far-transported rocks, *glacially* polished and scratched on more than one side."—*Lyell: Student's Elements of Geology*, ch. xii.

* **glā-çĭ-ār'-ĭ-ŭm** (or **çĭ** as **shĭ**), *s.* [Lat. *glaci(es)* = ice; neut. suff. *-arium*.] A room or enclosed space with a level flooring of artificial ice for skating on.

glā'-çĭ-āte (or **çĭ** as **shĭ**), *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *glaciatus*, pa. par. of *glacio* = to make or turn into ice, to congeal; *glacies* = ice.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To convert into ice.

2. To act upon by means of ice.

"The probable date of the introduction of the contents into ossiferous caves in *glaciated* areas may be ascertained by an examination of the new deposits."—*Dawkins: Cave Hunting*, ch. xi.

B. *Intrans.:* To become ice. (*Johnson.*)

"First a *glaciating* degree of cold, and then the highest we could produce by art."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 522.

glā-çĭ-ā'-tion (or **çĭ** as **shĭ**), *s.* [Fr. *glaciation*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of congealing; the state of being congealed.

2. *Geol.:* The state of being acted upon by ice; ice-action. Used of a country or district, a stratum or a boulder. It consists chiefly of polished and furrowed rock-surfaces, of moraines, and erratic blocks.

"Beneath the drifts were unequivocal marks of prolonged *glaciation*."—*Lyell: Student's Elements of Geology*, ch. xii.

glăç'-ĭ-ẽr, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *glacies* = ice.]

A. *As substantive:*

Physic. Geol., &c.: A river of ice slowly descending a mountain side. A glacier commences primarily as a frozen mass of snow, formed above the line of perpetual congelation, and consolidated partly by pressure and partly by the freezing of water infiltered into it from its surface. In the Swiss Alps the glaciers are between twenty and thirty miles long, their greatest breadth two or three miles, and their depth more than 600 feet. Why the glacier descends has been a very disputed question. Saussure attributed it to its weight, aided by the water beneath it. Charpentier and Agassiz to dilatation produced by the freezing of water in the interstices, a view which Hopkins opposed on mathematical and mechanical grounds. Agassiz and Prof. James Forbes discovered that the glacier, like an ordinary river, moved faster on the surface than below, and in the middle than at the sides. Forbes therefore believed that viscosity was the cause of the glacier's action. Tyndall attributed it chiefly to regelation, that is, to parts of it melting and freezing again. When, in descending a mountain-side, the glacier has to force its way through a narrow channel, the brittle ice is crushed and broken, but by virtue of "regelation" it freezes anew when it has cleared the obstruction, and constitutes a "Mer de Glace." Prof. Tyndall has imitated the whole process artificially on a small scale, and his is now the accepted explanation of glacier-movement. As a glacier descends, it carries with it stones, which, on its melting, are deposited in a moraine (q.v.) By these moving beneath it, and projecting from it, the subjacent rocks are polished and scored with parallel furrows. It makes also a dome-shaped mass of smoother rock, called in Switzerland *roches moutonnées* (q.v.). It scoops out lakes. [GLACIER-LAKE.] If it reach the sea, and descend into it, huge masses of it float off as icebergs. Such is the case with the enormous glaciers of Greenland, and with those of the coast of Alaska. During the glacial period the nothern parts of this country were buried under mountains of moving ice. The same was the case in Northern Europe.

"The *glacier's* cold and restless mass
Moves onward day by day."
Byron: Manfred, I. 1.

B. *As adj.:* Of, belonging to, produced by, or derived from a glacier.

glacier-dam, *s.*

Phys. Geog. & Geol.: A dam across a river produced by a glacier obstructing the passage of the waters.

"This old level is determined, not by the height of the *glacier-dam*."—*Lyell: Princip. Geol.* (11th ed.), ch. xvi.

glacier-erosion, *s.*

Phys. Geog. & Geol.: Erosion by means of glaciers. There is a glacier-erosion theory of lake basins. [LAKE.] (*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, xviii. 185; xxx. 479.)

glacier-fork, *s.*

Phys. Geog. & Geol.: A fork-like appearance produced by the junction of two glaciers which, after uniting, flow on together. At the point of junction they make cross grooves upon any flat surface over which they pass. This may be seen in Norway and elsewhere. (*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, xxix., 208.)

glacier-lake, *s.*

Phys. Geog. & Geol.: A lake produced temporarily or permanently by a glacier. It is noteworthy that glacier-lands like Switzerland are also lands abounding in lakes.

glacier-moraine, *s.*

Phys. Geog. & Geol.: A morsine deposited by a retreating or departed glacier. (*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, xx. 455.

glacier-mud, *s.*

Geol.: Boulder earth. An unstratified mass of coarse gritty mud, with pebbles, boulders, and stony particles on the surface of ice-worn rocks in Scotland and elsewhere. (*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, xxi. 166.)

glacier-valley, *s.*

Phys. Geog. & Geol.: A valley, the essential factor in the formation of which has been a glacier. (*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, xx. 404.)

glā-çĭ-ĉre', *s.* [Fr.]

Geol.: A cavern full of ice existing in a mountain land.

"We walked quickly away from the *glaciere*, agreeing that it was not improbable that in that part of the Jura there might be many hidden caves, containing more or less ice."—*G. F. Browne: Ice Caves*, ch. iv.

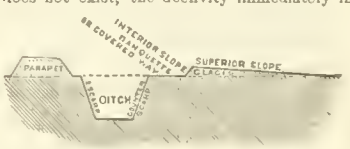
glā-çĭ-ō- (or **çĭ** as **shĭ**), *a.* in *comp.* [Lat. *glacies* = ice.] Pertaining to ice, as *glacio-aqueous* = pertaining to the combined action of ice and water.

glā'-çĭ-ŏŭs (or **çĭ** as **shĭ**), *a.* [Lat. *glaci(es)* = ice, and Eng., &c. suff. *-ous.*] Like ice; icy.

"Although exhaled and placed in cold conservatories, it will crystallize and shoot into *glacious* bodies."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. i.

glā'-çĭs, *s.* [Fr., from *glace*; Lat. *glacies* = ice.]

1. *Fort.:* The superior slope of the rampart of the covered way, or, where the rampart does not exist, the declivity immediately in



GLACIS.

front of the ditch of a work, forming a gentle slope towards the country, and protecting the revetment of the escarp from the fire of an enemy.

2. *Geol.:* A gentle slope, not so steep as a talus.

glăd, * **gladde**, * **glade**, * **glcad**, * **gleade**, * **gled**, *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *glæd* = shining, bright, glad; cogn. with Dut. *glad* = bright, smooth, sleek; Icel. *gladhr* = bright, glad; Dan. & Sw. *glad* = joyful, joyous; Ger. *glatt* = smooth, even; O. Fris. *gled* = smooth. From the same root as *glide* and *glow.*] [GLADE.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Pleased; cheerful; gratified; feeling pleasure, joy, or satisfaction.

"I am right *glad* that he's so out of hope."
Shakesp.: Tempest, iii. 3.

¶ It is followed by *at*, or *of*, and formerly also by *with* before that which causes the pleasure or satisfaction.

"He *glad*
Of her attention, gained with serpent tongue,
His fraudulent temptation thus began."
Milton: P. L., ix. 531.

2. Expressive of or indicating pleasure or satisfaction; cheerful, joyful; as, a *glad* countenance.

"Ev'n adverse navies blessed the binding gale,
Kept down the *glad* acclaim, and silent joyed."
Thomson: Liberty, iv. 1,127.

3. Causing or affording pleasure, joy, or satisfaction; gladdening; joyful.

"I am sent to speak unto thee, and to shew thee these *glad* tidings."—*Luke* i. 19.

4. Wearing a gay or bright appearance; cheerful; bright; showy; gay.

"The wilderness and the solitary place shall be *glad* for them, and the desert shall rejoice and blossom as the rose."—*Isaiah* xxxv. 1.

5. It is used colloquially in a somewhat sarcastic sense.

"I would be *glad* to learn from those who pronounce that the human soul always thinks, how they know it."—*Locke.*

B. *As subst.:* Gladness, joy, pleasure.

"Till fortune, tired with doing bad,
Threw him ashore, to give him *glad*."
Shakesp.: Pericles, iii. (Prol.)

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *glad*, *pleased*, *joyful*, and *cheerful*: "*Glad* and *pleased* are both applied to the ordinary occurrences of the day; but the former denotes rather a lively and momentary sentiment, the latter a gentle but rather a more lasting feeling; we are *glad* to see a friend who has been long absent; we are *pleased* with the company of an intelligent and communicative person. *Glad*, *joyful*, and *cheerful*, all express more or less lively sentiments; but *glad* is less vivid than *joyful*, and more so than *cheerful*. *Glad* is seldom employed as an epithet to qualify things, except in the scriptural or solemn style; *glad* tidings of great *joy*; *joyful* is seldomer used to qualify persons than things; we either speak of a *cheerful* disposition, a *cheerful* person, a *cheerful* society, or a *cheerful* face, a *cheerful* sound, a *cheerful* aspect, and the like." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

† **glad-eye,** *s.*

Ornith.: One of the names given to the Yellow Amnor, or Yellowhammer (*Emberiza citrinella*).

glad-warbling, *a.* Singing or warbling joyfully. (*Thomson: Castle of Indolence*, li. 64.)

* **glăd**, * **glade**, * **glad-en**, * **glad-den**, **gladien**, * **gladye**, * **gleadlen**, * **gled-en**, *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *gladian*; Icel. *gledhja*; Sw. *gladja*, *gläda*; Dan. *glade.*] [GLAD, *a.*]

A. *Trans.:* To make glad or joyful; to gladden, to rejoice.

"There is none that so much comforteth and *gladdeth* the hearer, as a thing spoken contrary to the expectation of other."—*Wilson: Arte of Rhetorique*, p. 155.

B. *Intrans.:* To become or be glad; to rejoice.

"Advance, immortal bard, come up and view
The *gladding* face of that great king."
Ben Jonson: Irish Masque.

glăd'-dẽn, *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *glad*, a.; *-en.*]

A. *Trans.:* To make glad, pleased, or joyful; to rejoice, to cheer.

"Thou earliest minister of the Almighty
Which *gladdened*, on the mountain tops, the hearts
Of the Chaldean shepherds."
Byron: Manfred, iii. 2.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To become or be glad; to rejoice.

"So shall your company ever *gladden* at the sound of your voice."—*Adams.*

* **glăd'-dẽr**, * **glad-er**, *s.* [Eng. *glad*; *-er.*] One who or that which gladdens or makes glad.

"Daughter of Jove, and spouse of Vnicanus,
Thou *glader* of the mount of Citheron."
Chaucer: C. T., 2,225.

* **glăd'-dŏn**, *s.* [GLADEN.]

glāde (1), *s.* [Of uncertain origin, but probably closely connected with Eng. *glad*, and Icel. *gladhr*, the original meaning being an opening for light; cf. Nor. *glette* = a clear spot among clouds; *gletta* = to peep; *glott* = an opening.]

1. An opening or passage through a wood; an open space in a wood or forest.

"True, I must leave sweet Rokeby's *glades*,
Nor wander more in Gretna's shades;
But sure, no rigid jailer, thou
Wilt a short prison-walk allow."
Scott: Rokeby, v. 12.

2. A part left unfrozen in rivers; an opening in the ice of rivers. (*American.*)

3. An everglade. (*American.*)

* ¶ *To go to glade:* To set.

"Phœbus now *goes to glade*."
Davies: Eglogues, 255.

glade-net, *s.* A kind of net used for catching birds in the openings of forests.

glāde (2), *s.* [GLEDE.] A local name for the Common Buzzard (*Buteo vulgaris*).

* **glade,** *v.t.* [GLAD, *v.*]

glā'-dẽn, glā'-dẽr, * **gla-dene,** * **gla-dine, glad-don,** * **gla-don,** * **gla-done,** *s.* [A.S. *glædene*; Lat. *gladius* = a sword.]

Bot.: A name given to several species of the Iris family, especially *Iris fœtidissima*, from the sword-like shape of the leaves.

* **glăd'-ẽr,** *s.* [GLADDER.]

* **glăd'-fûl,** * **glăd'-fûll,** * **gled-ful,** *a.* [Eng. *glad*; *-ful(l).*] Full of gladness or joy; joyful.

"The publique coumforte and *gladfull* reioycing whiche at her byrth she brought to all Englande."—*Udal: Dedic. Epist. to Q. Katherine.*

* **glăd'-fûl-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *gladful*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being glad; gladness, joy.

"And there him rests in riotous suffisance
Of all his *gladfulness* and kindly joyance."
Spenser: Muiopotmos, 208.

glăd'-ĭ-āte, *a.* [Lat. *gladius* = a sword.] Sword-shaped; resembling a sword in shape; ensiform.

glăd'-ĭ-ā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat. = a swordsman, a fighter in the public games, a gladiator, from *gladius* = a sword.]

1. *Literally:*

Rom. Antiq.: One of a class of men whose profession was to fight in public for the entertainment of the people. They were armed with deadly weapons, and usually fought in pairs. The numbers of these men were principally recruited from prisoners of war, or refractory slaves sold by their masters to the *lanista* (or trainer). Malefactors also were occasionally condemned to fight as gladiators, and occasionally Roman citizens offered themselves voluntarily for hire, and to such the specific term *auctorati* was applied, their pay being called *auctoramentum*. Under the more worthless and dissolute emperors, equites, priests, and senators did not scruple to contend in the arena, in the hope of attracting the attention and gaining the favour of the prince; and even high-born women were found who consented to pander to the appetite for novelty, by fighting with each other or with dwarfs. Gladiators were divided into

Retiarius. Secutor.

GLADIATORS.

classes according to the manner in which they were equipped, and were in many cases named from the nation whose characteristic arms they bore. The representatives of different nations were frequently matched against each other, and the comparative efficiency of their weapons, offensive and defensive, was thus put to the test. The classes most frequently mentioned are—the *Thracians*, armed with a light circular buckler and short crooked cutlass; the *Mirmillones*, equipped as Gaulish warriors, with an oblong shield, curved to match the shape of the body. The *Retiarii* were armed with a net (*rete*) and a kind of three-pointed spear or trident with a long handle, but were destitute of defensive armour; they were usually paired with a heavy-armed opponent, a *mirmillo* for example, who was in this case designated *secutor* (from Lat. *sequor* = to follow); the *retiarius*, being no match for his antagonist in a hand-to-hand fight, endeavoured, as the latter approached, to throw his net so as to entangle him in its meshes, and, if successful, stabbed him with the trident before he could extricate himself. If the cast failed he was compelled to take to flight, was chased by the *secutor* (and hence the name), and if overtaken easily despatched. If, however, the *retiarius* contrived to evade his pursuer until he was prepared for a second throw, then the contest was renewed as at first, and continued until one or the other was baffled or exhausted. If one of the combatants was wounded so as to be unable to continue the fight, the life or death of the wounded man, who held up his finger in token of submission, depended upon the pleasure of the president, who usually, as a matter of courtesy, referred it to the spectators, who signified their decision by raising or depressing their thumbs, accordingly as they wished him to be killed or saved. There were regular academies devoted to the instruction of these prize-fighters, in which novices were taught the principles of their art by fighting with heavy wooden swords. Originally, gladiatorial contests were fought at the funerals of distinguished persons, but in time they came to form a part of every important public solemnity or festival, and were even introduced occasionally at private banquets.

"Of raging aspect, rushed impetuous forth
The *gladiator*." *Thomson: Liberty*, iv. 153.

* 2. *Fig.:* A combatant in general; a disputant.

glăd-ĭ-ā-tŏr'-ĭ-al, * **glăd-ĭ-ā-tŏr'-ĭ-an,** *a.* [Lat. *gladiatorius*, from *gladiator*.]

1. *Lit.:* Of or pertaining to the contests of gladiators.

"He [Constantine] made a law against *gladiatorial* shows."—*Jortin: Remarks on Eccles. History.*

* 2. *Fig.:* Of or pertaining to combatants or contests in general.

* **glăd'-ĭ-ā-tŏr-ĭşm,** *s.* [Eng. *gladiator*; *-ism.*] The act or practice of fighting as gladiators; prize-fighting.

glăd'-ĭ-ā-tŏr-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *gladiator*; *-ship.*] The state, occupation, or profession of a gladiator.

* **glăd'-ĭ-ā-tŏr-ў,** *a.* [Lat. *gladiatorius*, from *gladiator*.] Of or pertaining to gladiators; gladiatorial.

"The Romans did use themselves unto their *gladiatory* fights."—*Bp. Reynolds: On the Passions*, ch. xxvii.

* **glăd'-ĭ-ā-türe,** *s.* [Lat. *gladiatura*, from *gladior* = to fight with swords; *gladius* = a sword.] Sword-play; fencing; a gladiatorial contest.

"In their amphitheatrical *gladiatures*, the lives of captives lay at the mercy of the vulgar."—*Gayton: On Don Quixote*, p. 271.

* **glăd'-ĭ-fў,** *v.i.* [Eng. *glad*; suff. *-fy* (q.v.).] To rejoice, to become glad.

"He would *gladify* upon our pleasure in his sight."—*Mad. D'Arblay: Diary*, vi. 193.

glăd'-ĭ-ŏle, glăd-ĭ-ō'-lŭs, *s.* [Lat. = (1) a small sword, (2) the sword lily (*gladiolus*), from *gladius* = a sword, referring to the form of the leaves.]

1. *Ord. Lang.* (*Of both forms*): The genus gladiolus (q.v.).

2. *Bot.* (*Of the form* gladiolus): A genus of Iridaceæ. It has a tubular two-lipped corolla, a trifid stigma, and ensiform sheathing leaves. The species are found in South Africa, Europe, and Western Asia. One is British—viz., *Gladiolus communis*, variety *illyricus*, a plant with crimson flowers, growing in the New Forest and the Isle of Wight, but rare. *G. segetum*, has been used as an aphrodisiac. Most of the garden species were brought at first from the Cape of Good Hope. They are beautiful, and have been improved by intercrossing.

¶ *Water gladiole:*

Bot.: *Butomus umbellatus.*

glăd'-ĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Lat. = a sword.]

Zool.: The horny shell of a calamary, of a squid, &c. It is called also a pen, or sepiostaire (q.v.). (*S. P. Woodward.*)

glăd'-lў, * **glad-liche,** * **glad-luche,** *a.* & *adv.* [A.S. *glædlic* (a.), *glædlice* (adv.); Icel. *gladligr.*]

* **A.** *As adj.:* Glad, pleased, gay.

"Nes ner gome so *gladly* on gere."
Lyric Poems, p. 38.

B. *As adv.:* With gladness, pleasure, or joy; joyfully, cheerfully.

"For his particular, I'll receive him *gladly*;
But not one follower." *Shakesp.: Lear*, ii. 4.

glăd'-nĕss, * **glad-nesse,** *s.* [A.S. *glædnesse.*] The quality or state of being glad, pleased, or joyful; joy, cheerfulness, readiness, willingness.

"Phœbus, whose kindly beams impart
Health and *gladness* to the heart."
Francis: Horace: The Secular Poem.

¶ For the difference between *gladness* and *joy*, see JOY.

* **glăd'-shĭp,** * **glad-schepe,** * **glad-schipe,** * **glad-scipe,** *s.* [A.S. *glædscipe.*] A state of gladness; pleasure.

"Such is the *gladshippe* of enuie
In worldes thing." *Gower*, ii.

† **glăd'-sŏme,** * **glad-sum,** *a.* [Eng. *glad*, and suff. *-some.*]

1. Glad; pleased; cheerful; gay; merry.

"Mid the green mountains many and many a song
We two had sung, like *gladsome* birds in May."
Wordsworth: Female Vagrant.

2. Bright; cheering; gay.

"To live and die in a shady bower,
Single on the *gladsome* earth."
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, vii.

* **glăd'-sŏme-lў,** * **glad-sum-li,** *adv.* [Eng. *gladsome*; *-ly.*] In a gladsome manner; with joy, gladness, or gaiety.

"It shal shewe itself to them, and *gladsumli* in alle prouydence it shal aghen come to them."—*Wyclife: Wisdom*, vi. 17.

* **glăd'-sŏme-nĕss,** * **glad-sum-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *gladsome*; *-ness.*] A state of gladness; joy; pleasure; cheerfulness.

Glăd'-stŏne, *s.* [After the English Statesman, W. E. Gladstone.]

1. A roomy four-wheeled, two-seated pleasure carriage.

2. Short for *Gladstone bag*; a long, light, leather traveling-bag, so constructed as to contain a dress suit without crushing it.

glăg'-ĕr-ite, *s.* [Gr. γλαγερός (*glageros*) = full of milk, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A white or yellowish-white variety of Halloysite from Bavaria.

gla'-gŏl, *s.* [Slavon., = a word.] The earliest Slavonic alphabet, principally used in Istria and Dalmatia, in the psalms, liturgies, and offices of the Roman Catholic Church. It appears to have been originally cut on sticks in the Runic fashion, and to have existed before Christianity.

gla-gŏl-ĭt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *glagol*; *-itic.*] Of or pertaining to glagol: as, the *Glagolitic* alphabet.

glāik, *s.* [GLEEK, *s.*]

1. Deception; delusion; trickery. (*Scotch.*)

¶ *Fling* or *give the glaiks in folks' een:* To throw dust in people's eyes. (*Lit. & Fig.*)

"Fit only to *fling the glaiks in folks' een*."—*Scott: Heart of Midlothian*, ch. xii.

2. A transient glance, or gleam.

glāik'-ĕt, glāik'-ĭt, glāik, *a.* [GLAIK, *s.*] Light-headed; idle; foolish. (*Scotch.*)

"Bolted off this gate, after a *glaiket* ne'er-do-weel."—*Scott: Redgauntlet*, ch. ii.

glāik'-ĭt-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *glaikit*; *-ness.*] Levity of manner or conduct; light-headedness.

glāir, * **glāire,** * **glayre,** * **glay-er,** * **glar-ye,** * **gleyre,** *s.* [Fr. *glaire* (for *claire*), from Lat. *clarus* = bright, clear; Sp. & Port. *clara*; Ital. *chiarea*; Low Lat. *glarea* = gravel.]

1. The white of an egg, used as a size in gilding, or as a varnish to preserve paintings.

"Medylle hyt wyth *gleyre* of ane egge and temper hit in a schelle with thy fyngere."—*Forkington MS.* (*Warton Club*, 1855), p. 78.

2. Any viscous, transparent substance resembling the white of an egg.

"I found the tongue black and dry, with a black *glaire* on the teeth."—*Fordyce: On Muriatic Acid*, p. 11.

* 3. Any bright, shining substance.

"The wal of jasper that glent as *glayre*."
E. Eng. Allit. Poems: Pearl, 1,025.

glāir, *v.t.* [GLAIR, *s.*] To smear or overlay with the white of an egg; to varnish.

• **glāire,** *s* [GLAIR, *s.*]

* **glāir'-ĕ-ŏŭs,** * **glāir'-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Fr. *glaireux*, from *glaire* = glair.] Resembling or of the nature of glair or the white of an egg; viscous and transparent.

glāir'-ĭne, *s.* [Eng. *glair*; *-ine.*] A glairy substance which forms upon the surface of some thermal waters.

* **glāir-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *glair*; *-y.*] Resembling or of the nature of glair; covered with glair.

glāive, * **glayfe,** * **glafe,** * **glayve,** * **gleive,** * **gleyve,** * **gleve,** *s.* [Fr. *glaive*, from Lat. *gladius* = a sword.]

* 1. A kind of weapon carried by foot-soldiers, and consisting of a cutting edge fixed to the end of a pole.

"Ilkan in hande a ful god *gleive*." *Havelok*, 1,770.

† 2. A broadsword; a falchion; a curved sword; a scimitar.

"The Delhi with his cap of terror on,
And crooked *glaive*; the lively, supple Greek."
Byron: Childe Harold, ii. 66.

¶ In the following instance the word appears to be used for some kind of dart or javelin:—

"*Glayues* scherpe thai gunne cast."
Sir Ferumbras, 2,722.

glāl'-zĕ, *a.* [GLOSSY.]

glā'-ma, glāme, *s.* [Gr. γλαμάω (*glamaō*) for λημάω (*lēmaō*) = to be bleareyed, purblind; λήμη (*lēmē*) = a humour that gathers in the corner of the eye, gum, rheum.]

Pathol.: (For def. see etym.).

glăm'-ōr, *glăm'-ēr, *s.* [Icel. *glamr* = a legendary ghost or spirit.]

1. The influence of some charm on the eye, causing it to see things differently from what they really are; a magical deception of sight. Also, the influence of any kind of enchantment which distorts one's perception and affects one's opinion, perhaps contrary to facts.

* 2. Witchcraft; magic.

"Like that maiden in the tale
Whom Owydion made by *glamour* out of flowers."
Tennyson: Enid, 743.

3. A kind of haze covering objects, and causing them to appear differently from what they really are.

glançe, * glaunce, *s.* [Sw. *glans* = lustre, brightness, *gläns*a = to shine; Da. *glands* = lustre, brightness, *glandse* = to gloss, glaze; Dut. *glans* = lustre, *glanzen* = to put a gloss upon; Ger. *glanz* = splendor, *glänzen* = to glitter, all being nasalized forms from the same root as *glitter*. (*Skeat.*)] [Glint.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A sudden shoot or dart of light or splendour; a flash.

"Each sword's bright *glance*, seemed summons from their fate." *Stirling: Jonathan.*

2. A sudden look or casting of the eyes; a momentary and rapid view or look.

"The courtiers who filled the outer room communicated their suspicions to each other by whispers and significant *glances*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

3. A slight touch; a graze.

"For they saile away, being not once touched with the *glaunce* of a shot."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, ii. 134.

4. A transient or passing turning of the attention; a slight notice or attention to any subject in passing.

"How fleet is a *glance* of the mind!"
Cowper: Verses attributed to A. Selkirk.

5. A hint, a reflection.

II. *Min.:* A term used either as the first or as the second word of various compounds. It implies that the minerals thus characterized have a splendent metallic lustre.

¶ For the difference between *glance* and *glimpse*, see Glimpse; for that between *glance* and *look*, see Look.

glance-coal, *s.*

Min.: The same as Anthracite (q.v.).

glance-copper, *s.*

Min.: The same as Chalcocite.

glançe, * glaunce, *v.i.* & *t.* [Glance, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To shoot or dart a sudden flash of brightness or splendor; to flash.

"Now flashing wide, now *glancing* as in play,
Swift beyond thought the lightnings dart away."
Cowper: Truth, 242.

2. To move rapidly about, so as to cause flashes of colors; to dart about; to appear and disappear quickly.

"The mute fish that *glances* in the stream."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iii.

3. To move or fly off in an oblique direction; to be turned aside during motion.

"The damnèd arrow *glanced* aside."
Tennyson: Oriana, 41.

* 4. To be turned aside, so as to miss that which is aimed at.

"The jest did *glance* away from me."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, v. 2.

5. To look with a sudden and rapid cast of the eye; to snatch a hasty or passing view of any object.

"Doth *glance* from heaven to earth."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, v.

6. To make an incidental or passing remark on; to notice briefly in passing; to refer to briefly.

7. To hint at; to censure by hints or allusion. (Followed by *at*.)

"Cæsar's ambition shall be *glanced at*:
And, after this, let Cæsar seat him sure."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, ii. 2.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To shoot or dart suddenly or momentarily; to cast for a moment.

"He *glanced* a look of holy pride."
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, ii.

2. To refer to briefly or incidentally; to hint at.

"In company I often *glanced* it."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, v.

glançʼ-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *glanc(e)*; *-er.*] One who glances; one who casts a glance.

glançʼ-ĭng, * glaun-synge, *pr. par., a.,* & *s.* [Glance, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of casting a hasty or momentary look upon; a referring or alluding to anything briefly.

2. The state of being turned aside out of the direct course.

glançʼ-ĭng-lȳ, * glaunc-ing-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *glancing*; *-ly.*] In an oblique manner; incidentally, indirectly; not directly.

"Sir Richard Hawkins hath done something in this kind, but brokenly and *glancingly*."—*Hakewill.*

glănd, *s.* [Fr. *glande*, from Lat. *glans* (genit. *glandis*) = a nut-like fruit, as an acorn, a beech-nut, a chestnut, &c.]

I. *Anat.:* A term at first vaguely applied to any smooth round viscus, but which is now limited to such of the seas secrete—*i.e.*, separate by a process of cell-growth, certain constituents of the blood which are afterwards poured out from the gland by means of a duct. While yet the term glands was vaguely used, Sylvius divided them into conglobate and conglomerate glands. To these Malpighi added the follicular or simple glands found in the fauces and behind the ears. They are now divided into secreting and lymphatic glands (q.v.). (*Parr, Huxley,* &c.)

"The *glands*, which o'er the body spread, . .
The rapid motion of the blood obstruct."
Blackmore: Creation.

2. *Bot.* (*Pl.*): Cells or aggregations of cells distinguished from those in their neighbourhood by containing resinous, oily, sugary, or fragrant substances. The walls of the cells generally become degenerated, and are ultimately dissolved, a cavity being thus formed as seen in the rind of the orange and lemon. In other cases the secretion is discharged externally. Ordinary glands occur in almost all the tissues of plants. Nectaries or honey-secreting glands of flowers are superficial, and are met with on all parts of the flower and receptacle. Mirbel divides glands into vascular glands, in which there are cells and vessels united, and cellular glands, which consist of cellular tissue alone. Glands may be simple, compound, internal, lenticular, sessile, or stalked, &c. (*McNab*, &c.)

3. *Found.:* A hooked bar by which the parts of a moulder's flask are clamped together.

4. *Machinery:*

(1) A contrivance consisting of a cross-piece or clutch for engaging or disengaging machinery moved by belts or bands.

(2) A plate through which the ends of a band or tightening clevis pass; a clip-plate.

5. *Steam Engin.:* The cover of a stuffing-box.

¶ (1) *Ductless* or *Vascular Glands:*

Anat.: Certain bodies resembling glands in form, but not possessing ducts for secretion, so that their products must be conveyed to them by lymphatic or sanguiferous vessels. Examples, the spleen, the thyroid body, the thymus gland, the suprarenal capsules, the pituitary body, the follicular glands at the root of the tongue and the lymphatic glands. (*Quain.*)

(2) *Follicular* or *Simple Glands:*

Anat.: [Gland, 1].

(3) *Lymphatic Glands:*

Anat.: [Lymphatic].

(4) *Secreting Glands:*

Anat.: The typical kind of glands to which the name is now very frequently restricted. They collect and discharge at particular parts various matters derived from the organism, that these may be further employed for special purposes in the economy, or simply eliminated as redundant material or waste products. In the latter case the term used is excretion. In this process the nucleated cell takes a prominent part. When there is a simple recess formed of secreting membrane, the gland is said to be simple. Examples of this structure occur in the mucous membrane of the stomach, the intestines, &c. When the cavity is subdivided as well as extended with the view of increasing the secreting surface, the gland is said to be compound. The latter are again sub-divided into first tubular and second saccular or racemose glands. The glands of the testicle and those of the kidney are tubular; the salivary, lachrymal, and mammary glands, and most of the glands opening into the mouth, the fauces, and the windpipe are racemose glands. They and some others constituted the conglomerate glands of Sylvius. [Gland.] (*Quain.*)

(5) *Simple Glands:* [¶ (2); see also Gland, No. 1 and 2].

(6) *Vascular Glands:* [¶ (1)].

*** glănd'-age (ag** as **ĭj),** *s.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *glans* = an acorn.] The act of feeding on acorns; the season when swine are turned into the woods to eat the mast; mastage.

glănd-ĕr, *v.t.* [Glanders.] To affect or infect with glanders (q.v.).

glănd'-ĕred, *a.* [Eng. *glander*; *-ed.*] Affected with or suffering from glanders.

"It hath recovered even a *glandered* horse."—*Berkeley: On Tar-water.*

¶ By the laws of some nations, a penalty is imposed on persons bringing glandered horses to the market or turning them out on unenclosed land. (*Wharton.*)

*** glănd'-ĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *glander*; *-ous.*] Glandered.

glănd'-ĕrs, *s.* [Gland.]

1. *Farr.:* A very dangerous and contagious disease in horses, attended with a running of corrupt matter from the nostrils, and enlargement and induration of the glands of the lower jaw.

"His horse is possessed with the *glanders*."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iii. 2.

2. *Pathol.:* A corresponding disease communicated to man by contact with glandered animals. It is often fatal.

glănd-ĭf'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *glans* (genit. *glandis*) [Glands]; *fero* = to bear, and Eng., &c. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Bearing acorns or other nut-like fruits.

"The beech is of two sorts, and numbered amongst the *glandiferous* trees."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

glănd'-ĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *glans* (genit. *glandis*) [Glans], and *forma* = form, shape.]

Bot.: Having the form of an acorn or other nut.

glăn-dī'-na, *s.* [Lat. *glans* (genit. *glandis*), and fem. sing. suff. *-ina.*]

Zool.: A sub-genus of *Achatina*, with an oblong fusiform shell, having the aperture narrow and elliptical. Found in West Indies, Central America, &c. Known species 186. Fossil from the Eocene onward. (*Woodward.*)

glăn'-dŭ-la, *s.* [Glandule.]

glăn'-dŭ-lar, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *glandul (a)*; and Eng., &c. suff. *-ar.*]

Anat., Bot., &c.: Characterized by the presence of a gland or glands. (Used in botany specially of a plant covered with hairs bearing glands upon their tips.)

"Germ awled; pointed, furrowed, with prominent seedlets, sitting on a *glandular* pedicel."—*Sir W. Jones: On Select Indian Plants.*

glandular-hairs, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Hairs possessing glands of any kind, and wherever situated. De Candolle divided them into glandiferous hairs, in which the gland was formed at the summit of the hair, and excretory glandular hairs, in which it was at the base.

glandular-tissue, glandular woody-fibre, *s.*

1. *Bot.:* Tissue or woody fibre marked by rows of glands, ducts, or regular punctuations, having a central pore surrounded by a discoidal area, these rows of dots being placed in series, and parallel with the medullary rays. They exist chiefly in the Coniferæ, but also in the Winteraceæ.

2. *Palæobot.:* When the glands described under No. 1 were found, as they often were, beautifully conspicuous in fossil wood, it was often assumed to be coniferous; but, as Mohl pointed out, these dots are not confined to Coniferæ. Still the probability of evidence is in the favour of the ordinary identifications, and most of the fossil wood in the palæozoic and secondary formations has the glands arranged alternately, as in the modern *Araucaria.*

glănd'-ŭ-lar-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *glandular*; *-ly.*]

Bot., &c.: In a glandular manner; having glands; as, *glandularly*-crenated, *glandularly*-

serrated, *glandularly*-muricated, and *glandularly*-toothed. (*Paxton.*)

glănd-ụ-lā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *glandul(e)*; *-ation.*]

Bot.: The arrangement and structure of the glandules in certain plants.

glănd'-ule, glăn'-dụ-la (pl. **glăn'-dụ-læ**), *s.*

Anat. & Bot.: A little gland. In Anatomy there are *glandulæ ceruminosæ*, a *glandula lacrymalis*, &c.; in Botany, *glandulæ hypogynæ*, *hypogynous glandules*, &c.

"'Nature hath provided several *glandules* to separate this juice from the blood."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. ii.

glănd-ụ-lĭf'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *glandul(a)* (q.v.); *fero* = to bear, and Eng., &c. suff. *-ous.*] Bearing many glandules, or simply bearing glandules.

glănd'-ụ-lōse, *a.* [Lat. *glandulosus* = full of kernels, glandulous.] The same as GLANDULOUS (q.v.).

* **glănd-ụ-lŏs'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *glandulos(e)*; *-ity.*]

1. The state of being glandulose.

2. A glandule.

"In the upper part of worms are found certain white and oval *glandulosities*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. vii.

glăn-dụ-lō-şo-, *pref.* [Lat. *glandulosus.*]

Bot., &c.: Glandulose, glandulous.

glanduloso-serrate,

Bot.: Having serratures lipped by glands.

glănd'-ụ-loŭs, *a.* [Lat. *glandulosus* = full of kernels.]

1. Full or abounding in glands; or simply provided with glands, containing glands.

"All glands and *glandulous* parts do likewise consist of fibres, but of the softer kind."—*Grew: Cosmologia Sacra*, bk. i., ch. v., § 18.

2. Pertaining to glands.

3. Resembling glands.

glănş, *s.* [Lat. = the nut-like fruit of some forest trees; an acorn, a beechnut, a chestnut, &c.]

1. *Bot.:* A fruit sometimes, though rarely, called in English a gland, placed by Lindley in his class called Syncarpi, and the section of it with inferior fruit. It is hard, indehiscent, dry, one-celled, with one or few seeds. It is developed from an ovary having several cells and several seeds, all of which are abortive except one or two. It is situated within the kind of persistent involucre called a cupule. The pericarp is crowned with the remains of the calyx teeth, but being minute they easily escape observation. Sometimes the glans is solitary, as in the oak; at others there are more than one of them in the cupule, as in the sweet chestnut and the beech. (*Lindley.*)

2. *Anat.:* Any structure of somewhat similar form.

The integument adheres . . . to the spongy tissue of the *glans*."—*Quain: Anatomy*, i. 431.

glă-phyr'-ĭ-a (yr as **ir),** *s.* [Gr. γλαφυρία (*glaphuria*) = smoothness, polish; γλαφυρός (*glaphuros*) = hollow, hollowed; γλάφω (*glapho*) = to hew, to carve.]

Bot.: A genus of Myrtlehlooms, tribe Myrteæ. *Glaphyria nitida* is called by the Malays the tree of long life, from ascending on the hillside higher than any other tree. The natives of Bencoolen call it the tea-plant, and use it as a substitute for tea. (*Lindley.*)

* **glăre (1),** *s.* [GLAIR.]

glāre (2), *s.* [GLARE, *v.*]

I. An overpowering lustre or light; any dazzling splendour or brightness.

"[One] visual nerve shrinks from a painful *glare* Of overpowering light."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

2. A fierce piercing look or stare.

"About them round
A lion now he stalks with fiery *glare*."
Milton: P. L., iv. 402.

glāre, * **glar-yn,** * **glore,** *v.i. & t.* [Etym. doubtful, but probably an English word; cf. A.S. *glær* = a transparent substance, amber; cogn. with Dut. *gloren* = to glimmer; Icel. *glora* = to gleam, to glare; M. H. Ger. *glosen* = to shine, to glow. Closely related to *glass.* (*Skeat.*)]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. To shine with a dazzling or overpowering light, lustre, or brightness.

"Strong perfumes and *glaring* light
Oft destroy both smell and sight."
Carew: To my Cousin.

2. To look with fierce, piercing eyes; to stare wildly or fiercely.

"The lion and fierce tiger *glared* aloof."
Milton: P. R., i. 313.

3. To have a dazzling effect; to shine with excessive brightness; to displease or offend by gaudiness or over-colouring. [GLARING.]

"He maintains majesty in the midst of plainness; he shines but *glares* not."—*Dryden.*

* **B.** *Trans.:* To shoot or dart out in fierce flashes.

"One spirit in them ruled, and every eye
Glared lightning."
Milton: P. R., vi. 849.

¶ For the difference between to *glare* and to *shine*, see SHINE.

glăr'-ĕ-ō-la, *s.* [Dimin. of Gr. γλάρος (*glaros*), λάρος (*laros*) = a ravenous sea-bird, perhaps the cormorant (?); Fr. *glaréole.*]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the sub-family Glareolinæ (q.v.). *Glareola pratincola* is the Pratincole (q.v.).

glăr-ĕ-ō-lī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *glareol(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Charadriidæ. The bill is short, much compressed, arched, and deeply cleft. The wings are long and narrow, the tail usually forked. The toes four, the middle toe and claw very long, the hinder one elevated, but touching the ground.

glăr'-ĕ-ōse, *a.* [Lat. *glareosus* = full of gravel, gravely; *glarea* = gravel.]

Bot.: Growing in gravelly soil or places.

glăr'-ĕ-oŭs, *a.* [GLAIROUS.]

* **glăr'-ĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *glary*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being glary; glaringness.

"Bright crystal glass is glary; and to avoid that *glariness*, our artificers run into the other extreme."—*Boyle: Works*, vol. vi., p. 135.

glăr'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [GLARE, *v.*]

A. *As. pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Literally:*

1. Shining with a dazzling or overpowering brightness or lustre; staring or looking fiercely.

2. Displeasing or offending the taste by gaudiness or ostentatious colours; to be too conspicuous or overcoloured.

"The most *glaring* and notorious passages are none of the finest."—*Felton: On the Classicks.*

II. *Fig.:* Notorious, barefaced, infamous, notorious: as, a *glaring* falsehood.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *glaring* and *barefaced*: "*Glaring* designates the thing; *barefaced* characterizes the person; a *glaring* falsehood is that which strikes the observer in an instant to be falsehood; a *barefaced* lie or falsehood betrays the effrontery of him who utters it. A *glaring* absurdity will be seen instantly without the aid of reflection; a *barefaced* piece of impudence characterizes the agent as more than ordinarily lost to all sense of decorum." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

glăr'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *glaring*; *-ly.*]

I. In a manner so as to offend the taste by overcolouring or by being too conspicuous.

"Yet there we ne'er condemn such hostile hues
As cut the parts or *glaringly* confuse."
Mason: Du Fresnoy: Art of Painting.

2. In a barefaced, notorious, or shameless manner; barefacedly, openly.

"Mr. Hobbes has been reputed the first or principal man . . . that openly and *glaringly* espoused them."—*Waterland: Works*, viii. 41.

glăr'-ĭng-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *glaring*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being glaring.

"The *glaringness* of his prose."—*Jarvis: Don Quixote*, pt. i., bk. i. ch. i.

* **glăr'-ў,** * **glar-le,** *a.* [Eng. *glare*; *-y.*] Of a dazzling or overpowering brightness or lustre; glaring.

"In the winter time, so *glarie* is the ground,
That neither grass, nor other graine, in pastures may be found."
Turberville, i. 386.

* **glas,** *s.* [GLASS.]

* **glase (1),** *v.i.* [GLOZE.]

* **glase (2),** *v.t.* [GLAZE.]

* **glas-en,** * **glas-un,** *a.* [GLAZEN.]

glaş'-ĕr-ite, *s.* [Named after a chemist, Christopher Glaser, who flourished about A.D. 1664, the salt having long ago been called *sal polychrestum Glaseri.*]

Min.: The same as Aphthitalite (q.v.). The *Br. Mus. Catalogue* prefers the name Glaserite, and makes Aphthitalite the synonym.

* **glas-fat,** * **glæs-fat,** *s.* [A.S. *glæsfæt*. O. H. Ger. *glasfaz*; M. H. Ger. *glasevaz*; Ger *glasgefass.*] A glass vessel or pot.

"Anne while after than that *glasfat* an honden nom." *Layamon*, ii. 319.

glas'-ītes, *s. pl.* [GLASSITES.]

* **glas-inge,** *s.* [GLAZING.]

glass, * **glas,** * **glaso,** * **glasse,** * **gleas,** * **glēs,** * **glese,** *s. & a.* [A.S. *glæs*; cogn. with Dut. *glas*; Dan. *glas, glar*; Sw. *glas*; Icel. *gler, glas*; Ger. *glas*; O. Sw. *glas, glær*, O. H. Ger. *clas.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

(1) In the same sense as II. 2.

(2) A glass vessel or instrument of any kind, as

(*a*) A mirror; a looking-glass.

"Whoever in those *glasses* looks, may find
The spots returned, or graces, of his mind.'
Waller: Upon Ben Jonson.

(*b*) A drinking-vessel or cup made of glass.

"To this last costly treaty,
That swallowed so much treasure, and like a *glass*
Did break i' the rinsing."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 1.

(*c*) An optical instrument composed partly of glass; a telescope.

"The moon whose orb
Through optick *glass* the Tuscan artist views."
Milton: P. L., i. 288.

(*d*) A glass vessel partially filled with fine sand for measuring time; an hour-glass.

"Were my wife's liver
Infected as her life, she would not live
The running of one *glass*."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, i. 2.

(*e*) An instrument, composed partly of glass, for indicating atmospheric changes; a barometer; a thermometer.

(*f*) (*Pl.*) A pair of spectacles or eye-glasses.

(3) The quantity which a glass drinking-vessel will hold.

"Your son should never chat over a *glass* of wine till midnight."—*Locke: On Education*, § 21.

* 2. *Fig.:* The time in which the sand of man's life runs out; the allotted life of man.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Chem.:* A substance or mixture, earthy, saline, or metallic, brought by fusion to the state of a hard, brittle, transparent mass, with a conchoidal fracture.

2. *Comm.:* A hard, brittle, transparent substance, formed by fusing together mixtures of the silicates of potash, soda, lime, magnesia, alumina, and lead in various proportions, according to the quality or kind of glass required.

Flint-glass is used in making table ware and many articles of domestic furniture and fittings. The molten glass is taken from the pot by a ponty, and is blown or pressed into shape, or, by a combination of operations, is held in a mould while being blown. Its density is 3. Crown and flint-glass are combined in the manufacture of achromatic lenses.

Crown-glass is taken by the ponty from the pot, and is then blown and whirled until it becomes globular. A ponty tipped with molten glass is applied to the bulb, the blowing-tube detached, leaving a hole. The globe being again whirled, the glass flashes into a circular disk, adhering by a boss in its centre to the ponty. Its density is 2·5.

Sheet-glass is glass withdrawn by the ponty from the pot and blown and whirled till it assumes a cylindrical form. The ends being cut off, and the cylinder slit longitudinally, the sheet is heated, pressed, and rubbed until it is flattened out. This is also called cylinder-glass or broad-glass.

Plate-glass is made by pouring it upon a table which has a marginal edge of a height equal to that designed for the thickness of the glass. A roller travels over the table, resting on the ledges and flattening out the glass, which is thus made of equal thickness throughout.

Bottle-glass has nothing peculiar in the mode

of its manufacture, but is made of coarse ingredients

¶ Pliny reports that some mariners with a cargo of "nitrum" (soda or some other salt), having landed near the mouth of a small stream, at the base of Mount Carmel, in Palestine, lit a fire, using some blocks of the salt for a grate. The heat fused the sand and the salt together, and produced glass, which then for the first time become known. The occurrence may have happened, but glass was known in Egypt, and represented on the monuments, as early as the time of Osirtasen, B.C. 1740. Remains have been found also in the ruins, not merely of Egyptian, but of Assyrian, Greek, Roman, and Etruscan cities. The ancients used it for bottles; for instance many lachrymatories of it have been found. Gregory of Tours says that in the fourth century churches had coloured glass windows. In 1458 Æneas Sylvius mentioned, as a proof of the wealth of Vienna, that the houses of the inhabitants had glass windows. In 1557 it began to be manufactured in England. Glass manufacture is one of the important industries of modern times, alike in the United States and in Europe, glass being used not only for windows and bottles, as of old, but for many other purposes.

3. *Naut.:* The half-minute or quarter-minute sand-glass used with the ship's log; also the half-hour or sand-glass which regulates the watches; the time in which one of such glasses is emptied of its sand.

"Past the mid-season: at least two *glasses*."
Shakesp.: Tempest, I. 2.

glass annealing-furnace, *s.* A furnace in which articles or sheets of glass are kept for a while in a heated condition, and allowed gradually to cool; a leer.

glass-blower, *s.* One whose business or trade is to blow or fashion glass.

Glass-blower's lamp: A gas or alcohol lamp.

glass-blowing, *s.* A mode of manufacturing glass-ware and window-glass by taking a mass of viscid glass from the melting-pot on the end of the blowing-tube, and then inflating the mass by blowing through the tube, rolling on the marver, and exposing it at the furnace opening where its contained air is expanded and itself enlarged.

glass-case, *s.* A case or shallow box having a glass lid or cover, and sides, so as to enable the contents to be seen without opening the case.

glass-cavity, *s.*

Min.: A cavity in a mineral containing a glassy substance. These cavities are sometimes found in crystals of leucite. (*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, xxxi., § 394.)

glass-cloth, *s.*

Fabric: A fabric produced by interweaving fabrics of glass, which are, in a very attenuated state, extremely flexible.

*** glass-coach,** *s.*

1. *Orig.:* A carriage of the superior order. The term is now obsolete, but it originally expressed that the vehicle had glass windows instead of opaque panels or curtains.

2. *Later:* (For def. see extract).

"*Glass-coaches* are [admitt'd into the English parks]: meaning by this term, which is never used in America, hired carriages that do not go on stands." —*J. F. Cooper: Miles Wallingford*, ch. x.

glass-colouring, *s.* The act or art of tinting glass by incorporating metallic oxides in its substance; thus oxide of cobalt imparts a deep blue colour; protoxide of copper, green; oxide of gold, a ruby red, &c. Coloured glass is known as flashed, or as pot-metal; in the former case a film of coloured glass is laid over the white; in the latter, the colour is stirred up with the metal in the pot, imbuing its whole substance.

glass-crab, *s.*

Zool.: A crustacean which received its name from its transparency, while, on account of its very much flattened and membranous body, it was called by Leach, Phyllosoma. It is now known to be an immature state of the Podophthalmata (q.v.).

glass-cutter, *s.* One whose business or occupation is to cut glass, or to grind it down into various ornamental shapes; an instrument for cutting glass.

glass-cutting, *s.* The art or process of cutting, shaping or modifying the surface of glass by mechanical means, as by revolving wheels of iron, stone, or wood supplied with sand and water, or by means of a blast of air or steam carrying a stream of sand, which is directed upon the part to be cut or bored.

glass-enamel, *s.* A term applied to a semi-lucid or an opaque glass, which owes its milkiness to the addition of binoxide of tin. The transparencies which are hung in windows or form shades for lamps are of this semi-lucid character, and are miscalled porcelain transparencies. Watch-dials have an opaque, glass-enamelled face on a metallic backing.

glass-eye, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A ball or shell of glass, coloured to represent a human eye, and worn by persons who have lost an eye.

2. *Ornith.:* The name given in Jamaica to a thrush, *Turdus jamaicensis*, which has a pellucid glass-like eye.

Glass-eye berry: A berry on which the Glass-eye feeds.

*** glass-faced,** *a.* Reflecting, like a mirror, the looks of another: as, a *glass-faced* flatterer. (*Shakesp.: Timon*, i. 1.)

glass-furnace, *s.* A furnace in which the materials of glass are fused.

glass-gall, *s.* [SANDIVER.]

*** glass-gazing,** *a.* Often contemplating oneself in a mirror.

"A whoreson, *glass-gazing*, super-serviceable, finical rogue."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, ii. 2.

glass-grinder, *s.* The same as GLASS-CUTTER (q.v.).

glass-grinding, *s.* The same as GLASS-CUTTING (q.v.).

glass-hive, *s.* A hive composed wholly or in part of glass.

glass-maker, *s.* One whose business or trade is to make glass.

Glass-maker's soap: A name given to manganese, from its cleansing action in its association with glass-making materials. It is used to rid the materials of colour arising from carbonaceous matters and protoxide of iron. An excess of it gives a purple tinge to the glass.

glass-mosaic, *s.* An imitation of antique mosaic work, formed of small cubes of glass mixed with various colouring matters, chiefly metallic oxides, so as to form opaque coloured enamels, which are cast into slabs or flat cakes, the slab being afterwards cut into very small cubes or rectangular pieces. With these little coloured cubes a picture is built up, by inserting each one separately in a bed of cement.

glass-mould, *s.* A metallic shaping-box in which glass is pressed or blown to form.

glass-oven, *s.* A heated chamber in which just-made glass in sheets or ware is placed to cool gradually. A glass-annealing furnace; a leer.

glass-painter, *s.* One who produces designs in colours on glass.

glass-painting, *s.* Glass-painting is thus distinguished from glass-staining; the former has a design painted upon it with colours which are burnt in; the latter receives its colour in the process of manufacture, or the separate pieces are coloured after having been cut to the required shapes out of white glass. In one case it is a painting of enamelled colours on sheets of glass; in the other it is a painting made up of pieces having the required colours, fitting together and held by leaden cames. [GLASS-STAINING.] There are four methods: 1. The mosaic, the earliest. 2. The mosaic stain. In this mode the window is made up of detached pieces, as in the mosaic; but the shades are given by a stain of brown, which seems to have been the first colour which the artists succeeded in firing on to the pieces of glass. 3. The enamel. By this all the required colours are painted upon the same piece of glass and fired in the kiln, producing the effect of an oil-painting. 4. The mosaic enamel. In this mode coloured glass is used as a groundwork to paint on, instead of white.

glass-paper, *s.* A polishing-paper made of paper thickly strewn with finely-powdered glass. The fragments of broken wine-bottles, &c., are carefully washed to remove dirt, the glass is crushed under a revolving stone and sifted into six sizes, as in manufacturing emery. It is sifted through sieves of wire-cloth, which are generally cylindrical, like the bolts of flour-mills. The cloths have from sixteen to ninety wires to the inch. A surface of thin glue is spread on the paper, and the pulverised glass dusted over it with a sieve.

glass-press, *s.* A device to apply pressure to glass in a mould while in a plastic state.

glass-rope, *s.*

Zool.: Hyalonema, a genus of siliceous sponges, consisting of a cup-shaped body affixed to a muddy part of the sea-bottom by means of a rope of long twisted siliceous fibres.

glass-shade, *s.* A cover of glass placed over artificial flowers, or articles of value, to protect them from the dust; or over gas-jets, lamps, &c., to modulate and equalize the light.

glass-shell, *s.*

Zool.: Hyalæa or Hyalæa, a genus of Pteropoda, with a translucent shell.

glass-shrimp, *s.*

Zool.: Erichthys, a genus of crustaceans, order Stomapoda.

glass-silvering, *s.* The process of coating glass with silver, mercury, &c., in order to form mirrors. [MIRROR.]

glass-snail, *s.*

Zool.: Vitrina, a genus of molluscs, family Helicidæ. *Vitrina pellucida* and two other species occurs in Britain.

glass-snake, *s.*

Zool.: *Ophisaurus ventralis.* A lizard, of the family Zonuridæ, or Chalcidæ. From the absence of feet, they look like serpents. They are found in America. The name glass-snake is supposed to allude to the brittleness of their tail.

glass-soap, *s.* [GLASSMAKER'S-SOAP.]

glass-stainer, *s.* One who follows the trade or occupation of glass-staining.

glass-staining, *s.* The art or process of colouring glass during the process of manufacture.

glass-stopper, *s.* A stopper or stopple for bottles, made of glass.

glass-tears, *s. pl.* [RUPERT'S-DROPS.]

glass-tongs, *s. pl.* Grippers for hot bottles, &c., in course of manufacture, or for handling bottles containing heated or freezing mixtures.

*** glass,** *v.t.* [GLASS, s.]

1. To see or look at in a glass or mirror.

"The formal youth, that knew no other grace
Or value, but his title, and his lace,
Glasses himself."
L'Estrange: On Beaum. & Flet. Plays.

2. To reflect or show as in a glass or mirror

"Wherein is *glassed* serenity of soul."
Byron: Manfred, ii. 2.

3. To case or enclose in glass.

"Methought all his senses were lockt in his eye,
As jewels in crystal for some prince to buy:
Who tend'ring their own worth, from whence they were *glass't*,
Did point out to buy them, along as you past."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, ii.

4. To cover as with glass; to glaze.

"I have observed little grains of silver to be hid in the small cavities, perhaps *glassed* over by a vitrifying heat."—*Boyle.*

*** glass'-chord,** *s.* [Eng. *glass*, and *chord.*]

Music: A musical instrument with keys like a pianoforte, but with bars of glass instead of strings of wire.

*** glass-en, * glas-en, * glas-un, * glaz-ene, * gles-ene,** *a.* [A.S. *glæsen.*] Made of or resembling glass; glazed, glassy.

"[He] pursues
The dice with *glassen* eyes."
Ben Jonson: Epistle to a Friend.

glass'-ĕs, *s. pl.* [GLASS.] Spectacles.

glass'-fŭl, *s.* [Eng. *glass*; *-ful(l).*] As much of anything as a glass will hold.

glass'-hôuse, *s.* [Eng. *glass,* and *house.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A house or building where glass is made; glassworks.

"I remember to have met with an old Roman mosaic composed of little pieces of clay half vitrified, and prepared at the *glasshouses.*"—*Addison: On Italy.*

2. A house built entirely or chiefly of glass; a conservatory.

II. *Fig.:* A position open to attack or to unfavourable criticism: hence the proverb, Those who live in *glasshouses* should not throw stones.

***glass'-ĭ-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *glassy*; *-ly.*]

1. So as to resemble glass.

2. With glassy eyes.

"Vance stared *glassily* around him."—*Mortimer Collins: From Midnight to Midnight,* vol. iii., ch. x.

glass'-ĭ-nĕss, *glass'-ў-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *glassy*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being glassy, a vitreous appearance.

"The *glassyness* of the surface."—*Smollett: France & Italy,* lett. xxxi.

glass'-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *glass*; *-ing.*]

Leather-manuf.: The operation of dressing leather on the grain side by a tool consisting of a glass slip set in a wooden handle.

Glass'-ītęs, Glas-ītes, *s. pl.* [For etym. see def.]

Ch. Hist.: A Christian sect founded by the Rev. John Glas, minister of the (Presbyterian) Established Church of Scotland at Tealing, near Dundee. In 1728, he published a book called "The Testimony of the King of Martyrs concerning His Kingdom" (John xviii. 36), in which he opposed the establishment of national churches. Having been deposed, in 1729, by the Synod of Angus, he thereupon founded the sect called after his name. With regard to faith he believed it to be an intellectual act of assent to the Divine testimony. In 1753 Mr. Sandeman, his son-in-law, embraced his opinions, carrying them to a more extreme length. In 1760 the son-in-law removed to London, and in 1764 to America. Being better known in these places than Mr. Glas, the churches were called Sandemanian. In the census of 1851 there were six in England. In the Registrar-General's list of registered places of worship, in 1883, the Glassites and the Sandemanians figure as distinct sects. [SANDEMANIANS.]

glass'-lĭke, *a.* [Eng. *glass,* and *like.*] Like or resembling glass; glassy; of a vitreous appearance.

"For by example most we sinned before,
And *glasslike* clearness mixed with frailty bore."
Dryden: Astræa Redux, 208.

***glass'-măn,** *s.* [Eog. *glass,* and *man.*] One who deals in glass.

"The profit of glasses consists only in a small present made by the *glassman.*"—*Swift.*

glass'-mĕt-ąl, *s.* [Eng. *glass,* and *metal.*] Glass in fusion in the pot.

"Let proof be made of the incorporating of copper or brass with *glassmetal.*"—*Bacon: Physical Remains.*

glass'-pŏt, *s.* [Eng. *glass,* and *pot.*] The pot in which the frit is fused into glass. They are made of pure refractory clay, mixed with about one-fifth its weight of old pots pulverised by grinding, are built up instead of being formed on a mould, and baked by being subjected to a white heat.

glass'-wāre, *s.* [Eng. *glass,* and *ware.*] Articles or utensils manufactured of glass.

glass'-wŏrk, *s.* [Eng. *glass,* and *work.*]

*1. The manufacture of glass.

2. Articles or utensils manufactured of glass; glassware.

3. (*Pl.*) A place or building where glass is manufactured.

"They crush the ashes into lumps like a stone, and so sell them to the Venetians for their *glassworks.*"—*Bacon: Natural History.*

***glass'-wŏrm,** *s.* [Eng. *glass,* and *worm.*] A glowworm.

glass'-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *glass,* and *wort.*]

Bot.: Salicornia, a genus of flowerless plants growing in salt marshes. Two species are British, the Jointed Glasswort (*Salicornia herbacea*), and the Creeping Glasswort (*S. radicans*).

"For the fine glass we use the purest of the finest sand, and the ashes of chali or *glasswort.*"—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

glass'-ў, ***glass-ie,** ***glas-y,** *a.* [Eng. *glass*; *-y*; *-ie.*]

1. Made of glass.

"Honour is like that *glassy* bubble
That finds philosophers much trouble."
Butler: Hudibras, pt. ii. c. ii.

2. Resembling glass in lustre or some other quality.

"His conscience, like a *glassy* lake before,
Lashed into foaming waves, begins to roar."
Cowper: Truth, 259

3. Dull; lacking fire or life; applied to the eyes.

glassy-felspar, *s.*

Min.: The same as SANIDINE (q.v.).

Glas'-tŏn-bŭr-ў (*t* silent), *s.* & *a.* [See def.]

A. *As substantive:*

Geog.: A town in Somersetshire, the seat of a celebrated abbey, now in ruins.

B. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the town or abbey mentioned under A.

Glastonbury-thorn, *s.*

Hort.: A variety of the hawthorn flowering about Christmas. Said to have been introduced by the monks of the abbey.

glâub-ăp'-ą-tīte, *s.* [Eng. *glaub(er),* and *apatite.*]

Min.: A variety of Apatite, in colour yellowish-brown to chocolate-brown, from Monk's Island.

glâu'-bĕr, *s.* [Named after Glauber, a German chemist, who first artificially made glauber-salt. He died in 1668.] (For def., see etym. and compound.)

glauber-salt, glauber's-salt, *s.*

1. *Chem. & Pharm.:* A name popularly given to sodium sulphate, $Na_2SO_4{\cdot}10H_2O$.

2. *Min.:* The same as MIRABILITE (q.v.).

glâu'-bĕr-īte, *s.* [Eng., &c. *glauber,* and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A monoclinic yellow, grey, or brick-red mineral, of vitreous lustre and white streak; its hardness 2·5 to 3; its sp. gr. 2·64 to 2·85. Compos.: sulphate of soda 51·1; sulphate of lime 48·9 = 100. Occurs in New Castile in Spain, in Upper Austria, in Bavaria, in California, and in Peru. (*Dana.*)

glâu-çĕsç'-ençe, *s.* [Lat. *glau(cus)*; suff. *-escence.*] The state of being glaucescent or slightly sea-green in lustre.

glâu-çĕsç'-ent, *a.* [Lat. *glaucus,* and suff. *-escent.*] [GLAUCOUS.]

Bot.: Becoming sea-green. Not very different from glaucous (q.v.).

glâu'-çĭc, *a.* [From Lat. *glauc(ium),* and Eng., &c., suff. *-ic.*]

Chem.: Of, belonging to, existing in, or derived from glaucium (q.v.).

*** glaucic acid,** *s.*

Chem.: The acid contained in *Glaucium flavum,* identical with fumaric acid.

glâu'-çĭn, glâu'-çĭne, *s.* [Lat. *glauc(ium),* and Eng. &c., suff. *-ine* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: The alkaloid contained in the leaves of *Glaucium flavum.* The leaves are macerated with acetic acid, then the juice is pressed out, boiled, filtered, and the filtrate treated with lead nitrate, which precipitates lead fumarate. The filtrate is treated with H_2S, then the glaucine is precipitated with tannin, and the precipitate decomposed by chalk. Glaucine crystallizes out of water in small crystalline scales; it is easily soluble in alcohol and ether. It forms crystalline salts.

† **glâu'-çĭne,** *a.* [Lat. *glauc(us)*; *-ine.*]

Bot.: The same as GLAUCOUS (q.v.).

glâu'-çĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *glaucion*; Gr. γλαύκιον (*glaukion*) = the juice of a plant, probably the Horned-poppy, *Glaucium corniculatum.*]

Bot.: A genus of Papaveraceæ. It consists of glaucous poppies with yellow juice. The flowers are large, yellow or purple, the ovary two-celled; placentas two, seeds many, testa pitted. Known species, five or six. One is British—viz., *Glaucium luteum,* the Yellow Horned-poppy. It has large, handsome flowers, and their pods from six to ten inches long. It is found on sandy shores, blooming from June till October. The Scarlet Horned-poppy, *G. phœniceum,* has been found in Norfolk, but is not truly wild.

glâu-cō, *pref.* [Lat. *glaucus*; Gr. γλαυκός (*glaukos*).]

Min., &c.: Of a glaucous colour.

glâu'-cō-dōte, glâu'-cō-dŏt, *s.* [Ger. *glaucodot*: pref. *glauco-* (q.v.), and Gr. δοτός (*dotos*) = a gift.]

Min.: An orthorhombic, greenish, tin-white mineral of metallic lustre and white streak; its hardness, 5; sp. gr., 6. Compos.: Sulphur, 19·4; arsenic, 45·5; cobalt, 23·8; iron, 11·3 = 100. Occurs in chlorite slate in the province of Huasco in Chili, also in Sweden. (*Dana,* &c.)

glâu'-cō-līte, *s.* [Ger. *glaucolith*: pref. *glauco-* (q.v.); Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Min.: A blue or greenish-grey variety of Scapelite from the region east of Lake Baikal, where it occurs in veins in granite.

glâu'-cō-mą, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. γλαύκωμα (*glaukōma*), from γλαυκός (*glaukos*) = pale blue or grey, and ὄμμα (*omma*) = the eye; from the dull grey gleam of the eye affected by the disease.]

Med.: A fault in the eye, which changes the crystalline humour into a greyish colour, without detriment of sight, and therein differs from what is commonly understood by suffusion. (*Quincy.*)

glâu-cŏm'-ą-toŭs, *a.* [Lat. *glaucoma*; Gr. γλαύκωμα (*glaukōma*) [GLAUCOMA], genit. γλαύκωματος (*glaukōmatos*), Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*]

Med.: Of, belonging to, or having the nature of glaucoma (q.v.).

glâu'-cō-nīte, *s.* [Pref. *glauco-* (q.v.); *n* euphonious (?), and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.). Named from its green colour.]

Min.: An amorphous green opaque mineral, like earthy chlorite, with a dull or glistening lustre; its hardness, 2; sp. gr. 2·2 to 2·4. It is a hydrous silicate of iron and potash. Compos.: Silica, 49·3; alumina, 3·6; sesquioxide of iron, 22·7; protoxide of iron, 6·3; potash, 8·3, and water, 9·6. There are two varieties of it: the one the green earth of cavities in eruptive rocks, the other the green grains in the greensand formation, or anything similar. Found in many places.

glâu-cō-nĭt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *glauconit(e)*; *-ic.*]

Min. & Geol.: Of or belonging to glauconite.

"*Glauconitic* grains of greensand."—*Nicholson: Palæont.,* ii. 516.

glâu'-cō-phāne, *s.* [Pref. *glauco-,* and φαίνω (*phainō*) = to make to appear.]

Min.: An orthorhombic or monoclinic mineral, translucent or opaque, occurring in six-sided prisms. Hardness, 3·5; sp. gr., 3·1; colours, lavender, blue, bluish-black, or greyish: streak, powder, greyish-blue. Compos.: Silica, 56·49; alumina, 12·23; protoxide of iron, 10·91; protoxide of manganese, 0·50; magnesia, 7·97: lime, 2·25; soda and potassa, 9·28. Occurs in the island of Syra, one of the Cyclades. (*Dana.*)

glâu-cō-pĭ'-crĭne, *s.* [Pref. *glauco-,* and *picrine* (q.v.).]

Chem.: An alkaloid occurring in the root of *Glaucium flavum.* The root is exhausted with acetic acid, then precipitated with ammonia, redissolved in acetic acid, then precipitated with a solution of oak bark, and decomposing the precipitate with chalk, is crystallized out of ether. Glaucopicrine forms granular needles, which are soluble in alcohol and in water. When heated with concentrated sulphuric acid it gives a dark grass-green colour. The salts of glaucopicrine are crystalline, and have a very bitter taste.

glâu-cō-pī'-næ, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *glaucop(is)* (q.v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: The name given by Swainson to the Wattle-crows, a sub-family of Corvidæ. The bill is short; the culmen elevated and curved from the base; the upper mandible entire; the wings short, rounded; the tail lengthened, graduated, or cuneated.

glâu-cō'-pĭs, *s.* [Gr. γλαυκῶπις (*glaukōpis*)= having fierce gleaming eyes; γλαυκός (*glaukos*) [GLAUCUS], and ὤψ (*ops*) = the eye.]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the sub-family

Glaucopinæ. *Glaucopis cinerea* occurs in New Zealand

glâu-cō-sĭd'-ēr-īte, *s.* [Pref. *glauco-*, and Eng., &c. *siderite* (q.v.); Ger. *glaukosiderit.*]

Min.: The same as VIVIANITE (q.v.).

glâu-cō'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. γλαυκωσις (*glaukōsis*)= blindness, produced by glaucoma (q.v.).]

Path.: (For def. see etym.).

glâu'-coŭs, *a.* [Lat. *glaucus*; Gr. γλαυκός (*glaukos*) = (1) glancing silver, (2) pale blue, grey.]

Bot.: Sea-green, dull green, passing into greyish-blue.

glâu'-cŭs, *s.* [Lat. *Glaucus*; Gr. γλαυκός (*glaukos*).] [GLAUCOUS.]

1. *Class. Myth.:* A fisherman of Anthedon, in Eubœa, who, seeing that a fish brought ashore so recovered its strength by eating a certain herb that it was able again to leap into the water, had the curiosity himself to taste the plant, which he had no sooner done than he plunged into the deep and became a sea god. (*Ovid: Metam.* vii. 233, &c.)

2. *Zool.* (*Of the form* glaucus): A genus of Nudibranchiate Gasteropods, family Æolidæ. The animal is elongated and slender, with the foot linear and channeled, the tentacles four, the gills slender, and supported on three pairs of lateral lobes. Known species, seven; floating on seaweed in the Atlantic and Pacific, their food being small sea-jellies. Mr. C. Bennett, who captured *Glaucus hexapterygius* in a towing net, in lat. 4° 26' N., long. 19° 30' W. describes its beauty as remarkable. The upper parts were of a brilliant red colour, the lower ones pearly white.

***glând'-kĭn,** *s.* A kind of gown worn in the time of Henry VIII.

glâum, *v.i.* To snatch greedily.

"To hear the thuds, and see the cluds,
O' clans frae woods, in tartan duds,
Wha *glaumed* at kingdoms three, man."
Burns: Battle of Sheriff Muir.

glâux, *s.* [Lat. *glaux*; Gr. γλαύξ (*glaux*) = (1) the owl, from its glaring eyes; (2) a plant, the Milk vetch (*Astragalus glaux* of Linnæus); γλαξ (*glax*) = the plant only, from γλαυκος (*glaukos*).] [GLAUCOUS.]

Bot.: Sea-milkwort, a genus of Primulaceæ, family Primulidæ. Flowers small, axillary sessile, white, or pink; calyx five-parted, coloured; corolla wanting; stamens five, hypogynous, alternate with the lobes of the calyx; ovary subglobose; style filiform; stigma obtuse; capsule five-valved, few seeded. *Glaux maritima* occurs in Britain on muddy seashores and estuaries, also in the salt districts of Worcester and Stafford.

***glâve,** *s.* [GLAIVE.]

***glâved,** *a.* [Eng. *glav(e); -ed.*] Armed with a glaive.

***glâv'-ēr,** *v.i. & t.* [Etym. doubtful.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To babble, to jabber.

"Here many, clepid filosophirs, *glaveren* dyversely."
—*Wycliffe: Select Works*, i. 181.

2. To flatter.

"A *glavering* councll is as dangerous as a wheedling priest or a flattering physician."—*L'Estrange.*

B. *Trans.:* To flatter, to wheedle, to cheat.

"*Ne glauerez* her neghbor wyth gyle."
E. Eng. Allit. Poems: Pearl, 647.

***glâv'-ēr-ēr,** *s.* [Eng. *glaver*; *-er.*] A flatterer, a wheedler, a parasite.

"These *glauerers* gone, myself to rest I laid."
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 407.

***glāy'-mōre,** *s.* [CLAYMORE.]

***glay-men,** ***gley-myn,** *v.t.* [A variant of CLAM (q.v.).] [CLAMMY.] To make sticky or clammy.

"*Gleymyn* or yngleymyn. *Visco, inviscо.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

***glay-mous,** ***gley-mows,** *a.* [GLAYMEN.] Sticky, clammy.

"*Gleymows* or lymows. *Limosus, viscosus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

***glay-mous-ness,** ***gley-mowse-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *gleymous*; *-ness.*] Stickiness, clamminess.

"*Gleymousenesse*, or limowsnesse. *Limositas, viscositas.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

glāze, ***glase,** ***glas-en,** ***glas-yn,** *v.t. & i.* [GLASS, *s.*; cf. Icel. *glæsa* = to polish; M. H. Ger. *glasen* = to glaze.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To furnish with glass, as a window; to cover with a sheet of glass: as, To *glaze* a window or a picture.

"Francis Williamson of Southwark, glazier, and Simon Symonds of St. Margaret's, Westminster, glazier, agreeing curiously and sufficiently to *glaze* four windows of the upper story of the church of King's College, Cambridge."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. i., ch. iv.

2. To furnish with windows of glass.

"She came to Westminster Hall, which was richely hanged with clothe of Arras and new *glazed.*"—*Hall: Hen. VIII.* (an. 25).

3. To overlay with glass, or a substance resembling glass; to cover with a vitreous substance.

"For its aptness to vitrify, and serve the potters to *glaze* their earthen vessels, the miners call pottern ore."—*Boyle: Works*, vol. i., p. 323.

4. To overlay or overspread with anything shining and transparent like glass; to make glassy.

"Sorrow's eye, *glazed* with blinding tears,
Divides one thing intire, to many objects."
Shakesp.: Richard II., ii. 2

5. To make smooth or glossy; to polish: as, To *glaze* cloth, &c.

"As they have a method of *glazing* it, it is more durable."—*Cook: Voyages*, vol. iii., bk. ii., ch. iii.

B. *Intrans.:* To become glassy; to assume a dull, glassy appearance; to become overspread with a semi-transparent film.

"A light on Marmion's visage spread,
And fired his *glazing* eye."
Scott: Marmion, vi. 32.

glāze, *s.* [GLAZE, *v.*] A vitrifiable composition for covering earthenware or porcelain. Glaze on earthenware has several objects: (1) to render the ware impermeable to liquids, (2) To impart lustre, (3) To preserve colours and patterns. In cookery the word is applied to the white of eggs, or strong gravy or jelly boiled down to the consistency of a thin cream, and used to cover pastry, &c. with a glossy, shining coating. In painting it is used for any kind of varnish intended to preserve the picture from the effects of the atmosphere, and to add brilliancy to the colours.

"It is late in the day to discuss the chromatic range of Sir Joshua's palette, or to argue about his mixtures, and his *glazes.*"—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Jan. 3, 1883.

glaze-dew, *s.*

Bot.: Stilbum; a genus of hyponycetous fungi.

glaze-kiln, *s.*

Pottery: A kiln in which glazed biscuit-ware is placed for firing. It is analogous to the glost-oven (q.v.).

glāzed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [GLAZE, *v.*]

glazed-beard, *s.* A kind of mill-board having a hard, smooth surface, to give a smooth face to the paper or fabric pressed between such boards.

***glaz-en,** *a.* [A.S. *glæsen.*] Resembling glass; glassy, glass-like, vitreous.

glāz'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *glaz(e)*, v.; *-er.*] One who or that which glazes: as—

(1) A cutler's or lapidary's wheel of a grade between the grinding and the polishing. It is made of discs of wood so arranged as to present the grain outwardly, that is, radially. The wooden surface is fed with emery-cake. Mahogany, oak, apple, beech, or birch are employed. Other glazers have a covering of leather or a cap of lead or tin alloy to carry the emery for grinding or glazing cutlery.

(2) A calendering or calico-smoothing wheel.

glāz'-ĭe, *a.* [Eng. *glaz(e): -ie* = *-y.*] Glittering; as smooth as glass.

"Tho' now thou's dowie, stiff, and crazy
An' thy auld hide as white's a daisy,
I've seen thee dappl't sleek, an' glazie."
Burns: Farmer to His Auld Mare Maggie.

glā'-zier (zier as **zhŭr),** *s.* [Eng. *glaz(e); -ier.*]

1. *Lit.:* One whose trade or business it is to glaze windows, picture frames, &c.; one who sets glass in windows, &c.

"The panes of glasswork are set and fastened by the *glazier.*"—*Moxon: Mechanical Exercises.*

*2. *Fig.:* An eye.

"You're out with your *glaziers.*"—*Broome: A Jovial Crew*, act. ii.

glazier's diamond, *s.* An implement for cutting glass, consisting, as now universally made, of a handle, by which it is held between the fingers and guided, and having awivelled at its lower end a holder or block, in which a small diamond with one of its natural angles exposed is inserted.

glazier's knife, *s.* A knife used by glaziers in clearing out the remains of old panes from the fillisters of sash, and puttying in new ones. Such knives are known as hacking, stopping, and putty knives.

glazier's point, *s.* A small, triangular piece of tin plate, employed to secure a pane of glass in the sash previous to puttying.

glazier's vice, *s.*

Plumbing: An apparatus for forming leaden bars for the reception of window-glass. The bar is called a came, and the mode of glazing is called fret-work.

glāz'-ĭng, ***glas-ynge,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [GLAZE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act or process of setting glass in window sashes, picture frames, &c; the art or trade of a glazier.

"Nay, in spite of constant *glazing* and tiling, the rain perpetually drenched the apartments."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

2. The act of giving a glazed or shining appearance to, resembling that of glass; the act of covering with a glaze, as potters' ware, pastry, &c.

3. The act of polishing metal on a wheel dusted with polishing-powder.

4. The act of spreading a semi-pellucid cover over a painting to soften asperities.

5. The act or process of giving a glazed or glossy surface to gunpowder. All good powder is glazed in order to enable it to more perfectly resist moisture and bear transportation. For this purpose the grains from the breaking-rollers, after having been assorted by sifting, and while still containing three or four per cent. of water, are placed to the amount of several hundred pounds in a glazing-barrel; this is journaled at the ends, and is caused to rotate for some ten or twelve hours, breaking off the angular projections of the grains and causing them to assume a smooth and glossy surface. Pulverized plumbago is sometimes added to produce a deceptive appearance of high glazing.

***6.** Glasswork; glazed windows.

"Holy al the story of Troye
Was in the *glasynge* ywrought."
Chaucer: Book of the Duchess, 328.

glazing-machine, *s.* A press with two polished rollers to calender paper.

glazing-wheel, *s.* A wooden wheel covered with leather charged with emery, and used by cutlers, especially for grinding and sharpening knives, tools, &c. It is also used instead of filing for levelling and surfacing many metallic articles; for removing the scale from casting, and for trimming small castings, such as builders' hardware. A wooden wheel without any covering is used by lapidaries in smoothing soft and rounded stones. These wheels are used with flour-emery and water.

***glē,** *s.* [GLEE.]

glēad (1), *s.* [GLEDE.]

glēad (2), *s.* [GLEED.]

glēam, *s.* [A.S. *glæm, glœm*; cogn. with O.S. *glimo* = brightness; O. H. Ger. *glimo* = a glow-worm; allied to *glow* and *glimmer.*]

1. A flash or shoot of light; a gleam, a ray; a little stream of light; brightness, splendour, lustre.

"For this in Autumn searched the blooming waste,
Nor lost one sunny *gleam*? for this sad fate?"
Thomson: Autumn, 1,187.

2. A short or sudden glimpse or sight; a ray.

"If we consider the frequent reliefs that we receive from it [laughter], and how often it breaks the gloom which is apt to depress the mind and damp our spirits with transient unexpected *gleams* of joy, one would take care not to grow too wise for so great a pleasure in life."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 249.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *gleam, glimmer, ray*, and *beam:* "Certain portions of light are designated by these terms, but the *gleam* and *glimmer* are indefinite: the *ray* and *beam* are definite. The *gleam* is properly the

commencement of light, or that portion of opening light which interrupts the darkness; the *glimmer* is an unsteady *gleam: ray* and *beam* are portions of light which emanate from some luminous body: the former from all luminous bodies in general, the latter more particularly from the sun. . . . *Gleam* and *ray* may be applied figuratively; *beam* only in the natural sense: a *gleam* of light may break in on the benighted understanding, but a *glimmer* of light rather confuses." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

glēam (1), *v.i.* & *t.* [GLEAM, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To dart or throw gleams or rays of light; to shine, to glimmer.

"'Now Thyrza gazes on that moon'—
Alas, it *gleamed* upon her grave!"
Byron: One Struggle More.

2. To shine, to glitter.

"The field all iron cast a *gleaming* brown,
Nor wanted clouds of foot, nor on each horn,
Cuirassiers all in steel for standing fight."
Milton: P. R., iii. 326.

B. *Trans.:* To shoot or dart out as flashes of light.

"Dying eyes *gleamed* forth their ashy lights."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,378.

* **glēam** (2), * **gleame,** * **gleme,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *gilm* = a handful, as of reaped corn.] [GLEAN, *v.*] To glean; to gather up ears of corn which have been passed over.

"To *gleame* corne, *spicilegere.*"—*Levins: Manipulus Vocabulorum.*

glēam (3), *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Falconry: To disgorge filth, as a hawk.

* **glēam'-ēr,** *s.* [Eng. *gleam* (2), *-er.*] A gleaner.

"*Gleamer* of corne. *Spicilegus.*"—*Huloet.*

* **glēam'-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *gleam; -y.*] Emitting gleams or flashes of light; darting out beams of light; gleaming; radiant.

"The *gleamy* streaks of purple morn."
Mickle: The Lusiad, v.

glēan, * **glene,** *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *glener*; Fr. *glaner*, from Low Lat. *gleno*, from *glena*, *glenna*, *gelina*, or *gelima* = a handful; from A.S. *gilm* = a handful of gathered corn.] [GLEAM (2), *v.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To gather, as ears of corn which have been passed over on the cornfield.

2. To gather ears of corn from.

"With smiling patience in her looks, she went
To *glean* Palæmon's fields."
Thomson: Autumn, 217.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To gather together; to collect.

"*Gleaning* all the land's wealth into one."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 2.

2. To acquire, to gain, to obtain.

"Not for Bohemia, nor the pomp that may
Be therein *gleaned.*"
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iii. 3.

3. To collect or bring together from scattered sources; to pick up here and there.

"Our humbler Muse,
[Who] only reads the public news
And idly utters what she *gleans.*"
Whitehead: Variety.

4. To conclude; to infer.

"Gather
So much as from occasions you may *glean*,
If aught, to us unknown, afflicts him thus."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, ii. 2.

* 5. To strip; to make bare.

"Galling the *gleaned* land with hot assays."
Shakesp.: Henry V., i. 2.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To gather stalks or ears of corn which have been left on the cornfield.

"She came and *gleaned* in the field after the reapers."
—*Ruth* ii. 3.

2. *Fig.:* To gather or pick up from various sources or with difficulty.

"Piecemeal they win this acre first, then that;
Glean on, and gather up the whole estate."
Pope: Satires of Dr. Donne, ii. 90.

* **glēan** (1), *s.* [GLEAN, *v.*] A collection or bundle, as of corn, made by gleaning.

"The *gleans* of yellow thime distend his thighs."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic iv. 267.

* **glēan** (2), *s.* [Prob. for *clean* (q.v.).] The afterbirth, as of a cow or other domestic animal; the cleaning.

glēan'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *glean*, v.; *-er.*]

1. *Lit.:* One who gleans or gathers corn after the reapers.

"On the weake fields to trace the *gleaner's* way."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, i. (Introd.)

2. *Fig.:* One who collects assiduously from various sources.

"An ordinary coffee-house *gleaner* in the city is an arrant statesman."—*Locke.*

glē'-bą, *s.* [Lat. = a lump of earth, glebe.]

Bot.: The same as GLEBULA, 1.

glēbe, *s.* [Fr. *glèbe*, from Lat. *gleba* = a clod of earth, soil; Sp. & Ital. *gleba.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. Land, soil, ground, turf.

"Great Eusham's fertile *glebe* what tongue hath not extolled?"
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 13.

2. In the same sense as II. 1.

* 3. A lump, mass, or concretion.

"Congelable again by cold into brittle *glebes* or crystals."—*Arbuthnot.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:* The land possessed as part of the revenue of an ecclesiastical benefice.

† 2. *Mining:* A tract of land containing some mineral ore.

glēbe-land, *s.* The same as GLEBE, II. 1.

glēbe'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *glebe; -less.*] Destitute of a glebe; having no glebe.

* **glē-bŏs'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [As if from a Lat. *glebositas*, from *glebosus.*] The quality or state of being glebous.

* **glēb'-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *glebosus*, from *gleba* = a clod, soil; Sp. *gleboso.*] Pertaining to or consisting of turf or soil; turfy.

glē'-bų-la (pl. **glē'-bų-læ**), *s.* [Lat. = a small clod or lump of earth, a clod; dimin. of *gleba* = a lump of earth, a clod.]

Botany:

1. *Sing.:* The peridium or fleshy part of certain fungals. the same as GLEBA (q.v.).

2. *Plural:*

(1) *Gen.:* Masses in appearance like crumbs. (*R. Krown*, 1874.)

(2) *Specially:*

(*a*) Little roundish elevations of the thallus of lichens.

(*b*) The spores of certain fungals. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

glēb'-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *gleb(e); -y.*] Containing or consisting of soil or turf; fertile, fruitful.

"You dwelling safe in *gleby* Troy, the Greeks retire their force." *Chapman: Homer; Iliad* iii.

glē-chō'-mą, *s.* [From Lat. *glechon*; Gr. γλήχων (*glēchōn*) = a plant, the Penny-royal (*Mentha Pulegium*).]

Bot.: A Linnæan genus of Labiates, tribe Nepeteæ. It is now reduced to a sub-genus of Nepeta. Ground Ivy, *Glechoma hederacea* of the older Floras, is now generally called *Nepeta Glechoma.*

glē'-chŏn, *s.* [Lat. *glechon*; Gr. γλήχων (*glēchōn*).] [GLECHOMA.]

Bot.: A genus of Labiates, tribe Melisseæ. *Glechon spathulatus* is a diuretic and diaphoretic.

glēde (1), **gled,** *s.* [A.S. *gleda* = a kite; *lit.* = the glider, from the motion of the bird; *glidan* = to glide.] The kite.

"I am as hungry as a *gled*, my bonny dow."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xlii.

* **glēde** (2), **gleed, gleid,** *s.* [A.S. *glēd*, from *glówan* = to glow; Dut. *glöde*, from *gloe* to glow; Icel. *glóðr*; Sw. *glöd*; O. H. Ger. *gluot, glôt*; Dan. *glöd.*]

1. A burning coal.

"All glowed as a *gledc*, the goste there ho glides."
Sir Gawan & Sir Gal., i. 9, 10.

2. A fire.

"Allace, scho said, in warld that I was wrocht!
Gif all this payne on my self uycht be brocht!
I haiff seruit to be brynt in a *gleid.*"
Wallace, iv. 751.

glĕdge, *s.* [A softened form of *gley* or *gleg.*] A sly look.

"But he gae a *gledge* wi' his ee that I ken'd he took up what I said."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch xxxviii.

glĕdge, *v.i.* [GLEDGE, *s.*] To look slily at any one; to look askance or cunningly.

"The next time that ye send or bring ony body here, let them be gentles allenarly, without ony freind servants, like that chield Lockhard, to be *gledging* and gleeing about, and looking to the wrang side of ane's housekeeping, to the discredit of the family."—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xxvi.

glĕ-dĭtsch'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named after John Gottlieb Gleditsch, a German botanist, who in 1753 published a classification of fungi.]

1. *Bot.:* A genus of Cæsalpiniæ, tribe Dimorphandreæ. *Gleditschia triacanthus* or *triacanthos* is the Acacia or Honey-locust of America. It is a large tree, and has been introduced into Britain; but it seldom flowers, and yet more rarely ripens its seeds in this country.

2. *Palæobot.:* The genus is believed to occur in the Pliocene of Europe.

gleē, * **gle,** * **glee,** * **gleowe,** * **gleu,** * **glewe,** * **glu,** * **glye,** *s.* [A.S. *gleow, gléo, gliw* = joy, mirth, music; cogn. with Icel. *glý* = glee.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Joy, mirth, merriment, delight, gaiety.

"The ancient bard his *glee* repressed."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, ii. 12.

2. Music; minstrelsy.

* 3. Game, sport.

"Y wot no gameth the no *gle*."
Legend of St. Gregory, W2.

* 4. Metaphorically applied to a struggle of any kind; a battle; a contest.

"Thocht in to the Forest to ly,—
And with trawaill, and stalwart fycht,
Chace Dowglas out off the countré
Bot othyr wayis then yield the *gle.*"
Barbour, ix. 701.

II. *Music:* A composition for voices in harmony, consisting of two or more contrasted movements, with the parts so contrived that they may be termed a series of interwoven melodies. It may be written for three or more voices, either equal or mixed; but it is necessary that there should be only one voice to a part. It may be designed with or without instrumental accompaniment, and set to words in any style—amatory, bacchanalian, pastoral, didactic, comic, or serious. As a composition the glee appears to have historically followed the catch, and to have had its origin at the time when part-singing began to be revived. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

glee-club, *s.* A society formed for the practice and performance of glees and part-songs.

* **glee-maiden,** *s.* A female dancer and singer.

GLEE-MAIDEN.

"The jougleurs, or jugglers, as we learn from the elaborate work of the late Mr. Strutt on the sports and pastimes of the people of England, used to call in the aid of various assistants, to render these performances as captivating as possible. The *glee-maiden* was a necessary attendant. Her duty was tumbling and dancing; and, therefore, the Anglo-Saxon version of Saint Mark's Gospel states Herodias to have vaulted or tumbled before King Herod. In Scotland these poor women seem, even at a late period, to have been bonds-women to their masters."—*Scott: Note to the Lady of the Lake*, vi. 6.

* **glee,** *v.i.* [GLEY.]

* **gleē'-craft,** * **gleo-cræft,** *s.* [A.S. *gléo-cræft.*] The science or knowledge of music.

"Seiden that he wes god of alle *gleocræften.*"
Layamon, i. 299.

gleēd, gleid, gleyed, *a.* [Eng. *gle(e)*, v.; *-ed.*] One-eyed; squinting; awry; oblique. (*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. vi.)

gleed, *s.* [GLEDE (2), *s.*] A flame; a burning coal; a fire; a spark.

"Not a *gleed* of fire, then, except the bit kindling peat."—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xxvi.

* **gleē'-drēam,** * **gleo-dreme,** *s.* [A.S. *gléodrēam.*] Merriment caused by music; minstrelsy.

"Mid drinchen and mid murie *gleodreme.*"
Layamon, i. 77.

gleē'-fŭl, *a.* [Eng. *glee; -ful(l).*] Full of glee or merriment; merry; gay.

"My lovely Aaron, wherefore look'st thou sad,
When everything doth make a *gleeful* boast?"
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, ii. 3.

gleē'-fŭl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *gleeful; -ly.*] In a gleeful manner; merrily, gaily.

"Farmer and fox-hunter alike have gone *gleefully* through the month."—*Field*, Jan 28, 1882.

*** gleēk,** *s.* [A.S. *gliġ, gligg.*]

1. A scoff; a mocking; a jest.

"'What will you give us?' 'No money, but the *gleek*; I will give you the minstrel.'" — *Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet*, iv. 5.

2. A game of cards played by three persons with forty-four cards, each hand having twelve, and eight being left for the stock. To *gleek* was a term used in the game for gaining a decisive advantage; to be *gleeked* was the contrary. A *gleek* was three of the same cards in one hand together.

"Honest *gleek*, ruff and honours diverted the ladies at Christmas."—*Evelyn: Mundus Muliebris.* (Pref.)

3. Three of anything.

4. A sly or enticing glance of the eye.

"A pretty *gleek* coming from Pallas' eye." *Beaum. & Flet.: Maid in the Mill*, i. 2.

***, gleēk,** *v.i. & t.* [GLEEK, *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To mock; to scoff; to sneer; to idle about.

"Nay, I can *gleek* upon occasion."—*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, iii. 1.

B. *Trans.:* To gain a decisive advantage over one in the game of gleek. [GLEEK, *s.*, 2.]

*** gleē-man, * gle-man, * gleo-man, * glew-man, * glu-man,** *s.* [A.S. *gleó-man.*] A minstrel.

"Loud these Saxon *gleemen* Sang to slaves the sours of freemen." *Longfellow: Norman Baron.*

*** gleēn,** *v.i.* [Prob. a variation of *gleam* (1), v., as *glean* is of *gleam* (2).] [GLEAM (2), GLEAN, *v.*] To gleam; to shine; to glitter.

"Those who . . . Bend stubborn steel, and harden *gleening* armour, Acknowledge Vulcan's aid." *Prior: Hymn to Jupiter.*

*** gleē'-sŏme,** *a.* [Eng. *glee*; *-some.*] Gleeful, merry, joyous.

"*Gleesome* hunters, pleased with their sport." *Browne: Britannia's Pastorals*, bk. ii., a 4.

gleēt, *s.* [GLEET, *v.*]

Pathol.: A transparent mucous discharge from the urethra, occurring in gonorrhœa; a thin ichor running from a sore.

"A hard dry eschar, without either matter or *gleet*." —*Wiseman: Surgery.*

*** gleēt,** *v.i.* [Prob. from glide (q.v.).] [GLET.]

1. To drip or ooze, as a discharge from a sore.

2. To run slowly.

"Vapours . . . are condensed, and so *gleet* down the caverns of these mountains."—*Cheyne: Phil. Principles.*

gleēt'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *gleet*; *-y.*] Resembling gleet; thin, limpid, ichorous.

glĕg, *a.* [Icel. *gloggr* = sharp, attentive.]

1. Sharp, quick, smart; on the alert.

"He's *gleg* enough at the broadsword and target."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xliii.

2. Sharp, keen; applied to edged tools: as, a *gleg* razor.

3. Attentive.

4. Eager, keen.

gleī-chĕn'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *gleichen(ia)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Polypodiaceæ (Ferns), sometimes made a distinct order, Gleichenaceæ. The spore cases are dorsal, with a transverse, occasionally oblique, ring, nearly sessile, and bursting lengthwise internally; spores oblong or kidney-shaped. (*Lindley.*)

gleī'-chĕn'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Named after Baron P. F. Von Gleichen, a German botanist.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Gleicheneæ (q.v.). They are found in or near the tropics of both hemispheres. They are pretty ferns. About fourteen have been introduced into British greenhouses. The rhizomes of *Gleichenia Hermanii* are sometimes eaten.

gleī-chĕn-ĭ-ā'-ċē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *gleichenī(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: An old order of Ferns, adopted by Lindley in his *Natural System of Botany*, but in his *Vegetable Kingdom* reduced to the tribe Gleicheneæ (q.v.).

glēid, *s.* [GLEED.]

*** gleire,** *s.* [GLAIR.]

glĕn, *s.* [Gael. & Ir. *gleann* = a valley, a glen; Welsh & Corn. *glyn*; cf. Welsh *glan* = a brink, a side, a bank.] A narrow valley or depression between two hills; a dale.

"That violent commotion, which o'erthrew In town, and city, and sequestered *glen*, Altar and cross." *Wordsworth Excursion*, bk. viii.

glē'-nē, *s.* [Gr. γλήνη (*glēnē*) = the eyeball; the pupil of the eye.]

Anatomy:

1. The pupil of the eye.

2. Any slight depression or cavity in a bone which receives another bone in articulation. A deeper one is called cotyle. (*Parr.*)

glĕn-lī'-vat, glĕn-lī'-vĕt, *s.* [See def.] A kind of whiskey, so named from *Glenlivat*, in Banffshire, where it was first made.

glē-nō-, *pref.* [GLENE.]

Anat.: Shallow.

gleno-humeral, *s.*

Anat.: Connected with the shoulders, and shallow. There is a gleno-humeral ligament.

glē'-nōĭd, *s.* [Gr. γλήνη (*glēnē* = the pupil of the eye, the eyeball, the socket of a joint, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

Anat.: Having the joint shallow, as opposed to cotyloid, or deep. There are a *glenoid* cavity of the scapula, a *glenoid* fossa of the temporal bone, and a *glenaid* ligament between the clavicle and scapula.

"The *glenoid* cavity of the scapula is shallow."—*Trans. Amer. Philos. Society*, vol. xiii., p. 199 (1873).

glē-nō-trē-mī'-tēş, *s. pl.* [Gr. γλήνη (*glēnē*) [GLENE], and τρῆμα (*trēma*), τρήμη (*trēmē*) = that which is pierced through, a hole.]

Paleont.: A genus of fossil Comatulids from the Chalk.

*** glĕnt,** *pret.* of *v.* [GLINT.]

*** glĕnt,** *s.* [GLENT, *v.*] A glance, a glint, a flash.

"Thenne he . . . wyth a *glent* laghed." *Gawaine*, 1,290.

*** glo-o,** *s.* [GLEE.]

*** glet, * glette,** *s.* [Icel. *glæta* = hnmour.] Filth.

"When he had na other fode But whatsom *glet*." *Hampole: Pricke of Conscience*, 457.

*** gleve,** *s.* [GLAIVE.]

*** glew (1),** *s.* [GLEE.]

*** glew (ew as ū) (2),** *s.* [GLUE, *s.*]

gley, *v.i.* [Icel. *glugga* = to stare; Sw. *glia* = to glance; Dan. *gloe* = to stare.]

1. To look askance; to squint.

"Sco *gleied*, als sais the bok." *Cursor Mundi*, 3,861.

2. To overlook things.

gley, *s.* [GLEY, *v.*] A squint or oblique look or glance.

gley, a-gley, *adv.* [GLEY, *v.*] A squint; askance; on one side, obliquely.

gleyed, gley-it, gleed, gleid, *a.* [GLEY, *v.*]

1. Squint-eyed, squinting. (*Wallace*, vi. 466.)

2. Oblique, not direct.

¶ *To gang gleyed:* To go out of the right way.

gleyed-ness, gleid-ness, *s.* [Eng. *gleyed*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being squint-eyed; obliqueness.

glī'-ą-dīne, glī'-ą-dĭn, *s.* [Gr. γλία, γλοιά (*glia, gloia*) = glue.] [GLUTIN.]

glĭb, * **glĭbb,** *a.* & *adv.* [A shortened form of *glibbery* (q.v.); Dut. *glibberig* = slippery; *glibberen* = to slide.]

A. *As adjective:*

* 1. Smooth, slippery; of such a nature that a body can slide easily upon it.

* 2. Slippery; easily moved or slid along.

"The parts of a body compounded by it are close, catching, flowing slowly, *glibb*." — *Digby: Of Bodies*, ch. xiv.

3. Voluble or fluent of speech.

"I want that *glib* and oily art To speak and purpose not." *Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 1.

4. Easily and fluently spoken or uttered.

"How smooth, persuasive, plausible and *glib*, From lulv lips is dropped the specious nb." *Criticisms on the Koliad*, pt. ii. *The Lyars.*

B. *As adv.:* Glibly, smoothly, easily.

"Habakkuk brought him a smooth strong rope compactly twisted together, with a noose that slips as *glib* as a birdcatcher's gin."—*Arbuthnot.*

glĭb-gabbet, *a.* Smooth and ready in speech.

"Ao' that *glib-gabbet* Highland baron, The Laird o' Graham." *Burns: Earnest Cry & Prayer.*

*** glĭb,** *s.* [Ir. & Gael.]

1. (For def. see extract.)

"The Irish have from the Scythians mantles and long *glibs*; which is a thick curled bush of hair hanging down over their eyes, and monstrously disguising them."—*Spenser: Present State of Ireland.*

2. A man wearing such a bush of air.

*** glĭb,** *v.t.* [Formed from *lib* (q.v.), with the A.S. pref. *ge-.*] To castrate, to lib, to geld, to emasculate.

"I'll geld them all: fourteen they shall not see, To bring false generations; they are cohairs, And I had rather *glib* myself, than they Should not produce fair issue." *Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, ii. 1.

*** glĭb'-bĕr-ў,** *a.* [GLIB, *a.*]

1. Slippery, fickle, uncertain.

"My love is *glibbery*, there is no hold on't."—*Marston.*

2. Glib, smooth-tongued, voluble, fluent.

"What, shall thy lubrical and *glibbery* Muse Live, as she were defunct." *Ben Jonson: Poetaster*, v. 3.

*** glĭb'-bĭn,** *s.* [GLIB, *s.*] A woman who wore a glib.

"They go bareheaded and are called glibs, the women *glibbins*."—*Gainsford: Glory of England.*

glĭb'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *glib*; *-ly.*] In a glib manner; smoothly, volubly, readily.

"He who . . . pleaded so *glibly* the cause of another." *Longfellow: Miles Standish*, vi.

glĭb'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *glib*; *-ness.*]

* 1. The quality or state of being glib; slipperiness, smoothness.

"A polisht ice-like *glibnesse* doth unfold The rocke so round." *Chapman: Homer; Odyssey* xii.

2. Volubility, fluency.

"With a *glibness* that left no doubt in my mind but that it was his projected platform performance."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 23, 1882.

*** glicke,** *s.* [GLEEK, *s.*]

glĭd'-dĕr, *a.* [GLIDE.] Slippery. (*Provincial.*)

glĭd'-dĕr-ў, *a.* [Eng. *glidder*; *-y.*] Slippery, smooth.

"All a barren, hard, grey stretch of shingle, slates, and *gliddery* stones."—*Blackmore: Clara Vaughan*, ch. vi., p. 35.

glīde, * **glyde** (pa. t. * *glod*, * *glode*, *glided*), *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *glidan*; cogn. with Dut. *glijden*; Dan. *glide*; Sw. *glida*; Ger. *gleiten*; O. Fris. *glida*; M. H. Ger. *glîten.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To move smoothly and gently; without noise or violence; to pass or move along without apparent effort or change of step; to slip or slide along, as on a smooth surface.

"Thy shadow still would *glide* from room to room." *Tennyson: Guinevere*, 500.

* **B.** *Trans.:* To send gliding; to cause to move smoothly and gently.

"Swift as the merciful decrees above Are *glided* down the Batt'ments of Bliss." *Banks: Albion Queens* (1735), p. 19.

¶ For the difference between to *glide* and to *slip*, see SLIP.

glīde, *s.* [GLIDE, *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of gliding or moving along smoothly and gently, without noise, apparent effort, or violence; a smooth and easy motion over a level surface produced without change of step.

"The prey at last ensnared, he dreadful darts, With rapid *glide*, along the leaning line." *Thomson: Summer*, 278.

2. *Music & Phonol.:* The joining of two successive sounds without articulation; a slur.

glīd'-ĕr, * **glyd-are,** *s.* [Eng. *glid(e)*; *-er.*] One who or that which glides.

"The glaunce into my heart did glide; Hey ho the *glider*." *Spenser: Shepherds Calender; August.*

glīde'-wŏrt, *s* [Eng. *glide*, and *wort.*]

Bot.: A labiate plant, *Galeopsis Tetrahit.*

glīd'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [GLIDE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of moving gently and smoothly.

II. *Anat.:* A term applied to the kind of movement in which the surfaces of adjacent bones are displaced without any accompanying angular or rotatory motion. Example, the advance and retreat of the lower jaw. (*Quain.*)

glĭd'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *gliding; -ly.*] In a gliding manner; smoothly, easily, gently.

"The light seemed *glidingly* to mount the wall."—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre*, ch. xxvii.

*** glieb,** *s.* [GLEBE.]

*** glĭff,** *v.t. & i.* [GLIFF, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To affright, to alarm.

B. *Intrans.:* To feel a sudden fear; to be seized with a panic.

"The god man, *glyfte* with that glasse."
E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness, 849.

glĭff, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. Dan. *glippe* = to blink.]

1. A glimpse; a short time.

"I will sit wi' you a *gliff* in the evening mysell, man."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xliv.

2. A fright; a sudden fear; a panic.

*** glīke,** *s.* [GLEEK.] A sneer, a scoff; a flout, a jibe.

"Where's the bastard's braves, and Charles his *glikes?*"
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry VI.*, iii. 2.

glĭm, glime, *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful.] To look askance or slily, as from the corner of the eye.

glĭm, glymme, *s.* [A shortened form from *glimmer* (q.v.); cf. Dan. *glimme* = to shine; Sw. *glimma* = to glitter; Dut. *glimmen*; Prov. Ger. *glimm* = a spark.] [GLEAM.]

*** 1.** Brightness, splendour.

"So watz I rauyate wyth *glymme* pure."
E. Eng. Allit. Poems; *Pearl*, 1,067.

2. A light, a candle. (*Slang.*)

¶ *Douse the glim:* Put out the light. (*Slang.*)

glĭm'-mĕr, * glem-er, * glĭm-er, * glym-er-yn, *v.t.* [Dan. *glimre* = to glimmer; *glimmer* = glitter, mica; Sw. dial. *glimmer* = (v.) to glitter, (s.) a glimmer, a glitter, mica; Ger. *glimmer* = a glimmer, mica.]

1. To emit a faint or feeble light; to shine faintly; to flicker.

"I see the earliest gray
Of morning *glimmer* in the east."
Longfellow: Golden Legend, ii.

2. To wink, to blink. (*Scotch.*)

3. To have a faint idea or notion of things.

"His *glimmering* sense
First found his want of words, and feared offence."
Dryden: Cymon & Iphigenia, 113.

¶ For the difference between to *glimmer* and to *gleam* see GLEAM.

glĭm'-mĕr, *s.* [GLIMMER, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A faint, feeble, and unsteady light.

"Yet hath my light of night some memory
My wasting lampes some fading *glimmer* left."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, v. 1.

2. Glitter.

"Gloss of satin, and *glimmer* of pearls."
Tennyson: Maud, I. xxii. 84.

II. *Min.:* Mica.

"Talc, catalver, or *glimmer*, of which there are three sorts, the yellow or golden, the white or silvery, and the black."—*Woodward: On Fossils.*

glĭm'-mĕr-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [GLIMMER, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Lit.:* A faint, feeble, or unsteady light; a glimmer, a twinkle.

"Greenish *glimmerings* through the lancets."
Tennyson: Aylmer's Field, 622.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. A faint ray or flash, as of knowledge, sense, &c.

"[They] had not had their conjectures alarmed by some *glimmerings* of light into that dark project before."—*South*, vol. iii., ser. 12.

2. A faint idea or notion; a slight knowledge; an inkling, a glimpse.

"I have not a *glimmering* of it, yet generally I remember the scope of it."—*Latimer: Fifth Sermon preached before King Edward.*

*** glĭm'-mĕr-ў, * glĭm'-rўe,** *a.* [Eng. *glimmer; -y.*] Glimmering.

"When fiers *glimrye* be listed."
Stanyhurst: Virgil; Æneid, iv. 216.

glĭmpse, * glĭmse, *s.* [A variant of GLIMMER (q.v.); formed by adding *s* to the bare *glim*, the *p* being excrescent. [GLIMPSE, *v.* GLIM.]

1. A weak, faint light.

"Such vast room in nature,
Only to shine, yet scarce to contribute
Each orb a *glimpse* of light."
Milton: P. L., viii, 166.

2. A flash or dart of light.

"We climbed
The slope to Vivian-place, and turning saw
The shimmering *glimpses* of a stream"
Tennyson: Princess; Conclusion, 46.

*** 3.** A glance.

'Sunk in his skull, his staring eyes did glow,
That made him deadly look, their *glimpse* did show
Like cockatrice's eyes, that sparks of poison throw."
P. Fletcher: Christ's Triumph on Earth.

4. A short, momentary, or transitory view; a glance.

"Call, methinks yon waving trees afford
A doubtful *glimpse* of our approaching friends."
Johnson: Irene, ii., 2, 93.

5. A faint or alight trace or sign.

"In his face
The *glimpses* of his father's glory shine."
Milton: P. R., i. 98.

6. Short, fleeting or transitory enjoyment.

"The braggart shout
For some blind *glimpse* of freedom."
Tennyson: Love & Duty.

7. A brief, transitory, or momentary existence.

"I know how loue doth rage upon a yieldinge minde:
How suual a net may take and meash a hart of gentle kinde:
Or els with seldome swete to season heapes of gall:
Reuined with a *glimpse* of grace old sorrowes to let fall."
Surrey: Description of the Fickle Affections, &c.

8. A faint idea or notion; an inkling; a glimmering.

"Ten thousand broken lights and shapes
Yet *glimpses* of the true."
Tennyson: Will Waterproof, 60.

*** 9.** A faint resemblance; a slight tinge; a tincture.

"No man hath a virtue that he hath not a *glimpse* of."—*Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida*, i. 2.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *glimpse* and *glance:* "The *glimpse* is the action of the object appearing to the eye: the *glance* is the action of the eye seeking the object: one catches a *glimpse* of an object; we get a *glimpse* by means of a *glance:* the former may depend upon a variety of circumstances; the latter depends upon the will of the agent." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

*** glĭmpse,** *v.t. & i.* [GLIMPSE, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To see by a glimpse or glimpses; to catch a transitory or momentary sight or glimpse of.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To dawn; to appear with a faint light.

"Then *glimpsed* the hopeful morrow."
P. Fletcher: Purple Island, xii. 46.

2. To appear by glimpses.

"Deformed shadows *glimpsing* in his sight."
Drayton: Barons' Wars, v. 45.

*** glĭm'-sĭng, * glym-syng,** *s.* [GLIMPSE, *s.*] A brief or transitory view or sight; a glimpse.

"Ye han som *glymsyng* and no parfit sight."
Chaucer: C. T., 10,257.

glĭn'-kīte, *s.* [Russian *glinkit.* Named after Lieut.-Gen. Glinka.]

Min.: A pale green variety of olivine, which Dana places under Chrysolite. It is found in talcose schist.

glĭnt, *v.i. & t.* [A nasalized form from the verb *glit.* [GLITTER.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To gleam, to glitter, to flash.

"God a glorious gleme *glent* tham emaunge."
King Alexander, p. 164.

2. To peep out.

"Yet cheerfully thou *glinted* forth."
Burns: To a Mountain Daisy.

*** 3.** To glance.

"Hi *glente* vpon Syr Gawen, and gaynly he sayde."
Gawaine, 476.

*** 4.** To glance; to slip down.

"Thi strok aduun him *glente* anon."
Sir Ferumbras, 616.

*** 5.** To hurry; to hasten.

"Fro Cawod scho *glent.*"
Robert de Brunne, p. 822.

*** B.** *Transitive:*

1. To glance, to turn, as the eye.

"Fyrumbras on hym *glente* ys yghe."
Sir Ferumbras, 356.

2. To snatch; to throw hastily.

"Out off his sadel he hym *glente.*"
Richard Cœur de Lion, 5,295.

glĭnt, *s. & a.* [GLINT, *v.*]

A. *As subst.:* A brief or momentary gleam or flash; a glimpse of light; a glance.

"In the slanting *glints* of sunshine."—*Hughes: Tom Brown at Oxford*, ch. xlvii.

B. *As adj.:* Slippery.

"Stones be full *glint.*" *Skelton.*

glĭr'-ēş, *s. pl.* [Pl. of Lat. *glis* = a fat dormouse, or simply a dormouse.]

Zool.: The name given by Linnæus to the Mammalian order, now more generally called Rodentia (q.v.).

glĭr'-ĭne, *a.* [Lat., &c. *glir(es); -ine.*]

Zool.: Pertaining to the Mammalian order Glires (q.v.).

*** glĭs'-ĕn,** *v.i.* [A.S. *glisian*; O. Fris. *glisa.*] To shine, to glitter, to gleam, to glisten.

"Loueliche tresses *glisiande* als goldwire."
Alisaunder Fragment, 179.

glĭsk, *s.* [GLISIEN.] A glimpse.

"They just got a *glisk* o' his Honor as he gaed into the wood."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. lxiv.

*** glĭs-nen, * glĭs-sen, * glĭs-son,** *v.i.* [A.S. *glisnian.*] To gleam; to glisten.

"His armours *glysenede* full brighte."
Rowlande & Otuel, l. 365.

*** glĭs-sā'de,** *v.i.* [Fr., from *glisser* = to glide.] To glide; to slide.

"K. and C. . . . *glissaded* gallantly over the slopes of snow."—*Farrar.*

*** glĭs-sen, * glys-sen,** *v.i.* [A.S. *glissian.*] To cast a glance; to glance.

"He *glysset* up with his ene."
Anturs of Arthur, st. xxviii.

Glĭs'-sŏn, *s.* [Dr. Francis Glisson, who was born in Dorsetshire in 1597, and was for about forty years Professor of Physic at Cambridge.]

Glisson's-capsule, *s.*

Anat.: A sheath of areolar tissue surrounding the branches of the portal vein, the hepatic artery and the hepatic duct; first pointed out by Glisson.

glĭst, *s.* [GLISTEN.] Glimmer; mica.

*** glĭs'-tęn** (*t* silent), *s.* [GLISTEN, *v.*] A gleam.

"A green *glisten* singular to witness."—*Miss Brontë. Villette*, ch. xiv.

glĭs'-tęn (*t* silent), *** glĭst-nen,** *v.i.* [A.S. *glisian*, the *t* being excrescent; Ger. *gleissen*; O. H. Ger. *glizan.*] To gleam; to shine; to sparkle with light.

"And the streamlets laughed and *glistened.*"
Longfellow: Song of Hiawatha, xx.

† glĭs'-tĕr, * **glĭs-tren,** * **glys-ter,** *v.i.* [O. Dut. *glisteren.*] To shine; to glitter; to sparkle; to be bright.

"With *glistering* spires and pinnacles adorned,"
Milton: P. L., iii. 550.

*** glĭs'-tĕr (1),** *s.* [GLISTER, *v.*] Glitter; lustre; brightness.

"The *glister* of the profit that was judged hereof to have ensued to Scottishmen, at the first sight blinded many men's eyes."—*Knox: Reformation in Scotland*, bk. i.

*** glĭs'-ter (2),** * **glys-ter,** *s.* [CLYSTER.]

† glĭs'-tĕr-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [GLISTER, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or state of glittering, shining, or sparkling; a glitter.

"For the *glistering* of their [Thracians and Macedonians] harness, gave such a show as they went and removed too and fro, that made a light as clear as if all had been on a very fire."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 395.

*** glĭs'-tĕr-ĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *glistering; -ly.*] In a glittering, shining, or sparkling manner.

*** glĭt,** *s.* [GLEET.]

*** glĭt-er,** * **glĭt-er-en,** *v.i.* [GLITTER, *v.*]

*** glĭt'-tĕr,** * **glĭt-er,** * **glĭt-er-en,** * **glyt-er,** *v.i.* [Icel. *glitra*, a freq. from *glita* = to shine, glitter; Sw. *glittra* = to glitter; *glitter* = glitter, spangle; cf. A.S. *glitinian.*]

1. To shine; to sparkle; to shine with a broken and scattered light; to gleam; to glisten; to emit flashes or gleams of light.

"Earth *glitters* with the drops the night distils."
Cowper: Hope, 42.

2. To be showy or specious; to be attractive or striking.

"This excess; and let Italians be
Vain authors of false *glittering* poetry.
Dryden: Art of Poetry.

¶ For the difference between to *glitter* and to *shine*, see SHINE.

glĭt'-tẽr, *s.* [GLITTER, *v.*]

1. A bright sparkling light or lustre; brightness; brilliancy; splendor.

"With what permissive glory since his fall
Was left him, or false *glitter*."
Milton: P. L., x. 452.

2. Speciousness, attractiveness, showiness.

"Flourish not too much upon the *glitter* of fortune, for fear there should be too much alloy in it."—*Collier: On Pride.*

* **glĭt'-tẽr-and,** *pr. par.* [GLITTER, *v.*]

* **glĭt'-tẽr-ançe,** *s.* [Eng. *glitter*; *-ance.*] Glitter; lustre; show; brightness.

"Till from the *glitterance* of the sunny main
He turned his aching eyes."
Southey: Thalaba, bk. xii.

glĭt'-tẽr-ĭng, *pa. par., a., & s.* [GLITTER, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* (See the verb).

†2. *Bot.:* The same as polished, but with the lustre a little broken from slight irregularity of surface. (*Lindley.*)

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act or state of sparkling or shining brightly; glitter, lustre.

2. Outward show or attractiveness.

"Every man carries about with him a touchstone, if he will make use of it, to distinguish substantial gold from *glitterings*, truth from appearances."—*Locke: Conduct of the Understanding*, Introd.

glĭt'-tẽr-ĭng-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *glittering*; *-ly.*] In a glittering, sparkling manner; with glitter or lustre.

glōam, *v.i.* [A.S. *glóm* = twilight.] [GLOOM, GLOAMING.]

1. To begin to grow dark: as, It begins to *gloam*.

"By this time it was turn't gay an' *gloam't*, an' the hie scaurs looket sae elrichlike, that I grew a wee thing eerie."—*Saint Patrick*, i. 166.

2. To be sullen or morose.

* **glōam,** *s.* [A.S. *glóm* = twilight.] Gloaming.

"I saw their starved lips in the *gloam*."
Keats: La Belle Dame sans merci.

glōam'-ĭng, *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *glómung*, from *glóm* = gloom, twilight.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. Twilight; the fall of the evening.

"John Heatherblutter fired a shot at him in the *gloaming*."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. lxiv.

*2. Gloominess of spirit.

"Woman, pluck up your heart, and leave all this *gloaming*"—*J. Still.*

3. The decline or closing period of life.

B. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the twilight or fall of the evening.

"The lines, that ye sent owre the lawn,
Gin *gloamin* hours reek'd Eben's haun."
Picken: Poems, p. 176. (1788.)

gloaming-fa', *s.* The fall of the evening.

"I dinna ken but I might brithe ye wi' a cannie hour at *gloaming-fa'*, under the hazel bower birks."—*Blackwood's Magazine*, Jan., 1821, p. 401.

gloaming-star, *s.* The evening star.

glōar, *v.i.* [Dut. *glören* = to leer.]

1. To squint; to look askew.

2. To stare. (*Scotch.*)

glōat, * **glōte,** * **glout,** *v.i.* [Icel. *glotta* = to grin; cogn. with Sw. dial. *glotta*, *glutta* = to peep; *gloa* = to glow, to stare; Dan. *gloe* = to glow, to stare.]

* 1. To cast side glances; to glance.

"Where, *gloting* round her rocke, to fish she falles."
Chapman: Homer; Odyssey xii.

* 2. To stare.

"So he *glotes* and grins and bites."
Beaum. & Flet.: Mad Lover, ii. 2.

3. To stare with admiration, eagerness, or desire; to look or dwell on with strong feelings or passions, as of malignity, lust, or avarice; to take a malignant pleasure in beholding anything.

"Here—happy that no tyrant's eye
Gloats on our torments—we may die!"
Moore: Fire-Worshippers.

* **glō'-bard,** * **glo-berde,** * **glo-bird,** *s.* [Eng. *glow*; second element probably = bird.] The glowworm.

"The *glo-birds* or glo-worms, *cicindelæ*, shining in the evening over the corn-fields."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xviii., ch. xxvi.

glō'-bāte, glō'-bāt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *globatus*, pa. par. of *globo* = to make into a ball, to make round; *globus* = a globe.] Having the form of a globe; spherical, spheroidal.

glŏb'-bā, *s.* [The Molucca name.]

Bot.: A genus of Zingiberaceæ (Gingerworts). They are beautiful plants, with yellow or pinkish flowers. Eight have been introduced into Great Britain from South-Eastern Asia. The fruit of *Globba uviformis* is said to be eatable.

globe, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *globus* = a ball; Sp. & Ital. *globo.*]

1. A ball; a sphere; a round or spherical body; a body every part of the surface of which is equidistant from the centre.

2. Anything of a globular or nearly globular shape.

3. The terraqueous ball or sphere; the earth; the world.

"Look downward on that *globe* whose hither side
With light from hence, though but reflected, shines;
That place is Earth."
Milton: P. L., iii. 722.

4. A sphere of wood, metal or other substance, on which are represented the heavenly bodies; a celestial globe. A round model of the world, representing the land and sea, and usually the political divisions; a terrestrial globe.

¶ Embossed globes show, in exaggerated relief, the elevations and depressions of the earth's surface. As school-room apparatus, globes are used for illustrating the form and motions of the earth, the position and apparent motion of the fixed stars, and for the solution of a number of problems in geography and practical astronomy. For this purpose they are hung so that they will revolve around their polar axes. The earliest English globe was made by Molyneux in 1592. One has been constructed which is 60 feet 4 inches in diameter. Globes have been made of India-rubber and gutta-percha, and others of thin paper, to be inflated and hung in a school-room. These can be folded up when not in use.

* 5. A body of men drawn up in a circle; a number of men or animals gathered into a close body. This was a favorite formation with the Roman generals. [ORB.]

"Him round
A *globe* of fiery seraphim inclosed."
Milton: P. L., ii. 512.

globe-amaranth, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Gomphrena, of which the best-known species is *Gomphrena globosa*, the Annual Globe-amaranth.

globe-animal, *s.*

Bot.: Volvox globator, a locomotive fresh-water plant, formerly regarded as an animal. Volvox is of much interest as being perhaps one of the connecting links between unicellular and multicellular forms. It is composed, in a measure, of independent cells, which are connected by their processes and arranged as a hollow globe, but each of which performs its own nutritive and other duties. The young arise and develop in the interior of the globe, which thus acts as a compound organism. The actual biological position occupied by Volvox is still a questionable matter, it seeming to occupy, to some extent, an intermediate position between plants and animals.

globe-clock, *s.* A globe so mounted as to revolve once in twenty-four or twelve hours, as the case may be, so as to indicate the time on any meridian by an hour circle, or the noon at the time of observation by means of the meridian circle.

globe-cock, *s.* [GLOBE-VALVE.]

globe-daisy, *s.*

Bot.: One of the names of the genus Globularia.

globe-filter, *s.* A filter having a chamber of spherical form, whose hollow interior has a perforated diaphragm or a body of filtering material.

globe-fishes, *s. pl.*

Ichthy.: The family Gymnodontidæ, of which the chief genera are Diodon and Tetraodon (q.v.). They are so called because by taking air into a larger sac, extending over the whole of the abdomen beneath the skin, they become nearly globular as a result of this inflation. They are represented by numerous species in tropical seas. The smallest are only a few inches long, while the Sea-hedgehog (*Diodon hystrix*) measures two feet in length. The skin has no scales, but bears imbedded spines. Many of the globe fishes are highly poisonous, the poison varying in intensity in different localities and seasons, and in different individuals. The food of these fishes consists of corals, mollusks, and crustaceans, which their hard beaks are well adapted to break. The distension takes place chiefly in the œsophagus, so that the fish, when inflated, turns over and floats on its back on the surface. In this position it can move and turn by aid of its pectoral fins. [GYMNODONTIDÆ.]

globe-flower, *s.*

Botany:

1. The ranunculaceous genus Trollius (q.v.), so called from the globose flowers. Nine species of the genus are known, all being palæarctic in distribution. The flowers possess a globe of large, showy sepals enclosing the small, inconspicuous linear petals. The common Mountain Globe-flower (*Trollius europæus*), with its large pale-yellow flowers, is one of the finest ornaments of moist grounds in elevated districts of northern Europe and in the Alps. It grows on mountain pastures throughout the British Islands, and as far east as the Caucasus, and is cultivated in flower gardens. The Scotch name for it is the Locky Gowan. The Orange Globe-flower (*T. Asiaticus*) is also cultivated in gardens. [TROLLIUS.]

2. *Gomphrena globosa*, an amaranthaceous plant.

globe-glass, *s.* A glass vessel of a globular or spherical shape.

globe-like, *a.* Like a globe in shape; globular; globose.

globe-ranunculus, *s.*

Bot.: The Globe-flower (q.v.). It is akin to, though not identical with, the ranunculus genus.

globe-slater, *s.*

Zool.: Sphæroma, a genus of sessile-eyed Crustaceans.

globe-thistle, *s.*

Bot.: The name given to various species of Echinops, of which about thirty are known. The globular appearance is in the compound heads. [ECHINOPS.]

globe-trotter, *s.* (Humorous.) One who travels round, or (if frequently) simply about, the world.

globe-valve, *s.*

1. A ball-valve; one of a spherical shape, usually operated by a screw stem. The valve is now but seldom spherical, but is a disc or frustum of a cone fitting against a seat of corresponding shape.

2. A valve inclosed in a globular chamber.

glō-bĭ-çĕph'-a-lŭs, *s.* [Lat. *globus* = a globe; Gr. κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = head.]

Zool.: A genus of Cetaceans, family Delphinidæ. *Globicephalus globiceps*, more generally called *Phocæna globiceps*, is the Bottle-nosed Whale or Porpoise.

glo-bĭf'-ẽr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *globus* = a globe, a ball; *fero* = to bear.]

Entom.: Bearing a globe or sphere; used of one of the joints of some antennæ.

glō-bĭg-ẽr-ĭ'-na, *s.* [Lat. *globus* = a globe; *gero* = to carry, to have, to bear, and neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina.*]

1. *Zool.:* The typical genus of the family Globigerinidæ, or Globigerinida. Shell many-chambered, consisting of globose segments arranged in a turbinate spiral or irregularly disposed. The chambers open into a deep, central, umbilical depression.

2. *Palæont.:* The genus came into existence at least as early as the Chalk, and perhaps even in the Trias. [GLOBIGERINA-MUD.]

globigerina-mud, *s.*

Geol.: A light-colored calcareous mud in places in the Atlantic 3,000 fathoms deep, and abounding in Globigerinæ, rich in siliceous sponges, and often supporting a varied fauna of Mollusca, Crustacea, and Echinoderms. Prof. Thomson believed it to be not merely a chalk formation, but a continuation of what is technically called the Cretacean formation, the Atlantic having apparently occupied the same geographical situation during the long period since the chalk was laid down. (*Proc.*

Royal Soc., xvii. 168-200, xviii. 397-492, and xix. 146-222.) Prof. Huxley, writing as early as 1858 in the *Saturday Review*, had given a sagacious forecast of this interesting discovery.

globigerina-ooze, *s.* The same as GLOBIGERINA-MUD (q.v.).

"The now well-known calcareous deposit, the *Globigerina-ooze*, consisting to a great extent of the shells, more or less broken and decomposed, of pelagic foraminifera."—*Sir Wyville Thomson: Voyage of the Challenger* (1877), ii. 291.

glō-bĭg-ĕr-ī'-nĭ-dæ, glō-bĭg-ĕr-ī'-nĭ-da, *s. pl.* [Eng., &c, *globigerin(a)*; Lat. fem. or neut. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ, -ida.*]

1. *Zool.:* A family of Foraminifera, sub-order Perforata. The shell is hyaline or vitreous. The chambers generally communicate with one another by a larger or smaller crescentic aperture, not by circular pores. Genera, Globigerina, Orbulina, Ovulites, &c.

2. *Palæont.:* The family came into existence apparently at least as early as the Trias.

***glō'-bird,** *s.* [GLOBARD.] A glowworm.

***glōb'-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *glob(e); -ist.*] One who understands the use of the globes.

"Being a good *globist* he will quickly find the zenith."—*Howell: Instruct. for Forraine Travel* (Appendix).

glō-bō'sc, *a.* [Lat. *globosus*, from *globus* = a globe, a sphere; Ital. & Sp. *globoso*; Fr. *globeux.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Like a globe in shape; round, spherical, globular.

"Mark well the finished plan without a fault,
The seas *globose* and huge."
Cowper: Retirement, 552.

2. *Zool.:* Globe-shaped. (*Owen.*)

3. *Bot.:* Forming nearly a true sphere, as do many seeds. (*Lindley.*)

***glō-bō'sc-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *globose; -ly.*] In a globular manner; globularly.

globosely-elliptical, *a.*

Bot.: Between spherical and elliptical. (*Paxton.*)

glō-bōs'-ĭte, *s.* [Lat. *globos(us)*, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of Dufrenite. It is waxy-yellow to yellowish-grey, with a white streak, and is brittle. It is found in small globular concretions at the Arme Hilfe mine, near Hirschberg.

***glō-bŏs'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Lat. *globositas*, from *globosus.*] The quality or state of being globose; sphericalness.

***glōb'-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *globosus;* Fr. *globeux.*] Globose, globular, spherical, round.

"Large *globous* irons fly, or dreadful blss,
Stinging the air." *Philips: Blenheim.*

glŏb'-ū-lar, *a.* [Lat. *globulus*, dimin. of *globus* = a globe, a sphere; Fr. *globulaire.*] Having the form or shape of a globe or sphere; globe-shaped, round, spherical.

"The form of the body is usually oblong, but when alarmed it has the power of inflating the belly to a *globular* shape of great size."—*Pennant: British Zoology. The Globe Tetrodon.*

globular-chart, *s.* A chart of the whole or some part of the surface of the earth on a globular projection (q.v.).

† globular-minerals, *s. pl.*

Min.: Minerals occurring in almost complete spheres.

globular-projection, *s.*

Map-making: A kind of projection proposed by Lahire, in which the eye is supposed to look from a point distant from the globe half the chord of an arc of 90°. The objection to it which has prevented its coming into use is that the great circles appear as ellipses; but withal the distortion is less than in the stereographic projections so continually employed.

globular-sailing, *s.*

Naut.: A term employed to denote the sailing from one point to another over an arc of a great circle, which is the shortest distance between such points.

glŏb-ū-lăr'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Lat. *globulus* = a little ball, a globule; dimin. of *globus* = a globe. So named from the flowers being in globose heads.]

Bot.: A genus of Selaginaceæ (*Selagids*). *Globularia Alypum*, which grows in Southern Europe, is a bitter drastic purgative and emetic; it was once supposed to be the ἄλυπον (*alupon*) of Dioscorides. *Globularia vulgaris*, also European, has similar qualities.

† glŏb-ū-lăr-ĭ-ā'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *globularia(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: An old order of plants adopted by Lindley in his *Natural System of Botany*, but in his *Vegetable Kingdom* merged in Selaginaceæ (q.v.).

glŏb-ū-lăr'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *globular; -ity.*] The quality or state of being globular; sphericity.

glŏb'-ū-lar-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *globular; -ly.*] In a globular or spherical manner; in manner of a sphere; spherically.

glŏb'-ū-lar-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *globular; -ness.*] The quality or state of being globular; sphericity.

glŏb'-ūle, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *globulus*, dimin. of *globus* = a ball, a sphere.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A little ball, globe, or sphere; a particle of matter in a globular or spherical form.

"And sometimes a company of little icy *globules*, that is, misty drops, which have been suddenly frozen by the snow, will be piled one upon another, as to compose a little pyramid, terminating in one single *globule* at the top; not much unlike to a lavender spike."—*Grew: Cosmologia Sacra*, bk. i., ch. iii.

2. Any small body of globular or nearly globular form.

"These minute *globules* [the eyes of a mole] are sunk so deeply in the skull, and lie so sheltered within the velvet of its covering, as that any contraction of what may be called the eye-brows, not only closes up the apertures which lead to the eyes, but presents a cushion, as it were, to any sharp or protruding substance which might push against them."—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. xv.

II. *Physiol.:* The same as CORPUSCLE (q.v.).

"Blood consists of red *globules*, swimming in a thin liquor called serum: the red *globules* are elastick, and will break; the vessels which admit the smaller *globule*, cannot admit the greater without a disease."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

***glŏb'-ū-lĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *globul(e)*, and dimin. suff. *-et.*] A little globule; a very minute globular particle.

glŏb'-ū-lĭn, *s.* [Lat. *globulus* = a little globe; a globe; suff. *-in.* (*Chem.*)]

Chem.: Crystallin, Vitellin. An albuminous substance first obtained from the crystalline lens of the eye. Globulin thus obtained is a yellowish transparent mass, which swells up and dissolves in water; the solution becomes opaline at 73°, and coagulates at 93°. Globulin is an albuminate which is soluble in a ten per cent. aqueous solution of sodium chloride, and is reprecipitated by the addition of water, by long contact with which it loses its solubility with alkaline salts, and becomes similar to coagulated albumin. Vitellin can be obtained by treating the yolks of eggs with ether, and treating the residue with chloride of sodium solution, and precipitating with water. Globulin is closely allied to albumin, but differs from it in not being soluble in water unless it contains a small proportion of a neutral salt, and in being precipitated by carbonic acid and (except vitellin) by a saturated solution of common salt. In addition to Crystallin and Vitellin, the Globulins include Fibrinoplastin or Paraglobulin and Fibrinogen, in blood, &c., and Myosin, in muscle. Similar substances occur in plants.

glŏb'-ū-lĭne, *s.* [GLOBULIN.]

Bot.: The name given by Turpin to the amylaceous granules so continually present in the cells of plants

*** glŏb'-ū-lĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *globul(e); -ism.*]

Med.: A term sometimes applied to homœopathy.

***glŏb'-ū-lōse, glŏb'-ū-loŭs,** *a.* [Fr. *globuleux;* Sp. & Ital. *globuloso*, from Lat. *globulus* = a globule (q.v.).] Having the form of a globe or sphere; globular; spherical.

"The *globulous* part of a glass-egg of about three inches (for it wanted 1-10th) in diameter on the outside was filled with water to the bottom of the stem."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 722.

***glŏb'-ū-loŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *globulous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being globulous; globularity.

"The same drops will readily adhere to gold, and loose their *globulousness* upon it."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 664.

*** glŏb'-ū-lŭs** (*pl.* **glŏb'-ū-lī**), *s.* [Lat.]

Botany:

1. A round, deciduous shield, formed of the thallus of a lichen, and leaving a hollow when it falls off. Example, Isidium. (*De Candolle.*)

2. A kind of perithecium in some fungals.

3. The antheridium of Chara.

glō'-bŭs, *s.* [Lat. = a globe or ball.]

Anat. & Pathol.: Thus in anatomy there are a *globus major* and a *globus minor* of the epididymis, forming part of the excretory duct of the testicle. (See also the compound.)

globus hystericus, *s.*

Pathol.: A sensation in the early stage of hysteria, as if a ball or globe first rose to the stomach, then to the chest, and finally fixed itself in the throat with the ultimate sense of suffocation. It is produced by a spasmodic action of the glottis, preventing the escape upwards of air which, being confined, distends the trachea or windpipe.

*** glōb'-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *glob(e); -y.*] Pertaining to or resembling a globe; spherical, round, orbicular.

"Every way do you yourselves disperse,
Till you have filled this *globy* universe
With your increase." *Drayton: Noah's Flood.*

glŏch'-ĭ-dāte, glŏ-chĭd'-ĭ-āte, *a.* [Gr. γλωχίς (*glōchis*) = any projecting point; εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, and Eng. &c. suff. *-ate.*]

Bot.: Barbed; forked at the apex, both divisions of the fork being hooked, as in the nuts of *Myosotis Lappula.*

glŏ-chĭd'-ĭ-ŏn, *s.* [Dimin. of Gr. γλωχίς (*glōchis*) = any projecting point.]

Bot.: A genus of Euphorbiaceæ, tribe Phyllantheæ. About 50 species are known. They are shrubs or small trees from India and the countries adjacent. The bark of *Glochidion nitida* is astringent.

glō'-chĭs, *s.* [Gr. γλωχίς (*glōchis*), γλώχω (*glōchin*) = any projecting point.]

Bot.: A barb, a modification of a hair. [GLOCHIDATE.]

glŏck'-ĕr-ĭte, *s.* [Ger. *glockerit.* Named after the mineralogist, E. F. Glocker.]

Min.: A brown, ochre-yellow, brownish-black, pitch-black, or dull-green mineral; massive, sparry, or earthy and stalactitic. compos.: sulphuric acid, 15·9 to 15·19; sesquioxide of iron, 62·40 to 64·34; water, 20·7 to 21·7. Found near Goslar, in Hanover; also at Modum, in Norway. Called also Pittícite or Pittizite (q.v.).

*** glōdo,** *pret. of v.* [GLIDE, *v.*]

*** glod-en,** *s.* [A.S. *gladen, glodeн.*] The sunflower.

*** glof-fare,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A glutton.

"*Glofare* or devowrare. *Devorator.*" — *Prompt. Parv.*

*** glogh,** *v.i.* [Icel. *gluggа.*] To stare, to gaze.

"To *glogh* oppon gomes at gedering of folke.
Destruction of Troy, 2,920.

*** gloier, * gloyere,** *s.* [GLEY, *v.*] One who squints; a squint-eyed person.

"*Gloyere* or gogyleye. *Strabo.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

glōĭ'-ō-carp, *s.* [Gr. γλοιός (*gloio(s)* = sticky, clammy, and καρπός (*karp(os)* = fruit.]

Bot.: The quadruple spore or tetrachocarp of some Algals. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

glōĭ'-ō-clăd'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. γλοιός (*gloios*) = sticky, clammy, from γλοία or γλοιά (*gloiă*) = glue, and κλάδος (*klados*) = a young shoot of a tree.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the Gloiocladiæ (q.v.).

glōĭ'-ō-clăd'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *gloiocladi(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Algals, order Ceramiaceæ, sub-order Cryptonemeæ. Harvey describes eight species, belonging to six genera, as British. (*Harvey: Brit. Marine Algæ.*)

***glombe, * glome,** *v.i.* [GLOOM, *s*, GLUM, *a.*] To look gloomy, sullen, or morose.

"Palace-like, whereat disdain may *glome*."
Surrey: Mean Estate.

*** glome (1),** *s.* [GLOOM, *s.*]

glŏmo (2), *s.* [Lat. *glomus* = a ball.]

Bot.: A roundish head of flowers.

* **glŏm'-ĕr-āte,** *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *glomeratus*, pa. par. of *glomero* = to collect into a ball; *glomus* (genit. *glomeris*) = a ball; Fr. *glomérer.*]

A. *Trans.:* To gather into a ball or sphere.

"S. with a round spiral shell *glomerated*, and having three raised ridges on the upper side."—*Pennant: Brit. Zoology; Worm Shell.*

B. *Intrans.:* To gather or come together into a mass; to wind.

"A river which, from Caucasus, after many *glomerating* dances, increases Indus."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels*, p. 68.

glŏm'-ĕr-āte, glŏm'-ĕr-āt-ĕd, *a.* [Glomerate, *v.*]

1. *Anat.* (*Of glands*): Consisting of many little glandular bodies united in one common membrane. [Conglomerate-glands.]

2. *Bot.:* Consisting of glomeruli (q.v.); congregated into a head.

glŏm-ĕr-ā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *glomeratio* = a bringing of the legs together as into a ball; an amble.]

1. The act of gathering into a ball; the state of being gathered into a ball.

2. A ball, a body formed into a ball.

"For the rain-bow consisteth of a *glomeration* of small drops, which cannot possibly fall, but from the aire, that is very low."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 832.

* **glŏm'-ĕr-ĕlls,** *s. pl.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Old Law: Commissioners appointed to determine differences between scholars in a school or university and the townsmen of the place. (*Wharton.*)

glŏ-mĕr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *glomeris*, genit. *glomer(idis)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Myriapoda. It consists of arthropodous animals, with a short oval body, convex above, and concave below, which resemble the woodlouse, and like it roll themselves up into a ball when danger appears.

glŏm'-ĕr-ĭs, *s.* [Lat. *glomus* (genit. *glomeris*) = a ball or clue of yarn, thread, &c.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Glomeridæ (q.v.).

glŏm'-ĕr-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *glomerosus* = like a ball, round.] Formed into a ball.

glŏm'-ĕr-ŭle, glŏm-ĕr'-ŭ-lŭs (pl. **glŏm'-ĕr-ŭles, glŏm-ĕr'-ŭ-lī**), *s.* [Mod. Lat. *glomerulus*; dimin. of *glomus*, genit. *glomeris* = a ball.] [Glomus.]

1. *Anat.* (*Of the form* glomerulus): A vascular tuft in the kidney, formed by a small afferent artery breaking up into minute branches.

2. *Botany, &c.* (*Of the form* glomerule):

(1) *Sing.:* A fruit consisting of a cluster of capitula, enclosed in a common involucre. It stands in the same relation to a capitulum, as a compound does to a simple umbel. Example Echinops. It is called also a glomus (q.v.).

(2) *Pl.:* Heaps of powdery bodies lying upon the thallus of a lichen. They are called also globuli and soredia. [Soredium.]

* **glŏ'-mŭs,** *s.* [Lat., = a ball or clue of yarn.]

Bot.: The same as Glomerule (q.v.).

gloŏm, *s.* [A.S. *glóm* = gloom, twilight; cogn. with Sw. *glämig* = wan, languid; cf. Prov. Ger. *glumm* = gloomy, glum. The original sense was a glow—*i.e.*, a faint light.] [Gloaming, Glum.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) Obscurity; partial darkness; thick shade.

"All in a moment through the *gloom* were seen
Ten thousand banners rise into the air,
With orient colours waving." *Milton: P. L.*, i. 544.

(2) A dark or thickly-shaded place.

"In unfrequented *glooms*, or shaggy banks."
Thomson: Spring, 642.

2. *Fig.:* Heaviness or depression of mind; dejection, dulness, melancholy; sullenness; loss of spirit; gloominess.

"A sullen *gloom* and furious disorder prevailed by fits."—*Burke: On the Present Discontents.*

II. *Gunpowder-manuf.:* The drying-oven.

gloom-stove, *s.* The same as Gloom, *s.*, II.

* **gloŏm,** * **glome,** * **glombe,** * **gloome,** * **glowmbe,** *v.i. & t.* [Gloom, *s.* It should be noted that the verb occurs very much earlier than the substantive.]

A. *Intransitive*

I. *Literally:*

1. To shine with an obscure or imperfect light; to appear obscurely or dimly.

"His glistering armour made
A little *glooming* light much like a shade."
Spenser: F. Q., I. i. 14.

2. To be cloudy or dark.

"For that day is a day of wrathe, a day of trouble and heauinesse, a daye of vtter destruccion and misery, a darcke & a *glomminge* day."—*Bible* (1551), *Sophony* i.

3. To become dark or dim; to fade into twilight.

"Ah when will this long weary day have end!
Long though it be, at last I see it *gloome*
And the bright evening-star with golden creast
Appeare." *Spenser: Epithalamion.*

II. *Fig.:* To look gloomily, sullenly, or dejectedly; to appear sad, dejected, or melancholy; to frown.

"Now smyling smoothly like to sommer's day,
Now *glooming* sadly so to cloke her matter."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. vi. 42.

B. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To make gloomy, dark, or obscure; to darken; to fill with gloom.

"Black yew *gloomed* the stagnant air."
Tennyson: The Letters.

2. *Fig.:* To make gloomy, dismal, or sad; to sadden; to fill with gloom or sadness.

"Good heaven! what sorrows *gloomed* that parting day." *Goldsmith: Deserted Village.*

* **gloŏm'-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *gloom*; *ful(l).*] Full of gloom; gloomy.

gloŏm'-ĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *gloomy*; *-ly.*]

* 1. *Lit.:* In gloom or shade.

"*Gloomily* retired,
The villain spider lives, cunning and fierce."
Thomson: Summer, 268.

2. *Fig.:* In a sullen, dejected, and melancholy manner.

"True it was that, when he had found opposition vain, he had *gloomily* submitted."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

gloŏm'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *gloomy*; *-ness.*]

1. *Lit.:* The quality or state of being gloomy, dark, or thickly-shaded; obscurity, darkness, gloom.

"But Charis looking in, a morning light
Upon that *gloominess* rose from her eyes."
Beaumont: Psyche, vi. 81.

2. *Fig.:* Heaviness or dejection of mind; gloom, sullenness, moroseness, melancholy, depression.

"That *gloominess* and melancholy of temper, which is so frequent in our nation."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 419.

* **gloŏm'-ĭng,** *a. & s.* [Eng. *gloom*; *-ing.*]

A. *As adj.:* Dismal, gloomy, depressing, sad.

"A *glooming* peace this morning with it brings."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, v. 3.

B. *As subst.* [A.S. *glómung*]: The gloaming or twilight.

"The balmy *glooming*, crescent-lit."
Tennyson: Gardener's Daughter, 258.

* **gloŏm'-ĭsh,** * **gloŏm'-mĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *gloom*; *-ish.*] Rather gloomy.

"In his lowering front *gloommish*."
Stanyhurst: Virgil's Æneid iii. 649.

* **gloŏmth,** *s.* [Eng. *gloom*; suff. *-th*, as in *depth*, &c.] Gloom, gloominess.

"The *gloomth* of abbeys and cathedrals."—*Walpole: To Mann*, iii. 40 (1753).

gloŏm'-ў, * **gloom-ie,** *a.* [Eng. *gloom*; *-y.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. Filled with gloom or darkness; dark; obscure; thickly-shaded.

"I shall be your faithful guide
Through this *gloomy* covert wide."
Milton: Comus, 945.

* 2. Of a dark or dusky complexion.

3. Dark; lowering.

"A *gloomie* cloud, the which doth beare
As hideous storme, as by the northern blast
Quite overblowne." *Spenser: F. Q.*, IV. i. 45.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Causing gloom, sadness, or depression of spirits; sad; melancholy; dispiriting.

"But man all feeling and awake,
The *gloomy* scene surveys."
Cowper: To Rev. Mr. Newton.

2. Dark; obscure.

"The *gloomy* shades of deep philosophy."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 4.

3. Feeling sadness, depression, or dejection; melancholy; sullen; morose; downcast.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *gloomy*, *sullen*, *morose*, and *splenetic*: "All these terms denote a temper of mind the reverse of easy or happy; *gloomy* lies either in the general constitution or particular frame of the mind; *sullen* lies in the temper: a man of a *gloomy* disposition is an involuntary agent; it is his misfortune, and renders him in some measure pitiable; the *sullen* man yields to his evil humours; *sullenness* is his fault, and renders him offensive. *Sullenness* and *moroseness* are both the inherent properties of the temper; but the former discovers itself in those who have to submit, and the latter in those who have to command; *sullenness*, therefore, betrays itself mostly in early life; *moroseness* is the peculiar characteristic of age. *Sullenness* shows itself mostly by an unseemly reserve; *moroseness* shows itself by the harshness of the speech, and the roughness of the voice." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

† **gloomy-minded,** *a.* Sad, dejected. (*Thomson: On Sir Isaac Newton*, 157.)

* **glōpe,** *s.* [Glopen.] A fright; a panic.

"O, my hart is ryssand now in a *glope*."
Towneley Mysteries, p. 146.

* **glop-en,** * **glop-pen,** *v.t.* [Dut. *gloepen*, *gluipen*; O. Frs. *glūpa*; Icel. *glūpa.*]

1. To be astonished or dismayed; to stare in amazement.

"The god man . . . *gloped* for noyse."
E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Cleanness, 849.

2. To be downcast or disheartened.

"I *gloppen* and y grete."
Anturs of Arthur, st. vii.

* **glop-ned-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *glopen*; *-edly.*] In dismay or fear.

* **glop-ping,** * **glop-pynge,** *s.* [Glopen.] Gluttony, greediness.

"Glotonie is her god with *gloppynge* of drink."
P. Plowman's Crede, 183.

* **glopp-ning,** * **glop-pyn-ing,** *s.* [Glopen.] Fear, dismay.

"For *gloppning* in his mod al madd."
Cursor Mundi, 19,683.

glōre, *v.i.* [Glare.]

glōr'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Lat., = *glory.*]

1. More fully, *Gloria Patri.* The first word of the doxologies sung at the end of each psalm in the Roman Catholic and Protestant Churches, hence used to = doxology.

2. More fully, *Gloria in excelsis Deo.* A portion of the Mass so commencing; also a musical setting of the same.

* **glōr'-ĭ-ą-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *glory*; *-able.*] That may or can be gloried in; glorious.

"Job, of all we read, was the most confident of his own integrity, which indeed was rare and *gloriable*."—*Feltham: Resolves*, xvii.

* **glōr-ĭ-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *gloriatio*, from *gloriatus*, pa. par. of *glorior* = to boast, to glory.] [Glory.] Vainglory; a feeling of triumph; conceit.

"Glory or internal *gloriation* or triumph of the mind."—*Hobbes: Human Nature*, ch. ix., § 1.

* **glōr'-ĭĕd,** * **glor-yed,** *a.* [Eng. *glory*; *-ed.*] Illustrious, noble, honorable.

"Old respect,
As I suppose, toward your once *gloried* friend."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 334.

* **glōr-ĭ-fī'-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *glorify*; *-able.*] That may or should be glorified.

glōr-ĭ-fĭ-cā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *glorificatio*, from *glorifico* = to glorify: *gloria* = glory, *facio* = to make; Fr. *glorification*; Sp. *glorificacion*; Ital. *glorificazione.*]

1. The act of glorifying, or giving or ascribing glory and honor to.

"All that we have must be directed to the great end of man, the *glorification* of God and the salvation of our souls."—*Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. iii., ch. iii.

2. The state of being glorified or raised to glory; exaltation in honor and dignity.

"The [angels] are ready enough to congratulate their *glorification*."—*Scott: Christian Life*, pt. ii., ch. vii., § 10.

glōr'-ĭ-fĭed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Glorify.]

glōr'-ĭ-fў, * **glor-i-fie,** *v.t. & i.* [Fr *glorifier*, from Lat. *glorifico* = to make glorious: *gloria* = glory; *facio* = to make; Sp. & Port. *glorificar*; Ital. *glorificare.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To procure glory or honor to; to raise in honor or dignity.

"Meek saint—through patience *glorified* on earth."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

2. To ascribe or pay honor or glory to in worship.

"Good fellow, tell us here the circumstance,
That we for thee may *glorify* the Lord."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., ii. 1.

3. To praise; to extol.

"No chymist yet the elixir got
But *glorifies* his pregnant pot,
If by the way to him befall
Some odorous thing." *Donne.*

4. To raise or exalt to glory in heaven; to exalt to celestial beatitude.

*5. To make divine.

"Can they who say the Host should be descried
By sense, define a body *glorified*?"
Dryden: Hind & Panther, i. 94.

***B.** *Intrans.*: To boast, to brag, to be proud.

"Cupide, I mene, of this maist thou *glorifye*."
Chaucer: Troilus & Cressida, iii. 187.

glŏr'-ĭ-ōle, *s.* [Formed from Lat. *gloria*, in imitation of *aureole* (q.v.).] A glory or circle of rays represented in old paintings as surrounding the heads of saints. [GLORY, *s.*]

glŏr-ĭ-ō'-sa, *s.* [Fem. sing. of Lat. *gloriosus* = full of glory, glorious.]

Bot.: A genus of Liliaceæ, and apparently of the tribe Tulipeæ. *Gloriosa superba* is, as its name implies, a splendid flower. It climbs by a tendril, in which the lanceolate leaves terminate. The flowers are large, red, and yellow. The plant glows in India. Its root is generally deemed poisonous. *G. simplex* is found in the Himalayas, and *G. virescens* in Senegambia. The name Gloriosa, given by Linnæus, is now generally altered to Methonica (q.v.).

Fabrics: A fabric composed of wool and silk, closely resembling the latter.

*** glŏr-ĭ-ō'-sēr,** *s.* [Lat. *gloriosus* = boastful.] A boaster.

"Prattling *gloriosers* [have] the smallest performance of courage."—*Green: Menaphron*, p. 82.

*** glŏr-ĭ-ō'-sō,** *s.* [Ital.] A boaster.

"Giving credit to such a *glorioso*."—*Fuller: Worthies; Devon*, i. 284.

glŏr'-ĭ-oŭs, * glor-i-ouse, * glor-y-ous, *a.* [O. Fr. *glorios*, from Lat. *gloriosus* = (1) glorious, (2) boastful, from *gloria* = glory (q.v.); Sp., Port., & Ital. *glorioso*.]

*1. More general in its meaning than now, and including vainglory as well as reputation of a legitimate character; boastful, vainglorious, haughty.

"Some took this for a *glorious* brag; others thought he [Alcibiades] was like enough to have done it."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 183.

2. Noble, illustrious; worthy of receiving glory, honor, or praise.

"Who is like thee, *glorious* in holiness, fearful in praises, doing wonders?"—*Exodus* xv. 11.

3. Worthy of admiration or praise; noble, excellent, magnificent.

"This universe shall pass away—a frame
Glorious because the shadow of thy might!
A step, or link, for intercourse with Thee."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

4. Expressing or denoting rank, dignity, or honor; honorable.

"Such through *glorious* titles are much renowned."
—*Udal: Luke* vi.

*5. Eager or striving after glory, excellence, or renown; ambition.

"The purchase is to make men *glorious*."
Shakesp.: Pericles, Prol. 9.

6. Elevated by drink; hilarious, uproarious.

"Kings may be blessed but Tam was *glorious*,
O'er all the ills of life victorious."
Burns: Tom O'Shanter.

glŏr'-ĭ-oŭs-lỹ, * glor-i-ous-liche, *adv.* [Eng. *glorious*; *-ly.*]

*1. Boastfully; braggingly.

"Sir Glorious Tipto . . . talks *gloriously* of anything, but very seldom is in the right."—*Ben Jonson: New Inn.* (List of Dramatis Personæ.)

2. Nobly, splendidly, admirably.

"The glose *glouriousliche* was wryte with gylte penne."
Piers Ploughman, p. 332.

3. Hilariously, uproariously.

"Drink, and he mad then: 'tis your country bids!'
Gloriously drunk, obey the important call!"
Cowper: Tusk, iv. 510.

glŏr'-ĭ-oŭs-nĕss, * glor-i-ows-nesse, *s.* [Eng. *glorious*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being glorious; glory.

"Among them also that are good, euerie one, as he hath in this vsed himselfe, so shal he excell other in the *gloriousnes* of his new bodye."—*Udal: 1 Corinth.* ch. xv.

glŏr'-ỹ, * gloir-e, * glor-ie, * glor-ye, *s.* [O. Fr. *glorie* (Fr. *gloire*), from Lat. *gloria*, for *cloria*, from the same root as in *cluo*; Gr. κλέω (*kluō*) = to hear; Lat. *inclytus* = renowned; Gr. κλέος (*kleos*) = glory, renown; Sp., Port., & Ital. *gloria*.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

*1. Originally in a more extended sense than now, including vain glory, as well as glory of a more reputable kind; arrogance, pride, haughtiness.

"In military commanders and soldiers vain-glory is an essential point; for as iron sharpens iron, so by *glory* one courage sharpeneth another."—*Bacon: Essays: Of Vain-glory.*

2. Praise, honor, or admiration or distinction paid or ascribed to any person by general consent; renown, celebrity.

"For what is *glory* but the blaze of fame,
The people's praise, if always praise unmixed?"
Milton: P. L., iii., 47.

3. Adoration or praise ascribed in worship.

"*Glory* to God in the highest."—*Luke* ii. 14.

4. A state of splendor; greatness, grandeur, or magnificence.

"Solomon in all his *glory* was not arrayed like one of these."—*Matthew* vi. 29.

5. The felicity of heaven prepared for those who love God.

"Thou shalt guide me with thy counsel, and afterwards receive me into thy *glory*."—*Psalm* lxxiii. 24.

*6. Lustre, splendor, brilliancy.

"From opening skies may streaming *glories* shine,
And saints embrace thee with a love like mine."
Pope: Eloise to Abelard, 342.

*7. A noble or praiseworthy pride.

"The success of those wars was too notable to be unknown to your ears, to which all worthy fame hath *glory* to come unto."—*Sidney.*

8. That which makes glorious, distinguished, or renowned; the distinguishing ornament or honor; that of which a person, place, or nation is or may be proud.

"Increasing London, Babylon of old
Not more the *glory* of the earth than she."
Cowper: Task, i. 723.

*9. A glorious, honorable, or worthy act; a source of honor.

"Think it no *glory* to swell in tyranny."—*Sidney: Arcadia.*

II. *Technically*:

1. *Art*: Properly, a combination of the nimbus and aureola, but commonly taken as the same as nimbus (q.v.).

2. *Pyrotech.*: A cluster of large fixed suns. [FIXED-SUN.]

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *glory* and *honor*: "*Glory* impels to extraordinary efforts and to great undertakings. *Honour* induces to a discharge of one's duty. Excellence in the attainment, and success in the exploit, bring *glory*; a faithful exercise of one's talents reflects *honour*. *Glory* is connected with everything which has a peculiar public interest; *honour* is more properly obtained within a private circle. *Glory* is not confined to the nation or life of the individual by whom it is sought; it spreads over all the earth, and descends to the latest posterity; *honour* is limited to those who are connected with the subject of it, and eye-witnesses to his actions. *Glory* is attainable but by few, and may be an object of indifference to any one; *honour* is more or less within the reach of all, and must be disregarded by no one. A thirst for *glory* is seldom indulged but at the expense of others; a love of *honour* can never be indulged but to the advantage of others." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

glory-hole, *s.*

Glass-manuf.: An opening in the wall of a glass-furnace, exposing the brilliant white of the interior.

glory-crowned, *a.* Having the head encircled with a glory.

"His own vast shadow *glory-crowned*."
Tennyson: In Memoriam, xcvi.

glory-pea, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Clianthus.

*** glory-smitten,** *a.* Smitten or seized with a thirst for glory.

glory-tree, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Clerodendron.

glŏr'-ỹ, *v.i.* & *t.* [O. Fr. *glorier*, from Lat. *glorior* = to boast; Sp. & Port. *gloriar*; Ital. *gloriare*.] [GLORY, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive*:

1. To boast; to feel pride.

"This title of Freeholder is what I most *glory* in, and what most effectually calls to my mind the happiness of that government under which I live."—*Addison: Freeholder.*

*2. To exult with joy; to rejoice.

"Both *glorying* to have scapt the Stygian flood."
Milton: P. L., i. 239.

***B.** *Trans.*: To make glorious; to glorify; to give glory to.

"The troop
That *gloried* Venus."
Greene: Looking-glass, p. 118.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to glory* and *to boast*: "To *glory* is to hold as one's *glory*. To *boast* is to set forth to one's advantage. To *glory* is more particularly the act of the mind, the indulgence of the internal sentiment: to *boast* denotes rather the expression of the sentiment. To *glory* is applied only to matters of moment; *boast* is rather suitable to trifling points. *Glory* is but seldom used in a bad sense, and *boast* still seldomer in a good sense." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

*** glŏr'-ỹ-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *glory*; *-less.*] Without glory; bereft of glory.

"Soulless, *gloryless*, and desperate."
Peele: Battle of Alcazar, ii. 2.

*** glor-y-yn,** *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To defile; to make dirty; to stain.

"*Otoryyn* or wythe onclene thynge befoylyn. *Maculo, deturpo*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

*** glōse** (I), *s.* [GLOZE, *s.*]

*** glōse,** *v.i.* [GLOZE, *v.*]

*** glōs'-ĕr,** *s.* [GLOSSER.]

glŏss (I), *** glōse** (2), *s.* [O. Fr. *glose*, from Lat. *glossa* = a word requiring explanation, from Gr. γλῶσσα (*glōssa*) = the tongue, a difficult word; Icel. *glosa*; Sw. *glosa*; Dan. *glose*; Dut. *glos*; Sp. & Ital. *glosa*; Port. *glossa*.] [GLOZE.]

I. An explanatory note or remark on the margin or between the lines of a book, as an equivalent for foreign or strange words. (Originally inserted by the copyist of a manuscript, to make the meaning more plain.)

2. A comment, note, or explanation on a point of difficulty in a work, especially in one written in a foreign tongue; a scholium.

"No commentator's tedious *gloss*."
Cowper: A Manual.

*3. A false or specious interpretation or explanation.

"Thou hast made many *glose* with thy false talkynge."
Towneley Mysteries, p. 209.

¶ A gloss is an explanation of difficultiee in a text which are merely verbal, and have no relation to the subject matter itself. The word was originally applied to obsolete, provincial, dialectical, or technical words, or uses of words, collections of such words being called *glossai*. They became common in the Alexandrian period of Greek literature, their subject being the works of Homer and other early poets. Glosses of the Hebrew texts were made by the Rabbinical writers. In Roman and canon law glosses were early introduced, and here were not merely verbal, but dealt also with the interpretation of the law. The gloss, in this case—being written between the lines and on the margin of the text—was called *glossa interlinearis*.

glŏss (2), *s.* [Icel. *glossi* = a blaze; Sw. dial. *glasa* = a glowing, *glossa* = to glow, to shine; M. H. Ger. *glosen* = to glow, *glose* = a glow, a gleam. The word has been confused, and its meaning has been partially affected by the confusion with GLOSE (1), *s.*]

I. *Lit.*: The brightness or lustre proceeding from a smooth, polished surface; polish, sheen, glossiness.

"Weeds that the wind did toss
The virgins wore: the youths woven coats, that cast a faint dim *gloss*
Like that of oil."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad.

2. *Fig.*: A specious or fair outward appearance; external show pleasing to the eye.

"There is a sort of *gloss* upon ingenious falsehoods that dazzles the imagination, but which neither belongs to nor becomes the sober aspect of truth."—*Burke: Vindication of National Society* (Pref.).

* ¶ *To set a gloss on anything*: To give it a specious appearance. (*Shakesp.*: 1 *Henry VI.*, iv. 1.)

glŏss (1), *** glose, * glos-en, * glosse, * glos-yn,** *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *gloser*; from Low Lat. *glosso*, from *glossa* = a gloss; Icel. *glosa* = to explain; Dut. *glozen*; Sp. *glosar*; Port. *glossar*; Ital. *glossare*.] [GLOSS (1), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To explain by note, gloss, or comment; to comment on so as to render clear or plain; to annotate.

"This tale nedeth nought be *glosed*,
For it is openliche shewed." *Gower* iii., 218.

* 2. To flatter, to wheedle.

"So wel he couthe me *glose*
Whan that he wold have my hele chose."
Chaucer: C. T., 6,092.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To comment; to write or make comments or explanatory remarks.

"But no man can *glosse* upon this text after that manner, for the prophet says, No shepherd shall pitch his fold there, nor shall any man pass through it for ever."—*H. More: Defence of the Philosophic Cabbala*, ch. iii.

* 2. To flatter, to wheedle.

"Who that couthe *glose* softe
And flater, such he set aloffe
In great estate." *Gower*, iii., 170.

* 3. To make sly remarks.

"Her equals first observed her growing zeal,
And laughing *glossed* that Abra served so well."
Prior: Solomon, ii. 365.

glŏss (2), *v.t.* [Gloss (2), *s.*]

I. *Lit.:* To give a gloss or superficial lustre to; to make glossy or lustrous: as, To *gloss* cloth or paper.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To give a fair or specious appearance to; to render specious or plausible.

"Do I not reason wholly on your conduct?
You have the art to *gloss* the foulest cause."
Philips.

2. To palliate by specious representation.

"Though every tongue should join in *glossing* over and even justifying all or any of those crimes."—*Porteus*, vol. ii., ser. 16.

¶ (1) In the figurative senses there is evidently a confusion with Gloss (1), *v.*

(2) Crabb thus discriminates between to *gloss*, to *varnish*, and to *palliate*: "*Gloss* and *varnish* are figurative terms, which borrow their signification from the act of rendering the outer surface of any physical object shining. To *gloss* is to give a *gloss* or brightness to any thing by means of friction, as in the case of japan or mahogany: to *varnish* is to give an artificial *gloss*, by means of applying a foreign substance. Hence in the figurative use of the terms, to *gloss* is to put the best face upon a thing by various little distortions and artifices; but to *varnish* is to do the same thing by means of direct falsehood; to *palliate* requires still less artifice than either." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

glŏs-sā-grą, *s.* [Gr. γλῶσσα (*glōssa*) = the tongue, and ἄγρα (*agra*) = a catching.]

Pathol.: A rheumatic pain in the tongue.

glŏsso-ăn'-thrăx, *s.* [Gr. γλῶσσα (*glōssa*) = the tongue, and ἄνθραξ (*anthrax*) = coal, charcoal; Fr. *glossanthrax.*]

Vet.: A disease affecting herbivorous animals, especially cattle and horses. It is characterized by dark-coloured carbuncles on the tongue.

glŏss-ăr'-ĭ-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *glossary*; *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a glossary; containing, or of the nature of a glossary.

"In the *glossarial* index of former editions, the reader has merely been presented with a long list of words, and references to the passages where they occur."—*Boswell: Advertisement to Shakespeare.*

glŏss'-ą-rĭst, *s.* [Eng. *glossar(y)*; *-ist.*]

1. One who glosses or comments upon an author.

2. A writer or compiler of a glossary.

"I am quite aware that the *glossarists* are never tired of printing."—*Notes & Queries*, July 28, 1883, p. 74.

glŏss'-ą-rў, *s.* [Lat. *glossarium*, from *glossa* = a difficult word requiring explanation; Gr. γλῶσσα (*glōssa*) = the tongue; a difficult word; Fr. *glossaire*; Sp. *glosario*; Ital. *glossario.*] A vocabulary or dictionary of glosses or explanations of words obsolete or rare, or occurring only in works of a special class, as technical terms, or of provincial dialectal forms or words. Such vocabularies are frequently given at the end of modern editions of the works of old writers—such as Chaucer and other authors of the mediæval period—many of the words used by whom are obsolete, are antiquated in spelling, or are used in meanings no longer understood. Glossaries are necessary to the satisfactory reading of such works.

"He spells them true by intuition's light,
And needs no *glossary* to set him right."
Cowper: Needless Alarm.

¶ For the difference between *glossary* and *dictionary*, see Dictionary.

* **glŏs-sā'-tŏr,** *s.* [Fr. *glossateur.*] A writer or compiler of glosses; a commentator.

"This is the full state of this affair, in the age when Seneca, who was the *glossator*, lived."—*Bp. Taylor: Dissuasive from Popery*, pt. ii., bk. i., § iii.

glŏs-sō-cŏl'-lĭte, *s.* [Gr. γλῶσσα (*glōssa*) = the tongue; κόλλα (*kolla*) = glue; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of Halloysite. It is milk-white in color, and earthy. On the edges it is translucent. It is found in a siliceous Silurian rock in Rising Fawn, Dade County, Georgia. (*Dana.*)

glŏss'-ĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *gloss* (1), *v.*; *-er.*] A writer of glosses or comments; a commentator.

"It was not easy for the king's *glossers* to interpret them to their own mind, whilst the bishops were at hand to refute and rectify their comments."—*Hurd: Constitution of the English Government.*

glŏss'-ĕr (2), *s.* [Eng. *gloss* (2), *v.*; *-er.*] One who polishes or gives a lustre to anything.

glŏss'-ĭc, *s.* [Gr. γλῶσσα (*glōssa*) = a tongue.] The name given by its inventor, Mr. A. J. Ellis, F.R.S., to a system of phonetic spelling of the English language, intended to be used concurrently with the existing system.

glŏss'-ĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *glossy*; *-ly.*] In a glossy manner.

glŏss'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *glossy*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being glossy; superficial lustre.

"Their surfaces had a smoothness and *glossiness* much surpassing whatever I had observed in marine or common salt."—*Boyle: Works*, vi. 408.

glŏss'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, *& s.* [Gloss (2), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* An operation upon silk thread by which it is moistened with steam and stretched to develope a gloss.

* **glŏss'-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *gloss* (1), *s.*; *-ist.*] A writer of glosses or comments; a commentator.

"It was raised by inconsiderate *glossists* from the mistake of this text."—*Milton: Tetrachordon.*

glŏs-sī'-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. γλῶσσα (*glōssa*) = the tongue; suff. *-itis* = denoting inflammation.]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the tongue. Since mercury began to be less used for salivation, idiopathic glossitis has become rare. When it occurs, it is generally as a symptom of some other disease. The tongue when inflamed often becomes too large for the mouth.

* **glŏss'-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *gloss* (2), *s.*; *-ly.*] Having a glossy or lustrous appearance; glossy.

glŏs-sō-, *pref.* [Gr. γλῶσσα (*glōssa*) = the tongue.] Belonging to or resembling the tongue.

glosso-epiglottic, *a.*

Anat.: Of or belonging to both the epiglottis and the tongue. Thus there are glosso-pharyngeal folds or frænula.

glosso-pharyngeal, *a.*

Anat.: Of or belonging to both the pharynx and the tongue. Thus there are glosso-pharyngeal nerves. They are the ninth pair, and act on the muscles of the pharynx and on the tongue.

glŏs'-sō-çēle, *s.* [Pref. *glosso-* (q.v.), and Gr. κήλη (*kēlē*) = a tumor.]

Surg.: A protrusion of the tongue, arising from tumefaction of the organ.

glŏs-sō-cō'-mĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. γλῶσσα (*glōssa*) = a tongue, and κομεω (*komeō*) = to guard.]

Surg.: Originally a small case for holding the tongues of wind instruments, afterwards extended to a case or apparatus in which fractured limbs are kept.

glŏs-sŏc'-ō-mŏn, *s.* [Gr. γλωσσοκομεῖον (*glōssokomeion*) = a case to keep mouthpieces; γλῶσσα (*glōssa*) = tongue, and κομέω (*komeō*) = to take care of.] A form of winch with gear-wheels and pinions, and used for raising heavy weights.

glŏs-sŏg'-rą-phĕr, *s.* [Gr. γλῶσσα (*glōssa*) = the tongue, a difficult word, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.] A writer of glosses or comments; a commentator.

"Some words I believe may pose the ablest *glossographer* now living."—*Blount: Ancient Tenures* (Pref.).

glŏs-sō-grăph'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *glossography*; *-ical.*] Of or pertaining to glossography.

glŏs-sŏg'-rą-phў, *s.* [Glossographer.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of writing glosses or comments.

2. *Anat.:* A description of or treatise on the tongue.

glŏs-sō-hў'-ąl, *a.* [Pref. *glosso-*, and *hyal* (q.v.).]

Comp. Anat.: Lingual.

glossohyal-bone, *s.*

Comp. Anat.: A slight bone supporting the tongue in some fishes, the same as Lingual bone.

glŏs-sō-lăl'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. γλῶσσα (*glōssa*) = a tongue, a language, and λαλιά (*lalia*) = talk, chatter; λαλέω (*laleō*) = to talk, to prattle.] The gift of tongues—especially vouchsafed to the Church in early times. Since then it has been claimed for several Roman missionary saints, notably for St. Francis Xavier.

"The *glossolalia*, or 'speaking with a tongue,' is connected with 'prophesying'—that is, exalted preaching and magnifying God."—*Farrar: St. Paul*, i. 96.

glŏs-sŏl'-ą-lў, *s.* [Glossolalia.] The same as Glossolalia (q.v.).

"That the *glossolaly* at Corinth was not a speaking in foreign languages is too clear to need proof."—*Farrar: St. Paul*, i. 100.

glŏs-sō-lŏg'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *glossolog(y)*; *-ical.*] Of or pertaining to glossology.

glŏs-sŏl'-ō-ğĭst, *s.* [Eng. *glossolog(y)*; *-ist.*]

1. A glossographer; an explainer of terms.

2. One versed in glossology.

glŏs-sŏl'-ō-ğў, *s.* [Gr. γλῶσσα (*glōssa*) = a tongue, and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.]

1. *Technology:* The definition and explanation of terms, as of a science. Thus in Lindley's *Introduction to Botany*, bk. iii., defining the terms used in Botany, is headed Glossology.

2. *Comp. Philol.:* The science of language [Philology.]

glŏs-sŏp'-tĕr-ĭs, *s.* [Pref. *glosso-* (q.v.), and Lat. *pteris*; Gr. πτερίς (*pteris*) = a kind of fern.]

Palæobot.: A genus of fossil ferns. *Glossopteris Browniana* is found in India, in Australia, and in Southern Africa, in beds, the exact age of which has not been finally settled.

glŏs-sō-thĕr'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *glosso-* (q.v.), and Gr. θηρίον (*thērion*) = a wild animal.]

Palæont.: A genus of Myrmecophagidæ, found in Brazilian cave deposits.

glŏs-sŏt'-ō-mў, *s.* [Gr. γλῶσσα (*glōssa*) = the tongue, and τομή (*tomē*) = a cutting; τέμνω (*temnō*) = to cut.]

Surg.: Exsection of the tongue.

glŏs'-sў, *a.* [Eng. *gloss* (2), *s.*; *-y.*]

1. *Lit.:* Having a smooth, lustrous surface; highly polished, shining, lustrous.

"The *glossy* holly loved the park."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, v. 19.

* 2. *Fig.:* Having a fair or specious appearance; plausible.

Glo's'-tĕr, *s.* [Gloucester.]

* **glot-er-y, * glot-er-ye, * glot-ry, * glut-rie,** *s.* [Eng. *glut*; *-ry.*] Gluttony.

"Of thy fowle *gloterye* absteine."—*Myrc: Instruct. for Parish Priests*, p. 52.

* **glot-e-rous,** *a.* [Eng. *glut*; *-erous.*] Gluttonous.

"A beeste . . . most *gloterous*."—*Wycliffe Levit.* xi. 30.

* **glot-on,** *s.* [Glutton.]

glŏt'-tal, *a.* [Eng. *glotti(s)*; *-al.*] Relating to or pertaining to the glottis.

glŏt'-tą-līte, *s.* [From Lat. *Clota*, *Clota* = the Roman name of the Clyde, and Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = stone.]

Min.: A variety of Arialcime (*Brit. Mus. Catal.*), or of Edingtonite (*Dana*). Thomson described it as occurring in white crystals, regular octahedrons, or four-sided pyramids or cubes. Found near Port Glasgow, on the Clyde.

glŏt'-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. γλῶττις (*glōttis*) (see the def.), from γλωττα (*glōtta*), the Attic form of γλῶσσα (*glōssa*) = the tongue.]

Anat.: The mouth of the wind-pipe. It constitutes a narrow aperture covered by the epiglottis when one holds his breath or swallows. It contributes by dilatation and contraction to the modulation of the voice. It is sometimes called the *rima glottis*, that is, the fissure or chink of the glottis. The length of the aperture of the glottis, which is directed horizontally from before backward, varies, like the vocal chords, until the period of puberty, when its length, in the case of the male, undergoes a sudden development, the voice deepening in consequence. In the adult male the aperture is about eleven lines in length. This lengthening does not take place in the female, the glottis remaining unchanged, its length being about two-thirds that of the male. The chink of the glottis is formed by the cartilages of the larynx, the vibration of whose edges by passing breath causes the vocal sounds.

glŏt-tŏ-lŏg'-ĭc, glŏt-tŏ-lŏj'-ĭc-ăl, *a.* [Eng. *glottolog(y)*; *-ic*; *-ical.*] Pertaining or relating to glottology.

"This very teaching . . . must certainly afford a wide scope for *glottologic* observation and research."—*Prof. Rajna*, in *Eighth Annual Address to Philol. Society*, 1879, p. 28.

glŏt-tŏl-ŏ-jĭst, *s.* [Eng. *glottolog(y)*; *-ist.*] One devoted to the study of the science of language.

"It is in the Aryan family that the *glottologist* will have to receive his training for some time to come."—*A. H. Sayce: Principles of Comp. Philol.* (1873), p. 69.

glŏt-tŏl'-ŏ-jy, *s.* [Gr. γλῶττα (*glōtta*) = the tongue, language, and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.] Generally used in the same sense as glossology (q.v.). Professor Sayce, however, gives a wider signification, as will be seen from the extract.

"*Glottology* will be the science of language, by which we are enabled to trace the gradual growth of the mind of man, whether displayed in the creation of language generally as an instrument of intercommunication, and the embodiment of the conceptions of the relations between thought and the world, or in the triumph of the will over the mechanism of the bodily organs, and the limitations imposed in turn by them upon it, or lastly in the evolution of the religious idea—in other words, in Comparative Mythology and the Science of Religions."—*A. H. Sayce: Principles of Comp. Philol.* (1874), p. 59.

*** glŏût,** *v.i.* & *t.* [A variant of GLOAT (q.v.).]

A. *Intrans.:* To look sullen or gloomy; to pout.

"*Glouting* with sullen spite, the fury shook
Her clotted locks." *Garth: Dispensary*, ii. 35.

B. *Trans.:* To stare or gaze at.

"The same setteth himselfe upon a stage to be *glouted* upon by every evil eye."—*Bible* (1613), *The Translators to the Reader.*

*** glŏût,** *s.* [GLOUT, *v.*] A sulk, bad temper.

"My mamma was in the *glout*."—*Richardson Clarissa*, ii. 140.

glŏve, *s.* [A.S. *glōf*; Icel. *glōfi.* Probably from Goth. *lofa*; Icel. *lofi* (Scotch *loof*) = the palm of the hand, with A.S. pref. *ge-*.]

1. A covering for the hand, differing from the mitten in having a separate compartment for each finger.

"Cicely, brisk maid, steps forth before the rout,
And kissed with smacking lip the snoaring lout:
For custom says, 'Whoe'er this venture proves,
For such a kiss demands a pair of *gloves*.'"
Gay: Pastorals; Saturday.

¶ The use of the glove goes back to a remote antiquity, the Odyssey telling us that King Laertes, who was devoted to farming, wore gloves to protect his hands from thorns. The Persians seem to have worn gloves, but their use was looked upon as effeminate by the Greeks and Romans, neither of whom used them until late Roman history. The glove became a well-known article of dress in England about the 14th century, and in the 15th there were corporations of glovers. Modern gloves are of two classes, the woven or knitted, and those made of leather. The making of these form entirely separate branches of manufacture. The former are largely produced in the United States. Kid gloves are principally of French manufactnre. The so-called English dogskin gloves are made from tanned skins of Cape sheep. Gloversville, New York, is an important centre of glove manufacture.

2. *Hatmaking:* A smooth piece of wood for rubbing a sheet of felt, and causing the nap to adhere to the body when working at the battery. The glove is held in the palm of the hand, and tied on by a string.

3. *Boxing:* A padded casing or covering for the hands.

"Fifty years ago sparring with the *gloves* was regarded as a means to an end."—*Saturday Review*, Jan. 26, 1884, p. 108.

* ¶ (1) *To bite the glove:* To exhibit mutual enmity or hostility.

(2) *To throw down* (or *take up*) *the glove:* To give (or accept) a challenge to single combat.

(3) *To be hand and glove with one:* To be on terms of the closest intimacy or friendship.

"And prate and preach about what others prove,
As if the world and they were *hand and glove*."
Cowper: Table Talk, 173.

glove-band, *s.* A glove-clasp (q.v.).

glove-clasp, *s.*

1. A band passing over the glove at the wrist to secure it.

2. An instrument with a hook at the end, used for buttoning gloves.

glove-fight, *s.*

Boxing: A pugilistic contest in which the men wear boxing-gloves. It is less dangerous than prize-fighting (q.v.), since the padded glove breaks the force of the blow.

"Men were being punished for engaging in *glove-fights*."—*Saturday Review*, Jan. 26, 1884, p. 108.

glove-fighter, *s.*

Boxing: One of the principals concerned in a glove-fight (q.v.); a promoter of glove-fighting.

"Fate has not proved so unkind to the Eltham prize-fighters, or *glove-fighters*, or whatever they were, as she at first threatened to be."—*Referee*, Feb. 10, 1884.

glove-fighting, *s.*

Boxing: The practice of fighting with boxing-gloves, as distinguished from prize-fighting proper.

"We have thus four different species of encounter, of which the first two—fighting and *glove-fighting*—are clearly prohibited."—*Saturday Review*, Jan. 26, 1884, p. 108.

*** glove-money,** *s.* (*English.*)

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A gratuity given to servants ostensibly to buy them gloves.

2. *Law:* An extraordinary reward given to officers of courts, &c., and money given by a sheriff of a county in which no offenders were left for execution, to the clerk of assize, and the judges' officers.

*** glove-silver,** *s.* The same as GLOVE-MONEY (q.v.).

glove-stretcher, *s.* An instrument for opening and stretching the fingers of gloves, in order that they may the more easily be drawn on the hand.

glŏve, *v.t.* [GLOVE, *s.*] To cover with or as with a glove.

"A scaly gauntlet now, with joints of steel,
Must *glove* this hand." *Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, i. 1.

glŏv'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *glov(e)*; *-er.*] One whose trade is to make or sell gloves.

"Does he not wear a great round beard like a *glover's* paring knife?"—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, i. 4.

glover's-stitch, *s.*

Surg.: A peculiar stitch employed in sewing up a wound.

glōw, * glowe, * glow-en, * glow-yn, *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *glōwan*; cogn. with Icel. *glóa*; Dan. *gloe*; Dut. *gloeijen*; Ger. *glühen* = to glow; Sw. *glo* = to stare; Sw. dial. *glo*, *gloa* = to stare; O. H. Ger. *gluojan.* From the same root as *glad*, *glass*, *gloat*, *gloom*, *glide*, *glitter*, *glance*, &c.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To be so heated as to give out an intense or white heat, without flame; to be incandescent.

"Not all parts like, but all alike inform'd
With radiant light, as *glowing* iron with fire."
Milton: P. L., iii. 594.

2. To sparkle, to gleam.

"The circles of his eyen in his hed
They *gloweden* betwixen yelwe and red."
Chaucer: C. T., 2,134.

3. To burn with great heat.

"From their nostrils flows
The scorching fire that in their entrails *glows*."
Addison: Ovid; Metamorphoses ii.

4. To feel heat of body; to be heated or hot; to burn.

"[I] felt my blood
Glow with the glow that slowly crimsoned all
Thy presence." *Tennyson: Tithonus*, 18.

5. To assume or exhibit a strong, bright color; to be red, brilliant, or flushed, as with animation, life, blushes, &c.

"Each pleasing Blount shall endless smiles bestow,
And fair Belinda's blush for ever *glow*."
Pope: Epistle ■ 61.

6. To feel the heat of passion; to be ardent eager in any passion of the mind.

"I feel my bosom *glow* with wontless fires."
Drummond: Hymn on the Fairest Fair.

7. To rage or burn as a passion; to be vehement or hot.

"Love slowly burns and long remains;
It *glows*." *Shadwell.*

8. To be animated or spirited; to be full of spirit or life.

"And feelings, roused in life's first day,
Glow in the line, and prompt the lay."
Scott: Marmion, iii. [Introd.]

*** B.** *Trans.:* To cause to glow; to make red or glowing.

"On each side her
Stood pretty dimpled boys like smiling Cupids,
With divers coloured fans, whose wind did seem
To *glow* the delicate cheeks which they did cool."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, ii. 2.

glōw, * glowe, *s.* [GLOW, *v.*]

1. A shining or white heat without flame: incandescence.

2. Brightness of color, redness; a rosy color, a flush.

"If you will see a pageant truly played
Between the pale complexion of true love,
And the red *glow* of scorn and proud disdain,
Go hence a little, and I shall conduct you."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, iii. 4.

3. Vehemence of passion; heat of mind; excitement, earnestness, ardor.

"Such as suppose that the simple, grave, and majestic dignity of Raffaelle could unite with the *glow* and bustle of a Paulo, or Tintoret, are totally mistaken."—*Reynolds.*

4. Heat of the blood produced by exercise: as, He was all in a *glow* after the walk.

¶ *Electric glow:*

Elect.: A pale blue luminosity appearing at the parts of an electric conductor from which electricity of high tension is noiselessly issuing, even though no other conductor is near.

¶ For the difference between *glow* and *fire*, see FIRE.

glow-worm, *s.*

Entomology:

1. *Lampyris noctiluca.* A beetle of which the male flies and does not shine, while the female shines and does not fly. It is from the latter sex, therefore, that the name glow-worm has been derived. Probably the phosphoric light, which is intermittent, and can be displayed or withheld at the will of the insect, is used by the female to attract the male. It is displayed at the tail of the insect. The glow-worm is common in many localities; it generally, though not exclusively, frequents moist places, as, for instance, weed-choked ditches or the sides of tiny streams. What is above said of the female does not apply to all species. Though in *L. noctiluca* the female gives the more brilliant light, in other cases the reverse is true, while in one American glow-worm, *Photinus dimissus*, only the male is luminous. The United States is rich in "lightoing bugs," as they are ordinarily called, such as *Photuris pensylvaniacus*, and species of other genera. But to find the most brilliant examples of glow-worms one must seek the tropics. The West Indies possess several remarkable forms, including *Photuris versicolor*, and the still more brilliant *Pygolampis xanthopholis*, of which the first with green and the second with orange light often illuminate the foliage with striking brilliancy. They are used in tropical regions to a considerable extent as jewelry, being attached to the dresses of ladies, and quite outvieing the most costly precious stones in their brilliant gleams.

The luminous organs, like those of the fireflies, consist of fatty-looking cells, surrounded by tracheæ, which supply the oxygen necessary for the vital combustion to which the phosphorescent gleam is due. Their utility to the insect is believed to be as love signals between the sexes, while it is not improbable that the flashes may serve to frighten approaching foes.

2. The genus Lampyria (q.v.).

"Oft has she taught them on her lap to play
Delighted with the *glow-worm's* harmless ray."
Wordsworth: Evening Walk.

***glŏw'-bard,** *s.* [GLOBARD.]

glŏw'-ẽr, *v.i.* [Dut. *gluren* = to peep.] To stare; to gaze intently.

"Monkbarns was *glowering* ower a' the siller yonder."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxiv.

glŏw'-ẽr, *s.* [GLOWER, *v.*] A broad stare; an intense gazing.

glŏw'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [GLOW, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Shining with a white heat without flame; incandescent; white with heat.

2. Bright or vivid in color; brilliant.

"Till Autumn's fiercer heats and plenteous dews
Dye them at last in all their *glowing* hues."
Cowper: Tirocinium, 48.

3. Red, rosy, or flushed: as, *glowing* cheeks.

4. Ardent; animated; full of life, spirit, or animation.

"The lucid amber of his *glowing* lines."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. iv., ch. i.

5. Hot, heated, fervid.

6. Full of praise or admiration: as, a *glowing* description.

C. *As substantive:*

1. A glow; a white heat; incandescence.

2. Ardour, zeal, animation.

"The inward *glowings* of a heart in love."
Addison: Cato, iv. 1

glŏw'-ĭng lў, *adv.* [Eng. *glowing; -ly.*] In a glowing manner; with great heat or brightness; with heat or passion.

glŏwr, glōūr, *v.i.* [GLOWER.]

glŏwr, glōūr, *s.* [GLOWER, *s.*]

glŏx'-ĭn'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named after P. B. Gloxin, a botanist of Colmar in the eighteenth century.]

Bot.: A genus of Gesneraceæ, having a bell-shaped corolla, the upper lip the shorter one, and two-lobed, the lower one three-lobed, with the middle lobe the largest. The species are from tropical America, and are very ornamental plants, having richly-colored leaves, as well as fine white, violet, red, or greenish yellow flowers, occasionally variegated with spots. Paxton enumerates twenty-four species as having been introduced into British greenhouses. Several hybrids have also arisen.

***glōze** (1), *v.t. & i.* [Icel. *glósa* = to explain; A.S. *glésan* = to explain, to flatter; Sp. *glosar*; Port. *glossar*; Fr. *gloser.*] [GLOSE, GLOSS.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To explain by note or comment; to gloss.

"Which Salique land the French unjustly *gloze*
To be the realm of France."
Shakesp.: Henry V., i. 2.

2. To flatter; to wheedle.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To comment; to expound.

"A while he *glozed* upon the cause
Of Commons, Covenant, and Laws."
Scott: Rokeby, i. 11.

2. To flatter.

"For he could well his *glozing* speeches frame
To such vaine uses."—*Spenser: F. Q.*, III. viii. 14.

glōze (2), *v.t.* [GLOSS.]

glōze (3), *v.i.* [Icel. *glossi* = a blaze.] To blaze.

"Gudewife, carry up a *glozin'* peat, an' kennel a spunk o' fire in them baith."—*St. Kathleen*, iii. 167.

glōze, *s.* [GLOZE, *v.*]

1. Flattery, wheedling, adulation.

2. Specious external show.

"Now to plain dealing; lay these *glozes* by."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, iv. 3.

***glōz'-ẽr,** ***glōs'-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *gloz(e)* (1), *v.*; *-er.*]

1. A glosser; a commentator or annotator.

"The other Master de Prato a solempne prothonotary, his [John Bouchet] prating *gloser*, wrote of this treaty and composicion."—*Hall: Henry V.* (an. 8).

2. A flatterer; a wheedler.

"For some said, he was a Samaritan, that he had a devil within him, a *gloser*, a drinker, a pot companion."—*Latimer: Sermons Preached before King Edward.*

***glŭb,** *v.t.* [A variant of GULP (q.v.).] To gulp down or swallow voraciously.

***glŭb'-bẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *glub; -er.*] A glutton; a gormandizer.

"That ben glotons *glubberes*."
P. Plowman, 5,274.

glū'-çĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *gluc(ose); suff. -ic.*]

Chem.: Contained in, derived from, or in any manner connected with Glucose (q.v.).

glucic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{12}H_{22}O_{12}$. An acid obtained along with saccharumic acid, by boiling cane sugar with dilute sulphuric acid; by boiling glucose with baryta water, the precipitate of the barium salt of saccharumic acid is filtered off, and the glucic acid precipitated by means of basic lead acetate, and the lead salt decomposed by H_2S. Glucic acid is a honey-like mass easily soluble in alcohol and water; it is decomposed by boiling with water, or with dilute acids into formic, acetic, and apoglucinic acids. When boiled with strong acids it is converted into humic acid: some chemists consider this acid to be identical with levulinic acid (q.v.).

glū-çī'-na, *s.* [Gr. γλῦκυς (*glukus*) = sweet.]

Chem.: Oxide of beryllium (q.v.).

glū-çĭn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *gluc(ose); -inic.*] [GLUCIC.]

glū'-çĭn-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. γλυκύς (*glukus*) = sweet.]

Chem.: A metallic element. [BERYLLIUM.] The salts of glucinum have a sweet taste, hence the name.

Glucinum (symbol Gl. eq. 9·4) is a metal with a specific gravity of 2·1. It is white, malleable, and fusible below the melting point of silver, and does not burn in air or oxygen, though becoming covered with a thin coat of oxide. It combines readily with chlorine, iodine, and silicon. It does not have the power to decompose water, even when heated to redness. It dissolves readily in hydrochloric and sulphuric acids, and in a solution of potash, but is only slightly acted on by nitric acid. This element was first obtained from Glucina, its oxide, by Wöhler in 1827, who isolated it by decomposing the chloride of glucinum, resulting from the evaporation of a solution of Glucina in hydrochloric acid. Debray obtained it more abundantly in 1854 by a method similar to that employed by Sainte-Claire Deville for the reduction of aluminium. Glucinum forms salts with the various acids, which are colorless and much resemble those of aluminium.

glū-cŏn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *gluco(se)*, *n* connective, and suff. *-ic.*]

Chem.: (For def. see etym. and compound).

gluconic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_{12}O_7$. An organic acid obtained by the oxidation of glucose with chlorine, or with bromine. Gluconic acid is a syrup; its alkaline salts are amorphous, and its barium and calcium salts are crystalline. It is insoluble in strong alcohol, and does not reduce Fehling's solution.

glū-cō-san', *s.* [Eng., &c. *glucos(e)*, and *an(hydride)* (q.v.).]

Chem.: $C_6A_{10}O_5$. The anhydride of glucose. Obtained by heating glucose to 170°. Glucosan is colourless, with a faint, sweet taste; it is soluble in water and in alcohol; it does not ferment with yeast. By the action of dilute acids, glucosan is converted into glucose.

glū'-cōse, *s.* [Gk. γλυκύς (*glukus*) = sweet.]

Chem.: Glucose, glycose, $C_6H_{12}O_6$. A fermentable sugar, which occurs in two modifications, called Dextro-glucose, or Dextrose (q.v.), and Lævo-glucose, or Levulose (q.v.), according as it turns the plane of polarization to the right or left. A solution of cane-sugar warmed with dilute acids, or left in contact with yeast or pectase, is converted into dextrose and levulose, $C_{12}H_{22}O_{11} + H_2O = C_6H_{12}O_6 + C_6H_{12}O_6$. These modifications can be separated, thus—ten parts of the mixture of sugar are dissolved in 100 parts of water, and cooled with ice; then six parts of powdered calcium hydrate are added, the calcium compound of levulose is precipitated and separated from the soluble calcium compound of dextrose by strong pressure, washed, and decomposed by carbonic-acid gas. Levulose is more soluble in alcohol than dextrose. Both dextrose and levulose in contact with yeast undergo vinous fermentation, and when added to a solution of cupric sulphate, rendered alkaline by caustic potash, gives a dark-blue solution, which, when boiled, is reduced, cuprous oxide being precipitated as a red powder. Glucose is largely manufactured in the United States, great quantities of Indian corn being consumed in its preparation, the consumption ten years ago being given at 30,000 bushels daily. Glucose is chiefly used in the making of table syrups and confectionery, in the brewing of ale and beer, and to some extent as food for bees and in the making of artificial honey, &c. When fed to bees the honey yielded is almost pure glucose. In artificial honey-making the comb is formed of paraffin and filled with glucose by machinery. In the form of grape sugar it is used to adulterate table sugar.

glū-cō-sīde, *s.* [Eng., &c. *glucos(e)* (q.v.); *-ide.*]

Chem.: A name given to compounds which occur naturally in plants from which they are extracted by water, or by alcohol; they cannot be melted without decomposition, and are resolved by boiling with dilute acids into a saccharine substance, as glucose, and another substance which has generally neutral properties. The glucoside can be obtained from the aqueous or alcoholic extract of the plant, by precipitating the other substances by lead acetate, treating the filtrate with H_2S gas, and evaporating the filtrate. Glucosides are mostly solid and crystalline substances. They give a red color when heated to 70°, with a diluto solution of gall, and a little concentrated sulphuric acid. [PHLOROGLUCIDE, GUMMIDES, MANNIDES.]

glū-cōs-ūr'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Gk. γλυκύς (*glukus*) = sweet, and οὖρον (*ouron*) = urine.]

Pathol.: A form of diabetes (q.v.). The name has reference to the fact that the urine of persons affected with this disease contains sugar.

glūe, *** glū,** *** glew,** *** glewe,** *s.* [O. Fr. *glu*, from Low Lat. *glutem*, accus. of *glus* = glue. Allied to Lat. *gluten, glutinum* = glue, from a verb **gluo* = to draw together.]

I. *Literally:*

1. A viscous substance made of the chippings of hides, horns, and hoofs, which are washed in lime-water, boiled, skimmed, strained, evaporated, cooled in moulds, cut into slices, and dried upon nets. It is manufactured in all countries engaged in the preparation of hides, &c., and therefore largely in the United States. A great quantity is now produced in France and Germany from bones. It is claimed, however, that Scottish glue is the best in the world. Glue is used in a great variety of manufactures, such as joinery, cabinet-making, book-binding, match-making, paper-making, &c. Large quantities are employed by paper-hangers in sizing walls. It is also used for stiffening straw, cotton, &c., used in the manufacture of hats and bonnets.

"Great cunning there is in making strong *glew*, and in the feat of joyning with it."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xvi., ch. xliii.

2. Any sticky or viscous substance.

"For what *glue* or cement holds the parts of hard matter in stones and metals together."—*H. More: Immortality of the Soul*, bk. i., ch. vii.

*** II.** *Fig.:* Any means or cause which unites or tends to unite bodies; a source of union; a link.

"The body of priests is copious, being joined together by the *glue* of mutual concord, and the bond of unity."—*Barrow: Of the Pope's Supremacy.*

¶ (1) *White fish-glue*, or *diamond cement*, is made of isinglass dissolved in alcohol.

(2) *Marine glue* of shellac and caoutchouc, equal parts, dissolved in separate portions of naphtha, and then mixed.

(3) *Isinglass glue*, of isinglass soaked in cold water; when swelled, put in spirits of wine; heated in a bottle plunged in a bath, with powdered chalk added.

(4) *Waterproof-glue*, of two ounces of isinglass boiled in a pint of skim-milk, until the requisite consistence is obtained.

glue-boiler, *s.*

1. A convenient apparatus for boiling skins into glue.

2. One whose business or trade is to make glue.

glue-can, *s.* [GLUE-POT.]

glue-cement, *s.* A cement to resist moisture. It is made of glue, 4 parts; black resin, 4 parts; red ochre, 1 part. Or, glue, 4 parts; boiled oil, 1 part; oxide of iron, 1 part.

glue-dryer, *s.* A machine or closet for drying sheets of glue.

glue-plant, *s.*

Bot.: *Plocaria tenax*, a fucoid sea-weed.

glue-pot, *s.* A can or pot with a can to hold the glue, which is melted by the heat of the water in the outer vessel.

"Heart, what dost thou with such a greasy dish? I think thou dost varnish thy face with the fat on't, it looks so like a *glue-pot*."—*Ben Jonson: Every Man out of his Humour*, v. 5.

glûe, * **glew,** * **glwyn,** *v.t. & i.* [GLUE, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To join or unite with glue, or other viscous substance.

"Their bowes are of wood of a yard long, sinewed at the back with strong sinewes, not *glued* too, but fast girded and tied on."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 87.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To unite; to join closely.

"Their armies ioynt in slaughters vile together *glewed*." *Phaer: Virgil: Æneidos* vii.

2. To join, to fix, to rivet, to attach.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To become firmly or closely united, fixed, or attached. (*Thomson: Winter*, 934.)

glûed, * **glewed,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [GLUE, *v.*]

glû'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [GLUING.]

glû'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *glu(e)*; *-er.*] One who or that which glues or cements; one who cements with glue.

glû'-ẽy, * **glew-ey,** * **glew-ie,** * **gluw-y, glu-y,** *a.* [Eng. *glue*; *-y.*] Of the nature of glue; resembling glue; viscous, tenacious, glutinous.

"And to the end the golde may couer them, they anoynt their bodies with stamped herbs of a *glewey* substance."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 665.

glû'-cy-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *gluey*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being gluey.

* **glŭg,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A clod; a lump.

"Place of safyr in stones, and the *gluggis* of bym gold."—*Wycliffe: Job* xxviii. 6.

glû'-ĭng, glû'e-ĭng, * **glu-ynge,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [GLUE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of cementing or uniting with glue; the act of uniting or attaching closely and firmly.

glucing-machine, *s.* A machine for smearing upon an applied surface a thin and even coating of liquid glue.

glueing-press, *s.* A contrivance to hold firmly together a number of parts which have been attached by glue or cement.

glû'-ĭsh, * **glew-ishe,** *a.* [Eng. *glu(e)*; *-ish.*] Having the nature of glue; gluey, glutinous.

"And consequently be fit for the soule of the deceased to have recourse to, and replenish their vehicle with such a cambium or *glu'ish* moisture, as will make it far easier to be commanded into a visible consistence."—*H. More: Immortality of the Soul*, bk. ii., ch. xvi.

* **glŭm,** *v.i.* [Sw. dial. *glomma* = to stare; connected with Sw. *glömug* = gloomy, and Eng. *gloom* (q.v.). (*Skeat*).] [GLOMBE.] To look sullen or gloomy; to gloom.

glŭm, * **glumme,** *a. & s.* [GLUM, *v.*]

A. *As adj.:* Sullen, frowning, gloomy.

"Thon shouldste not take me vp with visage and and *glum*."
Drant: Horace; Ep. to Julius Florus.

B. *As substantive:*

1. Sullenness, gloominess.

2. A frown; a sullen, gloomy, or frowning look.

"She looked hautely, and gane me a *glum*."
Skelton: Crowne of Laurell.

glû'-mą, *s.* [GLUME.]

* **gluma-exterior, gluma-calycinalis,** *s.*

Bot.: The same as GLUME (q.v.).

* **gluma-interior, gluma-corollina,** *s.*

Bot.: The same as GLUMELLA (q.v.).

glû-mā'-çē-ŏŭs (or **ceous** as **shŭs**), *a.* [Eng., &c. *glum(e)* (q.v.) *-aceous.*]

Bot.: Possessed of glumes resembling the flowers of grasses.

glû'-mąl, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *glumalis.*]

Bot.: Of, belonging to, or characterized by the possession of a glume; pertaining or relating to the Glumales (q.v.).

glumal-alliance, *s.*

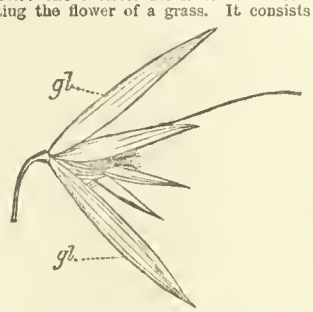
Bot.: The English name given by Lindley to the alliance Glumales (q.v.).

glû-mā'-lēş, *s. pl.* [Masc. or fem. pl. of Mod. Lat. *glumalis*, from Class. Lat. *gluma* (q.v.).]

Bot.: The Glumal Alliance. It consists of Endogens possessed of glumes. [GLUME.] Lindley placed under it the orders Graminaceæ, Cyperaceæ, Desvauxiaceæ, Restiaceæ, and Eriocaulaceæ.

glûme, glû'-mą, *s.* [Lat. *gluma* = a hull or husk, especially of corn; *glubo* = to deprive of bark, to peel.]

Bot.: The exterior series of scales constituting the flower of a grass. It consists of



LOCUSTA OF OAT. (*Avena sativa.*)
gl. Glumes.

empty bracts. The name was given by Linnæus, and adopted by Lindley.

glû-mĕl'-ą, *s.* [Fem. dimin. from Lat. *gluma* (q.v.).]

Bot.: One of the names given by De Candolle and Desvaux to two bracts within the glumes of a grass; the other name being pale. In one of the bracts the midrib quits the blade a little below the apex, and is elongated into an awn, arista, or beard, whilst the other bract which faces the fruit has its back to the rachis, is bifid at the apex, has no dorsal veins, and has a rib on each side of its inflexed edges. These two bracts are called by Linnæus the corolla of the grass, by Jussieu the calyx, by Robert Brown the perianth, and by Lindley and others its paleæ.

glû-mĕl'-lu-ląą, *s.* [Fem. dimin. of *glumella*, which again is a dimin. of *gluma* (q.v.).]

Bot.: The name given by Desvaux and De Candolle to either of two minute colourless, sometimes connate, hypogynous scales within the glumes of grass. They are the nectarium of Linnæus, the corolla of Micheli and Dumortier, the squamulæ (scales) of Jussieu, Brown, and Lindley.

glû-mĭf'-ẽr-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *gluma* = a glume; *fero* = to bear, to produce, to bring forth, and Lat. fem. pl. suff. *-æ.*]

Bot.: The same as GLUMALES (q.v.).

glû-mĭf'-ẽr-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *gluma* = a glume; *fero* = to bear, to produce, to bring forth, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Of or pertaining to the Glumiferæ; bearing glumes.

* **glŭm'-mĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *glum*; *-ish.*] Dark, gloomy, dismal.

"An ilex-tree
With *glummish* darkish shade bespreddes the same."
Phaer: Virgil; Æneid xi.

* **glŭm'-mỹ,** *a.* [Eng. *glum*; *-y.*] Dark, gloomy, dismal.

"Such casual blasts may happen, as are most to be feared, when the weather waxeth dark and *glummy*."—*Knight: Trial of Truth* (1580), fo. 27.

* **glŭm'-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *glum*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being glum; gloominess, sullenness.

† **glû'-moŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *glum(e)*; *-ous.*]

Bot.: Having a filiform receptacle, with a common glume at the base.

glŭmp, *v.i.* [GLUM, *a.*] To look sulky or sullen; to show sullenness in one's manner.

* **glŭmp'-ỹ,** *a.* [Eng. *glump*; *-y.*] Glum, sullen, sulky.

glŭnch, *a. & s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

A. *As adj.:* Frowning, gloomy, sulky, sullen.

"But what's the use of looking sae glum and *glunch* about a pickle bannes?"—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. ix.

B. *As subst.:* A sullen, angry look; a frown; a look of disdain, anger, or dislike.

glŭt, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *glutio, glutto* = to swallow, to gulp down, from the same root as *gula* = the throat.]

A. *Transitive:*

* **1.** To swallow, to gulp down.

* **2.** To swallow up, to engulf.

"He'll be hanged yet,
Though every drop of water swear against it,
And gape at wid'st to *glut* him."
Shakesp.: Tempest, I. 1.

3. To cloy; to fill up beyond sufficiency; to sate, to disgust.

"Is this your fate, to *glut* the dogs with gore?"
Pope: Homer; Iliad xi. 950.

4. To feast or delight to satiety; to satiate.

"Go *glut* thy eyes with thy adored Iamena."
Smith: Phædra & Hippolitus, iii.

* **5.** To saturate.

"The menstruum, being already *glutted*, could not act powerfully enough to dissolve it."—*Boyle.*

6. To overfill, to load; to fill with an oversupply of anything.

B. *Intrans.:* To feast, to eat to satiety.

"Like three horses that have broken fence.
And *glutted* all night long breast-deep in corn,
We issued gorged with knowledge"
Tennyson: Princess, ii. 365.

glŭt, *s.* [GLUT, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. That which is swallowed.

"Deep-throated engines . . . disgorging foul
Their devilish *glut*." *Milton: P. L.*, vi. 589.

2. Plenty, even to loathing or disgust.

3. More than enough, overmuch, a superabundance.

"An abundance, indeed a *glut*, of those talents which raise men to eminence in societies torn by internal factions."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

* **4.** Anything which fills up or obstructs a passage.

"The water some suppose to pass from the bottom of the sea to the heads of springs, through certain subterranean conduits or channels, until they were, by some *glut*, stopped, or, by other means, arrested in their passage."—*Woodward.*

5. A wooden wedge used as a quoin, a chock in splitting timber, or as a fulcrum to a lever.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* An arched opening to the ash-pit of a kiln.

"The fireplaces . . . consist of mere rectangular brick chambers, with an orifice at the top for supplying the fuel, and an arched opening to the ash-pit, the arch itself being called the *glut*."—*G. N. Redgrave*, in *Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. x. p. 206.

2. *Bricklaying:* A small brick or block introduced into a course to complete it.

3. *Comm.:* An oversupply of any commodity in the market; a supply beyond the demand.

4. *Nautical:*

(1) A patch at the centre of the head of a sail, having an eylet for the becket-rope.

(2) A choking, as by throwing the fall of a rope across the sheaves.

glut-brick, *s.* The same as GLUT, II. 2 (q.v.).

"The fire is prevented from falling out of the fire-hole by means of a rough open wall of brickbats, called the *glut-bricks*."—*G. N. Redgrave*, in *Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. x., p. 206.

glû'-tæ-ŭs, *s.* [GLUTEUS.]

glû'-tăm-ąte, *s.* [Eng. *glutam(ic)*; *-ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of glutamic-acid (q.v.).

glû-tăm'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *glut(en)*, and *amic*, an acid containing the radical (NH_2).] For def., see compound.

glutamic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: Glutamic-acid, amido-glutaric acid $C_5H_7(NH_2)O_4$, or $CH_2 < \begin{matrix} CH(NH_2)CO\cdot OH \\ CH_2\cdot CO\cdot OH \end{matrix}$.

Obtained by boiling vegetable gluten with dilute sulphuric acid, or casein with hydro-

chloric acid and atannous chloride. It is best prepared by boiling the gluten with 82 per cent. alcohol, which extracts the mucin, and boiling for twenty-four hours, with an inverted condenser, one part of the mucin with three parts of sulphuric acid and six parts of water; it is then filtered, saturated with chalk, filtered and evaporated to one-third of its bulk; the calcium salt is decomposed by oxalic acid, the excess of oxalic acid is removed by carbonate of lead, and the excess of $PbCO_3$ by H_2S gas, and, the filtrate evaporated, tyrosin crystallizes out, and afterwards the glutamic acid, which crystallizes out of hot water in tetrahedral crystals, which are nearly insoluble in alcohol and in ether, melt with partial decomposition at 140° Glutamic acid forms crystalline compounds with acids, and also forms salts. The barium salt gives characteristic needle groups like Wawellite.

glū-tăn'-āte, *s.* [Eng. *glutan(ic)*; *-ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of glutanic acid (q.v.).

glū-tăn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *gluta(nic)*; *n* connective; *-ic.*] For def. see compound.

glutanic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: Oxyglutaric acid, Unsymmetrical hydroxypyrotartaric acid.

$$C_5H_8O_5 \text{ or } CH(OH)\cdot CO\cdot OH$$
$$|$$
$$CH_2$$
$$|$$
$$CH_2\cdot CO\cdot OH.$$

Obtained by passing nitrous gas into a solution of glutamic acid in nitric acid, or by acting on a dilute solution of glutamic acid in hydrochloric acid by potassium nitrite, evaporating on a water bath and slaking out with ether. It forms small crystals, which melt at 72°. When heated to 190°, the anhydride is formed. Heated with hydriodic acid to 120°, glutanic acid is reduced to normal pyrotartaric acid. Glutanic acid forms crystalline salts, called glutanates, which are only slightly soluble in cold water.

glū-tar-āte, *s.* [Eng. *glutar(ic)*, and suff. *-ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of glutaric acid (q.v.).

glū-tăr'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *gluta(mic)*; *r* connective; *-ic.*] For def. see compound.

glutaric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: Normal pyrotartaric acid. $C_5H_8O_4$, or $HO\cdot OC\cdot CH_2\cdot CH_2\cdot CH_2\cdot CO\cdot OH$. Obtained by heating glutanic acid with hydriodic acid to 120°; or by boiling for four hours one volume of normal propylene cyanide $CH_3\cdot(CH_2\cdot Cu)_2$ with a volume and a half of fuming hydrochloric acid, evaporating on a water bath and extracting with absolute alcohol; or by treating ethyl sodaceto-acetate with ethylic β iodopropionate, and decomposing the resulting ethylic aceto-glutanate with concentrated alcoholic potash. Glutaric acid crystallizes out of water in large transparent monoclinic prisms, which melt at 97·5, and distil at 304°; it is easily soluble in water, alcohol, and in ether. It forms crystalline salts called glutarates.

Glutaric anhydride, $C_5H_6O_3$, is obtained by the action of acetyl chloride on the silver salt, or by slowly heating the acid at 230° to 280°. It forms fine needles, which melt at 56°, and are only slightly soluble in cold ether.

glū-tē-al, *a.* [Lat. *gluteus* (pl. *glutei*); Eng., &c. suff. *-al.*]

Anat.: Pertaining to the muscles called glutei, or to the buttock. Thus there is a gluteal artery as well as an inferior and a superior gluteal nerve.

glū-tēn, *s.* [Lat.]

Chem.: An albuminous substance, obtained by mixing ten parts of wheat-meal with eight parts of water, and allowing it to stand for half-an-hour; it is then washed with water, and kneaded, till all the starch is washed away, and the gluten thus obtained is a tenacious, yellowish-grey, elastic mass, which dries into a horny, semi-transparent mass, resembling glue. Gluten is soluble in dilute acids, but is nearly insoluble in water. Moist gluten putrefies when exposed to the air, unless it is quickly dried. Gluten is partly soluble in 80 per cent. alcohol; the portion insoluble in alcohol is called vegetable fibrin. The alcoholic solution contains mucin and glutin, or vegetable gelatine (q.v.).

gluten-bread, *s.* Bread containing a large quantity of gluten. It has been largely used in diabetes, but few people are able to eat it for any length of time.

*** glut-en-ry, * glut-en-er-ie,** *s.* [Glutonry.]

*** glut-er-nes, * glut-err-nesse,** *s.* [Icel. *glutr* = voracious.] Gluttony

"*Gluterrnesse* waeneththh all Galluessess."
Ormulum, 11,653

glū-tē-ūs, * glū-tæ-ūs (pl. **glū-tē-ī**), *s.* [Gr. γλουτος (*gloutos*) = the buttock.]

Anat. (Pl.): Three muscles of the hip, the *Gluteus maximus*, the *gluteus medius*, and the *gluteus minimus*. The first is a very large and coarsely fasciculated muscle, which makes the buttock prominent in man: its use is to extend the thigh. The second is smaller; it is partly covered by the muscle already mentioned, and acts when one stands. The third is the smallest; it is covered by the second one, and acts as an abductor of the thigh.

glū-tĭn, glū-tĭne, *s.* [Eng., &c. *glut(en)*; *-in, -ine.*]

Chem.: Vegetable gelatine. Obtained along with mucin by heating gluten in small fragments, with alcohol of 80 per cent., and then with alcohol of 70 per cent.; the alcoholic solutions are united, and the half of the alcohol distilled off. On cooling it deposits a mixture of glutin and mucin. The deposit is dissolved in 50 per cent. alcohol, and filtered through calico whilst hot, and then agitated till it is cold; most of the mucin is precipitated, the filtered liquid is evaporated in a water bath, and the glutin dissolved in alcohol. Glutin containing water is a fluid resembling a yellow varnish. Absolute alcohol precipitates it as a solid yellow-white substance, which can be dried over sulphuric acid; when rubbed dry, glutin becomes electric. Glutin is soluble in alkalis, and in dilute hydrochloric acid, and acetic acid. The chemical formula of glutin is not known. The analysis gave: carbon 52·7, hydrogen 7·1, nitrogen 18·0, and sulphur 0·9 per cent.

glū-tĭn-āte, *v.t.* [Lat. *glutinatus*, pa. par. of *glutino* = to cement; *gluten* (genit. *glutinis*) =glue.] To cement or unite with glue; to glue.

glū-tĭn-ā-tion, *s.* [Lat. *glutinatio*, from *glutinatus*, pa. par. of *glutino* = to glue, to cement.] The act or process of cementing or uniting with glue.

glū'-tĭn-ā-tĭve, *a.* [Eng. *glutinat(e)*; *-ive*; Fr. *glutinatif*; Ital. *glutinativo.*] Having the quality of cementing; glutinous; viscous.

glū'-tine, *s.* [Glutin.]

***glū-tĭn-ĭng,** *a.* [Lat. *glutin(o)* = to glue, to cement; suff. *-ing.*] Glutinous, viscid, cementing.

"Leaving an aquatic and viscous *glutining* kind of sweat upon the glass."—*Digby Of the Sympathetic Powder.*

glū-tĭn ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. = gluten.]

Bot.: The flesh of certain fungals. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

*** glū'-tĭ nōse,** *a.* [Glutinous.]

*** glū-tĭn-ŏs'-ĭ-tỹ, * glu-tĭn-os-ĭ-tie,** *s.* [Fr. *glutinosité*; Sp. *glutinosidad*; Ital. *glutinosita*, from Lat. *glutinosus* = glutinous.] The quality or state of being glutinous; glutinousness.

glū-tĭn-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *glutinosus*, from *glutinum* = glue; Fr. *glutineux*; Sp., Port., & Ital. *glutinoso.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Viscous; viscid; gluey; tenacious; having the quality of or resembling glue.

"All these threads, being newly spun, are *glutinous*, and, therefore, stick to each other whenever they happen to touch."—*Goldsmith To Bee*, lv.

2. *Bot.:* Viscid, glutinose, adhesive, gluey, covered with a sticky exudation.

glū'-tĭn-ŏŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *glutinous*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being glutinous; glutinosity; viscousness.

"In good spirit of wine, whose tenacity and *glutinousness* is far less than that of water, bubbles rarely continue on the liquor."—*Boyle: Works*, vol. v., p 205.

glŭt'-măn, *s.* [Eng. *glut*, and *man.*] A term used in the Custom-house for an extra officer employed when there is a glut of work.

glŭts, *s.* [Glut, s.] A local name in Oxfordshire for the broad-nosed eel (*Anguilla latirostris*).

glŭt'-tĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Glut, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of swallowing greedily, or gulping down food.

"*Glutting* of meals which weakeneth the body."—*Sir J. Checke The Hurt of Sedition.*

glŭt tŏn, * glot on, * glot-one, * glot-oun, * glut-on, * glut-ten, *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *gloton* (Fr. *glouton*), from Lat. *glutonem*, accus. of *gluto* = a glutton, from *glutio* = to devour, to gulp down; Sp. *gloton*; Port. *glotão*; Ital. *ghiottone.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who indulges in eating or drinking to excess; a gormandizer; one who gorges himself with food.

"They beeth in etynge and in drynkynge *glotouns*."—*Trevisa*, ii. 171.

2. One who indulges in or is eager for anything in excess.

"*Gluttons* in murder, wanton to destroy,
Their fatal hearts so impiously employ." *Granville.*

*3. A wretch; an epithet of contempt and disgust.

"A *glotoun*, saide the emperer, entempre thou beter thy tonge!" *Sir Ferumbras*, 164.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Zool.:* The popular name for the Wolverene or Wolverine (*Gulo luscus*), a carnivorous mammal of the family Melidæ (Badgers). It is a voracious animal, but not quite meriting the stigma of being called a glutton. The calumnies seem to have been first circulated by Olaus Magnus, Buffon following in his train. The English residents at Hudson's Bay call it Quickehatch, or what Catesby and Ellis spell Quickhatch, and Graham Quiquihatch. Its length is from two to three feet. It occurs in high latitudes in Europe, Asia, and North America. Its motions are slow, but it manages to feed on mice, marmots, and other rodents, and, when it can obtain them, on larger quadrupeds alive or dead. Hence Buffon formally described it as a quadruped-vulture. In North America it looks out for marten-traps, set in connection with the fur trade, carefully avoids personally entering them, but, standing outside, pulls them asunder, scattering the logs about, and rends to pieces any martens that may have been caught, but, instead of eating them, buries them in the snow. Its fur is of little value. When caught it emits an insupportable stench. Its footprints in the snow resemble those of a young bear. [Gulo, Wolverene.]

2. *Palæont.:* In 1871 Prof. Boyd Dawkins intimated the discovery of the glutton in Galtfaenan Cave, near Cefn, St. Asaph, in deposits "of the pleistocene or quaternary age." (*Quar. Jour. Geo. Soc.*, xxviii. 406, &c.) It has since been found in the Norfolk Forest bed (*Ibid.*, xxxvi. p. 99).

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or resembling a glutton; gluttonous. (*Dryden: Rel. Laici*, 33.)

*** glŭt'-tŏn,** *v.i. & t.* [Glutton, *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To act like a glutton; to gluttonize; to gormandize.

"Whereon in Egypt *gluttoning* they fed" *Drayton.*

B. *Trans.:* To overfill; to glut.

"*Gluttoned* at last, return at home to pine."
Lovelace: Lucasta Posthuma, p. 81.

*** glŭt'-tŏn-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *glutton*; *-ish.*] Like a glutton; gluttonous.

"Having now framed their *gluttonish* stomache to have for food the wild benefits of nature."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. iv.

*** glŭt'-tŏn-ĭze,** *v.i.* [Eng. *glutton*; *-ize.*] To eat as a glutton; to eat to excess.

"What reason can you allege why you should *glutonize* and devour as much as would honestly suffice so many of your brethren?"—*Marvell: Works*, i. 335.

*** glŭt'-tŏn-lỹ, * glut-oun-liche,** *adv.* [Eng. *glutton*; *-ly.*] Like a glutton; gluttonously, voraciously.

"That thou sselt ete zuythe and *glotounliche*."—*Ayenbite*, p. 110.

glŭt-tŏn-ŏŭs, * glot-on-ous, *a.* [Eng. *glutton*; *-ous.*]

1. Given to gluttony or excess in eating and drinking; indulging the appetite to excess; insatiable.

"It is rather to pamper your *gluttonous* maws."—*Bale: English Votaries*, pt. ii.

2. Characterized by gluttony or excess.

"And wantonness, and *gluttonous* excess."
Cowper: Task, i. 683.

glŭt'-tŏn-ŏŭs-lў, * **glou-ton-ous-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *gluttonous; -ly.*] In a gluttonous manner; like a glutton; voraciously; insatiably.

"Eche man riotously and *gloutonously*, not lokyng for other."—*Udal: 1 Cor.* xi.

* **glŭt'-tŏn-ŏŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *gluttonous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being gluttonous; gluttony; insatiable rapacity. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Penny-a-lining *gluttonousness* is doing a great deal of harm."—*Echo*, Nov. 5, 1881, p. 3.

* **glŭt'-tŏn-rў,** * **glu-ten-er-ie,** *s.* [Eng. *glutton; -ry.*] Gluttony.

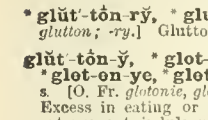
glŭt'-tŏn-ў, * **glot-on-ie,** * **glot-on-y,** * **glot-on-ye,** * **glot-en-y,** * **glot-un-yc,** *s.* [O. Fr. *glotonie, gloutonnie;* Fr. *glutonnie.*] Excess in eating or drinking; excessive or extravagant indulgence of the appetite for food; voracity; gourmandizing.

"Their sumptuous *gluttonies* and gorgeous feasts."
Milton: P. R., iv. 114.

glû'-ў, *a.* [GLUEY.]

glўç'-ĕr-alş, *s. pl.* [Eng., &c. *glycer(in)*, and *al(dehyde)s.*]

Chem.: Compounds analogous to acetals, obtained by heating glycerin with aldehydes for thirty hours at a temperature of 170° to 180°; as aceto-glyceral $C5H10O3$, or



It boils at 184° to 188°.

glўç-ĕr-ăm'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *glycer(in)*, and *amic.*] (For def. see etym. and compound.)

glyceramic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: Serin. $C3H7NO3$ or $C2H3(OH)·NH2·CO·OH$. A monobasic, triatomic, amido-acid, obtained by boiling silk with water and evaporating the filtered solution, adding a quarter of its volume of sulphuric acid, and boiling for twenty-four hours; then it is neutralized with excess of calcium hydrate, the filtrate is evaporated and a little $H2SO4$ added to neutralize it. Tyrosin and calcium sulphate first separate out on evaporation, then serin, and lastly a little leucin. The serin is dissolved in 40 parts of cold water, filtered, the filtrate neutralized by ammonia, and the calcium salt is then decomposed by carbon dioxide. It forms monoclinic crystals dissolving in 24 parts of water at 20°. It is insoluble in alcohol and in ether. It forms crystalline compounds with acids and with bases.

glў-çĕr'-a-mĭne, *s.* [Eng., &c. *glycer(ine)*, and *amine.*]

Chem.: $C3H9NO2$ or $CH2(OH)·CH(OH)·CH2·NH2$. A base obtained by passing ammonia gas into a solution of dibromhydrin $C3H5'''(OH)Br2$ in absolute alcohol. Glyceramine is a liquid soluble in water and in ether.

glўç'-ĕr-āte, *s.* [Eng., &c. *glycer(in); -ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of glyceric-acid (q.v.).

glў-çĕr'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. γλυκερός (*glukeros*) = sweet, in allusion to the sweetness of the grain.]

Bot.: Manna grass, a genus of grasses, tribe Festuceæ, family Bromidæ. The glumes are convex, five to seven nerved, the tip acute or obtuse. Seven species occur in Britain—(1) *Glyceria aquatica*, (2) *G. fluitans*, (3) *G. maritima*, (4) *G. distans*, (5) *G. procumbens*, (6) *G. rigida*, and (7) *G. loliacea*. No. 2 is abundant in ditches and stagnant waters; No. 1 on the sides of rivers, ponds, and ditches; No. 6 in dry rocks and walls; the rest occur either on muddy or on sandy sea shores. Ducks and other aquatic birds eat their seeds. Those of No. 2 are used under the name of manna-croup as a light nutritious food for invalids.

glўç'-ĕr-ĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *glycer(in); -ic.*] Contained in or prepared from glycerine (q.v.).

"The flower is dipped in *glyceric* liquid so as to receive films in the petals and the central part."—*Times*, Nov. 4, 1881, p. 4.

glyceric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C3H6O4$ or $CH2(OH)·CH(OH)·CO·OH$. A thick syrup, obtained by the slow action of fuming nitric acid on glycerin, the two liquids being separated by a layer of water; it is soluble in alcohol and in water. When boiled with concentrated caustic potash, it yields oxalic acid and lactic acid. When fused with caustic potash it is decomposed, acetate and formate of potassium being formed; by the action of concentrated hydriodic acid it yields β iodopropionic acid. By the action of $PCl5$ it is converted into dichloropropionyl chloride, $CH2Cl·CHCl·CO·Cl$. Glyceric-acid yields crystalline salts called glycerates. Glyceric-acid heated to 105° for ten hours yields an anhydride which crystallizes out of water in thin needles, which are insoluble in cold alcohol. They decompose at 250° without melting.

glўç'-ĕr-ide, *s.* [Eng., &c. *glycer(in); -ide.*]

Chem.: A name given to ethers of the triatomic alcohol glycerol, $C3H5'''(OH)3$. They have generally the termination *-in*. One, two, or three hydroxyls (OH) can be replaced by acid radicals. Thus acetic acid forms with glycerin ethers called acetins. One molecule of acetic acid + one molecule of glycerol yields mono-acetin + $H2O$. Two molecules of acetic acid and one molecule of glycerol yield di-acetin + $2H2O$, and three molecules of acetic acid and one molecule of glycerol yield tri-acetin + $3H2O$. Glycerides occur in the fat of animals as tri-stearin, $C3H5(O·C18H35O)3$, and in vegetable fixed oils, as tri-olein, $C3H5'''(OC18H33O)3$, &c. Glycerides are insoluble in water, slightly soluble in alcohol, and more soluble in ether. Glycerides are saponified by heating them with alkalies, with calcium oxide, or lead oxide, yielding glycerin and salts of the respective acids. [FATS, OILS.] Glycerides are also decomposed into their acids and glycerin by distillation in a current of steam, the temperature being kept between 550° and 600° F. Mixed ethers of glycerin and alcoholic radicals are obtained by heating mono- and di-chlorhydrine with sodium alcoholates, as mono-ethylin,

$C3H5'''$ { OH, OH, $O·C2H5$, boiling at 230°; di-ethylin,

$C3H5'''$ { OH, $OC2H5$, $OC2H5$, boiling at 191°. By heating di-ethylin with sodium, and ethyl-iodide, it is converted into tri-ethylin, $C3H5'''$ { $OC2H5$, $OC2H5$, $OC2H5$, boiling at 185°.

glўç'-ĕr-ĭn, glўç'-ĕr-ĭne, *s.* [Gr. γλυκερός (*glukeros*), γλυκύς (*glukus*) = sweet; *-in, -ine.*]

1. *Chem. & Comm.:* A triatomic alcohol of the fatty series, more properly called glycerol (q.v.), $C3H8O3$, or $CH2(OH)·CH(OH)·CH2(OH)$. Glycerin was discovered in 1778 by Scheele, who obtained it in the preparation of lead-plaster by saponifying lard with oxide of lead. Glycerin occurs in most natural animal and vegetable fats in combination with fatty acids, from which it can be obtained by saponifying with alkalis. (PREPARATION OF SOAP.) It is also formed during the alcoholic fermentation of sugar. Pure glycerin is obtained by heating neutral fats in a still, with a condensing apparatus, and passing steam in small jets through the melted fat, the temperature being kept below 600° F., and above 550° F.; the fat acids separate out in the receivers from the glycerin and water; the glycerin is then concentrated by evaporation. Glycerin is a thick, colourless, inodorous, neutral syrup, which has a very sweet taste; it mixes with water in all proportions, is soluble in alcohol and in chloroform, but insoluble in ether. It can be obtained by freezing, in deliquescent rhombic crystals, which melt at 17°. Glycerin boils at 290°; it is very hygroscopic; heated to 150° it burns with a bluish flame. Glycerin dissolves iodine and many metallic oxides and salts, also salts of the alkaloids. The sp. gr. of glycerin is 1·26 at 15°, compared with water at 4°. Glycerin distilled with phosphorus pentachloride, $P2Cl5$, yields acrolein. By the action of a mixture of equal parts of concentrated nitric acid and sulphuric acid, it is converted into nitroglycerin, $CH2·O·(NO2)·CH·O(NO2)·CH2·O(NO2)$ (q.v.). Glycerin is used for preserving fruits, &c.; also as a solvent for various salts, and in preparing copying-ink; also as a lubricator for machinery and clockwork, and is placed over water in gasmeters to prevent freezing, and is used for filling floating compasses. It is employed in the form of nitroglycerin in the preparation of dynamite, and for mixing with soap to form glycerin soap, which tends to soften the skin. Glycerin is often used to adulterate wine, beer, milk, &c. Its presence can be detected by evaporating the liquid to dryness on a water-bath, and extracting the residue with alcohol; the alcoholic solution is then evaporated and caustic soda added till it is slightly alkaline; a little of this solution placed on a watch glass and powdered borax added, glycerin, if present, will set free the boracic acid, which gives a characteristic green colour when introduced into a flame on a platinum wire.

2. *Phar.:* Glycerin is used in the preparation of *Glycerinum acidi carbolici*, glycerin of carbolic acid; *Glycerinum acidi gallici*, glycerin of gallic acid; *Glycerinum acidi tannici*, glycerin of tannic acid, in which four fluid ounces of glycerin are mixed with one ounce of the acid; *Glycerinum amyli*, glycerin of starch; *Glycerinum boracis*, glycerin of borax. These compounds are called glycerina or glycerines. Glycerin is used on account of its physical properties as an adjunct to lotions in skin diseases to prevent the surface becoming dry. It can be used as a substitute for sugar in the diet of diabetic patients. It is often adulterated with glucose and cane sugar, which can be detected by expelling the water by heat, and treating with chloroform, which dissolves the glycerin and leaves the sugar as an insoluble residue.

glўç'-ĕr-ĭ-zīne, *s.* [GLYCYRRHIZIN.]

glўç'-ĕr-ōl, *s.* [Eng., &c. *glycer(in)*, and *(alcoh)ol* (q.v.).]

Chem.: The chemical name for glycerine (q.v.).

¶ *Synthesis of Glycerol:* Acetone, $CH3·CO·CH3$, is converted into isopropyl alcohol, $CH3·CH(OH)·CH3$, by the action of sodium amalgam. This is converted into propylene, $CH2=CH·CH3$. By heating it with zinc chloride, the propylene is passed into a concentrated solution of iodine chlorine; the propylene chloriodide thus produced is suspended in water, and chlorine gas passed into the liquid till the iodine first precipitated is redissolved; the pure propylene dichloride was then heated with dry iodine chlorine in sealed tubes to 140° for eight hours, the tubes being opened after a while to allow the escape of the hydrochloric acid gas, then again sealed up, and heated to 140° for eight hours. To remove the excess of iodine, the contents of the tubes are mixed with water, and chlorine passed into the liquid till the whole of the iodine is dissolved in the water as iodine chloride; the product is separated from the water and dried, and fractionally distilled. An impure trichlorhydrin, $CH2Cl·CHCl·CH2Cl$, is obtained, which, heated with water to 180°, yields glycerin. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*)

glўç'-ĕr-ўl, *s.* [Eng., &c. *glycer(in); -yl* = Gr. ὕλη (*hulē*) = matter.]

Chem.: $C3H5'''$. The triatomic radical of glycerin and the glycerides.

glycery-chloride, *s.* [CHLORHYDRINS.]

glyceryl-oxide, *s.*

Chem.: Glyceryl ether $(C3H5)2O3$. Obtained by distilling glycerin with calcium chloride. It is a colourless oily liquid, boiling at 172°. It mixes with water, alcohol, and ether. Heated with water in a sealed tube at 100° it is converted into glycerin; it unites with bromine, forming dibromhydrin. It is not attacked by sodium amalgam; it is oxidized by chromic acid mixture, yielding formic acid and acetic acid.

glў-çĭd'-a-mĭne, *s.* [Eng., &c. *glycid(e)*, and *amine.*]

Chem.: $C3H7NO$, or $O<CH2 / CH·CH2·NH2$. A base produced by the action of alcohol, containing one per cent. of ammonia or dichlorhydrin. The hydrochlorate forms hygroscopic crystals, $C3H7NO·HCl$.

glўç'-ĭde, *s.* [Eng., &c. *glyc(erin)*, and *(anhydr)ide.*]

Chem.: $C3H6O2$, or $O<CH2 / CH / CH2(OH)$, an alcohol obtained by dissolving glycidic acetate in ether, adding caustic soda, the solution being cooled with ice. Glycide is a liquid boiling at 163°. It is soluble in water, alcohol, and ether; heated with water it is converted into glycerin; by the action of dilute nitric acid it is converted into mono-nitroglycerin; it reduces an ammoniacal solution of silver salts at ordinary temperatures.

gly-çid'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c., *glycid(e); -ic.*] Contained in or derived from glycide (q.v.).

glycidic-ethers, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Obtained by heating epichlorhydrin (q.v.), with alcohol to 180° as ethyl glycidic ether, $O\begin{cases}CH_2\\|\\CH\\|\\CH_2\cdot O\cdot C_2H_5\end{cases}$ boiling at 128°, and glycidic acetate, $O\begin{cases}CH_2\\|\\CH\\|\\CH_2\cdot O\cdot CO\cdot CH_3\end{cases}$ obtained by heating epichlorhydrin with dry potassium acetate to 115°, and then to 150°. It boils at 168°.

glȳ'-çĭn, *s.* [Glycocine.]

glȳç'-ĭ-nē, *s.* [Gr. γλυκύς (*glukus*) = sweet, because the leaves and roots of some species are sweet.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the sub-tribe Glycineæ (q.v.), the species, all but one of which are decumbent if not even twining, have alternate leaves with axillary racemes or fascicles of yellow flowers. Locality, the warmer parts of the Old World. *Glycine Soja*, the erect species alluded to, is cultivated in the East Indies for its beans. From these the Japanese make a sauce called sooja or soy. The garden plant called Glycine is now removed to Mulletia.

glȳ-çĭn'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *glycine*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of papilionaceous plants, tribe Phaseoleæ.

glȳ-cō-, *pref.* [Gr. γλυκύς (*glukus*) = sweet.] Sweet.

glȳ-cō-chŏ'-lāte, *s.* [Eng. *glycochol(ic); -ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of glycocholic-acid (q.v.).

glȳ'-cō-chō-lĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *glyco(gen)*, and *cholic* (q.v.).] (For def., see compound.)

glycocholic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{26}H_{43}NO_6$. An acid occurring as a sodium salt in the bile of most animals. It is obtained by covering fresh bile in a tall glass cylinder with a layer of ether, and adding 1 c.c. of strong HCl to every 50 c.c. of bile; in a few days a crystalline mass is formed, which is filtered, washed with cold water, and crystallized out of boiling water; it forms fine needles, which melt at 100°, and are soluble in alcohol; when boiled with baryta water, it is decomposed into cholic acid and glycocine, $C_{26}H_{43}NO_6 + H_2O = C_{24}H_{40}O_5 + C_2H_5NO_2$. On adding to a solution of an alkaline glycocholate a few drops of a solution of sugar, then a drop of strong sulphuric acid, a red to a violet colour is produced. Glycocholic acid forms salts which are called Glycocholates; the glycocholates of the alkalis and earth metals are soluble in water and in alcohol. Glycocholate of sodium is precipitated from its alcoholic solution by ether; acetate of lead gives a precipitate which is soluble in alcohol.

glȳ'-cō-çĭne, *s.* [Gr. γλυκός (*glukos*) = sweet; *-ine.*]

Chem.: Glycocine, glycine, glycocol, amidoacetic acid, glycollamic acid, amido-glycollic acid. $C_2H_5NO_2$, or $CH_2(NH_2)\cdot CO\cdot OH$. Glycocine can be obtained by boiling gelatin with baryta, neutralizing with sulphuric acid, evaporating and extracting with alcohol; by boiling one part of hippuric acid with four parts of fuming HCl, filtered when cold from the benzoic acid, evaporating to expel the excess of HCl, washing the residue with ammonia, then with absolute alcohol; by passing cyanogen gas into a boiling concentrated solution of hydriodic acid, $\begin{vmatrix}CN\\|\\CN\end{vmatrix} + 2H_2O + 5HI = NH_4I + 2I_2 + \begin{vmatrix}CH_2\cdot NH_2\\|\\CO\cdot OH\end{vmatrix}$; also by the reduction by zinc and HCl of cyan-carbonic ether in an alcoholic solution, $CN\cdot CO\cdot OC_2H_5 + 4H = H_2O + CH_2\cdot NH_2\cdot COOH + C_2H_5\cdot OH$; by heating bromacetic acid with ammonia; by heating to 60° dry ammonium carbonate with monochloracetic acid. It has a sweet taste, and melts at 170°; at higher temperatures it is decomposed. It gives a deep red colour with ferric chlorides, which is destroyed by acids, but restored by ammonia; with phenol and hypochlorite of sodium it gives a beautiful blue colour. Glycocine forms crystalline compounds with acids, also salts with bases. Glycocine heated with caustic baryta gives off methylamine; heated with sulphuric acid and manganese dioxide glycocine is decomposed into hydrocyanic acid, water at CO_2. Glycocine heated with nitrous acid is converted into glycollic acid, with liberation of nitrogen.

glȳ'-cō-cŏl, *s.* [Gr. γλυκύς (*glukus*) = sweet, and κόλλα (*kolla*) = glue.] [Glycocine.]

glȳ-cō-çȳ'-ăm'-ĭ dīne, *s.* [Eng., &c. *glycocyam(ine); -idene.*]

Chem.: $C_3H_5N_3O$, or $HNC\begin{cases}NH—CO\\NH—CH_2\end{cases}$.

A base obtained by heating the hydrochlorate of glycocyamine to 160°, and treating the hydrochlorate with $Pb(OH)_2$. It crystallizes in deliquescent plates, which are very soluble in water, having an alkaline reaction.

glȳ-cō-çȳ'-a-mĭne, *s.* [Eng., &c. *glyco(cine); cyamine.*]

Chem.: Guanidacetylic acid. $C_3H_7N_3O_2$, or $HN = C(NH_2)NH\cdot CH_2CO\cdot O_4$). Boiled with water and dilute sulphuric acid, it is resolved into oxalic acid, guanidine, and carbonic acid.

glȳ-cō-drū'-pōse, *s.* [Eng., &c. *glyco(se)*, and *drupose.*]

Chem.: $C_{24}H_{36}O_{16}$. The strong concretions in pears, produced by thickening and hardening of the cell walls, consists of this substance, together with a small quantity of mineral matter, which is removed by digesting them with dilute acetic acid. Glycodrupose is insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether; boiled with dilute nitric acid it yields cellulose and oxalic acid, boiled with dilute hydrochloric acid it yields drupose and glucose.

glȳ'-cō-ġĕn, *s.* [Eng., &c. *glyco(se); -gen.*]

Chem.: $C_{12}H_{20}O_{10} + H_{20}$. Glycogen occurs in the liver of mammals, and in molluscs. It is a white powder, which dissolves in water, forming an opalescent fluid, which is four times more dextrorotary than a solution of dextrose of the same strength. It is insoluble in alcohol; it gives a red colour with iodine solution, and does not reduce an alkaline solution of cupric oxide. When boiled with dilute sulphuric or dilute hydrochloric acid, it is converted into glucose. In the liver of an animal that has been long dead the glycogen has been converted into glucose.

glȳ'-cō-ġĕn-āte, *s.* [Eng. *glycogen(ic); -ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of glycogenic-acid (q.v.).

glȳ-cō-ġĕn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *glycogen; -ic.*] Pertaining to or derived from glycogen (q.v.).

glycogenic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_{12}O_7$. An acid produced by the action of bromine and silver oxide, or glycogen; it is a syrup. Its salts are crystalline, soluble in water and insoluble in alcohol.

glȳ'-cŏl, *s.* [Eng., &c. *glyc(erin)*, and *(alcoh)ol.*]

Chemistry:

I. *Sing.:* Ethene glycol, $C_2H_6O_2$ or $\begin{vmatrix}CH_2\cdot OH\\|\\CH_2\cdot OH.\end{vmatrix}$

A diatomic alcohol of the glycol series; obtained by distilling ethene diacetate with caustic potash. Glycol is a liquid having a sweet taste, boiling at 197°; soluble in alcohol and in water, only slightly soluble in ether. It is oxidized by nitric acid, forming glycollic acid, glyoxalic acid, and oxalic acid. Heated to 250° with solid caustic potash, it yields potassium oxalate, and gives off hydrogen, $2KOH + C_2H_6O_2 = K_2C_2O_4 + 8H$. Heated with zinc chloride, $ZnCl_2$, it yields aldehyde, an atom of water being eliminated; with PCl_5 it forms ethene dichloride, $C_2H_4Cl_2$; by the action of hydriodic acid, HI, it is reduced to ethyl iodide, C_2H_5I. Metallic sodium can replace either one or two atoms of hydrogen in the hydroxyl radicals, forming sodium ethenate, $\begin{vmatrix}CH_2OH\\|\\CH_2ONa\end{vmatrix}$, and disodium diethenate, $\begin{vmatrix}CH_2ONa.\\|\\CH_2ONa\end{vmatrix}$ Glycol dissolves KHO and $Ca(OH)_2$.

2. *Pl.:* Diatomic alcohols of the fatty series, of which glycol is the first member. They may be regarded as derived from hydrocarbons of the paraffin series, C_nH_{2n+2}, by the substitution of two hydroxyl radicals, (OH)$_2$, for two atoms of hydrogen, attached to different carbon atoms; or from olefines, C_nH_{2n}, by the union with two hydroxyls. Glycols are obtained by combining an olefine with two atoms of bromine, $C_2H_4 + Br_2 = \begin{vmatrix}CH_2Br\\|\\CH_2Br\end{vmatrix}$, and converting the dibromide into diacetate, by means of an alcoholic solution of potassium acetate, and decomposing the diacetate by caustic potash; also obtained by combining an olefine with hypochlorous acid, ClOH, and acting on the chlorhydrin thus obtained by moist silver oxide, $\begin{vmatrix}C_2HCl\\|\\CH_2\cdot OH\end{vmatrix} + AgOH = AgCl + \begin{vmatrix}CH_2\cdot OH\\|\\CH_2\cdot OH\end{vmatrix}$. The glycols are colourless, inodorous, neutral liquids, having a sweet taste, and are intermediate compounds between monatomic alcohols and glycerols. They are soluble in water and alcohol, but only slightly soluble in ether. By the action of hydrochloric acid they are converted into monatomic alcohols.

glȳ-cŏl'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *glycol; -ic.*] Derived from or pertaining to glycol.

glycolic-ethers, *s. pl.*

Chem.: The ethers of diatomic alcohols or glycols, the hydrogen in the hydroxyl radical being replaced by an acid radical, as $C_2H_4\begin{cases}OH\\OH\end{cases}$, glycol, $C_2H_4\begin{cases}O\cdot C_2H_3O\\OH\end{cases}$, glycol acetate, or monoacetate of ethylene, $C_2H_4\begin{cases}O\cdot C_2H_3O\\O\cdot C_2H_3O\end{cases}$, glycol diacetate, or diacetate of ethylene, or by an alcohol radical, as, $C_2H_4\begin{cases}O\cdot C_2H_5\\OH\end{cases}$, glycol monoethylate, and $C_2H_4\begin{cases}O\cdot C_2H_5\\O\cdot C_2H_5\end{cases}$, glycol diethylate.

glȳ-cō-lĭg'-nōse, *s.* [Pref. *glyco-*, and Eng., &c. *lignose* (q.v.).]

Chem.: $C_{30}H_{46}O_{11}$. A yellowish white substance, obtained by exhausting the wood of the spruce fir, *Abies excelsa*, with dilute acetic acid, alcohol, and ether. It is decomposed by boiling with hydrochloric acid, yielding glucose and lignose, $C_{18}H_{26}H_{11}$. Glycolignose fused with caustic potash yields potassium salts of oxalic and succinic acids, and pyro catechin, $C_6H_4(OH)_2$-(1—2).

glȳ-cŏl'-la-mīde, *s.* [Eng. *glycoll(ic)*, and *amide.*]

Chem.: $C_2H_5NO_2$, or $\begin{vmatrix}CH_2OH.\\|\\CO\cdot NH_2.\end{vmatrix}$ The amide of glycollic acid. Obtained by heating ammonium tartronate till no more CO_2 is given off, and recrystallizing from water; also by the action of ammonia on ethyl glycollate. Glycollamide is soluble in water, and slightly soluble in alcohol. It melts at 120°. By the action of alkalis or dilute acids it is converted into ammonia and glycollic acid.

glȳ'-cŏl-lāte, *s.* [Eng. *glycoll(ic); -ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of glycollic acid (q.v.).

glȳ-cŏl'-lĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *glycol*, *l* connective, *-ic.*] Derived from or pertaining to glycol (q.v.).

glycollic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: Oxyacetic acid, oxacetic acid, $C_2H_4O_3$, or $\begin{vmatrix}CH_2OH.\\|\\COOH.\end{vmatrix}$ A diatomic monobasic fatty acid, containing an alcohol and an acid radical. It occurs in sour grapes and in the leaves of *Ampelopsis hederacea*. Glycollic acid can be obtained by the oxidation of glycol, by the action of nitric acid on alcohol, by heating a solution of oxalic acid to 100° for a week with granulated zinc, the oxalic acid being reduced by the nascent hydrogen, but it is best obtained by boiling in a flask connected with a condenser a mixture of one part of chloracetic acid, $CH_2Cl\cdot COOH$, with twenty-four parts of water, some hours; the product is then evaporated on a water-bath. Glycollic acid crystallizes out of water in needles, which melt at 80°. It is soluble in alcohol and in ether; by the action of concentrated nitric acid it is oxidized into oxalic acid, $\begin{vmatrix}COOH.\\|\\COOH.\end{vmatrix}$ Glycollic acid forms crystalline salts called glycollates.

glycollic-anhydride, *s.*

Chem.: $C_4H_6O_5$, or $O\begin{<}{CH_2\cdot COOH}{CO\cdot CH_2\cdot OH}$. A white powder, insoluble in alcohol, ether, and cold water; when boiled with water it is converted into glycollic acid. It melts at 130°, and is obtained by heating glycollic acid for a long time on a water-bath.

glycollic-ethers, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Ethers formed by replacing the H in the (CO·OH) group of glycollic acid by alcohol radicals, as methyl glycollate, $CH_2OH\cdot CO\cdot O\cdot CH_3$.

glȳ-cŏl-līde, *s.* [Eng. *glycol(ic)*; *-ide.*]

Chem.: An anhydride of glycollic acid, $C_2H_2O_3$, or $\begin{matrix}CH_2\\CO\end{matrix}\!>\!O$, obtained by heating glycollic acid between 250° to 280°, also by heating dry potassium chloracetate to 110°—120°, or heating tartronic acid to 180°. It is a powder insoluble in cold water; it melts at 220°. When warmed with ammonia it is converted into glycollamide (q.v.).

glȳ-cŏl-lȳl, *s.* [Eng., &c., *glycol* (q.v.); *-yl* = Gr. ὕλη (*hulē*) = matter.]

Chem.: (For def., see etym. and compound).

glycolyl-guanidin, *s.* [Glycocyamidine.]

glycolyl-urea, *s.* [Hydantoin.]

glȳ-cō-nĭ-an, glȳ-cŏn'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. γλυκώνειος (*glukōneios*), from its inventor Glykon.]

Pros.: A name given to a certain kind of verse in Greek and Latin poetry. It consists of three feet, a spondee, a choriamb, and a pyrrhic: – – | – ∪ ∪ – | ∪ ∪; or it may be scanned as a spondee and two dactyls: – – | – ∪ ∪ | – ∪ ∪.

glȳ-cŏn'-ĭc, *a.* [Glyconian.]

glȳ-cŏs'-ą-mīne, *s.* [Eng., &c., *glucos(e)*, and *amine.*]

Chem.: $C_6H_{13}NO_5$. The hydrochlorate of this base is obtained by boiling chitin for half an hour with concentrated hydrochloric acid. Glycosamine crystallizes from alcohol in needles; it reduces cupric solution.

glȳ'-cōse, *s.* [Glucose.]

glȳ'-cō-sīde, *s.* [Glucoside.]

glȳ'-cō-sĭne, *s.* [Eng., &c., *glyco(l)*, *s* connective, and *-ine.*]

Chem.: $C_6H_6N_4$. An organic base obtained by the action of ammonia on glyoxal. It is a colourless crystalline powder, almost insoluble in water; it sublimes in needles without melting, dissolves in acids, and forms crystalline salts.

glȳ-cŏs'-mĭs, *s.* [Pref. *glyco-*, and Gr. ὀσμή (*osmē*) = smell.]

Bot.: A genus of Aurantiaceæ. *Glycosmis citrifolia* bears fruits of a delicious flavour.

glȳ-cyr-rhē'-tĭn, *s.* [Eng. *glycyrrh(iza)*; *-etin.*]

Chem.: A brown brittle resin, obtained by boiling glycyrrhizin with dilute acids; insoluble in water, soluble in alcohol and alkalis. It dissolves in concentrated sulphuric acid, forming a red solution, which changes to purple.

glȳ-cyr-rhīz-ą, *s.* [Gr. γλυκύς (*glukus*) = sweet, and ῥίζα (*rhiza*) = a root.]

1. *Bot.:* A genus of papilionaceous plants, subtribe Galegeæ. It has a tubular, five-cleft and two-lipped calyx, and an ovate compressed one to four-seeded pod. *Glycyrrhiza glabra* is said to furnish the Spanish liquorice. [Liquorice.] The roots of *G. echinata* and *G. glandulifera* are alleged to have the same qualities.

2. *Pharm.:* Liquorice-root. The recent and dried root or underground stem of *Glycyrrhiza glabra*, a native of Southern Europe and of many parts of Asia, as far as China. It occurs in cylindrical-branched pieces, brown on the surface and yellow within, tough and pliable, sweet and mucilaginous to the taste. It contains a substance called Glycyrrhizin (q.v.), also asparagine, gum mucilage, &c. It is used as a powder in pills, and also to form *Extractum Glycyrrhizæ*, extract of liquorice, which is obtained by maceration and percolation of the root, and evaporation to a proper consistence. It is a sweet demulcent, useful to relieve coughing and to sheathe the mucous membrane. It is often given with powdered senna.

glȳ-cyr-rhīz'-ĭn, *s.* [Eng. *glycyrrhiz(a)* *-in.*]

Chem.: $C_{44}H_{63}NO_{18}$. A crystalline substance obtained by boiling the root of *Glycyrrhiza glabra* in alcohol, and evaporating the alcoholic solution to dryness. It is decomposed by boiling with dilute acids into glucose and glycyrrhetin. When fused with caustic potash it is converted into para-oxybenzoic acid, $C_6H_4\cdot OH\cdot COOH$. (1—4).

***glȳn,** ***glȳnne,** *s.* [Irish.] A glen. (It occurs frequently in compound names of places in Ireland, as Glen does in Scotland.

"Though he could not beat out the Irish, yet he did shut them up within those narrow corners and *glynn* under the mountain's foot."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

glȳ-ŏx'-al, *s.* [Eng., &c. *gly(col)*; *ox(alic)*, and *al(dehyde).*]

Chem.: The diatomic aldehyde of glycol and of oxalic acid, $C_2H_2O_2$ or $\begin{matrix}CO\cdot H.\\|\\CO\cdot H.\end{matrix}$ Obtained by the gradual oxidation of ethyl-alcohol by nitric acid, the liquids being separated by a layer of water. Glyoxal is a transparent, deliquescent, amorphous substance; it is oxidized by dilute nitric acid into glyoxalic acid, and by concentrated nitric acid into oxalic acid. It reduces an ammoniacal solution of a silver salt, forming a metallic mirror; by the action of alkalis it is converted into glycollic acid. A very dilute solution of glyoxal, when warmed with a little potassium cyanide, KCN, turns a dark red colour.

glȳ-ŏx'-ą-lāte, *s.* [Eng. *gloxal(ic)*; *-ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of gloxalic-acid (q.v.).

glȳ-ŏx-ăl'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *gly(col)*, and *oxalic.*] (For def. see compound.)

glyoxalic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: Also called glyoxylic-acid, $C_2H_2O_3$ or $\begin{matrix}CO\cdot H\\|\\CO\cdot OH\end{matrix}$, a dyad compound, containing an aldehyde and an acid radical. Obtained along with glyoxal by oxidation of ethyl-alcohol with nitric acid; also by heating at 140° one part of dichloracetic acid, $CHCl_2\cdot COOH$, with ten parts of water for twenty-four hours. Glyoxalic acid is a thick syrup, which can be crystallized over H_2SO_4. It is very soluble in water, and can be distilled in a current of steam. It is a monobasic acid, forming crystalline salts called glyoxalates. By oxidizing agents it is converted into oxalic acid; by nascent hydrogen it is reduced to glycollic acid. It has also the properties of an aldehyde, reducing ammoniacal solutions of silver salts, forming a metallic mirror; also unites with alkaline bisulphites. Glyoxalic acid, when boiled with excess of limewater, yields calcium glycollate and calcium oxalate.

glȳ-ŏx'-ą-līne, *s.* [Eng., &c. *glyoxal*; *-ine.*]

Chem.: $C_3H_4N_2$, or $N\begin{<}{CH}{CH\cdot C.H.}{\quad\;\;\|}{\quad NH.}$ Obtained by treating glyoxal, kept cool by ice, with a slight excess of ammonia, glycosine separates as a powder, the filtered liquid is boiled with milk of lime, evaporated to a syrup, and extracted with alcohol, and distilling the alcoholic solution. Glyoxaline crystallizes in white prisms, which melt at 89°, and boil at 255°. It is soluble in water, alcohol, and in ether. It unites with acids to form crystalline compounds.

glȳ-ŏx-ȳl'-ĭc, *a.* [Glyoxalic.]

glȳph, *s.* [Gr. γλυφή (*gluphē*), from γλύφω (*gluphō*) = to carve.]

Arch. & Sculpt.: A perpendicular fluting or channelling, used as an ornament.

glȳ'-phæ-ą, *s.* [Gr. γλυφή (*gluphē*) = carving, carved work.]

1. *Bot.:* A genus of Tiliaceæ.

2. *Palæont.:* A genus of Macrurous Crustaceans. Prof. Morris enumerates one species from the Lias and two from the Oolite.

glȳph'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. γλυφικός (*gluphikos*), from γλύφω (*gluphō*) = to carve.] Pertaining to carving or sculpture; of or pertaining to a glyph or glyphs.

glȳ'-phĭ dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *glyph(is)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Lichens, tribe Idiothalameæ.

glȳph-ĭp-tĕr-ȳ'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *glyphipteryx* (genit. *glyphipterygis*), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Moths, group Tineina. The imago has the head generally smooth; the labial palpi variable; the maxillary palpi very short, the anterior wings oblong or elongate; the posterior ones ovate or lanceolate; the flight diurnal. The larva has sixteen legs or is apodal. It generally mines in leaves. Twenty-eight British species are known, some of them very small. (*Stainton.*)

glȳph-ĭp'-tĕr-ȳx, *s.* [Gr. γλυφίς (*gluphis*) = an arrow-head, and πτερύξ (*pterux*) = wing.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Glyphipterygidæ (q.v.). The species fly in the bright sunshine.

glȳ'-phĭs, *s.* [Gr. γλυφίς (*gluphis*) = a notch of an arrow, an arrow.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the family Glyphidæ (q.v.).

glȳph'-ō-graph, *v.t.* [Glyphograph, *s.*] To engrave by the system of glyphography.

glȳph'-ō-graph, *s.* [Gr. γλυφή (*glyphē*) = a carving; γραφω (*graphō*) = to write, to draw.]

Engin.: A plate prepared by glyphography; an impression taken from such a plate.

glȳph-ŏg'-rą-phĕr, *s.* [Eng. *glyphograph*; *-er.*] One who is skilled in or practises glyphography.

glȳph-ō-grăph'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *glyphograph*; *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to glyphography.

glȳph-ŏg'-ra-phȳ, *s.* [Gr. γλυφή (*gluphē*) = a carving, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write, to draw.] A name given by Mr. Palmer to his relief line engraving. A thin ground of wax is spread upon the plate; this is etched or cut away so as to give the design in intaglio. The ground is now covered with a film of graphite, after which metal is precipitated upon the metal in an electro-bath, giving a metallic plate with the design in relief. The copper shell is backed with lead and used as an ordinary printing surface.

glȳp'-tĭc, *a.* [Gr. γλυπτικός (*gluptikos*) = carving; γλύφω (*gluphō*) = to engrave; Fr. *glyptique.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Pertaining or relating to engraving on precious stones.

2. *Min.:* Figured.

glȳp'-tĭcs, *s.* [Glyptic, *a.*] The art of engraving on precious stones.

glȳp-tō-, *pref.* [Gr. γλυπτός (*gluptos*) = fit for carving, carved.] Carved or looking as if it were so.

glȳp-tō-crī-nĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *glyptocrin(us)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: A family of Crinoidea. It has no parabasals, but five basals with six interradials in each inter-radial space. The plates are usually ornamented with radiating ridges, as if they had been carved for ornament, whence the name.

glȳp-tō-crī'-nŭs, *s.* [Pref. *glypto-*, and Gr. κρίνον (*krinon*) = a lily.] [Glyptocrinidæ.]

Palæont.: The typical genus of the family Glyptocrinidæ (q.v.). *Glyptocrinus basalis* is figured by Murchison from the Lower Silurian rocks.

glȳp-tō-dĭp-tĕr-ī'-nī, *s. pl.* [Pref. *glypto-*; Gr. δίπτερος (*dipteros*) = with two wings, here = with two fins, and Lat. masc. pl. adj. suff. *-ini.*]

Palæont.: In the classification of Professor Huxley, a family of fossil ganoid fishes, suborder Crossopterygidæ. There are two dorsal fins, the scales are sculptured, the pectoral fins acutely lobate, dentition dendrodont. There are two sub-families, the one with rhomboidal, and the other with cycloidal scales. Under the latter family fall the genus Holoptychius, &c.

glȳp'-tō-dŏn, *s.* [Pref. *glypto-*, and Gr. ὀδούς (*odous*), genit. ὀδόντος (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Palæont.: A huge fossil mammal, family

Dasypodidæ (Armadillos). It was encased in armour, there being bony plates on the head, and nearly hexagonal bony scutes on the body.

GLYPTODON.

It belonga to the Post-pliocene of South America. Including the tail, *Glyptodon clavipes* was more than nine feet long.

glÿp'-tō-graph, *s.* [Pref. *glypto-*, and Gr. γράφω (*graphō*) = to write, to draw.] An engraving on precious stones or gems.

glÿp tŏg'-ra-phĕr, *s.* [Eng. *glyptograph*; *-er*.] One who is skilled in or practises glyptography; an engraver on precious stones.

glÿp-tō-grăph'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *glyptograph*; *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to glyptography, or the art of engraving on gems or precious stones.

glÿp-tŏg'-ra-phy, *s.* [Pref *glypto-*, and Gr. γράφη (*graphē*) = a writing, a drawing.]

1. The art of engraving on gems or precious stones.

2. A description of the art of engraving on gems or precious stones.

glÿp-tō-læ'-mŭs, *s.* [Pref. *glypto-*, and Gr. λαιμός (*laimos*) = the throat.]

Palæont.: A genus of Fossil Ganoids, family Glyptodipterini, and the section or sub-family of it with rhomboidal scales. It has been found only in the Devonian rocks.

glÿp-tō-sâur-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *glyptosaur(us)* (q.v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Palæont.: A family of Lacertilia (Lizards). The skin had ornamented osseous scales. It is found in the Tertiary deposits.

glÿp-tō-sâur-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *glypto-*, and Gr. σαῦρος (*sauros*), σαύρα (*saura*) = a lizard.]

Palæont.: The typical genus of the family Glyptosauridæ (q.v.).

glÿp-tō-thē'-cą, *s.* [Pref. *glypto-*, and Lat. *theca*; Gr. θήκη (*thēkē*) = a box, a chest.] [THECA.]

Arch., &c.: A box, room, or building for the preservation of sculpture.

* **glÿs'-tĕr,** *s.* [CLYSTER.]

gmĕ-lī'-ną (*g* silent), *s.* [Named after John George Gmelin, a celebrated German naturalist, who travelled to Siberia, and published a flora of that region.]

Bot.: A genus of Verbenaceæ, tribe Viticeæ. The leaves of *Gmelina parviflora* render water mucilaginous. It may then be employed as a ptisan for the cure of *ardor urinæ*. (*Lindley.*)

gmĕl'-ĭn-ite (*g* silent), *s.* [Named after Prof. Charles Gmelin, of Tübingen.]

Min.: A colourless, yellowish-white, greenish-white, or reddish-white, fresh, transparent to translucent brittle mineral, crystallizing in rhombohedrons. Hardness, 4·5; sp. gr., 2·04 to 2·17. Compos.: silica, 46·37 to 53·71; alumina, 17·63 to 21·48; lime, 3·67 to 11·48; soda, 3·10 to 7·29; potassa, 0·39 to 1·87; water, 8·58 to 29·41. Sarcolite, Lederevite, and Hydrolite are varieties. It is found at Andreasberg, in the Harz; at Montecchio, Maggiore, and Castel, in the Vincentine; in Cyprus; near Cape Blomidon, in Nova Scotia; in Britain near Glenarm and Portrush, in Antrim; in the isle of Magee; at Talisker, in Skye, &c. (*Dana.*)

* **gnac-chen,** * **gnach-yn,** *v.i.* [GNASH.]

* **gnăp** (*g* silent), *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To gnaw, to eat.

"Sum *gnapped* here fete and haudes."—*MS.*, in *Halliwell*, p. 405.

gnă phăl'-ĭ-ĕæ (*g* silent), *s. pl.* [Lat. *gnaphali(um)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of composite plants, sub-order or series Tubulifloræ. The flowers are all tubular, the outer ones very slender. Genera represented in Britain—Gnaphalium, Antennaria, and Filago.

gna-phā'-lĭ-ŭm (*g* silent), *s.* [Lat. *gnaphalium*, *gnaphalion*; Gr. γναφάλιον (*gnaphalion*) = either the cudweed or the lavender cotton-weed.]

Bot.: Cudweed. The typical genus of the tribe Gnaphaliæ (q.v.). The heads are bisexual, the receptacle flat and naked. About 100 species are known. They are small incon-

GNAPHALIUM ULIGINOSUM.
1. Details of Flowers. 2. Single Flower.

spicuous, composite weeds, whose stems and leaves are covered with a whitish cottony down. They have representatives in the United States, where *G. polycephalum* has some repute in household medicine. The flowers may be kept a long time with little apparent change, and may be classed among *Everlasting Flowers*.

* **gnar** (*g* silent), * **gnarre,** * **knarre,** * **knur,** * **knurr,** *s.* [Cf. O. Dut. *knor*; Dut. *knorf* = a knot; Dan. *knort* = a knot, a gnarl; *knortet* = knotty, gnarled; Sw. *knorla* = a curl, a ringlet; Icel. *gnerr* = a knot, a knob; Ger. *knorren* = an excrescence, a lump; *knorrig* = gnarled. (*Skeat.*)]

1. *Lit.*: A knot in a tree.

2. *Fig.*: A tough, thickset, rough fellow.

"He was short-shouldered, hode, thikke *gnarre*."
Chaucer: *C. T.*, 551.

* **gnar,** * **gnarr** (*g* silent), *v.i.* [An onomatopoetic word.] To snarl, to growl, to murmur.

"When he 'gan to rear his bristles strong,
And telly *gnar*." *Spenser*: *F. Q.*, I. v. 34.

* **gnare,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A snare, a trap.

"There wenten before me the *gnaris* of deeth."—*Wycliffe*; *2 Kings* xxii. 6.

gnarl (*g* silent), *v.i.* [A freq. from *gnar*, v. (q.v.).] To snarl, to growl.

"Wolves are *gnarling* which shall gnaw them first."
Shakesp.: *2 Henry VI.*, iii. 1.

gnarl (*g* silent), *s.* [A dimin. from *gnar*, s. (q.v.).] A gnar, a knot in wood; a snag.

gnarled (*g* silent), *a.* [Eng. *gnarl*, s.; *-ed.*]

1. *Lit.*: Full of knots or snags; knotty, gnarly.

"Thou rather with thy sharp and sulphurous bolt,
Split'st the unwedgeable and *gnarled* oak."
Shakesp.: *Measure for Measure*, ii. 2.

2. *Fig.*: Cross-grained, peevish, perverse.

gnarl'-ў (*g* silent), *a.* [Eng. *gnarl*, a.; *-y.*] Having knots; gnarled, knotty.

"Till by degrees the tough and *gnarly* oak
Be rived." *Marston*: *Antonio's Revenge*, Iv. 2.

* **gnarre** (*g* silent), *v.i.* [GNAR, *v.*]

* **gnarre** (*g* silent), *s.* [GNAR, *s.*]

gnar'-rў (*g* silent), *a.* [Eng. *gnar*, a.; *-y.*] Knotty, gnarly.

"Like spring's green bloom on boughs all gaunt and *gnarry*."
A. C. Swinburne: *Athens.*

gnăsh (*g* silent), *v.t. & i.* [A modification of Mid. Eng. *gnasten* = to gnash the teeth.] [GNAST.]

A. *Trans.*: To strike together, as the teeth; to clash.

"He *gnashed* his teeth, his eyeballs flashed with fire."
Hoole: *Orlando Furioso*, bk. xxx.

B. *Intrans.*: To grind or clash the teeth together, as in rage, despair, &c.; to rage.

"The monster fell, and *gnashing* with huge tusks
Ploughed up the crimson earth."
Smith: *Phædra & Hippolitus*, I.

gnăsh'-ĭng (*g* silent), * **gnash-ynge,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [GNASH, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As subst.*: The act of grinding or clashing the teeth together, as in rage, despair, &c.

"And the children of the kyngedome shal be caste oute into utter darknes; there shal be wepynge and *ynashynge* of teeth."—*Bible* (1551), *Matt.* viii.

gnăsh'-ĭng-lў (*g* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *gnashing*; *-ly.*] In a gnashing manner; with gnashing of teeth.

* **gnast,** * **gnaste,** *s.* [A S. *gnást* = a spark; Sw. *gnista*; Dan. *gnist*; Icel. *gneisti.*] An ash; the wick of a candle.

"As a *gnast* passendi."—*Wycliffe*: *Isaiah* xxix. 5.

* **gnast,** * **gnaist,** * **gnast-en,** * **gnast-yn,** *v.i.* [Sw. *knastra* = to crush between the teeth; Icel. *gnastan* = a gnashing; *gnista* = to gnash the teeth; *gnesta* = to crack; Ger. *knastern* = to gnash; Dut. *knarsén*. Prob. a mere variant of *crash* (q.v.). (*Skeat.*)] To grind or gnash the teeth together, as in rage, despair, &c.

"That *gnaisted* ouer me with thaire tethe."
E. Eng. Psalter, Ps. xxxiv. 16.

* **gnast-cre,** *s.* [Eng. *gnast*, v.; *-ere* = *-er.*] One who gnashes his teeth; one who rages or fumes.

"*Gnastere. Fremitor.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **gnast-ing, gnaist-ing,** * **gnast-yng,** * **gnast-ynge,** *s.* [Eng. *gnast*, v.; *-ing.*] Gnashing of the teeth.

"Ther endeles *gnaisting* is of teth."
Cursor Mundi, 26,760

gnăt (*g* silent), * **gnattc,** * **gnaytt,** *s.* [A.S. *gnæt*; cf. Sw. *gnat* = a nit.]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: In the same sense as II. 1, 2.

"We made wreathes of greene grasse, which we wound about our bodies, to keepe vs from the sunne and *gnats* of that country."—*Hackluyt*: *Voyages*, iii. 491.

II. *Technically*:

I. *Entomology*:

(1) *Sing.*: *Culex pipiens* and some other species of the genus Culex (q.v.).

(2) *Pl.*: The family Culicidæ (q.v.).

2. *Script.*: The rendering of the Greek word κώνωψ (*kōnōps*), which seems to be correct.

¶ *To strain at* [an old misprint for *out*] *a gnat and swallow a camel* (Matt. xxiii. 24, Authorised Version). *To strain out the gnat and swallow the camel* (Revised Version): Alluding to the care with which the Jews strained small insects out of the liquor they were about to drink. To be punctilious about trifles, and with the grossest inconsistency to allow one's self violations of moral principle in matters of great moment.

gnat-catcher, *s.* One of the numerous class of American insectivorous birds, related to the kinglets.

gnat-net, *s.* A fine gauze net to keep off gnats, mosquitoes, &c.; a mosquito-net.

"To omit the ancient conopeion, or *gnat-net* of the Ægyptians, the inventors of that artifice."—*Browne*: *Cyrus' Garden*, ch. ii.

* **gnat-strainer,** *s.* One who attaches too great importance to little matters, while neglecting others of greater moment (Matt. xxiii. 24.).

† **gnat-worm,** *s.*

Ord. Lang. & Entom.: The larva of a gnat.

"He that would behold a very anomalous motion, may observe it in the fertile and tiring stroaks of *gnat-worms*."—*Browne*: *Garden of Cyrus*, ch. iv.

gna-thī'-tēs (*g* silent), *s. pl.* [Gr. γνάθος (*gnathos*), and suff. *-ites*, pl. of suff. *-ite.*]

Zool.: The masticatory organs of Crustacea.

gna-thī'-tĭs (*g* silent), *s.* [Gr. γνάθος (*gnathos*) = the jaw, and suff. *-itis* (*Med.*) (q.v.).]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the jaw.

gnăth'-ō-dŏn (*g* silent), *s.* [Gr. γνάθος (*gnathos*) = a jaw, and ὀδούς (*odous*), genit. ὀδόντος (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

I. *Ornith.*: A genus of birds, called also Didunculus (q.v.).

2. *Zool. & Palæont.*: A genus of conchiferous molluscs, family Mactridæ. It is so called because one of the lateral teeth connected with the hinge has a certain resemblance to a jaw-bone. Recent species, one certain and three doubtful; fossil three, from the Chalk onwards. The best-known recent species is *Gnathodon cuneatus*, which was formerly eaten by the Indians. It is found with *Cyrena carolinensis* at Mobile, on the Gulf of Mexico,

which is built on a shell-bank consisting chiefly of the two species.

***gnă-thŏn'-ĭc, gnă-thŏn'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Gr. γνάθων (*gnathōn*), genit. γνάθωνος (*gnathōnes*) = a full mouth, a fat cheek; Eng., &c. suff. *-ical* (q.v.).] Flattering, deceitful.

***gnă-thŏn'-ĭe-al-lў** (*g* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *gnathonical*; *-ly*.] In a servile, parasitical, or flattering manner.

†gnă-thŏp'-ō-dīte (*g* silent), *s.* [Gr. γνάθος (*gnathos*) = a jaw; πούς (*pous*), genit. ποδός (*podos*) = a foot, and Eng. &c. suff. *-ite* (q.v.).]

Zool.: A jaw-foot—*i.e.*, a foot modified into a jaw, more generally called maxillipedes (q.v.). Such limbs exist in the Crustacea.

gnă-thŏs'-tō-ma (*g* silent), *s.* [Gr. γνάθος (*gnathos*) = the jaw, and στόμα (*stoma*) = mouth.]

Zool.: A genus of nematoid Entozoa, found by Prof. Owen in the stomach of the tiger, the leopard, and other Felidæ.

gnăt'-lĭng (initial *g* silent), *s.* [Eng. *gnat*; dimin. suff. *-ling*.] A little gnat.

"But if some man, more hardy than the rest,
Should dare attack these *gnatlings* in their nest;
At once they rise with impotence of rage."
Churchill: Rosciad.

gnăt'-snăp-pĕr (*g* silent), *s.* [Eng. *gnat*, and *snapper*.] A bird which lives by catching gnats.

"They deny that any bird is to be eaten whole, but only the *gnatsnapper*."—*Hakewill: On Providence.*

gnâw (*g* silent), ***gnawe, *gnaw-en, *gnaw-yn,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *gnagan*; cogn. with Dut. *knagen*; O. Icel. *gnaga*; Icel. *naga*; Dan. *gnave*; Sw. *gnaga*. The *g* is a mere prefix = A.S. *ge-*. The simple verb appears in Icel. *naga*; Dan. *nage*; Ger. *nagen* = to gnaw; Sw. *nagga* = to nibble; Eng. *nag* = to tease, to worry. (*Skeat.*)]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To bite or eat away by degrees, or by nibbling.

"Of her herbs and flowers,
It seemed the better part were *gnawed* away."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. i.

2. To bite in agony, despair, or rage.

"They *gnawed* their tongues for pain."—*Revelation* xvi. 10.

* 3. To eat away by corrosion; to corrode away.

4. To wear away by continued biting.

"*Gnawing* with my teeth my bonds asunder."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, v.

II. *Fig.:* To consume or wear away by degrees; to waste away; to fret.

"Vile disdaine and rancour, which did *gnaw*
His heart in twaine with sad melancholy."
Spenser: F. Q., II. viii. 50.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To use the teeth in biting; to bite into anything, so as to wear it away by degrees.

"I might well, like the spaniel, *gnaw* upon the chain that ties me."—*Sidney: Arcadia.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To cause a fretting, consuming, or wasting away: as, a *gnawing* pain.

* 2. To be affected with a continuous, severe, and wasting pain: as, A tooth *gnaws*.

***gnâw** (*g* silent), *s.* [Gnaw, *v.*] A gnawing; a fretting or wearing away.

"The *gnaw* of anguish, and the waste of life."
Boyse: Written in the Palace of Falkland.

gnâwed (*g* silent), *pa. par.* & *a.* [Gnaw, *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* (See the verb).

2. *Bot.:* Erose, having the margin irregularly toothed, as if bitten by some animal.

gnâw'-ĕr (*g* silent), *s.* [Eng. *gnaw*; *-er*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that which gnaws or corrodes.

2. *Zool.:* A rodent.

gnâw'-ĭng (*g* silent), ***gnaw-yng, *gnaw-ynge,** *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Gnaw, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* The act of eating away by degrees.

"By dremes, by chirking of dores, or cracking of houses, by *gnawing* of rattes, and swiche maner of wretchednesse."—*Chaucer: Persones Tale.*

2. *Fig.:* A continuous or severe pain, or feeling; as of remorse.

"This composition is good for those that have weak and feble stomachs, or be troubled with *gnawing* and pain there."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xx., ch. ix.

*** gnâwn** (*g* silent), *pa. par.* or *a.* [Gnaw.]

*** gnede,** *a.* [A.S. *gnéath*.]

1. Stingy; mean; sparing; miserly.

"Off gyfft he was he never *gnede*."
Degrevant, 1,159.

2. Sparing; small in quantity; scarce.

"Thaire money wex haun *gnede*."
Cursor Mundi, 5,392.

*** gnede,** *v. t.* [Gnede, *a.*] To fail; to run short for.

"Non that day schal the *gnede*."
Poem on Freemasonry, 670.

*** gnede-ly, * gnede-liche,** *adv.* [A.S. *gnéthelice*.] Sparingly; meanly; stingily.

"Heo mel *gnedeliche* leden hise lif."—*Ancren Riwle*, p. 202.

*** gned-y,** *a.* [Eng. *gnede*, a.; *-y*.] Mean; stingy; sparing.

"A *gnedy* gloton with to grete chekes."
P. Plowman, xvi. 85.

gnēīss (*g* silent), *s.* [Ger. *gneiss, gneus*, a German mining term given by geologists, who have given it world-wide currency.]

Geology & Petrology:

1. *Spec.:* A metamorphic rock, consisting of orthoclase, quartz, and mica. It is akin to mica schist, which, however, is distinguished by having less orthoclase and more mica. It has exactly the same materials as granite, but is stratified or foliated. Sometimes hand specimens are found, in which lamination is so little traceable, that they might pass for granite. There are cases also in which gneiss, in position, does not consist of thin laminæ, but is divided into thick beds, in which the mica has only a slight degree of parallelism to the planes of stratification. Sometimes it is penetrated from below by granitic veins. (*Lyell*, &c.) [Metamorphic.]

2. *Gen.:* A formation in which gneiss [No. 1] prevails, but not exclusively, there being present also hornblende-schist and other metamorphic rocks. These latter are considered as subordinate to the gneiss.

¶ The varieties of gneiss include hornblendic gneiss, in which hornblende replaces mica; protogine gneiss, with talc instead of mica; graphite gneiss, with graphite replacing mica. Gneiss in some cases has arisen from the metamorphosis of granite, in others from greywacke and similar rocks. The gneisses are widely distributed, the coarser grained kinds belonging principally to the Archæan rocks, the finer ones to later strata. Geologists are divided in opinion concerning the origin of gneiss.

gnēīs'-sĭc (*g* silent), *a.* [Ger. &c. *gneiss*; Eng., &c. suff. *-ic*.]

Geol.: Consisting of gneiss.

"The old *gneissic* rocks of Nova Scotia."—*Hind*, in *Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, xxvi. 471.

gnēīs'-sōīd (*g* silent), *a.* [Ger., &c., *gneiss*, and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*), form, appearance.]

Geol.: Resembling gneiss.

"The unconformable contact of the Lower Silurian gold-bearing strata with the underlying *gneissoid* and schistose series."—*Hind*, in *Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, xxvi. 474.

gnēīs-sōse' (*g* silent), *a.* [Ger., &c., *gneiss*; Eng., &c. suff. *-ose* (q.v.).]

Geol.: Properly, abounding in gneiss; but used also simply for *gneissic* (q.v.).

"The Eastern *gneissose* rocks of Sutherland and Ross."—*Murchison* in *Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, xvi., p. 237.

gnĕ-tā'-çē-æ (*g* silent), *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *gnet(um)* (q.v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*.]

Bot.: Joint-firs; an order of Gymnogens, with repeatedly-branched jointed stems and simple net-veined leaves, opposite and entire, sometimes very minute and scale-shaped; flowers in catkins, or heads; the males with a one-leaved calyx, transversely slit at the end; a monadelphous filament, with one-celled anthers opening by pores; females, altogether naked or sheltered by a false calyx, consisting of two scales, each surrounding two flowers; ovary, none; ovule with a style-like process. Known genera, two—viz., Gnetum and Ephedra (q.v.); species, fifteen, scattered over the world.

gnĕ'-tŭm (*g* silent), *s.* [Corrupted from Gnemon, the name given to the plant in the island of Ternate.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Gnetaceæ (q.v.). The species are found in the hottest parts of India and Guiana. In Amboyna the seeds of *Gnetum Gnemon* are eaten boiled, roasted, or fried, and the green leaves, though tasteless, are used as spinach.

***gnīde, *gnīd-en, *gnyde,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *gnídan*; O. H. Ger. *gnîtan*; M. H. Ger. *gnîten*; Sw. *gnida*; Dan. *gnide*.]

A. *Trans.:* To break or grind to pieces; to bruise.

"Heo broken the eares hi the weic and *gnîden* the cornes ut."—*Ancren Riwle*, p. 260.

B. *Intrans.:* To be brought to nothing; to be destroyed utterly.

"Gold and seolver, but schal *gnyde* to nouht."—*O. Eng. Miscell.*, p. 114.

gnī'-dĭ-a, *s.* [Lat. *Gnidius* = pertaining to Gnidus or Cnidus, a town of Caria.]

Bot.: A genus of Thymelaceæ (Daphnads). The known species, about fifty in number, are pretty heath-like plants, several of which have been introduced into British greenhouses from the warmer parts of Eastern Africa. *Gnidium Daphnoides* is manufactured into ropes in Madagascar; most species of the genus can, moreover, be used in cutaneous diseases.

*** gnit, * gnytte,** *s.* [Gnat.]

*** gnof, * gnoff,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps connected with gnaw (q.v.).] A miser; a stingy, mean fellow.

"Whilom ther was dwelling in Oxenforde
A riche *gnof*, that gestes helde to borde,
And of his craft he was a carpenter."
Chaucer: C. T., 3,188.

gnōme (1) (*g* silent), *s.* [Fr.; prob. from Gr. γνώμη (*gnōmē*) = intelligence, from the belief that the gnomes could furnish information as to secret treasures in the earth.]

1. An imaginary being, a kind of sprite. Gnomes were supposed by the Rosicrucians to inhabit the inner parts of the earth, and to be the guardians of mines, quarries, &c.

"The *gnomes* or dæmons of earth, delight in mischief."—*Pope: Ep. Dedic. to Mrs. A. Fermor.*

2. A dwarf; a goblin; a person of small or misshapen figure or features.

gnōme (2), **gnō'-mē** (*g silent*), *s.* [Gr. γνώμη (*gnōmē*) = intelligence, a maxim, from γνώναι (*gnōnai*) = to know.] A maxim, an aphorism, a saw, a reflection.

"*Gnome* [is] a saying pertaining to the manners and common practices of men, which declareth by an arte brevity, what in this our lyfe ought to be done or not done."—*Peacham: Garden of Eloquence.* (1577.)

*** gnōmed,** *a.* [Eng. *gnome* (1); *-ed*.] Haunted by gnomes.

"Empty the haunted air and the *gnomed* mine."
Keats: Lamia, ii.

*** gnō'-mĭc** (1), *** gnō'-mĭc-al** (1) (*g* silent), *a.* [Gr. γνωμικός (*gnōmikos*) = dealing in maxims, sententious; Gr. γνώμη (*gnōme*).] [Gnome (2).] Dealing in maxims; sententious; didactic; a term applied to Greek didactic poets, such as Solon, Phocylides, Theognis, &c., and to their writings.

"A city long famous as the seat of elegiac and *gnomic* poetry."—*G. H. Lewes: History of Philosophy*, i. 39.

*** gnō'-mĭc** (2), **gnō'-mĭc-al** (2) (*g* silent), *a.* [Catachrestic for gnomonical (q.v.).] Pertaining to a dial or the art of dialling.

"A dial furnished with a magnetic needle, rather than an ordinary *gnomical* dial."—*Boyle: Works*, v. 427.

*** gnō'-mĭc-al-lў** (*g* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *gnomical*; *-ly*.] In a gnomic, didactic, or sententious manner.

*** gnō-mŏ'-lŏg'-ĭc, * gnō-mŏ-lŏg'-ĭc-al** (initial *g* silent), *a.* [Gr. γνωμολογικός (*gnōmologikos*), from γνωμολογέω (*gnōmologeō*) = to speak in maxims.] [Gnomology.] Of or pertaining to gnomology.

gnō-mŏl'-ō-ğў (initial *g* silent), *s.* [Gr. γνώμη (*gnōmē*) = a maxim, and λόγος (*logos*) = a word, a discourse; Gr. λέγω (*legō*) = to collect, to speak; Fr. *gnomologie*.] A treatise on, or collection of, maxims or sententious reflections or sayings; the knowledge of or literature relating to such maxims or sayings.

"Which art of powerfull reclaiming, wisest men have also taught in their ethical precepts and *gnomologies*."—*Milton: Tetrachordon.*

*** gnō-mŏm'-ĕ-trў** (*g* silent), *s.* [Gr. γνώμη (*gnōmē*) = a maxim, and μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.] A dividing or arraying according to subject.

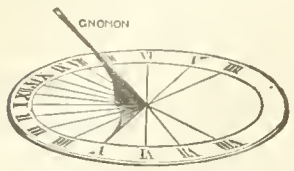
"We can touch but lightly on the intricate question of stichometry as opposed to *gnomometry*."—*Athenæum*, July 8, 1882, p. 43.

gnō'-mŏn (*g* silent), *s.* [Lat., from Gr. γνώμων (*gnōmōn*) = one who knows, an interpreter; from Gr. γνῶναι (*gnōnai*) = to know.]

1. *Astron.:* A rod, style, or pillar erected perpendicularly to the horizon, from whose shadow the altitudes, declinations, &c., of the sun and stars may be determined. Such styles were in use in ancient Egypt, in China, and similar contrivances were found at Quito by the invading Spaniards.

"Comparing the height of a *gnomon* or pillar with the length of the solstitial shadow."—*Elton: Origins of English History*, p. 14.

2. *Dial:* The style or pin, which, by its

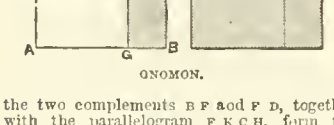


DIAL-PLATE, WITH GNOMON.

shadow on the dial-plate, shows the hour of the day.

"The shadow of the style in the dyall which they call the *gnomon*, in Egypt, at noonetide, in the equinoctiall day, is little more in length than halfe the *gnomon*."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. ii., ch. lxxii.

3. *Geom.:* The figure made up of the two complements of a parallelogram, together with either of the parallelograms about the diameter. Thus in the parallelogram A B C D,



GNOMON.

the two complements B F and F D, together with the parallelogram F K C H, form the gnomon D K O or E H B. In the second figure one of the parallelograms about the diameter has been removed, so as to form a gnomon.

4. The index of the hour-circle of a globe.

gnō-mŏn'-ĭc, gnō-mŏn'-ĭc-al (*g* silent), *a.* [Lat. *gnomonicus*, from Gr. γνωμονικός (*gnōmonikos*) = pertaining to a gnomon; ἡ γνωμονική (τέχνη) *hē gnōmonikē* (*technē*) = the (art) of dialling; Fr. *gnomonique.*]

1. *Dial.:* Of or pertaining to the art of dialling.

"One of those curious *gnomonic* instruments, that show at once the place of the sun in the zodiac, his declination from the equator, the day of the month, the length of the day, &c."—*Boyle: Works*, v. 398.

2. *Bot.:* The term applied by Link to the embryo when bent at right angles.

gnomonic-projection, *s.* The projection of the lines of a sphere upon a plane tangent to the surface of the sphere, the point of sight or the eye being taken at the centre of the sphere. In this projection all great circles of the sphere are projected into straight lines; all small circles, whose planes are parallel to the plane of projection, into concentric circles, having their common centre at the point of contact; and all other small circles into ellipses. Gnomonic projection is also called horologiographic projection, on account of its use in dialling.

gnō-mŏn'-ĭc-al-lў (*g* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *gnomonical; -ly.*] In a gnomonical manner; according to the principles of gnomonic projection.

gnō-mŏn'-ĭcs, gnō-mŏn'-ĭcks (*g* silent), *s. pl.* [Gnomic.] The art or science of dialling, or of constructing dials to show the hour of the day.

"The elevations of the pole, and the azimuths, sundials of all sorts, enough to make up an art called *gnomonicks*."—*Boyle: Works*, vi. 776.

***gnō'-mŏn-ĭst** (*g* silent), *s.* [Eng. *gnomon; -ist.*] One versed in gnomonics.

"The sun enables the *gnomonist* to make accurate dials, to know exactly how the time passes."—*Boyle: Works*, vi. 418.

***gnō-mŏn-ŏl'-ō-ġў** (initial *g* silent), *s.* [Gr. γνώμων (*gnōmōn*) = a gnomon, and λόγος (*logos*) = a treatise; a discourse.] A treatise on gnomonics or dialling.

gnŏph'-rĭ-a (*g* silent), *s.* [Gr. γνοφερός (*gnopheros*), δνοφερός (*dnopheros*) = dark, dusky; γνοφος (*gnophos*), δνόφος (*dnophos*) = darkness.]

Entom.: A genus of moths, family Lithosidæ. *Gnophria rubricollis* is the Black Footman. The front part of the thorax is red, the rest black, as is the abdomen, except the four or five last segments, which are yellow; all the wings of a dull smoky black. The larva feeds on various lichens; the perfect insect appears in June. (*Stainton.*)

gnō'-sĭs (*g* silent), *s.* [Gr. γνῶσις (*gnōsis*) = (1) an inquiry, a judgment, especially of a judicial kind, (2) knowledge, spec. of the deeper kind; γιγνώσκω (*gignōskō*), fut. γνώσομαι (*gnōsomai*) = to know: from the root *gno* = to know.] What is considered as science—*i.e.*, knowledge, through it may be chiefly a series of hypotheses; gnosticism, which professes to restore to mankind the lost knowledge of God.

"But the supposition that the Alexandrian *gnosis* first formed that of Palestine is, in our opinion, quite erroneous."—*Tholuck: Epistle to the Hebrews* (1842), i. 130.

gnŏs'-tĭc (*g* silent), *a.* & *s.* [Gr. γνωστικός (*gnōstikos*), as adj. = good at knowing; as subst. = the power or faculty of knowing.]

A. *As adjective:*

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Knowing, shrewd, worldly-wise.

"I said you were a *gnostic* fellow, and I laid you have not always been professional."—*Scott: St. Ronan's Well*, ch. v.

2. *Hist. & Phil.:* Of or belonging to the belief called gnosticism (q.v.), or to its professions.

"According to some the apostasy referred to was the *Gnostic* heresy."—*Lewin: St. Paul*, i. 288.

B. *As subst.:* An adherent of gnosticism (q.v.).

"The system of the *Gnostics* was compounded of many heterogeneous materials."—*Lewin: St. Paul*, ii. 249.

* **gnŏs'-tĭc-al-lў** (*g* silent), *adv.* [Eng., &c. *gnostic* (q.v.); *-al, -ly.*]

1. After the manner of the gnostics.

2. Properly, suitably, becomingly.

"He was tog'd *gnostically* enough, and cast twelve yards of line with one hand."—*Scott: St. Ronan's Well*, ch. iv.

gnŏs'-tĭ-çĭsm (*g* silent), *s.* [Eng., &c. *gnostic; -ism.*]

Hist. & Phil., &c.: A system of philosophy professedly Christian, devised to solve the great questions, such as the origin of evil, which have perplexed the ablest minds in every age. Gnosticism accepted beliefs in an eternal God of infinite power, wisdom, and goodness. The granting of this postulate at once brought the gnostic face to face with the question, why then did this Great Being allow evil to arise in the universe, when it was in his power to have prevented it? If he did not prevent it, was he not to a certain extent responsible for its existence? The same difficulty had centuries before created the dualist system of Zoroastrianism, which, denying the omnipotence of the one Supreme Being, assumed the existence of two, a good and a bad one, about equal in power, and in continual conflict. This view, derived from Persia, was partially adopted by some gnostics, whilst others of the sect, or aggregation of sects, drew on the later Platonism of Alexandria for their inspiration. There were then two classes of them: the Syrian, and the Alexandrian or Egyptian gnostics. In certain tenets, both agreed. Matter was eternal, and from the first essentially evil; there was then no bygone time when "the origin of evil" took place. Nor was the world created by the Supreme Being; it was framed by an exalted spirit, called, in consequence, the Demiurge (q.v.), whom many identified with the God of the Jews. He had shining qualities, but was selfish and arrogant. He wished men to worship, not the Supreme Being, but himself. The former was the purest Light, and pervaded that boundless space which the Greeks called πλήρωμα (*plērōma*). He did not remain for ever alone, but brought into existence two holy and happy spirits of different sexes, called Æons, from whose marriage came others of the same order, till there was a whole family of them in the pleroma. The chief of these Æons was Jesus Christ, who was sent to the world to win it back from the Demiurge to its proper allegiance. Many gnostics held what were called Docetic views. [Docetæ.] The germs of gnosticism existed in the first century; it did not, however, reach maturity till the reign of Adrian in the second. Of the Syrian gnostics there were Saturninus of Antioch, Cerdo, Marcian, Lucian, Severus, Blastea, Bardesanes, Tatian, &c.; of the Egyptian Basilides of Alexandria, Valentinus, &c. The system had a good deal declined by the third century, but was not extinct till about the sixth. It has been disputed whether there are allusions to either nascent or fully developed gnosticism in the New Testament. Some writers profess to find them in such passages as Col. ii. 8; 1 Tim. i. 4, vi. 20; 2 Tim. ii. 16, 17; Titus iii. 9; and there appears to be one to Docetic ism in 1 John i. 1-3.

"To this strange mixture was added no inconsiderable portion of Christianity, into which *gnosticism* had been imported by that father of heresy Simon Magus."—*Lewin: St. Paul*, ii. 250.

* **gnowe,** *pret. of v.* [Gnaw.]

gnû (*g* silent), *s.* [Hottentot *gnû, gnoo* = the name of the animal; Fr. *gnou.*]

Zool.: Catoblepas Gnu, a species of antelope. The adult male is about 5ft. 6in. long, and 3ft. 10in. high at the shoulder; horns dark, broad, upon the summit of the head, tapering out sideways over the eyes, and turning up into a pointed hook. Legs long. The face is covered with black bristly hair, with white ones around the eye and on the legs; on the neck is a vertical mane, black in the centre and white at the sides; a bushy beard on the under-jaw; general color of the fur deep brown, with long white hair on the tail. Female smaller; calves pure white. But for the horns and the cloven hoofs, the gnu would resemble a horse in its external form; its gallop also is that of a horse. The gnu lives in small herds in the karroos of Southern Africa. When alarmed it flings up its heels and capers like a restive horse; then the herd

GNU.

go off in single file, following a leader, with amazing speed. A gnu brought to bay or wounded turns on its assailant. It is believed that the kokoon is not distinct from the gnu.

"Where the *gnu*, the gazelle, and the hartebeest graze." *Thomas Pringle: Afar in the Desert.*

gō, *ga, *gan, *ganne, *gon, *gonne, *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *gán*, a contracted form of *gangan* = to go; cogn. with Dut. *gaan;* Icel. *ganga, gá;* Dan. *gaae;* Sw. *gå;* Goth. *gaggan* (for *gangan*); Ger. *gehen;* O. H. Ger. *kankan, gangan, gán, gen;* O. Fris. *gán. Went*, which is now used as the pa. t. of *go*, is from the verb to *wend* (q.v.).]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To move, to proceed, to pass; to be in motion from any cause or in any manner; to walk, to travel.

* 2. To pass, to flow, to run.

"That other ryvere . . . that *gothe* be Ethiope."—*Maundeville*, p. 304

3. To move; not to stand still.

"Rise, let us be *going*."—*Matthew* xxvi. 46.

4. To be moved by mechanism.

"Clocks will *go* as they are set; but man,
Irregular man 's never constant, never certain."
Otway: Venice Preserved, ii. 1.

5. To walk or move step by step; to proceed slowly or leisurely.

"'And must I *go* to him?'—'Thou must run to him; for thou hast staid so long, that *going* will scarce serve the turn.'"—*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen*, iii. 1.

6. To depart; to leave a place; opposed to *come.*

"I will let you *go*, that ye may sacrifice, only ye shall not *go* very far away."—*Exodus* viii. 28.

7. To escape.

"Timotheus himself fell into the hands of Dositheus and Sosipater, whom he besought with much craft to let him *go* with his life."—*2 Maccabees* xii. 24.

* 8. To lead, to extend, to reach.

"He . . . dude perforce stoppe the pas,
That *goth* fro Taracounte to Capias."
Alisaunder, 6,250.

9. To pass or be passed from one to another; to be circulated.

"Stretched at their length, they press the grassy ground,
They laugh, they sing; the jolly bowls *go* round."
Dryden. Virgil; Æneid ix. 208.

* 10. To be spread, distributed, or disseminated.

"Profaneness is *gone* forth into all the land."—*Jer.* xxiii. 15.

11. To be carried.

"So long *goys* the pott to the water."
Towneley Mysteries, p. 106.

12. To depart; to pass away.

"Away, and with thee *go* the worst of woes,
That seek'st my friendship, and the gods thy foes."
Chapman. (*Johnson.*)

13. Of time, to pass.

"*Gone* is the day." *Towneley Mysteries*, p. 275.

14. To pass; to be placed or set.

"Whatever remains in story of Atlas, or his kingdom of old, is so obscured with age or fables, that it may *go* along with those of the Atlantic islands."—*Temple.*

15. To be distributed or regulated.

"Laws must make common smalle offices to *go* by lot."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

16. To find the way in; to pass in.

"Love is to myn herte *gon*." *Lyric Poems*, p. 92.

17. To frequent, to haunt; to pass one's life.

"He *goeth* in company with the workers of iniquity, and walketh with wicked men."—*Job* xxxiv. 8.

* 18. To proceed in any course of life.

"And the Levites that are *gone* away far from me, when Israel went astray, which went astray away from me after their idols, they shall even bear their iniquity."—*Ezekiel* xliv. 10.

19. To follow in teaching or example.

"They have *gone* in the way of Cain."—*Jude* 11.

20. To be guided or regulated in the course of conduct or action; to act.

"We are to *go* by another measure."—*Sprat.*

21. To change state or condition for better or worse.

"All those goodly things, which *went* so to wreck, to be lightly accounted of in comparison of their lives and liberty."—*Knolles: Historie of the Turkes.*

22. To have recourse to; to apply oneself to.

"Dare any of you, having a matter against another, *go* to law before the unjust, and not before the saints?"—1 *Corinthians* vi. 1.

23. To apply; to be applicable or pertinent.

24. To tend to any act or result.

"There be some women, Silvius, had they marked him,
In parcels, as I did, would have *gone* near
To fall in love with him."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, iv. 5.

25. To have a tendency.

"Athenians, know,
Against right reason all your counsels *go*."
Dryden: Persius, sat. iv.

26. To move in any direction; to act.

"Doctor, he is a curer of souls, and you a curer of bodies; if you should fight, you *go* against the hair of your professions."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, ii. 3.

27. To be in party, accord, or agreement; to work together.

"They with the vanquished prince and party *go*,
And leave their temples empty to the foe."
Dryden. (*Johnson.*)

28. To decline; to tend towards death or ruin.

"He is far *gone*, and, truly, in my youth,
I suffered much extremity for love,
Very near this." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, ii. 2.

29. To pass away, to depart; not to remain.

"His strength *went* from him."—*Judges* xvi. 19.

30. To be talked of; to be known.

"It has the greatest town in the island that *goes* under the name of Ano-Caprea, and is in several places covered with a very fruitful soil."—*Addison: On Italy.*

* 31. To be expressed in words.

"Thus it *goes*." *Shakesp.: As You Like It*, ii. 5.

* 32. To pass; to be received.

"Clipping should be finally stopped, and the money which remains should *go* according to its true value."—*Locke.*

* 33. To be in circulation; to be current; to pass from hand to hand.

"Clipt and washed money *goes* about, when the entire and weighty lies hoarded up."—*Waller.*

34. To be used, spent, or expended.

"Our money must *go* to pay for them."—*Locke.*

35. To extend to consequences.

"It is not one master that either directs or takes notice of these: it *goes* a great way barely to permit them."—*L'Estrange: Fables.*

36. To have effect; to produce effects; to have power or value.

"Considering the cheapness, so much money might *go* farther than a sum ten times greater could now."—*Wilkins.*

37. To be reckoned, valued, or rated; to be of weight.

"Whatever appears against their prevailing vice *goes* for nothing, being either not applied, or passing for libel and slander."—*Swift.*

38. To extend in meaning.

"His amorous expressions *go* no further than virtue may allow."—*Dryden: Ovid.* (Pref.)

39. To last, to reach, to extend.

"Whose flesh, torn off by lumps, the ravenous foe
In morsels cut, to make it farther *go*."
Tate: Juvenal, sat. xv.

40. To contribute, to conduce, to concur, to form an ingredient.

41. To proceed, to fare; to be in any state.

"When violence was ceased, and war on earth,
All would have *gone* well." *Milton: P. L.*, xi. 780.

42. To fall out; to terminate; to succeed; to result.

"However the business *goes*, you have made fault
In the boldness of your speech."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iii. 2.

43. To be about to do; to be on the point of. (Used as an auxiliary verb.)

"'We shall do it now,' said Lochiel; 'that is not the cry of men who are *going* to win.'"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

44. To be in order of place or time.

* 45. To be pregnant.

"The fruit she *goes* with,
I pray that it good time and life may find."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., v. 1.

46. To have animation, spirit, life, or interest; as, A play *goes* well.

47. To become; to come into a state.

"The prince will *go* mad."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, iv. 2.

48. To be regulated so as to suit.

"It . . . *goes* to the tune of 'Two Maids.'"—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 4.

49. To fail in business; to become bankrupt: as, He *went* for £10,000. (*Commercial Slang.*)

B. *Transitive.* [Although *go* appears to be, and may be, treated as transitive in such phrases as to *go one's way*, to *go an errand*, &c., it is really intransitive, the following preposition being omitted: as, *To go a journey* = to go *on* a journey.]

¶ *Special phrases:*

1. *To go a begging:* To be in no demand; to be neglected or despised.

2. *To go about:*

(1) *Ordinary Language:*

(*a*) To take a circuitous course in accomplishing anything; to go in different directions.

(*b*) To set one's self to do anything; to attempt; to exert oneself.

"They *went about* to slay him."—*Acts* ix. 29.

(2) *Naut.:* To turn the head of a ship; to tack; to wear.

3. *To go abroad:*

(1) To leave one's own country for a foreign one.

(2) To go out of doors.

(3) To be published or made public; to be disclosed.

"There *went* this saying *abroad* amongst the brethren."—*John* xxi. 23.

4. *To go against:*

(1) To go to attack; to invade; to march against.

(2) To be in opposition to; to be disagreeable.

5. *To go ahead:*

(1) To go or proceed in advance; to push forward or in advance.

(2) To make rapid progress.

6. *To go aside:*

(1) *Lit.:* To withdraw apart from others.

"And he took them and *went aside* privately into a desert place."—*Luke* ix. 10.

(2) *Fig.:* To go wrong; to deviate from the right; to err.

"If any man's wife *go aside*, and commit a trespass against him."—*Numbers* v. 12.

7. *To go astern:*

Naut.: To move astern or backwards.

8. *To go astray:*

(1) *Lit.:* To wander from the right path; to stray.

(2) *Fig.:* To wander from the paths of virtue.

9. *To go away:*

(1) To depart.

* (2) To die.

10. *To go back:*

(1) To return, to retire; to move backwards

(2) To recede in value, price, or condition.

11. *To go back on:* To break; not to keep; as, *To go back on* one's word.

12. *To go between:* To interpose; to mediate between; to attempt to reconcile two parties (Usually in a bad sense.)

"I did *go between* them, as I said; but more than that, he loved her; for, indeed, he was mad for her."—*Shakesp.: All's Well That Ends Well*, v. 3.

* 13. *To go beyond:* To cheat, to outdo, to overreach.

"That no man *go beyond* and defraud his brother in any matter."—1 *Thessalonians* iv. 6.

14. *To go by:*

(1) To pass by or near to.

(2) To pass beyond.

* (3) To pass away unnoticed or disregarded.

"So much the more our carver's excellent,
Which lets *go by* some sixteen years, and makes her
As she lived now." *Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, v. 3.

* (4) To come by; to meet with.

"He's sure to *go by* the worst that contends with an adversary that is too mighty for him."—*L'Estrange: Fables.*

15. *To go by the board:*

(1) *Lit. & Naut.:* To go or fall overboard: as, The mast *went by the board.*

(2) *Fig.:* To be utterly lost or ruined.

16. *To go down:*

(1) *Literally:*

(*a*) To descend in any manner from a higher to a lower place.

(*b*) To set: as, The sun *goes down.*

(*c*) To founder, to sink.

"Like ships that have *gone down* at sea,
When heaven was all tranquillity."
Moore: Light of the Harem.

(2) *Figuratively:*

* (*a*) To fall; to come to nothing.

(*b*) To be swallowed, accepted, or received to be admitted, to be acceptable.

"Nothing so ridiculous, nothing so impossible, but it *goes down* whole with him for truth and earnest."—*L'Estrange: Fables.*

17. *To go far:*

(1) To go to a distance.

(2) To have much weight, effect, or influence.

18. *To go for:*

(1) To go to fetch.

(2) To represent; to pass for.

(3) To support or be in favour of.

(4) To proceed to attack violently. (*Amer.*)

(5) To fetch; to be sold for; as, The horse *went for* so much.

19. *To go for nothing:* To be of no value, weight, or influence.

20. *To go forth:*

(1) To issue or depart out of a place.

(2) To be published, divulged, or spread abroad.

21. *To go halves, shares,* or *snacks:* To divide either evenly or otherwise.

22. *To go hard with:* To cause great trouble, danger, or difficulty to escape.

23. *To go in:* To proceed to action; to take an active part.

24. *To go in for:*

(1) To be in favour of; to attach oneself to the pursuit or acquisition of; to practise.

(2) To enter into competition for. (See example under Great-go.)

25. *To go in and out:* To have perfect liberty.

"He shall *go in and out*, and find pasture."—*John* x. 9.

26. *To go in to:*

(1) *Ord. Lang.:* To enter the presence of.

(2) *Scrip.:* To have sexual intercourse with.

27. *To go into:*

(1) To enter upon: as, *To go into* a business.

(2) To enter upon, to speak of, to discuss: as, *To go into* a matter,

28. *To go large:*

Naut.: To sail with the wind crossing the direction of the vessel's course in such a way that the sail feels its full force.

29. *To go off:*

(1) To depart; to go away.

"The leaders having charge from you to stand,
Will not *go off* until they hear you speak."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 2.

(2) To depart; to cease: as, The pain *went off*.

(3) To die; to deceaae.

"I would the friends we miss were safe arrived:
Some must *go off*." *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, v. 7.

(4) To explode; to be discharged or exploded.

(5) To be sold or disposed of; to be bought up.

(6) To take place; to be carried out; to pass over.

"The wedding *went off* much as such affairs do."—*Mrs. Gaskell: Wives & Daughters*, ch. xiv.

30. *To go on:*

(1) To proceed; to advance further.

(2) To continue; to proceed; not to leave off: as, *To go on* reading.

*(3) To make attack.

(4) To be put on as a garment, &c.; to fit.

31. *To go on all fours with anything:* To agree exactly.

32. *To go on a wind:*

Naut.: To sail to windward.

33. *To go out:*

(1) To issue forth from a place.

(2) To go upon any expedition.

"You need not to have pricked me: there are other men fitter to *go out* than I."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, iii. 2.

(3) To become public; to be divulged or published.

(4) To be extinguished; to become extinct: as, A candle or a fire *goes out*.

"Life itself *goes out* at thy displeasure."
Addison: Cato.

(5) *Univ.:* To proceed regularly to an academical degree.

(6) To leave or vacate office: as, A ministry *goes out*.

31. *To go over:*

(1) To pass from one side of to the other; to cross; to pass over.

(*a*) *Transitive:*

"I must not *go over* Jordan."—*Deut.* iv. 22.

(*b*) *Intransitive:*

"Let me *go over* and see the good land that is beyond Jordan."—*Deut.* iii. 25.

(2) To revolt; to desert from one side to another; to change sides.

(3) To read, to peruse, to study, to view or review; to examine.

"If we *go over* the laws of Christianity, we shall find that excepting a few particulars, they enjoin the same thing."—*Tillotson.*

(4) To think or meditate over.

(5) To transcend, to bear, to surpass.

35. *To go over to* (or *join*) *the majority:* To die, to decease. [MAJORITY.]

36. *To go the whole figure:* To go to the fullest extent in gaining a point or obtaining an object. (*Amer.*)

37. *To go the whole hog:* To go to the fullest extent; to be out-and-out; to stick at nothing. (*Slang.*)

38. *To go through:*

(1) To pass through any substance.

(2) To perform thoroughly; to accomplish; to finish; to bring to a completion.

(3) To suffer, to endure, to undergo, to put up with: as, The troubles he has *gone through*.

(4) To waste; to spend completely; to run through.

(5) To bungle a business. (*Scotch.*)

(6) To strip of valuable property. (*Amer. Slang.*)

39. *To go through with:*

(1) To perform thoroughly; to bring to a completion.

"He much feared the Earl of Antrim had not steadiness of mind enough to *go through with* such an undertaking."—*Clarendon: Civil War.*

(2) To persevere in to the end.

"Finding Pyrocles every way able to *go through with* that kind of life, he was as desirous for his sake as for his own to enter into it."—*Sidney: Arcadia.*

40. *To go to ground:*

(1) *Lit. & Hunt.:* Said of a fox when he succeeds in escaping the hounds by taking refuge in an earth or a hole.

"Saved his brush by *going to ground* in a drain."—*Field*, Jan. 28, 1882.

*(2) *Fig.:* To fall or die in battle; to be slain.

"In a battle where so many before our eyes *go to the ground*, paying the debt to nature daily."—*Ch. Sutton: Learn to Die* (1614), p. 17.

41. *To go to naught:* To come to nothing; to fail.

42. *To go to work:* To set to work; to atart at any work or pursuit.

"Because this atheist *goes* mechanically *to work*, he will not offer to affirm that all the parts of the embryon could, according to his explication, be formed at a time."—*Bentley: Boyle Lectures.*

43. *To go under:*

*(1) To set.

"Nou is the sonne *gon undur*." *Allexander*, 6,830.

(2) To be submerged or ruined; to perish; to sink. (*American.*)

*(3) To die.

*(4) To undergo.

44. *To go upon:*

*(1) To attack, to go against.

(2) To take or act upon as a principle, basis, or foundation.

45. *To go with:*

(1) To accompany.

(2) To side or agree with in views or design.

(3) To agree with, to suit, to harmonize.

46. *To go ill* (or *well*) *with:* To meet with ill (or good) fortune; to fare ill (or well).

47. *To go without:* To be or remain destitute or unprovided.

48. *To go wrong:*

(1) *Lit.:* To take a wrong way or road; to wander from the road.

(2) *Figuratively:*

(*a*) To go astray from the paths of virtue.

(*b*) To fail in business.

(*c*) To fall out unluckily or unfortunately: as, Things *went wrong* with him.

(*d*) To become unsound or tainted, as meat fruit, &c.

49. *Let go:* To loose one's hold of; to release.

"*Let go*, slave, or thou diest."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, iv. 6.

*50. *Go to:* Come, move. (A phrase of exhortation; often used ironically.)

"*Go to! go to!* thou art a foolish fellow;
Let me be clear of thee."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, iv. 1.

gō, *s.* [Go, *v.*]

1. A going on; act, operation, doing, incident.

"This is a pretty *go*, is this here! an uncommon pretty *go*."—*Dickens: Nicholas Nickleby*, ch. lxii.

2. A fashion or mode.

3. A noisy jollification; a spree.

4. A drink of liquor, especially of gin; a quartern.

"Sipping whiskey-and-water until the *goes* were both gone."—*Dickens: Sketches by Boz; Making a Night of it.*

5. Stamina; power of endurance or staying; bottom; spirit.

"This mishap knocked all the *go* out of him."—*Field*, Jan. 23, 1882.

6. Spirit, life, animation, fire; unflagging interest.

"An individual without animation, without that essential which for want of a better term we call *go* is in comic opera, an interloper, a blot, a hindrance."—*Era*, Nov. 17, 1883.

¶ (1) *Great-go, Little-go:* University slang terms for the final and preliminary or previous examinations for degrees.

"The little gentleman was going in for his degree, alias *Great-go*, alias Greats; and our hero for his first examination in *literis humanioribus*, alias Responsions, alias *Little-go*, alias Smalls."—*Cuthbert Bede: Verdant Green*, pt. ii., ch. ii.

(2) *No go:* Of no use; not to be done; a complete failure.

"I tell you, sare, it is *no go*. I will never let her marry."—*Thackeray: Miscellanies*, i. 483.

go-ahead, *a.* Characterized by progress, energy, and enterprise; enterprising, energetic, pushing.

go-between, *s.* One who acts as an intermediary between two parties, as agent or mediator. (Usually in a bad sense.)

"Even as you came into me, her assistant, or *go-between*, parted from me."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.

go-by, *s.*

1. The act of passing without notice; hence an intentional omission or failure to notice.

2. An evasion, a deception.

"Except an apprentice is instructed how to adulterate and varnish, and give you the *go-by* upon occasion, his master may be charged with neglect."—*Collier: On Pride.*

go-cart, *s.* A small framework without a bottom, and running on castors, for teaching infants to walk.

"The ladies now walk as if they were in a *go-cart*."—*Steele: Spectator*, No. 109.

go-harvest, go-har'st, *s.* The fall, when the summer season declines, or is about to go away; including the time from the ingathering of the crop till the commencemen of winter. (*Scotch.*)

"Other parts of it bear a thin grass, and in the *go harvest* and winter season is of a yellowish colour."—*Maxwell: Select Transactions*, p. 10.

go-out, *s.*

Hydr. Engin.: A sluice in an embankment for allowing water to escape from tidal lands when the tide is out; a gowt.

go-summer, *s.* The latter end of summer, towards the beginning of autumn. (*Scotch.*)

"The *go-summer* was matchless fair in Murray, without winds, wet, or any storm."—*Spalding: Troubles*, i. 34.

***gō**, *pa. par.* [Go, *v.*]

gōad, ***gōdo**, ***gōade**, *s.* [A.S. *gád*; Icel. *gaddr.*] [GAD.]

I. *Lit.:* A pointed instrument used to stimulate oxen to move faster.

"A pointed *goad* he brought, with which he drew
From every limb the streams of sanguine hue."
Hoole: Orlando Furioso, xxvii.

2. *Fig.:* Anything which urges or stimulates. In the sixteenth century the word was used to designate a horse-chanter.

"They that stand by and conycatche the chapman either with out-bidding, false praises, &c., are called *goades*."—*Dekker: Lanthorne & Candle-light*, ch. x.

***goad-groom**, *s.* A carter; a driver; a ploughman.

gōad, *v.t. & i.* [GOAD, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To prick, drive, or urge on with a goad.

"Thy nurse will bear no load;
And woe to them that shear her,
And woe to them that *goad*."
Macaulay: Prophecy of Capys, xvii.

2. To stimulate, to incite, to instigate, to drive forward.

"He carefully avoided every act which could *goad* them into open hostility."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

3. To excite, to arouse, to drive by words or actions of an irritating or inflammatory nature.

B. *Intrans.:* To act as a goad, stimulus, or incentive.

"It was a *goading* thought—his stride
Hied hastier down the mountain side."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, iii. 30.

gōad'-lōnp, *s.* [Sw. *gatlopp.*] The gantelope, or gantlet, a military punishment, in which the criminal, running between the ranks, receives a lash from each man. [GANTLET.]

"Because I refused, they threatened in their anger, that whosoever gave me a drink of water should get the *goadloup*."—*Wodrow: Hist.* I. (Append., p. 102).

goāds'-man, *s.* [Eng. *goad*, and *man*.] One who drives oxen with a goad; a gadsman.

goād'-stĕr, *s.* [Eng. *goad*; suff. *-ster.*] A goadsman or gadsman.

"*Goadsters* in classical costume with fillets and wheatears enough."—*Carlyle: French Revol.* pt. iii., bk. iii., c. vii.

gōaf (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Min.: The waste place in a colliery; the refuse that is left behind when the work is completed; the space from which the coal has been removed, and in which the roof has been permitted to fall in; also called gob.

"Should the ventilation be defective, some of the gas will be filtered into the open *goafs*, and remain there until forced or drawn out by some of the influences above mentioned."—*Colliery Guardian*, Nov. 6, 1880.

gōaf (2), *s.* [GOFF (2).] A rick of hay.

goaf-flap, *s.* A wooden beater to knock the ends of the sheaves, and make the goaf more compact.

goaf-ladder, ***gofe-ladder**, *s.* A ladder for carrying hay on to the rick.

goaf-stead, *s.* A division of a barn in which a goaf is placed.

***gōaf** (3), *s.* [GOFF (1), *s.*]

***gōaf-ĭsh**, ***gof-ĭsh**, ***gof-fish**, ***goof-ĭsh**, *a.* [Cf. Sp. *gafo*; Ital. *goffo*; Fr. *goffe* = a fool, a simpleton.] [GOFF.]

"For to be war of *goofish* peples speche."
Chaucer: Troilus, iii. 535.

gōal (1), ***gōle**, *s.* [Fr. *gaule* = a pole or big rod; O.Fr. *waule*; cogn. with Icel. *vǭr* = a stick, a staff; Goth. *walus*; O. Fris. *walu.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The winning-post in a race; the point or mark set to bound a race.

"Else, though unequalled to the *goal* he flies,
A meaner than himself shall gain the prize."
Cowper: Truth, 15.

2. The final purpose or aim; the end at which a person aims, or to which a design is directed; the end.

"Day and night my toils redouble!
Never nearer to the *goal*."
Wordsworth: Song for the Wandering Jew.

* 3. The starting-post of a race.

"So self starts nothing, but what leads apace
Home to the *goal*." *Cowper: Charity*, 566.

II. *Football:*

1. The space marked by goal-posts and a cross-bar, to define the required path of the ball in order that a goal [2] may be scored. According to Rugby rules, the ball must be kicked *over* the cross-bar; according to Association rules, it must go *under*.

"He reached within thirty yards of *goal*."—*Field*, Oct. 27, 1883.

2. The act of kicking the ball through or over the goal-posts.

"The victory of the home team by two *goals* to one."—*Field*, Oct. 27, 1883.

goal-keeper, *s.* In football, the player in charge of the defence of the goal.

"Both *goal-keepers* played in very cool and clever fashion."—*Field*, Oct. 27, 1883.

goal-post, *s.* In football, one of the posts forming the goal.

goal (2), *s.* [Gaol.]

göar, *s.* [Gore (1), *s.*]

göare, *s.* [Gore (1), *v.*] A hurt, a wound. (*Forbes: Eubulus*, p. 152.)

***göar'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *goar; -ish.*] Patched up; mean.

"The *goarish* Latine they write in their bonds."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Philaster*, v. 1.

gōat (1), *gaet, *gait, *gat, *gate, *gatt, *gayt, *geat, *geet, *get, *gett, *geyt, *geyte, *goot, *got, *gote, *s.* [A.S. *gát;* cogn. with Dut. *geit;* Sw. *get;* Dan. *ged;* Icel. *geit;* Ger. *geiss, geisse;* Goth. *gaitsa;* O. H. Ger. *geiz;* Lat. *hædus.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II.

"A shaggy *goat's* soft hide beneath him spread."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xiv. 59.

* 2. *Fig.:* A lecherous person; a lecher.

"At dinner he never fails to sit next to her . . . and at the tea-table I have seen the impudent *goat* most lasciously sip off her leavings."—*Cibber: Nonjuror*, i. 1.

¶ In Christian art the goat is an emblem of impurity. It sometimes occurs in the carving under seat or choir-stalls, and is put there as a mark of dishonour.

Zoology:

1. *Singular:*

(1) *Capra hircus*, the domestic goat, which exists, in a wild or semi-wild state, in all the European mountain ranges. It is generally supposed that it may be a descendant of the Paseng of Persia (*Capra ægagrus*). Professor Boyd Dawkins considers that it, with various other domestic animals, came in with the neolithic farmer and herdsman, there being no trace of it while the palæolithic hunter constituted the highest type of manhood in Europe. Semi-wild goats are found on hills in Britain. These show wonderful sureness of foot and absence of fear when traversing places where a false step would be fatal. The males fight furiously with each other in the rutting time. They have an offensive smell.

(2) The genus Capra (q.v.).

2. The family Capridæ (q.v.).

goat-heard, *s.* [Goat's-beard.]

***goat-buck, *goot-buck,** *s.* A he-goat.

"Neither bi bloud of *goot-buckis* or of calnys."—*Bible* (1551), *Hebrews* ix. 12.

***goat-chaffer,** *s.*

Entom.: "A kind of beetle." (*Bailey.*) The name chaffer is appropriated to the genus Melolontha and the family Melolonthidæ. *Melolontha* (Rhizotragus) *solstitialis* may be the species intended by Bailey. It is smaller, narrower, and paler than the Common Cockchafer (q.v.). In the new edition of Jamieson's Scottish Dictionary it is called *Cerambyx ardilis*, which has no close affinity to Melolontha.

† goat-fig, *s.*

Bot.: The fig-tree in its wild atate.

goat-fold, *s.* A fold or enclosure for goats.

goat-house, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* A goat-fold.

* 2. *Fig.:* A brothel.

† goat-marjoram, *s.*

Bot.: The same as Goat's-beard (q.v.). (*Johnson.*)

† goat-milker, *s.*

Ornith.: The bird called the goat-sucker (q.v.).

goat-moth, *s.*

Entom.: Cossus ligniperda, a large moth belonging to the family Zenzeridæ. The fore wings are pale brown, clouded with whitish, and marked with numerous short, irregular transverse wavy black lines; hind wings pale-smoky, with similar transverse dark lines,

Goat-moth.

but less distinct; expansion of wings three to above three and a half inches; larva reddish black on the back, sides of a dull yellowish or flesh colour; head black; smell offensive. It is very common in the south, but less so in the north. It feeds on the wood of willows, poplars, and oaks, sometimes perforating the wood in all directions. It is said to be three years in reaching maturity. The perfect insect comes forth in July. (*Stainton.*)

goat-pepper, *s.*

Bot.: Capsicum fruticosum, a native of the East Indies.

goat-root, *s.*

Bot.: Ononis Natrix.

goat-stone, *s.* For def. see extract. [Bezoar.]

"The disease of the stone was supposed to be cured by the stone called *capra*, which was said to be found in the bodies of some Indian goats. Targioni Tozzetti (*Lezioni di Materia Medica*, Florence, 1821) seriously describes the *goat-stones* as follows: 'These stones are usually clear on their surface and dark-coloured; they have an odour of musk when rubbed and heated by the hands. In them, analeptic and alexipharmic virtues were supposed to exist, which were able to resist the evil effects of poison and contagious diseases, the plague not excepted.'"—*De Gubernatis: Zoological Mythology*, i. 422.

goat-sucker, *s.* [Goatsucker.]

goat-tree, *s.*

Bot.: Lonicera Periclymenum.

goat-weed, *s.*

Botany:

1. *Gen.:* The genus Capraria, belonging to the Scrophulariaceæ. (*Loudon.*)

2. *Spec.: Capraria biflora.* (*Paxton.*)

3. Ægopodium (q.v.), and specially *Ægopodium Podagraria.* The resemblance to a goat's foot is in the form of the leaf. Called also Gout-weed, Bishop's-weed, Ash-weed, Herb-gerard, and Wild Masterwort.

4. *Stemodia durantifolia.* (*Treas. of Bot.*)

goat-willow, *s.*

Bot.: Salix Caprœa. It is the badge of the Cummings.

goat's-bane, *s.*

Bot.: Aconitum Tragoctonum.

goat's-beard, goat-beard, *s.*

Botany:

1. The composite genus Tragopogon, and especially *Tragopogon pratense.* It is a stout erect plant, one or two feet high, with flexuous leaves and heads of yellow flowers; occurring in England, and more sparingly in Scotland and Ireland. It is found also on the continent of Europe and in Western Siberia. The root is eatable. (*Loudon*, &c.)

2. *Spiræa Aruncus.* (*Paxton.*)

goat's-bush, *s.*

Bot.: Castela Nicolsoni.

goat's-foot, *s.*

Bot.: Oxalis caprina.

* *Goat's-foot lever:*

Old Arm.: A contrivance for setting a cross-bow. It was so called because it bore some resemblance to the foot of a goat.

"[A latch] of the time of Elizabeth, bent by means of the *goat's foot lever*."—*Meyrick: Ancient Armour*, vol. ii., pl. xcv.

goat's-horn, goat's-horned milk-vetch, *s.*

Bot.: Astragalus Ægiceras.

goat's-leaves, *s.* [Goat-tree.]

goat's-origanum, *s.*

Bot.: Thymus tragoriganum. (*Paxton.*)

goat's-rue, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Astragalus galegiformis.* (*Loudon.*) (2) The genus Galega. (*Paxton.*)

goat's-thorn, *s.*

Bot.: Two plants—viz., the Great Goat's-thorn, *Astragalus Tragacantha*, and the Small Goat's-thorn, *A. Poterium.* (*Loudon.*)

goat's-wheat, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Tragopyrum.

gōat (2), *s.* [Icel. *gata* = a road.]

1. A narrow cavern or inlet, into which the sea enters.

2. A small trench.

gōat, *v.t.* [Goat (2), *s.*] To drive into a trench: a term at golf.

gōat'-bŭsh, *s.* [Eng. *goat*, and *bush.*]

Bot.: Castela Nicolsoni, an Ochnad. It is as bitter as quassia.

gōa-tēē', *s.* [Eng. *goat;* dim. suff. *-ee.*] A beard so trimmed that a part of it hangs down from the lower lip or chin, as the beard of a goat.

gōat'-fĭsh, *s.* [Eng. *goat*, and *fish.*]

Ichthy.: Balistes capriscus, a fish of a brownish-grey colour, spotted with blue, or greenish. Its flesh is little esteemed. Its appropriate habitat is the Mediterranean, but it has been found in the British seas. It is called by Yarrell the European File-fish. [Balistes, File-fish.]

gōat'-foot, *s.* [Eng. *goat*, and *foot.*] A satyr, so called from the fact that the classic poets described satyrs as having the hindquarters of a goat.

"Catch her, *goat-foot*; nay,
Hide, hide them, million-myrtled wilderness."
Tennyson: Lucretius, 200.

gōat'-hĕrd, * gate-herd, * gate-heyrd, * gote-herd, * goot-herde, *s.* [A.S. *gát* = a goat: *heord* = a herd, *heorde* = a keeper, a herd.]

* **I.** A herd or flock of goats.

"Go after *gateherden*."—*Ancren Riwle*, p. 100.

2. One who is employed to tend goats.

"Thilk same *goutherd* proud,
That sits on yonder bank."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; July.

gōat'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *goat; -ish.*]

I. Resembling a goat in form; like a goat.

"On's shield the *goatish* satires dance around."
P. Fletcher: Purple Island, vii. 78.

2. Resembling a goat in any quality, especially in rankness of smell or lustfulness.

"Give your chaste body up to the embraces
Of *goatish* lust."
Massinger: Virgin Martyr, iii. 1.

* **gōat'-ĭsh-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *goatish; -ly.*] In a goatish manner; lustfully, lecherously.

* **gōat'-ĭsh-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *goatish; -ness.*] The quality or state of being goatish, lustful, or lecherous; lustfulness.

gōat'-lĭke, *a.* [Eng. *goat*, and *like.*] Like a goat; goatish.

gōat'-skĭn, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *goat*, and *skin.*]

A. *As subst.:* The skin of a goat, dressed, especially one sewn into the shape of a bottle.

"Then filled two *goatskins* with her hands divine:
With water one, and one with sable wine."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey v. 388.

B. *As adj.:* Made of the skin of a goat.

gōat'-sŭck-ŏr, *s.* [Eng *goat*, and *sucker.*]

Ornithology & Ordinary Language:

1. *Sing.:* One of the English names of a remarkable migratory bird, *Caprimulgus Europæus*, which breeds in Britain in the summer, and winters chiefly in Africa. The erroneous belief that it sucks goats seems to have arisen among the goatherds in ancient Greece, who called it αἰγοθήλης (*aigothēlēs*), from αἴξ (*aix*), genit. αἰγός (*aigos*) = a goat, and θηλή (*thēlē*) = the nipple; and the Romans, falling into the same error, denominated it Caprimulgus (q.v.).

2. *Pl.:* The sub-family Caprimulgiœ, or the family Caprimulgidæ (q.v.).

gōave, *v.i.* [Goif.] To look round with a strange, inquiring gaze; to stare stupidly.

"*Goavan*, as if led wi' branks,
And stumpting on his ploughman shanks."
Burns: Interview with Lord Daer.

gōave, *s.* [Goave, *v.*] A broad, vacant stare.

gŏb, *s.* [Lat. *gob* = the beak of a bird, a mouth; Irish *gob* = the mouth; O. Fr. *gob* = a gulp, *gober* = to devour greedily.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A mouth.

2. A mouthful, a small quantity, a little mass.

3. A mouthful, a single swallow.

"That little land he gave
Throate the lawyer swallowed at one *gob.*"
Barry: Ram Alley, I. 1.

4. Saliva, spittle.

II. *Min.:* The same as Goaf (q.v.).

gob-lines, *s. pl.*

Naut.: A term for the martingale back-ropes.

*** gŏb'-bĕt, * gob-et, * gob-ette,** *s.* [Fr. *gobet*, dimin. of O. Fr. *gob* = a gulp.] [Gob.]

1. A mouthful, a morsel; a little quantity or piece.

"He smot him on the helm an hegh, and a *gobet* away a bar." *Sir Ferumbras*, 614.

2. A fragment.

"Thei token the relifs of broken *gobetis*, twelve cofres full."—*Wycliffe: Matthew* xiv. 20.

3. A block of stone.

*** gŏb'-bĕt,** *v.t.* [Gobbet, *s.*] To swallow in large mouthfuls; to gulp down.

"Down comes a kite powdering upon them, and *gobbets* up both together."—*L'Estrange.*

*** gobbet-meale, * gobet-mele,** *adv.* Bit by bit; in little fragments.

"He slewe Hamou neare to a hauen of the sea, and threw him *gobbet-meale* therein; it is now called South-hampton."—*Stow: The Romans* (an. 21).

*** gŏb'-bĕt-lĭ̆, * gob-et-liche,** *adv.* [Eng. *gobbet; -ly.*] In little fragments; in pieces.

"His fader was islawe . . . and ithrowe out *gobetliche.*"—*Trevisa*, iv. 103.

gŏb'-bĭng, *s.* [Gob, *s.* II.]

Min.: The refuse thrown back into the excavations remaining after the removal of the coal; packing with waste rock.

gŏb'-ble, *v.t.* & *i.* [A freq. from Fr. *gober* = to gulp down.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To swallow down hastily or greedily; to gulp down.

"The time too precious now to waste,
And supper *gobbled* up in haste,
Again afresh to cards they run."
Swift: Ladies' Journal.

2. To utter like a turkey-cock.

"He returns to his female train, displays his plumage around, struts about the yard, and *gobbles* out a note of self-approbation."—*Goldsmith: Animated Nature: The Turkey.*

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To swallow food greedily or hastily.

2. To make a noise in the throat, as a turkey-cock.

"He never roosts for two successive nights upon the same tree, and rarely *gobbles* without running away from the sound himself has made."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 29, 1883.

*** gobble-gut,** *s.* A greedy fellow.

gŏb'-ble, *s.* [Gobble, *v.*]

1. A noise made in the throat, as that of the turkey-cock.

"The turkey-cock is another unfortunate bird, whose strut and *gobble* have led it to be considered an emblem of . . . Bumbledom."—*Lindsay: Mind in the Lower Animals*, i. 295.

2. A turkey-cock.

gobble-cock, *s.* A turkey-cock.

gŏb'-blĕr, *s.* [Eng. *gobbl(e); -er.*]

1. One who gobbles or swallows food greedily; a gourmand, a greedy eater.

2. A turkey-cock.

"In the hope that many such *gobblers* as we have described may fall before their unerring bullets."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 29, 1883.

gŏb'-bō, gŏm'-bō, gŭm'-bō, *s.* [A West Indian word.]

Bot.: The fruit of *Abelmoschus esculentus*, which, used as an ingredient in soup, imparts to it a mucilaginous quality.

gō'be-lĭn, *a.* [See def.]

Fabric: A term applied to a superior kind of French tapestry, deriving its name from the brothers Gobelin, the first manufacturers. It was ornamented with designs in colours. Under Colbert, the celebrated French minister, the different tapestry-producing *ateliers* in France were centralised and united with the Gobelins', which factory he induced the king to buy. The factory still continues to maintain its pride of place, producing the finest tapestry in the world.

gō'be-moûçhe, *s.* [Fr., *lit.* = a fly-swallower.] A silly, simple, credulous person, who will swallow or believe anything. The name is applied to such persons because they usually listen open-mouthed to any extraordinary story.

gō'-bĭ-ĭ-dæ, gō-bĭ-ōĭ'-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *gobi(us)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ichthy.: Gobies. A family of *Acanthopteri Veri.* The edges of the operculum are unarmed, and its aperture small; the ventral fins, whether united or separated, constitute a funnel, and are situated on the breast; the pectoral ones are large, all the rays of the dorsal and anal fins soft and flexible; the skin is either naked or armed with large finely ctenoid scales. Most of them are small fishes, found among rocks or in tidal rivers. They sometimes attach themselves by their suckers to the underside of stones. The males of some species build nests, and watch the eggs till hatched.

gō'-bĭ-ŏ, *s.* [Lat. = a fish of small value, probably the gudgeon.] [Gobius.]

Ichthy.: A genus of soft-bodied abdominal fishes, family Cyprinidæ. Though anciently gobio and gobius were the names for the same fish, yet now they are made quite distinct genera, not akin to each other. Gobio resembles Cyprinus, but the dorsal and anal fins are short and destitute of bony rays. One of its species, *Gobio fluviatilis*, is the well-known Gudgeon (q.v.).

gō'-bĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Lat. *gobius, cobius*, and *gobio*; Gr. κωβιός (*kōbios*) = the gudgeon. (See def. of *gobio.*)]

Ichthy.: Goby. The typical genus of the family Gobiidæ (q.v.). They have two dorsal fins, a scaly body, and a disc made by the ventral fins, which enables them to adhere to rocks. The genus includes about 300 species, which are widely distributed. The White Goby (*Latruncalus albus*) is a very small, transparent fish, found on some European coasts, which seems to live but one year, and is remarkable as "the first instance of an annual vertebrate." Nests of seaweeds and sea-wrack are built by some gobies.

gŏb'-lĕt, *s.* [Fr. *gobelet* = a goblet, dimin. of O. Fr. *gobet*, *gobeau* = a mazer or great goblet (*Cotgrave*), from Low Lat. *cupillus* = a cup, dimin. of *cupa* = a vat; Sp. *cubilete.*] A large cup or drinking-vessel without a handle. [Cup.]

"Drink was served to guests in *goblets* of pure gold."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

goblet-cells, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Cells produced in certain circumstances in the mucus of the nostrils. (*Quain.*)

goblet-shaped, *a.*

Bot.: Concave and hemispherical, a little contracted at the base, as some Pezizas. The same as Crateriform (q.v.). (*Lindley.*)

gŏb'-lĭn, * gob-bel-line, *s.* [Fr. *gobelin*, from Low Lat. *gobelinus, cobalus* = a goblin, from Gr. κόβαλος (*kobalos*) = a rogue, a sprite, a goblin; Ger. *kobold* = a demon or spirit of the mines.] An evil or mischievous spirit or sprite; an elf, a phantom; a malicious fairy.

"'Harper! methinks thy magic lays,'
Matilda said, 'can *goblins* raise!'"
Scott: Rokeby, v. 28.

*** gŏb'-lĭn-rў,** *s.* [Eng. *goblin; -ry.*] The mischievous acts or practices of goblins.

gō'-bō-nāt-ĕd, *a.* [Gobone.]

Her.: An epithet applied to a border, pale, bend, or other charge divided into equal parts forming squares, gobbets, or chequers. Called also Gobone, or Gobony.

GOBONATED.

gō'-bō-nĕd, gō'-bō-nў, *a.* [Gobbet.]

Her.: The same as Gobonated (q.v.)

gō'-bў, *s.* [Gobius.]

Ichthy.: The English name of the genus Gobius (q.v.).

*** gock-min, * cock-man,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A sentinel, a look-out.

"They had a coustant centinel on the top of their houses, called *gockmin*, or in the E. tongue, *cockman*, who is obliged to watch day and night, and at the approach of any body, to ask, Who comes there?"—*Martin: Western Islands*, p. 103.

gŏck'-rôo, *s.* [An East Indian word.]

Bot.: *Ruellia longifolia*, used in India as a drug.

Gŏd, god, *s.* [A.S.; cogn. with Dut. *god*; Icel. *gudh*; Dan. & Sw. *gud*; Goth. *guth*; Ger. *goth.* All from a Teutonic base, *Gutha* = God, and quite distinct and separate from *good*, which in A.S. is *gód*, in Dan. *god*, in Dut. *goed*, in O. H. Ger. *cuot*, in Goth. *god.* Prof. Max Müller says that "though it is impossible to give a satisfactory etymology of either God or good, it is clear that two words which thus run parallel in all the dialects without ever meeting cannot be traced back to one central point. God was most likely an old heathen name of the deity, and for such a name the supposed etymological meaning of good would be far too modern, too abstract, too Christian." (*Max Müller: Science of Language*, ii. (8th ed.) p. 316.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) (*Of the form* God): The Supreme Being. [II. 1, 2.]

"For to us there is but one *God*, the Father, of whom are all things, and we in him."—1 *Cor.* viii. 6.

(2) (*Of the form* god): Any superior or imaginary being, constituting an object of worship. (In this sense it has a plural.)

"For though there be that are called *gods*, whether in heaven or in earth (as there be *gods* many, and lords many)."—1 *Cor.* viii. 5.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) An emperor, king, or any other person, wielding great and despotic power.

"Art thou the *god*, the thunder of whose hand
Rolled over all our desolated land?"
Cowper: Charity, 75.

(2) Any person or thing greatly idolized.

"How shall I speak thee, or thy power address,
Thou *god* of our idolatry, the Press."
Cowper: Progress of Error, 460.

II. *Religions:*

1. *Ethnic:* Whether any savage tribes exist with no belief in any being higher than man, is doubtful. Burton and Sir John Lubbock are of opinion, as was Mr. Darwin, that there have been, and still are such tribes; Dr. Tylor, after explaining away some alleged cases, expresses doubt of those remaining. Lubbock thus arranges the first great stages in religious thought: *Atheism*, understanding by this term, not a denial of the existence of a Deity, but an absence of any definite ideas on the subject. *Fetichism*, the stage in which man supposes he can force the Deity to comply with his desires. Nature-worship or *Totemism*, in which natural objects, trees, lakes, stones, animals, &c., are worshipped. *Shamanism*, in which the superior deities are far more powerful than man, and of a different nature. Their place of abode also is far away, and accessible only to Shamans. Idolatry or *Anthroponomorphism*, in which the gods take still more completely the nature of men, being, however, more powerful. They are still amenable to persuasion; they are a part of nature, and not creatures. They are represented by images or idols. In the next stage, the Deity is regarded as the author, not merely a part of nature. He becomes for the first time a really supernatural being. The last stage is that in which morality is associated with religion. (*Lubbock: Origin of Civilization* (1870), p. 119.)

2. *Jewish:* Two leading names for the Supreme Being continually occur in the Hebrew Bible; the one generic, the other specific. The generic term is אֵל (*El*), or אֱלוֹהַּ (*Eloah*), both singular, and אֱלֹהִים (*Elohim*) plural. The specific one is יְהוָה (*Yehovah*), in general written Jehovah (q.v.). It is of the first that God is the appropriate rendering. El, Eloah, and Elohim signify Deity in general. Elohim is much more common than the singular forms. An anomalous grammatical idiom is generally introduced where it occurs. While it has the plural form, *im* being the plural of Hebrew masculine nouns, the verb, of which it is nominative is uniformly singular. Older writers found in this a reference to the Trinity in Unity; grammarians term it the plural of excellence, and some have supposed that the plural noun carries us back to the infancy of the Hebrew language when polytheism prevailed, and that the singular verb established itself when monotheism displaced the worship of many gods. Among the epithets or titles used of God in the Old Testament, are Most High (Gen. xiv. 18, &c.), Mighty (Neh. ix. 32), Holy (Josh. xxiv. 19), Merciful (Deut. iv. 31), God of Heaven (Ezra v. 12), God of Israel, &c. (Exod. xxiv. 10). Anthropomorphic language occurs chiefly, though not exclusively, in the poetic parts of the Old Testament (2 Chron. xvi. 9, Psalm xxxiv. 15, Deut. viii. 3, Psalm xxix. 4, Isa. xl. 12, liii. 1, lx. 13, Exod. xxxii. 23), but monotheism is enjoined in the first commandment, and idolatry forbidden in the second, while in Isaiah and elsewhere there are most scathing denunciations of the manufacture and worship of images (Isa. xl. 12–26, xlii. 17, xliv. 9–20, &c.). In the New Testament, St. John gives the ever-memorable definition of the Divine nature, "God is love" (1 John iv. 16). The Latin Church, the Greek Church, and the several Protestant denominations all essentially agree in their tenets regarding God. See the Apostles', Nicene, and Athanasian Creeds, the first of the Thirty-nine Articles, the Catechism of the Council of Trent, the Confession of Faith (ch. ii.), and the Shorter Catechism, question 4. [THEOLOGY, TRINITY.]

¶ *Of God:*

Scrip.: A term sometimes used as a superlative to designate whatever is specially great or admirable. Thus the trees *of God* are cedars (Ps. civ. 16), and the "river *of God*" is a river full of water to the brink of its bed or channel, if not even in flood (Ps. lxv. 9).

B. *As adj.:* Of, belonging to, or by God. See the compounds.

God-'a-mercy, *interj.* God have mercy!

God-bairn, God-bairne, *s.* A godchild.

"Quhat sall he my *god-bairne* gift?"
Lyndsay, ii. 111.

* **god-bote,** *s.* [GODBOTE.]

god-cake, *s.* A cake sent on New Year's Day to a godchild.

God-commissioned, *a.* Commissioned by God.

"Awful as Death and as Judgment,
Stood he, the *God-commissioned*."
Longfellow: Children of the Lord's Supper.

* **God-gild,** *s.* That which is offered to God or his service.

God-given, *a.* Given by God.

"The world defrauded of the high design,
Profaned the *God-given* strength, and marred the lofty line." *Scott: Marmion*, i. (Introd.)

God-intoxicated, *a.* Overwhelmingly filled with the idea of God's presence; an epithet applied by Novalis to Spinoza. [SPINOZISM.]

"Spinoza was a '*God-intoxicated* man,' not only in the ardours of speculative activity, but in the conflict of daily life, believing in God as an ever-present reality."—*G. H. Lewes: History of Philosophy*, ii. 177.

* **god-king,** *s.*

Comp. Mythology:

1. A demigod, the offspring of a god and a woman, or of a hero and a goddess or nymph.

2. A monarch regarded as a divinity either in virtue of his own claims or by the sycophancy of his courtiers.

"Consult the *Charmides* of Plato (v.) for a remarkable account of the theory of such a treatment attributed by Socrates to Zamolxis, the *god-king* of the Thracians."—*Matthew Arnold: Literature & Dogma* (1873), p. 144. (Note.)

* **god-lore,** *s.* The knowledge of divinities either real or fabulous; mythology.

"Thus we see a sort of mystic poesy connecting itself with the mystic *god-lore*."—*Ritter: Hist. of Ancient Philosophy* (ed. Morrison), i. 139.

God-man, *s.* One both God and man; applied to our Lord.

God-speed, *s.* Success, prosperity, or good fortune: specif., a prosperous journey

"Receive him not into your house, neither bid him *God-speed*."—*2 John* 10.

* **God-tide,** *s.* Christmas.

god-tree, *s.*

Bot.: Eriodendron anfractuosum.

God's-acre, *s.* [ACRE.] A burial-ground.

"I like that ancient Saxon phrase, which calls
The burial-ground *God's-acre*"
Longfellow: God's-Acre.

God's-field, *s.* A churchyard, a burial-ground.

God's-flower, *s.*

Bot.: Helichrysum Stœchas.

god's-food, *s.* Barm; yeast.

* **god's-house,** *s.* An almshouse.

"[He] founded for poore people a *godshouse*."—*P. Holland: Camden*, p. 284.

god's-penny, * **god's-pennie,** *s.* An earnest-penny.

"Then John he did him to record draw,
And John he cast him a *god's-pennie*."
Percy Reliques; Heir of Linne.

¶ In a note *in loc.* Percy says that "at this day, when application is made to the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle to accept an exchange of the tenant under one of their leases, a piece of silver is presented by the new tenant, which is still called a *god's-penny*."

* **God's Sunday,** *s.* Easter-day.

* **god,** *v.t.* [GOD, s.] To deify; to exalt; to divine honours; to act towards as a god.

"This last old man
Loved me above the measure of a father,
Nay, *godded* me, indeed."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, v. 3.

* **gŏd'-ard,** *s.* [GOTER, GUTTER.] A channel, a drain.

"Gosshet throngh *godardys* and other grete vantes."
Destruction of Troy, 1,606.

* **gŏd'-bĕrt,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A hauberk.

* **Gŏd'-bote,** *s.* [Eng. *God*, and *bote* (q.v.).]

Old Law: An ecclesiastical fine or penalty paid for crimes committed against God.

* **gŏd'-çĕpt,** *s.* [Etym. of second element doubtful.] A godfather. (*Holinshed.*)

gŏd'-çhīld, *s.* [Eng. *god*, and *child*, indicating the spiritual relation between the two.] One for whom a person stands sponsor at baptism; a godson or goddaughter.

"Uorte techen *godchilde* pater noster and credo."—*Ancren Riwle*, p. 208.

* **god-cunde,** *a.* [A.S. *godcund.*]

1. Of the nation of God.

"Jesu Crist in his *goddcunnde* kindi."
Ormulum, 5,872.

2. Holy, religious.

"Senden him anon summe *godcunde* mon."
Layamon, i. 432.

gŏd'-dâugh-tĕr (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *god*, and *daughter* (q.v.).] A female for whom one stands sponsor at baptism.

"To do favour to the queen that was his *god-daughter*."—*Baker: Henry I.* (an. 1104).

* **gŏd'-dēde,** *s.* [AS. *gōddæd*; O. H. Ger. *guottât.*] Good deeds, kindness, mercy.

"To thonki Godd of his grace and of his *goddede*."—*Hali Meidenhad*, p. 19.

gŏd'-dĕss, * **god-des,** * **god-desse,** *s.* [Eng. *god*; *-ess.*]

1. A female god; a heathen deity of the female sex.

"After the dethe sche was made a *goddesse*."—*Trevisa*, ii. 299.

2. A woman of pre-eminent qualities or charms.

"A woman I forswore; but I will prove,
Thou being a *goddess*, I forswore not thee."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, iv. 3.

gŏd'-dĕss-like, *a.* [Eng. *goddess*; *-like.*] Resembling a goddess.

"She's punished for her truth; and undergoes,
More *goddesslike* than wifelike, such assaults."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 2.

* **gŏd'-dĕss-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *goddess*; *-ship.*] The rank, state, or condition of a goddess.

"Appear'dst thou not to Paris in this guise?
Or to more deeply blest Anchises? or,
In all thy perfect *goddessship*, when lies
Before thee thy own vanquished Lord of War?"
Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 51.

* **gŏd'-dŏt,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A goblet.

"A wooden *goddet* or tankard."—*Florio.*

* **gŏd'-dĭ-kĭn,** *s.* [Eng. *god*; dimin. suff. *-kin.*] A little god.

"One's a little *goddikin*."—*Cotton: Burlesque upon Burlesque*, p. 281.

* **gŏd'-dīze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *god*; *-ize.*] To deify.

"And faire, loued, feared Elizabeth
Have *goddized* ever since."
Warner: Albions England, bk. ix., ch. xlv.

* **gŏd-dôt,** *interj.* [A contract. of *God wot* = [God knows.] An oath; by God.

"*Goddot!* y wile with the gonge." *Havelok*, 796.

* **gode,** *a.* & *s.* [GOOD.]

* **gode-les,** *a.* [Mid. Eng. *gode* = good, or goods, and *les* = less.] Without money or goods.

* **gode-ley-hede,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *godely* = goodly; *-hede* = hood.] Goodness, goodliness.

* **gō-dĕn'-da,** *s.* [Fr. *godendac, godendart*; Low Lat. *godandardus*, from Flem. *gooden* = good, and *dac* = day. So called because the Flemish soldiers virtually said the words of parting, "Good day," to the enemy, when by using this weapon against them they compelled them to depart. (*Littré.*)] A pole-axe having a spike at its end, used in the thirteenth century.

* **gode-ness,** *s.* [GOODNESS.]

gŏd'-fa-thĕr, * **god-fa-der,** *s.* [A.S. *godfæder*; Icel. *gudhfadir*; Sw. & Dan. *gudfader*; Ger. *gevatter.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II.

* 2. *Figuratively:*

(1) One who gives a name to any person or thing.

"These earthly *godfathers* of heaven's lights
That give a name to every fixed star."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, i. 1.

(2) An old jocular name for a juryman.

II. *Ecclesiol. & Ch. Hist.:* The appellation, derived from Anglo-Saxon, for one of the sponsors who take vows upon themselves when they bring an infant to be baptized. Their first appointment is attributed to Hyginus, a Roman bishop, about A.D. 154, his object being to provide some security for the Christian upbearing of the child if the parents were cut off in a persecution then in progress. Some, however, think that the Jews had sponsors in connexion with the circumcision of children; others that their introduction into the Church arose from the legislation of the Roman civil code. In 813 the Council of Metz prohibited parents from acting as sponsors for their children. The Council of Trent, in 1545, limited the number of sponsors to one or two. The Church of England requires two godfathers for a male and one for a female child. In the Roman Church sponsors contract a spiritual relationship with the infant for whom they pledge themselves, and with its parents, so that a diriment impediment exists, by which no one of the parties concerned can contract matrimony with any other one. The same impediment occurs when sponsors officiate at confirmation, but in very many places the person to be confirmed has no sponsors.

* **gŏd'-fa-thĕr,** *v.t.* [GODFATHER, *s.*] To act as godfather to; to take under one's fostering care.

"The colonies which have had the fortune of not being *godfathered* by the Board of Trade, have never cost the nation a shilling."—*Burke: On the Œconomical Reform.*

* **gŏd'-fa-thĕr-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *godfather*; *-less.*] Having no godfather.

* **gŏd'-fa-thĕr-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *godfather*; *-ship.*] The position, condition, or state of a godfather.

Gŏd'-fēar-ĭng, *a.* [Eng. *God*, and *fearing.*] Having a reverential and loving feeling towards God; religious.

"That sober, resolute, and *Godfearing* class, out of which Cromwell had formed his unconquerable army."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

Gŏd'-for-sāk-ĕn, *a.* Forlorn, desolate, as if "forsaken by God."

***god-fright, *god-friht, *god-fruht, *god-furht,** *a.* [A.S. *godefriht, godferht, godfyrht;* Ger. *gottesfurchtig.*] Godfearing.

"Bute hit beo aut *godfriht* man."—*O. E. Homilies,* ii. 121.

***god-fright-hede, *godc-frigt-i-hed,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *godfright; -hede* = hood.] The quality or state of being godfearing; the fear of God.

"Of hedes and of *godefrigtheit.*"
Genesis & Exodus, 493.

god-ful (1), ***god fulle,** *a.* [GODFUL.]

gŏd'-fŭl (2), ***gŏd fŭll,** *a.* [Eng. *god,* and *full.*] Inspired.

"Those *godfull* prophets."—*Herrick: Appendix,* p. 440.

Gŏd'-hĕad (1), ***God-hed, *God-hede** (1), *s.* [Eng. *God; -head;* O. H. Ger. *Gotheit;* M. H. Ger. *Goteheit;* Dut. *Godheid.*]

1. The quality or state of being God; Godship, divinity; divine nature or essence.

"They now are deemed the faithful, and are praised,
Who, constant only in rejecting thee,
Deny thy *Godhead* with a martyr's zeal."
Cowper: Task, vi. 883.

2. The Supreme Deity; God.

"The imperial throne
Of *Godhead,* fixed for ever firm and sure."
Milton: P. L., vii 588.

3. A god or goddess; a deity in person; a divinity.

"Belus . . . there might rest: and, from that height,
Pure and serene, the *godhead* overlook
Winding Euphrates."
Wordsworth Excursion, bk. iv.

***gŏd'-hĕad** (2), ***god-hede** (2), *s.* [Mid. Eng. *god* = good; *-head;* M. H. Ger. *guotheit;* Dut. *goedheid;* Dan. & Sw. *godhed.*] Goodness.

"Ibore bifore God thi *godhede.*" *Leben Jesu,* 142.

Gŏd'-hood, *s.* [Eng. *God; -hood.*] The state or quality of God; divine nature or essence; godhead, godship.

"Accept my simple legacie of *Godhood* most deuine."
Warner: Albions England, bk. iii., ch. xvi.

***Gŏd-ild, *God-ield,** *phr.* [A contr. of *God yield* (= requite) (you).] A phrase used in giving thanks.

"*Godild* you for your company."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It,* iii. 3.

gŏd'-lĕss, *god-lesc, *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *godleás;* Icel. *gudhlauss;* Sw. *gudlös.*]

A. *As adj.:* Acknowledging no God, without sense of duty to God; impious, atheistical, irreligious.

"Equal in number to that *godless* crew
Rebellious." *Milton: P. L.,* vi. 49.

B. *As subst.:* A godless person; one without sense of duty or reverence to God.

"Mourn! where their God hath dwelt the *godless* dwell." *Byron: Oh! Weep for Those.*

godless-month, *s.*

Comp. Myth.: The tenth month of the Japanese year, so-called because then the lesser divinities were considered to be absent from their temples, for the purpose of paying the annual homage due to the celestial Dairi. (*Tylor.*)

gŏd'-lĕss-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *godless; -ly.*] In a godless, impious, or irreverent manner; without fear of or reverence towards God.

gŏd'-lĕss-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *godless; -ness.*] The quality or state of being godless, impious or irreverent.

gŏd'-līke, *a.* [Eng. *God,* and *like.*]

1. Like a god; having the qualities of a god; divine.

2. Possessing some of the attributes of God; godly.

"Thus the *godlike* angel answered mild."
Milton: P. L., vii. 110.

3. Befitting or becoming a god; divine.

"How best the mighty work he might begin
Of Saviour to mankind, and which way first
Publish his *godlike* office now mature."
Milton: P. R., i. 188.

4. Of the highest excellence; pre-eminently good.

"The woman's cause is man's: they sink or rise
Together, dwarfed or *godlike,* bond or free."
Tennyson: Princess, vii. 244.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *godlike, divine,* and *heavenly:* "*Godlike* is a more expressive, but less common term than *divine:* the former is used only as an epithet of peculiar praise for an individual; *divine* is generally employed for that which appertains to a superior being, in distinction from that which is human. As *divine* is opposed to human, so is *heavenly* to earthly; the *Divine* Being distinguishes the Creator from all other beings; but a *heavenly* being denotes the angels or inhabitants of *heaven,* in distinction from earthly beings or the inhabitants of earth." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***gŏd'-līke-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *godlike; -ness.*] The quality or state of being godlike; godliness.

***gŏd'-like-wīse,** *adv.* [Eng. *godlike; -wise.*] In a godlike manner.

gŏd'-lĭ-lў, god ly-lye, *adv.* [Eng. *godly; -ly.*] In a godly manner; righteously, religiously.

"A certaine young man, who liued *godlylye* here with vs in this cytie."—*Calvine: Foure Godlye Sermons,* ser. ii.

gŏd'-lĭ-nĕss, *godd-li-ness, *s.* [Eng. *godly; -ness.*] The quality or state of being godly; piety; a religious observance of the commands of God, and a careful performance of all the duties prescribed by religion.

"Bigotry, with well-dissembled fears . . .
Pretends a zeal for *godliness* and grace."
Cowper: Hope, 661.

***gŏd'-lĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *god;* dim. suff. *-ling.*] A little god or deity; a petty or puny deity.

"He is the patient'st *godling!* Do not fear him,
He would not hurt the thief that stole away
Two of his golden locks."
Massinger: Virgin Martyr, III. 2.

gŏd'-lў, *a.* & *adv.* [Eng. *god; -ly.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Of persons:* Godfearing, pious; reverential towards God, and observant of His laws; religious, righteous, upright.

"Help, Lord, for the *godly* man ceaseth, for the faithful fail among the children of men."—*Ps.* xii. 1.

¶ The name applied to themselves by the Parliamentary party in the civil war of the seventeenth century.

2. *Of things:* Influenced by a reverential love of God; conformed to God's commands; upright, righteous, religious.

"That we may hereafter live a *godly,* righteous, and sober life."—*Book of Common Prayer; General Confession.*

B. *As adv.:* In a godly, pious, and godfearing manner; godlily, piously, religiously.

"In this text, kinges be taught to moderate their victories, and that it is their office to see the youghth diligently & *godly* brought up and learned."—*Joy: Exposition of Daniel,* c. i.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *godly* and *righteous:* "*Godliness,* in the strict sense, is that outward deportment which characterizes a heavenly temper . . . *righteousness* comprehends Christian morality, in distinction from that of the heathen or unbeliever; a *righteous* man does *right,* not only because it is *right,* but because it is agreeable to the will of his Maker, and the example of his Redeemer; *righteousness* is therefore to *godliness* as the effect to the cause." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***gŏd'-lў-hĕad, *goode-ly-hede, *goodly-hed,** *s.* [Eng. *godly; -head.*]

I. Goodness.

"Mote thy *goodlyhead* forgive it once."
Spenser: F. Q., II. iii. 33.

2. Goodly appearance.

"Pleased with that seeming *goodlyhed.*"
Spenser: F. Q., III. ii. 38.

gŏd'-mŏth-ĕr, *god-mo-der, *god-mo-dyr, *s.* [A.S. *godmódor;* Icel. *godhmódir;* Sw. *gudmoder, gumor;* Dan. *gudmoder.*] [GODFATHER.] A woman who becomes sponsor for a child in baptism. [GODFATHER.]

gō'-dŏwn (1), *s.* [Malay *godong.*] A warehouse or storeroom. (*East Indies.*)

***gō'-dŏwn** (2), *s.* [Eng. *go,* v., and *down.*] A draught.

***gŏd'-phĕre,** *s.* [Prob. a corrupt. of Eng. *god,* and Fr. *père* = a father.] A godfather.

"My *godphere* was a Rabian or a Jew."
Ben Jonson: Tale of a Tub, iv. 1.

gŏ-droŏn', *s.* [Fr. *godron* = a ruffle or a puff.]

Arch.: An inverted fluting, beading, or cabling used in various ornaments or members.

gŏd'-sĕnd, *s.* [Eng. *god,* and *send.*] Something sent by God; a fortunate and unlooked-for acquisition or gain.

"In fact this insignificant incident has, in the end, turned out a *godsend* for him."—*Athenæum,* April 1, 1882.

***gŏd'-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *god; -ship.*] The rank or character of a god; a deity; a divinity.

"And the hoarse deep-throated seas
Laugh your *godships* unto scorn."
E. B. Browning: Pan is Dead.

***gŏd'-sĭb,** *s.* [A.S. *God* = God; *sib* = relative, kin; Icel. *gudhsif* (masc.), *gudhsifja* (fem.).] [GOSSIP, *s.*] One akin in God; one who is sponsor along with another.

"Parentile is in two maners, eyther goostly or fleshly; goostly is for to deleu with his *godsibbes.*"—*Chaucer.* (ed. Tyrwhitt), p. 167.

***gŏd'-sĭb-rēde, *gŏs'-sĭp-rēde, *gossyb-rede,** *s.* [A.S. *God* = God; *sibrædden* = relation.] Relationship in God.

"More *godsibrede* nys ther naught."—*Shoreham,* p. 68.

***gŏd'-smĭth,** *s.* [Eng. *god,* and *smith* (q.v.).]

1. A smith who is a god; a divine smith.

"He had the same *godsmith* to forge his arms as had Achilles."—*Dryden: Virgil; Æneid.* (Dedic.)

2. A maker of idols.

"Gods they had of every shape and size
That *godsmiths* could produce or priests devise."
Dryden: Absalom & Achitophel, i. 80.

gŏd'-sŏn, *godc-son, *god-sone, *gossson, *s.* [A.S. *godsunn;* Sw. *gudson, guson;* Dan. *gudsøn.*] A male for whom one has stood sponsor in baptism.

"The King bestowed his own name on his *godson.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiv.

god speed, *s.* A wish that "God may speed" one on a journey, in an enterprise, &c.

***god-spel-book, *godd-spell-boc, *godd-spell-bock,** *s.* [GOSPEL-BOOK]

***god-spell-er, *god-spel-lere,** *s.* [GOSPELLER.]

***god-spel-wright, *godd-spell-wrihhte,** *s.* [GOSPELWRIGHT.]

***gŏd'-ward, *god-warde, *godwards,** *adv.* [Eng. *God; -ward.*] Toward God.

"But their harten remayned styll faythlesse to *godward,* and towards his mercy and truth."—*Tyndall: Workes,* p. 35.

gŏd-wĭn'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named, in 1869, after Mr. George Godwin, an architect.]

Bot.: A genus of Arads, with twelve stamens. *Godwinia gigas* is ten feet high, two of which are occupied by the oblong, purple hood-like spathe. It is from Nicaragua, and is the largest Arad known. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

gŏd'-wĭt, *s.* [A.S. *gód* = good; *wiht* = creature.]

Ornith.: A wading bird, *Limosa melanura,* and the genus Limosa generally. [LIMOSA.] They undergo a double moult, having red plumage when young, and then, after moulting, black with a base of white; on the wings also is a white spot. The female is larger than the male. The Godwit occurs in Britain and the rest of Europe, also in Africa and India. It rarely breeds in England. Its nest is of dry grass; the eggs four, light olive brown blotches, and spotted with darker brown.

"The Ionian *godwit,* nor the ginny hen
Could not goe downe my belly then
More sweet than olives, that new gathered be."
B. Jonson: Horace; Praises of a Countrie Life.

***gŏd'-yĕld, *gŏd'-yīeld,** *phrase.* [Eng. *god,* and *yield.*] A phrase used in returning thanks. [GODILD.]

"Herein I teach you,
How you should bid *godyeld* us for your pains,
And thank us." *Shakesp.: Macbeth,* I. 6.

***gōe, *goen,** *pa. par.* [Go, *v.*]

***gōel, *gool,** *a.* [A.S. *geolo.*] Yellow.

"Hop roots so well chosen let skilful go set;
The *goeler* and younger, the better I love."
Tusser: Husbandry.

gō'-ĕr, *go-are, *go-ere, *s.* [Eng. *go,* v.; *-er.*]

1. One who or that which goes, runs, walks, or moves in any way; one that has a gait of any kind; especially applied, in conjunction with an adjective, to a horse: as, a fast *goer;* or to a watch, as a good *goer.*

*** 2.** One who acts as an intermediary between two parties; a go-between.

"Nothing could hurt either of us so much as the intervening officious impertinence of those *goers* between us."—*Pope: To Swift.*

*** 3.** The foot.

"A double mantle, cast
Athwart his shoulders, his faire *goers* grac't
With fitted shoes. *Chapman.*

*** goer-backward,** *s.* One who gives way; one who deteriorates.

"Such a man
Might be a copy to these younger times;
Which, followed well, would demonstrate them now
But *goers-backward.*" *Shakesp.: All's Well,* I. 2.

gō-ĕr'-ĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Agassiz suggests that it may be from Eng. *goer* Latinized, which would be a barbarous combination, and McNicoll from Gr. γοερός (*goeros*) = mournful, distressful.]

Entom.: A genus of beetles, family Staphylinidæ. *Goerius olens,* which is sometimes called the Devil's coach-horse, is now *Ocypus olens.*

*** gō-ĕt'-ĭc,** ‡ **gō-ĕt'-ĭc-al,** *** gō-ĕt'-ĭc-all,** *a.* [Eng. *goety;* *c* connective, *-al.*] Pertaining to goety; magical.

"A turning of ghospell predication unto *gorticall* prediction."—*Gaule: Mag-Astro-Mantix; To the Reader*

*** gō'-ĕ-tȳ,** *** gō'-ĕ-tie,** *s.* [Gr. γοητεία (*goēteia*) = witchcraft; γόης (*gōes*) = a magician, a sorcerer; Fr. *goétie.*] Invocation of evil spirits; magic.

"To reconcile . . . Theologie, Oeomancy, or *Goetie* and the Gospell."—*Gaule: Mag-Astro-Mantix,* p. 32.

*** gofe,** *** golf,** *** goyff,** *** gowff,** *** gowcht,** *** gow,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The pillory; the stocks.

"Wordis falss and said in fwme, and his crag & handis to stand in the *gofe.*"—*Aberd. Reg* (1538), xv., p. 141.

gō'-fẽr, *v.t.* [Gauffer.]

*** gŏff** (1), *s.* [Fr. *goffe* = ill-made, clumsy, awkward; Sp. *gofo;* Ital. *goffo.*] A stupid lout; an oaf; a dolt; a blockhead.

*** gŏff** (2), *s.* [Icel. *gölf;* Dut. *gulv.*] A stack, mow, or cock of hay.

"He was in his labour stacking up a *goff* of corn."—*Fox,* in *Wood: Athen. Oxon.,* I. 592.

*** gŏf'-fẽr,** *v.t.* [Gauffer.] To crimp, plait, or flute, as lace, frills, &c.

"I'll have to get it all *goffered* over again."—*Miss Ferrier: The Inheritance,* ch. xxi.

gŏf'-fẽr-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Goffer.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* Goffered or ornamented plaiting, used for frills, lace, &c.

gŏf -fĭsh, *a.* [Goafish.]

gŏg (I), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The object set up as a mark in playing at quoits or pitch-and-toss.

"The parties stand at a little distance, and pitch the halfpenny to a mark, or *gog;* and he who is nearest the mark, has the envied privilege of tossing up for heads or tails."—*Blackwood's Magazine,* August, 1821, p. 35.

*** gŏg,** *s.* [Welsh, = activity, rapidity.] [Agog.] Anxiety, desire, eagerness.

"You have put me into such a *gog* of going, I would not stay for all the world."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Wit Without Money,* iii. 1.

*** gogge,** *v.t.* [Prob. connected with *gag,* v. (q.v.).] To blind, to blindfold.

"Glad was he to *gogge* the worlds eyes with the distinctions."—*Z. Boyd: Last Battell,* p. 1,208.

*** gŏg'-gle** (1), *** go-gle,** *v.i. & t.* [A frequent. from Ir. & Gael. *gog* = a nod, a slight motion; Ir. *gogain* = to nod or gesticulate, *gogshuileach* = goggle-eyed, from *suil* = the eye.]

A. *Intrans.:* To strain or roll the eyes; to stare.

"They *goggle* with their eyes hither and thither."—*Holinshed: Description of Ireland,* ch. i.

B. *Trans.:* To roll about, to strain.

"He *goggled* his eyes."—*Walpole: Letters,* iii. 174.

*** gŏg'-gle** (2), *v.t.* [A variant of *gobble* (q.v.).] To swallow; to gulp down.

"*Goularde,* gulped or *goggled* down."—*Cotgrave.*

gŏg'-gle, *a. & s.* [Goggle (1), *v.*]

A. *As adj.:* Prominent, staring, full; said of the eyes.

"Palmated feet might have been joined with *goggle* eyes."—*Paley: Natural Theology* ch. xv.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A strained or staring rolling of the eyes.

"Those muscles, in English, wherewith a man ogles, When on a fair lady he fixes his *goggles.*"
Byrom: Dissection of a Beau's Head.

2. (*Pl.*): Tubes or glazed cases in front of the eyes for protection from dust or intense light.

3. (*Pl.*): Blinds or blinkers for horses that are apt to take fright, to prevent their seeing objects from behind.

4. (*Pl.*): Spectacles. (*Slang.*)

*** 5.** A goggle-eyed person.

"Do ye stare, *goggles?*"
Beaum. & Flet. Knight of Malta, v. 2.

II. *Surg.:* Instruments used to cure squinting or distortion of the eyes.

goggle-eye, *s.* A prominent, rolling, or staring eye; strabismus.

"It [the sea-lion] has a great *goggle-eye,* the teeth three inches long, about the bigness of a man's thumb."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1683).

goggle-eyed, *** gogil-ighed,** *** goggle-eied,** *** gogyl-eyed,** *a.* Having goggle-eyes.

"Let the *gogle-ied* Gardiner of Winchester gyrde at it till hys rybbes ake and an hondred digging deuyls vpon his side."—*Bale: English Votaries* pt. i.

*** gŏg'-gled (gled** as **gĕld),** *a.* [Eng. *goggle,* v.; *-ed.*] Goggle, goggling, staring, prominent.

"Ugly-faced, with long black hair, *goggled* eyes, wide-mouthed."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels,* p. 50.

*** gŏg'-glĭng,** *pr. par.* or *a.* [Gooole, *v.*] Goggle, staring, prominent.

"Such sights have they that see with *goggling* eyes."
Sidney: Arcadia, bk. ii.

*** gŏg'-lĕt,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A sort of pottery jar or earthen vessel used for keeping water cool.

*** goif,** *s.* [Golf.]

gō'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Go, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. Walking or moving in any way.

2. In a state of active **man**agement; in operation.

"The business will be transferred to the company upon allotment as a *going* concern."—*Daily Telegraph,* Nov. 26, 1881.

C. *As substantive:*

I. The act of walking or moving in any way.

2. A departure.

"And yet this is a wonder most of al,
Why thou thus sorrowest, seth thou wost nat yet
Touching her *going,* how that it shal fal."
Chaucer: Troilus, bk. iv.

3. A wandering or departure from the right way.

"Compare the Pope's doctrine to the word of God, and thou shalt finde that there hath ben, and yet is a great *going* out of the way."—*Tyndall: Workes,* p. 132.

4. Procedure; course or manner of life; conduct; behaviour. (Usually in the plural.)

"His eyes are on the ways of man, and he seeth all his *goings.*"—*Job* xxxiv 20.

5. A state or time of pregnancy; gestation.

"The time of death has a far greater latitude than that of our birth: most women coming, according to their reckoning, within the compass of a fortnight; that is, the twentieth part of their *going.*"—*Grew: Cosmologia Sacra.*

6. The state or condition of the ground or course on which a race is run.

"Thanks to a complete system of drainage, the *going* was wonderfully clean for the time of year."—*Daily Telegraph,* Nov. 23, 1883.

going-barrel, *s.*

Horology:

1. A barrel containing a mainspring, and having a cog-wheel on its periphery which drives the train. It supersedes the arrangement of chain and fusee.

2. A ratchet-wheel with pawl and spring on the shaft of the great wheel, by which the works are kept going while the clock is being wound up. Invented by the celebrated English watchmaker, Harrison.

*** going-forth,** *s.*

1. A departure, a setting out.

*** 2.** A limit, a bound, a border.

"And your border shall turn . . . and the *going-forth* thereof shall be from the south to Kadesh-barnea."—*Numbers* xxxiv. 4.

3. An outlet; a means or passage of exit.

"Mark well the entering-in of the house, with every *going-forth* of the sanctuary."—*Ezekiel* xliv. 5.

going-out, *s.*

1. A departure or journeying.

"And Moses wrote their *goings-out* according to their journeys."—*Numbers* xxxiii. 2.

*** 2.** An extreme point or limit; a border.

"And the border shall fetch a compass . . . and the *goings-out* of it shall be at the sea."—*Numbers* xxxiv. 6.

going-wheel, *s.* An arrangement invented by Huyghens to keep a clock in motion while winding.

goings-on, *s. pl.* Behaviour, actions, conduct. (Generally in a bad sense.)

"Pretty place it must be where they don't admit women. Nice *goings-on,* I daresay, Mr. Caudle."—*D. Jerrold: Mrs. Caudle,* lect. viii.

gŏĭ'-tẽred, gŏĭ'-tred (tred as **tẽrd),** *a.* [Eng. *goitre; -ed.*] Affected with, or suffering from goitre.

gŏĭ'-tre (tre as **tẽr),** *s.* [Fr. *goître,* from Lat. *guttur* = the throat.]

Pathol.: The same as Bronchocele (q.v.). It arises from a morbid enlargement of the thyroid gland, causing an unsightly, but painless, deformity. It is more common among women than among men, in the proportion of about twelve to one. It prevails chiefly, if not exclusively, in villages situated upon or close to limestone rocks. From its commonness in Derbyshire it is sometimes called Derbyshire-neck.

gŏĭ'-troŭs, *a.* [Fr. *goîtreux.*] [Goitre.]

I. Pertaining to goitre; of the nature of goitre.

2. Affected with or suffering from goitre; goitered.

*** go-jon,** *** go-jone,** *** go-june,** *s.* [Gudgeon.]

*** gōke,** *s.* [Gawk.] A stupid fellow; a clown.

*** gōke,** *v.t.* [Goke, *s.*] To stupefy. (*Ben Jonson.*)

go'-kŭm-ite (o as **ę),** *s.* [From *Gökum* in Finland, where it occurs.]

Min.: A variety of Idocrase named by Dana Vesuvianite. Gökumite is the same as Loboite and Gahnite (q.v.).

*** gōk'-ȳ,** *s.* [Gawky.] A fool; a stupid fellow.

*** gō'-la,** *s.* [Ital., from Lat. *gula* = the throat.]

Arch.: A moulding, more commonly called cyma.

"In a cornice the *gola,* or cymatium of the corona, the coping, the modillions or dentelli, make a noble show."—*Addison: Spectator,* No. 415.

gō'-lan-dâuse, *s.* [Hind. *golandáz.*] A native artilleryman. [Anglo-Indian.]

gōld, * golde, * goolde, * gowd, *s. & a.* [A.S. *gold;* cogn. with Icel. *gull;* Dut. *goud;* Sw. & Dan. *guld;* Ger. *gold;* Goth. *gulth;* Lat. *aurum;* Gr. χρυσός (*chrusos*); Sanse. *hirana;* Russ. *zlato;* Zend *zarana, zaranya,* all = gold.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) In the same sense as **II. 3.**

"The proportion between the quantities of *gold* and silver annually imported into Europe, according to Mr. Megen's account, is as one to twenty-two nearly; that is, for one ounce of *gold* there are imported a little more than twenty-two ounces of silver."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations,* bk. i., ch. xi.

(2) Gold coin.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Money, riches, wealth.

"For me, the *gold* of France did not seduce."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iii. 2.

(2) Used as a symbol of anything very valuable or greatly prized; as, A beart of *gold.*

(3) A bright yellow colour, like that of gold.

II. *Technically:*

I. *Chem.:* A triatomic metallic element, symbol Au; atomic weight, 196; sp. gr., 19·26; melting point about 1240°, forming a green fluid which volatilizes at a higher temperature. Gold is a metal of a bright yellow colour, and was compared to the sun by the alchemists. It is very ductile; a grain of it can be drawn into a wire 500 feet long, and will gild two miles of fine silver wire. It is also very malleable; one grain can be beaten out to cover an area of 56·75 square inches. Thin gold leaf appears green by transmitted light. The red colour of ruby glass is due to metallic gold in an extreme state of division. Gold does not oxidize or tarnish in the air, and is not acted upon by oxygen or water at any temperature; it is not dissolved by sulphuric, nitric, or hydrochloric acid, but is dissolved by aqua regia, a mixture of nitric and hydrochloric acids. Gold crystal-

llzes in cubes, octahedra, and other forms belonging to a regular system. Gold forms two series of salts, Aurous and Auric (q.v.): it has been detected in sea water. Gold is extracted from the quartz ore by pulverising it, and adding mercury containing a small quantity of sodium; the amalgam is then heated to drive off the mercury; auriferous pyrites are roasted to drive off sulphur and arsenic before they are treated with the amalgam. Gold can be purified by melting it along with borax in a clay crucible, glazed inside with borax, and passing chlorine gas through the melted metal by means of a tobacco-pipe stem; the other metals are converted into chlorides, which rise to the surface. When the operation is finished, the gold is allowed to cool, and the fused chlorides poured off. Pure gold is prepared by dissolving the metal in a mixture of nitric and hydrochloric acids: the solution is evaporated to get rid of the nitric acid, then diluted with water and filtered; the gold is then precipitated by ferrous sulphate. $2AuCl_3 + 6FeSO_4 = Au_2 + Fe_2Cl_6 + 2Fe_2(SO_4)_3$. Gold can be separated from silver by heating it with two and a half times its weight of concentrated sulphuric acid, sp. gr. 1·84, till no more SO_2 is given off. The alloy must not contain more than 25 per cent. of gold; if it does it must be melted with silver before the operation; the sulphuric acid attacks the silver and copper, converting them into sulphates; the gold is allowed to settle, and then the silver is precipitated by metallic copper from the decanted liquid. The presence of small quantities of tin and antimony in gold renders it brittle; they can be removed by heating the gold with ten per cent. of oxide of copper and a small quantity of borax. Pure gold is a very soft metal, therefore it is alloyed with silver, which gives it a greenish-yellow tint, or with copper, which gives it a yellowish-red color.

2. *Pharm.:* Gold has been used in medicine for scrofulous diseases; it appears to act like mercury. Gold terchloride is very poisonous, acting like corrosive sublimate. Gold leaf is used by dentists for filling teeth.

3. *Min.:* A metal crystallizing isometrically in octahedrons or dodecahedrons, as well as acicular, filiform, reticulated, arborescent, and spongiform shapes. There are four varieties, (1) Ordinary, and (2) Argentiferous Gold or Electrum, (3) Palladium Gold or Porpesite, (4) Rhodium Gold. Dana has a Gold Group of Minerals, containing (1) Gold, (2) Silver. (*Dana.*) It is widely diffused. Alluvial or drift workings tend to exhaust themselves, and those of the ancient world are now little worth. In the early part of the nineteenth century parts of the Ural Mountains were the most productive gold fields of the world. In September, 1847, a magnificent gold field was discovered in California. The quantity of gold found was unprecedented, while the gold was in placer deposits and easily obtained. The consequence was a rush of emigration to that region, which resulted in a rapid settlement of that state and of the Pacific coast region in general. After the practical exhaustion of the placer deposits gold was found in quartz veins in the rocks, and mining still goes actively on, though under very different conditions. A vast wealth in gold has been extracted from the rocks, and discoveries have been made in other Western States, notably in Colorado, while the new territory of Alaska has also yielded its quota. The Atlantic States have also, to some extent, been gold producing, though in a small degree as compared with those of the west. This remarkable discovery of gold in California was followed by one no less remarkable in Australia, and quite recently another important gold field has been discovered in the Transvaal region of South Africa. The annual gold product of the world is now nearly $200,000,000 and increasing.

4. *Geol.:* It has been found in slate, quartzite, sandstone, limestone, granite, and serpentine. In many cases it occurs in veins of quartz, but much more accessibly in drifts, which the breaking up of those quartz veins has helped to produce. In the Ural Mountains the drift is Newer Pliocene, having in it bones of the mammoth, &c.; in California it is of two different ages, but both, geologically viewed, comparatively recent; when in veins, it is more frequently found in the palæozoic than in the secondary or tertiary strata. In most cases the veins are near plutonic rocks.

5. *Hist.:* Gold is mentioned in the Bible as early as Gen. ii. 12. The Hebrew word is זָהָב (*zahab*), from זָהַב (*zahab*) = to shine, to be brilliant. As the names of gold in the Aryan languages (Lat. *aurum*, Gr. χρυσος (*chrusos*) differ from this, gold may perhaps not have been discovered till after the separation of the Aryan and Semitic races.

6. *Coinage, Art, &c.:* Gold was first coined in England in A.D. 1257. The amount of gold that passed through the English mint from 1558 (accession of Queen Elizabeth) to January 1, 1840, is 3,553,561 pounds weight, troy. The standard of gold coinage in the United States, France, and Germany is nine parts of gold to one part of alloy. The standard in England is eleven parts of gold to one part of alloy.

7. *Bot.:* (*Of the form* gold):

(1) The Turnsole (*Heliotropium*).

(2) The Corn Marigold (*Chrysanthemum segetum*).

(3) The Wild Myrtle.

(4) *Calendula officinalis*.

8. *Archery:* The exact centre of a target, so called because marked with gold, or of a gold color.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Made of or consisting of gold.

2. Pertaining to or connected with gold or gold coin.

"The *gold* withdrawal, too, helped to depress home securities."—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 23, 1883.

gold-alloy, *s.* An alloy in which other metals are added to gold to confer hardness, as in coin, or to cheapen the product, as in some jewellers' alloys and solders.

gold-amalgam, *s.*

Min.: A mineral composed of mercury, 57·40; gold, 38·39; and silver, 5. It occurs in Columbia in white grains about the size of a pea, and in California in yellowish-white four-sided prisms. (*Dana.*)

gold-beating, *s.* The act or trade of beating out gold for gilding.

gold-blocking, *s.* Pressure of an engraved or composed block upon a book-cover. Without the leaf it is called blind-blocking.

gold-bug, *s.* One who advocates a single (gold) monetary standard; a hoarder of gold; applied in contempt by the opposition. (*U. S.*)

gold-carp, golden-carp, *s.*

Ichthy.: The same as GOLDFISH (q.v.).

* **gold-clocked,** *a.* Having the clocks of stockings worked in gold.

gold-cloth, *s.* Cloth of gold; cloth woven of threads of gold or interwoven with them.

Gold Coast, *s.*

Geog.: A part of the coast of Guinea, on the west coast of Africa.

gold-cradle, *s.*

Min.: An apparatus used for washing the refuse matter away from gold.

gold-cup, *s.*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A cup, or piece of plate, made of gold, or silver gilt, given as a prize in horse-racing, rifle-shooting, and other competitions.

2. *Bot.* (*Pl.*): Various species of Ranunculus; as, *R. bulbosus*, *R. acris*, &c.

gold-currency, *s.*

Finance: Gold coins; Treasury notes payable in gold; a currency based upon a single (gold) standard of value, so-called. [VALUE.]

gold-cutter, *s.* One who prepares gold for the use of others.

gold-digger, *s.* A gold miner.

"Others sink a perpendicular shaft, and then put in a 'side-drive,' as the Australian *gold-diggers* term it."—*Journ. Anthrop. Instit.*, x 114.

gold-digging, *s.*

1. The act or occupation of digging for gold; gold-mining.

2. (*Pl.*): The gold diggings of California were originally from placer deposits, being the silted-up beds of former rivers. Of late years they have been mainly confined to quartz rock deposits. In Australia the gold was found in the soil to the depth of several inches, or imbedded in stiff clay at a depth of 25 or 30 feet. In South Africa it is found in conglomerate deposits. In the older mines these surface deposits have long been exhausted, and mining has become much more difficult. [DIGGING.]

gold-dust, *s.*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Gold in very fine particles.

2. *Bot.:* A popular name for *Alyssum saxatile*.

gold-embroidered, *a.* Embroidered with gold.

"And *gold-embroidered* garments, fair to see."
Byron. Childe Harold, ii. 57.

* **gold-end,** *s.* A broken piece of gold or jewellery.

Gold-end man: One who buys old gold or silver; an itinerant jeweller.

"I know him not: he looks like a *gold-end man*."
Ben Jonson: Alchemist, ii. 1.

gold-fever, *s.* A mania for digging or seeking gold.

gold-field, *s.* A district or region where gold is found.

"The extent of the *gold-field*, as at present ascertained."—*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, xxv. 317.

* **gold-finder,** *s.*

1. One who finds or seeks for gold.

2. One who cleans out privies or cesspools.

"Untouched it passed between his grinders,
Or it had been happy for *gold-finders*." *Swift.*

gold-flower, *s.*

Bot.: Helichrysum Stœchas.

gold-flux, *s.*

Min.: Avanturine (q.v.).

gold-foil, *s.* A thin sheet of gold used by dentists and others.

gold-fringe, *s.*

Entom.: A moth, *Pyralis costalis*, family Pyralidæ.

gold-furnace, *s.* A furnace for melting or reducing gold. It resembles a brass-furnace, but is usually built above the floor, occupying one side or more of the shop, and appearing like a dwarf wall. The aperture for the fuel and crucible in each furnace is nine to sixteen inches square, and eleven to twenty inches deep. The front edge of the wall is horizontal and stands about thirty inches from the floor, but the top inclines backward at an angle of about 30°, and a ledge holds the tiles which close the tops of the furnaces. The crucibles are usually of black-lead.

gold-hammer, *s.*

1. A kind of hammer used by gold-beaters; a goldbeater's hammer.

2. A popular name for the Yellow-hammer (q.v.).

* **gold-hewen,** *a.* Of a gold or golden hue or color.

gold-hunter, *s.* One who seeks for gold.

gold-inlaid, *a.* Inlaid with gold.

"King Olaf smote them with the blade
Of his huge war-axe, *gold inlaid*."
Longfellow: Musician's Tale.

gold-knobs, gold-knoppes, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Various species of Ranunculus; spec., *R. acris*, *R. bulbosus*, &c.

gold-latten, *s.* A plate of gold or of other metal covered with gold.

gold-lily, *s.* The yellow lily.

"While the *gold-lily* blows."
Tennyson: Edward Morris, 146.

gold-lode, *s.*

Mining: A gold vein. (*Dr. T. Sterry Hunt*).

gold-mine, *s.*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

Mining: A place where gold is obtained by mining operations, as distinguished from gold-diggings, where the precious metal is extracted by sluicing or cradling.

II. *Fig.:* Any place containing a store of wealth either actual or mental.

gold-note, *s.* A note payable only in gold; *spec. and colloq.*, a certificate of deposit issued by the United States Treasury in exchange for gold there deposited, more properly termed a gold certificate.

gold-nugget, *s.*
Mining, &c.: A lump of gold. One from Ballarat weighed 130 lb., taken in its natural atate from the diggings. Called also a pepito. (*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, x. 306.)

gold-of-pleasure, *s.*
Bot.: Camelina sativa, a cruciferous plant, two or three feet high, panicled above with small yellow flowers. It is occasionally found in England among flax, having been imported with the seeds. [CAMELINA.]

gold-paint, *s.* [GOLD-SHELL.]

gold-pen, *s.* A pen with a gold nib pointed with rhodium or iridium.

gold-pheasant, golden-pheasant, *s.*
Ornith.: Phasianus pictus. It is a gorgeous species, wild in India.

gold-plate, *s.* Vessels, dishes, spoons, cups, &c., made of gold.

gold-printing, *s.* Work printed with gold-size and the letters then covered with gold-leaf or Dutch-metal.

***gold-proof,** *a.* Proof against bribery or temptation by money.

gold-rain, *s.*
Pyrotechnics: Small cubes ⅛ inch square, used instead of stars for rockets, &c. Their composition is nitre, 16 parts; sulphur, 10 parts; mealed powder, 4 parts; lamp-black, 3 parts; flowers of zinc and gum arabic each 1 part; treated in the same manner as for stars.

† gold-seed, *s. pl.*
Bot.: Dog's-tail grass (*Cynosurus cristatus*).

gold-shell, *s.* Powdered gold, or gold-leaf, ground up with gum-water and spread on shells. It is used by artists, and is also called gold-paint.

gold-shrub, *s.*
Bot.: Palicourea speciosa.

gold-size, *s.* A size used as a surface on which to apply goldleaf. Oil gold-size is a mixture of linseed-oil or fat oil and ochre-ground by the muller, and used in oil-gilding.

gold-solder, *s.* A kind of solder composed of gold, 12 parts, silver 2 parts, and copper 4 parts.

gold-tail, *a.* (See the compound.)
Gold-tail-moth:
Entom.: A moth (*Portesia auriflua*), family Liparidæ. So called because the anal tuft on the abdomen is yellow. Wings white, the fore ones with a brownish-black spot.

gold-thread, *s.*
Bot.: Coptis trifolia, a plant belonging to the Ranunculaceæ.

gold-tissue, *s.* Cloth interwoven with gold thread.

gold-tooling, *s.*
Book-bind.: Ornaments impressed by the hot tool upon goldleaf laid on book-covers, causing the metal to adhere. In contradistinction to blind-tooling, which is the tool-mark without the leaf. The gold is fixed to the surface of the leather by gold-size, and the surplus is wiped off after the tool has been applied.

gold-varnish, *s.*
Metal.: A yellow, transparent varnish spread over silver-leaf to give it the appearance of gold.

gold-washer, *s.*
1. One who washes away the refuse dirt from gold ore, as in a cradle.
2. An apparatus or instrument employed in washing gold.

gold-washings, *s.pl.* Places where gold found in gravel is washed, the heavier material "puddling down." (*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, xxviii. 298.)

gold-workings, *s.pl.* The same as GOLD-WORKS (q.v.). (*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, xxxii. 36.)

gold-works, *s.pl.* Works for gold-mining. (*Murchison: Siluria*, ch. xviii.)

*** gold-worm, * golde-worme,** *s.* A glowworm.
"*A golde-worme: noctiluca.*"—*Cathol. Anglicum.*

*** gōld'-bēat-ĕn,** *a.* [Eng. *gold*, and *beaten.*] Coated with gold; gilded.

gōld'-bēat-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *gold*, and *beater.*] One whose trade or occupation it is to beat or hammer out gold into goldleaf for gilding. [GOLDLEAF.]

"This process achieved, it is doomed to sustain
The thump after thump of a *gold-beater's* mallet."
Cowper: The Flatting Mill.

goldbeater's-hammer, *s.* A hammer with two somewhat rounded faces, used in beating the pack of alternate gold ribbon and vellum or goldleaf and skin. As the work progresses smaller hammers are used. The forging-hammer is used in reducing the ingot of gold to one-sixth of an inch thickness. The anvil is a steel block 4 × 3 inches on the face. The hammer for the first course of beating is short-handled, and weighs fifteen or sixteen pounds. The hammer for the next beating weighs ten pounds.

goldbeater's-skin, *s.* The prepared peritoneal membrane of the cæcum of the ox. It is used to separate the leaves of gold while under the hammer; thus it is reduced to extreme thinness, and in this state is used as an application to cuts and wounds.

"Bind it about with a narrow slip of *goldbeater's-skin*, which moisten with your tongue, and it will stick together."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

*** gōld'-bŏund,** *a.* [Eng. *gold*, and *bound.*] Bound or encircled with gold.

"Thy air,
Thou other *goldbound* brow, is like the first."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 1.

gōld'-ĕn, * gild-ene, * gold-ene, * guld-ene, *a.* [A.S. *gylden*, from *gold* = gold; O. H. Ger. *guldin*; O. Fris. *gelden*; Dut. *gouldeu*; Icel. *gullinn*; Sw. *gyllen, gylden*; Dan. *gylden*; Ger. *golden.* *Golden* is now passing out of use, its place being supplied by the substantive *gold* used adjectively: as, a *gold* key, not often now a *golden* key.]

1. Made of gold, consisting of gold.

"He ranished apples fro the wakinge dragon: and his hande was the more heanie for the *golden* metall."
—*Chaucer: Boecius*, bk. v.

2. Of the colour or lustre of gold; yellow; gleaming or shining like gold.

"Last night the moon had a *golden* ring,
And to-night no moon we see!"
Longfellow: Wreck of the Hesperus.

3. Ornamented, embroidered, or inlaid with gold.

"Thy *golden* coat." *Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece*, 208.

* 4. Abounding or rich in gold.

"The learned pate ducks to the *golden* fool."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

5. Excellent; most valuable or precious.

"Nestor's *golden* words."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,420.

6. Most favourable.

"I have bought
Golden opinions from all sorts of people."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, i. 7.

7. Most favourable or auspicious: as, a *golden* opportunity.

* 8. Fortunate, happy, prosperous.

"In Eliza's *golden* days, a knicht
Came on a war-horse sumptuously attired."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

¶ Obvious compounds: *Golden-cinctured, golden-haired, golden-hilted, golden-netted, golden-rinded, golden-shafted*, &c.

golden-age, *s.* The earliest period in the mythological history of almost all nations, in which those then existing were supposed to live in perfect innocence and the enjoyment of every pleasure, and when the earth produced all things necessary for their support, comfort, or enjoyment in the fullest abundance, and all animals were at peace with each other. The Egyptians believed in successive conflagrations and deluges occurring at uncertain intervals. These were designed by the gods to purify the earth from guilt. After each of these judgments man was again so regenerated as to live for a time in a state of virtue and happiness, after which degeneracy again established itself, continually gaining strength till the next catastrophe. Sir Chas. Lyell believed that the Greek and Roman notions of the golden and other ages were of Egyptian origin.

"The *golden age* was first, when man, yet new,
No rule but uncorrupted Reason knew:
And, with a native bent, did good pursue."
Dryden: The Golden Age.

golden-apple, *s.*
Bot.: Citrus Aurantium.

golden-balls, *s.pl.* The three gilt balls suspended as a sign in the front of a pawnbroker's place of business. They were derived from the arms of Lombardy, Lombarda having been the first bankers and money-lenders in London.

golden-beetle, *s.*
Entom.: Various species of Chrysomela, or of the family Chrysomelidæ. They are so called from their metallic lustre. The colour thus reflected is generally golden-green, scarlet, azure, or blue.

† golden-bug, *s.*
Entom.: A beetle (*Coccinella septempunctata*), the Seven-spotted Ladybird.

golden-bull, *s.*
Hist.: A bull having a golden seal, issued by the German emperor, Charles IV. at the Diet of Nuremberg in 1356, and which became the fundamental law of the empire over which he ruled. Other bulls have also been called golden for a similar reason.

golden-carp, *s.* [GOLD-CARP.]

golden-chain, *s.*
Bot.: The Laburnum, *Cytisus Laburnum.*

golden-club, *s.*
Bot.: Orontium aquaticum, or the genus Orontium itself.

golden-crested, *a.* Having a crest or top-knot of gold or of a golden colour.
Golden-crested wren:
Ornith.: Regulus cristatus. A beautiful little British bird, the upper parts olive-green; the head ornamented with an orange-yellow crest, bordered with black, whence it has sometimes been called *R. auricapillus*; the lower parts yellowish-grey. Length about 3½ inches. It exists in flocks, often along with titmice and creepers, in firwoods, remaining all the year round.

golden-crown, *s.*
Bot.: Chrysostemma.

golden-cup, *s.*
Bot.: The same as GOLD-CUP (q.v.).

golden-eaglo, *s.*
Ornith.: Aquila chrysaëtos. [EAGLE.]

golden-ear, *s.*
Entom.: A moth, *Hydræcia nictitans*, family Apamidæ.

golden-eye, *s.*
Ornith.: Clangula, a genus of Anatidæ (Ducks).

golden-fingered, *a.* Having golden fingers in a figurative sense.
"*Golden-fingered* Ind." *Marlowe.* (*Trench.*)

golden-fleece, *s.*
Class. Myth.: The fleece of gold taken from the ram on which Phryxus was transported through the air to Colchis, and in quest of which the Argonauts sailed under the leadership of Jason.

JEWEL OF THE GOLDEN-FLEECE.

¶ *Order of the Golden Fleece:*
Her.: An order of knighthood instituted in 1429 by Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy. In process of time the operation of hereditary descent brought the families of Spain and Austria into the order, which now is common to both these countries.

golden-flower, *s.*
Bot.: The genus Chrysanthemum.

golden-fly, *s.*
Entom.: Chrysis, a genus of Hymenoptera, possessed of metallic brilliance, reflected from green, ruby tint, &c.

golden-grease, *s.* A fee, a bribe.

golden-hair, *s.*
Bot.: *Chrysocoma Comaurea.*

golden-horde, *s.*
Hist.: The tribe of Mongolian Tartars, which about 1724 established itself in Southern Russia.

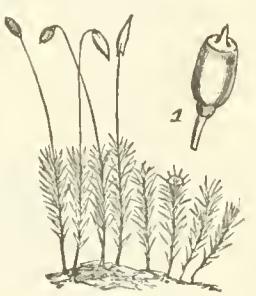
golden-knop, *s.*
Entom.: The same as GOLDEN-BUG (q.v.).

golden-legend, *s.* The *Aurea legenda* of the middle ages, a work written by James de Voragine, Archbishop of Genoa, in the end of the thirteenth century. It is a hagiology or collection of lives of saints, and descriptions and histories of festivals. A translation of it was made and printed by Caxton in A.D. 1483. Longfellow made a portion of it popular by his poem of the same name.

golden-lungwort, *s.*
Bot.: *Hieracium aurantiacum,* a composite plant, naturalized in copses in the north of England and Scotland, having escaped from the cottage gardens in which it often occurs.

golden-maid, *s.*
Ichthy.: *Crenilabrus melops;* called also the Gilthead and Connor.

golden-maiden-hair, *s.*
Bot.: *Polytrichum commune,* one of the finest British mosses, with almost woody stems and large firm leaves. It occurs on heaths and mountain tracts. It is sometimes made into brooms.



GOLDEN MAIDENHAIR.
1, Sporangium.

golden-marcasite, *s.* An old name for tin.

golden-mean, *s.*
I. *Ord. Lang.:* A state of competence, in which one is neither burdened with the cares of riches nor depressed by the necessities of poverty.

"Where'er he shines, oh Fortune, gild the scene,
And angels guard him in the *golden-mean!*"
Pope: Moral Essays, iii. 147.

II. *Ethics:* This term appears to have been adopted into the English language from Horace (*Odes* ii. 10, 5), though there the poet is speaking of worldly circumstances [I.] rather than of moral duties. We find the virtue of moderation taught in Hesiod (*Works & Days* (ed. Paley), 694), and Cooke renders the passage:

"Let every action prove a mean confessed
A moderation is in all the best."

Similar teaching may be found in the writings of Plato and Aristotle, and the latter lays it down in his *Ethics* (ii. 7) that every virtue is a mean between two vices. This teaching crystallized into the pithy Μηδὲν ἄγαν (= not too much of anything) of the Greeks, which Cicero appears to have had in view in *De Officiis* (i. 25) where he speaks of "that mean which sins neither by defect nor excess." Terence gave the Greek version a Latin form, *Ne quid nimis* (*Andria,* i. 1. 34), and it found expression in the *Point de zèle* of Talleyrand.

golden-mole, *s.*
Zool.: *Chrysochloris aureus,* one of the Talpidæ (Moles). The hairs of the fur so disperse the light as to produce metallic reflections. It occurs in Africa.

golden-mouse-ear, *s.*
Bot.: A composite plant, *Hieracium Pilosella,* called in books the Common Mouse-ear Hawkweed. [HAWKWEED, HIERACIUM.]

***golden-mouthed,** *a.*
1. Eloquent: a translation of the Gr. χρυσόστομος (*chrusostomos*), whence the name Chrysostom, from χρυσός (*chrusos*) = gold, and στόμα (*stoma*) = a mouth.

2. Musical, melodious.

"A cry of love that rang
As from a trumpet *golden-mouthed.*"
A. C. Swinburne: Tristram of Lyonesse, viii.

golden-number, *s.*
Chron.: A number, so called from being marked in ancient calendars in letters of gold. It indicated the number of any year in the cycle of the moon. After every nineteen years the various aspects of the moon are within an hour the same as they were when the cycle commenced. This was known at an early period, and the nineteen years' lunar cycle was adopted in July 16, B.C. 433. To find the golden number of any particular year, make the accepted time of our Lord's birth B.C. 4, the first year of a cycle; add one to the year for which the golden number is required, and divide by twenty; the quotient will be the number of lunar cycles from the birth of Christ, and the remainder, if any, will be the golden number.

golden-pert, *s.*
Bot.: *Gratiola aurea.*

golden-pheasant, *s.*
Ornith.: [GOLD-PHEASANT].

golden-pippin, *s.* A species of apple, so named from its colour.

golden-robin, *s.*
Ornith.: The Baltimore Oriole.

golden-rod, *s.*
Bot.: (1) *Solidago virgaurea,* or the genus Solidago; (2) *Leontice Chrysogonum;* (3) The genus Bosea.

¶ *Rayless Golden-rod* is an American name for Bigelovia; *Golden-rod tree,* or *Tree golden-rod,* is *Bosea Yervomora.*

golden-rose, *s.* A rose of gold, or gilded, supposed to represent by its gold, its odour, and its balm, the Godhead, the body, and the soul of the Redeemer. It was sent at intervals by the Pope to sovereigns supposed to be more loyal than others to the Holy See. Among those sent were one to Henry VIII., in 1510; one to Frederick the Wise of Saxony, in 1519, to wean him from friendship with Luther; to Charles IX. of France, in 1572, just after the "massacre of St. Bartholomew"; one to the Queen of Spain in 1868; and more recently to Eugenie, while Empress of the French.

golden-rule, *s.*
*1. *Arith.:* A rule, so called on account of its excellent use in arithmetic, and especially in ordinary calculations, by which numbers are found in certain proportions—viz., having three numbers given to find a fourth number in proportion. (*Hutton: Math. Dict.*) [PROPORTION, RULE OF THREE.]

2. *Morals:* The rule laid down by Jesus in the Sermon on the Mount, and stated by him to be the law and the prophets,—*i.e.*, a summary of their teaching: "Therefore all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them" (Matt. vii. 12). This rule, almost axiomatic to a mind of keen moral sensitiveness, had already been "examined and adopted as a standard of ethics by westerns like Socrates and easterns like Theng-tsen, the disciple and friend of Confucius, some centuries before the birth of Christ. The latter tells us Toen-kousy asked, Is there a word in the language which is of itself enough for a guide for our life? The wise man answered, There is; the word Chon, of which the meaning is that what we would should not be done to us let us not do to others." (*Contemp. Review,* April, 1882, p. 682.)

golden-samphire, *s.*
Bot.: *Inula crithmoides.*

golden-saxifrage, *s.*
Bot.: The genus Chrysosplenium.

***golden-slopt,** *a.* Wearing gold buskins.
"Some shy *golden-slopt* Castalio." *Marston.*

golden-sulphide, *s.* [GOLDEN-SULPHURET.]

golden-sulphuret, *s.* [*Golden Sulphuret of Antimony.*]
Golden Sulphuret of Antimony:
Chem.: *Sulphur Antimonii auratum.* Pentasulphide of antimony, Sb_2S_5.

golden-swift, *s.*
Entom.: A moth, *Hepialus humuli,* family Hepialidæ.

golden-teeth, *s. pl.* The teeth of herbivorous animals coated, as they sometimes are, with a yellow precipitate. (*Rossiter.*)

golden-thistle, *s.*
Bot.: (1) Scolymus, (2) *Protea Scolymus.*

golden-tressed, *a.* Having fair or golden-coloured tresses; golden-haired; (*fig.*) shining with bright rays.

"And caused the *golden-tressèd* sun
All the day long his course to run."
Milton. Trans. of Psalm CXXXVI.

golden trumpeter, *s.*
Ornith.: A South American bird, the Agami (*Psophia crepitans*), which emits a deep rough sound, suggesting that of a trumpet. [AGAMI.]

golden-wasps, *s. pl.*
Entom.: One of the popular names for the hymenopterous genus Chrysis, or the family of which it is the type. They are not genuine wasps, one difference between the two being that the wasps proper have a sting, and the "golden wasps" only an ovipositor. [CHRYSIDIDÆ, CHRYSIS.]

golden-wedding, *s.* The fiftieth anniversary of a wedding, which is usually observed with more than ordinary festivity. The presents given to the couple should all be of gold.

golden-winged, *a.* Having wings of gold, or of a gold colour.

golden-Y, *s.*
Entom.: *Plusia iota.*

golden-yellow, *s.*
Bot., &c.: Pure yellow, duller than lemon-coloured, and bright. It corresponds to the Latin, *aureus* or *auratus,* and to the Greek χρυσός (*chrusos*); in Lat. and Eng. composition, *chryso-.* (*Lindley, &c.*)

* **gōld'-ĕn-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *golden; -ly.*] Splendidly, excellently, delightfully.

"Jaques he keeps at school, and report speaks *goldenly* of his profit."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It,* i. 1.

* **gōld'-ĕn-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *golden; -ness.*] The quality or state of being golden or golden-coloured.

"It threw up its outline against the wonderful greenness, blueness, *goldenness* of the sky."—*Mrs. Oliphant: Primrose Path,* ii. 145.

gōld'-ĕr, *s.* [GOLADER.]

* **gold-fah,** * **gold-faghe,** *a.* [A.S. *gold-fáh.*] Golden; gold-coloured.

"Nim *goldfah* iwede." *Layamon,* iii. 262.

gōld'-finch, * gōld-fȳnch, * gold-fynche, *s.*
I. *Literally:*
Ornith.: *Carduelis elegans,* a well-known bird belonging to the family Fringillidæ, and the sub-family Fringillinæ. Bill pale horn coloured, the tip black, the circumference at its base crimson, nape of the neck white; the top of the head, carpal portions of the wing, the smaller wing coverts, and part of the surface of the primaries black; back and rump dusky brown, greater wing coverts, and part of the expanse of the others, gamboge yellow; under surface of the body dull white. It feeds on the seeds of thistles and other plants. It sings very sweetly. Its nest is neatly built of moss, twigs, roots, &c., and is lined with wool. It is situated in bushes, hedges, or apple or pear trees in orchards. The eggs are four or five, spotted with purple and brown. The bird is found in various parts of Britain, and is diffused over most parts of Europe.

"A *goldfinch* there I saw, with gaudy pride
Of painted plumes, that hopped from side to side."
Dryden: Flower & Leaf, 106.

II. *Fig.:* A sovereign, so called from its yellow colour. (*Slang Dict.*)

gōld'-fĭn-nȳ, gōld-sĭn-nȳ, *s.* [Eng. *gold,* and *finny.* Etym. of *sinny* doubtful. Can it have come from the *f* of *gold-finny,* printed in old characters and misread *s*?]
Ichthy.: *Crenilabrus norwegicus* or *coraubicus.* It is yellowish-green, darker on the back, with longitudinal lines of a deeper colour on the sides, and a black spot on each side near the base of the tail. Length, three or four inches. It is called also the Cork-wing. [GOLDSINNY.]

gōld'-fĭsh, gōld'-ẹn-fĭsh, *s.* [Eng. *gold, golden,* and *fish.*]

Ichthy.: Cyprinus auratus, a well-known fish, which, when mature, is of a golden-red colour, though it is nearly black when young. It is a native of China. According to Pennant, it was introduced into England from China in 1691, but did not become common till about 1723. It is now common in the United States. It is also called golden carp.

***gōld'-hŏard, *gōld'-hŏrd,** *s.* [A.S. *gold-hord.*] A treasure.

"Deorewurthe ouer alle *goldhordes.*"—*Ancren Riwle,* p. 342.

***gōld'-hŏuse, *golde-hows,** *s.* [Eng. *gold* and *house.*] A treasury.

"The kyng to hys *goldehows* toke hys way."—*MS.,* in *Halliwell,* p. 408.

gōld'-ĭe, *s.* [Eng. *gold; -ie* = -y.] A local name given to the goldfinch (q.v.).

gōld'-ĭ-lŏcks, gōld'-ie-lŏcks, gōld'-ỹ-lŏcks, *s.* [Eng. *gold* or *goldie,* and *locks.*]

Bot.: Various plants, or plant genera. Specially, (1) Linosyris or Chrysocoma, (2) *Helichrysum Stœchas,* (3) *Ranunculus auricomus,* (4) *Hymenophyllum tunbridgense.*

gōld'-ĭn̆g, *s.* [Eng. *gold;* auff. *-ing.*] A sort of apple.

gōld'-ĭn̆s, *s.* [A corrupt. of *goldings* (?).]

Bot.: Chrysanthemum segetum.

***gŏld'-ĭsh, *gold-isshc,** *a.* [Eng. *gold; -ish.*] Resembling or like gold.

"Al is not golde that shynethe *goldishe* hewe."
Lydgate. Minor Poems, p. 190.

gōld'-lāçe, *s.* [Eng. *gold,* and *lace.*] A kind of lace made of gold wire, flattened between two polished steel rollers, into a ribbon which is twisted round a core of silk.

gōld'-lāçed, *a.* [Eng. *gold,* and *laced.*] Ornamented or embroidered with goldlace.

gōld'-lēaf, *s.* [Eng *gold,* and *leaf.*] Fine gold beaten into thin leaves. A small percentage of silver and copper is added to the gold for beating, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of alloy. The ingot is rolled into a ribbon by repeated passage between rollers, and this ribbon has a thickness of $\frac{1}{360}$ of an inch, a surface of five hundred square inches to an ounce of gold. It is then cut into pieces of about an inch square, placed between pieces of goldbeater's skin four inches square, and beaten with a ponderous hammer on a smooth marble slab until the gold has thinned and expanded to the size of the vellum. Each piece of gold is then again divided into four, placed between pieces of goldbeater's skin as before, and again beaten till it expands to the size of the skin. A third and a fourth beating follow, until the gold has been reduced to the necessary degree of thinness. The hammers vary in degrees of heaviness. [GOLDBEATER'S-HAMMER.] An ounce of gold in the form of a cube, $5\frac{1}{2}$ lines in length, breadth, and thickness can be so extended by the goldbeaters as to cover a surface of more than $1466\frac{1}{2}$ square feet.

goldleaf-electroscope, *s.*

Elect. Mach.: An instrument for ascertaining, by means of goldleaf, the presence of electricity in a body. There is a tubular glass shade standing on a metallic foot in contact with the ground. In the tubulure of the shade, the neck of which is coated with insulating varnish, there fits a metal rod, terminating at the upper extremity in a knob, and holding at the lower end two narrow strips of goldleaf. The air in the interior is dried by quicklime or chloride of calcium. When the knob is touched with a body charged with positive or negative electricity the leaves diverge. To ascertain the kind of electricity requires a more intricate process. This instrument is also called from its inventor Bennett's Electroscope.

***gōld'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *gold; -less.*] Destitute of gold.

gōld'-nĕy, gōld'-nỹ, *s.* [Eng. *golden,* and suff. *-y* (?).]

Ichthy.: The Golden Wrasse (*Crenilabrus tinca*). It is one of the fishes called the Gilthead (q.v.).

"The *goldny* of Cilicia, Chios scallops."—*Davies: An Extasie,* p. 94.

gōld'-sĭn-nỹ, *s.* [GOLDFINNY.]

¶ *Jagos goldsinny: Crenilabrus rupestris.* Its prevailing colour is orange, sometimes with green above. It has several times been taken in Britain.

gōld'-smĭth, *gold - smeth, *gold - smithe, *gold-smyth, *s.* [A.S. *goldsmith;* O. H. Ger. *goldsmid;* Dut. *goudsmid;* Icel. *gullsmidhr;* Dan. & Sw. *guldsmed.*]

1. An artisan who manufactures articles in gold; a worker in gold.

"I promised your presence and the chain,
But neither chain nor *goldsmith* came to me."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, iv. 1.

*2. A banker; one who managed the money matters of others.

goldsmith-beetle, *s.* An early summer beetle, very abundant in this country and so called from the beautiful golden lustre of its wings.

goldsmith's-note. *s.* The name given to an order to pay money on demand, similar to the modern banknote, issued by the goldsmiths or bankers of Lombard-street.

*** gōld'-smĭth-rỹ,** *s.* [Eng. *goldsmith; -ry.*] Goldsmith's work.

"Of *goldsmithry,* of browdyng, and of steel."
Chaucer: C. T., 2,498.

gōld'-stĭck, *s.* [Eng. *gold,* and *stick.*] A court official, so called from the gilt rod or wand borne by him when in attendance on the sovereign on state occasions.

gōld'-thrĕad, *s.* [Eng. *gold,* and *thread.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A flatted, silver-gilt wire, wrapped or laid on a thread of yellow silk by twisting with a wheel or bobbins; also called gold-wire or spun-gold.

2. *Bot.: Coptis trifolia,* a ranunculaceous evergreen, so called from its yellow fibrous roots.

gōld'-wire, *s.* [Eng. *gold,* and *wire.*] Gold reduced to the form of wire. Goldwire, so called, has usually a core of silver, and is made by preparing a round bar of silver, plating it thickly with gold, and then drawing it through a series of holes of gradually decreasing diameter. The gold may be $\frac{1}{100}$ of the thickness of the silver at first, and shares all its mutations in the drawing, retaining the same relative thickness.

gōld'-ỹ-lŏcks, *s.* [GOLDILOCKS.]

gōld'-ỹ-lŏckcd, *a.* [Eng. *goldy, lock* (s); *-ed.*] Golden-haired; having a profusion of beautiful auburn hair.

"Thence it fled forth, and made quick transmigration
To *goldy-locked* Euphorbus."
Ben Jonson: The Fox, i. 1.

*** gol-ct,** *s.* [Fr. *goulet;* Prov. *golet,* a dimin. of O. Fr. *gole, goule* = the throat; Lat. *gula.*] [GULLET.] The throat or gullet.

golf, * golf, * goiff, * gouff, *s.* [Dut. *kolf* = a club to strike balls with; cogn. with Icel. *kólfr* = a clapper of a bell, a bolt; *kylfa* = a club; Ger. *kolbe* = a club, a mace.]

1. A game extensively played in Scotland, and of late years introduced into America. It is played with club-headed sticks and very hard small balls, on a large common or down, technically called links, in which small holes have been made at distances of from 100 to 500 yards apart, according to the extent of the ground. The game, which may be played by two persons, or by four (two against two), consists in driving the ball into each of the holes in succession in as few strokes as possible: the side making the round, that is, placing his or their ball in each hole successively in the fewest strokes, winning the game.

"That the futball and *golf* be vtterly cryit downe, and not to be vsit."—*Act Jas. II.* (1457), c. 71.

*2. A blow, a stroke.

"She lends me a *gouf,* and tells me I'm douf,
I'll never be like her last goodman."
A. Nicol: Poems (1739), p. 53.

golf-club, *s.*

1. The club used in playing golf. There are various sorts, according to the purpose for which they are intended: as, the driver, the putter, the spoon, &c.

2. A club or association formed for the practice and promotion of golfing.

*** golfe, * goulfe,** *s.* [Icel. *gólf;* Dut. *gulv.*] A mow, stack, or heap of hay, corn, &c.

golf'-ẽr, * gow-fer, *s.* [Eng. *golf; -er.*] A player at golf.

"Driving their haws frae whin or tee,
There's no ane *gowfer* to be seen."
Ramsay: Poems, ii. 204.

golf'-ĭn̆g, *s.* [Eng. *golf; -ing.*] The act or science of playing at golf.

*** Gŏl'-gŏ-thą,** *s.* [Gr. Γολγοθᾶ (*Golgotha*), from Aramæan גלגלתא (*Gulgulta*); Heb. גֻּלְגֹּלֶת (*Gulgoleth*) = a skull (Luke xxiii. 33), or the place of a skull (Matt. xxvii. 33, Mark xv. 22 John xix. 17).] A charnel-house.

Gŏ'-lĭ-ard, * gol-i-ar-deis, * gol-y-ar-doys, *s.* [GOLIAS.]

Ch. Hist.: One of the authors of the poems bearing the name of Golias (q.v.), hence generally a writer of satirical poetry; a satirist.

"The *Goliards* became a kind of monkish rhapsodists, the companions and rivals of the jongleurs (the reciters of the merry and licentious fabliaux."—*Milman: Latin Christianity,* ix. 189.

Gŏ'-lĭ-ard-ẽr-ỹ, *s.* [GOLIAS.]

Ch. Hist.: The name given to the series of satirical Latin poems directed against the abuses of the Roman Church in the thirteenth century. Wright considers them to have been the immediate predecessors, and in some sense the cause, of the *Crede of Piers the Ploughman* and of the writings of Wycliffe, and thus to have contributed to the Reformation. From a classical standpoint, the majority of them are generally below criticism; from a moral point of view they are vigorous and healthy, though in studying them nineteenth-century readers must bear in mind the great jealousy of monastic orders which has in all ages existed amongst the secular clergy, and the tendency in minds ecclesiastical to exaggerate into grave sins what ordinary men would be inclined to consider as mere peccadilloes. With this preface, a few lines from the *Invective of Golias against the Cistercians* may be quoted:—

"Nil nisi præsentia sitiunt aut quærunt:
Farciunt marsupia, metunt quæ non serunt;
Pauperum penuria esse ditaverunt
Satanæ manicipia sunt et semper erunt."

Occasionally Golias seems to have relinquished his moral mission, and to have degenerated into a convivial rhymester; of this style examples may be found in Longfellow's *Golden Legend* (iv.), where Lucifer, disguised as a friar, finds admission to the refectory. These verses are genuine products of the late Middle Ages. A less-known example from the *Confessio Goliæ* runs thus:—

"Mihi nunquam spiritus poetriæ datur
Nisi tunc cum fuerit venter bene satur
Cum in arce cerebri Bacchus dominatur
In me Phœbus irruit et miranda fatur."

These poems are rhymed, but now and again there crops up evidence that the writer was capable of better things. For example, in the *Prædicatio Goliæ* one meets with lines like these:—

"Et ne forte cogita 'Vivam decem annis
Tunc me villoribus castigabo pannis,
Cum indaar vestibus Fauli vel Joannis;'"

and then, by a marvellous compensation, a dainty classic gem:—

"Sic expectat rusticus, sed defluat amnis."

which, by its brilliance, almost compensates for the tawdriness of the setting.

Gŏ'-lĭ-ăs, *s.* [For etym. see def.]

Ch. Hist.: The name under which certain satirical poems on ecclesiastical subjects were given to the world in the thirteenth century. Many of them have been attributed to Walter de Mapes, though there is little ground for this opinion. Wright considers Golias to be a pseudonym, "apparently from *gula,* and having nothing in common with the French *gaillard.*" (*Latin Poems attributed to Walter de Mapes,* xii.) Du Cange, in support of the opinion that Golias was a real personage, quotes Silvester Giraldus:—

"Parasitus quidam *Golias* nomine . . . qui *Gulæ* melius, quia gulæ et crapulæ per omnia deditus, dici potuit. —*Speculum Ecclesiæ,* lib. iv., cap. xvi.

The balance of testimony, however, inclines to the view advanced by Wright:—

"*Golias,* the burlesque representative of the clerical order, the instrument through which their vices were satirized."—*Wright: Latin Poems attributed to Walter de Mapes,* xii.

Gō-lī'-ąth, *s.* [Heb. גָּלְיָת (*Goleath*) = the celebrated giant of Gath whom David slew (1 Sam. xv. 1–54).] (For def. see compound.)

goliath-beetle, *s.*

Entom.: A huge lamellicorn beetle, *Goliathus*

giganteus. It comes from the west coast of Africa. In 1805 a salesman refused £30 for a single specimen, demanding £50. He had afterwards to sell the insect for £10.

gō-lī-ăth'-ī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *goliath(us)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of lamellicorn beetles. The chin is large, broad, and covers the jaws. [GOLIATHUS.]

gō-lī'-a-thŭs, gō-lī'-ath, *s.* [*Goliathus* is the Latinised form of Heb. *goliath* (q.v.).]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family. [GOLIATH-BEETLE.] The hood is deeply two-lobed, the segments resembling two horns.

***go-li-one, *go-ly-on, *gu-li-on,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Prob. from O. Fr. *goule* = the throat.] A collar.

"He . . . cast on her his *gulion*." *Gower*, ii. 358.

gŏl'-lach (*ch* guttural), *s.* [Gael. *gobhlach* = forked.] A name applied to the earwig, and to several species of beetle.

***gŏlls, *gŏls,** *s. pl.* [Etym. doubtful.] The hands, the paws. (Used in contempt.)

"Make them hold up their spread *golls*."—*Ben Jonson: Poetaster*, v. 1.

***gŏll-shēaf,** *s.* [Etymol. of first element doubtful; Eng. *sheaf.*] Apparently a sheaf of dry withered corn; hence, anything of little use or weight.

"All the rest of the articles [i.e., of accusation] were *gollsheaves* that went out in a sudden blaze."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, pt. ii., p. 92.

***go-loe-shoe,** *s.* [GALOCHE.] A galoche; an overshoe.

gō-lŏshe', *s.* [GALOCHE.] An overshoe, now generally made of vulcanized india-rubber.

***gōlt,** *s.* [GAULT.]

***gŏm** (I), ***gome, *gume,** *s.* [A.S. *guma*; Icel. *gumi*; O. S. *gumo*; O. H. Ger. *gomo*; Dut. *bruidegom*; Sw. *brudgum*; Dan. *brudgom.*] A man, a person. [BRIDEGROOM.]

"Havelok was a ful god *gome*." *Havelok*, 7.

Gō'-mar-ītes, *s. pl.* [For etym. see def.]

Ch. Hist.: The followers of Francis Gomar, who was born at Bruges on January 30, 1563, and in 1594 was appointed Professor of Divinity at Leyden, obtaining as his colleague in 1603 the celebrated Arminius. Gomar was strongly Calvinistic, and opposed the views of his associate with much zeal. When Arminius, about a year before his death, presented a remonstrance to the States-General, Gomar and his followers came out so strongly on the other side that they were called Anti-Remonstrants. Gomar was present at the Synod of Dort in 1618, and there and elsewhere was so distinctly the leader of the Calvinistic opponents of Arminius, that the Anti-Remonstrants were often called Gomarites.

gō-măsh'-ta, gō-măsh'-tah, *s.* [Hind. *gumashta.*] An agent, a factor, a commissioner. (*Anglo-Indian.*)

gŏm'-bō, gom-bant, *s.* [GOMBO.]

***gome** (1), *s.* [GOMME (1), *s.*]

"A *gome: vbi* a godmoder."—*Cathol. Anglicum.*

gome (2), *s.* [GOM (1).]

***gome** (3), ***gom** (2), *s.* [Icel. *gaumr*; O. H Ger. *gouma*; O. Dut. *goom.*] Care, attention, notice.

"Thereof nemath *gome*."
Sir Ferumbras, 1,745.

***gome** (4), ***gomme,** *s.* [GUM, *s.*]

***gome** (5), *s.* [COOM (2), *s.*] The black grease which accumulates on the axle of a cart-wheel.

Gŏ-mcī'-sa, *s.* [Corrupted Arabic (?). Cf. Arab. *ghammaz* = a talebearer; *ghamz* = making a sign with the eye; *ghamzat* = an amorous glance, &c.; also *jamus* = a buffalo; *jumax ul owwal* = the fifth month of the Arabian year.]

Astron.: A star, called also β *Canis Minoris.*

gō'-mĕr (I), *s.* [Sept. Gr. γομάρ (*gomor*); Heb. עֹמֶר (*omer, homer, gomer,* or *ghomer*). There is no consonant in English exactly corresponding to the Heb. letter ע with which the word commences. It may be pronounced *gh* or *g* or *h* or be left unpronounced. Gomer is therefore another spelling for *homer* occurring in Lev. xxvii. 16, Isa. v. 10, Ezek. xlv. 11, 14, and Hosea iii. 2, and *omer* found in Exod. xvi. 16–36.] [HOMER.]

gō'-mĕr (2), *s.* [Named after its inventor.]

Ordn.: A form of chamber in ordnance, consisting of a conical narrowing of the bore towards the inner end.

gŏm'-ĕr-īl, gŏm'-rĕll, gam-phrel, *s.* & *a.* [Etym. doubtful.]

A. *As subst.:* A fool, a blockhead.

"Amaist as silly as our auld daft laird here and his *gomerils* o' sons."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xiv.

B. *As adj.:* Foolish, stupid.

***gom-man,** *s.* [A contraction of *godsman* or *goodman.*] A godfather.

***gomme** (1), *s.* [An abbreviated form of *gommer* (q.v.).]

"*Commere.* A she-gossip or godmother; a *gomme*."—*Cotgrave.*

***gomme** (2), *s.* [GUM, *s.*]

gŏm'-mĕ-lin, *s.* [Fr. *gommeline.*]

Chem., &c.: The same as DEXTRINE (q.v.). Called also British-gum, Starch-gum, and Fruit-gum. (*Spon.*)

***gŏm'-mĕr,** *s.* [GAMMER.]

gŏm'-phī-a, *s.* [Gr. γόμφος (*gomphos*) = a bolt: named from the shape of the fruit.]

Bot.: A genus of Ochnaceæ. The bitter root and leaves of *Gomphia angustifolia* are given in Malabar in a decoction of milk or water as a tonic, stomachic, and anti-emetic. *G. hexasperma* and *G. Jabotapita* are taken as medicinal bitters in Brazil. The oil of *G. parviflora* is used in that country in salads. (*Lindley.*)

gŏm-phī-ā'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. γομφίασις (*gomphiasis*) = toothache.]

Path.: Looseness of the molar or other teeth in their sockets.

gŏm-phō-car'-pŭs, *s.* [Gr. γόμφος (*gomphos*) = a bolt, and καρπός (*karpos*) = fruit.]

Bot.: A genus of Asclepiadaceæ, tribe *Asclepiadeæ veræ.* The leaves of *Gomphocarpus fruticosus*, called in Syria Argel or Arghel, are used to adulterate senna.

gŏmph-ŏç'-ĕr-ăs, *s.* [Gr. γόμφος (*gomphos*) = a bolt, and κέρας (*keras*) = a horn.]

Palæont.: A genus of Cephalopods, family Orthoceratidæ. There are many species from the Lower Silurian to the Carboniferous formations.

† gŏm'-phō-līte, *s.* [Gr. γόμφος (*gomphos*) = a bolt, and λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Petrol. & Geol.: The name given by Brongniart to conglomerate rocks of Tertiary age, called in Switzerland Nagelflue.

gŏm-phō-lō'-bĭ-ŭm, *s.* [G.. γόμφος (*gomphos*) = a bolt, and λοβάς (*lobos*) = (1) the lobe of the ear; (2) a legume.]

Bot.: A genus of papilionaceous plants, tribe Podalyrieæ. Stamens ten, free—*i.e.*, not united into two bundles. About thirty species are known, all from Australia. *Gompholobium uncinatum* is said to be poisonous to sheep.

gŏmph-ō-nē'-ma, *s.* [Gr. γόμφος (*gomphos*) = a bolt, and νῆμα (*nema*) = that which is spun, yarn.]

Bot.: A genus of Diatomaceæ. Kützing enumerated thirty species, twelve of which are stated by Smith to be British. *Gomphonema Berkeleii* is common in spring in brooks, occurring as cushion-like gelatinous masses adhering to stones.

gŏm-phō'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. γόμφωσις (*gomphōsis*) = (1) a bolting together; (2) see definition.]

Anat.: A kind of articulation or impaction by which the roots of teeth are implanted in their sockets. Quain considers that this should not be reckoned among the articulations.

gŏm-phrē'-na, *s.* [Altered from Lat. *gromphæna* = a kind of amaranth, probably *Amaranthus tricolor.*]

Bot.: The typical genus of the Gomphreneæ (q.v.) The species are called, from the rotundity of their flowers, Globe Amarantha. About four have been introduced into Britain. The best-known is *Gomphrena globosa.* If its heads of flowers are gathered before they are too far advanced, they will retain their beauty for years. *G. officinalis* and *G. macrocephala* are used in Brazil in intermittent fever, colic, diarrhœa, &c. Their root is considered a stimulating tonic.

gŏm-phrē'-nĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *gomphren(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Amaranthaceæ.

gŏ-mû'-tĭ, gŏ-mû'-tō, *s.* [Malayan.]

1. *Bot.:* The Areng Palm, *Saguerus saccharifer*, common in the southern Asiatic islands.

2. *Comm.:* The same as GOMUTI-FIBRE (q.v.)

gomuti fibre, *s.*

Comm.: The fibre of the Gomuti, or Areng. It is derived from the -leaf-stalks which it surrounds, is black, and like horsehair. It is used for cordage, for thatching, &c. It is called also Ejoo.

gŏn'-a-gra, *s.* [Gr. γονάγρα (*gonagra*), see def., from γόνυ (*gonu*) = the knee, and ἄγρα (*agra*) = a catching.]

Pathol.: The name given by the old Greek physicians to gout in the knee. (*Parr, Tanner*, &c.)

gŏn-a'-kĭe, *s.* [An African word.]

Bot.: Acacia Adansonii. It yields good timber.

***gon,** *v.t.* [GO, *v.*]

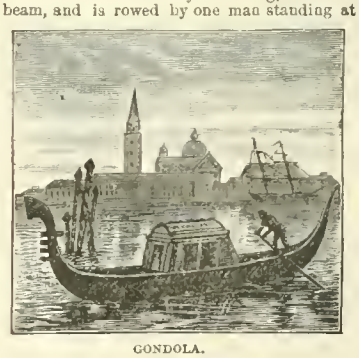
***gon,** *pret. & pa. par.* [GO, *v.*]

gō-năn'-gĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. γόνος (*gonos*) = offspring, seed, and ἀγγεῖον (*anggeion*) = a vessel.]

Zool.: The chitinous receptacle in which the reproductive buds of certain hydrozoa are produced.

gŏn'-dō-la, *gon-dole, *gun-da-loe, *s.* [Ital. dimin. of *gonda* = a boat; from Gr. κάνδυ (*kondu*) = a drinking-vessel, from the shape.]

I. A Venetian pleasure boat. A gondola of middle size is thirty feet long, four feet beam, and is rowed by one man standing at



GONDOLA.

the stern and using one oar. It has a well-furnished cabin amidships, and is painted black. The stem and stern rise in pointed elevations, the former being surmounted by the ferro, a bright iron cleaver.

"Didst ever see a *Gondola*? For fear
You should not, I'll describe it you exactly:
'Tis a long covered boat that's common here,
Carved at the prow, built lightly, but compactly;
Rowed by two rowers, each called Gondolier,
It glides along the water looking blackly,
Just like a coffin clapt in a canoe,
Where none can make out what you say or do."
Byron: Beppo, 19.

2. A flat-bottomed boat for carrying produce and goods. (*American.*)

3. A railway-platform car, with low or no sides. (*American.*)

*** gŏn'-dō-lĕt,** *s.* [A dimin. from *gondola* (q.v.).] A little gondola. (*Moore.*)

gŏn'-dō-lĭer, *gun-de-lier, *s.* [Ital. *gondoliere.*] A man that rows a gondola.

"Startled at the sound, I sprang upon my feet, while the *gondolier*, letting slip his single oar, lost it in the pitchy darkness beyond a chance of recovery."—*E. A. Poe: The Assignation.*

gone, * gon, *pa. par. & a.* [GO, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language.*

1. Departed, moved, or started away.

2. Dead, departed, deceased.

"A dog, that has his nose held in the vapour, loses all signs of life; but carried into the air, or thrown into a lake, recovers, if not quite *gone*."—*Addison: On Italy.*

3. Departed; lost.

"Speech is confined to the living, and imparted to only those that are in presence, and is transient and *gone*."—*Holder: On the Classics.*

4. Ruined, undone.

"He must know 'tis none of your daughter nor my sister; we are *gone* else."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv 3.*

5. Advanced; forward in progress.

"I have known sheep cured of the rot, when they have not been far *gone* with it, only by being put into broomlands."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

II. *Archery:* Applied to an arrow shot beyond the mark.

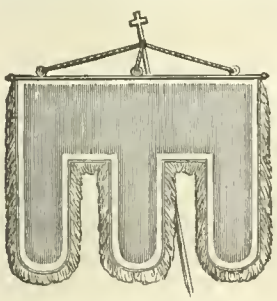
• gon-el, *s.* [O. Fr. *gonelle, gonele;* Prov. *gonel, gonella;* Ital. *gonnella,* from O. Fr. *gone,* Prov. *gona,* Ital. *gonna,* Low Lat. *guna, gunna,* Gael. *gùn,* Wel. *gwn* = a gown (q.v.).] A mantle, a cloak.

gŏne′-nĕss, *s.* A sense of faintness; a feeling of being overcome. (*U. S. Colloq.*)

gŏn-ĕp′-tĕr-ўx, *s.* [Gr. γωνία (*gōnia*) = a corner, an angle, or γόνυ (*gonu*) = a knee, and πτέρυξ (*pterux*) = a wing.]

Entom.: A genus of butterflies, family Papilionidæ, sub-family Pieridi. *Gonepteryx rhamni* is the Brimstone Butterfly. Its wings have an angular projection [etym.), and are brimstone-coloured. Expansion of wings about 2½ inches. It is common in the south of England, but does not extend to Scotland, for its caterpillar feeds on the Common Buckthorn (*Rhamnus catharticus*) which does not grow there. It is velvety-looking, dark green, with a pale line on each side. (*Stainton,* &c.)

gon′-fa-lŏn, gon′-fa-nŏn, * gof-fa-noun, * gon-fa-noun, * gon-fa-nun, * gon-fay-noun, * gon-fe-noun, * goun-fa-noun, * gun-fa-noun, * gun-fan-un, *s.* [O. Fr. *gunfanan, gonfanon;* Fr. *gonfalon;* Sp. *confulon;* Ital. *gonfalone,* from M.H.Ger. *gunfano* = a battle standard, from *gunt, gund* = battle, and *fano, vano* (Ger. *fahne*)=a banner.]



GONFALON.

A small flag attached to the pole of a lance. It differed from a banner in this respect, that, instead of being square, and fastened to a transaure bar, the gonfalon, though of the same figure, was fixed in a frame made to turn like a modern ship's vane, with two or three streamers or tails. The object of the gonfanon was principally to render great people more conspicuous to their followers, and to terrify the horses of their adversaries.

"Standards and *gonfalons* 'twixt van and rear
Stream in the air." *Milton: P. L.,* v. 589.

gon-fa-lŏn-ïer′, *s.* [Ital. *gonfaloniere.*] A standard-bearer; the person entrusted with the public gonfalon in medieval Italian cities.

"Was not the rotation, too, provided for by the annual election of her *gonfalonier*."—*Bp. Wren: Monarchy Asserted,* ch. x. (1659).

• gong (1), **• gonge, • goonge,** *s.* [A.S. *gang* = a going, a passage, a privy.] [Gang.]

1. Going, motion.

"Honden hutes felinge, fet bute *gonge*"
Legend of St. Katharine, 492.

2. A privy, a jakes, a house of office.

"As he com bi a *gong*
Amidde the pit he hit elong."
Seven Sages, 1,315.

3. A pit.

"In helle *gonge* to ly on grounde."
Coventry Mysteries, p. 345.

• gong-farmer, *s.* A night man; a cleaner of privies or cesspools.

• gong-house, • gong-huse, *s.* A privy, a house of office.

• gong-man, • gang-man, *s.* A gong-farmer.

gong (2), *s.* [Malay *agáng, góng* = a gong.]

• I. (See extract.)

"There is one that strikes on a small *gong*, or a wooden instrument, before every stroke of the oar, then the rowers answer all at once with a sort of a hollow noise, through the throat, and a stamp on the deck with one foot, and immediately plunge their oars into the water. Thus the *gong* and the rowers alternately answer each other, making a sound that seems very pleasant and warlike to those who are at a small distance on the water or shoar."—*Dampier: Voyage, Tonquin* (an. 1688).

2. A musical instrument used principally in the East. It is tambourine-shaped, a disc of thin bronze with an upturned flange forming a rim. The metal consists of seventy-eight parts copper, twenty-two parts tin. The bronze is of such proportions as to be naturally brittle when cast. Gongs are beaten with a padded drum-stick, and are used in the East for making signals, and adding intensity to the clangor of martial music. In many modern residences gongs have replaced dinner-bells. The gong has no distinct or appreciable note, but gives out a sound consisting of a combination of harmonics.

"And loud, amid the universal clamour,
O'er distant deserts sounds the Tartar *gong*."
Longfellow: Arsenal at Springfield.

3. A stationary bell whose tongue is moved by a wire or string. Commonly used as an alarm or call-bell on steamers.

gong-gong, *s.* A gong.

gong-metal, *s.* The metal of which gongs are made.

gŏn′-gŏn-ha, *s.* [A Brazilian word.]

Bot.: A kind of holly, *Ilex Gongonha,* used in Brazil for making tea. It is a diuretic and diaphoretic.

gŏn-gör′-a, *s.* [Named after Antony Caballero y Góngora, formerly Viceroy of New Granada.]

Bot.: A fine genus of orchids, tribe Vandeæ. They have lance-shaped leaves more than a foot long, and drooping flower racemes two feet. About twelve species are known. They grow on stems in tropical America. Eight have been introduced into British greenhouses.

gŏn′-ġўl-īte, *s.* [Gr. γογγύλος (*gonggulos*) = round, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A yellowish or yellowish-brown variety of Agalmatolite, from Finland.

gŏn-gўl-ō-spĕr′-mē-æ, *s. pl.* [Gr. γογγύλος (*gongulos*) = round, σπέρμα (*sperma*) = seed, and Lat. pl. fem. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A collection of rose-spored Algæ. The spores are collected without order in a mucous or membranaceous mother-cell. The nucleus is sometimes compound.

gŏn′-ġўl-lŭs (*pl.* **gŏn′-ġў-lī**), *s.* [Gr. γογγύλος (*gongulos*) = round.]

Botany:

1. A spore of certain fungals.

2. A round, hard, deciduous body connected with the reproduction of certain sea-weeds.

3. One of the granules contained in the shields of certain lichens.

gō-nĭ-ăs′-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. γωνία (*gōnia*) = an angle, and ἀστήρ (*astēr*) = a star.]

1. *Zool.:* A genus of Echinoderms, order Asteroidea.

2. *Palæont.:* It came into existence at least as early as the Jurassic period.

gō′-nĭ-a-tīte, gō-nī-a-tī′-tēs, *s.* [As if from a Mod. Lat. term *goniatus.* Gr. γωνία (*gōnia*) = an angle, and suff. *-ίτης* (*ītēs*), or *t* may be euphonic.]

Palæontology, Geology, &c.:

1. (*Of the form* goniatites): A genus of Ammonitidæ. It has a discoidal shell, lobed sutures, and the siphuncle dorsal. Known species 197, from the Upper Silurian to the Trias.

2. (*Of the form* goniatite): The English name for any species of the genus Goniatites (q.v.).

gō-nĭ-a-tĭt′-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *goniatit(es),* and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: A family of Cephalopods. Mr. S. Woodward does not recognise it, but leaves goniatites in the Ammonitidæ.

gō-nĭd′-ĭ-a, *s. pl.* [Gr. γωνίδια (*gōnidia*), pl. of γωνίδιον (*gōnidion*) = a small corner or angle, dimin. of γωνία (*gōnia*) = a corner, an angle.]

Bot.: The green spherical cells which exist in the thallus of lichens, and distinguish them from fungals. They are of various forms; they produce zoospores.

gō-nĭd′-ĭ-al, *a.* [Gr. γωνίδια (*gōnidia*) [Gonidia], and Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*]

Bot.: Of or belonging to Gonidia.

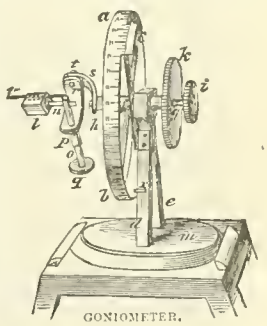
gonidial-layer, *s.*

Bot.: A layer or zone of variable thickness, constituted by gonidia at the place where the cortex and medulla meet in the thallus of a lichen. (*Thomé.*)

gō-nĭ-ŏm′-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. γωνία (*gōnia*) = a corner, an angle, and μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.]

Min. & Mach.: An instrument for measuring angles, and specially those of crystals. There are two forms of it, the common and the reflecting goniometer. The former was invented by Carangeau. Its principle is the movements of a movable arm constituting the radius of a graduated semicircle. It is best adapted to take the angles of a crystal free from the gangue, and even then is not very precise in its indications. It is now rarely if ever used.

The reflecting goniometer is founded on the reflecting power of the polish on the natural planes or fracture surfaces of minerals. In the figure *a b* is the principal circle graduated on one edge to half degrees, and divided for convenience into two parts of 180° each; *c* is a brass plate screwed upon and supported by the pillar *d*, and graduated as a vernier; *f* is the axle of the circle *a b*, and passes through the upper parts of the two pillars *d e*, the other ends of which are inserted into a wooden base *m*; *g h* is an axle enclosed within *f*, and turned by means of the smallest circle *i*, which communicates a motion to all the apparatus on the left of *h*, without moving the principal circle *a b*; *k* is a circle to which is attached the axle of the principal circle. Whenever a crystal is to be measured, it is attached by means of wax to one end of a plate of brass, *n*, the other end of the plate being placed in a slit in the upper part of the circular brass stem *o*, which passes through the tube *p*, to which it is so adjusted as to allow of being moved either up or down, or circularly by means of the circle *q*. The tube *p* is fixed to the curved brass plate *r*, which is attached, but so as to allow of motion, to another curved plate *s*, by means of a pin *t*; the other end of the latter plate being connected with the concealed axle *g h*, to which a motion is given by turning the half circle *i*. The stem *o*, which may be raised or depressed at pleasure, should be used to place the crystal as nearly as possible on a line with the inner axle. Let it now be supposed that the instrument is placed from eight to twenty feet distant from a window. Let a black line *v* be drawn on the wainscot between the window and the floor, and perfectly parallel with the horizontal base of the window. If then the eye be placed almost close to the crystal *l*, a reflection of one of the bars will be seen on one of its planes. Adjust it till it is parallel with the black line *v*, the crystal is then turned by turning the little circle *i*, until the reflection of the same bar is seen on the next



GONIOMETER.

plane perfectly on a line with and upon the black line *v*. Both reflections being kept accurate, it is next needful, by means of the circle *k*, to turn the principal circle until it is arrested by the stop *x* or the pillar *d*; it will then be found that 180°, or the principal circle, coincides with *o* on the vernier. If the circle *k* be then turned with the eye close to the cryatals till the reflection of the same bar is seen on the adjoining plane precisely upon the black line *v*, the distance moved by the principal circle will indicate in degrees the angle of the crystal. The small crystals of bodies are generally more regular than the larger ones, and a surface of $\frac{1}{1000}$ part of an inch in length if perfect and brilliant will be sufficiently large to be accurately measured by the reflecting goniometer. (*W. Phillips.*)

gō-nĭ-ō-mĕt'-rĭc, gō-nĭ-ō-mĕt'-rĭ-cal, *a.* [Eng. *goniometr(y)*; *-ic, -ical.*] Pertaining to goniometry or goniometers; measured by a goniometer.

gō-nĭ-ŏm'-ĕ-trў, *s.* [Gr. γωνία (*gōnia*) = an angle, and μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure; Fr. *goniométrie.*] The art or science of measuring solid angles.

gō-nĭ-ŏph'-ō-lĭs, *s.* [Gr. γωνία (*gōnia*) = a corner, an angle; and φολίς (*pholis*) = a horny scale of a reptile, in reference to the rectangular form, size, number, and firm junction of the osseous scales. (*Owen.*)]

Paleont.: A genus of fossil crocodiles, placed by Sir Richard Owen under his suborder Amphicœlia, and by Professor Huxley doubtfully under that which he terms Mesosuchia. The remains on which the genus was founded were found in 1835 in a quarry near Swanage, and Mr. Robert Trotter purchased them for Dr. Mantell. They are now in the British Museum. The species is *Goniopholis crassidens*, sometimes called the Swanage Crocodile. (*Mantell, Owen*, &c.).

* **gonne,** *s.* [Gun.]

* **gonne,** *v.i.* [Go, *v.*]

* **gonn-en,** * **gonna,** *pret. of v.* [Go.]

gō-nō-blas-tĭd'-ĭ-ŏn (pl. **gō-nō-blas-tĭd'-ĭ-ą**), *s.* [Gr. γόνος (*gonos*) = that which is begotten, a child, also seed, &c.; and diminu. of βλαστός (*blastos*) = a sprout.]

Zool. (*Pl.*): Special processes from the body-wall, or cœnosarc, of Hydractinia, Dicoryne and other Corynida. They are atrophied, or undeveloped, polypites, differing from perfect ones in being usually destitute of a mouth and in having shorter tentacles. They carry the reproductive receptacles or gonophores in certain hydrozoa. Allman calls them Blastostyles.

gō-nō-căl'-ў-çĭne, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *gonocalyx* (genit. *gonocalycis*) [Gonocalyx]; suff. *-ine.*]

Zool.: Of or belonging to a gonocalyx.

"Disguised medusoids, in which there is a central manubrial process and a rudimentary system of *gonocalycine* canals."—*Nicholson: Zool.* (5th ed.), p. 110.

gō-nō-cā'-lўx, *s.* [Gr. γόνος (*gonos*) = a child, and Lat. *calyx*; Gr. κάλυξ (*kalux*) = a covering.]

Zool.: A bell-shaped disc, attached by the base to the parent organism in the Corynida, the swimming-bell in a medusiform gonophore, or the same structure in a gonophore which is not detached. (*Nicholson.*)

* **gon-of,** * **gon-oph,** *s.* [A corrupt. of *gone-off.*] A thief, a pickpocket.

gō-nō-lō'-bĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *gonolob(us)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Asclepiadaceæ.

gō-nŏl'-ō-bŭs, *s.* [Gr. γωνία (*gōnia*) = angle, and λοβός (*lobos*) = a pod. Named from the angular pods.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Gonolobeæ. It consists of twining or shrubby plants of the United States and other parts of North America. Some species have been cultivated. It has racemes, or corymbs, of greenish or dingy purple flowers. About sixty species are known. The juice of *Gonolobus macrophyllus* is said to be used by the North American Indians to poison their arrows.

gŏn'-ō-phŏre, gō-nŏph'-ō-rŭm, *s.* [Gr. γονος (*gonos*) = seed, and φορός (*phoros*) = bearing.]

1. *Bot.:* A short stalk which bears the stamena and carpels in such plants as Anonada.

2. *Zool.:* The name given by Prof. Allman to the bud or sac containing the reproductive elements in the Corynida and other hydrozoa. It is used whether the buds become detached or not.

gō-nō-plā'-çĭ-ąnş, *s. pl.* [Gonoplax.]

Zool.: The English name for the Gonoplacidæ (q.v.).

gō-nō-plā'-çĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *gonoplax*, genit. *gonoplac(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of brachyurous Crustaceans having the carapace either square or rhomboidal, and much broader than it is long. Milne Edwards places it between the Ocypodiana and the Grapsoidians.

gō'-nō-plăx, *s.* [Gr. γόνυ (*gonu*) = the knee, and φλαξ (*plax*) = anything flat.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Gonoplacidæ (q.v.). *Gonoplax angulata*, or *angulatus*, is found in Britain.

gō-nŏp'-tĕr-ą, *s.* [Gr. γόνυ (*gonu*) = the knee, or γωνία (*gōnia*) = an angle, and πτερά (*ptera*), pl. of πτερόν (*pteron*) = a feather, a wing.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Gonopteridæ (q.v.). Only British species, *Gonoptera libatrix.*

gō-nŏp-tĕr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *gonopter(a)* (q.v.)., and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of moths, group Noctuina. British species only one. [Gonoptera.]

gŏn-ōr-rhœ'-ą, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. γονόῤῥοια (*gonorrhoia*) (*Galen*): γόνος (*gonos*) = seed, and ῥέω (*rheō*) = to flow. The etymology does not name the disease accurately. (See def.).]

Pathol.: A specific disease, chiefly affecting the urethra, but sometimes also other mucous surfaces, accompanied by inflammation and muco-purulent discharge; in the chronic form it is termed gleet, the discharge then being thinner, sometimes lasting for months, or even years.

gō-nō-sō'-me, *s.* [Gr. γόνος (*gonos*) = offspring, seed, and σῶμα (*sōma*) = the body.]

Zool.: The name applied by Prof. Allman to the reproductive zoöids of a hydrozoon taken collectively.

gō-nō-thē'-cą, *s.* [Gr. γόνος (*gonos*) = offspring, seed, and Lat. *theca*; Gr. θήκη (*thēkē*) = a box or chest.]

Zool.: The chitinous receptacle within which the gonophores of certain hydrozoa are produced. The same as Gonangeŭm (q.v.).

gŏ'-nўş, *s.* (Gr. *gonu* = the knee.]

Ornith.: The keel or ridge of the lower mandible in the bill of a bird.

good, * god, * gode, * goud, * guod, * gud, * guid, * gude, *a., adv., interj., & s.* [A.S. *gōd*; cogn. with Dut. *goed*; Icel. *góðhr*; Dan. *god*; Goth. *gods*; Sw. *god*; Ger. *gut*; O. H. Ger. *guot*; O. Fris. and O. S. *god.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Having such physical qualities as are useful, proper, expected, or desired; not bad; not ill; worthy of praise.

"God saw every thing that he had made, and behold it was very *good*."—*Genesis* i. 31.

2. Fit, proper, convenient, useful.

"A universe of death! which God by curse
Created evil; for evil only *good*."
Milton: P. L., ii. 622.

3. Fit, adapted, useful; capable of being used or employed. (Followed by *for.*)

"All quality, that is *good for* anything, is originally founded upon merit."—*Collier: On Envy.*

4. Wholesome, proper, useful.

"The water of Nilus is sweeter than other waters in taste, and it is excellent *good* for the stone and hypochondriack melancholy."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 767.

5. Proper, right.

"In government it is *good* to use men of one rank equally."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Followers & Friends.*

6. Conducive to happiness.

"It is not *good* that man should be alone."—*Genesis* ii. 18.

7. Kind, benevolent, merciful, gracious, bountiful.

"Upon the man of Thy right hand
Let thy *good* hand be laid."
Milton: Trans. of Psalm lxxx.

8. Friendly, kind, gracious. (Followed by *to* or *unto.*)

"The men were very *good unto* us."—*1 Samuel* xxv. 15.

9. Uncorrupted, undamaged, uninjured, without deterioration.

"He also bartered away plums, that would have rotted in a week, for nuts, that would last *good* for his eating a whole year."—*Locke.*

10. Pleasant to the taste, agreeable.

"Eat thou honey, because it is *good*; and the honeycomb, which is sweet."—*Proverbs* xxiv. 13.

11. Pleasant, agreeable, advantageous.

"Behold how *good* and how pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity."—*Psalm* cxxxiii. 1.

12. Possessed of moral excellence or virtue; worthy, upright, virtuous, righteous, religious, pious.

"For a *good* man some would even dare to die."—*Romans* v. 7.

13. Trustworthy, genuine.

"He is neither a *good* Irishman nor a *good* Frenchman."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

14. Honourable, noble, distinguished; as, He comes of a *good* family.

15. Not blemished or impeached; as, a *good* name.

"Moreover, he must have a *good* report of those which are without."—*1 Timothy* iii. 7.

* 16. Of credit, rich, able to fulfil engagements; solvent.

"Antonio is a *good* man: my meaning in saying that he is a *good* man, is to have you understand me that he is sufficient."—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, i. 3.

¶ Only used now with *for*, as, He is *good for* any amount.

17. Companionable, sociable, jovial, merry.

"Though he did not draw the *good* fellows to him by drinking, yet he eat well."—*Clarendon.*

18. Worthy; used as an address of respect; as, *good* sir, *good* people.

19. It is used as an epithet of slight contempt or pity.

20. Hearty; earnest.

"The *good* will of the nation to the present war has been since but too much experienced by the successes that have attended it."—*Temple.*

21. Real; serious; genuine; not feigned.

"Love not in *good* earnest, nor no farther in sport neither, than with safety of a pure blush thou may'st in honour come off again."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, i. 2.

22. Sound; not false; not fallacious; well-founded.

"He is resolved now to show how slight the propositions were which Luther let go for *good*."—*Atterbury.*

23. Adequate; weighty.

"My reasons are both *good* and weighty."—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, i. 1.

24. Confirmed; attested; proved.

25. Legal; valid.

"If they had held their royalties by that title, either there must have been but one sovereign over them all, or else every father of a family had been as good a prince, and had as *good* a claim to royalty, as these."—*Locke.*

26. Skilful; dexterous; clever; ready; quick: as, a *good* workman.

"Art thou *good* at these kickshaws?"—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, i. 3.

27. Cheerful; gay; of good heart or spirit

"Be of *good* comfort."—*Matthew* ix. 22.

28. Fruitful; fertile.

"And other [seed] fell on *good* ground, and sprang up and bare fruit an hundredfold."—*Luke* viii. 8.

29. Abundant, rich.

"*Good* pasture makes fat sheep."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iii. 2.

30. Elegant; delicate; courteous; polite: as, He is a man of *good* breeding.

31. Correct, grammatical, according to rules: as, That is not *good* English.

32. Considerable; not small or little, though not very great.

"We may suppose a great many degrees of littleness and lightness in these earthly particles, so as many of them might float in the air a *good* while, like exhalations, before they fell down."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

33. Full; complete; not deficient.

"*Good* measure, pressed down, and running over, shall men give into your bosom."—*Luke* vi. 38.

34. That may or can be recovered; safe; secure: as, *good* debts.

35. It is used simply to raise or strengthen the force or meaning of a word: as, in *good* faith, in *good* sooth.

¶ *Good* is largely used in greeting and leave-taking: as, *good* day, *good* morning, &c.

B. *As adv.:* Well; not ill.

C. *As interj.:* Well! right! used in answer to a remark or suggestion.

"Ay, Hamlet, *good*?" *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iv. 3.

D. *As substantive:*

1. Anything which contributes to happiness, benefit, advantage, pleasure, or convenience; that which is right, convenient, useful, serviceable, advantageous, benevolent, &c.; an advantage, a benefit.

"Out of our evil seek to bring forth *good*."
Milton: P. L., i. 164.

2. An upright, honourable, or religious man.

"All the virtues that attend the *good*."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., v. 2.

3. Welfare; prosperity; advantage; advancement; interest.

"No less importing than our general *good*."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 7.

4. A valuable possession or piece of property; worldly possessions, as wares, merchandise, commodities, chattels, effects, &c. (Almost always in the plural.)

"All thy *goods* are confiscate."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

* 5. Goodness, good qualities, virtuous and charitable deeds.

"If all these petty ills shall change thy *good*."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 656.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *good* and *goodness*: "*Good* and *goodness* are abstract terms, drawn from the same word: the former to denote the thing that is *good*, the latter the inherent *good* property of a thing. The *good* we do is determined by the tendency of the action; but our *goodness* in doing it is determined by the motive of our actions."

(2) He thus discriminates between *good*, *benefit*, and *advantage*: "*Good* is an abstract universal term, which in its unlimited sense comprehends everything that can be conceived of, as suited in all its parts to the end proposed. In this sense *benefit* and *advantage*, as well as utility, service, profit, &c., are all modifications of *good*. *Good* is mostly employed for some positive and direct *good*; *advantage* for an *adventitious* and indirect *good*: the *good* is that which would be *good* to all; the *advantage* is that which is partially *good*, or *good* only in particular cases."

(3) He thus discriminates between *goods*, *chattels*, *furniture*, *movables*, and *effects*: "In the strict sense *goods* comprehends more than *furniture*, including not only that which is adapted for the domestic purposes of a family, but also every thing which is of value to a person: the chairs and tables are a part of *furniture*; papers, books, and money, are included among the *goods*. The term *chattels* comprehends that species of *goods* which is in a special manner separated from one's person and house; a man's cattle, his implements of husbandry, the alienable rights which he has in land or buildings, are all comprehended under *chattels*: hence the propriety of the expression to seize a man's *goods* and *chattels*, as denoting the disposable property which he has about his person or at a distance. *Movables* comprehends all the other terms in the limited application to property, as far as it admits of being removed from one place to another. *Effects* is a term of nearly as extensive a signification as *goods*, but not so extensive an application: whatever a man has that is of any supposed value, or convertible into money, is entitled his *goods*; whatever a man has that can effect, produce, or bring forth money by sale, is entitled his *effects*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(4) For the difference between *goods* and *commodity*, see COMMODITY.

¶ 1. *As good:* Equally well.

"Was I to have never parted from thy side,
As good have grown there still a lifeless rib."
Milton: P. L., ix. 1,154.

2. *As good as:* Equally; no better than; the same as.

"Being many times *as good as* in possession of the victory."—*Knolles: Hist. of the Turkes.*

3. *For good, for good and all:* Completely; entirely; finally.

"The good woman never died after this, 'till she came to die *for good and all*."—*L'Estrange: Fables.*

4. *Good sooth, in good sooth:* In very truth; really; most assuredly.

"They in themselves, *good sooth*, are too too light."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, ii. 6.

5. *In good time:*

(1) *Ord. Lang.:* In proper time; opportunely; not too soon or too late.

(2) *Music:* Correctly, in proper time.

6. *Good for nothing:*

(1) *As adj.:* Useless, worthless.

"A *good-for-nothing* fellow."—*Bailey: Erasmus*, p. 187.

(2) *As subst.:* An idle fellow, a vagabond.

"My father always said I was born to be a *good-for-nothing*."—*Lytton: Godolphin*, bk. iii., ch. iii.

7. *Good heed:* Great care, heed or caution.

8. *To be in or get into one's good graces:* To be in favour with.

"Having contrived to *get into the good graces* of the buxom widow."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xiv.

9. *To do one a good turn:* To do a kindness to one.

10. *To hold good:*

(1) To be valid, firm, or sure: as, This word *holds good*.

(2) To remain in force or effect: as, The rule *holds good*.

11. *To make good:*

(1) To repair; to replace: as, To *make good* damage.

(2) To indemnify; to give an equivalent for: as, To *make good* any loss.

(3) To confirm; to establish; to prove; to verify: as, To *make good* a charge.

"Each word *made good* and true."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 2.

(4) To carry out, to perform; to fulfil; to carry into effect.

"Of no power *to make* his wishes *good*."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, i. 2.

(5) To carry out safely: as, To *make good* one's escape.

(6) To supply a deficiency; to make up a defect.

"Every distinct being has somewhat peculiar to itself, *to make good* in one circumstance what it wants in another."—*L'Estrange: Fables.*

(7) To maintain; to secure.

"Convenient numbers *to make good* the city."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 5.

* (8) To prove to be blameless; to clear.

"I say good queen,
And would by combat *make* her *good*."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, ii. 3.

12. *To stand good:* To be firm or valid; to hold good.

13. *To think good:* To consider good, advisable, or expedient.

"If ye *think good*, give me my price."—*Zechariah* xi. 12.

* **good-bodied,** *a.* Having a good figure.

"A pretty *good-bodied* woman."—*Pepys: Diary*, May 31, 1666.

good-breeding, *s.* Polite manners formed by a good education; the manners of a gentleman.

"So eminently distinguished by good humour and *good breeding*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

good-bye, good-by, *phr.* (A contraction of *God be with ye.*) A form of salutation at parting; farewell.

* **good-conceited,** *a.* Well-devised, fanciful.

"First, a very excellent *good-conceited* thing."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, ii. 3.

* **good-conditioned,** *a.* Having good qualities or symptoms; free from any ill symptoms.

"No surgeon dilates an abscess of any kind by injections, when the pus is *good-conditioned*."—*Sharp.*

good-consideration, *s.*
Law: (See extract.)

"A *good-consideration* is that of blood or natural affection between near relations; the satisfaction accruing from which, the law esteems an equivalent for whatever benefit may move from one relation to another."—*Blackstone: Commentary*, bk. ii., ch. 26.

good-day, *s.* or *interj.* A form of salutation at meeting or parting.

* **good-deed,** *adv.* In very deed; in truth; assuredly.

"Yet *good-deed*, Leontes, I love thee."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, i. 2.

good-e'en, good-even, good-evening, *s.* or *interj.* A kind wish or salutation in the evening.

* **good-faced,** *a.* Having a handsome face; pretty.

"No, *good-faced* sir; no, sweet sir."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 2.

good-fellow, *s.* A person of a good, easy nature; a genial, sociable person.

* **good-fellow,** *v.t.* To make a companion of; to treat or salute as a good fellow.

"Let me rather be disliked for not being a beast than be *good-fellowed* with a hug for being one."—*Feltham.*

good-followship, *s.* Sociableness, companionableness.

"Oh, to the club, the scenes of savage joys
The school of coarse *good-fellowship* and noise."
Cowper: Conversation, 422.

good-folk, *s. pl.* A popular euphemistic name for the fairies; also called good people or good neighbours. [GOODMAN, 5.]

Good Friday, *s.*

1. *Calendar & Eccles.:* The comparatively modern English appellation for the day of the Saviour's crucifixion, the appellation "good" possibly referring to the beneficial effects which flow from keeping the anniversary; the Continental term, which is of great antiquity, being Holy Friday. The Anglo-Saxons again denominated it Long Friday, from the protracted religious services which characterized the day. The Church of England regards Good Friday as the most sacred day of the year, and has appropriate services, for which see the Litorgy.

In Roman Catholic countries this day is not a holiday of obligation, on which the faithful are bound to hear mass and to abstain from servile works. It is observed as a rigid fast—in some of the stricter religious communities a single meal of bread and water being all that is allowed—and the church services are sad and mournful, regard being had to the terrible incidents of the crucifixion rather than to the benefits which, as the Church teaches, that event has brought to mankind. The altar is stripped of ornaments, the sanctuary is bare, the sacerdotal vestments are black. The Passion as recorded by St. John is chanted, and then follows the Adoration of the Cross, which is kissed first by the celebrant and his assistants, and in turn by the congregation. The consecrated species is brought from the reposoir (q.v.), and the priest receives. [PRE-SANCTIFIED.] Vespers immediately follow. In the evening the matins and lauds for Holy Saturday [TENEBRAE] are usually recited in public. [HOLY-WEEK.]

Custom: Good Friday is kept as a legal holiday in many of the states and in many parts of Europe.

good humor, *s.* A cheerful pleasant temper or disposition; a feeling of satisfaction.

"I was a lover of mirth, *good-humour*, and even sometimes of fun."—*Goldsmith: Essays*, i.

good-humored, *a.* Of a cheerful temper or disposition; characterized by good humor; not easily provoked or annoyed.

good-humoredly, *adv.* In a good-humored, cheerful manner.

good-king-Harry, *s.*
Bot.: Chenopodium (*Blitum*), *Bonus Henricus.*

good-lack, *interj.* An exclamation of surprise, wonder, or admiration.

¶ *Lack* here is probably a corruption of *ladykin* or *lakin*, a diminutive from *lady*, as applied to the Virgin Mary, Our Lady.

good-looking, *a.* Of a pleasing countenance; well-favoured.

good-looks, *s. pl.* Pleasing features.

good-luck, *s.* Fortune, prosperity, success.

good-manners, *s. pl.* Politeness, decorum; propriety of behaviour.

good-morning, * **good-morrow,** *s.* A kind wish or salutation in the morning.

"*Good-morrow* to the sun. Hail, thou fair heaven!
We house i' the rock, yet use thee not so hardly."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 3.

good-nature, *s.*

* 1. Among the older divines, the amount of good of which man is capable when unaided by the grace of God.

"*Good-nature*, being the relics and remains of that shipwreck which Adam made, is the proper and immediate disposition to holiness."—*Jeremy Taylor: Sermon at the Funeral of Sir George Dalstone.*

2. Natural kindness or mildness of disposition.

"The *good-nature* and generosity which belonged to his character."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

good-natured, *a.*

* 1. Naturally disposed to goodness or holiness.

2. Of a mild, kind, and benignant temper or disposition; benignant.

A gay, *good-natured*, easy friend."
Cowper: Horace, sat. i. 5.

good-naturedly, *adv.* In a good-natured manner; with good nature or kindness.

good-naturedness, *s.* The quality or state of being good-natured; good-nature, good-humour.

good-neighbours, *s. pl.*

1. A euphemistic title for the fairies.

" In the hinder-end of harvest on Allhallow even,
When our *good-neighbours* dois ride, if I read right."
Montgomerie: Flyting.

2. Witches.

good-night, *s.*

I. *Ordinary Language.*

1. A kind wish or salutation at parting at night.

" 'Beware the pine-tree's withered branch!
Beware the awful avalanche!'
This was the peasant's last *good-night.*"
Longfellow: Excelsior.

* 2. A short poem, probably to be sung as a serenade.

"Sure they were his fancies or *good-nights.*"
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., III. 1.

II. *Bot.: Argyreia bona-nox.*

good people, *s. pl.* The fairies; the good-folk.

good-sense, *s.* A sound and clear understanding; good-judgement, common-sense.

"Good-nature and *good-sense* must ever join,
To err is human, to forgive divine."
Pope: Essay on Criticism, 524.

good-speed, *s.* & *interj.* Good-luck; godspeed.

* **good-tasted,** *a.* Having a pleasant taste or flavour.

"They then brought up a dish of apples, and they were very *good-tasted* fruit."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

good-tempered, *a.* Having a mild temper; not easily provoked or irritated; good-humoured.

good-temperedly, *adv.* In a good-tempered manner; with good-temper.

Good Templar, *s.* A member of a society of which the condition of membership is a pledge never to make, buy, or sell intoxicating liquors, or offer them to others as a beverage. It arose in the United States in 1851, where the order rapidly increased, and whence it spread to other countries. The first English lodge was formed in Birmingham in 1868. It has become a social and political power in that country. The members pass through an initiatory rite, and the organization is somewhat similar to that of Freemasonry. In 1876 a disruption took place on the question of allowing negroes to be enrolled in the same lodges as whites. The order is now spread throughout the world, and has a membership of about 500,000, with a junior membership of about one-fourth this number.

Good Templarism, Good Templary, *s.* The principles professed and carried out by the Good Templars. [GOOD TEMPLAR.]

good-wife, *s.* [GOODWIFE.]

good-will, *s.* [GOODWILL.]

* **good-willer,** *s.* One who wishes well to another; a well-wisher.

"The earle Douglas wold nevir give ear to his *good-willeris* and favoureris."—*Pitscottie: Cron.*, pp. 41, 42.

* **good-woman,** *s.* The mistress of a family; a goodwife.

good-works, *s. pl.*

1. *Theol.:* Works the fruit of faith.

2. *Ch. Hist.:* There was a dispute from 1548 to 1552 between Melanchthon and Nicholas Amsdorf, the latter being an enthusiastic follower of Luther, as to the necessity of good works to salvation. Melanchthon took the positive and Amsdorf the negative side. (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.*, cent. xvi., pt. ii., ch. i., § 29.)

* **good,** * **god-en,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *gódian*; O. H. Ger. *guotjan*; M. H. Ger. *güeten.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To make good; to turn to good.

" Uss birrth sone thess te bett,
And tess te mare uss *godenn.*"
Ormulum, 11,831.

2. To manure, to improve.

"A fruitful hill not by nature, but by grace . . . God hath taken it from the barren downs, and *gooded* it."—*Bp. Hall: Fast Sermon*, 1628.

B. *Intrans.:* To become good; to turn to what is good.

"God mann . . . *godeththth* azy and hegheththth."
Ormulum, 6,014.

† **good-ĕn'-ĭ-a,** *s.* [Named after the Rev. Dr. Goodenough, Bishop of Carlisle, and a lover of botany.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Goodeniaceæ (q.v.). They are generally herbaceous plants with axillary or terminal yellow flowers.

good-ĕn'-ĭ-ā'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *goodeni(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: An order of calyciferal exogens, alliance Campanales. It consists of herbaceous plants or rarely shrubs without milk, the hairs of any one present simple or glandular. Leaves scattered, often lobed, without stipules. Inflorescence terminal, flowers never capitate, usually yellow, blue, or pink. Calyx usually superior, rarely inferior, in three to five divisions; corolla monopetalous, irregular, withering after splitting into five pieces. Stamens five, distinct style, one simple fruit, a two or four-celled capsule with many seeds. There are twenty-four genera and 200 known species. They are from Australia and the Southern Pacific. Some are esculent vegetables.

good-ĕn'-ĭ-ădş, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *goodeni(a)*; Eng., &c. pl. suff. *ads.*]

Bot.: The name given by Lindley to the order Goodeniaceæ (q.v.).

good-ĕn'-ĭ-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *goodeni(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Goodeniaceæ, having capsular fruit.

† **goŏd'-ĕ-nŏw,** *s.* [GOODENOUGH.]

* **goŏd'-fûl,** * **god-ful,** * **god-fulle,** *a.* [Eng. *good*; *ful(l).*] Kind, gracious, benevolent.

"Magan thene king grætte mid *godfulle* worde."
Layamon, ii. 236.

* **goŏd'-fûl-lĭ̆,** * **good-ful-lyche,** *adv.* [Eng. *goodful*; *-ly.*] In a kind, gracious manner; kindly.

"The martyrs the vnderstonde
Godfullyche in heore bonde."
Old Eng. Miscell., p. 90.

goŏdg'-eŏn, *s.* [GOOGING.]

goŏd'-ĭ̆ng (1), *s.* [Eng. *good*; *-ing.*] (For def., see extract.)

"To go a *gooding* is a custom observed in several parts of England on St. Thomas's Day, by women only, who ask alms, and in return for them wish all that is good, such as a happy New Year, &c., to their benefactors, sometimes presenting them with sprigs of evergreens. In some parts of Surrey and Kent the custom is thus kept up; and in other counties *gooding* is the word among the poor for collecting before Christmas what may enable them to keep the festival."—*Todd.*

goŏd'-ĭ̆sh, *a.* [Eng. *good*; *-ish.*] Rather good than bad; pretty good; fair, tolerable, passable.

"I fetched a *goodish* compass around."—*R. D. Blackmore: Lorna Doone*, ch. lviii.

* **goŏd'-lĕss, good-les,** *a.* [Eng. *good*; *-less.*] Destitute; having no goods or money.

" *Goodles* for to ben it is no game."
Chaucer: C. T., 13,220.

goŏd'-lĭ-nĕss, * **good-li-nesse,** * **good-ly-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *goodly*; *-ness.*]

1. Kindness, benevolence.

" *Goodlynesse, Benignitas, benevolencia.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. The quality of being goodly; grace, elegance, beauty.

"In boldness, greatness, *godlinesse*, and might,
Above the princes born of human seed."
Fairfax: Godfrey of Boulogne, xx. 107.

goŏd'-lĭ̆, * **god-li,** * **god-liche,** * **god-lyche,** * **good-liche,** * **goode-ly,** * **gude-li,** * **gud-liche,** * **gude-ly,** *a.* & *adv.* [A.S. *godlic*; O. S. *gódlik*; O. Fris. *gódilik*; O. H. Ger. *guotlih*; Icel. *gódhligr.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. Noble, excellent, fine, elegant, handsome, graceful.

" The *good-lyeste* mayde . . . in al the town of Troye."
Chaucer: Troilus, ii. 880.

2. Kind, friendly, gracious, benevolent.

"Syn ye so *goodlich* have be unto me."
Chaucer: C. T., 12,981.

3. Pleasant, agreeable.

" Of flowers perpetual, *goodly* to the eye
And blooming from afar."
Logan: Episode of Levina.

4. Pretty large or considerable: as, a *goodly* number.

* 5. It is used ironically for fine, noble.

"'Tis a *goodly* credit for you."
Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 2.

* B. *As adverb:*

1. Finely, splendidly, nobly, elegantly, excellently.

"With sper and target *gudely* grayd."
Gawaine & Gawaine, 332.

2. In a friendly manner; kindly.

"Ye ben wel and *goodly* advised."
Chaucer: Melibeus, p. 192.

3. Happily.

"And then shall hartie loue continue long togither *goodly*, in case both parties due theyr duties accordingly."—*Udal: Ephesians* vi.

* **goŏd'-lĭ̆-hĕad,** * **goŏd'-lĭ-hĕad,** * **good-li-hede,** * **good-ly-hood,** * **gude-li-hed,** *s.* [Eng. *goodly*; *-head.*] Goodness, grace, elegance, goodliness.

" For oner this, to spake of *goodlihede*
She passeth all that I can of rede."
Chaucer: The Flower of Curtesie.

goŏd'-măn, * **gude-man,** *s.* [Eng. *good*, and *man.*]

* 1. A familiar appellation of civility; a rustic term of compliment; gaffer; frequently used ironically.

"I'll lay my head to any *goodman's* hat."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, i. 1.

2. A proprietor of land; a landowner, a laird. (*Scotch.*)

* 3. The head of a family; the master of a house.

"And how in three minutes the *goodman* of the house had been wallowing in a pool of blood at his own door."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

* 4. A gaoler.

"That morning before his death, February 17, the *goodman* of the Tolbooth came to him in his chamber, and told him he might save his life, if he would sign the petition."—*Wodrow: History*, ii. 536.

* 5. Used euphemistically for the devil. From the earliest ages there has been a tendency to treat the various personifications of evil with respect. Thus the Erinnys of Greek mythology became the σεμναὶ θεαί (= venerable goddesses) of popular phrase, and the Eumenides (well-meaning ones) of later poets. In Jude 9 we read that "Michael the archangel, when contending with the devil, he disputed about the body of Moses, durst not bring against him a railing accusation, but said, The Lord rebuke thee." As an instance of the survival of this custom, Moncure D. Conway (*Demonology*, i. 13) relates a story of a Hampshire lady who asked a friend of his if she made her children bow when they mentioned the devil's name, adding solemnly, "I do, I think it's safer."

goodman's-croft, *s.*

Anthrop.: A strip of ground or corner of a field formerly left untilled, in Scotland, in the belief that unless some such place were left, the spirit of evil would damage the crop.

"Scotchmen still living remember the corner of a field being left untilled for the *goodman's-croft.*"—*Tylor: Primitive Culture*, ii. 370.

goŏd'-nĕss, * **god-nesse,** * **gode-nes, gode-nesse,** * **good-nesse,** * **gud-nes,** * **guid-ness, gud-ness,** *s.* [A.S. *gódness*; M. H. Ger. *guotnisse.*]

1. The quality of being good morally; virtue, excellence of character.

" You could not know, nobody but myself could know, her *goodness.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

* 2. That which is good; right.

" Flee schame and schrewednesse and doo *goodnesse.*"
—*Chaucer: Melibeus*, p. 189.

3. Kindness, mercifulness, beneficence.

" Poor soul, God's *goodness* has been great to thee:
Let never day nor night unhallowed pass."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., ii. 1.

4. The quality or state of being good, undamaged, or free from deterioration.

5. Used as a euphemism for God: as, *Goodness* knows.

goŏds, *s. pl.* [GOOD, *s.* (4).]

goods-engine, *s.*

Railway Eng.: A heavy engine for drawing goods-trains; a freight-locomotive.

goods-shed, *s.* A covered or inclosed shed or shelter for goods at railway stations, docks, &c.

goods-train, *s. pl.* A train consisting of waggons or trucks laden with goods.

goods-truck, *s.* A goods-wagon.

goods-waggon, *s.* A railway waggon or truck used in the transportation of goods: called in America a freight-car.

***good'-ship, *good-schipe.** *s.* [Eng. *good; -ship.*] Goodness, grace, kindness, mercy.

"In whom, of whom, therw whom heoth
Alle the *goodschipes* that we here iseoth."
Castel of Love, 15.

good'-wife, gude-wife, *s.* [Eng. *good,* and *wife.*]

1. The wife of a landed proprietor or laird; a farmer's wife.

"This samen Sunday the lady *Pittmedden,* the *good-wife* of Iden, Mr. William Lumsden and his wife, &c. were excommunicate."—*Spalding,* i. 238.

2. The mistress of a house.

"When the lad came to the house, the *goodwife* hasted, and gave him meat."—*Peden: Life,* p. 87.

good will', *s.* [Eng. *good,* and *will.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Benevolence; kindly or favourable disposition or feelings.

"Peace, *goodwill,* order, and esteem." — *Burke: American Taxation.*

2. Heartiness, zeal, earnestness, readiness.

II. *Comm.:* The custom of any trade or business; the influence of the seller of any business to secure to his successor the custom already existing; the right or title to keep up and continue the business purchased from an outgoing tenant; the money paid for such right or title.

good'-ỹ, *good-die, *good-ie, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *good; -y.*]

* **A.** *As adj.:* Simple, innocent, silly.

"So *goodie* agent? and you think then there is no punishment due for your agentship?" — *Beaum. & Flet.: Lover's Progress,* v. 1.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A term of civility applied to women: corresponding to goodman as applied to men.

"Old *Goody* Blake was old and poor."
Wordsworth: Goody Blake.

2. The kernel of a nut. (*American.*)

3. (*Pl.*): Sweetmeats, bonbons.

"Adjourning from time to time to some café for the purpose of eating ices or sucking *goodies.*"—*H. A. Murray: Lands of the Slave & the Free,* ch. xii.

good-ỹ-ĕr'-a, *s.* [Named after John Goodyer, an English botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of orchids, tribe Neottideæ, and that section of it which has the upper lobe of the lip flat, the lower one two-lobed. The lip is free from the base of the column and saccate. *Goodyera repens,* a plant with ovate, acute, reticulate leaves and cream-white flowers, is widely distributed, being found in the United States, and in the continents of Asia and Europe.

***good'-ỹ-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *goody; -ship.*] Goodness.

"The more shame for her *goodyship,*
To give so near a friend the slip."
Butler: Hudibras, pt. 1, c. iii.

***googe,** *v.t.* [Gouge.]

goŏg'-ĭngş, goŏdg'-eŏnş, goŏd'-ĭngş, *s. pl.* [Gudgeon.]

Ship-build.: The metallic eyes bolted to the stern-post, on which the rudder is hung. In each there is a hole to receive a correspondent pintle bolted on to the back of the rudder, which this turns from side to side, as on an axis. They are generally four, five, or six in number.

***goôl, *goule, goold,** *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *geolo.*] [Goel.]

A. *As adj.* (*Of the two first forms*): Yellow.

"Thou art now both *gool* and green." *Sir Egeir,* p. 3.

B. *As subst.* (*Of the forms* gool *and* goold).

Bot.: Various plants, as *Calendula officinalis, Chrysanthemum segetum,* and *Caltha palustris.*

goôle, *s.* [O.Fr. *goule* = the throat; Lat. *gula.*] A breach in a sea-wall or bank; a passage worn by the flux and reflux of the tide.

goôm, ghoôm, *s.* [Mahratta *mar-ghoom.*]

Bot.: One of the Mahratta names for Bearded Wheat (*Triticum æstivum*), a grass cultivated in parts of India.

***goon,** *v.i.* [Go, *v.*]

ġôonch, *s.* [Mahratta.]

Bot.: The Mahratta name for *Abrus precatorius.* [Abrus.]

goôr, *s.* [Hindust. *gŭr;* Mahratta, *gool.*] Raw sugar, *jaggree* made in India, from the juice of the date-palm. Goor was eaten by the Thugs as the initiatory rite, pledging them to their nefarious occupation.

gôor'-a-kōo, gôod'-a-kōo, *s.* [Hind. *goorakhoo, guruku;* Mahratta *goodakhoo, gudakhu.*] The name given in parts of India to balls, prepared of different ingredients, to be smoked by the natives in a hookah, or pipe.

gôo'-roô, gû'-rû, *s.* [Mahratta *gooroo, guru;* Sansc. *guru.*] A spiritual preceptor among the Hindoos.

goô-săn'-dĕr, *s.* [A tautological formation; Eng. *goose,* and *gander.*]

Ornith.: Mergus merganser, a natatorial bird of the family Anatidæ (Ducks), and the sub-family Merginæ. The male is variegated with black, greenish-black, rose-coloured, and white. Most of the bill dark-red, the feet very clear red; the female whitish-ash, ash, reddish-brown, white, &c.; the bill faded red, the feet yellowish-red. It is a native of the Arctic regions, whence it extends into the northern part of America, Asia, and Europe. It is sometimes called the Jack-saw in England.

goôse, *s.* [A.S. *gós.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A silly person, a simpleton.

(2) A tailor's smoothing and pressing iron, from the handle being like the neck of a goose.

"Come in, tailor; here you may roast your *goose.*"
Shakesp.: Macbeth, ii. 3.

* (3) A game of chance played on a card divided into small compartments, number from one to sixty-two, and arranged in a spiral form round an open central space. It was played by two or more persons, who moved their counters over the compartments, according to the numbers which they threw on dice. The name was derived from the figure of a goose being depicted on every fourth and fifth compartment in succession; if the throw of the dice carried the counter of a player on to a goose he was entitled to move forward double the actual number thrown.

II. *Ornithology:*

1. *Sing:* Any bird of the genus Anser. The domestic goose is believed to have descended from *Anser ferus,* called in books the Greylag goose. The White Snow goose (*Chen hyperboreas*) and the Canada goose (*Bernicla canadensis*) are common species in the United States and throughout the continent, breeding in the far north. Among the sea geese the Bernicle goose and Brent goose are specially to be noted. There are numerous other species. Domesticated, the goose is of great value, both for the table and for its fine soft feathers.

"So screams a *goose* when swans melodious sing."
Beattie: Pastorals, ix.

2. *Pl.:* Anserinæ, a sub-family of Anatidæ (Ducks). The body is large and heavy, the neck long, the head small, and the bill conical, the wings long and powerful, the feet somewhat long, with small toes. In summer they inhabit the polar regions, migrating southward in flocks on the approach of winter. The nest, which is of coarse grass, and situated in marshy places, is large; the egga several.

¶ Obvious compounds: *goose-herd, goose-pie,* &c.

goose-and-goslings, *s.*

Bot.: Orchis Morio.

goose-corn, *s.*

Bot.: The Heath-rush, *Juncus squarrosus.* It is not a genuine grass. (*Loudon,* &c.)

goose-dung ore, *s.*

Min.: The same as Ganomatite (q.v.).

goose-feast, *s.* Michaelmas.

goose-flesh, *s.* The same as Goose-skin (q.v.).

†**goose-mussel,** *s.*

Zool.: A barnacle. It is not a genuine mussel, which is a mollusc, but is a crustacean or crustaceous family.

goose-skin, *s.* A peculiar roughness of the human skin produced by cold, fear, &c.

"Her skin began to rise into what is vulgarly termed *goose-skin.*"—*Miss Ferrier: Inheritance,* ch. ii.

goose-step, *s.*

Mil.: The act of a recruit in balancing himself on one foot while moving the other backwards and forwards without taking a step.

goose-tansy, *s.*

Bot.: Potentilla anserina.

¶ (1) *To cook one's goose:* To do for one. (*Slang.*)

(2) *A wild goose chase:* A striving after impossibilities.

goôso, *v.t.* [Goose, *s.*]

1. To hiss; to condemn by hissing. (*Slang.*)

"He was *goosed* last night, he was *goosed* the night before last."—*Dickens: Hard Times,* ch. vi.

* 2. To iron linen clothes.

goọşe'-bĕr-rў, *s.* & *a.* [*Goose* has lost *r;* it was originally *groise* or *grose,* from O. Fr. *groisele, groselle, groiselle;* Ir. *groisaid;* Gael. *groiseid* = a gooseberry; Wel. *grwys* = a wild gooseberry, from M. H. Ger. & Ger. *krûs;* Dut. *kroes;* N. H. Ger. *kraus* = criap, criaped. Cf. Scotch *grozet.* (*Skeat & Mahn.*)]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang., Bot., &c.:* The fruit of *Ribes Grossularia,* also the bush itself. Sir Joseph Hooker places it under a first section Grossularia, of the genus Ribes, with the character branches spinous; leaves plaited in bud; pedunncles one to three flowered. There are two varieties of the wild gooseberry, *Ribes Grossularia* proper, with the leaves thinning above, and the fruit glandular hairy; and *R. Uva crispa,* with the leaves smaller and the ripe fruit glabrous. The large European gooseberry (*Ribes Grossularia*), grown so widely on that continent, has not been domesticated in the United States, where, however, there are several native species, some of which extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific. *R. oxyacanthoides* is grown largely for the market. The snowy-flowered Gooseberry (*R. nireum*) is remarkable for its white pendulous flowers.

¶ The Barbadoes gooseberry is *Pereskia aculeata;* the Cape gooseberry, *Physalis pubescens;* that of Coromandel, *Averrhoa Carambola;* the Indian Hill gooseberry *Rhodomyrtus tomentosa,* and the Tahiti gooseberry *Cicca disticha.* (*Treas. of Bot.*)

2. *Fig.:* A silly person.

B. *As adj.:* Of, belonging to, or resembling the gooseberry.

¶ (1) *To play gooseberry:* To play propriety; to accompany two young lovers in public.

(2) *To play old gooseberry:* To play the dence, to act, to throw everything into confusion.

gooseberry-bush, *s.* The same as Gooseberry (q.v.).

gooseberry-fool, *s.* A compound made of gooseberries acalded and pounded with cream. [Fool.]

"Then came sweets . . . some hot, some cool,
Blancmange, and quince custards, and *gooseberry-fool.*"
Barham: Ingold. Leg.; Lay of St Romwald.

gooseberry-moth, *s.*

Entom.: The Magpie-moth, *Abraxas grossulariata.* [Magpie-moth, Abraxas.]

***goôse'-căp,** *s.* [Eng. *goose,* and *cap* = Lat. *caput* = the head.] A silly fellow, a simpleton, a goose.

"Why, what a *goosecap* would'st thou make me?"
Beaum. & Flet.: Beggar's Bush, iv. 4.

goôse'-foọt, *s.* [Eng. *goose; -foot;* from the shape of the leaves in some species of the genus.]

Botany:

1. The genus Chenopodium (q.v.).

2. *Aspalathus Chenopoda.*

¶ *The goosefoot tribe:*

Bot.: The order Chenopodiaceæ.

goôse'-grass, *s.* [Eng. *goose,* and *grass;* from the common idea that it is a favourite food or medicine for geese.]

Bot.: Galium Aparine, a common British plant. Its leaves, six or eight in a whorl, are hispid, their margins, midrib, and the angles of the stem very rough, with reflexed prickles, which, if dragged along the tongue, will bring blood. The flowers are white. Called also Cleavers or Clivers.

"*Goosegrass,* or wild tansy, is a weed that strong clays are very subject to."—*Mortimer; Husbandry.*

goôse'-nĕck, *s.* [Eng. *goose*, and *neck.*]

I. *Nautical:*

(1) An iron fitted at the end of a yard or boom for various purposes.

"The *gooseneck* must be spread out by the armourer." —*Marryat: Peter Simple*, ch. vi.

(2) A davit.

2. *Hydraul.:* A nozzle having a universal-joint connection to a fire-engine stand-pipe.

3. *Agric.:* A stick used in thatching.

goôse'-păd-dle, *v.t.* [Eng. *goose*, and *paddle.*] To row in an awkward, irregular manner.

goôse'-quĭll, *s.* [Eng. *goose*, and *quill.*] One of the quills or large wing-feathers of a goose; a pen made of such a feather.

* **goôs'-ĕr-y,** *s.* [Eng. *goose*; *-ry.*]

1. A place for keeping geese.

2. Silliness, stupidity like that of a goose.

"Who will soon look through and through . . . the finical *goosery* of your neat sermon actor."—*Milton: Apology for Smectymnus.*

goôse'-shăre, *s.* [Eng. *goose*, and *share.*]

Bot.: *Galium Aparine.*

goôse'-tŏngue, *s.* [Eng. *goose*, and *tongue.*]

Bot.: A composite plant, *Achillea Ptarmica*, wild in Britain.

goôse'-wĭng, *s.* [Eng. *goose*, and *wing.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The wing of a goose used as a dust-brush.

II. *Nautical:*

1. Another name for a studding-sail.

2. One of the clews or lower corners of a square mainsail or fore-sail, when the middle part is furled or tied up.

goôs-eÿ-găn'-dĕr, s. [Eng. *goose*, and *gander.*]

1. A gander.

2. A silly fellow, a simpleton, a goose.

* **goot,** *s.* [Goat.]

gō'-phĕr (1), *s.* [Fr. *gaufre* = (1) a honeycomb, (2) a wafer, a kind of cake.]

Zool.: A name given by the early French settlers in America to various animals which honeycomb the ground by burrowing in it. In Canada and Illinois it was given to a grey burrowing squirrel, *Spermophilus Franklini*, west of the Mississippi to *S. Richardsonii*, in Wisconsin to a striped squirrel, and in Missouri to a burrowing-pouched rat, *Geomys bursarius.* All these are mammals; but in Georgia the term was applied to a snake, *Coluber coupen*, and in Florida to a turtle, *Testudo polyphemus.* (*Goodrich & Porter.*)

gopher-hole, *s.*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The burrow of a gopher. [Gopher (1).]

II. *Fort.:* A small bomb-proof in a line of rifle-pits. (*American.*)

"Against [mortar shells] rifle-pits are no protection, and the soldiers burrow into the earth places known as *gopher-holes.*"—*Harper's Weekly*, Aug. 6, 1864, p. 502.

gō'-phĕr (2), *s.* [Heb. גֹּפֶר (*gopher*), from the obsolete verb גָּפַר (*gaphar*) = to cover.] For def., see etym. and compound.

gopher-wood, *s.*

1. *Scrip.:* The wood of which Noah's ark was directed to be made. Various attempts have been made to identify the tree. The most probable view is that it was the cypress; Lat. *cupressus*; Gr. κυπάρισσος (*kuparissos*); the *c*, *p*, *r* of the Latin and *k*, *p*, *r* of Greek being the Hebrew *g*, *ph*, *r*, differently pronounced. [Cypress.]

"Make thee an ark of *gopher-wood.*"—*Gen.* vi. 14.

2. *Bot.:* *Lawsonia alba.*

* **gŏp'-pĭsh,** *a.* [Cf. Icel. *gopt* = a vain person.] Proud, pettish.

gör'-ăl, *s.* [A Nepaulese word.]

Zool.: Nemorhedus goral, an antelope found in the Himalaya mountains. It is about the size of the common goat, has black horns about four and a half inches long, the general colour of the body mouse-gray.

gör'-a-mȳ, gôur'-a-mî, *s.* [A Javanese name.]

Ichthy.: Osphromenus olfax, a fish, a native of China, but has been introduced into the Mauritius, and into remote Cayenne. It is about the size of a turbot, possesses great tenacity of life even when out of the water, and is much valued for the table. The female is said to form a cavity in the sand for the reception of her eggs.

gor'-bĕl-lĭed, *a.* [Eng. *gorbelly*; *-ed.*] Fat, big-bellied.

"Nero did not take
A noble club-foot stripling; ne'er contract
With one throat-swoln, *gorbellied*, or crump-backed."
Holiday: Juvenal, sat. x.

* **gor'-bĕl-lȳ,** *s.* [A.S. *gor* = dirt, filth, and Eng. *belly.*]

1. A fat belly or paunch.

"With crump shoulders, side, and *gorbellies.*"—*P. Holland: Camden*, p. 53.

2. A fat-bellied person.

gorçe, *s.* [Norm.-Fr. *gorse*; O. Fr. *gorge*, from Lat. *gurges* = a whirlpool.] A weir; a pool of water to keep fish in.

gor'-cŏck, *s.* [Etym. of first element doubtful, but perhaps A. S. *gor* = dirt; Eng. *cock.*] The moor-cock, red-grouse, or red-game.

"Mongst desert hills, where, leagues around,
Dwelt but the *gorcock* and the deer."
Scott: Bridal of Triermain, iii. 6.

gor'-crōw, gore-crow, *s.* [A.S. *gor* = dirt, filth, and Eng. *crow.*] The carrion-crow.

"It will also eat grain and insects, and like the raven will pick out the eyes of young lambs when just dropped, for which reason it was formerly distinguished from the rook, which feeds entirely on grain and insects, by the name of the *gor* or *gorecrow.*" —*Pennant: British Zoology; Carrion Crow.*

gor-dĭ-ā'-çē-a, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *gordi(us)*, and Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-acea.*]

Zool.: Hair-worms; an order of Scolecida, consisting of vermiform or thread-like animals with distinct sexes, having their alimentary canal, if present at all, imperfectly developed, and their water-vascular system rudimentary or absent. During a portion of their existence they live in the interior of insects.

gor'-dĭ-an, *a.* [Named after Gordius, a half mythic king of Phrygia, father of Midas.] Of or pertaining to Gordius, or the knot tied by him: hence, intricate, complicated.

"She was a *gordian* shape of dazzling hue."
Keats: Lamia, i.

gordian-knot, *s.* A knot tied by Gordius in the rope which bound the yoke of his chariot to the draught-tree in such an artful manner that the ends of the cord could not be perceived. So intricate was it that the report went abroad that the empire of Asia was promised by the oracle to him who could untie it. Alexander the Great, wishing to inspire his soldiers with courage and his enemies with the belief that he was born to conquer Asia, cut the knot with his sword, and so claimed to have fulfilled the oracle. Hence, the term *gordian-knot* is used for any apparently inextricable difficulty or deadlock; and to *cut the gordian-knot* is equivalent to removing or solving a difficulty by bold or unusual measures.

"Whatsoever it was, I must be fain to leave it as a *Gordian-knot*, which no writer helps me to untie."—*Baker: King Stephen* (an. 1154).

* **gor'-dĭ-an,** *v.t.* [Gordian, *a.*] To knot or tie up.

"Locks . . . simply *gordianed* up and braided."
Keats: Endymion, bk. i.

gor'-dĭ-ŭs, *s.* (*pl.* **gor'-dĭ-ī**). [Gordian.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the order Gordiaceæ (q.v.). It consists of those extraordinarily thin and long inhabitants of the water, popularly believed, at least till recently, to be animated horse-hairs, and producible by the simple process of putting horse-hairs into a pond, ditch, or country well. After a time they bore their way into the bodies of insects. When mature they quit their insect residence and, returning to the liquid element, deposit their eggs in long chains. When gordii are dried they become hard and brittle, and apparently dead, but water returns them to their wonted suppleness and vitality. *Gordius aquaticus* is the Common Hair-worm.

göre (1), *s.* [A.S. *gor* = filth, dirt: cogn. with Icel. *gor* = gore, the cud in animals; Sw. *gorr* = dirt, matter: cf. Gr. χορδή (*chordē*) = a gut, a cord; Lat. *hira* = gut; Icel. *garnir*, *görn* = guts.]

* 1. Dirt, filth.

"*Gore* and ferr and full wast
That was out ykast." *Lybeaus Disconus*, 1,471.

2. Clotted or congealed blood; blood which has become inspissated after effusion.

"But the bloody fact
Will be avenged, and th' other's faith approved
Lose no reward, though here thou see him die,
Rolling in dust and *gore.*" *Milton: P. L.*, xi. 460

* 3. Blood flowing from a wound.

"Now, warriors, grieve no more;
Lo, there the Trojans! bathe your swords in *gore.*"
Pope: Homer; Iliad xv. 248.

* 4. Filth, loathsomeness, wickedness.

"With her vnworthelych werk me wlatez withinne
The *gore* ther of me hatz greued."
E. Eng. Allit. Poems: Cleanness, 305.

* 5. A clotted mass.

"They were in one *gore* of blood."—*H. Brooke: Fool of Quality*, i. 68.

* **gore-blood, * goare-blond,** *s.* Gore, blood.

"Downe strait he falles, & armour large with *goare-bloud* embrues." *Phaer.: Virgill; Æneidos* xii.

göre (2), * **gair, * gare, * goore,** *s.* [A.S. *gára* = a projecting point of land, from *gár* = a spear; Icel. *geirr* = a triangular piece of land: *geirr* = a spear; O. H. Ger. *kero*; M. H. Ger. *gere* = a promontory; Ger. *gehre* = a wedge, a gusset; Dut. *geer* = a gusset, a gore.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A triangular or wedge-shaped piece: as—

(1) A triangular piece sewed into a dress, a sail, &c., to widen it out at any part; a gusset.

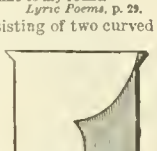
(2) An angular piece of planking used in fitting the skin of a vessel to the frames.

* (3) A triangular or pointed piece of land.

* 2. Dress.

"Geynest under *gore*, herkne to my roune."
Lyric Poems, p. 29.

II. *Her.:* A charge consisting of two curved lines, one from the sinister chief point, the other from the base middle point, meeting in an acute angle in the middle of the fesse point.



GORE.

gore-bill, *s.* A name given to the garfish (q.v.) from its long beak or nose.

gore-strake, *s.*

Ship-build.: A strake which terminates before reaching the stem or stern-post. Such strakes are at or near the centre of the ship to lessen the spiling of the plank.

göre (1), *v.t.* [A.S. *gár* = a spear; Icel. *geira*; M. H. Ger. *ger*; O. H. Ger. *kér.*]

1. To pierce, to stab, to penetrate with a pointed instrument.

"O let no noble eye profane a tear
For me, if I be *gored* with Mowbray's spear."
Shakesp.: Richard II., i. 3.

2. To pierce as with a horn.

"An ox that attempts to *gore* the attendants."—*Cogan: Ethical Treatise*, Dis. 2, § 1.

* 3. To wound, to tear, to lacerate.

"The willing redbreast, flying through a thorne,
Against a prickle *gored* his tender side."
Browne: The Shepherd's Pipe, Ecl. 1.

* **göre** (2), *v.i.* [Gore (1), *s.*] To bleed profusely.

göre (3), *v.t.* [Gore (2), *s.*]

* 1. To break a passage into, as with a wedge.

"And now, their mightiest quelled, the battle swerved,
With many an inrode *gored.*" *Milton: P. L.*, vi. 387.

2. To cut in a triangular shape; to pierce with a gore.

gor'-flȳ, *s.* [A.S. *gor* = dung; Eng. *fly.*] A species of fly.

gorge, *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *gorgia* = the throat, a narrow pass; Lat. *gurges* = an abyss; the throat; Ital. *gorga*, *gorjia.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The throat, the gullet.

"He with him closed, and, laying mighty hold
Upon his throte did gripe his *gorge* so fast,
That wanting breath him down to ground he cast."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. iv. 22.

2. That which is swallowed or gorged; swallowed food caused to rise by nausea or disgust.

"And all the way, most like a brutish beast,
He spewed vp his *gorge*, that all did him deteast."
Spenser: F. Q., I. iv. 21.

3. The act of gorging; a heavy meal.

"The counseler heareth causes with lesse pain being emptie, then he shal be able after a ful *gorge.*"—*Wilson: Arte of Rhetorique*, p. 112.

4. A narrow passage or entrance; a pass between hills.

"I heeded not the eddying surge;
Mine eye but saw the Trosachs *gorge*."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, vi. 19.

5. Disgust. (*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. 1.)

* 6. Indignation, temper.

"My *gorge* began to rise. 'Yes,' said I, sulkily, 'my family does live at Richmond.'"—*Washington Irving: Ralph Ringwood.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* The narrowest part of the Tuscan and Doric capitals between the astragal, above the shaft of the column, and the annulets; also, a cavetto or hollow moulding.

2. *Fort.:* A line joining the inner extremities of a work; as—

(1) A line drawn between the rear ends of the faces of a redan.

(2) A line across the narrow portion of a bastion, from the points of junction of its flanks with the curtains.

3. *Mason.:* A small groove at the underside of a coping, to keep the drip from reaching the wall; a throat.

4. *Naut.:* The groove or score of a pulley.

gorge-hook, *s.* Two fish-hooks separated by a piece of lead.

gorge, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *gorger.*] [Gorge, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To swallow greedily or in large mouthfuls.

"Dislodging from a region scarce of prey,
To *gorge* the flesh of lambs or yeanling kids."
Milton: P. L., iii. 434.

2. To fill up to the throat, to glut, to satiate.

"The full-fed hound or *gorged* hawk,
Unapt for tender smell or speedy flight,
Make slow pursuit or altogether balk."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 694.

3. To fill to overflowing, to glut.

"A house in England which has been *gorged* with undeserved riches."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

B. *Intrans.:* To feed greedily, to stuff oneself.

"When the Bushmen of South Africa have enough food, they *gorge* and sleep."—*Lindsay: Mind in the Lower Animals*, i. 41.

* **gorged**, *a.* [Eng. *gorge*, s.; *-ed.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Having a gorge, or throat; throated.

2. *Her.:* Encircled round the throat, as when an animal is represented bearing a crown or the like round the neck. It is blazoned as *gorged* with a crown, &c.

GORGED.

gor'-gĕ-oŭs, *a.* [O. Fr. *gorgias*, *gorgiais* = gorgeous, from *gorgias* = a gorget, from *gorge* = the throat.] Splendid, magnificent, showy, glittering with splendid colours, resplendent, sumptuously adorned, or gay.

"The heralds and pursuivants were waiting in their *gorgeous* tabards."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

gor'-gĕ-oŭs-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *gorgeous*; *-ly.*] In a gorgeous manner, splendidly, magnificently: with showy magnificence.

"Golden and red above it
The clouds float *gorgeously*."
Longfellow: The Castle by the Sea.

gor'-gĕ-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *gorgeous*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being gorgeous; showy or sumptuous magnificence; splendour.

"It seemed to outvye whatever had been seene before of gallantry and riches, and *gorgeousness* of apparel."—*Baker: Charles II.* (an. 1661.)

* **gorg'-ĕr**, * **gorg-ere**, *s.* [O. Fr. *gorgiere*, from *gorge* = the throat; Ital. *gorgiera.*]

1. A piece of armour for the throat; a gorget.

"Hys vyser and his *gorgere*."
Richard Cœur de Lion, 521.

2. A kerchief for the neck.

"That other wyth a *gorger* watz gored ouer the swyre"
Gawaine, 957.

* **gor'-gĕr-ĭn**, *s.* [Fr., from *gorge* = the throat.]

Arch.: The neck of a capital; more commonly the part forming the junction between the shaft and the capital.

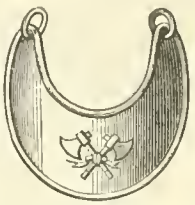
gor'-gĕt, *s.* [Fr. *gorgette*, from *gorge* = the throat.]

* 1. *Arm.:* A metal covering for the throat, worn by an armed man, to protect the juncture between the helmet and the breast-plate; also a kind of breast-plate like a half-moon. The camail (q.v.), or throat covering of chain-mail, is sometimes called the gorget of mail.

"See how his *gorget* peers above his gown
To tell the people in what danger he was."
Ben Jonson: Catiline, iv. 2.

* 2. *Dress:* A kind of ruff formerly worn by females.

*3. *Mil.:* A small, crescent-shaped, metallic ornament worn on the breast by officers on duty. The gorget was the last remnant of body armour worn by infantry in England.



GORGET.

4. *Surgery:*

(1) A lithotomic cutting-instrument.

(2) A canulated or concave conductor used in operation for fistula; called also a blunt gorget.

Gor'-gŏn, *s. & a.* [Lat. *Gorgon*, *Gorgo*, from Gr Γοργώ (*Gorgō*) = the Gorgon, from γοργός (*gorgos*) = fearful, terrible.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit. & Gr. Mythol.:* One of three female monsters of terrible aspect. They were the daughters of Phorcys and Ceto, and were named Euryalē, Stheno, and Medusa, the two first being immortal. Their hair was entwined with serpents, their hands were of brass, their bodies covered with impenetrable scales, their teeth resembling the tusks of a wild boar, and their eyes possessing the power of turning all on whom they fixed them to stone. By the aid of Minerva they were finally conquered by Perseus, and the drops of blood which fell to the ground from Medusa's head were changed into serpents, which have ever since infested the sandy deserts of Libya. The head was placed on the ægis of Minerva, and retained its power of turning the beholder into stone.

"But brave Aconteus, Perseus' friend, by chance
Looked back, and met the *Gorgon's* fatal glance."
Maynwaring: Ovid; Metamorphoses iv.

2. *Fig.:* Anything very ugly or horrid; a woman of repulsive manners or appearance.

B. *As adj.:* Like a Gorgon; terrific; fearful.

"Pallas, holding forth
The terror of the *Gorgon* shield in vain."
Cowper: Nature Unimpaired by Time.

gorgon steam-engine, *s.* A form of direct-acting steam-engine, invented as a means of obviating the use of the beam in marine-engines. It is called the "Gorgon" engine, from having been first employed in an English government steamer of that name.

gor-gō'-nĕ-an, gor-gō'-nĭ-an, *a.* [Lat. *Gorgoneus*, from *Gorgon*, or *Gorgo* = a Gorgon; Gr. Γοργονειος (*Gorgoneios*).]

1. Of or pertaining to a Gorgon; like a Gorgon; terrific.

"Medusa, with *Gorgonian* terror, guards
The ford."
Milton: P. L., ii. 611.

2. As though caused by a Gorgon; petrified; stony.

"The rest his look
Bound with *Gorgonian* vigour not to move."
Milton: P. L., x. 297.

gor-gō'-nĕ-ĭ-ă, *s. pl.* [Gr., neut. pl. of Γοργονειος (*Gorgoneios*) = pertaining to a Gorgon; Γόργω (*Gorgō*) = a Gorgon.]

Arch.: Masks in relief representing the Gorgon's or Medusa's head; one of the grotesque representations of forms of terror which occupied a considerable rank in the plastic art of the Greeks. They were used as key-stones in an arch.

gor-gō'-nĭ-a, *s.* [Lat., = a kind of coral with a rigid framework. (*Pliny.*)]

Zool.: Sea-fan; the typical genus of the family Gorgonidæ (q.v.). The sclerobasis is horny and more or less arborescent. Four species are described by Johnson as British.

gor-gō'-nĭ-an, *a.* [Gorgonean.]

* **gor-gŏn'-ĭ-çal**, *a.* [Eng. *gorgon*; *-ical.*] The same as Gorgonean (q.v.).

gor-gŏn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *gorgonia*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Zool.:* Sea-shrubs; a family of Actinozoa, order Alcyonaria (*Asteroid polypes*). The cœnosarc, which is arborescent, is permanently rooted, and has a grooved or furrowed branching sclerobasis with dermoscelerites—*i.e.*, tissue secretions. The species occur mostly in shallow water in the warmer seas, attaining their maximum in the tropics. Besides Gorgonia, the family contains the genus Corallium, of which the type is *Corallium rubrum*, the red coral of commerce.

2. *Palæont.:* The Gorgonidæ have existed at least from Eocene and perhaps from Oolitic times.

gor'-gŏn-īze, *v.t.* [Eng. *gorgon*; *-ize.*] To petrify as though by the glance of a Gorgon; to turn to stone.

"Whose eies so *gorgonized* that can endure
To see the all-upholder forced to bow"
Davies: Holy Roode, p. 15.

gor'-hĕn, *s.* [Gorcock.] The female of the gorcock.

gor-ĭl'-la, *s.* [The name was found current in parts of Western Africa, when, in the fifth century B.C., the Carthaginian navigator Hanno visited it on his exploratory and colonizing expedition. It was applied, however, not to an ape, but to a negro tribe, members of which he invited to Carthage, but they could not be prevailed upon to accompany him.]

Zool.: A celebrated anthropoid ape (*Troglodytes Gorilla*), generally believed to come nearer than any known one to man, though some contend that the affinity of the gibbon is closer. [Gibbon.] The number of teeth in the gorilla, and all the old world monkeys, except the lemurs, is thirty-two, the same as in man. The hand has the same bones as in man. Professor Huxley considers Cuvier's order Quadrumana (four-handed) inaccurate, maintaining that the hinder extremities of all the monkeys and lemurs are framed anatomically as feet and not hands. The height is about five feet, almost the same as man. On the other hand, the greatest capacity of the gorilla's brain is only 34½ cubic inches, the least 23, against 62 in the least capacious human skull, and 114 in the greatest. The formidable canines, so conspicuous in the specimens in museums, as in the Academy of the Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, look very brutal, but they are only sexual characteristics, being of more moderate size in the female. The low facial angle also and the abundant hair, with the extraordinary breadth of the chest, diminish the resemblance. The last-mentioned characteristic imparts to the animal colossal strength, which it is said to use in its native haunts against man. It is a native of Lower Guinea and the interior of equinoctial Africa. It has a congener in the same region, *Troglodytes niger*, the Chimpanzee (q.v.).

gŏr'-ĭng (1), *pr. par., a., & s.* [Gore (1), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* A prick, a puncture.

gŏr'-ĭng (2), *pr. par., a., & s.* [Gore (3), *v.*[1]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

Naut.: A term applied to a sail cut gradually sloping, so as to be broader at the clew than at the earing.

C. *As substantive:*

Naut.: That part of the skirts of a sail where it gradually widens towards the bottom or foot; a goring-cloth.

goring-cloth, *s.*

Naut.: The same as Goring (2), C.

gor-mand, *s. & a.* [Fr. *gourmand.*] [Gourmand.]

A. *As subst.:* A greedy or ravenous eater; a glutton, a gourmand.

"Many are made *gormands* and gluttons by custom that are not so by nature."—*Locke.*

B. *As adj.:* Greedy, gluttonous, voracious, ravenous.

"The sillie sauls, that bene Christes sheip,
Sould nocht be giviu to *gormand* wolfis to kelp."
Lyndsay, S. P. R., ii. 235.

* **gor'-mand-ĕr**, *s.* [Gourmander.]

* **gor'-mand-īse**, *s.* [O. Fr. *gourmandise.*] Gluttony, greediness.

"With the fish which in your banks do breed
And daily there increase, man's *gormandise* can feed."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 2.

***gor'-mand-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *gormand; -ism.*] Gluttony.

gor'-mand-īze, *v.i. & t.* [GORMANDISE, *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To eat greedily or like a glutton; to gorge.

"Who on occasion in a dark hole
Can *gormandize* on lighted charcoal."
King: Orpheus & Eurydice.

B. *Trans.:* To swallow anything greedily.

"The pampered stomach, more than well sufficed,
Casts up the surfeit lately *gormandized.*"
Drayton: Baron's Wars, vi. 23.

gor'-man-dī-zĕr, *s.* [Eng. *gormandiz(e); -er.*] One who gormandizes; a glutton; a greedy or voracious eater.

***gor-rel-bel-lied,** *a.* [GORBELLIED.]

gorse, *gorst, *gorsto, *s.* [A.S. *gorst* = a bramble-bush, the origin of which is unknown.]

Bot.: One of the names of the Furze, or Whin (*Ulex europæus*).

"There's neither Johnny nor his horse
Among the fern or in the *gorse.*"
Wordsworth: Idiot Boy.

gor'-sĭ, gors'-tĭ, *a.* [Eng. *gors(e); -y.*] Of the nature of, resembling, or abounding in gorse.

gor-tĕr'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named after David Gorter, Professor of Botany at Hardewyck.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the sub-tribe Gorterieæ (q.v.). They are herbaceous plants from South Africa.

gor-tĕr'-ĭ-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *gorteri(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of composite plants, tribe Cynareæ.

gor-tȳ'-na, *s.* [Lat. *Gortyna, Gortys, Gortyn* (from Gr.) = (1) a city in the Morea, now in ruins; (2) a city in Crete.]

Entom.: A genus of moths, family Apamidæ. *Gortyna flavago* is the Frosted Orange.

gŏr'-y, *gŏar'-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *gore* (1), *s.*; *-y.*]

1. Covered with gore or congealed blood.

"Hospitable beds
To rest the stranger, or the *gory* chief."
Dyer: Fleece, bk. iii.

2. Bloody, deadly, murderous.

"The obligation of our blood forbids
A *gory* emulation 'twixt us twain."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, iv. 5.

gory-dew, *s.*

Bot.: Palmella cruenta, an algal of simple organization, common on damp walls in shady places. It appears at first in the form of rosy gelatinous patches, ultimately becoming confluent over a wide expanse, presenting the appearance of coagulated venous blood, whence its English name. (*Griffith & Henfrey,* &c.)

***gos,** *s.* [GOOSE.]

gŏs'-ba, *s.* [Arab.]

Mus.: An Arabian flute. There are two sorts of the gosba, the one with three holes in the lower extremity, producing four sounds which, with their harmonics at the fifth, complete the octave. The instrument is employed to guide the voice of a singer. The other gosba is larger and pierced with six holes, with a double hole at the back. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

gos'-hâwk, gos-hauk, *s.* [Properly *goose-hawk;* from A.S. *gósháfuc,* from *gós* = a goose, and *hafuc* = a hawk; Icel. *gás-haukr.*]

Ornith.: Astur palumbarius, a bird of prey somewhat widely distributed. It is brown above, white underneath, barred across with brown, with five browner bands on the tail; the eyelids whitish. The female is twenty-four or twenty-five inches long, the male almost one-third less. It is abundant in parts of the European continent. The Goshawk of the northern United States (*A. atricapillus*) is a larger and handsomer bird, but otherwise little different. The Goshawk can be used, as it often is in the East Indies, for falconry. It pursues its prey directly, instead of swooping down upon it from above like a falcon.

"The *goshawk* was in high esteem among falconers."
—Pennant: British Zoology: Goshawk.

gō'-shĕn-īte, *s.* [Named from Goshen, in Massachusetts, where it occurs.]

Min.: A variety of beryl.

goş'-lar-īte, *s.* [From Goslar, in the Harz, where it occurs.]

Min.: An orthorhombic, white, reddish, bluish, transparent or translucent, brittle mineral, of vitreous lustre and nauseous taste. Hardness, 2 to 2·5; sp. gr., 1·9 to 2·1. Compos.: Sulphuric acid, 27·9; oxide of zinc, 28·2; water, 43·9. Found in mines at Holywell, in Wales; at Fahlun, in Sweden, &c. Called also Gallitzenite (q.v.).

gŏş'-lĭńg, *ges-lyng, *gos-lyng, *gos-lynge, *s. & a.* [A.S. *gós* = a goose, and Eng. dimin. suff. *-ling.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A young goose; a goose not yet full grown.

"I'll never
Be such a *gosling* to obey instinct."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, v. 3.

2. A catkin on nut-trees and pines.

3. An unfledged bird.

4. A goose, a silly fellow, a simpleton.

B. *As adj.:* Silly, stupid.

"Surprised at all they met, the *gosling* pair . . .
Discover huge cathedrals, built with stone."
Cowper: Progress of Error, 379.

gŏş'-pĕl, *gods-pel, *godds-pel, *gods-pelle, *gos-pelle, *s. & a.* [A.S. *godspell,* from *god* = God, and *spell* = a story, a history; Icel. *gudhspjall* = God-story; O. H. Ger. *gotspel.* It is not from A.S. *gód* = good, and *spell,* though this derivation would exactly agree with the Gr. εὐαγγέλιον (*euanggelion*) = good message, from εὖ (*eu*) = well, and ἄγγελος (*anggelos*) = a messenger.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) In the same sense as II. 1.

(2) In the same sense as II. 2.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Anything which announces good news, political, social, personal, or of any other character.

(2) Anything accepted as infallibly true; as, You must not take the words just for *gospel.*

(3) Anything constituting a powerful principle of action.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Scrip. & Theol.:* A term signifying good news, founded originally on certain words used by the angel in the annunication of the Saviour's birth: "Behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy" (Luke ii. 10). It is generally held to signify salvation through the atoning death of Christ.

"Go ye into all the world, and preach the *gospel* to every creature."—*Matthew* xvi. 15.

¶ Some minor Christian sects adopt the word Gospel in this sense as part of their name. There are several sects thus entitled in Great Britain, bearing the followiog names: (1) Gospel Army Mission, (2) Gospel Band, and (3) Gospel Temperance Blue Ribbon Army. The first two are of recent origio, the last is older.

2. *Script. Canon, &c.:* The four canonical records of our Saviour's life, by St. Matthew, St. Mark, St. Luke, and St. John. This signification of the word is derived from the first one. It is the historical narrative of that first advent of Christ, the announcement of which was disclosed by the angel to be good tidings [ii. 1]. The titles are not worded the Gospel by Matthew, by Mark, &c.; it is the Gospel according to Matthew, according to Mark, &c. This implies that the gospel is that of God (Rom. xv. 16; 1 Thess. ii. 2, &c.) or of Christ (Mark i. 1; Rom. i. 16, &c.) as related by Matthew, by Mark, &c. In one place, however, St. Paul says "my gospel" (1 Tim. ii. 8). In the New Testament the word gospel, εὐαγγέλιον (*euanggelion*) is used only of communications made orally. The earliest known use of the term for written accounts of the Saviour's life, is in Justin Martyr's first "Apology," about A.D. 150. He speaks of "Memories of the Apostles, called Gospels." Irenæus, Bishop of Lyons from 177 to 202, used the word gospel for the four evangelical narratives taken collectively [CANON]; but he also employs it of each of them taken separately, and speaks of their "fourfoldness." He places them in the order which now obtains, as do Clement of Alexandria, Origen, Eusebius, and the early church generally. Some investigators however, think that Mark's gospel comes first in time; that the next was perhaps Matthew, that Luke was the third, and John certainly the last. The first three are called synoptics, because they all look at the events which they describe from the same point of view; while the stand-point of John is quite different. [SYNOPTIC.] Though the Gospels stand in the New Testament before the Epistles, some of the latter undoubtedly preceded them in point of time. [JOHN, LUKE, MARK, MATTHEW.]

3. *Liturgy:* The part of the gospels prescribed in the Prayer-book to be read on any particular day in the Communion service.

B. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the gospel in any of the senses enumerated under A.

¶ Obvious compounds: *Gospel-offer, gospel-preacher, gospel-sermon,* &c.

***gospel-book, *godspel-bok, *goddspell-boc,** *s.* The gospel.

"Noght ne seyyth the *goddspellboc*
Thatt Josæp wass thærinne."
Ormulum, 6,458.

***gospel-gossip,** *s.* One who is over-zealous in preaching religion to his neighbours.

gospel-lights, *s. pl.*

Eccles. & Ch. Hist.: Two lighted candles borne by acolytes who stand facing the deacon as he intones the gospel at high mass.

gospel-side, *s.*

Eccles. & Ch. Hist.: The side of the church corresponding with the corner or horn of the altar at which the gospel is read.

"The acolytes, bearing their tapers elevated, and the thurifer, with the incense, proceed to the *gospel-side* of the sanctuary."—*Rock: Hierurgia,* p. 14.

***gospel-wright, *goddspell-wrihhte,** *s.* The composer or author of one of the gospels; an evangelist.

"An otherr *goddspellwrihhte* was Marcus."
Ormulum, 5,773.

*** gŏs'-pĕl,** *v.t.* [GOSPEL, *s.*] To instruct in the precepts of the gospel; to fill with sentiments of religion.

"Are you so *gospelled*
To pray for this good man and for his issue,
Whose heavy hand hath bowed you to the grave?"
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 1.

gŏs'-pĕl-īze, *v.t.* [GOSPELLIZE.]

*** gŏs'-pĕl-la-rȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *gospel; -ary.*] Of or pertaining to the gospel; theological, evangelical.

"Let any man judge how well these *gospellary* principles of our Presbyterians agree with the practice and doctrine of the holy apostles."—*The Cloak in its Colours* (1679).

gŏs'-pĕl-lĕr, * god-spel-ler, * gods-pel-lere, * gos-pel-ere, * gos-pel-lere, * gos-pel-lour, *s.* [Eng. *gospel; -er.*]

*** 1.** One of the four evangelists.

"Mark the *gospeller* was the goostli son of Petre in baptysm."—*Wycliffe: The Prologue of Marke.*

*** 2.** One who preaches the gospel; an adherent of the Reformed faith, in contradistinction from a Roman Catholic, the former, in the sixteenth century, giving a prominence to preaching, in which they were not imitated by their opponents.

"The persecution was carried on against the *gospellers* with much fierceness by those of the Romau persuasion."—*Strype: Memorials of Archbishop Cranmer,* bk. iii., ch. xvi.

3. The priest or deacon who reads the gospel in the Communion service.

"The Archbishop of York was the celebrant, the epistoller being the Dean, and the *gospeller* the Bishop of Sydney."—*Pall Mall Gazette,* Feb. 7, 1884.

4. A contemptuous term for an evangelical preacher. [HOT-GOSPELLER.]

*** gŏs'-pĕl-līze,** *s.* [Eng. *gospel; -ize.*]

1. To form or lay down as gospel.

"The command thus *gospellized* to us hath the same force with that whereon Ezra grounded the pious necessity of divorcing."—*Milton: Doct. & Discipline of Divorce,* bk. i., ch. viii.

2. To convert by preaching the gospel to; to evangelize.

"In the meantime give me leave to put you in mind of what is done in the Corporation (whereof you are a member) for *gospellizing* (as they phrase it) the natives of New England."—*Boyle: Works,* vol. i., p. 109. *Life.*

*** gŏs'-pĕl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *gospel; -ly.*] According to the teaching of the Gospel.

*** goss, * gosse,** *s.* [GORSE.]

gŏs'-sa-mĕr, *gŏs'-sa-mĕre, *gose-somer, * gos-so-mer, * gos-som-mer, * gos-so-myre, * gos-sum-mer, *s. & a.* [Lit. *goose-summer;* cf. Ger. *sommerfäden* (summer-threads) = gossamer; Dut. *zomerdraden* (summer-threads) = gossamer; Sw. *sommertråd* (summer-tread) = gossamer.]

* **1.** The slender cobweb-like threads which are seen floating in the air in calm clear weather, especially in autumn. They can also be seen on a clear frosty morning on furze-bushes, grass, &c.

"Four nimble gnats the horses were,
Their harnesses of *gossamere*."
Drayton: The Court of Fairy.

2. A thin, filmy silk veil or gauze.

* **gŏs'-sa-mĕr-y,** *a.* [Eng. *gossamer; -y.*] Like gossamer; filmy; unsubstantial.

gŏs'-san, gŏz'-zan, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Mining: The upper part of a metallic vein, presenting a red and ferruginous appearance, produced by the decomposition of the iron pyrites contained in or associated with the ore; the matrix in which a metallic ore is imbedded.

"There [in North Devon] the matrix or *gossan* of the lode [of copper ore] is suffused by particles of gold."—*Murchison: Silluria*, ch. xvii.

gŏs-san-if'-er-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *gossan; -i* connective; Lat. *fero* = to produce, and suff. *-ous.*] Producing gossan.

gŏs'-sĭb, *s.* [Gossip.]

gŏs'-sip, * god-sib, * god-sibbe, * god-sybbe, * gos-sib, * gos-syp, *s.* [A.S. *god* = God, and *sib* = kin, relative.] [Gossib.]

* **1.** A sponsor in baptism; a godfather or godmother.

"They had mothers as we had; and those mothers had *gossips* (if their children were christened) as we are."—*Ben Jonson: Staple of News.* (Induction.)

* **2.** (*Pl.*): Sponsors engaged in familiar talk with each other.

* **3.** (*Pl.*): Those who engage in trivial talk, whether they are sponsors or not.

"The *gossips* report
She has come to King Olaf's court."
Longfellow: Musician's Tale.

4. A friend; a neighbour; an intimate acquaintance.

"One mother, . . . her little babe reuil'd,
And to her *gossips* gan in counsell say."
Spenser: F. Q., I. xii. 11.

5. One who runs about tattling and repeating tales; an idle tattler.

"The common chat of *gossips* when they meet."
Dryden: Hind & Panther, iii. 908.

* **6.** A tippling, gossiping woman.

"Sometimes lurk I in a *gossip's* bowl."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 1.

7. Mere tattle; idle talk; trifling or unfounded rumour or talk.

"Bubbles o'er like a city with *gossip*, scandal, and spite." *Tennyson: Maud*, I. iv. 8.

gŏs'-sip, *v.t. & i.* [Gossip, *s.*]

* **A.** *Trans.:* To stand gossip or sponsor to; to christen.

"Adoptious christendom,
That blinking Cupid *gossips*."
Shakesp.: All's Well That Ends Well, i. 1.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To talk familiarly; to chat.

"Noisy groups at the house-door
Sat in the cheerful sun, and rejoiced and *gossiped* together."
Longfellow: Evangeline, i. 4.

2. To chatter; to run about repeating tales or tittle-tattle.

"Those little jarrings and dissonances which arise from anger, censoriousness, *gossiping*, and coquetry."—*Steele: Spectator*, No. 147.

* **3.** To make merry, as at a christening feast.

"With all my heart, I'll *gossip* at this feast."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, v.

* **4.** To make a ceaseless chattering noise.

"Flax for the *gossiping* looms."
Longfellow: Evangeline, i. 1.

gŏs'-sip-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *gossip; -er.*] One who gossips; a gossip.

* **gŏs'-si-prēd, * gos-si-prede, * god-si-brede,** *s.* [A.S. *god* = God: *sibræden* = relation, kin.]

1. The condition of a gossip or sponsor in baptism; relationship through baptism; sponsorship.

"*Gossipred* or compaternity, by the canon law, is a spiritual affinity; and the juror, that was gossip to either of the parties, might, in former times, have been challenged as not indifferent."—*Davies.*

2. Intimacy; close acquaintance.

3. Gossip; idle talk; tittle-tattle.

* **gŏs'-sip-ry, * gŏs'-sip-rie,** *s.* [Eng. *gossip; -ry.*] The condition or state of gossips; close intimacy.

"He was seized hard & fast on the bishoprick, whereby all *gossiprie* gade up between him and my uncle Mr. Andrew."—*Melvill: MS.*, p. 36.

gŏs'-sip-y, *a.* [Eng. *gossip; -y.*] Full of gossip; inclined to gossip: as, a *gossipy* woman.

"A writer of amusing *gossipy* letters."—*Athenæum*, Feb. 25, 1882.

* **gŏs'-sō-mĕr,** *s.* [Gossamer.]

gŏs-sōo'n, gor-soon, *s.* [Fr. *garçon* = a boy.] A boy, a lad. (*Irish.*)

gŏs-sȳp'-i-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *gossypion, gossipion, gossympinus.* (*Pliny.*)]

Bot.: A genus of Malvaceæ, tribe Hibisceæ. The leaves are generally three or five-lobed; around the flower is an involucre, cordate at the base, and terminating at the apex in three broad, deeply-cut segments. Calyx five-toothed, corolla of five petals, stamens united into a column, fruit a three or five-celled capsule, each cell when ripe bursting through the middle and exhibiting the seeds enveloped in cotton. The species cultivated in the United States, which furnishes so much cotton to Lancashire, is *Gossypium barbadense*, of which there are two well marked varieties, the Sea-island or Long-staple cotton, and the Upland, Georgian, Bowed, or Short-staple cotton; that of India, largely brought into use during the American civil war of 1861 to 1865, is *G. herbaceum*. How many more species exist has not been determined, the genus being very variable. A bland oil is made from the seeds, which also, after having been pressed, have been used as a food for cattle. Martius states that in Brazil the young leaves and seeds of *Gossypium vitifolium* are used in dysentery, and steeped in vinegar are applied to the head in hemicrania.

* **gost,** *s.* [Ghost.]

* **gōst'-ĭng,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: "An herb." Ainsworth, quoted by Johnson, who calls it Rubia. If so, it is a madder.

gŏt, *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [Get, *v.*]

* **gŏtch,** *s.* [Ital. *gozzo* = a kind of bottle; *gotto* = a drinking-glass.] A water-pot, a pitcher.

"A *gotch* of milk I've been to fill."
Bloomfield: Richard & Kate.

gote (1), gowt, *s.* [Dut. *goot;* Low Ger. *góte;* Ger. *gosse.*]

1. A sluice, a drain, a gutter.

"*Gote*, or water schetelys. *Aquagium, stinglocitorium.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. A slough, a miry place.

* **gote (2),** *s.* [Goat.]

* **got-er,** *s.* [Gutter.]

Gŏth, *s.* [Lat. *Gothi* = the Goths.]

1. *Lit.:* One of an ancient race belonging to the Teutones, who originally occupied a great portion of European and Asiatic Russia. Filmer, their king, conducted a body of his nation to the coast of the Euxine, where it afterwards increased into a numerous and formidable people under the names of Visigoths and Ostrogoths, the former occupying the countries to the west of the Dnieper, the latter those to the east. The Visigoths crossed the Danube, plundered Rome and Italy, and fixed their residence in Spain, while their kindred, the Ostrogoths, took possession of Italy, which they held till A.D. 544, when they were overthrown by Narses, general of Justinian. From this time the Goths as a nation make no figure in history, except in Spain; but traces of their language, manners, and arts are still to be found in every country of the East. A branch of the Visigoths, settled in Mœsia, the modern Bulgaria, are known as Mœsogoths, and the translation of a great portion of the Bible by Wulfila, or Ulfila, a Christian bishop, about A.D. 350, fragments only of which have come down to us, is the earliest known specimen of the Gothic or Teutonic tribe of tongues.

2. *Fig.:* A barbarian; one deficient in or utterly without taste; a rude, ignorant person.

gō'-tham-ĭst, *s.* [See def.] An inhabitant or native of Gotham, a village in Nottinghamshire, said to be celebrated for the blunders made by its inhabitants.

gō'-tham-īte, *s.* [Eng. *Gotham; -ite.*]

1. A Gothamist.

2. A term applied in sport to an inhabitant of New York city, sometimes known as Gotham.

gŏt'-har-dīte, *s.* [From the St. Gothard Alps, where it occurs.]

Min.: The same as Dufrenoysite (q.v.).

* **gothelen,** *v.i.* [Cf. Icel. *gutla.*] To rumble, as the stomach.

"Hise guttes bigonne to *gothelen*."
P. Plowman, 3,167.

gŏth'-ĭc, * gŏth'-ĭck, *a. & s.* [Lat. *Gothicus.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* Of or pertaining to the Goths; as, *Gothic* customs, &c.

"Confining his labours almost wholly to religious and legendary histories, he [Albert Durer] turned the Testament into the history of a Flemish village; the habits of Herod, Pilate, Joseph, &c., their dwellings, their utensils, and their customs, were all *Gothic* and European."—*Walpole: Catalogue of Engravers*, vol. v.

2. *Fig.:* Rude, uncivilized, barbarous.

"The *Gothic* cloud
Of time and language o'er thy genius thrown."
Thomson: Summer, 1,578.

II. *Arch.:* A term sometimes used to distinguish mediæval from classical architecture. In a more limited sense it comprehends those styles only of mediæval architecture which are characterized by the pointed arch. In the narrower sense, Gothic architecture dates from the middle of the twelfth century; in the wider, it includes as well Anglo-Saxon, which prevailed from the close of the sixth to the middle of the eleventh century, and also Anglo-Norman, which flourished during the succeeding hundred years. The latter was followed by the Semi-Norman or Transition; this gave place, at the beginning of the thirteenth century, to Early English, and this, at the commencement of the fourteenth century to Decorated English, replaced at the beginning of the fifteenth century by the Florid, or Perpendicular. Gothic architecture attained its perfection in the Decorated English period. The free, flowing lines and the chaste ornamentation by which it is distinguished, degenerated into the stiff, staring lines and the too-elaborate decoration of the Perpendicular; and the process of debasement continued until, in the early part of the seventeenth century, Gothic fell into entire disuse. Towards the close of the eighteenth century a re-action began, and the movement has gone on gathering strength ever since. [Decorated, Early English, Perpendicular, Pointed.]

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The language of the Goths. It belongs to the Low German group of the Teutonic dialects, to which belong English, Frisian, Dutch, Flemish, and Old Saxon. It is the oldest and most primitive of the Teutonic dialects of which any remains are known; it was spoken by the eastern and western Goths, who occupied the province of Dacia. It is closely akin to English and Dutch.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* The Gothic style of architecture. [A. II.]

"The parish church of Lambeth is at a small distance from the Palace, has a plain tower, and the architecture is of the *Gothic* of the time of Edward IV."—*Pennant: London; Lambeth Church.*

2. *Print.:* A name given to a bold-faced type, used for titling and jobbing work.

* **gŏth'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *gothic; -al.*] The same as Gothic (q.v.).

* **gŏth'-ĭ-çĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *Gothic; -ism.*]

1. A Gothic idiom or custom.

2. Conformity to the Gothic style of architecture.

3. Rudeness of manners; barbarousness.

"Night, *gothicism*, confusion, and absolute chaos are come again."—*Shenstone.*

gŏth'-ĭ-çīze, *v.t.* [Eng. *Gothic; -ize.*] To make Gothic; to bring back to barbarousness.

* **gŏth'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *Goth; -ish.*] Pertaining to or resembling the Goths; Gothic; rude; uncivilized.

goth'-īte (o as ę), *s.* [Named after the great German poet Göthe, or Goethe, who was born in 1749, and died in 1832.]

Min.: An orthorhombic, yellowish, reddish, or dark-brown mineral, sometimes blood-red by transmitted light. Lustre imperfectly adamantine. Hardness, 5 to 5·5; sp. gr., 4·0 to 4·4. Compos.: sesquioxide of iron, 83·5 to 90·5; sesquioxide of manganese, 0 to 2·5; silica, 0 to 4·3; and water, 9·4 to 11·5. Found at Clifton,

In Gloucestershire; near Botallack and Lostwithiel, in Cornwall; in Saxony, &c. Called also Pyrrhosiderite and Onegite (q.v.). (*Dana.*) Mr. W. J. Sollas describes it also as occurring in the Rhymney quarry in bedding-planes of rocks immediately below the Rhymney grit of Silurian age, near Cardiff. (*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, xxxv. 505.)

*** got-ish,** *a.* [Goatish.]

gôu-ā'-nĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Anthony Gouan, Professor of Botany, at Montpelier.]

Bot.: A genus of Rhamnaceæ, consisting of evergreen climbers. *Gouania domingensis*, a species from the West Indies and Brazil, is atomachic.

*** goud,** *s.* [Woad.]

gouge, * goode, * gowge, *s.* [Fr. *gouge*, from Low Lat. *guvia* = a kind of chisel; Sp. *gubia*; Port. *goiva.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II. 3.

2. *Fig.:* A cheat; an imposition; an impostor. (*Amer.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bookbind.:* A finisher's hand-tool for blind-tooling or gilding, having a face which forms a curve.

2. A shaped incising-tool used for cutting out forms or blanks for gloves, envelopes, or other objects cut to a shape from fabric, leather, or paper.

3. *Wood-work.:* A chisel with a curved blade adapted to make a rounded groove in cutting or turning wood. They are known as flat, middle, and quick; their curves being respectively obtuse, medium, and acute. The gouge existed in early ages in stone, bone, and bronze.

gouge-bit, *s.* A wood-boring tool used in a brace. It has a rounded end, and a groove which contains the chips.

gouge-slip, *s.* An oil-stone or hone slip, for sharpening on the concave side of the edge of the gouge.

gouge, * googe, *v.t.* [Gouge, s. Fr. *gouger.*]

I. *Lit.:* To scoop out or make a groove in with a gouge.

"*Googing* of hem out
Just to the size of my bottles, and not slicing."
Ben Jonson: The Devil is an Ass, ii. 1.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To force out the eye of with the thumb or finger.

2. To cheat; to impose upon. (*Amer.*)

*** gou-jeers, * good-ier, * good-year, * good-yere,** *s.* [Fr. *goujère*, from *gouge* = a trull.] The venereal disease.

"The *goodyeurs* shall devour them."
Shakesp.: Lear, v. 3.

*** goul,** *s.* [Ghoul.]

*** goul,** * **goule,** * **goul-en,** * **gowle,** *v.i.* [Icel. *gaula.*] To howl, to yowl, to cry aloud, to shout.

"Sone of man, cry thou and *goul*."—*Wycliffe: Ezekiel* xxi. 12.

*** gôul'-and,** *s.* [A.S. *geolo* = yellow.] A flower; perhaps the gowan or mountain daisy.

Gou-lard', *s.* [Named after Thomas Goulard, a surgeon at Montpelier, about A.D. 1750, who discovered it.]

Pharm.: The same as Goulard's-extract.

goulard's-extract, *s.*

Pharm.: A saturated solution of basic lead acetate. It is used as a lotion in cases of inflammation.

goule (1), *s.* [O. Fr. *goule*; Fr. *gueule*; Lat. *gula.*] The throat.

"There may be seue ane throll, or aynding stede,
To Acheron reuin doun that hellis sye,
Gapand with his pestiferus *goule* full wyde."
Douglas: Virgil, 227, 45.

*** goule** (2), *s.* [Ghoul.]

*** goules,** * **gowlys,** *s.* [Gules.]

*** goune,** *s.* [Gown.]

gour, *s.* [Gaur.]

gôu'-ra, *s.* [The name in some of the Eastern islands.]

Ornith.: Ground pigeon; the typical genus of the family Gouridæ. *Goura coronata* is the size of a turkey. It is wild in the Eastern Archipelago, and is domesticated in Java.

gôur'-a-mĭ, *s.* [Gohamy.]

gourd (1), * **goord,** * **gourde,** * **gowrde,** *s.* [O. F. *youhourde, coharde, congourde, choourde*; Fr. *gourde*, from Lat. *cucurbita* = a gourd; prob. connected with *corbis* = a basket.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II.

"The *gourd* and olive brown
Weave the light roof." *Dyer: Ruins of Rome.*

2. A bottle or vessel for carrying water, so called from its shape.

"I haue heer in a *gourde*
A draught of wyn." *Chaucer: C. T.*, 17,014.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.: Cucurbita pepo*; a hispid plant, with tendrils, large yellow flowers, and oblong or ovate fruit; a native of Astrachan, but cultivated in many countries. It was introduced into England in A.D. 1570. It has run into many varieties. The fruit is used as a culinary vegetable in soups and stews, or mixed after being sugared and spiced, with sliced apples, to constitute pumpkin pie. Called also the Pumpkin-gourd or Pompion.

2. *Scripture:* Hebrew קִיקָיוֹן (*qiqayon*); Septuagint κολοκύνθη (*kolokunthē*). The Hebrew word is apparently so much akin to the Greek word κίκι (*kiki*) used by Dioscorides for the castor-oil plant (*Ricinus communis*), that the "gourd" of Scripture was probably that species. It is a euphorbiaceous plant, and not of the order Cucurbitaceæ. For the wild gourd of Scripture, see ¶ (2).

¶ (1) Of the genuine Cucurbitaceæ, the Bitter or Colocynth Gourd is *Citrullus Colocynthis*; the Bottle, Club, or Trumpet Gourd is *Lagenaria vulgaris*, which so varies in the form of its fruit as to suggest in the several individuals all these appellations. The Gooseberry gourd is *Momordica echinata*; the Orange gourd is *Cucurbita aurantia*; Red gourd and Spanish gourd are popular names for *Cucurbita maxima*, the flesh of which, when boiled, is like a tender carrot; the Snake gourd is the genus Trichosanthes, and especially *T. colubrina*; the Squash gourd is *Cucurbita Melopepo*; and the White gourd is *Benincasa cerifera*. It is extensively used by the natives of India in their curries.

(2) *The Wild Gourd of Scripture:* Hebrew pl. פַּקֻּעוֹת (*paquoth*), and פַּקָּעִים (*peqaim*). It is from פָּקַע (*paqa*) = to be split or burst. It is a plant which grew on a wild vine,—*i.e.*, was procumbent, and had tendrils. It moreover produced "death in the pot;" discoverable in a moment by the taste. It was probably either the Colocynth (*Citrullus Colocynthis*), or the Squirting Cucumber (*Momordica Elaterium*), the one called by Gesenius by its ancient name, *Cucumis agrestis.*

(3) In Lindley's *Natural System of Botany*, the order Cucurbitaceæ is called the Gourd tribe, altered in his *Vegetable Kingdom* to Cucurbits.

gourd-shell, *s.* The shell or rind of the gourd, which is used for drinking-cups, &c.

"It [the catalogue of household utensils] consists of *gourd-shells*, which they convert into vessels that serve as bottles to hold water, and as baskets to contain their victuals and other things, with covers of the same; and of a few wooden bowls and treuchers of different sizes."—*Cook: Voyages*, vol. vi., bk. iii., ch. 9.

gourd-tree, *s.*

Bot.: Crescentia Cujete, more frequently called in English the Calabash tree (q.v.). See also Crescentia.

gourd-worm, *s.*

Zool.: The same as fluke worm (q.v.). It infests the liver of the sheep.

*** gôurd,** * **gord** (2), *s.* [O. Fr. *gourt.*] A kind of false dice, probably so called from being hollowed out.

"To eke out your living . . .
By fulham and *gourd*."
Scott: Fortunes of Nigel, ch. xxvii.

gôurde (1), *s.* [Sp. *gordo* = large.] The Franco-American name for the colonial dollar in use in Hayti, Cuba, &c.

*** gourde** (2), * **gourd-er,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A torrent.

"Let the *gourders* of raine come doune."—*Harding: Against Jewel*, p. 189.

gôurd'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *gourdy*; *-ness.*]

Farr.: The quality or state of being gourdy or swelled in the legs; a swelling in a horse's leg, after a journey.

*** gôurd'-ĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *gourd*; *-ing.*]

Farr.: The same as Gourdiness (q.v.).

gourd-y, *a.* [Eng. *gourd* (1); *-y.*]

Farr.: Swelled in the legs, as a horse after a journey.

gour-i dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *goura* (q.v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: Ground-pigeons; a family of pigeons having certain affinities to the gallinaceous birds. They feed on the ground in flocks. They occur in the hotter parts of both the Eastern and Western hemispheres.

gour-ī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. &c. *gour(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Columbidæ (Pigeons), sometimes elevated into a family Gouridæ (q.v.).

gour'-lĭ-ĕ-a, *s.* [Named after Mr. Robert Gourlie, who gathered plants at Mendoza.]

Bot.: A genus of papilionaceous plants, tribe Sophoreæ. The pulp of the fruit is used at Buenos Ayres to flavour sweet wine.

gour'-mand, * gour-mond, *s.* & *a.* [Fr.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A greedy or gluttonous eater; a glutton.

"That great *gourmond*, fat Apicius."
Ben Jonson: Sejanus, i. 1.

2. An epicure; a daioty feeder.

B. *As adj.:* Greedy, gluttonous, gormandizing.

*** gour'-mand-dĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *gourmand*; *-er.*] A gormandizer.

"The Persians are great *gourmanders* and greedy gluttons."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 385.

*** gour'-mand-ize,** *v.i.* [Gormandize, *v.*]

*** gour'-mand-ize,** *s.* [Gormandise, *s.*]

gour'-mêt (*t* silent), *s.* [Fr. = a connoisseur in or judge of wines.] An epicure; a dainty feeder; a connoisseur in wines and meats; a man of keen palate.

gour-net, *s.* [Gurnet.]

gous-ly, *s.* An old form of harp used by the Slavonians, whose bards were called *gouslas*, the poetry which they chanted being called *gouslo.*

*** goûs'-troûs,** *a.* [Goustу (2).] Gusty, dark, wet, stormy; as, a *goustrous* night.

*** goûst'-ў** (1), **goûst'-lĕ,** *a.* [Low Lat. *guastus*; Ital. *guasto*; Fr. *gast* = waste, desert.]

1. Waste, desolate, deserted.

"Wind like this, at twal o'clock at night, to thir wild *gousty* wa's?"—*Scott. Antiquary*, ch. xxv.

2. Ghostly; preternatural.

3. Ghastly.

*** goûst'-ў** (2), *a.* [Gusty.]

goût (1), * **goute,** * **gowte,** *s.* [Fr. *goutte*, from Lat. *gutta* = a drop.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A drop.

"I see thee still,
And on the blade o' th' dudgeon *gouts* of blood."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, ii. 1.

2. In the same sense as II.

"The *goute* lette hir nothing for to daunce."
Chaucer: C. T., 16,394.

II. *Pathol.:* A disease produced by the excess of uric acid in the blood in the form of urate of soda. It is usually hereditary, is rare before the age of thirty, and generally arises from excessive indulgence in wines or malt liquors, the last giving rise to "poor man's gout." It is rarely produced by the use of spirits, and is therefore much less common in Scotland than in England, whisky being the national intoxicant in the former country. The great toe is the part most frequently affected, pain and irritability are leading symptoms; it may become chronic, and is very intractable to treatment. When it attacks internal parts it is termed irregular or retrocedent gout, and is proportionately more dangerous. Diet requires strict regulation, with abstemiousness or abstinence from alcoholic liquors. Colchicum, &c., internally, and certain mineral

waters, such as Buxton and Bath and various German waters, are useful in the treatment of this complaint. Excessive exertion and fatigue, or mental labour, have been known to produce gout also, but whenever it is, as it usually is, hereditary, extreme precautions ought to be taken to prevent the occurrence or recurrence of an attack.

gout-stones, *s. pl.*

Pathol.: The same as CHALK-STONES (q.v.).

gout-weed, *s.*

Bot.: *Ægopodium podagraria.* [GOAT-WEED.]

***goût** (*t* silent) (2), *s.* [Fr. *goût*, from Lat. *gusto* = to taste.] A taste; a relish; a liking. [GUST.]

"Catalogues serve for a direction to any one that has a *gout* for the like studies."—*Woodward: On Fossils.*

***gŏût'-ĕn,** ***gowt-on,** *v.i.* [Fr. *goutter*, from Lat. *gutto*, from *gutta* = a drop.] To drop or gutter as a candle.

"*Gowton*, as candelys. *Gutto.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

gŏût'-ĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *gouty*; *-ly.*] In a gouty manner.

gŏût'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *gouty*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being gouty.

gŏût'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *gout*; *-ish.*] Inclined or predisposed to gout; in some degree affected by gout; gouty.

***gŏût'-ŏŭs,** ***gowt-us,** *a.* [O. Fr. *gutus*, *guteux.*] Gouty.

"A quene *gowtus* and croket."—*Reliquiæ Antiquæ*, i. 196.

gŏût'-wŏrt, *s.* [In this word *gout* seems to be a corruption of Eng. *goat*, and *wort.*] The same as GOAT-WEED (q.v.).

gŏût'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *gout*; *-y.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. Suffering from or diseased with the gout; subject to the gout.

"Not giving like to those, whose gifts though scant
Pain them as if they gave with *gouty* hand."
Darenant: Gondibert, i. 6.

2. Pertaining to the gout.

"The settlement of a *gouty* matter in the substance of the lungs."—*Blackmore.*

3. Swollen as though with gout.

"Which makes the young shoots tumify and grow knotty and *gouty.*"—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. vi., ch. vi. (Note 22.)

***II.** *Figuratively:*

1. Swollen out of proportion.

"This humour in historians hath made the body of ancient history in some parts so *gouty* and monstrous."—*Spenser.*

2. Boggy: as, *gouty* land.

gouty-bronchitis, *s.*

Pathol.: Bronchitis arising as a secondary disease during the progress of gout.

gouty-concretions, *s. pl.*

Pathol., Chem., &c.: Concretions composed of urate of soda, occurring in the joints, the kidneys, &c., of some persons affected with gout.

gouty-kidney, *s.*

Pathol.: A kidney morbidly affected during the progress of gout. It usually shrivels to one-half or one-third of its usual size, and contains secretions of urate of soda. [GOUTY-CONCRETIONS.]

gouty-neuritis, *s.*

Pathol.: Inflammation of a nerve in a gouty or rheumatic subject. It is believed that in such a constitution it may occur idiopathically.

gouty-stemmed, *a.* (See the compound.)

¶ *Gouty-stemmed tree:*

Bot.: An Australian name for *Delabechea rupestris*, a tree with a bulged-out stem; called also the Bottle-tree.

***gŏve,** *s.* [GOFF (2).] A rick, stack, or mow of hay.

***gŏve,** *v.i.* [GOVE, s.] To put hay into a stack, rick, or mow.

"In *goving* at harvest, learn skillfully how,
Each grain for to lay by itself on a mow."
Tusser: August's Husbandry.

gŏv'-ĕrn, ***gov-erne,** ***gov-ern-i,** ***gov-ern-y,** ***gov-ern-yn,** *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *governer* (Fr. *gouverner*), from Lat. *guberno*, from Gr. κυβερνῶ (*kubernō*) = to steer a ship; Sp. *gobernar*; Port. *governar*; Ital. *governare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

***** 1. To steer, to manage a ship, to pilot.

"He lakked schipmen to *governe* here schippes."—*Trevisa*, iv. 63.

2. To regulate the course or motion of; as, A helm *governs* a ship.

3. To manage, to direct, to regulate.

"And for His glory all things made, all things
Orders and *governs.*" *Milton P. R.*, iii. 112.

4. To rule as a chief magistrate; to direct and control, as the actions and conduct of men, by established laws or arbitrary will; to regulate by authority.

"After king [Lud] ther was kyng ys brother Cassibel, That noble prince was y now & that lond *gouernede* wel." *Robert of Gloucester*, p. 44.

***** 5. To regulate; to order.

"If ye *governe* yow by sapience put away sorwe out of youre hert."—*Chaucer: Tale of Melibeus*, p. 141.

***** 6. To control; to restrain.

"She's desperate: *govern* her."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, v. 3.

II. *Gram.:* To cause to be in a particular case: as, A verb transitive *governs* the noun in the accusative case; to require a particular case to follow: as, A verb *governs* the accusative case.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To exercise authority, to administer the law; to be or act as governor or ruler.

"While the chief magistrate *governs* according to the law he ought to be obeyed."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

2. To maintain the superiority; to have the control, to prevail.

"The heart of brothers *governs* in our loves."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, ii. 2.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *govern*, to *rule*, and to *regulate:* "The exercise of authority enters more or less into the signification of these terms; but to *govern* implies the exercise likewise of judgment and knowledge. To *rule* implies rather the unqualified exercise of power, the making the will the *rule*; a king *governs* his people by means of wise laws and an upright administration: a despot *rules* over a nation according to his arbitrary decision. These terms are applied either to persons or things: persons *govern* or *rule* others; or they *govern*, *rule*, or *regulate* things. In regard to persons, *govern* is always in a good sense, but *rule* is sometimes taken in a bad sense; it is naturally associated with an abuse of power: to *govern* is so perfectly discretionary, that we speak of *governing* ourselves; but we speak only of *ruling* others. To *govern* necessarily supposes the adoption of judicious means; but *ruling* is confined to no means but such as will obtain the end of subjecting the will of one to that of another. *Regulate* is a species of *governing* simply by judgment; the word is applicable to things of minor moment, where the force of authority is not so requisite: one *governs* the affairs of a nation, or a large body where great interests are involved; we *regulate* the concerns of an individual, or we *regulate* in cases where good order or convenience only is consulted: so likewise in regard to ourselves, we *govern* our passions, but we *regulate* our affections." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***gŏv'-ĕrn,** *s.* [O. Fr. *governe*; Fr. *gouverne*; Port. & Ital. *governo*; Sp. *gobierno.*] Government.

"His bischoprickes laadde ibeo withoute *govern* and rede."—*Life of Beket* (1739).

***gŏv'-ĕrn-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *govern*; *-able.*]

1. That may or can be governed, ruled, or managed; manageable, tractable, obedient.

"'Only this I must acknowledge,' he mildly added; 'they were not *governable.*'"—*Macaulay. Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

2. Pliable, manageable.

"There is not a more tonsile and *governable* plant in nature."—*Evelyn: On Forest Trees*, ch. xxiii.

***gŏv'-ĕrn-ą-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *governable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being governable; tractability.

"It is likely that *governableness* was not his strong point."—*Saturday Review*, Jan. 26, 1883, p. 120.

***gov-ern-aille,** ***gov-ern-all,** ***gov-ern ayl,** ***gov-ern-ayle,** *s.* [O. Fr. *governail*; Fr. *gouvernail*, from Lat. *gubernaculum* = a rudder, from *guberno* = to steer.]

1. A helm, a rudder.

"And lo schippis whanne thei ben greete, and ben dryuun of stronge windis, yet thei ben borun aboute of a litil *gouernail.*"—*Wyclife: James* iii.

2. Government, rule, authority, direction, management.

"He of his gardin had the *governale.*"
Spenser F. Q., II. xii. 43.

***gŏv'-ĕrn-ąnçe,** ***gov-ern-aunce,** *s.* [Fr. *gouvernance.*]

1. Government, rule, management, direction, regulation.

"Jonathan took the *governance* upon him at that time."—1 *Maccabees* ix. 31.

2. Control, management, restraint.

"What; shall king Henry be a pupil still,
Under the surly Gloster's *governance?*"
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., i. 1.

3. Behaviour, manners.

"Now schalle I telle you the *governance* of the court of the grete Chan."—*Maundeville*, p. 232.

***gŏv'-ĕrn-ante,** *s.* [Fr. *gouvernante*, fem. pr. par. of *gouverner* = to govern.] A lady who has the charge of children; a governess.

"The very picture of the *governante* of one of your noblemen's houses."—*L'Estrange: Quevedo's Visions*, p. 38.

gŏv-ĕrn-ā'-tion, ***gov-er-na-cioń,** *s.* [Lat. *gubernatio.*] Government, regulation.

"And tables as wel for the *gouernacion* of the clock, as to find the altitude, meridian, and many another note conclusion."—*Chaucer: Of the Astrolabie.*

gŏv'-ĕrn-ĕss, ***gou-vern-esse,** ***gov-ern-esse,** *s.* [O. Fr. *gouverneusse*, from Lat. *gubernatrix*; Ital. *governatrice.*]

***** 1. A woman invested with authority to regulate, control, or direct.

"The Lady Mgargaret, *gouernesse* of Flaunders."—*Hall: Henry VIII.* (an. 17).

2. A lady who has the care and instruction of young children; a tutoress.

"Frances de Maintenon, the *governess* of his natural children."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

***** 3. Anything which directs, controls, or instructs; an instructress.

"Shall cruelties be your *gouernesse*
Alas, what hart may it long endure."
Chaucer: La Belle Dame sans Merci.

***** 4. The wife of the governor of a prison.

"The *governess* of the mansion had, out of curiosity followed her into the room."—*Fielding: Amelia*, bk. iv., ch. ii.

gŏv'-ĕrn-ĕss-ĭńg, *s.* [Eng. *governess*; *-ing.*] The profession or occupation of a governess.

"Those who take up '*governessing*,' because it is genteel."—*E. J. Worboise: Susie*, ch. xxi.

***gŏv'-ĕrn-ĕss-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *governess*; *-ship.*] The office, post, or duties of a governess.

gŏv'-ĕrn-ĭńg, ***gov-ern-ynge,** *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [GOVERN, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Holding the superiority; having the control; controlling, prevalent, directing: as, a *governing* party, a *governing* wind.

C. *As subst.:* Government, rule, authority, power.

"The Frenche kynge had hen vnder the *gouernynge* of his vncles euer syth the dethe of the laste kynge his father."—*Bernes: Froissart's Cronycle*, vol. ii., ch. cl.

***gŏv'-ĕrn-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *govern*; *-less.*] Without a governor or government.

gŏv'-ĕrn-mĕnt, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *gouvernement*, from *gouverner* = to govern; Ital. *governamento.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of governing; control, direction, regulation, or administration of public or private affairs.

"The kingly *government* of this your land."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 7.

2. Guidance, regulation, direction: as, Precepts serve for the *government* of the conduct.

3. Self-control, evenness of temper.

"Defect of manners, want of *government.*"
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., iii. 1.

4. Control; restraint; regulation; moderation.

***** 5. Manageableness; docility; obedience.

"Each part deprived of supple *government*,
Shall stiff and stark and cold appear, like death."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, iv. 1.

***** 6. The power of controlling or regulating.

"Quite beyond the *government* of patience."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, ii. 4.

7. The form of policy in a state; the mode or system according to which the legislative, executive, and judicial powers are vested and exercised; a system of laws and customs; a constitution (q.v.). There are numerous

forms of government, as aristocracy, democracy, despotism, monarchy, oligarchy, republicanism, &c. (See these words.)

"That ancient constitution and *government* which is our only security for law and liberty."—*Burke: On the French Revolution.*

8. The right or power of governing, or of exerting supreme power.

"I here resign my *government* to thee."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., iv. 6.

9. An empire, kingdom, or other state; a body politic under one authority; a territory, province, or district under a governor.

10. The council or body of persons entrusted with the administration of the laws; the management of home and foreign affairs, and generally the public business of a state; the administration; the ministry; the executive power.

* 11. Management of the limbs or body. (*Spenser.*)

II. *Gram.:* The influence of one word in determining the case of a second: especially of nouns, verbs, and prepositions; the influence of a word in regard to construction.

B. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to a government; employed in, by, or for a government: as, a *government* office, a *government* official.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *government* and *administration:* "Both these terms may be employed either to designate the act of *governing* and *administering*, or the persons *governing* and *administering*. In both cases *government* has a more extensive meaning than *administration:* the *government* includes every exercise of authority; the *administration* implies only that exercise of authority which consists in putting the laws or will of another in force: hence, when we speak of the *government*, as it respects the persons, it implies the whole body of constituted authorities; and the *administration*, only that part which puts in execution the intentions of the whole."

(2) He thus discriminates between *government* and *constitution:* "*Government* implies generally the act of *governing* or exercising authority under any form whatever; *constitution* implies any *constituted* or fixed form of *government:* we may have a *government* without a *constitution;* we cannot have a *constitution* without a *government.*" (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

gŏv-ĕrn-mĕnt'-ăl, *a.* [Eng. *government; -al.*] Of or pertaining to a government.

"Members . . . favourable to the *governmental* policy."—*Times*, Jan. 22, 1856.

gŏv'-ĕrn-ŏr, * **gov-ern-our,** *s.* [Fr. *gouverneur;* Sp. *gobernador;* Port. *governador;* Ital. *governatore*, from Lat. *gubernator*, from *guberno* = to steer.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A steersman; a pilot.

"Neuerthelater the vnder captayne beleued the *gouernour* and the master, better than the thynges which were spoken of Paule."—*Bible*, 1551. *Acts* ch. xxvii.

2. One who is invested with supreme power or authority to administer or enforce the laws in a state; a chief ruler; a chief magistrate; the chief ruler in a colony sent out as representative of the mother country.

3. One who rules with delegated power.

4. One who has the supreme direction or regulation.

"They beget in us a great idea and veneration of the mighty author and *governour* of such stupendous bodies."—*Bentley.*

5. Anything which has the power or quality of ruling, directing, or regulating.

"The Deity, or that perfect mind which is the supreme *governor* of all things."—*Cudworth: Intellectual System*, p. 110.

6. A tutor; a guardian; one who has charge of the education of a young man.

"The heir . . . under tutors and *governors* until the time appointed of the father."—*Galatians* iv. 1, 2.

7. A person, or one of a number of persons, to whom are intrusted the direction and management of a business, an institution, &c., —occasionally, but not commonly, employed in this sense.

8. A master or superior; an employer. (*Slang.*)

9. An elderly person; a father. (*Slang.*)

¶ At first even "fast" young men called one of their parents father, then "governor" was the term employed, now in certain extreme cases it is "relieving officer."

II. *Technically:*

1. *Gas:* A device which regulates the passage of gas from the holder to the mains, admitting it thereto in quantities determined by the rate at which it is used. The pressure in the mains determines the area of the opening through which the gas enters. [Gas-governor.]

2. *Steam-eng.:* A device which regulates the admission of steam to the engine according to the rate of motion. The intention is to maintain uniform velocity, and any acceleration of speed above a given rate causes a valve to be partially closed, diminishing the area of steam passage; contrariwise in case of flagging in the speed of motion of the engine. The favourite form of governor has a pair of balls suspended from a vertical shaft, so as to swing outward when the shaft is rotated. The greater the speed the greater the centrifugal force, and consequently the farther the balls depart from the axis of rotation; the inclination of the ball arms is made effective in working the valve.

governor cut-off, *s.*

Steam-eng.: An automatic arrangement in which the acceleration or retardation of the motion of the governor, due to changes of speed of the engine, is made to cut off the steam at an earlier or later period of the stroke of the piston, so that with the increased boiler-pressure or lighter work the steam shall be cut off earlier in the stroke, and when greater work is imposed on the engine, or the steam-pressure flags, the steam-cylinder shall receive steam from the boiler during a larger proportion of the stroke of the piston.

governor-general, *s.* A governor who has under him subordinate or deputy governors; a viceroy: as, the *governor-general* of India.

governor-valve, *s.*

Steam-eng.: A valve in a steam-pipe operated by the governor to vary the area of steam, opening according to the rate of moving, and consequently the requirement of the engine; the object being to maintain a uniform rate.

Governor-valve gear:

Steam-eng.: An arrangement of parts whereby the position of the governor balls, resulting from their rate of motion, is made to act upon the induction valve of an engine.

gŏv'-ĕrn-ŏr-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *governor; -ship.*] The position or office of a governor.

gŏw, *s.* [Gull.]

1. A gull.

2. A fool; a stupid fellow.

"*Gow*, a name for a fool. What a difference there is between John Gerrond the *gow*, and George Wishart the sage."—*Gall: Encycl.*, p. 224.

gŏw'-ăn, *s.* [Gsel & Ir. *gugan* = a bud, a flower.] A daisy; a perennial plant or flower.

"And now he's had his bit sleep out, and is as fresh as a May *gowan*, to answer what your honour likes to speir."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxxiii.

¶ (1) *Ewe-gowan:*

Bot.: The common daisy; apparently denominated from the ewe, as being frequently in pastures, and fed on by sheep.

"Some hit waefu' love story, enough to mak the pinks an' the *ewe-gowans* blush to the very lip."—*Brownie of Bodsbeck*, i. 215.

(2) *Horse-gowan:*

Bot.: This name includes the Leontodon, the Hypochæris, and the Crepis.

(3) *Large white-gowan:*

Bot.: The ox-eye.

"Some of the prevailing weeds in meadows and grass lands are, ox-eye, or *large white gowan*, chrysanthemum leucanthemum, &c."—*Wilson: Renfrewshire*, p. 136.

(4) *Lucken-gowan:*

Bot.: The Globe-flower.

(5) *Witch-gowan:* (See extract).

"*Witch-gowan* flowers are large yellow gowans, with a stalk filled with pernicious sap, resembling milk, which when anointed on the eyes is believed to cause instant blindness. This pernicious juice is called by the peasantry witches' milk."—*Remains Nithsdale Song*, p. 110.

gŏw'-aned, *a.* [Eng. *gowan; -ed.*] Covered with the mountain daisy.

"On yon *gowaned* lawn she was seen."
Tarras: Poems, p. 80.

gŏw'-ăn-ў, gŏw'-ăn-ĭĕ, *a.* [Eng. *gowan; -y.*]

1. Abounding with mountain daisies.

2. Having a fair and promising appearance: as, a *gowanie* day, a day which has a flattering appearance, but attended with such circumstances as are commonly understood to indicate an approaching storm.

gŏwd, *s.* [Gold.]

gŏwd'-ăn-ŏŏk, gŏwd'-nŏŏk, gaup-nook, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A name given by the fishermen on the shores of the Frith of Forth, to the Saury Pike of Pennant, *Esox saurus*, Linn. occasionally called the Snipe fish. It arrives in the Forth in shoals, generally about the month of September.

"Sometimes about the end of September, there comes a vast shoal of fish, called *gowdanooks*, or Egyptian herrings."—*P. Alloa, Statist. Acc.*, viii. 598.

gŏwd'-ĕn, gŏwd'-ăn, *a.* [Golden.]

gowden-knap, *s.* A species of pear.

"The golden-knap or *gouden-knap*, as it is here called, seems peculiar to this part of Scotland."—*Agric Survey of Stirlingshire*, p. 202.

gŏw'-dĭe, *s.* [Scotch *gowd* = gold; suff. *-ie.*] *Ichthy.:* The Sword Dragonet, *Callionymus lyra.*

gŏw'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *gow; -ish.*] Foolish; silly; stupid.

gŏw'-ĭsh-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *gowish; -ness.*] Folly; stupidity.

"As fine a specimen of *gowishness* as I have ever seen."—*Gall: Encycl.*, p. 224.

gŏwk, gŏuk, *s.* [Gawk.]

1. A cuckoo.

"The cuckoo (*Cuculus canorus*), or *gouk* of this place."—*Barry: Orkney*, p. 311.

2. A fool; a simpleton.

"'Hout awa, ye auld *gouk*,' said Jenny Rintherout."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. x.

¶ *To hunt the gowk:* To go on a fool's errand.

gowk's-errand, *s.* A fool's errand; an April errand.

gowk-storm, gowk's-storm, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* A storm consisting of several days of tempestuous weather, believed by the peasantry to take place periodically about the beginning of April, at the time that the gowk, or cuckoo, visits this country.

2. *Fig.:* To denote an evil, or obstruction, which is only of short duration.

"That being done, he hoped that this was but a *gowk-storm*."—*Sir G. Mackenzie: Memoirs*, p. 70.

gŏwk'-ĭt, gauk-ĭt, gokt, *a.* [Eng. *gowk; -it; -ed.*] Foolish, stupid, silly.

"Ane hundreth standis heirby
Peranter as as *gauckit* fulis as I."
Lyndsay: S. P. R., ii. 98.

gŏwl, *v.i.* [Goul.] To howl; to yowl.

"May ne'er misfortune's *gowling* bark,
Howl thro' the dwelling of the clerk!"
Burns: To Gavin Hamilton, Esq.

gŏwle, *s.* [Fr. *gueule*; Lat. *gula* = the throat.] A hollow between hills; a defile between mountains.

"From thence we, passing by the windy *gowle*,
Did make the hollow rocks with echoes yowle."
H. Adamson: Muses Threnodie, p. 149.

gŏw'-lĕe, gaw-a-lee, gaw-a-lĭ, gaw-a-ree, *s.* [Hind. *goala*; Mahratta *gawaree* = a cowherd.] A cowherd. (*Anglo-Indian.*)

gŏwl'-ĭng, *s.* [Goulino.] (*Scotch.*)

gŏwn, * **gounne,** *s.* [Probably from Wel. *gwn* = a gown; *gunio* = to sew; Fr. *gunn*; Gael. & Corn. *gun*; Manx. *goon*; cf. O. Fr *gone* = a gown.]

I. *Lit.:* A long, loose upper garment: specif.—

(1) A woman's dress or outer garment.

"Let's amongst ourselves agree,
Of what her wedding *gown* shall be."
Drayton: Muses' Elysium, Nymph. 8.

(2) A loose wrapper worn by gentlemen indoors; a dressing-gown.

(3) The official or distinctive dress worn by members of certain professions, as divinity, medicine, law, and also by students of universities, officials of a court of justice, &c.

"He set out for his constitutional in his cap and *gown*."—*Cuthbert Bede: Verdant Green*, pt. i., ch. 8.

* 4. An official or state dress.

"The Duke of Buckingham ware a *goune* wrought of needle worke and set vpon cloth of tissue, furred with sables."—*Stow: Henry VII.* (an. 1507).

II. *Figuratively:*

1. The dress of peace; as in the Latin *cedant arma togæ.*

"The toga, or *gown*, seems to have been of a semicircular form, without sleeves, different in largeness, according to the wealth or poverty of the wearer."—*Kennet: Roman Antiquities*, pt. ii., bk v., ch. vii.

2. One of the learned professions of law or divinity.

"Any other man of the *gown*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

* 3. Any dress, garb, or covering.

"He comes, and in the *gown* of humility."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 2.

4. The members of the University of Oxford, as opposed to *town*, the citizens or townspeople.

"When *Gown* was absent Town was miserable."—*Cuthbert Bede: Verdant Green*, pt. ii., ch. iii.

gown's-man, gown-man, *s.* [GOWNSMAN.]

gŏwn, *v.t. & i.* [GOWN, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To put a gown on; to dress in a gown. (Used only in the pa. par.)

"Regent of the *gowned* race."
Cowper: Death of Vice-Chancellor.

B. *Intrans.:* To put on a gown; to dress oneself in a gown.

gŏwn'-măn, gŏwn'-măn, *s.* [Eng. *gown*, and *man*.]

1. A member of one of the learned professions; one whose professional dress is a gown, as a lawyer, a professor or student at the universities, &c.

"A loud murmur of applause arose from the *gownsmen* who filled the hall."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

2. One devoted to the arts of peace, in contradistinction to a soldier.

"A soldier who ran away from a battle, and a *gownsman* who pushed himself into a battle were the two objects which most strangely excited William's spleen."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* ch. xvi.

gŏw'-pĕn, gŏw'-pin, gŏw'-pĭng, *s.* [Icel. *gaupn, gupn* = the hollow of the hand; Sw. *göpn*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The hollow of the hand, when contracted in a semicircular form to receive anything. *Gaupins*, both hands held together in the form of a round vessel.

2. A handful.

"And nocht allanerly kepis thair faith efter the reason of thair contract, bot geuys ane *gowpin*, or ellis sum thingis mair ebone the just mesure that thay sell."—*Bellendene: Descr. Alb.*, ch. 16.

II. *Scot's Law:* One of the perquisites allowed to a miller's servant.

gŏw'-pĕn, gŏw'-pin, *v.t.* [GOWPEN, s.] To lift, or lade out, with the hands spread out and placed together.

gŏw'-pĕn-fûl, gŏw'-pin-fûl, *s.* [Eng. *gowpen; -full.*] A handful.

gŏwt, *s.* [GOTE (1), *s.*] A sluice in a sea-embankment for letting out the land-water when the tide is out, and preventing the ingress of sea-water.

* **gō'-zĕll,** *s.* [Fr. *groseille;* Sp. *grosella.*] A gooseberry.

* **gŏz'-zard,** *s.* [A corrupt. of *gooseherd.*]

1. One who tends geese; a gooseherd.

"A person called a *gozzard*—i.e., a gooseherd, attends the flock."—*Pennant: Brit. Zoology; The Graylag Goose.*

2. A fool, a simpleton, a goose.

graaf'-ĭ-an, *a.* [See def.]

Anat.: Pertaining to Herr de Graaf, discoverer of the follicles described in the compound.

graafian-follicles, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Small follicles in the human ovary containing ova.

grăb, *v.t. & i.* [Sw. *grabba* = to grasp.] [GRAPPLE, GRIP, GRIPE.]

A. *Trans.:* To seize, clutch, or grasp suddenly or eagerly.

B. *Intrans.:* To make a clutch or grab at.

grab-gains, *s.* The act of thieving by snatching a purse, &c., suddenly and running away with it.

grăb (1), *s.* [GRAB, *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A sudden grasp, clutch, or seizing of anything.

2. *Mach.:* An instrument for clutching objects for the purpose of raising them. The term is specially applied to devices for withdrawing pipes, drills, reamers, &c, from artesian, oil, and other wells which are drilled, bored, or driven.

grăb (2), *s.* [Native name (?).]

Naut.: A large East Indian coaster, two-masted, with a prow-stern, and from 150 to 300 tons' burden.

grăb'-bĕr, *s.* [Eng. *grab; -er.*] One who grabs or seizes suddenly or eagerly. [LAND-GRABBER.]

"A tenant farmer, whom Mr. —— denounced as a land *grabber*."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 27, 1880.

* **grăb'-ble** (1), * **gra-ble,** *v.i.* [A frequent. of *grab* (q.v.); cf. Dut. *grabbelen* = to snatch; Ger. *grübeln* = to grab.] [GRAPPLE, GROPE.] To grope, to feel about.

"And so [Cato] went forward at adventure, taking extream and incredible pains, and to much danger of his life, *grabling* all night in the dark without moonlight."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 294.

* **grăb'-ble** (2), *v.i.* [GROVEL.] To grovel; to lie on the ground prostrate; to sprawl.

grāçe, * **gras,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *gratia* = favour, from *gratus* = dear, pleasing, from the same root as Gr. χαίρω (*chairō*) = to rejoice; χαρά (*chara*) = joy; χάρις (*charis*) = grace, favour; Eng. *yearn.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Favour, kindness, good-will; disposition to oblige.

"Or each, or all, may win a lady's *grace*."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, iii. 394.

2. In the same sense as **II.** 5.

"Judgment, umpire in the strife,
That *Grace* and Nature have to wage through life."
Cowper: Tirocinium, 30.

* 3. Pardon, mercy.

"Wilt thou kneel for *grace*?"
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., ii. 2.

4. A favour conferred; a kindness.

"Certis said he, I n'ill thine offred *grace*
Ne to be made so happy due intend."
Spenser: F. Q., II. vii. 33.

5. An allowance granted as a favour, not as of right; as, To give a person ten minutes' *grace* to keep an appointment.

* 6. Honourable distinction; honour.

"Do *grace* to them and bring them in."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, ii. 2.

* 7. A privilege.

"But to return and view the cheerful skies,
To few great Jupiter imparts this *grace*."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid vi. 196.

8. That element or characteristic in behaviour, deportment, or language which renders it elegant, graceful, or pleasing; elegance in action or language.

"In this case, the roundness, this delicacy of attitude and motion, it is that all the magick of *grace* consists."—*Burke: On the Sublime & Beautiful*, § 22.

9. Any excellence which conciliates love or makes pleasing to others; any endowment or quality which recommends the possessor to the favour, liking, respect, or esteem of other persons.

"Nothing could be more natural than that *graces* and accomplishments like his should win a female heart."—*Macaulay: Hist. England*, ch. xv.

10. An embellishment, an ornament, a beauty.

11. (*Pl.*) A game designed to promote or display grace of motion. It consists in passing a small hoop from one to another by means of two short sticks.

12. An affectation of refinement, dignity, or elegance.

* 13. Virtue, power, quality.

"O, mickle is the powerful *grace* that lies
In plants, herbs, stones, and their true qualities."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, ii. 3.

14. A form of respect used in addressing or speaking of an archbishop or a duke; formerly used also of a sovereign.

"High and mighty king, your *grace*, and those your nobles here present, may be pleased to how your ears."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

* 15. A blessed disposition of mind; virtue.

"If you have any pity, *grace*, or manners."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 2.

* 16. Thanks.

"Yeldinge *graces* and thankinges to here lord Melibe."—*Chaucer: Tale of Melibeus*, p. 193.

17. A short prayer before or after meat; a blessing asked or thanks returned.

"Your soldiers use him as the *grace* 'fore meat."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iv. 7.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Greek Myth.:* One of three sister goddesses, called Aglaïa, Thalia, and Euphrosynê, daughters of Jupiter and the ocean nymph Eurynomê. In their gift were grace, loveliness, and favour. By the Greeks they were known as Charitês, and by the Romans as Gratiæ.

2. *Law:* A faculty, licence, or dispensation; a general or free pardon by Act of Parliament; called also an Act of Grace.

"Between an *Act of Grace* originating with the sovereign and an Act of Indemnity originating with the Estates of the Realm there are some remarkable distinctions. An Act of Indemnity passes through all the stages through which other laws pass, and may during its progress be amended by either House. An *Act of Grace* is received with peculiar marks of respect, is read only once by the Lords and once by the Commons, and must be either rejected altogether or accepted as it stands."—*Macaulay; Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

3. *Music:* A general term for ornamental notes or short passages, introduced as embellishments into vocal or instrumental music, not actually essential to its harmony or melody. In former times, in vocal music, the selection of graces was left to the judgment of the performer to a great extent, but in instrumental music numerous signs have, from time to time, been used, explanations of which will be found under their distinctive names. In our own time a reaction has taken place against the absurd embellishments indulged in by our forefathers, and it has become fashionable to sing and play music just as it is written. This is perhaps to be regretted, as those who are reodering music should carefully consider whether the writer wished ornaments to be excluded or omitted to write them under a belief that they would certainly be introduced in performance. (*Stainer & Barrett.*) [CADENZA.]

4. *Univ.:* An act, vote, or decree of the senate or governing body.

"What I mean is in relation to the *grace*, which the assertors of the right of appeal thought fit to propose, in order to refer the decision of this point to the arbitration of the senate."—*Hurd: Opinion of an Eminent Lawyer.*

5. *Scrip.:* The word grace with a religious meaning is used in many senses in Scripture. The most distinctive are—

(1) Unmerited favour (Rom. iii. 24, iv. 4). It is opposed to debt—*i.e.*, is not a payment of debt (Rom. iv. 4)—and to works—*i.e.*, it is not merited by good works (*ibid.*). It is called the grace of God (Titus ii. 11), and the grace of Our Lord Jesus Christ (Acts xv. 11; 2 Cor. xiii. 14). By the "grace of God" is meant his love for mankind, as evinced by sending his Son into the world to make atonement for sin and offer salvation through faith in his blood (Eph. xi. 7, 8; Acts xx.). "The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ" signifies his loving favour as evinced by his undertaking and carrying out this mission of mercy (2 Cor. viii. 9).

(2) The results of such favour; privilege, as of apostleship, &c. (Ephes. iii. 8; I Peter i. 10).

(3) The transforming influence of the Spirit of God. (Acts xviii. 21.)

(4) The results of such influence, spiritual and moral character, conduct, and conversation and attainments, &c. (2 Cor. viii. 6; Col. iv. 6). In this sense the Christian is supposed to have many graces; as, for instance, the *grace* of liberality (2 Cor. viii. 7).

(5) Loving character, benevolence, suavity, sympathy. Used pre-eminently of Jesus. In this sense it is sometimes coupled with truth (John i. 14, 17).

6. *Ch. Hist.:* Such doctrines as those relating to the decrees of God, predestination, freewill, and the operations of the Holy Spirit on the human conscience, are often called the Doctrines of Grace. A great contest arose on the subject in the fifth century, the antagonistic views being those of Pelagius and Celestius, who gave much prominence to the tenet of man's natural ability to do what is right [PELAGIANISM, SEMIPELAGINISM], and of Augustine, who, strongly holding the sovereignty of God, the natural depravity of man, and the spiritual inability thus resulting, attributed the salvation of the latter solely to Divine grace, with little of human co-operation. The controversy thus commenced went on with intermissions for some centuries. At the Reformation Luther held views essentially Augustinian, as did most of the other reformers. Calvin formulated them as one of his five points. [CALVINISM.] In the next century the antagonistic system of Arminianism was also formulated and urged upon the church. [ARMINIANS.] It leans in the direction of Pelagianism, but stops considerably short of that system in its extreme form.

¶ (1) * *To do grace:*

(*a*) To embellish, to become well, to set off.

"Mourning *doth* thee *grace*." *Shakesp.: Sonnet* 132.

(b) To reflect credit upon.

"To do the profession some *grace*."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry IV.*, ii. 1.

(2) *Day of grace:*

(a) *Law:* [Day, C. 4 (1)].

(b) *Theol.:* The time during which divine grace is obtainable by one who seeks it in prayer; the period during which probation extends—*i.e.*, during which one is in this world. The expression "day of grace" does not occur in Scripture; it is regarded as the same in meaning with day of salvation in 2 Cor. vi. 2. This again is a quotation from Isa. xlix. 8. Cf. also Heb. iv. 7, which is a quotation from Psalm xcv. 7, 8. Day of grace is the opposite of the day of wrath, Rom. ii. 5.

"That *day of grace* fleets fast away." *Watts.*

(3) *Days of grace:*

Comm.: [Day, C. 4 (2)].

(4) *Means of grace:*

Theol.: Means through which Divine grace may be expected to operate. (Often used of attendance on Christian worship.)

(5) *Throne of grace:*

Scrip.: A figurative expression, the literal meaning of which would be a throne from which God dispenses his loving favour.

(6) *To come to the throne of grace:* To approach God in prayer (Heb. iv. 16).

(7) *To get into* (or *to be in*) *one's good graces:* To become (or be) in favour or friendship with one.

(8) *With a good grace:* Gracefully, graciously; with a show of willingness and pleasure.

"What might have been done *with a good grace* would at last be done with a bad grace."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

(9) *With a bad grace:* Ungraciously, ungracefully.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *grace* and *favour:* "*Grace* is never used but in regard to those who have offended and made themselves liable to punishment; *favour* is employed for actual good. . . . The term *favour* is employed indiscriminately with regard to man or his Maker; those who are in power have the greatest opportunity of conferring *favours*; but all we receive at the hands of our Maker must be acknowledged as a *favour*."

(2) He thus discriminates between *grace* and *charm:* "*Grace* is altogether corporeal; *charm* is either corporeal or mental; the *grace* qualifies the action of the body, the *charm* is an inherent quality in the body itself. A lady moves, dances, and walks with *grace*; the *charms* of her person are equal to those of her mind." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

*** grace-drink,** *s.* The designation commonly given to the drink taken by a company, after the giving of thanks at the end of a meal; a grace-cup.

"To this queen [Margaret, Malcolm Canmore's queen] tradition says we owe the custom of the *grace-drink*; she having established it as a rule at her table, that whoever staid till grace was said, was rewarded with a bumper."—*Encycl. Britann.*, s. v. *Forfar.*

grace-notes, *s. pl.*

Music: [Grace, s., II. 3].

grace-stroke, *s.* A finishing touch or stroke; a coup-de-grace.

"To perfect and give the *grace-stroke* to that very liberal education."—*Scotland Characterized* (1701) in *Harl. Miscell.*, vii. 377.

grāçe, *v.t.* [Grace, s.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* **1.** To adorn, to decorate, to set off.

"Ten hardy striplings, all in bright attire,
And *graced* with shining weapons."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

2. To add grace or dignity to; to endow.

"With many a social virtue *graced*."
Longfellow: Tales of a Wayside Inn. (Prel.)

* **3.** To celebrate.

"And indeed great reason it was, that he that was Lord of Heaven should have his descending into the flesh *graced* and owned with the testimonies of stars and angels."—*South: Sermons*, vol. xi., ser. 4.

* **4.** To dignify or raise by an act of favour; to honour.

"He might at his pleasure *grace* or disgrace whom he would in court."—*Knolles: Historie of the Turkes.*

* **5.** To exalt; to praise.

"I will *grace* the attempt for a worthy exploit."
Shakesp.: *All's Well That Ends Well*, iii. 6.

* **6.** To favour; to oblige.

"So you will *grace* me . . . with your fellowship
O'er these waste downs whereon I lost myself."
Tennyson: Elaine, 224.

* **7.** To supply with heavenly grace.

"*Grace* the disobedient."—*Bp. Hall.*

II. *Music:* To add grace-notes, cadenzas, &c. to.

*** grā'çe-cŭp,** *s.* [Eng. *grace*, and *cup.*]

1. A cup or vessel in which a health is drunk after grace.

2. A health drunk after grace.

"The *gracecup* follows to his Sovereign's health."
King: Art of Cookery, 275.

grāçed, *pa. par.*, & *a.* [Grace, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Endowed with graces; graceful; elegant; dignified.

"He saw this gentleman, one of the properest and best *graced* men that ever I saw, being of a middle age and a mean stature."—*Sidney: Arcadia.*

* 2. Virtuous, chaste, honourable.

"More like a tavern or a brothel,
Than a *graced* palace." *Shakesp.*: *Lear*, i. 4.

grā çe-fûl, *a.* [Eng. *grace*; *-ful(l).*]

1. Full of or displaying grace or beauty in form or action; elegant; neat; handsome.

"My boy was by my side, so slim
And *graceful* in his rustic dress."
Wordsworth: Anecdote for Fathers.

2. Elegant, well-chosen, becoming.

"He took his seat there with the mace at his right hand, rose, and in a few *graceful* words returned his thanks."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

¶ 1. Crabb thus discriminates between *graceful, comely,* and *elegant:* "A *graceful* figure is rendered so by the deportment of the body. A *comely* figure has that in itself which pleases the eye. *Elegant* is applicable, like *graceful,* to the motion of the body, or like *comely,* to the person, and is extended in its meaning also to the words and even to the dress. A person's step is *graceful;* his air or his movements are *elegant;* the *grace* of an action lies chiefly in its adaptation to the occasion." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

2. For the difference between *graceful* and *becoming,* see Becoming.

grā'çe-fûl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *graceful*; *-ly.*] In a graceful or elegant manner; elegantly; with gracefulness or elegance of manner or deportment.

"Lamps *gracefully* disposed, and of all hues,
Illumined every side." *Cowper: Task*, v. 149.

grāçe-fûl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *graceful*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being graceful; grace; elegance of manner or deportment; dignity with beauty.

"In like manner the flowers and adornments of Moral Philosophy, are apt and serviceable for the affecting and entertaining our Imagination by the *gracefulness* and elegancy of their perswasions."—*Mountague: Devoute Essayes*, pt. i., tr. 19, § 3.

grā'çe-lĕss, * grace-lesse, *a.* [Eng. *grace*; *-less.*] Void of grace or dignity; corrupt; depraved; abandoned.

"*A graceless* heart." *Cowper; Olney Hymns*, lviii.

† grā'çe-lĕss-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *graceless*; *-ly.*] In a graceless manner; without grace or elegance.

"The French, in his whole language, hath not one word that hath his accent in the last syllable, saving two, called *antepenultima*; and little more hath the Spanish; and therefore very *gracelessly* may they use dactyls."—*Sidney: Defence of Poesy.*

† grā'çe-lĕss-nĕss, *s. s.* [Eng. *graceless*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being graceless.

*** grāç'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *grac(e)*; *-er.*] One who graces or gives grace.

grăç-ĭ-lār'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Lat. *gracil(is)* = thin, slender, and suff. *-aria.*]

1. *Bot.:* A genus of rose-spored Algæ. It contains the Corsican and Ceylon "mosses." Called also Plocaria (q.v.).

2. *Entom.:* The typical genus of the family Gracilariidæ (q.v.). *Gracilaria syringella* discolours the leaves of the lilac in the middle of the summer, and the larva of *G. stigmatella* in August and September rolls the leaves of willow, sallow, and poplar, on which it feeds, into the form of a sugar-loaf. (*Stainton.*)

grăç-ĭ-lār'-ĭ-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *gracilari(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.* Named from the gracileal appearance of these insects.]

Entom.: A family of Moths, group Tineina. The antennæ are as long as the anterior wings, which are elongate, the posterior ones lanceolate. The insect reposes with its head much raised. Larvæ, with fourteen legs, mining in leaves or rolling themselves up. British species known, twenty-eight. (*Stainton.*)

*** grăç'-ile, * grăç'-ĭ-lent,** *a.* [Lat. *gracilis, gracilentus.*] Slender, small.

grăç'-ĭ-lis, *s.* [Lat. = thin, slender.]

Anat.: A slender muscle of the thigh, connecting it with the trunk. Called also the Abductor gracilis.

*** grą-çĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Lat. *gracilitas*, from *gracilis* = slender.] Slenderness, smallness.

"Reduced to little more than a third of its original *gracility*."—*Sir W. Hamilton.*

grā'-cious, * gra-cios, * gra-ciouce, * gra-ciouse, *a.* [Fr. *gracieux*, from Lat. *gratiosus*, from *gratia* = favour, grace; Ital. *grazioso*; Sp. & Port. *gracioso.*]

1. Endowed with grace; well-disposed, kind, affable.

"He was a *gracious* master, a trusty ally, a terrible enemy."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. Exhibiting or characterized by grace, kindness, favour, or friendliness; kind, friendly.

"The stalks he gave her
With a *gracious* gesture."
Longfellow: Musician's Tale, xvi.

3. Full of grace, mercy, or benevolence; merciful, benevolent, beneficent, benignant.

"And the Lord was *gracious* unto them, and had compassion on them."—2 *Kings* xiii. 23.

4. Exhibiting or characterized by grace, mercy, or benevolence; merciful.

"The call of Abraham from a heathen state, represents the *gracious* call of Christians to forsake the wickedness of the world."—*Gilpin: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 16.

* 5. In a state of heavenly grace; virtuous.

"Kings are no less unhappy, their issue not being *gracious*, than they are in losing them when they have approved their virtues."—*Shakesp.*: *Winter's Tale*, iv. 2.

* 6. Acceptable; finding favour or grace; agreeable.

"Is he *gracious* in the people's eyes?"
Shakesp.: 3 *Henry VI.*, iii. 3.

* 7. Proceeding from, or produced by divine grace.

* 8. Tending to bring into a state of grace; as, a *gracious* sermon.

* 9. Happy, fortunate, prosperous, favourable.

"*Gracious* be the issue."
Shakesp.: *Winter's Tale*, iii. 1.

10. Graceful, attractive, elegant, comely, beautiful.

"No face so *gracious* is as mine."
Shakesp.: *Sonnet* 62.

¶ (1) *Gracious* is used as a mild oath or interjection.

"Married! O, my *gracious!* Just think of the creature's talking about it!"—*Mrs. H. B. Stowe: Dred*, ch. xi.

(2) Crabb thus discriminates between *gracious, merciful,* and *kind:* "*Grace* is exerted in doing good to an object that has merited the contrary; *mercy* is exerted in withholding the evil which has been merited. God is *gracious* to his creatures in affording them not only an opportunity to address him, but every encouragement to lay open their wants to him; their unworthiness and sinfulness are not made impediments of access to him. God is *merciful* to the vilest of sinners, and lends an ear to the smallest breath of repentance; in the moment of executing vengeance he stops his arm at the voice of supplication; he expects the same *mercy* to be extended by man towards his offending brother. *Gracious,* when compared with *kind,* differs principally as to the station of the persons to whom it is applied. *Gracious* is altogether confined to superiors; *kind* is indiscriminately employed for superiors and equals." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

grā'-cious-lў, * gra-cious-liche, * gra-cyous-ly, * gra-cyous-lye, *adv.* [Eng. *gracious*; *-ly.*]

1. In a gracious manner; with kindness, affability, or friendliness.

"The brave aduentures of this faery knight,
The good Sir Guyon, *graciously* to beare."
Spenser: F. Q. II. (Introd.)

* 2. Virtuously, holily.

"*Graciously* to know I am no better."
Shakesp.: *Measure for Measure*, ii. 4.

grā'-cious-nĕss, *s.* [Eng *gracious*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being gracious,

favourable, merciful, kind, or benignant; kind condescension.

"The *graciousness* and temper of this answer made so impression on them; but they proceeded in their usual manner."—*Clarendon: Civil War*, i. 325.

* 2. The quality or state of being acceptable; acceptability.

"Then it is [when a sinner repents] that our blessed Lord feels the fruits of his holy death, the acceptation of his holy sacrifice, the *graciousness* of his person, the return of his prayers."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 1

grăc'-kle, *s.* [Lat. *graculus* = a jackdaw; from the sound made by the bird.] A bird of the genus Gracula (q.v.).

grăc'-ụ-la, *s.* [Lat. *graculus* = a jackdaw, according to Quinctilian, from its note *gra, gra.*]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the sub-family Graculinæ. *Gracula religiosa*, the Grackle or Mina-bird, is found in Sumatra, Java, and the adjacent islands. It is black, variegated with white, the legs, bill, and some caruncles behind the eye yellow. It can be domesticated, and can be taught to pick up some words in parrot fashion. Vieillot called it *Eulabes javanus.*

grăc'-ụ-lĭ'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *gracula*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: A family of Corvidæ, having broad, slightly curved bills, rounded nostrils, long wings, a short tail, and elongated toes. Found in India and the Eastern Islands. [GRACULA.]

grā'-çy, grā'-çĭĕ, *a.* [Eng. *grace*; *-y.*]

1. Endowed with spiritual grace; religious.

2. Full of teaching about grace.

gra-dāte', *v.t. & i.*

A. *Trans.:* To arrange or blend by insensible degrees, as colors.

B. *Intr.:* To effect gradation.

gra-dā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *gradationem*, acc. of *gradatio* = an ascent by steps; *gradus* = a step; Sp. *graduacion*; Ital. *gradazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A moving or progressing by degrees; a regular advance or progression from step to step.

"The Chinians therefore do vse a kinde of *gradation* in aduancing men vnto sundry places of authority."—*Hackluyt Voyages*, vol. ii., pt. ii., p. 94.

2. A step or degree in any order, series, or sequence.

"It preserves the same superiority through all the subordinate *gradations.*"—*Burke: On the Sublime & Beautiful*, pt. ii., § 5.

3. Arrangement in order according to size, quality, rank, degree of advancement, &c.; sequence.

"If each system in *gradation* roll
Alike essential to th' amazing whole."
Pope: Essay on Man, i. 247.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Art:* The just arrangement or subordination of the parts of any work, so as to produce the best effect; as the *gradation* of color and light in painting, to express depth and relief, to define distances, and to show the state of the atmosphere.

2. *Logic:* A regular advance from step to step, as in an argument.

3. *Music:* An ascending or descending by a regular succession of chords.

4. *Rhet.:* An ascending or descending in terms, as towards a climax. (*Wilson: Art of Rhetorique*, p. 207.)

* **gra-dā'-tion**, *v.t.* [GRADATION, *s.*] To form by gradation or with gradations.

* **gra-dā'-tion-al**, *a.* [Eng. *gradation*; *-al.*] Of or pertaining to gradation; with gradations; by regular steps.

grād'-ạ-tŏr-ў, *a. & s.* [Lat. *gradatus* = formed with steps: *gradus* = a step.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Proceeding by gradations or steps; gradational.

"Could this *gradatory* apostacy [of Macbeth] have been shown us; could the noble and useful moral which results, have been thus forcibly impressed upon our minds, without a violation of those senseless unities."—*Seward*, let. iii., p. 243.

2. *Zool.:* Adaptable for progressive or forward motion.

B. *As substantive:*

Arch.: Steps from a cloister into a church.

grăd'-dạn, *v.t.* [GRADDAN, *s.*] To parch or dry.

"At breakfast this morning, among a profusion of other things, there were oat-cakes, made of what is called *graddaned* meal, that is, meal made of grain separated from the husks, and toasted by fire, instead of being threshed and kiln-dried."—*Boswell: Tour*, p. 190.

grăd'-dạn, *s.* [Gael. & Ir. *gradan* = parched corn.]

1. Parched corn.

2. Finely ground snuff, made of leaf-tobacco, high-dried, but without fermentation.

grā'do, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *gradus* = a step; Sp. & Ital. *grado*; Port. *grao.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A degree, step, or rank in order of dignity, civil, ecclesiastical, military, or otherwise.

2. A step or degree in any series, quality, rank, or order.

3. The inclination from the horizontal of a portion of a road or railroad. It is expressed in degrees, in feet per mile, or as a foot in such a distance: as, a grade of 3°; or, a grade of 35 feet per mile.

II. *Philol.:* The two classes of consonants called tenues and mediæ.

"Initial consonants retain the *grade* of each organ in the purest and truest way, medial consonants have a tendency to soften, finals to harden. By the expression *grade* must be understood the two classes of tenues and mediæ."—*Beames: Comp. Gram. of the Aryan Lang. of India*, vol. i. (1872), chap. iii., p. 190.

grāde, *v.t.* [GRADE, *s.*]

1. To arrange in order, steps, or degrees, according to size, quality, rank, advancement, &c.

2. To mark the grades, or ascents and descents of.

3. To reduce to or construct with a certain grade or inclination: as, To *grade* a road.

grād'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [GRADE, *v.*]

graded-school, *s.* A school taught in departments by different masters, in which the pupils pass from the lower to the higher classes as they advance in education.

grā'de-lў, *a. & adv.* [GRAITHLY.] (*Prov.*)

A. *As adj.:* Decent, proper; becoming.

B. *As adv.:* Decently, properly, becomingly.

grād'-ẽr, *s.* One who or that which grades.

grā'-dĭ-ent, *a. & s.* [Lat. *gradiens*, pr. par. of *gradior* = to walk; *gradus* = a step.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Walking, moving, or advancing by steps.

"Amongst those *gradient* automata, that iron spider is especially remarkable, which, being but of an ordinary bigness, did creep up and down as if it had been alive."—*Wilkins: Dædalus*, bk. ii., ch. iv.

* 2. Rising or falling by regular degrees of inclination: as, the *gradient* line of a road.

II. *Her.:* A term applied to the tortoiss, as supposed to be walking.

B. *As substantive:*

1. The rate of ascent or descent in a railway or road; a grade; the degree of slope or inclination of the ground over which a railway, road, &c., passes: as, The *gradient* is 1 in 100; that is, the ground rises one foot in every hundred feet.

2. A part of a road, &c., which slopes upward or downward; a slope.

gradient-post, *s.*

Railroad Engineering:

1. A post placed by the side of the track, at a change of grade, carrying a board slanted to the slope, and indicating in figures the grade in feet per 100, or otherwise.

2. A stake set in the ground, and marked to indicate the proper height of an embankment or of road metal at that point.

grā'-dĭn, gra-dĭ'ne, *s.* [Fr. *gradin* = a step, from Lat. *grādus.*]

1. One of a series of seats rising one above another.

2. A toothed chisel used by sculptors.

grād'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [GRADE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of reducing to a certain grade or level.

grading instrument, *s.* A level with an alidade, a transit, or other sighting instrument, by which the angle of inclination of a slope may be measured, or a row of stakes driven to mark a given gradient.

grading-plough, *s.* A kind of plough used for breaking up soil or ploughing down banks, in order to fit the earth for being scooped up by the earth-scraper, and thereby deported.

grading-scraper, *s.* A large two-handled shovel, drawn by horses, and used as an earth-scoop for raising and removing loosened earth. It is used in road-making, scooping out beds of canals in certain situations, &c., when the soil is suitable, and the distance where it is to be deposited is not too great. [HORSE-SHOVEL.]

grăd'-ụ-al, *a. & s.* [Low Lat. *gradualis*, from *gradus* = a step; Fr. *gradual*; Ital. *graduale*; Sp. *gradual.*]

A. *As adj.:* Progressing or advancing by steps or degrees; passing from one step or stage to another by regular gradations without breaks or starts; slow.

"Flowers and their fruit
Man's nourishment, by *gradual* scale sublimed,
To vital spirits aspire." *Milton: P. L.*, v. 482.

B. *As substantive:*

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* A series or order of steps.

"Before the *gradual* prostrate they adored,
The pavement kissed, and thus the saint implored."
Dryden.

2. *Ecclesiastical:*

(1) A service-book, containing the hymns or prayers to be sung by the choir, so called from certain short phrases after the Epistle sung *in gradibus* (upon the steps of the altar).

(2) That part of the service of the mass in the Roman Catholic Church which immediately follows the Epistle, and is sung as the deacon returns to the steps of the altar.

Eccles. & Ch. Hist.: Fifteen psalms, from Ps. cxx. to Ps. cxxxiv. inclusive; so called because they were formerly chanted from the steps of the choir, more especially during Advent. [SONGS OF DEGREES.]

* **grăd-ụ-ā'-lē**, *s.* [Low Lat.] The same as GRADUAL, B. 2.

* **grăd-ụ-ăl'-ĭ-tў**, *s.* [Eng. *gradual*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being gradual; regular progression or gradation.

"Which while some ascribe unto the mixture of the elements, others to the *graduality* of opacity and light, they have left our endeavours to grope them out by twilight."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vi., ch. x.

grạd'-ụ-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *gradual*; *-ly.*]

1. In a gradual manner, by degrees; step by step, slowly; in regular gradations.

"Already the designs of the court began *gradually* to unfold themselves."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

* 2. In degree.

"Human reason doth not only *gradually*, but specifically, differ from the fantastic reason of brutes."—*Grew.*

* **grăd'-ụ-al-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *gradual*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being gradual; graduality.

"The *gradualness* of this movement and the obscurity which enwrapped its beginnings."—*M. Arnold: Study of Celtic Literature*, p. 94.

* **grăd'-ụ-and**, *s.* [As if from the gerundive participle of an imaginary Low Lat. word *graduor.* So in the Scottish universities there is a word *magistrand*, from a Low Lat. verb *magistror.*] One who has passed all the examinations for a degree, but has not yet been capped.

grăd'-ụ-āte, *v.t. & i.* [Low Lat. *graduatus* = one who has taken a degree; Lat. *gradus* = a step, a degree; Ital. *graduare*; Sp. & Port. *graduar*; Fr. *graduer.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To mark with degrees or a scale.

"The places were marked where the spirit stood at the severest cold and greatest heat, and according to these observations he *graduates* his thermometers."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. i., ch. ii. (note 8).

2. To mark or arrange with degrees or differences: as, To *graduate* punishment according to the nature of the offence.

"Then it evidently follows that, if there were any such action in the next life, the pure soul would apply itself thereunto according to the proportion of her judgments, and as they are *graduated* and qualified."—*Digby: Of Man's Soul*, ch. ii.

3. To confer a degree upon in a university; to dignify with a degree or diploma.

"John Tregonwel, *graduated* a doctor and dubbed a knight, did good service."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall.*

* 4. To prepare gradually.

* 5. To heighten in effect.

"That the salts of natural bodies do carry a powerful stroke in the tincture and vernish of all things, we shall not deny, if we contradict not experience, and the visible art of dyars, who advance and *graduate* their colours with salts."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vi., ch. xii.

II. *Chemistry:*

* 1. To raise to a higher place in the scale of metals.

"The tincture was capable to transmute or *graduate* as much silver as equalled in weight that gold."—*Boyle.*

2. To bring a fluid to a certain degree of consistency, as by evaporation.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To pass gradually or by degrees; to change gradually.

2. To become gradually modified; to shade off.

3. To proceed to a degree in a university; to take a degree.

"He was brought to their bar, and asked where he had *graduated*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

grăd'-u-ate, *a.* & *s.* [Low Lat. *graduatus.*] [GRADUATE, *v.*]

A. *As adj.:* Arranged in or proceeding by steps or degrees.

B. *As subst.:* One who has proceeded to a degree in a university; one who has been admitted to a degree.

"Invest me with a *graduate's* gown,
Midst shouts of all beholders."
Smart: On taking a Bachelor's Degree.

grăd'-u-ā-tĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [GRADUATE, *v.*]

graduated-bottle, *s.* A bottle having horizontal marks blown, pressed, or cut on its side to indicate quantity of contents at given levels. Sometimes the stopper is hollow, and has graduations for doses of certain amounts.

graduated-cup, *s.* A medicine-cup, on whose sides are marks to indicate quantities at given levels. If of glass, they are usually impressed in the mould; if of porcelain, they are painted on the ware before burning.

graduated-glass, *s.* A tube with a foot, and with horizontal marks at varying heights to indicate quantity of contents. A measuring-glass.

grăd'-u-ate-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *graduate*; *-ship.*] The state or position of a graduate.

"[He may] finish his circuit in an English concordance and a topic folio, the gatherings and savings of a sober *graduateship*."—*Milton: Liberty of Unlicensed Printing.*

grăd'-u-ā-tĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [GRADUATE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of dividing into degrees or parts; graduation.

graduating-engine, *s.* An engine or machine for dividing lines, &c., into minute regular intervals or degrees; a dividing-engine.

grăd-u-ā'-tion, *s.* [Low Lat. *graduatio*, from *graduatus*; Fr. *graduation*; Sp. *graduacion*; Ital. *graduazione.*]

1. Regular progression by succession of degrees.

"The *graduation* of the parts of the universe is likewise necessary to the perfection of the whole."—*Grew.*

2. The act of dividing into degrees or parts, as a scale, scientific instruments, &c.

3. A scale or series of marks or lines on an instrument to indicate degrees or parts.

"Even though it is not provided with a *graduation* to show the angle through which it has been turned."—*Proceedings of the Phys. Soc. of London*, pt. ii., p. 105.

4. The act or process of improving or heightening in effect or power.

"Of greater repugnancy unto reason is that which he delivers concerning its *graduation*, that heated in fire, and often extinguished in oil of mars or iron, the loadstone acquires an ability to extract a nail fastened in a wall."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

5. The act of proceeding to a degree in a university; the taking of a degree.

"The bounty which that Philosophical Emperor, [Marcus Antoninus] as we learn from Lucian, bestowed upon one of the teachers of philosophy, probably lasted no longer than his own life. There was nothing equivalent to the privileges of *graduation*."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. v., ch. i.

6. The exposure of a liquid in large surfaces to the air, so as to accelerate evaporation.

grăd'-u-ā-tŏr, *s.* [Eng. *graduat(e)*; *-or.*] One who or that which graduates; specif.—

(1) An instrument for dividing any line, right or curved, into equal parts; a graduating or dividing-engine.

(2) An apparatus for accelerating spontaneous evaporation by the exposure of surfaces of liquids to a current of air. Used in making vinegar.

grā'-dŭs, *s.* [Lat. = a step, from the phrase *gradus ad Parnassum* = a step to Parnassus.] A dictionary of prosody, used as an aid in writing Greek or Latin poetry.

"He set to work as much as possible without *gradus* or other help."—*T. Hughes: Tom Brown's School-days*, pt. ii., ch. iv.

grād'-ў, *s.* [Fr. *gradé.*]

Her.: A term used to express steps or degrees, and one battlement upon another; also called battled embattled or embattled grady.

* **graef,** *s.* [GRAVE, *v.*] Carved work.

"*Sculpturia, græf.*"—*Wright's Vol. of Vocab.*, p. 89.

* **graf** (1), *s.* [GRAVE, *s.*]

* **graf** (2), *s.* [Ger.] The German equivalent of an earl.

* **grafe,** *s.* [GRAVE, *s.*]

* **graf-er,** * **graf-ere,** *s.* [GRAVER.]

* **graff** (1), *s.* [A.S. *gerēfa*; O. H. Ger. *grávo*; Dan. *greve*; O. Fris. *gréva*; Icel. *grefi.*] A steward, an overseer, a greave.

"For all this, he [a prince] is nothing but a servant, overseer, or *graff*, and not the head, which is a title belonging only to Christ."—*Knox: Hist. of the Reformation.* (ProL)

* **graff** (2), * **graffe** (1), *s.* [A.S. *græfe*; O. H. Ger. *grabo*; M. H. Ger. *grabe*; Goth. *graba.*]

1. A ditch, trench, foss, or channel.

"The enemy forsaking our workes unconquered, the *graffe* filled with their dead bodies, equal to the banck, the workes ruined in the day-time could not be repaired."—*Monro: Exped.*, pt. i., p. 69.

2. A grave.

* **graff** (3), * **graffe** (2), *s.* [O. Fr. *grafe*, *greffe*; O. Dut. *grafie*; Low Lat. *graffiolum.*] [GRAFT, *s.*] A graft.

"The first is, to set the *graffe* or slon betweene the barke and the wood: for in old time truly men were affraid at first to cleave the stocke, but soon after they ventured to bore a hole into the very heart of the wood: and then they set fast into the pith just in the mids thereof, but one sion or *graffe*, for by this kind of grafting, impossible it was that the said pith should receive or bear any more."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xvii., ch. xiv.

* **graff,** * **graffe,** * **graff-en,** * **graff-yn,** *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *greffer*; O. Dut. *grafien.*] [GRAFT, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To graft.

"They lerned to plant and *graffe* their olyues."—*Goldyng: Justine*, fo. 178.

2. To fasteo, to attach, to fix.

"So long have I listened to thy speech,
That *graffed* to the ground is my breach."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; Feb.

3. To implant.

"Nature is a right that phantasie hath not framed, but God hath *graffed* and gyuen man power thereunto whereof these are deriued."—*Wilson: Arte of Rhetorique*, p. 35.

B. *Intrans.:* To graft; to insert grafts.

graff'-age (age as ĭj), *s.* [Eng. *graff* (2); *-age.*] The scarp of a ditch or moat.

* **graff'-ĕr,** * **graff-are,** *s.* [O. Fr. *greffeur*, *greffier.*] [GRAFF, *v.*]

1. A notary, a scrivener.

2. A grafter.

"Gryffare, or *graffare*. *Insertor.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

graf-fĭ'-tĭ, *s. pl.* [Ital., pl. of *graffito* = a scribbling, from *graffiare* = to write; Lat. *graphium* = a style for writing; Gr. γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.] Rude inscriptions and drawings of figures, found on the walls of Pompeii, and among the Catacombs and other Roman ruins.

graft, *s.* [GRAFT, *v.*]

1. *Lit.:* A small scion or shoot of a tree inserted or grafted in another tree, as the stock which is to support and nourish it. The two unite and become one, but the fruit is determined by the graft.

"The slimy snail, the worm, and labouring ant,
Which many times annoy the *graft* and tender plant."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 18.

2. *Fig.:* Any thing inserted or incorporated in a thing to which it did not originally belong; an addition.

"It is false husbandry to *graft* old branches upon young stocks."—*Darenant: Gondibert.* (ProL)

graft, *graff, *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *graffe*, *grafe* = a style for writing with, a sort of pencil; Fr. *greffe* = a graff or graft; from the shape of the cut slip, which resembles a pointed pencil; Low Lat. *graphiolum* = (1) a small style; (2) a graft, or shoot; Lat. *graphium* = a style; Gr. γραφίον (*graphion*), γραφεῖον (*grapheion*) = a style or pencil; γράφω (*graphō*) = to write. The correct form of the word is *graff.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II.

2. *Fig.:* To insert or incorporate in a body to which that which is inserted or incorporated did not originally belong; to join or attach one thing on to another.

"These are the Italian names, which fate will join
With ours, and *graft* upon the Trojan line."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid vi. 1,028.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Carp.:* To attach or join one piece of timber to another by scarfing.

2. *Husb.:* To insert as a scion or shoot in another tree; to fix a graft or grafts upon; to propagate by grafting.

"Old crab-trees here at home, that will not
Be *grafted* to your relish."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, ii. 1.

3. *Naut.:* To unlay the two ends of a rope, placing the strands one within the other as for splicing and stopping them at the joint.

4. *Surg.:* To transplant a portion of skin to a denuded surface.

B. *Intrans.:* To carry out the process or operation of grafting.

"To have fruit in greater plenty, the way is to *graft*, not only upon your stocks, but upon divers boughs of en old tree; for they will bear great numbers of fruit; whereas if you *graft* but upon one stock, the tree can bear but few."—*Bacon.*

* **graft,** *pa. par.* & *a.* [GRAFF, *v.*] Grafted; impregnated with a scion.

"Her face defaced with scars of infamy,
Her royal stock *graft* with ignoble plants."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 7.

graft'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *graft*; *-er.*]

1. One who grafts; one who propagates plants or shrubs by grafting.

"I am informed by the trials of more than one of the most skilful and experienced *grafters* of these parts, that a man shall seldom fail of having cherries borne by his *graft* the same year in which the insition is made."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 341.

* 2. A tree from which a scion is taken to be inserted in another.

"Shall a few sprays of us
The emptying of our father's luxury,
Our scions, put in wild and savage stock,
Spirt up so suddenly into the clouds,
And overlook their *grafters*?"
Shakesp.: Henry V., iii. 5.

graft'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [GRAFT, *v.*]

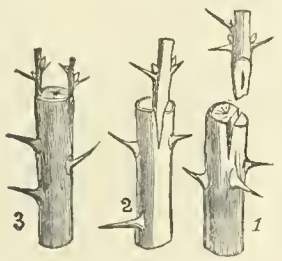
A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Carp.:* A scarfing or endwise attachment of one timber to another, as in attaching an extra length or false pile to one already driven.

2. *Husb.:* The act or process of inserting a shoot or scion taken from one tree or shrub in a vigorous stock of its own or a closely allied species, so as to cause them to unite and enable the graft to derive a larger supply of nutritive power than it could otherwise obtain. There are numerous methods of grafting. One is grafting by approach, or inarching, when two growing plants are united together, and after adhesion one is severed from its own stock and left to grow on the other. This kind of adhesion sometimes takes place naturally in trees growing close together. The usual method of grafting is by scions or slips, which are applied to the stock by a sloping surface, or are inserted into slits in it by cleft-grafting, or into perforations by wimble or peg-grafting. Sometimes several slips are placed in a circular manner round the inside of the bark of the stock, by crown-grafting; or the bark of a portion of the stock is removed, and that of the scion is hollowed out, so as to be applied over it like the parts of a flute, hence called flute-grafting. Budding is practised by the removal of a bud from one plant, along with the portion of the bark and new wood, and applying it to another plant, in which a similar wound has been made. In

whip-grafting, or tongue-grafting, the stock is cut obliquely across, and a slit or very narrow angular incision is made in its centre downwards across the cut surface, a similar deep incision being made in the scion upwards at a corresponding angle, and a projecting tongue left, which, being inserted in the incision in the stock, they are fastened closely together. Splice-grafting is performed by cutting the ends of both the stock and the scion across at such an angle that the oblique surfaces exactly



GRAFTING.
1, 2. Cleft grafting. 3. Crown grafting.

fit each other, and are fastened together. In saddle-grafting the end of the stock is cut into the form of a wedge, and the middle of the scion cut away so as to rest exactly upon the stock. Grafting is usually performed between the woody parts of the plants, but herbaceous parts may also be united in this way. It is requisite that the growing parts be brought into apposition—the two albumens and the two libers. Union will only take place where the active processes of life are freely exercised. The graft and stock are secured together by means of clay, or a mixture of bees'-wax and tallow, or by bits of india-rubber.

3. *Naut.:* The tapering of the end of a rope, usually covered by weaving yarns around it.

4. *Surg.:* The transplanting of a portion of skin to a denuded surface.

grafting-chisel, *s.*

Husb.: A kind of chisel for splitting a stock for the insertion of a scion.

grafting-knife, *s.* A knife having a blade for splitting a limb and a wedge for opening the cleft for the insertion of the scion.

grafting-saw, *s.* A tenon-saw for cutting off stocks for grafting; a pruning-saw.

grafting-tool, *s.* A very strong spade, much curved across the blade; used in digging canals.

***graft'-ling,** *s.* [Eng. *graft;* dimin. suff. *-ling.*] A little or tender graft or scion.

"The gardner's care over some *graftlings* choice."
Sylvester: St. Lewis, 88.

Grā'-ham bread, *s.* Bread made from unbolted wheat flour as originally prepared by Sylvester Graham (1794–1851), an American vegetarian.

Grā'-ham-īte, *s.* [Named after Graham, a friend of Wurtz.]

Min.: A mineral, supposed to be inspissated and oxygenated petroleum; hardness, 2; sp. gr., 1·145. Found in West Virginia, filling a fissure in a sandstone of Carboniferous age. (*Dana.*)

***graif,** ***grafe,** *v.t.* [GRAVE, *v.*]

grāil (1), ***graile** (1), ***grayle** (1), *s.* [O.Fr. *greel;* from Low Lat. *gradale.*] The same as GRADUAL (B. 2).

***grāil** (2), ***graile** (2), ***grayle** (2), *s.* [O. Fr. *graile;* from Lat. *gracilis* = slender.]

1. Small particles of any kind; sand, gravel.

2. One of the small feathers of a hawk.

***grāil** (3), ***graile,** (3) ***grayle** (3), *s.* [O. Fr. *graal, greal, grasal* = a flat dish; from Low Lat. *gradale, grasale.*] Properly applied to the legendary dish used at the Last Supper, said to have been stolen by a servant of Pilate, used by him to wash his hands in before the multitude, afterwards given to Joseph of Arimathea as a memorial of Christ, and finally used by Joseph to collect the blood which flowed from our Lord while hanging on the cross.

"This," said he [Christ], "is the holy dish wherein sate the lamb on St. Kerthin's day." *Malory: Morte Arthure,* bk. xvii., ch. xx.) The word (which is commonly qualified by the adjective *san, saint, sayn, sant* = holy) was afterwards applied to the cup used at the Last Supper. According to one legend, the Holy Grail was brought by Joseph of Arimathea to England, where he settled at Glastonbury about A.D. 63. Finally it was transported to India, where it still remains. In A.D. 1101 the Crusaders, at the capture of Cæsarea, found what they believed to be the veritable Holy Grail, a dish made of a single large emerald. It is now preserved in the Cathedral of San Lorenzo, in Genoa. Another legend says that the holy vessel was brought from heaven by angels, and entrusted to the care of a body of knights, who guarded and watched it on the top of a high mountain. It was invisible to any one not perfectly pure. The search, or quest, for the Holy Grail after its loss or disappearance, formed the subject of numerous romances or poems, such as those of Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table.

"And when King Arthur made
His table round, and all men's hearts became
Clean for a season, surely he had thought
That now the Holy *Grail* would come again."
Tennyson: The Holy Grail.

grāille, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. O.Fr. *graile;* Fr. *grêle* = slender.] A single-cut file or float, having one curved and one straight face. It is used by comb-makers.

grāin, *grayn, *grein, *greyn, *s.* [Fr. *grain;* from Lat. *granum* = a grain, corn; cogn. with *corn* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A single seed of a plant. (Particularly used of those plants the seeds of which are used as food for man.)

"His reasons are as two *grains* of wheat hid in two bushels of chaff; you shall seek all ere you find them." *—Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice,* i. 1.

2. Used collectively, and without a definitive, for corn in general, or the fruit of cereal plants, as wheat, barley, rye, &c. In America restricted to the grain of wheat.

"For winter drought rewards the peasant's pain,
And broods indulgent on the buried *grain.*"
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic i. 148.

3. Those plants the seeds of which constitute the food of man; cereal plants, as wheat, barley, oats, &c.

"The same Grecians preferred before all other *graine* those three sorts, to wit, Dracontias, Strangias, and Selinusium."—*P. Holland: Plinie,* bk. xviii., ch. vii.

4. (*Pl.*): [GRAINS].

5. Any small, hard particle, as of sand, sugar, &c.

"The people there inhabiting used to set many fleeces of wool in those descents of waters in which the *grains* of gold remain."—*Raleigh: History of the World,* bk. ii., ch. xiii., § 7.

6. Hence, used for a minute portion or particle, the smallest particle or amount.

"Do they [worldly goods] either recommend him more to God or wise men, or even to himself, if he have a *grain* of sense in him, than if he was without them?"—*Sharp: Sermons,* vol. i., ser. 4.

7. One of the constituent particles of a body, as of a metal, a stone, &c.

8. The body or substance of anything considered with respect to the form or direction of the constituent particles; the form or appearance of the surface of a body with respect to the quality or arrangement of the particles.

"When any side of it was cut smooth and polite, it appeared to have a very lovely *grain,* like that of some curious close wood."—*Evelyn: Forest Trees,* ch. xxx., § 12.

9. The arrangement or direction of the fibres of wood or other fibrous substance.

"The marks of the *grain* of the wood . . . have been found upon celts."—*Evans: Ancient Bronze Implements,* ch. vi.

10. The body or substance of wood with respect to the arrangement, quality, or direction of the constituent fibres.

"Here are forests of vast extent, full of the straitest, the cleanest, and the largest timber trees that we had ever seen; their size, their *grain,* and apparent durability, render them fit for any kind of building."—*Cook: First Voyage,* bk. ii., ch. vii.

*11. A kind of spice; cardamum; grains of paradise.

"He cheweth *grcyn* and lycoris."
Chaucer: C. T., 3,690.

*12. A seed-pearl.

"A *grein* in golde that godly shon."
Lyric Poems, p. 38.

*13. An old name applied to several insects of the genus Coccus, from their round, seed-like form.

*14. A red or scarlet dye, obtained from the coccus insect; cochineal; a scarlet or purple colour.

"All in a robe of darkest *grain,*
Flowing with majestic train."
Milton: Il Penseroso, 33.

*15. An essential element in anything.

"The one being tractable and mild, the other stiff and impatient of a superior, they lived but in cunning concord, as brothers glued together, but not united in *grain.*"—*Hayward.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Dyeing:* A firm dye, or one applied thoroughly; in the wool, not in the web.

2. *Painting:* A style of painting in imitation of the natural grains of wood, marble, &c

3. *Weights:* The unit of weight in the English system. In a pound avoirdupois are 7,000 grains, in a pound troy 5,760 grains. A grain is equal to ·0647990 grammes.

"Lay by the arbitrary names of pence and shillings, and consider and speak of it [money] as *grains* and ounces of silver, and 'tis as easy as telling of twenty." *—Locke: Letter to Mr. Molyneux.*

4. *Skins:* The hair side of skins, in contradistinction to the flesh side.

¶ (1) *Against the grain:* Against the natural bias or inclination.

"Hither, though much *against the grain,*
The dean has carried Lady Jane."
Swift: Progress of Marriage.

(2) *In grain,* * *In grayne:*

(*a*) In a permanent colour. (Originally spoken only of red.)

"How the red roses flush up in her cheekes,
And the pure snow, with goodly vermill stayne,
Like crimson dyde *in grayne.*"
Spenser: Epithalamion.

(*b*) Innate, natural, real, not factitious; genuine.

(*c*) Deeply seated; in nature.

(3) *Grains of allowance:* Some little quantity or part allowed or remitted; a little allowance made.

(4) *Grains of Paradise:*

Bot.: The seeds of *Amomum Grana Paradisi.* They are acrid seeds, used to give a pungent taste to spiritnous liquors. Called also Guinea-grains.

grain-bin, *s.* A box or compartment in which grain is stored in a granary or elevator

grain-binder, *s.* An attachment to a harvester for binding a gavel into a sheaf. (*American.*)

grain-bruiser, *s.* A machine for mashing grain for feed, to render it more digestible. It does not grind but crushes the kernel, corn, or oats. It has two iron rollers of different diameters, turned by connecting cog-wheels of the same size, so that a rubbing is added to the crushing action.

grain-cleaner, *s.*

1. A machine in which wheat, oats, rye, and barley are separated from their chaff, dust, and pieces of straw, the result of the thrashing operation; a fanning or winnowing machine.

2. The shoe or cleaning portion of a thrashing-machine, which acts after the thrasher and the straw-carrier.

3. A machine in which grain is rid of cockle, garlic, &c., which are so nearly the size and weight of the grain that the size of mesh and strength of blast of the fanning-mill are ineffective

4. A machine in which grain is rubbed, brushed, and blown to remove smut and dust.

grain-conveyor, *s.* [ELEVATOR, II. 2, 3.]

grain-cradle, *s.* [CRADLE, B. 8 (1).]

grain-damper, *s.* A device for applying steam to grain to scald the bran and facilitate the process of decortication. A jet of steam entering a tube where the grain descends a series of inclines is a usual method.

grain-drier, *s.* An apparatus or machine in which damp grain is dried, or grain in ordinary condition is kiln-dried to fit it for ocean shipment.

grain-drill, *s.* A machine for sowing grain in drills or rows.

grain-fork, *s.* A light fork with long, curved tines, used for pitching gavels of cut grain on to a waggon, when the straw is too short for convenient binding.

grain-gauge, *s.* [Grain-tester.]

grain-huller, *s.* A machine for taking the cortex or skin from grain, making hulled wheat, pearl barley, hominy, &c.; a decorticator.

grain-leather, *s.*

1. Dressed horse-hides.

2. Goat, seal, and other skins blacked on the grain side for women's shoes, &c.

grain-meter, *s.* A machine for measuring grain.

grain-mill, *s.* A mill for grinding corn; a grist-mill.

grain-moth, *s.*

Entom.: Two moths, the larvæ of which feed on grain. They are *Tinea granella* and *Butalis cerealella*. The perfect insects have narrow wings of satiny lustre, and with marginal fringes.

grain-rake, *s.*

1. A rake used in raking grain in the swath into gavels for binding.

2. A rake used by one who rides on the reaper in raking gavels from the platform of the machine.

grain-sacker, *s.* A device for loading grain into sacks.

grain-scourer, *s.* A machine for cleaning grain; a smut-mill; a machine in which grain is rubbed and chafed, and eventually sorted into qualities by gravity and blast.

grain-screen, *s.* A shaking sieve, or a rotating cylindrical reel of wire-cloth in which grain is sorted by quality, according to its ability to pass through the meshes of the sieve.

grain-separator, *s.* A thrashing-machine.

grain-shovel, *s.* A shovel for handling grain in sacks on the floor of a kiln, granary, or warehouse, or in the hold of a vessel where it is in bulk.

grain-tester, *s.* A means for weighing small quantities, as samples of grain. The cup has a known capacity, as a certain aliquot part of a bushel, and the divisions on the scale indicate the pounds which a bushel of the grain tested would weigh.

grain-tin, *s.* Crystalline tin ore. Metallic tin smelted with charcoal. Tin reduced from the loose grains of tin stone. [Stream-tin.]

***grāin** (2), ***grane, *grayn, *greyn,** *s.* [Icel. *grein* = a branch; Sw. *gren*; Dan. *green*.]

1. A branch of a tree.

"Apoun ane *grane* or branche of ane grene tre."
Douglas: Virgil, 350, 12.

2. A stalk or stem of a plant.

"The chesbow bedes oft we se
Bow down thare knoppis, sowpit in thare *grane*."
Douglas: Virgil, 292, 8.

3. The branches of a valley where it divides into two; the point of juncture of two rivers; a branch of a river.

"That branch of the river which runs between Mr. Fraser's bank and the Allochy Island is called the Allochy *Grain*, or North Branch of the river, and the other is called the South Branch of the river."—*State, Leslie of Powis, &c.* (1805), p. 22.

4. A blade, as of a sword or knife.

"The *grayn* al of grene stele and of golde bewen."
Gawaine, 710.

5. A tine, prong, or fork.

6. (*Pl.*): An iron instrument with four or more barbed points, used for striking and catching dolphins and other fish.

grāin (3), ***graine, *grane,** *s.* [Groan.]

grāin (1), ***greyne,** *v.t. & i.* [Grain (1), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* To form into grains, as sugar, powder, &c.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Paint.:* To paint or colour so as to give the appearance of the grain of wood, marble, &c.

2. *Tan.:* To take the hair off; to soften and raise the grain of: as, To *grain* skins or leather.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

***1.** To yield fruits; to be fruitful.

"The loud began to *greyne*."
Gower, in *Halliwell*, p. 417.

2. To form grains; to assume a granular form.

II. *Paint.:* To paint or colour wood, stone, &c., so as to give the appearance of the grain of wood, marble, &c.

***grāin** (2), ***grāne,** *v.i.* [Groan.]

grāin'-age (age as ĭj), *s.* [Eng. *grain*; *-age*.]

***I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. A duty or duties on corn.

2. An ancient duty in London, consisting of the twentieth part of the salt imported by aliens.

II. *Farr.:* A term applied to certain mangy tumours on the legs of horses.

grāined, *a.* [Eng. *grain* (1); *-ed*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Formed or divided into grains or small particles.

***2.** Rough, made less smooth; showing the grain.

"Though now this *grained* face of mine be hid
In sap-consuming winter's drizzled snow,
Yet hath my night of life some memory."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, v. 1.

***3.** Dyed deep or in grain; ingrained.

"I see such black and *grained* spots,
As will not leave their tinct."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 4.

4. Painted or coloured with a grain.

II. *Bot.:* Having minute granules or tubercles, as the petals of some plants.

grained-leather, *s.* The same as Grain-leather (q.v.).

grāin'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *grain*; *-er*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who grains or paints in imitation of the grain of wood, marble, &c.

2. The brush used in graining woods, &c.

II. *Tanning:*

1. An infusion of pigeon's dung for giving flexibility to skins in the process of tanning. Also called bate.

2. A knife used by tanners for taking the hair off skins.

***3.** A granary.

grāin'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Grain (1), v.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

***I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. A crop of grain or corn.

"It received moreover *grainings* with cornefields, vineyards, pastures, and woodes."—*P. Holland: Suetonius*, p. 193.

2. An indentation or milling.

"The engines which put the letters upon the edges of the large silver pieces, and mark the edges of the rest with a *graining*, are wrought secretly."—*Locke: Further Considerations.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Leather manufacture:*

(1) The process of rubbing leather with a board to raise the grain. The leather having been shaved to a thickness at the beam, and daubed, is hung up to dry, and is then folded, grain side in, and rubbed on the flesh side with a pommel or crippler to give the leather a granular appearance and render it supple. The hide is then extended and rubbed on the grain side. This is termed bruising.

(2) A process for giving markings to the surface of leather to imitate the wrinkled appearance of morocco, hog-skin, and some other leathers.

2. *Paint.:* The imitation of the natural grain of wood by means of tools. Combs, brushes, rollers, and the corner of a folded rag are used in making the various patterns.

3. *Lithog.:* A mode of giving a certain texture to the face of a stone. One stone is laid upon another with a quantity of sifted sand of a given fineness, and, by a peculiar oscillation and gradual progression, the surface is cut into a set of fine prominences more or less deep and distant, according to the character of the work to be placed upon the stone.

graining-board, *s.*

Leather Manufacture:

(1) A board on which leather is spread while being grained by the crippler.

(2) A board with a surface impressed or engraved with a pattern, in imitation of the natural grain of some kind of leather, and used to confer the same appearance upon the other leather by pressure.

graining-machine, *s.*

1. *Paint.:* A roller with a pattern surface representing the grain of wood, and used to transfer the pattern in paint to wood.

2. *Leather manuf.:* A machine having rollers with raised, parallel, straight, or diagonal threads, which indent the goat or sheep skins and give the wrinkled appearance to morocco leather.

graining-tool, *s.* Hand tools resembling combs, &c., for imitating in painting the lines which represent the growths of timber.

grāin'-ĭng (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. Graining (1).]

Ichthy.: Leuciscus lancastriensis. A fish found in England in the Mersey and its tributaries; it was recognised by Agassiz during a visit to this country as occurring in some Swiss lakes. It is from seven to nine inches long, the upper parts pale drab, tinged with bluish-red, the under parts pale.

grāins (1), *s. pl.* [Grain (1), *s.*]

1. A residuum of fibre and insoluble matters after infusion or decoction; as the *grains* of malt after the wort is decanted.

2. A bating solution of birds' dung, used in destroying the effect of lime, and in improving the flexibility of leather.

3. Pieces of sheet-metal, cast-iron, or tinned iron inserted into a mould for the purpose of supporting an accessory portion, such as a core, in position.

grāins (2), *s. pl.* [Grain (2), *s.*]

***grāin'-staff,** *s.* [Eng. *grain*, and *staff*.] A quarterstaff (q.v.).

grāin'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *grain* (1); *-y*.]

1. Full of grains or granular particles; granular.

"It presented on its surface the *grainy* ripple of primæval seas."—*Edinburgh Review* (July, 1858), p. 9.

2. Full of grain or corn.

***grāip, *grāpe,** *v.t. & i.* [Grope.]

***grāip** (1), ***grāpe** (1), *s.* [Grype.] A vulture, a griffin.

"Apperit to Remus sex *grapis*, afore ony foul apperit to Romulus."—*Bellendene: Livy*, bk. i., ch. iii.

grāip (2), ***grāpe** (2), *s.* [Sw. *grepe*; Gael. *grapadh*.] A dung-fork.

"A *grape*; *vbi* Forke: *tridens*."—*Cathol. Anglicum.*

***grāith, *grayth, *graythe, *greithe,** *a.* [Icel. *greidhr*.]

1. Ready, willing, prepared.

"Loke thou, be *graythe* to go." *Gawaine*, 448.

2. Straight, direct.

3. Earnest.

4. Small, short.

grāith, *grayth, *graythe, *greith, *greythe, *v.t.* [Icel. *greidha*.]

1. To make ready; to prepare.

"He dide *greythe* a super riche." *Havelok*, 1,762.

2. To dress.

"The quen *greithed* hem gaili in garnemens ricce.", *William of Palerne*, 3,207.

3. To dress food.

"Of coukes *graithand* or makand reddie flesh or fishe, not wel nor convenient for men to be eaten."—*Chalmerlan Air*, ch. xxxviii., § 41.

4. To steep in a ley of stale urine.

grāith, *graythe, *greythe, *s.* [Icel. *greidhi*.] Apparatus, furniture, or equipment generally: as,

1. Harness.

"They got ony leather *graith* that they had use for ready-made out of Holland."—*Scott: Heart of Midlothian*, ch. v.

2. Accoutrements for war.

3. A miner's tools.

4. Substance, riches, property

5. An article of dress.

"They make shoone, buites, and other *graith*, before the lether is barked."—*Chalmerlan Air*, ch. xxii.

6. Any composition used by tradesmen in preparing their work.

"They [skinners] hunger their lether in default of *graith*, that is to say, alme [alum], egges, and other *graith*."—*Chalmerlan Air*, ch. xxiii. § 2.

7. Warm water so wrought up with soap as to be fit for washing clothes.

8. The twisted threads through which the warp runs in the loom.

"To delluer to the vobster ane *grayth* of iiij c."—*Aberd. Reg.* (1548), v. 20.

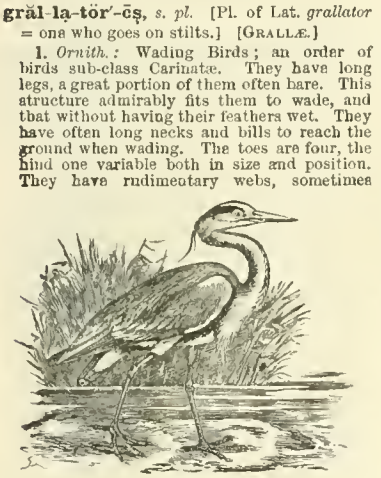
gra-kle, *s.* [GRACKLE.]

† **grăl'-læ,** *s. pl.* [Lat. = stilts.]

Ornith.: The name given by Linnæus to the order of Wading Birds now called Grallatores (q.v.).

grăl-la-tōr'-ēş, *s. pl.* [Pl. of Lat. *grallator* = one who goes on stilts.] [GRALLÆ.]

1. *Ornith.:* Wading Birds; an order of birds sub-class Carinatæ. They have long legs, a great portion of them often bare. This structure admirably fits them to wade, and that without having their feathers wet. They have often long necks and bills to reach the ground when wading. The toes are four, the hind one variable both in size and position. They have rudimentary webs, sometimes



HERON.

connecting the base of the tarsi, but not the extensive webs of the Natatores; yet some of them swim and dive well. They mostly frequent marshy places, the sides of streams and lakes on the sea-shore, where they pick up worms and insects. The order may be divided into four tribes: Macrodactyli, Cultrirostres, Longirostres, and Pressirostres; they have been divided also into six families: (1) Rallidæ (Rails), (2) Scolopacidæ (Snipes), (3) Ardeidæ (Herons), (4) Charadriidæ (Plovers), (5) Otitidæ (Bustards), and (6) Gruidæ (Cranes).

2. *Palæont.:* Representatives of the order have been found in the Cretaceous rocks, and a succession of others in the Tertiary.

grăl'-la-tōr'-ĭ-ăl, *a.* [Lat. *grallator* = a walker on stilts; Eng. adj. suff. *-ial.*] Of or pertaining to the Grallatores, or wading-birds; wading.

grăl'-la-tōr'-ў, *a.* [Lat. *grallator;* Eng. adj. suff. *-y.*] The same as GRALLATORIAL (q.v.).

grăl'-lic, *a.* [Lat. *grall(æ)* = stilts; Eng. adj. suff. *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to the grallæ; grallatory.

grăl'-lŏck, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The offals of a deer.

grăl'-lŏck, *v.t.* [GRALLOCK, *s.*] To remove the offals of a deer.

* **grăm,** * **grame,** * **gramm,** * **grom,** *a. & s.* [A.S. *gram, grom;* O.S., O.H.Ger., & Dut. *gram;* Icel. *gramr;* Dan. *gram;* Sw. *gramse;* O.Fr. *gram;* Ital. *gramo;* Ger. *gram.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Angry, enraged. (*Ormulum*, 7,144.)

2. Warlike. (*Gawan & Golopas*, ii. 13.)

B. *As subst.:* Grief, anger, sorrow, vexation.

"A maanes mirth it wol turne al to *grame.*"
Chaucer: C. T., 16,871.

-gram, *suff.* [Gr. γράμμα (*gramma*) = that which is written; γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.] A suffix frequently used with words of Greek origin to express something written, as, *epigram, chronogram, telegram,* &c.

grăm (1), *s.* [GRAMME.]

grăm (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The Chick-pea (*Cicer arietinum*), used in the East Indies for fodder. (*Anglo-Indian.*)

¶ *Horse-gram:*

Bot.: *Dolichos uniflorus.*

* **grăm,** * **grame,** * **gramie,** * **grome,** * **gromien,** *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *gramian;* O. H. Ger. & Goth. *gramjan.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To vex, to annoy, to make angry.

"For a lytyl wurde thou wilt men *grame.*"
Robert de Brunne: Meditations, 845.

2. *Impersonally:*

"Swithe sore me *grometh* that heo sculle senden."
Layamon, ii. 637.

B. *Intrans.:* To be angry, vexed, or annoyed.

"His heorte *gromede.*" *Layamon*, ii., 151.

* **grăm'-ar-yĕ,** *s.* [Fr. *grimoire* = a conjuring book. (*Cotgrave.*) This is only another form of Fr. *grammaire*, and did not appear till the sixteenth century. *Grammaire* among the uneducated stood for any book of occult science, by reading which it was supposed adepts could raise the devil.] [GRAMMAR.] Magic.

"I hope that in Mr. Scott's next poem his hero or heroine will be less addicted to *gramarye* and more to grammar."—*Byron: English Bards & Scotch Reviewers* (Note).

grą-măsh'-ĕş, *s. pl.* [GAMASH.] Gaiters reaching to the knee; leggings.

"His strong *gramashes*, or leggings, of thick gray cloth."—*Scott: Heart of Midlothian*, ch. xiii.

* **grame,** *a. & s.* [GRAM, *a.*]

grā'-mĕn-ite, *s.* [Lat. *gramen* = grass, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.). Named from the grass-green colour.]

Min.: A variety of Chloropal found at Menzenberg, in the Siebengebirge. (*Dana.*)

* **grăm'-ĕr,** *s.* [GRAMMAR.]

grą-mĕr'-çў, *interj.* [O.Fr. *grammerci;* Fr. *grand merci* = great thanks.] An exclamation expressive of thanks, mingled with a feeling of surprise.

"'*Gramercy!*' quoth Lord Marmion."
Scott: Marmion, i. 25.

grăm'-ĭ-nąs, *s. pl.* [Pl. of Lat. *gramen* (genit. *graminis*) = grass.]

Bot.: The name given by Linnæus in 1751 to the fourteenth of his natural orders of plants. Jussieu in 1782 retained the name; Robert Brown in 1810 altered it to Gramineæ. Lindley's name for it is Graminaceæ (q.v.).

grăm-ĭn-ā'-çĕ-æ, grą-mĭn'-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *gramen;* genit. *gramin(is)* = grass, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ, -eæ.*]

Bot.: Grasses. An order of endogens, alliance Glumales. It consists of evergreen herbs, a few of them reaching a great size and living for many years. The rhizoma is fibrous or bulbous; the stem, which is covered with a coat of oil, is cylindrical, generally fistular, closed at the joints, but sometimes solid; the leaves are narrow and undivided; they are alternate with a split-sheath and a ligula or membranous expansion at the junction of the stalk and blade. The flowers, which are green, are in little spikes, called locustæ, arranged in racemes or panicles. Flowers formed of imbricated bracts, the outer ones called glumes, those within them paleæ, and the innermost ones scales. Glumes, two or five; paleæ, two, the outer one simple, the inner composed of two, united by their continuous margins, usually two-keeled; stamens generally three, rarely one; two, four, six, or more anthers, versatile; ovary, simple; styles, two or three, distinct, more rarely combined into one; seed, one, anatropal; generally undistinguishable from the membranous pericarp; albumen farinaceous. The order has a remote affinity to the Palms (Palmaceæ), and a closer one to the Sedges (Cyperaceæ). Grasses occur in all countries and in nearly all situations. There are 250 genera, and about 4,500 species. They constitute about one-twentieth, if not even one-sixteenth, of all known plants. In individuals they transcend all other orders, but a genuine greensward is more common in temperate countries than in the tropics, in which the grasses grow less closely together, besides being often larger. All the cereals belong to this order, particular genera and species flourishing better in one country than in another. Thus the oat and the barley come to great perfection in Scotland, rye in the north of continental Europe, wheat in the United States, and in several countries of Europe; rice where water abounds, in Southern Asia; and maize in the United States. The order furnishes abundant fodder for cattle and horses. Sugar exists in all grasses, and is of great economic value in one; silex is made from them, also cordage, &c. Some yield a fragrant oil; a minute fraction are poisonous. The order Graminaceæ is divided by Lindley into the following thirteen tribes:—

"Oryzeæ, Phalareæ, Paniceæ, Stipeæ, Agrosteæ, Arundineæ, Pappophoreæ, Chloreæ, Aveneæ, Festuceæ, divided into two families—Bromidæ, and Bombusidæ; Hordeæ, Rottboelleæ, and Andropogoneæ (q.v.).

grăm-ĭ-nā'-çĕ-oŭs (or **ceous** as **shŭs**), *a.* [Mod. Lat. *graminace(æ)*; Eng., &c. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Of or belonging to the order Graminaceæ (q.v.); having the characteristics of grasses.

"Nitrogenous manures are more peculiarly adapted for *graminaceous* plants, such as the meadow-grasses and the cereals."—*J. Wrighton*, in *Cassell's Technical Educator*, pt. x., p. 231.

grą-mĭn'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [GRAMINACEÆ.]

grą-mĭn'-ĕ-al, grą-mĭn'-ē-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *gramineus*, from *gramen* = grass.] Pertaining to or like grass; pertaining to the tribe of grasses.

"The true nard was a *gramineous* plant, and a species of Andropogon."—*Sir W. Jones: On the Spikenard of the Ancients.*

grăm-ĭn-ĭ-fō'-lĭ-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *gramen* (genit. *graminis*) = grass, *folium* = a leaf, an Eng., &c. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Having leaves like those of grasses,—*i.e.*, long, slender, pointed, and so veined as to split longitudinally.

grăm-ĭ-nĭv'-ŏr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *gramen* (genit. *graminis*) = grass; *voro* = to devour; *-ous.*] Grass eating; feeding or living upon grass.

"In the swan, the web foot, the spoon bill, the long neck, the thick down, the *graminivorous* stomach, bear all the relations to one another."—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. xv.

grăm'-ma-lŏgue, *s.* [Gr. γράμμα (*gramma*) = that which is written, a letter, and λόγος (*logos*) = a word.]

Phonog.: A word represented by a logogram; as *it* represented by |, that is *t.*

grăm'-mar, * **gram-aire,** * **gram-er,** * **gram-ere,** * **gram-mere,** * **gram-or-y,** *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *gramaire;* Fr. *grammaire*, from Low Lat. * *grammaria*, from Lat. *gramma* = Gr. γράμμα (*gramma*), from γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. The science which treats of the words of which language is composed, and of the laws by which it is governed. It is of two kinds, descriptive and comparative. Descriptive grammar classifies, arranges, and describes words as separate parts of speech, and notes the changes they undergo under certain conditions. Comparative grammar, which is based on the study of words, goes further; it analyzes and accounts for the changes they have undergone, and endeavours to trace them back to their origin; it thus deals with the growth of language.

"*Grammar* is the art of true and well speaking a language."—*Ben Jonson: English Grammar*, ch. i.

2. A book or work containing the principles and rules for speaking and writing a language; a treatise on the principles of language.

"Alfric composed several *grammars* and dictionaries."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. iii.

3. The art of speaking or writing a language with correctness and propriety according to established rules.

4. A correct use of words in accordance with the established rules of language; propriety of speech.

"*Varium et mutabile semper fœmina*, is the sharpest satire that ever was made on woman; for the adjectives are neuter, and *animal* must be understood to make them *grammar.*"—*Dryden.*

5. A treatise on the elements or principles of any science or subject; as, a *grammar* of geography.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or contained in grammar; as a *grammar* rule.

grammar-school, * **gramer-scole** *s.* A school in which languages, especially Latin and Greek, are grammatically taught.

"Thou has most traitorously corrupted the youth of the realm in erecting a *grammar-school.*"—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI.*, iv. 7.

* **grăm'-mar,** * **grăm'-mĕr,** *v.i.* [GRAMMAR, *s.*] To discourse according to the rules of grammar.

"She is in her
Moods and her tenses: I'll *grammer* with you.
And make a trial how I can decline you."
Beaum. & Flet.: Laws of Candy, ii. 1.

gram-mär'-ĭ-an, *gram-ar-i-an, *gram-ar-i-en, *gram-ar-y-on, *gram-ar-y-one, *gram-mar-y-on, *s.* [O. Fr. *gramarien*; Fr. *grammairien.*]

1. One who is versed in grammar or the science of languages; a philologist; a master of grammar.

"Among the priests who refused the oaths were some men eminent in the learned world, as *grammarians*, chronologists, canonists, and antiquaries."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. One who writes or teaches grammar.

"Casaubon was led into that mistake by Diomedes the *grammarian*."—*Dryden: Juvenal.* (Dedic.)

gram-mär'-ĭ-an-ism, *s.* [Eng. *grammarian*; *-ism.*] The principles or use of grammar.

***gram-mär'-ĭ-oŭr,** *s.* [Grammar.] Formerly, the teacher of grammar in a college; the term Professor of Humanity has long been used in its stead. (*Scotch.*)

grăm'-mar-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *grammar*; *-less.*] Destitute of grammar; without a grammar.

*** grăm'-mar-yĕ,** *s.* [Gramaye.]

*** grăm'-mātes,** *s.* [Gr. γράμματα (*grammata*), pl. of γράμμα (*gramma*) = a letter.] Elements, first principles, or rudiments, as of grammar.

"These apish boys, when they but task the *grammates*,
The principles of theory, imagine
They can oppose their teachers."
Ford: Broken Heart, i. 3.

gram-măt'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Fr. *grammatical*, from Lat. *grammaticus* = grammatical, from Gr. γραμματικος (*grammatikos*) = knowing one's letters or rudiments; γράμμα (*gramma*), gen. γράμματος (*grammatos*) = a letter; γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.]

1. Of or pertaining to grammar.

"And thus (i.e. by taking certain *grammatical* distinctions for real differences in nature) the grammatist has misled the grammarian."—*Tooke: Diversions of Purley*, vol. i., ch. ix.

2. According to the rules of grammar; grammatically correct.

"It is certainly not true in that sense of the words that the natural proper *grammatical* construction of them leads to."—*Sharp*, vol. v., Disc. 9.

gram-măt'-ĭc-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *grammatical*; *-ly.*] In a grammatical manner; according to the rules or principles of grammar.

"The words will *grammatically* bear this construction."—*Waterland: Works*, ii. 128.

gram-măt'-ĭc-al-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *grammatical*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being grammatical or according to the rules of grammar.

*** gram-măt'-ĭ-căs-tĕr,** *s.* [Formed from Eng. *grammatic*, on analogy with *poetaster*, *criticaster*, &c.] A low petty grammarian; a pretender to the knowledge of grammar.

"He tells thee true, my noble Neophite; my little *grammaticaster*."—*Ben Jonson: Poetaster*, i. 2.

*** gram-măt-ĭ-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *grammatic*; *-ation.*] A rule or principle of grammar.

gram-măt'-ĭ-çĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *grammatic*; *-ism.*] A point or principle in grammar.

"If we would contest *grammaticisms*, the word here is passive."—*Leighton: Com. on 1 Peter* ii. 25.

*** gram-măt'-ĭ-çize,** *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *grammatic*; *-ize.*]

A. *Trans.:* To render grammatical; to set out or arrange in accordance with a system of grammar.

"This was the very first attempt to embody, to arrange, or to *grammaticize* this language [the Celtic]."—*Fuller: Worthies: Wales (General).* (Note.)

B. *Intrans.:* To display one's knowledge of grammar; to act the grammarian.

"*Grammaticising* pedantically, and criticising spuriously."—*Up Ward.*

*** grăm'-ma-tĭst,** *s.* [Gr. γραμματιστής (*grammatistēs*).] A preteeder to a knowledge of grammar.

"Not instruments of burning plates . . . as some *grammatists* have imagined."—*P. Holland: Ammianus*, bk. xiv. (Annot.)

grăm'-ma-tīte, *s.* [Gr. γράμμα (*gramma*), genit. γράμματος (*grammatos*) = a written character, a line.]

Min.: The same as Tremolite (q.v.).

grămme, *s.* [Fr., from Gr. γράμμα (*gramma*) = a written character, a letter . . . a weight used by physicians = a scruple.]

Weights & Measures, Physics, &c.: A French weight, equivalent to that of a cubic centimetre of distilled water at 4° C. It weighs 15·443 grains. On the C.G.S. System of Units it is nearly equal to 981 dynes.

gramme-centimetre, *s.*

Physics: A measure of work on the C. G. S. System of Units. It is nearly = $9{\cdot}81 \times 10^7$ ergs. It is rather less than the kilerg.

gramme-degree, *s.*

Physics: A measure of heat. One gramme degree Centigrade is = $4{\cdot}2 \times 10^7$ ergs = forty-two million ergs.

grăm'-mīte, *s.* [Gr. γράμμα (*gramma*) [Grammatite], and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: The same as Wollastonite (q.v.).

grăm-mīt-ĭd'-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *grammit(es)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ideæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Polypodiaceous Ferns having naked sori.

grăm-mī'-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. γραμμή (*grammē*) = the stroke of a pen, an outline; from the arrangement of the sori.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the subtribe Grammitideæ (q.v.). What was once termed *Grammitis ceterach* was next called *Ceterach officinarum*, and has now returned to *Asplenium ceterach*, its old Linnæan name.

Grăm-mŏn'-tĭ-ąns, Grănd'-mŏn-tīnes, Grăn'-dĭ-mŏn-tāins, *s. pl.* [From *Grammont*, in Limoges, Muret, near which the order was first established.]

Ch. Hist.: A monastic order founded in A.D. 1073, with the sanction of Pope Gregory VII., by Stephen of Thiers, a nobleman of Auvergne, who is sometimes called Stephen de Muret. [Etym.] His rules enjoined poverty and obedience; abstinence from animal food, which was not allowed even to the sick; as also silence, and forbade conversation with females. The lay brethren were to manage the secular affairs of the monastery while their clerical associates devoted themselves exclusively to spiritual contemplation. The reputation of the order remained high during the eleventh and twelfth centuries. Ultimately, however, variance arose between the clerical and lay brethren, and the rigour of the rules was modified, both courses tending to lower the reputation of the order in the Christian world.

¶ The order came into England in the reign of Henry I., A.D. 1100 to 1135. They established themselves at Abberbury, in Shropshire, at Cressewell, in Herefordshire, and at Grosmont or Eskdale, in Yorkshire. (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.*, cent. xi., pt. ii., ch. ii., § 26, &c.)

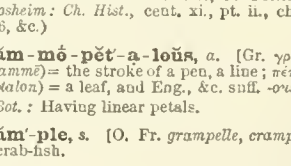
† grăm-mŏ-pĕt'-a-loŭs, *a.* [Gr. γραμμή (*grammē*) = the stroke of a pen, a line; πέταλον (*petalon*) = a leaf, and Eng., &c. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Having linear petals.

*** grăm'-ple,** *s.* [O. Fr. *grampelle*, *crampelle.*] A crab-fish.

grăm'-pŭs, * grăm'-pässe, * grănd'-pĭsçe, *s.* [A corruption of Ital. *gran pes* = great fish, or of Port. *gran peixe*, or Sp. *grand pez*, from Lat. *grandis piscis* = a great fish. There is an analogous etymology to Porpoise (q.v.). (*Skeat.*)]

Zool.: A cetacean, *Phocæna Orca*, closely akin to the porpoise, *P. communis*, but much larger, being sometimes twenty-one feet long. It



GRAMPUS.

has eleven thick conical teeth, a little crooked, the posterior ones flattened transversely. It is black above and white below. It is a voracious animal. It is found in the North Atlantic, extending also to the British seas.

grăn, *a.* [Grand.] (*Scotch.*)

grā'-nạ, *s. pl.* [Pl. of Lat. *granum* = a grain.]

Pharm., &c.: Grains.

*** grana-moluccana,** *s. pl.*

Pharm.: The seeds of *Croton Tiglium* and *C. Pavana*, two euphorbiaceous trees from the East Indies, the oil of which is acrid, and blisters the skin.

*** grą-nā'de, * grą-nā'-dō** (1), *s.* [Grenade.]

I. A grenade.

2. A squib, a pamphlet, a satire.

*** grăn-ą-dier',** *s.* [Grenadier.]

grăn-ą-dĭl'-lą, *s.* [Sp.]

Bot.: Various species of Passiflora (Passion Flower), as *Passiflora quadrangularis*, &c., having edible fruits; also those fruits themselves.

*** grą-nā'-dō** (2), *s.* [Lat. *granatum.*] A pomegranate. [Granatum.]

grăn'-ąm, *s.* [Grandam.]

grăn'-ar-ў, *s.* [Lat. *granaria*, from *granum* = corn; Ital. *granaro*; Sp. *granero*; Port. *granicr*; Fr. *grenier*. *Granary* and *garner* are thus doublets.] A storehouse or repository for grain after it has been threshed; any place where grain is stored.

"Of forecast, the sitta, and the ant, which lay up nuts and other seeds in their *granaries*, which serve them in winter."—*Grew: Cosmologia Sacra*, bk. iii., ch. iii.

grăn'-at, *s.* [Garnet.]

Min.: The same as Garnet (q.v.).

*** grăn'-ate** (1), *s.* [Granite.]

*** grăn'-ate** (2), *s.* [Lat. *granatum.*] A pomegranate.

*** grăn'-ate,** *a.* [Lat. *granatus.*] Ingrained; dyed in grain.

"Syne nixt hir raid in *granate* violat
Twolf damsellis, ilk ane in that estait."
Lindsay: Palice of Honour, l. 11.

grą-nā'-tī, *s.* [Gen. sing. of Lat. *granatum.*] [Granatum.]

Granati radicis Cortex: [*Pomegranate-root Bark*].

grăn'-ą-tīte, *s.* [Grenatite.]

*** grą-nā'-tŭm,** *s.* [Lat. (*pomum*) *granatum* = (an apple) with grains; *granum* = a grain.] A pomegranate.

grănd, * grannd, *a. & s.* [Fr. *grand* = great, from Lat. *grandis*, from the same root as *gravis* = heavy; Sp. & Ital. *grande.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Great, principal, chief.

"Whom the *grand* foe with scornful eye askance,
Thus answered." *Milton: P. L.*, vi. 148.

* 2. Weighty, important.

"In *grand* affairs thy days are spent,
In waging weighty compliment."
Dryden: Ep. 7.

3. Complete, full.

"Produce the *grand* sum of his sins, the articles Collected from his life."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 2.

4. Great; illustrious; high in dignity, rank, or power; noble.

"God hath planted, that is, made to grow, the trees of life and knowledge, plants only proper and becoming the paradise and garden of so *grand* a Lord."—*Raleigh: Hist. of the World.*

5. Splendid, magnificent.

"I have ever observed, that colonnades and avenues of trees of a moderate length, were without comparison far *grander*, than when they were suffered to run to immeasure distances."—*Burke: On the Sublime & Beautiful*, pt. ii., § 10.

6. Worthy of admiration, noble, illustrious, admirable.

7. Noble; sublime; lofty; conceived or expressed in noble or dignified language: as, a *grand* conception, a *grand* idea.

8. It is used principally in composition to denote ascent or descent of consanguinity: as, *grandfather* and *grandson*, *grandmother* and *grandchild*, &c.; more remote in descent.

"Say first what cause
Moved our *grand* parents in that happy state,
Favoured of Heaven so highly, to fall off
From their Creator." *Milton: P. L.*, i. 29

B. *As substantive:*

1. The head or chief of certain secret societies: a grand-master.

2. [Grand-piano.]

grand-action, *s.* A pianoforte action,

in which three features are combined: (1) A hammer to strike the string; (2) a hopper to elevate the hammer, and then, escaping therefrom, leave the latter instantly to fall away from the string, independently of the position of the key; and (3) a check to catch the hammer and prevent rebounding.

Grand Army of the Republic, *s.* A secret organization of the survivors of the Federal Army of 1861–65, who have been honorably discharged. [*Abbrev.*: G. A. R.]

grand-commander, grand-cross, *s.* The highest class in certain orders of knighthood.

grand-distress, *s.*

Law: A writ of distress issued in the real action of *quare impedit*, when no appearance has been entered after the attachment. It is directed to the sheriff, and commands him to distrain the defendant's goods and chattels, in order to compel appearance.

grand-duke, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A title applied to members of the Imperial family of Russia, and also to the sovereigns of certain German states, who are considered as holding a position between duke and king. Before the establishment of the Italian kingdom under Victor Emmanuel, in 1861, there was a grand-duke of Tuscany.

† 2. *Zool.:* A name for the Eagle-owl, *Bubo maximus*.

¶ *Grand Duke of Tuscany:* One of the largest diamonds; now in the possession of Austria.

*** grand-guard, * grande-garde, * graun-garde,** *s.*

Old Arm.: A piece of plate-armour used in the tournament as an extra protection for the left shoulder and breast. It was screwed to the breast-plate, and allowed little or no room to the left arm, being only used on horseback in "jousts of peace." (*Fairholt.*)

"The one bare the helme, the second his *graun-garde*, the thirde his spere."—*Hall: Henry VIII.* (an. 5).

grand-juror, *s.* A member of a grand-jury (q.v.).

grand-jury, *s.*

Law: At common law, a jury consisting of not less than twelve nor more than twenty-three duly qualified men, whose duty is to inquire into charges of crime or misdemeanor, to decide from evidence offered whether there is *prima facie* ground for a criminal accusation, and thence to find bills of indictment or ignore the charges, as the evidence heard may warrant. The legal number constituting a grand-jury varies in the several States from twelve to twenty-three; but in no State can an indictment be made without the concurrence of at least twelve grand-jurors. When a full panel of twenty-four is drawn, as under the common law, not more than twenty-three are sworn, so that twelve invariably constitutes a majority. [JURY.]

"The *grand jury*, having chosen their foreman, are next instructed in the articles of their inquiry by a charge from the judge who presides upon the bench. They then withdraw to receive indictments, which are preferred to them in the name of the sovereign, but at the suit of any private prosecutor; and they are only to hear evidence on behalf of the prosecution; for the finding of an indictment is only in the nature of an inquiry or accusation, which is afterwards to be tried and determined; and the *grand jury* are only to inquire upon their oaths whether there be sufficient cause to call upon the party to answer it."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 23.

grand-juryman, *s.*

Law: A grand-juror.

*** grand-larceny,** *s.*

Old Law: The stealing of goods above the value of twelve pence.

*** grand-lect,** *s.* A great assembly.

"In the *grand-leets* and solemn elections of magistrates."—*P. Holland: Livy*, p. 25.

grand-lodge, *s.* The principal lodge of Freemasons and other societies. It is presided over by the grand-master, and grants charters of foundation or affiliation, and acts generally as the governing body of the order. The officers of grand-lodge are delegates from the various inferior lodges.

grand-mamma, *s.* [GRANDMAMMA.]

grand-master, *s.*

1. The title given to the head of the military orders of knighthood; as, the Hospitallers, the Templars, &c.

2. The chief officer in the grand-lodges of various secret societies.

grand-mercie, *s.* [GRAMERCY.]

grand-nephew, *s.* The grandson of a brother or sister.

grand-niece, *s.* The granddaughter of a brother or sister.

*** grand-panch,** *s.* A gourmand, a glutton.

"Our *grand-panches* and riotous persons."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xix., ch. iv.

grand-pensionary, *a.* [PENSIONARY.]

grand-piano, *s.* A harp-shaped piano, whose form is caused by the varying lengths of the strings, the mechanism being introduced in the most effective manner regardless of the dimensions of the instrument. [PIANOFORTE.]

grand-relief, *s.*

Sculp.: [ALTO-RELIEVO].

grand-seignior, *s.* A title formerly given to the Sultan of Turkey.

*** grand-serjeanty,** *s.*

Law: A form of tenure by military service.

"These were the principal qualities, fruits, and consequences of the tenure by knight-service: of which there were some other species, such as the tenure by *grand-serjeanty, per magnum servitium*, whereby the tenant was bound, instead of serving the king generally in his wars, to do some special honorary service to the king in person; as to carry his banner, his sword, or the like; or to be his butler, champion, or other officer, at his coronation."—*Blackstone: Comment*, bk. ii, ch. 3.

grand-stand, *s.* The principal stand or structure, on a race-course, &c., from which a view of a race or other spectacle can be obtained.

grand-vizier, *s.* The prime minister of the Turkish Empire. [VIZIER.]

*** grand, * graund,** *v.t.* [GRAND, *a.*] To make great.

"To *graund* His grace is sacrilegious."—*Davies: Summa Totalis*, p. 6.

grănd'-çhĭld, *s.* [Eng. *grand*, and *child.*] The offspring of a son or daughter; a grandson or granddaughter.

"With cross and garland over its green turf,
And thy *grandchildren's* love for epitaph."
Byron: Manfred, ii. 1.

grăn'-dăm, * gran-dame, *s.* [Eng. *grand*, and *dam.*] A grandmother; an old woman.

"Make merry, wives! ye little children stun
Your *grandam's* ears with pleasure of your noise!"
Wordsworth: Sonnet; Anticipation, No. 1.

grănd'-dâugh-tĕr (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *grand*, and *daughter.*] The daughter of a son or daughter.

"Shortly after the Lady Jane Grey, *granddaughter* to the second sister of King Henry the Eighth, was publicly proclaimed Queen of England."—*Camden: Elizabeth.* (Introd.)

grănde, *s.* [Sp.]

Sugar Man.: The largest evaporating-pan of a battery.

grăn-dēē', *s.* [Sp. *grande* = a nobleman.] A nobleman; a person of high rank, power, or dignity: specif., in Spain, a nobleman of the highest rank, who has the privilege of remaining covered in the king's presence.

"The pageantry of life, considered in a political view, as designed by the *grandees* to awe the people, and keep them out of the park of selfish happiness, which the *grandees* have fenced with high pales."—*Knox: The Spirit of Despotism*, § 22.

grăn-dēē'-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *grandee*; *-ship.*] The rank, dignity, or estate of a grandee.

"I think the Conde de Altamira has no less than nineteen *grandeeships* centred in his person."—*Swinburne: Spain*, let. 42.

grănd'-eur (eur as yŭr), *s.* [Fr., from *grand* = great.] The quality of being grand; splendour; magnificence; state; dignity; vastness of size; splendid or magnificent appearance; elevation of sentiment, language, or thought; sublimity.

"This *grandeur* and majestic show
Of luxury." *Milton: P. R.*, iv. 110.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *grandeur* and *magnificence:* "An extensive assemblage of striking qualities in the exterior constitutes the common signification of these terms, of which *grandeur* is the genus and *magnificence* the species. *Magnificence* cannot exist without *grandeur*, but *grandeur* exists without *magnificence:* the former is distinguished from the latter both in degree and in application. When applied to the same objects they differ in degree; *magnificence* being the highest degree of *grandeur*. *Grandeur* is applicable to the works of nature as well as art, of mind as well as matter; *magnificence* is altogether the creature of art. A structure, a spectacle, an entertainment, and the like, may be *grand* or *magnificent:* but a scene, a prospect, a conception, and the like, is *grand*, but not *magnificent.*" (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

*** grănd-ĕv'-ĭ-tў, * grănd-æv'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Lat. *grandævitas*, from *grandis* = great, and *ævum* = age.] Great age, long life; length of life.

"Upon a true account the present age is the world's *grandævity*."—*Glanvill: Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. xv.

*** grănd-ĕv'-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *grandævus.*] Of great age; long-lived.

*** grand-ee-a,** *s.* [Sp.] A grandee.

"Of all the *grandeezs* he had received."—*Howell: Dodona's Grove*, p. 101.

grănd'-fa-thĕr, *s.* [Eng. *grand*, and *father.*] The father of a mother or father; the male ancestor next above a father or mother in the acale of ascent.

*** grănd-if'-ĭc,** *a.* [Lat. *grandificus*, from *grandis* = great, and *facio* = to make.] Making great.

*** grănd'-ĭ-fў,** *v.t.* [Eng. *grand*; suff. *-fy* (q.v.).] To make, grand, great, or splendid.

*** grănd-ĭl'-ô-quençe,** *s.* [GRANDILOQUENT.] The quality or state of being grandiloquent; lofty or pompous language; bombast.

*** grănd-ĭl'-ô-quent,** *a.* [Lat. *grandiloquens* from *grandis* = great; *loquens*, pr. par. of *loquor* = to speak.]

1. Using lofty or pompous language; bombastic.

2. Bombastic; consisting of lofty or pompous language.

"For incident and style (with the exception of a few *grandiloquent* extravagances), it stands out favourably from the common run of novels."—*Athenæum*, Feb. 9, 1884, p. 182.

*** grănd-ĭl'-ô-quoŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *grandiloquus*, from *grandis* = great; *loquor* = to speak.] The same as GRANDILOQUENT (q.v.).

Grăn-dĭ-mŏn'-tāins, *s. pl.* [GRAMMONTIANS.]

*** grănd'-ĭn-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *grandineus*, from *grando* (genit. *grandinis*) = hail.] Full or consisting of hail.

*** grănd'-ĭ-ōse,** *a.* [Fr., from *grand* = great, Ital. *grandioso.*]

1. Grand, sublime, imposing, magnificent; full of grandeur.

"Hardly anything could seem more *grandiose*."—*G. Eliot: Romola*, ch. xxi.

2. Pompous, bombastic; vulgarly showy or grand; grandiloquent.

"Worth more than the *grandiose* memoirs of immortal statesmen."—*Forster: Life & Times of Goldsmith*, bk. iii., ch. v., p. 301.

*** grănd-ĭ-ŏs'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *grandios(e); -ity.*] The quality or state of being grandiose; bombastic or pompous style or language.

*** grănd'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Lat. *granditas*, from *grandis* = great.] Greatness, grandeur, magnificence.]

"Our poets excel in *grandity* and gravity, smoothness and property, in quickness and briefness."—*Camden: Remaines; Poems.*

*** grănd'-lĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *grand*; dim. suff. *-ling.*] A petty noble or grandee.

"Should he (not) heare of billow, wind and storm,
From the tempestuous *grandlings*."
Ben Jonson: Speech according to Horace.

grănd'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *grand*; *-ly.*] In a grand manner, splendidly, magnificently, admirably, sublimely.

grănd'-ma, *s.* A colloquial abbreviation of grandmamma.

grănd'-mam-ma, *s.* [Eng. *grand*, and *mamma* (q.v.).] A grandmother (q.v.).

*** grănd-ma-tĕr'-nal,** *a.* [Eng. *grand*, and *maternal* (q.v.).] Of or pertaining to a grandmother or female ancestor.

Grănd-mŏn'-tāneş, *s. pl.* [GRAMMONTIANS.]

grănd'-mŏth-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *grand*, and *mother.*] The mother of one's father or mother.

grănd'-mŏth-ĕr-lў, *a.* [Eng. *grandmother; -ly.*] Pertaining to or becoming a grandmother. (Generally used in the expression *grandmotherly* legislation or government, that is, fit for children, childish, treating those concerned as children.)

grănd'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *grand; -ness.*] The quality or state of being grand; grandeur.

grănd'-pa, *s.* A colloquial abbreviation of grandpapa.

grănd'-pa-pa, *s.* A familiar variant of grandfather.

grănd'-pâunch, *s.* [Eng. *grand*, and *paunch.*] A greedy fellow, a glutton, a gourmand.

"Our *grandpaunches* and riotous persons."—*P. Holland.*

***grănd'-sçhĭr, *grănt'-sçhīr,** *s.* [Eng. *grand*; Scotch *schir* = sir.] A great-grandfather.

"His seid vmquhile darrest *grandschir* decelsit frome this present lyff in the field of Flowdoune."—*Acts Jas. VI.*, 1592 (ed. 1814), p. 619.

grănd'-sĭre, *grand-sier, *s.* [Eng. *grand*, and *sire.*]

1. A grandfather.

"The boy set up betwixt his *grandsire's* knees."
Tennyson: Dora, 128.

2. An ancestor, a forefather.

"Great Romulus, the *grandsire* of them all."
Spenser: F. Q., I. v. 49.

grănd'-sŏn, * grand-senne, *s.* [Eng. *grand*, and *son.*] The son of one's son or daughter.

"Alcæus *grandsonne* searching long."
Warner: Albions England, bk. iii., c. xi.

***gran-dy,** *s.* [Grandee.]

*** grāne** (1), *s.* [Grain, *s.*]

*** grāne** (2), *s.* [Groan, *s.*]

*** grāne,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Groan, *v.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To groan. (*Scotch.*)

B. *Trans.:* To exhaust or wear out by groaning.

"I might *grane* my heart out or onybody wad gie me either a baue or a hodie."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xii.

***gran-er,** *s.* [Granary.] A granary, a garner.

grānge, *graunge, * grenge, *s.* [Fr. *grange*, from Low Lat. *granea* = a barn, a grange; *granum* = grain, corn; Sp. & Port. *granja.*]

*1. A barn, a granary.

"Their teeming flocks, and *granges* full."
Milton: Comus, 178.

2. A farmhouse or farmstead standing away at a distance from other houses or a village; applied to the residence of the bailiff of a feudal, the dwelling of a yeoman, &c.

"Till thou return, the Court I will exchange
For some poor cottage, or some country *grange.*"
Drayton: Lady Geraldine to the Earl of Surrey.

*3. The farmhouse or farmstead of a religious house, where the crops from the ground attached to the monastery and also the tithes and rent paid in kind were stored: one of the monks, called the prior of the grange, was deputed to keep the account of the farm.

"An officer out for to ride,
To sen her *granges* and her bernes wide."
Chaucer: C. T., 12,996.

4. A combination, society, or association of farmers for the promotion of the interests of agriculture, by abolishing the restraints and burdens imposed on it by railway and other companies, and by getting rid of the system of middlemen or agents between the producer and the consumer.

***grānge,** *v.t.* [Grange, *s.*] Apparently, to farm.

"They presume thus to *grange* and truck causes."—*Birch: Memoirs of Queen Elizabeth*, i. 354.

gr ĭn'-ğĕ-a, *s.* [Named probably after some one called Grange, known to Addison (*Paxton*).]

Bot.: The typical genus of the sub-tribe Grangeineæ (q.v.). *Grangea maderaspatana*, found in India and in Brazil, is used in the latter country as a substitute for calomel.

grăn-ğĕ-ĭn'-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *grange(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ineæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Compositæ, tribe Asteroideæ.

grānğ'-ĕr, * graung-er, *s.* [Eng. *grange; -er.*]

* 1. A farm bailiff or steward.

"The *graunger* or maister of husbandrie hath not done his part."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xviii., ch. xxiii.

2. A member of a grange or association for the promotion of the interests of agriculture. (*American.*)

Grānğ'-ĕr-īşe, *v.t.* [Grangerism.] To mutilate books in the manner described under Grangerism (q.v.).

"Mr. Ashton's *Social Life in the Reign of Queen Anne* . . . would be a capital book to *Grangerise.*"—*G. A. Sala*, in *Illust. London News*, Nov. 4., 1882, p. 463.

Grānğ'-ĕr-ĭşm, *s.* [For etym. see def. and extract.] The practice of illustrating some particular book with engravings torn from others. As will be seen from the example under Grangerite the custom itself was known in the last century, but the name is derived from the special delight bibliophiles took in thus illustrating Granger's *Biographical History of England.* G. A. Sala (*loc. cit.*) says, on the authority of the advertisement of the fifth edition, that at its first appearance the rage to illustrate it became so prevalent that scarcely a copy of any work embellished with portraits could be found in an unmutilated state.

"*Grangerism*, as the innocent may need to be told, is the pernicious vice of cutting plates and title-pages out of many books to illustrate one book."—*Saturday Review*, Jan. 29, 1883, p. 123.

Grānğ'-ĕr-īte, *s.* [*Granger; -ite.*] One who mutilates books for the purpose of illustrating others.

"Diderot was not only a hardened *Grangerite* but as far in advance of his epoch, in respect of the theory of book illustration, as he was in respect of art criticism."—*Saturday Review*, Feb. 17, 1883, p. 207.

gran gûs'-tō, *s.* [It.]

1. *Music:* Elevated taste or expression.

2. *Paint.:* Anything in a picture very extraordinary or calculated to excite surprise.

*** grăn'-ĭ-ĕr,** *s.* [Garner.]

grą-nĭf'-ĕr-æ, *s. pl.* [Graniferous.] A name given by Agardh in 1821 to the Endogens (q.v.).

grą-nĭf'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *granum* = grain, seed; *fero* = to bear, to produce; and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Bearing grain or seeds like grain.

grăn'-ĭ-form, *s.* [Lat. *granum* (genit. *grani*) = grain, seed, and *forma* = form, shape.]

Bot.: Resembling grains of corn in form.

† grăn'-ĭ-līte, *s.* [Fr., from *grani(t)*, and Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = stone.]

Petrology:

1. Granite with small grains. (*Littré.*)

2. Indeterminate granite.

3. Granite which contains more than three constituent parts. (*Ogilvie.*) The word is not recognised by Rutley.

grą-nĭl'-ą, *s.* [Sp., dimin. of *grano*; Lat. *granum* = a grain, seed.] The dust or small grains of the cochineal insect.

***gran-ĭt,** *a.* [Eng. *grain* (2), *s.*; *-it, -ed.*] Forked, barbed.

"He has na power nor aucthorytye
On seyis, nor on the thre *granit* sceptour wand,
Quhilk is by cut geuin me to bere in hand."
Douglas: Virgil, 17, 23.

***grăn'-ĭ-tar,** *s.* [Eng. *grain*; *-ter.*] An officer belonging to a religious house, who had the charge of the granaries; a grainger.

"Memorandum that the *granitar* sete na teynds to na baronis, nether landit men."—*Chart. Aberbroth.* fo. 126, in *Macfarl.*, p. 433.

grăn'-īte, *s.* & *a.* [Ital. *granito*, as *s.* = granite, as adj. = grained, from Lat. *granum* = a grain, Port. *granito*; Fr. *granit*; Sp. *granate.* So named because the rock has a coarse granular structure.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as **II. 1.**

2. Anything very difficult to be destroyed, as when an individual is said to have a constitution of granite.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Petrol. & Geol.:* An unstratified rock, normally consisting of three simple minerals, felspar, quartz, and mica, or, in Dana's nomenclature, of orthoclase, quartz, and mica. For a long time the universally accepted view, which is still the prevalent one, was that it is an "igneous" rock, of a "plutonic" type. The difficulty has, however, to be encountered that it is not seen in process of formation on the earth's surface. This was met by Sir Chas. Lyell, the apostle of Uniformitarianism, by the hypothesis that it originates beneath the surface and under high pressure, produced in most cases by earth, but in some instances by a weight of incumbent water. Like surface volcanic rocks it has been fused and afterwards cooled; but it does not like them comprehend tuffs and breccias, &c., but assumes a crystalline texture, destitute of pores, or cellular cavities to which gases entangled in lava or any such rock give rise. It is in favour of its igneous origin that it has in many places broken through ordinary sedimentary or metamorphic strata, sending veins through them in various directions. It rarely, however, overtops or caps them, as if coming up molten through a crater it had overflowed them above. Hence Mr. Necker proposed for it the term underlying to distinguish it from the volcanic rocks, called by Dr. MacCulloch overlying rocks. Some geologists consider it not an "igneous" or "plutonic," but a metamorphic rock, more altered than gneiss, which agrees with it in composition, but in which stratification has not been obliterated. The two views are not necessarily antagonistic; some granites may have the one origin and others the other. Werner ranked granite as one of his "primary" rocks, and long after his time it was looked upon as always very old, if not even the most ancient of rocks. This view is obsolete; it is of all ages, some granite in the Alps having broken up the strata during Tertiary times. Mr. Sorby, F.G.S., has shown that granite encloses fluid cavities, having in them water, containing chlorides of potassium and sodium, with sulphates of potash, soda, and lime. He reasons out that the Cornish elvans (granite dykes) were consolidated on an average at a temperature not less than 250° C., and a pressure of 40,300 cubic feet of rock; the Cornish granites at a temperature of 216°, and under a pressure of 50,000 feet, and the centre of the mass of granite at Aberdeen at a temperature of 89°, and under a pressure of 78,000 feet. (*Sorby*, in *Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, xiv. 484, &c.)

2. *Chem., &c.:* M. Durocher supposes that a mass containing in combustion silica, alumina, alkaline, and earthy bases, potash, soda, sometimes lithia, with a little lime magnesia, the oxides of iron and manganese, with minute quantities of hydrofluoric, and even of boracic acid, would, as it cooled, separate into quartz, mica, and felspar, the felspar crystallizing sooner than the quartz, which would long remain in a viscous state. (*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, v., page c.)

3. *Physical Geog., Scenery, &c.:* Granite often constitutes the axis of high mountain chains; the Sinaitic range has an axis of granite. Granite hills have a peculiar rounded form, with a scanty vegetation. They are easily distinguishable from the flat-topped precipice-flanked basaltic hills. Von Buch considers that granitic mountains so much tend to be portions of a sphere, that he looks upon them as ellipsoidal bubbles, which were forced upwards only in a partially fluid state; then, when the upper dome-shaped surface contracted, many granitic blocks were formed. Both phenomena exist in the Brocken mountains.

4. *Comm., &c.:* Granite is of much economic value as a building stone. Aberdeen is sometimes called the Granite City, from the majority of its houses being built of that material, and New Hampshire is popularly called the Granite State, on account of the quantity of granite composing its mountains. [Granite-polishing.] Aberdeen granite is grayish-white, Peterhead granite is red.

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Consisting of or belonging to granite.

"All round the mouth of Eskdale and south in the direction of Bootle, the *granite* blocks are chiefly congregated."—*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, x.

II. *Fig.:* Resembling granite in any of the qualities for which that material is noted.

"So up thy hill, ambrosial Richmond! heaves
Dull Maurice all his *granite* weight of leaves:
Smooth, solid monument of mental pain."
Byron: English Bards & Scotch Reviewers

granite-dispersing, *a.*

Geol.: Dispersing granite in the form of erratic blocks.

granite-dispersion, *s.*

Geol.: The act of dispersing or scattering granite in the form of erratic blocks.

granite-group, *s.*

Petrol.: A group of rocks of which granite is the type, arranged under the class Crystalline Rocks. Rutley includes in it the following species: granite, porphyritic granite, felatone, granitite, cordierite granite, luxullianite, aplite or haplite, granulite, greisen, gneiaa, protogine, and cornubianite (q.v.).

granite-polishing, *s.* The polishing of granite. The method of doing this was discovered by MacDonald of Aberdeen. Tombstones, and pedestals of statues, pillars, &c., cut, smoothed, and polished on his system, may be seen all over the United States, and much of Europe.

granite-ware, *s.* Various kinds of ware having somewhat the appearance and claiming the durability of granite.

grăn'-ĭ-tĕl, grăn'-ĭ-tĕllo, *s.* [Fr. *granitelle.*]

Petrol.: A variety of grey granite with small crystalline granules, the components being felspar and quartz. It was worked by the ancient Romans as marble. Graphic granite is a variety of it.

grą-nĭt'-ĭc, † gra-nĭt'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *granit(e); -ic, -ical;* Fr. *granitique.*] Of or pertaining to granite; like granite; of the nature of granite; consisting or composed of granite. (*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, ix. 264.)

† granitic-aggregate, *s.*

Petrol.: A granular rock consisting of two or more simple minerals, only one of which is one of the ordinary constituents of granite. Thus there may be rock of quartz and hornblende, or of felspar and achorl.

grą-nĭt-ĭ-fĭ-cā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *granitify;* c connective; snff. *-ation.*] The act of forming into granite; the state or process of becoming formed into granite.

grą-nĭt'-ĭ-form, *a.* [Eng. *granite,* and *form.*] Having the form of granite; having a granitic structure or shape.

grą-nĭt'-ĭ-fy, *v.t.* [Eng. *granite;* snff. *-fy* (q.v.).] To form into granite.

***grăn'-ĭ-tĭn, *grăn'-ĭ-tine,** *s.* [Fr. *granitin.*]

Petrol.: A rock consisting of felspar and quartz. Called also Pegmatite (q.v.).

grăn'-ĭ-tĭte, *s.* [Eng. *granite,* and snff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Petrol.: Any variety of granite which contains a certain amount of plagioclase (oligoclase). It has also flesh-red orthoclase, quartz, and a small quantity of blackish-green magnesian mica. (*Rutley.*)

grăn'-ĭ-tŏĭd, *a.* [Eng., &c., *granit(e),* and auff. *-oid;* from εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance.]

Petrol.: Resembling granite; having the same mineral composition as granite, or having the minerals of which the rock is composed distinct, as in granite.

"We found it to be only a huge erratic of the usual *granitoid* gneiss."—*Prof. Geikie,* in *Macmillan's Magazine,* Oct., 1881, p. 426.

grăn-ĭ-tŏĭd'-īte, *s.* [Eng. *granitoid; -ite.*]

Petrol.: A name proposed, in 1879, by Prof. Bonney for certain Dimetian granitoid rocks, which in general aspect, much resemble a granite poor in mica; they are metamorphic clastic rocks, but differ from ordinary gneiss in being scarcely, if at all, foliated, and in the small amount of mica. The word has a plural, *granitoidites.*

grăn'-ĭ-tōne, *s.* [Ital.]

I. *Petrol., &c.* The name given in Tuscany to a very dense rock with large crystals of diallage, and milk-white or slightly steel-gray crystals of felspar of the hardest kind, occasionally replaced by steatite. The same as EUPHOTIDE (q.v.).

2. *Palæont.:* It is of miocene age. (*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, xvi. 481.)

grą-nĭv'-ŏr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *granum* = grain, seed; *voro* = to devour; and Eng. adj. auff. *-ous.*] Feeding or living on grain.

"I speak of *granivorous* birds, such as common fowls, turkeys, ducks, geese, pigeons, &c."—*Paley: Natural Theology,* ch. xvi.

***grăn'-nam, *grăn'-nŭm,** *s.* [A corrupt. of *grandam* (q.v.).] A grandmother.

"Ghosts never walk till after midnight, if I may believe my *grannam.*"
Beaum. & Flet.: Lover's Progress, iv. 1.

grăn'-nў, grăn'-nĭe, *s.* [GRANNAM.] A grandmother; an old woman.

"I've heard my reverend *grannie* say,
In lanely glens you like to stray."
Burns: Address to the Deil.

granny's-knot, *s.*

Naut.: A knot in which the second tie is across, differing from a reef-knot, in which the end and outer part are in line.

grant, *granti, *grantte, *grante, *graunt, *graunte, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *grounter, graunter,* forms of *craanter, creanter* = to caution, to assure, from Low Lat. * *credento, creanto* = to guarantee; *credentia* = a promise; from Lat. *credeus,* pr. par. of *credo* = to trust.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To bestow, give, or confer, particularly in answer to prayer or request; to concede.

"He is worthie that thou *graunte* to him this thing."
Wycliffe: Luk vii.

2. To admit as true something not yet proved; to allow, to concede.

"I take it for *granted* . . . in this article it signifieth not holy things, but holy ones."—*Pearson: On the Creed.*

3. To transfer or bestow the right or title to; to convey by deed or writing; to give or make over for any good consideration.

"*Grant* me the place of this threshing-floor."—*Chron.* xxi. 22.

* 4. To agree with; to assent to.

"Us thought it was not worth to make it wise,
And *granted* him withouten more avise."
Chaucer: C. T., 778.

* 5. To admit of, to allow, to permit.

"His heart *granteth*
No penetrable entrance to her plaining."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 558.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To allow, to concede, to admit.

"But *granting* your excellence has at last forced envy to confess that your works have some merit."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning,* ch. x.

* 2. To consent, to agree.

"Before I would have *granted* to that act."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., i. 1.

¶ For the difference between to *grant* and to *give,* see GIVE.

grant, *s.* [GRANT, *v.*]

* I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of granting, bestowing, or conferring.

* 2. Consent, agreement.

"You *grant* or your denial shall be mine."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., iii. 3.

3. That which is granted, bestowed, or conferred; a gift, a boon; property conveyed by deed or patent.

"All the Irish *grants* of William were annulled."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

* 4. The admission of something not yet proved as true; concession.

"But of this so large a *grant*, we are content not to take advantage."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

II. *Law:* The conveyance in writing of such things as cannot be passed or conveyed by word only, as lands, reversions, rents, &c., or made by such persons as cannot give but by deed.

"Thus mutual convenience introduced commercial traffic, and the reciprocal transfer of property by sale, *grant,* or conveyance; which may be considered either as a continuance of the original possession which the first occupant had, or as an abandoning of the thing by the present owner, and an immediate successive occupancy of the same by the new proprietor."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 1.

*** grant'-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *grant; -able.*]

1. That may or can be granted or conveyed by grant.

"Tithes and Church lands . . . coming to the crown became *grantable* in that way to the subject."—*Burke: Dormant Claims of the Church.*

2. That may or can be granted, allowed, or conceded.

"The Statute of Clarendon gave the accused of felony or treason, although quitted by the ordeal, forty days to pass out of the realm with his substance, which to other felons taking sanctuary and confessing to the coroner, he affirms not *grantable.*"—*Selden: Illustrat. Drayton's Poly-Olbion.* s. 17.

grant-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [GRANT, *v.*]

¶ *To take as or for granted:* To assume as conceded or allowed; to take as admitted to be true, though not yet proved.

grant-ee', *s.* [Eng. *grant; -ee.*]

Law: The person to whom a grant or conveyance is made.

"Some of the living *grantees* were unpopular."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

grant'-ẽr, * graunt-cr, *s.* [Eng. *grant; -er.*] One who grants.

"Both sides being desirers, and neither *granters,* they broke off the conference."—*Sidney: Arcadia,* bk. iii.

*** grant'-ĭşc,** *s.* [O. Fr.] A grant or granting.

"Asked Henry a bone of *grantise* of grace."
Robert de Brunne, p. 134.

*** grant'-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *grant; -ly.*] Willingly; with consent or willingness.

grant'-ŏr, *s.* [Eng. *grant; -or.*]

Law: The person by whom a grant or conveyance is made.

"A *duplex querela* shall not be granted under pain of suspension for the *grantor* from the execution of his office."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

grăn'-ų-lą, *s. pl.* [Lat. *granulum,* dimin. of *granum* = a grain.]

Botany:

1. Large sporulca contained in the centre of many algals, as in the genus Gloionema. (*Lindley.*)

2. The spore-case of a fungal. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

grăn'-ų-lar, *a.* [Eng. *granul(e); -ar.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Composed of or resembling granules or grains.

"The protoplasm comprising them is finely *granular* throughout."—*Quain: Anatomy,* ii. 23.

2. *Bot.:* Divided into little knobs or knots, as the roots of *Saxifraga granulata.* (*Lindley.*)

granular crystalline-orthoclase, *s.*

Min. & Petrol.: A variety of orthoclase. Dana includes under it granite, gneiss, micaschist, syenite, syenitic gneiss, granulyte, albitic granite, pyroxenite, and miascyte.

granular-diabase, *s.*

Petrol.: A variety of diabase in which the individual constituents can be recognised by the naked eye. (*Rutley.*)

granular-limestone, *s.*

Petrol.: A metamorphic limestone, composed of small grains or minute crystals intersecting each other in all directions, so as to produce a glimmering lustre, though they themselves, taken singly, are brilliant. It is white, grey, yellowish, bluish grey, reddish, greenish, &c., occasionally veined or spotted. It has no fossils, but at times contains various minerals, such as quartz, garnet, mica, hornblende, talc, actinolite, asbestos, sulphuret of lead and of zinc, &c. Of old it was called also primitive limestone, but it is now known that it may be of any age. It is often called crystalline limestone. Probably it is in all cases indirectly of animal origin. [LIMESTONE.] It occurs in many parts of the United States and various other countries. A variety of it is called statuary-marble (q.v.). (*Phillips, &c.*)

grăn'-ų-lar-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *granular; -ly.*] In a granular manner or form.

*** grăn'-ų-lar-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *granul(e); -ary.*] Granular; resembling granules or grains; consisting of granules.

"Proportionably mixed, tempered, and formed into *granulary* bodies."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. ii., ch. v.

grăn'-ų-lāte, *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *granul(e); -ate;* Fr. *granuler.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To form into granules or small masses.

"Tin and lead may be quickly and better *granulated* by the mechanical way."—*Boyle: Works,* iii. 464.

2. To raise grannles or small asperities; to make rough on the surface.

"It would be too much to assert that the skin of the dog-fish was made rough and *granulated* on purpose for the polishing of wood."—*Paley: Nat. Theol.*, ch. v.

B. *Intrans.:* To be formed into granules or small masses; to become granulated.

"It is a property of *granulating* substances to adhere promptly and permanently if brought together accurately."—*Ashhurst: Encyclopædia of Surgery,* i. 114.

grăn'-ụ-late, grăn'-ụ-lāt-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Consisting of or resembling grains or granules; granular.

2. Having numerous small asperities.

II. *Bot.:* The same as GRANULAR, 2 (q.v.).

granulated-glass, *s.* A kind of roughened glass, used for stained windows.

granulated-steel, *s.*

Metall.: Melted pig-iron is scattered by a wheel into a cistern of water, and thus reduced to fragments. These are imbedded in powdered hematite or sparry iron ore, and subjected to furnace heat. The exterior of the fragments become decarbonized, and thus reduced to the condition of malleable iron. The metal is made homogeneous by melting, and steel is produced.

grăn ụ-lā'-tion, *s.* [Fr.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of forming into granules or grains.

2. The state or process of becoming granular.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Chem.:* Zinc and tin are granulated by pouring the melted metal into cold water: the metal is thus obtained in small fragments. Granulated zinc is used for preparing hydrogen gas, and granulated tin along with concentrated hydrochloric acid is used to reduce nitro compounds to amido compounds.

"*Granulation* is the process by which metals are reduced to minute grains. It is effected by pouring them, in a melted state, through an iron cullender pierced with small holes, into a body of water, or directly upon a bundle of twigs immersed in water. In this way copper is granulated into bean shot, and silver alloys are granulated preparatory to refining."—*Ure: Cyclopædia.*

2. *Surgery.*

(1) A process by which little granular or grain-like fleshy bodies are formed on the surfaces of ulcers and suppurating wounds, and serve both for filling up the cavities and bringing closer together and uniting their sides.

"The mode of healing by *granulation.*"—*Ashhurst: Encyclopædia of Surgery,* i. 112.

(2) The fleshy grain-like bodies thus formed.

"Small conical eminences called *granulations,* . . . in which, by the aid of a pocket lens, minute vessels can be distinguished."—*Ashhurst: Encyclopædia of Surgery,* i. 113.

grăn'-ụle, *s.* & *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *granulum,* dimin. of *granum* = a grain.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Gen.* (*for the most part technically*): Any small body like a grain of wheat, oats, &c.; a little grain.

"With an excellent microscope, where the naked eye did see but a green powder, the assisted eye could discern particular *granules,* some blue, and some yellow."—*Boyle: Works,* i. 680.

II. *Specially:*

1. *Anat.:* There are granules in the blood and in the nerve substance. (See also B. ¶)

2. *Botany:*

(1) & (2) [GRANULA.]

(3) *Pl.:* Pollen-grains.

(4) Knobs or knots constituting portions of a root. [GRANULAR.]

3. *Petrol.:* A minute grain of a simple mineral, as one of the mechanically united constituents of a rock.

"The quartz occurs in small rounded *granules* in the rock."—*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.,* xii. 183.

4. *Astron.:* [¶ (1), (2)].

B. *As adj.:* Consisting of granules.

¶ There is a granule-layer of the cerebellum. It consists of granule-like corpuscles lying in dense groups near the medullary centre. (*Quain.*)

¶ (1) *Granules of Huggins:*

Astron.: Groups of the granules described under (2).

(2) *Granules of Langley:*

Astron.: Minute bodies scattered over the whole surface of the sun, and assumed to be the immediate source of solar light and heat.

granule-cells, *s. pl.*

Anatomy:

1. *Gen.:* Cells containing globules of fat or oil existing in animal solids or liquids.

2. *Spec.:* Such cells when of new formation in inflammation, cancer, &c. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

grăn-ụ-lĭf'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *granule;* Lat. *fero* = to bear, to produce, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Bearing grains; full of grains.

grăn'-ụ-lĭ-form, *a.* [Eng. *granule,* and *form.*]

Petrol. & Min.: Having a granular structure.

grăn'-ụ-līte, grăn'-ụ-lȳte, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *granul(um),* and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Petrol.: A mixture of granular orthoclase and more or less quartz. It is sometimes called semi-granite. It often contains small garnets. Rutley considers it a metamorphic rock. A variety of it is termed Aplite. Granulite is called also Leptinite.

"This *granulite* or 'semi-granite,' as it is well-called."—*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.,* xxxiii. 320.

grăn'-ụ-lōse, *s.* [Eng., &c. (*granul(e); -ose.*] A name given to the part of the starch granules which is dissolved by dilute acids and acted upon by ferments; the residue is said to consist of a variety of cellulose, insoluble in water, which by long boiling is converted into granulose.

grăn'-ụ-loŭs, *a.* [Fr. *granuleux,* from *granule;* Sp. *granuloso;* Ital. *granelloso.*] Full of grains or granules; granular.

grāpe (1), *s.* [GRAIP (1), s.]

grāpe (2), *s.* [GRAIP (2), s.]

grāpe (3), * **graap,** *s.* [Fr. *grappe* = a bunch or cluster of grapes; M. H. Ger. *krappe;* O. H. Ger. *chrapho* = a hook; M. H. Ger. *kripfen;* O. H. Ger. *chripphen* = to seize, to clutch.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

A. *As substantive:*

Bot., Hort., &c.: The fruit of the several species of the genus *Vitis,* of which the best known and most widely cultivated is *Vitis vinifera.* The native country of this plant is the region around the Caspian Sea, extending through Armenia to the Crimea. It has been cultivated from the remotest antiquity, and is widespread in Europe and Asia, but does not flourish in the United States except in California, where it has become a very important wine-making plant. There are several species in the United States, popularly known as the Fox Grape, the Chicken Grape, &c., from which excellent cultivated varieties have been produced.

¶ Bear's grape is *Vaccinium arctostaphylos,* also *Arctostaphylos Uva ursi;* the Corinth grape is the Black Corinth variety of *Vitis vinifera,* the one which furnishes dried currants; the Sea-grape is *Ephedra distachya,* also *Sargassum bacciferum;* and the Seaside grape *Coccoloba uvifera.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Farr. (Pl.):* A mangy tumour on the legs of horses.

2. *Mil.:* [GRAPESHOT].

3. *Ord.:* The cascabel or knob at the end of a cannon.

B. *As adj.:* Of, belonging to, or in any way resembling the fruit described under A or the climbing shrub on which it grows.

* **grape-bunch,** *s.* A bunch or cluster of grapes.

"Bees like a long *grape-bunch* settle on
Some temple's top."
Holiday: Juvenal, sat. xiii.

grape-flower, *s.*

Bot.: Muscari racemosum.

grape-fungus, *s.*

Bot., &c.: Oidium Tuckeri. [VINE-MILDEW.]

grape-hyacinth, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Muscari.

grape-pear, *s.*

Bot.: Amelanchier Botryapium.

grape-sugar, *s.* [GLUCOSE.]

grape-trellis, *s.* A trellis on which grape-vines are trained. [TRELLIS.]

grape-vine, *s.* The vine which bears grapes. [VINE.]

"She was sporting with her women,
Swinging in a swing of *grape-vines.*"
Longfellow: Song of Hiawatha, iii.

¶ In America the word vine is used more generically than with us. It is made to signify any plant climbing with tendrils. Thus there is the melon-vine and even the pea-vine. It is, therefore, necessary to have a specific word to distinguish one from the other; hence the use of the term "grape-vine."

* **grape,** *v.i.* [GROPE.]

grā'pe-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *grape; -less.*] Without grapes, wanting the strength and flavour of the grape.

* **grā'pe-lĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *grape;* dimin. suff. *-let.*] A little grape.

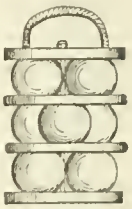
"With its *grapelets* of gold
Growing bright through my fingers."
E. B. Browning: Rhapsody of Life's Progress.

grāp'-ĕr-ў, *s.* [Eng. *grape; -ry.*] A building, inclosure, or other place where grape-vines are cultivated; a vinery.

"A little *grapery* and a little aviary."—*Miss Edgeworth: Absentee,* ch. vi.

grā'pe-shŏt, *s.* [Eng. *grape,* and *shot.*]

Ordnance: Spherical iron shot, rather less than half the diameter of the bore of the piece for which they are intended, and put up in stands consisting of three tiers of three shot each; the stand has a circular cast-iron plate at top and bottom, connected by a bolt and nut. Grapeshot is now little used. Quilted grape is formed by sewing the shot up in a sort of canvas-bag, which is afterwards wrapped around with twine or cord, so as to form meshes; bullets put up in this way were formerly employed for blunderbusses and small artillery. This form has some resemblance to a bunch of grapes, whence the name.


GRAPE-SHOT.

"One of these guns, laden with *grapeshot,* was now fired at the boats."—*Marryat: Peter Simple,* ch. xxxiii.

grā'pe-stōne, *s.* [Eng. *grape,* and *stone.*] The stone or seed of the grape.

"Nay, in Death's hand, the *grapestone* proves
As strong as thunder is in Jove's."
Cowley: Elegy upon Anacreon.

grā'pe-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *grape,* and *wort.*]

Bot.: The Bane-berry, *Actæa spicata.*

-graph, *suff.* [Gr. γράφω (*graphō*) = to write, to draw.] A suffix largely used in the names of scientific instruments: as, pantograph, seismograph, telegraph, &c., to denote the action of delineation or figuring performed by such instruments.

grăph'-ĭc, * **grăph'-ĭck,** * **grăph'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Lat. *graphicus* = pertaining to drawing or painting = Gr. γραφικός (*graphikos*), from γράφω (*graphō*) = to write, to draw; Fr. *graphique.*]

* 1. Of or pertaining to the art of writing, delineating, or describing.

* 2. Written, drawn, inscribed; well or plainly delineated.

"Writing with a needle, or bodkin, or knife, or the like, when the fruit or trees are young: for as they grow, so the letters will grow more large and *graphical.*"—*Bacon: Natural History,* § 503.

3. Described with vivid and clear language; vividly or forcibly described.

"Could the prophet have possibly given a plainer or more *graphical* description?"—*Warburton: Divine Legation,* bk. iv., § 6.

4. Having the power or faculty of describing things graphically: as, a *graphic* writer.

graphic formula, *s.*

Chem.: Graphic formulæ represent the relations of the atoms contained in a molecule to each other. Thus, the nitro-paraffins contain the same number of atoms of the various elements as are contained in the corresponding nitrous ethers, as CH_3NO is the formula for methyl nitrite and nitro-methane, but the graphic formula shows that in nitromethane,

the nitrogen atom is in direct union with a carbon atom, and in methyl nitrite the nitrogen atom is attached to an oxygen atom,

When atoms are united by two affinities it is represented by a double bond, by three affinities by a triple bond, &c.

graphic-gold, graphic-ore, graphic-tellurium, *s.*

Min.: The same as SYLVANITE (q.v.). The term graphic refers to the arrangement of the crystals in a manner to suggest written characters.

graphic-granite, *s.*

Petrol.: Granite consisting of felspar (orthoclase), quartz, and a little mica. When a section is made in a particular direction, an appearance is presented as if the stone had been written over with characters bearing a remote resemblance to Hebrew letters.

graphic-microscope, *s.* A microscope provided with a reflector, which casts down the image upon a piece of paper. The instrument has two reflectors, the second one of which is a prism, across the edge of which the eye observes the image, which may be traced by a pencil.

graphic-ore, *s.* [GRAPHIC-GOLD.]

graphic representation, *s.* Representation by means of lines or diagrams.

graphic-tellurium, *s.* [GRAPHIC-GOLD.]

grăph'-ĭc-al-lў, *adv.* (Eng. *graphical; -ly.*] In a graphic manner; with graphic language.

"Those infernal throes and frightful agitations so *graphically* described."—*Warburton: Doctrine of Grace*, bk. ii., ch. viii.

***grăph'-ĭc-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *graphic; -ly.*] In a graphic manner; graphically.

grăph'-ĭc-nĕss, *grăph'-ĭc-al-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *graphic, graphical; -ness.*] The quality or state of being graphic.

grăph-ĭ dā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *graphis* (genit. *graphidis, graphidos*), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: An order proposed by Lindley for those lichens which have the nucleus breaking up into naked spores. The same as GRAPHIDEI (q.v.).

grăph'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *graph(is)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of lichens, tribe Idiothalameæ. (*Lindley.*) It is now elevated into an order Graphidei (q.v.).

grą-phīd'-ē-ī, †grą-phīd'-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *graphis*, genit. *graphid(is)*, and Lat. masc. pl. adj. suff. *-ei*, or fem. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A natural order of lichens, having the disc of the fruit linear, and either simple or branched. In most cases there is a distinct receptacle. The species occur both in temperate and tropical countries. They are sometimes called Letter-lichens.

***grăph-ĭ-ŏl'-ō-ğў,** *s.* [Gr. γράφω (*graphō*) = to write, and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse, a treatise.] The art of writing or delineating; a treatise on the art of writing.

grăph'-ĭs, *s.* [Lat. *graphis*; Gr. γραφίς (*graphis*) = a style for writing, a drawing in outline.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the family Graphidæ, or the order Graphideæ (q.v.).

grăph'-ĭte, *s.* [Gr. γράφω (*graphō*) = to delineate, to write; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) q.v.).]

1. *Min.:* An hexagonal mineral, crystallizing in flat six-sided tables. Hardness, 1 to 2; sp. gr., 2·1 to 2·2. Color, iron-black to dark steel gray, with a metallic lustre and a black shining streak. Compos.: carbon, either pure with an admixture of iron, or occasionally of silica, alumina, and lime. It occurs foliated, columnar, radiated, scaly, granular, massive, earthy, &c. It is met with in the metamorphic rocks, being occasionally altered coal, and also in greenstone. It is found in many parts of the world, the principal mines in the United States being at Ticonderoga, N. Y. It is popularly called blacklead, though there is no lead even as an impurity in its composition.

2. *Comm.:* It is used for the manufacture of pencils. In some cases solid graphite is used, but more generally the mechanical method of consolidating the dust of pure graphite by great pressure is used, the gritty portions being thus eliminated.

3. *Geol.:* Graphite probably arose from considerably altered vegetable or animal remains, in all likelihood the former.

graphito-battery, *s.*

Elect. Mach.: A galvanic battery consisting of zinc and carbon in sulphuric acid.

gra-phĭt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *graphit(e); -ic.*] Derived from graphite (q.v.).

graphitic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{11}H_4O_6$ Obtained by mixing one part of powdered graphite with three parts of potassium chlorate, and treating the mixture with concentrated nitric acid, and warming to 60° till no more orange vapors are given off. The residuum is washed with water, dried, and the operation repeated five times. Graphitic-acid is scarcely soluble in water, and forms transparent light-yellow crystals. When heated it gives off gases, and leaves finely divided charcoal. It forms compounds with bases.

grăph-ĭ-tōĭd, grăph-ĭ-tōĭd'-al, *a.* [Eng. *graphite*, and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = appearance.] Having the appearance of graphite.

grăph-ŏl'-ō-ğў, *s.* The science of handwriting as indicative of the writer's character.

grą-phŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. γράφω (*graphō*) = to write, to draw, and μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.] A surveying instrument for taking angles. It is also called a demi-circle.

grăph-ŏ-mĕt'-rĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *graphometer; -ical.*] Pertaining to or measured by a graphometer.

grăph'-ŏn, *s.* [GRAPHITE.] An allotropic form of graphite. (*Rossiter.*)

grăph'-ō-phōne, *s.* A species of phonograph having a hard rubber cylinder.

grăph'-ō-scōpe, *s.* [Gr. γραφή (*graphē*) = delineation, a drawing, and σκοπέω (*skopeō*) = to look at.] An optical apparatus for magnifying and giving fine effects to engravings, photographs, &c. Invented by C. J. Rowsell, exhibited in 1871. (*Haydn.*)

grăph'-ŏ-spąşm, *s.* Writers' cramp.

grăph'-ō-tўpe, *s.* [Gr. γράφω (*graphō*) = to write, and Eng. *type.*] A process for obtaining blocks for surface-printing. A zinc plate is covered with a thick coating of oxide of zinc, placed under an hydraulic press to make a perfectly plane and hard surface, and the design drawn upon the oxide with an ink consisting of a chloride of zinc and a menstruum. This produces, as to the parts where the ink touches, a very hard material, the oxychloride of zinc. The remaining surface is rubbed away by brushes, velvet, and the fingers, leaving the lines in relief to be printed from.

grăp'-nel, grăp'-nall, *grape-nel, *s.* [Formed with dimin. suff. *-el*, from Fr. *grappin* = a grapnel, from *grappe* = a hook.]

I. A small anchor with four or more flukes arranged in a circular manner, used by boats or small vessels, and sometimes as a kedge in warping or hauling.

"After this a canoe was left fixed to a *grapnel* in the middle of the harbour."—*Anson: Voyage round the World*, bk. ii., ch. xiii.

* 2. A grappling-iron used in sea-fights, to enable one ship to seize and hold on to another for the purpose of boarding.

3. An implement for recovering tools, &c., dropped into a bored shaft; or for breaking and raising the axial stem left by the annular borer.

grăp'-plo, *gra-ple, *v.t. & i.* [GRAPPLE, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To seize, to lay fast hold of, either with the hands or hooks.

* 2. To fasten; to fix with grappling-hooks.

"The gallies were *grapled* to the Centurion in this manner."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, vol. i., pt. ii., p. 168.

* 3. To apply, to fasten.

"*Grapple* your minds to sternage of this navy."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iii. (Chorus.)

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To seize and contend; to wrestle; to struggle.

"Fiercely with Roderick *grappled* Græme."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, v. 34.

2. To struggle or contend, as with difficulties.

"To *grapple* with the difficulties of the quinquarticular controversy."—*Bp. Horsley: Charge*, Aug., 1806.

* 3. To seize, to lay hold.

"Their hands oft *grappled* to their swords."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, vi. 3.

grăp'-ple, *s.* [O. Fr. *grappil*, from *grappe* = a hook.] [GRAPE.]

I. A struggle; a contest hand to hand; a hug

"In mortal *grapple* overthrown."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, iii. 29.

* 2. A close fight.

"In the *grapple* I boarded them."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iv. 6.

3. A hook for securing one vessel to another or one object to another. Used in holding vessels in engagement while boarding, or in a more peaceable way to hold them associated while loading, unloading, or transferring cargo; a grappling-iron.

"At the end he [Archimedes] fastened a strong hook or *grapple* of iron."—*Wilkins: Archimedes*, bk. i., ch. xii.

4. Grasping tongs, used in various shapes, and for many purposes, as for recovering well-tubes from bored wells or shafts.

* 5. Anything by which a body attaches itself to another.

"The creeping ivy to prevent his fall,
Clings with its fibrous *grapples* to the wall."
Blackmore: Creation, bk. ii.

grapple-plant, *s.*

Bot.: The name given at the Cape of Good Hope to *Uncaria procumbens*, one of the Pedaliaceæ. The name was given because the hooks surrounding the fruit grapple or lay hold of the clothes of people, the fur of animals, &c., and are difficult to disengage.

* **grăp'-ple-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *grapple; -ment.*] A grapple, a grappling, a close struggle.

"[They] down him stayed
With their rude hands and grisely *grapplement*."
Spenser: F. Q., II. xi. 39.

grăp'-plĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [GRAPPLE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of seizing or laying fast hold on.

2. A grapple, a struggle.

"A match for pards in fight, in *grappling* for the bear."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, iii. 57.

* 3. A grapple, a grapnel, a grappling-iron.

* 4. An anchorage.

"We run under the land, and came to a *grappling*, where we took such rest as our situation would admit."—*Cook: First Voyage*, vol. i., bk. ii., ch. iii.

grappling-iron, *s.* An iron instrument made with four or more claws or hooks for laying hold on anything.

grăp'-sĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *graps(us)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: Grapsoidians; a family of brachyurous crustaceans, tribe Catametopes. Milne Edwards places them between the Gonoplacians and the Oxystomes. They have a less regularly quadrilateral carapace than in the Gonoplacians, to which they are closely akin. They are inhabitants of the seashore or of rocks bordering the ocean. They are timid, and escape with much speed at the first appearance of danger.

grăp-sōĭd'-ĭ-ąns, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *grapsus*; Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance, and Eng. pl. suff. *-ans.*]

Zool.: The English name of the family Grapsidæ (q.v.).

grăp'-sŭs, *s.* [Gr. γραψαῖος (*grapsaios*) = a crab.]

1. *Zool.:* The typical genus of the family Grapsidæ (q.v.). The genus was founded by Lamarck, but its limits have been narrowed by Milne Edwards, who confines it to species with their body greatly flattened. They are widely distributed.

2. *Palæont.:* Grapsus is found in the Tertiary strata.

grăp'-tō-lite, *s.* [GRAPTOLITES.]

Palæont.: The English name of any animal of the sub-class Graptolitidæ, and specially of the typical genus Graptolites (q.v.).

¶ (1) *Double graptolites.*

Zool.: Diplograpsus, didymograpsus, &c.

(2) *Twin graptolites:*

Zool.: Didymograpsus. [GRAPTOLITE.]

graptolite-schists, graptolitic-schists, *s. pl.*

Geol.: Schists of Lower Silurian age containing graptolites with their slope as a rule E.N.E. and W.S.W.; occurring in Dumfriesshire, Kirkcudbrightshire, Wigtownshire, and elsewhere. (*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, vii. 46.)

grăp-tō'-lī-tēş, *grăp-tō-lĭth'-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. γραπτός (*graptos*) = painted, marked with letters, written, and λίθος (*lithos*) = stone.]

Palæontology:

*I. (*Of the form* graptolithus): A genus belonging to the mineral kingdom, instituted by Linnæus, and placed by him in his class Fossilia and his order Petrificata. He defines it as a petrifaction resembling a picture. It is quite a medley. One species resembles a map; a second is variegated Florentine marble; another looks like a fossil alga; a fourth is a recent serpula on oysters and other shells; and a fifth dendritic markings on agates. None of these are graptolitea in the modern sense.

2. (*Of the form* graptolites): The typical genus of the sub-class (formerly the family) Graptolitidæ. Only one side has a row of cellules.

grăp-tō-lĭth'-ŭs, *s.* [Graptolitea.]

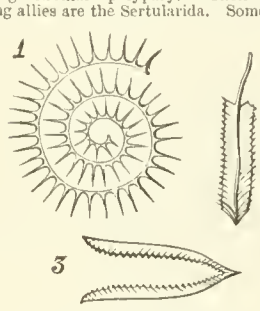
grăp-tō-lĭt'-ĭc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *graptolit(es)*, and Eng., &c. suff. *-ic.*]

Palæont.: Of, belonging, relating to, or containing graptolites.

graptolitic-schists, *s. pl.* [Graptolite-schists.]

grăp-tō-lĭt'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *graptolit(es)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: A sub-class (formerly a family) of Hydrozoa. They have a compound hydrosoma, occasionally branched, consisting of numerous polypites protected by hydrothecæ, and united by a cœnosarc enclosed in a strong tubular polypary. Their nearest living allies are the Sertularida. Some have a



GRAPTOLITIDÆ.

1. Rastrites peregrinus (Barraude).
2. Diplograpsus folium (Hisinger).
3. Didymograpsus Murchisoni.

row of cellules only on one, and others on both sides. They are characteristic Silurian fossils. They occurred where the sea-bed was of mud. Prof. Allman calls the sub-class which they constitute Rhabdopleura. Genera Graptolites and Rastrites, with rows of cellules only on one side, the former coiled like a watch-spring, Diplograpsus, Didymograpsus, &c., with two rows, the cellules in the latter turned to, and in the former away from each other. For English, Scotch, and other species, see Murchison's Siluria; see also for the latter *Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, vii. 46.

***grăp'-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *grap(e)*; *-y.*] Consisting of or resembling grapes.

"The *grapy* clusters spread."
Addison: Ovid; Metam., iii.

***gras** (1), *s.* [Grace.]

***gras** (2), *s.* [Grass.]

***grase,** *v.t.* [Graze.]

***gras-hop, *gres-hop,** *s.* [Grasshopper.]

grasp, *graasp, *graspe, *grasp-en, *v.t. & i.* [From *grapsen*, an extension of *grapen* = to grope; cf. Ger. *gropsen* = to snatch; Ital. *graspare* = to grasp.]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To seize and hold fast in the hands or arms; to clutch.

"[He] fiercer *grasped* his gun."
Scott: Don Roderick, vii. (Conc.)

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To seize or try to win or gain; to take possession of.

"Kings, by *grasping* more than they could hold, First made their subjects, by oppression, bold."
Denham: Cooper's Hill, 343.

2. To lay hold of mentally; to become thoroughly acquainted or conversant with; to comprehend thoroughly.

"The memory will *grasp* and retain all that is sufficient for the purposes of valuable improvement."—*Knox: Liberal Education*, § 11.

*3. To have in one's power; to rule.

"Great king of seas, that *graspest* the ocean, heare."
P. Fletcher, Ecl. 2.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To catch or seize.

2. To make grasps; to clutch, to struggle.

"See, his face is black, and full of blood;
His hands abroad displayed, as one that *grasps*
And tugged for life."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iii. 2.

3. To seize eagerly or avariciously; to act greedily or avariciously.

"Like a miser midst his store,
Who *grasps* and *grasps* 'till he can hold no more."
Dryden. (*Ogilvie.*)

¶ *To grasp at:* To try to seize or gain; to catch at; to struggle after.

"For what are men who *grasp at* praise sublime,
But bubbles on the rapid stream of time."
Young: Love of Fame, ii. 255.

grasp, *s.* [Grasp, *v.*]

1. The grip or seizure of the hand.

2. The reach of the hand.

"They looked upon it as their own, and had it even within their *grasp*."—*Clarendon.*

3. The power of seizing or grasping: hence, possession, power, hold.

"I would not be the villain that thou thinkest,
For the whole space that's in the tyrant's *grasp*."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 3.

4. The power of the intellect to grasp or comprehend things; the reach or range of the intellect.

grasp'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *grasp*, and *able.*] That may or can be grasped.

"His every sense had grown
Ethereal for pleasure; 'bove his head
Flew a delight half *graspable*."
Keats: Endymion, ii. 673.

grasp-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *grasp*; *-er.*]

1. One who grasps or seizes.

*2. A grapple or grappling-hook.

"The handes and *graspers* wherewith the galyes were fastned togethers."—*Brende: Quintus Curtius*, fo. 59.

grasp'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Grasp, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Seizing, laying hold on.

2. Avaricious, greedy, covetous, miserly, exacting.

"My wealth, on which a kinsman nigh
Already casts a *grasping* eye."
Scott: Rokeby, iv. 28.

C. *As subst.:* The act of seizing or laying fast hold on.

grasp'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *grasping*; *-ly.*] In a grasping manner; avariciously, greedily, covetously.

***grasp'-ĭng-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *grasping*; *-ness.*] The quality of being grasping; greed, covetousness, avarice.

"A *graspingness* that is unworthy of that indulgence."—*Richardson: Clarissa*, i. 137.

***gras'-ple, *gras'-pel,** *v.i.* [Eng. *grasp*; freq. suff. *-le.*] To grapple.

"With whom the cynquereme *graspeled*."—*Brende: Quintus Curtius*, fo. 61.

***gras'-ple,** *s.* [Grasple, *v.*] A grapnel, or grappling-hook.

"To the which they fastened *grasples* of iron and great hookes lyke sithes."—*Brende: Quintus Curtius*, fo. 60.

***gras'-plĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *graspl(e)*; *-er.*] A grappling-hook; a grapnel.

"The *grasplers* letten downe (called Corvi) tooke violently awaye many of the souldiers that were within the shippes."—*Brende: Quintus Curtius*, fo. 60.

***grasp'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *grasp*; *-less.*] Relaxed, not grasping.

"From my *graspless* haud
Drop friendship's precious pearls, like hour-glass sand."
Coleridge. On a Friend.

grass, *græs, *gras, *grasse, *gres, * gress, * gresse, * gers, * gerse, * griss, * gyrse, *s.* [A.S. *gærs, græs*; cogn. with Dut. *gras*; Sw. & Dan. *gräs*; Icel. *gras*; Goth. *gras*; Ger. *gras.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The herbage, or verdant covering of the earth.

"She checks her reins, and on the verdant *grass*,
Beneath the covering trees her limbs she throws,
Hoole: Orlando Furioso, xxiii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Botany:*

(1) *Strictly:*

(*a*) *Sing.:* Any plant belonging to the order Graminaceæ and no others.

(*b*) *Pl.:* The order Graminaceæ.

(2) *Loosely:*

(*a*) The popular name of various endogens, some of them not belonging to the Graminaceæ. Thus, the Arrow Grass is Triglochin, a genus of Juncaginaceæ, and the Cotton Grass is Eriophorum, a genus of Cyperaceæ.

(*b*) The popular name for various genera, which are not even endogens. Thus, the Grass of Parnassus (Parnassia) is an exogen of the order Saxifragaceæ; and the Goose Grass (*Galium Aparine*), also an exogen, of the order Rubiaceæ.

¶ The numerous plant names, in which grass is the last word of a compound, will be found scattered throughout the work. They are too numerous to be brought together here

2. *Scripture:*

(1) *Lit.:* In the same sense as I. 1.

(2) *Fig.:* That which is fading, or subject to decay and death.

"All flesh is *grass* . . . Surely the people is *grass*."—*Isa.* xl. 6, 7.

¶ *To give grass:* To yield.

grass-blade, *s.* A single blade or stem of grass. (*Byron: Don Juan*, viii. 47.)

grass-cold, *gerse-cauld, *s.* A slight cold or catarrh affecting horses.

"There is a *grass-cold*, as the farmers call it, that seldom does much harm, or lasts long."—*Agr. Surv. Dumfr.*, p. 380.

grass-cutter, *s.* One who, or an instrument which, cuts grass; specif. one of the attendants on an Indian army, whose business it is to cut and bring into the camp green fodder for the chargers and transport cattle.

grass-fed, *a.* Fed on grass or green food; fed by pasturing, as distinguished from *stall-fed.*

"Killing cattle young and only *grass-fed*."—*Sir W. Temple: Of Trade in Ireland.*

grass-finch, grass-quit, *s.*

Ornith.: The genus Spermophila, consisting of American birds placed by Swainson under the family Fringillidæ and the sub-family Pyrrhulinæ (Bullfinches).

grass-grown, *a.* Overgrown with grass or weeds.

"A solitary sentinel paced the *grass-grown* pavement."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

***grass-hearth,** *s.*

Law: An old customary service of tenants, who brought their ploughs and did one day's work for their lord.

grass-ill, *s.* A disease of lambs.

"When about three weeks old, and beginning to make grass their food, a straggling lamb or two will sometimes die of what is called the *grass-ill*."—*Prize Essay, Highl. Soc. Scot.*, iii. 351.

grass-lambs, *s. pl.* Lambs of which the dams are running on pasture-land; hence their milk is richer, and the flesh of the lambs of a superior quality than under other conditions.

***grass-male, *gerss-male,** *s.* Rent for grass, or the privilege of grazing.

"James Weir grantit that he resavit the said scheipe in gresing [for grazing] fra the said lady, and tuke and is pait of his *gerss male* thairfor."—*Act. Dom. Conc.* (1479), p. 41.

grass-moths, *s. pl.*

Entom.: The family Crambidæ, which belongs to the group Pyralidina. Thirty-four British species are known. They are called also Veneers. (*Stainton.*)

grass of Parnassus, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Parnassia. It consists of perennial herbs, with radicle quite entire, exstipulate leaves, and a scape bearing at the top a solitary large yellow or white flower, with a five-lobed calyx, five persistent petals, five stamens, alternating with five staminodes and a many-seeded superior capsular fruit. Twelve species are known, one (*Parnassia palustris*) in British bogs, and two (*P. caroliniana* and *P. asarifolia*) from the United States

grass-oil, *s.* A fragrant volatile oil, dis-

tilled from various kinds of Indian grasses, especially of the genus Andropogon, and used in perfumery.

grass-snake, *s.* The same as RINGED-SNAKE (q.v.).

grass-table, *s.*

Arch.: The same as EARTH-TABLE (q.v.).

grass-tree, *s.*

Bot.: The liliaceous genus Xanthorrhæa. On the Swan River and elsewhere in Australia they furnish valuable fodder for cattle. Before the native Tasmanians became extinct, they were wont to eat the tender leaves at the top of the stem. The name grass-tree is used also of *Richea dracophylla* and *Kingia australis.*

grass-vetch, *s.*

Bot.: *Lathyrus Nissolia.*

***grass-week,** *s.* An old name in the Inns of Courts for Rogation-week, because the commons then consisted chiefly of vegetables and salads.

grass, *v.t. & i.* [GRASS, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To cover with grass or turf; to sow grass on.

2. To bleach on the grass or ground, as flax.

3. To bring to the ground; to lay or cause to lie on the grass: as, To *grass* a fish.

"At the close of the twenty-fifth round the doctor had killed twenty out of twenty-five, while his opponent had *grassed* seventeen out of the same number." —*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 26, 1891.

***B.** *Intrans.:* To produce grass; to become pasture.

"Land arable, driven, or worn to the proof,
With oats ye may sow it the sooner to *grass*,
More soon to be pasture, to bring it to pass."
Tusser: Husbandrie.

***grăs-sā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *grassatio*, from *grassatus*, pa. par. of *grassor*, freq. of *gradior* = to walk.] A progress or progression.

"If in vice there be a perpetuall *grassation*, there must be in virtue a perpetuall vigilance: and 'tis not enough to be incessant, but it must be universall."—*Feltham: Resolves*, pt. ii., res. 8.

grass'-clŏth, *s.* [Eng. *grass*, and *cloth.*] Cloth made from the grassy fibres of the inner bark of the grasscloth-plant (q.v.). It equals the best French cambric in softness and fineness. In India it is made into light white jackets, used by guests at parties, when cloth costs would be oppressively hot.

grasscloth-plant, *s.*

Bot.: Böhmeria nivea, one of the Urticaceæ. It grows in Sumatra, China, and Assam. Called more fully the Chinese grasscloth-plant.

grass'-greĕn, *grasse-greene, *gras-grene, *a. & s.* [A.S. *græsgrene*; Dut. *grasgroen*; Icel. *grasgrœn*; Dan. *græsgrön*; Ger. *grasgrün.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language.*

1. Green with grass; verdant.

"As *grass-green* meads pronounced the summer near."
Fawkes: Theocritus, Idyl. xiii.

2. Of the colour of grass; dark green.

"A gown of *grassgreen* silk she wore."
Tennyson: Lancelot & Guinevere. 24.

II. *Bot., &c.:* Clear, lively green, without any mixture. The rendering of Lat. *smaragdinus* and *prasinus.*

B. *As subst.:* The colour of grass.

grass'-hŏp-pĕr, *gras'-hŏp-pĕr, *gras-hop-pyr, *gras-hop, *gres-hoppe, *gress-hope, *gress-hoppe, *gres-sop, *grys-ope, *s.* [A.S. *gærshoppa*; Icel. *grashoppa*; Dut. *grashupper*; Sw. *græshoppa*; Dan. *græshoppe.*]

Entomology:

1. *Singular:*

(1) Properly *Gryllus viridissimus*, an orthopterous insect, with long antennæ, and its hind legs formed for leaping. It is above two inches long, and is common in marshy places.

(2) Various other grasshoppers are really small species of locusts.

2. *Pl.:* The family Acridiidæ, belonging to the order Orthoptera. They are sometimes called Gryllina. They have long setaceous antennæ, thus distinguishing them from the Locusts (Locustidæ), to which they are allied, and which have short antennæ.

grasshopper-beam, *s.* One form of beam used in steam-engines; the fulcrum is at one end, and the connecting rod between it and the piston-rod, usually midway.

grasshopper-engine, *s.* An engine having a grasshopper-beam.

grasshopper-warbler, *s.*

Ornith.: Salicaria locustella, one of the Sylviidæ. Its note is like that of a cricket. It is a summer visitant to Britain, arriving in the middle of April and departing in September.

***gras-sil, *gris-sel, *girs-sil,** *v.i.* [Fr. *gresiller* = to crackle.] To rustle; to make a rustling or crackling noise.

"Sone eftir this of men the clamor rais,
The takillis *grassillis*, cabillis can frate and frais."
Douglas: Virgil, 15, 44.

grass'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *grassy*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being grassy or abounding in grass.

grass'-lănd, *s.* [Eng. *grass*, and *land.*] Land kept always under grass, as distinguished from land which is alternately under grass and tillage.

grass'-lĕss, *grasse-lesse, *a.* [Eng. *grass*; *-less.* Destitute of grass.

"*Grassless* floor of red-brown hue,
By sheddings from the pining umbrage tinged."
Wordsworth: Yew-trees.

grass'-măn, gerss-man, *s.* [Eng. *grass*, and *man.*] One who possesses a house in the country without any land.

"The tenants, cottars, and *grassmen*, who for fear of their lives had fled here and there."—*Spalding*, ii. 187.

grass'-plŏt, *s.* [Eng. *grass*, and *plot.*] A plot or piece of ground covered with grass; a space consisting of beds of flowers with grass between them instead of gravel.

"Here on this *grassplot*, in this very place."
Shakesp.: Tempest, iv. 1.

grass'-pŏl-ў, *grass'-pŏl-ą, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: Lythrum hyssopifolia, the Hyssop-leaved Purple-loosestrife. It is a small plant with red axillary flowers, growing occasionally in inundated places in the east of England.

grass'-ŭm, gĕr'-sŭm, gĕr'-sŏme, *s.* [A.S. *gærsuma* = store, treasure, a premium.] A sum of money paid by a tenant to a landlord on entering upon a farm. (*Scotch.*)

grass'-wĭd-ōw, *s.* [Fr. *grace* = courtesy; Eng. *widow.*]

***1.** An unmarried woman who has had a child.

2. A married woman whose husband is temporarily separated from her, as when the wife lives in England and the husband in India.

"She is a *grass-widow*; her husband is something in some Indian service."—*Saturday Review*, Feb. 11, 1882.

grass'-wrăck, *s.* [Eng. *grass*, and *wrack.*]

Bot.: The genus Zostera, belonging to the order Naiadaceæ. Two species are British, the Broad-leaved Grasswrack, *Zostera marina*, and the Dwarf Grasswrack, *Z. nana.* The resemblance to grass is in the leaves, and the term "wrack" suggests that the plants are cast on beaches like seawrack of algæ, zoophytes, &c. The Common Grasswrack is used for packing bottles and earthenware. Pallas says that in the south of Russia it is found with pottery in old tombs. It is the alva (ulva or alga) of the shops, sold to stuff beds, a purpose for which it is largely used in Iceland and in the north of continental Europe.

gras'-sў, *gras-sie, *a.* [Eng. *grass*; *-y.*]

1. Covered or abounding with grass.

2. Like grass, green, verdant.

"The wearied eye
Reposes gladly on as smooth a vale
As ever Spring yclad in *grassy* dye."
Byron: Childe Harold, ii. 54.

*** graste,** *pa. par.*, or *a.* [GRACED.]

gras'-tīte, *s.* [Gr. γράστις (*grastis*) = grass, fodder.]

Min.: The same as CLINOCHLORE (q.v.).

grat, *pret. of v.* [GREET (2), *v.*] Cried, wept.

"But he *grat* when he spak o' the Colonel, ye never saw the like."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. lxiii.

grāte, *s.* [Low Lat. *grata, crata*, from Lat. *crates* = a hurdle; Ital. *grata.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A partition or screen made of bars fixed parallel or at angles to each other with interstices; a kind of lattice-window, such as is used in cloisters, nunneries, &c.

"Glimmering vaults, with iron *grates*."
Tennyson: Dream of Fair Women, 35.

2. A grated box or basket, or a box with a series of bars for a floor, in which fuel is burned.

"My dear is of opinion that an old-fashion *grate* consumes coals, but gives no heat."—*Steele: Spectator*, No. 308.

II. *Min.:* A metallic perforated plate on which ores are stamped.

grate-bar, *s.* The iron bar in a furnace which supports the fuel. A part of a grid in a furnace.

grate-surface, *s.*

Steam-engin.: The area of surface of grate by which air has access to the fuel. In an average boiler this is one square foot per horse-power, and is expected to evaporate one cubic foot of water per hour.

grāte (1), *v.t.* [GRATE, *s.*] To furnish with a grate or grating; to fill in or cover with cross bars.

"She has *grated* port-holes between the decks."—*Burke: Sketch of the Negro Code.*

grāte (2), *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *grater*; Fr. *gratter*, from Low Lat. *crato*, from Sw. *kratta* = to scrape; Dan. *kratte, kratse*; Dut. *krassen* = to scratch; Ger. *kratzen*; Mid. Eng. *cracchen*; Ital. *grattare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To rub one thing against another, so as to cause a harsh sound: as, To *grate* one's teeth.

2. To rub two bodies together, so as to reduce one or both to small particles.

"*Grate* it [horse radish] on a grater which has no bottom, and so it may pass through."—*Evelyn: Acetaria.*

***3.** To offend, to vex; to annoy by anything harsh or vexatious.

"*Grating* so harshly all his days of quiet."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 1.

***4.** To cause to creak or make a harsh, grating noise.

***5.** To produce as a harsh, discordant sound by the collision or friction of rough bodies.

"On a sudden open fly . . .
The infernal doors, and on their hinges *grate*
Harsh thunder." *Milton: P. L.*, ii. 881.

***6.** To grind down, to reduce.

"Mighty states are *grated* to dusty nothing."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, iii. 2.

B. *Intransitive:*

***1.** To rub together; to touch.

"Their speres *grated* nat; il they had, by moont lykelhod they had taken hurt."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. ii., ch. clxviii.

2. To rub against any body so as to produce a harsh, discordant noise; to give out a harsh sound.

"Hear a dry wheel *grating* on the axle-tree."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., iii. 1.

***3.** To be offensive, to offend.

"I never heard him make the least complaint, in a case that would have *grated* sorely on some men's patience, and have filled their lives with discontent." —*Locke.*

***4.** To be grieved, to fret.

"For grief his heart did *grate*."
Spenser: F. Q., II. i. 56.

***grāte,** *a.* [Lat. *gratus* = pleasant.] Pleasant, agreeable.

"It becomes *grate* and delicious enough by custom." —*Sir T. Herbert: Travels.*

grāte'-fŭl, *a.* [From the stem seen in Lat. *gratus*; O. Fr. *grat*; Mid. Eng. *grate* = pleasing; Eng. suff. *-ful(l).*]

†1. Pleasing; pleasant; acceptable; welcome; gratifying.

"O death was *grateful!*"
Longfellow: Skeleton in Armour.

2. Having a due sense of benefits received; willing and ready to acknowledge obligations for kindnesses done; thankful.

"The Queen herself,
Grateful to Prince Geraint for service done,
Loved her." *Tennyson: Geraint & Enid*, 15.

3. Exhibiting or expressing gratitude; indicative of gratitude.

"Although the constant sun
Cheer all their seasons with a *grateful* smile."
Cowper: Task, i. 628.

grāte'-fŭl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *grateful*; *-ly.*]

†1. In a pleasing, gratifying, or agreeable manner.

2. In a grateful manner; with gratitude.

"They do *gratefully* recommend you and your well-devoted labours in their prayers to God."—*Boyle: Works*, vi. 652.

grāte'-fūl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *grateful*; *-ness.*]

† 1. The quality of being grateful, pleasing, or acceptable; pleasantness.

2. The quality of being grateful or thankful for benefits received or kindnesses done; gratitude; thankfulness.

"Out of *gratefulness*, in remembrance of the many courtesies done to him."—*Baker: Henry II.* (an. 1155).

grāt'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *grate* (2), *v.*; *-er*; Fr. *gratoir.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that which grates; specif., a plate roughened by punching holes which raise protuberances forming a rasping surface. Used for grating ginger, nutmeg, horseradish, lemons, biscuits, &c.

"Whose bony hips, which out of both sides stick,
Might serve for *graters*."
Sherburne: Choice of his Mistress.

2. *Bookbind.:* An iron instrument used by the forwarder in rubbing the backs of sewed books.

* **grą-tĭc-ŭ-lā'-tion,** *s.* [Fr. *graticulation, craticulation*, from *graticuler, craticuler* = to divide into squares, from *graticule, craticule*; Lat. *craticula* = a little hurdle; *crates* = a hurdle.] The division of a design or drawing into little squares for the purpose of producing a copy of it on a larger or smaller scale.

* **grāt'-ĭ-cūle,** *s.* [Fr.] [Graticulation.] A design or drawing divided into little squares for the purpose of reproduction on a larger or smaller scale.

grăt-ĭ-fĭ-cā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *gratificatio*, from *gratificatus*, pa. par. of *gratificor* = to gratify (q.v.); Fr. *gratification*; Ital. *gratificazione*; Sp. *gratificacion.*]

1. The act of gratifying or pleasing.

"The infant desires only the *gratification* of its physical wants."—*Lindsay: Mind in the Lower Animals*, i. 98.

* 2. Congratulation; well-wishing.

"Whereupon she sent . . . a letter of *gratification*."
—*Hakluyt: Voyages*, ii. 306.

3. That which gratifies or pleases; anything which affords pleasure; a pleasure; a satisfaction; an enjoyment.

"The riches of the world, and the *gratifications* they afford."—*Bp. Horsley: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 10.

* 4. Reward; recompense; gratuity.

¶ For the difference between *gratification* and *enjoyment*, see Enjoyment.

grăt'-ĭ-fī-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *gratify*; *-er.*] One who or that which gratifies or pleases; any person or thing which affords gratification, pleasure, or satisfaction.

"It chanced he had under him in one of his dominions, a barber, a gift taker, a *gratifier* of rich men."
—*Latimer: Sermon the third, before King Edward.*

grăt'-ĭ-fy, * **grat-ĭ-fie,** * **grat-ĭ-fye,** *v.t.* [Fr. *gratifier*, from Lat. *gratificor* = to please; *gratus* = pleasing, and *facio* = to make; Ital. *gratificare*; Sp. *gratificar.*]

1. To please, to afford pleasure, satisfaction, or gratification to; to meet the wishes of.

"The soldan devised how to *gratify* the pope and to slay his enemy."—*Bale: Pageant of Popes*, fo. 100.

* 2. To congratulate, to welcome.

"To *gratifie* and welcome him into those parts."—*Hall: Henry II.* (an. 15.)

* 3. To humour, to indulge.

"Much less might serve, when all that we design
Is but to *gratify* an itching ear."
Cowper: Task, vi. 613.

* 4. To make pleasing, agreeable, or grateful.

"Some one that would with grace be *gratifide*."
Spenser: Mweopotmos, 110.

* 5. To grant or allow for the sake of pleasing.

"You steer between the country and the court,
Nor *gratify* whate'er the great desire."
Dryden: To John Dryden, 129.

* 6. To reward, to requite, to recompense.

"To *gratify* his noble service."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, ii. 2.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *to gratify*, *to indulge*, and *to humour*: "To *gratify* is a positive act of the choice. To *indulge* is a negative act of the will, a yielding of the mind to circumstances. One *gratifies* the appetites; one *indulges* the humours. To *gratify* and *indulge*, as individual acts, may be both allowable; but to *gratify* is unrestricted by any moral consideration; *indulging* always involves the sacrifice of some general rule of conduct or principle of action. We may sometimes *gratify* a laudable curiosity, and *indulge* ourselves by a salutary recreation; but *gratifying* as a habit becomes a vice, and *indulging* as a habit is a weakness. To *humour* is to *indulge* or fall in with the *humour*; it may be selfish or prudent. A good parent *indulges* his child in whatever he knows is not hurtful; it is sometimes necessary to *humour* the temper in some measure, the better to correct it. Things *gratify*; persons only *indulge*." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

grāt'-ĭng, *s.* [Grate (1), *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of furnishing with a grate; a grate.

2. An open frame of iron bars covering the entrance to a sewer or drain in a street.

3. An open iron frame or lattice in the pavement, to admit light to a basement.

II. *Naut.:* Open wood-work of cross slats to cover hatchways, and yet to admit light and air. Before the abolition of flogging in the Navy, men sentenced to be flogged were tied to a grating to receive their punishment.

grāt'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Grate (2), *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Making a harsh, discordant sound, as of two rough bodies rubbing together.

"To have his ears wounded with some harsh and *grating* sound."—*Burke: Sublime & Beaut.*, pt. i., § 2.

2. Harsh, vexing, irritating, annoying, unpleasant.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of causing a harsh, discordant sound, by the rubbing together of two bodies.

"The *grating* and rubbing of these axes against the sockets."—*Wilkins: Dædalus*, ch. xv.

2. A harsh, discordant sound.

"The contrary is called harshness, such as is *grating*, and some other sounds, which do not always affect the body, but only sometimes, and that with a kind of horror beginning at the teeth."—*Hobbes: Of Human Nature*, ch. vii.

3. Annoyance, irritation, vexation.

"The hard *grating* and afflicting contrariety that bears to the flesh."—*South: Sermons*, vol. xi., ser. 1.

II. *Optics:* [Diffraction-gratings].

grāt'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *grating*; *-ly.*] In a grating, harsh, discordant, or offensive manner; harshly, discordantly, offensively.

grāt'-ĭ-ō-la, *s.* [Lat. *gratia* = grace, favour; meaning here the grace of God, from the supposed medicinal virtues of the plant, which was formerly called *gratia Dei.*]

Bot.: The typical genus of the family Gratioleæ (q.v.). *Gratiola officinalis*, the Hedge Hyssop, grows in the south of Europe, and, according to Haller, is so abundant in the Swiss pastures as to render them useless for cattle. It is very bitter, and acts both as a purgative and an emetic. It is said that it was the base of the gout medicine, called *eau medicinale.* It has been used in hypochondria. *G. peruviana* is also a purgative and emetic.

grą-tī-ŏl'-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *gratiol(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Scrophulariaceæ, divided into four sub-tribes, Aptosimeæ, Manuleæ, Eugratioleæ, and Lindernieæ.

grāt-ĭ-ō-lēr'-ĭ-tĭn, *s.* [Gratiolin.]

grăt-ĭ-ō-lē-tĭn, *s.* [Gratiolin.]

grăt'-ĭ-ō-lĭn, *s.* [Eng., &c., *gratiol(a)*; *-in.*]

Chem.: $C_{20}H_{34}O_7$. A glucoside contained in *Gratiola officinalis.* It dissolves in sulphuric acid, forming a purple solution. When boiled with dilute sulphuric acid, it yields *Gratioletin* $C_{17}H_{22}O_5$, a crystalline substance insoluble in water and ether; gratideretin, $C_{17}H_{28}O_3$, a resinous substance insoluble in water, but soluble in ether; and glucose.

gra-tĭ-ō-şą, *adv.* [Grazioso.]

* **gra-tious,** *a.* [Gracious.]

grā'-tis, *odv. & a.* [Lat.]

A. *As adv.:* For nothing; freely: without charge or recompense; gratuitously.

"Justice never was in reality administered *gratis* in this country."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, pt. ii., bk. iv., ch. i.

B. *As adj.:* Given or done freely or for nothing; gratuitous.

grāt'-ĭ-tūde, *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *gratitudo*, from Lat. *gratus* = pleasing, thankful; Ital. *gratitudine.*]

1. The quality or state of being grateful; a feeling of thankfulness for benefits or kindness received; grateful sentiments towards a benefactor; gratefulness; thankfulness.

"*Gratitude* is properly a virtue, disposing the mind to an inward sense, and an outward acknowledgment of a benefit received."—*South: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 12.

* 2. A gratuity; a reward; a recompense.

grāt'-toir (oi as wà), *s.* [Fr.] [Scraper.]

* **grą-tū'-ĭ-tal,** *a.* [Lat. *gratuit(us)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*] Gratuitous, free.

* **gra-tuite,** *s.* [Fr. *gratuité.*] A favour, kindness.

* **grāt'-ŭ-ląnce,** *s.* [Lat. *gratulans*, pr. par. of *gratulor.*] [Gratulate.] A favour, a kindness, a gratuity.

"Some add disburse, some bribe, some *gratulance*."
Machin: Dumb Knight, v.

* **grăt-ŭ-lant,** *a.* [Lat. *gratulans*, pr. par. of *gratulor* = to congratulate.] Congratulating.

"At Heaven's wide-open portal *gratulant*."
Coleridge: Dawning of Nations.

grą-tū'-ĭ-toŭs, *a.* [Lat. *gratuitus*, from *gratis* = pleasing, thankful; Fr. *gratuit*; Ital. & Sp. *gratuito.*]

1. Given freely or for nothing; granted without claim or charge; free; voluntary; gratis.

"The peasantry were forced to give their *gratuitous* labour six days in the year."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. Not required, called for, or warranted by the circumstances of the case; done or made without sufficient grounds or reason; as, a *gratuitous* assumption, a *gratuitous* insult.

¶ "*Gratuitous* is opposed to that which is obligatory; *voluntary* is opposed to that which is compulsory or involuntary." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

gratuitous-deeds, *s. pl.*

Scots Law: Deeds granted without any value being given for them.

grą-tū'-ĭ-toŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *gratuitous*; *-ly.*]

1. Freely; voluntarily; without any claim or merit; without charge or compensation; gratis.

"*Gratuitously* conferred upon him by the credulity of posterity."—*Scott: Thomas the Rhymer.* (Note.)

2. Done, said, or adopted without sufficient grounds, reason, or cause; without sufficient reason or grounds.

"This obliquity of direction, which they *gratuitously* tack to matter."—*Cheyne: Philosophical Principles.*

grą-tū'-ĭ-toŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *gratuitous*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being gratuitous.

grą-tū'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *gratuité*, from Low Lat. *gratuitas*, from Lat. *gratuitus* = gratuitous, free.]

1. That which is given or granted gratuitously, or as a free gift; anything given or done freely or for nothing; a free gift; a donation; a kindness.

"These *gratuities* nuayled not to make this King James friendly to the realme of Englande."—*Grafton: Henry VI.* (an. 2).

2. Something given in return for a favour or service; an acknowledgment; a recompense; a return.

"Performing, now and then, certain offices of religion for such *gratuities*."—*Burke: Penal Laws against Irish Catholics.*

¶ "*Gratuity* and *recompense* both imply a gift, and a gift by way of return for some supposed service; but the *gratuity* is independent of all expectation as well as right; the *recompense* is founded upon some admissible claim." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **grāt'-ŭ-lāte,** *v.t. & i.* [Gratulate, *a.* Sp. *gratular*; Ital *gratulare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To congratulate; to wish joy to; to salute with congratulations.

"Dangers? how mean you dangers, that so courtly
You *gratulate* my safe return from dangers?"
Ford: Lover's Melancholy, i. 1.

2. To welcome

"To *gratulate* the sweet return of morn."
Milton: P. R., iv. 438.

3. To reward; to recompense.

"I could not choose but *gratulate* your honest endeavours with this remembrance."—*Heywood.*

B. *Intrans.:* To exult. (*Milton: P. L.*, ix. 472.)

***grăt'-ụ-lāte,** *a.* [Lat. *gratulatus*, pa. par. of *gratulor* = to wish one joy; *gratus* = pleasing, thankful.] Gratifying, felicitous; to be rejoiced at; fortunate.

"There's more behind that is more *gratulate*."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, v. 1.

***grăt-ụ-lā'-tion, *grat-ụ-la-clon,** *s.* [Lat. *gratulatio*, from *gratulatus*, pa. par. of *gratulor*; Ital. *gratulazione*; Sp. *gratulacion*.] The act of congratulating or felicitating; a congratulation or expression of joy or pleasure.

"Angelic *gratulations* rend the skies."
Cowper: Truth, 587.

***grăt'-ụ-la-tŏr-ĭ-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *gratulatory*; *-ly*.] In a gratulatory or congratulatory manner.

grăt'-ụ-lā-tŏr-ў, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *gratulatorius*, from *gratulatus*, pa. par. of *gratulor*; Ital. & Sp. *gratulatorio*.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Congratulatory; expressing gratulation or congratulations.

"The usual groundwork of such *gratulatory* odes."
—Bp. Horsley: Sermons, vol. i., ser. 5.

2. Expressing gratitude or thanks; grateful.

"Whereas formerly he had disowned any propitiatory sacrifice, content with *gratulatory* . . . he now makes it properly propitiatory."—*Waterland: Works*, viii. 263.

B. *As subst.:* An address or expression of congratulation or felicitation to any person for some good which has befallen him.

***grăt'-ụ-lĭng,** *a.* [Lat. *gratulor* = to congratulate.] Congratulatory, well-wishing.

"Where's orator Higgen with his *gratuling* speech now?" *Beaum. & Flet.: Beggar's Bush*, ii. 1.

gràul'-īte, *s.* [From Graul, near Schwarzenberg, in Saxony, where it occurs; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: The same as Tecticite (q.v.). (*Dana*).

gràu'-wăc-kĕ, *s.* [Graywacke.]

grą-vā'-mĕn, *s.* [Lat., from *gravo* = to weigh down; *gravis* = heavy.]

1. The substantial cause of an action at law; the ground or burden of complaint; that part of an accusation which weighs most heavily against the accused.

2. A representation; a motion: specif., a motion proposed in Convocation.

grą-văm'-ĭn-ŏus, *a.* [Lat. *gravamen*, gen. *gravamin(is)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous*.] Grievous, burdensome.

grāve (1), *v.t.* [Graves.]

Naut.: To clean a ship's bottom by burning off the weeds, barnacles, &c., and coating it with pitch and tallow.

grāve (2). graif, *grav-yn, *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *grafan* = to dig, to engrave; cogn. with Dut. *graven*; Dan. *grave*; Sw. *grafva*; Icel. *grafa*; Goth. *graban* = to dig; Ger. *graben*; Gr. γράφω (*graphō*) = to write, to engrave; Fr. *graver* = to engrave; Ir. *grafaim* = to scrape.]

A. *Transitive:*

***1.** To dig.

"Thei . . . hadde *grave* on the ground many grete cauys." *Alexander & Dindimus*, 6.

2. To bury, to inter, to entomb.

"Than in a grafe thai gan him *grave*."
Legends of Holy Rood, p. 79.

***3.** To carve; to form or shape by cutting with a chisel, as a sculptor.

"Thou shalt not make to thee any *graven* image."—*Exodus* xx. 4.

4. To carve; to cut as letters or figures on stone, wood, metal, &c., with a chisel or graver; to engrave.

[He] *graved* it on a gem and wore it next his heart."
Cowper: Anti-Thelyphthora.

5. To impress deeply.

B. *Intrans.:* To carve; to write or cut words or figures on wood, metal, &c.; to engrave.

"Thou shalt make a plate of pure gold, and *grave* upon it."—*Exodus* xxviii. 36.

***grāve, *grafe, *graive,** *s.* [A.S. *græf*; O. S. *graf*; O. Fris. *gref*; Dut. *graf*; O. H. Ger. *graf*; Icel. *gröf*; Sw. *graf*; Dan. *grav*; Ger. *grab*.]

1. A hole or excavation in the earth, in which a human body is buried; a place of interment; a tomb, a sepulchre.

"The *graves*, all gaping wide,
Every one lets forth his spright."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, v. 2.

***2.** Anything graven or carved; a carved image.

3. A place of great slaughter or mortality.

4. Destruction; ruin; death.

"Richard marked him for the *grave*."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., ii. 6.

grave-clothes, *s. pl.* The clothes or dress in which the dead are buried; a winding sheet.

"Alice, in her *grave-clothes* bound,
Ghastly smiling, points a seat."
Scott: Frederick & Alice.

grave-digger, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who digs graves.

2. *Entom.:* The name given in Jamaica to a fossorial insect of the order Hymenoptera, family Sphegidæ, which digs holes in clay, in which it lays its eggs, depositing along with them, for the future sustenance of its larvæ, caterpillars and spiders slightly stung, so as to leave them half dead. Its allies everywhere pursue essentially the same method of operation.

grave-maker, * graf-makere, *s.* A grave-digger.

"Gardeners, ditchers, and *grave-makers*."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. 1.

grave-making, *s.* The act or occupation of digging graves.

"Has this fellow no feeling of his business? he sings at *grave-making*."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. 1.

*** grave-man,** *s.* A sexton, a grave-digger.

grave-mound, *s.*

Anthrop.: The generic term for what is probably the earliest, and certainly the most widely-distributed form of funeral monument. Greenwell (*British Barrows* (Introd.), p. i.) pertinently applies to the grave-mound the words of Horace, "monumentum ære perennius;" how pertinently may be perceived by a mental glance at the barrows of the Yorkshire wolds, at the grave-mounds that spread like a covering over the steppes of Western Asia, and at the pyramids, the sepulchres of the early Egyptian kings. The facility with which the savage could heap a mound of earth over the remains of his dead commended this form of commemoration to his little-developed mind, and to this day such sepulture is common among certain tribes of American Indians; on the other hand, as civilization advanced, its durability—whether in the form of an artificial hill, a huge cairn, or a stupendous pyramid—was recognised and seized on by those who wished to raise a monument befitting a hero, or to perpetuate their own memory. In British barrows flints and broken pottery are found scattered in such a way as to preclude the idea of accident. Greenwell suggests that they symbolised some religious idea, and adds that the lines in *Hamlet* (v. 1)—

"For charitable prayers,
Shards, flints, and pebbles should be thrown on her"—

may have reference thereto. He accounts for the rite being practised at the grave of a suicide denied Christian burial, by the supposition that, as a survival of paganism, it was held in detestation by the professors of a higher form of religion. [Barrow, Cairn, Pyramid, Tumulus.]

"If people passing by the spot called out to her, 'Musalamma!' she would reply 'Ho!' as the Norse heroes used to speak from their *grave-mounds*."—*Jour. Anthrop. Instit.*, xi. 417.

grave-post, *s.*

Anthrop.: A board fixed at the head of the graves of many Indian tribes. It usually contains the totem of the deceased, and should the tomb be that of a warrior, devices denoting how often he had been in war parties and the number of scalps he had taken.

"On looking at his *grave-post*, it bore a pictorial inscription of this kind."—*Schoolcraft: Indian Tribes*, i. 338.

grave-robber, *s.* One who steals dead bodies from graves; a resurrectionist (q.v.).

grave-robbing, *s.* The act of robbing a grave; body-snatching.

grave-stone, *s.* A stone or slab laid over or erected near a grave, on which are written or cut the name, age, &c., of the person there buried; a tombstone.

"Timon, presently prepare thy grave;
Lie where the light foam of the sea may beat
Thy *grave-stone* daily." *Shakesp.: Timon*, iv. 3.

† grave-wax, *s.* Adipocere (q.v.).

grave-yard, *s.* An inclosed ground in which the dead are buried; a burial-ground; a cemetery.

grāve, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *gravis* = heavy, grave; cogn. with Goth. *kaurs* = heavy; Gr. βαρύς (*barus*); Sansc. *guru*; Sp. & Ital. *grave*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

***1.** *Lit.:* Heavy; of weight.

"His shield *grave* and great." *Chapman.*

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Weighty; serious; important; momentous.

"Gordon however positively refused to take on him self so *grave* a responsibility."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

(2) Important; of weight, credible.

"The *gravest* of their own writers, and of strangers, do bear them witness."—*Grew: Cosmologia Sacra.*

3. Sedate; solemn; sober; serious.

"Justice is *grave* and decorous."—*Burke: On the French Revolution.*

4. Serious; heavy: as, a *grave* charge.

***5.** Plain; staid; sedate; not gaudy; quiet: as, a *grave* dress.

6. Not sharp of sound; not acute. [Accent.]

"The acute accent raising the voice . . . and the *grave* depressing it lower, and both having some emphasis,—*i.e.* more vigorous pronunciation."—*Holder.*

II. *Music:*

1. Deep in pitch: as, *grave* hexachord, the lowest hexachord in the Guidonian system.

2. Slow in pace; solemnly.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *grave*, *serious*, and *solemn*: "*Grave* expresses more than *serious*; it does not merely bespeak the absence of mirth, but that heaviness of mind which is displayed in all the movements of the body. A man may be *grave* in his walk, in his tone, in his gesture, in his looks, and all his exterior; he is *serious* only in his general air, his countenance, and demeanour. *Solemn* expresses more than either *grave* or *serious*; like *serious*, it is employed not so much to characterize either the person or the thing: the judge pronounces the *solemn* sentence of condemnation in a *solemn* manner; a preacher delivers many *solemn* warnings to his hearers." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***grāve (3),** *v.t.* [Grave, *a.*]

Music: To render grave, as a note or tone.

grăv'-ęl, *grav-elle, *gra-vylle, *s.* [O. Fr. *gravele, gruvelle*; Fr. *gravelle, gravier*, dimin. of O. Fr. *grave, greve* = rough and mixed with stones. Prob. from the same root as Bret. *grouan*; Corn. *grow*; Wel. *gro* = gravel; Gael. *grothlach* = gravelly; Sansc. *grávan* = a stone.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Small pebbles, stones, or fragments of stone, intermixed with sand, loam, clay, flints, &c.

"*Gravel* consists of flints of all the usual sizes and colours, of the several sorts of pebbles; sometimes with a few pyritæ, and other mineral bodies, confusedly intermixed, and common sand."—*Woodward.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Geol.:* Gravel is formed by the action of water upon disintegrated portions of rock, which tend to be first blocks or boulders, then pebbles, next gravel, and finally sand, if not even silt. The fragments of which it is composed vary from the size of a pea to that of a hen's egg.

2. *Pathol.:* The presence of minute concretions in the urine constitutes the affection known as the gravel. It is usually owing to the presence of uric acid, urates, oxalates, and phosphates. Amongst exceptional urinary calculi are carbonate of lime, cystine, xanthine, fatty and fibrinous concretions. The chief symptoms are dull, aching pains over the renal regions, extending to the thighs, frequent micturition, and the occasional appearance in the urine of blood, pus, epithelium, or unorganized sediments, chiefly uric acid and oxalates.

"Most physicians doe highly commend their roots [asparagus] brused and taken in white wine, for to expell the stone and *grauell*."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xx., ch. x.

gravel-path, gravel-walk, *s.* A path or alley covered with gravel; a gravelled path.

"My garden was laid out in *gravel-walks*, intersecting each other in right angles."—*Knox: Essays*, No. 75.

gravel-pit, *s.* A pit or excavation out of which gravel is dug.

"He saw Mr. Such-a-one go this morning at nine o'clock towards the *gravel-pits*."—*Steele: Spectator*, No. 138.

gravel-root, *s.*
Bot.: Eupatorium purpureum.

gravel-stone, *s.*
Chem., &c.: One of the minute concretions whose presence in the urine constitutes the disease called Gravel (q.v.).

grăv'-ĕl, *v.t.* [Gravel, *s.*]
I. *Literally:*
1. To cover with gravel; to lay gravel on.
"The lounger seldom strays
Beyond the smooth and *gravelled* maze."
Scott: Bridal of Triermain, II. ii. 28.
*2. To run a ship on to the sand or beach.
"And when we were fallen into a place between two seas, they *gravelled* the ship." [Gr. ἐπωκείλαν (*epōkeilan*), Auth. Vers., ran the ship aground.]—*Acts* xxvii. 41. (Rheims.)
*3. To cause to stick in the sand or gravel.
"William the Conqueror, when he invaded this island, chanced at his arrival to be *gravelled*; and one of his feet stuck so fast in the sand, that he fell to the ground."—*Camden: Remains.*
4. To hurt the foot of, as a horse by sand or gravel lodged under the shoe.
*II. *Fig.:* To perplex utterly, to confound, to worry and distress. [Gravel, *s.* II. 2.]
"The physician was so *gravelled* and amazed withall, that he had not a word more to say."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 764.

grā've-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *grave*, *s.*; *-less.*] Without a grave or tomb; unburied.
"My brave Egyptians all,
By the discandying of this pelletted storm,
Lie *graveless*."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iii. 11.

grăv'-ĕlled, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Gravel, *v.*]

grăv'-ĕl-li-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *gravelly*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being gravelly, or abounding with gravel.

grăv'-ĕl-lĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Gravel, *v.*]
A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).
C. *As substantive:*
I. *Literally:*
1. The act of covering or coating with gravel.
2. The gravel with which any area is covered.
II. *Fig.:* The act of worrying, perplexing, or confounding utterly.

grăv'-ĕl-lў, *a.* [Eng. *gravel*; *-ly.*] Full of or abounding with gravel; consisting or of the nature of gravel; covered with gravel.
"Oft pacing, as the mariner his deck,
My *gravelly* bounds." *Cowper: Four Ages.*

grā've-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *grave*, a.; *-ly.*]
1. In a grave, serious, or solemn manner; seriously; solemnly; in sober earnest.
"It was *gravely* said that she had cast fearful spells on those whom she hated."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.
*2. In a sober, staid, or quiet manner; without grandness or show: as, To be *gravely* dressed.

gra-vē-mĕn'-tē, *adv.* [Ital.]
Music: Slowly and in a solemn style.

grāv'-ĕn, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Grave, *v.*]

grā've-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *grave*, a.; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being grave; serious; solemnity; gravity; sobriety of behaviour; dignity.
"His sables and his weeds
Importing health and *graveness*."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iv. 7.

***grą-vē'-ō-lĕnce,** *s.* [Lat. *graveolentia*, from *graveolens* = smelling strongly (q.v.); Fr. *graveolence.*] A strong and offensive smell.

***grą-vē'-ō-lĕnt,** *a.* [Lat. *graveolens*, from *gravis* = heavy, and *olens*, pr. par. of *oleo* = to smell.] Smelling strongly and offensively; stinking.
"The butter was yellow, and something *graveolent*."
—*Boyle: Works*, iv. 588.

grāv'-ĕr, ***graf-er,** ***graf-ere,** ***grav-owre,** *s.* [A.S. *grafere*; Fr. *graveur.*]
1. One who carves or engraves; one whose business is to carve or engrave upon wood, stone, metal, &c.; an engraver, a sculptor
"Just like a marble statue did he stand,
Cut by some skilful *graver's* artful hand."
Cowley: Pyramus & Thisbe. The Song.
2. The tool or style used in graving. They are made of different shapes, according to the purpose intended, and are of fine steel; a burin.
3. An instrument used for turning iron after it has been roughed out by the heel-tool.

***grāv'-ĕr-ў,** *s.* [Eng. *graver*; *-y.*] The process or art of graving; engraving, engravery.
"Any piece of picture, or *gravery* and embossing."—*P. Holland.*

grāveș, *s. pl.* [Greaves (2).]

***grăv'-ĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *grav(ity)*; *-ic.*] Pertaining to or causing gravitation; as, *gravic* forces, *gravic* attraction.

***grăv'-ĭd,** *a.* [Lat. *gravidus*, from *gravis* = heavy.] Big or heavy with child; pregnant; fruitful. (*Lit. & fig.*)
"The gracious king
To ease and crown their *gravid* piety,
Grants their request."
Beaumont: Psyche, c. xv.

***grăv'-ĭ-dāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *gravidatus*, pa. par. of *gravido* = to load, to impregnate; *gravidus* = loaded, pregnant.] To cause to become gravid or big with child.
"Her womb is said to bear him (blessed is the womb that bare thee), to have been *gravidated* or great with child."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 24.

***grăv-ĭ-dā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *gravidatus*, pa. par. of *gravido.*] The act of making pregnant; the state of becoming or being pregnant; pregnancy.
"As ἐν γαστρι ἐχειν expresseth a proper *gravidation*, so doth ἐν γαστρι συλλαβειν a proper conception."—*Pearson: On the Creed*, Art. iii.

***grą-vĭd'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Lat. *gravidus* = loaded, pregnant.] The state of being pregnant; pregnancy.
"The signs of *gravidity* and obstructions are hard to be distinguished in the beginning."—*Arbuthnot: On Diet.*

grą-vĭf'-ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *gravis* = heavy, and *facio* = to make.] Making heavy; adding or giving weight to.

grăv-ĭ-grā'-dą, *s. pl.* [Lat. *gravis* = heavy, and *gradus* = a step; *gradior* = to take steps, to walk.]
Palæont.: Ground-sloths; a tribe or family of edentate mammals, now extinct. The name is modelled on Tardigrada, sometimes used for the Bradypodidæ, or ordinary sloths, to which the Gravigrada were akin. Besides other differences, they were much larger. The tribe or family comprised the huge Megatherium, the Mylodon, the Megalonyx, &c. (q.v.). All are American, and of Post-pliocene age.

grăv'-ĭ-grāde, *a.* [Gravigrada.]
Palæont.: Walking heavily; of or belonging to the edentate tribe or family Gravigrada (q.v.).

***grą-vĭl'-ō-quençe,** *s.* [Lat. *gravis* = heavy, grave, and *loquens*, pr. par. of *loquor* = to speak.] Grave or weighty speech or language.

grą-vĭm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Lat. *gravis* = heavy; Gr. μετρον (*metron*) = a measure.] An instrument for determining the specific gravities of bodies, solid or liquid.

grăv-ĭ-mĕt'-rĭc, *a.* [Eng. *gravimetr(y)*; *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to gravimetry; determined or ascertained by a gravimeter.

gravimetric-analysis, *s.*
Chem.: The method of analyzing compound bodies, performed by decomposing them and finding their elemental weight.

grą-vĭm'-ĕ-trў, *s.* [Lat. *gravis* = heavy, and Gr. μετρον (*metron*) = a measure.] The art or science of determining the specific gravity of bodies.

grāv'-ĭng, *pa. par., a., & s.* [Grave (2), *v.*]
A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).
C. *As substantive:*
I. *Literally:*
1. The act or art of engraving or carving wood, stone, metals, &c.
"He [Holbein] learned besides, *graving*, casting, modelling, and architecture."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. i., ch. iv.
2. That which is carved or engraved; carved work.
"Skilful to work in gold: also to grave any manner of *graving*."—*2 Chronicles* ii. 4.
II. *Fig.:* Anything impressed deeply upon the heart or mind.
"For new *gravings* upon their souls."—*King Charles: Eikon Basilike.*

grāv'-ĭng, *s.* [Grave (1), *v.*] Cleaning a ship's bottom by burning off the sea-weed, and then paying the planks with pitch. Ships were formerly beached for this purpose, and the work was done during the time of the ebb. It is also called beaming (q.v.).
"At work on the outside of the ship's bottom and side, washing, and *graving*, and stopping, as every seafaring man knows how."—*Defoe: Robinson Crusoe*, pt. ii.

graving-dock, *s.* A dock into which vessels are floated to have their bottoms examined and cleaned; a dry-dock. The vessel is floated in and the gates at the entrance closed when the tide is at ebb.

graving-piece, *s.*
Shipbuild.: A small piece of wood inserted to supply the defects of a plank.

gra'-vĭ-ta, *adv.* [Ital.]
Mus.: With weight, dignity, and majesty.

grăv'-ĭ-tāte, *v.i.* [Lat. *gravitatem*, accus. of *gravitas* = weight, gravity; Fr. *graviter.*]
1. *Lit.:* To be affected by or under the influence of gravitation; to move by gravitation; to tend to the centre.
"All its parts magnetic power assert,
And to each other *gravitate*."
Blackmore: Creation, bk. ii.
2. *Fig.:* To tend towards any centre of attraction; to be attracted.
"A multitude of those mean and timid politicians who naturally *gravitate* towards the stronger party."
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

grăv-ĭ-tā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *gravitat(e)*; *-ion* = Fr. *gravitation.*]
I. *Ordinary Language:*
1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II. 1.
"When the loose mountain trembles from on high,
Shall *gravitation* cease, if you go by?"
Pope: Essay on Man, iv. 128.
2. *Figuratively:*
(1) Attraction produced not by a physical, but by some moral force.
(2) Downward tendency in the literary world.
"With all the might of *gravitation* blest."
Pope: Dunciad, ii. 318.
II. *Physics:* A natural force acting upon all material bodies throughout the universe, with the effect of attracting or drawing them to each other. Hence it is often called the attraction of gravitation. It has been shown that every molecule of one body acts upon every molecule of the other. The attraction between two material particles is directly proportional to the product of their masses, and inversely proportional to the square of their distances asunder,—*i.e.*, the force of gravity decreases in exact proportion as the square of the distance increases. Universal or general gravitation may be divided into celestial and terrestrial gravitation; but when the earth is viewed as a planet the second category disappears in the first.
1. *Celestial gravitation:*
(1) *Hist.:* A glimmering perception that the heavenly bodies attracted each other was possessed by Democritus and Epicurus in ancient times, and by Bacon, Galileo, Kepler, and Hooke during the dawn of modern science; but the decisive discovery of the universality of gravitation and the "law" regulating the operations was reserved for Sir Isaac Newton. Cavendish illustrated Newton's discovery by experiment.
(2) *Gravitation among the heavenly bodies:* Two forces operate against each other, the one a projectile and the other an attractive force. If the former only existed, the several planets would go off into space, moving, unless collision with other bodies occurred, in straight lines onward for ever, unless, indeed, some subtle ether gradually retarded their progress and ultimately brought them to a state of rest. If gravity alone operated, the planets would fall towards the centre of the sun with continually increasing velocity, till they impinged upon his surface with destructive effect. The working against each other of the two antagonistic forces makes them move around the central luminary in elliptic orbits, the motion being so beautifully adjusted that when the planet is nearest the sun and apparently in danger of becoming too powerfully under his attraction, the increased velocity thus acquired carries the body past the danger. Not merely does the sun attract the planets, but the planets attract the sun. Properly speaking, they do not revolve around him, but he and they mutually revolve round the common centre of gravity of them all, which is a point (not the centre) within the

body of the sun. The same laws operate in the case of the planets with each other, the primary bodies with their satellites, &c.,—*i.e.*, they attract each other directly as their respective masses, and inversely as the square of their distances.

2. *Terrestrial gravitation:* The law of gravitation as operating on the earth, as, for instance, on the fall of a stone to the ground. [GRAVITY.]

¶ *Law of gravitation:* [GRAVITATION, II.].

gravitation-measure, *s.*

Physics: (For def. see example).

"Force is said to be expressed in *gravitation-measure*, when it is expressed as equal to the weight of a given mass."—*Everett: The C. G. S. System of Units*, ch. iii., p. 13.

grăv'-ĭ-tā-tĭve, *a.* [Eng. *gravitat(e)*; *-ive.*] Causing to gravitate, or tend towards a centre.

grăv'-ĭ-tȳ, * **grav-i-teo,** * **grav-i-tio,** *s.* [Fr. *gravité*; from Lat. *gravitas* = weight, gravity; *gravis* = heavy; Ital. *gravita*; Sp. *gravidad.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The quality or state of being heavy; weight, heaviness.

"A thing of that waight and *gravitee*, that it waieth some soules downe vnto the deepe pyt of hell."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 1,035.

2. Weight or importance; seriousness.

"Length therefore is a thing which the *gravitie* and weight of such actions [prayer] doth require."—*Hooker: Ecclesiastical Polity*, bk. v.

3. Seriousness, enormity, flagrancy, atrociousness; as, the *gravity* of the offence.

4. Graveness, soberness, seriousness, or dignity of demeanour.

"Such ill-timed *gravity*, such serious folly,
Might well befit the solitary student."
Johnson: Irene, iii. 1.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mus.:* Lowness or depth of tone or note.

2. *Physics:* Terrestrial gravitation, the operation of the law of gravitation on the earth, specially in making heavy bodies fall in all parts of the planet in the direction of its centre. Newton and Bessel have shown that in a vacuum a sovereign and a feather will fall with equal speed, though the rate will be very different in the atmospheric air. The attraction of the whole earth, considered as a sphere, on a body at its surface, is the same as if the whole matter of the earth were collected at its centre. The attraction of the earth on a body within its surface is the same as if the spherical shell situated between the body and the earth's surface was removed; or is the same as if all the matter situated nearer to the earth's surface than the body was collected at the centre, and all the matter situated at a greater distance was removed. The weight of a body is proportioned to the attraction which it exerts, hence gravity in many cases means simply weight. [*Specific gravity.*]

¶ (1) *Centre of gravity:* [CENTRE, III. (21)].

(2) *Specific gravity:*

Physics, Min., &c.: The relative density of a substance; the weight of a body compared with that of another body having the same magnitude. To obtain this, it is first weighed in air, which shows its absolute weight. Next it is weighed in water, to show how much it loses in this element. There have now been ascertained the absolute weights of two bodies of equal bulk,—viz., the one experimented on, and water, and the ratio of these weights is that also of their specific gravities. Let 1 be the weight of water, and first let the body be heavier than that liquid, then the weight which it loses in water is to the absolute weight as 1 to the specific gravity required. If lighter than water, then as the weight of the body in air, plus the weight needful to make it sink in water, is to its weight in air, so is 1 to the specific gravity. On this principle are constructed such instruments as Nicholson's portable balance. In solids and liquids the standard is generally distilled water; for the gases, atmospheric air. Specific gravity is proportionate to density, and the words may be used almost interchangeably. [DENSITY.]

gravity-battery, *s.* A form of double-fluid battery, in which the fluids range themselves at different heights in a single jar by virtue of their different specific gravities. The copper or − element is in the bottom, and the zinc or + in the upper part of the cell.

gravity-railroad, *s.* A railroad on which the cars move down an inclined plane by their own weight alone.

* **grāv'-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *gravis* = heavy, grave.]

1. Grave, serious, sage, thoughtful, weighty.

"The most prudent *grauous* persons of euery countie, cytie, porte, and borough."—*Hall: Henry VII.* (an. 1).

2. Grave, important, serious, momentous.

"*Grauous* matters concernyng the welths of bothe the realmes."—*Hall: Edward IV.* (an. 22.)

* **grāv'-oŭs-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *gravous*; *-ly.*] In a grave, serious, or thoughtful manner; gravely.

* **grav-owre,** *s.* [GRAVER.]

grā'-vȳ, * **grea-vy,** * **grea-vie,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful; probably formed from *graves* (q.v.).] The juice which drops from meat while roasting, made into a dressing for the meat when served up.

"I have been invited to a pawnbroker's table, by pretending to hate *gravy*."—*Goldsmith: Citizen of the World*, let. 26.

grạ-wa'-thạ, *s.* [A Brazilian word.]

Bot.: A kind of Bromelia used in South America for the manufacture of ropes. Called also Curra-tow.

grāy, * **gra,** * **grai,** * **graye,** * **grei,** * **grey,** * **greye,** *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *grég*; cogn. with Dut. *graauw*; Icel. *grár*; Dan. *graa*; Sw. *grå*; Ger. *grau*; Lat. *ravus*; O. H. Ger. *grâw.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Literally:*

1. Of a colour between white and black; hoary; of the colour of hair whitened by age; ashy-coloured.

"These *gray* and dun colours may also be produced by mixing whites and blacks."—*Newton: Optics.*

2. Having hair whitened by age; gray-haired.

"Living creatures generally do change their hair with age, turning to be *gray*."—*Bacon: Natural Hist.*

3. Whitened or made hoary by age.

"My hair is *gray*, but not with years."
Byron: Prisoner of Chillon.

4. Dusky, dark.

"*Gray* dawn appears, the sportsman and his train
Speckle the bosom of the distant plain."
Cowper: Progress of Error, 82.

* **II.** *Fig.:* Old, mature; as, *gray* experience.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A gray colour; a colour between white and black; a neutral tint.

* 2. A gray-beard; an old, gray-headed man.

"Telling his tale alway this old *grey*."
Chaucer: Troilus, bk. iv.

* 3. A kind of fur.

"Gold ne soluer, ‡vouh ne *gray*."
O. Eng. Miscell., p. 94.

* 4. A badger.

"The *grayes*, polcats, or brocks, have a cast by themselves, when they be afraid of hunters."—*P. Holland: Pliue*, bk. viii., ch. xxxviii

5. A kind of salmon (*Salmo erox*).

¶ *The gray of the morning:* The dawn.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* A genus of colours; the species are ash-gray, ash-grayish, pearl gray, slate gray, lead-coloured, smoky, mouse-coloured, hoary, and rather hoary. (*Lindley.*)

2. *Entom.:* A moth, *Dianthœcia cœsia.* (*Newman.*)

¶ Obvious compounds: *Gray-eyed, gray-headed, gray-haired,* &c.

gray-antimony, *s.*

Min.: The same as STIBNITE (q.v.).

gray-beard, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As substantive:*

1. A man with a gray-beard; an old man (frequently in contempt).

"Then said the Lord: This glass to praise
Fill with red wine from Portugal!
The *gray-beard* with trembling hand obeys."
Longfellow: Luck of Edenhall.

2. The name given to a large earthen jar, or bottle, for holding wine or spirituous liquor. Originally applied to a kind of stoneware drinking jugs, with bearded faces on them in relief, introduced in the early part of the sixteenth century.

"There's plenty o' brandy in the *grey-beard* that Luckie Maclearie sent down."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch lxiv.

B. *As adj.:* Having a gray beard; gray-bearded; old.

gray-bird, *s.* A species of thrush.

gray-bread, *s.* Bread made of rye or oats.

gray-carpet, *s.*

Entom.: Aleucis pictaria, a British moth of the group Geometrina and the family Caberidæ.

gray cast-iron, *s.*

Metall.: Gray cast-iron contains carbon chemically combined, and also graphite in a free state. When gray cast-iron is treated with an acid, the graphite separates out in black scales.

gray-cobalt, *s.*

Min.: The same as SMALTITE (q.v.).

gray copper-ore, *s.*

Min.: The same as TETRAHEDRITE (q.v.).

gray-cotton, *s.*

Comm.: Unbleached and undyed cotton cloth.

gray-fibres, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Pale gray fibres found with or without white ones in the sympathetic or other nerves. They were first discovered by Remak, and are often called after his name. (*Quain.*)

gray-fly, *s.* [GRAYFLY.]

gray-friars, grey-friars, *s.* The Franciscans (q.v.).

gray-geese, *s. pl.* A name vulgarly given to large field stones, lying on the surface of the ground.

"Biggin a dry-stane dyke, I think, wi' the *grey-geese*, as they ca' thae great loose stones."—*Scott: Black Dwarf*, ch. iv.

gray-goods, *s.* [GRAY-COTTON.]

gray-heads, *s. pl.* Heads of gray-coloured oats, growing among others that are not. (*Gall: Encyc.*)

gray-hen, *s.* The female of the black-cock.

* **gray-hoodcd,** *a.* Gray; dusky.

"They left me, then, when the *gray-hooded* even,
Rose from the hindmost wheels of Phœbus wain."
Milton: Comus, 188.

gray-malkin, *s.* [GRIMALKIN.]

gray-mare, grey-mare, *s.* A cant term for a wife; from the proverb "The *gray-mare* is the better horse," that is the wife is master.

"The vulgar proverb, that the *grey-mare* is the better horse, originated, I suspect, in the preference generally given to the *grey-mares* of Flanders over the finest coach horses of England."—*Macaulay: Hist. of Eng.*, ch. iii.

gray-owl, grey-owl, *s.*

Ornith.: The same as the tawny owl, *Syrnium stridula.*

gray-pease, *s. pl.* Common pease in a dried state.

* **gray,** *v.i.* & *t.* [GRAY, *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To become gray or white.

"All *grays* the gres, that grene watz ere."
Gawaine, 526.

B. *Trans.:* To make gray.

"Thou hast *gray'd* a thousand."
Shirley: Bird in a Cage, v.

grāy'-flȳ, *s.* [Eng. *gray*, and *fly.*]

Entom.: A species of Œstrus, called also the trumpet fly (q.v.).

"What time the *grayfly* winds her sultry horn."
Milton: Lycidas, 28

grāy'-hound, *s.* [GREYHOUND.]

grāy'-ĭsh, * **gra-ish, grey'-ish,** *a.* [Eng. *gray*; *-ish.*] Somewhat gray in colour.

"A globe-like head, a gold-like haire,
A forehead smooth and hie,
On either side did shine a *graish* eie."
Warner: Albions England, bk. iv., ch. 20.

grāy'-lăg, grāy'-lägg, *s.* [Eng. *gray*, second element doubtful; cf. A.S. *lagu* = water, the sea, a lake, or Ital. *lago* = a lake.]

Ornith.: Anser ferus, believed to be the origin of the domestic goose.

grāyle, *s.* [GRAIL.]

grāy'-lĭng, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *gray*; dimin. aff. *-ling.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of a dull brown or gray colour. (See the compound.)

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ichthy.:* A British fresh-water fish, *Thymallus vulgaris*, one of the Salmonidæ. It is common in some British streams.

"Wholesale destruction of trout, smelt, and *grayling* in the Teviot."—*Weekly Scotsman*, July 12, 1873.

2. *Entom.:* [GRAYLING-BUTTERFLY].

grayling-butterfly, *s.*

Entom.: A British butterfly, *Hipparchia* or *Satyrus Semele*. Its general colour is dull brown above, fulvous beneath, with dark spots.

grāy'-lȳ, grēy'-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *gray, grey; -ly.*] In a grey colour; with a gray tinge. (*Keats: Endymion*, i. 231.)

grāy'-mĭll, grāy'-mĭl-lĕt, *s.* [GROMWELL.]

* **grāyne,** *s.* [GRAIN.]

grāy'-nĕss, grēy'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *gray, grey; -ness.*] The quality or state of being gray.

grāy'-stōne, *s.* [GREYSTONE.]

grāy'-wăck-ĕ, *s.* [GREYWACKE.]

grāy'-wĕth-ĕr, *s.* [GREYWETHER.]

grāze (1), *** grāse,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Etym. doubtful. According to Skeat coined from *rase* = to scrape slightly, with some confusion with *graze*, v.; according to others connected with *graze* (2). Cf. *graze* (2), A. II.]

A. *Trans.:* To touch or rub slightly in passing; to brush the surface lightly.

"It merely tore his coat, *grazed* his shoulder, and drew two or three ounces of blood."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

B. *Intrans.:* To touch lightly in passing; to brush.

"Mark then a bonnding valour in our English,
That being dead, like to the bullets *grazing*,
Breaks out." *Shakesp.: Henry V.*, iv. 3.

grāze (2), *** gras-en, * gres-yn,** *v.i.* & *t.* [From *grass* (q.v.). O. H. Ger. *gagrasôn*; M. H. Ger. *grasen*; Dut. *grazen*; Ger. *grasen.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To eat grass; to feed on grass or growing herbage.

"The greatest of my pride is to see my ewes *graze*, and my lambs suck."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iii. 2.

2. To supply or furnish grass for grazing.

"The ground continueth the wet, whereby it will never *graze* to purpose that year."—*Bacon.*

* 3. To feed in any way; to browse.

"*Grazing* at large in meadows submarine."
Cowper: To the Memory of the Halibut.

* II. *Fig.:* To move along devouring, as spreading fire.

"As every state lay next to the other that was oppressed, so the fire perpetually *grazed*."—*Bacon.*

B. *Transitive:*

1. To supply with grass or pasture; to find pasture for.

"They feede and *graze* theyr cattele wandering through the deserts and wylde forests."—*Goldyng: Justine*, bk. i.

* 2. To tend while grazing.

"Jacob *grazed* his uncle Laban's sheep."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 3.

* 3. To feed on; to eat, as growing herbage; to browse.

"He gave my kine to *graze* the flowery plain."
Dryden: Virgil; Ecl. i. 11.

grāze (1), *s.* [GRAZE (1), *v.*]

1. The act of grazing or touching lightly; a light or slight touch or rub in passing.

2. A slight mark or cut made by an object touching in passing.

grāze (2), *s.* [GRAZE (2), *v.*] The act of grazing or feeding upon grass.

grāz'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *graze* (2); *-er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* An animal that grazes or feeds on grass. (*Philips: Cider*, i.)

2. *Ch. Hist.:* The rendering of the Greek word Βοσκοί (*Boskoi*) = herdsmen, given by Sozomen as the name of an order of monks which arose in the fifth century in Mesopotamia, and spread to Palestine. They are said to have fed on herbs, and gone about almost in a state of nudity. (*Townsend.*)

grā'-zier (zier as **zhŭr), * gras-ier,** *s.* [Eng. *graze* (2); *-er.*] One who grazes or pastures cattle; one who raises and deals in cattle.

"The inhabitants be rather for the most parte *graziers* then ploughmen."—*Stow: Description of England*, p. 2.

* **grā'-zier-lȳ (zier** as **zhŭr),** *adv.* [Eng. *grazier; -ly.*] Relating to or like a grazier.

grāz'-ĭng (1), *** grāṣ-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [GRAZE (1), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of touching or rubbing lightly in passing; a graze.

"With the *grazing* of a bullet upon the face of one."
—*Ludlow: Memoirs*, i. 51.

grazing-angle, *s.*

Fort.: The angle, of 10° or less, of a glacis, at which a shot will not penetrate, but will glance from the surface.

grazing-fire, *s.*

Fort.: A fire when the trajectory is low, and the projectile strikes the object, whether vertical or horizontal, at a grazing angle. Used in howitzer batteries in the third parallel, to enfilade the covered way; ricochet fire.

grāz'-ĭng (2), *pr. par., a., & s.* [GRAZE (2), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of feeding on grass or growing herbage.

2. A pasture, a grazing-ground.

gra-zi-ō'-sō (z as **ts),** *adv.* [Ital.]

Mus.: A sign or direction that the notes or passage to which it is prefixed must be played with grace and elegance.

* **grē** (1), *** greē** (1), *s.* [O. Fr. *gret, gre*; Fr. *gré*, from Lat. *gratum*, neut. sing. of *gratus* = pleasing; Ital. *grato.*] That which is pleasing; will, pleasure, satisfaction.

"Lene me thy grace, for to go at thi *gre*."
E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Patience, 347.

grē (2), *** greē,** *s.* [GREE (2), *s.*]

* **grē'-a-ble,** *a.* [Mid. Eng. *gre; -able.*] Agreeable, willing, ready.

"The parti be *greable* & convenient."—*Acts James III.*, 1485 (ed. 1814), p. 170.

grēase, * grece, * grese, * grees, * gresse, *s.* [O. Fr. *gresse, graisse*; Fr. *graisse*, from O. Fr. *gras, cros*; Lat. *crassus* = thick, fat; Sp. *grasa*; Port. *graxa*; Ital. *grasso.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Animal fat in a soft state; the oily or unctuous part of animal matter of any kind, as tallow, lard, &c.; especially the fatty matter of land animals, as distinguished from the oily matter of marine animals.

"Especially swines *grease*, which in old time they used with great ceremonie in religion."—*P. Holland Plinie*, bk. xxviii., ch. ix.

2. *Min.:* A term used in relation to lustre; fat quartz has a greasy lustre. (*Phillips.*)

3. *Farriery:* A swelling and inflammation of the legs of a horse, attended with the secretion of oily matter and cracks in the skin.

grease-box, *s.*

Rail. Eng.: The receptacle over an axle arm, which contains the lubricating material.

grease-cock, *s.*

Mach.: A faucet by which oil is admitted to a journal-box, or other part requiring lubricating. It is used on the cylinder cover for lubricating the piston without permitting the escape of steam or the entrance of air.

grease-cup, *s.*

Mach.: A cup attached to a part requiring lubrication, and from which it is supplied with oil.

grease-pot, *s.* An iron pot, the third in the series in which iron plates are tinned. [TIN-PLATE.]

grēaṣe, * gres-yn, *v.t.* [GREASE, *s.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* To smear or anoint with grease or fatty matter.

"They rub soot over the *greased* parts, especially their faces, which adds to their natural beauty as painting does in Europe."—*Dampier: Voyage* (an. 1691).

* 2. *Fig.:* To bribe; to corrupt or influence with presents. (Still in use in America.)

"Every gaping heir
Would gladly *grease* the rich old bachelor."
Dryden: Juvenal, sat. vi.

II. *Farr.:* To affect with the disease called *grease.*

* ¶ *To grease in the hand or fist:* To bribe.

"He betrayed Scythopolis, having been well *greased in the fist* for his pains."—*Usher: Annals* (an. 3895).

grēaṣ'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *greas(e); -er.*]

1. One who or that which greases; specif., a man whose business it is to see that the wheels of locomotives, carriages, waggons, &c., are properly supplied with lubricants.

2. A contemptuous name for a Mexican Creole.

grēase'-wood, *s.* One of the various low, prickly shrubs, mostly of the goosefoot family, found in the saline valleys of our western States.

grēaṣ'-ĭ-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *greasy; -ly.*]

1. *Lit.:* In a greasy manner or state.

* 2. *Fig.:* Nastily, foully, indelicately, obscenely.

"You talk *greasily*; your life's grown foul."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, iv. 1.

grĕaṣ'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *greasy; -ness.*]

1. *Lit.:* The quality or state of being greasy; oiliness, unctuousness.

"Upon the most of these stones, after they are cut, there appears always, as it were, a kind of *greasiness* or unctuosity."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 453.

* 2. *Fig.:* Grossness, obscenity, indelicacy.

grēaṣ'-ȳ, * gries-ie, *a.* [Eng. *grease; -y.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) Composed or consisting of grease; oily, fat, unctuous.

(2) Smeared or daubed with grease.

"His *grisie* lockes long growen and unbound."
Spenser. F. Q., I. ix. 35.

(3) Like grease or oil; smooth, oily.

* 2. *Figuratively:*

1. Fat, corpulent, bulky.

"Let's consult together about this *greasy* knight."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 1.

* 2. Gross, indelicate, indecent, obscene.

"Chaste cells, when *greasy* Aretine
For his rank fico, is surnamed sublime."
Marston: Scourge of Villainy.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Farr.:* Affected with the disease called grease: as The legs of a horse are *greasy.*

2. *Bot.:* Having a surface which feels as if it was greasy, though not so in reality.

greāt, * greate, * gret, * grete, * grat, * grit, *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *greát*; O.S. *grót*; cogn. with Dut. *groot*; Ger. *gross*; O. H. Ger. *groz.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Large in bulk or size; big.

"The man to whom the *great* dog belonged."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

2. Large in number; numerous.

"Judas, one of the twelve, came, and with him a *great* multitude with swords and staves."—*Matt.* xxvi. 47.

3. Large in amount, extent, or value.

"By money and by having *grete* possessions."—*Chaucer: Tale of Melibeus.*

4. Large in extent or surface; wide, extended, extensive.

"He could make a small town a *great* city."—*Bacon: Essays; Of the True Greatness of Kingdoms.*

5. Large, extensive, or considerable in degree; beyond the common.

"But, after all, it is with *great* parts, as with *great* virtues: they naturally border on some imperfection."—*Pope: Homer; Iliad.* (Pref.)

6. Considerable or extended in length or duration; of long duration; long-continued.

"Thou hast spoken of thy servant's house for a *great* while to come."—2 *Sam.* vii. 19.

7. Marvellous, wonderful, extraordinary, surprising, remarkable.

"The works of the Lord are *great*."—*Psalm* cxi. 12.

8. Venerable, adorable, awful.

"*Great* is the Lord, and greatly to be praised."—1 *Chron.* xvi. 25.

9. High in rank or position; distinguished; holding an eminent position in respect of rank, position, mental endowments or requirements; eminent; illustrious.

"He had been too *great* to sink into littleness without a struggle."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

10. In a bad sense, notorious: as, a *great* liar.

11. Important; weighty; involving important interests or consequences; serious.

"And though this be a *great* truth, if it be impartially considered, yet it is also a *great* paradox."—*Tillotson.*

12. Chief, principal.

"Our *great* enemy
All incorruptible would on his throne
Sit unpolluted." *Milton: P. L.*, ii. 187.

13. Of elevated sentiments; generous, noble, magnanimous.

"In her every thing was goodly and stately; yet so, that it might seem that *great* mindedness was but the ancient bearer to the humbleness."—*Sidney.*

14. Wonderful, sublime.

"The addition of his empire, how it showed
In prospect from his throne, how good, how fair,
Answering his *great* idea." *Milton: P. L.*, vii. 557.

15. Opulent, magnificent, sumptuous.

"Not Babylon,
Nor *great* Alcairo, such magnificence
Equalled." *Milton: P. L.*, i. 718.

16. Sumptuous, expensive, costly; on an extensive scale: as, a *great* feast.

17. Swelling, proud, haughty; exhibiting pride or haughtiness.

"Solyman perceived that Vienna was not to be won with words, nor the defendants to be discouraged with *great* looks."—*Knolles: Hist. of the Turkes.*

18. Pregnant.

"From following the ewes *great* with young."—*Psalm* lxxviii 71.

* **19.** Teeming, swollen, swelling.

"My heart is *great*, but it must break with silence." *Shakesp.: Richard II.*, iv. 1.

20. Familiar, intimate, closely acquainted. (*Colloq.*)

"For those that would not censure, or speak ill of a man immediately, will talk more boldly of those that are so *great* with them."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Followers & Friends.*

21. Hard, difficult.

"It is no *great* matter to live lovingly with good-natured and meek persons."—*Taylor: Devotion.*

22. Burdensome, grievous, unfair.

"If we have sown unto you spiritual things, is it a *great* thing if we shall reap your carnal things?"—*1 Corinth.* ix. 11.

23. Denoting a step of ascending or descending consanguinity: as *great*-grandfather, the father of a grandfather; *great*-grandson, the son of a grandson, and so on.

"I dare not yet affirm for the antiquity of our language, that our *great-great-great* grandsire's tongue came out of Persia."—*Camden: Remains.*

* **B.** *As adv.:* Greatly, very much.

"'Tis *great* like he will."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iii. 1.

C. *As substantive:*

1. The mass, the bulk, the gross.

"To let out thy harvest by *great* or by day."
Tusser: Husbandry; August.

2. (*Pl., with the definite article*): Powerful, influential, rich, and distinguished.

"Beneath the good how far—but far above the *great*."
Gray: Progress of Poesy.

3. (*Pl.*): The great-go, or final examination at Oxford for a degree. [Go, *s.*, ¶.]

"Both smalls and *greats* are sufficiently distant to be altogether ignored, if we are that way inclined."—*T. Hughes: Tom Brown at Oxford*, ch. x.

¶ (1) Crabb thus discriminates between *great*, *large*, and *big*: "*Large* is properly applied to space, extent, and quantity; *big* denotes *great* as to expansion or capacity. A house, a room, a heap, a pile, an army, &c., is *great* or *large*; an animal or a mountain is *great* or *big*. *Great* is used generally in the improper sense; *large* and *big* are used only occasionally."

(2) He thus discriminates between *great*, *grand*, and *sublime*: "These terms are synonymous only in the moral application. *Great* simply designates extent; *grand* includes likewise the idea of excellence and superiority. . . *Grand* and *sublime* are both superior to *great*; but the former marks the dimension of greatness, the latter designates that of height." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

¶ (1) *By the great:* In the gross; by the bulk.

(2) *Greatest common measure:* [Measure].

great-anteater, *s.*
Zool.: Myrmecophaga jubata.

great-armadillo, *s.*
Zool.: Dasypus gigas.

great-burnet, *s.*
Bot.: The genus Sanguisorba.

* **great-bellied,** *a.* Far advanced in pregnancy.

"*Great-bellied* women
That had not half a week to go."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iv. 1.

* **great-born,** *a.* Nobly descended.

great-cattle, *s. pl.*
Law: All manner of cattle except sheep and yearlings. (*Wharton.*)

Great Charter, *s.* [Magna Charta.]

great-circle, *s.* [Circle.]
Great circle sailing:
Naut.: A system of navigation first introduced by Mr. John Towson of navigating a ship upon the principle that the nearest path between any two places upon a globe is by the great circle drawn upon it between them; the nearest course between two places on a sphere.

great-coat, *s.* An overcoat, a top-coat.

great-coated, *a.* Having a great-coat or overcoat on.

great-eared, *a.* Having large ears.
Great-eared leaf-bat: [Macrotus].
Great-eared tribes:
Anthrop.: A name sometimes employed to designate savage races who disfigure themselves by stretching their ears to an enormous size with what may be called exaggerated earrings. In this case the lobes are stretched into pendent fleshy loops; but the savages by no means answer the description of Pliny's Panotii (*N.H.*, iv. 27), "whose ears were large enough to be used for covering their bodies." As a matter of fact the name Oregon is only a corruption of the Spanish *Orejones* (Big-ears), a nickname jocularly conferred on the inhabitants from their practice of enlarging the lobes of their ears. (*Tylor.*)

great-go, *s.*
Univ.: The same as Greats. [Great, C. 3.]

great-gun, *s.* [Gun.]

great-hearted, *a.* High-spirited, undejected, brave.

"The earl, as *great-hearted* as he, declared that he neither cared for his friendship, nor feared his hatred."—*Clarendon.*

great macaw-tree, *s.*
Bot.: Cocos or *Acrocomia fusiformis.*

* **great-master,** *s.* The same as Grand-master (q.v.).

"With reverence
To our *Great-master* and this consistory."
Beaum. & Fl.: Knight of Malta, i. 3.

* **great-merey,** *s.* Great thanks. [Gramercy.]

great-organ, *s.*
Music: One (and the most important) of the three organs which are most usually associated in large combined organs. They are the great organ, the choir-organ, and the swell; to which may be added the pedal-organ or footkeys for acting on the larger pipes. The keyboard of the great-organ contains the principal keys, and has the middle position, the swell having the next highest row and the choir the lowest. [Organ.]

great-primer, *s.*
Print.: A type four sizes larger than long primer. For example—

Great Primer.

great-seal, *s.* [Seal.]

great sympathetic-nerve, *s.* [Sympathetic.]

great-tithes, *s. pl.* [Tithe.]

great white-owl, *s.*
Ornith.: The genus Nyctea.

* **greāt,** * **grete,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Great, *a.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To become great or big; to grow large, to swell.

"Hys wombe higan to *grete*."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 68.

B. *Trans.:* To make great; to aggrandize.

"Plotting to *great* himself."
Sylvester: The Lawe, 637.

* **greāt'-en,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *greátian*; O. H. Ger. *grôzen.*]

A. *Trans.:* To make great, to enlarge, to magnify, to aggrandize.

"That the House of Austria . . . should be *greatened* by the addition of England."—*Camden: Elizabeth* (an. 1560).

B. *Intrans.:* To become great or greater; to increase.

"Being committed against an infinite majesty, it [sin] *greatens*, and rises to the height of an infinite demerit."—*South: Sermons*, vol. x., ser. 10.

greāt'-lȳ, * **grat-liche,** * **greet-li,** * **grete-ly,** * **gret-liche,** *adv.* [Eng. *great*; *-ly.*]

1. In or to a great degree or manner; much.

"Madam, I know not, nor I *greatly* care not."
Shakesp.: Richard II., v. 2.

2. In a noble or illustrious manner; nobly, illustriously.

3. In a magnanimous or high-minded manner; nobly, generously.

"Where are these bold intrepid sons of war,
That *greatly* turn their backs upon the foe?"
Addison: Cato, iii. 2.

4. In a sublime or noble manner; sublimely.

"So God has *greatly* purposed."
Cowper: Task, vi. 820.

greāt'-nĕss, * **gretc-nesse,** * **gret-ncs,** * **greet-nesse,** * **gret-nesse,** * **gret-nis,** *s.* [A.S. *greátness.*] The quality or state of being great; as

1. Largeness in bulk or size; bigness.

"Goodly rivers (that have made their graves,
And buried both their names, and all their good,
Within his *greatness*, to augment his waves)."
Daniel: Barons Wars, bk. ii.

2. Largeness in number.

3. Largeness in amount, extent, or value.

4. Largeness in extent or surface.

5. Largeness in degree; high degree, extent.

"In the *greatness* of his folly he shall go astray."—*Proverbs* v. 23.

6. Marvellous or wonderful nature; marvellousness.

7. Awfulness.

8. High rank or place; elevation, distinction, dignity, eminence, power.

"Our *greatness* will appear
Then most conspicuous." *Milton: P. L.*, ii. 257.

9. Importance, seriousness.

10. Wonderful nature or character; sublimity, grandeur.

11. Swelling pride; affected state; haughtiness.

12. Nobility of mind or sentiment; magnanimity.

"*Greatness* of soul is more necessary to make a great man, than the favour of a monarch."—*Knox: Letters to a Young Nobleman*, Let. 42.

13. Force, intensity, power: as, the *greatness* of sound, of force, of passion, &c.

* **14.** A title of dignity. Its equivalent is still used in France when speaking of bishops.

"Nay, mighty Soldan, did your *greatness* see
The frowning looks of mighty Tamburlaine . . .
It might amaze your royal majesty."
Marlowe: Tamburlaine, iv. 1.

* **grēave,** * **grafe,** * **greyve,** *s.* [A.S. *gerēfa*; Dan. *greve*; O. Fris. *greva*; Icel. *greifi*; Sw. *gerfve.*] A steward, a reeve, a grieve.

* **grēave** (1), * **griēve,** *s.* [Grove.]

grēave (2), *s.* [Greaves (1).]

grēave, *v.t.* [Greaves (2).] [Grave (1), *v.*]

grēaves (1), *s.* [Fr. *grèves*, from O. Fr. *greve* = the shin.] Armour for the legs made of metal, and lined with some soft material. They were fastened with straps and ankle-rings, and were richly ornamented and embossed.

"The *greaves* below his knee that wound,
With silvery scales were sheathed and bound."
Byron: Bride of Abydos, ii. 9.

grēaves (2), *s.* [Of Scandinavian origin: cf. Sw. dial. *grevar* = greaves; Low Ger. *greven* = greaves; Ger. *griebe* = the fibrous remains left in the preparation of lard. (*Skeat.*)] The sediment or insoluble parts of tallow gathered from the melting pots and made up into cakes for dogs' food.

grē'be, *s.* [Fr. *grèbe*, from Bret. or Arm. *krib* = a comb; *kribel, kriben* = a crest; Wel. *crib* = a comb, a crest; *cribell* = a cock's comb. So named because one of the species is crested.]

Ornith.: Podiceps, a genus of Colymbidæ (Divers). It consists of tailless birds with large fimbriations on their toes, which act as webs. Among the species may be named:—(1) The Great crested Grebe (*Podiceps cristatus*); (2) the Red-necked Grebe (*P. rubricollis*); (3) the Sclavonian Grebe (*P. cornutus*); (4) the Eared Grebe (*P. auritus*); and (5) the Little Grebe or Dabchick (*P. minor*). The Grebes of this genus are confined to the Eastern continent. An allied genus, Podilymbus, is found throughout America. The fur of the grebe is used for making muffs, ladies' collars, &c.

Grē'-çian, *a.* & *s.*

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Greece.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A native of Greece.

2. One who spoke Greek; one who adopted Greek manners or habits. [HELLENIST.]

"There arose a murmuring of the *Grecians* against the Hebrews."—*Acts* vi. 1

3. One who is versed in or studies the Greek language.

4. One of the senior boys at Christ's Hospital.

Grecian architecture, *s.* The styles of architecture which prevailed in Greece and its colonies up to the conquest of the country by the Romans. The oldest examples which now remain belong to that type which is known under the name Cyclopean. [CYCLOPEAN.] Our earliest information respecting the architecture of Greece is gained from the poems of Homer. From him we learn that the palace was surrounded by Cyclopean walls, and had an outer and an inner court, the latter being surrounded by porticos and chambers. This led to a large columnar hall for festive purposes. The chambers for the family and women were behind. Treasure-houses often existed in connection with the palaces, for the preservation of valuables. In plan these treasure-houses were circular, and the covering was dome-shaped. Of all that remain to this day, that of Atreus, at Mycenæ, is the most remarkable. The earliest style of regular architecture was that known as Doric [DORIC], which is characterized by simplicity and strength. The oldest example of it is a temple at Corinth. The Ionic order of architecture arose much about the same time,—*i.e.*, about 600 B.C. [IONIC.] Its characteristic features are grace and delicacy. To it belonged the temple of Diana, at Ephesus. About the beginning of the fifth century B.C. the Corinthian order began to come into use. It differs little from the Ionic except in greater lightness and increased richness of decoration. In spite of all differences of form and character of the details, the entire structure in their orders rests on the same principles. The use of the column is the great characteristic of all, and the differences between the three orders is most clearly perceptible in its treatment. The arch was never used in Grecian architecture.

Grecian-fire, *s.* [GREEK-FIRE.]

*** Grē'-çian-īze,** *v.i.* [Eng. *Grecian*; *-ize.*] To speak the Greek language.

*** Grē'-çĭşm,** *s.* [Lat. *Græcismus*, from *Græcus*; Gr. Γραικός (*Graikos*) = Greek; Fr. *grécisme.*] An idiom or peculiarity of the Greek language.

"Lofty thoughts . . . clothed with admirable *Grecisms.*"—*Dryden: Origin & Progress of Satire.*

*** Grē'-çīze,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *Græcisso*, from Gr. γραικίζω (*Graikizo*), from Γραικός (*Graikos*) = Greek; Fr. *Gréciser*; Sp. *Grecisar.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To speak the Greek language.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To render Grecian.

2. To translate into Greek.

grĕ̈eque (que as k), *s.* [Fr., = fretwork.]

1. An apparatus placed in coffee-pots for holding the coffee-grounds. The bottom is perforated with minute holes, and hot water being poured upon the coffee placed in it, carries through with it the strength and aroma of the coffee without the grounds.

2. A coffee-pot having provided such an apparatus.

*** grĕd, * grădde,** *s.* [GREDE, *v.*] A cry, a shout.

"On Moysen he setten a *gred.*"
Genesis & Exodus, 3,230.

grĕd'-a-lĭn, *s.* [GRIDELIN.]

*** grēde** (1), *s.* [GREED.]

*** grēde** (2), *s.* [A.S. *greâda.*] A bosom, a lap.

"Thi coppe he putte undur his *grede.*"
Alisaunder, 4,187.

*** grēde, * grad-en,** *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *grædan.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To cry, to weep.

"Thanne bygynne thay to *grede* and honte."
Sir Ferumbras, 3,225.

2. To cry out, to shout.

"Loude he gan to *grede.*"
Robert of Gloucester, p. 460.

3. To cry or call in prayer.

"Theruore scolle we ofte *grede* to God."—*Ayenbite of Inwit*, p. 212.

B. *Trans.:* To cry or beg for; to pray for.

"Grace he *gradde* and grace he hadde." *Gower*, iii. 16.

*** grēd'-ęl,** *s.* [GRIDDLE.]

*** gred-ire,** *s.* [A form of *gredil* = griddle, by change of *l* into *r.*] A gridiron (q.v.).

*** greē** (1), *** grē,** *s.* [Fr. *gré* = pleasure, from Lat. *gratum*, neut. sing. of *gratus* = pleasing.]

1. Pleasure, satisfaction, goodwill.

"My spirit . . . receyve in *gre.*"
Chaucer: Troilus, iv. 292.

2. Satisfaction for an offence or injury done.

"To Josepe he made is *gre.*" *Kindhert Jesu*, 1,428.

*** greē** (2), *** grece, * greece, * grees, * grice, * gresse, * grie, * grize,** *s.* [O. Fr. *gre*; Lat. *gradus* = a step; *gradior* = to walk.] [GRADE.]

1. A step.

"The lord archbishop vpon the *greece* of the quire, made a long oration."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 179.

2. A degree or measurement.

"The last and outmaist ile is named Hirtha, quhare the eleuation of the pole is lxiii. *greis.*"—*Bellenden: Descr. Alb.*, ch. xiii.

3. A degree or step in consanguinity.

"Swa he and he
Wes evynlike in the tothir *gre.*"
Wyntown, ix. 27, 56.

4. A step or gradation in an argument or climax.

"The prophet in discription of these vanities, maketh these *gries.*"—*Knox: Reasoning with Crossaguell*, Prol. ii. b.

5. Pre-eminence, superiority.

"To James Lord of Dowglas thay the *gre* gave,
To go with the Kingis hairt." *Houlate*, ii. 11.

¶ *To bear* or *win the gree:* To carry off the prize; to have the victory.

"And eik wha best on fute can ryn lat se,
To preif his pith, or wersill, and *bere the gre.*"
Douglas: Virgil, 129, 36.

greē, *v.i.* & *t.* [Fr. *gréer*; GREE (1), *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To agree, to consent.

2. To live in amity; to agree together.

"'And they're just neighbour-like,' replied the covenanter; 'and nae wonder they *gree* sae weel.'"—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xxxvi.

B. *Trans.:* To reconcile parties at variance.

*** greē'-ançe,** *s.* [GREE, *v.*] Agreement, concord.

*** greēçe, * grees, * gryse,** *s.* [GREE (2), *s.*]

greēd, * gredo, *s.* [From the adj. *greedy* (q.v.); cf. Icel. *grâdhr*; Goth. *gredus*=hunger; M. H. Ger. *grit.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. An eager desire or longing; greediness; especially avarice or covetousness.

* 2. A greedy fellow.

II. *Bot. (Pl.):* A popular name for the genus Potamogeton.

*** greēd,** *v.t.* [GREED, *s.*] To covet.

greēd'-ĭ-lў, * gred-i-liche, * gred-e-ly, * gred-liche, *adv.* [A.S. *grâdiglice*; Icel. *gradhigliga.*] In a greedy manner; voraciously, ravenously, eagerly; with eagerness or greediness.

"The hog *greedily* devours many things rejected by every other useful animal."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. i., ch. xi.

greēd'-ĭ-nĕss, * gred-i-nesse, * greed-i-nesse, *s.* [A.S. *grædignes*, from *grædig* = greedy (q.v.).] The quality of being greedy; an eager longing or desire; ravenousness, avidity, greed.

"The *greedinesse* of glorye, and the vnsaciable desire of fame."—*Brende: Quintus Curtius*, fo. 257.

greēd'-ў, * gred-i, * gred-ie, * gred-y, *a.* [A.S. *grædig*, *grêdig*; cogn. with Dut. *gretig*; Icel. *grâdhugr*; O. Sw. *gradig*, *grâdig*; Dan. *graadig*; Goth. *gredags*; O. H. Ger. *grâtag*; O. S. *grâdag*; Sansc. *gridhnu*, *griddhin*, from *gridh* = to be greedy.]

1. Have a keen or eager desire for food or drink; very hungry; voracious, ravenous.

"Be not unsatiable in any dainty thing, nor too *greedy* upon meats."—*Ecclus.* xxxvii. 29.

2. Having an eager or ardent desire for anything; eager to obtain.

"He was *greedy* of wealth and honours, corrupt himself, and a corrupter of others."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

¶ Formerly it was followed by *to*: as, *Greedy to* know, *greedy to* kill.

3. Covetous, avaricious, grasping.

"A crowd of *greedy* informers."—*Macaulay Hist Eng.*, ch. v.

greedy-gut, greedy-guts, *s.* A greedy fellow, a glutton.

greē'-greē, *s.* [A West African word.]

Bot.: The ordeal tree of Guinea—*Erythrophyllum guineense.*

Greēk, Greēke, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *Græcus*, from Gr. Γραικός (*Graikos*); Fr. *Grec.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Greece; Grecian.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. A native or inhabitant of Greece.

"I prithee, foolish *Greek*, depart from me;
There's money for thee."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, iv. 1.

2. The language spoken by the inhabitants of Greece.

II. *Fig.:* A knave, a cheat, a low fellow. (*Slang.*)

"Without a confederate the now fashionable game of baccarat does not seem to offer many chances for the *Greek.*"—*Saturday Review*, Feb. 16, 1884, p. 202.

Greek Church, *s.*

Ecclesiol. & Ch. Hist.: The Eastern Church, that of the old Eastern Empire, which, prior to the Turkish conquest, had its metropolis at Constantinople, as distinguished from the Western Church, which had its capital at Rome; the church of the people speaking the Greek language rather than that of the Greek nation.

1. *Ch. Hist.:* That the Eastern and Western Churches would first disagree, and then separate, was ensured from the first by the difference in their mental constitution. The Greeks were notable for intense intellectual acuteness, which they used to frame hair-splitting subtleties of doctrine. The Romans, on the contrary, who had the imperial instinct, employed the new faith as a means of building up again a world-embracing dominion, with the "eternal city" as its capital. The first variance between the East and the West arose in the second century regarding the time of keeping Easter. The disputes which succeeded were chiefly as to personal dignity. As long as Rome was the metropolis of the empire, the Bishop of Rome had indisputably the most important see in the Church; but when, on May 11, 330, Constantine removed the seat of government to Byzantium (Constantinople), the bishop of the new metropolis became a formidable rival to his ecclesiastical brother at Rome. In the second General Council, that of Constantinople, A.D. 381, the Bishop of Constantinople was allowed to sit next to the Bishop of Rome; by the 28th canon of the Synod of Chalcedon, A.D. 403, he was permitted to enjoy an equal rank. In 588, John, Patriarch of Constantinople, assumed the title of œcumenical or universal bishop, for which he was denounced by Pope Gregory the Great. Disputes in the eighth century about image-worship widened the breach, as did the continued rejection by the Greek Church of the words *Filioque*, asserting the procession of the Holy Ghost from the Son as well as from the Father, introduced by the second Council of Constantinople, A.D. 381. The last General Council in which the Churches of the East and the West were united was the Seventh, or Second Concil of Nice, A.D. 787. The feud continued through the ninth and on to the eleventh century. In the thirteenth an effort was made by Michael Palæologus to promote a reunion of the two great churches at the Council of Florence, but all was in vain. They have remained separate till now.

2. *Doctrine & discipline:* The Bible as now interpreted by tradition is the rule of faith. Regarding the Trinity, the Divinity of Christ, the Atonement, and the work of the Holy Spirit, the Greek Church holds the ordinary faith of Christendom. Regarding what is termed the procession of the Holy Ghost, the East holds that he proceeded from the Father only, while the churches of the West believe that he did so from the Father and the Son (Fifth of the Thirty-nine Articles). With regard to the decrees of God, the Greek tenets are what would now be called strongly Arminian. Worship of a superior or of an in-

ferior kind is rendered to the Virgin Mary, to saints and angels. The secular clergy are enjoined to marry once, and with a virgin. Images are in use. The Communion is administered even to the laity in both kinds. The doctrine of purgatory is not accepted. Baptism is by immersion, and is followed by chrism or anointing. The government is episcopal. Excepting the Church of Rome, the Greek Church is the largest Christian organization, though it would be only the third if the several Protestant Churches were united into one. Its political importance arises mainly from the fact that the Emperor of Russia is regarded as its earthly head. It is the most numerous Christian body in the Turkish empire, and has a patriarch at Constantinople. It has many adherents also in the heterogeneous Austrian empire. The Russian emperor Nicholas delighted to call it "the orthodox faith." [ORTHODOX.]

Greek-fire, *s.* An incendiary composition used in the early times by the Tartars, and afterwards by the Greeks, but little used in more modern times.

Greek-kalends, *s. pl.* [CALENDS.]

Greek-nuts, *s. pl. Amygdalus communis.*

Greek-valerian, *s.*
Bot.: The genus Polemonium.

greēk, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The grain, the texture, or particular quality of one stone as distinguished from another.

"They [the stone quarries] consist of three different kinds of stone, one of a bluish-black colour, with a fine *greek*, capable of receiving a polish like marble."—*P. Carnock: Fife Statist. Acc.*, xi. 483.

* **Greēk'-ĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *Greek; -ess.*] A female Greek.

* **Greēk'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *Greek; -ish.*] Of or pertaining to Greece; Greek.

"Thou should'st not beare from me a *Greekish* member
Wherein my sword had not impressure made."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, iv. 5.

* **Greēk'-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *Greek; -ism.*] A Grecism (q.v.).

* **Greēk'-lĭng,** * **Greēke'-lĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *Greek*, and dimin. suff. *-ling.*] A little or unimportant Greek.

"Which of the *Greekelings* durst ever give precepts to Demosthenes?"—*Ben Jonson: Discoveries.*

* **greē'-ment,** * **grē'-ment,** *s.* [Fr. *greer* = to agree.] Agreement, consent.

"Agamynon by *grement* of all meuyt unto missam."
Destruction of Troy, 9,384.

greēn, * **grēne,** *a. & s.* [A.S. *grēne*; O. S. *grōni*; cogn. with Dut. *groen*; Icel. *grœnn*; Dan. & Sw. *grön*; Ger. *grün*; M. H. Ger. *gruene*; O. H. Ger. *kruoni*; O. Fris. *grêne* = green; Russ. *zelene* = greenness; Gr. χλωρός (*chlōros*); Sansc. *hari* = green, yellow.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Having a colour resembling that of growing herbage; of a colour formed by compounding blue and yellow; verdant.

"On the *green* bank I sat and listened long"
Dryden: Flower & Leaf, 132.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Flourishing, fresh; full of life and vigour like a growing plant: as, a *green* old age.

(2) New, fresh, recent: as, a *green* wound.

"Though of Hamlet's death the memory be *green*."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 2.

*(3) Fresh, unhealed.

"A man that studieth revenge keepeth his own wounds *green*."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Revenge.*

(4) Not dry; containing the sap.

'One of you will prove a shrunk panel, and, like *green* timber, warp."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iii. 3.

* (5) Not roasted, half raw.

"We say the meat is *green* when it is half roasted."
—*Watts: Logic.*

(6) Unripe, immature; not arrived at maturity: as, *green* fruit.

"If you would fat *green* geese, shut them up when they are about a month old."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

(7) Immature in age or judgment; inexperienced, young.

"The text is old, the orator too *green*."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 806.

(8) Simple, raw; easily imposed upon.

"'He is so jolly *green*,' said Charley."—*Dickens: Oliver Twist*, ch. ix.

(9) Of a greenish, pale colour; pale, sickly, wan.

"Hath it slept since?
And wakes it now to look so *green* and pale
At what it did?" *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, i. 7.

(10) Fresh, not salted: as, *green* fish.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The colour of growing herbage; the colour of the solar spectrum between blue and yellow; a secondary colour composed of the primaries blue and yellow in different proportions.

"The thick young grass arose in fresher *green*."
Dryden: Flower & Leaf, 67.

2. A grassy plot or plain; a piece of ground covered with verdant herbage: as, a village *green*.

"Lordes, beholdeth than amercl younder out on the *grene*." *Sir Ferumbras*, 3,361.

3. Used elliptically for green clothes.

"They were clothide alle in *grene*." *Perceval*, 277.

* 4. (*Pl.*): Fresh leaves or branches of trees, shrubs, &c.; wreathes.

"It was finely wrought above head, beautified with *greens*, furnished with benches and settles."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

5. (*Pl.*): The young leaves and stems of plants of the cabbage kind, used in cookery and dressed for food.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Paint.:* Green pigments are derived chiefly from the mineral world, and owe their colour to the presence of copper. Among the most valuable to the painter are malachite or mountain green, *terra verte*, Veronese green, native carbonate of copper, cobalt green, and chrome green.

2. *Bot.:* A genus of colours, in Latin *viridis*, in words of Greek composition, *chloro-*. The typical species called simply green is a clear green, less bright than grass green; *virens, virescens, viridulus*, and *viridescens* are shades of it. The other species are grass-green, verdigris-green, sea-green, deep-green, yellowish-green, and olive-green. (*Lindley.*)

3. *Her.:* [SINOPLE, VERT].

¶ Obvious compounds: *Green-coated, green-garbed, green-growing, green-grown, green-mantled*, &c.

green-bird, *s.* The greenfinch.

green-blights, *s.pl.*
Hort.: The Aphidæ (Plant-lice).

green-bone, *s.*
1. The viviparous blenny (*Zoarces viviparus*).

"The viviparous blenny, from the colour of the back-bone, has here got the name of *green-bone*."—*Barry: Orkney*, p. 391.

2. The garfish (*Belone vulgaris*).

green-brier, *s.*
Bot.: A name given in America to the genus Smilax.

green - cow, *s.* A cow just calved. (*Scotch.*)

green-crab, *s.*
Zool.: Carcinus mænas.

green-crop, *s.* A crop used for food while in a green or growing state; in contradistinction to grain-crop, root-crop, or grass-crop.

green-diallage, *s.*
Min.: (1) Diallage, a variety of Pyroxene; (2) Smaragdite.

green-dragon, *s.*
Bot.: Arisæma Dracontium. A plant growing in the United States.

green-earth, *s.*
1. *Min. & Path.:* A variety of Glauconite, often filling cavities in amygdaloid and other eruptive rocks.

2. *Painting:* A pigment, mountain green.

green-ebony, *s.*
Bot.: Two trees—(1) *Excœcaria glandulosa*, (2) *Jacaranda ovalifolia.*

green-eyed, *a.*
1. *Lit.:* Having green eyes.

"*Green-eyed* Neptune raves."
Milton: College Exercise.

2. *Fig.:* Seeing things distorted or discoloured, green being the colour symbolical of jealousy.

"And shuddering fear, and *green-eyed* jealousy."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

green-fly, *s.*
Entom.: A bright-green fly—*Musca chloris.*

green-groeer, *s.* [GREENGROCER.]

green-grosbeak, *s.*
Ornith.: The same as GREENFINCH (q.v.).

green-hand, *s.* An inexperienced person; a novice.

green-headed, *a.* Of immature judgment.

"With *green-headed* Ignorance, I would presume to go on to the gate."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

green iron-ore, *s.*
Min.: The same as DUFRENITE

green-laver, *s.*
Bot.: Ulva latissima, an algal.

green lead-ore, *s.*
Min.: The same as PYROMORPHITE (q.v.).

green-linnet, *s.* [GREENFINCH.]

green-lizard, *s.*
Zool.: Lacerta viridis—a small lizard occurring in Jersey.

green-malachite, *s.*
Min.: The typical variety of Malachite (q.v.).

green-man, *s.* A savage, a wild man.
Green-man orchis:
Bot.: Aceras anthropophora.

green-marble, *s.*
Stone-cutting: Serpentine.

green-mineral, *s.*
Painting: A carbonate of copper, used as a pigment.

green-osier, *s.*
Bot.: Salix rubra.

green-room, *s.*
1. A room close to the stage in a theatre, in which the actors wait until it is time for them to go on to the stage, or during the intervals of their parts. Called from having been originally painted in green.

2. A room in a warehouse where new or green cloth is received from the weaving factory.

Green Salt of Magnus, *s.*
Chem.: $Pt(NH_3)_4Cl_2 + PtCl_2$. A double salt of platinous chloride with platinous tetramine chloride. Obtained by pouring a boiling solution of platinous chloride in hydrochloric acid into excess of aqueous ammonia. It is green crystalline powder, insoluble in water.

green-sand, *s.* [GREENSAND.]

green - sickness, *s.* The same as CHLOROSIS (q.v.).

"I was almost eaten up by the *green-sickness*."—*Steele: Spectator*, No. 431.

green-sloke, *s.* The same as GREENLAVER (q.v.).

green-stall, *s.* A stall on which greens and other vegetables are exposed for sale.

green-tea, *s.* A tea having a greenish colour, due to the mode in which the leaves are treated in the process of drying. The chief varieties of it are Hyson-skin, Twankay, Hyson, Young Hyson, Imperial, and Gunpowder. [TEA.]

green-tortrix, *s.*
Entom.: A moth (*Tortrix viridana*), common in England.

green-turtle, *s.*
Zool.: Chelone Midas. [CHELONE, TURTLE.]

* **green-vitriol,** *s.*
1. *Chem.:* Crystallized ferrous sulphate, $FeSo_4{\cdot}FH_2O$.

2. *Min.:* The same as MELANTERITE, COPPERAS, and SULPHATE OF IRON.

green-weed, *s.* [GREENWEED.]

* **greēn,** *v.i. & t.* [A.S. *grénian*; O. H. Ger. *gruonen*; Dut. *groenen.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To become or grow green.

"The newe spryng
Whanne it *greneth* in the gynnyng."
Romaunt of the Rose, 4,328.

B. *Trans.:* To make green.

1. Absolutely.

"Great Spring before
Greened all the year." *Thomson: Spring*, 321.

2. Completed by preposition.

"Have not rains
Greened over April's lap?"
Keats: Endymion, i. 217.

greēn'-băck, *s.* [Eng. *green*, and *back*.] A popular name for the paper money first issued by the Treasury of the United States in 1862.

"This was accomplished by the issue of Legal Tender notes (popularly known as '*Greenbacks*,' from the colour of the ink with which the reverse of the note was printed)."—*Echo*, May 8, 1873.

† **greēn'-broŏm**, *s.* [Eng. *green*, and *broom*.] [GREENWEED.]

greēn'-cloth, *s.* [Eng. *green*, and *cloth*.] A board or court of justice, formerly held in the counting-house of the king's household. It was composed of the lord-steward and the officers under him, and had cognizance of all matters of government and justice in the household, and also power to keep the peace, and to punish offenders against it within the verge of the palace, and two hundred yards beyond the gates.

greēn'-ēr-y, *s.* [Eng. *green*; *-ery*.]

1. A place where green plants are reared.

2. A bunch or mass of green plants or foliage; a wreath.

"The *greenery* should be either growing naturally upward or twining."—*Harper's Monthly Magazine* (Dec., 1880), p. 28.

greēn finch, *s.* [Eng. *green*, and *finch*.]

Ornith.: *Coccothraustes chloris*, an insessorial bird of the family Fringillidæ. In the male the upper parts and breast are yellowish-green; the head tinged with grey; the edges of the wings, the outer webs of the primary quills, and the base of the tail-feathers yellow. In the female the upper parts are greenish-brown, and the breast greyish-brown. It is a permanent resident in Britain, frequenting gardens, orchards, small woods, &c. It lays from four to six eggs, which are white, tinged with blue. Called also Green-Grosbeak and Green-linnet.

greēn'-fĭsh, *s.* [Eng. *green*, and *fish*.]

Ichthy.: An American name for *Temnodon saltator*, one of the Scombéridæ (Mackerels); widely diffused in the warmer oceans and seas of both hemispheres.

greēn-gāġe, *s.* [Eng. *green*, and *gage*, named after the Rev. M. Gage, who first brought it to England.]

Hort.: A delicious variety of plum, *Prunus domestica*. Its skin and juicy pulp are of a green colour; it has a delicious flavour.

greēn'-grō-cẽr, *s.* [Eng. *green*, and *grocer*.] A retailer of green vegetables.

greēn'-heart (heart as hart), *s.* [Eng. *green*, and *heart*.]

Bot.: The name given in Demerara to *Nectandra Rodiæi*, a tree of the Laurel order, which furnishes hard timber, and yields the febrifuge called Bibiri, or Bebeera.

* **greēn'-hoŏd**, * **grene-hed**, * **gren-hed**, * **grcn-hede**, *s.* [Eng. *green*; *-hood*.]

1. Greenness, verdure.

"Ane nayre gardyne nol of *grenhede*."—*Ayenbite of Inwit*, p. 94.

2. Folly, foolishness, ignorance.

"Youth, withouten *greneheed* or folie."
Chaucer: C. T., 4,583.

greēn'-horn, *s.* [Eng. *green*, and *horn*.] A simpleton; a silly fellow; a raw, inexperienced person; one easily imposed upon.

greēn'-hoŭse, *s.* [Eng. *green*, and *house*.]

1. *Hortic.*: A house or structure, the roofs and sides of which are composed of glass, constructed for the purpose of cultivating and preserving tender or exotic plants. It is furnished with apparatus for maintaining an artificial temperature, and the necessary ventilation.

"Who loves a garden, loves a *green-house* too."
Cowper: Task, iii. 566.

2. *Pottery*: A house moderately warmed, where some kinds of green-ware are placed to become partially dried before taking to the hot-house, where the drying is completed by strong heat. The ware is then arranged in saggars and fired in the kiln.

greēn'-ĭng, * **gren-ing**, *s.* [Eng. *green*; *-ing*.]

* 1. The act or state of becoming green.

"On the morn o that *grening*."
Cursor Mundi, 10,867.

2. Greenness, verdure.

"The tender *greening*
Of April meadows." *Keats: Sleep & Poetry.*

3. A name given to certain varieties of apples which preserve their green colour even when ripe.

greēn'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *green*; *-ish*.] Somewhat or rather green; tending to green.

"Resembling the fore-mentioned sally, with reddish twigs, and more *greenish*."—*Evelyn: Discourse of Forest Trees*, ch. xix.

greenish-glaucous, *s.*

Bot.: Between a green and glaucous colour.

greēn'-ĭsh-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *greenish*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being greenish.

Greēn'-land, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *green*, and *land*. So called from the bright green appearance of the mosses which grow there.]

A. *As substantive*:

Geog.: A country or large island constituting the north-east part of America, from 59° 49° northwards.

B. *As adj.*: Of or belonging to the country described under A.

Greenland-whale, *s.* *Balæna mysticetus*. Called also the Right Whale. [BALÆNA, WHALE.]

Greēn'-land-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *Greenland*; suff. *-er*.] A native of Greenland.

greēn'-land-īte, *s.* [From *Greenland* = the country; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: The same as COLUMBITE (q.v.).

greēn'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *green*; *-less*.] Destitute of any greenness or verdure.

greēn'-lĕt, *s.* [Eng. *green*; dimin. suff. *-let*.]

Ornith.: Vireoninæ, a sub-family of Muscicapidæ (Flycatchers). They are so called from having much green or olive in the colours of their plumage. They are small American birds, arriving in the United States from South America and the West Indies about the month of May, and departing again in August. Some of them sing sweetly. [VIREO.]

* **greēn'-lў**, *adv.* [Eng. *green*; *-ly*.]

1. In a green manner or state.

"Gray hut leafy walls, where Ruin *greenly* dwells."
Byron: Childe Harold, iii. 46.

2. Freshly.

"Sprouting youth did now but *greenly* bud."
P. Fletcher: Purple Island, i.

3. Like a novice or a green person; foolishly.

"We have done but *greenly*
In hugger mugger to inter him."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iv. 5.

greēn'-nĕss, * **gren-es**, * **grene-nesse**, *s.* [A.S. *grenness*.]

I. *Lit.*: The quality or state of being green, or of a green colour; a green colour.

"The ground without *greenness* in those months of June and July."—*Sir F. Drake: The World Encompassed.*

II. *Figuratively*:

1. Freshness, vigour.

"It is this alone that for a while gives growth and *greenness* to his comforts."—*South Sermons*, vol. x., ser. 2.

2. Newness.

3. The quality or state of being unripe; immaturity.

"It cannot be wondered at, considering the *greenness* of his years."—*Murphy: Life of Fielding.*

4. Immaturity of judgment; simplicity, rawness, inexperience.

greēn'-ŏck-īte, *s.* [Named after Lord Greenock, afterwards Earl Cathcart; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: An hexagonal, nearly transparent mineral, of yellow colour, adamantine lustre, and strong double refraction. Compos.: CdS or $CdSn$ = sulphur 22·3 to 22·56, and cadmium 77·30 to 77·70. Found in amygdaloid at Bishoptown in Renfrewshire, in Bohemia, &c.; also as a furnace product.

greēn'-ŏ-vīte, *s.* [Named by Dufrénoy after Mr. G. B. Greenough, a celebrated geologist.]

Min.: Manganesian Titanite, a red or rose-coloured variety of Titanite, the hue produced by the presence of a little manganese (*Dana*). The *Brit. Mus. Cat.* makes it a variety of Sphene, which Dana makes a sub-variety of Ordinary Titanite.

greēn'-sănd, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *green*, and *sand*.]

A. *As substantive*:

Geol.: The name given to two series of beds in the cretaceous formations, the one called the Upper, the other the Lower Greensand:—

1. *The Upper Greensand*: This is a subdivision of the Upper Cretaceous Rocks, and is situated immediately below the Chalk-marl, and just above the Gault. The beds of which it is composed have in them green particles of a mineral called Glauconite (q.v.). In parts of Surrey calcareous matter is intermixed in quantities sufficient to convert the beds into what is there termed firestone. In the southern part of the Isle of Wight, the Upper Greensand is 100 feet thick, and contains bands of siliceous limestone and calcareous sandstone, with nodules of chert. Mr. A. J. Jukes Browne shows that there are two faunas in the Upper Greensand of Cambridge, the one derivative, whilst the other, which belongs to the Sandy marl, is in position. Among the fossils peculiar to it are various ammonites, two pterodontas, two species of Fusus, &c. Of the derivative fauna, which is probably from the Gault, Mr. Sollas described coprolites constituting phosphatic nodules, and Prof. Seeley an Ichthyosaurian, *Cetarthrosaurus Walkeri*, from the railway bridge at Ditton, north-east of Cambridge, and other reptiles. Some are of opinion that the so-called Upper Greensand from which these fossils came, is itself Gault. This formation, so far as its green particles are concerned, is principally confined to England.

2. *The Lower Greensand*: A series of beds constituting the Lower Cretaceous Rocks, and the lowest member of the Cretaceous group. It is called on the continent Neocomian, a name adopted by Lyell in his *Students' Elements of Geology*, he considering the term greensand peculiarly inapplicable, as in the district where these strata were first observed sand of a green colour was the exception instead of the rule. [NEOCOMIAN.] Dr. Fitton enumerated as fossils in various beds, *Gryphæa sinuata*, *Perna Mulleti*, the genera Scaphites, Ammonites, &c. (*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, iii., plate 12.)

B. *As adj.*: Of, belonging to, or found in the Greensand: as, *Greensand* fossils.

greēn'-shăńk, *s.* [Eng. *green*, and *shank*.]

Ornith.: *Totanus glottis*; a sandpiper, of the family Scolopacidæ, found in Britain.

greēn'-snāke, *s.* [Eng. *green*, and *snake*.]

Zool.: The popular name of more than one Coluber in the United States.

greēn'-stĭck, *s.* [Eng. *green*, and *stick*.] (See the compound.)

greenstick-fracture, *s.*

Surg.: This term is used when a bone is partially broken or cracked. This especially occurs in the bending of bone in young children, where the fracture is frequently incomplete or partial, simply extending across the convexity of the curve made by the bending instead of the breaking of the bone.

greēn'-stōne, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *green*, and *stone*.]

A. *As substantive*:

1. *Petrology*:

* (1) *Formerly*: A granular rock consisting of hornblende and imperfectly crystallized felspar, the felspar being more abundant than in basalt, and the grains or crystals of the two minerals more distinct from each other. It was called also Dolerite. Sir Charles Lyell also included under the term greenstone those rocks in which augite was substituted for hornblende, the "dolorite" of some writers, and those in which albite replaced common felspar. This was sometimes termed Aodesite. (*Lyell.*)

(2) *Now*: The same as diorite, which is an essentially crystalline granular admixture of triclinic felspar and hornblende. Rutley proposes a partial return to the earlier signification, and would use greenstone as an ambiguous and comprehensive term useful in field geology, but expressive of ignorance with regard to the exact composition of volcanic rocks, either decomposed or otherwise incapable of exact identification. It is not now held to be the equivalent of dolerite (q.v.).

2. *Geol.*: Greenstone is a volcanic rock, occurring in dykes, tabular masses, &c.

B. *As adj.:* Containing more or less of greenstone, or akin to it in composition or other characters.

¶ *Syenitic greenstone:* [SYENITIC].

greenstone-trachytes, *s. pl.*

Petrol. & Geol.: Eruptive rocks, usually consisting of a more or less felspathic base, in which large crystals of plagroclase felspar, with others of hornblende and mica, are imbedded so as to give them a more or less strikingly porphyritic character. They are found in Hungary. (*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, xxvii. 298.)

greenstone-tuffs, *s. pl.*

Petrol. & Geol.: Tuffs associated with greenstone. Rutley places them in the diabase group of crystalline eruptive rocks.

green'-sward, *s.* Turf covered with grass.

"A long straight path
Traced faintly in the *greensward*."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

green'th, *s.* [Formed on the analogy of *warmth*, &c.] Greenness; the quality of being green.

"Amidst the gleams and *greenth* of summer."—*G. Eliot: Daniel Deronda*, bk. iv., ch. xxx.

green'-weed, *s.* [Eng. *green*, and *weed*.]

Bot.: Two species of Genista, *G. tinctoria* and *G. pilosa*.

green'-withe, *s.* [Eng. *green*, and *withe*.]

Bot.: An orchid, *Vanilla claviculata*.

green'-wood, *greene-wood, *s. & a.* [Eng. *green*, and *wood*.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A wood in summer when the trees, &c., are green.

2. Wood which has become green in tint under the influence of the fungus Peziza.

II. *Bot.:* The same as GREENWEED (q.v.).

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to a greenwood.

"In the brown shades and *greenwood* forest lost."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 17.

***green'-y,** *a.* [Eng. *green*; *-y*.] Of a greenish or somewhat green tint; inclined to a green colour.

green'-yard, *s.* [Eng. *green*, and *yard*.] A pound; an inclosure in which stray cattle are confined.

*** greęs, grēse,** *s.* [GREE (2), *s.*]

grce-sheeh, *s.* [GRIESHOCH.]

greet (1), ***grete, *gret-en, *gret-yn,** *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *grétan* = to approach, to address; cogn. with Dut. *groeten*; O. H. Ger. *gruozan*; M. H. Ger. *gruezen*; O. Fris. *grēta*; Ger. *grüssen*.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To address at meeting with salutations or expressions of kind wishes; to salute kindly; to pay respects to; to hail.

"The square was thronged by a multitude which *greeted* him with loud acclamations."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

2. To meet, to welcome: as, The cries which *greeted* his ears.

* 3. To congratulate, to felicitate.

"Why so sadly *greet* you our victory?"
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 5.

* 4. To address in any way.

"Let him *greet* England with our sharp defiance."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iii. 5.

* 5. To look upon or regard kindly.

"A merrier day did never yet *greet* Rome."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, v. 4.

* 6. To meet as one who goes to offer congratulations.

"We will *greet* the time."
Shakesp.: Lear, v. 1.

* 7. To assign or bestow with praises or congratulations.

"And thether also came in open sight
Fayre Florimell, into the common hall,
To *greet* his guerdon unto every knight."
Spenser: F. Q., V. iii. 14.

B. *Intrans.:* To meet and salute.

"There *greet* in silence as the dead are wont."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, i.

greet (2), ***greit, *greete, * grete** (2), *** gretcn** (2), ***gretyn** (2), *** greyt,** *v.i.* [A.S. *grétan, grétan*; cogn. with Icel. *grāta*; Dan. *græde*; Sw. *gråta*; Goth. *gretan*, all = to weep.] To weep, to cry.

"Freyndes I had fulle foyn,
That gars me *grete* and grone."
Towneley Mysteries, p. 227.

*** greēt, * greēte,** *s. & a.* [GREET (2), *v.*]

A. *As subst.:* Weeping.

B. *As adj.:* Mournful.

"Docked in a pocke of gray;
Hey, ho! gray is *greete*."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; August.

greēt'-ēr (1), *s.* [Eng. *greet* (1), v.; *-er*.] One who greets or salutes another.

greēt'-ēr (2), *s.* [Eng. *greet* (2), v.; *-er*.] One who cries or weeps.

greēt'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [GREET (1), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of saluting or welcoming; a salutation; a welcome.

"What horrid *greetings* these unclean wretches will give each other."—*Hopkins: Exposition upon the Seventh Commandment.*

*** greēve,** *s.* [GRIEVE, *s.*]

*** greēze,** *s. pl.* [GREE (2), *s.*]

*** grēf'-fī-ēr,** *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *grefarius, graffarius, greffarius*, from Lat. *graphium* = a style for writing; Gr. γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.] [GRAFFER, GRAFT.] A registrar; a clerk; a notary.

"The Duke of Orleans, Monsieur the Prince, and the Superintendents deliver them to the *Greffier* or clerk."—*Evelyn: State of France.*

*** grē'-gal,** *a.* [Lat. *gregalis*, from *grex* (genit. *gregis*) = a flock; Ital. *gregale*.] Of or pertaining to a flock; like a flock or herd.

"For this *gregal* conformity there is a cause and an excuse."—*W. S. Mayo: Never Again*, ch. vii.

*** grĕ-gär'-ĭ-an,** *a.* [Lat. *gregarius* = belonging to a flock; *grex* (genit. *gregis*) = a flock.] Of or pertaining to a flock or herd; gregarious; herding together; common.

"The *gregarian* soldiers and gross of the army is well affected to him."—*Howell*, bk. iii., let. 1.

*** grĕ-gär'-ĭ-an-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *gregarian*; *-ism*.] The habit of flocking or herding together; gregariousness.

"This tendency to *gregarianism* is nowhere more manifest."—*Truth*, Oct. 13, 1881.

grĕg-ar-ī'-na, *s.* [Lat. *gregarius* = of or belonging to a flock, from *grex* = a flock; so named because numbers of individuals are found together.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the class Gregarinida (q.v.).

grĕg'-ar-īne, *s.* [GREGARINA.]

Zool.: A gregarina, or at least one of the Gregarinida. Minute organisms of this character were found in the chignons of imported hair once fashionable among ladies.

grĕg-ar-ī'-nĭ-da, grĕg-ar-ī'-na, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *gregarina*, and Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ida*.]

Zool.: The lowest of the eight classes into which Professor Huxley divides Cuvier's sub-kingdom Radiata. He places them in the sub-kingdom Protozoa. The species are all microscopic, and consist of a not very well defined membrane, more or less without structure, except that it contains a soft semi-fluid substance, having in the middle, or at one end of it, a delicate vesicle, inside of which is a more solid particle. Such a structure recalls that of an ovum, the outer membrane of the Gregarinida recalling the vitelline membrane of an ovum, the semi-fluid contents its yolk, the vesicle its germinal vesicle, and the more solid particle its germinal spot. There is no division of the body into parts. No mouth or digestive apparatus has been traced; there is, however, an expansion and contraction of the animal. The Gregarinida are found parasitic within the bodies of animals, specially the larvæ of insects, in annelids, crustaceans, mollusca, &c., and even in vertebrated animals. They are specially abundant in the alimentary canal of the common cockroach, in earthworms, &c. Various genera are known, and the species are numerous.

grĕ-gär'-ĭ-ŭs, *a.* [Lat. *gregarius*, from *grex* (genit. *gregis*) = a flock.] Flocking or herding together; living or going in flocks or herds; not living solitarily.

"Of wild fowl, those which are the most useful fly not singly as other birds, but are commonly *gregarious*."—*Grew: Cosmologia Sacra*, bk. iii., ch. ii.

grĕ-gär'-ĭ-ŭs-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *gregarious*; *-ly*.] In a gregarious manner; in flocks or companies.

grĕ-gär'-ĭ-ŭs nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *gregarious*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being gregarious; the habit of living or going in flocks or herds; a disposition to associate.

*** grĕg'-ar-ȳ,** *a.* [Lat. *gregarius*.] Ordinary, common, gregarious.

grĕg'-ōe, grē'-gō, grĭē'-gō, *s.* [Port. *grego*; Ital. *greco*; Sp. *griego* = Greek.] A short jacket or cloak, with a hood attached, made of thick coarse cloth, and worn by the Greeks and others in the Levant.

"The three latter, with their *gregos*, or night great-coats, with hoods."—*Marryatt: Mr. Midshipman Easy*, ch. xix.

Grĕ-gōr'-ĭ-an, *a.* [Low Lat. *Gregorianus*, from *Gregorius*; Gr. Γρηγόρος (*Gregoros*) = Gregory, from Gr. γρηγορέω (*grēgoreō*) = to be awake, from ἐγρήγορα (*egrēgora*), perf. of ἐγείρω (*egeirō*) = to awake; Ital. & Sp. *Gregoriano*; Fr. *Grégorien*.] Pertaining to, established or produced by any one bearing the name of Gregory.

Gregorian-calendar, *s.* [CALENDAR, II. 3.]

Gregorian chant, *s.*

Music: [PLAIN-SONG].

Gregorian telescope, *s.* The first and most ordinary form of reflecting telescope, invented by James Gregory, Professor of Mathematics at St. Andrews, and afterwards in Edinburgh, and described by him 1663. The image is viewed through an eye-piece in the aperture of the object-speculum. [TELESCOPE.]

Grĕg'-ōr-ȳ, *s.* [Named after Dr. Gregory, who first compounded it.]

Gregory's-powder, *s.* A name given to *Pulvis Rhei Compositus*, compound rhubarb powder. It consists of powdered rhubarb, two ounces; light carbonate of magnesia, six ounces; and powdered ginger, one ounce.

greĭş'-ęn, *s.* [Ger. = to grasp, to lay hold of, to seize.]

Petrol. & Geol.: A granular, crystalline rock, consisting of quartz and mica, the former predominating, the latter usually of the variety containing lithia. If orthoclase be superadded, the rock becomes granite. (*Rutley: Study of Rocks.*)

grēlt, *v.i.* [GREET (2), *v.*]

*** grēith,** *v.t.* [GRAITH, *v.*]

grēith, *s.* [GRAITH, *s.*]

*** grē'-męnt,** *s.* [GREEMENT.]

grē'-mĭ-al, *a. & s.* [Eccles. Lat. *gremiale*, from Lat. *gremium* = the bosom.]

* **A.** *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the lap or bosom.

B. *As substantive:*

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* A bosom friend.

"Amongst those fourteen, two were *gremials*."—*Fuller.* (*Webster.*)

2. *Eccles.:* An episcopal ornament for the breast, lap, and shoulders, originally a towel of fine linen, used in ordination to protect the sacred vestments from any drops of unction that might fall in the act of anointing the candidates for the priesthood. In later times it was made of silk or damask to match the episcopal vestments.

* 3. *Univ.:* One who resides in the bosom of the University.

"Which the governors and the rest of the *gremials* very well knew."—*Strype: Cranmer*, bk. ii. c. 6.

*** gro-mi-en,** *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *gremian*; Icel. *grema*.] [GRAME.]

A. *Trans.:* To annoy, to grieve.

"State nu . . . to *gremien* mi mare."—*St. Marherete*, p. 12.

B. *Intrans.:* To grieve.

"The grettest of Grise *gremyt* therat."
Destruction of Troy, 1,004.

*** gremthe,** *s.* [Icel. *grimmdh.*] [GREMIEN.] Annoyance, anger, grief.

"The *gremthe* of the grim folke glod to his hert."
Alisaunder, 279.

grĕ-nā'-de, * grą-nā'-dō, *s.* [Fr. *grenade*, from Sp. *granada* = a pomegranate, a grenade; *granado* = full of seeds, from Lat. *granatus*, from *granum* = a seed, a grain; Ital. *granata*.] A hollow ball or shell of metal or of annealed glass, filled with powder and fired by a fuse.

After the fuse is lighted the ball is thrown among the enemy, when it bursts and causes great injury or loss.

¶ (1) *Hand-grenade:* A small grenade, usually about 2½ inches in diameter, intended to be thrown by hand into trenches or saps, or upon besiegers scaling a breach.

* (2) *Rampart-grenade:* A grenade of various sizes used for rolling over the parapet in a trough.

grĕn-a-dĭer', *s.* [Fr., from *grenade* = a grenade (q.v.).]

Milit.: Originally a foot-soldier armed with grenades. The grenadiers were men of long service and approved courage, and only a few were attached to each regiment. Afterwards every regiment had one company of grenadiers, and they retained their name even after the disuse of grenades, and were distinguished by a particular dress, as in England by the tall bearskin cap. The title now only remains in one regiment of the British army—viz., the Grenadier Guards.

"Five hundred *grenadiers* rushed from the English trenches to the counterscarp, fired their pieces, and threw their grenades."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

grĕn-a-dĭl-lō, grą-nĭl'-lō, *s.* [Sp. (?).]

Bot.: A cabinet wood from the West Indies. It resembles the common cocoa, having, however, at first a lighter colour than it, though becoming darker on exposure. Called also Grenada cocos or cocus, and Red Ebony.

grĕn'-a-dīne, *s.* [Fr.]

Fabric: A thin, gauzy silk or woollen fabric, used for ladies' dresses, shawls, &c.

* **grĕ-nā'-dō,** *s.* [Grenade.]

* **grĕn'-at,** *s.* [Fr.] A garnet (q.v.).

"Of *grenaz*, and of alabraundynes."
Maundeville, p. 219.

grĕ-năt'-ĭ-form, *a.* [Eng. *granatite*, and *form.*] Being in the form of grenatite (q.v.).

grĕn'-a-tīte, grăn'-a-tīte, *s.* [Lat. *granatum* = a pomegranate: *granum* = a grain, and *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.); Fr. *grenat.* Named from its colour.]

Min.: The same as Staurolite (q.v.).

* **grene-hede,** *s.* [Greenhood.]

grĕnǵ'-ĕ-sīte, grănǵ'-ĕ-sīte, *s.* [From Grangesberg, in Dalecarlia, Sweden; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A dark green variety of Pyrochlorite.

Grĕsh'-ăm, *s.* [See definition.]

Biog.: Sir Thomas Gresham, founder of the London Royal Exchange, England, 1519–1579.

Gresham's law, *s.*

Pol. Econ. and Fin.: "Bad money drives out good"—*i. e.*, if two forms of currency be in circulation, the inferior or cheaper will drive out the other through the process of hoarding and exportation. This is merely an application of the general laws of commodity to money considered as a commodity; to wit, a dear commodity may always be displaced by a cheaper article that answers the same purpose equally well. Gresham's law assumes that the dearest money is necessarily the best, which assumption is opposed by many recent economists. [See Bimetallism, Money, ¶.]

* **gres-hop,** * **gres-hoppe,** * **gres-sop,** *s.* [Grasshopper.]

* **gres-som,** *s.* [Garsum.]

† **grĕs-sōr'-ĭ-al,** *a.* [Mod. Lat. *gressorius*, from Lat. *gressus* = a stepping.]

Ornith.: Adapted for stepping or for walking. Used of birds which have three toes forward, two of them connected, and one behind.

greut, *s.* [Grit.]

grĕ-vĭl-lē-a, *s.* [Named after C. F. Greville, a patron of botany.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the proteaceous family Grevilliæ (q.v.) It consists of handsome Australian plants, more than fifty of which have been introduced into British greenhouses.

grĕ-vĭl'-lĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *grevillea*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Proteaceæ, sub-order Follicularea.

grew' (**ew** as **ô**), *pret. of v.* [Grow.]

grew (**ew** as **ô**), **grûe,** *v.i.* [Dut. *gruwen*; Ger. *grauen*; Dan. *grue* = to shudder; from *grue* = horror.] [Gruesome.] To shudder, to feel horror, to shiver.

"I downa look at them—I never see them but they gar me *grew*."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxvii.

grew (**ew** as **ô**), *s.* [Icel. *grey* = a dog.] A greyhound (q.v.).

"I have six terriers at hame, forby two couple of slow-hunds, five *grews*, and a wheen other dogs."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxii.

* **grew,** * **greu,** * **gru,** *a. & s.* [O. Fr. *greu.*] Greek.

"This written in *grew*."—*Maundeville*, p. 76.

grew'-ĭ-a (**ew** as **ô**), *s.* [Named after Nehemiah Grew, M.D., F.R.S., a celebrated English physiologist, who died in 1711.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Grewidæ, sepals 5, petals 5; stamens numerous; style, 1; stigma 4-lobed, drupe with one to four small nuts, one or two-seeded. About eighty species are known. They occur in the warmer regions of the Old World. *Grewia sapida* and *G. asiatica* have pleasant acid berries, used for making sherbet. The wood of *G. elastica*, called in India dhamnoo, is strong and elastic; it is used for bows, the shafts of carriages, &c.

grew'-ĭ-dæ (**ew** as **ô**), *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *grew(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of plants, order Tiliaceæ, tribe Tileæ.

grew'-sŏme (**ew ô**), *a.* [Grew, *v.*] Horrible, gruesome.

"And sic *gruesome* wishes, that men should be slaughtered like sheep."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxx.

* **grewt,** * **greut,** *s.* [Grit.]

* **grewte,** *v.i.* [Greet.]

grey, *a. & s.* [Gray.]

¶ Compounds not inserted here will be found under Gray.

grey-falcon, *s.*

Ornith.: A name for the Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*). [Falcon, Peregrine.]

grey-wether, *s.*

Petrol.: A boulder or slate of siliceous sandstone. Some of the so-called Druidic standing stones are grey-wethers.

"From their long exposure to the atmosphere they are encrusted with various lichens, which at times gives them a darkish hue, from the decay of the vegetable matter; whence, and from the circumstance of their resembling at a distance a flock of sheep, they have received the name of *Grey-wethers*."—*J. Britton: Beauties of England & Wales*, xv. 716.

grey'-hound, * **grai-hond,** * **grai-hound,** * **gray-hund,** * **grea-hund,** * **gre-hound,** * **gre-hownde,** * **grei-hound,** * **grey-hownd,** * **grew-hounde,** *s.* [Icel. *grey-hundr*, from *grey* = a dog, and *hundr* = a hound.]

Zool., &c.: A variety of the *Canis familiaris*, or Common Dog, characterized by its slender and symmetric form, its strength, its keen sight, and its swiftness. A dog, apparently of this type, is figured on the Egyptian monuments. It is used in the chase, and domestication has led to its separation into various breeds, as the Irish, the Highland, and the Arabian Greyhounds. An old rhyme describes the characters deemed the best:

"Headed like a snake, neckyed like a drake,
Fotted like a catte, tayled like a ratte,
Syded like a breme, and chyned like a beme."

Youatt suggests that the greyhound may be identical with the gazehound of old English writers. Against this view must be set the fact that Tickell distinguishes them.

"See st thou the gazehound? how with glance severe
From the close herd he marks the destined deer?
How every nerve the *greyhound's* stretch displays,
The hare preventing in her airy maze."
Fragment of a Poem on Hunting.

grey'-bēard, *s. & a.* [Graybeard.]

grey'-ĭsh, *a.* [Grayish.]

Greys, *s. pl.* [Grey, *a.*]

Mil.: A regiment of cavalry in the British army, originally Scottish, and so called from the horses being all of a gray colour. They are also called the Scots Greys.

grey'-stōne, grāy'-stōne, *s.* [Eng. *gray* or *grey*, and *stone*; Ger. *graustein*, with the same signification.]

Petrol.: A volcanic lead-gray or greenish rock, composed of felspar and augite, the felspar being more than seventy-five per cent. (*Scrope.*) Greystone lavas are intermediate in composition between basaltic and trachytic lavas. (*Lyell.*)

* **grey-wăc'-kĕ, grāy-wăc'-kĕ, grâu-wăc'-kĕ,** *s.* [Ger. *grauwacke.*]

1. *Petrol.:* The popular name used by German miners to designate a particular kind of sandstone, usually an aggregate of small fragments of quartz, flinty slate, or Lydian stone and clay-slate cemented by argillaceous matter. (*Lyell.*)

2. *Geol.:* The older palæozoic strata. As, however, rocks of the petrological aspect called Grauwacke occur in the Old Red Sandstone, in the millstone grit of Carboniferous age, in the Cretaceous Rocks, and in the Eocene, the term is not a good one to distinguish any single geological period; it has, therefore, been exchanged for Silurian (q.v.).

grey'-wĕath-ĕr, *s.* [Grey-wether.]

grī'-as, *s.* [From Gr. γράω (*graō*) = to gnaw, to eat.]

Bot.: A genus of Barringtoniaceæ. *Grias cauliflora* is the Anchovy Pear (q.v.).

grĭb'-ble, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Zool.: Limnoria terebrans, an isopod crustacean, section Cymothoada. It is above two lines in length; it rolls itself up like a woodlouse; it inhabits the seas of Europe; it attacks the timber of ships, to which it is most destructive.

* **grīçe** (1), *s.* [Gree (2), *s.*]

grīçe (2), * **gris,** * **grise,** * **gryce,** * **grys,** * **gryse,** *s.* [Icel. *griss*; Sw. *gris*; Dan. *gruss.*]

1. A young or sucking-pig.

"I'se e'en lay the head o' the sow to the tail of the *grice*."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxiv.

2. A young badger.

"I am a lord of other geere! this fine
Smooth bowsou's cub, the young *grice* of a gray;
Twa tyme urchins, and this ferret gay."
Ben Jonson: The Sad Shepherd, ii. 2.

grĭd'-dle, gĭrd'-dle, * **gred-el,** * **gred-il,** * **grid-ele,** *s.* [Wel. *gredyll, greidell, gradell* = a griddle, from *greidio* = to scorch; Ir. *greideal, greideil*, from *greadaim* = to parch, to burn (*Skeat*). Or from Low Lat. *graticula, craticula*, dimin. of Lat. *crates* = a hurdle.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A broad circular plate of iron used for baking cakes.

"Rost hit afterwarde apone a *gredel*."—*Liber Cure Cocorum*, p. 13.

2. *Mining:* A sieve with a wire bottom.

griddle-bread, griddle-cake, *s.* A cake baked on a griddle.

* **grīde,** *v.t. & i.* [A metathesis of *gird* (q.v.). (*Skeat.*)]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To pierce, to cut through.

"With brandisht tongue the emptie aire did *gride*.
Spenser: Virgil's Gnat, 254.

2. To jar, to grate.

"The wood which *grides* and clangs
Its leafless ribs."
Tennyson: In Memoriam, cvi 11.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To cut, to pierce.

"The *griding* sword, with discontinuous wound,
Passed through him."
Milton, P. L., vi. 329.

2. To wound or cut mentally.

"*Griding* anguish pierced his fluttering breast."
Sir W. Jones: Pindar; First Nemean Ode.

* **grīde,** *s.* [Gride, *v.*] A harsh or grating sound, as of scraping or cutting. (*Whittier.*)

grĭd'-ĕ-lĭn, grĕd'-a-līne, *s.* [Fr. *gris de lin* = the gray of flax.] A colour mixed, or white and red, or a gray violet. (*Dryden: Flower & Leaf*, 343.)

* **grĭd'-ĭl,** *s.* [Griddle.]

grĭd'-iron (**iron** as **ī-ĕrn**), * **gyrd-iron,** * **gred-irne,** * **gred-eyrne,** * **gred-ire,** * **gred-yre,** * **grid-ire,** * **gryd-yrne,** *s.* [A corrupt. of Mid. Eng. *gredire* = a griddle (q.v.).] [Gredire.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A grated iron utensil on which fish, flesh, and fowl are exposed for broiling.

2. *Hydraul. Engin.:* A grated frame on which

snips are hauled out of the water for examination, cleaning, and repairs. Or a framing of cross-timbers which receives a ship with the falling tide.

gridiron-pendulum, *s.*

Horol.: A compensatioo pendulum in which the bob is supported by parallel bars of two metals which are unequally expanded by heat. These are so disposed that, while one tends to lengthen it, the other tends to shorten it. The ratio of lengths is determined by the relative expansibility. [PENDULUM.]

gridiron-valve, *s.*

Steam-engin.: A valve whose opening is divided into a number of narrow parts by which the travel may be abridged, and the more rapid opening or closing of the valve effected.

griēçe, *s.* [GREE (2), *s.*]

Her.: A step or degree, as one of the ateps upon which crosses are sometimes placed.

griēf, * **greef,** * **greif,** * **grefe,** * **greefe,** * **grcfic,** * **greve,** * **grecve,** *s.* [O. Fr. *grcf, grief;* Fr. *grief,* from Lat. *gravis* = heavy.]

1. Pain of mind, sorrow, or trouble for something past, as the loss of a friend or relation, misconduct, or ungratefulness on the part of others, &c.; sadness.

"*Grief* is sometimes considered as synonymous with sorrow; and in this case we speak of the transports of *grief*. At other times it expresses more silent, deep, and painful affections, such as are inspired by domestic calamities."—*Cogan: On the Passions,* vol. i., pt. i., ch. ii.

2. That which causes sorrow, sadness, or pain of mind; a trial, a grievance, a misfortune.

"I here forget all former *griefs*."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, v. 4.

*3. Bodily pain or suffering; disease.

"My limbs weakened with *grief*."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., i. 1.

*4. A fault, an offence.

"To implore forgifnes of all *greif*."
Douglas: Virgil, 453, 43.

¶ *To come to grief:* To come to rnin; to fail utterly; to come to a bad end.

grief-worn, *a.* Worn out by grief.

"A gray and *grief-worn* aspect of old days."
Byron: Childe Harold, iii. 65.

* **griēf'-fūl,** *a.* [Eng. *grief; -ful*(l).] Full of grief or sorrow; very sad.

"Which when she sees with ghastly *grieful* eyes
Her heart does quake."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. viii. 40.

* **griēf'-hood,** * **gref-hed,** *s.* [Eng. *grief; -hood.*] That which causes grief.

"Yowth withoute *grefhed* or folye."
Chaucer: C. T., 4,582.

* **griēf'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *grief; -less.*] Free from or without grief.

* **griēf'-lў,** * **grecf-li,** * **greef-ly,** *a. & adv.* [Eng. *grief; -ly.*]

A. *As adj.:* Grievous, sad.

"With dayly diligence and *griefly* groans."
Sidney: Arcadia, p. 154.

B. *As adv.:* Grievously.

"Whan I was *greefly* bigo with a grim peeple."
Alisaunder: Frag., 994.

* **griēf'-shŏt,** *a.* [Eng. *grief,* and *shot.*] Pierced or stricken with grief; sorrow-stricken.

"*Griefshot* with his unkindness."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, v. 1.

griē-gō, *s.* [GREOOOE.]

* **griēs,** *s.* [Ger.] Gravel.

* **griē'-shŏch, greē'-shŏch** (*ch* guttural), *s.* [Gael. *grioaach.*]

1. *Lit.:* Hot embers; properly those of peat or moss-peat.

"By the same token there 'was a pit *greeshoch* burning yet."—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian,* ch. ii.

2. *Fig.:* A glowing affection.

* **griēş'-ĭng,** *s.* [GREE (2), *s.*] A stair, a staircase.

* **gries-ly,** *a.* [GRISLY.]

* **griēv'-a-ble,** * **grev-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *grievc*(*e*); *-able.*] Causing grief; lamentable.

"There is a vice ful *greuable*
To hym, whiche is therof culpable."
Gower: C. A., bk. v.

griēv'-ance, * **grev-ance,** * **grev-aunce,** *s.* [O. Fr. *grevance,* from *gref, grief;* Ital. *gravenza.*]

* 1. Hurt, harm, annoyance.

* 2. A state of grief, sorrow, or pain of mind; affliction, uneasiness.

"If y do ao y potte meselue . . . to gret *greuaunce*."
Sir Ferumbras, 4,161.

3. Anything which causes grief, sorrow, or pain of mind; especially anything which gives grounds for complaint, remonstrance, or resistance; a hardship, an injury, an injustice.

"It bears no sounding name, nor ever bore;
A standing *grievance*."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ix.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *grievance* and *hardship:* "The *grievance* implies that which lies heavy at heart. *Hardship* implies that which presses or bears violently on the person. The *grievance* is in general taken for that which is done by another to *grieve* or distress: the *hardship* is a particular kind of *grievance* that presses upon individuals. There are national *grievances,* though not national *hardships.* An infraction of one's rights, an act of violence or oppression, are *grievances* to those who are exposed to them, whether as individuals or bodies of men: an unequal distribution of labour, a partial indulgence of one to the detriment of another, constitutes the *hardship.*" (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

grievance-monger, *s.* One who is always raking up or talking about his own or his party's grievances or supposed grievances, public or private.

* **griēv'-ançe-ēr,** *s.* [Eng. *grievanc*(*e*); *-er.*] One who causes or commits a grievance; one who gives grounds for complaint.

"Some petition against the bishops as *grievancers*."
—*Fuller.* (*Webster*)

griēve, * **greve,** * **greven,** * **grev-y,** * **grev-yn,** *v.t & i.* [O. Fr. *grever;* Prov. *grevar, greviar,* from Lat. *gravo* = to burden; *gravis* = heavy; Ital. *gravare;* Sp. & Port. *gravar.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To annoy, to harass.

"Hil nadde non recet vorto *grevy* ys loud."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 275.

2. To cause grief, sorrow, or pain of mind to; to make sorrowful; to wound the feelings of; to affect.

"The prycke of conscyence *grevyth* me sore."
Penitential Psalms, p. 8.

3. To offend against.

"*Grieve* not the holy epirit of God."—*Ephes* iv. 30.

*4. To lament, to mourn, to deplore, to sorrow over.

"The nothing that I *grieve*."
Shakesp.: Richard II., ii. 2.

B. *Intrans.:* To feel grief, sorrow, or pain; to mourn, to lament, to sorrow. (Generally followed by *at, for,* or *over.*)

"*Grieve,* and they *grieve*." *Dryden: Juvenal,* sat. iii.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *grieve,* to *mourn,* and to *lament:* "To *grieve* is the general term; *mourn* the particular term. To *grieve,* in its limited sense, is an inward act; to *mourn* is an outward act: the *grief* lies altogether in the mind. A man *grieves* for his sins; he *mourns* for the loss of his friends. *Grieve* is the act of an individual; *mourn* may be the common act of many: a nation *mourns,* though not *grieves,* for a public calamity. *Grieve* and *mourn* are permanent sentiments; *lament* is a transitory feeling; the former are produced by substantial causes, which come home to the feelings. *Mourn* and *lament* are both expressed by some outward sign; but the former is composed and free from all noise; the latter displays itself either in cries or simple words." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **griēve,** * **greēve** *s.* [A.S. *gerefa;* Icel. *greifi;* Sw. *grefve;* Dan. *greve.*] An overseer, a steward, a reeve, a bailiff.

"And sicklike dung as the *grieve* has gi'en me."—*Scott: Rob Roy,* ch. xiv.

* **griēve'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *grieve; -ment.*] An injury; a cause or source of grief.

"Wounds, bruises, bangs, and other *grievements*."—*Ward: England's Reformation,* i. 90.

griēv'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *griev*(*e*); *-er.*] One who or that which grieves, or causes grief or pain.

"*Griever* and queneher of the spirit."—*Hammond: Works,* iv. 514.

griēv'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [GRIEVE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of causing grief or pain to; the state of being grieved.

* **griēv'-ĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *grieving; -ly.*] In a grieving or aorrowful manner; aorrowfully, aadly; with grief or regret.

"*Grievingly,* I think,
The peace between the French and us not values
The cost." *Shakesp.: Henry VIII.,* i. 1.

griēv'-oŭs, * **grev-ous,** *a.* [O. Fr. *grevos, grevus, grevous,* from *gref, grief* = grief; Sp. & Ital. *gravoso.*]

1. Causing grief, sorrow, or pain of mind; lamentable, afflictive, painful; hard to be borne.

"*Grievous* and corroding to the mind of man."—*South: Sermons,* vol. ix., ser. 1.

2. Causing physical or bodily pain; painful.

"He hadde a *grevous* wounde." *Ferumbras,* 499.

3. Expressive of grief, sorrow, or anguish; piteous, pitiable. full of grief; as, a *grievous* cry.

4. Atrocious; exceeding bad; heinous, flagitious.

"*Grevous* outrage, which he red
A knight had wrought against a lady gent."
Spenser: F. Q., II. i. 30.

griēv'-oŭs-lў, * **grcv-os-ly,** * **grev-ous-ly,** * **grev-us-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *grievous; -ly.*]

* 1. With grief, pain, or sorrow; painfully; aorrowfully.

"The common sort are wont to take the deathe of yong folks much *grievouslyer* then of old."—*Udal: Mark* v.

2. So as to cause grief, sorrow, or annoyance; vexatiously.

"Houses built in plains are apt to be *grievously* annoyed with mire and dirt."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

3. With bodily or physical pain or auffering; painfully.

"My daughter is *grievously* vexed with a devil."—*Matthew* xv. 22.

* 4. Heavily; hardly.

"It was a grievous fault;
And *grievously* hath Cæsar answered it."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iii. 2.

5. To a great degree; very much; exceedingly.

"*Grievously* disturbed with odd, unreasonable, nay, and sometimes impious, blasphemous phantasies."—*Sharpe: Sermons,* vol. iii., ser. 5.

6. Atrociously; heinously.

"Jerusalem hath *grievously* sinned."—*Lam.* i. 8.

* 7. Criminally; with or of a serious crime; bitterly.

"He was accused *greuously* to the emperour."—*Gesta Romanorum,* p. 65.

griēv'-oŭs-nĕss, * **grev-ous-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *grievous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being grievous.

"The *grievousness* of the offence is to be opened."—*Strype: Life of Grindal,* bk. ii., ch. xi.

griff (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Weav.: A series of horizontal parallel-edged bars, also known as knives or blades, arranged in a reciprocating frame to raise and lower the vertical hooked rods connected to the shedding mechanism, when the hooked ends of the rods are brought by a pattern device within the patb of the knives.

* **griff** (2), *s.* [A variant of GRIP.] Reach, grasp, grip.

"A vein of gold within our spade's *griff*."—*Holland.* (*Webster.*)

grĭf'-fĭn (1), *s.* [GRIFFON.]

grĭf'-fĭn (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful, but perhaps the same word as Griffin (1), (q.v.), the newcomer being looked upon as a strange animal neither English nor Indian, as a griffon is neither lion nor eagle.] An Anglo-Indian sportive term for a new-comer who has arrived from Europe. He makes ludicrous mistakes, not however like the *scholastikos* of the Greeks from deficiency of intellect, but from want of Indian experience. Taking advantage of this, if he be a young cadet, his companions in arms sometimes wilfully cause him to fall into blunders, which left to himself he might avoid. [GRIFFINAGE.]

"All the *griffins* ought to hunt together."—*H. Kingsley: Geoffry Hamlyn,* ch. xxviii.

grĭf'-fĭn-age (age as **ĭğ),** *s.* [Eng. *griffin; -age.*] The state of a griffin—*i.e.,* of a newcomer from Europe. It is generally held to continne a year. [ANGLO-INDIAN.]

* **grĭf'-fĭn-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *griffin; -ish.*] Like a griffin; fierce.

"That *griffinish* excess of zeal."
Hood: Ode to Rae Wilson.

grĭf'-fĭn-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *griffin; -ism.*] The same as GRIFFINAGE (q.v.). (*Anglo-Indian.*)

Grĭf'-fĭth, *s.* [From Griffith, who first compounded it.] (See the compound.)

Griffith's-mixture, *s.*

Phar.: Mistura Ferri Composita, compound mixture of iron. It consists of carbonate of iron, and is prepared by rubbing sixty grains of powdered myrrh with four fluid drachms of spirit of nutmeg and thirty grains of potassium carbonate, then adding while rubbing nine and a half fluid ounces of rose-water, then sixty grains of sugar, and lastly twenty-five grains of ferrous sulphate. It must be kept in a stoppered bottle. It possesses the blood-restoring properties of iron and is not astringent.

grĭf'-fŏn, grĭf'-fĭn, * grĭf-foun, * grĭf-fyn, * gryf-fon, * gryf-fown, *s.* [Fr. *griffon,* from Low Lat. *griffus,* from Lat. *gryphus,* an extension of *gryps*; Gr. γρύψ (*grups*) = a griffin, from Gr. γρυπός (*grupos*) = hooked, curved: from the beak being hooked; Ital. *grifone*; Sp. *grifo*; Port. *gripho.*]

1. *Myth.:* A fabulous animal, usually represented with the body and legs of a lion, and the head and wings of an eagle, signifying the union of strength and agility. Figures of griffons are frequently used as ornaments in works of art. It is employed as an emblem of vigilance, the animals being supposed to be the guardians of mines and hidden treasures. Figures of it are met with in tombs and sepulchral lamps, as guarding the remains of the deceased.

GRIFFON.

"They quelled gigantic foe,
Braved the fierce *griffon* in his lair."
Scott: Bridal of Triermain, iii. 19.

2. *Ornith.:* The Bearded Vulture, *Gypaëtus barbatus,* a predatory bird, gray or blackish-brown above, the tips of the shafts white, the lower parts orange yellow, the head and neck whitish. Length four and a half feet, the expansion of the wings between nine and ten feet. It is found in the Alps, where it feeds chiefly on young chamois, and in some parts of Southern and Central Europe, as well as in Asia and Africa. It feeds on birds, small mammals, lambs, &c., and children also have been carried off by it. When pressed by hunger it will devour putrescent meat. It is said to pursue animals till it makes them fall over precipices. Called also the Lammergeyer (q.v.).

griffon-like, *a.* Resembling a griffon in shape or qualities; rapacious.

"A corporality of *griffon-like* promoters and apparitors."—*Milton: Of Reformation in England,* bk. i.

griffon-male, *s.*

Her.: A griffon represented without wings, and having large ears.

*** grĭf-fŏn** (2), *** grĭf-foun** (2), *** gryf-fon,** *s.* [O. Fr. *grifon, griffon.*] A Greek.

"Chase these *gryffons* if thou might."
Richard Cœur de Lion, 1,767.

grĭg, * grĭgge, *s.* [Representing an older * *crick,* of which *cricket* is the derivative. Cf. Dut. *krick* = *krekel* = a cricket.] [Cricket.]

I. A cricket; a grasshopper.

"High-elbowed *grigs* that leap in summer grass."
Tennyson: Brook, 54.

2. A small lively eel; a sand-eel.

"Known in the Thames by the name of *grigs.*"—*Pennant: British Zoology; The Eel.*

¶ The proverbial saying, as *merry as a grig,* may either refer to the liveliness of the grasshopper or sand-eel, or may be a corruption of as *merry as a Greek,* the Greeks being proverbially spoken of by the Romans as fond of good living and free potations. Cf. "She's a *merry Greek,* indeed" (*Shakesp.: Troilus,* i. 2).

grĭgg, *s.* [Cf. A.S. *grég, græg* = gray.]

Bot.: Calluna vulgaris.

*** grĭll, * grille, * grylle,** *a., adv., & s.* [M. H. Ger. *grel.*]

A. *As adj.:* Horrible, hideous, fierce, cruel.

"To riche men was he *grille.*" *R. de Brunne,* p. 92.

B. *As adv.:* Horribly, dreadfully.

"Thai grete and groned *grille.*" *St. Alexius,* p. 46.

C. *As subst.:* Cruelty, hardship.

"Therefore y rede that we lym sloo,
He hath done us grete *grylle.*"
Erle of Tolous, 278.

*** grĭll** (1), *** grille, * grulle, * grylle,** *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *grillan, grellan* = to provoke; M. H. Ger. *grillen*; Dut. *grillen* = to shiver.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To provoke, to vex, to offend against.

"Never more the greeve no *grill.*" *Chester Plays.*

2. To terrify; to cause fright or horror; to cause to shake or shiver.

"The grones of Sclir Gawayan dos my hert *grille.*"
Sir Gawan & Sir Galahad, ii. 23.

B. *Intrans.:* To cause horror or fright.

"Game ne gle lyked hym noght,
So gretly can he *grylle.*" *Erle of Tolous,* 164.

grĭll (2), *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *griller,* from *gril* = a gridiron; O. Fr. *grail, greil,* from Lat. *craticula,* dimin. of *crates* = a hurdle.] [Grille.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To broil or roast on a gridiron or similar apparatus.

"Boilyng of men in caldrons, *grilling* them on gridirons."—*Marvell: Works,* 448.

2. *Fig.:* To torment, as if by fire.

B. *Intrans.:* To cook by broiling on a gridiron.

grĭll, *s.* [Grill (2), *v.*]

1. Meat, fish, &c., broiled on a gridiron.

2. A gridiron.

"Make *grills* of it [wood] to broil their meat."—*Cotton: Montaigne,* ch. xxiv.

grill-room, *s.* A room where meat, &c., is cooked on a grill.

grĭl-lā'de, *s.* [Fr., from *griller* = to grill.]

1. The act of grilling.

2. Meat, fish, &c., broiled on a grill or gridiron.

grĭll'-age (age as ĭj), *s.* [Fr., from *grille* = a grate, a grating.]

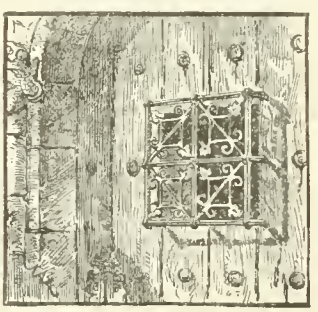
Hydr. Eng.: A structure of sleepers and cross-beams forming a foundation in marshy soil for a pier or wharf.

grille, *s.* [Fr.] [Grill (2), *v.*] An open grate or grating; lattice-work of metal; used—

(1) As a screen to shut in and protect any particular spot or thing, as a tomb, a relic, a shrine, &c.

(2) The gate or entrance to a religious house or sacred building.

(3) A small screen or open grating inserted in the outer door of a monastic or conventual



GRILLE.

building, to enable the inmates to converse with visitors or to answer enquiries without the necessity of opening the door.

*** grĭl'-lỹ,** *v.t.* [Grill (1), *v.*] To harass; to annoy; to hurt; hence, *fig.,* to hold up to ridicule, to mock.

grĭlse, *s.* [Sw. *grå* = grey, and *lax* = salmon (?) (*Jamieson.*)] In the north of Ireland the form is *grawl.*]

Ichthy.: A young salmon, when it makes its first return to the fresh water, which is usually in the second year of its life. (*Prof. John Wilson.*)

"Sea-fish frae Hartlepool and Sunderland by land carriage, forbye trouts, *grilses,* salmon."—*Scott: Rob Roy,* ch. vi.

grĭm, * grimme, * grym, * grymme, *a.* [A.S. *grim* = fierce, cruel, from *gram* = angry, furious; cogn. with Dut. *grimmig* = angry, *grimmen* = to foam with rage; Icel. *grimmr* grim, stern, *gramr* = wrathful; Dan. *grim* = ugly, grim, *gram* = wrathful; Sw. *grym* = cruel, grim; Goth. *gram* = angry; Ger. *grimmig* = furious, *grimmen* = to rage, *grimm* = fury, *gram* = hostile.]

1. Fierce, stern, ferocious, forbidding.

"With a *grim* and surly voice he bid them awake."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress,* pt. i.

2. Fierce, furious, mercilessly cruel.

"Now is the Kyng wroth and *grym.*"
Alisaunder, 754.

3. Of a forbidding aspect; ghastly, horrid, horrible, hideous.

"Making death more *grim.*" *Addison: Cato,* ii. 1.

4. Cruel, furious, merciless.

"Well sterne strokes and well *grym,*
Ther wer in eche a side."
Launfal: Ritson, vol. i.

¶ Obvious compounds: *Grim-faced, grim-grinning, grim-looked, grim-visaged,* &c.

*** grĭm, * grym,** *s.* [M. H. Ger. *grim*; O. H. Ger. *grimme*; Dut. *grim*; Ger. *grimm.*] Fury, rage.

"To him he stirt with briful *grim.*"
Gawaine & Gawaline, 1,661.

*** grĭm,** *v.t.* [Grim, *a.*] To make grim or fierce.

"*Grimmed* by the shadow of the Red Hag."—*Carlyle: French Revolution,* pt. ii. bk. v., ch. viii.

grĭ-mā'çe, *s.* [Fr., from Icel. *grima* = a mask, a hood; A.S. *grima* = a mask.] A distortion of the face, expressive of some feeling, as pain, disgust, contempt, satisfaction, &c.; a smirk.

"With hollow form, and gesture, and *grimace.*"
Cowper: Expostulation, 122.

*** grĭ-mā'çe,** *v.i.* [Grimace, *s.*] To make grimaces; to distort the countenance; to smirk.

*** grĭ-mā'çed',** *a.* [Eng. *grimac(e); -ed.*] Distorted; having a crabbed look.

grĭ-mal'-kĭn, *s.* [For *gray-malkin,* from *gray,* and *malkin* = *moll-kin* = little Mary; cf. *tom-cat.*] An old cat; generally a female cat.

"*Grimalkin,* to domestic vermin sworn
An everlasting foe." *Philips: Splendid Shilling.*

grīme, *s.* [Dan. *grim, grum* = soot, grime; Icel. *grima* = a mask, a covering; O. Dut. *grijmsel, grimsel* = soot, smut; *grimmelen* = to soil, to begrime.] Dirt or foul matter; dirt deeply insinuated or ingrained; sullying blackness not easily cleansed; smut.

"She sweats; a man may go over shoes in the *grime* of it."—*Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors,* iii. 2.

grīme, *v.t.* [Grime, *s.*] To dirt, to foul, to begrime.

"Masks and disguises *grimed* with mud."
Scott: Rokeby, vi. 4.

grīm'-ĭ lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *grimy; -ly.*] In a grimy manner or condition; foully.

grīm'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *grimy; -ness.*] The quality or state of being grimy; foulness, bitterness.

grĭm'-lỹ, * grym-ly, *a. & adv.* [Eng. *grim; -ly.*]

A. *As adj.:* Grim, hideous, ghastly, stern-looking.

"In came Margaret's *grimly* ghost."
Beaum. & Flet.: Knight of the Burning Pestle, ii. 1.

B. *As adverb:*

1. Horridly, hideously, ferociously, cruelly, sternly.

"The uncircumcised smiled *grimly* with disdain."
Cowley: Davideis, bk. iii.

2. Sternly, sullenly, forbiddingly.

"From its tall rock look *grimly* down."
Scott: Marmion, ii. 8.

Grĭmm, *s.* [See compound.]

Grimm's-law, *s.*

Philol.: A law formulated by Jacob Grimm, the eminent German philologist, relative to the changes undergone by mute consonants in the most important of the Aryan languages. According to this law, if the same roots or the same words exist in Sanscrit, Greek, Latin, Celtic, Slavonic, Lithuanian, Gothic (with which are included English and other Low German dialects), and Old High German, then, whenever the Sanscrit or Greek has an *aspirate,* the Gothic has the corresponding *flat* mute. If in Sanscrit, Greek, &c., we find a *flat* mute, then we find a corresponding *sharp* mute in Gothic, and a corresponding *aspirate* in High German. If in Sanscrit, Greek, &c. we find a *sharp* mute, the Gothic shows the corresponding *aspirate,* and Old High German the corresponding *flat* mute. Thus the labials, *b, p, f,* in Greek, Latin, or Sanscrit, become

f, t, p respectively in Gothic, and *b (v), f, p* in Old High German; the dentals *t, d, th* in Greek, Latin, or Sanscrit become *th, d, t* in Gothic, and *d, z, t* in Old High German; and the gutturals *k, g, ch* in Greek, Latin, or Sanscrit become *h* (not quite regularly), *k, g* in Gothic and *g, ch, k* in Old High German. Thus: Sanskrit *pitri*; Greek πατηρ (*patēr*); Latin, *pater* = Gothic, *fadrein*; English, *father*; Old High German, *vatar*.

grĭm'-mē-ī, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *grimm(ia)* (q.v.), and Lat. masc. pl. adj. suff. *-ei.*]

Bot.: A sub-order of apocarpous Mosses, having an equal often seesile capsule, a mitre-shaped calyptra, and dark-green leaves, terminated by a white hair.

grĭm'-mĭ-a, *s.* [Named after J. F. Grimm, a German botanist.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the sub-order Grimmei (q.v.). *Grimmia pulvinatum* is the Swan's Neck Bryum. It occurs in hoary cushion-like tufts.

grĭm'-nĕss, *grim-nesse, *grym-nesse, *s.* [A.S. *grimnĕss.*] The quality or state of being grim; fierceness, sternness, ferocity, forbiddingness.

"They were not able to abyde the *grimnesse* of their countenances."—*Goldinge: Cæsar*, fo. 29.

*** grĭm'-sĭr, * grĭm'-sĭre,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful; probably a compound of *grim* and *sir*, or *sire*; but by some derived from Fr. *grincur* = an angry gnasher of the teeth (*Cotgrave*); from *grincer* = to gnash the teeth.] A haughty or arrogant person in office; a stern, grim, or severe person.

"Tiberius Cæsar, who otherwise was known for a *grimsir* and the most unsociable."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, ii. 297.

grĭm'-y (1), *a.* [Eng. *grim(e); -y.*] Full of grime, foul, filthy, grimed, begrimed.

"[They] with stern *grimy* look do still avise
Upon their works."
More: On the Soul, pt. i., bk. iii., s. 6.

*** grĭm'-ў** (2), *a.* [Eng. *grim; -y.*] Grim, stern.

grĭn, * gĭrn, * gren, * grenn, * gren-nen, * gren-nyn, *v.i. & t.* [A.S. *grennian*; cogn. with Dut. *grijnen* = to weep, to cry, to fret; Icel. *grenja* = to howl; Dan. *grine* = to grin; Sw. *grina* = to grimace, to grin; Ger. *greinen.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To snarl or show the teeth as a dog; to gnash the teeth.

"And thei herden these thingis and weren dyuersell turmentid in her hertis, and *grennyden* with teeth on hym."—*Wycliffe: Dedis* ch. vii.

2. To show the teeth as in laughter, scorn, or pain.

"[He] *grinn'd* and forc'd an ugly smile that it might not seem to smart."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, pt. i., ser. 20.

* 3. To be exposed, as the teeth in laughter.

"Her heart for rage did grate, and teeth did *grin.*"
Spenser: F. Q., V. iv. 37.

* **II.** *Fig.:* To show pleasure or approbation.

"Even the most saintlike of his party *grinned* at it with a pious smile."—*Dryden: Religio Laici.* (Pref.)

B. *Transitive:*

1. To set, show, or gnash the teeth in grinning.

2. To express by grinning.

"*Grinned* horribly a ghastly smile."
Milton: P. L., ii. 846.

grĭn (1), *s.* [Grin, *v.*] The act of closing the teeth and showing them by withdrawing the lips; a smile, a smirk.

"These move the censure and illib'ral *grin*
Of fools."
Cowper: Hope, 747.

*** grĭn** (2), *** grane, * gren, * grene, * gryn,** *s.* [A.S. *grin, gryn.*] A trap, a snare or gin.

"Like a bird that hasteth to his *grin*,
Not knowing the peril of his life therein."
Chaucer: Remedie of Love.

grĭn, *v.t.* [An abbreviation of grind (q.v.).] To grind.

*** grĭn'-cŏmęs,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Syphilis.

"I am now secure from the *grincomes*."
Massinger: Guardian, iv.

grĭnd, *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *grindan.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To break and reduce to powder or fine particles by friction or attrition; to comminute.

"Do we *grind* inanimate corn into living and rational meal?"—*Bentley: Sermons.*

2. To wear down or smooth by friction; to sharpen or give an edge to by rubbing against some hard substance; to whet.

"I have *ground* the axe myself."
Shakesp.: Pericles, i. 2.

3. To rub one thing against another; to grate, as, To *grind* one's teeth.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To oppress by harsh or cruel exactions; to harass. (Generally with *down.*)

"To *grind* the subject or defraud the prince."
Dryden: Hind & Panther, iii. 747.

2. To prepare for examination. (*University slang.*)

† 3. To teach, to instruct in: as, To *grind* Latin or Greek. (*Univ. Slang.*)

† 4. To study; to prepare oneself for examination by studying. (*Univ. Slang.*)

* 5. To whet, to sharpen.

"Mine appetites I never more will *grind.*"
Shakesp.: Sonnet 90.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To perform the act of grinding; to move a mill or other apparatus for grinding.

"Into the common prison, there to *grind*
Among the slaves."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 1,162.

2. To be moved, rubbed, or grated together; to grate.

"Smeary foam works o'er my *grinding* jaws."
Rowe. (*Johnson.*)

3. To be ground or pulverized as in a mill, &c.: as, Corn *grinds* well when dry.

4. To be reduced to a smooth or sharp condition: as, Steel will *grind* sharp.

5. To gnash or grate as with the teeth.

"[He] *grinte* with his teeth, so was he wroth."
Chaucer: C. T., 7,743.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To study or work up for an examination. (*Univ. Slang.*)

2. To drudge; to perform hard or distasteful work.

grĭnd, *s.* [Grind, *v.*]

* **I.** *Lit.:* The act or operation of grinding or reducing to powder in a mill.

"Hie . . . binimeth totthen here *grind.*"—*O. Eng. Homilies*, ii. 181.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. The act of studying or reading up for an examination; study.

"'Come along, boys,' cries East; always ready to leave the *grind*, as he called it."—*T. Hughes: Tom Brown's School Days*, pt. ii., ch. v.

2. Hard or distasteful work.

*** grĭn-del, * gryn-del,** *a.* [A.S. *grendil*; Icel. *graind* = hurt.] Cruel, ferocious.

"Bolde burne, on thir bent be not so *gryndel.*"
Sir Gawaine, 2,3.8.

*** grĭn-del-li, * gryn-del-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *grindel*; *-ly.*] Fiercely.

"Gawayn full *gryndelly* sayde." *Sir Gawaine*, 2,299.

grĭnd'-ĕr, * grynd-er, *s.* [A.S. *grinderc.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

I. *Literally:*

(1) One who or that which grinds; one who works in a mill.

(2) One who or that which grinds or gives an edge to anything; the instrument of grinding.

"Harder than the *grinder's* nether stone."
Sandys: Paraphrase of the Psalms.

(3) In the same sense as II.

(4) A tooth generally.

"Her *grinders* like two chalk stones in a mill."
Bishop Hall: Satires, iv. 1.

(5) A grinding-clamp (q.v.).

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) One who prepares students for an examination; a coach, a tutor, a crammer.

"Put him into the hands of a clever *grinder* or crammer, and they would soon cram the necessary portion of Latin and Greek into him."—*Miss Edgeworth: Patronage*, ch. iii.

(2) One who reads or studies hard.

II. *Anat.:* [Molar].

grĭnd'-ĕr-ў, *s.* [Eng. *grind*, v.; *-ery.*]

1. Shoemakers and other leather-workers' materials.

2. A shop or warehouse where materials for shoemakers and other leather-workers are kept on sale.

grĭnd'-ĭng, * grynd-ynge, * grint-ing, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Grind, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. The act or operation of breaking and reducing to fine particles by friction or attrition; a crushing to powder.

2. The act or operation of giving an edge to or sharpening by rubbing against another body.

* 3. The act of rubbing or grating together; a gnashing.

"But in helle her hering (shal be) ful of waimenting and *grinting* of teeth."—*Chaucer: Persones Tale.*

* 4. Money paid for the grinding of corn.

"[He] hath ylost the *grinding* of the wheat."
Chaucer: C. T., 4,006.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. The act of oppressing or harassing by harsh or severe exactions.

2. The act or occupation of preparing students for an examination. (*Univ. Slang.*)

3. The act of reading or studying hard. (*Univ. Slang.*)

grinding-clamp, *s.* A grinding-clamp for cylindrical work has two semi-cylindrical leaden blocks enclosed between the halves of the clamp, which are adjusted by binding-screws. The halves of the clamp are adjusted to the desired distance, slips of wood being placed in the jaws while the melted lead is run in to form the cheeks. For internal work the grinder consists of two semi-cylindrical rods of iron, fitted to each other by dowel-pins and set screws, so as to be expanded to the required distance. The leaden cheeks are cast upon the rods, which are placed in a mould for that purpose.

grinding-frame, *s.* A cotton-spinning machine.

grinding-mill, *s.*

1. A mill for grinding corn.

2. A lapidary's wheel of lead, the disc surface of which is touched with emery and water. It follows the slitting or roughing mill, and like them is mounted to rotate on a vertical axis.

grinding-slip, *s.* [Hone.]

grinding-vat, *s.*

Porcelain: A cylindrical tank in which calcined and stamped flints are ground into a fine paste with water. The vat is paved with chert-stone.

grĭnd'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *grinding*; *-ly.*] In a grinding, harassing, or oppressive manner; oppressively; cruelly.

*** grĭn'-dle-stōne, * gryn-del-ston,** *s.* [Eng. *grind*, dimin. or frequent. suff. *-le*, and *stone.*] A grindstone.

"By the lead-men for the nonce
That turne about like *grindlestones.*"
Ben Jonson: Entertainment at Welbeck.

*** grĭn'-dle-tāll,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A dog with a curly tail.

"Like *grindletails* with their heels upward."
Beaum. & Fl.: Island Princess, v. 1.

grĭnd'-stōne, *s.* [Eng. *grind*; *-stone.*] A flat circular stone used for grinding or sharpening tools.

"The *grindstone* to unpolished steel
Gives edge."
Sherburne: Virtue improved by Suffering.

¶ *To bring, hold,* or *put one's nose to the grindstone:* To oppress, harass, or punish one; to bring one to justice; to treat harshly.

"They might be ashamed, for lack of courage to suffer the Lacedæmonians to *hold their noses to the grindstone.*"—*North: Plutarch*, p. 241.

grĭn'-nĕr, *s.* [Eng. *grin*; *-er.*] One who grins; one who distorts his face.

"*Grinners* in the pantomime, murderers in tragedies, who make ugly faces under black wigs."—*Burke: On a Regicide Peace*, let. 4.

grĭn'-nĭng, * gren-nyng, * gren-nynge, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Grin, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of closing and showing the teeth; a smile; a smirk.

grĭn-nĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *grinning*; *-ly.*] In a grinning manner; with a grin.

*** grint,** *pres. indic. of v.* [Grind, *v.*] For grindeth. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 5,971.)

grĭp (1), **gripe,** *s.* [A.S. *græp* (*Somner*).] [GROPE, *s.*] A small ditch; a furrow or channel to carry off water.

"Or in a *grip* or in the fen." *Havelok*, 2,101.

grĭp (2), * **gripe,** * **gryp,** * **grype,** *s.* [Icel. *gripr*; Sw. *grip*; Dan. *grib*; Dut. *grijpvogel*; O. H. Ger. *grif, grife*; Ger. *greif*; Lat. *gryps*, from Gr. γρυψ (*grups*).] A kind of vulture; a griffin or griffon.

"That him ne hane the *grip* or ern." *Havelok*, 572.

grĭp (3), * **grĭpe,** *s.* [Cf. Dut. *greef, grief*; M. H. Ger. *grif.*] [GRIP, *v.*]

I. The act of seizing or holding in the hand; the manner or mode of grasping; specifically, a grasp peculiar to any secret society: as, a masonic *grip*.

2. A gripe, s grasp.

"If he can haud the *grip* he has gotten."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. iv.

* 3. That by which anything is grasped or held: as, the *grip* of a sword.

4. A clutching device on a cable-car by which a car may be attached to or freed from the traction cable.

grĭp-car, *s.* A car having a grip; a cable-car.

grip-man, *s.* The man who operates the grip on a cable-railroad.

grĭp, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *gripper*, from Icel. *grípa.*]

A. *Trans.:* To gripe, to seize hold of; to grasp firmly.

B. *Transitive:*

Naut.: To take firm hold: as, The anchor *grips*.

grīpe, * **grĭp-en** (pa. t. * *grap*, * *græp*, * *grop*), *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *gripan* = to seize; cogn. with Dut. *grijpen*; Icel. *grípa*; Dan. *gribe*; Sw. *griba*; Goth. *greipan*; Ger. *greifen*; O. H. Ger. *grífan*; O. Fris. *gripa*; Eng. *grab.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally.*

1. To seize and hold firmly in the hand; to grasp firmly; to hold with the fingers closed.

"Fit well his helm, *gripe* fast his orbèd shield." *Milton: P. L.*, vii. 453.

* 2. To clutch, to clench, to shut tightly.

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. To seize and hold fast; to take possession of.

"That present greif now *gripith* me and striues to stop my breath." *Gascoigne: Absent Dame thus complaineth.*

* 2. To pinch, to oppress; to grind down by exaction.

"A disposition is everywhere exhibited by men in office to *gripe* and squeeze all submitted to their authority."—*Brougham.*

3. To give a pain in the bowels to.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* To lay fast hold of anything; to grasp or clasp things firmly in the hand.

"Struggling they *gripe*, they pull, they bend, they strain." *Brooke: Constantia.*

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To get money by hard bargains or oppression; to be grasping after money; to extort.

(2) To suffer griping pains.

II. *Naut.:* To lie too close to the wind, as a ship.

grīpe (1), *s.* [GRIPE, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A grasp; a fast or firm hold with the hands or paws; hold.

"Our blooming girl,
Caught in the *gripe* of death."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iii.

(2) A pressure, a squeeze.

"'Tis true, the hardened breast resists the *gripe*." *Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses* x.

(3) The part by which anything is gripped or grasped, as the hilt of a sword.

2. *Figuratively:*

* (1) A grasp, a seizure, a clutch, a grip.

"To ease a present load or *gripe* of conscience."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 5.

* (2) Oppression; cruel exaction; a grinding down.

"I take my cause
Out of the *gripes* of cruel men."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., v. 2.

* (3) Pinching distress; hardship.

* (4) A mean, niggardly fellow; a miser.

"Let him be a hawd, a *gripe*, an usurer, a villain."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy.*

(5) In the same sense as II. 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mach.:* A brake applied to the wheel of a crane or derrick. It generally consists of an iron hoop under the control of a lever, and is drawn closely around the wheel to check its motion.

2. *Med.* (*Generally pl.*): A popular name for keen but more or less intermittent pains in the abdomen, produced by colic or any similar disease.

"Torn with the *gripes* as if he should be pulled to pieces."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

3. *Nautical:*

(1) The fore-foot of a ship, on to which the stem is planted. The forward end of the keel. It is scarfed to the stem-piece and false-keel, and is secured by a horseshoe or ring to the stem.

(2) A broad plait of rope or bars of iron, with lanyard rings and claws, passing over a large boat, and by which it is secured to the ring-bolts of the deck.

(3) One of a pair of bands passing round a boat near the stem and stern when suspended from the davits, to prevent the boat from swinging about.

* **gripe-penny,** *s.* A niggardly fellow; a miser.

grīpe (2), *s.* [GRIP (2), *s.*] A griffon. (*Ferrex & Porrex*, ii. 1.)

* **gripe's-egg,** *s.*

1. *Lit.:* The egg of a griffon or vulture.

2. *Fig.:* A technical name for a vessel used in alchemy. (*Ben Jonson: Alchemist*, ii. 3.)

* **grī'pe-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *gripe*; *-ful*(*l*).] Disposed to gripe.

* **grīp'-ēr,** *s.* [Eng. *grip*(*e*), v.; *-er.*] One who gripes; specif., a miserly fellow, an extortioner, an oppressor.

"Others pretend zeal, and yet are professed usurers, *gripers*, monsters of men, and harpies."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy.*

grīp'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [GRIPE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. The act of seizing or grasping firmly in the hand; a grasping; a clutching.

2. A pain in the bowels; the gripes.

"Those *gripings* men feel when they take physick."—*Digby: Of Bodies*, ch. xxxiv.

* **grīp'-ĭng-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *griping*; *-ly.*] In a griping manner; with griping pains.

"Clysters help, lest the medicine stop in the guts, and work *grippingly*."—*Bacon: Natural History*, 865.

* **grĭ-ple,** *a.* [GRIPPLE.]

* **grĭ-ple-nĕss,** *s.* [GRIPPLENESS.]

* **grĭp'-ŏl-ŏŭs,** * **grĭp'-ŭ-lŏŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *grippal, gripple*; *-ous.*] Greedy, avaricious, grasping.

"In the *gripolous* landlord's hand."—*Adams: Works*, i. 213.

* **grip-pal,** *a.* [GRIPPLE.]

grĭppe, *s.* [Fr.] A term applied to various epidemic forms of catarrh.

grĭp'-pĕr, *s.* [Eng. *grip*, v.; *-er.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who seizes; specifically in Ireland, a sheriff's officer; a bailiff.

2. *Print.:* The fingers on an impression which seize the paper by one edge and carry it to, and sometimes through, the press. In some cases tapes conduct it after it has been fed in by the grippers.

grĭp'-pĭĕ, grĭp'-pȳ, *a.* [Eng. *grippe*; *-y.*] Disposed to defraud or extort; rapacious, grasping.

* **grĭp'-pĭng,** *a.* [Eng. *grip*; *-ing.*] Avaricious, grasping.

* **grĭp'-pĭng-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *gripping*; *-ness.*] Avarice, graspingness.

"With a logick-fisted *grippingness*." — *Kennet: Erasmus Praise of Folly*, p. 87.

* **grĭp'-ple,** * **grĭ-ple,** * **grip-pal,** *a. & s.* [Eng. *gripe*; *-le.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. Grasping, tenacious; holding firmly or fast; tight.

"One his shield he *gripple* hold did lay." *Spenser: F. Q.*, VI. iv. 6.

2. Griping, greedy, avaricious.

"Nachody wad be sae *gripple* as to take his gear."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. lxvii.

B. *As subst.:* A grasp, a hold.

"Ne even Artegall his *gripple* strong
For anything wold slacke."
Spenser: F. Q., V. ii. 14.

* **gripple-minded,** *a.* Of a rapacious or grasping disposition; griping, greedily, miserly.

grĭp'-ple-nĕss, * **grĭ-ple-ness,** *s.* [Eng. *gripple*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being gripple or avaricious; avarice; a grasping disposition.

"His *grippleness*, techinesse, loquacity."—*Bishop Hall: Satan's Fiery Darts Quenched* (Dec. 3).

* **gris,** * **grys,** *s.* [Fr. = grey.] A kind of fur.

"Two thik mantels yfurred with *grys*." *Alisaunder*, 5,502.

grĭş-āil'le, *s.* [Fr. *gris* = gray.]

Art: A style of painting representing solid bodies in relief, such as friezes, mouldings, &c., by means of a mixture of black and white pigments, producing gray tints.

* **grĭş-ām'-bĕr,** *s.* [See def.] Used by Milton for AMBERGRIS (q.v.).

grisamber-steamed, *a.* Flavoured with the steam of melted ambergris.

"In pastry built, or from the spit, or boiled
Grisamber-steamed." *Milton: P. R.*, ii. 344.

* **grīse** (1), *s.* [GREE.] A step, a stairs.

"Which, as a *grise* or step, may help these lovers
Into your favour." *Shakesp.: Othello*, i. 3.

* **grīse** (2), * **gryce,** * **grys,** * **gryse,** *s.* [Icel. *griss*; Sw. *gris*; Dan. *grüss.*] A pig, a swine.

"Wyth *grys*, and gees, and capouns."
Sir Ferumbras, 2,695.

* **grīse,** * **gryse,** *a.* [Cf. A.S. *agrisan* = to terrify; Ger. *graus* = terrible.] Terrible. [GRISLY.]

"The aghtand pine it es ful *grise*." *Cursor Mundi*, 23,249.

* **grīse,** * **gris-en,** * **gryse,** *v.i. & t.* [A.S. *grisan* = to terrify.]

A. *Intrans.:* To be afraid, to tremble, to fear.

"Another king gaine the sal rise
That sal make the to *grise*."
Cursor Mundi, 21,825.

B. *Trans.:* To fear.

"The which thou *grisedist* for hateful werkis."—*Wycliffe: Wisdom* xii. 13.

* **grĭş'-ĕ-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Low Lat. *griseus*; Fr. *gris* = gray.] Gray, grizzled, grizzly; white mottled with black or brown.

grĭ-şĕt'te, *s.* [Fr., from *gris* = gray.]

* 1. A sort of gray woollen fabric used for dresses by women of the lower classes.

2. A girl or young married woman of the lower classes; a gay young girl.

* **gris-ful,** * **grise-ful,** *a.* [Mid. Eng. *grise*, v.; *-ful*(*l*).] Terrible, fearful, horrid.

"Hit is so *griful* forto loke and forto hir the bitter dome." *E. Eng. Poems*, p. 4.

* **gris-ful-ly,** * **gris-ful-li,** *adv.* [Eng. *grisful*; *-ly.*] Horribly, fearfully.

"Thei ben scatered dredende *grisfulli*."—*Wycliffe: Wisdom* xvii. 3.

* **gris-il,** * **grs-yl,** *a.* [GRISE, *v.*] Horrible; terrible.

"*Grysyl. Horridus, terribilis*."—*Prompt. Parv.*

* **gris-l-ness,** * **gris-y-nes,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *grise*, v.; *-ness.*] Fear, terror, dread.

"Gret *grisynes* assaileden hym."—*Wyclife: Gen.* xv 12

grĭş'-kĭn, s. [Eng. *grise* = a pig, and dimin. suff. *-kin.*] The spine of a hog.

grĭş'-lĕ-a, *s.* [Named after G. Grisley, a Portuguese surgeon and botanical writer.]

Bot.: A genus of Lythraceæ, tribe Lythreæ, now limited to one species, *Grislea secunda*, a native of Venezuela and New Grenada. What used to be called *G. tomentosa* is now denominated *Woodfordia tomentosa*. Its flowers mixed with those of Morinda are used in India as a dye called dhall.

* **grĭş'-led (led** as **ęld),** *a.* [GRIZZLED.]

*** grĭş'-lĭ-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *grisly; -ness.*] The quality or atate of being grisly; horribleness, horridness.

"That ill-agreeing musick was beautified with the *grislinesa* of wounds." — *Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. iii., p. 441.

grĭş'-lў (1), *** gris-li, * gris-lic, * gris-lich, * gris-liche, * grys-lych, * grys-ly,** *a.* & *adv.* [A.S. *grysliċ:* cf. *agrisan* = to terrify; Ger. *graus, grausig* = horrible.]

A. *As adj.:* Horrible, dreadful, terrible, fearful, grim.

"All the *grisly* legions that troop
Under the sooty flag of Acheron."
Milton: Comus, 603.

B. *As adv.:* Horribly, terribly, fearfully, horridly.

"*Gristiche* the develen yulle."—*St. Brandan*, p. 28.

*** grĭş'-lў** (2), *a.* [Grizzly.]

grĭ'-şŏn, *s.* [Fr. = gray.]

Zool.: *Grissonia*, or *Galictis vittata*, a genus of Brazilian mammals, placed by some among the Mustelidæ (Weasels), by others among the Melidæ (Badgers). It is called also the Huron.

grĭst, * grest, * gryste, *s.* [A.S., from the same root as *grind* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* Corn to be ground; corn which has been ground.

"Always wrought and ground the neighbour's *grest*."
Browne: Britannia's Pastorals, bk. i., s. 4.

2. *Fig.:* A supply, a provision.

"Form, say I as well as they,
Must fail, if matter bring no *grist*."
Swift: Progress of Beauty.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mill.:* A batch of grain to be ground in a custom mill, or the resnlt of the grinding less the toll.

2. *Rope-making:* A given size of rope. Common grist is a rope three inches in circumference, with twenty yarns in each of the three strands.

¶ *To bring grist to the mill:* To bring profitable business or gain; to be a source of profit.

"A sly old Pope created twenty new saints to bring *grist to the mill* of the London clergy."—*Bp. Horsley: Speech*, July 23, 1804.

grist-mill, *s.* A mill for grinding grain.

gristle (as **grĭs'l**), *** gris-tel, * grys-tyl, * grys-tylle,** *s.* [A.S. *gristle*, a dimin. of *grist* (q.v.); cogn. with O. Fris. *gristel, gristl, grestel.*]

Anat.: The popular name of what is called by scientific men cartilage (q.v.).

"The *gristle* of the earepiece, beeyng once cutte in twoo, cannot close ne growe togetber agayne."—*Udal: Luke* xxii.

grĭs'-tlў (*t* silent), *a.* [Eng. *gristl(e); -y.*]

Ord. Lang. & Anat.: Composed or consisting of gristle; of the nature of or like gristle; cartilaginous.

"Those fishes which be not soft, but *gristly*, have a kind of marrow in their ridge bone."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xi., ch. xxxvii.

grĭt, * grcet, * greete, * greot, * greote, * grete, *s.* [A.S. *greót* = grit, dust; cogn. with O. Fris. *gret;* Icel. *grjót;* Ger. *gries;* O.S. *griot;* O. H. Ger. *griioz;* Eng. *groats* and *grout* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

* (1) Sand, gravel.

"Dust and *greot* . . . hwon hit is isundred."—*Ancren Riwle*, p. 252.

(2) Coarse, rough particles.

"Silesian hole, crackling a little betwixt the teeth, yet without the least particle of *grit*, feels as smooth as soap."—*Grew.*

(3) The coarse part of meal.

(4) Oats husked or coarsely ground. (Generally in the plural.) [Groats.]

(5) The structure or character of a stone as regards fineness, closeness, or their opposites.

* (6) A kind of crab.

2. *Fig.:* Firmness, determination or resolution of mind; pluck.

"Youth, and *grit*, and sober living told more than ever."—*Reade: Cloister & Hearth*, ch. xxi.

II. *Petrol.:* A term vaguely used for any coarse-grained sandstone, especially if the grains in it are angular or sub-angular. Rutley defines it as a coarse-grained and somewhat coherent, or at times a fine-grained and very hard and compact sandstone, frequently containing fragments and granules of other minerals, besides quartz, flint, or chert.

grit-berry, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Comarostaphylis.

grit-rock, *s.* [Grit, *s.*, II.]

*** grĭt,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Grit, *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To give out a grating sound, as sand under the feet; to grate.

"The sanded floor that *grits* beneath the tread."
Goldsmith: Deserted Village.

B. *Trans.:* To grate; to grind or rub together: as, To *grit* the teeth.

grĭt, *a.* [Great.] (*Scotch.*)

*** grĭth,** *s.* [A.S. & Icel.; O. Sw. *grith, gruth, grid.*]

1. Peace, goodwill.

"*Grith* on eorthe and *grith* on hefene, and *grith* bitwenen awile cristene monne."—*O. E. Homilies*, p. 45.

2. Mercy, kindness.

"Alle schulen gledien i Godes *grith*."—*St. Marherete*, p. 21.

*** grith-breach, * grith-bruche,** *s.* A breach or breaking of the peace.

"Yef ye doth *grith-bruche* on his lond."
Owl & Nightingale, 1,732.

*** grĭth'-fûl,** *a.* [Eng. *grith; -ful*(l).] Kind, merciful, forgiving.

"Basian wes *grithful* king." *Layamon*, ii. 12.

*** grĭth'-ĭ-ĕn,** *v.i.* [A.S. *grithian.*]

1. To protect, to keep in peace or security.

"Ich eow wulle *grithien* and freoscipe eow given."
Layamon, ii. 17.

2. To reconcile. (*Layamon*, ii. 496.)

*** grith-lichc,** *a.* & *adv.* [A.S.]

A. *As adj.:* Kind, gracious.

"He grete tham king mid *grithliche* speche."
Layamon, i. 19.

B. *As adv.:* Kindly, graciously.

"He *grithliche* spæc." *Layamon*, i. 6.

*** grĭth'-scr-ĝeant (cr** as **ar),** *s.* [Eng. *grith*, and *sergeant.*] An officer to keep the peace.

"*Grithsergeans* wit longe steyues." *Havelok*, 266.

grĭt'-stōne, *s.* [Eng. *grit*, and *stone.*] The same as Grit, II. (q.v.).

grĭt'-tĭc, *a.* [Eng. *grit; -ic* = *-y.*]

Her.: A term applied to the field when composed equally of metal and colour.

grĭt'-tĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *gritty; -ness.*] The quality or state of being gritty or abounding in grit.

"In fuller's earth he could find no sand by the microscope, nor any *grittiness*."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

grĭt'-tў, *a.* [Eng. *grit; -y.*]

1. *Lit.:* Consisting of or containing grit; of the nature of grit; full of hard particles; sandy.

"I found this powder . . . somewhat *gritty* between the teeth."—*Boyle: Works.*

2. *Fig.:* Plucky, courageous, resolute. (*American.*)

grĭv'-ĕt, *s.* [Fr., from Abyssinian (?).]

Zool.: *Cercocebus* or *Cercopithecus griseoviridis*, an Old World monkey with greenish-gray fur, some white hairs near the hinder extremities, the tail gray. Found in Africa.

grĭ-wĕn'-nĭck (w as **v),** *s.* [Russ.] A small silver coin current in Russia of the value of ten kopecks, or about twopence sterling. It weighs 2·039 grammes, and is ·5 fine. (*Bithell.*)

*** grîze,** *s.* [Grise (I).]

*** grĭz'-ĕ-lĭn,** *a.* [Gridelin.]

*** grĭz'-zlc, * gris-el, * gris-ell,** *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *gris* = gray; suff. *-el.*] [Grizzled.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A gray colour; a mixture of black and white.

"Time hath sowed a *grizzle* on thy face."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, v.

2. A gray-haired man.

"That olde *grisel* is no fole." *Gower*, iii. 356.

* 3. A kind of wig.

"Our clergy moult their feathered *grizzles*."
Colman: The Spleen, ii.

B. *As adj.:* Gray, grizzled.

"Among the popplar leaues in *grisell* gowne."
Phaer: Virgill: Æneidos viii.

grĭz'-zlcd (zled as **zcld),** *a.* [Eng. *grizzle; -ed.*] Gray; of a grayish colour; interspersed with gray.

"His beard was *grizzled*."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 2.

grizzled-skipper, *s.*

Entom.: A small butterfly—*Thymele Alveolus*, of the family Hesperidæ. The wings are blackish, tinged with green and with creamy spots. The larva feeds on the raspberry. (*Stainton.*)

grĭz'-zlў, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *grizzl(e); -y.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of a grayish colour; grayish.

"Through the realms where *grizzly* spectres dwell."
Cowper: To Charles Deodati. (Trans.)

B. *As subst.:* [Grizzly-bear].

grizzly-bear, grisly-bear, † grizzle-bear, *s.*

1. *Zool.:* *Ursus ferox.* A huge bear, sometimes nine feet from the nose to the end of the very short tail, and weighing 800 lbs. The hair, which varies between gray and blackish brown, is more or less grizzled, whence the animal's English name. It inhabits North America, especially the plains east of the Rocky Mountains, and those mountains themselves. It feeds partly on fruits and roots, but partly also on animal food, overcoming the huge bison.

2. *Palæont.:* *Ursus priscus*, of the Post-Tertiary caves, is supposed to be the same as the Grizzly bear.

grōan, * gran-i-en, * grane, * grone, *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *grânian*; allied to Grin (q.v.).]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To breathe with a heavy, or deep murmuring noise, as in pain or agony; to utter a moaning sound; to utter a mournful voice; to sigh deeply.

"I have *groaned* under them, been sorry for them."
—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To grieve; to suffer hardship; to be burdened so as to cause murmuring, as, A nation *groans* under excessive taxation.

2. To long or strive earnestly after anything.

"Nothing but holy, pure, and clear,
Or that which *groaneth* to be so."
Herbert: Superliminare.

B. *Trans.:* To silence or put down by groans; as, The speaker was *groaned* down.

grōan, * grane, * grone, *s.* [Groan, *v.*]

1. A low moaning sound, as of one in pain, sorrow, or agony; a deep, mournful sound or voice; a deep sigh, a moan.

"Heave a pitying *groan*." *Cowper: Truth*, 177.

* 2. Any hoarse dead sound; a moan.

"Such *groans* of roaring wind and rain."
Shakesp.: Lear, iii. 2.

3. A deep, murmuring sound, uttered in derision or disapprobation; as, The speaker's voice was drowned in *groans.*

grōan'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *groan; -er.*] One who groans.

*** grōan'-fûl, * grône-full,** *a.* [Eng. *groan; -ful*(l).] Causing or tending to cause groans or sadness; sad, lamentable.

"And gave against his mother earth a *groanful* sound."
Spenser: F. Q., II. xi. 42.

grōan'-ĭng, * gran-unge, * gron-ing, * gron-ynge, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Groan, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of giving utterance to groans or moanings; a groan.

"Ther is *gronynge* and grure."
Old Eng. Miscellany, p. 91.

groaning-malt, *s.* Drink provided against a woman's confinement, and drunk by the women assembled on that occasion. (*Scotch.*)

*** grōat, * grote,** *s.* [O. Low Ger. = great, from its being larger than the small copper coins formerly in use; O. Dut. *groote;* Dut. *groot.*] [Great.]

* 1. A small silver coin, formerly current in England, of the value of four pence sterling; hence four pence, or a fourpenny piece.

"But now *groats* of four-pence, and half *groats* of two-pence, equivalent to the sterling money, are coined."—*Baker: Edward III.* (an. 1376).

2. Used proverbially for any small or trifling sum.

"His apparel is not worth a *groat*."—*Fielding: Journey from this World to the Next*, ch. xix.

groats, * **grotes,** *s. pl.* [Icel. *grauts* = porridge; Sw. *grot*; Dan. *grod*; Dut. *gort.*] Oats or wheat without the husks. [Grouts.]

"The people of Rome for three hundred years together, used no other food than the *groats* made of common wheat." — *P. Holland: Plinie,* bk. xviii., ch. vii.

grŏb'-man, s. [Etym. doubtful.]

Ichthy.: The Sea Bream (q.v.).

grō'-çēr, * **gros'-sĕr,** s. [O. Fr. *grossier* = one who sells by the gross or wholesale; *gros,* fem *grosse* = great.] A dealer in tea, sugar, coffee, spices, &c. [Gross.]

"None of that compaine, nor anie of the vinteners, butchers, *grossers* . . . should be admitted maior of the citie."—*Holinshed: Chron. Richard II.* (an. 1382)

grocer's-itch, *s.*

Path.: Echthyma, produced by handling sugar. It is most common in spring and summer. Sometimes the eruption is local, at others it almost covers the body.

* **grō'-çēr-lȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *grocer*; *-ly.*] Belonging to the grocery trade.

"Some *grocerly* thieves."
Hood.: Tale of a Trumpet.

grō'-çēr-ȳ, * **grōs'-sēr-ȳ,** *s.* [O. Fr. *grosserie.*]

1. Grocers' wares, such as tea, sugar, coffee, &c. (Usually in the plural.)

"Mounted upon the colt, with a deal box before him to carry *groceries* in."—*Goldsmith: Vicar of Wakefield,* ch. xii.

2. A grocer's shop; a place where groceries are sold. (*American.*)

* **groche,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Grudge, *v.*]

* **grŏff,** * **groffe,** * **gruf,** *adv.* [Icel. *grúfa,* in the phrase, *liggja á grúfu* = to lie grovelling: *grúfa* = to grovel; Sw. dial. *gruva* = flat on one's face; *ligga å gruve* = to lie grovelling on one's face.] Grovelling; flat on one's face. [Grovel.]

"And *groff* he fell al platte upon the ground."
Chaucer: C. T., 13,605.

grŏg, *s.* [Named after a nickname of Admiral Vernon, who, from his wearing grogram breeches, was called "Old Grog." About 1745 he ordered his sailors to dilute their rum with water.]

1. Spirits and water mixed but not sweetened; strong drink generally.

2. For def. see extract.

"Deceased had been accustomed to drink a vile mixture procured at spirit stores known as *grog,* and compounded of drippings from wine, spirit, and beer casks."—*Standard,* Feb. 20, 1884.

3. [Firebrick.]

grog-blossom, *s.* A redness or pimple on the nose or face, arising from excessive indulgence in strong drink.

grog-shop, *s.* A place where spirits or strong drinks are sold; a dram-shop.

* **grog,** *v.t.* [Groo, *s.*] To mix water with; to weaken with water. (*Davies.*)

"The defendants had *grogged* the casks by putting in hot water."—*Lincoln Mercury,* March 3, 1873.

grŏg'-gĕr-ȳ, *s.* [Eng. *grog*; *-ery.*] A place where spirits or other strong liquors are sold; a grog-shop. (*American.*)

grŏg'-gī-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *groggy*; *-ness.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* The state of being under the influence of drink; tipsiness.

2. *Farr.:* A tenderness or stiffness in the foot of a horse, or weakness in the forelegs.

"The peculiar knuckling of the fetlock-joint, and the tottering of the whole of the fore-leg, known by the name of *grogginess,* and which is so often seen in old and overworked horses, is seldom an affection of either the fetlock or the pastern-joints simply."—*Youatt: On the Horse,* ch. xvi., p. 379.

grŏg'-gȳ, *a.* [Eng. *grog*; *-y.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Under the influence of drink; tipsy, drunk.

2. Staggering or stupefied, as one dazed with blows; acting like one stupefied with drink.

II. *Farr.:* Moving uneasily, as with tender feet or forelegs.

"It [grogginess] is common among all kinds of fast workers, and long journeys at a fast pace will make almost any horse *groggy.*"—*Youatt: On the Horse,* ch. xvi., p. 380.

grŏg'-ram, * **grŏg'-ĕr-an,** * **grŏg'-ran,** *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *grosgrain,* from *gros* = gross, thick, coarse, and *grain* = grain.]

A. *As substantive:*

Fab.: A coarse stuff of silk or silk and mohair.

"He shall have the *grograns* at the rate I told him."—*Ben Jonson: Every Man in His Humour,* ii. 2.

B. *As adj.:* Made of the fabric described in A.

"Plain goody would no longer down
'Twas madam in the *grogram* gown."
Swift: Baucis & Philemon.

groin (1), * **grain,** *s.* [Icel. *grein* = a branch, arm; *greina* = to branch or fork off; Dan. *green* = a branch; Sw. *gren* = a branch, a fork.]

1. *Anat.:* The hollow in the human body where the thigh and the trunk unite.

"The little dart arrives . . .
Passed through and pierced his *groin.*"
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid x. 828.

2. *Arch.:* The angle or angular curve formed by an intersection of vaults; most of the vaulted ceilings of the middle ages were groined, and therefore called groined ceilings. During the early part of the Norman style the groins were left purposely plain, but afterwards they were invariably covered with ribs.

3. *Civil Eng.:* A frame of wood-work, constructed across a beach, between high and low water, perpendicular to the general line of it, either to retain the shingle already accumulated, to recover it when lost, or to accumulate more at any particular point; also to break and check the action of the waves. The component parts of a groin are piles, planking, land-ties, land tie-bars, blocks, tail-piles, and keys and screw-bolts.

groin-rib, *s.*

Arch.: A rib or projecting member following the line of junction of the two arches forming a groin.

* **groin** (2), * **groine,** * **groyn,** * **groyne,** *s.* [O. Fr. *groing*; Fr. *groin*; Prov. *groing, grong*; Ital. *grugno*; O. Port. *gruin.*]

1. The snout of a swine.

"A ring of gold that is worne in the *groine* of a sowe."—*Chaucer: Persones Tale.*

2. A hanging lip.

"Be wroth, than schalt thow have a *groyn.*"
Chaucer: Troilus, i. 348.

groin (1), *v.t.* [Groin (1), *s.*]

Arch.: To form into groins; to ornament or furnish with groins.

* **groin** (2), * **groigne,** * **groyne,** *v.i.* [Fr. *grogner*; O. Fr. *groigner*; Prov. *gronhir, gronir*; Sp. *gruñir*; Port. *grunhir*; Ital. *grugnire, grugnare,* from Lat. *grunnio.*] To groan or grunt; to hang the lip in discontent; to pout.

"Whether so that he loure or *groyne.*"
Romaunt of the Rose, 7,051.

groined, *a.* [Eng. *groin* (1), s.; *-ed.*]

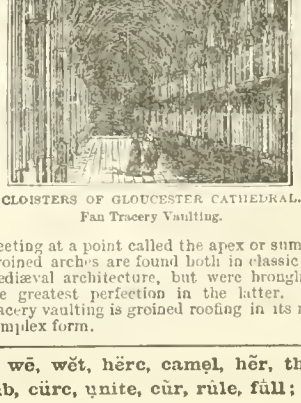
Arch.: Having an angular curve formed by the intersection of two arches.

groined-arch, *s.*

Arch.: An arch intersected by another cutting it transversely.

groined-ceiling, groined-roof, *s.*

Arch.: A ceiling formed by three or more intersecting arches, every two of which form a groin at the intersection, all the groins



CLOISTERS OF GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL.
Fan Tracery Vaulting.

meeting at a point called the apex or summit. Groined arches are found both in classic and mediæval architecture, but were brought to the greatest perfection in the latter. Fan tracery vaulting is groined roofing in its most complex form.

* **grōin'-ĕr,** * **groyn-erc,** *s.* [Eng. *groin* (2), v.; *-er.*] One who tells tales; a tale-bearer.

"The *groynere* with drawen striues to gidere resten."—*Wycliffe: Prov.* xxvi. 20.

grōin'-ĭng (1), *s.* [Groin (1), *v.*]

Arch.: The same as Groin (1), *s.*, 1.

* **grōin'-ĭng** (2), * **groyn-ing,** * **groyn-ynge,** *s.* [Groin (2), *v.*]

1. Grunting.

"*Groynynge* of swyne. *Grunnitus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. A grumbling; tale-bearing. (*Chaucer; C. T.,* 2,462.)

grom-el, grom-mel, *s.* [Gromwell.]

grŏm'-ĕt, grŏm'-mĕt, *s.* [Fr. *gourmette* = a curb; *gourmer* = to curb.]

1. *Naut.:* A ring formed of a strand of rope laid round and spliced. Used as a hank, a thimble, or with large oars, in connection with a pin, as a substitute for a rowlock. Metallic grommets, or ring eyelets, are sometimes substituted. An iron flange is cast to the wrought-metal thimble; after insertion, the edge is spun over upon the other cast-metal ring.

2. *Ord.:* A wad made of rope, rammed down between the ball and the charge. Made of oakum and bound with spun-yarn, it is called a junk-wad.

gromet-wad, *s.*

Ord.: A wad used in firing from smooth-bore guns, when the elevation is less than 3°.

¶ *Shot-gromet:*

Ord.: The same as Gromet, 2.

grō'-mĭ-a, *s.* [Lat. *groma* = a surveyor's pole or measuring-rod.

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Gromidæ (q.v.).

grō'-mĭ-da, grō'-mĭ-dæ, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *gromia,* and Lat. neut. adj. suff. *-ida,* or fem. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Foraminifera, with an imperforate test. It is brownish-yellow, membranous, soft, and globular, with long, filiform processes protruding.

grŏm'-wĕll, grŏm'-il, gro-mel, gray-mell, gray-millet, *s.* [Fr. *gremil*; Wel. *cromandil.*]

Bot.: *Lithospermum officinale,* anciently administered for the cure of gravel.

¶ *False Gromwell:* The genus Onosmodium.

* **grone,** *v.i.* [Groan, *v.*]

Gron'-in-gĕn-ists, Gron-ĭn-gĕn'-sĭ-ans (o as ę), *s. pl.* [From the town of Groningen in the Netherlands, at which the early adherents of the sect held their conventions.]

Ch. Hist.: A division of Mennonites, who flourished in the seventeenth century.

grŏ-nō'-vĭ-a, *s.* [Named after J. F. Gronovius, a botanist of Leyden.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Gronovieæ (q.v.).

grŏ-nō'-vĭ-ĕ-æ, *s.pl.* [Mod. Lat. *gronovia,* and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Loasaceæ.

groom, * **grom,** * **grome,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful; prob. from A.S. *guma* = a man, the *r* being inserted as in cartridge, partridge, corporal, &c.; Dut. *gom* (in *bruidegom* = bridegroom); O. H. Ger. *gumo*; Icel. *gumi*; Goth. *guma*; Lat. *homo* = a man; O. Dut. *grom*; Icel. *gromr* = a boy.] [Bridegroom.]

* 1. A young man, a lad.

"Ich am non no *grom* ich am wel waxen."
Havelok, 790.

* 2. A menial, a servant.

"Als wel thi maister as thi *grome.*" *Gower,* i. 274.

3. Specifically a man or boy who has the charge of horses or of the stable.

"Unmissed but by his dogs and by his *groom.*"
Cowper: Progress of Error, 95.

4. A man newly-married or about to be married; a bridegroom.

"By this the brides are waked, their *grooms* are dressed." *Dryden: Cymon & Iphigenia,* 540.

5. One of several officers in the royal household; as, *Groom* of the Stole, &c.

¶ *Groom of the Stole:* [Stole].

***groom-porter,** *s.* An officer of the Royal household, whose duty it was to see that the king's lodging was furnished with tables, chairs, stools, and firing, and also to provide cards and dice, &c., and to decide disputes arising at cards, dice, bowling, &c. He was allowed to keep an open gaming-table at Christmas. The office was abolished by George III.

"The *groom-porter* had a room appropriated to gaming."—*Pope: Dunciad*, i 210 (Note).

grooms-man, *s.* One who attends on the bridegroom at a wedding; the best man.

"Sudden at the *gro ms-man's* side
'Tis he! a well-known voice has cried."
Longfellow: Blind Girl of Castel-Cuillé, iii.

groôm, *v.t.* [Groom, s.] To tend, care for, or dress, as a groom does a horse.

***groôm'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *groom; -less.*] Without a groom.

"A rough colt, listless and *groomless*."—*Disraeli: Lothair*, ch. xxviii.

***groôm'-lĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *groom*, s.; dimin. suff. *-let.*] A little or young groom. (*Hook.*)

***groôm'-shĭp, *grome-ship,** *s.* [Eng. *groom; -ship.*] The office or position of a groom.

"He [Silas Titus] did with the consent of his Majesty resign his *gromeship*."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*

groôt, *s.* [Dut. = great.] An old money of account in Bremen, value $\frac{1}{10}$ ths of an English penny. [Groat.]

groôve, *grove, *s.* [Dut. *groef, groeve* = a grave, a groove.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* A channel, furrow, or long hollow, such as may be cut with a tool; a rut, furrow, or channel, such as may be formed by the action of water; a channel formed by any agency.

2. *Fig.:* The natural course or fixed routine of one's life or events.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Gun.:* A spiral channel between the lands in rifling.

2. *Join.:* A channel in the edge of a board. In matched-boarding it receives the tongue.

*3. *Mining:* A shaft or pit.

4. *Anat.:* There are many grooves in the human frame, as, the bicipital, the lachrymal, and the subcostal grooves.

groove-ram, *s.*

Needle-making: A stamp for making the groove in which the eyes of needles are formed.

groôve, *v.t.* [Groove, s.] To cut or form a groove or channel in; to furrow.

"The aperture is *grooved* at the margin."—*Pennant: Brit. Zool.: The Wreath Shell.*

groôved, *a.* [Groove, s.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Having a groove, furrow, or channel in it; channelled; furrowed.

"Each *grooved* and dovetailed like a box."
Swift: George-Nim-Dan-Dean's Answer to T. Sheridan.

2. *Bot.:* Fluted, channeled, marked with longitudinal furrows.

grooved-bit, *s.* A wood-boring tool, adapted to be used in a brace, and having a cylindrical stem with a spiral groove.

grooved-wheel, *s.*

1. A wheel having circumferential indentations, as a mode of increasing the traction or effective frictional surface contact; a friction-wheel.

2. A band-wheel or pulley having peripheral depressions for a round band, as in some lathes.

groôv'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *groove*, v.; *-er.*]

* 1. One who or that which cuts or forms a groove.

2. A miner. (*Provincial.*)

groôv'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Groove, v.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of cutting or forming a groove; a groove, or set of grooves.

grooving-planes, *s. pl.* Carpenters' and joiners' planes, which are adapted for cutting grooves, as the plough, fillister, router-plane, banding-plane, &c.

***grōpe, *groop, *groupe, *growpe, *grupe,** *s.* [O. Fris. *grôpe*; Dut. *groep*; Sw. & Dan. *grop.*] A channel to carry off urine from a stable or stall.

"A *grupe*: *minsorium*."—*Cathol. Anglicum.*

***grōpo** (1), ***growpe, *growpyn,** *v.i.* [Grope, s.] To make a groove or channel; to form grooves.

"I *growpe*, sculpe, or euche as coulde grave, *groupe* or carve."—*Palsgrave.*

grōpe (2), ***grape, *graip, *gropen, *groop,** *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *grápian* = to handle, to seize, from *gráp* = the grasp of the hands, the grip of the fingers, from *grípan* = to gripe; O. H. Ger. *greifon*; Icel. *greifa.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To feel with the hands.

"Loke what ther is put in thin hond and *grope*."
Chaucer: C. T., 13,164.

2. To use the hands; to handle.

"If my fader *groop* and fele, by drede lest he wene me wiln to bigile hym."—*Wycliffe: Genesis* xxvii. 12.

3. To search or seek to find something in the dark; or, as a blind person, by feeling about with the hands; to feel one's way as with the hands.

"We *grope* for the wall like the blind."—*Isa.* lix. 10.

4. To seek to find one's way through doubt or perplexity.

"*Groping* no longer in night."
Longfellow: Children of the Lord's Supper.

*5. To seek to find anything.

"As blindly *groped* they for a future state."
Dryden: Religio Laici, 23.

*6. To examine closely.

"He is the *gropande* God."
Early Eng. Allit. Poems: Cleanness, 591.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To feel with the hands; to touch; to handle.

"Than *gropede* he euery wounde."
Sir Ferumbras, 1,389.

2. To seek out by feeling with the hands in the dark or as a blind person: as, To *grope* one's way.

"We have *groped* as blinde men the wall."—*Wycliffe: Isaiah* lix. 10.

* 3. To try to discover or find out; to seek into; to try; to sound; to probe.

"How vigilant to *grope* men's thoughts, and to pick out somewhat whereof they might complain."—*Hayward.*

* 4. To inquire into; to examine.

"To *grope* tenderly a conscience."
Chaucer: C. T., 7,399.

grōp'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *grop(e); -er.*] One who gropes; one who tries to find his way by groping.

"A *groper* after novelties, in any wise do flye."
Drant: Horace; Epistle to Lollius.

grōp'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Grope, v.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or state of seeking one's way by feeling with the hands in the dark, or as a blind person.

***groping-iron, *grupinge-yren,** *s.* A tool for forming grooves.

"The *groping-iron* then spake he."—*MS.* in *Halliwell.*

grōp'-ĭng-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *groping; -ly.*] In a groping manner: as one who gropes.

grŏp'-pīte, *s.* [From *Gropp(torp)*, in Sweden, where it occurs, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A rose-red or brownish-red crystalline mineral of splintery fracture: its hardness, 2·5; sp. gr., 2·73. Compos.: 45·01; alumina, 22·55; sesquioxide of iron, 3·06; magnesia, 12·28; lime, 4·55; soda, 0·22; potassa, 5·23; water, 7·11 = 100. Occurs in limestone. (*Dana.*)

***grŏp'-ple,** *v.i.* [A frequent. from *grope* (q.v.).] To grope.

"To *gropple* in the brook for crayfish."—*T. Hughes: Tom Brown at Oxford*, ch. xxx.

grŏr-ōī'-lite, *s.* [From *Groroi*, in Mayenne, France, where it occurs, and Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = stone.]

Min.: A variety of Wad (Bog-manganese). The colour is brownish-black, the streak reddish-brown. (*Dana.*)

grōs (*s* silent), *s.* [Fr., = thick, strong.] [Gross, a.]

Fabric: A heavy silk with a dull finish.

gros-em, *s.* A silver coin, used in Switzerland, value 4s. 8d. sterling.

grŏs'-bēak, *grŏss'-bēak, *s.* [Eng. *gross*, and *beak.* So named from the thick bills of the several species.]

1. *Singular:*

(1) *Spec.:* The genus Coccothraustes (q.v.).

(2) *Gen.:* Some other birds having thick bills. [¶]

2. *Pl.:* The English name of Coccothraustinæ, a sub-family of Fringillidæ.

¶ The Cardinal Grosbeak (*Cardinalis virginianus*), an American bird. The Pine Grosbeak is *Loxia enucleator*, called also Pine Bullfinch; and the Social or Republican Grosbeak is *Philæterus socius.* It is from South Africa, and belongs to the sub-family of Ploceinæ (Weaver-birds).

grōs'-grāin (*s* silent), *s.* [Fr.] A stout and durable corded silk stuff.

grō'-sçhen, *s.* [Gross.] A small silver coin used in the North German States, value $\frac{1}{30}$th of a thaler, or about $1\frac{1}{2}$th of a penny sterling. Each groschen is sub-divided into ten pfennings.

grō'-sĕr, grō'-sĕrt, grō'-sĭ-ĕr, *s.* [Grossart.]

grōss, *grosse, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *gros* (fem. *grosse*) = thick, coarse, from Low Lat. *grossus*, from Lat. *crassus* = thick, coarse; Ital. *grosso*; Sp. *grueso.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Literally:*

1. Thick; fat; bulky; great and coarse.

"A *gross* fat man."—*Shakesp.*: 1 *Henry IV.*, v. 4.

2. Coarse; opposed to fine or delicate.

"Fine and delicate sculptures are helped with nearness, and *gross* with distance."—*Wotton: Architecture.*

* 3. Thick; dense; not attenuated; not pure; coarse.

"They would shake the *gross* clouds to the ground."
Drayton: Barons' Wars, bk. ii.

* 4. Coarse; unbecoming; inelegant.

"The gloomy hue,
And feature *gross*." *Thomson: Summer*, 888.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Dull; stupid; crass; heavy.

"If she doth then the subtile sense excel,
How *gross* are they that drown her in the blood?"
Davies.

2. Coarse; vulgar; not refined; indelicate; sensual; obscene.

"He shuns the *grosser* joys of sense."
Byron: Corsair, i. 2.

3. Enormous; great; shameful; disgraceful; flagrant.

4. Whole; entire; total; applied to a sum or amount without any deduction; opposed to *net.*

* 5. Plain; palpable; easily discernible.

"'Tis *gross* you love my son."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, i. 3.

B. *As substantive:*

* 1. The main body, part, or mass; the chief part, the mass.

"Comets, out of question, have likewise power and effect over the *gross* and mass of things."—*Bacon.*

* 2. The main force or body.

"Several casuists are of opinion that, in a battle, you should discharge upon the *gross* of the enemy, without levelling your piece at any particular person."—*Addison: Freeholder.*

* 3. The sum total; the full or entire amount.

"I cannot instantly raise up the *gross*
Of full three thousand ducats."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 3.

* 4. A collective or united body.

"After they have separated themselves in many petty divisions, they rejoin one by one into a *gross*."—*Dryden.*

5. The gross or great hundred; the number of twelve dozen; twelve times twelve.

¶ 1. *A great gross:* Twelve gross or 144 dozens.

2. *In the gross; in gross:*

(1) In the bulk, or undivided whole; wholesale.

"Trafficking in *grosse*."—*Carew: Survey in Cornwall*, p. 65.

(2) On the whole; as a whole, without regard to the separate parts.

"Some men pass swiftly from the effect they look upon in *gross* to the most obvious seeming cause."—*Digby: Of Bodies*, ch. xxxvi.

3. *Advowson in gross:*

Law: An advowson separated from the property of a manor, and annexed to the person of its owner.

4. *Common in gross:*

Law: A common not appurtenant to land, but annexed to a man's person.

* 5. *Villein in gross:*

Feud. Law: A villein who did not belong to the land, but immediately to the person of his lord, and who was transferable by deed, as other chattels, from one person to another.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between *gross* and *coarse:* "These terms are synonymous in the moral application. *Grossness* of habit is opposed to delicacy: coarseness to softness and refinement. A person becomes *gross* by an unrestrained indulgence of his sensual appetites, particularly in eating and drinking; he is *coarse* from the want of polish either as to his mind or manners." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

gross-fed, *a.* Fed or supported on grosa or coarse food.

gross-headed, *a.* Thick-headed, dull, stupid. (*Milton.*)

Gross-Mennonites, *s. pl.*

Ch. Hist.: A name given on the Continent in the seventeenth century to the more wild or lax Mennonites, as distinguished from those who were refined or more strict. The former were called again Waterlandera. (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.*, cent. xvii.)

gross-weight, *s.*

Comm.: The weight of any merchandise or commodity, including the dross, dust, bag, case, cask, chest, or other receptacle in which it is contained. The *net* or *neat* weight is that of the commodity after the tare and tret have been deducted. [NET, *a.*, TARE, *s.*]

grŏs-sā'-lēs, *s. pl.* [Lat. *gross(us)*; masc. or fem. suff. *-ales.*] [GROSSAL.]

Bot.: An alliance of epigynous exogens, having the flowers dichlamydeous and polypetalous, the seeds numerous and minute, with the embryo small, lying in a large quantity of albumen. Lindley includes under it the orders Grossulariaceæ, Escalloniaceæ, Philadelphaceæ, and Barringtoniaceæ (q.v.).

grŏs'-sart, grŏs'-sĕrt, *s.* [A corrupt. of Fr. *groseille.*] A gooseberry (q.v.).

grŏss'-bēak, *s.* [GROSBEAK.]

* **grŏss'-fŭl,** * **grosse-full,** *a.* [Eng. *gross; -full.*] Exceeding gross.

"Thy *grosseful* faults."
Chapman: Bussy D'Ambois, I. 2.

grŏss-if-ĭ-eā'-tion, *s.* [GROSSIFY.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of making gross, coarse, or thick; the state of becoming gross or thick.

2. *Bot.:* The swelling of the ovary after fertilization.

* **grŏss-ĭ-fȳ,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *gross; i* connective, and suff. *-fy.*]

A. *Trans.:* To make gross, coarse, or thick.

B. *Intrans.:* To become gross, coarse, or thick.

grŏss'-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *gross; -ly.*]

* 1. In a gross manner; in bulky parts; coarsely; bulkily.

"London likes *grossly*; but this nicer pit
Examines, fathoms, all the depths of wit."
Dryden: Prologue to the Univ. of Oxford.

2. Coarsely, vulgarly; without refinement; rudely.

"Speak not so *grossly*."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, v.

3. Shamefully, disgracefully, flagrantly.

"But that which in an age of good government is an evil may, in an age of *grossly* bad government, be a blessing."—*Macaulay: Hist. of Eng.*, ch. i.

* 4. Stupidly.

"Led so *grossly* by this meddling priest."
Shakesp.: King John, III. 1.

* 5. Palpably, evidently, plainly.

"To counterfeit thus *grossly* with your slave."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, ii. 2.

grŏss'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *gross; -ness.*]

* 1. The quality or state of being gross or bulky; bulk, bulkiness.

"The element immediately next the earth in *grossness* is water."—*Digby: Of Bodies*, ch. xxvii.

2. Coarseness, rudeness; want of refinement or delicacy.

"I will purge thy mortal *grossness* so."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, III. 1.

3. Enormity; shocking nature or qualities; shamefulness; disgracefulness.

"Hiding the *grossness* with fair ornament."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, II. 2.

* 4. Stupidity.

"Such impossible passages of *grossness*."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, III. 2.

* 5. Coarseness; want of clearness or purity; density.

"[Its] foggy *grossness* so opposed the light
As it would turn the moonsted into night."
Drayton: Moon-Calf.

† **grŏs-sụ-lā'-çĕ-æ,** *s. pl.* [GROSSULARIACEÆ.]

grŏs-sụ-lā'-çĕ-oŭs (or **ceous** as **shŭs**), *a.* [Mod. Lat. *grossulace(æ)*; suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Of or belonging to the Grosaulaceæ or Grossulariacæ (q.v.).

grŏs'-sụ-lar, *a.* & *s.* [Low Lat. *grossula* = a gooseberry; Class. Lat. *grossulus* = a small unripe fig, dimin. of *grossus* = an unripe fig; and Eng. suff. *-ary.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of, belonging to, or resembling a gooseberry.

B. *As substantive:*

Min.: The mineral, called by the French *grossulaire.* The same as GROSAULARITE (q.v.).

grossular-garnet, *s.*

Min.: The same as GROSAULARITE (q.v.).

grŏs-sụ-lār'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Low Lat. *grossul(a)* = a gooseberry; and Lat. fem. sing. adj. suff. *-aria.*]

Bot.: A sub-genus of Ribes, having spinous branches, the leaves plaited in bud, and one to three flowered peduncles. (*Sir Joseph Hooker.*)

grŏs-sụ-lār-ĭ-ā'-çĕ-æ, † **grŏs-sụ-lā'-çĕ-æ,** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *grossularia* (q.v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Currantworts; the typical order of Lindley's alliance Grossales. It consists of either unarmed or spiny shrubs, with alternate lobed leaves having a plaited vernation, flowers in axillary racemes, a superior calyx four or five-parted, five minute petals, five stamens; a two, three, or four-cleft style; a one-celled ovary, with two opposite parietal placentæ; and the fruit a berry, enclosing numerous seeds suspended among the pulp by long fundamental cords. Lindley enumerated two genera, and estimated the known species at ninety-five. They are from the temperate and mountainous parts of Europe, Asia, and America. The typical genus is Ribes, containing the gooseberry, currant, &c. Sir Joseph Hooker calls the order Ribesieæ, and reduces it to a tribe of Saxifragraceæ.

grŏs'-sụ-lar-īte, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *grossularia* = the gooseberry genus; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of garnet, called by Dana from its composition Lime-alumina-garnet. The most typical sub-variety is the Wiluite, of Siberia, which is pale green. Others are Cinnamon-stone or Essonite, Succinite, and Romanzovite.

* **grŏss'-ȳ,** * **grŏss'-ĭĕ,** *a.* [Eng. *gross; -y.*] Gross.

"Spending their *grossie* humours."—*Fuller: Worthies; Lincoln*, ii. 2.

* **grot** (1), *s.* [GROAT.]

grŏt (2), *s.* [Fr. *grotte*, from Low Lat. *crupta* = a crypt; Lat. *crypta.*] A grotto. [CRYPT.]

"The Sibylline *grot* beside the dead
Lake of Avernus." *Dyer: Ruins of Rome.*

grŏ-tĕs'que (que as **k),** * **gro-tesc,** * **grotes-co,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Ital. *grottesca*, from *grotta* = a grotto, because such paintings were found in old crypts and grottoes.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Strangely or wildly formed; of irregular or extravagant form or proportions; antic, ludicrous, laughable, ridiculous.

"Many a *grotesque* form and face."
Longfellow: To a Child.

2. Applied to artificial grotto-work, decorated with rock-work, shells, &c.

B. *As substantive:*

1. This term, which is now familiar among all the lovers of the art of painting, was by the Italians appropriated to that peculiar manner of composition and invention observed among the antique monumental paintings which were discovered in the subterraneous chambers that had been decorated in the times of the ancient Romans; and as the Italians apply the word Grotto to express every kind of cave or grot, all paintings which were in imitation of the antique designs discovered in those chambers, which for ages had been covered with ruins, are grotesqued or grotesque, which is now applied to English subjects of a quaint and anomalous character.

2. A name given to the light and fanciful ornaments used formerly to characterize persons and things.

3. Whimsical figures or scenery.

4. Artificial grotto-work.

5. In printing, a squat-shaped type.

GROTESQUE TYPE.

grŏ-tĕs'que-lȳ (que as **k),** *adv.* [Eng. *grotesque; -ly.*] In a grotesque, extravagant, or ludicrous manner.

"Death has despoiled the jester of his habiliments, and *grotesquely* decorated himself therewith."—*Explanation of Holbein's Dance of Death*, p. 49.

grŏ-tĕs'que-nĕss (que as **k),** *s.* [Eng. *grotesque; -ness.*] The quality or state of being grotesque; extravagance.

grŏ-tĕsq'-nĕr-y (q as **k),** *s.* [Eng. *grotesque; -ry.*] The act or practice of indulging in grotesque whims or antics; extravagant or ludicrous conduct; the expression of grotesque ideas.

"The most daring *grotesqueries* of humour."—*Chambers' Encyc.* (1868), x. 210.

grō'-thīte, *s.* [Named after P. Groth, who first described it; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A mineral akin to Titanite or Sphene, but differing from it in cleavage. It is clove-coloured or dark brown in mass, and reddish-brown and translucent in thin splinters. Hardness, 6·5; sp. gr., 3·5 to 3·6. Compos.: Silica, 30·51; titanic acid, 31·16; sesquioxide of iron, 5·83; lime, 31·34, &c. Occurs in ayenite near Dresden.

* **grŏt'-ą,** *s.* [GROTTO.]

grŏt-tĕs'que (que as **k),** *s.* [GROTESQUE.]

grŏt'-tō, * **grŏt'-ą,** *s.* [Ital. *grotta*; Fr. *grotte.*] [GROT (2).]

1. A cave or natural cavity in the earth; a natural covered opening in the earth.

"Zoroaster consecrated a round *grotto*, such as nature had formed it."—*Bolingbroke: Letter to Mr. De Pouilly.*

2. An artificial or ornamental cave or cavern-like apartment, decorated with rock-work, &c., and resorted to for coolness in hot weather.

grotto-work, *s.* Artificial and ornamental rock-work, shell-work, &c., in a garden.

grou-an, *s.* [GROWAN.]

grŏund, * **grond,** * **gronde,** * **grounde,** * **growndd,** * **grund,** *s.* [A.S. *grund*; cogn. with Dut. *grond*; Icel. *grunnr*; Dan. *grund*; O.H.Ger. *grunt*; Ger. *grund*; Goth. *grundus*; Sw. *grund*; O. Fris. & O. S. *grund*; Gael. *grunnd*; Ir. *grunnt.* Probably from A.S. *grindan* = to grind, the original meaning being dust or earth.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The surface of the earth; the outer crust of the globe. (*Milton: P. L.* vii. 332.)

(2) The surface of a floor or pavement, as supposed to be resting upon the earth.

"Dagon was fallen on his face to the *ground*."—1 *Samuel* v. 4.

*(3) The pit of a theatre. [GROUNDLING.]

(4) The earth, as distinguished from air or water.

"They . . . soaring the air sublime,
With clang despised the *ground*."
Milton: P. L., vii. 422.

5. A region, a territory, a country.

"The brook that parts
Egypt from Syrian *ground*." *Milton: P. L.*, I. 421.

(6) Land; estate; property.

"A fair house built on another man's *ground*."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.

(7) *Pl.:* The ornamental land attached to a house; as a lawn, a park, &c.

(8) The position or place where a body of men is set; the position occupied by an army.

(9) Bottom; solid earth. (*Shakesp.:* 1 *Henry IV.*, i. 3.)

* (10) The lowest depths; the bottom. (*Old Eng. Homilies*, p. 19.)

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) *(Pl.):* The foundation or basis on which anything is built up or supported.

"Not that the *grounds* of hope were fixed."
Tennyson: Two Voices, 227.

(2) *(Pl.):* The first or fundamental principles of knowledge.

"Their thoughts will he best taken up in the easy *grounds* of religion and the story of scripture."—*Milton: On Education.*

* (3) A fundamental principle.

"Contrary to this true *ground* of Plato."—*Raleigh: Hist. World*, bk. i., ch. i., § 15.

(4) The fundamental cause; the true reason, cause, or motive.

"Albeit the *grounds* and first original causes from whence they have sprung be unknown."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

(5) A foil or background to set anything off.

"Like bright metal on a sullen *ground*."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., i. 2.

(6) *Pl.:* Sediment; dregs; lees, fæces, at the bottom of liquors: as, the *grounds* of coffee, &c.

* (7) The bottom; lowest or deepest part.

"Crist saht all hiss hentess *ground*."
Ormulum, 13,286.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Carpentry:*

(1) *Pl.:* Pieces of wood nailed on as guides for the plastering, which comes flush with the face of the grounds. To them the mouldings and other finishings are nailed.

(2) Framing or pieces forming a basis for other structure, as ground-sills.

(3) Sheathing upon quartering or studding to form a basis for cornice work or mouldings.

2. *Engrav.:* An acid-resisting composition of asphaltum, four parts; Burgundy pitch, two parts; white wax, one part. This is melted and mixed, and tied up in a silk rag; the plate is heated and the composition smeared on. It is then spread by a silk dabber, and blackened by the smoke of a candle or an oil-lamp. When cool it is ready for the etching-point.

3. *Fabric:* The prevailing colour.

4. *Japan.:* The pigment mixed with hard varnish which forms the basis for the japan or polished varnish surface.

5. *Mining:* Strata containing the mineral lode, or coal seam; also called the country.

6. *Music:*

(1) A composition in which the base, consisting of a few bars of independent notes, is continually repeated to a continually varying melody.

(2) The plain song; the tune on which descants are raised.

"For on that *ground* I'll build a holy descant."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 7.

7. *Painting:*

(1) The first layer of paint placed upon canvas previous to the commencement of the artist's work on a picture; the substratum of house-painting.

(2) *Pl.:* The substance with which the canvas and panel are covered to render them fit for painting on. Grounds are either absorbent or non-absorbent. Absorbent grounds are prepared by mixing chalk or plaster into a paste with animal glue or flour paste. By the old painters, gold grounds were used. Also called priming.

8. *Sculpt.:* The flat surface from which the figures rises; said of works in relief.

9. *Sports:* The place, or piece of ground assigned to a player.

10. *Telegraphy:*

(1) An accidental connection between the line wire and the earth.

(2) The earth in its capacity as the return-circuit carrying body. The wire is carried to earth and connected to a ground-plate, or in cities to a water or gas-main, which forms an admirable and extensive conductor.

¶ For the difference between *ground* and *foundation*, see FOUNDATION.

¶ **1.** *To break ground:*

(1) *Lit.:* To penetrate or cut through the soil for the first time.

(2) *Fig.:* To take the first step, or make the first move in any direction or undertaking; to make a start.

* **2.** *To come to the ground:* To fall to the ground. (*Lit. & fig.*)

3. *To fall to the ground:* To come to nought; to fail.

4. *To gain ground:*

(1) To advance; to make way against opposition; to meet with success.

(2) To prevail; to become more general or widely spread.

"I wonder it has *gained* no more *ground* in other places."—*Temple.*

* **5.** *To gather ground:* To gain ground.

"And *gathers ground* fast at the labourer's heels,
Homeward returning." *Milton: P. L.*, xii. 631.

* **6.** *To get ground:* To gain ground.

"They *got ground* and vantage of the king."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., ii. 3.

* **7.** *To give ground:* To give way; to yield; to recede; to retire.

"*Giving* no *ground* unto the house of York."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., ii. 6.

8. *To lose ground:*

(1) To be driven back; to retreat; to give way.

"At length the left wing of the Arcadians began to *lose ground*."—*Sidney.*

(2) To lose advantage.

"He has *lost ground* at the latter end of the day, by pursuing his point too far."—*Dryden: Fables.* (Pref.)

(3) To lose credit; to become less general or extensive.

9. *To stand one's ground:* To stand firm; not to yield or give way.

"He will *stand his ground* against all the attacks that can be made upon his probity."—*Atterbury.*

10. *To take the ground:*

Naut.: To touch the bottom; to become stranded.

* **11.** *To set on ground:* To discomfit, to gravel; to run aground.

"To *set* him *on ground*, and expose him to the contempt of the people."—*Andrewes: Sermons*, v. 127.

ground-angling, *s.* Angling without a float, with the weight placed a few inches from the hook.

ground-annual, *s.*

Scots Law: A estate created in land by a vassal, who, instead of selling his land for a gross sum, reserves an annual ground-rent from the vendee, this ground-rent being a perpetual charge upon the land.

ground-ash, *s.*

1. A young ash-plant; an ash sapling.

"Some cut the young ashes off about an inch above the ground, which causes them to make very large straight shoots, which they call *ground-ash*."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

2. *Ægopodium Podagraria.*

ground-bailiff, *s.*

Min.: A man who has the supervision of a mine or mines; an overseer.

ground-bait, *s.* Bait made of barley or malt boiled and dropped into the bottom of the water where a person intends to fish for the purpose of attracting the fish thither.

"Take the depth of the place where you mean after to cast your *ground-bait* and to fish."—*Walton: Angler.*

ground-base, ground-bass, *s.*

Music: A bass passage of four or eight bars in length, constantly repeated, each successive time accompanied with a varied melody and harmony.

† **ground-bear,** *s.*

Zool.: *Ursus arctos.*

ground-beetles, *s. pl.*

Entom.: The predatory family of Carabidæ (q.v.). They pursue their prey upon the ground.

* **ground-chamber,** *s.* A room or apartment on the ground floor.

"A *ground-chamber* just under the college-library."—*Mede. Life*, p. 72.

ground-cherry, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Cerasus Chamæcerasus;* (2) In America, *Physalis viscosa.*

ground-cistus, *s.*

Bot.: *Rhododendron Chamæcistus.*

ground-crista, *s.*

Bot.: *Cassia Chamæcrista.*

ground-cuckoos, *s. pl.*

Ornith.: Cuckoos of the genus Centropus. They have a long hind claw like that of a lark. (*Swainson.*)

ground-cypress, *s.*

Bot.: *Santolina Chamæcyparissus.*

ground doves, *s. pl.* [GROUND-PIGEONS.]

ground-elder, *s.*

Bot.: Dogs' Mercury, *Mercurialis perennis.*

ground-enell, *s.*

Bot.: *Scandix pecten.*

ground-fern, *s.*

Bot.: *Nephrodium Thelypteris.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

ground-finches, *s. pl.*

Ornith.: The name given by Swainson to Fringillinæ, the typical sub-family of the family Fringillidæ.

ground-flax, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Camelina (q.v.).

ground-floor, *s.* The lower story of a house; the floor on a level, or nearly so, with the exterior ground.

* **ground-form,** *s.*

Gram.: The stem or basis of a word to which the inflexions are added in declension or conjugation.

ground-furze, *s.*

Bot.: *Ononis arvensis.*

ground-glass, *s.* Glass whose surface is ground, so as to break up the pencils of light passing through it, preventing the passage of a distinct image. Lamp globes are ground in order to mellow and disperse the light passing through them. The process is effected by the wheel, sand-blast, by rotating with pebbles inside, or by fluoric acid.

ground-gru, *s.* The name given in Lincolnshire to ground-ice (q.v.).

ground-hele, *s.*

Bot.: *Veronica officinalis.*

ground-hemlock, *s.*

Bot.: *Taxus baccata*, a creeping variety of the Common Yew. (*American.*)

ground-hog, *s.*

Zoology:

1. The name given by the English at the Cape of Good Hope to *Orycteropus capensis*, a mammal like a short-legged hog; called by the Dutch *aardvark* (q.v.)

2. The American name for *Arctomys monax*, the woodchuck of New England. (*Goodrich & Porter.*)

* **ground-hold,** *s.*

Naut.: Tackle for holding on to the ground.

"Like as a ship with dreadfull storm long tost,
Having spent all her masts and her *ground-hold*."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. iv. 1.

ground-honeysuckle, *s.*

Bot.: *Lotus corniculatus.* (*Britten & Holland.*)

ground-ice, *s.*

Hydrol., Geol., &c.: Ice which forms at the bottom of a river or other body of water, before the surface appears to freeze. As water at 40° F. is heavier than that at 32°, the former tends to sink and the latter to rise. It is therefore difficult to explain why, in some cases, the former should freeze first. Such, however, is the fact. Ground-ice can bring up gravel and even boulders from the bottom of a river, and float them away. It has been observed to do so in the Siberian rivers, in the Baltic, and even in the Thames. (*Lyell.*) Called also Anchor-ice and Ground-gru.

ground-ivy, *s.*

Bot.: *Nepeta Glechoma*, a labiate plant, with blue purple flowers and deeply crenate pubescent leaves, common in Britain in hedgerows and copses. It is found also in the north of Europe, on the continent of Asia, and in Japan. It flowers from March to June. It is bitter and aromatic. It was formerly used for beer and tea. Country people employ it as a pectoral medicine.

ground-jasmine, *s.*

Bot.: *Stellera Chamæjasma.*

ground-joint, *s*

Mach.: A joint made by grinding together two pieces of metal with emery and oil; or pieces of glass with fine sand and water; the glass stopper is a specimen of the latter.

ground-joist, *s.*
Carp.: A joist of the basement or ground-floor; often termed a sleeper.

ground-lackey, *s.*
Entom.: Clisiocampa castrensis, a moth of the family Bombycidæ, which occurs on the banks of the Thames below Erith.

ground-law, *s.* Fundamental or essential law. (*C. Kingsley.*)

*** ground-layer,** *s.* One who lays the foundation of anything; the origin or cause.
"He was the *ground-layer* of the other peace."—*Stow* (an. 1603).

ground-laying, *s.*
Porcelain: A coating of boiled oil to the surface of porcelain, in course of manufacture, to receive the colour; bossing.

ground-line, *s.*
Geom. & Perspect.: The line of intersection of the horizontal and vertical planes of projection.

ground-liverwort, *s.*
Bot.: A lichen, *Peltidea canina.* Dog-lichen.

ground-lizard, *s.*
Zool.: Ameiva dorsalis, a small lizard from the West Indies. It frequents roadsides and open pastures in Jamaica.

ground-mail, *s.* Money or a fee paid for the right of interring a corpse in a churchyard. (*Scotch.*)

ground-marker, *s.*
1. An implement for laying off corn-rows. It is frequently attached to a corn-planter, to make a mark for planting on the next bout.
2. An apparatus for marking out the ground for cricket or lawn-tennis.

ground-mould, *s.*
Civ. Eng.: A templet or frame by which the surface of the ground is brought to the required form, as in terracing or embanking.

ground-needle, *s.*
Bot.: Erodium moschatum.

*** ground-nest,** *s.* A nest built on the ground.
"And now the herald lark
Left his *ground-nest.*" *Milton: P. R.,* ii. 280.

ground-niche, *s.*
Arch.: A niche having its base or seat on a level with the ground-floor.

ground-nut, *s.*
Bot.: Various plants; spec. (1) *Arachis hypogæa;* (2) the Earth-nut, *Bunium flexuosum;* (3) *Apios tuberosa;* (4) an American name for *Panax trifolium.*

ground-oak, *s.*
1. *Ord. Lang.:* An oak sapling.
2. *Bot.: Teucrium Chamæpitys.*

ground-pearl, *s.*
Entom.: Coccus or *Margarodes formicarum,* found in ants' nests in the West Indies. (*Goodrich & Porter.*)

ground-pig, *s.*
Zoology:
1. A South African mammal, *Aulacodus Swinderianus.*
2. & 3. The same as Ground-hog (q.v.).

ground-pigeons, ground-doves, *s.pl.*
Ornith.: The family Gourdæ (q.v.).

ground-pine, *s.*
Botany:
1. *Ajuga Chamæpitys.* It is not of the pine, but of the mint order, and is an annual villous plant with the cauline leaves tri-partite, and the solitary axillary flowers yellow. It grows on the continent of Europe, in the north of Africa, and the west of Asia. Said to be called pine from its resinous smell.
2. *Persoonia Chamæpitys.*
3. *Lycopodium complanatum* and *L. Carolinanum,* two species of club mosses growing in the eastern United States, the latter a trailing evergreen, with erect slender peduncles, which is used largely for Christmas wreaths.

ground-plan, *s.*
Arch.: A representation, on a horizontal plane, of the foundation or of the arrangement of the lower tier of rooms of a building.

ground-plane, *s.*
Perspect.: The horizontal plane of projection in perspective drawing.

ground-plate, *s.*
1. *Build.:* The lower horizontal timber of a building on which the frame is erected; a sill.
2. *Rail. Eng.:* A bed-plate for sleepers or ties in some kinds of ground. [Mudsill.]
3. *Teleg.:* A metallic plate buried in the earth to conduct the electric current thereto. It should bear a certain proportion to the size of the conductor which is attached to it; it should have a surface as many times larger than the surface of the conductor as the difference in the conductivity of the conductor and the earth. Connection to the pipes of a gas or water-main is usual in cities.

ground-plot, *s.*
I. *Literally:*
1. The ground upon which any building is placed.
2. The same as Ground-plan (q.v.).
II. *Fig.:* Any basis or foundation.

ground-plum, *s.*
Bot.: Astragalus caryocarpus, found in the United States. It is not a genuine plum, but a papilionaceous plant.

ground-rat, *s.* The same as Ground-pig (q.v.).

ground-rent, *s.* Rent paid for the privilege of building on the ground of another.
"The *ground-rent* is scarce anything."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations,* bk. v., ch. ii.

*** ground-room,** *s.* A room on the ground-floor of a house.
"I beseeched him hereafter to meditate in a *ground-room;* for that otherwise it would be impossible for an artist of any other kind to live near him."—*Tatler.*

ground-rope, *s.* The rope along the bottom of a trawl-net.

ground-seat, *s.*
Sadd.: A ply of canvas or linsey drawn over the straining which supports the padding and seat of a saddle.

ground-snake, *s.*
Zool.: Celuta amœna, a salmon-coloured snake of small size, and not venomous, occurring in the United States. Called also Worm-snake.

ground-squirrel, *s.*
Zool.: Tamias, a genus of burrowing squirrels, found in the United States. One species is called the Chipmunk.

ground-star, *s.*
Bot.: Geastrum (q.v.).

ground-table, *s.*
Arch.: The foundation course of stones.

ground-tackle, *s.*
Naut.: The ropes and tackle connected with the anchors and mooring apparatus.

ground-tier, *s.*
1. *Nautical:*
* (1) The lowest range of water-casks in the hold of a vessel.
(2) The lowest range of any materials or commodities stored in the hold.
2. *Theat.:* The lower or pit range of boxes in a theatre.

ground-timbers, *s. pl.*
Shipbuild.: Those which lie on the keel and are bolted to the keelson; floor-timbers.

ground-ways, *s. pl.*
Shipbuild.: The large blocks and planks which support the cradle on which a ship is launched.

ground-wheel, *s.*
Agric.: That wheel of a harvester which, resting on the ground, is turned by contact therewith, when the machine is at work, and which drives the cutter.

ground-willow, *s.*
Bot.: Polygonum amphibium, the form which grows on land. (*Britten & Holland.*)

ground, * **grounde,** * **growd-yn,** * **grund,** *v.t. & t.* [A.S. *gryndan;* O. H. Ger. *grunten;* Dut. *gronden;* Sw. *grunda;* Dan. *grunde.*]
A. *Transitive:*
I. *Ordinary Language:*
1. *Literally:*
(1) To set or place upon or in the ground.
"Every burgher . . . should *ground* arms in token of submission."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiii.
(2) To bring to the ground; to bring down.
"What paetricks at a shot he *grundit.*"
Hogg: Scottish Pastorals, p. 7.
(3) To found; to lay the foundation of.
"It es to the sawl als a wall
Grunded ful fast." *Cursor Mundi,* 28,852.
2. *Figuratively:*
(1) To found, as upon a cause, reason, principle, or basis; to base.
"One is art, another is rhetorike, in which two all laws of mens reason been *grounded.*"—*Chaucer: Testament of Love,* bk. iii.
(2) To instruct thoroughly in the first or elementary principles.
"He was *grounded* in astronomye"
Chaucer C. T., 416.
II. *Naut.:* To run ashore or aground; to cause to take the ground; as, To *ground* a vessel.
B. *Intransitive:*
Naut.: To run ashore or aground; to take the ground.
¶ For the difference between to *ground* and to *found,* see Found.

ground, *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [Grind, *v.*]

ground'-age (age as ĭj), *s.* [Eng. *ground; -age.*] A tax or due paid for the ground or space occupied by a ship while in port.
"It is ordinary to take toll and custom for anchorage, *groundage,* &c."—*Spelman: Of the Admiral Jurisdiction.*

ground'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Ground, *v.*]

*** ground'-ĕd-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *grounded; -ly.*] In a grounded or firmly-established manner; upon firm grounds or principles.
"He hath given the first hint of speaking *groundedly,* and to the purpose, upon this subject."—*Glanvill.*

*** ground'-ĕn,** *pa. par.* [Grind, *v.*]

ground'-hecle, *s.* [Ground-hele.]

ground'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Ground, *v.*]
A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).
C. *As subst.:* The act or process of founding or establishing; instruction in elementary principles.

grounding-in, *s.* The application of the secondary and subsequent colours to a cotton cloth, after it has received the colour of the first block. It is a term used in hand-block printing, and the grounding-in or re-entering may be of a mordant, a topical colour, or a resist. The correspondence of position of the colour in the pattern is secured by points on the block; equivalent to the register-point of the chromatic process of letterpress-printing or lithography.

grounding-tool, *s.*
Engr.: The rocker by which the mezzotint steel plate is roughened.

*** ground'-ĭng-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *grounding; -ly.*] On firm or sure grounds or principles.
"He hath given the first hint of speaking *groundingly* and to the purpose."—*Digby: Of Bodies,* ch. xxxii.

ground'-lĕss, * **ground-les,** *a.* [A.S. *grundlás;* O. H. Ger. *gruntlos;* Icel. *grunnlaus;* Dan. *grundlös;* Ger. *grundlos.*]
* 1. Having no bottom; bottomless.
"I wolde it were a *groundles* pit." *Gower,* iii. 254.
2. Having no ground or foundation; wanting reason or cause for support; baseless, unauthorized.
"Is it but a *groundless* creed?"
Wordsworth: Glen-Almain.

ground'-lĕss-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *groundless; -ly.*] In a groundless manner; without any ground, reason, or cause.
"Divers persons . . . have *groundlessly* ascribed the effect to some peculiar quality of those two liquors."—*Boyle: On Colours.*

grŏund'-lĕss-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *groundless; -ness.*] The quality or state of being groundless or without just reason, cause, or foundation.

"Sophron alone might evince the *groundlessness* of such an opinion."—*F. Knox: Essays*, No. 159.

grŏund'-lĭng, *s.* [Eng. *ground*, and dimin. suff. *-ling.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* A spectator who stood on the floor of a theatre; hence, one of the vulgar.

"To split the ears of the *groundlings*."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 2.

2. *Zoology:*

(1) Various fishes which tend to keep to the bottom of the water in which they live; spec., the Spined Loach, *Cobitis taenia.*

(2) *Gobius niger*, more commonly called the Black Goby, Rock Goby, or Rock-fish.

*** grŏund'-lў, * grund-lichc, * grund-like,** *a.* & *adv.* [O. H. Ger. *gruntlicho*; Dut. *grondelijk*; Ger. *gründlich.*]

A. *As adj.:* Hearty, strong.

"Ich habbe bigunnen a weorc mid *grundliche* strengthe." *Layamon*, ii. 233.

B. *As adverb:*

1. Heartily, strongly.

"O bok ful *grundlike* he swore." *Havelok*, 2,307.

2. Deeply; solidly; not superficially.

"A man, *groundly* learned already, may take much profit himself in using by epitome to draw other men's works, for his own memory sake, into shorter room."—*Ascham.*

grŏunds, *s. pl.* [Ground, *s.*]

grŏund'-sel (1), ***grŏund'-swĕll, *grene-swel, * groun-soyle, * grun-sel, ground-ie-swal-low,** *s.* [A.S. *grundeswylige, grundeswelge, grundeswilie, grundswylige*, lit. = ground-swallower—*i.e.*, occupier of the ground, abundant weed, from *grund* = ground, and *swelgan* = to swallow.]

Bot.: A composite plant with pinnatifid leaves and small yellow flowers, as a rule with no rays, which grows as a weed in gardens, and is given to cage-birds, which are fond of the seeds.

"This *groundswell* is an hearbe much like in shape to germander."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxv., ch. xiii.

grŏund'-sĕl (2), **grŏund'-sĭll, *ground-syll, *grun-sel,** *s.* [Eng. *ground*; *-sill.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. A sleeper; the lower timber which supports the remainder of the frame.

* 2. A threshold.

"[He] so fyll downe deed on the *groundsyll*."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. i., ch. clxxvi.

* **II.** *Fig.:* A groundwork; a basis; a foundation.

"Who the *groundsill* of that work doth lay."
Drayton: Lady Geraldine to Earl of Surrey.

groundsel-tree, *s.*

Bot.: *Baccharis halimifolia*, a North American composite plant.

*** grŏund'-sĭll,** *v.t.* [Groundsill, *s.*] To furnish with, or as with a threshold.

"They *groundsilled* every door with diamond."
Quarles: Emblems, v. 14.

***grŏund'-sŭp, *grownde-sope, *grund-sope,** *s.* [A.S. *grundsópa*; Dut. *grondsop*; Ger. *grundsuppe.*] Dregs, lees, grounds.

"*Growndesope* of any lycoure. *Fex, sedimen.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

grŏund'-swĕll (2), *s.* [Eng. *ground*, and *swell* (s).] A long, deep swell, or rolling of the sea, occasioned along the shore, or where water is shallow, by a distant storm or gale.

"Heavily the *groundswell* rolled."
Longfellow: Sir Humphrey Gilbert.

***grŏund'-wăll, *grownd-walle, *grund-wal,** *s.* [A.S. *grundweal*; M. H. Ger. *gruntwal*; Sw. *grundval.*] A foundation.

"Crist iss stan to ben *grunndwall*
Off all hiss hallghe temmple."
Ormulum, 13,372.

grŏund'-wŏrk, *s.* [Eng. *ground*, and *work.*]

1. The ground; the first stratum; that which forms the foundation or basis of anything.

"The *groundwork* is of stars." *Dryden*

2. A fundamental principle; the fundamental part.

"The main skill and *groundwork* will be to temper them such lectures and explanations upon every occasion as may best."—*Milton: On Education.*

3. The first principle; the original reason.

"The *groundwork* thereof is nevertheless true and certain."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

grôup, *s.* [Fr. *groupe*, from Ital. *groppo* = a knot, heap, or group, from Ger. *kropf* = a bunch, a crop, or craw; cf. Icel. *kroppr* = a bunch or hunch on the body; Scotch *craupen* = hump-backed.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* An assemblage; a cluster or number of persons or things collected without any regular arrangement or order.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Art:* The union of several figures, or of various material objects placed in contact with each other, for the purpose of forming a single mass. It is necessary that some of the figures comprised in a group be subordinate to the rest, that those which are most important in the action be also the most prominent, and call the attention to the place which they occupy in the group by the attitude, light, development, &c.

2. *Music:*

(1) A series of notes, of small time-value, grouped together; a division or run.

(2) The method of setting out band parts in score.

3. *Natural Science:*

(1) *Min.:* A number of minerals essentially agreeing in their chemical composition. Dana has a group called fluorides, another called oxygen-compounds, &c. Many of these again are sub-divided.

(2) *Geol.:* A series of rocks, or strata, which, speaking broadly, were deposited at the same period. Lyell arranged the fossiliferous strata in groups and periods, the former referring to the order of succession on the surface of the earth, the latter to the series of events thence inferred.

(3) *Bot.:* A particular grade in classification. Lindley had groups in his *Natural System of Botany*, though he abolished them in his *Vegetable Kingdom.* The designation "group" was inferior in extent to "sub-class," and superior to "alliance." He made them end in *-osa*, as Albuminosa.

(4) *Zool.:* A designation which may be considered as equivalent to "tribe," and superior to "family." Stainton, in his *British Butterflies*, makes them end in *-ina*, as Bombycina, Noctuina, &c.

grôup, *v.t.* [Group, *s.* Fr. *grouper.*] To form into or place in a group; to bring together into a group or cluster; to arrange in a group or groups; specif., in art to combine or arrange in groups a number of material objects or figures so as to produce a picturesque and harmonious whole.

grôup'-ēr, *s.* A serranoid fish inhabiting the Southern Atlantic coasts of the United States. Also spelled *grooper.*

grôup'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Group, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of forming or placing in groups; as arrangement in groups.

2. *Art:* The combining or joining objects in a picture for the satisfaction of the eye, and also for its repose; and although a picture may consist of different groups, yet these groups of objects, managed by the chiaro-oscuro, should all tend to unity.

*** grôup'-lĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *group*; dimin. suff. *-let.*] A little group.

grôuse, * growse, * grouss, *s.* [Etym. doubtful. According to Skeat *grouse* is a false form, evolved as a supposed singular from the older word *grice* (cf. *mouse, mice*). *Grice* is from O. Fr. *griesche* = gray or peckled (speckled), *poule griesche* = a moorhen, the hen of the grice or moorgame. (*Cotgrave.*)]

Ornithology, &c.:

1. *Sing.:* Various game-birds, specially the *Tetrao tetrix*, called the Black-grouse, and *Lagopus scoticus*, the Red-grouse. The male of the former is called the Black-cock (q.v.), and the female the Grey-hen. The Red, called also the Common Grouse, inhabits moors, feeding on the young shoots of the heath. It is considered to be peculiar to Britain.

2. *Pl.:* The family Tetraonidæ.

grouse-family, *s. pl.*

Ornith.: The family Tetraonidæ (q.v.). Besides Tetrao it contains the genus Lagopus (Ptarmigan), &c. The Ruffled-grouse is the genus Bonasia, Sand-grouse are the family Pteroclidæ, and the Wood-grouse is the the Capercailzie (q.v.).

*** grôuse,** *v.i.* [Grouse, *s.*] To hunt after or shoot grouse.

grou-some, *a.* [Grewsome.]

grôut, * grut, *s.* [A.S. *grit* = groats, coarse meal; cogn. with Dut. *grut* = groats; Icel. *grautr* = porridge; Dan. *gröd* = boiled groats; Sw. *gröt* = thick pap; Ger. *grütze* = groats; Lat. *rudus* = rubble, rubbish. Allied to *grit* and a doublet of *groats.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Coarse meal; pollard.

"As for *grout*, it is an old Danish dish."—*King: Art of Cookery*, let. 5.

* 2. Rubbish, dirt, filth.

3. (*Pl.*): Lees, grounds, dregs.

4. That which purges off.

5. A kind of thick ale; liquor with malt infused for ale or beer before it is fully boiled.

6. A species of wild apple.

II. *Building:*

1. A thin, coarse mortar used to run into crevices between the stones or bricks of a structure.

2. A finishing or setting coat of fine stuff for ceilings.

grôut, *v.t.* [Grout, *s.*]

Build.: To fill up the joints or spaces between stones by pouring in grout.

*** grôut'-hĕad,** *s.* [A corrupt. of O. Fr. *grosse-teste* = great head.] A blockhead; a thick-head.

"Yet trust not Hob *Grouthead*, for sleeping too long."
Tusser: May's Husbandry, § 82.

grôut'-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *grout*; *-ing.*]

Building:

1. The act or process of filling up the joints or spaces between stones by pouring in grout.

2. Grout.

*** grôut'-nōl, * grôut'-nōld,** *s.* [Cf. *grout-head*; *nol* = head.]

1. A blockhead.

"That same dwarfe's a pretty boy, but the squire's a *groutnold*."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Knight of the Burning Pestle*, ii.

2. A kind of fish.

grôut'-ў, *a.*

1. Turbid, or full of dregs.

2. *Of persons:* Irritable, disagreeable.

grōve, *s.* [A derivative from *grave* = to cut Hence *grove* is a doublet of *groove* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* A cluster or group of trees shading an avenue or walk; a small wood.

"Then shuldest never out of this *grove* pace."
Chaucer: C. T., 1,604.

2. *Fig.:* A cluster or group of objects resembling a grove or wood.

II. *Comparative Religion:*

1. *Ethnic:* The sacred character of groves is closely but not inseparably connected with Tree- and Serpent-worship (q.v.). Bearing in mind the dictum of Statius (*Theb.*, iii. 661), "Primus in orbe deos fecit timor," one can imagine how the solitude and mystery of primeval forests must have wrought on uncultured races, and led them to hold such places in reverence as the abode of the mighty and not always beneficent nature-forces. As man progressed, and the objects of his worship became personified, the sacred character of groves by no means passed away. The grove at Dodona, and Grant Allen's spirited translation of Catullus (*Carm.* lxiii.), in which we read of the frantic fury of Atys, of his repentance and flight, and how when the turret-crowned goddess heard his plaint, she sent one of her lions after the fugitive, with the result that he

"Fled back to the *grove* aghast,
There all the days of his lifetime as Cybelle's thrall he passed"—

will prove the case for Greece; and there is scarcely a Latin poet whose works do not furnish instances in point. Ovid (*Met.* viii. 741, sqq.) tells of the fate that befel Erisichthon, because he ravaged Ceres' sacred grove—*i.e.*, in which Ceres herself was wor-

shipped. The *Germania* of Tacitus (7, 9, 39, 40, 43) furnishes the earliest testimony to the estimation in which groves were held by Teutonic and kindred nations. Other passages occur in the *Annals* and the *History*, and Stallybrass thus Englishes Grimm's (*Deut. Myth.*, ch. iv.) condensation of them :—

"Gods dwell in these *groves;* no images are mentioned by name as being set up, no temple walls are reared. But sacred vessels and altars stand in the forest, heads of animals hang on the boughs of trees. There divine worship is performed and sacrifice offered."

From Pliny (*H. N.*, xvi. 95) we learn the part that groves of oak-trees played among the ancient Druids, and he seems to favour the derivation of their name from the Greek δρῦς. There is also a fine passage on the same subject in Lucan (*Phar.*, i. 447–54). In remote places, a belief in the sacredness of groves still lingers. Sir John Lubbock (*Origin of Civilisation* (1882), p. 287) says that "even recently an oak copse in the Isle of Skye was held to be so sacred that no one would venture to cut the smallest branch from it." Dennis (*Buried Cities of Etruria*, i. 57) says that he saw a clump of trees on Monte Musino, and considers it a relic of a sacred grove; and Fergusson (*Rude Stone Monuments*, ch. xiii.) says of the Khonds and the Khassias, "In Cuttack we have sacred groves, human sacrifices, and a powerful priesthood, all savouring of Druidism."

2. *Jewish :*

(1) In a solitary passage of the Old Testament, "grove" is the probably correct rendering of the Hebrew word אֶשֶׁל (*eshel*). Abraham "planted" one in Beersheba, and "called there on the name of the Lord, the everlasting God" (Gen. xxi. 33). The original meaning of the word Eshel is a particular tree; Gesenius thinks the Oriental Tamarisk (*Tamarix orientalis*), which, however, would scarcely be shady enough. אֵלוֹן (*Elon*), rendered in the Authorized Version "plain," seems to mean "grove." If so, then Abraham at a certain period lived in one, that of Mamre (Gen. xiv. 13), and built an altar in it to Jehovah (Gen. xiii. 18); whilst in a second one there was an important pillar (Judg. ix. 6). Other groves were those of Moreh (Gen. xii. 6), of Zaanaim (Judg. iv. 11), of Tabor (1 Sam. x. 3), &c.

(2) In all other cases in the text of the A. V., "grove" is the rendering of the Hebrew word אֲשֵׁרָה (*Asherah*), which is almost certainly an idol, and not a plantation of trees, for Josiah brought one out of the house of the Lord (2 Kings xxiii. 6). The people of Judah also "built them" high places, images, and groves (1 Kings xiv. 23). The combination of images and groves occurs constantly (2 Kings xvii. 16; 2 Chron. xiv. 3; Isa. xxvii. 9, &c.). The idol seems to have been of wood, for it could both be cut down (Exod. xxxiv. 13; Deut. vii. 5; Judg. vi. 25–28; 2 Kings xviii. 4, xxiii. 14; 2 Chron. xiv. 3, xxxi. 1, xxxiv. 3–4) and burnt (Deut. xii. 3; 2 Kings xxiii. 15). It was upright (?), and therefore probably of the human and not the bestial form (Isa. xxvii. 9). The name Asherah recalls that of the Phœnician goddess Ashtoreth; the former, as suggested by Bertheau, being probably the name of her idol, the latter of herself. There was a relation between Baal and Asherah, and while in Elijah's time there assembled at Carmel 450 prophets of Baal, there were with them 400 "prophets of the groves" (1 Kings xviii. 19). The Asherah seems to have been connected with phallic rites. [Ashtoreth.]

grove-dock, *s.*

Bot. : Rumex Nemolapathum.

grove-spirits, *s. pl.* [Forest-spirits.]

Grove, *s.* [William Robert Grove, F.R.S.]

Grove battery, Grove's battery, *s.*

Elect. Mach.: A double fluid galvanic-battery, invented, in 1839, by Mr. Grove. It consists of a plate of amalgamated zinc, generally bent into a shape like the letter U, so as to embrace a flat cell of porous earthenware in which is suspended a sheet of platinum foil. The porous cell is filled with strong nitric acid, and the whole arrangement placed in a jar containing dilute acid one in twenty.

Grove's cell, *s.*

Elect. : A cell or jar of a Grove's battery.

"The destructive force of a *Grove's cell.*"—*Everett : C. G. S. System of Units* (1875), ch. xi., p. 74.

Grove's gas-battery, *s.*

Elect. Mach. : A battery in which there are two glass tubes, and within each a platinum electrode, covered with finely-divided platinum, and furnished on the outside with binding screws. One of the tubes is partially filled with hydrogen, the other partially with oxygen, and they are inverted over dilute sulphuric acid, so that half the platinum is in the liquid and half in the gases. By joining the dissimilar plates a battery is produced so powerful that one element of it will decompose iodide of potassium, and four will decompose water. (*Ganot.*)

grŏv'-ĕl, *v.i.* [From the adv. *groveling* (q.v.), the termination *-ing* being mistaken for the sign of the pr. par. of a verb.] [Grof.]

1. *Lit. :* To creep on the earth; to lie prone or with the face towards the ground; to move with the body prostrate on the earth.

"*Grovelling* and prostrate on yon lake of fire."
Milton : P. L., i. 280.

2. *Fig. :* To be mean; to be without dignity or elevation; to act meanly; to take pleasure in mean or base things.

"Several thoughts may be natural which are low and *grovelling.*"—*Addison : Spectator.*

grō've-like, *a.* [Eng. *grove*, and *like.*] Thick, bushy; resembling a grove.

"Once, *grove-like*, each huge arm a tree."
Tennyson : Aylmer's Field, 510.

*** grĕv'-el-ĭng, * grof-lynges, * grov-el-yng, * gruf-el-ynge, * gruf-linges,** *adv.* [Icel. *grúfa*, in the phrase *liggja á grufu* = to lie grovelling.] [Grof.] Prone; flat on one's face or belly.

"*Grouelyng* to his fete thay felle."
E. Eng. Allit. Poems; Pearl, 1,119.

grŏv'-el-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *grovel; -er.*] One who grovels; a person of low, mean spirit or tastes.

"This lagging race of frosty *grovellers.*"—*Johnson : Lives of the Poets; Milton.*

grŏv'-ĕl-lĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Grovel.]

A. *As pa. par. :* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective :*

1. Lying prone or flat on the face; creeping on the belly or in the dust.

"Downward fell into a *grovelling* swine."
Milton : Comus, 53.

2. Mean, base, low; with low tastes or desires.

"I was a *grovelling* creature once."
Cowper : Olney Hymns, lii.

C. *As subst. :* The act of lying or creeping on the belly; mean; base conduct or desires.

"Sink without *grovelling :* without rashness rise."
Broome : To Pope.

*** grōv'-ĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *grov(e); dimin.* suff. *-et.*] A little grove.

"With divers boscages and *grovets* upon the steep or hanging grounds thereof."—*Beaum. & Flet. : A Masque; The Device.*

*** grōv'-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *grov(e); -y.*] Pertaining to or abounding in groves.

grōw, * growe, * grow-yn, *v.i. & t.* [A.S. *grówan* (pa. t. *greów*, pa. par. *grówen*): cogn. with Dut. *groeijen*; Icel. *gróa*; Dan. *groe*; Sw. *gro*; allied to *green* (q.v.).]

A. *Intransitive :*

I. *Literally :*

1. To increase or become enlarged; to increase in bulk by the assimilation of new matter into the living organism.

"Fair hangs the apple frae the rock,
But we will leave it *growing.*"
Wordsworth : Yarrow Unvisited.

2. To be produced by vegetation; to spring up and come to maturity by a natural process.

"Not fairer *grows* the lily of the vale."
Falconer : Shipwreck, i.

3. To increase in stature.

"I hope he is much *grown* since last I saw him."
Shakesp. : Richard III., ii. 4.

4. To issue or spring, as plants out of a soil.

II. *Figuratively :*

1. To increase in any way; to become larger, greater, stronger, or more prevalent; to wax; to be augmented.

"The *growing* labours of the lengthened way."
Pope : Essay on Criticism, 230.

2. To advance to any state.

"Days that *grow* to something strange."
Tennyson : In Memoriam, lxx. 11.

* 3. To increase in number.

"*Growe* ye and be ye multiplied."—*Wycliffe : Genesis* i. 28.

4. To improve; to make progress; to advance.

"*Grow* in grace."—*2 Peter* iii. 18.

5. To come forward, to come nearer; to advance.

"It was now the beginning of October, and winter began to *grow* fast on."—*Knolles : Hist. of the Turkes.*

6. To accrue; to be forthcoming.

"And he seith, this thing I schal do: I schal throwe doune my bernes: and I schal make gretter, and thidir I schal gedere thingis that *growen* to me in my goodis."—*Wycliffe : Luke* xii.

* 7. To be due or owing.

"Ev'n just the sum that I do owe to you,
Is *growing* to me by Antipholus."
Shakesp. : Comedy of Errors, iv. 1.

8. To be changed from one state to another; to become.

"I should *grow* light-headed, I fear."
Tennyson : Maud, I. xix. 100.

9. To arise, to spring; to proceed as from a cause or reason, as plants out of a soil. (Followed by *out.*)

"They will not seem stuck into him, but *growing out* of him."—*Dryden : Virgil; Æneid.* (Dedic.)

10. To adhere, to become attached; to take root, to become rooted. (Followed by *to* or *unto.*)

"That we become a part of what has been,
And *grow unto* the spot, all-seeing but unseen."
Byron : Childe Harold, iv. 183.

* 11. To awell.

"Mariners are used to the tumbling and rolling of ships from side to side, when the sea is never so little *grown.*"—*Raleigh : Hist. of the World.*

B. *Trans. :* To cause to grow; to cultivate; to raise by cultivation; to produce: as, To *grow* wheat, &c.

¶ 1. *To grow up :*

(1) To arrive at manhood, to advance to full stature or maturity; to attain full growth.

(2) To close and adhere; to become united in one body.

2. *To grow together :* To become united in one body; to be closely united; to be incorporated. (*Lit. & fig.*).

"We *grew together* like a double cherry."
Shakesp. : Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 2.

¶ For the difference between to *grow* and to *be*, see Be.

grōw'-ąn, *s.* [Arm. *grouan* = aand.]

Min. : Decomposed granite.

¶ *Soft growan :* A name commonly applied to any decomposed gritty rock. (*Weale.*)

growan-lode, *s.*

Mining : Any lode which abounds in rough gravel or sand.

*** growe,** *s.* [Grove.]

*** growe,** *v.* [Grow.]

grōw'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *grow; -er.*]

1. One who or that which grows or increases in bulk or size.

"It will grow to a great bigness, being the quickest *grower* of any kind of elm."—*Mortimer : Husbandry.*

2. One who grows, cultivates, or raises; a producer, a cultivator.

grōw'-ĭng, * grow-ynge, *pr. par., a. & s.* [Grow.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj. :* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive :*

1. The act or state of increasing in bulk by natural process; growth.

"Lich to tres he hath *growing.*"—*Gower*, i. 35.

2. The act or business of raising or producing vegetables, &c.; cultivation.

* 3. That which has grown; a growth, a crop.

"A more thicke and more large *growyng* of heare."—*Udal : Corinthians* xi.

growing-point, *s.*

Bot. : A minute cellular axis in the centre of a bud, from which growth proceeds. It is in direct communication with the woody and cellular tissue of the stem.

growing-slide, *s.* A cell formed between two glasses, adapted as a slide for a microscope, and supplied with water by the capillary action of a few filaments of cotton extending thence to a little reservoir of water. It is designed for preserving algæ or infusoria in a growing condition.

grŏwl (1), *v.i. & t.* [Dut. *grollen* = to grumble; Ger. *grollen* = to be angry, to bear ill will, to rumble; Gr. γρυλλίζω (*grullizō*) = to grunt, γρυλλός (*grullos*) = a pig, from γρῦ (*gru*) = a grunt.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To snarl or murmur like an angry cur.

"The gaunt mastiff, *growling* at the gate."
Pope: Moral Essays, iii. 108.

2. To grumble; to speak angrily or gruffly.

"'What took him there?' *growled* the King."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

3. To make a hoarse, murmuring sound.

"The *growling* winds contend."
Armstrong: Art of Preserving Health, bk. i.

B. *Trans.:* To utter or express in a growling or gruff manner.

"*Growled* defiance in such angry sort."
Cowper: Task, vi. 379.

***growl** (2), *v.i.* [A corrup. of *crawl* (q.v.).] To crawl, to creep.

"Lice continually *growling* out of his fleshe."—*Udal: Apoph. of Erasmus*, p. 178.

growl, *s.* [Growl, *v.*] The snarl of an angry cur; a grumbling or gruff sound made by an angry person; a grumble, a complaint.

growl'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *growl*; *-er.*]

1. *Lit.:* One who growls; a grumbling, gruff person.

2. *Fig.:* A four-wheeled cab. (*Slang.*)

"He had evidently studied the driver of a London *growler*, and produced a good sound readable type of man."—*Daily Telegraph*, Oct. 16, 1883.

growl'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Growl, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of snarling or grumbling; a growl.

growl'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *growling*; *-ly.*] In a growling, gruff, or grumbling manner.

***growl'-sŏme**, *a.* [Eng. *growl*; *-some.*] Inclined to growling or grumbling.

"*Growlsome* people, who talk about religion, and don't practise it."—*E. J. Worboise: Sissie*, ch. xxx.

grŏwn, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Grow.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Increased or advanced in growth.

"Tarry at Jericho till your beards be *grown*."—*2 Samuel* x. 5.

2. Advanced to full age, stature, or maturity.

"I saw lately a pair of China shoes, which I was told were for a *grown* woman, that would scarce have been big enough for one of our little girls."—*Locke.*

grown-over, *a.* Overgrown; covered with growth of anything.

"I went by the field of the slothful, and by the vineyard of the man void of understanding, and lo, it was all *grown over* with thorns, and nettles had covered the face thereof."—*Proverbs* xxiv. 31.

grown-up, *a.* & *s.*

A. *As adj.:* Advanced to full age; full-grown.

B. *As subst.:* A grown-up person. (*Colloq.*)

"I always did like *grown-ups*."—*Dickens: Our Mutual Friend*, bk. ii., ch. i.

grŏwse, *v.i.* [Ger. *grausen* = to make to shudder, to shiver.] To shiver; to have chills. (*Scotch.*)

grŏwth, ***grothe**, *s.* [Icel. *gródhr*, *gródhi.*] [Grow.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act or process of growing; the gradual increase of animal or vegetable bodies by the assimilation of new matter into the living organism; development from a seed, root, or germ by the addition of matter through ducts and secretory vessels.

2. Increase in number, extent, prevalence, bulk, frequency, &c.

"The *growth* of their trade, riches, and power at home."—*Sir W. Temple: On Government.*

3. Increase in stature; advance towards maturity.

"Though an animal arrives at its full *growth* at a certain age, perhaps it never comes to its full bulk till the last period of life."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

4. That which grows or is grown; anything produced in growth; a product.

"The prosperous *growth* of this tall wood."
Milton: Comus, 269.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Physiology:*

(1) *Animal:* Growth continues as long as the addition of new matter to the body exceeds the amount of waste. This happens in early life; after maturity is reached new matter and waste about balance each other.

(2) *Vegetable:* Similar principles regulate the growth of plants.

2. *Mining:* The accumulation of water in the levels of a mine.

¶ *Correlation of Growth:*

Biol.: [Correlation].

***grŏwt'-hĕad**, *s.* [Grouthead.]

grŏwt'-nōl, *s.* [Groutnol.]

grŏyne (1), *s.* [Groin (1), *s.*]

grŏyne (2), *s.* [Groin (2), *s.*]

grŏyned, *a.* [Groined.]

***grŏyn'-ĭng**, *s.* [Groin (2), *v.*]

1. The grunting of a pig.

2. Discontent, grumbling.

grōz'-ĕt, *s.* [A corruption of Fr. *groseille.*] A gooseberry. (*Scotch.*)

"As plump and grey as onie *grozet*."
Burns: To a Louse.

grōz'-ĭng, *a.* [Etym. doubtful.]

grozing-iron, *s.*

1. An instrument with an angular steel projection, used for cutting glass before the general application of the diamond to that object.

2. *Plumb.:* A tool used in smoothing the solder joints of lead pipe.

grŭb, ***grobbe**, ***grubbe**, ***grub-byn**, *v.i.* & *t.* [Prob. a variant of *grope* (q.v.).]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To dig in or under the ground.

"So depe thai *grubbed* and so fast
Thre crosses fand thai at the last."
Legends of Holy Rood, p. 94.

2. To take one's food. (*Slang.*)

3. To drudge about, to perform low, dirty, or menial work.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To dig up; to root up by digging; to dig up by the roots. (Generally with *out* or *up.*)

2. To supply with food; to provide with victuals. (*Slang.*)

grŭb, *s.* [Grub, *v.*]

1. The chrysalis of an insect; also its larva; a maggot, a caterpillar.

2. A short, thick-set man; a dwarf. (Used in contempt.)

3. A dirty, slovenly person.

4. That which is grubbed up, roots or stumps of trees, &c. (*American.*)

5. Food, victuals. (*Slang.*)

grub-axe, *s.* [Grubbing-axe.]

grub-plank, *s.* Offal plank used in fastening the cribs and strings of a lumber raft together. (*American.*)

grub-saw, *s.* A hand-saw used for sawing up marble slabs into strips, such as shelves, mantelpieces, &c. The kerf is started by a narrow chisel while lying upon the rubbing-bed. It has an iron blad notched at the edge, and stiffened by a backing of wood, like the metallic back of a tenon-saw.

grub-stake, *s.*

Mining: The various supplies furnished to a prospector on condition of participating in the profits of his finds. (*U. S. Slang.*)

***grub-worm**, *s.* A grub.

"And gnats and *grub-worms* crowded on his view."
Smart: The Hilliad.

grŭb'-bẽr, *s.* [Eng. *grub*, v.; *-er.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that which grubs.

II. *Agriculture:*

1. An agricultural implement used for stirring and loosening the soil to plough depth. It is a heavy cultivator drawn by four horses, and supported on wheels.

2. A machine or tool to pull up stumps and roots of bushes, saplings, and small trees.

grŭb'-bĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Michael Grubb, a Swedish patron of botany.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Grubbiaceæ (q.v.).

grŭb'-bĭ-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *grubbi(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: The name given in 1841 by Endlicher to an order of epigynous exogens, included by Lindley in Brunniaceæ (q.v.).

grŭb'-bĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Grub, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or operation of digging or rooting up stumps, roots, &c.

grubbing-axe, *s.* An implement having a curved bit presented at right angles to the helve, like an adze, and another bit presented in the line of the helve, like an axe; a mattock.

grubbing-hoe, *s.* A heavy hoe for digging round stumps or stones.

***grŭb'-ble**, *v.i.* & *t.* [A frequent. from *grub* (q.v.); cf. Ger. *grübeln*, and Eng. *grovel.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To feel or grope as in the dark; to grovel.

"But being now deprived of the image of God, the soul *grubbles* here below."—*Hopkins: On Regeneration*, ser. ii.

B. *Trans.:* To feel with the hands; to grope over.

grŭb'-bў, *a.* [Eng. *grub(b)*; *-y.*] Dirty, slovenly. (*Hood: A Black Job.*)

Grŭb'-strēt, *s.* & *a.* [See def.]

***A.** *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* Originally the name of a street near Moorfields, in London, much inhabited by men engaged in the production of low-class fugitive literature; whence any mean production is called *grubstreet.* Foxe, the martyrologist, lived in Grub-street. Its name was changed in 1830 to Milton-street.

2. *Fig.:* Poor, mean, or needy authors.

B. *As adj.:* Mean, poor, low.

***grucche**, ***grucch-en**, ***gruch-en**, *v.i.* [Grudge, *v.*]

***grucch-yng**, *s.* [Grucche.] A grumbling or complaint.

grŭdge, ***grochen**, ***grucche**, ***gruchen**, ***gruchen**, *v.i.* & *t.* [O. Fr. *grocer*, *groucher*, *gruger* = to murmur; a word of doubtful origin, but probably onomatopoetic and Scandinavian.]

A. *Intransitive:*

***1.** To murmur; openly to express dissatisfaction; to complain.

"Mid the farisees and scribes *grucchiden*; seiynge for this resceyveth synful men and eteth with them."—*Luke* xv. 2.

***2.** To grieve, to repine, to feel compunction.

"We *grudge* in our conceyence when we remember our synnes."—*Bp. Fisher.*

***3.** To find fault; to raise objection.

"They *grucht* not with her burial there."—*Walpole, Anec. of Painting*, vol. i., ch. ii.

4. To feel unwillingness or reluctance to do any act or for any reason.

"Use hospitality one to another without *grudging*."—*1 Peter* iv. 9.

5. To feel envy or ill-will against any one or for any reason; to be envious.

"*Grudge* not one against another."—*James* v. 9.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To see with envy or ill-will; to envy; to feel discontent or envy at; to grumble at; to find fault with. (*Tate: Absalom & Achitophel*, ii. 206.)

2. To grant, allow, or permit with reluctance; to begrudge the acquisition or possession of.

"They *grudge* me my natural right to be free."
Cowper: Trans. from Guion.

***3.** To cherish or harbour with malice or with an envious and discontented spirit.

"Perish they
That *grudge* one thought against your Majesty."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., iii. 1.

grŭdge, *s.* [Grudge, *v.*]

***1.** Ill-will, discontent, anger.

"Heavy looke, and lumpish pace, that plaine
In him bewraid great *grudge*, and maltalent."
Spenser: F. Q., III. iv. 41.

***2.** An unwillingness or reluctance to benefit.

3. A feeling of malice or malevolence; hatred; secret enmity.

"There is some *grudge* between 'em; 'tis not meet
They be alone." *Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar*, iv. 3.

***4.** A remorse of conscience.

***5.** A slight symptom of disease.

"Struggling against the *grudges* of more dreadful calamities."—*Milton.*

***grŭd'ge-fŭll,** *a.* [Eng. *grudge*; *-full.*] Feeling a grudge, envy, or discontent; grudging, envious.

"Rayle at them with *grudgefull* discontent."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. viii. 28.

***grŭd'ge-kĭn,** *s.* [Eng. *grudge*; dimin. suff. *-kin.*] A little or slight grudge. (*Thackeray.*)

grŭdg'-ĕŏns, *s. pl.* [Fr. *grugeons*, from *aruger* = to grind, to crush.] Coarse meal, groats; the siftings of meal remaining after the fine parts have passed through the sieve.

grŭdg'-ĕr, ***groch-er,** ***grucch-er,** ***grutch-arc,** *s.* [Eng. *grudg(e)*; *-er.*] One who grudges or grumbles; a grumbler.

"These ben *gruccheris*, ful of phynte, wandringe after desires."—*Wycliffe: Judas* ii.

grŭdg'-ĭng, ***groch-ing,** ***grucch-yng, *grudge-yng, *grutch-ing,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [GRUDGE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. Grumbling, murmuring, complaining.

"As by continual murmur or *grutching*."
Chaucer: C. T., 5,988.

2. Uneasiness or discontent at the possession of anything by another; envy.

3. Reluctance, unwillingness.

"Such as they would leave behinde them at their awne price, without any *grudging*."—*Grafton: Edward II.* (an. 1325).

*4. A secret wish or desire.

"Even in the most sincere advice he gave,
He had a *grudging* still to be a knave."
Dryden: Medal, 58.

*5. Afterpain; remains of any pain or disease.

"So clerely was she delivered from all *grudgeyng* of the ague."—*Udal: Matthew* viii.

*6. A symptom of disease, as the chill before a fever.

* 7. An anticipation or premonitory feeling of anything; a presentiment.

grŭdg'-ĭng-lĭ, *** groch-inde-liche, *grucch-en-de-li,** *adv.* [Eng. *grudging*; *-ly.*] In a grudging manner; with reluctance, unwillingness, or grudging.

"Trouble is *grudgingly* and hardly brooked,
While life's sublimest joys are overlooked."
Cowper: Charity, 218.

grŭdg'-ĭngş, *s. pl.* [GRUDGEONS.] Coarse meal.

***grŭdg'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *grudg(e)*; *-ment.*] Discontent, grudging.

"Rather to Jacynth's *grudgment*."
Browning: Flight of the Duchess.

grûe, *v.i.* [GREW, *v.*]

grû'-el, *s.* [O. Fr. *gruel* (Fr. *gruau*), from Low Lat. *grutellum*, dimin. of *grutum* = meal, from O. Low Ger. *grut* = groats (q.v.).] Food made by boiling oatmeal in water; any kind of mixture made by boiling ingredients in water.

"Make the *gruel* thick and slab."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, IV. i.

¶ *To give one his gruel:* To severely punish or kill a person. (Brewer says that the allusion is to the practice, common in France in the sixteenth century, of giving poisoned posset, an art brought to perfection by Catherine de Medici and her Italian advisers.)

"*Gave* the truculeat rascal *his gruel*."
Barham: Ingoldsby Legends; Babes in the Wood.

grûe'-sŏme, *a.* [GREWSOME.]

***gruf,** ***grufe,** *adv.* [GROFF.]

***grŭff,** *s.* [Prob. connected with *grave* (q.v.).] A pit.

"In one of the deepest *gruffs* (for so they call their pits)."—*Boyle: Works*, v. 686.

grŭff, *a.* & *s.* [Dut. *grof* = coarse, great, heavy; Sw. *grof* = coarse; Dan. *grov*; Ger. *grob*; M. H. Ger. *gerob, grop.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of a rough, surly, or harsh aspect or look; sour, rough, harsh, hoarse. (Applied to the voice.)

"After some *gruff* muttering with himself."
King: The Skillet.

B. *As substantive:*

Min. (*Pl.*): The worst pieces rejected in the manufacture of black-lead pots. These are coarse, harsh, gritty, and deficient in lustre.

***grŭff'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *gruff*; *-ish.*] Rather or somewhat gruff.

"A short elderly gentleman, with a *gruffish* voice."—*Dickens: Sketches by Boz; Watkins Tottle.*

grŭff'-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *gruff*; *-ly.*] In a gruff, rough, or surly manner.

"The four of Mars high on a chariot stood,
All sheathed in arms, and *gruffly* looked the god."
Lewis: Statius, Thebaid vii.

grŭff'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *gruff*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being gruff; roughness; surliness.

grû'-grû, *s.* [An American negro word (?).]

1. *Entom.:* The larva of a huge insect (*Calandra palmarum*), eaten in South America. Called also Ver Palmiste.

2. *Bot.:* A name given in Trinidad to two palms—*Astrocaryum vulgare* and *Acrocomia sclerocarpa.*

grû'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *grus* (genit. *gruis*) = a crane.]

Ornith.: A family of Grallatores, tribe Cultrirostres. It consists of large handsome birds, with a strong sharp-edged bill, long slender legs, with a considerable part of the tibiæ bare; toes four, the two outer ones connected by a very small membrane, the hind one short and elevated. It contains two sub-families; Gruinæ (Cranes proper), and Psophinæ (Trumpeters) (q.v.).

grû-ĭ'-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *grus* (genit. *gruis*) = a crane, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: The typical sub-family of the family Gruidæ (q.v.). The mandibles are of equal length and pointed at the tip; the tertiary feathers of the wings are often long and decomposed into beautiful pendent plumes on each side of the tail. The sub-family contains the Cranes proper.

***grû-ĭn-ā'-lēş,** *s. pl.* [Lat. *grus* (genit. *gruis*) = a crane, and masc. or fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ales.*]

Bot.: The name given by Linnæus to an order in his *Natural System*, under which he included the Cranesbills.

grŭl'-shy, *a.* [Etym. doubtful.] Gross, coarse, clumsy.

"They had a geuteeler turn than the *grulshy* bairns of the cottars."—*Gult: Annals of the Parish*, p. 28.

***grŭm,** *a.* [A.S. *gram, grom* = furious, angry, offended; O. S. *gram*; Icel. *gramr* = wroth, *grim* = fiends.]

1. Sour, surly, severe, harsh, morose, glum.

2. Low, deep in the throat, gruff, guttural; as, a *grum* voice.

grŭ'-măch (*ch* guttural), *a.* [Gael. *gruamach* = gloomy, sulky, morose, sullen, of a forbidding countenance.] Ill-favoured, grim. (*Scotch.*)

"The nickname of Gillespie *Grumach* (or the grim)."—*Scott: Legend of Montrose*, ch. xii.

grŭm'-ble, *v.i.* & *t.* [Fr. *grommeler*; O. Ger. *grummelen*; a frequent. of *grummen, grumen, or grömman*; Dut. *grommen* = to grumble, to growl; cf. Ger. *gram* = vexation, *grimmen* = to rage; Russ. *grome* = thunder; A.S. *grim* = angry.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To murmur with discontent; to give vent to expressions of dissatisfaction.

"Now wrangling and *grumbling* to keep up the ball!"
Goldsmith: Retaliation.

2. To growl, to snarl.

"From the old Thracian dog they learned the way
To snarl in want and *grumble* o'er their prey."
Pitt: To Mr. Spence.

3. To make a hoarse noise or rattle; to rumble.

"Shake the woods
That *grumbling* wave." *Thomson: Winter*, 75.

B. *Trans.:* To express or utter in a grumbling manner.

grŭm'-ble, *s.* [GRUMBLE, *v.*]

1. The act or state of grumbling; a complaint.

2. (*Pl.*) A grumbling, discontented disposition.

* 3. Grime, dirt.

"The *grumbles* and mud of their acquaintance."—*Sanderson: Sermons*, I. 150.

grŭm'-blĕr, *s.* [Eng. *grumbl(e)*; *-er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who grumbles; a discontented or dissatisfied person.

"Some uncourtly *grumblers* described it as the only good thing that had been done since the king came in."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

2. *Ichthy.:* Various species of Trigla (Gurnard), which utter sounds like grumbling when, being caught, they are lifted from the water. (*Griffith's Cuvier.*)

Grŭm-ble-tō'-nĭ-ănş, *s.* [Apparently modelled on some such word as Accringtonians = inhabitants of Accrington, Barringtonians = inhabitants of Barrington, &c.]

Hist.: The inhabitants of an imaginary town or parish notable for grumbling; a nickname given in England to the Country party during the reigns of the later Stuarts. The reason why they grumbled was that, in modern language, they constituted the Opposition, and naturally found fault with the measures of their political adversaries who were in power.

"Who were sometimes nicknamed the *Grumbletonians*, and sometimes honoured with the appellation of the Country party."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

grŭm'-blĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [GRUMBLE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of murmuring in discontent; complaining in dissatisfaction.

"I have served
Without or grudge or *grumblings*."
Shakesp.: Tempest, I. 2.

grŭm'-blĭng-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *grumbling*; *-ly.*]

1. In a grumbling, dissatisfied, or discontented manner; with grumblings or complaints.

*2. Hoarsely, roughly.

"They speak good German at the Court and in the city; but the common and country people seemed to speak *grumblingly*."—*Browne: Travels*, p. 156.

***grŭm'-hôl,** *s.* [GRUMBLE.] A term of reproach; a surly person.

"Come, *grumbol*, thou shalt mum with us."—*Dekker: Satiromastix.*

***grûme,** *s.* [O. Fr., Fr. *grumeau* = a clot; from Lat. *grumus* = a little heap.] A fluid of a thick, viscid consistence; a clot, as of blood

grŭm'-lĭ, *a.* [Eng. *grum(e)*; *-ly.*] Muddy thick, as with dregs or sediment.

grŭm'-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *grum*; *-ly.*] In a grum surly, morose, or sullen manner.

grŭm'-meļş, *s. pl.* [Eng. *grume*; dim. suff. *-el.*] Dregs, sediment.

grŭm'-mĕt, *s.* [GROMMET.]

***grŭm'-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *grum*; *-ness.*] Sourness, sullenness.

"The *grumness* of thy countenance."—*Wych-rley: Country Wife*, I. 1.

grŭ'-mōse, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *grumosus*, from Class. Lat. *grumus* = a little hill, a hillock.]

Bot.: Clubbed, knotted. (*Paxton.*) [GRUMOUS.]

grû-mōŭs, *a.* [Eng. *grum(e)*; *-ous.*]

* I. *Ord. Lang.:* Thick, clotted, concreted.

"But, having for this purpose exposed some serum of human blood to cold air, in two freezing nights consecutively, the serum was not found to congeal, though some *grumous* parts of the same blood did, as has formerly been noted."—*Boyle: Works*, vol. iv., p. 751.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.* (*of blood*): Clotted, coagulated.

2. *Bot.:* Divided into little clustered grains, as the fæcula in the stem of the sago palm, or the root of Neottia Nidus-avis. (*Lindley.*)

grû'-mōŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *grumous*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being grumous; clotted or concreted.

grŭmph, *v.i.* [An imitative word.] To grunt; to make a noise like a sow.

"A *grumphin*, girnin, snarlin jade."
Tarras: Poems, p. 52.

grŭmph, *s.* [GRUMPH, *v.*] A grunt; a noise like a sow.

"He drew a long sigh or rather *grumph*, through his nose."—*Saxon & Gael*, I. 42.

grŭm'-phĭe, *s.* [Eng. *grumph*; *-ie.*] A sow. (*Scotch.*)

"Wha was it but *Grumphie*."
Burns: Hallowe'en.

grŭmp'-ĭ-lĭ, *adv.* [Eng. *grumpy*; *-ly.*] In a grumpy, sullen, surly, or gruff manner; gruffly.

grŭmp'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *grumpy*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being grumpy or surly; surliness, gruffness.

"The amount of bearish *grumpiness* he displays towards those determined to see him off."—*The World*, quoted in *Times*, April 15, 1876.

***grŭmp'-ish,** *a.* [Eng. *grumpy*(*y*); *-ish.*] Cross.

"If you blubber or look *grumpish*."—*Mrs. Trollope: Michael Armstrong*, ch. vi.

grŭmp'-ў, *a.* [From the same root as *grum* and *grumble* (q.v.).] Surly, cross, angry, gruff.

gru'-nâu-īte (the first **u** as **ü** in German), *s.* [From Grünau, in Sayn Altenkirchen, where it occurs.]

Min.: An isometric brittle mineral of metallic lustre, light steel-gray to silver-white colour, becoming yellowish or grayish when tarnished, and a dark gray streak; its hardness 4·5; sp. gr. 5·13. Compns.: sulphur 33·10 to 38·46; bismuth 10·41 to 14·11; nickel 22·78 to 40·65; iron 0·28 to 11·73; copper 1·68 to 11·59; and lead 1·58 to 7·11. (*Dana.*)

* **grund,** *s.* [Ground.] The ground; bottom.

grŭnd'-ęl, *s.* [Eng. *grund* = ground; *-el.*] The fish called a Groundling (q.v.).

* **grŭnd'-sęl,** *s.* [Groundsel (1), *s.*]

gru'-nĕr-īte (**u** as **ü** in German), *s.* [Ger. *grünerit.* Named after Grüner, who first described it.]

Min.: Iron Amphibole, an asbestiform or lamellar fibrous brown and silky variety of Amphibole. (*Dana.*) The *British Museum Catalogue* makes it a variety of Hornblende.

* **grŭn'-sęl,** *s.* [Groundsill.]

grŭn'-stāne, *s.* [For *grund* = grind; *stane* = stone.] A grindstone. (*Scotch.*)

"Hand their noses to the *grunstane.*"
Burns: Dedic. to Gavin Hamilton, Esq.

grŭnt, * **gronte,** * **grunt-en,** * **grunt-on,** *v.i.* & *t.* [An extension of A.S. *grunan* = to grunt; cogn. with Dan. *grynte*; Sw. *grymta*; Ger. *grunzen*; Lat. *grunnio*; Gr. γρύζω (*gruzo*) from γρῦ (*gru*) = the grunt of a pig.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To make a noise like a pig; to snort; to groan like a hog.

"Gryll could but *grunt.*"
P. Fletcher: Purple Island, viii.

* 2. To gnash the teeth.

"They *gruntiden* with teeth on hym."—*Wyclife: Deeds* vii. 54.

B. *Trans.:* To express or utter in a grunting manner.

grŭnt, *s.* [Grunt, *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A deep guttural sound, like the snort or noise made by a hog.

"Meditative *grunts* of much content."
Tennyson: Walk to the Mail, 79.

2. *Ichthy.* (*Pl.*): A popular name given in the United States to a fish, *Pogonias chromis.*

grŭnt'-ĕr, * **grunt-are,** *s.* [Eng. *grunt*; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who grunts.

"*Gruntare. Grunnitor.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. A hog.

"A draggled mawkin,
That tends her bristled *grunters* in the sludge."
Tennyson: Princess, v. 26.

II. *Technically:*

Brass-found.: An iron rod, with a hook on the end, by which an assistant aids in supporting the crucible, by catching hold of the shoulder of the crucible-tongs.

grŭnt'-ĭng, * **grunt-inge,** * **grunt-ynge,** * **grynt-ing,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [Grunt, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of snorting or making a noise like a hog.

"And thereupon followed such cruel slaughter, that nothing was heard but *grunting* and groning of people, as they lay on heapes ready to die, weltering together in their own blood."—*Holinshed: Historie of Scotland* (an. 1331).

* 2. The act of gnashing or grinding the teeth.

"There schal be wepyng and *grynting* of teeth."—*Wyclife: Matthew* viii. 12. (*Purvey.*)

grŭnt'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *grunting*; *-ly.*] In a grunting manner; with a grunt.

grŭn'-tle, * **groun-tle,** *v.i.* [A frequent. from Grunt (q.v.).] To grunt.

"Ly as a sowe muzling and *grountling* vpon the earth."—*Rollock: On 1 Thes.* p. 9.

grŭn'-tle, *s.* [Gruntle, *v.*]

1. A grunting noise.

2. A snout.

"An' gouts torment him inch by inch,
Wha twists his *gruntle* wi' a glunch."
Burns: Scotch Drink.

* **grŭnt'-lĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *grunt*; dimin. suff. *-ling.*] A young pig or hog.

grŭnts, *s.* [Grunt, *s.*, II.]

grŭn'-zĭč, *s.* [Groin (2), *s.*] The mouth; the snout.

"She dights her *grunzie* wi' a hushion."
Burns: She A Wife As Willie Had.

Grŭs, grŭs, *s.* [Lat., = a crane.]

1. *Ornith.:* (*Of the form* grus): The typical genus of the sub-family Gruinæ, and the family Gruidæ. [Crane.]

2. *Astron.:* (*Of the form* Grus): The Crane, a constellation introduced by Bayer, and now arranged as one of Lacaille's twenty-seven Southern constellations. It is situated between Eridanus and Sagittarius.

grŭsh'-ĭe, *a.* [Etym. doubtful.] Thick; of a thriving growth. (*Scotch.*)

"Their *grushie* weans an' faithfu' wives."
Burns: Twa Dogs.

* **grŭtçh,** *v.* & *s.* [Grudge. *v.* & *s.*]

* **grў,** *s.* [Gr. γρῦ (*gru*) = a grunt, a syllable; a bit.]

1. A measure, equal to one-tenth of a line.

"Three inches and nine *grys* long, and one inch seven lines in girt. —*Boyle: Works,* vi. 541.

2. Anything very small, or of little value.

Grŭ'-yèrc, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *Gruyère, Gruyères;* Ger. *Greyerz.*]

A. *As subst.:* A town in Switzerland, canton Friberg.

B. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the place, described under A.

Gruyère-cheese, *s.* A celebrated kind of cheese made at Gruyère. It owes its flavour chiefly to *Melilotus officinalis.*

grўde, *v.t.* [Gride.

* **gryf-on,** *s.* [Griffin.]

grўl'-lĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *grylli(us)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of saltatorial orthoptera, made to include the crickets, or sometimes the grasshoppers. [Gryllus etym.] In the former case the grasshoppers are called Acridiidæ, from the genus Acridium or Acrydium. In the latter the Crickets are termed Achetidæ (q.v.). The family Gryllidæ is now elevated into a tribe Gryllina (q.v.).

grўl'-lī-nə, *s. pl.* [Lat. *gryllus*; neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina.*]

Entom.: A tribe of saltatorial orthoptera. The outer wings in repose are sloped like a roof, the antennæ are long, slender, and tapering. The tarsi are four-jointed. The males have an apparatus at the base of the wing-covers for chirping. The female has an exserted ovipositor.

grўl'-lō-tăl'-pą, *s.* [Lat. *gryllus* = a cricket, and *talpa* = a mole.]

Entom.: Mole-cricket; a genus of crickets (Achetidæ or Gryllidæ) having the legs and tarsi of both the anterior feet broad, flat, and indented like hands, so as to be well adapted for digging. It is a British insect.

grўl'-lŭs, *s.* [Lat., = a cricket, a grasshopper.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Gryllidæ and the tribe Gryllina (q.v.). [Grasshopper.]

* **grўpe,** *v.t.* [Gripe, *v.*]

* **grўpe,** *s.* [Gripe (2), *s.*]

grў'-phæ-ą, *s.* [Lat. *grype*, (genit. *gryphis*) = a griffin.]

Palæont.: A sub-genus of Ostrea (oyster), having the left valve with a prominent incurved umbo, the right one small and concave. Thirty species are known from the Lias to the Chalk. *Gryphæa incurva*, from the Lias of England, France, Germany, &c., is the type. (*Woodward*, &c.)

† **grўph'-īte,** *s.* [Lat. *gryphus* = a griffin, and *-ite* (*Palæont.*).] [Gryphæa.]

Palæont.: An old name for a gryphæa (q.v.).

† **gryphite-limestone,** *s.*

Geol.: Lias, so called from the fact that Gryphæas abounds in it.

* **gryph-on,** *s.* [Griffon.]

grўp'-ĭ-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *grypus, gryphus*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: Wedge-tailed Humming-birds, a sub-family of Trochilidæ (Humming-birds), type Gryphus (q.v.).

grў-pō'-sĭs, grў-phō'-sĭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. γρυπόω (*grupoō*) = to become bent. (Used of the nails.)]

Pathol.: The growing of the nails inward.

grў'-pŭs, grў'-phŭs, *s.* [Lat. *gryphus* = a griffin; *grypus* = Gr. γρυπός (*grupos*) = curved, hook-nosed.]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the sub-family Gryphinæ (q.v.). Only one species is known, which is from Brazil.

grўş'-bŏc, grўş'-bŏk, *s.* [Dut. *grijsbok*, from *grijs* = gray, and *bok* = goat.]

Zool.: A South African antelope (*Calotragus melanotis*). It has straight, upright, pointed, shining horns, with two or three small annuli at the roots. On the upper parts the hair is red mixed with white, below it is sandy-brown or red, and on some there is black about the head. Length of the animal, nearly three feet. It is found in South Africa, goes in pairs, not in flocks, and furnishes excellent venison.

gû-a-çhar'-ō, *s.* [Sp. *guacharo* and *guacharaca*, from the cavern and mountain of Guacharo, in the valley of Caripe, in Venezuela.]

Ornith.: Steatornis Caripensis, a goatsucker from South America, which feeds, however, not on flying insects, but on hard fruits, a very rare characteristic of a nocturnal bird. It is valued for its fat, to obtain which the Indians slaughter it in the cavern of Guacharo once a year. (*Humboldt.*)

guacharo-bird, *s.*

Ornith.: The same as Guacharo (q.v.).

guacharo-oil, *s.* The fat of the Guacharo-bird, which, on being melted, becomes half liquid, transparent, and inodorous. It will keep for a year without turning rancid.

guacharo-seeds, *s. pl.* Seeds found in the gizzard of the Guacharo-bird.

gû-a'-cō, *s.* [Native name in Central America.]

Botany:

1. *Properly: Aristolochia Guaco*, a plant celebrated for its efficacy in curing snake-bites.

2. *Hence:* Other plants with the same properties, spec., *Mikania Guaco* and *Aristolochia anguicida.*

¶ *Mexican guaco:*

Pharm.: A poison stated by Dr. Uslar to be from a species of convolvulus.

guă-dăl-cą-zar'-īte (**u** as **w**), *s.* [Named by Petersen from its original locality, Guadalcazar, in Mexico.]

Min.: A mineral essentially a seleno-sulphide of mercury and zinc. It is represented by the formula 6 Hg S + Zn S. It occurs massive and crypto-crystalline, and is of a deep black colour. Though resembling cinnabar in composition, it is quite different in its physical properties, having a bluish-black streak and a greasy metallic lustre. (*T. Davies, F.G.S.*)

gū'-ăg, *s.* [Cornish.]

Min.: An old, abandoned working.

guaiac (as **gwā'-yăk**), *a.* & *s.* [Native name of the tree in parts of South America.]

A. *As subst.:* Guaiacum (q.v.).

B. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to guaiacum.

guaiacic (as **gwā-yăs'-ĭc**), *a.* [Eng., &c. *guaiac(um)*; *-ic.*] Pertaining to, or derived from, Guaiacum (q.v.).

guaiacic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: Guaiaretic acid, $C_{20}H_{25}O_4$. Obtained by boiling powdered guaiacum resin with milk of lime for half an hour, filtering and extracting the residue with hot alcohol, distilling off the alcohol, and dissolving the acid in caustic soda, decomposing the crystallized sodium salt with hydrochloric acid, and recrystallizing from glacial acetic acid. Guaiacic acid is thus obtained in colourless needles, which melt at 80°. They are soluble in alcohol, and the solution gives a grass-green colour with ferric chloride. It forms crystalline salts.

guaiacol (as **gwā'-yạ-cŏl**), *s.* [Eng., &c. *guaiac(um)*, and *(alcoh)ol.*]

Chem.: $C_7H_8O_2$, or $C_6H_4\langle^{OH\,(1)}_{OCH_3\,(2)}$. Methyl ether of pyrocatechin. Obtained by the dry distillation of guaiacum resin. It also occurs in wood-tar creosote. It is also formed by the dry distillation of calcium vanillate with slaked lime; and by heating to 170° equal molecules of pyrocatechin, caustic potash, and methyl potassium sulphate. Guaiacol is a pleasant-smelling aromatic oil, boiling at 200°. When heated with hydriodic acid, it is decomposed into methyl iodide and pyrocatechin. When heated with zinc dust, it yields anisol, $C_6H_5{\cdot}OCH_3$. Its alcoholic solution gives an emerald-green colour, with ferric chloride. It unites with alkalis.

guaiaconic (as **gwā-yạ-cŏn'-ĭc**), *a.* [Eng., &c. *guaiac(um)*, and *-onic.*] See the compound.

guaiaconic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{19}H_{20}O_5$. Contained in the mother liquid obtained in the preparation of guaiacic acid. The liquid is evaporated to dryness, and the residue treated with boiling alcohol, evaporated, and separated from the resin by means of ether. Guaiaconic acid is amorphous, melting at 100°, and is insoluble in water. It is easily soluble in alcohol, ether, chloroform, and in acetic acid. It is turned blue by oxidizing agents. The calcium and lead salts are insoluble in alcohol.

guaiacum (as **gwā'-yạ-cŭm**), *s.* [Latinized from *guaiac* (q.v.).]

1. *Bot.:* A genus of Zygophyllaceæ, tribe Zygophylleæ (q.v.). Calyx of five unequal segments; petals five-stalked; stamens ten; fruit, a five-angled, five-celled capsule, sometimes by abortion two or three-celled. *Guaiacum officinale* is an ornamental tree with blue flowers, growing in Jamaica. The wood furnishes *Lignum vitæ* (q.v.); its resin is called Gum guaiacum (q.v.). The leaves of *G. sanctum* are used in the West Indies as a substitute for soap. The bark and wood of both species are used as sudorifics, diaphoretics, or alteratives.

2. *Phar.:* Guaiac wood, Lignum vitæ, *Guaiaci lignum*, the wood of *Guaiacum officinale*, a native of St. Domingo and Jamaica. When a log is bored longitudinally, and placed in the fire, a dark brown aromatic resin exudes, which is collected, and which is soluble in alcohol and ether. An alcoholic solution gives a blue colour when placed on a slice of a raw potato, the guaiacic acid acting on the gluten. The resin is used to prepare *Mixtura guaiaci* (Mixture of guaiacum), and *Tinctura guaiaci ammoniata* (Ammoniated tincture of guaiacum). The resin taken internally causes irritation of the intestinal canal. The tincture is used externally in cases of chronic rheumatism as a stimulant.

guaiacum resin, *s.*

Chem.: A reddish-brown resin, obtained from the wood of *Guaiacum officinale*. The resin dissolves in potash; and in concentrated sulphuric acid with a red colour. A tincture of the resin is turned blue by oxidizing agents: as chromic acid, ferric chloride. Guaiacum resin, fused with caustic potash, yields protocatechuic acid.

gû'-an, *s.* [The Guiana name of the bird.]

Ornith.: The genus Penelope, which belongs to the family Cracidæ (Curassows). [PENELOPE.]

† **guâ'-nạ** (**u** as **w**), *s.* [IGUANA.] The same as IGUANA (q.v.).

guă-nā'-cō (**u** as **w**), *s.* [Sp. American.]

Zool.: *Auchenia Guanaco*, a llama, believed by many to be the original stock from which the domesticated animal of that name was derived. The guanaco inhabits the chain of the Andes to their most southerly point.

guăn'-a-mīde (**u** as **w**), *s.* [Eng. *guan(o)*, and *-amide.*]

Chem.: $C_4H_5N_3O$. Aceto-guanamide. Obtained by heating one part of aceto-guanamine with two parts of concentrated sulphuric acid to 160°. The cold solution is treated with alcohol, the precipitate dissolved in water, and re-precipitated by lead acetate, and the lead salt decomposed by H_2S. Guanamide crystallizes out of alcohol in small rhombic needles, easily soluble in water, acids, and alkalis, slightly soluble in alcohol.

guăn'-a-mīnes (**u** as **w**), *s. pl.* [Eng., &c. *guan(o)*, and *amines.*]

Chem.: Bases obtained by heating the fatty acid salts of guanidine to from 220° to 230°. Guanamine, $C_3H_5N_3$, or Formoguanamine, obtained by heating guanidine formate to 200°. $3(CH_5N_3{\cdot}HCO{\cdot}OH) = C_3H_5N_3 + 4NH_3 + CO_2 + 2CO + 2H_2O$. The fused mass is mixed with an equal volume of cold water filtered, the residue dissolved in a small quantities in hot water, and precipitated with a concentrated solution of oxalic acid. The oxalate is decomposed by caustic soda, which throws down the base in white crystalline needles, melting above 350°, which are easily soluble in boiling water, and slightly soluble in alcohol. Aceto-guanamine is obtained by heating dry guanidine acetate to 230°. It melts at 265°, and is soluble in alcohol and in hot water. This substance was formerly called guanamine.

guăn'-ĭ-dīne (**u** as **w**), *s.* [Eng., &c. *guan(in)*, and *-idine.*]

Chem.: CH_5N_3. Carbotriamine, $N_3\begin{cases}\text{Civ.}\\ H_5\end{cases}$ or Carbimido-diamine, $C\langle^{NH_2}_{NH}{}^{NH_2}$. An organic amine, obtained by the action of potassium chlorate and hydrochloric acid on guanin. $C_5H_5N_5O + H_2O + O_3 = CH_5N_3 + CO_2 + C_3H_2N_2O_3$, parabanic acid; by heating biuret and hydrochloric acid gas in a sealed tube to 170°; by the action of alcoholic ammonia on chloropicrin at 100°, $C(NO_2)Cl_3 + 7NH_3 = CH_5N_3 + 3{\cdot}NH_3{\cdot}HCl + NH_3{\cdot}HNO_3$; also by the action of aqueous ammonia on ethyl orthocarbonate at 150°, $C(OC_2H_5)_4 + 3NH_3 = CH_5N_3 + 4C_2H_5{\cdot}OH$; by heating ammonium chloride with cyanamide in an alcoholic solution to 100°, $NH_4Cl + CN{\cdot}NH_2 = CH_5N_3{\cdot}HCl$. Guanidine is best obtained by preparing the sulphate from the carbonate, and then removing the sulphuric acid by baryta water. Guanidine forms colourless deliquescent crystals, which are very soluble in alcohol and in water. The solution absorbs carbonic acid from the air. When guanidine is boiled with baryta water, it is converted into ammonia and urea, $CO\langle^{NH_2}_{NH_2}$. By the action of concentrated acids on alkalis, it is decomposed into CO_2 and NH_3.

guanidine-carbonate, *s.*

Chem.: $2CH_5N_3{\cdot}H_2CO_3$. Obtained by boiling 100 parts of guanidine sulpho-cyanate with fifty-eight parts of K_2CO_3, dissolved in a very small quantity of water. The carbonate is then precipitated by alcohol, and recrystallized out of boiling water.

guanidine-nitrate, *s.*

Chem.: $CH_5N_3{\cdot}HNO_3$. Obtained by boiling guanidine sulpho-cyanate with ammonium nitrate, and concentrating the solution, when guanidine nitrate, which is only slightly soluble in cold water, crystallizes out in large plates.

guanidine-sulphocyanate, *s.*

Chem.: $CH_5N_3{\cdot}HCNS$. This salt is easily prepared by heating ammonium sulphocyanate to between 180° and 190°, for twenty hours, in a flask over a flame, with a long tube to carry off the vapours. It is then dissolved in its own weight of cold water, filtered, and concentrated by evaporation on a water bath. On cooling, it deposits crystals of guanidine-sulphocyanate, which melt at 118°.

¶ *Substitution Compounds of Guanidine* are obtained by heating cyanamide with the hydrochlorates of primary amines, $CN{\cdot}NH_2 + NH_2{\cdot}CH_3{\cdot}HCl = CN_3H_4(CH_3){\cdot}HCl$. Methyl-guanidine is also obtained by boiling creatine with mercuric oxide and water. Triethyl-guanidine, $CN_3H_2(C_2H_5)_3$, is obtained by boiling an alcoholic solution of diethyl-thio-carbamide and ethylamine with mercuric oxide, $CS\langle^{NHC_2H_5}_{NHC_2H_5} + NH_2{\cdot}C_2H_5 + HgO = HgS + H_2O + C_2H_5{\cdot}N = C\langle^{NH{\cdot}C_2H_5}_{NH{\cdot}C_2H_5}$. Diphenyl-guanidine, $C\langle^{NH{\cdot}C_6H_5}_{NH}{}^{NH{\cdot}C_6H_5}$, is obtained by the action of gaseous cyanogen chloride on dry aniline, and also by boiling cyananilide with aniline hydrochlorate. It crystallizes in needles, which melt at 147°.

guan-if'-ĕr-oŭs (**u** as **w**), *a.* [Eng. *guano*, and Lat. *fero* = to produce.] Producing guano.

gua'-nine (**u** as **w**), *s.* [Eng., &c. *guan(o)*, and *-ine.*]

Chem.: $C_5H_5N_5O$. It exists in the pancreatic juice of mammalia and in the excrement of the spider. It is prepared by boiling Peruvian guano with milk of lime till the liquid is no longer coloured brown. The residue, containing guanine and uric acid, is boiled with a solution of sodium carbonate and filtered, and then sodium acetate is added, and hydrochloric acid added till the solution is strongly acid. The guanine is precipitated, and purified by dissolving in hot nitric acid and precipitating by ammonia. Guanine is an amorphous powder, insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether. Soluble in excess of concentrated ammonia. It forms crystalline salts with acids. By the action of nitrous acid it is converted into xanthin. Guanine, when evaporated with fuming nitric acid on a piece of platinum foil, leaves a yellow residue; this, when treated with caustic soda, gives a red colour, which, on being heated, becomes a purple-red.

gua'-nīte (**u** as **w**), *s.* [Peruvian *guano*, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: The same as STRUVITE (q.v.).

gua'-nō (**u** as **w**), *s.* [Peruvian Spanish = the droppings of sea-fowl.]

1. *Min.:* A grayish-white, yellowish, dark brown, or reddish substance, classed by Dana as a mineral, which he places among his Anhydrous Phosphates and Sulphates. It is a bone phosphate of lime or osteolite with some impurities. Its lustre on a fresh fracture is resinous; its structure often granular or oolitic. Found in islands off the Peruvian and other South American coasts, also in those of the coast of Africa and elsewhere. Guano from different localities has been differently named. It has been called Pyroclasite, Pyroguanite, Sombrerite, and Glaubapatite (q.v.).

2. *Geol.:* Guano is formed by the droppings of multitudinous birds, in secluded places where they have been undisturbed for ages. If, in any locality, little rain falls, this tends to the rapid accumulation of guano. The dried bodies of the birds are often found in it.

3. *Comm.:* Immense quantities of guano have been imported into Britain from the islands off the coast of Peru, it being an exceedingly valuable manure.

gua'-nō (**u** as **w**), *v.t.* [GUANO, *s.*] To manure or dress with guano.

gua'-rạ (**u** as **w**), *s.* [Brazilian.]

Ornith.: *Ibis rubra*, the Scarlet Ibis of America. [IBIS.]

gua-ra'-chạ (**u** as **w**), *s.* [Sp.]

Music: A lively Spanish dance in $\frac{3}{4}$ or $\frac{3}{8}$ time, usually accompanied on the guitar by the dancer himself.

guâ-râ'-nạ (**u** as **w**), *s.* [A Brazilian Indian word.]

Phar.: The powdered seeds of *Paullinia sorbilis*, from Brazil. An infusion is used instead of coffee in South America. Guarana contains five per cent. of theine.

guarana-bread, *s.* Bread made by the Brazilian Indians from guarana. It is used in Brazil as a stomachic, a febrifuge, and an aphrodisiac.

* **guăr'-and,** *s.* [GUARANTEE.] A guarantee, a warranty.

"Your majesty having been the author and *guarand* of the Peace of Aix."—*Temple: Letter to the King*, Nov. 30, 1674.

guăr-an-teē', * **gar-ran-tie**, * **gua-ran-ty**, * **gar-ran-ty**, * **gar-ran-ty**, *s.* [O. Fr. *garrantee*; Fr. *garantie*, fem. of *garanti*, pa. par. of *garantir* = to warrant, from *garant* = a warrant, a guarantee.] [WARRANT, WARRANTY.]

I. An engagement or undertaking on the part of a third person or party that the conditions or stipulations of an engagement or promise entered into by any person shall be fulfilled; the act of guaranteeing the performance or carrying out of any engagement.

"The *guaranty* of the Peace of Aix."—*Temple: Letter to Arlington*, Sept. 2, 1670.

2. One who binds himself or becomes surety for the performance of certain acts by another; a guarantor.

"The Treaty of Nimeguen, of which the King of England was *guarantee*."—*Burnet: Own Time* (an. 1685).

3. The person or party to whom a guarantee is given.

4. Any security or warranty.

"We might be secured by the *guaranty* of the general peace."—*Marvell: Works*, i. 586.

guăr-an-tee', * **gŭar'-an-ty'**, *v.t. & i.* [GUARANTEE, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To give or be a guarantee for the performance of; to warrant; to undertake or engage the due fulfilment of any engagement or promise entered into by any person; to be surety for; to become bound for.

2. To be a warrant that any article, such as a purchase, is of the quality represented.

3. To be surety or warrant to; to bind oneself to; to be or act as a security or guarantee.

"To *guaranty* them against any thing like a necessity for giving in to that pernicious practice."—*Burke: On the Affairs of India.*

4. To undertake to secure to another; to undertake to uphold or maintain; to be guarantee for the acquisition or possession of.

"By the treaty of alliance she *guaranteed* the Polish constitution in a secret article."—*Brougham.*

5. To indemnify; to hold harmless.

B. *Intrans.:* To be surety, warrant, or guarantee; to warrant; to be responsible.

guarantee-society, *s.* A joint-stock society established for giving guarantees for the due and proper fulfilment of engagements between two parties, or for making good losses caused by defalcations, &c., on the payment of a premium.

guăr-an-tor', *s.* [Eng. *guarant(ee)*; *-or.*] One who gives a guarantee to another for the due fulfilment by a third party of any engagement or promise entered into by him; a warrantor; a surety; one who engages to guarantee or secure another in any right or possession.

* **gŭar'-an-ty',** *s. & v.* [GUARANTEE, *s. & v.*]

guard (*u* silent), *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *guarder, garder, warder*; Fr. *garder*, from O. H. Ger. *warten*; M. H. Ger. *warden* = to watch; cogn. with Eng. *ward* (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To secure the safety of against loss, damage, injury, or attack by watching; to watch over for purposes of defence or security; to defend, to protect.

"I'll *guard* thee like a tender flower."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, iv. 17.

† 2. To watch over, so as to keep in restraint: as, To *guard* one's tongue, To *guard* one's actions. [GUARDED.]

* 3. To provide or secure against objection or attack.

"Homer has *guarded* every circumstance."—*Broome: On Odyssey.*

* 4. To protect or secure the edge or border of by trimming or binding; to edge, to trim, to deck out. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"A long motley coat, *guarded* with yellow."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., Prol. 16.

* 5. To gird; to fasten by binding.

* 6. To protect; to arm against attack.

"Our heart *guarded* with the breast-plate of righteousness."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 3.

B. *Intrans.:* To watch by way of caution or defence; to be wary, to be cautious, to take precautions; to be on one's guard, to take heed. (Followed by *against.*)

"To *guard* against such mistakes it is necessary to acquaint ourselves a little with words."—*Watts.*

¶ *To guard one's self against:* To be on one's guard; to take precautions; to make one's self secure by caution.

"One would take care *to guard one's self against* this particular imperfection."—*Addison.*

guard (*u* silent), * **garde,** *s.* [O. Fr. *guarde*; Fr. *garde.*] [GUARD, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act or state of guarding or watching; a state or posture of caution or vigilance for the protection, defence, or security of any person or thing against injury, loss, or attack.

2. One who or that which guards, secures, protects, or watches over any person or thing for protection against injury, loss, or attack, or to secure the safety of or prevent escape.

(1) A man or body of men engaged to defend a person or place against attack or injury, or prevent escape; a sentinel, a watch.

"Slain by the *garde*."—*Goldyng: Justine* fo. 88.

(2) A man in charge of a railway train or mail coach. (*English.*)

(3) A quality or endowment which serves to keep off evil.

"His greatness was *guard*
To bar heaven's shaft." *Shakesp.: Pericles*, ii. 4.

(4) That which serves to secure against objection or censure; caution of expression.

"They have expressed themselves with as few *guards* and restrictions as I."—*Atterbury.*

3. An attachment or appliance designed to secure anything against loss or injury of any kind.

(1) The bow or basket of a sword hilt to protect the hand.

(2) A chain or cord for attaching a watch to one's person or dress.

(3) A bow or wire round a lantern to protect the glass.

(4) An upright piece of wood in a narrow passage to prevent the lock of a canal or the corner of a street from being injured by passing boats or vehicles. A fender, guard-pile, or post, as the case may be.

(5) An ornamental edging, lace hem, or border.

"The *guards* are but slightly basted on."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing*, i. 1.

(6) A kind of fender used to prevent the too close access of children to the fire.

"Round the *guard* of our nursery."—*De Quincey: Autob. Sketches*, i. 13.

* 2. (*Pl.*): Ornaments in general.

"Rhymes are *guards* on wanton Cupid's hose."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, iv. 3.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bookbind.:* One of the slips of paper bound in with a blank book to thicken it at the back, when the leaves are intended to contain mounted slips or drawings.

2. *Cricket:* The position of the bat for most effectually protecting the wicket.

3. *Fencing & Boxing:* The position of the arms or weapon in defence; a posture of defence.

4. *Firearms:*

(1) A bow beneath a gun-stock protecting the trigger.

(2) A safety-lock of a fowling-piece to prevent the accidental dropping of the hammer.

(3) A nipple-shield to protect the little tube which receives the percussion-cap.

5. *Agric.:* One of the teeth projecting forward from the cutter-bar of the harvester. The knife plays through the guards, and the knife sections make a shear cut against the soles of the guard-slots.

6. *Mach.:* A light frame in which the nuts of bolts fit to prevent their becoming unscrewed by the vibration of the engine.

7. *Mil.:* The *élite* of the army, so called from its being their especial duty to guard the person of the President, Governor of a State, King, or other ruling dignitary. The most celebrated corps under this title was the Old Guard of Napoleon, whose brilliant services have given them historical renown. Guards are superior in rank to and better paid and clothed than the rest of the army. The title is sometimes applied to the militia, as "The National Guard of Pennsylvania."

8. *Naut.:* An extension laterally of the deck of a river steamboat, beyond the lines of the hull, making it overhang the water. It frequently comes flush with the outside of the paddle-box.

9. *Zool.:* The cylindrical fibrous sheath protecting the phragmacone (internal chambered shell) of a Belemnite.

¶ (1) *To be* or *stand on one's guard:* To be watchful or cautious.

"'Tis best we *stand upon our guard*."
Shakesp.: Tempest, ii. 1.

(2) *To be off one's guard:* To be careless, inattentive, or heedless.

(3) *To mount guard:*

Mil.: To go on duty as a guard or sentinel.

guard-boat, *s.* A boat employed to row round and about ships of war in a harbour to see that a proper look-out is kept; also a boat employed by the harbour authorities to see that the quarantine regulations are properly observed.

"At night the launch was again moored with a top chain, and *guard-boats* stationed round both ships as before."—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. v., ch. iv.

guard-cells, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Cells of crescent form, with thinner walls than those of the ordinary cells, from which, moreover, they are distinguished by containing chlorophyll.

* **guard-chamber,** *s.* A guard-room.

* **guard-coat,** *s.* A coat guarded or edged with lace, &c.

"Coming down a tavern-stairs in his master's fine *guard-coat*."—*Steele: Spectator*, No. 88.

guard-finger, *s.* [GUARD, *s.*, II. 5.]

guard-lock, *s.*

Hydraul. Engin.: A tide-lock, forming a communication between a basin and tide-water.

guard mounting, *s.*

Mil.: The act and ceremony of going on guard.

guard-pile, *s.* [GUARD, *s.*, I. 3 (4).]

guard-plate, *s.* The plate which closes the opening in front of a cupola-furnace; it is attached to the iron casing by staples. In the centre of the plate is the tapping-hole, through which the melted metal flows when the stopping is withdrawn.

guard-rail, *s.*

1. *Railroad:* A short rail placed on the inside of a main rail, so as to keep a wheel on the track by pressing against the inside of the flange of the wheel. It is used when there is a short break in the continuity of the other rail, as in switches and crossings. A safety, side, or wing rail.

2. *Nautical:*

(1) A hand-rail on the bridge of a steam-vessel.

(2) A breast-rail on the break of a poop.

(3) A safety-rail around a hatchway.

guard-room, *s.* A room or apartment for a guard; a room where military offenders are confined.

"To seek his *guard-room* in the porch."
Scott: Rokeby, v. 18.

guard-ship, *s.*

Naut.: A vessel of war stationed in a port or harbour to act as a guard, to see that the harbour regulations are observed, and to receive seamen until they can be draughted off to their respective ships.

"Our *guard-ships* were remote at sea."—*Baker: Charles II.* (an. 1667).

* **guard'-a-ble** (*u* silent), *a.* [Eng. *guard*; *-able.*] That may or can be guarded, defended, or protected.

* **guard-age** (pron. **gard'-ĭj**), *s.* [Eng. *guard*; *-age.*] That which guards or protects one; a guard, wardship.

guard'-ant (*u* silent), *a. & s.* [O. Fr., pr par. of *guarder* = to guard.]

A. *As adjective:*

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Guarding, watching; acting as a guard or watch.

"*Guardant* before his feet a lion lay." *Southey.*

2. *Her.:* [GARDANT].

* **B.** *As subst.:* A guard, a guardian.

"My angry *guardant* stood alone."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., iv. 7.

guard'-ĕd (*u* silent), * **gard'-ĕd,** *pa. par. & a.* [GUARD, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Protected, watched over, defended.

"What! said he nought . . .
Of *guarded* pass?"
Scott: Lady of the Lake, iv. 18.

* 2. Edged, trimmed, bound.

3. Circumspect, cautious, careful, wary, as, To be *guarded* in one's language.

4. Done, uttered, or managed with care or circumspection; characterized by care.

"However moderate his opinions, however *guarded* his conduct."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

guard'-ĕd-ly (*u* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *guarded*; *-ly.*] In a guarded, careful, or circumspect manner; with care or circumspection.

"So *guardedly*, that it was impossible to make any serious charge against the author."—*Sheridan: Life of Swift.*

* **guard'-ĕd-nĕss** (*u* silent), *s.* [Eng. *guarded*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being guarded; care, caution, circumspection.

***guar-den,** *s.* [GUARDIAN.]

***guar-den-age,** *s.* [GUARDIANAGE.]

guard'-ẽr (*u* silent), *s.* [Eng. *guard; -er.*] One who guards; a guard.

"The bold *guarders* of the house shall shake."
Scott: Epidemic Mortality.

guard'-fûl (first *u* silent), *a.* [Eng *guard; -ful(l).*] Guarded, wary, circumspect, cautious.

"I meanwhile
Watch with *guardful* eye these murderous motions."
Aaron Hill.

guard'-ĭ-an (*u* silent), ***guard-en,** *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *gardien.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who has the charge, care, or custody of any person or thing.

"She speaks of him, her author, *guardi'an*, friend."
Cowper: Charity, 399.

* 2. A repository or storehouse.

"Colmeskill,
The sacred storehouse of his predecessors,
And *guardian* of their bones."
Shakesp: Macbeth, ii. 4.

II. *Law:* One who has the charge, custody, and supervision of any person not legally capable of managing his own affairs.

"Of the several species of *guardians*, the first are *guardians* by nature—viz., the father and (in some cases) the mother of the child. This guardianship is a mere personal right in the father or other ancestor to the custody of the person of the infant, until he or she attains twenty-one years of age. For if an estate be left to an infant, the father is by common law the *guardian*, and must account to his child for the profits. There are also *guardians* for nurture, which are the father, or, if he be dead, the mother, till the infant attains the age of fourteen years; a guardianship which, like that by nature, has no reference to the infant's property, but relates merely to his person."
—Blackstone: Commentaries, bk. i., ch. 13.

B. *As adj.:* Guarding, watching, defending; acting as a guardian or protector, especially in the phrase *guardian* angel.

"No father's *guardian* hand my youth maintained."
Savage: The Bastard.

¶ (1) *Guardians of the poor:* Persons elected by the ratepayers and owners of property in a parish to supervise the relief of the poor, the management of the workhouses, &c., and generally to carry out the poor laws.

* (2) *Guardian of the spiritualities:* A person to whom the spiritual jurisdiction of any diocese is committed during the vacancy of the see. He may be either guardian in law or *jure magistratus*, as the archbishop is of any diocese within his province; or guardian by delegation, as he whom the archbishop or vicar-general doth for the time depute. (*Cowel.*)

* (3) *Guardian of the temporalities:* A person to whom the temporal jurisdiction and the profits of a vacant see are committed.

guardian angel, *s.*

1. *Lit. & Theol.:* It is a pious belief (q.v.) but not an article of faith in the Latin and Greek Churches that to every individual of the human race there is assigned at birth an angel as guardian and protector. These duties are fulfilled by warding off temptations that may injure the person's spiritual condition, or by instilling into the soul wise counsels and holy warnings. Theologians deduce this belief immediately from Matt. xviii. 10, and the Fathers of the Church strongly inculcate it, and in the Lives of the Saints instances are given of the active interference of guardian-angels. The belief is shared by Anglican High Churchmen. Bishop Bull (*Sermons* (ed. 1714), ii. 506) speaks of the belief that every Christian has a guardian-angel as "highly probable." Smith (*Dict. of Bible*, s.v. Angel) says that the notion of special guardian-angels watching over individuals is consistent with the text in Matthew, though not necessarily to be deduced therefrom. He adds that the existence of the belief in the early Church is shown from Acts xii. 5. The Roman Church celebrates the Feast of Guardian Angels on October 2. It is a double. [GUARDIAN-SPIRIT.]

"Whence is taken the name of *guardian-angels?* From the following words of Holy Scripture: He shall give his angels charge over thee to guard thee in all thy ways (Ps. xci. 11)."—*Schaff: Creed of the Greek & Latin Churches*, p. 462.

2. *Fig.:* A protector, a defender.

guardian-spirit, *s.*

Compar. Relig.: Probably the idea of guardian-spirits had its origin in a low form of Animism—that each person is double, that when he dies his other self, whether remaining near at hand or gone far away, may return, and continue capable of injuring his enemies and aiding his friends. It finds expression in some form in all primitive religions, and in many which have reached a higher stage of development. The Australian native believes that when a warrior kills his first foe the spirit of the slain enters the body of the slayer, and becomes his guardian; in Tasmania a native has been heard to ascribe his deliverance from danger to the care of his deceased father's spirit; and the most important religious rite of a North American Indian is to obtain a patron genius. In Asia, in Africa, and among the Indians of South America, the belief in guardian-spirits obtains, as it did formerly among the Aryans of Northern Europe. (*Grimm: Deut. Myth.* (ed. Stallybrass), ch. xxviii.) But it is in classic paganism that it appeals to us most gracefully. Menander (ap. Clement. *Stromat.*, v.) tells us of the good mystagogue given to every man at his birth, and the Demon of Socrates has quite a bibliography of his own, beginning with Plato and ending with Cardinal Manning. In Roman times the guardian-spirit was represented as a lar among the household gods, and specially venerated on the anniversary of the birth of the guarded one, with festive rites. There are few more touching passages in Roman poetry than those in which Ovid describes his feelings in exile on the recurrence of the days sacred to his own and to his wife's guardian-spirits. (*Trist.*, iii. 13, v. 5). [GUARDIAN-ANGEL.]

***guard'-ĭ-an-age** (*u* silent; **age** as ĭj), *s.* [Eng. *guardian; -age.*] Guardianship, protection, care.

"During the time of my nonage (whiles I was under his *guardianage*), he bare himself, not only valiant, but also true and faithfull unto me."—*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 1,093.

***guar'-dĭ-an-ẽss** (*u* silent), *s.* [Eng. *guardian; -ess.*] A female guardian.

"I have placed a trusty watchful *guardianess*."
Beaum. & Flet.: Wit at several Weapons, i.

***guar'-dĭ-an-ize** (*u* silent), *v.i.* [Eng. *guardian; -ize.*] To act the part of a guardian.

***guar'-dĭ-an-lĕss** (*u* silent), *s.* [Eng. *guardian; -less.*] Without a guardian; unprotected, undefended.

"But first I'll try to find out this *guardianless* graceless villain."—*Wycherley: Plain Dealer*, iii. 1.

guar'-dĭ-an-shĭp (*u* silent), *s.* [Eng. *guardian; -ship.*] The office of a guardian; care, protection.

"A legitimate and salutary *guardianship* became an unjust and noxious tyranny."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

guard'-ĭng (*u* silent), ***gard'-ĭng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [GUARD, *s.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of watching over or protecting; protection, care, guardianship.

"That thei maie vnder the tuicion and *guarding* of their besuenly father, bee safely defended against Satan's engens."—*Udal: Luke* xi.

* 2. Trimming, or edging of a coat, &c.

guard'-irons (as **gard-ī-ûrnz**), *s. pl.* [Eng. *guard*, and *irons.*]

Naut.: Curved bars of iron placed over the ornamental figures on a ship's head or quarter to guard them from injury.

***guard'-lĕss** (*u* silent), ***guard-lesse,** *a.* [Eng. *guard; -less.*] Without guard or defence; unguarded, defenceless.

"His flocks left *guardlesse*."
Chapman: Homer: Iliad v.

***guard'-shĭp** (*u* silent), *s.* [Eng. *guard; -ship.*] Guardianship, care, protection, defence.

"Under whose wise and careful *guardship*
I now despise fatigue and hardship."
Swift: A Panegyric on the Dean.

guards'-man (*u* silent), *s.* [Eng. *guard*, and *man.*]

1. One who guards, defends, or protects; a guard.

2. An officer or private in the guards.

gua'-rĕ-a (**u** as **w**), *s.* [From *guara*, the name given to one of the species by the natives of Cuba.]

Bot.: A genus of Meliaceæ, tribe Trichilieæ. The species have pinnate leaves and axillary clusters of flowers, with four or eight seeds. The juice of the bark of *Guarea Aubletii* and that of *G. trichilioides* are purgatives and violent emetics. *G. purgans* and *G. spiciflora* tend to produce abortion.

guar'-ĭn-ite (**u** as **w**), *s.* [Named after Prof. Guarini, of Naples.]

Min.: A tetragonal, yellow, transparent or translucent mineral with a gray streak, having a somewhat adamantine lustre, on the cleavage face. Hardness, 6; sp. gr., 3·5. Compos.: silica, 33·04; titanic acid, 39·92; lime, 25·01, &c. Found in small cavities in a grayish trachyte on Mount Somma. (*Dana.*)

*** guar'-ish,** *** gar'-ish,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *guarissant*, pr. par. of *guarir* = to heal; Fr. *guérir.*] To heal, to cure. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, III. v. 41.)

guât-tẽr'-ĭ-a (**u** as **w**), *s.* [Named after John Baptiste Guatteri, an Italian botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of Anonaceæ, tribe Anoneæ. The flowers of *Guatteria virgata* are very sweet; the tree, which occurs in Jamaica, is said to be one of those furnishing lancewood. *G. longifolia* is planted for ornament along roadsides in Bengal.

gua'-va (**u** as **w**), *s.* [The native name of the fruit in Guiana.]

Bot.: The fruit of various species of the myrtaceous genus Psidium, specially *P. pyriferum*, *P. pomiferum*, &c., also the trees on which they grow. Their native country is

GUAVA.

America. The fruits are pulpy and luscious to the taste. *P. pomiferum* is more acid than *P. pyriferum*. Both make with sugar a cooling, but somewhat astringent preserve. The young bark and leaves, indeed, are used as astringents, and the leaves in Brazil for medicated baths.

guava-flycatcher, *s.*

Ornith.: *Turdus analis.*

guava-jelly, *s.* An excellent jelly prepared in the West and also in the East Indies, from the fruit of the guava.

guaÿ'-a-can-ite (**u** as **w**), *s.* [Named from its locality Guayacana, in the Chilian Cordilleras.]

Min.: The same as ENARGITE (q.v.).

gū-ây-a-quil'-lite, *s.* [GUYAQUILLITE.]

gua'-za (**u** as **w**), *s.* [Some East Indian languages.] The narcotic tops of Indian hemp (*Cannabis sativa*, variety *indica*).

gua'-za, guaz'-zō (**u** as **w**), *s.* [Ital.] A distemper painting used by the ancients; it is very hard and durable, and the vehicle being white of egg, gum, or glue, resists the action of damp and preserves the colours completely.

gua-zû'-ma (**gua** as **gwa**), *s.* [The Mexican name of the plant.]

Bot.: A genus of Byttneriaceæ, tribe Byttnereæ. It consists of shrubs or small trees, with elm-like leaves, axillary cymes of pink or yellow flowers, and tubercular, nut-like fruits. They are found in tropical America, India, and Africa. The fruit of *Guazuma ulmifolia* is filled with a sweet and agreeable mucilage. In Martinique the young bark is used to clarify sugar, while the infusion of the old bark is employed as a sudorific, and as a remedy in cutaneous diseases. *G. tomentosa* is called in Jamaica Bastard Cedar. Strong fibres are made in India from its young shoots.

gua-zû'-tĭ (gu as gw), *s.* [A South American word.]

Zool.: Cervus campestris, a South American deer. An offensive smell proceeds from it, perceptible half a mile off. (*Darwin.*)

*** gŭ'-bẽr-nançe,** *s.* [Lat. *gubernans*, pr. par. of *guberno* = to govern.] Government.

"With the *gubernance* of all the king's tenants and subjects."—*Strype: Memorials* (an. 1550).

*** gŭ'-bẽr-nāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *gubernatus*, pa. par. of *guberno* = to govern.] To govern, to rule, to administer.

*** gu-bẽr-nā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *gubernatio*, from *gubernatus*, pa. par. of *guberno* = to govern.] The act of governing; government; rule; direction.

"May not the matters of external *gubernation* of the church be disputed?"—*Spottiswood: Church of Scotland*, bk. vi. (an. 1596).

*** gŭ'-bẽr-nā-tive,** *a.* [Eng. *gubernat(e); -ive.*] Having the power of governing; governing.

"Real and *gubernative* wisdom."—*Bp. Hacket.*

*** gu-bẽr-na-tŏr'-ĭ-al,** *a.* [Lat. *gubernator* = a governor; Eng. adj. suff. *-ial.*] Of or pertaining to a governor or government.

gŭd, gūde, *a.* [Good.]

gŭd'-dle (1), *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful. Jamieson suggests Icel. *gutla* = to agitate a liquid; *gull* = the agitation of a liquid.] To catch fish with the hands, by groping under the stones or banks of a stream.

"I *guddle* them in aneath the stanes."—*Hogg.*

gŭd'-dle (2), *v.i.* [A variant of *guzzle* (q.v.).] To guzzle; to drink much or greedily.

gŭd'-dle (3), *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To perform or do in a bungling, awkward manner; to bungle.

gŭd'-dle, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Work of a dirty or greasy nature.

gŭd'-dlĭng, *s.* [Guddle (1), *v.*] The act of catching fish by groping.

"This is gumpling or *gudding*, ony o' them ye like to ca't."—*Hogg.*

gŭd'-dŏk, *s.* [Russ.] A Russian fiddle.

gūde, gūid, *a.* [Good.]

gūd'e-lў, *a. & adv.* [Goodly.]

gūd'e-măn, *s.* [Goodman.]

gūd'e-sire, *s.* [Scoteh *gude* = good; Eng. *sire.*] A graudfather. (*Scott: Antiq.*, ch. ix.)

*** gūd'e-will,** *s.* [Goodwill.]

1. A gratuity.

2. The designation given to the proportion of meal, ground at a mill, which is due to the under-miller.

*** gūde'-will-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *gudewill; -y.*]

1. Liberal.

2. Acting spontaneously; volunteering.

"Ane army rasit of *gudewilly* knichtis."—*Bellenden: T. Livius*, p. 821.

gŭdg'-eŏn, * **go-jon,** * **goj-one,** * **goj-une,** * **goy-on,** *s.* [Fr. *goujon*, from Lat. *gobionem*, accus. of *gobio* = a gudgeon, from Gr. κωβιός (*kōbios*) = a gudgeon or teneh.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* A kind of small fresh-water fish, *Gobio fluviatilis*, belooging to the family Cyprinidæ. It is easily caught, and is also used as a bait in pike-fishing.

"Minnows and *gudgeons* gorge the unwholesome food." *Cowper: Progress of Error*, 483.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A person easily caught, duped, or cheated; a gull.

(2) A bait; an allurement; something to be caught to a man's own disadvantage.

"But fish not with this melancholy bait,
For this fool s *gudgeon*, this opinion."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Machinery:*

(1) The metallie journal piece let into the end of a wooden shaft.

(2) The bearing portion of a shaft.

(3) One of the notches in the carrick-bits for receiving the metal bushes wherein the spindle of a windlass traverses.

2. *Naut.:* The metallie eye bolted to the aftern-post to hang the rudder upon.

B. *As adj.:* Voracious, greedy, insatiable.

"In vain at glory *gudgeon* Boswell snaps."
Wolcot: Peter Pindar, p. 107.

*** gŭdg'-eŏn,** *v.t.* [Gudgeon, *s.*] To cheat, to deceive, to impose upon.

"To be *gudgeoned* of the opportunities which had been given you."—*Sir W. Scott.* (*Ogilvie.*)

*** gud-line,** * **gud-leno,** * **gud-ling,** *s.* [A corrupt. of O. H. Ger. *gulden* = golden (q.v.).] A denomination of foreign geld coin.

"Granted for payment of the *gudlines*, silver-work, and others publick debts."—*Acts Charles I.* (ed. 1814), vi. 163.

*** gue** (1), *s.* [Fr. *gueux.*] A rogue, a vagabond.

*** guc** (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] (See extract.)

"Before violins were introduced, the music was performed on an instrument called a *gue*, which appears to have had some similarity to a violin, but had only two strings of horse hair, and was played upon in the same manner as a violincello."—*Edmonstone: Zetland*, ii. 59, 60.

Guē'-bre, Ghē'-bẽr, Guē'-bẽr, Ghe-ber, Ghe-bre, *s.* [Pers. *Ghebar.*]

Religions & Ethnology:

A. *As subst.:* One of the Fire-worshippers (q.v.). See also Parsees and Zoroâstrians.

"The *Ghebers* lay so much stress on their cushee or girdle, as not to dare to be an instant without it."—*Moore: Fire-Worshippers.* (Note.)

B. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the Fire-worshippers.

"The *Gheber* belt that round him clung."
Moore: Fire-Worshippers.

Guĕl'-dẽr, gĕl'-dẽr, guel-dres, *s. & a.* [From Gueldres, the French name of Geldern, a town of Germany, on the Niers.]

guelder-rose, gelder-rose, guel-dres-rose, *s.*

Bot.: Viburnum Opulus, a shrubby plant, six or eight feet high, belonging to the order Caprifoliaceæ, and the tribe Sambuceæ. It has subglabrous three-lobed stipulate leaves, and cymes of white flowers, and fruits of red translucent drupes. It is wild in the United States, Europe, and Siberia.

Guĕlph, † **Guĕlf** (u as w), *s.* [A proper name = Wolf.] (See def.)

History:

1. *Gen.:* The name given to sueeessive Dukes of Bavaria. In A.D. 1089 Guelph, the son of Guelph, Duke of Bavaria, married that Matilda, daughter of Bonifaee, Duke of Tuscany, who in 1076 or 1077 made the ehureh of Rome heir to all her estates in and out of Italy, and being divorced and remarried, formally confirmed the gift in 1102.

2. *Specif.:* The name of a political party. It arose in the twelfth eentury, when a eontest took place for the Imperial erown between Conrad of Hohenstaufen, whose adherents were called Ghibellines (q.v.), and Henry the Lion, Duke of Saxony, and nephew of Guelf or Welf, Duke of Bavaria, who commanded for him in the fight. Conrad was sueeessful in the struggle. The exclamations Hie Guelf and Hie Gibelin are said to have been used as battle eries in a battle before Weinsberg between the two rivals in A.D. 1140. The name Guelphs was greatly extended to all opponents of the Emperor, and as the Pope had a standing feud with the representatives of the temporal power as to the line of demarcation between their respeetive jurisdictions, he naturally took the part of the disaffected. Besides this, he had reasons for gratitude to the House of Guelph. [1.] During the remainder of the Middle Ages, this feud divided Italy and Germany into hostile factions. The royal family of Britain are by descent Guelphs.

Guĕl'-phĭe (u as w), *a.* [Ger. *Guelph* (q.v.), and suff. *-ic.*] Of or belonging to the Guelphs.

Guelphic-order, *s.*

Her.: An order of knighthood instituted for Hanover on Aug. 12, 1815, by the English Prince Regent, afterwards George IV.

BADGE OF GUELPHIC ORDER.

guē'-noń, *s.* [Fr.]

Zool.: The name given by the French to certain Simiadæ (Monkeys) of the Old World. They belong to the genera Cercopithecus and Cercocebus; their type is the Green Monkey, *Cercocebus sabæus.*

† **guĕr-dŏn,** * **guĕr'-dŏno,** *s.* [O. Fr., from Low Lat. *widerdonum, widar'ón*, a hybrid compound, from O. H. Ger. *wider* (Ger. *wieder*) = against, and Low Lat. *donum* = a gift; cf. A.S. *widherlean*, a recompense, from *widher* = against, back again, and *lean* = a loan. (*Skeat.*)] A reward, a recompense, a return, a requital.

"Verse, like the laurel, its immortal meed,
Should be the *guerdon* of a noble deed."
Cowper: Charity, 293.

*** guĕr'-dŏn,** *v.t.* [Guerdon, *s.*] To reward, to recompense, to give a guerdon to.

"For al it be so that they ben youre frendes, therefore shulden ye not sufren, that they serve you for nought, but ye oughte the rather *guerdone* hem, and shewe hem youre largesse."—*Chaucer: Tale of Melibeus.*

*** guĕr'-dŏn-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *gverdon; -able.*] That may or should be rewarded; deserving of a guerdon or reward.

"Finding it as well *guerdonable*, as grateful, to publish their libels."—*Sir G. Buck: Hist. Researches*, iii. 75.

*** guĕr'-dŏn-lĕss,** * **guer-don-lesse,** *a.* [Eng. *guerdon; -less.*] Without reward; unrewarded.

"But loue alas quite him so his wage
With cruel danger plainly at the last
That with the death *guerdonlesse* he passt."
Chaucer: Complaynte, 397.

guĕr-ĭl'-la, guĕr-rĭl'-la, *s. & a.* [Sp. *guerrilla* = a skirmish, a little war; dimin. of *guerra* (Fr. *guerre*) = war, from O. H. Ger. *werra* = discord.] [War.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. An irregular warfare carried on by small independent bands; an irregular, petty war.

2. One who carries on war in an irregular manner; a member of an independent band engaged in predatory and irregular attacks upon an enemy.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining or belonging to a band of guerillas; carrying on war in an irregular manner; consisting of guerillas.

"The *Guerilla* band
Came like Night's tempest, and avenged the land."
Scott; Vision of Don Roderick, 49.

¶ *Guerilla war* or *warfare:* An irregular mode of carrying on war by means of small, independent bands of armed men, self-constituted and ordered, unconnected with a regular army, and entitled to dismiss themselves at any time. *Guerilla warfare* is mainly carried on in a country occupied by an enemy.

Guĕrn'-sĕy, *s. & a.* [Norm. Fr. (?).]

A. *As substantive:*

Geog.: One of the Channel Islands.

B. *As adj.:* (See the compound).

Guernsey-lily, *s.*

Bot.: Nerine sarniensis.

guĕr-rĭl-le'-rō (le as lyē), *s.* [Sp.] A guerilla, or guerillist.

guĕr-rĭl'-lĭst, guĕr-ĭl'-lĭst, *s.* [Eng. *guerill(a); -ist.*] A member of a band of guerillas; one who carries on guerilla warfare.

guĕss, * **ges,** * **gesse,** * **gess-yn,** *v. t. & i.* [Dan. *gisse*; Sw. *gissa* = to guess; cogn. with Icel. *giska*; Dut. *gissen*; Dan. *gjette* = to guess. Probably *guess* meant originally to try, to get, being a secondary (desiderative) verb formed from to *get.* (*Skeat.*)]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To form an opinion concerning without any certain grounds or means of knowledge; to judge of at random.

"And *guessing* what words anciently meant, without consulting the ancients to know the fact."—*Waterland: Works*, iii. 275.

2. To form an opinion or idea of on probable or reasonable grounds; to conclude with probability.

"Ambushed men, whom, by their arms and dress,
To be Taxallan enemies I *guess*."
Dryden: Indian Emperor, i. 2.

3. To conjecture rightly; to divine; to solve by a correct conjecture; to form a correct opinion concerning; as, To *guess* a riddle.

"So much room as to *guess* what he would be at."—*Warburton: Divine Legation* (*Dedic. to the Free Thinkers*).

* 4. To hit upon; to reproduce from memory.

"Tell me their words, as nearly as thou canst *guess* them." *Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI.*, iv. 1.

5. To think, to suppose, to imagine, to believe.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To form a conjecture; to make a guess; to estimate.

"The met of this llond, as Englische men *gesseth*."—*Trevisa*, II. 39.

2. To believe, to suppose.

"There ben now fewe of suche, I *gesse*"
Gower, III. 180.

*3. To imagine.

"I *gesside* that I bar in o panyere . . . alle metes that ben maad bi craft of bakers."—*Wycliffe Genesis* xl 47 (*Purvey.*)

4. To judge at random. (Followed by *at.*)

"*Guess at* her years."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, III. 3.

*5. To aim.

"The archeres to hem *gesse*"
Richard Cœur de Lion, 4,481.

¶ Crabb thus discriminates between to *guess* and to *conjecture*: "We *guess* that a thing actually is; we *conjecture* that which may be: we *guess* that it is a certain hour; we *conjecture* at the meaning of a person's actions. The *guessing* is opposed to the certain knowledge of a thing; the *conjecturing* is opposed to the full conviction of a thing; a child *guesses* at that portion of his lesson which he has not properly learned; a fanciful person employs *conjecture* where he cannot draw any positive conclusion." (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

guĕss, * **gesse,** * **guesse,** *s.* [Guess, *v.*]

1. A conjecture; a judgment at random, or without certain grounds or reasons.

"If right this *guess* of mine."
Scott: Lord of the Isles II. 10.

2. A riddle. (*Scotch.*)

guess-rope, guess-warp, *s.*

Naut.: A rope having one end fastened to a distant object, in order to warp a vessel towards the object.

Guess-warp boom:

Naut.: A spar run out from the side of a vessel, with a rope attached near its outer extremity, for boats to ride by when the vessel is at her moorings.

guess-work, *s.* [Guesswork.]

†guĕss (2), *s.* [A corruption of *guise* (q.v.).] Guise, manner, fashion, sort.

"My lady Isabella is of another *guess* mould."—*H. Walpole.*

guĕss'-ĕr, * **gess-are,** *s.* [Eng. *guess; -er.*] One who guesses or conjectures; a conjecturer.

"A man that never hits on the right side, cannot be called a bad *guesser*."—*Bentley: Sermons*, III.

guĕss'-ĭng, * **gess-ing,** * **gess-inge, gess-ynge,** *pr. pa., a., & s.* [Guess, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of conjecturing or judging at random; a guess, a conjecture.

"William wroot so by his owne *gessynge*."—*Trevisa*, II. 59.

***guĕss-ĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *guessing; -ly.*] By guess, by conjecture; conjecturally, at random.

"I have a letter *guessingly* set down."
Shakesp.: Lear, III. 7.

***guĕss'-ĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *guess; -ive.*] Conjectural.

"They are only *guessive* interpretations of dim-eyed man."—*Feltham: Resolves*, xcvi.

guĕss'-wŏrk, *s.* [Eng. *guess*, and *work.*] Work performed by mere guess or at random; guessing, conjecture.

gŭcst, * **gest,** * **geste,** * **gist,** *s.* [A.S. *gæst, gest, gast, gist, giest;* cogn. with Icel. *gesti;* Dan. *giest;* Sw. *gäst;* Dan. *gast;* Goth. *gasts;* Ger. *gast,* all = a guest; Lat. *hostis* = a stranger, a guest, an enemy, from a root *ghan* = to strike.]

1. A person received and entertained in the house or at the table of another, whether by invitation or otherwise; one who lodges or resides temporarily at an hotel or lodging-house.

"Lochiel, surrounded by more than six hundred broadswords, was there to receive his *guests*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. Any person, thing, or being temporarily residing, living, or placed in another.

"Go, soul, the body's *guest*."
Sir Walter Raleigh: The Lie.

3. A name given by the superstitious vulgar in the south of Scotland to any object which they consider as the prognostic or omen of the approach of a stranger.

***guest-chamber,** *s.* A room appropriated to the entertainment of guests.

"Where is the *guest-chamber*, where I shall eat the passover with my disciples?"—*Mark* xiv. 14.

***guest-hall,** * **gest-halle,** *s.* A guest-chamber.

"Fair him gret in the *gest-halle*."
Lay le Freine, 257.

***guest-heus,** * **gest-hus,** *s.* An inn, a place of entertainment.

"*Hospitium, gesthus.*"—*Wright: Vol. of Vocab.*, p. 95.

***guest-rite,** *s.* The offices due towards a guest.

"He would not bear
In his black fleete that *guest-rite* to the war."
Chapman: Homer; Odyssey xxi.

guest-rope, *s.* [Guess-rope.]

***guĕst'-tāk-ĕr,** *s.* [A corruption of *gist-taker*, that is, one who took in cattle to pasture.] An agister.

***guĕst,** * **gest-en,** *v.t. & i.* [M.H.G. *gesten;* Sw. *gästa;* Dan. *gjeste.*] [Guest, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To entertain as a guest; to treat hospitably.

"His men wer well *gested* with brede, wyne and light."
Robert de Brunne, p. 160.

B. *Intrans.:* To lodge as a guest; to be a guest.

"My hope was now
To *guest* with him, and see his hand bestow
Rights of our friendship"
Chapman: Homer; Odyssey xxiv.

***guĕst'-ĕn,** * **gest-nen,** * **gist-nen,** *v.t. & i.* [Guest, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To entertain or lodge as a guest.

"He *gestened* thani wit him that night"
Cursor Mundi, 2,711.

B. *Intrans.:* To lodge, to be a guest.

"He wule *gistnen* mid on."—*Ancren Riwle*, p. 402.

***guĕst'-ĭng,** * **gest-ing,** * **gest-inge,** *s.* [Eng. *guest; -ing.*] A lodging as a guest.

"Thal toke thair *gesting* in the tun."
Cursor Mundi, 11,443.

***guĕst-ĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *guest; -ive.*] Pertaining or suited to a guest; hospitable.

"Besides, if I go home,
My mother is with two doubts ouercome:
If she shall stay with me, and take fit eare
For all such guests, as there seeke *guestiue* fare."
Warner: Albions Eng., bk. xvi.

***guĕst'-nĭng,** * **gest'-ĕn-ўng,** * **gest-ning,** * **gest-ninge,** * **gest-nyng,** *s.* [Eng. *guesten; -ing.*] A lodging as a guest; hospitality, a feast.

"Darie holdith riche *gestnyng*." *Alisaunder*, 1,778.

***guest'-en-ye,** *s.* [Eng. *gesten; -y.*] A feast.

"The lordys that of valew were,
They come to that *gestonye*."
Torrent of Portugal, 2,724.

guĕst'-wīse, *adv.* [Eng. *guest; -wise.*] In the manner of a guest; like a guest.

"I entering *guest-wise* on a time
The frolicke Thæbane court."
Warner: Albions England, vi. 31.

guĕt-tar'-dă, *s.* [Named after Etienne Guettard, a French botanist.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the family Guettardiaceæ. The bark and root of *Guettarda coccinea, G. Antirrhœa,* and *G. Angelica* are febrifuges and astringents.

guĕt-tar'-dĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *guettard(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Cinchonaceæ, tribe Coffeæ.

gueux (eux nearly as **ū),** *s.* [Fr. = a beggar, a ragamuffin, a rascal, a blackguard.]

Hist.: The nickname taken by the patriots of the Low Countries who, in the sixteenth century, opposed the religious and political tyranny of Philip II., King of Spain.

guĕ-vē'-ī, *s.* [A South African word.]

Zool.: Various species of Cephalopus, spec. *C. pygmœa*, a diminutive antelope about a foot high, occurring at the Cape of Good Hope. Called by the Dutch the Kleene Boe, &c. There are other species of Guevei.

guĕ-vī'-nĭ-ą (u as w), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: A genus of Proteaceæ. The fruit of one species of the genus is said to be sold in the markets of Chili, under the name of Avellano.

gŭf-fâw', gŭf-fâ', *s.* [Onomatopoetic.] A loud burst of laughter.

"The skirl at the end of the *guffa*."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxxv.

gŭf'-fĕr, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A local name for the viviparous Blenny, *Zoarcus viviparus.*

gŭg'-gle, *v.i.* [Imitative; cf. *gurgle.*] To make a sound like that of a liquid passing through a narrow aperture, or of air being forced through a liquid; to gurgle.

"One . . . red *guggling* turkey-cock."—*Carlyle: French Revolution*, pt. ii., bk. iv., ch. iv.

gŭg'-gle, *s.* [Guggle, *v.*] A sound as of water or other liquid passing through a narrow aperture, or of air being passed through a liquid; a gurgle.

† gûhr, *s.* [Ger., = (1) fermentation, working; (2) See def., from *gähren* = to ferment.]

Min.: A loose earthy deposit in the cavities of rocks, generally white, in which case it is probably calcareous, but sometimes reddish or reddish-yellow from a mixture of oxide of iron.

guî'-ăc, guî'-ą-cŭm (gui as gwī), gwī'-ą-cŭm, *s.* [Guaiacum.]

Guî-â'-ną, Guy-â'-ną, Guay-â'-ną (Gui, Guy, and **Guay** as **Gwē),** *s. & a.* [The native name.]

A. *As subst.:* An extensive country in the northern part of South America, between the Amazon and the Orinoco rivers, divided into Brazilian, British, Dutch, French and Venezuelan Guiana.

B. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the place described under A.

Guiana-bark, *s.*

Pharm.: The bark of *Portlandia hexandra*, used as a febrifuge. Called more fully French Guiana Bark.

† guī'-bąa, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Zool.: An unidentified mammal resembling the gazelle. (*Goldsmith.*)

guĭ'-bĕl-line, *s. & a.* [Ghibelline.]

Guî'-cē-war, *s.* [Mahratta = cowherd.] The title of the Mahratta sovereign of Guzerat, in the west of India. His capital is Baroda.

guīd'-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *guid(e); -able.*] That may or can be guided, led or directed.

"A submissive and *guidable* spirit, a disposition easy to all."—*Sprat: Sermon before the King* (1676), p. 12.

***guīd'-age (age as ĭj),** *s.* [Eng. *guid(e); -age.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of guiding; guidance; direction.

2. *Law:* The reward or pay given for safe-conduct through a strange or unknown country.

guīd'-ançe, * **guyd-ance,** *s.* [Guide, *v.*] The act of guiding, leading, or directing; direction; government.

guīde, * **gyden,** * **gyde,** *v.t.* [Fr. *guider;* Ital. *guidare;* Sp. *guiar;* ultimately from Goth. *witan* = to watch; A.S. *witan* = to know, *witan* = to observe; hence the original meaning was to cause or make to know, to show.]

1. To direct, lead or conduct in a way, course, or path.

"A foole may eke a wise man oft *gide*."
Chaucer: Troilus, bk. i.

2. To direct, to rule, to regulate, to manage.

"How incapable is he frequently found of *guiding* himself."—*Goldsmith: On Polite Learning*, ch. x.

3. To point out the course to be pursued by; to direct or lead towards the proper or correct course.

"To assist your recollection, and *guide* your judgment."—*Sir W. Jones: Charge to the Grand Jury at Calcutta*, Dec. 4, 1782.

4. To influence; to direct, turn, or lead in any direction.

"In all this they are *guided* by nature."—*Burke: On the Sublime & Beautiful*, pt. iii., s. 9.

5. To instruct and direct.

*6. To attend to, to manage, to superintend.

"I will that the younger woman marry, bear children, and *guide* the house."—*1 Timothy* v. 14.

¶ For the difference between to *guide* and to *conduct*, see Conduct.

guīde, * **gide,** * **gyde,** *s.* [Fr. *guide;* Ital. *guida;* Sp. *guia.*] [Guide, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who or that which guides, directs,

or conducts another in his way or course; a conductor; a leader.

"My feet and hands at length became
Guides better than mine eyes."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

2. One who or that which guides or directs a person in his conduct or course of life; a director.

"They have all the same pastoral *guides* appointed."
—*Pearson.*

3. A director; a regulator; a ruler.

"Who the *guide* of nature, but only the God of nature?"—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

4. A guide-book (q.v.).

II. *Technically:*

1. *Civ. Eng.:* A pile driven to mark a site.

2. *Mach.:* A pulley to direct a band in a new direction.

3. *Mil.* (*Pl.*): A corps of the French army, formed in 1774. They were made by Napoleon I. into a guard. When, in 1860, Savoy and Nice were annexed by France in compensation for aid rendered to Italy in the war with Austria, it was a party of Guides who placed the French flag on the summit of Mont Blanc to shouts of "Vive l'Empereur."

4. *Music:* A direction; a mark of direction.

5. *Print.:* A printer's copy-holder, which marks the line.

6. *Rail. Eng.:* An additional rail to keep a locomotive or car on the track in curves, crossings, or steep grades. [GUIDE-RAIL, GUARD-RAIL.]

7. *Sewing-mach.:* A means of directing cloth to the edge or face-plate of a gauge, in making a hem or tuck.

8. *Steam-eng.:* One of the bars which keep in line the blocks on the cross-head of the piston-rod. [GUIDE-BLOCK.]

9. *Surg.:* A tool or instrument director, as the staff or director of a surgeon's probe or bistoury.

10. *Water-wheels:* A plate in the curb of a water-wheel to direct the water upon the buckets of the wheel.

guide-blocks, *s. pl.*

Steam-engin.: Metallic pieces with parallel sides fitted on the ends of the cross-head, and sliding as guides on the side frames to keep the motion of the piston-rod direct.

guide-book, *s.* A book containing directions for travellers or tourists in a strange country, giving information as to places passed through, means of transit, &c.

guide-main, *s.* A hand-guide, a mechanical contrivance for regulating the position of the wrist in pianoforte playing, invented by Kalkbrenner.

guide-pile, *s.*

Hydraul. Engin.: A pile driven to mark out or limit the field of operation or a site.

guide-pulley, *s.*

Mach.: A pulley for directing or changing the line of motion of a belt, but not otherwise concerned in the transmission of motion.

guide-rail, *s.*

Rail. Engin.: An additional rail, usually placed midway between the two ordinary rails of a railway, and employed in connection with mechanical devices on the engine, carriages, or both, in preventing the rolling-stock from running off the rails. The centre rail, gripped by horizontally rotating wheels, acts as a guide-rail.

guide-screw, *s.*

Mach.: A screw for directing or regulating certain movements.

guide-tube, *s.*

Mach.: A contrivance by which a boring-bit or drill is guided, consisting commonly of a fixed tube to prevent swerving.

***guide'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *guide*; *-less.*] Destitute of or without a guide, leader, or director.

"His *guideless* youth."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey ii, 219.

***guide'-lĕss-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *guideless*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being without a guide.

"To fight with poverty and *guidelessness*."—*C. Kingsley: Alton Locke*, ch. ii.

guide'-pōst, *s.* [Eng. *guide*, and *post.*] A post erected at the junction of two or more roads for the purpose of pointing out the way to travellers; a finger-post.

guĭd'-ĕr, *gyd-er, *s.* [Eng. *guid(e)*; *-er.*] One who guides, directs, or conducts; a guide, a leader, a director.

"Hence, and shut your gates upon us.
Our *guider*, come; to the Roman camp conduct us."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 7.

*** guĭd'-ĕr-ĕss, * gid'-ĕr-ĕsse,** *s.* [Eng. *guider*; *-ess.*] A female guide or leader, a conductress.

"O, quod I, thou that are *guideress* of very light."—*Chaucer: Boethius*, p. 108.

*** guĭde'-shĭp, * guid-schip, * guide-schip,** *s.* [Eng. *guide*; *-ship.*]

1. Guidance, government.

"He desired that they would send to France for the duik of Albanie, to cum and ressaive the auctoritie and *guidschip* off the realme."—*Pitscottie: Cron.*, p. 290.

2. Treatment.

"An' our ain lads—
Gar'd them work hard, an' little sust'nance gae,
That I was even at their *guideship* wae."
Ross: Helenore, p. 62.

guĭ'-dŏn, *s.* [Fr.]

1. A swallow-tailed company flag in a cavalry regiment, half red and half white, dividing at the fork. The red above has "U. S." in white. The white is below, and has the letter of the company in red. The fly is 3 feet 5 inches to the end of the tail; the head is 27 inches. The lance is 9 feet long, including spear and ferrule.

* 2. A standard-bearer.

* 3. One of a community established by Charlemagne at Rome to guide pilgrims to the Holy Land.

Guĭg'-nĕt, *s.* [Adrien Guignet, a noted French painter (?).]

Guignet's-green, *s.*

Chem.: Chromic hydroxide, $Cr_2O(OH)_4$. Obtained by fusing together equal molecules of potassium bichromate and crystallized boric acid, and lixiviating the fused mass with water. The residue is ground into a fine powder, and used as a green pigment.

guī-lăn-dī'-na, *s.* [Named after Melchior Guilandina, a Prussian traveller and a Professor of Botany at Padua; he died in 1589.]

Bot.: The Nicker-tree. A genus of leguminous plants, sub-order Cæsalpioieæ, tribe Eucæsalpinieæ. The bark and very bitter seeds of *Guilandina Bonduc*, an Indian tree, when pounded small and mixed with castor oil, form a valuable external application in incipient hydrocele, and the leaves fried with a little castor oil, act as a discutient in hernia humeralis. The seeds, called Bonduc or Nicker-nuts, are hard and smooth; they are used in the East for rosaries, necklaces, &c.

guild, gild, *gilde, * gyeld, * gyylde, * gylde, * yilde, *s.* [A.S. *gild* = a payment; *gegyldscipe* = a guild; *gegilda* = a member of a guild; *gieldan, gyldan* = to pay (Eng. yield); cogn. with Dut. *gild* = a guild or company; Icel. *gildi* = payment; Goth. *gild* = tribute-money; Ger. *gilde* = a guild.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A society or corporation belonging to the same class, trade, or pursuits, combined for mutual aid and protection of their interests.

"It was originally governed by a *guild* and guild-master; which was the origin of corporations, and took rise before the time of the Conquest; the name being Saxon, signifying a fraternity, which unites and flings its effects into a common stock, and is derived from *gildan*, to pay. A *guild* was a public feast, to commemorate the time of the institution; and the guild-hall the place in which the fraternity assembled."—*Pennant: Journey from Chester; Lichfield.*

* 2. A guildhall.

"The roome was large and wide
As it some *gyeld* or solemne temple were."
Spenser: F. Q., II. vii. 43.

3. A company or fellowship of any kind; an association.

"He was so deserted,
Not to be called into their *guild*."
Ben Jonson: Masques; Chloridia.

II. *Hist.:* The essential principle of the guild is the banding together for mutual help, enjoyment and encouragement. Some German scholars find the origin of guilds in the sacrificial assemblies of the Teutonic tribes; Wilda, Brentano, and others see in the family the germ from which it was developed; others again maintain that guilds have sprung from the Roman *collegia*. More than 2,000 years ago the Greeks had their *eranoi* and *thiasoi*, and Numa is said to have encouraged the formation of craft guilds, of which Plutarch enumerates nine. The principal guilds of the Middle Ages were—

1. *Frith* or *Peace Guilds*, widely spread over the north of Europe in early times. They were sworn associations for the protection of right and the preservation of liberty, and in England the principle of the responsibility of the guild for its members was recognised. One of the most remarkable of these guilds was that founded at Roeskild by Canute for the suppression of the piracy of the Vikings.

2. On the Continent the clergy formed special societies called *Guilds of the Kalenders*, from the day of meeting being on the kalends of each month. The only English guild of this character, so far as is known, was at Bristol. It kept the town records, and in later years supported a school for the Jews.

3. *The Social* or *Religious Guilds.* Their object included not only devotions and orisons, but every exercise of Christian charity, above all things mutual assistance of the guild brothers in every exigency, and burial of the dead.

4. The *Trade Guilds*, which were of two orders—*merchant guilds* and *craft guilds.* The former, from being composed of men of substance—in many cases landowners as well as traders—early obtained State recognition by a clause in the charter of incorporation of the borough or town in which the guild was held. In London and Florence we do not hear of merchant guilds; there the craft guilds early asserted their associating power and independence, and gradually took a place in the organization of the town government. The men of the craft guilds provided for the maintenance of the customs of their craft, framed further ordinances for its regulation (including care against fraudulent workmanship), saw those ordinances properly enforced, and punished the guild brothers who infringed them. From the craft guilds arose the twelve great Companies of London and the Arte Majori of Florence. Few important towns in England were without craft guilds. London, York, Exeter, Norwich, Bristol, and Coventry were busy with their life; but "all that remains of the ancient guilds in the liveries of to-day is their common eating and drinking." In Italy, France, Germany, and even in Constantinople, guilds once formed the strength of commerce. They were abolished in France in 1789, and in Germany 90 years later, though in that country there is a movement for their revival. Russia has no guilds; the trade associations were imposed by Catherine and Peter the Great. (*Miss L. T. Smith*, in *Encyc. Brit.*)

guild-brother, *s.* A fellow-member of a guild.

guild-rents, *s. pl.* Rents payable to the Crown by any guild or fraternity.

***guĭld'-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *guild*; *-able.*] Liable to a tax.

"Our ministers in the places *guildable*."—*Rastall: Collection of Statutes*, p. 279.

guĭld'-ĕr, *gild-er, *gild-ern, *s.* [A corrupt. of Dut. & Ger. *gulden* = a florin, as if a coin of *gueders* or *geldrers.*] A coin current in Holland and worth twenty stivers, or about 1s. 8d. sterling.

"One projector was for coining *guilders*; another for coining dollars."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

guĭld-hăll', * gylde-halle, *s.* [Eng. *guild*, and *hall.*] A hall where a guild or corporation meets; a town-hall; a corporation-hall; specif., the town-hall of London.

"After this she went into *Guildhall*, and there gave an account of her message to Wiat, and his answer."—*Burnet: Hist. Reform.* (an. 1554).

guĭld-rў, *s.* [Eng. *guild*; *-ry.*] A guild; the members of a guild. (*Scotch.*)

guĭle (1), * gile, * gyle, *s.* [O. Fr. *guile, gile*; Prov. *guil*, from an O. L. Ger. word represented by A.S. *wil*; Icel. *vel, væl* = a trick, guile. (*Skeat.*)] Deceit, craft, cunning, artifice, duplicity. [WILE.]

"An Israelite indeed in whom there is no *guile*."—*John* i. 47.

***guĭle (2), * gile, * gil-en, * gyle, * gylle** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *guiler.*] [GUILE, *s.*]

1. To deceive, to delude.

"Ofte sche doth me *gyle*." *Sir Ferumbras*, 3,297.

2. To disguise craftily.

"Is it repentance,
Or only a fair show to *guile* his mischief?"
Beaumont & Fletcher.

***guiled,** *a.* [Eng. *guil(e); -ed.*]

1. Deceived, deluded.

2. Deceitful, treacherous.

"Thus ornament is but the *guiled* shore
To a most dangerous sea."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

guile'-fûl, *gile-ful, *guyle-full, *gyle-ful, *a.* [Eng. *guile; -ful(l).*] Wily, crafty, deceitful, treacherous; full of guile or craft.

"To whom the *guileful* tempter thus replied."
Milton: P. L., ix. 547.

***guile'-fûl-lỹ, *gile-ful-li, *gyle-ful-li,** *adv.* [Eng. *guileful; -ly.*] In a guileful, treacherous, crafty, or deceitful manner; deceitfully.

"To whom the tempter *guilefully* replied."
Milton: P. L., ix. 655.

***guile'-fûl-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *guileful; -ness.*] The quality or state of being guileful; treachery, duplicity, deceit, craft.

guile'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *guile; -less.*] Free from guile, deceit, or duplicity; sincere, frank, honest.

"If I thy *guileless* bosom had,
Mine own would not be dry."
Byron: Childe Harold, i. 13.

guile'-lĕss-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *guileless; -ly.*] In a guileless, honest, sincere, or open manner; without deceit or duplicity.

guile'-lĕss-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *guileless; -ness.*] The quality or state of being guileless; freedom from guile or duplicity.

guil'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *guil(e),* v.; *-er.*] One who deceives, deludes, or betrays by guile.

"And now by fortune, was arrived here,
Where those two *guilers* with Malbecco were."
Spenser: F. Q., III. x. 37.

guil-ĭ-ĕl'-ma, *s.* [Named after Caroline Wilhelmine, Queen of Maximilian I., King of Bavaria.]

Bot.: A genus of Palms, tribe Cocoæ, and the spiny division of them. The leaves are pinnate; the fruit, which is egg-shaped, has but one seed. Three species are known—*Guilielma speciosa* is the Peach-palm of Venezuela and Guiana. It is from sixty to eighty feet high, and is cultivated along the Amazon and the Rio Negro. The natives eat the fleshy portions of the fruit boiled or roasted. The taste is like that of potatoes. Sometimes molasses is added. When fermented in water, they form a beverage, while meal obtained from them is baked into cakes.

***guil'-lĕ-mĕt,** *s.* [Fr., from the name of the inventor.]

Print.: A quotation mark; a mark used to enclose a quotation (' ' " ").

guil-lĕ-mŏt, *s.* [Fr.]

Ornith.: Uria, a genus of natatorial birds placed under the family Alcidæ. The bill is moderate and slender, the frontal planes advancing far upon the nostrils, but divided by the culmen; the tail short, the wings pointed, the feet short, slender, and three-toed. The proper habitat of the guillemot is amid the rocks and ice-caverns of the Arctic Ocean. They deposit their solitary egg on a ledge of rock, and the young, when hatched, tumble into the sea, and swim and dive with great facility, feeding on small fish and crustaceans. The species are common both in America and Europe. The Common or Foolish Guillemot (*Uria Troile*) is seen occasionally in the neighborhood of New York. It is abundant in the north of Europe. The Black Guillemot (*U. grylle*) breeds as far south as the Bay of Fundy. It is also common in Europe.

***guil'-lĕ-văt, *gyle-fat, *gyle-vat,** *s.* [Fr. *guiller* = to ferment, and Eng. *vat* (q.v.).] A vat used in brewing for fermenting wort.

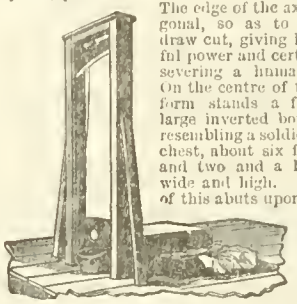
"Gif ane burges decess, his heire sall haue the best leid, with the mask-fatt, ane *gylefat,* ane barrell, ane gallon."—*Burrow Lawes,* ch. cxxv.

guil-lōche', *s.* [Fr., from the name of the inventor or introducer.]

Arch.: An ornament of intertwisted bands or interlaced cords, which is made continuous as a fascia.

guil-lō-tine', *s.* [Fr.]

1. An apparatus for beheading criminals with a single blow. A form of it was in use in the Middle Ages, but, being improved and re-introduced by Dr. Guillotin at the time of the first French Revolution, it received its present name after him. The following description will explain the apparatus and its mode of use:—On a platform about twelve feet square, and seven feet above the ground, are erected the two upright posts between which is suspended the axe. They somewhat resemble a narrow gallows with not more than a foot between the posts. The axe, which is not unlike a hay-knife, though much heavier and broader, is drawn up to the top of the posts, between which it runs in grooves, and is held suspended by a loop in the halyards, passed over a button at the bottom. The edge of the axe is diagonal, so as to make a draw cut, giving it a fearful power and certainty in severing a human neck. On the centre of the platform stands a frame or large inverted box, much resembling a soldier's armchest, about six feet long and two and a half feet wide and high. One end of this abuts upon the upright posts; at the other end is a small truck having a strap and buckle by which the culprit is secured. He is advanced with his breast against the truck, to which his body is strapped, and tilted down, truck and all, upon his face; the truck, moving upon small wheels in grooves on the top of the chest, is run rapidly forward until the neck comes under the knife. The rope is unhooked from the button, the axe falls with a thud, the head drops into a basket, and the body is unstrapped and rolled into a large basket alongside. It is a vulgar error to suppose that Dr. Guillotin perished by the machine of his own invention, as he lived till 1814, and founded the Academy of Medicine. [Maiden.]


GUILLOTINE.

2. A guillotine-cutter (q.v.).

guilletine-cutter, *s.* A machine which cuts by a knife descending in guides. Cutters for paper and straw are thus made, and the descent is usually oblique, so as to give a draw cut.

guil-lō-tine', *v. t.* [Guillotine, *v.*] To execute by the guillotine.

***guil-lō-tine'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Guillotine.] Death by the guillotine.

"Bewildered by long terror, perturbations, and *guillotinement.*"—*Carlyle: French Revolution,* pt. iii., bk. viii., ch. ii.

guills, *s.* [A.S. *geolo* = yellow.] A plant—the Corn Marigold.

guilt, * gelt, * gilt, * gilte, * gult, * gylt, *s.* [A.S. *gylt* = a crime, originally a fine or payment in satisfaction of a crime; *gyld* = a recompense, *gyldan* = to pay, to yield.] [Guild.]

1. A crime or an offence; a breach of law or duty.

"If geniall brands and bed me lothe not,
To this one *gilt* perchaunce yet might I yeld."
Surrey: Virgile; Eneis iv.

2. Criminality; the state or condition of a moral agent who has wilfully or intentionally committed a breach of any law, or duty. In guilt are included both criminality and liability to punishment.

"An involuntary act, as it has no claim to merit, so neither can it induce any *guilt.*"—*Blackstone: Comment.,* bk. iv., ch. 2.

* 3. An exposure or liability to forfeiture or other penalty.

"A ship incurs *guilt* by the violation of a blockade."
—*Kent.*

guilt-born, *a.* Springing from guilt or crime; criminal.

"There, on his sordid pallet, slept
Guilt-born Excess." *Scott: Rokeby,* iii. 14.

guilt-concealing, *s.* Hiding or cloaking crimes.

"At evening snatched,
Beneath the cloud of *guilt-concealing* night."
Thomson: Autumn, 1,173.

*** guilt-sick,** *s.* Sickened by guilt or remorse.

"A *guilt-sick* conscience,
To keep us waking."
Beaum. & Fl.: Custom of the Country, iv.

guilt-stained, *a.* Stained by guilt or crime; criminal.

*** guilt,** * **gilt,** * **gult,** *v.t.* [A.S. *agyltan.*] To offend; to be guilty of any crime.

"Who is forsothe, that *gilteth* not in his tunge?"—*Wyclife: Eccles.* xix. 17.

*** guilt'-ĕr,** * **gilt-er,** *s.* [Eng. *guilt; -er.*] One who offends or is guilty of any crime.

"That lawe he shal yiue to the *giuteris* in the weie."
—*Wyclife: Psalms* xxiv. 8.

guilt'-ĭ-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *guilty; -ly.*]

1. In a guilty manner; not innocently.

"Him that hears, and readeth *guiltily.*"
Bp. Hall, bk. v., sat. 3.

2. With a bad conscience.

"Bloody and guilty, *guiltily* awake,
And in a bloody battle end thy days:
Think on lord Hastings: despair, and die."
Shakesp.: Richard III., v. 3.

guilt'-ĭ-nĕss, * **gylt-i-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *guilty; -ness.*] The quality or state of being guilty; guilt; criminality; consciousness of crime.

"O, in the battle think on Buckingham,
And die in terror of thy *guiltiness.*"
Shakesp.: Richard III., v. 3.

guilt'-lĕss, * **gilte-les,** * **gilt-lese,** * **gylt-les,** * **guilte-les,** *a.* [Eng. *guilt; -less.*]

1. Free from guilt or crime; innocent.

"It was proved, beyond all possibility of doubt, that this man had, by false testimony, deliberately murdered several *guiltless* persons."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. iv.

* 2. Without experience; ignorant.

"The teeming earth, yet *guiltless* of the plough,
And unprovoked, did fruitful stores allow."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses i.

guilt'-lĕss-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *guiltless; -ly.*] In a guiltless manner; innocently; without crime, guilt, or offence.

"The rageing crueltie of them, which hated the name of Christe, hathe *giltelesly* driuen them out of the places where their fathers dwelt before them."—*Udal:* 1 *Peter* i.

guilt'-lĕss-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *guiltless; -ness.*] The quality or state of being guiltless or free from guilt; innocence.

"I would not have had any hand in his death, of whose *guiltlessness* I was better assured than any man living could be."—*King Charles: Eikon Basilike.*

guilt'-ỹ, * **gelt-y,** * **gilt-y,** * **gult-y,** * **gylt-y,** *a.* [A.S. *gyltig.*] [Guilt.]

1. Having incurred guilt by the commission of some crime or offence, or by the violation of any law; criminal; rendered liable to punishment.

"Let him the *guilty* toll commence
Who has betrayed a master and a prince."
Dryden: Sixum Cuique.

2. It is followed by *of* before the crime or offence committed or imputed.

3. Liable to blame for, justly chargeable with.

"Nor was he *guilty* of those faults of temper and of manner to which, more than to any grave delinquency, the unpopularity of his associates is to be ascribed."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xxv

4. Cognizant of or characterized by guilt; arising from or indicating guilt; conscious of guilt.

"She changes as a *guilty* dream, . . .
Goads sleeping Fancy's wild career."
Scott: Rokeby, i. 1.

* 5. Conscious, cognizant, chargeable.

* 6. Liable to; deserving of; having incurred. (Followed by *of.*)

"They answered and said, He is *guilty of* death."—*Matthew* xxvi. 66.

* 7. Criminal; against law and right.

"How fain, like Pilate, would I wash my hands
Of this most grievous, *guilty* murder done."
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 4.

¶ For the difference between *guilty* and *criminal,* see Criminal.

*** guilty-like,** *adv.* Like one guilty. (*Shakesp.: Othello,* iii. 3.)

guî-mau've (au as **ō),** *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *bis malva,* a corruption of *hibiscus malva,* or *malva hibiscus.*]

Bot.: A name for the Marsh-mallow, *Althæa officinalis.*

*** guĭm'-bard,** *s.* [Fr. *guimbarde* (q.v.).] The Jew's-harp (q.v.).

Guimet, *s.* [Jean-Baptiste Guimet, a French chemist, who discovered the method of producing artificial ultramarine in 1826, and erected works for its manufacture at Lyons in 1834.]

Guimet's ultramarine, *s.* [Gr French

Ultramarine.] A factitious pigment of a fine azure blue colour—a compound of alumina, soda, sulphur, and a trace of iron, offered as a useful substitute for the more costly ultramarine. It is a valuable addition to the palette, being transparent and durable.

guĭn'-ĕa, Guĭn'-ĕa, *s. & a.* [From a native West African word (?).]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Geog.* (*of the form* Guinea): A territory on the West African coast between Cape Verga, in lat. 10° 20′ N., and Cape Negro, in lat 15° 41′ S.

II. *Ord. Lang.* (*of the form* guinea):

1. A gold coin, formerly current in Great Britain. By a proclamation issued December 22, 1717, the guinea was declared current at 21s. sterling. Its true value, as derived from

GUINEA OF GEORGE II.

the market values of gold and silver at that time was 20s. 8d. At present there is no English coin so called, but the fashion still prevails of quoting prices of some things in guineas, and subscriptions are frequently recorded in the same denomination.

"The *guinea*, so called from the Guinea gold out of which it was first struck, was proclaimed in 1663, and to go for 20s.; but it never went for less than 21s., by tacit and universal consent."—*Pinkerton: On Medals*, vol. ii., § 19.

2. A sum of money equivalent to a guinea: as, The price was 1,000 *guineas*.

3. A gold piece coined in Egypt, value 100 piastres.

B. *As adj.:* Of, belonging to, native to, or derived from Guinea. (See the compounds.)

Guinea-corn, *s.*

Bot.: Sorghum vulgare. Called also millet (q.v.).

Guinea-current, *s.*

Hydrol. & Geog.: A current running from the north into the Bight or Bay of Benin, on the Guinea coast of Africa. (*Lyell.*)

***guinea-dropper,** *s.* One who cheats by dropping counterfeit guineas.

"Who now the *guinea-dropper's* bait regards,
Trick'd by the sharper's dice, or juggler's cards."
Gay: Trivia, iii. 249.

guinea-fowl, s.

Ornith.: The genus Numida, of which several species are found wild in Africa. The Common Guinea-fowl, or hen, is *Numida meleagris*. It has slate-coloured plumage covered all over with round white spots. In its native haunts in Africa it lives in large flocks, frequenting by preference marshy situations. It is excellent eating, and has been introduced into barn-yards, where, however, it is unpleasantly noisy, perpetually uttering a cry like the syllables ca-mac, ca-mac. Called also the Guinea Pintado.

Guinea-grains, *s. pl.*

Pharm.: [GRAINS OF PARADISE].

Guinea-grass, *s.*

Bot.: Panicum jumentorum, or *maximum*. It is a native of Western Africa, whence it has been introduced into the warmer parts of North America, where it is cultivated for fodder.

guinea-hen, *ginny-hen, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* A guinea-fowl (q.v.).

"The natives of those islands call [them] Gallena Pintada, or the painted hen; but in Jamaica, where I have seen also those birds in the dry savannahs and woods (for they love to run about in such places), they are called *guinea-hens*."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1699).

* 2. *Fig.:* A prostitute, a courtezan.

"Ere I would drown myself for the love of a *guinea-hen*, I would change my humanity with a baboon."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, i. 3.

¶ (1) *Guinea-hen flower:*

Bot.: Fritillaria meleagris.

(2) *Guinea-hen weed:*

Bot.: Petiveria alliacea. Its English name is given because guinea-hens are said to be very fond of it. It grows wild in the savannahs and woods in the West Indies, and is so acrid as to blister the tongue and affect the milk of cattle which eat it.

Guinea-pepper, *s.*

I. *Botany:*

1. & 2. *Amomum grana Paradisi* and *A. grandiflorum*, aromatic plants growing in Western Africa, and used for the same purpose as cardamoms. (*Eng. Cyclop.*)

3. *Habzelia æthiopica.*

4. *Capsicum annuum.*

II. *Food products:* The same as CAYENNE-PEPPER (q.v.). (*Treas. of Bot.*)

guinea-pig, *s.*

I. *Lit. & Zool.: Cavia aparæa.* A domestic animal, usually coloured white, black, and orange. It is wild in Brazil, Paraguay, &c., and in that state is orange and black above, and dull yellow beneath.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A term of reproach. (*Smollett: Roderick Random*, ch. xxiv.)

(2) A name jocosely given to a person acting as a substitute, or as a director of a public company, performing duties for which the fee is a guinea.

"What would be the use, for instance, of having M.P.'s as *guinea-pigs* if they were disqualified by the mere fact of sitting on a board from furthering the interests of their companies in Parliament?"—*Pall Mall Gazette*, March 12, 1884.

Guinea-plum, *s.*

Bot.: Parinarium excelsum, a plant of the order Chrysobalanseæ, from Sierra Leone. It is not much esteemed. Called also Rough-skin.

Guinea-ship, *s.*

Zool.: One of the names given by sailors to a floating Medusa—*Physalia pelagica.*

Guinea worm, *s.*

Zool.: Filaria medinensis—a whitish or dark-brown worm, one of the human Entozoa, parasitic generally in the feet, sometimes in the scrotum, and rarely beneath the *tunica conjunctiva* of the eye. Its length is from six inches to five, eight, or twelve feet; its thickness from half to two-thirds of a line. It is endemic in the tropical regions of Asia and Africa, especially in Upper Egypt, Abyssinia, and Guinea. (*Owen*, &c.)

guĭn'-ĭ-ăd (u as w), *s.* [GWYNIAD.]

guî-pûre', *s.* [Fr.]

1. A kind of lace in imitation of the antique. Patterns are cut out of cambric to form the flowers and heavy parts; the open parts are made of stitches.

2. A kind of gimp.

guīs'-ard, gȳs'-art, *s.* [GUISE, *v.*] A disguised person; a mummer; one who volunteers vocal music for money about the time of Christmas and New Year's Day. (*Scotch.*)

guīse, *gise, *guyse, *gyse, *guize, *s.* [Fr. *guise*, from O. H. Ger. *wisa* (M. H. Ger. *wise*; Ger. *weise*) = a way, a guise, a wise; Sp., Port., & Ital. *guisa*; cogn. with A.S. *wise* = manner, wise.]

* 1. Manner, way, wise, fashion, style.

"He servyd hym on the newe *guse*."
Tryamour, 1,550.

2. External appearance, dress, habit, garb.

"In homely *guise*, as nature bade,
His simple song the Borderer said."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, vi. 10.

3. External show or covering; cover, cloak; pretence: as, This was done under the *guise* of religion.

* 4. Manner, mien; cast of behaviour or conduct.

"By their *guise*
Just men they seem." *Milton: P. L.*, xi. 578.

* 5. Custom, practice, manner.

"But it is not their *guise* to looke on the order of any text, but as they find it in their doctours so alleidge they it, and so vnderstand it."—*Tyndall: Workes*, p. 168.

* **guīse,** * **gȳse,** *v. t. & i.* [O. Fr., in compos. as *desguiser*; Fr. *déguiser.*]

A. *Trans.:* To dress up; to array; to fit out.

"The knyghtes *gysed* them fulle gay."
Tryamour, 770.

B. *Intrans.:* To dress up or act as a guisard or mummer.

* **guīs'-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *guis(e)*; *-er.*] A masker, a mummer, a guisard.

guĭ'-tar', *s.* [Fr. *guitare*, from Lat. *cithara*; Gr. κιθάρα (*kithara*) = a kind of lyre; Ital. *chitarra*; Sp. *guitarra.*]

Mus.: A stringed instrument, played by plucking or twitching the strings with the right hand, while the left is engaged in forming the notes by "stopping" or pressing the strings against the frets on the finger-board. The modern, or Spanish guitar as it is called, has six strings, the three highest of gut, the three lowest of silk, covered with a fine wire. The guitar is chiefly valuable as a portable means of accompaniment, but in the present day it is not much cultivated. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

GUITAR.

"Till the gay mariner's *guitar*
Is heard, and seen the evening star."
Byron: The Giaour.

guit-guits, *s. pl.* [From the sound of their note.]

Ornith.: The English name given to the Cærebinæ (q.v.), the American representatives of the Sunbirds.

* **guĭz'-ard,** *s.* [GUISARD.]

guĭ-zō'-tĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Guizot, the French statesman.]

Bot.: A genus of Composites, sub-tribe Heliopsideæ. *Guizotia* (formerly *Verbesina*) *oleifera* is called in India Ram-til. It is extensively cultivated there for its bland oil. A field in flower looks pretty.

gŭ'-la, *s.* [Lat. = a throat.]

Arch.: The same as GOLA (q.v.).

gŭl'-ar, *a.* [Lat. *gul(a)* = the throat; Eng. adj. suff. *-ar.*] Of or pertaining to the throat or gullet.

gŭlch, *s.* [Cf. Dut. *gulzig* = greedy; Sw. *gölka* = to swallow greedily, to gulp.]

* 1. The act of swallowing or gulping down.

* 2. A glutton.

"You'll see us then; you will, *gulch*, you will?"
Ben Jonson: Poetaster, iii. 4.

3. A deep ravine, caused by the action of water. (*Amer.*)

* **gŭlch,** *v.t.* [GULCH, *s.*] To swallow greedily; to gulp down.

* **gŭlch'-in,** *s.* [Eng. *gulch*, s.; dimin. suff. *-in.*] A little glutton.

* **gūle,** *v.t.* [GULES.]

Her.: To give the colour of gules to.

gūle (1). *s.* [Norm. Fr. = the beginning or first day of a month.] (For def., see etym.)

* **gūle** (2), *s.* [Lat. *gula.*]

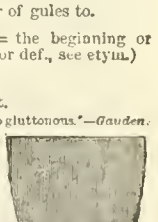
1. The throat, the gullet.

"Throats so wide and *gules* so gluttonous."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 323.

2. Gluttony.

gūles, *goules, *s.* [Fr. *gueules*, from Pers. *gul*, *ghul*, as *a.* = red, as *s.* = a rose, any roseate flower; cf. *gulnare* = the flower of the pomegranate.]

Her.: The heraldic term used to designate the colour red; on an engraved escutcheon it is represented by lines drawn vertically.



GULES.

"The showery arch
With listed colours gay, ore, azure, *gules*,
Delights and puzzles the beholder's eye."
J. Philips: Cider, ii.

gŭlf, *gulfe, *goulfe, *gulph, *s.* [O. Fr. *goulfe*; Fr. *golfe*, from Late Gr. κο-φος (*kolphos*); Gr. κόλπος (*kolpos*) = (1) the bosom, the lap, (2) a bay, a creek; Sp., Port., & Ital. *golfo.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) In the same sense as II.

(2) An abyss, a chasm, an immeasurable depth.

"Many a *gulf* profound as that Serbonian bog,
Betwixt Damiata and Mount Casius old,
Where armies whole have sunk."
Milton: P. L., ii. 592.

(3) A whirlpool, an eddy.

"England his approaches makes as fierce
As waters to the sucking of a *gulf*."
Shakesp.: Henry V., ii. 4.

2. *Figuratively:*

* (1) That which swallows; the gullet; the throat.

"That with many a lamb had glutted his *gulf*."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; Sept.

* (2) Anything insatiable.

"A *gulf* of ruin
Swallowing gold." *Tennyson: Sea Dreams*, 79.

(3) A wide interval or difference, as in nature, position, &c.

(4) At Cambridge University, the bottom of the list of passes, where are entered the names of those who only just succeed in passing.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Geog.:* An inlet of salt water, larger than a creek, and more landlocked than a bay.

"The Venetian admiral withdrew himself farther off from the island Corfu, into the *gulf* of the Adriatic."—*Knolles: Historie of the Turkes.*

2. *Mining:* A large deposit of ore in a lode.

¶ *Gulf of the Dead:* [River of Death].

gulf-indented, *a.* Having the line of coast broken by gulfs or bays.

Gulf Stream, *s.*

Hydrol., Geog., &c.: One of the leading currents in the ocean. As all these currents are so continuous as to be really but one current connected at the two ends, so that the movement of one part is the movement of all, the Gulf Stream cannot strictly be said to begin anywhere. It is due to the reflux of the equatorial current. The condensation and superheating of the last-named current takes place mainly in the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico, whence arises the name *Gulf* Stream. Its temperature there is about 50°. It emerges as a defined hot current through the Straits of Florida, and courses in a north-easterly direction at a little distance from the coast of the United States, so affecting the Bermudas as to make their climate semi-tropical. Between these islands and Halifax Sir Wyville Thomson found the Gulf Stream about sixty miles broad, one hundred fathoms deep, and moving at the rate of three knots an hour. It was of a deep blue colour, in marked contrast to the dull green of the Arctic reflux. The Gulf Stream moves in a north-easterly direction towards Europe. It is generally believed to be through its influence that the western coast of that continent is so much milder than the corresponding latitudes of America. Dr. William Carpenter, however, has come to the conclusion that a great part of the surface of the Atlantic is moving northwards, bringing heat with it, and in large measure producing the climatal effects hitherto credited to the Gulf Stream.

"Our beneficial ameliorator, the *Gulf-stream*."—*Sir Wyville Thomson: Voyage of the Challenger*, i. 121.

gulf-weed, *s.*

I. *Bot.:* An algal, *Sargassum bacciferum*, floating in the Atlantic within an area of more than 250,000 square miles between 20° and 45° N. latitude, and 19° and 47° W. longitude, or about seven times the extent of France. Stray plants of it are occasionally borne by the Gulf Stream to the western shores of Britain. It is from being found chiefly in this current that it is called gulf-weed. Columbus encountered the gulf-weed about 100 miles west of the Azores, and on seeing it feared that his ships would run upon a shoal.

"The wandering islands of *gulf-weed*."—*Sir C. Wyville Thomson: Voyage of the Challenger*, i. 120.

2. *Geol.:* Prof. Edward Forbes believed that the position of the gulf-weed marked where an ancient coast-line of the Lusitanian province existed on which it had originally grown. Though species of Sargassum have occasionally been found rooted on particular shores, the *Sargassum bacciferum* never has been so found. It may perhaps be an abnormal variety of *Sargassum vulgare*. It flourishes in its present position, propagating itself by breakage, the vessels which it produces not being organs of fructification, but only air vesiclea. (*S. P. Woodward.*)

Gulf-weed banks: The banks where gulf-weed grows. [Gulf-weed.]

* **gŭlf,** * **gulph,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Gulf, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To swallow up; to engulf; to overwhelm as in a whirlpool.

2. At Cambridge University, to place in the gulf or list of those who barely succeed in passing.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To flow like a gulf.

"And deep Charybdis *gulphing* in and out.'
Spenser: Virgil's Gnat, 542.

2. To swallow up; to overwhelm; to drown.

"The whirlpool's *gulfing* stream."
Scott: Bridal of Triermain, ii. 24.

gŭlf'-ў, * **gŭlph'-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *gulf*; *-y.*] Full of gulfs, whirlpools, and eddies.

"And *gulphy* Simois, rolling to the main."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xii. 21.

* **gŭl-ĭst,** *s.* [Lat. *gula.*] A glutton, a gormandizer.

gŭll (1), * **gul** (1), *s.* [Corn. *gullan*; Welsh *gwylan*; Bret. *gwelan.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

* (1) An unfledged nestling.

"That ungentle *gull*, the cuckoo's bird."
Shakesp.: Henry IV., v. 1.

(2) In the same sense as II. 1.

"*Gulls* are found in great plenty in every place."—*Goldsmith: Hist. of Anim. Nat.*, pt. iii., bk. viii., ch. vi.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) One who is easily gulled or cheated; a simpleton, a dupe.

"At first I will express at full,
Who is a true and perfect *gull* indeed."
Sir J. Davis: Epig. 2.

* (2) One who has been cheated, defrauded, or stripped.

"For I do fear
Lord Timon will be left a naked *gull*."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, ii. 1.

* (3) A cheat, a fraud, a trick.

"I should think this a *gull*, but that the white-bearded fellow speaks it."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing*, ii. 3.

II. *Zoology:*

1. *Sing.:* The English name of Larus, a genus of natatorial birds. They are widely distributed along the shores of the several seas and oceans, feeding voraciously on fish, or at certain times going some distance inland to look after worms in ploughed fields. They breed on rocky headlands, making a rude nest, in which they lay from two to four eggs. The genus Larus comprises 60 species, whose prevailing color is white, "with a gray mantle varying in shade from the most delicate pearl gray to a dark blackish slate or nearly black." Gulls are very plentiful on the shores of the United States, common species being the Great Black-headed Gull (*L. maximus*) and the Herring Gull (*L. argentatus*). Two other American species are *L. brachyrhynicus*, and *L. delawarensis*. The Herring Gull is the most widely distributed European species. Its nest is made of grass, and usually placed on a ledge of rock, or sometimes on the ground. In the United States, when the nests have been plundered by fishermen, this gull sometimes builds in trees. The Mackerel Gull of New Zealand is said to watch the long-billed oyster-catcher, as it digs in the sand for blue crabs and other prey, and then dash upon it and rob it of its prize. The flesh of gulls is rank and coarse, but the eggs of the Herring Gull are taken in large numbers for food.

2. *Plural:*

(1) The sub-family Larinæ, one of three into which the family Laridæ is divided. It contains the genus Lestris (*Skua*), in addition to the gulls proper.

(2) The family Laridæ. It comprehends not only the gulls, but the terns, petrels, &c.

* **gŭll** (2), * **gul** (2), * **gulle,** *s.* [Lat. *gula* = the throat.] [Gullet.] A gulf, an eddy, a whirlpool.

"Theyre passage sodeynely stopped by a greate *gul* (*ingens vorago*) made with the violence of the streames."—*Brende: Quintus Curtius*, fo. 115.

gŭll (1), *v.t.* [Gull (1), *s.*] To cheat, to trick, to deceive, to dupe, to take in.

"Be *gulled* no longer, for you'll find it true,
They have no more Religion, faith—than you."
Dryden: Prol. to Amboyna.

* **gŭll** (2), *v.t.* [Gull (2), *s.*] To swallow up or in.

"Thus wyth cruell warres and great bloud shed the church was torne in peeces, foulye mangled with sciesmes, & choaked with errors, while vnder the colour of wine it *gulled* in poison."—*Bale. Pageant of Popes*, fo. 76.

* **gŭll'-age (age** as **ĭj),** *s.* [Eng. *gull*; *-age.*] The act of duping or tricking; the state of being gulled.

"Had you no quirk
To avoid *gullage*, sir, by such a creature?"
Ben Jonson.

* **gŭll'-cătch ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *gull*, and *catcher.*] One who gulls or catches a simple or silly people; a trickster; a guller.

"Here comes my noble *gullcatcher*."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, ii. 5.

* **gŭll'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *gull*; *-er.*] A trickster; a gullcatcher; a cheat.

* **gŭll'-ĕr,** *v.t.* [Guller, *s.*] To cheat; to trick; to deceive.

* **gŭll'-ĕr-ў,** *s.* [Eng. *gull*; *-ery.*]

1. A pond or place for breeding or keeping gulls.

"Two other instances of such inland *galleries* exist in England."—*E. Trollope: Sleaford* (1872), p. 58.

2. Cheating; fraud; trickery.

"The sweet deception and *gullery* of their own corrupted fancy."—*H. More: Defence of Moral Cabbala*, ch. iii.

gŭl'-lĕt, * **gol-et,** * **gol-ett,** *s.* [Fr. *goulet*, dimin. of O. Fr. *gole, goule* (Fr. *gueule*), from Lat. *gula* = the throat.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The throat; the passage in the neck through which the food passes into the stomach; the œsophagus.

"Out of the harde bones knocken they
The mary, for they casten nought away,
That may go thurgh the *gullet* soft and sote."
Chaucer: C. T., 12,477.

2. A channel for water.

"The Euxine sea and the Mediterranean, small *gullets*, if compared with] the ocean."—*Heylyn: Cosmographie.*

3. A gore in a shirt.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Civ. Eng.:* A narrow working cutting made in the formation of an excavation, and used as a means of laying down a pair of rails to bring the dirt-cars to the bank.

2. *Harness:* The lower end of a horse-collar, around which passes the choke-strap, and the breast-strap which supports the pole of a carriage.

3. *Saws:* A hollow cut away in front of each saw-tooth, in continuation of the face, on alternate sides of the blade. Such saws are known as gullet-sawa or brier-tooth saws. The gullet is adapted to allow the saw to be sharpened by a round or half-round file, by which the face of the tooth becomes concave when viewed edgeways, and acquires a thin cutting edge. The increased curvilinear space also allows more room for the sawdust. [Gullet-saw.]

gullet-saw, *s.* A saw having a hollow cut-away in front of each tooth in continuation of the face and on alternate sides of the blade. Called also a brier-tooth saw.

gullet-tooth, *s.* A form of saw-tooth. [Gullet-saw.]

gŭl'-lĕt-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *gullet*; *-ing.*]

Rail. Eng.: In excavating for railroads, a system of steps upon which different gangs of men are at work with pick, shovel, and wheelbarrow, assisted by temporary lines of rail and dumping-waggons if the work be sufficiently extensive. Also called notching.

gulleting-press, *s.* A press for punching or gulleting saw-blades, gumming worn saws, or paring down or retoothing broken saws. The punch is socketed in the end of a plunger whose upper portion is a double-threaded screw crowned by a fly-handle.

gŭl'-leў, *s.* [Gully.]

gŭl-lĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *gullible*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being gullible; easy credulity.

gŭl'-lĭ-ble, *a.* [Eng *gull*; *-able.*] That may or can be easily gulled, cheated, or duped; very credulous.

* **gŭl'-lĭĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *gully*; *-ed.*] Full of or containing gullies; channelled, furrowed.

* **gŭll'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *gull; -ish.*] Like a gull; foolish; stupid; simple.

"They have most part some *gullish* humour or other, by which they are led."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy; To the Reader.*

* **gŭll'-ĭsh-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *gullish: -ness.*] The quality or state of being gullish; silliness, stupidity, gullibility.

gŭl'-lȳ (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] (See extract.)

"Falre *gullies*, which are little haulch-backed demi-knives, the iron tool whereof is two inches long, and the wooden handle one inch thick and three inches in length."—*Urquhart: Rabelais*, bk. i., ch. xxvii.

gŭl'-lȳ (2), * **gŭl'-leў,** *s.* [Fr. *goulet.*] [Gullet.]

1. A channel or hollow worn in the earth by water; a ditch, a dike, a gutter.

"Parts of the shore interrupted by small valleys and *gullies*."—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. iv., ch. iv.

2. The tram-plates or rails laid for the use of tram-waggons.

* **gŭl'-lȳ,** *v.t. & i.* [Gulley (2), *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To wear away or into a hollow or channel.

B. *Intrans.:* To run with noise.

* **gŭl'-lȳ-gŭt,** *s.* [Eng. *gull* (2), v., and *gut.*] A glutton, a gormandizer.

gŭl'-lȳ-hōle, *s.* [Eng. *gully* (2), s., and *hole.*] The hole or opening through which gutters and drains empty themselves into a sewer.

gū'-lō, *s.* [Lat. = a gormandiser, an epicure.]

Zool.: A genus of plantigrade carnivorous mammals, family Melidæ (Badgers). *Gulo luscus* is the glutton (q.v.), called also the wolverine. There are other species, some zoologists including among them also the Grison (q.v.).

* **gu-lŏs'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Lat. *gulosus* = gluttonous, from *gulo* = a glutton.] Gluttony, voracity, greediness, ravenousness.

"Erring in *gulosity*, or superfluity of meats."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iv., ch. ix.

gŭlp, *v.t. & i.* [Dut. *gulpen* = to swallow eagerly; O. Dut. *golpen, gulpen* = to quaff, from *gulp* = a wave; O. Dan. *golpe* = a gulf; Dan. *gulpe* = to disgorge. Thus *gulp* is only a variant of *gulf* or *gulph.*] [Gulf.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To swallow eagerly or in large draughts.

"He does not swallow, but he *gulps* it down."
Cowper: Conversation, 340.

2. To inhale eagerly.

"Then thy spruce citizen, washed artisan,
And smug apprentice *gulp* their weekly air."
Byron: Childe Harold, i. 69.

* **II.** *Fig.:* To swallow, to believe, to take in eagerly.

"Such jokes as these the old man not only took in good part, but glibly *gulped* down the whole narrative."—*Fielding: Voyage to Lisbon*, July 24, 1754.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To swallow.

"See them puff off the froth and *gulp* amain,
While with dry tongue I lick my lips in vain."
Gay: Trivia, ii. 191.

¶ *To gulp up:* To disgorge; to eject from the stomach.

gŭlp, *s.* [Gulp, *v.*]

1. The act of swallowing eagerly or in large draughts.

2. A large mouthful; as much as can be swallowed at once.

"As oft as he can catch a *gulp* of air,
And peep above the seas, he names the fair."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses x.

3. The act of disgorging.

* **gŭlph,** *s.* [Gulf.]

gŭl-răv'-age (age as **ĭj),** *s.* [Gilravage.]

gŭ-lŭn'-çha, gą-lŭn'-cha, *s.* [Some Indian languages.]

Pharm.: An Indian febrifuge prepared, according to Dr. Wright, from the bruised stems of *Tinospora verrucosa*, and *T. cordifolia*, menispermaceous plants.

* **gū'-lў,** *a.* [Eng. *gule(s); -y.*] Pertaining to or resembling gules; red in colour.

"The horrid standard of those fatal *guly* dragons."—*Milton: Reform in England*, bk. ii.

gŭm (1), * **gome,** * **gomme** (1), * **goom,** *s.* [A.S. *góma* = the palate, the jaws; cogn. with Sw. *gom*; Dan. *gane*; Icel. *gómr*; O. H. Ger. *guomo*; Ger. *gaumen* = the palate.]

1. *Anat.:* The soft covering of the dental arches. The gums consist of a dense connective tissue, covered by a scaly and stratified epithelium.

"I find upon enquiry, that the person whose tooth had been placed in my *gums*, was labouring under a complication of the filthiest of diseases, and that the tooth inoculated them all on me."—*Knox: Winter Evenings*, Even. 58.

* 2. *Fig.:* Chatter, talk.

"There's no occasion to bowse out so much unnecessary *gum*."—*Smollett: Peregrine Pickle*, ch. xlv.

gum-boil, *s.* A boil or small abscess on the gums.

gum-rash, *s.* A rash or papular eruption frequent in children; red gums.

gŭm (2), * **gomme** (2), **gummc,** *s.* [Fr. *gomme*, from Lat. *gummi*; Gr. κόμμι (*kommi*) = gum; Sp. *goma*; Port. & Ital. *gomma.*]

1. *Bot.:* Gum is a vegetable secretion, sometimes occurring in intercellular spaces, formed by the separation of the walls of cells. It is viscid, but not oily.

2. *Chem.:* The most typical kind of gum is Gum-Arabic, which is the exudation from the stems of several species of acacia growing in Egypt and Arabia. [Gum-Arabic.]

"Drop tears as fast as the Arabian trees
Their medicinal *gum*." *Shakesp.: Othello*, v. 2.

3. *Pharm.:* Gum is used as a demulcent to allay the irritation of the mucous membrane, also for suspending heavy powders, as nitrate of bismuth when they are given in a liquid.

4. The same as Gumming (q.v.).

¶ Doctor's gum is said to be furnished by *Rhus Metopium*, a Jamaica plant, to which, as well as to some other plants, Hog gum has been attributed. Other compounds, in which gum is the last word, will be found scattered through the book.

gum-animal, *s.*

Zool.: A name formed from "the animal of the gum," a rendering of the term applied by the Moors to *Galago senegalensis*, a lemur said to feed on gum in three forests consisting of the trees producing gum-senegal in the Sahara. (*Griffith's Cuvier.*)

gum-animi, *s.*

Bot., Comm., &c.: A gum called in India copal, which is derived from a tree, *Vateria indica.* It is obtained by cutting a notch in the tree sloping inwards and downwards; the resin collects at the wound, and soon hardens. It is called in the south of India Piney Dammara. It is an excellent varnish. On the Malabar coast it is made into candles. (*Wright*, &c.)

gum-arabic, *s.*

1. *Bot. & Comm.:* A gum obtained from the *Acacia arabica*, which grows abundantly in India and Arabia. [Acacia.] It is yielded also by *A. speciosa* in India, *A. nilotica* and *A. Seyal* in Arabia, *A. tortilis* and *A. Ehrenbergiana* in tropical Africa, *A. mollissima* and *A. affinis* supply a similar gum in Australia. Gum arabic can be obtained also from *Vachellia Farnesiana* of India, a small tree closely allied to the true acacias; a gum akin to it is derived from *Terminalia belerica*, a Myrobalan.

2. *Chem.:* Gum arabic occurs in transparent white tears, which are often coloured yellow or brown by impurities; it cracks on exposure to the air on the surface; it is brittle, inodorous, and has a bland, mucilaginous taste. It dissolves in water, and the solution gives a precipitate of arabin on the addition of hydrochloric acid. Gum arabic contains about 70 per cent. of arabin, $2C_6H_{10}O_5 + H_2O$, and 17 per cent. of water; the rest consists of potash and lime, which were combined with the arabin. Gum is insoluble in alcohol. By the action of nitric acid, it is converted into mucic, saccharic, and oxalic acids. Gum can be distinguished from dextrin by containing no dextrose, and by giving a milky precipitate with oxalic acid. Gum gives precipitate with soluble salts of lead, copper, &c. The sp. gr. of gum is 1·35. Ferric chloride precipitates gum and not dextrin.

Gum-arabic tree:

Bot.: (1) *Acacia arabica*, (2) *A. Verek.*

Red gum-arabic tree:

Bot.: Acacia Adansonii.

gum-butea, *s.*

Bot., Chem., & Comm.: A gum exuding from *Butea frondosa* and *B. superba*, two papilionaceous plants, and hardening upon their branches in beautiful ruby-coloured masses. The natives of north-western India use it in precipitating their indigo and in tanning, but English tanners object to use it on account of the colour which it imparts to leather. (*Lindley.*)

gum-cistus, *s.*

Bot.: Cistus ladaniferus, a plant introduced into British greenhouses in A.D. 1629 from Spain. It produces ladanum, but not in the same quantity that *Cistus creticus* does.

gum-dragon, *s.*

Bot., Comm., &c.: A gum derived from *Pterocarpus Draco*, a papilionaceous plant.

gum-elastic, *s.* Caoutchouc; india-rubber.

gum-elemi, *s.*

Bot., Chem., & Comm.: A gum said to be yielded by *Amyris Plumieri* and *A. hexandra.*

¶ *American gum-elemi:* A gum derived in part from *Icica Icicariba.*

gum-juniper, *s.*

Bot., Chem., Comm., &c.: The resin of *Callitris quadrivalvis*, a native of Barbary. The same as Gum-sandarach (q.v.). Once it was believed to come from the juniper, whence its name.

gum-kino, *s.*

Bot., Chem., Comm., &c.: The name given to various resins; that of the East Indies is derived from *Pterocarpus Marsupium*; that of Australia from *Eucalyptus resinifera.*

gum-lac, *s.*

Bot., Chem., Comm., &c.:

1. The juice of *Ficus indica, benghalensis*, and *Tsjela*, when it runs from wounds made by parasitic cocci.

2. The juice of *Aleurites laccifera*, a Cayenese tree, belonging to the Euphorbiaceæ.

3. The juice of *Erythrina monosperma*, a papilionaceous tree.

gum-passages, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Sap receptacles extending to a greater length through the parenchyma of plants than glands do, and designed for the passage of gum. They exist in Cactaceæ, Cycadaceæ, Amygdalaceæ, &c.

gum-pot, *s.* A copper boiler used by varnish-makers for melting the gum and mixing the ingredients.

gum-resins, *s. pl.* A name given to resins which are partly soluble in water, the remainder being soluble in alcohol.

gum-sandarach, *s.*

Bot., Chem., Comm., &c.: A gum exuding from *Callitris quadrivalvis*, one of the Cupressæ, growing in Barbary, where it is called the Arar tree. It is a whitish yellow, brittle, inflammable, resinous substance, with an acrid, aromatic taste. It is used for making varnish, and when powdered constitutes pounce (q.v.).

gum-senegal, *s.*

Bot., Chem., Comm., &c.: A gum obtained in the west of Africa from the *Acacia Verek* and *A. Adansonii.*

gum-succory, *s.*

1. *Comm.:* The gum of *Chondrilla juncea.*

2. *Bot.:* That plant itself; it is a composite one.

gum-tragacanth, *s.*

Bot., Chem., Comm., &c.: A gum produced at Sierra Leone by *Sterculia Tragacantha.* One akin to it is yielded by *S. urens* of Coromandel.

gum-trees, *s. pl.*

Botany:

1. The several species of the myrtaceous genus, Eucalyptus (q.v.). Some of them are giant trees, others of more moderate size; their native country is Australia. Some are called Stringy-bark Gum-trees.

2. Xanthorrhæa, a genus of Liliaceæ.

¶ The Black, called also the Yellow, Gum-tree, is *Nyssa villosa*; the Blue, *Eucalyptus globulus*; and the Red or White Gum-tree is *E. resinifera.*

gum-water, *s.* A distillation from gum.

gum-wood, *s.*

Bot. & Comm.: The wood of various gum-trees (Eucalypti).

gŭm (3), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. An instrument for shaping saw-teeth. [Saw-gummer.]

2. A hive made of a section of a hollow log; a bee-gum.

3. A hollow log inserted vertically into the ground as a curb for a spring.

gŭm (1), *v.t. & i.* [Gum (2), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To cover or smear with gum; to stiffen with gum.

"Or bleaching their hands at midnight, *gumming*, and bridling their beards, or making their waist small."—*Ben Jonson: Discoveries.*

2. To fasten or seal with or as with gum.

"The eyelids are apt to be *gummed* together with a viscous humour."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

† **B.** *Intrans.:* To exnde or form gum.

gŭm (2), *v.t.* [Gum (3), *s.*] To deepen and enlarge as the teeth of worn saws.

gum'-bĕl-īte (**u** as Ger. **ü**), *s.* [Named by von Kobell after von Gümbel.]

Min.: Esseotially a hydrated silicate of alumina and iron, the composition approaching that of pinite. It occurs in greenish-white, short, fibrous layers in clay-slate, at Nordhalben, in Bavaria. (*T. Davies, F.G.S.*)

gŭm'-bō, *s.* [Gobbo.]

gumbo-musqué, *s.* The name given in the West Indies to the seeds of *Abelmoschus esculentus*. Reduced to powder and steeped in rum, they are considered to be a powerful remedy for snake bites.

gŭm'-lĭĕ, *a.* [Etym. doubtful.] Muddy.

"O ye wha leave the springs of Calvin,
For *gumlie* dubs of your ain delvin!"
Burns: A Dedication To Gavin Hamilton, Esq.

gŭm'-mą (pl. **gŭm'-mą-tą**), *s.* [Lat. *gummi* = gum, which the tumour resembles in its contents.] [Gum (2), *s.*]

Pathol.: A muscular node or tumour, often constituting one of the tertiary symptoms of syphilitic poisoning. It ends by softening and ulcerating.

gŭmmed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Gum, *v.*]

1. *Lit.:* Smeared, daubed, or fastened with gum.

* 2. *Fig.:* Stiff, starched.

"We hate the stiff and *gummed* deportment of the Italian."—*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 546.

gŭm'-mĕr, *s.* [Eng. *gum* (3), *s.*; *-er.*] A tool or machine for deepening and enlarging the interdental spaces of worn saws. [Saw-gummer, Gulleting-press.]

gŭm'-mĭe, *a.* [Eng., &c., *gum*; *-ic.*] Derived from or pertaining to gum.

gummic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: [Arabin].

* **gŭm-mĭf'-ĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *gummi* = gum; *fero* = to bear, to produce, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Bearing or producing gum.

gŭm'-mĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *gummy*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being gummy; viscosity.

2. An accumulation of gummy matter.

"The tendons are involved with a great *gumminess* and collection of matter."—*Wiseman: Surgery*, bk. viii.

gŭm'-mĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, *& s.* [Gum, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of smearing or fastening with gum.

2. *Hort.:* A disease in trees bearing stone-fruit, characterized by a morbid exudation of gum, and arising from exposure to excess of heat or cold, or sudden alteration of temperature. It is generally fatal to the tree.

3. *Lithog.:* The treatment of a lithographic stone with a solution of gum-arabic, after, or simultaneously with, the etching process, whereby the clean parts of the stone devoid of work are protected from receiving fatty matter, and thus reject the greasy ink when the roller passes over the stone. The clean surface of the stone is damped after each impression, but, unless the gumming process were previously performed, it would not permanently resist the ink.

gŭm'-mīte, *s.* [Ger. *gummit*, from Lat. *gummi*; Gr. κόμμι (*kommi*) = gum, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.). So called from its resemblance to gum.]

Mineralogy:

1. An amorphous mineral of greasy lustre, reddish or brownish colour, and yellow streak. Hardness, 2·5 to 3; sp. gr., 3·9 to 4·2. Compos.: sesquioxide of uranium, 72·0; lime, 6; silica, 4·26; phosphoric acid, 2·30; water, 14·75, &c. Occurs in Saxony. (*Dana*, &c.)

2. Halloysite (q.v.). (*Breithaupt.*)

* **gŭm-mōs'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Lat. *gummosus* = gummy; *gummi* = gum.] The nature of gum, gumminess; a viscous or gummy quality or nature.

* **gŭm'-moŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *gummosus*, from *gummi* = gum.] Of the natnre or quality of gum; gummy.

"Resinous or *gummous* bodies dissolved in spirit of wine."—*Boyle: Works*, iv. 307.

gŭm'-mў, * **gum-mie,** *a.* [Eng. *gum*; *-y.*]

1. Consisting of gum; of the nature or quality of gum; viscous, adhesive.

"Of this *gummie* and glutinous substance they frame also their dores and entries which are wide and large."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xi., ch. vi.

2. Covered with or bearing gum or viscous matter; productive of gum.

"Lightning, whose thwart flame driven down,
Kindles the *gummy* bark of fir and pine."
Milton. P. L., x. 1,076.

3. Closed or held together by gum or other viscous matter.

"[He] rubs his *gummy* eyes, and scrubs his pate."
Dryden: Persius, sat. iii.

* 4. Puffy, stuffy, swollen, puffed out. (*Slang.*)

gŭmp, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. Sw. & Dan. *gump*; Icel. *gumpr* = the buttocks.] A foolish fellow, a stupid. n dolt.

gŭmp'-tion, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. Shrewdness, cleverness, intelligence. (*Colloquial.*) (*Lytton: My Novel*, bk. iv., ch. xii.)

2. A term in painting for the art of preparing colours. Also applied to a nostrum much in request by painters in search of the supposed "lost medium" of the old masters, and to which they ascribe their unapproachable excellence. The formula for preparing this medium gives a mixture of drying linseed oil and mastic varnish which gelatinises; or simple linseed oil and sugar of lead.

gŭn, * **gonne,** * **gunne,** *s.* [A word of doubtful origin. Skeat refers it to Wel. *gwn* = a bowl, a gun; Ir. & Gael. *gunna*.] A weapon having a barrel adapted to receive and discharge a missile, which is projected by a charge of powder, gun-cotton, or air, as the case may be. The term is applied to pieces of all sizes, from the fowling-piece to the largest cannon, and in ordinary language more especially to the former, though in strict military language it is applied only to the ordnance. For descriptions of the various kinds, see Air-gun, Blunderbuss, Carbine, Cannon, Firearm, Howitzer, Mitrailleuse, Mortar, Pistol, Rifle, &c. A description of the various parts of a gun or fire-arm will be found under the appropriate words.

¶ **I.** *Great gun:*

(1) *Lit.:* A large piece of ordnance; a cannon.

(2) *Fig.:* A person distinguished or eminent in any branch, as in speaking, science, &c.

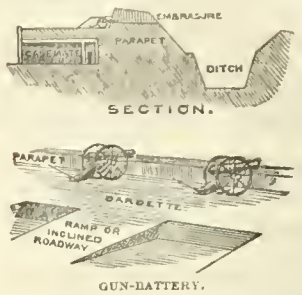
2. *To blow great guns:* To blow very strongly; to blow a gale.

gun-barrel, *s.* The barrel or tube of a gun. Gun-barrels are known as stub, stub-twist, wire-twist, Damascus-twist, stub-Damascus.

Gun-barrel drain: A cylindrical drain of small diameter.

gun-battery, *s.*

1. *Fortification:* The emplacement of two or more pieces of artillery, destined to act on the offensive or defensive. It may be:—En echarpe; having a line of fire oblique with the object. En revers; playing upon the rear of the enemy. Cross-fire; several batteries having a converging fire upon an object. Casemate; when protected by a bomb-proof chamber, and firing from embrasures. Barbette; firing over a parapet. Ricochet (smooth



GUN-BATTERY.

bores only); when the balls, with a low charge, traverse the inner face of the enemy's work, and rebound and roll along the same. Mountain; light pieces adapted to be dismounted and, with their dislocated carriages, carried on mules. Some of these have been made in two pieces, which unscrew for ease in transport.

2. *Field-artillery:* The tactical unit of field-artillery, consisting of six or eight field-guns under one command, together with the officers, men, horses, waggons, and stores. [Battery.]

gun-carriage, *s.* The apparatus upon which a cannon is mounted for service. It may or may not be adapted for the transportation of the piece. Land gun-carriages comprise field, siege, casemate, and barbette carriages. The two former are adapted for the transportation as well as service of the piece, while the latter are intended to be kept in one position in a fortification. In Moncrieff's gun-carriage, the gun is supported upon a moving fulcrum, which, on the firing of the gun, is caused to shift nearer to the gun and farther from a counterweight, spring, or hydraulic buffer, while at the same time the gun is brought into a lowered position for reloading, and is then automatically raised into position for firing. By the shifting of the fulcrum, the statical momentum of the balance weight is made to preponderate so greatly over that of the gun that it will, when allowed free action, after the loading of the gun, raise the same into its original position.

gun-cotton, *s.*

Chem.: Pyroxylin. Trinitro-cellulose, $C_6H_7(NO_2)_3O_5$, more probably a nitric ether of cellulose, $C_{12}H_{14}(ONO_2)_6O_4$, as by the action of reducing agents as hydric potassium sulphide, KHS, and iron and acetic acid, it is converted into cellulose. Boiled with ferrous sulphate and concentrated hydrochloric acid, it gives off all its nitrogen as N_2O_2. Gun-cotton was discovered by Schönbein in 1845. It is prepared by drying cotton-wool at 100°, and then leaving it for twenty-four hours in a mixture of one volume of nitric acid sp. gr. 1·5, and three volumes of sulphuric acid sp. gr. 1·85, the mixture being cooled to 10°. It is then washed with water, and, if required pure, again with a mixture of one part alcohol and three parts ether to remove the lower nitrates. [Collodion.] Gun-cotton finely divided explodes between 160°—170°. It keeps best if it is washed with soda. Compressed gun-cotton burns like tinder, but is exploded by mercuric fulminate. It is used for torpedoes.

gun-deck, *s.*

Naut.: That deck of a ship of war which carries the bulk of her armament.

gun-fire, *s.*

Mil.: The hour at which the morning or evening gun is fired.

* **gun-flint,** *s.* A piece of flint fixed in the lock of a musket to fire the charge, before the introduction of percussion caps.

"Those things we brought away, leaving in the room of them medals, *gun-flints*, a few nails, and an old empty barrel with the iron hoops on it."—*Cook: Second Voyage*, bk. i., ch. vii.

gun-harpoon, *s.* A harpoon fired from a gun, used mounted in a crutch on the gun-

wale of a whaleboat. It is made of steel, and has a chain or long shackle attached to it, to which the whale-line is fastened. Some gun-harpoons carry a grenade or flask of poison.

gun-lock, *s.* The lock of a gun; the combination of parts by which the propulsive charge is caused to ignite.

Gun-lock hammer: The cock or striker of a fire-arm lock.

gun-metal, *s.* A bronze from which cannon were formerly cast. Ordinarily nine parts copper and one tin. Other metals have been sometimes added to or substituted for tin, copper still remaining the basis of the alloy.

gun-pendulum, *s.*

1. [BALLISTIC-PENDULUM.]

2. [EPROUVETTE.]

gun-port, *s.* A port or hole in the side of a ship for a gun.

gun-searcher, *s.* An instrument with one or more projecting prongs to ascertain whether the bore of a gun be honeycombed.

gun-stock, *s.* The part of a gun to which the barrel and lock are fastened. It is usually of walnut; in Europe the *Juglans regia*, in America the *Juglans nigra*.

gun-tackle, *s.*

Naut.: The ropes and pulleys attached to the sides of the ports, and to the gun-carriage (for light or smooth-bore guns), by which the gun is run out. It consists of two single blocks, one movable and the other fixed, the standing end of the fall being secured to the movable block.

* **gŭn,** *v.i.* [GUN, *s.*] To shoot with a gun; to go fowling.

"There is less danger in't than *gunning*, Sanchio."
Beaum. & Flet.: Rule a Wife, i. 2.

gū'-na, *s.* [Sansc., = quality.]

Philol.: A term used, especially in Sanscrit grammar, to denote the changing of *i* and *ī* to *e*, *u* and *ū* to *o*, *ri* and *rī* to *ar*, by compounding them with the prefix *ă*: thus *ă* + *i*, or *ī* = *e*, *ă* + *u*, or *ū* = *o*, &c.

* **gū'-nar-chy,** *s.* [GYNARCHY.]

gū'-nāte, *v.t.* [GUNA.]

Philol.: To change by the process known as gunation; to subject to the change of guna (q.v.).

gu-nā'-tion, *s.* [GUNA.]

Philol.: The process of gunating; the state of being gunated.

gŭn'-bōat, *s.* [Eng. *gun*, and *boat*.] A small vessel of war, of light draught of water, carrying from one to four guns.

gŭn'-da, *s.* [Hind., = four of anything; a knotted string tied round a child's neck as a charm.] Four. Used by the poorer natives of Madras, &c., especially for four cowries. They are accustomed, in making their humble purchases, to place out their cowries in fours, or at least to estimate them in fours. (*Anglo-Indian.*)

"Five, nine, or twenty-one kowries, or as many *gundas* of them."—*Herklots & Jaffur Shurreef: Mussulmans of India*, p. 274.

* **gŭn'-dĕ-lĕt,** *s.* [GONDOLET.]

gŭn'-jah, *s.* [GANJAH.]

gŭnje, gaŋj, *s.* [Bengali.] A granary, a depot chiefly of grain for sale; a commercial depot in general; a wholesale market held on a particular day. (*Anglo-Indian.*) (*Glossary to Mill: Hist. Brit. India.*)

¶ Gunje enters as a compound into the Indian names of places, as Raneegunje or Raniganj.

* **gŭn'-nage (age** as **ĭj),** *s.* [Eng. *gun*; *-age*.] The armament of a ship of war.

gŭn'-nel (l), *s.* [GUNWALE.]

gŭn'-nĕr, * **gun-nare,** *s.* [Low Lat. *gunnarius*.] [GUN, *s.*; GUNSTER.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A person who works or is skilled in the working of a gun; a cannonier.

"Ninion Saunders, master to the sayd Gilbert Pot, and John Owen, a gunmaker, both *gunners* of the Tower."—*Stow: Edward VI.* (an. 1553).

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mil.:* An artillery soldier employed in the working of a gun.

2. *Nav.:* A warrant-officer who has charge of the ordnance-stores and ammunition on board ship, and acts as assistant to the gunnery officer.

gunner's-calipers, *s.pl.* An instrument made of sheet-brass with steel points, and shaped like a pair of bow-legged compasses. The graduations show the diameters of shot and shell, the calibres of guns, linear inches, degrees of the circle, &c.

gunner's-level, *s.* [GUNNER'S-PERPENDICULAR.]

* **gunner's-perpendicular,** *s.* An instrument for ascertaining the highest points at the breech and muzzle of a piece of ordnance, when on uneven ground, in order to determine the true line of sight. [GUNNER'S-LEVEL.]

* **gunner's-quadrant,** *s.* The gunner's quadrant is a graduated arc of 90°, or rather more, made of brass or wood, and having an arm attached, which is passed into the bore of the gun for the purpose of ascertaining the elevation. The wooden level has a leaden bullet suspended by a string, which indicates the perpendicular, the deviation from which is measured on the arc. The metallic quadrant is of more elaborate construction, and has a spirit-level attached. [GUNNER'S-PERPENDICULAR.]

gŭn'-nĕr-a, *s.* [Named after Ernest Gunner, bishop of Drontheim in Norway, and a botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of Araliaceæ (Ivyworts). *Gunnera scabra* or *Tanke*, which resembles a giant rhubarb, was found by Mr. Darwin on the sandstone cliffs of Chiloe. Its roots are used by tanners, and are astringent; its fleshy leaf-stalks are eatable. The fruit of *G. macrocephala* is commonly used in Java as a stimulant.

* **gŭn'-nĕr-ĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *gunner*; *-ess*.] A female gunner.

"Brown-locked Demoiselle Kéroigne, with pike and helmet, sits there as *gunneress*."—*Carlyle: French Revolution*, pt. i., bk. vii., ch. v.

gŭn'-nĕr-ў, *s.* [Eng. *gunner*; *-y*.] That branch of science which deals with the construction of guns, the mode of firing them under various circumstances, the quality of the material of which they are made, size, form, and material of the projectile, quality and quantity of the charge, elevation to be given to the gun, &c.; the science of artillery.

"From the first rude essays of clubs and stones, to the present perfection of *gunnery*."—*Burke: Vindic. of National Society.*

gŭn'-nĭĕ, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Mining:

1. A large, open, excavated space in a mine.

2. In Cornish, a term applied to breadth or width; single gunnies are three feet wide.

gŭn'-nĭng, *s.* [GUN, *v.*] The act of shooting or hunting game with a gun.

gŭn'-nў, gŭn'-neў, *s.* [Bengali *gūni*.]

Fabric: Heavy coarse goods used for wrapping bales of cotton, for cotton bags, &c. Gunny is made from fibres of the corchorus (jute); the bag made thereof is used to carry grain, &c., on the backs of buffaloes, and for enclosing articles for exportation—rice, saltpetre, pepper, coffee.

gŭn'-pŏw-dĕr, *s.* [Eng. *gun*, and *powder*.]

1. *Chem.:* A mechanical mixture of about 74·9 per cent. of potassium nitrate, 13·3 of carbon, and 11·8 of sulphur; but the composition varies according to the uses for which it is employed. Blasting powder generally contains more sulphur. The amount of potassium nitrate can be determined by treating the powder with hot water, and evaporating the solution; the sulphur can be extracted by bisulphide of carbon. The substances produced by the explosion cannot be represented by a chemical equation, as they vary with the pressure and the size of the grains of the powder. The principal products are carbonic anhydride, CO_2, carbonic oxide, CO, nitrogen, sulphate of potassium, carbonate of potassium, and sulphide of potassium.

¶ *Smokeless powder:* Various forms of gunpowder of high power are now made, the combustion of which produces little or no smoke.

2. *Hist.:* According to Sir George Staunton gunpowder has been known in China and India from a remote period of antiquity as an agent for blasting rocks. The statement, however, is doubtful. In Europe, Roger Bacon alluded to it in his work *De Nullitate Magiæ*, about A.D. 1267. A German monk, Schwartz, about 1336, is said to have discovered the method of its manufacture.

gunpowder-engine, *s.* A form of gas-engine in which the motion of the piston is caused by the evolution of gas resulting from the combustion of gunpowder.

gunpowder-hammer, *s.* A pile-driver operated by the explosive force of gunpowder.

Gunpowder Plot, *s.*

1. *Hist.:* A plot, formed about A.D. 1604, by Robert Catesby, son of Sir Thomas Catesby, various Roman Catholics of rank, goaded into excitement by the penal laws directed against their faith and its professors, joining as accomplices. Their aim was to blow up the Houses of Parliament by gunpowder on November 5, 1605, and destroy king, lords, and commons by one blow. An anonymous letter of mysterious warning, sent to Lord Monteagle, having led to the discovery of the plot, various conspirators were executed on January 30 and 31, 1606, and one on May 3 following. Among those put to death was Guy Faux, who had been caught in the vault below the House of Lords with matches and touchwood upon his person ready to fire the train. In 1825, this "cellar" was converted into offices. Since 1605 all places connected with the Houses of Lords and Commons where explosives could be stowed away are annually searched at the opening of Parliament. [GUY.]

2. *Ch. Hist. & Law:* A thanksgiving service for the deliverance from the Gunpowder Plot, though, properly speaking, it never formed part of the English Liturgy, was annexed to it at the commencement of each new reign. On January 17, 1859, directions were given for its discontinuance.

gunpowder-press, *s.* A press for pressing mill-cake into hard cake preparatory to granulating.

gunpowder-tea, *s.*

Comm.: A kind of green tea, the leaves used for which, generally younger than those for other sorts, are the smallest and most closely curled, so as to constitute small balls or pellets.

gŭn'-rōōm, *s.* [Eng. *gun*, and *room*.]

Naut.: A room on one of the lower decks of a ship of war, in which the junior executive and non-combatant officers live, except the warrant officers and, in some cases, the junior engineers. The senior officers of the navy and the marines live in the wardroom.

gŭn'-shŏt, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *gun*, and *shot*.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. The act of firing a gun; a discharge of a gun; a shot.

"*Gunshots* were wildly fired in all directions."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

2. The distance to which a shot can be thrown with effect by a gun; the range of a gun or cannon.

B. *As adj.:* Made or caused by a shot from a gun.

"Great hath been the contention among the learned about fire and venom in *gunshot* wounds."—*Wiseman: On Surgery*, bk. vi.

gunshot-wounds, *s. pl.*

Surg.: Wounds caused by shots from guns, also by splinters of wood, iron, &c., or any other substance which the firing of guns may have made to fly about as projectiles. The treatment of such wounds is an important branch of surgery which has made great advances in recent times.

gŭn'-smĭth, *s.* [Eng. *gun*, and *smith*.] One whose trade or occupation is to make or repair firearms.

gŭn'-smĭth-ĕr-ў, *s.* [Eng. *gunsmith*; *-ery*.] The art, trade, or occupation of making guns or firearms; the trade or occupation of a gunsmith.

* **gŭn'-stĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *gun;* suff. *-ster* (q.v.).] The same as GUNNER (q.v.).

¶ Steele uses gunner and gunster in a lndicroualy figurative senae.

"Those who recount strange accidents and circumstances which have no manner of foundation in truth, when they design to do mischief, are comprehended under the appellation of gunners; but when they endeavour only to surprise and entertain, they are distinguished by the name of *gunsters.*"—*Tatler,* No. 88.

* **gŭn'-stĭck,** *s.* [Eng. *gun,* and *stick.*] A atick or rod for ramming down the charge into a gun; a rammer, a ramrod.

* **gŭn'-stone,** * **gonc-stonc,** *s.* [Eng. *gun,* and *stone.*] A shot for a cannon, round stonea having been originally used for the purpose.

"Tell the pleasant prince this mock of his
Hath turned his balls to *gunstones.*"
Shakesp.: Henry V., i. 2.

Gŭn'-tĕr, *s.* [Edmund Gunter, profeasor of astronomy in Gresham college from A.D. 1619 to hia death in 1626.

Gunter's-chain, *s.*

Surv.: A surveyor's chain 66 feet or 4 rods (of 5½ yards each) in length, having 100 links, each joined to the adjacent one by three links. A square chain is one-tenth of an acre, or 10,000 square links. It was invented by Edmund Gunter to aid in calculating areas. 7·92 inches = 1 link; 100 lioks = 1 chain, or 4 rods, or 22 yards; 80 chains = 1 mile.

Gunter's-line, *s.* A line of numbers on Gunter's-scale used for performing the multiplication or division of numbers. It is the logarithmic scale of proportionals, which, being graduated upon the ruler, serves to solve problems in the same manner as logarithms do arithmetically. It is usually divided into 100 parts, every tenth of which is numbered, beginning with one and ending with ten, so that if the first great division stand for the one-tenth of an integer, the next great division will stand for two-tenths, and the intermediate divisions will represeot hundredths of an integer, whilst the large divisions beyond ten will represent units; and if the first set of large divisions represent units, the subdivisions will represent tenths, whilst the second set of large divisions will represent tens, and the snbdivisions units, &c.

Gunter's-scale, *s.* A large plane scale invented by Mr. Gnnter. It has various lines of numbers engraved on it, by which questions in calculation, navigatiou, and surveying are aolved mechanically by the aid of the dividers or a slider. On one side of it are scales of equal parts, chords, sines, tangents, rhombs, &c.; on the other side are the corresponding logarithmic lines. It consists of a flat ruler of boxwood, two feet long, having varions lines laid down upon it, by means of which various problems may be performed by the extension of the compasses only.

gŭn'-wale (*w* silent), **gŭn'-nal, gŭn'-nel,** *s.* [Eng. *gun,* and *wale* (q.v.).] The upper planking covering the timber-heads round the ship; a piece of timber around the top side of a boat, and having rowlocks for the oars.

"The first rope going athwart from *gunnal* to *gunnal.*"—*Dampier: Voyage* (an. 1699).

* **gûrge,** *s.* [Lat. *gurges.*] A whirlpool, an eddy.

"The plain, wherein a black bituminous *gurge*
Boils out." *Milton: P. L.,* xii. 41.

* **gûrge,** *v.t.* [GURGE, *s.*] To swallow up; to overwhelm.

"In *gurging* gulfe of these such surging seas,
My poorer soule who drowned doth death request."
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 227.

gŭr'-gĭ-ŏn, *s.* [Fr. *grugeons,* from *gruger* = to crush.] [GRUDGINGS.] The coarser part of meal, sifted from the bran.

gŭr'-gle, *v.i.* [Ital. *gorgoliare* = to gurgle, to bubble, *gorgoglia* = a gurgling, *gorgo* = a whirlpool, a gulf; Lat. *gurges.*]

1. To run or pass along with a purling sound, as water over a broken or stony bottom, or as a liquid from a bottle.

"And from the turf a fountain broke
And *gurgled* at our feet."
Wordsworth: Fountain.

* 2. To make any similar sound; to coo.

"For she will plain, and *gurg'le,* as she goes
As does the widowed ringdove."
Mason: English Garden, iii.

gŭr'-gle, *s.* [GURGLE, *v.*] A purling, bubbling noise, as of water running over a broken or stony bottom, or a liquid from a bottle or other narrow apertnre. (*Thompson: The Bower.*)

gŭr'-glĕt, *s.* [GURGLE, *v.*] A porous earthen jar for cooling water by evaporation.

gŭr'-gŏyle, *s.* [GARGOYLE.]

gŭr-hŏf'-ĭte, gŭr-hŏ'-fĭ-an, *s.* [From Gurlhof, in Lower Austria, where it occurs.]

Min.: Compact porcellanous dolomite, a snow-white and translncent variety of that mineral.

gŭr'-jŭn, *s.* [An East Indian word.] The native name of "Wood-oil," derived from *Dipterocarpus lævis,* in the Eastern Peninsula. [WOOD-OIL.]

* **gŭr'-kĭn,** *s.* [GHERKIN.]

gŭr'-lĕt, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Masonry, &c.: A pickaxe with one sharp point and one cutting-edge.

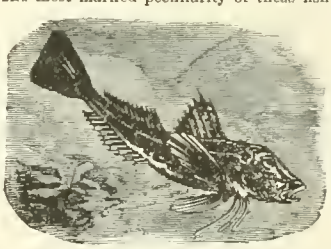
gŭr'-mĭĕ, *s.*

Mining: A level or working. [GUNNIE.]

gŭr'-nard, gŭr-nĕt, * **gŭr'-narde,** *s.* [O. Fr. *gournal, gournauld, gourneau, gournaut, grongnard* = a grunter; cf. Mod. Fr. *grondin,* from *gronder* = to grunt, referring to the noise which gurnards make when drawn from the water.]

Ichthyology:

1. *Sing.:* The genus Trigla (q.v.). They have a mailed and angular head, the opercule and shoulder bones apiny, two dorsal fins, large pectoral fina, the first three raya being without membranes and separated from the rest, ao as to constitute cirri. They inhabit deep water. There are in all about 40 species, which spread through temperate and tropical seas. The most marked peculiarity of these fish is



RED GURNARD.

the possession of three finger-like rays, in front of the pectoral fins, which are well supplied with nerves and are organs both of touch and locomotion. Most of the Gurnards live near the bottom, and feed on crustaceans, molluska, and small fishes. When handled they make a peculiar sound, caused by the escape of gas from the air-bladder. The Red Gurnard (*Trigla pini*) is common, and is much used for food. It grows to a length of 15 inches. The Gray Gurnard (*T. gurnardus*) is also common. A much rarer species is the Sapphirine Gurnard (*T. hirundo*) named from the beautiful blue color of its pectoral fins. It grows to about two feet in length. Gurnards are fished for with the traveling net, or with hook and line.

2. *Pl.:* The family Sclerogenidæ or Triglidæ (q.v.). (*Yarrell, Couch,* &c.)

¶ *Flying Gurnard.* [FLYING.]

gûr'-ô-līte, gyr'-ô-līte (gyr as **ĭr),** *s.* [Gr. γῦρος (*guros*) = a circle, and λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone. The *British Museum Catalogue* spells the word *gurolite,* Dana *gyrolite.* U is left unaltered because of the circumflex on *û.*]

Min.: A white translucent mineral of pearly or vitreous lustre, occurring in lamellar radiated concretions. Hardness, 3 to 4. Compos.: silica, 50·7 to 51·9; alumina, 1·3 to 1·5; lime, 30·0 to 33·2; water, 14·2 to 15, &c. From Skye, from Nova Scotia, Greenland, &c.

gŭr'-rah, *s.* [Hind. *gorhâ.*]

Fabric: A kind of plain, coarse Indian muslin.

* **gŭr'-rў** (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] An alvine evacuation. (*Holland.*)

gŭr'-rў (2), **gŭrh,** *s.* [Hind. *gurh, garh;* Mahratta *gud, gad.*] A wall flanked with towers. (*Anglo-Indian.*) (*Glossary to Mill: Hist. Brit. India.*) Any small fort.

¶ It occurs in the names of many Indian places, but is generally written *ghur,* which would mean a house, and is an error. For example Gawil*ghur* should be Gawil*gurh.*

gŭrt, *s.* [A corrupt. of *gote* (q.v.).]

Min.: A channel for water.

guse, *s.* [GOOSE.]

gŭsh, * **guseh-en,** *v.i. & t.* [Icel. *gusa, gjósa* = to gush; cf. Dut. *gudsen* = to gush; Sw. *gösa* = to blow, to puff.]

A. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To flow or rush out with violence or in a stream; to pour out violently.

"Out of whoes eies there *gushed* streames of teares."
Surrey: Virgil; Æneid ii.

2. To be poured out or uttered rapidly and copiously.

"Some humbler poet,
Whose songs *gushed* from his heart."
Longfellow: The Day is Done.

3. To be filled with water, tears, &c.

"Line after line my *gushing* eyes o'erflow."
Pope: Eloisa to Abelard, 88.

II. *Fig.:* To act in an extravagant or effusive manner; to be effusively sentimental.

* **B.** *Trans.:* To emit or pour out rapidly and copiously. (Followed by *out.*)

"The yawning wound
Gushed out a purple stream, and stained the ground."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid ix. 580.

¶ For the difference between to *gush* and to *flow,* see FLOW.

gŭsh, *s.* [GUSH, *v.*]

1. *Lit.:* A rapid and copious emission or flow of a liquid from an enclosed place; a liquid emitted rapidly and copiously; a rapid and copious emission of anything resembling a liquid.

"In a moment forth he teems
His little song in *gushes.*"
Wordsworth: The Green Linnet.

2. *Fig.:* Extravagant or effusive affectation of sentiment.

* **gush-et,** *s.* [GUSSET.]

gŭsh'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [GUSH, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Literally:*

1. Flowing or pouring out rapidly and copiously.

2. Emitting copiously.

"[She] strove to stanch the *gushing* wound."
Scott: Marmion, vii. 32.

II. *Fig.:* Extravagantly effusive or full of sentiment; characterized by an excessive affectation of sentiment; effusively and demonstratively affectionate.

C. *As subst.:* The act or state of pouring out rapidly and copiously.

"The *gushing* of the wave
Far, far away." *Tennyson: Lotus-Eaters,* 31.

gŭsh'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *gushing; -ly.*]

1. *Lit.:* In a gushing manner; rapidly and copiously; in gushes.

"Parent of rivers, which flow *gushingly.*"
Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 71.

2. *Fig.:* With an extravagant or effusive affectation of sentiment or affection.

gŭs'-ĭng, *a.* [Sc. *guse* = goose.] [GOOSE.] (See compound.)

gusing-iron, *s.* A laundress's smoothing-iron, a flat-iron.

gŭs'-sĕt, *s.* [Fr. *gousset,* dimin. of *gousse* = the husk or cod of a bean; Ital. *guscio* = a shell or husk.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A small piece of cloth inserted in a dress for the purpose of enlarging or strengthening some part.

"Seam and *gusset* and band."
Hood: Song of the Shirt.

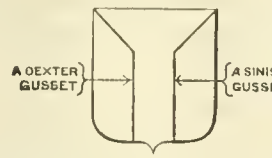
II. *Technically:*

1. *Boilers:* An angular piece of iron inserted in a boiler, tank, &c., where it changes from a cylindrical to a square form, &c., as in the junction of the barrel and fire-box of a locomotive.

2. *Build.:* An angle-iron or bracket stiffening the angle of a structure.

3. *Her.:* An abatement or mark of disgrace somewhat resembling a gusset, and formed by a line drawn from the dexter or sinister chief point one third across the shield, and then

descending perpendicularly to the base. It may be on either the dexter or sinister side of



GUSSET.

the shield; on the former it is an abatement for adultery; on the latter for drunkenness. Also called a gore.

4. *Old Armour:* A small piece of chain or plate armour inserted at the junction of the armour under the arms, for the purpose of protecting that part when exposed by the movement of the arms.

gŭst (1), *s.* [Icel. *gustr* = a gust or blast; *gjósta* = a gust, from *gjósa* = to gush; Sw. dial. *gust* = a stream of air.]

1. *Lit.:* A sudden squall or violent blast of wind; a short but violent rush of wind.

"Though the weather were foule with extreme raine and *gustes* of windes."—*Hacklayt: Voyages*, vol. ii., pt. ii., p. 105.

2. *Fig.:* A sudden and violent outburst of passion. (*Drayton: Poly-Olbion*, s. 17.)

¶ For the difference between *gust* and *breeze*, see BREEZE.

***gŭst** (2), *s.* [Lat. *gustus* = a tasting; *gusto* = to taste.]

1. The sense of tasting.

2. The gratification of the appetite.

"They, fondly thinking to allay
Their appetite with *gust*, instead of fruit
Chewed bitter ashes." *Milton: P. L.*, x. 565.

3. Gratification of any kind; pleasure, enjoyment.

"Brisk perception of relishes and *gusts*, reflexions and duplications of delight."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, 15.

4. A pleasing taste.

"Thy charming sight, but much more charming *gust*,
New life incites." *Gay: Wine*, 36.

5. A relish; a pleasing quality or nature.

"Their price would give a high *gust* unto them in the judgment of pallat-men."—*Fuller: Worthies; Essex.*

6. A turn of fancy; intellectual taste.

"According to the *gust* and manner of the ancients."—*Dryden: Dufresnoy.*

***gŭst,** *v.t.* [Lat. *gusto* = to taste.] To have a relish for.

"The palate of this age *gusts* nothing high."
L'Estrange: On Beaum. & Fletcher's Plays.

***gŭst'-ą-ble,** *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *gust* (2); *-able.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. That may or can be tasted; tastable.

"Audible, *gustable*, odorous or tactile qualities."—*Glanvill: Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. viii.

2. Pleasant to the taste; having an agreeable taste or relish.

"A *gustable* thing seen or smelt, excites the appetite."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. v., ch. viii.

B. *As subst.:* Anything pleasant or agreeable to the taste.

"The touch acknowledgeth no *gustables*
The taste no fragrant smell."
More: On the Soul, pt. ii., bk. ii., c. 2.

gŭst'-ard, *s.* [A corruption of *bustard* (q.v.).] A local name for the Great Bustard.

***gŭs-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *gustatio*, from *gusto* = to taste.] The act of tasting.

"The kisse of the spouse, *gustation* of God, and ingression into the divine shadow."—*Browne: Urne-Burial*, ch. v.

gŭs'-tā-tŏr-ў, *a.* [Lat. *gustatorius*, from *gustatus* = a tasting; *gusto* = to taste.] Of or pertaining to gustation or tasting.

gustatory-cells, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Certain cells in the tongue constituting what have been called taste-buds (q.v.).

gustatory-nerve, *s.*

Anat.: The lingual nerve, the one upon which taste depends. It descends under cover of the external pterygoid muscle, and is continued, till passing along the side of the tongue, it terminates in its apex.

gŭs-tā' vi-ą, *s.* [Named after Gustavus III., King of Sweden, who presented a large collection of Indian plants to the elder Linnæus.]

Bot.: A genus of South American plants, order Barringtoniaceæ. They are trees or shrubs, with large glossy leaves and racemes or umbels of white, pink-tinged flowers, five or six inches across. *Gustavia urceolata* has wood, which on exposure to the air becomes very fetid; it is used for making hoops. The fruit of *G. speciosa*, according to Humboldt and Bonpland, imparts a yellow colour, lasting for about twenty-four or even forty-eight hours, to the children who eat it. The root of *G. brasiliana* is emetic, and intoxicates fish; its root is acrid, aromatic, and bitter, and its leaves, which have a heavy unpleasant smell, are employed in cases of indurated liver, as also to bring ulcers to a head.

***gŭst'-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *gust* (2); *-ful(l).*] Having a pleasant taste or relish; palatable, tasteful.

"The said season being passed, there is no danger or difficulty to keep it *gustful* all the year long."—*Digby: Of the Power of Sympathy.*

***gŭst'-fŭl-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *gustful*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being gustful, palatable, or pleasant.

"Then his food doth taste savourily, then his divertisements and recreations have a lively *gustfulness*, then his sleep is very sound and pleasant; according to that of the preacher, the sleep of the labouring man is sweet."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 19.

***gŭst'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *gust* (2); *-less.*] Tasteless, insipid.

"No *gustless* or unsatisfying offal."—*Browne: Miscellanies*, Tract i.

gŭs'-tō, *s.* [Ital., from Lat. *gustus* = taste.] [GUST, 2.]

1. A relish or enjoyment of anything; pleasure derived from or excited by anything.

"He feels no relish or *gusto* in them."—*Sharpe, Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 3.

2. Intellectual taste.

"They are the rule of beauty, and give us a good *gusto*."—*Dryden: Dufresnoy.* (Note 510.)

gŭs-tō'-sō, *adv.* [Ital.]

Mus.: With taste.

gŭst'-ў (1), ***gust-ie,** *a.* [Eng. *gust* (1); *-y.*]

1. *Lit.:* Subject to gusts or sudden squalls of wind; stormy, squally.

"Yon tuft of hazel trees,
That twinkle in the *gusty* breeze."
Wordsworth: Green Linnet.

2. *Fig.:* Subject to sudden and violent outbursts of passion.

gŭst'-ў (2), *a.* [Eng. *gust* (2); *-y.*] Tasteful. (*Burns: Scotch Drink.*)

gŭt, ***gotte,** ***gutte,** *s.* [A.S. *gut*, pl. *guttas.* The original meaning was a channel; cf. O. Dan. *gote* = a channel; Ger. *gorse* = a drain; Mid. Eng. *gote* = a drain, a watercourse. (*Skeat.*)]

1. [INTESTINE.]

"Next to the bag of the stomacke, men and sheepe have the small *guts*, called lactes."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xi., ch. xxv.

2. (*Pl.*): The stomach; the digestive apparatus generally. (*Vulgar.*)

"What then was our writer's soul? was it brains or *guts*?"—*Bentley. On Free Thinking*, § 53.

3. Viscera; entrails generally.

"They make good slavee when bought young; but are, in general, foul feeders, many of them greedily devouring the raw *guts* of fowls."—*Grainger: Sugar-Cane*, bk. ii., v. 75. (Note.)

*4. Gluttony.

*5. A narrow passage or channel.

"You pass a narrow *gut* between two stone terrasses."—*Walpole: On Gardening.*

6. Prepared intestines of animals, as sheep, cats, &c., used for various purposes, as for the strings of a violin, or the finer lines in angling; catgut.

7. The sac of silk taken from the silk-worm and stretched into a line for a snood.

*¶ *To have guts in the brain:* To have sense.

"The fellow's well enough, if he *had any guts in his brain*."—*Swift: Polite Conversation*, i.

***gut-scraper,** *s.* A contemptuous name for a fiddler.

gŭt, *v.t.* [GUT, *s.*]

1. *Lit.:* To eviscerate; to exenterate; to draw the entrails out of.

"Their numbers [pilchards] are incredible, employing a power of poor people in polling (that is, beheading), *gutting*, splitting, powdering, and drying them."—*Fuller: Worthies; Cornwall.*

2. *Fig.:* To plunder or deprive of the whole or any part of the contents; to destroy the interior; to empty utterly.

"The fire originated in the billiard-room. . . . The whole structure in the course of an hour was completely *gutted*."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, April 19, 1884.

***gŭtch ĕr,** *s.* [A corrupt. of *gudsire* = goodsire (q.v.).] A grandsire.

***gŭt'-lĕss,** ***gŭt'-lĕsse,** *a.* [Eng. *gut*; *-less.*] Destitute or deprived of guts.

"His *guttesse* bosome."
Chapman. Homer: Batrachomyomachia.

***gŭt'-lĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *gut*; dimin. suff. *-ling.*] A glutton.

"The fat paunches of these lazy *gutlings*."—*Sanderson: Works*, iii. 106.

gŭt'-ta (1) (pl. **gŭt'-tæ**), *s.* [Lat. = a drop.]

1. *Anat., &c.:* A drop. (Used chiefly in composition. See the compounds.)

2. *Arch.:* An ornament resembling a drop, placed in the epistylium of the Doric order below the triglyphs. They occur likewise in the under face of mutules in the Doric corona. They are supposed to have originated from the intention to represent drops of water running off the roof and adhering to the under surface of the *canterii* or rafters of early buildings.

gutta-rosacea, *s.*

Pathol.: The same as ACNE (q.v.), and specially *Acne Rosacea.*

***gutta-serena,** *s.*

Pathol.: The same as AMAUROSIS (q.v.).

gŭt'-ta (2), *s.* [Malay = gum.]

Chem: A white substance obtained by treating gutta-percha with boiling ether and allowing the filtrate to cool; the gutta is then deposited and again boiled with ether till the etherial solution retains nothing in solution on cooling. By dry distillation it yields hydrocarbons. The part of the gutta-percha removed by the ether consists of albam and fluavil, which are oxidized gutta.

gutta-pereha, *s.*

1. *Bot.: Isonandra gutta* of Hooker, the tree which produces the substance described under 3 (q.v.). It is of the order Sapotaceæ. It is a large tree, sixty or seventy feet high, its trunk with a diameter of two or three feet. It grows in Borneo, Sumatra, Singapore, and other islands of South-Eastern Asia. It was first brought to notice by Dr. Montgomery, of Singapore. It was then common, but the Malays, having wastefully cut down the trees to obtain the juice, instead of tapping them at intervals, have now rendered the tree extinct at Singapore.

2. *Comm. & Manuf.:* The raw gutta-percha arrives in this country in lumps weighing from five to six pounds. These are cut into slices, torn to shreds, and then thrown into cold water, when the impurities sink and the pure gum rises to the surface. Then the shreds are transferred to hot water, and, finally, they are made into solid masses, from which the moisture is driven out by kneading. Gutta-percha is used for making soles of boots impervious to water, for door handles, ear-trumpets, &c. It is made into bottles to contain hydrofluoric acid, as it is not acted on by that acid. Above all it is employed for coating submarine telegraph wires, partly to protect them from the salt-water, partly to insulate them, gutta-percha being a decided non-conductor of electricity. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

3. *Chem.:* The inspissated juice of *Isonandra gutta*, the gutta-percha tree. [1.] It occurs in tough, flexible pieces of a light-brown colour, which are soluble in benzene, chloroform, and bisulphide of carbon, insoluble in water, and only slightly soluble in alcohol and ether. In hot countries it is liable to be oxidized by the action of the air, and loses its flexibility.

Gutta-percha plates: Forms for the ordinary printing-press taken with gutta-percha. An intaglio impression is taken from the form. This, when cold, forms a matrix for obtaining a cameo gutta-percha impression which is used in the press.

gutta-trap, *s.* The inspissated juice of *Artocarpus incisa*, and Artocarpus generally. It is used in the manufacture of bird-lime.

gŭt'-tāte, *a.* [Lat. *guttatus*, from *gutta* = a drop.]

Bot.: Spotted or besprinkled with spots.

***gŭt'-tāt-ĕd,** *a.* [GUTTATE.] Besprinkled with drops or spots; bedropped.

gŭtte, *s.* [Lat. *gutta.*]

Her.: A drop.

gŭt'-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *gut; -ed.*]

1. Having a gut.

2. Deprived of the guts; drawn, eviscerated.

gŭt'-tée, gŭt'-tỹ, *a.* [Lat. *gutta* = a drop.]

Her.: A term applied to a shield, &c. sprinkled with drops and of varying colours: as *gutte de l'eau*, represented by white drops; *guttée d'or*, represented by yellow; *guttée de sang*, by red; *guttée d'huile*, by green.

gŭt'-tĕr, * **got-er,** * **gut-ter,** * **gut-tyr,** *s.* [O. Fr. *gutiere, goutiere;* Fr. *gouttiere*, from O. Fr. *gote, goute;* Fr. *goutte* = a drop, from Lat. *gutta;* Sp. *gotera;* Port. *goteira;* Low Lat. *guttorium, gutturium.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A passage or channel for water or liquid matter.

"He digged out a *gutter* to receive the wine when it were pressed."—*Udal: Luke* xx.

(2) A channel worn by the action of water.

"Rocks rise one above another, and have deep *gutters* worn in the sides of them by torrents of rain."—*Addison: On Italy.*

(3) A channel, paved or otherwise, at the side of a road or path to lead off surface-water.

(4) A trough or channel collecting the water which runs from a roof, and leading it to pipes in which it descends to the earth.

"Multitudes of all sorts of people in their streetes, houses, windows, leads, and *gutters*."—*Stow: Queen Elizabeth* (an. 1603).

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Mud, dirt, mire.

(2) A receptacle for dirt or filth; a sink.

"Thou Rome shall be the sinke and *gutter* of the filthinesse of Asie."—*Golden Boke*, let. 2.

II. *Technically:*

I. *Hydr. Engineering:*

(1) The trench made to hold puddling on the side of a canal.

(2) A device for raising water by the vertical oscillation of a trough. It is principally used for small lifts, but by a succession of lifts it may be useful for higher elevations. The jantu of the Bengalese is a counter-weighted gutter.

(3) *Print.:* One of the sticks placed between the pages in a form to separate them to such a distance that when the sheet is printed and folded the margin shall be regular and uniform.

* **gutter-blood,** *s.* A person of low rank; one of the rabble.

"The *gutter-bloods!* and deil a gentleman amang them."—*Scott: Heart of Midlothian*, ch. xviii.

gutter-ledge, *s.*

Naut.: A bar laid across a hatchway to support the covers.

gutter-shaped, *a.* Shaped or channelled like a gutter.

gutter-snipe, *s.*

1. *Print.:* A single-slip poster for attaching to curbstones. (*American.*)

2. *Fig.:* A street Arab; a destitute boy living in the streets.

gutter-spout, *s.* A gutter.

gutter-stick, *s.*

Print.: One of the pieces of furniture which separate the pages of a form.

gŭt'-tĕr, *v.t.* & *i.* [GUTTER, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To cut, wear, or form gutters or channels in; to furrow.

"The *guttered* rocks and congregated sands."
Shakesp.: Othello, ii. 1.

2. To provide with gutters or channels for carrying off water.

"First in a place, by nature close, they build
A narrow flooring, *guttered*, walled, and tiled."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic iv. 418.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To become channelled or worn with hollows, by the melting tallow or wax running down, as a burning candle.

2. To fall or run down in drops.

gŭt'-tĕr-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *gutter; -ing.*]

1. The act or state of forming into gutters or channels.

2. A gutter or arrangement of gutters for carrying off the water from a roof.

3. The act or state of falling in drops.

gŭt'-tĭ-fĕr, *s.* [Lat. *gutta* = a drop, and *fero* = to bear.]

1. *Sing.:* One of the Clusiaceæ (q.v.).

2. *Pl.:* Lindley's name for that order itself.

gŭt-tĭ-fĕr-ā'-lēs, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from *guttifer* (q.v.); Lat. masc. or fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ales.*]

Bot.: An alliance of hypogynous exogens, with monodichlamydeous flowers, axile placentæ, imbricated calyx, imbricated or twisted corolla, and an embryo with little or no albumen. Lindley includes under it the orders Dipteraceæ, Ternstœmiaceæ, Rhizobolaceæ, Clusiaceæ, Marcgraviaceæ, Hypericaceæ, and Reaumuriaceæ (q.v.).

gŭt-tĭf'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *gutta* = a drop, *fero* = to bear; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Bearing or yielding gum or resinous substances.

* **gŭt'-tle,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Eng. *gut;* frequent. suff. *-le.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To swallow greedily, to gorge, to gormandise.

"His jolly brother, . . . lavish of expense,
Quaffs, crams, and *guttles* in his own defence."
Dryden: Persius, sat. vi.

B. *Trans.:* To swallow greedily; to devour.

"The fool spit in his porridge, to try if they'd hiss; they did not hiss, and so he *guttled* them up, and scalded his chops."—*L'Estrange.*

* **gŭt'-tlĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *guttl(e); -er.*] A greedy eater; a glutton; a gormandiser.

* **gŭt'-tu-loŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *guttula* = a little drop; dimin. of *gutta* = a drop; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] In the form of a little drop or drops.

"Ice is plain upon the surface of the water, but round in hail, which is also a glaciation, and figured in its *guttulous* descent from the air."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. i.

gŭt'-tŭr, *s.* [Lat.] The throat.

gŭt'-tŭr-al, *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *gutturalis*, from *guttur* = the throat.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the throat; formed in the throat.

"In attempting to pronounce the nasals, and some of the vowels spiritally, the throat is brought to labour, and makes that which we call a *guttural* pronunciation."—*Holder: On Speech.*

B. *As subst.:* A letter, or combination of letters, the sound of which is formed in the throat; a guttural sound or articulation. In the English alphabet the gutturals are *c* (hard), *g* (hard), *ch* (hard), *k*, and *q*.

"Many words, which are soft and musical in the mouth of a Persian, may appear very harsh to our eyes, with a number of consonants and *gutturals*."—*Sir W. Jones: On Eastern Poetry*, Essay i. ¶

guttural-fossa, *s.*

Anat.: The central portion of the middle division in the exteraal base of the skull.

* **gŭt-tŭr-ăl'-ĭ-tỹ,** *s.* [Eng. *guttural; -ity.*] The quality or state of being guttural; gutturalness.

* **gŭt'-tŭr-al-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *guttural; -ize.*] To speak or pronounce gutturally.

gŭt'-tŭr-al-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *guttural; -ly.*] In a guttural manner; in the throat.

gŭt'-tŭr-al-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *guttural: -ness.*] The quality or state of being guttural.

* **gŭt'-tŭr-īne,** *a.* [Lat. *guttur* = the throat; Eng. adj. suff. *-ine.*] Of or pertaining to the throat; guttural.

"The bronchocele or *gutturine* tumour."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

* **gŭt'-tŭr-īze,** *v.t.* [Lat. *guttur* = the throat; Eng. suff. *-ize.*] To form or pronounce in the throat; gutturally.

"For which the Germans *gutturize* a sound."—*Coleridge (Ophelie).*

gŭt'-tỹ, *a.* [GUTTÉE.]

gŭt'-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *gut*, and *wort.* So called from the violent action of the plant, which is a purgative, on the intestines.]

Bot.: Globularia Alypum.

guȳ (1), * **gȳ,** *s.* [Sp. *guia* = a guide, a guy; *guiar* = to guide; Fr. *guier.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A rope to steady a body in hoisting.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mach.:* A stay-rope passing from the top of a spar to a post or anchor in the ground, and used to steady it: as, the *guys* of a derrick or shears.

2. *Eng.:* The stay-rod which connects the floor of a suspension-bridge with the land on each side, in order to prevent swaying.

3. *Nautical:*

(1) A rope which trims and steadies a lower studding-sail boom. The fore-guy leads from the boom-end to the spritsail-gaff, thence to the heel of the bowsprit, and thence inboard: the after-guy leads from the boom-end to a sheave in the ship's side, and thence inboard.

(2) A rope from the end of a jib-boom or flying jib-boom to the end of a spritsail-yard or spritsail-gaff, and thence to the ship's bow, to stay the spar laterally.

guȳ (2), *s.* [From the fantastical dress of the effigies of *Guy* Fawkes, burnt on November 5.] A fright, a dowdy; a fantastical or ludicrous figure. [GUNPOWDER-PLOT.]

guȳ, *v.t.* [GUY (1), *s.*] To guide, direct, or steady by means of a guy.

guȳ-ą-quĭl'-līte, *s.* [From Guyaquil, in Ecuador, where it occurs.]

Min.: A pale yellow amorphous mineral, easily cut by the knife, and soluble in alcohol. Compos.: carbon 76·7; hydrogen 8·2; oxygen 15·2.

* **guȳde,** *v.t.* [GUIDE, *v.*]

* **guȳle,** *v.t.* [GUILE.]

gūze, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.

Her.: A roundlet of a sanguine tint, representing an eyeball.

Gū-zĕr-a'-tī, Goô-zĕr-a'-teĕ, *s.* [A native word.]

1. A native of Guzerat or Goozerat in India.

2. The language spoken in that region. It was probably at first a Turanian language or dialect, but is now completely transformed by the introduction into it of a great multitude of words derived from Sanscrit.

gŭz'-zle, *v.i.* & *t.* [O. Fr. *gouziller*, in compound *desgouziller* = to gulp or swill down; cf. also Fr. *s'egosiller* = to make one's throat sore with shouting; *gosier* = the throat. (*Skeat.*)]

A. *Intrans.:* To swill or drink liquor greedily; to drink much or frequently; to be constantly drinking or swilling.

"They fell to lapping and *guzzling*, till they burst themselves."—*L'Estrange.*

B. *Trans.:* To drink or swill greedily.

"[He] knew no medium between *guzzling* beer
And his old stint—three thousand pounds a year."
Cowper: Retirement, 601.

* **gŭz'-zle,** *s.* [GUZZLE, *v.*]

1. One who guzzles; a guzzler; a swiller; an insatiable eater or drinker.

"That senseless, sensual epicure,
That sink of filth, that *guzzle* most impure."
Marston: Scourge of Villainy, iii. 7.

2. A debauch.

3. Drink.

"Over sealed Winchesters of threepenny *guzzle*."—*T. Brown: Works*, ii. 184.

gŭz-zlĕr, *s.* [Eng. *guzzl(e); -er.*] One who guzzles; an insatiable eater or drinker.

"Being an eternal *guzzler* of wine."—*T. Brown: Works*, iii. 265.

gwŷn'-ĭ-ąd, gwĭn'-ĭ-ąd, guĭn'-ĭ-ąd, *s.* [Wel. *gwyniad;* from *gwyn* = white.]

Ichthy.: Coregonus Pennantii or *fera*, a fish of the family Salmonidæ, abundant in Ullswater and other large lakes in Cumberland. It exists also in some Welsh lakes

* **gy,** * **gye,** *v.t.* [GUIDE.]

gȳ, *s.* [GUY (1).]

gȳ'-ąll, *s.* [GAYAL.]

ġȳbe (1), *v.t.* [JIB.]

Naut.: To shift over the boom of a fore-and-aft sail.

* **ġȳbe** (1), *v.* [GIBE, *v.*]

ġȳbe (1), *s.* [GIBE, *s.*]

ġȳbe (2), *s.* [GYBE (1), *v.*]

Naut.: The shifting over of the boom of a fore-and-aft sail.

*** gye,** *v.t. & i.* [Guide, *v.*]

*** gyeld,** *s.* [Guild.]

gȳle, guile, *s.* [Fr. *guiller* = to ferment.] [Guillevat.]

1. Fermented wort for making vinegar.

2. A large vat or cistern. The liquor gyle in a brewery is the water-cistern or vat. A gyle-tun.

gyle-tun, *s.* The same as Oyle (q.v.).

gȳltc, *s.* [Guilt.]

gȳm-na-dĕn'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Pref. *gymn(o-)*, and Gr. *ἀδήν* (*adēn*) = a gland.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the family Gymnadeniidæ (q.v.). About twenty-five species are known. *Gymnadenia conopsea* is the Fragrant Orchis, a plant with rose-red or purple flowers; it is wild in Britain, and occurs in dry pastures, ascending to 2,000 feet high in the Highlands. It occurs also in the arctic parts of Europe, in Siberia, the West of Asia, &c. *G. odoratissima* has also been called British, but on doubtful authority.

¶ The pronunciation of the initial consonant in words commencing with *g* and derived from the Greek is unsettled. The majority of scientific words and some few relating to classic antiquity, which have not passed, and probably will not pass, into general use, are marked with *g* hard (**g**). There is also a tendency, which originated in Germany and was first adopted in this country by Mitford, to approach more closely both in orthography and pronunciation to the primary form.

gȳm-na-dĕn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod Lat. *gymnaden(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Orchids, tribe Ophreæ.

gȳm-nās'-ĭ-arch, *s.* [Gr. *γυμνασίαρχος* (*gumnasiarchos*), from *γυμνάσιον* (*gumnasion*) = a school for athletics; *γυμνός* (*gumnos*) = naked; *ἄρχω* (*archō*) = to rule or govern.]

Gr. Antiq.: A magistrate or public official in Greece who superintended the gymnasia or palæstra, paid the athletes who were training for the public games, and provided them with oil and other necessaries at his own expense.

gȳm-nās'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *γυμνάσιον* (*gumnasion*), from *γυμνάζω* (*gumnazō*) = to train naked, to exercise, from *γυμνός* (*gumnos*) = naked.]

1. A building or place where athletic exercises are practised or performed; a place where athletes exercise and train.

"*Gymnasium* properly signifies the place where people exercise themselves being stript."—*Grew: Cosmologia Sacra*, bk. iv., ch. viii.

2. A school or place of instruction for the higher branches of literature and science.

gȳm'-năst, *s.* [Gr. *γυμναστής* (*gumnastēs*) = a trainer of athletes; *γυμνάς, γυμνός* (*gumnas, gumnos*) = naked.]

* 1. One who teaches gymnastic exercises; a trainer of athletes.

2. One who practises or performs gymnastic exercises; an athlete.

gȳm-năs'-tĭc, * gym-nas-tique, * gym-nas-tick, *a. & s.* [Lat. *gymnasticus*, from Gr. *γυμναστικός* (*gumnastikos*) = fond of or pertaining to athletic exercises; *ἡ γυμναστική τέχνη* (*hē gumnastikē technē*)) = (the art of) gymnastics.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to athletic exercises; consisting of leaping, wrestling, running, boxing, or similar exercises for the body.

"Great reputation in all the *gymnastic* exercises united."—*Goldsmith: On Polite Learning*, ch. viii.

B. *As substantive:*

* 1. A gymnast; a teacher of gymnastics.

2. *Pl.:* Athletic exercises; disciplinary exercise for the body or intellect.

"Academies dedicated chiefly to this discipline, and other martial *gymnastiques.*" — *Evelyn: The State of France.*

*** gȳm-năs'-tĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *gymnastic; -al.*] Gymnastic; athletic.

"And harlequins and clowns, with feats *gymnastical.*" *Byron: Beppo*, lii.

*** gȳm-năs'-tĭc-al-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *gymnastical; -ly.*] In a gymnastic manner; as a gymnast or athlete; athletically.

"Such as with agility and vigour are not *gymnastically* composed, nor actively use those parts."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iv., ch. v.

gȳm-năs'-tĭcs, *s.* [Gymnastic, B. 2.]

gȳm-năx'-ŏn ȳ, *s.* [Gr. *γυμνός* (*gumnos*) = naked; *ἄξων* (*axōn*) = an axle, an axis, and suff. *-y.*]

Bot.: An abnormal condition of the ovary, in which the placenta protrudes through it. (*R. Brown*, 1874.)

gȳm-nō'-ma, *s.* [Gr. *γυμνός* (*gumnos*) = naked, and *νῆμα* (*nēma*) = yarn; *νέω* (*neō*) = to spin; named from the naked stamens.]

Bot.: A genus of Asclepiadaceæ, tribe Stapelieæ. *Gymnema lactiferum* has been reported to be the cow plant, or Kiringhuma plant, of Ceylon, the milk of which the natives use as food, boiling and eating the leaves also. *Gymnema tingens*, a native of Pegu, is said to furnish excellent indigo and green dyes. (*Lindley.*)

gȳm-nē'-trŭs, *s.* [Gr. *γυμνός* (*gumnos*) = naked, and *ἦτρον* (*ētron*) = the abdomen.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Cepolidæ (Ribbon-fishes). The body is long and slender, with a dorsal fin running its whole length. *Gymnetrus Banksii* is sometimes twelve feet long, with a thickness of only two inches and three-quarters. *G. Hawkenii*, Hawken's Gymnetrus, or the Oared Gymnetrus, has been found in the British seas. Its length is eight and a-half feet. A long gymnetrus moving through the sea and leaving a trail behind which might be mistaken for a prolongation of the body, might be taken by a nautical observer for a "sea serpent."

gȳm'-nĭc, * gȳm'-nick, *a. & s.* [Fr. *gymnique*, from Gr. *γυμνικός* (*gumnikos*), from *γυμνός* (*gumnos*) = naked.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or connected with athletic exercises; practising or performing gymnastics.

"*Gymnick* artists, wrestlers, riders, runners." *Milton: Samson Agonistes*, 1,323.

B. *As subst.:* Gymnastics; athletic exercises.

*** gȳm'-nĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *gymnic; -al.*] Gymnic, gymnastic.

"*Gymnical* exercises at Pitana."—*Potter: Antiq. of Greece*, bk. ii., ch. xx.

gȳm'-nīte, *s.* [Gr. *γυμνός* (*gumnos*) = naked, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.) Named from Bare Hills, where it was found.]

Min.: The same as Dewevlite (q.v.). The *Brit. Mus. Catal.* makes Gymnite the name, and reduces Deweylite to a synonym.

gȳm-no-, *pref.* [Gr. *γυμνός* (*gumnos*) = naked.]

1. *Anat., Zool., &c.:* Naked; destitute of hairs, a shell, or other protective covering.

2. *Bot.:* Destitute of a pericarp or other covering.

gȳm-nō-blăs'-tĭc, *a.* [Pref. *gymno-*, and Gr. *βλαστός* (*blastos*) = a sprout, a shoot, a sucker; and suff. *-ic.*]

Zool.: Not having the nutritive and reproductive buds protected by horny receptacles. Used of the Hydrozoa. (*Allman.*)

gymnoblastic-hydroids, *s. pl.*

Zool.: A name given by Professor Allman to the Corynida, because neither their polypites nor their generative buds are enclosed in a chitinous investment.

† gȳm-nō-car'-pĭ-ans, *s. pl.* [Pref. *gymno-*, Gr. *καρπός* (*karpos*) = fruit, and pl. suff. *-ans.*]

Bot.: One of two classes into which Mirbel divides all fruits. It consists of those in which the fruit is not disguised by the adherence of any other organ than the calyx. Opposed to Angiocarpians (q.v.).

† gȳm-nō-car'-poŭs, *a.* [Gymnocarpians.]

Bot.: Having the structure of fruit described under Gymnocarpians (q.v.).

gymnocarpous-lichens, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Lichens in which the apothecia or hymenial layers are open from the first. (*Thomé.*)

gȳm-nō-çĭd'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *gymno-*, and Gr. *οἰκίδιον* (*oikidion*), dimin. of *οἶκος* (*oikos*) = a house (?).]

Bot.: A swelling at the base of some urn mosses.

gȳm-nō-clā'-dŭs, *s.* [Pref. *gymno-*, and Gr. *κλάδος* (*klados*) = a shoot, a branch.]

Bot.: A genus of leguminous plants, sub-order Cæsalpinieæ, tribe Encesalpinieæ. The only known species is *Gymnocladus canadensis*, sometimes called the Kentucky Coffee-tree, because the early settlers in that state used it as a substitute for coffee. The timber is suitable for cabinet work; the bark is very bitter, and contains saponine.

gȳm-nō-dĕ-rĭ'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *gymnoder(us)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: Fruit crows; a sub-family of Ampelidæ (Chatterers), some of which have the neck bare of feathers. They are nearly of the size of crows, and inhabit South America, feeding on fruits and insects. [Umbrella-bird.]

gȳm-nō-dĕr'-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *gymno-*, and Gr. *δειρή* (*deirē*), Attic for *δειρή* (*deirē*) = the neck.]

Ornith: The typical genus of the sub-family Gymnoderinæ.

gȳm'-nō-dŏn, *s.* [Pref. *gymno-*, and Gr. *ὀδούς* (*odous*), genit. *ὀδόντος* (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Ichthy.: The typical genus of the family Gymnodontidæ (q.v.).

gȳm'-nō-dŏnt, *s.* [Gymnodon.]

Ichthyology:

1. *Sing.:* A fish belonging to the genus Gymnodon, or, at least, to the family Gymnodontidæ.

2. *Pl.:* That family itself.

gȳm-nō-dŏn'-tĭ-dæ, gȳm-nō-dŏn'-ta, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *gymnodon*, genit. *gymnodont(os)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ichthy.: Globe-fishes; a family of fishes, sub-order Plectognathi. Instead of teeth there is a sheath of a substance resembling ivory enclosing the jaws. This enables these fishes to break the shells of crustaceans and molluscs, which, with sea-weeds, constitute their food. They have leathery skins, usually defended by spines. They chiefly inhabit the warmer seas. Genera: Diodon, Gymnodon, Tetraodon, &c. (q.v.).

gȳm-nŏg'-ĕn-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *gymnogen; -ous.*]

Bot.: Of or pertaining to the Gymnogens: gymnospermous.

gȳm'-nō-ġĕns, *s. pl.* [Pref. *gymno-*, and *γεννάω* (*gennaō*) = to engender, to produce. So named from the seeds being quite naked.]

1. *Bot.:* The sixth of the seven classes into which Lindley divides the Vegetable Kingdom. He places it between the Dictyogens and the Exogens. It is not, however, the Dictyogens, but the Higher Acrogens, like the Lycopodiaceæ, which approach them from below. In the other direction they are closely akin to Exogens, agreeing in everything pertaining to their vegetation, in their concentric zones of wood, and in having a vascular system and spiral vessels, and a central pith. The essential point in which they differ is that there is no pericarpal covering in the female flower, which receives fertilisation through the foramen of the ovule without intervention of style or stigma. There are also large perforations or discs in the wood, a structure seen only in a few Exogens. The Gymnogens are often called Gymnosperms or gymnospermous plants. The class contains four orders, Cycadaceæ, Pinaceæ, Taccaceæ, and Gnetaceæ (q.v.).

2. *Palæobotany:* The Cryptogams and Gymnogens or Gymnosperms seem to have been brought into being and to have flourished long prior to the Monocotyledons and Dicotyledons; all the supposed Palms, Aroids, and other Monocotyledons of the Carboniferous period having been explained away. Apparently true Gymnogens exist in the Devonian rocks. Dadoxylon, which is from them, seems a Conifer, and that order was well represented in the Carboniferous period. Cycads also occurred, and perhaps Taxaceæ. (*Prof. Williamson, Brit. Assoc. Rep.* (1883), pp. 485, &c.)

gȳm-nō-grăm'-mē, gȳm-nō-grăm'-ma, *s.* [Pref. *gymno-*, and Gr. *γραμμή* (*grammē*) = a line, an outline. Named from the naked scri.]

Bot.: A genus of ferns with one to three pinnate leaves; sori dorsal oblong or linear, often confluent; involucre none. Known species eighty-four *Gymnogramme leptophylla*,

a small fern with fragile fronds one to three inches long, is British. It is found also in continental Europe, in Asia, Africa, America, Australia, and New Zealand. (*Sir J. Hooker.*)

GYMNOGRAMME.

gym-nŏg'-y-noŭs, *a.* [Pref. *gymno-*, Gr. γυνή (*gunē*) = a woman, and suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Having the ovary naked.

gym-nŏ-læ'-ma-ta, *s. pl.* [Pref. *gymno-*, and Gr. λαιμός (*laimos*) = the throat.]

1. *Zool.:* An order of Polyzoa, in which the mouth is destitute of the valvular structure called the epistome, and consequently the opening into the gullet is uncovered. It is divided into four sub-orders, Paludicellea, Cheilostomata, Cyclostomata, and Ctenostomata.

2. *Palæont.:* Apparently the order has existed from the Upper Cambrian times till now.

gym-nō-mī'-trī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *gymnomitri(um)*, and Lat. fem. adj. pl. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of plants, sub-order Jungermanneæ.

gym-nō-mī'-trī-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *gymno-*, and Gr. μιτρίον (*mitrion*), dimin. of μίτρα (*mitra*) = a belt or girdle.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the family Gymnomitridæ (q.v.).

gym-nō-phī'-ŏn-a, *s. pl.* [Pref. *gymno-*, and Gr. ὀφιόνεος (*ophioneos*) = of or belonging to a serpent; ὄφις (*ophis*) = a snake.]

Zool.: The name given by Professor Huxley to an order of Amphibia. They have rounded worm-like bodies, devoid of limbs and tail. They have scales imbedded in the integument; the dorsal vertebræ are biconcave, and possess double transverse processes, with which the capitula and tubercula of the ribs articulate. Called by Cuvier Naked Serpents; by some authors Cæciliæ; and by Prof. Owen Ophiomorpha. Known genera: Cæcilia, Siphonops, Ichthyopsis, and Rhinatrema. (*Huxley*, &c.)

gym-nŏph-thăl'-ma-ta, *s. pl.* [Pref. *gymno-*; Gr. ὀφθαλμός (*ophthalmos*) = an eye, and Lat. neut. pl. suff. *-ata.*]

Zool.: The craspedote Medusæ of the class Hydrozoa. (*Huxley.*) [GYMNOPHTHALMATE MEDUSAS.]

gym-nŏph-thăl'-mate, *a.* [GYMNOPHTHALMATA.]

Zool.: Naked-eyed.

gymnophthalmate medusas, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The name given by Prof. Edward Forbes to living organisms, now known to be of two distinct kinds, (1) free medusiform gonophores of various Corynida, Campanularida, and the Oceanic Hydrozoa; (2) free Medusidæ in all respects resembling No. 1 in anatomical structure, but whose ova do not give rise to a free zoöid, but to a free swimming organism like the parent hydrosoma—viz., Trochymenidæ, Geryonidæ, and Ægioidæ. (*Nicholson.*)

gym-nŏph-thăl'-mĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *gymnophthalm(us)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of saurians, having a very long snake-like body, with the limbs rudimentary or wanting. They have wide mouths, their eyes without eyelids, either covered by a transparent capsule, or concealed under the skin. Found in Australia; more rarely in the east of Europe and the West Indies.

gym-nŏph-thăl'-mŭs, *s.* [Pref. *gymno-*, and Gr. ὀφθαλμός (*ophthalmos*) = an eye.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Gymnophthalmidæ (q.v.).

gym-nō-rhī'-na, *s.* [Pref. *gymno-*, and Gr. ῥις (*rhis*), genit. ῥινός (*rhinos*) = the nose.]

Ornith.: A genus of Corvidæ, sub-family Streperinæ (Piping Crows). *Gymnorhina tibicen* is the Flute-player of Australia.

gym-nŏ-sō-mą-ta, *s. pl.* [Pref. *gymno-*, and Gr. σώματα (*sōmata*), pl. of σώμα (*sōma*) = body.]

Zool.: One of two families into which the molluscous class Pteropoda is divided. The animal is naked, without mantle or shell, the head distinct, the gill indistinct, the fins attached to the sides of the neck. It contains the solitary family Cliidæ. (*S. P. Woodward.*)

gym-nŏs'-ō-phĭst, *s.* [Gr. γυμνοσοφισταί (*gymnosophistai*), from γυμνός (*gumnos*) = naked, and σοφιστής (*sophistēs*) = a master of one's craft, a skilful man, a wise man, a sophist; σοφός (*sophos*) = wise.]

Philos. & Hist. (*Pl.*): Another name for the sophists, the first of seven classes of Indian society described by Arrian, a writer of the second century, whose descriptions, however, were founded on the authority of Alexander the Great's companions in arms, and on that of Megasthenes. According to Arrian, the sophists went naked (whence the name Gymnosophists), in winter basking in the sun, and in summer sheltering themselves under trees so umbrageous that they could shelter 10,000 men. The allusion is evidently to the Banian tree (*Ficus indica*). According to Strabo, one of them, Calanus by name, brought to Europe, ascended the funeral pile "according to the law of his country." Arrian identifies the sophists with the Brahmans, as do Ambrose and others. But as the position of sophist was open to all classes of the community, and as the sophists ate with others, it is probable that they were Hindoo Sunyasis or other ascetics, or Boodhists free from the restraints of caste. (*Sykes: Ancient India; Jour. Asiat. Soc.*, vi. 365, &c.)

gym-nŏs'-ō-phy, *s.* [GYMNOSOPHIST.] The teaching or doctrines of the Gymnosophists.

gym-nō-spĕr'-mą, *s.* [Pref. *gymno-*, and Gr. σπέρμα (*sperma*) = seed. So named because the seed is destitute of pappus.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Gymnospermeæ.

gym-nō-spĕr'-mĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *gymnosperm(a)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A subtribe of composite plants, tribe Asteroideæ.

gym-nō-spĕr'-mĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [GYMNOSPERMA.]

Botany:

1. The name given by Linnæus to an order of Didynamia characterized, he believed, by naked seeds. He included under it most of the Labiatæ, which at the first glance seem to have four erect seeds quite uncovered. Careful observation shows, however, that they are enclosed in a thin pericarp, and the term gymnospermia (naked-seeded) is consequently inaccurate.

2. Gymnosperms (q.v.). These have seeds really naked.

gym-nō-spĕr'-moŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *gymnosperm(ia)*, and Eng., &c. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Having the ovules or seeds apparently or really naked—*i.e.*, not enclosed in an ovary. [GYMNOSPERMIA.]

"Tissues of *gymnospermous* plants in the state of mineral charcoal."—*Quar. Jour. Geo. Soc.*, xv. 630.

gym'-nō-spĕrms, gym-nō-spĕr'-mą, *s. pl.* [GYMNOSPERMA.]

Bot.: A class of plants having naked seeds. Called also Gymnogens (q.v.).

gym-nō-spor-ăn'-gĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *gymno-*, and Eng. *sporangium* (q.v.).]

Bot.: A naked sporangium or spore-case. Example, the fruit of *Juniperus communis.* (*De Candolle.*)

gym'-nō-spōre, *s.* [Pref. *gymno-*, and Eng. *spore* (q.v.).]

Bot.: A naked spore.

gym-nō-spōr'-oŭs, *a.* [Pref. *gymno-*, Eng. *spore*, and suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Having naked sporea.

gym-nŏs'-tō-moŭs, *a.* [Pref. *gymno-*, Gr. στόμα (*stoma*), genit. στόματος (*stomatos*) = the mouth, and suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Having its margin free from cilia. Used of the urn of a moss when the operculum is thrown off. (*Thomé.*)

gym'-nōte, *s.* [GYMNOTUS.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* A naked person

† 2. *Ichthy.:* A fish of the genus Gymnotus (q.v.).

gym-nō-tĕt-rą-spĕr'-moŭs, *a.* [Pref. *gymno-*, and Eng. *tetraspermous* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Having a four-lobed ovary with four seeds, apparently, but not really, naked. Example, the Labiatæ. [GYMNOSPERMIA.]

gym-nō'-tĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *gymnot(us)*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ichthy.: A family of soft-finned fishes, sub-order Physostomata, section Apoda. The maxillary bones aid in forming the margin of the upper jaw; there is no dorsal fin, and the anal fin is very long.

gym-nō'-tŭs, *s.* [Pref. *gymno-*, and Gr. νῶτος (*nōtos*), or νωτον (*nōton*) = the back.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Gymnotidæ. *Gymnotus electricus* is the Electric Eel (q.v.).

gym-nūr'-ą, *s.* [Pref. *gymno-*, and Gr. οὐρά (*oura*) = the tail.]

Zool.: A genus of mammals, probably to be placed under the Centetidæ (Tenrecs). Habitat, Borneo, Sumatra, and the Malay Peninsula. (*Nicholson.*)

* **gymp,** *s.* [GIMP.]

* **gyn,** *v.t & i.* [GIN *v.*]

gyn-, *pref.* [GYNO-.]

gyn-æ'-çĕ-ŭm, gyn-æ'-çĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. γυναικεῖον (*gunaikeion*) = the women's part of a house; γυνή (*gunē*) = a woman.]

* 1. *Gr. Antiq.:* The part or apartments of a house reserved for the females: it was usually the most remote part of the building, lying behind an interior court.

* 2. *Roman Antiq.:* A manufactory, managed by females, for the making of clothes and furniture for the emperor's family.

3. *Bot.:* The name given by Röper and others to what is usually called the pistil (q.v.).

* **gyn-æ'-çĭ-an,** *a.* [Gr. γυναικεῖος (*gunaikeios*) = pertaining to women: γυνή (*gunē*) = a woman.] Of or pertaining to women; feminine, female.

gyn-æ'-çĭ-ŭm, *s.* [GYNÆCEUM.]

* **gyn-æ-cŏc'-rą-çy,** * **gyn-ĕ-cŏc'-rą-çy,** * **gyn-aĭ-kŏc'-rą-cy,** *s.* [Gr. γυναικοκρατία (*gunaikokratia*), from γυνή (*gunē*), genit. γυναικός (*gunaikos*) = a woman, and κρατέω (*krateō*) = to rule.] Female rule or government; government by a woman.

"Bachofen has misinterpreted many of the facts bearing on ancient *gynaikocracy*."—*McLennan: Studies in Primitive History*, p. 419.

gyn-æ-cŏl'-ō-gy, gyn-ĕ-cŏl'-ō-gy, *s.* [Gr. γυνή (*gunē*), genit. γυναικός (*gunaikos*) = a woman, and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse or treatise.]

Med.: A treatise on, or the doctrine of, the nature and diseases of women.

gyn-æ-cō-măs'-ty, *s.* [Gr. γυνή (*gunē*), genit. γυναικός (*gunaikos*) = a woman, and μαστός (*mastos*) = a breast.]

Physiol.: The abnormal condition of a man who has breasts as large as those of a woman and functionally active.

gyn-æ-ŏc'-rą-çy, gyn-ĕ-ŏc'-rą-çy, *s.* Gr. γυνή (*gunē*) = a woman, and κρατέω (*krateō*) = to rule.] The same as GYNÆCOCRACY (q.v.).

* **gyn-aĭ-kŏc'-rą-çy,** *s.* [GYNÆCOCRACY.]

* **gyn-aĭ-kō-crăt'-ĭ-cal,** *a.* [Eng. *gynaikocra(cy)*, *t* connective, and suff. *-ical.*] Pertaining to female rule or government.

"The rise and consolidation of *gynaikocratical* power in the Greek area."—*McLennan: Studies in Primitive History*, p. 415.

† **gyn-ăn'-dĕr,** *s.* [GYNANDRIA.]

Bot.: A plant of the class Gynandria (q.v.).

gyn-ăn'-drĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [Gr. γυνή (*gunē*) = a woman; ἀνήρ (*anēr*), genit. ἀνδρός (*andros*) = a man, and Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ia.*]

Bot.: The name given by Linnæus to the twentieth class of his artificial system, in which he considered that the stamens were on the pistil. He divides the Gynandria into eight orders: Disndria, Triandria, Tetrandria, Pentandria, Hexandria, Decandria, Dodecandria, and Polysndria.

†gȳn-ăn'-drĭ-an, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *gynandri(a)*; Eng. &c. suff. *-an.*]

Bot.: Having the structure of the Gynandria (q.v.).

gȳn-ăn'-droŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *gynandr(ia)*; Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Having the stamens and pistil connate, gynandrian.

gȳn-ăn'-thĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Pref. *gyn-*; Eng. *anther*, and suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Having the anomalous characteristic that the stamens are converted into pistils.

***gȳn'-ar-chy,** *s.* [Gr. γυνή (*gunē*) = a woman; and ἀρχη (*archē*) = rule, government.] Government by a female; gynæcocracy.

"I have always some hopes of change under a *gynarchy.*"—*Lord Chesterfield.*

***gȳn-ē'-çĭ-ŭm,** *s.* [Gynæceum.]

***gȳn-ē'-çĭ-an,** *a.* [Gynæcian.]

***gȳn-ĕ-cŏc'-ra-çy,** *s.* [Gynæcocracy.]

***gȳn-ĕ-cŏl'-ō-ġy,** *s.* [Gynæcology.]

***gȳn-ĕ-ŏc'-ra-çy,** *s.* [Gynæocracy.]

gȳn-ēr'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. γυνή (*gunē*) = a female, and ἔριον (*erion*) = wool.]

Bot.: A genus of grasses, tribe Arundineæ. *Gynerium saccharoides*, a Brazilian grass, produces sugar, though it is not the genuine sugar-cane (q.v.). A decoction of the root of *G. parviflorum*, another Brazilian species, is used to strengthen the hair. *G. argenteum*, the Pampas-grass, growing sometimes 50 feet high, has been introduced from South America into Britain.

gȳn-ō-, gȳn-, *pref.* [Gr. γυνή (*gunē*) = a woman.]

1. *Sociol., &c.:* A woman.

2. *Anat., Zool., &c.:* Anything distinctively feminine.

3. *Bot.:* A pistil.

ġȳn'-ō-bāse, *s.* [Pref. *gyno-*, and Gr. βάσις (*basis*) = a base.]

Bot.: A fleshy receptacle with but a single row of carpels, obliquely inclined towards the axis of the flower. It is seen in the fruit of Geranium, in that of Nelumbium, &c.

gȳn-ō-bās'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *gynobas(e)*; *-ic.*]

Bot.: Pertaining to or possessing a gynobase.

***gȳn-ŏc'-ra-çy,** *s.* [Gr. γυνή (*gunē*) = a woman, and κρατέω (*kroteō*) = to rule, from κράτος (*kratos*) = might.] The same as Gynæcocracy (q.v.).

"Oligarchy, limited monarchy, and even *gynocracy.*"—*Scott: Fortunes of Nigel*, ch. xvii.

gȳn-ō-car'-dĭa, *s.* [Pref. *gyno-*, and Gr. καρδία (*kardia*) = the heart.]

Bot.: A genus of Pangiaceæ. The seeds of *Gynocardia odorata*, after being freed from their integuments, are beaten up with clarified butter, and then applied by the natives of India to the skin on parts affected by cutaneous diseases.

gȳn'-ō-phŏre, *s.* [Pref. *gyno-*, and Gr. φορός (*phorŏs*) = bearing.]

1. *Zool. (Pl.):* The generative buds or gonophores of Hydrozoa, which contain only ova.

2. *Bot.:* The long stalk of the ovary in such genera as Cleome and Passiflora. It is really a lengthened receptacle bearing the petals, the stamens, and the pistils, but not the calyx.

gȳn-ō-plăs'-tĭc, *a.* [Pref. *gyno-*, and Eng. *plastic* (q.v.).]

Surg.: Opening the genital aperture if closed, dilating it if contracted.

gȳn-ō-stē'-mĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *gyno-*, and Gr. στήμων (*stēmōn*) = the warp in an upright loom at which the weaver stood; here used for a stamen.]

Bot.: The name given by Richard to the column of combined stamens in the Orchids.

ġȳp (1), **ġĭp,** *s.* [Abbrev. of *gipsy.*] A swindle or a swindler. (*U. S. Slang.*)

ġȳp (2), *s.* [Ety. doubtful.] At Cambridge (England) University the cant term for a servant, as a scout is at Oxford, and a skip at Dublin.

ġȳp-ā-ĕ-tī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *gypaet(us)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: Bearded Vultures; a sub-family of Vulturidæ (Vultures), in which the head and neck are clothed with feathers, and the under mandible provided with a bunch of setaceous bristles, diverted forwards. There is only one known species. [Gypaetus.]

ġȳp-ā'-ĕ-tŭs, *s.* [Gr. γύψ (*gups*) = a vulture, and ἀετός (*actos*) = an eagle.]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the sub-family Gypaetinæ (q.v.). *Gypaetus barbatus* is the Bearded Vulture, Griffon, or Lammergeyer of the Alps. [Griffon.]

ġȳp-ō-ġĕr-ăn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *gypogeran(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: A family of diurnal birds of prey, containing only one known genus, Gypogeranus. The legs are long, slender, and with an unfeathered tarso-metatarsus, so as to resemble a wader, while in other respects the structure is like that of a raptorial bird.

ġȳp-ō-ġĕr'-a-nŭs, *s.* [Gr. γύψ (*gups*), genit. γυπός (*gupos*) = a vulture, and γέρανος (*geranos*) = a crane.]

Ornith.: The typical and only known genus of the family Gypogeranidæ (q.v.). *Gypogeranus serpentarius* is the Secretary Bird of South Africa. [Secretary-bird.]

ġȳps (1), *s.* [Gr. γύψ (*gups*) = a vulture.]

Ornith.: A genus of Vulturidæ, sub-family Vulturinæ. *Gyps fulvus* is the Tawny or Griffin Vulture. It is about four feet long, and is found in Western Asia, Dalmatia, the Tyrol, the Alps, the Pyrenees, Spain, the North of Africa, &c., straggling occasionally to Britain.

ġȳp'-sĕ-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *gyps(um)*; *-eous.*] Of the nature of gypsum; resembling or having the qualities of gypsum.

gypseous-marl, *s.*

Geol.: A mixture of gypsum and marl. (*Lyell.*) [Gypseous-series.]

gypseous-series, *s.*

Geol.: The Lower freshwater limestone and marl constituting the Upper beds of the Middle Eocene in the vicinity of Paris. [Gypsum, 2.] They are of white and green marls with subordinate beds of gypsum. At the Hill of Montmartre is a quarry of gypsum valuable for the manufacture of plaster of Paris. Splendid fossil remains of Eocene mammals have been found in it. The examination of these by Cuvier, and the evidence thus afforded that they were of extinct genera and species, constituted an epoch in the history of geology. Similar gypseous marls are worked for gypsum at St. Romain, on the right bank of the Allier. (*Lyell.*)

ġȳp'-seȳ, ġȳp'-sȳ, *s.* & *a.* [Gipsy.]

ġȳp-sĭf'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *gypsum* = gypsum; *fero* = to bear; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Bearing or producing gypsum. (*Q. J. Geol. Soc.*, i. 576.)

ġȳp'-sĭne, *a.* [Eng. *gyps(um)*; *-ine.*] The same as Gypseous (q.v.).

ġȳp-sŏg'-ra-phy, *s.* [Gr. γύψον (*gupson*) = gypsum, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write, to engrave.] The art of engraving on gypsum.

ġȳp-sŏl'-ō-ġĭst, *s.* [Eng. *gypsy* = gipsy, and Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.] One who has studied the history, manners, customs, and language of the gipsies.

ġȳp-sŏl'-ō-ġy, *s.* [Gypsologist.] The study of the history, manners, customs, and language of the gipsies.

ġȳp'-sō-plăst, *s.* [Gr. γύψον (*gupson*) = gypsum, and πλάσσω (*plassō*) = to mould.] A cast taken in plaster of Paris or white lime.

ġȳps-or'-nĭs, *s.* [Gr. γύψος (*gupsos*) = gypsum, and ὄρνις (*ornis*) = bird.]

Palæont.: A bird, believed to be a gigantic Rail, from the Eocene gypsum of Paris.

ġȳp'-sŭm, *s.* [Lat. = plaster of Paris, gypsum, from Gr. γύψος (*gupsos*) = (1) chalk, (2) gypsum.]

I. *Min.:* A monoclinic mineral, transparent to opaque; its colours white, gray, flesh-coloured, yellow, blue, or, when impure, sometimes reddish-brown or even black. Streak white; lustre various, from dull earthy to pearly or glistening on exposed faces of the crystals. Hardness 1·5 to 2; sp. gr. 2·3. Compos.: sulphuric acid 44·2 to 46·6; lime 29·4 to 33·9; water 19·9 to 21·6; silica 0 to 6·40, &c. Varieties (1) Crystallized Gypsum, in which case it constitutes Selenite, and occurs in flattish crystals which are oblique parallelopipeds of lamellar structure, the crystals occasionally containing sand; (2) Fibrous Gypsum (*a*) Satin Spar, (*b*) a plumose sub-variety, (3) Massive Gypsum, the same as Alabaster (q.v.). When there is no water in its composition, it is called Anhydrous Gypsum. Extensive beds of it occur in many parts of the United States, particularly in Ohio and Michigan. It is also found in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Ontario, England, France, &c.

2. *Geol.:* Technically Gypsum is regarded as a mineral deposit, in some places constituting rock masses. It may be of any age. Near Paris it is Middle Eocene. Fraspoli says that some gypsums were originally carbonates instead of sulphates of lime, and that they underwent metamorphism by the action of volcanic sulphurous or sulphuro-hydrous vapours. Von Buch, Murchison, and most other geologists, agree with this view. Mr. Sterry Hunt believes that other gypsums may have been produced by the action of bicarbonate of lime upon a solution of sulphate of magnesia. (*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, v., p. lxiii., vi., p. xlix., xvi. 152.) [Gypseous-series.]

3. *Chem. & Comm.:* Calcium sulphate crystallized with two molecules of water $CaSO_4{\cdot}2H_2O$. It is often found by the decomposition of pyrites when lime is present. Gypsum calcined is called plaster of Paris, and is used for taking casts of statues. It has been found that the addition of potassium sulphate causes it to harden more quickly. Gypsum is used as a manure; it facilitates the decomposition of rocks containing alkaline silicates.

ġȳp'-sy, *s.* & *a.* [Gipsy.]

¶ For the compounds, see under Gipsy.

gyr-a-căn'-thŭs (yr as ĭr), *s.* [Lat. *gyratus*, pa. par. of *gyro*, to turn round in a circle; Gr. γῦρος (*guros*) = a ring, a circle, and Lat. *acanthus* (q.v.).]

Palæont.: A genus of fish spines, from the carboniferous formation. The fish probably belonged to the Cestraphori.

***gyr'-al (yr as ĭr),** *a.* [Eng. *gyre*; *-al.*] Moving in a circle; revolving, whirling.

gyr'-āte (yr as ĭr), *a.* [Lat. *gyratus*, pa. par. of *gyro* = to move or turn round; *gyrus* = a circle.]

* I. *Ord. Lang.:* Moving or going round in a circle.

2. *Bot.:* Bent like the head of a crosier. Called more generally Circinate (q.v.). Used specially of the vernation of ferns.

***gyr'-āte (yr as ĭr),** *v.t.* [Gyrate, *a.*] To move round a central point; to revolve; to turn round.

***gyr-ā'-tion (yr as ĭr),** *s.* [Low Lat. *gyratio*, from Lat. *gyratus*, pa. par. of *gyro* = to turn round.] The act or state of turning or whirling round.

"The artificial *gyrations*, and other singular curiosities observed in the latter." — *Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. iv., ch. iii.

¶ *Centre of gyration:* [Centre, ¶ 22].

***gyr'-a-tŏr-y (yr as ĭr),** *a.* [Eng. *gyrate*; *-ory.*] Moving or turning in a circle; gyrating, revolving.

***gyre (yr as ĭr),** *s.* [Lat. *gyrus* = a circle, a circuit, from Gr. γῦρος (*guros*) = a ring (*s.*), round (*a.*).] A circle described by a moving body; a turn, a revolution.

"Quick and more quick he spins in giddy *gyres.*"
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses viii.

gyre-carling, *s.* A hag; a weird-sister; an ogress. (*Scotch.*)

"To hae keepit awa . . . the elves and *gyre-carlings.*"
—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. iii.

***gyre (yr as ĭr),** *v.t.* & *i.* [Gyre, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To turn round; to whirl; to twist round.

"His stockings loose,
Ungartered, and down *gyred* to his ankle."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, ii. 1. (Quarto.)

B. *Intrans.:* To turn or move in a circle; to revolve.

"The *gyring* planets, with their starry train."
Drayton: Noah's Flood.

***gyre'-fûl, *gyro'-fûl (yr as ïr),** *a.* [Eng *gyre; -ful(l).*] Abounding in gyres or circles.

"Toe the flame fits *gyreful* awarding."
Stanyhurst: Conceites, p. 138.

gyr-ĕn-çĕph'-ą-lą (yr as ïr), *s. pl.* [Gr. γυρόω (*guroō*) = to round, to bend, and ἐγκέφαλον (*engkephalon*) = the brain.]

Zool.: The second of the four sub-classes, founded on brain-modifications, into which Owen divides the mammalia, because, "save in very few exceptional cases of the smaller and inferior forms of Quadrumana, the superficies is folded into more or less numerous gyri or convolutions." The Gyrencephela are sub-divided into Unguiculata (Quadrumana, Carnivora); Ungulata (Artiodactyla, Perissodactyla, Proboscidia, and the extinct order Toxodontia); and Mutilata (Sirenia and Cetacea). (*Owen: Class. of the Mammalia.*)

gyr-ĕn-çĕph'-ą-lāte (yr as ïr), *a.* [Gyrencephalous.]

gyr-ĕn-çĕph'-ą-lŏus (yr as ïr), *a.* [Eng., &c. *gyrencephal(a); -ous.*] Belonging to or having the characteristics of Owen's Gyrencephala (q.v.).

"These limb-characters can only be rightly applied to the *gyrencephalous* sub-class."—*Owen: Class of the Mammalia*, p. 35.

gŷr-fâl'-cŏn (*l* silent), *s.* [Gerfalcon.]

Ornith.: Falco gyrfalco. It is a large and powerful falcon, used to pursue cranes, wild geese, &c. It is common in the colder parts of North America, and has been found in Britain. Called also the Jerfalcon or Iceland Falcon.

gyr'-ī (yr as ïr), *s. pl.* [Gyrus.]

gyr-īn'-ĭ-dæ (gyr as gïr), *s. pl.* [Lat. *gyrin(us);* fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: Whirligigs; a family of Coleoptera, tribe Pentamera. Two genera and eleven species are British.

gŷr-ī'-nŭs, *s.* [Lat. *gyrinus;* Gr. γυρῖνος (*gurinos*) = a tadpole.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Gyrinidæ. The antennæ are short and retractile within a cavity in front of the eyes, the second joint with hair-like processes; the remaining seven clavate. Sharp enumerates ten species as British. *Gyrinus natator*, the Common Whirligig, is often seen in groups performing gyrations on the surface of water. The larva has thirteen segments, including the head, and resembles a centipede.

gyr-ō- (yr as ïr), *pref.* [Lat. *gyrus* = a circle, especially one performed by a horse; Gr. γῦρος (*guros*) = a ring, a circle; γυρός (*guros*) = round.] Circular, spiral.

gyr-ō-car'-pĕ-æ (yr as ïr), *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *gyrocarp(us);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Combretaceæ (Myrobalans). The corolla is wanting, the cotyledons are convolute, the anthers burst by recurved valves.

gyr-ō-car'-pŭs (yr as ïr), *s.* [Pref. *gyro-*, and Gr. καρπός (*karpos*) = fruit.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Gyrocarpeæ (q.v.). When the natives of the Coromandel coast can obtain it, they use it for making catamarans.

gŷr-ō'-dŭs, *s.* [Pref. *gyro-*, and Gr. ὀδούς (*odous*) = a tooth.

Palæont.: A genus of Pycnodont fishes, chiefly from the Oolite.

gŷ-rŏg'-ō-nīte, *s.* [Pref. *gyro-*, and Gr. γόνος (*gonos*) = seed.]

Palæobot.: The sporangium, or seed-vessel, of the flowerless plant-genus Chara. It is very rough and hard, consisting of a membranous nut, covered by an integument, both of which are spirally streaked or ribbed. The integument is composed of fine spiral valves of a quadrangular form. The number of spiral rings varies in different species of Chara, but are constant in each.

gŷ-rō'-ĭd-ăl, *a.* [Gr. γῦρος (*guros*) = a circle; εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance; Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*]

gyr-ō-lĕp'-ĭs (yr as ïr), *s.* [Pref. *gyro-*, and Gr. λεπίς (*lepis*) = a scale.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil fishes, order Lepidoidei. Professor Morris enumerates three species—one from the Carboniferous Shales, and the others doubtfully from the Trias. Dr. Ramsay Traquair considers it a doubtful genus, and would cancel the name. (*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, xxxiii. 567.)

gyr'-ŏ-lite (yr as ïr), *s.* [Gurolite.]

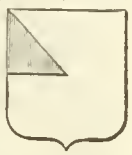
gŷ-rō'-ma, *s.* [Gr. γυρόω (*guroō*) = to round, to bend.]

Botany:

1. (*Of ferns*): The annulus, or ring, in polypodiaceous ferns. (*Lindley.*)

2. (*Of lichens*): A shield, the surface of which is coursed with sinuous concentric furrows. Called also Trica.

*** gyr'-ō-măn-çy (yr as ïr),** *s.* [Gr. γῦρος (*guros*) = a ring, a circle, and μαντεία (*manteia*) = prophecy, divination.] A kind of divination performed by walking round in a circle or ring.



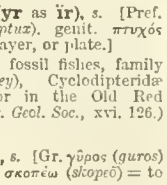
OYRON.

gŷr'-ŏn (yr as ïr), *s.* [Fr.]

Her.: An ordinary, consisting of two straight lines, drawn from any given part of the field, and meeting in an acute angle in the fesse point.

gŷ'-rŏn-nŷ, gī'-rŏn-nŷ, *a.* [Eng. *gyron; -y.*]

Her.: An epithet applied to a field divided into gyrons or triangular parts of different tinctures.



OYRONNY.

gyr-ŏph'-ŏr-ą (yr as ïr), *s. pl.* [Pref. *gyro-*, and Gr. φορός (*phoros*)= bearing. So called from their convoluted fruit.]

Bot.: A genus of Lichens, order Pyxinei. The species grow on rocks and boulders in the Polar Regions, and furnish the *Tripe de Roche* on which Aretic voyagers have sometimes been obliged to subsist for a time. *Gyrophora deusta* and *G. pustulata* are used in dyeing.

gyr-ō-ptŷch'-ĭ-ŭs (yr as ïr), *s.* [Pref. *gyro-*, and Gr. πτύξ (*ptux*). genit. πτυχός (*ptuchos*) = a fold, leaf, layer, or plate.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil fishes, family Glyptodipterini (*Huxley*), Cyclodipteridæ (*Traquair*). They occur in the Old Red Sandstone. (*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, xvi. 126.) (*Nicholson*, &c.)

gyr'-ō-scōpe (yr as ïr), *s.* [Gr. γῦρος (*guros*) = a ring, or circle, and σκοπέω (*skopeō*) = to look at, or behold.]

Astron. Mech.: An instrument constructed by a Frenchman, called M. Foucault, to make the rotation of the earth visible. The principle on which it proceeds is this—that, unless gravity intervene, a rotating body will not alter the direction in which its permanent axis points. In the gyroscope there is a rotating metallic disc, the middle point of whose axis is also the centre of gravity of the machine. By this device the action of gravity is eliminated. The instrument, moreover, is so constructed that the axis of rotation can be made to point to some star in the sky. Then, as the heavy disc whirls round, it is found that the axis continues to point to the moving star, though, in consequence of this, apparently altering its direction relatively to bodies on the earth. If, again, the axis be pointed to the celestial pole, which is fixed, no alteration in its position relative to bodies on the earth takes place. The only feasible explanation of these appearances is that the earth is revolving on its axis. (*Airy: Popular Astronomy*, 8th ed., pp. 78, 89, 282-285.)

gyr'-ōse (yr as ïr), *a.* [Lat. *gyrus* = a circle.]

Botany:

1. Marked with wavy lines.

2. The same as Gyrate (*Bot.*) (q.v.).

gŷ'-rō-stăt, *s.* A modification of the gyroscope by Lord Kelvin.

gŷ-rō-stăt'-ĭc, *a.* Pertaining to the gyrostat or to the principle it illustrates.

gyr'-ŭs (pl. **gyr'-ī), (yr as ï),** *s.* [Gr. γῦρος (*guros*) = a ring, a circle.] [Gyro-.]

1. *Anat.:* A convolution; as, the angular *gyrus* of the cerebrum, the *gyri* of the brain.

2. *Bot.:* The annulus or ring of a polypodiaceous fern. Called also gyroma (q.v.)

*** gȳte,** *s.* [Goat.]

* 1. A goat.

2. A child. (Used in contempt.)

gȳte, *a.* [Etym. doubtful, probably connected with *giddy* (q.v.).] Crazy; ecstatic; senselessly extravagant; delirious.

"Edie stopped his hand, exclaiming, 'Lord *saket* he's gaun *gyte!*'"—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xliii.

gȳve, * gīve, *s.* [Wel. *gefyn* = a fetter, a gyve; Gael. & Ir. *geimheal*, from Irish, *geibhim* = to get, to receive, to take.] A fetter a shackle, a chain (generally for the legs).

¶ Obsolete except in the plural.

*** gȳve,** *v.t.* [Gyve, *s.*]

1. *Lit.:* To fetter, to shackle, to enchain.

2. *Fig.:* To ensnare.

"Ay, smile upon her do. I will *gyve* thee in thine own courtship."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, ii. 1.

H.

H, The eighth letter of the English alphabet is commonly classed amongst the consonants, though not strictly such. It is frequently called the aspirate, although other letters are also aspirated in English. Its distinctive or proper sound is that which it has at the beginning of a word, as *help, hard, hope*, &c. This sound it also has when following *w*, as in *whither, where*, in which cases it originally preceded the *w*, as in Old Eng. *hwidir, hwer* Its sound is produced far back in the throat by an unchecked emission of the breath, the root of the tongue being very slightly approximated to the back of the throat. *H* has disappeared from many words, especially before *l, n, r:* as, Old Eng. *hlaf* = loaf; Old Eng. *hnecca* = neck; Old Eng. *hring* = ring; Old Eng *feoh* = fee. It has been intruded into some words, as *wharf, whelk, whelm.* It has become *gh* in many cases: as, Old Eng. *theoh* = thigh; Old Eng. *heah* = high; Old Eng. *cniht* = knight; in these cases serving only to lengthen the preceding vowel. In some words *h* has first become *gh*, and afterwards *f:* as, Old Eng. *genoh* = enough; Old Eng. *droht* = draught, draft. *H* is commonly joined to other consonants to form digraphs representing sounds for which there are no symbols in the alphabet: as, *ch* in *child, chill; sh* in *shin, ship; th* in *this, that, thine;* joined with *p* it forms the sound of *f:* with *g* it sometimes forms the sound of *f*, as in *enough, tough;* sometimes the digraph is silent, as in *bough, plough.* The combination *rh* is found only in words derived from the Greek, where the *h* represents the rough breathing of the original (ῥ). *Ch* is common in words derived from the Greek, and in such cases is generally hard, as *chemistry, chyle*, &c. It sometimes represents the Latin c. Greek κ, as in Eng. *horn* = Lat. *cornu*, Gr. *κέρας* (*keras*). In Anglo-Saxon it had initially the same sound as at present, as *hē* = he; medially and finally it had the sound of the German and Scotch *ch* in *loch.*

H *As a symbol is used:*

1. As a numeral for 200, and with a dash over it (H̄) for 200,000.

2. In music for the tone B natural in the German system of nomenclature, the letter B being only used for B flat.

3. In chemistry for the monad element hydrogen.

H *As an initial* is used for his or her, as in H.R.H. = His (or Her) Royal Highness; for half, as in H.P. = half-pay; for horse, as in H.P. = horse-power.

ha, *interj., s., & v.i.* [From the sound.]

A. *As interj.:* An exclamation denoting surprise, wonder, joy, satisfaction, or other

audden emotion. When repeated, as *ha! ha!* it denotes laughter.

"Have you eyes?
Could you on this fair mountain cease to feed,
And batten on this moor? *Ha!* Have you eyes?"
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 4.

B. *As subst.:* An exclamation of surprise, wonder, joy, &c.

"These shrugs, these hum's and *ha's*."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, ii. 1.

C. *As verb:* To express surprise, wonder, &c.; to hesitate: as, He hummed and *ha'd*.

ha', *s.* [See def.] A hall. (*Scotch.*)

"To look for his honour at the dark hag, and tell him there was a gentleman from the south had arrived at *ha'*."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. ix.

ha'-Bible, *s.* The great Bible that lies in the hall.

"The big *ha'-Bible*, ance his father's pride."
Burns: The Cotter's Saturday Night.

haaf, *s.* [Icel. *haf* = the sea; Ger. *haff* = a gulf, a bay.] A fishing ground in Shetland.

haaf-fishing, *s.* Deep-sea fishing in Shetland for cod, ling, tusk, &c.

haak, *s.* [HAKE.]

haar, *s.* [A.S. *hâr* = hoary, hoar.] A fog, a dull east wind. (*Scotch.*)

† **Haar'-kĭēs**, *s.* [Ger.]

Mineralogy:

1. The name given by Werner to Capillary Pyrites, now called Millerite.

2. The capillary variety of Marcasite.

* **hăb**, * **hăbbe**, *v.t.* [HAVE.]

hab-nab, hab or **nab, hob-nob**, *adv.* [HABNAB.]

Ha-băk'-kŭk, *s.* [Heb. חֲבַקּוּק (*Chhabhaqquq*) = Habakkuk, meaning an embrace, from חָבַק (*chhabhaq*) = to embrace.]

1. *Scrip. Hist.:* The writer of the book described under 2. Nothing is known of his history.

2. *Scrip. Canon:* The eighth of the Minor Prophets. It was composed when the Chaldean invasion was imminent, probably in the early part of the reign of Jehoiakim, about 610 B.C. The prophet's poetic genius is of a high order, the third chapter of his work being one of the finest compositions in the whole Old Testament. Several passages are quoted in the New Testament, the thrice repeated doctrine that "the just shall live by faith" (Rom. i. 17; Gal. iii. 11; and Heb. x. 58), which excited so powerful an influence on Luther's mind, being derived originally from Hab. ii. 4. Hab. i. 5 is quoted in Acts xiii. 40, 41.

* **hăb'-bĕn**, *v.t.* [HAVE.]

hăb'-bĕr, *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful.] To stutter; to stammer. (*Scotch.*)

hăb'-bĕr, *s.* [HABBER, *v.*] A stutter, a stammer.

hā'-bĕ-ăs cor'-pŭs, *s.* [Lat. = you may have the body.]

1. *Law:* A writ (more fully *habeas corpus ad subjiciendum*) directed to the person detaining another, and commanding him to produce the body of the prisoner, with the day and cause of his caption and detention, *ad faciendum, subjiciendum, et recipiendum*, to do, submit to, and receive whatsoever the judge or court awarding such writ shall consider in that behalf. It is applicable in all cases where a person in custody claims to be illegally detained, or wrongfully refused bail, or who desires to be removed from one court to another.

"The day of that prorogation, the twenty-sixth of May, 1679, is a great era in our history. For on that day the *Habeas Corpus Act* received the royal assent. From the time of the Great Charter, the substantive law respecting the personal liberty of Englishmen had been nearly the same as at present: but it had been ineffectious for want of a stringent system of procedure. What was needed was not a new right, but a prompt and searching remedy; and such a remedy the *Habeas Corpus Act* supplied."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

2. *Hist.:* Magna Charta (A.D. 1215) provided that no freeman should be taken or imprisoned but by the lawful judgment of his equals, or by the law of the land. Two old writs, one *De homine replegiando* and the other *Capias in Withernam*, designed to guard the liberty of the subject, were found ineffective, especially against the Crown. Chitty mentions also various Acts in force in A.D. 1320 in the title of which the words *Habeas corpus* occur. For instance, there were the *Habeas corpus cum causa* (that you have the body with a cause), *Habeas corpus ad faciendum et recipiendum* (that you have the body to do and receive), &c. More of these were designed to remove cases from court to court. There was one, however, *Habeas corpus ad subjiciendum* (that you may have the body to answer) destined to become much more important. Early in the reign of Charles I. the judges decided that they could not, upon such a Habeas corpus, bail or deliver a prisoner committed to prison without assigned cause, if he were placed in custody by the special command of the King or by the Judge of the Privy Council. The Petition of Right (A.D. 1628) sought to have this state of things altered, and 16 Charles I., c. 10, accorded the change of law desired, but obstructions to the carrying out of the enactment rendering it less effective than had been expected, the enactment, 31 Charles II., c. 2, called pre-eminently the Habeas Corpus Act, was passed. For its nature, see the extract under No. 1. Only Parliament can suspend the Habeas Corpus Act. It has frequently done so at times of public peril or anxiety. The Act was suspended in Britain during the two Stuart rebellions of 1715 and 1745, also in 1777-79, during the American war, and in 1794, while the first French revolution was at its height. It has been repeatedly suspended in Ireland during periods of rebellion. The protection of *habeas corpus* is secured to all citizens of the United States by the Constitution, and is also included in the Constitutions of most of the states. It has been suspended in the United States on critical occasions, but it is questioned whether the power of suspension can be exercised by the President, or belongs only to Congress. The law of *habeas corpus* does not extend to Scotland.

hă-bē'-nă, *s.* [Lat., = a thong, from *habeo* = to hold.]

Surg.: A bandage for the purpose of keeping the opposite sides of wounds together.

hăb-ĕ-năr'-ĭ-ă, *s.* [From Lat. *habena* = a thong or strap, which the lip sometimes resembles (*Hooker & Arnott*). Etym. doubtful (*Sir Joseph Hooker*).]

Bot.: Butterfly orchid; a genus of orchids, tribe Ophreæ, family Gymnadenidæ. It resembles orchids in its general character, but has the glands of the pollen masses free, distant, and exposed. A hundred species are known. Three are British: (1) *Habenaria bifolia*, a very fragrant plant, generally with two, rarely with three, leaves, and whitish flowers, the spur twice as long as the ovary. It appears from June to August. (2) *H. viridis*, and (3) *H. albida;* these are rarer and more local.

hă-bĕn'-dŭm, *s.* [Lat., = a thing to be held or possessed.]

Law: That clause of a deed which determines what estate or interest is granted by the deed.

* **hăb'-ĕn-rў**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] An architectural decoration of some sort, but the exact meaning of the word is uncertain.

* **hăb'-ĕr-dăsh**, *a.* [HABERDASHER.] Petty, peddling, small.

"He set vp his shop with *haberdash* ware."
The Wife lapped in Morel's Skin, v. 596.

* **hăb'-ĕr-dăsh**, *v.i.* [HABERDASH.] To deal in haberdashery or small wares; to peddle.

"To *haberdash* in earth's base ware." *Quarles.*

hăb'-ĕr-dăsh-ĕr, *s.* [O. Fr. *hapertas* = a kind of stuff, or, more probably, pedlars' wares, from the bag in which they were carried; cf. Icel. *happtask, haftask* = a haversack. (*Skeat.*)]

* 1. A dealer in small wares; a pedlar; a batter.

"*Haberdasher*, a batter, or seller of hattes; also, a dealer in small wares."—*Kersey.*

2. A dealer in drapery goods of various descriptions, as ribbons, laces, silks, &c.

hăb'-ĕr-dăsh-ĕr-ĕss, *s.* [Eng. *haberdasher*; *-ess.*] A woman who deals in small wares; a female huckster. (*T. Brown: Works*, ii. 272.)

hăb'-ĕr-dăsh-ĕrў, *s.* [Eng. *haberdasher*; *-y.*]

1. The wares sold by a haberdasher.

"Making a shoe, or retailing cheese and *haberdashery*."—*Knox: Essays*, No. 55.

2. The shop or establishment of a haberdasher.

hăb'-ĕr-dīne, *s.* [O. Fr. *habardeu*, probably a corruption of Aberdeen in Scotland, where the fish were prepared.] A dried salted cod.

ha-bĕr'-ĕ fā'-çĭ-ăs pŏs-sĕs-sĭ-ō'-nĕm, *phr.* [Lat., = you may cause (him) to have possession.]

Law: A writ directed to the sheriff of a county, commanding him to give actual possession to the claimant of land recovered in a suit.

* **ha-bĕr'-ġeon**, * **ha-ber-gyn**, * **ha-bŭr-i-on**, *s.* [Fr., from O. Fr. *haubegeon, hauberjon* = a small hauberk, dimin. of *hauberc* = a hauberk (q.v.).]

1. In old armour a short coat or garment worn over the quilted gambeson or haqueton,

HABERGEON, AND DETAIL OF LINKS.

and under the jupon. It was composed either of plate or chain-mail, without sleeves; its purpose was to protect the neck and breast.

"The *habergyns* that they bears shall nat defende them."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. i., ch. cccexiv.

2. Any defence, or protection.

"Clothid in the *haburion* of feith, and of charite."—*Wycliffe: 1 Thess.* v.

3. Applied to the elytra of a beetle.

"The scalie beetles with their *habergeons*
That make a humming murmur as they fly."
Ben Jonson: Sad Shepherd, ii.

* **ha-ber-jects**, *s.* [Norm. Fr. *habergier* = haubergers, a coarse sort of cloth. (*Kelham.*)] A cloth of a mixed colour (*Magna Charta*). (*Wharton*, &c.)

* **hăb'-ĭl-ă-ble**, *a.* [Fr. *habil(ler)* = to clothe; *-able.*] Capable of being clothed.

"The whole habitable and *habilable* globe."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. i., ch. v.

* **ha-bĭl'-ă-tŏr-ў**, *a.* [Fr. *habil(ler)* = to clothe; *-atory.*] Pertaining to habiliments or clothing; wearing clothes.

"Is not the dandy culottic, *habilatory*, by law of existence?"—*Carlyle: Fr. Revol.*, pt. iii., bk. viii., ch. ii.

* **hăb'-ĭle**, * **ha-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *habilis* = fit, proper, manageable.] Fit; proper; ready; apt; skilful; handy; qualified.

"*Habile* and ready to every good work."—*Walter.*

ha-bĭl'-ĭ-mĕnt, * **ha-bil-li-men**, * **ha-byl-y-ment**, *s.* [Fr. *habillement*, from *habiller* = to dress, clothe; originally = to get ready, from Lat. *habilis.*] [HABILE.] A dress; a garment; an article of dress or clothing. (Usually in the plural.)

"Thus plated in *habiliments* of war."
Shakesp.: Richard II., i. 3.

* **ha-bĭl'-ĭ-mĕnt-ĕd**, *a.* [Eng. *habiliment*; *-ed.*] Dressed, clothed, equipped.

* **ha-bĭl'-ĭ-tāte**, *a.* [Lat. *habilitas* = aptness, fitness, from *habilis* = fit, apt.] [HABILE.] Qualified, entitled.

"They were attainted, and thereby not legall, nor *habilitate* to serue in Parliament."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

* **ha-bĭl'-ĭ-tāte**, *v.t.* [HABILITATE, *a.*] To make fit, to qualify, to entitle.

* **ha-bĭl-ĭ-tā'-tion**, *s.* [HABILITATE, *a.*] A qualification.

"What is *habilitation* without intention and act?"—*Bacon: Essays; Of Kingdoms & Estates.*

* **ha-bĭl'-ĭ-tў** *s.* [Fr. *habilité.*] Ability (q.v.).

hăb'-ĭt, * **ab-it**, * **ab-itc**, * **ha-bite**, *s.* [Fr. *habit* = a garment, a dress, from Lat. *habitus* = (*s.*) a condition, habit, or dress, (*a.*) held in a certain condition, from *habeo* = to have or hold.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A state or condition of the body, either natural or acquired; constitutional temperament of the body.

* 2. Practice, use, usage ; a tendency towards any state or course of action arising from frequent repetition of the same acts.

"How use doth breed a *habit* in a man."
Shakesp. : Two Gentlemen of Verona, v. 4.

3. A peculiar practice, use, or custom, acquired by frequent repetition.

"He hath a better had *habit* of frowning than the count Palatine."—*Shakesp. : Merchant of Venice*, i. 2.

4. A way or acting ; a course or line of conduct.

"And a sinful *habit* differs from a sinful act but as many differ from one, or as a year from an hour."—*Bp. Taylor : On Repentance*, ch. iv., § 2.

5. Dress, garb, apparel ; specif., the loose dress worn by ladies while riding ; a riding-habit.

"There we stood in our *habite*, bare-footed and bare-headed."—*Hackluyt : Voyages*, i. 109.

6. Outward appearance, carriage, deportment.

"Put on a sober *habit*."
Shakesp. Merchant of Venice, ii. 2.

II. *Technically :*

1. *Metaphysics :* Facility in doing and an inclination to do a thing acquired by doing it frequently. Reid and Hartley regard the operations resulting from our acquired dexterities and habits as merely mechanical or automatic ; Dugald Steward allows to each several motion a separate act of conscious volition ; and Sir W. Hamilton accords to the mind a conscious volition over the series, but denies it a consciousness and deliberate volition in regard to each separate movement.

¶ *Habit* differs from *disposition* in this, that while both are tendencies to action, *disposition* properly denotes a natural, *habit* an acquired tendency.

2. *Bot. :* The general appearance and mode of growth in a plant, without attention to the details of the subject.

3. *Biol. :* Changed habits either in man or the lower animals produce an inherited effect. [USE.] (*Darwin.*)

¶ For the difference between *habit* and *custom*, see CUSTOM.

¶ *Habit and repute :*

Scots Law & Ord. Lang. : Common reputation ; used of anything held and reputed to be true. Thus, in Scotland, one may be by *habit and repute* a thief, and habit and repute goes a considerable length in proving a Scotch marriage between persons who cohabit, and are by common rumour man and wife. (*Bell*, vi.)

hăb'-ĭt (1), *v.t.* [HABIT, *s.*]

1. To accustom ; to habituate ; to fix by custom or habit.

2. To dress, to clothe, to accoutre ; to array.

"She shall be *habited*, as it becomes
The partner of your bed."
Shakesp. : Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

* **hăb'-ĭt** (2), *v.t.* [Lat. *habito.*] To inhabit, to dwell in.

"Happely you may come to the citie Siberia, or to some other towne or place *habited* vpon or neer the border of it."—*Hackluyt : Voyages*, vol. i., p. 435.

* **hăb-ĭt-ą-bĭl'-ĭ-tў**, *s.* [Eng. *habitable ; -ity.*] The quality or state of being habitable ; habitableness.

"To continue the state and *habitability* thereof throughout all ages."—*Derham : Astro-Theology*, bk. vi., ch. ii.

hăb'-ĭt-ą-ble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *habitabilis*, from *habito* = to inhabit.] That may or can be inhabited or dwelt in ; fit for the residence of human beings.

"Look round the *habitable* world, how few
Know their own good, or, knowing it, pursue."
Dryden : Juvenal, sat. x.

hăb'-ĭt-ą-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *habitable ; -ness.*] The quality or state of being habitable ; fitness or capacity for being inhabited.

"Those ancient problems of the spherical roundness of the *habitableness* of the torrid zone."—*Ray : On the Creation*, pt. i.

* **hăb'-ĭt-ą-blў**, *adv.* [Eng. *habitab(le) ; -ly.*] In a habitable manner ; so as to be inhabited.

* **hăb'-ĭt-ăc-le** (**le** as **ęl**), *s.* [Lat. *habitaculum*, from *habito* = to dwell in.] A place to dwell in ; a residence ; a dwelling-place.

"An holye *habitacle* vnspotted from all synnes."—*Udal : Ephesians* ii.

* **hăb'-ĭt-ąnce**, * **hab-ĭt-aunce**, *s.* [Lat. *habitans*, pr. par. of *habito* = to inhabit, to dwell in.] A habitation ; a dwelling ; an abode.

"What art thou, man, if man at all thou art,
That here in desart hast thine *habitance?*"
Spenser : F. Q., II. vii. 7

* **hăb'-ĭt-ąn-çy**, *s.* [HABITANCE.] The condition or state of an inhabitant ; permanent residence in a town, city, or parish ; inhabitancy.

hăb'-ĭt-ąnt, *s.* [Fr., pr. par. of *habiter ;* Lat. *habito* = to inhabit.]

* 1. An inhabitant ; a dweller ; a resider.

"Drones, oppressive *habitants* of hives
Owe to the labour of the bees their lives."
Cooke : Hesiod, 880.

2. A name applied to the inhabitants of Lower Canada, who are of French origin.

hăb'-ĭ-tāt, *s.* [Lat. = he, she, or it dwells or lives ; 3rd pers. sing. pres. indic. of *habito* = to inhabit, to dwell.]

Biol. : The place in which any particular animal lives when wild, or any wild plant grows. When descriptions were in Latin, such expressions as the following, taken from Linnæus's *Systema Naturæ*, continually occurred :—"*Habitat in America*" = "It dwells in America." Here "*habitat*" is the third person singular present indicative of the Latin verb *habito*, but when the term grew familiar it came to be used also as an English noun.

"Naturalists distinguish between the *habitats* or geographical localities of species, and the stations or circumstances in which they are found."—*S. P. Woodward : Mollusca* (ed. 1875), p. 186.

hăb-ĭ-tā'-tion, * **hab-ĭ-ta-ci-on**, * **hab-ĭ-ta-cĭ-oun**, *s.* [Fr. *habitation*, from Lat. *habitatio*, from *habitatus*, pa. par. of *habito* = to inhabit.]

1. The act of inhabiting or dwelling in a place.

"It [arson] is an offence against that right of *habitation*, which is acquired by the law of nature as well as by the laws of society."—*Blackstone : Commentaries*, bk. iv., ch. 16.

2. The state of being inhabited.

"Every star perhaps a world
Of destined *habitation* ; but thou know'st
Their seasons."
Milton : P. L., viii. 622.

3. A place to dwell in ; a place of abode ; a dwelling-place ; a house or other place in which a person or animal lives.

"If any clime perhaps
Might yield them easier *habitation*."
Milton : P. L., ii. 573.

* **hăb'-ĭ-tā-tŏr**, *s.* [Lat. from *habitatus*, pa. par. of *habito* = to inhabit.] An inhabitant, a dweller.

"The sun's presence is longer unto us than that in Capricorn unto the southern *habitators*."—*Browne : Vulgar Errours*, bk. vi., ch. x.

hăb'-ĭt-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *habit ; -ed.*]

* 1. Accustomed, habituated.

"O y' are a shrewd one ; and so *habited*
In taking heed."
Chapman : Homer ; Odyssey v.

2. Dressed ; arrayed ; wearing a habit.

"Or is it Dian *habited* like her?"
Shakesp. : Titus Andronicus, ii. 3.

hą-bĭt'-ų-ąl, * **ha-bit-u-all**, *a.* [O. Fr. *habitual :* Fr. *habituel ;* from Low Lat. *habitualis ;* from Lat. *habitus* = a habit (q.v.).]

1. Formed or acquired by habit, use, or custom.

"That *habitual* restlessness of foot."
Wordsworth : On the Naming of Places, vi.

2. Accustomed, usual.

"Now in body, and to dwell
"*Habitual* habitant."
Milton : P. L., x. 588.

3. According to habit or custom ; done habitually.

"The *habitual* practice of any one sin or neglect of one known duty."—*Paley : Philosophy*, bk. i., ch. vii.

4. Caused or formed by use ; rendered permanent or lasting by use ; as, an *habitual* colour of the skin.

¶ *Habitual Criminals Act :*

Law : The Act 32 and 33 Vic., c. 99. It gives power to re-arrest ticket-of-leave men, provides for the regulation of criminals, and for the supervision by the police of those convicted of felony, besides making more stringent regulations with regard to the receivers of stolen goods.

hą-bĭt'-ų-ąl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *habitual ; -ly.*] In a habitual manner ; customarily ; by habit, use, or custom.

"A religion whose creed they do not understand, and whose precepts they *habitually* disobey."—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

* **hą-bĭt'-ų-ąl-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *habitual ; -ness.*] The quality or state of being habitual ; use.

"In the uprightness, the universality, and *habitualness* of our obedience."—*Clarke : Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 144.

* **hą-bĭt'-ų-ąr-ў**, *a.* [Eng. *habitua(te) ; -ry.*] Habitual, customary.

"Nature . . . made *habituary* by custom."—*Hist. of Edward II.*, p. 2.

hą-bĭt'-ų-āte, *v.t.* [HABITUATE, *a.*]

1. To accustom ; to make one accustomed to anything by use or frequent repetition ; to make familiar.

"It is neither reasonable nor possible that men should be saved, who have never *habituated* themselves to the practice of any virtue."—*Clarke : Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 126.

* 2. To settle as an inhabitant in any place.

"Many nobles and gentlemen left their families *habituated* in these countries."—*Sir W. Temple.*

* **hą-bĭt'-ų-ąte**, *a.* [Lat. *habituatus*, pa. par. of *habituo* = to bring into a certain state or condition ; *habitus* = a state ; Sp. & Port. *habituar ;* Fr. *habituer.*]

1. Given to the habitual practice of any thing.

"The *habituate* sinner hath not yet given over his habit."—*Hammond : Works*, iv. 679.

2. Inveterate ; become habitual ; formed by habit.

"The constitution of men's bodies may be either native or *habituate*."—*Sir W. Temple.*

* **hą-bĭt'-ų-ā'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *habituatus*, pa. par. of *habituo* = to bring into a certain state.] The act of habituating ; the state of being habituated.

* **hăb'-ĭt-ūde**, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *habitudo*, from *habilus* = a habit (q.v.).]

1. Relation, respect ; state with regard to something else.

"Names being supposed to stand perpetually for the same ideas, and the same ideas having immutably the same *habitudes* one to another ; propositions concerning any abstract ideas, that are once true, must needs be eternal verities."—*Locke : Human Understanding*, bk. iv., ch. ii.

2. Familiarity, converse ; frequent intercourse.

"To write well, one must have frequent *habitudes* with the best company."—*Dryden.*

3. Long custom, habit, inveterate use.

"His own moral and intellectual *habitudes*, and those of his age."—*J. S. Brewer : English Studies*, p. 44.

4. The customary mode or manner of living, acting, &c. ; habits, customs.

"In all the *habitudes* of life,
The friend, the mistress, and the wife,
Variety we still pursue."
Swift.

5. Aptitude for doing anything.

"It is impossible to gain an exact *habitude*, without an infinite number of acts and perpetual practice."—*Dryden.*

hą-bĭt'-ų-ê, *s.* [Fr., pa. par. of *habituer* = to accustom.] One who habitually frequents any place, especially a place of amusement or recreation.

* **hăb'-ĭt-ūre**, *s.* [Prob. a misprint for *habitude* (q.v.).]

"Without much ado or far-fetched *habiture*."—*Marston.*

* **ha-ble**, *a.* [HABILE.] Apt, able, competent.

* **ha-ble**, *v.t.* [HABLE, *a.*] To make fit or suitable ; to suit, to fit, to accommodate.

"To thentent the said weorkes might be the better *habled* to the readers."—*Udal : Actes.* (Dedic.)

* **ha-ble-ness**, *s.* [Eng. *hable ; -ness.*] Fitness, capacity, competence.

"I cannot of my selfe promesse any *hablenes* to take suche a province in hande."—*Udal : Luke.* (Pref.)

* **hăb'-năb**, * **hŏb'-nŏb**, *adv.* [Eng. *hab* = have ; *nab* = *ne hab* = have not.]

1. Without order ; promiscuously.

"Although set down *habnab* at random."
Butler : Hudibras, pt. ii., c. iii.

2. By hook or by crook ; by fair means or foul.

"Philautus determined *habnab* to send his letters."—*Lilly : Euphues*, p. 109.

hą-brăn'-thŭs, *s.* [Gr. ἁβρός (*habros*) = graceful, pretty, and ἄνθος (*anthas*) = flower.]

Bot. : A genus of Amaryllids, tribe Amarylleæ. It consists of pretty South American bulbous plants, about twenty species of which have been introduced into green-houses.

hą-brŏc'-ŏ-mą, *s.* [Gr. ἁβρός (*habros*) = graceful, pretty, and κόμη (*komē*) = hair.]

Zool. : A genus of rodent animals, family Hystricidæ. Mr. Darwin discovered two species, *Habrocoma Cuvieri* and *H. Bennetti*, near Valparaiso.

hăb-rō-mā'-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. *ἁβρός* (*habros*) = pretty, pleasant, and *μανία* (*mania*) = madness.] A form of madness in which the delusions are pleasant and gay.

hăb'-rō-nēme, *a.* [Gr. *ἁβρός* (*habros*) = graceful, delicate, and *νῆμα* (*nema*) = yarn.]

Min.: Having the form of fine threads. (*Webster*, ed. 1848.)

hăb-zĕl'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [From *habzeli*, its native name.]

Bot.: A genus of Anonaceæ, tribe Xylopeæ. It is sometimes made a synonym of Xylopia. The dried fruits of *Habzelia æthiopicum*, formerly called *Piper æthiopicum*, constitute the Negro-pepper, Guinea pepper, or Ethiopian pepper of Western Africa. Those of *H. aromatica*, a native of woods in Guyana, are used by the negroes as a condiment. *H. undulata*, and perhaps others of the genus, have the same pungent qualities.

***hăc-çō'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Lat. *hæc* = this, and Eng. suff. *-ity.*] The quality or state of being a certain thing; the relation of individuality conceived by the schoolmen as a positive attribute or essence.

hăçh'-ĕl, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A sloven; a dirty, untidy person.

hăçh'-ūre, *s.* [Fr., from *hacher* = to hack.]

Engrav., &c.: Short lines employed to represent half-tints and shadows, as in representing mountains on maps. Simple *hachures* are those in which the lines, whether curved or straight, are all parallel; double *hachures* are those in which the lines cross each other.

hăçh'-ūre, *v.t.* [Hachure, *s.*] To cover or mark with hachures.

ha-cĭ-ĕn'-dą (c as th), *s.* [Sp.; O. Sp. *facienda*, from Lat. *facienda*, pl. of *faciendum* = a thing to be done; *facio* = to do.] An estate; an isolated farm or farm-house; an establishment in the country for stock-raising, mining, manufacturing, &c.

hăck (1), **hak-ken,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *haccan:* cogn. with Dut. *hakken;* Dan. *hakke;* Sw. *hacka;* Ger. *hacken.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To cut irregularly and into small pieces; to chop, to notch; to mangle by repeated blows of a cutting instrument; to cut unskilfully.

"Nor the *hacked* helmet, nor the dusty field."
Addison: Ovid; Metamorphoses iii.

2. To cut a jag or channel in a tree, for the purpose of bleeding it.

3. To kick a player's shins at football.

***II.** *Fig.:* To mangle in uttering; to chop up.

"Let them keep their limbs whole, and *hack* our English."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 1.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To cut or chop away at anything.

"The man, not at all discouraged, fell to cutting and *hacking*."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

2. To kick on the shins at football.

hăck (2), *v.t.* & *i.* [Hack (2), *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To let out for hire: as, To *hack* a horse.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To be let out for hire; to be used commonly.

2. To be common or vulgar; to turn prostitute.

*** hăck** (3), *v.i.* [Hawk, *v.*] To try to bring up phlegm.

hăck (1), *s.* [Hack, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. An irregular cut; a notch; a dent.

"Look you what *hacks* are on his helmet."—*Shakesp. Troilus & Cressida*, i. 2.

***** 2. A blunt axe.

3. A large pick used by miners in breaking stone.

4. A tool for cutting jags or channels in trees for the purpose of bleeding them. Pines are hacked for turpentine; maples tapped for sap, or sugar-water as Western farmers prefer to call it.

***** 5. A hesitation or stammering in speaking.

"He speaks with so many *hacks* and hesitations."—*Dr. H. More.*

II. *Football:* A kick on the shins.

"We all wear white trousers to show 'em we don't care for *hacks*."—*T. Hughes: Tom Brown's School-days*, pt. i., ch. v.

hăck-log, *s.* A chopping-block.

hăck (2), *s.* & *a.* [An abreviation of *hackney* (q.v.); Sp. *haca.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. A horse kept for hire; a hackney.

2. A horse kept for rough and every-day riding.

***** 3. A hackney carriage.

"I was the other day driving in a *hack* thro' Gerard Street."—*Steele: Spectator*, No. 510.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. A writer who hires himself out for any kind of literary work; a literary drudge; a poor writer.

"Here lies poor Ned Purdon, from misery freed,
Who long was a bookseller's *hack*."
Goldsmith: Epitaph to Edward Purdon.

***** 2. A procuress; a prostitute.

B. *As adj.:* Hired; mercenary; worn out or used up like a horse let for hire; hackneyed; poor.

"*Hack* preachers employed in the service of defaulters and absentees."—*Wakefield.* (*Ogilvie.*)

hack-barrow, *s.* A barrow on which bricks are conveyed from the moulder's table to the drying ground, where they are sun-dried, and temporarily covered with a thatching of straw to protect them from rain. Covered sheds are sometimes used.

hack-file, *s.*

Lock-smith.: A coarse slitting-file.

hack-hammer, *s.* A hammer terminating at each end in an obtuse chisel-edge, kept in order on the grindstone. It is used as the peen of an ordinary hammer, but is narrower, and therefore more local and energetic in its effects. The hack-hammer for reducing unequal protuberances on grindstones is shaped like an adze and has a short handle. When the grindstone has worn unequally, it becomes necessary to dress it, and the high places, being marked, are hacked by oblique and crossing chequer lines, which cause it, on the next grinding operation, to wear more at these points, and thus restore equality.

hack-iron, *s.*

Min.: A miner's pick; a hack.

hack-saw, *s.* A frame saw of moderate set, tolerably close teeth, and good temper; used in sawing metal. Such a saw is used to cut the nicks in heads of screws, in cutting off bolts, &c.

hăck (3), *s.* [A doublet of *hatch* (q.v.); A.S. *haca* = the bolt of a door; Dut. *hek* = a fence or rail; Sw. *häck* = a coop, a rack; Dan. *hæk*, *hække* = a rack.] A kind of frame or grating of various kinds, as—

1. A drying-frame for fish; a flake.

2. A pile of bricks arranged in regular order for drying, previous to building up in the clamp or kiln for burning.

3. Wood bars in the tail-race of a mill.

4. A dung-fork.

5. A feeding-rack for cattle.

hăck'-ą-mōre, *s.* A horse-hair or raw-hide halter with a nose-piece that can be tightened so as to be used for the head-piece of a bridle. (*U. S.*)

hăck'-bĕr-rў, *s.* [Eng. *hack*, and *berry.*]

Bot.: Two species of Celtis, *C. crassifolia*, and *C. occidentalis.* [Celtis.]

*** hăck'-bŭt** (1), *s.* [Ger. *hackbret.*] An old name for the dulcimer.

*** hăck'-bŭt** (2), *** hag-but, * haque-but,** *s.* [O. Fr. *haquebute*, a corruption of *haakbus*, *haeckbusse*, from *haak* = a hook, and *bus* = a gun-barrel.] An arquebuse (q.v.).

"With *hackbut* bent, my secret stand,
Dark as the purposed deed, I chose."
Scott: Cadyow Castle.

*** hăck'-bŭt-tēr, * hăck-bŭt-teër,** *s.* [Eng. *hackbut; -er.*] A soldier armed with a hackbut.

"Sundrie other capteins, hauing vnder their charge two hundred *hackbutters*."—*Holinshed: Hist. of Scotland* (an. 1544).

hăcked, *pa. pa.*, & *a.* [Hack, *v.*]

hacked-quartz, *s.*

Min.: A variety of quartz.

hăck'-eē, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Zool.: A name given in the United States to the North American squirrel.

*** hacke-naic,** *s.* [Hackney.]

hăck'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *hack* (1), *v.*; *-er.*]

1. A cutting tool used for chopping up or hacking wood.

2. The same as Hack (1), *s.*, 1. 4 (q.v.).

hăck'-ĕr-ў, *s.* [Hind. *chhakra* = a cart.] A rude East Indian two-wheeled cart, drawn by bullocks.

hăck'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Hack (1), *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Cutting, notching.

"Still his struggling force he rears,
'Gainst *hacking* brands and stabbing spears."
Scott: Rokeby, vi. 23.

2. Short and interrupted; wearing out; troublesome: as, a *hacking* cough.

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of cutting, notching, or mangling.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Masonry:*

(1) The division of a portion of a course of stones into two of smaller height when the larger stones do not hold out.

(2) A process employed in dressing the faces of rough grindstones by the use of a hack-hammer, an implement resembling an adze. In some cases the faces of metallic or wooden polishing-wheels are similarly treated, a sharper implement being used.

2. *Brick-mak.:* The piling of moulded bricks to dry.

Hacking-out knife or tool: A glazier's knife for cutting out the old putty from the fillister of a sash, in reglazing.

hăc'-kle, *v.t.* [Heckle, *v.*]

1. To dress or comb flax or hemp.

2. To tear asunder.

"The other divisions of the kingdom being *hackled* and torn to pieces."—*Burke: French Revolution.*

hăc'-kle, *s.* [Hackle, *v.*]

1. A board set with sharp steel spikes for combing or pulling out hemp or flax to dispose the fibres in parallelism, and to separate the tow and harda from the finer fibre. The teeth are of steel from one to two inches in length, and very sharp. They are arranged in quincuncial order, upon a board. The lock of flax is seized by the middle, and one end is thrown over the teeth and drawn through. One end being *hackled*, the other end is turned to the comb and similarly treated. This separates the ribbons of fibre, removes any remaining traces of the boon or cellular matter, and divides the fibre into two portions, the short and the long, the tow and the line. The process is repeated on a fine hackle whose teeth are more numerous and thickly set. The produce is from forty to sixty per cent. of fine flax or line.

2. Any flimsy substance unspun: as, raw silk, &c.

3. A long shining feather on a cock's neck.

4. A fly for angling, dressed with a feather from a cock's neck.

"This month also a plain *hackle*, or palmer fly, made, with a rough black body, either of black spaniel's fur, or the whirl of an ostrich feather; and the red *hackle* of a capon, over all, will kill, and, if the weather be right, make very good sport."—*Walton: Angler*, pt. iii., ch. vii.

hackle-bar, *s.* One of the gills or spikes over which the lock of flax or hemp is thrown and drawn to lay the fibres parallel and comb out the refuse.

hăck'-lĕr, *s.* [Eng. *hackl(e); -er.*] One who hackles or dresses flax or hemp; a flax-dresser; a heckler.

hăck'-lĕt, hăg'-lĕt, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A kind of sea-bird.

"Gulls, *haglets*, petrels swim, dive, and hover around."—*Emerson: English Traits*, ch. ii.

hăck'-lў, *a.* [Eng. *hack; -ly.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Broken as though hacked or chopped.

2. *Min.* (*Of fracture*): Breaking with a peculiarly uneven surface, as, for instance, with that of pure copper when fractured.

hăck'-mą tăck, *s.* [North American Indian.]

Bot.: The American Larch, or Tamarack Tree, *Larix americana.*

hăck'-neў, * **hack-e-neie,** * **hacke-ney,** * **hak-nay,** * **hak-ney,** * **haque-naie,** *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *hequenée, hacquenée,* from O. Dut. *hackenyee* = a hackney; Fr. *haquenée;* Sp. *hacanea;* Ital. *chinea* (from *occhinea.*) Prob. from Dut. *hakken* = to hack, chop, mince, and *negge* = a nag.]

* **A.** *As substantive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. A horse kept for riding or driving; a hack; a nag; a pad.

"His *hakeney,* which that was al pomeles gris."
Chaucer: C. T., 16,027.

2. A horse kept for hire.

"To bestride,
Sursingled to a galled *hackney's* hide?"
Bp. Hall, bk. iv., sat. 6.

3. A carriage or coach kept for hire; a hackney-carriage. They were introduced about A.D. 1650. (*Pepys: Diary,* Dec. 14, 1668.)

II. *Figuratively:*

1. A drudge; a person kept for drudgery or dirty work; a hack-writer.

"Shall each spurgall'd *hackney* of the day,
Or each new pension'd sycophant, pretend
To break my windows?" *Pope: Ep. to Sat.* 140.

2. A prostitute.

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Lit.:* Let out or kept for hire; kept for common use. [HACKNEY-COACH.]

"There they use to put out their women to hire as we do here *hakney* horses."—*Hackluyt: Voyages,* i. 400.

* **II.** *Figuratively:*

1. Much used; trite; common; commonplace; poor.

"You are a generous author; I a *hackney* scribler."
—*Pope: To Dr. Parnell.*

2. Mean; low.

"And I must serve some *hackney* job."
Lloyd: From Hanbury's Horse.

3. Prostitute.

hackney-carriage, *s.* A carriage or coach kept for hire; a hackney-coach.

hackney-coach, *s.* A hackney-carriage.

hackney-coachman, *s.* The driver of a hackney-coach.

"What charms can a London carman, chair-man, *hackney-coachman,* fish-woman, and all the numerous tribes of the lowest class, find in an English meeting or a church?"—*King: Essays,* No. 149.

* **hackney-lady,** *s.* A prostitute, a mistress.

"That is no more than every lover
Does from his *hackney-lady* suffer."
Butler: Hudibras, pt. iii., c. i.

hăck'-neў, *v.t.* [HACKNEY, *s.*]

* **1.** To carry in a hackney-carriage.

"Is *hackneyed* home unlacqueyed."
Cowper: Task, ii. 652.

* **2.** To make common or accustomed; to use much.

"So common, long *hackneyed* in the eyes of men."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry IV.,* iii. 2.

3. To make trite, common, or commonplace. (Obsolete except in the pa. par.)

* **4.** To wear out.

"Men and horses and leather being *hackneyed,* jaded, and worn out upon the errand of some contentious and obstinate bishop."—*Marvell: Works,* iii. 127.

hăck'-neўed, hăck'-nĭed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [HACKNEY, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Trite, common, commonplace.

"*Hackneyed* stories of a sensational kind, to meet the public demand for what is called popular science."—*Lindsay: Mind in the Lower Animals,* i. 20.

* **hăck'-neў-măn,** * **hake-ney-man,** *s.* [Eng. *hackney,* and *man.*] One who keeps or lets hackneys for hire.

"To the declaration wherof Vergille leaueth farre behynde hym all breders, *hakneymenne,* and skorsers."—*Sir T. Elyot: Governour,* bk. i., ch. x.

* **hăck'-stẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *hack;* suff. *-ster* (q.v.).] A bully, a ruffian, a bravo.

"He repressed those robbers and *hacksters,* he visited and surveyed the foresayd prisons."—*P. Holland: Suetonius,* p. 54.

* **hacque'-tŏn (que as k),** *s.* [ACTON.]

hăd, *pret.* & *pa. par.* [HAVE.]

* **had-I-wist,** *interj.* O that I had known! An interjectional exclamation of regret for something which has happened unexpectedly.

"There's no regard nor feare of *had I wist.*"
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 160.

hâd, *v.t.* [HOLD, *v.*] To hold. (*Scotch.*)

hăd'-dęn, had-din, *s.* [A corruption of HOLDING, *s.* (q.v.).] A holding; a place of residence; a possession; means of support.

hăd'-dęn, *pa. par.* [HAD, *v.*] Holden, kept.

"Ow, man! ye should hae *hadden* cassel to Kipplettringan."—*Scott: Guy Mannering,* ch. i.

* **hăd'-dẽr,** *s.* [A corruption of *heather* (q.v.).] Heath.

"They lay upon the ground covered with skins, as the Redshanks doe on *hadder.*"—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy,* p. 542.

hăd'-dĭn, hâud'-ĭng, *s.* [HADDEN, *s.*]

hăd'-dŏck, * **had-dock, had-doke,** *s.* [Of unknown origin. The suff. *-ock* is perhaps dimin.; the base *had-* has some similarity to Gr. γάδος (*gados*) = a cod. Corrupt. of A.S. *hacod* (?). (*Skeat.*).]

Ichthy.: A fish, *Morrhua æglefinus,* of the same genus as the cod, the coal-fish, and the whiting. [MORRHUA.] The back is pale brown, the lateral line black, the under parts silvery white; there is a black, and sometimes greatly extended, patch on the side behind the pectoral fins; the fins and tail are grayish, the dorsal ones darker than the others. It resembles the cod, and, like it, is a valuable food-fish. It is abundant on the Atlantic coast of the United States and Europe.

"On each side, beyond the gills, is a large black spot; superstition assigns this mark to the impression Saint Peter left with his finger and thumb, when he took the tribute out of the mouth of a fish of this species, which has been continued to the whole race of *haddocks,* ever since that miracle."—*Fennant: British Zoology; The Haddock Cod Fish.*

hāde, *s.* [Etym. doubtful, perhaps from Ger. *halde* = a declivity.]

* **1.** *Ord Lang.:* A ridge; a cliff.

"And on the lower leas, as on the higher *hades,*
The dainty clover grows."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 13.

2. *Mining:*

(1) The dip, inclination, or slope of a vein or stratum. The angle it bears to the horizon. The underlay.

(2) The steep descent of a shaft.

hāde, *v.i.* [HADE, *s.*]

Min.: A term applied to a vein in a mine when it deviates from the vertical or perpendicular line of descent.

ha-dē'-na, *s.* [Gr. ἀδηνής (*hadēnēs*) = ignorant, inexperienced (*Agassiz*); from Ἀΐδης (*Haidēs*), Ἀδης (*Hadēs*) = the nether world. Named from the colour of some of the species. (*McNicoll.*)]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Hadenidæ (q.v.), *Hadena oleracea* is the Bright-line Brown eye: *H. pisi,* the Broom-moth; and *H. rectilinea* the Clouded Brocade. (*Stainton.*)

ha-dĕn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *haden(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Moths, group Nocturna. The antennæ are somewhat long, the abdomen more or less crested, the wings in repose form a very sloping roof, the sub-terminal line often indented. Caterpillar long, generally feeding exposed. Known British species, forty-six. (*Stainton.*)

Hā'-dēş, *s.* [Gr. ἄιδης, ἄδης (*haidēs, hadēs*), from ἀ, priv., and ἰδεῖν (*idein*) = to see.]

1. *Class. Myth.:* In Homer the Greek word Ades figures as the name of a god, in large measure corresponding to the Roman Pluto. After Homer it becomes a place to which the dead go. Both Greeks and Romans supposed the infernal regions to be in the centre of the earth. To enter these, in the Roman opinion, the river Styx had to be crossed by the spirits of the dead, Charon, the ferryman, for a very small sum, rowing the boat. If, by any misfortune, the body had been unburied, the soul had to wander a hundred years on the banks of the Styx before it was taken across. Pluto was the king of the spirit world, Rhadamanthus its most noted judge.

2. *Jewish belief:* The place of the dead; the Hebrew שְׁאוֹל (*shcol*), which occurs sixty-five times in the Hebrew Bible, and in sixty-one of them is rendered in the Septuagint Ἀδης (*Hadēs*). In the Authorised Version of the English Bible it is translated in the Old Testament thirty-one times by "grave," thirty-one times by "hell," and three times by "pit." The ancient Hebrews conceived of Sheol as situated below, so that souls had to "go down" or descend before entering it (Num. xvi. 30, 33; Job xvii. 16; Psalm lv., 17; Prov. i. 12; Isa. xiv. 15, xxxviii. 18) as "very deep" (Job xi. 8), as "dark" (x. 21—22); as having different floors or stories (Ps. lxxxvi. 13, lxxxviii. 6), as having "gates" (Isa. xxxviii. 10) and "bars" (Job xvii. 16), as inhabited by the souls of those who have already died (Isa. xiv 9), &c.

3. *Christian doctrine:* Ἀδης (*Hadēs*) is one of the two words rendered in the Authorised Version by the ambiguous term "hell" (q.v.). Expressions, most of them obviously figurative, used of Hades represent it as situated beneath (Matt. xi. 23; Luke x. 15), as having gates (Matt. xvi. 18) with keys in the hand of Christ (Rev. i. 18), and as having in a portion of it souls in torment (Luke xvi. 23).

"And in *Hades* he lifted up his eyes, being in torments."—*Luke* xvi. 23. (*Revised Version.*)

hād'-ĭng, *s.* [HAGE, *v.*]

Min.: A dip or inclination of a vein from the perpendicular or vertical line of descent.

ha'-dĭs, *s.* [Arab = new, newly-made.] Traditions, particularly with regard to the sayings and doings of Mohammed. These traditions are divided into two classes: (1) The sayings of the prophet, and (2) the sayings brought by the angel Gabriel from heaven. (*Catafago.*)

hădj, *s.* [HAJ.]

hădj'-eē, hădj'-ĭ, *s.* [HAJEE, HAJ.]

Hăd'-lĕy, *s.* [John Hadley, F.R.S., who in 1781 described the instrument called after him, the real inventors of which, however, are said to have been Newton and Godfrey.]

Hadley's quadrant or **sextant,** *s*

Optics: An instrument for measuring altitudes. (Used principally at sea.) [QUADRANT, SEXTANT.]

hăd-rē-sâu'-rŭs, *s.* [Gr. ἁδρός (*hadros*) = thick, stout, large, and σαῦρος (*sauros*) = a lizard.]

Palæont.: A genus of Dinosaurian reptiles, found in the Cretaceous rocks of North America, and representing the Iguanodon of the Old World.

hădsch'-ў, *s.* [HASHISH.]

hāe, *s.* [HAE, *v.*] Possession, property. (*Scotch.*)

hāe, *v.t.* [HAVE, *v.*]

hæ-mą-, hæ-măt-, hæm-ą-tō-, *pref.* [Lat., from Gr. αἷμα (*haima*), genit. αἵματος (*haimatos*) = blood.] Consisting of or containing blood; resembling blood in colour or any other respect. [HEMA-.]

hæ'-mą-chrōme, *s.* [Pref. *hæma-,* and Gr. χρῶμα (*chrōma*) = colour.] [HEMACHROME.]

hæ-mą-dŷn-ą-mŏm'-ĕ-tẽr, *s.* [Pref. *hæma-,* and Eng. *dynamometer* (q.v.).] An instrument for ascertaining the force of the circulation of the blood; hæmatometer, hæmatodynamometer. [SPHYGMOMETER.]

hæ'-mą-gŏgue, *s.* [Pref. *hæma-,* and Gr. ἀγωγός (*agōgos*) = leading, guiding, attracting, evoking; ἄγω (*agō*) = to lead, to draw out.]

Phar.: A medicine proposed by Nicolaus Myrepsus for promoting the menstrual and hæmorrhoidal discharges; any medicine for those purposes.

hæ'-mal, *a.* [Gr. αἷμα (*haima*) = blood; Eng. suff. *-al.*]

Anat.: Of or belonging to the blood; the blood-vessels or the circulatory system.

hæmal-arch, *s.*

Anat.: An arch formed by the projection forward of the ribs and the sternum to protect the heart, &c.

hæmal-canal, *s.*

Anat.: A canal surrounding the central concavity of a vertebra. (*Owen.*)

hæmal-cavity, *s.*

Anat.: The cavity containing the heart, the

great arteries, &c., with the respiratory and digestive apparatus.

hæmal-flexure, *s.*
Anat.: The bending towards the heart.

hæmal-septum, *s.*
Anat.: A septum in man partly constituting the linea alba, and elsewhere separated into two, as an investment of the visceral cavity forming the transversalis, iliac, and pelvic fasciæ. (*Quain.*)

hæmal-spine, *s.*
Anat.: A spine at one extremity of an ideal typical vertebra, that at the other end being the neural spine. (*Owen.*)

hæ-mal-ō'-pĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. *αἱμάλωψ* (*haimalōps*), as subst. = a mass of blood; as adj., looking like clotted blood, *αἱμαλεός* (*haimaleos*) = bloody, blood-red, and *ὄψ* (*ops*) = the eye.]
Pathol.: An affection of the eye, in which everything appears of a red colour.

hæ-măn'-thŭs, *s.* [Pref. *hæma-*, and Gr. *ἄνθος* (*anthos*) = a blossom, a flower.]
Bot.: A genus of Amaryllidaceæ, tribe Amarylleæ. The Hottentots are said to poison their arrows by dipping them in the viscid juice of the roots of *Hæmanthus toxicarius.*

hæ-mă-pŏph'-ўs-ĭs (pl. **hæ-mą-pŏph'-ў-sēş**), *s.* [Pref. *hæm(a)-*, and Eng., &c. *apophysis* (q.v.).]
Comp. Anat.: One of two side portions of a typical vertebra, which are situated between the centrum and the hæmal spine (q.v.).

hæ-mą-stăt'-ĭc, *a.* & *s.* [HEMASTATIC.]

hæ-mą-stăt'-ĭcs, *s. pl.* [HEMASTATIC, B. 2.]

hæ-măt'-, *pref.* [HÆMA-.]

hæ'-mą-teĭn, *s.* [Eng., &c. *hæmatin*, with *e* inserted simply to distinguish it from that word (?).]
Chem.: $C_{16}H_{12}O_6$. A substance obtained by exposing a solution of hæmatoxylin in ammonia to the air, and decomposing the ammonium salts thus formed by acetic acid. It is a red-brown powder, which gives a blue solution when dissolved in potash.

hæ-mą-tĕm'-ĕ-şĭs, *s.* [Pref. *hæmat-* (q.v.), and Gr. *ἔμεσις* (*emesis*) = vomiting.]
Pathol.: Blood effused into the stomach, and thence rejected, differing thus from hæmoptysis, hæmorrhage from the lungs (q.v.). It is more frequent in later life than hæmoptysis, but may occur in the acute perforating ulcers of the stomach in young women. It is frequently associated with cancer, and other idiopathic diseases, but is also traumatic, especially from external violence.

hæ-măt'-ĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. *αἱματικός* (*haimatikos*) = full of blood.]
A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the blood; sanguine.
B. *As substantive:*
Medicine:
1. *Sing.:* A medicine calculated to change the condition of the blood.
2. *Pl.:* The branch of medical science which treats of the blood.

hæ'-mąt-ĭn, *s.* [Pref. *hæmat-*, and suff. *-in.* (*Chem.*)]
Chem.: $C_{34}H_{34}FeN_4O_5$. Hæmatosin(?). The colouring matter of the blood. It contains nearly 9 per cent. of iron. Obtained by the action of dilute acids, alkalis, and hæmoglobin, which is decomposed into hæmatin, albuminoids, and fatty acids. Hæmatin is a dark powder, but can be obtained in crystals.

hæ-mą-tĭn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *hæmatin*; *-ic.*]
Med.: An agent that augments the number of red corpuscles or the hæmatin of the blood. (*Dunglison.*)

hæ-măt'-ĭn-ōne, *s.* [Gr. *αἱμάτινος* (*haimatinos*) = bloody; Eng. suff. *-one.*] A red glass known to the ancients, and used for mosaics, ornamental vases, &c.; it is mentioned by Pliny, and occurs frequently in the ruins of Pompeii. Its fine red colour, intermediate between red-lead and vermilion, is due to red oxide of copper, and is completely destroyed by fusion. Hæmatinone is opaque, harder than common glass, has a conchoidal fracture, and a sp. gr. of 3·5. It contains no tin, and no colouring matter, except cupreous oxide. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*, iii. 3.)

hæ-măt-ĭn-ūr'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. *αἱμάτινος* (*haimatinos*) = bloody, and *οὖρον* (*ouron*) = urine.]
Pathol.: Urine containing colouring matter and the albumen of blood, but without fibrin or corpuscles.

hæ'-mą-tīte, *s.* [HEMATITE.]

hæ-mą-tō-, *pref.* [HÆMA-.]

hæ'-mą-tō-çēle, *s.* [HEMATOCELE.]

hæ-mą-tō-cŏc'-cŭs, *s.* [Pref. *hæmato-*, and Mod. Lat. *coccus* (q.v.).]
Bot.: A genus of Confervaceæ, sub-order Palmelleæ, tribe Protococcidie. *Hæmatococcus salinus* is one of two confervas which impart a crimson colour to salt-water tanks adjacent to the Mediterranean, and *H. Noltii* crimsons the marshes of Sleswick. (*Lindley.*)

hæ-mą-tŏc'-ŏn-īte, *s.* [Pref. *hæmato-*; Gr. *κόνις* (*konis*) = dust, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]
Min.: A variety of Calcite, coloured blood-red, or brownish-red, by red oxide of iron. Constitutes the Rosso Antico of Italy.

hæ-mą-tŏc'-rў-ą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *hæmato-* (q.v.), and Gr. *κρυός* (*cruos*) = cold.]
Zool.: The name given by Sir Richard Owen to the primary section of the Vertebrata characterized by having the blood cold. It contains three classes—Reptiles, Amphibia, and Fishes. [HÆMATOTHERMA.]

hæ-mą-tŏc'-rў-al, *a.* & *s.* [Mod. Lat. *hæmatocry(a)* (q.v.); Eng., &c. suff. *-al.*]
Zoology:
A. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the Hæmatocrya, or any one of them.
B. *As subst.:* A cold-blooded vertebrate. (*Owen.*)

hæ-mą-tō-crўs'-tal-līne, *s.* [HÆMATOGLOBIN.]

hæ-mą-tō'-dēş, *s.* [Gr. *αἱματώδης* (*haimatōdēs*) = looking like blood, blood-red; Fr. *hématode.*]
Surg.: A kind of cancer of which the tissue is soft, fungous, and ends in hæmorrhage.

hæ-mą-tō-dў-ną-mŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Pref. *hæmato-*, and Eng. *dynamometer* (q.v.).] The same as HÆMADYNAMOMETER (q.v.).

hæ-mą-tō-glŏb'-ų-līne, *s.* [HÆMOGLOBIN.]

hæ'-mąt-ŏĭd, *a.* [Pref. *hæmat-* (q.v.), and Gr. *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = appearance.]
Med., &c.: Having the appearance of blood. Thus there is a hæmatoid cancer. [HÆMATODES.]

hæ-mąt-ŏĭd'-ĭn, hæ-mąt-ŏĭd'-īne, *s.* [Eng. *hæmatoid*; suff. *-in*, *-ine* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]
Chem.: A crystalline substance formed by the decomposition of hæmatin.

hæ-mąt-ŏl'-ō-ğў, hæ-mąt-ō-lō'-ğĭ-ą, *s.* [Pref. *hæmato-*, and Gr. *λόγος* = a discourse.]
Med.: A treatise on the blood.

hæ-măt'-ō-ma, *s.* [Pref. *hæma-*, and Gr. *τομή* (*tomē*) = a cutting, a separation.]
Pathol.: A rare morbid affection of the lungs.

hæ-mąt-ŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Pref. *hæmato-*, and Gr. *μέτρον* (*metron*) = a measure.] The same as HÆMADYNAMOMETER (q.v.).

hæ-mąt-ō-pō-dī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hæmatopus*, genit. *hæmatopod(os)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]
Ornith.: Oyster-catchers; a sub-family of Charadriidæ (Plovers).

hæ-măt'-ō-pŭs, *s.* [Pref. *hæmato-*, and Gr. *πούς* (*pous*) = a foot.]
Ornith.: The typical genus of the sub-family Hæmatopodinæ. The bill is long, very straight, contracted in the middle, and wedge-shaped at the tip; the feet are three-toed. *Hæmatopus ostralegus* is a British bird, the Oyster-catcher (q.v.).

hæ-măt'-ō-ş̆ĭn, *s.* [HÆMATIN.]

hæ-mą-tō'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. *αἱμάτωσις* (*haimatōsis*) (see def.), from *αἱματόω* (*haimatoō*) = to make bloody, to stain with blood, to make into blood; Fr. *hématose.*]
Physiology:
1. The conversion of chyle into blood.
2. The conversion of venous into arterial blood.

hæ-mąt-ō-stā'-phĭs, *s.* [Pref. *hæmato-*, and Gr. *σταφίς* (*staphis*) = a dried grape, a raisin.]
Bot.: A genus of West African Anacardiaceæ, having grape-like eatable fruits.

hæ-mąt-ō-thĕr'-mą, *s.* [Pref. *hæmato-*, and Gr. *θερμός* (*thermos*) = hot.]
Zool.: The name given by Sir Richard Owen to the primary section of the Vertebrata, characterized by having the blood warm. It contains two classes, Mammalia and Birds. [HÆMATOCRYA.]

hæ-mąt-ō-thĕr'-mal, *a.* & *s.* [Mod. Lat. *hæmatotherm(a)*; Eng., &c. suff. *-al.*]
Zoology:
A. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the hæmatotherma (q.v.).
B. *As subst.:* A warm-blooded vertebrate. (*Owen.*)

hæ-mąt-ŏx'-ў-lĭn, † **hæ-mąt-ŏx'-ў-līne,** *s.* [Mod. Lat. *hæmatoxyl(on)*; suff. *-in*, *-ine* (*Chem.*).]
Chem.: $C_{16}H_{14}O_6$. Also called hematin. A crystalline substance contained in logwood (*Hæmatoxylon Campechianum*). It is soluble in hot water, alcohol, and ether. It crystallizes in pale yellow prisms, containing three molecules of water. It is the colouring matter of logwood. Hæmatoxylin, fused with caustic potash, yields pyrogallic acid.

hæ-mąt-ŏx'-ў-lŏn, *s.* [Pref. *hæmato-*, and Gr. *ξύλον* (*xulon*) = wood.]
Bot.: A genus of leguminous plants, sub-order Cæsalpinieæ, tribe Leptolobieæ. *Hæmatoxylon Campechianum* is a tree of about 40 feet high, with pinnate leaves and racemes of yellow flowers, which grows in the Bay of Campeachy in Yucatan, whence it has been introduced into the West Indies. It furnishes logwood, used as a dye.

hæ-mąt-ō-zō'-ą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *hæmato-* (q.v.), and Gr. *ζῶα* (*zōa*), pl. of *ζῶον* (*zōon*) = a living being, an animal.]
Pathol.: Living creatures alleged to have been found in the blood. From the time of Pliny instances have been brought forward of such animals having been found in the blood. Most of these seem to have been founded on erroneous investigations, though some cases of modern date seem to have been established. Thus Bilharz discovered in Egypt, in 1851, an entozoon, the *Distoma hæmatobium*, since called *Bilharzia hæmatobia*; and *Hexathyridium venarum*, called also *Polystoma sanguicola*, has been found in venous blood.

hæ-mąt-ūr'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Pref. *hæmat-* (q.v.), and Gr. *οὖρον* (*ouron*) = urine.]
Med.: Blood in the urine, generally from kidney affections, or from direct injury, or other causes.

hæ'-mĭc, *a.* [Pref. *hæm-* (q.v.); Eng., &c. suff. *-ic.*]
Anat., &c.: Of or belonging to the blood.
"A clot in one of the heart's cavities, giving rise to an inorganic or functional *hæmic* murmur."—*Tanner: Practice of Med.* (7th ed.), ii. 17.

hæ-mō-, *pref.* [HÆMA-.]

hæ-mŏd-ōr-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hæmodor(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]
Bot.: Bloodroots; an order of Endogens, alliance Narcissales. It consists of herbaceous plants, with fibrous perennial roots and permanent sword-shaped equitant leaves; perianth generally woolly; the calyx and the corolla undistinguishable; adherent stamens three or six; ovary generally three-celled, each cell one, two, or many-seeded; fruit capsular. They occur in South America, the Cape of Good Hope, Australia, &c. Described species thirteen, known species fifty. The order is divided into three tribes, Hæmodoreæ, Conostyleæ, and Vellozieæ.

hæ-mŏ-dŏr'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hæmodor(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: The typical tribe of Hæmodoraceæ. The perianth is smooth and short.

hæ-mŏd'-ôr-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *hæmo-*, and Gr. δῶρον (*dōron*) = a gift; so named because it produces a red flower.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Hæmodoreæ, order Hæmodoraceæ (q.v.). The natives of the Swan River eat the roots of *Hæmodorum paniculatum* and *H. spicatum.*

hæ'-mō-glō-bĭn, *s.* [Pref. *hæmo-*; Lat. *glob(us)*, and suff. *-in* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: An albuminoid substance, which forms the chief part of the red corpuscles of the blood of vertebrata. The defibrinated blood is mixed with dilute alcohol: after twenty-four hours the hæmaglobin separates out in violet-red rhombic octohedra. It is soluble in water, forming a red solution, and is reprecipitated by alcohol. The aqueous solution of hæmaglobin has two absorption bands in its spectrum, by which the presence of blood can be detected. Hæmaglobin unites with oxygen, forming a bright red colour in solution: with carbon monoxide it gives a blue-red colour. The colour of hæmaglobin is due to hæmatin.

hæ'-mŏn-ŷ, *s.* [Gr. αἱμώνιος (*haimonios*) = blood-red.]

Bot.: An unidentified plant described by Milton. For def., see the extract. [HEMONY.]

"The leaf was darkish, and had prickles on it,
But in another country, as he said,
Bore a bright golden flower, but not in this soil...
And yet more medicinal is it than that moly
That Hermes once to wise Ulysses gave.
He called it *hæmony*, and gave it me,
And bade me keep it as of sovereign use
'Gainst all enchantments." *Milton: Comus*, 638.

hæ-mŏ-phĭl'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Pref. *hæmo-*, and Gr. φιλία (*philia*) = love, affection; Fr. *hémophilie.*]

Pathol.: The hæmorrhagic diathesis, characterized by an excessive tendency to spontaneous bleedings of various parts from very slight, sometimes inappreciable causes, with excess of red corpuscles, and great diminution of fibrin. H.R.H. the Duke of Albany was affected by hæmophilia, which may have remotely conduced to his sudden death on March 28, 1884.

"The best ascertained cause of *hæmophilia* is hereditary disposition." — *Quain: Dict. of Medicine* (1882), p. 568.

hæ-mŏp'-sĭs, *s.* [Pref. *hæm(a)-*, and Gr. ὄψις (*opsis*) = look, appearance.]

Zool.: A genus of Annelids, order Hirudinea. It contains the Horse-leech. *Hæmopsis sanguisorba.* [HORSE-LEECH.]

hæ-mŏp'-tỹ-sĭs, *s.* [Pref. *hæmo-*, and Gr. πτύσις (*ptusis*) = a spitting, from πτύω (*ptuō*) = to spit.]

Pathol.: "Spitting of blood" from the lungs, a grave symptom in phthisis and some other diseases. Recurrence is frequent, and the quantity being large, a fatal result generally ensues. Syncope tends to retard this and other hæmorrhages, and ice, gallic and sulphuric acids, &c., are indicated for restraining it, and particularly of late the injection of ergotine.

hæmorrhage (pron. **hĕm'-ôr-rĭj**), *s.* [Lat. *hæmorrhagia*; Gr. αἱμορρηγία (*haimorrhagia*) (see def.). Gr. αἷμα (*haima*) = blood, and ῥαγή (*rhagē*) = a rent; ῥήγνυμι (*rhēgnumi*) = to break, to burst through.]

Path.: Bleeding from the heart, arteries, capillaries, or veins, capillary hæmorrhage being the commonest form. Generally, though not invariably, the vessels are ruptured. In a solid organ it is called an extravasation, hæmorrhagic infarction (in embolism), or apoplexy. Hæmorrhage from the nose is known as epistaxis; from the lungs, hæmoptysis; from the stomach, hæmatemesis; from the female genitals, menorrhagia; from the urine, hæmaturia; from the bowels, melæna. The general indications for treatment are to stop the bleeding and prevent its recurrence.

hæm-ŏr-rhăg'-ĭc (æ as ĕ), *a.* [Eng. *hæmorrhag(e)*; *-ic.*]

Pathol.: Of, belonging, or tending to hæmorrhage.

"The *hæmorrhagic* diathesis."—*Tanner: Pract. of Med.* (7th ed.), i. 4.

hæmorrhagic phthisis, *s.*

Pathol.: Phthisis (consumption) in which there is a disorganization and disintegration of blood-clots after pulmonary extravasation.

hæm-ŏr-rhoĭd (æ as ĕ), *s.* [Lat. *hæmorrhois*; Gr. αἱμορροΐς (*haimorrhois*), genit. αἱμορρόϊδος (*haimorrhoidos*) = veins liable to discharge blood; hæmorrhoids, piles.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A venomous worm. (*Holland.*)

2. (*Pl.*): In the same sense as II. In the Bible called Emerods (q.v.).

II. *Path.:* The disease popularly called piles, consisting of tumours, from the lower part of the rectum or around the anus. They frequently discharge blood.

hæm-ŏr-rhoĭd'-al (æ as ĕ), *a.* [Eng., &c. *hæmorrhoid*; *-al.*]

1. *Anat.:* Of or belonging to the veins in the lower part of the rectum, or to the lower part of the rectum itself. Thus there are hæmorrhoidal arteries, nerves, &c.

2. *Path.:* Of or belonging to the disease called piles. [HÆMORRHOID.]

hæmorrhoidal-plexus, *s.*

Anat.: Enlarged and copiously anastomosing veins in the walls of the lower part of the rectum, immediately underneath the mucous membrane. (*Quain.*)

hæ-mŏ-spās'-tĭc, *a.* [Pref. *hæmo-*, and Lat. *spasticus*; Gr. σπαστικός (*spastikos*) = stretching, drawing, from σπάω (*spaō*) = to draw.]

Surg. & Med.: Drawing blood. (Used of any therapeutic agent for producing an efflux of blood.)

hæ-mŏ-stā'-sĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. αἱμόστασις (*haimostasis*) = a means of stopping blood.]

Path.: Stagnation of blood arising from plethora.

† **hæ-mŏ-stăt'-ĭ-cą,** *s.* [Pref. *hæmo-* (q.v.), and Gr. ἵστημι (*histēmi*) = to make to stand.]

Phar.: A medicine designed to stop hæmorrhage; a styptic. [STYPTIC.]

hæ-mŏ-thŏr'-ăx, *s.* [Pref. *hæmo-*, and Eng., &c. *thorax* (q.v.).]

Path.: Hæmorrhage into the pleura; the physical signs are those of pleuritic effusion, pleurisy (q.v.), with the addition of blood in the inflammatory state, generally from rupture of some blood-vessel, as in aneurism, or of carcinoma of the lung giving way into the pleura.

hæ-mŏt'-rŏ-phỹ, *s.* [Pref. *hæmo-*, and Gr. τροφή (*trophē*) = nonrishment; τρέφω (*trephō*) = to make firm, to make fat, to nourish.]

Path.: Over-richness of the blood.

hæm'-ų-lŏn, *s.* [Pref. *hæma-* (q.v.), and Gr. οὖλον (*oulon*) = the gum. Named from the red colour of the gums of the fish.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Sciæneidæ, one species of which is called in the Antilles Red Gullet.

haen, *pa. par.* [HAVE, *v.*]

hāet, *s.* [Prob. a corrupt. of *iota* (q.v.).] The least thing; a jot; an iota.

"Deil *haet* do I expect."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xliv.

* **hăf,** *v.t.* [HAVE.]

* **hăf,** *pret. of v.* [HEAVE, *v.*]

haf-en-deale, *adv.* [HALFEN-DELE.]

hăf'-fĕts, hăf'-fits, *s. pl.* [A.S. *heafod* = the head.]

1. The sides of the head; the temples.

"The grey locks that straggled from beneath it down his weatherbeaten *haffets*."—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. xlii.

2. A blow on the side of the head; a box of the ears.

3. The fixed part of a lid or cover to which the movable part is hinged.

hăf'-fle, *v.i.* [An imitative word.] To stammer; to speak unintelligibly; to prevaricate; to waver.

hăf'-fĭn, hăf'-lĭn, half-lin, *s.* & *a.* [For *halfling*, from *half*; suff. *-ling.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A stripling; a lad.

2. A half-witted person.

II. *Carp.:* A tryiog-plane.

B. *As adj.:* Stripling; half-grown; not fully grown.

"My mother sent me, that was a *haffin* callant, to show the stranger the gate."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xl.

haf'-lĭng, half'-lĭngş, *adv.* [HALFLING.]

hăf-nĕf-jor'-dīte, *s.* [Named from Hafnefjord, in Iceland, where it occurs.]

Min.: A variety of oligoclase.

haft, hĕft, *s.* [A.S. *hæft* = a handle; cogn. with Dut. *heft*, *hecht*; Icel. *hefti*; Ger. *heft*, from the same root as A.S. *habban*; Icel. *hafa*; Goth. *haban*; Lat. *capio* = to take hold of.]

1. A handle; that part of an instrument which is taken in the hand, and by which it is used or held; used especially of a knife or tool.

"But yet ne fond I nought the *haft*,
Whiche might unto the blade accorde."
Gower: C. A., bk. iv.

2. A dwelling; custody.

"She came to fetch her out of lil *haft* and waur guiding."—*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian*, ch. xviii.

haft (1), *v.t.* [HAFT, *s.*]

1. To set or fix in a haft or handle.

* 2. To drive or force up to the haft or hilt.

"This mye blade in thye body shonld bee with speedinesa *hafted*."—*Stanyhurst: Conceites*, p. 143.

* 3. To settle; to fix; to establish as in a residence.

"Ye preached us . . . out o' this new city o' refuge afore our hinder end was weel *hafted* in it."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. viii.

* **haft** (2), *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. Ger. *haften* = to cling or stick to.] To hesitate; to delay; to cavil; to wrangle.

haft'-ĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *haft* (*s.*); *-er.*] A workman who makes and fixes the hafts or handles of knives, tools, &c.

* **haft'-ĕr** (2), *s.* [Eng. *haft* (2), *v.*; *-er.*] A caviller; a wrangler.

* **haft'-ĭng,** * **haft-yng,** *s.* [Eng. *haft* (2), *v.*; *-ing.*] Delay; cavilling; wrangling.

"Without any farther *hafting* or holding off."—*P. Holland: Ammianus Marcellinus*, p. 275

hăg (1), * **hagge,** *s.* [A.S. *hægtesse*; cogn. with Ger. *haxe* = a witch; O. H. Ger. *hâzissa*; M. H. Ger. *hacke.* The A.S. is probably from *haga* = a hedge or bush.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. (*In the masculine gender*): A wizard.

"And that old *hag* [Silenus] that with a staff his staggering limbs doth stay."
Golding: Ovid; Metamorphoses iv.

2. A witch; a sorceress.

"The buried Prophet answered to the *Hag*
Of Endor." *Byron: Manfred*, ii. 2.

3. A fury; a she-monster or devil.

"Fierce fiends and *hags* of hell their only nurses were." *Thomson: Castle of Indolence*, i. 73.

4. An ugly old woman.

"But such a *hag* to paradise conveyed,
Had withered by her looks the blissful shade."
Hoole: Orlando Furioso, xliii. 998.

* 5. A kind of luminous or phosphoric light or fire appearing on horses' manes, hair, &c.

II. *Ichthy.:* The name given by fishermen to a fish, *Myxine glutinosa* or *Gastrobranchus cæcus*, so low in organization that Linnæus considered it a worm in place of a vertebrate animal. The mouth has cirri or tentacles; there is but one tooth, and the eyes are wanting. The Hag is a parasite within the bodies of other fishes. It is believed to bore, hence it is sometimes named the Borer. It occurs in the Atlantic. It is called more fully the Glutinous Hag, from the quantity of mucus which it secretes, and which, could it be obtained in quantities, would be of economic value.

* **hag-born, hag-borne,** *a.* Born of a witch or hag. (*Shakesp.: Tempest*, i. 2.)

hag-fish, *s.* [HAG (1).]

* **hag-ridden,** *a.* Suffering from or afflicted with the nightmare. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Was I his Arm, his Thunderbolt? And now,
Must I, *hag-ridden*, pant as in a dream?"
Coleridge: Zapolya, i.

* **hag-seed,** *s* The seed or descendant of a hag. (*Shakesp: Tempest*, i. 2.)

hag-taper, *s.* [HIG-TAPER.]

hag-weed, *s.* Besom-weed.

hag's-teeth, hake's-teeth, *s. pl.*

Naut.: A part of a matting, pointing, &c., interwoven with the rest in an irregular manner, so as to spoil the general appearance and uniformity of the whole.

hăg (2), *s.* [A variant of *hack* (q.v.).]

1. A stroke with a sharp and heavy instrument, as an axe or chopping-knife.

2. A notch. "He may strike a *hag* in the post," is a proverbial phrase applied to one who has been very fortunate.

3. One cutting or felling of a certain quantity of copse wood.

4. The wood so cut down.

"Edward learned from her that the old *hag*, . . . was simply a portion of oak copse which was to be felled that day."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. x.

5. Mossy ground; a quagmire.

"Owre mony a weary *hag* he limpit."
Burns: Tam Samson's Elegy.

***hăg** (3), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A bachelor; a fellow.

* **hăg** (1), *v.t.* [Hag (1), *s.*] To frighten; to harass; to torment; to annoy.

"The timorous man, whose nature is thus *hagged* with frightful imaginations of invisible powers."—*Scott: Christian Life*, pt. ii., ch. iii., § 2.

hăg (2), *v.t.* [Hag (2), *s.*] To cut, fell, or hew down.

ha-ga'-da, *s.* [Heb. הַגָּדָה (*hagadah*) = said, reported; Aramaic אַגָּדָא (*agadah*), from נָגַד (*nagad*) = in Hiphil, to point out, to announce, to proclaim, to say.]

Hebrew Lit.: A branch of the Midrash, or most ancient Jewish exposition of the Old Testament. It extends over the whole of these sacred books, and is homiletic and poetical. (*Ginsburg.*)

ha-găd'-ĭc, *a.* [Heb., &c. *hagad(a)* (q.v.), and auff. *-ic.*]

Hebrew Lit.: Of or belonging to the hagada.

hagadic-exegesis, *s.* Homiletic exegesis, or interpretation of the Old Testament, a part of the Midrash. It must be distioguished from the Halachic or Legal exposition. [Halachic.]

"Hence the term Midrashic, or *Hagadic-exegesis*, so commonly used in Jewish writings, by which is meant an interpretation in the spirit of those national and traditional views."—*Ginsburg* in *Kitto's Ency.* (3rd ed.), iii. 167.

hăg'-bĕr-rў, *s.* [Eng. *hag* (2) (?), and *berry.*]

Bot.: (1) *Cerasus Padus;* (2) *Celtis crassifolia.*

* **hăg'-bŭt,** *s.* [Hackbut.]

* **haghut-man,** *s.* A soldier armed with a haghut or arquebuse.

"All the German *haghut-men.*"
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, iv. 6.

hăge'-măn-nīte, *s.* [From Dr. Hagemann, who first described it in 1866.]

Min.: A variety of Thomsenolite, constituting altered cryolite from Greenland. Hagemann describes it as Dimetric Pachnolite, it being found with that mineral. Dana called it Thomsenolite, of which in the *Brit. Mus. Cat.* it is recognized as a variety.

Hăg'-gă-ī, *s.* [Heb. חַגַּי (*Chhaggai* or *Haggai*). The name means festive, and is from חָג (*chhag*, or *hag*) = a festival; Sept. Ἀγγαῖος (*Aggaios*).]

Scrip. Canon: The tenth of the twelve minor prophets. Of the seer himself nothing is known. His book has always been regarded as canonical. The several datea are all in the Second year of Darius the king—*i.e.*, of Darius Hystaspes, B.C. 520. The prophet aims at inducing the people without delay to resume the rebuilding of the temple which had been commenced in 535, the second year of Cyrus, but had been discontinued, owing to Samaritan and other opposition. Haggai predicted that the glory of the latter temple should be greater than that of its splendid predecessor, a prophecy which most expositors believe to refer to the first advent of Christ (ii. 7, 9). Verse 6 is quoted in Heb. xii. 26.

* **hăg'-gard** (1), * **hag-ard,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *hagard* = living in a hedge, wild, untamed, from M. H. Ger. *hag*, O. H. Ger. *hac* = a hedge.]

A. *As adj.:* Wild; untamed; fierce; intractable.

"As *hagard* hawks, presuming to contend
With hardy fowle." *Spenser: F. Q.*, I. xi. 19.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A wild or untrained hawk.

"The falcon, the falcon gentil, and the *haggard*, are made distinct species."—*Pennant: British Zoology; Lanner.*

2. Any thing fierce, wild, or intractable.

"I have loved this proud disdainful *haggard*."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iv. 1.

3. A hag.

hăg'-gard (2), *a.* [A corrupt. of *hagged* (q.v.).] Having the appearance of one wasted away by pain or suffering; wan, pale, gaunt.

"The huge and *haggard* shape."
Longfellow. Discoverer of the North Cape.

hăg'-gard (3), **hag-garth,** *s.* [Eng. *hay*, and Mid. Eng. *garth* = a yard or inclosure.] A stack-yard.

"All to your *haggard* brought so cheap in."
Swift: Dr. Delany's Villa.

hăg'-gard-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *haggard* (2), a.; *-ly.*] In a haggard, wan, or gaunt fashion.

"How *haggardly* soe'er she looks at home."
Dryden: Juvenal, sat. vi..

* **hăg'-gĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *hag* (1), *s.*; *-ed.*] Like a hag or witch; hag-like, haggard, ugly.

"The ghostly prudes with *hagged* face."
Gray: A Long Story.

hăg'-gĭs, hăg'-gĕss, *s.* [Fr. *hachis* = a hash; cf. *hag*, v. = to chop, or cut.]

1. A sheep's head and pluck minced.

2. A Scotch dish, made of liver, lights, heart, &c., minced with onions, boiled in a sheep's stomach. It is round in shape, hence the point of the quotation.

"Even a *haggis* (God bless her!) could charge down hill."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. xlvi.

* **hăg'-gĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *hag* (1), *s.*; *-ish.*] Pertaining to or resembling a hag; hag-like, ugly, deformed, wrinkled.

"But on us both did *haggish* age steal on."
Shakesp.: All's Well That Ends Well, i. 2.

* **hăg'-gĭsh-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *haggish*; *-ly.*] In a haggish or haglike manner.

* **hăg'-gle** (1), *v.t.* [A weakened form of *hackle*, a frequent. from *hack* (q.v.).] To cut, chop, notch, or hack; to cut unskilfully; to mangle.

"Suffolk first died, and York all *haggled* o'er,
Comes to him." *Shakesp.: Henry V.*, iv. 6.

hăg'-gle (2), *v.i.* [Prob. for *hackle*, a frequent. of *hack:* cf. Dut. *hakkelen* = to mangle, to stammer.] To be long or tedious in coming to a bargain; to higgle; to cavil or stick at a price on small matters.

"*Haggling* with the greedy, making up quarrels."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

hăg'-glĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *haggl(e)* (1); *-er.*] One who hacks or cuts anything unskilfully; a mangler.

hăg'-glĕr (2), *s.* [Eng. *haggl(e)* (2); *-er.*]

1. One who haggles or is long in agreeing to a price; a higgler.

2. A travelling merchant; a retail dealer; a pedlar.

"Horses, on which *haglers* used to ride and carry their commodities."—*Fuller: Worthies; Dorsetshire.*

3. In London vegetable markets a middleman, acting between the producer and the retail dealer.

* **haghes,** * **hagues,** *s.* [Hagois.]

* **hăg'-ĭ-ar-chў,** *s.* [Gr. ἅγιος (*hagios*) = holy, and ἀρχή (*archē*) = government, rule.] The government or rule of holy orders of men; a sacred government.

hăg-ĭ-ŏc'-ra-çў, *s.* [Gr. ἅγιος (*hagios*) = holy, and κρατέω (*kratĕō*) = to rule or govern.] A sacred government; a hierarchy; the rule or government of the priesthood.

"The intention of the ancient law was over-stepped in the late days of the *hagiocracy*."—*Ewald: Antiq. Israel* (ed. Solly), p. 81.

* **hăg'-ĭ-ō-graph,** *s.* [Gr. ἅγιος (*hagios*) = holy, and γραφή (*graphē*) = a writing.] A holy or sacred writing.

hăg-ĭ-ŏg'-raph-a, *s. pl.* [Pl. of Gr. ἁγιόγραφος (*hagiographos*) = written by inspiration; Gr. ἅγιος (*hagios*) = holy, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.]

Script. Canon: A Greek word, signifying sacred writings, first introduced by Epiphanius as the rendering of the Hebrew word כְּתוּבִים (*Kethubhim*) = writings. The third and last great division of the Old Testament books, the others being Torah (the Law) and Nebiim (the Prophets). The division does not occur in the Old Testament itself. It is probable that the writings were originally called as they are in the prologue to Ecclesiastes, the "other writings." The three-fold division is alluded to in the New Testament, the several parts being described as "the law of Moses," "the Prophets," and "the Psalms" (Luke xxiii. 44). In this passage the Psalms are the Hagiographa. When the division is two-fold, the Law and the Prophets, the Hagiographa are merged in the second category (Matt. v. 17, xi. 13). In our present Hebrew bibles the Hagiographa consist of thirteen books thus arranged: Psalms, Proverbs, Job, Song of Songs, Ruth, Lamentations, Ecclesiastes, Esther, Daniel, Ezra, Nehemiah, and 1 and 2 Chronicles.

hăg-ĭ-ŏg'-ra-phal, *a.* [Eng. *hagiograph(y)*; *-al.*] Of or pertaining to hagiography or the hagiographa.

hăg-ĭ-ŏg'-ra-phĕr, *s.* [Eng. *hagiograph(a)*; *-er.*] A holy writer; a writer of holy or sacred books of the lives of the saints; one of the writers of the hagiographa.

hăg-ĭ-ŏg'-ra-phў, *s.* [Gr. ἅγιος (*hagios*) = devoted to the gods, sacred; (of persons) = holy, pious, pure, and γραφή (*graphē*) = a writing.] A writing or history treating of holy people; hagiology (q.v.).

hăg-ĭ-ŏl'-a-trў, *s.* [Gr. ἅγιος (*hagios*) = devoted to the gods, holy, pious, and λατρεία (*latreia*) = worship; λατρεύω (*latreuō*) = to serve the gods with prayers and sacrifices.]

1. *Ch. Hist. & Roman Theol.:* [Invocation of Saints].

2. *Compar. Religion:* The highest form of manes-worship (q.v.), itself one of the great branches of the religion of mankind. Hagiolatry, in some form or other, exists in nearly every religion, and shows how deeply seated and widespread is the belief in the continuity of the human race. In the hagiolatry of the Roman Church, the student of the science of religion sees the agency which prompted the ancient Romans to deify Romulus, and which still leads the Chinese to sacrifice to the spirit of Confucius. The worship of saints answers strictly to the old manes-worship, and they gradually replaced the old local gods and the patron gods of particular crafts. Thus St. Cecilia is the patron of musicians, St. Luke of painters, St. Peter of fishmongers, St. Sebastian of archers, St. Crispin of cobblers. In fact every trade or profession has its patron saint, whilst devotion to certain other saints is declared to be a preservative against certain bodily ills; thus St. Vitus protects his clients from the disease which bears his name; St. Hubert cures the bite of mad dogs, and so on. Tylor (*Primitive Culture*, ii. 111) relates a curious example, showing how the functions ascribed to Æsculapius were transferred to SS. Cosmas and Damian. They suffered under Diocletian at Ægææ, in Cilicia. That town was celebrated for a temple of Æculapius. The next we hear of these saints is that they appeared in a dream to Justinian, when he was ill at Byzantium, and restored him to health. Legend settles that they were physicians on earth, and they are the patron saints of the profession of medicine to this day. [Hero-worship.]

"As to the actual state of *hagiolatry* in modern Europe, it is obvious that it is declining among the educated classes."—*Tylor: Primitive Culture*, ii. 111.

hăg-ĭ-ŏl'-ō-gĭst, *s.* [Eng. *hagiolog(y)*; *-ist.*] A writer of hagiology; one who writes or treats of the lives of the saints of any faith.

"Quite consistent with the habits of the Buddhist theologians and *hagiologists*."—*Tylor: Primitive Culture* (1871), ii. 199.

hăg-ĭ-ŏl'-ō-gў, *s.* [Gr. ἅγιος (*hagios*) = holy, and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.] [Hagiography.] Any work on the lives of saints; used specially of the Roman Catholic biographies, legendary or historical, of Christian saints. Nearly the same as Hagiography (q.v.).

* **hăg'-ĭ-ō-scōpe,** *s.* [Gr. ἅγιος (*hagios*) = holy, and σκοπέω (*skopeō*) = to see.]

Arch.: An opening through the wall of a Roman Catholic Church, in an oblique direction, for the purpose of enabling persons in the transept or aisles to see the elevation of the host at the high altar; a squint (q.v.).

"They do not usually have *hagioscopes* from which the performance of mass could be seen."—*Notes & Queries*, Oct. 14, 1882, p. 301.

***hăg'-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *hag*; *-ship.*] The state or condition of a hag; a title applied to a hag.

"Oh, 'tis the charm her *hagship* gave me."
Middleton: Witch, ii. 2.

hague-but, *s.* [HACKBUT.]

hah, *interj.* [Onomatopœtic.] An exclamation or expression denoting surprise, sudden effort, &c.

"She stamps, and then cries *hah!* at every thrust."
Dryden: Juvenal, sat. vi.

ha'-ha, *s.* [A redupl. of *haw* = a hedge.] A sunk fence or ditch; a haw-haw.

hăi dĭng'-ĕr-ite, *s.* [Named after W. Haidinger.]

Mineralogy:

1. *That of Turner:* An orthorhombic, white, transparent or translucent, sectile mineral of vitreous lustre. Hardness, 1·5 to 2·5; sp. gr., 2·85. Compos.: arsenic acid, 58·1; lime, 28·3; water, 13·6 = 100. From Baden or Joachimsthal. (*Dana.*)

2. *That of Berthier:* The same as BERTHIERITE (q.v.).

haï'-dûck, hey'-dûck, hey'-dûc, *s.* [Hung. *hayduk* = drovers.] A name given to the halberdiers of Hungarian nobles and attendants in German courts; formerly a mercenary foot soldier in Hungary.

"I learned the art from a Polonian *heyduck*."—*Scott: Legend of Montrose*, ch. xiii.

***hāle,** *s.* [HAY.] A hedge.

hāik, *s.* [Arab. *hâik*, from *hâko* = to weave.] A piece of woollen or cotton cloth worn by Arabs over the tunic, and under the burnoose; a hyke.

hāil, *haile, *hayl, *hayle, *s.* [A.S. *hagol, hagol*; cogn. with Icel. *hagl*; Ger., Dut., Dan., & Sw. *hagel.*]

Physics & Metcorol.: Ice, generally of globular form, or consisting of various globules cemented together, showers of which fall from the sky. Its descent is heralded and accompanied by a peculiar noise. It does not often fall at night. Ordinarily it is most frequent in spring and summer; if it falls in winter, it is at the beginning and end of it rather than during its depth. It is often the precursor of storms. As a rule it acts within a line of considerable length, but of very limited breadth. The exact method of the formation in the sky is not quite understood.

*** hail-mixed,** *a.* Mingled with hail.

"The drifted turbulence
Of *hail-mixed* snows." *Mallet.*

hāil (1), *haile, *hail-en, *hayl, *v.i. & t.* [HAIL, *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To pour down hail.

"My people shall dwell in a peaceable habitation, when it shall *hail*."—*Isaiah* xxxii. 19.

B. *Trans.:* To pour down or out, as hail.

"He *hailed* down oaths that he was only mine."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, i. 1.

hāil (2), *heile, *heil-en, *heyl-yn, *v.t. & i.* [Formed from Icel. *heill* = hale, sound.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To call to, as to a person at a distance to arrest his attention; specif., of a ship for purposes of communication.

"But ere he came, like one that *hails* a ship,
Cried out with a big voice, 'What, is he dead?'"
Tennyson: Geraint & Enid, 1,389.

2. To designate; to call; to address as.

"I gained a son,
And such a son as all men *hailed* me happy."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 354.

3. To welcome, to salute.

"The ravished crowds shall *hail* their passing lord."
Pitt: Vida; Art of Poetry, bk. i.

B. *Intransitive:*

Naut.: Applied to a vessel with respect to the port from which she sails: as, A ship *hails* from London; hence, generally, to come: as, He *hails* from New York.

hāil, *a., interj., & s.* [HALE, *a.*]

* **A.** *As adj.:* Hearty, whole, and sound.

B. *As interj.:* An exclamation of greeting, welcome, or salutation.

"*Hail*, sable power,
To me more dear than riches and renown!"
Smollett: Regicide, iii. 1.

C. *As subst.:* A salutation, a greeting, a welcome.

Hail-Mary, *s.*

Eccles. & Ch. Hist.: The best known and most general form of prayer which the Roman Church makes use of in honour of the Blessed Virgin. It consists of three parts: the Salutation of the angel, "Hail, Mary! full of grace, the Lord is with thee" (Luke i. 28); and the words of Elizabeth, "Blessed art thou amongst women, blessed is the fruit of thy womb" (Luke i. 42), to which has been added the word Jesus; and the conclusion, "Holy Mary, Mother of God, pray for us sinners, now and at the hour of our death. Amen." Some theologians have held that the latter part was added by the Council of Ephesus (A.D. 431), that the petition as far as "sinners" dates from 1508, and that the remainder is of still later date, and of Franciscan origin. (*Geschler.*) The Hail Mary now finds a place in many Ritualistic books of devotion.

hāil (2), *s.* [HAIL (2), *v.*] A call; an address of welcome or salutation.

¶ *Within hail:* Within the reach of the voice; within call.

*** hail-fellow,** *s.* An intimate acquaintance; one in intimate companionship.

¶ *At hail-fellow:* Very intimate; on terms of the closest intimacy.

hāill, *a.* [HALE.] Whole, sound, entire.

"An ye wad ever hae a *haill* bane in your skin, let's out man, let's out."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xlviii.

*** hāilse,** *v.t.* [Icel. *heilsa* = to salute, to say hail to; Sw. *helsa.*] To salute, to hail, to greet, to embrace.

"I *hailsed* him kindly, als i kowth,
He answerd me mildeli with mowth."
Ywaine & Gawine. (*Ritson*, vol. i.)

*** hāil'-shŏt,** *s.* [Eng. *hail*, and *shot.*] Small shot scattered like hail. (*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 477.)

hāil'-sŏme, hāle'-sŏme, *a.* [Eng. *hail, hale*; *-some.*] Wholesome; contributing to health.

hāil'-stone, *s.* [Eng. *hail*, and *stone.*] One of the stony-like bodies consisting of frozen water, which, descending from the sky, constitute hail.

"You are no surer, no,
Than is the coal of fire upon the ice,
Or *hailstone* in the sun."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 1.

hāil'-storm, *s.* [Eng. *hail*, and *storm.*] A storm or heavy fall of hail.

hāil'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *hail* (1), *s.*; *-y.*] Consisting of or resembling hail.

"A rattling tempest pours,
Which the cold North congeals to *haily* showers."
Pope: Statius; Thebais i. 495.

hāin, *v.t. & i.* [Icel. *hagna* = to hedge, to enclose, to protect.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To set aside or inclose for mowing.

2. To spare, to save.

"Wi' tentie care I'll fit thy tether,
To some *hain'd* rig."
Burns: Auld Farmer's Salutation.

B. *Intrans.:* To be sparing, saving, or parsimonious.

hāin'-oŭs, *a.* [HEINOUS.]

hāir, *haire, *heer, *her, *here, *s.* [A.S. *hær, her*; cogn. with Dut. *haar*; Icel. *hár*; Dan. *haar*; Sw. *hår.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) In the same sense as II. 1.

"The Indians of Tancuylabo weare their *haire* long downe to their knees."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 463.

*(2) A kind of cloth or garment made of haircloth.

"And therto she had on an *haire*."
Romaunt of the Rose.

(3) A single filament of hair.

"And beauty draws us with a single *hair*."
Pope: Rape of the Lock, ii. 28.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Anything proverbially small or fine; a very small distance or degree. [HAIRBREADTH.]

"If I swerve a *hair* from truth."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, iii. 2.

*(2) Course, direction, order, tendency, grain (from the hair naturally falling in a certain direction).

"If you should fight, you go against the *hair* of your profession."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 3.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat. & Phys.:* The structure is analogous to that of the teeth, the hair-follicle being an inversion of the skin, as the tooth-follicle is of the mucous membrane, and is formed like dentine by the conversion of pulp enclosed in a follicle, the external and densest part being the bulb, the soft interior the pulp. Hairs, like the nails, are horny protuberances from the epidermis, and show two parts, the cortical or investing (horny), and the medullary (the pithy interior), varying in different animals, from the hedge-hog and porcupine to the musk-deer. Human hair is composed of a tube of horny fibrous substance, with a central medulla enclosing pigment cells; outside all are scales like tiles on a roof, forming delicate lines on the hair-surfaces, transverse, oblique, or spiral. Emotion has been known to turn the hair white in a single night, but of all the animal tissues it is the most durable, being found very perfect in Egyptian mummies nearly 4,000 years old.

¶ Darwin points out an apparent correlation between hair and teeth.

2. *Bot.:* Minute transparent filiform acute processes, composed of cellular tissue more or less elongated, and arranged in a single row. They are formed by the epidermis, and may consist of a single cell, a cell-row, a cell-surface, or a cell-mass. They may, on the one hand, be simple or lymphatic; or, on the other, may be glandular. They are of various types: thus there may be stellate, scabrous, uncinated hairs, &c.

3. *Comm.:* Curled hair for stuffing sofas, cushions, &c., is carded by hand-cards, which straighten, disentangle, and clean it; this is taken in bunches and spun into a rope, the next top, as the bunch is called, being interplaced with the loose strands of the former. The rope is wound on a wheel, and the coil steeped in water for three or four hours, and dried in a hot oven. The ropes are then untwisted, the hairs torn apart, and are ready to form stuffing. Curled-hair cords are also used for clothes-lines, and when fine for fishing-lines. Long and fine horse-hairs are used for the bows of violins and other instruments of this class; also for making hair-cloth (q.v.).

4. *Fire-arms:* A spring or other contrivance in one form of rifle or pistol-lock, which is freed by the hair-trigger, and, striking with the tumbler-catch, releases the tumbler.

¶ (1) *Not worth a hair:* Of no value.

(2) *To a hair:* To an extreme nicety.

(3) *To split hairs:* To cavil or quibble about trifles; to be over-nice.

(4) *Both of a hair:* Both alike.

hair-bracket, *s.*

Ship-build.: A moulding which is inserted at the back of or runs aft from the figure-head.

hair-brained, *a.* [HARE-BRAINED.]

hair-branch, *a.*

Bot.: Having villose branches.

Hair-branch tree:

Bot.: Trichocladus crinitus, a Cape genus of the Hamamelideæ.

hair-breadth, *haire-breadth, *s. & a.*

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The breadth or diameter of a hair; a very small or minute distance, amongst the Jews reckoned at $\frac{1}{10}$ of an inch.

2. *Bot.:* The twelfth part of a line. (*Lindley.*) A third of the Jewish estimate. [1.]

"Seven hundred chosen men left-handed could sling stones at an *hair-breadth*, and not miss."—*Judges* xx. 16.

B. *As adj.:* Of the breadth of a hair; exceedingly narrow or close.

"His *hair-breadth* 'scapes and all his daring schemes."
Cowper: Tirocinium, 230.

hair-broom, *s.* A broom or brush made of hair.

hair-brush, *s.* A brush for dressing and smoothing the hair; they are made of bristles assorted by colour, strength, and quality, and put up in a superior manner, hard, soft, or silky, according to purpose or taste. The better class are trepanned, a mode of fastening the bunches without gluing a veneer over the wires.

hair-cells, *s. pl.*

Anat. (Of the ear): Epithelial cells sur-

mounted by a brush of fine, short, stiff hairlets. There are two rows of them. The outer hair-cells are parallel to, and the inner ones applied against the inner side of the rods of Corti in the ear.

hair-compass, *s.* A pair of dividers, one of the legs of which is provided with a set screw and spring, admitting of very nice adjustment.

hair-cord, *s.*

Fabric: A kind of cotton goods, the warp of which consists of corded ribs.

hair-divider, *s.* [Hair-compass.]

hair-dresser, *s.* One whose trade is to dress and cut the hair; a barber.

hair-dye, *s.* A preparation used for dyeing or altering the colour of the hair.

hair-flag, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Plocamium.

hair-glove, *s.* A glove or covering for the hand, used for rubbing the skin while in the bath.

hair-grass, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Aira (q.v.).

* **hair-lace,** * **here-lace,** *s.* A fillet or band for tying up the hair. (*Skelton: Elinour Rumming.*)

hair-lichen, *s.*

Pathol.: Lichen pilaris, a species of lichen in which the papulæ appear only at the roots of the hairs. It is often due to derangement of the stomach, especially from the abuse of alcoholic liquors.

hair-like, *a.* Like or resembling hair; very fine.

hair-line, *s.*

1. The fine line or up-stroke of a letter.
2. A kind of type having all fine face-lines.
3. A fleshing-line of horse-hair.

* **hair-needle,** *s.* A hair-pin (q.v.).

hair-oil, *s.* Perfumed oil used in dressing the hair.

hair-pencil, *s.* A fine brush for painting. Small tufts of hair inserted into quills. The hairs of the camel, fitch, sable, badger, squirrel, martin, minever, European polecat, raccoon, goat, and other animals, are used for brushes of different qualities. A small tuft of the hairs is collected with the points all in one direction, and the bunch is bound with a strong thread, and passed point first through a wet quill, so that the point projects to the required distance. The quill shrinks tightly upon the bunch in drying. The various sizes require the quills of the crow, pigeon, goose, turkey, or swan. Larger bunches are secured in tin. Principally used by artists in water-colours, and to some extent by house and sign painters in fine work.

hair-picker, *s.* A machine for cleansing and straightening hair for manufacturing purposes.

hair-pin, *s.*

1. A pin used in fastening up the hair. A corking-pin.
2. A forked pin commonly used by ladies in securing the braids or bands of hair.

hair-pointed, *a.*

Bot.: Terminating in a very fine weak point, as the leaves of many mosses.

hair-pyrites, *s.*

Min.: A native sulphuret of nickel which occurs in capillary filaments of a yellow-gray colour.

hair-rope, *s.* A rope made of hair twisted together.

Hair-rope picker: A machine for unwinding and picking to pieces hair-rope which has been twisted, wetted, and baked to give a permanent curl to the hair.

hair-salt, *s.*

Min.: The name given by the workmen in the mines of Idria in Carniola to Epsomite, which there occurs in silky fibres.

hair-seating, *s.* A kind of hair-cloth mixed with cotton interwoven, used for the seats of chairs, couches, &c.

hair-shaped, *a.*

Botany:

1. The same as filiform, but more delicate, so as to resemble a hair.
2. Finely ramified; used of the inflorescence of some grasses. (*Lindley.*)

hair-shirt, *s.*

Eccles. & Ch. Hist.: The hair-shirt is an instrument of penance, made of horse-hair; strictly speaking it is a broad band rather than a shirt, and is worn round the loins, affording the wearer continual occasion of mortification. Ascetic writers strongly recommend it as a remedy for temptations against purity. Roman theologians see in Ps. xxxv. 13 the first instance of its use. Formerly the practice of wearing such uncomfortable garments was much more common, even among the laity, than it is in what ascetic writers call "these effeminate times," when the use of the hair-shirt is confined to the severer religious orders. Among the Carthusians it forms part of each monk's ordinary apparel.

hair-side, *s.*

Leather-man.: The grain side.

hair-sieve, *s.* A sieve or strainer with a haircloth bottom.

hair-space, *s.*

Print.: The thinnest space used by printers.

hair-splitter, *s.* One who makes very minute or nice distinctions.

"It is not the cavilling *hair-splitter.*"—*De Quincey: Autobiog. Sketches,* i. 51.

hair-splitting, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As subst.:* The act or practice of making or insisting upon very minute distinctions in argument.

B. *As adj.:* Given to making very minute distinctions in argument; quibbling.

hair-spring, *s.*

Horol.: The recoil spring of a watch-balance. It is made of fine steel wound upon reels like thread. To the naked eye it is a round hair, but under a glass it is seen to be a flat steel ribbon, about $\frac{1}{1250}$ of an inch in thickness, or about one-half the thickness of an average human hair. In a straight line it is a foot long, it weighs $\frac{1}{1500}$ of a pound Troy.

hair-streak, *s.*

Entom.: The English name of the butterfly genus Thecla, which belongs to the Lycænidæ. The Black Hair-streak is *Thecla W. album;* the Brown Hair-streak, *T. betulæ;* the Dark Hair-streak, *T. pruni;* the Green Hair-streak, *T. rubi;* and the Purple Hair-streak, *T. quercus.*

hair-stroke, *s.* A hair-line in penmanship; a cerith.

hair-tail, *s.*

Ichth.: The genus Trichiurus, which belongs to the Cepolidæ, or Ribbon Fishes. The Silvery Hair-tail, *Trichiurus lepturus,* is sometimes twelve feet long. It inhabits the Atlantic, and has been taken on the British coast.

hair-trigger, *s.* The secondary trigger of a gun, whose movement is effected by a very slight force, and unlocks a secondary spring device called a hair. [Hair, II. 4.]

hair-worker, *s.* One who makes bracelets, brooches, earrings, &c., out of human hair.

hair's-breadth, *s.* The same as Hairbreadth (q.v.).

häir'-bell, *s.* [Harebell.]

häir'-cloth, *s.* [Eng. *hair,* and *cloth.*] Stuff or cloth made wholly or in part of hair, and used for the covering of chairs, couches, cushions, &c. In the form of a shirt it was formerly much used in penance. Horse-hair for the manufacture of haircloth is principally derived from South America. It is first sorted according to colour, and then hackled. A number of tufts are then placed between the teeth of two cards, and the longer hairs removed by hand, so as to leave only those of uniform length. Hair is curled by forming it into a rope, which is afterwards boiled, and then baked so as to set the kink in the hairs. Haircloth is made from the longer and better varieties. The hair is first dyed, usually of a black colour, and is merely employed as the weft of the cloth, the warp being composed of cotton or linen thread, according to quality and purpose.

"They stopped the mine betweene when they list one while with sacks and *haircloth,* otherwhiles with doores."—*P. Holland: Livius,* p. 986.

haircloth-loom, *s.* The warp of the web is of black linen yarn; the hair weft is thrown with a long hooked boxwood shuttle, or a long rod having a catch hook at its end. The weaver passes the shuttle through the shuttle-way when it is opened by the treadles; a child presents a hair to the catch of the shuttle, and the weaver draws it through the shed and beats it up by two motions of the batten. The hairs are laid in a trough of water to keep them supple. The warp is dressed with paste, and the haircloth is well hot-calendered to give it lustre.

* **häire,** *s.* [Hair.]

* **häired,** *a.* [Eng. *hair; -ed.*] Having hair; generally in composition, as black-*haired,* light-*haired,* long-*haired,* &c.

* **häir'-ĕn,** *a.* [Eng. *hair; -en.*] Made of hair.

"His *hairen* shirt and his ascetic diet."—*Jeremy Taylor.*

* **häir'-hŭng,** *a.* [Eng. *hair,* and *hung.*] Suspended or hanging by a hair.

"Man, whose fate . . .
Endless, *hairhung,* breeze-shaken, o'er the gulf
A moment trembles." *Young.*

häir'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *hairy; -ness.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The quality or state of being hairy; the state of abounding or being covered with hair.

"The *hairiness* therefore will be occasioned in those parts where the mother fancied it to be."—*Digby: Of Bodies,* ch. xxxviii.

2. *Bot.:* Having hairs rather longer and more rigid than those of a downy or pubescent plant. Example, *Galeopsis Tetrahit.*

häir'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *hair; -less.*] Destitute of or wanting hair; bald.

"White beards have armed their thin and *hairless* scalps
Against thy majesty."
Shakesp.: Richard II., iii. 2.

* **häir'-lĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *hair;* dimin. suff. *-let.*] A little hair.

"A stronger lens reveals to you certain tinlest *hairlets.*"—*G. Eliot: Middlemarch,* bk. i., ch. vi.

häir'-pŏw-dĕr, *s.* [Eng. *hair,* and *powder.*] A scented powder made of fine flour or starch, used for sprinkling the hair; its use is now confined to men-servants.

"Our earth, even in the microscope, appeared to consist of as small particles, as the finest *hairpowder* to the naked eye."—*Boyle: Works,* iii. 104.

hairst, *s.* [See def.] Harvest. (*Burns: Hallowe'en.*)

häir'-wŏrm, *s.* [Eng. *hair,* and *worm.*]

Zoology:

I. (*Sing.*) The genus Gordius (q.v.).

2. (*Pl.*) The order Gordiaceæ (q.v.).

"Neither ulighous coats, gnat-worms, acari, *hair worms.*"—*Browne: Cyrus' Garden,* ch. iv.

häir'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *hair; -y.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Overgrown or covered with hair.

"The tail of the latter [stoat] is always tipt with black, is longer in proportion to the bulk of the animal, and more *hairy.*"—*Pennant: British Zoology: Stoat.*

2. Consisting of hair.

3. Resembling hair; hairlike.

"A *hairy* comet, threatening death and ruin."
Massinger: Unnatural Combat, i. 1.

II. *Bot.:* Covered with short, weak, thin hairs, as the leaf of *Prunella vulgaris.* (*Lindley.*)

hāith, *interj.* [A corrupt. of *faith* (q.v.).] A petty oath: in faith.

"And when her lovely form I see,
Oh, *haith,* she's doubly dear again!"
Burns: I'll Aye Ca' In.

hāi-tsāi', *s.* [Chinese.] A viscous substance used by the Chinese and Japanese as a glue or varnish. It is supposed to be derived from an algal, *Plocaria tenax.* Called also Chin-chon.

hāi'-vĕrş, hā'-vĕrş, *s.* [Haver.] Idle talk, chatter, gossip.

"Wi' clavers and *haivers,*
Wearing the day awa'."
Burns: To the Gudewife o' Wauchope House.

haj, hadj, *s.* [Arab. *haj* = a pilgrim to Mecca, pilgrimage to Mecca, the Mecca caravan; cf. also *hajj, hajjat* = a pilgrimage to Mecca.] A pilgrimage to Mecca.

ha'-jĕ, ha'-ğĕ, *s.* [Arab.]

Zool.: The Egyptian Hooded Snake, *Naia haje.* It is very venomous, and of the same genus as the Indian Cobra.

ha'-ji, ha'-jeē, had'-ĝî, had'-ĝeē, *s.* [From Arab. *haj* (q.v.).] A pilgrim to Mecca. The true Arabic is, however, *haj* for a male pilgrim, and *hajjat* for a female one. (*Catafago.*)

hăj'-ĭ-lĭğ, *s.* [Hilelgie.]

hāke (1), **haak,** *s.* [Norw. *hakefisk* = hook-fish—*i.e.*, a fish with a hooked under-jaw, from *hake* = a hook; cf. A.S. *hacod* = a pike; Ger. *hecht;* M. H. Ger. *hechet;* O. H. Ger. *hachit* = a pike.]

Ichth.: Merlucius vulgaris, a fish belonging to the same genus as the cod and the coal-fish. It has ten and twenty-nine rays in each of the two dorsal fins, eleven in the pectoral ones, seven in the ventral ones, twenty-one in the anal fins, and nineteen in the tail. The body is dusky-brown above, lighter beneath. It grows to between three and four feet in length. It is found on the coasts of England, Ireland, Norway, and Southern Europe.

"The coast is stored with mackrel and *hake.*"—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall.*

hāke (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A lazy fellow.

* **hāke** (3), *s.* [Icel. *haki;* Sw. *hake;* Dan. *hage.*] A hook, a pot-hook.

hāke (4), *s.* [Hack (3), *s.*]

1. A rack for feeding cattle or horses.

2. A frame for holding cheeses.

hāke (5), *s.* [Hackle, *s.*] As much flax or hemp as is hackled at once.

"This head of hair—a *hake*
Of undressed tow, for colour and quantity."
R. Browning: Christmas Eve, xiv.

hāke, *v.t.* [Hake (2), *s.*] To idle or loiter about; to live lazily.

hā'-kē-a, *s.* [Named by Schreber after Baron Hake, a patron of the botanical gardens at Hanover.]

Bot.: A genus of Proteaceæ, tribe Folliculares, family Grevilliдæ. More than 100 species are known, all of them tall shrubs or small trees from Australia and Tasmania.

ha'-kĕm, ha'-kĭm, *s.* [Arab. *hakim* = a sage, a philosopher; a doctor of medicine.] A term generally used in English books describing the East for a physician.

Ha'-kĕm-īte, *s.* [See def.] Relating to Hakem.

1. *Gen.:* Relating to Hakem, a Fatimide caliph, who ruled in Egypt from A.D. 996 to 1021.

2. *Spec.:* Relating to astronomical tables published while he reigned. Some of these were constructed by Ebn Yunis, others by Abul-Wefa about A.D. 1000.

* **hake-ney,** *s.* & *a.* [Hackney.]

hākes'-dāme, *s.* [Eng. *hake,* and *dame.*] In Cornwall the name given to a fish of the cod family, the Forked Hake, or Great Forked Beard, *Phycis furcatus.*

* **hake-ton,** *s.* [Hacqueton.]

* **hăk'-ŏt,** *s.* [Eng. *hake;* dimin. suff. *-ot.*] A fish of the hake kind.

ha-la'-cha, *s.* [Heb. הֲלָכָה (*halakah*) = the rule by which to go, the binding precept, the authoritative law, from הָלַךְ (*halak*) = to go.]

Hebrew Lit.: One of two branches of exposition in the Midrash or most ancient Jewish exposition of the Old Testament, the other being the Hagada (q.v.). The object of the Halacha was to ascertain the bearing of the Mosaic law upon matters to which it did not directly allude.

ha-lach'-ĭc, *a.* [Heb. *halacha;* suff. *-ic.*] Relating to or containing the Halacha (q.v.).

halachic-exegesis, *s.*

Hebrew Lit.: Exegesis (interpretation) of the Mosaic law, and the Old Testament generally, on the principle of the Halacha (q.v.). (*Ginsburg.*)

hă-lad'-rŏ-ma, *s.* [Gr. ἁλάδρομος (*haladromos*) = the bounding race, in zoology, from ἅλλομαι (*hallomai*) = a spring, a bound, or from ἅλς (*hals*) = the sea, and δρόμος (*dromos*) = a course, a running, a race.]

Ornith.: A genus of natatorial birds, family Procellaridæ (Petrels). They are found in New Zealand.

hā-lā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *hal(o);* suff. *-ation.*]

Phot.: An appearance, as of a halo of light, surrounding the edge of a dark object in a photographic picture developed upon iodide of silver, and causing a disagreeable, unnatural hardness to the outline.

hăl'-bĕrd, hăl'-bĕrt, * **hol-berd,** *s.* [O. Fr. *halebarde,* from M. H. Ger. *helmbarte, halenbarte;* Ger. *hellebarte* = an axe to cleave a helmet, as if derived from Ger. *helm* = a helmet, and *barte* = a broad axe. But the real meaning is a long-handled axe, from M. H. Ger. *halm* = a handle, *barte* = a broad axe. (*Skeat.*)] A weapon formerly much used by soldiers, consisting of a pole about five feet in length, surmounted by a head of steel, partly crescent-shaped. The pole-axe was its prototype. It took a great variety of fanciful forms, and was occasionally decorated with gilding, the blade being frequently perforated with ornamental devices. It ultimately became a mere decorative weapon, to be used for display in public ceremonials, and as part of the paraphernalia of home troops, or palatial guardsmen. It now only survives in Scotland, where it is borne by town officers when in attendance on borough magistrates.

HALBERDS.

"The soldiers defended desperately with musket pike, and *halbert.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiii.

¶ *To send to the halberds:* To cause to be flogged. The force of the expression lies in the fact that at one time soldiers were tied to halberds fixed in the ground to receive their punishment. (*Voyle.*)

halberd-headed, halbert-headed, halberd-shaped, *a.*

Bot.: [Hastate].

halberd-weed, *s.* Neurolæna.

hăl-bĕr-diĕr', *s.* [Fr. *haleberdier.*] One who is armed with or carries a halbert.

"Behind him march the *halberdiers,* before him sound the drums."
Macaulay: Spanish Armada.

* **hălçe,** *s.* [Gr. ἅλς (*hals*) = the sea.] A salt liquor made of the entrails of fish; pickle, brine, &c.

hăl'-çy-ŏn, * **hăl'-çĭ-ŏn,** *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *halcyon, alcyon* = a kingfisher; Gr. ἀλκυών, ἀλκυών (*alkuōn, halkuōn*), from the popular belief that the weather was always calm when the kingfishers were breeding.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* The kingfisher. It was popularly supposed that these birds neated and laid their eggs in seaweed, &c., floating on the sea, and that they had the power of calming the sea.

"Thus lovely *halcyons* dive into the main."
Cowper: Table Talk, 566.

2. *Fig.:* Calm, peace, quietness.

"The man would have nothing but *halcyon.*"—*Richardson: Clarissa,* ii. 4.

II. *Zool.:* A genus of Alcedinidæ, sometimes called Halcyonidæ (Kingfishers), sub-family Alcedininæ (q.v.). The bill is long, very straight, cylindrical, the sides widened, the base more or less depressed. *Halcyon leucocephalus* is found in India.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining or belonging to the halcyon or kingfisher.

"From their *halcyon* beaks."
Shakesp.: Lear, ii. 2.

2. Peaceful, calm, happy, pleasant. [Halcyon-days.]

"Hurried from the *halcyon* cot,
Where Innocence presides."
Cunningham: The Contemplatist.

halcyon bill, halcyon's bill, *s.* The bill of a kingfisher. It was an old superstition, which Browne, in his *Vulgar Errours* (bk. iii., ch. x.), says is "yet not made out by reason or experience," that the body of a kingfisher, hung up so as to move freely, would always turn its breast to the quarter whence the wind was blowing.

"But now, how stands the wind?
Into what corner peers my *halcyon's bill?*
Ha! to the east? yes; see how stand the vanes?
East and by south." *Marlowe: Jew of Malta,* i. 1.

halcyon days, *s. pl.*

1. (See extract.)

"The halcyones are of great name and much marked. They lay and sit about mid-winter when dales be shortest; and the time whiles they are broodie is called the *halcyon dates:* for during that season the sea is calm and navigable, especially in the coast of Sicilie."—*P. Holland: Plinie,* bk. x., ch. xxxii.

2. Days or a time of peace, quiet, and tranquillity.

"If Anna's happy reign you praise,
Pray, not a word, of *halcyon-days.*"
Swift: Apollo's Edict.

* **hăl-çy-ō'-nĭ-an,** *a.* [Eng. *halcyon;* *-ian.*] Halcyon, peaceful, calm, tranquil, quiet.

"Those peaceful and *halcyonian* days, which the church enjoyed for many years."—*Mede: On Churches,* p. 52.

hăl-çy-ŏn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *halcyon* (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: The name given by Swainson and others to the family of birds called in English Kingfishers. It is the same as Alcedinidæ (q.v.).

hăl'-çy-ŏn-ŏĭd, *a.* [Gr. ἀλκυόνειον (*alkuoneion*), ἀλκυόνιον (*alkuonion*) = a zoophyte like the halcyon's nest, and εἶδος = form.]

Zool.: One of the Alcyonidæ. A better spelling is Alcyonoid.

hăl-çy-or'-nĭs, *s.* [Gr. ἀλκυών (*alkuōn*) = the kingfisher, and ὄρνις (*ornis*) = a bird.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil birds, apparently belonging to the Alcedinidæ (Kingfishers). *Halcyornis toliapicus* is found in the London clay (Eocene).

* **hald,** *v.* & *s.* [Hold, *v.* & *s.*]

* **hald-en,** *pa. par.* [Holden.]

hāle, * **hāil,** * **haile,** * **haill,** * **heil,** * **heyl,** *a.* & *s.* [Icel. *heill;* Sw. *hel;* Dan. *heel;* cogn. with A.S. *hál* = whole.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. Whole, sound; in health and safety; not impaired in health.

"Last year we thought him strong and *hale;*
But now he's quite another thing."
Swift: On Death of Dr. Swift.

2. Whole, perfect, entire, unbroken, uninjured.

B. *As subst.:* Health, safety, welfare.

"All heedless of his dearest *hale.*"
Spenser: Astropel, 103.

hāle, * **halen,** * **halie,** * **halieñ,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *holian, gehalian* = to acquire, get; cogn. with O. Sax. *halôn* = to bring, fetch; Dut. *halen* = to draw, pull; Dan. *hale;* Sw. *hala;* Ger. *holen* = to haul; O. H. Ger. *holón, halón* = to fetch.]

A. *Trans.:* To drag or pull by force; to haul.

"Four maned lions *hale,*
The sluggish wheels."
Keats: Endymion, ii., 643.

B. *Intrans.:* To drag or pull with force; to haul.

"Betweene this plucking and *haling,* there was no strength left in the midst."—*P. Holland: Livius,* p. 83.

hale, *s.* [Hale, *v.*] The act of haling or hauling; a strong pull; a haul.

hale-cret, *s.* [Allecret.]

haledsch, *s.* [Hilelgie.]

hāle'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *hale,* a.; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being hale or sound; safety; wholeness.

hāl'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *hale,* v.; *-er.*] One who drags, pulls, or hauls; a hauler.

hā-lēş'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named by Ellis after Dr. Stephen Hales, F.R.S., who, in 1745, published a work on vegetable statics.]

Bot.: A genus of Styracaceæ, tribe Styraceæ. It contains the snowdrop or silver-bell trees of the United States. They are shrubs or

small trees, with two or three flowers, bearing a certain resemblance to those of snowdrops. They appear all along the stem before the leaves come out, and are succeeded by bunches of pretty, large-winged, juiceless drupes.

half (*l* silent), ***halfe**, *s., a., & adv.* [A.S. *healf, half;* cogn. with Dut. *half;* Icel. *hálfr;* Goth. *halbs;* Ger. *halb;* O.H. Ger. *halp;* Sw. *half;* Dan. *halv.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. One of two equal parts of a thing; a moiety. (It is used of quantity, extent, amount, distance, or of anything capable of being divided in fact or in idea.)

"When a square cut in *halves* makes two triangles, those two triangles are still only the two *halves* of the square."—*Clarke: On the Attributes*, prop. 8.

* 2. A side, a part.

"Loke upon thy lyft *half* quath hue, lo war he standith.
Ich loked on my lyft *half*, as the ladye me tauhte."
Piers Plowman, p. 24.

3. A term at school.

"It has stopped the boats this *half*."—*Sir G. C. Lewis: Letters*, p. 3.

¶ Properly followed by *of*, but the preposition is commonly omitted: as in *half a pound, half an acre, half a mile*, &c.

B. *As adj.:* Consisting of a half or moiety; being one of two equal parts into which anything is divided.

C. *As adverb:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To the extent of a half or moiety; equally.

"*Half* admiring, *half* ashamed."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, vi. 7.

2. To a certain extent or degree.

"'Fayre sir,' said she, *halfe* in disdaineful wise."
Spenser: F. Q., II. ix. 38.

3. In compos., partially, imperfectly, not fully: as, *half*-taught, *half*-done, &c.

II. *Bot.:* Sometimes used for one side, as half cordate = cordate on one side only.

¶ (1) *In half* (properly *into halves*): as, To break *in half.*

(2) *To cry halves:* To claim a moiety or equal share.

(3) *To go halves:* To share anything equally with another.

(4) *Half and half:*

A. *As subst.:* A mixture of two malt liquors, especially of porter and ale.

B. *As adj.:* Languid, spiritless. (See extract under HAND, *s.* II. 4 (3).)

¶ Obvious compounds: *Half-articulate, half-bared, half-buried, half-clad, half-closed, half-concealed, half-dead, half-divine, half-learned, half-lifted, half-lit, half-mad*, &c.

half-baked, *a.*

1. *Lit.:* Not quite baked.

* 2. *Fig.:* Inexperienced, raw.

"A sort of *half-baked* body."—*C. Kingsley: Two Years Ago*, ch. iv.

half-bastion, *s.*

Fort.: A demi-bastion; that half of a bastion cut off by the capital, consisting of one base and one front.

half-batta, *s.* An East Indian term for half-field allowance.

half-beak, *s.*

Ichthy: A kind of Sea Pike, the Hemiramphus. So called from having the lower-jaw longer than the upper one.

half-bent, *s.* The half-cock of a fire-lock.

half-binding, *s.*

Book-binding: A style of binding in which the backs and corners are of leather and the sides of paper or cloth.

half-blood, *s. & a.*

A. *As substantive:*

1. Relationship between two persons having one but not both parents in common.

"Whether a sister by the *half-blood* shall inherit before a brother's daughter by the whole-blood?"—*Locke.*

2. One born of the same father or mother as another, but not having both parents in common.

3. One born of a male and female of different races; a half-breed (q.v.).

B. *As adj.:* Born of the same father or mother as another, but not having both parents in common; born of a male and female of different races; half-bred.

* **half-blooded,** *a.*

1. Half-bred; born of a mule and female of different races or breeds.

2. Partly of noble and partly of mean birth. (*Shakesp.: Lear*, v. 3.)

half-bloom, *s.* A round mass of iron as it comes out of the finery.

half-blown, *a.* Having its blossom partially expanded: as, a *half-blown* rose.

half-boarder, *s.* A day-boarder at a school; a scholar who dines at the school, but does not take his other meals nor sleep there.

half-bound, *s.*

Book-bind.: A term applied to a book bound in half-binding (q.v.).

* **half-bowl,** *s.* A hemispherical ball used in playing the game of half-bowl; also that game itself. It was prohibited under Edward IV.

half-breadth, *a.* (See the compounds.)

Half-breadth plan:

Shipbuild.: A plan or top-view of one half of a ship divided by a vertical longitudinal section in the line of the keel. It shows the water lines, bow and buttock lines, and diagonal lines of construction.

Half-breadth staff:

Shipbuild.: A rod having marked upon it half the length of each beam in the ship.

half-bred, *a.*

1. Born of a sire of pure blood and of a mother of impure blood.

2. Mongrel, mean.

3. Imperfectly acquainted with the rules of good breeding.

half-breed, *s.*

A. *As substantive:*

Anthropology:

1. *Gen.:* The offspring of parents of different races, though the term is usually confined to the children of a European and a Red Indian, in the vast majority of instances the male parent being white. Wilson (*Prehistoric Man*, ii. 260) says that the children of an Indian and a white wife are reported to be superior to other half-breeds.

"The French *half-breeds* at the Red River are a gigantic race."—*Wilson: Prehistoric Man*, ii. 262.

2. *Spec. (Pl.):* Two tribes, one at Red River Settlement, chiefly employed in agriculture, the other subsisting by hunting. The rise of independent half-breed tribes is specially interesting, as it is "the first step towards the evolution of a distinct race." Whether more than the initiatory step will be taken seems problematical. Archdeacon Hunter, a Roman Catholic clergyman at Red River, states that though the offspring descended from mixed blood does not fail, it becomes very difficult to determine whether their descendants are whites or half-breeds, so that their absorption is apparently only a question of time.

"In the field . . . the superiority of the *Half-breeds* is strikingly manifest."—*Wilson: Prehistoric Man*, ii. 264.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Sprung from such a union as that described under A. 1.

2. Belonging to or connected with either of the tribes described under A. 2.

"The *Half-breed* buffalo-hunters are not to be regarded as approximating to the nomad Indians."—*Wilson: Prehistoric Man*, ii. 262.

half-brother, *s.* A brother by one parent, but not by both.

half-cadence, *s.*

Mus.: A term applied to a cadence when the last chord is the dominant, and is preceded by the chord of the tonic. It is also called an imperfect cadence. [CADENCE.]

* **half-cap,** *s.* An imperfect salute by only slightly moving the cap.

"With certain *half-caps* and cold moving nods,
They froze me into silence."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, ii. 2.

half-caponiere, *s.*

Fort.: A communication in the dry ditch of a fortress, constructed with but one parapet.

half-caste, *s.* One born of a European father or a Hindoo or Mohammedan mother, or more rarely of a Hindoo or Mohammedan father and a European mother; a Eurasian, an East Indian.

* **half-cheek,** *s.* A face in profile.

half-chess, *s.*

Bridge-build.: A short chess or platform-board of a military bridge.

* **half-clammed,** *a.* Half-starved, half-famished.

half-cock, *s.*

Fire-arms: The position of the gunlock when the nose of the scar is in the first or deep notch of the tumbler. From this it cannot be pulled off by the trigger.

half-crown, *s.* A silver English coin of the value of two shillings and sixpence.

half-cut, *a.* Partly, but not completely cut. (*Scott: Lady of the Lake*, iii. 14.)

Half-cut line: Flax cut in two lengths for spinning.

half-deck, *s.*

1. *Naut.:* A deck below the spar-deck.

2. (*U. S.*) The *crepidula fornicata* or slipper limpet.

half-decked, *a.* Partially decked.

half-dime, *s.* A silver coin of the United States, value five cents or 2½d. sterling.

half-dollar, *s.* A silver coin of the United States, value fifty cents or 2s. 1d. sterling.

half-dozen, *s.* Six.

half-eagle, *s.* A gold coin of the United States, value five dollars, or slightly over £1 sterling.

* **half-en-deal,** *s.* [HALFEN-DEAL.]

half-face, *s. & a.*

A. *As substantive:*

1. The face as seen in profile.

"Then turned the tongueless man
From the *half-face* to the full eye."
Tennyson: Elaine, 1,255.

* 2. A miserable look, an unpromising countenance.

"He hath a *half-face* like my father."
Shakesp.: King John, I. 1.

B. *As adj.:* Showing only half the face; in profile; half-faced.

* **half-faced,** *a.*

1. Showing but half the face; showing the face in profile.

2. Half-hidden.

3. Wretched-looking, miserable, thin-faced.

"This same *half-faced* fellow Shallow."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., III. 2.

* **half-farthing,** *s.* The smallest British copper coin of the value of ⅛ of a penny. Half-farthings are not now in circulation.

half-floor, *s.*

Ship-build.: One of the timbers of a frame whose heel is over the keel, and upon whose head rests the heel of the second futtock. It lies for half its length alongside the cross-timber, and the other half alongside the first futtock. Its heel butts against the heel of the corresponding timber of the other half of the frame, at the middle line of the ship, where they are clamped between the keel and keelson, and coaked or bolted thereto.

half-furnace, *s.*

Metall.: An ore-smelting furnace of about 36 feet in height. The high furnace is from 50 to 72 feet in height.

half-gang, *s.*

Weav.: The part of warp of twenty threads, warped round the bank after a lease.

half-guinea, *s.* A gold British coin of the value of 10s. 6d.; it is not now in circulation.

half-hatched, *a.* Imperfectly hatched or incubated; addled.

"Turnips and *half-hatched* eggs (a mingled shower)
Among the rabble rain." *Gay: Trivia*, ii. 224.

half-header, *s.*

Bricklaying: A half-brick laid at the angle of a building to finish the course. [CLOSER.]

half-hearted, *a.*

* 1. Illiberal, ungenerous, unkind.

2. Wanting in enthusiasm, ardour, or zeal; lukewarm, indifferent.

half-hitch, *s.*

Naut.: Passing the end of a rope round its standing part, and then through the bight. A *clove-hitch* is two half-hitches.

half-holiday, *s.* A half-day given up to recreation; a day on which work is done during only half of the usual period.

half-hour, *s.* The space of thirty minutes.

half-hourly, *a.* & *adv.*

A. *As adj.:* Occurring at intervals of half-an-hour; lasting half-an-hour.

B. *As adv.:* At intervals of half-an-hour.

half-inferior, *a.*

Bot. (*Of an ovary*): Having the other parts of the flower coherent at their base, and forming a tube which surrounds the free pistil. Example, the rose.

***half-kirtle,** *s.* A jacket or short-skirted gown; a common dress for courtesans.

"If you be not swinged
I'll forswear *half-kirtles.*"
Shakesp.: 2 *Henry IV.*, v. 4.

half-lap, *s.* (See the compound.)

Half-lap coupling:

Mech.: A kind of coupling in which the boss-ends of the connected shafts are made semi-cylindrical, so as to overlap each other. The coupling-box is a plane cylinder bored to fit, and is kept in its place by a parallel key or feather. It is considered the best of all forms of permanent coupling.

half-lattice, *s.* (See compound.)

Half-lattice girder:

Bridge-build.: A form of girder sometimes known as a "Warren girder," and consisting of horizontal upper and lower bars, and a series of diagonal bars, sloping alternately in opposite directions, and dividing the space between the bars into a series of triangles. [TRUSS.]

half-length, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As substantive:*

Paint.: A portrait showing only the bust or upper half of the body.

B. *As adj.:* Consisting of or showing only half the full length, as, a *half-length* portrait.

half-mark, *s.* A coin formerly current in England, value 6s. 8d. sterling; also called a noble (q.v.).

*** half-marrow,** *s.* A husband or wife. (*Scotch.*)

half-mast, *s.* The position of a flag when hoisted only half-way up the staff, as a mark of respect or a signal of distress.

half-measure, *s.* A feeble or imperfect line of action; a course of action wanting in energy or thoroughness.

half-merlon, *s.*

Fort.: That solid portion of a parapet which is at the right or left extremity of a battery.

half-minute, *s.* & *a.* Thirty seconds.

Half-minute glass:

Naut.: A sand-glass which determines the time for the running out of the log line.

half-monopetalous, *a.*

Bot.: Having the petals united, but so slightly coherent that they easily separate.

half-moon, *s.*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The moon in its appearance at half increase or decrease, when half its disc appears illuminated.

2. Anything shaped like a half-moon.

"See how in warlike muster they appear,
In rhombs, and wedges, and *half-moons*, and wings. *Milton: P. R.*, iii. 309.

II. *Fort.:* A redan with refused flanks, used as an advanced outwork; a demi-lune, a lunette.

Half-moon knife: A double-handled knife used by the dresser of skins for parchment. The knife has a crescent shape, and projects in a plane at right angles to the axis of the handles.

half netted, *a.*

Bot.: Having only the outer layer reticulated, as the roots of *Gladiolus communis*

half-note, *s.*

1. *Music:*

(1) A minim, as being the half of a semibreve.

(2) A semitone.

2. *Comm.:* The half of a bank-note, cut in two for safety in transmission by post.

half-pace, *s.*

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* A gentle pace or walk; a foot pace.

2. *Building:*

(1) A raised floor in a bay window.

(2) A resting place at the end of a flight of steps; a landing; a footpace.

half-part, *s.*

1. A moiety; a half. (*Shakesp.: K. John*, ii.)

2. Equal shares; halves. (*Shakesp.: Pericles*, iv. 1.)

half-past, *adv.* or *prep.* Half-an-hour past; as, It is *half-past* two, that is, half-an-hour past two o'clock.

half-pay, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As subst.:* Half the usual amount of pay or allowance; a reduced allowance paid to an officer when not in active service. It need not necessarily be exactly half the usual amount.

B. *As adj.:* Receiving or entitled to half-pay; on half-pay.

half-penny, *s.* & *a.* [HALFPENNY.]

*** half-pike,** *s.*

1. A spear-headed weapon, about half the length of the pike. There were two sorts, one employed in boarding ships, the other, called also a spontoon, carried by officers.

"The troops were attended as usual by a great multitude of camp followers, armed with scythes, *half-pikes*, and skeans."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. A particular exercise with the pike. (*Nares.*)

"I'll try one course with thee at the *half-pike*."—*Tragedy of Hoffman.* (1631.)

half-pint, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As subst.:* The half of a pint; the fourth part of a quart.

B. *As adj.:* Containing the fourth part of a quart.

"One *half-pint* bottle serves them both to dine;
And is at once their vinegar and wine."
Pope: Sat. ii. 153.

half-port, *s.*

Naut.: A port shutter, having a hole for the protrusion of the gun-muzzle.

half-press, *s.*

Print.: The work performed by one man alone at a printing-press.

half-price, *s.* & *adv.*

A. *As subst.:* Half the usual price; a reduced charge at which children are admitted to an entertainment or carried on a railway, &c., or at which persons are admitted to an entertainment when the performance is half over.

B. *As adv.:* At half the usual price or charge; at a reduced price or charge.

half-principal, *s.*

Carp.: A rafter which does not extend to the crown of the roof. Their tops are connected by collar-beams, or rest on a purlin.

half-quarter, *s.* The eighth part, especially of a year; a half-quarter day.

Half-quarter day: The day intermediate between the quarter-days of the year.

*** half-read,** *a.*

1. Partly perused.

2. Imperfectly or superficially informed by reading. (WELL-READ.)

"The clown unread and *half-read* gentleman."
Dryden: Hind & Panther, iii. 409.

half-relief, *s.* The moderate prominence of a sculptured figure from the plain surface to which it is attached. It is also known as *mezzo-rilievo*, or demi-relief, and is a grade between *alto-rilievo* or high-relief, and *basso-rilievo* or low-relief.

half-rip, *s.* (See the compound.)

Half-rip saw:

Carp.: A species of hand-saw with a narrower set than a rip-saw and somewhat finer gauge of teeth.

half-round, *a.* & *s.*

A. *As adj.:* Semicircular.

B. *As substantive:*

Arch.: A moulding, the profile of which is a semicircle. It may be either a bead or a torus.

Half-round bit: A demi-cylinder bit.

Half-round file: A file flat on one side and rounding on the other. The curve usually varies from the half to the twelfth of a circle, but the name half-round is indiscriminately applied. Files with the larger curvature are known as full half-rounds; others as flat half-rounds.

*** half-rounding,** *a.* Forming into a semicircle.

"The western point, where those *half-rounding* guards
Just met." *Milton: P. L.*, iv. 562.

half-royal, *s.*

Paper: A kind of mill-board or paste-board of two sizes—viz., large, 21 inches by 14; small, 20½ inches by 13.

*** half-scholar,** *s.* One who is imperfectly taught.

"We have many *half-scholars* now-a-days, and there is much confusion and inconsistency in the notions and opinions of some persons."—*Watts.*

half-seas over, *adv.* Originally a nautical phrase, signifying half-way in one's course; hence, generally half-way. Specifically, considerably advanced towards drunkenness; half-drunk.

"I am *half-seas'o'er* to death;
And since I must die once, I would be loth
To make a double work of what's half-finished."
Dryden.

half-sheet, *s.*

Print.: The off-cut portion of a duodecimo.

half-shift, *s.*

Music: A position of the hand in playing on instruments of the violin family. It lies between the open position and the first shift. [SHIFT.]

half-shoe, *s.*

Farr.: A shoe on the one side only of a horse's foot, as a protection or corrective when the horse is not fully shod.

*** half-sighted,** *a.*

1. *Lit.:* Having weak and imperfect sight.

2. *Fig.:* Having weak discernment; short-sighted.

"The officers of the king's household had need be provident, both for his honour and thrift: they must look both ways, else they are but *half-sighted*."—*Bacon.*

half-sister, *s.* A sister on the father's side only, or on the mother's side only.

half-sovereign, *s.* A gold English coin of the value of ten shillings sterling. It weighs 2 dwts. 13·63724 grains.

*** half-sphere,** *s.* A hemisphere.

"Let night grow blacker with thy plots: and day,
At shewing but thy head forth, start away
From this *half-sphere*." *Ben Jonson: Catiline*, I. 1.

half-starved, *a.* Very ill or poorly fed; not having sufficient food.

half-stem clasping, *a.*

Bot.: Clasping a stem in a small degree. (*Lindley.*)

half-step, *s.*

Music: One of the smallest intervals in the diatonic scale; a semitone.

*** half-strained,** *a.* Half-bred; imperfect.

"I find I'm but a *half-strained* villain yet.
But mungril-mischievous; for my blood boiled
To view this brutal act." *Dryden.*

half-stuff, *s.*

Paper-making: The partially-ground rag-pulp, the produce of the washing-engine, which is the first of the two engines by which the reduction is made. [RAG-ENGINE.]

Half-stuff machine:

Paper-making: A washing-machine in which ground rags are cleaned and cut to a greater degree of fineness than in the rag-engine. It resembles the pulping-machine in everything but being adapted to work on a coarser article.

half-sunken, *a.* Partially sunk below the level of the ground.

Half-sunken battery:

Fortif.: A battery having its interior space or terreplein sunk some inches below the natural surface, and its parapet composed of the earth thus obtained, and of that taken from a narrow ditch in front. This description of battery admits of being more quickly constructed than any other, as the diggers can work both in front and rear at the same time.

*** half-supped,** *a.* Half satiated, half-satisfied.

"My *half-supped* sword."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, v. 8.

*** half-sword,** *s.* Half the length of a sword.

¶ *At half-sword:* At close quarters; in close fight.

"I am a rogue, if I were not *at half-sword* with a dozen of them two hours together."—*Shakesp.:* 1 *Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

*** half-tale,** *s.* An account or statement which is almost a fable.

"*Half-tales* be truths."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, ii. 2.

half-terete, *a.*

Bot.: Flat on one side, terete—*i.e.*, rounded—on the other. Used of some stems.

half-thick, *a.* & *s.*

A. *As adj.:* (See the compound).

B. *As subst.:* A kind of stuff or cloth.

¶ *Half-thick file:* A large coarse file with one rounded and three flat sides. It is used as a rubber-file for coarse work.

half-tide, *s.* Half the duration of a single tide; the state of the tide when half-way between flood and ebb.

¶ *Half-tide dock:* A basin connecting two or more docks, and communicating with the entrance-basin.

half-timber, *s.*

1. *Shipbuild.:* One of the short futtocks in the cant-body.

2. *Carp.:* A mode of building houses practised extensively in the Tudor times. The foundations and principal supports were of stout timber, and the interstices of the fronts were filled with plaster.

*** half-timbered,** *a.*

Arch.: An architectural designation for a style of decorative house-building extensively practised in Europe in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and in England more especially during the reigns of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth. It was peculiarly of a picturesque character; the foundations and principal supports were of stout timber, and the interstices of the fronts were filled with plaster, frequently ornamentally moulded. In many cases the ornamental timber framing was of a dark colour, which, with the barge-board gable, gave the whole an exceedingly interesting appearance. There are yet remaining some very fine examples of half-timbered building in England, particularly in the western and north-western counties, and it has of late years been revived.

half-time, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Gen.:* Half the ordinary time allotted for the performance of any task.

"If a boy wanted to work *half-time*, he went to one of these and got his book filled in."—*Schoolmaster*, Feb. 2, 1884, p. 162.

2. *Spec.:* Half the number of attendances required by the Education Act.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to the system by which a child is required to make only half the ordinary number of attendances.

"The Act paved the way for the introduction of that *half-time* system."—*Molesworth: Hist. of Eng.*, ch. v.

half-timer, *s.* A child who is not required to attend an elementary school more than five times a week, but does not satisfy the conditions for total exemption. Such a child must be over ten years of age, must have reached the standard for partial exemption laid down by the Local Authority, and must be employed in suitable labour.

"I went over the works at Minton to see how the *half-timers* and other juvenile labourers are looked after."—*Schoolmaster*, Feb. 2, 1884, p. 160.

half-tint, *s.*

Paint.: An intermediate colour; a middle tint; a colour intermediate between the extreme lights and shades of a picture.

*** half-tongue,** *s.*

Law: A term applied to a jury, for the trial of a foreigner, composed of one half of English, and the other half of the same nationality as the prisoner.

half-tub, *s.* Half a cask cut off at right angles to the axis. Such is a deck tub for swabs in deck-cleaning, and for gun-sponges on ship-board. Such is also the match-tub.

half-turning bolt, *s.* A bolt with a thread occupying one-half of its cylindrical surface.

half-way, *adv.* & *a.*

A. *As adv.:* At a point intermediate between two other points; in the middle; midway.

B. *As adj.:* Situated half way, or at a point intermediate between two other points; equidistant from two extremes: as, a *half-way* house.

half-wise, *a.* Not quite of sound intellect; silly; half-witted.

"Consider, Johnny's but *half-wise*."
Wordsworth: Idiot Boy.

*** half-wit,** *s.* A silly fellow; a blockhead.

"*Half-wits* are fleas, so little and so light,
We scarce could know they live, but that they bite."
Dryden: Prologue to All for Love.

half-witted, *a.* Weak in the intellect; silly; foolish.

"Such readers generally admire some *half-witted* thing, who wants to be thought a bold man."—*Goldsmith: Traveller.* (Dedic.)

*** half-worker,** *s.* One who performs half of a work. (*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, ii. v.)

*** half-world,** *s.* A hemisphere. (*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, ii. 1.)

half-year, *s.* A period of six-months.

half-yearly, *a.* & *adv.*

A. *As adj.:* Happening or recurring every half-year, or twice in a year; semi-annual.

B. *As adv.:* Once in every half-year; twice in every year.

*** half** (*l* silent), *v.t.* & *i.* [Half, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To divide in halves; to halve; hence, to divide.

"Not trobled, maugled, and *halfed*, but sounde, whole, full."—*Ascham: Scholemaster*, bk. i.

B. *Intrans.:* To divide; not to give oneself altogether.

"Saul, first *halfing* with God (as when God gave Amalec into his hand) and then halting in religion."—*Hall: Divæ Elizabethæ.*

*** halfe,** *s.* [Half.]

half'-en (*l* silent), *a.* [Eng. *half*; suff. *-en.*] Half; wanting half its due proportions.

"His *halfen* eye he wiled wondrous well."
Spenser: F. Q., III. x. 5.

halfen-deal, *s.* & *adv.*

A. *As subst.:* A half; a moiety.

"*Haluen-dele* his godee he gaf to Gode's werkes."
Robert de Brunne, p. 24.

B. *As adv.:* To the extent of a half; half.

*** half'-er** (*l* silent), *s.* [Eng. *half*; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who divides anything in halves.

2. One who possesses only a half or moiety; a partner.

"That is *halfer* and compartner with the smoke of this fat world, and with ease, smelleth strong of a foul and false way."—*Rutherford: Letters*, ep. 173.

3. A waverer.

"If such *halfers* in opinion would openly avow what covertly you conceale."—*Mountagu: Appeale to Cæsar*, pt. ii., ch. v.

II. *Hunt.:* A male fallow-deer gelded.

half'-lĭng (first *l* silent), **half-lin, half-lings,** *a*, *adv.*, & *s.* [Eng. *half*; suff. *-ling.*]

A. *As adj.:* Not fully grown.

B. *As adv.:* In part; partly; to the extent of a half.

"I stode gazing *halflingis* in ane trance."
Lyndsay: Works, Prol., p. 3.

*** C.** *As subst.:* A halfpenny.

"Not a shekel, not a silver penny, not a *halfling*."—*Scott: Ivanhoe*, ch. v.

hāf'-pĕn-nȳ (*pl.* **hāf'-pençe, hāf'-pen-nĭes**) (*l* silent), *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *half*, and *penny.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Lit.:* An English copper coin of the value of half a penny, or the twenty-fourth part of a shilling.

"Bardolph stole a lute-case, bore it twelve leagues, and sold it for three *half-pence*."—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, iii 2.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Anything of very little value or importance; a very slight amount or value.

* 2. A small fragment.

"She tore the letter into a t..ousand *halfpence*."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing*, ii. 3.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Of the value or price of a halfpenny.

"There shall be in England seven *halfpenny* loaves sold for a penny."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, iv. 2.

* 2. Of little value; very small or insignificant.

"Thou *halfpenny* purse of wit, thou pigeon-egg of discretion."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 1.

halfpenny-worth, *s.* The value of a halfpenny.

"O monstrous! but one *halfpenny-worth* of bread to this intolerable deal of sack."—*Shakesp.:* 1 *Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

halft (*l* silent), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A home, a domicile.

halft'-ĕd (*l* silent), *a.* [Eng. *halft*; *-ed.*] Domiciled.

hăl-ĭ- (1), *pref.* [Mid. Eng. *hali* = holy.] Holy. [Halibut.]

hăl-ĭ- (2), *pref.* [Gr. ἅλιος (*halios*) = marine, from ἁλς (*hals*), genit. ἁλός (*halos*) = the sea.] Of or belonging to the sea, marine.

hăl-ĭ-ā'-ĕ-tŭs, hăl-ĭ-æ'-ĕ-tŭs, *s.* [Lat. *haliæetos*; Gr. ἁλιαίετος (*haliaietos*); pref. *hali-* (2), and Gr. ἀετός (*aetos*) = an eagle.]

Ornith.: Sea-eagle; a genus of Falconidæ, sub-family Aquilinæ (Eagles). *Haliaetus albicilla* is the White-tailed or Cinereous Eagle of books. [Eagle.] *H. leucocephalus* is the Sea-eagle, the Bald-eagle, or the White-headed eagle, the species adopted as symbolical of the United States.

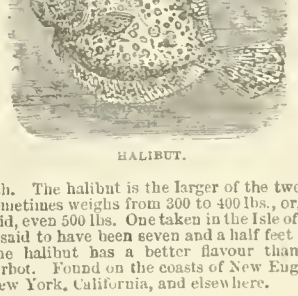
hăl'-iard (**i** as **y**), *s.* [Halliard.]

hăl-ĭ-ăs'-tŭr, *s.* [Pref. *hali-* (2), and Lat. *astur* = a species of hawk.]

Ornith.: A genus of Aquilinæ (Eagles). *Haliastur indus* is the Pondicherry eagle, called by the English in India the Brahmany Kite. It flies above rivers, pouncing upon the fish, which are its chief food.

hăl'-ĭ-bŭt, hŏl'-ĭ-bŭt, * hăl'-lĭ-bŭt, *s.* [Mid. Eng. *hali* = holy, and *butte* = a flounder; Dut. *heilbot, helbut*, from *heilig* = holy, and *bot* = a plaice; Ger. *heilbutt, heiligebutte, hellbutt, hellebutt, helligbutt: heilig* = holy, and *butt* = a flounder. So named because it was commonly eaten on holidays.]

Ichth.: Hippoglossus vulgaris, one of the Pleuronectidæ (Flat Fishes). It is a fish so much akin to the turbot, that in Scotland it generally bears that name. The genuine turbot, *Rhombus maximus*, is, however, a different



HALIBUT.

fish. The halibut is the larger of the two. It sometimes weighs from 300 to 400 lbs., or, it is said, even 500 lbs. One taken in the Isle of Man is said to have been seven and a half feet long. The halibut has a better flavour than the turbot. Found on the coasts of New England, New York, California, and elsewhere.

hăl-ĭ-chœr'-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *hali-* (2), and Gr. χοῖρος (*choiros*) = a young pig.]

Zool.: A genus of Phocidæ (Seals). *Halichœrus gryphus* is the Gray Seal, found on the coast of Ireland, but more abundantly in Greenland.

hăl-ĭ-chŏn'-drĭ-a, *s.* [Pref. *hali-* (2), and Gr. χονδρος (*chondros*) = corn, grain, cartilage.]

Zool.: A genus of Horny Sponges. *Halichondria oculata* is common on portions of the British coast.

hă-lĭc'-ō-rē, *s.* [Pref. *hali-* (2), and Gr. κόρη (*korē*) = a girl.]

Zool.: A genus of Manatidæ (Sea cows). *Halicore cetacea* is the dugong (q.v.)

ha-lĭc'-tŭs, *s.* [Gr. ἁλίζω (*halizō*) = to gather together, to assemble. (*Agassiz.*)]

Entom.: A genus of solitary bees, family Andrenidæ, occurring both in America and in Europe. Nearly 200 species are known.

* **hăl-ĭ-dăm,** *s.* [See def.] Probably the same as Halidom (q.v.), but by some taken to mean holy dame—*i.e.*, the holy or blessed dame or virgin.

"So help him God alle myght, and that *halidam.*"
Robert de Brunne, p. 110.

* **hăl'-ĭ-dŏm,** * **hal-i-dome,** * **hal-li-dome,** * **hol-li-dam,** *s.* [A.S. *hálgidóm* = holiness, anything holy or sacred, a relic, &c.]

1. A word used in adjurations; a sacred word of honour; a religious oath.

2. Lands belonging to a religious foundation.

"Within the *halidome* or patrimony of the Abbey."
—*Scott: Monastery,* ch. v.

hăl-ĭ-eŭ'-tĭcs, *s.* [Gr. ἁλιευτικός (*halieutikos*) = pertaining to fishing; ἡ ἁλιευτικἠ (*hē halieutikē*) = the art of fishing; ἁλιεύς (*halieus*) = a fisherman.] A treatise on fishes or the art of fishing; ichthyology.

Hăl'-ĭ-făx, *s.* & *a.* [See def.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A town in Yorkshire, 14 miles W.S.W. of Leeds.

2. The capital of Nova Scotia.

B. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to either of these places.

Halifax-flags, *s. pl.*

Geol.: The same as Yorkshire-flags (q.v.). (*Rutley.*)

* **hăl'-ĭ-măss,** *s.* [A.S. *hálig* = holy, and *mass.*] The feast of All Souls; All Hallowmass.

"She came adorned hither like sweet May;
Sent back like *halimass,* or shortest day."
Shakesp.: Richard II., v. 1.

* **hăl-ĭ-ŏg'-ra-phĕr,** *s.* [Gr. ἅλιος (*halias*) = belonging to the sea; ἅλς (*hals*) = the sea; and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.] One versed in haliography; one who writes about the sea.

* **hăl-ĭ-ŏg'-ra-phy,** *s.* [Haliographer.] That department of science which treats of the sea; a description of the sea.

hăl-ĭ-ō'-tĭd, *s.* [Haliotidæ.]

Zool.: One of the Haliotidæ.

"The *Haliotids* constitute a very beautiful genus."
—*Lamarck,* as transl. in *Eng. Cycl.,* iii. 22.

hăl-ĭ-ō'-tĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *haliot(is)* (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: Ear-shells. A family of gasteropodous molluscs, order Prosobranchiata, section Holostomata. Shell spiral, ear-shaped, or trochiform; aperture large, nacreous, outer lip notched or perforated, no operculum. Animal with a short muzzle and two branchial plumes.

hăl-ĭ-ō'-tĭs, s. [Gr. ἅλιος (*halias*) = marine, and οὖς (*ous*), genit. ὠτός (*ōtos*) = an ear.]

Zool.: Ear-shells; the typical genus of the family Haliotidæ (q.v.). The shell, which is striated, is ear-shaped with a small flat apex, a very wide iridescent aperture, the outer angle perforated with a series of holes. Known species: recent, seventy-five, from Britain, India, China, Australia, California, &c.; fossil, four, from the Miocene onward. The shell, on account of its beautiful colors, is much used for ornament, yielding what is known as "Mother of Pearl." Several species are used for food.

hăl-ĭ-ō'-tŏĭd, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *haliotis* (q.v.), and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance.]

Zool.: Resembling the Haliotis (Ear-shell) in form.

hăl'-ĭ-plŭs, *s.* [Gr. ἁλίπλους (*haliploos*), a contr. for ἁλίπλοος (*haliploos*) = (1) covered with water, (2) (later) sailing on the sea, pref. *hali-* (2), and πλοῦς (*plous*), contr. for πλόος (*ploos*) = a voyage.]

Entom.: A genus of beetles, family Dytiscidæ. Sharp enumerated thirteen species as British. They are small active water beetles.

hā'-lĭte, *s.* [Gr. ἅς (*hals*), genit. ἅλος (*halos*) = a grain or lump of salt, rock salt, and λιθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Min.: Under this designation Dana described common salt. The *Brit. Mus. Cat.* prefers to make halite a synonym of salt (q.v.). (See also Rock salt.)

hăl-ĭ-thēr'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *hali-* (2), and Gr. θηρίον (*thērion*) = a wild animal.

Paleont.: A genus of Sirenia, having, according to Professor Flower, an ossified thigh-bone articulated to a well-defined acetabulum in the pelvis, thus making some approach to an ordinary hoofed quadruped. (*Darwin: Origin of Species,* 6th ed., p. 302.)

† **ha-lĭt'-u ŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *halitu(s)* = a breathing; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Like breath or vapour; vaporous. (*Boyle: Works,* i. 100.)

2. *Physiol.* (*Of the air in the lungs*): Produced by breathing.

hăl'-ĭ-tŭs, *s.* [Lat., from *halo* = to breathe out.]

Anat., Chem., &c.:

† 1. Breath. [Breathing.]

2. An exhalation attended by a faint smell arising from newly drawn blood. (*Quain.*)

* **halk,** * **halke,** * **haulk,** *s.* [A.S. *healc.*] A corner, a nook; a retired or secret place. (*The Reader to Geffrey Chaucer. Speght,* 1598.)

hâll, * **halle,** * **haulc,** *s.* [A.S. *heall, healh;* cogn. with Dut. *hal;* Icel. *hall, hóle;* O. Sw. *hall.* From the same root as A.S. *helan* = to hide or conceal; Lat. *celo. Hall* and *cell* are thus doublets.]

1. A large room or apartment, especially one in which public meetings are held; a room devoted to the transaction of public or corporate business, or the holding of entertainments. It is frequently found in composition: as, a town-*hall,* a music-*hall,* &c.

"Then ye souldiers of the debite toke Jesus vnto the comon *hall.*"—*Bible* (1551), *Matt.* xxvii.

2. A building in which courts of justice are held: as formerly in Westminster *Hall.*

"The great *Hall* was built by William Rufus."—*Pennant: London,* p. 114

3. In the Universities the large apartment in which the scholars dine in common.

¶ Hence used for the dinner itself.

4. A manor-house: from the residences of the lords of manors being "occasional" courts of justice.

"Captain Sentry, my master's nephew, has taken possession of the *hall* house, and the whole estate."—*Addison: Spectator,* No. 517.

5. Any large mansion; the residence of a squire.

6. A room at the entrance of a house; a vestibule; an entrance lobby.

7. The room in a mansion in which the servants dine, &c.; a servants' hall.

8. In the University of Oxford, an unendowed college.

9. In the University of Cambridge, a college, endowed or unendowed.

¶ *A hall, a hall!* A cry or exclamation to make room or clear the way for any particular purpose.

"*A hall, hall,* give room and foot it, girls."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, i. 5.

¶ Obvious compounds: *Hall-clock, hall-door, hall-lamp, hall-window.*

***hall-beard,** *s.* A dining-table.

"Young Selby, at the fair *hall-board,*
Carved to his uncle and that lord."
Scott: Marmion, i. 22.

hall-dinner, *s.* A dinner in a public hall: specif., the students' dinner in the hall of a college.

Hall-mark, *s.*

I. *Lit.:* An official stamp affixed by the Goldsmiths' Company and certain other officers to manufactured gold and silver articles as a guarantee of the standard.

II. *Fig.:* Any mark or sign of genuineness.

***hall-table,** *s.*

1. A dining-table.

"The huge *hall-table's* oaken face
Scrubbed till it shone, the day to grace."
Scott: Marmion, vi. (Introd.)

2. A table in the hall or entrance of a house.

* **hâll'-age** (**age** as **ĭj**), *s.* [Eng. *hall; -age.*] A toll paid for the sale of goods or merchandise in a hall.

hăl'-laṇ, hăl'-lŏn, hal-land, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. A mud wall, or what is called a cat-and-clay wall, in cottages, extending from the fore wall backwards, as far as is necessary to shelter the inner part of the house from the air of the door when opened.

"She sat quietly beyond the *hallan,* or earthen partition of the cottage."—*Scott: Waverley,* ch. xl.

2. A screen, a seat of turf at the outside of a cottage.

* **hăl-laṇ-shāk-ĕr,** * **hal-land-sheckar,** * **hal-lon-shak-er,** *s.* [Hallan.]

1. A sturdy beggar.

"Had seen me than staakin about like a *hallen-shaker,* you wou'd hae taen me for a water-wraith."—*Journal from London,* p. 4.

2. A beggarly knave; a low fellow. (*Dunbar: Bannatyne Poems,* p. 44.)

3. One who has a mean or shabby appearance.

"I, and a wheen *hallenshakers* like myself."—*Scott. Antiquary,* ch. iv.

Hăl'-lĕ-aṇ, a. [From Halle in Suabia.] Of or belonging to Halle.

Hallean-heretics, *s. pl.*

Ch. Hist.: A name given to the Cathari, the Waldenses, or the Petrobrusians, in the thirteenth century.

† **hăl-lĕ-flĭn'-tę, hăl-lĕ-flĭn'-tą,** *s.* [Sw.]

Petrol.: The same as Felstone (q.v.). Called also Eurite, and Petrosilex.

"Dr. Hicks has recorded the presence of an incipient foliation in the *halleflinta* ("Arvonian") of St. David's."—*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.,* xxxvii. 216.

¶ The form halleflinte is in Rutley's *Study of Rocks* (2nd ed.), p. 214.

hăl-lĕ-lū'-jąh, ăl-lĕ-lū'-ĭą, hăl-lĕ-lū'-ĭąh (**j** and **i** as **y**), *s.* [Gr. Ἀλληλούια (*Allelouia*); Heb. הַלְלוּיָהּ (*Hallelu-Yah*) = Praise ye Jehovah.]

A. *As substantive:*

Scrip. & Ecclesiol.: An ascription of praise to God (see def.), occurring at the commencement of many psalms, as cvi., cxi., cxii., cxiii., &c. Hence it became a doxology in the Jewish synagogues. We read in the Book of Revelation that "much people in heaven" said Allelulia, as did the four and twenty elders and the four living creatures (Rev. xix. 1, 3, 4, 6), these coupling it with Amen. The verses just quoted aided Alleluia, or Hallelujah, in becoming what it now is, a doxology in the Christian church, though the meaning is unknown to many who at times use it as an ejaculation.

"In those days, as St. Jerome tells us, any one as he walked in the fields, might hear the ploughman at his *hallelujahs.*"—*Sharp,* vol. viii., Ser. 4.

B. *As adj.:* Of, belonging to, containing, ejaculating, or singing hallelujahs.

"And tune the *hallelujah* song anew."
Byron: An Epistle to a Gentleman of the Temple.

hallelujah lass, *s.* The name given to those female officers and members of the Salvation Army, who take part in the public services of that body. (*Pall Mall Gazette,* May 2, 1884.)

hăl-lĕ-lū-jăt'-ĭc (**j** as **y**), *a.* [Heb. *hallelujah, t* euphonic, and suff. *-ic.*] Of or belonging to hallelujahs, or to sacred compositions containing them.

hăl'-lĭard (**i** as **y**), *s.* [Halyard.]

* **hăl'-lĭ-dŏme,** *s.* [Halidome.]

* **hâl'-lĭ-ĕr** (**l**), *s.* [Eng. *hall; i; -er.*] A student who resides in a hall or college at Oxford. [Hall.]

"The students also that remaine in them, are called hostelers or *halliers.*"—*Holinshed: Descrip. of England,* ch. iii.

* **hâl'-lĭ-ĕr** (2), *s.* [Hale, *v.*] A net for catching birds.

* **hăl'-lĭon** (**i** as **y**), **hăll'-yon,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. *scullion.*]

1. A rogue, a worthless fellow. (*Scott: Rob Roy,* ch. iv.)

2. A clown, a boor. (*Davidson: Seasons,* p. 26.)

3. A gentleman's servant out of livery.

4. An overbearing and quarrelsome woman.

hăl'-līte, *s.* [Named from Halle, in a garden of which town it was first found in 1830.]

Min.: The same as Aluminite (*Dana*), a mineral for which the *Brit. Mus. Cat.* prefers the name Websterite (q.v.).

***hâll'-mōte, *hâl'-mōte,** *s.* [Eng. *hall*, and *mote.*] A court, now called a court-baron (q.v.).

hăl-loô', hal-loa, hal-low, hol-lo, *v.i. & t.* [Halloo, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To cry or call out with a loud voice; to cry halloo in order to attract attention.

"I'll tarry till my son come: he *hallowed* but even now." *Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.

2. To call after dogs to encourage them; to cheer dogs on with cries.

"The shepherd him pursues, and to his dog doth *halloo*." *Drayton: Poly-Olbion*, s. 13.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To call out loudly; to shout out.

"*Hallooing* your name to the reverberate hills." *Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, i. 5.

*2. To shout or call out loudly to.

"He that first lights on him
Halloo the other." *Shakesp.: Lear*, iii. 1.

*3. To chase with shouts.

"*Halloo* me like a hare." *Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, i. 8.

*4. To encourage with shouts; to cheer or urge on.

"He *halloos* on the whole pack against me."—*Dryden: Vindication of the Duke of Guise.*

hăl-loô', *interj. & s.* [According to Skeat, from A.S. *ealá* = ah lo! But cf. Fr. *halle* = a cheering or setting on a dog; *haller* = to hallow or encourage dogs with hallowing (*Cotgrave*); Ger. *halloh.*]

A. *As interj.:* An exclamation to call attention; a loud shout; a call to cheer on dogs while hunting.

B. *As subst.:* A cry to attract attention or to cheer on dogs.

"They got again into their canoes; gave us some *halloos*; flourished their weapons."—*Cook: Voyage*, bk. iii., ch. iv.

hăl'-lō-tȳpe, *s.* [First element doubtful; Eng. *type* (q.v.).]

Phot.: The same as Hellenotype (q.v.).

hăl'-lōw, *halghien, *hal-ewe, *hal-ow, *hal-owe, *hal-we, *v. t.* [A.S. *hálgian* = to make holy; *hálig* = holy. Wallis, more than two hundred years ago, said of this word *fere desuevit* (it has almost fallen into disuse), but such language would be out of place now. (*Trench: English Past & Present.*)] [Holy.]

*1. To make holy; to consecrate; to set apart or dedicate for holy or religious purposes or uses; to sanctify.

"To dedicate and *halowe* the monastery of Seynt Denys."—*Fabyan*, vol. i., ch. cxxxii.

2. To make sacred or worthy of reverence.

"Of lofty hopes, he to the world went forth
A favoured being, knowing no desire
Which genius did not *hallow*."
Wordsworth: Left upon a Seat.

3. To reverence as holy; to revere.

"*Hallowed* be thy name."—*Matthew* vi. 9.

*4. To bless.

"There they were wed and *hallowed* of the priest."
A. C. Swinburne: Tristram of Lyonesse, ii.

***hăl'-lōw, *hal-owe, *hal-we,** *s.* [A.S. *hálga*, def. form of *hálig* = holy.] A saint.

"They may not plese hem [God]: ne non of his *halowes*."—*Chaucer: Persones Tale.*

hallow-day, *s.* The feast of All Hallows or All Saints.

hallow-fair, *s.* A market held on All Saints Day.

Hăl'-lōw-e'ĕn, *s.* [An abbreviation for *Alle halowene tyd* = All hallows tide: *halowene* = gen. pl. of Mid. Eng. *halowe*, or *halwe* = a saint.] The eve or vigil of the feast of All Hallows or All Saints. Burns's poem of Hallowe'en will preserve for future anthropologists the superstitious observances of the Scottish peasantry in the eighteenth century, at the annual recurrence of the day.

Hăl'-lōw-măs, *s.* [An abbreviation for *All Hallow Mass* = the mass or feast of All Hallows or All Saints.] The feast of All Hallows or All Saints, celebrated on Nov. 1.

"She came adorned hither like sweet May,
Sent back like *Hallowmas*, or shorter'st of day."
Shakesp.: Richard II., v. 2.

*** Hallowmass-rade,** *s.* The name given to a general assembly of warlocks and witches, formerly believed by the vulgar to have been held at this season. (*Cromek: Remains of Nithsdale Song*, p. 283.)

hăl-lóy'-sīte, hăl-lóy'-līte, *s.* [Named after Dr. d'Halloy, a French geologist.]

Min.: A clayey or earthy mineral, white, grayish, greenish, yellowish, bluish, or reddish; opaque or translucent, and of pearly to dull lustre. Hardness, 1·2; sp. gr., 1·8 to 2·4. Compos.: silica, 37·12 to 39·50; alumina, 22·05 to 41·27; water, 16·0 to 26·5, &c. Dana recognises four varieties: (1) Ordinary Halloysite, including Galapectite, Pseudosteatite, and Glagerite; (2) Smectite, (3) Lenzinite, and (4) Bole, all which see. Occurs in many places in veins or beds of ore, or in granite. (*Dana*, &c.)

Hăll'-stădt, *s.* [See def., A.]

A. *As substantive:*

Geog.: A market town in Upper Austria, built on the west side of the Lake of Hallstadt.

B. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the place mentioned under A.

Hallstadt-beds, *s. pl.*

Geol.: Certain strata on the northern flank of the Austrian Alps, corresponding to the St. Cassian beds on their southern declivity. Thickness 800 to 1,000 feet. Age Upper Trias. Fossils more than 800; marine fossils chiefly molluscs. (*Lyell*, &c.)

hăl-lû'-çĭn-āto, *v.i.* [Lat. *hallucinatus*, pa. par. of *hallucinor* = to wander in mind, to rave.] To wander in mind, to err, to blunder, to stumble.

hăl-lû-çĭn-ā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *hallucinatio, allucinatio*, from *hallucinor, allucinor* = to wander in mind.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A wandering in the mind; a mistake; a blunder.

"This must have been the *hallucination* of the transcriber."—*Addison.*

*2. A defective or impaired state of the vision.

II. *Physiol.:* Delusion (q.v.); belief in the existence of things which have no real existence. Deaf people hear sounds and blind see visions. No person can convince an insane person that the sounds he believes he hears, or that the forms he believes he sees, are other than real and substantial, the hallucination being the false conception which he is unable to distinguish from a true perception. [Illusion.] Vertigo, or dizziness, presents a vivid hallucination of movement either of the body of the person suffering from it or of things surrounding him which are really at rest. Double vision, in a certain stage of drunkenness, partakes of this nature, though it is rather an illusion than a hallucination.

*** hăl-lû'-çĭn-ā-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat.] One who is under the influence of hallucinations; a blunderer.

*** hăl-lû'-çĭn-ā-tŏr-ȳ,** *a.* [Lat. *hallucinator.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of hallucinations.

hăl'-lŭf, *s.* [Abyssinian.]

Zool.: Phacochœrus or *Phascochœrus Æliani*, or an allied species of wart-hog, occurring in Abyssinia. [Wart-hog.]

hăl'-lŭx, *s.* [Lat. *allex* = the thumb, or great toe.]

Anatomy:

1. *Human:* The great toe.

2. *Comp.:* The innermost of the five normal digits of a vertebrate foot. (*Huxley.*)

*** hâlm** (*l* silent), *s.* [Haulm.]

halm-grass, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Elymus arenarius;* (2) *Carex arenaria.*

hăl'-ma-lille, *s.* [Ceylonese (?).]

Bot.: Berrya Ammonilla. [Berrya.]

hăl-ma-tŭr'-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. ἅλμα (*halma*) = a spring, a leap, a bound; ἅλλομαι (*hallomai*) = to leap, and οὐρά (*oura*) = tail.]

Zool.: A sub-genus of kangaroos, genus Macropus. *Halmaturus* or *M. antilopinus*, the Antelopian kangaroo; has short stiff horns like those of some antelopes. It inhabits the north of Australia. *Halmaturus elegans* (*Macropus ruficollis*) is the red-necked kangaroo of New South Wales.

*** hăl'-mōte, * hăl'-ĭ-mōte,** *s.* [Hallmote.]

hā'-lō, *s.* [Lat. *halos* (genit. and accus. *halo*) = Gr. ἅλως (*halōs*) = a round threshing-floor, the disc of the sun or moon or of a shield; a halo.]

1. *Literally:*

Physics & Meteor.: A circle round an object when the latter is steadily looked at. The impression of the halo is opposite to that of the object, so that, if the object is bright, the halo is dark, and *vice versa*. Haloes are of two types, encircling and opposite; the former including simple haloes, compound haloes or halo systems, and finally coronas; the latter comprehending rainbows, fog-bows, and mist or mountain spectres. The word is often used in connection with the moon and the sun. Haloes round these heavenly bodies consist of colored light, produced by the refraction of the light passing from the luminary through the surrounding haze. When a halo is increasing in size it prognosticates dry weather; when it diminishes in magnitude, rain is then probably not far off. Humboldt once saw a halo round the planet Venus.

2. *Fig.:* An ideal glory investing an object.

"Glory's self is twilight, and displays
A melancholy *halo*." *Byron: Childe Harold*, iv. 165.

*** hā'-lō,** *v.t. & i.* [Halo, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To surround with or as with a halo.

"Like yonder spots of our roadside lamps,
Haloed about with the common's damps."
R. Browning: Christmas Eve, lv.

B. *Intrans.:* To form into a halo; to surround as a halo.

"The fire
That *haloed* round his saintly brow."
Southey: Thalaba, bk. ix.

hăl-ō-bā'-tēş, *s.* [Gr. ἅλς (*hals*), genit. ἁλός (*halos*) = the sea, and βάτης (*batēs*) = one that treads or covers; βαίνω (*bainō*) = to walk, to go.]

Entom.: A genus of Heteroptera, family Nepidæ. It is found on the surface of the sea within the tropics, often far from land. (*Swainson & Shuckard.*)

*** hā'-lōed,** *a.* [Eng. *halo; -ed.*] Surrounded with or as with a halo.

"Elicit from the gloom some *haloed* face bending over me with strange pity."—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre* ch. ii.

hăl'-ō-gĕn, *s.* [Gr. ἅλς (*hals*) = salt, and γεννάω (*gennaō*) = to produce.]

Chem.: The electro-negative radical of a haloid salt. This term is also used for the monad elements chlorine, bromine, iodine, and fluorine, as their sodium salts resemble sea salt, which is chloride of sodium, NaCl. The physical properties of Cl, Br, and I, correspond with the difference of their atomic weights, Cl 35·5, Br 80, and I 127, the weight of bromine vapour being the mean of that of chlorine and iodine. Chloride is a gas, bromine a liquid, and iodine a solid at ordinary temperatures. Chlorine has the greatest chemical affinity for hydrogen, and iodine for oxygen, that of bromine being intermediate.

hą-lŏg'-ĕn-oŭs, *a.* [Eng., &c., *halogen* (q.v.); *-ous.*] Belonging to or in any way connected with the halogens; generating haloid salts.

hăl-ŏg'-ĕ-tŏn, *s.* [Gr. ἅλς (*hals*) = the sea, and γείτων (*geitōn*) = a neighbour.]

Bot.: A genus of Chenopods. *Halogeton tamariscifolium*, a native of North America, is there called Spanish Worm-seed, and is a powerful anthelmintic.

hā'-lŏid, *a. & s.* [Gr. ἅλς (*hals*) = salt, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

A. *As adjective:*

Chem.: A name given to salts formed by the union of a halogen element with a metal, as NaCl sodium chloride, or by the union of a radical which does not contain oxygen with a metal, as KCN, cyanide of potassium.

B. *As subst.:* A haloid salt.

hą-lŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. ἅλς (*hals*), genit. ἅλος (*halos*) = salt, and μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.] An instrument for measuring the forms and angles of salts and crystals. [Goniometer.]

hą-lō'-nĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. ἁλωνία (*halōnia*) = a threshing floor.]

Palæobotany: A genus of fossil plants proposed by Lindley and Hutton, and adopted by Unger, &c., for stems having a surface like that of Lepidodendron combined with the branching of the Coniferæ. But in 1848 Mr.

John S. Dawes, F.G.S., showed that the branching was really dichotomous like Lepidodendron itself. (*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, iv. 289.) They are now regarded as Lycopodiaceæ. Prof. Morris enumerates five British species, all from the Coal Measures.

hăl'-ō-phȳte, *s.* [Gr. ἅλς (*hals*), genit. ἁλός (*halos*) = the sea, and φυτόν (*phuton*) = a plant.]

Botan. Geog.: A plant growing in a salt marsh, and producing soda salts. Examples, Salicornia, Salsola, &c. Halophytes is not a term used in classification, the salt-marsh plants being devoid of affinity to each other.

hăl-ō-rą-gā'-çē-æ, hăl'-ō-rā'-ĝĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *haloragi(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ, -eæ.*]

Bot.: Hippurids. An order of epigynous exogens, alliance Myrtales. It consists of herbaceous plants or under shrubs, with alternate, opposite, or whorled leaves; small flowers, either axillary or in terminal panicles; the calyx adherent, its limb two to four-toothed or undivided; petals inserted into the summit of the calyx or absent; stamens inserted in the same place, as many as the petals or fewer; ovary inferior; style none; stigma papillose or pencil-formed; fruit dry, indehiscent, membranous or bony, with one or more cells; seed solitary, pendulous. The species, which are scattered over the world, are generally found in wet places. Genera described eight, species seventy. None of them have any important uses, except those of the genus Trapa. The order may be a degenerate state of Onagraceæ. It has two tribes, Haloragеæ and Trapeæ (q.v.).

hăl-ō-rā'-ĝĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *haloragi(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Botany:

1. The typical tribe of Haloragaceæ (q.v.).
2. The same as HALORAGACEÆ (q.v.).

hăl-ō-rā'-ĝĭs, *s.* [Gr. ἅλς (*hals*), genit. ἁλός (*halos*) = the sea, and ῥάξ (*rhax*), genit. ῥαγός (*rhagos*) = a berry, a grape.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Haloragеæ and the order Haloragaceæ (q.v.). *Haloragis citriodora* is fragrant.

hā'-lō-scōpe, *s.* [Eng. *halo*, and Gr. σκοπέω (*skopeō*) = to view, to see.]

Optics: An instrument invented by M. Bravais for exhibiting the phenomena connected with halos, parahelia, &c. It comprises prisms and a mirror, which revolve rapidly about an axis, and two plates of glass for intercepting the light. The rotating prisms receive the light from a lamp in a darkened chamber, the refracted rays assuming the form of the parahelion circle.

hăl-ŏt'-rĭch-īte, hăl-ŏt'-rĭch-īne, *s.* & *a.* [Gr. ἅλς (*hals*), genit. ἅλος (*halos*) = salt, and θρίξ (*thrix*), genit. τριχός (*trichos*) = hair.]

A. *As substantive:*

Mineralogy:

1. *Of the form* Halotrichite:

(1) *Halotrichite of Glocker:* A yellowish white mineral, with silky fibres and an inky astringent taste. Compos.: sulphuric acid, 35·9; alumina, 11·5; protoxide of iron, 8·1; water, 44·5 = 100. Found at Hurlet and Campsie, near Glasgow, in Finland, Rhenish Bavaria, at Ooromiah, in Persia, in which last it is used making fine ink, &c.

(2) *Halotrichite of Hausmann:* The same as Alunogen (*Dana*), called in the *Brit. Mus. Cat.* Keramohalite (q.v.).

2. *Of the form* Halotrichine: A silky ashen mineral from the Solfatara, near Naples. (*Dana.*) The *Brit. Mus. Cat.* makes it simply a synonym of Halotrichite (q.v.).

B. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the minerals described under A.

¶ Dana has a Halotrichite group of minerals including Mendozite, Pickeringite, Apjohnite, Bosjemannite, and Halotrichite (q.v.).

*** halpe,** *pret. of v.* [HELP, *v.*]

*** hâls, * hâlse,** *s.* [A.S. *heals, hæls*; Goth., O. Fris., O. S., O. H. Ger., Dan., & Sw. *hals*; Icel. *háls.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.* (*Of both forms*): The neck, the throat.

"Thorgh his armure sone it smate,
A litel intil hys *hals* it bate."
Ywaine & Gawaine. (*Ritson*, VOL. I.)

2. *Naut.* (Of the form *halse*): One of the holes at the head of a ship, through which the cable runs; a hawse (q.v.).

*** hâlse** (1), *v.t.* [Icel. *hálsa* = to clew up a sail, from *háls* = the neck, the front sheet of a sail, the tack of a sail, &c.] [HALSE, *s.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To embrace round the neck.

"Thou hast founde them eighteene yeres, with their armes abrode to *halse* thee."—*Golden Boke*, ch. xlvi.

2. *Naut.:* To hoist, to draw up.

"Bomilcar . . . *halsed* up sails, and away he went."—*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 868.

*** hâlse** (2), *** halsien,** *v.t.* [A.S. *hálsian, healsian*; O. H. Ger. *heilison*; Icel. *heilsa.*]

1. To beseech, to adjure. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 13,575.)

2. To greet, to salute.

*** hâl'-sęn-ĭńg,** *a.* [Eng. *hals* = the throat.] Sounding harshly; inharmonious or discordant in the throat.

"This ill *halsening* horny name hath, as Cornuto in Italy, opened a gap to the scoffs of many."—*Carew.*

*** hâl'-sĕr** (*l* silent), *** hâl'-stĕr, hâw'-sĕr,** *s.* [HALSE, *s.*] A large rope; a small cable; a hawser (q.v.).

"And ships secure without their *halsers* ride."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xiii. 121.

hâlt (1), *v.i.* [HALT, *a.*]

1. To limp; to be lame.

"The hors, on whiche she rode was blacke,
And *halted.*" *Gower: C. A.*, iv.

2. To linger, to loiter; to hesitate; to stand in doubt.

"How long *halt* ye between two opinions?"—1 *Kings* xviii. 21.

3. To be defective; to fall or come short; to be faulty in measure or rhythm; to fail in connection of ideas, &c.

"The verse
Halts, like the best of Luther's psalms."
R. Browning: Paracelsus, iv.

* 4. To be slow; to move slowly.

"Till *halting* vengeance overtook our age."
Dryden: The Medal, 320.

hâlt (2), *v.i. & t.* [HALT, *interj.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To stop in walking; to cease to advance; specif., of soldiers on a march.

"He *halted* by a cross of stone."
Scott: Marmion, vi. 22.

B. *Trans.:* To cause to stop in walking or marching.

hâlt, * hault, *a.* [A.S. *healt*; cogn. with Icel. *haltr*; Dan. *halt*; Sw. *halt*; Goth. *halts*; O. H. Ger. *halz.*] Lame, crippled; unable to walk without limping.

"Bring in hither the poor, the maimed, the *halt*, and the blind."—*Luke* xiv. 21.

hâlt, * âlt, *interj. & s.* [Sp. *alta*; Fr. *alte.*]

A. *As interj.:* An order addressed to troops on the march to stop or cease to advance.

B. *As subst.:* The act of halting or stopping on a march.

"In motion, or in *halt*." *Milton: P. L.*, vi. 532.

hâlt, *s.* [HALT, *a.*]

1. The act or condition of limping; lameness.

2. A disease in sheep.

"Gonty ails, by shepherds termed the *halt*."
Dyer: Fleece, bk. i.

*** hâlt,** *pres. of v.* [HOLD, *v.*] Holdeth, holds.

hâlt'-ĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *halt* (1), v.; *-er.*] One who halts or limps; a cripple.

hâl'-tĕr (2), *** hault-er,** *s.* [A.S. *healfter, hælfre*; cogn. with O. Dut. *halfter*; Ger. *halfter*; O. H. Ger. *halftra.*]

1. A headstall and strap by which an animal is fastened to a stanchion or manger.

2. A cord, a strong string, a rope.

3. A rope with a noose to hang malefactors; hence, death by hanging.

"The bottom of all is the fear of the *halter*, not of any detestation of the offence."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

* 4. The right or privilege of hanging malefactors.

"Edward resigned to them [the City] the monopoly of the axe and *halter*."—*Pennant: London.*

hâl'-tĕr, *v.t.* [HALTER, *v.*] To put a halter upon; to bind or tie up with a halter; as, To *halter* a horse.

"A *haltered* neck, which does the hangman thank
For being yare about him."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iii. 13.

hăl-tēr'-ēş, *s. pl.* [Gr. ἁλτῆρες (*haltêres*) = weights held in the hand to give an impetus in leaping; they were something like dumb-bells; ἅλλομαι (*hallomai*) = to leap.]

Entom.: Two small knobbed filaments rising from the opposite sides of the thorax in the insect order Diptera, just where the hinder pair, to which they are analogous, would be were they present; in fact, they are this second pair of wings modified. They tend to balance the insect in its flight, and are called by Sir Richard Owen and others balancers.

*** hâl'-tĕr-măn,** *s.* [Eng. *halter* (2), and *man.*] A hangman.

"*Haltermen* and ballet-makers were not better set a-worke this many a day."—*Bundle of New Writ* (1638).

*** hâl'-tĕr-săck,** *s.* [Eng. *halter* (2), *s.*, and *sack.*] A term of reproach and contempt.

"Away, you *halter-sack*, you."—*Beaum. & Fl.: King & No King*, ii.

hăl'-tĭc-ą, ăl'-tĭc-ą, *s.* [Gr. ἁλτικός (*haltikos*) = good at leaping, active.]

Entom.: A genus of Chrysomelidæ or Galerucidæ, by some elevated into the type of a distinct family Halticidæ (q.v.). It contains the Turnip-fly (*Haltica nemorum*). [TURNIP-FLY.] *H. consobrina*, the Blue Cabbage Flea or Beetle is found in May in numbers upon seedling cabbages, the leaves of which it devours.

hăl-tĭç'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., &c. *haltic(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of insects by most entomologists placed under Chrysomelidæ, from the typical genera of which it differs by the great leaping powers of the insects placed under it. They are also of small size. Like the Chrysomelidæ they are often brightly coloured.

hăl-tĭ-cŏr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Gr. ἁλτικός (*haltikos*) [HALTICA]; κόρις (*koris*) = a bug, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: Jumping bugs; a family of Heteroptera.

hâlt'-ĭńg, *pr. par., a., & s.* [HALT (1), *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or condition of stopping in walking or on the march; a halt, a hesitating.

"They lay in wait for our *haltings*."—*Glanvill*, sec 8.

hâlt'-ĭńg-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *halting*; *-ly.*] In a halting or limping manner; with a halt or limp.

hăl'-vąn-nĕr, *s.* [Eng. *halvan(s)*; *-er.*] A miner who dresses and washes the impurities from halvans.

hăl'-vąns, *s.* [Cornish (?). Cf. Wel. *halog* = saturated with salt, polluted, defiled.]

Mining: Impure ores which require to be washed and freed from impurities.

halve (*l* silent), *v.t.* [HALF, *s.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To divide into halves or equal parts; to divide generally.

"Think'st thou that I could bear to part
With thee, and learn to *halve* my heart?"
Byron: Bride of Abydos, i. 11.

2. To share; to give a half or moiety of: as, To *halve* anything with another.

II. *Carp.:* To join timbers by halving (q.v.).

halve-net, *s* A fixed bag-net placed within low-water mark to prevent fish returning with the tide.

halved (*l* silent), *pa. par. & a.* [HALVE.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

Botany:

(1) Dimidiate; only half or partially formed, as an anther with only one lobe perfect. (*Lindley.*)

(2) A term used when the degree of inequality is so great that one half of the figure is either wholly or nearly wanting, as the leaves of many Bryonias. (*Lindley.*)

halves (*l* silent), *s. pl. & interj.* [HALF, *s.*]

A. *As subst.:* [HALF].

B. *As interj.:* An expression by which one lays claim to the half, or an equal share, of anything with another.

"But when the twin cries *halves*, she quits the first."
Cleveland.

halv'-ĭng (*l* silent), *pr. par. a.*, & *s.* [HALVE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act or process of dividing into halves or equal parts.

II. *Join.:* A mode of joining timbers or scantling in which each is equally cut upon one of its faces, and the two new faces are laid together and secured. The timbers lap upon and are let into each other. The joint thus made may be a simple lap-joint, or it may be a dovetail, a scarf, or a notched joint. It may be secured by pins, wedges, or bolts, according to circumstances.

halving-belt, *s.*

Mach.: A belt crossed between pulleys, so as to cause them to revolve in opposite direction; a crossed belt.

* **hăl'-ў,** *a.* [HOLY.]

hăl-ў- (1), *pref.* [HALI- (1).]

hăl-ў- (2), *pref.* [HALI- (2).]

hăl'-yard, hăl'-liard (i as y), * **haul-yard,** *s.* [A shortened form of *hale-yard*, from *hale* = to haul, draw, and *yard*.] [HALE, YARD.]

Naut.: A rope, chain, or tackle for hoisting or lowering yards, spars, sails, or flags. They are named from the spar, &c., to which they are applied. (*Falconer: Shipwreck*, ii.)

hăl-ў-mē'-dą, *s.* [Pref. *haly*, and Gr. μήδιον (*mēdion*) = a plant, perhaps a Campanula (?), or μεδώ (*medō*) = to rule, to hold sway over.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the Confervoid family, or tribe Halymedidæ (q.v.).

hăl-ў-mē'-dĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *halymed(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Bot.: A family or tribe of Confervaceæ. The frond is polysiphonous, made up of tubes which are continuous or jointed, and more or less densely branched. (*Lindley.*)

hăl-ў-mē'-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Pref. *haly-* (2), and Gr. ὑμήν (*humēn*) = a skin, a membrane, named because of the membranous fronds.]

Bot.: A genus of Fucaceæ, sub-order Cryptonemeæ, family or tribe Gasterocarpidæ. *Halymenia edulis* is the True Dulse, and *H. palmata* the Common Dulse, both eaten in Scotland.]

* **hā'-lў-mōte,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *haly* = holy, and *mote* (q.v.).] A sacred or ecclesiastical court.

hăl-ў-sĕr'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *halyser(is)* (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: A family of Fucaceæ. The frond is polysiphonous, barked, jointed, or continuous; the vesicles scattered over the surface of the frond, or collected into heaps. (*Lindley.*)

hăl ў-sĕr'-ĭs, *s.* [Pref. *haly-* (2), and Gr. σέρις (*seris*) = a kind of endive, succory; Lat. *seris*.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the sub-order Halyseræ (q.v.).

* **hăl-ў-sī'-tēs,** *s.* [Gr. ἅλυσις (*halusis*) = a chain, a bond, and suff. *-ite* (*Palæont.*) (q.v.).]

Palæont.: A genus of tabulate corals. *Halysites catenularius* is the chain coral. It is found in the Upper Silurian of Dudley, in Shropshire, of Ireland, of Norway, Sweden, and the United States, and in the Lower Silurian of North and South Wales. (*Morris*, &c.) It is the Catenipora of Goldfuss.

hăl-ў-sĭt'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *halysit(es)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Palæont.: A family of palæozoic tabulate Corals.

-hăm, *suff.* [A.S. *hám* = a house, a home, a village.] A common element in the names of English towns and villages, as Bucking*ham*, Dur*ham*, Notting*ham*, &c. [HAMLET.]

* **hăm,** *v.t.* [HAM, *s.*] To cure and make into ham; to salt and cure or dry in smoke.

hăm, * **hamme,** * **homme,** *s.* [A.S. *hamm*; cogn. with O. H. Ger. *hamma*; Ger. *hamme*; Dut. *hamme* = a ham. So called from the bend in the leg; cf. Welsh *cam* = bent; Lat. *camur*.]

1. The inner or hind part of the knee: the part where the leg and thigh unite and meet; the thigh of any animal.

"Wearing their hair long vnto their *hammes* as the sauages vse to do."—*Hacklvyt: Voyages*, iii. 337.

2. The thigh of an animal, specif., of a hog, salted and cured, or dried in smoke.

hăm'-ą-drў-ăd (pl. **hăm'-ą-drў-ădș, hăm-ą-drў'-ą-dēș**), *s.* [Lat. *hamadryades*, pl. of *hamadryas*; Gr. Ἁμαδρυάδες (*Hamadryades*), from ἅμα (*ama*) = together with, and δρῦς (*drus*) = a tree.]

Ancient Myth.: A dryad or wood-nymph.

"The *hamadryad's* life is bound to her tree. . . . She dies with the fallen trunk."—*Tylor: Primitive Culture*, ii. 200.

hăm-ą-drў'-ăs, *s.* [HAMADRYAD.]

1. *Zool.:* The distinctive name of a species of the genus Cynocephalus (q.v.); it is some-

HAMADRYAS.

times called the Arabian Baboon, and among the ancient Egyptians was worshipped as a type of Thoth, the god of letters. Its colour is ashy gray, with long slate-coloured whiskers, face and ears flesh-coloured, hands black, callosities large and bright-red, the tail is tufted, and the males are heavily maned. They live in herds of from eighty to a hundred; habitat, the mountains in Arabia, throughout Abyssinia, in Sennaar, Kordofan, and Darfur, at an elevation of 8,000 feet.

2. *Bot.:* A genus of Ranunculaceæ, from the Antarctic regions.

Hăm'-ąl, *s.* [Arabic.]

Astron.: A fixed star, of the second magnitude. Called also α Arietis.

hăm-ą-mĕl'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hamamel(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Hamamelidaceæ, having solitary ovules.

hăm-ą-mĕl-ĭ-dā'-çĕ-æ, hăm-ą-mĕl-ĭd'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hamamel(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*, *-ideæ*.]

Bot.: Witch-hazels, an order of epigynous exogens, alliance Umbellales. It consists of trees or shrubs with hollow stems, sometimes marked by circular discs; alternate, deciduous, toothed leaves, with veins turning from the midrib straight to the margin; deciduous stipules; small axillary, sometimes unisexual flowers, with their calyx in four or five divisions, four or five petals, eight stamens, four of them with abortive anthers, and a two-celled capsular, half inferior fruit with pendulous seeds. The order is found in North America, Japan, China, Central Asia, Madagascar, and South Africa. Genera, thirteen; known species undetermined.

hą-măm'-ĕ-lĭs, *s.* [Gr. ἁμαμηλίς (*hamamēlis*) = a tree with fruit like a pear, a kind of medlar or service-tree: ἅμα (*hama*) = at the same time with, and μῆλον (*mēlon*) = an apple, or any tree-fruit.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Hamamelidaceæ (q.v.). It consists of plants with alternate leaves and yellow flowers, occurring in North America and China. *Hamamelis virginica* has been introduced into Britain. It has oily kernels, which are eatable. The leaves and bark are very astringent, and contain a peculiar essential oil.

hăm-ar-thrī'-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. ἅμα (*hama*) = at once, at the same time, and ἀρθρῖτις (*arthritis*) = belonging to the joint; ἡ ἀρθρῖτις (sc. νόσος) (*hē arthritis nosos*) = the disease affecting the joints; gout.]

Med.: Gout affecting the whole body, as distinguished from a merely local attack.

hą-mar'-tĭte, *s.* [Gr. ἁμαρτάνω (*hamartanō*) = to mistake, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: The name given by Nordenskiöld to the Bastnasite of Hunt. It is a fluocarbonate of lanthanum and cerium. Crystallization probably prismatic. Occurs in the Bastnaes mine, Riddarhyttan, Sweden, associated with allanite, and recently found in large crystals near Pike's Peak, Colorado. (*T. Davies*, F.G.S.)

* **hā'-māte,** *a.* [Lat. *hamatus*, from *hamus* = a hook.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Hooked; entangled.

2. *Bot.:* Furnished with a hook; hooked.

"To explain cohesion by *hamate* atoms, is accounting *ignotum per ignotius*."—*Bp. Berkeley: Siris*, § 227.

* **hā'-māt-ĕd,** *a.* [Lat. *hamatus*.]

Ord. Lang., Bot., &c.: Hooked; set with hooks.

"Nothing less can disentangle these creatures from their *hamated* station of life."—*Swift: Mechan. Operation of the Spirit.*

hą-mā-tō, *prefix.* [Lat. *hamatus*.]

Bot., &c.: Provided with a hook or hooks.

hamato-serrate, *a.*

Bot.: Having somewhat hooked serratures

* **hăm'-ble,** * **hăm'-ęl,** *v.t.* [A.S. *hamelian* = to mutilate; Icel. *hamla*; O. H. Ger. *bihamalon*.]

1. To mutilate.

2. To cut away.

"Algate a foote is *hameled* of thy sorowe."
Chaucer: Troilus, ii.

3. To render dogs incapable of running by cutting away the balls of their feet.

4. To hamstring.

Hăm'-bŭrg, *s.* & *a.* [See definition A.]

A. *As subst.:* A well-known commercial city of Germany, lat. 53° 33" N., long. 9° 58½ E.

B. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to Hamburg.

Hamburg-lake, *s.*

Painting: A crimson or purplish pigment of great power and depth. It resembles the cochineal lake, except that it dries with difficulty.

Hamburg-parsley, *s.*

Bot.: Large-rooted parsley—a variety of parsley cultivated for its roots. These communicate an agreeable flavour to soups and stews. (*Loudon.*)

Hamburg-white, *s.*

Painting: Barytes used as a pigment.

hāme (1), *s.* [Dut. *haam*.]

Harness: One of the pair of curved bars of wood or metal which fit in the crease between the roll and the body of the collar, and to which the traces are connected. The flat wooden hame is still used in heavy gears, secured by thongs. The trace-chains are attached to the hooks, and the reins pass through the rings above. The trace-hooks of carriage-hames are looped to the staples of the hames.

¶ Obvious compounds: *Hame-fastener, hame-lock, hame-ring, hame-strap*, &c.

hāme (2), *s.* [HOME.] (*Scotch.*)

* **hame** (3), *s.* [HAULM.]

* **hăm'-ęl,** *v.t.* [HAMBLE.]

hą-mĕl'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Named by Jacquin after E. L. Du Hamel Du Monceau, a distinguished botanist, who died in 1782.

Bot.: The typical genus of the family Hamelidæ (q.v.).

hą-mĕl'-ĭ-dæ, *s.pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hamelí(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Bot.: A family of Cinchonaceæ, tribe Cinchoneæ.

hame-ly, *a.* [HOMELY.] (*Scotch.*)

* **ham-er,** *s.* [HAMMER.]

hāme'-sŭck-ęn, *s.* [Icel. *heimsókn* = an attack on one's house; A.S. *hám* = house, and *secan* = to seek.]

Scots Law: The offence of feloniously beating or assaulting a person in his own house or dwelling-place.

hā'-mĭ-ferm, *a.* [Lat. *hamus* (genit. *hami*) = a hook, and *forma* = form.]

Zool., &c.: Hook-shaped, hamate.

Hăm-īl-tō'-nĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Mr. Hamilton, a botanist, of Woodlands, near Philadelphia.]

Bot.: A genus of Cinchonads, family Guettardidæ. The flowers are delightfully fragrant.

Hăm-īl-tō'-nĭ-ăn, *a.* [See def.]

1. *Gen.:* Of or belonging to any person of the name of Hamilton.

2. *Spec.:* (See the compound).

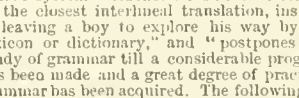
Hamiltonian-system, *s.* The name given to the system of teaching languages popularized in England by James Hamilton, though it was known long before his day, and was recommended by Locke in his *Thoughts Concerning Education*, § 167. James Hamilton was born in 1769, and in early life went to Hamburg, where he studied German under a French refugee named D'Angelis. After twelve lessons he was able to read an easy book, his tutor having discarded the use of a grammar, and translated stories for his pupils word for word. Hamilton commenced business in Paris, but on the rupture of the Treaty of Amiens, he was made a prisoner of war, and in 1814 went to America, intending to become a farmer. He changed his plans, however, and, adopting the method of D'Angelis, attained considerable success as a teacher of languages. He returned to England in 1823, and was very successful in Manchester. His plans excited a great deal of attention and no slight amount of opposition. Sydney Smith warmly defended them in the *Edinburgh Review* of June, 1826, and says that the Hamiltonian system "teaches an unknown tongue by the closest interlineal translation, instead of leaving a boy to explore his way by the lexicon or dictionary," and "postpones the study of grammar till a considerable progress has been made and a great degree of practical grammar has been acquired. The following are the opening words of the Gospel of St. John in Italian on the Hamiltonian system:—

Nel	principio	era	il	Verbo.
In the	*beginning*	*was*	*the*	*Word.*

hă'-mīte (1), ha-mī'-tēş, *s.* [Lat. *hamus* = a hook; suff. *-ite* (*Palæont.*) (q.v.).]

Palæontology:

1. (*Of the form* Hamites): A genus of cephalopod molluscs, family Ammonitidæ. The shell is book shaped, or bent upon itself more



HAMITES.

than once; the courses separate. Fifty-eight species are known, from the Neocomian to the Chalk. Found in strata in Europe, India, and South America. (*S. P. Woodward.*)

2. (*Of the form* Hamite): The English name for any fossil shell of the genus Hamites [1].

Hăm'-īte (2), *s.* [Heb. חָם (*Chham*) = as adj., warm, hot; as subst., Ham, the youngest son of Noah; *-ite.*] A descendant of Ham, a negro, an Ethiopian.

Hăm-ĭt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *Hamit(e); -ic.*]

Ethnol. & Philol.: Of or belonging to Ham, his descendants or their languages. The name corresponds to the term Semitic for the Syro-Arabian languages, but there is difficulty in connection with both, for Canaan was the son of Ham, but his descendants apparently spoke Phœnician, which was not an Hamitic, but a Semitic tongue. The term is sometimes used for the great but imperfectly known family of distinctively African languages.

hăm'-kĭn, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A pudding made of a shoulder of mutton.

hăm'-lĕt, *hame-lest, *hame-lat, *hame-lette, *ham-il-let, *s.* [O. Fr. *hamel*; dimin. suff. *-et*; O. Fris. *ham* = a home; cogn. with A.S. *hām* = Eng. *home.*] A small village; a little cluster of houses in the country. (*Tennyson: Death of Wellington*, vii.)

***hăm'-lĕt-ĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *hamlet*; *-ed.*] Living or settled down in a hamlet or village.

"Unactively lives *hamleted* in some untravelled village."—*Fetham: Resolves.*

hăm'-mel, *s.* [Hemmel.] A small shed and enclosure used for sheltering cattle for fattening.

hăm'-mĕr, *ham-er, *s.* [A.S. *hamor*; cogn. with Dut. *hamer*; Icel. *hamar*; Dan. *hammer*; Sw. *hammare*; Ger. *hammer*; O. H. Ger. *hamar.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A tool or instrument for driving nails, beating metals, &c., and consisting of an iron or steel head fixed crosswise on a handle.

"The armurers also
With file and *hammer* priking to and fro"
Chaucer: C. T., 2,511.

(2) Anything resembling a hammer in its shape, action, or use, as the striker of a clock.

2. *Fig.:* Anything destructive, overwhelming, or ruining.

"That renowned pillar of truth and *hammer* of heresies, St. Augustine."—*Hakewill: On Providence.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Fire-arms:* Formerly, the hammer of the flint-lock was the steel cover of the priming-pan, and the parts connected therewith which received the blow of the flint which was held in the cock. The hammer of the percussion-lock is the striking part itself.

2. *Machines:* In addition to the hand implement called a hammer, large ones moved by machinery are used in manufactories. Thus there are power-hammers and steam-hammers, the former moved by any potent natural agent, as water or steam; the latter specifically by steam.

3. *Music:* A small padded mallet by which the string of a piano is struck.

¶ (1) *Geological hammer:*

Geol.: A hammer suited for the use of geologists. At least two such implements are required—one for rough-hewing specimens, the other for reducing them to smaller dimensions. The first should have a heavy head, with one end wedge-shaped, the other flat and square or rounded. The material should be Swedish iron, with well-tempered but not brittle steel ends welded on. The shaft should be thirteen, fourteen, or more inches long. (*Rutley.*)

(2) *Hammer and tongs:* Violently.

"Mr. Malone fell upon them *hammer and tongs.*"—*H. Kingsley: Ravenshoe*, ch. lx.

hammer-axe, *s.* A double tool, having a hammer at one side of the handle and an axe at the other.

hammer-beam, *s.*

Arch.: A beam in Gothic architecture which projects from the wall, and forms a sort of bracket-support for the tie-beams of an ornamental roof. Hammer-beams never extend across an apartment; and their ends are commonly decorated with carvings, very frequently representing emblazoned shields. They are often used also in the principals of Gothic roofs to strengthen the framing and to diminish the lateral pressure that falls upon the walls. The hammer-beam is generally supported by a rib rising up from a corbel below, and in its turn forms the support of another rib, which, with that springing from the hammer-beam on the opposite side, constitutes an arch.

Hammer-beam roof: A roof, the feet of the principal rafters of which are connected by a tie-beam, but usually rest in corbels. Half-rafters, carrying a vaulted superstructure, usually span the severy.

hammer-catcher, *s.*

Music: A padded shoulder which catches the hammer on its return.

hammer-cloth, *s.*

Carriage: The cloth which covers a coach-box; so called from the old practice of carrying a hammer, nails, &c., in the box of the seat, or from *hamper*; but, according to Skeat, *hammer* is here an adaptation of Dut. *hemel* = (1) heaven, (2) a tester, a covering; cognate with Sw., Dan., & Ger. *himmel* = (1) heaven, (2) a tester.

HAMMER-CLOTH.
A, Bells; B, C, D, Plaits.

hammer-dressed, *a.*

Mason: Dressed or prepared with a hammer; specifically applied to building-stone dressed with a pointed hammer or pick.

hammer-engine, *s.*

Mach.: A variety of the direct acting vertical steam engine, in which the supporting frame resembles that of a steam-hammer.

hammer-fish, *s.* [*Hammer-headed shark.*]

hammer-harden, hammer-hard, *v.t.* To beat metal with a hammer while cold, to close the pores and condense the texture.

"*Hammer-hard* is when you harden iron or steel with much hammering on it."—*Moxon.*

hammer-head, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The cross piece of iron forming the head of a hammer.

"Because it was fashioned like a little mallet or *hammer-head*, it was and is at this day called in Latine *malleolus*."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xvii., ch. xxii.

2. *Zool.:* The same as Hammer-fish (q.v.).

hammer-headed, *a.*

Zool.: Having a head resembling a hammer.

¶ (1) *Hammer-headed bat:*

Zool.: *Hypsignathus monstrosus*, closely allied to White's Fruit Bat, but differing from all other Pteropine bats in the extraordinary size and shape of its head, which, owing to the muzzle being enormously developed, has a hammer-like appearance. It was discovered by Du Chaillu in Western Africa, and described by Dr. Allen of Philadelphia. (*Duncan.*)

(2) *Hammer-headed shark:*

Zool.: A British fish, *Zygæna malleus*, and the genus Zygæna itself. The sides of the head are greatly produced in a horizontal direction. Sometimes called Hammer-fish.

hammer-man, *s.* One who beats or works metal with a hammer; one who has charge of all that relates to the mechanical treatment of iron by the hammer.

hammer-mark, *s.* A mark of the hammer, left from forging.

hammer-oyster, *s.*

Zool.: The molluscous genus Malleus, and especially *Malleus vulgaris.* It is not of the genuine Oyster family (Ostreidæ), but is one of the Aviculidæ. When young it is like an ordinary Avicula, but, as it advances in age, the two ears lengthen more and more, so as to be always increasingly hammer-like. It inhabits the Indian Archipelago.

hammer-sedge, *s.*

Bot.: *Carex hirta.*

hammer-slag, *s.*

Metal.: The coating of oxide of iron formed on iron by heat, which is removed by hammering the metal when cold. "It is black, opaque, slightly metallic in lustre, melts at a high temperature, and is strongly magnetic." (*Percy.*)

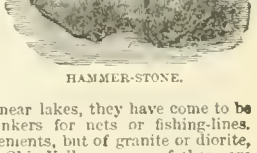
hammer-stone, *s.*

Anthropology:

1. A stone implement held in the hand and used as a hammer by the Neolithic flint-workers.

"The *hammer-stones* used in the manufacture of flint hatchets appear to have been usually quartzite pebbles."—*Evans: Ancient Stone Implements*, p. 29.

2. The name given to certain rarer stone implements of Neolithic age from their resemblance to mining hammers. From their showing no traces of use, and their usual material, sandstone, being unsuitable for the purpose of hammering, perhaps, also, from their having been often found near lakes, they have come to be classed as sinkers for nets or fishing-lines. Similar implements, but of granite or diorite, occur in the Ohio Valley; some of them are



HAMMER-STONE.

from three to four inches long. They show no signs of abrasion, and may have been used as bolas (q.v.), or, according to Evans (*Ancient Stone Implements*, ch. x.), as sinkers. But their use cannot be determined with certainty.

hammer-wort, *s.* The herb Pellitory. (*Halliwell.*)

hăm'-mẽr, *v.t. & i.* [HAMMER, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To beat with a hammer.

2. To forge or form with a hammer; to shape by beating with a hammer.

"I had certainly been reduced to pay the public in *hammered* money, for want of milled."—*Dryden: A Discourse on Epic Poetry.*

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. To cause or prodnce with a hammer.

"And the smith his iron measures *hammered* to the anvil's chime." *Longfellow: Nuremberg.*

* 2. To work out or forge in the mind with intellectual labour; to excogitate. (Generally followed by *out.*)

"Indeed, I sometimes *hammered out* a line." *Gay,* Ep. 1, *To a Lady.*

* 3. To patch up, to frame. (Followed by *up.*)

"Some spirits, by whom they were stirred and guided in the name of the people, *hammered up* the articles."—*Hayward.*

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To work with a hammer.

2. To make a noise like a hammer; to act as a hammer; to beat.

"Round him busily hewed and *hammered*
Mallet huge and heavy axe."
Longfellow: Musician's Tale.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To be busy in thought; to be working or pondering in the mind.

"Nor need'st thou much importune me to that,
Whereon this month I have been *hammering.*"
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. a

2. To be in agitation or debate.

"A thousand things are *hammering* in his head."—*Dryden: Sir Martin Marr-all,* i. 1.

3. To attack persistently. (Followed by *at.*)

"Better to clear prime forests . . .
Than *hammer at* this reverend gentlewoman."
Tennyson: Princess, iii. 118.

* **hăm'-mẽr-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *hammer; -able.*] That may or can be fashioned or formed with a hammer; malleable.

hăm'-mẽr-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *hammer; -er.*] One who works with a hammer; a hammer-man.

hăm'-mẽr-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [HAMMER, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* The act or art of beating, forging, or forming with a hammer.

2. *Fig.:* A constant beating, working, or agitation. (*P. Holland: Plutarch,* p. 833.)

hăm'-mŏck, * **ha-ma-ca,** * **ha-mac-ca,** *s.* [Sp. *hamaca*; cf. O. Dut. *hammak.* Originally Carib or Brazilian Indian (?).]

1. *Originally:* A kind of suspended bed made of manilla, sea-grass, or other fibre network, and used by the natives of the West Indies, Brazil, &c.

"A great many Indians came for the purpose of bartering their cotton and *hamaccas* or nets in which they sleep."—*Columbus: First Voyage.*

2. *Naut.:* A kind of banging or swinging bed formed of canvas, about six feet by four, suspended by lanyards from rings in the deck beams.

"Then swift descending with a seaman's haste,
Slips to his *hammock* and forgets the blast."
Cowper: Retirement, 436.

3. *As used now on shore:* A swinging or suspended bed made of canvas or network, and hung by hooks or other contrivance from the roof, ceiling, a tree, &c.

hammock-battens, hammock-racks, *s. pl.*

Naut.: Cleats or battens from which the hammocks are suspended.

hammock-nettings, *s. pl.*

Naut.: A row of forked, upright, iron stanchions, supporting a netting or wooden trough, in which the seamen stow their hammocks during the day.

hammock-racks, *s. pl.* [HAMMOCK-BATTENS.]

hammock-shroud, *s.* A poetical expression which derives its force from the fact that the bodies of sailors or other persons dying at sea are sewn up in hammocks and committed to the deep.

"His heavy-shotted *hammock-shroud.*"
Tennyson: In Memoriam, ii. 15.

hā'-mōse, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *humosus.*] [HAMOUS.]

Bot.: Curved like a fish-hook, hooked, bent.

hā'-mŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *hamus* = a hook; Gr. χαμός (*chamos*) = a fish-hook; cf. Gael. *cham* = bent, and suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Hamose (q.v.).

Hămp'-dĕn (*p* silent), *s.* [John Hampden, the celebrated patriot, who was mortally wounded in a skirmish at Chalgrove, in Oxfordshire, and died June 24, 1643.]

Hampden clubs, *s. pl.*

Hist.: Clubs formed throughout Britain in 1816, nominally to advocate reform. A Committee drawn from both Houses of Parliament was appointed to inquire into their working, and reported, on February 9, 1817, that their object was revolution.

hăm'-pẽr (1), *s.* [A corrupt. of *hanaper* (q.v.).] A large coarsely-made covered wicker-work basket, used for packing articles for carriage.

"The next rhyming letter shews that her reply was a *hamper* of oysters."—*Cowper: On the High Price of Fish.* (Note.)

* **hăm'-pẽr** (2), *s.* [HAMPER, *v.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Anything which hampers or impedes free action; a fetter.

"Shackles, shacklockes, *hampers,* gives, and chaines."
Browne: Britannia's Pastorals, bk. 1., s. 7.

II. *Naut.:* Equipment and gear about the decks of a vessel.

hăm'-pẽr (1), *v.t.* [Probably the same as *hamble* or *hamel,* from **A.S.** *hamelian* = to mutilate.]

1. To impede the motion or free action of; to shackle, to fetter.

"I must own, I was greatly surprised when I saw the spider immediately sally out, and, in less than a minute, weave a new net round its captive, and when it was fairly *hampered* in this manner, it was seized, and dragged into the hole."—*Goldsmith: The Bee,* No. 4, *The Sagacity of some Insects.*

* 2. To ensnare, to inveigle, to entangle.

"She'll *hamper* thee, and dandle thee like a baby."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., i. 3.

3. To impede, to hinder, to embarrass; to perplex.

"The emperors . . . showed no disposition to *hamper* the general relations between the clergy and their flocks."—*Gardiner & Mullinger: Introd. to Eng. Hist.,* ch. i.

* 4. To hinder, to prevent, to put a stop to.

"To snibbe and *hamper* the hardeneese of herte that reigned in the people."—*Udal: Luke* xxiv.

5. To put out of order; to derange the mechanism of.

* **hăm'-pẽr** (2), *v.t.* [HAMPER (1), *s.*]

1. To put into or enclose in a hamper.

2. To load with hamper.

"If you were well *hampered.*"—*Bailey: Erasmus,* p. 325.

Hămp'-shĭr-īte, *s.* [Eng. *Hampshir(e); -ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: The name given by Hermann, to the steatite of certain steatitic pseudomorphs. Dana does not believes it is a good species.

Hămp'-tŏn Court, *s.* [See def.] The place in Middlesex where Cardinal Wolsey built the palace or mansion which he in 1525 presented to Henry VIII., and which William III. in 1694 altered and enlarged.

¶ *Hampton Court Conference:* [CONFERENCE].

hăm'-shăc-kle, *v.t.* [Eng. *ham,* and *shackle.*]

1. *Lit.:* To fasten the head of an ox, horse, &c., to one of its fore-legs, so as to prevent its straying or running away; to shackle.

2. *Fig:* To hamper; to fetter; to embarrass, to curb, to restrain.

hăm'-stẽr, *s.* [Ger. *hamster;* O. H. Ger. *hamistro, hamastro.*]

Zool.: Cricetus, a genus of Muridæ (Mice), but distinguished from Mus itself by the presence of cheek pouches. The Common Hamster, *Cricetus vulgaris,* is found in Europe, being distributed from the Rhine to Central Siberia. Fossil in the Post-Tertiary.

hăm'-strĭng, *s.* [Eng. *ham,* and *string.*]

Anat.: At the back of the knee-joint the tendon of the biceps muscle forms the outer hamstring, and the sartorius (tailor's muscle), with the tendons of the gracilis, semi-tendinosus, and semi-membranosus, the inner hamstring, with the two heads of the gastrocnemius muscle between. The hamstring muscles extend the hip and flex the knee.

hăm'-strĭng, *v.t.* [HAMSTRING, *s.*] To lame or disable by cutting or severing the tendons of the ham.

"He . . . would have cut his way through them, had they not *hamstringed* his horse."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. v.

hăm'-strŭng, *pa. par.* or *a.* [HAMSTRING, *v.*]

* **hăm'-ų-lar,** *a.* [Lat. *hamulus,* dimin. of *hamus* = a hook.] Hooked; hook-like.

¶ *Hamular process of the sphenoid bone:*

Anat.: A slender, hook-like process; a prolongation of the internal pterygoid plate of the sphenoid bone.

hăm'-ų-lōse, *a.* [Lat. *hamul(us)*; Eng., &c. suff. *-ose,* from Lat. *-osus.*]

Bot.: Covered with little hairs.

hăm'-ų-lŭs, *s.* [Dimin. of Lat. *hamus* (q.v.).]

1. *Bot.:* A hooked bristle. It is found in the flower of Uncinia.

2. *Anat.:* A hook-like process at the apex of the cochlea in the ear.

3. *Surg.:* An instrument for extracting the fetus.

hamulus lachrymalis, *s.*

Anat.: The pointed extremity of the lachrymal canal, fitting into an angle between the superior maxillary and the inferior turbinated bone. (*Quain.*)

hā'-mŭs (pl. **hā'-mī**), *s.* [Lat. = a hook.] [HAMATE.]

Bot. (*Pl.*): Hooks (q.v.).

han, haun, *s.* [HAND.] (*Scotch.*)

* **-han,** *v.t. & i.* [HAVE.]

* **han,** *pres. indic. of v.* [HAVE.]

Hăn, *s.* [Ch.]

Hist.: A Chinese dynasty, reigning from B.C. 20 to A.D. 25. It was founded by Lew Pang, and was succeeded by the Eastern Han Dynasty, which lasted till A.D. 237.

* **hăn'-ăp,** *s.* [O. Fr.] [HANAPER.] A silver or golden goblet or cup used on state occasions.

hăn'-ą-pẽr, * **han-y-pere,** *s.* [Low Lat. *hanaperium* = a basket or vessel for keeping cups in; O. Fr. *hanap* = a cup; A. S. *hnæp*; Dut. *nap*; O. H. Ger. *hnap*; Gr. *napf.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A large basket; a hamper.

"*Banypere* or hamper. *Canistrum.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. *Law:* A kind of basket used by the sovereigns of England in which to hold and carry their treasury while travelling from place to place; the royal treasury. The Clerk of the Hanaper received all moneys due to the Crown for sealing charters, patents, commissions, and writs. He was in daily attendance on the Lord Chancellor or the Lord Keeper in term time and at all times of sealing, having with him leathern bags, into which he put all charters as they were sealed. There was also a Controller of the Hanaper, whose duty it was to see that the fees were duly paid into the hanaper.

"This charge they laid to John Hales, clerk of the *hanaper,* a good and publick spirited man."—*Strype: Memorials; Edw. VI* (an. 1549).

* **hanaper-office,** *s.* An office of the Court of Chancery. By 5 and 6 Vict., c. 103, it was abolished, that Act transferring the duties to other offices.

"These writs (relating to the business of the subject) and the returns to them, were, according to the simplicity of ancient times, originally kept in a *hamper, in hanaperio;* and the others (relating to such matters wherein the Crown is immediately or mediately concerned) were prepared in a little sack or bag; and thence hath arisen the distinction of the *hanaper office* and petty bag office."—*Blackstone: Commentaries,* bk. iii., ch. 4.

Hăn'-bą-līteș, *s. pl.* [Named after Ahmed Ibn Hanbal in the eighth century.]

Religions: A Mohammedan sect; a branch of the Sunnites.

***hançe, *haunce,** *v.t.* [ENHANCE.] To raise; to elevate.

"But sothly they change her almicanteras, for the *haunsing* of the pole."—*Chaucer: Astrolabe.*

hănçe, *s.* [HAUNCH.]

1. *Architecture:*

(1) The two lower portions of a four-centred arch; the part between the haunch (haunch) and the springing.

(2) A small arch by which a straight lintel is sometimes united to its jamb or impost.

(3) (*Pl.*): The ends of elliptical arches, which are arcs of smaller circles than the middle part of the arch.

2. *Naut.* (*Pl.*): Falls of the fife-rails placed on balusters on the poop and quarter-deck down to the gangway.

hanch, *s.* [HAUNCH.]

hăn'-çhĭn-ŏl, *s.* [Mexican.)

Bot.: *Heimia salicifolia*, a plant of the order Lythraceæ, having yellow flowers, whilst most of the order have red or purple. It is said to excite violent perspiration, and is used by the Mexicans as a powerful remedy in venereal diseases.

hăn-cor'-nĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Phil. Hancorn.]

Bot.: A genus of Apocynaceæ, tribe Carisseæ. *Hancornia pubescens* is a tree with a viscid milky juice, pendulous branches, fragrant flowers, and a delicious fruit about as large as a plum. It grows in Brazil.

hănd, *hande, *hond, *honde, *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *hand, hond*; cogn. with Dut. *hand*; Icel. *hönd, hand*; Sw. *hand*; Dan. *haand*; O. H. Ger. *hant*; Goth. *handus*; Ger. *hand*. From the same root as Goth. *hinthan* (pa. t. *hanth*, pa. par. *hunthans*) = to take, to seize.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) In the same sense as II. 1.

(2) A measure of four inches; a palm, used chiefly in the measuring of a horse: as, a horse thirteen *hands* high.

(3) As much as may be held in the hand; a handful.

(4) A handle or helve.

2. *Figuratively:*

*(1) Performance, handiwork, workmanship.

"Ye have made a fine *hand*, fellows."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., v. 4.

(2) Power or capability of performance; skill.

(3) An act, a deed, that which is done.

"Thou sawest the contradiction between my heart and *hand*."—*King Charles: Eikon Basilike.*

(4) Action, labour; act of the hand; exertion.

*(5) Manner of proceeding or action.

"As her majesty hath received great profit, so may she, by a moderate *hand*, from time to time reap the like."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

(6) Agency; part or share in acting or performing.

"God must have set a more than ordinary esteem upon that which David was not thought fit to have an *hand* in."—*South: Sermons.*

(7) Agency, medium.

"The word of the Lord, which he spake by the *hand* of his servant Ahijah the prophet."—*1 Kings* xiv. 18.

(8) Side, direction, part; whether right or left.

"For the other side of the court-gate on this *hand*, and that *hand*, were hangings of fifteen cubits."—*Exodus* xxxviii. 15.

(9) Part, quarter, side.

"It is allowed on all *hands*, that the people of England are more corrupt in their morals than any other nation this day under the sun."—*Swift.*

(10) Possession, power, control, management, superintendence.

"Sacraments serve as the model instruments of God to that purpose; the use whereof is in our *hands*."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

* (11) Advantage, gain, superiority.

"The French king, supposing to make his *hand* by those rude ravages in England."—*Hayward*

* (12) Influence, power, control.

"Flattery, the dangerous nurse of vice,
Got *hand* upon his youth."—*Daniel: Civil Wars.*

* (13) Method of government; discipline; restraint.

"Menelaus bare an heavy *hand* over the citizens."—*2 Maccabees* v. 23.

* (14) An agent; a person or medium employed. (*Swift.*)

(15) A workman; an agent.

"A dictionary containing a natural history requires too many *hands*, as well as too much time."—*Locke.*

(16) A person employed, a workman; as, There are so many *hands* engaged. Specif., used of the number of sailors in a vessel: as, She carried so many *hands*.

(17) A person; used especially in such phrases as, He is a fine *hand* at speaking; a poor *hand* at talking, &c.

(18) A style of writing or penmanship.

"Here is the indictment of the good Lord Hastings, Which in a set *hand* fairly is engrossed."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 4.

* (19) Rate, price.

"Business is bought at a dear *hand*, where there is small dispatch."—*Bacon.*

* (20) Terms, condition.

"Admire and accept the mystery; but at no *hand* by pride, ignorance, interest, or vanity wrest it to ignoble senses."—*Taylor: Worthy Communicant.*

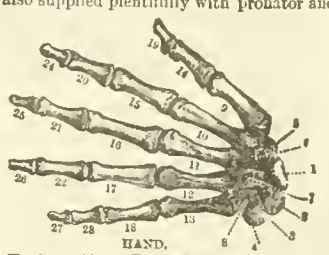
* (21) A scheme, course, or line of action.

"Consult of your own ways, and think which *hand* is best to take."—*Ben Jonson.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anatomy:*

(1) *Human*: The organ of prehension is composed of twenty-seven bones: eight carpal, five metacarpal, and fourteen phalangeal. It is also supplied plentifully with pronator and



HAND.

1. The Scaphoid. 2. The Semilunar. 3. The Cuneiform. 4. The Pisiform. 5. The Trapezium. 6. The Trapezoides. 7. The Os Magnum. 8. The Uniform. 9, 10, 11, 12, 13. The Metacarpal bones. 14 to 27. The three rows of Phalanges.

supinator muscles, flexors and extensors, the former on the palmar aspect of the hand, the latter on the back, and with nerves and blood-vessels, ligaments, articulations, skin, nails, and in most cases, on the back of the hand, especially in the male sex, a quantity of hair.

(2) *Compar.*: All vertebrate animals have their anterior extremities terminated by bones corresponding to those of the human hand, but the latter is more complicated and susceptible of being used for a greater variety of purposes than in their case. The footprints of the Labyrinthodont Amphibians are so much like those which would be left by a hand that they were called originally Cheirotherium. As genuine internal bones do not exist in the Invertebrata, parts superficially resembling the human hand are not homologous with the anatomical structure of that organ in man.

2. *Horol.*: The pointer or index-finger of a watch, clock, or counter: hour, minute, seconds, as the case may be; or known by the dial to which it belongs, as in the respective dials of the gasmeter or other dial-register.

"An idler is a watch that wants both *hands*."
Cowper: Retirement, 631.

3. *Firearms*: The small of a gun-stock.

4. *Cards:*

(1) The cards held by a single player.

"When they came and looked over the *hands*, a game the like of which had never been seen was played for their edification."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, April 17, 1884.

(2) A game at cards.

(3) A part or share in a game of cards.

"Your half-and-half players who have no objection to take a *hand*."—*Lamb: Essays of Elia; Mrs. Battle.*

(4) One of the players in a game of cards; the eldest hand is the player next after the dealer, in the order in which the cards are dealt.

(5) A single round in a game, in which all the cards dealt are played.

5. *Tennis, Rackets, &c.*: A player's turn to serve the ball.

6. *Commercial:*

(1) Five of any article of sale: as, five oranges or five herrings make a *hand*.

(2) A bundle or head of tobacco leaves tied together without the stem being stripped.

(3) A shoulder of pork. (*Mrs. Gaskell: Sylvia's Lovers*, ch. iv.)

B. *As adjective:*

I. Belonging to or used by the hand; common in composition.

* 2. Tame.

¶ 1. *At hand*: Near, close; not distant or far off.

(1) *Of place*: (*Shakesp.: Mer. of Ven.*, v. 1).

(2) *Of time*: (*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, v. 4).

* 2. *At any hand*: On any account; at any rate.

"Let him fetch off his drum *at any hand*."
Shakesp.: All's Well That Ends Well, iii. 6.

* 3. *At no hand*: On no account.

4. *At the hand or hands of*: From, through; by the agency or medium of.

"Let Tamar dress the meat in my sight, that I may eat it *at her hand*."—*2 Samuel* xiii. 5.

5. *At first hand*: Directly from the producer or originator; fresh, new, direct.

6. *At second hand*: From an intermediate source; not directly.

7. *By hand*:

(1) With the hands, as distinguished from the use of instruments or machines: as, a drawing done *by hand*.

(2) By the medium of a messenger or agent: as, To send a letter *by hand*.

(3) A term applied to the artificial rearing of children or the young of the lower animals.

"Be grateful, boy, to them which brought you up *by hand*."—*Dickens: Great Expectations*, ch. iv.

8. *For one's own hand*: For one's self; for one's own account or interest.

9. *From hand to hand*: From one person to another.

"Lapse *from hand to hand*."
Tennyson: Talking Oak, 258.

10. *In hand*:

(1) In a state of preparation or execution.

"What revels are *in hand*?"
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, v. 1.

(2) Present payment; in respect to the receiver.

"A considerable reward *in hand*."—*Tillotson.*

(3) Under consideration or debate.

"It is indifferent to the matter *in hand*."—*Locke.*

(4) Under control: as, To keep a horse well *in hand*.

11. *In one's hands*: In one's control, management, or discretion.

"Leaving the matter entirely *in their hands*."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. xi., pt. i., § 1, vol. i., p. 411.

12. *Off one's hands*: Finished, done with.

13. *On hand*: In present possession; in stock.

14. *On one's hands*: In one's care, control, or management; as a burden to one.

15. *Out of hand*:

(1) Done, ended, completed.

(2) At once, off hand, directly; without hesitation.

"They executed his commandement *out of hande*."—*Goldinge: Cæsar*, fo. 120.

16. *To one's hand*: Ready, prepared; in readiness.

17. *Under one's hand*: With the proper signature of the person's name.

* 18. *Hand in and out*: An old game prohibited by Edward IV.

19. *Hand in hand, hand-in-hand*:

(1) *Lit.*: With hands mutually clasped.

"Enoch and Annie sitting *hand in hand*."
Tennyson: Enoch Arden, 62.

(2) *Figuratively*:

(a) In union; unitedly.

"Beauty and anguish walking *hand-in-hand*."
Tennyson: Dream of Fair Women, 15.

* (b) Fit, pat, apt.

"A kind of *hand-in-hand* comparison."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, i. 5.

20. *Hand over hand*:

(1) *Lit.*: By passing the hands alternately one above or before the other: as, To climb a rope *hand over hand*.

(2) *Fig.*: Rapidly.

* 21. *Hand over head*: Negligently, rashly, carelessly; without looking or seeing what one does or is about.

"The titles, which *hand over head* have served their turn."—*Bacon.*

22. *Hand to hand, * Hande to hande*:

(1) *As adj.*: Close together.

(2) *As adv.*: In close fight.

"Saubarzanes there made a challenge to fyght *hande to hande*."—*Brende: Quintus Curtius*, fo. 184.

23. *Hand to mouth:* As present or pressing wants require, without making provision for the future.

"I can get bread from *hand to mouth*, and make even at the year's end."—*L'Estrange.*

24. *Hands off:* Stand off! forbear to touch!

25. *Heavy on hand:* Hard to manage.

26. *Hot at hand:* Difficult to manage.

"Hollow men, like horses *hot at hand*."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iv. 2.

27. *Light in hand:* Easy to manage.

¶ These last three meanings are borrowed from the manège.

28. *To ask* (or *give*) *the hand of:* To ask (or give) in marriage.

29. *To be hand and glove with:* To be very intimate with.

30. *To bear a hand:*

Naut.: To help, to give a helping hand; to hasten.

* 31. *To bear in hand*, * *To bear on hand*, * *To bear on honde:* To delude; to cheat or mock by false promises.

"A rascally yea forsooth knave, *to bear in hand*, and then stand upon security."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, i. 2

32. *To change hands:* To change owners; to become the property of another.

33. *To come to hand:* To be received; to come within one's reach.

"First fruits, the green ear, and the yellow sheaf,
Uncull'd, as *came to hand*."
Milton: P. L., xi. 436.

* 34. *To get hand:* To gain influence.

* 35. *To give one's hands:* To applaud, to approve by applause.

36. *To give the hand to:* To be reconciled to.

37. *To have a hand in:* To have a share in; to be concerned in; to be mixed up in.

38. *To have one's hands full:* To be fully occupied; to be full of business.

* 39. *To hold hand with:* To be equal; to hold one's own; to vie; to rival.

"She in beauty, education, blood,
Holds hands with any princess in the world."
Shakesp.: King John, ii. 2.

40. *To lay hands on:*

(1) To assault.

(2) To seize.

41. *To lend a hand:* To help, to give assistance.

* 42. *To make a hand:* To gain an advantage; to profit.

* 43. *To put* (or *stretch*) *forth the hand against:*

Scrip.: To use violence against; to attack.

* 44. *To put one's hands to another's goods:*

Scrip.: To steal them.

* 45. *To put the last* (or *finishing*) *hand to:* To finish off; to give the last touch or polish to.

46. *To set the hand to:* To undertake; to engage in.

"That the Lord thy God may bless thee, in all that thou *settest thine hand to*."—*Deut.* xxiii. 20.

47. *To shake hands:* To clasp the right hand mutually in token of friendship, greeting, or reconciliation.

* 48. *To strike hands:* To make a bargain or contract; to become surety.

49. *To take by the hand:* To take under one's protection, care, or guidance.

50. *To take in hand:* To undertake, to attempt.

"Out of them you dare *take in hand* to lay open the original of such a nation."—*Spenser: Present State of Ireland.*

51. *To wash one's hands of:* To declare oneself no longer responsible for; to renounce for ever.

52. *A cool hand:* One who is not easily abashed or put out of countenance.

53. *A heavy hand:* Severity, oppression.

54. *A light hand:* Gentleness, moderation, kindness.

55. *An old hand:* One who is experienced, not a novice.

56. *A slack hand:* Idleness, carelessness.

57. *A strict hand:* Severe or vigorous discipline.

58. *Clean hands:* Innocence, freedom from guilt.

* 59. *To stand one in hand:* To concern, to be of importance to.

"*It standeth Him in hand*, it toucheth Him in honour."—*Andrewes: Sermons*, iv. 14.

hand-anvil, *s.*

Locksmith.: A small movable anvil used by locksmiths. It may be supported by the work-bench or held in one hand; a stake.

hand-axe, *s.* A light axe which may be used in one hand in the manner of a hatchet.

hand-ball, *s.* [Handball.]

hand-barrow, *s.* [Handbarrow.]

hand-bill, *s.* A bill-hook; a chopping-tool. [Bill-hook.]

hand-board, *s.* A board used in rolling port-fire cases and similar work.

hand-book, *s.* [Ger. *handbuch.*] A small book or treatise on any subject, such as could be easily carried in the hand; a compendium; a manual.

hand-borer, *s.*

Well-boring: A pitching-borer or short borer used at the commencement of a well or shaft.

* **hand-borrow,** *s.* A surety, a manual pledge. (*Wharton.*)

hand-brace, *s.* A tool for boring, consisting of a cranked spindle, at one end of which a broad head or breast-plate is attached by a swivel; at the other end a socket, into which a drill can be fixed.

hand-cart, *s.* A two-wheeled vehicle, its body balanced on its axle, adapted to carry loads of parcels or goods, and propelled by hand. The varieties of the hand-cart are somewhat numerous, but they all preserve the general features stated.

* **hand-craft,** *s.* [Handicraft.]

* **hand-craftsman,** *s.* [Handicrafts-man.]

hand-cultivator, *s.*

Agric.: A cultivator on a small scale, adapted to be drawn or propelled by manual power.

hand-culverin, *s.* A culverin small enough to be carried in the hand. It was in use for a time from about A.D. 1440.

hand-director, *s.*

Music: An apparatus designed to assist a player to acquire a good position of the hands at the piano; a hand-guide.

hand-drill, *s.* A drilling-tool for metal, operated by hand, in contradistinction to a drilling machine.

hand-drop, *s.* A popular name for paralysis of the hand, caused by the action of lead.

hand-fast, *v.t.* [Handfast.]

* **hand-fasting,** *s.* [Handfasting.]

hand feed-pump, *s.*

Naut.: A deck feeding-pump.

* **hand-fetter,** *s.* A manacle; a handcuff.

hand-file, *s.* A generic term, including most forms of files. [File.]

hand-fish, *s.* [Cheironectes.]

hand-footed, *a.* Having feet formed like the human hand; cheiropodous.

hand-gear, *s.*

Steam-eng.: The handles of the working gear. The parts by which the driver controls the action of the engine; three sets of levers and rods connected to the slide-valve, eccentric-rods, regulator-valves, and feed-pipecocks, whereby he can put on or shut off steam to the cylinders, water to the boiler, or place the slide-valves in a forward or backward position at his pleasure.

hand-grapnel, *s.*

Naut.: A small anchor.

hand-grenade, *s.* [Grenade, ¶.]

***hand-grip,** ***hand-gripe,** *s.* [Hand-onipe.]

hand-guide, *s.*

Music: The same as Hand-director. [Guide-main.]

* **hand-gyve,** *v.t.* To manacle.

hand-hammer, *s.* The machinist's working hammer, used in engine, and boiler work, in contradistinction to the two-handed flogging hammer and the sledge.

hand-hole, *s.*

Steam-boiler: A small hole at or near the bottom of a boiler, for the insertion of the hand in cleaning, &c. It is closed by a hand-hole plate, and is smaller than a manhole.

hand-hook, *s.*

Forging:

1. A bent instrument used by smiths in twisting square iron.

2. A hook for handling shells; a shell-hook.

hand-jack, *s.* A portable mechanical power for elevating the end of a block of stone or piece of timber, to allow rollers to be put underneath. The power is obtained by a rack and pinion, placed in a block of wood about thirty inches long, ten broad, and six wide.

hand-language, *s.* The art of conversing with the hands; dactylology; cheirology. [Gesture-language.]

hand-lathe, *s.*

1. A small lathe mounted on a bench or table and turned by a hand-crank, or by a bow. It is usually portable, and may be secured by a clamp to the bench. It is used by watch and clock makers, dentists, and other workers in small machinery.

2. A bar-lathe; one whose puppets slide on a prismatic bar.

hand-letter, *s.*

Bookbind.: A finisher's hand-tool whose face is a single letter.

hand-levels, *s. pl.*

Mining: Levels in Yorkshire, about four feet in height, and three feet in width, giving just room enough for a man to pass through in a constrained position, pushing before him a little waggon called a driving waggon.

hand-made, *a.*

Paper: Said of paper made with a wire-cloth and deckel, by slipping out a quantity of pulp, allowing a partial drainage, and then transferring the mat to the felts.

* **hand-making,** *s.* The act of pilfering or thieving; theft.

hand-mallet, *s.* A mallet with a wooden handle.

hand-mould, *s.* The mould in which hand-made type is cast. It has a lip to receive the metal which runs into the mould containing the matrix. The mould is then opened, and the type drops out.

hand-organ, *s.* An organ arranged to play automatically from a rotatory motion; its parts consist of the pipes, arranged vertically in the front, the barrel, placed at the top and back, the keys, vertically between the two, the bellows under the barrel, and the grinding and shifting gear at the side. [Musical-box.]

hand-paper, *s.* A particular sort of paper well-known in the Record Office, and so called from the water-mark (☞), which goes back to the fifteenth century.

hand-pegger, *s.* A portable pegging-machine, operated by hand, and fed around the shoe, the operator holding the machine in a vertical position, and turning a crank which sets all its working parts in motion.

hand-plant, hand-tree, *s.*

Bot.: The Manita (*Cheirostemon platanoides*), one of the Sterculiads. Calyx large, angular; corolla none, stamens combined into a column, with five narrow anthers surrounding the curved style. These resemble a hand, furnished with long claws. It is found in Mexico.

hand-planter, *s.* A corn-planter carried in the hands, or by one hand, and thrust into the ground like a stick. (*American.*)

* **hand-play,** *s.* A word formed on the analogy of sword-play (q.v.); the interchange of blows in hand-to-hand encounters.

"Some lingering memory of Scandinavian glee in the hard *hand-play* of battle."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, May 2, 1884.

hand-press, *s.* A press worked by the hand, as distinguished from one worked by steam, water, &c.

hand-promise, *s.* A peculiarly solemn and, unless by common consent, irrevocable form of betrothal, usual among the Irish peasantry. Whenever one of the parties to a hand-promise dies, without having been re-

leased, or having released the other, the survivor, in presence of witnesses, grasps the hand of the deceased, repeating a special form of words recalling the promise.

"Few would rely on the word or oath of any man who had been known to break a *hand-promise*."—*Carleton: Traits & Stories; Going to Maynooth.*

hand-pump, *s.*

Steam-engine:

1. A pump placed alongside the fire-box of a locomotive and worked by a hand-lever, to feed the boiler when the engine has to stand with steam up.

2. An ordinary small pump for domestic and other uses, as distinguished from a power pump.

hand-punch, *s.* A punch for perforating tickets, leather, or paper, for the insertion of eyelets or for other purposes. It has a cutting tube and an anvil, or a punch and hollow die. The conductor's punch is a familar instance.

hand-rubbing, *s.* The name given in the army to the manipulation which horses' legs undergo, chiefly at feeding-times, and which should be continued for about twenty minutes. (*Voyle.*)

* **hand-sale,** *s.* A sale made or confirmed by joining of hands.

hand-screen, *s.* A small fan-like screen, used by ladies to keep off the heat of a fire, a glaring light, &c.

hand-shears, *s.*

Metal-working:

1. A machine for cutting metallic plates, having a reciprocating knife, cutting shearwise, and moved by a hand-lever.

2. Shears used by hand in cutting sheet-metal.

* **hand-shoe,** *s.* [HANDSHOE.]

hand-shuttle, *s.*

Weaving: The common-shuttle, as distinguished from the fly-shuttle.

* **hand-smooth,** a. Perfectly smooth or flat.

hand spinning-machine, *s.* [SPINNING-WHEEL.]

hand-stamp, *s.* A stamp for cancelling, dating, or addressing papers, envelopes, documents, &c.

hand-swipe, *s.* The well-sweep or well-pole of the West; the shadûf of Egypt and Syria. [SHADUF.]

hand-timber, *s.* Underwood.

hand-tree, *s.* [HAND-PLANT.]

hand-truck, *s.* A small truck used in mills, shops, and warehouses.

hand-waled, *a.* Picked out with the hand; carefully selected. (*Scotch.*)

hand-wheel, *s.* The term applied to wheels which are turned by hand to actuate machinery, to set it in motion or to stop it.

Hand-wheel lathe: [HAND-LATHE].

hand-winged, *a.* Furnished with hands developed into wings, cheiropterous; used of bats.

* **hand-weapon,** *s.* A weapon to be wielded by the hand. (*Numbers* xxxv. 18.)

hands down, *adv.*

1. *Lit. & Racing:* Winning with ease; having no occasion to call upon a horse.

2. *Fig.:* Easily; without exertion.

"He's the boy who can give Max Müller ten languages start, and beat him *hands down* in a canter."—*Truth*, April 10, 1884, p. 545.

hănd, *v.t. & i.* [HAND, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To give or transmit with the hand.

2. To transmit, to give in succession; to pass on (generally with *down*).

"I know no other way of securing these monuments, and making them numerous enough to be *handed down* to future ages."—*Addison: On Medals.*

3. To seize; to lay hands on; to touch.

"If you can command these elements to silence, and work the peace of the present, we will not *hand* a rope more."—*Shakesp.: Tempest*, I. 1.

4. To guide or lead by the hand.

"This therefore should be carefully watched, and a young man with great diligence *handed* over it."—*Locke.*

5. To manage with the hand or hands; to move with the hand.

"I bless my chains, I *hand* my oar."
Prior: Lady's Looking Glass.

* 6. To handfast; to pledge by the hand.

"If any two be but once *handed* in the Church."—*Milton: Doctrine & Discipline of Divorce.*

* 7. To be or go hand in hand with; to devote one's self to.

"When I was young
And *handed* love as you do."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, IV 4.

II. *Naut.:* To furl, as a sail.

"To risk the driving gale
Or steer, or row, or agile *hand* the sail."
Grainger: Tibullus, I. 4.

* **B.** *Intrans:* To go hand in hand with; to co-operate; to agree.

"Let but my power and means *hand* with my will."
Massinger: Renegado, IV. 1.

hănd'-bâll, *s.* [Eng. *hand*, and *ball.*] A game of ball played with the hand.

hănd'-bär-rōw, *s.* [Eng. *hand*, and *barrow.*] A kind of stretcher, having a pair of handles at each end, and adapted to be carried by two men. A hand bearer, litter, bier, or stretcher. It is sometimes furnished with legs.

"Set the board whereon the hive standeth on a *handbarrow*, and carry them to the place you intend."—*Mortimer: On Husbandry.*

hănd'-bas-kĕt, *s.* [Eng. *hand*, and *basket.*] A small or portable basket.

"You must have woollen yarn to tie grafts with, and a small *handbasket* to carry them in."—*Mortimer: On Husbandry.*

hănd'-bĕll, *s.* [Eng. *hand*, and *bell.*] A small bell to be rung with the hand, as distinguished from one rung by means of a rope or bell-pull.

hănd'-bĭll, *s.* [Eng. *hand*, and *bill.*] A loose sheet of printed paper, distributed for the purpose of circulating information either of public or private interest.

"Satirical *handbills* were distributed in the lobby."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

* **hănd'-blōw,** *s.* [Eng. *hand*, and *blow*, *s.*] A blow or stroke with the hand.

hănd'-bōw, *s.* [Eng. *hand*, and *bow.*] A bow worked solely by the hand, as distinguished from one in which aid is also rendered by the foot.

hănd'-brĕadth, *s.* [Eng. *hand*, and *breadth.*] The space equal to the breadth of the hand; a palm.

"A border of an *handbreadth* round about."—*Exodus* xxv. 25.

† **hănd'-cloth,** *s.* [Eng. *hand*, and *cloth.*] A handkerchief.

hănd'-cŭff, *s.* [An adaptation of Mid. Eng. *handcofs*; A.S. *handcofs*, by confusion with Mid. Eng. *coffes*=cuffs. Usually in the plural, *handcuffs.*] A chain and locking-rings; a strap or other fastening for the hands.

hănd'-cŭff, *v.t.* [HANDCUFF, *s.*]

1. *Lit.:* To confine the hands with handcuffs; to manacle.

"See Bedlam's closeted and *handcuffed* charge."
Cowper: Tirocinium, 819.

* 2. *Fig.:* To confine or tie down firmly.

hănd'-ĕd, a. [Eng. *hand*; *-ed.*]

* 1. Having the hands joined; hand in hand.

"Into their inmost bower,
Handed they went." *Milton: P. L.*, IV. 739.

2. Having a hand possessed of or distinguished by some property or characteristic: as, empty-*handed.*

"What false Italian
(As poisonous tongued, as *handed*) hath prevailed?"
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, III. 2.

3. Having the use of the hand. (In composition.)

"And among al these folke were seuen hundred lefte *handed* men."—*Bible* (1551), *Judges* xx.

hănd'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *hand*; *-er.*] One who hands or transmits; one who passes anything on or over.

"He shall have £50 for such discovery aforesaid of the printer, or the publisher of it from the press, and for the *hander* of it to the press £100, &c."—*Life of Marvell: Proclamation* (1678).

* **hănd'-fast,** * **hande-fast,** *s.* & *a.* [HANDFAST, *v.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A hold or grasp with the hand.

"But the ground underfoot being slipperie . . . theyr *handfast* failed."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, III. 64.

2. Hold, custody, constraint, confinement.

"If that shepherd be not in *handfast*, let him fly."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, IV. 3.

3. A contract, a pledge; a marriage engagement.

"And can it be, that this most perfect creature,
Should leave the *handfast* that he had of grace,
To fall into a woman's easy arms?"
Beaum. & Flet. Woman Hater, III.

B. *As adj.:* Made fast by contract; betrothed, engaged.

"A mayde made *handefast* or sure to a man in the howse of her father."—*Bale: Apologie*, fo. 151.

* **hănd'-fast,** * **hande-fast,** *v.t.* [A.S. *handfæstan*; Icel. *handfesta.*]

1. To bind by a contract or engagement; to betroth, to pledge.

"A gentleman, being *handfasted* to a gentlewoman, and sure to her, as he thought, afterwards lost her, being made faster to another man."—*Wilson: Art of Rhetorique*, p. 144.

2. To join together solemnly by the hand; to marry.

3. To put under a pledge; to bind by a pledge or security.

"He that tooke him [Sir James of Desmond] was a smith, and seruant to Sir Cormac, who foorthwith *handfasted* him."—*Holinshed: Chronicles of Ireland* (1530).

4. To oblige by duty; to bind.

"We list not so *handfast* ourselves to God Almighty."—*Abp Sancroft.*

* **hănd'-fast-ĭng,** *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [HANDFAST, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* Betrothment. (*Wharton.*)

* **hănd-fast-lȳ,** * **hand-fast-lie,** *adv.* [Eng. *handfast*; *-ly.*] By pledge, under a pledge, solemnly.

"The Scots would most holilie and *handfastlie* promise."—*Holinshed: History of Scotland* (1546).

hănd'-fŭl, * **hănd'-fūll,** * **hond-full,** * **hon-ful,** *s.* [A.S. *hundfull*; Icel. *handfyllr*; Ger. *handvoll.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. As much as can be held or embraced in the hand.

"Be not too narrow, husbandman; but fling
From the full sheaf, with charitable stealth,
The liberal *handfull.*" *Thomson: Autumn*, 169.

* 2. The breadth of the hand; a hand-breadth; a space of four inches.

"Take one vessel of silver, and another of wood, each full of water, and knap the tongs together about an *handful* from the bottom."—*Bacon.*

* 3. As much as the arms will embrace.

II. *Figuratively:*

* 1. As much as can be done; full employment or work.

"Being in possession of the town, they had their *handful* to defend themselves from firing."—*Raleigh: History of the World.*

2. A small number or quantity.

"If they had not received a check upon their first arrival in the town by a *handfull* of men."—*Ludlow: Memoirs* I. 124.

hănd'-găl-lōp, *s.* [Eng. *hand*, and *gallop.*]

1. *Lit.:* A slow and easy gallop, in which the horse is kept well in hand to prevent increase or excess of speed.

* 2. *Fig.:* An easy, rapid movement.

"He is always upon a *handygallop*, and his verse runs upon carpet ground."—*Dryden.*

hănd'-glass, *s.* [Eog. *hand*, and *glass.*]

1. A bell glass or glazed frame, for the protection of plants.

2. A half-minute glass, used as a measurer of time in running out the log-line. [LOG.]

3. A small mirror with a handle.

* **hănd'-grīpe,** *s.* [Eng. *hand*, and *gripe.*] A grip or clasping of the hand; a close struggle.

hănd'-gŭn, *s.* [Eng. *hand*, and *gun.*] A gun carried in the hand; a firearm.

"As cannons, demicannons, *handguns*, and muskets."—*Camden.*

hănd'-ĭ-căp, * **hand-y-cappe,** *s.* & *a.* [For *hand i(n) cap*, from the drawing of lots out of a hat or cap.]

A. *As substantive:*

* 1. *Cards:* An old game at cards, not unlike loo, but with this difference: the winner of one trick had to put a double stake into the pool, the winner of two tricks a triple stake, and so on.

"Here some of us felle to *handycappe*, a sport that I never knew before."—*Pepys Diary*, Sept. 18, 1660.

2. *Racing:*

(1) The allowance of time, distance, or weight made to the inferior competitors in a race with the object of bringing all as nearly as possible to an equality; the extra weight imposed upon a superior horse in order to reduce his chance of winning to an equality with that of an inferior animal. The allowance of time or distance by a superior to an inferior performer is the system generally adopted in races between pedestrians, the imposition of extra weight that adopted in horse-racing. The handicap is framed in accordance with the known previous performances of the competitors, and in horse-racing also with regard to the sex and age of the animals engaged. The principle is the same in other contests, as in billiards a superior player is handicapped by having to allow his inferior competitor a start of a certain number of points.

(2) A race or contest in which the competitors are brought as nearly as possible to an equality by the allowance of time, distance, &c., or the imposition of extra weight.

"The most important *handicaps* of the year."—*Field*, Oct. 27, 1883.

B. *As adj.:* A term applied to a race or contest in which the competitors are handicapped.

hănd'-ĭ-căp, *v.t.* [HANDICAP, *s.*]

1. *Lit.:* To bring the competitors in a race or other contest as nearly as possible on an equality, by the allowance of time, distance, weight, or other advantage, to the inferior competitors, or by imposing extra weight, distance, &c., upon the superior.

"*Handicapped* to give a four-year-old no less than 2st. 11lb."—*Field*, Oct. 27, 1883.

2. *Fig.:* To embarrass, hinder, or impede in any way, as compared with others. (Often with adv. *heavily.*)

hănd'-ĭ-căp-pĕr, *s.* [Eng. *handicap*; *-er.*] One who frames or makes up a handicap.

"Throwing dust in the eyes of the *handicapper*."—*Field*, Oct. 27, 1883.

hănd'-ĭ craft, *s.* & *a.* [A corrupt. of *handcraft*, the *i* being inserted in imitation of handiwork; A.S. *handcraft* = a trade.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. Work performed by the hand; manual labour or occupation.

"He was first bred to a *handicraft*, and as I take it to a taylor."—*Fuller: Worthies; Cheshire.*

* **2.** One who lives by manual labour; one skilled in a mechanical art, a handicraftsman.

"The townes be not only the ornament of the realme, but also the seate of merchaunts, the place of *handicraftes*."—*Sir J. Cheke: Hurt of Sedition.*

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining or relating to handicraft or manual labour.

hănd'-ĭ-crafts-măn, *s.* [Eng. *handicraft*; *-man.*] One employed or skilled in handicraft; one who lives by manual labour.

"Often it chanceth that a *handicraftsman* doth so earnestly bestow his vacant and spare hours in learning."—*More: Utopia* (ed. *Robinson*), bk. ii., ch. iv.

hănd'-ĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *handy*; *-ly.*]

1. In a handy manner; with skill or dexterity.

2. Conveniently, aptly, suitably.

hănd'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *handy*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being handy; skill, dexterity, readiness; convenience.

hănd-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [HAND, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of delivering or transmitting with the hand; transmission.

handing-up, *s.*

Japanning: The operation of polishing japanned articles by rubbing them with the hand when they have become dull.

hănd'-ĭ-wŏrk, * **hand-i-werk,** * **hand-y-work,** * **hond-i-werc,** *s.* [A.S. *handgewcorc*, from *hand* = hand, and *geweorc* = *weorc* = work; Icel. *handeverk.*] Work done by the hands; manual labour; manufacture; the product of labour.

"God, which wisheth to the works of his own hands, in that they are his own *handiwork*, all happiness."—*Hooker: Ecclesiastical Polity.*

* **hand'-kĕr-chĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *hand*, and *kercher.*] A handkerchief.

"He showed me your *handkercher*."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, v. 2.

hănd'-kĕr-chief, * **hand-ker-chefo,** *s.* [Eng. *hand*, and *kerchief.*]

1. A piece of cloth, silk, linen, or cotton, carried about the person for the purpose of wiping the hands, &c.

"Others . . . held up *handkerchiefs* in token of submission."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

2. A neckcloth, a neckerchief.

hănd'-dle, * **han-del,** * **handell,** * **han-dlen,** *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *handlian*, from *hand* = hand; Dut. *handelen*; Icel. *höndla*; Dan. *handle*; Sw. *handla*; Ger. *handeln.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To touch; to feel with the hands; to bring the hands into contact with.

"*Handle* me and see, for a spirit hath not flesh and bones as ye see me have."—*Luke* xxiv. 39.

2. To manage; to make use of; to wield or use with the hands.

"All vessels are best *handled* by their anase or eare, on what part soever they stand."—*Mede: Texts of Scripture*, Dis. 35.

II. *Figuratively:*

* **1.** To exercise with the hands; to make used to the hands.

"The hardness of the winters forces the breeders there to house and *handle* their colts six months every year."—*Temple.*

2. To treat, to use.

"How wert thou *handled*, being prisoner?"
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., i. 4.

3. To treat of; to deal with; to discourse upon.

"The work might in truth be judged brainish, if nothing but amorous humour were *handled* therein."—*Drayton: Heroical Epistles.* (To the Reader.)

* **4.** To deal with, to practise.

"They that *handle* the law know me not."—*Jer.* ii. 8.

B. *Intrans.:* To feel with the hands; to have the sense of feeling; to be able to work with the hands.

"Hands have they, but they *handle* not."—*Ps.* cxv. 7.

hăn'-dle, * **han-del,** * **han-dell,** * **han-dyl,** * **hon-dle,** *s.* [A.S. *handle.*] [HANDLE, *v.*]

I. *Lit.:* That part of a thing by which it is grasped and held in the hand; in various articles handles are known by specific names.

"The shield of old Peleides, which Fame lifts to the skies,
Even to the *handles*."
Chapman: Homer's Iliad viii.

2. *Fig.:* An instrument or means by which anything is done.

"He would gladly catch holde of some small *handell* to kepe hys money fast."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 330.

¶ (1) *To give a handle:* To furnish or supply an occasion, opportunity, or means.

"The defence of Vatinius *gave a* plausible *handle* for some censure upon Cicero."—*Melmoth: Cicero*, bk. ii., let. 17. (Note 5.)

(2) *A handle to one's name:* A title. (*Colloquial.*)

* **hăn'-dle-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *handle*; *-able.*] That may or can be handled.

hănd'-lēad, *s.* [Eng. *hand*, and *lead.*]

Naut.: A small lead for sounding; the term is used in contradistinction to *deep-sea lead.* The hand-lead weighs from seven to eleven pounds, and is used with twenty fathoms of line. [SOUNDING.]

hănd'-lĕr, *s.* [Eng. *handl(e)*; *-er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who handles.

2. *Tanning:* A pit containing a weak ooze for the early portion of the tanning process.

hănd'-lĕss, * **hande-lesse,** *a.* [Eng. *hand*; *-less.*]

1. Destitute of or without a hand or hands.

"Speak, my Lavinia, what accursed hand
Hath made thee *handless*?"
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, iii. 1.

2. Awkward. (*Scotch.*)

hănd'-lĭng, * **han-del-ing,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [HANDLE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of touching with the hands; the state of being touched.

"Now humble, as the ripest mulberry,
Now will not hold the *handling*."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 2.

2. Usage, treatment.

"To thinke how she through guyleful *handeling* . . .
Is from her knight divorced in despayre."
Spenser: F. Q., I. iii. 2.

* **3.** Actions, behaviour.

"The wayes of their doynges and *handlinges* shall be in their power."—*Bible* (1551), 4 *Esdras* xv.

4. The treatment of a subject; a discourse upon a subject.

"I have little time left me for the *handling* of the useful observations that may be drawn from it."—*Up. Budl: Works*, vol. i. ser. 5.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Paint.:* The art of managing the pencil.

2. *Leather-manuf.:* An occasional removal of hides from the vat, allowing them to drain, and then replacing them. The object is to equalise the action of the lime in the process of unhairing; of the ooze in tanning, &c.

hănd'-loōm, *s.* [Eng. *hand*, and *loom.*] A form of loom in which the motions are derived from hand power.

hănd'-māid, hănd'-māid-en, * **hande-mayd-en,** * **hond-mayd-en,** *s.* [Eng. *hand*, and *maid* or *maiden.*]

1. *Lit.:* A maid who waits at hand; a female servant or attendant.

"And Mary seide, Io the *hondmaydan* of the Lord."—*Wycliffe: Luke* i.

2. *Fig.:* An attendant, an assistant, a helper.

"Nature, employed in her allotted place,
Is *handmaid* to the purposes of grace."
Cowper: Hope, 146.

hănd'-mĭll, *s.* [Eng. *hand*, and *mill.*] A small mill or apparatus for grinding corn, pepper, coffee, &c., worked by the hand, as distinguished from one moved by steam, water, wind, &c. [QUERN.]

hănd'-rāil, hănd'-rāil-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *hand*, and *rail.*] A rail or railing by which to hold; as—

(1) The horizontal rail of a balcony, a baluster, on a stairs, or along the sides of a locomotive engine, to protect the engineer in going to and fro on the engine.

(2) Also on the companion and quarter-deck ladders, on the break of the poop, quarter-deck, or forecastle, permanent gangway ladders, &c.

handrail-plane, *s.* A round-soled plane for dressing the upper surface of a baluster rail; a capping plane.

* **hănd'-rŭff,** *s.* [Eng. *hand*, and *ruff.*] The original name for the ruffle.

hănd'-sāil, *s.* [Eng. *hand*, and *sail.*] A sail managed by the hand.

"The seamen will neither stand to their *handsails*, nor suffer the pilot to steer."—*Temple.*

hănd'-sâw, *s.* [Eng. *hand*, and *saw.*]

Carp.: A saw riveted at one end to a handle, and adapted to be used by one hand.

"My buckler cut through and through, and my sword hacked like a *handsaw*."—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

¶ In *Shakesp., Hamlet*, ii. 2, "I know a hawk from a *handsaw*," handsaw is generally taken as a corruption or mistake for *heronsaw* or *hernshaw* = a young heron.

hănd'-screw (ew as ô), *s.* [Eng. *hand*, and *screw.*]

Mech.: A jack-screw used for raising heavy weights.

hănd'-sĕl, * **hăn'-sĕl,** * **han-sele,** * **han-sell,** *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *handselen* = a delivery into the hand, from *hand* = hand, and *sellen* = to give, to deliver; Icel. *handsal*=a making of a bargain by joining of hands: *hand* = hand, and *sal* = a sale, a bargain; Dan. *handsel*; Sw. *handsöl.*]

A. *As subst.:* A gift, an earnest or earnest-penny; the first money received in the morning for the sale of goods; the first present sent to a young woman on her wedding-day; the first act of using anything; the first act of sale, &c.

"The apostles term it the pledge of our inheritance, and the *handsel* or earnest of that which is to come."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

B. *As adj.:* Used or enjoyed for the first time; newly acquired or inherited.

* **hansel-Monday,** *s.* An old name for the first Monday of the New Year, when presents were commonly asked and received by servants, children, &c.

hănd'-sĕl, hăn'-sĕl, * **han-sle,** *v.t.* [HANDSEL, *s.*]

1. To give a handsel to.

2. To use for the first time.

"In timorous deer he *handsels* his young paws."
Cowley.

3. To try experimentally; to make experiments on; to try.

"And *handsling* Rome with heresies."
Warner: Albions England, bk. xii., ch. 75.

***hănd'-shôe,** *s.* [Ger. *handschuh* = a glove, from *hand* = the hand, and *schuh* = a shoe.] A glove.

*** hănd'-smoôth,** *adv.* [Eng. *hand*, and *smooth.*] With dexterity, skill, or ease; easily, readily, skilfully.

"We shall carry on the rest *handsmooth*."—*Dr. H. More: Mystery of Godliness.*

hănd'-sŏme (*d* silent), ***hănd'-sŭm, *hăn'-sŏme,** *a.* [A.S. *hand* = hand; suff. *-sum*; cf. Dut. *handzaam* = tractable; Ger. *handsam* = convenient.]

***1.** Convenient for the hands; handy, convenient.

"A light foot-man's shield he takes with him, and a Spanish blade by his side, more *handsome* to fight short and close."—*P. Holland: Livy*, p. 255.

***2.** Tractable, manageable.

"They had not so *handsome* horses, he take the horses fro the Marshals and Romane horsmen, and from such as he had raised vpon the sodeine, and distributed them among the Germans."—*Goldynge: Cæsar*, fo. 220.

***3.** Dexterous, skilful, ready, clever.

"He is very desyrus to serve your Grace, and seymes to me to be a very *handsome* man."—*Lodge: Illustrat.*, i. 178.

4. Well-formed; having a figure, form, or appearance pleasing to the eye; having symmetry of parts; pleasing to look upon; beautiful with dignity.

"The word *fortis*, strong or valiant, signifies, likewise, fair or *handsome*."—*Fawkes: Cupid Benighted* (Note).

5. Elegant, graceful, pleasing, becoming; characterized by grace.

"That easiness and *handsome* address in writing is hardest to be attained by persons bred in a meaner way."—*Felton.*

6. Noble in character.

"*Handsome* is that *handsome* does."—*Old Proverb.*

7. Characterized by liberality, generosity, or nobility of mind; generous, noble: as, a *handsome* action.

8. Ample, large, considerable.

"A *handsome* sum of money."—*Knox: Essays*, No. 102.

¶ For the difference between *handsome* and *beautiful*, see BEAUTIFUL.

hănd'-sŏme (*d* silent), *v.t.* [HANDSOME, *a.*] To render handsome, elegant, graceful or neat.

"His device for *handsoming* a suit."
Donne: Satires, bk. i.

hănd'-sŏme-lў (*d* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *handsome*; *-ly.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Dexterously, skilfully, cleverly.

"Playing their game *handsomely* against so nimble a wit."—*Raleigh: History of the World*, bk. iii., ch. viii., § 6.

***2.** Neatly, gracefully.

"His garments are rich, but he wears them not *handsomely*."—*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.

***3.** Fitly, conveniently.

"If we miss to meet him *handsomely*."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, ii. 3.

4. In a generous, or liberal manner; generously, liberally.

"An almshouse, which I intend to endow very *handsomely*."—*Addison.*

***5.** Sharply, severely.

"Phauorinus the Philosopher did hit a yong man ouer the thumbes very *handsomely*."—*Wilson: Arte of Rhetorique*, p. 3.

II. *Naut.:* Steadily and carefully; as, To lower *handsomely.*

hănd'-sŏme-nĕss (*d* silent), ***hăn'-sŏme-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *handsome*; *-ness.*]

***1.** Convenience to the hands; aptness.

"Girding close, for *handsomeness*, their garments to their waist."
Golding: Ovid; Metamorphoses vi.

2. Beauty, elegance, grace.

"Persons of the fairer sex like that *handsomeness* for which they find themselves to be the most liked."—*Boyle.*

***3.** Favour, approval.

"He will not look with any *handsomeness*
Upon a woman."
Beaum. & Flet.: Wit Without Money, i.

hănd'-spīke, *s.* [Eng. *hand*, and *spike.*] A bar, generally of wood, used as a lever for lifting or shifting an object, heaving round a windlass, &c.

handspike-ring, *s.*

Artill.: The thimble on the trail transom of the gun, for the handspike by which it is manœuvred.

***hănd'-staff** (pl. **hănd'-stāvĕs**), *s.* [Eng. *hand*, and *staff.*] A javelin.

"They shall set on fire and burn the bows and the arrows and the *handstaves*."—*Ezekiel* xxxix. 9.

***hănd'-strōke,** *s.* [Eng. *hand*, and *stroke.*] A stroke or blow with the hand.

hănd'-tight (*gh* silent), *a.* [Eng. *hand*, and *tight.*]

Naut.: As tight as may be made with the hand; moderately or fairly tight.

hănd'-vīce, *s.* [Eng. *hand* and *vice.*] A small vice for holding an article while it is being filed, shaped, bored, or otherwise treated. A common form is a vice with a tang, in some cases driven into a handle. The jaws are moved by a thumb-screw. It is also known as a *tail-vice.* When of peculiar forms, these implements have names indicative of their shape; as, *dog-nose, pig-nose, hand-vice, cross-chap vice.*

***hănd'-while, *hand-whyle,** *s.* [Eng. *hand*, and *while.*] A short while or interval.

"Conscience every *handwhile* thou dost cry."
Heywood: Spider & Flie. (1566.)

***hănd'-wŏrk,** *s.* [Eng. *hand*, and *work.*] Work done by the hands; handiwork.

***hănd'-wŏrk,** *v.t.* [Eng. *hand*, and *work.*] To work, make, mould, or fashion with the hands.

***hănd'-write,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *hand*, and *write.*]

A. *Trans.:* To write out with the hand; to express in writing or manuscript.

B. *Intrans.:* To write; to perform the act of writing with a pen. (*Helps.*)

hănd'-wrīt-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *hand*, and *writing.*]

1. The form, style, or cast of writing peculiar to each person or hand; chirography.

2. That which is written by hand; a manuscript.

"Your own *handwriting* would tell you what I think."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, iii. 1.

hănd'-ў, * hănd'-ĭċ, * hende, *a.* [A.S. *gehende* = near, from *hand* = hand; Goth., Dan., & Sw. *handig.*]

1. Near, close, or ready to the hand.

"Nade his helf *hende* ben."
William of Palerne, 2,513.

***2.** Executed or performed by the hand.

"He was wont with hys *handie* labor, to fynde bothe hymselfe and also al his poore housholde."—*Udal: Mark* iii.

3. Dexterous; skilful; skilled in using the hands or in handiwork.

4. Convenient.

handy-billy, *s.*

Naut.: A small jigger purchase used particularly in tops or the holds, for assisting in hoisting when weak-handed.

handy-craft, *s.* [HANDICRAFT.]

handy-cuff, *s.* A blow or cuff with the hand; a handicuff.

handy-dandy, *s.* A children's game, in which one child has to guess in which hand of the other some small article is held, the holder reciting a rhyme, of which there are many variants; in all, however, the expression *handy-dandy* occurs; sleight of hand. (See *Notes & Queries*, 6th ser., viii. 355.)

¶ Shakespeare alludes to this game when he makes *handy-dandy* = an ironical expression of doubt.

"Change places; and, *handy-dandy*, which is the justice, which is the thief?"—*Shakesp.: Lear*, iv. 6.

*** handy-fight,** *s.* A fight with the fists; a hand-to-hand fight.

*** hănd'-ў-blōw,** *s.* [Eng. *handy*, and *blow.*] A blow or stroke with the hand: hence, close quarters.

"If ever they came to *handyblows*."—*Knolles: Hist. of the Turkes.*

*** hănd'-ў-grīpe,** *s.* [Eng. *handy*, and *gripe.*] A grip or grasp with the hand; close quarters or fighting.

*** hănd'-ў-strōke,** *s.* [Eng. *handy*, and *stroke.*] A stroke or blow with the hand.

*** hănd'-ў-wŏrk,** *s.* [HANDIWORK.]

Hăn'-ĕ-fītes, *s. pl.* [Named after Abu Hanifa in the eighth century.]

Religions: A Mohammedan sect, a branch of the Sunnites.

hăng, * hang-en, * hang-i-en, * hong-i-en (pa. t. * *heng*, * *hing*, * *hong*, *hung*, *hanged*; *pa. par.* * *hangen*, * *hongen*, *hanged*, *hung*), *v.t.* & *i.* [In Mod. Eng. two verbs have been mixed together. The orig. verb is intrans., with the pa. t. *hung*, pa. par. *hung*, whence the derived trans. verb with pa. t. and pa. par. *hanged*; A.S. *hangian*, *hongian* = to hang up, to suspend; cogn. with Icel. *hengja*; Ger. *hängen*; Dut. *hangen*; Dan. *hænge*; Ser. *hänga*; A.S. *hon* (contracted from *hahan* or *hankan*) = to hang, to be suspended; pa. t. *hóng*, pa. par. *hangen*; cogn. with Icel. *hanga*; Goth. *hahan*; Ger. *hangen*; pa. t. *hieng*, *hing*, pa. par. *gehangen.* (*Skeat.*)]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To suspend; to fasten so as to depend or be suspended from some elevated point. (In this sense the pa. t. now used is *hung.*)

"Over my altare hath he *hung* his lance."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 103.

2. To put to death by suspending by the neck (in this sense the pa. t. is properly *hanged*, but *hung* is also vulgarly used.)

"Several of these he *hanged* as soon as he reached Taunton."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

3. To place so as to remain without any solid support.

"[Thou] *hung'st* the solid earth in fleeting air."
Sandys: Paraphrase of the Psalms.

4. To fix so as to be movable upon the points of suspension; to fasten so as to allow of free motion upon a fixed point or points. said of a gate, door, &c.

"The gates and the chambers they renewed, and *hanged* doors upon them."—*1 Maccabees* iv. 57.

5. To furnish, cover, or decorate with anything suspended: as pictures, drapery, &c.

"Sir Roger . . . has *hung* several parts of his house with the trophies of his former labours."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 115.

6. To be suspended over.

"Heads and their mangled members *hung* the door."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid viii. 261.

7. To droop; to decline; to cause or allow to assume a drooping attitude or position.

"He blushes, *hangs* his head, is shy and strange."
Cowper: Tirocinium, 568.

8. To attach; to cause to adhere; to fasten. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"God, when he gave me strength, to show withal
How slight the gift was, *hung* it in my hair."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 59.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To be suspended; to depend from some point above, with free motion from the points of suspension.

"Where *hangs* a piece of skilful painting."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,366.

2. To depend, to fall loosely; to dangle.

"My skin *hangs* about me like a loose gown."—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, iii. 3.

3. To be supported by or upon something raised above the ground.

"Whatever is placed on the head may be said to *hang*: as we call *hanging* gardens such as are planted on the top of the house."—*Addison.*

4. To cling to; to rest upon by embracing.

"She *hung* about my neck, and kiss on kiss
She vied." *Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, ii. 1.

5. To be executed by suspension by the neck.

"Upon the next tree shalt thou *hang*."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, v. 5.

6. To decline, to tend downwards; to droop, to bend forwards.

"His braided *hanging* mane."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 271.

7. To incline, to have a steep inclination or declivity.

"Sussex marl shews itself on the middle of the sides of *hanging* grounds."—*Mortimer.*

8. To be overhanging.

"A fearful *hanging* rock."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 2.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To be fixed or suspended with attention; to dwell.

"Thou soon shalt see
The lovely Flora of Olengyle . . .
Hang on thy notes." *Scott: Glenfinlas.*

2. To depend, as on a basis, ground, or origin.

"Thereby *hangs* a tale."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 4.

3. To be in suspense or in a state of uncertainty. (*Of persons & things.*)

"Thy life shall *hang* in doubt."—*Deut.* xxviii. 66.

4. To be delayed or kept back.

"A noble stroke he lifted high,
Which *hung* not." *Milton: P. L.*, vi. 191.

¶ 1. *To hang about:*

(1) *Lit.:* To loiter, to loaf, to lounge.

(2) *Fig.:* To hover about, to be attached to.

"Sundry blessings *hang about* his throne."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 3.

2. *To hang back:* To go forward or act reluctantly; to recede.

3. *To hang down:* To decline, to droop; to cause to bend forward: as, To *hang down* the head.

4. *To hang fire:*

(1) *Lit.:* To be slow in communicating fire to the charge through the vent of a gun, thereby causing delay in the discharge of the piece.

(2) *Figuratively:*

(*a*) To hesitate, to waver, to be slow.

(*b*) To be wanting in life or spirit: as, A play *hangs fire*.

5. *To hang in chains:* To suspend the body of a malefactor, who has been executed by hanging, in an iron framework or cage. Probably the earliest instance of hanging in chains in England of which we have any exact knowledge is recorded by Sir H. Chaocy (*Hist. Antiq. of Hertfordshire*, ii. 274) as having occurred in 1381, and the practice continued till 1833 or 1834. (*Notes & Queries*, 6th ser., viii. 182, 353, 394, 501.)

"They *hanged* him *in chains* for a show—we had always borne a good name."
Tennyson: Rizpah, viii.

6. *To hang on* or *upan:*

(1) *Ordinary Language:*

(*a*) To adhere to, to be attached to, to depend on.

"Syllogisms *hang* not on my tongue."
Cowper: Conversation, 93.

(*b*) To be a weight or drag on; to be tedious or importunate.

"Life *hangs upon* me and becomes a burden."
Addison: Cato, iii. 1.

(*c*) To rest, to reside, to dwell.

"The blame may *hang upon* your hardness."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, v. 3.

(*d*) To be importunate; to adhere obstinately.

* (*e*) To be dependent on.

"Oh, how wretched
Is that poor man that *hangs on* princes' favours!"
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 2.

(2) *Naut.:* To hold fast without belaying; to pull forcibly.

7. *To hang out:*

(1) *Trans.:* To suspend or display in open view; to suspend in the open air.

(2) *Intrans.:* To live, to reside. (*Colloquial.*)

"I say, old boy, where do you *hang out*?"—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xxx.

8. *To hang over:* To project at the top; to be overhanging or impending. (*Lit. & fig.*)

9. *To hang together:*

(1) To hold together; to be closely united.

"In the common cause we are all of a piece; we *hang together*."—*Dryden.*

(2) To be consistent, to be in keeping.

"Mark how well the sequel *hangs together*."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 4.

10. *To hang to:* To cling closely to.

11. *To hang up:*

(1) *Lit.:* To hang on high.

(2) *Fig.:* To leave undecided, to postpone: as, To *hang up* a question.

hăng, *s.* [Hang, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

*(1) A slope, a declivity; the slope or gradient of a road.

(2) The mode in which one part or one thing is connected with another: as, the *hang* of a scythe.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) The general tendency, drift, or bent: as, of a discourse.

(2) A little bit; a bit. (*Colloquial.*)

II. *Ship-build.:* The concave curvature on the downward edge of a plank or strake when bent to the frames of a ship. A curve in the reverse direction is called a say (q.v.).

* **hang-choice,** *s.* That state in which a person is under the necessity of choosing one of two evils. (*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxx.)

hang-dog, *s. & a.*

A. *As subst.:* A low, mean, base fellow, fit only to be the hangman of curs.

"Heaven has inspired me with one of the most admirable inventions to be revenged on my *hang-dog*."—*Fielding: Mock Doctor*, i. 4.

B. *As adj.:* Low, degraded, sullen: as, A *hang-dog* look.

hang-nest, *s. & a.*

A. *As substantive:*

Ornith. (*Pl.*): Birds which construct pendulous nests. Specifically, the name given by Swainson to the Icterinæ, a subfamily of Sturnidæ (Starlings). They occur in South America, and form long, purse-shaped nests, suspended from the slender branches of lofty trees. These are often in numbers together. Genera: Cassicus, Icterus, &c.

B. *As adj.:* Having a pendulous nest.

Hang-nest titmice:

Ornith.: The genus Egithalus of Vigors, one of the Parianæ.

1. *Gen.:* Any bird building a pendulous nest.

2. *Spec.:* The Baltimore Oriole, called also the Hanging-nest.

hang-net, *s.* (For def. see extract.)

"*Hang-nets* are larger in the mesh than any other nets, and are stretched upright between stakes of about ten feet long, placed at regular distances of about eight feet."—*Agr. Surv. Dumfr.*, p. 605.

* **hăng'-ą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *hang*; *-able.*] Liable to be hanged.

"Bohemians or Egyptians are *hangable* as felons."—*Misson: Travels in England*, p. 122.

hăng'-bĭrd, *s.* [Eng. *hang*, and *bird.*]

Ornith.: A name given in America to the Baltimore Oriole (*Yphantes Baltimore*), from the pendent nest which it constructs. [Hang-nest, Hanging-bird.]

* **hăng'-bȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *hang*; *-by.*] A hanger-on, a dependent, a follower: used in contempt.

"Enter none but the ladies, and their *hangbies*: welcome, beauties, and your kind shadowes."—*Ben Jonson: Cynthia's Revels*, v. 2.

hăng'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *hang*; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who hangs or causes to be hanged.

2. That by which anything is suspended, or by which it hangs: as the girdle or sword-belt in which the sword was suspended.

"The carriages, sir, are the *hangers*."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, v. 2.

3. A means of suspending an object, as of spouting at the eaves of a house, a cage, a basket; an overhanging bracket. [Pot-hooks.]

4. A seaman's cutlass; a short curved sword.

"He drew his *hanger*, and wheeled about, and by a lucky stroke severed Jowler's head from his body."—*Smollett: Roderick Random*, ch. iii.

5. A hanging or sloping wood or grove; chiefly in compounds, as, Westen*hanger*, Titten*hanger*, &c.

* 6. The handle of a bell. (*H. Brooke: Fool of Quality*, ii. 225.)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mach.:* A means for supporting shafting of machinery; the part which suspends the journal-box in which shafting, &c., runs.

2. *Vehicles:* A pedestal or frame dependent from the car or truck body, and in which the axle-box moves up and down as the springs contract and expand.

3. *Weaving:* The lower part of the heddle, or the lower heddle of the harness of a fancy loom.

hanger-on, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who hangs on or sticks to a person, place, &c.; one who thrusts his company upon others more than is desired; a dependant; a parasite.

"Horse-boyes and other servants, *hangers-on*, &c."—*Usher: Annals* (an. 3524).

2. *Mining:* A person employed at the bottom of the shaft in fixing the skip or bucket to the chain.

hăng'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Hang, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Suspended; depending from a higher point or object.

2. Steep, inclined.

"Say what man
He is who cultivates you *hanging* field."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. v.

* 3. Foreboding death by the halter.

"Surely, sir, a good favour you have; but that you have a *hanging* look."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, iv. 2.

4. Requiring, calling for, or deserving death by the halter; as, That is a *hanging* matter. (*Colloquial.*)

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of suspending anything from a higher point or object; the state of being so suspended.

2. The act of executing by the halter; the state of being so executed.

"A good *hanging* prevents a bad marriage."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, i. 5.

3. (*Pl.*) That which is hung up to cover or drape a room, as paper, tapestry, &c., hung round the walls.

"So, in some well-wrought *hangings*, you may see
How Hector leads."
Waller: To a Friend.

* 4. Anything which hangs from another body, as fruit from a tree.

"A storm, or robbery, call it what you will,
Shook down my mellow *hangings*, nay, my leaves."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 3.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Physiol.:* In cases of hanging, death seldom results from pure asphyxia, but is usually in some degree owing to apoplexy and injury to the spinal cord. In attempted suicide, bleeding from the jugular vein and artificial respiration may be tried for resuscitation. In difficulty of inducing artificial respiration, laryngotomy and tracheotomy should be performed, and the lungs inflated through the opening in the neck. In judicial hanging, the noose ought to be so adjusted as to produce immediate dislocation of the spinal column, death in that case being instantaneous.

2. *Law:* Hanging is the penalty of wilful murder. Hanging, drawing, and quartering were once the punishment of treason.

hanging-bird, *s.*

Ornith.: The Baltimore Oriole. [Hang-nest.]

hanging-bracket, *s.* The same as Hanger, I. 3.

hanging-bridge, *s.*

Steam-eng.: A hollow, vertical partition depending from the bottom of a boiler, and serving to deflect the flame. The hollow forms a part of the water-space of the boiler. The usual water-bridge rises from the furnace floor at the rear of the grate space.

hanging-buttress, *s.*

Arch.: A buttress supported on a corbel.

hanging-compass, *s.*

Naut.: A suspended overhead compass in a cabin, viewed from below; known as a tell-tale.

hanging-down, *a.*

Bot.: Having a downward direction, caused by its own weight.

hanging-garden, *s.* A garden rising in terraces one above the other.

hanging-guard, *s.*

Fencing: A position of defence with the broadsword.

* **hanging-holder,** *s.* One whose duty it was to raise or hold up hangings of rooms; an usher.

hanging-knee, *s.*

Shipbuild.: A knee fayed vertically to the side, under the deck-beam knees or lodging knees, which are horizontal. A hanging standard knee is one directly beneath the beam, and fayed to it and to the side.

hanging-machine, *s.* [Hook-frame.]

hanging-pear, *s.* A species of pear ripening about the end of September.

hanging-post, *s.*

Carp.: The post to which a door or gate is hinged. The other is the shutting-post.

hanging-side, *s.*

Mining: The overhanging side of an inclined or hading vein.

* **hanging-sleeve,** *s.*

1. A strip of the same stuff as the gown, hanging down the back from the shoulder.

2. A loose sleeve.

hanging-stile, *s.*

Joinery: That stile of a door to which the hinges are attached.

hanging-tie, *s.*

Arch.: A tie which is supported by strap and collar, dependent from the rafters above.

hanging-tool, *s.*

Iron-turning: A crooked tool, which partially embraces the rest, so as not to be easily displaced. The cutter is formed with hollow faces to facilitate grinding. It is used for smoothing the surfaces of iron ordnance, rollers, and similar objects.

hanging-valve, *s.* A clack-valve (q.v.).

hăng'-man, *s.* [Eng. *hang*, and *man.*]

1. One who hangs or executes another by hanging; a public executioner.

"In general it may be safely affirmed that the father of a large family would rather be bereaved of all his children by accident or by disease than lose one of them by the hands of the *hangman.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

* 2. A term of reproach; a low, disreputable character.

"As they had seen me with these *hangman's* hands."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, ii. 2.

* 3. A jocular term of familiarity.

"He had twice or thrice cut Cupid's bowstring, and the little *hangman* dare not shoot at him."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing*, iii. 2.

hăng'-man-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *hangman*; *-ship.*] The office or character of a hangman.

hăng'-năll, *s.* [A.S. *angnægl* = an agnail or angnail, a whitlow; *ange* = vexed, sore, and *nægel* = a nail.] A small piece of skin hanging from the root of a finger-nail. [AGNAIL.]

* **hăng'-wīte,** *s.* [A.S. *hangian* = to hang, *wite* = a fine.]

Old Law: A fine or penalty on payment of which a person was made quit of a felon or thief hanged without trial or judgment, or escaped from custody.

* **hăng'-wŏr-thy,** *a.* [Eng. *hang*, and *worthy.*] Deserving of being hanged.

"Their *hangworthy* necks."
Sidney: Arcadia, p. 426.

hănk, *s.* [Icel. *hanki* = a hasp or clasp of a chest; *hönk*, *hangr* = a hank, a coil; *hang* = a coil of a snake; Dan. *hank* = the handle or ear of a vessel; Sw. *hank* = a string, a band; Ger. *henkel* = a handle, ring, or hook. Connected with the verb *hang* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A skein of thread.

"In the bleaching of your yarn, you must first open each *hank*, and lay it in your bucking keeve or tub."—*Maxwell: Sel. Trans.*, p. 344.

* 2. A tie, a hold, a check, a restraint.

"The *hank* that some gallants have on their trusting merchants."—*Decay of Piety.*

3. A withy or rope for fastening a gate. (*Provincial.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Naut.:* One of the hoops or rings of ash or iron to which the weather-leech of a fore-and-aft sail is bent, and by which it slides on the mast or stay, in hoisting by the halyards or lowering by the downhaul. Sometimes the head of a spanker or try-sail is bent to hanks which slip on the gaff.

2. *Yarn:* Two or more skeins of yarn, silk, wool, or cotton, tied together.

* ¶ *Hank for hank:* On equal terms.

hănk, *v.t.* [HANK, *s.*]

1. To form into hanks.

2. To compass tightly by means of a rope or cord; to draw or fasten tightly.

hăn'-kĕr, *v.i.* [A frequent. from *hang* (q.v.); cogn. with O. Dut. *hengelen* = to hanker after, from Dut. *hangen* = to hang; Dut. *hankeren* = to hanker.]

1. To desire greatly and importunately; to long for with great desire and eagerness; to have an incessant wish for anything. (Followed by *after.*)

"Are these barbarians of man-eating constitutions, that they so *hanker after* this inhumane diet?"—*Bentley: Sermons*, i.

* 2. To linger with expectation.

"It cannot but be very dangerous for you to *hanker* hereabouts."—*Stokes.* (1659.)

¶ For the difference between to *hanker* after and to *desire*, see DESIRE.

hăn'-kĕr-ĭng, * **hăn'-krĭng,** *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [HANKER.]

* **A.** & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* An importunate or vehement wish for or longing after anything; an incessant desire or appetite.

"Having some *hankring* towards Atheism."—*Cudworth: Intellectual System*, p. 703.

hăn'-kĕr-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *hankering*; *-ly.*] In a hankering manner; longingly; with great or vehement desire or longing.

hăn'-keў, *s.* [A word of no etym., occurring only in the following compound.]

hankey-pankey, *s.* Jugglery, trickery.

* **hăn'-kle,** *v.t.* [A dimin. or frequent., from *hank* (q.v.).] To twist, to entangle.

hăn'-lĭn, *s.* [Chinese.] The Imperial College of China, from which the Emperor's ministers are generally chosen.

hăn'-nў, *v.* [HANDY.] (*Scotch.*)

Hăn-ō-vĕr'-ĭ-ăn, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *Hanover*; *-ian.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Hanover.

B. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of Hanover.

Hăn'-sard (1), *s.* [HANSE.] A merchant of one of the Hanse towns.

hăn'-sard (2), *s.* [See def.] A name given to the official printed reports of the British parliament records and debates, from their being printed by the Messrs. Hansard.

hănse, *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *hanse* = a company, society, or corporation of merchants, from O. H. Ger. *hansa*; Ger. *hanse* = an association or league.]

A. *As subst.:* A league; a confederacy.

B. *As adj.:* The same as HANSEATIC (q.v.).

Hanse-towns, *s.*

Hist.: The towns which confederated together to form the Hanseatic league; also the league itself. [HANSEATIC-LEAGUE.]

Hăn-sē-ăt'-ĭc, *a.* [HANSE.] Of or pertaining to the Hanse-towns, or their confederacy.

Hanseatic-league, *s.*

Hist.: A celebrated confederacy formed in the thirteenth century between certain commercial towns, with the view at once of restraining the rapacity of kings and nobles, and clearing the Elbe, the German Ocean, and other places from the pirates and robbers by which they were then infested. It began on a small scale in 1239, when Hamburg entered into an alliance with Ditmarsch and the district of Hadeln, Lübeck in 1241 being added to the League. Brunswick came into it in 1247, other towns following at irregular intervals. The confederated towns or cities were arranged in four divisions, the chief places in each being Lübeck, Cologne, Brunzwig, and Danzig. Becoming powerful, the League concluded treaties with monarchs, raised troops, and made war, as if it had been an independent political power, as the East India Company was destined to do in future years. At the time when the League flourished most, it consisted of eighty-five confederated towns. In 1266 it established a factory in London, called the Steelyard. It had other factories over Europe, the chief being at Bruges, Novogorod, and Bergen. It gave a powerful impulse to commerce, and when in 1631 it in large measure fell to pieces, it left behind various free republics which continued for a long period of time.

hăn'-sĕl, *s.* [HANSEL.]

hăn'-sĕl, *v.t.* [HANDSEL, *v.*]

hanselines, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Loose breeches worn during the fifteenth century.

hăn'-sŏm, *s.* [See def.] A kind of cab, named after the inventor, in which the driver's seat is behind the body of the vehicle, the reins passing over the hooded top.

hansom-cab, *s.* A hansom.

hant, *pres. of v.* [See def.] A vulgar contraction for has not or have not.

* **hant,** *v.t.* [HAUNT, *v.*] To practise.

"Bot for commoun gude & defence of the realme be *hantit* bowis schytting."—*Acts Jas. IV.*, 1491 (ed. 1814), p. 226.

hăn'-tle, *s.* [Dan. *antal*; Ger. *anzahl* = a number, a multitude.] A considerable number; a great many; a great deal.

Hạn'-ū-măn, *s.* [HUNGOMAN.]

hăp (1), *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To wrap; to cover; to screen from cold, &c.

"He should not be the better *hapt* or covered from cold."—*More: Utopia* (ed. Robinson), bk. ii., ch. iv.

* **hap-harlot,** *s.* A coarse, rough coverlet; a rug.

"A sheet vnder couerlets made of dagswain or *hap harlots* (I vse their owne termes)."—*Holinshed: Description of England*, bk. ii., ch. xii.

hap-warm, *a.* Covering so as to produce heat. (*Terras: Poems*, p. 22.)

hăp (2), *v.t.* & *i.* [HAP (2), *s.*] [HAPPEN.]

A. *Trans.:* To befall; to happen to; to chance.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To happen; to chance; to come by chance.

"How *haps* it I seek not to advance?"
Shakesp.: Henry VI., iii.

2. To happen; to meet with a chance.

"If thou issueless shalt *hap* to die."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 9.

hăp (1), *s.* [HAP (1), *v.*] A wrapper; a cloak; a covering.

hăp (2), * **happ,** * **happe,** *s.* [Icel. *happ* = hap, chance; Wel. *hap.*]

1. That which fortunes or chances to any one; that which comes suddenly or unexpectedly; chance; fortune; accident.

"And there by lucky *hap* had been preserved."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. i.

2. Casual events; vicissitudes; fortunes; chances.

"Her life had full of *haps* and hazards been."
Fairfax.

hap-hazard, *s.* Chance; accident; fortune.

"We take our principles at *hap-hazard* upon trust."
—*Locke.*

* **hăp** (3), *v.i.* [HOP, *v.*]

hăp (3), *s.* [Etym. doubtful, perhaps allied to HEAP (q.v.).] An instrument for scraping up sea ooze to make salt with.

"An implement named a *hap*, a kind of sledge drag, furnished with a sharp edge at that part which touches the ground."—*Agr. Surv. Dumfr.*, p. 527.

hăp'-a-lē, *s.* [Gr. ἁπαλός (*hapalos*) = soft, tender.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Hapalidæ. *Hapale penicillata* is the Marmoset (q.v.).

ha-păl'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hapal(e)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: Marmosets. A family of Platyrrhine Monkeys. The teeth are as in the Simiadæ. Their molar teeth have acute points fitting the animal for feeding on insects. The head is rounded, the ears generally tufted, the hind feet with an opposable thumb, the other fingers with sharp claws. [MARMOSET.]

hăp'-lĕss, * **hap-les,** * **hap-lesse,** *a.* [Eng. *hap*; *-less.*] Unhappy, unlucky, unfortunate, luckless.

Emblems true of *hapless* lovers dying."
Keats: Epistle to G. F. Mathew.

hăp'-lĕss-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *hapless*; *-ly.*] In a hapless, unlucky, or unfortunate manner.

hăp'-līte, ăp'-līte, *s.* [Gr. ἁπλοῦς (*haplous*), contraction of ἁπλόος (*haploos*) = simple, and λίθος (*lithos*) = stone.]

Petrol.: A crystalline-granular admixture of felspar and quartz. Called also Semi-granite and Granitell. Graphic Granite, called also Pegmatite, is a variety. (*Rutley.*)

hăp-lō-, *pref.* [Gr. ἁπλός (*haplos*), ἁπλόος (*haploos*) = simple, plain, single.]

hăp-lŏç'-ĕr-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *haplo-*, and Gr. κέρας (*keras*) = a horn.

Zool.: A genus of Antilopidæ (Antelopes), akin to Rupicapra, which contains the Chamois. *Haplocerus laniger* is called in America the Rocky-mountain Sheep. In structure it makes a certain approach to the sheep, but is not a genuine *Ovis.*

hăp-lō-crĭn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *haplocrin(us)*, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: A small family of Crinoids. Range, from the Silurian to the Devonian.

hăp-lō-crĭ'-nŭs, *s.* [Pref. *haplo-*, and Gr. *κρίνον* (*krinon*) = a lily.]

Palæont.: The typical genus of Haplocrinidæ (q.v.). It is of Devonian age.

hăp-lō-læn'-ĭ-dæ, hăp-lō-læn'-ĕ-æ, *s.pl.* [Pref. *haplo-*, and Gr. *λᾶινος* (*lainos*) = of stone, stony, from *λᾶας* (*laas*) = a stone.]

Bot.: A family or tribe of frondose Jungermanniaceæ, sub-order Jungermannieæ. They have a one-leaved involucre, without any true perianth, a spherical capsule, and a frond dichotomously ribbed. They are delicate and beautiful. *Pellia epiphylla* is a British example of the family.

hăp-lō-phlĕb'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *haplo-*, and Gr. *φλέβιον* (*phlebion*), dimin. of *φλεψ* (*phleps*), genit. *φλέβος* (*phlebos*) = a vein.]

Palæont.: A genus supposed to belong to the Ephemeridæ. Principal Dawson has described a species *Haplophlebium Barnesii*, seven inches in the expansion of the wing. It is from the Carboniferous rocks of Canada. (*Nicholson.*)

hăp-lō-phyl'-lŭm, *s.* [Pref. *haplo-*, and Gr. *φύλλον* (*phullon*) = a leaf.]

Bot.: A genus of Rutaceæ, tribe Ruteæ. Egyptian women bruise the leaves of *Haplophyllum tuberculatum* in water and wash their hair with it to make it grow.

hăp'-lĭ, * **happe-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *hap*; *-ly.*]

1. By hap, chance, accident, or fortune.

"*Haply* slumbering on the Norway foam."
Milton: P. L., i. 203.

2. Perhaps, peradventure; it may be.

"Thou wilt *happely* say: the subiectes euer chose the ruler."—*Tyndal: Workes.*

3. Fortunately; by good hap or luck.

"If *haply* won perhaps a hapless gain."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 1.

* **happe,** *s.* [Hap, *s.*]

* **happe,** *v.i.* [Hap, *v.*]

hăp'-pen, * **hap-pene,** * **hap-pen-en,** * **hapne,** *v.i.* [An extension of Hap(q.v.)]

1. To fall out; to hap; to chance; to befall; to come to pass.

"Any particular fact that *happened* twenty or thirty years ago."—*Porteus*, vol. i., lect. 2

2. To light, fall, or come upon by chance.

¶ *Happen* respects all events without including any collateral idea; *chance* comprehends, likewise, the idea of the cause and order of events: whatever comes to pass *happens*, whether regularly in the course of things, or particularly, and out of the order; whatever *chances happens* altogether without concert, intention, and often without relation to any other thing. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

hăp'-pen, hăp'-pens, *adv. & s.* [Happen, *v.*]

A. *As adv.:* Haply, perhaps, peradventure.

B. *As subst.:* A path trodden by cattle. (*Scotch.*)

* **hăp'-pĕr,** *v.i.* [A frequent. from *hap* = to hop.] To hop or skip about.

hăp'-pĕr, *s.* [Hopper.]

1. A mill-hopper.

"The symbols for laud are earth and stone; for mills, clap and *happer*."—*Erskine: Inst.*, bk. ii., tit. iii.

2. A vessel made of straw for carrying grain when the ploughman is engaged in sowing.

* **hăp'-pĭ-fȳ,** *v.t.* [Eng. *happy*; *-fy.*] To make happy.

"One short mishap for ever *happifies*."
Sylvester: Henry the Great, 642.

hăp'-pĭ-lȳ, * **hap-pi-lie.** [Eng. *happy*; *-ly.*]

* **1.** By chance, perhaps, peradventure, haply.

"*Happily* we might be interrupted."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iv. 4.

2. By good fortune; by good luck; luckily, fortunately.

"*Happily* the principles of human nature afford abundant security that such theories will never be more than theories."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

3. In a happy manner, state, or condition; in a state of happiness.

"Indeed it is impossible to live without caring, at least, to live *happily*."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 1.

4. With address, skill, or dexterity; gracefully.

hăp'-pĭ-nĕss, * **hap-pi-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *happy*; *-ness.*]

1. Good luck, good fortune.

2. The quality or state of being happy; felicity; a state in which all desires are satisfied; the pleasurable sensations arising from the gratification of all desires, and the enjoyment of pleasure without pain.

"Any condition may be denominated happy in which the amount or aggregate of pleasure exceeds that of pain: and the degree of *happiness* depends upon the quantity of this excess."—*Paley: Moral Philosophy*, bk. i., ch. vi.

3. Fortuitous elegance, unstudied grace.

¶ *Happiness* admits of degrees, since every individual is placed in different circumstances, either of body or mind, which fit him to be more or less *happy*. *Felicity* is not regarded in the same light; it is that which is positive and independent of all circumstances: domestic *felicity* and conjugal *felicity* are regarded as moral enjoyments, abstracted from everything which can serve as an alloy. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

hăp'-pit, happed, *a.* [Hap (1), *v.*]

hăp'-pȳ, * **hap-pie,** * **hap-pye,** *s.* [Eng. *hap* = chance, luck; *-y.*]

* **1.** Lucky, fortunate.

"Continuel *happy* commyng
Of worldly gudes."
Hampole: Pricke of Conscience, 1,334.

2. Prosperous, successful; in prosperous or fortunate circumstances.

"If thou be right *happy*, that is to sayn, if thou be right riche."—*Chaucer: Tale of Melibeus.*

3. In the enjoyment of happiness or felicity; enjoying peace, comfort, and tranquillity; contented.

"Am I *happy* in thy news?"
Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 3.

4. Living in happiness or concord: as, A *happy* family.

5. Indicative of or characterized by happiness, pleasure, joy, or enjoyment: as, *happy* cries.

6. Producing happiness, felicity, or comfort; supplying pleasure, comfort, and happiness.

"A paradise within thee, *happier* far."
Milton: P. L., xii. 587.

7. Well suited for any purpose or occasion; apt, felicitous.

"Her pencil drew whate'er her soul designed,
And oft the *happy* draught surpassed the image in her mind."
Dryden: To Mrs. Killigrew.

8. Favourable, fortunate, lucky, prosperous: as, A *happy* omen.

"Ports and *happy* havens."
Shakesp.: Richard II., i. 3.

9. Dexterous, ready, skilful.

¶ *Happy* and *fortunate* are both applied to the external circumstances of a man; but the former conveys the idea of that which is abstractedly good, the latter implies rather what is agreeable to one's wishes. A man is *happy* in his marriage, in his children, in his connections, and the like: he is *fortunate* in his trading concerns. *Happy* excludes the idea of chance; *fortunate* excludes the idea of personal effort; a man is *happy* in the possession of what he gets; he is *fortunate* in getting it. In the improper sense they bear a similar analogy. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

¶ (1) *Happy man be his dole:* [Dole, *s.*].

(2) *Happy-go-lucky:* Careless, thoughtless, improvident.

"In the *happy-go-lucky* way of his class."—*Reade: Never Too Late To Mend*, ch. xv.

happy-family, *s.* An assemblage of animals of diverse and even opposite habits and propensities living together peaceably.

* **hăp'-pȳ,** *v.t.* [Happy, *a.*] To make happy, to felicitate.

"That use is not forbidden usury
Which *happies* those that pay the willing loan."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 6.

hăp'-shăck-le, *v.t.* [A corrupt. of *hamshackle* (q.v.).] To hamshackle, to fetter, to shackle.

hăp'-shăc-kle, *s.* [Hapshackle, *v.*] A fetter or shackle for a cow or horse.

* **hăque'-bŭt (que as k),** *s.* [Fr. *haquebute.*] An arquebuse, a hagbut.

* **haque'-teŏn (que as k),** *s.* [Hacqueton.]

* **har,** * **harre,** * **herre,** *s.* [Icel. *hjarri.*] The hinge of a door.

¶ * *Out of har,* * *Out of herre:* Out of order.

"Driue the leuis and blaw thaym *out of har*."
Douglas: Virgil, 83, 11.

har'-ăld, *s.* [Harelo, *s.*]

* **ha'-ram,** *s.* [Harem.]

ha-răngue', *s.* [Fr., from O. H. Ger. *hring* = a ring, a circus, an arena (Eng. *ring*); Sp. *arenga*; Ital. *arringa, aringa* = an harangue; *aringo* = a place where speeches are made.]

1. An address or oration delivered to a large public assembly; a public address or speech.

"Those which may be called set *harangues* or orations."—*Pope: Postscript to Homer; Odyssey* xvi.

2. A pompous or bombastic address to a few persons; a declamation.

"Giving us fine but empty *harangues* upon this subject."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. 6.

ha-răngue', *v.i. & t.* [Harangue, *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To make an harangue or public address; to declaim publicly.

"Ferguson was one of those who *harangued*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

B. *Trans.:* To address in a set speech or harangue.

"To-day the Lady Psyche will *harangue*
The fresh arrivals."
Tennyson: Princess, ii. 82.

* **ha-răngue'-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *harangue*; *-ful(l).*] Fond of or given to haranguing or declamation; declamatory.

ha-răng'-ŭĕr, *s.* [Eng. *harangu(e)*; *-er.*] One who harangues; a public speaker or orator; a declaimer.

"Mark out the first *haranguer* and that's he."
Byron: Enthusiasm.

hăr'-ăss, * **hăr'-ras,** * **har-rasse,** *v.t.* [Fr. *harasser*, a word of doubtful origin, but perhaps an extension of O. Fr. *harer* = to set or cheer on (a dog or hound), from O. H. Ger. *haren* = to cry out.] To torment, vex, plague, as by importunity, repeated attacks or assaults, continued bodily or mental pain, &c.; to fatigue, to tire out, to worry.

"Tyrants which have, for so long a while, wasted and *harrassed* the soul."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 562.

* **hăr'-ăss,** *s.* [Harass, *v.*] The act of harassing, vexing, or wearing out; vexation, waste, devastation.

"The daily *harass*, and the fight delayed."
Byron: Lara, ii. 11.

hăr'-ăs-sẽr, *s.* [Eng. *harass*; *-er.*] One who harasses, vexes, or plagues. (*Ode on Athelstan's Victory*, in *Ellis*, i. 23.)

* **hăr'-ăss-ment,** *s.* [Eng. *harass*; *-ment.*] The act of harassing; the state of being harassed.

"Rosalie was uncommonly active, and flew about much to the *harassment* of the Pole."—*Lytton: Godolphin*, bk. iii., ch. i.

* **hăr-ą-teēn',** * **hăr-rą-teēn',** *s. & a.* [Etym. doubtful.]

A. *As subst.:* Some kind of stuff.

"Shaded with *harateen*."—*Walpole: Letters*, ii. 4.

B. *As adj.:* Made of such stuff.

"Thick *harateen* curtains were close drawn."—*Smollett: Sir L. Greaves*, ch. xvi.

* **hăr'-bĕr-eŭs,** *a.* [Harborous.]

hăr'-bĭn-ġĕr, *s.* [Properly *herberger* or *herbergeour.*] [Harbourer.]

* **1.** Originally one who not merely announced the approaching arrival of a guest, but made all ready for his reception.

"There was a *harbinger* which had lodged a gentleman in a very ill room; who expostulated with him somewhat rudely."—*Bacon: Apothegms.*

* **2.** *Specif.:* An officer of the king's household who rode a day's journey in advance of the court to provide lodgings and other accommodation.

* **3.** A messenger who announced the coming of the king.

"A great attendance of *harbingers* and guards."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

4. A messenger; a precursor; one who or that which goes before and foretells what is coming.

"Always *harbinger* of good." *Cowper: The Cricket.*

* **har'-bĭn-ġĕr,** *v.t.* [Harbinger, *s.*] To precede by a harbinger; to foretell; to presage; to give omen or notice of.

"One majority often *harbingers* another."—*Remarks on State of Parties.* (1809.)

har'-bôr, * **har-barwe,** * **har-bor-ow,** * **har-bor-owe,** * **har-bor-ough, har-breugh,** * **her-bergh,** * **her-barwe,** * **her-berwe,** * **her-berghe,** * **her-borgh,** * **her-bore,** * **her-bour,** *s.* [Icel. *herbergr* = a harbour, an inn; *lit.*, a host-shelter; from *herr* = an army, and *bjarga* = to save, to defend; *herbergja* = to shelter, to

harbor; cogn. with O. Sw. *harberge* = an inn, from *her* = an army, and *berga* = to defend; O.H.Ger. *hereberga* = a camp, a lodging; from *heri, hari* (Ger. *heer*) = an army, and *bergan* = to shelter; Fr. *auberge;* Ital. *albergo;* Ger. *herberge.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A refuge; an asylum; a place of shelter and security.

"Fair *harbour* that them seems: so is they entred are." *Spenser: F. Q.*, I. i. 7.

* 2. An inn; a place of lodging.

"Therfor he ledde them yune and resseyuyde in *herbore*."—*Wycliffe: Dedis* x.

3. A port or haven; a shelter for ships where they may moor or ride at anchor. Harbors may be either natural or artificial, the latter being formed wholly or in part by the construction of breakwaters, piers, moles, &c., or by mooring large masses of timber, which rise and fall with the tide.

"The *harbour* is safe and commodious."—*Cook: Voyages*, bk. i., ch. ii.

4. Lodging, residence.

"Obtaining *harbour* in a sovereign breast!" *Drayton: Matilda to King John.*

II. *Glass-man.:* A chest, six or seven feet long, in which the ingredients for a charge are mixed and held.

¶ *Obvious compounds:* *Harbor-bar, harbor-buoy, harbor-dues, harbor-light, harbor-mouth,* &c.

harbor-gasket, *s.*

Naut.: One of a series of broad, but short and well-blacked gaskets, placed at equal distances on the yard of a ship for showing off a well-furled sail in port.

harbor-log, *s.*

Naut.: That portion of the log-book which contains the entries relating to the period during which a ship is in harbor.

harbor-master, *s.* An official having the superintendence of the regulations respecting harbors.

harbor-reach, *s.*

Naut.: The reach of a winding river which leads direct to a harbor.

harbor-watch, *s.*

Naut.: A sub-division of the watch kept on duty at night while a ship rides at single anchor, in view of any emergency.

harbor-water, *s.* The calm water in a harbor.

"The *harbour-water*, or inner sea (as you may tearme it)."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 541.

har'-bŏr, * **har-bor-owe,** * **her-barwe,** * **her-berg-en,** * **her-berwe,** * **her-bor,** * **her-borwe,** * **her-bor-wen,** *v.t. & i.* [Harbor, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To entertain; to shelter; to give refuge, retreat, or shelter to; to permit to reside.

"Not continuing open beyond a certain hour, and *harbouring* only proper persons."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. 5.

2. To entertain; to cherish; to indulge; to allow to remain in the mind; to foster.

"Let not your gentle breast *harbour* one thought Of outrage." *Rowe: Royal Convert*, ii.

* 3. To trace a hart or hind to its covert.

"To *harborowe* or rouse the game."—*Sir T. Elyot: Governour*, bk. i., ch. xviii.

* **B.** *Intransitive:*

1. To lodge, to take shelter; to take up one's lodging.

"This night let's *harbour* here in York." *Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI.*, iv. 7.

2. To anchor in a harbor.

"We saw land which was very high, and the twelfth day we *harboured* there, and found many people."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 109.

* **har'-bŏr-age** (**age** as **ĭj**), *s.* [Eng. *harbour; -age.*] Shelter, harbor, refuge; an asylum, a retreat.

"Let us in your king, whose labour'd spirits,
Forewearied in this action of swift speed,
Crave *harbourage*." *Shakesp.: King John*, ii. 1.

har' bŏred, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Harbor, *v.*]

¶ *Harbored* or *lodged:*

Her.: A term applied to the stag, hart, &c., when lying down. Also called Couchant (q.v.)

har'-bŏr-ĕr, * **her-ber-gheere,** *s.* [Eng. *harbour; -er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who harbors, entertains, or shelters a person or thing.

"A great nurse of pious men, and *harbourer* of exiles for religion."—*Stryps: Life of Abp. Grindal* (an. 1582).

2. One whose duty it was to trace a hart or hind to its covert. (Still in use on Exmoor.)

"Red Rube has been 'after the deer' from his boyhood, acquiring . . . an unchallenged right to call himself the most skilful *harbourer* in the West."—*G. T. Whyte-Melville: Katerfelto*, ch. xvi.

har'-bŏr-lĕss, * **her-barw-les,** * **her-bour-less,** *a.* (Eng. *harbor; -less.*] Destitute of or without harbor, refuge, shelter, or lodging. (*Mallet: The Excursion*, i.)

* **har'-bôr-ōugh** (*gh* silent), * **har-brough,** *s.* [Harbor, *s.*] A harbor, refuge, or lodging.

"Leave me those hilles where *harbrough* nis to see."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; June.

* **har'-bŏr-oŭs,** * **har-bor-ous,** * **har-bor-ous,** * **her-bor-ous,** * **her-bor-ouse,** *a.* [Eng. *harbour; -ous.*] Affording or willing to afford shelter, refuge, or lodging; hospitable.

"An other sorte promyseth their howse to be *herbourouse* to the household of fayth."—*Bale: Apology*, fo. 38.

* **har'-brough,** *s.* [Harbor.]

hard, *a., adv., & s.* [A.S. *heard;* cogn. with Dut. *hard;* Dan. *haard;* Sw. *hård;* Icel. *hardr;* Goth. *hardus;* Ger. *hart;* Gr. κραύς (*krauus*) = strong.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Firm; solid; compact; not soft; resisting penetration or separation; not easy to be pierced or broken; not yielding to pressure.

"As steele is *hardest* in his kinde."
Gower: C. A. (Prol.)

2. Difficult of accomplishment; not easy to be done, carried out, or executed.

"Is any thing too *hard* for the Lord?"—*Genesis* xviii. 14.

3. Laborious; fatiguing; toilsome.

"Making the *hard* way sweet and delectable."
Shakesp.: Richard II., ii. 3.

4. Difficult to endure; oppressive; harsh; rigorous; severe; cruel; distressing.

"Thou hast from *hard* captivity
Returned Jacob back."
Milton: Ps. lxxxv. (Trans.)

5. Difficult to the understanding; not easy to be understood or comprehended.

"This word is *hard*, who may here it?"—*Wycliffe: John* vi.

6. Unfavourable; unkind.

"To bear a *hard* opinion of his truth."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 7.

7. Unfeeling; not easily moved by pity; harsh; obdurate.

"A heart, well described by himself as *harder* than a marble chimneypiece."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

8. Insensible to feeling or emotions.

"Know me to be a cold, *hard* man."—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre*, ch. xxxi.

* 9. Hardened.

"When we in our viciousness grow *hard*."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iii. 13.

10. Severe; sharp; unkind; abusive.

"What, have you given him any *hard* words of late?"
Shakesp.: Hamlet, ii. 1.

11. Sharp; severe; vehement; rigorous: as, a *hard* winter, *hard* weather.

12. Stern; inflexible; inevitable.

"With laws unjust, but *hard* necessity."
Dryden: Hind & Panther, iii. 836.

13. Unreasonable; unjust.

"It is a very *hard* quality upon our soil or climate, that so excellent a fruit, which prospers among all our neighbours, will not grow here."—*Temple.*

14. Austere; acid; rough; harsh to the taste.

"In making of vinegar, set vessels of wine over against the noon sun, which calleth out the more oily spirits, and leaveth the spirit more sour and *hard*."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 808.

* 15. Stiff; lacking in an appearance of natural ease; constrained; unnatural.

"Others, scrupulously tied to the practice of the ancients, make their figures *harder* than even the marble itself."—*Dryden.*

* 16. Powerful; strong.

"The stag was too *hard* for the horse, and the horse flies for succour to the man, that's too *hard* for him."—*L'Estrange: Fables.*

17. Coarse; common; unpalatable: as, *hard* fare, *hard* living.

18. Avaricious; griping; sordid; miserly.

"Y woot that thou art an *harde* man, thou repist where thou hast not sowe."—*Wycliffe: Matthew* xxv.

* 19. Heavy; slow.

"Time a pace is so *hard*, that it seems the length of seven year."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iii. 2.

* 20. Violent; vehement.

"Weary with her *hard* embracing."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 559.

21. Done or given with force; strong: as, a *hard* blow.

22. Applied to water which, from holding salts of magnesia in solution (which decomposes common soap and forms an insoluble stearite of lime or magnesia), is unfit for washing purposes.

23. Done in, or given to, excess: as, *hard* drinking, a *hard* drinker.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Physics:* Offering a relatively great resistance to any other thing brought in contact with it. [Hardness.]

2. *Grammar:*

(1) Applied to the sound of *c*, as in *can*, *g*, as in *goat*, or *ch*, as in *chemical*, as distinguished from the sounds of the same letters in *city*, *gin*, and *church*.

(2) Applied to the consonants *f*, *k*, *p*, *s*, and *t*, and the sound of *th* in *thin*, which can be pronounced without any voice sound, as distinguished from the consonants *v*, *g* (as in *gate*), *b*, *d*, *z*, and *th* in *thine*, which cannot be so pronounced.

3. *Art:* This term, as applied to a work of art, designates that rigidity of drawing which characterises the works of the mediæval artists. It is also applied to colouring, when a want of softness and delicacy is apparent in a picture. It is generally used to designate a style which rejects the grace, and too rigidly adheres to the mere mechanism of art.

4. *Manège:* Insensible to the action of the bit: as, a *hard* mouth.

B. *As adverb:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. With force, energy, or vigour; vigorously, energetically, earnestly, diligently.

"Alas, now pray you
Work not so *hard*." *Shakesp.: Tempest*, iii. 1.

2. Tempestuously, violently, boisterously, vehemently; with great force.

"You may call me again, when it blows *harder*."—*Marryat: Peter Simple*, ch. xxxviii.

3. With difficulty.

"How *hard* he fetches breath."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., ii. 4.

* 4. Ill; with pain.

"Who bears *hard* his mother's death."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., i. 2.

* 5. Cruelly, harshly, unkindly.

"The poor geese were so *hard* handled, and so little regarded, that they were in manner starved."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 124.

* 6. Heavily, slowly.

"He [Time] trots *hard* with a young maid."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iii. 2.

7. So as to raise difficulties; so as to put one in a strait; closely.

"A stag, that was *hard* set by the huntsmen, betook himself to a stall for sanctuary."—*L'Estrange.*

8. Closely, tightly, fast.

"He took me by the wrist and held me *hard*."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, ii. 1.

9. Close, near, at hand. [Hard by.]

"Abimelech . . . went *hard* unto the door of the tower, to burn it with fire."—*Judges* ix. 52.

II. *Naut.:* Used by seamen to emphasize an order, or to signify that the action ordered is to be done as hard or strongly as possible, as *hard-a-port*, that is, turn the helm as far as possible to port.

C. *As substantive:*

* 1. Trouble, adversity.

2. A ford or passage across a river.

3. A hard bottom of gravel laid across a swamp or at a muddy boat-landing.

4. A pier or landing-place on a river.

5. An esplanade or paved roadway by the seaside.

¶ (1) *Hard* and *solid* respect the internal constitution of bodies, and the adherence of the component parts; but *hard* denotes a much closer degree of adherence than *solid*. Wood is always a *solid* body, but it is sometimes *hard*, and sometimes soft: water, when congealed, is a *solid* body, and admits of different degrees of *hardness*. In the improper application, *hardness* is allied to insensibility; *firmness* to fixedness; *solidity* to substantiality: a *hard* man is not to be acted upon by any tender motives; a *firm* man is not to be turned from his purpose; a *solid* man holds no purposes that are not well founded.

(2) *Hard* is a much stronger term than *difficult*, which signifies merely not easy. *Hard* is therefore positive, and *difficult* negative. A *difficult* task cannot be got through

without exertion, but a *hard* task requires great exertion. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

¶ (1) *Hard by:* Close or near at hand (*adv. & prep.*).

(2) *Hard up:* In want of money; needy; in urgent want of something.

(3) *To go hard with:* To fare ill; to cause trouble, danger, or difficulty.

"It will *go hard with* poor Antonio."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

(4) *To die hard:*

(*a*) To sell one's life dearly. The 59th Regiment is called the "Die-hards," from the gallantry with which the men fought at Albuera.

(*b*) To die with reluctance or a struggle; to die unrepentant.

"Lord Ranelagh died on Sunday morning; *he died hard*, as their term of art is here to express the woeful state of men, who discover no religion at their death."
—*Swift: Letter to Dr. King* (Dec. 8, 1712).

(5) *In hard condition:* In good condition, so that the muscles are hard.

(6) *Hard of hearing:* Rather deaf.

"Child! I am rather *hard of hearing*."
Cowper: Mutual Forbearance.

(7) *Hard and fast:* Strict; that must be strictly adhered to; as, a *hard and fast* line or rule.

*** hard-a-keeping,** *a.* Difficult to be kept or observed.

"Having sworn too *hard-a-keeping* oath!"
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, i. 1.

hard-bake, *s.* A kind of sweetmeat made of boiled brown sugar or treacle, with blanched almonds, and flavoured with the essence of lemon, orange, &c.

"The commodities exposed for sale in the public streets are marine stores, *hard-bake*, apples, flat-fish, and oysters."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. ii.

† hard-beam, hard-beme, *s.*

Bot.: The same as HORNBEAM (q.v.).

*** hard-believing,** *a.* Incredulous; not easily persuaded. (*Shakesp.*)

*** hard-besetting,** *a.* Besetting closely or strongly: as, a *hard-besetting* sin.

hard-billed, *a.* Applied to birds having a hard bill or beak.

hard-bills, *s. pl.*

Ornith.: The name given by Swainson to the sub-family Coccothraustinæ (q.v.).

hard-bound, *a.* Costive; slow and stiff in action.

"[He] strains from *hard-bound* brains eight lines a year." *Pope: Prol. to Satires*, 182.

hard-cancer, *s.*

Pathol.: Schirrus. It is remarkable for its excessive firmness, and cartilaginous and stony hardness. The substance is not one uniform, homogeneous mass, but intersected by bands, which radiate from the centre into the surrounding textures implicating them also in the disease, sometimes dividing into small bands, or intersecting each other.

hard-earned, *a.* Earned or gained by hard labour; hard-won: as, *hard-earned* wages.

*** hard-faced,** *a.* Having a hard, harsh, or stern face.

*** hard-favored,** *a.* Of repulsive features; ill-looking, ugly.

"The brother a very lovely youth, and the sister *hard-favoured*."—*L'Estrange.*

*** hard-favoredness,** *s.* The quality of being hard-favored; coarseness or ugliness of features.

hard-featured, *a.* Having coarse or ugly features.

hard-fern, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Blechnum, called by Sir Joseph Hooker *Lomaria*. One species is British, *Lomaria spicant*, better known as *Blechnum boreale*. [BLECHNUM.]

hard-finish, *s.*

Plastering: Fine stuff applied with a trowel to the depth of about one-eighth of an inch.

hard-fish, *s.* Salted and dried cod, ling, &c.

hard-fisted, *a.*

I. *Lit.:* Having hard, strong, or muscular hands, as a labourer.

* 2. *Fig.:* Close, miserly, covetous, mean.

"None are so gripple and *hard-fisted* as the childless."—*Bp. Hall.*

hard-fought, *a.* Fought vigorously or desperately: as, a *hard-fought* battle.

*** hard-got, * hard-gotten,** *a.* The same as HARD-EARNED (q.v.).

hard-grained, *a.*

1. *Lit.:* Having a close firm grain.

2. *Fig.:* Unattractive, not amiable or inviting; grim, sour.

"The *hard-grained* muses of the cube and square."
Tennyson: Princess, (Prol.) 176.

hard-grass, *s.*

Bot.: (1) The genus Sclerochloa; (2) the genus Ægilops; (3) *Dactylis glomerata*. [DACTYLIS.]

hard-hack, *s.*

Bot.: *Spiræa tomentosa*, a Canadian plant, with cottony leaves, rose-coloured flowers, and astringent properties.

hard-handed, *a.*

I. *Lit.:* Having hard, rough, strong hands; hard-fisted.

"*Hard-handed* men that work in Athens here."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, v. 1.

2. *Fig.:* Harsh, cruel, severe.

"'Tis the cruel gripe
That lean *hard-handed* Poverty inflicts."
Cowper: Task, iii. 827.

hard-head, hard-heads, *s.*

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Clash of heads; a manner of fighting in which the combatants dashed their heads together.

"I have been at *hard-head* with your butting citizens."—*Dryden.*

2. *Bot.:* One of the names for *Centaurea nigra*. [CENTAUREA.]

hard-headed, *a.* Shrewd, intelligent, sharp, clear-headed.

"He does not remarkably differ from other *hard-headed* and close-fisted men."—*Athenæum*, Feb. 9, 1884, p. 181.

hard-labour, *s.*

Law: A punishment which is often added to that of imprisonment. It is said to have been introduced by 5 Anne, c. 6. (*Wharton.*)

*** hard-laboured,** *a.* Wrought or worked up with great labour; elaborate.

"My *hard-laboured* poem pines."—*Swift.*

hard-mouthed, *a.*

1. Having a hard mouth; insensible or disobedient to the action of the bit; said of a horse.

2. Coarse, harsh, severe in language.

hard-nibbed, *a.* Having a hard-pointed nib; as, a *hard-nibbed* pen.

hard-pan, *s.*

Geol.: The stratum of sand, or gravel, hardened usually by an oxide of iron, which is found at a depth of from one to three feet in arenaceous formations, such as the Bagshot sands.

hard-porcelain, *s.* A ware composed of a natural clay containing silex (*kaolin*), and a compound of silica and lime—*i.e.*, a quartzose felspar (*petuntze*). The glaze is also earthy, not metallic.

hard-pressed, *a.* In a strait or difficulty; pressed for money, time, or other resources.

hard-pushed, *a.* Hard-pressed; in difficulties.

hard-rubber, *s.* India-rubber mixed with a large proportion of sulphur, and subjected to an extreme heat. Other mineral substances, as white-lead, are also generally added. [CAOUTCHOUC, ESONITE.]

hard-run, *a.* In want of money; hard up.

hard-set, *a.* Rigid, inflexible, stony.

"I know it, and smile a *hard-set* smile, like a stoic."
Tennyson: Maud, I. iv. 50.

hard-shifting, *a.* Making shift with difficulty.

hard-solder, *s.* The solder used for uniting the more infusible metals. In many cases it is an alloy of brass and zinc.

hard-tack, *s.* Coarse hard biscuit eaten by sailors and soldiers.

hard-visaged, *a.* The same as HARD-FEATURED (q.v.).

hard-won, *a.* Won or gained with difficulty; hard-earned.

"*Hard-won*, and hardly won with bruise."
Tennyson: Elaine, 1,159.

hard-wood, *s.* A term applied to woods of a very close and solid texture, as beech, oak, maple, ebony, &c.

hard-working, *a.* Working hard and diligently; diligent in labour.

*** hard,** * **harde,** *v.t.* [HARD, *a.*] To make hard; to harden.

"And how, and whan it shuld *yharded* be."
Chaucer; C. T., 10,557.

*** hardely,** *adv.* [HARDILY.]

hard'-ĕn, * hard'-nĕn, *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *hard*; *-en.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To make hard or harder; to indurate; to make firm and compact.

"Upon his crest the *hardned* yron fell."
Spenser: F. Q., I. xi. 34.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To confirm in effrontery, wickedness, obstinacy, &c.; to make obdurate.

"Lest any of you be *hardened* through the deceitfulness of sin."—*Hebrews* iii. 13.

2. To make firm; to endue with constancy.

"Yea, I would *harden* myself in sorrow."—*Job* vi. 10.

3. To make insensible, unfeeling, or callous; to make proof against feeling or emotion.

"They are *hardened* to everything of this kind—it has no effect upon them."—*Gilpin: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 5.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To become hard or more hard; to acquire hardness, compactness, or solidity.

"We might see our own work out, and watch
The sandy footprint *harden* into stone."
Tennyson: Princess, iii. 254.

* II. *Figuratively:*

1. To become unfeeling or callous.

2. To become inured.

3. To become confirmed in effrontery, obstinacy, or boldness.

"And now his heart
Distends with pride, and *hard'ning* in his strength
Glories." *Milton: P. L.*, i. 572.

hard'-ĕn-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *harden*; *-er.*] One who or that which hardens or makes hard; specif., one who tempers tools.

hard'-ĕn-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [HARDEN, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* The act of making hard or more hard; the state of becoming hard.

2. *Fig.:* The act of confirming in effrontery, wickedness, obstinacy, &c.; the state of becoming so confirmed.

(1) *Metal-working:* The process of giving an additional hardness to metallic articles after leaving the hands of the shaper. Hammering and rolling will confer hardness, and, in the reduction and shaping of articles by these means, it becomes necessary to alternate annealing with the condensing processes. [TEMPERING.]

(2) *Hat-making:* The process of pressing together the light layer of filaments collected in the basket, so as to form it into a sheet of felt with sufficient cohesion to bear handling. The hands and then a skin are employed to produce this effect, the pressure, rubbing, and jerking causing the filaments to interlace and become felted.

(3) *Porcelain:* A process of heating in the course of porcelain making.

hardening-furnace, *s.*

Hat-making: A furnace with an upper plate of iron, upon which hat-bodies, folded in wet cloths, are laid to be hardened by heat, moisture, and the pressure of traversing plates above.

hardening-kiln, *s.*

Porcelain: A kiln in which printed biscuit is placed in order to drive off the oil of the colour previous to glazing. [PRESS-PRINTING.]

hardening-skin, *s.*

Hat-making: A piece of half-tanned leather laid above a bat of felting hair while the latter is compressed by the hands of the workman.

hard'-hāy, *s.* [Eng. *hard*, and *hay.*]

Bot: *Hypericum quadrangulare*. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

hard'-heart-ĕd (heart as hart), *a.* [Eng. *hard* and *hearted.*] Having a hard, cruel, un-

feeling, or pitiless heart; merciless; inexorable; unfeeling, inhuman.

"The most licentious and *hard-hearted* writer of a singularly licentious and *hard-hearted* school."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

¶ A *hardhearted* man must always be *cruel*; but it is possible to be *cruel*, and yet not *hardhearted*. . . . A child is often *cruel* to animals from the mistaken conception that they are not liable to the same sufferings as himself. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***hard'-heart-ĕd-lў (heart** as **hart),** *adv.* [Eng. *hardhearted*; *-ly.*] In a hardhearted, cruel, unfeeling, or merciless manner.

hard'-heart-ĕd-nĕss (heart as **hart),** *s.* [Eng. *hardhearted*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being hardhearted; want of feeling.

"The ladies of the queen's household distinguished themselves pre-eminently by rapacity and *hard-heartedness*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

hard'-ĭ-hood, * hard-i-head, * hard-y-head, * hard-y-hed, *s.* [Eng. *hardy*; *-hood.*]

1. Boldness, united with firmness and intrepidity; bravery.

"The same cool and placid *hardihood* which distinguished him on fields of battle."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

2. Effrontery; boldness, audacity.

"Had the *hardihood* to displace Jonson."—*Malone: Life of Dryden.*

hard'-ĭ-lў, hard-e-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *hardy*; *-ly.*]

1. Boldly; with boldness or hardihood.

"*Hardily* he entrede in to Pilat, and axide the body of Jhesu."—*Wycliffe. Mark* xv. 43.

* 2. Hardly; with difficulty.

***hard'-ĭ-mĕnt,** *s.* [Fr.] Courage, hardihood, boldness, bravery.

"Now is the time to prove your *hardiment!*"
Wordsworth: To the Men of Kent.

hard'-ĭ-nĕss, * harde-nesse, * hard-i-ncsse, * hard-y-nesse, *s.* [Eng. *hardy*; *-ness.*]

1. Boldness, hardihood, courage, intrepidity, daring.

"Plenty and peace breeds cowards; hardness ever
Of *hardiness* is mother."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 6.

2. Firmness of body, capability of enduring fatigue, hardship, &c.; endurance.

3. Effrontery, excess of confidence, hardihood.

"Not yet grown to the *hardiness* of avowing their contempt of the king."—*Clarendon: Civil Wars*, i. 465.

* 4. Hardship, fatigue.

"They are valiant and hardy; great endurers of cold, hunger, and all *hardiness*."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

hard'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *hard*; *-ish.*] Somewhat or moderately hard; tending to hardness.

"And for my pillow stuffed with down,
The *hardish* hillocks have supplied my turn."
Greene: Alphonsus, iv.

***har-dle,** *s.* [HURDLE.]

hard-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *hard*; *-ly.*]

1. In a hard or difficult manner; with difficulty, with trouble; not easily.

"These oracles are *hardly* [hardily] attained,
And *hardly* understood."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., i. 4.

2. With rigour, severity, or harshness; rigorously, oppressively.

"Many men believed that he was *hardly* dealt with."—*Clarendon.*

* 3. Severely, unfavourably, unkindly.

"The grieved commons
Hardly conceive of me."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 2.

4. Harshly, unwelcomely.

"Such information comes very *hardly* and harshly to a grown man; and, however softened, goes but ill down."—*Locke.*

5. Coarsely, roughly; not softly or delicately.

"Heaven was her canopy, bare earth her bed;
So *hardly* lodged."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses, i.

6. Scarcely, barely.

"An asperity *hardly* to have been expected from a man of so much sense."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

7. Not quite, scarcely: as, The meat is *hardly* done yet.

* 8. Confidently, hardily; with confidence or hardihood.

* 9. Grudgingly, reluctantly, unwillingly; with a feeling of ill-will.

"If I unwittingly, or in my rage,
Have aught committed that was *hardly* borne."
Shakesp.: Richard III., ii. 1.

* 10. Excessively, to excess.

"The deceased had been drinking *hardly*."—*Daily News*, August 8, 1891.

hard'-nĕss, * hard-nesse, *s.* [Eng. *hard*; *-ness.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The quality or state of being hard, solid, or compact; solidity, density, firmness; compactness; power of resisting penetration or separation.

"*Hardness* is a firm cohesion of the parts of matter that make up masses of a sensible bulk, so that the whole does not easily change its figure."—*Locke.*

2. Difficulty of accomplishment.

"Oh, *hardness* to dissemble!"
Shakesp.: Othello, iii. 4.

3. Laboriousness, toilsomeness, fatigue, difficulty; as labour, hardwork, toil.

"Enured to *hardnesse* and to homely fare."
Which them to warlike discipline did trayne."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. viii. 27.

4. Harshness, cruelty, hardship, oppressiveness, severity,

5. Difficulty to be understood; difficulty of comprehension.

6. Unfeelingness; want of feeling or sensibility.

"Of all *hardnesses* of heart, there is none so inexcusable as that of parents towards their children."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 181.

7. Obduracy, profligacy.

"Such an invincible *hardness* as is not to be found in any people mentioned throughout the whole book of God."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 13.

8. Roughness, severity; keenness or vehemence, as of weather, &c.

9. Sternness, inflexibility.

10. Unreasonableness, injustice.

11. Sourness, acidity, roughness.

12. That quality in water which renders it unfit for washing purposes.

13. Niggardliness, parsimony.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Art:* Stiffness, harshness, want of refinement; academic drawing rather than artistic feeling.

"Sculptors are obliged to make many ample folds, which are insufferable *hardnesses*, and more like a rock than a natural garment."—*Dryden: Dufresnoy.*

2. *Physics:* The resistance which bodies offer to being scratched or worn by others. It is not the same as resistance to compression or to a blow. Thus glass is harder than wood, but wood resists a stroke from a hammer which would splinter glass. The relative hardness of bodies is ascertained by testing which will scratch the other.

3. *Min.:* The scale of hardness is the following: Talc, rocksalt or gypsum, calcspar, fluorspar, apatite, felspar, quartz, topaz, corundum, diamond. When in this work it is said that a mineral has a hardness of 5, it means that it is just as hard as apatite. The scale is that of Mohs.

***har'-dŏck, * hor'-dŏck,** *s.* [A.S. *hâr* = boar, and Eng. *dock.*] A kind of dock with whitish leaves; the hoar-dock; probably the Burdock (q.v.).

"*Hardocks*, hemlock, nettles, cuckoo-flowers."
Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 4.

hards, * heord-en, * herds, * hyrdys, *s. pl.* [A.S. *heordan.*] The coarse or refuse part of flax.

"As a deed sparcle of bonys, ether of *herdis* of flex."—*Ancren Riwle*, p. 418.

hard'-ship, *s.* [Eng. *hard*; *-ship.*]

1. Toil, fatigue, hard labour; whatever oppresses the body.

"Yet worn he seemed of *hardship* more than years;
And pale his cheek with penance, not with fears."
Byron: Corsair, ii. 3.

2. Oppression, injury, injustice.

¶ For the difference between *hardship* and *grievance*, see GRIEVANCE.

hard'-wāre, hard'-wäre-măn, *s.* [Eng. *hardware*; *-man.*] A term including articles of metal for sale, such as cooking utensils and mechanics' tools. Sometimes distinguished as builders' hardware, domestic hardware, and tools. The great seats of the manufacture of hardware are Birmingham and Sheffield.

"One William Wood, an *hardwareman*, obtains by fraud a patent in England to coin copper to pass in Ireland."—*Swift: Drapier's Letters.*

hard-wĭck'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Named by Roxburgh after Major-Gen. Thos. Hardwick, F.R.S., F.L.S., &c.]

Bot.: A genus of Leguminous plants, sub-order Cæsalpinieæ, tribe Cynometreæ. *Hardwickia binata*, an Indian tree, is described by Sir Joseph Hooker as a most elegant tree, tall, erect, with elongated coma, and the branches pendulous. One was 120 feet high, and "as handsome a monarch of the forest as I ever saw." (*Hooker: Himalayan Journals*, i. 50, 54.)

har'-dў, * har-di, *a.* & *s.* [O. Fr. *hardi*, properly the pa. par. of *hardir* = to make bold; O. H. Ger. *hartjan*; M. H. Ger. *herten* from O. H. Ger. *harti*; Ger. *hart* = hard.]

A. *As adjective:*

* 1. Bold (a sense which it still retains in the familiar phrase fool*hardy*).

"'Hap helpeth *hardy* man alway,' quoth he."
Chaucer: Legend of Good Women.

* 2. Overconfident; full of confidence or assurance; bold, stubborn.

* 3. Strong, hard, firm, compact.

"Is a man confident of his present strength? An unwholesome blast may shake in pieces his *hardy* fabric."—*South: Sermons.*

* 4. Inured to fatigue or toil; capable of bearing fatigue, exposure, or hardships.

"The Bactrians bee the most *hardyest* people among those nacions."—*Brende: Quintus Curtius, fo. 66.*

5. Capable of bearing exposure to the weather.

"Our casques the leopard's spoils surround,
With Scotland's *hardy* thistle crowned."
Scott: War Song.

B. *As substantive:*

Forging: A chisel or fuller having a square shank for insertion into a square hole in an anvil, called a hardy-hole, which is sometimes occupied by a smaller anvil, fullering-tool, or caulking-swage, in which in a steel-faced plate is sunk a vertical groove, and the faces on each side of the groove are inclined, so as to give the proper taper to the inner sides of the caulk when the horseshoe is placed within the groove.

hardy-hole, *s.* [HARDY, B.]

hardy-shrew, *s.* The shrew-mouse (q.v.).

***hard-yn,** *a.* [Eng. *hard*; *-en.*] Made of coarse flax or hards.

hăre, *s.* [A.S. *hara*; Dan. & Sw. *hare*; Icel. *heri*; Dut. *haas*; N. H. Ger. *hase*; O. H. Ger. *haso*; Sanse. *ça̧ça* = a hare; *ça̧* = to jump.]

1. *Zoology:*

(1) *Sing.:* Various species of Lepus, specially *Lepus timidus*, found in most parts of Europe. It does not make a burrow like the rabbit, but lurks in a seat or form, which it varies according to the season, and in severe weather betakes itself to the woods. It is, properly speaking, a nocturnal animal and is very prolific. There are about a dozen different species in the United States and other parts of America, among them the Polar, Northern, Swamp, and Marsh Hares.

(2) *Pl.:* The family Leporidæ (q.v.).

2. *Scrip.:* The hare of Scripture (Hebrew אַרְנֶבֶת (*arnebheth*). Lev. xi. 6 and Deut. iv. 7) seems to be correctly rendered. It is here arranged with the ruminants, perhaps on account of a certain movement of the lips like that of those animals, but modern science places it among the rodents, with which its anatomical construction entirely agrees.

3. *Law:* The hare is a beast of warren, protected by the game laws.

4. *Astron.:* Lepus, one of the fifteen ancient southern constellations.

¶ *To make a hare of:* To render a person ridiculous; to expose the ignorance of any person.

"What *a hare* Mat *made of* him . . . and did not lave him a leg to stand on!"—*Carleton: Traits & Stories; The Hedge-school.*

hare-kangaroo, *s.*

Zool.: A kangaroo, *Macropus* or *Lagorchistes leporoides*, like the hare, but not so large. It occurs in Australia.

*** hare-mint,** *s.* An unidentified plant. (*Ainsworth.*)

hare-pipe, *s.* A snare for catching hares.

hare's-hane, *s.*

Bot.: Aconitum Lagoctonum.

hare's-heard, *s.*

Bot.: Verbascum Thapsus.

hare's-ear, *s.*

Bot.: (1) The umbelliferous genna Bupleurum (q.v.), (2) *Erysimum austriacum*, (3) *E. orientale*, (4) *Phyllis Nobla.*

hare's-foot, hare-foot, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Ochroma Lagopus*, (2) *Trifolium arvense*, (3) [*Hare's-foot-fern*].

Hare's-foot fern:

Bot.: *Davallia canariensis.* The resemblance to a hare's foot is in its scaly creeping rhizome.

hare's-lettuce, hare's-palace, *s.*

Bot.: *Sonchus oleraceus.* [SONCHUS, SOW-THISTLE.]

hare's-tail, hare's-tail grass, *s.*

Bot.: *Lagurus ovatus.* It is a soft, hairy, annual tufted grass, found in Guernsey and in continental Europe.

• **hāre,** *v.t.* [HARE, *s.*] To fright, to harass, to worry, to excite.

"To *hare* and rate them, is not to teach but vex them."—*Locke: On Education*, § 67.

hāre'-bĕll, hāir'-bĕll, *s.* [Eng. *hare* or *hair*, and *bell.* Hooker & Arnott call the plant *hair-bell*; Sir Joseph Hooker *harebell.*]

HAREBELL.

Bot.: *Campanula rotundifolia*, the round-leaved bell-flower. A plant with large bell-shaped blue flowers, and leaves of three forms, the round root-leaves, from which the name *rotundifolia* was given, withering so soon that few people notice their existence; the lower cauline leaves lanceolate, the upper ones linear. Common on pastures, heaths, and tops of walls, especially in hilly regions in various countries of Northern Europe. Also found in the United States and the northern parts of Asia and Africa. It is also called Bluebell.

"God told him it was June; and he knew well,
Without such telling, *harebells* grew in June."
E. Browning: Paracelsus, iii.

2. *Scilla nutans*, the Blue-bell or Wild Hyacinth, the *Hyacinthus nonscriptus* of Linnæus. [AGRAPHIS, BLUEBELL.]

• **hāre'-brāin, *haire-braine,** *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *hare*, and *brain.*]

A. *As adj.:* The same as HARE-BRAINED (q.v.).

"That same *haire-braine* wild fellow, my subject."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

B. *As subst.:* A harebrained person.

"The *harebrains* among us."—*Hacket: Life of Williams*, ii. 187.

hāre'-brāined, *hāir'-brāinde, *hare-braynd, *a.* [Eng. *hare*, and *brained.*] Volatile, giddy, flighty, wild, thoughtless.

"Fooles, whose *hairbrainde* heades must haue
More clothes attoues, than might become a kyng."
Gascoigne: Steele Glas.

† **hare-brained passion,** *s.* Uncontrolled passion leading to wild conduct. It is a kind of mania.

• **hāre'-brāined-lў, * hare-braynd-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *harebrained*; *-ly.*] In a thoughtless, volatile, wild, or giddy manner.

"In my hat full *harebraynd*ly thy flowers did I weare."
Gascoigne: Fruite of Feuers.

hāre'-bŭrr, *s.* [Eng. *hare*, and *burr.*]

Bot.: The Burdock, *Arctium Lappa.*

ha-reĕm', *s.* [HAREM.]

hāre'-foọt, *s.* [Eng. *hare*, and *foot.*]

1. *Ornith.:* A name for the Ptarmigan, *Lagopus scoticus*, the foot of which has a superficial resemblance to that of a hare.

2. *Bot.:* The same as HARE'S-FOOT (q.v.).

* **hāre'-heart-ĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *hare*, and *hearted.*] Timid, fearful, timorous, easily frightened.

• **hāre'-hoộnd,** *s.* [Eng. *hare*, and *hound.*] A hound kept for hunting hares.

* **hāre'-hŭnt-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *hare*, and *hunter.*] One who hunts hares.

hāre'-hŭnt-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *hare*, and *hunting.*] The act or sport of hunting hares with dogs; coursing.

har'-ĕld, ha-rĕl'-da, ha-răl'-da, *s.* [Cf. Nor. Fr. *harald, haraud* = a herald.]

Ornithology:

1. (*Of the form* Harelda and Haralda): A genus of Anatidæ. It is found in the Arctic Ocean of both hemispheres, migrating southwards to Orkney Islands, Holland, &c.

2. (*Of the form* Harold): An English name for the genus Harelda (q.v.).

hāre'-lĭp, *s.* [Eng. *hare*, and *lip.*]

Surg.: Usually a congenital malformation, and frequently hereditary, chiefly occurring in the upper lip, and having one fissure only; if there are two it is called a double harelip. Harelip, besides being a great deformity, is attended with defect of speech and often a cleft of the upper jaw and palate bones, converting the mouth and nose practically into one cavity. In ordinary cases a cure by means of operation is easily effected.

hāre'-lĭpped, *a.* [Eng. *harelip*; *-ed.*] Having a harelip.

hā'-rēm, *s.* [Arab. *haram* = woman's apartments; lit. = sacred; from *harama* = he prohibited.]

1. The set of apartments reserved for the female members of a Mohammedan family.

2. The occupants of a harem, consisting of the wives and concubines.

"By governing his vassals despotically, by keeping a rude *harem*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

ha-rĕn'-ĕ-form, *s.* [Fr. *hareng* = a herring; *i* connective; and Lat. *forma* = form.] Shaped like a herring.

hāre'-thĭs-tle (tle as **ẹl),** *s.* [Eng. *hare*, and *thistle.*]

Bot.: The sow-thistle, *Sonchus oleraceus.*

har'-făng, *s.* [A.S. *hara* = a hare, and *fangan* = to take, to catch.] [FANG.]

Ornith.: *Syrnia nyctea*, the Snowy Owl. It is found in the Arctic regions, straggling also to Britain.

Har'-î, *s.* [Mahratta & Sans.]

Hindoo Mythol.: A name for the god Vishnoo.

hăr'-ĭ-cōt (*t* silent), **her-i-got,** *s.* [Fr.]

* **1.** A hash made of meat, first fried or grilled, and vegetables, principally carrots.

2. The kidney bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris*) and other species of the genus used in preparing the dish described under No. 1. [KIDNEY BEAN.]

* **hăr'-ĭĕ,** *v.i.* [HARRY.]

* **hăr'-ĭ-ẽr,** *s.* [HARRIER.]

hăr'-ĭff, hẽir'-ĭff, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: The Goose Grass, or Clivers (*Galium Aparine*).

hăr'-ĭ-gạls, hăr'-ĭ-gạlds, *s.* [Fr. *haricot.*]

1. The heart, lights, and liver of an animal.

2. The hair of the head. (*Scotch.*)

* **hăr-ĭ-ọ̊-lā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *hariolatio*, from *hariolor* = to foretell.] The act of divination or foretelling; soothsaying.

hăr'-ĭ-ŏt, *s.* [HERIOT.]

* **hăr'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *har(e)*; *-ish.*] Like a hare.

hark, *harke, *herke, *herk-en, *v.i.* & *t.* [HEARKEN.]

A. *Intrans.:* To listen, to hear, to heed, to hearken.

"His men below cryde out to him, and prayed
Him to retire, but he no whit would *harke*."
Harrington: Orlando Furioso, bk. xxxix.

B. *Trans.:* To listen to.

"This king sat thus in his nobley,
Herking his ministralles hir thinges pley."
Chaucer: C. T., 10,892.

¶ The word is now but little used, except in the imperative mood as an interjection or ejaculation. It is also used in combination as a cry to stimulate or direct hounds: as, *Hark forward! Hark away! Hark back!* is used to call hounds back when they have passed the scent; and, figuratively, the verb to *hark back* is used in the sense of returning to some point or matter from which a temporary digression has been made.

harl, *s.* [Etym. doubtful, but perhaps a corruption of *hards* (q.v.).]

I. The filaments of flax; any filamentous substance.

"The general sort are wicker hives, made of privet, willow, or *harl*."—*Mortimer.*

2. A barb of one of the feathers from a peacock's tail, used in making artificial flies for fly-fishing.

harle, *v.t.* [HAUL.]

Hàr'-lĕch (ch guttural), *s.* [See def.]

Geog.: Harlech in Merioneth, North Wales

Harlech-grits, *s. pl.*

Geol.: A sub-division of the Longmynd rocks. Murchison deemed them non-fossiliferous. They are of Lower Silurian age. Lyell arranged them under the Lower Cambrian.

Har'-lē-ĭan, *a.* [See def.] An epithet applied to an exceedingly large and valuable collection of manuscripts, books, &c., formed by Harley, Earl of Oxford, and now in the British Museum.

har'-lē-quĭn, *s.* [Fr. *arlequin, harlequin*; Ital. *arlecchino.* Skeat refers the French word to Low Lat. *harlequinus*, O. Fr. *hierlekin* or *hellequin* = Mid. Eng. *Hurlewaynes kynne, Hurlewaynes meyne* = Hurlewayne's troop or kin; *Hurlewain* being a demon mentioned in *Richard the Redeles*, &c. The change from *hellekin* to *harlequin*, arose from a popular etymology which connected the word with *Charles Quint* (Charles V.). See *Max Müller: Lectures*, ii. 581.] The leading character in a pantomime or harlequinade, dressed in a mask, parti-coloured and spangled clothes, and having a magic wand; a buffoon; a droll.

"One may say, in this respect, what *harlequin* says in the *Emperor of the Moon*; 'Tis there just as 'tis here."—*Clarke: Mr. Leibnitz's Fifth Paper*, p. 175.

harlequin-bat, *s.*

Zool.: *Scotophilus ornatus*, an Indian cheiropter, remarkable for its colouring, pale tawny-brown, variegated with white spots.

harlequin-beetle, *s.*

Entom.: *Acrocinus longimanus*, a beetle of the tribe Longicornes. The resemblance to a harlequin is in the colours of the elytra which are gray, red, and black.

harlequin-duck, *s.*

Ornith.: *Clangula*, or *Fuligula histrionica.* It is ash-coloured, the male fantastically patched with white, the eyelids and flanks red. It is an occasional winter visitant to Britain. It is a native of the arctic parts, both of the Old and New World.

harlequin-snake, *s.*

Zool.: *Elaps fulvius*, a venomous snake, ringed with red and black, occurring in the Southern States.

hăr'-lē-quĭn, *v.i.* & *t.* [HARLEQUIN, *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To impersonate Harlequin in a pantomime; to act as a harlequin; to make sport.

B. *Trans.:* To conjure away as though with a harlequin's magic wand.

"[The] kitten, if the humour hit,
Has *harlequined* away the fit."
Green: The Spleen.

hăr'-lē-quĭn-ādе', *s.* [Fr. *arlequinade.*] That part of a pantomime in which the harlequin and clown play the principal parts; that part which follows the transformation scene; an extravaganza.

"A wild, satirical *harlequinade*."—*Macaulay: Essays; Mad. D'Arblay.*

* **hăr'-lē-quĭn-ĕr-ў,** *s.* [Eng. *harlequin*; *-ery.*] Harlequinade, pantomime.

"The French taste is comedy and *harlequinery*."—*Richardson: Pamela*, iv. 89.

* **hăr-lŏck,** *s.* [HARDOCK.]

har'-lŏt, *s.* & *a.* [O. Fr. *harlot, arlot, herlot*, a word of doubtful origin, but perhaps from O. H. Ger. *karl* = a man; Icel. *karl*; A.S. *ceorl*; Sp. *arlote*; Ital. *arlotto* = a glutton; Wel. *herlod* = a lad.]

A. *As substantive:*

* **1.** Originally used of either sex, more commonly perhaps of men than of women; a fellow, a person, a man.

"He was a geutil *harlot* and a kind."
Chaucer: C. T., 649

* **2.** Used as a contemptuous word, not so specific as now either as to sex or moral demerit.

(1) A beggar, a vagabond.

"Begge as on *harlot*.—*Ancren Riwle*, p. 356.

(2) A heretic, a scamp, a low fellow, a rogue, a cheat.

"No man but he and thou and such other false *harlots* practiseth any such preaching."—*Foxe: Book of Martyrs; Examination of William Thorpe.*

(3) A sect put down by order of Henry III.

"About this time [A.D. 1264] a redress of certain sects was intended, among which one by name specially occurreth, and called the assembly of *harlots*, a kind of people of a lewd disposition and uncivil. In Henry the Third's letter to the Sheriff of Oxfordshire, ordering that they should be dispersed, the words occur, 'Qui se *harlotas* appellant.'"—*French: Select Glossary*, pp. 98, 99.

3. A woman who prostitutes herself for hire; a prostitute, a strumpet.

"Thy sonne was come, whiche hath denoured thy goodes with *harlotes*."—*Bible* (1551), *Luke* xv.

* **B.** *As adj.:* Pertaining to a harlot or prostitute; lewd, wanton, low, base.

har'-lŏt, *v.i.* [HARLOT, *s.*] To play the harlot; to act lewdly or wantonly.

"They that spend their youth in loitering, bezzling, and *harlotting*."—*Milton: Anim. upon Remonst. Defence*, § 1.

* **har'-lŏt-īze,** *v.i.* [Eng. *harlot; -ize.*] To play the harlot. (*Warner: Albions England*, bk. vi., ch. xxx.)

har'-lŏt-rў, * **har-lŏt-rĭe,** *s.* [O. Fr. *harlotrie.*]

1. The practices or trade of a harlot; prostitution, lewdness, incontinence.

* 2. A harlot; a term of contempt or opprobrium for a woman.

"She's desperate here; a peevish self-willed *harlotry*."—*Shaksp.*: 1 *Henry IV.*, iii. 1.

* 3. False show; meretriciousness.

"The *harlotry* of art."
Mason: English Garden, bk. i.

* 4. Ribaldry; immodest discourse.

"And *harlotrie* they tolden bothe two."
Chaucer: C. T., 3,184.

harm, * **harme,** * **herm,** *s.* [A.S. *hearm, herm* = grief, harm; cogn. with Icel. *harmr* = grief; Dan. *harme* = wroth; Sw. *harm* = anger, grief; Ger. *harm;* Russ. *srame* = shame; Sansc. *çrama* = toil, fatigue; *çram* = to be weary.]

1. Bodily, physical, or material hurt or injury; damage.

"And thou couldst laugh away the fear of *harm*."
Cowper: Expostulation, 705.

2. Moral wrong; evil, mischief, wrong-doing.

"A price being paid for the *harms* we have done."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

¶ For the difference between *harm* and *evil*, see EVIL.

harm-doing, *s.* Wrong, evil, wrong-doing.

"No tongue could ever
Pronounce dishonour of her; by my life
She never knew *harm-doing*."
Shaksp.: Henry VIII., ii. 3.

harm, * **harme,** * **harm-en,** * **hear-min,** *v.t.* & *i.* [HARM, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To do harm, hurt, injury, or damage to; to hurt, to injure, to damage morally or physically.

"Yet wer I innocent and one that *harme* no man."
—*Udal: John* viii.

B. *Intrans.:* To do harm, injury, or damage.

har'-ma-līne, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *harmal(a); -ine.*]

Chem.: $C_{13}H_{14}N_2O$. An alkaloid contained in *Peganum Harmala*, a plant growing in the Crimea. The seed coating contains Harmaline and Harmine. They are extracted by dilute sulphuric acid, and then precipitated by a solution of NaCl., in the form of chlorides, the alkaloids may be separated by adding ammonia, the harmine being first precipitated. Harmaline can be converted into harmine by the action of oxidizing agents. Harmaline forms yellow bitter salts. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*)

har-măt'-tan, *s.* [Arab., said to be originally from the Fanti language, in Western Africa; Fr. *harmattan;* Sp. *harmatan;* Ital. *armatano.*] A dry hot wind blowing from the interior of Africa to the Atlantic, between Cape Verde, in 14° 43' N., and Cape Lopez, 0° 36' S., in December, January, and February. It is generally attended by fog, through which the sun shines red. It hurts vegetation and prejudicially affects man, drying up the eyes, the mouth, &c., even peeling off the skin. On the other hand, it tends to terminate fever and dysentery, and to mitigate cutaneous diseases. It corresponds to the sirocco of Italy, and, to a certain extent, to the Indian and Australian hot wind. [HOT WIND, SIROCCO.]

har'-mĕl, *s.* [Arab.]

Bot.: Peganum Harmala, a strongly scented plant, common in Southern Europe and Asia Minor, and introduced into English gardens. The Turks use the seeds as a spice and to make a red dye.

harm'-fŭl, * **harm'-fŭll,** * **harme-full,** *a.* [Eng. *harm; -ful(l).*] Hurtful; injurious; detrimental; causing or tending to cause harm or damage.

"But not without that *harmful* stroke."
Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 2.

harm'-fŭl-lў, * **harme-ful-ly,** * **harm-ful-lie,** *adv.* [Eng. *harmful; -ly.*] In a harmful, hurtful, or injurious manner; so as to cause harm, hurt, or injury; hurtfully; injuriously.

"Spending his time not only vainly, but *harmfully*, in such kind of exercise."—*Ascham: Schoolmaster*, pt. ii.

harm'-fŭl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *harmful; -ness.*] The quality or state of being harmful; hurtfulness.

har'-mīne, *s.* [Eng., &c. *harm(aline); -ine.*]

Chem.: $C_{13}H_{12}N_2O$. An alkaloid contained in *Peganum Harmala*, along with Harmaline (q.v.). Harmine is insoluble in water and forms colourless salts.

harm'-lĕss, * **harme-less,** * **harm-les,** *a.* [Eng. *harm; -less.*]

1. Free from power, tendency, or desire to harm; not hurtful or injurious; innocuous; innocent.

"So Eden was a scene of *harmless* sport,
Where kindness on his part who ruled the whole
Begat a tranquil confidence in all."
Cowper: Task, vi. 364.

2. Free from harm, hurt, or damage; unhurt, uninjured, undamaged: as, To hold a person *harmless.*

harm'-lĕss-lў, * **harm-les-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *harmless; -ly.*] In a harmless manner; innocently; innocuously; without causing or receiving injury.

"Unnumbered pleasures *harmlessly* pursued."
Cowper: Retirement, 784.

harm'-lĕss-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *harmless; -ness.*] The quality or state of being harmless; innocuousness; innocence.

"Its *harmlessness* or malignity is the only matter of enquiry."—*Warburton: Divine Legation.* (Pref.)

har-mō'-nĭ-ą, Har-mō'-nĭ-ą, *s.* [Of the form *harmonia;* Gr. ἁρμονία (*harmonia*), here = a means of joining, a fastening; of the form *Harmonia* (Def. 3.).] [HARMONY.]

1. *Anat.:* The term employed to denote the simple apposition of comparatively smooth surfaces or edges, as in the case of the two superior maxillary bones. (*Quain.*)

2. *Astron.* (*Of the form* Harmonia): An asteroid, the fortieth found. It was discovered by Goldschmidt on March 1, 1856.

3. *Class. Mythol.:* A daughter of Mars and Venus, who became the wife of Cadmus. Called also Harmonia and Hermione.

har-mŏn'-ĭc, har-mŏn'-ĭck, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *harmonique*, from Lat. *harmonicus;* Gr. ἁρμονικός (*harmonikos*), from ἁρμονία (*harmonia*) = harmony (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Of or pertaining to harmony or music.

2. Concordant; musical; harmonious; consonant.

"In full *harmonic* number joined."
Milton: P. L., iv. 687.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Math.:* Applied to numbers, terms of certain ratios, proportions, &c., which have certain relations or properties resembling those of musical concords. [HARMONIC-PROPORTION.]

2. *Music:* Applied to the sounds produced by a vibrating string or column of air, when it is sub-divided into its aliquot parts.

B. *As substantive:*

Music:

1. One of the sounds produced by a vibrating string or column of air, when it is sub-divided into its aliquot parts.

2. An artificial tone produced in a stringed instrument (1) by varying the point of contact with the bow, or (2) by slightly pressing the string at the nodes or divisions of its aliquot parts (½, ⅓, ¼, &c.) In wind instruments, harmonics are produced by varying the intensity of the air-current from the mouth. (*Grove.*)

"These accessary sounds, which are caused by the aliquots of a sonorous body vibrating at once, are called *harmonics*."—*Sir W. Jones: Essay on the Imitative Arts.*

3. (*Pl.*) The science or doctrine of musical sounds.

harmonic-interval, *s.*

Music: The distance between two chords or between two consonant notes.

harmonic-proportion, *s.*

Math.: [HARMONICAL-PROPORTION].

harmonic-scale, *s.*

Music: The scale formed by a series of natural harmonics.

harmonic-stops, *s. pl.*

Music: Organ stops, both flute and reed, having tubes twice the normal length, but pierced with a small hole in the middle. Harmonic flute stops are of great purity and brilliancy: they are of eight or four feet pitch. Harmonic piccolos are of two feet pitch. Harmonic reed stops (tromba, tuba, trumpet, &c.) are generally on a high pressure of wind, one of the great advantages of all harmonic stops being that they will take a very strong pressure of wind without overblowing. The fact is, that the harmonic-tube, having two synchronous vibrating columns of air, partakes of the nature of a pipe already overblown to its first harmonic, the octave.

harmonic-triad, *s.*

Music: The chord of a note consisting of its third and perfect fifth; a common chord.

har-mŏn'-ĭ-cą, *s.* [Gr. ἁρμονικός (*harmonikos*), from ἁρμονία (*harmonia*) = harmony.]

Music:

1. A musical instrument formed of a number of glasses which are tuned by filling them more or less with water, and are played by touching them with the dampened finger. The less the quantity of water, the lower is the tone of the scale. Called also musical glasses. The instrument is said to have been invented by a German, and was improved by Dr. Benjamin Franklin. A stringed form is ascribed to Stein (1788). Dr. Franklin's consisted of a nest of hemispherical glasses, tuned, and arranged on a revolving spindle impelled by a treadle, the tips of the fingers being applied to the edges of the glasses to produce the tones.

2. A small wind instrument. A mouth-organ. At the edge is a series of holes which conduct the breath to free reeds, like those of an accordeon.

har-mŏn'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *harmonic; -al.*] The same as HARMONIC (q.v.).

"They will soon conclude, . . . that the *harmonical* soul . . . is merely a fiction and a dream."—*Clarke: Fifth Reply to Leibnitz.*

harmonical-curve, *s.*

Math.: A curve into which a musical chord is supposed to be inflected when put into motion so as to excite a sound.

harmonical-interval, *s.*

Music: [HARMONIC-INTERVAL].

harmonical-mean, *s.*

Math.: A term applied to a mean between two quantities, as A and B, when it is double a fourth proportional to the sum of the quantities and the quantities themselves: thus $\frac{AB}{A+B}$ being the fourth proportional to A+B : A : : B, then $\frac{2AB}{A+B}$ is the harmonical mean.

harmonical-proportion, *s.*

Math.: The relation between four quantities when the first is to the fourth as the difference between the first and the second to the difference between the third and fourth: that is when A D : : A ~ B : C ~ D. So also three quantities are said to be in harmonical proportion when the first is to the second as the difference between the first and second to the difference between the second and third.

harmonical-series, *s.*

Math.: A series of numbers in continued harmonical proportion.

har-mŏn'-ĭc-ąl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *harmonical; -ly.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* In an harmonical manner;

melodiously; harmoniously; suitably, fitly, by harmony.

"Intending to declare *harmonically* the harmony of the four elements of the soul."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 1,022.

2. *Math.*: In harmonical progression: as, a line *harmonically* divided.

har-mŏn'-ĭ-chord, *s.* [Gr. ἁρμονικός (*harmonikos*) = harmonical, and χόρδη (*chordē*) = a chord.]

Music: An instrument played like a pianoforte, but sounding like a violin. The tone is produced by the pressure of the keys, which sets a revolving cylinder of wood, covered with leather, and charged with rosin, in action over the strings. It has also been called piano-violin, violin-piano, tetrachordon, &c.

har-mŏn'-ĭ-çĭ, *s. pl.* [Gr. ἁρμονικός (*harmonikos*) = harmonical.] The followers of the Pythagorean system of music as opposed to that taught by Aristoxenus. They were also called Musici. The Aristoxenians viewed music as an art governed by appeal to the ear; the Pythagoreans, as a science founded on physical laws.

har-mŏn'-ĭ-cŏn, *s.* [Gr. neut. sing. of ἁρμονικός (*harmonikos*) = harmonical.]

1. An instrument only used as a toy; it consists of free reeds enclosed in a box in such a way that inspiration produces one set of sounds, respiration another.

2. A musical instrument consisting of a large barrel-organ, containing, in addition to the ordinary pipes, others to imitate the different wind-instruments, and an apparatus to produce the effects of drums, triangles, cymbals, &c., so that the combined sounds produce the effect of a military band.

¶ *Chemical harmonicon:* An open tube, the air of which is made to sound by means of a luminous jet of hydrogen, coal-gas, &c., placed beneath the tube. The sound is produced by a series of small explosions which take place as the oxygen of the air combines with the hydrogen of the jets.

har-mō'-nĭ-oŭs, *a.* [Fr. *harmonieux*, from *harmonie* = harmony (q.v.).]

1. Of or pertaining to musical harmony or concord; musically concordant or consonant.

"Your songs confound
Our more *harmonious* notes."
Cowper: Task, III. 787.

2. Having the several parts adapted and proportioned to each other; symmetrical.

"By an *harmonious* sympathy promote the perfection and good of the whole."—*Glanvill: Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. v.

3. Living or acting in concord, peace, or friendship; agreeing in action or feeling.

har-mō'-nĭ-oŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *harmonious*; *-ly.*]

1. In a harmonious manner; melodiously; with harmony or concord of sound.

2. With just adaptation and proportion of parts to each other; symmetrically.

"How came the Asterisms of the same nature and energies to be so *harmoniously* placed at regular intervals."—*Bentley: Sermons*, iii.

3. In harmony or concord; with agreement or union of feeling and action.

"To see publick and private virtues not dissonant and jarring, and mutually destructive, but *harmoniously* combined."—*Burke: Present Discontents.*

har-mō'-nĭ-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *harmonious*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being harmonious; concord, consonance, symmetry.

har-mŏn'-ĭ-phŏn, *s.* [Gr. ἁρμονία (*harmonia*) = a fitting or adapting, harmony, and φώνη (*phōnē*) = sound.]

Music: A small instrument with a keyboard, in which the sounds are produced by small metallic tongues, acted upon by air blown through a flexible tube. It consists of a series of free reeds similar to those used in the harmonium, placed in a tube shaped like a clarinet. The compass of the instrument is two octaves with intermediate semitones; the keys are arranged in a manner similar to those of a pianoforte, that is to say, all the notes of the normal scale are in one row and the chromatic notes in another.

har'-mŏn-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *harmon(y)*; *-ist.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who sings or plays in harmony; a writer on harmony; a musical composer.

2. One who treats of and shows the harmony or agreement between corresponding passages of different authors. [HARMONY, ¶.]

"Of which obedience, his most precious death is, by our most excellent *harmonist*, declared to be the consummation."—*Nelson: Life of Dr. George Bull.*

II. *Ch. Hist.* (*Pl.*): A sect founded by two brothers, George and Frederick Rapp, who emigrated from Wurtemburg to the United States in 1803. Soon afterwards they founded the town of Harmony in Pennsylvania. In 1815 they built New Harmony in Indiana. The name of this settlement became celebrated through the place having been purchased in 1823 or 1824 by Robert Owen as a suitable locality for carrying out his views as to the reorganization of society. In 1825 the Harmonists removed to a new settlement, which they called Economy. They have community of goods, and consider marriage a civil contract.

† **har-mŏn-ĭst'-ĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *harmonist*; *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to harmony; comparative.

"The *harmonistic* exegesis of the anti critical school."—*W. Robertson Smith: Old Testament*, lect. iii., p. 67.

* **har'-mŏn-ĭte,** *s.* [Eng. *harmon(y)*; *-ite.*] The same as HARMONIST (q.v.).

har-mō'-nĭ-ŭm, *s.* [HARMONY.]

Music: A keyed wind instrument whose tones are produced by the forcing of air through free reeds. The better class of harmoniums have several sets of vibrators, of different pitch, and of various qualities of tone. The stop called expression is a mechanical contrivance by which the waste-valve of the bellows is closed, so that the pressure of the foot has direct influence on the intensity of the sounds produced. A tremolo is produced by causing the wind to quaver as it passes through the reeds. The vox angelica gives a delicate undulating tone, which is produced by two sets of vibrators to each note tuned slightly apart.

* **har-mō'-nĭ-ŭm-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *harmonium*; *-ist.*]

Music: A player or performer upon the harmonium.

har-mŏn-ĭ-zā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *harmoniz(e)*; *-ation.*] The act of harmonizing; the state of being harmonized.

har'-mŏn-ĭze, *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *harmon(y)*; *-ize.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To make harmonious; to combine, set, or arrange according to the laws of harmony or counterpoint.

"A music *harmonizing* our wild cries."
Tennyson: Sea Dreams, 247.

2. To make melodious, harmonious, or pleasing to the ear.

3. To adjust, set, or arrange in proper proportions; to arrange so that the several parts are justly and fitly adapted and suited to each other.

"And bluest skies that *harmonize* the whole."
Byron: Childe Harold, ii. 48.

4. To make in concord or agreement with other things.

"To seek the distant hills, and there converse
With Nature: there to *harmonize* his heart."
Thomson: Summer, 1,332.

5. To restrain, to rein in, to keep in subjection.

"And every passion aptly *harmonized*."
Thomson: Summer, 467.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To form a concord; to be in harmony or concord; to agree in sounds or effect: as, Two voices *harmonize* together.

2. To be in concord or agreement; to agree in feeling or action; to be or live in peace and concord.

3. To agree together in effect or result: as, The facts *harmonize.*

har'-mŏn-ĭz-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *harmoniz(e)*; *-er.*]

1. One who harmonizes or arranges sounds according to the rules of harmony.

2. One who arranges or adjusts things in symmetrical order.

"The constant *harmonizer* of the whole world."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 489.

3. A harmonist.

har-mō-nŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. ἁρμονία (*harmonia*) = harmony, and μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.]

Music: An instrument for ascertaining the harmonic relation of sounds. It often consists of a single string with movable bridges.

har'-mŏn-ў, * **ar-mon y,** *s.* [Fr. *harmonie*, from Lat. *harmonia*, from Gr. ἁρμονία (*harmonia*) = a joining, harmony; ἁρμός (*harmos*) = a joining; ἁρω (*arō*) = to fit or join.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The just adaptation of parts to each other, so as to form a symmetrical and connected whole.

"This *harmony* of mind
Where purity and peace immingle charms."
Thomson: Summer, 550.

2. In the same sense as II. 2.

3. The science which treats of the harmonizing of sounds.

4. A melodious or harmonious arrangement of sounds; music.

"Heaven's *harmony* is universal love."
Cowper: Progress of Error, 78.

5. Concord or agreement in views, feelings, sentiments, manners, &c.; peace; friendship; unity.

"Attentive to universal *harmony*, [he] often forgets that he himself has a part to sustain in the concert."—*Goldsmith: Citizen of the World*, let. lxvi.

6. A book bringing together and showing the agreement between parallel or corresponding passages of different authors.

¶ Harmonies of the Old Testament aim at placing the several books, or portions of them, in chronological order, showing how they illustrate each other, as, for instance, what light the prophetic books shed on the historical ones, or *vice versa*. Harmonies of the New Testament have it for one leading object to compare and show the mutual consistency of the four gospels. Another is to arrange the epistles in chronological order, and use the undesigned coincidence between portions of them and the Acts of the Apostles, to illustrate and confirm the authority of both. The earliest known harmony of the gospels, is that of Tatian, a Syrian of the second century. Ammonius followed in the third, and Eusebius in the fourth. In 1537 Andreas Osiander published a similar work, as did Calvin in 1553, and other writers. Since then such harmonies have become numerous.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.*: [HARMONIA, 1].

2. *Music:* A just proportion of sound; musical concord; the accordance, concord, or consonance of different sounds which pleases the ear, or a succession of such sounds called chords. In its earliest sense among the Greeks this word seems to have been a general term for music, a sense in which our own poets often use it. But from its meaning of "fitting together," it came to be applied to the proper arrangement of sounds in a scale, or, as we should say, to "systems of tuning."

"The delicacy of hearing, and taste of *harmony* has been formed upon those sounds which every country abounds with."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 29.

¶ For the difference between *harmony* and *concord*, see CONCORD.

¶ (1) *Artificial harmony:*

Music: A mixture of discords and concord.

(2) *Close harmony:*

Music: Said when the sounds composing each chord are placed so near to each other that no sound belonging to the chord could again be interposed between any of those already present.

(3) *Figured harmony:*

Music: Said when one or more of the parts move, during the continuance of a chord, through certain notes which do not form any of the constituent parts of that chord.

(4) *Harmony of the spheres:*

Ancient Phil.: The assumption of Pythagoras that everything in the great Kosmos must be harmoniously arranged, and that since the planets were at the same proportionate distances from each other as the divisions of the monochord, in passing through the ether they must make a sound varying according to the diversity of their magnitude, velocity, and relative distance. He thought that Saturn gave the deepest and the Moon the shrillest sound, as the one was farthest from, and the other nearest to the earth. (*G. H. Lewes.*)

(5) *Natural harmony:*

Music: The harmonic triad or common chord.

(6) *Perfect harmony:*

Music: Harmony with untempered concords only.

(7) *Pre-established harmony:*

Metaph.: In the philosophy of Leibnitz a harmony established by God at the creation among all monads, which, excessively minute as they were, still represented the universe. Through their influence the body and soul act independently of each other, each obeying its own laws as freely as if the other did not exist, and yet with the same result as if they influenced each other. They are, in the opinion of Leibnitz, like two clocks, one formed to strike, the other simply to indicate the hour. They move in harmony, but each is independent of the other.

(8) *Spread harmony:*

Music: When the sounds of a chord are placed at such a wide distance from each other, that some of them might be again interposed between the sounds already present.

(9) *Tempered harmony:*

Music: When the notes are varied by temperament (q.v.).

har'-mōst, *s.* [Gr. ἁρμοστής (*harmostēs*), fr. ἁρμόζω (*harmozō*) = to fit together, to rule.]

Gr. Antiq.: The name given to those governors of the Greek Islands and towns in Asia Minor sent out into a subject or conquered town by the Lacedæmonians during their supremacy after the Peloponnesian war; the governor of a colony.

har'-mō-tōme, *s.* [Gr. ἁρμός (*harmos*) = a joint, and τομός (*tomos*) = cutting; τέμνω (*temnō*) = to cut.]

Min.: A monoclinic subtransparent or translucent brittle mineral, occurring in twin crystals; colours white, gray, yellow, red, or brown; streak, white; hardness, 4·5; sp. gr., 2·44 to 2·45. Compos.: silica, 46·10 to 48·49; alumina, 15·24 to 17·65; baryta, 19·12 to 21·60; water, 13 to 15·24. It is found in amygdaloid phonolite, trachyte, in gneiss, and in metallic veins. Morvenite is a variety of it. Occurs at Strontian, in Argyleshire, in Dumbartonshire, in Bohemia, the Hartz Mountains, Norway, &c.

harn, *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *heordan.*] [Hards.]

A. *As subst.:* Very coarse linen.

"Her cutty sark o' Paisley *harn.*"
Burns: Tam O'Shanter.

B. *As adj.:* Made of flax hards; coarse.

***har-neis,** *s.* [Harness, *s.*]

***har-neise,** *v. t.* & *i.* [Harness, *v.*]

har'-nĕss, ***har-neis,** ***har-nes,** ***har-neys,** ***her-neys,** *s.* [O.Fr. *harnas, harnois, hernois* = armour, from Bret. *harnez* = old iron, armour; *horiarn* (pl. *hern*) = iron; Wel. *haiarn;* Gael. *iarunn;* Fr. *iaran* = iron; Ger. *harnisch;* Dut. *harnas.*]

* 1. Equipment for a man; the accoutrements of a soldier or knight; arms.

"He taketh from him his *harness* wherein he trusted and divideth his goods."—*Tyndale: Luke* xi. 22.

* 2. *Spec.:* Armour.

"And a certain man drew a bow at a venture, and smote the king of Israel between the joints of the *harness.*"—*1 Kings* xxii. 34.

3. The gear or tackle by which a horse or other animal is yoked to and made to draw a vehicle or the like; the working gear of a horse or other animal of draught.

"Or wilt thou ride? Thy horses shall be trapp'd,
Their *harness* studded all with gold and pearl."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, Ind. ii.

4. The apparatus in a loom by which the sets of warp-threads are shifted alternately to form the shed. The harness of a loom is termed the mounting; and the whole apparatus concerned in the motions of the warp-threads is the shedding. [Loom.]

* 5. The salt beef issued to men in the Navy and the merchant service. It was so called either from a belief that it was prepared from horse-flesh, or from its extreme toughness. Called also Salt-horse.

℞ *To die in harness:* To spend one's life to the last in one's business, profession, or occupation.

*** harness-bearer, * harness-bear-er,** *s.* An armour-bearer.

"Vellocatus his servant and *harnesse-bearer.*"—*Speed: Great Britaine,* bk. v., ch. vi., § 12.

harness bell, *s.* A small bell, usually of globular form, and carrying a bullet, attached to some part of the harness to produce a jingling sound; a sleigh-bell.

harness-board, *s.*

Weav.: The compass-board of a loom, having holes through which pass the neck twines.

harness-cask, harness-tub, *s.*

Naut.: A large cask or tub with a rim cover, containing a supply of salt meat for immediate use.

harness-clamp, *s.*

Sadd.: A kind of vice used to hold leather while being stitched.

harness-currier, *s.* One who prepares or dresses leather for harness or saddlery purposes.

harness-hook, *s.*

1. A hook or bracket on which harness is hung.

2. A check-rein hook on the gig-saddle.

harness-leather, *s.* A kind of leather from which harness is made. It is blacked on the grain side.

harness-maker, *s.* One who makes harness, saddlery, &c.

harness-pad, *s.* A lining or soft wad beneath a saddle to keep the harder portions from galling the back of the animal.

harness-plater, *s.* A worker in electro-plating, who plates the metal-work of harness.

harness-room, *s.* A room attached to a stable, warmed by a stove, and used for putting away harness.

harness-saddle, *s.* The part of the harness which rests across the back, and to which the girthing portions are attached. Upon it are the terrets and check-rein hook, and from it proceeds the back-strap, which reaches to the crupper.

harness-snap, *s.* A hook for attaching the reins to the bit-rings, the breast-strap to the hame-rings, &c.; a snap-hook.

harness-tub, *s.* [Harness-cask.]

harness-weaver, *s.* A weaver employed in the manufacture of the more complicated patterns of shawls, &c. (*Scotch.*)

har'-nĕss, ***har-nesche,** ***har-nesse,** *v.t.* [O. Fr. *harnascher.*] [Harness, *s.*]

* 1. To arm; to dress or equip in armour or arms.

"Those that sleep in Jesus shall God bring with Him, and *harness* them with the bright armour of light and immortality."—*H. More: Mystery of Godliness,* bk. iv., ch. xviii.

* 2. To equip or fit out for defence; to arm.

"They saw the camp of the heathen, that it was strong and well *harnessed,* and compassed round about with horsemen."—*1 Maccabees* iv. 7.

3. To put harness on, as on a horse.

"My horse is *harnessed* and chained to my plough."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind,* p. 50.

*** har-nesse,** *s.* [Harness.]

har'-nĕss-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *harness; -er.*] One who harnesses.

*** har'-nĕss-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *harness; -ment.*] Equipment, outfit.

harn'-păn, *s.* [A.S. *hærnes;* Icel. *hjarni* = brains.] The brain-pan.

"'Weize a brace of balls through his *harn-pan,*' said a second."—*Scott: Rob Roy,* ch. xxxiii.

harns, *s. pl.* [A.S. *hærnes.*] Brains.

"I'll e'en hirple awa there wi' the wean, for it will knock its *harns* out, puir thing."—*Scott: Antiquary,* ch. xv.

*** ha'-rō, * ha'-rōw, * hăr'-rōw,** *exclam.* [O. Fr. *haro.*] A cry anciently used in Normandy as a call for help or to raise a hue-and-cry.

"'*Harrow!* the flames which me consume,' said he, 'Ne can be quencht.'"—*Spenser: F. Q.,* II. vi. 49.

harp, * harpe, *s.* [A.S. *hearp;* cogn. with Dut. *harp;* Icel. *harpa;* Dan. *harpe;* Sw. *harpa;* Ger. *harfe;* O. H. Ger. *harpha;* Fr. *harpe;* Ital. *arpa.* Perhaps connected with Lat. *crepo* = to crackle. (*Skeat.*)]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II. 2.

* 2. An Irish coin of the value of one halfpenny, so called from the figure of a harp on it.

3. A screen or sieve for sifting grain and clearing it of the seeds of weeds.

4. An oblong apparatus, consisting of a frame filled up with parallel wires similar to the strings of a harp, and used as a screen for sifting sand.

5. A concave grating in a scutching-machine, through which refuse escapes as the cotton is beaten and driven forward by the revolving beater.

II. *Technically:*

†1. *Astron.:* A name sometimes given to the ancient northern constellation generally termed Lyra, the Lyre.

"Next shines the *Harp,* and through the liquid skies
The shell, as lightest, first begins to rise." *Creech.*

2. *Music:* A stringed instrument of triangular form, furnished with gut strings. It has a compass varying from three to six octaves and a half, according to the size of the instrument. There are several kinds of harps still in use: (1) The triple or Welsh harp, with three rows of strings, two rows tuned diatonically in unisons or octaves, the third or inner row arranged to supply the accidentals, sharps or flats. The strings are thin, and the tone is consequently consonant with the character of the strings. This harp is derived from, and is almost identical with, the Irish harp. (2) The double harp, with two rows of strings is less inconvenient but equally imperfect; all alterations of the pitch of the strings having to be made with the thumb. (3) The single-action pedal harp, with one row of strings, containing a compass of nearly six octaves. There were seven pedals which altered by a semitone the pitch of the note to which each pedal belonged. The imperfection of the mechanism of the pedals involved the player in many difficulties, and rendered it in some keys quite useless. (4) The double action pedal-harp, the invention of Erard. The harp was a favourite instrument among the ancient Britons and the Anglo-Saxons. The old laws of Wales, the Triads, specify the use of the harp as one of the three things necessary to distinguish a freeman or gentleman from a slave. Preteaders were discovered by their unskilfulness in "playng of the harp." The same laws forbade a slave to touch a harp, either out of curiosity, or to acquire a knowledge of it, and none but the king, his musicians, and other gentlemen, were permitted to possess one. The harp was exempt from seizure for debt, as it was presumed that he who had no harp lost his position, and was degraded to the condition of a slave. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

harp-seal, *s.*

Zool.: *Phoca grœnlandica* or *Calocephalus grœnlandicus,* the Greenland seal. The resemblance to a harp is in two large brown, oblique bands meeting near the shoulders, and then running separately along the sides and up the hind legs, where they become brighter, till they finally disappear in the white of the under parts. The hair is dry, close, and not woolly, except when the animal is very young. It is found in the Arctic Ocean, in Greenland, Newfoundland, Iceland, the north and north-east of Asia. It has been met with on the British coast.

harp-shell, *s.*

Zool.: The molluscous genus Harpa (q.v.).

*** harp-star, * harpe-starre,** *s.* The same as Harp, *s.*, II. 1.

"The *harpe-starre* Fidicula goeth downe, and is no more seene."—*P. Holland: Plinie,* bk. xviii., ch. xxvi.

harp-string, *s.* One of the gut-strings of a harp.

"And the *harp-strings* a clangour made."
Longfellow: Musician's Tale.

harp-stringing, *a.* Suited for playing on the harp.

harp, * harpe, *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *hearpian.*] [Harp, *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To play upon a harp.

"Then shouted a company of them that stood round about, and *harped* with their harps."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress,* pt. ii.

2. *Fig.:* To dwell incessantly upon anything; to speak or write persistently on the same subject or idea. (Followed by *on* or *upon.*)

"Neither will I importune you, nor dull your ears with *harping* still upon this unpleasant thing."—*P. Holland: Livius,* p. 54.

*** B.** *Transitive:*

* 1. To touch upon; to hit.

"Thou has *harped* my fear aright."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 1.

2. To sift, screen, or separate by means of a sieve.

¶ *To harp on one string:* To dwell persistently and too much upon one subject, so as to weary the hearers.

"King Henry thereto would not condiscende, but still *harped* on thys stryng."—*Hall: Henry VII.* (an. 6).

har'-pa, *s.* [Lat. = a harp.]

Zool.: Harp shell. A genus of gasteropodous molluscs, family Buccinidæ. The shell is ventricose, ribbed transversely; the spire small; the aperture large, notched in front; the animal with a very large foot. Known species, recent, twelve, from the Indian Ocean, the Pacific, &c.; fossil, four, from the Eocene onward. (*S. P. Woodward.*)

har-păc-tĭç'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *harpactic(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Entomostracous Crustaceans, legion Lophyropoda, order Copepoda, sect. Gnathostoma. [HARPACTICUS.]

har-păc-tĭç-ĭ-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *harpactic(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Zool.: A sub-family of Harpacticidæ (q.v.).

har-păc'-tĭ-cŭs, *s.* [Gr. ἁρπακτικός (*harpactikos*) = knavish, thievish; ἅρπαξ (*harpax*) = robbing, rapacious; ἁρπάζω (*harpazō*) = to snatch away, to carry off.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the sub-family Harpacticinæ and the family Harpacticidæ (q.v.). It has the body elongated, or broad and depressed, the head united with the first thoracic segment, the first and second abdominal rings in the female ovalescent, the first pair of antennæ eight or nine jointed, the second pair of foot-jaws strongly developed. (*Brady: Monog. of British Copepoda; Ray Soc.*, 1880.)

* **har'-pa-gŏn,** *s.* [Lat. *harpagonem*, accus. of *harpago* = a grappling-iron.] A grappling-iron.

"There were deulsed certeine instruments wherewyth they might pull downe the workes that their enemyes made, called *harpagons.*"—*Brende: Quintus Curtius*, fo. 54.

har-pa-gŏph'-ĭ-tŭm, *s.* [Lat. *harpago* = a grappling-iron; Gr. ἁρπαγή (*harpagē*) = seizure, and φυτόν (*phuton*) = a plant.]

Bot.: A genus of Pedaliaceæ. It is proposed that the Grapple-plant, generally called *Uncaria procumbens*, should be termed *Harpagophytum procumbens* [GRAPPLE-PLANT], and a Madagascar species, also with reflexed hooks like grappling-irons on the fruit, *H. leptocaryum.* (*Suppl. to Treas. of Bot.*)

har-pa-gor'-nĭs, *s.* [Gr. ἁρπαγή (*harpagē*) = seizure, rapine, and ὄρνις (*ornis*) = a bird.]

Palæont.: A gigantic bird of prey from the Post-Tertiary strata of New Zealand.

har-păl'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *harpal(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of predatory beetles, having the four anterior tarsi of the males enlarged, the inside of the anterior tibiæ with a deep notch, and moderately long antennæ. Most of them are voracious insects of prey, though Zabrus is said to feed exclusively upon corn, and Amara upon the roots and tender shoots of grass and other plants. The family is very extensive, and is diffused throughout the world. Probably about 500 are known. Many are British. [HARPALINÆ, HARPALUS.]

har-pa-lī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *harpal(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Entomology:

1. According to Swainson, a sub-family of Carabidæ. It is equivalent to the Harpalidæ of some entomologists.

2. Sometimes used in a more restricted sense for those Harpalidæ which have the four anterior tarsi of the males dilated.

har'-pa-lŭs, *s.* [Gr. ἁρπαλέος (*harpaleos*) = greedy.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Harpalidæ, or the sub-family Harpalinæ. In 1855 about 134 species were known from the four great continents and Australia. Sharp enumerates twenty-nine species as British.

har-pĕd'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *harpes*, genit. *harped(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: A family of Trilobites, having a large cephalic shield of horseshoe form, with its posterior angles greatly lengthened, and the margin perforated by pores; the thoracic segments twenty-five or twenty-six.

harp'-ĕr, * **harp-are,** * **harp-ere,** *s.* [A.S. *hearpere.*]

1. A player on the harp; a harpist.

"I heard the voice of *harpers* harping with their harps."—*Revelation* xiv. 2.

2. A brass coin current in Ireland in the reign of Elizabeth, and so called from the figure of a harp on it. It was about the size of a shilling, and of the value of one penny.

"A two-pence I had to spend over and above; besides the *harper* that was gathered amongst us to pay the piper."—*Ben Jonson: The Gipsies Metamorphosed.*

har'-pēş, *s.* [Gr. ἁρπή (*harpē*) = (1) a bird of prey, (2) a rapacious sea-fish, (3) a sickle.]

Palæont.: The typical genus of the family Harpedidæ (q.v.).

harp'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [HARP, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to the harp; fitted or intended for playing on the harp; as, *harping* melodies. (*Milton: Nativity*, 115.)

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The art or science of playing on the harp; a performance on the harp.

"In hymns and *harpings* and self-seeking prayers."
Byron: Cain, I. 1.

2. *Shipbuilding:*

(1) (*Pl.*): The wales of the bow, of extra strength.

(2) A ribband trimmed to the shape of and bolted to the cant bodies, to hold them together till planked.

¶ *Cat-harpings:*

Naut.: The frapping of the shrouds to the masts below the tops.

harping-iron, *s.* A barbed javelin. The word is derived from its capacity for clawing or grasping. A harpoon (q.v.).

"The boat which on the first assault did go,
Struck with a *harping-iron* the younger foe."
Waller: Battle of Summer Islands, 132.

harp'-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *harp*; *-ist.*] A player upon the harp; a harper.

"That Ægrian *harpist*, for whose lay
Tigers with hunger pinde and left their pray."
Browne: Britannia's Pastorals, bk. i., s. 5.

har-poon', * **har-pon,** *s.* [Dut. *harpoen*, from Fr. *harpon* = a grappling iron, from *harpe* = a dog's claw or paw, a harp; Sp. *arpon*; Ital. *arpagone*, from Lat. *harpago* = a hook, a grappling-iron.] A barbed javelin used to pierce and fasten to whales. It has a broad, flat, triangular, barbed, sharp head, and a shank about two feet long, furnishing a socket for the shaft. A line, about seventy fathoms long, is attached to the harpoon, and runs out rapidly as the struck fish dives below the surface.

"And like the lightning's flame
Flew our *harpoons* of steel."
Longfellow: Discoverer of the North Cape.

harpoon-fork, *s.*

Agric.: A form of hayfork worked by tackle, and used in pitching hay from the load to put it into a rick, or in loading a waggon from a rick.

harpoon-gun, *s.* A gun or contrivance used in whale-fishing for firing a harpoon.

harpoon-rocket, *s.* A combination of bomb and lance for killing whales. It has an explosive shell at its head, and is propelled by a rocket charge after being fired from a gun. The hinged barbs are secured to the breech-piece in the tube, and the line connected by a looped shank.

har-poon', *v.t.* [HARPOON, *s.*] To strike, catch, or kill with a harpoon.

har-poon'-ĕr, * **har-poon-eer',** *s.* [Fr. *harponeur.*] One who strikes or pierces the whale with a harpoon; the man who throws the harpoon from a whale-boat.

"On the yard-arm the *harpooner* sits."
Grainger: Sugar-Cane, bk. ii.

* **harp-our,** *s.* [HARPER.]

* **harp'-rĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *harper*; *-ess.*] A female player on the harp.

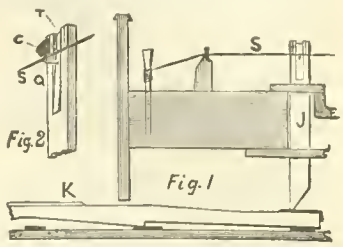
* **harp'-sĭ-chŏn,** * **harp-si-cŏn,** *s.* [A corruption of O. Fr. *harpecorde.*]

Music: The old name of the spinet and harpsichord (q.v.).

"On the *harpsicon* or virginals."—*Parthenia Sacra* (1633), p. 144.

harp'-sĭ-chord, * **arp-si-chord,** * **harp-sc-chord,** *s.* [O. Fr. *harpecorde*, from *harpe*, and *chorde, corde* = a chord. The *s* is apparently an intrusion. Ital. *arpicordo.*]

Music: A stringed instrument with a key-board, similar in form to a modern grand pianoforte, by which it has been superseded. As the pressure of the fingers upon the keys, when heavy or light, made no difference in the quantity of tone produced, the harpsichord sometimes had two key-boards, one for the



HARPSICHORD ACTION.

Fig. 1. K. Key. J. Jack. S. String.
Fig. 2 (Showing detail of top of Jack). T. Movable tongue of pear wood. c. Small piece of cloth to deaden the vibration of the string. S. String. Q. Plectrum, of quill or leather, projecting from the tongue T.

loud, the other for the soft tones. There were also stops in some instruments, by means of which the tones could be modified by connecting the mechanism with or detaching it from the three, or even four strings, with which each tone was furnished. The keys were attached to levers, which at their ends had slips of wood, called "jacks," furnished with plectra of crow-quill or hard leather; these struck or twanged the strings, and produced the tone, which has been likened to "a scratch with a sound at the end of it." (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

"If he the tinkling *harpsichord* regards
As inoffensive, what offence in cards?"
Cowper: Progress of Error, 148.

harpsichord-graces, *s. pl.*

Music: Certain turns and ornaments employed in playing upon the harpsichord, introduced for the most part as compensation for the lack of sustaining power in the instrument.

* **harp-si-col,** * **harp-sc-col,** *s.* [HARPSICHORD.]

* **harp'-stèr,** *s.* [Eng. *harp*; fem. suff. *-ster.*] A female player on the harp; a harpress.

har'-pў, *s.* [O. Fr. *harpie, harpye*, from Lat. *harpyia*, from Gr. ἅρπυιαι (*harpuiai*), from ἁρπάζω (*harpazō*) = to seize.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Class. Antiq.:* Three fabulous winged monsters, daughters of Neptune and Terra, represented with the face of a woman, the body of a vulture, and fingers armed with sharp claws; their names were Aëllo, Celæno, and Ocypete. They emitted an infectious smell, and spoiled whatever they touched by their filth.

"Celeno foule mishapen bird, and *harpies* more
right fell."
Phaer: Virgil: Ænead iii.

2. *Her.:* The harpy is represented in heraldry as a vulture with the head and breast of a woman.

3. *Ornithology:*

(1) The Harpy-eagle (q.v.).

(2) The genus Harpyia (q.v.).

(3) A name sometimes given to a bird of prey, the Marsh Harrier (*Circus æruginosus*). Called more fully the White-headed Harpy. It is the Harpaye or Busard Harpaye of the French. [CIRCUS-HARRIER (2).] In England it is known also as the Moor-buzzard and the Duck-hawk. It preys chiefly on rabbits, water-birds, fish, &c. [CIRCUS.]

4. *Fig.:* An extortioner; a rapacious or ravenous animal; a plunderer.

"I am content to have purchased, by the loss of fortune, an escape from a *harpy*, who had joined the artifices of age to the allurements of youth."—*Rambler*, No. 192.

B. *As adj.:* Rapacious; ravenous; extortionate.

"Drive the *harpy* race from Helicon afar."
Cowper: Ode to Mr. John Rouse. (Trans.)

harpy-eagle, *s.*

Ornith.: *Thrasaetus Harpyia.* Linnæus considered it a vulture, and called it *Vultur har-*

pyga. Cuvier removed it to the true eagles, founding first the sub-genus or genus Harpyia (q.v.), and by many writers it is still called *Harpyia destructor*. Its crest is dull-black, margined with gray; the upper parts of the body and wings are mostly black, the under ones white, except a black collar round the neck; feathers of the legs white, with transverse bars. Immature birds are mottled, and have been described as different species. The harpy is a very powerful bird, about three and a-half feet high, inhabiting New Granada, Guayana, and Mexico. [HARPYIA.]

harpy-footed, *a.* With claws like a harpy. (*Milton: P. L.*, ii. 596.)

har'-pỹ-a, *s.* [HARPY.]

Zool.: A genus of Pteropinæ (Fruit-eating bats). *Harpya pallasii* has an expansion of wing approaching two feet, and is from the Moluccas.

har'-pỹ-ĭ-a, *s.* [Lat. *harpyia, harpya.*] [HARPY.]

Ornith.: A genus of Falconidæ, sub-family Aquilinæ. The bill is convex above, with a slight tooth in the upper mandible; the nostrils semilunar, transverse; the tarsi very strong, scutellated, feathered only at the base; the claws very strong and sharp. [HARPY-EAGLE.] Cuvier, who introduced the term Harpyia, defined it as containing Fisher Eagles with short wings, but the affinity is not close. The harpy does not seem to fish.

*** har'-quĕ-hūse**, *** har'-quĕ-hŭss**, *s.* [ARQUEBUSE.]

*** har-quĕ-hŭs'-sĭer**, *s.* [ARQUEBUSIER.]

harr, *s.* [HAAR.] A storm proceeding from the sea; a tempest.

*** har'-rage (age** as **ĭj)**, *v.t.* [A corrupt. of *harass* (q.v.).] To harass, to worry.

"Living in a *harraged* land."—*Fuller: Worthies: Kent.*

*** hăr-rąss**, *** har-rasse**, *v.t.* [HARASS.]

*** hăr'-rą-teĕn**, *s.* [HARATEEN.]

Fabric: A kind of stuff cloth. (*Shenstone.*)

*** hăr'-rĭ-cō**, *s.* [HARICOT.]

*** hăr'-rĭ-dąn**, *s.* [A corrupt. of O. Fr. *haridelle* = a worn-out horse, a jade.] A worn-out wanton woman; an old vixen; a trollop.

"And in four months a battered *harridan*."
Pope: Macer.

hăr'-rĭ-ĕr (1), *** harier**, *s.* [Eng. *har(e); -ier.*]

Zool.: A variety of the dog (*Canis familiaris*), used for hare-hunting. It resembles the fox-hound, but is somewhat smaller. It may be made to vary considerably according to the taste of the breeder, one extreme being a large, slow-moving harrier properly so called; the other a fox beagle.

hăr'-rĭ-ĕr (2), *s.* [Eng. *harry; -er.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who harries, plunders, or lays waste.

II. *Ornithology:*

1. *Sing.:* The genus Circus (q.v.). See also Harpy and Ringtail.

2. *Pl.:* The sub-family of Falconidæ called Circinæ (q.v.).

har'-rĭ-kar-rĭ, ha'-rĭ-kĭ-rĭ, har-ry-kir-ru, *s.* [Chinese (?).] Happy despatch: a method of suicide which members of the Japanese official classes are required to perform when the government consider them to be worthy of death. It is effected by making two gashes in the abdomen somewhat resembling a cross. Suicides sometimes adopt this painful method of death. Dr. MacYowan estimated the number of these compulsory and voluntary suicides in Japan at 500 a year.

"The Japanese, in full Parliament, refused to abolish the Seppuku, or *Hara-kiri*, which is suicide by disembowelling."—*Bray: Science of Man*, p. 70.

hăr'-rĭng-tŏn, *s.* [From Lord Harrington, who obtained a patent from James I. for the manufacture and issue of brass farthings.] A brass farthing. (*Ben Jonson: Devil is an Ass*, ii. 1.)

hăr'-rĭng-tŏn-īte, *s.* [Named by Thomson after a Mr. Harrington.]

Min.: A variety of Mesolite from Antrim.

hăr'-rĭs-īte, *s.* [Probably from its discoverer.]

Min.: A variety of Dana's Chalcocite, the Copper Glance of the *Brit. Mus. Cat.* Its colours are lead-gray and bluish-black. It is a pseudomorph after galena, with which it agrees in cleavage.

*** har-rot**, *s.* [HERALD, *s.*]

hăr'-rōw, *** har-ewe**, *** har-ou**, *** har-ow**, *** har-owe**, *** har-u**, *** harwe**, *s.* [A.S. *hyrwe* (*Somner*); cogn. with Dut. *hark* = a rake; Icel. *herfi* = a harrow; Dan. *harv* = a harrow; *harve* = to harrow; Sw. *harka* = (s.) a rake, (v.) to rake; *horf* = a harrow; *harfva* = to harrow; Ger. *harke* = a rake; *harken* = to rake; Gr. κερκις (*kerkis*) = a peg, pin, or skewer.]

Agric.: A large rake or frame with teeth, drawn over the ground to level it, stir the soil, destroy weeds, or cover seed. The shapes of the frame are various. The teeth are usually of square bar-iron, sharpened to a point, maintaining the square form. They are set in the harrow-frame so as to move in a direction parallel to their diagonals. The flexible spiked-chain harrow is made of wrought-iron links, so shaped and combined as to keep the harrow stretched, while a certain number of the teeth, at regular intervals, have dependent spikes.

"The *harrow* follows harsh."
Thomson: Spring, 47.

hăr'-rōw (1), *** har-ew-en**, *** har-wen** (1), *v.t.* [HARROW, *s.*]

I. *Lit.:* To draw a harrow over for the purpose of breaking clods, covering seeds, levelling the surface.

"Canst thou bind the unicorn with his band in the furrow? or will he *harrow* the valleys after thee?"—*Job* xxxix. 10.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To vex, to fill with distress or anguish; to torment, to lacerate. (Sometimes followed by *up.*)

"It *harrows* me with fear and wonder."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, i. 1.

* 2. To treat with cruelty or oppression; to harass.

"Meaning thereby to *harrow* his people."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 144.

*** hăr'-rōw** (2), *** har-wen** (2), *v.t.* [HARRY.] To plunder, to spoil, to harry, to pillage.

"And having *harrowed* hell, didst bring away
Captivity thence captive, us to win."
Spenser: Sonnet 68.

*** hăr'-rōw**, *exclam.* [HARO.]

hăr'-rōw-ĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *harrow* (1), v.; *-er.*] One who harrows land.

"Every *harrower* was allowed a brown loaf and two herrings a day."—*Blount: Ancient Tenures*, p. 143.

hăr'-rōw-ĕr (2), *s.* [Eng. *harrow* (2), v.; *-er.*] A species of hawk; a harrier. [HARRIER, (2).]

hăr'-rōw-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [HARROW (1), *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Causing great anguish or torment; excruciating.

"My soul with *harrowing* anguish torn."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, iv. 6.

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of tearing or breaking up land with a harrow.

hăr'-rỹ, *** hăr'-rōw**, *** hergh-ĭ-en**, *** her-i-en**, *** her-wen**, *** har-wen**, *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *hergian* = to lay waste, from *here* (genit. *herges*) = an army; Icel. *herja*; Dan. *hærge.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To plunder, to rob in warfare; to pillage, to lay waste.

"He pricked to Stapleton on Leven,
Harried the lands of Richard Musgrave."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, iv. 21.

2. To vex, to torment, to tease, to harrow.

"I repent me much
That I so *harry'd* him."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iii. 3.

3. To annoy; to harass.

"The Armenians, that continually *harried* them out of their skins."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 442.

B. *Intrans.:* To plunder; to pillage; to make plundering incursions.

*** hăr'-rỹ sŏph**, *s.* [A corrupt. of Gr. ἐρίσοφος (*erisophos*) = very wise, from ἐρι (*eri*), a particle = very, and σοφός (*sophos*) = wise.] At Cambridge, a name formerly applied to those students who, having attained sufficient standing to take the degree of B.A., declared themselves candidates for degrees in law or physic. Obsolete for about half a century.

harsh, *** har-ryshe**, *** harsk**, *** harske**, *** hasko**, *a.* [Dan. *harsk* = rancid; Sw. *härsk*; O. Sw. *harsk*; Ger. *harsch.*]

I. Sour, sharp, acrid.

"Meates *harryshe*, lyke the taste of wylde fruites, do constipate and restrayne."—*Sir T. Elyot: Castel of Helth*, p. 18.

2. Rough or rugged to the touch.

"To whose soft seizure
The cygnet's down is *harsh*."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, i. 1.

3. Rough, coarse, or unpleasant to the ear; jarring; discordant.

"The *harsh* and discordant notes, by which savage nations make their earlier attempts at harmony."—*Cogan: Theol. Dis. on Jewish Dispensation.*

4. Austere; rough; crabbed; morose; peevish; severe.

"Leaving *harsh* masters and quarrelsome comrades."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

5. Rough; rude; severe; unkind; unfavourable.

"His [Eumenes] speech was not *harsh* nor churlish."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 503.

*** harsh-resounding**, *a.* Grating on the ear. (*Shakesp.: Richard II.*, i. 3.)

*** harsh-rude**, *a.* Rough, coarse, rude. (*Shakesp.: Richard II.*, iii. 4.)

*** harsh**, *v.i.* [HARSH, *a.*] To sound harshly; to creak. (*Stanyhurst.*)

*** harsh'-ĕn**, *v.t.* [Eng. *harsh; -en.*] To make harsh.

"A soured and *harshened* spirit."—*C. Kingsley: Alton Locke*, ch. xxxii.

harsh'-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *harsh; -ly.*]

1. Sourly; roughly or unpleasantly to the palate.

2. Unpleasantly to the ear; discordantly; gratingly.

"Sounds *harshly* in so delicate an ear."
Cowper: Retirement, 250.

3. Severely; austerely; morosely; peevishly; unkindly.

"He makes so bold with his neighbour, or deals so *harshly* with him."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 18.

harsh'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *harsh; -ness.*]

1. The quality of being harsh, rough, sour, or hard to the taste; sourness, sharpness.

"Take an apple and roll it upon a table hard; the rolling doth soften and sweeten the fruit, . . . for the unequal distribution of the spirits maketh the *harshness*."—*Bacon.*

2. Roughness to the ear; discordancy.

"If they differ from the verses of others, they differ for the worse; for they are too often distinguished by repulsive *harshness*"—*Johnson: Lives of the Poets; Milton.*

3. Roughness to the touch.

"*Harshness* and ruggedness of bodies is unpleasant to the touch."—*Bacon.*

4. Roughness; crabbedness; moroseness; peevishness; acrimony.

"The sternness and *harshness* of his nature."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

hars'-lĕt, *s.* [HASLET.]

harst, har'st, *s.* [HARVEST.] (*Scotch.*)

harst-weed, *s.*

Bot.: Centaurea Scabiosa.

har-strŏng, hŏre-strŏng, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Bot.: Peucedanum officinale.

hart, *** harte**, *** heort**, *** hert**, *** herte**, *s.* [A.S. *heort, heorot*; cogn. with Dut. *hert*; Icel. *hjörtr*; Dan. *hiort*; Sw. *hjort*; Ger. *hirsch*; O. H. Ger. *hiruz*, and allied to Lat. *cervis*; Wel. *carw* = a hart; Gr. κέρας (*keras*) = a horn.] A stag or male deer which has attained the age of five years, and has formed the surroyal or crown-antler.

"Goodliest of all the forest, *hart* and hind."
Milton: P. L., xi. 189.

¶ *Hart of ten:* A hart with ten tines or branches on his antlers.

hart-berries, *s.*

Bot.: Vaccinium myrtillus.

hart's balls, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Elaphomyces, an ascomycetous fungal.

† hart's-clover, hart's-trefoil, *s.*

Bot.: The Common or Yellow Melilot, *Melilotus officinalis.*

hart's-eye, *s.*

Bot.: The Wild Dittany.

hart's-tongue, harts-tongue, *s.*

Botany:

1. A fern, *Scolopendrium vulgare*, having

simple oblong, ligulate fronds, with the base cordate; length six to eighteen inches; the sori are linear, on opposite contiguous veins, almost confluent. It is found on shady banks and cold and damp situations in various parts of Britain, also in continental Europe, in the west of Asia, Siberia, Japan, and the north-west of America.

"*Hart's-tongue* is propagated by parting the roots, and also by seed."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

2. *Olfersia cervina.*

3. *Polypodium Phyllitidis.* (*Paxton.*)

har-tal, har'-tall, *s.* [Hind. *hartal.*] One of the names given in India to orpiment (q.v.).

hart'-beëst, har'-tē-beëst, *s.* [Dut., from Low Ger. *hart*; Dut. *hert* = a hart, and *beest* = a beast, a brute.]

Zool.: *Alcephalus Caama*, the commonest of the larger antelopes in Southern Africa. It is of a gray-brown colour; the dorsal line, a

HARTBEEST.

streak on the face, and the outside of the limbs, black; and a large triangular spot on the haunches, whitish. It lives in large flocks, and is hunted for its flesh, which resembles that of the ox. It can be domesticated.

"Where the gnu, the gazelle, and the *hartebeest* graze."
Pringle: Afar in the Desert.

hart'-bĕr-rў, *s.* [Eng. *hart*, and *berry.*]

Bot.: The Whortleberry or Bilberry, *Vaccinium Myrtillus.*

hart'-crŏp, *s.* [Eng. *hart*, and *crop.*] The same as HARTBERRY (q.v.).

har'-tē-beëst, *s.* [HARTBEEST.]

*** hart'-ẹn,** *v.t.* [HEASTEN.]

hart'-īne, hart'-īn, *s.* [Named from (*Ober*)-*hart*, near Gloggnitz, where it occurs.]

Min.: A white resin separated by ether from a resin derived from brown coal. (*Dana.*)

hart'-īte, *s.* [From (*Ober*)*hart*, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).] [HARTINE.]

Min.: A monoclinic hydrocarbon, melting at 74° to 75°. Lustre somewhat greasy, colour white. Compos.: carbon, 87·8; hydrogen, 12·2 = 100. Found in a fossil pine, *Pinus acerosa*, from the Brown Coal of Austria. It is akin to branchite (q.v.).

hart'-man-nīte, *s.* [Named after the mineralogist, C. A. F. Hartmann.]

Min.: The same as BREITHAUPTITE (q.v.).

harts'-horn, *s.* [Eng. *harts* = hart's, and *horn.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Originally*: The horn or antler of the hart, *Cervus elaphus.*

2. In the same sense as II. 2.

"[They] then come to themselves, almost or quite; Which saves much *hartshorn*, salts, and sprinkling faces." *Byron: Beppo*, lxxxix.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.*: The same as HARTSHORN-PLANTAIN (q.v.).

*2. *Phar.*: Formerly many very extraordinary medicinal virtues were attributed to the horns of the male deer. They were submitted to dry distillation and yielded the same products as bones, consisting chiefly of ammonia and volatile bases. The liquid, known as spirits of hartshorn, had a powerful smell, and was used in nervous complaints and fainting fits. The shavings of the horns were used for making jelly. [AMMONIA.]

hartshorn-plantain, *s.*

Bot.: *Plantago Coronopus.*

hart'-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *hart*, and *wort* (q.v.).]

Bot.: The umbelliferous genus Tordylium. *Tordylium maximum*, a pinnate plant, with one to three pairs of pinnatifid leaflets, is found, according to Watson, as an alien or denizen on hedge banks at Eton, Oxford, and Isleworth. [TORDYLIUM.]

här'-ŭm scär-ŭm, *a.* & *s.* [A reduplication either from *hare*, v., or *scare.*]

A. *As adj.*: Giddy, careless, thoughtless, harebrained.

B. *As subst.*: A giddy, rash, harebrained person.

hą-rŭs-pĭ-cā'-tion, *s.* [As if from a Low Lat. *haruspicatio*; *haruspex* = a diviner among the Etruscans who foretold future events from the inspection of entrails of victims.] Divination by the inspection of the entrails of victims.

"*Haruspication* belongs among the lower races, especially to the Malays and Polynesians."—*Tylor: Primitive Culture* (1871), i. 111.

*** ha-rŭs'-pĭçe,** *s.* [AUSPEX.]

*** hą-rŭs'-pĭç-ў,** *s.* [AUSPICY.]

har'-vĕst, *her-fest, * her-vest, *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *hærfest* = crop, autumn; cogn. with Dut. *herfst*; Icel. *haust*; Dan. & Sw. *höst*; Ger. *herbst*; M. H. Ger. *herbest*; O. H. Ger. *herpist*, from the same root as Lat. *carpo* = to pluck; Gr. κάρπος (*karpos*) = fruit.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. Autumn, the season when the harvest is gathered in; the season of reaping and gathering corn and other grain.

"And *Harvest* smeared with treading grapes."
Golding: Ovid; Metamorphoses ii.

2. That which is reaped and gathered in; the crop of ripe corn or grain gathered into barns.

3. The product or result of any labour; the effect, the consequence.

"The *harvest* of a quiet eye."
Wordsworth: Poet's Epitaph.

B. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to harvest; engaged in harvest.

"And let them be merry all *harvest* time long."
Tusser: Husbandry; August.

harvest-bells, *s. pl.*

Bot.: *Gentiana Pneumonanthe.*

harvest-bug, *s.*

Zool.: *Leptus* (formerly called *Acarus*) *autumnalis.* The resemblance to a bug is in its depressed, oval body, its colour, and its blood-sucking propensities. It is not, however, a genuine bug; it is a species of the order Acarina. In certain years, in autumn, it abounds on grass and other plants. Climbing thence it gets on the person of any one sitting down, or even walking, inserts its sucker into the body, and gorges itself with blood. Common in England. Called also *Trombidium autumnale.*

harvest-feast, *s.* A feast made at the completion of the gathering in of the harvest.

"The *harvest-feast* grew blither when he came."
Scott: The Poacher.

harvest-festival, *s.* A service of thanksgiving to God for the ingathering of the harvest, when places of worship in which such services are held are decorated with harvest produce.

harvest-field, *s.* A field from which the harvest is being or has been gathered.

harvest-fly, *s.*

Entom.: A name given in America to *Cicada septendecim*, a homopterous insect, which appears in Pennsylvania and elsewhere in the United States in incredible numbers once in seventeen years. It is erroneously called the Seventeen Years' Locust, the Cicadas having no real affinity to the Locusts. It spends the seventeen years underground, in the larval state.

harvest-home, *s.*

1. The time of gathering in the harvest; the bringing home of the harvest.

"His chin new reapt,
Shewed like a stubble land at *harvest-home*."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry IV.*, i. 3.

2. A harvest-feast.

3. The song sung by the harvesters at the harvest-feast.

* 4. An opportunity of making gain, or gathering in treasure. (*Shakesp.*: *Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.)

harvest-hope, *s.* The hope or prospect of a harvest; the hope of any gain or profit.

"And thus of all my *harvest-hope* I have
Nought reaped but a weedie crop of care."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; Dec.

harvest-lady, *s.* The second reaper in a row.

harvest-lord, *s.* The first reaper in a row; the head or chief reaper at the harvest.

"Grant *harvest-lord* more by a penny or two,
To call on his fellows the better to do."
Tusser: Husbandry.

harvest-louse, *s.*

Zool.: The same as HARVEST-BUG (q.v.). It is neither a louse nor a bug, but a spider.

harvest-man, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A man engaged in reaping and gathering in the harvest.

"Like to a *harvest-man* that's tasked to mow."
Shakesp.: *Coriolanus*, i. 3.

2. *Zool.*: [HARVEST-SPIDER].

harvest-month, *s.* The month of September.

harvest-moon, *s.* The moon near its full at the time of harvest, or about the autumnal equinox, when it rises at nearly the same hour for several days, owing to the small angle of the ecliptic and the moon's orbit.

harvest-mouse, *s.*

Zool.: *Mus messorius*, a mouse so small that White of Selborne, who first discriminated it, proposed to call it *M. minimus*, and Pallas *M. minutus.* The body is two and a quarter inches long, the tail two inches. On the back it is of a colour like that of the squirrel; beneath it is white with a line between the colours. It is found in harvest, is carried into ricks; it makes a nest of blades of wheat, and brings forth about eight at a litter. Found in the south of England, in Scotland, in Germany, European Russia, and Siberia. Called also *Micromys minutus.*

harvest-queen, *s.* A figure or image representing Ceres, the goddess of fruits, flowers, &c., carried about on the last day of harvest.

harvest-spider, harvest-man, *s.*

Zool.: One of the Phalangidæ, an aberrant family of Spiders. [PHALANGIDÆ.]

harvest-thanksgiving, *s.* [HARVEST-FESTIVAL.]

harvest-tick, *s.*

Zoology:

1. The Harvest-bug (q.v.).

2. Any small spider of the family Leptidæ (q.v.).

harvest-woman, *s.* A woman engaged in gathering in the harvest.

har'-vĕst, *v.t.* [HARVEST, *s.*] To reap and gather in, as corn, grain, &c., for the food or use of man or beast.

"I have seen a stock of reeds *harvested* and stacked."
—*Pennant: Tour in Scotland.*

har'-vĕst-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *harvest*; *-er.*]

1. A man who reaps and gathers in the harvest.

2. A machine for cutting grain or grass; a reaper, a mower.

harvester-cutter, *s.* One of the section knives of a harvester.

Harvester-cutter grinder: A machine adapted to the grinding of the section knives of harvesters, which are riveted to the knife-bar.

*** har'-vĕst-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *harvest*; *-less.*] Barren.

"*Harvestless* autumns, horrible agues."
Tennyson: Queen Mary, v. 1.

*** harwe** (1), *** har-rowe** (1), *v.t.* [HARROW, *v.*]

*** harwe** (2), *** har-rowe** (2), *v.t.* [HARRY.]

hăṣ, *part. of v.* [HAVE.] The third person singular of the pres. indic. of the verb *to have.*

has-been, *s.* Anything old or ancient, as a custom, &c.; especially used in connexion in the phrase, a good old *has-been*; anything past its prime. (*Scotch.*)

*** hăṣ'-ąrd-oŭr,** *s.* [HAZARDER.]

*** hăṣ'-ąrd-rĭĕ,** *s.* [HAZARDRY.]

haṣch'-ĭsh, hash'-ĭsh, hash'-ēesh, *s.*

[Turk. and Arab.] An intoxicating drug made in Turkey from the dried leaves of hemp, the same as the East Indian Bhang (q.v.).

hashish-smoker, *s.* One addicted to the practice of smoking hashish.

"They are *hashish-smokers*, and the effect of this drug is to bring them into a state of exaltation, passing into utter hallucination."—*Tylor: Primitive Culture* (1871), ii. 379.

*** hāṣe,** *s. & v.* [HAZE.]

hăsh, *v.t.* [HASH, *s.*]

1. *Lit.:* To cut or chop up in small pieces; to mince.

"The dishes were trifling, *hashed* and coudited after their way."—*Evelyn: Memoirs*, Dec. 4, 1679.

2. *Fig.:* To make a hash or mess of anything; to spoil.

hăsh, *s.* [O. Fr. *hachis*, from *hacher* = to hack or slice; Ger. *hacken*; Eng. *hack.*]

I. *Lit.:* A dish of meat chopped or cut into small slices; meat, especially such as has already been cooked, cut into small pieces and mixed with vegetables.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. A mixture or second preparation of old matter; a repetition.

"To ruminate over those *hashes* of absurdity which were disgusting to our ancestors."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. xii.

2. A fellow that neither knows how to dress nor act with propriety; a sloven.

"A set o' dull, conceited *hashes*."
Burns: Epistle to J. Lapraik.

3. A mess; confusion.

¶ *To settle one's hash:* To do for one; to defeat one's object.

hash'-ēēsh, hash'-ĭsh, *s.* [HASCHISH.]

*** hăsk, * haske,** *s.* [Wel. *hesg* = sedge, rushes.] A case or basket made of rushes or flags; a wicker basket for carrying fish, &c.

"Phœbus, weary of his yerely taske,
Ystabled hath his steedes in lowlye laye,
And taken up his inn in fishes' *hask*."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; Nov.

*** haske,** *a.* [HARSH.]

† hăsk'-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *hask*, and *wort.*]

Bot.: Campanula latifolia.

haṣ'-lĕt, hars'-lĕt, *s.* [A contr. of *hastelet*, from Fr. *hastille* = the pluck of an animal.] The entrails of an animal, as the liver, lights, heart, &c., especially of a hog, used as human food.

"Their *haslets* are equal to that of a hog, and the flesh of some of them eats little inferior to beef-steaks."—*Cook: Voyages*, bk. i., ch. iv.

hăṣ'-lŏck, hās'-sŏck (1), *a.* [A.S. *hals* = the throat, neck, and Eng. *lock.*] The finest wool of the fleece of a sheep, being that growing on the halse or throat.

hasp, * haspe, * hespe, *s.* [For *haps*, from A.S. *hæpse* (as *aspen* from A.S. *æps*); cogn. with Icel. *hespa*; Dan. *haspe*; Sw. *haspe*; Ger. *haspe* = a hasp, *haspel* = a staple, a reel, a windlass.]

1. A fastening; a clamp or bar fast at one end to an eye-bolt or staple, the other end passing over a staple, where it is secured by a pin, key, button, fore-lock, or padlock.

2. A scarifier for grass lands.

3. A spindle for thread, yarn, or silk.

4. A quantity of yarn; the fourth part of a spindle.

¶ *Hasp and staple:* (*Scotch Law*). The ancient form of entering an heir in a burgage subject, in accordance with which he was made to take hold of the *hasp and staple* of the door in token of possession, and then enter at the door and bolt himself in, the transaction being noted and registered.

hasp-lock, *s.* A kind of lock in which the hasp, which is attached to the trunk-lid, itself carries the means of locking.

hasp, * hasp'-ĕn, *v.t.* [A.S. *hæspian.*] To fasten, shut, or secure with a hasp. [HASP, *s.*]

"*Haspt* in a tombril, awkward have you shined."
Garth: Dispensary, v. 85.

*** hasp-i-coll,** *s.* [HARPSICHORD.]

*** hās'-sŏck,** *s.* [HASSOCK (2).]

hāss-ą-gāy, *s.* [ASSEGAI.]

hassagay-tree, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Curtisia, one of the Cornaceæ.

¶ *Beech-leaved Hassagay-tree: Curtisia faginea.* It is from the Cape of Good Hope. The name is given because the natives use the wood in the manufacture of assegais.

hăs' sŏck (1), hăs'-sąck, *s.* [A Kentish word. Remote etym. doubtful.]

Petrol.: A local term for the rubbly sandstones in the Hythe beds in Kent. They are of Lower Greensand age.

hăs'-sŏck (2), * hăs'-sŏk, *s.* [Wel. *hesgog* = sedgy, from *hesg* = sedge.]

1. Coarse grass growing in rank tufts on boggy ground.

2. A thick mat for kneeling on in church; a small stuffed footstool covered with cloth or other material.

"Buy a mat for a bed, buy a mat,
A *hassock* for your feet."
Beaum. & Fl.: Night Walker, v.

3. Anything thick, bushy, and ill-arranged; a besom. (*Scotch.*)

"That ne'er had a better covering than his ain shaggy *hassock* of hair."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxxiv.

hast, *particip. of v.* [HAVE.] The accond person sing. pres. indic. of the verb *to have.*

hăs'-tāte, † hăs'-tāt-ĕd, *s.* [Lat. *hastatus* = armed with a spear, from *hasta* = a spear.]

Bot.: The same as HALBERT-HEADED (q.v.). The leaf shown in the illustration is that of the Sheep's Sorrel, *Rumex acetosella.*

HASTATE

has'-tāte-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *hastate*; *-ly.*]

Bot.: In a hastate manner; so as to be halbert-shaped.

hastately-lanceolate, *a.*

Bot.: Between lance-shaped and halbert-shaped. (*Paxton.*)

hastately-sagittate, *a.*

Bot.: Between arrow-shaped and halbert-shaped. (*Paxton*, &c.)

hăs-tā-tō-, *pref.* [Lat. *hastatus* = armed with a spear.]

Bot.: Hastate; halbert-shaped.

hastato-lanceolate, *a.*

Bot.: Between lanceolate and halbert-shaped, as the leaf of *Dicranium varium.* (*Loudon*, &c.)

HASTATO-SAGITTATE.

hastato-sagittate, *a.*

Bot.: Between arrow-shaped and halbert-shaped, as the leaf of *Arum maculatum*, shown in the illustration.

hāste, * hast, *s.* [O. Sw. *hast* = haste, *hasta* = to haste; Dan. *hast* = haste, *haste* = to haste; O. Fris. *hast* = haste; Dut. *haast* = haste, *haasten* = to haste; Ger. *hast* = haste, *hasten* = to haste; O. Fr. *haste*; Fr. *hâte.*] [HASTE, *v.*, HASTEN.]

1. Hurry, speed, celerity of motion, despatch, expedition, swiftness. (Applied only to voluntary agents.)

"In situations where the action seems to require *haste*."—*Goldsmith: Essays*, xv.

2. The state of being pressed or urged by business; urgency, hurry; a necessity for hurry or expedition; want of leisure.

"'No, no, not dead,' she answered all in *haste* . . .
'Most sure am I, quite sure, he is not dead.'"
Tennyson: Geraint & Enid, 1,391.

3. Undue vehemence of mind; passion, precipitance.

"I said in my *haste*, All men are liars."—*Ps.* cxvi. 11.

¶ *To make haste:* To be in a hurry; to go or act with haste; not to delay.

hāste, hās'-ten (ten as ęn), *v.t. & i.* [HASTE, *s.* "The form *hasten* appears to be nothing more than the old infinitive mood of the verb; the pa. t. and pa. par. (*hastened* or *hastned*) do not appear in early authors. Strictly speaking, the form *haste* (pa. t. *hasted*) is much to be preferred, and is commoner both in Shakespeare and in the A. V. of the Bible." (*Skeat.*)]

A. *Trans.:* To cause to hurry; to urge or press on; to push or drive forward.

"Therefore let's hence,
And with our fair intreaties *haste* them on."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 8.

B. *Reflex:* To make haste, to hurry; to be speedy or quick; to go in haste.

"Why should I *haste me* thence?"
Shakesp.: Sonnet 51.

C. *Intrans.:* To hurry; to move with celerity; to go or act with haste or speed; to be speedy or quick.

"Matilda sees, and *hastes* to speak."
Scott: Rokeby, v. 12.

¶ To *hasten* expresses little more than the general idea of quickness in moving towards a point: thus, he *hastens* who runs to get to the end of his journey. *Dispatch* implies a putting an end to, a making a clearance: we *dispatch* a great deal of business within a given time. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

hās'-tęn-ĕr (*t* silent), *s.* [Eng. *hasten*; *-er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who hastens or hurries: in either the trans. or intrans. use.

2. *Domestic:* A kitchen stand before the fire to keep the radiated heat around the joint which is being roasted.

hāst'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *hast(e)*; *-er.*] One who hastes or hastens; a hastener.

*** has-tif, * has-tyf,** *a.* [O. Fr. *hastif*, from *haste* = haste.] Hasty.

"Richard was *hastif*." *Robert de Brunne*, p. 177.

*** has-tif-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *hastif*; *-ly.*] In a hasty manner; hastily; in haste.

*** has-ti-hood, * has-ti-hede,** *s.* [Eng. *hasty*; *-hood.*] Haste; hastiness.

"For eche of hem in *hastihede*
Shal other slea with deathes wounde."
Gower: C. A., v.

hās'-tĭ-lў, * has-te-li, * has-te-liche, * has-ti-li, * has-te-lyche, * has-ti-lic, *adv.* [Eng. *hasty*; *-ly.*]

1. In a hasty manner; in haste; in a hurry; speedily; with haste.

"I have seen some who have run *hastily* forward."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

2. Rashly; inconsiderately; precipitately; without due thought or care.

"Too *hastily* put an imagination for intuitive knowledge."—*Law: Enquiry*, ch. i.

3. Passionately; vehemently; with passion; hotly.

hās'-tĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *hasty*; *-ness.*]

1. Haste; speed; hurry.

2. Hurry; precipitation; rashness; want of due care, thought, or preparation.

"His numbers, and his gravity, I have as far imitated as the poverty of our language, and the *hastiness* of my performance, would allow."—*Dryden: Pref. to Second Miscellany.*

3. Passion; vehemence; heat of temper.

"That heat and *hastiness* which was in him misliked."—*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 96.

hāst'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [HASTE, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Hurrying; moving or acting hastily.

2. *Hort.:* Coming early to maturity. (See the compounds.)

C. *As substantive:*

Hort.: A fruit coming early to maturity.

hasting-apple, *s.*

Hort.: An early variety of the apple.

hasting-pear, *s.*

Hort.: An early variety of the pear.

"The large white and green *hastings* are not to be set till the cold is over."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

Hāst'-ĭngṣ, *s. & a.* [Said to have been named after Hastinge, a Danish pirate, who commanded 250 ships, with which, in 893, he occupied the adjacent regions, building the town. (*Dallaway*). According to Kemble it was the fortress, and probably at one time the town, of a tribe called Haestingas.)

A. *As subst.:* A town in Sussex, seven miles N.W. of which the decisive battle of Hastings was fought, in 1066. It is sixty-four miles S.E. from London.

B. *As adj.:* Of, belonging to, or in any way connected with the place mentioned under A.

Hastings Sands, *s. pl.*

1. *Geol.:* The middle division of the Wealden. It consists of sand, calciferous grit, clay, and shale. The term sands is somewhat of a misnomer—only about half the strata are arenaceous, the rest being argillaceous or calcareous. The whole "Hastings Sands" are from 400 to 500 feet thick. The several beds seem to have been deposited in water moderately deep or even shallow, perhaps as a gradually sinking estuary. The upper rock is a calcareous sandstone or grit; one of the lower members of the formation is the sand rock of the Hastings cliffs. It is about 100 feet thick. It is not a durable building stone.

2. *Palæont.:* The "Hastings Sands" contain remains of Iguanodon, the Hyleosaurus, Megalosaurus, Plesiosaurus, Pteredactylus, and other extinct genera of reptiles, with the modern Chelonian genera Trionyx and Emys. The fish genera are Lepidotus, Pycnodus, and Hybodus; the molluscous ones Melanopsis, Melania, Paludina, Cyrena, Cyclas, Unio, Corbula, Mytilus, Ostrea, &c. Plant remains, *Sphenopteris gracilis*, &c. (*Lyell.*)

***hāst'-īve,** *a.* [O. Fr. *hastif;* Fr. *hâtif.*]

1. Hasty; rash.

2. Ripening early; forward; early, as fruit.

***hāst'-īve-nĕss, *hāst'-īve-nĕsse,** *s.* [Eng. *hastive; -ness.*] Haste; hastiness; rashness. (*Robert de Brunne*, p. 129.)

hāst-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *hast(e); -y;* Sw. & Dan. *hastig;* Dut. *haastig;* O. Fris. *hastich, hastig.*]

1. Moving or acting with haste or speed; speedy; quick; the opposite to slow.

"The *hasty* multitude
Admiring entered." *Milton: P. L.*, i. 730.

2. Done or carried out hastily or hurriedly; cursory: as, a *hasty* sketch.

3. Acting with haste; rash; inconsiderate; eager; precipitate; thoughtless; the opposite to deliberate.

"See'st thou a man that is *hasty* in his words?"—*Proverbs* xxix. 20.

* 4. In a hurry; pressed for time.

"Are you so *hasty?*"
Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing, v. 1.

5. Passionate; irritable; vehement; easily excited: as, a *hasty* temper.

"He that is *hasty* of spirit exalteth folly."—*Proverbs* xiv. 29.

6. Indicating or expressive of anger: as, *hasty* words.

7. Ripening early; coming early to maturity.

"Beauty shall be a fading flower, and as the *hasty* fruit before the summer."—*Isaiah* xxviii. 3.

hasty-footed, *a.* Nimble; swift; moving swiftly.

"We have chid the *hasty-footed* time."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 2.

hasty-pudding, *s.*

1. A pudding or thick batter made of flour and milk boiled together.

"*Hasty-pudding* is thy chiefest dish." *Dorset.*

2. Oatmeal and water boiled together; porridge.

3. A batter made of Indian meal stirred into boiling water. (*American.*)

*** hasty-witted,** *a.* Rash, inconsiderate, hasty.

hăt, * hatte, *s.* [A.S. *hæt;* cogn. with Icel. *hattr;* Sw. *hatt;* Dan. *hat.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* A covering for the head, having a crown or top, sides, and continuous brim, made of cloth, felt, straw, silk, splints, grass, &c., and worn by men and women as a protection to the head, or as an ornament.

"The stuffs and *hats* of which France had hitherto enjoyed a monopoly."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

2. *Fig.:* The dignity or position of a cardinal; from the broad-brimmed scarlet hat worn by cardinals.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Tanning:* The stratum of bark on the top of a pile of hides and interposed bark, filling a tanpit.

2. *Metall.:* A depression in the tunnel-head of a smelting-furnace to detain the gases.

¶ (1) *To raise the hat to one,* * *To give one the hat:* To take the hat off, to salute.

"I said nothing, but *gave you my hat.*"—*Hist. of Col. Jack* (1723).

(2) *To hang up one's hat in a house:* To make one's self at home in another's house.

(3) *To pass round the hat:* To ask for subscriptions, charity, donations, &c.

hat-band, *s.*

1. A band or broad string round a hat.

"His coat and *hat-band* show his quality."
Stepney: Imitation of Juvenal.

2. A band of cloth or other material worn round the hat in sign of mourning.

hat-block, *s.* A form upon which the hat is finished.

hat-blocking machine, *s.* A machine for blocking hats, stretching out the crown by means of expansible framework, and the brim by clamps.

hat-body, *s.* The entire body in an unfinished state.

hat-box, hat-case, *s.* A box or case for a hat.

hat-brush, *s.* A soft, drawn brush of horse or goat's hair, for brushing hats.

hat-brushing machine, *s.* A machine in which brushes are used to equalize and polish the nap, pile, or exterior fibrous matter forming the surfaces of hats.

hat-case, *s.* [Hat-box.]

hat-conformator, *s.* A machine of French origin, by which the shape of the head is ascertained. It consists of a series of sliding arms, radially arranged in a frame, and carrying sharp points at their upper ends. When applied to the head, the arms are thrust outward by contact with the head, and assume a position corresponding to its exact conformation. While thus held an impression is taken upon a slip of paper pressed upon the points. This paper is trimmed to the form delineated by the points, and becomes a pattern.

hat-die, *s.* [Hat-mould.]

hat-felting, *s.* A mode of forming hats by placing a disc of felting material between surfaces which, by a rubbing and drawing action, felt the fibres, and cause the hat gradually to assume the required shape.

hat-guard, *s.* A string to prevent the hat being lost in windy weather.

hat-measure, *s.* A device by which the size of the oval head-opening is ascertained. Usually a circular graduated ribbon, the ends of which slide in each other. [Hat-conformator.]

hat-money, *s.* Money paid along with the freight to the master of a ship for his care of the goods; primage.

hat-mould, *s.* The die in which a hat or bonnet is formed or shaped by pressing.

hat-planking, *s.* A finishing felting operation. The hat-body, being basoned or hardened is passed through a cistern containing a heated acidulated water, and between two series of pressing rollers, by which the fibres are felted, when they are ready for the blocking.

hat-protector, *s.* A cover applied to a hat to protect it in inclement weather; a hat-guard.

hat-rack, *s.* A piece of hall furniture having pegs for holding hats.

hat-stand, hat-tree, *s.* A standing hat-rack. (*U. S.*)

hătch (1), *** hacche, * hacchen,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Hatch, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To produce young from eggs by incubation, or by artificial heat.

"Those particular situations, in which the young, when *hatched*, find their appropriate food."—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. xviii.

2. To quicken by incubation or artificial heat.

"When they have laid such a number of eggs as they can conveniently cover and *hatch*, they give over and begin to sit."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To produce.

2. To contrive; to plot.

"The evils she *hatch'd* were not effected."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 5.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To produce young from eggs by incubation; to incubate.

"For the seas wil not for that tyme of these birdis [halcyons] sitting and *hatching* decease [diss-cease] her geistis."—*Joye: Exposicion of Daniel.* (Ep. Ded.)

2. To produce young; to come to maturity.

"He observed circumstances in eggs, whilst they were *hatching*, which varied."—*Boyle.*

* II. *Figuratively:*

1. To produce young; to breed.

"Open your bee-hives, for now they *hatch.*"—*Evelyn: Kalendarium; April.*

2. To be in a state of advance towards maturity or effect.

"I have done strange wonders:
There's more a *hatching* too."
Beaum. & Flet.: Spanish Curate, iii.

hătch (2), *v.t.* [Hatch, *s.*] To close, fasten, or secure, with, or as with, a hatch or hatches.

"Twere not amiss to keep our door *hatched.*"—*Shakesp.: Pericles*, iv. 2.

hătch (3), *v.t.* [Fr. *hacher* = to hack, to hash, from Ger. *hacken* = to cut, to hack.]

1. To shade by minute or fine lines, crossing each other, in drawing and engraving. [Hatching.]

* 2. To engrave, to chase.

"Why should not I
Doat on my horse well trapt, my sword well *hatcht?*"
Beaum. & Flet.: Bonduca, ii.

* 3. To stain, to spot, to steep.

"Thine own bloudy sword cryed out against thee,
Hatcht in the life of him; yet I forgave thee."
Beaum. & Flet.: Custom of the Country, v.

hătch (1), *** hatche, * hecche,** *s.* [A.S. *hæcc* = the bolt of a door, a bar; cogn. with Dut. *hek* = a fence, a rail; Sw. *häck* = a coop, a rack; Dan. *hæk, hække* = a rack; *hækkeburn* = a breeding-cage; *hækkefugl* = a breeding fowl; Ger. *hecken* = to hatch; *hecke* = a breeding-cage.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A belt, a bar.

"*Hecche*, bek. *Antica.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

(2) A half-door, a wicket.

"In at the window, or else o'er the *hatch.*"
Shakesp.: King John, i. 1.

(3) A step-plank falling in vertical grooves in a frame, and supporting a head of water in a weir; a sluice-gate; a flood-gate.

(4) A grated weir for a fish-trap.

(5) A shutter to cover a hatchway, or scuttle, in a ship's deck or warehouse floor.

(6) A bedstead.

(7) A hollow trap, to catch weasels, &c.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) The act of hatching or producing young by incubation.

(2) That which is produced by incubation; a brood.

(3) The act of plotting, contriving, or hatching; a plot.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Min.:* An opening into a mine; an opening made in search of a mine.

2. *Naut.:* One of the hatchways or openings in a ship's deck, or the passage from one deck to another.

"But shall directly saile and come to the port of the citie of Loudon, the place of their right discharge, and that no hulke be broken, *hatches* opened, &c."—*Hacluyt: Voyages*, i. 261.

¶ *To be under hatches:*

1. *Lit.:* To be in the interior of a ship, with the hatches shut down.

* 2. *Fig.:* To be in a state of ignominy, poverty, or depression.

"He assures us how this fatherhood continued its course, till the captivity in Egypt, and then the poor fatherhood was *under hatches.*"—*Locke.*

hatch-bar, *s.*

Naut.: One of the bars by which the hatches are fastened down.

hatch-boat, *s.*

Naut.: A kind of half-decked fishing-boat; a boat with a hatch or well for holding fish.

hătch (2), *s.* [Hatch (3), *v.*] A minute or fine line in drawing or engraving.

"'Tis almost impossible to imitate every *hatch*, and to make the streaks of exact and equal dimensions."—*Evelyn: Sculptura*, ch. v.

hătch'-ĕl, *s.* [A softened form of *hackle* or *heckle.*] The same as HACKLE (q.v.).

*** hatchel-tooth, * hetchell-tooth,** *s.* One of the iron teeth of a hatchel or hackle.

"The same must bee better kembed with *hetchell-teeth* of yron."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xix., ch. i.

hătch'-ĕl, * hach-ell, * hetch-ell, *v.t.* [HATCHEL, *s.*]

1. *Lit.:* To hackle or heckle flax; to cleanse flax or hemp with a hatchel.

2. *Fig.:* To tease, to worry, to annoy, to heckle.

hătch'-ĕl-lĕr, *s.* [Eng. *hatchel*; *-er.*] One who hatchels or heckles flax; a heckler.

hătch'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *hatch* (1), v.; *-er.*] One who hatches; a contriver, a plotter.

"A great *hatcher* and breeder of business."—*Swift: Tale of a Tub; A Digression concerning Madness.*

hătch'-ĕt, * hăch'-ĕt, *s.* [Fr. *hachette*, dimin. of *hache* = an axe, from *hacher* = to hack.] A one-handed axe or chopping-tool. [HACK, *v.*]

"He was to have for his paines a *hatchet.*"—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1681).

¶ (1) *To bury the hatchet:* To make peace; to become reconciled.

(2) *To take up the hatchet:* To make war.

(3) *To throw the hatchet:* To tell lies or fabulous stories. In allusion to an ancient game in which hatchets were thrown at a mark, he who threw the greatest distance being the winner. (*Brewer.*)

hatchet-face, *s.* A face with sharp and prominent features like a hatchet.

"An ugly beau adores a *hatchet-face.*"
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

hatchet-faced, *a.* Having sharp and prominent features. (*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.)

hatchet-shaped, *a.* Having the shape or form of a hatchet; dolabriform.

hatchet-vetch, *s.*

Bot.: Biserrula, a papilionaceous genus of the sub-tribe Astragaleæ.

hatchet-work, *s.* Work done with a hatchet or axe.

"This their digging or *hatchet-work* they help out by fire."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1683).

hătch'-ĕt-tīte, hătch'-ĕt-tĭne, *s.* [Named after a chemist, C. Hatchett.]

Min.: A yellowish-white or yellowish or greenish-yellow mineral, sub-transparent or translucent, of waxy softness; sp. gr. 0·9; Compos.: Carbon, 85·55; hydrogen, 14·45 = 100. Dana places it in his paraffin group of minerals. In septaria and geodes of ironstone near Merthyr Tydvil in Wales; in Scotland near Loch Fyne; and in Moravia. (*Dana.*)

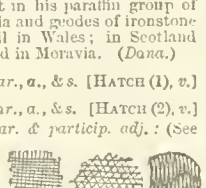
hătch'-ĭng (1), *pr. par., a., & s.* [HATCH (1), *v.*]

hătch'-ĭng (2), *pr. par., a., & s.* [HATCH (2), *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

Engrav.: A term applied to a series of lines placed closely side by side, to produce the effect of a uniform tint in engraving, and laid on by the strokes of the crayon or graver, at angles more or less acute, according to the degree of shadow. It is also used to produce some of the shadows in fresco-painting, and in miniature it is very effective when well executed. Often called Cross-hatching.



HATCHING.

"The shades and shadows being thus laid broadly in, the *hatching* is to be proceeded with."—*Cassell's Technical Educator*, x. 260.

hătch'-mĕnt (1), *s.* [A corruption of *atch'ment*, a shortened form of *atchievement* or *achievement* (q.v.).]

Her.: The same as ACHIEVEMENT (q.v.).

"By pulling down several atchievements (commonly called *hatchments*)."—*Wood: Fasti Oxon.*

*** hătch'-mĕnt** (2), *s.* [Eng. *hatch* (3), v.; *-ment.*] An ornament on the hilt of a sword.

"Five marks in *hatchaments* to adorn this thigh."
Beaum. & Flet.: Scornful Lady, ii.

hătch'-wāy, *s.* [Eng. *hatch*, s., and *way.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* An opening in the floor of a warehouse for the passage of goods.

2. *Shipbuild.:* One of the large square openings in the deck of a ship whereby freight is hoisted in or out, and access is had to the hold.

hatchway-screens, *s. pl.*

Naut.: Screens or pieces of thick woollen cloth put round the hatchways of a man-of-war during an engagement. Also called fire-screens.

hāte (1), *** hat-en, * hat-i-en, * hat-ye,** *v.* [A.S. *hatian*; cogn. with Dut. *haten*; Icel. *hata*; Sw. *hata*; Dan. *hade*; Goth. *hatjan, hatan*; Ger. *hassen.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To dislike exceedingly; to abhor, to detest; to have or feel a great aversion to.

"The chiefs of the opposition did not fear him enough to *hate* him."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

2. *Script.:* To like or love less.

"If any man come to me, and *hate* not father and mother."—*Luke* xiv. 26.

¶ To *hate* is a personal feeling directed towards the object independently of its qualities; to *detest* is a feeling independent of the person, and altogether dependent upon the nature of the thing. . . . Hence it is that one *hates*, but not *detests*, the person who has done an injury to one's self; and that one *detests*, rather than *hates*, the person who has done injuries to others. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

hāte, *s.* [A.S. *hete*; cogn. with Dut. *haat*; Icel. *hatr*; Sw. *hat*; Dan. *had*; Goth. *hatis*; Ger. *hass.*] Great or extreme dislike or aversion; hatred, detestation.

"Love shows all changes—*Hate*, Ambition, Guile,
Betray no further than the bitter smile."
Byron: Corsair, i. 10.

*** hāte (2), * hat-en, * halte,** *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *hátan*; O. Low Ger. *hetan*; O. Fris. *héta*; Goth. *haitan*; Icel. *heita*; O. H. Ger. *heizan.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To promise.

"Yet ich wule *haten* mare." *Layamon*, 23,384.

2. To bid, to order.

"Hit deth that mon hit *hat.*"
Owl & Nightingale, 779.

B. *Intrans.:* To be called; to be named.

"The furste doughter *hette* merci."
Castel of Love, 300.

*** hāte'-a-ble, * hāt'-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *hate*; *-able.*] Capable or deserving of being hated; hateful.

"A most notable, questionable, *hatable*, lovable old Marquis."—*Carlyle: Miscell.*, iv. 73.

hāte'-fŭl, * hāte'-fūll, *a.* [Eng. *hate*; *-ful*(*l*).]

1. Causing hate, aversion, abhorrence, or detestation; odious, detestable, abominable.

"Helen's beautie *hatefull* unto thee."
Surrey: Virgile: Æneis ii.

* 2. Feeling hatred; expressing hate; malignant, malevolent.

"Hide thee from their *hatefull* looks."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., II. 4.

hāte'-fŭl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *hateful*; *-ly.*]

1. In a hateful manner; so as to excite hate, aversion, or detestation; odiously; abominably.

2. In a manner exhibiting or expressive of hate; malignantly, maliciously.

"What cause is there then whye vntyl this daye the Jewes so maliciously and *hatefully* persecute me?"—*Udal: Galathians*, v.

hāte'-fŭl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *hateful*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being hateful; odiousness, abominableness, malignancy.

"Weighing the small *hatefulness* of their quarrel."
Sidney: Arcadia, bk. iii.

*** hāte'-lĕss, * hate-les,** *a.* [Eng. *hate*; *-less.*] Free from hate.

"Phalantus of Corinth, to Amphialus of Arcadia, sendeth the greeting of a *hateless* enemy.—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. iii.

hāt'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *hat*(*e*); *-er.*] One who hates or detests; a detester; an abhorrer.

"Rather a *hater* of the grace I offer."
Beaum & Flet: A Wife for a Month, iv.

hat-er-al, hat-ræl, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A dirty, confused heap.

*** hat-er-el, * hat-er-elle, * hat-reel, * hat-relle,** *s.* [O.Fr. *haterel.*] The crown of the head; the neck.

"Hyr eyen ware sette behynde hire *hatrelle.*"
De Deguileville: Pilgrimage of Lyf of Manhode, ii. 48.

*** hāte'-sŏme, * hate-sum,** *a.* [Eng. *hate*; *-some.*] Hateful. (*Wyclife.*)

*** hath,** *part of v.* [HAVE.] The third person sing. present indic. of the verb to *have*. (Now only used in devotion or poetry.)

hăt'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *hat*; *-less.*] Having no hat; destitute of a hat.

"Gallop *hatless* up the park."—*C. Kingsley: Alton Locke*, ch. xxviii.

hăt'-māk-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *hat*, and *maker.*] One who makes hats.

hatmaker's battery, *s.*

Hat-making: A large boiler with a surrounding set of benches for a number of workmen. The water has a small quantity of sulphuric acid to felt the fur more readily.

hā'-trĕd, * ha-tred-en, * ha-ter-ed-ye, * ha-trĕde, *s.* [A.S. *hete* = hate; suff. *rædden* = law, state, condition.]

1. A feeling of exceeding dislike or aversion; hate, detestation, abhorrence, repugnance.

"To feel the force of *hatred* or of love."
Bp. Hall: Satires, iv. 1.

2. Ill will; malevolence; antipathy; rancour; aversion.

"The *hatred* of sect to sect, the *hatred* of nation to nation."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

hăt'-tĕd (1), *a.* [Eng. *hat*; *-ed.*] Wearing or covered with a hat.

"It is as easy way unto a dutchess,
As to a *hatted* dame."
Tourneur: Revenger's Tragedy, i.

hăt'-tĕd (2), **hat-tit,** *a.* [Scotch *hat* = hot; *-ed.*] Heated, hot.

hatted-kit, hattit-kit, *s.* A mixture of milk warm from the cow, and buttermilk.

"He has spilt the *hatted-kit* that was for the master's dinner."—*Scott: Bride of Lammermoor*, ch. xi.

Hăt'-tĕm-ĭsts, *s. pl.* [Named from their founder, Pontian Van Hattem, a Dutch divine.]

Ch. Hist.: A sect which sprung up in Holland in the seventeenth century. Hattem is said to have denied that the death of Christ was an expiatory sacrifice, and affirmed that in his teaching he simply signified to us that there was nothing in us which could offend God, and in this way he made us just. Also that God punishes men by their sins, not for their sins. The sect afterwards discarded the first name of Hattemists. (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.*, ch. xvii., sect. 11, pt. 2, § 36.)

hăt'-tĕr, *v.t.* [Cf. Low Ger. *verhaddern* = to entangle.] To harass.

"He's *hatter'd* out with penance." *Dryden.* (*Todd.*)

hăt'-tĕr, *s.* [Eng. *hat*; *-er.*] A maker or seller of hats.

hăt-tĕr'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Latinized from Maori *tuatera.*] (*Gray: Zool. Miscell.*, June, 1842, p. 72.)]

Palæont.: A genus of reptiles, now called Sphenodon (q.v.).

hat-tī, † khat-tī, *s. & a.* [Turk., from Arab. *khatt* = a line, a stripe, a character, an epistle, handwriting.] (See the compounds.)

hatti-humayun, khatti-humayun, *s.* An edict, being a few words in the Sultan's handwriting, commanding it to be put in execution (*Catafago*). Humayun is Arab. = blessed. The term hatti-humayun is occasionally used in connection with the Sultan's decrees regarding the rights of his Christian subjects.

hatti-scheriff, *s.* A decree emanating directly from the Sultan of Turkey, and subscribed with these or similar words, "Let my order be executed according to its form and import." These words are usually written in ornamented characters. A hatti-scheriff differs from a firman in being irrevocable. Scherift is Turkish, from Arab. *sharif* = great, grand, magnificent, illustrious.

¶ A Hatti-scheriff was sent forth on June 6, 1853, confirming the rights of the Greek Christians.

hăt'-tĭng, *s.* [Eng. *hat*; *-ing.*]

1. The trade or business of a hatter; the making of hats.

2. Stuff for making hats.

hăt'-tle, * hetel, *a.* [A.S. *hetol* = malignant, evil.] Wild, skittish.

hăt'-tŏck, *s.* [Prob. a dimin. of *hat.*] A shock or stook of corn.

* **hâu'-bĕrgh.** *s.* [HAUBERK.]

hâu'-bĕrk, * **hâw'-bĕrk,** *s.* [O. Fr. *hauberc, halberc,* from O. H. Ger. *halsberc, halsberg,* from *hals* = the neck, *bergan* = to protect.] A coat of mail, sometimes without sleeves, formed of steel rings interwoven. The illustration is from Harl. MS. 2803 (circa 1170), and represents Goliath.

"Helm, nor *hauberk's* twisted mail."
Gray: The Bard.

HAUBERK.

hâud, *v.t.* [HOLD.]

hâud'-ĭng, *s.* [HOLDING.]

hau'-ĕr-ite (au as **ŏw),** *s.* [Named after Hauer, who described it.]

Min.: An isometric metallic-looking mineral, generally crystallizing in octahedrons, though sometimes in globular clusters. Colour red-dirt-brown or brownish-black, lustre somewhat adamantine. Compos.: sulphur, 53·7; manganeae, 46·3 = 100. Found at Kalinka in Hungary.

hâugh (*gh* guttural), *s.* [A.S. *haga* = a field, a hedge; Icel. *hagi;* Ger. *hage* = an enclosed meadow.] Low-lying rich lands; lands which are occasionally overflowed.

"Oh sweet are Coila's *haughs* an' woods."
Burns: To William Simpson.

* **hâught** (*gh* silent), * **haulte,** * **haute,** *a.* [O. Fr. *hault, halt;* Fr. *haut,* from Lat. *altus* = high.] [HAUGHTY.]

1. Haughty, insolent, proud, arrogant.

"No lord of thine, thou *haught* insulting man."
Shakesp.: Richard II., iv. 1.

2. Noble. (*Byron: Parisina,* xiii. 45.)

* **hâught'-ĭĕ** (*gh* silent), *a.* [HAUGHTY.]

hâught'-ĭ-lў (*gh* silent), * **haute-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *haughty; -ly.*] In a haughty, proud, arrogant, or disdainful manner; arrogantly, disdainfully.

"Then *haughtily* with Rome her greatness mate."
Rowe: Lucan, viii. 457.

hâught'-ĭ-nĕss (*gh* silent), * **haut-i-nesse,** *s.* [Fr. *hautin -ness* = *hautein -ness.*] The quality or state of being haughty; arrogance; pride mixed with disdain for others.

"He became ungratefully haughty at a moment when *haughtiness* must bring on him at once derision and ruin."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. ix.

hâught'-ў (*gh* silent), * **haught-ie,** * **haut-ain,** * **haut-cyn,** * **haut-ein,** *a.* [O. Fr. *hautain, haultain,* from *haut, halt* = high; Lat. *altus.*]

* **1.** High, lofty.

"At his *haughtie* helmet making mark."
Spenser: F. Q., I. xi. 19.

* **2.** Bold; of high or great hazard; adventurous. (*Scott: Lay of Last Minstrel,* vi. 24.)

3. Proud, arrogant, insolent, disdainful, supercilious.

"How the same man could be, in the same week, so *haughty* and so mean."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. iv.

4. Proceeding from or expressing excessive pride, disdain, or arrogance.

"Those high and *haughty* sentiments . . . were to be let down gradually."—*Burke: Present Discontents.*

hâul, * **hall,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Essentially the same word as *hale* (q.v.), which is the older form.]

A. *Trans.:* To pull, drag, or hale with force; to transport or move by dragging.

"Romp-loving miss
Is *hauled* about in gallantry robust."
Thomson: Autumn, 529.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To pull, drag, or haul with force.

2. *Naut.:* To alter the course of a ship; to change the direction of sailing.

"I immediately *hauled* up for it, and found it to be an island."—*Cook: First Voyage,* bk. i., ch. vii.

¶ For the difference between to *haul* and to *draw,* see DRAW.

¶ (1) *To haul about:*

Rope-making: In forming a short cable-laid rope, to make one strand long enough to be twisted into three, or, if four strands be required, to make it long enough, to be twisted into two, with an eye at the lower end for a stay. (*Ogilvie,* 1st ed.)

(2) *To haul in with:*

Naut.: To sail close to the wind, in order to approach more closely to an object.

(3) *To haul off:*

Naut.: To sail close to the wind, in order to get farther away from an object.

(4) *To haul over the coals:* To bring to task; to reprimand.

(5) *To haul round:*

Naut.: To shift to any point of the compass. (Said of the wind.)

(6) *To haul the wind:*

Naut.: To turn the head of the ship nearer to that point from which the wind blows, by arranging the sails more obliquely, bracing the yards further forward, hauling the sheets more aft, &c.

hâul, *s.* [HAUL, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of dragging, drawing, or pulling with force. (*Thomson: Autumn,* 547.)

2. A draught of a net; as, To take so many fish at a *haul.*

3. That which is taken at a haul; hence, that which a person gains or receives at one time.

II. *Rope-making.:* A bundle of three or four hundred parallel yarns ready for tarring. Being dipped in a tar-kettle, the haul is dragged through a grip, gape, or sliding nipper which expresses the superfluous tar.

hâul'-ăge, *s.* The act or process of hauling, or the charge therefor.

* **haulch,** *s.* (See the compound.)

haulch-backed, *a.* [?] See extract under GULLY (1). [HULCHY.]

hâuld, *s.* [HOLD, *s.*]

hâul'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *haul; -er.*] One who or that which hauls or drags: specif.:

1. A fisherman who hauls a cast-net to the shore.

2. A man engaged in drawing ore from a mine.

hâulm (l) (*l* silent), * **halm,** * **haum,** * **hawme,** *s.* [A.S. *healm,* in the compound *healm-streaw;* cogn. with Dut. *halm* = stalk, straw; Icel. *hálmr;* Dan. & Sw. *halm;* Russ. *soloma;* Lat. *culmus* = a stalk; Gr. κάλαμος (*kalamos*) = a reed.]

1. The stem or stalk of grain, or of pease, beans, &c.

"The *haume* is the straw of the wheat or the rie"
Tusser: Husbandrie, lvii. 15.

2. Straw, dry stalks of corn, &c.

* **haunce,** *v.t.* [ENHANCE.] To raise, to elevate, to enhance, to increase.

hâunch, * **hauche,** * **haunche,** *s.* [Fr. *hanche;* Sp. & Ital. *anca,* from O. H. Ger. *enchá, einchá, ancha* = the leg; allied to O. H. Ger. *euchila* = the ankle.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The hip; that part of the body between the ribs and the thigh. In butcher's meat the leg and loin cut in one piece.

"The best pickle for a walnut or sauce for an *haunch* of venison."—*Addison: Spectator,* No. 483.

* **2.** The rear, the hind part.

"Thou art a summer bird,
Which ever in the *haunch* of winter sings."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 4.

II. *Arch.:* The shoulder of an arch between the crown and the springings. Also called flank, haund, or hance.

hâunched, *a.* [Eng. *haunch; -ed.*] Having haunches.

hâunt, * **hant-en,** * **haunt-en,** *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *hanter* = a word of doubtful origin: according to Skeat probably from a Low Lat. * *ambito* = to go about, from Lat. *ambitus* = a going about.]

A. *Transitive:*

* **1.** To frequent; to resort often or much to; to visit or attend frequently or customarily.

"The Temple gate, which the vulgare people call Beautifull, for that was most *haunted.*"—*Udal: Actes* iii.

* **2.** To practise, to pursue, to follow customarily.

"Yonge folk, that *haunteden* folie,
As hasard, riot."
Chaucer: C. T., 12,893.

* **3.** To accustom; to make used or accustomed.

"*Haunte* thisilf to pitee."—*Wycliffe: 1 Tim.* iv.

4. To inhabit or frequent as a ghost or spirit; to appear in or about a particular place as a spectre.

"Know, mighty prince, those venerable woods,
Of old, were *haunted* by the Silvan gods."
Pitt: Virgil: Æneid viii.

5. To attend or cling to constantly.

"The sounding cataract
Haunted me like a passion."
Wordsworth: On Re-visiting the Banks of the Wye.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To frequent or resort often or customarily to a place; to hover about.

"The savage brute that *haunts* in woods remote."
Rowe: Tamerlane, ii. 1.

¶ For the difference between to *haunt* and to *frequent,* see FREQUENT.

hâunt, *s.* [HAUNT, *v.*]

* **1.** Practice, use.

"Of cloth making she hadde swiche an *haunt,*
She passed hem of Ipres." *Chaucer: C. T.,* 449.

* **2.** The habit, practice, or custom of being in or frequenting a certain place.

"The *haunt* you have got about the courts will one day or another bring your family to beggary."—*Arbuthnot.*

3. A place to which a person often or customarily resorts.

"He had fits,
Even to the last, of genuine tenderness,
And loved the *haunts* of children."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ii.

4. A place where abstract qualities are wont to exhibit themselves. (*Poetically.*)

"The feeble soul, a *haunt* of fear."
Tennyson: In Memoriam, clx.

* **haunte,** *v.t.* [HAUNT, *v.*]

hâunt'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *haunt; -er.*] One who or that which haunts or frequents a particular place.

"The vulgar sort, such as were *haunters* of theatres."
—*Wotton: Remains,* p. 84.

hâu'-rĭ-ent, *a.* [Lat. *hauriens,* pr. par. of *haurio* = to draw.]

Her.: A term applied to fishes when placed pale-ways or upright, as if putting their heads out of the water to draw or suck in air.

haurl (*u* silent), *v.t.* [A variant of *hurl* (q.v.).]

1. To drag, to trail, to draw. (*Burns: Hallowe'en.*)

2. To rough-cast a wall with lime.

hause, halse, *s.* [HALS.]

hâus'-man-īze, *v.t.* [After M. Hausman, Prefect of the Seine under Napoleon III., under whose superintendence the greatest improvements were made in the City of Paris, wide streets and noble buildings being erected on the site of old and dilapidated houses.] To improve by the carrying out of public works.

"Now relieved from the cost of *hausmanizing* his capital."—*Times,* April 11, 1874.

hâus'-man-nīte, *s.* [Named after Professor Hausmann, author of a *Handbook of Mineralogy.*]

Min.: A tetragonal mineral, generally crystallizing in octahedrons. Hardness, 5 to 5·5; sp. gr., 4·7; lustre, sub-metallic; colour, brownish-black, streak chestnut brown. Compos.: Manganese, 72·1; oxygen, 27·9 = 100. Found in Thuringia, in the Harz, in Pennsylvania, &c.

hâusse, *s.* [Fr.]

Gun.: A kind of breech-sight for a cannon.

haus'-sĕ (au as **ō),** *a.* [Fr.]

Her.: The same as ENHANCED (q.v.).

* **hans'-sc-cŏl (au** as **ō),** *s.* [Fr. *hausser* = to raise, and *col* = the neck.] A gorget of plate.

* **hâust** (1), *s.* [A.S. *hwósta;* Icel. *hósti;* M. L. Ger. *hóste;* O. H. Ger. *huosto;* Dan. *hoste.*] A short, dry cough.

* **hâust** (2), *s.* [Lat. *haustus* = a draught, from *haustus,* pa. par. of *haurio* = to draw, to suck up.] A draught; as much as a man can swallow.

hâus-tĕl-lā'-ta, *s. pl.* [Neut. pl. of Mod. Lat. *haustellatus*, from Class. Lat. *haustus* = a drawing, *haurio* (pret. *hausi*) = to draw up or out. Used chiefly of water or other liquid.]

I. *Entom.:* The name given by Clairville, followed by Macleay, Stephens, and many others, to a subclass of insects consisting of those which, taking nothing but fluid aliment, have the organs of the mouth adapted solely for suction. They are placed in contrast to the Mandibulata, which have mandibles, or upper jaws. There are three leading types of suctorial mouth. In the Lepidoptera (Butterflies and Moths) there is a spiral proboscis called an antlia (q.v.); in the Rhynchota, or Hemiptera (the Bugs, &c.) a jointed rostrum; and in the Diptera (two-winged flies) a fleshy proboscis. (For details see these orders.)

2. *Zool.:* A subclass of crustaceans more commonly called Epizoa (q.v.).

hâus'-tĕl-lāte, *a. & s.* [HAUSTELLATA.]

A. *As adjective:*

Entom. & Zool.: Adapted for drinking or pumping up liquids; of or belonging to the subclass of insects, or that of crustaceans called Haustellata. (*Owen*, &c.)

B. *As substantive:*

Entom. & Zool.: An insect or crustacean with that structure of mouth; one of the Haustellata (q.v.). (*Owen.*)

hâus-tĕl'-lŭm, *s.* [Dimin. of Lat. *haustrum* = a machine for drawing water.]

Entom. & Zool.: A mouth fitted for suction, a suctorial mouth. [HAUSTELLATA.]

* **hâuste'-ment,** *s.* [A corrupt. of Fr. *ajustement* = adjustment.] A close-fitting garment worn by soldiers under their armour.

hâus-tŏr'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Class. Lat. *haustor* = a drawer.]

Bot.: A term applied to the sucker-like rootlets of plants, like the ivy and dodder.

* **hâust'-ūre,** *s.* [Lat. *hausturus*, fut. part. of *haurio* = to draw, to suck up.] A draught. (*Adams: Works*, ii, 199.)

hâus'-tŭs, *s.* [Lat.]

Med.: A draught.

hâut, *s.* [Hindust. *hât.*] In Bengal and some other parts of India, a weekly market. (*Anglo-Indian.*)

* **hâut,** *v.t.* [HAUT, *a.*] To raise on high. (*Stanyhurst: Virgil; Æneid* i. 193.)

* **hâut,** *a.* [HAUGHT.]

* **haut-ain,** * **haut-ein,** * **haut-eyn,** *a.* [HAUGHTY.]

haut'-bŏy (aut as ō), haut-bois, *s.* [Fr. *hautbois*, from *haut* = high, *bois* = wood from the high tone.]

1. *Music* (*Of the form* hautboy):

(1) An oboe; a wooden musical instrument

HAUTBOY.

of two foot tone, played with a double reed. [OBOE.]

"The case of a treble *hautboy* was a mansion for him, a court."—*Shakesp.: Henry IV.*, iii. 2.

(2) An organ stop, consisting of reed pipes slightly conical, and surmounted by a bell and cap of eight feet pitch. The tone is thin and soft. There is a variety of the stop known as the orchestral hautboy.

2. *Bot.* (*Of both forms*): A kind of strawberry, *Fragaria elatior*. It is probably only a variety of the Wild Strawberry, *F. vesca*. It is, however, much larger than it, with the leaflets often shortly stalked. It is a garden escape in Britain. McNicoll (*Dict. of Nat. Hist. Terms*) says the name is probably from the high woods of its native Bohemia.

hautboy-strawberry, *s.*

Bot. & Hort.: The same as HAUTBOY, 2 (q.v.).

haut'-bŏy-ĭst (aut as ō), *s.* [Eng. *hautboy; -ist.*] A player on a hautboy.

* **haut-cin,** *a.* [HAUGHTY.]

haute'-pāçe (au as ō), *s.* [A corrupt. of *half-pace.*] A raised floor in a bay-window.

hâu-tēūr' (ū long), *s.* [Fr.] Pride; haughtiness; haughty manners; arrogance.

"Seem her *hauteur* to regret."
Byron: Reply to Some Verses.

haut-gout (as hō-gô'), *s.* [Fr., *haut* = high, *gout* = taste.] Anything with a strong relish or taste; high seasoning.

hau'-ÿne, hau'-ÿn-ite (au as ow), *s.* [Named after the very eminent crystallographer and mineralogist the Abbe Rene-Just Haüy, born in 1743, and died in 1822.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Min.:* An isometric mineral, crystallizing in dodecahedrons, octahedrons, &c. Lustre, vitreous or greasy; colours, blue or green; hardness, 5·5 to 6; sp. gr. 2·4 to 2·5. Compos.: Silica, 32·0; alumina, 27·4; lime, 2·9; soda, 10·5; sulphuric acid, 14·2 = 100. Found in lava at Mount Somma and in volcanic rocks at Mount Dor, in Puy de Dome, &c. Hauyne or Hauynite has an affinity to noscan and sodalite, the three being all silicates of alumina and soda. Dr. A. von Lasaulx Rosenbuah and Mr. Frank Rutley, F.G.S., think that hauyne and noscan may be mere varieties of the same species. The form haunynite is in Dana, hauyne in the *Brit. Mus. Catal.* and in Rutley.

2. *Petrol.:* Hauyne occurs plentifully in most phonolites.

B. *As adj.* (*Of the form* hauyne): Of, belonging to, or containing the mineral described under A. 1.

hauyne-basalt, *s.*

Petrol.: A basalt, having as its chief constituents leucite, nepheline, hauyne, augite, and magnetite, with occasionally some olivine and apatite. It is called also hauynophyr. (*Rutley.*)

hau'-ÿn-ŏ-phŷr (au as ow), *s.* [Eng., &c. *hauyne*, o euphon., and Gr. φύρω (*phurō*), φυράω (*phuraō*) = to mix, to unite, to mix up (?).]

Petrol.: The same as HAUYNE-BASALT (q.v.). (*Rutley*, &c.)

Ha-văn'-a, Ha-văn'-nah, *s. & a.* [See def.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. The capital of Cuba, an island in the West Indies.

2. A cigar manufactured at Havana.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or brought from Havana: as, an *Havana* cigar.

Hav'-an-ēse *a. & s.* [HAVANA].

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Havana.

B. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of Havana; in the *pl.*, the people of Havana collectively.

hăve (pa. t. * *hadde, had*, pa. par. * *hadde, had*), *v.t.* [A.S. *habban* (pa. t. *hæfde*, pa. par. *gehæfd*); cogn. with Dut. *hebben*; Icel. *hafa*; Sw. *hafva*; Dan. *have*; Goth. *haban*; Ger. *haben.*]

1. To possess, to own, to hold in one's possession or power.

"And when the wyne fayled the mother of Jesus sayde vnto him: They *haue* no wyne."—*Bible* (1551), *John* ii.

2. To carry, to wear. (Followed by *on* or *upon.*)

"Upon the mast they saw a young man, who sat as on horseback, *having* nothing *upon* him."—*Sidney.*

3. To enjoy, to be in possession of.

"Now, O Father, glorify me with thine own self with the glory which I *had* with thee before the world was."—*John* xvii. 5.

4. To possess as something connected with or attached to one: as, To *have* a cold.

"Now would I *have* thee to my tutor."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 1.

5. To contain, to hold, to comprise within.

6. To take, to receive, to accept.

"And in the instant that I met with you,
He *had* of me a chain."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, iv. 1.

7. To take, to deduce, to derive, to draw.

"A secret happiness in Petronius is called *curiosa felicitas*, and which I suppose he *had* from the *felicitèr audere* of Horace."—*Dryden.*

8. To receive; to get; to acquire; to procure; to obtain by purchase or otherwise.

"Where *had* you this pretty weathercock?"
Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor, iii. 2.

9. To have as gained, fulfilled, obtained, or satisfied.

"Now *hast* thou thy desire;
A landless knight makes thee a landless squire."
Shakesp.: King John, i. 1.

10. To have as guessed or solved.

"There thou *hast* it."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 2.

11. Not to neglect; not to omit; to observe.

"And therfore, sire, the best rede that I can,
Despeire you not, but *haveth* in memorie,
Paraventure she may be your purgatorie."
Chaucer: C. T., 2,143.

12. To hold, to regard.

"That God that thou *hast* in reverence."
Shakesp. Titus Andronicus, v.

13. To maintain; to hold in opinion.

"Sometimes they will *have* them to be natural heat, whereas some of them are crude and cold."—*Bacon.*

14. To require; to claim; to demand; to call for.

"What would these madmen *have* I" *Dryden.*

15. To be engaged in, as a task or employment; to be urged by necessity or obligation; to be obliged.

"He *had* his team to guide."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 179.

16. To seize and hold; to catch. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"If he had not married Stella, Vanessa would have *had* him in spite of himself."—*Thackeray: English Humourists*, lect. i.

17. To procure; to make; to cause; to effect.

"*Have* all men out from me."—2 *Samuel* xiii. 9.

18. To desire, to ask for.

"I would *have* no man discouraged with that kind of life or series of actions, in which the choice of others, or his own necessities, may have engaged him."—*Addison.*

19. To bring forth, as a child; to bear.

20. To generate, to procreate; to be the father of.

"Knoute of his body gatte sonnes thre
Tuo bi tuo wifes, the tirid in jolitte.
Bi the first *had* he Suaue, he was eldest brother."
Robert de Brunne, p. 50.

21. To experience; to suffer.

"The heart *hath* treble wrong."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 329.

22. To enjoy; to participate in in any way: as, To *have* a glass of wine, to *have* a discussion, &c.

* 23. To understand, to know, to be acquainted with; to be expert or learned in.

"He *hath* neither Latin, French, or Italian."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 2.

¶ *Have* is used largely as an auxiliary verb to form various compound tenses. In the use it originally had its proper force of possession, as in, I *have* found a knife—*i.e.*, I have in possession a knife which had been lost and has been found by me; or in, I *have* received a letter,—*i.e.*, I have a letter which has been written to me. The construction was afterwards extended so as to include cases where the possessor of the object and the performer of the action were not the same, as in, I *have* sent a letter. It is also used with intransitive verbs, as in, He *has* gone. *Have* is used as an auxiliary of necessity, obligation, or compulsion, with the complete infinitive; as, I *have*, I *had*, or shall *have*, to do it.

¶ * (1) *Have after:* Follow, let us follow.

"*Have after*, to what issue will this come."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 4.

* (2) *Have at a thing:* Try, attempt, or begin a thing.

"*Have at it*, then."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 5.

* (3) *Have at a person:* To try to strike or hit.

"*Have at thee* with a downright blow."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., ii. 3.

* (4) *Have with a person:* I'll go with a person; come on!

(5) *To have away:* To remove; to take away.

(6) *To have a care:* To be careful or cautious.

(7) *To have in:* To contain, to comprise.

(8) *To have a person out:* To meet one in a duel.

(9) *To have it out of a person:* To punish or retaliate on a person.

(10) *To have it out with a person:* To speak freely to a person in reproof, &c.

(11) *I had as well, or better:* It would be quite as well or better for me to, &c.

(12) *I had as lief:* I would as willingly; *I had rather:* I should prefer to, &c.

* (13) *Have-at-him:* A thrust, a blow.

"I'll venture one *have-at-him*."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., ii. 2.

(14) *To have nothing for it:* To have no alternative.

"He *had nothing for it* but to disperse his army."—*Burton: Hist. Scotland*, ch. xxvi.

* **hăve'-lĕss,** * **have-les,** *a.* [Eng. *have; -less.*] Having little or nothing.

"Though a man be *haueless*,
Yet shall he not by theft steele."
Gower: C. A., v.

hăve'-lŏck, *s.* [Named after the General Havelock who, during the Indian mutinies and rebellion of 1857, recaptured Cawnpore from Nana Sahib; and, fighting his way thence to the beleaguered garrison of Lucknow, had himself to be released by Sir Colin Campbell, afterwards Lord Clyde. He died of dysentery on November 24, 1857.] A light covering for the head and neck, worn as a protection against sunstroke.

hav'-en (as **hāv'n**), * **hav-enc,** *s.* [A.S. *hafene;* cogn. with Dut. *haven:* Icel. *höfn;* Dan. *havn;* Sw. *hamn;* Ger. *hafen.* Allied to A.S. *hæf;* Icel. & Sw. *haf;* Dan. *hav* = the sea, from the same root as A.S. *habban* = to have, to contain.]

1. *Lit.:* A port, a harbour; a station or refuge for ships; a bay or recess of the sea.

"Weymouth, a very convenient harbour and *haven.*"—*Clarendon: Civil War,* ii. 335.

2. *Fig.:* A refuge; a place of retreat or safety; an asylum.

"Rest, royal dust! and thank the storms that drove,
Against its will, you to your *haven* above."
Brome: On the Death of King Charles.

¶ *Obvious compounds:* * *Haven-master,* * *haven-town.*

* **haven** (as **hāv'n**) (1), *v.t.* [Haven, *s.*] To shelter, as in a haven or harbour.

"Blissfully *havened* both from joy and pain."
Keats: Eve of St. Agnes, xxvii.

* **haven** (2), *v.t.* [Have.]

* **havenage** (as **hāv'n-ĭj**), *s.* [Eng. *haven; -age.*] Harbour or port dues.

* **havener** (as **hāv'n-ẽr**), *s.* [Eng. *haven; -er.*] The overseer or superintendent of a harbour; a harbour-master.

"These earls and dukes appoynted to this end their special officers as receyuer, *hauener,* and customer, &c."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall,* 97.

* **havenet** (as **hāv'n-ĕt**), *s.* [Eng. *haven;* dimin. suff. *-et.*] A little port or harbour.

"From Langunda to Fischard at the Gwerne mouth foure miles, and here is a portlet or *hauenet* also for ships."—*Holinshed: Description of Britaine,* ch. xiv.

* **hăv'-ẽr** (1), *s.* [Eng. *hav(e); -er.*]

1. One who has, holds, or possesses anything; a possessor.

"Valour is the chiefest virtue, and
Most dignifies the *haver.*"
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, ii. 2.

2. *Scots Law:* The holder of a deed or document, called upon to produce it judicially, *in modum probationis,* or for inspection in the course of a process.

hăv'-ẽr (2), * **havre,** *s.* [Ger. *haher, hafer* = oats; M. H. Ger. *habere;* O. H. Ger. *habaro;* cogn. with Icel. *hafr;* Dut. *haver;* Sw. *hafre;* Dan. *havre.*] [Haversack.] Oats; as in *haver*-bread, *haver*-cakes.

"When you would anneal, take a blue stone, such as they make *haver* or oat cakes upon, and lay it upon the cross bars of iron."—*Peacham.*

hā'-vẽr, hāi'-vẽr, *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful.] To talk foolishly, incoherently, or without method.

"He just *havered* on about it to make the mair of Sir Arthur."—*Scott: Antiquary,* ch. xliv.

hāve'-rel, ha-vre, hāiv'-rel, *s.* [Haver, *v.*] A half-witted person. (*Burns: Hallowe'en.*)

hăv'-ẽr-mēal, *s.* [Eng. *haver* (2), *s.,* and *meal.*] Oatmeal.

hā'-vẽrs, *s.* [Haivers, s.]

hăv'-ẽr-săck, * **hav-re-sack,** *s.* [Fr. *haversac,* from Ger. *haber, hafer* = oats, and *sack* = a sack.] [Haver (2), *s.*]

1. A strong linen bag for containing the rations of a soldier on the march or detached duty.

"A long sword lay by him on the grass, with an *havresack,* of which he had unloaded his shoulders."—*Smollett: Gil Blas,* bk. ii., ch. viii.

2. A gunner's case for carrying a charge from the chest to the gun.

hạ-vẽr'-sĭ-ạn, *a.* [For etym., see def.]

Anat.: Of or belonging to Clopton Havers, an English physician and writer of the seventeenth century.

haversian-canals, * **haversian-tubes,** *s. pl.*

Anat.: Certain canals in bone, to which attention was first called by Havers. The haversian canals are the protectors of the blood-vessels constituting the nutritive system of the bones. In the spaces between the haversian canals are the lacunæ and their canaliculi. Every haversian canal has a number of lacunæ round it, connected to it, and also to each other, either directly or indirectly by the canaliculi projecting from them. The haversian canals, as a general rule, lie almost parallel to the compact tissue; they are smallest near the surface of a bone, and largest near its centre. The haversian system forms a network in all bones, long, short, flat, &c. There is not a pore to be seen in the articular facets of the femur or other bone covered by cartilage, not even canaliculi or haversian canals penetrate, but all other parts of the bones are porous. The cancelli are formed by the absorption of the walls of the haversian canals.

haversian folds and fringes, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Certain fringes or folds in the synovial membrane, considered by Havers to be mucilaginous glands.

haversian-lamellæ, *s. pl.*

Anat.: Lamellæ, sometimes concentric, around haversian canals.

haversian-spaces, *s. pl.*

Anat.: The name given by Tomes and De Morgan to certain vacuities or spaces in bone; they are formed by the absorption of its tissue. (*Quain.*)

† **haversian-tubes,** *s. pl.* [Haversian Canals.]

hăv'-ẽr-strâw, *s.* [Eng. *haver* (2), *s.,* and *straw.*] The straw of oats.

hăv'-il, hăv'-ill, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A name given in London to a small species of crab. (*Annandale.*)

hâv'-il-dar, *s.* [Hind. *hawáldar.*] A non-commissioned officer attached to a native regiment of infantry in India; his rank corresponds to that of a sergeant in a European regiment.

havildar-major, *s.* The sergeant-major of a native regiment of infantry in India.

hăv'-ĭng, *pr. par., s., & a.* [Have.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As substantive:*

1. The act or state of possessing; possession.

"I wish the *having* of it." *Shakesp.: Pericles,* ii. 1.

2. That which is possessed; possessions, estate, property. (*Shakesp.: Henry VIII.,* iii. 2.)

3. Endowments, qualities.

"Whose rarest *havings* made the blossoms dote"
Shakesp.: Complaint, 235.

C. *As adj.:* Grasping, covetous, greedy.

"Martha was sorry to think that Jane was so *having.*"—*G. Eliot: Middlemarch,* ch. xxxv.

hā'-vĭngs, *s. pl.* [An abbrev. of *behavings.*] Behaviour, manners. (*Scotch.*)

"Will be a broken head, to learn us better *havings.*"—*Scott. Rob Roy,* ch. xxviii.

hā'-vĭ-oŭr, *s.* [An abbreviated form of *behaviour* (q.v.).] Behaviour, manners, conduct, demeanour.

"Into a *havioun* of less fear."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 4.

hăv'-ŏc (1), * **hăv'-ŏck** (1), * **hav-ocke,** *s.* [Either from A.S. *hafoc* = a hawk (q.v.), or Welsh *hafoc* = havoc, destruction.] Widespread destruction; devastation, waste.

"Such *havoc* must have excited disgust."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. v.

havock (2), **havoc** (2), *s.* [Hawk.]

* **hăv'-ŏck,** * **hăv'-ŏc,** *v.t.* [Havock, *s.*] To lay waste; to devastate; to destroy utterly.

"To waste and *havock* yonder world."
Milton: P. L., x. 617.

hăv'-rel, haiv-rels, *s.* [Haverel.]

hăv'-re-săck (**re** as **cr**), *s.* [Haversack.]

hâw (1), * **haghe,** * **hawe,** *s.* [A.S. *haga* = an enclosure, a yard; cogn. with Icel. *hagi* = an enclosed field; Sw. *hage;* Dan. *have* = a garden; Dut. *haag* = a hedge; Ger. *hag.*] [Haugh, Hawthorn.]

* 1. An enclosed field; an enclosure or a yard attached to a house.

"And eke ther was a polkat in his *hawe.*"
Chaucer: C. T., 12,789.

2. A dale; a haugh.

3. The berry or seed of the hawthorn; properly a *haw-berry* or hedge-berry.

"In somer he lyveth by *hawys,*
That on hauthorne growth by schawys."
Sir Orpheo, in *Ritson,* ii.

¶ *Black haw:*

Bot.: Viburnum prunifolium.

* **haw-berry,** *s.* A haw; the seed of the hawthorn.

hâw (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. A.S. *hawian* = to see.]

† 1. *Anat.:* A name for the third eyelid or nictitating membrane found in various animals. [Nictitating.]

2. *Furr.:* A gristly excrescence growing under the lower eyelid of a horse.

hâw (3), *s.* [Onomatopoetic.] [Ha.] An intermission, hesitation, or break in speaking.

hâw (1), *v.i.* [Haw (3), *s.*] To speak with hesitation and interruptions. (Generally used with *hem* or *hum,* as in the example.)

"After a little humming and *hawing* upon't, he agreed to undertake the job."—*L'Estrange.*

hâw (2), *v.t. & i.* [Cf. Fr. *hue.*]

A. *Trans.:* To order, to turn to the near side; as, To *haw* a horse. (*American.*)

B. *Intrans.:* To turn to the near side; said of horses.

Hạ-waĭ'-ian (**ian** as **yạn**), *a. & s.* [From Hawaii (Owhyhee).]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Hawaii, an Island in the South Pacific.

B. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of Hawaii.

* **hâw'-bŭck,** *s.* [Eng. *haw,* v., and *buck.*] A clown.

"Sorrow is making a *hawbuck* of me."—*C. Kingsley: Westward Ho!* ch. v.

* **hâw'-cu-bite,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] One of a band of profligate young men who wandered about the streets at night towards the close of the seventeenth century, insulting those whom they met, damaging property, &c.; a mohawk.

hâw'-fĭnch, *s.* [Eng. *haw,* and *finch;* so named because, among other fruits, it feeds on those of the hawthorn.]

Ornith.: A name for the Common Grosbeak (*Coccothraustes vulgaris*). [Grosbeak.]

hâw'-hâw, *s.* [A reduplication of *haw* = a hedge.] A sunk fence, composed of a fosse or ditch, sunk between slopes, and not perceived till approached; a haha.

hâw-hâw', *v.i.* [Haw (3), *s.*] To laugh loudly or boisterously; to guffaw.

hâwk (1), * **haf-oc,** * **hav-ek,** * **hanck,** * **hauke,** * **hawke,** *s.* [A.S. *hafoc, heafoc;* cogn. with Dut. *havic;* Icel. *haukr;* Sw. *hök;* Dan. *høg;* Ger. *habicht;* O. H. Ger. *hapuh.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II. 2.

"In the 24 of Edward III. it was made felony to steal a *hawk.*"—*Pennant: British Zoology: Falconry.*

2. A sharper, a cheat.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Plastering:* A piece of board ten inches square, and held by a handle at the bottom; it is used to hold a small quantity of plaster, and is grasped by the plasterer's left hand, while his right wields the trowel.

2. *Ornithology:*

(1) *Sing.:* The name of the several species of the genera Accipiter and Astur (q.v.). The Sparrow hawk is *Accipiter nisus,* the Goshawk, *Astur palumbarius. Nauclerus furcatus* is sometimes called the Swallow-tailed hawk; it is, however, a kite.

(2) *Pl.:* The sub-family Accipitrinæ, called more fully Sparrow Hawks. The bill is short suddenly curved from the base, with a large festoon in the upper mandible. The wings are short, the quills internally emarginate at their base. The tail is rounded. The male is often much smaller than the female. The anterior claws are very unequal. Hawks are generally distributed over the globe. They usually fly low when in pursuit of their prey, which consists of small birds and mammals. They build in trees, laying from three to five spotted eggs.

¶ Obvious compound: *Hawk-headed.*

hawk-bell, *s.* A bell attached to the foot of a hawk.

hawk-bill, *s.* A pair of pliers with curved nose, to hold pieces in blow-pipe soldering.

Hawk-bill-tooth saw: A saw having curving, hooked teeth, somewhat resembling the upper mandible of the hawk.

hawk-boy, *s.*

Plast.: A boy who attends on a plasterer, placing the supply of plaster or mortar on the hawk.

hawk-moths, *s. pl.*

Entom.: The group of moths called Sphingina, Sphinges, or Sphingides. Their flight is not unlike that of a hawk in quest of its prey, for which reason they are called hawk-moths. Their antennæ are thicker in the middle than at either end. They fly by twilight. Sometimes their larvæ have a horn on the tail. Formerly they were made equal in rank to the Butterflies (Day-fliers), and the Moths (Night-fliers). Now the moths proper and hawk-moths are combined under the lepidopterous sub-order Heterocera, of which they constitute the first group Sphingina, only of equivalent rank to the Bombycina, the Nocturna, the Geometrina, &c. The hawk-moths are divided into four families. Zygænidæ, Sphingidæ, Sesiidæ, and Ægeriidæ (q.v.). (*Stainton*, &c.)

hawk-nut, *s.*

Bot.: The common Earth-nut, *Bunium flexuosum.*

hawk-owl, *s.*

Ornithology:

1. The Great Snowy Owl or Harfang, *Surnia nyctea.* [HARFANG.]

2. *Pl.:* The genus Surnia. The size is large, the head and ears small, the facial disc imperfect, the wings long, the tail considerably lengthened, cuneated or graduated, the flight diurnal. (*Swainson.*)

hawk's-beard, *s.*

Bot.: The composite genus Crepis (q.v.).

hawk's-bill, *s.*

1. *Horol.:* A catch-piece attached to a vibrating arm, which acts as a detent in the rack of the striking part of a clock, and assists in producing the proper number of strokes.

2. *Zool.:* The same as *Hawk's-bill turtle* (q.v.).

¶ *Hawk's-bill turtle:*

Zool.: *Chelone imbricata*; a species of turtle which has the shell imbricated and elliptically keeled, the carapace spotted and rayed: in the young, the ends of the carapace obliquely truncated. The flesh is not good for eating; the eggs are good. The horny epidermis plates of the carapace furnishes the tortoise-shell of commerce. The animal inhabits the Indian Ocean and the warmer parts of the Atlantic.

hâwk (2), *s.* [HAWK (2), *v.*] An effort to force up phlegm from the throat; a clearing of the throat.

hâwk (1), ***hâuk,** ***hâuk'-ęn,** *v.i.* [HAWK, *s.*]

1. To catch or attempt to catch birds, &c., by means of hawks or falcons trained for the purpose; to practise falconry or hawking.

"Here euery daye he hunted or *hawked* at the ryver."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. i., ch. ccx.

2. To fly like a hawk; to soar.

"Now *hawks* aloft, now skims along the flood."
Dryden. (*Ogilvie.*)

3. To fly at or attack on the wing. (Followed by *at.*)

"A faulcon towering in her pride of place,
Was by a mousing owl *hawked* at and killed."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, ii. 4.

hâwk (2), *v.i.* [Wel. *hoch*; apparently an imitative word. (*Skeat.*)] To force up, or endeavour to force up, phlegm from the throat; to clear the throat.

"To cough and *hawk*, and hem, and pitch
His voice into that awful note of woe."
Byron: Vision of Judgment, xc.

hâwk (3), *v.t. & i.* [Formed from *hawker* (2) (q.v.); Ger. *hocken*, *hoeken*; O. Dut. *heukeren* = to hawk.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To carry about and offer for sale in public places, and especially at persons' doors; to convey about for sale.

"When a hawker *hawks* his wares."
Tennyson: The Blackbird, 20.

2. *Fig.:* To carry or spread about.

"To bear his praises *hawked* about."
Swift: A Friendly Apology.

B. *Intrans.:* To follow the trade of a hawker.

hâwk'-bĭt, *s.* [Eng. *hawk*, and *bit.*]

Botany:

1. In Hooker & Arnott, &c., the English name of the composite genus Apargia, under which is ranked the British species *A. autumnalis*, the Autumnal Hawkbit. The genus Leontodon is then called Dandelion, and *L. taroxacum*, the Common Dandelion. Sir Joseph Hooker gives Hawkbit as the English name of the genus Leontodon, which he divides into three sub-genera—Thrincia, Apargia, and Oporinia. The *Apargia autumnalis* of many botanists becomes *Leontodon* (*Oporinia*) *autumnalis*, and Dandelion is made the English name of Taraxacum.

†2. The genus Hieracium, more commonly called Hawkweed (q.v.).

***hawke,** *s.* [HAWK, *s.*]

***hâwked,** *a.* [Eng. *hawk*; *-ed.*] Formed or curved like a hawk's bill; curved, hooked.

"Flat noses seem comely unto the Moor, an aquiline or *hawked* one unto the Persian."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vi., ch. xii.

hâwk'-ĕr (1), *s.* [Dut. *hoeker.*]

Nout.: A vessel built like a pink, but rigged like a hoy; that is, having a narrow stern and sloop-rigged. [HOOKER.]

hâwk'-ĕr (2), *s.* [Dan. *höker* = a chandler, a huckster; *hökere* = the trade of a hawker; *hökre* = to bank; Ger. *höker*, *höcker* = a retailer of goods; Sw. *hökeri* = hawking; *hökare* = a chandler, a cheesemonger; O. Dut. *heukeren* = to hawk; *heukelaar* = a huckster. In Mid. Eng. we find *hokkerye*, *hukkerye*, or *hukrie* = the trade of a hawker or pedlar. The base of the word is the same as that of *huckster* (q.v.).] [HAWK (3), *v.*]

1. *Lit.:* One who hawks goods about for sale; a pedlar; a packman.

"To travel about with their goods from place to place, and from fair to fair, like the *hawkers* and pedlars of the present times."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. iii., ch. v.

2. *Fig.:* One who brings high and noble things down to a commercial level.

"This broad-brimmed *hawker* of holy things."
Tennyson: Maud, I. x. 41.

hâwk'-ĕr (3), *s.* [Eng. *hawke* (1), *v.*; *-er.*] One who practises the sport of hawking.

"The *hawkers* and foulers when they have caught the foule, divide their bootie with the *hawkes*."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. x., ch. viii.

hâwk'-eyed, *a.* [Eng. *hawk*; *-eyed.*] Having eyes like a hawk; having sharp, penetrating sight.

hâwk'-ĭĕ, hâwk'-eў, *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Perhaps from Gael. *geale*, *gealaich* = to whiten.]

1. A cow: specif. a cow of a black and white colour, or one of a dark colour with a white stripe in the face.

2. A stupid fellow; a clown.

hâwk'-ĭng, ***haukyng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [HAWK (1), *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act, practice, or sport of catching birds, &c., with hawks trained for the purpose; falconry.

"They intermingled very few French-Norman words, except some termes of law, hunting, *hawking*, and dicing."—*Camden: Remains; Languages.*

hawking-pole, *s.* A pole or staff used in hawking.

"They serve for *hawking-poles*."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xvi., ch. xxxvi.

***hăwk'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *hawk*; *-ish.*] Like a hawk.

"Too fierce and *hawkish*."—*H. Kingsley: Geoffrey Hamlyn*, ch. vi.

hâwk'-ĭt, *a.* [Cf. HAWKIE.] White-faced (applied to cattle).

"I do still haud by the real *hawkit* Airshire breed."—*Scott: Heart of Midlothian*, ch. xxxiv.

***hâwk'-nōşe,** ***hâuke'-nōşe,** *s.* [Eng. *hawk*, and *nose.*] One who has a hawked nose; a hawk-nosed person.

"Crokyng or bowing inwarde, like as the bil of an egle, or of an *hauke*, and such we call in scorne or derision *haukenoses*."—*Udal: Flowers for Latine Speaking*, fo. 192.

hâwk'-nōşed, *a.* [Eng. *hawk*, and *nosed.*] Having a hooked nose; having a nose curved like the bill of a hawk.

"[He] boasted a descent from the first Cæsars barely upon his being almost deformedly *hawk-nosed*."—*Boyle: Works*, vi. 14.

hâwk'-wēed, *s.* [Eng. *hawk*, and *weed.*]

Bot.: The composite genus Hieracium (q.v.).

¶ *Mouse-eared Hawkweed:*

Bot.: *Hieracium Pilosella.* It is a common plant with long stolons, a leafless scape, solitary heads of flowers, with pale yellow ligules and yellow styles. It is found in Britain on banks, wall-tops, &c., flowering from May to August.

hâwse, ***halse,** *s.* [Icel. *hâls*, *hals* = the neck . . . the front sheet of a sail, the tack of a sail, the end of a rope, part of the bow of a ship or boat; *hâlsa* = to clew up a sail; Dan., Sw. & Dut. *hals* = the neck, a tack; Dut. *halsklaup* = a hawse-hole.]

Nautical:

1. That part of a ship's bow in which are the hawse-holes for the cable.

2. The situation of a ship moored with anchors from each bow.

¶ A clear hawse is when two cables are down and diverge from each other. A foul hawse is when they are twisted by the awinging of the ship at her moorings. When simply crossed, it is called cross-hawse; another cross makes an elbow; a fourth makes a round-turn. Disengaging it is called clearing-hawse; slackening it is called freshening-hawse.

3. The distance between a ship's head, and the anchors by which she rides; as, The ship drifted across our *hawse.*

hawse-bag, *s.*

Naut.: A canvas bag, stuffed with oakum, to stop a hawse-hole in heavy seas.

hawse-block, *s.*

Naut.: A block for stopping the hawse-hole when the cable is unbent and the ship at sea; also called hawse-plug, buckler, &c.

hawse-bolster, *s.*

Nautical:

1. One of the planks above and below the hawse-hole.

2. [HAWSE-BLOCK].

hawse-box, *s.* A hawse-hole.

hawse-hole, *s.*

Ship-build.: A hole in the bow through which a cable or hawser passes. In iron ships, it is a cast-iron tube having rounded projecting lips, inside and ontside. The hawse-holes in large ships are four in number, the foremost pair being for the bower-cables, and the aftermost pair for the sheet-cables.

¶ *To come in at the hawse holes:* To enter the naval service at the lowest grade.

hawse-hook, *s.*

Naut.: A breast-hook which crosses the hawse-timber above the upper deck.

hawse-piece, *s.*

Ship-building:

1. One of the cant-frames standing next to the knight-heads, and fitting close together, so as to form a solid mass of timber for the passage of the hawse-holes.

2. A wale on a ship's bow, which is pierced by the hawse-hole.

hawse-pipe, *s.*

Naut.: The tube lining a hawse-hole in a ship's bow.

hawse-plug, *s.* [HAWSE-BLOCK.]

hawse-timber, *s.*

Ship-build.: One of the upright timbers in the bow, bolted on each side of the stern, in which the hawse-holes are cut.

hawse-wood, *s.*

Naut.: A general name for the hawse-timbers.

hâw'-sĕr, ***hal-ser,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *halse* = hawse (q.v.).]

Nautical:

*1. A tow-rope. (*Sherwood.*)

2. A small cable, used in warping and mooring. Speaking generally, a hawser is not over ten inches in circumference; above this size it is a cable.

hawser-clamp, *s.*
Naut.: A gripper for a hawser to keep it from veering out.

hawser-laid, *s.*
Rope-making: Rope made of three strands, of three yarns each, laid up into a rope. The twist of the strands is the reverse of the individual yarns.

hâw'-thorn, * **haw-thorne,** *s.* [A.S. *hægthorn* = the hedgethorn or hawthorn, from *haw* and *thorn*; Ger. *hagedorn*; Dut. *haagedoorn* = hedgethorn.] [Haw (1), *s.*]
Ordinary Language & Botany:
1. *Crataegus Oxyacantha*, one of the Rosaceæ, a small round-leaved and much-branched epinescent tree, from ten to twenty feet high, with deeply pinnatifid leaves and many-flowered corymbose cymes of white, fragrant flowers, with pinkish-brown anthers. From beginning to flower in May it is often termed "May." Sometimes called Whitethorn, to distinguish it from the Blackthorn. [Blackthorn, May.] It is found in woods, in many hedge-rows, in gardens, &c. The fruit is called haw (q.v.).
"Beneath the *hawthorn* on the green."
Tennyson: May Queen, ii. 10.
2. The genus Cratægus. *C. odoratissima*, Sweet-scented Azarole, is a cultivated species. It is white, and from the Crimea. The most common species is *C. crus-galli*, the Cockspur Thorn, found in the United States from Canada to Carolina, and widely cultivated in Europe. There are many other species in the north temperate zone.
3. *Rhus Oxyacantha*, the Indian hawthorn, is the genus Rhaphiolepis, the native hawthorn of New Zealand, *Discaria Toumatou*.

* **hawthorn-fly,** *s.*
Entom.: An unidentified flying insect.
"The *hawthorn-fly* is also black and not big."—*Walton: Angler.*

Hăx'-ō, *s.* [For etym. and def., see compound.]

Haxo's system, *s.*
Fort.: The system introduced by François Nicolas Bénoit Haxo, a French military engineer, employed by Napoleon to fortify Peschiera, Mantua, &c., and who conducted the siege of Antwerp in 1832. His casemated batteries have earthen parapets along their front, and their arches are well covered with earth. They are open to the terreplein in the rear, and there are apertures in front of the guns, opening into embrasures formed in an extension of the parapet at these points, beyond its ordinary retired position. Being open to the rear the circulation of air prevents any inconvenience from smoke. Batteries of the kind are to be found in many of our new works. (*Voyle.*)

hāy (1), * **haye,** * **hey,** *s.* [A.S. *hēg* = grass, hay; cogn. with Dut. *hooi*; Icel. *hey*; Dan. & Sw. *hö*; Goth. *hawi*; Ger. *heu*; M. H. Ger. *houwe*; O. H. Ger. *hewi*.]
1. Grass cut and dried for fodder for cattle, horses, &c.
"A little barn full of *hay*."—*Clarendon: Civil War*, iii. 414.
* 2. Growing grass.
"Make alle men sitte to mete by cumpanyes on grene *hey*."—*Wycliffe: Mark* vi.

hay-asthma, hay-fever, *s.*
Path.: A severe catarrh frequently having asthmatic symptoms superadded. It is not a common disease. It has been attributed to the aroma of the Sweet-scented Vernal grass (*Anthoxanthum odoratum*), or to that of the Mat grass (*Nardus stricta*). It is now believed to arise from the inhalation of pollen grains of various plants floating in the air.

hay-band, *s.* A rope or band of twisted hay, used to bind up trusses or sheaves.

hay-beech, *s.*
Bot.: A variety of *Fagus sylvaticus*.

hay-bird, *s.*
Ornith.: A name of the Spotted Fly-catcher, *Muscicapa grisola*.

hay-crosier, *s.* A hay-rake.

hay-cutter, *s.*
Agric.: A box in which hay is cut into chaff. There are many forms.

hay-elevator, *s.*
Agric.: A means for lifting a forkful of hay and conveying it to a place approximately over the spot in the hay-rick where it is wanted. The carriage frame is connected by a spring catch to a hook, which holds it over the load until the hay is sufficiently elevated, when the spring hook is raised, and the frame runs along its track to convey its charge to the rick.

hay-fever, *s.* [Hay-asthma.]

hay-fork, *s.*
Agriculture:
1. A hand fork, with two or three tines, for tedding or pitching hay.
2. A fork elevated by a rope and horse, in unloading hay from a waggon to a mow, or *vice versa*.

hay-loader, *s.*
Agric.: A device attached to a waggon to collect or raise the hay from the swath, windrow, or cock, and deposit it on the waggon. (*American.*)

hay-maids, *s. pl.*
Bot.: *Nepeta Glechoma*.

hay-press, *s.*
Agric.: A press for baling loose hay for greater compactness in storage and transportation. The old form is the lever or screw; latterly much ingenuity has been exercised in this direction, some machines being especially intended for baling hay, others for cotton.

hay-rake, *s.*
Agric.: An implement, either used by hand or drawn by a horse, for collecting hay ready for pitching. [Horse-rake, Rake.]

hay-scent, *s.*
Bot.: *Nephrodium Oreopteris*.

hay-tedder, *s.* A machine or apparatus to scatter hay to the sun and air.

¶ (1) *To make hay:* To throw everything into confusion. (*C. Kingsley: Ravenshoe*, ch. vii.)
(2) *To make hay while the sun shines:* To take advantage of every favorable opportunity.

hāy (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful, but possibly connected with *hay* (1), s.] A dance in a ring; a country dance.
"The *hay!* the *hay!* there's nothing like the *hay*."—*Heywood: Woman killed with Kindness.*
¶ *To dance the hay:* To dance in a ring.
"I will play on the tabor to the worthies, and let them *dance the hay*."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 1.

* **hāy** (3), * **hale,** * **haye,** *s.* [Fr. *haie* = a hedge; A.S. *haga*; Dut. *hegge, hey*; Icel. *hagi*.] [Hedge.]
1. A hedge.
"Set an hedge or *hay* thereof round about a grange or ferme house."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxiii., ch. i.
2. A palisade, a fence of any kind.
"To make a fense as it were an *haie* or palaisade."—*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 819.
3. A net by which the burrows or holes of animals were enclosed.
"Nor none, I trowe, that bathe a witt so badde
To sett his *hay* for conneyes one riveres."
Wyat: Epistle to Poynes.

* **hāy** (4), *s.* [Ital. *hai* = Lat. *habet* = he has it; he has got it.]
Fencing: A home-thrust.
"The punto reverso! the *hay!*"
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, ii. 4.

* **hāy** (1), *v.i.* [Hay (1), s.] To make or save hay.
"Prethee content thyself, we shall scout here, as though we went a *haying*."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Coxcomb*, i.

* **hāy** (2), *v.t.* [Hay (3), *s.*] To set or lay snares for rabbits.

* **hāy'-bōte,** *s.* [A.S. *haga* = a hedge; *bote* = a fine.]
Old Law:
1. A fine for damaging or breaking fences.
2. An allowance of wood to a tenant for the repair of hedges or fences; hedgebote.

hāy'-cŏck, *s.* [Eng. *hay* (1), s., and *cock*.] A conical heap or pile of hay in a field.
"The members of the two Houses had never been detained from their woods and *haycocks* even so late as the beginning of June."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

hāy'-dĕn-īte, *s.* [Named by Cleave, in 1822, after Dr. Hayden, of Baltimore.]
Min.: A yellowish variety of Chabasite, occurring near Baltimore.

hāyeş'-īte, hāyeş'-īne, *s.* [Named after Hayes, who first described it in 1844; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*), *-ine* (*Chem. & Min.*) (q.v.).]
Min.: A mineral from Southern Peru. The *Brit. Mus. Cat.* makes it the same as Boronatrocalcite.

hāy'-fēld, *s.* [Eng. *hay* (1), s., and *field*.] A field where grass is grown to be made into hay.
"There from the sunburnt *hayfield* homeward creeps
The loaded wain."
Cowper: Task, i. 295.

hāy'-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *hay* (1), s., and *-ing*.] The act or process of making hay.

haying-time, *s.* That period of the year when the grass is cut to be made into hay.

hāy'-knīfe, *s.* [Eng. *hay*, and *knife*.]
Husbandry: A sharp knife used for cutting hay out of a stack or mow; it has a straight blade, one edge, and a bent shank, so that the hand does not come in contact with the upright face of the stack. The same effect is obtained by placing the handle at right angles to the plane of the blade.

hāy'-loft, *s.* [Eng. *hay*, and *loft*.] A loft or garret for hay in a barn.

hāy'-māidş, *s.* [Eng. *hay*, and *maids*.]
Bot.: A name for the menthaceous genus Glechoma.

hāy'-māk-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *hay*, and *maker*.]
1. One employed in drying, spreading, or tedding grass for hay.
"The business of the day is done
The last-left *haymaker* is gone."
Matthew Arnold: Bacchanalia, i.
* 2. A kind of country dance, called also the Haymakers' Jig.

hāy'-māk-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *hay*, and *making*.] The act or process of cutting and saving grass for hay.

hāy'-mar-kĕt, *s.* [Eng. *hay*, and *market*.] A market or place for the sale of hay.

hāy'-mōw, *s.* [Eng. *hay*, and *mow* (*s.*).] A mow, rick, or stack of hay.
"In the mean time his Majesty shonld stay upon the *hay-mow*."—*Clarendon: Civil War*, iii. 414.

hāy'-rĭck, *s.* [Eng. *hay*, and *rick*.] A stack or pile of hay; a haystack.

hāy'-stăck, *s.* [Eng. *hay*, and *stack*.] A stack, rick, or large pile of hay in the open air.

haystack-boiler, *s.*
Steam-Eng.: A tall form of steam boiler, shaped like a bottle or haystack, with flaring sides and rounded top.

hāy'-stâlk (*l* silent), *s.* [Eng. *hay*, and *stalk*.] A stalk of dried grass.

hāy-thorn, *s.* [Hawthorn.]

hāy'-tŏr-īte, *s.* [Named by Tripe, in 1847, from its locality, Haytor, in Devonshire.]
Min.: A variety of pseudomorphous quartz. It is a pseudomorph after Datolite.

* **hāy'-ward,** *s.* [Mod. Eng. *hay* = hedge, and Eng. *ward*.] A public official in charge of the commons of a town or village.

hăz'-ard, * **has-ard,** *s.* [Fr. *hasard*, from Sp. *azar* = an accident, hazard, originally, a die, from Arab. *al zár* = the die, from Pers. *zár* = a die; O. Ital. *zara* = the game of hazard.]
I. *Ordinary Language:*
1. A game at dice.
"Yplaying at *hasard* he hem found."
Chaucer: C. T., 12,542.
2. Danger, risk, peril.
"A service of some *hazard* was to be rendered to the good cause."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.
3. A chance; an accident; a fortuitous event; a casualty.
"But life is *hazard* at the best."
Byron: Bride of Abydos, ii. 21.
* 4. That which is staked or risked; the stake in gaming.
"Bring your latter *hazard* back again."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 1.
II. *Billiards:* A stroke in billiards; a winning-*hazard* is when the player pockets the object ball; a losing-*hazard* when his own ball runs into a pocket off the object ball.
¶ *To run the hazard:* To run the risk, to take the chance of events.
¶ For the difference between *hazard* and *chance*, see Chance.

hazard-table, *s.* A table on which hazard was played; a gaming-table.

"In which so many bags of gold had changed masters at the *hazard-table*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

hăz'-ard, *v.t. & i.* [HAZARD, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To risk, to chance, to expose to chance or risk, to venture, to put into danger, to endanger.

"To *hazard* their lives in their own private quarrels."—*Clarke: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 51.

2. To run the risk of; to lay oneself open to.

"In any manner equal to the evil *hazarded*."—*Clarke: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 51.

3. To threaten; to be the cause or source of danger to.

"Suspition of friend, nor feare of foe,
That *hazardeth* his health, had he at all."
Spenser: Muiopotmos.

* **B.** *Intransitive:*

1. To run a risk, to venture; to try a chance.

"I pray you tarry: pause a day or two,
Before you *hazard*."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, III. 2.

2. To run a risk or danger.

"What both love, both *hazard* to destroy."
Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, xxviii.

* **hăz'-ard-a-ble,** *a* [Eng. *hazard*; *-able.*] Venturous; liable to chance or hazard; risky.

"An *hazardable* peece of art in our choicest practise."—*Browne: Urne-Buriall*, ch. iii.

hăz'-ard-ĕr, * **has-ard-our,** *s.* [Eng. *hazard*; *-er.*]

1. One who hazards or risks anything.

2. A rash, venturesome person.

"For by my trouthe, me were lever die,
Than I you shuld to *hasardours* allie."
Chaucer: C. T., 12,550.

* **hăz'-ard-īze,** *s.* [Eng. *hazard*; *-ize.*] A hazardous situation or position; hazard, danger.

"Which through great disadventure or mesprize
Her selfe had roune into that *hazardize*."
Spenser: F. Q., II. xii. 19.

hăz'-ard-ŏŭs, *a.* [Eng. *hazard*; *-ous.*]

1. Full of hazard, danger, or risk; dangerous, perilous, risky.

"Such communication would indeed be *hazardous*, and would require the utmost adroitness."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

* 2. Fond of hazard, danger, or risk; dangerous, perilous, risky.

"Lycurgus was in his nature *hazardous*."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. iii.

hazardous-insurance, *s.*

Comm.: An insurance effected at a high premium on buildings or goods which are more than ordinarily exposed or liable to risk of fire, as theatres, &c.

hăz'-ard-ŏŭs-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *hazardous*; *-ly.*] In a hazardous, risky, or perilous manner.

* **hăz'-ard-ŏŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *hazardous*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being hazardous; hazard, risk, danger.

* **hăz'-ard-rȳ,** * **has-ard-rie,** *s.* [O. Fr. *hasardrie.*]

1. The playing at hazard or other game of chance; gambling.

"Now wol I you defenden *hasardrie*,
Hasard is veray mother of lesinges."
Chaucer: C. T., 12,524.

2. Rashness, temerity, foolish daring.

"Hasty wroth and heedlesse *hazardry*
Doe breede repentaunce late, and lasting infamy."
Spenser: F. Q., II. v. 14.

hāze, *s.* [A word of doubtful origin; probably allied to Icel. *háss* = gray, dusky; A.S. *hasu*, *heasu* = dark gray; *haswig* (in *haswig fethere* = having gray feathers). The original meaning was thus gray, dusky, hence dull. Mahn suggests Breton *aézen* = a vapour, a warm wind.]

1. *Lit.:* Fog, vapour, mist; a want of transparency in the air.

"Light *haze* along the river-shores."
Tennyson: Gardener's Daughter, 259.

2. *Fig.:* Obscurity, dimness.

"To the *haze* and mists and doubtful lights of that changeable week, on the answerable part of the opposite page."—*Burke: On a Regicide Peace*, let. 4.

* **hāze** (1), *v.i.* [HAZE, *s.*] To be foggy or hazy.

hāze (2), **hāsc,** *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. To harass or punish with over-work. (Used by sailors.)

hāze (3), *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. To frighten, to alarm.

2. To play tricks or practical jokes upon. (*American.*)

* **hāz'-ȩl,** * **hā'-zle,** *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To dry, as clothes that have been washed.

"Thou . . . didst *hazle* and dry up the forlorn dregs and slime of Noah's deluge."—*Rogers: Naaman the Syrian*, p. 886.

hāz'-ȩl, *s. & a.* [A.S. *hæsel*; cogn. with Dut. *hazelaar*; Icel. *hasl*, *hesli*; Dan. & Sw. *hassel*; Ger. *hasel*; O. H. Ger. *hasala*; Lat. *corulus*; Wel. *coll.*]

A. *As substantive:*

Ord. Lang. & Bot.: Corylus Avellana, a glandular, hispid, pubescent shrub, or sometimes a tree, with distichous, orbicular-cordate, doubly-serrate, cuspidate leaves, unequal at the base. The male flowers are in pendulous catkins, while the female ones are minute, sub-globose, and sessile. They appear in February and March. The fruit is a nut. [HAZEL-NUT.] The young forked twigs were once used for divining-rods. The wood is elastic. It is used for many purposes; when burnt, it makes good charcoal for drawing. The hazel is common in the United States, and all the temperate parts of Europe and Asia. [FILBERT.]

"The *hazels* afford him a screen from the heat."
Cowper: Poplar Field.

B. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to hazel; of the colour of the hazel-nut; of a light-brown colour.

"Chuse a warm dry soil, that has a good depth of light *hazel* mould."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

¶ *Witch hazel:* [WITCH-HAZEL].

hazel-bush, *s.* The hazel.

hazel-carpet, *s.*

Entom.: Cidaria sagittata, a British Geometer moth.

hazel-crottles, hazel-rag, *s.*

Bot.: Sticta pulmonaria.

hazel-earth, *s.* A fertile loam, such as hazels grow in.

hazel-eyed, *a.* Having eyes of a light-brown colour.

hazel-nut, *s.*

Bot., &c.: The nut of the hazel. It grows in clusters, surrounded by palmately-lobed and cut unarmed involucres. It is much used for dessert. It yields a bland oil. The cultivated varieties are larger, but less hardy.

hazel-rag, *s.* [HAZEL-CROTTLES.]

* **hā'-zȩl-lȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *hazel*; *-ly.*] Of the colour of a hazel nut; of a light brown colour.

"*Hazelly* loam, clay, or black mould."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

hā'-zȩl-wĕrt, *s.* [Eng. *hazel*, and *wort.*]

Bot.: Asarum europæum.

hāz'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *hazy*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being hazy.

"He could not see half a mile by reason of the *haziness* of the weather."—*Fielding: A Voyage to Lisbon.*

* **hā'-zle,** *v.t.* [HAZEL, *v.*]

hāz'-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *haz(e)*; *-y.*]

1. *Lit.:* Foggy, misty; thick with haze.

"A tender *hazy* brightness."
Wordsworth: Farrow Visited.

2. *Fig.:* Dim, obscure; not clear: as, To have *hazy* notions about anything.

hē (poss. *his*, obj. & dat. *him*; plural, nom. *they*, poss. *their*, obj. & dat. *them*), *pron.* [A.S. *hé* (masc. nom. sing. *hẽ*, genit. *his*, dat. *him*, acc. *hine*; fem. nom. sing. *héo*, genit. & dat. *hire*, acc. *hi*; neut. nom. & acc. sing. *hit*, genit. *his*, dat. *him*. Plural (for all genders), nom. & accus. *hi*, *hig*; genit. *hira*, *heora*; dat. *him*, *heom*): cogn. with Dut. *hij*; Icel. *hann*; Dan. & Sw. *han.*]

1. The masculine singular pronoun of the third person; the man or male being or object mentioned before.

2. The man, the person; an individual described by a following relative clause, or by its equivalent.

"I am *he*, that unfortunate *he*."
Shakesp.: As You Like It, III. 2.

3. It is used as a noun, with the force of individual person.

"Such mortal drugs I have, but Mantua's law
Is death to any *he* that utters them."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, v. 1.

4. It is used as a prefix with the force of male, as in *he*-goat.

hĕad, * hed, * hede, * heed, * heȝd, * heved, * hevede, *s. & a.* [A.S. *heafod*: cogn. with Dut. *hoofd*; Icel. *höfuth*; Dan. *hoved*; Sw. *hufvud*; Goth. *haubith*; Ger. *haupt*; O. H. Ger. *houbit*; Lat. *caput*; Gr. κεφαλή (*kephalē*); Sansc. *kapála.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II. 1.

"No more, up peine of lesing of your *hed*.
Chaucer: C. T., 1,709.

2. A chief, a ruler, a principal, a guide, a director.

"His principality, left without a *head*, was divided against itself."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

¶ In the Universities, the principal of a College or Hall.

"A reform proposed by an unsupported individual, in the presence of *heads* of houses."—*Knox: Liberal Education.*

3. That which gives a striking appearance to the head: as hair, a head-dress, the antlers of a deer, &c.

"The buck is called the fifth year a buck of the first *head*."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, iv. 2.

4. A person, an individual; a unit of the population: as, The tax is so much per *head*.

"'Fore all the Greekish *heads*."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, I. 3.

5. The upper part or portion of anything.

"Set on the *head* of a wasp's nest."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 4.

6. That part of anything which in a lesser or greater degree resembles a human head: as, the *head* of a cabbage.

* 7. A head-dress.

"They have teazed their husbands to buy them a laced *head* or a fine petticoat."—*Swift.*

8. The forepart or front; the prow.

"By gallies with brazen *heads* she might transport over Indus at once three hundred thousand soldiers."—*Raleigh.*

9. That which rises to the top.

"Let it stand in a tub four or five days before it be put into the cask, stirring it twice a-day, and beating down the *head* or yeast into it."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

10. The matured or ripened part of an ulcer or boil. [*To come to a head.*]

11. The source or origin of anything; said, specif., of a stream.

"False Mowbray, their first *head* and spring."
Shakesp.: Richard II., II. 1.

12. The part most remote from the opening or discharge into the sea; as, the *head* of a creek.

13. A promontory; a headland.

"From the *head* of Actium beat the approaching Cæsar." *Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra*, III. 7.

14. The obverse of a coin or medal; so called from having the likeness of the face or bust of the sovereign.

15. The front position; the position of chief or leader; the place of danger or of honour.

16. The foremost place; the place of honour: as, the *head* of the table.

17. Understanding; sense; mental faculties, or the power of using them.

"A crowd of men who had lost both *head* and heart."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

* 18. The main point or part; the most important part.

"The *head* and front of my offending."
Shakesp.: Othello, I. 3.

19. A crisis; a pitch; a height; a degree of strength or power.

"The indisposition which has long hung upon me, is at last grown to such a *head*, that it must quickly make an end of me, or of itself."—*Addison.*

20. A topic of discourse; a division of a subject discoursed on; a branch.

"My fourth argument upon this present [*head*."—*Clarke: On the Attributes*, Prop. 8.

* 21. A division, as of an army.

"His divisions are in three *heads*."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., I. 3.

* 22. A force; power; armed men.

"For which we have in *head* assembled here."
Shakesp.: Henry V., II. 2.

* 23. Countenance, presence, face.

"Till then not show my *head*."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 26.

24. Successful resistance. [*To make head.*]

25. A bundle of flax of about two feet in length, and weighing a few pounds. In the North of Europe eighteen *heads* of hemp or flax weigh about 1 cwt.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anatomy:*

(1) *Human:* The skull or cranium. The greater

part of the head consists of an osseous ovoidal capsule for the protection of the brain (q.v.). The face proper consists of the upper and lower jaws. The skull in old age becomes composite like the sacrum in the adult. The margins or sutures of the cranial bones, twenty-two in number, excluding the hyoid bone, correspond to the articular processes in the trunk. In youth the flat cranial bones are connected by a double lamina of cartilage; notwithstanding the junction of the margins, they grow by the increase of one cartilage, and the ossification of the other. Like the arch in the movable vertebræ, we have the arch in the head; in the lower part there are bones physiologically connected with the head bones of the neck. There are three segments in the head:—(*a*) The posterior, beginning from the cervical vertebræ below, the occipital segment, consisting of a single bone, in reality four bones; a part of it lies at the base of the cranium at the back of the face, but the greater part extends up the back of the cranium. It consists of a ring, lateral sides, and an arch. (*b*) The anterior, consisting of the frontal and ethmoid bones. The only vestige here of the vertebral foramea, is the Foramen Cæcum. (*c*) The central segment; in the middle line below, and cut in two halves by the mœsial plane is the sphenoid bone, but along with it are two bones, the temporal, attached to its outer portions or great wings, composing the basis of the arch completed by the two parietal bones. These segments are divided by the lambdoidal sutures, and coronal. The head is divided into a base and a vault or calvarium; the inner aspect is called the cerebral, the other, the superficial, external, &c., aspect. The bone on the outside of the cranium is not so dense as it is on the inside, in accordance with a law of construction in all animal and vegetable bodies, a law of part, and a law of place. Some anatomists count four segments, the two temporal bones constituting the fourth. [CRANIUM.]

(2) *Comp.:* The vertebrata have a head homologous in its anatomy with that of man. That of the Annulosa is homologous in functions, but not in parts. The Cephalopodous and Gasteropodous Molluscs have heads, the Conchifera, sometimes called Acephala, want them. Most animals of lower organization than these are destitute of heads. The heads of vertebrates, while homologous in parts, differ considerably in form and general adaptation. The vertical face of man, for instance, is replaced in the lower orders by a horizontally prolonged face, the bones of which become enormously extended in the case of the sword-fish and the saw-fish. Striking special adaptations are seen in the case of the elephant, whose nasal organ is developed into an enormous trunk, and whose upper incisor teeth are developed into great tusks. Various other special adaptations might be named. In insects and crustaceans the mouth opening is vertical, instead of horizontal, as in vertebrates.

2. *Arch.:* The capital (Lat. *caput* = a head) of a column.

3. *Books, &c.:* The top of a standing book; sometimes gilded that the dust may be blown off.

4. *Carpentry:*

(1) The top of a door, window, or bay: as, a circular *head.*

(2) The top-beam or ridge-beam of a bridge or trestle.

(3) The square block which slips on the stem of a gauge, and carries the scribe.

5. *Chem.:* The cover of an alembic or still.

6. *Coopering:* That which closes the end of a cask.

7. *Found.:* The sprue, sullage-piece, or riser on a casting, which is knocked off.

8. *Fort.:* The salient or advanced portion of a work; a work covering the end of a bridge.

9. *Hydraulics:*

(1) The vertical height or available fall of water from a dam, race, reservoir, standpipe, or forebay; or the difference between the heights of water inside and outside a dock-gate or lock-gate.

"In ordinary circumstances we speak of the pressure of a *head* of water, and we measure it by the depth of the water."—*Airy: Pop. Astron.* (6th edit.), p. 245.

(2) The up-stream end of a canal-lock.

10. *Mach., Forg., &c.:*

(1) The striking portion of a hammer, as distinguished from the helve.

(2) The poll of a hammer, as distiaguished from the claw or the peen, as the case may be.

(3) The upper or steel portion of an anvil.

(4) That stock of a lathe containing the live-spindle; a poppet. [LATHE.]

11. *Mill-work:* The cap of a windmill.

12. *Mining:*

(1) The end of a gallery or drift.

(2) The top part of a fuse, containing the priming.

13. *Printing:*

(1) The upper end of a page or column.

(2) The cross-beam of a printing-press.

14. (*Pl.*) *Building:* Tiles which are laid at the eaves of a house.

15. *Shipwrighting & Nautical:*

(1) The forepart, beak, or stem end of a vessel. [FIGURE-HEAD.]

(2) The upper part of a timber in a frame.

(3) The part of a mast between the hounds and the top.

(4) The forward end of a bowsprit.

(5) The top or drum of a capstan.

(6) The flattish part of a dead-eye at the side of the channel or groove.

(7) The upper edge of a sail.

(8) The fore-foot of the keel.

B. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the head. It is used largely in composition with the force of chief, principal; as, a *head* office, &c.

¶ 1. *Head and ears:* The whole person; completely; to the fullest extent; as, To be over *head and ears* in debt.

2. *Head and shoulders:*

(1) By the height of the head and shoulders; as, He is *head and shoulders* taller than you.

*(2) By force; by hook or by crook.

"People that hit upon a thought that tickles them will be still bringing it in by *head and shoulders*, over and over, in several companies."—*L'Estrange.*

3. *Of his, her, their, &c., own head:* Spontaneously; of his, her, &c., own accord.

4. *Head or tail:* A phrase used in tossing a coin to decide a chance. [*Cross and pile.*]

5. *Neither head nor tail:* Neither one thing nor the other.

6. *By the head:*

Naut.: Applied to a ship laden too deeply at the bows.

7. *Head to wind:*

Naut.: The situation of a ship or boat, when her head is turned in the direction of the wind.

*8. *To his head:* To his face; openly.

*9. *Over head:* On the average; per head; not individually.

*10. *To turn head:* To turn in an opposite direction; to turn away.

11. *To give the head:* To give freedom or licence to.

"*He gave* his able horse the *head.*"
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., I. 1.

12. *To come to a head:* To suppurate; said of an ulcer or boil; hence, *fig.*, to ripen.

13. *To eat its head off:* Said of horses either doing no work, or work the value of which does not even pay for their keep.

"Our horses were *eating their heads off* at livery."—*Parker Gillmore: Great Thirst Land*, ch. vii.

14. *To gather head:* To gain strength or force.

15. *To make head:* To make way; to resist with success.

16. *Head of a bone:*

Anat: A rounded process at the end of a bone. It is supported on a narrower part called the neck.

17. *Head of the Church:*

Law & Ecclesiol.: The Pope is the head of the Church of Rome, all Roman Catholics, in whatever country they may be, being subject to his supreme headship. Upon the formation of the Church of England under Henry VIII., the king became the head of the Church, a position still held by the sovereigns of England. This headship is called the Royal Supremacy (q.v.).

head-bay, *s.*

Hydr. Eng.: That part of a canal lock between the upper pond and the head-gates of the lock.

head-block, *s.*

1. *Saw-mill:*

(1) The block on which the head, or forward end, of a log rests in the ordinary saw-mill; the other end is the tail-block, and they are parts of the carriage on which the log is moved to the saw and gigged back.

(2) One of the pieces forming the log-bed in a circular or veneer saw mill.

2. *Vehic.:* A piece of wood attached below to the upper ring of the fifth wheel, also having the front edge of the perch mortised through its middle.

head-board, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A board at the head or top, as at the head of a bed.

2. *Naut.* (*Pl.*): The berthing or close railing between the head-rails.

***head-bound,** *a.* Turbaned; wearing a turban.

"Fresh supply of *head-bound* infidels."
Beaum. & Flet.: Knight of Malta, I. 2.

head-cheese, *s.*

Cookery: Portions of the head and feet of swine, cut up fine, boiled, and pressed into a cheese; also called pork-cheese.

***head-cloth,** *s.* A covering for the head.

***head-court,** *s.*

Old Law: A court, of which three were formerly held in the year, at which all the freeholders who owed suit and presence were required to attend, or were fined in default of attendance. The number was afterwards reduced to one, and the fines for non-attendance were abolished by the Act 20 George II.

head-dress, *s.*

1. The covering and ornaments of a woman's head. The forms have been numerous and various in successive ages.

"If ere with hairy horns I planted heads,
Or disconposed the *head-dress* of a prude."
Pope: Rape of the Lock, iv. 74.

2. Anything resembling a head-dress, and prominent on the head.

"Among birds the males very often appear in a most beautiful *head-dress*, whether it be a crest, a comb, a tuft of feathers."—*Addison.*

head-foremost, *adv.* With the head first or in front.

head-form, *s.* The general shape or contour of the heads of one race considered as a means of distinguishing them from other races.

"Their skulls . . . accord with the Esquimaux rather than with a Turanian *head-form.*"—*Wilson: Pre-historic Man*, i. 114.

head-gate, *s.*

Hydraulic Engineering:

1. One of the upper pair of gates of a canal lock.

2. A crown-gate, flood-gate, water-gate, by which water is admitted to a race, run, or sluice.

head-hunter, *s.*

Anthropology:

1. *Sing.:* A member of any of the races or tribes mentioned under 2; any person who collects human heads as trophies.

"He adopted the Dyak costume, and became a notorious *head-hunter.*"—*Keppel: Visit to the Indian Archipelago*, i. 141.

2. *Pl.:* A name given to several races or tribes, notably to the Dyaks and Kyans of Borneo and Celebes, on account of their savage mania of hunting for heads, generally by nocturnal ambuscades, and treasuring them as trophies. Tylor (*Prim. Cult.*, i. 414) connects the barbarous custom with the rite of funeral human sacrifice, and says that the Dyaks considered that the owner of every human head they could procure would serve them in the next world, where their rank would depend on the number of heads they had taken in this. The present of a head is exacted from every aspirant to a Dyak bride. The influence of Sir James Brooke did a great deal to discourage head-hunting, and it is now fast disappearing. Kean (*Journ. Anthrop. Inst.*, ix. 294), says that the practice also exists, with almost identical circumstances, among the wild Kirkis, Nagas, and Garos of the eastern frontier of Bengal, while traces of it are found among the Baltaks and some other races of the Indian Archipelago.

head-hunting, *s. & a.*

A. *As sub-t.:* The practice of raiding for the purpose of collecting human heads.

"Some of the young Dyaks have plainly stated that they would give up *head-hunting*, were it not for the taunts and gibes of their wives and sweethearts."—*Keppel: Visit to the Indian Archipelago*, I. 129

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or in any way connected with the practice described under A.

head-knee, *s.*

Ship-build.: A piece of compass-timber fayed edgeways to the stem and cutwater; a check-knee.

head-knot, *s.* A knot or bunch of ribbons worn by women on the head.

***head-lace,** *s.* A ribbon or fillet; hair-lace.

head-light, *s.* The light carried at the front of a locomotive to light the track and act as a signal, or the white light at the mast-head of a moving steamer or other vessel.

head-louse, *s.*

Entom.: *Pediculus capitis.*

***head-lugged,** *a.* Lugged, dragged, or drawn by the head.

"Whose revereuce the *head-lugged* bear would lick."
Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 2.

head-main, *s.* The main or principal ditch or channel by which water is drawn from a stream, &c., for irrigation, and distribution through smaller channels.

head-mark, *s.* (See extract.)

"*Head-mark*, or, in other words, that characteristic individuality stamped by the hand of Nature upon every individual of her numerous progeny."—*Agricultural Survey of Peebles.*

head-money, *s.* Prize-money, tax or premium at so much per head.

head-netting, *s.*

Naut.: An ornamental netting used in merchant vessels instead of the fayed planking to the head-rails.

*** head-pan,** *s.* The brain-pan, the skull.

head-piece, *s.*

1. Armour for the head; a helmet, a morion

"A reason for this fiction of the one-eyed Cyclops, was their wearing a *head-piece*, or martial vizer, that had but one sight."—*Broome: On the Odyssey.*

2. The ornamental engraving placed at the top of the first page of a book, or at the commencement of a chapter.

3. The head or skull, as containing the brain and seat of thought.

"By some severals,
Of *head-piece* extraordinary."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, i. 2.

head-plate, *s.*

1. *Artil.:* The plate which covers the breast of the cheeks of a gun-carriage.

2. *Sadd.:* The plate strengthening the point or cantle of a saddle-tree.

head-rest, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A cushion or support against which to place the head in sitting.

2. *Photog.:* An apparatus devised to steady and support the head when having one's portrait taken.

head-rope, *s.*

Naut.: That part of a bolt-rope sewed to the head of a sail.

head-sail, *s.*

Naut.: A foresail. For purposes of manœuvring ships, the sails are distinguished into head and after sails; head-sails comprehending all sails whose centres lie before the general centre of effort of all the sails, and after-sails, all whose centres lie abaft that point.

head-sea, *s.* A sea which runs directly against the head of a ship, or rolls against her course.

"With a heavy *head-sea* that prevented our sailing, even when we got a start."—*Lord Dufferin: Letters from High Latitudes*, Lett. v., p. 22.

*** head-silver,** *s.* The same as HEADPENCE (q.v.).

***head-sin, *heved-sunne, *hæfed-sinne,** *s.* Capital or deadly sin.

head-sword, *s.* In Cornish mines a term for water running through the adit-level.

head-timber, *s.*

Ship-build.: A crooked timber in the frame of a ship's head, to support the gratings; a bracket.

head-valve, *s*

Steam-engine: The delivering-valve; the upper air-pump valve.

head-water, *s.* The upper part of a stream or river near its source; one of the streams which contribute to form a larger stream.

head-wind, *s.* A wind which blows in a direction opposite to the course of a ship.

head-work, * heed-werk, * hede-warke, * heid-werk,

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Intellectual or mental labour.

* 2. A headache.

"*Heedwerk. Cephalalgia.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

II. *Arch.:* A name given to the heads and other ornaments on the keystones of arches.

head-yard, *s.*

Naut.: One of the yards in the forepart of a ship.

hĕad, * hede, * hed-yn, *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *(be)heafdian*; M. H. Ger. *houbeten.*] [HEAD, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To lead, to guide, to direct; to take the guidance or direction of; to be or put one's self at the head.

"He was celebrated for having *headed* a disgraceful riot at Abingdon. —*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

2. To form a head to; to furnish with a head.

"Five-and-thirty tall ships of war, *headed* with brasen pikes before."—*P. Holland: Livy*, p. 717.

3. To go, move, or pass in front of, so as to keep or drive back, or prevent from advancing; to get ahead of.

4. To oppose, to check; to act in opposition to: as, The wind *heads* a ship.

* 5. To behead, to decapitate.

"*Head* and hang all that offend that way."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, ii. 1.

* 6. To lop trees.

"You must dishranch them, leaving only the summit entire: it may be necessary to *head* them too."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

B. *Intransitive:*

*1. To spring, to rise; to have source or origin.

"A broad river that *heads* in the great Blue Ridge."—*Adair. (Ogilvie.)*

2. To go or tend in a direction; to be directed towards.

3. To form a head; to come to a head.

hĕad'-āche, * heaved-eche, *s.* [Eng. *head*, and *ache.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A pain in the head. There are four leading varieties of it—the organic headache, the plethoric headache, the bilious or sick headache, and the nervous headache. [CEPHALALGY.]

"*Headaches* and shivering fits returned on him almost daily."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

2. *Botany:*

(1) The Common Red Poppy, *Papaver Rhœas.* Chiefly in East Anglia.

(2) *Stellaria Holostea.*

(3) *Cardamine pratensis.*

headache-tree, *s.*

Bot.: *Premna integrifolia.*

headache-weed, *s.*

Bot.: *Hedyosmum nutans.* (*West Indian.*)

*** hĕad'-āch-ỹ,** *a.* [Eng. *headach(e)*; *-y.*] Afflicted with or suffering from a headache.

hĕad'-bănd, *s.* [Eng. *head*, and *band.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A fillet or band for the head or hair.

"The Lord will take away the bonnets and the *head-bands.*"—*Isaiah* iii. 20.

2. *Bookbind.:* A strip of plaited silk over a mill-board core, or a projecting fillet of fabric, which serves as a finish to the top and bottom of the sheets inside the back.

*** hĕad'-bŏr-ŏŭgh** (*gh* silent), *** head-borrow,** *s.* [Eng. *head*, and *borough.*] The chief or head man of a frankpledge, tithing, or decennary; a kind of village mayor; also known as borsholder or tithing-man. They are now called petty constables.

"A *headborough* and a constable, a man of fame."—*Camden: Remaines.*

hĕad'-ĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [HEAD, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Having a head, bearing a head.

"Schinocephalos, as much as to say, *headed* like an onion."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 133.

2. Having intellect or mental faculties; especially in composition: as, clear-*headed*, thick-*headed*, &c.

"Rejecting in the meane while green-*headed* generals of armies, eloquent orators also."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 521.

II. *Bot.:* A term applied when any part of a plant is abruptly thickened at one point. Used of cylindrical or terete bodies, as mucor, glandulary hairs, &c. (*Lindley.*)

hĕad'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *head*; *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. One who puts or fixes a head on anything, as a cooper who heads a cask.

* 2. One who stands at the head of anything; a chief, a leader.

3. A plunge or dive head-foremoat. (Sometimes used figuratively.)

"We may surely shut the door and take a *header.*"—*Inside Sebastopol* (1856), ch. xiv.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bricklaying:* A brick laid with its end, or head, in the face of the wall. It acts as a bond. [BOND.]

"If the *header* of one side of the wall is toothed as much as the stretcher on the outside, it would be a stronger toothing."—*Mozon.*

2. *Husb.:* A form of reaper. [HEADING-MACHINE.]

hĕad'-fast, *s.* [Eng. *head*, and *fast.*]

Naut.: A rope by which the head of a vessel is made fast to a quay or vessel alongside.

"Keeping up one another with their *headfasts* on shore."—*Defoe: Tour*, i. 64.

hĕad'-first, *adv.* [Eng. *head*, and *first.*] With the head first or in front; head-foremost.

*** hĕad'-fŭl,** *s.* [Eng. *head*; *-ful(l).*] As much as the head or brain would hold.

"I'll undertake with a handful of silver to buy a *headful* of wit at any time."—*Ford: 'Tis Pity*, i. 2.

*** hĕad'-gar-gle,** *s.* [Eng. *head*, and *gargle.*] A disease in cattle.

"For the *headgargle* give powder of fenugreek."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

hĕad'-gĕar, *s.* [Eng. *head*, and *gear.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The covering, dress, or ornaments of the head.

"The plume upon his *headgear*,"
Longfellow: Song of Hiawatha, x.

2. *Harness.:* The bridle of a horse; the head-stall and bit.

*** hĕad'-hŭng,** *a.* [Eng. *head*, and *hung.*] Despondent.

"Gentlemen, be not *head-hung.*"—*Shirley: Bird in a Cage*, iii.

hĕad'-ĭ-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *heady*; *-ly.*] In a heady manner; rashly, hastily, foolishly.

hĕad'-ĭ-nĕss, * hĕad'-ĭ-nĕsse, *s.* [Eng. *heady*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being heady; rashness, hastiness.

"The brain-sick *headiness* of the Lutherans."—*Strype: Memorials; Queen Mary* (an. 1554).

2. The quality or state of being heady; intoxicating, or apt to affect the head.

hĕad'-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *head*; *-ing.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act or process of providing or fitting with a head.

2. The foam, froth, or head on liquor.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Books, &c.:*

(1) An inscription at the head of an article, written or printed.

(2) A running-title at the top of a page.

2. *Brewing:* A preparation of equal parts of alum and green vitriol, used in brewing.

3. *Coopering:* The pieces which compose a cask-head. The central piece is called the middle, the side pieces are the cants.

4. *Fireworks:* The device of a signal rocket; such as a star-heading, a bounce-heading.

5. *Masonry & Bricklaying:* A course of headers; the ends of the stones or bricks presented outward.

6. *Mining:*

(1) The end of a drift or gallery: as, The *heading* is in solid rock, and is driven by blasting and quarrying.

(2) A gallery, drift, or adit in a mine, or in the line of an intended tunnel, especially one

of relatively small size, which forms a gullet in which men work, and which is afterwards enlarged by extension sideways and downward to constitute a tunnel.

(3) A horizontal passage between the shifts or turns of the working parties.

7. *Sewing:* The extension of a line of ruffling above the line of stitch.

heading-chisel, *s.* A chisel for cutting down the head of a mortise; a mortise chisel.

heading-circler, *s.*

Coopering: A machine for cutting down and dressing the pieces to form the head of a cask. The heading stuff is clamped between two discs, trimmed by a saw, and dressed by revolving cutters.

heading-course, *s.*

Bricklaying: A horizontal course of bricks or masonry in which the pieces are laid with their heads in front; that is, across the thickness of the wall.

heading-joint, *s.*

1. *Join.:* A square or butting joint of two pieces, as of sections of hand-railing, floor boards, &c. The junction is secured by dowel, tongue and groove, or otherwise.

2. *Masonry:* The joint between two voussoirs in the same course.

heading-knife, *s.*

1. *Sadd.:* A round-headed knife used to cut out holes in leather, too large for the application of punches, and smaller than are conveniently made by the round knife, which is the ordinary cutting-tool of the saddler.

2. The currier's knife with one straight and one cross handle, and a turned-over edge. It is used in scraping hides and reducing them to an even thickness.

3. *Coopering:* A knife for cutting the chamfer of the head of a cask.

heading-machine, *s.*

1. *Agric.:* A machine for cutting off the heads of grain in the field, instead of harvesting the whole straw. The machine was tried awhile in Illinois, but its use is believed to have been abandoned except in California and South Australia, where it is named after its inventor, Ridley. The machine is now always associated with a travelling thrasher, the ripe heads of grain being cut as is usual with reapers, a reel sweeping the heads into a well, from which they are raised by a conveyor to the thrashing-cylinder, and thence pass to the sieves and fan.

2. *Metal-working:*

(1) A machine in which bolt blanks are headed by swaging between dies, or upsetting.

(2) A machine for forming the heads of pins.

3. *Coopering:* A machine for making heads of casks. The middle piece and cants are jointed and dowelled together and placed between two circular discs, so arranged upon lathe mandrels that the stock from which the head is to be cut is placed between the heads and clamped by screwing up the loose mandrel; when the heads are revolved, the heading passes between two adjustable arms, having the tools that cut the head to the desired diameter and bevel the edge at the same time.

heading-tool, *s.*

Forg.: A tool used in swaging heads on stems of bolts. The rod is run through the hole of the required form and size, and the projecting portion is upset or hammered down, forming a knob. This is brought to shape by a swage.

hĕad'-land, *head-lond, *hev-ed-lond, *s.* [Eng. *head*, and *land*.]

1. A point of land projecting into the sea; a cape, a promontory, a head.

"Pious seamen, as they passed,
Have toward that holy *headland* cast
Oblations." *Moore: Fire-Worshippers.*

2. A ridge or strip of unemployed land near a fence, or at the end of furrows.

hĕad'-lĕdge, *s.* [Eng. *head*, and *ledge*.]

Shipbuild.: One of those portions of the raised rim around the edge of a hatchway which run athwart ship. [COAMINGS.]

hĕad'-lĕss, *head-lesse, *hede-les, *heed les, *hev-ed-les, *a.* [Eng. *head*; *-less*.]

1. Without a head; having no head; deprived of the head; beheaded.

"That *headless* man
I thought had been my lord."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, v. 5.

2. Having no head, chief, or leader.

"They rested not until they had made the empire stand *headless* about seventeen years."—*Raleigh: Hist. of the World.*

*3. Destitute of understanding, wit, or intellect; foolish, rash, obstinate, inconsiderate.

"Witless headiness in judging, or of *headless* hardiness in condemning."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

*4. Having no foundation; groundless.

hĕad'-līne, *s.* [Eng. *head*, and *line*.]

1. *Print.:* The top line of a page in which the running title and folio are given, or the subject of the chapter or page.

2. *Naut.:* One of the ropes at the head of a sail, by which it is made fast to the yards.

hĕad'-lŏng, *hĕad'-lĭng, *hed-ling, *hed-lyng, *hed-lynges, *heed-ling, *he-ved-lynge, *adv.* & *a.* [Eng. *head*, and suff. *-long*; A.S. *lunga*, as in *grund-lunga* = from the ground.]

A. *As adverb:*

1. With the head first or foremost; headforemost.

"Him the Almighty Power
Hurled *headlong* flaming from the ethereal sky."
Milton: P. L., i. 45.

2. With violence or force; violently; precipitately.

"Foyers came *headlong* down through the birchwood."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

3. Hastily; without delay or respite.

4. Rashly, inconsiderately, precipitately, without deliberation.

"Difficulties and dangers into which he was running *headlong*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Steep, precipitous.

"This world's hazardous and *headlong* shore."
Cowper: Bill of Mortality, 1788.

2. Rushing violently or precipitately.

"Torn by *headlong* torrents."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

3. Rash, thoughtless, precipitate.

"What enthusiast so *headlong*, what politician so hardened, as to stand up in defence of a system calculated for a curse to mankind."—*Burke: Vindication of Natural Society.*

*4. Sudden, precipitate.

"It came to a *headlong* overthrow."—*Sidney.*

* **hĕad'-lŏng,** *v.t.* [HEADLONG, *adv.*] To precipitate; to send headlong.

"Ignorance that *headlongs* us to confusion."—*Adams: Works*, iii. 93.

* **hĕad'-lŏng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *headlong*; *-ly*.] In a headlong manner; headlong.

"So snatchingly or *headlongly* driven."—*Chapman: Homer; Iliad*, xv. (Comm.).

* **hĕad'-lŏng-wīse,** *adv.* [Eng. *headlong*; *-wise*.] In a headlong manner; headlong.

"The kingdome should not returne to them and their line, but should still run on end, and *headlong-wise* fall unto such base variets."—*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 29.

* **hĕad'-lў,** *a.* [Eng. *head*; *-ly*.] Rash, headstrong, heady. (Only in the First Folio of *Shakespeare: Henry V.*, iii. 3.)

hĕad'-măn, *s.* [Eng. *head*, and *man*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A chief, a leader, a head worker; specif., in the West Indies, the foreman of a gang of negro labourers.

2. *Bot.: Plantago lanceolata.*

hĕad'-mŏn-ey, *s.* [Eng. *head*, and *money*.] A capitation tax.

hĕad'-mōst, *a.* [Eng. *head*, and *most*.] The most forward; the most advanced; first in line or order.

"The *headmost* horseman rode alone."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, i. 6.

hĕad'-mōuld, *s.* [Eng. *head*, and *mould*.] The bones of the brain; the skull.

headmould-shot, *s.*

Anat.: A malformation seen in some infants, by which the coronal or other sutures of the skull have their edges shot over one another. It generally ends in convulsions and death, brought on by compression of the brain. (*Quincy.*)

hĕad'-mōuld-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *head*, and *moulding*.

Arch.: A moulding over a door or window.

Hēa'-dŏn, *s.* [From Headon Hill in the Isle of Wight.] (See etym. and compound.)

Headon-series, *s.*

Geol.: A sub-division of the British Upper Eocene beds, containing marine and freshwater shells.

* **hĕad'-pĕnçe,** *s. pl.* [Eng. *head*, and *pence*.] A poll or capitation tax, exacted chiefly in Northumberland; abolished under Henry VI.

hĕad'-pōst, *s.* [Eng. *head* and *post*.] A stanchion by the manger in a stable.

hĕad-quăr'-tẽrs, *s. pl.* [Eng. *head*, and *quarters*.]

1. The quarters or place of residence of the commander-in-chief of an army.

2. The principal residence of any chief or person in authority.

3. The place whence orders are issued; the centre of authority.

"The brain, which is the *headquarters*, or office of intelligence."—*Collier.*

4. The place where one resides.

headquarters'-staff, *s.*

Mil.: The staff attached to the commander-in-chief of an army.

* **hĕad'-rāil** (1), *s.* [Eng. *head*, and *rail* = a veil.] A kerchief used as a head-dress.

hĕad'-rāil (2), *s.* [Eng. *head*, and *rail*.]

1. *Carp.:* The upper rail or horizontal piece of a door-frame.

2. *Ship-build.:* One of the elliptic rails at the head of a ship.

* **hĕad'-shāke,** *s.* [Eng. *head*, and *shake*.] A significant shake of the head.

"With arms encumbered thus, or this *headshake*."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 5.

hĕad'-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *head*; *-ship*.] The state or position of being a head or chief; authority; supreme power; chief place or position.

"I can see no ground . . . that God, or Nature, ever intended him an universal *headship*."—*Glanvill: Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. xv.

¶ *Headship of Christ:*

Theol.: A phrase frequently used by the Non-intrusion party prior to the disruption of the Scottish Church in 1843, and designed to assert that Christ was Head of His Church, and that all ecclesiastical arrangements should conform to the principles He taught.

hĕads'-măn, *s.* [Eng. *heads*, and *man*.]

1. One who cuts off heads; an executioner.

"And the *headsman* with his bare arm ready."
Byron: Parisina, xv.

2. A labourer in a colliery who conveys the coals from the working to the horseway.

* **hĕad'-sprĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *head*, and *spring*.] A source, an origin.

hĕad'-stăll, *s.* [Eng. *head*, and *stall*.]

Manège:

1. The bridle minus the bit and rein.

2. The halter minus the hitching-strap.

hĕad'-stĭck, *s.* [Eng. *head*, and *stick*.]

1. *Print.:* A piece of furniture forming the margin at the heads of pages.

2. *Naut.:* A short, round stick, with a hole at each end, through which the head-rope of some sails is thrust.

hĕad'-stŏck, *s.* [Eng. *head*, and *stock*.]

1. *Turn.:* That portion of a lathe which contains the mandrel or live spindle on which the work is chucked or to which it is dogged. The live-head as distinguished from the dead-head.

2. The head which supports the cutters in a planing-machine.

hĕad'-stōne, *s.* [Eng. *head*, and *stone*.]

* 1. The principal stone in a foundation; a chief or corner-stone.

"The stone, which the builders refused is become the *headstone*."—*Psalm* cxviii. 24. (*Prayer Book.*)

2. A stone at the head of a grave.

hĕad'-strŏng, *a.* [Eng. *head*, and *strong*.]

1. Not easily restrained; ungovernable; obstinate; determined on following one's own course; intractable; rash.

"Such was the furie of these *headstrong* steeds.
Spenser: F. Q., V. viii. 41.

2. Marked or directed by determination or ungovernable will; obstinate; intractable; rash; thoughtless.

"One that did fulfil
Too perfectly his *headstrong* will."
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, x.

***hĕad'-strŏng-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *headstrong*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being headstrong.]

***hĕad'-tĭre,** *s.* [Eng. *head*, and *tire.*] Dress or attire for the head; head-dress. (1 *Esdras* iii. 6.)

hĕad'-wâll, *s.* [Eng. *head*, and *wall.*]

Arch: The wall in the same plane as the face of the arch which forms the exterior of a bridge. (*Ogilvie.*)

hĕad'-wāy, *s.* [Eng. *head*, and *way.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The progress made by a ship in motion; progress, advance.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* The clear height of a passage-way, tunnel, gallery, doorway, arch, &c.

2. *Min.:* A gallery at right angles to the main passage way to the shaft of a coal mine; a heading.

¶ *To make headway:* To make progress, to advance, to progress.

hĕad'-ў, *head-ie, *a.* [Eng. *head*; *-y.*]

*1. Rash, hasty, headstroug, precipitate, thoughtless; liable to be hurried on by passion or will; ungovernable, intractable.

"'Awe their violence with your authority.'
'Are they grown so *heady*?'"
Beaum. & Flet.: Pilgrim, v.

*2. Marked or caused by rashness, thoughtlessness, obstinacy, or an ungovernable will.

"There might you see the gods, in sundry shapes,
Committing *heady* riots."
Marlowe: Hero & Leander, sest. 1.

*3. Violent, impetuous.

"Never came reformation in a noon,
With such a *heady* current."
Shakesp.: Henry V., i. 1.

4. Apt to affect the head; intoxicating, inflaming.

"[John] has had something *heady*
That makes him unsteady."
Hood: Table of Errata.

hēal (1), ***hele** (1), ***helie, *heel,** *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *hælan* = to make whole, from *hál* = whole; cogn. with Dut. *heelen*, from *heel* = whole; Icel. *heila*, from *heill* = hale; Dan. *hele*, from *heel* = hale; Sw. *hela*, from *hel*; Goth. *hailjan*, from *hails*; Ger. *heilen*, from *heil.*] [Hale, Health, Whole.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To make whole or sound; to cure of a disease or wound, or of any derangement of the organs.

"And his seruaunt was *healed* the selfe houre."—*Bible* (1551), *Matthew* viii.

2. To make whole; to cause to cicatrize.

"After separation of the eschar, I deterged and *healed*."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

3. To remove or subdue, as a disease or wound.

"His woundes wyde
Not throughly *healed*." *Spenser: F. Q.*, I. v. 45.

II. *Figuratively:*

*1. To make pure, to purify, to remove foul or feculent matter from.

"Thus saith the Lord, I have *healed* these waters."—*2 Kings* ii. 21.

2. To reconcile, to accommodate: as, To *heal* dissensions.

3. To make pure; to free from guilt.

"With his stripes we are *healed*."—*Isaiah* liii. 5.

B. *Intrans.:* To grow or become sound or whole; to return to or resume a whole or sound state.

"Those wounds *heal* ill that men do give themselves."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, iii. 3.

¶ For the difference between to *heal* and to *cure*, see Cure.

heal-all, *s.*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A panacea.

II. *Bot.:* (1) *Rhodiola rosea*; (2) *Valeriana officinalis.*

heal-bite, heal-dog, *s.*

Bot.: *Alyssum calycinum.*

***hēal** (2), ***hele** (2), *v.t.* [A.S. *helan.*]

1. To conceal, to hide, to cover.

"Parde, we women conneu nothing *hele*."
Chaucer: C. T., 6,532.

2. To cover, as a roof with tiles, &c.

hēal'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *heal*; *-able.*] Capable of being healed; curable.

hēalds, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Weav.: The harness for shedding the warp-threads in a loom; the heddle. The threads are doubled in pairs, and arranged in sets so as to shift the warp-threads as may be required for plain, twill, or figured weaving.

hēal'-ĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *heal* (1); *-er.*] One who heals or cures; a curer; a remedy or cure.

"Plantaine is a great *healer* of any sore whatsoever."
—*P. Holland: Plinie*, ch. xxvi., ch. xiv.

***hēal'-ĕr** (2), **† hĕl'-lĭ-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *heal* (2); *-er.*] (See extract.)

"In the west, he that covers a house with slates, is called a *healer* or *helliter*."—*Ray: South & East Country Words.*

***hēal'-fāng,** *s.* [A.S. *healsfang*, from *heals* = the neck, and *fang* = a catching.]

1. The punishment of the pillory.

2. A fine in commutation of the punishment of the pillory, payable to the king or chief lord.

***hēal'-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *heal*; *-ful(l).*] Tending to heal or cure; healing.

"Water of *healful* wisdom."—*Ecclus* xv. 3.

hēal'-ĭng (1), ***heal-yng, *hoal-ynge, *heal-inge, *heel-yng,** *pr. par., a., & s.* [Heal (1), *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Curing; tending to heal; having the power or quality of healing.

*2. Mild, gentle, soothing, mollifying; as, *healing* words. (*Milton.*)

C. *As subst.:* The act, art, or power of curing.

"The gyftes of *healynge*."—*Bible: 1 Corinth.* xii. (1551.)

¶ *The healing art:* The art or science of medicine.

hēal'-ĭng (2), *s.* [Heal (2), *v.*] The art or process of covering roofs with tiles, &c.

healing-stone, *s.* A roofing slate or tile.

"For the covering of houses there are three sorts of slate, which from that use take the name of *healing-stones*."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall*, fo. 6.

healing-tissue, *s.*

Bot. Phys.: A tissue which heals injured parts. It differs from the generating and suberose tissues. (*Thomé.*)

hēal-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *healing* (1); *-ly.*] In a healing manner; so as to heal or cure.

***hēal'-lĕss, *heale-lesse,** *a.* [Eng. *heal*; *-less.*] Unhealed, uncured, ill.

"How might a wight in turment and in drede
And *healelesse* you send as yet gladnesse."
Chaucer: Troilus & Cressida, bk. v.

***hēal'-sôme,** *a.* [Eng. *heal*; *-some.*] Healing, healthy, healthsome, wholesome.

hĕalth, *hĕlth, *s.* [A.S. *hælth*; from *hál* = whole; *hælan* = to heal.]

1. Freedom from bodily illness or unsoundness; a sound and healthy state of all the parts of an organized being, when all the organs perform their natural functions freely and properly.

"There is scarce any [folly] against which warnings are of less efficacy than the neglect of *health*."—*Rambler*, No 48.

2. Soundness of intellect and morals; purity, goodness, righteousness, uprightness.

"There is no *health* in us."—*Common Prayer; General Confession.*

*3. Divine grace or favour; salvation.

"That thy way may be known upon earth, thy saving *health* among all nations."—*Psalm* lxvii. 2.

*4. Welfare, prosperity.

"To the state's best *health*."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, iii. 2.

5. A wish of happiness and prosperity in pledging a person in a toast.

"Drinking *health* to bride and groom.'
Tennyson: In Memoriam (Conc.), 83.

6. A toast; a pledge in drinking.

"He asked leave to begin two *healths*: the first was to the king's mistress, and the second to his wife."—*Howel.*

¶ The Board of Health was appointed by 11 & 12 Vic. c. 63, passed in 1848. It was reconstructed in 1854. In 1858 its powers were transferred to the Privy Council.

health-guard, *s.*

Naut: Officers appointed to carry out quarantine regulations.

health-officer, *s.* A public official appointed to look after the sanitary matters of a district.

hĕalth'-drĭnk-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *health*, and *drinking.*] The act or practice of pledging a person in drinking.

"Of social meals, of *healthdrinking*, of cardplaying."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

hĕalth'-fŭl, *a.* [Eng. *health*; *-ful(l).*]

1. Full of or enjoying good health; free from disease or unsoundness; in the enjoyment of health; healthy.

"In *healthful* body how
A *healthful* mind the longest to maintain."
Armstrong: Of Preserving Health, bk. i.

2. Tending to promote health; wholesome, salubrious, salutary; as, a *healthful* climate.

"So rich in soyle, so *healthfulle* in her ayre."
Browne: Britannias Pastorals, bk. ii., s. 1.

*3. well-disposed.

"Such an exploit have I in hand,
Had you an *healthful* ear to hear it."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.

hĕalth'-fŭl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *healthful*; *-ly.*]

1. In health.

2. Wholesomely; in a manner tending to promote health; salubriously.

"A place of retirement, *healthfully* and pleasantly seated."—*Strype: Life of Parker* (an. 1563).

hĕalth'-fŭl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *healthful*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being healthy, or in health.

"It would conduce much to their *healthfulness*."—*Fuller: Worthies; Bedfordshire.*

2. The quality of being healthy, wholesome, or salutary.

"Not only the habitableness, but *healthfulness*, of that climate and country."—*Boyle: Works*, v. 643.

hĕalth'-ĭ-lў, *a.* [Eng. *healthy*; *-ly.*] In a healthy, wholesome, salubrious, or salutary condition or state.

hĕalth'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *healthy*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being healthy; health; salubrity.

"These advantages were greatly enhanced by the *healthiness* of its climate."—*Anson: Voyages*, bk. iii., ch. ii.

***hĕalth'-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *health*; *-ist.*] One who indulges to excess in the drinking of healths.

"It seemed a strange thing to Anarcharsis the Scythian, as Laertius observes, to see the Greeks drink in small cruzes at the beginning of their feasts, and in large bowls at the latter end; (an order ill imitated by the lavish *healthists* of our time) as if they intended not satisfaction, and refreshing of nature, but wilful excesse."—*Bp. Hall: Christian Moderation*, bk. i., § 7.

***hĕalth'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *health*; *-less.*]

1. Not in the enjoyment of health; sick; ill; infirm.

"A *healthless* body and a sad disease do seldom make men weary of this world."—*Bp. Taylor: Holy Dying*, ch. iii., § 3.

2. Not conducive to health; unhealthy; unwholesome.

"They are *healthless*, chargeable, and useless."—*Bp. Taylor: Holy Dying*, ch. iii., § 3.

hĕalth'-lĕss-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *healthless*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being healthless.

"The inconveniences or *healthlessness* of the person."—*Bp. Taylor: Rule of Cons.*, bk. ii., ch. iii., rule 8.

***hĕalth'-sôme,** *a.* [Eng. *health*, and suff. *-some.*] Healthy; tending to promote health; wholesome.

"To whose foul mouth no *healthsome* eir breathes in."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, iv. 3.

***hĕalth'-sôme-nĕss, *hĕalth'-sôme-nĕsse,** *s.* [Eng. *healthsome*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being healthsome.

"He [Cæsar] himself made so many iorneyes as he thought sufficient for chaunge of the places for *healthsomenesse*."—*Golding: Cæsar*, fo. 27 b.

hĕalth'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *health*; *-y.*]

1. Enjoying good health; being in a sonnd state of body; hale; sound; free from disease or sickness.

"They that haunt the *healthy* limbs alone."
Bp. Hall: Satires, iii. 3.

2. Conducive or tending to health; wholesome; healthsome; salubrious; salutary.

"Gardening or husbandry, and working in wood, are fit and *healthy* recreations for a man of study or business."—*Locke.*

3. Morally wholesome, or salutary: as, There is a *healthy* tone in a book.

hēam, *hāme, *s.* [A.S. *hama*, *homa* = a covering; O. Sax. & O. H. Ger. *hamo* (in composition); cf. Icel. *hams* = the slough of a snake; O. Dut. *hamna* = afterbirth.] The afterbirth or secundine of an animal.

hēap, *heep, *hcepe, *hep, *hepe, *s.* [A.S. *héap;* cogn. with Dut. *hoop;* Icel. *hopr;* Dan. *hob;* Sw. *hop;* Ger. *haufe;* O. H. Ger. *hûfo;* Russ. *kerya;* Lith. *kaupas.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. An accumulation of many things thrown together; a pile; a mass.

"The dead were fallen down by *heaps*, one upon another."—*Wisdom* xviii. 23.

2. A crowd; a throng; a rabble; a cluster.

"Amongst this princely *heap*."
Shakesp.: Richard III., ii. 1.

3. A great quantity; a mass; a large number.

"A vast *heap* both of places of scripture, and quotations."—*Burnet: Hist. Reform.* (an. 1534).

II. *Technically:*

1. *Print.:* The pile of wet paper to be fed to, or of printed paper delivered from, a machine or press.

2. *Min.:* The refuse or sterile gangue thrown into a pile.

***heap-flood, *heape-flud,** *s.* A heavy sea.

"Swasht wyth a roysterus *heape-flud*."
Stanyhurst: Virgil; Æneid i. 124.

heap-keeper, *s.*

Min.: A miner who attends to the cleaning of coal on the surface.

***heap-meal, *heape-meale,** *adv.* Confusedly; in heaps.

"Poor the same forth by *heape-meale*."—*P. Holland: Camden*, p. 71.

hēap, *hep-en, *hep-in, *v.t.* [A.S. *héapian.*] [Heap, *s.*]

1. To throw together or lay in a heap, mass, or pile; to mass; to pile.

"*Heap* on wood, kindle the fire."—*Ezekiel* xxiv. 10.

2. To accumulate; to amass; to bring together.

"And the late dignities *heap'd* up to them."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, i. 6.

3. To form or round into a heap, as in measuring.

¶ Heap is often followed by *up* or *on*, as in examples above.

hēap'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *heap; -er.*] One who heaps, accumulates, or amasses; one who makes heaps or piles.

*** hēap'-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *heap; -y.*] Lying in heaps; heaped. (*Dryden: Virgil;* Ecl. vii. 70.)

hēar, *heare, *heer, *heere, *here, *heren, *huyre (pa. t. **herd*, **herde, heard;* pa. par. **herd*, **iherd, heard*), *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *hyran, héran* (pa. t. *hýrde*, pa. par. *gehýred*); cogn. with Dut. *hooren;* Icel. *heyra;* Dan. *höre;* Sw. *höra;* Goth. *hausjan;* Ger. *hören;* O. H. Ger. *horjan.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To perceive by the sense of hearing; to perceive or be cognizant of by the ear.

"He *hurde* angles eyoge an hey by the lyste thys."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 279.

2. To give audience to; to listen to the words of.

"He sent for Paul, and *heard* him concerning the faith in Christ."—*Acts* xxiv. 24.

3. To listen to one repeating as a task or the like; to listen to the repetition of: as, To *hear* a lesson.

4. To be a hearer of; to attend the preaching or ministration of. (*Colloquial.*)

5. To try in a court of justice: as, The case was *heard* last term.

6. To attend at a court of justice for the hearing of judicially; to sit in a court or as a judge for the trying and determination of.

"*Hear* the causes, and judge righteously."—*Deut.* i. 16.

7. To attend as a worshipper at.

"And fasteth ofte and *hereth* messe."
Gower: C. A., i.

8. To regard with favour; to listen or accede to the request or claims of.

"They think they shall be *heard* for their much speaking."—*Matthew* vi. 7.

9. To pay heed or attention to; to respect, to heed, to obey; to attend to the teaching, doctrines, or advice of.

"They have Moses and the prophets, let them *hear* them."—*Luke* xvi. 29.

10. To learn; to be taught.

"I speak to the world those things which I have *heard* of him."—*John* viii. 26.

* 11. To learn or be informed of by report.

"Until her husband's welfare she did *hear*."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 263.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To have or enjoy the sense of hearing, or the faculty of perceiving sound.

"The ear is not that which *hears;* but the organ by which we *hear*."—*Reid: On the Intellectual & Active Powers*, Essay ii., ch. i.

2. To hearken, to listen, to attend.

"*Hear*, all ye Trojans, all ye Grecian bands."
Pope: Homer; Iliad iii. 123.

3. To learn by listening; to be told; to receive from another information by word of mouth.

"He begao with right a mery chere,
His tale anon, and saide as ye shal *here*."
Chaucer: C. T., 860.

* 4. To be heard of; to be reported.

* 5. To be called; to answer to a name. (A Latinism.)

"Or *hear'st* thou rather pure ethereal stream,
Whose fountain who shall tell?"
Milton: P. L., iii. 7.

¶ (1) * *To hear a bird sing:* To receive private communication.

"I will lay odds, that ere this year expire,
We bear our civil swords and native fire
As far as France. I *hear a bird so sing*."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., v. 3.

(2) *To hear tell of:* To hear by report; to be informed of. (*Vulgar.*)

(3) *To hear say:* To hear by report.

"For I *heard say* that there were some homely thieves, some pickers in this worshipful house."—*Latimer: Sermon on the Gospel on St. Andrew's Day.*

* (4) *To hear well* or *ill:* To be praised (*or* censured); to be well (or ill) spoken of.

"They are these make mee *heare so ill*, both in towne and countrey, as I doe."—*Ben Jonson: Masques; Love Restored.*

hēar, *interj.* [Properly the imperative of the verb, and more fully *hear him* (q.v.).] An exclamation or cry used in reference to the words of a speaker; it may indicate, according to the tone in which it is uttered, admiration, acquiescence, indignation, or derision. It is frequently repeated as "*Hear, hear.*"

*** hear him,** *interj.* (See extract.)

"The phrase '*hear him*,' a phrase which had originally been used only to silence irregular noises, and to remind members of the duty of attending to the discussion, had, during some years, been gradually becoming what it now is—that is to say, a cry indicative, according to the tone of admiration, acquiescence, indignation, or derision."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

hĕard, *pret. & pa. par.* [Hear, *v.*]

*** hĕard,** *s.* [Herd.]

*** hĕard'-groôme, * hĕrde'-grôme,** *s.* [Herdgroom.]

*** heards,** *s. pl.* [Hards.]

*** hĕared,** *pa. par.* [Hear, *v.*]

hēar'-ĕr, * heer-er, * her-er, *hier-ere, *s.* [Eng. *hear; -er.*]

1. One who hears or listens to anything; an auditor; one of an audience.

"Filled their *hearers*
With strange invention."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 1.

2. One who attends the ministry or discourses of another.

hēar'-ĭng, * her-ing, * heer-yng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Hear, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II.

2. The act of listening to anything; attention to what is orally communicated; audience.

"Speak to his gentle *hearing* kind commends."
Shakesp.: Richard II., iii. 3.

3. An audience; a reception for the purpose of listening to what one has to say.

"As a private person he requested a *hearing*, and protested, in the name of his brethren, against the royal mandate."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

4. A judicial trial or investigation of a suit; the listening to, considering, and determining of the facts, evidence, and arguments in a cause.

"Leave you to the *hearing* of the cause."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 1.

5. Reach of the ear; the distance within which one can hear; earshot.

"The fox had the good luck to be within *hearing*."—*L'Estrange: Fables.*

6. A scolding, a lecture.

II. *Anat. & Phys.:* It is on the auditory nerve, the *portio mollis* of the seventh pair, situated in the temporal bone, that the sonorous undulations make their impression, the vibrations being propagated through the surrounding medium, generally air, by the corresponding waves or undulations they produce in it. A slight laxity of the *membrana tympani* is usual, permitting vibrations in accordance with grave or deep tones; by the action of the *tensor tympani* this may be tightened so as to vibrate with sharper or higher tones. This sense may be increased by cultivation, as in the case of musicians, and in people exposed to danger or living by hunting. The pitch depends on the number of vibrations in a given time, the high notes being the quickest, and the low the slowest. The strength or loudness depends on the force and extent of the vibrations. The timbre or quality of musical sounds, as of the flute, violin, &c., all sounding a note of the same pitch, depends on differences of form in the undulations.

¶ *Hearing in presence:*

Scots Law: A formal hearing of counsel before the whole of the judges.

hearing-trumpet, *s.* The same as Ear-trumpet (q.v.).

heark'-en (first *e* silent), *** herk-en, *herk-nen, * hark-ne,** *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *hyrcnian, heorcnian*, from *hyran* = to hear; cogn. with O. Dut. *horcken, horken, harcken*, from Dut. *hooren* = to hear; Ger. *horchen*, from O. H. Ger. *hórjan;* Ger. *hören* = to hear.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To hear by listening; to perceive with the ear.

"[I] *harken*, if I may, her business here."
Milton: Comus, 169.

2. To listen to with attention; to pay attention to; to regard.

"The king of Naples *harkens* my brother's suit."
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To listen; to lend the ear; to pay attention, regard, or obedience.

"To *harken* once again to the suit."
Shakesp.: Tempest, iii. 2.

* 2. To inquire; to ask about.

"*Hearken* after their offence."
Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing, v. 1.

* 3. To be on the alert; to lie in wait.

"The youngest daughter whom you *hearken* for."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, i. 2.

* 4. To listen, to follow the dictates of.

"Such is the simplicity of man to *hearken* after the flesh."—*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, i. 1.

heark'-en-ĕr (first *e* silent), *** herk-en-er,** *s.* [Eng. *hearken; -er.*] One who hearkens, hears, or listens; a hearer, an auditor.

"O *hearkener* to the loud-clapping shears."
Keats: Endymion, i. 279.

*** hēar'-sal,** *s.* [Rehearsal.]

hēar'-say, * heare-say, *s. & a.* [Eng. *hear*, and *say.*]

A. *As subst.:* Common talk or report; rumour, fame.

"Sometimes a rumour, a *hearsay*, an inarticulate whisper." *Longfellow: Evangeline*, ii. 1.

B. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to common talk or report; depending upon or derived from rumour; told or given at second hand.

"All *hearsay* reports are to be discarded."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ch. xiv., § 2, vol. ii., p. 492.

hearsay-evidence, *s.*

Law: Evidence given at second-hand by persons who have heard the actual witness relate or admit what he knew of certain transactions. Such evidence is only admitted in England in the immediate prospect of death, or after that event; in Scotland only after the death of the witness.

"In some cases, as in proof of any general customs, or matters of common tradition or repute, the courts admit of *hearsay-evidence*, or an account of what persons deceased have declared in their lifetime: but such evidence will not be received of any particular facts."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 24.

hĕarse (1), *** heerce, * herce, * herse,** *s.* [O. Fr. *herce* = a harrow, a portcullis; Fr. *herse;* Ital. *erpice*, from Lat. *hirpicem*, acc. of *hirpex, irpex* = a harrow.]

* 1. A harrow.

* 2. A triangle, that being the shape of the French harrow.

"The archers ther stode in maner of a *herse*."—*Berners: Froussart; Cronycle*, ch. cxxx.

* 3. A herse (q.v.).

* 4. A bier.

5. A carriage on which the dead are taken to the grave; a funeral carriage or car.

"Stand from the *hearse*, stand from the body."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iii. 2.

*6. A coffin on a bier.

"Your laments
Wherewith you now bedew king Henry's *hearse*."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., i. 1.

***hĕarse**, *v.t.* [HEARSE, *s.*]

1. To enclose in a coffin; to carry in or on a hearse to the grave.

"Would she were *hearsed* at my foot, and the ducats in her coffin."—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, iii. 1.

2. To surround with anything gloomy.

"The house is *hersed* about with a black wood."
Crashaw: Steps to the Temple.

***hearse** (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A hind in its second year.

***hearse**, *a.* [HOARSE.] (*Scotch.*)

hĕarse'-cloth, ***hĕrse'-cloth**, *s.* [Eng. *hearse* (1), and *cloth.*] A pall; a cloth used to cover a coffin or bier.

"His imbroydered suite, with the cope-stitch,
Made of a *herse*cloth." *Ben Jonson: Fox*, ii. 5.

hĕarse'-like, ***herse-lyke**, *a.* [Eng. *hearse*, and *like.*] Suitable to or for a funeral; funereal.

"You shall heare as many *herselyke* ayres as carols."
—*Bacon: Essay; On Adversitie.*

heart (*e* silent), ***heort**, ***heorte**, ***hert**, ***herte**, ***hierte**, ***horte**, ***hurte**, *s.* [A.S. *heorte*; cogn. with Dut. *hart*; Icel. *hjarta*; Sw. *hjerta*; Dut. *hierte*; Goth. *hiarto*; O. H. Ger. *herzá*; Ger. *herz*; Lat. *cor* (gen. *cordis*); Gr. *κῆρ*, *καρδία* (*kēr*, *kardia*); Ir. *cridhe*; Russ. *serdtse*; Sanse. *hrid*, *hridaya.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II.

2. Regarded as the seat of the faculties, capacities, inclinations, affections, passions, or moral character, it is used for—

*(1) The mind; the mental or thinking faculties; the soul.

"My *heart* misgives me; here comes Master Fenton."
—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, v. 5.

(2) The affections or passions, especially those of a good or admirable kind.

"For many a man so hard is of his *herte*,
He may not wepe although him sore smerte."
Chaucer: C. T., 229.

(3) The will, the inclination; a disposition or tendency.

"Hamilton brought but half a *heart* to the discharge of his duties."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

(4) Courage; spirit.

"Those who fought would fight with half a *heart*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

(5) Zeal; earnestness; ardour.

"His *heart* was in his work, and the *heart*
Giveth grace unto every Art."
Longfellow: Building of the Ship.

(6) Sense of good or ill; moral character.

"Every man's *heart* and conscience doth in good or evil, even secretly committed, and known to none but itself, either like or disallow itself."—*Hooker.*

(7) The seat of love; the affections.

"My son, give me thy *heart*."—*Proverbs* xxiii. 26.

(8) Passions; anxiety; concern.

"Set your *heart* at rest."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 1.

(9) The inmost or most secret thoughts.

"Michal saw King David leaping and dancing before the Lord, and she despised him in her *heart*."—*2 Samuel* vi. 16.

3. The inner part of anything; the core.

"A goodly apple rotten at the *heart*."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 3.

*4. The secret part; the essence; the inmost part; the vital or most essential part.

"Shew you the *heart* of my message."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, i. 5.

*5. The utmost degree.

"This gay charm, . . .
Beguil'd me to the very *heart* of loss."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iv. 12.

†6. Strength, power, vigour, efficacy.

"And let the field each other year remain
Fallowed and eared to gather *heart* again."
May: Virgil; Georgic i.

*7. Used as a kind and familiar compellation to persons.

"I speak to thee, my *heart*."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., v. 5.

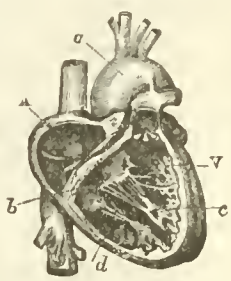
8. Anything which has the shape or appearance of a heart; a representation of a heart: that is, an oval figure, pointed obtusely at one end, and having an indentation or depression at the other.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* The central solid portion or core of a twisted column.

2. *Anatomy:*

(1) *Human:* The central organ of circulation, enclosed in a membrane, the pericardium, and lying between the two layers of pleura, the mediastinum, with the base directed upwards and backwards to the right shoulder, and the apex downwards and forwards between the fifth and sixth ribs, and to the left. The under side is flattened and rests on the diaphragm, the upper rounded and convex, formed by the right ventricle and partially by the left; above these are the auricles whose appendages project forwards, overlapping the root of the pulmonary artery, the large anterior vessel at the root of the heart, crossing obliquely the commencement of the aorta (*a*). The right is the venous side of the heart, the left arterial. [CIRCULATION.] The right auricle (A) is larger than the left, and more complex in structure; it has two valves, the eustachian and the coronary. There is not the same pyramidal form in the left ventricle as in the right; the apex of the heart is also the apex of the left ventricle, and therefore larger than the right. The valves of the right ventricle (v) are the tricuspid (*b*) and semilunar; of the left the mitral (bicuspid) and semilunar. The auriculo-ventricular opening connects the auricles and ventricles, and in connection with the ventricular valves we have the *columnæ carneæ* (*c*), of which there are three sets, and the *chordæ tendineæ* (*d*). There are three layers of fibres in the ventricles—the external, middle, and internal—their peculiar spiral arrangement causing the tilting forwards of the cardiac apex. The fibres of the auricles are in two layers—the external and internal; and the left auricle is thicker and more fleshy than the right. From the right ventricle arises the pulmonary artery, conveying the venous blood to be aërated in the lungs; the infundibulum is a prolongation of the anterior wall. The left auricle contains the four pulmonary veins returning the blood to the heart, thence to the left ventricle, and thence to the aorta, to be distributed to every part of the body, returning by the superior and inferior *vena cava* to the right auricle.



HEART.
A. Right Auricle. v. Right Ventricle. *a.* Aorta. *b.* Tricuspid Valve. *c.* Columnæ Carneæ. *d.* Chordæ Tendineæ.

(2) *Compar.:* In the lowest animals we have no bloodvessels, every part absorbing nutritious fluid for itself; the lower Entozoa, and even the embryo in man in its early stage, are examples. The jelly-fish is the lowest form of life with circulatory vessels, and the higher Entozoa, then in the Sea-Urchin and Star-fish, we come to contractile power and pulsation in part of the chief vessel; and in the higher order of worms and in insects this is divided into cavities, until, in the molluscs, we come to a distinct sac, with muscular walls and two chambers—an auricle and ventricle—in fact, a systemic heart. Then in fishes we have a two-chambered heart, not commencing at systemic circulation, but at the origin of respiratory movement. Among the higher reptiles, we find the circulation approaching that in birds and mammals, till we get the double heart, as in man.

3. *Bot.:* [HEART-WOOD].

4. *Cards:* One of a suit of cards marked with figures shaped like a heart. [I. 8.]

"He loved the Dean—I lead a *heart*."
Swift: On the Death of Dr. Swift.

5. *Mach.:* A heart-shaped wheel or cam used for converting a rotary into a reciprocating motion. [HEART-CAM.]

6. *Nautical:*

(1) A dead-eye of triangular shape, having but one eye, whose lower edge has scores for the lanyard which hauls taut the backstay occupying the outside groove. Collar-hearts are open at the lower ends; a double score is cut round the outside, and two grooves on each side for the seizing, which keeps the collar in the scores of the heart.

(2) The inner part of a shroud-laid rope.

7. *Physiol.:* [CIRCULATION].

¶ 1. *At heart:* In reality; truly; at bottom; as, To be good at *heart*.

"Every woman is *at heart* a rake."
Pope. Moral Essays, ii. 217.

2. *For one's heart:* For one's life; if one's life depended on it.

"I could not *for my heart* deny it him."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

3. *In one's heart of hearts:* In the inmost recesses of the heart.

"Like most parents, in my *heart of hearts* I have a favourite child."—*Dickens David Copperfield* (Pref.).

4. *To break the heart of:*

(1) To cause the greatest grief or sorrow to; to kill by grief.

(2) To bring nearly to completion; to complete the greatest part.

5. *To find in one's heart:* To be willing; to feel a willingness or inclination.

6. *To get* or *learn by heart:* To commit to memory; to learn thoroughly, so as to be able to repeat without a copy.

"We call the committing of a thing to memory the *getting it by heart*."—*South.*

7. *To have at heart:* To teach or feel strongly about or upon.

"What I *have* most *at heart* is, that some method should be thought on for ascertaining and fixing our language."—*Swift.*

8. *To have in the heart:* To design, to purpose, to intend.

9. *To have* (or *feel*) *one's heart in one's mouth:* To be greatly frightened or startled.

10. *To lay to heart:* To take to heart.

11. *To set the heart at rest:* To tranquillise, console, or quiet one; to be tranquil or easy in mind. (*Midsummer Night's Dream*, i. 2.)

12. *To set the heart on:* To be very desirous of or anxious for; to fix the desires on; to be very fond of.

13. *To speak to one's heart:* To comfort, to encourage, to cheer. (*Script.*)

14. *To take to heart:* To feel greatly; to be affected greatly by; to feel great concern about.

15. *To wear one's heart upon one's sleeve:* To be open, frank, and plain in one's feelings or intentions.

16. *To take heart of grace:* To pluck up courage.

"The besieged Turks *took heart of grace*."—*Mrs. Gaskell: Sylvia's Lovers*, ch. ix.

*17. *Next the heart:* Fasting.

"Made drunk *next her heart*."
Rowley: Match at Midnight, i.

¶ *Floating heart:*

Bot.: An American name for the genus Limnanthemum.

¶ Obvious compounds: *Heart-affecting, heart-affrighting, heart-alluring, heart-anguish, heart-appalling, heart-bold, heart-buried, heart-cheering, heart-chilled, heart-chilling, heart-consoling, heart-consuming, heart-corroding, heart-easing, heart-gnawing, heart-grinding, heart-hardened, heart-humbled, heart-humiliation, heart-inspiring, heart-mysteries, heart-offending, heart-paining, heart-piercing, heart-quelling, heart-shaking, heart-sorrowing,* &c.

heart-ache, *s.* Pain or anguish of mind; grief.

"That *heart-ache* and the thousand natural shocks
That flesh is heir to." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 1.

heart-and-club, *s.*

Entom.: A British moth, *Agrotis corticea*, one of the Noctuas (Noctuidæ). (*Newman.*)

heart-and-dart, *s.*

Entom.: *Agrotis exclamationis*, a moth of the family Noctuidæ. The fore wings are pale-brown, tinged with reddish-gray; in their centre is a brown-black spot. The hinder ones of the male are white, those of the female smoky-gray. Expansion of wings an inch and a half. It is common from June to August. The caterpillar is destructive to turnips. (*Stainton.*)

heart-beat, *s.* A feeling of desire; a longing; a desire.

"But one *heart-beat* in their bosoms."
Longfellow: Song of Hiawatha, xxi.

heart-blood, ***herte-blod**, *s.*

1. Blood shed in death; life blood. (*Shakesp.: Richard II.*, iv. 1.)

*2. The soul; the essence.

"The mortal Venus, the *heart-blood* of beauty."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, iii. 1.

heart-bond, *s.*

Masonry: A bond in which no header-stone stretches across the wall, but two headers meet in the middle, and their joint is covered by another stone laid beader fashion.

***heart-bound,** *a.* Hard-hearted, stingy, mean. (*Adams: Works*, i. 169.)

*** heart-break, * heart-breake,** *s.* Overpowering sorrow or anguish of mind.

"Nor years, nor *heart-break*, nor time's sapping motion." *Byron: Heaven & Earth*, i. 3.

heart-breaker, *s.* One who or that which breaks the heart; apecif., a lady's curls; a love-lock.

"Like Samson's *heart-breakers*, it grow
In time to make a nation rue."
Butler: Hudibras, pt. i., c. 1.

heart-breaking, *a.* & *s.*

A. *As adj:* Causing overpowering sorrow or anguish of mind; full of or caused by the greatest anguish.

"*Heart-breaking* tears, and melancholy dreams." *Wordsworth: Inscriptions for a Seat.*

B. *As subst.:* Overpowering sorrow or anguish.

"What greater *heart-breaking* and confusion can there be to one, than to have all his secret faults laid open, and the sentence of condemnation passed upon him?"—*Hakewill.*

heart-broken, * heart-broke, *a.* Suffering from overpowering sorrow or anguish of mind.

"A moody and *heart-broken* boy." *Scott: Lady of the Lake*, iii. 6.

heart-burn, *s.* [Heartburn.]

*** heart-burned,** *a.* Having the heart inflamed; suffering from heartburn.

"How tartly that gentleman looks! I never can see him but I am *heart-burned* an hour after."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing*, ii. 1.

heart-burning, *a.* & *s.*

A. *As adj.:* Causing discontent or jealousies.

B. *As substantive:*

1. The same as Heartburn (q.v.).

2. Discontent; jealousies; secret enmity.

"Fast by her side a listless maiden plied,
With aching head, and squeamish *heart-burnings*."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 77.

heart-cam, *s.*

Mach.: A form of cam which serves for the conversion of uniform rotary motion into uniform rectilinear reciprocating motion. The principle of its construction is, that for each successive equal part of one half revolution of the cam, the rod must have been moved by its periphery through a corresponding equal part of its entire stroke.

heart-certain, *a.* Thoroughly certain. (*Keats: Endymion*, i.)

heart-cockle, *s.*

Zool.: Isocardia, a genus of molluscs, family Cardiidæ (Cockles). [Isocardia.] [Heart-shell.]

*** heart-dear,** *a.* Sincerely beloved; tenderly loved.

"When your own Percy, when my *heart-dear* Harry,
Threw many a northward look to see his father."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., ii. 3.

*** heart-deep,** *a.* Rooted in the heart; deeply rooted.

heart-disease, *s.* A generic term in common use for various affections, which are known to the medical profession by specific names. There are valvular and aortic diseases; fatty degeneration, dilatation, palpitation, irritability, hypertrophy, and syncope of the heart; endocarditis, pericarditis, and dropsy (q.v.).

*** heart-drops,** *s. pl.* Tears of sincere affection.

"Affection's *heart-drops*, gushing o'er,
Had flowed as fast." *Byron: To Thyrza.*

*** heart-eating,** *a.* Preying on or wearing away the heart.

heart-failure, *s.* Now recognized as a frequent cause of sudden death.

heart-felt, *a.* Felt in the heart; deeply felt; sincere.

"All vanished;—'twas a *heart-felt* cross."
Wordsworth: Blind Highland Boy.

heart-free, *a.* Unaffected by love, heart-whole. (*Tennyson: Maud*, I. ii. 11.)

*** heart-grief,** *s.* Heart-ache; anguish of mind; heart-felt grief.

*** heart-hardness,** *s.* Hardness of heart; insensibility of feeling.

*** heart-hatred,** *s.* Deep, strong, or bitter hatred; detestation.

*** heart-heaviness,** *s.* Heaviness or depression of the spirits; sadness.

*** heart-heavy,** *a.* Depressed in spirit.

heart-like, *a.* Like a heart in shape or form.

heart-moth, *s.*

Entom.: Dicycla oo, a moth of the family Cosmidæ. Found in the south of England, but rare.

heart-pea, *s.*

Bot.: The same as Heart-seed (q.v.).

*** heart-quake,** *s.* A trembling of the heart.

"*Heart-quakes* shook the joints."
Chapman: Homer.

heart-rending, *a.* Heart-breaking; causing the greatest anguish of mind; overpowering with grief.

"Materials for the darkest and most *heart-rending* tales."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

*** heart-rising,** *s.* A rising of the heart; opposition.

heart-robbing, *a.* Depriving of heart or thought; ecstatic.

"A melting pleasance ran through every part,
And me revived with *heart-robbing* gladness."
Spenser. (*Worcester.*)

heart-scald, heart-scaud, *s.*

1. The same as Heart-burn (q.v.).

2. Remorse, regret.

heart-seed, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Cardiospermum (q.v.).

heart-shaped, *a.*

Bot.: The same as Cordate (q.v.).

heart-shell, *s.*

Zool.: Isocardia cor, a mollusc of the Cockle family. [Heart-cockle.]

heart-sick, *a.*

1. Sick at heart; pained in mind; deeply afflicted.

"*Heart-sick* exiles, in the strain,
Recalled fair Scotland's hills again!"
Scott: Marmion, iii. 9.

2. Caused by or expressive of grief of heart.

"Unless the breath of *heart-sick* groans,
Mistlike, infold me from the search of eyes."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, iii. 3.

heart-sickening, *a.* Causing sickness, depression, or grief of heart; saddening.

heart-sickness, *s.* Depression of heart or spirits; sadness.

heart-sinking, *s.* Depression of spirits; despondency.

heart-sore, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As subst.:* A cause of deep sorrow or pain.

"His only *heart-sore* and his only foe."
Spenser. (*Todd.*)

B. *As adjective:*

1. Sore or sick at heart.

2. Causing heart-sickness; grieving or paining the heart.

"*Heart-sore* sighs."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 1.

heart-sorrow, *s.* Deep or sincere grief.

heart-stirring, *a.* Arousing or moving the heart; heart-inspiring. (*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. vii.)

heart-stricken, *a.* The same as Heart-struck (q.v.).

heart-string, *s.* One of the tendons supposed to brace and sustain the heart.

"Sobbing, as if a *heart-string* broke."
Moore: Fire-Worshippers.

*** heart-struck,** *a.*

1. Struck or driven to the heart; aimed at and reaching the heart.

"His *heart-struck* injuries."
Shakesp.: Lear, iii. 1.

2. Struck to the heart with anguish, fear, or dismay.

"*Heart-struck*, with chilling gripe of sorrow stood,"
Milton: P. L., xi. 264.

*** heart-swelling,** *a.* Causing the heart to swell; rankling in the heart.

"Through proud ambition and *heart-swelling* hate."
Spenser. (*Todd.*)

*** heart-swoln,** *a.* Puffed up or swollen with pride. (*Wordsworth: Old Cumb. Beggar.*)

heart-urchins, *s. pl.*

Zool.: Spatangidæ or Brissidæ, a family of Echinoidea.

heart-wheel, *s.* One form of cam-wheel, which acts by a regular impulse and recession to reciprocate the object against which it impinges. [Heart-cam.]

heart-whole, *a.*

1. Having the heart or affections free or untouched; not affected by love.

2. With unbroken spirits or courage; undismayed.

3. Of a single or sincere heart.

"Not any pilgrim that is taken captive by violent hands, if he keeps *heart-whole* towards his Master, is, by the laws of providence, to die by the hand of the enemy."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

heart-wood, heartwood, *s.*

Bot., &c.: The central portion of the wood of exogens, which is also the oldest, and has had more time to harden than that more recently deposited. The same as Duramen (q.v.).

*** heart-wounded,** *a.* Struck to the heart with grief or anguish.

"The queen, without reflection due,
Heart-wounded, to the bed of state withdrew."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey iv. 1,038.

heart's blood, *s.* The same as Heart-blood (q.v.).

heart's ease, heartsease, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Ease, tranquillity, or peace of mind.

"Such men as he be never at *heart's ease*
Whiles they behold a greater than themselves."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, i. 2.

2. *Bot.* (*Of the form* heartsease)*: Viola tricolor.* The leaves, which have long petioles, are ovate-oblong or lanceolate-crenate, the stipules leafy, pinnatifid; the sepals with long auricles; the flowers in the wild form a quarter of an inch to an inch and a quarter in diameter, purple, whitish, or golden yellow, or parti-coloured. Sir Joseph Hooker describes four varieties. The heartsease occurs in Britain, in Arctic Europe, North Africa, and various parts of Asia. It has been long cultivated in gardens, and has run into many varieties. Called also the Pansy (q.v.).

heart (*e* silent), *v.t.* & *i.* [Heart, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To give heart or courage to; to encourage, to hearten.

2. To build, as the interior of a rubble wall, solidly, with stone and mortar.

B. *Intrans.:* To form or grow into a compact head or mass, as a plant.

heart'-bŭrn (*e* silent), *s.* [Eng. *heart*, and *burn.* A misnomer, for it is not an affection of the heart.]

Pathol.: The popular name for Cardialgia (q.v.).

¶ The anatomical meanings of the Greek καρδία (*kardia*) are (1) the heart, and (2) the cardiac extremity of the stomach, the stomach itself. It is used in the word cardialgy in the latter sense, now a forgotten one. To avoid ambiguity, gastralgy has of late been substituted for cardialgy as the name of heartburn.

heart'-ĕd (first *e* silent), *s.* [Eng. *heart*; *-ed.*]

1. Having a heart; only used in composition.

"See his diet be so light and little
He grow not thus high *hearted* on't."
Beaum. & Flet.: Island Princess, ii. 1.

* 2. Seated or implanted in the heart; deeply seated.

"My cause is *hearted*, thine hath no less reason."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, i. 3.

*** heart'-ĕd-nĕss** (first *e* silent), *s.* [Eng. *hearted*; *-ness.*] Sincerity, warmth, zeal.

"False *heartedness* in religion and hypocrisy."—*Stillingfleet. Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 4.

*** heart'-ĕn** (first *e* silent), *** hart'-ĕn,** *v.t.* [Eng. *heart*; *-en.*]

1. To give heart, courage, or spirit to; to encourage, to animate, to inspirit, to stir up.

"This *heartening* speech a little roused the courage of Booth."—*Fielding: Amelia*, bk. vi., ch. viii.

2. To restore fertility or strength to; to fertilize.

"Forget not then
With richest dung to *hearten* it again."
May: Virgil; Georgic i.

***heart'-ęn-ĕr** (first *e* silent), ***hart'-ęn-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *hearten ; -er.*] One who or that which gives courage or spirit; an encourager.

"A coward's *hartener* in warre,
The stirring drumme keepes lesser noise from farre."
Browne : Britannias Pastorals, bk. i., s. i.

hearth (*e* silent), *** herth, * herthe,** *s.* [A.S. *heorth ;* cogn. with Dan. *huard ;* Sw. *härd ;* O. H. Ger. *hert ;* Ger. *herd.*]

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. *Lit. :* The floor of a fireplace ; that part of the floor of a room on which the fire stands, generally of brick or stone.

"Preparing on the *hearth* his mean repast."—*Bolingbroke : Reflections upon Exile.*

2. *Fig. :* The fireside ; the domestic circle ; the house or family itself.

"I will not hurt your *hearth.*"
Shakesp. : Coriolanus, iv. 5.

II. *Technically :*

1. *Metall. :* The floor in a reverheratory furnace on which ore, metal, &c., is exposed to the action of the flame from the furnace. The hearth has a domed ceiling, and is divided from the furnace by a bridge, over which the flame passes. [REVERBERATORY-FURNACE.]

2. *Naut. :* The grate and apparatus employed for cooking the food for the ship's company.

hearth-bottom, *s.*

Metall. : The sandstone, usually a grit or coarse variety, used as the bed of the blast furnace.

hearth-brush, hearth-broom, *s.* A small hair-broom for brushing up ashes and tidying around the hearth of an open grate.

hearth-cinder, *s.* The fused mass, the slag, found on the finery hearth.

hearth-ends, *s. pl.*

Metall. : Particles of unreduced lead ore, expelled by decrepitation and the blast from the lead-smelting furnace. This becomes mixed with lime and fuel used in smelting, and is collected from time to time, is washed to remove earthy particles, and then smelted.

*** hearth-money, * hearth-penny,** *s.* A tax on hearths. It existed from the time of the Conquest, was legalized by 13 & 14 Charles II., and abolished in 1688. The amount was two shillings for each hearth, the money being paid to the church and poor-rates.

"The revenue of the *hearth-money* is very grievous to the people."—*Parl. Hist. William & Mary* (an. 1688-9).

*** hearth-penny,** *s.* [HEARTH-MONEY.]

*** hearth-plate,** *s.*

Metall. : A cast-iron plate forming the sole of the hearth of a forge or finery furnace.

*** hearth-tax,** *s.* The same as HEARTH-MONEY (q.v.).

"In the mean time, to gratify the people the *hearth-tax* was remitted for ever."—*Evelyn : Memoirs*, March 8, 1689.

*** hearth'-ęn** (first *e* silent), *s.* [Eng. *hearth ; -en.*] A small bundle of wood.

*** hearth'-lĕss** (first *e* silent), *a.* [Eng. *hearth ; -less.*] Destitute of a hearth.

"While thou, Ferrara ! . . . shall fall down,
And, crumbling piecemeal, view thy *hearthless* walls."
Byron : Lament of Tasso, ix.

hearth'-stōne (first *e* silent), *s.* [Eng. *hearth*, and *stone.*]

1. The stone forming the hearth ; the fireside.

2. A soft kind of stone used for whitening hearths, doorsteps, &c.

heart'-ĭ-lў (*e* silent), *** hert-e-li, * hert-e-liche, * hert-i-li,** *adv.* [Eng. *hearty ; -ly.*]

1. From the heart ; with the heart ; willingly, cordially, zealously.

"They seem to choose *heartily* their father's ways."
—*Bunyan : Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

2. Vigorously, eagerly, freely.

"And in due time feeds *heartily* on both."
Cowper : Conversation, 338.

heart'-ĭ-nĕss (first *e* silent), *s.* [Eng. *hearty ; -ness.*]

1. Sincerity, cordiality, ardour, warmth, zeal.

"He gently complained of Burnet, who loved and admired him with a truly generous *heartiness.*"—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. Vigour, strength ; as, the *heartiness* of one's appetite.

heart'-lĕss (first *e* silent), *** hart-lesse, * herte-les,** *a.* [Eng. *heart ; -less.*]

1. Destitute or deprived of a heart ; having no heart.

2. Destitute of feeling or affection ; cruel, insensible to feeling.

"The *heartless* parasites of present cheer."
Byron : Childe Harold, i. 9.

* 3. Destitute of courage or spirit ; faint-hearted, spiritless.

"Hunt the *hartlesse* hare till she were tame."
Spenser : Shepheards Calender ; Dec.

heart'-lĕss-lў (first *e* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *heartless ; -ly.*]

1. In a heartless, unfeeling, or cruel manner.

* 2. Without heart, courage, or spirit ; timidly, faint-heartedly

heart'-lĕss-nĕss (first *e* silent), *** heart'-less-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *heartless ; -ness.*] The quality or state of being heartless ; want of feeling, affection, or courage.

*** heart'-lĕt** (first *e* silent), *s.* [Eng. *heart ;* dimin. suff. *-let.*] A little heart.

hearts (*e* silent), *s.* A game at cards, the object in which is to take no hearts or as few as possible.

*** heart'-sŏme** (first *e* silent), *a.* [Eng. *heart ;* suff. *-some.*]

1. Inspiring with heart or courage ; encouraging, inspiriting.

2. Full of mirth or spirits ; merry, cheerful, lively.

heart'-ў (*e* silent), *** hert-i, * hert-y, * herte-ly,** *a.* [Properly *heartly*, from Eng. *heart ; -ly* = like.]

1. Pertaining to or proceeding from the heart ; sincere, cordial, warm.

"*Hearty* his laugh and jovial was his song."
Scott : The Poacher.

2. Sincere, free from dissimulation ; having the heart zealously engaged in anything.

* 3. Good-natured, kind.

"My *hearty* friends
You take me in too dolorous a sense."
Shakesp. : Antony & Cleopatra, iv. 2.

4. Full of health, sound, strong, healthy, hale : as, a *hearty* man.

5. Sound, strong, durable, free from flaw.

"Oak, and the like true *hearty* timber, being strong in all positions, may be better trusted in cross and transverse works."—*Wotton : Architecture.*

6. Strengthening, nourishing : as, *hearty* living.

7. Full, abundant, satisfying.

* 8. Eminent.

¶ *Hearty* and *warm* express a stronger feeling than *sincere ; cordial* is a mixture of the *warm* and *sincere.* . . . It is peculiarly happy to be on terms of *cordial* regard with those who stand in any close relation to us. The man himself should be *hearty ;* the heart should be *warm ;* the professions *sincere*, and the reception *cordial.* (*Crabb : Eng. Synon.*)

*** hearty-hale,** *a.* Good or wholesome for the heart. (*Spenser.*)

hēat, * heate, * heet, * hete, * heete, *s.* [A.S. *hĕtu, hæto*, from *hât* = hot ; cogn. with Dan. *hede*, from *hed* = hot ; Sw. *hetta*, from *het* = hot ; Icel. *hiti ;* Dut. *hitte ;* Ger. *hitze ;* O. H. Ger. *heizi.*]

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. *Literally :*

(1) In the same sense as II.

(2) The sensation produced on bodies by the near approach or touch of heat in excess of that in the body.

(3) High temperature ; the greatest accumulation of heat, or the time of such accumulation ; hot weather.

"They came down into the valley and found the intolerable *heats* there."—*Bacon.*

(4) An indication or sign of high temperature ; redness, flush, high colour.

"It has raised animosities in their hearts, and *heats* in their faces, and broke out in their ribbons."—*Addison :*

(5) A degree to which a body is heated.

"The *heats* smiths take of their iron are a blood-red *heat*, a white flame *heat*, and a sparkling or welding *heat*."—*Moxon.*

* (6) Fermentation, effervescence.

(7) The quality of being hot in the mouth.

"The *heat* of the ginger." *Shakesp : Henry V.*, iii. 7.

2. *Figuratively :*

(1) The utmost ardour, violence, vehemence, or fury ; as, the *heat* of battle.

(2) Agitation or inflammation of mind ; fire of temper ; vehemence ; intense excitement.

"A rage whose *heat* hath this condition,
That nothing can allay, nothing but blood."
Shakesp. : King John, iii. 1.

(3) Fiery temperament or disposition ; mettle ; fire.

"Took fire and *heat* away from the best-tempered courage." *Shakesp. : 2 Henry IV.*, i. 1.

* (4) Haste, pressure, urgency.

"The *heat* is past ; follow no further now."
Shakesp. : 2 Henry IV., iv. 3.

* (5) Animation, fire ; as, The *heat* of eloquence.

"With all the strength of *heat* and eloquence."
Addison : Cato, iii. 1.

* (6) Any violent action uninterrupted ; a single effort.

"Many causes are required for refreshment betwixt the *heats.*"—*Dryden :*

II. *Technically :*

1. *Forging :*

(1) The mass or piece of iron undergoing forging.

(2) A single exposure to the fire : as, To shape a horseshoe at a single *heat.*

2. *Phys. :* In natural philosophy the term heat is used chiefly to mean, not the sensation which our bodies feel when we say that they are hot, but the particular state or condition of matter which causes this sensation. Two hypotheses regarding heat have had advocates :

(1) *The Theory of Emission :* It supposes heat to be caused by a subtle imponderable fluid surrounding the molecules of bodies so as to envelop them in a "heat atmosphere." These have a repelling effect on each other, thus tending to loosen or even dissolve cohesion. [EMISSION.]

(2) *The Theory of Undulation :* Advocated by Melloni and others. It supposes that heat is caused by an oscillatory or vibratory motion of the particles of a body. It is thus a condition of matter and not a substance. The hottest bodies are those in which the vibrations move quickest through the widest space. This is now the accepted hypothesis. It is called also the Mechanical or Dynamical Theory of Heat. [UNDULATORY.]

Heat makes bodies, whether solid, liquid, or gaseous, expand, while cold contracts them. [EXPANSION.] Water is a partial exception to the rule. [WATER.] In the case of a solid, heat can produce fusion at a certain definite temperature ; in that of liquids vaporisation. It is transmitted by radiation (q.v.), or by conduction (q.v.). Radiant heat is that produced by radiation, and the expressions ray of heat, thermal ray, or calorific ray may be used so as to correspond to the terms ray of light and luminous ray. Latent heat is that which is absorbed by solid bodies when they are subjected to calorific influence far more than sufficient to make them melt, and when at the very time they are in process of fusion. The heat does not raise the temperature of the solid till it is completely liquefied. It was discovered by Black, who taught it, in A.D. 1762. There is also a latent heat of vaporisation, being heat absorbed by liquids when being converted into vapour. Latent is opposed to sensible heat. Heat may be reflected or refracted [REFLECTION], or by being irregularly reflected in all directions, it may become scattered or diffused heat ; reflection and refraction may also polarise its rays, as happens to those of solar light. The heat which falls on a body is called incident heat. Specific heat is the quantity of heat required to raise the temperature of a body of a given weight 1° ; the unit of measure being the quantity required to raise the same weight of water to the same temperature. Heat may be produced by solar radiation, chemical action, friction, pressure, percussion, absorption, and imbibition ; by the conduction of powerful magnets and bodies in motion, &c. When moderate it is measured by the thermometer (q.v.), when great by a pyrometer (q.v.). It is used as a force or agent in the steam-engine and many other machines. It has a mechanical equivalent. (*Ganot*, &c.)

3. *Racing :* A single course in a race or contest consisting of two or more separate contests.

¶ For the difference between *heat* and *fire*, see FIRE.

heat-apoplexy, *s.*

Pathol.: A name for sunstroke (q.v.).

heat-engine, *s.* A thermo-dynamic engine in which motive power is produced by the development of heat. Such are steam and hot-air engines, and others which are effective by the explosion of gas, &c.

*** heat-oppressed,** *a.* Feverishly excited, heated.

"Proceeding from the *heat-oppressed* brain."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, ii. 1.

heat-spectrum, *s.*

Physics: The spectrum of calorific rays. As a beam of light after passing through a prism is dispersed into a spectrum (q.v.) of visible colours, which differ in apparent brightness, so the perceptible warmth is also dispersed into a band, which differs in various regions in the amount of heat and the special qualities of that heat. The heat is greatest of all at the extreme end of, or just beyond the visible red. Modern science only recognizes waves of different lengths and periods, each of which is adapted to produce certain effects. Thus it is that the most powerful heat-waves are slower than the slowest visible waves.

hēat, * heat-en, * hct-en, * het-in, *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *hǽtan,* from *hât* = hot; Icel. *heita;* O. H. Ger. *heizen.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To make hot; to communicate heat to; to cause to become warm or warmer.

"They should *heat* the furnace one seven times more than it was wont to be *heated.*"—*Daniel* iii. 19.

2. To cause to ferment.

"Hops lying undried *heats* them, and changes their colour."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To warm with heat or vehemence of passion or desire; to excite.

"*Heated* through and through with wrath and love."
Tennyson: Princess, iv. 145.

2. To excite; to make feverish or excited.

"Ay, to see meat fill knaves, and wine *heat* fools."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, i. 1.

* 3. To run a heat over, as in a race.

"Ere with spur we *heat* an acre."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, i. 2.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To become hot or warm by the communication of heat.

2. To become hot or warm by the process of fermentation; to ferment.

3. To become excited; to warm, to agitate.

"Let my liver rather *heat* with wine."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

4. To cause heat or feverishness in the body.

"Whatever increaseth the density of the blood . . . *heats,* because a denser body is hotter than a rarer."
—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

hēat, * heate, *pa. par.* [Heat, *v.*] Heated.

"Seven times more than it was wonte to be *heate.*"—*Geneva Bible* (1561), *Daniel* iii. 19.

hēat'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *heat; -er.*] One who or that which heats; specif.

1. A stove or furnace for warming a building, dry-house, or portion of a machine, as a calendering apparatus in a paper-mill, &c.

2. A block of iron, made red-hot in a fire, and then placed in an urn or smoothing-iron.

3. A pan in which the juice of sugar-cane, or the water gathered from the maple, receives a preliminary heating before reaching the evaporating-pan.

*** hēat'-fûl,** *a.* [Eng. *heat; -ful(l).*] Full of heat or warmth; hot.

hēath, * heeth, * hethe, *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *hadh;* Icel. *heidhi;* Sw. *hed;* Dan. *hede;* Dut. & Ger. *heide;* O. H. Ger. *heida;* Goth. *haithi.* Skeat thinks it to be from an Aryan base, *kaita* = a pasture, a heath.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Generally:*

(1) An open space of country, not necessarily covered by the plant mentioned under II. 1.

"When Zephirus eke with his sote brethe
Inspired hath in every holt and *hethe*
The tender croppes." *Chaucer: C. T.,* 6.

(2) Such a space covered thickly with herbs and shrubs.

"For the *heath,* which was the third part of our plot, I wish it to be framed as much as may be to a natural wildness. Trees I would have none in it, but some thickets."—*Bacon: Essays: Of Gardens.*

2. *Specially:*

(1) The species described under II. 1.

(2) The open spaces covered with it.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Botany:*

(1) (*Sing.*) The genus Erica (q.v.).

¶ The Cross-leaved heath is *Erica tetralix;* the Cornish heath, *E. vagans;* St. Dabeoc's heath, *Dabœcia polifolia.* Berried heath is the genus Empetrum (q.v.). Irish heath, *Menziesia;* Moor heath, *Gypsocallis;* and Sea heath, *Frankenia;* the Native heath of Otago, *Leucopogon Fraseri;* the Palm heath, *Rickea pandanifolia;* and the Scotch heath, *Erica cinerea.*

(2) (*Pl.*) The order Ericaceæ, by Lindley called Heathworts.

2. *Script.:* עֲרוֹעֵר (*aroer*), עָרְעָר (*aroer*) (Jer. xvii. 6, xlviii. 6), probably not a plant at all, but rendered by Gesenius bare, needy. Cf. Aroer the city, the name probably meaning ruins (Josh. xii. 2, &c.); also written *Arōr,* עֲרִיר (Judg. xi. 26.)

3. *Entom.:* A butterfly, moth, or other insect occurring on heaths.

¶ Common heath is *Fidonia atomaria,* a Geometer Moth; Large heath is *Epinephele Tithonus,* and Small heath, *Cœnonympha Pamphilus,* both British butterflies, family Satyridæ (*Newman*).

B. *As adj.:* Or or belonging to a heath in any of the senses given under A.

¶ Obvious compounds: *Heath-clad, heath-covered,* &c.

heath-bell, *s.*

Bot.: The same as Heather-bell (q.v.).

"Let the wild *heath-bell* flourish still."
Scott: Marmion, iii. (Introd.)

† heath-berry, *s.*

Bot.: Empetrum nigrum. [Crowberry.]

heath-bird, *s.* The heath cock (?).

"Like *heath-bird,* when the hawks pursue,
A barge across Loch Katrine flew."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, iii. 12.

heath-eggar, *s.*

Entom.: Lasiocampa callunæ, a moth of the family Bombycidæ, found on heaths in Scotland, the S.W. of Ireland, &c.

heath-flower, *s.* The flower of any heath, probably in the example *Calluna vulgaris.*

"Vainly did the *heath-flower* shed
Its moorland fragrance round his head."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, i. 33.

heath-game, *s.* The same as Heathcock (q.v.).

heath-grass, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Triodia (q.v.). *Triodia decumbens* is the Decumbent Heath grass. (*Hooker & Arnott.*)

† heath-pea, *s.*

Bot.: Lathyrus macrorhizus, formerly *Orobus tuberosus,* the Tuberous Bitter Vetch. [Bitter-vetch.]

heath-plant, *s.* Heath, heather.

heath-pout, *s.*

Ornith.: The heathcock (q.v.). Pout is a corruption of poult.

"Not *heath-pout,* or the rarer bird
Which Phasis or Ionia yields,
More pleasing morsels would afford
Than the fat olives of my fields."
Dryden: Second Epode of Horace.

heath-rivulet, *s.*

Entom.: Emmelesia ericetata, one of the Geometer Moths. (*Newman.*)

heath-rustic, *s.*

Entom.: Agrotis agathina, one of the Noctuas. (*Newman.*)

hēath'-cŏck, *s.* [Eng. *heath,* and *cock.*] The male of *Tetrao tetrix.*

Ornith.: The same as Blackcock (q.v.).

"Fields, or mountains by the *heathcock* ranged."
Wordsworth: Excursion, ch. vii.

hēath'-hĕn, *s.* [Eng. *heath,* and *hen.*]

Ornith.: The female of *Tetrao tetrix.* The female of the Heathcock (q.v.).

hēa'-ṭhen, * he-then, * he-thene, * hæthene, *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *hǽthen,* from *hǽth* = heath (q.v.).; Dut. *heiden,* from *heide* = heath; Icel. *heidhinn,* from *heidhr;* Sw. *heden,* from *hed;* Dan. *heden,* from *hede;* Ger. *heiden,* from *heide;* Goth. *haithno* = a heathen woman, from *haithi* = heath.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. A dweller on the heath.

2. An uncivilised man, a barbarian.

"And the *hethene* men deden to vs not litel courtesie."—*Wycliffe: Acts* xxviii. 1.

3. A hoyden, used of a man as well as of a woman. [Hoyden.] (*Trench.*)

4. In the same sense as II. 2 (q.v.).

II. *Technically:*

1. *Scripture:*

(1) *Old Test.:* A Gentile, one not a Jew; but with the further implication that he worshipped false gods, or that, if he served Jehovah, he did so by forbidden methods, and that, in consequence of his erroneous faith, he, or at least his fellow worshippers, practised moral abominations abhorrent to the true people of God. Heathen is the rendering of the Heb. word גּוֹיִם (*goim*) = peoples, nations, foreigners, gentiles; heathens in the special sense. In the A.V. it is sometimes rendered "nations," sometimes "gentiles," and sometimes "heathens." Cf. Lev. xxv. 44, xxvi. 45, 2 Sam. xxii. 44, 2 Kings xvi. 3, xvii. 15, xxi. 2, 2 Chron. xxviii. 3, xxxiii. 2, xxxvi. 14, Psalms ii. 1, cxxxv. 15, Jer. x. 2.

2. *New Testament:*

(1) The Greek equivalent for Heb. *goim* is ἔθνη (*ethnē*).

(*a*) In the same sense as No. 1.

(*b*) Those who are not of the Christian or Jewish faiths.

(2) *Theol., Missions, &c.:* The non-Christian portion of mankind, excluding the adherents of Judaism and Mohammedanism, as also Deists and Atheists.

¶ New views tend to take root first in cities and towns, then to spread to villages, and finally to affect the open country. The word heathen obtained its modern theological sense when the towns were Christian and the country chiefly of the prior ethnic faith. (Cf. the etym. of the word pagan.)

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Of or belonging to the portion of mankind defined under A. II. 2.

"Let him be to thee as a *heathen* man and a publican."—*Matthew* xiii. 17.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Unenlightened.

(2) Barbarous.

"The *heathen* Danes have left several traces of their religion in the upper part of Teesdale."—*Scott: Rokeby,* iv. 1. (Note.)

hēa'-ṭhen-dŏm, *s.* [A.S. *hǽthendóm.*]

1. The portion of the world in which heathenism is dominant.

2. The people taken collectively who hold heathenism as a religious belief.

3. Heathenism. (*C. Kingsley.*)

hēa'-ṭhen-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *heathen; -ish.*]

1. *Lit.:* Of or belonging to the heathens, their faiths or their practices.

"To alter the laws of *heathenish* religion."—*Hooker.*

2. *Fig.:* Barbarous, rapacious, cruel.

"That execrable Cromwell made a *heathenish* or rather inhuman edict."—*South.*

hēa'-ṭhen-ĭsh-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *heathenish; -ly.*] In a heathenish manner; as the heathens do.

"The King's statues, . . . which, it seems, were too *heathenishly* naked to be exposed."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting,* vol. ii., ch. iii.

hēa'-ṭhen-ĭsh-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *heathenish; -ness.*] The condition of being heathenish; heathenism.

"The obscenity, ribaldry, amorousnesse, *heathishnesse,* and profanenesse of most play-bookes."—*Prynne: Histrio-Mastix,* 2 iv. 1.

hēa'-ṭhen-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *heathen; -ism.*]

1. *Lit.:* The system of belief prevalent among the heathens viewed as if it were a unity.

"Not less zealous in our Christianity than Plato was in his *heathenism.*"—*Milton: Tetrachordon.*

2. *Fig.:* Debased moral condition.

*** hēa'-ṭhen-ize,** *v.t.* [Eng. *heathen; -ize.*] To render heathen.

"The continuance of these unscriptural terms . . . *heathenizes* all the common people."—*Account of Mr. Firmin's Religion* (1698), p. 63.

hēa'-ṭhen-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *heathen; -ness.*] Heathenish state; heathendom, as opposed to Christendom.

hēa'-ṭhen-rȳ, *s.* [Eng. *heathen; -ry.*]

1. The quality or state of being heathen; heathenism.

"Your *heathenry* and your laziness."—*C. Kingsley: Hypatia*, ch. vi.

2. Heathens collectively; heathendom.

***hēa'-ṭhen-shīp, *hæ-then-sipe,** *s.* [A.S. *hæthenscipe.*] The quality or state of being heathen; heathendom; paganism.

hēath'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *heath*; *-er* = the dweller on the heath.] Heath, chiefly, *Calluna vulgaris.*

"A night among the *heather* wad caller our bloods."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxviii.

¶ *Himalayan heather:*

Bot.: *Andromeda fastigiata.*

heather-bell, *s.* A bell-shaped corolla of one of the common heaths, *Erica cinerea* or *E. tetralix.*

"Away hath passed the *heather-bell.*"
Scott: Marmion, i. (Introd.)

heather-blutter, heather-bleat, heather-bleater, *s.*

Ornith.: The Common Snipe, *Scolopax gallinago.* (*Scotch.*)

heather-cow, *s.* (*Scotch.*)

1. A tuft or twig of heath. (*Hogg: Winter Tales*, i. 243.)

2. In Galloway a besom made of heath.

hēath'-ẽr-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *heather*; *-y.*] Abounding in or covered with heath; heathy; like heath.

"The antlered monarch of the waste
Sprung from his *heathery* couch in haste."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, i. 2.

hēath'-wŏrţ, *s. pl.* [Eng. *heath*, and *worts.*]

Bot.: The name given by Lindley to the order Ericaceæ (q.v.).

hēath'-ȳ, *a.* [Eng. *heath*; *-y.*] Full of or covered with heath.

"The fugitives sat on the *heathy* grass."—*Cooper: Hide & Seek*, p. 214.

hēat-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [HEAT, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Causing or tending to cause, or promoting warmth or heat; exciting; stimulating; stirring.

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of warming or imparting heat to anything.

"The *heating* of the oven."—*Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida*, i. 1.

heating-apparatus, *s.* A contrivance for warming buildings. This is effected in various ways, by means of close stoves, hot air, steam, or hot water flues, gas, or open fires.

heating-surface, *s.*

Steam-eng.: The fire-surface or amount of surface exposed on one side to fire and the other to water. The allowance per horse-power varies according to the type of the boiler.

heating-tube, *s.*

Steam: A water-tube in a steam-boiler surrounded by flame and connecting at each end with a water-space.

***hēat'-ĭng-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *heating*; *-ly.*] In a heating manner; so as to cause or communicate heat.

***hēat'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *heat*; *-less.*] Destitute of heat; without heat or warmth.

hēave, *heve, *heven, *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *hebban* (pa. t. *hóf*, pa. par. *hafen*): cogn. with Dut. *heffen*; Icel. *hefja*; Sw. *häfva*; Dan. *hæve*; O. H. Ger. *heffan*; Ger. *heben*; Goth. *hafjan.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) To lift, to raise. (Generally with the idea of effort and painfulness.)

"[Geraint] *heaved* his blade aloft."
Tennyson: Geraint & Enid, 572.

(2) To raise, draw, or force from the breast or heart.

"She *heaved* the name of father pantingly forth."
Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 3.

(3) To cause to rise.

"Who *heave* the white bosom, and wave the dark hair."
Scott: Last Words of Cadwallon.

* (4) To cause to swell; to fill.

"The glittering finny swarms,
That *heave* our friths."
Thomson.

(5) To throw, to cast, to send; especially of something weighty.

"Up the high hill he *heaves* a huge round stone."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xi. 736.

* **2.** *Figuratively:*

(1) To raise; to elevate in condition; to exalt.

"One *heaved* on high, to be hurled down below."
Shakesp.: Richard III, iv. 4.

(2) To puff up; to elate.

"The Scots, *heaved* up into high hope of victory."—*Hayward.*

II. *Technically:*

Nautical:

1. [*To heave down.*]

2. To haul on a rope or cable.

3. To cast the lead in sounding.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To be thrown, forced, or raised up; to rise.

2. To rise and fall as with alternate or successive motions: as the waves of the sea, the lungs in difficult or rapid respiration, the earth during an earthquake, &c.

"Rough Torre began to *heave* and move."
Tennyson: Elaine, 1,060.

3. To retch; to make an effort to vomit.

* **II.** *Figuratively:*

1. To pant, as after severe labour or exertion.

2. To labour, to struggle.

"The church of England had struggled and *heaved* at a reformation ever since Wycliffe's days."—*Atterbury.*

¶ (1) *To heave in stays:* To bring a ship's head to the wind.

(2) *To heave down:* To careen.

"The ship also was so leaky that I doubted it would be necessary to *heave* her *down* at Batavia."—*Cook: Voyages*, vol. ii., bk. iii., ch. vii.

(3) *To heave astern:* To draw the vessel aft.

(4) *To heave and set:* To ride hard.

(5) *To heave short:* To bring the ship above the anchor.

(6) *To heave in sight:* To come into sight or view.

(7) *To heave at the capstan, windlass, &c.:* To turn the capstan, windlass, &c., by means of bars, handspikes, &c.

hēave, *s.* [HEAVE, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language*

1. *Literally:*

(1) An upward motion or swelling, as of the waves of the sea; the lungs in heavy or hard respiration; the ground in an earthquake, &c.

"None could guess whether the next *heave* of the earthquake would settle them on the first foundation, or swallow them."—*Dryden.*

(2) The act of throwing, lifting, or casting; as, a *heave* of a stone.

(3) An effort to rise; a struggle.

* **2.** *Figuratively:*

(1) A rising of the breast: a sigh.

"There's matter in these sighs; these profound *heaves*
You must translate." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iv. 1.

(2) An effort to vomit; a retching.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Farriery (Pl.):* A disease in horses, characterized by heavy and laborious respiration.

2. *Min.:* A displacement of the strata or mineral vein by a dislocation.

heave-offering, *s.*

Judaism: The rendering of the Heb. word תְּרוּמָה (*terumah*) = (1) an oblation, an offering, a gift, (2) a sacrifice consecrated by elevating it; רוּם (*rum*) = to elevate oneself. When Aaron was consecrated high priest, Moses and his coadjutors were enjoined to sanctify or set apart the shoulder of the ram used for the consecration, called the shoulder of the heave-offering, which was to be waved and heaved up. It thenceforth became Aaron's and his sons', as an offering by the Israelites from their peace offerings to Jehovah. Similar arrangements were to be carried out in all future time (Exod. xxix. 27, 28), and all heave-offerings were to belong to Aaron and his sons, with their legitimate successors (Num. xviii. 8, 19).

They were specially given in connection with peace offerings (Lev. vii. 11–14). Heave-offerings were to be given when the first bread of the land was consumed, and in connection with the produce of the threshing-floor (Num. xv. 19–21; cf. Deut. xii. 6). Even tithes were looked on as heave-offerings (xviii. 24); so was a share of the prisoners, animals, and other prey taken in war (xxxi. 28, 29, 41).

"Ye shall offer a cake of the first of your dough for an *heave-offering.*"—*Numbers* xv. 20.

heave-shoulder, *s.*

Judaism: The shoulder of the ram used in the consecration of Aaron, used as a heave-offering. [HEAVE-OFFERING.]

"So supper came up. And first a *heave-shoulder* and a wave-breast were set on the table before them."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

heaven, Heaven (as **hĕv'n**), *** heef-en, * heof-en, * heof-ene, * heov-en, * hev-en, * hev-ene,** *s.* [A.S. *heofon, hiófon, hefon*; O. Icel. *hifinn*; O. Sax. *hevan.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *More or less literally (Of the form* heaven):

(1) The atmosphere surrounding the globe.

"And fowl that may fly above the earth in the open firmament of *heaven.*"—*Genesis* i. 20.

(2) The region beyond the atmosphere, studded with stars.

"I will multiply thy seed as the stars of the *heaven.*"—*Gen.* xxii. 17.

(3) The abode of God and the blessed. [II. 1.] With reference to the two foregoing meanings, this is sometimes called the heaven of heavens (Deut. x. 14; 1 Kings viii. 27), or the third heaven.

"Caught up to the third *heaven.*"—2 *Cor.* xii. 2.

2. *More or less figuratively:*

(1) *Of the form* heaven:

(*a*) Any place considered as a supremely blessed one in which to live.

"Ere Douglasses to ruin driven,
Were exiled from their native *heaven.*"
Scott: Lady of the Lake, ii. 8.

†(*b*) A person association with whom would, it is believed, cause the highest felicity.

"The *heaven* thou preachest or the *heaven* thou art."
Moore: Veiled Prophet of Khorassan.

(*c*) Love, viewed as the sweetest of felicity.

(*d*) Any social, intellectual, moral, or other elevation, sublimity of position, or of ascent.

"O, for a muse of fire, that would ascend
The brightest *heaven* of invention."
Shakesp.: Henry V. i. (Chorus.)

(2) *Of the form* Heaven:

(*a*) God.

"*Heaven* from above, and Conscience from within,
Cries in his startled ear—Abstain from sin!"
Cowper: Progress of Error, 47.

(*b*) The imaginary pagan divinities. In this sense often in the plural.

¶ The exclamation, Heavens! may have originally been an appeal in some moment of great excitement for aid to the heathen gods.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Theol.:* The place or state of the blessed.

(1) *Ethnic belief:* Heaven among the Greeks and Latins was regarded as the home of the greater gods, not as the abode of the just after death. In Hesiod (*Works & Days*, i. 165) there is a reference to the Islands of the Blest, where the heroes of the Fourth Age were to pass a second life. Afterwards the Elysian Fields, by Pindar placed in the extreme west, though they often were thought to be beneath the earth, were supposed to be the home of the spirits of the just. In most of the ethnic beliefs, heaven, as a state, is a realization of the earthly *summum bonum.* There are three chief sites of the ethnic heaven: (1) Some distant part of this earth: "The seats of happiness are represented by some Hindu writers to be vast mountains on the north of India" (*Dalton: Descr. of the People of India*, p. 485); (2) below the earth (*Virgil: Æneid* vi. 637, *sqq.*), as many of the lower races still think; and (3) in the extreme west, an opinion with poetic beauty in its favour, since it is in that region the Sun descends to his home, the land where, according to the solar myths, there is no more night.

(2) *Jewish:* Many passages relate to heaven, or the heaven of heavens, as the special abode of God (1 Kings viii. 27) and very high (Job xxii. 12). With regard to man, the references in the Old Testament to a state of existence beyond the present are few; these few, however, assign joy and pleasure to the righteous (Psalm xvi. 10, 11), attended by resplendent glory (Dan. xii. 2, 3).

(3) *Christian:* The heaven of blessedness is spoken of as if its locality was upward from the earth (Luke xxiv. 51; John i. 32; Rev. xi. 12, xxi. 10). God, whom the disciples and Christians generally were taught to address as their Father, is there (Matt. v. 16, 45, 48; vi. 9); Christ came thence at first (1 Cor. xv. 47), and, when His mission to earth was complete, reascended thither (Luke xxiv. 51). The Holy Spirit was sent down from heaven (1 Pet. i.

12); the throne of God is there (Rev. iv. 2; v. 1); nay, in one sense, all heaven is that throne (Matt. v. 34). Innumerable angels are in heaven, surrounding the Divine throne (Rev. v. 11); there is a temple also (Rev. xi. 19; xiv. 17; xvi. 17). Multitudes of persons, sealed as the servants of God, out of every nation, shall be there, clothed in white robes, and with palms in their hands (Rev. vii. 3, 9). They shall no more hunger or thirst, or feel undue heat or any sorrow (13–17). This felicity will not be reached till after the resurrection when this corruptible shall put on incorruption, and this mortal immortality, death, the last enemy, being destroyed (1 Cor. xv. 26, 54).

2. *Symbolism:* Heaven, in the Table of Symbols of the early ages, is represented by the segment of a circle, sometimes of blue, or of the three colours of the rainbow; the universe by a globe of blue.

¶ *Host of heaven:*

1. The stars.

"And when thou seest the sun, and the moon, and the stars, even all the *host of heaven*."—*Deut.* iv. 19.

2. Angels.

"I saw the Lord sitting on his throne, and all the *host of heaven* standing by him on his right hand and on his left."—1 *Kings* xxii. 19.

¶ Obvious compounds: * *Heaven-aspiring, heaven-banished, heaven-commissioned, heaven-daring, heaven-defying, heaven-guided, heaven-loved, heaven-protected,* &c.

***heaven-begot,** *a.* Begotten by a celestial power; heaven-born.

"If I am *heaven-begot*, assert your son."
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

heaven-born, *a.* Born of a celestial power; sent from heaven; inspired.

"The *heaven-born* poet must stand forth."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

heaven-bred, *a.* Produced or taught in heaven; of divine origin; divine.

"Much is the force of *heaven-bred* poesy."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 2.

heaven-bridge, *s.*

Compar. Relig.: A bridge, sometimes called the Bridge of Death, supposed to reach from this world to heaven, spanning the abyss of hell. Along this bridge the souls of the departed must travel: the good to pass over in safety, the wicked to fall into the abyss. It is spoken of under different names in the Zend-Avesta (*Sacred Books of the East*, iv. 213), in the Rabbinical literature (*Midrash. Yalkut Reubeni*, s.v. Gehinnom), and the Preliminary Discourse (§ iv.) to Sale's translation of the Korân. This bridge exists in the mythology of the Javanese, the Karens, the Bornese, the Greenlanders, and the Indians of North and South America. It has a place in the myth of Baldur; it lingers in the North Country aong of "The Brig o' Dread," and to this day the peasant of Nièvre tells of a little board,

"Pas pu longue, pas pu large
Qu'un ch'veu de la Sainte Viarge,"

put by St. John between the earth and Paradise.

"Among these people the *Heaven-bridge* is a sword; those who cross become men, those who dare not women."—*Tylor: Early History of Mankind* (ed. 1878), p. 360.

***heaven-built,** *a.* Built by the agency of the gods.

"His arms had wrought the destined fall
Of sacred Troy, and razed her *heaven-built* wall."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey i. 4.

heaven-descended, *a.* Sent down from heaven; heaven-born.

heaven-directed, *a.*

1. Raised or pointing towards the sky.

"Who taught that *heaven-directed* spire to rise?"
Pope: Moral Essays, iii. 261.

2. Taught, guided, or directed by the power of heaven.

"O sacred weapon; left for truth's defence;
To all but *heaven-directed* hands denied."
Pope: Ep. to Sat. ii. 214.

heaven-fallen, *a.* Fallen from heaven; driven from heaven.

heaven-gate, *s.* The gate or entrance of heaven.

"The unwelcome news
From earth arrived at *heaven-gate*."
Milton: P. L., x. 22.

heaven-gifted, *a.* Bestowed by heaven. (*Milton: Samson Agonistes*, 36.)

heaven-god, *s.*

Compar. Relig.: The sky personified and worshipped as the supreme deity. The heaven-god of the primitive Aryan was Dyu, the bright sky, afterwards Dyaus pitar, the Heaven father, consort of the Earth mother. The Ζεὺς πατὴρ of the Greeks was credited with all celestial phenomena. A fragment from Sophocles (293)—which Plumptre translates

"The air is Zeus, Zeus earth, and Zeus the heaven.
Zeus all that is, and what transcends them all"—

and one line of Ennius—

"Aspice hoc sublime candens, quem omnes invocant Jovem"—

preserved for us in Cicero (*De Nat. Deor.*, iii. 4)—show that among the Greeks and Latins the heaven-god became later the god of heaven. Tylor (*Primitive Culture*, ii., 231 *sqq.*) traces a similar development in the religion of the North-American Indians, the Zulus, the tribes of Western Africa, the Tatar tribes; and among the Chinese Tien (Heaven) is in personal shape the Shang-ti, or Upper Emperor, the lord of the Universe.

"With such evidence perfectly accords the history of the *Heaven-god* among our Indo-European race."—*Tylor: Primitive Culture*, ii. 234.

heaven-guided, *a.* Guided or directed by the powers of heaven.

heaven-gulf, *s.*

Compar. Relig.: The same as the River of Death (q.v.).

"The *heaven-gulf* which has to be passed on the way to the Land of Spirits has a claim to careful discussion."—*Tylor: Early History of Mankind* (ed. 1878), p. 363.

*** heaven-hued,** *a.* Of the colour of the skies; blue, azure. (*Shakesp.: Complaint of a Lover*, 215.)

heaven-inspired, *a.* Inspired by heaven; divinely inspired.

heaven-kissing, *a.* Touching, as it were, the sky; exceeding lofty, reaching into the clouds. (*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 4.)

heaven-sent, *a.* Sent or commissioned by God.

"The creed and standard of the *Heaven-sent* Chief."
Moore: Veiled Prophet of Khorassan.

heaven-touched, *a.* Touched by Divine power.

"Your *heaven-touched* hearts disdain the sordid crime."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 61.

heaven-tree, *s.*

Compar. Relig.: The mythic tree or vine which figures in many primitive beliefs as affording a means of ascent from the regions underground to the surface of the earth, or from the surface of the earth to the sky. Tylor says that variants of this myth have been found in the Malayan and Polynesian districts, in North and South America, in Borneo, the Celebes, and in New Zealand. In this country it survives in the nursery tale Jack and the Bean Stalk, which, strangely enough, is little koowo among cognate peoples.

"There was a *heaven-tree* where people went up and down, and when it fell it stretched some sixty miles."—*Tylor: Early History of Mankind* (3rd ed.), p. 357. (Note.)

*** heaven-warring,** *a.* Warring or fighting against heaven. (*Milton: P. L.*, ii. 424.)

heaven-worshippers, *s. pl.* [Cœlicolæ.]

***heaven** (as **hĕv'n**), *v.t.* [Heaven, *s.*] To place in heaven; to make supremely happy.

"He *heavens* himself on earth."—*Adams: Works*, i. 194.

*** heaven-ize (heaven** as **hĕv'n),** *v.t.* [Eng. *heaven; -ize.*] To render divine or fit for heaven.

"But, O my soul, if thou be once soundly *heavenized* in thy thoughts and affections, it shall be otherwise with thee."—*Bishop Hall: Sol.* 80.

*** heaven-like, * heaven-lyke (heaven** as **hĕv'n),** *a.* [Eng. *heaven: -like.*] Heavenly (q.v.).

"Meune farre aboue the common sorte, or as you woulde saye, *heauenlyke* felowes."—*Udal: Marke* viii.

heaven-li-ness (heaven as **hĕv'n),** *s.* [Eng. *heavenly; -ness.*] The quality or state of being heavenly; heavenly nature.

"Your *heavenliness*
Hath now vouchsafed itself to represent
To our dim eyes." *Sir J. Davies: Orchestra.*

heaven-ly * heaven-lye, * heven-li (heaven as **hĕv'n),** *a.* & *adv.* [A.S. *heofonlic.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to heaven; celestial; inhabiting heaven; fixed in the heavens.

"To stop the course of the *heavenly* bodies."—*Farmer: On Miracles*, ch. i., § 1.

2. Fit or united for heaven; divine, angelic; supremely blessed or excellent.

"'Twas bright, 'twas *heavenly*, but 'tis past."
Moore: Fire-Worshippers.

*** B.** *As adv.:* In a manner resembling that of heaven; like a celestial being.

"She was *heavenly* true." *Shakesp.: Othello*, v. 2.

¶ For the difference between *heavenly* and *celestial*, see Celestial.

¶ Obvious compounds: *Heavenly-born, heavenly-guided, heavenly-harnessed,* &c.

heavenly-annunciation, *s.* The annunciation of Jesus by the angels from heaven.

¶ *Order of the Heavenly Annunciation:*

Eccles. & Ch. Hist.: An order of nuns founded by Victoria Fornari, in 1602, by permission of the Archbishop of Genoa.

heavenly-fruit, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Diospyros.

heavenly-minded, *a.* Having the affections or heart set on heaven and heavenly things.

heavenly-mindedness, *s.* The quality or state of being heavenly-minded.

heaven-ward (heaven as **hĕv'n),** *adv.* [Eng. *heaven; -ward.*] Towards heaven.

hēav'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *heav(e); -er.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that which heaves or lifts; specifically, a labourer employed in docks in landing goods from barges, &c.; also in composition, as a coal-*heaver.*

2. *Naut.:* A handspike; a staff employed in setting up the topmast shrouds, in frapping the topmasts, &c.

hēaves, *s. pl.* [Heave, *s.*, II. 1.]

hĕav'-ĭ-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *heavy; -ly.*]

1. In a heavy manner; with great weight.

2. In a strong, violent, or fierce manner; violently, furiously.

"But Grast-heart . . . laid so *heavily* at him with his sword, that he forced him to a retreat."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

3. In a heavy, sad, or despondent manner; sadly, sorrowfully; with an air of dejection.

"Why looks your grace so *heavily* to-day."
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 4.

4. Grievously, oppressively.

"How *heavily* this befell to the poor gentlewoman."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, iii. 1.

***** 5. With difficulty.

"Took off their chariot-wheels that they drave *heavily*."—*Exod.* xiv. 25.

***** 6. Bitterly, grievously.

"Our mariners complained *heavily* against the people."—*Hacklugt: Voyages*, iii. 105.

hĕav'-ĭ-nĕss, * hĕav'-ĭ-nĕsse, * hev-i-ness, *hev-y-nesse, *s.* [Eng. *heavy; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being heavy; weight, gravity; ponderousness.

2. Sadness, despondency, or dejection of mind; lowness of spirits.

"A moment's *heaviness* they feel."
Wordsworth: Mother's Return.

3. Drowsiness, torpor, dullness of spirit, languor.

"Your story put *heaviness* in me."
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

4. Oppression, weight, burden, affliction: as, the *heaviness* of taxation.

***** 5. Deepness or richness of soil.

"By reason of the fatness and *heaviness* of the ground."—*Arbuthnot:*

hĕav'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Heave, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of lifting or raising.

2. A rising or swelling; a panting; a deep sigh.

"'Tis such as you,
That creep like shadows by him, and do sigh
At each his needless *heavings*."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, ii. 2.

*** hĕav'-ĭ-sŏme,** *a.* [Eng. *heavy; -some.*] Dull, dark, drowsy, heavy.

hĕav'-ȳ (1), *** heav-ie, * hev-i, * hev-y,** *a.* & *adv.* [A.S. *hefig*, lit. = hard to heave, from *hebban* = to heave; cogn. with Icel. *höfigr*, from *hefja* = to heave; O. H. Ger. *hepig, hebig*, from *hepfan, heffan* = to heave.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Hard to be lifted on account of its weight; weighty; ponderous; the opposite to light.

2. Weighed down; burdened with a load; loaded.

"Where ride Massilia's triremes
Heavy with fair-haired slaves."
Macaulay: Lay of Horatius, v.

3. Not easily borne; grievous; hard; oppressive; cruel; severe. (Of persons and things.)

"Whose *heavy* hand hath bowed you to the grave."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, III. i.

4. Sad; mournful; grievous.

"Sent hither by my husband to impart
The *heavy* news."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. i.

5. Hard to accomplish; difficult: as, a *heavy* task.

* 6. Full of weight or importance; important; weighty.

"Trust him not in matter of *heavy* consequence."—*Shakesp.: All's Well That Ends Well*, II. 5.

7. Weighed down with care, sorrow, pain, trouble, &c.

8. Drowsy; weary; sleepy.

"He came and found them asleep again; for their eyes were *heavy*."—*Matthew* xxvi. 43.

* 9. Moving slowly or with difficulty.

10. Dull; inanimate; wanting in life, spirit, or animation.

"A work was to be done, a *heavy* writer to be encouraged, and accordingly many thousand copies were bespoke."—*Swift.*

* 11. Stupid; foolish; brutish.

"O *heavy* ignorance!" *Shakesp.: Othello*, II. i.

12. Impeding or clogging motion or action; cloggy: as, a *heavy* road.

13. Tedious; slow; wearisome.

"If time be *heavy* on your hands."
Tennyson: Lady Clara Vere de Vere, 66.

14. Acting or moving with violence or force; strong; violent; forcible.

"The stroke upon his shield so *heavie* lites
That to the ground it doubleth him full low."
Spenser: F. Q., I. viii. 16.

15. Dark; gloomy; threatening; lowering.

"With *heavy* eye, knit brow, and strengthless pace."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 709.

16. Caused, or appearing to be caused, by some superincumbent weight: as, a *heavy* pain.

17. Not easily acted upon by the stomach; not easily digested; indigestible; said of food.

18. Not properly fermented or raised; solid; clammy; as bread.

19. Having much strength or body; said of wines, ales, &c.

* 20. Rich in soil; fertile: as, *heavy* lands.

21. Plentiful; abundant: as, a *heavy* crop.

* 22. Deep; loud: as, a *heavy* noise.

* 23. Great with young; pregnant.

* **B.** *As adv.*: Heavily.

¶ *The Heavies*: [Heavy-cavalry].

heavy-armed, * **heavye-armed,** *a.* Bearing heavy armour or arms, and so used for slow movements; in opposition to the light-armed soldiers, used for skirmishing or rapid movements.

heavy-cavalry, *s.* So called from their equipment and weight. The Household Cavalry (Cuirassiers), the Fourth and Fifth Dragoon Guards, and the First and Second Dragoons, are so classed in the English service. There are no Heavy Cavalry in the service of the United States, all of our cavalry being classed as light.

heavy-gaited, *a.* Moving slowly and heavily. (*Shakesp.: Richard II.*, iii. 2.)

heavy-handed, *a.* Clumsy; awkward; not dexterous.

* **heavy-headed,** *a.* Dull; stupid; brutish. (*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, i. 4.)

* **heavy-hearted,** *a.* Sad; mournful: heavy at heart.

heavy-laden, *a.* Laden with a heavy burden; heavily laden.

"Come unto me all ye that labour and are *heavy-laden*, and I will give you rest."—*Matt.* xi. 28.

* **heavy-sad,** *a.* Very sad or heavy at heart. (*Shakesp.: Richard II.*, ii. 2.)

* **heavy-sailing,** *a.* Sailing slowly and heavily.

heavy-spar, *s.* [Barite.]

* **heavy-stone,** *s.*

Min.: The same as Cenite (q.v.).

* **heavy-thick,** *a.* Thick and heavy. (*Shakesp.: King John*, iii. 3.)

heavy-weight, *s.* A person or animal of more than the average weight; specif., in sporting, a horse, jockey, boxer, &c., who carries or is of more than the average weight.

hēav'-ў (2), *a.* [Eng. *heav(e); -y.*] Suffering from or affected with the heaves.

* **hĕav'-ў,** * **hev-i-en,** * **hev-i-in,** * **hev-y,** *v.t.* [A.S. *hefigian.*] [Heavy, *a.*] To make heavy.

"And eftsone he gede and preide and seide the same word. Her yghen weren *hevyed*."—*Wycliffe: Mark* xiv.

hĕav'-ў-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *heavy; -ish.*] Rather heavy. (*Hood: The Forge.*)

* **hēaz'-ў,** *a.* [A variant of *wheezy* (q.v.).] Hoarse, wheezy; short of breath.

hĕb'-dō-măd, * **heb-do-made,** *s.* [Lat. *hebdomas* (genit. *hebdomadis*), from Gr. ἑβδομάς (*hebdomas*) = a week; ἑβδομας (*hebdomas*) = seventh; ἑπτα (*hepta*) = seven.] A period or space of seven days; a week.

"I Daniel was so heincy by three *hebdomads* of dayes that I ate no delicate meatis."—*Joye: Expos. of Daniel*, x.

hĕb-dŏm'-ą-dal, *a.* [Lat. *hebdomas* (genit. *hebdomadis*); Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*]

* 1. Weekly; consisting of seven days.

2. Meeting weekly: as, an *hebdomadal* council.

"As for *hebdomadal* periods, or weeks, in regard of their sabbaths, they were observed by the Hebrews."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iv., ch. xii.

* 3. Fickle, changeable.

"All this from listening to variable, *hebdomadal* politicians."—*Burke: On a Regicide Peace*, Let. 4.

hĕb-dŏm'-ą-dal-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *hebdomadal; -ly.*] Weekly, each week.

"Sent to me *hebdomadally* in a brown paper wrapper."—*J. R. Lowell: Biglow Papers.*

hĕb-dŏm'-ą-dar-ў, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *hebdomas* (genit. *hebdomadis*); Eng. adj. suff. *-ary.*]

* **A.** *As adj.*: The same as Hebdomadal (q.v.).

"This blessed *hebdomadary* round."
Beaumont: Psyche, c. 18, s. 83.

B. *As subst.*: In the Roman Church, a member of a chapter or convent, whose week it is to officiate in the choir, rehearse the anthems and prayers, and perform other services which on extraordinary occasions are performed by the superiors.

hĕb-dŏm'-ą-dĕr, *s.* [Lat. *hebdomas* (genit. *hebdomadis*); Eng. suff. *-er.*] The same as Hebdomadary (q.v.).

* **hĕb-dō-măt'-ĭ-cal,** *a.* [Lat. *hebdoma(s)*; *t* connective, and Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*] Hebdomadal, weekly.

"Far from the conceit of deambulatory, *hebdomatical*, or peradventure, ephemeral office."—*Bp. Morton: Episcopacy Asserted*, p. 142.

Hē'-bē, *s.* [Gr.]

1. *Class. Antiq.*: The goddess of youth, daughter of Jupiter and Juno. In Olympus she appears as a kind of handmaiden, presenting the nectar at the banquets of the gods, preparing the chariot of Juno, and bathing and anointing the wounds of Mars. In the arts she is represented as a young virgin crowned with flowers, arrayed in a variegated garment, with an eagle by her side. She was believed to have the power of restoring the bloom of youth and beauty to the aged.

Hebe.

2. *Astron.*: An asteroid, the sixth found. It was discovered by Henecke, July 1, 1847.

* **hē'-bęn,** *s.* [Fr. *hébène*; Lat. *hebenus, hebenum.*] Ebony (q.v.).

"The tough shaft of *heben* wood."
Scott: Bridal of Triermain, iii. 13.

* **hĕb'-ĕ-nŏn,** *s.* [Henbane.]

* **hĕb'-ĕ-tāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *hebetatus*, pa. par. of *hebeto* = to make blunt or dull: *hebes* (genit. *hebetis*) = blunt, dull; Fr. *hébéter.*] To make blunt or dull; to dull, to stupefy.

"Beef may confer a robustness on the limbs of my son, but will *hebetate* and clog his intellectuals."—*Arbuthnot & Pope: Martin Scriblerus*, ch. iv.

* **hĕb'-ĕ-tāte,** *a.* [Lat. *hebetatus.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.*: Dull, blunt, obtuse.

II. *Bot.*: Having a soft, obtuse termination.

* **hĕb-ĕ-tā-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *hebetatio*, from *hebetatus*, pa. par. of *hebeto* = to make dull or blunt.]

1. The act of making dull, blunt, or obtuse.

2. The state of being dull, blunt, or obtuse.

* **hĕ-bē'-te,** *a.* [Fr. *hébète*, from Lat. *hebes* (genit. *hebetis*).] Dull, blunt, obtuse, stupid.

"Observe how *hebete* and dull they are."—*Ellis: Knowledge of Divine Things*, p. 325.

hĕb'-ĕ-tine, *s.* [Lat. *hebes* (genit. *hebetis*) = dull, dim, faint, and suff. *-ine* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: The same as Willemite (q.v.).

* **hĕb'-ĕ-tūde,** *s.* [Lat. *hebetudo*, from *hebes* (genit. *hebetis*) = dull, blunt.] Dullness, bluntness, obtuseness, stupidity.

"The body is perfectly free from pain, oppression, *hebetude*, and every species of uneasiness."—*Cogan: On the Passions*, pt. ii., ch. iii.

Hĕ-brā'-ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *Hebraicus*, from *Hebræus* = a Hebrew.] Of or pertaining to the Hebrews; designating the language of the Hebrews.

* **Hĕ-brā'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *Hebraic; -al.*] The same as Hebraic (q.v.).

Hĕ-brā'-ĭc-al-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *Hebraical; -ly.*] After the manner of the Hebrews; in the Hebrew manner or fashion.

Hē'-brā-ĭsm, *s.* [Fr. *Hébraisme.*] An idiom, manner, or custom peculiar to the Hebrews; an expression or manner of speaking peculiar to the Hebrew language.

"Milton has infused a great many Latinisms, as well as Grecisms and *Hebraisms*, into his poem."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 285.

Hē'-brā-ist, *s.* [Lat. *Hebræus* = Hebrew.] One learned in the Hebrew language and literature.

Hē-brā-ĭst'-ĭc, Hē-brā-ĭst'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *Hebraist; -ic, -ical.*] Pertaining to or resembling Hebrew.

Hē-brā-ĭst'-ĭc-al-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *Hebraistical; -ly.*] In a Hebraistic sense; with a Hebrew signification or idiom.

"Which is *Hebraistically* used in the New Testament."—*Kitto: Cycl. Bibl. Liter.* (3rd ed.), ii. 105.

* **Hē'-brā-ĭze,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Gr. Ἑβραίζω (*Hebraizō*).]

A. *Trans.*: To make Hebrew; to convert into a Hebrew idiom.

B. *Intrans.*: To speak Hebrew; to act according to Hebrew manners or fashions.

Hē'-brew (ew as ô), *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *Hébreu*; Lat. *Hebræus*; Gr. Ἑβραῖος (*Hebraios*); from Heb. עִבְרִי (*Hibhri*), from עָבַר (*Habhar*) = to pass; or, in the opinion of Gesenius, a primitive word connected with עֵבֶר (*Hebher*) = the region beyond the Euphrates. Hence the Septuagint renders it Περάτης (*Peratēs*) = a stranger from a foreign land.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *In the Bible generally*: An appellation given in the Bible to the Israelites. It was used chiefly by foreigners, or by Jews when addressing foreigners.

"For indeed I was stolen away out of the land of the *Hebrews*."—*Genesis* xl. 15.

2. *In part of the New Testament (Pl.)*: The Jews who spake the later "Hebrew,"—*i.e.*, the Aramæan—in contradistinction to the "Grecians" or Hellenists—*i.e.*, Jews—who spoke Greek.

"There arose a murmuring of the Grecians against the *Hebrews*."—*Acts* vi. 1.

3. The language spoken by the Israelitish nation. [Hebrew language.]

B. *As adj.*: Of or belonging to the Israelites or their tongue.

"The *Hebrew* servant which thou hast brought unto us."—*Genesis* xxxix. 17.

¶ (1) *Hebrew character*:

1. *Palæography*: The character in which the Hebrew language is now written. This, called the square character, was not the earliest. The general opinion is that it came into use only in the centuries immediately preceding the birth of Christ, or even about the commencement of the Christian era itself. The character on the Maccabee coins is like the Samaritan, rather than the square Hebrew

one. Gesenius, however, attributes the introduction of the square character to Ezra, and considers that the letters on coins were intentionally of archaic form. At first there were no vowel points. Those now existing were supplied by the Masorites about the seventh century of the Christian era.

(2) *Entom.:* A moth, *Tæniocampa gothica*, of the family Orthosidæ. The "Hebrew character" on the wings is a black mark, like the figure 7 or a prostrate L.

2. *Hebrew Language:*

Philol.: The language spoken by the Hebrews (q.v.). Prof. Max Müller divides the Semitic "family" of languages into three "classes" or sub-families: Arabic or Southern, Hebraic or Middle, and Aramæan or Northern. Under the second category he includes (1) Biblical Hebrew, (2) the Samaritan, as existing in the Samaritan Pentateuch, third century A.D.; (3) the Carthaginian or Phœnician of inscriptions. In the earliest books of the Old Testament it is already found in a high state of development. Only two periods of the language are traceable, a golden and a silver age. The latter was characterized by an increasing infusion of Aramæan words and idioms. This process began with the rise of the Assyrian power; it advanced when the colonists were brought from the East to occupy the place of the ten tribes carried into exile; and it became yet more firmly established during the Babylonian captivity. During the exile the common people lost their native tongue, though the upper classes spoke it; and the Hebrew tongue of the New Testament (Acts xxii. 2) is Aramæan. The parentheses after the Hebrew words in the Encyclopædic Dictionary are transliterations and not pronunciation marks.

¶ *Epistle to the Hebrews:*

Scrip. Canon: One of the most important epistles of the New Testament. Clement of Rome referred to it about A.D. 96, as did Justin Martyr in the second century, followed in due time by many other Christian fathers. When the epistle was written, the temple worship seems still to have continued (v. 1–4, viii. 3, ix. 25, &c.), which would place its date earlier than A.D. 70, the year when Jerusalem was destroyed. Its author was not one of those who had heard Jesus, but belonged to the generation immediately succeeding (ii. 3). Who he was, is a question which has excited difference of opinion both in ancient and modern times. The Greek fathers generally attributed the epistle to St. Paul; the Latin Churches in Europe and Northern Africa were long of a different opinion, but by the commencement of the fourth century the Eastern view largely prevailed, in the West as well as in the East, and by the commencement of the fifth century it was everywhere dominant. Jerome and Augustine had much influence in giving it currency, which it retained to the Reformation. Erasmos, Cardinal Cajetan, Luther, Calvin, Beza, and others, revived the old doubts. The Council of Trent gave a decision in favour of St. Paul, but in Protestant countries the question is still held to be a debateable one. Passages such as x. 34 and xiii. 23 might well have been written by St. Paul during his imprisonment at Rome, and there are a multitude of expressions in Hebrews like those of the epistles admitted to be St. Paul's. But, taken as a whole, the Greek composition is more finished and more rhetorical than that of the apostle. If Paul was not the author, who was? The early Church said Clement of Rome or St. Luke or Silas, called also Silvanus; Luther suggested Apollos, a much more probable opinion, which has since been ably defended in Germany by Semler, Bleek, De Wette, Tholuck, &c.

The "Hebrews" to whom the epistle was addressed were the Jewish converts to Christianity, specially those resident in Palestine, to whom Aramæan was vernacular, though they knew Greek. Some fathers thought that the Greek epistle was translated from Aramæan, but it has all the characteristics of an original writing. The Old Testament quotations are from the Septuagint, even where it differs from the Hebrew, as if the author had not been familiar with the latter tongue. His treatment of types, symbols, &c., is suggestive of Philo and the Alexandrian writers, but this is not conclusive as to the epistle having been written in Egypt.

Its canonical authority was accepted in the early Church by many who denied its Pauline authorship. Eusebius places it among his Homologoumena (q.v.), and there has never been any impeachment of its integrity.

Internal evidence shows that the Palestinian Christians to whom it was addressed were in great danger of being seduced or persecuted again into the Judaism, which they had left (x. 32–39). The epistle was designed to keep them stedfast. It opens with arguments for the divinity of Christ and His consequent superiority to the angels. Hence Christianity bestowed through Him is superior to Judaism communicated by means of angels (i., ii. 1–3); He, a son, is superior to Moses, a servant, (iii. 5, 6); His everlasting priesthood is superior to that of Aaron (vii.); His sacrifice was an effective one, of which those of Judaism were only types and shadows (ix.); Christianity was founded on the New Coveoant, which was to abide, while the Old one decayed and was ready to vanish away (viii. 13). Let the converts hold fast their Christian belief (ii. 1–3, x. 32–39), avoid apostasy (vi. 4–9), and imitate the ancient worthies, whose animating principle was faith (xi.), seeking for a "continuing city" in another world rather than in this (xiii. 14).

Hebrew-wise, *adv.* In an opposite sense; in allusion to the fact that Hebrew is read from right to left, and that Hebrew books commence where books in European languages end.

> "The thesis, *vice-versâ*, put
> Should *Hebrew-wise* be understood."
> *Prior: Another Epistle to Fleetwood Shephard.*

Hē'-brew-ĕss (ew as ô), *s.* [Eng. *Hebrew; -ess.*] A Hebrew woman; an Israelitish woman.

* **Hē'-brew-ĭst (ew as ô),** *s.* [Eng. *Hebrew; -ist.*] The same as Hebraist (q.v.).

* **Hĕ-brĭ'-cian,** *s.* [Heb.] One learned in Hebrew language and literature; a Hebraist.

> "The nature of the Hebrew verse, as the meanest *Hebrician* knoweth, consists of uneven feet."—*Peacham.*

Hĕ-brĭd'-ĕ-an, Hē-brĭd'-ĭ-an, *a.* [Eng. *Hebride(s); -an.*] Of or pertaining to the Hebrides, a group of islands lying off the west coast of Scotland.

> "Somewhat later came the great *Hebridean* potentates."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

hĕc'-ą-tare, *s.* [Hectare.]

Hĕc'-ą-tē, *s.* [Gr. Ἑκάτη (*Hecatē*).]

Greek Myth.: A Grecian goddess, daughter of Jupiter. She presided over popular assemblies, war, the administration of justice, the rearing of children, &c. She was supposed to wander about the earth at night, and was sometimes considered the patroness of magic and the infernal regions. She is often confounded with Artemis and Proserpine.

> "I speak not to that railing *Hecate*."
> *Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI.*, iii. 2.

¶ In all other instances where this word occurs in Shakespeare, the rhythm requires the pronunciation *Hĕk'-ate.*

hĕc'-ą-tō lĭte, *s.* [Lat. *Hecate;* Gr. Ἑκάτη (*Hecatē*), and λίθος (*lithos*) = stone.]

Min.: The same as Moonstone (q.v.).

hĕc'-ą-tômb (*b* silent), *s.* [Fr. *hecatombe*, from Lat. *hecatombe*, from Gr. ἑκατόμβη (*hekatombē*) = the sacrifice of a hundred oxen: ἑκατόν (*hekaton*) = a hundred, and βοῦς (*bous*) = an ox.]

1. The sacrifice of a hundred oxen or other beasts.

2. Any great sacrifice of victims.

> "His parent's iron hand did doom
> More than a human *hecatomb*."
> *Byron: Siege of Corinth*, xxv.

* **hĕc-ą-tŏm'-pĕ-dŏn,** *s.* [Gr. ἑκατόμπεδον (*hekatompedon*), from ἑκατόν (*hekaton*) = a hundred, and πούς (*pous*), geoit. ποδός (*podos*) = a foot.]

Arch.: A temple a hundred feet in length (especially applied to the Parthenon at Athens).

* **hĕc-ą-tŏn'-stўl-ŏn,** *s.* [Gr. ἑκατόν (*hekaton*)=a hundred, and στῦλος (*stulos*)=a pillar.]

Arch.: A building having a hundred pillars or columns.

* **hĕc-ą-tŏn'-tar-chў,** *s.* [Gr. ἑκατόν (*hekaton*) = a hundred; and ἀρχη (*archē*) = rule, government.] The rule or government of one hundred. (*Hackct: Life of Archbp. Williams*, ii. 202.)

* **hĕc-ą-tŏn'-tōme,** *s.* [Gr. ἑκατόν (*hekaton*) = a hundred, and τόμος (*tomos*) = a volume, a tome (q.v.).] A hundred volumes, a great collection of written or printed matter. (*Milton: Animad. on Remon. Def.; To the Postscript.*)

hĕch (*ch* guttural), *interj.* [From the sound.] An exclamation of surprise, wonder, &c.

hĕcht (*ch* guttural), *v.t.* [Hight.] To promise; to foretell something. (*Burns: Halloween.*)

hĕck (1), *s.* [Dut. *hek* = a gratiog; Ger. *heck* = a fence of laths.] [Hatch, *s.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A rack or frame for holding fodder for cattle.

2. A door; especially one partly of lattice-work.

3. The latch of a door.

4. A fish trap.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Spin.:* The fly of a spinning-wheel.

2. *Weav.:* A device through which the yarns pass from the warping-mill to the reel on which they are wound for transference to the warp-beam of the loom. The heck-box slides vertically on a bar as the reel rotates, and thus disposes the warp spirally on the reel. The heck consists of a series of steel pins with eyes, through each of which one thread passes. The heck is in two parts, one a little raised from the other. The eyes of the parts being alternate, by raising one of them a little, the bands of the warp are separated; when the other part of the heck is raised, the position is reversed, the former upper band becoming the lower. This produces the lease, which is tied up, to form a guide for setting it in the loom.

heck-box, *s.*

Weav.: A box suspended between the travers on which the bobbins of warp yarn are mounted, and the warping-frame on which the yarns are wound. It divides the warp threads into two sets, one for each beddle (q.v.).

hĕck (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The bend or winding of a stream.

hĕck'-bĕr-rў, *s.* [Heoberry.]

hĕc'-kle, *s.* [Hackle.]

hĕc'-kle, *v.t.* [Heckle, *s.*]

1. *Lit.:* To dress with a heckle, as flax or hemp.

2. *Fig.:* To worry; to harass; to annoy; to tease, as by continued questions.

hĕck'-lĕr, *s.* [Eng. *heckl(e); -er.*]

1. *Lit.:* One who heckles flax or hemp.

2. *Fig.:* One who worries by persistent questioning. Specif., one who addresses inconvenient questions to a candidate for election.

> "We should be very glad to know, through the instrumentality of some Liverpool *heckler*, what these ties are."—*Daily News*, Jan. 14, 1887.

hĕc'-tāre, hĕc'-ą-tāre, *s.* [Fr., from Gr. ἑκατόν (*hekaton*) = a hundred, and Lat. *area.*] A French measure containing 100 area, or 10,000 square metres = 2·471143 statute acres; a square hectometre. [Are, *s.*]

hĕc'-ta-stўle, *a.* [Gr. ἑξάστυλός (*hexastulos*) = with six columns in front.] Having six pillars. (*Defoe: Tour*, ii. 301.)

hĕc'-tĭc, * **ĕc'-tĭck,** * **hĕc'-tĭck,** *a. & s.* [Fr. *hectique*, from Low Lat. * *hecticus*, from Gr. ἑκτικός (*hektikos*) = hectic, consumptive, from ἕξις (*hexis*) = a state or habit of body; ἔχω (*echō*), fut. ἕξω (*hexō*) = to have.]

A. *As adjective:*

Path.: Slow but long continued, so as to impair the strength, and cause wasting away.

* **B.** *As substantive:*

1. A constitutional fever. [Hectic-fever.]

2. The flush usually seen in hectic fever and consumption. (*Byron: Manfred*, ii. 4.)

hectic-fever, *s.*

Path.: A fever attended by frequency and weakness of pulse, alternations of cold with heat and flushing, followed by perspiration; the strength daily decreases, and the body wastes away. Hectic fever is often produced when an abscess goes on to suppuration; it is also an attendant on phthisis, dysentery, &c.

***hĕc'-tĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *hectic*; *-al.*] The same as Hectic (q.v.).

hĕc'-tĭc-al-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *hectical*; *-ly.*] In a hectic manner; constitutionally, consumptively.

"He was for some years *hectically* feverish."—*Johnson: Life of Axham.*

hĕc-tō-cŏt'-ȳ-lē, hĕc-tō-cŏt'-ȳ-lŭs, *s.* [Gr. ἑκατόν (*hekaton*) = a hundred, and κοτύλη (*kotulē*) = anything hollow, a sucker.]

Zoology & Biology:

1. *Of the form* hectocotylus: What was originally supposed to be a male animal, and made a genus; but is now known to be the argonaut cuttle-fish arm described under 2.

2. *Of both forms:* One of the eight arms of a cuttle-fish, particularly an argonaut, so specialized as to be used for reproductive purposes. After its development is complete, it is detached from its original situation and affixed to the female.

"The *hectocotyle* of the argonaut was discovered by Chiaje, who considered it a parasitic worm, and described it under the name of *Tricocephalus acetabularis.* It was again described by Costa, who regarded it as a 'spermatophore of a singular shape,' and, lastly, by Dr. Kölliker."—*S. P. Woodward: Man. of the Mollusca* (3rd edit.), p. 159.

hĕc-tō-cŏt'-ȳ-līzed, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *hectocotyl(us)*; Eng. suff. *-ized.*] So specialized and developed as to constitute a hectocotyle.

hĕc-tō-cŏt'-ȳ-lŭs, *s.* [Hectocotyle.]

hĕc'-tō-grăm, hĕc'-tō-grămme, *s.* [Fr. *hectogramme*, from Gr. ἑκατόν (*hekaton*) = a hundred, and Fr. *gramme.*] A French weight or measure containing 100 grammes, or 3 oz., 8·4383 drams avoirdupois.

hĕc'-tō-grăph, *s.* A hundredfold writer; a gelatin pad for duplicating or multiplying a writing or drawing.

hĕc'-tō-lī-tre (trc as tĕr), *s.* [Fr., from Gr. ἑκατόν (*hekaton*) = a hundred, and Fr. *litre.*] A French measure of capacity for liquids, containing 100 litres = $\frac{1}{10}$ of a cubic metre, or 22·009668 imperial gallons. As a dry measure it contains 10 decalitres, or about $2\frac{5}{8}$ Winchester bushels.

hĕc'-tō-mē-tre (tre as tĕr), *s.* [Fr., from Gr. ἑκατον (*hekaton*) = a hundred, and Fr. *metre.*] A French measure of length, containing 10 metres = 109·3633 yards.

Hĕc'-tŏr, hĕc'-tĕr, *s.* [See def.]

1. *Hist.* (*Of the form* Hector): The son of Priam and Hecuba, and the most celebrated and bravest of the Trojan warriors. He was killed by Achilles.

2. (*Of the form* hector):

(1) A bully, a blusterer, a braggadocio.

"To play the *hector* at cock-pits and hazard-tables."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

* (2) One who teases, worries, or annoys.

hĕc'-tŏr, *v.t. & i.* [Hector, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To bully; to treat with insolence; to act like a bully towards.

2. To tease, to worry, to harass, to annoy.

B. *Intrans.:* To play the bully; to bluster, to threaten.

"The *hectoring* kill-cow Hercules."
Butler: Hudibras, pt. ii., c. i.

hĕc-tŏr'-Ī-an, hĕc-tŏr'-ē-an, *a.* [Eng. *hector*; *-ian*; *-ean.*] Pertaining or relating to Hector of Troy. (*Pope: Homer; Iliad* xviii. 18.)

***hĕc'-tŏr-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *hector*; *-ism.*] The acts or disposition of a hector or bully; bluster.

***hĕc'-tĕr-lȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *hector*; *-ly.*] Like a hector or bully; blustering, insolent.

hĕc'-tō-stēre, *s.* [Fr., from Gr. ἑκατόν (*hekaton*) = a hundred, and στέρεος (*stereos*) = solid.] A French measure of solidity, containing 100 cubic metres, equivalent to 3531·66 cubic feet.

***hĕd,** *s.* [Head.]

***hedde,** *s.* [Head.]

hĕd'-dle, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Weav.: One of the sets of parallel knotted cords forming loops for the warp-threads; and by whose vertical reciprocation the warp-threads are shifted so as to make the shed for the passage of the shuttle. Heddles are a necessary integral feature of all looms, having sets of strings for separating the warp-threads into two or three groups, between which the weft is passed. This is called mounting the loom, and consists in dividing the warp among the leaves of healds or heddles.

heddle-eye, *s.*

Weav.: The loop in a heddle through which the warp-thread is passed.

heddle-hook, *s.* A hook used in heddling the warp-threads.

hĕd'-dle, *v.t.* [Heddle, *s.*]

Weav.: To draw through the heddle-eyes of a weaver's harness, as the warp threads.

hĕd-ĕn-bĕrg'-īte, *s.* [Named after Hedenberg, a Swedish chemist, who first analyzed and described it.]

Min.: A variety of Pyroxene. Dana arranges it as Iron-Lime-Pyroxene. It is black, and occurs in crystals or lamellar masses.

hĕd-ĕ-ō'-mą, *s.* [Altered from Gr. ἡδύοσμος (*hēduosmos*), as adj. = sweet-smelling; as subst. = mint: ἡδύς (*hēdus*) = sweet, and ὀσμή (*osmē*) = smell.]

Bot.: A genus of Labiates, tribe Melisseæ. *Hedeoma pulegioides*, called in America, Penny-Royal, has a high popular reputation as an emmenagogue. (*Lindley.*)

hĕd'-ĕr-ą, *s.* [Lat. = ivy.]

Bot.: A genus of Araliaceæ. Calyx, limb entire or five-toothed, petals five, stamens five, ovary five-celled, fruit a subglobose berry. Two species are known, one *Hedera Helix* is the ivy (q.v.). *Hedera umbellifera*, an Amboyna species, is said to furnish wood smelling like lavender and rosemary; and *H. terebinthacea*, a native of Ceylon, yields a resin smelling like turpentine.

hĕd-ĕr-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *heder(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: An order of exogens founded by Linnæus. Antoine Laurent de Jussieu, in 1789, altered the name to Araliæ, and A. Richard, in 1822, to Araliaceæ (q.v.).

***hĕd-ĕr-ā'-çē-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *hederaceus*, from *hedera* = ivy.] Pertaining to, resembling or producing ivy.

***hĕd'-ĕr-ăl,** *a.* [Lat. *hedera* = Ivy; Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*] Pertaining to or consisting of ivy.

***hĕd'-ĕr-āt-ĕd,** *a.* [Lat. *hederatus.*] Crowned or adorned with ivy. (*Fuller: Worthies; Yorkshire.*)

hĕ-dĕr'-ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *hedera* = Ivy; *-ic.*] Contained in or derived from ivy.

hederic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: An acid contained in the seeds of Ivy, *Hedera helix.*

***hĕd-ĕr-ĭf'-ĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *hedera* = Ivy; *fero* = to bear, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Producing ivy.

***hĕd'-ĕr-ōse,** *a.* [Lat. *hederosus*, from *hedera* = ivy.] Pertaining to, of the nature of, or full of ivy.

hĕdġe, *heg, *hegge, *s.* [A.S. *hege*, *haga*; cogn. with Dan. *hegge*, *heg*, *haag*; Icel. *heggr* = a tree in a hedge; *hagi* = a hedge; Ger. *hag* = a bush, a hedge.] [Haw.] A fence formed of bushes or small trees growing close together; a thicket of bushes; a line of bushes or evergreens, whether intended as a fence or not.

"A man plauntyde a vineyerd, and sette an *hegge* about it."—*Wycliffe: Mark* xii.

hedge-accentor, *s.* The hedge-sparrow (q.v.).

hedge-bells, *s. pl.*

Bot.: *Calystegia sepium.*

hedge-berry, *s.*

Bot.: *Cerasus avium.*

hedge-bill, hedging-bill, *s.* A bill-hook (q.v.).

hedge-bird, *s.* A bird living and feeding in hedges.

hedge-born, *a.* Of low or mean birth; meanly born. (*Shakesp.:* 1 *Hen. VI.*, iv. 1.)

hedge-bote, *s.* [Hay-bote.]

hedge-chafer, *s.* A cock-chafer (q.v.).

hedge-creeper, *s.* One who skulks under hedges for bad purposes.

† hedge-fumitory, *s.*

Bot.: A Fumitory (Fumaria). (*Ainsworth.*) *Fumaria officinalis* (?).

† hedge-garlic, *s.*

Bot.: *Sisymbrium Alliaria*, formerly *Alliaria officinalis*, Linnæus's *Erysimum Alliaria.* [Alliaria.] Called also Garlic-mustard Jack-by-the-hedge, and Sauce-alone.

hedge-hyssop, *s.*

Bot.: *Gratiola officinalis.*

hedge-knife, *s.* A cutting instrument for trimming hedges.

hedge-maid, *s.*

Bot.: *Glechoma hederacea.*

*** hedge-marriage,** *s.* An irregular marriage performed by a hedge-priest (q.v.); a clandestine marriage.

hedge-mustard, *s.*

Bot.: The cruciferous genus Sisymbrium (q.v.) and specially *S. officinale.* It has runcinate-toothed or lobed hairy leaves, yellow flowers, and pods in a leafless raceme oppressed to the stem. It is common in hedgebanks and waste places, flowering in June and July. Found wild also in Europe, Asia, and Northern Africa. Introduced in America.

hedge-nettle, *s.*

Bot.: The labiate genus Stachys (q.v.), called in books Woundworts (q.v.). [Stachys.]

hedge-note, *s.* A word of contempt for low writing.

"They left these *hedge-notes* for another sort of poem."—*Dryden.*

hedge-parsley, *s.*

Bot.: Torilis, a section of the umbelliferous genus Caucalis. Specially, *Torilis anthriscus*, a plant with a five to twelve-rayed umbel, with minute white or pink flowers. Occurring in hedges and waste places, where it flowers from July to September. (*Sir J. Hooker.*)

hedge-priest, *s.* A poor, illiterate cleric. Specif., one admitted to orders directly from a hedge-school (q.v.), without having studied theology. Before the establishment of Maynooth the practice of admitting men to ordination before their departure for the continental colleges was very common, in order that they might gain the stipend for saying mass. In some of the religious orders (q.v.), men are ordained immediately after profession for a similar reason. The nickname "hedge-priest" was originally bestowed on these ecclesiastics by the continental clergy. It is sometimes applied to a suspended priest.

hedge-rhyme, *s.* Doggerel verses.

hedge-rustic, *s.*

Entom.: A moth *Luperina cespitis*, one of the Noctuas (Noctuidæ). (*Newman.*)

hedge-school, *s.* A school in the country parts of Ireland conducted in the open air, under the shelter of a hedge, while a rude schoolhouse, to which the name was transferred, was being erected for the accommodation of the children. Now universally used in a depreciatory sense.

"You talk with contempt of a *hedge-school.* Did you never hear of a late little spot in Greece called the Groves of Academus?"—*Carleton: Traits & Stories; The Hedge-School.*

hedge-schoolmaster, *s.* The master of a hedge-school (q.v.).

"*Hedge-schoolmasters* were as superior in literary knowledge and acquirements to the class of men who are now engaged in the general education of the people as they were beneath them in moral and religious character."—*Carleton: Traits & Stories; The Hedge-School.*

hedge-scissors, *s.* [Hedge-shears.]

hedge-shears, hedge-scissors, *s.* A large pair of shears for trimming hedges.

hedge-sparrow, *s.*

Ornith.: *Accentor modularis*, a small bird, which, though in plumage somewhat resembling the common sparrow, is a warbler more akin to the Redbreast. It is common in Britain, comes to gardens in winter, builds as early as March, and lays four or five greenish blue eggs.

"The *hedge-sparrow* fed the cuckoo so long,
That it had its head bit off by its young."
Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 1.

hedge-warbler, *s.* The hedge-sparrow (q.v.).

*** hedge-wine,** *s.* A poor, cheap wine.

"Homely cakes and harsh *hedge-wine.*"
Chapman: Homer's Iliad, Ep. Ded., iii.

hedge-writer, *s.* A mean or poor author or writer.

hĕdġe (1), *** hedg-in, * heg-gin,** *v.t.* & *i.* [HEDGE, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To inclose or fence in with a hedge or fence of bushes; to separate by a hedge.

"There was an housbondeman that planntide a vine-yerd and *heggide* it about."—*Wycliffe: Matthew* xxi.

2. To obstruct, as with a fence or hedge; to block up.

"I will *hedge* up thy way with thorns."—*Hosea* ii. 6.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To encircle, as for defence.

"England, *hedged* in with the main."
Shakesp.: King John, v. 1.

* 2. To surround; to invest.

"There's such divinity doth *hedge* a king,
That treason can but peep to what it would."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iv. 5.

3. To shut up within an enclosure.

"That is a law to *hedge* in the cuckow, and serves for no purpose."—*Locke.*

* 4. To confine; to restrain; to limit.

"I'll not endure it; you forget yourself
To *hedge* me in." *Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar,* iv. 3.

B. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To hide or skulk, as in a hedge; to shift; to shuffle.

"I myself sometimes, hiding mine honour in my necessity, am fain to shuffle, to *hedge,* and to lurch."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor,* ii. 2.

2. In betting, to protect or insure oneself against loss by *hedging* one's bets [¶].

¶ *To hedge a bet:* To make cross-bets: that is, after having backed one side, to turn round and back the other, so that whatever the result may be, the loss cannot be heavy.

*** hĕdġe** (2), *v.t.* [Probably for *edge* (q.v.).] To edge in; to push or force in.

"Be sure to *hedge* in some business of your own."—*Swift: Directions for Servants.*

hĕdġe'-hŏg, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *hedge,* and *hog.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as **II. 1.**

2. *Fig.:* Used as a term of reproach.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Zoology:*

(1) *Erinaceus europæus,* an insectivorous mammal. It is covered above with spines, and has the power of rolling itself up into a ball. Its length is about nine inches; its food, which it seeks at night, insects, worms, snails, &c. Other species of the genus are found in North and South Africa and in India.

(2) An Echinus (Sea-urchin).

2. *Ichthy.:* A fish *Diodon hystrix,* so called from being covered with spines.

3. *Bot.: Medicago intertexta.* Named from the partly spinous seeds.

† **hedgehog-plant,** *s.*

Bot.: Any species of the Cactus family.

hedgehog-thistle, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Cactus. Named from its bundles of prickles. It is not a genuine thistle.

*** hĕdġe'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *hedge; -less.*] Having no hedge or fence; unfenced. (*G. Eliot: Daniel Deronda,* ch. lxiv.)

*** hĕdġe'-pĭg,** *s.* [Eng. *hedge,* and *pig.*] A young hedgehog. (*Shakesp.: Macbeth,* iv. 1.)

hĕdġ'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *hedg(e); -er.*] One who makes or repairs hedges.

"And the swink'd *hedger* at his supper sat."
Milton: Comus, 293.

hĕdġe'-rōw, *s.* [Eng. *hedge,* and *row.*] A row or line of shrubs or bushes planted as a fence or hedge. (*Wordsworth: Evening Walk.*)

hĕdġe'-stāke, *s.* [Eng. *hedge,* and *stake.*] A stake used to support bushes in a hedge.

hĕdġ'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [HEDGE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of inclosing or fencing in with, or as with a hedge.

hedging-bill, *s.* A hedge-bill (q.v.)

hē-dŏn'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. ἡδονικός (*hēdonikos*) = pleasurable; οἱ ἡδονικοί (*hoi hēdonikoi*) = the voluptuaries—*i.e.,* the followers of Aristippus.] Pertaining to Hedonism (q.v.).

"The *Hedonic* doctrine of Aristippus."—*Ueberweg: Hist. of Philosophy,* i. 201.

hē'-dŏn-ĭşm, *s.* [Fr. *Hédonisme* (Littré), from Gr. ἡδονή (*hēdonē*) = delight, enjoyment; prop. of sensual pleasure.]

Anc. Philos.: The tenets of the Cyrenaic school of philosophy, founded by Aristippus, a disciple of Socrates. Aristotle calls him a Sophist, possibly because he demanded payment for his instruction. He taught that pleasure was the end of life, and that it was the duty of a wise man to enjoy pleasure without being controlled by it. The control was to be acquired by knowledge and culture. Horace, in one verse, tersely sums up the philosophy of Aristippus—

"Et mihi res, non me rebus, subjungere conor."
Epist. I. i. 18.

The most eminent of the Cyrenaic school were Arêtê, the daughter of the founder, her son, surnamed from her teaching Metrodidaktos, Theodorus the Atheist, and his scholars, Bio and Euhemerus. [EUHEMERISM.] Auniceris the Younger sought to ennoble the Hedonic principle by reckoning civil and social duties among the things which afford pleasure, yet he asserted that our efforts for the benefit of others should have an egoistic motive. Later the Cyrenaic doctrine gave way to Epicureanism. [EPICUREAN.]

Hē'-dŏn-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *Hedon(ism); -ist.*] One who accepts the Hedonic philosophy; one who makes pleasure the end of life.

"The accommodating servility of the witty *Hedonist.*"—*Ueberweg: Hist. of Philosophy,* i. 96.

hĕd-wĭġ'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named after John Hedwig, a noted muscologist, who died in 1799.]

Bot.: A genus of Amyridaceæ, family or tribe Burseridæ. It furnishes a balsam or resin, a substitute for copaiva.

hĕd-ў-, *pref.* [Gr. ἡδύς (*hēdus*) = sweet.]

hĕd-ў-car'-pŭs, *s.* [Pref. *hedy-,* and Gr. καρπός (*karpos*) = fruit.]

Bot.: A genus of Sapindaceæ, tribe Sapindeæ. *Hedycarpus malayanus* produces an eatable fruit.

hĕ-dўch'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *hedy-,* and Gr. χιών (*chiōn*) = snow.]

Bot.: A genus of Zingiberaceæ. The species have beautiful floral and fragrant envelopes, rendering them favourites in hot-houses. They are natives of tropical Asia.

hĕd-ў-ŏs'-mŭm, *s.* [Pref. *hedy-,* and Gr. ὀσμή (*osmē*) = smell.]

Bot.: A genus of Chloranthaceæ. Von Martius says that *Hedyosmum Bonplandianum* is administered in Brazil in malignant fevers and pains in the limbs.

hĕd-ў-ō'-tĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hedyot(is);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Cinchonaceæ, tribe Cinchoneæ.

hĕd-ў-phāne, *s.* [HEDYPHANITE.]

hĕd-ў-phān'-ĭte, hĕd-ў-phāne, *s.* [Gr. ἡδύς (*hēdus*) = sweet, φανος (*phanos*) = bright, φαίνω (*phainō*) = to bring to light, to make to appear, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: Calciferous Mimetite, a variety of that mineral. It is colourless and translucent. Found in Sweden.

hĕd-ў-săr'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hedysar(um)* (q.v.), and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of papilionaceous plants. The filaments are generally connate; the legume transversely articulated, with one-sided joints, usually separating and indehiscent.

hĕ-dўs'-a-rŭm, *s.* [Gr. ἡδύσαρον (*hēdusaron*) = a plant of the vetch kind.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Hedysareæ (q.v.). About fifty species are known, chiefly from the Old World. The leaves of *Hedysarum gyrans* have spontaneous motion. *H. coronarium,* the so-called French honeysuckle, is used in the south of Europe as food for cattle.

hēēd, *** hede,** *** hed-en,** *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *hédan* = to take care; cogn. with O. Fris. *huda, hoda* = to heed, to protect, from *hude, hode* = protection; O. S. *hódian* = to heed; Dut. *hoeden,* from *hoede* = guard, care; Ger. *hüten* = to protect, from *hut* = protection; O. H. Ger. *huaten,* from *huota* = protection.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To regard; to take notice of; to pay attention to; to observe.

"With pleasure Argus the musician *heeds.*"
Dryden: Ovid: Metamorphoses I

* 2. To take care of.

"It [the snake] shall be *heeded.*"
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, v. 2.

B. *Intrans.:* To take notice; to care; to pay attention.

hēēd, *** hede,** *** hiede,** *s.* [HEED, *v.*]

* 1. Protection, guard, defence; means of safety.

"That eye shall be his *heed.*"
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, i. 1.

2. Care, attention, heedfulness; cautious or careful observation.

"In France, for five years: where he travailed
With ready hand, and with as careful *heed.*"
Daniel: Civil Wars, v. 55.

3. Attention, regard, notice.

"Give diligent *heed* to the reading and the study."—*Pearce: Sermons,* vol. iii., serm. 11.

* 4. A look or expression of care or seriousness; gravity.

"He did it with a serious mind; a *heed*
Was in his countenance."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 2.

¶ *Heed* applies to matters of importance to one's moral conduct; *care* to matters of minor import; a man is required to take *heed;* a child is required to take *care:* the former exercises his understanding in taking *heed;* the latter exercises his thoughts and his senses in taking *care.* (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

hēēd'-fŭl, *a.* [Eng. *heed; -ful(l).*]

1. Full of care, caution, or heed; careful, cautious, circumspect, wary.

"Steward and squire, with *heedful* haste,
Marshalled the rank of every guest."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, vi. 6.

2. Attentive, regardful, observant. (Followed by *of.*)

"To him one of the other twins was bound,
While I had been like *heedful of* the other."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, i. 1.

hēēd'-fŭl-lў, *adv.* [Eog. *heedful; -ly.*] In a heedful, cautious, or watchful manner; cautiously, with heed.

"If it be *heedfully* considered to have special respect to St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans."—*Bishop Bull,* vol. ii., dis. 3.

hēēd'-fŭl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *heedful; -ness.*] The quality or state of being heedful; care, caution, circumspection, watchfulness.

"*Heedfulness* to improve all fitting opportunities of providing for ourselves and families."—*Wilkins: Natural Religion,* bk. ii., ch. iv.

*** hēēd'-ĭ-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *heedy; -ly.*] With heed or care; heedfully, carefully, cautiously.

*** hēēd'-ĭ-nĕss,** *** hēēd'-ĭ-nĕsse,** *s.* [Eng. *heedy; -ness.*] Heedfulness, care, caution, circumspection.

"By God's grace and her good *heedinesse.*"
Spenser: F. Q., V. vi. 34.

hēēd'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *heed; -less.*] Taking no heed or care; careless, inattentive, thoughtless, negligent.

"The *heedless* impress that belongs
To lonely nature's casual work."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iii.

hēēd'-lĕss-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *heedless; -ly.*] In a heedless, careless, or negligent manner; without heed, care, or circumspection.

hēēd'-lĕss-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *heedless; -ness.*] The quality or state of being heedless; carelessness; want of care or circumspection.

"The gay Corinna, who sets up for an indifference and becoming *heedlessness,* gives her husband all the torment imaginable."—*Steele: Spectator,* No. 194.

*** hēēd'-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *heed; -y.*] Heedful, careful, circumspect, wary, watchful.

"The watch-tower is not unfurnished with *heedy* eyes."—*Bishop Hall.*

heēl (1), * **heele,** * **hele,** *s.* [A.S. *hēla;* cogn. with Dut. *hiel;* Icel. *hæll;* Sw. *häl;* Dut. *hæl;* O. Fris. *hēla.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The hinder part of the foot, either in man or quadrupeds.

2. The hinder part of a covering for the feet; as of a shoe, a stocking, &c.

3. Anything shaped liked or resembling a human heel; a protuberance, a knob.

"At the other side is a kind of *heel* or knob, to break clots with."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

4. The application of the heel, that is, the spur, to a horse: as, The horse understands the *heel* well.

* 5. The latter part; the end; the concluding part; the remainder: as, the *heel* of a loaf, the *heel* of a session.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* The heel is formed by the projection downwards and backwards of the *os calcaneum,* called also the *os calcis.*

2. *Arch.:* A workman's name for a cyma reversa. [CYMA.]

3. *Nautical:*

(1) The after end of a ship's keel.

(2) The lower end of a spar or timber.

(3) The lower end of a timber in a frame.

4. *Carp.:* The lower end or foot of a rafter, where it rests on the wall or plate.

5. *Firearms:* The upper end of the butt-end of a musket when in firing position; the tail of a gun-lock hammer.

6. *Shoemaking:* A block built up of pieces of leather, and serving to elevate from the ground the rear portions of the boot or shoe. Heels are usually made of several thicknesses of leather, called lifts or taps, which are fastened together and to the insole and quarter by pegs or nails.

¶ (1) *To be at* or *upon the heels:* To pursue; to follow or attend closely; to follow hard.

"But is there no sequel at the *heels* of this mother's admiration?"—*Shakesp.: Hamlet,* iii. 2.

(2) *To be down* or *out at heels:* To be slipshod; to be in unfortunate or decayed circumstances.

(3) *To cool the heels:* To be made to wait, when making a call upon some great personage.

"We *cooled our heels* during the ordinary and intolerable half-hour."—*G. A. Sala: Paris Herself Again,* vol. i., ch. i.

(4) *To go heels over head:* To turn a summersault; to be hasty, rash, or inconsiderate.

(5) *To have* or *get the heels of:* To outrun; to be speedier than.

"Thou hast *got the heels of* me already."—*Smollett: Roderick Random,* ch. xlvii.

(6) *To lay by the heels:* To fetter, to shackle.

"If the king blame me for it, I'll *lay* ye all
By the heels, and suddenly; and on your heads
Clap round fines." *Shakesp.: Henry VIII.,* v. 4.

(7) *To show the heels:* To take to flight; to flee; to run away.

(8) *To take heel, to take to the heels:* To fly; to run away. (*Shakesp: Comedy of Errors,* i. 2.)

(9) *To tread upon one's heels:* To follow close or hard after.

"One woe doth *tread upon another's heels.*"
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iv. 7.

(10) *By the heel:* Said of a ship when deep in the water aft.

heel-breasting machine, *s.* A machine for cutting down the straight front face of a boot or shoe heel.

heel-chain, *s.*

Naut.: A chain for holding out the jib-boom.

heel-cutter, *s.*

Shoemak.: A cutting instrument for cutting out the lifts which form the heel.

heel-iron, *s.*

Shoemak.: A plate on the lower surface of a boot or shoe heel, to increase the durability. Sometimes put on to make a clattering, as in some fancy dances.

heel-knee, *s.*

Naut.: The knee connecting the keel with the stern-post.

heel-piece, *s.*

*1. Armor for the heels.

2. A piece of leather on the heel of a shoe.

"Like a *heel-piece* to support
A cripple." *Swift: On Poetry.*

*3. The end; the conclusion.

"Just at the *heel-piece* of his book."
Lloyd: The Cobbler of Tesuington's Letter.

heel-piece, *v.t.* To put a piece of leather upon; to patch the heel or heels of.

"Some blamed Mrs. Bull for new *heel-piecing* her shoes."—*Arbuthnot: Hist. of John Bull.*

heel-plate, *s.* The plate on the butt end of a gun-stock, or on the surface in a boot or shoe heel.

heel-post, *s.*

1. The post which supports the outer end of a propeller shaft.

2. The post to which a gate or door is hung.

3. The quoin-post of a lock-gate.

heel-ring, *s.*

Husbandry: The ring which is tightened by wedges, and confines the scythe-blade to the snath.

heel-rope, *s.*

Naut.: A rope for hauling on the heel of the bowsprit to run it out.

heel-shave, *s*

Shoemak.: A hand-tool like a spoke-shave, to shape the heel after the lifts of approximate shape have been fastened together.

heel-tap, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A small quantity of liquor left in the bottom of a glass, when the main portion has been drunk.

2. *Shoemak.:* One of the pieces or thicknesses of leather of which a heel is built up; a lift.

¶ *No heel-taps!* An exclamation or order to the effect that glasses are to be completely emptied.

heel-tap, *v.t.* To add a piece of leather to the heel or heels of; to heel-piece.

heel-tool, *s.*

Metal-turn.: A form of metal-turning tool in which the heel of the tool is supported on a rest.

heēl (2), *s.* [HEEL (2), *v.*] A leaning or inclination to one side. Specif., the inclination of a vessel laterally, as she careens under a press of sail.

heēl (1), *v.t.* [HEEL (1), *s.*]

1. To furnish or provide with a heel; to add a heel to.

2. To arm a game-cock with a spur or gaff.

3. To perform by the use of the heels or feet, as a dance.

"I cannot sing,
Nor *heel* the high lavolt, nor sweeten talk."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, iv. 4.

4. To place the heels against: as, To *heel* a mark.

5. To furnish, or supply, especially with money. (*U. S. Slang.*)

¶ *Well-heeled:* Well equipped; opulent.

heēl (2), *v.i.* [A corrupt. from Mid. Eng. *helden,* or *hilden;* A.S. *hyldan, heldan* = to tilt, to incline; Dan. *helde* = to slant, to slope; Sw. *hälla* = to tilt, to pour; M. H. Ger. *halden* = to bow or bend oneself.] To incline or cant over to one side.

"[They] made the vessel *heel,*
And laid her on her side."
Cowper: Loss of the Royal George.

heēl'-bâll, *s.* [Eng. *heel,* and *ball.*] A composition of beeswax and lampblack. It is used by shoemakers for giving a smooth surface to the heels of boots and shoes; also employed by antiquaries for taking rubbings of inscriptions, &c.

heēl'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *heel; -er.*] A game-cock that strikes well with his heels or spurs; also a hanger-on in politics; a politician of the lowest type.

heōn, *s.* [Chin.] In China, a city of the first class.

heēr, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Weaving: The length of two cuts or leas of linen or woollen threads.

* **heēze, heēz'-iĕ,** * **heise,** *v.t.* [A corrupt. of *hoist* (q.v.).] To hoist, to raise up; to increase the velocity of.

heēze, * **hēiz'-iē,** *s.* [HEEZE, *v.*] A hoist; a lift or help on or forward.

* **hĕft** (1), *s.* [From HEAVE (q.v.).]

1. The act of heaving or lifting; an effort, a strain, an exertion.

"He cracks his gorge, his sides,
With violent *hefts.*" *Shakesp.: Winter's Tale,* ii. 1.

2. Weight, heaviness.

* **hĕft** (2), * **hĕaft,** *s.* [HAFT.]

hĕft (3), *s.* [HEFT (2), *v.*] A dwelling, a residence.

* **hĕft** (1), *v.t.* [HEFT (1), *s.*]

1. To heave, lift, or hoist up.

2. To try the weight of by lifting.

hĕft (2), *v.t. & i.* [Etym. doubtful.]

A. *Trans.:* To familiarize or accustom to a place or employment by language.

B. *Intrans.:* To live, to dwell.

* **hĕft,** * **hefte,** *pa. t. & pa. par.* [HEAVE, *v.*]

hĕg'-bĕr-rỹ, hĕdġe'-bĕr-rỹ, *s.* [Eng. *hedge* (?), and *berry.*]

1. The wild cherry.

2. The bird cherry.

Hĕ-gĕl'-ĭ-ạn, *a. & s.* [*G. F. W. Hegel; -ian.*]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or in any way connected with Hegelianism (q.v.).

"Philosophy begins then, on the *Hegelian* principle, by our gaining a clear conception of the laws of thought."—*Morell: Speculative Philosophy* (2nd ed.), ii. 167.

B. *As subst.:* One who accepts the teaching of Hegel.

"As he increased in years, Schelling became very bitter against the *Hegelians.*"—*History of Pantheism,* ii. 204.

Hĕ-gĕl'-ĭ-ạn-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng., &c. *Hegelian; -ism.*]

Philos.: The system outlined by George Frederick William Hegel (1770—1831) in his *Encyclopädie.* His teaching is in some degree a systematization of Schelling's ideas [IDEALISM, SPINOZISM], in their turn a development of those of Fichte. Michelet (*Gesch. der Syst. der Philos.* ii. 604) claims for Hegel the invention of a new method—the principle of the Identity of the Subject with the Object. Logic with Hegel is not an examination of the forms of thought, but of thoughts themselves, for whatever is true of the thought, is true of the thing. Hegelianism deals with (1) Logic, (2) The Philosophy of Nature, (3) The Philosophy of the Intelligence. The whole system is contained in the Logic, of which the other parts are but an application. The first proposition is, Being and Non-Being are the same. This gives two contraries; there must be a relation to make them real. Unite them, and that is the Becoming (*Werden*). In this idea are two elements—a NON-Being from which it is evolving, and a Being which is evolved. Hegel claimed to be Conservative and orthodox, and Baring Gould (*Origin of Relig. Belief* (ed. 1882), ii. 40), says that "if the modern intellect is to be reconciled to the dogma of the Incarnation, it will be through Hegel's discovery." On the other hand, the Young Hegelians—Strauss, Bruno Baur, Feuerbach, and others—assert that their doctrines, radical in politics and rationalist in religion, are legitimate deductions from the system of Hegel.

"*Hegelianism* is here taken in a wide sense."—*Adamson: Fichte,* p. 219. (Note.)

* **hĕg-ĕ-mŏn'-ĭc,** * **hĕg-ĕ-mŏn'-ĭc-ạl,** *a.* [Gr. ἡγεμονικός (*hēgemonikos*), from Gr. ἡγεμών (*hēgemōn*) = a leader, a guide; ἡγέομαι (*hēgeomai*) = to rule or guide.] Ruling, predominant, chief.

"The judgment being the *hegemonical* power, and director of action, if it be led by the overbearings of passion."—*Glanvill: Vanity of Dogmatizing,* ch. xxiii.

* **hĕ-gĕm'-ŏ-nỹ,** *s.* [Gr. ἡγεμονία (*hēgemonia*), from ἡγεμών (*hēgemōn*) = a leader, a guide.] Leadership, predominance, superiority; applied to the relation of one state to another, or to a number of others confederated.

* **hegge,** *s.* [HEDGE, *s.*]

hĕġ'-ĭr-ạ, *s.* [A.S. *hijrah* = separation, flight.] The flight of Mohammed from Meeca, on the night of Thursday, July 15, 622, from which the Mohammedans begin their reckoning of time; any similar flight. In calculating dates reckoned from the Hegira, it should be remembered that the Mohammedan year has only 354 days. To transform a Mohammedan into a Christian date, not merely must 622 be

aubtracted from the latter, but the remainder must be multiplied by 365·52, and divided by 354.

Hei'-del-bĕrg, *s.* & *a.* [See def. A.]

A. *As substantive:*

Geol.: A city of Baden, thirty-two miles N.N.E. of Carlsruhe.

B. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the place described under A.

Heidelberg Catechism, *s.*

Eccles.: A catechism, first published at Heidelberg in 1563, drawn out by Zechariah Ursinus for the use of the Reformed Church, and published in the Palatinate. It was received beyond this limit, was approved by the Synod of Dort, and was the model on which the Westminster Assembly framed the Shorter Catechism. (*Mosheim,* &c.)

hĕif'-ĕr, * **haif-are,** * **hai-fre,** * **hayf-are,** * **hek-fere,** * **hei-fre,** *s.* [A.S. *heáhfore,* from *heáh* = high, and *fear* = an ox.] A young cow. (*Thomson: Spring,* 807.)

heĭgh (*gh* silent), *interj.* [Imitative.] An exclamation used to call attention or encourage.

heigh-ho, * **hai-ho, hey-ho,** *interj.*

1. An expression of disappointment, languor, uneasiness, or regret.

"'Tis almost five o'clock, cousin: 'tis time you were ready; by my troth I am exceeding ill, *hey ho!*"—*Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing,* iii. 4.

* 2. An expression of joy or exultation.

heĭght, * **heĭghth** (*gh* silent), * **highth,** * **highte,** * **heyghth,** * **heighthe,** * **heithe,** * **heght,** * **heghte,** *s.* [A.S. *heáhdhu, héhdhu,* from *heáh* = high; cogn. with Dut. *hoogte,* from *hoog* = high; Icel. *hæðh,* from *hár* = high; Sw. *höjd,* from *hög;* Dan. *höide,* from *höi;* Goth. *hauhitha,* from *hauhs* = high; O. H. Ger. *hôhida.*]

1. The quality or state of being high, elevated, or raised above the ground; elevation; eminence; elevated position.

"'Fortifyed with a hyll of a great *heyghth.*"—*Golding: Cæsar,* fo. 29.

2. The altitude or distance which anything rises above its foot, basis, or foundation.

"Fifty the breadth, the *height* (least of the three)
Full thirty cubits." *Drayton: Noah's Flood.*

¶ The height of mountains or other elevations is measured in one or other of two ways: by trigonometry or by the barometer.

3. An elevated, high, or lofty place; an eminence; a summit.

"Beyond yon mountain's hoary *height.*"
Dryden: Horace, bk. I., lx.

4. Size; stature.

"She is about my *height.*"
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 4.

5. Elevation or pre-eminence in rank, office, society, &c.; high rank, position, or station.

"By him that raised me to this careful *height.*"
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 3.

* 6. Elevation or dignity, as of language, expression, sentiment, &c.

* 7. Degree of latitude; the latitudes being considered higher as they approach the poles.

"Guinea lieth to the north sea, in the same *height* as Peru to the south."—*Abbot.*

8. The utmost or highest degree or pitch; the fullest extent or degree.

"Richard falls in *height* of all his pride."
Shakesp.: Richard III., v. 3.

¶ * (1) *At height:* In the prime of power or strength. (*Shakesp.: Hamlet,* i. 4.)

* (2) *To the height:* To the fullest extent; in the highest or fullest degree.

"He's traitor *to the height.*"
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., i. 2.

* **heĭght** (*gh* silent), *v.t.* [Height, *s.*] To raise to a height; to exalt; to heighten.

"Had their several chambers delicately *heighted.*"—*Adams: Works,* i. 421.

heĭght'-ĕn (*gh* silent), *v.t.* [Eng. *height; -en.*]

I. *Lit.:* To make high or higher; to raise; to elevate.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To elevate or raise in rank or position; to exalt.

"Being so *heighten'd,*
He watered his new plants with dews of flattery."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, v. 5.

2. To raise or elevate in quality; to improve; to increase.

"*Heightned* and invigorated, by being compared with the contrary evil."—*Cudworth: Intel. Syst.,* p. 220.

3. To raise in degree; to increase; to aggravate.

"Foreign states used their endeavours to *heighten* our confusions."—*Addison: On the War.*

4. To set off to advantage by means of a foil or contrast; to make brighter, stronger, or more evident.

"Here again the comedian had an opportunity of *heightening* the ridicule by action."—*Goldsmith: The Bee,* No. 2.

heĭght'-ĕn-ĕr (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *heighten; -er.*] One who or that which heightens.

* **heĭghth** (*gh* silent), *s.* [Height.]

heĭ'-mĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Dr. Helm, a Berlin physician.]

Bot.: A genus of Lythraceæ, tribe Lythreæ. *Heimia salicifolia* or the Hanchinol (q.v.).

hein'-oŭs (**ei** as **ā**), * **hain-ous,** * **hayn-ous,** *a.* [O. Fr. *haïnos,* from *haine* = hate, *haïr* = to hate; Fr. *haineux;* cf. Goth. *hatyan, hatjan* = to hate.] Hateful; odious; detestable; abominable; flagrant; atrocious; wicked in the highest degree.

"Geue none eare to their *haynous* heresies."—*Sir T. More: Workes,* p. 318.

¶ *Heinous* and *flagitious* are both applied to offences against human or divine law, but the latter is the stronger term. An offence is *heinous* from its very nature; it becomes *flagitious* on account of its extreme features.

hein'-oŭs-lў (**ei** as **ā**), * **hain-ous-ly,** * **hayn-ous-ly,** * **hein-ous-lie,** *adv.* [Eng. *heinous; -ly.*] In a heinous manner or degree; hatefully; odiously; abominably; atrociously.

"This very lawe is often transgressed, and that *haynously* euen in the church."—*Hackluyt: Voyages,* i. 581.

hein'-oŭs-nĕss (**ei** as **ā**), * **heyn-ous-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *heinous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being heinous; atrocity.

"Truly affected with the *heinousness* of his guilt."—*Jortin: Ecclesiastical History.*

heir (as **ār**), * **heire,** * **heyr,** * **heyre,** * **eir,** * **eyr,** *s.* [O. Fr. *heir, eir,* from Lat. *heres* = an heir.]

I. *Literally:*

1. One who succeeds or is entitled to succeed another in the possession of lands, tenements, and hereditaments by descent; one who is by law the inheritor of anything after the present possessor; one in whom the title to an estate by inheritance is vested by law; an inheritor.

An *heir* therefore is he upon whom the law casts the estate immediately on the death of the ancestor."—*Blackstone: Commentaries,* bk. ii., ch. 14.

2. One who inherits, takes, or receives anything from an ancestor: as, A child is *heir* to the disease of his father.

* **II.** *Fig.:* That which is procreated or begotten; a child; a production.

"The first *heir* of my invention."—*Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis.* (Dedic.)

¶ *Heir by custom:* An heir claiming by certain customary modes of descent attached to the land.

heir-apparent, *s.* (See extract.)

"*Heirs-apparent* are such whose right of inheritance is indefeasible, provided they outlive the ancestor; as the eldest son, who must be heir to the father whenever he happens to die."—*Blackstone: Comment.,* bk. ii., ch. 14.

heir-at-law, heir-general, *s.* One who by the common law succeeds to the lands and tenements of his father or ancestor at his death.

heir-loom, *s.* [Heirloom.]

heir-presumptive, *s.* (See extract.)

"*Heirs-presumptive* are such who, if the ancestor should die immediately, would in the present circumstances of things be his heirs; but whose right of inheritance may be defeated by the contingency of some nearer heir being born: as a brother, or nephew, whose presumptive succession may be destroyed by the birth of a child; or a daughter, whose present hopes may be hereafter cut off by the birth of a son."—*Blackstone: Comment.,* bk. ii., ch. 14.

heir-special, *s.* An heir who succeeds to an estate in the order pointed out by some instrument determining such special course of descent.

* **heir** (as **ār**), *v. t.* [Heir, *s.*] To be heir to; to inherit.

"One only daughter *heired* the royal state."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid vii. 79.

* **heir'-dŏm** (**heir** as **ār**), *s.* [Eng. *heir; -dom.*] The state or condition of an heir; succession by inheritance; heirship.

heir'-ĕss (**heir** as **ār**), *s.* [Eng. *heir; -ess.*] A female heir.

heir'-lĕss (**heir** as **ār**), *a.* [Eng. *heir; -less.*] Destitute of or having no heir.

"*Heirless* it hath made my kingdom."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, v. 1.

heir'-loom (**heir** as **ār**), *s.* [Eng. *heir,* and Mid. Eng. *loom* = a piece of property; furniture.] [Loom, *s.*]

1. A personal chattel which by special custom descends to the heir with the heritable estate.

"Thus an *heirloom,* or implement of furniture, which by custom descends together with an house, is neither land or tenement, but a mere moveable: yet being inheritable is comprised under the general word hereditament."—*Blackstone: Comment.,* bk. ii., ch. 2.

2. Any special inheritance; property handed down by inheritance.

"This tumour by a king might cured be alone:
Which he an *heirloom* left unto the English throne."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 11.

heir'-shĭp (**heir** as **ār**), *s.* [Eng. *heir; -ship.*] The quality, state, character, or position of an heir; succession by inheritance.

"I shall first review the laws of *heirship* by proximity of blood; and, secondly, the laws of *heirship* by appointment, which is either by adoption during life, or by testamentary disposition."—*Sir W. Jones: Commentary on Isæus.*

* **heirship movables,** *s. pl.*

Scots Law: The best of certain kinds of movables, which the heir was entitled to take, besides the heritable estate; the distinction was abolished in 1868.

heĭs-tĕr'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Laurence Heister, Professor of Botany at Helmstadt. He died in 1758.]

Bot.: A genus of Olacaceæ. *Heisteria coccinea* is a tree with white flowers, found in Martinique and other West Indian islands; its red fruits are eaten by pigeons. It was once erroneously supposed to furnish the Partridge-wood of the cabinet-makers.

* **hei-sugge,** *s.* [A.S. *hege* = a hedge.] The hedge-sparrow.

hē'-jăl-ap, *s.* [Eng. *he* = male, and *jalap.*]

Comm.: The same as Male Jalap (q.v.).

hĕj'-ĭr-a, *s.* [Hegira.]

hĕl'-a-mўs, *s.* [Gr. ἐλλός (*hellos*), ἐλλός (*ellos*) = a young deer, a fawn, and μῦς (*mus*) = a mouse.]

Zool.: The name given by F. Cuvier to a genus of mammals, called by Illiger Pedetes. It resembles Dipus, containing the Jerboas. It contains the *Helamys* or *Pedetes caffer,* or Cape Jerboa. It is about the size of a hare, and advances by leaps and bounds. Its Dutch names mean Leaping and Mountain Hare. It does damage to the green and ripe grain crops adjacent to the mountains where it lives. [Pedetes.]

hĕl-arc'-tŏs, *s.* [Gr. ἥλιος (*hélios*) = the sun, and ἄρκτος (*arktos*) = a bear.]

Zool.: Sunbear; a genus of Ursidæ (Bears). They have smooth glossy hair, feed chiefly on honey or the young shoots of the cocoanut tree, and are milder in their disposition than the more typical members of the family. *Helarctos malayanus* is the Malayan Sunbear, of which the Borneau one, *H. euryspilus,* may be perhaps only a variety.

hĕl-cŏl'-ō-ġў, *s.* [Gr. ἕλκος (*helkos*) = a wound, an ulcer, and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse; Fr. *helcologie.*]

Med.: The branch of medical science which treats of ulcers.

hĕl'-cō-plăs-tў, *s.* [Gr. ἕλκος (*helkos*) = a wound, an ulcer, and πλαστός (*plastos*) = formed, moulded; πλάσσω (*plassō*) = to form moulds, to shape.]

Surg.: The process of replacing the epidermic integument, destroyed by an ulcer, by transferring to the injured spot a piece of skin from the corresponding part of the individual or of some other person.

hĕld, *pa. t.* & *pa. par.* [Hold, *v.*]

* **hēle** (1), *v.t.* [A.S. *helan.*] To hide, to cover, to conceal.

* **hēle** (2), *v.t.* [Heal.]

* **hēle** (1), *s.* [Heel, *s.*]

***hēle** (2), ***heale,** *s.* [A.S. *hǽl, hœlu.*] Health, safety, welfare.

"Thy soule *hele.*" *Morte Arthure,* 3,655.

***hēle'-lĕs,** *a.* [Mid. Eng. *hele* = health, and *les* = less.] Without safety, cure, or remedy

† Hĕl'-ĕn-a, *s.* [St. Helena, the queen of Constantius Chlorus. It was she who built the church of the Holy Sepulchre. The name was derived remotely from Gr. Ἑλένη (*Helenē*), Helen, wife of Menelaus, the taking away of whom caused the war of Troy. Curtius derived the name from Gr. ἑλάνη (*helanē*), ἐλένη (*helenē*) = a torch; while Max Müller considers it akin to the Vedic Sarama, the goddess of the dawn.]

Meteor.: An old Roman name still current among Italian sailors for a single light appearing to sailors. It was deemed by them unfavourable, whilst a double one, termed Castor and Pollux, was deemed propitious. They are varieties of St. Elmo's Fire (q.v.).

hĕ-lĕn'-ĭ-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *Helenī(um);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Composites, tribe Senecioniдeæ.

hĕl'-ĕ-nĭn, hĕl'-ĕ-nīne, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *Helen(ium),* in the botanical name *Inula Helenium,* and suff. *-in, -ine* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: A crystalline substance existing in the root of elecampane, *Inula helenium.* Obtained by exhausting the root with hot alcohol, and purifying the crystals till they melt at 110°. They are colourless, inodorous needles: the mother liquid contains *Inula camphor.*

hĕ-lĕn'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *Helenium;* Gr. ἑλένιον (*helenion*) = a plant, perhaps elecampane. (*Liddell & Scott.*)]

Bot.: The typical genus of the sub-tribe Heleniеæ (q.v.). The species are yellow-flowered American plants.

hē-lĭ-, hē-lĭ-ō-, *pref.* [Gr. ἥλιος (*hēlios*) = the sun. [HELIACAL.]

hē'-lĭ-ac, hē-lĭ'-ac-al, *a.* [Gr. ἡλιακός (*hēliakos*) = of or belonging to the sun; ἥλιος (*hēlios*) = the sun; cf. Sanse. *sura* = the sun; Lat. *sol;* Goth. *sunna;* Eng. *sun* (q.v.).]

Astron.: Closely connected with the sun; rising just before the sun; a term used when a star rises just before the sun. As the sun moves in its orbit, a particular star which had for some time risen after the sun or with him, remaining however invisible, owing to his beams, will at length rise a sufficient length of time before him to be seen. When it does so, this is called its heliacal rising, or it is said to rise heliacally. As in bygone ages the precession of the equinoxes has made various stars in succession rise heliacally, a means, of which Sir Isaac Newton made use, is afforded of computing ancient dates, in cases in which observers have accurately recorded which star in any year rose heliacally.

"The cosmical ascension of a star we term that, when it ariseth together with the sun, or the same degree of the ecliptic wherein the sun abideth; and that the *heliacal* (ascension), when a star which before for the vicinity of the sun was not visible, being further removed, beginneth to appear."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. iv., ch. xiii.

heliacal-year, *s.*

Astron.: The same as CANICULAR YEAR (q.v.).

hĕ-lī'-a-cal-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *heliacal; -ly.*] In a heliacal manner.

"*Heliacally,* that is, its emersion from the rays of the sun."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. iv., ch. xiii.

hĕl'-ĭ-ăn'-thĕm-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *heli-* (q.v.), and Lat. *anthemum;* Gr. ἄνθεμον (*anthemon*), the same as ἄνθος (*anthos*) = a flower.]

Bot.: Rock-rose, a genus of Cistaceæ (q.v.). It contains herbs or under-shrubs, with five petals; stamens, as a rule, many; an imperfectly three-celled capsule, with many seeds. About thirty species are known, from Europe, West Asia, and North America. Sir Joseph Hooker divides the genus into three subsections: Helianthemum proper, Turberaria, and Pseudos-cistus. *H. Canadense,* the Frost Weed or Rock-rose, is a widely distributed plant of the United States, being found in dry fields and woods from Canada to Florida. It is distinguished by its flowers, with large, bright-yellow petals, in a terminal corymb. The species are numerous, and found in the Eastern as well as the Western Continent. *H. vulgare,* the Common Rock-rose of England, has beautiful yellow flowers, which appear from July to September. Above a hundred and thirty foreign species are cultivated in gardens, where they have run into double-flowered varieties. [ROCK-ROSES.]

hĕl-ĭ-ăn'-thoid, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *helianthoida* (q.v.).]

Zool.: Resembling a sun-flower; of or belonging to the Helianthoida.

helianthoid-polypes, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The Helianthoida (q.v.).

"The *helianthoid-polypes,* of which the common sea-anemones of our coasts may serve as an example."—*Hist. Animal Kingdom,* p. 57.

hĕl-ĭ-ăn-thoid'-a, *s. pl.* [Pref. *heli-;* Gr. ἄνθος (*anthos*) = a flower, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

Zool.: An order of Polypes, now ranked in the order Zoantharia, of the class Actinozoa, called also Hexacorolla (q.v.). [ZOANTHARIA.]

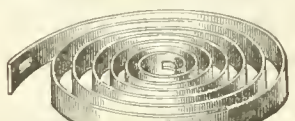
hĕl-ĭ-ăn'-thŭs, *s.* [Gr. ἥλιος (*hēlios*) = the sun, and Gr. ἄνθος (*anthos*) = a blossom, a flower; cf. also Lat. *helianthes;* Gr. ἡλιανθές (*hēlianthes*) = a fabulous magical herb.]

Bot.: Sunflower, a genus of Compositæ, tribe Senecionidæ, sub-tribe Coreopsideæ. *Helianthus annuus* is the Sunflower (q.v.), *H. tuberosus,* the so-called Jerusalem Artichoke. [ARTICHOKE.]

hĕl'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Lat. *helix* (genit. *helicis*), from Gr. ἕλιξ (*helix*), (genit. ἕλικος) (*helikos*) = a spiral line, a helix.] Having many convolutions; spiral.

"The screw is a kind of wedge multiplied or continued by a *helical* revolution about a cylinder."—*Wilkins.*

helical-spring, *s.* A spring whose coils have a gradually decreasing diameter, as the mainspring of a watch. It may lie in one



HELICAL-SPRING.

plane, like a fake of rope, one layer of rope as coiled up; or it may be like the architectural helix or the helix of a shell, and assume a conical form.

hĕl'-ĭ-cal-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *helical; -ly.*] In a helical or spiral manner; spirally.

hĕl-ĭ-chrȳ'-sē-æ, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *helichrys(um);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Composites, tribe Senecioniдeæ.

hĕl-ĭ-chrȳ'-sŭm, *s.* [Lat. *heliochrysos;* Gr. ἡλιόχρυσος (*hēliochrusos*) = a kind of everlasting flower; pref. *helio-,* and Gr. χρυσός (*chrusos*) = gold. Named from the radiated flower heads, often of a golden hue, though sometimes also white, pink, or crimson.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Helichrysеæ (q.v.). *Helichrysum orientale,* a native of Crete and Africa, is the Immortelle of the French.

hĕ-lĭç'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *helix;* Gr. ἕλιξ (*helix*), genit. ἕλικος (*helikos*) = twisted; as subst., anything spiral; with Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Zoology:* Land Snails, a family of gasteropodous mollusca, order Pulmonifera, section Inoperculata. The shell is external, and in general large enough to contain the entire animal, the aperture closed during hybernation by an epiphragm. The animal has a short retractile head, with four retractile tentacles, the upper pair the longer, and with eye specks at the tips. More than 1,600 species have been described. They are of world-wide distribution. Genera: Helix, Vitrina, Succinea, Bulimus, Achatina, Pupa, Clausilia, &c. Forbes and Hanley enumerate forty-six British species of Helicidæ. [HELIX.]

2. *Palæont.:* The family came into existence as long ago as the Carboniferous period, with the genera Pupa, Dawsonella, and the sub-genus Zonites. Then, after a long interval, it reappears in the Tertiary. The gap has arisen because *land* snails could not occur largely as fossils in strata chiefly marine.

hĕ-lĭç'-ĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *helix* (genit. *helicis*) = a spiral line, and *forma* = form.] Having the form of a helix; helical, spiral.

hĕl'-ĭ-çin, *s.* [Gr. ἕλιξ (*helix*) = ivy, and *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{13}H_{16}O_7$. A glucoside formed by the action of very dilute nitric acid on salicin. Helicin crystallizes in white slender needles, which melt at 175°. An aqueous solution of helicin is converted by sodium amalgam into salicin. Boiled with dilute acids or alkalia, it is converted into glucose $C_6H_{12}O_6$, and salicylic aldehyde $C_6H_4{\cdot}OH{\cdot}CO{\cdot}H$.

hĕl-ĭ-çī'-na, *s.* [Lat. *helix, helicis* [HELIX]; Gr. ἑλίκη (*helikē*) = winding, twisting, as of a shell-snail; neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina.*]

Zool.: A genus of gasteropodous molluscs, family Cyclostomidæ. The shell is globose, depressed, or keeled, with a nearly square or semilunar aperture, having a shelly or membranous operculum; animal with long slender pointed tentacles. Known recent species 162, from the West Indies, the Pacific, &c. Not yet found fossil.

hĕl'-ĭ-çine, *a.* [Gr. ἕλιξ (*helix*); as subst. = the tendril of the vine or that of ivy; and suff. *-ine.*] Of, belonging to, or resembling a tendril. Not confined to botanical descriptions; for in anatomy there are helicine arteries.

† hĕl'-ĭ-çite, *s.* [Lat. *helix* (genit. *helicis*); suff. *-ite.*]

Palæont.: A fossil snail of the genus Helix.

hĕl'-ĭ-cō-grăph, *s.* [Gr. ἕλιξ (*helix*), genit. ἕλικος (*helikos*)=a spiral line, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write, to draw.] An instrument for describing helices. A small wheel rotates on the screw shaft and revolves around the fixed point, moving towards or from the said centre, according to the direction of its revolution; a pencil describing a helix. The distances between the intersections of an ordinate with the spiral are equal to the pitch of the screw.

hĕl'-ĭ-cō-gyr'-ate (yr as ir), *a.* [Gr. ἕλιξ (*helix*), genit. ἕλικος (*helikos*) [HELIX], and Eng. *gyrate* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Having a ring or gyrus carried obliquely round it. Example, the apore-cases of Trichomanes.

hĕl'-ĭ-cōid, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. ἑλικώδης (*helikōdes*), ἑλικοειδής (*helikoeidēs*) = of winding form; ἕλιξ (*helix*) [HELIX], and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Spirally curved; curved like the spire of a univalve shell; spiral.

2. *Bot.:* Twisted like a snail-shell. The term is used specially when the cyme of a monocotyledonous plant has its flowers arrayed in succession in a spiral form around a pseudothallus or axis of one-peduncled cymes or sarmentidia, formed by a series of successive peduncles fitted into each other in such a way that they seem to form but one and the same stalk. Example, *Hemerocallis fulva.* (*Lindley.*)

B. *As subst.:* A curved surface generated by a right line in such motion about a fixed right line that every point in the former shall move uniformly in the direction of the latter, preserving a uniform angular motion about it.

helicoïd parabola, *s.*

Geom.: A curve arising from the supposition that the common or Apollonian parabola is bent or twisted till the axis comes into the periphery of a circle, the ordinates still retaining their places and perpendicular positions with respect to the circle, all these lines remaining in the same plane.

hĕl-ĭ-cōid'-al, *a.* [Eng., &c. *helicoid; -al.*] The same as HELICOID, *a.* (q.v.).

"The formation of the right and left-handed *helicoidal* crystals."—*Brit. Assoc. Rep.* (1853), p. 405.

Hĕl'-ĭ-cŏn, *s.* [Gr.]

1. *Geog.:* A mountain in Bœotia, in Greece, near the Gulf of Corinth, sacred to Apollo and the Muses. On it were situated the fountains Hippocrene and Aganippe, the supposed grand sources of poetic inspiration.

2. *Music:* A form of wind-instrument of metal, resembling a French-horn, but having keys and valves. They are made *en suite,* that is, of various sizes and compass.

hĕl-ĭ-cō'-nĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *helicon(ia)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Musaceæ, having solitary seeds, and the fruit a capsule bursting through the partitions. [HELICONIA.]

hĕl-ĭ-cō'-nĭ-a, *s.* [Lat. *Helicon* (q.v.), and fem. sing. adj. suff. *-ia.*]

1. *Bot.:* The typical genus of the tribe Heliconeæ (q.v.). The root of *Heliconia psittacorum*, and that of *H. Bihai*, are eaten in the West Indies. *H. Mariæ Alexandrovnæ*, a Grenada species, named after the Empress of Russia, produces a fibre of economic value.

2. *Entom.:* A genus of butterflies, the typical one of the sub-family Heliconinæ, or the family Heliconidæ (q.v.). It occurs in tropical America.

hĕl-ĭ-cōn'-ĭ-an, *a.* [Eng. *Helicon*; *-ian.*] Of or pertaining to Helicon.

hĕl-ĭ-cŏn'-ĭ-dæ, hĕl-ĭ-cō'-nĭ-ī, *s. pl.* [Lat. *helicon(ia)* (q.v.), and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*, or masc. *-ii.*]

Entom.: A family of butterflies. They are not eaten by birds or by monkeys.

hĕl-ĭ-cō-stĕ'-gą, *s.* [Gr. ἕλιξ *helix* (genit. ἕλικος (*helikos*) [HELIX]; and Gr. *στέγη* (*stegē*) = a roofed place, a room.]

Zool.: The typical genus of Helicostegidæ (q.v.).

hĕl-ĭ-cō-stĕg'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat *helicosteg(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Rhizopoda, order Polythalamia, with spirally arranged chambers, like minute cephalopods, to which, however, they are not at all akin.

hĕl-ĭ-cō-trē'-ma, *s.* [Gr. ἕλιξ (*helix*), genit. ἕλικος (*helikos*) [HELIX], and Gr. *τρῆμα* (*trēma*) = that which is pierced, a hole.]

Anat.: A small opening at the extremity of the cochlea in the ear.

hĕ-lĭc-tĕr'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *helicter(es)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Sterculiads. The leaves are simple and the flowers perfect.

hĕl-ĭc'-tĕr-ēs, *s.* [Gr. ἑλικτήρ (*heliktēr*) = anything twisted: an armlet, an earring. Named from the screw-like appearance which the five twisted carpels of the fruit present.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Helictereæ (q.v.). *Helicteres Isora* is known to Anglo-Indians as twisted stick, twisted horn, or twisty. A decoction of the root of *Helicteres Sacarotha* is used in Brazil as a remedy for venereal complaints.

hĕl-ĭc'-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. ἥλη (*hēlē*) = solar heat, and ἴκτις (*iktis*) = a weasel or ferret. (*Agassiz.*)]

Zool.: A genus of Mustelidæ. Two species are known, *Helictis moschata*, from China, and *H. nepalensis*, from Nepaul.

* **hĕl'-ĭng,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *hele* = to cover, to conceal.] That which covers; specif., the roofing of a building.

hĕ-lĭ-ō-, *pref.* [HELI-.]

hĕ-lĭ-ō-çĕn'-trĭc, hĕ-lĭ-ō-çĕn-trĭc-ąl, *a.* [Pref. *helio-*, and Eng. *centric* (q.v.).]

Astron.: Having the point of observation in the centre of the sun, as distinguished from geocentric in the centre of the earth. When we speak of the heliocentric longitudes and latitudes of objects, we suppose the spectator situated in the sun, and referring them by circles perpendicular to the plane of the ecliptic to the great circle marked out in the heavens by the infinite prolongation of that plane. The heliocentric latitude of the earth is always 0, and its heliocentric longitude always equal to the sun's geocentric longitude added to 180°. The heliocentric equinoxes and solstices are the same as the geocentric ones reversely named. The difference between the heliocentric and geocentric places of a planet is the same as its parallax (q.v.). (*Herschel: Astron.*, § 372, 373, 501.)

hē'-lĭ-ō-chrōme, *s.* [Gr. ἥλιος (*hēlios*) = the sun, and χρῶμα (*chrōma*) = colour.]

Photog.: The name given by Niépce de St. Victor to the products of his process for photographing in the natural colours; a photograph in colours.

hō-lĭ-ō-chrōm'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *heliochrom(e)*; *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to heliochromy.

hē-lĭ-ō-chro'-mō-type, *s.* [Eng. *heliochrome*; *o* connective; and Eng. *type.*]

Photog.: A sun-picture in the natural colours; long desired, and partially obtained, but always fugitive, so far.

hē-lĭ-ŏch'-rō-mỹ, *s.* [Eng. *heliochrom(e)*; *-y.*]

Photog.: The art or process of producing coloured photographs.

hē'-lĭ-ō-graph, *s.* [Gr. ἥλιος (*hēlios*) = the sun, and *γράφω* (*graphō*) = to write, to draw.]

1. An instrument constructed by De la Rue for obtaining photographs of the sun.

2. An apparatus invented by Mr. H. C. Mance for telegraphing by means of the sun's rays. It is composed of a circular mirror, varying in diameter for field or fixed operations. This mirror revolves on a horizontal axis, and is adjusted to the required angle of incidence with the sun by a telescopic rod, and the rays can be directed to any point with the utmost precision. The Morse system of dashes and dots is adopted, and the signals can be read in ordinary weather, without the aid of field-glasses, at a distance of fifty miles. (*Voyle.*)

3. A picture taken by heliography; a photograph.

hō-lĭ-ŏg'-raph-ēr, *s.* One who uses the heliograph; one who is conversant with the art of heliography.

hē-lĭ-ō-grăph'-ĭc, hē-lĭ-ō-grăph'-ĭ-cal, *a.* [Eng. *heliograph*; *-ic*; *-ical.*] Of or pertaining to heliography; taken by the process of heliography.

hē-lĭ-ŏg'-rą-phỹ, *s.* [Eng. *heliograph*; *-y.*] The process of taking pictures on a prepared surface by means of the sun and the camera obscura; photography.

* **hē-lĭ-ŏl'-ą-tĕr,** *s.* [Gr. ἥλιος (*hēlios*) = the sun, and λατρεύω (*latreuō*) = to worship.] One who worships the sun.

* **hē-lĭ-ŏl'-ą-trỹ,** *s.* [Gr. ἥλιος (*hēlios*) = the sun, and λατρεια (*latreia*) = worship.] Sun-worship (q.v.).

hē'-lĭ-ō-līte, *s.* [Pref. *helio-* (q.v.); and Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Min.: Sunstone, avanturine felspar, partly orthoclase, partly albite, or oligoclase. (*Dana.*)

hē-lĭ-ō-lĭ'-tēş, *s.* [HELIOLITE.]

Palæont.: A fossil Alcyonarian, family Helioporidæ. Several species are found in the Wenlock limestone in the Upper Silurian.

hē-lĭ-ŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Pref. *helio-* (q.v.), and Gr. *μέτρον* (*metron*) = a measure.]

1. An instrument for measuring the apparent magnitude of the sun. The object-glass of a telescope is made in halves, set in separate brass frames which slide laterally on each other, the motion being produced and measured by a screw. Each half makes its own image. These may be brought near, or made to separate by the movement of the screw. The heliometer is a form of micrometer.

2. An instrument for ascertaining the solar time in all latitudes, and for ascertaining the latitude when the apparatus is set at noon according to the date. Also for ascertaining the date and length of day, sunrise and sunset, other conditions being established. Also, the differences of time between two places, the position of the earth's axis in relation to the level at the point of observation, &c.

hē-lĭ-ŏph'-ĭ-la, *s.* [Pref. *helio-*, and Gr. *φιλέω* (*phileō*) = to love.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Diplecolobeæ. The species are from the Cape of Good Hope.

hē-lĭ-ō-phĭl'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. or Gr. *heliophil(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of cruciferous plants, tribe Diplecolobeæ.

hē-lĭ-ō-pōr'-ą, *s* [Pref. *helio-*; and Gr. *πόρος* (*poros*) = a passage, a pore.]

Palæont.: The typical genus of the family Helioporidæ (q.v.). Found in the Silurian and in the Devonian rocks.

hō-lĭ-ō-pōr'-ĭ-dæ, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *heliopor(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Alcyonarian corals, founded by Moseley. The genera have a well-developed sclerodermic coralium, composed of tabulate tubes of two sides, the larger furnished with rudimentary aeptal laminæ. (*Nicholson.*)

hē-lĭ-ŏp-sĭd'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *heliopsis* (genit. *heliopsidis*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of compositeæ, tribe Senicionideæ.

hē-lĭ-ŏp'-sĭs, *s.* [Pref. *heli-*, and Gr. *ὄψις* (*opsis*) = appearance.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the sub-tribe Heliopsideæ. The only known species is *Heliopsis brevis*, an American plant five or six feet high with yellow flowers.

hē-lĭ-ōr-nī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. or Gr. *heliorn(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Colymbidæ (Divers), established by Mr. G. R. Gray for some birds akin to the Orebes, found in the warmer parts of America.

hē-lĭ-ōr'-nĭs, *s.* [Pref. *heli-* (q.v.), and Gr. ὄρνις (*ornis*) = a bird.]

Ornith.: Coot-grebe, Fin-foot, a genus of Colymbidæ, with a more developed tail and sharper claws than in Colymbus and Podiceps. Localities, Africa and South America.

hē'-lĭ-ō-scōpe, *s.* [Pref. *helio-* (q.v.), and Gr. σκοπέω (*skopeō*) = to look at.]

1. *Gen.:* An instrument for viewing the sun. Stained glass is a simple helioscope. If red it is unsuitable, for that colour transmits the rays of heat in sufficient intensity to injure the eye. Green, violet, and dull brown (smoke) are the colours most frequently employed for this purpose.

2. *Spec.:* A form of reflecting telescope for viewing the sun. It has the object mirror in the form of a double concave lens, with the anterior surface worked into a paraboloid of the proper focal length. (*Herschel: Astron.*, § 204, &c.)

hē-lĭ-ŏs-cŏp'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *helioscop(e)*; *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to a helioscope.

hē-lĭ-ō'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. ἡλίωσις (*hēliōsis*) = exposing to the sun; ἡλιόομαι (*helioomai*) = to be sunstruck; ἡλίοω (*hēliōō*) = to warm in the sun; ἥλιος (*hēlios*) = the sun.]

Bot.: Spots produced upon leaves by concentration of the rays of the sun upon them by inequalities of the glass in conservatories or other causes.

hē'-lĭ-ō-stăt, *s.* [Pref. *helio-*, and Gr. *στατός* (*statos*) = placed, fixed; from ἵστημι (*histēmi*) = to cause to stand.]

1. A mirror provided with a clockwork motion, so adjusted as to make it follow the course of the sun, which, therefore, till the day departs, continues to be reflected from its face.

2. An instrument invented by Gauss, in 1821, by means of which the rays of the sun can be flashed to great distances. It consists of an adjustable mirror or reflector, worked in connection with a combination of telescopes, and is now used in all trigonometrical surveys. By its aid triangles, with sides over one hundred miles in length, can be measured. Drummond's heliostat, in use in this country, consists of an equatorial, revolving on its polar axis, so that the sun, when once accurately in the focus of the telescope, continues steadily fixed there.

hē-lĭ-ō-sphĕr'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Pref. *helio-*, and Eng. *spherical* (q.v.).] Round as the sun.

hē-lĭ-ō'-thĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *helioth(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Moths, group Noctuina. The antennæ are not pectinated, the thorax short, the abdomen smooth, the flight often diurnal; larva cylindrical, feeding exposed on flowers or leaves. Ten British species, including the Pease-blossom and the Underwings. (*Stainton.*)

hē-lĭ-ō'-thĭs, *s.* [Pref. *helio-*, and Gr. *ὠθέω* (*ōthеō*) = to thrust, to burst forth.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family

Heliothidæ. All the species fly by day. *Heliothis marginata* is the Bordered Sallow, a whitish ochreous moth, bordered behind with purple.

hē-lĭ-ō-trō-pā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *heliotrop(ium)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: An order of plants generally reduced to a tribe of Ehretiaceæ, and called Heliotropeæ (q.v.).

hē-lĭ-ō-trōpe, *s.* [Gr. ἥλιος (*hēlios*) = the sun, and τρόπη (*tropē*) = a turning; τρέπω (*trepō*) = to turn.]

1. *Astron.:* An instrument for showing at a place when the sun arrives at his farthest point north or south of the equator as seen at that place.

2. *Optics:* A heliostat (q.v.).

3. *Photog.:* An instrument used to illuminate negatives in the solar-camera in making enlarged pictures.

4. *Bot.:* The genus Heliotropium (q.v.). The species are mostly tropical or sub-tropical; a few, however, reach Europe. The leaves of *Heliotropium europæum*, the common or European Heliotrope, were formerly used to cleanse ulcers and to allay inflammation. Some of the species are sweet-scented, and are cultivated in gardens, one, the Peruvian Heliotrope (*H. peruvianum*), having a peculiarly agreeable odour, is frequently called cherry-pie. This is the species to which the name heliotrope is popularly applied. [Heliotropium.]

5. *Min.:* A cryptocrystalline variety of quartz, generally deep green, with yellow or blood-red spots. [Bloodstone.]

¶ *Winter heliotrope:*

Bot.: Nardosmia fragrans.

hē-lĭ-ō-trō'-pĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *heliotrop(ium)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Ehretiaceæ, having the seeds without albumen.

hē-lĭ-ō-trŏp'-ĭc, hē-lĭ-ō-trŏp'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Lat. *heliotrop(ism)*; Eng., &c. suff. *-ic, -ical.*]

Bot.: Tending to turn to the sun; pertaining to or manifesting heliotropism (q.v.).

hē-lĭ-ŏt'-rō-pĭşm, *s.* [Pref. *helio-* (q.v.); Gr. τρόπος (*tropos*) = a turn; τροπόω (*tropoō*) = to make to turn; and Eng. suff. *-ism.*]

Bot.: Movement of leaves or flowers towards the sun, as the turning of plants in the window of a house towards the sunlight, or the tendency of the helianthus to follow the luminary with its great flowers.

hē-lĭ-ō-trō'-pĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Heliotrope.]

Bot.: Heliotrope, Turnsole, the typical genus of the tribe Heliotropeæ (q.v.). It consists of herbs or under-shrubs, with one-sided racemes of white or yellow flowers, with circinate vernation, followed by four nuts or drupes with thin pericarps. [Heliotrope.]

hē'-lĭ-ō tȳpe, *s.* [Gr. ἥλιος (*hēlios*) = the sun, and Eng. *type.*]

Photography:

1. A method of printing from a gelatine surface hardened with alum, in the same way as from a lithographic stone. It is based upon the fact that gelatine, impregnated with an alkaline bi-chromate, when exposed to light, loses its power of absorbing water. A warm solution of gelatine containing a sufficiency of bi-chromate of potash, is poured upon a waxed glass-plate, levelled, and allowed to dry. These operations must be performed in a room illuminated by a non-actinic light only. The film is then stripped from the glass, exposed to day-light under a reversed photographic negative, and then fastened to a metal plate. After washing away the superfluous chemicals, it is rolled with ordinary lithographic ink, which adheres to the gelatine more or less, according to the amount of change produced by the light, and the consequent absorption of the water by the film. It is then ready for printing in an ordinary lithographic press. [Lithography.]

2. A picture produced by such a process.

hē-lĭ-ō-tȳ-pŏg'-ra-phy, *s.* [Gr. ἥλιος (*hēlios*) = the sun, and Eng. *typography* (q.v.).] The process of producing heliotypes at an ordinary lithographic press.

hē-lĭ-ō-zō-a, *s. pl.* [Pref. *helio-* (q.v.), and Gr. ζῶα (*zoá*), pl. of ζῶον (*zoon*) = a living being, an animal.]

Zool.: A tribe or family of Radiolaria, possessing a contractile vesicle, but having no central capsule. The body is naked or siliceous. Mostly inhabitants of fresh water. Example, the Sun animalcule.

* **helise,** *s.* [Elysium.]

* **hĕl ĭ-sphĕr'-ĭc, * hĕl-ĭ-sphĕr'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Lat. *helix* = a spiral line, and Eng. *spheric, spherical.*] (See extract.)

"The *helispherical* line is the rhomb line in navigation, and is so called because on the globe it winds round the globe spirally, and still comes nearer and nearer to it, but cannot terminate in it."—*Harris.*

hē'-lĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. ἥλιος (*hēlios*) = the sun.]

Chem.: A hypothetical elementary substance discovered by the spectroscope in the solar prominences.

hē'-lix (*pl.* **hĕl'-ĭ-çēş),** *s.* [Lat., from Gr. ἕλιξ (*helix*); Fr. *hélice.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A curve generated by winding a line around in a coil of gradually increasing radius, and maintaining the same plane, or by winding the line on a cone on which it ascends in winding. The flat watch-spring, and the fakes of rope in a tier are instances of the flat helix.

"Find the true inclination of the screw, together with the quantity of water which every *helix* does contain."—*Wilkins.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* A prominent and incurved margin surrounding the thinner and larger portion of the pinna in the ear.

2. *Arch.:* The small volute under the abacus of a Corinthian column. Of these there are in every perfect capital sixteen: two at each angle, and two meeting under the middle of each face of the abacus.

3. *Geom.:* A curve, the tangents to which make, with the horizontal plane, a constant angle. The edge of the path of a screw is a helix, as is also the path described by any point of the surface of the thread when moved in the nut.

4. *Zool.:* The typical genus of the molluscous family Helicidæ (q.v.). About 1,600 recent species are known, and 200 fossil, the latter from the Eocene onward. Recent species are found in all countries of the world. The type is *Helix pomatia*, the Roman snail. There are many sub-genera of Helix. [Snail.]

¶ Snails are abundant in all parts of the United States, dwelling under stones and logs in damp situations, and varying considerably in the forms of their shells, though very similar in habit as herbivorous, air-breathing mollusks. The family is characterized by an ample external shell, into which the animal can retract itself entirely, and by the possession of four tentacles, upon the summits of the longest of which the eyes are situated. The Slugs, or Limacidæ, have only a small, rudimentary shell, concealed within their mantle.

hĕll, * helle, *s.* [A.S. *hel, helle*; cogn. with Dut. *hel*; Icel. *hel*; Dan. *helvede*; Sw. *helvete* (from A.S. *helle-wite* = hell torment); Ger. *hölle*; Goth. *halja*; O. H. Ger. *hella*, from the same root as A.S. *helan*; Ger. *kehlen* = to hide.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II.

2. Wicked spirits, the infernal powers.

"In despite of the devils and *hell*, have through the very midst of you!"—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI.*, iv. 8.

3. The place to which those who are caught in some games are taken.

"The two that in mid-place, *hell* called, were,
Must strive with waiting foot and watching eye,
To catch of them." *Sidney.*

4. The name given by some workmen to a place into which refuse, as of cloth or broken type, is thrown.

"In Covent-garden did a taylor dwell,
Who might deserve a place in his own *hell*."
King: Art of Cookery.

* 5. A place under the Exchequer Chamber where the king's debtors were confined.

6. A gambling-house.

7. A place of extreme misery, pain, or suffering.

"The prisons were *hells* on earth, seminaries of every crime and of every disease."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

8. Torment, torture.

"Within him *hell*
He brings, and round about him."
Milton: P. L., iv. 20.

II. *Religions:*

1. *Ethnic:* "Hell," as a place of punishment, is found, with more or less distinctness, in nearly all ethnic forms of religions, the precise nature of the punishment varying widely. Three definite stages in the concept of hell may be traced: (1) a vague notion of a future life, to be spent in misery, with little or no idea of moral retribution; (2) it ranks as a place of torment for those who have offended the gods, but is conceived as limited in duration; and (3) it becomes an important factor in the moral government of the universe, a place where evil deeds done in this life are rigorously punished. Tylor (*Prim. Cult.*, ii. 103) says that the idea of a fiery abyss is so seldom recognised among the lower races that the few cases in which it does occur lie open to a suspicion of not being purely native.

¶ For the classic conception of the place of woe, see Tartarus.

2. *Judaism & Christianity:*

(1) In the Old Testament used chiefly for Hades (q.v.), as in Psalm xviii. 5, cxvi. 3, cxxxix. 8, Prov. v. 5, Isa. xiv. 9; Hab. ii. 5. More rarely in the New Testament it is used in the same sense, as in Acts ii. 31 with reference to Psalm xvi. 10, and apparently in Rev. i. 18, vi. 8, xx. 13, 14, though the language is mostly figurative. In the Apostles' Creed the article "He descended into hell" means into Hades. This sense of the word is now obsolete, except in old formulæ or other archaic writings.

(2) The place of woe. This is the common New Testament sense of the word, and is the rendering of Gr. Γεέννα (*Geenna*) [Gehenna.] Of those cast into it Jesus says, "Where their worm dieth not, and their fire is not quenched" (Mark ix. 44, 46–48), the language being adapted from Isa. lxvi. 24. This fire is said to be everlasting fire, prepared for the devil and his angels (Matt. xxv. 41.).

¶ Obvious compounds: *Hell-black, hell-born, hell-bred, hell-doomed,* &c.

hell-bender, *s.* A name given to the large North American Salamander (q.v.).

hell-brewed, *a.* Prepared in hell. (*Milton.*)

* **hell-broth,** *s.* A magical composition for infernal purposes.

"Like a *hell-broth* boil and bubble."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 1.

* **hell-eat,** *s.* A witch, a hag.

* **hell-governed,** *a.* Directed by hell. (*Shakesp.: Richard III.*, i. 2.)

* **hell-hag,** *s.* A hag of hell; a mischievous, wicked woman.

* **hell-hated,** *a.* Abhorred or detested like hell.

"With the *hell-hated* lie o'erwhelm thy heart."
Shakesp.: Lear, v. 3.

* **hell-haunted,** *a.* Haunted by the devil or evil spirits.

* **hell-hound,** *s.*

1. A hound of hell.

"A cry of *hell-hounds* never-ceasing bark."
Milton: P. L., ii. 654.

2. An agent of hell; an imp. (Often used as a term of abuse.)

"Turn, *hell-hound*, turn."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, v. 7.

* **hell-kite,** *s.* A person of extreme or hellish cruelty or disposition.

"Did you say, all? *O hell-kite!* All?"
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv. 2.

* **hĕll,** *v.t.* [Hele.] To hide, to cover.

"Fire devoure the ayre, and *hell* them quight."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. x. 33.

hĕl-la-dō-thĕr'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. Ἑλλάς (*Hellas*), genit. Ἑλλάδος (*Hellados*) = Greece, and θηρίον (*thērion*) = a wild animal.]

Palæont.: A genus of Camelopardalidæ (Giraffes), found in the Upper Miocene of Attica, of India, and perhaps in that of France.

* **hĕl-la-nŏd'-ĭc,** *s.* [Gr. Ἑλλανοδίκαι (*Hellanodikai*) = the nine chief judges at the Olympic games: Ἑλλην (*Hellēn*) = a Greek, and δίκη (*dikē*) = law, judgment.]

Greek Antiq.: A judge or umpire in games or contests of skill.

hĕl'-lĕ-bōre, *s.* [Lat. *helleborus, helleborum*; Gr. ἑλλέβορος (*helleboros*), ἑλλέβορος (*elleboros*) = hellebore; various plants, all poisonous, but used as remedies in mental diseases, and

especially, it is believed, *Helleborus orientalis* [1. (2)]. The second element in Gr. ἑλλέβορος (*helleboros*) is probably βορά (*bora*) = food; the first is uncertain.]

1. *Botany:*

(1) The genus Helleborus (q.v.).

(2) The genus Veratrum, one of the Melanthaceæ.

2. *Phar.:* *Veratri viridis radix*, Green Hellebore root. The dried rhizome of *Veratrum viride*, growing in swampy districts of the United States. It has a peculiar acrid taste. It is used to control the vascular system in cases of rheumatic gout. It causes depression and slowness of the pulse.

¶ The Black Hellebore of the ancients was *Helleborus officinalis*, the modern one, *H. niger*. [Christmas-rose.] It is reputed to be a drastic purgative. In human medicine its employment is nearly obsolete, but the drug is still imported from Germany, and used as a cattle medicine. Stinking Hellebore is *H. fœtidus*; American White or Swamp Hellebore is *Veratrum viride*; False Hellebore, the genus Veratrum; White Hellebore, *V. album*; and Winter Hellebore, *Eranthus hyemalis*. [Helleborus.] White Hellebore is used by gardeners to destroy the gooseberry caterpillar and other insects.

hĕl-lĕ-bŏr'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *hellebor(us)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Ranunculaceæ. The calyx is imbricated in æstivation; the fruit consists of many-seeded follicles. Genera represented in Britain: Caltha, Trollius, Helleborus, Eranthis, Aquilegia, Delphinium, and Aconitum (q.v.).

hĕl'-lĕ-bŏr-īne, *s.* [Eng. *hellebor(e)*; *-ine*.]

1. *Bot.:* The orchidaceous genus Epipactis.

2. *Chem.:* An azotised body obtained from the root of *Helleborus hiemalis* by exhausting it with alcohol, diluting the extract with water, which precipitates a resin, and concentrating the filtered liquid. Helleborine forms colourless crystals, with a harsh bitter taste, soluble in water and alcohol, more so in ether.

* **hĕl'-lĕ-bŏr-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *hellebor(e)*; *-ise*.] To treat or dose with hellebore, as for madness.

* **hĕl'-lĕ-bŏr-ĭzm,** *s.* [Eng. *hellebor(e)*; *-ism*.] A medical preparation of hellebore.

"In vain should the physician attempt, with all his medicines and *helleborisms*, the cure of those that are sick with love."—*Ferrand: Love Melancholy* (1640), p. 169.

hĕl-lĕb'-ŏr-ŭs, *s.* [Hellebore.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the ranunculaceous tribe Helleboreæ (q.v.). Sepals five, large, petaloid, or imbricate, persistent; petals small, tubular, two-lipped; stamens numerous; follicles few or many, dehiscing above;

HELLEBORUS OFFICINALIS.
1. Plant in Flower. 2. Plant in Leaf. 3. Root.

seeds numerous. The American or Swamp Hellebore (*Veratrum viride*), known also as Indian Poke or Itch Weed, is frequent in damp situations from Canada to Carolina. *H. fœtidus*, Stinking Hellebore, and *H. viridis*, Green Hellebore, are natives of Europe. The roots and leaves of several species are drastic purgatives. The Hellebore of the ancients has by some been deemed *H. niger*; it is now considered to have been *H. officinalis*.

† **hĕl'-lĕ-flĭn-tą,** *s.* [Halleflinta.] (*Dana.*)

Hĕl-lē'-nĭ-an, Hĕl-lēn'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. Ελληνιος (*Hellēnios*), Ἑλληνικός (*Hellēnikos*) = Greek; Ἕλλην (*Hellēn*) = (1) Hellen, son of Deucalion, ancestor of the Greeks, (2) a Greek.] Pertaining to the Hellenes, or Greeks; Greek.

"All these powers or qualities are shared by Proteus in *Hellenic* story."—*Cox: Aryan Mythology* (ed. 1882), p. 274.

hĕl'-lēn-ĭzm, *s.* [Gr. Ἑλληνισμός (*Hellēnismos*); Ἕλλην (*Hellēn*) = a Greek.] An idiom, phrase, or construction peculiar to the Greek language.

"Virgil is full of the Greek forms of speech, which the critics call *hellenisms*."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 285.

Hĕl'-lēn-ĭst, *s.* [Gr. Ελληνιστής (*Hellēnistēs*).]

1. One who associated with or imitated the manners of Greeks; specifically, a Jew who used the Greek language in the early days of Christianity.

"The Jews understood Greek, and used the Greek Bible, and therefore are called *Hellenists*."—*Hammond: Annotation on Acts* vi. 1.

2. One who is learned in the Greek language and literature.

† **hĕl-lēn-ĭst'-ĭc, hĕl-lēn-ĭst'-ĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *Hellenist*; *-ic*, *-ical*.] Pertaining to the Hellenists.]

"Into the importance of the *hellenistical* dialect he had made the exactest search."—*Fell: Life of Hammond.*

hellenistic language, *s.* The dialect of Greek spoken by the Jews in countries where the Greek language was used.

† **hĕl-lēn-ĭst'-ĭc-ąl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *hellenistical*; *-ly*.] According to the Hellenistic language or manner.

"It may bear the same signification *hellenistically* in this place."—*Gregory: Notes on Scripture*, p. 60.

* **hĕl-lēn-ĭ-zā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *helleniz(e)*; *-ation*.] The act or practice of using the Greek language.

hĕl'-lēn-īze, *v.i.* [Gr. Ελληνίζω (*Hellēnizō*), from Ἕλλην (*Hellēn*) = a Greek.] To adopt or follow Greek habits; to use or study the Greek language.

"To *hellenize* is to speak Greek, and to have skill in the Greek learning."—*Hammond: Annot. on Acts* vi. 1.

Hĕl'-lēs-pŏnt, *s.* [Gr. Ἑλλήσποντος (*Hellēspontos*) = the sea of Helle, daughter of Athamar, who was drowned therein; πόντος (*pontos*) = sea.]

Geog.: The name of a narrow strait separating Asia Minor and Europe, now called the Dardanelles.

hĕl-lēs-pŏnt'-īne, *a.* [Eng. *Hellespont*; *-ine*.] Of or pertaining to the Hellespont, or Dardanelles.

hĕll'-fīre, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *hell*, and *fire*.]

A. *As subst.:* The fire of hell.

B. *As adj.:* See the compound.

hell-fire clubs, *s. pl.*

Hist.: Clubs consisting of reckless or abandoned characters of both sexes. Three such secret societies existed in London prior to 1721, in which year they were suppressed by royal proclamation.

* **hĕll'-hood,** * **hĕl'-hood,** *s.* [Eng. *hell*; *-hood*.] The state or condition of hell; hellishness.

"We might have done some fine thing
To have made thy *hellhood* laugh."
Beaum. & Flet.: The Little Thief, ii.

hĕl'-lĭ-cāt, hel-li-cate, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *hell*, and *cat* (?).]

A. *As subst.:* A half-witted, flighty person.

B. *As adj.:* Half-witted, flighty, giddy, simple.

"I want to see what that *hellicats* queen Jenny Rintheront's doing."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xxxix.

* **hĕl'-lĭe,** *a.* [Helly.]

* **hĕl'-lĭ-ĕr,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *hell*; suff. *-ier*.] One who covers; a tiler or slater.

hĕll'-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *hell*; *-ish*.]

1. Of or pertaining to hell; sent from or belonging to hell; infernal.

"So heavenly love shall outdo *hellish* hate."
Milton: P. L., iii. 298.

2. Fit for hell; infernal, damnable, detestable.

"Condemned the Rye House plot as a *hellish* design and a work of the devil."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

hĕll'-ĭsh-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *hellish*; *-ly*.] In a hellish, infernal, or damnable manner; damnably.

hĕll'-ĭsh-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *hellish*; *-ly*.] The quality or state of being hellish; infernal or damnable qualities or nature.

"And he by *hellishness* his prowess seals."
Beaumont: Psyche, c. 11, s. 27.

* **hĕll'-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *hell*; *-ness*.] A title expressive of the evil qualities of the person to whom it is applied. (*Sylvester: The Captaines*, 1,007.)

* **hĕll'-ward,** *adv.* [Eng. *hell*; *-ward*.] Towards hell; downward.

"Trees that aloft with proudest honours rise,
Root *hellward*." *Brome: Epistle to Mr. Fenton.*

* **hĕll'-ў,** * **hĕl'-lĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *hell*; *-y*.] Having the qualities of hell; hellish.

"Free Helicon and franke Parnassus hilles,
Are *hellie* haunts." *Mirrour for Magistrates*, p. 453.

hĕlm (1), * **helme** (1), * **healm,** * **hælm,** *s.* [A.S. *helm* = (1) a protector, (2) a protection; cogn. with Dut. *helm*; Icel. *hjálmr*; Dan. *hielm*; Sw. *hjelm*; Ger. *helm*; Goth. *hilms*; Russ. *shleme*.]

I. *Literally:*

1. *Arm.:* A helmet (q.v.).

"The knightly *helm* and shield."
Scott: Lord of the Isles, vi 24.

2. *Chem.:* The upper part of a retort.

"The vulgar chymists themselves pretend to be able . . . to make the distilled parts of a concrete bring its own *caput mortuum* over the *helm*."—*Boyle.*

3. *Her.:* That part of a coat of arms which bears the crest.

II. *Fig.:* A name given to a heavy dark cloud which hangs over or settles upon the top of a mountain. [Helmwind.]

hĕlm (2), * **helme** (2), *s.* [A.S. *helma*; cogn. with Icel. *hjálm* = a helm; Ger. *helm* = a handle.]

I. *Literally:*

1. The instrument or apparatus by which a vessel is steered: the rudder and its operative parts, such as the tiller and wheel; the tiller.

"Ships are turned about with a very small *helm*, whithersoever the governor listeth."—*James* iii. 4.

* 2. A handle. (*Chapman: Homer; Odyssey* v.)

II. *Figuratively:*

1. The post or position of management or direction.

"I then sat at the *helm* of the commonwealth."—*Melmoth: Cicero*, let. 11.

2. A guide, a director.

"The *helms* o' the state, who care for you like fathers."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 1.

¶ When the helm is *a-starboard* the tiller is over to the right side, the helmsman looking forward; *a-port*, it is to the left side; *up*, it is to the weather side; *down*, it is to the lee side; *amidships* or *right*, it is in a line with the middle of the ship; *a-weather*, the same as up.

¶ *To ease the helm:* To give it a quick turn down to meet a heavy sea.

helm-port, *s.*

Naut.: The opening in the counter through which the head of the rudder passes.

* **hĕlm** (3), *s.* [Haulm.]

* **hĕlm** (1), *v.t.* [Helm (1), s.] To cover, equip, or arm with a helmet.

"Anone, they were agayne *helmed*, and ran togider, and strake eche other ou their sheldes."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. ii., ch. clxviii.

* **hĕlm** (2), *v.t.* [Helm (2), *s.*] To guide, to steer, to manage.

"The business he hath *helmed*, must upon a warranted need, give him a better proclamation."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, iii. 2.

* **hĕlm'-age (age** as **ĭj),** *s.* [Eng. *helm* (2), *s.*; *-age*.] Guidance; direction; management.

hĕl'-mĕt, *s.* [A dimin. from *helm* (1), s. (q.v.); Dut. *helmet*.]

1. *Arm.:* A piece of defensive armour for the head; a defensive covering for the head. It was originally made of leather, and afterwards strengthened by the addition of bronze and other metals, until finally it was constructed entirely of metal, lined with felt or wadding. In the Middle Ages helmets were frequently inlaid with gold, and provided with bars and movable flaps to cover the face in battle, and to be opened at other times. A full-barred helmet covered the whole of the

GREEK HELMET.

head, face, and neck. It had openings and slits in front to enable the wearer to breathe and see. The open helmet covered only the head, ears, and neck, leaving the face uncovered. The form of the helmet varied from the simple skull-cap to that surmounted with a lofty ridge and crest or plume. The crest was frequently made of horse-hair, and sometimes the helmet had two or even three crests. The Anglo-Saxon helmet was merely a conical cap, with a nasal piece, which afterwards became improved into a face-guard, visor, or beaver. The helmet is still worn as a protection to the head among soldiers: the military helmet, as now worn, does not cover or protect the face. Metal helmets are now only worn (1) by some European cavalry regiments; (2) by firemen to protect them from falling pieces of burning wood, &c., at fires. Police constables wear helmets of the same material as the ordinary infantry helmet. In tropical countries helmets are made of soft white felt, wrapped round with folds of linen, to protect the head of the wearer from the heat of the sun; (3) by divers: in this case it is made of thin sheet-copper, furnished with eye-holes, the glass of which is protected by brass wire. It comes well down over the breast and back, and is fastened by rivets to a waterproof canvas jacket. [Diving-dress.]

HELMET OF CHARLES THE BOLD.

2. *Bot.:* The same as Galea (q.v.).

3. *Chem.:* The top or upper part of a retort.

4. *Her.:* That part of a coat of arms which bears the crest. Of these there are four varieties used by English heralds:—(1) That for the sovereign and princes of the blood royal, which is of gold, full-faced, having the beaver divided into six projecting bars, and lined with crimson; (2) that for nobility, of steel with five bars of gold, and represented somewhat in profile; (3) that for baronets and knights, which is a full-faced steel helmet, without bars, and with the visor open; and (4) that of an esquire or gentleman, which is of steel, with the visor closed, and represented in profile.

helmet-beetles, *s. pl.*

Entom.: The family Cassididæ or Cassidiadæ (q.v.).

helmet-flower, *s.*

Bot.: (1) Scutellaria, (2) Aconitum, (3) Coryanthes. They are all named from the form of their irregular corolla.

helmet-shaped, *a.*

Bot.: The same as Galeate (q.v.).

helmet-shell, *s.*

Zool.: The genus Cassis (q.v.).

hĕl'-mĕt-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *helmet; -ed.*] Furnished, or armed with, or wearing a helmet.

"Oh no knees, none, widow;
Unto the *helmeted* Bellona use them."
Shakesp. & Flet.: Two Noble Kinsmen, I.

* **hĕl-mĕt-tiĕr',** *s.* [Eng. *helmet; -ier.*] A soldier armed with a helmet.

"Item, he ordeined that the *helmettiers* or morioners should stand upon their feet."—*P. Holland: Livius,* p. 1,191.

hĕl-mĭch-thȳ'-ĭ-dæ, hĕl-mĭch'-thȳ-ī, *s. pl.* [Pref. *helm(inth)-*, and Gr. ἰχθύς (*ichthus*) = a *fish.*]

Ichthy.: The name given by Kölliker, and adopted by Yarrell, with the addition of the epithet Lemniscati, for the ribbon-like fishes now called Leptocephalidæ (q.v.).

hĕl'-mĭnth, hĕl'-mĭnthe, *s.* [Gr. ἕλμινς (*helmins*), genit. ἕλμινθος (*helminthos*) = a worm, spec. a tape-worm or mawworm, from εἰλέω (*eilĕō*); Attic εἰλέω (*heileō*) = to roll up.]

1. *Zool.* (Of the form *helminth*): An intestinal or other worm.

2. *Min.* (Of both forms): A variety or subvariety of Prochlorite. It occurs in New Hampshire as a slender vermiform crystallization in quartz and felspar.

hĕl-mĭnth-, **hĕl-mĭn-thō-,** *pref.* [Helminth.] A worm, specially an intestinal worm.

hĕl-mĭnth'-ą-gŏgue, *s.* [Pref. *helminth-*, and Gr. ἀγωγός (*agogos*) = leading, guiding; ἄγω (*agō*) = to lead.]

Pharm.: A medicine to expel worms; an anthelmintic.

hĕl-mĭnth'-ĭ-ą (*pl.* **hĕl-mĭnth'-ĭ-æ**), *s.* [Pref. *helminth-*; Lat. fem. sing. or neut. pl. suff. *-ia.*]

1. *Bot.* (*Sing.*): A genus of Composites, tribe Cichoraceæ, sub-tribe Scorzonereæ. *Helminthia echioides*, the Ox-eye, is a British plant. [Ox-eye.] The leaves of *H. echioides* boiled and pickled are eaten in Greece.

2. *Zool.* (*Pl.*): Helminthiæ. A name given by Sir Richard Owen to the class Entozoa. He divides it into Sterelmintha and Cœlelmintha (q.v.). They are now placed in the class Scolecida (q.v.).

† **hĕl-mĭn-thī'-ą-sīs,** *s.* [From Gr. ἑλμινθιάω (*helminthiaō*) = to suffer from worms.]

Pathol.: A disease in which worms are found under the skin.

hĕl-mĭn'-thĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *helminth-*; Eng. &c., suff. *-ic.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to intestinal worms; expelling worms.

B. *Pharm.:* A medicine for expelling worms, generally called an anthelmintic (q.v.).

hĕl-mĭnth'-īte, *s.* [Pref. *helminth-*; suff. *-ite* (*Palæont.*) (q.v.).]

Palæont.: The name applied by Mr. Salter to wormtracks in rocks of various ages, from Cambrian times till now. It does not include the worm-burrows, to which he gives the name Scolithus (q.v.).

hĕl-mĭnth'-ŏĭd, *a.* [Pref. ***helminth-***, and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

Zool.: Worm-shaped, vermiform.

† **hĕl-mĭnth'-ō-līte,** *s.* [Pref. *helmintho-*, and Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = stone.]

Palæont.: The same as Helminthite (q.v.).

hĕl-mĭnth-ō-lŏg'-ĭc, hĕl-mĭnth-ō-lŏg'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *helminthology(y)*, *-ic*, *-ical.*] Pertaining to or in any manner connected with helminthology (q.v.).

hĕl-mĭn-thŏl'-ō-gĭst, *s.* [Eng. *helminthology(y)*; *-ist.*] One skilled in or devoted to the study of helminthology (q.v.).

hĕl-mĭn-thŏl'-ō-gy, *s.* [Pref. *helmintho-*; and Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.] That branch of zoology which treats of intestinal worms; a treatise on intestinal worms.

hĕl-mĭn-thō-stā'-chys, *s.* [Pref. *helmintho-*, and Gr. στάχυς (*stachus*) = an ear of corn.]

Bot.: A genus of ferns, order Ophioglossaceæ. In the Moluccas, *Helminthostachys dulcis* is regarded as slightly aperient. The young shoots are used as a potherb, like asparagus.

hĕlm'-lĕss (1), *a.* [Eng. *helm* (1); *-less.*] Without a helm or helmet.

hĕlm'-lĕss (2), *a.* [Eng. *helm* (2), *-less.*] Without a helm or rudder.

hĕlms'-mąn, *s.* [Eng. *helm's*, and *man.*] The man who steers the ship by means of the helm; a steersman.

"I leap on board; no *helmsman* steers."
Tennyson: Sir Galahad, 39.

Hĕlm-stad'-ĭ-ąn, *a.* [Eng. *Helmstad(t)*; *-ian.*] Of or belonging to Helmstadt in Central Germany.

Helmstadian controversy, *s.*

Ch. Hist.: The controversy which originated at Helmstadt. Called also the Syncretistic or Calixtine Controversy. (*Mosheim.*)

hĕlm'-wĭnd, *s.* [Eng. *helm* (1), and *wind.*] A local name given to a wind in mountainous parts of England, from the *helm*, or heavy dark cloud which hangs over the top of the mountains for some days before the storm.

hĕ-lŏç'-ĕr-ą, *s. pl.* [Gr. ἥλος (*hēlos*) = a nail, a stud, anything like a nail, a knot, and κέρας (*keras*) = a horn.]

Entom.: A tribe of beetles, having the antennæ terminated by a knob, of which the joints are sometimes pressed compactly together, sometimes so separated as to have a serrated appearance. The legs can fold into such a small compass as to allow the insect when alarmed to feign death. Both the larva and the perfect insects are found in cow-dung. The tribe is divided into two families, Histeridæ and Byrrhidæ (q.v.).

hĕl'-ō-dĕrm, *s.* [Heloderma.] The English name for *Heloderma suspectum.*

"I was present when the *heloderm* bit two guinea-pigs in the hind-leg."—*Proc. Zool. Soc.* (1882), p. 642.

hĕl-ō-dĕr'-ma, *s.* [Gr. ἥλος (*hēlos*) = a nail, and δέρμα (*derma*) = skin.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Helodermidæ (q.v.).

hĕl-ō-dĕr'-mĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. or Gr. *heloderm(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of lizards, having furrowed fangs. Only one species is known, *Heloderma horridum*, the Caltetepon of Mexico. It was called also, before its venomous nature was quite understood, *H. suspectum.* Matters have now proceeded beyond suspicion. The gentleman who procured the specimen presented to the Zoological Gardens by Sir John Lubbock was bitten while handling it, and the effects were of a very serious character. (*Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1882, p. 632.)

hĕ-lō'-dēş, *s.* [Gr. ἕλος (*helos*) = a swamp.]

Pathol.: Marsh fever. The name is also applied to a kind of fever characterized by profuse perspiration.

hĕ-lō'-dŭs, *s.* [Gr. ἥλος (*hēlos*) = a nail, and ὀδούς (*odous*), genit. ὀδόντος (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Palæont.: Teeth of fishes, apparently belonging to the Cestraphori, of which the Cestracion or Port Jackson Shark is a living representative. They occur in the Carboniferous strata.

hĕl-ŏ-hȳ'-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. ἕλος (*helos*) = a marsh, and ὗς (*hus*), genit. ὑός (*huos*), a swine, a pig.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil hogs (Suidæ), from the Lower and Middle Eocene of North America.

hĕ-lō'-nĭ-ăs, *s.* [Gr. ἕλος (*helos*) = a marsh; the genus is named from the habitat of the plants.]

Bot.: A genus of Melanthaceæ, tribe Veratreæ. *Helonias dioica* is the Blazing Star and Devil's Bit of America. Its root is anthelmintic. A decoction of *H. bullata* is used in obstruction of the bowels.

hĕl-ŏ-phĕr'-ĭ-dæ, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *helophor(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of beetles. The antennæ have nine joints, rather abruptly perfoliate-clavate; the club serrated or sub-solid; the tarsi filiform, not ciliated. They walk in or upon the water, rather than swim through it. They inhabit ponds and ditches, walking on the muddy margins or floating slowly on their backs, and occasionally ascending aquatic plants, whence they take flight. Larvæ carnivorous, perfect insect herbivorous. There are many European species.

hĕ-lŏph'-ōr-ŭs, ĕ-lŏph'-ōr-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. ἥλος (*hēlos*) = a nail, a stud (?); Agassiz derives it from ἕλος (*helos*) = a marsh, which is the common etym. given, and φορός (*phoros*) = bearing.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Helophoridæ. They have prominent eyes and an elongate body.

hĕ-lŏp'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *helop(s)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of beetles, section Heteromera, sub-section Stenelytra. It consists of insects with oval convex bodies, notched mandibles, generally filiform antennæ, with the third joint long. The larvæ, which have six legs, live in rotten wood.

hē'-lŏps, *s.* [A centaur killed in battle by Pirithous; Gr. ἥλος (*hēlos*) = a nail, a stud, and ὤψ (*ōps*) = the face.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Helopidæ (q.v.). *Helops caraboides* is brown with a bronze gloss in certain lights. It is common in England under the bark of trees near the root. *H. cœruleus*, also common, is

of a violet blue, and occurs in old pollard willows.

hĕ-lŏs-çl-ăd'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. ἕλος (*helos*) = a marsh, and σκιάδειον (*skiadeion*) = anything that affords shade, an umbrella.]

Bot.: Marshwort, a sub-genus of Apium. Two species are British: *Apium* (*Helosciadium*) *nodiflorum* and *inundatum*, the Procumbent and the Least Marshworts. They are umbelliferous plants, the former with five to nine leaflets, the latter with capillaceo-multifid leaves.

hĕ-lŏ-sĭd'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *helos(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Balanophoraceæ, type Helosis (q.v.).

hĕ-lō'-sĭs (1), *s.* [Gr. ἧλος (*hēlos*) = a nail . . . a wart, a knot, an excrescence on plants, and suff. *-ωσις* (*ōsis*).]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Heloscideæ (q.v.). The species are parasites, inhabiting the warmer parts of America.

hĕ-lō'-sĭs (2), *s.* [Gr. ἕλωσις (*helōsis*) = Ectropium (*Galen*).]

Pathol.: Eversion of the eyelids, and convulsions of the muscles of the eyes. (*Dunglison.*)

hĕl'-ŏt, *s.* [Lat. *Helotes*, from Gr. *Εἱλωτες* (*Heilōtes*), pl. of *Εἱλως* (*Heilōs*) = a helot.] Originally, a slave in ancient Sparta; hence used for any slave or serf.

"His allies caused him almost as much annoyance as his *helots*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

hĕl'-ŏt-ĭzm, *s.* [Eng. *helot*; *-ism.*] The condition of a helot; slavery, serfdom.

***hĕl'-ŏt-rў,** *s.* [Eng. *helot*; *-ry.*] Helots collectively; slaves, serfs; persons in the condition of helots or slaves.

hĕlp, *hĕlp'-ən (*pa. t.* * *halp*, * *holp*, *helped*, *pa. par.* * *holpen*, *helped*), *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *helpan* (pa. t. *healp*, pa. par. *holpen*); cogn. with Dut. *helpen*; Icel. *hjálpa*; Dan. *hielpe*; Sw. *hjelpa*; Goth. *hilpan*; Ger. *helfen*; O. H. Ger. *helfan.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To assist, to aid; to lend, give, or afford aid or assistance to in effecting any purpose.

"Not long the avenger was withstood—
Earth *helped* him with the cry of blood."
Wordsworth: Song, at the Feast of Brougham Castle.

2. To afford succour or relief to in time of distress; to relieve, to succour.

"God *help* poor souls."—*Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors*, iv. 4.

3. To assist, to further, to improve.

"If you make the earth narrower at the bottom than at the top, in fashion of a sugar-loaf reversed, it will *help* the experiment."—*Bacon.*

* 4. To cure, to mitigate, to relieve, as pain or distress. (Sometimes followed by *of.*)

"To *help* him *of* his blindness."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 2.

5. To remedy; to alter or change for the better; to prevent; to be of any avail against.

"It is reckoned ill manners for men to quarrel upon difference of opinion, because this is a thing which no man can *help* in himself."—*Swift.*

6. To forbear, to avoid. (*Tennyson: The Brook*, iii.)

* 7. To increase, to aggravate.

"Their armour *helped* their harm."
Milton: P. L., vi. 655.

8. To carve or distribute food at table.

B. *Reflexive:*

1. To look after one's own business or interest; to provide for or take care of oneself.

"She is old and cannot *help* herself."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iii. 2.

2. Used negatively, with the force of not to be able to act according to one's own wishes or inclinations; to be obliged to act in a certain way: as, He had to do so, he could not *help himself.*

C. *Intrans.:* To lend aid or assistance; to be of use; to avail.

"What they do impart *help* not at all."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 4.

¶ (1) *To help forward:* To assist in making progress towards one's end or object.

* (2) *To help off:* To remove by help.

"They have recourse to those foolish or ill ways in use, to *help off* their time."—*Locke.*

(3) *To help on:* To forward, to advance, to promote.

(4) *To help out:* To aid one in getting out of a difficulty

(5) *To help to:* To supply with, to furnish with.

"Withdraw, my lord, I'll *help* you *to* a horse."
Shakesp.: Richard III., v. 4.

(6) *To help up:* To raise, to support.

"Woe to him that is alone when he falleth: for he hath not another to *help* him up."—*Eccles.* iv. 10.

hĕlp, * **helpe,** *s.* [A.S. *helpe*; cogn. with Icel. *hjalp.*] [Help, *v.*]

1. Aid or assistance furnished, given, or lent towards the attainment of an object or end.

"There passeth no moment of tyme, in which we haue not great nede of the *helpe* and assistaunce of almightie God."—*Fisher: On Prayer.*

2. Succour, relief, or aid given in time of trouble or distress.

"Our men at Acres lie, of *help* thei haf grete nede."
Robert de Brunne, p. 171.

3. Remedy, relief.

"There is no *help* for it, but he must be taught accordingly to comply with the faulty way of writing."—*Holder: On Speech.*

4. One who or that which gives help, aid, or assistance; a helper.

"Which by such *helps* one may do in a hundred days."—*Wilkins.*

5. A person, male or female, hired as a servant or assistant.

6. A share or portion of food given at table; a helping.

***help-fellow,** ***helpe-fellowe,** *s.* A helper, a colleague, a helpmate.

"Tymothe our brother, a tryed minister of God, and an *helpe-fellowe* of our office."—*Udal: 1 Thess.* iii.

***help-giver,** *s.* A helper, a supporter, an aider.

"O my God, my sole *help-giver*."
Sidney: Psalm lxxi.

hĕlp'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *help*; *-er.*]

1. One who or that which gives or lends help, aid, or assistance; an aider, an assister, a supporter; an assistance, a help.

"The Lord is my *helper*."—*Bible* (1551), *Heb.* xiii.

2. One who or that which administers or affords remedy or relief.

"Compassion, the mother of tears, is not always a mere idle spectator, but an *helper* oftentimes of evils."—*More.*

3. An assistant, a servant, a help.

4. One who assists in obtaining. (With *to.*)

"And *helper to* a husband."
Shakesp.: All's Well That Ends Well, iv. 4.

***hĕlp'-fůl,** *a.* [Eng. *help*; *-ful(l).*]

1. Furnishing help; aiding, assisting.

"Till thine lend friends, and friends their *helpful* swords."
Shakesp.: Richard II., iii. 3.

2. Wholesome, salutary.

"A skilful chymist can as well, by separation of visible elements, draw *helpful* medicines out of poison."—*Raleigh.*

***hĕlp'-fůl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *helpful*; *-ly.*] In a helpful, aiding, or wholesome manner.

***hĕlp'-fůl-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *helpful*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being helpful or wholesome; help, assistance.

"God ordained it in love and *helpfulness to* be indissoluble."—*Milton: Tetrachordon.*

hĕlp'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Help, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of aiding or assisting; aid, help, assistance.

2. That to which one is helped; a portion of food given at table.

hĕlp'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *help*; *-less.*]

1. Wanting in power to help one's self; weak, powerless.

"What remained was utterly *helpless* and passive."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

2. Affording no help; powerless to help.

"The *helpless* balm of my poor eyes."
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 2.

* 3. Irremediable; beyond help or remedy.

"What *helpless* shame I feel!"
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 756.

* 4. Unsupplied, destitute. (*Dryden.*)

hĕlp'-lĕss-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *helpless*; *-ly.*] In a helpless manner.

hĕlp'-lĕss-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *helpless*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being helpless or powerless.

"Where weakness, strength, vice, virtue, sunk supine,
Alike in naked *helplessness* recline."
Byron: Lara, i. 29.

hĕlp'-māte, *s.* [Eng. *help*, and *mate*, "a coinage due to a mistaken notion of the phrase *an help meet* (Gen. ii. 18)." (*Skeat.*).]

1. A helper, an assistant, an aider.

"In Minorca the ass and the hog are common *helpmates*, and are yoked together in order to turn up the land."—*Pennant: British Zoology; The Hog*

2. A partner, a helpmeet.

"His *helpmate* was a comely matron."
Wordsworth: Michael.

hĕlp'-meĕt, *s.* [Helpmate.] A partner, a consort, a wife, a companion.

hŏl'-tĕr-skĕl-tĕr, *adv.* [A sort of imitative word to represent confusion, bustle, &c. Cf. Ger. *holter-polter.*] In a great hurry and confusion.

"And *helter-skelter* have I rode to thee."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., v. 3.

hĕlve, * **helfe,** * **hellfe,** *s.* [A.S. *hielf*; cogn. with O. Dan. *helve*; M. H. Ger. *half*; O. H. Ger. *halb, halbe, helbe.*]

1. The handle or shaft of a chopping-tool, such as an axe, an adze, or a hatchet.

"The slipping of an axe from the *helve*, whereby another is slain, was the work of God himself."—*Raleigh: History.*

2. A tilt-hammer, used for shingling the balls as they come from the puddling-furnace.

* 3. The head of an axe.

helve-hammer, *s.* A blacksmith's ponderous hammer, tripped by the helve and oscillating on bearings. A trip hammer (q.v.).

***hĕlve,** *v.t.* [Helve, *s.*] To furnish or provide with a helve or handle; to fit a helve or handle to.

hĕl-vĕl'-la, *s.* [Lat. = a certain eatable fungus; *olus, holus*, formerly *helus* = garden-herbs.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Helvellaceæ (q.v.). *Helvella lacunosa*, and *H. crispa*, both common, are eatable.

hĕl-vĕl-lā'-çē-æ, hĕl-vĕl-lā'-çē-ī, hĕl-vĕl'-lē-ī, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *helvell(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*, or masc. *-acei, -ei.*]

Bot.: An order of fungals called also Ascomycetes (q.v.). The sporidia, generally eight together, are in asci. It is divided into five sub-orders—(1) Helvellacei, (2) Tuberacei, (3) Phacidiacei, (4) Sphæriacei, and (5) Perisporiacei.

hĕlv'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *helv(e)*; *-er.*]

Min.: The handle or helve of a tool.

hĕl'-vē-tan, *s.* [Fr. *Helvétien*; Lat. *Helvetius* = of or from Helvetia = Switzerland.]

Min.: The name given by R. T. Simmler to a micaceous mineral of gray whitish, reddish greenish, violet, or copper red colour, from the gneisses of the Alps.

Hĕl-vē'-tian, *a.* [Lat. *Helveti(a)* = Switzerland; Eng., &c. suff. *-an*; Fr. *Helvétien*, fem. *Helvétienne.*]

Geol. & Hist.: Of or belonging to Switzerland.

Helvetian-republic, *s.*

Hist.: The name given to a republic established under French auspices in Switzerland in April 1798, after the conquest of that country by Napoleon I.

Hĕl-vĕt'-ĭc, *a. & s.* [Lat. *Helveticus*, from the *Helvetii.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the Helvetii, the inhabitants of Helvetia, now Switzerland; of or pertaining to the states and people of the Alpine districts.

† **B.** *As substantive:*

Church Hist.: An adherent of Zwinglius and other Swiss reformers, as distinguished from a Lutheran.

hĕl'-vīne, hĕl'-vĭn, hĕl'-vīte, *s.* [Named by Werner from Gr. ἧλιος (*helios*) = the sun, on account of the yellow colour of the mineral; suff. *-ine, -in, -ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: An isometric tetrahedral translucent mineral, of a yellow, yellowish-brown, or green colour; its hardness, 6 to 6·5; its sp. gr. 3·1 to 3·3; compos.: silica, 33·13 to 35·27; glucina, 8·03 to 12·03; protoxide of manganese, 30·57 to 42·12; protoxide of iron, 4 to 8; sulphur, 0 to 5·05; &c. Occurs in Saxony and in Norway. (*Dana.*)

hĕl'-vīte, *s.* [Helvine.]

hĕl-wĭn'-ĝĭ-a, *s.* [Named from G. A. Helwingia, Prussian botanical writer, about A.D. 1666.]

Bot.: The typical or only known genus of the order Helwingiaceæ (q.v.).

hĕl-wĭn-ĝĭ-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *helwingi(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Helwingiads: an order of diclinous exogens, alliance Garryales. It consists of a solitary species—a shrub with alternate serrate leaves destitute of stipules; the flowers, which are fascicled on the midrib of the leaves, are unisexual; the calyx three to four-parted; stamens, three to four; the ovary crowned by an epigynous disc; the fruit a three or four-celled drupe, each cell one-seeded. The one species, *Helwingia rusciflora*, is from Japan, the mountaineers of which use the leaves as an esculent vegetable.

hĕl-wĭn'-ĝĭ-ădș, *s.pl.* [Mod.Lat. *helwingi(a)*; Eng., &c., pl. suff. *-ads.*]

Bot.: The name given by Lindley to the order Helwingiaceæ (q.v.).

ȷĕlx'-ĭne, *s.* [Gr. *ἑλξίνη* (*helxinē*) = a plant with woolly capsules (see def.); from Gr. *ἕλκω* (*helkō*) = to drag or draw.]

Bot.: A plant not identified with certainty. Liddell and Scott consider it to be a Parietaria or an Urceolaria, while Littré unhesitatingly affirms it to be *Carlina acaulis.*

hĕm, * **hemme,** *s.* [A.S. *hemm, hem*; cogn. with Fris. *hâmel* = a hem; Ger. *hamme* = a fence or hedge.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* **1.** An edge, border, or margin.

"Upon the very *hem* o' the sea."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, v. 4.

2. The edge or border of a garment, or piece of cloth, doubled and sewed to strengthen it, and prevent the ravelling of the weft threads.

"Rowlers must be made of even cloth, white and gentle, without *hem*, seam, or thread hanging by."—*Wiseman.*

II. *Arch.:* The spiral projecting part of the Ionic capital.

hĕm (1), *v.t.* [Cf. Ger. *hemmen* = to check, to hem, from *hamme* = a fence.]

I. *Literally:*

* **1.** To border, to edge.

"Hys habite garded or *hemmed* with hys brode phylacteries."—*Udal: Luke* vi.

2. To close or secure the border or edge of cloth by a hem; to form a hem to.

"My kerchief there I *hem.*"
Wordsworth: We are Seven.

II. *Fig.:* To inclose or shut in; to surround. (Followed by *in, about*, or *around.*)

"The flower of all your army, *hemmed about*
With thousand enemies now fainting stands."
P. Fletcher: Purple Island, xii.

hĕm (2), *v.i.* & *t.* [Hem, *interj.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To cry hem; to give a short cough.

"The people nought but *hem*, and cough, and splatter."
Sir J. Harrington: Epigram, bk. ii., No. 25.

2. To hesitate, to hum and haw.

"Now play me Nestor; *hem* and stroke thy beard."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, i. 3.

* **B.** *Trans.:* To remove by hemming.

"These burrs are in my heart. *Hem* them away."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, i. 3.

hĕm, *interj.* [An imitative word, allied to *hum* (q.v.).] A voluntary short cough, uttered by way of warning, encouragement, calling attention, hesitation, or doubt. It is sometimes used as a noun.

"Cough, and cry *hem*, if anybody come."
Shakesp.: Othello, iv. 2.

* **hĕm,** *pron.* [Them.]

hēm-, hē-mą-, *pref.* [Hæma.]

* **hē'-mą-chāte,** *s.* [Lat. *hæmachates*; Gr. *αἱμαχάτης* (*haimachatēs*); pref. *hem-*, and Gr. *ἀχάτης* (*achatēs*) = agate.]

Min.: A kind of agate spriukled with spots of red jasper.

hē-mą-chrōme, *s.* [Hæmachrome.]

hē-mą-drŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Pref. *hema-*; Gr. *δρομός* (*dromos*) = a running, and *μέτρον* (*metron*) = a measure.]

Surg.: An instrument for measuring the velocity of the blood in the arteries.

hē-mą-drŏm'-ĕ-trў, *s.* [Hemaorometer.]

Med.: The art of measuring the rate at which the blood runs in the arteries.

hē-mą-dўn-ą-mŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Hæmadynamometer.]

hē'-mąl, *a.* [Hæmal.]

hē-măn'-thŭs, *s.* [Hæmanthus.]

hē-mą-stăt'-ĭc, hē-mą-stăt'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *hema-*, and Eng. *static* (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Relating to the weight of the blood.

II. *Med.:* Possessing the quality of arresting hæmorrhage; atyptic.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Sing.:* A remedy for arresting hæmorrhage.

2. *Pl.:* The doctrine of the motion of the blood in living bodies.

hē-mą-stăt'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Hemastatic.]

hē'-mąt-ēin, *s.* [Hæmatein.]

hē-mą-tĕm'-ĕ-sĭs, *s.* [Hæmatemesis.]

hē'-mą-thĕrm, *s.* [Pref. *hema-*, and Gr. *θερμός* (*thermos*) = warm.] The same as Hæmatotherma (q.v.).

hē'-mąt-ĭn, hē'-mąt-ĭne, *s.* [Hæmatin.]

hē'-mąt-ĭte, hæ'-mąt-ĭte, *s.* [Lat. *hæmatites* = bloodstone, hematite (def.); Gr. *αἱματίτης λίθος* (*haimatitēs lithos*) = blood-like stone; *αἷμα* (*haima*), genit. *αἵματος* (*haimatos*) = blood, and suff. *-ιτης* (*-ites.*).]

Min.: A rhombohedral mineral, crystallizing in rhombohedrous, scalenohedrous pyramids and prisms. Colour, dark steel gray or iron-black in mass, but in thin fragments blood red. Lustre rarely earthy, generally metallic, or occasionally splendent. Sp. gr., 4·2 to 5·3. It is a sesquioxide of iron composed of oxygen 30, and iron 70 = 100. There are four varieties: (1) Specular Hematite, with sub-varieties; Specular Hematite, properly so called, or Iron and Micaceous Hematite; (2) Compact, columnar, fibrous, or radiating Hematite, formerly called Red Hematite, to distinguish it from Brown Hematite, now called Limonite, which is arranged as a distinct mineral; (3) Red Ochreous Hematite, including Reddle and Red Chalk; (4) Argillaceous Hematite, or Clay Ironstone, which may be jaspery or lenticular. No. 1 is found chiefly in crystalline rocks; No. 4, which was originally formed in marshes like Limonite and Limoite, occurs in the coal formations, and in many other formations, hematite in some form or other being in rocks of nearly all ages. It is found abundantly in various parts of the United States, in Germany, &c. Great deposits of Red Hematite occur in Spain, near Bilboa. Brown Hematite is abundant in the United States, England, and many other places. It can be manufactured into excellent iron, both cast and malleable. Much of the plate iron and iron wire product is made of it. When ground to fine powder it is employed in polishing metal. (*Dana, Phillips, &c.*)

¶ Some hematite is placed under Turgite (q.v.).

¶ Some *Black hematite* is Psilomelane; some *Brown hematite*, Limonite.

hē-mąt-ĭt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *hematit(e)*; *-ic.*] Composed of, pertaining to, or resembling hematite (q.v.).

hē-mąt-ō-, *pref.* [Hæmato.]

hē-măt'-ō-çēle, *s.* [Pref. *hemato-*, and Gr. *κήλη* (*kēlē*) = a tumour; Fr. *hématocèle.*]

Surg.: A tumour containing blood. It may be extra-, intra-, or sub-peritoneal, pelvic, peri- or retro-uterine, or pudendal. In some of these large effusion of blood may be fatal.

hē-mąt-ŏl'-ō-ĝў, *s.* [Pref. *hemato-*, and Gr. *λόγος* (*logos*) = a discourse.]

Med.: That part of medicine which treats of the blood, with special reference to its varying characters in disease.

† **hē'-mąt-ōpe,** *s.* [Hæmatopus.]

Ornith.: The Oyster-catcher, *Hæmatopus ostralegus.*

hē-mąt-ō'-sĭn, *s.* [Hæmatin.]

hē-mąt-ō'-sĭs, *s.* [Hæmatosis.]

hē-mąt-ō-stā'-phĭs, *s.* [Hæmatostaphis.]

hē-mąt-ŏx'-ўl-ĭne, *s.* [Hæmatoxyline.]

hē-mąt-ŏx'-ўl-ŏn, *s.* [Hæmatoxylon.]

hē-mąt-ūr'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Hæmaturia.]

hĕm-ĕ-lў'-trŏn (pl. **hĕm-ĕ-lў'-trą**), *s.* [Pref. *hemi-*, and Mod. Lat. *elytron* (pl. *elytra*) (q.v.).]

Entom.: (Generally plural). The wing-cases of the Hemiptera, the basal portion of which is chitinous or horny, while the apices are membranous.

hĕm-ĕr-ą-lō'-pĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. *ἡμέρα* (*hēmera*) = a day; *ἀλαός* (*alaos*) = blind (?), and *ὄψις* (*opsis*) = seeing, eyesight. Mahn and Littré do not consider *ἀλαός* (*alaos*) to be an element in the word.]

Pathol.: A word about which much confusion has arisen. If the Greek *alaos* (blind) be really an element in the word, then the meaning is blind as to vision during the day. If it be not, the signification is just the opposite—viz., seeing (only) during the day, any blindness which exists being at night. The word hemeralopia has been used in both senses, the confusion having begun with Hippocrates or some early editor of his. If day-blindness is called hemeralopia, then night-blindness is nyctalopia, and *vice versa.* Both are forms of partial amaurosis, arising probably from imperfect nutrition of the retina, often noticed as an early symptom of scurvy.

Hē-mĕr-ŏ-băp'-tĭsts, *s. pl.* [Gr. *ἡμεροβαπτιστης* (*hēmerobaptistēs*), from *ἡμερα* (*hēmera*) = a day, and *βαπτιστής* (*baptistēs*) = one that dips or bathes.] [Baptist.]

Jewish sects: A Jewish sect, who regarded it as a religious duty to bathe daily.

hē-mĕr-ō'-bĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [Mod. Lat. *hemerobi(us)*; Eng., &c. suff. *-an.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the genus Hemerobius, or the family Hemerobiidæ (q.v.).

B. *As subst.:* An insect of the genus Hemerobius, or the family Hemerobiidæ (q.v.).

hē-mĕr-ŏ-bī'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hemerobi(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: Aphis-lions, lace-winged flies; a family of neuropterous insects. The antennæ are thread-like; the palpi only four; the eyes have metallic brilliancy; the ocelli are generally wanting; the wings elegantly reticulated, the legs short, the tarsi pentamerous. The larvæ feed eagerly on aphides. The pupa is enveloped in a cocoon. The perfect insect flies chiefly in the evening. It lays eggs in little bunches on leaves, each egg being elevated on a foot-stalk. Stephens enumerates four genera as having British representatives.

hē-mĕr-ō'-bĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. *ἡμερόβιον* (*hēmerobion*) = an insect living for a day.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Hemerobiidæ (q.v.). Stephens described thirty British species.

hē-mĕr-ō-căl'-lĭc-æ, hĕm-ĕr-ō-căl-lĭd'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *hemerocall(is)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ, -ideæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Liliaceæ.

hē-mĕr-ō-căl-lĭd'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Hemerocallæ.]

hē-mĕr-ō-căl'-lĭs, *s.* [Gr. *ἡμεροκαλλές* (*hēmerocalles*), and *ἡμεροκαλλίς* (*hēmerocallis*), = a kind of yellow lily that blooms but for a day; *ἡμέρα* (*hēmera*) = a day, and *καλάς* (*kalos*) = beautiful.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Hemerocallidæ (q.v.). Mostly natives of the temperate parts of Asia and Eastern Europe; but *Hemerocallis flava* is wild in Germany and *H. fulva* in Italy. Several are cultivated in British gardens.

hĕm-ĭ-, *pref.* [Gr. *ἡμι-* (*hēmi-*), an abbreviation for *ἡμισυ* (*hēmisu*), neut. of *ἥμισυς* (*hēmisus*) = half.] Half; halved.

¶ Properly it should be limited to Greek compounds.

hĕm-ĭ-ąn-ăt'-rō-pąl, hĕm-ĭ-ąn-ăt'-rō-poŭs, *a.* [Pref. *hemi-*; Gr. *ἀνατρέπω* (*anatrepō*) = to turn up or over, and Eng., &c. suff. *-al, -ous.*] [Anatropous.]

Bot. (*Of an ovule*): Anatropal with half the raphe free.

hĕm'-ĭ-bŏs, *s.* [Pref. *hemi-*, and Lat. *bos* (q.v.).]

Palæont.: A genus of Bovidæ (oxen), from the Upper Miocene of India.

hĕm'-ĭ-earp, *s.* [Pref. *hemi-*, and Gr. καρπός (*karpos*) = fruit.]

Bot.: A fruit spontaneously dividing into halves. Example: a pea.

hĕm-ĭ-chăl'-çite, *s.* [Pref. *hemi-;* Gr. χαλκός (*chalkos*) = brass, copper, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as EMPLECTITE (q.v.).

hĕm'-ĭ-chlæ'-na, *s.* [Pref. *hemi-*, and Gr. χλαῖνα (*chlaina*) = a cloak, a mantle.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the family Hemichlænidæ (q.v.).

hĕm-ĭ-chlæn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hemichlæna;* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Cyperaceæ, tribe Fuireneæ.

hĕm-ĭ-chŏr'-ĕ-a, *s. pl.* [Pref. *hemi-*, and Lat. *chorea;* Gr. χορεία (*choreia*) = dancing.]

Pathol.: A form of chorea, or St. Vitus's dance, in which the movements are entirely confined to one side.

hĕm-ĭ-çĭ-dăr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. or Gr. *hemicidar(is);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: A family of regular echinoids, type Hemicidaris (q.v.).

hĕm-ĭ-çĭd'-a-rĭs, *s.* [Pref. *hemi-*, and Mod. Lat. *cidaris* (q.v.).]

Palæont.: The typical genus of the family Hemicidaridæ (q.v.). The tubercules are developed only below, and not the entire length of the area. Range in time from the Upper Trias to the Lower Cretaceous strata.

***hĕm-ĭ-crā'-nĭ-a,** ***hĕm'-ĭ-crā-nў,** *s.* [Gr. ἡμικρανία (*hēmikrania*), from ἡμι (*hēmi*) = half, and κράνιον (*kranion*) = the skull.]

Pathol.: Headache affecting only one side of the brow and forehead. Generally caused by debility. From its often continuing only while the sun is above the horizon, it has been called sun-pain.

***hĕm-ĭ-crăn'-ĭe,** *a.* [Gr. ἡμικρανικός (*hēmikranikos*).] Of, resulting from, or pertaining to hemicrania; affecting only one part of the head at a time.

***hĕm'-ĭ-çў-ele,** *s.* [Gr. ἡμικύκλιος (*hēmikuklios*), from ἡμι (*hēmi*) = half, and κύκλος (*kuklos*) = a circle.]

1. A half-circle; a semicircle.

2. A semicircular arena, room, or division of room.

"In a *hemicycle* was seated Esychia, or Quiet."—*Ben Jonson: Part of the King's Entertainment, &c.*

hĕm-ĭ-çў'-clĭe, *a.* [Pref. *hemi-*, and Eng. *cyclic* (q.v.).]

Bot.: (See the compound).

hemicyclic-flowers, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Having the separate portions of the inflorescence arranged in spirals.

hĕm-ĭ-dăc'-tўl, hĕm-ĭ-dăc'-tўle, *a. & s.* [HEMIDACTYLUS.]

Zoology:

A. *As adj.:* Having an oval disc at the base of the toes; a term used of certain lizards.

B. *As subst.:* A lizard of the genus Hemidactylus (q.v.).

hĕm-ĭ-dăc'-tўl-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *hemi-*, and Gr. δάκτυλος (*daktulos*) = a finger, a toe.]

Zool.: A genus of Geckotidæ (Gecko-lizards).

hĕm-ĭ-dĕs'-mŭs, *s.* [Pref. *hemi-*, and Gr. δεσμός (*desmos*) = a bond, a fetter; so named from the form of the filaments.]

Bot.: A genus of Asclepiadaceæ, tribe Periplocæ. The root of *Hemidesmus indicus* is employed in India as a substitute for sarsaparilla.

hemidesmi radix, *s.*

Phar.: Hemidesmus root, the root of *Hemidesmus Indicus,* Indian sarsaparilla; a native of India. It occurs in yellowish-brown long cylindrical pieces. The colour of the cortex is dark, marked by longitudinal divisions, and deep circular rings, the central part is ligneous. It is used instead of sarsaparilla, and has a fragrant odour, and an agreeable bitter taste.

hĕm-ĭ-dī-a-pĕn'-tē, *s.* [Pref. *hemi-*, and Eng. *diapente* (q.v.).]

Music: An imperfect fifth.

hĕm-ĭ-dĭt'-ōne, *s.* [Pref. *hemi-*, and Eng. *ditone* (q.v.).]

Music: The lesser or minor third.

hĕm'-ĭ-dōme, *s.* [Pref. *hemi-*, and Eng. *dome.*]

Crystal. & Min.: A dome parallel to the orthodiagonal, as distinguished from a clinodome, in which they are parallel to the clinodiagonal. (*Dana.*)

hĕm-ĭ-dўs-trō'-phĭ-a, *s.* [Pref. *hemi-*, and Gr. δύστροφος (*dustrophos*) = hard to rear; δύς (*dus*) = hard, difficult, and τροφή (*trophē*) = nourishment; τρέφω (*trephō*) = to nourish.]

Bot., &c.: Only partial nourishment, as in the case of trees nailed to a wall or whose roots are prevented from spreading sufficiently by the too close proximity of other roots.

† **hĕ-mĭg'-a-moŭs,** *a.* [Pref. *hemi-;* Gr. γάμος (*gamos*) = marriage, and Eng., &c. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot. (*Of grasses*): Having one of the two florets in the same spikelet neuter, the other one unisexual, whether male or female.

hĕm'-ĭ-glўph, *s.* [Gr. ἡμι (*hēmi*) = half, and γλύφη (*gluphē*) = a carving.]

Arch.: A half-channel at the edge of the triglyph tablet in the Doric entablature.

hĕm-ĭ-gўr'-ŭs (yr as ĭr), *s.* [Pref. *hemi-*, and Gr. γῦρος (*guros*) = a circle.]

Bot.: The name given by Desvaux to the form of fruit which is generally called a follicle (q.v.).

hĕm-ĭ-hē'-drăl, *a.* [Eng., &c. *hemihedr(on)* (q.v.); *-al.*]

Crystallography & Mineralogy:

1. Having only half the planes or facets which a symmetric crystal of the type to which it belongs would possess. If, for instance, a crystal be typically octahedral and, from half of its planes being deficient, is really only a tetrahedron, it is hemihedral to an octahedron.

2. The term is sometimes used less accurately of a crystal wanting some of its planes, though those deficient may not be exactly half the normal number.

¶ The phenomena of pyroelectricity are often seen in hemihedral crystals, being produced or aided by the form of the mineral.

hĕm'-ĭ-hē'-drăl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *hemihedral; -ly.*] In a hemihedral manner.

hĕm-ĭ-hē'-drĭsm, *s.* [Eng., &c., *hemihedr(on); -ism.*]

Crystal. & Min.: The property or quality of crystallizing in hemihedral forms.

hĕm-ĭ-hē'-drŏn, *s.* [Pref. *hemi-*, and Gr. ἕδρα (*hedra*) = seat, base, foundation.]

Geom., Crystal. & Min.: A crystal or other solid with but half the proper number of planes. [HEMIHEDRAL.]

hĕm-ĭ-mĕr-ĭd'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hemimer(is);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ideæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Scrophulariaceæ, sub-order Antirrhineæ.

hĕ-mĭm'-ĕr-ĭs, *s.* [Gr. ἡμιμερής (*hēmimerēs*) = half-divided; pref. *hemi-*, and μέρος (*meros*) = a part.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Hemimerideæ (q.v.).

hĕm-ĭ-mĕ-tăb'-ō-la, *s. pl.* [Pref. *hemi-*, and Gr. μεταβολή (*metabolē*) = change, changing; μεταβάλλω (*metaballō*) = to turn quickly or suddenly; μετά (*meta*) = denoting change, and βάλλω (*ballō*) = to throw.]

Entom.: A sub-class of insects having a half or incomplete metamorphosis. The larva differs from the perfect insect, chiefly in the absence of wings and in size. The pupa is usually active, or at least capable of movement. It is divided into three orders: Hemiptera or Rhynchota, Heteroptera, and Thysanoptera (q.v.).

hĕm-ĭ-mĕt-a-bŏl'-ĭc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. and Gr. *hemimetabol(ē);* Eng., &c. suff. *-ic.*]

Entom.: Of or belonging to insects undergoing only an incomplete metamorphosis.

hĕm-ĭ-morph'-ĭe, *a.* [Pref. *hemi-;* Gr. μορφή (*morphe*) = form, and Eng. &c. suff. *-ic.*]

Crystal. & Min.: Having the two ends with dissimilar planes.

hemimorphic-hemihedral, *a.*

Crystal. & Min.: Both hemihedral and hemimorphic. (*Dana: Min.,* 5th ed., p. 407.)

hĕm'-ĭ-morph'-īte, *s.* [Pref. *hemi-;* Gr. μορφή (*morphē*) form, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: The name given by Kennyott to Calamine. Dana rejects the name; it is, however, adopted in the *Brit. Mus. Catalogue*

***hē-mī'-na,** *s.* [Lat., from Gr. ἡμίνα (*hēmina*), from ἥμισυς (*hēmisus*) = half.]

1. *Rom. Antiq.:* An ancient Roman measure containing half a sextarius, or about half a pint English wine measure.

2. *Med.:* A measure containing about ten fluid ounces.

hĕm-ĭ-ŏe-ta-hē'-drăl, *a.* [Pref. *hemi-*, and Eng. *octahedral* (q.v.).]

Crystal. & Min.: Having half the number of planes which a genuine octahedron would possess: tetrahedral.

† **hĕm-ĭ-ĉ-lŏg'-a-moŭs,** *a.* [Pref. *hemi-;* Gr. ὅλος (*holos*) = whole, entire, and γάμος (*gamos*) = marriage.]

Bot.: Having a flower consisting of two florets, the one neuter and the other hermaphrodite. Used of grasses like Panicum.

hē-mī'-ō-nŭs, *s.* [Gr. ἡμίονος (*hēmionos*) = a half-ass, a mule; pref. *hemi-*, and Gr. ὄνος (*onos*) = an ass.]

Zool.: The Kiang or Dshikketee, *Asinus hemionus,* a wild ass found in Thibet. The fur is short, smooth, and of a bright red-bay, a dorsal streak, but no shoulder crossband; legs straw-coloured in summer, whitish in winter.

"Mr. Blyth has seen a specimen of the *hemionus* with a distinct shoulder stripe, though it properly has none."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (6th ed.), p. 128.

hĕm-ĭ-ō'-pĭ-a, hĕm-ĭ-ŏps'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Pref. *hemi-*, and Gr. ὤψ (*ōps*) = the eye.]

Path.: Depraved vision, in which the person affected sees only half the object.

hĕm-ĭ-pīn'-āte, *s.* [Eng. *hemipin(ic); -ate* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: A salt of hemipinic acid.

hĕm-ĭ-pīn'-ĭe, *a.* [Pref. *hemi-*, and Eng., &c. *pinic.*] (See the compound.)

hemipinic acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{10}O_6$, or $C_6H_2(OCH_3)_2(COOH)_2$, dimethyl-phthalic acid. It is obtained along with meconin by fusing opianic acid with three times its weight of caustic potash. Hemipinic acid is purified by washing its ammonium salt with alcohol, dissolving it in HCl, and extracting it with ether. Heated to 180°, it is converted into the anhydride, which yields needles, melting at 166°. Hemipinic acid is dibasic, forming crystalline salts.

hĕm-ĭ-plĕg'-ĭ-a, hĕm'-ĭ-plĕg-ў, *s.* [Pref. *hemi-*, and Gr. πλήσσω, πλήττω (*plēssō, plēttō*) = to strike.] Paralysis of one side of the body. [PARALYSIS.]

hĕm-ĭ-plĕg'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *hemipleg(ia); -ic.*] Partially paralysed; affected with hemiplegia (q.v.).

hĕm'-ĭ-plĕx-ў, *s.* [HEMIPLEGIA.]

hĕm'-ĭ-pōde, *s.* [Pref. *hemi-*, and Gr. πούς (*pous*), genit. ποδός (*podos*) = a foot.]

Ornith.: A bird of the genus Hemipodius (q.v.).

hĕm-ĭ-pō'-dĭ-ŭs, *s.* [From Gr. ἡμιπόδιον (*hēmipodion*) = half a foot. The genus is so named because its species are totally destitute of the hind toe.]

Ornith.: A genus of Tetraonidæ, akin to Coturnix (Quail). The species are pugnacious, and in Java are set to fight for the amusement of spectators.

hĕm'-ĭ-prĭsm, *s.* [Pref. *hemi-*, and Eng. *prism* (q.v.).]

Crystallog. & Min.: A form in the monoclinic and triclinic systems of classification, which comprises but one face of a prism with its opposite. (*Dana.*)

hĕm-ĭ-prĭs-măt'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *hemi-*, and Eng. *prismatic* (q.v.).]

Crystallog. & Min.: Half prismatic.

hĕ-mĭp'-tĕr, *s.* [HEMIPTERAN.]

hĕ-mĭp'-tĕr-ą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *hemi-*, and Gr. πτερόν (*pteron*) = a wing.]

1. *Entomology:*

(1) An order of insects, sub-class Hemimetabola (q.v.). The trophi or masticatory organs consist of four laocet-shaped needles, which are the modified mandibles and maxillæ; these are included within a tubular sheath, which is made of the labium, elongated; eyes usually elongated; wings generally four, sometimes wanting; pupa generally active. It is divided into three sub-orders, Homoptera, Heteroptera, and Thysanoptera (q.v.).

(2) The term is used by Stephens and others for what is now the sub-order Heteroptera (q.v.).

2. *Palæont.:* Hemipterous insects have been found from the Cretaceous rocks onward.

hĕ-mĭp'-tĕr-ąl, *a.* [HEMIPTEROUS.]

hĕ-mĭp'-tĕr-ąn, † **hĕ-mĭp'-tĕr,** *s.* [HEMIPTERA.]

Entom.: An insect of the order Hemiptera (q.v.).

hĕ-mĭp'-tĕr-oŭs, † **hĕ-mĭp'-tĕr-ąl,** *a.* [Mod. Lat. or Gr. *hemipter(a)*; suff. *-ous*, *-al.*]

Entom.: Having wings, in more typical cases, chitinous at the base and membranous at the extremity; of or belonging to the Hemiptera (q.v.).

hĕm-ĭ-răm'-phŭs, *s.* [Pref. *hemi-*, and Gr. ῥαμφος (*rhamphos*) = the curved bill of a predatory bird.]

Ichthy.: Under Sword-fish, a genus of Esocidæ (Pikes), having the lower jaw so produced as to form a slender snout, whence their English name.

hĕm'-ĭ-sphĕre, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *hemisphærium*, from Gr. ἡμισφαίριον (*hēmisphairion*), from ἡμι (*hēmi*) = half, and σφαῖρα (*sphaira*) = a ball, a sphere.]

I. The half of a sphere or globe, when divided by a plane passing or supposed to pass through its centre; half the terrestrial globe; half the surface of the heavens.

¶ The northern hemisphere is that half of the globe formed by the plane of the equator, and that portion of it containing the north pole cut off by this plane. The other half, containing the south pole, is called the southern hemisphere.

2. A map or projection of half the terrestrial or celestial spheres.

¶ (1) *Aqueous hemisphere:*

Geog.: One so selected as to contain as much as possible of the water of the globe. Its centre must be in the southern hemisphere.

(2) *Terrestrial hemisphere:*

Geog.: One so chosen that it contains as great an amount of land as possible. Its centre should be at Falmouth.

(3) *Hemispheres of the brain:*

Anat.: The upper spheroidal portions of the brain (q.v.); they are separated by the *falx cerebri*.

(4) *Hemispheres of Magdeburg:* [MAGDEBURG-HEMISPHERES].

* **hĕm-ĭ-sphĕr'-ĭc,** * **hĕm-ĭ-sphĕr'-ĭc-ąl,** * **hĕm-ĭ-sphær'-ĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *hemisphere*; *-ic*, *-ical.*] Pertaining to or of the nature of a hemisphere; resembling a hemisphere; half-round.

"All liquids run nearly in a spherical form, when hung on a small surface, as at the point of a pin, or into a *hemispherical* figure on a broad surface."—*Derham: Astro-Theology*, bk. vi., ch. i.

* **hĕm-ĭ-sphĕ-rŏĭd'-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *hemisphere*; Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = appearance, shape; Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*] Having a figure or form resembling that of a hemisphere.

* **hĕm-ĭ-sphĕr'-ule,** *s.* [Pref. *hemi-*, and Eng. *spherule* (q.v.).] Half a spherule.

* **hĕm'-ĭ-stĭch,** *s.* [Lat. *hemistichium*, from Gr. ἡμιστιχιον (*hēmistichion*), from ἡμι- (*hēmi-*) = half, and στιχος (*stichos*) = a row.] Half a verse in poetry; an imperfect or incomplete verse.

"The pause is a rest that divides the verse into two parts, each of them called an *hemistich*."—*Goldsmith: Essay* 18.

* **hĕ-mĭs'-tĭch-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *hemistich*; *-al.*] Pertaining to a hemistich; written in hemistichs; according to or by hemistichs.

"The reader will observe the constant return of the *hemistichal* point."—*Warton: Hist. English Poetry*, i. (Additions).

hĕm-ĭ-tĕr'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Pref. *hemi-*, and Gr. τέρας (*teras*) = a wonder, a marvel; a monster.]

Bot.: A monstrosity of elementary organs or of appendages of the axis. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

hĕm'-ĭ-tōne, *s.* [Gr. ἡμιτόνιον (*hēmitonion*): pref. *hēmi-*, and Gr. τόνος (*tonos*) = a tone.] A semitone.

hĕ-mĭt'-rĭ-choŭs, *a.* [Pref. *hemi-*; Gr. θρίξ (*thrix*), genit. τριχός (*trichos*) = hair, and Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Half covered with hairs.

hĕ-mĭt'-rō-pąl, hĕ-mĭt'-rō-peŭs, *a.* [Pref. *hemi-*; Gr. τροπή (*tropē*) = to a turn, with a turning, and Eng. suff. *-al*, *-ous.*]

Botany, &c.:

1. *Gen.:* Turned half round; half inverted.

2. *Spec.* (*Of an ovule*): Having the raphe terminating about midway between the chalaza and the orifice. Akin to anatropal, but having the axis of the nucleus more curved.

hĕm'-ĭ-trōpe, *a. & s.* [Pref. *hemi-*, and Gr. τροπή (*tropē*) = a turning; τρέπω (*trepō*) = to turn.]

A. *As adjective:*

Crystal. & Min.: Half turned round. A term used of a crystal looking as if it were formed of two, the one half turned round upon the other.

B. *As substantive:*

Crystal. & Min.: A crystal of the form described under A.

hĕ-mĭt'-rō-poŭs, *a.* [HEMITROPAL.]

hĕ-mĭt'-rō-pў, *s.* [HEMITROPE.]

Crystal. & Min.: Crystallization producing crystals of the kind called hemitropal (q.v.).

hĕm'-lŏck, * **hem-lecke,** * **hem-lok,** * **ham-locke,** * **hame-loc,** *s. & a.* [A.S. *hemleác*, *hemlic*, *hemlyc*, *hymlice.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Bot.:* The umbelliferous genus Conium (q.v.). Common hemlock is *Conium maculatum*; Water hemlock, *Cicuta virosa*, called also Cowbane. [CICUTA.] Used likewise of the foreign species, *C. maculata* and *Phellandrium aquaticum*. In the example the reference is apparently to the hemlock-spruce.

"When the mournful Wawonaissa,
Sorrowing sang among the *hemlocks*."
Longfellow: Song of Hiawatha, viii.

¶ Ground Hemlock is a kind of yew, *Taxus canadensis*; Lesser Hemlock is *Æthusa cynapum*, and Mountain Hemlock, *Levisticum officinale*.

2. *Pharm.:* [CONIUM].

B. *As adj.:* Of, belonging to, or in any way resembling the conium or cicuta [A].

hemlock-spruce, *s.*

Bot.: *Abies canadensis*. It is an elegant, drooping, low evergreen tree, valuable as

HEMLOCK-SPRUCE.

growing in the shade of other trees. It is common in the United States, as an ornamental tree. The substance from which spruce beer is made is an extract from its leaves.

hemlock-tree, *s.* The hemlock spruce (?).

"O *hemlock-tree!* how faithful are thy branches."
Longfellow: Hemlock-tree. (Trans.)

hĕmmed, *pa. par.* or *a.* [HEM, *v.*]

hĕm'-mĕl, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. A crowd or herd, as of cattle.

2. A shed or covering for cattle.

hĕm'-mĕr, *s.* [Eng. *hem*, v.; *-er.*] One who or that which hems. Specifically, an attachment to a sewing-machine for turning over the edge of a piece of fabric or a garment, in order that the flap may be stitched down. As the fabric is fed along, the edge is turned over in a curved path, and is then flattened by the presser-foot ready for stitching by the needle.

* **hĕm'-mĭng,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A shoe or sandal made of raw hide.

hĕ-mŏp'-tў-sĭs, hĕ-mĕp'-tō-ē, *s.* [HÆMOPTYSIS.]

hĕm'-ŏr-rhage (age as ĭj), hĕm'-ŏr-rhā-jў, *s.* [HÆMORRHAGE.]

hĕm-ŏr-rhăj'-ĭc, *a.* [HÆMORRHAGIC.]

hĕm'-ŏr-rhŏĭd, *s.* [HÆMORRHOID.]

hĕm-ŏr-rhŏĭd'-ąl, *a.* [HÆMORRHOIDAL.]

hĕmp, *s.* [A.S. *henep*, *hænep*; Sw. *hampa*; Dan. *hamp*; Dut. *hennep*; Ger. *hanf*, all from Lat. *cannabis*; Gr. κάνναβις (*kannabis*), κάνναβος (*kannabos*); Sanse. *çana* = hemp.]

1. *Comm., &c.:* The name of various vegetable fibres used for manufacturing purposes.

"[She] gained,
By spinning *hemp*, a pittance for herself."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. i.

2. *Bot.:* *Cannabis sativa*, a native of the cooler parts of India, now introduced into Europe.

"The *hempe* groweth about Smolensko vpon the Polish border."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 364.

¶ *African hemp*, *Bowstring hemp*, is a kind of hemp made in Africa from the fibres of Senseviera; *Bastard hemp* is *Datisca Cannabina*; *Bengal hemp* is the fibre of *Crotolaria juncea*, called also *Bombay hemp*, *Madras*, or *Sunn hemp*; *Manilla hemp* is the fibre of *Musa textilis*.

3. *Pharm.:* *Cannabis indica*, Indian hemp. The dried flowering tops of the female plants of *Cannabis sativa*, cultivated in India. It is used to prepare *Extractum cannabis indicæ* and *Tinctura cannabis indicæ*, the extract and

CANNABIS INDICA.
1. Male Flower. 2. Female Flower.

the tincture. Indian hemp produces a peculiar kind of intoxication, attended with exhilaration of spirits and hallucinations of a pleasing kind; these are followed by narcotic effects, sleep, or stupor. It is used as an antispasmodic, and for its anodyne properties in cases of neuralgia, tetanus, &c.

4. *Figuratively:*

(1) A rope, a halter.

"A man in deepe despaire, with *hempe* in hand,
Went out in haste to ende his wretched dayes."
Turbervile: Of Two Desperate Men.

(2) Hanging; death by the halter.

hemp-agrimony, *s.*

Bot.: *Eupatorium cannabinum*. [EUPATORIUM.]

hemp-brake, *s.* A machine in which rotted and subsequently dried hemp-stalks are beaten to remove the bark and cellular pith from the fibre.

hemp-harvester, *s.*

Agric.: A reaping-machine for hemp.

hemp-nettle, *s.* [GALEOPSIS.]

hemp-palm, *s.*

Bot.: Chamærops excelsa, the Tall Chamærops. It is from Nepaul and China. Its fibres are used as a substitute for hemp, and hats and cloaks are made from its leaves.

hemp-seed, *s.* The seed of hemp; it is much used as food for cage-birds.

Hemp-seed calculus:

Path.: A name for some varieties of the mulberry-calculus (q.v.).

*** hĕmp'-en,** *a.* [Eng. *hemp; -en.*]

1. Made of hemp.

"For they shall ower ocean wide,
With *hempen* bridles, and horse of tree."
Scott: Thomas the Rhymer, ii.

2. Resembling hemp.

"The former of these are made of the bark of a pine-tree beat into a *hempen* state."—*Cook: Voyages,* vol. ix., bk. iv., ch. iii.

hĕmp'-lĭ̆, *s. & a.* [Eng. *hemp; -ie.*]

A. *As subst.:* A rogue; a gallows apple; one for whom hemp grows. Its most common use is in a jocular way. (*Scotch.*)

"She'e under lawfu' authority now; and full time, for she was a daft *hempie.*"—*Scott: Rob Roy,* ch. xxxiv.

B. *As adj.:* Roguish, wild, romping.

Hĕmp'-stĕad, *s. & a.* [For etym. see def.]

A. *As subst.:* Various parishes in England. The one geologically interesting is near Yarmouth, in the Isle of Wight.

B. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to Hempstead.

Hempstead-beds, *s. pl.*

Geol.: A series of beds, some marine, others freshwater, of Lower Miocene age. They occur at Hempstead, in the Isle of Wight, where they are 170 feet thick.

hĕmp'-wŏrts, *s. pl.* [Eng. *hemp,* and *worts.*]

Bot.: The name given by Lindley to the order Cannabinaceæ (q.v.).

*** hĕmp'-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *hemp; -y.*] Like or resembling hemp; of the nature of hemp.

"'Twixt the rind and the tree (called magnals) there is a cotton or *hempy* kind of moss, which they wear for their clothing."—*Howell,* bk. ii., let. 54.

*** hem-self, * hem-selve, * hem-selv-en,** *pron.* [Mid. Eng. *hem,* and *self.*] Themselves.

hĕm'-stĭtch, *s.* [Eng. *hem,* and *stitch.*] A kind of stitch in needlework, made by drawing out a few parallel threads and fastening the cross threads in successive small clusters.

*** hē'-mūse,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A roe in its third year.

hĕn, *s.* [A.S. *henn, hen, hœn,* from *hana* = a cock; cogn. with Dut. *hen* (from *haan* = a cock); Icel. *hœna* (from *hani);* Dan. *høne* (from *hane);* Sw. *höna* (from *hane);* Gr. *henne* (from *hahn);* Goth. *hana* = a cock. *Hana* means literally a singer, from the same root as Lat. *cano* = to sing.]

1. *Farming, &c.:* The female of the domestic or barn-fowl (*Gallus domesticus*) has run like other domestic animals into many varieties. A good hen will lay 200 eggs in a year. Ten or twelve are as many as it can rear in one brood.

2. The female of other species of poultry.

3. The female of any bird whatever.

4. Money for drink. [Hen-drinking.]

¶ *Hen* is used largely in composition with the force of *female:* as, a *hen*-canary, a *hen*-sparrow, &c.

hen-and-chickens, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Sempervivum soboliferum* a native of Germany; (2) *Bellis perennis* (Common Daisy), var. *Prolifera.*

hen-blindness, *s.* The same as nyctalopia or night-blindness.

hen-buckie, *s.* The large whelk, *Buccinum undatum,* much used as bait in fishing. (*Scotch.*)

hen-cavey, *s.* A hen-coop. (*Scotch.*)

hen-coop, *s.* A coop or inclosed framework in which fowls are kept.

hen-drinking, *s.* (See extract.)

"There is yet another [Yorkshire marriage-custom], viz., the *hen-drinking.* On the evening of the wedding day the young men of the village call upon the bridegroom for a hen—meaning money for refreshments . . . should the hen be refused, the inmates may expect some ugly trick to the house ere the festivities terminate."—*Notes & Queries,* Sept. 17, 1859, p. 239.

*** hen-driver,** *s.* A kind of hawk; a henharrier.

"The *hen-driver* I forbear to name."—*Walton.*

*** hen-egg,** *s.* A hen's egg.

hen-harrier, hen-harm, *s.*

Ornith.: Circus cyaneus, which receives its English name from "harrying" or harming hens or other poultry.

hen-hawk, *s.* A poetic name for the henharrier (?).

"Owl and eagle, crane and *hen-hawk.*"
Longfellow: Song of Hiawatha, xiv.

*** hen-hearted, * henne-hearted,** *a.* Having a heart like a hen; chicken-hearted; timid; cowardly.

"He is reconed a lowte and a *henne-hearted* rascall, that maketh no querell whan wrong is done vnto him."—*Cdal: James* I.

hen-house, *s.* A house or shelter for fowls.

hen-peck, *v.t.* To govern or rule; said of a wife who has the upper hand of her husband.

"Oh! ye lords of ladies intellectual
Inform us truly, have they not *hen-pecked* you all?"
Byron: Don Juan, i. 23.

hen-pecked, hen-peckt, *a.* Under the rule of a wife.

*** hen-peckery,** *s.* The state or condition of being hen-pecked. (*Dickens: Oliver Twist,* ch. xxxvii.)

hen-wife, hen-woman, *s.* A woman who has the charge and rearing of fowls.

hĕn'-bāne, *s.* [Eng. *hen,* and *-bane.* So named from being poisonous to domestic fowl, and the cause of great mortality among poultry.]

Bot.: The genus Hyoscyamus (q.v.), and specially *H. niger,* a solanaceous biennial weed, pubescent, fœtid, viscid, and with pale soft glandular hairs; leaves angled, toothed, or pinnatifid, the corolla an inch or more in diameter, of a lurid yellow colour, with purple veins, the anthers purple. It occurs in Europe, North Africa, and parts of Asia. The plant has strong, narcotic poisonous qualities, and is used in medicine, both internally and externally, for sedative purposes.

Pharm.: [Hyoscyamus].

hĕn'-bĭt, *s.* [Eng. *hen,* and *bit.*]

Bot.: (1) *Lamium amplexicaule;* (2) *Veronica hederifolia.*

hĕnçe, * henne, * hennes, * hens, *adv. & interj.* [A.S. *heonan, hionan, heonane, heona, hine;* with adverbial suff. *-s* or *-es,* as in *twy-es* = twice, *need-es* = needs, &c.; cogn. with Ger. *hinnen;* O. H. Ger. *hinnan.*]

A. *As adverb:*

1. From this place.

"Such wrech on hem for fetching of Heleine
There shal be take, er that we *hence* weud."
Chaucer: Troilus, bk. v.

2. From this time; henceforward, henceforth; for the future.

"Farewell, till half an hour *hence.*"
Shakesp.: Tempest, iii. 1.

3. From this reason or ground; in consequence of this; as, a deduction from what has preceded.

"*Hence* may be deduced the force of exercise in helping digestion."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

4. From this source or origin.

"All other faces borrowed *hence*
Their light and grace, as stars do thence."
Suckling.

* 5. At a distance.

"Thy letters may be here, though thou art *hence.*"
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 1.

¶ *From* is frequently but improperly used in combination with *hence.*

"Playing on shawmes and trumpets, that *from hence,*
Their sound did reach unto the heaven's hight."
Spenser: F. Q., V. v. 4.

B. *As interj.:* Away, away with, begone, depart.

"*Hence,* horrible shadow,
Unreal mockery, *hence.*"—*Shakesp.: Macbeth,* iii. 4.

*** hĕnçe,** *v.t.* [Hence, *adv.*] To send away, to despatch.

"With that his dog he *henced,* his flock he cursed."
Sidney: Arcadia, bk. i.

hĕnçe-fŏrth', * hennes-forth, *adv.* [Eng. *hence,* and *forth;* cf. A.S. *forth heonan.*] From this time forward; for the future; henceforward.

"He never more *henceforth* will dare set foot
In Paradise." *Milton: P. L.,* iv. 610.

hĕnçe-for'-ward, *adv.* [Eng. *hence,* and *forward.*] From this time forward; henceforth; for the future.

"*Henceforward* shalt thou see such officers!"
Longfellow: Celestial Pilot. (Trans.)

hĕnch'-man, hĕnch'-bŏy, * hensc-man, * hensh-man, *s.* [A word of doubtful origin; according to Skeat, from A.S. *hengest* = a horse, and *man.*] A male attendant; a servant, a page, a follower.

"Call me your shadow's *henchboy.*"
Ford: Lady's Trial, i. 1.

*** hĕnd,** *v.t.* [A.S. *(ge)hendan;* Icel. *henda.*]

1. To seize, to take, to catch, to lay hold on.

"With his left foot fast forward gan he stride,
And with his left the Pagan's right arme *hent.*"
Fairfax: Godfrey of Boulogne, xix. 16.

2. To crowd, to press in, to surround.

*** hĕnd, * hende, * hĕnd'-ȳ,** *a.* [A.S. *hendig;* Dan. & Sw. *hændig.*] Courteous, civil.

"So loveth she this *hendy* Nicholas."
Chaucer: C. T., 8,386.

hĕn-dĕc'-a-gŏn, *s.* [Gr. *ἕνδεκα* (*hendeka*) = eleven, and *γωνία* (*gōnia*) = an angle.] A plane figure of eleven sides or angles.

hĕn-dĕc-a-sȳl'-lăb'-ĭc, *a. & s.* [Gr. *ἕνδεκα* (*hendeka*) = eleven, and Eng. *syllabic* (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to a hendecasyllable or line of eleven syllables.

B. *As subst.:* A hendecasyllable (q.v.).

hĕn-dĕc'-a-sȳl-la-ble, *s.* [Gr. *ἕνδεκα* (*hendeka*) = eleven, and Eng. *syllable* (q.v.).] A verse or line of eleven syllables.

hĕn-dī'-a-dys, *s.* [Gr. *ἓν δία δυοιν* (*hen dia duoin*) = one by two.]

Rhet.: A figure wherein two substantives are used instead of one substantive or an adjective and a substantive; a figure wherein the same idea is represented by two words or phrases.

*** hĕnd'-nĕss, * hende-nes, * hend-y-nesse,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *hend,* a.; *-ness.*] Courtesy, civility.

"For holynesse other *hendenes* other for hye kynde."
P. Plowman, p. 28.

*** henen, * henne, * hennes, * hens,** *adv.* [Hence.]

*** hĕn'-fāre,** *s.* [For *hengfare,* from A.S. *hengen* = a prison, and Eng., &c. *fare.*]

Old Law: A fine for flight on account of murder.

*** hĕng,** *pa. t. & pa. par.* [Hang.]

*** heng-en, * hengh-en,** *s.* [A.S. *hengen.*] A prison.

hĕ-nī'-ŏ-chŭs, *s.* [Lat., = the waggoner, a constellation, from Gr. *ἡνίοχος* (*hēniochus*) = a charioteer.]

Bot.: A genus of Chætodontidæ, often made a sub-genus of Chætodon. The anterior spines of the back are produced into a long filament, which is sometimes twice as long as the body. *Heniochus macrolepidotus* is a large fish eaten in India.

hĕn'-nạ, hĕn'-nĕ, *s.* [Arabic. *hinnâ-a.*]

Bot.: A dye obtained from the leaves of *Lawsonia inermis,* with which the Egyptians and other Oriental ladies make their nails and feet of an orange colour. It is also used for dyeing skins or Morocco leather reddish-yellow.

henna-plant, *s.* [Henna.]

*** henne,** *adv.* [Hence.]

*** henne,** *s.* [Hen.]

*** hĕn'-nĕr-ȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *hen; -ery.*] An enclosed place or run for fowls.

*** hennesforth,** *adv.* [Henceforth.]

hĕn'-ō-thĕ-ĭsm, *s.* [Gr. *εἷς* (*heis*), genit. *ἑνός* (*henos*) = one, and Eng. *theism* (q.v.).]

Comp. Relig.: The name introduced by Max Müller for a phase of religious belief when each divinity seems to stand alone, and to be adored and prayed to, to the exclusion of the rest.

"If we must have a general name for the earliest form of religion among the Vedic Indians, it can be neither monotheism, nor polytheism, but only *henotheism.*"—*Max Müller: Hibbert Lectures* (1878), p. 230.

hĕ-nŏ'-tĭ-cŏn, *s.* [Gr. *ἑνωτικός* (*henōtikos*) = serving to unite; *ἑνόω* (*henoō*) = to unite.]

Ch. Hist.: A formula of concord, offered by the Greek emperor Zeno, in A.D. 482, by advice of Acacius, Bishop of Constantinople, to reconcile the Eutychians to the church. It was annulled by Pope Justin I., in A.D. 518. [Eutychian, Monophysite.]

Hĕn-rĭç'-ĭ-an, *s.* [For etym., see def.]

Ecclesiol. & Ch. Hist.: A follower of Henry, an eremite monk, probably of Italian descent, who came from Lausanne in Switzerland to France. He declaimed against the vices of the clergy, who so persecuted him that he was driven from place to place, and finally died in prison in 1148.

hĕn'-roost, *s.* [Eng. *hen*, and *roost.*] A place where poultry roost at night.

"Bradshaw was to have privileges which were refused to a boy who had robbed a *henroost.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

hĕn'-foot, *s.* [Eng. *hen's*, and *foot.*]

Bot.: *Caucalis daucoides.*

hĕn-slō'-vĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Professor Henslow.] [Henslovian.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Henslowiaceæ (q.v.). It contains two or three trees from the hottest parts of India.

hĕn-slō-vĭ-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl* [Mod. Lat. *hen.slow(ia)* (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: An order of perigynous exogens, doubtfully proposed by Lindley. The leaves are opposite, entire without stipules; the flowers unisexual. The calyx five-parted, lined with a woolly disc, its æstivation valvate. Stamens, five; ovary, superior, two-celled; fruit capsular. Only genus Henslovia, which Bentham and Hooker place under Lythraceæ. [Henslovia.]

hĕn-slō'-vĭ-an, *a.* [Partly Latinised from the name of Rev. J. S. Henslow, M.A., F.L.S., &c., Professor of Botany at Cambridge.] Of or belonging to Professor Henslow.

henslovian-membrane, *s.*

Bot.: The cuticle of a plant, of which Prof. Henslow was one of the discoverers.

***hĕnt,** *s.* [Hent, *v.*] A grasping; a seizure; apprehension.

"Up, sword, and know thou a more horrid *hent.*"
Shakesp: Hamlet, iii. 3.

***hĕnt,** *v.t.* [Hend.] To seize; to grasp; to take hold of.

"Encreasing his wrath with many a threat,
His harmefull hatchet he *hent* in hand."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; Feb.

hĕnt'-ĭng, hĭnt'-ĭng, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A furrow with which a ploughman finishes his ridge.

hĕn'-wāre, *s.* [Eng. *hen*, and *ware.*]

Bot.: An algal, *Alaria esculenta.*

hĕn'-wood-īte, *s.* [Named after the late W. J. Henwood, of Penzance.]

Min.: Essentially a hydrated phosphate of alumina and copper, and thus related to turquoise. It occurs in globular masses of a turquoise-blue colour, having a crystalline exterior, on a siliceous limonite at the West Phœnix mine, Cornwall. Its hardness is about 4·5, and density 2·67. (*T. Davies, F.G.S.*)

***hĕnx'-man,** *s.* [Henchman.]

hē'-ōak, *s.* [Eng. *he* = male, and *oak.*]

Bot.: A name given in Australia to *Casuarina stricta.*

hĕp, ***hepe,** *s.* [A.S. *heop.*] [Hip, 2.] The fruit of the dog-rose; a hip.

hep-bramble, hep-briar, hep-tree, *s.*

Bot.: The wild dog-rose, *Rosa canina.*

***hē'-par,** *s.* [Gr., = the liver.]

Chem. & Phar.: Hepar sulphuris, *Potassa sulphurata.* A mixture of tersulphide of potassium with sulphate of potassium. Obtained by heating together sulphate and carbonate of potassium in a crucible. It forms a brown liver-coloured mass, soluble in water. It is used to prepare *Unguentum Potassæ Sulphuratæ*, ointment of sulphurated potash. It is used externally in the treatment of chronic akin diseases, also for chronic rheumatism. Sometimes called Liver of Sulphur.

hĕ-păt-, hĕ-pa-tē-, *pref.* [Gr. ἧπαρ (*hēpar*), genit. ἥπατος (*hēpatos*) = the liver.]

Nat. Science: Of, belonging, or in any way resembling the liver.

hĕ-păt-ăl'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Pref. *hepat-*, and Gr. ἄλγος (*algos*) = pain.]

Path.: Pain in the liver; neuralgia of the liver.

hĕ-păt'-ĭc, *** hĕ-păt'-ĭck,** *a.* [Lat. *hepaticus* = Gr. ἡπατικος (*hēpatikos*) = diseased in the liver.]

1. *Anat.:* Of or belonging to the liver. Thus there are hepatic cells and veins, and an hepatic artery, a duct, and a plexus.

2. *Path.:* Affecting or arising from the liver.

"His lordship's bilious and *hepatick* complaints seemed alone not equal to the expected mournful event."—*Johnson: Life of Littleton.*

¶ Of diseases affecting the liver there are hepatic abscess, cancer, colic, dropsy, hydatids, phlebitis, tubercle, tumours, vomiting, hepatitis (q.v.).

3. *Min.:* Resembling the liver, either in colour or form. (*Phillips.*)

hepatic aloes, *s. pl.*

1. *Bot.:* *Aloe vulgaris, purpurascens, socotrina*, and *arborescens.*

2. *Pharm.:* [Aloes].

hepatic cinnabar, *s.*

Min.: A variety of cinnabar (q.v.).

hepatic-diseases, *s. pl.*

Path.: Diseases of the liver, divided by Dr. Murchison into painless and painful. The chief are cirrhosis, abscess, and cancer. [Liver.]

hepatic-waters, *s. pl.*

Pharm.: Waters containing sulphuretted hydrogen in solution, as those of Harrogate.

hĕ-păt'-ĭ-ca, *s.* [Hepatic.]

Bot.: A genus of Ranunculaceæ, now reduced to a sub-genus of Anemone. *Hepatica triloba* is a garden flower, brought from continental Europe. It is an astringent.

hĕ-păt'-ĭ-çæ, *s. pl.* [Plur. of Lat. *hepatica* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Liverworts, a section of the alliance Muscales, containing orders which have no operculum, and, as a rule, possess elaters, while mosses possess an operculum and are always destitute of elaters. Lindley, who doubts whether this distinction is of more than ordinal value, divides Hepaticæ into four orders, Ricciaceæ, Marchantiaceæ, Jungermanniaceæ, and Equisetaceæ. The Rev. M. S. Berkeley excludes the fourth of these, and calls the others Ricciacei, Marchantiacei, and Jungermanniacei.

hĕ-păt'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *hepatic*; *-al.*] The same as Hepatic (q.v.).

hĕ-păt'-ĭ-coûs, *a.* [Lat. *hepaticus*; Gr. ἡπατικός (*hēpatikos*).]

Botany:

1. Liver-coloured.

2. Lobed like the liver. (*Paxton.*)

hē'-pa-tīte, *s.* [Pref. *hepat-*; *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of barite or barytes.

hĕp-a-tī'-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. ἧπαρ (*hēpar*), genit. ἥπατος (*hēpatos*) = the liver, and suff. *-itis*, denoting inflammation; cf. also ἡπατῖτις (*hēpatītis*) = of or in the liver.]

Path.: Inflammation or congestion of the liver.

hĕ-păt-ĭ-zā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *hepatiz(e)*; *-ation.*]

Anat. & Pathol.: A change of structure produced in the lungs, either natural after death, or in life by ecchymosis or inflammation, whereby their substance resembles that of liver. The term is also applied to the state of any texture which has been converted into a substance resembling liver. (*Mayne.*)

*** hē'-păt-īze,** *v.t.* [Gr. ἡπατίζω (*hepatizō*) = to be like the liver; ἧπαρ (*hēpar*), genit. ἥπατος (*hepatos*) = the liver.]

1. To convert into a substance resembling liver; to gorge with effused matter.

2. To impregnate with sulphuretted hydrogen.

hĕ-păt-ō-, *pref.* [Hepat.] Of or belonging to the liver.

hĕ-păt'-ō-çēle, *s.* [Pref. *hepato-*, and Gr. κήλη (*kēlē*) = a tumour.]

Surg.: Hernia of the liver.

hĕ-păt-ō-çȳst'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *hepato-*, and Eng. *cystic.*] Relating to the liver and the gall-bladder, or connecting the two together; there are hepatocystic ducts.

hĕ-păt-ō-găs'-trĭc, *a.* [Pref. *hepato-*, and Eng. *gastric.*] Relating to the liver and the stomach. [Omentum.]

hĕp-a-tŏg'-ra-phy, *s.* [Pref. *hepato-*, and Gr. γραφη (*graphē*) a writing, a description.] That branch of anatomy which describes the liver; a description of the liver.

hĕp-a-tŏ-lĭ-thī'-a-sĭs, *s.* [Pref. *hepato-*, and Gr. λιθίασις (*lithiasis*) = a morbid concretion.]

Pathol.: The formation of morbid concretions in the liver.

hĕp-a-tŏl'-ō-gy, *s.* [Pref. *hepato-*, and Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.] A treatise on the liver.

† **hĕ-păt-ŏph'-ȳ-ma,** *s.* [Pref. *hepato-*, and Lat. *phyma*; Gr. φῦμα, φύμα (*phuma*) = an inflamed swelling on the body, a tumour, a boil.]

Path.: A suppurative swelling of the liver. [Hepatitis.]

† **hĕ-păt-ō-rrhœ'-a,** *s.* [Pref. *hepato-*, and Gr. ῥεω (*rheō*) = to flow.]

Path.: A morbid flow [*i.e.*, of bile] from the liver.

*** hĕp-a-tŏs'-cō-pȳ,** *s.* [Gr. ἡπατοσκοπία (*hēpatoskopia*), from ἡπατοσκοπέω (*hēpatoskopeō*) = to inspect the liver for soothsaying purposes.] Divination by inspection of the liver.

hĕp'-a-tŭs, *s.* [Gr. ἥπατος (*hepatos*) = a fish, so named apparently from its colour resembling that of liver.]

Zool.: The name given by Latreille to a genus of brachyurous crustaceans, placed by Milne Edwards under his tribe of Calappians. The species are found on the American coast.

*** hēpe,** *v.t.* [Heap, *v.*]

*** hēpe** (1) *s.* [Heap, *s.*]

*** hēpe** (2), *s.* [Hep.]

hĕ-pĭ-ăl'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hepial(us)* (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of moths, group Bombycina. The antennæ are short, moniliform, simple or with a single row of denticulations or cilia; wings deflexed, long, and narrow; thorax not crested; larva fleshy, naked, with six pectoral, eight abdominal, and two anal feet.

hĕ-pī'-a-lŭs, *s.* [Gr. ἡπίαλος (*hēpialos*) = a shivering fit, the nightmare; cf. also ἡπιάλης (*hēpialēs*) = the nightmare.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Hepialidæ (q.v.). *Hepialus humuli* is the Ghost Moth (q.v.); *H. hectus* is the Golden Swift; *H. Velleda*, the Beautiful Swift. [Swift, *s.*]

*** hĕp'-pĕn,** *a.* [A.S. (*ge*)*hæp* = fit.] Neat, fit, comfortable.

hĕp'-pĕr, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The parr or young of the salmon.

hĕps, *s. pl.* [Hep.]

hĕp-ta-căp'-su-lar, *a.* [Gr. ἑπτά (*hepta*) = seven, and Eng. *capsular.*] Having seven cavities or cells.

hĕp'-ta-chord, *s.* [Gr. ἑπτά (*hepta*) = seven, and χορδή (*chordē*) = a chord.]

Music:

1. A series of seven notes; a diatonic octave without the upper note.

2. An instrument with seven strings.

3. A composition sung to the sound of seven chords.

*** hĕp'-tade,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *heptas*; Gr. ἑπτάς (*heptas*), genit. ἑπταδος (*heptados*), from ἑπτά (*hepta*) = seven.] The sum or number of seven.

*** hĕp'-ta-glŏt,** *s.* [Gr. ἑπτά (*hepta*) = seven, and γλῶττα (*glōtta*) = a tongue.] A book in seven languages.

hĕp'-tą-gŏn, *s.* [Gr. *ἑπτά* (*hepta*) = seven, and *γωνια* (*gōnia*) = an angle.]

I. *Geom.:* A plane figure having seven sides or angles.

2. *Fort.:* A place having seven bastions for defence.

hĕp-tăg'-ō-nąl, *a.* [Eng. *heptagon; -al.*] Having seven angles or sides.

heptagonal-numbers, *s. pl.*

Arith.: A kind of polygonal numbers, formed as follows: Let 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, &c., be arithmetical progression, then 1, 7, 18, 34, 55, 81, &c., will be the series of polygonal numbers, called heptagonal. The law of formation is to add each number in the lower line to the next one on the right in the upper line. The general formula for heptagonal numbers is

$$N = \frac{5n^2 - 3n}{2},$$

in which N denotes the heptagonal number in any place, and n the order of the place. It is a property of heptagonal numbers that if any one of them be multiplied by 40, and the product be increased by 9, the result will be a perfect square. For,

$$\frac{40(5n^2 - 3n)}{2} + 9 = (10n - 3)^2.$$

hĕp'-tą-ğўn'-ĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [Gr. *ἑπτά* (*hepta*) = seven, and *γυνή* (*gunē*) = a woman, a female animal, by botanists used for a pistil.]

Bot.: An order of plants in Linnæus's artificial system. It consists of those which have seven pistils.

hĕp-tą-ğўn'-ĭ-an, hĕp-tăğ'-ў-noŭs, *a.* [Eng., &c. *heptagyn(ia);* suff. *-ian, -ous.*]

Bot.: Having seven pistils.

hĕp-tăğ'-ў-noŭs, *a.* [HEPTAGYNIAN.]

hĕp-tą-hē'-drąl, *a.* [HEPTAHEDRON.] Having seven sides.

hĕp-tą-hē'-drŏn, * **hĕp-tą-ē'-drŏn,** *s.* [Gr. *ἑπτά* (*hepta*) = seven, and *ἕδρα* (*hedra*) = a seat, a base.] A solid figure having seven sides.

hĕp-tą-hĕx-ą-hē'-drąl, *a.* [Gr. *ἑπτά* (*hepta*) = seven, and Eng. *hexahedral* (q.v.).] Having seven ranges of faces, one above another, each range containing six faces.

hĕp-tą-hў'-drąte, *s.* [Gr. *ἑπτά* (*hepta*) = seven, and Eng. *hydrate* (q.v.).]

"The *heptahydrate* crystallizes out."—*Proc. Phys. Soc., London*, pt. ii., p. 67.

* **hĕp-tăm'-ĕr-ēde,** *s.* [Gr. *ἑπτά* (*hepta*) = seven, and *μερίς* (*meris*), genit. *μερίδος* (*meridos*) = a share, a part.] That which divides into seven parts.

* **hĕp-tăm'-ĕr-ŏn,** *s.* [Gr. *ἑπτά* (*hepta*) = seven, and *ἡμέρα* (*hēmera*) = a day.] A book containing the account or transactions of seven days.

hĕp-tăm'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Gr. *ἑπτά* (*hepta*) = seven, and *μέρος* (*meros*) = a part, a share.]

Bot., &c.: Consisting of seven parts; in seven pieces or portions.

hĕp-tăn'-dĕr, *s.* [HEPTANDRIA.]

Bot.: A plant of the order heptandria (q.v.).

hĕp-tăn'-drĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [Gr. *ἑπτά* (*hepta*) = seven; *ἀνήρ* (*anēr*), genit. *ἀνδρός* (*andros*) = a man, and Lat. neut. pl. suff. *-ia.*]

Bot.: The seventh class of Linnæus's artificial classification of plants. It contains those with seven stamens. They are but few in number. The class contains four orders —viz., Monogynia, Digynia, Tetragynia, and Heptagynia (q.v.).

hĕp-tăn'-drĭ-an, *a.* [HEPTANDROUS.]

hĕp-tăn'-droŭs, hĕp-tăn'-drĭ-an, *a.* [Lat. *heptandr(ia);* *-ous, -ian.*]

Bot.: Having seven stamens, as the horse-chestnut.

hĕp'-tāne, *s.* [Gr. *ἑπτά* (*hepta*) = seven; suff. *-ane.*]

Chem.: C_7H_{16}. Septane, a name given to hydrocarbons of the paraffin series, containing seven carbon atoms. Nine isomeric hydrocarbons having this composition are possible, but four are at present known—

(1) Normal heptane, $CH_3(CH_2)_5CH_3$, is contained in petroleum and in the tar-oil from cannel coal. It, along with octane, forms the chief part of the commercial petroleum ether, or ligroin. It boils at 99°.

(2) Ethyl isopentyl, or ethyl amyl, $CH_3{\cdot}(CH_2)_3{\cdot}CH{\cdot}(CH_3)_2$, obtained by the action of sodium and a mixture of ethyl iodide and isopentyl iodide. It boils at 90°.

(3) Triethyl-methane,

$CH_3{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}CH\begin{matrix}\diagup CH_2{\cdot}CH_3\\ \diagdown CH_2{\cdot}CH_3\end{matrix}$ is formed by the action of zinc ethyl on orthoformic ether.

(4) Dimethyl-diethyl-methane,

$H_3C\diagdown\!\!\diagup C\begin{matrix}\diagup CH_2{\cdot}CH_3\\ \diagdown CH_2{\cdot}CH_3\end{matrix}$ is formed by the action of zinc ethyl on acetone chloride, $CH_3{\cdot}CCl_2{\cdot}CH_3$. It boils at 96°.

hĕp-tăn'-gu-ląr, *a.* [Gr. *ἑπτά* (*hepta*) = seven, and Eng. *angular* (q.v.).] Having seven angles.

hĕp-tą-pĕt'-ą-loŭs, *a.* [Gr. *ἑπτά* (*hepta*) = seven; *πέταλον* (*petalon*) = a leaf, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Having seven petals in the corolla.

* **hĕp-tăph'-ō-nў,** *s.* [Gr. *ἑπτά* (*hepta*) = seven, and *φωνή* (*phōnē*) = a sound.] The union of seven sounds.

hĕp-tăph'-ўl-loŭs (or **hĕp-tą-phўl'-loŭs),** *a.* [Gr. *ἑπτα* (*hepta*) = seven; *φυλλον* (*phullon*) = a leaf, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Having seven leaves.

* **hĕp'-tarch,** *s.* [HEPTARCHY.] The same as HEPTARCHIST (q.v.).

* **hĕp-tărch'-ĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *heptarch(y); -ic.*] Of or pertaining to a heptarchy or a seventold government; constituting a heptarchy.

* **hĕp'-tăr-chĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *heptarch(y); -ist.*] A governor of one division of a heptarchy.

hĕp'-tar-chў, *s.* [Gr. *ἑπτά* (*hepta*) = seven, and *ἀρχή* (*archē*) = rule, sovereignty, a kingdom.] A government by seven persons; a country, a district under seven rulers. Specif., the seven Anglo-Saxon kingdoms of Kent, Sussex, Wessex, Essex, Mercia, Northumbria, and East Anglia, which are commonly represented in English histories to have existed concurrently with and independently of each other. This, however, is not the fact, and the term therefore is a misnomer.

hĕp-tą-spĕr'-moŭs, *a.* [Gr. *ἑπτά* (*hepta*) = seven, and *σπέρμα* (*sperma*) = a seed.]

Bot.: Having seven seeds.

hĕp'-tą-teŭch, *s.* [Gr. *ἑπτά* (*hepta*) = seven, and *τεῦχος* (*teuchos*) = a book.] The first seven books of the Old Testament.

hĕp'-tēne, *s.* [Gr. *ἑπτά* (*hepta*) = seven; suff. *-ene.*]

Chem.: C_7H_{14}. Heptylene: a name given to hydrocarbons of the olefine series, containing seven carbon atoms. A hydrocarbon having this formula occurs in the light coal-tar oils obtained by the distillation of cannel coal. Also obtained by treating heptyl aldehyde with PCl_5, and, gently heating the resulting heptylene chloride with sodium, it boils at 99°.

hĕp'-tine, *s.* [Gr. *ἑπτά* (*hepta*) = seven; suff. *-ine.*]

Chem.: C_7H_{12}. A hydrocarbon of the acetylene series, obtained by the action of sodium and monochlor-heptylene, $C_7H_{13}Cl$. It boils at 100°.

hĕp-tō'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. *ἑπτά* (*hepta*) = seven; o connective, and suff. *-ic.*] (See compound.)

heptoic-acids, *s. pl.*

Chem.: $C_7H_{14}O_2$, or $C_6H_{13}{\cdot}CO{\cdot}OH$. Acids belonging to the fatty series, having seven carbon atoms. Seventeen acids are possible; the only important one is the normal heptoic acid, or œnanthylic acid. It is obtained by the oxidation of œnanthol, or normal heptyl alcohol. It can also be obtained by boiling normal hexyl cyanide with caustic potash; also by the oxidation of castor oil with nitric acid. It is a transparent colourless oil, having an unpleasant smell. It boils at 223°. Heated with baryta it yields hexane C_6H_{14}. It forms crystalline salts. Its ethylic ether boils at 180°.

heptoic-aldehyde, *s.*

Chem.: $C_7H_{14}O$, or $C_6H_{13}{\cdot}CO{\cdot}H$. Œnanthylic aldehyde, or œnanthol, is obtained by the dry distillation of castor oil. It is a stinking liquid, boiling at 155°.

hĕp'-tўl, *s.* [Gr. *ἑπτά* (*hepta*) = seven; *-yl* = Gr. *υλη* (*hulē*) = matter.]

Chem.: C_7H_{15}. A monatomic fatty radical, containing seven carbon atoms.

heptyl-alcohols, *s.pl.*

Chem.: $C_7H_{15}{\cdot}OH$. Alcohols belonging to the fatty series, containing seven carbon atoms. Thirty-eight of these alcohols are theoretically possible, and thirteen are known. The normal heptyl alcohol, $CH_3(CH_2)_5{\cdot}CH_2OH$, is obtained by the action of nascent hydrogen, from sodium amalgam and water, on heptyl aldehyde (œnanthol), or by converting normal heptane into the chloride, and acting on this by silver acetate, and distilling the resulting acetate with caustic potash. It is a colourless oily liquid, boiling at 177°. For the preparation of the other alcohols consult *Watts: Dict. Chem.*, vol. viii.

heptyl-chloride, *s.*

Chem.: $C_7H_{15}Cl$. A colourless liquid, which burns with a smoky green flame. Obtained by the action of phosphorus pentachloride on heptylic alcohol.

hĕp'-tўl-ēne, *s.* [Eng. *heptyl; -ene.*] [HEPTYL.]

hĕp'-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *hep,* and *wort.*] The wild dog-rose, *Rosa canina.*

hĕr (1), * **herc** (1), * **hir,** * **hire,** * **hur,** * **hure,** *pron.* [A.S. *hire,* gen. & dat. of *heô* = she, *-re* being the usual A.S. fem. inflection in the gen. & dat. of adjectives of the strong declension.] Used as three different cases of the personal pronoun *she*:—

(1) As the possessive case = belonging to a certain female spoken of. When thus used it is sometimes called an adjective. [HERS.]

"Priscilla, aroused by his step on the threshold, Rose as he entered and gave him *her* hand, in signal of welcome." *Longfellow: Miles Standish,* iii

(2) As the dative of the pronoun = to this or that female: as, Give *her* the book.

(3) As the objective case.

"With merry note *her* lowd salutes the mounting larke." *Spenser: F. Q.,* I. xi. 51.

* **her** (2) **here** (2), *pron.* [A.S. *hira, heora.*] Their, theirs.

"They have received *her* meed."—*Wyclif: Matt.* vi. 5.

* **her,** *adv.* [HERE.]

Hĕr'-ą, *s.* [Gr.]

Gr. Mythol.: The Goddess of Heaven, corresponding to the Roman Juno.

hĕr-ą-clei'-dæ, *s. pl.* [Gr. Ἡρακλῆς (*Hēraklēs*) = Hercules (q.v.).] The descendants of Hercules.

hĕr-ą-cleī'-dąn, hĕr-ą-clī'-dąn, *a. & s.* [HERACLEIDÆ.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the Heracleidæ, or descendants of Hercules, or Herakles.

"And there perchance some seed is sown
The *Heracleidan* blood might own."
Byron: Don Juan, iii. 86.

B. *As subst.:* One of the Heracleidæ, or descendants of Hercules.

Hĕ-răc'-lĕ-ŏn-ītęs, *s.pl.* [Named from Heracleon (see def.).]

Ecclesiol. & Ch. Hist.: A sect of gnostics, founded in the second century by Heracleon, a follower of Valentinus. Heracleon taught that a Monad was the original source of all things, that from the Monad sprang two beings, and from these the Æons emanated. He published a Commentary on the Gospel of St. John, fragments of which have been preserved by Origen. [VALENTINIANS.]

hĕ-răc'-lē-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *Heracleus;* Gr. Ἡράκλειος (*Hērakleios*) = of or belonging to Hercules, who is said to have brought the plant into use.]

Bot.: Cow-parsnip, Hogweed, a genus of umbelliferous plants, family Peucedanidæ. It consists of large biennial or perennial herbs, having leaves with one to three pinnæ; compound, many-edged umbels, with few, many.

or no bracts; and orbicular, obovate, or oblong compressed fruit. Fifty species are known. One—*Heracleum Sphondylium*—is common in Britain in moist woods and meadows. It is found also in North Africa and North Asia. In the last-named place its root is skinned and eaten. *H. gummiferum* yields a gum resin.

hĕr'-ald, *har-aulde, *her-aude, *her-aulde, *s.* [O.Fr. *herald, heraut*; Low Lat. *heraldus*; from O. H. Ger. *herolt* = a herald (Ger. *herold*); from *hari* (Ger. *heer*) = an army, and *wald, walt* = strength; Ital. *araldo.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. A public official whose duty it was to proclaim peace or war, to challenge to battle, and to carry messages from the general of an army.

"An *heraulde* of the duke of Guerles, who coude well in the language of Frenche, was enformed what he shuld say."—*Berners: Froissart's Cronycle*, vol. I., ch. x.

2. An officer whose duty it is to superintend public ceremonials, such as coronations, installations, creations of nobles, funeral processions, embassies, declarations of peace or war, &c.; to decide on the proper badges or coat-armour of the nobility; to grant, record, and blazon arms, record genealogies, &c. In England the three principal Heralds are called Kings-of-arms [KING], in addition to whom there are six subordinate Heralds—Chester, Lancaster, Richmond, Somerset, Windsor, and York. The Lancaster Herald is inspector of regimental colours. The principal herald in Scotland is called Lyon King-at-Arms. [HERALD'S COLLEGE.]

3. A messenger.

4. A proclaimer, a publisher, an announcer.

"After my death I wish no other *herald*,
But such an honest chronicler as Griffith."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iv. 2.

5. A harbinger, a foreteller, a precursor.

"It was the lark, the *herald* of the morn."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, iii. 5.

II. *Entom.:* A moth, *Gonoptera libatrix*, one of the Noctuæ (Noctuina). (*Newman.*)

herald-crab, *s.*

Zool.: One of the Maiadæ, *Huenia heraldica*, a native of Japan; so called because the shape of its carapace presents a fanciful resemblance to the shield and mantle employed by heraldic painters in depicting coat armour. (*Wood.*)

herald-moth, *s.*

Entom.: Gonoptera libatrix; its English name is given because it heralds winter.

herald's-college, or **college-of-arms,** *s.* A royal corporation, founded by Richard III., in 1483. It consists of the Earl Marshal (q.v.), the Heralds, and a Secretary. The corresponding corporation in Scotland is called the Lyon Court.

hĕr'-ald, *har-rold, *v.t.* [HERALD, *s.*] To introduce as by a herald; to act as herald to; to proclaim; to foretell.

"Sigh, nor word, nor struggling breath
Heralded his way to death."
Byron: Siege of Corinth, xxviii.

hĕ-răld'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *herald*; *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to heralds or heraldry.

"The pompous circumstances of which these *heraldic* narratives consisted."—*Warton: Hist. Eng. Poetry*, i. 336.

***hĕ-răld'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *heraldic*; *-al.*] Heraldic.

"Making a considerable progress in *heraldical* and antiquarian studies."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*; *W. Wylie.*

***hĕ-răld'-ĭc-al-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *heraldical*; *-ly.*] In an heraldic manner; according to the rules of heraldry.

hĕr'-ald-rў, *her-ald-rie, *s.* [Eng. *herald*; *-ry.*]

1. The art or science of a herald; the art or science of blazoning arms or ensigns armorial, of recording genealogies.

"What the guise of Christendome hath been in her spiritual *heraldry*."—*Bp. Taylor: Episcopacy Asserted*, § 48.

2. Pomp, ceremony.

"He, who with all heaven's *heraldry* whilere
Entered the world, now bleeds to give us ease."
Milton: The Circumcision.

3. The office of a herald, the act of performing the duties of a herald.

"Various reasons would have made me wish to undertake this *heraldry* of peace."—*Lytton: Rienzi*, bk. ix., ch. ii.

*4. An heraldic emblazonment; a coat of arms.

"And in the midst, 'mongst thousand *heraldries* . . .
A shielded scutcheon blushed with blood of queens and kings." *Keats: Eve of St. Agnes*, xxiv.

***hĕr'-ald-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *herald*; *-ship.*] The office of a herald; heraldry.

"His office of *heraldship*."—*Drayton: Poly-Olbion*, § 3. (*Selden's Illust.*)

***hĕr'-ald-ў, *her-auld-ie,** *s.* [Eng. *herald*; *-y.*] Heraldry, genealogy, descent.

"As he whilche hath the *heraudie*
Of hem, that vsen for to lie."
Gower: C. A., bk. ii.

hĕr'-a-păth-īte, *s.* [From Dr. Herapath, analytic chemist; he died in 1868.]

Chem.: $C_{29}H_{24}N_2O_8I_2{\cdot}So_4H_2{+}5H_2O$. A salt obtained by dissolving sulphate of quinine in acetic acid, and then adding an alcoholic solution of iodine. It crystallizes in large tables, which have a beautiful green metallic lustre, and polarize light like tourmaline.

***her-aud, *her-auld,** *s.* [HERALD, *s.*]

hĕrb, *herbe, *s.* [Fr. *herbe*, from Lat. *herba.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A plant the stem of which is not woody.

2. *Bot.:* A plant producing shoots only of annual duration from the surface of the earth.

"Smooth downs, whose fragrant *herbs* the spirits cheer." *Cowper: The Nativity.* (Trans.)

herb-bennet, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Geum urbanum*; (2) *Conium maculatum*; (3) *Valeriana officinalis.*

herb-christopher, *s.*

Bot.: The Bane-berry, *Actæa spicata.*

herb-gerard, *s.*

Bot.: (1) The Goat, Gout or Bishop's Weed, *Ægopodium Podagraria*; (2) *Osmunda regalis*; (3) *Pulicaria dysenterica.*

herb of grace, *s.*

Bot.: Ruta graveolens.

herb-paris, *s.*

Bot.: The liliaceous genus Paris (q.v.). *Paris quadrifolia* is a British plant with a white creeping root-stock; leaves generally four, acute, three to five-nerved; flower solitary; sepals green; petals yellow; berry, four to six-celled; seeds black. Occurs in Scotland and England locally, not in Ireland.

herb-peter, *s.*

Bot.: The Cowslip, *Primula veris.*

herb-robert, *s.*

Bot.: Geranium Robertianum.

herb-truelove, *s.*

Bot.: Paris quadrifolia.

herb-twopence, *s.*

Bot.: Lysimachia Nummularia.

hĕr-bā'-ceous (ceous as **shŭs),** *a.* [Lat. *herbaceus*, from *herba* = a herb.]

1. Of or pertaining to herbs; of the nature of a herb.

"An *herbaceous* plant resembling the water flower-de-luce."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. vi.

*2. Feeding or living upon herbs; herbivorous.

"As the *herbaceous* eaters, for instance, are many, and devour much."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. iv., ch. xi.

herbaceous-leaf, *s.*

Bot.: A leaf which is thin, green, cellular, and flaccid.

herbaceous-plants, *s. pl.*

Bot.: A plant, the stem of which perishes annually; one producing an annual stem from a perennial root.

herbaceous-stem, *s.*

Bot.: A stem which does not become woody.

hĕrb'-age (age as **ĭj),** *s.* [Fr.]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Herbs collectively; grass, pasture; green food for cattle, &c.

"The brothers, in contention gay,
Cateh, and on gathered *herbage* lay."
Jones: Hindu Wife.

*2. The leaves of plants or herbs, as distinguished from the root or fruit.

"God having made man, the first thing he took care of, was his life; in the appointment of his convenient food: I have given you every herb and every tree for meat (Gen. i. 29); which comprehended, with the *herbage* of plants, their roots and fruits."—*Grew: Cosmologia Sacra*, bk. iv., ch. vi.

*II. *Law:* The tithe and the right of pasture in the forest, or on the grounds of another.

*** hĕrb'-aged (aged** as **ĭged),** *a.* [Eng. *herbag(e)*, *-ed.*] Covered with herbage or grass; grassy, verdant.

"He floats along the *herbaged* brink."
Thomson: Summer, 476

hĕrb'-al, * herb-all, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *herb*; *-al.*]

* **A.** *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to herbs.

"The *herbal* savour gave his sense delight."
Quarles: History of Jonah, 8.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A book containing the names of plants, with the description of their genera, classes, species, &c., and their qualities.

"He may know the shape and the colour of an herb, as it is set down in an *herbal*."—*Bates: On the Fear of God.*

2. A collection of plants dried and preserved; a herbarium.

"Others made it their business to collect in volu-minous *herbals* all the several leaves of some one tree."—*Steele: Spectator*, No. 455.

*** hĕrb'-al-ĭşm,** *s.* [Eng. *herbal*; *-ism.*] The science or knowledge of herbs or plants.

hĕrb'-al-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *herbal*; *-ist.*] One who is skilled in the knowledge of herbs, their properties and qualities; one who makes a collection of herbs generally or deals in medicinal herbs.

"I know two or three virtuosi that are good *herbalists*."—*Boyle: Works*, vi. 727.

*** hĕrb'-ar, * hĕrb'-ĕr, * herb-ere, * erb-er,** *s.* [O. Fr. *herbere*, from Lat. *herbarium.*]

1. A garden of flowers or vegetables.

"He sawe syttynge vnder an ympe in an *herber* a wonder fayre damosel."—*Lydgate: Pilgremage of the Sowle*, p. 63.

2. A herb, a plant.

"Decked with flowers and *herbars* daintily."
Spenser: F. Q., II. ix. 46.

3. An arbour.

"Shapin was this *herbir* role and all
As is a pretty parlour."
Chaucer: Flower & the Leaf.

*** hĕr-bār'-ĭ-an,** *s.* [HERBARIUM.] A herbalist.

"As Pena, the French *herbarian*, hath also noted."—*Holinshed: Description of England*, bk. iii., ch. iii.

*** hĕrb'-ar-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *herbar*; *-ist.*] One skilled in herbs; a herbalist.

"The *herbarists* who have written thereof doe say that it lieth long."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xxvii., ch. ix.

hĕr-bār'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat., from *herba* = a herb.]

1. A collection of dried plants systematically arranged; a hortus siccus.

2. A book or case for preserving dried specimens of plants.

*** hĕrb'-ar-ize,** *v.t.* & *i.* [HERBORIZE.]

*** hĕrb'-ar-ў,** *s.* [Lat. *herbarium.*] A garden of herbs or plants.

"An *herbary*, for furnishing domestic medicines."—*Warton: Hist. of English Poetry*, ii. 221. (Note.)

hĕrb'-ĕl-ĕt, *s.* [Eng. *herb*; dimin. suff. *-let.*] A little herb or plant.

"These *herbelets*, which we upon you strow."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iv. 2.

*** hĕrb'-ĕr** (1), *s.* [HERBAR.]

*** hĕrb'-ĕr** (2), *s.* [HARBOUR.] A lodging, an inn.

*** her-berg-age,** *s.* [HARBOURAGE.]

1. The act of sheltering or harbouring.

2. Shelter, lodging.

"He wolde assigne him *herbergage*."
Gower: C. A., bk. ii.

*** herbergeour,** *s.* [HARBINGER.]

***herberwe, *herberowe,** *s.* [HARBOUR, *s.*]

***herberwe, *herberowe,** *v.t.* [HARBOUR, *v.*] To shelter; to lodge.

"Shortly I woll *herberowe* me."
Romaunt of the Rose.

hĕr-bĕsç'-ent, *a.* [Lat. *herbescens*, pr. par. of *herbesco* = to grow into a herb.] Growing into herbs.

† hĕr-bĭ-car-nĭv'-ŏr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *herba* = grass, and Eng. *carnivorous* (q.v.).] Feeding both on animal and on vegetable food.

*** hĕr'-bĭd,** *a.* [Lat. *herbidus*, from *herba* = a herb.] Covered with herbs or vegetation.

hĕr-bĭf'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *herbifer*, from *herba* = a herb, and *fero* = to bear, to produce; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Producing herbs or vegetation.

* **hĕrb'-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *herb*; *-ist.*] One skilled in herbs; a herbalist.

hĕr-bĭv'-ŏr-a, *s. pl.* [Lat. *herba* = grass, a herb, a plant, and *voro* = to devour.]

Zool.: Animals, specially mammals, feeding on grass, herbs, or other plants.

hĕr'-bĭv-ŏre, *s.* [Herbivora.] One of the herbivora (q.v.).

"The *herbivores* were kept in check by numerous carnivores."—*Hawkins: Early Man in Britain*, ch. iii.

hĕr-bĭv'-ŏr-oŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *herbivor(a)*; Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Zool.: Feeding on grass, herbs, or other plants.

"Its thickets and caves were occupied by carnivora preying on the *herbivorous* mammals."—*Wilson: Prehistoric Annals of Scotland*, ch. i.

hĕrb'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *herb*; *-less.*] Destitute of herbs or vegetation.

"Where the birds dare not build, nor insect's wing
Flit o'er the *herbless* granite."
Byron: Manfred, ii. 2.

* **hĕrb'-lĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *herb*; dimin. suff. *-let.*] A little herb.

* **hĕrb'-ŏr-ĭst,** *s.* [Fr. *herboriste* = one who sells medicinal plants.] A herbalist.

"A curious *herborist* has a plant."—*Ray.*

* **hĕrb ŏr-ĭ-zā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *herboriz(e)*; *-ation.*]

1. The act, practice, or habit of seeking plants for scientific study; botanical research.

2. The figure or appearance of plants in minerals; arborization.

hĕrb'-ŏr-ize, * **hĕrb'-ar-ize,** *v.i. & t.* [Fr. *herboriser*, from Lat. *herbarium.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To seek for plants for scientific study; to botanize.

"The Apothecaries' Company . . . here have their *herbarizing* feast."—*Soame: Analysis of Hampstead Water* (1734), p. 27.

B. *Trans.:* To form the figure or appearance of plants in, as in minerals; to arborize.

* **hĕrb'-ŏr-ĭz-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *herboriz(e)*; *-er.*] One who seeks for plants for scientific study; one who botanizes.

* **hĕr'-bŏr-oŭgh** (*gh* silent), *s.* [Harbour, *s.*] A lodging; a shelter; a place of retreat or safety.

"The German lord, when he went out of Newgate into the cart, took order to have his arms set up in his last *herborough*."—*Ben Jonson: Discoveries.*

* **hĕrb'-ōse,** * **hĕrb'-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *herbosus*, from *herba* = a herb.] Full of or abounding with herbs.

"Not in December, if we reason close,
Are fields poetically called *herbose*."
Byron: Critical Remarks on Horace, bk. ii., ode 3.

* **hĕrb'-ū-lent,** *a.* [Lat. *herbula*, dimin. of *herba* = a herb.] Containing herbs.

hĕrb'-wom-an, *s.* [Eng. *herb*, and *woman.*] A woman who sells herbs.

"Your *herbwoman*; she that sets seeds and roots of shame and iniquity."—*Shakesp.: Pericles*, iv. 6.

* **hĕrb'-y,** *a.* [Eng. *herb*; *-y.*] Of the nature of or resembling herbs.

"Let your *herby* ingredients be exquisitely culled."—*Evelyn: Acetaria.*

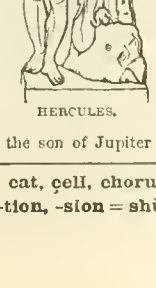
hĕr-cū'-lē-an, *a.* [Hercules.]

I. *Lit.:* Of or pertaining to Hercules.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Resembling Hercules in strength or power; possessing powers or qualities similar to those of Hercules; exceedingly strong or powerful.

"An *herculean* robustness of mind."—*Burke: Appeal from the New to the Old Whigs.*



Hercules.

2. Of a nature to require the powers, strength, or courage of Hercules to perform or encounter; exceedingly great, difficult, or dangerous.

Hĕr'-cu-lēs, *s.* [Lat.; Gr. Ἡρακλῆς (*Hēraklēs*).]

I. *Literally:*

1. *Gr. Myth.:* A celebrated hero, who, after death, was ranked among the gods, and received divine honours. He was the son of Jupiter and Alcmena. His most celebrated exploits are known as the Twelve Labours of Hercules.

2. *Astron.:* One of the twenty ancient northern constellations, surrounded by Draco, Bootes, Lyra, and Ophiuchus. It has no large star, but is interesting for the reason given in the example.

"Sir William Herschel discovered a point in the constellation *Hercules*, to the right and left of which the stars seemed moving away, and hence inferred that the solar system was in motion towards that point. It is supposed that there is foundation in fact for this hypothesis, but some uncertainty still rests over it, and is likely to do so for many years to come."—*Prof. Airy: Pop. Astron.* (4th ed.), p. 217.

II. *Fig.:* A person of extraordinary or supernatural strength.

Hercules-beetle, *s.*

Entom.: *Dynastes* or *Megasoma Hercules*, so called from its great size, about five inches in length, and its proportionate strength. It is a lamellicorn beetle, of arboreal habits, from Brazil. It has enormous hornlike projections on the thorax and head.

Hercules-club, *s.*

Bot.: *Zanthoxylum clava Herculis.*

Hĕr-cўn'-ĭ-an, *a.* [Lat. *Hercynius.*] A name applied to an extensive range of forest in Germany, the remains of which are now to be seen in Suabia, in the Harz Mountains, &c.

hĕr'-cўn-ite, *s.* [From *Sylva Hercynia*, the Roman name of the Bohemian forest where it occurs; Ger. *hercynit.*]

Min.: A variety of Spinel, sometimes called Iron Spinel. (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*) It is an isometric mineral with a green streak and a vitreous lustre; its hardness, 7·5 to 8; sp. gr. 3·91 to 3·95; compos.: alumina, 58·9; oxide of iron, 41·1 = 100. Dana makes it an independent species.

hĕrd (1), * **heerde,** * **heorde,** *s.* [A.S. *heord*, *herd*, *hyrd* = (1) care, custody; (2) a herd, a flock, (3) a family; cogn. with Icel. *hjörth*; Dan. *hiord*; Sw. *hjord*; Ger. *heerde*; Goth. *hairda.*]

1. *Lit.:* A flock or number of beasts or cattle feeding or driven together; generally applied to the larger animals.

"Colts, such as were then bred in great *herds* on the marshes of Somersetshire."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

2. *Fig.:* A crowd, number, or company of people; a rabble; used in contempt.

"Are these your *herd*—
Must these have voices, that can yield them now?"
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iii. 1.

hĕrd (2), * **heard,** * **herde,** * **hurde,** *s* [A.S. *heorde*, *hirde*; cogn. with Icel. *hirdhir*, Dan. *hyrde*; Sw. *herde*; Ger. *hirt*; Goth. *hairdeis.*] A keeper of a herd or flock of beasts or cattle; a herdsman; generally used now in composition, as a shep-*herd*, a swine-*herd*, &c.

"Ne was there *heard*, ne was there shepheard's swaine
But her did honour." *Spenser: F. Q.*, VI. ix. 10.

herd-boy, *s.* A shepherd's boy.

"Nor piping shepherd shall he be,
Nor *herd-boy* of the wood."
Wordsworth: Fragment.

* **herd-maid,** *s.* A shepherdess.

herd's-grass, *s.*

Bot.: An American name for various grasses valuable for hay. In New England the name specially given to *Phleum pratense*, the Timothy grass, and in Pennsylvania to the Red-top grass—*Agrostis vulgaris.* (*Gray*, &c.)

hĕrd, * **heard,** * **herd-i-en,** *v.i. & t.* [Herd (1), *s.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To run in herds or companies; to feed or run in society.

"It is the nature of indigency, like common danger, to endear men to one another, and make them *herd* together."—*Norris.*

2. To associate; to unite with or become a member of a company, number, or party.

"Ruling such,
And with such *herding*, I maintained a strife
Hopeless." *Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. iii.

3. To act as a herd or shepherd; to take care or charge of a herd or flock.

B. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To tend or watch as a herd of cattle.

2. *Fig.:* To place, or cause to associate, with a herd, crowd, or rabble. (*Ben Jonson: Catiline*, i.)

* **hĕrd,** * **herde,** *pa. t. & pa. par.* [Hear.]

* **hĕrd'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *herd*; *-er.*] A herdsman; a herd.

hèr-dèr-ite, *s.* [Named after Baron von Herder, director of the Saxon mines.]

Min.: An orthorhombic, yellowish or greenish-white, very brittle, translucent mineral, of vitreous or somewhat resinous lustre. Hardness, 5; sp. gr. 2·98. It is believed to be an anhydrous phosphate of alumina and lime with fluorine. Found in a tin mine in Saxony. (*Dana.*)

herdes, *s.* [Hards.]

* **hĕrd'-ĕss,** * **hierd-esse,** *s.* [Eng. *herd* (2); *-ess.*] A female herd; a shepherdess.

"She is the *herdess* fair that shines in dark."
Sidney: Arcadia, bk. iii.

* **hĕrde'-wĭch,** *s.* [Eng. *herd* (1), s., and *wich* = a shelter, a station.] A place of shelter for cattle; a grange, a farmstead.

* **hĕrd'-groom,** * **heard-groom,** * **heerd-groom,** * **heerd-grome,** *s.* [Eng. *herd* (1), s., and *groom.*] A herd, a shepherd.

"But he forsakes the *herdgroom* and his flocks."
Drayton: Pastorals; *Ecl.* ix.

hĕrd'-man, * **heard-man,** * **hirde-man,** * **hird-man,** *s.* [Eng. *herd* (1), s., and *man.*] The same as Herdsman (q.v.).

"That communaltie consisting of *heardmen* and fugitive strangers."—*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 44.

hĕrds, *s.* [Hards.]

hĕrds'-man, *s.* [Eng. *herd's* (1), and *man.*]

1. The owner of a herd.

"A *herdsman* rich, of much account was he."
Sidney: Arcadia.

2. One employed in looking after a herd; a shepherd, a herd.

"Hear what thy hallowed troope of *herdsmen* pray."
Ben Jonson: Hymn to Pan.

* **hĕrds'-wom-an,** *s.* [Eng. *herd's* (1), and *woman.*] A woman who has the charge of a herd; a shepherdess.

* **here,** *s.* [Hair.]

* **here,** *v.t. & i.* [Hear.]

hĕre, * **heer,** * **her,** *adv.* [A.S. *hĕr*; cogn. with Dut. *hier*; Icel. *hér*; Dan. *her*; Sw. *här*; Ger. *hier*; O. H. Ger. *hiar*; Goth. *her.* From the pronominal base seen in *he.*]

1. In this place; in the place where the speaker is.

"He is not *here*: for he is risen."—*Matthew* xxviii. 7.

2. In the present life or state.

"Thus shall you be happy *here*, and more happy hereafter."—*Bacon.*

3. To this place; hither.

"I still had hopes, my long vexations past,
Here to return—and die at home at last."
Goldsmith: Deserted Village.

4. At this point; on this occasion.

"*Here* cease thy questions." *Shakesp.: Tempest*, i. 2.

5. From this; hence, pointing to what follows (as in the French *voici*).

"*Here's* my drift." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, ii. 1.

6. Referring or pointing to a person or thing of which one is speaking.

"Protect my lady *here*."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., ii. 4.

¶ (1) *Here and there:* In this place and that; hither and thither; thinly, irregularly, dispersely.

"Footsteps *here and there*
Of some burgher home returning."
Longfellow: Carillon.

(2) *Here's for you:* Here is something for you.

(3) *Here's to you:* Here is a health to you; I wish you health.

(4) *It is neither here nor there:* It does not belong or refer to this point or that; it is irrelevant or unconnected with the subject in hand.

* **here-approach,** *s.* An arrival (*Shakesp.: Macbeth*, iv. 3.)

* **here-remain,** *s.* A stay or residence.

"Which often, since my *here-remain* in England,
I have seen him do." *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, iv. 3.

* **hēre,** *pron.* [Her.]

hēre'-a-bŏut, hēre'-a-bŏuts, * **here-a-boute,** *adv.* [Eng. *here*, and *about.*]

1. About or near this place; in this neighbourhood.

"They are both fair buildings, she walked plaguy fast,
And *hereabouts* I lost her."
Beaum. & Flet.: Rule a Wife, i.

* 2. Concerning this; as regards this.

hĕre-af'-tĕr, *adv., a., & s.* [Eng. *here,* and *after.*]

A. *As adverb:*

* 1. After this; next in order.

"Now *hereafter* thou shalt here
What God hath wrought in this matere."
Gower: C. A., bk. ii.

2. For the future; in futurity; henceforward.

3. In a future state.

* **B.** *As adj.:* To come; future.

"That *hereafter* ages may behold."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry VI.*, ii. 2.

* **C.** *As subst.:* A future state; futurity.

"In the Islands of the Blessed . . .
In the land of the *Hereafter.*"
Longfellow: Song of Hiawatha, vi.

*** hĕre-af'-tĕr-ward, * her-af-tir-ward,** *adv.* [Eng. *here,* and *afterward.*] Hereafter, henceforward; for the future.

"*Herafftirward*, britheren, be yhe counforted in the Lord."—*Wycliffe: Ephesians* vi.

*** herc-a-gaines,** *adv.* [Eng. *here,* and Mid. Eng. *ogaines.*] Against this.

hēre'-ăt, *adv.* [Eng. *here,* and *at.*] At this.

"The tribune offended *hereat*, demanded what this singularity could mean."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

*** hēre'-bĕ-fōre, * here-be-forn, * here-be-forne,** *adv.* [Eng. *here,* and *before.*] Before this, ere this, before.

"As ye have herde *herebeforn*, the commune proverb is this."—*Chaucer: Tale of Melibeus.*

*** hēre'-bōte,** *s.* [A.S. *here* = an army, and *bote, bode* = a command.] A royal edict summoning an army into the field.

hēre'-bȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *here,* and *by.*]

1. Close by; beside this place; in this neighbourhood.

"*Hereby*, upon the edge of yonder coppice;
A stand where you may make the fairest shoot."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, iv. 1.

2. By this, from this, hence.

"And *hereby* we do know that we know him, if we keep his commandments."—1 *John* ii. 3.

*** hĕ-rĕd-ip'-ĕ-tȳ,** *s.* [Lat. *heredipeta* = a fortune-hunter: *hereditum* = an hereditary estate, and *peto* = to seek.] Legacy-hunting, fortune-hunting. (*Milman.*)

*** hĕ-rĕd-ĭt-a-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *hereditable; -ity.*] The quality or state of being hereditable.

*** hĕ-rĕd'-ĭt-a-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *heredito* = to inherit: *heres* (genit. *heredis*) = an heir; Eng. *-able.*]

1. That may or can be inherited; inheritable.

"Adam being neither a monarch, nor his imaginary monarchy *hereditable*."—*Locke.*

2. Capable of inheritiog.

hĕ-rĕd'-ĭt-a-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *hereditab(le); -ly.*] In a hereditable manner; by way of inheritance.

hĕr-ĕ-dĭt'-a-ment, *s.* [Lat. *heredito* = to inherit.] (See extract.)

"*Hereditaments*, then, to use the largest expression, are of two kinds, corporeal and incorporeal. (1) *Corporeal hereditaments* consist wholly of substantial and permanent objects, all which may be comprehended under the general denomination of land only. (2) An *incorporeal hereditament* is a right issuing out of a thing corporate, whether real or personal, or concerning, or annexed to, or exercisable within, the same. It is not the thing corporate itself, which may consist in lands, houses, jewels, or the like; but something collateral thereto, as a rent issuing out of those lands or houses, or an office relating to those jewels. *Incorporeal hereditaments* are principally advowsons, tithes, commons, ways, offices, dignities, franchises, corodies or pensions, annuities, and rents."—*Blackstone: Commentary*, bk. ii., ch. 2.

hĕ-rĕd'-ĭt-ar-ĭ-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *hereditary; -ly.*] By way of inheritance.

"New or acquired instincts are as transmissible *hereditarily* as the old ones."—*Lindsay: Mind in the Lower Animals*, i. 153.

*** hĕ-rĕd-ĭt-ăr'-ĭ-ŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *hereditarius*, from *heredito* = to inherit; *heres* (genit. *heredis*) = an heir.] Hereditary.

"Some sicknesses are *hereditarious*, and come from the father to the sonne."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 219.

hĕ-rĕd'-ĭt-ar-ȳ, *a.* [Fr. *héréditaire*, from Lat. *hereditarius*, from *heredito* = to inherit; *heres* (genit. *heredis*) = an heir.]

1. Descending or passing by inheritance; descendible from an ancestor to an heir; possessed or claimed by right of inheritance; inherited, inheritable.

"The Bishops, true to their doctrines, supported the principle of *hereditary* right."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

2. That is or may be transmitted from a parent to a child; thus pride, courage, a disease, &c., may be said to be hereditary.

"*Hereditary* eloquence, proper to all mankind."—*Daniel: Defence of Rhyme.*

hĕ-rĕd'-ĭt-ȳ, *s.* [Lat. *hereditas*, from *heres* (genit. *heredis*) = an heir.]

Biol.: The tendency which there is in each animal or plant, in all essential characters, to resemble its parents, so as to be of the same species, and even variety, as they are, though minute differences are certain to arise. In some cases these differences themselves tend to be reproduced in successive generations: thus Mr. E. B. Poulton showed that "the strength of heredity" was such in cats with an abnormal number of toes, that between 1879 and 1883 the peculiarity had been traced through eight successive generations (*Nature*, Nov. 1, 1883; *Brit. Assoc. Rep.*, 1883, p. 543.). In other cases the movement is in a contrary direction, producing a reversion to ancestral types. [Reversion, Atavism.]

"Some of the best illustrations of functional *heredity* are furnished by the mental characteristics of the human race."—*Herbert Spencer: Principles of Biology*, § 82.

Hĕr'-ĕ-fŏrdş, *s. pl.* [From the county where they are reared.] A breed of cattle having a dark red body with a white face and breast, and sometimes a line of white along the back. They have a thicker skin than the shorthorn, and long curly soft hair; the head is like that of a Devon [Devon] but larger, the muzzle coarser, and the throat more fleshy. The neck is thick and short, the horns have a yellow tinge and are wider at the base, and bend upwards. Herefords are better behind the shoulder than shorthorns, the breast is hardly so wide, the ribs are not so well sprung but the depth is greater, the thighs and flanks and the interval between the hip and rump are well furnished, and handle firm. Herefords are good grazing and working animals. They are very hardy, and excellent for the butcher, but are not useful as dairy animals.

*** here-gild,** *s.* [Hereyeld.]

hēre-ĭn', *adv.* [Eng. *here,* and *in.*] In this; here.

"*Herein* is love, not that we loved God, but that he loved us."—1 *John* iv. 10.

hēre-ĭn-af'-tĕr, *adv.* [Eng. *herein,* and *after.*] In this [writing, book, document, &c.] after; applied to something to be explained, named, or described, at a future time.

hēre-ĭn'-tō, *adv.* [Eng. *here,* and *into.*] Into this.

"Our first entrance *hereinto* cannot better be made than with consideration of the nature of law in general."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

*** hĕr'-ĕ-mĭt,** *s.* [Hermit.]

*** hĕr-ĕ-mĭt'-ĭc-al, * her-e-met-i-call,** *a.* [Lat. *heremiticus, eremiticus*, from *heremita, eremita* = a hermit (q.v.).] Of or pertaining to a hermit; suited for a hermit; solitary, secluded.

"The *hermeticall* profession was onelie allowed of in Britaine, vntill the coming of Augustine the monke."—*Holinshed: Desc. of Britaine*, bk. i., ch. ix.

*** her-en,** *a.* [Mid. Eng. *here* = hair; *-en.*] Made of hair.

hēre-ŏf', *adv.* [Eng. *here,* and *of.*] Of this, from this, hence.

"*Hereof* comes it that prince Harry is valiant."
Shakesp.: 2 *Henry IV.*, iv. 3.

hēre-ŏn', *adv.* [Eng. *here,* and *on.*] On or upon this.

"If we should strictly insist *hereon*, the possibility might fall into question."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

*** hēre-ŏût',** *adv.* [Eng. *here,* and *out.*] Out of this place, from here, hence.

*** hĕ-rē'-sĭ-arch, * hĕ-rē'-sĭ-are,** *s.* [Gr. αἱρεσιαρχος (*hairesiarchos*), from αἱρεσις (*hairesis*) = choice . . . heresy; ἀρχω (*archō*) = to rule or lead; Fr. *hérésiarque.*] A leader of a sect of heretics; a prominent or leading heretic.

"I have seen . . . amongst the reputed *heresiarcs*, that medallion of John Huss."—*Evelyn: Memoirs*, Aug. 12, 1689.

*** hĕ-rē'-sĭ-ar-chȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *heresiarch; -y.*] A prominent or chief heresy.

"The book itself [the Koran] consists of *heresiarches* against our blessed Saviour."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels*, p. 323.

*** hĕr-ĕ-sĭ-ŏg'-ra-phĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *heresiograph(y); -er.*] One who writes or discourses on heresies.

*** hĕr-ĕ-sĭ-ŏg'-ra-phȳ,** *s.* [Gr. αἱρεσις (*hairesis*) = choice . . . heresy, and γραφω (*graphō*) = to write or describe.] A treatise or discourse on heresy or heretics.

hĕr-ĕ-sĭ-ŏl'-ŏ-ğĭst, *s.* [Eng. *heresiology; -ist.*] One who devotes himself to the study of the history of heresy; an ecclesiastical historian who deals specially with heresy and heresies. Heresiologists are usually divided into three classes:—(1) Those who had to oppose the originators and supporters of heresies; (2) Those who dealt with the subject as an incident in ecclesiastical history; and (3) Those who undertook the history of any particular sect, or of all which came within their knowledge. (*Blunt: Dict. of Sects* (1874), p. 184.)

hĕr-ĕ-sĭ-ŏl'-ŏ-ğȳ, *s.* [Gr. αἱρεσις (*hairesis*), genit. αἱρεσεως (*haireseōs*) = heresy, and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.] The comprehensive history of heresy. [Heresiologist.]

"All three classes of these writers must be consulted for obtaining a complete acquaintance with *heresiology*."—*Blunt: Dict. of Sects* (1874), p. 184.

hĕr'-ĕ-sȳ, * her-e-sye, * cr-e-sie, *s.* [Fr. *hérésie;* Prov. *heregia, eretgia;* Sp. *heregia;* Port. *heresia, heregia;* Ital. *eresia;* Lat. *hæresis;* Gr. αἱρεσις (*hairesis*) = (1) a taking, a choosing, choice, (2) the thing chosen; later, a philosophical principle or set of principles. Sense 1 is from αἱρέω (*hairĕō*) = to take, 2 is from αἱρέομαι (*haireomai*) = to take for oneself.]

1. *Scrip.:* The English word "heresy" does not occur in the Old Testament; in the New it is found four times, and "heretic" once. In none of these has it the classic sense of choice or philosophical tenets or sects. In 1 Cor. xi. 15 it seems to mean parties, without implying that any of these held erroneous theological views. The R. V. places "heresies" in the text and "factions" in the margin. In Gal. v. 20 it appears to have the same meaning, for it is coupled with "hatred, variance, emulations, strife, seditions" (A. V.), "emnities, strife, jealousies, wraths, factions, divisions" (R. V.). The R. V. puts "heresies" in the text and "parties" in the margin. In Acts xxiv. 4 it means difference in methods of worship. In 2 Peter ii. 1 it is unequivocally error in doctrine, and it is on this last passage alone that the modern ecclesiastical use of the word has been founded. In Acts v. 17, xv. 5, xxiv. 5, xxvi. 5, xxviii. 22, αἱρεσις (*hairesis*) is translated "sect."

"There shall be false teachers among you, who privily shall bring in damnable *heresies*, even denying the Lord who bought them, and shall bring upon themselves swift destruction."—2 *Peter* ii. 1.

2. *Ecclesiol., Ch. & Civil Hist:* The sense here is religious error, departure from what is held to be true doctrine. Heresy has always existed in the Church. For the efforts to extirpate it, see Heretic

3. *Roman Theol.:* A voluntary state of error and obstinate continuance therein on the part of a Christian touching a truth or truths revealed by God, and proposed by the Church to the world. This is formal heresy, and this alone, whether merely mental or manifested exteriorly, incurs a spiritual penalty. The heresy is material when the error is persisted in and defended in good faith and through invincible ignorance (q.v.). Objective heresy is the erroneous opinion itself, whether held in good faith or not.

hĕr'-ĕ-tĭc, * hĕr'-ĕ-tĭck, * er-e-tik, * her-e-tik, *s. & a.* [Fr. & O. Fr. *hérétique;* Prov. *heretge;* Sp. *herege;* Port. *heretico;* Ital. *eretico;* Lat. *hæreticus* = pertaining to heretical religions doctrine (*Tertullian*); Gr. αἱρετικός (*hairetikos*) = (1) able to choose, (2) heretical (N. T.).] [Heresy.]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

I. To the same sense as II.

2. *Fig.:* One who differs from others on a political, a scientific, or any other question. In this sense it is often used by the individual himself humorously.

II. *Technically:*

I. *Ecclesiol., Ch. & Civil Hist., &c.:* One who adopts, and probably propagates, religious views which the Church to which he belongs, or the Christian Church in general,

deems erroneous, and imperilling the eternal salvation of any one holding them. Certain causes have in every age and country produced heresy, and will for ever continue to do so. Some minds are compelled by their constitution to think independently on religious and other subjects, and in consequence tend to adopt new views; they receive ill-treatment, which confirms them, excites sympathy in others, and in some cases leads the sympathisers to adopt the same tenets. Heresies began in the Apostolic age. There were, for instance, Hymenæus and Philetus, who said that the resurrection was already passed (2 Tim. ii. 17), and apparently the Nicolaitanes, though they are censured for hateful deeds rather than doctrines (Rev. ii. 6). In Mosheim's *Church History* there is a chapter under each century headed "History of Sects and Heresies," and in no case is the chapter left blank. In treating of opinions held by heretics, it should be remembered that the statements of the accusers are *ex parte*, and that there are not materials for an impartial judgment, unless some book or document penned by the other side is obtainable. The Scripture direction for dealing ecclesiastically with heresies is given in Titus iii. 10: "A man that is an heretick after the first and second admonition reject." When the Church gained an influence over the civil power, it induced the latter to superadd civil to the ecclesiastical penalties for heresy. Those who differed from the opinions of the imperial house received many kinds of ill-usage, but it was not till A.D. 382 that a law of Theodosius I., directed against the Manichæans, authorised capital punishment for heresy. This law led to the execution at Treves, in A.D. 385, of Priscillian, Bishop of Avila; he is believed to have been the first person put to death by a Christian government for heresy. Many disapproved of the cruelty, but ultimately the bad precedent was followed. The oppression of the "heretics" made many of them side with the Mohammedans during the conflict of the latter with the orthodox Christians. [II. 2.]

2. *English Law:* In mediæval times it was supposed that the proper method of dealing with a heretic was to burn him alive, and accordingly there was a writ "De hæretico comburendo" (About burning a heretic), regarding which Blackstone says that it "is thought by some to be as ancient as the common law itself." The conviction of heresy by the common law was, however, by the archbishop in a provincial synod, and the delinquent was handed over to the civil power. If the writ "De hæretico comburendo" was issued, it was by the special direction of the king in council, with whom also the power rested of refusing to put the writ in force. During that part of the Reformation struggle in England in which the government was Roman Catholic, a heretic specially meant a Protestant; but by 25 Henry VIII. c. 14 departure from the tenets of the Church of Rome was declared not to be heresy; 1 Eliz. c. 1 in name swept away the penal statutes against heretics, leaving them to be dealt with by ecclesiastical courts; but it was not till 1676 that 29 Chas. II., c. 9, § 1. actually removed the writ from the statute-book.

B. *As adj.:* Heretical.

"Eschewe thou a man *eretike* aftir oon and the secounde correccioun."—*Wycliffe: Titus* iv.

¶ The *heretic* is considered as such with regard to the Catholic Church or the whole body of Christians, holding the same fundamental principles; but the *schismatic* and *sectarian* are considered as such with regard to particular established bodies of Christians. *Dissenters* are not necessarily either *schismatics* or *sectarians*, for British Roman Catholics and the Presbyterians of Scotland are all *dissenters*. It is equally clear that all *schismatics* and *sectarians* are not *dissenters*, because every established community of Christians, all over the world, have had individuals or smaller bodies of individuals setting themselves up against them: the term *nonconformist* is a more special term, including only such as do not *conform* to some established or national religion. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

hĕ-rĕt'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *heretic*; *-al.*] Containing or of the nature of heresy; contrary to established or received doctrines, opinions, or principles of religious belief.

"Whole volumes wrote against that *heretical* opinion."—*Warburton: Commentary on Essay on Man.*

hĕ-rĕt'-ĭc-al-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *heretical*; *-ly.*] In a heretical manner; with heresy.

"He ignorantly and *heretically* held against the bishop, that the soul of man was of the substance of God."—*Strype: Life of Bp. Aylmer.*

* **hĕ-rĕt'-ĭ-cāte,** *v.t.* [Eng. *heretic*; *-ate.*] To decide or declare to be heretical; to condemn as heretical.

"It is not in the pope's power (that I may use his owne word) to *hereticate* any proposition."—*Bp. Hall: To Pope Urban VIII.*

* **hĕ-rĕt'-ĭ-çīde,** *s.* [Lat. *hæreticus* = a heretic, and *cædo* = to kill.] The act of putting a heretic to death.

hēre-tō', *adv.* [Eng. *here*, and *to.*]

1. Up to this; to this time.
2. In addition to this.
3. To this; in accordance with this.

hēre-tō-fōre', *adv.* [Eng. *hereto*; *-fore.*] Up to this time; before this time; in times before the present.

"I have long desired to know you *heretofore*, with honourlug your virtue, though I love not your person."—*Sidney.*

* **hĕr'-ĕ-tŏg,** * **hĕr'-ĕ-tŏch** (*ch* guttural), *s.* [A.S. *heretoga*, from *here* = an army, and *toga* = a leader; *teogan*, *teon* = to lead, to draw; Ger. *herzog.*] A leader or commander of an army; a general; the commander of the militia in a district.

"Edric, duke of Mercia, . . . by his office of duke, or *heretoch*, was entitled to a large command in the king's army."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch 13.

hēre-ŭn-tō', *adv.* [Eng. *here*, and *unto.*] Up to this; to this; hereto.

hēre-ŭp-ŏn', *adv.* [Eng. *here*, and *upon.*]

1. Upon this; on this; at this.

"*Hereupon* he calleth together all his maisters debtours."—*Gore: Udal: Luke* xvi.

2. In addition to this.

hēre-wĭth', *adv.* [Eng. *here*, and *with.*]

1. With this.
2. Upon this; at the same time as this.

"I send you herewith the form which I used."—*Spotswood: Church of Scotland*, bk. vii.

* **here-yeld,** * **hēre'-gīld,** * **herre-yelde,** * **here-geild,** *s.* [A.S. *heregild*, from *here* = an army, and *gild* = a payment.]

1. A war-tax; the Dane-gild; a tax to support an army.

2. *Scots Law:* A fine payable on certain conditions to a superior on the death of the tenant; a heriot (q.v.).

hĕr'-ĭ-ą-dēs, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. ἔριον (*herion*) = wool. (*Agassiz.*)]

Entom.: A genus of Apidæ (Bees). *Heriades campanularum* is only a quarter of an inch long. It is common in England within the flowers of the genus Campanula, where it is easily taken when asleep. It makes its nest in old trees.

* **herie** (1), *v.t.* [Harry.]

* **herie** (2), * **herien,** *v.t.* [A.S. *hérian*; O. H. Ger. *hêren*, *heron*; O. L. G. *hêron.*] To praise; to celebrate; to honour; to worship.

"We wulleth thine monscipe *herien*."
Layamon, 6,234.

* **herie,** *s.* [Herie (2), *v.*] Praise, glory, honour, worship.

hĕr'-ĭ-ŏt, * **hăr'-ĭ-ŏt,** *s.* [A corrupt. of A.S. *hereġeatu* = military apparel: *here* = an army, and *geatu*, *geatue* = apparel, adornment. The *heregeatu* consisted of military habiliments or equipments, which, after the death of the vassal, escheated to the sovereign or lord, to whom they were delivered by the heir. (*Thorpe: Ancient Laws*, bk. ii., Glossary.) In later times horses and cows, and many other things, were paid as *heriots* to the lord of the manor. (*Skeat.*)]

Law: A fine, such as the best beast, payable to the lord of the fee upon the decease of the tenant. It is always a personal chattel, and is no charge upon the lands, but merely upon the goods and chattels. *Heriots* will in course of time cease to be exigible, one of the statutes for the enfranchisement of copyholds having enabled either lord or tenant to compel the extinguishment of this ancient feudal burden. *Heriots* were originally, as the word means, arms, horses, and habiliments of war. (See etym.)

"*Heriots* are of two sorts: *heriot*-service and *heriot*-custom. The former amount to little more than a mere rent: the latter depend merely upon immemorial usage, and are a customary tribute of goods and chattels, payable to the lord of the fee on the decease of the owner of the land."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 24.

* **hĕr'-ĭ-ŏt-a-blc,** *a.* [Eng. *heriot*; *-able.*] Subject or liable to the payment of heriots.

"The tenants are chiefly customary and *heriotable*."—*Burnet. Hist. Cumberland*, i. 174.

hĕr'-ĭs-sŏn, *s.* [Fr.; O. Fr. *heriçon*, *eriçon* = a hedgehog, from Low Lat. *ericionem*, acc. of *ericio*, from Lat. *ericius* = a hedgehog.]

Fort.: A beam armed with iron spikes of the nature of a turnstile, and used as a barrier to block up a passage. [Cheval-de-frise.]

hĕr'-ĭt-ą-blc, *a.* [O. Fr. *heritable*, from Low Lat. *hereditabilis.*] [Hereditable.]

1. Capable of being inherited, or of passing by descent from ancestor to son; inheritable.

"cccc. marks sterlyngis of rent *heritable*."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. I., ch. xiv.

* 2. Capable of inheriting or taking by descent.

"By the canon law this son shall be legitimate and *heritable*, according to the laws of England."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind.*

heritable-bond, *s.*

Scots Law: A bond for a sum of money, to which is joined, for the creditor's further security, a conveyance of land or of heritage, to be held by the creditor in security of the debt.

heritable-jurisdiction, *s.*

Law: Criminal jurisdiction anciently possessed by certain powerful families in Scotland. It was abolished in 1748 by 20 Geo. II. c. 43.

heritable-rights, *s. pl.*

Scots Law: Rights to land or to anything connected with it, such as mills, tishings, tithes, &c.

heritable-security, *s.*

Scots Law: Security constituted by heritable property.

* **hĕr'-ĭt-ą-blȳ,** * **her-et-a-bly,** *adv.* [Eng. *heretab(le)*; *-ly.*] By inheritance.

"The Eyle of Flaunders shulde *heretably* haue ye sayd profyte."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. I., ch. cccxlviii.

hĕr'-ĭt-age (**age** as **ĭj**), * **er-i-tage,** * **her-y-tage,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *hereditо* = to inherit; *heres* (genit. *heredis*) = an heir.]

1. *Law:* An inheritance; an estate which passes by descent or course of law from an ancestor to an heir; that which is inherited; an estate generally.

"The *heritage*, which she did clame."
Spenser: F. Q., V. i. 3.

2. *Scots Law:* Heritable estate; realty.

3. *Scripture:*

(1) *Old Test.:* Heb. נָחֲלָה (*nahalah*), from נָחַל (*nahal*) = to possess; the taking of anything capable of being possessed; a possession. Used of a field or fields (Jer. xii. 15), of the whole land of Canaan looked on as the special possession of Jehovah (Deut. iv. 20, ix. 26, 29; Ps. xxviii. 9), or the Israelites as His peculiar people (Joel iii. 2); also a gift bestowed by Him (Ps. cxxvii. 3). [Inheritance.]

"O Lord, save thy people, and bless thine *heritage*."—*Common Prayer: Te Deum.*

(2) *New Test.:* Gr. κλῆροι (*klēroi*), literally = those assigned by lot. The flock placed under one's pastoral charge.

"Neither as being lords over God's *heritage*, but being ensamples to the flock."—1 *Peter* v. 3.

¶ The word "God's" of the A. V. is not in the original, and is consequently omitted in the R. V.

hĕr'-ĭ-tŏr, * **her-y-ter,** *s.* [Fr. *héritier* = an heir, from Low Lat. *heritator*, for *hereditator*, from *heredito* = to inherit.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* An heir.

"Vicount of Chateau Bein, who is the *heryter*."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. II., ch. xxiv.

2. *Scots Law:* The owner of a heritable subject; a proprietor or landholder in a parish.

* **hĕr'-ĭ-trĭx,** *s.* [Eng. *heritor*; Lat. fem. suff. *-trix.*] A female heritor; an heiress.

* **herke,** *v.t.* [Hark.]

hĕrl'-ĭng, hĭrl'-ĭng, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] The young of the sea-trout.

hĕr'-maī, hĕr'-mæ, *s. pl.* [Hermes.]

Hĕr-mā'-ĭc, hĕr-mā'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Gr. Ἑρμαικός (*Hermaikos*), from Ἑρμῆς (*Hermēs*).] Of, pertaining, or relating to Hermes or Mercury.

hĕr-măn'-nĕ-æ, hĕr-măn'-nĭ-ĕ-æ, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *hermann(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Byttneriaceæ; if that order be reduced to Byttneræ, and made a tribe of Sterculiaceæ, then Hermanneæ will become a sub-tribe. All the species are from South Africa.

hĕr-măn'-nĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Paul Hermann, of Leyden.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Hermanneæ (q.v.).

hĕr-man-nīte, *s.* [Named after Hermann, one of those who analysed it; Ger. *hermannit.*]

Min.: The same as the Cummingtonite of Rammelsberg. (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*)

* **hĕr-măph-rō-dē'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *hermaphrodite; -ity.*] The state of being hermaphrodite; hermaphrodism.

"Some do believe *hemaphrodeity*
That both do act and suffer."
Ben Jonson: Alchymist, ii. 1.

hĕr-măph'-rō-dĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *hermaphrod(ite); -ism.*] The state of being hermaphrodite; the union of the two sexes in the same individual.

hĕr-măph'-rō-dīte, *s.* & *a.* [From *Hermaphroditus*, Gr. Ἑρμαφρόδιτος (*Hermaphroditos*) = the son of Hermes and Aphrodite. It is said that his body and that of the nymph Salmacis became one.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Zool.:* An animal having combined in itself the characteristics of the two sexes, and capable of propagating its kind without the intervention of any other individual of the same species. Occasionally human beings are born combining some characteristics of the two sexes, but every one of these is essentially male or female. Some of the inferior animals, though fewer than was once supposed, really combine the characters of the two opposite sexes to such an extent as to be able to propagate their kind. But as Sprengel, Knight, and Kolrenter suspected, and Darwin proved, in the case of all hermaphrodites, two individuals either occasionally or habitually concur in the reproduction of their kind.

2. *Bot.:* Possessing both stamens and pistils within the same floral envelope; bisexual. This is the rule rather than the exception among plants.

"A vast majority of plants are *hermaphrodites*."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (6th ed.), p. 76.

B. *As adj.:* Possessing to a greater or lesser extent the characteristics of both sexes combined in a single individual. Used both of animals and plants.

"But still there are *hermaphrodite* animals which habitually pair."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (6th ed.), p. 76

hermaphrodite-brig, *s.* [Baio, ¶.]

* **hĕr-măph'-rō-dīte,** *v.t.* [Hermaphrodite, *s.*] To unite, as two things of opposite sexes.

"Divinity and art were so united
As if in him both were *hermaphrodited*."
Browne: Death of Mr. Josias Shute.

hĕr-măph-rō-dĭt'-ĭc, hĕr-măph-rō-dĭt'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *hermaphrodit(e); -ic, -ical.*] Pertaining to, or of the nature of a hermaphrodite; partaking of both sexes.

"Nero's chariot was drawne by four *hermaphroditical* mares."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xvii.

* **hĕr-măph-rō-dĭt'-ĭc-al-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *hermaphroditical; -ly.*] In a hermaphroditic manner; after the manner of hermaphrodites.

"Be not monstrous in iniquity; nor *hermaphroditically* vitious."—*Browne: Christian Morals*, pt. i., § 31.

hĕr-măph'-rŏd-ĭt-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *hermaphrodit(e); -ism.*] The same as Hermaphrodism (q.v.).

Biol.: The state of being hermaphrodite. [Hemmaphrodism.]

¶ *Dimidiate hermaphroditism:* Half or imperfect hermaphroditism. It exists in the lobster, and occurs also in insects. Ochsenheimer cites many instances, in fourteen of which the right side was male and the left female, while in some others it was the reverse. (*Owen: Invertebrata*, lect. xv., xviii.)

hĕr-mĕl'-la, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; probably a dimin.; cf. Fr. *hermelle.*]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Hermellidæ (q.v.).

hĕr-mĕl'-lĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hermell(a)* (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Annelids, order Tubicola. They form tribes which often do injury to the oyster beds in which some of them live. The family is often merged in Serpulidæ.

hĕr-mĕ-neŭt'-ĭc, hĕr-mĕ-neŭt'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Gr. ἑρμηνευτικός (*hermēneutikos*) = skilled in interpreting; ἑρμηνευτής (*hermēneutēs*) = an interpreter; ἑρμηνεύω (*hermēneuō*) = to interpret, prob. from Ἑρμῆς (*Hermēs*) = Mercury.] Interpreting; explaining; explanatory: as, *hermeneutic* theology.

hĕr-mĕ-neŭt'-ĭc-al-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *hermeneutical; -ly.*] In a hermeneutic manner; according to the recognised principles of interpretation.

hĕr-mĕ-neŭt'-ĭcs, *s.* [Hermeneutic, *a.*] The art or science of the interpretation of the words and phrases of an author; exegesis; especially applied to the interpretation of Scripture.

* **hĕr-mĕ-neŭt'-ĭst,** *s.* [Gr. ἑρμηνευτής (*hermēneutēs*).] One skilled in hermeneutics; an interpreter.

Hĕr'-mēs (pl. **Hĕr'-mæ, Hĕr'-maī**), *s.* [Gr.]

1. *Gr. Myth.:* The name given by the Greeks to the god known by the Romans as Mercury (q.v.).

HERMES.

2. *Gr. Antiq. (Pl.):* Statues of Hermes or Mercury, which were set up by the inhabitants of Athens at the doors of their houses, and sometimes also in the peristyle. They consisted of a bust, affixed to a quadrangular stone pillar, diminishing towards the base. They were also set up to mark the boundaries of lands, at the junctions of roads, at the corners of streets, and in other prominent places, and even as posts for ornamental railing to a garden. The hermes was the result of the first attempt at the artistic development of the blocks of stone and wood, by which, in the earliest period of idol-worship, all the divinities were represented, simply by adding to them a head, in the features of which the characteristics of the god were supposed to be expressed. Sometimes the head was double, triple, or even fourfold.

hĕr-mēs'-ĭ-an-ĭsm, *s.* [For etym. see def.]

Ch. Hist.: The method of religious inquiry taught by George Hermes, born near Munster April 22, 1775; in 1819 he became Professor of Theology at Rome, where he died May 26, 1831. Hermes combined with the Roman Catholicism to which he was sincerely attached a strong tendency towards philosophy. He was of opinion that reason must first be exercised in establishing a Divine revelation and the claims of the Church of Rome infallibly to interpret its teaching. Reason then itself required an implicit acceptance of all the doctrines of the Church. These views he published, in 1819, in an *Introduction to Christian-Catholic Theology.* His old students and other admirers, who were numerous, adopted his method, with the result that they tended to move, not towards, but away from the Church, in consequence of which the Pope, on Sept. 26, 1835, issued a brief against Hermes' work, which was held to be of pantheistic tendency. A vehement controversy on the subject sprung up in Germany, the Prussian Government, offended by the way the brief was carried out, coming into collision with the Court of Rome.

hĕr'-mēs-īte, *s.* [Eng., &c. *hermes* (q.v.); *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of Tetrahedrite (q.v.).

hĕr-mĕt'-ĭc, hĕr-mĕt'-ĭc-al, * **her-met-iquc,** *a.* [Fr. *hermétique*, from *Hermes* (*Trismegistus*) = Hermes (the Thrice-greatest), a name given by the Neo-Platonists and others to the Egyptian god Thoth, the supposed inventor of chemistry, alchemy, &c.] (See *Notes & Queries*, Jan. 8, 1881, p. 30.)

1. Of or belonging to Hermes [Etym.].

2. Of or belonging to alchemy or chemistry, which were not at the outset distinct from each other.

3. Of or belonging to the hermetic philosophy or the system of medicine founded on it.

"The holy writings of the Egyptians, called after him *Hermetic* writings, were ascribed to him."—*Notes & Queries*, Jan. 8, 1881, p. 30.

4. Fitting so closely as to be air-tight.

hermetic-books, *s. pl.*

1. Egyptian books; treatises on astrology. (*Bryant.*)

2. Books treating of universal principles, of the nature and order of celestial beings, of medicine, &c. (*Enfield.*)

¶ Most of the hermetic books were not penned till the Christian era.

hĕr-mĕt'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Hermetic.]

hermetical-medicine, *s.* An obsolete system of medicine which looked for its remedies, not to nature, but to the philosophy attributed to the mystic Hermes Trismegistus. Astrology is used to discover the origin and termination of diseases, and among remedies which largely figure are an alkali and an acid.

hermetical-philosophy, *s.* A philosophy which attempted to account for all physical phenomena by the operation of the three chemical agents—salts, sulphur, and mercury.

hĕr-mĕt'-ĭc-al-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *hermetical; -ly.*] In a hermetical manner; chemically; by means of fusion; closely; accurately; so as to exclude the passage of air. (*Boyle: Works*, i. 21.)

* **hĕr-mĕt'-ĭcs,** *s.* [Hermetic.] Alchemy or chemistry.

hĕr-mĭn'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. Ἑρμῆς (*Hermēs*) = the Greek god corresponding to the Latin Mercury.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Herminidæ (q.v.).

hĕr-mĭn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hermin(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of moths, group Geometrina. The antennæ of the male are ciliated or pubescent, rarely simple; palpi rather long, ascending; the anterior legs without tufts of hair; wings broad and slight; larva with fourteen legs, feeding exposed. Some of the species are called Snout Moths. (*Stainton.*)

hĕr-mĭn'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. ἑρμίς (*hermis*), or ἑρμὶν (*hermin*) = a prop, a support, specially a bedpost; ἕρμα (*herma*) = a prop, a support.]

Bot.: Musk-orchis, a genus of orchids, tribe Ophreæ, family Gymnadeniidæ. The Greek Musk-orchis, *Herminium Monarchis*, is a plant of musky odour, with two lanceolate radical leaves, and a slender, rather lax, spike of small green flowers, growing wild on chalky pastures in the east and south-east of England. Abroad it is found in continental Europe Siberia, and the Himalayas.

Hĕr-mī-ŏ-nē, *s.* [Gr.]

1. *Gr. Myth.:* A daughter of Menelaus and Helen, and the wife of Orestes.

2. *Astron.:* An asteroid, the 121st found. It was discovered by Watson on May 12, 1872.

hĕr'-mĭt, * **her-mite,** * **her-e-mite,** * **her-e-myte,** * **er-e-mite,** * **er-e-myte,** *s.* [Fr. *hermite*, from Low Lat. *heremita, eremita*, from Gr. ἐρημίτης (*eremitēs*) = a dweller in a desert; ἐρημία (*erēmia*) = a desert; ἐρῆμος (*erēmos*) = deserted, desolate; Ital. *eremita*; Sp. *eremitano.*]

1. A person who retires from society to live in solitary contemplation and devotion; an anchoret, a recluse; one who lives or passes a recluse and solitary life in religious meditation and devotion. [Eremites.]

"The most perfect *hermits* are supposed to have passed many days without food, many nights without sleep, and many years without speaking."—*Gibbon: Decline & Fall*, ch. xxxvii.

* 2. A beadsman; one who is bound to pray for another.

"We rest your *hermits*." *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, i. 6.

¶ *Little hermit, Little hermit-bird:*

Ornith.: Phaethornis eremita, a small species of humming-bird.

hermit-birds, *s. pl.*

Ornithology:

1. The name given by Swainson and others to Monassa, a genus of Halcyonidæ, having short wings and long broad tails. They often rise up perpendicularly in the air, make a swoop, and return to their former station. Habitat, Brazil.

2. The genus Phaëthornis, placed by Mr. Gould under the Trochilidæ. They build their nests at the extremity of leaves.

hermit-crab, *s.*

1 *Sing.: Pagurus Bernhardus*, or any similar species; called also the Soldier Crab.

2. *Plur.:* Paguridæ, a family of Anomoura, meaning Irregular-tailed Crustaceans. The name hermit-crabs is given because each individual of the family, having but a soft abdomen, constituting a fleshy mass vulnerable to the last degree, seeks out an abandoned univalve shell of suitable size, which may be at

HERMIT-CRAB IN SHELL.

once a house and a fortification. Into the hollow spire of this he inserts his tail, guarding the aperture by means of his claws, which are very far from soft, and by means of which he draws his hermitage along. When, as he increases in size, he feels himself cramped for room, he deserts the old shell, and takes possession of a larger one. Found on the United States and many other coasts.

hermit-like, *adv.* Like a hermit, in solitude or reclusion. (*Cowper: The Snail.*)

hermit moths, *s. pl.*

Entom.: A name given by Swainson to his lepidopterous family Cryptophasidæ, which he makes a tribe of the Bombycides.

hermit-seat, *s.* A solitary or secluded abode. (*Thomson: Summer*, 15.)

hĕr'-mĭt-age (age as **ĭj),** * **here-myt-age,** * **er-mit-age,** *s.* [Fr. *hermitage.*]

1. The cell or habitation of a hermit; a solitary or secluded place in which a recluse passes his life in religious meditation and devotion; any solitary or secluded habitation.

"The stern old regicide, however, refused to quit his *hermitage*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

2. A kind of French wine, of two kinds, red and white, so named from a little hill near Tain, Department of Drôme, where it is produced.

* **hĕr'-mĭt-ar-ў,** *s.* [Low Lat. *hermitorium, eremitorium*, from Lat. *heremita, eremita* = a hermit; Sp. & Ital. *eremitorio.*] A cell for a hermit attached to an abbey.

"Chappels, monasteries, *hermitaries*, nunneries, and other religious houses were used so in the time of old king Henry."—*Howell*, bk. ii., let. 77.

* **hĕr'-mĭt-ĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *hermit; -ess.*] A female hermit.

"Yea she doth smile, and she doth weep
Like a youthful *hermitess*."
Coleridge: Christabel, pt. 1. (Conclus.)

hĕr-mĭt'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Fr. *érémitique*, from *ermite.*] Pertaining to or suited for a hermit; pertaining to a solitary or retired life; like a hermit.

"You describe so well your *hermitical* state of life."—*Pope*, Let. xi. *To E. Blount.*

hĕr-mō-dăc'-tўl, hĕr-mō-dăc'-tўl-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. Ἑρμῆς (*Hermēs*) (q.v.), and δάκτυλος (*daktulos*) = finger; the finger of Hermes or Mercury. So named because the bulbs have the form of fingers. Fr. *hermodacte hermodattle*; Ger. *hermodattel.*]

1. *Pharm.* (*Of the form* hermodactyl): An unidentified bulbous root brought from Turkey, and formerly used as a cathartic.

2. *Bot.* (*Of the form* hermodactylus): A genus of Iridaceæ, allied to Iris itself. *Hermodactylus tuberosa* is the Snake's-head Iris.

Hĕr-mō-ġē'-nĭ-ans, *s. pl.* [See def.]

Ecclesiol. & Ch. Hist.: An obscure, semi-Christian sect, followers of Hermogenes, who lived towards the end of the second century. Having tendencies to the gnosticism which then flourished, he believed matter to be the root of all evil, yet that from it was formed everything in the world, the human soul not excepted.

hĕrn (1), *s.* [HERON.]

* **hèrn** (2), * **herne,** *s.* [O. Dut. *herne, hirne*; Icel. *hiarni.*] [HARNS.] The brain, the skull.

* **hern-pan,** * **herne-panne,** *s.* [HARNPAN.]

hĕr-năn'-dĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Francisco Hernandez, M.D., a Spanish botanist.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Hernandieæ. It consists of three or four trees with apetalous flowers, from the East and West Indies. The bark, seed, and young leaves of *Hernandia sonora* are slightly purgative. The wood of *H. guianensis* takes fire so easily that it has been used for amadou.

hĕr-năn-dĭ-ā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hernandi(a)* (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: An order of exogens proposed by Blume for the two genera Hernandia and Inocarpus. Lindley and others reduce the order to a tribe of Thymelaceæ. [HERNANDIEÆ.]

hĕr-năn'-dĭ-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hernandi(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of plants doubtfully placed under Thymelaceæ. [HERNANDIACEÆ.]

hĕrn'-ant, *a.* [HERNANDIA.] Of or pertaining to the genus Hernandia (q.v.).

hernant-seeds, *s. pl.*

Comm.: The seeds of *Hernandia ovigera*, an Indian tree, used in tanning.

* **hèrne** (1), * **hirne,** * **hurne,** *s.* [A.S. *hyrne*; Icel. *hyrna*; O. Fris. *herne.*] A corner.

"In som *hurne* of the loude."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 178.

* **hĕrne** (2), *s.* [HERNE (2).]

* **herne-pan,** *s.* [HARNPAN.]

hĕr'-nĭ-a, *s.* [Lat. = a rupture, from Gr. ἔρυος (*herrios*) = a sprout.]

Pathol.: The protrusion of some portion of the intestinal canal, or, in a more general sense, of any organ or part of an organ, from its natural place. It may arise from overexertion, from a blow, &c. There are many varieties of hernia, as, the diaphragmatic, the enterovaginal, the mesenteric, the mesocolic, omental, perineal, the femoral, &c; the most common of all is the unguinal, occurring in the groin. It may be direct or internal and oblique or external. When a hernia cannot be reduced, and, above all, when it becomes strangulated, it is apt to terminate in gangrene and death.

hĕr'-nĭ-al, *a.* [Eng. *herni(a); -al.*] Of or pertaining to hernia.

hĕr-nĭ-ār'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *herniarius* = of, belonging to, or good for hernia. So called because the plant was supposed to be of use in hernia.]

Bot.: Rupture-wort (Paronychieæ); a genus of Illecebraceæ or Knotworts. It has the sepals four to five, the petals four, five, or none; the stamens three to five, the fruit an indehiscent utricle. *Herniaria glabra* (Glabrous Rupture-wort) is found in the south of England, though rarely. *H. hirsuta*, Hairy Rupture-wort, is a casual plant in Warwickshire.

hĕr-nĭ-ŏt'-ō-mў, *s.* [Eng. *hernia*, and Gr. τομή (*tomē*) = a cutting, τέμνω (*temnō*) = to cut.]

Surg.: An operation for strangulated hernia; celotomy.

* **hĕrn'-shâw,** * **herne-shawe,** * **herne-saw,** * **hearne-sew,** * **her-on-sew,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A young heron (q.v.).

"As when a cast of Faulcons make their flight
At a *Hernesaw*, that lyes aloft on wing."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. vii. 9.

hĕr'-ō, * **hĕr'-ŏs** (*pl.* **hĕr'-ōęs),** *s.* [O. Fr. *heroe*, from Lat. *heroem*, acc. of *heros* = a hero, from Gr. ἥρως (*hērōs*); cogn. with Lat. *vir* = a man; A.S. *wer*; Sans. *vîra* = a hero; Fr. *héros*; Ital. *eroe*: Sp. *heroe.*]

1. *In Ancient Mythol.:* A kind of demigod, the offspring of a divine and a human being. The heroes were mortal, but after death were admitted among the gods.

2. A person of distinguished or extraordinary valour, daring, or enterprise.

"How *heroes* rise, how patriots set."
Prior: Ode to the King (1695).

*3. A person highly distinguished in any pursuit or occupation; as, *A hero* in learning.

4. The principal character in a novel, play, poem, &c.; the character which has the principal share in the development of the story or plot.

"I want a *hero*: an uncommon want
When every year and month sends forth a new one."
Byron: Don Juan, i. 1.

hero-children, *s.pl.*

Anthrop. & Comp. Relig.: Tylor's name for those children, remarkable in mythology, whom Cox, following Grimm, calls Fatal Children. Legend relates that they were exposed, suckled by wild beasts, brought up by herdsmen, and, when they came to man's estate, became national heroes. In many cases they unconsciously fulfilled the warnings of some oracle by destroying their parents. Sometimes, as with Remus and Romulus, one parent is supposed to have been divine; or, the birth to have been attended with portents, as in the case of Cyrus. Many instances occur in Aryan mythology and folklore, and even the savage Yuracares, of Brazil, have a divine hero who was suckled by a jaguar. (*Tylor: Primitive Culture*, i. 282.)

* **hero-errant,** *s.* A wandering hero; a knight-errant.

hero-worship, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Excessive honour or respect paid to any great man.

"What I call *Hero-worship* and the Heroic in human affairs."—*Carlyle: Heroes & Hero-worship*, lect. i.

2. *Compar. Relig.:* Anthropomorphic worship of a Nature force, or the deification of a hero. Carlyle (*Heroes*, lect. i.) instances Odin as an exemplification of the former case; Greek and Roman mythology are full of instances of the latter. Gladstone (*Juventus Mundi*, ch. viii.) says that "the deification of heroes in the age of Homer was rare, and merely titular." In Virgil's time it had developed into a cult, as is proved by his apostrophe to Augustus, "Et votis jam nunc assuesce vocari" (*Georg.* i. 42.)

"*Hero-worship* weaves a spell around people when they approach anything Christian."—*M. D. Conway: Lessons for the Day*, i. 4.

Hĕr'-ō, *s.* [See compound.]

Hero's-fountain, *s.* [FOUNTAIN ¶ (3).]

Hĕr-ō'-dĭ-ans, *s.pl.* [Gr. Ἡρωδιανοί (*Herōdianoi*). See def.]

Jewish History: A short-lived party, who, for some reason or other, rallied round Herod the Tetrarch. As Herod had too little force of character to inspire enthusiasm, it was evidently his position which gained him followers. Now that Judæa had a Roman governor, Herod of Galilee was the leading representative of Jewish nationality menaced by Rome. Similarly, the Pharisees were the defenders of the national faith against the influx of classic ethnicism. These united to entangle and destroy Jesus. (*Matt.* xxii. 15, 16; *Mark* iii. 6, xii. 13.)

* **hĕr'-ō-ĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *hero; -ess.*] A female hero; a heroine.

"All the *heroesses* in Pluto's house."
Chapman: Homer; Odyssey xi.

hĕ-rō'-ĭc, * **hĕ-rō-ĭck,** * **he-ro-icke,** *a. & s.* [Fr. *héroïque*; from Lat. *heroicus*; Gr. ἡρωικός (*hērōikos*), from ἥρως (*hērōs*) = a hero; Sp. *heroico*; Ital. *eroico.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. Pertaining to or becoming a hero; characteristic of a hero.

"The *heroic* death of his father."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

2. Having the character, qualities, or attributes of a hero; bold, brave, intrepid.

"Cuok—lamented, and with tears as just
As ever mingled with *heroic* dust."
Cowper: Charity, 24.

3. Producing heroes.

"Being but the fourth of that *heroick* line."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., ii. 5.

4. Relating to or describing the deeds of heroes.

"All things became
Slaves to my holy and *heroic* verse."
Shelley: Revolt of Islam, ii. 30.

5. Used in heroic poetry; as, *heroic* verse, an *heroic* foot, &c.

B. *As substantive:*

1. An heroic verse.

"Tom Otway came next, Tom Shadwell's dear Zany,
And swears for *heroics*, he writes best of any."
Rochester: Trial for the Bays.

* **2.** A hero.

¶ *To go into heroics:* To use high-flown or bombastic language.

heroic-age, *s.*

Gr. Myth.: The age in which heroes or demi-gods were supposed to have lived; it immediately preceded the historic age.

heroic-treatment, *s.* The application of remedies of a violent character.

heroic-verse, *s.* In English, German, and Italian poetry the iambic of ten syllables; in French, the iambic of twelve syllables; and in Latin and Greek poetry the hexameter. [IAMBIC, HEXAMETER.]

* **hĕ-rō-ĭc,** *v.t.* [HEROIC, *a.* & *s.*] To celebrate in heroic verse. (*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe.*)

hĕ-rō-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *heroic*; *-al.*] The same as HEROIC (q.v.).

hĕ-rō-ĭc-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *heroical*; *-ly.*] In an heroic manner; like a hero.

"The Duke of Albemarle (the noted Monk) *heroically* stayed in town during the dreadful pestilence."—*Pennant. London*, p. 214.

hĕ-rō-ĭc-al-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *heroical*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being heroical; heroism.

* **hĕ-rō-ĭc-lў,** * **hĕ-rō-ĭck-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *heroic*; *-ly.*] In an heroic manner; heroically.

"Samson hath quit himself
Like Samson, and *heroicly* hath finished
A life heroic." *Milton: Samson Agonistes*, l. 1,710.

hĕ-rō-ĭo-nĕss, * **hĕ-rō-ĭck-nĕsse,** *s.* [Eng. *heroic*; *-ness.*] The quality of being heroic; heroicalness.

"There is more happynesse in the one, but more *heroicknesse* in the other."—*Mountagu: Devoute Essayes*, pt. i., t. 14, § 3.

hĕ-rō-ĭ-cŏm'-ĭc, hĕ-rō-ĭ-cŏm'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *hero*, and *comic*, *comical.*] Consisting of the heroic and the comical; burlesque.

* **hĕr'-ō-ĭd,** *s.* [Lat. *heroïs* (gen. *heroidis*); Gr. *ἡρωίς* (*hērōïs*).] A poem in epistolary form, supposed to contain the sentiments of some hero or heroine; named after the Heroïdes of Ovid.

* **hĕ-rō'-ĭ-fў,** *v.t.* [Eng. *hero*; suff. *-fy.*] To make a hero or heroic.

hĕr'-ō-ĭne, *s.* [Fr., from Lat., Gr. *ἡρωίνη* (*hērōinē*), fem. of *ἥρως* (*hērōs*) = a hero.]

1. A female hero; a female of extraordinary courage, daring, or bravery.

"For these, each Hero all his power displays,
Each timid *Heroine* shrinks before your gaze."
Byron: An Occasional Prologue

2. The principal female character in a play, novel, poem, romance, &c.

"Take Lilia, then, for *heroine*."
Tennyson: Princess (Prol.), 217.

* **hĕr'-ō-ĭne,** *v.i.* [HEROINE, *s.*] To act or play the heroine. (*Sterne: Tristram Shandy*, i. 92.)

hĕr'-ō-ĭsm, *s* [Eng. *hero*; *-ism*; Fr. *héroïsme.*] The quality or character of a hero; heroic qualities or actions; bravery, intrepidity.

"Civilized nations will admire the calm *heroism* of the sufferer, but execrate the custom."—*Cogan: On the Passions*, pt. ii., dis. 2, ch. ii.

hĕr'-ŏn, hĕrn, * hair-on, * heir-one, * heir-oun, * her-oun, *s.* [Fr. *héron*; Prov. *aigros*; Sp. *agro*; Ital. *aghirone*; Sw. *häger*; Dan. *heire*, all from O. H. Ger. *heigir*, *heiger*, *heigero*, *heigro.*]

Ornithology:

1. *Singular:*

(1) A wading bird, *Ardea cinerea*, found in Britain. [ARDEA.]

(2) The genus Ardea.

2. *Pl.:* The family Ardeidæ (q.v.).

¶ *Night heron:* [NYCTICORAX].

heron's-bill, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Erodium, called also Stork's-bill. [ERODIUM.] Loudon has the first, Hooker & Arnott have the second name.

* **hĕr'-ŏn-ĕr,** * **her-on-ere,** *s.* [Eng. *heron*; *-er.*] A hawk trained to fly at herons.

"Both *heroner* and faucon for rivere."
Chaucer: Troilus, bk. iv.

hĕr'-ŏn-rў, *s.* [Eng. *heron*; *-ry.*] A place where herons breed.

"A large *heronry* above three miles distant from me."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. iv., ch. xv. (Note 25.)

* **her-on-sewe,** * **hĕr'-ŏn-shâw,** *s.* [HERNSHAW.]

* **hĕr-ō-ŏl'-ō-ġĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *hero*; Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse, and Eng. suff. *-ist.*] One who writes or discourses about heroes.

* **he-ros,** *s.* [HERO.]

hĕr'-ō-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *hero*; *-ship.*] The character, position, or state of a hero.

"His three years of *heroship* expired."
Cowper: Task, iv. 644.

* **hĕr'-pē,** *s.* [Gr. ἅρπη (*harpē*).] The falcated sword of Perseus; a harlequin's wooden sword.

hĕr'-pēs, *s.* [Gr. ἕρπης (*herpēs*), from ἕρπω (*herpō*) = to creep.]

Path.: A skin affection, composed of vesicles grouped on an inflamed surface, as in the lip (*herpes labialis*) in pneumonia, or as shingles (*herpes zoster*), where they form a belt round half the body, never meeting, notwithstanding the old superstition that such meeting is fatal; painful and affecting the nerves and general health. Nervine tonics internally, and cooling unguents or lotions are the necessary treatment. Duration, from sixteen to twenty days.

hĕr-pĕs'-tēs, *s.* [Gr. ἑρπετής (*herpetēs*) = a creeping thing.]

Zool.: Ichneumon, a genus of small carnivorous mammals, family Viverridæ. They have short feet, with five half palmated toes, a long body and tail. *Herpestes Ichneumon* is the Egyptian Ichneumon (q.v.). [MUNGOOS.]

hĕr-pĕs'-tĭs, *s.* [HERPESTES.]

Bot.: A genus of Scrophulariaceæ, sub-tribe Eugratioleæ. *Herpestis amara*, an Indian herb, is very bitter.

hĕr-pĕt'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. ἕρπης (*herpēs*), genit. ἕρπητος (*herpētos*) = herpes (q.v.); *-ic.*] Resembling or partaking of the nature of herpes in particular, or cutaneous eruptions generally.

hĕr-pĕt-ō-lŏġ'-ĭc, hĕr-pĕt-ō-lŏġ'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *herpetolog(y)*; *-ic*, *-ical.*] Pertaining to or connected with herpetology (q.v.).

hĕr-pĕt-ŏl'-ō-ġĭst, *s.* [Eng. *herpetolog(y)*; *-ist.*] One skilled in, or devoted to, the study of herpetology.

hĕr-pĕt-ŏl'-ō-ġў, *s.* [Gr. ἑρπετόν (*herpeton*) = a reptile, a creeping thing, and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.] The department of natural science which treats of reptiles.

hĕr'-pĕt-ŏn, *s.* [Gr. ἑρπετόν (*herpeton*) = a creeping thing, a reptile, from ἕρπω (*herpō*) = to creep.]

Zool.: A genus of reptiles having two soft prominences covered with scales at the end of the muzzle. Akin to Eryx. Merrem calls it Rhinopirus.

hĕr-pĕt-ŏt'-ō-mĭst, *s.* [Eng. *herpetotom(y)*; *-ist.*]

Anat. & Zool.: One who for purposes of study or research anatomises reptiles.

hĕr-pĕt-ŏt'-ō-mў, *s.* [Gr. ἑρπετόν (*herpeton*) = a creeping thing, and τομή (*tomē*) = a cutting.]

Anat. & Zool: The anatomy of reptiles, a department of zootomy.

hĕrr, *s.* [Ger.] A title of respect given to gentlemen of position in Germany, and equivalent to the English Mr.

hŏr-rĕr'-ĭte, *s.* [From Herrera, who analysed it.]

Min.: A cupreous Smithsonite, an apple-green variety of Smithsonite.

hĕr'-rĭng, * her-ing, *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *hæring*, *hering*; Dut. *haring* (N.H.); Ger. *häring*; M. H. Ger. *hering*; O. H. Ger. *herinch*, *harinc*, in the opinion of Webster and Mahn from O. H. Ger. *heri*; Goth. *harjis* = an army, in allusion to the shoals in which herrings appear; Fr. *hareng*; Prov. & Sp. *arenc*; Port. *arenque*; Ital. *aringa.*]

A. *As substantive:*

Ichthy., Ord. Lang., Comm., &c.: A well-known fish, *Clupea harengus.* The head is one-fifth its total length; there are small teeth in both jaws; the suboperculum is rounded; the ventral fins begin under the middle of the dorsal; the anal has sixteen rays. Upper parts blue or green, lower ones silvery-white. Length, ten or twelve inches. Food, the eggs of fishes, small crabs, and worms. Formerly it was supposed that the herrings migrated in two great shoals every summer from the northern Seas to the coasts of Britain and France, returning in winter to seek an asylum under the polar ice, but now it is known that the herring lives all the year round in the deep waters of the ocean, visiting the shallower water, though not always the same portions, in August and September, and continuing to October and November, by which time they have spawned. In 1884, Dr. James Cossar Ewart, Professor of Natural History at Edinburgh, discovered and examined their spawn. The herring is of immense economic value. Those taken in the north of France are better than those caught further south. The southern limit of the species seems to be about 45° N. lat. It does not seem to have been known to the Greeks and Romans. Nearly 70,000 eggs have been found in a single female, and the species continues to swarm though caught in countless numbers by men, besides being preyed upon by whales, seals, sharks, predatory birds, &c. Dr. Günther considers the Whitebait (*Clupea alba*) as the young of the herring, but this opinion is by no means universal. The Herring of the rivers of the Eastern United States, the Alewife (*Alosa tyrannus*) is not a true Herring, but belongs to the same genus as the shad. It ascends the rivers from Chesapeake Bay northward to spawn, and is taken in great numbers. It is considered in this country much superior to the European Herring. Large quantities are salted and exported to the West Indies. The true Herring also occurs on the American side of the Atlantic, and in the seas to the north of Asia.

B. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the fish described under A, or its near allies.

¶ *King of the Herrings:* [CHIMÆRA].

herring-buss, *s.* A boat of ten to fifteen tons used in the herring fishery.

"The tonnage bounty upon the *herring-buss* fishery has been at thirty shillings per ton."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. iv., ch. v.

herring-curer, *s.* One whose business or profession it is to salt, dry, and prepare herrings for the market.

herring-fishery, *s.*

1. The act or practice of fishing for herrings. The English, it is said, commenced it about the eighth century, the Dutch following about 1164. The art of pickling or salting herrings is ascribed to a certain Beukels or Beukelson of Biervliet, near Sluys, who died in 1397; a tomb was erected in his honour by Charles V. In 1357 the "Statute of Herrings" brought the English fishery under Government control. The artificial propagation of the Herring is now an established governmental undertaking. It was first successfully performed in 1862, in Scotland. It has since been carried out by the United States Fish Commission, the German Fishery Commission, &c.

2. A place or locality where herrings are fished for.

herring-gull, *s.*

Ornith.: Larus argentatus, sometimes called the Silvery Gull. It is a common British species.

herring-pond, *s.* The ocean. (*Slang.*)

¶ *To be sent across the herring-pond:* To be transported.

herring-silver, *s.* A composition in money for the custom of supplying herrings to a religious house. (*Wharton.*)

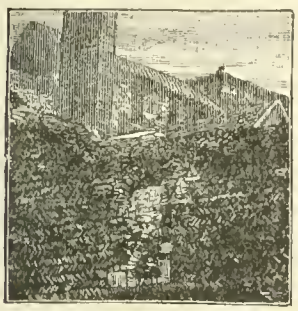
hĕr'-rĭng-bōne, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *herring*, and *bone.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I *Ord. Lang.:* The bons of a herring.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Masonry:* Rows of stone or paving-blocks



HERRINGBONE MASONRY AT COLCHESTER CASTLE.

sloping in different directions in alternate rows.

2. *Build.:* Strutting-pieces between joists, laid diagonally from the top of one to the bottom of another, to prevent lateral deflection.

3. *Sewing:* A cross-stitch in which the threads are laid diagonally in rows.

B. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or resembling the spine of a herring; hence applied to courses of stone, stitches, &c., laid angularly, so that those in each course are laid obliquely to the right and left alternately.

"In their texture may be traced the patterns of *herringbone*, chevron, and saltire work."—*Wilson: Pre-historic Annals of Scotland*, i. 429.

herringbone-stitch, *s.*

Sewing: The same as HERRINGBONE, A. II. 3.

herringbone-work, *s.*

Mason.: The same as HERRINGBONE, A. II. 1.

hĕr'-rĭng-bōne, *v.t.* [HERRINGBONE, *s.*] To sew or stitch with herringbone-stitch.

hĕrrn'-hût-ĕr, *s.* [Named from Herrnhut, in Saxony.]

Ecclesiol. & Ch. Hist.: [MORAVIANS].

hĕr'-rў, *v.t.* [HARRY.] To plunder; to rob; to harry. (*Burns: Hee Balou.*)

hĕr-rў-ment, *s.* [Eng. *herry; -ment.*] The act of plundering; devastation; pillage.

"The *herryment* and ruin of the country."
Burns: Brigs of Ayr.

hĕrs, *poss. pro.* [HER, *pro.*] Of or belonging to her; the form of the pronoun used when the object referred to has preceded; it is a double genitive, and cannot be joined to a noun.

*** hĕr'-sal,** *s.* [REHEARSAL.]

Hĕr'-sçhel, *s.* [Sir Wm. Herschel, the discoverer.] [HERSCHELIAN.]

Astron.: The planet called also Georgium Sidus, and Uranus (q.v.).

Hĕr-sçhĕl'-ĭ-an, *a.* [For etym. see def.]

Opt cs & Astron.: Of or belonging to the family of Herschel, and specially to Sir Wm. Herschel, astronomer to George III., born Nov. 15, 1738, died August 23, 1822.

Herschelian-rays, *s. pl.*

Optics, &c.: Non-luminous rays outside the red of the solar spectrum. They were first discovered by Sir W. Herschel.

Herschelian-telescope, *s.*

Optic. Instr.: A telescope constructed by Sir William Herschel, in 1789, or any one of a similar type. The mirror was so inclined that the image of a star was formed on the side of the telescope near the eye-piece, hence it was sometimes called the front-view telescope. The rays undergo only a single reflection, and there is therefore but little loss of light. The magnifying power is the quotient when the powerful focal distance of the mirror is divided by the focal distance of the eye-piece. The instrument constructed by Herschel was forty feet long, with a mirror of fifty inches diameter. It was the most magnificent telescope which had ever been made, and was not exceeded till that of Earl Rosse was constructed. [TELESCOPE.]

Hĕr'-sçhel-īte, *s.* [Named after Sir John Herschel.]

Min.: An orthorhombic, colourless, or white translucent mineral of somewhat vitreous lustre, optically biaxial. Hardness, 5·5; sp. gr. 2·06. Comp.: Silica, 46·46 to 47·46; alumina, 19·21 to 20·90; lime, 0·38 to 4·75; soda, 5·27 to 9·35; potassa, 2·88 to 4·39, and water, 17·65 to 17·86. Found at Aci Real in Sicily.

hĕrse, hĕarso, *s.* [HEARSE.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

***1.** A framework whereon lighted candles were fixed, and which was used as a temporary canopy over the coffins of distinguished persons during the funeral ceremonies.

"For the faire damzell from the holy *herse*,
Her loue-sicke heart to other thoughts did steale."
Spenser: F. Q., III. ii. 48.

2. A temporary monument raised over a grave; a framework over an effigy on a tomb.

3. A carriage in which corpses are drawn to the grave.

4. (Ses extract.)

"*Herse* is the solemne obsequie at funeralles."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; Nov.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Fort.:* A kind of gate or portcullis, with iron bars like a harrow, set in with iron pikes,

HERSE.

placed above gates, and lowered to impede the advance of an enemy. (*Voyle.*)

2. *Skin-dressing:* A rectangular frame for stretching a skin, which is to remove its wrinkles and hold it while being scraped. Skins for parchment are thus stretched for fleshing, scraping, and grinding.

*** hĕrse,** *v.t.* [HEARSE, *v.*]

hĕrse, *a.* [HOARSE.]

hĕr-sĕlf', * hĭr-sclf, *pron.* [Eng. *her*, and *self.*] The reflexive form of feminine pronoun of the third person singular; also used in emphasis.

hĕr'se-lўke, *a.* [HEARSELIKE.]

*** hĕr'-ship,** *s.* [A.S. *herian* = to plunder; *-ship.*]

1. Plunder, pillage, destruction.

"It grieved him (he said) to see sic *hership* and waste and depredation."—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxvi.

2. The crime or offence of driving or carrying off cattle by force; cattle-lifting.

3. The cattle so driven or carried off.

hĕrs'-īl-lŏn, *s.* [Fr.]

Fort.: A beam, frame, or plank set with spikes to stop a breach or way; a herse, a cheval-de-frise (q.v.).

hĕrst'-păn, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A frying-pan.

*** hert** (1), *s.* [HEART.]

*** hert** (2), *s.* [HART.]

*** herte,** *v.t.* [HURT, *v.*]

*** herte** (1), *s.* [HURT, *s.*]

*** herte** (2), *s.* [HEART.]

*** herte-les,** *a.* [HEARTLESS.]

Hĕr'-tha, *s.* [See def.]

1. *Religions:* The goddess of Earth, worshipped by the ancient Germans. According to Tacitus (*Germania*, 40), she was adored chiefly among the Suevi, her sanctuary being in a grove on an island in the sea. Sometimes she issues from her island, takes her seat in her chariot drawn by cows, and goes out through the world, with the effect of making peace everywhere prevail.

2. *Astron.:* An asteroid, the 135th found. It was discovered by Peters, Feb. 18, 1874.

*** hert-ly,** *a.* [Mid. Eng. *hert* = heart; *-ly.*] Hearty.

*** hĕr'-ў,** *v.t.* [A.S. *herian.*] To praise, to worship, to honour, to glorify.

"*Hery* with hymns thy lasses gloue."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; Feb.

*** her-y-goud,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A cloak.

*** hĕr'-ў-ĭng,** *s.* [HERY.] Praise, worship, honour.

Hē-sĭ-ŏd'-ĭc, *a.* [See def.] Contained in, resembling, or connected with the poems of Hesiod, said to have been born at Ascra, at the foot of Mount Helicon. Liddell and Scott put the date of Hesiod about 100 years later than that of Homer.

"In the *Hesiodic* Theogony, Hyperiôn becomes his father."—*Cox: Aryan Mythology* (ed. 1882), p. 284.

*** hĕş'-ĭ-tạn-çў,** *s.* [Lat. *hæsitantia*, from *hæsitans*, pr. par. of *hæsito* = to stick fast.] Hesitation, uncertainty, doubt, vacillation, indecision.

"The Spirit of God, which takes away all doubtings and *hesitancies*, and fills us with a full assurance."—*Hopkins: Sermon* 13.

*** hĕş'-ĭ-tạnt,** *a.* [Lat. *hæsitans*, pr. par. of *hæsito* = to stick fast.] Hesitating, dubious, in doubt; not ready in speech or action.

*** hĕş'-ĭ-tạnt-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *hesitant: -ly.*] In a hesitating manner; with hesitation or doubt.

"My being wont to speak rather doubtfully or *hesitantly*."—*Boyle: Works*, i. (To the Reader.)

hĕş'-ĭ-tāte, *v.i.* [Lat. *hæsitatus*, pa. par. of *hæsito* = to stick fast, from *hæsum*, sup. of *hæreo* = to stick; Fr. *hésiter.*]

1. To stop or pause in action; to be doubtful or undecided as to fact, principle, or determination; to be in suspense or uncertainty; not to be ready or prompt in word or action.

2. To stammer, to stutter, to be slow or to falter in speaking.

¶ (1) With regard to the cause, a *hesitation* results from the state of the mind, and an interruption in the train of thoughts; to *falter* arises from a perturbed state of feeling. The slightest difficulty in uttering words constitutes a *hesitation;* a pause or the repetition of a word may be termed *hesitating:* but to *falter* supposes a failure in the voice as well as the lips when they refuse to do their office. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

(2) For the difference between to *hesitate* and to *demur*, see DEMUR.

hĕş'-ĭ-tāt-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [HESITATE.]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* Hesitation, doubt, uncertainty.

hĕş'-ĭ-tāt-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *hesitatingly; -ly.*] In a hesitating, doubtful, or uncertain manner.

hĕş-ĭ-tā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *hæsitatio*, from *hæsitatus*, pa. par. of *hæsito* = to stick fast; Sp. *hesitacion.*]

1. Doubt; uncertainty of opinion or decision; a state of suspense or indecision as to fact, principles, or determination.

"To banish *hesitation*, and proclaim
His happiness her dear, her only aim."
Cowper: Hope, 63.

2. A stammering, stuttering, or faltering in speech.

"Many clergymen write in so diminutive a manner, with such frequent blots and interlineations, that they are hardly able to go on without perpetual *hesitations*."—*Swift.*

*** hĕş'-ĭ-tā-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *hesitat(e); -tive.*] Inclined to or showing hesitation, doubt, or indecision.

*** hĕş'-ĭ-tā-tŏr-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *hesitat(e); -ory.*] Vacillating. (*North: Examen*, p. 596.)

hĕsp, *s.* [HASP.]

Hĕs'-pĕr, *s.* [Lat. *hesperus*; Gr. ἑσπερος.] The evening star.

hĕs-pĕr-ĕt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *hesperet(in)*; *-ic.*] See the compound.

hesperetic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{10}O_4$. Obtained by the action of alkalis on hesperidin. It melts at 225°. Fused with caustic potash, it is decomposed into acetic and protocatechuic acids, hydrogen being liberated.

hĕs-pĕr'-ĕ-tĭn, *s.* [Eng., &c. *hesperi(din)*; *-etin.*]

Chem.: $C_6H_3O_2{\cdot}C_{10}H_9O_3$. It is obtained along with glucose by the action of dilute acids on hesperidin. It is recrystallized from ether; the crystals are white, and melt at 223°. Hesperetin is really insoluble in alcohol. Heated to 100° with caustic potash, it yields hesperetic acid and phloro-glucin.

Hĕs-pĕr'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Lat.; Gr. Ἑσπερία (*Hesperia*) = the Western land (Italy or Spain).]

I. *Astron.:* An asteroid, the 69th found; discovered by Sciaparelli, April 29, 1861, when the astronomer Luther first saw Leto.

2. *Entom.:* The typical genus of the family Hesperidæ (q.v.). The species fly with extreme rapidity.

* **hĕs-pĕr'-ĭ-an,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *hesperius*, from *hesperus* = the evening star; Gr. ἑσπερος (*hesperos*); Lat. *vesper* = the evening.]

A. *As adj.:* Situated at or in the west; western.

"Those *Hesperian* gardens famed of old."
Milton: P. L., iii. 568.

B. *As subst.:* An inhabitant or native of a western country.

hĕs-pĕr'-ĭ-dæ, hĕs-pĕr-ĭ'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *hesper(ia)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Rhopalocera (Butterflies). The antennæ, which are widely separated, are long and abruptly hooked; the body is robust; the six legs of uniform size. The flight is short and jerking, whence they are popularly called Skippers. Larva like that of the cabbage butterfly, but with a much larger head. It rolls leaves into cylindrical sheaths; the chrysalis is enclosed in a transparent cocoon. Seven species are British. A common one in England is *Pamphila Sylvanus*, or the Large Skipper. [SKIPPER.]

hĕs-pĕr-ĭd'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *hesper(is)* (q.v.); fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ideæ.*]

Bot.: An order in Linnæus's *Natural System of Botany*. He included under it the genera Citrus, Styrax, and Garcinia.

hĕs-pĕr'-ĭ-dēne, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *hesperid(æe)*; *-ene.*]

Chem.: $C_{10}H_{16}$. A terpene contained in the volatile oil of orange peel. It boils at 178°. Heated with phosphorus pentasulphide, it yields cymene.

* **Hĕs-pĕr'-ĭ-dēs,** *s.* [Gr.]

Greek Mythology:

1. The daughters of Night or the granddaughters of Hesperus, the brother of Atlas, three or seven in number, possessors of the fabulous garden of golden fruit watched over by an enchanted dragon at the western extremity of the earth. It was one of the labours of Hercules to procure some of these golden apples.

2. The garden watched over by the Hesperides.

"Is not love a Hercules,
Still climbing trees in the *Hesperides*?"
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, iv. 3.

hĕs-pĕr'-ĭ-dĭn, hĕs-pĕr'-ĭ-dīne, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *hesperid(æe)*; *-in*, *-ine* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: $C_{22}H_{26}O_{12}$. A glucoside extracted from dry, unripe bitter oranges. They are exhausted with water, and the residue is treated with a mixture of equal parts of alcohol and water, containing one per cent. of caustic potash; on adding HCl, impure hesperidin separates out. It crystallizes from water, alcohol, or dilute acids in white, microscopic needles. It is insoluble in ether; it is soluble in dilute potash, and the solution becomes orange yellow on standing; when this solution is evaporated to dryness, and the residue treated with dilute sulphuric acid, it turns red, then violet. Fused with caustic potash, hesperidin yields protocatechuic acid.

hĕs-pĕr-ĭd'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Dimin. form of Lat. *hesperis*; Gr. ἑσπερίς (*hesperis*), genit. ἑσπερίδος (*hesperidos*) = the evening; pl. = the Hesperides, to the golden fruit in whose garden the orange is here compared.]

Bot.: A many-celled, few-seeded superior indehiscent fruit, covered by a spongy separable rind, formed by the thickening of the mesocarp; the endocarp, which is membranous, forming several loculaments, easily separable from each other, and containing a mass of pulp in which the seeds are imbedded. Example, the orange. Lindley places the Hesperidium under his class Syncarpi.

hĕs-pĕr-ī'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [HESPERIDÆ.]

hĕs'-pĕr-ĭs, *s.* [Lat. *hesperis*; Gr. ἑσπερίς (*hesperis*) = as adj., western; as subst., the night-scented gillyflower.]

Bot.: Dame's-violet, a genus of cruciferous plants, family Sisymbridæ. *Hesperis matronalis*, a plant with white or lilac flowers, odorous in the evening, is an escape in Britain. It is wild in continental Europe and the temperate parts of Asia.

hĕs-pĕr-or'-nĭs, *s.* [Gr. ἑσπερίς (*hesperis*) = western, and ὄρνις (*ornis*) = a bird.]

Ornith.: A fossil bird, the typical one of the order Odontolcæ, sub-class Odontornithes. *Hesperornis regalis* has been described by Prof. Marsh from the Cretaceous rocks of North America. It resembles a diver, Colymbus, but has teeth in its jaw, and only rudimentary wings.

Hĕs'-pĕr-ŭs, *s.* [LUCIFER.]

hĕs'-sĕn-bĕrg-īte, *s.* [Named after F. Hessenberg, a crystallographer at Frankfort-on-the Maine; Ger. *hessenbergit.*]

Min.: A monoclinic transparent colourless or bluish mineral of adamantine lustre, found imbedded in crystals of hematite at Mount Fibia, west of the hospice of St. Gotha. (*Dana.*)

* **Hĕs'-sēnes,** *s. pl.* [ESSENES.]

Hĕs'-sĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *Hess(e)*; *-ian.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to Hesse in Germany.

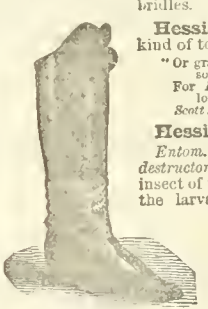
B. *As substantive:*

1. A native of Hesse.

2. A Hessian-boot.

Hessian-bit, *s.*

Saddlery: A peculiar kind of jointed bit for bridles.



HESSIAN-BOOT.

Hessian-boot, *s.* A kind of top-boot.

"Or grant the hour be all too soon
For *Hessian-boot* and pantaloon."
Scott: Bridal of Triermain, ii.

Hessian-fly, *s.*

Entom., &c.: *Cecidomyia destructor*, a small dipterous insect of the family Tipulidæ, the larva of which attacks corn crops in the United States. In 1788 a panic arose in this country regarding the danger of bringing over the fly, but it proved to be as needless as the more recent one about the Colorado beetle. (*Kirby & Spence*, &c.)

hĕss'-īte, *s.* [Named from Hess, who described it.]

Min.: An orthorhombic gray sectile mineral of metallic lustre. Hardness, 2 to 3·5; sp. gr., 8·3 to 8·6. Compos.: tellurium, 37·2; silver, 62·8 = 100. Found in the Altai Mountains in a talcose rock, also in Transylvania and Hungary. (*Dana.*)

hĕst, * **heste,** *s.* [A.S. *hæs* = a command, from *hâtan* = to command; Icel. *heit* = a vow, *heita* = to call, to promise; O. H. Ger. *heiz* (Ger. *geheiss*) = a command, from O. H. Ger. *heizan* (Ger. *heissen*) = to command; Goth. *haitan* = to command.] A command, an injunction, a precept.

"You in many a danger trne,
At Duncan's *hest* your blades that drew."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, iii. 13.

* **hĕs'-tĕr, hĕs'-tĕrn,** * **hĕs-tĕr'-nal,** *a.* [Lat. *hesternus*, from *herl* = yesterday.] Pertaining to yesterday.

"If a chronicler should misreport exploytes that were enterprised but *hestern* day."—*Holinshed.*

Hĕs'-tĭ-a, *s.* [Gr.]

1. *Greek Myth.:* The Greek equivalent of the Latin Vesta (q.v.).

2. *Astron.:* An asteroid, the forty-sixth found. It was discovered by Pogson, August 16, 1857.

* **hē'-sў-chăst,** *s.* [Gr. ἡσυχαστής (*hēsuchastēs*) = one who leads a retired life, a hermit; ἥσυχος (*hēsuchos*) = quiet, calm; ἡσυχάζω (*hēsuchazō*) = to be quiet, still, or calm.]

Church History, &c.:

1. *Gen.:* A quietist (q.v.).

2. *Spec.:* A fraternity of quietist monks, who had a monastery at Mount Athos. Their case was brought before two councils held at Constantinople in 1314 and 1351, at both of which they triumphed. Called also Omphalopsuchoi (Navel-souls), Massalians, and Euchites.

hĕt, *a.* [HOT.] (*Scotch.*)

* **hĕt (1),** * **hette (1),** *pret. of v.* [HEAT, *v.*]

* **hĕt (2),** * **hete,** * **hette (2),** *pret. of v.* [A.S. *hâtan.*] Was named. [HIGHT.]

* **hĕt'-ar-ĭşm,** * **hĕt'-air-ĭsm,** *s.* [Gr. ἑταίρα (*hetaira*) = a female companion, and ἑταιρίζω (*hetairizō*) = to be a companion.] The doctrine or theory that in primitive stages of society all the women in a tribe are held in common. [MARRIAGE, PROMISCUITY.]

"Facts of this kind are thought by several writers to imply that the primitive condition was one of unqualified *hetairism*."—*Spenser: Principles of Sociology*, § 295.

* **hĕt-ar-ĭst'-ĭc,** *a.* [HETARISM.] Of or pertaining to hetarism.

hĕtch'-ĕl, *s.* [HATCHEL.]

* **hēte (1),** *v.t.* [HEAT, *v.*]

* **hēte (2),** *v.t.* [HET (2).]

hĕt-ĕr-, *pref.* [HETERO-.]

hĕt-ĕr-ăc'-mў, *s.* [Pref. *heter-*, and Gr. ἀκμή (*akmē*) = a point, an edge.]

Bot.: A collective term applied by Mr. Britten to the phenomena of protandry and protogyny (q.v.). The development in a plant of the male before the female organs, or *vice versa*. (*Suppl. to Treas. of Bot.*)

hĕt-ĕr-ă-dĕn'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *heter-*; Gr. ἀδήν (*adēn*) = a gland, and Eng. suff. *-ic.*]

Anat.: A term used to describe an accidental tissue of a glandular structure, occurring in parts devoid of glands.

* **hĕt'-ĕr-arch-ў,** * **ĕt'-ĕr-arch-ў,** *s.* [Pref. *heter-*, and Gr. ἀρχή (*archē*) = rule, government.] The rule or government of an alien.

"Next to anarchy is *eterarchy*."—*Bishop Hall: Sermon; Christ & Cæsar.*

hĕt-ĕr-ō-, *pref.* [Gr. ἕτερος (*heteros*) = another, the other of two.] A prefix denoting difference, and opposed to resemblance.

hĕt-ĕr-ō-brăn-chĭ-ā'-tą, *s.* [Pref. *hetero-*; and Lat. *branchiæ* = Gr. βράγχια (*brangchia*) = gills.]

Zool.: De Blainville's name for the fourth order of his Acephalophora. He divides it into the two families of Ascidians and Salpians.

hĕt-ĕr-ō-căr'-poŭs, *a.* [Pref. *hetero-*; Gr. καρπός (*karpos*) = fruit; Eng., &c. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Having fruit of two or more forms.

hĕt-ĕr-ō-çĕph'-ăl-ŏŭs, *a.* [Pref. *hetero-*, and Eng. *cephalous* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Having on the same individual plant capitula or heads wholly of male and others wholly of female flowers. The term was first used by De Candolle.

hĕt-ĕr-ō-çĕr'-ĕ-ą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *hetero-*, and Gr. κέρας (*keras*) = a horn.]

Zool.: A division or sub-order of Lepidoptera, having the antennæ variously shaped. It includes both the Hawk-moths and the Moths proper.

hĕt-ĕr-ō-çĕr'-çal, *a.* [Pref. *hetero-*; Gr. κέρκος (*kerkos*) = tail, and Eng., &c. suff. *-al.*]

Palæont. & Ichthy.: A term introduced by Agassiz to describe fishes having the two lobes of the tails unequal in size. The spinal column is prolonged through the upper lobe,

but the lower one is the larger. This pattern of tail, an antique one, was universal through nearly the whole palæozoic period, the modern or homocercal tail not appearing till the Magnesian Limestone of the Middle Permian. [HOMOCERCAL.] But the older type did not then become extinct; it has lingered on till now, existing in the sturgeon, &c.

hĕt'-ĕr-ō-çĕr-çy, *s.* [Pref. *hetero-*, and Gr. *κέρκος* (*kerkos*) = tail.]

Ichthy. & Palæont.: Inequality in the lobes of the tail. It is opposed to homocercy (q.v.).

hĕt-ĕr-ō-çĕr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *heterocer(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of tetramerous beetles. The antennæ are short, and have eleven joints, the two basal ones large, the remainder forming an obsoletely serrated mass, the head elongated, inserted up to the eyes in the thorax, body depressed. Only the typical genus British. They inhabit the muddy banks of rivers or the sands of the ocean, in which they burrow by means of their fossorial legs.

hĕt-ĕr-ŏç'-ĕr-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *hetero-*, and Gr. *κέρος* (*keras*) = a horn.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Heterocerida. At least four species are British.

hĕt-ĕr-ō-chrō'-moŭs, *a.* [Pref. *hetero-*, and Gr. *χρῶμα* (*chrōma*) = colour.]

Bot. (*Of composite plants*): Having the florets of the ray different from those of the disc.

hĕt'-ĕr-ō-clīne, *s.* [Pref. *hetero-*, and Gr. *κλίνη* (*klinē*) = a bed.]

Min.: A variety of Braunite. It is found at St. Marcel in Piedmont. Called also Marcelline (q.v.).

* **hĕt'-ĕr-ō-clĭt-al,** *a.* [Eng. *heteroclit(e)*; *-al.*] The same as HETEROCLITIC (q.v.).

hĕt'-ĕr-ō-clīte, *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *heteroclitus*, from Gr. *ἑτερόκλιτος* (*heteroklitos*) = otherwise (that is irregularly), inflected: *ἕτερος* (*heteros*) = different, other, and *κλίνω* (*klinō*) = to bend, to inflect.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit. & Gram.:* A word which deviates from the regular or ordinary forms of inflection in declension or conjugation; a word which is irregularly or anomalously inflected.

* **II.** *Figuratively:*

1. A person or thing deviating from the ordinary or common rule or forms.

"There are strange *heteroclites* in religion now-a-days."—*Howell*, bk. iv., let. 35.

2. Anything incomplete, or imperfect in any way.

"Indexes for the most part are *heteroclites*, I mean, either redundant in what is needless, or defective in what is needful."—*Fuller: Worthies; Norfolk.*

* **B.** *As adjective:*

1. *Lit. & Gram.:* Deviating from the regular or ordinary form of inflection; irregularly inflected.

"The *heteroclite* nouns of the Latin should not be touched in the first learning of the rudiments of the tongue."—*Watts.*

2. *Fig.:* Deviating from the ordinary rule or way; anomalous.

"One of those *heteroclite* animals who finds his place anywhere."—*Walpole. Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. ii., ch. iii.

* **hĕt-ĕr-ō-clĭt'-ĭc,** * **hĕt-ĕr-ō-clĭt'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *heteroclit(e)*; *-ic*, *-ical.*] Deviating from the ordinary or common rule; anomalous.

"Sins *heteroclitical*, and such as want either name or precedent."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours* bk. viii., ch. xix.

* **hĕt-ĕr-ŏc'-lĭt-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *heteroclitus.*] The same as HETEROCLITIC (q.v.).

hĕt-ĕr-ō-cō'-mą, *s.* [Pref. *hetero-*, and Gr. *κόμη* (*komē*) = hair.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the sub-tribe Heterocomeæ (q.v.).

hĕt-ĕr-ō-cō'-mē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *heterocom(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of composites. Tribe Vernoniaceæ.

hĕt-ĕr-ō-dăc'-tĭl, hĕt-ĕr-ō-dăc'-tўle, *a.* [Pref. *hetero-*, and Gr. *δάκτυλος* (*daktulos*) = a finger.]

Zool.: Having the toes different in number or in form on the fore and hind legs.

hĕt'-ĕr-ō-dōn, *s.* [Pref. *hetero-*, and Gr. *ὀδούς* (*odous*), genit. *ὀδόντος* (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Zool.: A genus of colubrine snakes, found in America. When irritated they raise the head in a threatening manner, dilating the back of it and the neck, but are harmless.

hĕt'-ĕr-ō-dŏnts, *s. pl.* [HETERODON.]

Zool.: The same as DIPHYODONTS (q.v.).

hĕt'-ĕr-ō-dŏx, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. *ἕτερος* (*heteros*) = different, other, and *δόξα* (*doxa*) = an opinion.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Contrary to received or established doctrines, principles, or standards; not orthodox; heretical.

"Partiality may be observed in some to vulgar, in others to *heterodox* tenets."—*Locke.*

2. Holding opinions or doctrines contrary to those received or established; not orthodox in opinions.

"If he was *heterodox* in doctrine, those stern judges would not fail to detect and to depose him."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

* **B.** *As subst.:* A peculiar opinion or doctrine; a doctrine at variance with that generally received or established.

"It was reasoned whether that last *heterodox* should be retained."—*Hales: Remains; Balcanqual's Lett. from Synod of Dort.*

* **hĕt'-ĕr-ō-dŏx-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *heterodox*; *-ly.*] In a heterodox manner.

* **hĕt'-ĕr-ō-dŏx-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *heterodox*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being heterodox; heterodoxy.

hĕt'-ĕr-ō-dŏx-y, * **het-er-o-dox-ie,** *s.* [Eng. *heterodox*; *-y.*] An opinion or doctrine opposed to or at variance with those established or generally received; an opinion or doctrine which is not orthodox.

"Another *heterodoxy* of his, concerning the resurrection."—*Cudworth: Intellectual System*, p. 33.

hĕt-ĕr-ŏd'-rō-moŭs, *a.* [Pref. *hetero-*, and Gr. *δρόμος* (*dromos*) = a running, a course.]

Bot.: A term applied when the spirals in the development of the stem and branches turn in opposite directions, as in the *Liquidambar Styraciflua.*

hĕt'-ĕr-œ-çĭsm, *s.* [Pref. *hetero-*, and Gr. *οἰκισμός* (*oikismos*) = peopling, colonization; *οἶκος* (*oikos*) = a house.]

Bot.: Different stages of development in species. Used specially of fungals. (*Rossiter.*)

hĕt-ĕr-ŏg'-ą-moŭs, *a.* [Pref. *hetero-*; Gr. *γάμος* (*gamos*) = marriage, and Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Having in a capitulum or head the florets of the ray either neuter or female, while those of the disc are male.

hĕt-ĕr-ŏg'-ą-mў, *s.* [HETEROGAMOUS.]

Bot.: The fertilization of a stigma by pollen derived from some other flower.

"These circuitous methods of fertilization may be called *heterogamy* or crooked fertilization."—*R. Brown: Botany* (1874), p. 418.

hĕt-ĕr-ō-găn-glĭ'-ā-ta, *s. pl.* [Pref. *hetero-*, and neut. pl. of Mod. Lat. *gangliatus* = having ganglia; Gr. *γάγγλιον* (*gongglion*) = a tumour near a tendon.]

Zool.: A name proposed by Prof. Owen for the sub-kingdom Mollusca, from their having the nervous system heteroganglate (q.v.). (*Owen: Invert. Animals* (1843), p. 13.)

hĕt-ĕr-ō-găn'-glĭ-āte, *a.* [HETEROGANGLIATA.]

Zool.: Having the nervous system composed of scattered and unsymmetrical ganglia. Example, the Mollusca. (*Owen: Invert. Animals* (1843), p. 268.)

* **hĕt'-ĕr-ō-gēne,** *a.* [Gr. *ἕτερος* (*heteros*) = other, different, and *γένος* (*genos*) = kind, kin.] The same as HETEROGENEOUS (q.v.).

"An old French hood
And other pieces *hetrogene* enough."
Ben Jonson: New Inn, ii. 1.

* **hĕt'-ĕr-ō-gēn'-ĕ-al,** *a.* [Eng. *heterogene* (q.v.); *-al.* The same as HETEROGENEOUS (q.v.).

"As much in *heterogeneal* parts as homogeneal."—*Digby: Of Bodies*, ch. xiv.

* **hĕt-ĕr-ō-gēn'-ĕ-al-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *heterogeneal*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being heterogeneal; heterogeneity.

* **hĕt-ĕr-ō-ğĕ-nē'-ĭt-y,** *s.* [Eng. *heterogen(e)*; *-ity.*]

1. The quality or state of being heterogeneous; opposition, contrariety, or dissimilitude of nature or qualities.

"A *heterogeneity* of the component parts."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 218.

2. An opposite, contrary, or dissimilar part.

"The same wood, distilled into a retort, does yield far other *heterogeneities*."—*Boyle.*

hĕt-ĕr-ō-ğĕ'-nĕ-oŭs, *a.* [Gr. *ἑτερογενής* (*heterogenēs*) = of another kind; pref. *hetero-*, and *γένος* (*genos*) = race.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Differing in kind; mixed; various.

"To select from the vast and *heterogeneous* mass such papers as immediately bear on his own researches."—*J. S. Brewer: English Studies*, p. 12.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* Having more than one nature or substance. (*Harvey.*)

2. *Math.:* A polynomial is heterogeneous when all its terms have not the same number of literal factors: thus, $a^2 + 2bc^3 - y$ is a heterogeneous expression.

hĕ-tĕr-ō-ğĕ'-nĕ-oŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *heterogeneous*; *-ly.*] In a heterogeneous manner.

"The rooms are very *heterogeneously* filled."—*Johnson: Journey to the Western Islands.*

hĕ-tĕr-ō-ğĕ'-nĕ-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *heterogeneous*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being heterogeneous; heterogeneity.

"Dissimilitude of style, and *heterogeneousness* of sentiments may sufficiently show that a work does not really belong to the reputed author."—*Johnson: General Observations on Shakespeare's Plays.*

hĕ-tĕr-ō-ğĕn'-ĕ-sĭs, hĕt-ĕr-ŏğ'-ĕn-ў, *s.* [Gr. *ἕτερος* (*heteros*) = one of two, and *γένεσις* (*genesis*) = origin, birth, generation.]

† 1. What was formerly called spontaneous generation, now termed abiogenesis (q.v.).

2. Herbert Spencer's name for what Owen calls metagenesis (q.v.). [ALTERNATION OF GENERATIONS.]

3. Professor Huxley would confine the use of the term heterogenesis to that kind of generation in which the offspring is altogether and permanently unlike the parent. Professor Milne Edwards has therefore called this latter xenogenesis (q.v.). (*Brit. Assoc. Rep.* (1870), p. lxxvii.)

hĕt-ĕr-ō-ğĕ-nĕt'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *hetero-*, and Eng. *genetic* (q.v.).]

Biol.: Of or pertaining to heterogenesis; heterogeneous.

hĕ-tĕr-ŏğ'-ĕn-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *heterogen* (*esis*); *-ist.*] A believer in, or defender of, Heterogenesis (q.v.).

hĕ-tĕr-ŏğ'-ĕn-ў, *s.* [HETEROGENESIS.]

hĕt-ĕr-ō-grăph'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *heterograph(y)*; *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to heterography (q.v.).

hĕt-ĕr-ŏğ'-rą-phў, *s.* [Gr. *ἕτερος* (*heteros*) = other, different, and *γράφω* (*graphō*) = to write.] A method of spelling in which the same letters have different powers in different words, as *g* in *go* and *gin.*

hĕt-ĕr-ŏğ'-ўn-ą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *hetero-*, and Gr. *γυνή* (*gunē*) = a woman.]

Entom.: A subtribe of Hymenoptera in which the neuters and females are wingless. The antennæ are bent, the tongue small, rounded, and vaulted, or spoonlike. It contains the Formicidæ (Ants).

hĕt-ĕr-ōĭd'-ĕ-oŭs, *a.* [Pref. *hetero-*, and Gr. *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = form.]

Bot.: Diversified in form. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

hĕt-ĕr-ŏl'-ō-ğoŭs, *a.* [Gr. *ἕτερος* (*heteros*) = other, different, and *λόγος* (*logos*) = proportion.] Consisting of different elements, or of the same elements combined in different proportions; different; the opposite to homologous (q.v.).

hĕt-ĕr-ŏm'-ĕr-ą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *hetero-*, and Gr. *μηρός* (*mēros*) = the upper part of the thigh.]

Entom.: A section of Coleoptera (Beetles), having five articulations in the first four tarsi, and four in the other two. Mr. Westwood divided them into the Trachelia, possessing a distinct neck, and the Atrachelia, in which the head is enclosed in the thorax as far forward as the eyes. Latreille, who founded this section, divided it into the subsections Melasoma, Taxicornes, Stenelytra, and Trachelides (q.v.).

hĕt-ĕr-ŏm'-ĕr-ăn, *s.* [HETEROMERA.]

Entom.: A beetle belonging to the section heteromera (q.v.).

hĕt-ĕr-ŏm'-ĕr-īte, *s.* [Pref. *hetero-*, Gr. *μέρος* (*meros*) = a part, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of Vesuvianite, occurring in small green prisms in the Ural Mountains.

hĕt-ĕr-ŏm'-ĕr-oŭs (1), *a.* [Mod. Lat. *heteromer(a)*; Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Entom.: Of or belonging to the Heteromera (q.v.).

hĕt-ĕr-ŏm'-ĕr-oŭs (2), *a.* [Pref. *hetero-*, and Gr. *μερος* (*meros*) = a part.]

1. *Bot.:* For def. see compound.

2. *Chem.:* Differing completely in chemical composition.

heteromerous lichens, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Lichens in which the same filaments so ramify as to constitute two distinct layers of tissue, a comparatively thin, usually transparent, but close outer layer or cortex, and an inner, loose, hyphal layer called the medulla, enclosed by the former. Called also stratified lichens. (*Thomé.*)

hĕt-ĕr-ō-morph'-ĭc, hĕt-ĕr-ō-morph'-oŭs, *a.* [Pref. *hetero-*; Gr. *μορφή* (*morphē*) = form, and Eng. suff. *-ic*, *-ous.*]

1. *Science:* Having two or more different forms; of an irregular or unusual form.

2. *Bot.:* Presenting the phenomena of heteromorphism (q.v.).

3. *Entom.:* A term used of the larvæ of those insects (really the whole of the class) which differ more or less from the imago. (*Owen*).

hĕt-ĕr-ō-morph'-ĭsm, hĕt-ĕr-ō-morph'-y, *s.* [Pref. *hetero-*; Gr. *μορφή* (*morphē*) = form, and Eng., &c. suff. *-ism.*]

1. *Bot.:* A term used of different forms of plants which differ from each other only in the relative length of their stamens and pistils. Thus there are dimorphic and trimorphic forms of Primula. [DIMORPHISM.]

2. *Crystallog.:* Crystallization in different forms, though in the several cases there is an equal number of atoms similarly arranged.

hĕt'-ĕr-ō-morph-īte, *s.* [Pref. *hetero-*; Gr. *μορφή* (*morphē*) = form, and Eng., &c. suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: The same as JAMESONITE (q.v.).

hĕt-ĕr-ō-morph'-oŭs, *a.* [HETEROMORPHIC.]

hĕt-ĕr-ō-morph'-y, *s.* [HETEROMORPHISM.]

hĕt'-ĕr-ō-mys, *s.* [Pref. *hetero-*, and Gr. *μῦς* (*mus*) = a mouse.]

Zool.: A genus of rodents, proposed by Desmarest. It is of the family Saccomyina or Saccomyidæ. Only one species is known, *Heteromys anomalus*, the spiny-pouched rat of Trinidad.

hĕt-ĕr-ō-nē'-mĕ-æ, hĕt-ĕr-ō-nē'-mĕ-ą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *hetero-*, and Gr. *νῆμα* (*nēma*) = that which is spun, yarn, thread. So named from their more complicated germination as compared with that of the thallogens.]

Bot.: A name given by Fries to the higher cryptogamic plants, now classed as acrogens in distinction from thallogens.

hĕt-ĕr-ō-nē'-mĕ-oŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *heteroneme(æ)*; Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Of or belonging to the Heteronemeæ. Used by Bartling specially of mosses.

hĕt-ĕr-ōn'-ȳ-moŭs, *a.* [Gr. *ἕτερος* (*heteros*) = other, different; *ὄνομα* (*onoma*) = a name, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Having a different name.

hĕt-ĕr-ō-oŭ'-sĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. *ἕτερος* (*heteros*) = other, different, and *οὐσια* (*ousia*) = essence.]

Theology & Church History:

A. *As adj.:* Having a different nature or essence.

B. *As subst.* (*Pl.*): An Arian sect, which held that the Son was of a different essence from the Father. [AETIANS.]

hĕt-ĕr-ō-oŭ'-sĭ-oŭs, *a.* [HETEROOUSIAN.] The same as HETEROOUSIAN, *a.*

hĕt-ĕr-ō-păp'-pō-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *heteropapp(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æ.*]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of composites, tribe Asteroideæ.

hĕt-ĕr-ō-păp'-pŭs, *s.* [Pref. *hetero-*, and Gr. *παππος* (*pappos*) = down.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the sub-tribe Heteropappeæ.

hĕt-ĕr-ō-păth'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. *heteropath(y)*; *-ic.*] The same as ALLOPATHIC (q.v.).

hĕ-tĕr-ŏp'-ą-thȳ, *s.* [Gr. *ἑτεροπαθεια* (*heteropatheia*) = suffering in another place; counter-irritation.] The opposite of homœopathy; allopathy (q.v.).

hĕt-ĕr-ŏph'-ą-gĭ, *s. pl.* [Pref. *hetero-*, and Gr. *φαγειν* (*phagein*) = to eat.]

Ornith.: A name applied to a section or subclass of birds of which the young, which leave the egg blind, without feathers, and so helpless that they require to be fed and tended by their parents for some time.

† **hĕt'-ĕr-ō-phȳl,** *s.* [HETEROPHYLLI.]

Zool.: One of the Heterophylli (q.v.).

hĕt-ĕr-ŏph'-ȳl-lī, *s. pl.* [Pref. *hetero-*, and Gr. *φύλλον* (*phullon*) = a leaf.]

Zool.: A subsection of Ammonites, one of those with the band round and convex.

hĕt-ĕr-ŏph'-ȳl-loŭs (or **hĕt-ĕr-ō-phȳl'-loŭs**), *a.* [Eng. *heterophyll(y)*; *-ous.*]

Bot.: Having leaves of different form on the same plant.

hĕt-ĕr-ŏph'-ȳl-lŭs, *s.* [HETEROPHYLL.]

hĕt-ĕr-ŏph'-ȳl-lȳ, *s.* [Pref. *hetero-*, and Gr. *φύλλον* (*phullon*) = a leaf.]

Bot.: Variation in the external form of leaves.

hĕt'-ĕr-ō-pŏd, *s.* [HETEROPODA.]

Zool.: One of the Heteropoda (q.v.).

hĕt-ĕr-ŏp'-ō-dą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *hetero-*, and Gr. *ποδά* (*poda*), pl. of *πούς* (*pous*), genit. *ποδός* (*podos*) = a foot.]

1. *Zool.:* A group of branchial gasteropoda, in which the propodium is turned into a laterally compressed fin, while the epipodia are absent—*i.e.*, in which the foot is so modified as to form a swimming organ. (*Huxley*, &c.) The Heteropoda are the same as Nucleobranchiata (q.v.) of De Blainville, and S. O. Woodward prefers the latter name. They are delicate and transparent animals, some only with shells. They swim at the surface of the sea instead of creeping at the bottom. Families Firolidæ and Atlantidæ.

2. *Paleont.:* The heteropoda came into being not later than the Lower Silurian.

hĕt-ĕr-ŏp'-ō-doŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *heteropod(a)*; Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Zool.: Of or belonging to the Heteropoda (q.v.).

hĕt-ĕr-ŏp'-tĕr, *s.* [HETEROPTERA.]

Entom.: One of the heteroptera (q.v.).

hĕt-ĕr-ŏp'-tĕr-ą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *hetero-*, and Gr. *πτερα*, pl. of *πτερόν* (*pteron*) = a wing.]

Entom.: A sub-order of Hemiptera, or Rhyncota. The anterior wings constitute hemelytra, being chitonous towards the base, and membranous towards the apex. The rostrum springs from the front of the head; the inner margins of the wing are straight or depressed; the antennæ moderate in size, with the joints few and large. Stephens makes them an order. Tribes or groups two—Hydrocorizæ (Water-bugs), and Geocorizæ (Land-bugs).

* **hĕt-ĕr-ŏp'-tĭcs,** *s. pl.* [Gr. *ἕτερος* (*heteros*) = other, different, and Eng. *optics* (q.v.).] False optics.

hĕt-ĕr-ō-rhī'-zal, *a.* [Pref. *hetero-*; Gr. *ῥίζα* (*rhiza*) = a root, and Eng., &c. suff. *-al.*]

Bot. (*Of roots*): Having the root and the stem markedly different, as in ferns, equisetaceæ, and, to a certain extent, in lycopodiaceæ.

* **hĕt-ĕr-ŏsc'-ĭ-an** (**sc** as **sh**), *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *heteroscii*, s. pl. = heteroscians, Gr. *ἑτερόσκιος* (*heteroskios*), adj., from pref. *hetero-*, and Gr. *σκιά* (*skia*) = a shadow.]

A. *As adjective:*

Astron. & Geog.: Of or belonging to two parts of the earth's surface, so situated with regard to each other that the shadows of two persons, the one in the one place and the other in the other, will fall in different directions.

B. *As substantive:*

Astron. & Geog.: Persons living in such parts of the earth as to make their shadows fall different ways. They must obviously exist, some in the northern, and others in the southern hemisphere.

hĕt-ĕr-ō'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. *ἕτερος* (*heteros*) = an other, different.]

Rhet.: A figure of speech by which one form of an inflectional part of speech, as of a noun, verb, or pronoun, is used for another.

hĕt'-ĕr-ō-sīte, *s.* [Gr. *ἕτερος* (*heteros*) = other, different; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of Triphylite. (*Dana.*) The *British Museum Catalogue* makes it a distinct species.

hĕt-ĕr-ŏs'-pōr-oŭs, *a.* [Pref. *hetero-*; Gr. *σπόρος* (*sporos*) = a seed, . . . a spore, and Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Having spores of different series. (See the compound.)

heterosporous vascular cryptogams, *s. pl.*

Bot.: A series of vascular cryptogama which produce two kinds of spores, macrospores, or larger, and microspores, or smaller spores. They are Filices (Ferns), Equisetaceæ, Ophioglossaceæ, Rhizocarpeæ, and Lycopodiaceæ. (*Thomé.*)

† **hĕt'-ĕr-ō-strō-phē,** *s.* [Pref. *hetero-*, and Gr. *στροφή* (*strophē*) = a turning.]

Zool.: The reversal of the direction in which the spire of a shell turns. [SINISTRAL.]

hĕt'-ĕr-ō-stȳled, *a.* [Pref. *hetero-*, and Eng. *styled.*] [STYLE (*Bot.*).]

Bot.: Exhibiting the phenomenon of heterostylism (q.v.). (*Darwin.*)

hĕt-ĕr-ō-stȳl'-ĭsm, *s.* [Pref. *hetero-*; Gr. *στῦλος* (*stulos*) = a pillar, (Mod. Bot.) a style, and Eng., &c. suff. *-ism.*]

Bot.: A term used when different flowers of the same species have stamens and styles (here used for pistils) of different lengths. Examples, *Linum perenne* and *Pulmonaria officinalis*, plants of which there are two forms, the long styled and the short styled. [DIMORPHISM.]

hĕt'-ĕr-ō-tăx-ȳ, *s.* [Pref. *hetero-*, and Gr. *ταξις* (*taxis*) = arrangement.]

Bot.: Deviation of organs from their ordinary arrangement or position.

hĕt-ĕr-ō-thą-lăm'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *heterothalam(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æ.*]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of composites, tribe Asteroideæ.

hĕt-ĕr-ō-thăl'-ą-mŭs, *s.* [Pref. *hetero-*, and Gr. *θάλαμος* (*thalamos*) = an inner chamber.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the sub-tribe Heterothalameæ.

hĕt-ĕr-ō-thē'-cą, *s.* [Pref. *hetero-*, and Lat. *theca* = Gr. *θήκη* (*thēkē*) = a hull, a covering, an envelope.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the sub-tribe Heterotheceæ (q.v.).

hĕt-ĕr-ō-thē'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *heterothec(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æ.*]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of composites, tribe Asteroideæ.

hĕt-ĕr-ŏt'-ō-moŭs, *a.* [Pref. *hetero-*; Gr. *τομή* (*tomē*) = a cutting, and Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Min.: Having a different cleavage from that normal to the species.

hĕt-ĕr-ŏt'-rō-pal, hĕt-ĕr-ŏt'-rō-poŭs, *a.* [Pref. *hetero-*, and Gr. *τροπή* (*tropē*) = a turn, a turning.]

Bot. (*Of an embryo*): Lying parallel with the hilum, having the radicle pointing neither to the apex nor to the base of the seed, but lying across it.

* **hĕt-ĕr-ōu'-sĭ-an,** *a.* & *s.* [HETEROOUSIAN.]

* **hĕt-ĕr-ōu'-sĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [HETEROOUSIOUS.]

* **hē'-ṭhen-ĕsse,** *s.* [HEATHENNESS.]

***heth-ing,** *s.* [A.S.] Shame, mockery, contempt.

"Now are we driven til *hething* and til scorne."
Chaucer: C. T., 4,108.

nĕt'-man, *s.* [Pol.; cf. Ger. *hauptman* = headman.] The title of the head or General of the Cossacks. It was abolished amongst the Cossacks of the Ukraine by Catherine of Russia, but still survives among the Cossacks of the Don. The title of Chief Hetman is now held by the heir-apparent to the throne of Russia.

"The Ukraine's *Hetman*, calm and bold."
Byron: Mazeppa, iii.

heuch'-ĕr-a (eu as **ōĭ),** *s.* [Named after John Henry de Heucher, Professor of Medicine at Wittenberg, and a botanical author.]

Bot.: A genus of Saxifragaceæ. *Heuchera americana* is the alum-root of America; it is powerfully astringent.

heŭgh (*gh* guttural), *s.* [Etym. doubtful; probably connected with *high.*]

1. A precipice; a steep, perpendicular rock.

"From the top of a *heugh* or broken bank [he] enjoyed the scene."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxvi.

2. A coal-mine; a pit.

heŭk (1), *s.* [Hook, *s.*]

***heŭk** (2), *s.* [Wel. *hug* = a coat.] An outer garment or mantle worn by women in the fourteenth century, and afterwards adopted by men. (*Fairholt.*)

HEUK.

heŭ'-lan-dīte, *s.* [Named after H. Heuland, an English mineralogist.]

Min.: A monoclinic, transparent or translucent brittle mineral, of pearly lustre, and white, red, gray, or brown colour; its hardness, 3·5 to 4; sp. gr. 2·2. Compos.: silica, 58·20 to 59·64; alumina, 15·14 to 17·92; lime, 5·88 to 7·65; soda, 0 to 1·16; potassa, 0 to 2·35; water, 14·33 to 17·48. Occurs chiefly in amygdaloid, though occasionally on gneiss, &c. Found in Scotland, in the Isle of Skye; in the Kilpatrick Hills, and at Campsie; in India in the Vindhya Hills; in Nova Scotia, &c. (*Dana.*)

heurt, *s.* [Hurt.]

***hēve,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Heave.]

hē'-vē-a, *s.* [From *hevé*, the native name of these trees in the northern parts of South America.]

Bot.: A genus of Euphorbiaceæ, tribe Crotoneæ. It is sometimes made a synonym of Siphonia. The species furnish the Para Rubber, the best kind of caoutchouc.

***hev-ed,** *s.* [Head.]

***heven,** *s.* [Heaven.]

hew (ew as **ū), *hewe, *hew-en,** *v.t.* [A.S. *hēawan*; cogn. with Dut. *houwen*; Dan. *hugge*; Sw. *hugga*; Icel. *höggva*; Ger. *hauen*; O. H. Ger. *houwan*; Russ. *kovate*; Lat. *cudo* = to strike, to pound.]

I. *Literally:*

1. To cut by blows with an edged instrument; to cut or fell with an axe.

"Well coude he *hewen* wood and water bere."
Chaucer: C. T., 1,424.

2. To form or shape with an axe or similar instrument.

"Solomon tolde out foure score thousand men to *hewe* stones in the mountains."—*Geneva Bible* (1561), *2 Chron.* ii. 2.

3. To form or shape by labour or continued effort.

"This river . . . has a long valley that seems *hewn* out on purpose to give its waters a passage."—*Addison: Italy.*

4. To cut in pieces; to hack; to chop

"Him in a hundred parts Astolpho *hewn*."
Hoole: Orlando Furioso, xv.

***II.** *Figuratively:*

1. To cut down; to destroy.

"*Hew'd* down, with an unsuspected sword,
Fame, peace, and hope—and all the better life.
Byron: On Hearing Lady Byron Was Ill.

2. To cut by force of arms; to force.

"Look around while I securely go,
And *hew* a passage through the sleeping foe."
Dryden: Virgil: Æneid ix. 433.

3. To form by labour.

"Nor is it so proper to *hew* out religious reformations by the sword."—*King Charles: Eikon Basilike.*

***hew (ew** as **ū)** (1), *s.* [Hew, *v.*] Destruction by hewing or cutting down; a hacking.

"Of whom he makes such hauocke and such *hew*."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. viii. 49.

hew-hole, *s.* A popular name for the Green Woodpecker, *Picus viridis.*

***hew (ew** as **ū)** (2), *s.* [Hue.]

1. Hue; colour.

2. Shape, appearance.

"Whose semblance she did carrie under feigned *hew*."
Spenser: F. Q., I. i. 46.

hew'-ĕr (ew as **ū),** *s.* [Eng. *hew*, v.; *-er.*] One who hews.

"And Joshua made them that day *hewers* of wood and drawers of water for the congregation, and for the altar of the Lord."—*Joshua* ix. 27.

hewn (ew as **ū),** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Hew, *v.*]

hĕx-ą-căp'-sŭ-lăr, *a.* [Gr. ἕξ (*hex*) = six, and Eng. *capsular* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Having six capsules.

hĕx'-ą-chord, *s.* [Gr. ἕξ (*hex*) = six, and χόρδη (*chordē*) = a chord.]

Mus.: An interval of four tones and a semitone; a scale of six notes.

hĕx-ą-cŏ-rŏl'-la, *s.* [Gr. ἕξ (*hex*) = six, and Lat., &c. *corolla* (q.v.). So named because in most cases the septa are arranged in six systems.]

Zool.: A name for the *Zoantharia Sclerodermata* (q.v.), containing the reef-bearing and other corals.

hĕx-ăc-tĭ-nĕl'-la, *s.* [Gr. ἕξ (*hex*) = six, and dimin. of Gr. ἀκτίς (*aktis*), genit. ἀκτίνος (*aktinos*) = a ray.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Hexactinellidæ (q.v.).

hĕx-ăc-tĭ-nĕl'-lĭd, *a.* & *s.* [Hexactinella.]

A. *As adj.:* Having six rigid spicules; of or belonging to the Hexactinellidæ, or any species of the family.

"At the present day we find an abundance of *hexactinellid* sponges."—*Nicholson: Palæont.*, i. 147.

B. *As subst.:* A sponge of the family Hexactinellidæ (q.v.).

"In the Cretaceous deposits, and especially in the Chalk itself, the *Hexactinellids* are very largely and abundantly represented."—*Nicholson: Palæont.*, i. 146.

hĕx-ăc-tĭ-nĕl'-lĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hexactinell(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Zool.:* A family of siliceous sponges in which the skeleton is composed of six rayed spicules, generally large and, as a rule, becoming ultimately soldered together. The rays of the spicules are nearly always at right angles to each other. The species are found at great depths in the ocean.

2. *Palæont.:* The family began as early as the Silurian times. They abound in the Upper Jurassic and in the Cretaceous rocks, but are rarer in other formations. Where hexactinellid fossils are found, they probably indicate that the stratum enclosing them was deposited in the depths of the ocean [1].

hĕx-a-dăc'-tŷl-oŭs, *a.* [Gr. ἑξαδάκτυλος (*hexadaktulos*), from ἕξ (*hex*) = six, and δακτυλος (*daktulos*) = a finger, a toe.] Having six fingers or toes.

hĕx'-ăde, *s.* [Gr. ἑξάς (*hexas*), genit. ἑξάδος (*hexados*), from ἕξ (*hex*) = six.] A series of six numbers.

hĕx'-ădș, *s. pl.* [Gr. ἕξ (*hex*) = six; pl. suff. *-ads* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: Hexatomic elements equivalent to six atoms of hydrogen.

hĕx'-ą-gŏn, *s.* [Lat. *hexagonum*, from Gr. ἑξάγωνος (*hexagōnos*) = six-cornered, from ἕξ (*hex*) = six, and γωνία (*gōnia*) = an angle, a corner, from γόνυ (*gonu*) = a knee; Fr. *hexagone.*]

Geom.: A figure having six sides or angles; a regular hexagon is one in which all the sides and angles are equal.

"Bees make their cells regular *hexagons*."—*Reid: On the Active Powers*, ess. iii., ch. ii.

hĕx-ăg'-ŏn-ăl, *a.* [Eng. *hexagon*; *-al.*] Of the form of a hexagon; having six sides or angles.

"With what prodigious geometrical subtility do these little animals work their deep *hexagonal* cells."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. iv., ch. xiii.

hexagonal-system, *s.*

Crystall. & Min.: One of the six great systems of crystallization. It agrees with the tetragonal system in having only the lateral axes equal, but differs in having three equal lateral axes instead of two. The vertical is at right angles to the lateral one. The symmetry of the crystals is by sixes and twelves. The cleavage of biotite, apatite, tourmaline, calc spar, nepheline, and, when it can be effected, quartz, is on the hexagonal system. (*Dana & Rutley.*)

hĕx-ăg'-ŏn-ăl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *hexagonol*; *-ly.*] In the form of a hexagon; like a hexagon.

hĕx-ą-gŏn-ĭ-ĕn'-chў-mą, *s.* [Gr. ἑξάγωνος (*hexagōnos*) = six-cornered, and ἔνχυμα (*enchuma*) = an infusion; χεῦμα (*cheuma*) = tissue.]

Bot.: The name given to cellular tissue which exhibits hexagonal forms or sections.

hĕx-ăg'-ŏn-ў, *s.* [Eng. *hexagon*; *-y.*] A figure of six sides; a hexagon.

"I read in St. Ambrose of *hexagonies*, or sexangular cellars of bees."—*Bramhall: Against Hobbes.*

† hĕx'-ą-gўn, *s.* [Hexagynia.]

Bot.: One of the Hexagynia.

hĕx-ą-gўn'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. ἕξ (*hex*) = six, and γυνή (*gunē*) = . . . that which is feminine, a pistil.]

Bot.: In Linnæus's artificial classification, plants having six styles. He made this character of ordinal value.

hĕx-ą-gўn'-ĭ-ąn, hĕx-ăg'-ўn-oŭs, *a.* [Eng., &c. *hexagyn*; *-ian, -ous.*]

Bot.: Having six styles.

hĕx-ą-hē'-drąl, *a.* [Gr. ἕξ (*hex*) = six, and ἕδρα (*hedra*) = a seat, a base.] Of the figure or form of a hexahedron; cubic.

hĕx-ą-hē'-drŏn, *s.* [Hexahedral.] A regular solid body having six sides; a cube.

hĕx-ą-hĕm'-ĕr-ŏn, *s.* [Gr. ἕξ (*hex*) = six, and ἡμέρα (*hēmera*) = a day.]

1. A term of six days.

2. A history of the six days' work of creation, as given in the book of Genesis.

hĕx-ą-lĕ-pĭd'-ĕ-oŭs, *a.* [Gr. ἕξ (*hex*) = six; λεπίς (*lepis*), genit. λεπίδος (*lepidos*) = a scale, and Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Having six scales.

hĕx-ăm'-ĕr-ąl, hĕx-ăm'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Gr. ἕξ (*hex*) = six; μέρος (*meros*) = a part, and Eng. suff. *-al, -ous.*]

Zool., Palæont., &c.: Consisting of six parts.

"An *hexameral* arrangement of the septa can be usually more or less clearly demonstrated."—*Nicholson: Palæont.*, i. 182.

hĕx-ăm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *hexameter*, *hexametrus*, from Gr. ἑξάμετρος (*hexametros*) = (a) of six metres or feet, (s.) an hexameter, from ἕξ (*hex*) = six, and μέτρον (*metron*) = a metre or measure.]

A. *As subst.:* The heroic verse of the Greeks and Romans. As its name implies, it consists of six feet, properly dactyls, the last of which is shortened by one syllable, and so becomes a trochee (— ∪), or, as the final syllable is long by position, a spondee (— —). The following examples show the correct form of the hexameter in Greek and Latin:—

αὐτὶς ἔπειτα πέδονδε κυλίνδετο λᾶας ἀναιδὴς.
Homer: Odyssey xi. 598.

Quădrŭpĕdāntĕ pŭtrĕm sŏnĭtū quătĭt ūngŭlă cāmpūm. *Virgil: Æneid* viii. 596.

It was not usual, however, to observe this form strictly, and the first four feet were indifferently dactyls or spondees, the former being used to produce the idea of rapid, the latter of slow and laborious movement.

Īllĭ ĭn|tĕr sē|sē māgnā vī brāchĭă tōllūnt.
Virgil: Georgic iv. 174.

The fifth foot should always be a dactyl; sometimes, though rarely, it is replaced by a spondee, in which case the fourth foot must be a dactyl. Such a verse is called a spondaic

hexameter. Very rarely indeed do we find such a line as

Aūt lēvēs ŏcrĕās lēntō dūcūnt ārgēntō.
Virgil: Æneid vii. 634.

In English hexameters, accent takes the place of quantity.

B. *As adj.:* Having six metrical feet.

"Songs or ditties to be sung unto stringed instruments were composed in old time of *hexameter* verses."—*T. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 1,018.

hĕx-ăm'-ĕ-trăl, *a.* [Eng. *hexameter; -al.*] The same as HEXAMETRIC (q.v.).

hĕx-ą-mĕt'-rĭc, hĕx-ą-mĕt'-rĭc-ăl, *a.* [Eng. *hexameter; -ic; -al.*] Consisting of or containing six metrical feet.

hĕx-ăm'-ĕ-trĭst, *s.* [Eng. *hexameter; -ist.*] One who writes in hexameters; one who composes hexameter verses.

† hĕx-ăn'-dĕr, *s.* [HEXANDRIA.]

Bot.: One of the class Hexandria (q.v.).

hĕx-ăn'-drĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. ἕξ (*hex*) = six, and ἀνήρ (*anēr*), genit. ἀνδρός (*andros*) = . . . that which is male; (Mod. Bot.) = a stamen.]

Bot.: The sixth class of Linnæus's artificial system. It contains plants having six stamens. He divided it into four orders: Monogynia, Digynia, Trigynia, and Polygynia.

hĕx-ăn'-drĭ-ăn, hĕx-ăn'-droŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *hexandri(a)*; Eng. suff. *-ian, -ous.*]

Bot.: Having six stamens.

hĕx-ăn'-droŭs, *a.* [HEXANDRIAN.]

hĕx'-ane, *s.* [Gr. ἕξ (*hex*) = six; suff *-ane* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: C_6H_{14}. Five isomeric hydrocarbons can exist. (1) Normal hexane. Dipropyl, $CH_3{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}CH_2\,CH_3$. It occurs in the light oils obtained by the distillation of cannel coal, also in petroleum. It can be obtained by the action of sodium and normal propyl iodide, C_3H_7I, or by the action of zinc and hydrochloric acid on secondary hexyl iodide (from mannite), and by distilling suberic acid with baryta, $C_8H_{14}O_4 + 2BaO = 2BaCO_3 + C_6H_{14}$. It boils at 71°. (2) Propyl dimethyl methane, or propyl isopropyl, ethyl isobutyl, $CH_3{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}CH{<}^{CH_3}_{CH_3}$. Obtained by the action of sodium on a mixture of ethyl iodide and isobutyl iodide. It boils at 62°. (3) Diisopropyl, $^{CH_3}_{CH_3}{>}CH{\cdot}CH{<}^{CH_3}_{CH_3}$. Obtained by the action of sodium on isopropyl iodide. It boils at 58°. (4) Trimethyl ethyl methane, $^{CH_3}_{CH_3}{>}C{<}^{CH_2CH_3}_{CH_3}$. Obtained by the action of zinc methyl on tertiary butyl iodide. It boils at 45°. (5) Methyl diethyl methane, $CH_3CH{<}^{CH_2{\cdot}CH_3}_{CH_2{\cdot}CH_3}$. Not yet obtained.

hĕx-ăn'-gu-lăr, *a.* [Gr. ἕξ (*hex*) = six, and Eng. *angular* (q.v.).] Having six angles or corners.

"The base was *hexangular*."—*Pennant: Tour*, p. 217.

hĕx-ą-part'-īte, *a.* [Gr. ἕξ (*hex*) = six, and Lat. *partitus* = divided; *partior* = to divide.]

Arch.: A term applied to a vault divided by its arching into six parts.

hĕx-ą-pĕt'-ą-lōĭd, *a.* [Gr. ἕξ (*hex*) = six; πέταλον (*petalon*) = a petal, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form,]

Bot.: Having six coloured parts like petals. (*Cooke.*)

hĕx-ą-pĕt'-ą-loŭs, *a.* [Gr. ἕξ (*hex*) = six; πέταλον (*petalon*) = a petal, and Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Having six petals.

hĕx-ăph'-ŷl-loŭs, hĕx-ą-phŷl'-loŭs, *a.* [Pref. *hex-*; Gr. φύλλον (*phullon*) = a leaf, and Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Having six leaves.

hĕx'-ą-plą, *s.* [Gr. ἑξαπλοῦς (*hexaplous*), ἑξαπλόος (*hexaploos*) = six-fold: ἕξ (*hex*) = six, and πλέκω (*plekō*) = a fold.] An edition of the Scriptures having six versions in parallel columns. Used specially of Origen's Hexapla. Though nominally having but six columns, in places there were nine—viz. (1) The Hebrew text in the Hebrew characters, (2) the same text in Greek characters, (3) Aquila's version, (4) That of Symmachus, (5) The Septuagint, (6) the version of Theodotion, (7), (8), and (9), three other Greek versions of unknown authorship. Origen had also a tetrapla (q.v.).

hĕx'-ą-plăr, *a.* [HEXAPLA.] Containing six columns; sextuple.

hĕx'-ą-pōd, † **hĕx'-ą-pōde,** *a.* & *s.* [Gr. ἕξ (*hex*) = six, and πούς (*pous*), ποδός (*podos*) = a foot.]

A. *As adj.:* Having six legs. (Used of insects.)

B. *As subst.:* A typical insect. If the Myriapoda are excluded from the insect class, then all the latter are hexapods.

"I take those to have been the *hexapods*, from which the greater sort of beetles come."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. ii.

hĕx-ą-prŏt'-ô-dŏn, *s.* [Gr. ἕξ (*hex*) = six; πρῶτος (*protos*) = first, and ὀδούς (*odous*), genit. ὀδόντος (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Paleont.: A subgenus of Hippopotamus, or a genus of Hippopotamidæ, from the Upper Miocene of the Siwalik Hills in India. It is the earliest known form of the family, and differs from the typical species of hippopotamus by having six lower incisors in place of four.

hĕx-ăp'-tĕr-ŏŭs, *a.* [Gr. ἕξ (*hex*) = six, and Eng. *apterous* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Having six wing-like expansions.

hĕx-ą-pŷ-rēn'-ŏŭs, *a.* [Gr. ἕξ (*hex*) = six; πυρήν (*purēn*), genit. πυρῆνος (*purēnos*) = the stone of a fruit, and Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Having six stones.

hĕx'-ą-stĭch, * **hĕx'-a-stĭe,** *s.* [Gr. ἑξάστιχος (*hexastichos*), from ἕξ (*hex*) = six, and στίχος (*stichos*) = a row, a line.] A poem consisting of six lines or verses.

"That famous *hexastic* which Sannazzaro made of this great city."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., let. 36, § 1.

hĕx'-ą-stўl-ăr, *a.* [Eng. *hexastyl(e); -ar.*]

Arch.: Having six columns in front.

hĕx'-ą-stўle, *s.* [Gr. ἑξάστυλος (*hexastulos*), from ἕξ (*hex*) = six, and στύλος (*stulos*) = a pillar, a column.]

Arch.: A portico or temple having six columns in front.

hĕx-ą-thў-rĭd'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. ἕξ (*hex*) = six, and Latinized dimin. from Gr. ἄθυρος (*athuros*) = without doors, open, unchecked.]

Zool.: A genus of Scolecida, order Trematoda. *Hexathyridium venarum*, called also *Polystoma sanguicola*, has been found in the venous blood.

hĕx-ą-tŏm'-ĭe, *a.* [Gr. ἕξ (*hex*) = six, and Eng. *atomic.*] Coosisting of six atoms.

hexatomic-alcohol, *s.*

Chem.: An alcohol derived from a hydrocarbon by the replacement of six atoms of hydrogen respectively by the monad radical (OH) hydroxyl, as mannite, $C_6H_8(OH)_6$.

hĕx'-ēne, *s.* [Gr. ἕξ (*hex*) = six; suff. *-ene* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: C_6H_{12}, hexylene. Hydrocarbons of the olefine series, containing six carbon atoms. Hydrocarbons having this formula can be obtained by the action of alcoholic potash on hexyl chloride. Also by action of alcoholic potash on dimethyl-isopropyl carbimyl iodide. It boils at 73°. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*)

hĕx-ĭ-cŏl'-ô-ġў, *s.* [Gr. ἕξις (*hexis*) = a state or habit of body, and λογος (*logos*) = a discourse.] (See extract.)

"Every animal and plant . . . has certain definite relations to space and time. . . . But every living creature has also relations with other living creatures, which may tend to destroy it or indirectly to aid it, and the various physical forces and conditions exercise their several influences upon it. The study of all these complex relations to time, space, physical forces, other organisms, and to surrounding conditions generally, constitutes the science of *hexicology*."—*St. George Mivart: The Cat*, ch. i., § 12.

hĕx'-īne, *s.* [Gr. ἕξ (*hex*) = six; suff. *-ine* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: Two hydrocarbons are known, having the formula, C_6H_{10}. (1) Hexoylene, $CH_3 - (CH_2)_2C{\equiv}CH$. By the abstraction of HBr from monobromhexene, it boils at 78°. (2) Diethyl, $H_2C{=}CH{\cdot}CH_2 - CH_2{\cdot}CH = CH_2$. Obtained by the action of sodium or silver on ethyl iodide. It is a volatile liquid, boiling at 59°.

* **hĕx-ŏc-tą-hē'-drŏn,** *s.* [Gr. ἕξ (*hex*) = six, and Eng. *octahedron* (q.v.).] A polyhedron contained under forty-eight equal triangular faces.

hĕx-ō'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. ἕξ (*hex*) = six, o connective, and suff. *-ic* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: $C_5H_{11}{\cdot}CO{\cdot}OH$. Fatty acids of the acetic series, containing six carbon atoms. Eight of these acids are possible. (1) The normal hexoic acid is caproic acid (q.v.). It boils at 205°. (2) Isocaproic acid, isopentylformic acid, $CH(CH_3)_2{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}COOH$, is prepared by the action of caustic potash on isopentyl (amyl) cyanide. It boils at 199°. (3) Methyl-isopropyl acetic acid, $^{CH_3}_{CH(CH_3)_2}{>}CH{\cdot}CO{\cdot}OH$, an oily liquid. (4) Diethyl acetic acid, $^{C_2H_5}_{C_2H_5}{>}CH{\cdot}COOH$. Obtained by the action of sodium and ethyl iodide on methyl acetate. (5) Dimethyl-ethyl acetic acid, $^{CH_3}_{CH_3}{>}C{-}COOH$. Obtained from tertiary butyl cyanide. It boils at 187°.

* **hēxt, * hecst, * hekst, * hexte,** *a.* [A.S. *hehst*, from *heah* = high; cf. *next*, from *nigh.*] [HIGH.] Highest.

"And *hexte* men of mony londes aboute hym vaste drou." *Robert of Gloucester*, p. 80.

hĕx'-ŷl, *s.* [Gr. ἕξ (*hex*) = six, and ὕλη (*hulē*) = matter.]

Chem.: A name given to a monad hydrocarbon of the fatty series, containing six atoms of carbon (C_6H_{13}).

hexyl-alcohols, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Monatomic alcohols having the formula C_6H_{13} (OH). Seventeen alcohols can exist, eight primary, six secondary, and three tertiary. Normal hexyl-alcohol, $(CH_3{\cdot}(CH_2)_4{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}OH$. It is obtained from the essential oil of *Heracleum giganteum*, where it exists as hexyl-butyrate, along with octyl-acetate; the oil is saponified by alcoholic potash, and then fractionally distilled. The hexyl-alcohol boils at 157°. By oxidation it yields caproic acid. A secondary alcohol, methyl butyl carbinol, $HO{\cdot}HC{<}^{C_4H_9}_{CH_3}$ is obtained by the action of silver-oxide and secondary hexyl-iodide. It boils at 137°. By oxidation it yields acetic, carbonic, and normal butyric acids. For the preparation and properties of the other alcohols, conault *Watts: Dict. Chem.*

hexyl-iodide, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_{13}I$, a secondary hexyl-iodide, is obtained by treating mannite with strong hydriodic acid. $C_6H_{14}O_6 + 11HI = 5I_2 + 6H_2O + C_6H_{13}I$. It boils at 167°.

hĕx'-ŷ-lēne, *s.* [Eng., &c. *hexyl; -ene* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).] [HEXENE.]

hey, *interj.* [Onomatopoetic; cf. Ger. *hei*; Dut. *hei.*] An exclamation of joy, surprise, or mutual exhortation.

* **hey,** *s.* [HAY (2).]

hey'-dāy, * **hey'-dā,** *interj.* [Ger. *heida* = ho! hallo; Dut. *hei daar* = ho there!] An exclamation of cheerfulness or sometimes of wonder.

"*Hey-da!* what Hans Flutterkin is this?"—*Ben Jonson: Masque of Augurs.*

* **hey'-dāy,** *s.* [For *high-day*; from Mid. Eng. *hey* = high, and *day.*] A frolicsome wildness.

"The *heyday* in the blood is tame, it's humble."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 4.

* **hey'-dĕ-guĭes,** * **hey'-dĕ-guўes,** *s.* [Prob. from *heyday*, s., and *guise.*] A kind of frolicsome dance.

"Lightfoote Nymphs can chase the lingring night,
With *heydegues*, and trimly trodden traces."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender: June.

* **hī-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *hio* = to gape.] The act of gaping.

"The continued *hiation* or holding open its mouth."
—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xxi.

hī-ā'-tŭs, *s.* [Lat. = a gap, a chasm.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* A gap; an aperture; a gaping breach.

"Those *hiatuses* are at the bottom of the sea."—*Woodward.*

2. *Fig.:* A gap or space from which something is wanting; a lacuna in a manuscript where one or more words are wanting.

"I shall endeavour to fill this *hiatus* by producing an almost entire chronologic series of paintings."—*Walpole: Anecdotes of Painting*, vol. i., ch. iii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* An opening, a foramen; as *hiatus aorticus* = the foramen of the aorta.

2. *Gram. & Pros.:* The coming together of two vowels in successive syllables or words.

***hī-bĕrn'-ą-cle, *hȳ-bĕrn'-ą-cle, hī-bĕr-năc'-ų-lŭm, *hȳ-bĕr-năc'-ų-lŭm,** *s.* [Lat. *hibernacula* = winter quarters, from *hibernus* = pertaining to winter.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Anything which serves as a shelter, protection, or retreat in winter; winter quarters.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* A poetical name for a bud or bulb sheltering the future plant.

2. *Zool.* (*Chiefly of the form* hibernaculum): The winter quarters of an animal.

***hī-bĕrn'-ąl, *hȳ-bĕrn'-ąl,** *a.* [Lat. *hibernalis* = pertaining to winter; *hiems* = winter.] Pertaining or relating to winter.

"Conjoined with the sun in its *hibernal* conversion." —*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iv., ch. xiii.

hī-bĕrn'-āte, *v. i.* [Lat. *hibernatum*, sup. of *hiberno* = to winter; *hibernus* = pertaining to winter.] To pass the season of winter in close, protected, or secluded quarters, as birds and beasts; to winter.

hī-bĕr-nā'-tion, *hȳ-bĕr-nā'-tion, *s.* [HIBERNATE.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act or state of hibernating.

"Plants that were to pass their *hybernation* in the green-house."—*Evelyn: Kalendarium Hortense; A New Conservatory.*

2. *Zool. & Entom.:* Many animals hybernate. In the case of insects it is naturally but erroneously assumed that they pass the winter only in a chrysalis state. Some species of Lepidoptera do so in the egg, others in the caterpillar, others in the chrysalis state. (*E. Newman: British Butterflies.*)

Hī-bĕrn'-ĭ-an, *a. & s.* [Lat. *Hibernia, Iverna, Inverna*, from Gr. Ἰέρνη (*Iernē*), from Irish *Eire* = Ireland, Erin.] [AYRAN.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Hibernia or Ireland; Irish.

B. *As subst.:* A native or inhabitant of Ireland.

hī-bĕrn'-ĭ-an-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *hibernian; -ism.*] A phrase, idiom, or mode of speech peculiar to the Irish.

hī-bĕrn-ĭ-çī-ā'-tion, hī-bĕrn-ĭ-çĭ-zā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *hibernicis(e); -ation.*] The act of using the language or idioms of the Irish language.

hī-bĕrn'-ĭ-çīse, hī-bĕrn'-ĭ-çīze, *v. t.* [Lat. *Hiberni(a)* = Ireland; *c* connective; Eng. suff. *-ise, -ize.*] To render into the idiom or language of the Irish.

hī-bĕrn'-ĭ-çĭşm, *s.* [Lat. *Hiberni(a)* = Ireland; *c* connective; Eng. suff. *-ism.*] A phrase or mode of speech peculiar to the Irish; hibernianism.

***hī-bĕrn-ĭ-zā'-tion, *hȳ-bĕrn-ĭ-zā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *hiberniz(e); -ation.*] The act or habit of hibernating; hibernation.

***hī'-bĕrn-īze, *hȳ'-bĕrn-īze,** *v. i.* [Lat. *hiberu(us)* = pertaining to winter; Eng. suff. *-ize.*] To hibernate (q.v.).

Hī-bĕrn-ō-, *pref.* [Lat. *Hibernia* = Ireland.] Pertaining to or connected with Ireland.

Hiberno-Celt, *s.* An Irish Celt.

Hiberno-Celtic, *a. & s.*

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to the Irish Celts.

B. *As subst.:* The branch of the Celtic language spoken by the Irish; the Irish language.

hĭ-bĭs'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *hibisc(us)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ea.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Malvaceæ.

hĭ-bĭs'-cŭs, *s.* [Lat. *hibiscus, hibiscum, ibiscum*; Gr. ἰβίσκος (*ibiskos*), probably = the wild mallow, the marsh mallow.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the malvaceous tribe Hibisceæ (q.v.). The involucel is of several leaves, calyx with five divisions, petals five, stamens forming a sheath which encloses the five-branched style. Fruit five-celled, many-seeded. They are plants with large showy flowers, found chiefly, though not exclusively, in tropical countries. In the West Indies *Hibiscus arboreus* furnishes tenacious fibres, which are made into whips. Those of *H. cannabinus* constitute the *sun* of India, used as a substitute for hemp. *H. syriacus*

HIBISCUS ARTICULATUS.

and *H. Rosa Sinensis* are ornamental; the astringent plants of the latter are used by the Chinese to blacken their eyebrows and the leather of their shoes. *H. Sabdariffa* and *H. suratensis* are somewhat acid. *H. esculentus* [GOMBO] is used in the West Indies, and *H. longifolius* (Ram turai), in the East for thickening soup. More than 100 species of the genus are known.

hĭ'-brĭd, *a. & s.* [HYBRID.]

hĭc, *adv.* [Lat. = here.]

hic-jacet. [Lat. = here lies.] Commonly the first two words on a tombstone, and so used as a noun in the sense of tombstone, grave.

"By the cold *hic-jacets* of the dead."
Tennyson: Vivien, 603.

***hĭc'-ci-ŭs dŏc'-ti-ŭs (ci, ti as shi),** *s.* [Said to be a corruption of Lat. *hic est doctus* = this (*or* here) is the learned man.] A cant word for a juggler; one who plays fast and loose

"And *hiccius doctius* played in all."
Butler: Hudibras, pt. iii., c. iii.

hĭc'-coŭgh (gh as p), hĭc'-cŭp, *hich-cock, *hick-ock, *hick-cock, *hick-et, *hic-quet, *hick-up, *s.* [Generally supposed to be a formation from *cough*, but more probably *hic, hick*, or *hik* is imitative of the spasmodic sound or jerk, and *-cough, -cup*, &c., are corruptions of the dimin. suffixes *-et* or *-ock*. Cf. Fr. *hoquet* = a hiccough; Dut. *hik* = hiccough, *hikken* = to hiccough; Dan. *hikke*, s. & v.; Sw. *hicka*, s. & v.; Welsh *ig* = a hiccough; *igio* = to sob; Bret. *hik* = a hiccough.]

Pathol.: A series of sudden, rapid, and brief inspirations, followed by expiration accompanied by noise. It is generally caused by irritation of the stomach, but is produced chiefly by the respiratory muscles. In children it sometimes follows a violent fit of crying or sobbing. It also accompanies certain fevers. There is an hysteric hiccough and a hiccough of death.

"And so it is also of good signality, according to that of Hippocrates, that sneezing cureth the *hicket*." —*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iv., ch. ix.

hĭc'-coŭgh (gh as p), hĭc'-cŭp, *hick-up, *v. i.* [HICCOUGH, *s.*] To have a hiccough.

"When I'm in a fit, to *hickup*."
Butler: Hudibras, pt. ii., c. i.

Hĭck, *s.* [Prop. name.]

Hick's mandril, *s.* An arbor for turning rings; at the centre of the arbor there is a cone, round which, at equal distances, wedges are fitted into dovetailed grooves, and are expanded to the bore of the ring by a nut acting on a screw at the end of the cone.

hĭck'-ĕr-ў pĭck-ĕr-ў, *s.* [See def.] A corruption of Hiera picra (q.v.).

"The leddy cured me with some *hickery pickery*."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. viii.

hĭck'-hâll, *s.* [HICKWALL.]

hĭck'-jŏint, *s.* [Etym. of first element doubtful; Eng. *joint.*]

Mason.: A species of pointing in which mortar is inserted between the courses and joints of a wall, and made truly level or smooth with the surface.

hĭck'-or-ў, *s.* [Bartlett notes the resemblance in sound and sense to Gr. ἡ καρυα (*he carua*) = the walnut, but adds that *hickory* is of American aboriginal derivation.]

Bot. & Comm.: The several species Carya, a genus of Juglandaceæ. *Carya alba* is the Shell-bark, Scaly-bark, or Shag-bark Hickory, from the tendency of the bark to peel off in long loose strips. Its wood is noted for its elasticity and toughness. It is a large tree, sometimes eighty or ninety feet high, by two in diameter, growing in the United States from South Carolina to New Hampshire. The leaves, which are about twenty inches long, are pinnate, leaflets five serrate. The nuts, which are whitish, are sub-globular, pointed at each end. Other species of the genus are the Mocker-nut, White-heart, or Common Hickory (*C. tomentosa*), the wood of which is excellent for mechanical purposes, or for burning, the Bitter-nut or Swamp Hickory (*C. amara*), the Pig-nut Hickory, or Hog-nut or Broom Hickory (*C. porcina*), the Nutmeg Hickory (*C. myristiciformis*), &c. The Hickory of New South Wales is *Eucalyptus Stuartiana* and *E. resinifera.*

hickory-broom, *s.* A broom made from the flexible wood of the hickory. The handle, originally thick, is shaved down; the long, thin shavings, still attached at one end of the stick, are bent over and bound into a besom head.

hickory-shirt, *s.* A shirt made of checked cotton stuff.

***hĭck'-scorn-ĕr,** *s.* [Etym. of first element doubtful; Eng. *scorner.*] A scoffer at sacred things.

"Such *hickscorners* will be merry at their drunken banquets."—*Pilkington: Exposition on Nehemiah* ii.

***hĭck-ŭp,** *s. & v.* [HICCOUGH.]

hĭck'-wâll, †hĭck'-wāy, *hygh-whele, *high-awe, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Ornithology:

1. *Picus minor*, the lesser spotted Woodpecker. It is found in Britain.

†2. *Parus cæruleus.*

hĭd, hĭd'-dęn, *pa. par. & a.* [HIDE, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Concealed; placed in secrecy or out of sight; remote, secluded.

"Some *hidden* place, wherein to slake the gnawing of my mind."
Surrey: Compl. at the Absence of her Lover, &c.

2. Not evident; reserved, unseen, latent, covert.

"To raise *hid* merit, set the alluring light
Of Virtue high." *Thomson. Liberty*, iv. 1,163.

* 3. Secret, mysterious. (*Milton.*)

***hĭd'-age (age as ĭğ),** *s.* [Eng. *hide* (1), *s.*; *-age.*]

Old Law: A tax paid to the king for every hide of land.

"The land-tax, in its modern shape, superseded (at least until a recent period) all the former methods of rating either property or persons in respect of their property, whether by tenths or fifteenths, subsidies on lands, *hidages*, scutages, or tallages."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 8.

hĭ'-dăl'-gō, *s.* [Sp., from *hijo de algo* = the son of something, a man of rank: *hijo* (O. Sp. *figo*), from Lat. *filium*, acc. of *filius* = son; *algo*, Lat. *aliquid* = something.] A Spanish nobleman of the lowest class; a gentleman by birth.

hĭd'-dęn, *pa. par. & a.* [HID.]

hidden-veined, *a.*

Bot. (*Of a leaf*): Having the veins hidden from view by the parenchyma. Such a leaf is sometimes erroneously described as veinless.

hĭd'-dęn-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *hidden; -ly.*] In a hidden or secret manner; secretly; not openly

hĭd'-dĕr, *s. or pron.* [Prob. a corrupt. of *he, here.*] A provincial term for *he.*

¶ *Hidder and shidder;* He and she; male and female. (Dr. Morris believes it to mean *he deer* and *she deer*—*i.e.*, animals of the male and female kind; others explain it as *hither and thither.*)

"Had his weasand been a little widder,
He would have devoured both *hidder and shidder*."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; Sept.

hīde (I), ***hi-den,** ***hud-en,** ***hyde,** *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *hidan, hȳdan*; cogn. with Gr.

κεύθω (*keuthō*) = to hide; Lat. *custos* (for *cudtos*) = a guardian.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To conceal; to withhold from or put out of sight to secrete, to cover.

"There's never a man in Christendom
Can less *hide* his love or hate than he."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 4.

2. To withhold or keep from knowledge; to conceal, to suppress, to disguise.

"There is nothing *hid* that shall not be known"—*Matthew* x. 26.

II. *Intrans.*: To lie concealed; to hide or conceal oneself; to be withdrawn from sight.

¶ For the difference between to *hide* and to *conceal*, see CONCEAL; for that between to *hide* and to *cover*, see COVER.

hide-and-seek, *s.* A children's game, in which one hides and the others try to find him or her.

hīde (2), *v.t.* [HIDE (2), *s.* Cf. Icel. *hýdha* = to flog; from *hudh* = the skin or hide.] To flog, to castigate. (*Colloquial.*)

***hīde** (1) ***hyde** (1), *s.* [A.S. *híd*, a contraction of *híwíd* = (according to Beda) an estate sufficient to support one family or household; Low Lat. *hida*. (*Skeat.*)]

Old Law: A measure of land of uncertain size, estimated variously at 60, 80, 100, and 120 acres.

"Of ilk a *hide* two schillynges that he toke
Suld neuer eft betide." *Robert de Brunne*, p. 110.

hide-and-gain, *s.* Arable land. (*Coke, upon Littleton.*)

hīde (2), ***hude, *hyde** (2), *s.* [A.S. *hýd*; cogn. with Dut. *huid*; Icel. *hudh*; Dan. & Sw. *hud*; O. H. Ger. *hût*; Ger. *haut*; Lat. *cutis*; Gr. κύτος, σκῦτος (*kutos, skutos*).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The human skin: now only used in contempt.

"Hur sone was felr of *hide* and hewe."
Triamour, 468.

2. The skin of any animal, either dressed or raw.

"The body is covered with a strong *hide*, exactly resembling black leather."—*Pennant: British Zoology; Coriaceous Tortoise.*

II. *Comm.*: The undressed skin of one of the larger domesticated animals, as the ox, horse, &c.

"Some in feathers, or a ragged *hide*,
Have lived a second life."
Addison: To Dryden.

¶ The sides of hides are the flesh side, and the grain or hair side. [TANNING.]

hide-boiling, *s.*

Anthrop.: The name given by Tylor (*Prim. Cult.*, i. 45) to a method of cooking said by Herodotus (iii. 61) to have been in use among the Scythians, and thus described by Andrew Boorde (*Fyrst Boke of the Introduction of Knowledge*, ch. iii.) as practised in Ireland in the sixteenth century:

"And they wyl sethe theyr meat in a beastes skyn. And the skyn shall be set on manye stakes of wood, and then they wyl make a great fyre vnder the skyn betwyxt the stakes, and the skyn wyl not greatly bren. And when the meate is eaten, they, for thyr drynke, will drinke up the brothe."

hide-handler, *s.* A machine or vat in which hides are moved in the liquor to expose them to the liquid in circulation, and sometimes alternately to the air and the liquor.

hide-rope, *s.* Rope made of strands of cow-hide plaited. It is used for wheel-ropes, traces, purchase-ropes, &c. (*American.*)

hide-scraper, *s.*

Leather: An instrument to perform by machinery the business of scraping the flesh-side of hides.

hide-stretcher, *s.*

Leather: A frame on which a hide is stretched to bring it to shape and remove wrinkles.

hide'-bound, *a.* [Eng. *hide*, and *bound*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.*: In the same sense as II. 2.

* 2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Harsh, untractable.

"And still the harsher and *Hidebounder*
The damsels prove, become the fonder."
Butler: Hudibras, pt. ii., c. i.

(2) Niggardly, penurious, parsimonious, stingy.

II. *Technically:*

¶ 1. *Hort.*: Unduly restrained, at least for a time, by the bark.

"Mildew was found to make the corn *hidebound*."—*Boyle: Works*, vi. 483.

2. *Farriery:* Applied to an animal, as a horse or cow, when the skin sticks so hard to its ribs and back that it cannot be loosened or raised.

"Their horses, no other than lame jades and poore *hidebound* hildings."—*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 415.

***hīde'-gīld,** *s.* [Eng. *hide* (2), *s.*, and Mid. Eng. *gild* = a payment.]

Old Law: The price or payment by which a villein escaped the penalty of being flogged for any offence by which he had incurred the liability to corporal punishment.

***hīd-ē-ŏs'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *hideous*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being hideous; hideousness.

hīd'-ē-oŭs, *hid-ous, *a.* [O.Fr. *hisdos, hidos, hidus, hideus*; Fr. *hideux*; from Lat. *hispidosus* = roughish, from *hispidus* = rough, bristly.]

1. Horrible, frightful, or shocking to the eye; ghastly, grim.

"The highway along which he retired presented a piteous and *hideous* spectacle."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. Horrible or shocking to the ear; terrible.

"The inferior demons of the place
Raised rueful shrieks and *hideous* yells around."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 44.

3. Horrible or shocking in any way; detestable, hateful, odious.

"Check this *hideous* rashness."
Shakesp.: Lear, i. 1.

¶ *Hideous* respects natural objects, and *ghastly* more properly that which is supernatural or what resembles it; a mask with monstrous grinning features looks *hideous*; a human form with a visage of deathlike paleness is *ghastly*. The *grim* is applicable only to the countenance . . . *grisly* refers to the whole form, but particularly to the colour. . . . *Hideous* is applicable to objects of hearing also; but the rest to objects of sight only. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

hīd'-ē-oŭs-lў, *hid-ous-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *hideous*; *-ly.*] In a hideous, horrible, or shocking manner or degree.

hīd'-ē-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *hideous*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being hideous; frightfulness, horribleness, dreadfulness.

hīd'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *hide* (1), *v.*; *-er.*] One who hides or conceals.

"If the *hider* of the gold, ne had hid the gold in that place, the gold ne had not been found."—*Chaucer: Boecius*, bk. v.

hīd'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [HIDE (1), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.*: (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of concealing, secreting, or covering from sight or knowledge.

"There was the *hiding* of his power."—*Bible* (1583).

* 2. A hiding-place; concealment.

"Sothfastnesse wol none *hidings*."
Romaunt of the Rose.

hiding-place, hiding-hole, *s.* A place of concealment.

"The habitations, cottages; the cities, *hiding-places* in woods."—*Burke: Abridg. of Eng. Hist.*, bk. i., ch. xi.

hīd'-ĭng, *s.* [HIDE (2), *v.*] A thrashing, a flogging. (*Slang.*)

***hi-dle, *hi-dil, *hu-dle,** *s.* [A.S. *hýdels.*] A hiding-place; a place of concealment; a secret-place.

"And thi fadir that seeth in *hidlis* schal yelde to thee."—*Wycliffe. Matt.* vi.

hĭd'-lĭngş, *adv.* & *a.* [Eng. *hide*, and suff. *-lings.*]

A. *As adv.*: Secretly, clandestinely.

B. *As adj.*: Secret, clandestine. (*Scotch.*)

*** hid-ous,** *a.* [HIDEOUS.]

*** hid-ous-ly,** *adv.* [HIDEOUSLY.]

hī-drŏt'-ĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. ἱδρόω (*hidroō*) = to sweat, to perspire.]

A. *As adj.*: Sudorific; causing perspiration.

B. *As subst.*: A sudorific (q.v.).

hīe, *hi-en, *high-en, *hye, *hy-en, *v.i.* [A.S. *higian*; cogn. with Lat. *cieo* = to summon, to cause to go; *citus* = quick; Gr. κιέω (*kieō*) = to go.] To go in haste, to hasten, to hurry.

"*Hie* down and borrow Dan Dunkleson's plated stirrups."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. iv.

¶ It was frequently used reflexively.

"*Hie* you, Messala,
And I will seek for Pindarus the while."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, v. 3.

*** hīe, * highe, * hih,** *s.* [HIE, *v.*] Haste, hurry.

"He n'as but ded, and charged hem in *hie*
To shapen for his lif som remedie."
Chaucer: C. T., 4,627.

*** hīe,** *a.* [HIGH.]

*** hie'-fŭl, * hih-ful,** *a.* [Eng. *hie*; *-ful(l).*] Hasty, hurried.

hī-ĕl'-mite, *s.* [Sw. *hjelmit.*]

Min.: A black mineral of metallic lustre and granular fracture; hardness, 5; sp. gr. 5·82. Compos.: tantalic acid, 62·42; oxide of tin, 0·56; protoxide of uranium, 4·87; protoxide of iron, 8·06; protoxide of manganese, 3·32. Yttria = 5·19; lime, 4·26; and water, 3·26, &c. It is a stanno-tantalate of iron, uranium, and yttria, occuring in pegmatite near Fahlun, in Sweden.

*** hī'-ĕm-al,** *a.* [HYEMAL.]

Hī-ĕr-ā'-çĭ-ans, Hī'-ĕr-a-çĭtes, *s. pl.* [For etym., see def.]

Ecclesiol. & Ch. Hist.: The followers of Hierax, Bishop of Leontopolis, a book-copier, who flourished towards the close of the third century. He believed that Jesus promulgated a law much more strict than that of Moses. Those Christians, therefore, who aspired after the highest attainments, were enjoined to abstain from marriage, flesh, wine, &c. He also allegorised Scripture, denied the resurrection of the body, and excluded those who died infants from the kingdom of heaven. (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.*, cent. iii., pt. ii., ch. v., § 11.)

hī-ĕr-ā'-çĭ-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *hieraci(um)* (q.v.); fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of composites, tribe Cichoraceæ.

hī-ĕr-ā'-çĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. = a kind of eye-salve, from Gr. ἱεράκιον (*hierakion*) = hawkweed, from ἱέραξ (*hierax*) = a hawk.]

Bot.: Hawkweed. The typical genus of the sub-tribe Hieracieæ (q.v.). It consists of perennial milky herbs, with stellate hairs, yellow heads of flowers, and an angled or striate, unbeaked fruit, with simple one-serrate pappus. The species are so variable that the number in Britain has been stated as four, nine, or thirty. Sir J. Hooker divides the genus into two sections or sub-genera, Piloselloidea and Pulmonarea. The British species he makes eleven. Many others are cultivated in gardens.

hī'-ĕr-a pĭc'-ra, *s.* [Gr. ἱερός (*hieros*) = sacred, and πικρος (*pikros*) = bitter.]

Phar.: A mixture of equal parts of powdered canella bark and aloes. (*Garrod: Mat. Med.*)

hī'-ĕr-arch, *s.* [Gr. ἱεράρχης (*hierarchēs*) = a president of sacred rites: ἱερός (*hieros*) = sacred, and ἄρχω (*archō*) = to rule, to govern; Fr. *hierarque.*] The chief of a sacred order; one who has authority in sacred things. (*Milton: P. L.*, xi. 220.)

hī-ĕr-arch'-al, *a.* [Eng. *hierarch*; *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a hierarch or hierarchy; hierarchical.

"The great *hierarchal* standard was to move."
Milton: P. L., v. 701.

hī-ĕr-arch'-ĭc, hī-ĕr-arch'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *hierarch*; *-ic, -al.*] Of or pertaining to a hierarch or hierarchy; of the nature of a hierarchy.

"A people under an *hierarchical* government."—*Cogan: Theological Disquisitions*, dis. 2, ch. i.

hī-ĕr-arch'-ĭc-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *hierarchical*; *-ly.*] In a hierarchical manner; in a manner of a hierarchy.

hī-ĕr-arch'-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *hierarch*; *-ism.*] Hierarchical principles, power, or character.

"A presumptuous *hierarchism*, with all its consequences of persecution, of heresy, and hate."—*Van Oosterzee: Christian Dogmatics*, i. 97.

hī'-ĕr-arch-ў, *hī-er-arch-ic, *s.* [Fr. *hiérarchie*, from Gr. ἱεραρχία (*hierarchia*) = the post or position of a hierarch (q.v.).]

1. Government, rule, power, or authority in sacred matters.

"Is not spiritual union, all *hierarchy* and subordination among men, henceforth an impossibility?"—*Carlyle: Heroes & Hero-worship*, lect. iv.

2. A body of persons in whom is vested the control, direction, power, or authority in sacred matters; the authorities in sacred matters collectively; a sacred body of rulers.

"In 1688 the cause of the *hierarchy* was for a moment that of the popular party."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

3. A form of government carried out by the priesthood or clergy.

4. A rank or order of sacred persons.

"Standards and gonfalons, 'twixt van and rear
Stream in the air, and for distinction serve
Of *hierarchies*, of orders and degrees."
Milton: P. L., v. 591.

hī-ĕr-ăt'-ĭc, *a. & s.* [Gr. *ἱερατικός* (*hieratikos*), from *ἱερός* (*hieros*) = sacred.]

A. *As adj.:* Consecrated or devoted to sacred uses; sacred; sacerdotal; priestly. Specif., applied to the characters or mode of writing employed by the priests of Egypt in their records. They were an abridged form of the hieroglyphic.

"The Palenque inscriptions show the abbreviated *hieratic* writing."—*Wilson: Prehistoric Man*, ii. 65.

B. *As subst.:* The characters employed by the priests of Egypt in their records; hieratic writing or characters.

hī-ĕr-ăt'-ĭc-ăl, *a.* [Eng. *hieratic*; *-al.*] The same as HIERATIC (q.v.).

hī'-ĕr-ăx, ī'-ĕr-ăx, *s.* [Gr. *ἱέραξ* (*hierax*) = a hawk, a falcon.]

Ornith.: A genus of falcons (Falconinæ). Some species are of small size, yet they are very courageous, and are trained in India to the pursuit of game. *Hierax cœrulescens* is the little black and orange Indian Hawk of Edwards, and Latham's Bengal Falcon. It is found also in Java.

* **hierd,** *s.* [HERD.]

* **hierd-ess,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *hierd* = herd; fem. suff. *-ess.*] A female herd; a shepherdess.

hī ĕr-ŏch'-lŏ-ē, †hī-ĕr-ŏch'-lŏ-ą, *s.* [Pref. *hiero-*, = sacred, because the plant was formerly strewed on the floors of churches, and Gr. *χλόη* (*chloē*), *χλόα* (*chloa*) = the first tender green shoot of grass or other plants.]

Bot.: A genus of grasses, tribe Aveneæ. *Hierochloe borealis* is a fragrant grass, the scent being attributed to benzoic acid. It is found in wet places near Thurso, and was so formerly in Forfarshire. It is the only British species, and is confined to Scotland.

* **hī-ĕr-ŏc'-rą-çy,** *s.* [Gr. *ἱερός* (*hieros*) = sacred, and *ἀρχή* (*archē*) = rule or government.] A government by ecclesiastics; a hierarchy.

hī'-ĕr-ō-glўph, *s.* [Gr. *ἱερός* (*hieros*) = sacred, and *γλυφή* (*gluphē*) = a carving, a writing; Fr. *hiéroglyphe.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. The figure of an animal, a plant, or of any animate or inanimate object; a symbol or character used in the writing called hieroglyphic (q.v.).

"To bring together the Egyptian *hieroglyphs* in their pictorial form with the square Hebrew characters."—*Tylor: Early Hist. Mankind*, ch. v.

2. The art of writing in picture or hieroglyphic characters.

II. *Fig.:* Any picture having, or supposed to have, a hidden, secret, or mysterious meaning.

"He gave unto her a kind expression, by a quaint device sent unto her in a rich jewel, fashioned much after the manner of the trivial *hieroglyphs*, used in France, called Rebus de Picardy."—*Sir G. Buck: Hist. of Richard III.* (1646), p. 115.

hī'-ĕr-ō-glўph, *v.t.* [HIEROGLYPH, *s.*] To represent by or in hieroglyphics.

hī-ĕr-ō-glўph'-ĭc, *a. & s.* [Lat. *hieroglyphicus*, from Gr. *ἱερογλυφικός* (*hieroglyphikos*), from *ἱερός* (*hieros*) = sacred, and *γλύφω* (*gluphō*) = to carve, to write.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Literally:*

1. A term applied to the most ancient language of Egypt, being that employed in the monumental inscriptions of that country.

"It will be necessary to trace up *hieroglyphic* writing to its original."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. iv., § 4.

2. Written in or covered with hieroglyphs; conveying, or intended to convey, a meaning by hieroglyphs or emblematically.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Written in characters difficult to decipher.

"*Hieroglyphicke* letters."—*P. Holland: Ammianus*, p. 214.

2. Mysterious; conveying, or intended to convey, a meaning in mysterious or obscure terms or emblems.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Sing.:* A hieroglyph; hieroglyphic writing.

"The groups of symbols begin with a large *hieroglyphic* on the left-hand corner."—*Wilson: Prehistoric Man*, ii. 65.

2. *Pl.* (*Hieroglyphs, hieroglyphics*): Representations of animals, plants, and other more or less material bodies, sculptured on Egyptian temples, obelisks, sarcophagi, &c., and designed for ideographic or other writings. All attempts to read hieroglyphics had for centuries been given up, when, in August, 1799, the French found among the ruins of Fort St. Julien, near the Rosetta branch of the Nile, a stone, which has since been called the Rosetta Stone. It was afterwards taken from a French vessel by William R. Hamilton, and is now in the British Museum. It contains an inscription regarding the coronation of Ptolemy V. (Epiphanes), and is believed to have been sculptured about 195 B.C. The inscription is first in hieroglyphics, next in the hieratic character of Egypt, and in Greek, which afforded a key to the hieroglyphics, but one very difficult to apply. Silvestre de Sacy in 1801, Akerblad in 1802, the younger Champollion in 1814, 1821, 1836, 1841, with Dr. T. Young, most successful of any, in 1819, and Rossellini in 1825, 1826, &c., all made advances towards solving the enigma, so that Dr. Birch, of the Biblical Archæological Society, and other Egyptologists are now continually translating hieroglyphics from the monuments. Hieroglyphics are of two kinds: some are ideographs (q.v.), others stand for syllables or for letters. They are not confined to Egypt, they exist in the adjacent lands, and in Mexico. Professor Sayce shows that there were some hieroglyphics in the Hamathite inscriptions which were probably of Hittite origin (*Trans. Bib. Arch. Soc.*, v., 26, 27). The Mexican hieroglyphics emanated from the ancient Aztecs. Hieroglyphs are a shorter kind of picture writing, which it is thought was the earliest form of all. Hieroglyphics were ultimately modified into alphabetic writing. Thus the Rev. W. Houghton believed in the hieroglyphic or picture origin of the Assyrian Syllabary (*Ibid.*, vi. (1878), p. 452–483, 692), and Endlicher has shown that the "ancient pictures" of the Chinese gave rise to the cursive forms now in use. (*Tylor: Anthropology*, ch. vii.)

EGYPTIAN HIEROGLYPHICS.

"The Hamathite *hieroglyphics* appear to have been an invention of an early population of Northern Syria."—*Trans. Bib. Arch. Soc.*, v. 26.

* **hī-ĕr-ō-glўph'-ĭc-ăl,** *a.* [Eng. *hieroglyphic*; *-al.*] The same as HIEROGLYPHIC (q.v.).

"The *hieroglyphical* doctrine of the Egyptians."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. i., ch. x.

* **hī-ĕr-ō-glўph-ĭc-ăl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *hieroglyphical*; *-ly.*] In a hieroglyphic manner; by means of hieroglyphics, emblems, or characters; in hieroglyphics.

"*Hieroglyphically* adding martegres, wivernes, lionfishes, with divers others."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. xx.

* **hī'-ĕr-ō-glўph-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *hieroglyph*; *-ist.*] One who is skilled in the deciphering of hieroglyphics.

* **hī'-ĕr-ō-glўph-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *hieroglyph*; *-ize.*] To express in hieroglyphics; to write or depict hieroglyphically.

"They *hieroglyphized* both their thoughts, histories, and inventions to posterity."—*Evelyn: Sculptura.*

* **hī'-ĕr-ō-grăm,** *s.* [Gr. *ἱερός* (*hieros*) = sacred, and *γράμμα* (*gramma*) = a writing, a letter; *γράφω* (*graphō*) = to write.] A species of sacred or hieratic writing.

* **hī-ĕr-ō-grąm-măt'-ĭc,** * **hī-ĕr-ō-grąm-măt'-ĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Gr. *ἱερός* (*hieros*) = sacred; *γραμματος* (*grammatos*) = a letter, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ic.*] Pertaining to or written in hierograms.

"The *hierogrammatic* or sacerdotal, he [Porphyry] comprised under the generic term of epistolic."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. iv., § 4.

* **hī-ĕr-ō-grăm'-mą-tĭst,** *s.* [Gr. *ἱερός* (*hieros*) = sacred; *γραμμα* (*gramma*), genit. *γράμματος* (*grammatos*) = a writing, a letter; Eng. suff. *-ist.*] One who is versed in hierograms; a writer of hieroglyphics.

"Used only by priests, prophets, *hierogrammatists*, or holy writers."—*Greenhill: Art of Embalming*, p. 22.

* **hī-ĕr-ŏg'-rą-phĕr,** *s.* [Gr. *ἱερός* (*hieros*) = sacred; *γράφω* (*graphō*) = to write, and Eng. suff. *-er.*] A writer of, or one versed in, hierography.

* **hī-ĕr-ō-grăph'-ĭc,** * **hī-ĕr-ō-grăph'-ĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Gr. *ἱερός* (*hieros*) = sacred, and Eng. *graphic, graphical* (q.v.).] Of or pertaining to hierography.

"Inscribed by Thoth, the first Hermes, with *hierographic* letters in the sacred dialect."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. iv. § 4.

* **hī-ĕr-ŏg'-rą-phў,** *s.* [Gr. *ἱερός* (*hieros*) = sacred, and *γράφω* (*graphō*) = to write.] Sacred or holy writings.

* **hī-ĕr-ŏl'-ą-trў,** *s.* [Gr. *ἱερός* (*hieros*) = sacred, and *λατρεία* (*latreia*) = worship.] The worship of sacred persons or things.

* **hī-ĕr-ō-lŏg'-ĭc,** * **hī-ĕr-ō-lŏg'-ĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Gr. *ἱερός* (*hieros*) = sacred; *λόγος* (*logos*) = a discourse, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ic, -ical.*] Of or pertaining to hierology.

* **hī-ĕr-ŏl'-ō-gĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *hierolog(y)*; *-ist.*] One versed in hierology.

* **hī-ĕr-ŏl'-ō-gў,** *s.* [Gr. *ἱερολογία* (*hierologia*), from *ἱερός* (*hieros*) = sacred, and *λόγος* (*logos*) = a discourse.] A discourse on sacred matters or things; specifically, the science of the ancient writings and inscriptions of the Egyptians, or a discourse upon that science.

* **hī'-ĕr-ō-măn-çy,** *s.* [Gr. *ἱερομαντεία* (*hieromanteia*), from *ἱερός* (*hieros*) = sacred, and *μαντεία* (*manteia*) = prophecy, divination.] Divination by observing the things offered in sacrifice.

* **hī'-ĕr-ō-mar-tўr,** *s.* [Gr. *ἱερεύς* (*hiereus*) = a priest (?), and Eng. *martyr.*] A priest who becomes a martyr.

* **hī-ĕr-ŏm-nē'-mŏn,** *s.* [Gr. *ἱερός* (*hieros*) = sacred, and *μνήμων* (*mnēmān*) = mindful; *μνάομαι* (*mnaomai*) = to remember.]

Greek Antiquity:

1. The sacred secretary or recorder sent by each amphictyonic state to their council along with the actual deputy or minister.

2. A magistrate who had the charge or superintendence of religious matters; a minister of religion, corresponding to the Roman Pontifex.

Hī-ĕr-ō-nĭm'-ĭ-ąn, *s.* [JESUATE.]

Hī-ĕr-ŏn'-ў-mītes, *s. pl.* [From Hieronymus, better known as St. Jerome.]

Ch. Hist.: An order of hermits, constituting properly a branch of the Franciscans, founded in Italy in the fourteenth century by St. Thomas of Sienna, and confirmed by Pope Gregory XI. in 1374. Called also Brethren of the Common Lot, Brethren of Goodwill, and Gregorians.

* **hī'-ĕr-ō-phănt,** *s.* [Gr. *ἱεροφάντης* (*hierophantēs*), from *ἱερος* (*hieros*) = sacred, and *φαίνω* (*phainō*) = to show, to declare.] One who teaches or explains the mysteries of religion; a religious teacher, a priest.

"I come to you as of old, the pupil to the *hierophant*, and demand the initiation."—*Lytton: Zanoni*, bk. iv., ch. iii.

* **hī-ĕr-ŏ-phăn'-tĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *hierophant*; *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to hierophants.

* **hī-ĕr-ŏs'-cō-pў,** *a.* [Gr. *ἱεροσκοπία* (*hieroskopia*), from *ἱερος* (*hieros*) = sacred, and *σκοπέω* (*skopeō*) = to view, to observe.] Divination by inspection of the entrails of victims offered in sacrifice.

***hī-ĕr-oŭr-ğy**, *s.* [Gr. *ἱερουργία* (*hierourgia*), from *ἱερός* (*hieros*) = *sacred*, and *ἔργον* (*ergon*) = work.] A sacred or holy work or worship.

"Consummating the spiritual *hierourgy* according to the laws of the church."—*Waterland: Works*, viii. 333.

hĭg'-gle, *v.i.* [A weakened form of *haggle* (q.v.).]

1. To carry provisions about for sale; to hawk provisions.

2. To chaffer; to haggle over a bargain.

"To *higgle* thus for a few blows."
Butler: Hudibras, pt. ii., c. ii.

3. To quarrel or make a fuss about trifles.

"Loth to *higgle* for a letter or two (misprinted perchance) in the name of a town."—*Fuller: Worthies: Northumberland.*

hĭg'-gle-dy pĭg'-gle-dy, *adv.* [Higgle.] In a state of confusion, like goods in a higgler's basket; topsy-turvy.

hĭg'-glĕr, *s.* [Eng. *higgl(e)*; *-er.*]

1. One who carries provisions about for sale; a hawker of provisions.

"A *higgler* had perished in the attempt to cross."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. One who does occasional work with a horse and cart.

3. One who haggles or is tedious about a bargain.

hīgh (*gh* silent), *** heagh, * heah, * hegh, * heghe, * heh, * hei, * heigh, * heih, * hey, * heye, * highe, * hig, * hy**, *a.* & *adv.* [A.S. *hēah, hēh*; cogn. with Dut. *hoog*; Icel. *hár*; Sw. *hög*; Dan. *höi*; Goth. *hauhs*; O. H. Ger. *hôh*; Ger. *hoch*; O. Fris. *hâch.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) Rising considerably above the ground or surrounding objects; having a great extent from base to summit; lofty; elevated.

"Eftsoone the feend tok him into a ful *high* hill."—*Wycliffe: Matthew*, ch. iv.

(2) Situated at a great elevation.

(3) Prominent from the surface: as, *high* relief.

(4) Reaching or rising to the full or greatest elevation: as, *high* tide.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Large or great in number, degree, or extent. [High-latitude.]

(2) Elevated or exalted in rank, position, or office; frequently in composition as *high*-constable, lord *high* admiral, &c.

"They that stand *high* have many blasts to shake them." *Shakesp.: Richard III.*, iv. 4.

(3) Exalted morally or intellectually; noble. (Said both of persons and things.)

"Of alle men his wisdom is *highest*."
Chaucer: C. T., 5,903.

(4) Noble; elevating.

"There studious let me sit,
And hold *high* converse with the mighty dead."
Thomson: Winter, 432.

(5) Raised above the understanding; abstruse; difficult.

"They meet to hear and answer such *high* things."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, i. 2.

(6) Boastful, arrogant, proud, haughty.

"The tone of Caillieres became *high* and arrogant."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxii.

(7) Excited, lively, animated.

"Mary was not merely in *high*, but in extravagant spirits."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

(8) Boisterous, threatening, violent, tempestuous, angry.

"I heard the click and fall of swords,
And Cassio *high* in oath." *Shakesp.: Othello*, ii. 1.

(9) Extreme; raised to a great degree; intense; strong.

"They introduce
Their sacred song, and waken raptures *high*."
Milton: P. L., iii. 369.

(10) Full; complete.

"Now it is *high* time to awake out of sleep."—*Romans* xiii 11.

(11) Dear; of a great price; of a greater price than usual; not cheap; exorbitant in price.

* (12) Far advanced or removed into antiquity; very distant in time.

"The nominal observation of the several days of the week is very *high*, and as old as the ancient Egyptians."—*Browne.*

(13) Capital; committed against the sovereign or state: as, *high* treason.

(14) Luxurious; rich.

"The times are wild; contention, like a horse
Full of *high* feeding, madly hath broke loose."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., i. 1.

(15) Celebrated or observed with full ceremony; intended for use on important or solemn occasions; as, *high* festivals, a *high*-altar.

(16) Tending towards or approaching putrefaction; strong-smelling: as, The meat is *high.*

II. *Music:* Acute; sharp: as, a *high* note.

B. *As adv.:* In a high degree; to a great height; highly.

"I cannot reach so *high*."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 2.

C. *As substantive:*

* 1. An elevated place or position; a height. (Now only in the phrase *On high*, q.v.).

"Let us to the *highest* of the field."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., v. 4.

2. People of high rank or station: as, *high* and low, rich and poor.

3. In the superlative (of the form Most High), God, the Almighty.

¶ (1) *High and dry:* Out of water; in a dry place.

(2) *On high, *a high, *on hihe:*

(*a*) At or to a higher place or position; aloft, above; in heaven.

"The trumpet shall be heard *on high*."
Dryden: Song for St. Cecilia's Day.

(*b*) In a loud voice or manner; aloud.

(3) *To be on or to mount the high horse:*

(*a*) To stand on one's dignity.

(*b*) To take offence.

¶ Obvious compounds: *High-almed, high-arched, high-aspiring, high-browed, high-climbing, high-crested, high-crowned, high-curling, high-designing, high-finished, high-flaming, high-flushed, high-perched, high-placed, high-roofed, high-swelling.*

high-admiral, *s.* [Admiral.]

***high-angel, *heh-engel**, *s.* An archangel. (*Ormulum*, 1,862.)

high-bailiff, *s.* The chief officer of certain corporations; the officer of a county-court; the officer who serves writs, &c., in certain franchises not subject to the ordinary jurisdiction of the sheriff.

*** high-battled**, *a.* Commanding proud armies; renowned in battle or war.

"Like enough *high-battled* Cæsar will
Unstate his happiness."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iii. 13.

*** high-blest**, *a.* Highly or supremely blest or happy.

"So prevalent as to concern the mind
Of God *high-blest*, or to incline his will."
Milton: P. L., xi. 145.

*** high-blooded**, *a.* Of noble birth or lineage.

*** high-blown**, *a.* Swelled much with wind; inflated, puffed up.

"My *high-blown* pride
At length broke under me, and now has left me,
Weary and old." *Shakesp.: Henry VIII.*, iii. 2.

high-born, *a.* Of noble birth or extraction.

"*High-born* ladies in their magic cell."
Byron: English Bards & Scotch Reviewers.

high-bred, *a.* Highly bred; of pure blood or extraction.

"Like the *high-bred* colt when freed."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, iii. 13.

high-brown fritillary, *s.*

Entom.: Argynnis Adippe, a British butterfly, family Nymphalidæ.

*** high-built**, *a.*

1. Of lofty structure.

"Sofa, and couch, and *high-built* throne august."
Cowper: Task, v. 164.

2. Covered with or bearing a lofty building or structure.

"The *high-built* elephant his castle rears."
Creech. (*Todd.*)

High-church, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As subst.:* The High-church party (q.v.).

B. *As adj.:* Entertaining high notions regarding the prerogatives of the church.

¶ *High-church party:*

Ecclesiol. & Ch. Hist.: One of the three great parties in the English Church. They regard the Episcopal form of government as so essential to a true church that, as a rule, they do not feel free to recognize, as sister churches, those Christian denominations which are under other forms of government. If they look for ecclesiastical alliance outside the Established Church, it is towards churches under the rule of bishops that they turn, and especially towards the Roman Church. In the seventeenth century Laud was the most distinguished advocate of what would now be called High-church principles, but the designation did not come into use till the time of the controversy commenced by Dr. Sacheverell in 1709. To the present century High-churchism has developed first into Tractarianism and then into Ritualism. Believing the Church to have received the right of autonomy from its Divine Head, it disputes the right of the Civil Courts to try ecclesiastical cases. It has been introduced into the United States, where it has made some progress.

High-churchism, *s.* The principles of High-churchmen considered as a whole.

High-churchman, *s.* One holding High-church principles.

high-coloured, *a.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Having a strong, deep, or glaring colour; flushed.

"Lepidus is *high-coloured*. They have made him drink."—*Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra*, ii. 7.

2. *Fig.:* Described or represented in strong or forcible language; vivid: as, a *high-coloured* description.

High-Commission court, *s.* (See extract.)

"A court in causes ecclesiastical, erected in A.D. 1559, to vindicate the dignity and peace of the church, by reforming ecclesiastical persons, and all manner of errors, heresies, schisms, offences, and enormities. Means were found to vest in the commissioners almost despotic powers of fining and imprisoning, which they exerted much beyond the degree of the offence itself, and frequently over offences by no means of spiritual cognizance. This court was abolished by statute 16 Car. I. c. 11; and the attempt to revive it, during the reign of James II., served only to hasten his ruin."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 3.

high-constable, *s.* [Constable.]

high-court, *s.* [Parliament.]

¶ *High Court of Justice:*

Law: A high tribunal brought into existence by Acts passed during 1873 and 1875, and which came into operation on Nov. 1 in the latter year. They merged into one Court, the Courts of Queen's Bench, Chancery and Exchequer, with the Exchequer Chamber, and the Probate and Divorce Courts. The High Court of Justice has a Chancery Division, a Queen's Bench Division, a Probate, a Divorce, and an Admiralty Division, &c.

high-cross, *s.* The cross formerly erected in market-places. [Cross.]

high-day, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As substantive:*

1. A feast, a festival.

2. Broad daylight.

B. *As adj.:* Festival; jovial.

"Thou spendest such *high-day* wit in praising him."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, ii. 2.

High-Dutch, *s.* The cultivated German as opposed to the vernacular dialects.

high-elbowed, *a.* A term applied by Tennyson to insects like the grasshopper, from the prominence of the thigh-joints of the posterior legs when bent. (*Brook*, 54.)

*** high-embowed**, *a.* Having lofty arches.

"Love the *high-embowed* roof."
Milton: Il Penseroso, 157.

high-engendered, *a.* Born or created on high.

"Your *high-engendered* battles."
Shakesp.: Lear, iii. 2.

high-faluting, *a.* & *s.*

A. *As adj.:* Bombastic, fustian, affected, pompous.

B. *As subst.:* Pompousness, bombast, fustian.

*** high-father, * heh-fader**, *s.* A patriarch. (*Ormulum*, 17,107.)

high-fed, *a.* Pampered, luxurious.

"A favourite mule, *high-fed*, and in the pride of flesh and mettle."—*L'Estrange.*

high-feeding, *s.* Luxury in diet; luxuriousness.

high-flavoured, *a.* Having a strong flavour. (*Thomson: Castle of Indolence*, i. 34.)

*** high-flier**, *s.* One who is extravagant in opinions or pretensions.

"She openly professeth herself to be a *high-flier*, and it is not improbable she may also be a Papist at heart."—*Swift.*

high-flown, *a.*

1. Elevated; proud.

"Nor *high-flown* hopes to Reason's lure descend."
Denham: Of Prudence, 42.

2. Turgid; extravagant; bombastic.

"This fable is a *high-flown* hyperbole upon the miseries of marriage."—*L'Estrange.*

*** high-flushed,** *a.* Elated; excited.

high-flying, *a.* Extravagant in opinions, claims, or pretensions. (*Dryden: Virgil; Georgic* iv.)

high-furnace, *s.*

Metall.: A smelting furnace of full height, as distinct from a certain smaller furnace known as the half high-furnace.

High-German, *s.* [GERMAN.]

high-go, *s.* A drinking bout; a spree; a revel. (*Slang.*)

high-going, *a.* Reaching or rising high.

*** high-grown,** *a.* Overgrown with high corn.

"The *high-grown* field." *Shakesp.: Lear*, iv. 4.

high-handed, *a.* Overbearing; oppressive; domineering; arbitrary: as, a *high-handed* proceeding; *high-handed* policy.

high-hearted, *a.* Full of courage; brave; high-spirited.

high-heeled, *a.* Having high heels.

"Lewis, in spite of *high-heeled* shoes and a towering wig, hardly reached the middle size."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

high-hung, *a.* Hung aloft. (*Dryden.*)

high-jinks, *s. pl.* High festivities or revelry; great sport. (*Slang.*)

high-life, *s.*

1. The style of living or the manners of the fashionable world.

2. The upper classes collectively.

*** high-lived,** *a.* Pertaining to high-life.

high-low, *s.* A kind of laced boot reaching to the ankle.

*** high Mall,** *s.* The time when the Mall was most crowded.

"Were you to see Gatty walk the Park at *high Mall*, you would expect those who followed her and those who met her could immediately draw their swords for her."—*Steele: Spectator*, No. 437.

high-mass, *s.*

Roman Ritual: A mass in which the celebrant is attended by deacon and sub-deacon, as distinguished from a low mass and a *missa cantata*, in which he is served by one or more acolytes. A high-mass is usually, but not necessarily, sung at the high-altar.

*** high-men,** *s. pl.* False dice, so called because they were loaded, so as always to show high numbers.

high-mettled, *a.* Full of metal or spirit; ardent; full of fire; spirited.

"He fails not in these to keep a stiff rein on a *high-mettled* Pegasus."—*Garth.*

high-minded, *a.*

1. Having a noble and honourable spirit; magnanimous; opposed to mean.

* 2. Proud; arrogant.

"*High-minded*, forming out their own disgrace."
Cowper, Task, vi. 898.

high-mindedness, *s.* The quality or state of being high-minded; magnanimity.

high-misdemeanours, *s. pl.*

Law: Misprisions which are merely positive: as maladministrations on the part of high officers in public trust and employment; contempt of the king's prerogative; or against his person and government, or his title, or his courts of justice, if these offences do not amount to treason. Called also contempts. (*Blackstone.*)

high-mounted, *a.* Raised aloft. (*Cowper: Needless Alarm.*)

high-palmed, *a.* An epithet applied to a stag of full growth, which bears the palms of his horns aloft; having lofty antlers.

"*High-palmed* harts amidst our forests run."
Drummond.

high-pitched, *a.*

1. Aspiring, haughty.

"His *high-pitched* thoughts."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 41.

2. Acute, sharp, tuned high.

high-place, *s.*

Religion:

1. *Ethnic (Pl.):* The tops of mountains, hills, &c., were deemed by most ethnic people as sacred, and temples, idols, and other appliances for worship were reared on such heights.

2. *Jewish:* The Jews are frequently denounced for having imitated the heathen in worshipping idolatrously on high places. The Hebrew word is בָּמָה (*bamah*) = a natural height (Deut. xii. 2, 2 Kings xvii. 9-11). High-places are generally mentioned with groves. [GROVE.]

high-pressure, *s.* (See the compounds.)

High-pressure alarm:

Steam-eng.: An alarm intended to give notice of a dangerous head of steam, and to prevent an explosion of a steam-generator. It consists mainly of two classes: 1. Fusible plugs in the side of the boiler, which give way when a certain heat is attained, and allow the steam to escape. 2. Valves which open when the pressure becomes excessive, and allow exit to steam, which blows an alarm-whistle.

High-pressure engine:

Steam-eng.: A steam-engine, condensing or non-condensing, in which the safety-valve is loaded (United States) with a weight equivalent to a boiler-pressure of thirty-five pounds to the square inch. The term "high-pressure" has a very indefinite signification; condensing engines are often called "low-pressure," and non-condensing engines "high-pressure," but the question of condensing is not necessarily one of pressure.

high-priced, *a.* Dear, costly.

high-priest, *s.*

1. *Ethnicism:* The chief priest in any faith, he who occupies the highest place in the hierarchy, as the Pontifex Maximus among the Romans.

2. *Judaism:* The divinely-appointed head of the Jewish hierarchy. The first to hold the office was Aaron, whose pontifical vestments and their adornments were to include a breast-plate, an ephod, a robe, a broidered coat, a mitre, and a girdle. The girdle was to be of gold, blue, purple, scarlet, and fine twined linen, and was to have on it two onyx stones, each of them containing the names of six of the twelve tribes. The office was to descend lineally in his family. The high priests were to be without blemish, were to avoid eating things which died of themselves, or marrying a widow or a divorced person. They were not to make mourning for private or domestic sorrows. They were to take the most important and solemn parts of the worship (Exod. xxviii., xxix.). [HOLY OF HOLIES.] The Romans were afraid of the influence likely to be acquired by so exalted a spiritual functionary and apparently appointed a new one every year (John xviii. 13).

3. The highest officer in certain societies.

4. *Figur.:* One who eminently represents, in his sayings or writings, the ideas and theories of a certain school or cult. (Often used in contempt.)

high-priestship, *s.* The office of a high-priest.

high-principled, *a.*

1. Having high or noble principles; high-minded.

* 2. Extravagant in notions of politics.

high-proof, *a. & adv.*

A. *As adj.:* Highly rectified; very strong; as, *high-proof* spirits.

*** B.** *As adv.:* In the highest degree; exceedingly.

"We are *high-proof* melancholy."
Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing, v. 1.

high-raised, *a.*

1. Raised on high or aloft; upreared.

"Or with the *high-raised* horn's melodious clang
All Kilwick and all Dinglederry rang."
Cowper: Needless Alarm.

2. Raised or elevated with high expectations or conceptions.

high-reaching, *a.*

1. Reaching to a great height.

2. Reaching upward.

3. Aspiring, ambitious.

high-relief, *s.* The projection of a sculptured figure, half or more, from the plane surface. Called also *alto-rilievo.* [RILIEVO.]

*** high-repented,** *a.* Deeply or sorely repented. (*Shakesp.: All's Well*, v. 3.)

*** high-resolved,** *a.* Very resolute. (*Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus*, iv. 4.)

*** high-ropes,** *s. pl.* A state of great excitement or conceit: as, To be on one's *high-ropes.* (*Slang.*)

high-school, *s.* [SCHOOL.]

high-seas, *s. pl.* The open sea or ocean; the ocean beyond the limit of three miles from the shore.

high-seasoned, *a.*

1. Highly or strongly seasoned; piquant to the taste. (*Locke: On Education.*)

2. Lewd, obscene; said of literature.

high-seated, *a.*

1. Seated or sitting aloft.

2. Aloft, lofty. (*Milton: P. L.*, vii. 585.)

*** high-settle, * heh-setle,** *s.* A throne. (*Old Eng. Homilies*, i. 113.)

high-sheriff, *s.* [SHERIFF.]

*** high-sighted,** *a.* Looking upward; superstitious. (*Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar*, ii. 1.)

high-souled, *a.* Having an honourable soul or spirit; high-spirited, high-minded.

high-sounding, *a.* Pompous, ostentatious, bombastic.

high-spirited, *a.* Having a high spirit; bold, daring.

"This is not exactly one of the injuries which *high-spirited* men most readily pardon."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

high-stepper, *s.* A spirited or highly-bred horse, that lifts its feet well off the ground in trotting; hence a person of a dashing or showy walk or bearing.

high-steward, *s.* [STEWARD.]

*** high-stomached,** *a.* Having a proud stomach; haughty.

"*High-stomached* are they both, and full of ire."
Shakesp.: Richard II., i. 1.

*** high-strung,** *a.* Strung to a high pitch; in a state of great tension; high-spirited. (*Thomson: Castle of Indolence*, ii. 56.)

*** high-swelled, high-swoln,** *a.* Inflated with passion. (*Shakesp.: Richard II.*, ii. 2.)

high-swoln, *a.* [HIGH-SWELLED.]

high-taper, *s.* [HIGHTAPER.]

*** high-tasted,** *a.* Having a strong taste; piquant. (*Denham: Of Prudence*, 200.)

high-tide, * heg-tide, *s.*

1. High-water; a tide at its full.

* 2. A holiday.

*** 3.** A feast; a wedding.

"At *heg-tide* and at gestning."
Genesis & Exodus, 1,502.

high-toned, *a.*

1. High in pitch; strong in sound.

2. High-principled; noble; high-minded. (*Scott: Lord of the Isles*, ii. 8.)

*** high-top,** *s.*

1. The masthead of a ship.

"Vailing her *high-top* lower than her ribs."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

2. A kind of sweet apple.

high-towered, *a.* Containing or provided with high towers. (*Milton: P. R.*, iii. 261.)

high-towering, *a.* Rising or towering aloft. (*Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. viii.)

high-treason, *s.*

Law: The highest kind of treason, that involving the deepest kind of criminality, to distinguish it from Petit-treason which was of a petty character. This latter term has, however, been abolished by legal enactment, and now in place of the term high treason the simple term treason is generally employed. [TREASON.]

*** high-vised,** *a.* Extremely wicked. (*Shakesp.: Timon of Athens*, iv. 3.)

high-voiced, *a.* Having a strong or loud voice or tone; high-toned.

high-warp loom, *s.*

Weav.: A tapestry loom in which the warp-frame is vertical and the weaver works standing, thus being able constantly to inspect his work as it proceeds, an advantage which he does not possess in the *basse-lisse* or low-warp tapestry loom in which the warp is horizontal.

high-water, *s. & a.*

A. *As subst.:* The utmost flow or the highest elevation of the tide; the time when the tide is at its full.

B. *As adj.:* Of, pertaining to, or caused by high-water: as, *high-water* mark.

High-water shrub:

Bot.: An American name for Iva.

high-wood, *s.* Timber.

high-wrought, *a.*

* 1. Wrought with great skill; elaborated; highly finished.

* 2. Rising high.

"It is a *high-wrought* flood."
Shakesp.: Othello, ii. 1.

3. Inflamed or excited to a high degree: as, *high-wrought* passions.

hīgh'-bīnd-ēr, *s.* A rowdy; a lawless character; *spec.*, a member of a disreputable Chinese secret society. (*U. S.*)

High'-gate (*gh* silent), *s. & a.* [Eng. *high*, and *gate*.]

A. *As subst.:* A hill in the northern suburbs of London.

B. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the place described under A.

Highgate-resin, *s.*

Min.: The same as COPALITE (q.v.).

hīgh'-land (*gh* silent), *s. & a.* [Eng. *high*, and *land*.]

A. *As subst.:* Elevated or mountainous districts; a mountainous region; in the pl. specif., the mountainous part of Scotland.

"Ladies in the *highlands* of Scotland use this discipline to their children in the midst of winter."—*Locke.*

B. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to a mountainous region; specif., pertaining to the Highlands of Scotland.

"On *Highland* heath, or Holy-Rood."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, v. 6.

highland-fling, *s.* A hornpipe, peculiar to the Scottish Highlanders.

highland-pine, *s.*

Bot.: *Pinus sylvestris.*

High'-land-ēr (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *Highland*; *-er*.] An inhabitant of a highland; specif., the inhabitants of the Highlands of Scotland.

"The *Highlanders* were absolutely at the command of their chieftain."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

hīgh'-land-ĭsh (*gh* silent), *a.* [Eng. *highland*; *-ish*.] Characterized by high or mountainous land.

High'-land-măn (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *Highland*; *-man*.] The same as HIGHLANDER (q.v.).

"And many a stubborn *Highlandman*."
Scott: Marmion, vi. 28.

hīgh'-lў (*gh* silent), **heh-like,** * **hegh-li,** * **hegh-liche,** * **heil-iche,** *adv.* [Eng. *high*; *-ly*.]

* 1. In a high place or position; aloft.

2. In or to a great degree.

3. Proudly; arrogantly; conceitedly.

"Not to think of himself more *highly* than he ought to think."—*Romans* xii. 3.

4. In an elevated manner or style.

"Dities *highly* penned."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., iii. 1.

* **hīgh'-mōst** (*gh* silent), *a.* [Eng. *high*, and *most*.] Highest, topmost.

"Now is the sun upon the *highmost* hill."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, ii. 5.

hīgh'-nĕss (*gh* silent), * **heah-nesse,** * **hegh-nesse,** * **heih-nesse,** * **heh-nesse,** * **hih-nesse** * **hey-nesse,** *s.* [A.S. *heahness*.]

1. The quality or state of being high, lofty, or elevated; height, elevation, altitude, loftiness.

* 2. Supremacy, dignity, power, majesty.

3. A title of honour given to princes and others of high rank. Used with the possessive pronouns *his, her, your*, &c.

"I am not for his *highnes*, nor for me his *highnes* is."
Warner: Albions England, bk. viii., ch. 41.

hīgh'-rōad (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *high*, and *road*.] A public road or way; a highway.

* **hight** (*gh* silent), * **highte,** * **highth,** *s.* [HEIGHT.]

¶ * *On hight,* * *On highte:* At the top of one's voice.

* **hīght** (*gh* silent), * **highte** (pa. t. * *hot*, * *hote*, * *hete*), *v.i. & t.* [The only instance in English of a passive verb. A.S. *hātte* = I am, or was called, from *hātan* = (1) to call, to promise, (2) to be called; cogn. with Ger. *ich heisse* = I am called; *heissen* = (1) to call, (2) to be called.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To be named or called; to have for a name.

"Betwixen hem was maked anon the bond,
That *highte* matrimoine or mariage."
Chaucer: C. T., 8,097.

2. To promise.

"He had hold his day, as he had *hight*."
Chaucer: C. T., 6,606.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To name, to call.

"His name was *hoten* deinous Simekin."
Chaucer: C. T., 8,939.

2. To promise.

"Shew now your patience in youre werking,
That ye me *hight*." *Chaucer: C. T.*, 8,372.

3. To name, to mention, to speak of. (*Spenser: Shepheards Calender; July.*)

4. To entrust; to commit in charge.

"Yet charge of them was to a porter *hight*."
Spenser: F. Q., I. iv. 6.

5. To direct, to aim.

"The sad sleete seized not, where it was *hight*
Upon the childe." *Spenser: F. Q.*, V. xi. 8.

6. To choose, to determine.

"She could or save or spill whom she would *hight*."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. vii. 31.

7. To mean, to purport.

"Say it out, Diggon, whatever it *hight*."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender: Sept.

* **hīghte,** * **hīghth** (*gh* silent), *s.* [HEIGHT.]

hīgh'-tē-a (*gh* silent), *s.* [Named by Bowerbank after John Hight, Esq.]

Palæobot.: A genus of fossil fruit. It is a one-celled, valveless pericarp, of which Mr. Bowerbank described ten species from the London Clay. (*Bowerbank: Fossils of the London Clay*, 25–42.)

* **hīgh'-tīde,** *s.* [Eng. *high*, and *tide*.] The same as HIGH-TIDE (q.v.).

"Individuals, like nations, have their *hightides*."—*Carlyle: French Revolution*, pt. ii., bk. i., ch. xii.

hīgh'-wāy (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *high*, and *way*.]

I. *Literally:*

1. A public road open to all passengers; a highroad; a main or principal road.

2. A public way by sea; a means or way of communication open to all.

* **II.** *Fig.:* A course or line of action.

"I could mention more trades we have lost, and are in the *highway* to lose."—*Child: On Trade.*

highway-rate, *s.* A rate or tax levied for the maintenance and repair of public roads.

highway-robber, *s.* The same as HIGHWAYMAN (q.v.).

highway-robbery, *s.* Robbery committed on or near the public highway.

hīgh-wāy-măn (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *highway*, and *man*.] One who robs passengers on the public highway; a highway robber.

"The mounted *highwayman*, a marauder known to our generation only from books, was to be found on every main road."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

hĭg'-tā-pĕr, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. A.S. *hig* = grass, hay, and *taper* = a taper.]

Bot.: *Verbascum Thapsus.*

hĭj'-ĕr-a, hĕj'-ĭr-a, *s.* [HEGIRA.]

hĭl'-ar, *a.* [Eng., &c. *hil(um)* (q.v.); *-ar*.]

Bot.: Pertaining to or resembling the hilum of a seed.

* **hĭl'-ar-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *hilaratus*, pa. par. of *hilaro* = to make cheerful; *hilaris* = cheerful; from Gr. ἱλαρός (*hilaros*) = gay.] To make cheerful or gay, to exhilarate.

* **hĭ-lăr'-ĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *hilaris*.] Cheerful; gay; merry; exhilarated.

hĭ-lăr'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *hilarité*, from Lat. *hilaritatem*, accus. of *hilaritas* = mirth, cheerfulness; *hilaris* = cheerful, gay.] Mirth; merriment; gaiety; cheerfulness; glee.

"The evening regaled it with vacant *hilarity*."—*Goldsmith: Vicar of Wakefield*, ch. v.

Hĭl'-ar-ў, *a.* [Named after St. Hilary, whose festival occurs on Jan. 13.] A term used to designate the time about the festival of St. Hilary.

Hilary-term, *s.*

Law, &c.: One of the four terms of the courts of law, &c., in England, beginning on Jan. 11, and ending on Jan. 31.

* ¶ *To keep Hilary term:* To be merry and joyful.

hĭlch, *v.i.* [A.S. *elcian* = to delay.] To hobble; to halt.

"He swoor 'twas *hilchin* Jean M'Craw."
Burns: Hallowe'en.

hĭld, *pref. & suff.* [Ger. *held*.] An element in names of persons, expressive of nobility of rank or character.

* **hĭld,** *pret. & pa. par.* [HOLD, *v.*]

Hĭl-dē-brănd'-ĭne, *a.* [See def.] Pertaining to or connected with Pope Gregory VII. (1073–1085), better known by his private name, Hildebrand, than by his official title.

"Those gradual encroachments which culminated in the extravagant claims of the *Hildebrandine* period."—*Blunt, s.v. Jurisdiction.*

* **hĭld'-ĭng,** *a. & s.* [An abbreviation of Mid. Eng. *hinderling* = mean, base, from *hinder* = behind; suff. *-ling*.]

A. *As adj.:* Mean; base; cowardly; menial; wretched.

"Thinking to take them from that *hilding* hound."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. v. 25.

B. *As subst.:* A mean, base, cowardly fellow; a wretch.

"If your lordship find him not a *hilding*, hold me no more in your respect."—*Shakesp.: All's Well That Ends Well*, iii. 6.

* **hīle,** *s.* [HILUM.]

hĭl'-ĕl-ĝīe, *s.* [Arab. *hileljie, haledsch*.]

Bot.: A tree, *Balanites ægyptiaca*, an Amyrid, cultivated in Egypt, where its negro name is Soum. Its leaves are sub-acid, and are said to be anthelmintic. Its drupes, though bitter and violently purgative when unripe, can be eaten in their mature state. An oil is made from its seeds. The fruits are said to be mixed with Myrobalans. (*Lindley.*)

hī-lĭf'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *hilum* (geoit. *hili*); *fero* = to bear, and Eng. suff. *-ous*.]

Bot.: Bearing a hilum (q.v.).

hĭll, * **helie,** * **hil,** * **hulle,** * **hylle,** *s.* [A.S. *hyll*; cogn. with O. Dut. *hil, hille*; Lat. *collis*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A natural elevation of a considerable size on the earth's surface; a small mountain.

"Men saw the goodly *hills* of Somerset."
Tennyson: Enid, 828.

2. A heap; a mound; a hillock: as, a dung-*hill*.

3. A cluster of plants and the earth heaped round them. (*American.*)

II. *Geol.:* Some hills are mainly of igneous or of volcanic origin; if basaltic, they tend to have perpendicular sides with flat table lands above; if granitic, they are convex. Other hills are sedimentary, and depend mainly on the nature and the dip of the materials of which they are composed. Some of the hills of this type have been shaped by denudation.

hill-ant, *s.*

Entom.: *Formica rufa.*

hill-fever, *s.*

Pathol.: [JUNGLE-FEVER]

hill-folk, *s. pl.*

1. *Ch. Hist.:* A name sometimes given to the Cameronians, who were driven to hold their "conventicles" secretly among the hills, their doing so anywhere being held illegal.

"He looks like ane o' the *hill-folk*, for I saw him start a wee when he saw the red-coats."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. iv.

2. *Scand. Myth.:* A class of beings intermediate between elves and human beings, inhabiting caves and small hills.

hill-oat, *s.*

Bot.: *Avena nuda.*

hill-tribes, *s. pl.*

Ethnol.: Among the inhabitants of hills, as a rule, there are remnants of the tribes which possessed the plains before their present occupants seized on them. Thus, in the British Isles, the Gaelic-speaking population of the Highlands once occupied also the Lowlands of Scotland, and the inhabitants of the Welsh hills the plains of England. At present the term hill tribes is used chiefly of the Indian aborigines in the Himalayas, the Vindhya, the Western Ghauts, the Neilgherry Hills, &c. They are divided into many tribes, as Gonds, Khoonds, Bheels, &c., are mostly Turanian, were in India before the Brahmans had invaded the land, have a primitive faith, in some cases attended by human sacrifice, speak truth, are brave, but rude and uncivilized. [KHOONDS.] They number several millions. Many are passing over to Christianity. [CASTE.]

***hill** (1), *v.t.* [HILL, *s.*]

1. To form into hills, heaps, or mounds, as earth; to heap up.

2. To heap up; to accumulate: as, To *hill* gold.

*** hill** (2), *** hile,** *v.t.* [A.S. *helan.*] To cover. (*Gower: C. A.*, v.)

hilled, *a.* [Eng. *hill, s.*; *-ed.*] Having hills; hilly.

***hill'-ĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *hill*, s.; dimin. suff. *-et.*] A little hill.

"Neither will I speak of the little *hillets* scene in manie places of our Ile."—*Holinshed: Description of Britaine*, bk. i., ch. xxiv.

hill'-foot, *s.* [Eng *hill*, and *foot.*] The foot of a hill; the ground at the base of a hill.

hill'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *hilly; -ness.*] The quality or state of being hilly; a hilly nature.

"In short, the only obstacle to this . . . is its great *hilliness.*"—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. i., ch. viii.

hill'-ĭng, *s.* [HILL (2), *v.*] A covering.

hill'-ock, *s.* [Eng. *hill;* dimin. suff. *-ock.*] A little hill or mound; a slight elevation.

*** hill'-ock,** *v.t.* [HILLOCK, *s.*] To form into hillocks.

***hill'-ock-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *hillock; -y.*] Full of hillocks; rather hilly.

hill'-sīde, *s.* [Eng. *hill*, and *side.*] The side or declivity of a hill.

"Woods that belt the gray *hillside*."
Tennyson: Ode to Memory, 55.

hill'-tŏp, *s.* [Eng. *hill*, and *top.*] The top or summit of a hill.

"Hail to the *hilltops* seven."
M'cauley: Lake Regillus, xxxviii.

hill'-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *hill*, and *wort.*]

Bot.: *Thymus Chamædrys*, wild thyme, or mother-of-thyme.

hill'-ў, * hill-ie, *a.* [Eng. *hill; -y.*]

1. Full of hills; mountainous; not level.

"A great *hillie* point called Downesend."—*Holinshed: Description of Britaine*, bk. i., ch. xii.

* 2. Lofty; elevated. (*Beaum. & Flet.: Prophetess*, v.)

hilt, *s.* [A.S. *hilt;* cogn. with Icel. *hjalt;* O. H. Ger. *helza.*] A handle; specif., the handle of a sword or dagger. The plural was formerly commonly used with reference to a single weapon.

hilt'-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *hilt; -ed.*] Having a hilt; provided with a hilt.

hī'-lŭm, *s.* [Lat. = a little thing, a trifle.]

I. *Bot.:* A black or other-coloured scar upon a seed, indicating the spot where it was attached to the funiculus, connecting it with the placenta, or, in the absence of a funiculus, with the placenta itself. Sometimes it coincides with the chalaza, or organic base of the seed, at others, where a raphe exists, it is near the micropyle. When seeds are small their hilum is recognised with difficulty; when large, it may occupy one-third the surface of the seed. Turpin calls the centre of the hilum, through which the vessels conveying nourishment pass, the omphalodium.

2. *Zoology:*

(1) A small aperture, as in the gemmules of sponges.

(2) A small depression, as in Noctiluca. (*Nicholson.*)

hī'-lŭs, *s.* [HILUM.]

Anat.: A scar, a depression or fissure.

hilus stroma, *s.*

Anat.: A core of connective tissue surrounding the blood vessels near the hilus of the lymphatic glands.

hĭm, *pro.* [HE.]

Hĭm-ą-lā'-yąn, *a.* [Eng. *Himalay(a); -an;* Sansc. *hima* = snow, and *alaya* = abode.] Of or pertaining to the Himalayas, an exceedingly lofty range of mountains in the north of Hindustan.

Himalayan-partridge, *s.*

Ornith.: *Tetraogallus himalayensis.*

Himalayan-pine, *s.*

Bot.: *Pinus gerardiana.*

hĭ-măn-thā'-lĭ-ą *s.* [Gr. ἱμάς (*himas*), genit. ἱμαντος (*himantos*) = a leathern strap or thong, and θαλία (*thalia*) = abundance, good cheer, wealth.]

Bot.: A genus of Fucaceæ. *Himanthalia lorea*, the Sea-thong, is found in the British seas. It is one of the fucoids used for making kelp.

hĭ-măn-tŏ-glŏs'-sŭm, *s.* [Gr. ἱμάς (*himas*), genit. ἱμάντος (*himantos*) = a leathern strap or thong, and γλῶσσα (*glōssa*) = the tongue.]

Bot.: A subgenus of Orchis. It contains one British species, *Himantoglossum* (*Orchis*) *hircina.*

hĭ-măn'-tŏ-pŭs, *s.* [Gr. ἱμάς (*himas*), genit. ἱμάντος (*himantos*) = a leather strap or thong, and ποῦς (*pous*) = a foot.]

Ornith.: A genus of Charadriidæ (Plovers), containing birds so long-legged that they are often called Stilts. One, *Himantopus melanopterus*, the Black-winged Stilt or Longshanks, is British. [STILT.]

*** hĭmp, * hўmp,** *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful.] To limp.

"Lame of one leg, and *himping* all his dayes."—*Udal: Apoph. of Erasmus*, p. 203.

hĭm-sĕlf', *pro.* [Eng. *him*, and *self.*]

1. An emphatic or reflexive form of the personal pronoun of the third person singular. It is used either alone (as in the example), or more frequently in combination with a noun or the pronoun *he.*

¶ It was formerly used also in reference to neuter nouns.

"Above the clouds as high as Heaven *himself.*"
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, iv. 5.

2. Used figuratively for in one's right mind; having possession or command of one's self; in one's true character, after a temporary wandering or derangement, or in one's usual physical health: as, He has come to *himself;* he is not *himself.*

¶ 1. *By himself:* Alone, unaccompanied.

"The king's son have I landed *by himself.*"
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

2. *Of* or *by himself:*

(1) Unaided.

(2) Of one's own proper motion.

Hĭm-yăr'-ĭc, *a.* [See def.] Relating or pertaining to Himyar, King of Yemen in Southern Arabia or to his descendants; specif., applied to certain inscriptions showing the primitive type of the oldest form of the language still spoken in Southern Arabia, or to such inscriptions themselves.

¶ In Arabic mythology Himyar was the son of Saba; in other words the Himyarites were descended from the Sabæans. No proof exists that there was a country called Himyar. (*Trans. Bib. Arch. Soc.*, ii. 420.)

Hĭm-yăr-ĭt'-ĭc, *a. & s.* [HIMYARIC.]

* *As adj.:* The same as HIMYARIC (q.v.).

B. *As subst.:* The language spoken in Southern Arabia. It is a dialect of Arabic.

hĭn, *s.* [Heb. הִין (*hin*).]

Metrology: A Jewish measure for liquids, as water (Ezek. iv., 11), wine (Num. xv., 5), and oil (Exod. xxx., 24). Francis Roubillac Conder, C.E., considers the hin to have contained 288 cubic inches, or 1·0198 gallons. (*Trans. Bib. Arch. Soc.*, ii. (1875), 122, 123.)

*** hĭnch,** *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful.] To be stingy.

hĭnd (1), *** hindo** (1), *** hynd, * hynde,** *s.* [A.S. *hind;* cogn. with Dut. *hinde;* Icel., Dan., & Sw. *hind;* O. H. Ger. *hinta;* M. H. Ger. *hinde;* Ger. *hindin.*] The female of the red deer or stag.

"A milk-white *hind*, immortal, and unchanged."
Dryden: Hind & Panther, i. 1.

hind-calf, *s.* A hart of the first year.

hĭnd (2), *** hindo** (2), *** hine, hyne,** *s.* [The *d* is excrescent. A.S. *hina* = a domestic; properly = *hiwna, hiwena*, genit. pl. of *hiwan* = domestics.]

1. A peasant; a farm or agricultural labourer; a rustic.

"Delia will keep, when *hinds* unload the vine,
The choicest grapes for me."
Grainger: Tibullus, i. 5.

2. A servant, a menial.

"A couple of Ford's knaves, his *hinds*, were called forth by their mistress."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 5.

hĭnd, * hynd, *a.* [A.S. *hinden* (adv.) = at the back of; *hindeweard* = hindwards, *hinder* = backwards; cogn. with Goth. *hindar* = behind, *hindana* = beyond; Ger. *hinter* = behind. All from the same root as A.S. *hine* = hence.] Pertaining to the back or rear; at the back; rear.

"She [the Antelope] takes long yet quick steps with her *hind* feet."—*Sir W. Jones. Poem of Tarafa.*

hind-bow, *s.* The cantle of a saddle.

hind-hand, *s.* The hinder part of a horse; the part behind the neck, head, and fore-quarters.

hind-head, *s.* The back part of the head; the occiput.

hind-heal, *s.*

Bot.: *Chenopodium Botrys.*

hĭnd'-bĕr-rў, *s.* [Eng. *hind* (1), and *berry.*]

Bot.: *Rubus idæus*, the common bramble.

hĭnd'-ĕr, * hynd-er, * hynd-er-ere, hynd-rere, *a.* [Compar. of *hind*, a. (q.v.).] Of, pertaining to, or situated at the rear part; hind; in the rear, at the back.

"The *hynder* train of the Scottes."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. i., ch. lxxvi.

hinder-end, *s.*

1. The back part, the rear, the extremity, the buttocks.

2. (*Pl.*) Refuse of grain after winnowing; chaff.

hinder-night, *s.* Last night, yester night. (*Scotch.*)

hĭn'-dĕr, * hin-dren, * hyn-dren, *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *hindrian*, from *hinder* = behind; Icel. *hindra.*] [HIND, *a.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To obstruct, to stop, to impede, to let; to prevent from proceeding or moving.

"They had no mind to be pilgrims themselves, and whomsoever they could they *hindered.*"—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

2. To check, to retard; to keep back or stop for a time: as, Frost *hinders* the growth of plants.

3. To debar, to shut out, to forbid.

"What *hinders* younger brothers, being fathers of families, from having the same right?"—*Locke.*

4. To keep back.

"From your affairs I *hinder* you too long."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., v. 1.

5. To obstruct.

"*Hindering* with his shade my lovely light."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; Feb.

¶ It is now followed by *from*, but to was formerly also used. (*Dryden: Annus Mirabilis*, cxxxiii.)

B. *Intrans.:* To cause a hindrance; to interpose obstacles or impediments.

"You minimus of *hindering* knot-grass made."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 2.

hĭn'-dĕr-ąnce, *s.* [HINDRANCE.]

hĭn'-dĕr-ĕr, * hyn-der-our, *s.* [Eng *hinder*, v.; *-er.*] One who or that which hinders, impedes, or obstructs; an impediment; a hindrance.

"Such as I esteem to be the *hinderers* of reformation."—*Milton: Reformation in England*, bk. i.

*** hĭnd-ĕr-ĕst,** *a.* [Eng. *hinder*, a.; superl. suff. *-est.*] The hindmost; the last.

"And ever he rode the *hinderest* of the route."
Chaucer: C. T., 624.

hĭn'-dẽr-lănș, hĭn-dẽr-lĭnș, *s. pl.* [Hinder, *a.*] The hinder parts; the buttocks; the posteriors. (*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxiii.)

hĭnd'-ẽr lĭng, *s.* [Hilding.] A mean, base, cowardly, or degenerate person or animal.

hĭnd'-ẽr-mŏst, * **hynd-er-most,** *a.* [Eng. *hinder*, *a.*; *-most*.] The last; the hindmost; that which is or comes last of all.

"The *hindermost* withdrawe out of the battell."—*Goldinge; Cæsar*, fo. 59.

Hĭn'-dĭ, *s.* [Native name = a Hindoo, the language so called, from *Hind* = India.] The language spoken in the valley of the Ganges and its tributaries, from the watershed of the Jamna, as far down as Rajmahal. It is the legitimate heir of the Sanscrit, and fills that place in the modern Indian system which Sanscrit filled in the old. Under the general head of Hindi are included many dialects. It probably had its origin in the country round Delhi. It is the Indian language which most nearly approaches the Hindoostanee.

Hĭnd'-leў, *s.* (See compound.)

Hindley's-screw, *s.*

Mech.: A screw cut on a solid whose sides are arcs of the pitch circle of a wheel into which the screw is intended to work; so called from being invented by Mr. Hindley, of York.

hĭnd-mŏst, *a.* [A.S. *hindema* = hindmost; Eng. suff. *-ost*, *-est*.] The last, the hindmost.

"They curse the foremost, we the *hindmost*."
Corbet: Iter Boreale.

Hĭn-doŏ', Hĭn-dŭ', *s. & a.* [Hind. *Hinduwi*, *Hindi*, from *Hind* = India.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Gen.:* A native of India, not of Parsee, Mussulman, or Christian descent.

2. *Spec.:* Beames defines a Hindoo as an Aryan still adhering to the Brahmanical faith. (*Comp. Gram. Aryan Lang. of India* (ed. 1872), Introd., p. 39.)

B. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to one or other of the persons described under A.

Hĭn-doŏ'-ĭșm, Hĭn-dŭ'-ĭșm, *s.* [Eng. *Hindoo*, *Hindu*; suff. *-ism*.]

Religions: The system of belief held by the ordinary Hindoos, as distinguished from that of the Indian aborigines and the Mussulman and Christian invaders. [Brahmanism, Caste.] The several Hindoo gods will be found described in their proper places, and, where practicable, efforts will be made to trace their origin. Hindooism not being a homogeneous system of belief, but a conglomerate, in large measure derived from prior faiths.

Hĭn-doo-sta'-neē, Hĭn-dŭ-sta'-nĭ, *a. & s.* [Pers., &c., from Pers. *Hindusthan* = the country of the Hindoos, from *Hindu* = the people so named, and *sthan* = place.]

A. *As adjective:*

Phil., &c.: Of or belonging to Hindoostan. Originally this was India north of the Nerbudda, or the Vindhya Mountains adjacent to it, the table-land south of these being termed the Deccan (Sansc., Dakshan) (South). Now on English lips it means India.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A native of Hindoostan proper. [A.]

2. *Phil.:* A language which apparently arose from the efforts made by the Hindoos and their Muhammadan conquerors to understand each other. It approaches Hindi or Hindee (q.v.), but has a large admixture of Persian and Arabic words foreign to India. Hindoostanee will carry one all over India, but is really the vernacular of the Muhammadans only, and not of the Hindoos properly so called. It is sometimes called Urdu or Oordoo (q.v.).

¶ When people speak of the Indian language they mean Hindoostanee, but the designation is erroneous. There are at least twelve leading Indian languages.

* **Hĭn-doo-stă'-neē,** * **hĭn-doo-sta'-nў,** *s.* [Hindoostanee.]

hĭn-drançe, hĭn'-dẽr-ançe, * **hin-der-aunce,** *s.* [Eng. *hinder*; *-ance*.]

1. The act of hindering, impeding, or obstructing.

2. That which hinders, impedes, or obstructs; an impediment; an obstacle; an obstruction.

"What various *hindrances* we meet."
Cowper: Olney Hymns, xxix.

Hĭn-dŭ', *s.* [Hindoo.]

Hĭn-dŭ'-ĭșm, *s.* [Hindooism.]

Hin-dŭ-sta'-nĭ, *s.* [Hindoostanee.]

* **hĭne,** *s.* [A.S. *hina*.] [Hind (2), *s.*] A farm-labourer; a servant; a hind.

"A number of slaves and hired *hinea*."—*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 1,2-3.

hĭng, *s.* [Hindoost.] The Indian name for asafœtida.

hĭng, *v.t. & i.* [Hang, *v.*]

hĭnge, * **henge,** * **heeng,** *s.* [Icel. *hengja* = to hang (q.v.), because the door hangs on the hinge.]

I. *Lit.:* A means of connecting a door, casement, or leaf, with its frame or an object, so that it will swing thereon; a hook or joint on which a door or lid turns.

"His entrance doors from off the *hinges* shook.
Drayton. The Miseries of Queen Margaret.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. The joint of a bivalve shell.

2. That point or principle on which anything depends or turns; the governing or ruling principle, or point; the cardinal point.

"The great *hinge*, which opened the door to the most important alteration."—*Mickle: Life of Camoens.*

* 3. One of the cardinal points, as east, west, north, or south. (*Cardinal* is from Lat. *cardo* (gen. *cardinis*) = a hinge.)

"When the moon is in the *hinge* at East."
Creech. Manilius.

* ¶ *To be off the hinges:* To be in a state of confusion, disturbance, or disorder.

"At other times they are quite *off the hinges*, yielding themselves up to the way of their lusts and passions."—*Sharpe: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 14.

* **hinge-joint,** *s.* A junction of parts allowing a flexure and extension in a certain plane. The parts are usually connected by a pintle or ligature.

"First, the head rests immediately upon the uppermost of the vertebræ, and is united to the *hinge-joint*."
—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. viii.

hinge-line, hinge-margin, *s.*

Zool. (*Of the Mollusca*): The margin of a conchiferous shell on which the ligament and teeth are situated. (*S. P. Woodward.*)

hĭnge, * **hindge,** *v.t. & i.* [Hinge, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To furnish with hinges.

* 2. *Fig.:* To bend as a hinge.

"Be thou a flatterer now, and *hinge* thy knee."
Shakesp.: Timon, iv. 3.

B. *Intrans.:* To turn on, as on a hinge; to depend; as, The matter *hinges* on this point.

hĭnk, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A hook for reaping; a reaping-hook.

hĭn-neў, hĭn'-nў (1), *s.* [Honey.]

1. Honey.

2. A darling; a pet.

"Ye maun ken, *hinnies*."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xl.

* **hĭn'-nĭ-ăte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *hinnio*.] To neigh.

* **hĭn'-nĭ-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *hinnio* = to neigh.] Capable of neighing.

hĭn'-nў (2), *s.* [Lat. *hinnus*, from Gr. ὕννος (*hinnos*).] A mule; the offspring of a stallion and a she-ass.

"The pretended jumar is nothing more than a mere *hinny*."—*Bendyshe: Blumenbach*, p. 79.

* **hĭn'-nў,** *v.i.* [Lat. *hinnio*.] To neigh, to whinny.

hĭn'-ōĭd, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *hinoideus*.]

Bot.: The term used when veins proceed entirely from midrib of a leaf, and are parallel and undivided, as in the Zingiberaceæ and the Musaceæ.

hĭnt, *v.t. & i.* [Hint, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To mention indirectly; to suggest; to allude to; to call to mind by a hint or allusion.

B. *Intrans.:* To make an indirect allusion or mention of anything; to touch slightly on a subject; to insinuate; frequently followed by *at*.

hĭnt, *s.* [Properly = a thing taken; a contraction of Mid. Eng. *hinted*, *hent* = taken, from *henten*; A.S. *hentan* = to seize, to catch.] A slight or distant allusion, mention, or suggestion; an insinuation; an indirect mention.

"I am no preacher, let this *hint* suffice."
Cowper: Progress of Error, 624.

hĭnt'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *hint*; *-er*.] One who hints.

* **hĭnt'-ĭng,** *s.* [Henting.]

hĭnt'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Hint, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of giving a hint; a hint; a suggestion.

* **hĭnt'-ĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *hinting*; *-ly*.] In a hinting manner; by hints or suggestions.

hĭp (1), * **hepe,** * **hipe,** * **hippe,** * **hupe,** *s.* [A.S. *hype*; cogn. with Dut. *heup*; Icel. *huppa*; Dan. *hofte*; Sw. *höft*; Goth. *hups*; Ger. *hüfte*; O. H. Ger. *huf*, *huft*.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* In the same sense as II. 1.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* The projecting fleshy parts covering the hip-joint (q.v.); the haunch. Often plural.

2. *Building:*

(1) The external angle formed by the meeting sides of a roof.

(2) A truncated gable. [Hip-roof.]

(3) A timber which forms the angle of a hipped roof, and against which the rafters are laid.

¶ (1) *To catch on* (or *upon*) *the hip:* To occupy a position which gives one an advantage over.

"If I can *catch* him once *upon the hip*."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, I. 3.

(2) *To have on the hip:* To have the advantage over.

"I'll *have* our Michael Cassio *on the hip*."
Shakesp.: Othello, II. 1.

* (3) *To smite hip and thigh:* To overthrow utterly and with great slaughter. (*Judges* xv. 8.)

hip-bath, *s.* A kind of portable bath in which the body can only be partially immersed; a sitz bath.

hip-gout, *s.* A popular name for sciatica (q.v.).

hip-joint, *s.*

Anat.: The articulation of the head of the femur with the acetabulum. The most complete form of joint, the ball and socket, is best exemplified here, and on account of its having to bear the whole weight of the body, the ligaments are remarkably strong. The action of the hip-joint is very extensive, combining flexion with extension, adduction, abduction, circumduction, and rotation. In strumous children it is apt to become diseased.

hip-knob, *s.*

Building: The finial at the apex of a gable, or on the top of the hips of a roof.

hip-moulding, hip-mould, *s.*

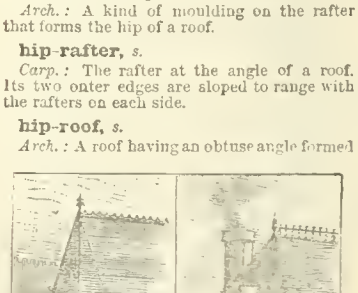
Arch.: A kind of moulding on the rafter that forms the hip of a roof.

hip-rafter, *s.*

Carp.: The rafter at the angle of a roof. Its two outer edges are sloped to range with the rafters on each side.

hip-roof, *s.*

Arch.: A roof having an obtuse angle formed



HIP-ROOF.

by the meeting of two portions of a roof of different slant, as in the case of a mansard,

ourb, or French roof; also a short portion of a roof over a truncated gable. A roof having a double slope, the rafters at the exterior angles being in two pieces, meeting at an obtuse angle.

hip-strap, *s.*

Harness: A strap which crosses the buttocks of a horse and supports the breeching or the traces merely, according to the style of harness.

hip-tile, *s.* A saddle-shaped tile to cover a hip; a corner tile.

hĭp (2), *** hĕp, * hepe,** *s.* [A.S. *héop*, in the compound *héop-brymel* = hip-bramble.] The fruit of the dog-rose or wild briar.

"Yeares of store of hawes and *heps* do commonly portend cold winters."—*Bacon: Natural History*, § 737.

hip-tree, *s.*

Bot.: *Rosa canina.*

*** hĭp** (3), *s.* [A contraction of *hypochondria* (q.v.).] Hypochondria, melancholy.

hĭp (1), *v.t.* [Hip (1), *s.*]

*** 1.** *Ord. Lang.:* To dislocate or sprain the hip.

"His horse *hipped*, with an old mothy saddle."—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, iii. 2.

2. *Arch.:* To furnish with a hip: as, To *hip* a roof.

3. *Wrest.:* To throw by a cross-buttock.

*** hĭp** (2), *v.t.* [Hip (3), *s.*] To render hypochondriac or melancholy; to put out of sorts.

"I cannot forbear writing to you, to tell you I have been, to the last degree, *hipped* since I saw you."—*Steele: Spectator*, No. 284.

hĭp, *interj.* [Onomatopoetic.] An exclamation intended to call attention, or as a signal.

*** hĭp'-hâlt,** *a.* [Eng. *hip*, and *halt*.] Lame, limping.

*** hĭp'-hŏp,** *adv.* [A reduplication of *hop* (q.v.).] With a hopping gait.

"Like Volscius *hiphop* in a single boot." *Congreve.*

hĭpp-, *pref.* [Hippo.]

hĭp'-pą, *s.* [From Gr. ἵππος (*hippos*) = a horse.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Hippidæ (q.v.).

hĭp-pärch'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. ἱππαρχία (*hipparchia*) = a squadron of horses; ἵππαρχος (*hipparchos*) = a ruler of horses. Pref. *hippo-*, and Gr. ἀρχός (*archos*) = a leader, a commander.]

Entom.: A genus of butterflies, family Nymphalidæ, sub-family Satyridi. The wings are more or less rounded, the middle longitudinal nerve of the fore wings giving off posteriorly four nerves; head small. *Hipparchia Janira*, the Meadow-brown Butterfly, is a dull brown, slow-flying species; the larva, which is green, is seen in May on *Poa pratensis* and other grasses. The perfect insect is abundant. *H. Semele*, the Grayling Butterfly, frequents stony places or heaths and the borders of woods; it flies with *H. hyperanthus*, the Ringlet Butterfly. Is seen in July in woods and thickets.

hĭp-pär'-ĭ-ŏn, *s.* [Gr. ἱππάριον (*hipparion*) = a pony, dimin. of ἵππος (*hippos*) = a horse.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil Equidæ, regarded by Prof. Huxley and others as in the line of the horse's ancestry. Though there is but a single toe, the second in order, which reaches the ground, and is hoof-like, yet two others, the first and third, exist, reduced in size, and elevated in position. The teeth nearly resemble those of the horse, but the crowns of the grinders are not so long. Prof. Boyd Dawkins mentions *Hipparion gracile* as occurring in the Upper Miocene of France, Spain, Germany, Hungary, and Greece, and in the Upper Pliocene of France. It has not been found in Britain. (*Quar. Jour. Geo. Soc.*, xxvi., p. xlix, l.; xxxvi. 390, &c.)

hĭp-pĕ-ăs'-trŭm, *s.* [Gr. ἱππεύς (*hippeus*) = a horseman, and ἄστρον (*astron*) = a star.]

Bot.: Knight's Star-lily: a genus of Amaryllidaceæ, tribe Amarylleæ. The flowers are showy. Native of South America and the West Indies. About seven species are cultivated in Britain.

hĭpped (1), *a.* [Hip (1), *s.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Having the hip dislocated or sprained.

2. *Arch.:* Furnished with a hip: as, a *hipped* roof.

hippèd-roof, *s.*

Arch.: A hip-roof (q.v.).

hĭpped (2), *a.* [Hip (3), *s.*] Rendered melancholy or dismal; melancholy.

"From the *hipped* discourses gather,
That politics go by the weather."
Green: The Spleen.

hĭp'-pĕl-ăph, *s.* [Gr. ἱππέλαφος (*hippelaphos*) = the horse-deer, pref. *hipp-*, and Gr. ἔλαφος (*elaphos*) = a deer.]

Zool.: The Hippelaphus, an animal described by Aristotle, and containing some of the characteristics of the stag and of the horse. It is sometimes said to have been *Rusa Hippelaphus*, but Cuvier ultimately considered it to have been *Rusa Aristotelis*, a species from the north of India.

hĭp'-pĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. ἵππιος (*hippios*) = of a horse; so named because horses are fond of the plant.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the subtribe Hippieæ (q.v.).

hĭp'-pĭ-ą̇ns, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hippa* (q.v.); *i* connective, and Eng. &c. pl. suff. *-ans*.]

Zool.: The English name of the family Hippidæ (q.v.).

hĭp'-pĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hipp(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Zo l.: Hippians, a family of decapod crustaceans, sub-order Anomoura. The carapace is longer than it is wide, and very convex transversely. The tail is articulated with a pair of movable appendages to the last joint but one, and has no faulike fin at its termination. The species burrow in the sand. Found in the Arctic and Australian seas, on the coast of Brazil, &c.

hĭp'-pĭ-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hippi(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of Composites, tribe Senecionideræ.

hĭp'-pĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *hip* (3), *s.*; *-ish*.] Rather melancholy or out of sorts; hypochondriac. (*Byron: Beppo*, lxiv.)

hĭp-pō-, *pref.* [Gr. ἵππος (*hippos*) = a horse.]

Science, &c.: Of, belonging to, or in any way resembling a horse. The prefix generally is *hipp-* before a vowel, as hippelaphus (q.v.).

hĭp-pō-bŏs'-cą, *s.* [Pref. *hippo-*, and Gr. βόσκω (*boskō*) = to feed.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Hippoboscidæ (q.v.). *Hippobosca equina* is the Forest-fly, so troublesome to horses.

hĭp-pō-bŏs'-çĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hippobosc(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Entom.: Forest flies; a family of diptera, sub-order Pupipara. The head is received into a cavity of the thorax, the antennæ rudimentary, the body short, flat, and very coriaceous; the wings are either very large or wanting, the legs are very strong, the last joint of the tarsi longish. Parasitic on various mammals and birds.

hĭp-pō-brō'-mą, hĭp-pō-brō'-mŭs, *s.* [Pref. *hippo-*, and Gr. βρῶμα (*brōma*) = food.]

Bot.: A genus of Sapindaceæ, tribe Meliosmeæ. It consists of very poisonous plants, *Hippobromus alatus* or *H. alatum*, commonly called Pardepis, is extensively used for timber at the Cape of Good Hope. (*Lindley.*)

*** hĭp'-pō-cămp, * hĭp'-pō-cămp,** *s.* [Hippocampus.] An anglicised form of hippocampus (q.v.).

"Quiding from rockes her chariot's *hyppocamps*."
Browne: Britannias Pastorals, bk. ii., s. 1.

hĭp-pō-căm'-pal, *a.* [Lat. *hippocamp(us)*, and Eng., &c. suff. *-al*.] Of or belonging to the hippocampus major or minor (q.v.).

hippocampal-commissure, *s.*

Anat.: A commissure in the brain. It is at its lowest stage in reptiles.

hĭp-pō-căm'-pĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *hippocamp(us)* (q.v.); fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

1. *Ichthy.:* A family of Teleostean fishes, sub-order Lophobranchii. Type Hippocampus (q.v.).

2. *Palæont.:* The family commenced apparently with the Eocene.

hĭp-pō-căm'-pŭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. ἱππόκαμπος (*hippokampo*) = a sea-horse.]

1. *Ichthy.:* The typical genus of the family Hippocampidæ (q.v.). It has a snout bearing a curious resemblance to a horse's head. The

HIPPOCAMPUS BREVIROSTRIS.

eggs are hatched and the young are reared for a time within a marsupial sac. *Hippocampus brevirostris*, the short-nosed species, and others, are found in the Atlantic.

2. *Anat.:* See the compounds.

hippocampus-major, *s.*

Anat.: A large white eminence extending the whole length of the cornu in the cerebrum. It becomes enlarged towards its anterior and lower extremity, and is indented or notched on its edge, so as to resemble the paw of an animal, on which account it has been termed pes hippocampi. Named also Cornu Ammonis.

hippocampus-minor, *s.*

Anat.: A curved and pointed longitudinal eminence on the inner side of the posterior cornu, projecting backwards into the posterior lobe of the cerebrum. Its existence became known to the general public through a controversy whether or not the hippocampus minor was peculiar to man, or whether it existed also in the anthropoid apes. Prof. (now Sir Richard) Owen took the first view and Prof. Huxley the second.

hĭp-pō-căs-tā'-nĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hippocastan(um)* (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Sapindaceæ. The leaves are opposite, the ovules two in each cell, the one ascending, the other suspended. Embryo curved with great fleshy consolidated cotyledons. (*Lindley.*)

hĭp-pō-căs'-tą-nŭm, *s.* [Pref. *hippo-*, and Lat. *castanea*; Gr. κάστανος (*kastanos*) = a chestnut tree.

Bot.: A synonym of Æsculus (q.v.). [Horse-chestnut.]

hĭp-pō-çĕn'-tâur, *s.* [Gr. ἱπποκένταυρος (*hippokentauros*), from ἵππος (*hippos*) = a horse, and κένταυρος (*kentauros*) = a centaur.]

Myth.: A fabulous monster, half man and half horse.

"In Thessalie there was borne an *Hippocentaur*—i.e., halfe a man, and halfe a horse."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. vii., ch. iii.

*** hĭp'-ō-crăs, * hyp-o-cras, * yp-o-cras,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. (*vinum*) *Hippocraticum* = (the wine) of Hippocrates.] A cordial made of wine and spices, supposed to be mingled according to the receipt of Hippocrates.

"And plaine water hath he preferred before the swete *hipocras* of the riche men."—*Udal.: Luke* vii.

hĭp-pō-crăt'-ĕ-ą, *s.* [Named after Hippocrates, regarded as one of the fathers of botany.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the family Hippocrateaceæ (q.v.). It consists of more than thirty climbing shrubs from the hotter latitudes. The nuts of *Hippocratea comosa*, a native of the West Indies, are oily and sweet.

hĭp-pō-crăt-ĕ-ā'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hippocrate(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ceæ*.]

Bot.: Hippocrateads; an order of perigynous exogens, alliance Rhamnales. It consists of arborescent or climbing, generally smooth, shrubs, with opposite somewhat coriaceous leaves, the stipules small and deciduous. Flowers in axillary racemes small,

inconspicuous; petals five, stamens three, forming a cup; ovary three-celled; style one, stigmas, one to three; fruit, either of three samaroid carpels or horned, cells one to three, seeds definite. Found chiefly in South America; a few are in Africa, the others in the East Indies. Known genera six, species about eighty-six.

hĭp-pō-crăt'-ĕ-ădș, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hippocrate(a)*; Eng., &c. suff. *-ads.*]

Bot.: The name given by Lindley to the order Hippocrateaceæ (q.v.).

Hĭp-pŏc'-ra-tēș, *s.* [See def.] The most celebrated physician of antiquity, born in Cos, one of the Cyclades, B.C. 360. He delivered Athens from a pestilence in the beginning of the Peloponnesian War. The number of his works is very great.

Hippocrates' sleeve, *s.* A strainer-bag made by folding a square of flannel diagonally, and sewing it along the meeting edge; or by uniting the opposite angles of a square piece of cloth.

hĭp-pō-crăt'-ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *Hippocraticus.*] Of or pertaining to Hippocrates; described by Hippocrates.

hippocratic-face, *s.*

Path.: A face altered when death is approaching. It was well described by Hippocrates in his *Prognostica.*

Hĭp-pŏc'-ra-tĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *Hippocrat(es); -ism.*] The teaching or system of medicine taught by Hippocrates.

Hĭp'-pō-crēne, *s.* [Gr., from ἵππου κρήνη (*hippou krēnē*) = the fountain of the horse.] A celebrated fountain on Mount Helicon in Bœotia, sacred to the Muses. It was fabled to have burst from the ground when struck by the feet of Pegasus, and to possess the power of poetic inspiration. [HELICON.]

"Nor maddening draughts of *Hippocrene.*"
Longfellow: Goblet of Life.

hĭp-pō-crĕp'-ĭ-an, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *hippocrep(is); -ian.*]

Zool. (*Pl.*): A term applied to a section of Polyzoa having the lophophore crescentiform, or horseshoe shaped. (*Nicholson.*) The same as Phylactolæmata (q.v.).

hĭp-pō-crĕp'-ĭ-form, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *hippocrepi(s),* and Lat. *forma* = shape, appearance.]

Bot.: Shaped like a horseshoe.

hĭp-pō-crē'-pĭș, *s.* [Gr. ἵππος (*hippos*) = a horse, and κρηπίς (*krēpis*) = a shoe.]

Bot.: Horseshoe vetch; a genus of papilionaceous plants, having the legumes compressed, sub-membranous, composed of many joints. Known species twelve. *Hippocrepis comosa* is a much-branched and woody plant, six inches high, having unequally pinnate leaves, and pale yellow flowers like those of the Birdsfoot trefoil. It occurs in the chalky districts of England; in Scotland only near Ayr.

***hĭp'-pō-dāme,** *s.* [A contraction or corruption of *hippopotamus* (q.v.).] A hippopotamus.

"Which foure great *hippodames* did draw in temewise tide." *Spenser: F. Q.,* III. xi. 40.

hĭp'-pō-drōme (1), *s.* [Gr. ἱππόδρομος (*hippodromos*) = a racecourse for horses and chariots: ἵππος (*hippos*) = a horse, and δρόμος (*dromos*) = a course, a running.] Originally a circus or course on which horses and chariot-races were run; now frequently applied to a circus.

"I have planted an *hippodrome*; it is a circular plantation, consisting of five walks."—*Swift: Works,* xiv.

***hĭp'-pō-drōme** (2), *s.* [Properly *hypodrome,* from Gr. ὑποδρομή (*hupodromē*) = an asylum: ὑπό (*hupo*) = under, and δρόμος = a course, a running.] An enclosed portico.

"At one end of the inclosed portico, and, indeed, taken off from it, is a chamber that looks upon the *hippodrome*, the vineyards, and the mountains . . . an apartment connects the *hippodrome* with the house."—*Melmoth: Pliny,* bk. v., lett. 6.

hĭp-pō-glŏs'-sŭs, *s.* [Gr. ἱππογλωσσος (*hippoglōssos*) = with horse's tongue, pref. *hippo-,* and Gr. γλῶσσα (*glōssa*) = the tongue.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Pleuronectidæ. The body is long, the two eyes on the right side, the jaws and pharynx armed with strong teeth. *Hippoglossus vulgaris* is the Halibut or Holibut (q.v.).

hĭp'-pō-grĭff, *s.* [Fr. *hippogriffe,* from Gr. ἵππος (*hippos*) = a horse, and γρῦψ (*grups*) = a griffon.] A fabulous creature, half horse and half griffon; a winged horse.

"He caught him up, and without wing
Of *hippogriff*, bore through the air sublime."
Milton: P. L., iv. 542.

hĭp'-pō-lĭth, *s.* [Gr. ἵππος (*hippos*) = a horse, and λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.] A stone or chalky concretion found in the intestines or stomach of a horse.

hĭp-pŏl'-ў-tē, *s.* [Gr. ἱππόλυτος (*hippolutos*) = letting horses loose: pref. *hippo-,* and Gr. λυτός (*lutos*) = that may be loosed; λυω (*luō*) = to loose.]

Zool.: A genus of crustaceans, family Palemonidæ: they resemble the typical genus, but their abdomen cannot be straightened. They are small crabs, of which about five are British.

hĭp-pŏm'-ą-nē, *s.* [Gr. ἱππομανές (*hippomanes*) = as adj. (of mares), mad after the horse; thence, lecherous; as subst. (1) an aphrodisiac plant of the spurge kind; (2) (see def.)]

1. *Folklore:* A substance supposed to possess aphrodisiac qualities, obtained from a mare or a recently dropped foal; it was used in preparing love-potions. (See *Dryden: Virgil; Æneid* iv. 745–746, and *Georgic* iii. 442–47.)

2. *Bot.:* The typical genus of the euphorbiaceous tribe Hippomancæ. *Hippomane Mancinella* is the Manchineel (q.v.).

hĭp-pō-mā'-nĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hippoman(e)* (q.v.); and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Euphorbiaceæ. The ovule solitary; the flowers in spikes, apetalous; the bracts one or many-flowered.

hĭp'-pō-nўx, *s.* [Gr. ἵππος (*hippos*) = a horse, and ὄνυξ (*onux*) = a claw.]

Zool. & Palæont.: A genus of gasteropodous molluscs, family Calyptreidæ. About thirteen recent species are known from the warmer regions, and ten fossil, the latter from the Chalk until now. No recent British species, but two fossil.

hĭp-pō-pa-thŏl'-ō-ġў, *s.* [Gr. ἵππος (*hippos*) = a horse, and Eng. *pathology* (q.v.).] The pathology of the horse; veterinary medicine.

hĭp-pŏph'-ą-ē, *s.* [Gr. ἱππόφαές (*hippophaes*) = a plant, *Euphorbia spinosa* (*Liddell & Scott*).]

Bot.: Sallow-thorn, a genus of Elæagnaceæ. Flowers, diœcious, the barren ones collected into a small catkin, each scale bearing a flower, the perianth single of two deep roundish valves; fertile flowers solitary, the perianth single, tubular, cloven at the top. *Hippophea rhamnoides* is the Common Sallow-thorn or Black-thorn found on sand hills and cliffs upon the east and south-east of England, rarer, and scarcely wild, in Scotland. The Tartars make a jelly and the Bohemian fishermen a fish-sauce of the berries.

hĭp-pŏph'-ą-ġĭ, *s. pl.* [Gr. ἵππος (*hippos*) = a horse, and φαγεῖν (*phageîn*) = to eat.] Eaters of horse-flesh; specif. applied to certain nomadic tribes of Scythia and the north of the Caspian Sea, who fed on horse-flesh.

hĭp-pŏph'-ą-ġĭst, *s.* [Eng. *hippophag(y); -ist.*] One who eats or feeds on horse-flesh.

hĭp-pŏph-ą-gŏŭs, *a.* [HIPPOPHAGI.] Eating or feeding on horse-flesh.

hĭp-pŏph'-ą-ġў, *s.* [Gr. ἵππος (*hippos*) = a horse, and φαγειν (*phagein*) = to eat.] The act or practice of eating or feeding on horse-flesh.

hĭp-pō-pō-dĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *hippo-,* and Gr. ποῦς (*pous*), genit. ποδός (*podos*) = a foot.]

Zool.: A subgenus of Myoconcha (?) It contains one species, *Hippopodium ponderosum,* looking like a ponderous cyprinardia or cardia. Characteristic of the English lias. (*S. P. Woodward.*)

hĭp-pō-pŏ-tăm'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *hippopotam(us)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

I. *Zool.:* A family of mammals, order Ungulata, section Artiodactyla, subsection Omnivora. Genera Hippopotamus and Chæropsis, if indeed the latter is more than a subgenus.

2. *Palæont.:* [HIPPOPOTAMUS].

hĭp-pō-pŏt'-ą-mŭs, *hĭp-pō-pŏt'-ą-mў, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. ἱποπόταμος (*hippopotamos*) = the river horse of the Nile; ἵππος (*hippos*) = a horse, and ποτάμιος (*potamios*) = of or belonging to a river; ποταμός (*potamos*) = a river. The faint resemblance to a horse is either in the aspect of the head suddenly projected above the water or, according to M. F. Cuvier, in the voice.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The River horse, *Hippopotamus amphibius* (II.). It inhabits the great rivers and lakes of Africa. Anciently it was found in the lower part of the Nile; now it does not occur there. It is at home in the water, diving beneath it when danger arises, but at intervals raising its head above the surface to breathe. It feeds chiefly on the roots and bark of water trees and plants. It lands during the night to look for pasture, and is destructive to crops. Its tusks furnish the best ivory: its flesh is eaten.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Zool.:* The typical and only admitted genus of the family Hippopotamidæ. Muzzle short, blunt; incisors $\frac{2-2}{1-1}$, canines very large $\frac{0-0}{1-1}$, molars $\frac{7-7}{7-7}$ or $\frac{6-6}{6-6}$ $\frac{2-2}{1-1}$. Upper canines short, the lower developed into tusks, eyes and ears small; body heavy, massive; hide thick, toes four on each foot.

2. *Palæont.:* No fossil hippopotamus has been found in America. As far as is known, the genera came in with the subgeneric form of Hexaprotodon (q.v.), found in the Upper Miocene of India. Then followed the Tetraprotodon (q.v.), to which the living and various fossil forms belong. *Hippopotamus major* is enumerated by Prof. Boyd Dawkins among the Upper Pliocene mammalia of Italy and the Mid Pleistocene mammalia of Britain. It is called by him a survival from the early Pleistocene. Remains of it have been found at Ilford and Grays Thurrock, in Essex, showing that it was formerly an inhabitant of the Thames. As the molluscs contemporaneous with *H. major* in England were nearly the same as those now existing, the temperature cannot have been very different from that of our own time. The hippopotamus is closely allied to the common species. It is now found only where the water never freezes but is of nearly uniform temperature throughout the year. Prof. Boyd Dawkins states that *H. amphibius* was widely diffused in Upper Pliocene times through the forests of France and Italy, and it is found as a survival from the Pliocene in the Early Pleistocene of Britain. The remains of this animal occur here also in the Late Pleistocene, both in river strata and ossiferous caverns.

hĭp'-pō-pŭs, *s.* [Gr. ἵππος (*hippos*) = a horse, and ποῦς (*pous*) = a foot.]

Zool.: A subgenus of Tridacna (Clam-shell). *Hippopus maculatus* is the Bear's-paw clam. It has close valves, each with two hinge teeth, and a small byssus. Found on the reefs in the coral sea. (*S. P. Woodward.*)

hĭp-pŏs-tĕ-ŏl'-ō-ġў, *s.* [Gr. ἵππος (*hippos*) = a horse, and Eng. *osteology* (q.v.).] The branch of science dealing with the osteology of the horse.

***hĭp-pō-tâu'-rŭs** (*pl.* **hĭp-pō-tâu'-rī**), *s.* [Gr. ιπποs (*hippos*) = a horse; and ταυρος = a bull.] A hippopotamus (q.v.).

"Cocodrilles be abundaunte there and horses of the floode, called *hippotauri.*"—*Higden: Polychronicon,* bk. i., ch. xvi.

hĭp-pō-thĕr'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. ἵππος (*hippos*) = a horse, and θηρίον (*thērion*) = a wild beast.]

Palæont.: A genus of Equidæ found by Prof. Kaup at Eppelsheim in Miocene strata.

hĭp-pō-thō'-ē, *s.* [Gr. ἱππόθοος (*hippothoos*) = swift-riding; pref. *hippo-,* and Gr. θοός (*thoos*) = quick, nimble.]

Zool. & Palæont.: The typical genus of the family Hippothoidæ. From the Silurian times till now. There are three British species: *Hippothoe catenularia, H. divaricata,* and *H. sica.* They are found encrusting shells, &c., in deep water.]

hĭp-pō-thō'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hippotho(e)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool. & Palæont.: A family of Cheilostomatous Polyzoa. Polyzoary creeping, and attached to foreign bodies; cells, pyriform, distant, and arranged in linear series.

† **hĭp-pŏt'-ō-mў,** *s.* [Pref. *hippo-*, and Gr. τομή (*tomē*) = a cutting.]

Anat.: The anatomy of horses, a branch of Zootomy.

hĭp'-pu-rāte, *s.* [Eng. &c., *hippur(ic)*; *-ate* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: A salt of hippuric acid. Hippurates fused with potash or lime give off ammonia, and yield benzene by distillation.

hĭp-pūr'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. ἵππος (*hippos*) = a horse, and Eng. *uric* (q.v.).] Contained in the urine of horses.

hippuric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_9H_9NO_3$, or $\begin{matrix} CH_2{\cdot}NH{\cdot}CO{\cdot}C_6H_5. \\ | \\ CO{\cdot}OH. \end{matrix}$

Benzamido-acetic acid. Hippuric acid occurs in the urine of horses and other graminivora; the quantity depends upon the food—animals fed with oat straw give off the most. When benzoic acid is eaten, it appears in the urine in the form of hippuric acid. The acid can be obtained by evaporating the fresh urine to a thick syrup, and extracting with alcohol, filtering, and then distilling off the alcohol: the residue, when cold, is treated with hydrochloric acid; the colour can be removed by dissolving the acid in dilute soda and adding to the boiling liquid a small quantity of permanganate of potassium, filtering off the oxide, and then precipitating the acid by HCl. The pure acid crystallizes in prisms easily soluble in boiling water and in alcohol; less soluble in ether. It melts over 130°, turning brown. By the action of $K_2Mn_2O_8$ and caustic soda solution it is decomposed, giving off its nitrogen as ammonia. An aqueous solution of hippuric acid, boiled with PbO_2, yields benzamide $C_6H_5{\cdot}CO{\cdot}NH_2$ and CO_2. Hippuric acid can be prepared synthetically by heating benzoyl chloride $C_6H_5{\cdot}CO{\cdot}Cl$ with glycocoll $CH_2{\cdot}NH_2{\cdot}CO{\cdot}OH$ to 120°, zinc oxide being added to neutralize the HCl given out; also by heating to 150° equivalents of benzamide and monochloracetic acid.

hĭp-pu-rĭd'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *hippuris*, genit. *hippurid(is)*, fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.] [Hippuris.]

Bot.: The name given by Link to the botanical order called by Lindley and others Haloragеæ (Hippurids).

hĭp'-pu-rĭds, *s. pl.* [Hippuridеæ.]

Bot. The name given by Lindley to the order Haloragaceæ (q.v.).

hĭp-pūr'-ĭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. ἵππουρις (*hippouris*), genit. ἱππούριδος (*hippouridos*) = the horse-tail (*C. Equisetum arvense* or *pratense*): pref. *hippo-*, and Gr. οὐρά (*oura*) = a tail. This is not the modern genus.]

Bot.: Mare's tail, a genus of Haloragaceæ, tribe Haloragеæ (q.v.). The perianth is single, superior, forming a very indistinct rim to the germen; stamen one; style one; fruit one-celled, one-seeded. Known species one or two. *Hippuris vulgaris*, Common Mare's tail, a plant with linear leaves in whorls of six, eight, or ten, is not uncommon in ditches and stagnant waters. The flowers are minute, and often without stamens.

hĭp'-pu-rīte, *a. & a.* [Hippurites.]

A. *As subst.:* A mollusc of the genus Hippurites, or more rarely of the family Hippuritidæ. (*S. P. Woodward: Mollusca* (3rd ed.), pp. 32, 33.)

B. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the Hippurites or the Hippuritidæ [A].

hippurite-limestone, *s.*

Geol. & Palæont.: Limestone of Lower Cretaceous age, characterized by the abundance of fossil hippurites, especially *Hippurites organisans* and its casts. It occurs in the south of France, in Spain, Sicily, and Greece. (*Lyell.*)

hĭp-pu-rī'-tēs, *s.* [Gr. ἵππουρος (*hippouros*) = horse-tailed, and suff. *-ites* (*Palæont.*).] [Hippuris.]

Palæont.: The typical genus of the family Hippuritidæ (q.v.). The shell is very inequivalve, inversely conical or elongated and cylindrical, the fixed valve striate or smooth, with three parallel furrows on the cardinal side, the pallial line continuous. Thirty species are known, all from the Chalk of continental Europe, Algeria, and Egypt. Typical species, *Hippurites bioculatus* and *H. cornu-vaccinum*. (*Woodward.*)

hĭp-pu-rĭt'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hippurit(es)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Palæont.: A family of molluscs, class Conchifera, section Siphonida. Shell thick, inequivalve, attached by the right umbo; structure and sculpturing of the two valves dissimilar; the ligament internal; hinge teeth one or two adductor impressions, two large; the pallial line simple submarginal. Found in the Cretaceous rocks of Europe. Known genera, Hippurites, Radiolites, &c.

hĭp'-pŭs, *s.* [Gr. ἵππος (*hippos*) = a horse.]

Path.: A morbid trembling and twinkling of the eyes.

* **hĭp'-shŏt,** *a.* [Eng. *hip*, and *shot*.]

1. *Lit.:* Having the hip dislocated or sprained.

"'Why do you go nodding and wagging so like a fool, as if you were *hipshot?*' says the goose to the gosling." —*L'Estrange.*

* 2. *Fig.:* Lame, awkward.

hĭp'-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *hip*, and *wort*.]

Bot.: *Cotyledon Umbilicus.*

* **hir,** *pro.* [Her, He.]

1. Her.

2. Their.

hĭr'-æ-a, *s.* [Named after J. N. de la Hire, a French botanist who died in 1727.]

Bot.: A genus of Malpighiaceæ, tribe Hireæ. The species are pretty climbers with white or yellow flowers, growing in the East and West Indies.

hĭr'-çĭne, *a.* [Hircinous.] Goatish, hence, strong smelling.

"A *hircine* man or two."—*C. Reade: Cloister & Hearth*, ch. xxiv.

hĭr'-çĭn-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *hircinus* = pertaining to a goat; *hircus* = a goat.]

Bot.: Smelling like a goat.

hĭr'-çīte, hĭr'-çīne, *s.* [Lat. *hircus* = a goat, and suff. *-ine* (*Min.*). From the strong animal odour which the globule remaining after it has been burnt emits.]

Min.: An amorphous, brown, semi-translucent or opaque mineral. Sp. gr. 1·1. In boiling water it becomes soft, in cold alcohol it is slightly dissolved, and in boiling alcohol it is half so, imparting a golden colour to the solution. (*Dana.*)

hĭr'-cu-lŭs, *s.* [Lat., = a little goat, dimin. of *hircus* (q.v.).]

Bot.: A section of Saxifraga containing one British species, *Saxifraga Hirculus*. (*Sir Joseph Hooker.*)

hĭr'-cŭs, *s.* [Lat. = a he-goat.]

1. *Zool.:* The specific name of the goat (*Capra hircus*).

2. *Astron.:* A fixed star, the same as Capella (q.v.).

hĭr'-dĭē-gĭr-dĭē, *s.* [Hurdy-gurdy.]

hĭr'-dĭē-gĭr-dĭē, *adv.* In confusion or derangement.

hīre, *v.t.* [A.S. *hȳrian*, from *hȳr* = hire (q.v.).]

1. To procure anything from another person at a certain price or consideration for temporary use; to engage.

"The Czar of Muscovy . . . *hired* my house at Say's Court."—*Evelyn: Memoirs*, Jan., 1698.

2. To engage in service for a stipulated price, payment, or wages; to contract for the services of for a period.

"Servants who are *hired* by the month or by the year."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. i., ch. viii.

3. To let for hire; to lease; to grant the use or services of for a stipulated price or consideration; now only with *out*.

"A man planntide a vyneyerd . . . and *hiride* it to tilleris."—*Wycliffe: Mark* xii. 1.

¶ Frequently used reflexively.

"They have *hired themselves* out for bread."—1 *Sam.* ii. 5.

* 4. To bribe. (*Dryden: Virgil; Æneid* ii. 42.)

hīre, * here, * huire, * hure, * huyre, * hyre, *s.* [A.S. *hyr*; cogn. with Dut. *huur*; Sw. *hyra*; Dan. *hyre*; Ger. *heuer*.]

1. The price, reward, recompense, or equivalent paid, or contracted to be paid, for the temporary service or use of persons or things.

"Thei asken hure *huyre* er thei hit have deservede." *P. Plowman*, ii. 91.

2. Reward or payment for illegal or dishonest services; a bribe.

"Friends, attendants, armies bought with *hire*." *Beattie: Minstrel*, bk. ii.

* **hīre,** *pro.* [Her.]

hīred, * hir-id, * hyred, *pa. par.* or **a.** [Hire, *v.*]

*** hīre'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *hire*; *-less*.] Without hire or reward; freely, gratuitously.

"This famed philosopher is Nature's scribe,
And *hireless* gives the Intelligence to Art."
Davenant: Gondibert, bk. i., c. 6.

hīre'-lĭng, * hyre-lyngo, *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *hyreling*, from *hȳr* = hire.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. One who serves for hire or wages; a hired servant or assistant.

"*Hirelings* whom want and idleness had induced to enlist."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

* 2. A prostitute.

"No *hireling* she, no prostitute to praise."
Pope: Ep. i. 36.

B. *As adj.:* Serving for hire or wages; mercenary; ready or willing to give one's services for hire.

"Beautiful Florence at a word laid low . . .
Conquered and pardoned by a *hireling* Moor."
R. Browning: Luria, iv.

hīre'-man, *s.* [Eng. *hire*, and *man*.]

1. One who serves for hire or wages; a hired servant. (*Scotch.*)

2. A subject. (*Wharton.*)

* **hĭr'-ĕn,** *s.* [A corrupt. of Gr. *Irene*, the heroine in Peele's *The Turkish Mahomet & the Fair Hiren*.] A prostitute, a strumpet.

"Have we not *Hiren* here?"—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

hīr'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *hir(e)*; *-er*.]

1. One who hires or engages the services of a person or thing temporarily for hire; one who employs persons for wages.

"*Hiring* and borrowing are also contracts by which a qualified property may be transferred to the *hirer* or borrower."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 30.

2. One who lets out things, especially horses, for hire.

*** hire-self, * hire-selve,** *pro.* [Eng. *hire* = her, and *self*.] Herself.

hĭr'-ple, *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps related to *cripple* (q.v.).] To walk lamely; to halt; to limp.

"They'll gie me quarters at Monkbarns readily enough, and I'll e'en *hirple* awa there wi' the mear." —*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xv.

*** hirs,** *poss. pro.* [Their.]

hīrse, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A kind of millet.

hĭr'-sęl, *s.* [Herd.]

1. A flock of sheep.

"She'll maybe get a Liddesdale joe that wants something to help to buy the *hirsel*."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxxviii.

2. A crowd; a throng; a multitude.

hĭr'-sęl, hĭr'-sle, *v.i.* [Imitative.] To creep along a rough surface with a rustling noise; to move or creep sideways while lying or sitting down.

"Sae he sat himsell doun and *hirselled* doun into the gleu."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xlv.

hĭrst, *s.* [Hurst.]

1. A wood; a grove.

2. A sandbank near a river; a shallow.

hĭr-sūte', *a.* [Lat. *hirsutus*; allied to *horreo* = to bristle.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* Rough; rugged; hairy; shaggy; set or covered with bristles.

"There are bulbous, fibrous, and *hirsute* roots; the *hirsute* is a middle sort, between the bulbous and fibrous."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 616.

* 2. *Fig.:* Rough; coarse; rude; boorish; unmannerly.

"He looked elderly, was cynical and *hirsute* in his behaviour."—*Life of A. Wood*, p. 109.

II. *Bot.:* The same as hispid or setose, but with the hairs longer.

hĭr-sūte'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *hirsute*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being hirsute; roughness; hairiness; shagginess.

"Black colour argues naturall melancholy; so doth leanesse, *hirsut-nesse*, broad veines, much haire on the browes."—*Burton Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 69.

hĭr-tĕl'-la, *s.* [Dimin. of *hirtus* = hairy.]

Bot.: A genus of Chrysobalanaceæ. The siliceous bark of *Hirtella silicea*, a tree growing in Trinidad, is said to be used by the Indians in making pottery.

hĭ-rû-dĭn'-ē-a, *s. pl.* [From Lat. *hirudo*, genit. *hirudin(is)* = a leech; neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ea.*]

Zool.: An order of Annelids having a locomotive or adhesive sucker, either posteriorly or at both ends. The sexes are not generally distinct, and the young undergo no metamorphosis. It contains the Leeches. Called also Suctoria (q.v.).

hĭ-rû-dĭn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *hirudo*, genit. *hirudin(is)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: The typical family of the order Hirudinea (q.v.). [Leech.]

hĭ-rû'-dō, *s.* [Lat.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Hirudinidæ and the order Hirudinea. *Hirudo medicinalis* is the Common Leech. [Leech.]

* **hĭ-rŭn' dĭne,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *hirundo* (genit. *hirundinis*) = a swallow.]

A. *As adj.:* Like a swallow; swallow-like.

"Activity almost super-*hirundene*."—*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

B. *As subst.:* A swallow.

hĭ-rŭn-dĭn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *hirundo*, genit. *hirundin(is)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: A family of Fissirostres. The plumage is compact and glossy, the bill very small and triangular. It contains the swallows and martins [Hirundo], and formerly included the genus Cypselus (Swift), which now forms the type of a new family Cypselidæ (q.v.).

hĭ-rŭn-dĭ-nī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *hirundo*, genit. *hirundin(is)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: A sub-family of Hirundinidæ, containing the swallows and martins as distinguished from the swifts. Those who form the swifts into the family Cypselidæ abolish also the sub-family Hirundininæ.

hĭ-rŭn'-dō, *s.* [Lat. = a swallow.]

Ornith.: The typical genus of the family Hirundinidæ (q.v.). The bill is flattened its whole length, the margins not inflected, the rictus smooth, the feet insessorial; the lateral toes equal, the middle one longer than the tarsus. It contains the swallows and martins, of which *Hirundo purpurea*, the purple martin, is a native of the United States. *H. rustica*, the proper swallow; *H. urbica*, the martio; and *H. riparia*, the sand-martin, or dark-martin, and others, are natives of Europe. [Martin, Swallow.]

hĭs, *pro.* or *a.* [The poss. of *he* (q.v.).] Of or belonging to him. It may be used with or without the noun to which it refers: as, These are *his* books, or these are *his*. *His* was formerly neuter as well as masculine.

"Who can impress the forest, bid the tree
Unfix *his* earth-bound root?"
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iv.

¶ From a mistaken idea as to the origin of *'s* or *es* as the sign of the genitival inflection, *his* was also used as a sign of the possessive: thus in the Prayer Book we have "for Jesus Christ *his* sake," &c.

hĭs-ĭn-gĕr-īte, *s.* [Named from W. Hisinger, a Swedish mineralogist.]

Min.: An amorphous compact mineral, black or brownish-black, without cleavage; its lustre greasy; its hardness 3; its sp. gr. 3·045. Compos.: silica, 33·07 to 40·97; alumina, 0 to 1·38; sesquioxide of iron, 26·04 to 40·28; protoxide of iron, 0 to 17·59; magnesia, 0 to 15·6; water, 15·12 to 22·83, &c. Found near Helsingfors, in Finland, &c. Varieties: Hisingerite, Degeröite, and Scotiolite (q.v.). (*Dana.*)

* **hĭsk,** * **hĭske,** *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful.] To open the mouth wide.

hĭs'-lŏp-īte, *s.* [Named in 1859 by Prof. Haughton, of Dublin, after Rev. Stephen Hislop, of Nagpore, who, with Rev. Robt. Hunter, sent it and other minerals, fossils, &c., to the Geological Society in 1854. (*Phil. Mag.*, IV. xvii. 16, 1859.)]

Min.: A grass-green variety of Calcite, coloured by about fourteen per cent. of glauconite. From Nagpore in Central India.

hĭsn, *pro.* [A vulgarism for *his* (q.v.).]

hĭs-pa, *s.* [Lat. *hispidus* = shaggy, hairy, bristly (?).] The typical genus of the family Hispidæ (q.v.). It is surrounded by formidable spines.

* **Hĭs-păn'-ĭ-çĭşm,** *s.* [Lat. *Hispanicus* = pertaining to Hispania, or Spain.] A Spanish idiom or phrase; a phrase or mode of speech peculiar to the Spanish language.

hĭs'-pĭd, *a.* [Lat. *hispidus.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Rough; hairy; bristly; shaggy.

"John of the wilderness? the hairy child?
The *hispid* Thesbite? or what satyr wild?"
More: Verses, Pref. to Hull's Poems (1646).

2. *Bot.* (*Of leaves, &c.*): Having hairs thinly scattered and moderately stiff. The same as Setose (q.v.).

hĭs'-pĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hisp(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of tetramerous beetles, closely akin to the Cassididæ. They are depressed insects with short legs, and porrected moniliform antennæ. The larvæ feed between the membranes of leaves upon their parenchyma. Found both in the Old and in the New World.

* **hĭs-pĭd'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *hispid*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being hispid; roughness; hairiness.

"The *hispidity* or hairiness of his skin."—*More: On Godliness*, bk. iii., ch. vi., § 5.

* **hĭs-pĭd'-ų-loŭs,** *a.* [A dimin. from *hispid* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Having short, stiff, or bristly hairs.

hĭss, * **hysse,** * **hyss,** *v.i.* & *t.* [A.S. *hysian*; cogn. with O. Dut. *hisschen*; cf. Dut. *sissen*, Ger. *zischen.* All of these words are formed from the sound.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To make a sound like that of the letter *s* by forcing out the breath between the tongue and the upper teeth.

"Swaltering tongs did lick their *hissing* mouthes."
Surrey: Virgile; Æneis ii

2. To make a sibilant sound; vocally as do geese and serpents, or by rapid motion through the air, like an arrow, a jet of steam, &c.

"His forceful spear, which, *hissing* as it flew,
Pierced through the yielding planks."
Dryden: Virgil, Æneid ii. 65.

3. To express disapprobation by hissing.

"It is the undoubted right of any visitor to a theatre to *hiss*."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, April 16, 1884.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To utter with a hissing sound: as, He *hissed* the words out.

2. To condemn by hissing; to express disapprobation of.

"He therefore wrote the opera of Rosamond, which, when exhibited on the stage, was either *hissed* or neglected."—*Johnson Life of Addison.*

* 3. To procure hisses, disgrace, or ridicule for.

"So disgraced a part, whose issue
Will *hiss* me."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, i. 2.

hĭss, *s.* [Hiss, *v.*]

1. A sound made by forcing the breath out between the tongue and upper teeth, as in pronouncing the letter *s*. It is generally used as an expression of derision, disapprobation, or censure.

"A clamour made up of yells of hatred, of *hisses* of contempt, and of shouts of triumphant and half insulting welcome."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

2. A similar sound such as that made by a serpent, water falling on a hot substance, steam passing through a narrow opening, &c.

"The *hiss* of rustling wings." *Milton: P. L.*, i. 768.

hĭss'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Hiss, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of emitting a hiss or hisses; a hiss.

"I heard a *hissing*: there are serpents here!"
Goldsmith: Prol. to Zobeide.

2. An expression of derision, disapprobation, or censure.

* 3. That which is hissed at, censured, or ridiculed.

"And I will make this citie desolate and an *hissing*."—*Bible* (1583): *Jer.* xix. 8.

hĭss'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *hissing*; *-ly.*] In a hissing manner; with a hiss.

hĭst, *pa. par.* or *a.*, & *interj.* [The same as *hushed* or *whist* (q.v.).]

* **A.** *As pa. par. or a.:* Hushed, silenced. (*Milton: Il Penseroso*, 55.)

B. *As interj.:* A word enjoining silence.

hĭs'-tĕr, *s.* [The Etruscan form whence the Lat. *histria* = a stage-player, an actor, was derived.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Histeridæ (q.v.). The form is quadrate and almost cubical. The posterior tibiæ have two rows of spines. Stephens enumerated thirty-two British species; Sharp reduces them to fifteen.

hĭs-tĕr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hister* (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of beetles, tribe Pentamera, sub-tribe Helocera, or Clavicornes. The four hinder feet are more separated from each other at their insertion than the anterior two; the feet are contractile, and the external side of the legs denticulated or spinous. The antennæ are bent, and generally end in a knob. Body square or parallelopiped. They inhabit dead animals, dung, putrid fungi, &c., and feign death when caught. They can fly. Five genera are British. They have a wide distribution, both in the Old and the New World.

hĭst'-ĭĕ, *a.* [Etym. doubtful.] Dry, chapped, barren.

"The *histie* stibble field."
Burns: To a Mountain Daisy.

hĭs-tĭ-ŏl'-ō-ğў, *s.* [Histology.]

hĭs-tō-, *pref.* [Gr. ἱστος (*histos*) = a web or tissue.] Connected with or relating to the organic tissues.

hĭs-tō-chĕm'-ĭs-trў, *s.* [Pref. *histo-*, and Eng. *chemistry.*] (See extract.)

"The special application of the facts of physiological and zoochemistry to the tissues composing our frame constitutes what is called *histochemistry*."—*Frey: Histology of Man* (ed. Barker), p. 6.

hĭs-tō-ğĕn'-ĕ-sĭs, *s.* [Pref. *histo-*, and Eog. *genesis.*]

Phys.: The science of the origin of tissues. Histogenesis, which has of late years received much attention, really dates from Schumann's proof that the cell is the starting-point of all animal structures. He also indicated the mode of origin of the various tissues from the cell. (*Frey: Histology* (ed. Barker), p. 4.)

hĭs-tō-ğĕ-nĕt'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *histo-*, and Eng. *genetic.*] Relating or pertaining to histogenesis (q.v.).

hĭs-tō-ğĕn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *histogen(y)*; *-ic.*] Tissue-forming; contributing to the formation of tissue. (*Frey: Histology* (ed. Barker), p. 11.)

hĭs-tŏğ'-ĕn-ў, *s.* [Pref. *histo-*, and Gr. γεννάω (*gennaō*) = to produce.]

Phys.: The formation and development of the organic textures.

hĭs-tŏğ'-rą-phў, *s.* [Pref. *histo-*, and Gr. γραφή (*graphē*) = a description.] A description or treatise on organic tissues.

hĭs'-tŏĭd, *a.* [Gr. ἱστος (*histos*) = tissue, and εἰδος (*eidos*) = form.] A term applied to tumours whose contents closely resemble the normal texture of the body. (*Dunglison.*)

hĭs-tō-lŏğ'-ĭc, hĭs-tō-lŏğ'-ĭc-ăl, *a.* [Eng. *histology(y)*; *-ic*, *-ical.*] Relating to histology sometimes applied to the natural transformations that occur in the tissues of the embryo.

hĭs-tō-lŏğ'-ĭc-ăl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *histological*; *-ly.*] In a histologic manner; with reference to histology.

hĭs-tŏl'-ō-ğĭst, *s.* [Eng. *histolog(y)*; *-ist.* One who is skilled in or devoted to the study of histology.

hĭs-tŏl'-ō-ğў, *s.* [Pref. *histo-*, and Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.]

Phys. & Anat.: That branch of anatomy called by Quain textural, which examines and treats of the minute structure of the com

ponent tissues of the body. Frey divides histology into three sections: (1) General Histology, which considers the tissues of which the human and animal body generally is composed; (2) Histology (proper), in which the various tissues, in their anatomical relations and composition, are considered; and (3) Topographical Histology, dealing with the more minute structure of the organs and systems of the body. This branch of anatomy is, according to Barker, the translator of Frey's excellent work on the subject, "essentially the product of German industry."

hĭs-tŏl'-ў-sĭs, *s.* [Pref. *histo-*, and Gr. λύσις (*lusis*) = a dissolution, a parting.]

Path.: The decay and dissolution of the organic tissues and of the blood. It includes the various forms of retrograde metamorphosis and degeneration.

hĭs-tŏn'-ō-mў, *s.* [Pref. *histo-*, and Gr. νόμος (*nomos*) = a law.] The history of the laws which govern the formation and arrangement of organic tissues.

***hĭs-tŏr'-ĭ-ăl,** ***hĭs-tŏr'-ĭ-ăll,** *a.* [Eng. *history*; *-al.*] Of or pertaining to history; historical.

"The *historiall* partes of the Bible, be ryght necessary for to be redde."—*Sir T. Elyot: The Governour*, bk. i., ch. xi.

hĭs-tŏr'-ĭ-ăn, ***his-tor-i-en,** *s.* [Fr. *historien*, from *histoire* = history.]

1. One who writes or compiles history; an historiographer.

"*Historians* do borrow of poets."—*Raleigh: Hist. of the World*, bk. ii., ch. xxi., § 6.

2. One who is learned or versed in history.

***hĭs-tŏr'-ĭ-an-ĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *historian*; *-ess.*] A female writer of history.

hĭs-tŏr'-ĭc, ***hĭs-tŏr'-ĭck, hĭs-tŏr'-ĭc-ăl,** ***his-tor-ic-all,** ***hys-tor-ic-al,** *a.* [Lat. *historicus*, from *historia* = history; Fr. *historique.*] Perraining to or connected with history; of the nature of or containing history; suited for history.

"Living in *historic* pages."
Longfellow: Norman Baron.

historic-painting, *s.*

Art: The art of representing by painting historical events with due regard to the time, place, and all the accessories of life at the period of the action of the picture.

historic-picture, *s.*

Art: A picture truthfully delineating a known event in history in all its accessories. It is a realization of the page of the historian.

historic-sense, historical-sense, *s.* The faculty of readily grasping and understanding historical facts in all their bearings, and of vividly picturing them in the mind with due regard to all their accessories.

hĭs-tŏr'-ĭ-căl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *historical*; *-ly.*] In an historical manner; according to the facts of history; in manner of a history.

"He setteth down *historically*, the kind and manner of this plague."—*Usher: Annals* (an. 3574).

***hĭs-tō-rĭ'-cian,** *s.* [Eng. *histor(y)*; *-ician.*] An historian.

"John de Hexam and Richard de Hexham [were] two notable *historicians*."—*Holinshed: Richard I.* (an. 1199).

***hĭs-tō-rĭç'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *historic*; *-ity.*] The quality of being historical.

***hĭs-tŏr'-ĭ-çīze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *historic*; *-ize.*] To record or relate in manner of a history; to chronicle.

***hĭs'-tŏr-ĭĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *history*; *-ed.*] Recorded or related in history.

***hĭs-tŏr'-ĭ-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *history*; *-er.*] An historian.

***hĭs tŏr-ĭ-ĕtte',** *s.* [Fr.] A short history or account; a tale.

***hĭs-tŏr'-ĭ-fў,** ***his-tor-i-fie,** *v.t.* [Eng. *history*; *-fy.*] To relate or record in or as history. (*Brewer: Lingua*, ii. 1.)

hĭs-tŏr-ĭ-ŏg'-ra-pher, ***hĭs-tŏr'-ĭ-ō-grăph,** *s.* [Gr. ἱστοριογράφος (*historiographos*), from ἱστορία (*historia*) = history, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write; Fr. *historiographe.*] A writer of history; an historian. The title is given as a mark of honour in European courts to some learned historians.

"The duties which belonged to him as *historiographer* of France."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

***hĭs-tŏr-ĭ-ō-grăph'-ĭc, hĭs-tŏr-ĭ-ō-grăph'-ĭc-ăl,** *a.* [Gr. ἱστοριογραφικός (*historiographikos*).] Of or pertaining to historiography.

***hĭs-tŏr-ĭ-ŏg'-raph-ў,** *s.* [Gr. ἱστοριογραφέω (*historiographeō*) = to write history: ἱστορία (*historia*) = history, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.] The art or occupation of an historian.

***hĭs-tŏr-ĭ-ŏl'-ō-gў,** *s.* [Gr. ἱστορία (*historia*) = history, and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.] A discourse on history; the knowledge of history.

***hĭs'-tŏr-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *histor(y)*; *-ize.*] To relate or record as history; to chronicle.

"Under which is *historized* the whole Ovidian Metamorphosis."—*Evelyn: Memoirs; Tivoli.*

hĭs'-tŏr-ў, *s.* [Lat. *historia* = a narrative of past events; history; Gr. ἱστορία (*historia*) = a learning or knowing by inquiry, inquiry, the knowledge so obtained, information; ἵστωρ (*istōr*), ἵστωρ (*histōr*) = knowing, learned; ἵστω (*istō*), 3rd sing. imper. of οἶδα (*oida*) = know.

1. The record of the most important bygone events in human history chronologically arranged, with an inquiry into their causes, and the lessons which they afford with regard to human conduct; "philosophy teaching by example." This field of investigation is more limited than that of the Greek ἱστορία (*historia*), which was used for research on any subject [Etym.], and somewhat more extensive than the Roman *historia*, which would now be called annals. Accounts of the same event are distorted according to the prejudices or interest of the person by whom they are related. Historians in such cases must attempt with cold impartiality to ascertain and record the actual truth. Every nation has great gaps in its early history, which verbal tradition and written poetry have had no scruple in filling up with almost purely mythic narratives; the historian must attempt to discriminate truth from fable. The "eyes of history" are geography and chronology. The locality of an event should be recorded, and the date at which it occurred. If a wrong date be introduced the chain of causation in historic events is destroyed at that point; for every event is in that respect the consequent of those which preceded it, and the antecedent of those which followed. History is often divided into sacred and profane. The former is that obtained from the Bible; the lesson which it was designed to teach is what has been called "God in History." Profane, by which is meant not unholy, but secular, history, specially records the rise and growth of the several Gentile nations. A history may be of an institution, as, Church History (q.v.), the History of the Royal Society; an invention or art gradually perfected, as, the History of Shipbuilding, the History of Painting; or of thought, as, the History of Philosophy. Branches of history now named separately are Archæology and Biography (q.v.).

2. A narrative; a verbal relation of important occurrences.

3. A book treating of the history of any country, people, science, or art.

"Two sides of my library are filled with *histories*."—*Lytton: Godolphin*, ch. xii.

history-painting, *s.* [Historic-painting.]

history-piece, *s.* A painting or drawing representing historical events or actions.

"His works resemble a large *history-piece*, where even the less important figures have some convenient place."—*Pope.*

***hĭs'-tŏr-ў,** *v.t.* [History, *s.*] To relate or record, to chronicle. (*Shakesp.*: *2 Henry IV.*, iv. 1.)

***hĭs'-trĭ-ŏn,** *s.* [Lat. *histrionem*, acc. of *histrio* = a buffoon.] A stage-player, an actor.

hĭs-trĭ-ŏn'-ĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *histrionicus*, from *histrio.*]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to an actor or acting; belonging to or befitting the stage; theatrical, not real, affected.

"Foppish airs
And *histrionic* mummery, that let down
The pulpit."
Cowper: Task, ii. 563.

B. *As subst.* (*Pl.*): The art of theatrical representation.

hĭs-trĭ-ŏn-ĭc-ăl, *a.* [Eng. *histrionic*; *-al.*] The same as Histrionic (q.v.).

hĭs-trĭ-ŏn'-ĭc-ăl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *histrionical*; *-ly.*] In a histrionic manner; theatrically.

***hĭs'-trĭ-ŏn-ĭsm,** ***hĭs-trĭ-ŏn'-ĭ-çĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *histrion*; *-ism.*] Stage representation; acting; feigned or affected representation.

"When personations shall cease, and *histrionism* of happiness be over."—*Browne: Christian Morality.*

***hĭs'-trĭ-ŏn-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *histrion*; *-ize.*] To represent on the stage; to act.

hĭt, hĭtte, *v.t.* & *i.* [Icel. *hitta* = to meet with, to hit upon; cogn. with Sw. *hitta*; Dan. *hitte.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) To strike; to touch with a blow or some degree of force; to give a blow to.

"Whom they *hit*, none on their feet might stand."
Milton: P. L., vi. 592.

(2) To strike or touch after taking aim; not to miss; to reach or attain an object aimed at, as a mark.

"So hard it is to tremble and not to err, and to *hit* the mark with a trembling hand."—*South.*

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) To attain to, to reach, to effect successfully.

"Your father's image is so *hit* in you."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, v. 1.

(2) To guess, to find out.

"Thou hast *hit* it."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, ii. 1.

(3) To suit, to be conformable to, to meet, to agree with.

"He scarcely *hit* my humour."
Tennyson: Edwin Morris, 56.

II. *Backgammon:* To take one of your opponent's men, lying single or uncovered, by moving one of your own men on to its point.

B. *Intransitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To strike, to deliver a blow or stroke, to come into collision, to collide. (Absolutely or followed by *against* or *on.*)

II. *Figuratively:*

*1. To succeed, to be fortunate or successful, to fall out luckily or successfully.

†2. To agree, to coincide, to be of one mind, to fall out as prognosticated.

"This *hits* right." *Shakesp.: Timon of Athens*, iii. 1.

¶ 1. *To hit off:*

*(1) To determine luckily or by guess, to guess, to hit upon.

(2) To represent or describe rapidly or cleverly.

(3) *Cricket:* To make the number of runs required to win.

2. *To hit on* or *upon:* To happen on; to meet with or find; to light or chance on.

"I have *hit upon* such an expedient."—*Goldsmith: Citizen of the World*, Let. 105.

3. *To hit out:*

*(1) *Trans.:* To perform by good luck.

(2) *Intrans.:* To strike out with the fists straight from the shoulder.

¶ For the difference between to *hit* and to *beat*, see Beat.

hĭt, *s.* [Hit, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* A blow, a stroke, a striking against, a collision.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A chance, a fortuitous event; especially a lucky or fortunate chance.

"Each lucky *hit*, or unsuccessful manœuvre."
Longfellow: Evangeline, i. 3.

(2) A striking, happy, or felicitous expression or turn of thought, which appears peculiarly applicable or apposite; as, He made some happy *hits* in his speech.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Backgammon:* A move by which an uncovered or open piece of the opponent is removed temporarily from the board and compelled to start afresh from the first point.

2. *Fencing:* A stroke, a touch with the sword or stick.

"The king hath laid, that in a dozen passes between you and him, he shall not exceed you three *hits*."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. 2.

hĭtch, *s.* [Hitch, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A catch, an impediment, an obstacle.

2. A failure; anything which stops or breaks the easy and regular course.

3. The act of catching, as on a hook.

4. A heave; a pull or jerk up, as, To give one's trousers a *hitch*.

*5. Temporary assistance or help in a difficulty.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Min.:* A small slip where the dislocation does not exceed the thickness of the vein.

2. *Naut.:* A species of knot by which a rope is bent to a spar or to another rope.

hĭtch, *hic-chcn, *hych-yn, *hytch-en, *hytch-yn, *v.t. & i.* [Etym. doubtful. According to Skeat, a weakened form of an older *hikken*, used to express a convulsive movement, as in *hiccough* (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

*1. To remove, to move.

"*Hytchyn, huchyn, hytchen,* or removyn. *Amoveo, moveo.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

2. To fasten, to tie, to make fast, to yoke, to catch or make fast by a hook: as, To *hitch* a rope, &c.

3. To raise or pull up with a jerk: as, To *hitch* up one's trousers.

4. To interpose, to bring in.

"Whoe'er offends at some unlucky time
Slides into verse and *hitches* in a rhyme."
Pope: Horace, bk. ii., sat 1.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To move with jerks or by fits, to hobble, to fidget.

2. To become entangled, caught or joined together; to unite.

3. To work pleasantly or harmoniously together.

4. To hit the legs together in moving, as horses; to interfere.

5. To go or move irregularly or uneasily.

"Knots and impediments make something *hitch*."
Cowper: Conversation, 103.

hĭtch'-cŏck-ĭte, *s.* [Named after Prof. E. Hitchcock of America.]

Min.: A variety of Plumhoresinite (q.v.).

*** hĭtch-el,** *v.t.* [Hatchel.] To beat or comb flax or hemp.

hĭtch'-el, *s.* [Hitchel, *v.*] A hatchel.

hĭtch'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *hitch; -er.*] One who or that which hitches or fastens; specif., a boat-hook.

hĭtch'-ĭng, *s.* [Hitch, *v.*] A fastening in a harness.

hitching-clamp, *s.*

Manège.: A device for holding the strap of a bridle or halter.

hitching-post, *s.*

Manège.: A post with convenient means for the attachment of the strap of a horse's halter or bridle.

hĭthe, hȳthe, *s.* [A.S. *hȳdh* = a haven.] A small port or haven; the word still survives in Queen*hithe*, Lamb*hithe* (now Lambeth), &c.

"The *hithe* fell into the hands of King Stephen."
—Pennant: London, p. 473.

hĭth-ĕr, *hid-er, *heth-er, *hyd-er, *hyth-er, *adv. & a.* [A.S. *hider, higder*; cogn. with Icel. *hédhra*; Dan. *hid*; Sw. *hit*; Goth. *hidre*; Lat. *citra.*]

A. *As adverb:*

1. To this place; used with verbs of motion: as, To come *hither*, to bring *hither*.

"Pntte *hider* thin hond and putte into my side."—*Wyclife John* xx.

*2. To this end; to this point; to this topic.

"*Hither* we refer whatsoever belongeth unto the highest perfection of man."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

B. *As adj.:* On the side nearest to the person speaking; on this side.

"To go into the *hither* parts of Germany."—*Clarendon: Civil Wars*, iii. 521.

¶ *Hither and thither:* To this place and that; in this direction and in that; to and fro.

*** hĭth'-ĕr-mōre,** *a.* [Eng. *hither*, and *more.*] Nearer on this side.

"On the *hithermore* banke."—*P. Holland: Camden*, p. 472.

hĭth'-ĕr-mŏst, * hyth'-ĕr-mŏst, *a.* [Eng. *hither; -most.*] The nearest on this side.

"That which is eternal can be extended to a greater extent at the *hithermost* extremes."—*Hale: Prim. Origin of Mankind*, p. 124.

hĭth-ĕr-tō, *adv.* [Eng. *hither*, and *to.*]

*1. To this place; hither.

"England from Trent and Severn *hitherto*."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., iii. 1.

*2. To this limit; thus far; so far.

"I am *hitherto* your daughter."
Shakesp.: Othello, i. 3.

3. Up to this point; up to this time.

"Europe, however, has *hitherto* derived much less advantage from its commerce with the East Indies."
—Smith: Wealth of Nations, bk. iv., ch i.

4. In any time up to the present.

hĭth'-ĕr-ward, hĭth'-ĕr-wards, * hid-er-ward, * hyd-er-ward, *adv.* [Eng. *hither; -ward.*] In this direction; towards this place; hither.

"The Earl of Westmoreland, seven thousand strong, is marching *hitherwards*."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., iv. 1.

hĭt'-tĕr, *s.* [Eng. *hit; -er.*] One who hits; one who deals or delivers blows, literally or figuratively.

hīve, * hyfe, *s.* [A.S. *híw* = a house, found only in composition, as *híwisc* = a household; *híwan* = domestics; Icel. *hjú* = a household.]

I. *Literally:*

1. A box or basket for the reception and habitation of a swarm of bees.

"They work their waxen lodgings in their *hives*."
Dryden Virgil: Georgic iv. 81.

2. A swarm of bees; the bees inhabiting a hive.

"The commons, like an angry *hive* of bees."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iii. 2.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. A place full or swarming with busy occupants; a crowd; a cluster.

"There the *hive* of Roman liars worship."
Tennyson Boadicea, 19.

*2. A kind of bonnet resembling a hive.

"Upon her head a platted *hive* of straw."
Shakesp.: Complaint of a Lover, 8.

hive-bee, *s.* A bee housed in a hive; a domesticated bee. *Apis mellifica.* [Bee.]

hive-nests, *s. pl.*

Ornith.: Nests constructed by birds living in vast societies under one common roof. They are found only in Africa. The most remarkable are the work of the Republican Grosbeak (*Philæterus socius*), the nests of which are constructed in such numbers in trees that the latter often break down with the weight.

hīve, *v.t. & i.* [Hive, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To collect, gather, or put into a hive.

"When bees are fully settled, and the cluster at the biggest, *hive* them."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To collect, gather, or store for future use or enjoyment.

"*Hiving* wisdom with each studious year."
Byron.

2. To contain; to receive, as in a place of deposit.

"Where all delicious sweets are *hived*."
Cleveland.

B. *Intrans.:* To reside in a collective body; to take shelter or swarm together.

"Drones *hive* not with me."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, ii. 5.

*** hīve'-lĕss, * hīve'-lĕsse,** *a.* [Eng. *hive, -less.*] Destitute or deprived of a hive; having no hive.

"Like *hiveless* bees they wander here and there."
Gascoigne: Hearbes; Fruit of Reconciliation.

hīv'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *hiv(e); -er.*] One who collects or puts bees into hives.

"Let the *hiver* drink a cup of good beer, and wash his hands and face therewith."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

hīves, *s.* [Pl. of Eng. *hive* (q.v.).]

Pathol.: A popular name for any eruptive disease characterized by a scattered eruption consisting of vesicles filled with a fluid; spec., *Cynanthe trachealis.*

***hīve'-ward,** *adv.* [Eng. *hive*, s. (q.v.); *-ward.*] In the direction of the hive; hence, homeward.

"Less from Indian craft
Than bee-like instinct *hivewards* found at length
The garden portals." *Tennyson: Princess*, iv. 181.

*** hĭzz,** *v.i.* [Hiss, *v.*] To hiss; to whizz.

"The wheels and horses' hoofs *hizz'd* as they passed them o'er."—*Cowley: The Extasy.*

hĭz'-zĭč, hiz-zy, his-sie, *s.* [Hussy.]

hĭzz'-ĭng, *s.* [Hizz.] A hissing; a hiss.

H.M.S. An abbreviation for Her (or His) Majesty's Ship or Service.

hō (1), **hōa** (1), *interj.* [Onomat.; cf. Icel. *hó* = ho! *hoa* = to shout out ho!] An exclamation or interjection to call attention.

hō (2), **hōa** (2), *interj.* [The same as *whoa* (q.v.); Fr. *ho.*] A cry or word used by teamsters to stop their teams: hence, a stop, moderation, bounds.

hō, *v.i.* [Ho (1), *interj.*] To cry out; to call out; to halloa.

Hōad'-lĕy-ĭsm, *s.* [See def.]

Ch. Hist.: The doctrine taught by the Latitudinarian political bishops of the eighteenth century, of whom Benjamin Hoadley, Fellow of Catharine Hall, Cambridge, and successively Bishop of Bangor, Hereford, Salisbury, and Winchester, is instanced by Blunt as the "most thorough specimen." [Bangorian Controversy.]

"He may write and preach as much *Hoadleyism* . . . as he pleases."—*J. S. Brewer: English Studies*, p. 360.

*** hōam'-ĭng,** *a.* [Prob. from Ger. *schaum* = foam.] Foaming; swelling; surging.

"It is a *hoaming* sea I we shall have foul weather."—*Dryden: Tempest*, i. 1.

hōar, *hor, *hoor, * hore, * hoare, *a. & s.* [A.S. *hár*; cogn. with Icel. *hárr.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. White; a hoar frost.

2. Gray; grayish white; hoary; gray with age.

"The olde cherl with lokes *hore*."
Chaucer: C. T., 7,764.

*3. Mouldy; musty.

"Something stale and *hoar* ere it be spent."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, ii. 4.

4. White with foam; foaming.

"The *hoare* waters from his frigot ran.'
Spenser: F. Q., II. xii. 10.

***B.** *As subst.:* Hoariness; antiquity.

"Covered with the awful *hoare* of innumerable ages."—*Burke.*

hoar-frost, *s.*

Meteor.: Dew which, having been deposited on bodies below the freezing point, itself has frozen. Hoar-frost is found, like dew, on bodies such as the extremities of leaves, from which radiation is great, and which, therefore, part most easily with the heat obtained during the day from the sun. The same, or nearly the same, as rime (q.v.).

"The rigid *hoar-frost* melts before his beam."
Thomson: Autumn, 1,168.

*** hōar,** *v.i. & t.* [A.S. *hárian.*] [Hoar, *a.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To become mouldy or musty.

"But a hare that is hoare is too much for a score, when it *hoares* ere it be spent."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, ii. 4.

B. *Trans.:* To make hoary or white; to make mouldy.

"*Hoar* the flamen
That scolds against the quality of flesh."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

hōard (1), *** hord, * heord,** *s.* [A.S. *hord*; cogn. with Icel. *hodd*; Goth. *huzd*; Ger. *hort.*] A stock; a store; a treasure; a quantity of things accumulated or laid up; especially applied to a hidden stock of treasure or provisions.

"*Hoards* after *hoards* his rising raptures fill."
Goldsmith: Traveller.

hōard (2), *s.* [Hoarding.]

hōard, * **hord,** * **hoord,** *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *hordian*; cogn. with Goth. *huzdjan.*]

A. *Trans.:* To collect and lay up; to accumulate; to store up; to treasure up; to lay in a hoard; to store secretly. (Generally followed by *up.*)

"Vast masses of old wealth were *hoarded*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

B. *Intrans.:* To lay up hoards; to make a hoard or store, especially of money or treasure.

"He did not think himself justified in *hoarding* for them."—*Macaulay: Hist. of Eng.*, ch. xi.

hōard'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *hoard; -er.*] One who hoards or stores things in secret; a miserly, stingy, grasping person.

"We can say nothing further to the *hoarders* of this world."—*Gilpin: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 5.

hŏard'-ĭng, *s.* [Either from Dutch *horde* = a hurdle, or O. Fr. *horde* = palisade, a barrier.]

Build.: A temporary screen of boards enclosing a building-site, where erections or repairs are proceeding.

***hŏared,** *a.* [Eng. *hoar; -ed.*] Mouldy; musty.

hŏar'-hound, *s.* [Horehound.]

hŏar'-ĭ-nĕss, *hoar-ie-nesso, *s.* [Eng. *hoary; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being hoary; whiteness or grayness through age.

"He grows a wolf, his *hoariness* remains."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses i.

2. The quality or state of being mouldy or musty; mouldiness.

"*Hoarieneste*, vlnewednesse, or mouldinesse, comming of moisture, for lacke of cleansing."—*Baret: Alvearie.*

hŏarse, *hoos, *hos, *hors, *horse, *a.* [A.S. *hás;* cogn. with Icel. *hâss*, Dan. *hæs*, Sw. *hes*, Dut. *heesch*, Ger. *heiser.*]

1. Having a harsh, rough voice, as when suffering from a cold.

"Men of your large profession, that could speak . . . Till they were *hoarse* again, yet all be law."
Ben Jonson: Fox, i. 3.

2. Harsh, rough, grating.

"The male utters a *hoarse* bellowing noise."—*Darwin: Descent of Man*, vol. ii., pt. iii., ch. xii., p. 28.

3. Giving out a harsh, rough noise or sound.

hoarse-sounding, *a.* Making a hoarse or harsh noise.

***hŏarse,** *v.i.* [Hoarse, *a.*] To become hoarse. (*Adams: Works*, i. 355.)

hŏarse'-lў, *hors-ley, *adv.* [Eng. *hoarse; -ly.*] In a hoarse manner; with a hoarse, rough or grating noise or sound.

"The name of Oscar *hoarsely* rings."
Byron: Oscar of Alva.

***hŏars'-ĕn,** *v.t.* [Eng. *hoarsen; -en.*] To make hoarse. (*Richardson: Clarissa*, v. 79.)

hŏarse'-nĕss, *hoarse-nesse, *s.* [Eng. *hoarse; -ness.*] The quality or state of being hoarse; harshness or roughness of voice or sound.

"The *hoarseness* of his note."
Cowper: Jackdaw.

hŏar'-stōne, *s.* [Etym. of first element doubtful; Eng. *stone.*] A landmark; a stone marking out the boundary of an estate.

hŏar'-ў, *hoar-ie, *a.* [Eng. *hoar; -y.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. White; whitish.

"The secrets of the *hoary* deep."
Milton: P. L., ii. 891.

2. White or gray with age; hoar.

"To lift one lock of *hoary* hair."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, ii. 4.

* 3. Mouldy, musty; covered with a white pubescence.

"There was brought out of the city into the camp very coarse, *hoary*, moulded bread."—*Knolles: Hist. of the Turkes.*

* 4. Remote in point of time; of great antiquity.

II. *Bot.:* Covered with very short, dense hairs, placed so closely as to give an appearance of whiteness to the surface from which they grow, as the leaves of *Matthiola incana*, *Olea oleaster*, &c.

hoary-footman, *s.*

Entom.: A moth, *Lithosia caniola*, one of the Noctuas. (*Newman.*)

hoary-headed, *hoarie-headed, *a.* Having hoary hair; gray-headed; white, hoar.

"The seasons alter; *hoary-headed* frosts
Fall in the fresh lap of the crimson rose."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 2.

hōast, *s.* [A.S. *hwosta;* Icel. *hósti;* O. H. Ger. *huosto.*] A severe cough.

"Mony a sair *hoast* was amang them."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. vi.

hōast, *v.i.* [Hoast, *s.*] To cough.

hōast'-man, *s.* [Cf. A.S. *hós* = an association, a fellowship, a host, and Eng. *man.*] One of an old guild or fraternity at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, who were engaged in selling or shipping coal.

hōax, *s.* [A corruption of *hocus;* cf. *hocus-pocus.*] A practical joke played to deceive or trick a person; a trick.

hōax, *v.t.* [Hoax, *s.*] To play a practical joke upon; to trick; to take in.

hōax'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *hoax; -er.*] One who hoaxes or plays a practical joke upon another.

hoay (as **hōy**), *interj.* [Ho! Hoy!] An exclamation or cry employed to call attention.

hō'-a-zĭn, hō'-at-zĭn, hō'-ăct-zĭn, *s.* [Imitated, according to Hernandez, from its peculiar cry.]

Ornith.: Opisthocomus cristatus, a South American bird about the size of a peacock, living in small companies of six or eight on the flooded savannahs of South America. Called in Guiana Sasa.

hŏb (1), **hŭb,** *s.* [From the same root as *hop* and *hump.*]

1. *Build.* (*Of the form* hob): The flat iron shelf at the side of a grate, on which things are placed to keep warm.

2. *Mach.:* A hardened, threaded spindle by which a comb or chasing-tool may be cut.

3. *Vehicles:*

(1) The nave of a wheel.

(2) The runner of a sledge. (*C. Andrews: Agric. Engin.*, iii. 41.)

*** hŏb** (2), *** hobbe,** *s.* [A corrupt. and contr. of *Robin*, as *Hodge* from *Roger.*]

1. An elf, a sprite, a Robin-goodfellow.

2. A clown, a rustic, an awkward clumsy fellow. (*Drant: Horace; Arte of Portry.*)

hŏb'-ba-dĕ-hŏy', hŏb'-bĕ-dy-hoy', *s.* [Hobbledehoy.]

hŏb-bĕ-dy-hoy'-ĭsh, *s.* [Eng. *hobbedyhoy; -ish.*] Approaching the time of life between boy and man. (*Colman: Poetical Vagaries.*)

Hŏbb'-ĭşm, *s.* [See def.]

Hist., Phil., &c.: The system of philosophy contained in or to be deduced from the writings of Thomas Hobbes (1588-1679), one of the most celebrated of the English Deists of the seventeenth century. Among his friends and contemporaries were Ben Jonson, Bacon, Lord Herbert of Cherbury, Gassendi, and Galileo. He was a voluminous writer: his chief works are his *Elements of Philosophy*, the *Treatise on Human Nature*, and *Leviathan*, or *The Matter and Form of a Commonwealth, Ecclesiastical and Civil.* His philosophy was materialist. On page 5 of the *Elements*, he says: "Subjectum philosophiæ, sive materia circa quam versatur, est corpus omne cujus generatio aliqua conceipi potest;" and similar expressions abound. He was the precursor of modern Sensationalism (q.v.). "There is no conception in a man's mind, which hath not at first totally or by parts been begotten upon the organs of sense." (*Leviathan*, ch. i.) In politics he was a strenuous upholder of absolute monarchy in its extremest form, going so far as to make the sovereign the supreme arbiter in faith and morals.

"*Hobbism* soon became an almost essential part of the character of the fine gentleman."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

Hŏbb'-ĭst, *s.* [Hobbism.] A follower of the teaching of Hobbes.

hŏb'-ble, * hobelen, * hoble, *v.i. & t.* [A freq. from *hop* (q.v.).]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To walk or move lamely or awkwardly upon one leg more than the other; to walk with unequal and jerky steps.

2. To move unevenly or irregularly; to wriggle, to wobble. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"If it *hobbles* in its motion, upon perfectly level ground, it cannot be a perfect circle."—*Cogan: Ethical Questions* (Note B).

B. *Transitive:*

1. To tie the legs together so as to impede or prevent freedom of motion; to shackle, to clog. (*Dickens: Uncommercial Traveller*, xi.)

* 2. To perplex, to embarrass.

hŏb'-ble, *s.* [Hobble, *v.*]

1. *Lit.:* An awkward, uneven gait.

"One of his heels is higher than the other, which gives him a *hobble* in his gait."—*Swift: Gulliver's Travels.*

2. *Fig.:* A difficulty, a perplexity. (*Lytton: Caxtons*, bk. xiv., ch. i.)

hŏb'-ble-dĕ-hŏy', *s.* [Hob (2), *s.*] A raw, gawky, or awkward young fellow, approaching manhood.

hŏb'-blĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *hobbl(e); -er.*] One who hobbles.

*** hŏb'-blĕr** (2), *** hŏb'-ĭ-lĕr, * hŏb'-lĕr,** *s.* [Hobby.]

1. A soldier mounted on a hobby and with light armour.

"For twenty *hobblers* armed, Irishmen so called."—*Davies.*

2. One who by his tenure was bound to maintain a hobby for military service.

hŏb'-ble-shŏw, hŏb'-bĭl-shŏw, *s.* [Eng. *hobble*, and *show.*] A hubbub, a disturbance, an uproar.

hŏb'-blĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Hobble, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or state of walking or moving awkwardly or unevenly; the act of shackling or fettering the legs.

hŏb'-blĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *hobbling; -ly.*] In a hobbling manner; with a hobbling or halting gait or motion; awkwardly, clumsily.

hŏb'-bў (1), *** hŏb'-beў, * hobi, * hoby,** *s.* [A corrupt. of O. Fr. *hobreau*, from *hober* = to move about.]

Ornith.: Falco (*Hypotriorchis*) *subbuteo*, a British raptorial bird, brown above, whitish spotted with brown below, a brown mark on the cheek, the thighs and hinder part of the abdomen red. It is of small size, and preys on the smaller birds and quadrupeds, with cockchafers and other insects.

"Because there is one cause more for his dislike against the *hobbey* than against the man (namely, the deformity of their constitutions), he will flie into the man's hand to avoid the hawk's talons."—*Digby: Of Bodies*, ch. xxxviii.

hŏb'-bў (2), *** hob-bie,** *s.* [A corrupt. of Mid. Eng. & O. Fr. *hobin* = a nag, from *hoper* = to move about; cf. Sw. *hoppa* = a young mare, from *hoppa* = to hop; Dan. *hoppe* = a mare; North Fries. *hoppe.*]

* 1. A strong, active, middle-sized horse, said to have been originally brought from Ireland; a nag, a hack, an easy ambling horse.

"Mounted on a white *hobby*, he rode from rank to rank."—*Baker. Edward III.* (an. 1346).

* 2. An imitation horse; a wooden figure of a horse.

"Bring me the bells, the rattle bring,
And bring the *hobby* I bestrode."
Shenstone: Ode to Memory.

* 3. The old name of the velocipede (q.v.).

4. A favourite pursuit, plan, or object; a pursuit which one follows with zeal and enthusiasm: as, Every one has his *hobby.*

¶ *To ride a hobby to death:* To pursue a favourite object to death.

*** hŏb'-bў** (3), *s.* [Eng. *hob* (2), s; *-by.*] A stupid fellow; a lout.

hŏb'-bў-horse, *s.* [Eng. *hobby* (2), and *horse.*]

* 1. Originally, a horse taught to amble, and on which riding was easy and pleasurable; a nag; a hack.

"The French lackey and Irish foot-boy shrugging at the door with their master's *hobbyhorses*, to ride to the new play."—*Decker: Gull's Hornbook*, ch. v.

2. A wooden model of a horse given to children.

"Agesilaus . . . took a little *hobbyhorse* of wood and bestred it."—*Puttenham: Art of English Poesy*, bk. iii., ch. xxiv.

* 3. A hobby; a favourite pursuit or plan.

* 4. A stupid person; a loose and frivolous person of either sex.

"I have studied eight or nine wise words to speak to you, which these *hobbyhorses* must not hear."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing*, iii. 2.

*** hŏb-bў-hors'-ĭ-eal,** *a.* [Eng. *hobbyhors(e); -ical.*] Having a hobby; eccentric; whimsical. (*Sterne: Tristram Shandy*, iii. 46.)

*** hŏb-bў-hors'-ĭ-eal-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *hobby-horsical; -ly.*] In an eccentric or whimsical manner; whimsically.

hŏb-gŏb'-lĭn, *s.* [Eng. *hob* (2), s., and *goblin.*] A kind of goblin, elf, or fairy, especially one of a frightful appearance.

"Three friars should watch every night by his restless bed as a guard against *hobgoblins*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

*** hŏb'-ĭ-lĕr,** *s.* [Hobbler (2).]

*** hŏb'-ĭt,** *s.* [Ger. *haubitze.*] [Howitzer.]

Ordnance: An old form of mortar of six or eight inches' bore, mounted on a carriage.

hŏb'-līke, *a.* [Eng. *hob* (2); *-like.*] Clownish; boorish; clumsy; awkward.

hŏb'-lŏb, *s.* [Eng. *hob* (2), and *lob.*] A clown, a lout.

hŏb'-nāil, * **hob-nayle,** *s.* [Eng. *hob* (1), and *nail.*]

1. *Lit.:* A short, thick nail, with a pointed tang, a large head, and with pendent claws, which pierce the boot-sole.

* 2. *Fig.:* A clown; an awkward country fellow. (*Milton.*)

hobnail-liver, *s.*

Pathol.: A liver rendered pale and having the surface extremely irregular through the action of hepatitis (q.v.).

hŏb'-nāil, *v.t.* [Hobnail, *s.*] To trample on roughly, as with hobnailed shoes or boots.

"Your rights and charters *hobnailed* into slush."
Tennyson: Queen Mary, ii. 2.

hŏb'-nāiled, *a.* [Eng. *hobnail*; *-ed.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Set or furnished with hobnails.

"Benedict knew by the *hob-nailed* shoes it was Basil the blacksmith." *Longfellow: Evangeline,* i. 2.

2. *Pathol.:* Irregular in outline. [Hodnail-liven.]

* **hŏb'-nŏb,** *adv.* [A compound of *hab* (A.S. *habban*) = to have, and *nab* (A.S. *nabban*) = not to have.]

1. Take or take not; take it or leave it; a familiar invitation to drink.

"*Hobnob* is his word; give 't, or take 't."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night,* iii. 4

2. At random; hit or miss; come what will.

hŏb'-nŏb, *v.i.* [Hobnob, *adv.*]

1. To drink familiarly; to invite to drink.

2. To associate familiarly; to be on terms of close intimacy.

hō'-bō, *s.* An habitual wanderer; a tramp; a homeless adventurer. (*U. S.*)

* **hō'-hŏy,** *s.* [Hautboy.]

Hŏb-sŏn, *s.* [See compound.]

Hobson's-choice, *s.* A proverbial expression denoting that there is really no power of choosing or alternative. It is popularly said to be derived from the name of a Cambridge livery-stable keeper, who insisted upon his customers taking that horse which in its turn stood next to the stable door.

* **hoby,** *s.* [Hobby (1).]

hŏc'-cō, *s.* [Fr. Remote etym. doubtful.]

Ornith.: A name given by Cuvier to the genus Crax (Curassow).

* **hoche-pot,** *s.* [Hotchpot.]

hŏck (1), * **hŏx,** *s.* [Hough.]

1. In animals the joint between the knee and the fetlock.

2. In man, the posterior part of the knee-joint; the ham.

hŏck (2), *s.* [A corruption of *Hockheim,* a place in Nassau, where the wine is made.] A kind of light wine, either still or sparkling; also formerly called *Hockamore.*

"And made 'em stoutly overcome
With bacrack, *hockamore,* and mum."
Butler: Hudibras, pt. iii., c. iii.

hŏck, hŏc'-kle, * **hŏcks,** *v.t.* [Hock (1), *s.*] To disable in the hock; to cut or maim the hock or hough; to hough; to hamstring.

"This way of *hocksing* bullocks seems peculiar to the Spaniards."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1676).

* **hŏck'-a-mōre,** *s.* [Hock (2), *s.*]

* **hŏck'-dāy,** * **hŏkc'-dāy,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. Icel. *hóku-nótt* = the night beginning yule-tide.] A day of feasting and merriment, held on the second Tuesday after Easter, because it was believed to have been on that day that the English overcame the Danes.

hŏcked, *a.* [Hock, *v.*] Cut or maimed in the hock; hamstrung.

hŏck'-cў, hook'-cў, *s.* [Eng. *hook*; *-ey*] A game of ball played with a stick or club having a hooked or curved end. It is played by a number of persons arranged in two sides or parties, and the object of each side is to drive the ball through their adversaries' goal.

hŏck'-hērb, *s.* [A.S. *hócleaf*] = a mallow, a hollow hook, or *hoc* = a hook, and Eng. *herb.*]

Bot.: A term used sometimes for Althæa, or for Malva.

hŏc'-kle, *v.t.* [A frequent. from *hock,* v. (q.v.).]

1. To hock or hough; to hamstring.

2. To cut or mow, as stubble.

* **hŏck'-lēaf,** *s.* [A.S. *hócleaf.*] [Hockherb.]

* **hŏck'-mŏn-dāy,** *s.* [Hockday.] The Monday week after Easter.

* **hŏcks'-ēr,** *s.* [Eng. *hock* or *hocks*; *-er.*] One who houghs or hamstrings.

"The *hocker* is mounted on a good horse, bred up to the sport, who knows so well when to advance or retreat upon occasion, that the rider has no trouble to manage him."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1676).

* **hŏcks'-ĭng,** *s.* [Hock or Hocks, *v.*] The act of houghing or hamstringing cattle, &c.

hocksing-iron, *s.* A knife or implement for hamstringing cattle, &c.

hŏck'-tīde, *s.* [Cf. Hockday.] The second Tuesday after Easter.

hō'-cŭs, *s.* [A word of doubtful etymology; see Hocus-pocus, *s.*]

1. A cheat, an impostor.

2. Drugged liquor given to a person to stupefy him.

* **hocus-pocus,** *s.* & *a.* [Supposed, but probably incorrectly, to be a corruption of "*hoc est corpus,*" the words of consecration pronounced by Roman Catholic priests in the sacrifice of the mass.]

1. *As substantive:*

(1) One of the words used by jugglers in playing tricks.

"At the playing of every trick he used to say, '*hocus-pocus, tontus, talontus, vade celeriter jubeo.*'"—*Ady: Candle in the Dark, Treatise of Witches, &c.,* p. 29.

(2) A trickster, a juggler, an impostor.

(3) A juggler's trick, a cheat, an imposition.

"Our author is playing *hocus-pocus* in the very similitude he takes from that juggler."—*Bentley: Free Thinking,* § 12.

2. *As adj.:* Cheating, fraudulent.

"Such *hocus-pocus* tricks, I own
Belong to Gallic bards alone."
Mason: Horace, Ode iv. 8.

* **hocus-pocus,** *v.t.* or *i.* [Hocus-pocus, *s.*] To cheat, to trick.

"The gift of *hocus-pocussing* and of disguising matters is surprising."—*L'Estrange.*

hō'-cŭs, *v.t.* [Hocus, *s.*]

1. To cheat, to impose upon.

2. To stupefy by drugging one's drink for the purpose of robbery or cheating.

3. To drug, as drink, for the purpose of stupefying the person who drinks it.

"'What do you mean by *hocussing* brandy and water?' inquired Mr. Pickwick."—*Dickens: Pickwick,* ch. xiii.

hŏd, *s.* [Corrupted from *hot*; Fr. *hotte* = a scuttle, dorser, basket to carry on the back; O. Dut. *hotte* = a pedler's box or basket.]

1. *Bricklaying:* A box with two sides and an end, set on edge, and with a handle by which it is carried, a padded cushion resting on the shoulder.

2. *Domestic:* A coal scuttle or box; a coal hod. (*American.*)

hod-elevator, *s.* An apparatus to raise hods, loaded with bricks or mortar, to the building height on a building, and return the empty ones.

* **hŏd,** *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. To stammer, to stutter.

2. To bob up and down on horseback; to jog.

hŏd'-den, *a.* & *s.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps from *hoiden* = rustic.]

A. *As adj.:* Coarse; rustic.

B. *As subst.:* Hodden-gray.

hodden-gray, *s.*

Fabric: A kind of cloth manufactured from undyed wool, much worn formerly by Scotch peasants.

"*Hodden-gray* was the garb he wore."
Longfellow: Musician's Tale, vii.

hŏd'-dĭng, *s.* [Hod, *v.*] The motion of one riding on a cart-horse; a jogging. (*Burns: Holy Fair.*)

* **hŏd'-dle,** *v.i.* [A frequent. from *hod,* **v.**] To waddle, to hobble.

hŏd'-dў, *s.* [A corrupt. of *hooded.*] The carrion-crow.

hoddy-dod, *s.* A snail.

"To heed certaine *hoddy-doits* or shell-snails sticking hard thereto."—*Holland: Plinie,* bk. xvii., ch. xxiv.

* **hoddy-doddy,** * **hoddic-doddic,** *s.* A foolish person, an awkward fellow.

"My master is a personable man, and not a spindle-shanked *hoddy-doddy.*"
Swift: Mary the Cook-maid's Letter.

* **hoddy-peak,** * **hoddy-pcke,** *s.* A fool, a cuckold.

"Ye brain-sick fools, ye *hoddy-pekes,* ye doddy-powles!"—*Latimer: Sermon.*

hŏdge, *s.* [A corrupt. of the proper name Roger.] A clown, a countryman, a farm labourer.

hŏdge'-pŏdge, hŏtch'-pŏtch, *s.* [Hotch-pot.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A mixture or medley of ingredients.

"They have made our English tongue a gallimaufrey, or *hodgepodge* of all other speeches."—*Spenser: State of Ireland.*

2. *Law:* A commixture of lands.

hodgepodge Act, *s.*

Law: A statute relating to distinct subjects which had better have been kept separate.

hŏdg'-sō'-nĭ-a, *s.* [Named by Sir Joseph Hooker after Mr. Hodgson, British resident in Nepaul.]

Bot.: A genus of Cucurbitaceæ, containing a gigantic climber with immense yellowish-white pendulous blossoms, the petals with buff-coloured curling threads, several inches long. It grows in the Himalayas. The fruit is eaten by the Lepchas. (*Hooker: Himal. Journals,* ii. 7.)

* **hō'-dĭ-ĕrn,** * **hō-dĭ-ĕrn'-al,** *a.* [Lat. *hodiernus,* from *hodie* (= *hoc die* = on this day) = to-day.] Of or pertaining to this day; of the present day or time.

"Even of divers *hodiern* mathematicians."—*Boyle: Works,* iii. 754.

hŏd'-ja, *s.* [Pers. *khazudje* = a reader.] A professor in a secondary school attached to a mosque in Turkey.

hŏd'-man, *s.* [Eng. *hod,* and *man.*]

1. A labourer who carries mortar, &c., in a hod for bricklayers, masons, plasterers, &c.

2. *At Oxford:* A slang term for a young scholar from Westminster School admitted to Christ Church College, Oxford.

hŏd'-man-dŏd, *s.* [A reduplication of *dodman* (q.v.).] A shell-snail, a dodman.

"Those that cast their shell are the lobster, the crab, the crawfish, and the *hodmandod* or dodman."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.,* § 732.

hŏd'-ō-graph, *s.* [Gr. ὁδός (*hodos*) = a road, a way, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write, to describe, to draw.]

Math.: A curve, originated by Sir W. Hamilton, and used to illustrate the theory of central forces.

hŏ-dŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. ὁδός (*hodos*) = a road, a way, and μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.] An instrument for measuring the length of road travelled. It consists of a clockwork arrangement fixed to the side of the vehicle and connected with the axle. The distance travelled is recorded on a dial.

hŏd-ō-mĕt'-rĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *hodometer*; *-ical.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Of or pertaining to a hodometer.

2. *Naut.:* Applied to the method of finding the longitude at sea by dead reckoning.

hōe (1), * **how,** * **haugh,** *s.* [Fr. *houe,* from O. H. Ger. *houwa*; Ger. *haue* = a hoe, from O. H. Ger. *houwan* = to hew.] [Hew.]

1. *Agric.:* A tool with a flat, thin blade, used to cut weeds or stir the earth around plants.

"With outstretched *hoe* I slew him at the door."
Cowper: Colubriad.

2. *Dentist.:* An excavating instrument, having a blade attached to a shank, and shaped like a miniature hoe.

hoe-cake, *s.* A name given to a cake of Indian meal, because sometimes cooked on a hoe.

hōe (2), *s.* [Dan. *hai*, Sw. *haj* = a shark, a dog-fish.] The name given in Orkney to the Picked Dog-fish or Picked Shark—*Acanthias vulgaris*—and also to some other species of sharks found on British coasts.

hoe-mother, *s.* In Orkney the basking shark, sometimes contracted into homer.

hōe, *v.t.* & *i.* [Hoe (1), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To clean, scrape, cut, or dig with a hoe; as, To *hoe* the beds in a garden.

2. To clean or clear from weeds with a hoe.

"His men were *hoeing* a field of turnips."—*Pennant: British Zoology: The Rook.*

B. *Intrans.:* To use a hoe; to scrape, dig, or clear ground of weeds with a hoe.

"They must be continually kept with weeding and *hoeing*."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

hōe'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Hoe, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or operation of using a hoe.

hoeing-machine, *s.*

Agric.: An implement for hoeing drilled or dibbled crops. [Horse-hoe.]

Hŏff'-măn-ĭst, *s.* [See def.]

Ch. Hist.: A follower of Daniel Hoffman, Professor of Theology at Helmstadt, who in 1598 maintained that there was a twofold truth, if it could be so called, one philosophical, the other theological, and that philosophical truth was falsehood in theology. Owen Günther, John Caselius, Conrad Martini, and Duncan Liddel, philosophers of his university, joined issue with him, and finally Henry Julius, Duke of Brunswick, compelled him, in 1601, to retract his opinions. (*Mosheim.*)

***ho-ful,** *** ho-full,** *a.* [A.S. *hohful*, *hoaful*, from *hogu* = care, anxiety.] Careful, prudent.

"Ever *hofull* of his doings and behaviour."—*Stapleton: Fortress of the Faith*, p. 97.

***ho-ful-ly,** *adv.* [Eng. *hoful*; *-ly.*] Carefully, prudently.

"Women serving God *hofully* and chastely."—*Stapleton: Fortress of the Faith*, p. 419.

hŏg, *** hogge,** *s.* [Wel. *hwch* = a sow; Bret. *houch*, *hoch*; Corn. *hach* = a hog, a pig.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) In the same sense as II.

(2) A castrated boar.

(3) A sheep of a year old; a sheep that has not been shorn.

(4) A bullock of a year old.

2. *Fig.:* A dirty, filthy, mean, or low fellow; a dirty or gluttonous eater.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Naut.:* A scrub-broom for cleaning a ship's bottom, under water.

2. *Paper-making:* A revolving beater in a chest of paper pulp, which agitates the pulp so as to keep it of uniform consistence as it flows to the paper-making machine.

3. *Zool.: Sus scrofa.* It has two large teeth or tusks in the upper, and two in the lower jaw. The body is covered with bristles. When wild it is of a dark brindled hue, with soft short hairs beneath its bristles. In domestication, the ears become long, sharp-pointed, and pendent. The hog when wild feeds on beech-mast, chestnuts, acorns, crabs, haws, sloes, hips, grass, roots, &c. When he can obtain miry ground to wallow in, he regales himself with frogs, ferns, the roots of rushes, &c. In domestication he will eat almost anything in the least digestible—an uncleanly but valuable scavenger. The flesh of the hog when fresh is called pork, when cured, ham or bacon. The ordinary lard is used for culinary purposes, the fat of the bowels for greasing axles. The bristles are made into brushes, pencils, &c.; the skin into leather. The dung is only less valuable as manure than that of the sheep. There are many breeds of hogs, as the Chinese, the Suffolk, the Berkshire, the Shropshire, the Northampton, the Neapolitan, &c. The point aimed at, is to make the animal quickly increase in flesh without increasing in bone. They are very largely kept in the United States, where maize forms an admirable food, and from which great quantities of pork products are exported. Their period of gestation is about four months; they begin to breed at the age of eighteen months to two years, do so twice in a year, and bring forth from five to ten, or more, at a time. The hog is wild in Continental Europe, many parts of Asia, and in North Africa. [Sus.]

¶ *Ground hog:*

Zool.: Orycteropus capensis.

hog-back, *s.* A curved or convex back like that of a hog.

hog-backed, *a.* Shaped like the back of a hog.

hog-chain, *s.*

Shipbuild.: A chain in the nature of a tension-rod, passing from stem to stern of a vessel, and over posts nearer amidships; designed to prevent the vessel from drooping at the ends.

hog-deer, *s.*

Zool: Hyelaphus (*Cervus*) *porcinus.*

hog-fish, *s.*

1. *Ichthy.: Scorpæna scrofa*, a large, red, spiny-headed fish, common in the Mediterranean.

2. *Zool.:* A popular name sometimes given to the porpoise, (*Phocæna communis*). The French call it Pore poisson, and the Germans Meerschwein, words of the same import.

hog-frame, *s.*

Shipwright.: A fore-and-aft frame, forming a truss in the main frame of the vessel to prevent vertical flexure. The term has been adopted into carpentry and engineering in some forms of trusses for roofs and bridges.

hog-gum, *s.* A gum derived from *Moronobea coccinea*, from Garcinia, and some other guttifers.

hog-hook, *s.* A hook used in handling hogs in scalding.

hog-louse, *s.*

Zool.: The genus Oniscus (q.v.). It is not an insect, but an isopodous crustacean.

hog-mane, *s.* The mane of a horse cut short, so as to stand erect.

"Two horses are seen, with *hog-manes* and large heads."—*Dawkins: Early Man in Britain*, ch. vii.

hog-maned, *a.* Having a hog-mane (q.v.).

"A series of fine oblique lines, stopping at the bend of the back, proves that the animal was *hog-maned*."—*Dawkins: Early Man in Britain*, ch. vi.

hog-nose, *a.* Having a nose or snout like a hog.

Hog-nose snake:

Zool.: A name applied to two species of Heterodon. They occur in America, and are non-venomous.

hog-peanut, *s.*

Bot.: Amphicarpæa monoica, a papilionaceous plant, tribe Clitorieæ. It has purplish flowers, and fleshy pea-shaped fruits.

hog-pen, *s.* A hog sty.

hog-plum, *s.*

Bot.: The name given in the West Indies and Brazil to the fruits of *Spondias purpurea* and *S. Mombin*, which are eatable. [Spondias.]

hog-rat, *s.* [Capromys.]

*** hog-reeve,** *s.* A district official who adjudicated on the damage done by hogs in trespassing.

hog-ring, *s.* A nose-ring for a pig, to prevent its grubbing.

hog-ringer, *s.* One who rings hogs.

hog-rubber, *s.* A low, coarse, rough fellow.

hog-shouther, *v.i.* To jostle with the shoulder. (*Burns: To William Simpson.*)

hog-shoulder, *s.* A kind of horse play, by jostling with the shoulder. (*Scotch.*)

hog-skin, *s.* Tanned leather made of the skin of swine.

hog-wallow, *s.* A name given to rough ground in the prairies of North America, from its presenting the appearance of having been rooted up by swine.

hog's-back, *s.* & *a.*

Geography & Geology:

A. *As subst.:* A hill somewhat resembling the ridge of a hog's back.

B. *As adj.:* Having a conformation like that described under A.

hog's-bane, hogs'-bane, *s.*

Bot.: The same as Sowbane (q.v.).

hog's-bread, *s.* The same as Hoodmeat (q.v.).

hog's-fennel, *s.*

Bot.: The umbelliferous genus Peucedanum (q.v.). Spec., *P. officinale*, a British plant, found, but very rarely, in salt marshes. The root yields a stimulant resin; the plant has an odour of sulphur. Called also common or sea sulphurwort, or harestrong.

hog's-lard, *s.*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The fat of the hog after having been separated from the flesh and melted.

2. *Pharm.: Adeps præparatus.* The prepared internal fat of the abdomen of *Sus scrofa*, the hog. It is a white fatty substance melting at 100° F. It is used in the preparation of ointments.

hŏg (2), *s.* [Dan. *hok* = a sty or pen.] In curling, a stone which does not go over the hogscore; a hogscore (q.v.).

hŏg (1), *v.t.* & *i.* [Hog (1), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To cut the hair short like the bristles of a hog.

2. To clean a ship's bottom under water by scraping.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To droop at both ends, so as to be hog-backed.

2. *Manège:* To carry the head down like a hog.

hŏg (2), *v.t.* [Hog (2), *s.*] In curling, to play the stone with so little force that it fails to clear the hogscore.

hŏg (3), *v.t.* [Ger. *hocken*, from *hocke* = the back.] To carry on the back.

hŏg'-au-īte (au as ow), *s.* [Named from Hogau, in Wurtemberg, where it occurs.]

Min.: The same as Natrolite (q.v.).

*** hŏg'-cōte,** *s.* [Eng. *hog*, and *cote.*] A pen or house for swine; a hogsty.

"Out of a small *hogcote* sixty or eighty load of dung hath been raised."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

hŏgged, *a.* [Eng. *hog* (1); *-ed.*] Curved like a hog's back; hog-backed.

hŏg'-gĕr (1), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A stocking without a foot, worn by coal miners when at work.

hŏg'-gĕr (2), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] (See the compounds.)

hogger-pipe, *s.*

Mining: The upper terminal pipe with delivery hose of the mining-pump.

hogger-pump, *s.*

Mining: The top pump in the sinking-pit of a mine.

hŏg'-gĕr-ĕl, *** hŏg'-rĕl,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A sheep in its second year.

"By sacrifice, with *hoggrels* of two yeares."
Surrey: Virgile; Æneis iv.

hŏg'-gĕr-ĭ, *s.* [Eng. *hog*; *-cry.*]

1. A place where hogs or swine are kept.

2. Swine or hogs collectively.

3. Hoggishness, swinishness.

"Crime and shame
"And all their *hoggery* trample your smooth world."
E. B. Browning: Aurora Leigh, vii.

hŏg'-gĕt, *s.* [Norm. Fr. *hoget.*]

1. A two-year-old sheep.

2. A young boar in its second year.

3. A colt of a year old.

hŏg'-gĭn, hŏg'-gĭng, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Screened or sifted gravel.

hŏg'-gĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *hog* (1); *-ish.*] Having the qualities, manner, or disposition of a hog; brutish; greedy; gluttonous; filthy; swinish

"Is not a *hoggish* life the height of some men's wishes?"—*Shaftesbury: Moralists*, pt. ii., § 1.

hŏg'-gĭsh-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *hoggish*; *-ly.*] In a hoggish manner; like a hog; greedily.

hŏg′-gĭsh-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *hoggish; -ness.*] The quality or state of being hoggish; brutishness; greediness; filthiness.

***hŏg-gĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *hog* (1); *-ism.*] Piggishness; excessive indulgence in the pleasures of the table. (*Wolcot: Peter Pindar*, p. 108.)

***hogh, *hoe,** *s.* [Ger. *hoch*; Dut. *hoog* = high.] A hill; rising ground.

"The western *hogh*, besprinkled with the gore
Of mighty Goemot." *Spenser: F. Q.*, II x. 10.

***hŏg′-hĕrd, *hŏg-hĕard,** *s.* [Eng. *hog* (1), and *herd.*] A keeper of hogs or swine; a swine herd.

"No lusty neatheard thither drove his kine,
Nor boorish *hogheard* fed his rooting swine."
Browne: Britannias Pastorals, b. ii., s. 1.

***hŏg′-hood,** *s.* [Eng. *hog* (1); *-hood.*] The nature of a hog. (*Carlyle: French Revol.*, pt. iii., bk. i., ch. vii.)

***hŏg′-lĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *hog* (1); dimin. auff. *-ling.*] A young hog.

"So doo our *hoglings* sinke foorthwith."
Drant: Horace, Sat. 8, bk. ii.

hŏg′-man-ăy, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; said to be from Fr. *au qui menez* = lead to the mistletoe, a cry used in some parts of France by boys when begging on the last day of the year.] In Scotland the last day of the year, or an entertainment, or a present given on that day.

hŏg′-mēat, *s.* [Eng. *hog*, and *meat.*]

Bot.: The name given in Jamaica to *Boerhaavia decumbens*, one of the order Nyctaginaceæ. It is emetic, and in Guiana is called ipecacuanha.

hŏg′-nŭt, *s.* [Eng. *hog*, and *nut.*]

Bot.: (1) The name given in Jamaica to Omphalea, a euphorbiaceous genus of plants. The embryo is cathartic, but, if this be extracted, the remainder of the fruit is said by Mr. Wm. Macleay to be eatable; (2) *Carya obcordata*, and (3) *C. glabra.*

hŏg′-pĕn, *s.* [Eng. *hog*, and *pen.*] A pen or sty for hogs or swine; a hogsty.

hŏg′-scōre, *s.* [Eng. *hog* (2), s., and *score.*] In curling, a distance-line drawn across the rink or course between the middle line and the tee. (*Scotch.*)

hŏgs′-hĕad, *s.* [O. Dut. *okshoofd, oxhoofd*; Ger. *oxhaft*, a word of obscure origin, though possibly so named from an *ox head* having been branded on the cask; Dan. *oxhoved*; O. Sw. *oxhufwud* = (1) the head of an ox, (2) a hogshead.]

1. A measure of capacity containing sixty-three wine gallons, or fifty-two and a half imperial gallons. Formerly the London hogshead of beer was fifty-four beer gallons, the hogshead of ale was forty-eight ale gallons, and the hogshead of beer or ale for the rest of England was fifty-one gallons. Now seldom used of beer, but almost invariably of cider.

"To send *hogsheads* of their best cider as peace offerings to the victors."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

2. In America a butt, a cask containing from one hundred to one hundred and forty gallons.

3. Any large cask or barrel.

***hŏg′-shēar-ĭng,** *s.* [Eng. *hog*, and *shearing.*] A term used to denote much ado about nothing.

hŏg′-steër, *s.* [Eng. *hog*, and *steer*, s. (q.v.).] A wild boar of three years old. (*Stanyhurst: Virgil*; *Æneid* iv. 163.)

hŏg′-stȳ, *s.* [Eng. *hog*, and *sty.*] A sty or pen for hogs or swine; a place where hogs are shut up to be fed.

hŏg′-wăsh, *s.* The draff or swill given to swine; the refuse of a kitchen or brewery.

"Your butler purloins your liquor, and the brewer sells you *hogwash*."—*Arbuthnot: Hist. of John Bull.*

hŏg′-weēd, *s.* [Eng. *hog*, and *weed.*]

Botany:

1. The umbelliferous genus Heracleum (q.v.). Called also Cow-parsnip.

2. The genus Boerhaavia (q.v.). (*Loudon.*)

3. *Polygonum aviculare.*

¶ *Poisonous hogweed: Aristolochia grandiflora.*

hōhl′-spath, *s.* [Hollow-spar.]

hō-hō-nĭ, *s.* [A native word.] In the Pacific islands a large cocoa-nut shell used to hold water.

hōicks, *interj.* [Yoicks.]

hoi′-den, *hoy′-den, *hoy′-dŏn, *s.* & *a.* [O. Dut. *heyden*; *heiden* = a heathen, a gentile, from *heyde* = heath; Welsh *hoeden.*] [Heath, Heathen.]

A. *As substantive:*

* 1. A clown; a lout; an awkward country fellow.

"Shall I argue of conversation with this *hoyden*, to go and practise at his opportunities in the larder."—*Milton Colasterion.*

2. A romp; a rude, bold girl.

"You mean to make a *hoiden* or a hare
Of me." *Ben Jonson: Tale of a Tub*, ii. 1.

* **B.** *As adj.:* Rude, rough, bold, inelegant.

"They throw their persons with a *hoyden* air
Across the room." *Young: Love of Fame*, v. 477.

hoi′-den, *v.i.* [Hoiden, *s.*] To romp or play about roughly or indecently.

"They had been *hoidening* with the young apprentices."—*Swift.*

hoi′-den-hood, *s.* [Eng. *hoiden*; *-hood.*] The quality or state of being a hoiden.

hoi′-den-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *hoiden*; *-ish.*] Like a hoiden; rough, bold, romping.

hoist, * hoise, * hoyse, * hoyst, *v.t.* [The *t* is excrescent, and due to confusion with the pa. par.; the true form is *hoise*; O. Dut. *hyssen*; Dut. *hijschen*; Dan. *heise, hisse.*]

I. To raise from the ground, to lift; specif., to raise or lift by means of a block and tackle; to run up, as a sail or a flag.

"*Hoising* vp the sailes for to get the ship acoast in some safer place."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, vol. ii., pt. ii., p. 100.

2. To lift on to the back of another person for the purpose of being flogged.

"He was *hoisted* . . . the birch descended with all the vigour of the Dominie's muscular arm."—*Marryat: Jacob Faithful*, ch. iv.

* 3. To torture by lifting with a rope and pulley, and then suddenly letting fall to the ground. (*Milman.*)

hoist-bridge, *s.* A form of drawbridge, in which the leaf or platform is raised. [Bascule.]

hoist-way, *s.* A passage through which goods are hoisted in a warehouse, &c.

*** hoist, * hoyst,** *pa. par.* [Hoist, *v.*] Hoisted.

"'Tis the sport to have the enginer
Hoist with his own petar."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 4.

hoist, *s.* [Hoist, *v.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of lifting or hoisting up; a lift.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mach.:* That by which anything is hoisted, raised, or lifted: as, ore out of a mine; the elevating machinery of a factory, mine, or hotel; a lift, an elevator.

2. *Nautical:*

(1) The perpendicular height of a flag or ensign.

(2) The extent to which a yard or a sail can be hoisted.

hoist′-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Hoist, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of lifting or raising.

hoisting-crab, *s.* A kind of windlass for hoisting or raising heavy weights.

hoisting-engine, *s.* A steam-engine for hoisting at a mine, or in a warehouse, factory, &c.

hoisting-jack, *s.* A contrivance by which hand-power is applied to lifting an object by working a screw or lever.

*** hoit, * hoyt,** *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful.] To be riotously or noisily merry.

"[He] sings and *hoyts*, and revels among his drunken companions."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Knight of the Burning Pestle*, iv. 1.

hoit′-y toit′-y, *a.* & *interj.* [A reduplication from *hoit* (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Elated, flighty, giddy, petulant, huffy, fussy.

"If any *hoity toity* things make a fuss, they are sure to be taken to pieces the next visit."—*Guardian*, No 10.

B. *As interj.:* An exclamation expressive of astonishment, mingled with disapproval and contempt.

*** hōke,** *s.* [Hook.]

*** hŏked, * hokede,** *a.* [Hooked.]

*** hōke′-dāy,** *s.* [Hockday.]

*** hok-er,** *v.i.* [Hoker, *s.*] To mock, to deride, to scoff at.

"Nes bit nan awa wac mon that him ne *hokerede* on."
Layamon, 14,795.

***hok-er, *hok-ere,** *s.* [A.S. *hócor.*] Mockery, derision, frowardness.

"Full of *hoker* and of bismare."
Chaucer: C. T., 8,966.

*** hok-er-er,** *s.* [Hoker.] A mocker, a scoffer.

***hok-er-ful,** *a.* [Eng. *hoker*; *-ful(l).*] Froward.

*** hok-er-ing,** *s.* [Hoker.] Mockery, scoffing, derision.

*** hok-er-ly, * hok-er-liche,** *adv.* [Eng. *hoker*; *-ly.*] Frowardly, derisively.

*** hok-er-word,** *s.* [A.S. *hócor-wyrde.*] Mocking, derisive, or scornful language.

"Atwiten mid heore *hokerworden*."
Layamon, 19,596.

*** hol, hola,** *a.* [Whole.]

hŏl-ăs′-tĕr, *s.* [Pref. *hol-*, and Gr. ἀστηρ (*astēr*) = a star.]

Palæont.: A genus of Echinidea, family Ananchytidæ, or Echinocoridæ. Found in the cretaceous rocks.

hŏl-hŏl′-lĭ-a, hŏl-bœl′-lĭ-a (œ as ę), *s.* [Named by Dr. Wallich after Mr. Frederick Louis Holböll, superintendent of the Royal Botanic Gardens at Copenhagen.]

Bot.: A genus of Lardizabalaceæ. The Nepanlese eat the pulpy fruit, which is sweetish but insipid.

*** hŏl′-căd,** *s.* [Gr. ὁλκάς (*holkas*), genit. ὁλκάδος (*holkados*), from ὁλκή (*holkē*) = a drawing; ἕλκω (*helkō*) = to drag or draw.]

Greek Antiq.: A large ship of burden.

hŏl′-cō-nō-tī, *s. pl.* [Gr. ὁλκός (*holkos*) = drawing to oneself, trailing, and νῶτος (*nōtos*) = the back.]

Ichthy.: Fishes having marsupial pouches.

hŏl′-cŭs, *s.* [Lat. *holcus*; Gr. ὁλκός (*holkos*) = a kind of grass, probably *Hordeum murinum.*]

Bot.: Soft grass; a genus of grasses, tribe Phalareæ (q.v.). The spikelets, which are in open panicles, are laterally compressed, the lower flower is hermaphrodite, the upper one male; empty glumes two, the lower one-nerved, the flower glumes five-nerved; the lower sessile, hermaphrodite, awnless, the upper pedicelled, male, and with a twisted awn; stigma sessile, feathery. There are two British species, *Holcus lanatus*, the meadow, and *H. mollis*, the creeping soft grass; the former is the more common. [Sorghum.]

hōld, *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *healdan, haldan*; cogn. with Dut. *houden*; Dan. *holde*; Sw. *hålla*, Icel. *halda*; Goth. *haldan*; Ger. *halten.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To grasp and retain in the hand; to have in the hand.

2. To connect, join, or unite; to keep from separation.

"The loops *held* one curtain to another."—*Exod.* xxxvi. 12.

3. To contain, to receive, to admit; to have capacity; to receive and contain: as, The jug *holds* a pint.

4. To retain within itself; to keep from running or flowing out.

"Broken cisterns that can *hold* no water."—*Jer.* ii. 13.

5. To keep in confinement; to detain or keep in a certain state.

"A knight called Virginius . . .
Holdeth expresse agein the will of me,
My servant." *Chaucer: C. T.*, 12,116.

* 6. To confine oneself to; to be confined to.

"She *halt* her chamber." *Chaucer: C. T.*, 5,142.

7. To bear or manage in a certain manner or position.

"Let him *hold* his fingers thus."—*Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream*, iii. 1.

8. To retain or keep possession of; to maintain, to uphold.

"She *holds* her virtue still, and I my mind."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, I 4.

9. To possess; to be in possession of; to occupy, to own.

"A place under the government is the least disgraceful to the man who *holds* it."—*Burke: On the Present Discontents.*

10. To derive or deduce a title or right to: as, To *hold* lands of the crown.

11. To maintain as an opinion.

"He *held* and taught the doctrines of indefeasible hereditary right."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

12. To regard, to consider, to look upon, to judge, to account.

"If my love thou *holdest* at aught."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iv. 3.

13. To defend, to maintain; to keep safe or secure; to keep from loss, injury or diminution.

"With what arms
We mean to *hold* what anciently we claim
Of duty or empire." *Milton: P. L.*, v. 723.

14. To suspend, to refrain, to restrain, to withhold; to keep back; as, To *hold* one's hand, to *hold* one's tongue.

15. To keep or bind to any condition; to oblige. (Followed by *to.*)

"Do not *hold* me to mine oath."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, v. 2.

16. To maintain, to carry on, to continue.

"Seed time and harvest, heat and hoary frost
Shall *hold* their course." *Milton: P. L.*, xi. 900.

17. To prosecute, to take part in: as, To *hold* an argument or a discussion.

"I would *hold* more talk with thee."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iv. 2.

18. To take part in, to direct and provide, to celebrate, to solemnize, to observe, to keep.

"He *held* a feast in his house, like the feast of a king."—*1 Samuel* xxv. 36.

* **19.** To use, to employ, as language.

20. To keep employed, to occupy the time of, to detain.

* **21.** To lay, to wager.

"I *hold* you a penny."
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iii. 2.

* **22.** To accept as a bet or wager.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To maintain a hold or attachment, to continue firm; to retain one's grasp, to adhere.

"To make his anchor *hold*."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, i. 2.

2. To be firm, not to break. (Of moral as well as material things.)

"If this sword *hold*." *Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI.*, v. 1.

3. To be valid or true, to stand, to be right, to apply as a rule or argument.

"The same hold maxim *holds* in God and man."
Dryden: The Medal, 214.

* **4.** To be fit or consistent.

"Thou sayest well, and it *holds* well, too."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., i. 2.

5. To stand one's ground; not to yield or give way; to continue unbroken or undefeated. [*To hold out.*]

"Our force by land hath nobly *held*."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, iii. 13.

* **6.** To stand up for or maintain one's opinions. (Followed by *to.*)

"If they *hold to* their principles."—*Hale.*

7. To derive right or title. (Followed by *of, from*, or *under.*)

"Petty barons *holding under* them."—*Temple.*

8. To stop, to stay, to wait; generally in the imperative, as, *Hold!*

9. To refrain.

"We shall be flouting; we cannot *hold*."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, v. 1.

10. To cling, to adhere, to attach one's self. (Followed by *to.*)

"Else he will *hold to* the one and despise the other."—*Matthew* vi. 24.

¶ **1.** *To hold a candle to the devil; to set a candle before the devil:* To connive at some wrong.

2. *To hold a candle to any one:* To act as an accessory.

3. *To hold forth:*

(1) *Trans.:* To reach or put forward; to propose, to offer.

(2) *Intrans.:* To speak in public; to harangue; to dilate.

"A petty conjuror, telling fortunes, *held forth* in the market-place."—*L'Estrange.*

4. *To hold in:*

(1) *Trans.:* To curb, to restrain; to keep in or back.

(2) *Intransitive:*

(*a*) To restrain oneself. (*Jeremiah* vi. 11.)

* (*b*) To continue in good luck; to be lucky or fortunate.

"A duke, playing at hazard, *held in* a great many hands together."—*Swift.*

5. *To hold off:*

(1) *Trans.:* To keep off or at a distance.

"*Hold off* your hands."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 4.

(2) *Intrans.:* To keep or remain at a distance. (*Lit. & fig.*)

6. *To hold on:*

(1) *Trans.:* To keep to; to continue: as, To *hold on* a note in music.

(2) *Intransitive:*

(*a*) To continue or proceed without interruption; to last.

"The trade *held on* for many years after the bishops became protestants."—*Swift.*

(*b*) To stop; to wait (only in the imperative).

7. *To hold on to:* To cling to; to hold fast to.

8. *To hold out:*

(1) *Transitive:*

(*a*) To hold forward; to reach out; to offer.

"The king *held out* to Esther the golden sceptre."—*Esther* v. 2.

(*b*) To endure; to bear; to be able to stand.

"*Hold out* this tempest."
Shakesp.: King John, iv. 3.

(2) *Intransitive:*

(*a*) To last; to endure; to continue.

"A consumptive person may *hold out* for years."—*Arbuthnot: On Diet.*

(*b*) To maintain one's ground; not to yield; to stand one's ground.

"The Spaniards, sore charged by Achimetes, had much ado to *hold out*."—*Knolles: Hist. of the Turkes.*

(*c*) To have strength; to endure.

9. *To hold over:*

(1) *Ord. Lang.:* To keep back or reserve for another time; to postpone: as, To *hold over* a question.

(2) *Law. Of a lessee:* To keep possession of land after the expiration of his term.

10. *To hold with:* To adhere to; to agree with in opinion; to side with.

"Part *held with* the Jews and part with the apostles."—*Acts* xiv. 4.

11. *To hold together:*

(1) To continue joined or united; not to come or fall apart.

(2) To remain in union.

"Even outlaws and robbers . . . must keep faith amongst themselves, or else they cannot *hold together*."—*Locke.*

12. *To hold up.*

(1) *Transitive:*

(*a*) To raise or lift up: as, To *hold up* one's hand.

* (*b*) To support, to maintain.

"The proudest he that *holds up* Lancaster."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., i. 1.

* (*c*) To encourage, to buoy up.

"*Hold* him *up* with hopes."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, i. 5.

(*d*) To exhibit, to display.

"*Hold* the mirror *up* to nature."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 2.

* (*e*) To continue, to carry on; to follow out.

"*Hold up* the jest no higher."
Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor, v. 5.

(*f*) *Mech.:* To support a rivet with a hand-anvil or sledge in hand-riveting.

(2) *Intransitive:*

(*a*) To keep one's self up; to support one's self: as, To *hold up* under difficulties.

(*b*) Used impersonally of the weather; to keep fine; to cease raining.

* (*c*) To become clear or plain; to cease to be obscure.

* (*d*) To continue the same speed.

"The success of the first seems to press upon the reputation of the latter; for why could he not *hold up*?"—*Collier: Of Envy.*

13. *To hold water:*

(1) *Ordinary Language:*

(*a*) *Lit.:* To retain water or other liquid without allowing any to run or flow away; to be watertight.

(*b*) *Fig.:* To be consistent or probable throughout; to bear close examination or investigation: as, That argument will not *hold water.*

(2) *Naut.:* To stop a boat in her course by holding the oars in the water with their blades edge upwards.

* **14.** *To hold in hand:* To keep in expectation; to play with.

* **15.** *To hold in play:* To keep fully occupied so that the attention is withdrawn from the main point.

16. *To hold one's own:* To maintain one's present position or condition; to maintain one's ground; not to lose ground.

¶ To *hold* is a physical act; it requires a degree of bodily strength, or at least the use of the limbs. The mode of the action is the leading idea in the signification of *hold. Detain* and *retain* are modes of *keeping;* the former signifies *keeping* back what belongs to another; the latter signifies *keeping* a long time for one's own purpose. A person may be either *held, kept, detained,* or *retained:* when he is *held* he is *held* contrary to his will by the hand of another; as suspected persons are *held* by the officers of justice, that they may not make their escape. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

hōld (1), *s.* [Hold, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of seizing, grasping, or holding in the hand or arms; a grasp; a seizure; a clutch.

"Hope of laying *hold* of his reward."—*Horsley: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 27.

2. Mental or intellectual grasp or comprehension; a grasp or influence on the mind.

3. That which supports or holds up; a support.

"If a man be upon an high place, without rails or good *hold*, he is ready to fall."—*Bacon.*

4. Power of possessing or keeping; authority over.

5. A power of seizing; a claim; a catch.

"The law hath yet another *hold* on you."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

6. Custody; power.

"He is in the mighty *hold* of Bolingbroke."
Shakesp.: Richard II., iii. 4.

7. A place of confinement; prison; confinement.

"They laid hands on them, and put them in *hold* unto the next day."—*Acts* iv. 3.

8. A lurking place, as of a wild beast.

9. A refuge; a retreat.

"On Devon's leafy shores; a shelter'd *hold*,
In a soft clime."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iii.

10. A fortified place; a castle; a stronghold; a fort.

"And pain and grief enforcing more and more,
Besieged the *hold* that could not long defend."
Daniel: Civil Wars, iv.

II. *Technically:*

* **1.** *Music:* The old name for the sign of a pause 𝄐. [Pause.]

2. *Naut.:* The interior part of a ship, in which the cargo of a merchant vessel or the provisions and stores of a man-of-war are stored. The portions are distinguished as the fore, main, and after holds.

"You have not seen a hulk better stuffed in the *hold*."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, ii. 4.

hold-beam, *s.*

Shipbuild.: One of the beams which support the lower deck in a merchantman, or the orlop deck in a man-of-war.

* **hōld** (2), *s.* [A.S.] Flesh, body, carcase.

"He wulleth freten thin fule *hold*."—*O. Eng. Homilies*, ii. 183.

* **hōld** (3), *a.* & *s.* [A.S.; Icel. *hollr;* O. H. Ger. *holder.*]

A. *As adj.:* Friendly; well-disposed.

"Thin *holde* mon." *Layamon*, 14,091.

B. *As subst.:* A friend.

"*Hold* other fa."—*O. Eng. Homilies*, i. 231.

hōld'-băck, *s.* [Eng. *hold*, and *back.*]

* **1.** *Ord. Lang.:* Anything which holds or keeps back; a restraint; a check; a hindrance; an obstacle.

"The only *holdback* is the affectionate and passionate love that we bear to our wealth."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 555.

2. *Vehic.:* A holdback hook (q.v.).

holdback-hook, *s.*

Vehic.: A projection on a carriage-shaft to which the breeching-strap of a horse is connected, to enable the animal to hold back the vehicle.

* **hōld'-en,** *pa. par.* [Hold, *v.*]

hōld'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *hold; -er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who or that which holds.

"The makers and *holders* of ploughs are wedded to their own particular way."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

2. A tenant; one who holds lands, &c., under or of another.

3. Something by or in which anything is kept or held: as, A pencil *holder*, a *holder* for a flat-iron, &c.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Comm.:* The payee of a bill of exchange or promissory note.

2. *Naut.:* A man employed in the hold of a ship.

holder-forth, *s.* One who harangues or speaks publicly.

"A pert, empty, conceited *holder-forth*, whose chief (if not sole) intent is to vaunt his spiritual clack, and (as I may so speak) to pray prizes."—*South: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 3.

holder-up, *s.* The man who supports a rivet with a hand-anvil or sledge-hammer in hand-riveting.

hōld'-fast, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *hold*, and *fast*.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A means by which something is clamped to another. The bench *holdfast* is an arched bar, whose shank passes through a mortise in the bench, the dog pressing upon the work to be held. A wall *holdfast* is a spike, which is driven into the wall, and has a flat head through which a nail is driven into the object to be attached.

2. A support, a hold.

"The several teeth are furnished with *holdfasts* suitable to the stress that they are put to."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. ii.

B. *As adj.:* Firm, steady. (*Davies: Muse's Sacrifice*, p. 12.)

hōld'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Hold, *v.*]

* **A.** & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act or state of grasping or keeping in the hand or arms; a hold; a grasp.

2. Anything which holds, binds, or influences; a hold; an influence.

3. A tenure; a farm held of a superior.

"The recklessness with which they had driven off the peasants from their agricultural *holdings*."—*Gardiner & Mullinger: Introd. to Eng. Hist.*, ch. vi.

* 4. The burden or chorus of a song.

"The *holding* every man shall bear as loud
As his strong sides can volley."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, ii. 7.

holding-down bolt, *s.*

Steam-eng.: [Foundation-bolt].

holding-ground, *s.*

Naut.: Ground which affords good anchorage.

holding-up, *a.*

Spec.: Designed to hold up the head of a nail while it is being riveted.

holding-up hammer, *s.* A sledge-hammer used instead of a hand-anvil. [Hand-anvil.]

hōle, * **hol,** *s.* [A.S. *hol* = a cave; cogn. with Dut. *hol*; Sw. *hål*; Dan. *hul*; Icel. *hol*, *hola*; Ger. *hohl*; O. H. Ger. *hol* = a hole; Gr. κοῖλος (*koilos*) = hollow.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A hollow place or cavity in any solid body, whether natural or artificial; a hollow; an aperture; an orifice; a perforation.

"A musket was fired after him, which fortunately struck the boat just at the water's edge, and made two *holes* in her side."—*Cook: First Voyage*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

(2) The excavated habitation of a wild animal.

"Bothe fox and fowel may flee to *hole* and crepe."
Piers Plowman, p. 394.

(3) A hiding or lurking place.

"The earth hath not a *hole* to hide this deed."
Shakesp.: King John, iv. 3.

(4) A mean habitation; a dirty lodging or abode.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A subterfuge; a shift.

(2) A difficulty; a fix: as, To be put or left in a *hole*. (*Colloquial.*)

II. *Mining:* A cavity made to hold a blast.

¶ *To make a hole in anything:* To use up, employ, or require a part of anything.

A hole in one's coat: A flaw in one's reputation; a weak spot in one's character.

hole-and-corner, *a.* Secret, clandestine, underhand.

"Such is the wretched trickery of *hole-and-corner* buffery."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. ii.

hōle, *v.t.* & *i.* [A.S. *holian*; O. H. Ger. *holan*; Icel. *hola*.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To cut, dig, or otherwise form a hole or holes in; to perforate.

"His men yet pleased their hearts,
With throwing of the *holed* stone; with hurling of their darts."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad ii.

2. To drive, place, or put in or into a hole: as, To *hole* a ball at billiards, golf, &c.

II. *Mining:* To undercut a coal-seam.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To go into a hole.

* **hole,** * **hol,** *a.* [Whole.]

hŏl-ĕc'-tў-pŭs, *s.* [Gr. ὅλος (*holos*) = whole, entire, and Lat. *ectypus* = Gr. ἔκτυπος (*ektupos*) = engraved in relief, embossed.]

Palæont.: A genus of Echinoidea, family Echinoconidæ (q.v.). Found chiefly in the Jurassic rocks.

hōled, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Hole, *v.*]

holed-stones, *s. pl.*

Anthrop.: The name given to a peculiar kind of prehistoric stone monument, presumably sepulchral, occurring in Devonshire and Cornwall, in Ireland, Wales, Scotland, France, Cyprus, and India. The size of the hole varies considerably—some being no larger than a half-crown, others affording a passage for the human body. Their purpose is unknown. Fergusson (*Rude Stone Monuments*, p. 255) speaks of the peculiarly binding nature of an oath sworn by persons joining hands through a holed-stone at Stenois; in Scotland libations are poured through holed-stones in honour of Browny, the supposed guardian of bees; local superstition ascribes a curative property to the Men-an-tol, near Penzance, and people still creep through it in the hope of being cured of rheumatism. Miss A. W. Buckland suggests that this stone may have been connected with sun-worship.

"I never heard of libations being poured through these Cornish *holed-stones*."—*Miss A. W. Buckland*, in *Journ. Anthrop. Instit.*, ix. 153.

* **hole-full,** *a.* [Mid. Eng. *hole* = whole, and Eng. *full*.] Wholesome.

"Drawe ye therefore *holefull* water of lore of my wellys."—*Fabyan: Chronicle* (an. 1188).

hōl'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *hol(e)*; *-er*.]

Mining: One who undercuts a coal-seam for two or three feet, and then by driving in wedges breaks away the portions that have been holed.

* **hōl-ĕr-ā'-çĕ-æ,** *s. pl.* [Nom. fem. pl. of Lat. *oleraceus* (?).]

Bot.: A now abandoned order of plants in the Natural System of Linnæus. He included under it the genera Spinacia, Herniaria, Callitriche, Petiveria, &c.

hōle'-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *hole*, and *wort*.]

Bot.: Corydalis bulbosa.

Hō'-lĭ, Hō'-leē, Hoô'-lĭ, *s.* [Mahratta, &c. *Holi* = (1) the festival so called (see def.), (2) the pile of wood then burnt.]

Religious Feasts: The great Hindoo spring festival, commencing on the full moon of the month Phalgun, and lasting for five days. It is meant to commemorate the gambols to which the god Krishna was addicted during his youth. The great amusement of the natives, who crowd the streets during the festival, is to throw red powder, made of lac and flour with rose-water, at each other. The tongue is allowed greater license than at other times, and much obscenity in word and action takes place, especially among such wild tribes as the Bheels around the village of Ahar. The Holi constitutes the Saturnalia of the Hindoos. Sir Joseph Hooker considered the amusements more childish than those of the Carnival. One of the Holi practices is to make what would be called in Europe April fools.

"Some slovenly Natch girls were dancing before us, kicking up clouds of dust, and singing, or rather bawling through their noses the usual indelicate hymns in honour of the *Hooli* festival."—*Hooker: Himalayan Journals*, i. 339.

* **hŏl'-ĭ-hŭt,** *s.* [Halibut.]

* **hŏl'-ĭ-dăm,** *s.* [Halidom.]

hŏl'-ĭ-dāy, * **hăl'-ĭ-dāy,** * **hŏl'-ў-dāy,** *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *holy*, and *day*.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A day set apart for the commemoration of some important event, or in honour of some person; a holy or consecrated day; a festival [Red-letter Day.]

"Thei holden nat here *holydaies* as holy churche techeth."
Piers Ploweman, p. 143.

2. An occasion of mirth and gaiety.

"The same bell . . . proclaimed a *holiday* to the whole country."—*Hurd. Ibid.*; *Age of Queen Elizabeth.*

3. A day of exemption from work; a day of amusement or pleasure; a day or number of days during which a person seeks relaxation by release from work. [Bank-holiday.]

B. *As adjective:*

1. Of, pertaining to, or befitting a holiday; gay, cheerful, joyous. (*Shakesp.: Tempest*, iv. 1.)

* 2. Befitting or adapted for some special occasion.

hŏl'-ĭ-gar'-na, *s.* [The Canarese name.]

Bot.: A genus of Anacardiaceæ. A fine black varnish is obtained in Munipore in Eastern Bengal from the fruit of *Holigarna longifolia*. (*Hooker: Himal. Journ.*, ii. 330.)

hō'-lĭ-lў, * **ha-li-ligh,** * **ho-li-liche** * **hoo-li-li,** *adv.* [Eng. *holy*; *-ly*.]

1. In a holy or devout manner; with sanctity and reverence; piously.

"Live in chastitee ful *holily*." *Chaucer: C. T.*, 9,329.

2. Faithfully, sacredly, inviolably.

"Friends, a rare thing in princes, more rare between princes, that so *holily* was observed to the last of those two excellent men."—*Sidney.*

* **hol-in,** * **hol-yn,** *s.* [A.S. *holen*, *holegn*. The holly (q.v.).

hō-lĭ-nĕss, * **ha-li-nesse,** * **ho-li-nesse,** * **hoo-ly-nes,** * **hoo-li-nesse,** * **hoo-ly-ncsse,** *s.* [A.S. *hálignes*, from *hálig* = holy.]

1. The quality or state of being holy; sanctity, piety; religious goodness; moral purity or integrity.

"For God clepide not us into unclennesse, but into *holynesse*."—*Wycliffe: 1 Thes.* vi.

2. The state of being hallowed, sacred, or consecrated to God or His worship; sanctity sacredness.

* 3. That which is consecrated or hallowed.

"Israel was *holiness* unto the Lord."—*Jer.* ii. 3.

¶ *His Holiness:*

1. *Ecclesiol. & Ch. Hist.:* A complimentary title given originally (in A.D. 465) to any bishop; then (about A.D. 590) limited to a patriarch; but since the fourteenth century given exclusively to the Pope.

"I here appeal unto the pope
To bring my whole cause fore *His Holiness*."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., ii. 4.

2. *Civil Hist.:* The title was given formerly also to the Greek emperors.

hōl'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Hole, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of making, cutting, or forming a hole; a putting or placing of anything in a hole.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mining:* The undercutting of coal by means of a pick wielded by a man lying upon his side.

2. *Roofing:* The piercing of slates for holding nails.

holing-axe, *s.* A narrow axe for cutting mortises in fence-posts for a post-and-rail fence; a mortise-axe. (*American.*)

* **holk,** *s.* [A.S. *holc.*] A hole, a hollow.

"Et te breoste *holke*."—*O. Eng. Homilies*, i. 251.

* **holk,** * **holk-en,** *v.t.* [M. Low Ger. *holken*; Sw. *holka*.] To hollow out.

hŏl-la', **hŏl-lō-a',** *interj.* or *s.* [Fr. *ho* = ho! *là* = there!] An exclamation or cry to call the attention of some one at a distance, or in answer to one calling.

"Cry '*holla*,' to thy tongue, I prithee."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iii. 2.

hŏl'-la, hŏl'-lō, *v.i.* & *t.* [Holla, *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To call or shout aloud; to give a holla.

"No more now must we *hollo*."
Shakesp. & Flet.: Two Noble Kinsmen, ii. 2.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To shout out or cry aloud; to call loudly.

"Spur thee on with full as many lies
As may be *holla'd* in thy treacherous ear."
Shakesp.: Richard II., iv. 1.

* 2. To cry or shout to.

"He that first lights on him *holla* the other."
Shakesp.: Lear, iii. 1.

hŏl'-land, *s.* [From the name of the country where it was originally made.]

Fabric: Linen or linen and cotton goods, white or self-coloured, and with a glazed surface. It is used for linings, window-blinds, covers for furniture, &c. As originally imported from Holland (whence its name), it was closely woven linen cloth.

"Instead of fine *holland* he might mourn in sackcloth."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 300.

Hŏl'-land-ŏr, *s.* [Eng. *Holland; -er.*] A native of Holland.

Hŏl'-land-ĭsh, *a.* [Eng. *Holland; -ish.*] Like Holland.

hŏl'-lands, *s.* [HOLLAND.] A kind of gin made in Holland.

* **hol-lcn,** *s.* [HOLLY.]

hŏl-lō', *s.* [HOLLA.]

hŏl'-lōw, * **hol-ow,** * **hol-owe,** * **hol-lowe,** * **holgh,** * **hol-ough,** * **hol-u,** * **holw,** * **holwe,** *a., s., & adv.* [A.S. *holh* (a. & s.), *holg.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Literally.*

1. Containing a cavity or empty space, natural or artificial; having a void space within; not solid, excavated.

"The son of Japhet, of immortal fame,
Brought the bright sparks clandestine from above
Closed in a *hollow* cane." *Cooke: Hesiod*, 847.

2. Sunken, concave.

"With *hollow* eye, and wrinkled brow."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Deep, low; such as would be produced in a cavity or hollow place.

"A *hollow* burst of bellowing."
Shakesp.: Tempest, ii. 1.

2. Insincere, false, not genuine, sham, counterfeit.

"I rather wish you foes than *hollow* friends."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., iv. 1.

3. Complete, decided, thorough, out-and-out: as, a *hollow* defeat, a *hollow* victory.

B. *As subst.:* A depression or unoccupied space below the general level or in the substance of anything; a cavity, natural or artificial; a hole, a cave, a groove, a channel, a valley.

"All the *hollowes* and valleys thereabout rebounding with the voice of so many thousands."—*Brende: Quintus Curtius*, fo. 236.

C. *As adv.:* Completely, utterly: as, He was beaten *hollow.* (*Colloquial.*)

¶ *Hollow* respects the body itself; the absence of its own materials produces hollowness; *empty* respects foreign bodies; their absence in another body constitutes *emptiness. Hollowness* is therefore a preparative to *emptiness*, and may exist independently of it; but *emptiness* presupposes the existence of *hollowness:* what is *empty* must be *hollow;* but what is *hollow* need not be *empty.* (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

hollow-adze, *s.*

Coopering: A bowel; a tool having a curved blade to chamfer the chine on the inside of a cask end.

hollow-auger, *s.* An auger for making round tenons in chair-work, on spokes, &c.

Hollow-auger bit: A wood-boring tool adapted to be used in a brace. It is of a hollow cylindrical form, and has cutters presented inwardly which make a cylindrical tenon on the end of the stuff. [HOLLOW-AUGER.]

hollow-brick, *s.* A brick made with perforations through it for purposes of ventilation, warming, &c.

hollow-drift, *s.*

1. A tubular tool for driving a hole.

2. A tool used in filling signal-rocketa.

hollow-edge, *a.* Having a concave edge.

Hollow-edge file: A file with a concave edge for dressing teeth of small gear wheels and pinions.

hollow-eyed, *a.* Having eyes sunk deep in the orbit.

"*Hollow-eyed* Abstinence, and lean Despair."
Cowper: Hope, 58.

hollow-hearted, *a.* Insincere; not true or genuine; false.

"Many doubtful *hollow-hearted* friends."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 4.

hollow-horned, *a.*

Zool.: Having hollow horns.

¶ *Hollow-horned ruminants:*

Zool.: Cavicornia (q.v.).

hollow-newel, *s.*

Build.: The well-hole or opening in the centre of winding stairs. Open-newel, in contradistinction to solid-newel or corkscrew staircase.

hollow-plane, *s.* A moulding-plane with a convex sole; a round-sole plane.

hollow-punch, *s.*

Saddl. & Shoemaking: A hollow punch is employed to make holes for rivets in leather; for laces in boots and shoes, &c. [EYELET-PUNCH.]

hollow-quoin, *s.*

Hydr. Eng.: A quoin having a vertical recess for the hanging-post of a lock-gate to abut against.

hollow-root, *s.*

Bot.: The tuberous Moschatel, *Adoxa Moschatellina.*

hollow-sounding, *a.* Having a hollow rumbling sound.

"What hidest thou in thy treasure-caves and cells,
Thou *hollow-sounding* and mysterious main?"
Mrs. Hemans: Treasures of the Deep.

* **hollow-spar,** *s.*

Min.: The same as Chiastolite or Macle, a variety of Andalusite. The English name is the rendering of Ger. *kohlspath.*

hollow-square, *s.*

Mil.: A body of troops drawn up in form of a square with a vacant space in the middle.

hollow-wall, *s.*

Build.: A wall built in two thicknesses, with an empty space in the middle for the purpose of maintaining an equal temperature in rooms, or of preventing wet from being driven through.

hollow-ware, *s.* Cast-iron culinary vessels, such as pots, kettles, &c.

hollows and rounds, *s. pl.*

Join.: Concave and convex planes, respectively for working mouldings. They are made in pairs, and as many as eighteen pairs to a set.

hŏl'-lōw (1), * **hol-owe,** * **hol-wen,** *v.t.* [HOLLOW, *a.*]

1. To make hollow; to excavate.

"*Hollowed* bodies made of oak or fir."
Milton: P. L., vi. 574.

2. To stoop, to bend.

"*Hollow* your body more, sir, thus. Now stand fast o' your left leg."—*Ben Jonson: Every Man in his Humour*, i. 5.

hŏl'-lōw (2), *v.i. & t.* [HOLLA.]

hŏl'-lōw-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [HOLLOW, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of making hollow.

hollowing and backing machine, *s.*

Coopering: A machine for rounding staves, giving the outer convexity and inner concavity.

hollowing-knife, *s.*

Coopering: A drawing-knife for working on concave surfaces.

hollowing-plane, *s.* [HOLLOW-PLANE.]

hollow-joint, *a.* (See the compound.)

Hollow-joint wire: Small tubes employed in making joints, as in the casing of watches.

hŏl'-lōw-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *hollow; -ly.*]

1. *Lit.:* With hollows or cavities.

2. *Fig.:* Insincerely; not truly or genuinely; falsely.

"Try your penitence, if it be sound,
Or *hollowly* put on."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 3.

hŏl'-lōw-nĕss, * **hol-ough-nes,** * **hol-** * **ow-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *hollow; -ness.*]

I. *Lit.:* The quality or state of being hollow; a hollow, a cavity; a depression of the surface.

"Old trees, quite decayed with an inward *hollowness*."—*Evelyn: Pomona*, ch. iii.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Insincerity, falseness, deceitfulness, emptiness.

"Nor are those empty-hearted, whose low sound
Reverbs no *hollowness*." *Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 1.

2. Completeness, utterness: as, the *hollowness* of the defeat.

hŏl'-lў, * **hol-in,** * **hol-yn,** *s.* [A.S. *holen, holegn*, from Wel. *celyn;* Corn. *celin;* Bret. or Armor. *kelen, kelennen;* Gael. *cuilonn, cuilfhionn;* Ir. *culleann;* Dut. *hulst.*]

Bot.: Ilex Aquifolium, a shrub or small tree, ten to forty feet high, with glossy leaves, the lower ones uniform, with waved spinous cartilaginous margins, the upper ones sometimes entire; flowers in umbellate cymes, white, often subdiœcious; fruit a scarlet or more rarely a yellow drupe, with four bony furrowed stones. Native to Europe and Asia. *I. opaca*, the American Holly, is common along the Atlantic Coast of the United States. The beautiful white wood of the holly is valued by cabinet-makers for inlaying; the bark is used in the manufacture of birdlime; the berries are so violently purgative that six or eight will excite violent vomit; the leaves are said to be equal to Peruvian bark for the cure of intermittent fevers. The root and bark are said to be emollient, resolving, expectorant, and diuretic. The leaves and berries form, with ivy, the principal material for Christmas decorations.

¶ The Cape-holly is *Crocoxylon excelsum;* the Knee-holly, *Ruscus aculeatus*, the Mountain-holly, *Nemopanthes*, and the Sea-holly, *Eryngium maritimum;* South American Holly, *Ilex paraguensis.* (*Treas. of Bot.*)

¶ Obvious compound: *Holly-sprinkled.* (*Wordsworth: Evening Walk.*)

holly-oak, *s.*

Bot.: Quercus Ilex, called also the Holy Oak or Common Evergreen Oak. It is found in the south of Europe, in the vicinity of the sea, with leaves varying in form, some of them prickly, others entire on the margins. It does not form forests. Its wood is good, but very hard and heavy.

holly-rose, *s.*

Bot.: Turnera ulmifolia.

* **hol-ly,** *adv.* [WHOLLY.]

hŏl'-lў-hŏck, † **hŏl'-lĭ-hŏck,** † **hŏl-ў-hōke,** * **hol-i-hocce,** * **hol-i-hoke,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *holihoc*, from *holi* = holy, and *hocce, hoke, hoc;* A.S. *hoc* = a mallow. So called, according to Wedgwood, because it was brought at first from the Holy Land.]

Bot.: Althæa rosea. [ALTHÆA.]

hŏl'-lў-wŏrts, *s. pl.* [Eng. *holly*, and *worts.*]

Bot.: The English name given by Lindley to the order Aquifoliaceæ (q.v.).

hōlm (1), hōlme (1) (*l* silent), *s.* [A.S. *holm* = a mound, the sea; cogn. with Icel. *hólmr, hólmi, holmr* = an islet; Ger. *holm;* Sw. *holme;* Russ. *kholm;* Lat. *culmen.*] Flat ground along the side of a river. Used in the north for an island in a river.

"The bonny *holms* of Yarrow!"
Wordsworth: Yarrow Unvisited.

¶ *Holm*, or *holme*, is frequently used as the second element in the names of places: as, Stepholme, &c.

* **hōlm (2),** * **holme (2),** *s.* [A corrupt. of Mid. Eng. *holin* = holly.]

1. The holly. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 2,923.)

2. The holm-oak (q.v.).

¶ The Knee-holm is *Ruscus aculeatus* [BUTCHER'S-BROOM], the Sea-holm, *Eryngium maritimum.*

holm-oak, *s.* [HOLLY-OAK.]

* **holm-en,** *a.* [Eng. *holm; -en.*] Belonging to the holm-tree.

"To cut an *holmen* pole."
Sylvester: Maiden's Blush, 541.

hŏl'-mĭ-ą, *s.* [HOLMIUM.]

Chem.: The oxide of the Holmium. It is said to have a yellow colour.

hōl'-mite, hōlm'-ĕs-īte, *s.* [Named after Dr. Holmes, of Montreal.]

Min.: The same as SEVBERITE (q.v.).

hŏl'-mĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Chem.: An element said to exist along with

erbium ; it is supposed to have an atomic weight of about 162. It belongs to the earth metals.

hŏl-ō-, *pref.* [Gr. ὅλος (*holos*).] Whole, entire.

hŏl-ō-blas'-tĭc, *a.* [Pref. *holo-*, and Gr. βλαστός (*blastos*) = a sprout, a shoot; offspring.]

Biol.: Having the whole yolk-mass, or its greater part, directly formative or germinal. (Used of the mammalian ovum.) (*Quain.*)

hŏl-ō-câust, *s.* [Lat. *holocaustum*, from Gr. ὁλόκαυστον (*holokauston*), neut. of ὁλόκαυστος ὁλόκαυτος (*holokaustos, holokautos*), from ὅλος (*holos*) = whole, entire, and καίω (*kaiō*), fut. καύσω (*kausō*) = to burn.] A sacrifice, the whole of which was consumed by fire, nothing being retained; such sacrifices were practised by the Jews. The word is now sometimes applied to a general sacrifice of life or slaughter.

"Not by sacrifices, or *holocaustes*, but by simple and plaine worde."—*Udal: Matthew* ix.

hŏl-ō-çĕph'-ą-lī, *s. pl.* [Pref. *holo-*, and Gr. κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = the head.]

Ichthy.: An order of fishes founded by Siebold, and adopted by Sir Richard Owen, in whose classification it is the tenth order. They have the endoskeleton cartilaginous, the exoskeleton as placoid granules; most of the fins with a strong spine for the first ray; the ventrals abdominal; the gills laminated, attached by their margins, a single external gill aperture; no swim bladder; the intestine with a spiral valve. He includes under it the families Chimæroidei and Edaphodontidæ. (*Owen: Compar. Anat.: Fishes* (1846), p. 50.)

¶ It is now made a sub-order of Elasmosbranchii.

hŏl-ō-crўp'-tĭc, *a.* [Pref. *holo-*, and Eng. *cryptic* (q.v.).] Concealing wholly or entirely; specifically applied to a cipher capable of being read only by those who have the key.

hŏl-ō-crўs'-tăl-lĭne, *a.* Pref. *holo-*, and Eng. *crystalline.*]

Min., Petrol., &c.: Wholly crystalline.

"Which are not of a glassy texture, but for the most part *holocrystalline*."—*Dr. Bunsujiro Koto: Proc. Geol. Soc.* (1883-4), No. 453, p. 83.

hŏl'-ō-graph, *s.* & *a.* [Pref. *holo-*, and Gr. γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.]

A. *As subst.:* Any writing or document which is wholly in the handwriting of the person by whom it is executed, or from whom it proceeds.

B. *As adj.:* A term applied to a writing or document wholly in the handwriting of the person from whom it proceeds; holographic.

hŏl'-ō-grăph-ĭc, hŏl-ō-grăph'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *holograph*; *-ic.*] The same as HOLOGRAPH, *a.* (q.v.).

hŏl-ō-grăph'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [HOLOGRAPHIC.]

hŏl-ō-hē'-drąl, *a.* [Pref. *holo-*, and Gr. ἕδρα (*hedra*) = seat, bottom, foundation, base.]

Crystallog. & Min.: Having all the corresponding parts of a crystal similarly replaced.

hŏl-ō-mĕ-tăb'-ō-lą, *s.* [Pref. *holo-* (q.v.), and Gr. μεταβολή (*metabolē*) = change.]

Entom.: A sub-class of insects, consisting of those which undergo a complete metamorphosis, the larva, pupa, and perfect insect being all unlike each other; the larva is vermiform and the pupa quiescent. It contains the orders Aphaniptera, Diptera, Lepidoptera, Hymenoptera, Strepsiptera, and Coleoptera (q.v.).

hŏl-ō-mĕt-ą-bŏl'-ĭc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *holometabol(a)* (q.v.); Eng., &c. suff. *-ic.*]

Entom.: Of or belonging to insects which undergo a complete metamorphosis.

hŏl-ŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Pref. *holo-*, and Gr. μετρον (*metron*) = a measure.] An instrument for taking all sorts of measurements; a pantometer.

hŏl-ō-phăn'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Pref. *holo-*, and Gr. φανερός (*phaneros*) = visible; Fr. *holophanère.* (*Larousse.*)] A term applied to the metamorphoses of insects when they are complete.

hŏl-ō-phō'-tąl, *a.* [Pref. *holo-*, and Gr. φῶς (*phōs*), genit. φωτός (*phōtos*) = light.]

Optics: A name applied to such forms of lighting-apparatus for lighthouses as utilize the whole of the available light, by subjecting it all to the collective action of the instrument.

hŏl-ō-phrăs'-tĭc, *a.* [Pref. *holo-*, and Gr. φραστικός (*phrastikos*) = expressive, eloquent.]

Philol.: A term applied to characters expressing a whole word.

"A *holophrastic* or word-sentence alphabet."—*Wilson: Prehistoric Man*, ii. 67.

hŏ-lŏp'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *holop(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool. & Palæont.: A family of Crinoidea. The species are permanently fixed, but have no stem.

hŏ-lŏp-tўch'-ĭ-dæ, hŏ-lŏp-tўch'-ĭ-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *holoptych(ius)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: In Sir Richard Owen's classification a family of ganoidean fishes, sub-order Lepidoganoidei. Dr. Traquair places it as a family under the Crossopterygidæ, defining it as having two dorsal fins; the ventrals subacutely lobate; the scales thick, sculptured. Genera, Holoptychius, Glyptolepis, Dendrodus (?), Cricodus (?).

hŏ-lŏp-tўch'-ĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *holo-*, and Gr. πτύχιος (*ptuchios*) = folded, doubled up; πτύξ (*ptux*), πτυχός (*ptuchos*) = a fold.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil fishes, the typical one of the family Holoptychiidæ (q.v.). The scales, which are very large, are deeply corrugated, and the bones of the head sculptured and granulated; the teeth are large, conical, and of great density. Found in the Upper Old Red Sandstone of Dura Den, &c., in Scotland. A fine specimen of *Holoptychius nobilissimus*, called after the Rev. Jas. Noble, was presented by him to the British Museum.

hŏl'-ō-pŭs, *s.* [Pref. *holo-* (q.v.), and Gr. πούς (*pous*) = foot.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Holipidæ (q.v.). The basals of the first, if not also the second, radials are fused together.

hŏl-ō-sĕ-rĭç'-ĕ-oŭs, *a.* [Pref. *holo-*, and Lat. *sericeus* = silken.]

Bot.: Silky; so completely covered with minute hairs that it feels soft.

hŏl-ŏs'-tĕ-ĭ, hŏl-ŏs'-tĕ-ą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *holo-*, and Gr. ὀστέον (*osteon*) = a bone.] [HOLOSTEUM.]

Ichthy.: A sub-order of ganoid fishes, established by Prof. Müller for those ganoids which have a completely bony skeleton. Its divisions are into two groups or tribes, Cyclifera, comprising the families Amiidæ, Cœlacanthidæ, and Holoptychiidæ; and Rhombifera, with the families Polypteridæ, Dipteridæ, Acanthodidæ, Pycnodontidæ, Lepidosteiidæ, Lepidotidæ, Palæoniscidæ, and Dapediidæ.

hŏl-ŏs'-tĕ-ŭm, *s.* [Cf. Lat. *holosteon*; Gr. ὁλόστεον (*holosteon*) = a whitish plantain, *Plantago holostea.* The name *holosteon* = all bone; pref. *hol-*, and ὀστέον (*osteon*) = a bone. This is not the modern genus Holosteum, the species of which are nowhere bony.

Bot.: A genus of Caryophyllaceæ, tribe Alsineæ. Sepals five, petals five, toothed or notched; stamens three to five, rarely ten. Styles three; capsule sub-cylindrical, one-celled, many-seeded, opening at the extremity with six teeth. Known species three. One, *Holosteum umbellatum* (Umbelliferous Jagged Chickweed), occurs wild in the east of England, &c., but is rare.

hŏl-ō-stŏm'-ą-ta, *s. pl.* [Pref. *holo-*, and Gr. στόματα (*stomata*), pl. of στόμα (*stoma*) = the mouth.]

Zool.: Sea-snails; gasteropodous molluscs, the shells of which have the margin of the aperture entire, and generally covered with a horny or shelly, usually spiral operculum. The animal has a short retractile muzzle, and gills pectinated or plume-like. They are generally vegetable feeders. It contains the families:

Naticidæ, Pyramidellidæ, Carthiadæ, Melaniadæ, Turritellidæ, Littorinidæ, Paludinidæ, Neritidæ, Turbinidæ, Haliotidæ, Fissurellidæ, Calyptræidæ, Patellidæ, Dentaliadæ, and Chitonidæ.

hŏl-ō-stŏm'-ą-toŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. or Gr. *holostomat(a)*; Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Zool.: Having the aperture of the mouth entire. Used of gasteropodous molluscs.

† **hŏl'-ō-stōmc,** *s.* [Pref. *holo-*, and Gr. στόμα (*stoma*) = mouth.]

Zool.: A mollusc of the sub-order Holostomata (q.v.).

hŏl'-ō-thrĭx, *s.* [Pref. *holo-*, and Gr. θρίξ (*thrix*) = hair.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the family Holotrichidæ (q.v.).

† **hŏl'-ō-thūre,** *s.* [HOLOTHURIA.]

Zool.: An animal of the genus Holothuria; the family Holothuridæ, or the order Holothuroidea (q.v.).

hŏl-ō-thūr'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Lat. *holothuria* (*Pliny*) = a water polype, Cuvier thought an Alcyonum, Gr. ὁλοθούριον (*holothourion*) (*Aristotle*) = a kind of zoophyte.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Holothuridæ, and the order Holothuroidea.

HOLOTHURIA ELEGANS.

¶ *Holothuria Argus* or *edulis*, Trepang, is collected on the north-east coast of Australia and elsewhere, and exported to China, where it is regarded as a great delicacy. [TREPANG.]

hŏl-ō-thūr'-ĭ-ąn, *a.* & *s.* [HOLOTHURIA.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the animals of the genus Holothuria.

B. *As subst.:* An animal of the genus Holothuria. (*Nicholson: Zool.* (3rd ed.), p. 207.)

hŏl-ō-thūr'-ĭ-dæ, hŏl-ō-thūr'-ĭ-ą-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *holothuri(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: The typical family of Holothuridea, sub-order Pneumonophora.

hŏl-ō-thūr-ĭd'-ē-ī, hŏl-ō-thūr-o͞ī'-dē-ą, *s. pl.* [Lat. *holothuria*, and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

I. *Zool.:* Sea Slugs. An order of Echinodermata. The body is vermiform, the ambulacral tubes extend from the mouth to the apex, but there are no regular ambulacral and inter-ambulacral plates. The genital organs have a single aperture towards the anterior part of the body. The larvæ are vermiform, or have no skeleton. (*Huxley.*) The species are called Sea-cucumbers, Trepangs, and Bêches-de-mer. The order is divided into two sub-orders, Apneumona, with no respiratory tree, and Pneumonophora, with a respiratory tree. The Holothuroidea are found in most seas; their metropolis is in the Pacific Ocean.

2. *Palæont.:* The harder parts of the Holothuroidea have been found as early as the Carboniferous period.

hŏl-ō-thūr'-o͞ĭd, *a.* & *s.* [HOLOTHUROIDEI.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the order Holothuridea.

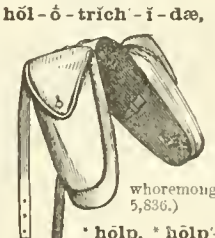
B. *As subst.:* An animal of that order.

"Or it may be wanting, as in the Asteroids and *Holothuroids*."—*Nicholson: Zool.* (ed. 5), p. 182.

hŏl-ō-thūr-o͞ī'-dē-ą, *s. pl.* [HOLOTHURIDEA.]

hŏl-ō-trĭch'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *holothrix* (genit. *holotrichis*); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of orchids, tribe Ophryeæ.



HOLSTER.

holour, *s.* [O. Fr. *houlier.*] A whoremonger. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 5,836.)

* **hŏlp,** * **hŏlp'-ęn,** *pret.* & *pa. par.* [HELP, *v.*]

hōl'-stĕr, *s.* [Dut., cogn. with A.S. *healstor* = a hiding-place, a covering; Icel. *hulsti* = a case, a sheath; from Dut. *hullen* = to cover; Icel. *hylja*; Goth. *huljan*; A.S. *helan.*] A leather case by the saddle-bow to hold a pistol; a pistol-case.

hōl'-stĕrĕd, *a.* [Eng. *holster*; *-ed.*] Bearing or furnished with a holster or holsters.

hōlt, *s.* [A.S. *holt*; cogn. with Dut. *hout*; Icel. *holt*; Ger. *holz*; cf. also Wel. *celt* = a covert; Ir. *coill* (pl. *coillte*) = a wood; *ceilt* = concealment.] A wood, a woodland, a woody hill, a plantation, a grove. (It occurs frequently as an element in the names of places.)

"Comes a vapour from the margin, blackening over heath and *holt*." *Tennyson: Locksley Hall*, 191.

* **hōlt,** *3rd pers. sing. pres. indic. of v.* [For *holdeth*.] [Hold, *v.*]

hōl-tĕn'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named after M. Holten, resident in the Faroe Islands.]

Zool.: A genus of vitreous sponges. *Holtenia Carpenteri*, discovered in 1868 at the bottom of the North Atlantic, has been called the Sea-nest.

hō'-lў, * **halghe,** * **halewe,** * **haligh,** * **halow,** * **hali,** * **holi,** * **hooly,** *a.* [A.S. *hálig*, from *hál* = whole; cogn. with Dut. *heilig*, from *heel* = whole; Icel. *heilagr*, *helgr*, from *haill* = whole; Dan. *hellig*, from *heel* = whole; Sw. *helig*, from *hel*; Ger. *heilig*, from *heil*. The original meaning is thus whole, perfect, excellent.] [Hale, Whole.]

1. Free from sin or sinful affections; pious, pure in heart, godly, religious, righteous.

"*Holy* men at their death have good inspirations." *Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, i. 2.

2. Sainted, beatified, divine, immaculate.

"By God's *holy* mother." *Shakesp.: Richard III.*, i. 3.

3. Consecrated or set apart for some sacred use or service; sacred, hallowed, reverend.

¶ *Holy* conveys the most comprehensive idea; *pious* and *devout* designate most fervour of mind. *Piety* lies in the heart, and may appear externally; but *devotion* does not properly exist except in an external observance: a man *piously* resigns himself to the will of God in the midst of his afflictions; he prays *devoutly* in the bosom of his family. *Divine* . . . signifies either belonging to the Deity or being like the Deity; but from the looseness of its application it has lost in some respects the dignity of its meaning. What is *holy* and *sacred* is in its very nature *divine*; but the *divine* is not always either *holy* or *sacred*. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **holy-ale,** *s.* A rural festival; a holiday. [Ale.]

Holy-alliance, *s.*

Hist.: An alliance formed at Paris on Sept. 26, 1815, between the Emperors of Russia and Austria and the King of Prussia. On Dec. 25, 1816, the Emperor of Russia, who was believed to be the real author of the alliance, publicly made known its character. These sovereigns undertook in future to act on the principles of the Gospel, and to support each other's authority. Other sovereigns were invited to join the alliance. The King of England declined the invitation, for this, among other reasons, that the constitution of his country did not permit him personally to sign such a document. Ultimately it became apparent that the object of the alliance was to support absolutism against popular aspirations for constitutional government, and when in 1821 the allied sovereigns invited the co-operation of other countries in putting down revolution at Naples, Lord Castlereagh sent an unfavourable reply. Byron (*Don Juan*, xiv. 83) sneers at the "Holy Three," and to Moore's *Fables for the Holy Alliance* were prefixed Dryden's lines (*Virgil: Georg.* iv. 162, 163)—

"Clip the wings
Of these high-flying arbitrary kings."

The Holy Alliance subsequently interfered in the Spanish Revolution, and then disappeared from history.

"Apprehensions at all resembling those which, in our age, induced the *Holy Alliance* to interfere in the internal troubles of Naples and Spain."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

holy-coat, *s.*

Ch. Hist., Relics, &c.: A coat, alleged to be the seamless vestment worn by Jesus at his trial, and for which, after his crucifixion, the soldiers cast lots (John xix. 23, 24). Several exist, the custodians of each claiming that it is the genuine one. The exhibition of one of them at Treves, in 1844, and the actual worship of the coat by some of the pilgrims who resorted thither in multitudes, led to a small secession from the Roman Church, headed by two priests, Ronge and Czerski. The tendencies of Ronge were towards rationalism, those of Czerski towards evangelical Protestantism. Neither rose to much power.

holy-cross, *s.*

I. *Ch. Hist., Relics, &c.*: What is alleged to be the actual cross on which Christ suffered. Rufinus, Socrates, Sozomen, Theodoretus, &c., relate the discovery (about A.D. 326) by Helena, mother of Constantine, of three crosses, with the inscription in Greek, Hebrew, and Latin. The question which of the three was the cross of Jesus was satisfactorily settled when, on the suggestion of Macarius, bishop of Jerusalem, trial was made which could work miracles, and it was found that only one had this power. Eusebius, who was well acquainted with the parties concerned, seems never to have heard of these alleged discoveries.

II. *Religious Orders or Societies*:

*1. An order of Augustinian canons, suppressed in the seventeenth century.

2. A religious order established in 1834 in France. The members devote themselves to education and works of mercy, the brothers teaching boys trades, agriculture, &c., the sisters educating girls and visiting the sick.

3. A society consisting of clerical members of the ritualistic school of the English Church. It was founded in 1855.

Holy-cross day: [*Holy-rood day*].

* **holy-cruel,** *a.* Cruel by being too virtuous. (*Shakesp.: All's Well*, iv. 2.)

holy-cyamus, *s.*

Bot.: The Nebumlium, a water-lily, the Pythagorean-bean.

Holy Family, *s.* The Infant Saviour, the Virgin Mary, Joseph, Elizabeth, Anna, and John the Baptist. A picture in which all or most of the subordinate personages are introduced is called a "holy family."

holy-father, *s.* The English rendering of *Sancte Pater*, a title used in addressing the Pope.

holy-fire, *s.*

1. The fire kindled on Holy-Saturday. [Holy-week.]

2. That at Jerusalem is maintained by the Greek and Armenian priests to be miraculous. At the time of its expected appearance, the Church of the Holy Sepulchre is crowded, and the eagerness to light torches and candles when the sacred fire first appears is so great that it requires great energy on the part of the Mohammedan police to keep a semblance of order, and even then people are at times trampled to death. The liberality of the devotees is much excited by the alleged miraculous enkindling of the holy fire.

holy-flower, *s.*

Bot.: *Peristeria alata.*

Holy Ghost, Holy Spirit, *s.*

1. *Theol.*: Literal renderings of the Greek Πνεῦμα Ἅγιον (*Pneuma Hagion*), but ghost is from Anglo-Saxon *gást* = the breath; a spirit, a ghost, and spirit from Latin *spiritus* = a gentle breath of air; a spirit, a soul. He is regarded as the third Person of the Trinity, and He is named with the other two Divine Personages in the baptismal formula (Matt. xxxviii., 19), and the apostolic or other benediction (2 Cor. xiii. 14). He is identical with the Comforter (q.v.) or Paraclete (q.v.) (John xiv. 26). Whether he "proceeds" from the Father alone, or from the Father and Son, is a question which has divided the Eastern and Western Churches. [Greek Church, Procession.] On the day of Pentecost the apostles and others, "were all filled with the Holy Ghost, and began to speak with tongues as the Spirit gave them utterance" (Acts ii. 4).

2. *Bot.* (*Of the form* holy-ghost): *Angelica sylvestris.*

holy-grail, *s.* [Grail.]

holy-grass, *s.* [Hierochloe.]

holy-herb, *s.*

Bot.: *Verbena officinalis.*

Holy-land, *s.* A name applied to Palestine, because there Jesus was born, lived, and was crucified, and there Christianity was first preached. The Chinese Buddhists call India the holy-land, because it was the birthplace of Sakya-Muni. [Holy-places.]

holy-league, *s.*

Hist.: A league, founded in 1576, to prevent Henry of Navarre, who at the time was a Protestant, from ascending the French throne. At his becoming a Roman Catholic, in 1593, the league was dissolved and he became king under the title of Henry IV. The name was also given to a combination formed in 1508 by Pope Julius II. with Louis XII. of France, Maximilian of Germany, Ferdinand III. of Spain, and some Italian princes, against Venice.

* **holy-office,** *s.* The Inquisition (q.v.).

* **Holy of Holies,** *s.*

Judaism: The inner or most sacred apartment, first of the Tabernacle, then of the Temple, into which none was permitted to enter but the high priest, and he only once a year, and then "not without blood." It was separated from the Holy Place or Outer Chamber by a veil. [Sanctum, Veil.]

holy-one, *s.* Any being or person specially holy.

¶ *The Holy One, Holy One of Israel*:

Scrip.: Jehovah. The appellation is common in Isaiah (q.v.).

holy-orders, *s. pl.* [Orders.]

holy-places, *s.pl.* The sites in Palestine connected with the ministry and death of Christ, especially those traditionally located within the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. The Greek and the Latin Churches both claim the custody of these sacred spots, the Russians supporting the pretensions of the former, the French those of the latter. A dispute about these holy places led, in 1853, to the Russo-Turkish war, followed, in 1854, by the Crimean war.

Holy Roman Empire, *s.*

Hist.: The name given to that German empire which began under Otho I., A.D. 962.

holy-rood, *s.* A cross or crucifix; especially one placed on the rood-beam in churches over the entrance to the chancel. [Rood.]

Holy-rood day: A festival kept on Sept. 14, in commemoration of the exaltation of the Saviour's Cross. Also called holy cross day.

holy-rope, *s.*

Bot.: *Eupatorium cannabinum.*

Holy Saturday, *s.* In the Roman Church, the vigil of Easter. [Holy-week.]

* **holy-seat,** *s.* The Popedom.

"The reserving of the first fruits of all vacant benefices to the *holy-seat*."—*Clarendon: Religion & Policy*, ch. v.

holy-sce, *s.* [See.]

holy-sepulchre, *s.*

1. The sepulchre in which the body of Jesus was laid between his death and his resurrection.

2. The traditional or other site of that grave.

3. The Byzantine Church built at Jerusalem on what is by some believed to be the site of the sepulchre.

¶ *Order of the Holy Sepulchre*:

Hist. & Her.: An order founded by Godfrey of Bouillon, the commanding chief, revived by Pope Alexander VI., in 1426, and reorganised in 1847 and 1868.

holy-stone, *s.* A kind of soft sandstone used with sand for scrubbing or cleaning the decks of vessels.

¶ Smyth (*Sailor's Word-Book*) suggests that holy-stone was "so called from being originally used for Sunday cleaning, or obtained by plundering churchyards of their tombstones, or because the seamen have to go on their knees to use it."

holy-stone, *v.t.* To scour or scrub with holy-stone.

holy-synod, *s.*

Eccles. & Ch. Hist.: A council established at St. Petersburg to act for the Emperor of Russia in ecclesiastical affairs, he being the earthly head of the Greek Church in Russia. The first president was Stephen Javorski, in the seventeenth century. (*Mosheim.*)

holy-thistle, *s.*

Bot.: *Carduus marianus*, called also *Silbyum marianum*, &c.

Holy Thursday, *s.* In the English Church, Ascension Day (q.v.); in the Roman Church the Thursday in Holy-week, Maundy-Thursday (q.v.). Its title to saactity is that on that day what the Roman and Greek Churches

consider the Sacrifice, and the English Church and Dissenters the Sacrament of the Eucharist, was instituted.

holy-water, *s.*

Ch. Hist., Ritual, &c.: In Numbers (viii. 7) we read of the preparation of a "water of purifying," and (xix. 9) of a "water of separation," which is "a purification for sin." The custom passed with appropriate ceremonies into the early Christian Church. Water is blessed, or made "holy-water," by any cleric in priest's orders. The service may be consulted in the *Rituale Romanum*, or in English in Rock's *Hierurgia* (ch. xiii.). In the Roman Church it is usual to sprinkle the altar and the people with holy-water immediately before the high-mass on Sundays, "to remind them that they ought to appear before God with a pure heart, to awaken penitential feelings, and to wash them from venial sins." (*Goschler.*) In the Greek Church this observance is confined to the first Sunday of the month. Holy-water is also employed whenever anything is solemnly blessed. Stoups of it are placed at the entrance of all churches; into them the people dip their fingers, signing themselves with the cross with the right hand, touching first the forehead, then the centre of the breast, then the left and right shoulders, saying, "In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost." Catholics keep it in their houses, and use it on retiring to rest, on getting up, before undertaking a journey, or in time of temptation. [LUSTRATION.]

"Clean washed in *holy-water* from the count
Of things terrestrial."
E. B. Barrett: Aurora Leigh, vii.

* *Holy-water clerk:* The person by whom the holy-water is carried; a name given to a poor scholar, to whom this duty was assigned.

Holy-water fount: The vessel containing the holy-water, also called the holy-water stock, stoup, stone, or vat.

"Here stands the *holy-water stoup!*"
Longfellow: The Golden Legend, ii.

Holy-water sprinkler:

1. A brush or bundle of twigs, &c., used for sprinkling the holy-water over the congregation. An aspergillum (q.v.).

* 2. An offensive weapon used in the middle ages, called also a morning star (q.v.).

holy-week, *s.*

Ch. Hist., Ritual, &c.: The week from Palm Sunday to Holy Saturday, or Easter-even, inclusive. In the English Church, each day has a proper epistle and gospel, and the psalms on Good Friday are also proper. Of late the observance of holy-week has become general; in many churches passion-music (q.v.) is chanted and, especially among the Ritualists, the services on Good Friday have direct reference to the solemn events which that day commemorates. In the Roman Church the whole of the functions are peculiarly solemn and impressive; those of Holy Thursday are marked by pomp and splendour. On Palm Sunday the Passion according to St. Matthew is chanted, and palm-branches (or sprigs of willow in their stead) are blessed and distributed to the people (John xii. 12–15). Tenebræ are chanted on Wednesday, Holy Thursday, and Good Friday; on Holy Thursday at high-mass two Hosts are consecrated, the oils and chrisms are blessed, the Host for Friday's mass is carried processionally to the reposoir, whilst the "Pange Lingua" is sung, and, in cathedral churches and religious houses, the Washing of the Feet (John xiii. 4–17) follows. On Good Friday the altar and sanctuary are stripped of their ornaments, the Passion according to St. John is chanted, the crucifix is unveiled and kissed by the clergy, kneeling, whilst the Improperia or Reproaches are sung, the consecrated species is brought from the reposoir, and the celebrant says the Mass of the Præsanctified (q.v.); on Holy Saturday there is the blessing of the fire, the paschal candle, and the baptismal font.

holy-wells, *s.pl.*

Compar. Relig.: In very many forms of faith water plays an important part, and is invested with miraculous powers. In the Old Testament we have the cleansing of Naaman in the Jordan (2 Kings v.); in the New, the man "blind from his birth," who "washed and came seeing" (John ix.), and the "troubling of the water" (John v.). Horace (*Od.*, iii. 13) and Ovid (*Fast.*, v. 300) speak of sacrifices to holy-wells, and Juvenal (vi. 533) mentions the oracular fountain of Jupiter Ammon. When Paganism was yielding to a purer faith, laws were passed forbidding the old adoration at fountains; but Tylor says (*Prim. Cult.*, ii. 195), "with a varnish of Christianity, and sometimes the substitution of a saint's name, water-worship has held its own to our day." St. Winifred's Well, at Holywell, Flintshire, has still many votaries; Ireland and Scotland can show their holy-wells in scores of parishes, and in the latter country some bush adjacent, bedecked with rags, testifies to the survival, in a mutilated form, of the rite of sacrifice. Bishop Hall (*Invisible World*, bk. ii., § 8) bears witness to a cure wrought upon a cripple by the waters of St. Madern's Well, and the virtues of the "water which sprang forth under the hands of Bernadette at the command of the Virgin Mary" (*Lasserre: Notre Dame de Lourdes*, liv. iii., § vii.) are boldly asserted by that Parisian journalist, who claims to be one subject among many of its miraculous efficacy.

"Cornish-folk still drop into the old *holy-wells* offerings of pins, nails, and rags, expecting from their waters cure for diseases, and omens from their bubbles."—*Tylor: Primitive Culture*, ii. 195.

holy-writ, *s.* The Holy Scriptures.

"Scieoce severe, or word of *Holy Writ*."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

* **hō'-lỹ,** *v.t.* [HOLY, *a.*] To canonize. (*Massinger: Virgin Martyr*, ii. 2.)

* **hŏl'-ỹ-dāy,** *s.* & *a.* [HOLIDAY.]

hŏm'-age (age as **ĭj),** *s.* [O. Fr.; Fr. *hommage*, from Low Lat. *homaticum*, *hominium*, from Lat. *homo* (genit. *hominis*) = a man.]

1. The service paid and fealty professed to a sovereign or superior lord; the acknowledgment made by a vassal to his lord on being invested with a fee; fealty.

"The vassal or tenant upon investiture did usually *homage* to his lord; openly and humbly kneeling, being unglrt, uncovered, and holding up his hands both together between those of the lord, who sate before him; and there professing, that 'he did become his man, from that day forth, of life and limb and earthly honour:' and then he received a kiss from his lord. Which ceremony was denominated homagium, or manhood, by the feudists, from the stated form of words, devenio vester homo."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 4.

2. Obeisance; respect paid by external action; deference; respectful regard; court.

"Paying ignominious *homage* to all who possessed influence in the courts."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

3. Reverential attitude towards the Divine Being; reverence; devoutness.

"For sothly he ne should have than in all his bi corage to sinne, but yeve his herte and body to the service of Jesu Crist, and thereof do him *homage*."—*Chaucer: The Persones Tale.*

¶ *Homage* is paid or done to superior endowments; *court* is paid to the contingent, not the real, superiority of the individual. . . . The Romans did *homage* to the talent of Virgil, by always rising when he entered the theatre; men do *homage* to the wisdom of another, when they do not venture to contradict his assertions or call his opinions in question.

homage-ancestral, *s.* Homage which has been rendered for particular lands by the same tenant and his ancestors to the same lord and his ancestors from time immemorial.

homage-jury, *s.* A jury in a court-baron, consisting of tenants that do homage, who are to inquire and make presentments of the death of tenants, surrenders, admittances, and the like. (*Wharton.*)

* **hŏm'-age (age** as **ĭj),** *v.t.* & *i.* [HOMAGE, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To pay homage or respect to by external actions; to pay reverence to.

2. To subject in token of reverence and fealty.

"To her great Neptune *homaged* all his streams."
Cowley.

B. *Intrans.:* To pay homage, respect, or reverence.

"To whom Jove sometimes bends, and Neptune kneels, Mars *homageth*." *Heywood: Love's Mistress*, sig. D. 3.

* **hŏm'-age-a-ble (age** as **ĭj),** *a.* [Eng. *homage*; *-able.*] Bound to pay homage.

"He of Holland being *homageable* to none."—*Howell*, bk. i., § 2, let. 15.

* **hŏm'-ag-ĕr (ag** as **ĭj),** *s.* [Eng. *homag(e)*; *-er.*] One who pays, or is bound to pay, homage to a superior lord; one who holds a fee of another by homage; a vassal.

"Those which have been *homagers* and tributaries unto us of old time."—*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 975.

* **hŏ-mā'-jĭ-ŭm,** *s.* [Low Lat., from *homo* = a man.] Homage (q.v.); fealty.

hŏm-ăl-ĭ-ā'-çŏ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *homali(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Homaliads; an order of epigynous exogens; alliance Cactales. It consists of trees or shrubs with the calyx funnel-shaped, adherent, with from five to fifteen divisions; petals the same number, glands present; stamens in threes or sixes, opposite the petals; stayles, three to five; ovary, one-celled, with two, three, or five parietal placentæ; ovules, many, pendulous; fruit, capsular or berried. From tropical Africa or India; known genera, three; species, thirty or more.

hŏ-măl'-ĭ-ăds, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *homali(um)*; and Eng., &c. pl. suff. *-ads.*]

Bot.: The name given by Lindley to the order Homaliaceæ (q.v.).

hŏ-măl'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. ὁμαλός (*homalos*) = even, smooth, equable, consistent; Lat. suff. *-ium.* Named because the stamens are regularly divided into fascicles of three.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Homaliaceæ (q.v.). The roots of some American species of Homalium are astringent, and used as a remedy in blennorrhœa.

hŏm-ą-lō-nō'-tŭs, *s.* [Gr. ὁμαλός (*homalos*) = even, smooth, and νῶτος (*nōtos*), νῶτον (*nōton*) = the back.]

Paleont.: A genus of Trilobites, having the tripartite division of the dorsal crust almost lost. From the Silurian and Devonian rocks.

hŏm-ą-lŏp'-sĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *homalips(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of colubrine snakes, group Suspecta. The nostrils are close together and provided with valves. They inhabit the rivers of Southern Asia.

hŏm-ą-lŏp'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. ὁμαλός (*homalos*) = even, smooth, and ὄψις (*opsis*) = appearance.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Homalopsidæ (q.v.). There are small plates over the face and between the eyes.

hŏm-ą-lŏp'-tĕr-a, *s. pl.* [Gr. ὁμαλός (*homalos*) = even, smooth, and πτερά (*ptera*) = wings, pl. of πτερόν (*pteron*) = a wing.]

Entom.: A suborder of Diptera; the same as Pupipara (q.v.).

hŏm-ą-lō-ta, *s.* [Gr. ὁμαλός (*homalos*) = smooth.]

Entom.: A large genus of Staphylinidæ. Sharp enumerates 158 species as British.

hŏm'-ą-rŭs, *s.* [Gr. ὁμαρής (*homarēs*) = well adjusted: ὁμοῦ (*homou*) = together, and an obsolete ἄρω (*arō*) = to join, to fit.]

Zool.: A genus founded by Milne Edwards to comprehend the lobsters. [LOBSTER.]

* **hŏm'-bre (bre** as **hĕr),** *s.* [OMBRE.]

hōme, * hame, * hom, * hoom, *s., a., & adv.* [A.S. *hām* = a home, a dwelling; cogn. with Dut. *heim*; Icel. *heimr* = a village, *heima* = home; Dan. *heim* = home; Sw. *hem*; Ger. *heim*; Goth. *haims* = a village; Gr. κώμη (*kōmē*).]

A. *As substantive:*

1. One's own house or abode; the house or dwelling in which one habitually lives; the residence, dwelling, or abode of the family to which one belongs.

"Pilgrims who journey afar from their *homes* and their country." *Longfellow: Evangeline*, i. 5.

2. One's own country; one's fatherland; one's native country.

3. The place of constant residence the seat.

"Flandria, by plenty made the *home* of war."
Prior: Ode to the Queen, 32.

4. A place or state of rest or comfort; a future state; the grave.

"These that I bring unto their latest *home*."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, i. 1.

5. A benevolent or charitable institution or establishment: as, a *home* for sailors, an orphans' *home*.

6. *Sport:* The winning point, the finish, the goal, bye, &c.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Connected with or pertaining to one's home or native country; domestic, internal; opposed to foreign: as, *home* affairs, *home* comforts, &c.

2. Close, pointed, poignant, to the point, direct.

C. *As adverb:*

1. To one's home; to one's native country or place of abode; homewards.

"We'll be a day before our husbands *home*."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 2.

2. To the point; to the desired end or aim; to the mark aimed at; pointedly, thoroughly, closely, hard, fully: as, To strike *home*.

"I cannot speak him *home*."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, ii. 2.

3. To the end; fully; to the full extent: as, To drive a nail *home*.

¶ 1. *At home:*

(1) *Literally:*

(*a*) In or about one's own house or abode; near home; not at a distance.

(*b*) In one's own country, as distinguished from abroad.

"There was peace abroad and *at home*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

(2) *Fig.:* At one's ease: as, To feel oneself *at home*.

2. *At home in* or *with anything:* Perfectly conversant, familiar, or acquainted with a subject.

3. *To come home:*

(1) *Ord. Lang.:* To return to one's own home or native country.

(2) *Naut.:* Said of an anchor when it loosens from the ground by the violence of the wind or current.

4. *To come home to a person:* To reach one's conscience; to touch a person deeply.

5. *To make one's self at home:* To act or conduct one's self in the house of another as unrestrainedly as in one's own home.

* 6. *To bring one's self home:* To recover what one had previously lost.

home-base, *s.*

Baseball: The base by which the batsman stands and to which he must return after passing the other bases in scoring a run.

* **home-blow,** *s.* A well-directed, effective, or direct blow or thrust.

home-bound, *a.* Weather-bound; kept at home by extraneous circumstances.

"*Home-bound* by weather or some stated feast."
Cowper: The Salad.

home-brewed, *a. & s.*

A. *As adj.:* Brewed or made at home, as distinguished from that made at a brewery. (Said of liquors.)

B. *As subst.:* Ale or beer brewed at home, as distinguished from that made in a brewery.

home-circle, *s.* The members of one household or family; a family circle.

Home-department, *s.* That department of the English government which regulates the internal affairs of the country; it is presided over by the Home Secretary (q.v.). [HOME-OFFICE.]

home-farm, *s.* A farm on the lands adjoining the residence of a landed proprietor.

home-grown, *a.* Grown or produced in one's own garden or country; not foreign.

Home-office, *s.* The office in which the affairs of the Home-department are transacted.

Home Rule, *s.*

Hist. & Polit.: The government of a country by means of an authority which has its seat within the country itself, the members of the government being elected by and from its inhabitants. As generally used, the expression indicates local self-government, as distinguished from national independence; a country being said to be in the enjoyment of Home Rule when it manages for itself concerns which are peculiarly its own, while being still subject to the jurisdiction of an Imperial Government. The term is used specifically in connection with Irish politics. For some years previously to 1885 a Home Rule party, composed of a section of the Irish representatives, had existed in the House of Commons, and at the General Election in that year, fought under the new Reform Acts, it was largely reinforced, its number in 1887 being 86, or about five-sixths of the Irish representation. In deference to this expression of Irish feeling, Mr. Gladstone, as the head of an Administration which had been formed with special view to this question, brought forward a Bill for establishing in Dublin a Parliament, with an Executive Government, for dealing with all affairs specially Irish. The measure was accepted by Mr. Parnell on behalf of the Home Rulers as a reasonable fulfilment of Irish demands, but it excited a great deal of opposition, not only from the Conservatives, but also from an important section of the Liberal party, and was defeated by a large majority, together with a Bill for buying out the Irish landlords. Mr. Gladstone then (1886) appealed to the country, and the result being unfavourable, resigned, and was succeeded by the Marquis of Salisbury When Mr. Gladstone again became Prime Minister, he introduced another Home Rule Bill, which passed the House of Commons, but was defeated in the House of Lords. In 1894 Mr. Gladstone resigned.

Home-rulcr, *s.*

Hist.: One of an Irish political party which aims at obtaining Home Rule for Ireland. [HOME-RULE.]

home-run, *s.*

1. *Baseball:* A run made without stopping at any of the first three bases.

2. *Sports:* The run or return to the starting point.

Home Secretary, *s.* The Secretary of State for the Home department.

home-sick, *a.* Longing for home; affected with home-sickness.

home-wind, *s.* A term used by Longfellow in connection with the Indian heaven towards the West.

"To the regions of the *home-wind*."
Longfellow: Song of Hiawatha, xxii.

hōme'-born, *a.* [Eng. *home*, and *born*.]

1. Native, domestic; not foreign.

"With *homeborn* lies or tales from foreign lands."
Pope: Temple of Fame, 465.

2. Natural, native.

3. Of or pertaining to the home or family; domestic.

"Fireside enjoyments, *homeborn* happiness."
Cowper: Task, iv. 140.

hōme'-brĕd, * **home-bread,** *a.* [Eng. *home*, and *bred*.]

1. Domestic, not foreign.

"This lowering tempest of your *homebred* hate."
Shakesp.: Richard II., i. 3.

2. Natural, native.

"Benignity and *homebred* sense."
Wordsworth: To a Highland Girl.

3. Not polished by travel; plain, artless, uncultivated, rude.

hōme'-built, *a.* [Eng. *home*, and *built*.] Built in one's own country.

* **hōme'-drĭv-ĕn,** *a.* [Eng. *home*, and *driven*.]

1. Driven to one's home or country.

2. Driven, forced, or pushed in to the full extent: as, a *homedriven* nail.

* **hōme'-dwĕll-ĭng,** *a.* [Eng. *home*, and *dwelling*.] Dwelling at home; not given to travelling; domesticated.

* **hōme'-fĕlt,** *a.* [Eng. *home*, and *felt*.] Inward, private.

"Such a sacred and *homefelt* delight."
Milton: Comus, 262

* **hōme'-kēēp-ĭng,** *a.* [Eng. *home*, and *keeping*.] Staying at home; not given to roaming. (*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, i. 1.)

hōme'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *home*; *-less*.] Destitute of or without a home; having no home.

"The child of misery, the outcast of society · friendless, *homeless*, unbeloved."—*Knox: Essays*, No. 145.

hōme'-līke, *a.* [Eng. *home*; *-like*.] Resembling or like home; homely.

* **hōme'-lĭ-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *homely*; *-ly*.] In a homely manner; rudely, inelegantly, plainly, without affectation.

hōme'-lĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *homely*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being homely; plainness; freedom from affectation; simplicity; absence of polish or refinement.

* **hōme'-lĭng,** *s. & a.* [Eng. *home*; suff. *-ling*.]

A. *As subst.:* A native; one born in the country.

B. *As adj.:* Native.

hōme'-lў, *a. & adv.* [Eng. *home*; *-ly*; Ger. *heimlich*.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Living at home with one.

"And the enemyes of a man ben thei that ben *homely* with him."—*Wycliffe: Matthew* x. 36.

2. Familiar with one, whether living at home with him or not.

"With all these men I was right *homely*, and conversed with them long and oft."—*Foxe: Book of Martyrs; Exam. of W. Thorpe.*

3. Of plain features; plain, not beautiful, not handsome. (It is not so strong as ugly.)

"It is for *homely* features to keep home."
Milton: Comus, 748.

4. Plain, as intended for home use; not fine or elegant.

5. Without affectation; plain, simple, unvarnished.

"That *homely* prudence the want of which has often been fatal to men of brighter genius and of purer virtue."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

* **B.** *As adv.:* Plainly, simply, rudely, without affectation.

"There he was welcomed of that honest syre,
And of his aged beldame *homely* well."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. ix. 17.

hōme'-lўn, *s.* [Eng. *home*; second element doubtful.]

Ichthy.: Raia miraletus, the home sand ray, or spotted ray, a British fish.

homelyn-ray, *s.*

Ichthy.: The same as HOMELYN (q.v.).

hōmo'-mādc, *a.* [Eng. *home*, and *made*.] Made at home or in one's own country; not manufactured abroad.

hō-mĕ-ŏp'-ą-thў, *s.* [HOMŒOPATHY.]

¶ For this word and others derived therefrom, see under HOMŒOPATHY.

hō'-mĕr (1), † **chō'-mĕr,** *s.* [Heb. חֹמֶר (*chhomer*) = a tide, a wave of the sea; cement, dirt, filth, mire; a mound, a heap; the measure mentioned in the definition.]

Metrol.: A Hebrew dry measure containing ten baths or ephahs (Ezek. xlv. 14). It is mentioned also in Lev. xxvii. 16; Isa. v. 10, and Hos. iii. 2. Estimates of its capacity founded on Josephus make it 86·696 gallons; founded on statements by the Rabbins, 44·286.

¶ The homer or chomer must not be confounded with the omer or ghomer (Heb. עֹמֶר (*ghomer*) = (1) a sheaf of corn, (2) a measure) mentioned in the Bible only in Exod. xvi. 16, 18, 33, 36, which was the tenth part of an ephah, and therefore only the hundredth part of the homer.

hō'-mĕr (2), *s.* [HOEMOTHEA.]

Hō-mĕr (3), *s.* [The Greek epic poet.] (For def. see etym.)

Homer's moly, *s.*

Bot.: Allium magicum.

hōm'-ĕr (4), *s.* [Eng. *hom(e)*; *-er*.]

1. A pigeon trained to fly home from distant places.

2. A home-run. (*Baseball Slang.*)

Hō-mĕr'-ĭc, * **Hō-mĕr'-ĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Lat. *Homericus*, from Gr. Ὁμηρικός (*Homērikos*), from Ὅμηρος (*Homēros*) = Homer.] Of or pertaining to Homer, or to the poems that bear his name; resembling the poetry or verse of Homer.

Hō-mĕr'-ŏl'-ō-ğў, *s.* [Eng. *Homer*, the great Greek poet, and Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.] A discourse regarding Homer; a study of the personality and date of Homer, and the origin and character of his poems.

"Mr. Gladstone, in treating of Homer, or, to use his own word, of *Homerology*."—*Times*, March 3, 1876.

hōme'-sĭck-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *home*, and *sickness*.]

Mental Path.: A vehement desire to return home, which sometimes affects exiles, especially the Swiss and other natives of mountainous countries. If the mental disease be trifled with, it affects the physical health, and sometimes terminates fatally. [NOSTALGIA.]

* **home-sock-en,** *s.* [HAMESUCKEN.]

* **hōme'-spēak-ĭng,** *a.* [Eng. *home*, and *speaking*.] Direct, plain, forcible; speaking to the point.

hōme'-spŭn, *a. & s.* [Eng. *home*, and *spun*.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Spun or wrought at home; homemade; of domestic manufacture.

"Instead of *homespun* coifs were seen
Good pinners."
Swift: Baucis & Philemon.

2. *Fig.:* Plain, homely, unaffected, rude.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* Cloth spun or made at home.

"Making . . . the modest apparel of *homespun*."
Longfellow: Miles Standish, iii.

* 2. *Fig.:* A coarse, homely, simple, or unpolished person.

"What hempen *homespuns* have we swaggering here?"
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 1.

hōme'-stâll, *s.* [Eng. *home*, and *stall.*] A homestead (q.v.).

"[Thy] *homestall* thatched with leaves."
Cowper. Task, i. 64.

hōme'-stĕad, *s.* [Eng. *home*, and *stead.*]

1. A native seat or place.

2. A person's dwelling-house, with the ground and buildings immediately adjoining.

"The smouldering *homestead*."
Tennyson: Princess, v. 122.

hōme'-ward, hōme'-wards, *adv.* & *a.* [A.S. *hámweard.*]

A. *As adv.:* In the direction of home; towards home; towards one's native country.

B. *As adj.:* Being in the direction of or towards home; directed or turned towards home.

"At evening to his *homeward* walk."
Wordsworth: Ruth.

homeward-bound, *a.* Bound or destined for home or one's native country; especially applied to ships returning home from a foreign country, or to persons coming home by sea.

hŏm-ĭch'-līne, *s.* [Gr. ὁμιχλη (*homichlē*) = a mist, a fog; suff. *-ine*; Ger. *homichlin.*]

Min.: A variety of Barnhardite (q.v.).

hŏm'-ĭ-çĭd-al, *a.* [Eng. *homicid(e)*; *-al.*]

1. Of or pertaining to a homicide; murderous, deadly, bloody.

"The troop forth issuing from the dark recess,
With *homicidal* rage, the king oppress."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey iv. 718.

2. Inclined to homicide: as, *homicidal* mania (q.v.).

homicidal-mania, *s.*

Path.: A species of moral insanity in which there is an irresistible tendency to take the life of one or more human beings. Called also androphonomania.

hŏm'-ĭ-çīde, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *homicidium*, from *homo* = a man, and *cædo* = to kill; Sp. *homecida*; Ital. *omicida*; also Lat. *homicida* = a murderer, a homicide. Puttenham, in 1589, classed this word among those then quite recently introduced into English. Another writer, a little earlier, ranks it among "inkhorn terms, smelling too much of the Latin." (*Trench: English Past & Present*, p. 37.)]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of killing a human being.

* 2. Destruction.

"The *homicide* of names is less than lives."
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

3. One who kills another; a manslayer.

"Every man's conscience is a thousand swords,
To fight against that bloody *homicide*."
Shakesp.: Richard III., v. 2.

II. *Law:* (See extract).

"*Homicide* is of three kinds; justifiable, excusable, and felonious. . . . 1. Justifiable *homicide* is of divers kinds: (1) Such as is owing to some unavoidable necessity, without any will, intention, or desire, and without any inadvertence or negligence in the party killing, and therefore without any shadow of blame. (2) *Homicides* committed for the advancement of public justice are: (*a*) Where an officer, in the execution of his office, kills a person that assaults and resists him. (*b*) If an officer, or any private person, attempts to take a man charged with felony, and is resisted, and, in the endeavour to take him, kills him. (*c*) In case of a riot or rebellious assembly, as has already been explained. (*d*) Where the prisoners in a gaol, or going to a gaol, assault the gaoler or officer, and he in his defence kills any of them, it is justifiable for the sake of preventing an escape. . . . (3) Such *homicide* as is committed for the prevention of any forcible and atrocious crime is justifiable by the law of nature. . . . 2. Excusable *homicide* is of two sorts; either *per infortunium*, by misadventure or *se defendendo*, upon a principle of self-preservation. *Homicide per infortunium* or misadventure, is where a man doing a lawful act, without any intention of hurt, unfortunately kills another. . . . 3. Felonious *homicide* is an act of a very different nature from the former, being the killing of a human creature, of any age or sex, without justification or excuse. This may be done either by killing one's self or another man."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 14.

* **hŏm'-ĭ-form,** *a.* [Lat. *homo* = a man, and *forma* = form, shape.] Having the form of a man; in human shape.

hŏm-ĭ-lĕt'-ĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. ὁμιλητικός (*homilētikos*), from ὁμιλία (*homilia*) = a homily (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining to familiar intercourse; conversational, companionable, familiar.

2. Pertaining or relating to homiletics; hortatory.

B. *As subst.:* [Homiletics].

homiletic-theology, *s.* The same as Homiletics (q.v.).

hŏm-ĭ-lĕt'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *homiletic*; *-al.*] The same as Homiletic (q.v.).

"These are commonly called *homiletical* vertues."—*Wilkins: On Real Character*, pt. ii., ch. viii.

hŏm-ĭ-lĕt'-ĭcs, *s.* [Homiletic.] The art of preaching, so far as this is an art; sacred eloquence; the method of addressing an audience on the highest subjects which, with the Divine blessing, is most likely to affect the consciences, the hearts, and the intellect of the hearers.

* **hŏm-ĭl-ĭ-ăr'-ĭ-ŭm,** *s.* [Low Lat., from Lat. *homilia* = a homily.] A collection of homiliea.

¶ Used specially of a book of homiliea issued in the eighth century by or under the auspices of Charlemagne. (*Mosheim*, &c.)

hŏm'-ĭ-lĭst, *hŏm'-ĕ-lĭst, *s.* [Eng. *homil(y)*; *-ist.*] The writer or composer of homilies; a preacher.

"To this good *homelist* I have been ever a(n)hborn."
—*Beaum. & Flet.: Scornful Lady*, iv.

hŏm'-ĭ-lў, *s.* [Lat. *homilia*, from Gr. ὁμιλία (*homilia*) = living together, instruction, meeting, assembly, a homily, a sermon.]

Ord. Lang., Rhetoric, &c.:

1. *At first: Homilia* (homily), and *logos* (discourse), were used interchangeably; then the former term, as Photius says, was limited to a familiar conversation between the preacher and the congregation, who questioned each other.

2. *In modern times:* The term has often been used for a discourse read from a book, as distinguished from a discourse of one's own composition. Two Books of Homilies, to be read in churches when no sermon was prepared, were published in England by authority in 1547 and 1562. The first is attributed mainly to Cranmer and the latter to Jewell.

"*Homilies* were a third kind of readings usual in former times; a most commendable institution, as well then to supply the casual, as now the necessary defect of sermons."—*Hooker.*

3. *Now:* Often used for a simple discourse of the preacher's own composition on some practical subject.

4. *Fig.:* A tedious exhortation by any one, a father for instance, on some moral point.

"As I have heard my father
Deal out in his long *homilies*."
Byron: Cain, ii. 2.

hŏm'-ĭ-nēs, *s. pl.* [Homo.]

hōm'-ĭng, *a.* [Eng. *hom(e)*; *-ing.*] Coming or returning home; specifically applied to such birds as the carrier-pigeon, which have the faculty of returning home from great distances to the place where they are reared or kept.

hŏm-ĭn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *homo*, genit. *homin(is)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*] [Homo.]

Zool., &c.: A family sometimes constituted for the reception of Homo or man. Now more generally called by Prof. Huxley and others Anthropidæ (q.v.).

hŏm'-ĭ-nў, *s.* [West Indian *auhûminea* = parched corn.] Maize hulled and coarsely ground, used as food when mixed with water and boiled or baked.

* **hom-li-ness,** *s.* [Homeliness.]

* **hom-ly,** *a.* [Homely.]

* **hŏm'-mŏc,** *s.* [Hummock.]

* **hŏm'-mŏ-nў,** *s.* [Hominy.]

hō'-mō (pl. **hŏm'-ĭ-nēs**), *s.* [Lat. = a human being, including a man, woman, or child.]

Anthropol., Zool., &c.: Linnæus's name for the crowning genus of the class Mammalia. He makes it include two species, *Homo sapiens*, or man, and *H. Troglodytes*, or the chimpanzee. Cuvier limited his order Bimana to man. Prof. Huxley also excludes the chimpanzee and other apes from the family Anthropidæ of the order Primates, and relegates them to the Simiadæ. [Anthropidæ.]

hŏ-mŏ-, hŏm-ŏ, *pref.* [Gr. ὁμός (*homos*) = same.] A prefix used to signify sameness, similarity, or likeness; the opposite to hetero- (q.v.).

hŏm-ô-car'-poŭs, *a.* [Pref. *homo-*, and Gr. καρπός (*karpos*) = fruit.]

Bot.: Having all the fruits of a flower-head exactly alike. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

hŏm-ô-çĕn'-trĭc, *a.* [Pref. *homo-*, and Gr. κεντρον (*kentron*) = a centre.] Having the same centre; concentric.

hŏm-ô-çĕr'-cal, *a.* [Pref. *homo-*, and Gr. κέρκος (*kerkos*) = tail.]

Ichthyology & Palæontology:

1. *Of a tail:* Equally lobed; having equal lobes.

2. *Of a fish:* Having an equally-lobed tail.

homocercal-tail, *s.*

Ichthy. & Palæont.: The name given by Agassiz to the caudal fin or tail of a fish when the tail, if not single, is equally divided. It is first known in the Magnesian limestone, which is of Middle Permian age, becoming more common with each new formation, till now nearly, though not quite, all the 9,000 known species of fish have homocercal tails.

hŏm-ŏch'-rō-moŭs, *a.* [Pref. *homo-*; Gr. χρωμα (*chrōma*) = colour, and Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Having all the flowers on a capitulum of the same colour.

hŏm-ŏd'-rō-moŭs, hŏ-mŏd'-rō-mal, *a.* [Gr. ὁμόδρομος (*homodromōs*), from ὁμός (*homos*) = same, and δρόμος (*dromos*) = a course, a running.]

I. *Bot.:* A term used when the generating spiral of a flower turns in the same direction as that of the central stem. Example, the Bird-cherry, *Prunus Padus.*

* 2. *Mech.:* Applied to levers of the second and third kinds, in which the power and weight are on the same side of the fulcrum, and so move in the same direction. [Lever.]

hō-mœ-ô-, *pref.* [Latinised form of Gr. ὅμοιος (*homoios*), and ὁμοῖος (*homoios*) = like, resembling.] Like, resembling.

* **hō-mœ-ô-mĕr'-ĭ-a,** *s.* [Gr. ὁμοιομέρεια (*homoiomereia*), from ὅμοιος (*homoios*) = like, and μερις (*meris*) = a share, a portion.] Likeness or identity of parts; homogeneity in elements.

"The doctrine of *homœomeria*, or the similarity of the parts of a body to the whole."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), iii. 35.

hō-mœ-ô-mĕr'-ĭ-æ, *s. pl.* [Homœomeria.] (See extract.)

"Anaxagoras of Clazomenæ, born about B.C. 500, reduced all origin and decay to a process of mingling and unmingling, but assumed as ultimate elements an unlimited number of primitive qualitatively determinate substances, called by him seeds of things, by Aristotle elements consisting of homogeneous parts, and by later writers (employing a term formed from Aristotelian phraseology), *homœomeriæ*."—*Ueberweg: Hist. Philos.*, i. 63.

hō-mœ-ô-mĕr'-ĭ-an-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng., &c. *homœomeria*; *n* connective, and suff. *-ism.*] The Anaxagorean system of philosophy. [Homœomeriæ.]

"Atomism is *homœomerianism* stripped of phenomenal qualities."—*Lewes: Hist. Philosophy*, i. 102.

* **hō-mœ-ô-mĕr'-ĭc, * hō-mœ-ô-mĕr'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Homœomeria.] Pertaining to or having sameness of parts or elements; supporting or receiving the doctrine of the homogeneity of elements.

hō-mœ-ŏm'-ĕr-ў, *s.* [Homœomeria.] The same as Homœomerianism (q.v.).

"Next, let's examine with a curious eye
Anaxagoras's philosophy,
By copious Greece termed *homœomery*."
Creech: Lucretius, i. 843.

* **hō-mœ-ŏm'-ĕ-trў,** *s.* [Gr. ὁμοῖος (*homoios*) = like, and μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.] The same as Homœomeria (q.v.).

hō-mœ-ô-morph'-ĭsm, *s.* [Homœomorphous.] The same as Isomorphism (q.v.).

hō-mœ-ô-morph'-oŭs, *a.* [Gr. ὁμοιόμορφος (*homoiomorphos*) = of like form: ὁμοῖος (*homoios*) = like, and μορφή (*morphē*) = form.] The same as Isomorphous (q.v.).

† **hō'-mœ-ô-păth,** *s.* [Fr. *homéopathe.*] The same as Homœopathist (q.v.).

hō-mœ-ō-păth'-ĭc, hō-mœ-ō-păth'-ĭe-ạl, *a.* [Eng., &c. *homœopath(ie)*; *-ic, -ical.*]

1. *Lit.:* Of or belonging to homœopathy: as, *homœopathic* medicines.

2. *Fig.:* In infinitesimally small doses; on a very small scale: as, a *homœopathic* measure of reform.

hō-mœ-ō-păth'-ĭc-ạl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *homœopathical*; *-ly.*] In a homœopathic manner; according to the rules or principles of homœopathy.

hō-mœ-ŏp'-ạ-thĭst, *s.* [Eng. *homœopath(y)*; *-ist.*] One who practises or believes in homœopathy; a homœopath.

hō-mœ-ŏp'-ạ-thў, *s.* [Gr. ὅμοιος (*homoios*) = like, similar, and πάθη (*pathē*) = a passive state, suffering, or πάθος (*pathos*) = suffering.]

Med.: The system of medicine which aims at curing diseases by administering medicines which produce symptoms similar to those which they are designed to remove. The Latin dictum on the subject is "Similia similibus curantur." Its founder was Samuel Hahnemann (1755–1843), born at Meissen in Upper Saxony. In 1790, while investigating the operation of Peruvian bark in intermittent fevers, he found that a dose of the bark which he took produced in himself phenomena like those of the fever it was designed to combat. Pursuing his experiments, he believed he had discovered a general law that like was cured by like, and in 1810 published his *Organon of the Healing Art*, in which he explained his system, calling it for the first time homœopathy. Thus to rub the affected part with snow is beneficial in frostbite, so are heated spirits of wine or oil of turpentine in burns. He appealed also to the effects of vaccination in preventing or mitigating small-pox. This, however, is not curing like by like, though there is a certain analogy between the two cases. Hahnemann and his followers have attempted experimentally to ascertain what therapeutic agent to prescribe in each case. Experience has shown them that the doses should be exceedingly minute. The great majority of medical men reject the system, though it has many advocates here and abroad. Homœopathy is opposed to Heteropathy or Allopathy (q.v.).

hŏm-œ-ō-sâu'-rĭ-ạ, *s. pl.* [[Pref. *homœo-*, and Gr. σαῦρος (*sauros*), σαύρα (*saura*) = a lizard.]

Zool.: A genus of fossil Saurians, resembling lizards; two species occur in the Solenhofen schist. (*Larousse.*)

hŏm-œ-ō-sō'-lĕn, *s.* [Pref. *homœo-*, and Lat. *solen*, Gr. σωλήν (*sōlēn*) = a channel, a gutter, a pipe.]

Palæont.: A genus of Polyzoa, family Tubuliporidæ. *Homœosolen ramulosus* is from the Upper Chalk of Lewes, in Sussex. (*Morris.*)

hŏm-œ-ō-zō'-ĭc, hŏm-ōĭ-ō-zō'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *homœo-*, and Gr. ζῷον (*zōon*) = a living being, an animal.]

Phys. Geog. & Biol.: A term applied to zones or belts upon the earth's surface containing similar forms of life. They are not identical with zones of latitude, but depend partly on the present climate of the regions, partly on the former geological distribution of land and sea.

¶ Prof. Edward Forbes constructed a map representing the homœozoic belts of marine life.

hŏm'-ŏg'-ạ-mŏŭs, *a.* [Gr. ὁμόγαμος (*homogamos*) = married together: pref. *homo-*, Gr. γάμος (*gamos*), and Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Botany:

1. Having all the flowers of a capitulum hermaphrodite. (*Lindley.*)

2. Having the stamens and pistils ripe at the same time. This occurs in most cases in hermaphrodite flowers. [1.]

hŏm ŏg'-ạ-mў, hŏm-ō-gā'-mĭ-ạ, *s.* [Homogamous.]

Botany:

1. The name given by Sprengel and others to a composite plant having the flowers of the capitule all hermaphrodite.

2. A term used when both stamens and pistils in an hermaphrodite flower were "formed exactly at the same period"—*i.e.*, came to maturity together. The same as Synacmy.

hŏm-ō găn'-glĭ-ā'-ta, *s. pl.* [Pref. *homo-*, and Mod. Lat. *ganglia*; Gr. γάγγλιον (*ganglion*) = a tumour under the skin.] [Ganglion.]

Zool.: A name given by Professor Owen to the class Articulata, from the symmetrical disposition of its nervous centres. The body presents a correspondingly symmetrical form. (*Owen: Compar. Anat. Invertebrata* (1843), pp. 13, 14.)

hŏm-ō-găn'-glĭ-āte, *a.* [Homoganglata.]

Zool.: Having a ganglionic nervous system, in which the ganglia are symmetrically arranged; of or belonging to the Homoganglata. (*Owen*, &c.)

"We find in fact at the lowest step of the great *homoganglliate* series of the Animal Kingdom, an extensive group of vermiform animals."—*Owen: Invertebrata*, p. 130.

* **hŏm'-ō-gēne,** *a.* [Fr. *homogène*, from Gr. ομογενής (*homogenēs*).] The same as Homogeneous (q.v.).

"Know you the sapor pontick? sapor styptick?
Or, what is *homogene* or heterogene?"
Ben Jonson: Alchymist, ii. 5.

* **hŏm-ō-gĕn'-ĕ-ạl,** *a.* [Eng. *homogen(e)*; *-al.*] Homogeneous.

"Forth steps the spruce philosopher, and tells
Of *homogeneal* and discordant springs
And principles." *Cowper: Task*, ii. 190.

hŏm-ō-gĕn'-ĕ-ạl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *homogeneal*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being homogeneous; homogeneity.

hŏm-ō-gĕ-nē'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *homogene*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being homogeneous; sameness or uniformity of parts or elements.

"I say, that it cannot but be a very strong presumption, that Nature intends an utter *homogeneity* of matter before she fall upon her work of efformation; she so constantly bringing it to as perfect *homogeneity* as we can possibly discern with our senses."—*More: Antidote against Atheism*, App. ch. 11, s. 8.

hŏm-ō-gĕn'-ĕ-oŭs, *a.* [Gr. ὁμογενής (*homogenēs*) = of the same kind; ὁμός (*homos*) = same, and γένος (*genos*) = kind.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Consisting or composed of the same or similar parts or elements; of the same kind or nature; uniform in structure or elements.

"It was against the first principles of Nature, and false, that a heap or accumulation should be, and not be of *homogeneous* things."—*State Trials; Earl of Strafford* (an. 1640).

II. *Technically:*

1. *Nat. Science:* Of the same kind; having a uniform nature, principle, or composition; having a uniform substance or structure. (*Loudon, Harvey*, &c.)

2. *Alg.:* A polynomial is said to be homogeneous when each term contains the same number of literal factors; thus, $ax^2 + bxy + c^3$ is a homogeneous expression.

homogeneous-light, *s.*

Optics: Light purer than an ordinary luminous body can furnish. To obtain a pure yellow, common salt should be placed in the flame of a Bunsen's burner. To produce a pure red, ordinary light must be transmitted through glass coloured with suboxide of copper. For a pure blue, ordinary light should be transmitted through a glass trough with parallel sides. Called also monochromatic light.

¶ *Homogeneous vitreous rocks:*

Petrol.: Vitreous rocks which are apparently homogeneous. The microscope, however, shows that they enclose microliths. (*Rutley.*)

hŏm-ō-gĕn'-ĕ-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *homogeneous*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being homogeneous; homogeneity.

"The *homogeneousness* of the population drew even the foreign element of the Church into harmony with the established institutions."—*Gardiner & Mullinger: Introd. to English Hist.*, ch. ii.

hŏm-ō-gĕn'-ĕ-sĭs, *s.* [Pref. *homo-*, and Eng. *genesis* (q.v.).]

Biol.: The ordinary method of biogenesis, that is, of the production of living matter from that which is itself living matter of the same kind. By homogenesis "the living parent gives rise to offspring which passes through the same cycle of changes as itself; like gives rise to like." (*Huxley: Pres. Add. Brit. Assoc.*, 1870, p. lxxvii.) It is opposed to Xenogenesis (q.v.).

hŏm-ō-gĕn-ĕt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c., *homogen(esis)*; *-etic.*] Of or belonging to, or connected with homogenesis (q.v.).

hŏm'-ō-gĕnș, *s. pl.* [Pref. *homo-*, and Gr. γεννάω (*gennaō*) = to produce.]

Botany:

1. A name given by Lindley, in 1839, to Exogens.

2. A name given by Lindley to such exogens as have only one zone of wood, however old, instead of annual zones. Examples, the Nepenthaceæ, &c.

* **hŏm'-ŏg'-ĕn-ў,** *s.* [Gr. ὁμογένεια (*homogeneia*), from ομογενής (*homogenēs*) = of the same kind.] Joint or like nature.

"Every part returneth to his nature, or *homogeny*. —*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 333.

¶ The word has been revived by some biologists to signify the same as homology, but embodying in the etymology, in a way that homology does not, the idea of evolution.

hŏm'-ō-grăph, *s.* [Gr. ὁμός (*homos*) = same, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.]

1. *Mil.:* A system of telegraphic signals by means of a white pocket-handkerchief.

2. *Philol.:* A word which has exactly the same form as another, but is of a different origin and meaning: as *fair*, the noun = a market, and *fair*, the adjective = handsome, &c.

hŏm-ō-grăph'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *homograph*; *-ic.*]

1. *Geom.:* A term applied to two figures so related that to any point in one only one point in the other corresponds, and *vice versa*; whilst to points situated in a line in either correspond collinear points in the other; also to rows of points, pencils of light, &c.

2. *Orthog.:* Of or pertaining to homographs or homography; employing the same character always to represent the same sound.

hŏm'-ŏg'-rạ-phў, *s.* [Eng. *homograph*; *-y.*]

Orthog.: The representation of each distinct sound by a distinctive character, which is employed for that sound only.

hŏm-ōĭ-ō-, *pref.* [Gr. ὁμοῖος or ὅμοιος (*homoios*) = like, resembling, similar.] [Homœo.]

hŏm-ōĭ-ŏp'-tō-tŏn, *s.* [Gr. ὁμοιόπτωτος (*homoioptōtos*), from ὁμοῖος (*homoios*) = like, and πτῶτος (*ptōtos*) = falling.]

Rhet.: A figure of speech in which the several parts of a sentence end with the same case or a term of like sound.

Hŏm-ōĭ-oŭ'-sĭ-ạn, *a. & s.* [Gr. ὁμοιούσιος (*homoiousios*): from pref. *homoio-*, and οὐσία (*ousia*) = essence.] [Homoousian.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Having a similar nature. [Homoousian.]

2. Of or belonging to the Homoiousians or their tenets.

B. *As substantive:*

Church Hist. (*Pl.*): A term applied to the Eusebians and to the Semiarians generally, from their asserting that the Son of God is of a substance similar to, but not the same as, the Father.

hŏm'-ōĭ-ō-zō'-ĭc, *a.* [Homœozoic.]

hŏm'-ō-lạ, *s.* [A mythological name (*Agassiz*). Ὁμολώιος (*Homolōios*) = a name of Zeus in Bœotia.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Homolidæ. The head is very spiny, with an advanced and denticulated projection at the middle of the forehead. Type, *Homola spinifrons*, from the Mediterranean Sea.

hŏm-ō'-lĭ-ạnș, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *homol(a)*; *-ian.*]

Zool.: The family Homolidæ (q.v.).

hŏm-ōl'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *homol(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: Homolians; a family of decapod crustaceans; sub-order Anomoura; carapace spiny and rostrate; inner antennæ long; three middle pairs of claws long and cylindrical; the fifth short, not used in locomotion.

hŏm-ōl'-ō-gāte, *v.t.* [Low Lat. *homologatum*, sup. of *homologo*, from Gr. ὁμολογέω (*homologeō*) = to agree: ὁμός (*homos*) = same, and λεγω (*legō*) = to say.] To approve, to agree to, to ratify, to establish.

hŏ-mŏl-ō-gā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *homologat(e)*; *-ion.*]

*1. *Ord. Long.:* The act of homologating; ratification, approval.

2. *Scots Law:* A technical expression, signifying an act by which a person approves of a deed, the effect of which approbatory act is to render that deed, though in itself defective, binding upon the person by whom it is homologated.

hŏm-ō-lŏj'-ĭ-cal, *a.* [Eng. *homolog(y)*; *-ical.*] Of or pertaining to homology; homologous.

hŏm-ō-lŏj'-ĭc-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *homological*; *-ly.*] In a homological manner or sense.

"*Homologically* this plane in all these related species is I—i."—*Dana: Mineralog.* (5th ed.), p. 163.

hŏm-ō-lō-goû'-mĕn-a, *s. pl.* [Gr. ὁμολογούμενα (*homologoumena*) = things granted; ὁμολογέω (*homologeō*) = to speak the same language; to agree with.]

Scrip. Canon: The term used by Eusebius of Nicomedia regarding those books of the New Testament, the evidence for the genuineness and authenticity of which was deemed so strong that they were accepted at once, or at least without lengthened inquiry. The books thus designated were the four gospels, the Acts of the Apostles, thirteen of the Epistles of St. Paul (that to the Hebrews not being one), 1 John, and 1 Peter. (Opposed to Antilogoumena.)

hŏ-mŏl'-ō-goŭs, *a.* [Gr. ὁμόλογος (*homologos*) = saying the same, agreeing: ὁμός (*homos*) = same, and λόγος (*logos*) = a word, a discourse; λεγω (*legō*) = to say, to speak.] Having the same position, proportion, value, or structure; used in—

1. *Alg.:* Having the same relative proportions or value, as the two antecedents or the two consequents of a proportion.

2. *Biol.:* Of or belonging to parts constructed upon the same fundamental plan.

3. *Chem.:* A term applied to organic compounds differing from each other in composition by CH_2 or any multiple thereof, as formic acid, HCO·OH, and acetic acid CH_3·COOH are homologous. Bodies thus related exhibit for the most part a regular gradation of properties both physical and chemical. The chemical energy of bodies thus related continually decrease as their molecules become heavier. Bodies belonging to the same homologous series exhibit for the most part regular gradations of boiling points and atomic volume. (*Watts: Dict. Chem.*)

4. *Crystallog:* Essentially the same as in Geometry (q.v.).

5. *Geom.:* Applied to the parts of similar magnitudes, which are like placed. Between any two magnitudes whatever, which are similar, the ratio of any two homologous elements of the same name is always constant.

hŏm-ō-lō-grăph'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. ὁμός (*homos*) = same; ὁλός (*holos*) = whole, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.] Maintaining or preserving true relations or proportions of parts as to size, form, &c.

homolographic-projection, *s.* A method of laying down portions of the earth's surface on a map or chart, so that all the portions laid down shall preserve their proper relative size and form.

hŏm'-ō-lōgue, *s.* [Homologous.]

Biol.: The same organ in different animals under every variety of form and function.

¶ Often used in the plural to signify parts presenting homology of structure. [Homology.]

hŏm-ŏl'-ō-ğў, *s.* [Gr. ὁμολογία (*homologia*) = agreement, conformity.] [Homologous.]

Biol.: The relation between parts, results from them having been developed out of the same embryonic structures; as the arm of a man, the foreleg of a quadruped, and the wing of a bird, or the "wings" of a pteropod and the tentacles of a cuttle-fish. (*Darwin & Huxley.*)

"*Homologies* of the shell."—*S. P. Woodward: Mollusca* (3rd ed.), p. 39.

¶ *Serial homology:*

Biol.: The likeness between parts which appear to be the modified development of structures similarly repeated, as the humerus and femur in vertebrata, or the maxillæ, maxillipeds, and ambulatory limbs of crustacea. (*Huxley.*)

hŏ-mŏm'-ă-loŭs, hŏ mŏm'-ăl-loŭs, *a.* [Pref. *homō-* (q.v.), and Gr. ἀλλομαι (*hallomai*) = to sprig, to leap, to bound.]

Bot.: Bending in a similar direction, as when leaves inserted all round a stem tend to turn in the same direction. (*Gray.*)

hŏm-ō-morph'-ă, *s.* [Pref. *homo-* (q.v.), and Gr. μορφή (*morphē*) = form, shape.]

Entom.: A term occasionally used for insects in which the larva is like the imago, except that it has no wings. Examples, Hemiptera, Homoptera, Orthoptera, &c.

hŏm-ō-morph'-ĭşm, *s.* [Pref. *homo-*; Gr. μορφή (*morphē*) = form, and Eng., &c. suff. *-ism.*]

Biol.: Resemblance in certain external characters occurring in classes, orders, genera, &c., which are not really akin to each other. A bat and a bird are not akin, yet they resemble each other in having wings. Some hawk-moths look like Hymenoptera; certain prickly euphorbias and cacti are so much alike before flowering that the chief method of distinguishing them is to cut them across and see if they are milky, the genera Euphorbia being so and the Cacti not.

hŏm-ō-morph'-oŭs, *s.* [Pref. *homo-*; Gr. μορφή (*morphē*) = form, and Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Biol.: Having the same form or appearance; exhibiting the phenomena of homomorphism (q.v.).

hŏm'-ō-morph-ў, *s.* [Homomorpha.]

Bot.: A term used when the florets of the disc in a composite flower become ligulate like those of the ray.

hŏm-ō-nē'-mĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Pref. *homo-*, and Gr. νῆμα (*nēma*) = that which is spun, yarn, a thread; νέω (*neō*) = to spin.]

Bot.: The name given by Fries to Algæ and Fungi now ranked under Thallogens.

* **hŏm'-ō-nў,** *s.* [Hominy.]

hŏm'-ō-nўm, *hom-o-nyme, *s.* [Fr. *homonyme*, from Gr. ὁμώνυμος (*homōnumos*) = having the same name: ὁμός (*homos*) = same, and ὄνυμα (*onuma*), Æolic form of ὄνομα (*onoma*) = a name.]

Philol.: A word having the same sound and perhaps also the same spelling as another, but differing in meaning; a word which represents more than one object, as *bear*, verb, and *bear*, substantive.

"The words Ios and Ion, which furnished a name for the violet hue, for a spear, and for poison, being really *homonyms*."—*Cox: Introd. to Mythology*, p. 104.

hŏm-ō-nўm'-ĭc, hŏm-ō-nўm'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *homonym*; *-ic*, *-ical.*] Of or pertaining to homonyms or homonymy.

hŏ-mŏn'-ў-moŭs, *a.* [Gr. ὁμώνυμος (*homōnumos*).] [Homonym.]

Philol.: Having the same sound and even spelling, but differing in meaning; applied to two or more things; equivocal, ambiguous.

"Equivocal words, or those which signify several things, are called *homonymous* or ambiguous."—*Watts: Logic.*

hŏ-mŏn'-ў-moŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *homonymous*; *-ly.*] In an homonymous manner or sense; equivocally; ambiguously.

hŏ-mŏn'-ў-mў, *s.* [Gr. ὁμωνυμία (*homōnumia*), from ὁμώνυμος (*homōnumos*).] [Homonym.] The quality or state of being homonymous; a sameness of name with a difference in meaning; ambiguity; equivocation.

"They attribute the *homonymy* of the same names to the powers and vertues which the gods do give, and whereof they be the authors."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 24.

† **hŏm-ō-ŏm'-ĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Pref. *homo-*, and Gr. ομηρος (*homēros*), joined together, bound.]

Bot Joined together, compact.

homomerous-lichens, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Lichens with an unstratified thallus. They are divided into Gelatinous lichens and Pictorial lichens. (*Thomé.*)

hŏm-ō-oû'-sĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. ὁμοούσιος (*homoousios*), pref. *homo-*, and Gr. οὐσία (*ousia*) = (1) that which is one's own, one's substance, property; (2) the being, essence, or true nature of a thing.]

A. *As adj.:* Consubstantial, of the same substance or essence. Used specially, if not even exclusively, of the second Person of the Trinity whom it asserts to be of the same substance as the first. That this is the Scriptural view was authoritatively decided by the Council of Nice in A.D. 325. Opposed to Homoiousian (q.v.).

B. *As subst.* (*Pl.*): The party constituting the majority of the Council of Nice, who held homoousian doctrine, and established it by a majority of votes. After manifold troubles and vicissitudes [Arianism], it became the general faith of Christendom, and is still held and embodied in the symbolical books of the Greek, Roman, German, Swiss, English, Scottish, and other churches. The Homoousians are sometimes called from their leader Athanasians. [Athanasian.]

* **hŏm-ŏp'-ă-thў,** *s.* [Gr. ὁμός (*homos*) = same, and πάθος (*pathos*) = suffering.] Sympathy; similarity of feeling.

hŏm-ō-pĕt'-ă-loŭs, *a.* [Pref. *homo-*; Gr. πεταλον (*petalon*) = a leaf, (mod. bot) a petal, and suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Having petals of the same kind: used specially of compositæ which have all the flowers in the capitule modelled alike—*i.e.*, all tubular, or all ligulate.

hŏm'-ō-phōne, *s.* [Fr., from Gr. ὁμός (*homos*) = same, and φωνή (*phōnē*) = sound.]

1. A letter or character expressing a like sound to another.

2. A word or sound agreeing in sound with another, but having a different meaning and even spelling: as, *heir* and *air*, *bare* and *bear*, &c.

hŏm-ŏph'-ō-noŭs, *a.* [Gr. ὁμόφωνος (*homophōnos*), from ὁμός (*homos*) = same, and φωνή (*phōnē*) = sound.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Of the same sound or pitch; unisonous.

2. Expressing the same letter or sound with another.

II. *Philol.:* Agreeing in sound, but differing in sense.

¶ *Homophonous words or syllables:* Words or syllables having the same sound, but differently spelt; as, *air* and *heir.*

hŏ-mŏph'-ō-nў, *s.* [Gr. ὁμοφωνία (*homophōnia*); Fr. *homophonie.*] [Homophonous.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Sameness of sound or pitch.

2. *Greek Music:* Unison of voices or instruments of the same character.

hŏm-ō-plăş'-mў, *s.* [Pref. *homo-*, and Gr. πλάσμα (*plasma*) = anything formed or moulded, an image; πλάσσω (*plassō*) = to form, to mould.]

Biol.: The name applied by Thiselton Dyer to the phenomenon of plants belonging to one order, which, in many respects, resemble those ranked under another. Thus there are euphorbias which, when not in flower, might be mistaken for cacti, though their structure is really widely different. [Homomorphism.]

hŏm-ō-plăs'-tĭc, *a.* [Pref. *homo-*, and Eng. *plastic* (q.v.).] [Homoplasmy.]

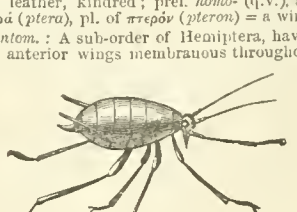
Biol.: Similarly formed, presenting the phenomenon of homoplasmy (q.v.).

† **hŏm-ŏp'-tĕr,** *s.* [Homoptera.]

Entom.: One of the homoptera (q.v.).

hŏm-ŏp'-tĕr-a, *s.* [Neut. pl. of Gr. ὁμόπτερος (*homopteros*) = of the same plumage, of like feather, kindred; pref. *homo-* (q.v.), and πτερά (*ptera*), pl. of πτερόν (*pteron*) = a wing.]

Entom.: A sub-order of Hemiptera, having the anterior wings membranous throughout.



WINGLESS APHIS, OR PLANT-LOUSE (MAGNIFIED).

When at rest they fold over the lower ones. The mouth is turned backwards, so as to spring from the back of the head. The antennæ are

small, having but few joints; ocelli present; females with an ovipositor of three-toothed blades. It is divided into three tribes, the Coccina (or Scale insects), the Phytophthiria (Aphidæ or Plant lice), and the Cicadaria (Cicadas).

hŏm-ŏp'-tĕr-an, *s.* [Mod. Lat. or Gr. *homopter(a)*; Eng., &c. suff. *-an.*]

Entom.: One of the homoptera.

hŏm-ŏp'-tĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. or Gr. *homopter(a)*; Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Entom.: Of or belonging to the homoptera; having the wings formed as in that insect sub-order.

hŏm-or'-gą-na, *s.* [Pref. *homo-*, and pl. of Gr. ὄργανον (*organon*) = an instrument, a tool, an organ.]

Bot.: One of two great primary sub-kingdoms or classes into which Prof. Schultz, on physiological principles, divides the vegetable kingdom. It consists of plants having rotation (q.v.), as opposed to cyclosis (q.v.). It contains the cellular flowerless plants and some flowering plants of low organization.

hŏm'-ō-stўled, *a.* [Pref. *homo-*, and Eng. *styled*, from *style* (*Bot.*) (q.v.)]

Bot.: Having styles all of the same length. Opposed to heterostyled (q.v.).

hŏm-ō-tăx'-ĕ-oŭs, *a.* [Eng., &c. *homotax(is)*; Eng. suff. *-eous.*]

Geol.: (See the compound).

homotaxeous-deposits, *s. pl.*

Geol.: Deposits presenting the phenomenon of homotaxis (q.v.).

hŏm-ō-tăx'-ĭ-ąl, *a.* [Eng., &c. *homotaxi(s)*; *-al.*] Contemporaneous, or nearly so; specif., occurring in strata occupying the same geological position. The same as Homotaxeous (q.v.).

hŏm-ō-tăx'-ĭ-ąl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *homotaxial*; *-ly.*] Contemporaneously, or nearly so; specif., with reference to the geological occurrence of fossils in the same strata.

"If, however, we look at them *homotaxially* from the point of view offered by European Meiocenes, they are Meiocene."—*Dawkins: Early Man in Britain*, ch. ii.

hŏm-ō-tăx'-ĭş, *s.* [Pref. *homo-*, and Gr. τάξις (*taxis*) = an arranging.]

Geology:

1. *Gen.:* The arrangement of strata in different localities, apparently in the same relative position in the geological series, without its being known whether or not they are contemporaneous.

2. *Spec.:* The existence of the same fossils, or many of them, in strata widely separated in geographical position, or at least not occurring together, so as to have their relative age tested by proved continuity, or by visible superposition. Formerly the occurrence of such beds, even in remotely separated regions, say Britain and India, was held to prove the absolute contemporaneity of the periods at which the respective strata were deposited; now it is held that the presumption is against their being quite contemporaneous; for if the organisms came into being in one of the two regions, they would naturally take some time to spread to the other. Professor Huxley, objecting to the use of the word "contemporaneity" in such cases, proposed to substitute for it "homotaxis."

"The use of the word *homotaxis*, instead of 'synchronism,' has not, so far as I know, found much favour in the eyes of geologists. I hope, therefore, that it is a love for scientific caution, and not mere personal affection for a bantling of my own, that leads me to think that the change of phrase is of importance."—*Prof. Huxley: Presid. Address to Geol. Society.* (*Quar. Jour.*, xxvi., p. xliii.)

hŏm-ō-thăl'-ą-moŭs, *s.* [Pref. *homo-*, and Gr. θάλαμος (*thalamos*) = an inner chamber.]

Bot.: Resembling the thallus. (Used of lichens.)

hŏm-ŏt'-ō-noŭs, *a.* [Lat. *homotonus*, from Gr. ὁμότονος (*homotonos*) = of the same tone or sound; ὁμός (*homos*) = the same, and τόνος (*tonos*) = a tone; Fr. *homotone.*] Of the same tenor or tone; equable; applied to such diseases as keep a constant tenor of rise, state, and declension.

hŏm-ŏt'-ō-nў, *s.* [Homotonous.] The act or state of keeping to the same tone; monotony.

hŏm-ŏt'-rō-poŭs, hŏ-mŏt'-rō-pąl, *a.* [Gr. ομοτροπος (*homotropos*) = of the same habits in life; pref. *homo-*, and Gr. τροπός (*tropos*) = a turn, direction; way, manner, fashion.]

Bot.: Having the same direction as the body to which it belongs, but not itself being straight. (*Lindley.*)

hŏm'-ō-tўp-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *homotyp(e)*; *-al.*] Of or pertaining to a homotype; related as homotypes.

hŏm'-ō-tўpe, *s.* [Pref. *homo-*, and Eng. *type* (q.v.).]

Biol.: One of the corresponding parts in serial homology.

hŏm'-ō-tўp-ў, *s.* [Homotype.]

Biol.: The name given by Owen to what is now more generally called serial homology. [Homology.]

* **hŏm-oŭ'-sĭ-ąn,** *a.* [Homoousian.]

hŏm-ŭn'-çĭ-ōn-īte, *s.* [Lat. *homuncio* (genit. *homuncionis*) = a little man, a mannikin; dimin. of *homo.*]

Ecclesiol. & Ch. Hist.: One of the followers of Photinus, bishop of Sirmium, who, in A.D. 343, maintained that only the Father was a divine personality, that the Word of God was His understanding, and the Holy Spirit one of His attributes. Jesus he believed to have been a mere man, born by natural generation, and adopted, on account of his pre-eminent virtue and piety, by God as a son. After being censured by the councils of Antioch, Milan, and two councils at Sirmium, the last under Arian management, he was finally deposed from his office, dying in A.D. 372.

* **hŏm-ŭn'-cūle,** *s.* [Homunculus.] An Anglicised form of homunculus (q.v.). (*C. Reade: Cloister & Hearth*, ch. vii.)

* **hŏm-ŭn'-cu-lŭs,** *s.* [Lat., dimin. of *homo* = a man.] A little man; a dwarf; a mannikin.

* **hōm'-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *hom(e)*; *-y.*] Homelike. (*Davies.*)

Hŏn., *a.* [An abbreviation of Honourable (q.v.).]

hŏn̊e-kĕn'-ў-ą, hŏn̊-kĕn'-ў-ą, *s.* [Named after Gerh. Aug. Honckeny, a German botanist.]

Botany:

1. Sea-purslane; a genus of Caryophyllaceæ, tribe Alsineæ. *Honckenya peploides*, the ovate-leaved Sea-purslane, a plant growing in Britain on sandy shores, is now called *Arenaria* (*Ammodenia*) *peploides.*

2. A genus of West African Tiliaceæ, now generally called Chappertonia.

* **honde,** *s.* [Hand.]

* **honde-brede,** *s.* A handbreadth.

hŏn-dū'-raş, *s.* [See def.] A kind of mahogany brought from Honduras, a republican state of Central America.

hōne (1), * **hoone,** *s.* [A.S. *hán*; cogn. with Icel. *hein*; Sw. *hen* = a hone; Sansc. *cána* = a grindstone; Dan. *héen.*] A flat slab, usually of some description of slaty stone, used for giving a keen edge to a cutting-tool after sharpening on the grindstone. Various kinds, differing greatly in texture and hardness, are employed. Norway ragstone, water-of-Ayr, blue-stone, German-hone, and many other varieties, have a more or less extended reputation for their adaptation to special requirements, being used either dry or moistened with water or with oil. The Turkey oil-stone, which comes from Asia Minor, is generally known, and is employed for imparting an edge to chisels, plane-bits, and all the finer varieties of cutting-tools. It is usually cemented into a slab of wood and provided with a wooden cover.

"A *hone* and a parer, like sole of a boot,
To pare away grass, and to raise up the root."
Tusser: Husbandry; March.

hōne (2), *s.* [Cf. Icel. *hunn* = a knob.] A kind of swelling in the cheek.

* **hōne** (3), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Delay.

"Withouten *hone*." *Legends of the Holy Rood*, 109.

hōne (1), *v.t.* [Hone (1), s.] To sharpen on a hone: as, To *hone* a razor.

* **hōno** (2), *v.i.* [Fr. *hogner* = to growl, to murmur; Norm. Fr. *honer* = to hum.] To pine; to long for a thing; to give vent to longings.

"Lamenting, *honing*, [in some ed. moaning,] wishing himselfe any thing for her sake, to have opportunity to see her."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 545.

* **hōne** (3), *v.i.* [Hone (3), s.] To delay.

hŏn'-ĕst (*h* silent), *a.* [O. Fr. *honeste, honneste* (Fr. *honnête*), from Lat. *honestus* = honourable, from *honos* = honour; Sp. & Port. *honesto*; Ital. *onesto.*]

1. Upright; true; sincere; honourable; acting at all times according to the principles of justice and uprightness; full of integrity and probity; trustworthy.

"William was too wise not to know the value of an *honest* man in a dishonest age."—*Macaulay: Hist. of Eng.*, ch. xv.

2. Characterized by honesty, uprightness, and justice; honourable; just; proceeding from honourable, upright, or just motives.

* 3. Decent, fair, proper, becoming.

"Behold what *honest* clothes you send forth to bleaching."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 2.

4. Chaste; virtuous.

"She is pretty, and *honest*, and gentle."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 4.

5. Open, frank, good-looking: as, an *honest* countenance.

* 6. Fair, high, unimpeached, unstained.

"Look ye out among you seven men of *honest* report."—*Acts* vi. 3.

7. It is now principally used in the meaning of trustworthy in dealings, business, or conduct, as opposed to fraudulent or cheating.

¶ For the difference between *honest* and *fair*, see Fair.

honest-hearted, *a.* Upright, true, sincere, trustworthy. (*Shakesp.: Lear*, i. 4.)

* **hŏn'-ĕst** (*h* silent), *v.t.* [Lat. *honesto*, from *honestus* = honourable.] To honour, to advise, to ornament, to grace.

"Sir Amorous! you have *honested* my lodging with your presence."—*Ben Jonson: Silent Woman*, i. 4.

* **hŏn'-ĕst-āte** (*h* silent), *v.t.* [Lat. *honestatus*, pa. par. of *honesto*, from *honestus* = honourable.] To honour.

* **hŏn-ĕs-tā'-tion** (*h* silent), *s.* [Honestate.] The act of honouring; honour; grace; adornment.

"By which virtuous qualities and *honestations* they have been more happy than others in their applications to move the minds of men."—*Mountagu: Devonte Essayes*, pt. i., treat. x., § 6.

* **hon-es-te-tee,** * **hon-es-tee,** *s.* [O. Fr. *honestet.*] Honour, virtue, decency.

"Wedded with fortunat *honestetee*."
Chaucer: C. T., 8,298.

hŏn'-ĕst-lў (*h* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *honest*; *-ly.*]

1. In an honourable, upright, or just manner; honourably; uprightly; faithfully.

"Scarcely one *honestly* furnishes the promised contingent."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

2. Fairly, frankly, openly: as, To speak one's mind *honestly.*

* 3. By honest means or dealings.

"To heap up enormous riches, *honestly* if he can."—*Knox: Winter Evenings*, even. 76.

* 4. Chastely; modestly; with chastity.

hŏn'-ĕst-ў (*h* silent), * **hon-est-e,** * **hon-ost-ee,** * **hon-est-ie,** *s.* [O. Fr. *honestet*, from Lat. *honestatem*, accus. of *honestas* = honourableness; Fr. *honnêteté*; Sp. *honestidad.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The quality or state of being honest; honour; honourable character or conduct; uprightness; integrity; probity; justice; sincerity; good faith.

"I'll prove mine honour and mine *honesty*."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, v.

* 2. Decency; what is becoming; love of what is noble and becoming.

"It is not *honesty* in me to speak
What I have seen." *Shakesp.: Othello*, iv. 1.

3. Fairness in dealings or conduct.

* 4. Chastity, modesty.

"To lay an amiable siege to the *honesty* of this Ford's wife."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.

II. *Bot.:* The cruciferous genus Lunaria, and spec., *L. biennis.*

hōne'-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *hone*, and *wort.*]

Botany:

1. The umbelliferous genus Trinia (q.v.)

Trinia vulgaris is found wild, though rarely, in the south of England.

2. *Sison Amomum*, and the genus Sison itself.

hŏn'-ĕy, *hon-y, *hun-i, *s.&a.* [A.S. *hunig*; Icel. *hunaag*; Sw. *håning*; Dan. *honning*; Dut. & N. H. Ger. *honig*; H. Ger. *honec*; O. H. Ger. *honic, honac, honag, honang.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) *Of things:* Sweetness, as of speech.

"The *honey* of his language."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 2.

(2) *Of persons:* A name of endearment, applied specially to a female.

"[He] then intreats his dear *honey*, for Christ's sake, to perjure herself."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot. & Zool.:* A product primarily of a vegetable character, in many plants existing at the base of the corolla, sometimes in a more or less elongated tube, closed at the lower end, called by Linnæus, on account of its contents, a nectary. Neuter bees collect it to store against winter, and, swallowing it by means of their proboscis, transfer it to a distended portion of the œsophagus, called the honey-bag. There certain chemical changes take place upon it, so that when placed, as it ultimately is, in the honeycomb, it is not, as at first, exclusively a vegetable product. When elaborated by young bees it is whiter than in other cases, and is called virgin honey. When obtained by the bees from some plants, it is poisonous. That which killed some of Xenophon's soldiers was taken from a heath, *Azalea pontica*. It is sometimes called Euxine honey. Narboone honey owes its fine flavour to the Rosemary (*Rosmarinus officinalis*).

2. *Comm.:* Used as an article of food, but is apt to cloy on the appetite, and be too laxative to the bowels.

3. *Phar.:* Used chiefly like sugar as a vehicle for nauseous medicines, and as a remedy for coughs and colds.

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Of or belonging to honey. [A.] (See the compounds.)

2. *Fig.:* Sweet. (*Shakesp.: Richard III.*, iv. 1.

honey-badger, *s.*

Zool.: The English name of Mellivora, a genus of Melidæ (Badgers), which feed on honey. [Ratel.]

honey-bag, *s.* The little bag within the body of a bee, in which the insect stores the honey.

honey-bear, *s.*

Zool.: The English name of Prochilus or Melursus, a genus of Ursidæ, found in India.

honey-bee, *s.* A bee that produces honey; spec., *Apis mellifica.* [Bee.]

honey-berry, *s.*

Bot.: Melicocca, one of the Sapindaceæ. The wing-leaved honey-berry, *Melicocca bijuga*, grows in Jamaica.

honey-buzzard, *s.*

Ornith.: *Pernis apivora*, a raptorial bird, family Falconidæ, sub-family Buteoninæ. The male is about two feet long; top of the head ashy blue, upper parts ashy brown, bluish; the throat white; the under parts white, with brown spots; iris and feet yellow. It is found in Europe, feeding on bees, wasps, field-mice, moles, small reptiles, &c.

honey-dew, *s.*

1. A sweet juice generally believed to be exuded by plant-lice (Aphides), though some are of opinion that it is a direct emanation from the plant itself. [Aphis.]

2. A kind of tobacco moistened with molasses and pressed into cakes.

honey-eaters, *s. pl.*

Ornith.: The family Meliphagidæ (q.v.). The honey they eat is obtained from the flowers.

honey-flower, *s.*

Bot.: Melianthus, a genus of Rutaceæ.

honey-garlic, *s.*

Bot.: Notoscordum.

***honey-gnat,** *s.* "An insect." (*Ainsworth.*) It has not been identified.

honey-guide, *s.*

Ornithology:

1. *Sing.:* The genus Indicator, family Cuculidæ. Two species, *Indicator major* and *I. minor*, are found at the Cape. It was once supposed that their cry was intended to direct the natives to spots where wild honey was to be obtained; but it is their own interests they are looking after, not those of man. Honey is their own appropriate food. They build bottle-shaped pendulous nests.

2. *Pl.:* The subfamily Indicatorinæ.

honey-harvest, *s.* The harvest of honey obtained in autumn from the hive or hives.

honey-heavy, *a.* Heavy and somewhat oppressive.

"Enjoy the *honey-heavy* dew of slumber."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.

honey-locust, *s.* [Gleditschia.]

honey-lotus, *s.*

Bot.: Melilotus officinalis. (*Paxton.*)

honey-moon, *honey-month, *s.* The first month after marriage, usually spent by the newly-married couple in travelling or visiting.

"A man should keep his finery for the latter season of marriage, and not begin to dress till the *honey-moon* is over."—*Addison.*

¶ The term is said to have arisen from an old Tentonic practice of drinking a honey-like liquid, metheglin, for thirty days after marriage. Lubbock (*Origin of Civil.*, 1882, p. 122) suggests that the honey-moon, "during which the bridegroom keeps his bride away from her relatives and friends," may be a survival from marriage by capture. [Marriage.]

honey-moth, *s.*

Entom.: Achroia grisella.

***honey-mouthed,** *a.* Sweet and smooth in speech.

"If I prove *honey-mouthed*, let my tongue blister."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, ii. 2.

honey-pore, *s.*

Bot.: The pore in flowers which secretes honey. (*Loudon.*)

honey-ratel, *s.*

Zool.: Viverra mellivora.

honey-scales, *s. pl.*

Bot.: The scales in flowers which secrete honey. (*Loudon.*)

honey-spots, *s. pl.*

Bot.: The spots in flowers which secrete honey. (*Loudon.*)

***honey-stalk,** *s.* The flower of clover.

honey-stone, *s.* [Mellite.]

honey-suckers, *s. pl.*

Entomology:

1. [Honey-eaters.]

2. The family Nectarinidæ (q.v.), representing in the New World the Cinnyridæ of the Old. Called also Neetar-birds.

***honey-sweet,** *a.* Very dear.

"Pr'ythee, *honey-sweet* husband, let me bring thee to Staines."—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, ii. 3.

***honey-tongued,** *a.* Smooth in speech; honey-mouthed.

*** hŏn'-ĕy,** *v.t. & i.* [Honey, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To cover with, or as with honey; to sweeten; to make sweet, smooth, or luscious.

2. To speak to fondly; to address in terms of affection.

B. *Intrans.:* To talk fondly; to coax. (*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 4.)

hŏn'-ĕy-cōmb (*b* silent), s. [Eng. *honey*, and *comb.*]

Entom., &c.: The hexagonal cell formed by the hive bee for the reception of honey and for the eggs of the queen bee, and a habitation for the larva of the insect till reaching maturity. The teleologist points out that under the direction of the Divine Mathematician the bee constructs a cell with the maximum of strength and the minimum of material. Mr. Darwin attempted to explain the notable fact in a different way. (*Origin of Species*, ch. xxviii.)

honeycomb-moth, *s.*

Entomology:

(1) *Galleria cerella*, a small moth which does much damage in beehives, piercing the combs and building as it proceeds a single tube, covered with the excrement of the insect, and formed of the wax on which it feeds. Why the bees tolerate such a foe is a mystery.

(2) *Galleria alvearia.*

honeycomb-ringworm, *s.*

Pathol.: A kind of ringworm, *Tinea favosa*, making the scalp look honeycombed. [Ringworm.]

hŏn'-ĕy-cōmbed (*b* silent), *a.* [Eng. *honeycomb*; *-ed.*]

1. *Bot.:* Excavated so as to resemble the section of a honeycomb: as the receptacle of many Composites, and the seeds of Papaver.

2. *Firearms:* Partially eaten away or corroded.

hōn-eyĕd, *a.* [Honied.]

*** hŏn'-eyĕd nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *honeyed*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being honeyed; sweetness.

hŏn'-ĕy-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *honey*; *-less.*] Without honey; destitute or deprived of honey; hence joyless.

"*Honeyless* days and days did he let pass."
Keats: Pot of Basil, iv.

hŏn'-ĕy-sŭc-kle, * hon-y-soc-le, *s.* [A.S. *hunigsuele*, because honey can be easily *suckled* or *sucked* from it.]

1. *Bot.:* The genus Lonicera. The Common Honeysuckle is *Lonicera Periclymenum*; the stem is ten or twenty feet high, climbing; the corolla one to one and a half inches long, dirty-red outside, and yellow within. It occurs in Europe and North Africa. A cultivated variety is common in gardens. It is called also Woodbine (q.v.), and by Milton Twisted Eglantine. There are many other species, found in North America, Europe, and Asia. The Trumpet Honeysuckle (*L. Sempervirens*) is a native of the Southern United States, where it is often called the Coral Honeysuckle. It bears beautiful red flowers. The name Honeysuckle is also given to other shrubs, whose flowers abound in honey. The Swamp Honeysuckle of the United States is an Azalea (*A. viscosa*). These species are very common in the United States.

2. *Pharm.:* The leaves of the honeysuckle are to a certain extent fetid, emetic, and drastically purgative, its flowers fragrant and sudorific.

¶ *Trifolium pratense* is called by some farmers a honeysuckle; Dwarf Honeysuckle is *Cornus suecica*; French Honeysuckle, *Hedysarum coronarium*; Heath Honeysuckle, *Banksia serrata*; Virgin Mary's Honeysuckle, *Pulmonaria officinalis*; West Indian Honeysuckle, *Tecoma capensis*, Desmodium; and White Honeysuckle, *Azalea viscosa*. Not one of these is of the same order as the Honeysuckle proper. (*Treat. of Bot.*, &c.)

honeysuckle-tree, *s.*

Bot.: Banksia australis.

hŏn'-ĕy-sŭc-kled (kled as **keld),** *a.* [Eng. *honeysuckl(e)*; *-ed.*] Covered with or full of honeysuckles.

hŏn'-cy-wāre, *s.* Eng. *honey*, and *ware.*]

Bot.: Two Algæ, *Alaria esculenta* and *Laminaria saccharina.*

hŏn'-ĕy-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *honey*, and *wort.* So named from the abundance of honey in these flowers.]

Bot.: Cerinthe major and *C. minor*, boraginaceous plants, the former with purplish, and the latter with yellow flowers.

*** hŏng,** *v.t. & i.* [Hang, *v.*]

hŏng, s. [Canton dialectic form of Chinese *hang* = a factory.] In China the name for one of the foreign factories or mercantile warehouses in Canton. The term *hong merchants* was formerly given to a number of eight or twelve Chinese merchants in Canton, who possessed the sole privilege of trading with Europeans. This privilege was abolished by the treaty of 1842.

hŏn'-ghĕl, *a.* [West African name of the plant.]

Bot.: (See the compound).

honghel-bush, *s.*

Bot.: Adenium Honghel, so named from being wild at Aden, in Arabia. It is of the order Apocynaceæ, and has handsome red flowers. It has been introduced into British hot-houses.

hŏn'-ied, hŏn'-eyĕd, *a.* [Eng. *honey; -ed.*]

1. *Lit.:* Covered with honey.

"The bee with *honied* thigh,
That at her flow'ry work doth sing."
Milton: Il Penseroso, 142.

2. *Fig.:* Sweet, smooth, alluring.

"Silken courtiers whispering *honied* nothings."
Matthew Arnold: Tristram & Iseult, ii.

Hŏn'-ĭ-tŏn, *s.* [See compound.]

Honiton-lace, *s.*

Fabric: A variety of lace, &c., made by placing a perforated pattern upon a pillow, and then so twisting and interweaving the thread by means of bobbins, pins, and spindles, as to produce the required pattern; so called because made chiefly at and around Honiton, in Devonshire.

hŏn'-ŏr, hŏn'-oŭr, ***hon-ure** (*h* silent), *s.* [O. Fr. *honour, honeur;* from Lat. *honorem,* accus. of *honos* = honor; Fr. *honneur;* Sp. & Port. *honor.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Respect, esteem, or high estimation; reverence, reputation.

"*Honour* and shame were scarcely more to him than light and darkness to the blind."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. ii.

2. Reputation, fame, good name.

"Mine *honour* is my life; both grow in one."
Shakesp.: Richard II., i. 1.

3. Respect, reverence; due veneration or testimony, token, or act of esteem.

"And therefore travellers step from out their way
To pay him *honour.*" *Byron: Churchill's Grave.*

4. High rank, dignity, distinction, position; exalted place or position; the privileges of rank or birth.

"Confer fair Milan, with all the *honours* on my brother." *Shakesp. Tempest,* i. 2.

5. Dignity of mien or appearance.

"Thou art clothed with *honor* and majesty."—*Psalm* civ 1.

6. Nobleness of mind, probity, moral rectitude, personal integrity, uprightness; a nice sense of what is right.

"The law of *honour* is a system of rules constructed by people of fashion and calculated to facilitate their intercourse with one another."—*Paley: Moral Philosophy,* bk. i., ch. ii.

7. Chastity, purity, modesty.

"To violate the *honour* of my child."
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

8. One who or that which confers honor, esteem, glory, position, or respect; a source of glory or esteem.

"The *honour* of his profession for integrity and learning."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

* 9. An ornament, a decoration.

"[He] shook the sacred *honours* of his head."
Dryden: Homer; Iliad i.

10. A title of address formerly given to men of rank generally, but now restricted to the holders of certain offices, as a County Court Judge, &c.

"His *honour* and myself are at the one."
Shakesp. Richard III., iii. 2.

11. A verbal promise by which one pledges one's self by one's reputation to the truth of a statement.

"My hand to thee, my *honour* on my promise."
Shakesp.—Timon of Athens, i. 1.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Cards:* One of the four highest trump-cards—viz., the king, queen, knave, or ace.

2. *Law:* A seigniory of several manors, held under one baron or lord-paramount.

3. *Universities (Pl.):* The first or highest class in an examination: as, He went out in *honors.*

¶ 1. *An affair of honor:* A dispute to be decided by or involving a duel or single combat.

2. *A debt of honor:* A debt, as money lost in gambling, which cannot be recovered by legal process, but the payment of which depends solely upon the honor and good faith of the person owing it.

3. *A point of honor:* A scruple arising from delicacy of feeling, on which depends the course to be pursued in certain cases.

4. *Word of honor:* A verbal promise or engagement by which one pledges his honor or good faith.

5. *Court of honor:* A court or tribunal for hearing and determining questions relating to the laws of honor, and for deciding on and correcting encroachments in matters of precedence, coat-armor, &c. Originally it was a court of chivalry.

6. *Maid of honor:*

(1) *Lit.:* A lady who attends upon the Queen when she appears in public.

(2) *Fig.:* A name given to a kind of cheese-cake made at Richmond, in Surrey.

7. *Honors of war:* A distinction or privilege granted to a beaten enemy, as, to march out of a town or camp armed, and with colors flying.

8. *On or upon one's honor:* A declaration pledging one's honor or reputation to the truth, accuracy, or good faith of a statement. Members of the House of Lords, when acting in their judicial capacity, give their verdicts on their honor.

9. *Honor bright!* A vulgar form of pledging one's honor.

10. *Honor court:*

Law: A court held within so honor or seigniory.

11. *To do the honors:* To act as master or mistress at a dinner, reception, &c.

honor-point, *s.*

Her.: The point immediately above the centre of the shield, dividing the upper portion into two equal parts.

hŏn'-ŏr, hŏn'-oŭr (*h* silent), *v.t.* [Honor, *s.*]

1. To treat with reverence, veneration, or respect; to do honor to; to reverence, adore, or worship; to act with deference towards.

"*Honor* thy father and thy mother."—*Exod.* xx. 12.

2. To treat with politeness or civility; to be respectful or polite towards.

3. To bestow honor upon; to ennoble; to dignify; to exalt; to raise to dignity; to cast or reflect credit upon.

"The name of Cassius *honours* this corruption."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, iv. 3.

* 4. To glorify, to exalt.

"I will be *honored* upon Pharaoh, and upon all his host."—*Exodus* xiv. 4.

5. To acknowledge; to accept: as, To *honor* a challenge; specif. in comm., to accept and pay when due, as To *honor* a bill.

hŏn'-ŏr-a-ble, hŏn'-oŭr-a-ble (*h* silent), *a.* [Fr. *honorable,* from Lat. *honorabilis;* Sp. *honorable;* Ital. *onorevole.*]

1. Worthy or deserving of honor, esteem, respect, or reverence; illustrious; noble; estimable; distinguished.

2. Conferring honor: ennobling.

"The chiefs their *honourable* danger sought."
Dryden, Ovid; Metamorphoses viii.

3. Actuated by principles of honor, probity, rectitude, or nobility of mind; upright; just.

4. Consistent with honor or reputation.

"To capitulate on *honourable* and advantageous terms."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xii.

5. Worthy of respect; estimable.

"Marriage is *honorable* in all."—*Hebrews* xiii. 4.

6. Accompanied or performed with or as marks of honor, respect, or esteem.

"An *honourable* conduct let him have."
Shakesp: King John, i.

7. Proceeding from a laudable or proper cause; becoming; not disgraceful base or reproachful.

* 8. Becoming, decent.

"[He] when he plays at tables, chides the dice
In *honourable* terms."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

9. Free from taint or reproach; honest; upright; fair.

"As he was *honorable* in all his acts, so in this that he took Joppe for an haven."—1 *Mac.* xiv. 5.

10. Not to be disgraced.

"Here's a Bohemian-Tartar tarries the coming down of thy fat woman: let her descend, my chambers are *honourable.*"—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives,* iv. 5.

11. Becoming, fit, or suitable for a person of rank or position; suited for the support of a station of dignity: as, an *honorable* salary.

12. A title of respect or distinction: specif., a form of address to the younger children of earls and the children of viscounts and barons; of the House of Commons collectively, and by members when speaking of each other; to judges; also in America to members of the legislature.

¶ *Right-honorable:* A title given to all peers and peeresses; to the eldest sons and all daughters of peers above the rank of viscount; to all privy councillors, and to certain civic officers, as the lord-mayor of London, York, or Dublin.

hŏn'-or-a ble-ness, hŏn'-oŭr-a-ble-nĕss (*h* silent), *s.* [Eng. *honorable, -ness.*] The quality or state of being honorable; honorable nature; probity; uprightness; honor; eminence; fairness; respectability; reputableness.

"The *honourableness* or dishonourableness of the employment."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations,* bk. i., ch. x.

hŏn'-ŏr-a-blў, hŏn'-oŭr-a-blў (*h* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *honorabl(e); -ly.*]

1. In an honorable manner; in a manner becoming a man of honor

"The noble lord must *honourably* did uphold his word." *Shakesp., Love's Labour's Lost,* v. 2.

2. With marks or signs of honor; with tokens of respect.

"The reverend abbot,
With all his convent, *honourably* received him."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iv. 2.

3. Fairly, equitably, justly.

* 4. Decently, becomingly.

"Do this message *honourably.*"
Shakesp. Titus Andronicus, iv. 4.

* **hŏn'-ŏr-ançe** (*h* silent), *s.* [Eng. *honor, -ance.*] The act of paying honor or respect to.

"As honour is in *honourance,* in him that honours rather than him that is honoured."—*South: Sermons,* vol. viii., ser. 9.

hŏn-ŏ-rär'-ĭ-ŭm (*h* silent), *s.* [Lat., neut. of *honorarius* = honorary.] A fee or payment made to a professional man for professional services rendered.

hŏn'-ŏr-a-rў (*h* silent), *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *honorarius;* from *honos* (genit. *honoris*) = honor.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Done or made in or as a mark of honor.

"Those *honorary* services which are still, at a coronation, rendered to the person of the sovereign by some lords of manors."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. ii.

2. Conferring honor, without gain: as, an *honorary* office, an *honorary* degree.

3. Possessing a title or holding an office without receiving reward or payment, or without taking an active part: as, an *honorary* secretary, an *honorary* member.

* **B.** *As subst.:* The same as Honorarium (q. v.).

"The emoluments of the teacher, of which the greater part arises from *honoraries* or fees of his pupils."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations,* bk. v., ch. i.

honorary-feuds, *s. pl.*

Law: Titles of nobility descendible to the eldest son, to the exclusion of all the rest.

honorary-services, *s. pl.*

Law: Services incident to grand sergeantry, and commonly annexed to some honor.

hŏn'-ŏr-ĕr, hŏn'-oŭr-ĕr (*h* silent), *s.* [Eng. *honor; -er.*] One who honors; one who pays respect; one who confers honor.

"Worthy *honourers* of their high master and heavenly king."—*Barrow: Sermons,* vol. i., ser. 4.

* **hŏn-ŏr-ĭf'-ĭc** (*h* silent), *a.* [Lat. *honorificus,* from *honos* (genit. *honoris*) = honor, and *facio* = to make.] Causing or conferring honor.

"She desires that the place of Ireland in the Empire be more distinct and *honorific* than it has ever yet been."—*Spectator,* Oct. 15, 1881, p. 1299.

hŏn-ŏr-lĕss, hŏn'-oŭr-lĕss, ***hon-our-lesse** (*h* silent), *a.* [Eng. *honor; -less.*] Destitute of or without honors; unhonored.

"The hugie heape of such as there lay slayne,
Both numbrelesse and *honourlesse* they burne."
Phaer: Virgil; Æneidos iii.

* **hont,** *v.* [Hunt.]

* **hoô,** *interj.* [Ho!] An exclamation of triumphant joy. (*Shakesp.: Coriolanus,* iii. 3.)

-hood, *suff.* [A.S. *had* = state, quality.] In composition a suffix denoting quality, state, condition, character, and sometimes used collectively: as, man*hood*, brother*hood*, knight*hood*, &c. It is also written *-head.*

hood, * **hod,** * **hode,** *s.* [A.S *hód;* cogn. with Dut. *hoed* = a hat; O. H. Ger. *huat, hót;* Ger. *hut;* Gr. κοτύλη (*kotulē*) = a hollow vessel.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A soft covering for the head, worn by women and children.

"She burst into tears, drew her *hood* over her face"
—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. v.

2. A part of a monk's cloak or gown with which he covers his head; a cowl.

"All *hoods* make not monks."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 1.

3. An appendage to a cloak or overcoat, which can be drawn over the head at pleasure.

"The lacerna had a *hood*, which could be separated from and joined to it."—*Arbuthnot*

4. An ornamental appendage to an academic gown, being a modification of the monk's hood, and worn by graduates of the universities, to mark their degrees.

* 5. Dress in general.

"How couldst thou ween through that disguized *hood*
To hide thy state?" *Spenser: F. Q.*, V. vii. 21.

6. Anything more or less resembling a hood either in purpose or form; the covering for a companion-hatch, the cover of a pump, the upper petal or sepal of certain flowers; a chimney-cowl. [MONKSHOOD.]

II. *Technically:*

1. *Falconry:* The blinding cap on the head of a hawk to make him sit quietly on his perch. Said to have been invented by the Arabians.

2. *Hydr. Engin.:* The capping of the piles of a starling.

3. *Nautical:*

(1) One of the foremost or aftermost planks of a strake.

(2) A piece of barred canvas used as a covering for the ends of standing rigging.

4. *Ordnance:* A covering for a mortar.

5. *Saddl.:* The leathern shield in front of a wooden stirrup, which serves to protect the foot of the rider. (*American.*)

6. *Vehicles:* A carriage-top which may be elevated or depressed at pleasure.

hood-cap, *s.*

Zool.: A name for the crested seal, *Stemmatopus cristatus.* [SEAL, STEMMATOPUS.]

hood-end, *s.* A hooding-end (q.v.).

hood-mould, hood-moulding, *s.*

Arch.: A band or string over the head of a door, window, or other opening; so called from its enclosing, as within a hood, the inferior mouldings and the opening itself.

hood-sheaf, *s.*

Agric.: A sheaf used to cover other sheaves standing in shocks.

hood-wink, *v.t.* [HOODWINK.]

*** hoǫd,** *v.t.* [HOOD, *s.*]

1. To dress in a hood or cowl; to put a hood or cowl on.

"Six statues of stone, set in the church wall, some seven foot, every one tall, bare head and foot, cloked and *hooded*."—*Selden: Illust. to Drayton's Poly-Olbion*, s. 9.

2. To cover so as to bar sight; to blind.

"I'll *hood* mine eyes
Thus with my hat, and sigh, and say, Amen."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, ii 2.

3. To cover in any way.

hoǫd'-ĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [HOOD, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Covered with or dressed in a hood or cowl; blinded.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* The same as CUCULLATE (q.v.).

2. *Her.:* A term applied to a hawk or other bird of prey when borne with a hood over the head.

hooded-chatterer, *s.*

Ornith.: Ampelis cucullata.

hooded-crow, *s.* [ROYSTON-CROW.]

hooded-milfoil, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Utricularia. (*Loudon.*)

hooded-seal, *s.* [HOOD-CAP.]

hooded-snakes, *s. pl.*

Zool.: Elapidæ, a family of viperine snakes, receiving their English name from the capability which they possess of dilating the loose skin of the neck into a disc. Specially used of the genus Naia. The Indian Hooded Snake, *Naia tripudians*, is the Cobra. [COBRA.] The Egyptian Hooded Snake is *Naia haje.* [NAIA.]

hoô-dĭc, *s.* [A corruption of *hooded* (q.v.).] For def. see etym.

hoodic-crow, *s.* [HOODED-CROW.]

hoǫd'-ĭńg, *pr. par., a., & s.* [HOOD, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of covering with or as with a hood.

hooding-end, *s.*

Shipbuild.: The end of a hood or endmost plank of a complete strake. The hooding ends fit into rabbets of the stem and stern posts.

*** hoǫd'-lĕss, * hood-lesse,** *a.* [Eng. *hood*; *-less.*] Destitute of or without a hood; having no hood.

hoǫd' lŭm, *s.* A street rowdy, originally one in San Fraocisco or California.

*** hoǫd'-man,** *s.* [Eng. *hood*, and *man.*] The person blindfolded in the children's game now called blindman's buff.

*** hoodman-blind,** *s.* Blindman's buff.

hoǫd'-ŏck, *a.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. Icel. *hoild* = a treasure.] Miserly, niggardly, stingy. (*Scotch.*)

hoô'-doô, *s.* A person or a thing supposed to cause bad luck; the opposite of a *mascot.*

hoô'-doô, *v.t.* To bring bad luck upon a person or an enterprise. (*Colloq.*)

hoǫd'-wĭńk, *v.t.* [Eng. *hood*, and *wink.*]

* I. *Lit.:* To blindfold; to blind by covering the eyes.

"Go, I say, and *hoodwinke* his head."—*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 19.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To blind.

* 2. To deceive; to impose upon.

"He, *hoodwinked* with kindness, least of all men knew who struck him."—*Sidney.*

* 3. To cover.

"The prize I'll bring thee to
Shall *hoodwink* this mischance."
Shakesp.: Tempest, iv. 1.

hoôf, * hof, * hofe, * huf, * hufc, *s.* [A.S. *hóf*; cogn. with Dut. *hoef*; Icel. *hófr*; Dan *hov*; Sw. *hof*; Ger. *huf.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* The horny substance covering the feet of horses, oxen, sheep, &c. It is of the same substance as horns.

"What with their horns and *hoofs*, could then themselves defend." *Drayton: Poly-Olbion*, s. 22.

2. *Fig.:* An animal, a beast.

II. *Geom.:* An ungula (q.v.).

¶ (1) *To beat* or *pad the hoof:* To walk about; to be or go on tramp.

* (2) *To be on* or *upon the hoof:* To walk; to be on the move. (*Gentleman Instructed*, p. 203.)

¶ Obvious compounds: *Hoof-beat, hoof-clang, hoof-mark, hoof-print, hoof-tramp, hoof-tread*, &c.

hoof-bound, *a.* (See extract.)

"A horse is said to be *hoof-bound* when he has a pain in the fore-feet, occasioned by the dryness and contraction or narrowness of the horn of the quarters, which straitens the quarters of the heels, and oftentimes makes the horse lame. A *hoof-bound* horse has a narrow heel, the sides of which come too near one another, insomuch that the flesh is kept too tight, and has not its natural extent."—*Farrier's Dictionary.*

hoof-pad, *s.*

Manége: A pad attached to the hoof of a horse to keep the foot, or the shoe of the foot to which it is attached, from cutting the fellow foot or the fetlock.

hoof-paring knife, *s.*

Farr.: A knife with a recurved blade, used for paring hoofs, to fit horseshoes thereon; the sharply curved portion enables the knife to act as a scorper in the fissures between the frog and sole.

hoof-shaped, *a.* Shaped like a horse's hoof.

*** hoôf,** *v.i.* [HOOF, *s.*] To walk as cattle.

hoôfed, * hovcd, *a.* [Eng. *hoof*; *-ed.*] Furnished with hoofs.

"In India, there he found bœufes whole *hoofed*, with single hornes."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. viii., ch. xxi.

hoôf'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *hoof*; *-less.*] Destitute of or without hoofs; having no hoofs.

hoǫk, * hok, * hoke, * hooke, *s.* [A.S. *hóc, hooc*; cogn. with Dut. *hoak*; Icel. *haki*; Dan. *hage*; Sw. *hake*; Ger. *haken.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) A curved piece of metal (usually) by which an object is caught or suspended. The varieties are numerous, according to the purpose for which they are intended. The word is thus used to signify—

(*a*) A fishhook.

"Therefore when we catch them with a *hook*, we tread on them to take the *hook* out of their mouths."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1684).

(*b*) A curved instrument for cutting grass or corn; a sickle; a reaping-hook; an instrument for lopping branches; a billhook.

(*c*) An iron to seize meat in a caldron.

(*d*) That part of a hinge which is fastened to or inserted in the post, having a vertical pin at the extremity, on which the gate or door hangs and turns.

"Break down the *hooks* and hinges with force, whici the gates hang by."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 27.:

(2) A tool having a shape similar to any of the foregoing.

(3) One of the projecting thigh-bones of cattle; a hook-bone.

2. *Fig.:* A catch; an advantage. (*Slang.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Agric.:* A field sown two years running.

2. *Bot.:* A hair curved back at the point.

3. *Shipbuild.:* A knee or strengthening frame conforming to the inner shape of the vessel and supporting the bow or forward ends of the decks.

¶ 1. *By hook or by crook:* By some means or other; in one way or another.

"The spoyle of people's euill gotten good,
The which her sire had scrapt by *hooke and crooke*."
Spenser: F. Q., V. ii. 27.

2. *Off the hooks:*

* (1) In a state of disturbance or confusion; unhinged, disturbed.

"Easily put *off the hooks*, and monstrous hard to be pleased again."—*L'Estrange.*

(2) Dead. (*Slang.*)

3. *To go off the hooks:* To die. (*Slang.*)

4. *On one's own hook:* On one's own account or responsibility.

hook-and-butt, *s.* A mode of scarfing timber so that the parts resist tensile strain to part them; a hook-scarf. [SCARF.]

hook-and-eye, *s.* An ordinary fastening of ladies' dresses. Made of flattened wire and bent to form.

hook-backed, *a.*

Bot.: The same as RUNCINATE (q.v.).

hook-beaked, hook-billed, *a.* Having a hooked or curved beak or bill.

hook-bill, *s.*

1. The hooked beak or bill of a bird.

2. A billhook (q.v.).

hook-billed, *a.* (See the compound.)

Hook-billed cuckoos:

Ornith.: The name given by Swainson to Coccyzinæ, a sub-family of Cuculidæ (q.v.). They are from the tropics of both hemispheres.

hook-block, *s.* A pulley-block strapped with a hook, in contradistinction to one with an eye or a tail.

hook-bolt, *s.* A bolt with a hook-head. Used on board ship to fasten lower-deck ports.

hook-bone, *s.* [HOOK, *s.*, I. 1 (3).]

hook-butt, *s.* [HOOK-AND-BUTT, SCARF.]

hook-ladder, *s.* A ladder having one or more hooks at the end.

hook-land, *s.* Land ploughed and sowed every year.

hook-motion, *s.*

Steam-eng.: A valve-motion having hooks for backward and forward gear. (*American.*)

hook-nose, *s.* A curved or hooked nose; a hawk-nose.

hook-nosed, *a.* Having a curved or hooked nose; hawk-nosed.

"I may justly say with the *hooknosed* fellow of Rome there, Cæsar, I came, saw, and overcame."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, iv. 3.

hook-pin, *s.*

Build.: An iron pin with a hooked head. used for pinning together the frame of a floor or roof.

hook-rope, *s.*

Naut.: A rope six or eight fathoms long, with a hook and thimble spliced at one end and whipped at the other. It is used to drag chain and for similar purposes.

hook-scarf, *s.*
Carp.: [Hook-and-butt, Scarf].

hook-squid, *s.*
Zool.: A name given to the Uncinated Calamary (Onychoteuthis), and the Armed Calamary (Enoploteuthis), two genera of Teuthidæ, sub-family Oigopsinæ.

hook-tipped, *a.* (See the compound.)
Hook-tipped moths:
Entomology:
1. Platypteryx and Drepana, genera of the family of moths called Platypterygidæ (q.v.).
2. That family itself. Six species occur in Britain. (*Stainton.*)

hook-tool, *s.*
Turning:
I. A hanging-tool (q.v.).
2. A wood-turning tool having a bent portion used for hollow work.

hook-wrench, *s.* A form of spanner which has a bent end adapted to grasp a nut or coupling piece and turn it.

hook, *v.t. & i.* [Hook, *s.*]
A. *Transitive:*
I. *Literally:*
1. To catch with or as with a hook. (*Addison: Spectator,* No. 108.)
2. To fasten with a hook or hooks: as, To *hook* a dress.
3. To bend or curve into the form of a hook.
4. To furnish, provide, or arm with hooks or hooked instruments. (*Milton: Nativity,* 56.)
II. *Figuratively:*
1. To catch; to ensnare; to entrap.
2. To steal. (*Slang.*)
B. *Intrans.:* To bend or curve into the form of a hook.
¶ *To hook it:* To decamp; to run away. (*Slang.*)

hook'-ah, hoôk'-a, *s.* [Arab.] A pipe for smoking, having a large bowl and a long flexible tube, arranged so that the smoke can be passed through water, for the purpose of cooling it. (*Byron: The Island,* ii. 19.)

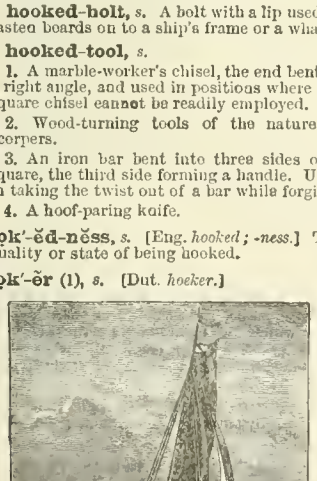
hooked, *a.* [Eng. *hook; -ed.*]
I. *Ordinary Language:*
1. Bent, curved, curvated. (*Thomson: Winter,* 1,718.)
2. Furnished or provided with hooks.
II. *Bot.:* Curved suddenly back at the point; uncate; uncinate; as the leaves of *Mesembryanthemum uncinatum.*

hooked-bolt, *s.* A bolt with a lip used to fasten boards on to a ship's frame or a wharf.

hooked-tool, *s.*
1. A marble-worker's chisel, the end bent to a right angle, and used in positions where the square chisel cannot be readily employed.
2. Wood-turning tools of the nature of scorpers.
3. An iron bar bent into three sides of a square, the third side forming a handle. Used in taking the twist out of a bar while forging.
4. A hoof-paring knife.

hook'-ĕd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *hooked; -ness.*] The quality or state of being hooked.

hook'-ĕr (1), *s.* [Dut. *hoeker.*]



HOOKER.

Naut.: A one-masted merchant vessel of the English and Dutch waters.

hook'-ĕr (2), *s.* [Eng. *hook; -er.*] One who or that which hooks; a thief.

hook-ĕr'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Sir Wm. Jackson Hooker, the great botanist.]
Bot.: The typical genus of Hookeriel (q.v.). *Hookeria lucens* is a fine moss found in Devonshire, and *H. læte-virens* grows in a bog near Cork.

hook-ĕr-ĭ-ē'-ī, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hookeri(a);* Lat. masc. pl. adj. suff. *-ei.*]
Bot.: A section of Bryaceæ (Urn-mosses), considered by Berkeley a distinct order of Muscales. They have flat, creeping, irregularly-branched stems, with reticulated leaves, capsules on elongated footstalks, a campanulate smooth veil and a double peristome. Most of the species are Extra-European.

hook'-eȳ, *s.* [Hockey.]

hook'-hēal, *s.* [Eng. *hook,* and *heal.*]
Bot.: A name for *Prunella vulgaris,* more commonly called Self-heal (q.v.).

hook'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Hook, *v.*]
A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).
C. *As subst.:* The act of fastening with a hook or hooks; a curving like a hook.

hooking-frame, *s.* A frame with hooks upon which cloth is measured and suspended, being folded to and fro until the required quantity is reached, when it is cut off and removed to be packed.

* **hook'-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *hook; -y.*]
1. Pertaining to or full of hooks.
2. Hooked, aquiline.
"His *hooky* nose." *Hood: Miss Kilmansegg.*

* **hool,** *a.* [Whole.] Perfect. (*Chaucer: C. T.,* 12,045.)

hool, huil, *s.* [Hull.] A hull, a covering; a pea or bean-husk. (*Scott: Heart of Mid-Lothian,* ch. xviii.)

hoôl'-ȳ, hoôl'-ĭĕ, *a. & adv.* [Etym. doubtful.]
A. *As adj.:* Slow, cautious, careful.
B. *As adv.:* Slowly, cautiously, carefully.
"But still the mair I'm that way bent,
Something cries 'Hoolie!'".
Burns: To James Smith.
¶ *Hooly and fairly:* Fairly and softly; carefully, slowly.
"Let the chair down, and draw it up *hooly and fairly;* we will halloo when we are ready."—*Scott: Antiquary,* ch. viii.

hôon'-dēe, hôun'-dī, hûn'-dī, *s.* [Hind. *hoondee, hundi.*]
In India: A bill of exchange; a cheque given by a native banker on another native banker. It commences with an invocation of Ganesa, reputed to be the god of wisdom. It then mentions the mode and date of payment. It has on it no stamp or other legal authorization, but its authenticity is guaranteed by certain mystic signs understood by the native bankers on either side, and by them alone. Hoondees are freely accepted by Europeans in the East, and are rarely dishonoured.

Hoon-u-man, *s.* [Hunooman.]

hoôp (1), * **hoope,** * **hope,** *s.* [Probably an English word, though not found in A.S.; Dut. *hoef* = a hoop; Icel. *hóf* = a haven, a bay.]
I. *Ordinary Language:*
1. *Literally:*
(1) A pliant strip of wood or metal bent into a band or ring.
"A *hoop* of gold, a paltry ring."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, v. 1.
(2) A combination or frame of rings or circles of metal, hair, whalebone, &c., used to expand the skirts of ladies' dresses; a crinoline, a farthingale.
"All that *hoops* are good for is . . . to keep fellows at a distance."—*Richardson: Clarissa.*
*(3) A quart pot, so called from being bound round with hoops or bands like a cask; of these hoops there were generally three, and if three men were drinking together each would take his hoop or share.
2. *Figuratively:*
(1) Anything curved or circular like a hoop.
"The foul witch Sycorax, who, with age and envy
Was grown into a *hoop.*" *Shakesp.: Tempest,* i. 2.
*(2) A share or portion of drink. [I. 1 (3).]
II. *Technically:*
1. *Cooper.:* A strip of metal or wood united at the ends and driven around a cask to hold the staves together. They are known as: Bulge-hoop, the hoop nearest the swell of a cask. Chine or chime-hoop, or head-hoop, the hoop nearer to the end or chine. Flat-hoop, a thin hoop, flat on both sides. Half-round hoop, a hoop whose outside is the undressed exterior of the pole. Quarter-hoop, an intermediate hoop between the bulge and chine. Truss-hoop, a stout hoop of wood, used before or preliminary to the final hooping.
2. *Nautical:*
(1) One of the rings to which the weather-leach of a fore-and-aft sail is bent, and by which it slides on the mast or stay as the sail is hoisted or lowered; a hank.
(2) A band on a wooden anchor-stock.
3. *Milling:*
(1) The enclosing case of a run of stones. It stands on the husk.
(2) A metallic band around a mill-stone.
4. *Mach.:* A strap around an eccentric.

hoop-ash, *s.*
Bot.: Celtis crassifolia.

hoop-bee, *s.*
Entom.: Eucera, a genus of burrowing bees.

hoop-bending machine, *s.*
Cooper.: A machine for curving hoops; generally consisting of a set of three rollers between which the hoop is passed, the upper roller acting against and between the two lower ones, and having its lower surface depressed below the upper line of the two lower ones.

hoop-coiling machine, *s.*
Cooper.: A machine by which split, sawn, or cut hoop-stuff for barrels is wound upon a drum so as to be secured in a coiled condition for shipment and use.

hoop-cramp, *s.*
Cooper.: A ring-clutch for holding the ends of a hoop which are lapped over each other.

hoop-crimping machine, *s.*
Cooper.: A machine for giving the bend to hoop-stuff to render the hoops tractable in fitting to barrels and casks.

hoop-dressing machine, *s.* [Hoop planing machine.]

hoop-driver, *s.*
Cooper.: A hand-tool or machine by which the hoops are forced on to the cask.

hoop-iron, *s.* Flat, thin bar-iron.

hoop-lock, *s.*
Coopering:
1. A mode of connecting the ends of the split pole or slat which forms a hoop.
2. One of the interlocking notches near the ends of a barrel-hoop.
3. A fastening for the ends of hoops; used in baling hay or cotton.

hoop-petticoat, *s.*
1. *Ord. Lang.:* [Hoop, *s.,* I. 1 (2)].
2. *Bot.:* The genus Corbularia (q.v.).

hoop-planing machine, *s.*
Cooper.: A machine for thinning down and dressing the surface or surfaces of hoop-pole stuff, or of stuff sawed or cut for hoops.

hoop-pole, *s.* A pole of ash or hickory for splitting up into hoops.

hoop-racking machine, *s.*
Cooper.: A machine for forcibly bending riven hoops to make them tractable in placing them around casks.

hoop-riving machine, *s.* [Hoop-splitting machine.]

hoop-sawing and hoop-cutting machine, *s.*
Coopering:
1. A machine in which ganged stuff is fed to a gang of circular saws and reduced to dimensions for making hoops.
2. A machine which removes successively thin strips from the edge of a board.
3. A machine which saws or cuts hoops from a log, which is rotated between each

cut, the thickness of a hoop plus the kerf; the saw cutting down into the log the width of a hoop, and a second saw or a cutter removing the hoop so cut.

hoop-shaving machine, *s.*

Cooper.: [HOOP-DRESSING MACHINE].

hoop-skirt, *s.* [HOOP, *s.*, I. 1 (2).]

hoop-splaying and bending machine, *s.*

Cooper.: A machine for spreading hoop-iron on one side, so as to enable it to set snugly on the bilge, and at the same time bending the hoop to the curve of the cask.

hoop-splitting machine, *s.*

Cooper.: A machine to rive hoops from stuff properly prepared.

hoop-tree, *s.*

Bot.: *Melia sempervirens.*

hoop-withe, *s.*

Bot.: The name given in Jamaica to *Rivina octandra*, one of the Chenopodiaceæ.

***hoop** (2), *s.* [HOOP (2), *v.*]

* 1. A shout, a loud cry, a whoop, an outcry.

"You have run them all down with *hoops* and holla."
—Bishop Parker: Repr. Rehearsal Transposed, p. 26.

2. A peculiar sound emitted in hooping-cough by a drawing in of the breath.

* 3. The hoopoe (q.v.).

hoop (1), *v.t.* [HOOP (1), *s.*]

1. To bind or fasten with hoops; to encircle with hoops.

"The three *hooped* pot shall have ten hoops."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI.*, iv. 2.

* 2. To encircle, to clasp, to surround.

"Henceforth thou
Shalt *hoop* his body more with thy embraces."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, iv. 4.

hoop (2), *** houp-en,** *v.i. & t.* [O. Fr. *houper*; cf. Goth. *hwopjan.*] [WHOOP.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To utter a loud cry; to whoop, to shout.

"And therewithal they shriked and they *houped.*"
Chaucer: C. T., 15,406.

2. To emit a peculiar sound by drawing in the breath, as in the hooping-cough.

* **B.** *Transitive:*

1. To drive with shouts or cries.

"By the voice of slaves to be
Hooped out of Rome." *Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, iv. 5.

2. To call by a shout or whoop.

hoop'-ĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *hoop* (1), v.; *-er*:] One who makes and fixes hoops for casks; a cooper.

"Every tinker, tailor, *hooper*, ostler, &c."—*Martin: Marriage of Priests* (an. 1554).

hoop'-ĕr (2), *s.* [Eng. *hoop* (2), v.; *-er.* So called from the hoop-hoop-hoop, . . . the note of the bird.] (Def.)

Ornith.: A species of swan, *Cygnus ferus* of Ray, *C. musicus* of Bechstein. It is found in the Arctic Circle, Iceland, and Scandinavia, visiting Britain and the rest of the continent. It is white with black feet.

hoop'-ĭng (1), *pr. par., a., & s.* [HOOP (1), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act or business of making and fixing hoops on casks; coopering.

"Kettle drums, whose sullen duh
Sounds like the *hooping* of a tub."
Butler: Hudibras, pt. ii., c. ii.

2. *Found.:* The iron-work around a moulding-box.

hoop'-ĭng (2), *pr. par., a., & s.* [HOOP (2), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of emitting a whoop; a whoop.

hooping-cough, *s.*

Pathol.: Pertussis, a spasmodic, infectious disease, usually of childhood (although Sir William Jenner suffered from it late in life), preceded by catarrh of from three to fourteen days' duration. It sometimes terminates in six weeks, but often lasts as many months, although danger is usually over at the end of six weeks. Emphysema is a dangerous complication. In fatal cases, pulmonary collapse, bronchial inflammation, nervous exhaustion, and general debility are the chief factors. Various specifics have been vaunted, the chief being belladonna, Croton-chloral-hydrate, bromide of potassium, and nitric acid with glycerine. Roche's is the favourite embrocation used on the chest and back. Boiled apples in milk, milk, &c., furnish the nourishment required, with time and change of air. Hooping-cough is more fatal in some years than others, and it is always dangerous to treat this disease without medical advice. It depends chiefly on irritation of the pneumogastric nerve by some special germ, producing the paroxysmal character of the cough.

hoo'-poe, hoo'-poo, *s.* [Named from their note, which is like hoop rapidly and softly repeated; Fr. *huppe.*]

Ornithology:

1. (*Sing.*): *Upupa Epops.* There are on the head two parallel rows of long feathers, forming a crest, their colours buff tipped with black; the head and neck are also buff; upper part of the back gray; wings and tail black, five transverse bands of yellowish white on the wings; abdomen, and a band on the tail, white. Length of the male, twelve and a half inches. Female less vivid in colour. It is a native of Asia and Africa, whence it annually visits Europe. There are six species, none of which are natives of this country. The nest, of grass and feathers, is made in the holes of trees. Eggs five or six, lavender gray. The hoopoe frequents marshy places, feeding on insects and worms. Called also the Dung bird.

2. (*Pl.*): Upupidæ, a family of Tenuirostres. They have syndactyle feet; the outer toe is united, for half its length, to the middle one. The bill is very long, and greatly compressed. The plumage is generally glossed with metallic blue and deep green. Chief genera, Upupa and Promerops, from which the family has been sometimes called Promeropidæ.

hoord, *v.t.* [HOARD.]

hoo-si-ĕr (si as **zhĭ),** *s.* [A corruption of *husher* "from their primary capacity to still their opponents," or of *who's yere?* their gruff inquiry when one knocks at a door. (*Bartlett.*)] A term applied to the citizens of the state of Indiana, in North America.

hoot, * hout-en, * whoot, *v.i. & t.* [O. Sw. *huta*; Fr. *houter.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To shout in derision or contempt. (Usually followed by *at* or *after.*)

"I cannot wear these good things without being *hooted at.*"—*Richardson: Pamela*, letter 24.

2. To cry as an owl.

"The owls have *hooted* all night long."
Wordsworth: Idiot Boy.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To shout or cry at in derision or contempt; to drive with cries and shouts.

"*Hoot* him out of the city."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, iv. 6.

2. To utter in a voice like an owl.

"He *hoots* a sonnet or a song."
Cotton: A Fable.

hoot, *s.* [HOOT, *v.*] A cry, shout, or noise in contempt or derision.

"Its assertion would be entertained with the *hoot* of the rabble."—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica*, ch. ix.

hoot, hout, hoots, *interj.* [HOOT, *v.*] An exclamation or interjection expressive of dissatisfaction, irritation, disbelief, or contempt. (*Scotch.*)

hoove, *s.* [HEAVE, *v.*] A disease in cattle, caused by eating too much green food, which inflates the stomach with gas.

*** hoove,** *v.* [HOVER.]

hoov'-ĕn, *a.* [Eng. *hoove*, s.; *-en.*] Suffering from or affected with the disease called hoove.

hŏp (1), *** hoppe, * hop-pen, * hou-pen, * huppe,** *v.i.* [A.S. *hoppian*; cogn. with Dut. *hoppen* = to hop; Icel. *hoppa*; Sw. *hoppa*; Dan. *hoppe*; Ger. *hüpfen.*]

1. To leap on one leg or foot; to move by sudden and successive leaps or starts, alighting on one foot.

"I saw her once
Hop forty paces through the public street."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, ii. 2.

2. To skip lightly; to move as a bird.

"There they *hop* and dance a while with it in their beaks."—*Digby: Of Bodies*, ch. xxxvii.

* 3. To move quickly; to skip; *to* jump.

"To prove if any drop
Of living blood yet in her veins did *hop*."
Spenser: F. Q., II. i. 28

4. To walk lamely; to limp; to halt.

"The limping smith observed the sudden'd feast,
And *hopping* here and there, himself a jest,
Put in his word." *Dryden: Homer; Iliad* i.

5. To dance.

"At every bridale would he sing and *hoppe*."
Chaucer: C. T., 4,574.

hŏp (2), *v.t. & i.* [HOP (2), *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To mix or compose with hops.

"Malt-drink not much *hopped*, posset-drinks, and, in general, whatever relaxeth, have the same effect."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments*, ch. v., § 26.

B. *Intrans.:* To pick hops: as, To go *hopping.*

hŏp (1), *s.* [HOP (1), *v.*]

1. A jump, spring, or light leap on one foot.

2. A dance, a dancing party. (*Colloquial.*)

¶ *Hop, step, and a jump:* A game in which those engaged endeavour to cover as much ground as possible with a hop, a stride, and a jump.

hŏp (2), **hŏppe,** *s.* [Dut. *hop, hoppe*; O. H. Ger. *hopfo*; M. H. Ger. *hopfen*; N. H. Ger. *hopfen.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Botany:*

(1) (*Sing.*): *Humulus Lupulus*, the only known species of the genus Humulus (q.v.). The root, which is perennial, annually sends forth long, weak, rough, twining stems. The leaves somewhat resemble those of the vine, but are rougher, each pair with two curved stipules; the flowers are dicœcious, the males, which are in axillary panicles, have five sepals, no petals, and five stamens; the females are in cones or catkins consisting of coucave scales, each with a pair of minute flowers [(2)]. It has an aromatic odour, sent forth by glands containing a resinous secretion. The hop is a native of Europe, and of some parts of Asia, but doubtfully of North America, although it has been widely introduced here. It is extensively cultivated in the United States, particularly in New York; and still more largely in England, Germany, and some other European countries. Its industrial use is to give the bitter flavor to beer, it being largely consumed in brewing. It was known to the Romans as *Lupus salictarius.* They ate the young shoots as we eat asparagus. This is still done by many country people in Europe. Packets of it put in pillows have a narcotic effect, and tend to induce sleep. It is sometimes prescribed as a tonic. The roots are used as a substitute for sarsaparilla.

¶ *Bryonia dioica* [BRYONY] is sometimes called Wild Hop. The native hop of Australia is (1) Dodonœa, the seed vessels of which are there used in the manufacture of beer; (2) *Daviesia latifolia.*

(2) (*Pl.*); The mature cones of the hop; hop heads.

2. *Brewing* (chiefly in the pl.): Hops are boiled with the wort in brewing beer. They impart a bitter taste and aromatic flavour, and prevent fermentation from being too rapid. They owe their effect to a chemical principle called Lupuline (q.v.).

3. *Phar.: Lupulus.* The dried catkins of the female plant of *Humulus Lupulus*, the common hop. It is used to prepare *Infusum Lupuli*, Infusion of Hop; *Tinctura Lupuli*, Tincture of Hop, and *Extractum Lupuli*, Extract of Hop. Hops are tonic and stomachic, and slightly narcotic; with malt they form the materials from which beer is, or should be, made.

B. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the plant described under A. 1., or any one akin to it.

¶ *Oil of hops:*

Chem. & Comm.: A green light acrid oil, obtained by subjecting hopheads to pressure.

hop-back, *s.*

Brewing: The vessel beneath the copper which receives the infusion of malt and hops, and has a perforated bottom which strains off the hops from the unfermented beer.

hop-bind, *s.* [HOPBINE.]

hop-dryer, *s.* A chamber in which hops are artificially dried. A tilting drying-frame runs on a track extending through the drying and store rooms, so that the hops, after drying above the furnace in the former room

may be deposited in the latter. Also called an oast, or hop-kiln.

hop-factor, *s.* A dealer in hops; a salesman of hops.

hop-fica, *s.*

Entom. & Agric.: Haltica concinna, a small leaping beetle, the larva of which is very destructive to hops. [HALTICA.]

hop-fly, *s.*

Entom. & Agric.: Aphis humuli, a species of plant louse which sometimes infests hop plantations to such an extent as seriously to damage the crop.

hop-frame, *s.*

Agric.: A trellis on which hops are supported while growing. Hops are usually grown on poles, which are pulled out of the ground and laid across trestles for the convenience of the hop-pickers. Hop-frames are sometimes made to recline to bring them within reach of the pickers.

hop frog-fly, hop froth-fly, *s.*

Entom. & Agric.: A small homopterous insect, *Aphrophora interrupta*, destructive to hop plantations. The resemblance to a frog is in the form, the term froth refers to the substance in which the larva is enveloped.

hop-garden, hop-yard, *s.* A hop-ground. The former expression is in use in the south of England; the latter, in the Midlands.

hop-ground, *s.* A field or enclosure where hops are cultivated; a hop-farm.

"The *hop-grounds* of Kent would be as the vineyards of the Neckar."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

* **hop-harlot,** *s.* [HAPHARLOT.]

hop-hornbeam, *s.* [HORNBEAM.]

hop-kiln, *s.* A kiln for drying hops.

hop-medick, *s.*

Bot.: Medicago lupulina.

hop-mildew, *s.*

Bot. & Agric.: A mildew produced in the hop by a minute fungus, *Sphærotheca* or *Erysiphe Castagnei*. It has coloured appendicles.

hop-o'-my-thumb, *s.* A very diminutive person; a dwarf.

hop-picker, *s.* One who is employed to pick or gather hops.

hop-picking, *s.* [HOPPING (2), *s.*]

hop-pocket, *s.* A bag or wrapper made of coarse material for containing hops; the pocket contains 1½ to 2 cwts.

hop-pole, *s.*

Husbandry: A training-pole for hops. It consists of little but a simple sapling or trunk of one of the lighter trees, usually the sweet chestnut, ash, and alder.

hop-press, *s.*

Brewing: A machine for expressing the liquid from hops after boiling.

hop-scotch, *s.* A children's game, in which a stone is driven, by the foot of a person hopping on one foot, from one compartment to another of a figure drawn or scotched on the ground.

"Afterwards Hogarth and Scott played at *hopscotch* in the townhall."—*Thackeray: English Humourists*, lect. v.

hop-scttcr, *s.* One who plants hops; an instrument for setting hops.

hop-trefoil, *s.*

Bot.: Trifolium procumbens, a trefoil with large dense hop-like heads of flowers, bright yellow flowers, and the standard striate when old. It is frequent in Britain in dry pastures, and at the borders of fields.

hop-yard, *s.* [HOP-GARDEN.]

hŏp-bīne, *s.* [Eng. *hop* (2), and *bine*.] The climbing stem of the hop plant.

hope (1), *s.* [A.S. *hopa* = hope, *hopian* = to hope; cogn. with Dut. *hoop* = hope, *hopen* = to hope; Dan. *haab* = hope, *haabe* = to hope; Sw. *hopp* = hope, *hoppas* = to hope; Ger. *hoffen* = to hope, *hoffnung* = hope; Lat. *cupio* = to desire.]

1. An anxious desire or expectation of something; a desire or looking forward for some good.

"*Hope* is the encouragement given to desire."—*Cogan: On the Passions*, ch. ii., § 3.

2. Confidence in a future event, or in the future conduct of any person.

"Blessed is he who is not fallen from his *hope* in the Lord."—*Ecclesiasticus* xiv. 2.

3. That which gives hope; one who or that which furnishes ground for expectation, trust, or confidence, as an agent by which something desired may or can be effected; that in which one confides.

"Their bravest *hope*, hold Hector."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,430.

4. That which is hoped for; the object of one's hopes or desires.

"Lavinia is thine elder brother's *hope*."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, ii. 1.

* 5. Expectation of any kind, even of fear.

"By how much better than my word I am,
By so much shall I falsify men's *hopes*."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., i. 2.

¶ *Hope* is simply a presentiment; it may vary in degree, more according to the temper of the mind than the nature of the circumstances; some *hope* where there is no ground for *hope*, and others despair where they might *hope: expectation* is a conviction that excludes doubt; we *expect* in proportion as that conviction is positive; we *hope* that which may be or can possibly be; we *expect* that which must be or which ought to be. *Trust* and *confidence* agree with *hope* in regard to the objects anticipated; they agree with *expectation* in regard to the certainty of the anticipation. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

Hope-mission, *s.*

Ecclesiol.: A religious sect appearing in the Registrar General's returns.

hōpe, *v.i.* & *t.* [HOPE, *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To have confidence; to trust with confidence.

"Why are thou so cast down, O my soul? and why art thou so disquieted within me? *Hope* thou in God."—*Psalm* xlii. 11.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To expect with desire; to look forward to with hope.

"We *hope* no other from your majesty."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., v. 2.

* 2. To expect; to fear.

"Our manciple I *hope* he wol be deed."
Chaucer: C. T., 4,027.

3. To entertain hopes; to look forward with hope to the obtaining of something.

"Those that vainly *hoped* kind heaven would wink."
Dryden: Astræa Redux, 185.

hōpe (2), *s.* [See def.] A troop; only in the phrase, a forlorn *hope*, from the Dutch *verloren hoop*.

hōpe (3), *s.* [Icel. *hóp* = an inlet.]

1. An inlet; a small haven or bay; a creek.

2. A sloping plain between the ridges of mountains; it occurs frequently as the second element in place-names, as East*hope*.

Hope diamond, *s.* A blue-white diamond, so named after its owner. [DIAMOND.]

hōpe'-fûl, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *hope*; *-ful(l)*.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Full of hope; having qualities which give rise to, or grounds for hope or expectations of good; full of promise; promising.

"Lest on the threshing-floor his *hopeful* sheaves
Prove chaff." *Milton: P. L.*, iv. 984.

2. Full of hope, desire, or confident expectation.

"Men of their own natural inclination *hopeful* and strongly conceited."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

B. *As subst.:* A boy or young man; frequently with a somewhat depreciatory or contemptuous meaning.

hōpe'-fûl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *hopeful*; *-ly*.]

1. In a manner calculated to raise or inspire hope; in a promising manner or degree.

2. With hope or confidence.

"*Hopefully* expect the remedy from the ingenuity of the next generations."—*Fuller: Worthies; Middlesex.*

hōpe'-fûl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *hopeful*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being hopeful; promise of good.

"Set down beforehand certain signatures of *hopefulness*."—*Wotton: Reliquiæ*, p. 77.

hōpe'-īte, hōp'-īte, *s.* [Named after Professor Hope, of Edinburgh.]

Min.: An orthorhombic grayish-white or reddish-brown transparent or translucent mineral of vitreous lustre; hardness, 2·5 to 3; sp. gr. 2·76 to 2·85. It is believed to be a hydrous compound of phosphoric acid and oxide of zinc, with a trace of cadmium. Found in the calamine mines of Altenberg, near Aix-la-Chapelle. (*Dana.*)

hōpe'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *hope*; *-less*.]

1. Destitute of or without hope; having no hope of fortune, success, or prosperity; despairing.

"Her last companion, in a dearth
Of love, upon a *hopeless* earth."
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, ii.

2. Giving or inspiring no hope or expectation of good; desperate.

"The *hopeless* word of 'never to return,'
Breathe I against thee, upon pain of life."
Shakesp.: Richard II., i. 3.

* 3. Unhoped for; unexpected; despaired of.

hōpe'-lĕss-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *hopeless*; *-ly*.] In a hopeless manner; without hope; beyond hope.

"*Hopelessly* continuing in mistakes, they live and die in their absurdities."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. i., ch. iii.

hōpe'-lĕss-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *hopeless*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being hopeless; despair; a desperate state or condition.

hōp'-ĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *hop(e)*; *-er*.] One who hopes; one who has hopes.

"I except all *hopers*."—*Swift.*

* **hop-er** (2), *s.* [HOPPER.]

hŏp'-hĕad, *s.* [Eng. *hop*, and *head*.] One of the imbricated heads of the hop (q.v.).

hōp'-ĭng, * **hop-yng,** *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [HOPE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act or state of feeling or entertaining hopes.

2. A hope; an expectation.

"The pape set that terme, for his *hopyng* was."
Robert de Brunne, p. 316.

* **hōp'-ĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *hoping*; *-ly*.] In a hopeful manner; with hope or desire of good, and expectation of receiving it.

"One sign of despair, the going on boldly, *hopingly*, confidently in wilful habits of sin."—*Hammond: Practical Catechism*, bk. i., s. 3.

Hŏp-kĭn'-sĭ-ăn, *s.* [Named after the Rev Dr. Samuel Hopkins, of Connecticut.]

Ch. Hist.: A follower of Dr. Hopkins, who though in most respects Calvinistic, rejected the tenets that the sin of Adam was imputed to his posterity, and the righteousness of Christ to the elect on their believing in Him.

hŏp'-lĭ-ă, *s.* [Gr. ὅπλα (*hopla*) = arms.]

Entom.: A genus of lamellicorn beetles, sub-family Melolonthinæ. The species have beautiful metallic tints formed by their dense scales. One, *Hoplia philanthus*, is British.

hŏp'-līte, *s.* [Gr. ὁπλίτης (*hoplitēs*), from ὅπλον (*hoplon*) = an arm.]

Gr. Antiq.: A heavy-armed soldier.

hŏp-lô-çĕ'-tŭs, *s.* [Gr. ὅπλον (*hoplon*) = a tool, an implement, and Lat. *cetus*, *cete* = Gr. κῆτος (*kētos*) = a sea monster, as a whale, &c.]

Palæont.: A genus of whales, family Balænidæ. Found in the Pliocene strata.

hŏp'-ōast, *s.* [Eng. *hop* (2), and *oast*.] An oven or kiln for drying hops.

hŏpp'-ĕr (1), * **hop-er,** *s.* [Eng. *hop* (1), *v.*; *-er*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who hops.

2 (*Pl.*). A child's game; also called HOP-SCOTCH (q.v.).

3. In the same sense as II. 4.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Glass:* A conical vessel suspended from the ceiling, containing sand and water for the use of the glass-cutter.

2. *Plumbing:* The basin of a water-closet.

3. *Entomology:*

(1) *Sing.:* An insect which breeds in hams.

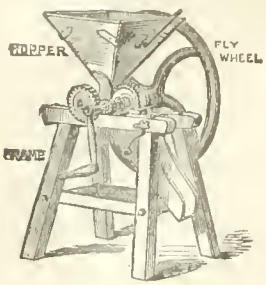
(2) *Plural:*

(*a*) The Halticidæ (q.v.).

(*b*) The Cercopidæ (q.v.).

4. *Mach.:* A chute for feeding any material to a machine. It is generally of an inverted

conical shape, as in brick-machines, winnowing-machines, and flour-mills. Its name is de-



HOPPER.

rived from the latter, as it used to be shaken by a damsel (projection) on the spindle, in order to keep the grain fed down into the throat.

"Right by the *hoper* wol I stande."
Chaucer: C. T., 4,034.

§. *Hydr. Eng.:* A boat or barge, driven by steam, and having a movable bottom, in which the mud, &c., raised by a dredging-machine is conveyed into deep water, there to be allowed to fall out; a hepper-barge.

hopper-boy, *s.* A device in a grinding-mill, consisting of a revolving rake drawing the meal over a discharge-opening in the floor.

hopper-cock, *s.* A valve for water-closets, &c.

hŏp'-pēr (2), *s.* [Eng. *hop* (2); *-er.*] A hop-picker.

"Many of these *hoppers* are Irish."—*Dickens: Uncommercial Traveller*, xi.

* **hop-pes-teres,** *s.* [Mid. Eng. *hoppe* = to hop; fem. suff. *-ster.*] A female dancer (?). (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 2,019.)

hŏpp'-ĕt, *s.* [Eng. *hop*; *-et.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A hand-basket.

2. A child in arms. (*Yorkshire.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Glass:* The same as HOPPER, B. 1.

2. *Mining:* A dish used by miners to measure the ore.

hŏpp'-ĭng (1), *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [HOP (1), *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of moving about with hops.

hopping-dick, *s.* A local name given in Jamaica to a thrush, *Merula leucogenys*, or *Turdus leucogenus.*

hŏpp'-ĭng (2), *s.* [HOP (2), *v.*] The act or occupation of picking hops from the bines; hop-picking.

* **hŏp'-ple,** *v.t.* [Another form of *hobble* (q.v.).] To fetter by tying the feet together; to trammel, to entangle, to hobble.

"Superstitiously *hoppled* in the toils and nets of superfluous opinions."—*Rogers: On Godliness*, bk. ix., ch. vii., § 3.

hŏp'-ple, *s.* [HOPPLE, *v.*]

Manège. A fetter for confining the legs of horses so as to hamper their motion, and thus restrain their wandering; a hobble.

hŏp'-pō, *s.* [Chinese.]

1. An overseer of commerce; a collector.

2. A tribunal appointed to collect the public revenue arising from trade and navigation.

hŏpp'-ŷ, *s.* [Eng. *hop* (2); *-y.*] A free translation by an English wit of Messidor (Cornharvest), the tenth month of the French republican year.

hŏps, *s. pl.* [HOP.]

hŏp' vīne, *s.* [Eng. *hop*, and *vine.*] The stalk or plant of the hop.

hör'-ą (pl. **hör'-æ**), *s.* [Lat.] An hour.

horæ canonicæ, *s. pl.* The canonical hours at which religious services are held. In time of persecution a night service was held called *Nocturns*, which was, however, at a later period merged into *Lauds*—the thanksgiving for the dawn of day, and the whole was called Matins. But when Matins, or Nocturns, are retained they take place before *Lauds.* The following is the order of the canonical hours: *Lauds*, at daybreak; *Prime*, or first hour, a later service; *Tierce*, or third hour, at nine A.M.; *Sext*, or sixth hour, at noon; *Nones*, or ninth hour, at three P.M.; *Vespers*, or evening service; *Compline*, or final service, at bedtime. Each of these has fixed Psalms, except Vespers, which has certain Psalms read in course, and a Canticle. The Anglo-Saxon names of these services were Uhtsang, Primesang, Undersang, Middaysang, Noonsang, Evensang, and Nightsang. The Book for these offices came to be called Breviary towards the end of the eleventh century. It was sometimes called in England the Portifory.

* **hör'-al,** *a.* [Lat. *horalis*, from *hora* = an hour.] Pertaining or relating to an hour or hours; lasting for an hour.

"But if the *horal* orbit cease,
The whole stands still." *Prior: Alma*, iii. 268.

* **hör'-ąl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *horal*; *-ly.*] Hourly.

* **hor-ār'-ĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *horarius*, from *hora* = an hour.]

Bot.: Enduring only for an hour or two, as the petals of Cistus.

* **hör'-ąr-ў,** *a.* [Lat. *horarius*; Fr. *horaire.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Pertaining or relating to an hour or hours; noting the hours.

"In his answer to an *horary* question, he has discussed the manner of surprising all sharpers."—*Tatler.*

2. Continuing for an hour; hence, changeable, ephemeral, short-lived.

"*Horary* or soon decaying fruits of summer."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vii., ch. i.

3. Done by noting the hours or time.

"The famous doctor in Moorfields, who gained so much reputation for his *horary* predictions."—*Steele: Spectator*, No. 193.

II. *Astron.:* A term used of the arc which a heavenly body describes in an hour, or the angle which that arc subtends, the eye of the spectator being assumed to be at the angular point.

horary-circles, *s. pl.* Lines or circles marking the hours on globes, &c.

horary-motion, *s.* The space moved through in an hour. The horary motion of the earth is that arc which it describes in an hour—that is, one of fifteen degrees.

Hor-ā'-tian, *a.* [Lat. *Horati(us)* = Horace; Eng. suff. *-an.*] Of or pertaining to the poet Horace or his poetry; pertaining to the family Horatii.

* **hord,** *s.* [HOARD, s.]

* **hörde,** *v.i.* [HORDE, s.] To live in hordes; to associate together in gangs.

hörde, * **hord,** *s.* [Fr., from Turk. *ordù* = a camp, from Pers. *ôrdù* = a court, a camp, a horde of Tartars; *urdù* = a camp, an army.]

1. A term applied first to the clans or tribes of the Tatars or Tartars, a nomadic tribe, clan or race of Asiatics.

"Such were the *hords* among the Goths, the clans in Scotland, and septs in Ireland."—*Temple: Hist. Eng.* (Introd.)

2. A gang, a multitude, a crew. (Used generally in contempt.)

"Oh! how I wished for spear or sword,
At least to die amidst the *horde*."
Byron: Mazeppa, xii.

hor'-dĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *hord(eum)* (q.v.); fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of grasses, type Hordeum (q.v.).

* **hord-en,** *v.t.* [HOARD, *v.*]

hor-dē'-ō-lŭm, *s.* [Lat. *hordeolus*, dimin. of *hordeum.*]

Path.: A stye (q.v.).

* **hord-ere,** * **hordier,** *s.* [HOARDER.]

hor'-dĕ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. = barley.]

Bot.: Barley; the typical genus of the tribe Hordeæ. Spikelets three, distichous, compressed, one-cleft, with the rudiments of a second glume; empty glumes two, awned; flower glume also awned; palea long, narrow, two-keeled. Found in the north temperate zone; also in the warmer regions, including South America. Barley is one of the most extensively used of the grains, but in this country it is almost exclusively employed in the making of beer. It is grown most largely in California and New York. [BARLEY.]

hordeum decorticatum, *s.*

Phar.: Pearl barley. The husked seeds of *Hordeum distichum.* It is used to prepare *Decoctum Hordei*, decoction of barley, made by washing two ounces of barley with cold water, and then pouring thirty ounces of boiling water over it. This is used as a mild nutritive and demulcent drink.

* **hore,** * **hoor,** *a.* [HOAR.]

* **hore** (1), *s.* [WHORE.]

* **hore** (2), *s.* [A.S. *horu*; O. L. Ger. *horu*, *horo*; O. H. Ger. *horo.*] Dirt, filth.

hŏrō'-hŏund, hŏar'-hŏund, *s.* [A.S. *hárahúne*, *hara hunig* = the herb horehound: *hár* = hoar, hoary gray, from the short, white, woolly hairs, and *hune* = horehound.]

1. *Bot.:* *Marrubium vulgare*, a plant so hoary as to be almost woolly; the leaves are broadly ovate and crenate; the whorls of flowers dense; calyx oblong, with ten short spinous teeth; the corolla white, labiate, the upper lip long, bifid. Wild in continental Europe, North Africa, Western and Southern Asia, &c. It is frequently cultivated as a garden herb.

¶ Black or Stinking Horehound is *Ballota nigra*, or the genus Ballota; Wild Horehound, *Eupatorium teucrifolium.* The former is a British labiate, the latter a foreign composite.

2. *Pharm.:* The plant contains a bitter principle and a volatile oil. It is used as a tonic, expectorant, and alterative for coughs. In the form of infusion or of bitter-sweet lozenges, horehound (*Marrubium vulgare*) is a popular remedy for coughs.

* **hor-en,** *v.i.* [Icel. *hora*; O. H. Ger. *huoron.*] [HORE (1), *s.*] To commit adultery or fornication; to go whoring.

* **horgh,** * **horie,** *s.* [A.S. *horg*, *horh.*] Dirt, filth.

* **horghen,** *v.t.* [M. H. Ger. *horgen.*] [HORGH.] To make dirty or filthy.

* **hori,** * **hoori,** * **horwe,** * **horowe,** *a* [A.S. *horig.*] Dirty, filthy, obscene.

"With tonges *horwe*." *Chaucer: C. M.*, 208.

hör'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Lat. = a small vessel, a fishing smack (?).]

Entom.: A genus of Cantharidæ. According to Lansdown Guilding, a West Indian species is parasitic on a solitary bee, *Xylocopa teredo.*

hŏr-ī'-zŏn, * **or-i-zont,** *s.* [Lat. *horizon*, from Gr. *ὁρίζων* (*horizōn*) = (as adj.) dividing, separating, bounding, limiting; (as subst.) the horizon [def.]; Sp. & Port. *horizonte*; Ital. *orozzonte*; Prov. *orizon.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* The circular line where the sky and the earth seem, to a spectator on the surface of the latter, to meet. [II.]

"When the morning sun shall raise his car
Above the border of the *horizon*."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., iv. 7.

2. *Fig.:* Anything bounding one's mental vision.

"While the authors of all these evils were idly and stupidly gazing on this menacing meteor, which blackened all their *horizon*."—*Burke: On the Nabob of Arcot's Debts.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Astron.:* The horizon, in the sense I. 1, is called by astronomers the sensible, visible, or physical horizon. It is not at right angles to a vertical line at the place, for if vision be unimpeded, say when one looks from a vessel's deck on a clear day, the rotundity of the earth allows him to see a little more of the sky than if his eye were at the surface of the sphere. If he looks from a mountain top the error becomes of consequence. The term "sensible," "visible," or "physical" horizon is therefore often used, though not quite accurately, for a plane supposed to be extended from the observer's eye at right angles to a vertical line at the place and extending to the celestial vault. The horizon convenient for astronomical purposes, and called the astronomical or rational horizon, is different from this. The spectator's eye is supposed to be,

not at the surface, but at the centre of the earth, with the planet transparent enough not to impede vision. The astronomical horizon of Greenwich observatory would be obtained by supposing a line drawn downwards from that spot to the earth's centre, and a plane everywhere at right angles to that line, to extend from the latter spot to the celestial vault. It would form a great circle, both of the earth and of the heavens. Sometimes what is called an "artificial horizon" is needed, and is formed by the reflecting surface of a fluid

2. *Geol.:* A term used with regard to the apparent age of strata. Strata which appear, broadly speaking, contemporaneous or homotaxial are said to be on the same horizon.

3. *Naut.:* In the same sense as I. 1.

¶ *Dip of the horizon:*

Astron. & Geog.: The angle by which the visible horizon is depressed below the direction of a spirit-level.

horizon-bounded, *a.* Reaching to the horizon, or as far as sight will reach.

"Immense *horizon-bounded* plains succeed."
Byron: Childe Harold, i. 81.

horizon-glasses, *s. pl.*

Optics: The two speculums on one of the radii of a quadrant or sextant. The one half of the fore horizon-glass is silvered, while the other half is transparent, in order that an object may be seen directly through it. The back horizon-glass is silvered above and below, but has a transparent stripe across the middle, through which the horizon can be seen.

hŏr-ĭz-ŏn'-tal, *a.* [Fr.]

1. Pertaining or relating to the horizon.

2. At or near the horizon. (*Milton: P. L.,* i. 595.)

3. Parallel to the horizon; level; perpendicular to a vertical line.

"And several little shrubs will grow from one *horizontal* bed of salt."—*Grew: Cosmo. Sacra,* bk. i., ch. iii., § 29.

4. Measured or contained in a plane of the horizon: as, *horizontal* distance.

horizontal-cornice, *s.*

Arch.: The level portion of the cornice of a pediment, under the two inclined cornices.

horizontal-dial, *s.* A dial with a plane parallel to the horizon, having its gnomon elevated according to the latitude of the place.

horizontal-drill, *s.*

Machinery: A boring-machine whose drill-arbor works horizontally and parallel with the bed to which the work is dogged.

horizontal-escapement, *s.*

Hor.: An escapement in which the impulse is given by the wedge-shaped teeth of a horizontal wheel acting on a notched hollow cylinder on the axis of the balance. It was invented by Graham, about 1700.

horizontal-fire, *s.*

Mil.: The discharge of pieces at point-blank range, or at very low elevations.

horizontal-lathe, *s.*

Machinery: A vertical turning and boring machine.

horizontal-leaf, *s.*

Bot.: A leaf of which the upper surface makes a right angle with the stem.

horizontal-line, *s.*

Persp.: That line drawn through a picture at the point in the extreme distance where the sky and earth meet; or, at the line of the height of the eye in a picture.

horizontal-mill, *s.* A mill in which the acting surfaces are in a horizontal plane at right angles to the vertical axis of the rotating stone or stones. The term is in contradistinction to the edge-mill, otherwise known as the Chilian mill.

horizontal-parallax, *s.* [Parallax.]

horizontal-plane, *s.* A plane parallel to the horizon; specif., in persp., a plane cutting the perspective plane at right angles.

horizontal-projection, *s.* A projection on a plane parallel to the horizon.

horizontal-range, *s.*

Ordnance: The distance at which a projectile falls or strikes a horizontal plane, whatever be the angle of elevation.

horizontal root, *s.*

Bot.: A root which lies horizontally on the ground.

horizontal steam-engine, *s.* An engine the axis of whose cylinder is horizontal.

horizontal water-wheel, *s.*

Hydraul. & Engin.: A water-wheel running on a vertical axis, as do the turbines generally. The term is, however, specifically applied to a wheel having radial floats upon which a stream of water is dashed, usually from a considerable elevation. The floats may be set spirally, so as the better to receive the impact of the water.

hŏr-ĭz-ŏn-tăl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *horizontal; -ity.*] The quality or state of being horizontal.

hŏr-ĭz-ŏn'-tal-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *horizontal; -ly.*] In a horizontal position or direction; in a line parallel to the horizon; on a level.

"It is occasionally requisite that the object-end of the instrument be moved up and down as well as *horizontally.*"—*Paley: Nat. Theol.,* ch. viii.

hor-min'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *hormin(um)* (q.v.); fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Labiates, tribe Monardeæ.

hor-mī'-nŭm, *s.* [Lat. *horminum;* Gr. ὅρμινον (*horminon*) = the plant described in the def; ὁρμάω (*hormaō*) = to excite; the horminum of the ancients being reputed an aphrodisiac.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the family Horminidæ (q.v.). *H. pyrenaicum,* a beautiful plant, has been introduced into Britain from the mountainous parts of continental Europe.

horminum-clary, *s.*

Bot.: *Salvia Horminum.*

hor-mō-spör'-a, *s.* [Gr. ὅρμος (*hormos*) = a cord, a chain, a necklace, and σπορά (*spora*), σπόρος (*sporos*) = a spore or seed.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the sub-order Hormosporeæ. Two species, *Hormospora ramosa,* and *H. mutabilis,* are British. (*Harvey: Brit. Mar. Algæ.*)

hor-mō-spör'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hormospor(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-order of Algals, order Palmellaceæ. The cells are contained in confervoid simple or branched tubular filaments. Contains only one known genus. [Hormospora.] (*Harvey: Brit. Mar. Algæ.*)

Hor'-mŭzd, *s.* [Zend.] In the Zoroastrian Creed, the Good Principle or Being supposed to have created light, and to be the originator and patron of all good in the universe. He is perpetually in conflict with Ahriman, the Evil Principle or Being. [Ahriman.] He has under him a hierarchy of angels. [Zoroastrianism.]

horn, *s.* & *a.* [A.S.; cogn. with Icel., Dan., Sw., & Ger. *horn;* Goth. *haurn;* Ir., Gael., & Wel. *corn;* Lat. *cornu.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II.

"No beast that hath *horns* hath upper teeth."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.,* § 753.

2. The material or substance of which horns are composed.

"There is no staff more reverend than one tipped with *horn.*"—*Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing,* v. 4.

3. Anything made of or resembling a horn in shape.

(1) A powder-flask: originally made of a horn.

(2) A drinking-cup: so called from having been originally made of horn. Now the name is applied to a similar vessel, even if made of other material; a beaker.

(3) The cornucopia or horn of plenty. [Cornucopia.]

(4) In the same sense as II. 8.

"Some of them had actually been proscribed by sound of *horn* for the crime of withstanding his lawful commands."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiii.

(5) Used as a symbol of plenty [(3).]

"With his *horn* full of good news."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

* 4. A draught from a horn; a hornful. (Now only in use in America.)

5. Anything resembling a horn in relative position or use; anything projecting like a horn.

(1) The feeler of an insect, snail, &c.

"Tender *horns* of cockled snails."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, iv. 3.

(2) An extremity of the moon when on the wane or waxing.

* (3) An extremity of a wing of an army or body of soldiers, drawn up in crescent form.

(4) A long horn-like projection of some precious metal, worn on the forehead by the natives of some Asiatic countries.

* (5) The imaginary antler or projection on the forehead of a cuckold.

(6) A branch of a subdivided stream.

* 6. A deer.

"My lady goes to kill *horns.*"
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, iv. 1.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Comp. Anat. & Physiol.:* The horns of animals are of three kinds: (1) those composed of bone, as the antlers of the deer; (2) those consisting of epidermic formations, as the horns of the rhinoceros and the buffalo; (3) those partly bone and partly epidermic, as in the case of the cow.

2. *Botany:*

(1) *(Gen.):* Any stiff awl-shaped process.

(2) *(Pl.):* A number of elongate antherozoids, found in the antheridia of Vaucheria.

3. *Arch.:* The Ionic volute.

4. *Forging:* The beak of an anvil around which objects are bent.

5. *Mechanics:*

(1) A projecting portion of an object.

(2) One of the prongs or crutches of an elevating screw or jack.

(3) A curved projection on the forepart of a plane.

6. *Mining:*

(1) A spoon or scoop of horn, in which washings are tested in prospecting.

(2) *(Pl.):* The guides for the ropes on the drums.

7. *Milling:* One of the points of a driver, on the summit of a millstone spindle, which project into the coffins of the runner to convey the motion of the spindle to it.

8. *Music:* The proper orchestral horn is the French horn, a metal wind instrument, formed of a continuous tube twisted into a curved shape for the convenience of holding. It is furnished with a mouthpiece and a bell. The mouthpiece is movable, so as to allow additional pieces of tubing called crooks to be added to its length, in order to alter its pitch. The bell is sufficiently wide to admit the hand of the player. The horn of military and other brass bands is usually some form of the Saxe-horn (q.v.).

9. *Nautical:*

(1) The arm of a cleat or kevel.

(2) One member of the jaw of a boom.

10. *Physiol.:* [II. 1]

11. *Saddlery:*

(1) The high pommel of a Spanish or half-Spanish saddle, sometimes made of horn.

(2) The projections on the forward part of a woman's saddle, between which the right leg is placed. The inside one is the small horn, the outer the large horn.

12. *Script.:* A horn is symbolical—

(1) Of strength, power, or might (physical or political) (Ps. lxxv. 10; Jer. xlviii. 25; Lam. ii. 3, 17).

¶ Hence kings, rulers, kingdoms, or empires are often viewed prophetically as horns (Dan. vii. 20, 21, 24, viii. 3, 6, 7, 20; Rev. xiii. 1, 11).

(2) Of glory or reputation arising from that strength or power (1 Sam. ii. 1, 10; Job xvi. 15; Ps. lxxxix. 17, 24, cxlviii. 14).

(3) Of insolence generated by it (Ps. lxxv. 4, 5).

13. *Surg.:* Sometimes, though rarely, horns, tending to become spiral, grow from the scalp or even from the face or trunk of man.

¶ (1) *Horn with horn, horn under horn:*

Law: The promiscuous feeding of all kinds of horned cattle, not excluding bulls on the same common. (*Spelman.*)

(2) *To put to the horn:*

Scots Law: To outlaw a person; to de-

nounce as a rebel. This was done by an official at the cross of Edinburgh, who, amongst other formalities, gave three blasts on a horn, by which the person named was considered to be proclaimed outlaw for contempt of the sovereign's authority.

B. *As adj.:* Made of the material described in A.

*** horn-band,** *s.* A band of trumpeters.

*** horn-beast,** *s.* An animal with horns; a deer. (*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iii. 3.)

horn-bug, *s.*

Entom.: A popular name given in America to *Lucanus capreolus*, and some other species of stag-beetle. The resemblance to a horn is in the projecting jaws. They are not bugs.

horn-card, *s.* A graduated drafting scale or protractor, made of horn.

horn-core, *s.*

Compar. Anat. & Zool.: An osseous process of the frontal bone in those mammals which have permanent horns, as distinguished from antlers shed every year.

"Though a sheep may have the *horn-cores* usually found in goats, a goat never has the *horn-cores* usually found in sheep."—*Greenwell: British Barrows*, p. 741.

horn-distemper, *s.* A disease of cattle affecting the substance of the horns.

horn-drum, *s.*

Hydr. Eng.: A water-raising wheel divided into sections by curved partitions. It resembles one form of tympanum (q.v.).

horn-eel, *s.*

Ichth.: A name given, chiefly in Edinburgh, to the Sand-eel, *Ammodytes Tobianus*.

horn-grass, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Ceratochloa. The large-spiked Horn-grass, *C. uniloides*, is a native of the United States.

horn-lantern, *s.* A lantern having plates of horn instead of glass.

*** horn-mad,** *a.* Furiously mad; mad like an infuriated bull.

"If this should ever happen, thou wouldst be *horn-mad*."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing*, I. 1.

horn maker, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* One who makes horns; one who makes drinking cups of horn.

* 2. *Fig.:* A maker of cuckolds.

"Virtue is no *horn-maker*."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iv. 1.

† horn-mercury, *s.* [Horn-quicksilver.]

horn-mould, *s.*

Bot.: Ceratium, a genus of Fungals.

horn-of-plenty, *s.* [Cornucopia.]

Botany:

1. The rendering of Cornucopiæ, a genus of grasses, of which one species, *C. cucullatum*, was introduced into Britain, from the Levant, in 1788.

2. *Fedia cornucopia.*

horn-pike, *s.*

Ichthy.: *Belone vulgaris*, the Garfish (q.v.).

horn-plant, *s.*

Bot.: *Ecklonia buccinalis.*

horn-plate, *s.*

Rail. Eng.: The axle-guard or vertical frame in which an axle-box slides up and down as the springs dilate and contract.

horn-pock, *s.*

Pathol.: An old name for a mild variety of smallpox, in which the eruption, never confluent, consists of pustules, hard to the touch, and called seedy or horny. They mature separately, and "turn" on the fifth day. Called also stone-pock.

horn-poppy, *s.* The same as Horned-poppy (q.v.).

horn-presser, *s.* One who presses horn softened by heat into moulds, &c.

horn-quicksilver, *s.*

Min.: The same as Calomel (q.v.).

horn-silver, *s.*

Min.: The same as Chlorargyrite (*British Museum Catalogue*). The same as Cerargyrite (*Dana*).

horn-tip, *s.*

Husbandry: A button or knob placed on the end of the horn of an animal of the cow kind, put on to render the horn less dangerous, or for ornament.

horn-weed, *s.*

Bot.: *Laminaria buccinalis*, an algal.

*** horn,** *v.t.* [Horn, *s.*]

1. *Lit.:* To furnish or provide with horns.

2. *Fig.:* To cuckold; to make a cuckold of.

"You have a goodly gift in *horning*."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, ii. 3.

horn'-bēak, *s.* [Eng. *horn*, and *beak*.]

Ichthy.: The garfish (q.v.). Called also the horn-pike, &c.

horn'-bēam, *s.* [Eng. *horn*, and *beam* (q.v.).]

Bot.: *Carpinus Betulus*, and the genus Carpinus (q.v.).

"The *hornbeam*, in Latin the *Carpinus*, is planted of sets."—*Evelyn: Sylva*, ch. xii., § 1.

¶ *Hop hornbeam:*

Bot.: *Ostrya vulgaris.*

horn'-bill, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *horn*, and *bill*. The name does not mean that the bill is more horny than that of other birds, but that it has a protuberance or knob which may be called a horn.]

A. *As substantive:*

Ornithology:

1. *Sing.:* Any species of the genus Buceros, the best known being *Buceros Rhinoceros*, from

HORNBILL.

India and the Indian Archipelago. Sir Joseph Hooker found a forest near Darjeeling full of hornbills.

2. *Pl.:* The family Bucerotidæ or Buceridæ (q.v.).

B. *As adj.:* Having a bill with at least some faint resemblance to a horn.

hornbill-cuckoos, *s. pl.*

Ornith.: The name given by Swainson to Crotophaginæ, a sub-family of Cuculidæ. The resemblance to a horn, which is exceedingly slight, is in the high-arched upper mandible.

horn'-blĕnde, *s.* & *a.* [Ger. *hornblende*, from *horn* = a horn, and *blenden* = to make blind, to dazzle.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Min.:* According to Dana, a sub-variety of aluminous amphibole, ranked with pargasite (q.v.) as aluminous magnesia, lime-iron amphibole. It consists of the greenish-black and black kinds, whether in stout crystals or long-bladed, columnar-fibrous or massive-granular. The *Brit. Mus. Cat.* makes hornblende the genus, and amphibole one of its synonyms.

2. *Geol.:* According to Lyell hornblende is one of the five most abundant simple minerals of which rocks are composed, the others being felspar, quartz, mica, and carbonate of lime. It is closely akin to augite, but the forms of the crystals in the two species are different, and the cleavage parallel to the faces of the oblique prism in hornblende are more strongly marked than the corresponding cleavage in augite. The two are very rarely associated in the same rock, and when they are so, hornblende is in the mass of the rock, where cooling was slow, and the augite in cavities, where it was probably rapid. In a paper by Dr. Bundjiro Koto, of Japan, on the minerals of that country, read before the Geological Society of London in 1884, it was mentioned that hornblende crystals had been found with their peripheral portion converted into augite.

B. *As adj.:* The same as Hornblendic (q.v.)

hornblende-andesite, *s.*

Petrol.: An andesite, either with or without quartz. In the former case it has been called dacite, from its occurring extensively in Dacia. (*Rutley.*)

hornblende-gabbro, *s.*

Petrol.: A rock presenting the blended character of gabbro and hornblende. The name was introduced by the Rev. E. Hill, F.G.S., and was characterized by Mr. Rutley as a very useful petrographical one.

"Its oval area between St. Sampson's and St. Peter's Port [in Guernsey] is occupied by hornblendic rocks, locally called 'birds'-eye,' which maybe described as '*hornblende-gabbros*.'"—*Rev. E. Hill, F.G.S.*, in *Proc. Geol. Soc.*, Session 1883-4, pp. 80, 81.

hornblende-gneiss, *s.* [Hornblendic-oneiss.]

hornblende-rock, *s.*

Geol.: A greenstone composed principally of granular hornblende or augite. (*Leonhard, Lyell*, &c.)

hornblende-schist, † hornblende-slate, *s.*

Geol.: The name given by Macculloch to a metamorphic rock, usually black, composed, according to Lyell, principally of hornblende, with a variable quantity of felspar and occasional grains of quartz, or, according to Rutley, of hornblende and quartz. When the schistose character is not apparent, and the hornblende and felspar are in nearly equal proportions, it approaches greenstone. Lyell thinks that some hornblende schists may be metamorphosed volcanic rocks. When hornblende-schist, consists almost exclusively of hornblende it is called amphibolite.

hornblende-syenite, *s.*

Petrol.: A rock consisting chiefly of orthoclase and hornblende, occasionally with a little triclinic felspar. Prevailing colours red, brown, and white; the hornblende is usually greenish-black. The rock sometimes has in it epidote, magoetite, sphene, and pyrites. (*Rutley.*)

horn-blĕnd'-ĭe, *a.* [Eng., &c., *hornblend(e)*; *-ic.*]

Min., Petrol., & Geol.: Of, belonging to, or more or less consisting of hornblende (q.v.).

hornblendic-gneiss, hornblende-gneiss, *s,*

Petrol.: A rock consisting of orthoclase, and hornblende, with a little or no quartz. Called also syenitic gneiss (q.v.). It sometimes passes into hornblende schist (q.v.). (*Rutley.*)

hornblendic-granite, *s.*

Petrol.: A rock of the same composition as hornblendic gneiss, but not stratified. Called also syenite (q.v.).

*** horn'-blōw-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *horn*, and *blower*.] One who blows on or plays a horn.

*** horn'-bo̤o̤k,** *s.* [Eng. *horn*, and *book*.]

1. A primer of the fifteenth century. The alphabet, vowels, and Lord's Prayer were printed on a slip of paper, which was covered with a thin layer of horn to keep it from being torn. Hence used for the alphabet or rudiments of knowledge.

2. A book containing the elements or rudiments of any science; a primer, a manual.

"He teaches boys the *hornbook*."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, v. 1.

horned, *a.* [Eng. *horn*; *-ed.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* Furnished or provided with horns; bearing horns.

"The ox is the only *horned* animal, in these islands, that will apply his strength to the service of mankind."—*Pennant: British Zool.*; *The Ox.*

2. *Fig.:* Having extremities like horns.

"The *horned* moon to shine by night."
Milton: Trans. Ps. cxxxvi.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* Terminating in a process like a horn, as the fruit of *Trapa bicornis*. There may be two or three horns.

2. *Her.:* Applied to animals represented as bearing horns. They are said to be *horned* of such a metal or colour when the tincture of the horns differs from that of the animal itself or from the proper colour of such horns.

horned-beetles, *s. pl.*

Entom.: The name given by Swainson to Megasominæ (q.v.), which he makes a sub-order of the lamellicorn family Cetoniadæ.

horned-cicadas, *s. pl.*

Entom.: The name given by Swainson to Centronotidæ, arranged by him as a family of Homoptera. The thorax is enormously developed, and has on each side an acute spine pointing outwards so as to resemble the horns of a bull, while the hinder part is prolonged into another spine. Swainson found about a hundred species in tropical America, not half of them described before in books.

horned-hog, *s.*

Zool.: The Babyroussa (q.v.).

horned-horse, *s.*

Zool.: The gnu (q.v.).

horned-lark, *s.*

Ornith.: *Alauda penicillata.*

horned-owl, *s.*

Ornith.: Bubo or Asio, a genus of Strigidæ. The English name refers to a double crest or a pair of egrets ornamenting the large head.

horned-pheasant, *s.*

Ornith.: *Ceriornis Blythii.*

horned pond-weed, *s.* A British Naiad *Zannichellia palustris*, and the genus Zannichellia (q.v.).

horned-poppy, horn-poppy, *s.*

Bot.: *Glaucium luteum*, and the genus Glaucium (q.v.).

horned-ray, *s.*

Ichthy.: Cephaloptera, a genus of Raiidæ. Spec., *C. Giorna.*

horned-screamer, *s.*

Ornith.: *Palamedea cornuta*, a South American grallatorial bird, larger than a goose, with a long, slender, mobile horn projecting from the forehead, whence the epithet, while its strong piercing voice gains for it the appellation of screamer.

horned-toad, *s.* A lizard of the genus *Phrynosoma*, having a frog-like body and a head surmounted with spines; found in the south-western portion of North America.

horned-viper, *s.*

Zool.: Cerastes, a genus of Viperidæ. It has a small pointed bone over each eyebrow. Found in Africa. A venomous species, occurring in Egypt, is probably the "adder," שְׁפִיפֹן (*shephiphon*), of Gen. xlix. 17, which was wont to bite the horse's heels so that the rider fell backward. It is now often called *Acanthophis cerastinus.*

* **horn'-ĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *horned; -ness.*] The quality or state of being horned.

horn'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *horn; -er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) One who works in horn; one who deals in horns.

"The *horner* and comb-maker enjoy a monopoly against the graziers."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. iv., ch. viii.

(2) One who blows or plays upon a horn; a hornblower.

* 2. *Fig.:* One who cuckolds; a cuckold-maker.

II. *Scots Law:* One who has been put to the horn; an outlaw.

horneş'-īte, hœrneş'-īte (œ as ę), *s.* [Named after Dr. Hörnes.]

Min.: A monoclinic snow-white mineral, sometimes columnar, or with stellate, flexible, transparent laminæ. Compos.: arsenic acid, 44·33; magnesia, 24·54; water, 29·07. Found in the Bannat. (*Dana.*)

horn'-ĕt, *s.* & *a.* [A.S. *hyrnet, hyrnyt*, from *horn* = a horn; probably from its antennæ or horns, or else from its buzzing resembling the noise of a horn when blown; Ger. *horniss.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II.

2. *Fig.:* Any person who makes himself especially disagreeable or annoying.

"He dared not speak out, and provoke the *hornets.*"—*Jortin: Remarks on Eccles. Hist.*

II. *Entomology:*

1. *Sing.:* *Vespa crabro*, a social wasp, larger than the common one, and with a more formidable sting. It makes its nest in holes in the large trunks of trees, in barns, or in old walls.

2. *Pl.:* Any of several Vespas akin to it. An Indian species, *Vespa magnifica*, brought to Sir Joseph Hooker in the Himalayas, was nearly two inches long; its sting was said to produce fevers in men and cattle.

B. *As adj.:* Of, belonging to, or resembling the insects described under II.

¶ *To bring or raise a hornet's nest about one's ears:* To raise up enemies against one's self; to bring upon one's self troubles or annoyances.

hornet-clearwing, *s.*

Entomology (*More than one Hawk-moth*):

1. The hornet-clearwing of the *Osier, Sphecia*, or *Sesia bembeciformis.* [Hornet-moth.]

2. The hornet-clearwing of the *Poplar, Sphecia*, or *Sesia apiformis.* [Hornet-moth.]

hornet-moth, *s.*

1. *Spec.:* *Sphecia apiformis.* It has transparent wings, the hind margins brown, and the costæ yellowish-brown; the head yellow. Found about the end of May and the beginning of June. The larva is whitish-yellow, with a blackish-brown head. It feeds in the autumn and winter on the stems and roots of poplar trees. (*Stainton.*)

2. *Gen.:* The genus Sphecia. The Lunar Hornet-moth is *Sphecia bembeciformis*, found in July. The larva feeds on the wood of the sallow. Both species are British. In their wings and body they resemble hornets, which, however, have mandibles and a sting, both of which are wanting in hawk-moths. (*Stainton*, &c.)

horn'-fĭsh, *s.* [Eng. *horn*, and *fish.*] A popular name for the garfish, *Belone vulgaris.*

* **horn'-foot,** *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *horn*, and *foot.*]

A. *As adj.:* Having a hoof; hoofed.

"With *hornfoot* horses, and brass wheels, Jove's storms to emulate." *Hakewill: On Providence.*

B. *As subst.:* A cloven foot; a hoof.

"And scudding thence, while they their *hornfeet* ply, About their sire the little sylvans cry."
Dryden: Indian Emperor, ii. 2.

horn'-fŭl, *s.* [Eng. *horn; -ful(l).*] As much as a horn or drinking vessel will hold.

Horn'-ĭĕ, *s.* [Eng. *horn; -ie = y.*] One of the many popular names for the devil, in allusion to the horns which he is sometimes represented as wearing.

"Auld *Hornie* did the Laigh Kirk watch."
Burns: The Ordination.

* **horn'-ĭ-fȳ,** *v.t.* [Eng. *horn; i* connective; suff. *-fy.*] To give horns to; to horn; to cuckold.

"This versifying my wife has *hornified* me."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Four Plays in One.*

horn'-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *horn; -ing.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* I. The act of giving horns to.

2. The appearance of the moon when in the form of a crescent.

"They account from the *horning* [of the moon]."—*Gregory: Posthuma*, p. 168.

II. *Scots Law:* A writing under the king's signet, issued at the instance of a creditor against his debtor, commanding him in the king's name to pay or perform within a certain time, under pain of being declared rebel, and put in prison; so termed from the fact that the officer formerly blew a horn three times at the town cross, before proclaiming the debtor.

¶ *Letters of horning:*

Scots Law: A warrant charging persons to perform certain duties. [Horning.]

* **horn'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *horn; -ish.*] Somewhat resembling horn.

"Temperance, as if it were of a *hornish* composure, is too hard for the flesh."—*Sir M. Sandys: Essays*, p. 21.

hor-nī'-tō (*h* silent), *s.* [Sp., the same as *hornillo* = a little oven, from *horno* = an oven.]

Geol.: The name given by the Mexican Spaniards, and adopted by Humboldt, and after him by other geologists for one of the small conical heated and smoking mounds, five to ten feet high, thrown up in connection with the great eruption of Jorullo, in Mexico, in 1759, and tending more or less to occur in connection with all volcanic eruptions.

* **horn'-lĕad,** *s.* [Eng. *horn*, and *lead.*]

Chem.: An old name for chloride of lead, which when fused bears some resemblance to horn.

horn'-lĕss, *a.* [Eng. *horn; -less.*] Destitute of or without horns; having no horns.

"Many of them, males as well as females, are *horn-less.*"—*Pennant: British Zoology; The Ox.*

* **horn'-lĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *horn*; dimin. suff. *-let.*] A little horn or projection.

"Wings embracing the keel and the *hornlets* of the awning."—*Sir W. Jones: Obs. on Indian Plants*

horn'-ō, *s.* [Hornito.]

horn'-ōwl, *s.* [Horned owl.]

horn'-pīpe, * horne-pipe, * horno-pypc, *s.* [Eng. *horn*, and *pipe.*]

1. The name of an old wind instrument of the shawm or waits character, receiving its name from the fact that the bell or open end was sometimes made of horn. In Wales, Ireland, Cornwall, and in Brittany, it was called pib-corn, *pib* or *piob* meaning pipe, and *corn*, horn.

2. A dance of English origin, so called from the instrument to which it was danced. The measure or rhythm of the hornpipe is as varied as that of the tunes for country dances, and therefore all descriptions of the dance which are founded upon the supposition that there is only one form of rhythm are misleading. The hornpipe nowadays is danced by a single performer, to a tune in common time.

"Before them yode a lusty tabrere,
That to the many a *hornpipe* played."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; May.

horns, *s.* [Horn, *s.*, II. 4 (2).]

horn'-shāv-ĭngş, *s.pl.* [Eng. *horn*, and *shavings.*] The scrapings or raspings of the horns of deer.

hōrn'-spoōn, *s.* [Eng. *horn*, and *spoon.*] A spoon made of horn.

horn'-stōne, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *horn*, and *stone.*]

A. *As substantive:*

Min.: A cryptocrystalline variety of quartz resembling flint, but more brittle, and with a more splintery fracture. In some characters it is similar to compact felspar, but differs in being infusible. Called also chert (q.v.).

B. *As adj.:* Of, belonging to, or more or less consisting of, hornstone.

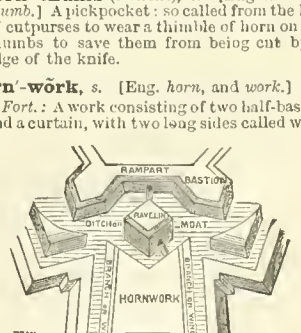
hornstone-porphyry, *s.*

Petrol. & Geol.: A kind of felspar porphyry, with a base of hornstone.

* **horn'-thŭmb** (*b* silent), *s.* [Eng. *horn*, and *thumb.*] A pickpocket: so called from the habit of cutpurses to wear a thimble of horn on their thumbs to save them from being cut by the edge of the knife.

horn'-wŏrk, *s.* [Eng. *horn*, and *work.*]

Fort.: A work consisting of two half-bastions and a curtain, with two long sides called wings,



HORNWORK.

which connect it with the main work, by which it is commanded. It is an extended defensible position to occupy advantageous ground or to command ground otherwise unseen.

horn'-wŏrt, *s.* [Eng. *horn*, and *wort.*]

Botany:

I. *Sing.:* The genus Ceratophyllum (q.v.).

2. *Pl.:* The name given by Lindley to the Ceratophyllaceæ (q.v.). They are diclinous exogens of the alliance Urticales.

horn-wrăck, *s.* [Eng. *horn*, and *wrack*.]

Zool.: A popular name for Flustra (q.v.).

horn'-ȳ, ***horn-le,** ***horn-ey,** *a.* [Eng. *horn*; *-y*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Made or consisting of horn.

2. Resembling horn in appearance or composition.

"There is placed before the eye a transparent, *horney* convex case."—*Paley: Nat. Theol.*, ch. iii.

3. Having horns, or projections like horns; horned.

4. Hard like horn; callous; as, a *horny* hand.

II. *Bot., &c.:* Hard and very close in texture, but capable of being cut without difficulty, the parts cut off not being brittle; as, the embryo of many plants.

horny-frog, *s.* The frog, or horny prominence in the hollow of a horse's hoof.

horny-mattor, *s.*

Chem. & Anat.: The same as KERATIN (q.v.).

horny-sponges, *s. pl.*

1. *Zool.:* The order Keratosa of the class Spongida. The skeleton is of a horny texture, and consists of many fibres matted and felted together, sometimes with spicules of flint.

2. *Palæont.:* The material of which horny sponges are composed is difficult to preserve, and the fossil species of the family are few and most of them somewhat doubtful.

horny-wink, *s.* A popular provincial name for the lapwing.

hŏ-rŏg'-ra-phĕr, *s.* [Gr. ὧροι (*horoi*) = annals, and γραφω (*graphō*) = to write.] See extract.

"Charon wrote besides a chronicle of his own country, as several of the early historians did, who were thence called *horographers*."—*K. O. Muller: Hist. Lit. Ancient Greece* (ed. Donaldson), i. 349.

***hŏ-rŏg'-ra-phy,** *s.* [Fr. *horographie*; from Gr. ὡρα (*hōra*) = a season, an hour, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write, to describe.]

1. An account of the hours

2. The art or science of constructing instruments for showing the hours, as clocks or watches; dialling.

hŏr'-ō-lŏje, ***or-o-loge,** *s.* [O. Fr. *horologe* (Fr. *horloge*); from Lat. *horologium* = a sundial; from Gr. ὥρα (*hōra*) = a season, an hour, and λόγος (*logos*) = an account.]

I. A mechanical contrivance for showing the hour; a timepiece, a watch, a clock.

*2. A servant who called out or announced the hours.

hŏr-ō-lŏj'-ĭc, hŏr-ō-lŏj'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *horologe(e)*; *-ic*; *-ical*.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Of or pertaining to a horologe or horology.

II. *Bot.* (*of flowers*): Opening and shutting at particular hours.

horologic-projection, *s.* [GNOMONIC-PROJECTION.]

***hŏr-ō-lŏj'-ĭ-ŏg'-ra-phĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *horologe*; and Gr. γράφω (*graphō*) = to write, to draw; *-er*.] A maker of horologes, or clocks and watches.

***hŏr-ō-lŏj'-ĭ-ō-grăph'-ĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *horologiograph(y)*; *-ic*.] Of or pertaining to horologiography.

***hŏr-ō-lŏj'-ĭ-ŏg'-ra-phy,** *s.* [HOROLOGIOGRAPHER.]

1. The art or science of constructing instruments to show the hour; horography, dialling.

2. A treatise or account of instruments which show the hour.

hŏ-rŏl'-ō-ġĭst, *s.* [Eng. *horolog(e)*; *-ist*.] One skilled in horology; a maker of horologes.

hŏr-ō-lō'-ġĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat.]

Astron.: The Clock; one of Lacaille's southern constellations. To find it, a line must be drawn through Canopus to the southern part of Eridanus. None of the stars is larger than the fifth magnitude.

† **horologium-floræ,** *s.*

Botany:

1. A floral clock. [FLORAL.]

2. A table showing the time when the plants of the same species flower in different latitudes, or at different places.

hŏ-rŏl'-ō-gy, *s.* [Eng. *horologe(e)*; *-y*.]

* 1. A horologe, a time-piece.

2. The art or science of measuring time, or of constructing instruments to indicate portions of time, as clocks, watches, &c.

***hŏ-rŏm'-ĕ-tĕr,** *s.* [Gr. ὥρα (*hōra*) = a season, an hour, and μέτρον (*metron*)=a measure.] An instrument for measuring time, as a clepsydra, clock, dial, watch.

***hŏr-ō-mĕt'-rĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *horometr(y)*; *-ical*.] Of or pertaining to horometry, or to the measurement of time.

***hŏ-rŏm'-ĕ-try,** *s.* [Fr. *horométrie*; from Gr. ωρα (*hōra*)=a season, an hour, and μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.] The art, science, or practice of measuring time by hours and subordinate divisions.

"The *horometry* of antiquity discovered not this artifice."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. xviii.

hŏr-rŏp'-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. ὅρος (*horos*) = a boundary, and ὁπτηρ (*optēr*) = one who sees.]

Optics: A straight line drawn through the point where the two optic axes meet, and parallel to that which joins the centres of the two eyes or the two pupils.

hŏr'-ō-scōpe, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *horoscopus*, from Gr. ὡροσκόπος (*hōroskopos*) = (*s.*) a horoscope; (*a.*) observing the hour: ὥρα (*hōra*) = a season, an hour, and σκοπέω (*skopeō*) = to observe.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A table of the length of the days and nights at all places.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Astrology:*

(1) An observation of the sky and the configuration of the planets at a certain moment, as at the instant of a person's birth, from which the astrologer claimed to be able to foretell the future.

(2) A scheme or plan of the twelve houses or twelve signs of the zodiac, in which is marked the disposition of the heavens at a particular moment, and by which astrologers pretended to be able to foretell the fortunes of persons according to the position of the stars at their birth.

"Draw figures, schemes, and *horoscopes*."
Butler: Hudibras, pt. ii., c. iii.

2. *Optics:* A species of planisphere invented by Jean Padnanus. [PLANISPHERE.]

* **hŏr'-ō-scōp-ĕr,** * **hŏ-rŏs'-cŏp-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *horoscop(e)*; *-er*, *-ist*.] One versed in horoscopy; an astrologer.

"Astrologers, *horoscopers*, and other such are pleas'd to honour themselves with the title of mathematicians."—*Shaftesbury: Advice to an Author*, pt. iii., § 1.

hŏr-ō-scŏp'-ĭc, hŏr-ō-scŏp'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *horoscop(e)*; *-ic*, *-ical*.] Pertaining or relating to horoscopy.

hŏ-rŏs'-cŏp-y, *s.* [Eng. *horoscop(e)*; *-y*.]

1. The art or science of predicting the future according to the disposition of the stars and planets.

"Magic, *horoscopy*, astrology."
Butler: Hudibras, pt. iii., c. iii.

2. The aspect of the heavens at the time of a child's birth.

* **horowe,** *a.* [HORI.]

* **hŏr-rĕn'-dous,** *a.* [Lat. *horrendus*, from *horreo* = to bristle, to be afraid.] Fearful, frightful, horrid.

* **hŏr'-rent,** *a.* [Lat. *horrens*, pr. par. of *horreo* = to bristle.] Bristling; standing erect as bristles.

"With bright emblazonry, and *horrent* arms."
Milton: P. L., ii. 513.

hŏr'-rĭ-ble, * **or-ri-hle,** *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *horribilis*, from *horreo* = to bristle up, to be afraid.] Causing or tending to cause horror, fear, or disgust; dreadful, terrible, shocking, hideous, fearful.

"The whiche *horrible* were.' *Gower: C. A.*, v.

¶ For the difference between *horrible* and *fearful*, see FEARFUL.

hŏr'-rĭ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *horrible*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being horrible; dreadfulness, terribleness, fearfulness, hideousness.

"The *horribleness* of the mischief."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, iii.

* **horriblete,** *s.* [HORRIBLE.] Horribleness, fearfulness.

"Full many an other *horriblete*
May men in that booke see." *Rom. of the Rose.*

hŏr'-rĭ-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *horrible*; *-ly*.]

1. So as to cause horror; dreadfully; oldeously; fearfully.

"*Horribly* beautiful! but on the verge,
From side to side, beneath the glittering morn,
An Iris sits." *Byron: Childe Harold*, iv. 72.

2. To a horrible or dreadful degree; excessively; exceedingly.

"The ladies here are *horribly* ugly."—*Goldsmith: Citizen of the World*, 3.

hŏr'-rĭd, *a.* [Lat. *horridus* = rough, bristly, from *horreo* = to bristle.]

* 1. Rough, bristly, rugged.

"His haughtie helmet, *horrid* all with gold."
Spencer: F. Q., I. vii. 31.

2. Causing horror, fear, or dread; horrible; dreadful; hideous.

"Give colour to my pale cheek with thy blood,
That we the *horrider* may seem."
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iv. 2.

3. Shocking; abominable; disgusting.

* 4. Fearful; full of fear or terror.

"Horror on them fell,
And *horrid* sympathy." *Milton: P. L.*, x. 540.

hŏr'-rĭd-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *horrid*; *-ly*.] In a horrid manner or degree; horribly; shockingly.

"How *horridly* Charybdis' throat did draw
The brackish sea up."
Chapman: Homer; Odyssey xii.

hŏr'-rĭd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *horrid*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being horrid; horribleness; hideousness.

"Justice which the *horridness* of the fact did undoubtedly demerit."—*Ludlow: Memoirs*, iii. 333.

* **hŏr-rĭf'-ĭc,** *a.* [Lat. *horrificus*, from *horror* = horror, and *facio* = to make, cause.] Causing horror; horrid; horrible.

"The huge encumbrance of *horrific* woods."
Thomson: Autumn, 782.

hŏr'-rĭ-fў, *v.t.* [Lat. *horrifico*, from *horror* = horror, and *facio* = to make, to cause.] To cause horror or dread to; to strike with horror, fear, or dread.

* **hŏr-rĭp-ĭl-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *horripilo* = to have rough or shaggy hair; *horreo* = to bristle, to be afraid, and *pilus* = hair.] A sensation of a creeping or motion of the hair of the head, caused by disease, terror, or fright.

* **hŏr-rĭs'-ō-nant,** *a.* [Lat. *horrisonus*.] The same as HORRISONOUS (q.v.). (*Southey: The Doctor*, ch. lxxxvi.)

* **hŏr-rĭs'-ō-nŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *horrisonus*, from *horreo* = to be afraid, and *sonus* = a sound.] Sounding horridly or dreadfully; uttering horrid or dreadful sounds.

hŏr'-rŏr, * **hŏr'-roŭr,** *s.* [Lat., from *horreo* = to bristle up, to be afraid; Fr. *horreur*.]

* 1. A shaking or trembling, as of the surface of water. (*Chapman.*)

* 2. A shaking, shuddering, or shivering, as in a cold fit preceding a fever or ague.

"There is induced in them a trepidation of *horrour*."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 793.

3. A feeling of dread or terror, mingled with detestation or abhorrence; the feeling inspired by something horrible, frightful, or shocking.

"Can any thing be imagined more full of *horrour* and amazement?"—*Stillingfleet*, vol. i., ser. ii.

4. That which excites horror or dread; anything horrible, dreadful, or frightful; gloom; hideousness.

"Banished *horrour* from the dark abodes."
Dryden: Cock & Fox, 604.

¶ *The horrors:*

Pathol.: A popular name for the extreme agitation, suspicion, terror, physical and mental prostration produced by alcoholism, and which constitute the leading symptoms of *delirium tremens* (q.v.).

horror-stricken, horror-struck, *a.* Struck with a feeling of horror.

* **hors,** *s.* [HORSE.]

hors de combat (pron. **hor dę cŏn'-ba**), *phrase.* [Fr.] Disabled, and so rendered unable to continue a combat; rendered useless.

horse, ***hors** (pl. ***hors, horse, hor'-sĕş**), *s.* [A.S. *hors*; cogn. with Icel. *hross*, *hors*; Dut. *ros*; O. H. Ger. *hros*; M. H. Ger. *ros*, *ors*; Ger. *ross*; O. Fris. *hors*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) In the same sense as II. 8.

"His hand unerring steers the steady *horse*."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xxiii. 396.

(2) The male of No. 1, as distinguished from the female or mare.

(3) A body of troops serving on horseback; cavalry. (In this sense only the plural is *horse*.)

"The armies were appointed, consisting of twenty-five thousand *horse* and foot."—*Bacon: War with Spain.*

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A wooden bar or frame with legs used for supporting something, as a clothes-horse for clothes; a saw-horse for a board or timber while being sawed; a frame to hold a saddle. A shaving-horse is a beam supported by legs, and having a jaw which is closed by the pressure of the feet against the treadle below, and so caused to hold a shingle, axe-handle, spoke, or other article while being shaved by a drawing-knife.

(2) A vaulting-block in a gymnasium.

(3) A wooden frame on which soldiers were made to ride by way of punishment; a timber-mare.

(4) Worked charged for before it is executed. (*Slang.*) [DEAD-HORSE.]

II. *Technically:*

1. *Leather:* The trestle or sloping-board of the currier on which he spreads his skins while currying.

2. *Hydr. Engin.:* That on which the mooring of a flying-bridge rides and traverses, and which consists of two masts with horizontal beams at their heads.

3. *Machinery:*

(1) A hook-shaped tool used for hammered or raised work.

*(2) The same as HORSE-POWER (q.v.).

4. *Metall.:* A name given to the ferriferous mass which forms in the hearth of a blast furnace, sometimes called "the bear."

5. *Mining:* A mass of earthy matter intervening between the branches of a vein of ore or coal. The vein straddling on each side of the non-metalliferous rock is said to take horse.

6. *Nautical:*

(1) A foot-rope attached by stirrups beneath a yard for the seamen to stand on in reefing; a foot-rope.

(2) A breast-rope in the chains to secure the leadsman.

(3) An iron bar across a boat for a staysail sheet or boom-sheet to travel on.

(4) A rope reaching from the knight-head to the upper part of the bowsprit cap, for the safety of the men walking out upon the bowsprit in rough weather.

7. *Print.:* A slanting-board at the end of the bank or table to hold a supply of paper for a press.

8. *Zool., &c.: Equus caballus.* The native country of the horse seems to have been Central Asia. It became early domesticated in Egypt. In the sculptured battle scenes representing the conquests of Thothmes II. and III. over Asiatic foes, horses, some ridden by men, others drawing chariots, figure both in the Egyptian and the hostile army. It is mentioned throughout the Bible. It is believed that the original breed of horses is extinct, and that the half-wild herds existing in many places have descended from animals once in captivity. Thus when the horse was first introduced by the Spaniards in A.D. 1537 at Buenos Ayres, it is believed that there were no wild horses in America. But individuals escaping ran wild, and by 1580 their descendants had spread over the continent as far as the Straits of Magellan. Their favourite abode is on the Pampas, where they now exist in untold numbers. In Paraguay the larva of a fly kills them. In 1764 they were introduced into the Falkland Islands by the French with a similar result. But there was found in La Plata a now extinct species of horse [EQUIDÆ], and more Equidæ have been found in the New than in the Old World. The horse may have descended from a striped ancestor, stripes still sometimes remaining, especially in duns and mouse-duns. His present colours are brown, gray, or black, sometimes with roundish pale spots. His age is ascertained by examining first which teeth are developed, and then to what extent they have been worn away by use. Most animals die in nine or ten years, though they sometimes live much longer. They are best tamed by kindness. Like other domestic animals the horse has run into various breeds. The most celebrated is the Arab horse, and of European varieties the English is the best. The racehorse the hunter, the carriage horse, &c., all vary considerably in character.

* 9. *Astron.:* A constellation.

¶ Properly it is a little horse. [EQUULEUS.]

10. *Scrip.:* The rendering "horse" is accurate. It stands for three Hebrew words, סוּס (*sûs*) = a horse in general; פָּרָשׁ (*parash*) = a riding horse, a horseman, and רֶכֶשׁ (*rekesh*) = the dromedary of the A. V., but believed by Gesenius and others to be a swift horse. There is also once רַכָּשׁ (*rammak*) = a mare (Esther viii. 10). A magnificent poetic description of the horse as trained for war is given in Job xxxix. 19–25. Doubtless deviations had already arisen from the primeval type.

B. *As adj.:* Of, belonging to, resembling, operating upon, or in any other way connected with a horse.

1. *To flog a dead horse:* To agitate vainly for the revival of a political or other faith in which scarcely any one believes.

2. *To take horse:*

(1) *Ordinary Language:*

(*a*) To mount a horse for the purpose of riding; to travel on horseback.

"And there *ta'en horse* to tell the camp what deeds are done in Rome." *Macaulay: Virginia.*

(*b*) To be covered or served, as a mare.

(2) *Mining:* Said of a vein which divides into branches for a distance.

¶ Obvious compounds: *Horse-doctor, horse-fair, horse-keeper, horse-soldier, horse-stealer, horse-stealing, horse-thief,* &c.

¶ *Horse* is frequently used in composition to denote coarseness or largeness: as *horse*-chestnut, *horse*-radish, &c.

horse-ant, *s.*

Entom.: Formica rufa, so called from its comparatively large size.

horse-arm, *s.*

Mining: That part of the horse-whim to which the horses are attached.

horse-artillery, *s.*

Mil.: Flying artillery; gunners mounted on horseback and on the limber. They have lighter guns than the ordinary field artillery.

horse-balm, *s.*

Bot.: The American labiate genus Collinsonia.

horse-barrack, *s.* A barrack or stable for horses.

horse-boat, *s.*

1. A ferry-boat moved by horses.

2. A boat used for transporting horses across a river or stream.

horse-box, *s.* A closed carriage or vehicle used for conveying horses by rail.

horse-bramble, *s.* A wild briar.

horse-brush, *s.* A brush for grooming horses.

horse-capstan, *s.* A whim; a capstan worked by horses for raising ore, water, &c.

horse-cassia, *s.*

Bot.: Cathartocarpus javanicus. The pulp from inside the legume is given as a horse-medicine.

horse-chestnut, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Æsculus (q.v.), and specially *Æsculus Hippocastanum.*

¶ *Æ. ohioticus,* the common American species, is largely grown in the United States as an ornamental and shade tree. It is strikingly attractive when in flower.

horse-clipper, *s.* One who clips the hair off horses.

horse-clipping tool, *s.* A form of shears in which a pair of serrated knives reciprocate over each other, cutting off the hairs as they come between the teeth.

horse-collar, *s.* A roll of leather stuffed with straw, husk, or sponge, and placed around the neck of a horse and against the shoulder, to pull by. It has two creases to hold the hames.

horse-coper, horse-couper, horse-cowper, *s.* A dealer in horses. (Usually applied to one who makes up poor or value less horses for sale, with intent to take in the ignorant or unwary.) [COPE (2), *v.*]

"They are up to all the tricks of the trade of the professional *horse-coper*."—*Pall Mall Gazette,* July 2, 1884

horse-crab, *s.*

Zool.: A king-crab. [LIMULUS.]

horse-cucumber, *s.* (See extract.)

"The *horse-cucumber* is the large green cucumber."
—*Mortimer:*

horse-emmet, *s.*

Entom.: The same as HORSE-ANT (q.v.).

***horse-face,** *s.* A long, coarse, indelicate face.

***horse-faced,** *a.* Having a long, coarse face; ugly.

horse-fettler, *s.*

Min.: A workman employed to attend to the horses kept underground.

horse-fish, *s.*

Ichthy.: A popular name for the genus Hippocampus (q.v.).

horse-flower, *s.*

Bot.: Melampyrum sylvaticum.

horse-gear, *s.* A machine in which the power of horses is used to drive other machines.

horse-gentian, *s.*

Bot.: The American name for Triosteum.

horse-hitching hook, *s.*

Manége: A snaphook on a short chain or strap attached to a post or wall. The hook is snapped into the oit-ring, and the arrangement saves the trouble of carrying a hitch-strap.

horse-holder, *s.*

Manége: A stocks or slinging frame for unruly horses while shoeing, or for sick or disabled horses.

horse-iron, horsing-iron, *s.*

Shipwrighting: A calking-iron of large size; a making-iron.

horse-jockey, *s.* A professional rider of horses, especially in races; a trainer of horses.

horse-jockeyship, *s.* The quality, state, or occupation of a horse-jockey.

horse-knacker, *s.* One who buys up diseased or worn-out horses, and slaughters them for their commercial products.

horse-knob, horse-knops *s.*

Bot.: Centaurea nigra.

horse-latitudes, *s. pl.*

Naut.: A space between the westerly winds of higher latitudes and the trade-winds, notorious for tedious calms, and so called because the old navigators frequently there threw overboard the horses they were transporting to America and the West Indies.

horse-mackerel, *s.*

Ichthy.: Caranx macrurus.

horse-marine, *s.* One of a mythical body of troops, the name of which is often used to play a joke on the innocent; an awkward, lubberly person; one who is out of his place, as a horse-soldier in a sea-fight.

¶ As a matter of fact of late years the Marines have been occasionally mounted in Mexico, Egypt, and elsewhere.

***horse-milliner,** *s.* A person who makes up and supplies ribbons and other decorations for horses.

horse-mint, *s.*

Bot.: The common name of (1) *Mentha sylvestris,* a species native to continental Europe, North Africa, and Asia; (2) *M. Canadensis,* a common plant in the United States; (3) *M. punctata,* an American species.

horse-mushroom, *s.*

Bot.: A popular name for any large mushroom, except *Agaricus campestris.*

horse-mussel, *s.*

Zool.: The molluscous genus Modiola, one of the Mytilidæ. [MODIOLA.]

horse nail, *s.* A nail with a thick, strong head; used in securing shoes to the feet of horses.

horse-path, *s.* The towing-path of a canal.

horse-pick, *s.* A hooked instrument, used for extracting stones from a horse's hoof. It often forms part of a pocket-knife.

horse-poppy, *s.*

Bot. : *Seseli Hippomarathrum.*

horse-power, *s.*

1. The power or action of horses : as, This is done by *horse-power.*

2. The measure of a steam-engine's power, as originally settled by James Watt, being a lifting power equal to 33,000 pounds raised one foot high per minute. Thus an engine is said to be of 100 horse-power (h.p.) when it has a lifting capacity equivalent to 3,300,000 pounds one foot high per minute. To ascertain the h.p. of an engine, multiply together the pressure in pounds on a square inch of the piston, the area of the piston in inches, the length of the stroke in feet, and the number of strokes per minute, divide the result by 33,000, and the quotient, less one-tenth, allowed for loss by friction, will give the horse-power. Engines are frequently said to be of so many horse-power nominal; the real or indicated horse-power, however, often exceeds the nominal by as much as three to one.

3. [Horse-gear.]

horse-purslane, *s.*

Bot. : *Trianthema monogynum.*

horse-railroad, *s.* A railroad on which the carriages are drawn by horses; a tramroad; a tramway.

horse-rake, *s.* A hay or stubble rake drawn by horse-power.

horse-road, *s.* A horseway (q.v.).

horse-run, *s.* A device for drawing loaded wheel-barrows up an inclined plane in making excavations. It consists of a rope passing over two pulleys. The horse is hitched to the fall and the wheelbarrow hooked to the other end of the rope.

horse-stinger, *s.*

Entom. : A popular name for a Dragon-fly which, however, does not sting horses or even possess a sting.

horse-thistle, *s.*

Bot. : The genus Cnicus. (*Loudon.*) The genus Cirsium. (*Paxton.*)

horse-tongue, *s.*

Bot. : One of the names for *Ruscus aculeatus,* the Butcher's broom (q.v.).

horse-vetch, *s.* [Horseshoe-vetch.]

horse-whim, *s.*

Min. : A whim, or machine for raising ore or water from a mine, worked by horse-power.

horse, *v.t.* & *i.* [Horse, *s.*]

A. *Transitive :*

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. *Literally :*

(1) To mount upon a horse; to provide with a horse; to supply a horse or horses to or for.

"There was a sore iuste, and dluerse cast to the erthe on bothe parties, for they wer all *horsed.*"—*Berners : Froissart ; Cronycle,* vol. i., ch. cexi.

(2) To cover; said of the male.

"If you let him out to *horse* more mares than your own, you must feed him well."—*Mortimer.*

2. *Figuratively :*

* (1) To carry on the back, as a horse.

"The spirit *horsed* him, like a sack."
Butler : Hudibras, pt. iii., c. 1.

* (2) To place on a horse, for the purpose of punishment. [Horse, *s.*, A. I. 2. (3).]

(3) To place on the back of another for the purpose of being flogged.

"I got well *horsed* for such a breach of discipline."—*Notes & Queries,* Jan. 1, 1881, p. 18.

* (4) To bestride; to sit on, as on a horse.

"Windows are smothered, and ridges *horsed.*"
Shakesp. : Coriolanus, ii. 1.

II. *Shipwright :* To drive the oakum into the seams between the planking of ships. [Horsing-iron.]

B. *Reflex. :* To furnish oneself with a horse or horses.

"Therefore, my wags, we'll *horse us* in the morn To post to Oxford." *Greene : Friar Bacon.*

C. *Intransitive :*

* 1. To get on horseback; to mount a horse.

2. To charge for work before it is executed. (*Slang.*) [Dead horse.]

* **horse,** *a.* [Hoarse.]

horse'-back, * horse-backe, *s.* [Eng. *horse,* and *back.*] The back of a horse; especially that part on which the saddle is placed; generally in the phrase *on horseback,* that is, mounted, or riding on a horse.

"There came two men on *horsebacke.*"—*Hackluyt : Voyages,* vol. ii., p. 166.

horseback-riding, *s.* Riding on horseback. This term is differently employed in the United States and England. Here we distinguish between horseback-riding and carriage-riding. In England the former is called riding, the latter driving.

horse'-bāne, *s.* [Eng. *horse,* and *bane.*]

Bot. : *Œnanthe Phellandrium.*

horse'-bēan, *s.* [Eng. *horse,* and *bean.*] A small bean usually given to horses.

"Only the small *horsebean* is propagated by the plough."—*Mortimer.*

horse'-blŏck, *s.* [Eng. *horse,* and *block.*]

1. A block or stage to assist a person in mounting or dismounting a horse.

2. A square frame of strong boards used by excavators to elevate the ends of their wheeling planks.

horse'-boy, *s.* [Eng. *horse,* and *boy.*] A boy employed in stables to attend to horses; a stable-boy; a stable-lad. (*Scott : Marmion,* iv. 1.)

horse'-breāk-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *horse,* and *breaker.*] A person whose occupation it is to break in or tame horses, so as to fit them for riding or draught.

"Under Sagittarius are born chariot-racers, *horse-breakers,* and tamers of wild beasts."—*Creech.*

¶ *Pretty horsebreaker* was a term applied, about 1860, to women chosen for their good looks and fine figure to show off horses in the parks. As the moral character of these women was by no means high, the expression was generally used as a synonym for courtesan. It has since dropped entirely out of use.

horse'-çhīre, *s.* [Eng. *horse,* and Mid. Eng. *chire* = a blade of grass, or any plant (?).]

Bot. : *Teucrium Chamædrys.*

horse'-cloth, *s.* [Eng. *horse,* and *cloth.*] A cloth or rug used to cover a horse.

horse'-corn, *s.* [Eng. *horse,* and *corn.*] Coarse corn, or grain, such as is given to horses.

"Every body else, however high, eat *horsecorn.*"—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.,* ch. xii.

* **horse'-cour-sēr,** *s.* [Eng. *horse,* and *courser.*]

1. One who runs or keeps horses for racing.

2. A dealer in horses.

"Thou sworn *horse-courser,* hold thy peace."
Scott : Marmion, vi. 16.

horse'-dēal-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *horse,* and *dealer.*] One who deals or trades in horses; one who buys and sells horses.

horse'-drĕnch, *s.* [Eng. *horse,* and *drench.*]

1. A dose of physic for a horse.

2. The horn or apparatus by means of which the physic is administered to a horse.

horse'-dŭng, *s.* [Eng. *horse,* and *dung.*] The dung or excrement of horses.

horse'-flĕsh, *s.* [Eng. *horse,* and *flesh.*]

1. The flesh of horses.

"The Chinese eat *horseflesh* at this day."—*Bacon.*

2. Horses generally : as, He is a good judge of *horseflesh.*

3. A species of Bahamas mahogany; probably from the colour.

horseflesh-ore, *s.*

Min. & Mining : A name given by miners in Cornwall to Bornite (q.v.).

horse'-flȳ, *s.* [Eng. *horse,* and *fly.*]

1. *Gasterophilus equi.* [Gasterophilus.]

2. *Hippobosca equina,* more commonly called the Forest-fly (q.v.), also the genus Hippobosca.

3. The genus Tabanus.

horse'-gĭn, *s.* [Horse-whim.]

Horse'-guards (*u* silent), *s.* [Eng. *horse,* and *guards.*]

1. A body of cavalry for guards. [Guard, *s.*, II. 7.]

2. The public office in Whitehall, London, appropriated to the Commander-in-Chief.

3. The military authorities of the War Department, as distinguished from the civil department, under the Secretary for War. (*English.*)

horse'-hāir, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *horse,* and *hair.*]

A. *As subst. :* The hair of the manes and tails of horses, used in making haircloth, (q.v.), plumes for helmets, &c.

"His glitt'ring helm, which terribly was graced With waving *horsehair.*" *Dryden.*

B. *As adj. :* Made of the hair of horses.

"That proud *horsehair* plume,
Never till now defiled, sank to the dust."
Matthew Arnold : Sohrab & Rustum.

horse'-hēēl, horse-heal, horse-hele, *s.* [Eng. *horse;* second element doubtful.]

Bot. : *Inula Helenium.*

horse'-hōe, *v.t.* [Horsehoe, *s.*] To hoe or clean a field with a horsehoe.

horse'-hoof, *s.* [Eng. *horse,* and *hoof.*]

Bot. : *Tussilago Farfara.*

* **horse'-knāve** (*k* silent), *s.* [Eng. *horse,* and *knave.*] A groom.

horse'-laugh (augh as **af),** *s.* [Eng. *horse,* and *laugh.*] A loud, coarse, or rough laugh.

"A *horselaugh,* if you please, at honesty."
Pope : Ep. to Satires, i. 38.

* **horse'-lēēch (1),** *s.* [Eng. *horse,* and *leech* = a physician.] A farrier; a veterinary surgeon.

horse'-leēch (2), *s.* [Eng. *horse,* and *leech.*]

Zool. : Hæmopis, a genus of Annelids, family Hirudinidæ. The common horseleech is *Hæmopis sanguisorba.* The teeth are less numerous and more obtuse than in the medicinal leech. [Leech.]

horse'-lĕss, *a.* Destitute of horses; not requiring the use of horses, as a *horseless* carriage. [See Carriage, *s.*, II. 1. ¶.]

horse'-lĭt-tĕr (1), *s.* [Eng. *horse,* and *litter.*] Straw, &c., for horses to lie on; litter.

horse'-lĭt-tĕr (2), *s.* [Eng. *horse,* and *litter.*]

Vehicles : A palanquin or stretcher resting on poles and borne by two horses.

"He was carried to an *horselitter.*"—*2 Maccabees* ix. 8.

horse'-lōad, *s.* [Eng. *horse,* and *load.*] A load for a horse; as much as a horse can draw or carry; any large quantity.

* **horse'-loaf,** *s.* [Eng. *horse,* and *loaf.*] A loaf composed of beans and wheat ground together, and used for feeding horses.

* **horse'-lȳ, * hors-ly,** *a.* & *adv.* [Eng. *horse ; -ly.*]

A. *As adj. :* Like a horse; having the qualities of a horse.

B. *As adv. :* Like a horse; in the manner of a horse.

"So *horsly,* and so quik of eye,
As it a gentil Pollein courser were."
Chaucer : C. T., 10,504.

horse'-man, * hors-man, *s.* [Eng. *horse,* and *man.*]

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. One who rides on horseback.

2. One skilled in riding or the management of a horse.

3. A horse-soldier.

II. *Zool. :* A variety of pigeon.

horse'-man-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *horseman ; -ship.*] The act or art of riding and of managing horses; equestrian skill; jockeyship.

"The northern lords brought with them hundreds of irregular cavalry, whose accoutrements and *horsemanship* moved the mirth of men."—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.,* ch. ix.

† **horse'-mar-tĕn,** *s.* [Eng. *horse;* etym. of second element doubtful.] A popular name for a large humble bee.

* **horse'-match,** *s.* [Eng. *horse,* and *match* (?).] An unidentified bird. (*Ainsworth.*)

horse'-mēat, *s.* [Eng. *horse,* and *meat.*] Provender or food for horses.

horse'-mĭll, *s.* [Eng. *horse*, and *mill.*] A mill worked or turned by horse-power.

horse'-mŭs-sęl, horse-mus-cle, *s.* [Horse-mussel.]

horse'-path, *s.* [Horse-path.]

horse'-pīpe, *s.* [Eng. *horse*, and *pipe.*]

Bot.: The genus Equisetum.

horse'-plāy, *s.* [Eng. *horse*, and *play.*]

1. *Lit.:* The play with each other of horses, especially when young, which is rude and boisterous.

2. *Fig.:* Coarse, rough play.

"He is too much given to *horseplay* in his raillery." —*Dryden: Dufresnoy.*

horse'-pŏnd, *s.* [Eng. *horse*, and *pond.*] A pond for horses to drink at.

horse'-rāçe, *s.* [Eng. *horse*, and *race.*] A race or match of horses in running.

"In *horseraces* men are curious lest there be not the least weight upon the one horse more than upon the other."—*Bacon.*

horse'-rāç-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *horse*, and *racing.*] The art or practice of running horses, or keeping horses for racing.

"Ropedancing, puppet-shows, bowls, *horseracing*, were regarded with no friendly eye." —*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

horse'-răd-ĭsh, *s.* [Eng. *horse*, and *radish.*]

Bot.: Cochlearia armoracia. Sir Joseph Hooker places it under a subgenus of Cochlearia called Armoracia, which has the valves with no dorsal nerve. It is found in May and June, as an alien or a denizen, in ditches, corners of fields, &c. It is acrid and stimulating.

"*Horseradish* is increased by sprouts spreading from the old roots left in the ground, that are cut or broken off."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

horseradish-root, *s.*

Pharm.: The fresh root of *Cochlearia armoracia*, order Cruciferæ, a long top-shaped cylindrical root, internally white, having a pungent odour when scraped, and an acrid taste. It contains a volatile oil, allyl sulphocyanate, C_3H_5·CNS. It is used in pharmacy in the preparation of *Spiritus Armoraciæ Compositus*, Compound Spirit of Horseradish. It is used in atonic dyspepsia, also as a sudorific in chronic rheumatism, and as a diuretic in dropsies. Horseradish is used in a fresh state as a condiment with roast beef, and is an important element in at least one well-known sauce.

horseradish-tree, *s.*

Bot.: Hyperanthera Moringa.

horse'-shôe, *s. & a.* [Eng. *horse*, and *shoe.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A plate of iron bent to the outline of a horse's hoof, and nailed to the animal's foot.

2. Anything resembling a horseshoe in figure or shape.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Fort.:* A work of a round or oval figure.

2. *Lathe:* A movable support for varying the gearing and the velocity of the screw which moves the slide.

3. *Zool.:* A popular name sometimes given to the crustaceous genus Limulus. [Horse-shoe-crab.]

B. *As adj.:* Having the form or figure of a horseshoe.

horseshoe-anvil, *s.* A species of anvil which corresponds in shape and size to the hoof of a horse, and has shanks which permit its adjustment in the socket-hole of the anvil, in either a natural or a reversed position.

horseshoe-bat, *s.*

Zool.: The genus Rhinolophus. The nostril has an appendage like a horseshoe. There are two British species, the Greater Horseshoe Bat (*Rhinolophus ferrum equinum*), and the Lesser Horseshoe bat (*R. hipposideros*).

horseshoe-clamp, *s.*

Ship-build.: An iron strap by which the gripe and fore-foot are attached. [Stem.]

horseshoe-crabs, *s.pl.*

Zool.: A name for the crustaceous genus Limulus, more commonly called King-crabs (q.v.). The resemblance to a horseshoe is in the buckler which covers the anterior part of the body. The name horseshoe crab is used chiefly of *Limulus moluccanus*, the Molucca, or Common King-crab.

horseshoe-head, *s.*

Pathol.: A malformation in some infants by which the sutures of the skull remain too open. It is opposed to Headmould-shot (q.v.)

horseshoe-kidney, *s.*

Pathol.: A term applied when the two kidneys are united into one by a flat band of true venal tissue extending across the vertebral column.

horseshoe-magnet, *s.*

Magnetism: A magnet curved like a horseshoe so that the two poles are brought somewhat near each other.

horseshoe-nail, *s.* A nail made of superior soft iron and used to fasten on horseshoes. It has a flat-pointed tang, and a relatively heavy countersunk head.

horseshoe-rack, *s.*

Naut.: A sweep curving from the bitt-heads abaft the mainmast carrying a set of nine-pin swivel-blocks, as the fair-leaders of the light running-gear, halliards, &c.

horseshoe-veteh, *s.*

Bot.: Hippocrepis. One species, *Hippocrepis tomosa*, is British.

horse'-shôe-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *horseshoe*; *-ing.*] The art, occupation, or business of shoeing horses.

horse'-tāil, *s.* [Eng. *horse*, and *tail.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The tail of a horse.

2. A Turkish standard, consisting of a horse's tail or horses' tails, fastened to a staff. The number of horsetails are indicative of the rank of the pacha in command.

"They gave their *horsetails* to the wind."
Byron: Bride of Abydos, ii. 14.

II. *Botany:*

1. *Sing.:* The genus Equisetum.

2. *Pl.:* The name given by Lindley to the order Equisetaceæ (q.v.).

¶ *Shrubby horsetail:*

Bot.: The genus Ephedra.

horsetail-tree, *s.*

Bot.: Casuarina equisetifolia.

horse'-wāy, horse'-rōad, *s.* [Eng. *horse*, and *way* or *road.*] A way or road by which horses may travel.

"Both stile and gate, *horseway* and footpath."
Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 1.

horse'-weēd, *s.* [Eng. *horse*, and *weed.*]

Bot.: (1) An American name for the labiate genus Collinsonia; (2) *Erigeron canadense.*

horse'-whĭp, *s.* [Eng. *horse*, and *whip.*] A whip for beating or driving horses.

horse'-whĭp, *v.t.* [Horsewhip, *s.*] To flog or lash with a horsewhip; to thrash.

horse'-whĭp-pĭng, *s.* [Eng. *horse*, and *whipping.*] A lashing or flogging with a horsewhip.

horse'-wŏm-an, *s.* [Eng. *horse*, and *woman.*] A woman skilled in riding and in the management of a horse.

horse'-wood, *s.* [Eng. *horse*, and *wood.*]

Bot.: The name given in Jamaica to *Callinandra comosa.*

horse'-wŏrm, *s.* [Eng. *horse*, and *worm.*]

Entom.: The larvæ of *Gastrophilus equi*, or any similar insect. [Bot-fly.]

hors'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Horse, *s.*]

horsing-block, *s.* A frame to raise the ends of wheeling-planks in excavating.

horsing-iron, *s.*

Naut.: A caulker's chisel attached to a withy handle, and used with a beetle in driving oakum into a vessel's seams; a horse-iron.

horsing-up, *s.*

Shipwright.: The final driving of oakum into the seams between the planking of ships.

***hors-ly,** *adv.* [Horsely.]

hors'-ў, hors'-eў, *a.* [Eng. *hors(e)*; *-y.*]

1. Of the nature of a horse.

"How the halfe *horsy* people, Centaures hight."
Spenser: Virgil's Gnat, 41.

2. Pertaining or relating to horses; fond of horses.

***hor-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *hortatio*, from *hortor* = to exhort, to encourage.] The act of exhorting or advising; advice given by way of encouragement or exhortation.

"He should by his *hortation* set the commons against the nobility and gentlemen."—*Strype: Memorials; Edward VI.* (an. 1548).

***hor'-ta-tĭve,** *a. & s.* [Lat. *hortativus*, from *hortor* = to exhort.]

A. *As adj.:* Giving advice or encouragement; hortatory.

B. *As subst.:* An exhortation; advice given by way of encouragement.

"In *hortatives*, and pleadings, as truth or disguise serveth best to the design in hand."—*Hobbes: On Man*, pt. i., ch. viii.

***hor'-ta-tōr-ў, *hor-ta-tor-ie,** *a.* [Lat. *hortator* = one who exhorts or encourages.] Encouraging, giving or containing advice or encouragement.

"He animated his soldiers with many *hortatorie* orations."—*P. Holland: Ammianus*, p. 202.

***hor-tĕn'-sĭ-al,** *a.* [Lat. *hortensis*, from *hortus* = a garden.] Fit for a garden.

"Sative and *hortensial*."—*Evelyn* (Introd.), § 3.

hor'-tĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Count de Horta, a Portuguese nobleman.]

Bot.: A genus of Rutaceæ, tribe Pilocarpeæ. *Hortia brazilliana* has properties like those of cinchona, though to a lesser extent.

***hor-tĭc'-ų-lĭst,** *s.* [Horticulturist.] A poetic word for a horticulturist, and more easily than it fitted into the lines of poetry.

"On culture's hand
Alone do these *horticulists* rely."
Dodsley: Agriculture, ii.

***hor'-tĭ-cŭl-tōr,** *s.* [Lat. *hortus* = a garden, and *cultor* = a cultivator.] The same as Horticulturist (q.v.).

hor-tĭ-cŭl'-tų-ral, *a.* [Eng. *horticultur(e)*; *-al.*] Of or pertaining to horticulture, or the culture of gardens.

"To allot the first place, in an estimate of *horticultural* grasses, to the weeping willow."—*Knox: Essays*, No. 115.

¶ The practice of gardening has greatly developed in recent years, and Horticultural Societies have been instituted in this country.

hor'-tĭ-cŭl-tųre, *s.* [Lat. *hortus* = a garden, and *cultura* = cultivation; *colo* = to cultivate.] The art of cultivating or managing gardens; the cultivation of a garden; the rearing and management of flowers, fruits, and vegetables in a garden.

"The product of *horticulture* and the field."—*Evelyn: Acetaria.* (Epis. Ded.)

hor-tĭ-cŭl'-tųr-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *horticultur(e)*; *-ist.*] One who is skilled in or devotes himself to horticulture.

hor'-tŏn-ite, *s.* [Named after Mr. Horton.] [Hortonolite.]

Min.: A variety of Pyroxene, of which it is a steatic pseudomorph. Found in Orange county, New York, with chondrodite. (*Dana.*)

hor-tŏn'-ō-līte, *s.* [Named after Mr. Horton, its discoverer.]

Min.: A variety of Olivine. It is an orthorhombic yellow, or yellowish-gray, or dark-coloured mineral, of vitreous or subvitreous lustre, found at the O'Neil mine, Orange County, New York.

***hor'-tų-lan,** *a.* [Lat. *hortulanus*, from *hortus* = a garden.] Of or pertaining to a garden.

"This *hortulan* kalendar is yours."—*Evelyn: Kalendarium Hortense.* (Ded. Epis.)

hor-tū'-lĭ-a, *s.* [Lat. *hortulus* = a little garden, dimin. of *hortus* = a garden; or according to McNicoll, from Gr. οὐλος (*oulios*) = deadly.]

Zool.: A genus of serpents belonging to the family Boidæ. *Hortulia natalensis*, the Natal Rock-snake, is not now found in Natal. *H. Sebæ*, the Guinea or Fetish Rock-snake, and *H. regia*, the Royal Rock-snake, are from Western Africa.

hŏr'-tŭs sĭc'-cŭs, *s.* [Lat. = lit., a dry garden.] A collection of specimens of plants dried, preserved, and arranged systematically; an herbarium.

***hort' yard,** *s.* [A corrupt. of *wortyard* = an enclosed garden for vegetables, &c.] An orchard, a fruit garden. [ORCHARD, WORT.]

hŏr'-ŭs, *s.* [ORUS.]

Hō-şăn'-na, *s.* [Gr. Ὡσαννά (*Hōsanna*), from Heb. הוֹשִׁיעָה נָא (*Hoshiah na*) = Save, I pray, or, Save now.]

Scripture & Theology:

1. *Jewish:* A form of acclamatory prayer or blessing, derived originally from Ps. cxviii. 25. It was often uttered at the Feast of Tabernacles, when the twenty-fifth and twenty-sixth verses of Psalm cxviii. were repeated. It therefore came to be used for the branches of myrtle, &c., or for the great palm leaves, carried about at the festival, or even for the festival itself. It spread next to the Passover and some other feasts

2. *Christian:* The acclamation raised by "the whole multitude of the disciples" (Luke xix. 37) on our Lord's triumphal entry into Jerusalem. They seem to have intended by it to offer to Jesus a prayer that they might be saved (from the Roman yoke? and other earthly trials? from the penalty of sin in the world to come? from sin itself? or from several or all of these?), and to accord him a joyous and loving welcome to Jerusalem (Matt. xxi. 9; Mark xi. 9, 10; John xii. 13). It is now employed as an acclamation of praise to any, but especially to the Second, Person of the Blessed Trinity, or as an exclamation of exultant Christian joy.

Hosanna-army, *s.*

Ecclesiol.: A religious sect first appearing in the Registrar-General's returns for 1882.

hōşe (pl. **hōşe,** ***hōş'-ęn**), *s.* [A.S. *hosa* (pl. *hosan*); cogn. with Dut. *hoos;* Icel. *hosa;* Dan. *hose;* Ger. *hose.*]

1. Close-fitting breeches or trousers reaching to the knees.

"Bound in their coats, their *hosen*, their hats, and their other garments."—*Daniel* iii. 21.

2. Covering for the lower part of the legs and feet; stockings.

"He, being in love, could not see to garter his *hose*."—*Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, ii 1.

3. Flexible tubing, usually for the conveyance of water, especially for fire-engine service. It is made of various materials, such as leather, india-rubber, &c.

4. The hollow part of a spade or other similar tool, which receives the end of the shaft or handle.

hose-bridge, hose-shield, *s.* A bridge for carriages or street-cars to allow them to cross fire-engine hose laid in the street. (*American.*)

hose-carriage, *s.* A reel on wheels to carry hose for fire-engine service.

hose-carrier, *s.* A pair of tongs for gripping hose in lighting up full hose when in service.

hose-company, *s.* The complement of firemen that mans a hose-carriage.

hose-coupling, *s.* A joint-piece or pair of interlocking connecting pieces, by which ends of hose-sections are joined together in line.

hose-heeler, *s.* One who mends or patches hose; a cobbler of breeches, &c.

"Thou woollen-witted *hose-heeler*."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Martial Maid*, ii.

hose in-hose, *a.*

Hortic.: Having both calyx and corolla so coloured as to look like a double corolla.

hose-reel, *s.* A carriage to carry hose for the service of a fire-engine, or for garden, stable, or other domestic uses.

hose-shield, *s.* [HOSE-BRIDGE.]

hose-trough, *s*

Mining: A wooden tunnel for the powder-hose to fire the charges of mines.

Hō-şē'-a, *s.* [Heb. הוֹשֵׁעַ (*Hoshea*) = (1) Joshua (Numb. xiii. 8, 16), (2) Hoshea, King of Israel (2 Kings xv. 30, xviii. 1), (3) the prophet Hosea (Hosea i. 2). (See def.) *Hosea* (*Hoshea*) means salvation. Called a noun, it is really the infin. absolute of יָשַׁע (*yasha*) = to set free, to save, to assist [JESUS, JOSHUA]; Sept. Ὡσηε (*Ōsēe*), N. T. Ὡσηέ (*Hosēe*).]

Scrip. Hist.: Hosea, called in the New Testament (A.V.) Osee (Rom. ix. 25), the writer of the prophecies bearing his name, was the son of Beeri. Of his history nothing authentic is known, except what can be gleaned from his writings.

¶ *The Prophecies of Hosea:*

Scrip. Canon: The first of the twelve minor prophets, according to the arrangement in the Hebrew Bible, but not in point of time, for Jonah, Amos, and perhaps Joel, were earlier in date. When Hosea began to prophesy, Uzziah was King of Judah and Jeroboam II. King of Israel; when he died Hezekiah was reigning in Judah (Hosea i. 1). Jeroboam II. reigned forty years, from B.C. 823 to B.C. 783; Uzziah, called also Azariah, began to reign B.C. 809. Hosea's prophecies, therefore, cannot have begun earlier than this latter date. Hezekiah came to the throne B.C. 726. The minimum span of Hosea's prophetic life would therefore be from B.C. 783 to B.C. 726—*i.e.*, fifty-seven years. During some period of his career he was contemporary with Isaiah and Amos. The denunciations of the prophet were directed mainly against the kingdom of Israel, that of the ten tribes, which, after the death of Jeroboam, sank into a low state religiously, morally, and politically. Hosea is quoted or referred to in the following New Testament passages: Hosea i. 10, ii. 23 in Rom. ix. 25, 26; vi. 2 in 1 Cor. xv. 4; vi. 6 in Matt. ix. 13, xii. 7; x. 8 in Luke xxiii. 30, Rev. vi. 16; xi. 1 in Matt. ii. 15; and xiv. 2 in Heb. xiii. 15.

hō'-siĕr (si as zh), *s.* [Eng. *hose; i* connect.; *-er.*] One who deals in hose or hosiery; a seller of stockings, socks, and other articles of underclothing.

hō'-siĕr-ў (si as zh), *s.* [Eng. *hosier; -y.*]

1. Stockings, hose, and other underclothing generally; articles knit like hose.

2. A manufactory where hose, stockings, &c., are woven by machinery.

3. The business of a hosier.

***hŏs'-pĭçe,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *hospitium*, from *hospes* (genit. *hospitis*) = a host, a guest.] A monastery or convent used also as a place for the reception and entertainment of strangers or travellers, on some difficult or dangerous road or pass, as among the Alps, as, the *Hospice* of the Great St. Bernard.

hos'-pĭt-ą-ble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *hospito* = to receive as a guest, *hospes* (genit. *hospitis*) = a host, a guest.]

1. Receiving and entertaining strangers with kindness and hospitality; kind, without reward, to strangers, visitors, and guests.

"Native to famous wits
Or *hospitable*." *Milton: P. R.*, iv. 242.

2. Characterized by kindness or hospitality; liberal; generous; free.

"Whom all men rate as kind and *hospitable*"
Tennyson: Princess, i. 70.

***hŏs'-pĭt-ą-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *hospitable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being hospitable; hospitality.

"His benignity to strangers and *hospitableness*."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 31.

hŏs'-pĭt-ą-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *hospitab(le); -ly.*] In an hospitable manner; with hospitality; with kindness and generous entertainment.

"To live creditably and *hospitably* in the midst of his parishioners."—*Anecdotes of Bp. Watson*, i. 257.

***hŏs'-pĭt-age (age as ĭj),** *s.* [Fr.] Hospitality. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, III. x. 6.)

hos'-pĭt-al,*hos-pĭt-alle, *hos-pĭt-ale, *hos-pўt-al, *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *hospital* (Fr. *hôpital*), from Low Lat. *hospitale* = a place, a house, from Lat. *hospitalia* = apartments for strangers, neut. pl. of *hospitalis* = hospitable, *hospes* (genit. *hospitis*) = a host, a guest.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. A place of shelter or entertainment; a lodging; a shelter.

"Which chusing for that evening's *hospital*,
They thither marched." *Spenser: F. Q.*, II. ix. 10.

2. A building for the reception, care, or treatment of persons who from any cause are unable to support or provide for themselves, and are therefore more or less dependent on the help of others.

¶ Hospitals are of various kinds, according to the class of persons for whose reception they are intended; the majority being for persons suffering from some disease, or otherwise disabled from supporting themselves; some are for the reception of the aged and infirm, and others for the education of the children of persons in reduced circumstances. Prof. Monier Williams states (*Nineteenth Century*, July, 1882, p. 77) that the first hospitals for diseased men and animals are known to have been originated by the Indian Buddhists." (See also *Rhys Davids: Buddhism* (S.P.C.K.), p. 222.) In the United States there are hospitals attached to every medical college, and others belonging to societies and nationalities, and for the treatment of infectuous diseases, so that this country is abundantly supplied with these humane institutions. In addition there are many hospitals or asylums for inebriates, opium users, &c. They are also widely distributed in Europe, and the advantages for free and skillful treatment of the sick or injured, and for the clinical study of disease, have become very great, alike to the advantage of the community, and the medical profession. Of European hospitals, the Hotel Dieu of Paris was founded in the 7th century, and is believed to be the most ancient in existence. Until the middle of the present century the organization and management of hospitals was very defective. These defects have been largely obviated by improved conditions and methods, alike in construction, administration, and nursing. The old time nurse is now being rapidly replaced by thoroughly trained experts, and nearly every hospital in this country has a school for nurses attached to it.

"One evening sumptuously lodged; the next
Humbly in a religious *hospital*."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ii.

*** B.** *As adj.:* Hospitable.

"I am to be a guest to this *hospital* maid [Venice] a good while yet."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., § i., let. 35.

hospital-gangrene, *s.*

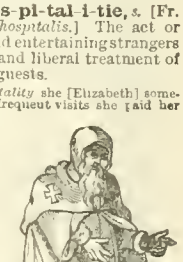
Path.: Gangrene occurring after surgical operations in hospitals, or in the case of persons taken thither for the treatment of wounds. Other things being equal, gangrene is less likely to occur in a private house where sanitary law is carried out, though the thorough ventilation of hospitals and antiseptic treatment have much diminished the frequency of hospital gangrene.

***hos'-pĭt-ąle,** *s.* [Lat.] A lodging; a shelter. (*Robert de Brunne*, p. 135.)

*** hos'-pĭt-ąl-ĭşm,** *s.* [Eng. *hospital; -ism.*] The system of conducting hospitals in such a way that, by over-crowding, diseases such as erysipelas are propagated.

hŏs-pĭ-tăl'-ĭ-tў, *hos-pĭ-tal-i-tie, *s.* [Fr. *hospitalité*, from Lat. *hospitalis.*] The act or practice of receiving and entertaining strangers hospitably; generous and liberal treatment of visitors, strangers, or guests.

"The expense of *hospitality* she [Elizabeth] somewhat encouraged by the frequent visits she paid her nobility."—*Hume: Hist. of Eng.* (App. 3.)



HOSPITALLER.

hŏs'-pĭt-al-lĕr, * hŏs-pĭt-al-ĕr, * hos-pit-el-er, * hos-pyt-el-er, *s.* [Eng. *hospital; -er.*] One residing in a hospital or place for the reception of the poor or strangers; specif., one of an order or community whose office was to relieve the poor, the strangers, and the sick; the best known of these communities or orders is that of the Knights of St. John, or the Knights of Malta, who built a hospital at Jerusalem in A.D. 1042, and afterwards removed to Malta.

"I [King Richard] therfore bequethe my pryde to tha hyghe mynded Templars and *hospytelers*, for they are as proude as helle."—*Bale: English Votaries*, p. ii.

*** hŏs'-pĭt-āte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *hospitatum*, sup. of *hospito* = to receive as a guest.] To receive hospitality; to be a guest of or lodge under the roof of another.

"This *hospitates* with the living animal in the same shell."—*Grew: Museum.*

† **hŏs-pĭt'-ĭ-çīde,** *s.* [Lat. *hospes* (genit. *hospitis*) = a visitor, a guest, and *cædo* (in compos. *cido*) = to kill.] One who kills his guest. (*Wharton.*)

* **hŏs-pĭ'-tious,** *a.* [Lat. *hospitium* = a lodging.] Hospitable.

"We glory in th' *hospitious* rites our grandsires did commend." *Chapman: Homer; Iliad* bk. vi.

hŏs-pĭt'-ĭ-ŭm (or t as sh), *s.* [Lat.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* An inn; a lodging; a hospice.

2. *Law:* An inn of court.

hŏs pō-dar', *s.* [O. Slav. *gospodarg;* Russ. *gospodare* = a lord.] A title of dignity borne by the kings of Poland, the princes of Lithu'ania, Wallachia, and Moldavia.

¶ Moldavia and Wallachia constituting those "principalities," the temporary occupation of which by Russia as a "material guarantee" that its claims should be yielded by Turkey, hospodar was almost a household word during the Russo-Turkish war of 1853, &c. Hospodars continued till the treaties of San Stefano and Berlin, in 1878, finally emancipated the former principalities, now united as Roumania, from the suzerainty of Turkey.

hōst (1), **hoste,** *s.* [O. Fr. *hoste* (Fr. *hôte*), from Lat. *hospitem*, accus. of *hospes* = a host, a guest.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who receives and entertains another in his own house, whether gratuitously or for reward; an entertainer.

"Fair *host* and earl, I pray your courtesy." *Tennyson: Enid,* 403.

2. *Specif.:* The landlord of an inn.

"[We] entered an old hostel, called mine *host*." *Tennyson: Princess,* i. 171.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* A plant in which another one, such as Orobanche or Cuscuta, roots itself.

2. *Zool.:* An animal on or in which another one is parasitic.

hōst (2), * **hoost,** * **ost,** *s.* [O.Fr. *host,* from Lat. *hostem*, accus. of *hostis* = an enemy, a host.]

1. An army; a number of men embodied for war.

"With extended wings a banner'd *host*
Under spread ensigns." *Milton: P. L.,* ii. 886.

2. A great number or multitude; a crowd; a throng.

"The *host* of insects gathering round my face." *Wordsworth: Excursion,* bk. i.

hōst (3), * **hoost,** * **host-ie,** *s.* [Lat. *hostia* = a victim, from *hostio* = to strike.]

Roman Theol. & Ritual: The Latin *Hostia* is used in the Vulgate: in Eph. v. 2, of Jesus as a victim of expiation, and in Phil, iv. 18, of a spiritual sacrifice—almsgiving. The English word is used (1) of Christ present on the altar under the species of bread and wine; (2) of the consecrated bread; (3) of the bread before consecration, as in the prayer "Suscipe, sancte Pater," in the Canon of the Mass. Hosts (in the last sense) are specially prepared from fine wheaten flour, without the admixture of leaven. They are circular, and of two sizes, one larger, consecrated, and received by the celebrant, or reserved for Benediction (q.v.); the others smaller, for distribution to the faithful in the Sacrament of the Eucharist.

"Lord Feversham opened the door once, and called for a glass of water. The *hostie* stuck in his [the King's] throat."—*Burnet: Own Time* (1685).

* **hōst** (4), **hoast,** *s.* [A.S. *hwosta.*] A cough; the act of coughing.

* **hōst,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Host (1), *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To take up one's abode; to lodge at an inn.

"Go hear it to the Centaur, where we *host*." *Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors,* i. 2.

B. *Trans.:* To lodge; to entertain, to receive for lodging.

"Such was that Hag, unmeet to *host* such guests." *Spenser: F. Q.,* IV. viii. 27.

hŏst'-age (**age** as **ĭj**), * **ost-age,** *s.* [O.Fr. *hostage* (Fr. *otage*); from Low Lat. * *obsidaticum,* from *obsidatus* = the condition of a hostage; from Lat. *obses* (gen. *obsidis*) = a hostage, one who remains or is left with the enemy; *obsidio* = to sit, to remain.] A person given in pledge or security for the performance of certain conditions, or for the safety of others.

"Two of our people might be left ashore as *hostages*." —*Cook: First Voyage,* bk. iii., ch. viii.

hŏs'-tĕl, *s.* [O.Fr., from Lat. *hospitale.*] [Hospital, Hotel.]

1. An inn. (*Scott: Marmion,* iii. 3.)

* 2. A small, unendowed college at Oxford or Cambridge.

"There are also in Oxford certeine *hostels* or hals, which may right well be called by the names of colleges."—*Holinshed: Descript. of England,* ch. iii.

3. *Pl.:* The inns of court. (*Wharton.*)

* **hŏs'-tĕl-ĕr,** * **hŏs'-tlĕr** (*t* silent), * **hos-til-er,** * **os-tel-er,** *s.* [Fr. *hostelier.*]

1. An innkeeper; the host of an inn.

"He brought forth twele pens, and gaf to the *osteler*."—*Wycliffe: Luke* x.

2. An ostler (q.v.).

"How *hosteler*, fetche my horse a bottel of hay." *Skelton: Speke Parrot.*

3. A student in a hostel at Oxford or Cambridge.

"The students also that remaine in them are called *hostelers*, or halliers."—*Harrison: Descript. of England,* ch. iii.

hŏs'-tĕl-rў, * **hos-tel-rie,** * **hos-til-er-ie,** *s.* [Eng. *hostel; -ry.*] An inn; a lodging-house.

"Come with me to the *hostelry*,
For I have many things to say."
Longfellow: Golden Legend, ii.

hōst'-ĕr-ў, * **hōst'-ĕr-ĭe,** *s.* [Host (1), *s.*] An inn, a hostelry.

"In Stow's time it was altered to a common *hosterie*, or inn, having a black bell for a sign."—*Pennant: London,* p. 458.

hōst'-ĕss, *s.* [O. Fr. *hostesse.*] [Host (1), *s.*]

1. A female host; a woman who gives entertainment to guests.

2. A woman who keeps an inn; the landlady of an inn.

"To gull his *hostess* for a month's repast." *Bp. Hall: Satires,* bk. iv., sat. 5.

* **hostess-ship,** *s.* The office or character of a hostess.

"It is my father's will I should take on me
The *hostess-ship* o' the day." *Shakesp.: Winter's Tale,* iv. 3.

hŏs'-tĭ-çīde, *s.* [Lat. *hostis* = a stranger, a foreigner, an enemy, and *cædo* (in compos. *cido*) = to kill.] One who kills an enemy. (*Wharton.*)

* **host-ie,** *s.* [Host (3), *s.*]

hŏs'-tīle, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *hostilis*, from *hostis* = an enemy.]

1. Belonging, pertaining, or suited to an enemy; showing enmity, ill-will, or hostility; unfriendly; inimical; opposed.

"They had early become cold, and were fast becoming *hostile*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xix.

* 2. Done, caused, or given by an enemy.

"Safe he returned without one *hostile* scar." *Pope: Homer; Odyssey* xi. 655.

hostile-witness, *s.*

Law: A witness who, being summoned by a person to give evidence in his favour, makes allegations showing such animus against him that power is given the person assailed to have the witness cross-examined, just as if he had been brought into court by the opposite party. (*Wharton.*)

hŏs'-tīle-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *hostile; -ly.*] In a hostile manner; like an enemy.

* **hos-tile-ment,** * **hus-tle-ment,** * **hus-tyl-ment,** *s.* [Low Lat. *hostilimenta.*] Household furniture, goods, chattels.

"For why, certes it nedeth of full many helpings, to kepen the diuersite of precious *hostilements*."—*Chaucer: Boecius,* bk. ii.

hŏs-tĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *hostilité*, from Lat. *hostilitatem*, accus. of *hostilitas*, from *hostilis* = hostile; Sp. *hostilidad;* Ital. *ostilita.*]

1. The quality or state of being hostile; enmity, public or private.

"Thither when he came he began to do many acts of *hostility* against the Romans."—*Raleigh: History of the World,* bk. v. ch. iii., § 15.

2. An act of an enemy; a hostile deed; spec., in the plural, acts of warfare.

"He [Hen. VII.] was lytle or nothyng inquieted—without warre, *hostilitie*, or martiall busynesse."—*Sir T. Elyot: Governour,* bk. i., ch. xxiv.

* **hŏs'-tĭl-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *hostil(e); -ize.*] To make hostile; to convert into an enemy.

* **hŏs'-tĭl-lar,** *s.* [Eng. *hostel; -er.*]

* **hōst'-ĭng,** *s.* [*Host* (2), *s.*; *-ing.*] A mustering of armed men; a combat; a contest.

"That angel should with angel war,
And in fierce *hosting* meet." *Milton: P. L.,* vi. 93.

hŏs'-tlĕr (*t* silent). [Hostelar.]

* **host'-lĕss,** * **host-lesse,** *a.* [Eng. *host; -less.*] Inhospitable.

"Forth ryding from Malheccoes *hostlesse* house." *Spenser: F. Q.,* III. xi. 3.

* **hōst'-rў,** * **host rey,** *s.* [A contraction of *hostelry* (q.v.).]

1. A hostelry; an inn; a lodging-house.

"A chamberlein in a common *hostrey*."—*Hall: Henry VI.* (an. 6).

2. Lodging, shelter.

"Yeeld me an *hostry*, 'mong the croking frogs." *Spenser: F. Q.,* V. x. 23.

3. A stable for horses.

hŏt, * **hoot,** * **hoote,** * **hote,** *a.* [A.S. *hát;* cogn. with Dut. *heet;* Icel. *heitr;* Sw. *het;* Dan. *hed;* O. H. Ger. *heiz;* Ger. *heiss.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. Having much sensible heat; having the power or quality of exciting the sense of heat: very warm.

"Another sayd, the fire was ouer *hote*." *Chaucer: C. T.,* 16,422.

2. Sharp, burning, acrid, pungent.

"The mustard is too *hot* a little." *Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew,* iv. 3.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Ardent in temper, fiery, vehement, precipitate, impetuous.

"Youth is *hot* and bold." *Shakesp.: Pilgrim,* 163.

2. Violent, passionate, furious.

"She is so *hot* because the meat is cold." *Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors,* i. 2.

3. Fervent, ardent, zealous.

"I woot thi werkis, for neither thou art coold, neither thou art *hoot*."—*Wycliffe: Apocalips* iii.

4. Violent, sharp, furious, brisk, keen, animated: as, a *hot* fight, a *hot* pursuit, a *hot* argument.

5. Keen in desire, lustful, amorous.

* 6. Heating.

"*Hot* and rebellious liquors." *Shakesp.: As You Like It,* ii. 3.

¶ *Hot* is the general term which marks simply the presence of *heat; fiery* goes farther; it denotes the presence of *fire* which is the cause of *heat:* a room is *hot;* a furnace or the tail of a comet *fiery.* (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

hot-blast, *s.* & *a.*

A. *As substantive:*

1. A blast of air heated previous to its introduction into the smelting-furnace. The process was invented by Nielson, of Glasgow, and patented in 1828.

2. A blast of heated air passed into a chamber for the purpose of drying timber, &c.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Blowing heated air: as, a *hot-blast* engine.

2. Acted upon by currents of heated air: as, a *hot-blast* furnace.

hot-blooded, *a.*

1. Fiery, ardent, impetuous, high-spirited rash.

* 2. Amorous, lecherous.

"The *hot-blooded* gods assist me."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor,* v. 5.

hot-burning, *a.*

1. Fiery.

* 2. Lecherous, lustful.

hot-closet, *s.*

1. A closet attached to a stove to keep victuals or plates warm.

2. *Candle-making:* A chamber in which candlemoulds are kept at a heat of 150° F., previous to pouring, to prevent the chilling of the stearic acid. The steam heat is applied dry.

hot-flue, *s.* A chamber, heated by hot-air pipes in which printed calicoes are dried; a drying-chamber for cloths or paper, starch, &c.

hot-gilding, *s.* A name applied to amalgam gilding, in which the mercury is driven off by heat.

* **hot-livered,** *a.* Fiery, passionate, hot-headed, impetuous.

hot-press, *s.*

Paper: A means of calendering and smoothing paper by subjecting it to heavy pressure between glazed boards; a hot iron plate is placed at every twenty sheets or so to heat the pile.

hot-press, *v.t.* To subject to the operation or process of hot-pressing (q.v.).

hot-pressed, *a.*

Paper: Calendered and smoothed by hot-pressing.

hot-pressing, *s.*

Paper: The act, operation, or process of calendering and smoothing paper by subjecting it to heavy pressure between glazed boards. [Hot-press, *s.*]

hot-saw, *s.* A saw for cutting up hot bar-iron, just from the rolls, into bars or into pieces for being piled, reheated, and re-rolled.

hot-short, *s.*

Metall.: Iron which is disposed to crack or break when worked at a red heat, and is difficult to weld, is said to be hot-short. It is frequently the presence of sulphur to the extent of, say 0·033 per cent., which makes it brittle. Called also red-short.

hot-shot, *s.* Cannon balls made red hot in a furnace in order to fire wooden structures into which they are thrown.

hot-spirited, *a.* Having a hot, fiery, or impetuous spirit.

hot-spring, *s.*

Geol.: A spring of which the water is above the normal temperature. Hot springs occur mostly in volcanic districts. A large hot-spring capable of ejecting jets of water to a great height is called a geyser.

hot-wall, *s.* A wall with included flues to assist in ripening the fruit of trees trained against it. Its use is principally in northern countries in ripening fruits which do not mature in the natural temperature of the latitude, such as the peach, nectarine, and apricot in England.

hot-water, *s.*

1. *Lit.:* Water heated or warmed.

2. *Fig.:* Trouble, difficulties, worry.

Hot-water ordeal:

Old Law: [Ordeal].

Hot-water pump: A pump which raises water from the hot-well of a condensing steam-engine and discharges it into the feed-water cistern.

hot-well, *s.* A compartment in the cistern in which the condenser and air-pump of a condensing-engine are submerged, and from which the warm water is drawn for the supply of the boiler.

hŏt, *s.* [Fr. *hotte* = a basket for the back.] A kind of basket for carrying turf or slate. [Hod.]

hot, hote, hoten, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Hight.]

hŏt'-bĕd, *s.* [Eng. *hot*, and *bed*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* In the same sense as II.

2. *Fig.:* Any place which foments or favours the rapid growth or development of anything: as, a *hot-bed* of treason.

II. *Hort.:* A bed or stratum of stable-litter, tan, dead leaves, &c., in a state of fermentation, and therefore emitting heat, covered with a layer of earth, the whole having a glazed box surmounting it. A hotbed is used for the growth of melons, cucumbers, &c., or to afford temporary protection to seeds unlikely to germinate vigorously in the open air. It is less employed now than it was, various other appliances for producing artificial heat being known.

hŏt'-brāined, *a.* [Eng. *hot*, and *brained*.] Violent, impetuous, hot-headed, rash, fiery.

"And *hotbrained* Redmond, too, 'tis said,
Pays lover's homage to the maid."
Scott: Rokeby, iii. 26.

hŏtch, *v.i.* [Prob. from Fr. *hocher* = to shake, to jolt.] To move the body with sudden jerks.

hŏtch-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Hotch.]

hotching-tub, *s.*

Metall.: A tub and sieve in which lead ore is agitated in water to separate the metallic and refuse parts. [Hutch.]

hŏtch'-pŏt, hŏtch'-pŏtch, *s.* [Fr. *hochepot*, from *hocher* = to shake, and *pot* = a pot or dish.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A mingled mass, a mixture.

"A goodly *hotchpotch!* when vile russetings
Are matched with monarchs, and with mighty kings."
Bp. Hall: Satires, bk. i., sat. 3.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:* A commixture or mixture up of property for the purpose of division. The term is generally applied in reference to settlements by which a power is given to parents of appointing a fund among his or her children, wherein it is provided that no child, taking a share of the fund under any appointment, shall be entitled to any share in the unappointed portion, without bringing his or her own share into *hotchpotch*, and accounting for the same accordingly. In Scots law the corresponding term is collation.

2. *Cookery:* A kind of thick broth made by boiling together carrots and turnips sliced, young onions, green peas, lettuce, parsley, cauliflowers, &c., with lamb, mutton, or beef.

hŏt'-cŏe'-kleş, *s.* [Fr. *hautes coquilles*.] A child's game in which one covers his eyes and guesses who strikes him.

"The chytindra is certainly not our *hotcockles*; for that was by pinching, not by striking."—*Arbuthnot & Pope: Martin Scriblerus.*

* **hote, * hoten,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Hight.]

hō-tĕl', *s.* [Fr. *hôtel*; Lat. *hospitale*.]

1. A large inn or house for the reception and entertainment of strangers or travellers.

2. In France, the mansion or town residence of a person of rank or wealth.

¶ Obvious compound, *hotel-keeper.*

hotel-de-ville, *s.* A town-hall.

hotel-dieu, *s.* A hospital.

* **hŏt'-foot,** *adv.* [Eng. *hot*, and *foot*.] In great haste; with great speed. [Foothot.]

hŏt'-hĕad-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *hot*, and *headed*.] Fiery, hasty, impetuous, passionate, violent.

"Weak and *hotheaded* zealots who still regarded Oates as a public benefactor."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

hŏt'-hoûse, *s.* [Eng. *hot*, and *house*.]

* 1. A bagnio, a brothel.

"Now she professes a *hothouse*, which is a very ill house too."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, ii. 1.

2. *Pottery:* A room where strong heat completes the drying of green ware, previously to placing in seggars and firing in a kiln.

3. *Hort.:* A plant-house where a relatively high artificial temperature is maintained in order to facilitate vegetable growth; a stove.

hŏt'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *hot*; *-ly*.]

1. In a hot manner; with great heat.

2. Violently; vehemently; impetuously; ardently; with ardour or vehemence.

"That saddening hour when bad men *hotlier* press."
Byron: Childe Harold, ii. 66.

* 2. Lustfully, lecherously.

hŏt'-mŏûthed, *a.* [Eng. *hot*, and *mouthed*.] Fiery, headstrong, ungovernable.

"That *hotmouthed* beast that bears against the curb."
Dryden: Spanish Friar, iii. 3.

hŏt'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *hot*; *-ness*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The quality or state of being hot; heat; ardour; violence; impetuosity; fury.

"The day in his *hotness*
The strife with the palm."
Matthew Arnold: Empedocles on Etna, ii.

II. *Phys.:* [Temperature].

* **hŏt'-spŭr, * hot-spurre,** *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *hot*, and *spur*.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A man of hot and hasty valour; a hotheaded person. (Specially, Harry Percy, killed in the battle of Shrewsbury.

"Some *hotspurs* there were that gave counsel to go against them."—*P. Holland: Livy*, p. 922.

2. *Hortic.:* A kind of early pea.

B. *As adj.:* Hotheaded, impetuous, violent, rash.

* **hŏt'-spŭrred,** *a.* [Eng. *hotspur*; *-ed*.] Hotheaded, rash, impetuous, headstrong.

"That *hotspurred* Harpalice in Virgil."—*Peacham.*

Hŏt'-tĕn-tŏt, *s.* & *a.* [From *hot* and *tot*, two syllables frequently recurring in the language of the people.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Ethnol., &c.:* The inferior of the two great aboriginal tribes existing at the Cape of Good Hope, the other being the Caffre race. They are not genuine negroes. Once they

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were very numerous, but the ravages of small-pox, especially in 1713, want, spirituous liquors, &c., have greatly reduced their numbers. The name they give themselves is Quaqua.

2. The language spoken by the race described under A.

B. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to that race.

Hottentot-bread, *s.*

Bot.: (1) The Elephant's Foot, *Testudinaria Elephantipes*, one of the Dioscoreaceæ, or Yams, so called because, in times of scarcity the Hottentots eat the fleshy inside of the root as bread; (2) the genus Testudinaria.

Hottentot-cherry, *s.*

Bot.: *Cassine Maurocenia*, one of the Rhamnaceæ.

Hottentot's-fig, *s.*

Bot.: The popular name given at the Cape of Good Hope to *Mesembryanthemum edule*, the succulent leaves of which are eaten.

hŏt'-tęn-tŏt-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *Hottentot*; *-ism*.] (See extract.)

"The term *Hottentotism* has been adopted as a medical description of one of the varieties of stammering."—*Tylor: Prim. Cult.*, i. 172.

hŏt-tō'-nĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Pierre Hotton, Professor of Botany at Leyden, who died in 1709.]

Bot.: Water-violet; the typical genus of the primulaceous family Hottonidæ. It consists of floating herbs with the submerged leaves whorled, pectinate, and multifid, the flowers in whorls, the calyx five-partite, the corolla salver-shaped, the limb five-parted, fringed at the base: the stamens five, the style persistent; the fruit capsular, five-valved, many-seeded. Two species are known —one *Hottonia palustris*, the Common Water Violet, or Featherfoil, and *H. inflata*, the Water Feather, found in swamps and stagnant waters from Massachussetts to Florida.

hŏt-tŏn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hotton(ia)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Bot.: A family of the order Primulaceæ.

hoû'-dah, *s.* [Howdah.]

hoû'-dĭe, *s.* [Etym. doubtful. Perhaps from Icel. *huga* = to look after, and *deigja* = a dog, a servant.] A midwife. (*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. i.)

hoûff, *s.* [Howff.]

hŏugh (*gh* guttural), **hŏch,** *s.* [A.S. *hóh* = the heel; cog. with Icel. *hā*, in *hásinn* = hock-sinew; Dut. *hak* = the heel, a hoe.]

1. The same as Hock (1) (q.v.).

"Blood shall be from the sword unto the belly, and dung of men unto the camel's *hough*."—2 *Esdras*, xiii. 36.

2. An adze, a hoe.

"Did they really believe that a man, by *houghs* and an axe, could cut a god out of a tree?"—*Stillingfleet.*

hŏugh (*gh* guttural) (1), *v.t.* [Hough, *s.*]

1. To hamstring; to disable by cutting the sinews of the ham.

"Thou shalt *hough* their horses."—*Joshua* ii. 4.

2. To cut with a hough, adze, or hoe.

hŏugh (*gh* guttural) (2), *v.i.* [Hawk, *v.*] To hawk, to spit.

"Neither could we *hough* or spit from us; much less could we sneeze or cough."—*Grew.*

hŏugh'-ĕr (*gh* guttural), *s.* [Eng. Hough (1), *v.*, *-er.*] One who houghs or hamstrings.

hŏugh'-īte (gh as ff), *s.* [Named after Dr. Franklin B. Hough, of Somerville, State of New York.]

Min.: A variety of Hydrotalcite, found in St. Lawrence county, state of New York.

hŏugh-mą-găn'-dĭĕ (*gh* guttural), *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] Fornication; sexual interconrse. (*Burns: Holy Fair.*)

hŏŭk, *v.i.* [Hough (1), *v.*] To dig with a spade; to sink pits in the earth.

"Kun himsell out o' thought wi' his *houkings* and minings, for lead and copper yonder."—*Scott: Antiquary*, ch. xii.

hoŭ'-let, *s.* [Howlet.]

***hoŭlt,** *s.* [Holt.] A small wood.

"As the wind, in *hoults* and shady greaves,
A murmur makes." *Fairfax.*

hoŭnd, *hund, *s.* [A.S. *hund*; cogn. with Dut. *hond*; Icel. *hundr*; Goth. *hunds*; Dan., Sw., & Ger. *hund*; Lat. *canis*; Gr. κύων (*kuōn*), gen. κυνός (*kunos*) = a dog.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* A popular name for various breeds of dogs; especially those used for hunting, by means of scent, the fox, the deer, the stag, and the otter; thus there are fox*hounds*, deer-*hounds*, stag*hounds*, &c.

"The bold red deer
Fly to these harbours, driven by *hound* and horn."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

2. *Fig.:* A mean, contemptible fellow.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Naut.* (*Pl.*): Projections on the mast-head to support the trestle-trees and top. Cheeks fayed to the sides of the mast-head.

2. *Vehic.* (*Pl.*): Side bars which strengthen certain portions of the running-gear of a vehicle. In waggons, the hounds of the fore-axle pass forward and on each side of the pole, to which they are secured. The hounds of the hind-axle unite and are fastened to the coupling-pole by the coupling-pin.

hound-tree, *s.* [Hound's-tree.]

hound's-berry, hound's-tree, *s.* The Dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*).

hound's-tongue, *s.*

Bot.: The genus Cynoglossum (q.v.).

hound's-tree, *s.* [Hound's-berry.]

hoŭnd, *v.t.* [Hound, s.]

1. To set on the chase; to incite to pursuit; to urge or cheer on.

"He who only lets loose a greyhound out of the slip, is said to *hound* him at the hare."—*Bramhall.*

2. To hunt; to pursue with or as with hounds.

"I shall be *hounded* up and down the world."
Otway: Caius Marius, iv. 2.

hoŭnd'-fĭsh, *s.* [Eng. *hound*, and *fish.*]

Ichthy.: One of the names for Mustelus, a genus of sharks. One species, *Mustelus lævis*, called the Smooth Hound Skate (or more accurately the Smooth Hound Fish), the Smooth-Hound, the Toothed Shark, and in Cornwall the Raymouthed Dog, is British. [Mustelus.]

† hôun-dī, *s.* [Hoondee.] (*Rousselet.*)

hoŭnd'-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *hound*; *-ing.*]

Naut.: That portion of a mast between the deck and the top of the hounds.

hoŭnds, *s. pl.* [Hound, *s.*, II.]

*** houne,** *s.* [Hound, *s.*]

*** hôup,** *s.* [Hoopoe.]

*** hôup,** *v.i.* [Hoop, *v.*] To whoop; to shout.

hoŭr (*h* silent), *** houre, * our, * howre,** *s.* [O. Fr. *hore*, *heure* (Fr. *heure*), from Lat. *hora*, from Gr. ὥρα (*hōra*) = a season, an hour.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The twenty-fourth part of a natural day; the space of sixty minutes.

"See the minutes how they run;
How many make the *hour* full complete."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., ii. 5.

2. The point of time marked or indicated by a clock, watch, &c.; the particular time of the day.

"What *hour* is it?" *Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, ii. 2.

3. A particular time or season; a particular point of time.

"In that *houre*,
Whan that his mete wont was to be brought."
Chaucer: C. T., 14,733.

4. (*Pl.*): Life.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Astron.:* In all cases the twenty-fourth part of a day, varying according to the method of computing that day.

2. *Eccles.* (*Pl.*): In the Roman Catholic Church certain prayers to be repeated at certain fixed times of the day. [Horæ.]

3. *Myth.* (*Pl.*): Goddesses of the seasons or hours of the day.

¶ (1) *Sidereal hour:*

Astron.: The twenty-fourth part of a sidereal day. [Day.]

(2) *To keep good hours:* To be at home in good time at night; not to be abroad late at night.

(3) *The small hours:* The early hours of the morning, as one, two, &c.

hour-angle, *s.*

Astron.: The angle formed at the pole at the instant of observation between the meridian of the plane and the hour-circle or circle of declination, passing through the heavenly body. It is measured by the arc of the equator which has passed or will pass under the meridian of the observer between the instant of observation and the moment when the heavenly body is on the same meridian. Called also the horary angle.

hour-bell, *s.* A bell noting the hours.

"To count the *hour-bell* and expect no change."
Cowper: Task, v. 404.

hour-circle, *s.*

I. *Astron.:* One of the great circles passing through the poles of the sphere, and necessarily perpendicular to the equinoctial. So called, because to note when the sun reaches each of these circles is a method of ascertaining the hour of the day. Hour circles are called also circles of declination.

2. *Globes:* A small brass circle fixed to the north pole of a terrestrial globe, divided into twenty-four hours, and furnished with an index for pointing them out.

hoŭr'-glass (*h* silent), *s.* [Eng. *hour*, and *glass.*]

I. A glass having two bulbs and a connecting opening through which the sand in one bulb runs into the other. The amount of sand and size of the opening are such that a given amount of time is consumed in the passage. Glasses of this description are yet used for marking small periods of time; such as, (1) The three-minute glass or egg-glass, in which the sand passes in the time mentioned; (2) the half-minute glass used in ascertaining the rate of a ship by the log.

"I should not see the sandy *hourglass* run."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

* 2. A space of time.

"We, within the *hourglass* of two months, have won one town, and overthrown great forces in the field."—*Bacon.*

hour'-hand (hour as oŭr), *s.* [Eng. *hour*, and *hand.*]

Hor.: That hand which shows the hour on a clock or watch-dial, performing its revolution in twelve hours.

hoŭ'-rĭ, *s.* [Pers. *huri.*] A nymph of paradise, whose company is to form the chief happiness of the faithful Mussulman hereafter.

"Secure in Paradise to be
By *houris* loved immortally."
Byron: Siege of Corinth, xii.

hoŭr'-līne (*h* silent), *s.* [Eng. *hour*, and *line.*]

1. *Astron.:* A line indicating the hour.

2. *Dialling* (*Pl.*): The lines on which the shadows fall at different hours; the intersection of the hour-circles with the plane of the dial.

hoŭr'-lў (*h* silent), *a.* & *adv.* [Eng. *hour*; *-ly.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Happening or done every hour; occurring hour by hour.

"Till free my thoughts before me roll
Not chafed by *hourly* false control."
Matthew Arnold: Grande Chartreuse.

2. Constant, continual.

"In *hourly* expectation of a martyrdom."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. i.

* 3. Marking the hours.

"Those bars which stop the *hourly* dial."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 327.

B. *As adv.:* Hour by hour; every hour, continually, constantly, frequently.

"The agitation grew *hourly* more formidable."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

hoŭr'-plāte (*h* silent), *s.* [Eng. *hour*, and *plate.*] The plate or dial of a watch, clock, &c., on which the hours are marked; a dial-plate.

"The hand and the characters of the *hourplate*."—*Locke.*

*** hoŭs'-age (age as ĭj),** *s.* [Eng. *hous(e)*; *-age.*] A rate paid for housing goods by a carrier at a wharf, quay, &c.

hoŭse, * hous, * howse, *s.* [A.S. *hús*; cogn. with Dut. *huis*; Icel. *hús*; Dan. *huus*; Sw. *hus*; Goth. *hus*; Ger. *haus*; O. H. Ger. *hus.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A building intended or used as a place of shelter or residence, especially of man; a dwelling; an abode wherein a man lives.

"Fram Rome he brogte an heste, that me here nome Petre's peni of ech *hous*, that smoke out of come."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 493.

2. Any place of abode.

"The bees with smoke, the dove with noisome stench,
Are from their hives and *houses* driven away."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., i. 5.

3. A building or number of buildings wherein persons live in community; a monastery; a college. Christ Church College, Oxford (Ædes Christi) is known as "The House."

4. The members of a family, living in the same house; a household.

"The *house* I call here the man, the woman, their children, their servants bond and free, their cattle."—*Smith: Commonwealth*, bk. i., ch. xi.

5. A family of ancestors, descendants, and kin; a race of persons descended from the same stock: especially applied to a noble family or race.

"Now play the men for the good *house*
That loves the people well."
Macaulay: Battle of Lake Regillus, xviii.

6. One of the legislative assemblies of a kingdom or other country, assembled in parliament; a body of men assembled in their legislative capacity: as, the *House* of Commons, the *House* of Lords, &c.

"The same gazette which announced that the *Houses* had ceased to sit announced that Schomberg had landed in Ireland."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

7. A quorum of a legislative body: as, The government failed to keep a *house.*

8. A theatre.

"Now there are two admirable comedies at both *houses*."—*Dryden: Sir Martin Marr-all*, iii. 1.

9. The audience or attendance at a place of entertainment: as, A play draws good *houses.*

10. The manner of living; a supply of food for the table; a table.

"He kept a miserable *house*, but the blame was laid wholly upon madam."—*Swift.*

* 11. A square or division on a chess-board.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Astrol.:* The station of a planet in the heavens; a twelfth part of the heavens as divided by great circles drawn through the north and south poles of the horizon, in the same way as meridians pass through the earth's poles. The heavens, visible and invisible, were thus divided into twelve equal parts, six being above and six below the horizon. These divisions, or *houses*, were numbered from one to twelve, beginning with that which lay in the last immediately below the horizon. The first *house* was the *house* of life; the second, of fortune or riches; the third, of brethren; the fourth, of relations; the fifth, of children; the sixth, of health; the seventh, of marriage; the eighth, of death, or the upper portal; the ninth, of religion; the tenth, of dignities; the eleventh, of benefactors; and the twelfth, of enemies or captivity.

2. *Comm.:* A commercial establishment or firm.

3. *Law:* A *house* is a word often difficult legally to define; its meaning in any act of parliament must be looked for in the act itself. Thus the house which confers the title to vote in burghs as a *house*holder is, in many cases, only a single room of a building.

¶ For the difference between *house* and *family*, see Family.

¶ * 1. *House of call:* A house where journeymen of a particular trade meet, especially when out of work, and where those in need of workmen can meet and engage hands.

2. *House of Correction:* A prison, a penitentiary.

3. *House of Commons:* [Commons].

4. *House of God:* A church, a temple.

5. *House of Lords:* [Lords].

6. *To bring down the house:* To draw forth a universal burst of applause, as in a theatre.

7. *To keep house:* To maintain a separate establishment.

8. *The house:*

(1) The House of Parliament.

(2) The workhouse.

9. *House to house:* Calling at or visiting each house: as, a *house-to-house* inspection.

house-agent, *s.* A person whose business is to sell and let houses, collect rents, &c.

house-cricket, *s.*

Entom.: Achetu domestica. [Cricket.]

* **house-dove,** *s.* A stay-at-home.

house-duty, *s.*

Law: A tax on inhabited houses imposed by 14 and 15 Vict., c. 36, in lieu of the window-tax then abolished.

house-engine, *s.*

Mech.: A steam-engine, so constructed as to be dependent to some extent on, or connected with, the building in which it is contained, and is not independent or portable.

house-factor, *s.* A house-agent. (*Scotch.*)

* **house-father,** *s.* The father of a family; the male head of a household.

house-line, *s.*

Naut.: Housing, a fine line having three strands, smaller than rope-yarn, and used for seizings, fastening thimbles of sails to their ropes, &c.

house-lot, *s.* A lot or plot of ground on which to build a house; a site for a house.

house-martin, *s.* [House-swallow.]

* **house-mother,** *s.* The mother of a family; the female head of a household.

house-painter, *s.* One whose business is to paint and decorate houses.

house-physician, *s.* A physician resident in a hospital or similar public institution.

house-physiciancy, *s.* The office of a house-physician. (*Advt. of London Hospital,* in *Times,* Sept. 26, 1883.)

house-rent, *s.* The rent paid for a house.

house-sparrow, *s.*

Ornith.: The Common Sparrow, *Passer domesticus.* [Sparrow.]

house-spider, *s.*

Zool.: Aranea or *Tagenaria domestica.* The nest is in corners, outhouses, or neglected rooms, and has a small tunnel-like hole, in which the predatory insect lurks, and into which he drags his prey.

house-steward, *s.* A person who has the management and control of the internal affairs of a household or any large establishment; a steward.

house-surgeon, *s.* The resident medical officer in a hospital or similar institution.

house-surgeoncy, *s.* The office of a house-surgeon. (*Advt. of London Hospital,* in *Times,* Sept. 26, 1883.)

house-swallow, house-martin, *s.*

Ornith.: Hirundo or *Chelidon urbica.* [Hirundo.]

* **house-tax,** *s.* A rate or tax on inhabited houses. It was abolished by 4 & 5 Wm. IV. c. 10, but a house-duty was subsequently imposed. [House-duty.]

* **house-wright,** *s.* A builder of houses.

hŏuse, *v.t.* & *i.* [House, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To place in a house; to put or keep under a roof; to protect by covering; to place under shelter.

"To be used by the State or municipality for *housing* the people."—*Pall Mall Gazette,* Oct 29, 1883.

* 2. To lodge, to quarter; to cause to take shelter. (*Spenser: F. Q.,* III. x. 2.)

* 3. To shelter. (*Bunyan: Pilg. Prog.,* pt. ii.)

* **B.** *Intransitive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To have a lodging; to dwell; to keep abode; to take shelter. (*Shakesp: Romeo & Juliet,* iii. 5.)

2. *Astrol.:* To have a station in the heavens.

"Where Saturn *houses,* and where Hermes joins."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic i. 400.

¶ *To house guns:*

Naut.: To run them in upon the decks, and then by taking the quoins from under them, to let the muzzles rest against the sides above the ports, then to secure them by their tackle, muzzle-lashings, and breechings.

hŏuse'-bōat, *s.* [Eng. *house,* and *boat.*] A barge, with a wooden building of one story erected on it.

"What Mr. Keeley Halswelle in his *houseboat* has done."—*Pall Mall Gazette,* March 31, 1884.

* **hŏuse'-bōte,** *s.* [Eng. *house,* and Mid. Eng. *bote* (q.v.).]

Law: (See extract).

"The Saxon word *bote* is used by us as synonymous to the French *estovers* (that is, necessaries, from *estoffer,* to furnish), and therefore *housebote* is a sufficient allowance of wood to burn in the house."—*Blackstone: Comment.,* bk. ii., ch. 3.

hŏuse'-breăk-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *house,* and *breaker.*] One who enters or breaks into, and robs houses; a burglar.

"The capital was kept in constant terror by *housebreakers.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xix.

hŏuse'-breăk-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *house,* and *breaking.*] The act or crime of breaking into and robbing houses; burglary.

"Burglary, or nocturnal *housebreaking,* burgi latrocinium, which by our ancient law was called hamesecken, as it is in Scotland to this day, has always been looked upon as a very heinous offence."—*Blackstone: Comment.,* bk. iv., ch. 16.

hŏuse'-bŭild-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *house,* and *builder.*] The builder of a house.

housebuilder-moth, *s.*

Entom.: Oiketicus Sandersii. The "house" which it builds is a pensile nest.

hŏuse'-dŏg, *s.* [Eng. *house,* and *dog.*] A dog kept to guard a house from thieves, &c.

"To charm the surly *housedog's* faithful bark."
Wordsworth: Female Vagrant.

hŏused, * **houssed,** *a.* [Fr. *housse* = a horse-covering, &c.] Applied to horses when covered with housings.

"In a velvet bed of state drawn by six horses, *houssed* with ye same."—*Evelyn: Memoirs,* Oct. 22, 1658.

hŏuse'-flȳ, *s.* [Eng. *house,* and *fly.*]

Entom.: Musca domestica. The third joint of the antennæ is thrice the length of the second; the style is plumose; the eyes reddish-brown; the front of the head white; the neck black; the thorax blackish-gray, with four longitudinal black bands; abdomen blackish-brown, above with blackish elongated spots, pale yellowish brown beneath. Why the housefly can walk up smooth panes of glass, or traverse the ceilings of rooms, is not completely settled. The old explanation was that this was done by the "suckers" on its feet; these, however, are so hairy that they cannot act like a boy's sucker, and as the fly can traverse the inner sides and roof of the exhausted receiver of an air-pump, some other hypothesis must be sought. It may arise partly from the hairs taking hold of very minute irregularities on the surface, and by the secretion of a gummy substance as the insect walks. The larvæ are called maggots; they live in decaying animal matter. The common fly has a wide geographical distribution. In Bermuda, for instance, they may be seen on the table at meals in countless numbers. It is possible that the feet of the fly may carry infection from place to place.

hŏuse'-hōld, * **hŏus'-hōld,** *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *house,* and *hold;* from being held or kept together in one house.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. Those who live together under the same roof; a family under the same head.

* 2. A race, family, or house.

"Two *households,* both alike in dignity."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet. (Prol.)

* 3. Family life; domestic management or affairs.

"Rich stuffs and ornaments of *household.*"
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., iii. 2.

B. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to the house and family; domestic: as, *household* furniture, *household* affairs, &c.

household-bread, *s.* Common bread; bread not of the finest quality.

household-gods, *s. pl.*

1. *Roman Antiq.:* The Larea and Penates; the gods presiding over the house or family.

2. *Fig.:* All objects endeared to one as associated with home.

household-stuff, * **household-stuffe,** *s.* The vessels, utensils, furniture, &c., of a home.

"His cloke is his bed, yea, and his *household-stuff.*"
—Spenser: On Ireland.

household-suffrage, *s.*

English: Suffrage based on the occupancy of a "house" for at least the previous year, the claimant for a vote having also paid his poor rates. It was established in boroughs by the Reform Act of August 15, 1867, and extended to counties by the Franchise Bill passed Dec. 6, 1884, which was followed by a Redistribution Bill, passed June 25, 1885.

household-troops, household-brigade, *s.*

Mil.: Troops specially employed to guard the person of the sovereign.

"As easily as the French *household-troops* paced along the great road from Versailles to Marli."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiii.

hŏuse'-hōld-ĕr, * **hŏus'-hōld-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *house,* and *holder.*]

1. The master or head of a family; the occupier of a house.

"A certain *householder* planted a vineyard."—*Matthew* xxi. 27.

* 2. One that belongs to a household.

"I press me none but good *householders,* yeoman's sons."—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.,* iv. 2.

hŏuse'-keēp-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *house,* and *keeper.*]

1. The master or mistress of a household; one who occupies a house with his or her family; a householder.

"If I may credit *housekeepers* and substantial tradesmen, all sorts of provisions and commodities are risen excessively."—*Locke.*

* 2. One who keeps or guards a house (*Shakesp.: Macbeth,* iii. 1.)

* 3. One who keeps or lives much at home

"You are manifest *housekeepers.*"
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, i. 3.

4. A female servant who has the management of the domestic affairs of a family, and the control of the other servants.

* 5. One who lives in plenty; one who exercises hospitality.

"The people are apter to applaud *housekeepers* than housereakers."—*Wotton.*

hŏuse'-keēp-ĭng, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *house,* and *keeping.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. The management of domestic affairs; the care of a household.

* 2. Hospitality; a liberal and plentiful table.

"I hear your grace hath sworn out *housekeeping.*"
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, ii. 1.

* **B.** *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to a household; domestic.

"His house, for pleasant prospect, large scope, and other *housekeeping* commodities, challengeth the preeminence."—*Carew.*

* **hŏus'-ĕl,** * **hous-cle,** * **hos-cl,** *s.* [A.S. *húsel* (for *hunsel*); cogn. with Goth. *hunsl* = a sacrifice; Icel. *húsl.*] The Holy Eucharist; the Sacrament; the taking or receiving of the Sacrament.

"All that we owen eny wyght, er we go to *housele.*"
Piers Plowman, p. 38.

* **hŏus'-ĕl,** * **hoselen,** *v.t.* [A.S. *húslian,* from *húsel;* Goth. *hunsljan.*]

1. To administer the sacrament to; specif., to administer the viaticum to.

"And certes ones a yere at the lest way it is lawful to be *houseled.*"—*Chaucer: Parson's Tale.*

2. To prepare for a journey.

"May zealous smiths
So *housel* all our hacknies that they may feel
Compunction in their feet, and tire at Highgate."
Beaum. & Fl.: Wit without Money, iii. 7.

hŏuse'-lămb (*b* silent), *s.* [Eng. *house,* and *lamb.*] A lamb kept in a house for fattening.

* **hŏus'-ĕled,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Housel, *v.*]

hŏuse'-leēk, *s.* [Eng. *house,* and leek.]

Bot.: The genus Sempervivum, of which one species, *S. tectorum,* is found in every part of Europe, growing on walls, house tops, &c. It has dull reddish purple flowers, with twelve narrow sepals, twelve lanceolate ciliate petals,

and twelve stamens. It has been introduced as an ornamental plant into this country.

2. (*Pl.*): House leeke. The name given by Lindley to the order Crassulaceæ (q.v.).

houseleek-tree, *s.*

Bot.: *Æonium arboreum.*

hŏûse'-lĕss, * **house-lesse,** *a.* [Eng. *house*; *-less.*] Destitute of or without a house, home, or shelter; homeless.

"With *houseless* wanderers, were my first relief."
Wordsworth: Female Vagrant.

hŏûse'-lĕss-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *houseless*, and *-ness.*] The state of having no house. (*Dickens: Uncommercial Traveller*, xiii.)

* **hŏûse'-lĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *house*; dimin. suff. *-let.*] A little house.

"The squeezed, cabin-parloured *houselets* of Dover."
—*W. Taylor*, in *Robert's Remains*, i. 410.

* **hŏûse'-lĭng,** * **hŏûs'-lĭng,** *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *housel*; *-ing.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to the Eucharist; sacramental.

2. Of or pertaining to any of the sacraments of the Roman Catholic Church.

B. *As subst.:* The act of giving or receiving the Eucharist; the Eucharist. (*Warner: Albion's England*, bk. v., ch. xxiii.)

housling-cloth, housling-cloth, *s.* In the Roman Catholic Church, a cloth spread over the rails before the altar at communion.

hŏûse'-māid, *s.* [Eng. *house*, and *maid.*] A female servant or maid employed to keep a house clean, &c.

"The *housemaid* may put out the candle against the looking-glass."—*Swift: Directions to Servants.*

* **hŏûse'-māte,** *s.* [Eng. *house*, and *mate.*] One who dwells in the same house with another or others.

"Had woe o'erwhelmed
The *housemates*, they were hardly silent thus."
R. Browning: Balaustion's Adventure.

* **hŏûse'-mŏn-gĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *house*, and *monger.*] A speculator in house property.

"Those speculative *housemongers* who are the worst feature of the present system."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, March 20, 1884.

* **hŏûs'-ęn,** *s. pl.* [House, s.]

hŏûse'-pĭġ-eŏn, *s.* [Eng. *house*, and *pigeon.*] A tame pigeon.

hŏûse'-rāiṣ-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *house*, and *raiser.*] One who erects a house; a house builder.

hŏûse'-roŏm, *s.* [Eng. *house*, and *room.*] Room or accommodation in a house.

hŏûse'-warm-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *house*, and *warming.*] A feast or merrymaking upon going into a new house.

hŏûse'-wīfe (or as **hŭz'-zĭf**), * **hose-wijf,** * **huse-wif,** * **hus-wife,** * **hus-wijf,** *s.* [Eng. *house*, and *wife.*]

1. The mistress of a family; the female head of a household; the wife of a householder.

"The pair of household snakes which have a mystical connexion of life and death with the husband and *housewife* themselves."—*Tylor: Primitive Culture* (1871), ii. 218.

2. A case for holding pins, needles, thread, scissors, and the like.

* 3. A hussy. (*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, v. 1.)

¶ *Housewife* and *hussy* were at first but two different methods of spelling the same word.

* **hŏûse'-wīfe** (or as **hŭz'-zĭf**), * **hŏûs'-wīve,** * **hus-wife,** *v.t.* [House-wife, *s.*] To manage like a house wife; to economize.

"*Huswifing* the little heaven had lent,
She duly paid a groat for quarter rent."
Dryden: Cock & Fox, 9.

* **hŏûse'-wīfe-lў** (or as **hŭz'-zĭf-lў**), * **hus-wife-ly,** *a.* & *adv.* [Eng. *housewife*; *-ly.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to a housewife or the domestic management of a household; like a housewife; skilled in the management of household affairs.

B. *As adv.:* Like a housewife; with careful economy or management.

"She handleth al things *housewifely:* Ergo she is a good housewife."—*Wilson: Arte of Logike*, fo. 58.

hŏûse'-wĭf-ĕr-ў (or as **hŭz'-zĭf-rў**), * **hous-wif-ry,** * **hus-wif-er-y,** * **hus-wyf-er-y,** *s.* [Eng. *housewife*; *-ry.*] The business of a housewife; female management of the domestic affairs of a household; skill in managing a household; economy.

"The labour of her I do *huswifery* call."
Tusser: Huswife & Huswifery.

house-wife-skep, hus-sie-skep (as **hŭz'-zĭf-skĕp**), *s.* [Eng. *housewife*; *-skep* = *ship.*] Housewifery. (*Scotch.*)

* **hoû'-sĭ-a,** * **hoûss,** * **hoûsse,** *s.* [Fr. *housse*; Low Lat. *husia.*] Housings (q.v.).

"Where man ended, the continued vest
Spread on his back, the *house* and trappings of a beast."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses xii.

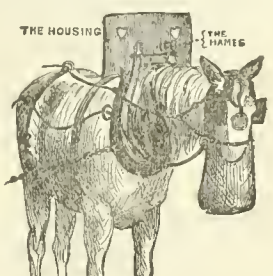
hoûs'-ĭc, *s.* [Eng. *house*; dimin. suff. *-ie* = *-y.*] A little house. (*Burns: To a Mouse.*)

hoûṣ'-ĭńg (1), *s.* [Fr. *housse* = a horse-covering; Low Lat. *hucia, housia, husia*, from *hulcilum* = a covering.]

1. A cloth extending backwards from the saddle and covering the loins of the horse; in the plural, trappings.

"He clapped on his saddle and *housing* with great composure."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. 2.

2. In cart-harness a large piece of leather fastened to the hames on the collar: standing up in dry weather, in wet lying back on the



HOUSING.

horse's withers, to keep them dry. In carriage harness the housing is a small piece of leather covering the top of the collar; it usually bears a crest or monogram.

hoûṣ'-ĭńg (2), * **hows-ynge,** *s.* [Eng. *hous(e)*; *-ing.*]

* I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A collection, range, or row of houses.

"The cytie of London had most *howsynge* and buyldynge from Ludgate towarde Westminster."—*Fabyan*, vol. i., ch. xcvii.

2. The act of putting under shelter.

3. Shelter; cover.

"Even assuming that good *housing* could be obtained by the workers at cheap rents, what would be the economical effect?"—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Oct. 29, 1883.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* A niche for a statue.

2. *Ordn.:* A prismatic groove in the axle-tree of a gun-carriage for the cheeks of the transom.

3. *Carp.:* The notches in an object for the insertion of another piece; as, notches in the string-boards for the ends of the steps of stairs.

4. *Machinery:*

(1) The framing holding a journal-box; as, one of the standards holding the journal-boxes of the rolls in a rolling-mill.

(2) The uprights supporting the cross-slide of a planer.

5. *Nautical:*

(1) That portion of a mast which is included between the keelson and the surface of the upper deck.

(2) A covering or protection, as of a ship's deck, when laid up in ordinary or under stress of weather.

(3) [House-line.]

6. *Rail.:* One of the plates or guards on the railway carriage or truck, which form a lateral support for the axle-boxes, and in which they slip up and down as the springs alternately contract and expand. Also called pedestals, horn-plates, jaws, axle-guards.

housing-bearers, *s. pl.*

Metall.: The frame in which the rollers of an iron-rolling mill are set.

hous-ling, *s.* [Houseling.]

* **houss,** *s.* [Housia.]

hoût-tûyn'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Houttuyn, a celebrated virtuoso resident in Amsterdam.]

Bot.: A genus of Saurureæ. The leaves of *Houttuynia cordata* are deemed by the Cochin Chinese emmenagogue. They are eaten by the Lepchas of the Himalaya Mountains.

* **hŏve,** *pret. of v.* [Heave, *v.*]

* **hŏve** (1), *v.i.* [Hover.] To hove about; to loiter; to halt.

"And there he *houed*, and abode
To wit what she wolde mene."
Gower: C. A. i.

* **hŏve** (2), * **hoove,** *v.i.* & *t.* [Hove, *pret. of v.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To raise: to swell.

"The earth also for her part, by this meanes well soaked, swelleth and *hooveth* as it were with a leaven"
—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xvii., ch. ii.

B. *Trans.:* To cause to swell.

"Some ill-brewn drink had *hoved* her wame."
Burns: Death & Doctor Hornbook.

hŏve, *s.* [Hoove.]

hō'-vĕ-a, *s.* [Named after Anthony Pantaleon Hove, a Polish botanist.]

Bot.: The typical genus of Hoveæ (q.v.) Most of the species are Australian. *Hovea Celsi* is a common greenhouse plant, flowering in spring. About twenty other species are cultivated.

hō'-vē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hove(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æ.*]

Bot.: A section or family of the papilionaceous sub-tribe Genisteæ.

hŏv'-ęl, * **hov-il,** * **hov-yl,** * **hov-ylle,** *s.* [A.S. *hof* = a house; dimin. suff. *-el*; cogn. with Icel. *hofa* = a temple, a hall; Ger. *hof* = a yard, a court.]

1. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A shed for cattle, open at the sides and covered on the top.

2. A mean, poor cottage or house.

"Though the best houses were such as would now be called *hovels*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

II. *Technically:*

Porcelain: A conoidal structure of brick forty feet in diameter and thirty-five feet high, around which the ovens or firing-kilns are clustered.

hovel-house, hovel-housing, *s.* A niche for a statue.

* **hŏv'-ęl,** *v.t.* [Hovel, *s.*] To put into a hovel or shed; to shelter in a hovel.

"And wast thou fain, poor father,
To *hovel* thee with swine and rogues forlorn?"
Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 7.

¶ *To hovel a chimney:*

Build.: To carry up two sides of a chimney higher than those least liable to strong currents of air, or to leave openings on all sides of it.

hŏv'-ęl-ĕr, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] One who assists in saving life and property from a wreck. (*Provincial.*)

hŏv'-ęl-ĭńg, *s.* [Hovel, *v.*]

Build.: The act or process of carrying up two sides of a chimney higher than those less exposed to strong currents of air in order to prevent it from smoking; the leaving openings in all the sides so that when the wind blows over the top, the smoke may escape below.

hoe'-vĕl-līte, hoe'-vĕl-līt, hoe'-vĕl-it (**o, oe** as Ger. **ö**), *s.* [Named after Dr. Hovell; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: The same as Sylvite (q.v.).

* **hov-en,** *pa. par.* or *a.* [Heave, *v.*] Raised; swelled; puffed.

hō-vĕn'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named after David Hoven, senator of Amsterdam and patron of Thunberg.]

Bot.: A genus of Rhamnaceæ. The peduncles of *Hovenia dulcis* are said to become so enlarged that they are eaten in China, their flavour being like that of a ripe pear.

hŏv'-ĕr, *v.i.* [A freq. from Mid. Eng. *hove*, cf. Welsh *hofian*, *hofio* = to hover.]

* 1. To wait, to stay, to loiter.

2. To hang or remain fluttering in the air or on the wing; to remain, as it were, suspended over a place or object; to remain floating in the air.

"*Hovered* thy spirit o'er thy sorrowing son?"
Cowper: My Mother's Picture.

3. To wander or move about from place to place; to move to and fro about or near a place.

"We see so warlike a prince at the head of so great an army, *hovering* on the borders of our confederates." —*Addison.*

4. To be irresolute; to waver; to be in doubt or uncertainty; to stand in suspense or expectation.

"*Hovering* o'er the paper with her quill." *Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece*, 1,297.

*** hŏv'-ẽr,** *s.* [HOVER, *v.*] A shelter, cover, or protection; a retreat.

"Boughs of trees which were cast in thither to serve as a *hover* for the fish."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall.*

hover-ground, *s.* Light ground. (*Ray.*)

hŏv'-ẽr-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [HOVER, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or state of remaining fluttering or suspended in the air; a moving to and fro about a place.

hŏv'-ẽr ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *hovering; -ly.*] In a hovering manner.

*** hŏv'-ẽr-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *hover; -ly.*] Hoveringly; like one stopping only for a moment.

"Had not this been, I would have commen to you now, but I would not see you now *hoverly.*"—*Udal: 1 Corinthians* xvi.

hōv'-ītc, *s.* [From Hove, near Brighton, where it occurs.]

Min.: A soft white and friable earthy mineral, occurring as a mixture in collyrite. Compos.: carbonic acid, 44·4; carbonate of lime, 28·3; water, 27·3 = 100.

hŏw, ' **hou,** * **hu,** * **hwu,** *adv.* [A.S. *hú*; cogn. with O. Fris. *hu, ho*; Dut. *hoe*; Goth. *hwaiwa*, from A.S. *hwá*; Goth. *hwas* = who.]

1. In what manner.

"What is written in the law? *How* readest thou?" *Luke* x. 26.

2. By what means.

"*How* or which way should they first break in?"—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI.*, ii. 1.

3. To what degree or extent.

"*How* quick is love!" *Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis*, 38.

4. In what proportion; by what measure, quantity, or degree.

5. In what state or condition: as, *How* are you?

"*How* shall I go up to my father?"—*Genesis* xliv. 34.

6. By what name or title.

"*How* art thou called?" *Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI.*, v. 1.

7. At what price; how dear.

"*How* a score of ewes now?" *Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, iii. 2.

hŏw-ădʹ-jĭ, *s.* [Arab. = a traveller.] A name given to a merchant in parts of the East.

*** hŏw,** * **hogh,** *s.* [Icel. *haugr*; Sw. *hög*; Dan. *höi.*] A hill.

"Bath ouer hil and *hogh.*" *Cursor Mundi*, 15,826.

hŏw-ardʹ-ĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Mr. Howard, an English pharmacologist.]

Bot.: A genus of Cinchonads. *Howardia*, or *Chrysoxylon febrifuga*, has a bitter tonic bark, first detected by Mr. Howard. [Etym.] It is from tropical America.

*** hŏw-bēʹ,** *adv.* [Eng. *how*, and *be.*] Nevertheless.

"*Howbe* I am but rude and horrel." *Spenser: Shepheards Calender; July.*

hŏw-bē'-ĭt, *adv.* [Eng. *how, be*, and *it.*] Nevertheless; notwithstanding.

hŏw'-dah, *s.* [Hind. & Arab. *haudaj.*] A seat, of various forms and generally covered, erected on the back of an elephant for one or more persons to ride in.

hŏw'-dĭẽ, hŏw'-dў, *s.* [HOUDIE.] A midwife.

hŏwe, *s.* [HOLLOW.] A hollow.

"Full of heights and *howes.*"—*Scott: Rob Roy*, ch. xxvi.

howe-backit, *a.* Sunk in the back; spoken of a horse, &c.

"Thou's *howe-backit*, now, an' knaggie." *Burns: Auld Farmer, to his Auld Mare Maggie.*

hŏw'-ẹl, *s.* [Dan. *hövl*; Ger. *hobel* = a plane.]

Cooper.: A plane with a convex sole, used for smoothing the insides of barrels and casks.

hŏw-ĕv'-ẽr, *adv. & conj.* [Eng. *how*, and *ever.*]

A. *As adverb:*

1. In whatever manner or degree; in whatever state.

"*However* the business goes, you have made fault." *Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iii. 2.

2. At all events; at least; in any case.

"To enjoy, if it may be, all good, *however* the chiefest."—*Filtotson.*

B. *As conj.:* Nevertheless, yet, notwithstanding, still, though.

"These forty-four proctors, *however*, were almost all of one mind."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

hŏwff, hŏuff, *v.i.* [HOWFF, *s.*] To resort to a place; to frequent; to haunt.

hŏwff, hŏuff, *s.* [A.S. *hof, hofa* = a house.] A place of resort; a retreat; a refuge.

"Donner! that *howff* is blown."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxxiii.

hŏw'-ĭtz, *s.* [HOWITZER.]

hŏw'-ĭtz-ẽr, *s.* [Ger. *haubitze*, from Bohemian *haufnice* = a sling for casting a stone.]

Ordnance: A cannon, differing from ordinary guns in being shorter and lighter in proportion to its bore, and used for throwing shells or case-shot only, with comparatively small charges. The only existing patterns are the 32, 24, and 12-pounders, and 4⅖ in. howitzer, of bronze, and the 10 in. and 8 in. howitzer of iron. A small chamber at the bottom of the bore receives the powder.

"You have your *howitzer* planted There on the roof?" *Longfellow: Miles Standish*, iv.

hŏwk, *v.t.* [Sw. *holka* = to make hollow.] To dig up.

"Whyles mice and moudieworts they *howkit.*" *Burns: Twa Dogs.*

hŏwkʹ-ẽr, *s.* [HOOKER.]

hŏwl, * **houl-en,** * **howle,** *v.i. & t.* [O. Fr. *huller*, from Lat. *ululo* = to howl, from *ulula* = an owl (q.v.); cogn. with M. H. Ger. *hiuweln, hiulen, hulen*; Ger. *heulen* = to howl, to hoot as an owl; M. H. Ger. *hiuwel*; O. H. Ger. *hiuwelà*; Ger. *eule* = an owl; Gr. ὑλάω (*hulō*) = to howl, to wail; Sanse. *ulùka* = an owl.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To cry as a wolf or dog; to utter a protracted or mournful cry.

"And dogs in corners set them down to *howl.*" *Drayton: The Mooncalf.*

2. To cry in anguish; to wail, to lament.

"New widows *howl.*" *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, iv. 3.

3. To make a mournful wailing sound like the wind.

"Wild *howled* the wind the forest glades along." *Scott: Poacher.*

B. *Trans.:* To utter in wailing or mournful tones.

"She *howled* aloud, 'I am on fire.'" *Tennyson: Palace of Art*, 285.

hŏwl, * **howle,** *s.* [HOWL, *v.*]

1. The cry of a wolf or dog; a protracted mournful sound.

"Alarmed by his sentinel the wolf Whose *howl*'s his watch." *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, ii. 3.

2. A wail or cry of anguish or distress; a shriek.

"Whiles the mad mothers, with their *howls* confus'd, Do break the clouds." *Shakesp.: Henry V.*, iii. 3.

hŏwlʹ-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *howl; -er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who howls.

2. *Zool.:* The same as HOWLING-MONKEY (q.v.).

*** hŏwlʹ-ĕt,** *s.* [Fr. *hulotte* = an owl, from *huler* = to owl.] [OWLET.]

1. *Gen.:* An owl, an owlet.

"To see the wit and dexteritie of these *howlets.*"—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. x., ch. xvii.

2. *Spec.:* One of the popular names for the Barn-owl, *Strix flammea*. Called also Madge-howlet, &c.

hŏwlʹ-ĭng, *a. & s.* [HOWL, *v.*]

A. *As adj.:* Filled with howls or wailings; dreary.

"He found them in a desert land, and in the waste *howling* wilderness."—*Deut.* xxxii. 10.

B. *As subst.:* A howl, a wail.

"Undisturbed except by the *howlings* and lamentations which were heard on shore."—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. v., ch. iv.

howling-monkey, *s.*

Zool.: Mycetes, a genus of Cebidæ, and specially *Mycetes ursinus*. The name "howling" is given from the loud and resonant voice heard by Humboldt and Bonpland half a league away. The hallux is not opposable. The animals are clumsy in make, heavy in their movement, and hang on to trees by their long prehensile tails. They inhabit the warmer parts of the New World, to a certain extent corresponding to the baboons in the Old. They are the largest monkeys in America. Called also Howlers.

hŏwl'-ĭt, *s.* [HOWLET.]

hŏw'-līte, *s.* [Named after How, who analyzed it; with Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = stone.]

Min.: The same as SILICOBOROCALCITE (q.v.). Dana prefers the name Howlite.

hŏwm, *s.* [A.S. *holm*; Icel. *hólmr* = an island.] A piece of low lying land; level ground in the bottom of a valley. [HOLM.]

"The blunker that's biggit the bonnie house down in the *howm.*"—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. iii.

hŏw'-quạ, *s.* [After the name of a celebrated Hong Kong tea merchant, who died in 1846.] A kind of tea of very fine quality.

hŏw-sō', *adv.* [Eng. *how*, and *so.*] Howsoever, however; in whatever manner or degree.

"And welcome home, *howso* unfortunate." *Daniel: Civil Wars*, bk. ii.

hŏw-sō-ĕv'-ẽr, *adv.* [Eng. *how, so*, and *ever.*]

1. In what manner or degree soever.

"I am glad he comes, *howsoever* he comes."—*Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew*, iii. 2.

2. However, nevertheless; be that as it may; in any case.

"*Howsoever*, he shall pay for me."—*Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida*, iii. 2.

* 3. Although; even if.

"*Howsoever* you speak this to feel other men's minds."—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, iv. 1.

† hŏw-soŏn', *adv.* [Eng. *how*, and *soon.*] As soon as; however soon.

*** hŏwve,** *s.* [Icel. *húfa* = a hood, a cap; Ger. *haube*; Dan. *hue.*] A hood; a cap. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 3,909.)

hŏx, *v.t.* [HOCK, HOUGH.]

hŏy, *s.* [Dut. *heu, heude*; Fr. *heu*; Flem. *hui.*]

Naut.: A one-masted coasting-vessel, used before steamboats for conveying passengers and goods between places, or as a tender upon larger vessels in port.

"There lay the *hoy* in which he was to sail."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

hŏy, *interj.* [Dut. *hui.*] An exclamation to draw attention; ho! holloa!

hŏy, *v.t.* [HOY, *interj.*] To urge; to incite.

"They *hoy't* out Will, wi' sair advice." *Burns: Hallowe'en.*

hŏy'-ạ, *s.* [Named after Thomas Hoy, F.L.S. (gardener to the Duke of Northumberland). He died in 1821.]

Bot.: A genus of Asclepiadaceæ, tribe Stapelieæ. The roots and tender stalks of *Hoya viridiflora* produce expectoration and sickness. It is found in the south of India.

*** hŏy'-dẹn,** *s. & a.* [HOIDEN.]

hŏyse, *s.* [HOIST.] A hoist; a lift. (*Burns: Ordination.*)

hŏyt, hŏyte, *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. *hoiden.*]

1. To romp.

"Let none condemn them [the girls] for rigs, because thus *hoyting* with the boys."—*Fuller: A Pisgah Sight of Palestine*, bk. iv., ch. vi.

2. To amble crazily. (*Burns: To His Auld Mare.*)

Huăn-ûʹ-cō, Guăn-ûʹ-cō (Hu, Gw as **Hw, Gw),** *s. & a.* (See def.)

Geology, &c.:

A. *As subst.:* A town of Peru 180 miles N.N.E. of Lima.

B. *As adj.:* Of, belonging to, or brought from the place described under **A.**

Huanuco-bark, *s.*

Bot., Pharm., &c.: A medicinal bark, that of *Cinchona micrantha*, brought from Huanuco.

huăsʹ-cōl-īte (hu as **w),** *s.* [From Huasco, a province of Chili, in which it occurs.]

Min.: A granular or saccharoid lead-gray mineral, akin to galenite. It is a sulphide of lead and zinc. Compos.: sulphur, 19·2; lead, 48·6; zinc, 25·6; the gangue, 3·1.

hŭb, *s.* [The same word as Hob (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A projection or protuberance.

2. A mark at which quoits are thrown.

3. The hilt of a weapon: as, To drive a dagger up to the *hub.*

4. A block for scotching a carriage or car wheel

II. *Technically:*

1. *Die-sink.:* A cylindrical piece of steel on which the design for a coin is engraved in relief. [Matrix, Punch, Die.]

2. *Lathe:* A fluted screw of hardened steel, placed on a mandrel between the centres of a lathe, notched to present cutting-edges, and used in cutting screw-tools, chasing-tools, &c.

3. *Vehic.:* The central portion of a wheel which is slipped upon the arm of the axle, and in which the spokes are set radially; the nave.

¶ *Hub of the Universe:* A term specially applied to Boston, Mass., and by extension to other cities; the great centre or chief city, like the hub of a wheel, to which the spokes are subservient. [Navel.]

"Calcutta . . . swaggers as if it were the *hub of the universe.*"—*Daily News,* Jan. 18, 1876.

hub-borer, *s.*

Wheelwright.: An implement or machine for boring hubs for the boxing or the spokes.

hub-centring machine, *s.*

Wheelwright.: A machine in which a hub is chucked while the hole for the axle-box is reamed out concentric with the outside shape. A similar mode is adopted for holding the hub while setting the boxes therein.

hub-lathe, *s.*

Wheelwright.: A form of lathe for turning carriage and waggon hubs.

hub-mortising machine, *s.*

Wheelwright.: A machine in which a wheel-hub is held upon a mandrel or stake, so disposed that a reciprocating chisel may cut therein the mortises for the spokes. The hub is dogged or clamped so as to prevent rotation while the mortise is being cut, and is then rotated a determinate number of degrees to present the next spot to the cutting-tool.

hŭb'-ble bŭb'-ble, *s.* [From the sound.] A kind of pipe in which the smoke is drawn through water, making a bubbling noise.

hŭb'-bŭb, *s.* [Prob. from *whoop-whoop,* or *hoop-hoop.*] A confused noise; a tumult; a confused sound of many voices.

"A universal *hubbub* wild,
Of stunning sounds." *Milton: P. L.,* ii. 951.

hŭb-bŭb-boŏ', *s.* [Hubbub.] A howling; a wailing.

hŭb'-bў, *a.* [Eng. *hub; -y.*] Full of hubs or protuberances: as, a *hubby* road. (*American.*)

hŭb'-nĕr-īte, *s.* [Named after Hübner, who analyzed it.]

Min.: An orthorhombic columnar or foliated opaque mineral of a brownish-red or black colour, and adamantine lustre; hardness, 4·5; sp. gr. 7·14. Compos.: tungstic-acid, 76·6; protoxide of manganese, 23·4. Found in the Mammoth district of Nevada. (*Dana.*)

*** hŭck,** *v.i.* [Gr. *hŏcken, hŏken.*] [Huckster.] To higgle in trade.

"After much base *hucking* and rising by little and little."—*P. Holland: Livy,* p. 991.

hŭck, *s.* [Ger.] A kind of river trout found in Germany.

hŭck'-a-băck, *s.* [Low Ger. *hukkebak;* Ger. *huckeback.*] A kind of linen cloth having raised figures on it somewhat resembling damask. It is used for table-cloths and towelling.

hŭck'-bĕr-rў, *s.* [Provinc. Eng. *huck* = a hook (?), or *huck* = a husk or pod (?), and Eng. *berry.*]

Bot.: Celtis crassifolia.

hŭe'-kle, *s.* [A dimin. from *hook* (q.v.).] The hip; a bunch or part projecting like the hip.

"For getting up on stump and *huckle,*
He with his foe began to buckle."
Butler: Hudibras, pt. i., c. ii.

*** hŭo'-kle-băcked,** *a.* [Eng. *huckle,* and *backed.*] Having crooked shoulders; crook-shouldered.

hŭc'-kle-bŏr-rў, *s.* [Eng. *huckle,* and *berry.*]

Bot.: The fruit of Gaylussacia, a genus of Vaccinaceæ; also *Vaccinium ovalifolium.*

*** hŭc'-kle-bōne,** *s.* [Eng. *huckle,* and *bone.*]

1. The hip-bone.

"Sciatica or gout in the *hucklebone.*"—*P. Holland: Plinie,* bk. xxvi., ch. viii.

2. The astragalus (q.v.).

"The *hucklebones,* or astragali, were used in divination in ancient Rome."—*Tylor: Primitive Culture,* i. 74.

hŭck'-stĕr, * huk-stare, * huk-sterc, * huc-ster, * hwk-staro, *s.* [Dut. *hucken* = to stoop; *hucker* = a huckster; cf. *heuker* a retailer; *heuken* = to retail; Sw. *hökare* = a cheesemonger; *höken* = higgling; *hokerske* = a huckster. The word is properly a feminine form, from the termination *-ster.*]

1. A retailer of small goods; a pedlar, a hawker.

"He went so low as to make gaines by *huckster's* trade."—*P. Holland: Suetonius,* p. 241.

2. A mean, trickish fellow.

*** hŭck'-stĕr,** *v.i. & t.* [Huckster, *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To deal in petty goods or bargains; to peddle.

"They must pay a shilling for changing their piece into silver, to some *huckstering* fellow who follows that trade."—*Swift.*

B. *Trans.:* To expose for sale; to make an object of barter.

*** hŭck'-stĕr-age (age as ĭj), * hue-ster-age,** *s.* [Eng. *huckster; -age.*] The business or actions of a huckster; petty dealing.

"The ignoble *hucsterage* of pidling tithes."—*Milton: Of Reformation in England,* bk. ii.

*** hŭck'-stĕr-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *huckster; -er.*] A huckster.

*** hŭck'-stĕr-ĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *huckster; -ess.*] A female huckster. (*Howell's Vocabulary,* 1689.)

hŭd, *s.* [Hood.] The bull or shell of a nut. (*Provincial.*)

*** hŭd,** *v.t.* [Hood.] To cover over; to wrap up.

"But Valerius . . . *hudded* them with their gowns over their heads."—*North: Plutarch,* p. 84.

hŭd'-dĕr, * hod-er, * hod-ren, * hod-ur, *v.t.* [A frequent. from Mid. Eng. *huden* = to hide (q.v.).]

1. To crowd together, to huddle.

"Scatred on thi Scottis and *hodred* in their hottes."
Robert de Brunne, p. 273.

2. To cover, to wrap up.

"*Hodur* and happe." *La Bone Florence,* 112.

hŭd'-dle, * hud-le, *v.i.* [A variant of *hudder* (q.v.).]

A. *Intrans.:* To crowd, to press; to hurry promiscuously without order or regularity; to throng.

"Fools *huddle* on, and always are in haste."
Rowe: Golden Verses of Pythagoras.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To throw, hurry, or crowd together promiscuously or in confusion.

"For that grand lev'ler *huddles* to one place
Rich, poor, wise, foolish, noble and the base."
Brome: On the Death of his Schoolmaster.

2. To get or bring together without order or system; to throw together confusedly.

"His soul did *huddled* notions try."
Dryden: Absalom & Achitophel, i. 171.

3. To crowd; to add hastily.

"*Huddling* jest upon jest."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing,* ii. 1.

4. To perform hastily, without order or regularity; to produce hurriedly or without due consideration and preparation. (Usually followed by *up.*)

"Reading what they never wrote
Just fifteen minutes, *huddle up* their work,
And with a well-bred whisper close the scene!"
Cowper: Task, ii. 412.

5. To put away hastily and carelessly; to hurry away.

6. To put on in haste and disorder; to throw on hastily and carelessly. (Usually followed by *on.*)

"At twelve she rose: with much ado
Her clothes were *huddled on* by two."
Prior: Hans Carvel.

hŭd'-dle, *s.* [Huddle, *v.*]

1. A crowd, a throng, a press; a confused mass or number of persons or things.

"A numerous *huddle* of pompous, phantastical, cumbersome ceremonies."—*Locke: Reasonableness of Christianity.*

* 2. A miser, a niggard.

hŭd'-dlĕr, *s.* [Eng. *huddl(e); -er.*] One who huddles or throws things together confusedly, without order, system, or regularity.

*** hŭd'-dlĭng,** *a.* [Huddle, *v.*]

1. Confused.

"After his blunt and *huddling* fashion."—*Bacon.*

2. Hurrying or pressing along.

"Whose artful strains have oft delayed
The *huddling* brook." *Milton: Comus,* 496.

Hū-dĭ-brăs'-tĭc, *a.* [Eng. *Hudibras; -tic.*] Of or pertaining to or resembling *Hudibras,* a satire against the Puritans, written by Samuel Butler and published in 1663; in the metre in which Hudibras is written; doggrel.

"His hymns, odes, ballads, and *Hudibrastic* satires are of very little intrinsic value."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiii.

Hŭd'-sŏn, *s. & a.* [See the compound.]

Hudson-river, *s. & a.*

A. *As subst.:* A river in New York State, which, after a course of three hundred miles, flows into the Atlantic, its estuary forming the harbour of New York.

B. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the river described under A.

Hudson-river Group:

Geol.: An American formation homotaxial to the Caradoc or Bala Group of the Lower Silurian. Various trilobites and molluscs are the same in both.

Hŭd'-sŏn-īte, *s.* [Named from the Hudson river, near which it occurs.]

Min.: A variety of Augite (q.v.). (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*) It is arranged by Dana as Aluminous Iron-Lime Pyroxene. It is black with a green streak.

hūe (1), *** hewe, * heu,** *s.* [A.S. *hiw, heow, hió* = appearance; cogn. with Sw. *hy* = skin, complexion; Goth. *hiwi* = form, appearance.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Colour, shade of colour, tint, dye.

"Madonna's face upon him shone,
Painted in heavenly *hues* above."
Byron: Siege of Corinth, xxx.

2. *Paint.:* A compound colour in which one of the primaries predominates. Such are the various grays which are composed of the three primary colours, in unequal strength and proportion. A gray in which blue predominates has a blue *hue;* one in which red predominates has a red *hue,* &c. The term is often carelessly employed by writers, who substitute it for tint or shade, which are strictly primary or secondary colours, in various degrees of intensity.

hūe (2), *** huy,** *s.* [Fr. *huer* = to hoot . . . to make hue and cry; *huée* = a shouting, an outcry, or hue and cry (*Cotgrave*), from O. Sw. *huta* = to hoot (q.v.).] [Hoot.] Now only used in the phrase *hue and cry;* a loud shout or cry; a clamour.

¶ *Hue and cry:*

Law: (See extract).

"There is yet another species of arrest, wherein both officers and private men are concerned, and that is, upon a *hue and cry* raised upon a felony committed. A *hue and cry,* hutesium et clamor, is the old common law process of pursuing, with horn and with voice, all felons, and such as have dangerously wounded another. That it might more effectually be made, the hundred was bound by the statute of Winchester, c. 3, to answer for all robberies therein committed unless they took the felon, which was the foundation of an action against the hundred, in case of any loss by robbery; and the whole vill or district is still in strictness liable to be amerced, according to the law of Alfred, if any felony be committed therein and the felon escapes."—*Blackstone: Comment.,* bk. iv., ch. 21.

hūed, * hewed, *a.* [Eng. *hu(e); -ed.*]

1. Having a particular hue or colour.

"Phebus waxe old, and *hewed* like laton."
Chaucer: C. T., 11,557.

2. Flushed.

"Nay, his brow
Was *hued* with triumph."
E. Browning: Paracelsus, iii.

hū'-ĕl, *s.* [Corn.] A mine; commonly written Wheal (q.v.).

*** hūe'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *hue; -less.*] Destitute of, or having no colour or hue.

hū'-ĕr, *s.* [Hue (2), *s.*] One who calls out or gives notice to others by a cry; specif., a person stationed on a cliff or high point to give notice to the fishermen of the approach or movements of a shoal of fish.

"They lie hovering upon the coast, and are directed by a balker or *huer,* who standeth on the cliff-side and from thence discerneth the course of the pilchards."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall,* fo. 32.

huff, *s.* & *a.* [Huff, *v.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. One puffed up with notions of his own importance or value; a boaster; a braggart.

"Lewd shallow-brained *huffs* make Atheism and contempt of religion the sole badge and character of wit."—*South.*

2. A sudden swell of anger, displeasure, or arrogance; peevishness; petulance; offence taken at some real or imaginary wrong or slight. (Usually in the phrase *to take huff.*)

"His highness may have *taken huff.*"
Cowper: To Rev. William Bull.

II. [Huffing, C. 2].

* **B.** *As adj.:* Huffish, angry, offended.

huff, * huffe, * hoove, *v.t.* & *i.* [An imitative word; cf. *puff* and *whiff*; Ger. *hauchen* = to breathe, to blow, to puff. Probably confused with *hoven*, pa. par. of *heave* (q.v.).]

* **A.** *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* To blow or puff up; to swell or enlarge with air.

"The said winde within the earth, able to *huffe* up the ground."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. ii., ch. lxxxv.

2. *Fig.:* To treat with insolence or arrogance; to hector; to bluster at; to bully.

"Don't you suffer my lady to *huff* me every day, as if I were her dog?"—*Colley Cibber: The Careless Husband*, i. 1.

II. *Draughts:* To *huff* a player is to take one of his men off the board, when he neglects or refuses to capture with it one or more of his opponent's men.

B. *Intransitive:*

* I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* To swell or dilate; to be puffed up.

2. *Fig.:* To swell with anger or arrogance; to bluster; to hector; to storm; to take offence.

"Your husband hath already got a wife,
A *huffing* wench yfaith, whose ruffling silks
Make, with their motion, musicke unto love."
A Pleasant Conceited Comedy. (1608.)

II. *Draughts:* To take one of the adversary's men off the board, when he neglects or refuses to capture with it one or more of his opponent's men.

*** huff-cap,** *a.* & *s.*

A. *As adj.:* Swaggering, blustering, pompous.

"Graced with *huff-cap* terms and thundering threats."
Bp. Hall: Satires, bk. i., sat. 3.

B. *As substantive:*

I. A swaggerer, a blusterer, a bully, a hector, a braggart.

2. A cant name for strong ale. (*Harrison: Descript. of England.*)

*** huff'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *huff*; *-er.*] A blusterer, a bully, a braggart.

"To be exposed in the end to suffer,
By such a braggadocio *huffer.*"
Butler: Hudibras, pt. ii., c. iii.

huff'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *huffy*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being huffy; petulance; irritation.

huff'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Huff, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act or state of blustering or bullying; swagger; braggadocio.

"When *huffing* and hectoring must be looked upon as the only badges of gallantry."—*South: Sermons*, vol. x., ser. 4.

2. *Draughts:* The removal of one of the adversary's men from the board when he refuses or neglects to capture with it one or more of his opponent's men.

*** huff'-ĭng-lĭ,** *adv.* [Eng. *huffing*; *-ly.*] In a huffing manner; swaggeringly; blusteringly; arrogantly.

*** huff'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *huff*; *-ish.*] Insolent, arrogant, blustering, hectoring.

*** huff'-ĭsh-lĭ,** *adv.* [Eng. *huffish*; *-ly.*] In a huffish manner; swaggeringly; blusteringly.

*** huff'-ĭsh-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *huffish*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being huffish; swagger; bluster; hectoring; arrogance.

huff'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *huff*; *-y.*]

1. *Lit.:* Puffed up, swollen.

2. *Fig.:* Arrogant, blustering, insolent, petulant.

hŭg, * hugge, *v.i.* & *t.* [According to Skeat of Scandinavian origin; cf. Dan. *sidde paa hug* = to squat on the ground; Icel. *huka* = to sit on one's haims. Wedgwood refers it to the interjection *ugh* (q.v.).]

A. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To cower, to shrink, to shiver.

"I *hugge*, I shrink in my bed. It is good sport to see this little boy *hugge* in his bed for cold."—*Palsgrave.*

2. To cuddle; to crowd or press together; to huddle; to lie close.

"To *hug* with swine." *Shakesp.: King John*, v. 2.

B. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* To clasp or hold closely and tightly with the arms; to embrace closely; to clasp tightly to the breast.

"[She] *hugs* the marble to her throbbing heart."
Addison: Ovid: Metamorphoses iii.

2. *Fig.:* To hold fast or firmly; to cling to; to cherish.

"Faith, fanatic Faith, once wedded fast
To some dear falsehood, *hugs* it to the last."
Moore: Veiled Prophet of Khorassan.

II. *Naut.:* To keep close to: as, To *hug* the shore or the land, to *hug* the wind.

"*Hugging* the shore at North Woolwich."—*Times*, March 17, 1876.

¶ *To hug one's self:* To congratulate one's self; to chuckle.

¶ For the difference between to *hug* and to *clasp*, see Clasp.

hŭg, * **hŭgg,** *s.* [Hug, *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A close embrace or clasping.

2. *Wrestling:* A particular grip or catch: as the Cornish *hug.*

"Their *hugg* is a cunning close with their fellow-combatant; the fruit whereof is his fair fall or foil at the least."—*Fuller: Worthies; Cornwall.*

hūġe, * **hogge,** *a.* [O. Fr. *ahuge* = huge; the initial *a* being mistaken for the indefinite article.]

1. Very large; having enormous size or bulk; enormous.

"Leviathan, which God of all His works
Created *hugest.*" *Milton: P. L.*, i. 202.

2. Very great in any respect; immense, exceedingly great.

"Sparing makes *huge* waste."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, i. 1.

¶ For the difference between *huge* and *enormous*, see Enormous.

¶ Obvious compounds: *Huge-bellied, huge-boned, huge-built*, &c.

hūġe'-lў, * huge-liche, *adv.* [Eng. *huge*; *-ly.*]

1. In a huge manner or degree; enormously, immensely.

"In a too of his foote the naile groweth ouer to the fleshe, and in barme to the foot *hugeliche* ouerwexethe."—*Robert of Gloucester*, p. 432. (Note.)

* 2. In exceedingly great numbers.

"By meane whereof diseases & sykenesse fyll amonge the Cristen, so that they dyed *hugely.*"—*Fabyan: Chronicle* (an. 1226).

3. Very greatly, exceedingly.

"The world was very barbarous or *hugely* grateful, when they could think them no less than gods who found out such things for men."—*Stillingfleet: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 4.

hūġe'-nĕss, * houge-nesse, *s.* [Eng. *huge*; *-ness.*]

1. Exceeding or enormous bulk or largeness; enormous size.

"All wondring at the *hugeneese* of the horse."
Surrey: Virgile; Æneis iii.

2. Exceeding greatness or extent; vastness.

"My mistress exceeds in goodness the *hugeness* of your unworthy thinking."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, i. 6.

*** hūġ'-ē-ŏŭs, * hogeous,** *a.* [Eng. *huge*; *-ous.*] Huge, immense, enormous.

"What would have fed a thousand mouths was sunk
To fill his own [an elephant's] by *hugeous* length of trunk." *Byron: Verses spoken at Breaking-up.*

hŭġ'-gĕr, *s.* [Eng. *hug*; *-er.*] One who hugs or embraces.

*** hŭg'-gĕr,** *v.i.* [Etym. doubtful.] To lie in ambush.

hugger-mugger, * hudder-mother, * hueker-mucker, *a.*

1. Clandestine, secret, sly, unfair.

2. Confused slovenly.

¶ *In hugger-mugger:* In secret; secretly, privately.

"For God cannot abide to haue his benefites kept secrete *in hugger-mugger.*"—*Udal: Luke* xvii.

*** hŭg'-glc,** *v.t.* [A freq. from *hug* (q.v.).] To hug, to embrace, to clasp.

"He forbare quite not only to *huggle* and embrace [them] long together, but to behold so much as once in any publick meeting and assembly."—*P. Holland: Suetonius*, p. 256.

hū-gō'-nĭ-a, *s.* [Named after John Hugon, who published a botanical work in 1771.]

Bot.: A genus of Oxalidaceæ, which Arnott made the type of the order, calling it Hugoniaceæ. The root of *Hugonia Mystax* smells like violets. It is said to be diuretic, diaphoretic, and anthelmintic. (*Lindley*, &c.)

Hū'-guę-nŏt, *s.* & *a.* [Many etymologies have been given, all on the supposition that the word did not arise before the Reformation. But mention is made under date Oct. 7, 1387, of a Pascal Huguenot, from St. Junien, in Limousin. It was, therefore, derived from some individual. The word *Huguenot* is believed by Mahn and Littré to be the diminutive of *Hugues.* The first known use of the word in the now established sense was in a letter from the Count de Villars, Lieutenant-general in Languedoc, dated Nov. 11, 1560. (*Littré.*)]

A. *As substantive:*

Hist.: A nickname formerly applied by the Roman Catholics to the Protestants of France, who were nearly all Calvinists, and who converted the appellation into one of honour instead of reproach. D'Aubigné believed that the Reformation began in France in A.D. 1512, while that of Switzerland commenced in 1516, and that of Germany in 1517. For a time France seemed as likely as the other two countries to adopt Protestantism. Though Margaret, the sister of Francis I., had favoured it, yet that king had been strongly against it, at least during the latter part of his reign, as were Francis II. and Henry II. It arose among the people, and through their sympathy became so formidable, that when, in 1561, a year after the accession of Charles IX., the Huguenots [Def.] were prohibited from preaching, they took up arms to achieve religious liberty. The chief seat of their power was in the south and west of France, that of the Catholics in the north and east. With an occasional hollow truce, or an interval of peace as hollow, the struggle went on for the next century and a quarter. Its two most notable incidents were the Massacre of St. Bartholomew, August 24, 1572 [Bartholomew], and the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, Oct. 22, 1685 [Revocation]. The name Huguenot has not been permanent. Those so called were afterwards denominated Reformed or simply Protestant.

B. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the French Protestants of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

Hū'-guę-nŏt-ĭsm, *s.* [Fr. *huguenotisme.*]

Church History:

1. Attachment to the Reformed faith. (*Littré.*)

2. The system of belief held by the Huguenots; French Protestantism of the Calvinistic type.

*** hūġ'-ў, * hūġ'-ĭĕ,** *a.* [Eng. *hug(e)*; *-y.*] Huge, vast, great.

"Your three-fold army and my *hugy* host
Shall swallow up these base-born Persians."
Marlowe: 1 Tamburlaine, iii. 3.

*** huîsh'-ẽr (u as w),** *s.* [Fr. *huissier.*] An usher (q.v.)

"We are the *huisher* to a morrise."
Ben Jonson: Particular Entert. of the Queene.

*** huîsh'-ẽr (u as w),** *v.t.* [Huisher, *s.*] To usher.

*** hūke,** *s.* [Fr. *hugue*, from Low Lat. *huca.*] A cloak. [Heuk.]

"As we were thus in conference, there came one that seemed to be a messenger in a rich *huke.*"—*Bacon: New Atlantis.*

*** hŭlch,** *s.* [A variant of *hunch* (q.v.).] A hump or hunch.

hulch-backed, *a.* Hunch-backed, hump backed.

*** hŭlch'-ĕd,** *a.* [Hulch.] Puffed up, swollen.

*** hŭlch'-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *hulch*; *-y.*] Having a hunch, hump, or swelling; swollen, gibbous. (*Urquhart: Rabelais*, bk. iii., ch. xvii.)

hŭl'-dēe, *s.* [Mahratta.]

Bot.: Curcuma longa. [Curcuma.]

*** hul-en,** *v.i.* [M. L. Ger. & O. Dut. *huilen.*] To howl.

*** hul-fere, * hul-feere,** *s.* [HULVER.]

hûl'-lî, *s.* [HOLL.]

hŭlk, * hulke, *s.* [Low Lat. *hulka, hulcus, holcas,* from Gr. ὁλκάς (*holkas*) = a ship of burden, from ἕλκω (*elkō*) = to drag or draw; ὁλκή (*holkē*) = a dragging; ὁλκός (*holkos*) = a machine for dragging ships on land.]

* 1. A ship of burden; a merchant vessel.

"Having assembled together about fowerscore *hulkes [navibus onerariis]*."—*Goldinge: Cæsar,* fo. 98.

2. The hull or body of a ship; especially the hull of a vessel not seaworthy, and moored in port for hospital, guard, convict, quarantine, custom-house, storage, victualling, or other purposes. A sheer-hulk is one fitted with sheers for masting and dismasting vessels.

"A huge black *hulk* that was magnified
By its own reflection in the tide"
Longfellow: Landlord's Tale.

3. Anything bulky and unwieldy.

¶ *The hulks:* Old dismasted ships used as prisons.

"*Hulks* are prison-ships right 'cross th' meshes."—*Dickens: Great Expectations,* ch. ii.

hŭlk, *v.t.* [M. L. Ger. *holken;* Sw. *holka* = to hollow out.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To hollow out, to empty, to eviscerate, to disembowel: as, To *hulk* a hare.

"I could *hulk* your grace, and hang you up cross-legged
Like a hare at poulter's."
Beaum. & Flet.: Philaster, v.

2. *Min.:* To dig away a portion of a rock that a blast may be more efficient.

*** hulke,** *s.* [A.S. *hulc.*] A hovel, a hut.

*** hŭlk'-ĭng,** *a.* [HULK, *s.*] Bulky, unwieldy, awkward: as, a great *hulking* fellow.

hŭlk'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *hulk; -y.*] Bulky, unwieldy, heavy, stupid.

hŭll, * hele, * holl, * hoole, * hule, *s.* [A.S. *hulu;* cogn. with Mid. Eng. *hulen, hule* = to cover up; Dut. *hullen* = to put a cap on; Goth. *huljan* = to hide, to cover; Icel. *hylja;* Sw. *hölja;* Dan. *hylle* = to cover; Wel. *hûl* = a covering.]

1. The husk or integument; the outer shell or covering of anything, but especially of a nut or grain.

2. The body of a ship.

"Deep in their *hulls* our deadly bullets light."
Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, 60.

¶ *Hull down:*

Naut.: A term applied to a ship when she is so far off that only her masts and sails are visible.

hŭll, *v.t. & i.* [HULL, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To strip the hull or husk off, to free or clear from the outer shell or coveriag: as, To *hull* peas, &c.

2. To pierce the hull of: as, To *hull* a ship with a cannon-ball.

*** B.** *Intransitive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To float; to drive to and fro helplessly, like a dismasted ship.

"And there they *hull*, expecting but the aid
Of Buckingham to welcome them ashore."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 4.

2. *Naut.:* To take in all the sails in a calm.

hŭl-la-ba-loô', *s.* [An imitative word.] An uproar; noisy confusion.

hŭlled, *pa. par.* or *a.* [HULL, *v.*]

hulled corn or **grain,** *s.* Grain stripped or freed from the hull or husk.

hŭll'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *hull; -er.*] One who or that which hulls; specifically, a hulling-machine (q.v.).

hŭll'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [HULL, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or process of stripping grain, &c., of the hull or husk.

hulling-machine, *s.*

Agric.: A machine for removing the cuticle from grain, and for breaking it without reducing it to the condition of meal.

hŭl-lō', *interj.* [HOLLOA.]

hŭll'-ŏck, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Naut.: A small part of a sail lowered in a gale to keep the ship's head to the sea.

*** hŭll'-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *hull; -y.*] Having hulls or husks; husky; siliquose.

hū'-lō-ĭst, *s.* [HYLOIST.]

hū-lō-thē'-ĭşm, *s.* [HYLOTHEISM.]

Hŭls'-ẽ-an, *a.* [For etym., see def.] A term applied to certain lectures on divinity, given annually at Cambridge, accordiug to certain provisions in the will of John Hulse, of Elworth.

hulst, *s.* [Dut.]

Bot.: The common holly.

*** hul-stred,** *a.* [A.S. *healstra* = a hiding-place.] Hidden, covered, concealed.

"Shortly I woll herberowe me
There I hope best to *hulstred* be."
Romaunt of the Rose.

*** hŭl'-vẽr,** *s.* [Icel. *hulfr* = the dog-wood.] The common holly.

"As touching the Holly, or *Hulver-tree,* if it be planted about an house, whether it be within a citie, or standing in the countrey, it serveth for a countre-charm, and keepeth away all ill spels or inchantments."—*P. Holland: Plinie,* bk. xxiv., ch. xiii.

¶ *Knee hulver* is the Butcher's broom (*Ruscus aculestus*), and *Sea hulver* the Sea-holly, *Eryngium maritimum.*

hŭm, * humme, * hummen, *v.i. & t.* [An imitative word; cogn. with Ger. *hummen;* Dut. *hommelen* = to hum.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To make a prolonged buzzing noise like a bee; to buzz.

"The *humming* prey."
J. Philips: Splendid Shilling.

2. To give utterance to a similar sound with the mouth: as—

(1) To express approbation or applause by a murmuring or buzzing noise.

"Part of his congregation *hummed* so loudly and so long, that he sat down to enjoy it."—*Johnson: Life of Sprat.*

(2) To utter a prolonged or confused murmuring or droning noise.

"Burden-wise, I'll *hum* on Tarquin still."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 1,133.

(3) To cry *hum* or *hem;* to make an inarticulate sound in speaking, from embarrassment or hesitation.

"*Hum* and stroke thy beard."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, I. a.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To sing in a low murmuring voice; to mumble: as, To *hum* a tune.

2. To express by humming.

"In the gloom of twilight *hum* their joy."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

* 3. To express approbation of; to applaud.

* 4. To cheat; to trick or to delude by coaxing or flattery; to impose upon, to humbug (q.v.); to cajole.

"Beauty, by ancient tradition, we find
Has delightfully *humm'd* the whole race of mankind."
Brookes: Epilogue on Hunbugging.

hŭm, *s. & interj.* [HUM, *v.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. The noise of bees and other insects in flight; the buzz of a top, a wheel, &c.

"The *hum* of the wheel and the singing
Suddenly ceased." *Longfellow: Miles Standish,* iii.

2. A low droning or murmuring sound.

"Is it the hittern's early *hum?*"
Scott: Lord of the Isles, vi. 20.

3. A confused murmuring or buzzing sound; a buzz.

"And the neigh of the steed and the multitude's *hum.*"
Byron: Siege of Corinth, xxii.

4. A buzz or murmur of applause or approbation.

"The deep *hum* by which our ancestors were wont to indicate approbation."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xi.

5. An inarticulate sound uttered by a speaker when pausing through embarrassment or hesitation: as, *hums* and *haws.*

6. Strong ale mixed with spirits; so called probably from the humming or buzzing in the head caused by it.

"Come, bring out a bottle, here presently, wife,
Of the best Cheshire *hum* he e'er drank in his life."
Cotton: Voyage to Ireland in Burlesque.

7. A cheat, an imposition, a trick, a hoax, a humbug.

B. *As interj.:* An inarticulate sound, expressive of doubt, hesitation, or deliberation; hem; ahem.

"I cried *hum* and, well, go to!"
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., iii. 1.

hū'-man, * hu-main, * hu-maine, * humane, *a. & s.* [Fr. *humain,* from Lat. *humanus,* from *homo* = a man; Sp. *humano;* Ital. *umano. Human* and *humane* are essentially the same words, the former being derived from the Latin through the French, the latter directly from the Latin.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to man or mankind.

"Without faith in *human* virtue or in *human* attachment."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. ii.

2. Having the qualities or characteristics of a man.

"A pestilence swept away, in six months, more than a hundred thousand *human* beings."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. ii.

* 3. Profane, secular, not sacred or divine: as, *human* authors.

*** B.** *As subst.:* A human being or creature; a man.

"And agonies of *human* and of brute."
Cowper. Task, ii. 25.

*** human-heartedness,** *s.* The quality or state of having a humane or feeling heart; humanity. (*Wordsworth: Excursion,* bk. vi.)

human-remains, *s. pl.*

Palæont.: [MAN (*Palæont.*)].

human-sacrifices, *s. pl.* [SACRIFICE, *s.*]

*** hū'-man-āte,** *a.* [Eng. *human; -ate.*] Endued with humanity or human nature.

"Of your saying it followeth, that the bread is *humanate* or incarnate."—*Abp. Cranmer: Answer to Bp. Gardiner,* p. 369.

hu-mā'ne, *a.* [Lat. *humanus,* from *homo* = a man.] [HUMAN.]

* 1. Of or pertaining to man or mankiad; human.

"Goddess *humane,* reach, then, and freely taste.
Milton: P. L., ix. 732.

2. Having the feelings or disposition proper to man; endowed with tenderness, kindness, and compassion; kind, gentle, compassionate.

"Of an exceeding courteous and *humane* inclination."—*Spottiswood: Church of Scotland* (an. 1589).

3. Humanizing, elevating, refining; applied to the polite or elegant branches of study, as poetry, rhetoric, philology, the fine arts, &c.

¶ *Humane Society, Royal Humane Society of London:* A society formed in 1774 by Drs. Hawes, Fothergill, Cogan, and others. One leading object is to rescuscitate persons apparently drowned, its motto being *Lateat scintilla forsan* (Perchance a spark [*i.e.*, of life] may be concealed). For this purpose it provides drags to rescue drowning persons from the water, with appliances to treat them when they come ashore. It also rewards conspicuous acts of courage in saving life from drowning by gold, silver, and bronze medals, parchments, or small money rewards.

hu-mā'ne-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *humane; -ly.*]

* 1. Like men.

"By way of consolation we exhorted and perswaded them to bear . . . humane cases, *humanely.*"—*P. Holland: Plutarch,* p. 435.

2. In a humane manner; with kindness, gentleness, and compassion.

"We might guess they relieved us *humanely.*"—*Shakesp.: Coriolanus,* i. 1.

hu-māne'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *humane; -ness.*] The quality or state of being humane; humanity.

*** hu-măn'-ĭes,** *s.* [Eng. *human;* suff. *-ics.*] The study of humanity and human nature.

*** hu-măn'-ĭ-fy,** *v.t.* [Lat. *humanus* = human, and *facio* (pass. *fio*) = to make.] To render human; to incarnate; to invest with human form.

*** hū'-man-ĭşm,** *s.* [Eng. *human; -ism.*]

1. Human nature or disposition; humanity.

2. Polite or humane learning.

*** hū'-man-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *human; -ist;* Fr. *humaniste.*]

1. One versed in the knowledge of human nature.

"Antiquaries, poets, *humanists,* statesmen, merchants, divines."—*Bacon: On the Advancement of Learning,* bk. ii.

2. One who studies the humanities.

hū-măn-ĭst'-ĭc, *a* [Eng. *humanist*; *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to humanity.

hū-măn-ĭ-tär'-ĭ-ạn, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *humanit(y)*; *-arian.*]

Theol. & Church History:

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or belonging to humanity, as distinguished from divinity.

2. Of or belonging to the system of belief described under B, or its advocates.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ch. Hist.:* One who believes that Jesus Christ possesses only humanity and not divinity as well; a unitarian.

2. *Religions (Pl.):* A small sect in London founded by Joachim Kaspary, a German Jew. Its tenets are explained in a publication called *The Fifteen Doctrines of the Religion of God*, written in 1866. Among these are pantheism and the transmigration of souls. (*Haydn.*)

3. One who is broadly humane in action and principle; a philanthropist. (Now generally used in this sense.)

hū-măn-ĭt-ăr'-ĭ-ạn ĭsm, *s.* Eng. *humanitarian*; *-ism.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Broad philanthropy.

2. *Theol. & Ch. Hist.:* The distinctive religious tenet of the Humanitarians (q.v.), or their whole system of belief.

***hū-măn-ĭ'-tĭan,** *s.* [Eng. *humanit(y)*; *-ian.*] A humanist.

"A singular scholar, and an excellent *humanitian*."
—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 588.

hū-măn'-ĭ-tў, *hu-man-i-tee, *s.* [O.Fr. *humaniteit*; from Lat. *humanitatem*, acc. of *humanitas*, from *humanus* = human, humane; Fr. *humanité*; Ital. *umanità*; Sp. *humanidad.*]

1. The quality or state of being human; human nature; the especial characteristics or properties which distinguish man from other beings.

"They imitated *humanity* so abominably."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 2.

2. Mankind collectively; humankind; human beings; man.

"He is able to teach all *humanity*, and will do well to oblige mankind by his information."—*Glanvill.*

3. The quality or state of being humane; a kind, tender, and compassionate nature; a disposition to treat other human beings and the lower animals with kindness and tenderness, and to relieve distress; compassion, tenderness, kindness, benevolence.

"It is a rule of equity and *humanity*, built upon plain reason."—*Barrow: Works*, vol. i., ser. 20.

4. Liberal education; mental cultivation; instruction in humane or polite literature.

5. (*Pl., and generally with the article prefixed*): Humane or polite literature; such branches of learning as are calculated and intended to refine and elevate the mind, such as philology, rhetoric, poetry, the study of the ancient classics, &c.

"Philology, or polite literature, or the *humanities*, as they are called."—*Jortin: Remarks on Eccles. Hist.* (an. 1292).

6. In Scotland, Latin and Latin literature; as, a Professor of *Humanity.*

* 7. A human being.

"I have seen;
But look off to those small *humanities*
Which draw me tenderly across my fear."
E. B. Browning: Drama of Exile.

¶ *Religion of humanity:* [Comte, Comtism, Positivism, Secularism].

¶ For the difference between *humanity* and *benevolence*, see Benevolence.

hū-mạn-ĭ-zā'-tion, hū-mạn-ĭ-ṣā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *humaniz(e)*; *-ation.*] The act or process of humanizing.

"Civilization is the *humanization* of man in society."
—*Matthew Arnold: Mixed Essays*, p. 63.

hū'-mạn-ize, *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *human*; *-ize.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To render humane, to soften, to refine, to render susceptible of kindness, tenderness, and compassion.

*2. To render human; to invest with the character of humanity; to give a human character to.

* 3. To adapt to human powers or faculties.

"Socrates hath *humanized*, as I may so say, philosophy."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 986.

B. *Intran.:* To become humane or humanized; to be softened or refined; to become more civilized.

*** hu-mạn-īz-ẽr,** *s.* [Eng. *humaniz(e)*; *-er.*] One who or that which humanizes.

hū'-mạn-kīnd, *s.* [Eng. *human*, and *kind*, s.] Human beings collectively; mankind; man.

"But *humankind* rejoices in the might
Of mutability." *Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. viii.

hū'-mạn-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *human*; *-ly.*]

1. After the manner of men; like a man; according to the opinions or knowledge of men.

"Speaking *humanly*, the beginning of empire may be ascribed to reason and necessity."—*Raleigh: Hist. World*, bk. i., ch. ix., § 1.

* 2. Humanely, kindly, benevolently.

"It's really kind of such a noble lord
So *humanly* to gossip with the Devil!"
Bayard Taylor: Faust; Prologue in Heaven.

*** hu-māte',** *v.t.* [Lat. *humatus*, pa. par. of *humo* = to bury; *humus* = the ground.] To bury, to inter.

*** hu-mā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *humatio*, from *humatus*, pa. par. of *humo* = to bury.] The act of burying; burial; interment.

"Middlesex gave me death
And this church my *humation*."
Fuller: Worthies; Lancashire.

hŭm'-bĭrd, *s.* [Humming-bird.]

hŭm'-ble (1), *a.* [Hummel.]

humble-cow, *s.* [Hummel-cow.]

hŭm'-ble (2), *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *humilis*, from *humus* = the ground; *humi* = on the ground; Sp. & Port. *humilde*; O. Sp. *humil*; Ital. *umile.*]

1. Not high or lofty; modest; low; unpretending; unassuming: as, a *humble* cottage.

2. Low; not high or great.

"I am from *humble*, he from honoured name."
Shakesp.: All's Well That Ends Well, i. 3.

3. Not having a high opinion of one's self, or of one's own powers or faculties; modest; not proud, arrogant, or assuming; lowly; retiring; meek; submissive.

"Wisdom is *humble* that he knows no more."
Cowper: Task, vi. 97.

humble-mouthed, *a.* Mild, meek, or humble in speech.

"You are meek and *humble-mouthed*."
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., ii. 4.

humble-pie, *s.* [Properly from *humbles* or *umbles* = the entrails of the deer, and *pie*, but undoubtedly influenced by the adjective *humble.*] A pie made of the umbles or entrails of the deer.

¶ *To eat humble-pie:* To submit one's self to humiliation or insult; to apologize humbly or abjectly; to humble one's self. The origin of the phrase is said to be, that at hunting-feasts, while the lord and his guests eat of the venison pasties, humble-pie only was placed before the huntsmen and their dependants.

humble-plant, *s.*

Bot.: Mimosa pudica.

*** hŭm'-ble (3), hŭm'-bled,** *a.* [Etym. doubtful.] Bruised; chafed; sore: as, *humble* heels.

hŭm'-ble (1), *v.t.* [Humble (2), *a.*]

* 1. To bring down in height; to reduce the height of; to lower; to make less lofty or high.

"The highest mountain may be *humbled* into valleys."—*Hakewill.*

2. To reduce or break the power of; to bring to a state of subjection, dependence, or inferiority; to lower; to break down; to crush; to humiliate.

"The genius, which, at a later period, *humbled* six Marshals of France."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

3. To make humble, lowly, modest, or submissive; to bring down or break the pride, arrogance, or vanity of; to exhibit as humble or lowly.

"Christ, when he was in the form of God, *humbled* himself by condescending to take upon him the form of man."—*Clarke: On the Trinity*, ch. ii., § 5.

hŭm'-ble (2), *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To bruise; to break; to chafe: as, *humbled* heels.

*** hŭm'-ble,** *s.* [Umble.]

*** hŭm'-ble, * hum-bel, * hum-mel,** *v.t.* [A freq. from *hum* (q.v.); cogn. with Dut. *hommelen* = to hum, *hommel* = a humble-bee; Ger. *hummel* = a humble-bee, *hummen* = to hum.] To hum.

"To *humble* like a bee."—*Minsheu.*

humble-bee, * hombel-be, * hombul-be, * humbyl-bee, *s.*

1. *Entom.:* The genus Bombus (q.v.). Called also and more accurately the Bumble-bee.

"The honeybags steal from the *humble-bees*."
Shakesp.: Midsummer Night's Dream, iii. 1.

2. *Biol.:* Mr. Darwin has shown that the humble-bees fertilise various plants by unintentionally brushing off the pollen when they are seeking honey in one flower, and carrying it, adhering to the hairs of their body, till they unwittingly clean it off against the pistil of some other individual of the same species. The field-mouse preys upon them, the cat in turn devouring the field-mouse. The fertilisation of certain plants may, therefore, be better performed near towns, where cats and consequently humble-bees are more numerous than in the country.

*** hŭm-ble-fī-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *humble*; *-fication.*] Humility (?). (*Southey: Letters*, ii. 120.)

*** hŭm'-ble-hēde,** *s.* [Eng. *humble*; *-hede* = head.] Humbleness; humility.

"From *humblehede* to real majestee."
Chaucer: C. T., 14,592.

hŭm'-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *humble*; *-ness.*] Humility; meekness; absence of pride or arrogance; lowliness of spirit.

"A wandering pilgrim's *humbleness*."
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, vii.

hŭm'-blẽr, *s.* [Eng. *humbl(e)*; *-er.*] One who or that which humbles or reduces pride or arrogance.

hŭm'-blęs, *s.* [Umbles.]

*** hŭm'-blĕss, * hum-blesse,** *s.* [O. Fr. *humblesse.*] Humility; humbleness.

"Themselves to ground with gracious *humblesse* bent."
Spenser: F. Q., I. xii. 3.

hŭm'-blĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Humble, v.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of humiliating or making humble.

hŭm'-blĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *humbling* (1); *-ly.*] In a humbling or humiliating manner; so as to humble or humiliate.

hŭm'-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *humbl(e)*; *-ly.*] In a humble or lowly manner; with humility, meekness, or modesty; meekly, submissively, without pride.

"John Bart, *humbly* born, and scarcely able to sign his name. —*Macaulay: Hist. of Eng.*, ch. xix.

Hŭm-bōldt'-ĭ-līte, *s.* [Named after Baron von Humboldt, the German naturalist and traveller, born Sept. 14, 1769, died April 8, 1835.]

Min.: A variety of Melilite, formed in cavernous blocks on Mount Somma, with greenish mica, &c.

Hŭm'-bōldt-īne, *s.* [Named after Humboldt; *-ine.*] [Humboldtilite.]

Min.: The same as Oxalite (q.v.) (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*). Dana prefers the name Humboldtine, and makes Oxalite a synonym.

Hŭm-bōldt-īte, *s.* [*Humboldt*; *-ite* (*Min.*).] [Humboldtilite.]

Min.: The same as Datolite or Datholite (q.v.).

hŭm'-bŭg, *s.* [A compound of *hum* = to cheat, to hoax, and *bug* = a bugbear, a ghost, hence, a false charm, a sham, a bugbear. The word first occurs on the title-page of *The Universal Jester*, being a choice collection of bon-mots and *humbugs*, by Ferdinando Killigrew, about 1735–40.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A hoax; a piece of trickery or imposition played off under fair or specious appearances.

2. A spirit of deception or trickery; a disposition to deceive; falseness, pretence: as, There is a great deal of *humbug* about him.

3. A humbugger, a cheat, an impostor, a trickster.

II. *Manège:* A pair of nippers for grasping the cartilage of the nose of bulls and horses.

hŭm'-bŭg, *v.t.* [Humbug, *s.*] To cheat, to hoax, to deceive, to play a hoax or trick on; to take in.

*** hŭm'-bŭg-gą-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *humbug*; *-able.*] Capable of being humbugged; credulous. (*Southey: Letters*, iii. 488.)

hŭm'-bŭg-gĕr, *s.* [Eng. *humbug; -er.*] One who humbugs, a cheat, a trickster, a hoaxer.

hŭm'-bŭg-gĕr-ў, *s.* [Eng. *humbug; -ery.*] The act or practice of humbugging or hoaxing people; imposture, trickery, hoaxing.

hŭm'-bŭz, *s.* [Eng. *hum* (s.), and *buz* = buzz.] A popular name for a cockchafer.

hŭm'-drŭm, *a., s., & adv.* [A compound of *hum* and *drum.*]

A. *As adj.:* Dull, droning, commonplace, monotonous, tedious, stupid.

"I was talking with an old *humdrum* fellow."—*Addison: Whig Examiner*, No. 3.

B. *As substantive:*

*1. A dull, stupid fellow; a bore. (*Ben Jonson: Every Man in His Humour*, i. 1.)

*2. A drowsy or monotonous tone of voice. (*Richardson: Clarissa*, iii. 191.)

3. A small, low cart, with three wheels, and drawn by one horse.

* **C.** *As adv.:* Idly, listlessly.

"Shall we, quoth she, stand still *humdrum?*"
Butler: Hudibras, pt. i., c. iii.

***hŭm'-drŭm,** *v.i.* [HUMDRUM, *a.*] To pass time in an idle, listless manner.

hŭm'-dŭd-geŏn, *s.* [Eng. *hum*, and *dudgeon.*] Needless noise, much ado about nothing.

"I would never be making a *humdudgeon* about a scart on the pow."—*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xxiii.

*** hu-mĕct',** *v.t.* [Lat. *humecto*, from *humectus* = moist, wet; *humeo* = to be wet or moist; Fr. *humecter.*] To make moist or wet; to moisten.

"It *humecteth* the body, or maketh it moyster and botter than is conueniente."—*Sir T. Elyot: Governour*, bk. i., ch. xi.

***hu-mĕct'-ant,** *a. & s.* [Lat. *humectans*, pr. par. of *humecto* = to make moist.]

A. *As adj.:* The same as DILUENT (q.v.).

"Which fumes, if they be grosser and *humectant*, may raise that diversification of touch, which we mortals call tasting."—*H. More: Immortality of the Soul*, bk. iii., ch. iv.

B. *As subst.:* A substance tending to increase the fluidity of the blood.

*** hu-mĕc'-tāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *humectatus*, pa. par. of *humecto* = to make moist.] To make moist or wet; to moisten.

"Nature draws a moisture into our mouth, to *humectate* our meat."—*Digby: Of Bodies*, ch. xxxv.

hū-mĕc'-tā-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *humectatus*, pa. par. of *humecto.*]

*1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of making wet or moist; a watering or moistening.

"That which is concreted by exsiccation or expression of humidity, will be resolved by *humectation.*"—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. i.

2. *Therapeutics:*

(1) The steeping of a medicine for a little in water.

(2) The moistening of a part morbidly affected.

*** hu-mĕc'-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *humect; -ive.*] Tending or having the power to moisten; humectant.

*** hŭm'-ĕ-fў,** *v.t.* [Lat. *humeo* = to moisten, and *facio* (pass. *fio*) = to make.] To make moist or wet; to moisten; to soften with water.

hū'-mĕr-al, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *humerus* = the shoulder.] Of or pertaining to the shoulder; as, the *humeral* artery. [BRACHIAL, ¶ (1).]

humeral-veil, *s.*

Roman Ritual: An oblong scarf of the same material as the vestments, worn by the subdeacon at high mass, when he holds the paten between the Offertory and the Paternoster; by the priest when he raises the monstrance to give Benediction (q.v.) with the Blessed Sacrament; and by priests and deacons when they remove the Blessed Sacrament or carry it in procession. The humeral-veil is worn round the shoulders, and the paten, pyx, or monstrance is wrapped in it. (See duties of Levites in Numbers iv.) (*Addis & Arnold.*)

hū'-mĕr-ŭs, *s.* [Lat.]

Anatomy:

1. *Human:* The long bone of the arm, consisting of a shaft, an upper extremity articulating with the glenoid cavity of the scapula, and an inferior articulating with the radius and the ulna (q.v.).

2. *Compar.:* The bone of the upper arm in the vertebrata.

hu-mĕt', **hu-mŏtte',** *a.* [Fr. *humette.*]

Her.: A term applied to a chevron, fesse, bend cross, &c., when cut off or couped, so that the extremities do not reach as far as the sides of the escutcheon.

HUMET.

hŭm'-hŭm, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

Fabric: A plain, coarse cotton cloth, made in India.

hū'-mĭc, *s.* [Lat. *humus* = the ground; Fr. *humique.*] Of, pertaining to, or derived from mould.

humic-acid, *s.* [ULMIC-ACID.]

*** hu-mĭ-cu-bā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *humi* = on the ground, and *cubo* = to lie.] The act or practice of lying on the ground.

"Fasting, and sackcloth, and ashes and tears, and *humicubations*, used to be companions of repentance."—*Bramhall.*

hū'-mĭd, *a.* [Fr. *humide*, from Lat. *humidus*, *umidus* = moist; from *humeo*, *umeo* = to be wet or moist; Sp. *humedo*; Port. *humido*; Ital. *umido.*] Moist, containing moisture, wet, watery, damp.

"Fair evening cloud, or *humid* bow."
Milton: P. L., iv. 151.

hu-mĭd'-ĭ-tў, *** hu-mĭd-i-tee,** *s.* [Fr. *humidité*, from *humide* = moist; Sp. *humidad*, *humedad*; Ital. *umidità.*] The quality or state of being humid or moist; moisture, damp; a moderate degree of wetness, sufficient to be visible to the eye or touch.

"To keep the principal part of the surface of the eye under cover, and to preserve it in a due state of *humidity.*"—*Paley: Natural Theology*, ch. xvi., § 7.

hū'-mĭd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *humid; -ness.*] The same as humidity (q.v.).

*** hū'-mĭ-fūse,** *a.* [Lat. *humi* = on the ground, and *fusus* = poured out, pa. par. of *fundo* = to pour out.]

Bot.: Spread over the surface of the ground. Called also procumbent.

*** hū'-mīle,** *a.* [Lat. *humilis.*] Lowly, humble.

*** hū'-mīle,** *** hu-myle,** *v.t.* [HUMILE, *a.*] To humble, to abase.

"He *humyled* hymselfe right swetely to the prince."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. i., ch. ccxxxi.

*** hu-mĭl'-ĭ-ant,** *a.* [Lat. *humilians*, pr. par. of *humilio* = to humiliate (q.v.).] Humiliating. (*Browning.*)

hu-mĭl'-ĭ-āte, *v.t.* [Lat. *humiliatus*, pa. par. of *humilio* = to humiliate; *humilis* = humble (q.v.); Fr. *humilier*; Sp. *humillar*; Ital. *umiliare.*] To humble; to lower in one's own estimation, or that of others; to abase, to mortify.

"We should *humiliate* and delect our selues in the sight of his maiestie."—*Fisher: On Prayer.*

Hū-mĭl-ĭ-ā'-tī, *s. pl.* [Nom. masc. pl. of Lat. *humiliatus* = abased, humbled.]

Church History:

1. A reformed Benedictine Order, founded in A.D. 1017, by some Milanese gentlemen; suppressed by Pius V. in 1571, on account of the attempted assassination, by some of its members, of St. Charles Borromeo, who wished to reform them.

2. An order of men and women in Lombardy, living by rule and in community; dissolved by Lucius III. and Innocent III. for heretical teaching and superstitious practices. (*Orby Shipley.*)

hū-mĭl-ĭ-ā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *humiliatio*, from *humiliatus*, pa. par. of *humilio*; Fr. *humiliation*; Sp. *humillacion*; Ital. *umiliazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of humiliating, humbling, or mortifying; an abating of pride or self-confidence; mortification.

"Life seemed worth purchasing by any *humiliation.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

2. The state of being humiliated or humbled; abasement.

II. *Theol.* (*Of Christ*): The descent by the Second Person of the Trinity from his throne of heavenly glory; his birth as a child of humble rank; the insults he had to sustain during his brief ministry; his arrest, trial, unjust condemnation, execution, and temporary burial.

"Therefore thy *humiliation* shall exalt
With thee thy manhood also to this throne."
Milton: P. L., iii. 313.

hu-mĭl'-ĭ-tў, *** hu-mil-i-tee,** *s.* [O. Fr. *humelitet* (Fr. *humilité*), from Lat. *humilitatem*, accus. of *humilitas*, from *humilis* = humble; Sp. *humildad*; Ital. *umiltà.*]

1. The quality or state of being humble; freedom from pride, arrogance, or self-confidence; lowliness or humbleness of mind; modesty; a deep sense of one's own unworthiness in the sight of God, and submission to the Divine will; self-abasement with contrition or penitence for sin.

"She knew it, she had failed
In sweet *humility.*" *Tennyson: Princess*, vii. 214.

2. Affability, courtesy, condescension.

"[I] dressed myself in such *humility*,
That I did pluck allegiance from men's hearts."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., iii. 2.

* 3. Kindness, benevolence, humanity.

"Plant in tyrants mild *humility.*"
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, iv. 3.

hū'-mĭn, *s.* [Lat. = humus (the ground), and *-in.*] [VEGETABLE-MOULD.]

hu-mĭr-ĭ-ā'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *humiri(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: A genus of hypogynous exogens, alliance Ericales. It consists of trees or shrubs with balsamic juice, simple, alternate, coriaceous, feather-veined leaves without stipules; the flowers in terminal or axillary cymes or corymbs, calyx imbricated in five divisions, the petals five, the stamens hypogynous, twenty or more, style simple, stigma five-lobed, ovary superior, five-celled, each with one or two suspended ovules; fruit drupaceous. Genera about three, species eighteen or more, all from tropical America. (*Lindley.*)

hu-mĭr'-ĭ-ăds, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *humiri(um)*; Eng. pl. suff. *-ads.*]

Bot.: The name given by Lindley to the order Humiriaceæ (q.v.).

hu-mĭr'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Latinised from *houmiri*, the name given to *Humirium floribundum* in French Guinea, or *umire* that in Brazil.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Humiriaceæ (q.v.). The flowers are in cymes, the stamens twenty, the disc ten-lobed. About twelve species are known, all from South America. The trunk of *Humirium floribundum* being wounded, there issues a yellow fragrant liquid balsam, called Balsam of Copaiva, or of Umiri. That of *H. balsamiferum* has a reddish colour, and smells like storax; an ointment prepared from it is used externally against pain in the joints, and the balsam itself is employed as a remedy for blæmorrhœa and tænia. The wood is employed in Guiana for house building, and the resinous bark is used by the natives for flambeaux.

hū'-mīte, *s.* [Named after Sir Abram Hume, in whose cabinet it was first noticed as a distinct species.]

Min.: According to Dana a variety of Chondrodite; the *Brit. Mus. Cat.* makes it a distinct species. It is a yellow, brownish, or white mineral, with polished, glassy, transparent, or translucent crystals; hardness 3·17 to 3·23. Compos.: silica, 33·26 to 36·67; magnesia, 56·83 to 60·08; protoxide of iron, 1·67 to 2·40; fluorine, 2·61 to 5·04. Found in a granitoid rock ejected from Mount Somma. (*Dana*, &c.)

hŭm'-mel, hum-le, hum-ble, *a.* [Sw. & Icel. *hämla* = to hamstring, to mutilate.] Without horns; having no horns.

"I gat the *humle* cow, that's the best in the byre, frae black Francis Inglis."—*Scott: Old Mortality*, ch. iv.

hŭm'-mel, *v.t.* [HUMMEL, *a.*] To separate or free from the awns; said of barley.

hŭm'-mel-lĕr, *s.* [Eng. *hummel*, v.; *-er.*] One who, or that which, hummels; specif., a hummelling-machine.

hŭm-mel-lĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [HUMMEL, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or operation of freeing or separating barley from the awns.

hummelling-machine, *s.* A machine for breaking off the awns of barley. It con-

sists of a vertical shaft provided with beaters at several different levels and revolving rapidly in a cylindrical case so as to beat the grain as it falls.

***hŭm-mĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *hum; -er.*] One who, or that which, hums; a bee; hence, an applauder.

"What is more soothing than the pretty *hummer*
That stays one moment in an open flower?"
Keats: Sleep & Poetry.

hŭm'-mĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Hum, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Making a noise like a bee or other insect; buzzing; making a low, continued drowing or murmuring noise.

"*Humming* rivers, by his cabin creeping."
P. Fletcher: Piscatory Ecl., 2.

2. Causing a humming or buzzing in the head; strong; applied to ale.

"With *humming* ale encouraging his text."
Dryden: Wife of Bath's Tale, 38.

C. *As subst.:* The act of making a hum; a hum.

"The *humming* of bees is an unequall buzzing."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, 175.

humming-bird, hum-bird, *s.*

Ornithology:

1. *Sing.:* One of the Trochilidæ (q.v.).

2. *Pl.:* Trochilidæ, a family of birds, tribe Tenuirostres. The bill is long and slender, the tongue bifid and tubular, the wings very long, the toes long and slender. The plumage of the males is of the most lively colours, often with extremely beautiful metallic reflections; the females are of more sombre tint. The species are exceedingly diminutive. They hover over flowers, using their long tongues to lick up, not merely the honey, but also small insects. Their flight is so rapid as to elude the eye. The whole family are peculiar to the New World. There some have a wide range, as *Melisuga Kingii* (*Trochilus flammifrons*), which is found on the west coast from Lima to the Terra del Fuego, a distance of about 2,500 miles; others are limited in their range, some being West Indian only, and others Mexican.

Humming-bird bush:

Bot.: Æschynomene montevidensis.

Humming-bird hawk-moth:

Entom.: Macroglossa stellatarum. The fore wings are smoky-black with a central black dot, a waved black line on each side of it, and indistinct black clouds towards the base; the hind wings are tawny, with the base blackish-brown, and the hind margin reddish-brown. The body is brownish, varied posteriorly with black and white. It is seen from May to September in the hottest sunshine feasting on the honey of flowers, and darting away when approached; the larva feeds on bedstraw in June, July, and August. (*Stainton.*)

humming-top, *s.* A top, hollow and with an opening in the side, which when spun emits a humming noise.

hŭm'-mŏck, *hom-mock, *s.* [Eng *hump*; dimin. suff. *-ock.*]

1. A mound, hillock, or rise of ground above a level surface.

"We discovered an elevated land to the south of this. It first appeared in detached *hummocks*."—*Cook: Second Voyage*, bk. iii., ch. iv.

2. A protuberance or ridge formed by pressure or force in an ice-field.

3. Fertile and timbered land. (*American.*)

hŭm'-mŏcked, *a.* [Eng. *hummock; -ed.*] Resembling hummocks; characterized by or consisting of hummocks.

hŭm'-mŏck-ў, *a.* [Eng. *hummock; -y.*] Full of hummocks.

hŭm'-mŭm, *s.* [Pers.] A bath or place for sweating.

hū'-mŏr (or *h* silent), *s.* [Fr. *humeur*; O. Fr., Prov., Sp., & Port. *humour*, all from Lat. *humor* = a liquid, fluid, moisture, *humeo* = to be moist; Gr. χυμός (*chumos*) = juice, liquid; χέω (*cheō*) = to pour; to become liquid; cf. also Gr. ὗω (*huō*) = to wet.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. (*Of things material*): A tendency to disease or disease itself.

"The child had a *humour*, which was cured by the waters of Glastonbury."—*Fielding.*

¶ See also II. 2.

2. *Of things mental:*

* (1) A proud conceit; an erroneous notion arising from an ill-balanced physical or mental temperament.

"To lay down their gigantic *humours*, and become as our Saviour Christ."—*Henry More: Grand Mystery of Godliness*, viii. 15.

(2) A manifestation of pettishness or peevishness.

"Those *humours* taste as wine upon the fret
Which idleness and weariness beget."
Cowper: Retirement, 761.

(3) A caprice; a whim entertained at the moment.

"It is the curse of kings to be attended
By slaves that take their *humours* for a warrant."
Shakesp.: King John, iv. 2.

(4) Mental or moral tendency; predominant inclination; general turn or temper of mind.

"The dark and sullen *humour* of the time."
Cowper: Table Talk, 616.

(5) A disposition to look at things from the mirthful point of view.

"Sorrow has, since they went, subdued and tamed
The playful *humour*."
Cowper: Task, vi. 47.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat., &c.:* A liquid, a fluid. [¶ 1.]

2. *Phys.:* According to Galen, &c., there are four humors, blood, choler, phlegm, and melancholy, lying at the bases respectively of the sanguineous, the bilious, the phlegmatic, and the melancholic temperaments. He believed that if all these humors were mixed in equal proportions, the temperament was a perfect one, but if, as was almost always the case, some one markedly predominated, then a person would show certain mental peculiarities produced by, or at least in harmony with the particular humor which preponderated in his physical temperament.

3. *Mental Phil.:* A mental faculty which tends to discover incongruous resemblances between things which essentially differ, or essential differences between things put forth as the same; the result being internal mirth or an outburst of laughter. Wit does so likewise, but the two are different. Humor has deep human sympathy, and loves men while raising a laugh against their weaknesses. Wit is deficient in sympathy, and there is often a sting in its ridicule. Somewhat contemptuous of mankind, it has not the patience to study them thoroughly, but must content itself with noting superficial resemblances or differences. Humor is patient and keenly observant, and penetrates beneath the surface; whilst, therefore, the sallies of wit are often onesided and unfair, those of humor are, as a rule, just and wise.

¶ 1. *Aqueous humor:* [Aqueous, Eye].

* 2. *Bad humor:*

* (1) Such predominance of one of the four humours [II. 2] as to permanently make a bad or undesirable temperament.

(2) Bad temper for the moment, or for a short time.

3. *Good humor:*

* (1) Such predominance of one of the four humors [II. 2] so as to make the temperament good.

(2) [Good-humor.]

4. *Vitreous humor:* [Eye, Vitreous].

¶ *Humour* is general; *caprice* is particular: *humour* may be good or bad; *caprice* is always taken in a bad sense. *Humour* is always independent of fixed principle; it is the feeling or impulse of the moment; *caprice* is always opposed to fixed principle, or rational motives of acting; it is the feeling of the individual setting at nought all rule, and defying all reason. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

hū'-mŏr, hū'-moŭr (*h* silent), *v.t.* [Humor, *s.*]

1. To accommodate one's self or things to the humor of another; to comply or fall in with the inclination, humor, or caprices; to gratify, to indulge, to give way to; to soothe by compliance.

"By *humouring* the mind in trifles, we teach it to presume on its own importunity."—*Hurd: Sermons*, vol. viii., ser. 43.

2. To adapt one's self to; to endeavor to suit or meet the peculiarities or demands of.

"'Tis my part to invent, and the musician's to *humour* that invention."—*Dryden: Albion.* (Prel.)

hū'-mŏr-ăl (or *h* silent), *a.* [Eng. *humor; -al.*] Pertaining to or proceeding from the humors.

humoral-pathology, *s.*

Med.: A medical hypothesis that many, if not most diseases arise from a morbid state of the blood. Galen's doctrine of humors laid the foundation of it. Hermann Boerhaave (1668–1738) was one of its great advocates. Under the influence of Professor Cullen (1712–1790) and others the humoral pathology was largely ignored, though in certain respects it still holds its ground. Chlorosis, jaundice, and gout are attended by a morbid condition of the blood and other animal fluids. Called also Galenism, humorism, and humoralism (q.v.).

***hū'-mŏr-ăl-ĭşm** (or *h* silent), *s.* [Eng. *humoral; -ism.*]

1. The quality or state of being humoral.

2. The doctrine that diseases proceed from the humors. [Humoral-pathology.]

***hū'-mŏr-ăl-ĭst** (or *h* silent), *s.* [Eng. *humoral; -ist.*] One who supports the doctrine of humoralism.

***hu-mŏr'-ĭc** (or *h* silent), *a.* [Eng. *humor; -ic.*] Of or pertaining to humor or humors.

***hu-mŏr-ĭf'-ĭc** (or *h* silent), *a.* [Lat. *humor* = humor, and *facio* (pass. *fio*) = to make.] Producing or tending to produce humor.

***hū'-mŏr-ĭşm** (or *h* silent), *s.* [Eng. *humor; -ism.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The manner or disposition of a humorist; humor.

II. *Med.:* The humoral pathology (q.v.); humoralism, Galenism.

hū'-mŏr-ĭst, hū'-moŭr-ĭst (or *h* silent), *s.* [Eng. *humor; -ist;* Fr. *humoriste;* Ital. *umorista.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. One in whom one of the four humors, held to produce the diversity of temperaments in different individuals, predominated; one who has a vitiated or distempered condition of the humors; one who has violent or disordered passions.

"The peccant humours and *humourists* must be discovered and purged."—*Bacon: To Villiers.*

* 2. One who has odd humors or conceits; one who conducts himself by his own fancies; one who gratifies his own humors, inclinations, or conceits; an eccentric or whimsical person.

"He lived as a lodger at a house of a widow-woman, and was a great *humourist* in all the parts of his life."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 101.

3. One who sets himself to amuse others; a droll, a merry-andrew.

"The desire the *humourist* hath to be some body, and to have a name above those of common apprehension, will be sure to actuate the scoffing vein."—*Glanvill: A Whip for the Droll*, § 2.

4. One who is full of humor or wit; one whose writings or conversation abounds with humor or wit; a wag, a wit.

"The reputation of wits and *humourists*."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 35.

II. *Med.:* A believer in the humoral pathology (q.v.); a Galenist.

hu-mŏr-ĭst'-ĭc (or *h* silent), *a.* [Eng. *humorist; -ic.*] Pertaining to or resembling a humorist.

***hū'-mŏr-ĭze, *hū'-moŭr-ĭze** (or *h* silent), *v.i.* [Eng. *humor; -ize.*] To accommodate one's self to the humor of any person or thing.

*** hū'-mŏr-lĕss, * hū'-moŭr-lĕss** (or *h* silent), *a.* [Eng. *humor; -less.*] Destitute of humor.

hu-mŏr-ŏl-ŏ-ġў (or *h* silent), *s.* [Eng. *humor*; *o* connectiva, and Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = discourse.] The study of humor. (*Southey: The Doctor*, interchap. xiii.)

hū'-mŏr-oŭs, hū'-moŭr-oŭs (or *h* silent), *a.* [Eng. *humor; -ous.*]

* 1. Moist, damp, wet.

"He hath hid himself among these trees
To be consorted with the *humorous* night."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, ii. 1.

* 2. Ruled or governed by the humors or inclinations; capricious, fickle-minded; one in whom one of the four humors, supposed to produce diversity of temperament, predominated.

*3. Supporting the doctrine of humorism.

4. Full of humor; exciting or tending to excite mirth or laughter; jocular, playful, witty.

*5. Sad, sorrowful.

"A very beadle to a *humorous* sigh."
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, III. 1.

hū'-mŏr-ŏŭs-lȳ, hŭ'-moŭr-ŏŭs-lȳ (or *h* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *humorous; -ly.*]

*1. In a capricious, fickle, or whimsical manner; capriciously, eccentrically.

"We resolve rashly, sillily, or *humorously*, upon no reasons that will hold."—*Calamy.*

2. In a humorous, jocular, or witty manner; wittily, jocosely.

"When a thing is *humorously* described, our burst of laughter proceeds from a very different cause."—*Goldsmith: Polite Learning*, ch. xi.

hū'-mŏr-ŏŭs-nĕss, hū'-moŭr-ŏŭs-nĕss (or *h* silent), *s.* [Eng. *humorous; -ness.*]

*1. The quality or state of being humorous, or led by one's inclination or fancies; capriciousness, caprice, fickleness.

"It must be extreme *humorousness* to deny a Providence in them."—*Goodman.*

2. Humor, jocularity, playfulness, wittiness.

*3. Peevishness, petulance.

hū'-mŏr-sŏme, hū'-moŭr-sŏme (or *h* silent), *a.* [Eng. *humor; -some.*]

*1. Full of, or led by, caprice or fancies; capricious, peevish, petulant, whimsical.

2. Humorous, witty, jocular.

"Masquerades, where the wit of both sexes is altogether taken up in continuing singular and *humorsome* disguises."—*Swift.*

* **hū'-mŏr-sŏme-lȳ, * hū'-moŭr-sŏme-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *humorsome; -ly.*]

1. In a humorsome manner; capriciously, peevishly, petulantly.

2. In a humorous, playful, or witty manner; humorously.

"This was a thing *humourously* expressed, where as the other seems to be perfect nonsense."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 107.

† **hū'-mŏr-sŏme-nĕss, † hū'-moŭr-sŏme-nĕss** (or *h* silent), *s.* [Eng. *humorsome; -ness.*] Caprice; the mood of one who is in ill humor without proper cause.

"I never blame a lady for her *humorsomeness* so much as, in my mind, I blame her mother."—*Richardson: Grandison*, iv. 25.

hū'-moŭs, *a.* [Lat. *humus* = the ground.]

Chem.: Contained in or derived from humus or vegetable mould (q.v.).

humous-acids, *s. pl.* [Humus-acids.]

hŭmp, *s.* [A nasalized form of *heap* (q.v.); cogn. with Dut. *homp;* Low Ger. *hump.*] A swelling or protuberance; specifically, a protuberance caused by a crooked back.

hŭmp, *v.t. & i.*

A. *Transitive:*

1. To form with the shape of a hump.

2. To hurry or exert (one's self). (*U. S. Slang.*)

B. *Int.:* To use great exertion. (*U.S. Slang.*)

hŭmp'-băck, *s.* [Eng. *hump,* and *back.*]

1. A crooked back; high shoulders.

"The eldest son of Philip, then chief of the family, [was] born with an *humpback* and very high nose."—*Tatler*, No. 75.

2. One who has a crooked back; a hunchback.

3. (*Pl.*): [Humpbacked whales].

¶ *The Bermuda Humpback:*

Zool.: A whale, *Megaptera americana*, found in Bermuda from March to the end of May. It is killed for its baleen and its oil; the negroes eat the flesh. The Cape Humpback is *M. Poeskop.* [Humpbacked-whales.]

hŭmp'-băcked, *a.* [Eng. *humpback; -ed.*] Having a humped or crooked back; hunchbacked.

"I could not from my heart forbear pitying the poor *humpbacked* gentleman."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 529.

humphacked-whales, humpbacks, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The cetaceous genus Megaptera. The flippers are one-third to one-fifth the length of the body. They are akin to the finners, but are shorter and more robust. A specimen of *Megaptera longimana*, taken near Newcastle, and described by Dr. Johnston, of Berwick, was named Johnston's Humpbacked Whale. It is called also *Balœnoptera Boops.* [Balæn-optera.]

hŭmped, *a.* [Eng. *hump; -ed.*] Having a hump or protuberance, especially on the back.

"The *humped* cattle in forests, and the colonies of beavers."—*Elton: Origins of Eng. Hist.*, p. 3.

* **humped-back, * humpt-back,** *a. & s.*

A. *As adj.:* Having a crooked back; hunchbacked.

"A straight-shouldered man as one would desire to see, but a little unfortunate in a *humpt-back.*"—*Guardian*, No. 102.

B. *As subst.:* A humped or crooked back.

hŭmph, *interj.* [Hum.] An exclamation of doubt, deliberation, or contempt; hum.

hŭmph, *v.i.* [Humph, *s.*] To mutter an interjectional sound like humph. (*Miss Austen: Mansfield Park*, ch. xlv.)

hŭmp'-tȳ-dŭmp'-tȳ, *s.*

1. A favorite portly-figured character in pantomimes; hence a pantomime in which this character appears.

2. A mixture of ale and brandy used by gipsies.

hŭm'-strŭm, *s.* [Eng. *hum,* and *strum.*]

1. A Jew's harp; a rudely-constructed musical instrument.

2. Music indifferently or incorrectly played.

hū'-mu-lĭn, *s.* [Eng., &c. *humul(us); -in.*]

Chem.: A bitter principle, soluble in alcohol, slightly in water, and insoluble in ether; contained in hops.

hūm'-u-lŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *humus* = the ground, because the hop, when unsupported, creeps along the ground.]

Bot.: A genus of Cannabinaceæ. Only known species *Humulus Lupulus*, the Common Hop. [Hop.]

hū'-mŭs, *s.* [Lat.] [Vegetable-mould.]

humus-acid, *s.*

I. *Chemistry:*

1. *Gen. (Pl.):* Acids existing in vegetable mould.

2. *Spec. (Sing.):* Humic-acid, the same as Ulmic acid (q.v.).

II. *Geol.:* Humic-acids have the power of dissolving peroxide of iron, as may be seen whenever peat overlies red sand or when a rotten root penetrates such sand. (*Darwin: Formation of Vegetable Mould, &c.*, ch. v.)

hŭnch, *s.* [A nasalized form of *hook* (q.v.).]

1. A hump; a protuberance, especially on the back.

2. A thick piece; a lump; as, a *hunch* of bread.

3. A push or blow with the fist or elbow.

hŭnch, *v.t.* [Hunch, *s.*]

*1. To crook; to make hunched or humped.

"Thy crooked mind within *hunch'd* out thy back,
And wander'd in thy limbs." *Dryden.* (*Todd.*)

2. To give a blow with the fist or elbow; to push.

"Then Jack's friends began to *hunch* and push one another."—*Arbuthnot: History of John Bull*, ch. xiii.

hŭnch'-băck, *s.* [Eng. *hunch,* and *back.*]

1. A humpback, a crooked back.

2. A hunchbacked person.

hŭnch'-băcked, *a.* [Eng. *hunch,* and *backed.*] Having a hunched or crooked back; humpbacked.

"The *hunchbacked* dwarf who urged forward the fiery onset of France."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

hŭnched, *a.* [Eng. *hunch; -ed.*] Crooked, humped.

"The back is quite *hunched*, and the lower part of the back-bone strangely distorted."—*Pennant: Brit. Zoology; The Perch.*

hŭn'-dī, *s.* [Hoondee.]

hŭn'-drĕd, * hon-dred, * hun-dreth, * hun-drid, *a. & s.* [A.S. *hundred,* from *hund* = a hundred, and *rēd, rǣd* = speech, discourse, reckoning; Icel. *hundradh;* O. H. Ger. *hunterit;* O. Fris. *hundered;* Dan. *hundrede;* Sw. *hundra, hundrade;* Dut. *honderd;* O. H. Ger. *hunt;* Goth. *hund;* Wel. *cant,* Gael. *ciad;* Ir. *cead;* Lat. *centum;* Gr. ἑκατόν (*hekaton*); Sanse. *çata,* all = a hundred.]

A. *As adj.:* Ten times ten; a number consisting of ten multiplied tenfold.

B. *As substantive:*

1. The product of ten multiplied by ten; a number, collection, or sum consisting of ten times ten individuals or units.

"Thei saten doun by parties by *hundrids* and by fiftyes."—*Wyclife: Mark* vi.

2. A division of a county in England, supposed to be named from originally containing one hundred families or freemen.

¶ *A long hundred, a great hundred:* The sum or number of one hundred and twenty.

hundred-court, *s.* (See extract.)

"A *hundred-court* is only a larger court-baron, being held for a particular hundred instead of a manor. The free suitors are here also the judges, and the steward the registrar."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 2.

Hundred Days, *s. pl.*

Hist.: The period between March 20, 1815, the day on which Napoleon I. entered Paris after his escape from Elba, and June 29 of the same year, when he left it finally.

hundred-fold, * hundred-folde, * hundrid-fold, *s.* One hundred times as many.

hundred-legs, *s.*

Entom.: A centipede (q.v.).

* **hundred-penny,** *s.* A tax formerly collected by the sheriff or lord of a hundred.

hundred-weight, *s.* In avoirdupois weights, a weight containing 112 pounds. It is subdivided into four quarters, each containing twenty-eight pounds. It is usually written *cwt.*, where c = Lat. *centum* = a hundred, and *wt* = Eng. weight. Twenty hundredweights make one ton. A long hundred-weight is 180 pounds.

* **hŭn'-drĕd-ēr, * hŭn'-drĕd-ōr,** *s.* [Eng. *hundred; -er, -or.*]

1. One who is an inhabitant or a freeholder of a hundred.

2. One who has the jurisdiction of a hundred; the bailiff of a hundred.

"*Hundredors*, aldermen, magistrates, &c."—*Spelman: Of the Ancient Government of England.*

3. One who may be a member of a jury in any dispute respecting land in the hundred to which he belongs.

* **hŭn'-drĕd-ōr,** *s.* [Hundreder.]

hŭn'-drĕdth, *a. & s.* [Eng. *hundred; -th.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. The ordinal of a hundred; next in order to the ninety-ninth.

2. Being one of a hundred parts or units into which anything is divided.

B. *As substantive:*

1. That one which comes next after the ninety-ninth.

2. One of a hundred parts or units into which anything is divided; the quotient of one divided by a hundred.

hŭng, *pret. & pa. par. of v.* [Hang, *v.*]

hung-beef, *s.* Dried beef; beef slightly salted and hung up to dry.

Hŭn-gär'-ĭ-ăn, *a. & s.* [Eng. *Hungary; -an.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Hungary.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A native or inhabitant of Hungary.

2. The language spoken by the Hungarians.

Hungarian-leather, *s.*

Leather: A white leather originally made in and imported from Hungary, but now manufactured in other countries.

Hungarian-lotus, *s.*

Bot.: Nymphœa thermalis. (*Paxton.*)

Hŭn'-ga-rȳ, *s.* [Lat. Named after the Huns, an ancient Asiatic race, probably from Mongolia or Tartary, their seat being on the north of the great wall of China, which was built to check their incursions. In the first century of the Christian era they took possession of the whole country between the Tanais and the Volga. In A.D. 375 they crossed the Dnieper and defeated the Goths, driving them across the Danube into the Roman province

of Pannonia (now Hungary). Under their king, Attila, in A.D. 434, they overran the greater part of Europe, and even compelled the Romans to pay tribute. After the death of Attila, the various tribes of which they were composed, being weakened by internal divisions, fell an easy prey to the Goths, who drove them beyond the Tanais. In appearance they were dark, with small, deep-set and black eyes, broad shoulders, and no beard.]

Hungary-balsam, *s.*

Bot., &c.: A balsam derived from *Pinus Pumilio.*

Hungary-water, *s.* A distilled water prepared from the tops of flowers of rosemary or other aromatic substances; so called because first prepared for a queen of Hungary.

hŭn'-gĕr, * **hon-ger,** * **hun-gur,** *s.* [A.S. *hungor;* cogn. with Icel. *hungr;* Sw. & Dan. *hunger;* Dut. *honger;* Goth. *hubrus;* Ger. *hunger.*]

1. A strong desire of food; a craving for food by the stomach; a painful sensation caused by the want of food.

"*Hunger* is only a warning of the vessels being in such a state of vacuity, as to require a fresh supply of aliment."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments,* ch. vii.

2. A famine; a lack of food.

"And he ordeynde him souereyn on Egipte and on al his hous, & *hungur* cam into al Egipte and Chanaan."—*Wycliffe: Dedis* vii.

† 3. Any strong or violent desire; an eager longing: as, a *hunger* for riches.

"The immaterial felicities we expect, do naturally suggest the necessity of preparing our appetites and *hungers* for them."—*Decay of Piety.*

* **hunger-baned,** *a.* Afflicted with hunger; starving.

"We beyng there were *hunger-baned* and famyshed, and among you so poore and nedye, that to gette our dayly lyuyng, fayne were we to sowe lether."—*Udal:* 1 *Cor.* iv.

* **hunger-bit,** * **hunger-bitten,** *a.* Afflicted, pained, or pinched with hunger.

"When euerye man for lack is *hunger-bitten.*"—*Sir J. Cheke: Hurt of Sedition.*

† **hunger-cure,** *s.*

Med.: An obsolete method of attempting the cure of various diseases by enjoining excessive abstinence from food.

* **hunger-pined,** *a.* Pinched, weakened, or wasted away with hunger.

"Some *hunger-pined,* and some miserably famished and starved."—*Strype: Memorials; Queen Mary* (an. 1555).

hunger-rot, *s.* A disease in sheep caused by poor feeding.

* **hunger-starved,** * **honger-sterven,** *a.* Starved or famished with hunger; pinched with want of food.

"Go, go, cheer up thy *hunger-starved* men."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry VI.,* i. 5.

* **hunger-stung,** *a.* Pinched or weakened with hunger.

hunger-weed, *s.*

Bot.: Ranunculus arvensis.

* **hunger-worm,** *s.* Insatiable hunger. (*Adams: Works,* i. 101.)

* **hŭn'-gĕr,** *v.i. & t.* [A.S. *hyngran;* Icel. *hungra;* O. H. Ger. *hungeren;* Goth. *huggrjan.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To feel the pain or sensation of hunger; to crave for food; to want food; to be hungry.

"Ye han not red what Dauith dide whanne he *hungride* and thei that weren with him."—*Wycliffe: Luke* vi.

2. *Fig.:* To desire or long eagerly; to crave.

"Dost thou so *hunger* for my empty chair?"
Shakesp.: 2 *Henry IV.,* iv. 5.

B. *Trans.:* To make hungry; to starve, to famish.

* **hŭn'-gĕred,** * **hun-gride,** * **hun-gred,** *a.* [Eng. *hunger;* *-ed.*] Hungry; in want of food. (*Milton: P. R.,* i. 309.)

* **hŭn'-gĕr-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *hunger;* *-er.*] One who hungers; one who longs eagerly.

* **hŭn'-gĕr-lĭn,** *s.* [Def.] A kind of short furred robe, so called because it was introduced from Hungary.

"A letter or an epistle should be short-coated; . . . a *hungerlin* becomes a letter more handsomely than a gown."—*Howell: Familiar Letters.*

* **hŭn'-gĕr-lĭ-ly,** * **hon-ger-liche,** *a. & adv.* [Eog. *hunger;* *-ly.*]

A. *As adj.:* Hungry, wanting food, starved, famished; hence, weak, thin.

"His beard
Grew thin and *hungerly.*"
Shakesp.: Taming of the Shrew, iii. 2.

B. *As adv.:* Hungrily; with keen appetite; like one hungry.

"They are all but stomachs, and we all but food;
They eat us *hungerly.*" *Shakesp.: Othello,* iii. 4.

* **hŭn'-grcd (re** as **cr),** *a.* [HUNGERED.]

hŭn'-grĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *hungry;* *-ly.*] In a hungry manner; with keen appetite.

"When on harsh acorns *hungrily* they fed."
Dryden: Juvenal. (*Todd.*)

* **hŭn'-grĭ-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *hunger;* *-ious.*] Hungry.

* **hŭn'-grĭ-ŏŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *hungrious;* *-ness.*] Hunger.

"Whan was . . . the pore *hungriousnes* lesse refreshed than now."—*Udal: Ephes.* (Trol.)

hŭn'-grў, * **hun-gri,** *a.* [A.S. *hungrig.*]

1. Feeling a sensation of hunger; having a keen appetite; wanting food.

"Clients of old were feasted; now a poor
Divided dole is dealt at th' outward door;
Which by the *hungry* rout is soon dispatched."
Dryden: Juvenal, sat. 1.

2. Emaciated, thin.

"Cassius has a lean and *hungry* look."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, i. 2.

3. Barren, poor; not rich or prolific; wanting in sustenance.

"In rushy grounds springs are found at the first and second spit, and sometimes lower in a *hungry* gravel."—*Mortimer: Husbandry.*

4. Longing or craving eagerly for something.

"Blind Orion *hungry* for the morn."
Keats: Endymion, ii. 198.

hungry-rice, *s.*

Bot.: The name given at Sierra Leone to *Paspalum exile.*

hŭnk, *s.* [HUNCH.] A large lump or piece; a hunch.

hŭnk'-ĕr, *s.* [*Hunker,* v., as denoting one willing to sit still, and disinclined to move (?).] In the United States a politician of the Old or Conservative Democrat party.

hŭnk'-ĕr, *v.i.* [Nasalized from Icel. *hokra* = *húka* = to sit on one's hams; O. Dut. *huycken, huken* = to stoop, to crouch.] To squat or crouch with the body resting on the calves of the legs.

hŭnk'-ĕr-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *hunker,* s.; *-ism.*] The doctrines or policy of the hunkers; opposition to progress. (*American.*)

hŭnk'-ĕrs, *s. pl.* [HUNKER, *v.*] The hams, the haunches.

hŭnks, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; perhaps connected with *hunk* (q.v.).] A miser; a sordid, stingy fellow.

"The close *hunks* has scraped up twenty shillings."—*Tatler,* No. 30.

hŭ'-nọo-man, hạn'-ụ-man, *s.* [Sanac., Mahratta, &c.]

1. *Zool.:* The sacred monkey of India, *Semnopithecus Entellus.* It is yellowish-white, with the eyebrows black and has a long tail. It is so much venerated by the Hindoos, that any European firing at one in a half, or even totally wild state, will find his life in danger from the people. It exists in large numbers in parts of India, eating quantities of fruit.

2. *Indian Mythol. & Religion:* The Indian monkey god. It is believed that Rávana, a man or monster in human form, from Ceylon, having enjoyed the hospitality of King Râma, of Ayodhya (Onde), basely took away by force Seeta, the queen of his entertainer. To recover his spouse, and inflict punishment on Rávana, Râma assembled an army and made an expedition to Ceylon. As he passed through the Central Indian jungles he was joined by an army of monkeys, under a leader called Hunooman, who rendered Râma the most essential service. Hence Hunooman, formed with a monkey face, is one of the chief objects of worship at present in India. Râma's expedition may actually have taken place, and the monkey army may have been the wild human tribes of the jungle.

hŭnt, * **hont,** *v.t. & i.* [A.S. *huntian;* allied to *hentan* = to take, to seize.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To chase, as wild animals, for the purpose of catching or killing them; to search or follow after, as game or wild animals.

"*Hunting* the hart in forests green."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, vi. 24.

2. To use, manage, or direct in the pursuit of game or wild animals.

"The hounds have to be *hunted* through it on foot."—*Field,* Oct. 27, 1883.

3. To direct or manage the pursuit of game or wild animals in: as, To *hunt* a county.

4. To pursue or chase game or wild animals in or over: as, The country was *hunted* with foxhounds.

5. To search for, to seek.

"Not certainly affirming anything, but by conferring of times and monuments, I do *hunt* out a probability."—*Spenser.*

* 6. To pursue; to follow close after.

"Evil shall *hunt* the violent man to overthrow him."—*Psalm* cxl. 11.

7. To search, to explore.

"Which when by tract they *hunted* had throughout,
At length it brought them to a hollow cave."
Spenser: F. Q., I. i. 11.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To follow the chase; to chase or pursue game or wild animals with hounds, &c.

2. To pursue game or wild animals.

"The hounds . . . *hunted* on anything but a good scent."—*Field,* Oct. 27, 1883.

3. To pursue, to search, to seek. (Followed by *after* or *for.*)

"He *after* glory *hunted.*"
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 1.

hunt's-up, *s.* A morning song or a tune played on the horn under the windows of sportsmen to arouse them; hence, anything intended or calculated to arouse.

"But *hunt's-up* to the morn the feath'red sylvans sing." *Drayton: Poly-Olbion,* § 13.

hŭnt, * **honte,** *s.* [HUNT, *v.*]

1. The act or practice of chasing game or wild animals with hounds; the chase.

"The *hunt* is up, the morn is bright and gray."
Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus, ii. 2.

* 2. A huntsman. [A.S. *hunta.*]

"Redy for to ryde
With *honte* and horn, and houde him byside."
Chaucer: C. T., 1,680.

3. A pursuit.

"[I]by the happy hollow of a tree,
Escaped the *hunt.*" *Shakesp.: Lear,* ii. 2.

* 4. A pack of hounds.

5. An association of hunting-men.

"It was a great relief to every member of the *hunt.*"—*Field,* Jan. 28, 1882.

6. A portion of a country or district hunted by a particular pack of hounds.

"Every landowner within the *hunt* should be careful to preserve foxes."—*Field,* Jan. 28, 1882.

* 7. The game captured or killed in the chase.

"Boys, we'll go dress our *hunt.*"
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, iii. 6.

* **hunt-counter,** *s.* A hound that runs back on the scent; a worthless hound.

"You *hunt-counter,* hence!"
Shakesp.: 2 *Henry IV.,* i. 2.

* **hunt-counter,** *v.i.* To go back on the scent.

"I *hunt-counter* thus and make them double."—*Ben Jonson: Tale of a Tub,* ii. 6.

hunt-the-gowk, *s.* A fool's errand.

"I thought, just to be sent out on a *hunt-the-gowk* errand wi' a land-louper like that."—*Scott: Guy Mannering,* ch. xlv.

hŭn'-tĕr, * **hunt-are,** *s.* [Eng. *hunt;* *-er.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who follows the chase; one who hunts game or wild animals for the sake of killing or capturing them; a huntsman.

* 2. A dog employed in hunting; a hound.

"Of dogs . . . the swift, the slow, the subtle,
The housekeeper, the *hunter.*"
Shakesp.: Macbeth, iii. 1.

3. A horse trained for and ridden in hunting.

"His *hunter* tranquilly grazing during this escapade."—*Field,* Jan. 28, 1882.

4. One who hunts, searches, or seeks for anything: as, a house-*hunter,* a fortune-*hunter.*

5. A hunting-watch (q.v.).

II. *Technically:*

1. *Ornith.:* The name given in Jamaica to a species of cuckoo, *Cuculus,* or *Piaya, pluvialis.*

2. *Zool.* (*pl.*): The same as HUNTING-SPIDERS (q.v.).

* **hunter-train,** *s.* A hand or body of sportsmen.

Hŭn'-tĕr, *prop. noun.* [See compounds.]

Hunter's press, *s.* A press worked by a Hunter's-screw (q.v.).

Hunter's-screw, s. A differential screw, named after its inventor, Dr. John Hunter. [DIFFERENTIAL-SCREW.]

***hŭnt'-ĕr-ĕss, *hŭnt'-ĕr-ĕsse,** s. [HUNTRESS.]

hŭn'-tŏr-ite, s. [Named by Prof. Haughton after Rev. Robert Hunter, of Nagpore.] [HISLOPITE.]

Min.: A Nagpore mineral, the same as CIMOLITE (q.v.).

hŭnt'-ĭng, *hunt-yng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [HUNT, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Chasing or pursuing game or wild animals.

2. Pertaining to, connected with, or used for or in the sport of hunting.

"So great has been the demand for *hunting* quarters."—*Field*, Oct. 27, 1882.

3. Given to or fond of hunting or the chase.

"All the *hunting*-boxes and 'accommodation for man and horse' in the neighbourhood of Navan have been taken by *hunting* men either permanently or for the season."—*Field*, Oct. 27, 1882.

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act or practice of hunting game or wild animals; the chase.

"His love and devotion to hounds and *hunting*."—*Field*, Oct. 27, 1882.

2. *Campanology:* A term in change-ringing. There are two kinds, hunting up and hunting down. The first is performed on any number of bells, by pulling after the bell which pulled last after you; the second is accomplished by looking out for which bell strikes first of the set, and altering its number in the set at each change until it has gone through the full number of the bells, and then returns to its original place. Thus, if it be first, it will next be second, then third, and so on, according to the number of bells, and return backwards in counting.

hunting-box, s. A temporary residence occupied for the purpose of hunting; a hunting-seat or lodge.

hunting-coat, *s.* A coat, generally of scarlet, sometimes of blue or green cloth, worn in hunting.

hunting-cog, *s.*

Gearing: A tooth in a cog-wheel which is one more than a number divisible by the number in the pinion with which it engages. If the pinion contains 8 leaves and the wheel 65 teeth, the 65th, or hunting-cog, prevents the recurrence of each leaf of the pinion with every 8th cog of the wheel, which would be the effect were the relative numbers 8 and 64. When the numbers are 8 and 65, the wheel will revolve 8 times and the pinion 65 times before the same leaves and teeth will be again engaged.

hunting-dog, *s.*

Zool.: *Lycaon pictus*, one of the Canidæ, but resembling the Hyænidæ in having but four toes on the feet. It is found in South Africa.

hunting-horn, s. A bugle used in the chase.

"Whilst a boy, Jack ran from school,
Fond of his *hunting-horn* and pole."
Prior: Alma, ii. 810.

hunting-horse, hunting-nag, *s.* A horse used in hunting; a hunter.

hunting-lodge, s. A hunting-box (q.v.).

hunting-match, *s.* A hunt, a chase.

"What needs wee know anything, that are nohly borne, more then a horse-race, or a *hunting-match*?"—*Ben Jonson: Discoveries.*

hunting-seat, *s.* A hunting-box (q.v.).

"Built by one of the Grand Dukes for a *hunting-seat*."—*Gray: Letter to his Mother.*

hunting-spiders, s. *pl.*

Zool.: Venantes, a sub-section of Araneidæ, established by Walcknaer for those spiders which incessantly run or leap about the vicinity of their abode to chase and catch their prey. Some have six, others eight eyes. Called also hunters. [VAGANTES.]

hunting-watch, *s.*

Hor.: A watch with a metallic case over the glass for its protection.

Hŭn'-tĭng-dŏn, s. [See def.]

Geography:

1. A parliamentary and municipal English borough, the capital of Huntingdonshire.

2. Huntingdonshire.

¶ *Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion:*

Ecclesiol. & Ch. Hist.: The title by which one of the religious denominations in England is designated in the Registrar-General's books. The lady referred to is Selina, Countess of Huntingdon (1707–1792). She was deeply pious, and, holding Calvinistic views, sympathised with Whitefield when he separated in a friendly way from Wesley, whose theology was Arminian. Her purse and her influence were ever afterwards at Whitefield's disposal, and as she felt more than he did the necessity of Church organization, the denomination which rose out of his zealous labours was generally called not Whitefield's, but the Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion. When she died it is said that sixty-four such chapels existed. The number officially enumerated during the census of 1851 was 109. The Connexion is so closely akin to the Congregationalist Churches in doctrine and worship that they are scarcely to be distinguished except that some of the former use a portion of the English liturgy. Called also Lady Huntingdon's Connexion and Huntingdonians.

Hŭn-tĭng-dō'-nĭ-ans, *s. pl.* [Named after the Countess of Huntingdon; Eng. pl. suff. *-ians.*]

Ecclesiol. & Ch. Hist.: [HUNTINGDON].

hŭn'-trĕss, *hŭnt'-ĕr-ĕss, *hunt-er-esse, s. [Eng. *hunter*; *-ess.*] A female who follows the chase; a female hunter.

"A *huntress* issuing from the wood,
Reclining on her cornel spear she stood."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, iii. 269.

hŭnts'-man, *s.* [Eng. *hunt's*, and *man.*]

†1. One who hunts; one who follows the chase.

"What ghastly *huntsman* next arose,
Well may I guess." *Scott: Chase*, xlvii.

2. The servant whose office it is to manage and direct the hounds in hunting.

"Such cause of terror in an empty sound,
So sweet to *huntsman*, gentleman, and hound."
Cowper: Needless Alarm.

huntsman's cup, *s.*

Bot.: *Sarracenia purpurea.*

hŭnts'-man-shĭp, s. [Eng. *huntsman*; *-ship.*] The act or practice of hunting; the art, skill, or qualifications of a huntsman.

"At court your fellows every day
Give the art of rhyming, *huntsmanship*, or play."
Donne: Love's Exchange.

hū'-ŏn, *s.* [Fr. *huon* = an owl.] See the compound.

huon-pine, s.

Bot.: *Microcachrys tetragona*, a Tasmanian pine, called also *Ducrydium Franklinii.*

hŭr, *hŭrr, *v.i.* [From the sound.] To make a thrilling or rolling noise.

"R is the dog's letter, and *hurreth* in the sound."—*Ben Jonson: English Grammar.*

hŭr'-a, s. [South American name.]

Bot.: A genus of Euphorbiaceæ, tribe Hippomaneæ. It has monœcious flowers, the males with a truncate calyx; stamens many, united into a column; style stigma with twelve or eighteen rays; capsule with twelve or eighteen cocci. *Hura crepitans* is the Sandbox tree, the wood *crepitans* referring to the bursting of the ripe fruit with a loud crack. The seeds are beautifully sculptured. The juice of the tree is purgative and emetic.

hu-rau'-lite (au as **ō),** s. [HUREAULITE.]

hŭr-cheŏn, *s.* [URCHIN.]

hŭr'-den, har'-den, *a. & s.* [HARDS.]

A. *As adj.:* Made of hards or coarse flax.

B. *As subst.:* A kind of coarse linen.

hŭr'-dĭeş, s. *pl.* [Etym. doubtful.] The buttocks. (*Scott: Waverley; Song in* ch. xliii.)

hŭr'-dle, *hĕr'-dle, *har-dyll, *hur-del, s. [A.S. *hyrdel*, a dimin. from a base **hur*, cogn. with Dut. *horde*; Icel. *hurdhr*; M.H.Ger. *hurt*; Ger. *hürde*; = a hurdle; Goth. *haurds* = a door; Lat. *crates* = a hurdle.]

1. *Agric.:* A rectangular frame, about six feet long and three feet high, of stakes and split interwoven withes of hazel, elm, oak, or other saplings. Hurdles are used in husbandry in making temporary enclosures and fences, each being secured by a ring to a stake. Hurdles are sometimes made of wood and metal.

"The sled, the tumbril, *hurdles* and the flail."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic i. 248.

2. *Fortif.:* Twigs, sticks, &c., interwoven closely and used as revetments in embrasures to strengthen the parapet and, in an emergency, to stop breaches.

3. *Hat-making:* A grid of wood or wire, on which a bunch of felting hair is laid for bowing.

*4. *Old Law:* A frame or sledge on which criminals were drawn from the prison to the place of execution.

"Usually (by connivance, at length ripened by humanity into law), a sledge or *hurdle* is allowed to preserve the offender from the extreme torment of being dragged on the ground or pavement."—*Blackstone: Commentaries*, bk. iv., ch. 6.

hurdle-house, *s.* A house built of hurdles or wickerwork; an extremely common form of house building among many early races, and one by no means rare at the present day.

"It is still the old town of *hurdle-houses* and whitewash."—*J. S. Brewer: English Studies*, p. 445.

hurdle-race, s. A race for men or horses over hurdles or fences.

hŭr'-dle, *v.t.* [HURDLE, *s.*] To fence or hedge in with hurdles; to enclose with hurdles.

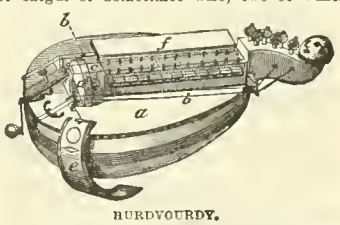
"Alas, how chang'd the scene! when there I pitch'd
Those *hurdled* cotes." *Warton: Ecl.* 5.

hŭrds, *s.* [HARDS.] The coarse or refuse parts of flax.

"That many, taking his chamberlaines in the maner with matches, touchwood and *hurds*."—*P. Holland: Suetonius*, p. 192.

hŭr'-dy-gŭr'-dy, *s.* [The first element is probably an onomatopoetic name given from the disagreeable sound; cf. *hur* = to snarl; the latter is in all likelihood a reduplication.]

Mus.: An instrument of ancient origin, popular among most of the European nations. It consists of a flat oblong sounding board, upon which are stretched four to six strings of catgut or sometimes wire, two of which



HURDYGURDY.

a. Sounding-board. *b, b.* Four bass strings. *c.* Two strings which are vibrated by wooden wheel *d*. *e.* Wheel cover taken off. *f.* Lid of box containing hammers, &c.

only are carried direct to the tailpiece, and tuned in unison, and one or both are stopped by a simple apparatus of keys, which shortens the vibratory length to make the melody. The strings are set in vibration by the friction of a wooden wheel charged with resin and turned by means of a handle at one end. The hurdy-gurdy is only adapted to the production of melodies of the simplest kind.

"Hum! plays, I see, upon the *hurdygurdy*."
Foote: Midas.

***hure,** *s.* [WHORE.]

hu-reau'-lite, hu-rau'-lite (eau, au as ō), *s.* [From the commune of Hureaux, near Limoges, France, where it occurs.]

Min.: A monoclinic brownish-orange, rosy, violet, or nearly colourless mineral, transparent or translucent, of vitreous or greasy lustre. Hardness, 5; sp. gr. 3·18 to 3·19. Compos: phosphoric acid, 37·83 to 38·09; protoxide of manganese, 32·85 to 41·80; protoxide of iron, 6·75 to 11·10; water, 11·60 to 18·00. Found in granite at Limoges in Hureaux. [Etym.]

hŭr'-eēn, *s.* [Mahratta.]

Bot.: A grass, *Paspalum scrobiculatum.* It is perhaps the Ghohoa grass (q.v.).

hŭr'-ka-rū, hŭr'-ka-roō, *s.* [HIND.] An errand-boy; a running-footman.

hŭrl, *harl, *v.t. & i.* [According to Skeat,

a contraction of *hurtle*, itself a frequentative of *hurt* (q.v.).] [HURTLE.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To throw with violence; to drive with great force; to send whirling or whizzing through the air; to dash.

"And thou shalt view thy sons in crowds to Hades *hurl'd*." *Byron: Childe Harold*, i. 52.

2. To utter or emit with vehemence or impetuosity.

3. To wheel; to roll; to carry in a wheeled conveyance. (*Scotch.*)

* 4. To twist, to turn, to crook.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To move rapidly or impetuously; to dash.

"To *hurl* into the covert of the grove." *Thomson: Summer*, 450.

2. To be conveyed or carried in a wheeled conveyance. (*Scotch.*)

3. To play at the game of hurling (q.v.).

¶ For the difference between to *hurl* and to *throw*, see THROW.

hŭrl, * **hurle,** *s.* [HURL, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of hurling or throwing with great force.

"Mountain on mountain thrown
With threatening *hurl*." *Congreve: Namur.*

* 2. A commotion, a disturbance, a tumult, a riot.

"After this *hurle* the king was false to flee." *Mirrour for Magistrates*, p. 358.

II. *Hat-making:* The table on which the material for a hat-body or the fur for a nap is bowed.

hŭrl'-băt, *s.* [Eng. *hurl*, and *bat*.] A whirlbat; a kind of weapon whirled when used.

"Having strove personally himselfe . . . at *hurlbats* and fist-fight."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 633.

hŭrl'-bōne, *s.* [Eng. *hurl*, and *bone*.] A bone near the middle of the buttock of a horse.

hŭrl'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *hurl*; *-er*.]

1. One who hurls or throws; specif., one who plays at the game of hurling.

2. Stones used in the game of hurling.

3. One who carries stones or other materials in a wheel-barrow. (*Scotch.*)

hŭr'-leў-hŏuse, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A house very much out of repair; a broken-down house.

"I could have left Rose the auld *hurleyhouse*."—*Scott: Waverley*, ch. lxvii.

hŭr'-liĕ hăc'-kĕt, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.]

1. A small sledge on which persons used to slide down an inclined plane on the side of a hill.

2. An ill-hung carriage. (*Scotch.*)

hŭrl'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [HURL, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of throwing or dashing with force.

* 2. A commotion, a disturbance.

"The sign of its [the dæmon of Tedworth's] approach was an *hurling* in the air over the house."—*Glanvill: On Witchcraft.*

3. A kind of game with ball.

"*Hurling* taketh its denomination from throwing of the ball, and is of two sorts; to goals, and to the country: for *hurling* to goals there are fifteen or thirty players, more or less, chosen out on each side, who strip themselves, and then join hands in ranks, one against another; out of those ranks they match themselves by pairs, one embracing another, and so pass away; every of which couple are to watch one another during this play."—*Carew: Survey of Cornwall.*

* **hŭrl'-mĕnt,** * **hŭrle'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *hurl*; *-ment*.] Confusion.

"The *hurlement* made by the change of place."—*Daniel: Hist. Eng.*, p. 200.

* **hŭrl'-wind,** *s.* [Eng. *hurl*, and *wind*.] A whirlwind.

"By rapid *hurlwinds* from his mansion thrown." *Sandys.*

hŭr'-lў, hŭr'-lў-bŭr-lў, *s.* [Fr. *hurler* = to howl; Ital. *urlare*, from Lat. *ululo*, from *ulula* = an owl; the second element is a reduplication. (*Trench.*)] [HOWL.] A commotion, a tumult, a bustle, an uproar. (*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, v. 1.)

* **hŭr'-lў-bŭr-ly,** *v.t.* [HURLYBURLY, *s.*] To confuse.

"It hath bene *hurlyburlyed* in Antichristes kyngdom."—*Bale: Apology*, fo. 43.

hŭr'-ō, hŭr'-ŏn, *s.* [Latinised from North American Indian *Huron*.]

Ichthyology:

1. (*Of the form* huro): A genus of Percidæ. *Huro nigricans* is found in Lake Huron. In that region it is called Black-bass, and is largely used for food.

2. (*Of the form* huron): The fish described under 1.

hŭr-ō'-nĭ-a, *s.* [Named from Lake Huron, the fossils occurring there on Drummond Island.]

Palæont.: A sub-genus of Orthoceratites from the Lower Silurian of Lake Huron. Three species are known.

Hŭr-ō'-nĭ-an, *a. & s.* [Eng., &c. *Huron*; suff. *-ian*.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Geog.:* Of or belonging to Lake Huron.

2. *Geol.:* Of or belonging to the old strata there deposited. [HURONIAN ROCKS.]

B. *As substantive:*

Geol. (*Pl.*): The Huronian Rocks (q.v.).

Huronian-rocks, Huronean-formation, *s.*

Geol.: The name given by Sir William Logan to a series of strata lying in the vicinity of Lake Huron. They consist chiefly of quartzite with great masses of greenish chloritic schist, sometimes containing pebbles derived from the Laurentian rocks. The Huronian rocks are about 18,000 feet thick. No organic remains have yet been found in them, and limestones are rare, though one has been found 300 feet thick, which may yet be proved originally to have had connection with organic life. They are believed to be of Lower Cambrian age, and lie unconformably on the Laurentians.

hŭr'-ŏn-īte, *s.* [Named from Lake Huron, one of the great North American lakes.] [Def.] (*Dana.*)

Min.: According to T. S. Hunt a variety, or sub-variety, of Fahlunite. It is a yellowish-green mineral, with waxy or pearly lustre, having a hardness of 3 to 3·5, and a sp. gr. of 2·86. It occurs in hornbleodic boulders near Lake Huron.

* **hŭrr,** *v.i.* [HUR.]

hŭr-rah', hŭr-ra', *interj. & s.* [Dan. & Sw. *hurra* = hurrah; *hurra* = to salute with cheers; the older form is *huzzah* (q.v.).]

A. *As interj.:* An exclamation expressive of joy, applause, approbation, welcome, or encouragement.

"*Hurrah! hurrah!* for Ivry and Henry of Navarre." *Macaulay: Ivry.*

B. *As sub.:* A shout of acclamation, applause, welcome, or encouragement.

hŭr-rah', hŭr-ra', *v.i. & t.* [HURRAH, *interj.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To utter hurrahs or shouts of acclamation, applause, or encouragement.

B. *Trans.:* To salute, receive or welcome with hurrahs.

hŭrr'-bŭrr, *s.* [First element doubtful; Eng. *burr* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Arctium Lappa. [BURDOCK.]

hŭr'-rĭ-a, *a.* [The native Indian name.]

Zool.: A genus of serpents, family Colubridæ, instituted by Daudin for the reception of some Indian species of snakes.

hŭr'-rĭ-cane, * **hŭr-rĭ-cā'-nō,** *s.* [Sp. *huracan*, from Caribbean *huracan*; Fr. *ouragan*; Ger. *orkan*; Dan. *orkaan*.]

I. A violent storm or tempest of wind (they prevail chiefly in the East and West Indies and the Chinese seas); a typhoon, a whirlwind, a cyclone (q.v.).

"I shall speak next of *hurricanes*. These are violent storms, raging chiefly among the Carribbee islands."—*Dampier: Voyages*, vol. ii., pt. ii., ch. vi.

2. Anything which sweeps along violently like a hurricane.

"I am possessed
With whirlwinds, and each guilty thought to me Is
A dreadful *hurricane*."
Massinger: Unnatural Combat, v. 2.

* 3. (See extract.)

"A confused meeting of company of both sexes on Sundays is called a *hurricane*."—*R. Whatley: The Oriatrian* (1736), p. vii. (Note), in *Notes & Queries*, Dec. 30, 1882, p. 535.

hurricano-deck, *s.*

Shipbuilding:

1. The upper deck above the cabins of an American river or lake steamboat.

2. A raised platform on an ocean-going steam-vessel, extending from side to side, above deck amidships; a station for the officer in command.

hŭr'-rĭĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [HURRY, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Urged, driven, or pressed forward; impelled to speed.

2. Done in a hurry; marked by haste or hurry, hasty: as, a *hurried* meeting.

hŭr'-rĭĕd-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *hurried*; *-ly*.] In a hurried manner; with hurry or haste.

hŭr'-rĭĕd-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *hurried*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being hurried; haste, hastiness.

hŭr'-rĭ-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *hurry*; *-er*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that which hurries; an exciter. (*Chapman: Homer; Iliad* xvii.)

2. *Mining:* One who draws a corve or waggon in a coal-mine.

hŭr'-rĭes, *s. pl.* [HURRY, *s.*]

hŭr'-rў, * **hor-ĭ-en,** *v.t. & i.* [O. Sw. *hurra* = to awing or whirl round; *hurr* = haste, hurry; Dan. *hurre* = to buzz, to hum; Icel. *hurr* = a noise.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To hasten, to urge on; to impel to greater speed; to push or to act with more or greater haste; to quicken.

"Where rising masts . . . echo to the shouts
Of *hurried* sailor." *Thomson: Summer*, 1,464.

2. To push forward; to do or perform with greater speed; to cause to be done with more haste; to expedite, to accelerate: as, To *hurry* on work.

3. To drive or urge on confusedly.

"Thence *hurried* back to fire."
Milton: P. L., ii. 608.

4. To drive or urge thoughtlessly; to cause to act thoughtlessly or precipitately; to impel. (Usually with an indirect object governed by a preposition.)

"Those follies into which pride and anger frequently *hurried* his brother chieftains."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

II. *Mining:* To draw, as a corve or waggon in coal-mines.

B. *Intrans.:* To hasten; to move or act with haste, celerity, or precipitation.

"*Hurrying* posts or fleeter fame."
Scott: Marmion, v. 34.

hŭr'-rў (pl. **hŭr'-rĭes**), *s.* [HURRY, *v.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of hurrying or hastening; undue haste; precipitancy, bustle, urgency, confusion.

"Things were in a *hurry* for the preparation."—*Usher: Annals* (an. 3965).

2. (*Pl.*): Staiths or timber framings, on to which coal-trucks are run, and from which they discharge their loads by means of spouts to the holds of the ships.

II. *Music:* The technical, theatrical, or stage name for a tremolo passage on the violin, or a roll on the drum. The "hurry" is generally played as a preparation for the culminating point of a dramatic incident, the leading to a "picture," during stage struggles or like exciting actions.

hurry-scurry, hurry-skurry, *adv.* In a hurry or bustle, confusedly.

"Run *hurry-skurry* round the floor."
Gray: A Long Story.

hŭr'-rў-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [HURRY, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act or state of being in a hurry; haste, hurry.

hŭr'-rў-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *hurrying*; *-ly*.] In a hurrying manner; with haste or hurry; hastily.

hŭrst, *s.* [A.S. *hyrst*; cogn. with M. H. Ger. *hurst*; Sw. *hurst* = a shrub, a thicket; allied to *hurdle*.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.:* A grove or wood, a thicket. (It occurs frequently as an element in names of places; as Penshurst, Staplehurst, &c.)

"Each rising *hurst*,
Where many a goodly oak had carefully been nurst."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Her.:* A charge representing a small group of trees, generally borne upon a mount or base.

2. *Mach.:* The ring or collar of a trip-hammer helve bearing the trunnions on which it oscillates.

hŭrst'-bēēch, *s.* [Eng. *hurst*, and *beech.*]
Bot.: Carpinus Betulus, the Hornbeam.

hŭrt, *hert-en, *hirt-en, *hirt, *v.t. & i.* [O. Fr. *hurter*, *heurter* = to knock, to push, to dash against, a word of Celtic origin; cf. Wel. *hyrddhu* = to push, to assault; *hwrdd* = a push, a thrust; Ital. *urtare* = to knock, to dash against; Dut. *horten* = to jolt, to shake; M. H. Ger. *hurten* = to dash against.]

A. *Transitive:*

*1. To knock or dash against; to strike.

"And he him *hurteth* with his hors adoun."
Chaucer: C. T., 2,618.

2. To cause physical pain to; to wound; to pain by some bodily harm; to bruise.

"So sore hath Venus *hurt* him with hire brond."
Chaucer: C. T., 9,631.

3. To cause mental pain to; to wound the feelings of; to annoy, to grieve.

"The king was more *hurt* by this insult to his Church."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

4. To damage; to impair in value, quality, or usefulness; to cause injury, loss, or detriment to.

"Love is *hurt* with jar and fret."
Tennyson: Miller's Daughter, 209.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To cause pain, injury, damage, or harm; to be hurtful.

"Cupide which maie *hurte* and hele
In loue's cause." *Gower: C. A.*, bk. viii.

*2. To stumble.

"If ony man wander in the dai he *hirtith* not."—*Wycliffe: John* xi 9.

hŭrt (1), ***hort, *hurte,** *s.* [Hurt, *v.*]

1. A wound, a bruise; anything which causes physical pain.

"He received seven *hurts* i' the body."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, ii. 1.

2. Injury, harm, detriment, loss or damage.

"Thou dost me yet but little *hurt*."
Shakesp.: Tempest, ii. 2.

hŭrt, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Hurt, *v.*]

hŭrt (2), **heurt,** *s.* [Fr.]
Her.: An azure orbicular rondle; supposed by some to represent a hurt or wound, by others the hurtleberry, whence the name is derived.

hŭrt'-ēr (1), *s.* [Eng. *hurt*; *-er.*] One who or that which hurts or does harm.

"I shall not be a *hurter* if no helper."
Beaum. & Fletch.: King & No King, v.

hŭrt'-ēr (2), *s.* [Fr. *heurtoir*, from *heurter* = to dash against.]

1. *Fort.:* A timber placed at the foot of the interior slope as a revetment, to prevent injury to the parapet by the wheels of the gun.

2. *Ordnance:* Pieces of wood or iron at the front of the chassis to prevent the top carriage from running off when "in battery." The counter-hurter is a similar piece at the rear of the chassis for checking the recoil of the carriage.

3. *Vehic.:* A butting-piece on an axle. A strengthening-piece placed against a shoulder of an axle.

hŭrt'-fŭl, *a.* [Eng. *hurt*; *-ful(l).*] Causing or tending to cause hurt, harm, injury, loss or detriment; injurious, harmful, mischievous, damaging, baneful, noxious.

"None of them are *hurtful*, but loving and holy."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

hŭrt'-fŭl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *hurtful*; *-ly.*] In a hurtful manner; so as to hurt or damage; injuriously, perniciously, mischievously.

hŭrt'-fŭl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *hurtful*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being hurtful; injuriousness, noxiousness, perniciousness.

***hŭr'-tle, *hor-tle, *hur-tell,** *v.t. & i.* [A frequent. from *hurt* (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To dash, to throw, to hurl.

2. To move or whirl round rapidly.

"His harmfull club he gan to *hirtle* hye."
Spenser: F. Q., II. vii. 42.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To meet or dash together with noise,; to clash; to meet in shock or encounter.

"Iron sleet of arrowy shower
Hurtles in the darkened air."
Gray: Fatal Sisters.

2. To make a noise like the clash of arms or of fighting.

"The noise of battle *hurtled* in the air."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, ii. 2.

3. To move rapidly, to press, to rush, to hurry.

"Now *hurtling* round." *Spenser: F. Q.*, IV. iv. 23.

hŭr'-tle-bĕr-rў, *s.* [Whortleberry.]
Bot.: Vaccinium Myrtillus.

***hŭrt'-lĕss, *hurt-lesse,** *a.* [Eng. *hurt*; *-less.*]

1. Doing or causing no hurt, harm, or injury; harmless, innocuous, innocent.

"Gentle dame, so *hurtless* and so true."
Spenser: F. Q., I. vi. 31.

2. Receiving no hurt, harm, or injury; unhurt, uninjured, without hurt.

***hŭrt'-lĕss-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *hurtless*; *-ly.*] Without doing hurt, harm, or injury.

"Both with brave breaking should *hurtlessly* heve performed that match."—*Sidney: Arcadia*, bk. iii.

***hŭrt'-lĕss-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *hurtless*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being hurtless, harmless, or innoxious; harmlessness, innocence.

hur-toir, *s.* [Hurter (2), *s.*]

hŭrt'-sĭc-kle, *s.* [Eng. *hurt*, and *sickle.*]
Bot.: Centaurea Cyanus.

hŭrt'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *hurt* (2), *s.*; *-y.*]
Her.: Sown or strewed with hurts, without regard to number.

hŭs'-band, *hus-bond, *hus-bonde, *huse-bonde, *s.* [A.S. *húsbonda*, from Icel. *húsbóndi* = the master of a house, contracted from *húsbóandi*, or *húsbúandi*, from *hús* = a house, and *búandi* = dwelling, pr. par. of *búa* = to dwell; Dan. *husbond*; Sw. *husbonde.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The master of a house; the male head of a household.

"The *husbonde* warneth his hus thus."—*Old Eng. Homilies*, i. 246.

*2. A husbandman, a farmer, a tiller of the soil.

"Like as a withered tree, through *husband's* toll,
Is often seen full freshly to have flourished."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. iii. 29.

3. A man joined to a woman in marriage; the correlative to *wife.*

"By marriage the *husband* and wife are one person in law."—*Blackstone: Commentaries*, bk. i., ch. 15.

*4. The male of animals.

"Even though a snowy ram thou shalt behold,
Prefer him not in haste for *husband* to thy fold."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic iii. 595.

*5. One who is frugal and thrifty; a good and frugal manager; an economist.

"Some, who are *husbands* of their oil, pour at first the oil alone."—*Evelyn: Acetaria.*

II. *Naut.:* A person engaged by the owners of a ship to take the management and superintendence of it, so far as regards the purchase of stores, its repair and equipments, payment of freights, &c., commonly called the *ship's husband.*

husband-field, *s.* A cultivated field.

"That poisons the glad *husband-field* with dearth."
Scott: Don Roderick, xxxix.

***husband-land,** *s.* An old Scotch term for a division of land, containing twenty-six acres, that is, as much as could be tilled by one plough, or mowed with a scythe by the husbandman.

hŭs'-band, *v.t.* [Husband, *s.*]

*1. To till, to cultivate.

"Bare land, manured, *husbanded*, and tilled with excellent endeavour."—*Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV.*, iv. 3.

2. To manage with frugality or economy; to economize; to use in the manner calculated to produce the best and greatest results.

"For my means, I'll *husband* them so well,
They shall go far." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iv. 5.

*3. To provide with a husband.

"Being so father'd and so *husbanded*."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.

***hŭs'-band-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *husband*; *-able.*] Capable of being husbanded or managed with economy.

***hŭs'-band-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *husband*; *-less.*] Without a husband; having no husband.

"A widow *husbandless*, subject to fears."
Shakesp.: King John, iii. 1.

***hŭs'-band-lў,** *a. & adv.* [Eng. *husband*; *-ly.*]

A. *As adj.:* Frugal, thrifty, economical.

"The greatest want is industrious, painefull, and *husbandly* inhabitants to tille and trimme the ground."—*Hacklugt: Voyages*, vol. ii., pt. ii., p. 165.

B. *As adv.:* Frugally, economically.

hŭs'-band-man, *hus-bond-man, *hus-bonde-man, *hous-bonde-man, *s.* [Eng. *husband*; *-man.*]

*1. The master of a family or household.

"Sike lay the *husbondman*, whos that the place is,
Bedrid upon a couche now he lay."
Chaucer: C. T., 7,350.

2. A farmer; a cultivator or tiller of the soil; one engaged in farming or agriculture.

"The *husbandman* selfe to come that way,
Of custome for to survewe his ground."
Spenser: Shepheards Calender; Feb.

hŭs'-band-rў, *hows-bonde-rye, *hus-bonde-rie, *s.* [Eng. *husband*; *-ry.*]

*1. The management of a household or domestic affairs; domestic economy.

"The women haue all the doyng in houskeping and *husbandrie*."—*Goldyng: Justine*, fo. 18L

*2. Thrift, frugality, economy.

"He had, with much *husbandry*, collected a great treasure."—*Clarendon: Religion & Policy*, ch. v.

3. The business or occupation of a husbandman or farmer; farming; the tillage or cultivation of the soil; agriculture.

"The difference between an acre of land sown with wheat, and an acre of the same land lying without any *husbandry* upon it."—*Locke.*

4. The products of husbandry or farming.

"Her plenteous womb
Expresseth its full tilth and *husbandry*."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, i. 4.

¶ For the difference betweeu *husbandry* and *cultivation*, see Cultivation.

hŭsh, *hust, *huishte, *huyst, *interj., a., & s.* [An imitative word; cf. Whist.]

A. *As interj.:* Be still, be silent.

*B. *As adj.:* Silent, still, quiet, hushed.

"The bold winds speechless, and the orb below
As *hush* as death." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, ii. 2.

*C. *As subst.:* Silence, stillness, quiet.

"The villainous centrebits
Grind on the wakeful ear in the *hush* of the moonless nights." *Tennyson: Maud*, I. i. 42.

hŭsh, *v.t. & i.* [Hush, *interj.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To still, to silence, to quiet, to tranquillize, to repress the noise of.

"The salt sea water passes by
And *hushes* half the babbling Wye.
Tennyson: In Memoriam, xix.

2. To allay, to appease, to calm.

"And *hush* my deepest grief of all."
Tennyson: In Memoriam, xix.

B. *Intrans.:* To be still, quiet, or silent.

¶ *To hush up:* To suppress, to keep back, to keep concealed or secret.

hush-money, *s.* Money paid or received to keep back information or facts; a bribe to secure silence.

"A poor chambermaid has sent in ten shillings out of her *hush-money*, to expiate her guilt."—*Guardian*, No. 26.

hŭsh'-a-bў, *interj.* [Hush.] Used by mothers and nurses in lulling children to sleep.

***hŭsh'-ēr,** *s.* [Usher, *s.*]

hŭsh'-ĭng, *s.* [Prob. a corruption of *flushing.*] [Flush, *v.*]
Mining:

1. A term applied to one mode of exposing and collecting ore. In a ravine where surface ore is exposed or but lightly covered, a body of water is dammed and then allowed to flow through the ravine, tearing up the earth and stones and exposing new surfaces, whence the ore is gathered.

2. A process of clearing water from the surface of ore, in stream works, by diverting and directing streams of water thereon

hŭsh'-ĭŏn, *s.* [A corrupt. of *cushion* (q.v.).] A cushion; the foot of a stocking when separated from the leg.

"She dights her grunzie wi' a *hushion*."
Burns: Sic a Wife as Willie Had.

hŭsk, ***huske,** *s.* [Properly *hulsk*, from *hulen* = to hide, to cover; cogn. with Goth. *huljan* = to cover; Dut. *hulse*; Low Ger. *hulse*; M. H. Ger. *hulsche*; Ger. *hülse* = a husk, a shell.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* The external integument of certain fruits or seeds of plants; a glume; a hull; a rind.

"The veral *huskes* and coddes, wherwith the hogges were fedde."—*Udal: Luke* xv.

* 2. *Fig.:* A case, a frame, a shell, a skeleton.

"Leaving them but the shales and *husks* of men."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. 2.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.* (*Pl.*): The dry envelopes of either flowers or fruits. (*Loudon.*)

2. *Milling:* The supporting frame of a run of millstones.

hŭsk, *v.t.* [Husk, *s.*] To strip off the husks, or external covering of.

"In the golden weather the maize was *husked*."
Longfellow: Evangeline, ii. 4.

hŭsked, *a.* [Eng. *husk*; *-ed.*]

1. Having or bearing a husk covered with a husk.

2. Stripped of the husk.

hŭsk'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *husk*; *-er.*] One who or that which strips off the husks of fruits or seeds.

hŭsk'-ĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *husky* (2); *-ly.*] In a husky manner or voice; hoarsely.

hŭsk'-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *husky* (2); *-ness.*] The quality or state of being husky; hoarseness.

hŭsk'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [Husk, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act, process, or operation of stripping off the husks of fruits, seeds, &c "*Longfellow: Song of Hiawatha*, xiii.)

2. A husking-bee (q.v.).

husking-bee, *s.* A meeting or gathering of friends and neighbours at a farmer's house, to assist in husking the maize. [Bee (1), II. 2.]

husking-peg, *s.* A pin or claw worn upon the hand to assist in tearing open the shuck when husking Indian corn.

hŭsk'-ў (1), *a.* [Eng. *husk*; *-y.*] Abounding in husks; consisting of or resembling husks; rough.

"Cut their dry and *husky* wax away."
Addison: Virgil: Georgic iv.

hŭsk'-ў (2), *a.* [A corruption of *husty* or *hausty* = inclined to cough, from *haust*; A.S. *hwósta* = a cough.] Hoarse, harsh, not sharp or clear (said of the voice).

"Proser was dead, and Sergeant Quirkit
Grew *husky*." *Anstey: Pleader's Guide.*

hŭ'-sō, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from O. H. Ger. *hûso*; M. H. Ger. *hûso*, *hûsen*; N. H. Ger. *hausen*; Bohem. *wyz*, *wyza*, *wyzina*; Pol. *wyz*, *wyzinai*; Hung. *viza.* (*Mahn.*)]

Ichthy.: Acipenser huso, the Beluga or Isinglass Sturgeon. It is sometimes twelve or fifteen feet long, and weighs twelve hundred pounds. One mentioned by Cuvier reached three thousand pounds. It inhabits the great rivers falling into the Black and Caspian Seas. The best isinglass is made from its air-bladder.

hŭs-şar', ***hus-ar,** *s.* [Hungarian *huszar* = the twentieth, from *husz* = twenty, so called because Mathias Corvinus, king of Hungary and Bohemia, A.D. 1458–1490, raised a corps of horse-soldiers, in 1458, by commanding that one man should be chosen out of every twenty in each village (*Skeat*).] Originally one of the national cavalry of Hungary and Croatia, now one of the light cavalry of European armies. In the British army there are thirteen regiments of Hussars.

hussar-jacket, *s.*

1. Pelisse.

2. A close-fitting jacket worn by ladies; it closely resembles in shape and braiding the tunic of an English hussar.

hŭs'-şĭf, *s.* [A corruption of *housewife* (q.v.).] A lady's companion or case for holding needles, thimble, cotton, worsted, &c.

Hŭss'-īte, *a.* & *s.* [Named after John Huss [Def.]; *huss*, in Bohemian = a goose.]

Church & Civil History:

A. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to John Huss (B.)

B. *As subst.* (*Pl.*): The followers of John Huss, who was born of humble parents, at Hussinatz in Bohemia, about A.D. 1370, and became priest in 1400. Huss was a realist in philosophy, and adopted the views of Wycliffe, whose works he translated, giving great offence to the Archbishop of Prague. Huss appeared by citation before the Council of Constance, and, though provided with a safe-conduct from the Emperor Siegmund, or Sigismund, he was adjudged a heretic, and burnt alive July 6, 1415, as was his disciple Jerome of Prague, on May 30, 1416. By the decision of this Council, the request of the Bohemian laity to communicate under two kinds was refused. The treatment of Huss exasperated his followers, and led to a religious war in which great ferocity and cruelty were manifested on both sides. The Hussite leaders were John Ziska, or Zizka, and after his death Procopius. Sigismund commanded the imperial forces. The Hussites fortified a mountain near Prague which they called Mount Tabor. [Taborites.] Ziska was victorious in thirteen pitched battles and a hundred engagements and sieges, though, losing his second eye by an arrow, the first having been destroyed in his youth, he had to lead without the gift of sight. He died Oct. 12, 1424, soon after he had obtained religious liberty for Bohemia. Before this the Hussites had begun to split into minor sects, as the Orebites, or Horebites, the Orphanites, and the Calixtines (q.v.). In 1433, the Calixtines were conciliated by the concession of the cup to the laity. [Utraquists.] By the treaty of 1435, Siegmund was acknowledged king of Bohemia, which, however, remained in an uneasy state. The Hussite troubles prepared the way for the Lutheran Reformation.

hŭş'-şў, *s.* [A corruption of *huswife* = housewife (q.v.).]

* 1. The female head of a house or family; a housewife.

"I drop purposely my *hussy*."—*Richardson: Pamela*, i. 162.

* 2. A thrifty woman; an economist.

3. A pert, forward girl; a jade; a jilt.

"And you have but too well succeeded, you little *hussy*, you."—*Goldsmith: Good-natured Man*, ii.

4. A lady's companion; a case for holding needles, thimble, cotton, &c.

***hŭst,** *a.* [Husk, *s.*] Hushed, silent, quiet, still.

"Tho weren the cruell clarions full *hust*, and full still."—*Chaucer: Boecius*, bk. ii.

hŭst'-ĭng, *s.* [A.S. *hústing*, from Icel. *hústhing* = a council or meeting: *hús* = a house, and *thing* = (1), a thing, (2), an assembly, a meeting for purposes of legislation.]

* 1. A meeting, a council.

"Hulden michel *husting*." *Layamon*, 2,324.

* 2. (*Pl.*): A court formerly held in many cities of England; specif., a court held within the city of London before the Lord Mayor, Recorder, and Sheriffs. It had exclusive jurisdiction in actions for the recovery of land within the city.

"It cometh from the *hustings*, the principal and highest court in London, as also in Winchester, Lincolne, York, &c."—*Fuller: Worthies; London.*

3. (*Pl.*): A temporary platform from which candidates addressed the electors during parliamentary elections. An English term, not used in this country.

"The progress of a candidate can possibly be from the *hustings* to Newgate, and from Newgate back to the *hustings*."—*Tooke: To the Electors of Westminster*, 1796.

hŭs'-tle (tle as el), *v.t. & i.* [Dut. *hutselen* = to shake up and down: a frequent. from O. Dan. *hutsen*; Dan. *hotsen* = to shake.]

A. *Trans.:* To shake together in confusion; to jostle; to push or shove about roughly or rudely.

B. *Intrans.:* To crowd; to press roughly or rudely; to jostle; hence to work with energy and despatch. (*U. S.*)

hŭs'-tlẽr (*t* silent), *s.* One who hustles; an energetic worker. (*U. S.*)

***hus-wife,** *s.* [Housewife, *s.*]

***hus-wife,** *v.t.* [Housewife, *v.*]

***hus-wife-ly,** *a.* & *adv.* [Housewifely.]

***hus-wif-er-y,** *s.* [Housewifery.]

hŭt, ***hotte,** *s.* [Fr. *hutte*, from O. H. Ger. *hutta*; Ger. *hütte* = a hut; Sp. *huta*; Dut. *hut*; Dan. *hytte*; Sw. *hydda*; Sanse. *kuti.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A small house, hovel, or cottage; a mean dwelling, a cot, a wooden structure for shelter.

"Some of them going into their *huts* to sleep."—*Dampier: Voyages* (an. 1691).

II. *Technically:*

1. *Firearms:* The back-end or body of the breech-pin of a musket.

2. *Mil.:* A wooden structure for the accommodation and shelter of soldiers in camp.

hut-urn, *s.*

Archæol.: A name given to small cinerary urns of Etruscan pottery, which are in the form of rude huts of skins, stretched on cross-poles. They have been found on and near the Alban Mount, and are of very high antiquity, the sepulchral furniture of the earliest races of Italy, prior, it is probable, to the foundation of Rome. (*Dennis: Buried Cities of Etruria*, ii. 457.)

†**hŭt,** *v.t. & i.* [Hut, *s.*]

A. *Trans.:* To place or quarter in huts; as, To *hut* troops.

B. *Intrans.:* To take lodgings in huts.

hŭtch, ***huche, hucche,** *s.* [Fr. *huche*; from Low Lat. *hutica*, a word probably of Teutonic origin.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A box, chest, bin, coffer or other receptacle; as, a grain-*hutch*, a rabbit-*hutch*, &c.

"A miller in his boulting *hutch*
Drives out the pure meale neerely."
Browne: Britannias Pastorals, bk. ii., s 2.

2. A kneading-trough.

3. A measure of two Winchester bushels.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Milling:* The case of a flour-bolt; a bolting hutch.

2. *Mining:*

(1) A low-wheeled car adapted to run on a track in the gallery of a mine, to be lifted on the cage to the surface, and then run off to the dumping chute, by which its contents are carried to waggons.

(2) A cistern or box for washing ores.

***hŭtch,** *v.t.* [Hutch, *s.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To store, hoard, or lay up; as in a *hutch* or chest.

"She *hutched* th' all-worshipped ore, and precious gems,
To store her children with." *Milton: Comus*, 712.

2. *Min.:* To separate and clean ore by washing in a sieve.

hŭtch'-ĭng, *s.* [Hutch, *v.*]

Mining: The separation of ore in a sieve, which is suspended from a lever or held in the hands and agitated in a vat of water.

hŭtch'-ĭn-sĭ-a, *s.* [Named after Miss Hutchings, of Bantry, a zealous botanist.]

Bot.: A genus of Cruciferæ, family Lepidideæ. The petals are small; the filaments without scales, the stigma sessile, the pod broadly oblong, obtuse, much compressed, the valves keeled, the septum narrow, two seeds, not margined, on each cell. *Hutchinsia petræa*, a small plant two to four inches high, is found on limestone rocks in the west of England and in Wales.

Hŭtch-ĭn-sō'-nĭ-ans, *s.* [See def.]

Ch. Hist., &c. (*Pl.*): The followers of John Hutchinson, a native of Spennithorne, in Yorkshire (1674–1737). He believed that the Hebrew Scripturea contain a complete system of natural science, as well as of theology. He opposed the Newtonian philosophy. He often departed from the literal interpretation of the sacred text. Many divines embraced his views, but he never founded a sect.

"The *Hutchinsonians* were combined in an extreme dislike for rationalism."—*Leslie Stephen: English Thought in the Eighteenth Century*, i. 390.

hŭtt'-ĕd, *pa. par.* or *a.* [Hut, *v.*]

Hŭt-tō'-nĭ-an, *a.* [*Hutton*, a proper name (see def.); suff. *-ian.*]

Geol.: Of or belonging to Dr. Hutton, of

Edinburgh, one of the founders of modern geology.

Huttonian-theory, *s.*

Geol.: The theory first published by Dr. Hutton, in 1788, in his *Theory of the Earth*, and developed in 1795. He was the first to distinguish between cosmogony and geology, believing the latter to be in no way concerned with "questions as to the origin of things." He says that—

"The ruins of an older world are visible in the present structure of our planet, and the strata which now compose our continents have been once beneath the sea, and were formed out of the waste of pre-existing continents. The same forces are still destroying, by chemical decomposition or mechanical violence, even the hardest rocks and transporting the materials to the sea, where they are spread out and form strata analogous to those of more ancient date. Although loosely deposited along the bottom of the ocean, they become afterwards altered and consolidated by volcanic heat, and then heaved up fractured and contorted."

Hutton was the precursor of Sir Charles Lyell, whose views were essentially the same, and who procured for them large acceptance among geologists. Professor Huxley called the Huttonian theory Uniformitarianism (q.v.). [Geology, Plutonists, Vulcanists.]

*** hû-vĕtte',** *s.* [Fr.]

Mil.: A covering for the head for a soldier.

hŭx, *v.t.* [Etym. doubtful.] To fish, as for pike, with hooks and lines attached to floating bladders.

*** hŭx'-tĕr,** *s.* [Huckster.]

Huȳ-ġē'-nī-ạn, *a.* [From Hugenius, the Latinized name of Huyghens. See def.]

Optics, &c.: Of or belonging to Christian Huyghens, born at the Hague, April 14, 1629, died 1695, aged 66. He discovered double refraction in crystals, ascertained that the apparent horns, seen by Galileo, projecting from Saturn were a ring, discovered the fourth satellite to that planet, &c.

Huygenian-telescope, *s.*

Optic. Instrum.: A telescope having an object glass of 123 feet of focal length. The glass was mounted on a pole, and had no tube, the only one being a small one for the eye glass. He subsequently constructed an eye-piece of two lenses, which served the double purpose of enlarging the field of vision and diminishing aberration.

hnȳs-sĕn'-īte, *s.* [Named after Huyssen, who, in 1865, first described it under the name of *Eisenstassfurtit.*]

Min.: A greenish-gray mineral, weathering yellow, either an iron boracite or a distinct species.

*** hŭzz, * hŭss,** *v.i.* [From the sound.] To buzz; to murmur.

"If the fire then burne in the chimney pale, and keepe therewith a *huzzing* noise."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xviii., ch. xxxv.

hŭz-za', *interj.* & *s.* [Hurrah.]

A. *As interj.:* A shout of joy, acclamation, or welcome; hurrah.

"*Huzza*, my jolly cobblers! and *huzza*,
My stable sweepers." *Fawkes: Epithalamium.*

B. *As subst.:* A cheer; an hurrah.

"Three loud *huzzas* were raised."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

hŭz-za', *v.i.* & *t.* [Huzza, *s.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To shout huzza; to hurrah; to cheer.

"The mob *huzzas*. Away they trudge."
Cowper: Horace; Satires, bk. i. 9.

B. *Trans.:* To cheer; to salute with huzzas or cheers; to receive with acclamations.

"The brute crowd, whose envious zeal
Huzzas each turn of Fortune's wheel."
Scott: Rokeby, vi. 26.

hŭz'-zĭĕ, *s.* [Hussy.]

hvĕr'-lĕr-ạ, *s.* [Sw.]

Min.: A white or reddish clay, described by Forchhammer, from Iceland. Compos.: silica, 50·99; alumina, 7.39; sesquioxide of iron, 21·21; magnesia, 19·96; and titanic acid, 0·46.

hvĕr'-salt, *s.* [Dan., from *hver* = every one, and *salt* = salt.]

Min.: A variety of Halotrichite. It is an alum from Iceland, described by Forchhammer.

*** hȳ'-ạ-çĭnc,** *s.* [Hyacinth.] The hyacinth.

"Some deep empurpled as the *hyacine*."
Spenser: F. Q., II. xii., liv.

hȳ'-ạ-çĭnth, hȳ-ạ-çĭn'-thŭs, Hȳ-ạ-çĭn'-thŭs, *s.* [Lat. *hyacinthus* = Gr. *ὑάκινθος* (*huakinthos*) = a plant, apparently not the modern hyacinth. Liddell & Scott consider it to have been a generic word for any of the Iris order. One of these, *Gladiolus communis*, has been specified. Other opinions are in favour of the Martagon Lily, or even of the Larkspurs; *Ὑάκινθος* (*Huakinthos*) [f. **I**]; in Fr. *hyacinthe.*]

I. *Of the forms* Hyacinthus, hyacinthus:

1. *Class. Mythol.* (*Of the form* Hyacinthus): A Laconian youth, beloved by Apollo, who killed him undesignedly by a throw of a discus or quoit. The god transformed him into a flower (hyacinthus), on which, in memorial of his grief, he inscribed the Greek letters α ι (*a i*). Scientifically viewed, the process should be reversed. The discovery of some plant with marks faintly resembling the Greek letters α ι generated the myth of the youth Hyacinthus.

2. *Bot.* (*Of the form* hyacinthus): A genus of Liliaceæ, tribe Scilleæ, once so extensive as to include the common wild hyacinth (hyacinth of the woods) or blue bell, then called *Hyacinthus nonscriptus*, next transferred to the genus Agraphis of Link, and called *Agraphis nutans* (*Hooker & Arnott*), and now figuring as *Scilla nutans* (*Sir Joseph Hooker*). It included also the present *Muscari racemosum.* As now limited its type is *H. orientalis.* [**II.** 1.] The bulb is stout; the leaves fleshy, linear, and oblong; the inflorescence a drooping spike with the perianth bell-shaped, six-parted; the stamens six, all equal; one style, with a three-cornered stigma, and the ovary subglobose, three-celled, many-seeded.

3. *Min.* (*Of the form* hyacinthus): A precious stone, described by Pliny as of the colour of a hyacinth, and also like an amethyst, but not so blue. (*Pliny: H. N.*, xvii. 9, 41.) Dana regards it as having been a sapphire, some others consider it a kind of amethyst.

II. *Of the form* hyacinth:

1. *Bot.:* A plant of the genus Hyacinthus, wide or restricted, and specially of the cultivated species, *Hyacinthus orientalis.* It is a native of the Levant and the mountains of Persia. The Dutch have cultivated it since about 1500, and Gerard mentions it in England in 1576. Here it is cultivated in spring in long glasses or bottles of suitable form. It has run into several varieties, and is of different colours.

¶ For the wild Hyacinth, see Hyacinth, I. 2. The Cape Hyacinth is (1) *Scilla corymbosa*, and (2) *Scilla brachyphylla*; the Grape Hyacinth, the genus Muscari; the Lily Hyacinth, *S. Lilio-hyacinthus*; the hyacinth of Peru, *S. peruviana*; that of Tasmania, *Thelymitra nuda*; the Spanish Hyacinth, *Hyacinthus amethystinus*; the Starch Hyacinth, *Muscari racemosum.*

2. *Mineralogy:*

(1) A variety of zircon. It is of a brownish, orange, or reddish colour.

(2) The name given in Ceylon to Cinnamon-stone or Essonite (q.v.).

(3) The same as Vesuvianite (q.v.).

3. *Jewellery:* The name applied by jewellers to Essonite (q.v.), and to some specimens of topaz.

hyacinth-pest, *s.*

Hort.: A ring disease caused by a fungal which attacks first the innermost scales of the hyacinth, then affects the leaves, which turn yellow, then the flower-stalk, which decays, and finally the whole bulb, which degenerates into a muddy mass. (*Thomé.*)

*** hȳ-ạ-çĭnth'-ĭ-ạn,** *a.* [Eng. *hyacinth*; *-ian.*] Hyacinthine.

hȳ-ạ-çĭnth'-īne, * hȳ-ạ-çĭnth'-ĭn, *a.* [Lat. *hyacinthinus*, from Gr. *ὑακίνθινος* (*huakinthinos*) from *ὑάκινθος* (*huakinthos*) = a hyacinth.] Made of or resembling hyacinths; of the colour of hyacinths; curling like a hyacinth.

"*Hyacinthine* locks
Round from his parted forelock manly hung
Clustering." *Milton: P. L.*, iv. 301.

hȳ-ạ-çĭn'-thŭs, *s.* [Hyacinth.]

Hȳ'-ạdș, Hȳ'-ạ-dēș, *s. pl.* [Lat. *hyades*; Gr. *Ὑάδες* (*Huades*), probably from *ὗς* (*hus*) = a sow, or *ὗω* (*huō*) = to wet, to water, to rain.]

Astron.: According to the classic writers, seven stars (only five of which are now clearly discernible) in the head of the Bull, Taurus. One is Aldebaran (q.v.). When the Hyades rose with the sun, the Greek and Romans expected rain.

"Thro' scudding drift the rainy *Hyades*
Vext the dim sea." *Tennyson: Ulysses*, 10.

hȳ-æ'-nạ, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *ὕαινα* (*huaina*) = a Libyan wild beast, probably the hyæna, from *ὗς* (*hus*) = a swine, a pig, to which the hyæna has no close affinity.] [Hyena.]

1. *Zool.:* The typical genus of the family Hyænidæ (q.v.). The known recent species are four: (1) The common Striped Hyæna (*Hyæna striata*) is brownish-gray, darker above, with several irregular, transverse, distinct stripes along the sides. It is the *Canis Hyæna* of Linnæus, the only species he knew. Inhabiting Western Asia and Northern and Central Africa, it was known to the ancients, who regarded it with superstitious awe, and invented many tales as to its habits. It is nocturnal, grubbing up corpses from graveyards, hunting down animals, or, in some cases, carrying off children. Moore calls its cry a "moan," but sometimes there is a sound like sardonic laughter, whence the animal is called the Laughing Hyæna. Fierce as it is, it can be domesticated with ease. (2) *Hyæna maculata*, the Spotted Hyæna, found at the Cape of Good Hope, and in Southern Africa generally, where it is called Cape Hyæna, and, on account of its ferocity, Tiger-wolf. It is yellowish-brown, with numerous spots of a deeper colour. It is somewhat smaller than the Striped Hyæna. (3) *Hyæna villosa*, the Strand Wolf of the Dutch, is also from the Cape, where it was first discriminated, in 1833, by Dr. Andrew Smith. It is grizzled brown with some bands, whence it has been sometimes mistaken for the Striped Hyæna [(1)]. (4) The Brown Hyæna. It occurs at Natal.

2. *Palæont.:* The genus first appears in the Upper Miocene of the Siwalik Hills and of continental Europe. It was well represented in the Pliocene. Prof. Boyd Dawkins reckons the Spotted Hyæna, *Hyæna crocuta*, one of the British Mid-Pleistocene mammals, existing to the late Pleistocene. Formerly the specimens from caves were named *Hyæna spelæa*, but it is now believed that they are only a variety of *H. crocuta.* [Alnum Glacum.] When a cave like Kirkdale, or Kent's Hole, once inhabited by hyænas, is opened, it is generally found to abound in bones of other mammals, which have been broken, gnawed, and polished by the teeth of the hyæna.

hyæna-dog, *s.*

Zool.: A name applied by Swainson to the Aard Wolf (q.v.), and by J. E. Gray to the Hunting Dog (q.v.).

hȳ-æ-năn'-chē, *s.* [Lat. *hyæna* (q.v.), and Gr. *ἄγχω* (*anchō*) = to strangle.]

Bot.: A genus of Euphorbiaceæ, tribe Buxeæ. The powdered fruit of *Hyænanche globosa* or *capensis*, called also *Toxicodendron capense*, is rubbed on mutton by the Cape colonists and used to poison hyænas.

hȳ-æn-arc'-tŏs, *s.* [Lat. *hyæna*, and Gr. *ἄρκτος* (*arktos*) = a bear.]

Palæont.: A genus of Ursidæ. The remains of *Hyænarctos hemicyon* occur in the Mid-Miocene, and those of *H. insignis* in the Lower Pliocene of France.

hȳ-æn-ĭc'-tĭs, *s.* [Lat. *hyæn*(*a*), and *ictis* = Gr. *ἰκτίς* (*iktis*) = a weasel.]

Palæont.: An extinct genus of Hyænidæ, with affinities to the Viverridæ. It is found in the Upper Miocene of Greece.

hȳ-æn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *hyæna* (q.v.); fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of carnivorous mammals. Incisors $\frac{6}{6}$, canines $\frac{1—1}{1—1}$, præmolars $\frac{3—3}{3—3}$, molars $\frac{2—2}{1—2}$, the last molar in the upper jaw being tubercular, as in the Felidæ, and the tongue, as in their case, rough with prickles. They have projecting eyes and large ears. In their claws, which are not retractile, they approach the Canidæ (Dogs), but the toes are only four, while in both the cats and dogs they are five. The hind feet of the hyænas are much bent, making the shoulder higher than the haunch. The body is heavy, and the gait stooping. The whole organization adapts them

for breaking bones. [Hyæna.] They inhabit the warmer regions of the Old World, Southern Africa being their metropolis. In addition to Hyæna, the genus Proteles, though it has viverrine affinities, seems to belong to this family. [Aardwolf.]

2. *Palæont.:* [Hyæna, 2; Hyænictis].

† hȳ-æn-ī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *hyæn(a);* fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Zool.: A sub-family of Canidæ, now generally raised to the rank of a family, and called Hyænidæ (q.v.).

hȳ-æn'-ō-dŏn, *s.* [Lat. *hyæn(a),* and Gr. *ὀδούς* (*odous*), *ὀδόντος* (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Zool.: A genus of carnivorous marsupials. *Hyænodon leptorhynchus* is described by Professor Boyd Dawkins as occurring in the Upper Eocene of Hordwell. Three species occur in the Upper Eocene of France.

hȳ-æn-ō-dŏn'-tĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hyænodon* (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: A family of carnivorous marsupials. Incisors $\frac{3-3}{3-3}$, canines $\frac{1-1}{1-1}$, præmolars $\frac{3-3}{3-3}$. All the molars have trenchant edges. Hyænodontidæ are sometimes placed among the carnivora. They occur in the Eocene and the Lower Miocene of France, England, and the United States.

hȳ'-a-hȳ-a, *s.* [Native name in Central America.]

Bot.: *Tabarnæmontana utilis*, one of the Cow-trees of America.

hȳ-a-lē'-a, hȳ-a-læ'-a, *s.* [Gr. *ὑάλεος* (*hualeos*) = glassy.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Hyalæidæ (q.v.). The shell is globular and translucent. The animal has long appendages to the mantle, which is slit at both sides. Nineteen recent species are known from the Atlantic, the Mediterranean, and the Indian Ocean. Five are fossil, the genus extending from the Miocene till now.

hȳ-a-lē'-ĭ-dæ, hȳ-a-læ'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hyale(a), hyalæ(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*]

Zool.: A family of Pteropodous Molluscs, section Thecosomata. The shell is straight or curved, globular, or needle-shaped, and symmetrical. The animal has two large fins.

hȳ'-ă-līne, *a. & s.* [Lat. *hyalinus*, from Gr. *ὑάλινος* (*hualinos*), from *ὕαλος* (*hualos*)=glass; Fr. *hyalin.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Glassy, transparent, crystalline.

2. *Bot., Anat., Zool., &c.:* Transparent and colourless, as water and glass. (*Harvey,* &c.)

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The glassy surface of the sea.

"On the clear *hyaline*, the glassy sea;
Of amplitude almost immense, with stars
Numerous." *Milton: P. L.*, vii. 619.

2. *Zool & Physiol.:* The pellucid substance which determines the spontaneous fission of cells. (*Owen: Comp. Anat Invert. Anim.; Glossary.*)

hyaline-cartilage, *s.*

Anat.: A kind of cartilage which is somewhat dim and faintly granular, like ground-glass. (*Quain.*)

hyaline-layer, *s.*

Anat.: The name given by Kölliker to the innermost layer of a hair follicule.

hȳ'-a-līte, *s.* [Lat. *hyalus*; Gr. *ὕαλος* (*hualos*), *ὑελος* (*huelos*) = a clear, transparent stone, glass, and *λίθος* (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Min.: A glassy and transparent or translucent variety of opal, colourless or whitish. It occurs in globular concretions and crust. Sometimes called from its discoverer Müller's glass.

hȳ-a-lō-, *pref.* [Lat. *hyalus*; Gr. *ὕαλος* (*hualos*), *ὑελος* (*huelos*) = any clear, transparent stone, glass.] Colourless and transparent like glass, resembling or in any way connected with glass.

hȳ-ăl'-ō-grăph, *s.* [Hyalography.] An instrument for tracing a design on a transparent surface.

hȳ-a-lŏg'-ra-phy, *s.* [Pref. *hyalo-*, and Gr. *γράφω* (*graphō*) = to write.] The art of writing or engraving on glass.

hȳ'-a-loid, *a.* [Gr. *ὕαλος* (*hualos*), and *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = appearance, likeness.] [Hyalite].

Anat.: Glassy; having the appearance and transparency of glass.

hyaloid-membrane, *s.*

Anat. (*Of the eye*): A membrane investing the whole of the vitreous humour except in front. (*Quain.*)

hȳ-a-lŏm'-ĕ-lăn, *s.* [Pref. *hyalo-*, and Gr. *μελάν* (*melan*), neut. of *μέλας* (*melas*) = black.]

Min.: A mineral perhaps the same as Tachylite. Found in the Vogelsbirge.

hȳ-a-lō-nē'-ma, *s.* [Pref. *hyalo-*, and Gr. *νῆμα* (*nēma*) = yarn.]

Zool.: Glass-rope; the typical genus of the family Hyalonemidæ (q.v.). *Hyalonema lusitanicum* is found in the depths of the Atlantic. The stem of *H. Sieboldii* is called the flint-rope.

hȳ-a-lō-nē'-mĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hyalonem(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

1. *Zool.:* A family of siliceous sponges, or, according to some, a family of *Zoantharia Sclerobasica*. It consists of a cup-shaped sponge-like head, anchored in the mud of the sea-bottom by a long, glassy, twisted fibrous rope or ligament.

2. *Palæont.:* The family occurs from the Silurian times till now.

hȳ-ăl'-ō-phāne, *s.* [Pref. *hyalo-*, and Gr. *φαίνω* (*phainō*), 1st fut. *φανῶ* (*phanō*) = to make to appear.]

Min.: A monoclinic white, colourless or flesh-red mineral, transparent or translucent; its lustre vitreous; hardness, 6 to 6·5; sp. gr., 2·8 to 2·9. Compos.: silica, 45·65 to 52·67; alumina, 19·14 to 22·86; baryta, 9·56 to 21·38. Occurs in a granular dolomite in the Valais, in manganese lime at Jakobsberg in Sweden, &c.

hȳ-a-lō-sĭd'-ĕr-ite, *s.* [Pref. *hyalo-*, and Eng. *siderite* (q.v.).]

Min: A ferruginous variety of olivine.

hȳ-ăl'-ō-tȳpe, *s.* [Pref. *hyalo-*, and Eng. *type.*] A photographic positive on glass.

***hȳ-bĕrn'-a-cle, *hȳ-bĕr-nāte,** &c. [Hibernacle, Hibernate, &c.]

hȳ-bĕr'-nĭ-a, *s.* [Lat. *hibernus, hybernus* = pertaining to winter; *hiberna, hyberna* = winter quarters.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Hybernidæ (q.v.). *Hybernia leucophearia* is the Spring Usher (q.v.).

hȳ-bĕr'-nĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *hybern(ia)* (q.v.); fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of moths, group Geometrina. The antennæ of the male are pubescent or slightly pectinated; the abdomen is slender; the wings entire, rather broad. Female apterous or with the wings only rudimentary. Larva cylindrical, not humped.

Hȳb-læ'-an, *a.* [Lat. *Hyblæus.*] Of or pertaining to Mount Hybla in Sicily, noted for its honey.

hȳb'-līte, *s.* [From Mount Hybla, where it occurs.] [Hyblæan.]

Min.: The same as Patagonite (q.v.).

hȳb'-ō-dŏnt, *a. & s.* [Hybodontidæ.]

A. *As adj.:* Having teeth with a hump-like projection. [Hybodus.]

B. *As subst.* (*Chiefly in the pl.* Hybodonts):

Palæont.: A tooth of the genus Hybodus, or the fish to which it belonged.

hȳb-ō-dŏn'-tĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Gr. *ὑβός* (*hubos*) = hump-backed; *ὀδούς* (*odous*), genit. *ὀδόντος* (*odontos*) = a tooth, and Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: A family of fossil fishes, order Plagiostomi of Owen, or Cestraphori.

hȳb'-ō dŭs, *s.* [Gr. *ὑβός* (*hubos*) = hump-backed, and *ὀδούς* (*odous*) = a tooth.]

Palæont.: The typical genus of the family Hybodontidæ (q.v.). The teeth somewhat resemble those of the sharks, but are less trenchant. They are formed with a central cone, with smaller secondary cones on the sides. The ichthyodorulites (fin spines) are grooved longitudinally, and have a number of small teeth on their concave margin. A few species are from the Trias, many from the Lias and the Oolite. They die out in the Chalk.

hy'-brĭd, hy-bride, *s.* [Lat. *hibrida, hybrida*, and *ibrida* = a hybrid.] [See def.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Lit.* (*Of animals or plants*): Produced by the union of two distinct species.

"Perfectly fertile *hybrid* animals."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (6th ed.), p. 241.

2. *Fig.* (*Of persons or things*): Derived from two sources, as an Act of Parliament, a faith, a word, &c.

"These Judaising *hybrid* Christians."—*South: Sermons*, vol. v., ser. 12.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) *Strictly:* In the same sense as II.

(2) *Loosely:* A human being born of parents belonging to different races. Such a person should be called a mongrel, not a hybrid.

2. *Fig.:* Anything deriving its origin from two wholly distinct sources.

II. *Biol.:* An animal or plant produced by the union of two distinct species. Plant hybrids are artificially produced by applying the pollen of one species to the stigma of another closely allied to the first. [Hybridism.]

"In the first generation mongrels are more variable than *hybrids*."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (6th ed), 259.

hy'-brĭd-īz-ĕr, *s.* [Hybridizer.]

hy'-brĭd-īzm, *s.* [Eng. *hybrid; -ism.*]

Biol.: The state or quality of being hybrid; hybridity.

¶ It was long believed that hybrids were uniformly sterile, and had been made so to prevent the confusion of species. Darwin (*Origin of Species*, ch. ix.) combats this view, pointing out that two classes of facts, to a great extent fundamentally different, have generally been confounded—viz., the sterility of species when first crossed, and the sterility of the hybrids produced from them.

"First crosses between forms sufficiently distinct to be ranked as species and their hybrids are very generally, but not universally, sterile. The sterility is of all degrees, and is often so slight that the most careful experimentalists have arrived at diametrically opposite conclusions in ranking forms by this test. The sterility is innately variable in individuals of the same species, and is eminently susceptible to the action of favourable and unfavourable conditions. The degree of sterility does not strictly follow systematic affinity, but is governed by several curious and complex laws. It is generally different, and sometimes widely different, on reciprocal crosses between the same two species. It is not always equal in degree in a first cross, and in the hybrids produced from this cross."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (6th ed.), 262.

Mr. Darwin believed that the sterility of first crosses and that of their hybrid progeny had not been effected by natural selection; it had arisen from various causes. Nor, he thought, are mongrels—*i.e.* crossed, between varieties, uniformly fertile; he considered, therefore, that there was nothing in the phenomena of hybridization to negative the view that species had first existed as varieties.

***hy'-brĭd-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *hybrid; -ist.*] One who hybridizes.

***hy-brĭd'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *hybrid; -ity.*] The quality or state of being hybrid; a mongrel state.

***hy'-brĭd-īz-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *hybridiz(e); -able.*] Capable of being hybridized; capable of being crossed with an individual of another species or stock.

hy-brĭd-ĭ-zā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *hybridiz(e); -ation.*] The act or process of hybridizing; the state of being hybridized.

"*Hybridization* is not considered by Mr. Darwin as a cause of new species, but rather as tending to keep variation within bounds."—*Lyell: Antiquity of Man* (1863), p. 411.

hy'-brĭd-īze, *v.t.* [Eng. *hybrid; -ize.*] To render hybrid; to produce by the union of different species or stocks.

"This power of *hybridizing* appears to be far more common in plants than in animals."—*Lindley: Introd. to Bot.* (3rd ed.), p. 348.

hy'-brĭd-īz-ĕr, hy'-brĭd-īs-cr, *s.* [Eng. *hybridiz(e); -er.*] One who or that which hybridizes.

"The evidence from fertility adduced by different *hybridisers*."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (6th ed.), p. 237.

hȳ'-brĭd-oŭs, *a.* [Eng. *hybrid*; *-ous.*] Hybrid. (*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. ii.)

*** hyd,** *s.* [Hide.]

*** hyd-agc,** *s.* [Hidage.]

hȳ-dăn-tō'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *hydanto(in)*; *-ic.*]

Chem.: Of or belonging to hydantoin (q.v.).

hydantoic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: Glycoluric acid, $C_7H_8N_2O_3$, or $CO<^{NH_2}_{NH\cdot CH_2\cdot COOH}$. A monobasic acid, obtained by boiling hydantoin with baryta water; also by heating amidoacetic acid with urea to 120°, or by heating amidoacetic acid with isocyanate of potassium and sulphuric acid. Hydantoic acid is nearly insoluble in cold water and in cold alcohol, but easily dissolved by boiling water. It is only slightly soluble in ether. It forms large rhombic prisms.

hȳ-dăn'-tōin, *s.* [Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*hudōr*) = water, and Eng., &c. (*all*)*antoin* (q.v.).]

Chem.: Glycolyl urea, $C_3H_4N_2O_2$, or $CO<^{NH-CO}_{NH-CH_2}$. Obtained by heating bromacetyl urea with alcoholic ammonia; also by the action of hydriodic acid and allantoin. Hydantoin is easily soluble in hot water; it crystallizes in needles, melting at 216°.

hȳd-ar'-thrŭs, *s.* [Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*hudōr*) = water, and *ἄρθρον* (*arthron*) = a joint.]

Path.: *Phlegmosia dolens*, white swelling (q.v.).

hȳ'-da-tĭds, *s.* [Gr. *ὑδατίς* (*hudatis*), genit. *ὑδατίδος* (*hudatidos*) = a hydatid; *ὕδωρ* (*hudor*) = water.]

Path. (*Pl.*): Tumours resulting from the development of the embryo of a tapeworm, *Tænia solium*, in the human body; *Echinococcus hominis*, found in the liver, brain, &c. Uncommon in this country, specially prevalent in Iceland. [Staggers, Tape-worm.]

¶ *Hydatids of Morgagni:*

Anatomy:

1. One or more small pedunculated bodies (not real hydatids) in the testicle.

2. A hydatid-looking body at the fimbriated extremity of the uterus.

hȳ-dăt'-ĭ-form, *a.* [Eng. *hydati(d)*, and Lat. *forma* = form, appearance.] Resembling a hydatid.

hȳ-da-tī'-na, *s.* [Gr. *ὑδατίς* (*hudatis*) = a watery vesicle; Lat. suff. *-ina.*]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Hydatinæa (q.v.). Type, *Hydatina senta.*

hȳ-da-tĭn'-æ-a, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hydatin(a)*; Lat. neut. pl. suff. *-æa.*]

Zool.: A family of Rotatoria, established by Ehrenberg. There is neither a carapace nor an enveloping sheath; the rotatory organ multiple or more than bipartite. Eighteen genera known. Called also Notommatina (q.v.).

hȳ'-da-tĭsm, *s.* [Eng., &c. *hydat(id)*; *-ism.*] A sound produced by the motion of a liquid which has been effused into some cavity of the body.

hȳ'-da-tōid, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*hudōr*) = water, and *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = appearance, likeness.]

A. *As adj.:* Resembling water in quality, nature, appearance, or consistency.

B. *As substantive:*

Anat.: The membrane surrounding the aqueous humour of the eye or that humour itself.

*** hyde,** *s.* [Hide.]

hȳd'-nĕ-ī, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hydn(um)*; Lat. masc. pl. adj. suff. *-ei.*]

Bot.: A sub-order of hymenomycetous fungi having the basidia spores on tubercles or spine-like processes on the under side of a discoid cup-shaped, or funnel-shaped, stalked or sessile pileus.

hȳd-nō-car'-pŭs, *s.* [Gr. *ὕδνον* (*hudnon*) = an esculent fungus, perhaps the truffle, and *καρπος* (*karpos*) = fruit.]

Bot.: A genus of Pangiaceæ, the Took. *Hydnocarpus venenatus* is described by Sir Joseph Hooker as a beautiful evergreen tree with tufts of yellow blossoms on the trunk. Its fruit is as large as an orange, and is used to poison fish. An oil is expressed from its seeds. (*Hooker: Himalayan Journ.*, ii. 7.)

hȳd-nŏr'-a, *s.* [Gr. *ὕδνον* (*hudnon*) = an esculent fungus, a truffle; suff. *-ora* (?).]

Bot.: A genus of Cytinaceæ. *Hydnora africana* smells like roast beef, and is eaten by the native Africans.

hȳd'-nŭm, *s.* [Gr. *ὕδνον* (*hudnon*) = an eatable fungus, probably a truffle.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the sub-order Hydnei (q.v.). It consists of fungals having the hymenum composed of prickles projecting from the pileus. *Hydnum repandum*, properly dressed and cooked, is eatable.

hȳdr-, *pref.* [Hydro-.]

Hȳ'-dra, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *ὕδρα* (*hudra*) = a water-snake, from *ὕδωρ* (*hudōr*) = water; Sanse. *udras*; Russ. *ouidra*; A.S. *otter* = a otter (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit. & Gr. Myth.:* A celebrated monster which infested the Lake Lerna in Peloponnesus. It was the offspring of Ichidna's union with Typhon. It had one hundred heads, and as soon as one was cut off, two grew up if the wound was not stopped by fire. It was one of the labours of Hercules to destroy this monster: this he effected with the assistance of Iolaus, who applied a red-hot iron to the wound as soon as one head was cut off. The conqueror dipped his arrows in the gall of the Hydra, and all the wounds which he gave proved incurable.

"Another king! they grow like *Hydra's* heads."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV., v. 4.

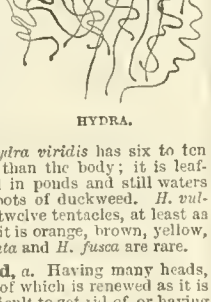
2. *Fig.:* Any evil or misfortune arising from many sources.

"And yet the *hydra* of my cares renews."
Daniel: Sonnets to Delia, xv.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Astron.:* The Hydra or Watersnake, one of the fifteen ancient southern constellations. It is so long that it has been divided into four parts: (1) Hydra—*i.e.* Hydra proper; (2) Hydra et Crater; (3) Hydra et Corvus; and (4) Hydræ continuatio. Hydra proper is a little south of the bright star, Regulus, which is in Leo.

2. *Zool.:* The typical genus of the family Hydridæ. The animal is locomotive, single, naked, gelatinous, subcylindrical, but very contractile and variable in form; the mouth surrounded by a single row of filiform tentacles. Propagation by the formation of gemmæ and ova upon or within the substance of the animal's body. If cut into pieces each will become a new hydra. If turned inside out the exterior surface will digest food and the interior one respire. Hydra was first described by Trembley in 1774. The genus contains the fresh-water polypes. *Hydra viridis* has six to ten tentacles, shorter than the body; it is leaf-green, and is found in ponds and still waters adhering to the roots of duckweed. *H. vulgaris* has seven to twelve tentacles, at least as long as the body; it is orange, brown, yellow, or red. *H. attenuata* and *H. fusca* are rare.



HYDRA.

hydra-headed, *a.* Having many heads, like a hydra, each of which is renewed as it is cut off; hence, difficult to get rid of, or having many sources or origins; multiform; spreading; not to be killed or quelled. (*Lit. & fig.*)

hydra-tainted, *a.* Dipped in the gall of the Hydra; hence, poisonous, deadly.

"The *hydra-tainted* dart."
Cowper: Death of the Vice-Chancellor. (Trans.)

hydra-tuba, *s.*

Zool.: The name given by Sir J. G. Dalyell to a body which ultimately becomes trumpet-shaped, with a mouth and tentacles at the expanded extremity. It is called Hydra-tuba from its resemblance to the hydra. It is an immature form belonging to some of the Lucernarida, and is regarded as a fixed Lucernaroid. (*Nicholson.*)

hȳ-dræ'-çĭ-a, *s.* [Hydrecia.]

hȳ-drăch'-na, *s.* [Pref. *hydr-*, and Gr. *ἀχνη* (*achnē*) = anything shaved off; froth, chaff.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Hydrachnidæ (q.v.). When young they have only six legs. Example, *Hydrachna cruenta.*

hȳ-drăch'-nĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hydrachn(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: Water-mites, a family of Acarina. They swim about in the water by means of the fringes on their legs.

hȳ-drăç'-ĭds, *s. pl.* [Eng. *hydr(ogen)*, and *acids.*]

Chem.: A name formerly given to acids which did not contain oxygen, as hydrochloric acid, HCl, hydrocyanic acid, HCn. But now all acids are regarded as salts of hydrogen.

hȳ-dra-crȳ'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *hydr(ated)*, and *acrylic.*]

Chem.: (See the compound).

hydracrylic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $CH_2(OH)\cdot CH_2\cdot COOH$, Ethylene lactic acid, ethene lactic acid. A diatomic monobasic acid, obtained by heating β iodopropionic acid with moist silver oxide, $CH_2I\cdot CH_2\cdot COOH + AgOH = AgI + CH_2OH\cdot CH_2\cdot COOH$. It is a thick syrup, and forms crystalline salts. Hydracrylic-acid, when heated alone, or when boiled with equal parts of H_2SO_4 and H_2O, is converted into acrylic acid $CH_2\cdot OH$ | CH_2 | CH_2 $- H_2O =$ CH | $COOH$ $COOH$.

hȳ-dra-dĕph'-a-ga, *s. pl.* [Pref. *hydr-*, and neut. pl. of Gr. *ἀδηφάγος* (*adēphagos*) = gluttonous.]

Entom.: The name given by Macleay to a sub-section of Adephaga, a section of pentamerous beetles. It contains the aquatic Adephaga. The legs are formed for swimming, the hinder ones having only a horizontal motion; the body ovate. They are very predatory and aquatic, but come to the surface occasionally to breathe. Hydradephaga contains the families Dyticidæ and Gyrinidæ (q.v.).

hȳ-dra-dĕph'-a-goŭs, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *hydradephag(a)*; Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Entom.: Of or belonging to the Hydradephaga (q.v.). (*Swainson & Shuckard.*)

hȳ'-dra-form, hȳ'-drĭ-form, *a.* [Eng., &c. *hydra*; and Lat. *forma* = form, appearance.]

Zool.: Resembling the hydra or common fresh-water polype in form.

hȳ'-dra-gŏgue, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Gr. *ἀγω* (*agō*) = to lead, to drive.]

Med.: An active purgative, causing a very large secretion of fluid from the mucous membrane of the bowels. Hydragogues cause relief by the partial emptying of the veins of the portal system. The chief hydragogues are gamboge, elaterium, and cream of tartar in large doses.

hȳ-dræ'-mĭ-a, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Gr. *αἷμα* (*haimo*) = blood.]

Path.: The same as Anæmia (q.v.).

hȳ'-dral, *a.* [Hydrales.]

Bot.: Of or belonging to Hydrales, as Hydral Endogens. (*Lindley: Veg. King.* (1853), p. 140.)

hydral-alliance, *s.*

Bot.: The same as Hydrales (q.v.).

hȳ-drā'-lēs, *s. pl.* [Masc. & fem. pl. of Mod. Lat. *hydralis*, from Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*hudōr*), in compos. *ὑδρο* (*hydro*) = water.

Bot.: An alliance of endogens, having the flowers perfect or imperfect, usually scattered, not on a spadix; the embryo axile, without albumen. It consists of unisexual aquatic plants. Lindley includes under it the orders Hydrocharidaceæ, Naiadaceæ, and Zosteraceæ.

hȳ'-drăm-ĭnes, *s. pl.* [Eng. *hydr(oxyl)*, and *amines.*]

Chem.: Oxethene bases. These compounds may be considered as amines, containing hy-

droxyl substitution compounds of ethyl. They are obtained by the action of aqueous ammonia on ethene oxide $\frac{CH_2}{CH_2}>O$. One, two, or three molecules of the oxide uniting with one molecule of ammonia, forming $CH_2{\cdot}OH{\cdot}CH_2{\cdot}NH_2$. Ethene hydramine. $(CH_2{\cdot}OH{\cdot}CH_2)_2NH$, Diethene hydramine. $(CH_2{\cdot}OH{\cdot}CH_2)_3N$ triethene hydramine. They are viscid alkaline liquids decomposed by heat, but their hydrochlorates can be fractionally distilled.

hȳ-drăn'-ġĕ-a, *s.* [Pref. *hydr-* (q.v.), and Gr. *ἀγγεῖον* (*anggeion*) = a vessel, a pail.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Hydrangeaceæ (q.v.). The calyx is superior, five-toothed; the petals and stamens five; pistils two; capsule two-beaked, two-celled, opening by a hole between the beaks. It consists of showy shrubs. *Hydrangea hortensis*, a native of China, is cultivated here in gardens. The leaves of *H. Thunbergii* are dried in Japan and infused to make a kind of tea.

hȳ-drăn'-ġĕ-ā'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hydrange(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Perigynous Exogens, alliance Saxifragales. It consists of shrubs with opposite simple leaves; flowers usually in cymes; calyx partly adherent to the ovary, four to six-toothed; petals four to six, deciduous; stamens in two rows, eight to twelve; fruit a two to five-celled capsule, with few or many minute seeds. Found chiefly in the temperate parts of Asia and America. Genera about nine, species forty-five or more. Sometimes reduced to a tribe of Saxifragaceæ.

hȳ-drăn'-ġĕ-ăds, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hydrange(a)*; pl. suff. *-ads.*]

Bot.: The name given by Lindley to the order Hydrangeaceæ (q.v.).

hȳ'-drant, *s.* [Gr. *ὑδραίνω* (*hudrainō*) = to water, to irrigate; *ὕδωρ* (*hudōr*) = water.] A spout and a valve connected with a water-main, and designed for drawing water from the latter; a street-fountain.

hȳ'-drănth, *s.* [Pref. *hydr-*, and Gr. *ἄνθος* (*anthos*) = a blossom, a flower.]

Zool.: The polypite or proper nutritive zoöid of the Hydrozoa.

hȳ-drăr'-ġĭl-līte, *s.* [Pref. *hydr-*; Lat. *argilla* = white clay, potter's earth, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: The hydrargillite of Cleaveland is the same as Gibbsite (q.v.); that of Davy the same as Wavellite (q.v.). Dana arranges part of Hydrargillite under Turquoise (q.v.).

hȳ-drăr'-ġȳ-rāte, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *hydrargyr(um)*; suff. *-ate* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: Of or belonging to mercury (q.v.).

hȳ-drăr'-ġȳ-rŭm, *s.* [Lat. *hydrargyrus* = Gr. *ὑδράργυρος* (*hudrarguros*) = fluid quicksilver.]

*1. *Old Chem.:* Quicksilver, mercury.

2. *Pharm.: Hydrargyrum cum Creta.* Mercury with chalk; also called grey powder. Obtained by rubbing one ounce of mercury with two ounces of prepared chalk till the globules are no longer visible. It is a light grey powder, insoluble in water. It is one of the mildest preparations of mercury.

hȳ-drās'-tĭs, *s.* [From Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*hudōr*) = water, referring to the moist places in which it grows.]

Bot.: A genus of Ranunculaceæ, tribe Anemoneæ. Sepals three, petals none; fruit baccate, resembling a raspberry. Only one known species. *Hydrastis canadensis*, the yellow puccoon orange root or yellow root, has a strong and somewhat narcotic smell, and is used in North America as a tonic. It also affords a bright yellow dye.

hȳ'-drāte, *s.* [Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*hudōr*), in compos. *ὑδρο* (*hudro*); *-ate.*]

Chem.: A chemical substance having water in direct combination with it.

hydrate-of-chloral, *s.* [Chloral-hydrate.]

hȳ'-drāt-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *hydrat(e)*; *-ed.*] Formed into a hydrate.

hȳ-drā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *hydrat(e)*; *-ion.*] The act of moistening or impregnating with water; the state of being moistened; the process of becoming hydrated.

hȳ-drâul'-ĭc, * **hȳ-drâul'-ĭck,** *a.* [Fr. *hydraulique*, from Lat. *hydraulicus*, from Gr. *ὑδραυλικός* (*hudraulikos*) = pertaining to a water-organ; *ὕδραυλις* (*hudraulis*) = a water-organ: *ὕδωρ* (*hudōr*) = water, and *αὐλός* (*aulos*) = a pipe.] Of or pertaining to hydraulics, or fluids in motion.

hydraulic-belt, *s.* An endless woollen band for raising water. The lower bight is immersed in water, and the upper bight passes between two rollers, where the absorbed water is squeezed out.

hydraulic-block, *s.*

Shipbuild.: An hydraulic lifting-press occupying the place of a building block beneath the keel of a vessel in a repairing-dock. Being adjustable as to height, it is useful for straightening a ship that has become hogged or sagged.

hydraulic-brush, *s.* A brush having a hose connection through its handle, so as to discharge water upon the surface or object being scrubbed.

hydraulic-cane, *s.* This pump consists of a vertical pipe whose lower end has a valve opening upwardly and plunged in the water of the cistern or well. A rapid vertical reciprocation is given to the tube, and the water is caused to ascend therein; positively as the lower end plunges into the water raising the valve, and relatively as the water slips in the tube as the latter descends quickly. An air-chamber above makes the discharge continuous.

hydraulic-cement, *s.* [Hydraulic-mortar.]

hydraulic-clock, *s.* [Clepsydra.]

hydraulic-condenser, *s.*

Gas: The chamber into which gas from the retorts is conveyed by the dip-pipes to be cooled. [Hydraulic-main.]

hydraulic-crane, *s.* [Hydraulic-lift, &c.]

hydraulic-dock, *s.* An apparatus by which a vessel is raised clear of the water for examination and repairs.

hydraulic-elevator, *s.* A platform lift worked by hydraulic power.

hydraulic-engine, *s.*

1. An engine or machine employed in raising water, as pumps, &c.; or receiving motion by the weight or impulse of water, as water-wheels, &c.; or in transmitting power, as the hydrostatic press, &c.

2. A machine driven by the pressure of a column of water; the term is especially applied to one in which the piston of a cylinder is driven by water-power.

hydraulic-indicator, *s.* A gauge to indicate hydraulic pressure.

hydraulic-lift, *s.*

Hoisting: An apparatus on the principle of the hydraulic press, caused by means of a lever to draw up a chain which passes over sets of pulleys, and is thence conducted by leading pulleys over a jib. The weight is by this arrangement raised many times the stroke of the ram.

hydraulic lifting-jack, *s.* A portable lifting apparatus in which the power is a form of the hydrostatic press.

hydraulic-lime, *s.* A kind of lime having the property of hardening under water. [Hydraulic-cement.]

hydraulic-limestone, *s.*

Min., Petrol., &c.: An impure limestone of use in forming cement which is likely to be exposed to the action of water. The impurities are generally magnesia, silica, and alumina. Occurs in the United States, France, &c. Dana arranges it under calcite.

hydraulic-main, *s.*

Gas: A strong, cast-iron pipe, usually about twelve inches in diameter, and of a length sufficient to receive all the perpendicular pipes that convey to it the gas generated in the several retorts. The main is horizontal, and is supported on the brick-work that covers the ovens. The hydraulic main contains a certain quantity of water, and the mouth of each gas-tube is submerged in the water, so that the gas flows through water and parts with a portion of its ammonia at this stage of the process.

hydraulic-mining, *s.*

Mining: A system of mining in which the force of a jet of water is used to sluice down a bed of auriferous gravel or earth, which is passed through sluices to detain the particles of gold.

hydraulic-mortar, *s.* Mortar in which the presence of alumina enables it to harden under water, producing an insoluble silicate of alumina. It usually contains burned clay along with the more abundant lime, and sometimes oxide of iron. [Pozzolana.]

hydraulic-motor, *s.*

1. An hydraulic ram having connections which raise a piston that is forced down by atmospheric pressure at each cessation of the downward flow of water. By suitably arranged valves, the water may be admitted alternately above and below the piston, causing a reciprocating action similar to that of the steam-engine.

2. [Hydraulic-engine, 2.]

hydraulic-nozzle, *s.* A hose-nozzle used in hydraulic-mining (q.v.)

hydraulic-organ, *s.* [Organ.]

hydraulic-pivot, *s.*

Mach.: A contrivance of Girard, by which a film or body of water is introduced below the end of a vertical axis to bear its weight, and to prevent the actual friction of the axis on its step.

hydraulic platform-lift, *s.*

Hoisting: A form of hoisting apparatus in which a small pump, operated by a lever, forces water into a cylinder containing a piston bearing an upright stem, upon the upper end of which the platform, sliding upon appropriate guides, is fixed.

hydraulic-press, *s.*

Mach.: The same as Bramah-press (q.v.).

hydraulic-propeller, *s.* A means of propelling vessels by the ejection of a body of water at the stern.

hydraulic rail-bender, *s.* An implement for bending or straightening rails by hydraulic pressure.

hydraulic-ram, *s.* A machine by which the fall of a column of water in a tube is caused to elevate a portion of itself to a height greater than that of its source.

hydraulic-slip, *s.* A slip-dock in which the cradle and its load, the ship, are hauled up the rails or ways, for the purpose of cleaning or repair, by the power of an hydraulic press.

hydraulic-tourniquet, *s.*

Mach.: The same as Barker's mill (q.v.). [Mill.]

hydraulic-valve, *s.* An inverted cup which is lowered over the upturned open end of a pipe, the edge of the cup being submerged in water, and closing the pipe against the passage of air.

* **hȳ-drâul'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *hydraulic*; *-al.*] Hydraulic.

"An *hydraulical* or rather hydraulo-pneumatical engine."—*Boyle: Works*, p. 232.

hȳ-drâul'-ĭc-ŏn, *s.* [Gr. *ὑδραυλικός* (*hudraulikos*) = pertaining to a water-organ; *ὕδραυλις* (*hudraulis*) = a water-organ: *ὕδωρ* (*hudōr*) = water, and *αὐλός* (*aulos*) = a pipe.]

Music: A water-organ. This form was known to the Alexandrian Greeks in the time of Hero, 150 B.C. It is supposed that air was forced by means of water. If so, it was rather a water-bellows. [Organ.]

hȳ-drâul'-ĭcs, *s.* [Hydraulic.]

Physics: The department of science which treats of the application of hydrodynamics to practical purposes, and specially to the raising of water in pipes. [Hydrodynamics.] It treats also of machines in which water is a moving power, as water-wheels. A subordinate part is called hydraulic architecture.

hȳ'-drą-zīnes, *s. pl.* [Eng. *hydr(ogen)*, *az(ote)*, and suff. *-ines.*]

Chem.: H_2N-NH_2. Hydrazine is not known in a free state. Its derivatives are obtained by the reduction of nitrosoamines by zinc dust and acetic acid, $(CH_3)_2N{\cdot}NO+4H' = (CH_3)_2N-NH_2+HOH$ (dimethylnitrosoamine) = (dimethylhydrazine); also formed by the action of nascent hydrogen on

$$\begin{matrix} C_2H_5NH \\ C_2H_5N \\ \diagdown NO \\ \text{(nitrosodiethyl urea)} \end{matrix} \diagup CO + 4H = HOH + \begin{matrix} C_2H_5NH \\ C_2H_5N \\ \diagdown NH_2 \\ \text{(diethyl hydrazine urea)} \end{matrix} \diagup CO$$

This compound, boiled with concentrated HCl in a water-bath, gives $C_2H_5{\cdot}HN-NH_2=HCl$, ethyl hydrazine hydrochlorate + $C_2H_5NH_2{\cdot}HCl$ (ethylamine hydrochlorate) + CO_2. They are strong bases. A primary hydrazine has only one H substituted by an alcohol radical, as $C_2H_5{\cdot}HN-NH_2$. They reduce Fehling's solution in the cold. A secondary hydrazine has two H's substituted by alcohol radicals, as $(CH_3)_2N-NH_2$. They only reduce Fehling's solution when warmed. Aromatic hydrazines are formed in the same manner. $C_2H_5N{\cdot}CH_3{\cdot}NO + 4H'$ (nitrosomethyl aniline) = $HOH + C_6H_5{\cdot}CH_3{\cdot}N-NH_2$ (phenylmethyl hydrazine). An alcoholic solution of diazoamido-benzene, reduced by zinc dust and acetic acid, yields $C_6H_5N = N-NH{\cdot}C_6H_5 + 4H = NH_2{\cdot}C_6H_5$ (aniline) = $C_6H_5HN-NH_2$ (phenyl hydrazine). Primary phenyl hydrazines are converted into diazo compounds by the action of mercuric oxide on their sulphates.

hȳ-drăz-ō-bĕn'-zēne, *s.* [Eng. *hydr(ogen); az(ote)*, and *benzene.*]

Chem.: $C_{12}H_{12}N_2$, or $C_6H_5{\cdot}NH{\cdot}C_6H_5$. An aromatic compound, obtained by the action of H_2S on an alcoholic solution of azobenzene, $C_6H_5N=NC_6H_5$. Hydrazobenzene crystallizes in large plates, insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol and ether. They melt at 131°.

hȳ-drăz-ō-bĕn-zō'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *hydr(ogen); az(ote)*, and *benzoic.*] (See the compound.)

hydrazobenzoic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{14}H_{12}N_2O_4$. A compound formed by adding ferrous sulphate to a boiling solution of azobenzoic acid in caustic soda, and precipitating the filtered solution by hydrochloric acid. It is a yellowish substance, slightly soluble in hot alcohol.

† hȳ-drĕn-çĕ-phăl'-ō-çēle, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1); Gr. *ἐγκέφαλος* (*engkephalos*) = the brain, and *κήλη* (*kēlē*) = a tumour.]

Pathol.: A tumour or swelling, producing, on rupture, watery effusion on the brain. Not very different from hydrocephalus (q.v.).

hȳ-drĕn-çĕph'-ą-lōid, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *hydrencephal(us)*, and Gr. *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = form, appearance.]

Pathol.: Of or belonging to hydrencephalus (q.v.).

† hȳ-drĕn-çĕph'-ą-lŭs, hȳ-drĕn-çĕph-ą-lŏn, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Gr. *ἐγκέφαλος* (*engkephalos*) = the brain.]

Pathol.: The same as HYDROCEPHALUS (q.v.).

hȳ-drĕn-tĕr'-ō-çēle, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1); Gr. *ἔντερον* (*enteron*) = an intestine, and *κήλη* (*kēlē*) a tumour.]

Surg.: Intestinal hernia, the sac of which encloses fluid.

*** Hȳ'-drĭ-ăd,** *s.* [Gr. *ὑδριάς* (*hudrias*), genit. *ὑδριάδος* (*hudriados*) = belonging to the water, *Ὑδριάδες Νύμφαι* (*Hudriades Numphai*) = water nymphs.)]

Mythol.: A water-nymph.

hȳ'-drĭc, *a.* [Eng. *hydr(ogen); -ic.*]

Chem.: A term given to acids, which are regarded as salts of hydrogen, as hydric nitrate, HNO_3, or nitric acid; hydric sulphate, H_2SO_4, or sulphuric acid. When H and a polybasic acid are replaced by a metal, there is formed an acid salt, or a salt containing basic hydrogen and another metal. Thus $KHSO_4$ is called acid potassium sulphate, or potassic hydric sulphate.

hydric-bromide, *s.* [HYDROBROMIC-ACID.]

hydric-chloride, *s.* [HYDROCHLORIC-ACID.]

hydric-iodide, *s.* [HYDRIODIC-ACID.]

hydric-sulphide, *s.* [HYDROGEN-SULPHIDE.]

hȳ-drĭ-dą, *s. pl.* [Lat. *hydra*, and Or. *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = form.]

Zool.: An order of Hydroida. The hydrozoma consists of a single locomotive polypite, with tentacles and a discoid hydrorhiza, never developing into hard enticle. The reproductive organs appear as simple external processes of the body wall. It contains only one family, Hydridæ.

hȳ'-drĭ-dæ (1), hȳ'-drą-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *hydr(a)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ, -adæ.*]

Zool.: The typical and only family of the order Hydrida (q.v.).

*** hȳ'-drĭ-dæ (2),** *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hydr(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Water-snakes, now called Hydrophidæ (q.v.).

hȳ'-dride, *s.* [Eng. *hydr(ogen); -ide.*]

Chem.: A compound of hydrogen with another element, as silicon hydride SiH_4, or with a hydrocarbon radical, as ethyl hydride, $C_2H_5{\cdot}H$.

hȳ-drĭl'-ą, *s.* [Dimin. (?) of Lat. *hydra* = Gr. *ὑδρία* (*hudria*) = a waterpot.]

Bot.: A genus of Hydrocharidacæ, tribe Valisneræ. The Jangi (*Hydrilla* or *Vallisneria alternifolia*) is one of the plants used in India to supply water mechanically to sugar in process of being refined.

hȳ-drĭn'-dĭc, *a.* [Pref. *hydro-* (2); Eng. *ind(igo)*, and suff. *-ic.*] (See the compound.)

hydrindic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: This acid is not obtained in a free state. Its anhydride Dioxindol, $C_8H_7NO_2$, is obtained by boiling isatin in water with a little zinc dust, and hydrochloric acid. It crystallizes in colourless prisms which turn yellow on exposure to the air; it melts at 180° and decomposes at 115°, yielding aniline. An aqueous solution of hydriadic acid is oxidised by the air, turning red.

hȳ'-drĭ-ō-dāte, *s.* [Eng., &c. *hydriod(ic); -ate* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: A salt of hydriodic acid (q.v.).

hȳ-drĭ-ŏd'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *hydr(ogen); iod(ine)*, and suff. *-ic.*] (See the compound.)

hydriodic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: Hydric iodide, hydrogen iodide, HI. Hydriodic acid is a colourless gas forming in the air. At a pressure of four atmospheres at 0° it is condensed to a liquid. It can be frozen at ordinary temperature by a mixture of ether and solid CO_2 at a temperature of 55°. Its sp. gr. is 4·3737, air = 1. Hydriodic acid is prepared by the action of phosphorus and iodine in the presence of water, $P+5I+4H_2O = 5HI+H_3PO_4$. One part, by weight, of amorphous phosphorus is placed in fifteen parts of water, and twenty parts of iodine are added gradually. Then the flask is gently warmed, and the HI collected over mercury. H_2SO_4 does not liberate HI from potassium iodide; the reaction is $3H_2SO_4+2KI=2KHSO4+I_2+SO_2+2H_2O$. Hydriodic acid is not combustible, and will not support combustion. It is decomposed by passing it through a red-hot tube, the gas becoming violet-coloured. HI is very soluble in water. A solution kept cold by ice will have a density of 1·990. The solution decomposes in the air, water being formed and iodine liberated, which redissolves in the solution, turning it dark coloured. A solution of HI in water dissolves Zn, iron ore, with evolution of H, forming iodides. An aqueous solution of HI can be formed by passing H_2S through water in which iodine is suspended, $H_2O+H_2S+I_2 = 2HI+S+H_2O$. A solution having the density of 0·7 can be prepared in this manner.

hȳ-drō- (1), *pref.* [Latinised form of Gr. *ὑδρο* (*hudro*), the form in which *ὕδωρ* (*hudōr*) = water, appears in a Greek prefix, especially before a consonant. Before a vowel it is generally *hydr*, Gr. *ὑδρ* (*hudr.*)] [Etym.]

hydro-barometer, *s.* An instrument for determining the depth of sea-water by its pressure.

hydro-extractor, *s.* [CENTRIFUGAL-MACHINE.]

hȳ-drō- (2), *pref.* [HYDROGEN.]

Chem.: A prefix used to denote that the acid contains *no oxygen*, the acid being a combination of hydrogen with a non-metallic element, as H_2S, hydrosulphuric acid, HCl, hydrochloric acid, or with a radical, as hydrocyanic acid, HCN.

hȳ-drō- (3), *pref.* [HYDRA.]

Zool.: Of, belonging, or akin to, the hydra (q.v.).

hȳ-drō-ăp'-ą-tīte, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and *apatite* (q.v.).]

Min.: Hydrous apatite, a milk-white warty transparent mineral; its hardness, 5·5; sp. gr., 3·10. Compos.: phosphoric acid, 40·00; lime, 47·31; fluorine, 3·36; calcium, 3·60; water, 5·30. Found in mammillary concretions in the fissures of an argillaceous school in St. Girons, in the Pyrenees. [HYDROBENZAMIDE.]

hȳ-drō-bĕn'-za-mīde, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (2), and Eng., &c. *benzamide* (q.v.).]

Chem.: $C_{21}H_{18}N_2(C_6H_5{\cdot}CH'')N_2$. Obtained by the action of ammonia on benzoic aldehyde. It crystallizes out of alcohol in large crystals which melt at 110°.

hȳ-drō-bŏn'-zoïn, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (2), and Eng. *benzoin.*]

Chem.: $C_{14}H_{14}O_2$. Tolylene glycol. An aromatic compound, slightly soluble in water, crystallizing in rhombic tables, which melt at 134°. It is obtained by the action of zinc and hydrochloric acid and benzaldehyde. An isomeric compound, isohydro-benzoin, is obtained at the same time.

hȳ-drō'-bĭ-ą, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Gr. *βιος* (*bios*) = life, course of life.]

Zool.: A subgenus of gasteropodous molluscs, genus Rissoa. The shell is smooth, the foot rounded behind. Fifty recent species are known, and ten fossil: the former from Britain, &c.; the latter from the Wealden, onward.

hȳ-drō'-bĭ-ŭs, *s.* [HYDROBIA.]

Entom.: A genus of beetles, family Hydrophilidæ. It is more convex than its allies. According to Stephens, twenty-four have been found in Britain: all of these but two are now transposed to other genera.

hȳ-drō-bŏr'-ą-çite, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Eng. *boracite* (q.v.).]

Min.: Hydrous borate of lime and magnesia. Compos.: boracic acid, 49·22 to 49·92; lime, 13·30 to 13·74; magnesia, 10·43 to 10·71; water, 26·33 = 100. Its colour is white, with rust spots. Hardness, 2; sp. gr., 1·9 to 2·0. Resembles gypsum, but is fusible. Found in the Caucasus.

hȳ-drō-bŏr-ō-căl'-çite, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Eng., *borocalcite* (q.v.).]

Min.: The same as BORONATROCALCITE (q.v.). See also Hayesite.

hȳ-drō-brō'-māte, *s.* [Eng., &c. *hydrobrom(ic); -ate.*]

Chem.: A salt formed by the molecular union of hydrobromic acid with ammonia, aniline, ethylamine, &c.

hȳ-drō-brō'-mĭc, *a.* [Pref. *hydro-* (2), and Eng. *bromic* (q.v.).] (See the compound.)

hydrobromic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: Hydric bromide, hydrogen bromide. Hydrobromic acid is a colourless gas, having an irritating smell, fuming in the air. It can be condensed into a colourless liquid at 73°; it freezes at 87°. It is not inflammable, and extinguishes flame. It is very soluble in water. A solution of sp. gr. 1·486 contains 47 per cent. of HBr. The composition of the distillate changes with the pressure of the barometer. Bromine does not unite with hydrogen in the sunlight, nor by the electric spark nor by flame. Hydrobromic acid can be obtained by the action of concentrated phosphoric acid and potassium bromide; if sulphuric acid is used, a mixture of HBr, SO_2, and Br_2 is obtained, but is prepared by placing one part, by weight, of amorphous phosphorus and two parts of water, and then ten parts of bromine are allowed to fall on it, drop by drop, from a tap funnel; then the flask is gently warmed, and the HBr is given off. It is passed through a U-tube containing amorphous phosphorus to free it from the vapour of bromine, and then it is collected in dry cylinders by displacement over mercury,

$2P+5Br_2+8H_2O = 10HBr+2H_3PO_4$. It can also be prepared by passing H_2S through a solution of bromine in water. Hydrobromic acid is decomposed by chlorine, $Cl_2+2HBr = Br_2+2HCl$. The hydrogen can be replaced by metals forming bromides.

hȳ-drō-bū-chŏl'-zīte, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and *bucholzite* (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of Fibrolite, believed to be from Sardinia.

hȳ-drō-căm'-pa, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Lat. *campe* = Gr. κάμπη (*kampē*) = a caterpillar.]

Entom: The typical genus of the family Hydrocampidæ (q.v.). *Hydrocampa nymphæata* is the Brown China Mark, and *H. stagnata* the Beautiful China Mark, both British.

hȳ-drō-căm'-pī-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hydrocamp(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of moths, group Pyralidina. The antennæ of the male are simple, the abdomen rather long, slender, and the wings silky, but not transparent. The larvæ feed below the water on duckweed, waterlilies, and pond-weeds.

hȳ-drō-căn'-thar-ī, *s. pl.* [Pref. *hydro-* (2), and Lat. *cantharis.*]

Entom.: Swimmers. The name given by Latreille, Cuvier, &c. to a tribe of pentamerous aquatic beetles, now more generally called Hydradephaga (q.v.). The latter is a better name, for they have no close affinity to the Cantharides.

hȳ-drō-car'-bŏn, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (2), and *carbon* (q.v.).]

Chem.: A name given to compounds of one or more atoms of carbon, with atoms of hydrogen. Carbon is a tetrad element, capable of uniting with four atoms of H, as CH_4 methane. But carbon atoms can unite with each other, by one or more pairs of bonds, thus $\equiv C-C\equiv$, $=C=C=$, $-C\equiv C-$, the hydrocarbons having the C atoms united by only one pair of bonds are called paraffins, $Cn'H_{2n+2}$, as ethane H_3C-CH_3. Hydrocarbons having two C atoms united by two pairs of bonds are called olefines CnH_{2n}, as $H_2C=CH_2$ ethene. By three pairs of bonds, are called acetylenes CnH_{2n-2}, as acetylene $HC\equiv CH$. Besides these there are hydrocarbons belonging to the aromatic series, having the carbon atoms arranged to form a closed ring, as benzene C_6H_6 (q.v.), and the naphthalene series containing two closed rings. The constitution of the other groups of hydrocarbons are described under their respective names. [Anthracene.]

hydrocarbon-burner, *s.* A burner for liquid fuel. It usually has a jet of air or steam, frequently both, which carries with it petroleum in the form of spray, which is ignited and burns below a boiler, cooking vessel, &c.

hydrocarbon furnace, *s.* A furnace specially adapted to the use of liquid fuel for a steam-boiler or a metallurgic furnace.

hydrocarbon-stove, *s.* A heating or cooking stove in which liquid fuel is burned.

* **hȳ-drō-car'-bu-rĕt,** *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (2), and Eng. *carburet.*] Carburetted hydrogen, a name formerly given to hydrocarbons.

* **hȳ-drō-car'-dī-a,** *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Gr. καρδία (*kardia*) = the heart.]

Path.: A name given by Hildanus to a serous, sanious, or purulent tumour of the pericardium.

hȳ-drō-câul'-ŭs, *s* [Lat. *hydro-* (1), and Gr. καυλός (*kaulos*) = the stalk or stem of a plant.]

Bot.: The main stem of the cœnosarc of a hydrozoon.

hȳ'-drō-çēle, *s.* [Lat., = Gr. ὑδροκήλη (*hudrokēlē*): pref. *hydro-* (1), and κήλη (*kēlē*) = a tumour.]

Path.: A serous effusion, dropsy of the scrotum, consequent on inflammation.

hȳ-drō-çĕ-phăl'-ĭc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *hydrocephal(us)*; Eng. suff. *-ic.*] Of, pertaining, or akin to hydrocephalus, hydrocephaloid (q.v.).

hȳ-drō-çĕph'-a-lōid, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *hydrocephal(us)* (q.v.), and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, appearance.] Of, pertaining to, or akin to hydrocephalus.

hydrocephaloid-disease, *s.*

Path.: A disease in infants, partly resembling hydrocephalus, but less formidable. Called also spurious hydrocephalus.

hȳ-drō-çĕph'-a-lŭs, *s.* [Gr. ὑδροκέφαλον (*hudrokephalon*): pref. *hydro-* (1), and κεφαλή (*kephalē*) = the head.]

1. *Path.:* Dropsy in the ventricles of the brain, or in the arachnoid cavity, in children, and usually rapidly fatal, although cases have been known to go on to adult life.

2. *Palæont.:* A genus of Trilobites.

¶ *Spurious hydrocephalus:* [Hydrocephaloid-disease].

hȳ-drŏch'-ar-ăds, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., &c. *hydrochar(is)*; *-ads.*]

Bot.: The name given by Lindley to the order Hydrocharidaceæ (q.v.).

hȳ-drō-chăr-ĭ-dā'-çĕ-æ, hȳ-drō-chă-rĭd'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hydrocharis*, genit. *hydrocharid(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ, -eæ.*]

Bot.: Hydrocharads; an order of endogens, alliance Hydrales. It consists of floating or water-plants; the leaves sometimes spiny; the flowers in a spathe; the sepals three, herbaceous; the petals three, petaloid or wanting; stamens epigynous, definite or indefinite; ovary one, six, eight, and nine-celled; ovules indefinite; fruit dry or succulent. They are found in Europe, North America, Egypt, and Australia. Genera about twelve, species twenty or more. Genera represented in Britain, Anacharis, Hydrocharis, and Stratiotes (q.v.).

hȳ-drŏch'-ar-ĭs, *s.* [Gr. Ὑδρόχαρις (*hudrocharis*) = Grace of the waters, the name of a frog (*Batrach.*, 229); ὑδροχαρής (*hudrocharēs*) = delighting in water: pref. *hydro-* (1), and Gr. χάρις (*charis*) = favour, grace.]

Bot.: Frog-bit. The typical genus of the order Hydrocharidaceæ (q.v.). It is dicœcious; the male flowers with six to twelve stamens,

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three or six without anthers. Female flowers solitary, long-peduncled. *Hydrocharis Morsus-Ranæ* is a plant with orbicular reniform leaves and white flowers, occurring in ponds and ditches in England; rare in Ireland.

hȳ-drō-chlōr'-āte, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (2), and Eng. *chlorate* (q.v.).]

Chem.: Also wrongly called hydrochloride. A compound formed by the molecular union of hydrochloric acid with a base or an alkaloid, as $C_6H_5NH_2$·HCl, hydrochlorate of aniline, or aniline hydrochlorate. Chloride of ammonium, NH_4Cl, is probably a similar compound, and should be called ammonium hydrochlorate, NH_3·HCl, the nitrogen being a triad and the molecule of HCl being united by molecular attraction to the molecule of ammonia, in the same manner in which the molecules of the water of crystallization in $CuSO_4·5H_2O$, blue crystallized cupric sulphate, are united with the molecules of $CuSO_4$.

hydrochlorate of morphia, *s.* [Morphia.]

hȳ-drō-chlōre, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Gr. χλωρός (*chlōros*) = yellowish-green, because under the blow-pipe it becomes of that colour.]

Min.: The same as Pyrochlore (q.v.).

hȳ-drō-chlōr'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *hydro-* (2), and *chloric* (q.v.).]

Chem.: Compounded of chlorine and hydrogen.

hydrochloric-acid, *s.*

1. *Chem.:* HCl. Discovered by Priestley in 1772. It is a colourless, pungent, irritating gas, which destroys vegetation when liberated from soda works. It can be liquefied under a pressure of forty atmospheres at 10°. It is incombustible and extinguishes flames; it readily absorbs moisture, fuming in a moist atmosphere. It dissolves about 450 volumes of HCl at ordinary temperatures; the strongest solution has a density of 1·21, and fumes in the air; at 180° hydrochloric acid and water distil over, the distillate has the sp. gr. of 1·1, and contains about 20 per cent. of acid. Hydrochloric acid is prepared by heating a mixture of twelve parts by weight of sodium chloride with twenty parts of H_2SO and eight of water. Hydrochloric acid forms salts called chlorides. Hydrogen and chlorine unite directly when exposed to diffused daylight without condensation, forming hydrochloric acid, $H_2+Cl_2 = 2HCl$. The mixture explodes in direct sunlight.

2. *Phar.:* Hydrochloric acid is used to prepare *Acidum hydrochloricum dilutum*, dilute hydrochloric acid, a refrigerant, tonic, and astringent; it is given for dyspepsia, and used as a gargle in diphtheria. Concentrated hydrochloric acid is an acrid poison, and is used externally as a powerful caustic.

hȳ-drō-chlōr'-īde, *s.* [Hydrochlorate.]

hȳ-drō-chœr'-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Gr. χοῖρος (*choiros*) = a young swine, a pig, or a swine of any age.]

Zool.: A genus of mammals, family Cavidæ, *Hydrochærus capybara*, is the Capybara (q.v.)

hȳ-drō-çœ-ru-lĭg'-nōne, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (2), and Eng. *cœrulignone.*]

Chem.: $C_{12}H_4\{(O·CH_3)_4·(OH)_2$. Obtained by the action of tin and hydrochloric acid and cœrulignone. It crystallizes from alcohols in colourless plates, which melt at 190°. Heated with concentrated hydrochloric acid, it is converted into methyl chloride CH_3Cl and hexoxydiphemyl $C_{12}H_4(OH)_6$.

hȳ-drō-cŏr-al-lī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1); Lat. *coralium, coralium*, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

1. *Zool.:* The name given by Moseley to a sub-class of Hydrozoa having a regular skeleton, often of large size, of carbonate of lime. Families Milleporidæ and Stylasteridæ.

2. *Palæont.:* The sub-class is not known earlier than the Tertiary.

hȳ-drŏc'-ō-rēs, hȳ-drŏc-ō-rī'-sæ, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Gr. κόρις (*koris*) = a bug.]

Entom.: Water bugs. One of two tribes of the sub-order Heteroptera. Antennæ small, three or four-jointed, concealed behind the eyes, which are generally large; tarsi usually with but one or two articulations. Families Notouectidæ and Nepidæ (q.v.).

hȳ-drō-cō-tar'-nĭne, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (2), and Eng. *cotarnine.*]

Chem.: $C_{12}H_{15}NO_3$. An alkaloid which occurs in opium, also obtained by the action of Zn + HCl and cotarnine. It gives monoclinic prisms when crystallized from ether, which melt at 50°. It dissolves in sulphuric acid with a yellow colour, which turns carmine-red on heating, then a dirty violet-red colour.

hȳ-drō-cŏt'-ȳ-lē, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Eng. *cotyle* (q.v.).]

Bot.: White-rot or Pennywort. The typical genus of the family Hydrocotylidæ. Usually it has simple umbels. The fruit is laterally compressed. Seventy species are known. One, *Hydrocotyle vulgaris*, the Common White-rot or March Pennywort, a plant with orbicular peltate, crenate leaves, is common in bogs, &c. in Britain.

hȳ-drō-cō-tȳl'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hydrocotyl(e)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of Apiaceæ (umbelliferous plants.

hȳ-drō-çȳ'-an-āte, *s.* [Pref. Eng. *hydrocyan(ic)*, and suff. *-ate.* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: A salt formed by the molecular union of hydrocyanic acid with ammonia, &c.

hȳ-drō-çȳ-ăn'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *hydro-* (2), and Eng. *cyanic* (q.v.).]

hydrocyanic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: HCN, or H—C≡n, or HCy, cyanide of hydrogen, hydric cyanide, hydrogen cyanide, prussic acid. Discovered by Scheele in 1782. The pure anhydrous hydrocyanic acid can be prepared by passing dry H_2S over dry mercuric cyanide, gently heated in a glass tube connected with a small receiver cooled by a freezing mixture. It is liquid which boils at 26·5°, and freezes at 15°. It is very poisonous, and smells like bitter almond oil. It easily decomposes. Heated with alkalis or acids it is converted into formic acid and ammonia $HCN + 2H_2O = HCO{\cdot}OH + N{\cdot}H_3$. By the action of nascent hydrogen from zinc and hydrochloric acid it is converted into methylamine $H—C{\equiv}N + 4H = H_3C—NH_2$. An aqueous solution of HCN is best obtained by distilling powdered ferrocyanide of potassium with dilute sulphuric acid, a white residue of potassiumferrous ferrocyanide mixed with potassium sulphate remains in the retort. $2K_4Fe(CN)_6 + 3H_2GO_4 = 6HCN + 3K_2SO_4 + FeK_2FeCN_6$ When the leaves of the cherry laurel, bitter almonds, the kernels of peaches and cherries are distilled with water, the distillate contains hydrocyanic acid. When a series of strong induction sparks are passed through a mixture of acetylene C_2H_2 and nitrogen, hydrocyanic acid is formed. Hydrocyanic acid is a weak acid, and forms salts called cyanides.

Phar.: Dilute acid is used to allay spasm. The dilute acid of the pharmacopœia contains two per cent. of HCN. Scheele's prussic acid contains four per cent. anhydrous. Hydrocyanic acid is the most rapid poison known, it causes death in a few seconds. The strength of a solution of HCN is determined by adding a solution of silver nitrate of known strength to a given volume of the HCN solution, to which excess of caustic soda has been added. The precipitate of AgCN is redissolved, on being well stirred, till all the hydrocyanic acid has been converted into a double salt of $NaCN{\cdot}AgCN$, afterwards a precipitate of AgOH is thrown down, which does not redissolve. Each molecule of $AgNO_3$ represents two molecules of HCN.

hȳ-drō-çȳ'-ą-nīte, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Eng. *cyanite* (q.v.).]

Min.: An orthorhombic, pale-green, brownish, yellowish, or azure, translucent mineral, soluble in water. Compos.: oxide of copper, 49·47; sulphuric acid, 50·30; loss, 0·40 = 100.

hȳ-drŏç'-ȳ-ŏn, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and *κύων* (*kuōn*) = a sea-fish, perhaps the swordfish.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Salmonidæ. Many are found in Brazil, others in the Nile.

hȳ'-drō-çȳst, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (2), and Eng. *cyst*.]

Zool. (Pl.): Feelers attached to the cœnosarc of the Physophoridæ. (*Nicholson.*)

† **hȳ-drō-dĕph'-ą-gą,** *s. pl.* [Hydradephaga.]

† **hȳ-drō-dĕph'-ą-goŭs,** *a.* [Hydradephagous.]

hȳ-drō-dĭc-tȳ'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hydrodicty(on)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Siphonaceæ, Confervoid Algæ. They contain pure chlorophyll.

hȳ-drō-dĭc'-tȳ-ŏn, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Gr. *δίκτυον* (*diktuon*) = a net.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Hydrodictyeæ. It consists of a sac-like meshed net. *Hydrodictyon utriculatum* resembles a green net, and produces granules, each of which becomes a cell of a new hydrodictyon. It is found in freshwater pools in the midland and southern counties of England.

hȳ-drō-dŏl'-ō-mīte, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Eng., &c. *dolomite* (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of Hydromagnocalcite (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*). Dana makes it a distinct species. A yellowish-white, grayish, or greenish mineral, occurring as stalactites, stalagmites, concretions, &c. Found at Haroldswick, in Unst, the most northerly of the Shetland Isles; in Mount Somma, and in Texas.

hȳ-drō-dȳ-năm'-ĭc, hȳ-drō-dȳ-năm'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Eng. *dynamic, dynamical* (q.v.).]

Physics: Of or belonging to water-power; derived from the force of running water.

"The *hydrodynamical* discovery of Helmholtz."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), iii. 38.

hydrodynamic-friction, *s.*

Phys.: Friction produced by the viscosity of a liquid passing through a tube.

hydrodynamic-impact, hydrodynamic-impulse, *s.* The force with which a liquid in motion strikes against a solid at rest. It is as the square of the velocity of the stream.

hȳ-drō-dȳ-năm'-ĭcs, *s.* [Hydrodynamic.]

Physics: The department of science which treats of the nature of liquids, as opposed to hydrostatics, which investigates the condition of their equilibrium when at rest. It specially investigates, by observation, experiment, or the higher mathematics, the motion of liquids through orifices, in tubes, or that of water in canals, rivers, &c. Its principles are carried out in hydraulics, in which it was formerly merged. One of the first to study the motion of water in rivers and canals was Guglielmini, A.D. 1691.

"The able summary of the progress in *hydrodynamics*."—*Saturday Review*, Jan. 12, 1864, p. 55.

hȳ-drœ'-çĭ-ą, hȳ-dræ-çĭ-ą, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (3), and Latinised form of Gr. *οἶκος* (*oikos*) = a house.]

Entom.: A genus of moths, group Noctuina, family, Apamidæ. *Hydrœcia nictitans* is the Golden Ear, a pretty moth, found in Britain.

hȳ-drœ'-çĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Hydrœcia.]

Zool.: The chamber into which the cœnosarc of many Calycophoridæ can be retracted. (*Nicholson.*)

hȳ-drō-ĕ-lĕc'-trĭc, *a.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Eng. *electric.*] See the compounds.

hydroelectric-battery, *s.* [Battery, III.]

hydroelectric-machine, *s.*

Elect.: A machine invented in 1840 by Mr. (now Sir William) Armstrong, in which electricity is generated by the friction of steam against the sides of orifices through which it is allowed to escape under high pressure.

hȳ-drō-fĕr-rĭ-çȳ-ăn'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *hydro-* (3), and Eng. *ferricyanic* (q.v.).] (See the compound.)

hydroferricyanic-acid, *s.* [Ferricyanic-acid.]

hȳ-drō-fĕr-rō-çȳ-ăn'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *hydro-* (2), and Eng. *ferrocyanic* (q.v.).]

hydroferrocyanic-acid, *s.* [Ferrocyanic-acid.]

hȳ-drō-flŭ-ŏç'-ĕr-īte, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Eng. *fluocerite* (q.v.).]

Min.: The same as Hamartite (q.v.).

hȳ-drō-flŭ-ŏr'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *hydro-* (2), and Eng. *fluoric* (q.v.).] (See the compound.)

hydrofluoric-acid, *s.* [Fluorhydric-acid.]

hȳ-drō-flŭ-ō-sĭl'-ĭ-cāte, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (2); Eng. *fluo(rine)*, and *silicate*.]

Chem.: A salt of hydrofluosilicic acid, also called silicofluorides. The salt of potassium is very insoluble, K_2SiF_6, a gelatinous precipitate, also the barium salt, $BaSiF_6$, a white crystalline precipitate; therefore hydrofluosilicic acid is used as a test for these metals.

hȳ-drō-flŭ-ō-sĭl-ĭç'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *hydro-* (2), and Eng. *fluosilicic.*]

hydrofluosilicic acid, *s.*

Chem.: H_2SiF_6. Silicofluoric acid, obtained by the action of water on fluoride of silicon (q.v.), $3SiF_4 + 2H_2O = SiO_2 + 2(H_2SiF_6)$. The end of the tube conveying the gas must dip under mercury, or else it will be stopped up by the deposited silica. It is an acid-fuming liquid. It forms salts, called hydrofluosilicates or silicofluorides.

hȳ-drō-găs'-trĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hydrogastr(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Bot.: A family of Fucoids, tribe Vaucheriæ. The frond is produced from a single vesicle or tube, or rarely from several, which are continuous and loosely interwoven.

hȳ-drō-găs' trŭm, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Gr. *γαστηρ* (*gaster*), genit. *γαστρός* (*gastros*) = the paunch, the belly.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the family Hydrogastridæ (q.v.).

hȳ-drō-ğĕn, *s.* [Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*hudōr*) = water, and *γεννάω* (*gennaō*) = to generate, to produce.]

Chem.: Hydrogenium. A monatomic metallic element, which exists in the state of gas. Symbol H; atomic weight, 1; density, 0·06927; air being 1; weight of a litre of hydrogen, 0·0896 grammes, called a crith. Hydrogen can be obtained by the electrolysis of water, H_2O, the H being liberated at the platinum pole; by the action of metallic sodium and water; by passing steam over iron filings, $3Fe + 4HOH = Fe_3O_4 + 8H'$; by boiling zinc with caustic potash, $2KHO + Zn = K_2ZnO_2 + 2H'$; but H is generally made by the action of dilute H_2SO_4 on zinc. Hydrogen can be purified by passing it through a solution of two parts of $K_2Cr_2O_7$ in twenty parts of water and one part of H_2SO_4, then washing it with KHO, and drying it by passing it through concentrated H_2SO_4. The apparatus should be airtight and the gas rejected till the air is all displaced by hydrogen. Hydrogen is absorbed by red-hot iron and platinum; palladium absorbs 935 times its volume of hydrogen; about seven litres of gas are condensed into the space of 1 c.c. Graham called this an alloy of hydrogenium, a metal having the sp. gr. of 0·62 and magnetic properties. Hydrogen has been found occluded in meteoric iron, and is contained in the gases given off by volcanoes. The spectroscope shows that a large quantity of free hydrogen exists around the sun. The spectrum of hydrogen contains four bright lines, a red are corresponding to C and a greenish-blue to F in the solar spectrum, and a blue and indigo line. Hydrogen has been condensed by Pictet, of Geneva, at a temperature of − 140°, and at a pressure of 650 atmospheres. When the pressure is removed the hydrogen is evolved in a jet of a steel-blue colour. Pure hydrogen is a colourless, inodorous, tasteless gas; it is inflammable mixed with oxygen; it explodes in contact with a flame, or when the electric spark is passed through it, forming water. The calorific power of H is 34,462 thermal units. Hydrogen gas cannot support life, but it is not poisonous; it is slightly soluble in water. Hydrogen when kept in a bag for a long time is dangerous, owing to diffusion. One volume of hydrogen mixed with 2·5 volumes of air gives the loudest detonation. Hydrogen in the nascent state is used as a reducing agent in chemistry.

hydrogen-chloride, *s.* [Hydrochloric-acid.]

hydrogen-dioxide, *s.*

Chem.: Hydrogen peroxide, H_2O_2, or HO—OH. Obtained by the action of dilute sulphuric acid and barium peroxide, BaO_2. The barium peroxide is added gradually to a mixture of one part of H_2SO_4 and five parts of water till the solution is only slightly acid, the $BaSO_4$ is allowed to settle, and the clear liquid is concentrated by evaporation in vacuo. It can be obtained as a colourless oily liquid; it is decomposed by alkalis; it blisters the skin and bleaches litmus. At 60° F. it gives off oxygen and bubbles, when boiled, oxygen is liberated so rapidly that it sometimes explodes. It is very soluble in ether. Finely-divided gold, silver, and platinum decompose H_2O_2 into water and oxygen; oxides of gold and silver are reduced to the metallic state, $Ag_2O + H_2O_2 = 2Ag + H_2O + O_2$. If a solution of H_2O_2 be acidified with H_2SO_4, and ether and potassium chromate be added; the ethereal solution turns blue on being well shaken, owing to the formation of perchromic acid. Hydrogen-dioxide liberates iodine from KI in the presence of $FeSO_4$. A dilute solution of hydrogen-dioxide is used to clean stained engravings, and also to bleach dark-coloured hair to a fashionable golden hue.

hydrogen-oxide, *s.* [Water.]

hydrogen-persulphide, *s.*

Chem.: H_2S_2, or H_2S_3. A yellowish oily liquid, which readily dissolves sulphur, therefore its composition cannot be determined. It is easily decomposed. It can be prepared by boiling for half an hour equal weights of slaked lime and flowers of sulphur with six parts of water, and then slowly pouring the deep orange filtered solution into dilute sulphuric

acid; the mixture being stirred, a precipitate of sulphur and $CaSO_4$ is produced along with the oily hydrogen persulphide.

hydrogen-sulphide, *s.*

Chem.: H_2S, sulphide of hydrogen, hydric sulphide, sulphydric acid, hydrosulphuric acid, sulphuretted hydrogen. A gas obtained by passing hydrogen through sulphur, or by burning sulphur vapour in hydrogen. It is formed by the putrefaction of organic bodies containing sulphur; by allowing a soluble sulphate to remain in contact with decaying animal or vegetable matter, $CaSO_4 = CaS + 4O$, the oxygen uniting with the organic matter, the probable origin of sulphuretted springs. But H_2S is generally prepared by the action of eight parts water + one part H_2SO_4, on ferrous sulphide, $FeS + H_2SO_4 = FeSO_4 + H_2S$; the water dissolves the ferrous sulphate. Pure H_2S is obtained by heating roughly-powdered antimony tersulphide with hydrochloric acid, $Sb_2S_3 + 6HCl = 3H_2S + 2SbCl_3$; the gas is washed by passing it through water. Granulated zinc and fragments of native PbS acted upon with dilute HCl gives off a regular current of H_2S. Hydrogen-sulphide is a colourless inflammable gas, of a sweetish taste and odour of rotten eggs. It is a narcotic poison. It burns with a blue flame, forming water and SO_2. A mixture of two volumes of H_2S and three volumes of oxygen explodes violently on sending an electric spark through it. Chlorine decomposes it, the whole of the sulphur being separated; this is the best antidote to poisoning by H_2S. Water at 0° dissolves 4·37 volumes, at 15° 3·23 volumes of H_2S. The solution reddens blue litmus paper; it decomposes in the air, sulphur being deposited. H_2S in contact with a base and a moist atmosphere is partially converted into H_2SO_4. At a pressure of seventeen atmospheres at 10° hydrogen-sulphide is reduced to a liquid, which boils at −61°; it freezes at −85°. CO_2 liberates H_2S from a moist sulphide; the composition of H_2S can be shown by heating metallic tin in a given volume of the gas: the sulphur unites with the tin, and the hydrogen liberated occupies the same volume as the original gas. H_2S is used as a test for metals; if the sulphide is soluble in acids, it is not precipitated till the solution is neutralized, as free acid is liberated by the H_2S, as $ZnSO_4 + H_2S = ZnS + H_2SO_4$. The sulphides of the alkaline earths Ba, Sr, Ca, and Mg, and those of the alkalis are soluble in water.

hydrogen-telluride, *s.*

Chem.: H_2Te, a gas prepared by the action of hydrochloric acid on zinc telluride. Called also Tellurhydric acid, Hydrotelluric acid, and Telluretted hydrogen.

hȳ-drŏ̆g'-ĕn-āte, hȳ-drŏ̆g'-ĕn-īze, *v.t.* [Eng., &c. *hydrogen; -ate, -ize.*]

Chem.: To cause to combine with hydrogen.

hȳ-drŏ-ĝĕn'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Hydrogen.]

hȳ-drŏ̆g'-ĕn-īze, *v.t.* [Hydrogenate.]

hȳ-drŏ̆g'-ĕn-oŭs, *a.* [Eng., &c. *hydrogen; -ous.*]

Chem.: Of, belonging to, or containing hydrogen.

hȳ-drŏg'-nō-sȳ, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Gr. γνωσις (*gnosis*) = knowledge; γιγνώσκω (*gignōskō*) = to know.] A treatise on, or a history and description of the waters of the earth.

hȳ-drŏg'-ra-phẽr, *s.* [Eng. *hydrograph(y); -er;* Fr. *hydrographe.*] One who is skilled in hydrography; one who draws maps or charts of the sea, and adjacent land.

"Erroneously laid down by all former *hydrographers.*"—*Anson: Voyage,* bk. i., ch. viii.

hȳ-drō-grăph'-ĭc, hȳ-drō-grăph'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *hydrograph(y); -ic, -ical.*] Of or pertaining to, or treating of hydrography; containing a description of the sea, coast, islands, shoals, &c.

"Divers celestial and *hydrographical* truths."—*Boyle: Works,* vi. 724.

hȳ-drŏg'-ra-phȳ, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Gr. γραφω (*graphō*) = to write, to describe; Fr. *hydrographie.*] That branch of science which deals with the measurement and description of the seas, lakes, rivers, and other waters, as used for purposes of commerce or navigation; the art of marine surveying and of the construction of charts.

hȳ-drō-hæ'-ma-tīte, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Eng. *hæmatite* (q.v.).]

Min.: The same as Turgite (q.v.).

hȳ-drō-īd, *a.* [Lat. *hydra* (q.v.), and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form; cf. also Gr. ὑδρώδης (*hudrōdēs*) = like water, watery, wet.]

Zool.: Hydra-like; of or belonging to the Hydroida or any animal of the class.

hydroid-polypes, hydroid-zoophytes, *s. pl.*

Zool.: The same as Hydroida (q.v.).

hȳ-drō'-ĭ-dą, *s. pl.* [Hydroid.]

1. *Zool.:* The typical sub-class of Hydrozoa. They have an alimentary region or polypite provided with an adherent disc or hydrorhiza and prehensile tentacles. Unlike hydra, the type of the sub-class, most of the hydroida live in societies, each of which constitutes a polypidom so like a seaweed that it is often collected as such. But while the apertures on an ordinary seaweed are only minute pores, the Hydroida have little cup-like cells along the stem and at the extremities of the branches, in which the individual polype lives. The cells have a small hole at the bottom, and the stalk is hollow, so as to enable the individual polypes to remain part of a compound organism. The sub-class is divided into five ordera, Hydrida, Corynida, Sertularida, Campanularida, and Thecomeduaæ. The Polyzoa or Bryozoa, once ranked with the sub-class, now figure as a distinct class, arranged under the sub-kingdom Molluscoida.

2. *Palæont.:* For the distribution of the Hydroida in time, see the different orders.

hȳ-drō-kĭn-ĕt'-ĭcs, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Eng. *kinetics* (q.v.).] The same as Hydrodynamics (q.v.).

hȳ-drō-lăn'-thą-nīte, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1) (q.v.), and *lanthanite* (q.v.).]

Min.: The same as Lanthanite (q.v.).

hȳ-drō-lĭn'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hydrolin(um)* (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A sub-order or tribe of Diatomaceæ. The individuals are enclosed in tubes and are angular in form.

hȳ-drō-lī'-nŭm, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Lat. *linum* = flax.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the sub-order or tribe Hydrolineæ (q.v.).

hȳ'-drō-līte, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Gr. λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Min.: The same as Gmelinite (q.v.).

hȳ-drō-lŏ̆g'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *hydrolog(y); -ical.*] Of or pertaining to hydrology.

hȳ-drŏl'-ō-ĝĭst, *s.* [Eng. *hydrolog(y); -ist.*] One who is skilled in hydrology.

hȳ-drŏl'-ō-ĝȳ, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.] That branch of science which treats of water, its properties, phenomena, and laws, and its distribution over the surface of the globe.

hȳ-drō-măg'-nĕ-sīte, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Eng. *magnesite.*]

Min.: A monoclinic white, brittle mineral of vitreous silky or almost pearly lustre; its hardness 3·5, its sp. gr. 2·14 to 2·18. Compos.: carbonic acid, 36·00 to 36·82; magnesia, 42·30 to 43·96; water, 18·53 to 20·10, with a trace of silica. Found in Moravia, in the Island of Negropont, in Texas, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey.

hȳ-drō-măg-nō-căl'-çīte, hȳ-drō-măn-gą-nō-căl'-çīte, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-*; Eng. *mangan(ese)*, and *calcite* (q.v.).]

Min.: According to Dana, hydromagnocalcite is the same as hydrodolomite. In the *Brit. Mus. Cat.* hydromagnocalcite is the specific name, with hydromanganocalcite as a synonym and hydrodolomite as a variety.

* **hȳ-drō-măn-çy,** *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Gr. μαντεία (*mantikos*) = prophecy; divination.] Divination by means of water.

"The Persians are said by Varro to have been the first inventors of *hydromancy.*"—*Ennemoser: Hist. Magic* (ed. Bohn), ii. 458.

* **hȳ-drō-măn'-tĭc,** *a.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Gr. μαντικος (*mantikos*) = pertaining to prophecy or divination.] Of or pertaining to hydromancy or divination by water.

"There are also various *hydromantic* machines."—*Ennemoser: Hist. Magic* (ed. Bohn), ii. 458.

hȳ-drō-mĕ-chăn'-ĭcs, *s.* [Pref. *hydro* (1), and Eng. *mechanics.*]

Nat. Science: The mechanics of water and fluids in general; hydrostatics, hydrodynamics, and hydraulics are branches of hydromechanics.

"*Hydromechanics* must be regarded as a modern science."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xii. 435.

* **hȳ-drō-mĕl,** * **hȳ-drō-mĕll,** *s.* [Fr., from Gr. ὑδρόμελι (*hudromeli*), from ὕδωρ (*hudōr*) = water, and μέλι (*meli*) = honey.] A drink or liquor prepared of honey diluted with water; when allowed to ferment it is called mead (q.v.).

hȳ-drō-mĕ-tăl'-lŭr-ĝȳ, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Eng. *metallurgy.*] The wet process of extracting metals from ores; in contradistinction to the hot process.

hȳ-drō-mĕt-ą-morph'-ĭsm, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Eng. *metamorphism* (q.v.).]

Geol., &c.: Metamorphism produced mainly by the operation of water, as opposed to pyrometamorphism effected chiefly through the action of fire. (*Rutley.*)

hȳ-drō-mē'-tĕ-ŏr, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Eng. *meteor* (q.v.).]

Meteorol.: A meteor produced by water in some form, the term meteor being used in its original sense of anything seen in the air as distinguished from the ground. Rain, snow, hail, &c., are all hydrometeors. (*Nichol.*)

hȳ-drō-mō-tē-ōr-ō-lŏ̆ĝ'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *hydrometeorolog(y); -ical.*] Pertaining or relating to hydrometeorology.

hȳ-drō-mē-tē-ō-rŏl'-ō-ĝȳ, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Eng. *meteorology.*]

Meteorol.: The branch of meteorology which treats of hydrometeors. [Hydrometeor.]

hȳ-drŏm'-ē-tẽr, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Gr. μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.]

I. An instrument for determining the relative densities of liquids. Distilled water is usually referred to as the standard of comparison. It consists essentially of a bulb or float weighted at bottom so as to float upright, and having an elongated stem, graduated to indicate the density of the liquid by the depth to which it sinks.

2. An instrument for measuring velocity or discharge of water; a current-gauge.

hȳ-drŏm'-ē-trą, *s.* [Gr. ὑδρομέτριον (*hudrometrion*) = a vessel for measuring hydrometrically; pref. *hydro-* (1), and Gr. μέτρον (*metron*) = a measure.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Hydrometridæ (q.v.). The antennæ are setaceous, the head is prolonged into a snout, the rostrum bending beneath it. *Hydrometra stagnorum,* an insect about three-eighths of an inch long, and as narrow as a pin, is common on the margin of ponds and brooks.

hȳ-drō-mĕt'-rĭc, hȳ-drō-mĕt'-rĭc-al, *a.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Eng. *metric, metrical.*]

1. Of or pertaining to a hydrometer, or to the measurement of the specific gravity, velocity, discharge, &c., of fluids.

2. Made by means of an hydrometer: as, *hydrometric* observations.

hydrometric-pendulum, *s.* A current-gauge. An instrument consisting of a ball suspended from the centre of a graduated quadrant, and held in a stream to mark by its deflection the rate of motion of the water.

hȳ-drō-mĕt'-rĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hydrometr(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Heteroptera, tribe Geocorizæ (Land-bugs). It may seem a contradiction in terms to name the genus from the water and the tribe from the land, but the Hydrometridæ do not swim like the Water-bugs, they only walk on the surface of the water by means of their long legs. Their rostrum has two or three distinct joints, the labrum is very short, the eyes of moderate size. Genera, Hydrometra, Velia, Gerris (q.v.).

hȳ-drō-mĕt'-rō-grăph, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Eng. *metrograph* (q.v.).] An instrument

for determining and recording the amount of water issuing from a pipe, &c., in a given time.

hȳ-drŏm'-ĕ-trȳ, *s.* [Hydrometer.] The art or process of measuring the specific gravity, velocity, density, force, &c., of fluids by means of an hydrometer.

hȳ-drŏm'-phą-lŏn, *s.* [Gr. *ὑδρομφαλός* (*hudromphalos*) = suffering from water in the umbilical region; pref. *hydro-* (1), and Gr. *ὀμφαλός* (*omphalos*) = the navel.]

Pathol.: A watery tumour which arises in the umbilicus or navel in some cases of ascites.

hȳ-drō-mų-cŏn'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *hydro-* (2), and Eng. *muconic.*] (See the compound.)

hydromuconic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_6H_8O_4$ or $C_4H_6(COOH)_2$. A bibasic acid, obtained by the action of sodium amalgam on di-chloromuconic-acid. It crystallizes in large prisms, which melt at 195°. By the action of sodium amalgam it is converted into adipic acid $C_6H_{10}O_4$.

hȳ'-drō-mȳs, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Gr. *μῦς* (*mus*) = a mouse.]

Zool.: A genus of Muridæ, containing *Hydromys leucogaster* and *H. chrysogaster*, perhaps only varieties of the same species. They are from Australia and Tasmania.

hȳ-drō-nĕ-phrō'-sĭs, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Eng. *nephrosis* (q.v.).

Path.: Dropsy of the kidney.

hȳ-drō-nĭo-kĕl-măg'-nĕ-sīte, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1); Eng. *nickel*, and *magnesite* (q.v.).]

Min.: The same as Pennite (q.v.).

hȳ-drō-pą-răs'-tą-tēs, hȳ-drŏ-pą-răs'-tą-tą, *s. pl.* [Gr. *ὑδροπαραστάται* (*hudroparastatai*); pref. *hydro-* (1), and *παραστάτης* (*parastatēs*) = one who stands by or near.]

Ch. Hist.: The same as Encratites (q.v.).

hȳ-drō-păth'-ĭc, hȳ-drŏ-păth'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *hydropath(y)*; *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to hydropathy.

hȳ-drŏp'-ą-thĭst, *s.* [Eng. *hydropath(y)*; *-ist.*]

1. One who is skilled in or practises hydropathy.

2. A supporter of the system of hydropathy.

hȳ-drŏp'-ą-thȳ, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Gr. *πάθη* (*pathē*) = a passive state of suffering.]

Med.: The water cure. The cure of diseases by the use of the warm bath, the cold bath, &c. Hippocrates, in the fourth century, B.C., and the Arabian physician Rhazes, in 920, advocated it. In mediæval times it had followers first in Italy, then in Germany, and next in England, where it was recommended by Floyer (1649–1734), George Cheyne in 1725, Lucas in 1750, and Dr. Currie in 1797. Vincenz Preissnitz (1799–1851) systematized hydropathy, and, to a certain extent, made it popular. In his youth he was attacked and severely injured by a horse, and had two of his ribs broken. He kept down the inflammation so successfully that, on his recovery, he began to prescribe water in other cases, and in 1825 set up a hydropathic establishment at Gräffenberg. Within twenty years at least 10,000 patients had been treated by him, and his system had become known in all civilized countries. Abstaining from venesection, then far too much employed, and from the use of purgatives, he prescribed water internally and externally, sweating, &c. As subsidiary aids open-air exercise, early hours, and cheerful society were recommended.

hȳ-drō-pĕl'-tĭs, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Gr. *πέλτη* (*peltē*) = a small light shield of leather without a rim.]

Bot.: A genus of Cabombaceæ (Water-shields). *Hydropeltis purpurea* is said to be nutritious, but slightly astringent. The leaves are used in phthisis and dysentery.

hȳ-drō-pĕr-ĭ-car'-dĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Lat. *pericardium* (q.v.).]

Path.: Watery pus effused into the pericardium, and which has not been reabsorbed. Unless absorbed it is generally fatal.

hȳ'-drō-phāne, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Gr. *φανός* (*phanos*) = light, bright; *φαίνω* (*phainō*) = to bring to light. So named because it becomes more translucent or even transparent when immersed in water.]

Min.: A variety of opal. It is whitish or light-coloured.

hȳ-drŏph'-ą-noŭs, *a.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1); Gr. *φανος* (*phanos*) = bright, and Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Min., &c.: Becoming more translucent or brighter when immersed in water.

hȳ-drō-phĭd, *s.* [Hydrophidæ.]

Zool.: A serpent of the genus Hydrophis, or of the family Hydrophidæ (q.v.).

hȳ-drŏph'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hydroph(is)* (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: Sea snakes, water snakes; a family of Colubrine snakes, having the tail short and compressed, so that it can be used as an oar. The nostrils are close together on the upper part of the snout, and have valves which may be closed over them when the animal is under water. The Hydrophidæ inhabit the Indian seas and the Pacific Ocean near islands. They swim with rapidity, and are very venomous.

hȳ-drō-phĭl'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Gr. *φίλος* (*philos*) = beloved, dear to.]

Bot.: The name given by Delpino to plants fecundated by the aid of the water in which they grow.

hȳ-drō-phĭl'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hydrophil(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: Water-beetles; a family of Pentamerous beetles belonging to Latreille's tribe Palpicornes. Antennæ generally nine, rarely six-jointed, perfoliate elevate, the club distinctly cleft, the body oval or somewhat rounded, sometimes almost globose, the tibiæ slightly spinose, the posterior tarsi occasionally ciliated. They are more truly aquatic than the allied Helophoridæ (q.v.). The typical species swim by means of their paddle-like tarsi. They feed in all their stages of life, but not so voraciously as the Hydradephaga, on aquatic mollusca and insects. British genera six.

hȳ-drŏph'-ĭ-lŭs, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Gr. *φιλέω* (*phileō*) = to love.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Hydrophilidæ. *Hydrophilus caraboides*, is about eight or ten lines long. It is not uncommon in ponds and ditches round London.

hȳ'-drō-phĭs, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Gr. *ὄφις* (*ophis*) = a serpent, a snake.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Hydrophidæ (q.v.). There are many species.

hȳ'-drō-phīte, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1); Gr. *ὄφις* (*ophis*) = a serpent, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A green translucent or opaque mineral, of subvitreous lustre, occurring massive or in fibrous crusts. Compos.: silica, 36·19 to 38·97; alumina, 0·53 to 2·90; protoxide of iron, 19·30 to 22·73; protoxide of manganese, 1·66 to 4·36; magnesia, 21·08 to 22·87; and water, 13·36 to 16·08. Found at Taberg in Smaland, in Sweden, and in Orange county, New York. Called also Jenkinsite. (*Dana.*)

hȳ-drō-phlŏr'-ōne, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (2), and *phlorone.*]

Chem.: $C_6H_2(CH_3)_2(OH)_2$, obtained by the action of SO_2 on phlorone. It crystallizes in plates, which melt at 208°.

hȳ-drō-phō'-bĭ-ą, † **hȳ'-drō-phō-bȳ,** *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *ὑδροφοβία* (*hudrophobia*) = a horror of water, which is a symptom of the disease: pref. *hydro-* (1), and Gr. *φόβος* (*phobos*) = fear.]

Path.: Rabies, from bite of mad dog, more rarely cat, wolf, or fox; a contagious disease, the result of a specific poison. The great danger lies in the fact that a person bitten by a supposed mad dog imagines or simulates its symptoms, especially if nervous or hysterical; whereas only a very few of those bitten by a mad dog take the disease. The average period of incubation is forty days, but it varies from fifteen days to two years. Immediate cauterisation or excision of the part is the only effective remedy. After the disease appears, inhalation of chloroform and sub-cutaneous injections may be tried, but, unless all that is claimed for Pasteur's method of inoculation prove true, the antidote is yet to be found.

hȳ-drō-phō'-bĭc, *a.* [Lat. *hydrophobi(a)*; *-ic.*] Of or belonging to hydrophobia.

* **hȳ-drō-phō-bȳ,** *s.* [Hydrophobia.]

hȳ-drŏph'-ō-ra, *s.* [Neut. pl. of Gr. *ὑδροφορος* (*hudrophoros*) = carrying water; pref. *hydro-* (1), and *φορός* (*phoros*) = carrying.]

Zoology:

1. According to Prof. Huxley's classification, an order of Hydrozoa. The alimentary zoöid, or polype, is provided with numerous tentacles, which are either set round its mouth or scattered over its surface. When free swimming reproductive zoöids are developed, which they are always by the process of budding, the genitalia are borne by a nectocalyx or swimming-bell, with the inner margin of its aperture produced into a muscular velum. These zoöids are generally called craspedote, or gymnophthalmous medusæ. The immediate product of the growth of the embryo is a fixed Hydroid, Tubularian, or Sertularian Polype. (*Huxley: Class. of Animals* (1869), p. 117.)

2. A genus of physomycetous fungi. Two are British. *Hydrophora stercorea* is found, after much rain, on dung, and *H. murina* on rats' dung.

hȳ'-drō-phöre, *s.* [Hydrophora.] An instrument for obtaining specimens of water from any given depth below the surface.

hȳ-drŏph-thăl'-mĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Eng., &c. *ophthalmia* (q.v.).]

Path.: Dropsy of the eye.

hȳ'-drō-phȳl, *s.* [Hydrophyllum.]

Botany:

1. (*Sing.*): One of the Hydrophyllaceæ (q.v.).

2. (*Pl.*): The name given by Lindley to the order Hydrophyllaceæ (q.v.).

hȳ-drŏph'-ȳ-lăx, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *ὑδροφύλαξ* (*hydrophulax*) = a water inspector.]

Bot.: A genus of Cinchonaceæ, family Spermacocidæ. *Hydrophylax maritima*, which grows on the sandy seashores in India, is used in dyeing.

hȳ-drō-phȳl-lā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hydrophyll(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: An order of perigynous exogens, alliance Cortusales. It consists of small trees, bushes, or herbs, often hispid. The flowers are arranged in gyrate racemes or unilateral spikes, or are occasionally solitary and axillary. Calyx inferior, persistent, deeply five-cleft, the recesses often with reflexed appendages; corolla gamopetalous, regular, five-cleft; stamens five, inserted in the petals; ovary one- or two-celled; styles two, long; stigmas two, terminal; fruit capsular, one- or two-celled, seeds reticulated. Most of the order are American, though some occur in India and at the Cape of Good Hope. Known genera about sixteen, species seventy-five or more. (*Lindley.*)

hȳ-drō-phȳl'-lĭ-ŭm (*pl.* **hȳ-drō-phȳl'-lĭ-ą),** *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (3), and Gr. *φύλλον* (*phullon*) = a leaf.]

Zool. (*Pl.*): Overlapping appendages or plates protecting the polypites in the Calycophoridæ and the Physophoridæ, two families of oceanic Hydrozoa. Called also bracts.

hȳ-drŏph'-ȳl-lŭm, *s.* [Hydrophyllium.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Hydrophyllaceæ. It consists of American perennial marsh herbs, with blue or white flowers. *Hydrophyllum canadense* has been used in snake bites, also as a remedy in the erysipelatous eruptions produced by *Rhus toxicodendron.*

hȳ-drō-phȳs'-ō-çēle, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1); Gr. *φῦσα* (*phusa*) = flatus, and *κήλη* (*kēlē*) = a tumour.]

Path.: A hernia containing both water and air or gas.

hȳ'-drō-phȳte, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Gr. *φυτον* (*phuton*) = a plant.]

Bot. (*Pl.*): Plants growing wholly in water, especially Algæ. They are distributed in the ocean, within certain areas, fewer than land plants, because the temperature of the ocean is more uniform. Some float or live in shallow, others in deep water.

hȳ-drō-phȳ-tŏl'-ō-gȳ, *s.* [Eng., &c. *hydrophyte*, and Gr. *λόγος* (*logos*) = a discourse.]

Bot.: The branch of botany which treats of water plants.

hȳ-drŏp'-ĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *hydropicus*, from Gr. *ὑδροπικός* (*hudropikos*), from *ὕδρωψ* (*hudrōps*) = dropsy (q.v.); Fr. *hydropique.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Containing or produced by water; suffering from dropsy; dropsical.

"*Hydropick* wretches by degrees decay." *Blackmore*

2. Of or pertaining to dropsy; of the nature of dropsy; dropsical.

3. Resembling dropsy.

Some men's *hydropick* insatiableness learned to thirst the more."—*Eikon Basilike.*

† **B.** *As subst.:* A medicine fitted to relieve the dropsy.

* **hȳ-drŏp'-ĭ-cal,** *a.* [HYDROPIC, *a.*]

* **hȳ-drŏp'-ĭc-al-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *hydropical; -ly.*] In an hydropical manner.

hȳ'-drō-pīte, *s.* [Gr. *ὕδρωψ* (*hudrōps*) = dropsy; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A rose-coloured mineral from Kapnik; impure rhodonite (q.v.).

hȳ drō-pneu-măt'-ĭc (*p* silent), *a.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and *pneumatic* (q.v.).] Pertaining to or produced by the combined action of water and air or gas.

hȳ-drŏp'-ŏr-ŭs, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Lat. *porus*; Gr. *πόρος* (*poros*) = a passage.]

Entom.: A genus of small beetles, family Dyticidæ. Fifty-eight British species are known. They move about in the water in merry gambols.

* **hȳ'-drŏps,** *s.* [Gr.] Dropsy.

* **hȳ'-drŏp-sȳ,** *s.* [Gr. *ὕδρωψ* (*hudrōps*).] Dropsy (q.v.).

"Soft-swoln and pale, here lay the *hydropsy*." *Thomson: Castle of Indolence,* i. 75.

* **hȳ'-drō-pŭlt,** *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and *pult*, as in *catapult* (q.v.).] A machine for throwing water by hand-power, as in a garden-engine or fire-annihilator.

hȳ-drō-pȳ-rĕt'-ĭc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *hydropyretus*; suff. *-ic.*] Of or belonging to sweating sickness.

† **hȳ-drō-pyr'-ĕ-tŭs,** † **hȳ-drō-pyr'-ĕ-tŏs (yr** as **ir),** *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and *πυρετός* (*puretos*) = burning heat, fever.]

Path.: The name given by Blanchard to *Sudor Anglicanus*, sweating sickness.

hȳ-drō-pyr'-ŭm (yr as **ir),** *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Gr. *πυρήν* (*purēn*) = the stone of a stone-fruit.]

Bot.: A genus of grasses, tribe Oryzeæ. *Hydropyrum esculentum* is the Canada rice, eaten by the North American Indians, besides supporting many water-birds.

hȳ'-drō-quĭn-ōne, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (2), and *quinone.*]

Chem.: $C_6H_4\langle^{OH}_{OH}$ (1—4). A para-diatomic phenol, obtained by dry distillation of quinic acid, or by heating an aqueous solution with plumbic dioxide, $C_7H_{12}O_6 + O = C_6H_4(OH)_2 + CO_2 + 3H_2O$; also from arbutin, which, when boiled with dilute sulphuric acid, yields hydroquinone and glucose. It has been obtained synthetically by heating para-iodo-phenol with potash to 180°; but it is easiest obtained by passing SO_2 into an aqueous solution of quinone, $C_6H_4\langle^{O}_{O}\rangle$ till it becomes colourless; it is then evaporated, and the hydroquinone extracted with ether; also by oxidizing one part of aniline, eight parts of H_2SO_4, and thirty of water, with two and a half parts of $K_2Cr_2O_7$. Hydroquinone crystallizes in colourless prisms, which melt at 169°, which can be sublimed, but if heated strongly it is decomposed. It is easily soluble in water, alcohol, and ether. Ammonia turns an aqueous solution of hydroquinone a red-brown colour. Ferrichloride converts it into quinone.

hȳ'-drō-rā'-chĭs, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Gr. *ῥαχις* (*rhachis*) = the sharp ridges along the back of a man or an animal.]

Path.: An abnormal collection of fluid within the spinal column. It is generally congenital, and associated with *spina bifida.* The pressure of the fluid tends ultimately to produce atrophy of the cord.

hȳ'-drō-rhī-zą, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (3), and Gr. *ῥίζα* (*rhiza*) = a root.]

Zool.: The adherent base or proximal extremity of a Hydrozoon. (*Nicholson.*)

† **hȳ-drō-săr'-cō-çēlc,** *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Eng. *sarcocele* (q.v.).]

Path.: An old term for sarcocele, in which the testicle is dropsical as well as scirrhous. It is a stage of sarcocele rather than a distinct malady.

hȳ'-drō-sâu'-rŭs, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Gr. *σαῦρα* (*saura*); *σαῦρος* (*sauros*) = a lizard.]

Path.: A genus of Lizards, family Varanidæ (Monitors). They frequent the vicinity of water. *Hydrosaurus salvator* of the Eastern islands is eight feet long. Another species is *H. Bellii*, occurring in Australia.

hȳ'-drō-scōpe, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Gr. *σκοπέω* (*skopeō*) = to see, to observe.]

1. [CLEPSYDRA.]

2. [HYDROMETER.]

hȳ-drō-sĕl'-ĕn-āte, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (2), and Eng. *selenate.*]

Chem.: A salt of hydroselenic acid, also called selenide.

hȳ-drō-sĕ-lĕn'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *hydro-* (2), and Eng. *selenic.*] (See the compound.)

hydroselenic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: Hydrogen selenide, H_2Se. An irritating, colourless gas, obtained by the action of dilute sulphuric acid and ferrous selenide. Soluble in water, and precipitates metallic selenides.

hȳ-drō-sĭd'-ĕr-īte, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Eng. *siderite* (q.v.).]

Min.: The same as LIMONITE (q.v.).

hȳ-drō-sĭl'-ĭ-çīte, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Eng. *silicite* (q.v.).]

Min.: A mineral having the composition silica 43·31 to 44·90; alumina, 0 to 3·14; magnesia, 4·60 to 8·66; lime, 28·70 to 33·32, &c. Found amorphous or in crusts at Palagonia and Aci Castello in Sicily. (*Dana.*)

hȳ'-drō-sō-mą, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (3), and Gr. *σῶμα* (*sōma*) = the body.]

Zool.: The entire organism of a hydrozoon, whether simple as in hydra or composite as in a sertularian.

hȳ'-drō-stăt, *s.* [HYDROSTATIC.] A general term, signifying an apparatus or contrivance to prevent the explosion of steam-boilers.

hȳ-drō-stăt'-ĭc, * **hȳ-drō-stăt'-ĭck,** *a.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Gr. *στατικός* (*statikos*) = static or standing.] Pertaining or relating to hydrostatics; pertaining to the principles of the equilibrium of fluids.

hydrostatic-arch, *s.*

Arch.: A linear arch suited for sustaining normal pressure at each point, proportional—like that of a liquid in repose—to a depth below a given horizontal plane. It is sometimes called the "Arch of Yvon-Villaceaux," from the name of the mathematician who first demonstrated its properties.

hydrostatic-balance, *s.* A balance for weighing substances in water for the purpose of ascertaining their specific gravities.

hydrostatic-bed, *s.* [WATER-BED.]

hydrostatic-bellows, *s.* [BELLOWS.]

hydrostatic-lamp, *s.* A lamp in which a stratum of oil is sustained by water or other fluid of greater specific gravity than the oil.

hydrostatic-level, *s.*

Civil Eng.: A water-level.

hydrostatic-paradox, *s.* The principle that any quantity of water, however small, may be made to balance any weight, however great.

hydrostatic-press, *s.* A machine in which the pressure of a relatively small piston on a body of water in a small cylinder communicates such pressure to the water in a large cylinder, and impels the ram or piston. The power gained is directly, and the speed inversely, as the difference between the two cylinders.

hydrostatic-pressure, *s.* The pressure exerted by water at rest on the artificial vessel or bed containing it.

hȳ-drō-stăt'-ĭc-ăl, *a.* [Eng. *hydrostatic; -al.*] Hydrostatic. (*Boyle: Works,* v. 455.)

hy drō-stăt'-ĭc-ăl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *hydrostatical; -ly.*] In a hydrostatic manner; according to hydrostatics or hydrostatic principles.

"One of the first pieces of black marble that I examined *hydrostatically*."—*Boyle: Works,* iii. 557.

hȳ-drō-stą-tĭ-cian, *s.* [Eng. *hydrostatic; -ian.*] One who is versed or skilled in hydrostatics.

"Known to *hydrostaticians*."—*Boyle: Works,* vi. 492.

hȳ-drō-stăt'-ĭcs, *s.* [HYDROSTATIC.]

Physics: The department of science which treats of the conditions of equilibrium in liquids. For a liquid to remain at rest in any vessel, *first*, its surface must be everywhere at right angles to the forces which act on the molecules of the liquid, and, *second*, every molecule of the mass of the liquid must be subject in every direction to equal and contrary pressure. If the same liquid be placed in several vessels freely communicating with each other it will stand in them all at the same horizontal level. If two or more liquids be placed in the same vessel they will arrange themselves according to their relative densities, after which the equilibrium will be stable. Pascal's law (a fundamental one in hydrostatics) is that pressure existing anywhere upon a mass of liquid is transmitted undiminished in all directions, and acts with the same force on all equal surfaces, and in a direction at right angles to those surfaces. In ancient times Archimedes and Hero of Alexandria made some advance in hydrostatics, as did Galileo (1564–1642), but, according to Hallam, the real creators of the science were Castellio (1577–1644), and Torricelli (1608–1647). It has since been advanced by Sir Isaac Newton, Bernoulli, McCanton, Coulomb, and recently by Professor Airy and others.

hȳ-drō-stē'-ą-tīte, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Eng. *steatite* (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of Steatite, with less silica than the typical mineral. Found at Göpfersgrün.

hȳ-drō-sŭl'-phāte, *s.* [Eng., &c. *hydrosulph(uric)*; suff. *-ate.*]

Chem.: A salt of hydrosulphuric acid.

hȳ-drō-sŭl-phū'-rĭc, *a.* [Pref. *hydro-* (2), and Eng. *sulphuric.*]

Chem.: Having in its composition sulphuric acid and hydrogen.

hydrosulphuric-acid, *s.* [HYDROGEN-SULPHIDE.]

hȳ'-drō-tălc, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Eng. *talc* (q.v.).]

Min.: The same as PENNINITE (q.v.).

hȳ-drō-tăl'-çīte, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and *talcite* (q.v.).]

Min.: An hexagonal, massive, foliated, fibrous white translucent mineral of pearly lustre and greasy feel. Compos.: alumina, 16·3; magnesia, 39·2; water, 44. Found in serpentine at Snarum, in Norway, &c. (*Dana.*)

hȳ-drō-tĕl'-lu-rāte, *s.* [Eng. *hydrotellur(ic); -ate* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: A salt of hydrotelluric acid.

hȳ-drō-tĕl'-lu-rĭc, *a.* [Pref. *hydro-* (2), and Eng. *telluric.*]

Chem.: Having telluric acid and hydrogen in its composition.

hydrotelluric-acid, *s.* [HYDROGEN-TELLURIDE.]

hȳ-drō-tĕph'-rō-īte, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Eng. *tephroite* (q.v.).]

Min.: A pale yellow hydrous variety of Tephroite, from Paisberg.

hy-drō-thē'-cą (*pl.* **hȳ-drō-thē'-cæ),** *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (3), and Lat. *theca.*]

Zool.: The little chitinous cup which protects the polypites of the Sertularida and the Campanularida.

hȳ-drō-thĕr'-mal, *a.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Eng. *thermal.*] Relating to the action of heated water.

hȳ-drō-thōr'-ăx, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and Eng. *thorax.*]

Pathol.: Serous fluid occupying the pleura. It may take place as the result of inflammation

[Pleuraisy], also in heart disease, in disease of the kidneys, and sometimes in anæmia.

***hȳ-drŏt'-ĭc, *hȳ-drŏt'-ĭck,** *a. & s.* [Fr. *hydrotique*, from Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*hudōr*) = water.]

A. *As adj.:* Causing a discharge of water or phlegm.

B. *As subst.:* A medicine that causes a discharge of water or phlegm.

"He seems to have been the first who divided purges into *hydrotieks* and purges of bile."—*Arbuthnot.*

***hȳ-drŏt'-ĭ-cal,** *a.* [Eng. *hydrotic; -al.*] Hydrotic.

***hȳ'-droŭs,** *a.* [Gr. *ὕδωρ* (*hudōr*) = water; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Containing water; watery.

hydrous-anthophyllite, *s.* [Anthophyllite.]

hȳ-drŏ'-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. *ὑδρόεις* (*hudroeis*) = fond of the water.]

Entom.: A genus of Beetles, family Hydrophilidæ (*Hydrous piceus*), which is not uncommon in marshy places near the metropolis, is, with the exception of the Stagbeetle (*Lucanus Cervus*), and a Cockchafer (*Melolontha Fullo*), the largest coleopterous insect indigenous in Britain.

hȳ-drŏx'-ĭde, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (2), and *oxide.*]

Chem.: A compound of an element with the monad radical hydroxyl (OH)', as K'(OH)' potassium hydrate, $Ca''(OH)_2'$ calcium hydrate. These compounds can be formed by adding water to an oxide, as $CaO+H_2O = Ca(OH)_2$, or by decomposing a salt with KHO, as $FeSO_4+2KHO = K_2SO_4 + Fe(OH)_2$.

hȳ-drŏx'-ȳl, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (2); *ox(ygen)*, and *yl* = Gr. *ὕλη* (*hulē*) = matter.]

Chem.: A name given to the monatomic radical (OH)'.

hȳ-drŏx-ȳl'-ą-mīne, *s.* [Eng. *hydroxyl*, and *amine.*]

Chem.: $NH_2{\cdot}OH$. Obtained by passing nitrogen dioxide through a series of vessels containing tin and hydrochloric acid, precipitating the tin by H_2S, filtering, evaporating to dryness, washing with cold alcohol, then boiling with absolute alcohol, adding ether, which precipitates the hydrochlorate of hydroxylamine, $NH_2OH{\cdot}HCl$, in crystals. Also by the action of hydrogen, obtained from tin and HCl on ammonium nitrate, or ethyl nitrate. The base is very volatile and easily decomposed: it is only known in solution. Hydroxylamine gives a light green precipitate with cupric sulphate, which is reduced to cuprous oxide on boiling with water. Hydroxylamine is a powerful reducing agent. A solution of the base can be obtained by decomposing the nitrate dissolved in alcohol by alcoholic potash, also by the addition of an alkaline carbonate to the hydrochlorite. The salts of hydroxylamine are decomposed by potash with evolution of nitrogen and formation of ammonia.

hȳ-drō-zĭn'-cīte, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (1), and *zincite.*]

Min.: A dull earthy or compact white, grayish, or yellowish mineral, occurring massive, earthy, or compact, in incrustations, reniform, pisolitic, or stalactitic. Hardness, 2 to 2·5; sp. gr., 3·58 to 3·80. Compos.: carbonic acid, 15·3; oxide of zinc, 73·4; water, 11·3 = 100. Found abundantly at the Dolores mine in the Udras Valley, in the province of Santander, and elsewhere, in Spain; also in Carinthia, Westphalia, Bavaria, and Persia. (*Dana.*)

hȳ-drō-zō'-ŏn (*pl.* **hȳ-drō-zō'-ą**), *s.* [Pref. *hydro-* (3), and Gr. *ζῷον* (*zōon*) = a living being, an animal.

Zoology:

I. *Sing.:* One of the Hydrozoa [2].

2. *Pl.:* The name given by Prof. Owen, followed by Prof. Huxley, &c., to the great class of the sub-kingdom Cœlenterata, of which Hydra is the type. They exhibit a definite histological structure, their tissues having a cellular organization. These tissues are two, an outer or ectoderm, and an inner or endoderm. The digestive cavity communicates directly by a wide aperture with the general cavity of the body. The digestive sac and the reproductive organs are developed as outward processes of the body-wall. In most the prey is seized by tentacles surrounding the mouth and furnished with offensive weapons, called thread-cells. The Hydrozoa are all aquatic, and nearly all marine. Their distribution is world-wide. They are the Dimorphæa of Ehrenberg, the Sertularians of Milne Edwards, and the Nudibranchiata of Farre. Prof. Huxley divided the class into three orders, Hydrophora, Siphonophora, and Discophora, doubtfully adding as a fourth the Trachymedusæ of Haeckel. Nicholson divides them into six sub-classes, Hydroida, Siphonophora, Lucernarida, Discophora, Graptolitidæ, and Hydrocorallinæ. (*Owen, Huxley, Nicholson,* &c.)

"In the first and lowest organised class [of Polypi] which I have called *Hydrozoa*."—*Owen: Compar. Anat. Invertеb.* (1845), lect. vii., p. 82.

2. *Palæont.:* See the several orders or sub-classes of Hydrozoa.

hȳ'-drŭs, *s.* [Lat. *hydrus*, *Hydrus*; Gr. *ὕδρος* (*hudros*) = a water-serpent; "Ὕδρος (*Hudros*) = a constellation (2).]

1. *Zool.:* A genus of Hydrophidæ. Sometimes it is made the type of the family, which is then called Hydridæ.

2. *Astron.:* The Southern Snake, one of Lacaille's constellations. It is situated between the South Pole and Achernar, the bright star in Eridanus.

hȳ-du-rĭl'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *hydro-* (2), and Eng. *uric* (?).] (See the compound.)

hydurilic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_8H_6N_4O_6$. An acid obtained as an ammonia salt by heating diuturic acid to 160° in glycerine; the ammonia salt is converted into a copper salt, and then treated with H_2S. It crystallizes out of hot water in small prisms. Ferric chloride gives a dark green colour with a solution of hydurilic acid or its salts.

*** hȳ'-ĕm-ąl,** *a.* [Lat. *hiemalis*, from *hiems* = winter.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Of or pertaining to winter; done or made in the winter.

"The ancients had also *hyemal* garlands."—*Browne: Miscellanies*, p. 92.

2. *Bot.:* Of or belonging to plants which flower in winter.

*** hȳ'-ĕm-āte,** *v.i.* [Lat. *hiematum*, sup. of *hiemo*, from *hiems* = winter.] To pass the winter.

*** hȳ-ĕm-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *hiematio*, from *hiemo* = to pass the winter; *hiems* = winter.]

1. The act or state of passing the winter in a particular state.

"Setting it in cases in our conservatories for *hyemation*."—*Evelyn: Sylva*, ch. xx.

2. The act of affording shelter during the winter.

hȳ-ē'-ną, hȳ-æ'-ną, * hy-en, *s.* [Hyæna.]

hyena-dog, *s.* [Hyæna-dog.]

hȳ'-ĕt-ąl, *a.* [Gr. *ὑετός* (*huetos*) = rain; *ὗω* (*huō*) = to rain.]

Meteor.: Of or belonging to rain; relating to the rainfall of different countries.

hȳ-ĕt'-ō-grăph, *s.* [Gr. *ὑετός* (*huetos*) = rain, and *γράφω* (*graphō*) = to write.] A chart indicating the comparative distribution of rain over a given geographical surface.

hȳ-ĕt-ō-grăph'-ĭc, hȳ-ĕt-ō-grăph'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *hyetograph*; *-ic, -ical.*] Of or pertaining to hyetography.

hȳ-ĕt-ŏg'-ra-phy, *s.* [Eng. *hyetograph*; *-y.*] That branch of physical science which treats of the distribution of rain; a knowledge of the quantities of rain falling in different places in a given time.

hȳ-ĕt-ŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. *ὑετός* (*huetos*) = rain, and *μέτρον* (*metron*) = a measure.] A rain-gauge.

Hȳ-ġē'-ą (**1** as **y**), *s.* [Gr.]

1. *Class. Myth.:* The daughter of Esculaphus, and goddess of health.

2. *Astron.:* [Asteroid].

hȳ-ġē'-ąn (**1** as **y**), *a.* [Hygeia.] Pertaining or relating to hygeia or health.

hȳ'-ġĕ-īne, *s.* [Hygiene.]

hȳ'-ġĕ-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *hyge(ia); -ist.*] One versed or skilled in hygiene.

hȳ-ġiē'-ąn, *a.* [Hygeian.]

hȳ'-ġiŏ-īne, *s.* [Hygiene.]

*** hȳ'-ġiŏ-ĭst,** *s.* [Hygeist.]

*** hȳ-ġĭ-ĕn'-ąl, * hȳ-ġiŏ-ĭn'-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *hygien(e); -al.*] Relating or pertaining to hygiene, or the preservation of health.

"Presenting some things relating to the *hygieinal* part of physic."—*Boyle: Works*, II. 103.

hȳ'-ġĭ-ēne, *s.* [Fr. *hygiène*, from Gr. *ὑγιαίνω* (*hugiainō*) = to be sound, healthy, or in health.]

Med.: The study of the prevention of disease, the art of preserving health, and securing what Juvenal (x. 356) considered the best gift of the gods, *mens sana in corpore sano*, through wise sanitary precautions, and attention to diet, regimen, &c. In this way growth will be increasingly perfected, life more vigorous, decay less rapid, and death more remote. Hygiene has been a subject of serious and incessant study of recent years, much to the advantage of the health of the community. In the United States the supervision of public Hygiene is delegated to Boards of Health, to which medical officers and experts report, and which publish important matter for the guidance of the community at large. Quarantine receives particular attention, in order to prevent the introduction of epidemic diseases from beyond the Atlantic.

hȳ-ġĭ-ĕn'-ĭc, *a. & s.* [Eng. *hygien(e); -ic.*]

A. *As adj.:* Relating to hygiene or the preservation of health.

B. *As subst.* (*Pl.*): The science of health; hygiene; sanitary science.

hȳ-ġĭ-ĕn'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *hygienic; -al.*] Hygienic.

hȳ-ġĭ-ĕn'-ĭc-ąl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *hygienical; -ly.*] In a hygienic manner; according to the rules or principles of hygiene.

hȳ'-ġĭ-ĕn-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *hygien(e); -ism.*] The science of health; hygiene.

hȳ'-ġĭ-ĕn-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *hygien(e); -ist.*] One versed in hygiene.

hȳ-ġĭ-ŏl'-ō-ġȳ, *s.* [Gr. *ὑγεία* (*hugeia*)=health, and *λόγος* (*logos*) = a discourse, a treatise.] A treatise on hygiene; hygiene.

† hygre, *s.* [Eagre, Eager, *s.*]

hȳ-grō-, *pref.* [Gr. *ὑγρός* (*hugros*) = wet.] A prefix denoting a combination with or the presence of wet or moisture.

hȳ-grō-blĕ-phăr'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *hygro-* (q.v.); Gr. *βλέφαρον* (*blepharon*) = an eyelid, and suff. *-ic*; Fr. *hygroblépharique.*]

Anat.: Of or belonging to the lachrymal ducts, and orifices of the eye.

hȳ-grō-grăph, *s.* [Pref. *hygro-*, and Gr. *γράφω* (*graphō*) = to write, to describe.] An automatically recording hygrometer.

† hȳ-grŏl'-ō-ġȳ, *s.* [Pref. *hydro-*, and Gr. *λογος* (*logos*) = a discourse.]

Med.: The doctrine of the humours of the body. [Humour.]

hȳ-grŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Pref. *hygro-*, and Gr. *μέτρον* (*metron*) = a measure.] An instrument for measuring the comparative moisture of the air. There are three kinds: (1) those which act by absorption; (2) by condensation, and (3) those in which the hygrometric condition is deduced from observations of a wet and dry bulb. Of the first class is the hygrometer of Saussure (died 1799). It consists of a human hair boiled in lye, and acts by absorption and evaporation, lengthening or contracting as the air is more or less moist.

hȳ-grō-mĕt'-rĭc, hȳ-grō-mĕt'-rĭc-ąl, *a.* [Pref. *hygro-*; Eng. *metric, metrical.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Pertaining or relating to hygrometry; made or done by or with the hygrometer: as, *hygrometric* observations.

2. Readily absorbing and retaining moisture: as *hygrometric* substances, like chloride of calcium, sulphuric acid, &c.

II. *Bot.:* Indicating the approach of moisture. (*Loudon.*)

¶ *The hygrometric state of the atmosphere:* The degree to which at the time it is saturated with moisture.

hygrometric-balance, *s.* An instrument for indicating the relative density of the

air, and consequent changes of rain or dry weather. It consists of a balance, from one arm of which is suspended a brass weight, and from the other a large, thin, hollow cylinder, closed at each end. The two are arranged so as to be in equilibrium at a given density of the atmosphere, and it is evident that if the air become heavier, the large cylinder, displacing more air than the solid weight, will become more buoyant and ascend. If, on the contrary, the air become lighter, it will sink. A rod descending from the scale-beam serves to indicate, on the graduated arc below, the comparative density of the air at the time of making the observation. If the air be heavy, fine weather may be expected; but if the cylinder sink, rain usually follows.

hygrometric plants, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Plants so sensitive to changes in the atmosphere that they will indicate a change in its hygrometric conditions. Thus, the flower of *Anagallis arvensis* shuts when rain is about to fall; hence it has been called the poor man's weather-glass. *Convolvulus arvensis* does the same. If the "African" Marigold (which, however, came from Peru) shuts after seven a.m., rain is near at hand.

hȳ-grŏm'-ĕ-trȳ, *s.* [HYGROMETER.] The measurement of the amount of aqueous vapour in the air at any time. This may be effected by absorbing the moisture from a given quantity of air; by finding the dew point, that is the point at which dew is deposited, or by a psychrometer (q.v.). (*Rossiter.*)

hȳ-grŏph'-ą-noŭs, *a.* [Pref. *hygro-*; Gr. φαινω (*phainō*) = to cause to appear, and Eng suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Having such a structure that it is transparent when moist and opaque when dry.

hȳ-grŏph'-ĭ-lą, *s.* [Pref. *hygro-*, and Gr. φιλεω (*phileō*) = to love.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Hygrophilæ (q.v.). About twenty-four species are known.

hȳ-grō-phĭl'-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hygrophil(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Acanthaceæ.

hȳ'-grō-scōpe, *s.* [Pref. *hygro-*, and Gr. σκοπεω (*skopeō*) = to observe.] An instrument for indicating the degree of moisture in the atmosphere.

hȳ-grō-scŏp'-ĭc, hȳ-grō-scŏp'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *hygroscop(e)*; *-ic*, *-ical.*]

1. Of or pertaining to the hygroscope; indicated or detected by the hygroscope.

2. Having the property or quality of imbibing moisture from the atmosphere, or of becoming coated with a film of moisture.

"More information as to the *hygroscopic* condition of the atmosphere is needed."—*Athenæum*, Feb. 21, 1880, p. 251.

hȳ-grō-scō-pĭç'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *hygroscopic*; *-ity.*] The property of extending when water is applied, and shrinking when it is withdrawn.

hȳ-grō-stăt'-ĭcs, *s.* [Gr. ὑγρός (*hugros*) = wet; στατική (ἐπιστήμη), (*statikē epistēmē*) = statics; ἵστημι (*histēmi*) = to stand.] The science of comparing or measuring degrees of moisture.

*** hȳke,** *s.* [HEAK.]

hȳ'-lą, *s.* [Lat. *hyle*; Gr. ὕλη (*hulē*) = a wood, a forest.]

Zool.: Tree Frog. The typical genus of the family Hylidæ (q.v.). *Hyla arborea* is found in continental Europe.

hȳ'-lą-dæ, *s. pl.* [HYLIDÆ.]

hȳ-læ-ō-sâu'-rŭs, *s.* [Gr. ὑλαῖος (*hulaios*) = belonging to the forest, savage, and σαῦρος (*sauros*) = a lizard.]

Palæont.: A genus of Dinosaurian reptiles. The bony dermal scutes were prolonged along the ridge of the back in a series of enormous spines. Discovered by Mantell in the Wealden of Tilgate Forest.

hȳ-læ'-ŭs, *s.* [Lat. = a centaur; also = one of Actæon's dogs; Gr. ὑλαῖος (*hulaios*) = belonging to the forest.]

Entom.: A genus of Bees, family Andrenidæ. The species burrow, and are parasitic. When caught they emit a fragrance like that of lemons.

*** hȳl-arch'-ĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Gr. ὕλη (*hulē*) = matter, and ἀρχικός (*archikos*) ruling; ἄρχω (*archō*) = to rule.] Presiding over matter.

*** hylde,** *v.t.* [A.S. *hyldan.*] To pour out.

*** hyld-ing,** *a.* [HILDING.]

hȳ'-lē, *s.* [Gr. ὕλη (*hulē*) = matter.]

Manicheism: The name given by the Manicheans to the Regent of the World of Darkness. (*Mosheim: Ch. Hist.*, cent. iii., pt. ii., ch. 5, § 3.)

hȳ-lĕ-ō-sâur, *s.* [HYLÆOSAURUS.] A popular form of hylæosaurus (q.v.).

hȳ-lĕ-ō-sâu'-rŭs, *s.* [HYLÆOSAURUS.]

hȳ-lĕs'-ĭ-nŭs, *s.* [Gr. ὕλη (*hulē*) wood, and σίνος (*sinos*) = damage. (*Agassiz.*)]

Entom.: A genus of Beetles, family Scolytidæ. Four species are British. One, *Hylesinus fraxini* feeds on the ash, and another, *H. oleiperda*, destroys the olive.

hȳ'-lī-dæ, hȳ'-lą-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hyl(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*, *-adæ.*]

Zool.: Tree Frogs. A family of Amphibians, order Anoura or Batrachia. They are akin to the Ranidæ (typical frogs), but have the extremities of their toes dilated into knobs with a viscous secretion, enabling them to climb trees on which they live. They are also more elegant, and, as a rule, more brightly coloured.

*** hyll, * hylle,** *v.t.* [A.S. *helan.*] To cover, to hide.

hȳ-lō-, *pref.* [Gr. ὕλη (*hulē*) = matter.] Pertaining to matter, materialistic.

hylo-ideal, *a.* Pertaining to or in any way connected with hylo-idealism (q.v.).

"Many a cherished ideal must fall when the . . . *hylo-ideal* theory is finally established."—*Journ. of Science*, March, 1883, p. 127.

hylo-idealism, *s.*

Philos.: Somatic or material idealism, a school of philosophy adopted from Protagoras by Dr. Robert Lewins. The central insistence of the hylo-ideal philosophy is that man is, for man, the measure of the universe. It is sometimes called hylo-phenomenalism.

"*Hylo-idealism* cannot be wholly unknown to readers of this journal."—*Journ. of Science*, March, 1883, p. 122.

hylo-idealist, *s.* One who accepts the philosophy of hylo-idealism.

hylo-phenomenalism, *s.* [HYLO-IDEALISM.]

hȳ-lō-bā'-tēş, *s.* [Gr. ὑλοβάτης (*hulobatēs*) = one who haunts the woods.]

Zool.: A genus of Anthropoid Apes, containing the Gibbons. [GIBBON.]

hȳ-lō'-bĭ-ŭs, *s.* [Gr. ὑλόβιος (*hulobios*) = living in the woods.]

Entom.: A genus of Beetles, family Curculionidæ. There is one British species, *Hylobius abietis*, and it is destructive to the pine-tree, attacking both the bark and the bud.

hȳ'-lō-ĭşm, *s.* [Gr. ὕλη (*hulē*) = matter; Eng. suff. *-ism.*] The same as HYLOTHEISM (q.v.).

"An assumption *hyloism* is not concerned to dispute."—*Journ of Science*, Dec., 1881, p. 753.

*** hȳ'-lō-ĭst,** *s.* [Gr. ὕλη (*hulē*) = matter; Eng. suff. *-ist.*] A hylotheist; a pantheist.

hȳ-lŏn'-ō-mŭs, *s.* [Gr. ὕλη (*hulē*) = matter, and νόμος (*nomos*) = a feeding-place, an abode.]

Palæont.: A genus of Labyrinthodonts, order Sierosauria. Found in the coal of Nova Scotia. It may possibly be a lizard.

*** hȳ-lŏp'-ą-thĭşm,** *s.* [Gr. ὕλη (*hulē*) = matter, and πάθος (*pathos*) = suffering, feeling.] The doctrine that matter is sentient.

*** hȳ-lŏp'-ą-thĭst,** *s.* [HYLOPATHISM.] A believer in hylopathism.

hȳ-lŏph'-ąg-oŭs, *a.* [Gr. ὕλη (*hulē*) = wood; φαγειν (*phagein*) = to eat, and Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Entom.: Eating wood.

hȳ-lō-thē'-ĭşm, *s.* [Gr. ὕλη (*hulē*) = matter, and Eng. *theism* (q.v.).]

Religions: The system of belief which regards God and matter as identical; pantheism. [MATERIALISM.]

"All adoration, therefore, becomes pure *hylotheism* and self-worship."—*Journ. of Science*, Jan. 1881, p. 50.

hȳ-lō-thē'-ĭst, *s.* [Gr. ὕλη (*hulē*) = matter, and Eng. *theist* (q.v.).] A believer in the doctrine of hylotheism.

hȳ-lŏt'-ō-mą, *s.* [Gr. ὑλοτόμος (*hulotomos*) = cutting or felling wood.]

Entom.: A genus of Hymenopterous Insects, family Tenthredinidæ. *Hylotoma rosæ* is the rose Saw-fly.

hȳ-lō-zō'-ĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. ὕλη (*hulē*) = matter, and ζωη (*zōē*) = life.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to hylozoism (q.v.).

"*Hylozoic* materialism is essentially identical with that of Democritus. —*Journal of Science*, Sept. 1881, p. 522.

B. *As subst.:* A hylozoist (q.v.).

*** hȳ-lō-zō'-ĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *hylozoic*; *-al.*] Hylozoic.

hȳ-lō-zō'-ĭşm, *s.* [Gr. ὕλη (*hulē*) = matter; ζωη (*zōē*) = life, and Eng. *-ism.*]

Philos.: The system according to which matter has a necessary existence, and is equally necessarily endowed with life. There are two forms: (1) that each atom of matter lives entirely independent of all other atoms; (2) that the whole world is a living being, whose material elements participate in a common life. The first form is the doctrine of Strato of Lampsacus, the second that of the Stoics, who conceived the universe animated by a living principle. Hylozoism reappears in the Alexandrian school, in the teaching of Cardan and Paracelsus, and in that of Spinoza, who attributed life to all things though in a different degree. "Omnia, quamvis diversis gradibus, animata tamen sunt."

"We cannot express animistic ideas except in terms which belong to *hylozoism*."—*Journal of Science*, Jan. 1882, p. 47.

*** hȳ-lō-zō'-ĭst,** *s.* [Gr. ὕλη (*hulē*) = matter; ζωη (*zōē*) = life, and Eng. suff. *-ist.*] A believer in the doctrine of hylozoism (q.v.).

"The *hylozoists*, by Cudworth's account of them, ascribed a little more to their atoms."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. ii., pt. i., ch. ix.

hȳ-lō-zō-ĭst'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *hylozoist*; *-ic.*] Of, belonging to, or connected with hylozoism (q.v.).

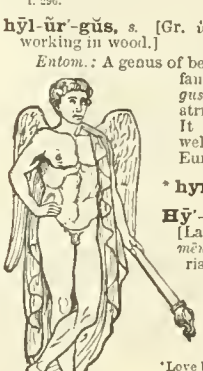
"The . . . *hylozoistic* conception of the universe."—*Journal of Science*, June 1881, p. 318.

hȳ-lō-zō-ĭst'-ĭc-ąl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *hylozoistic*; *-al*, *-ly.*] After the manner of hylozoists; materially.

"This infinite substance was, he said, immortal and imperishable, and he designated it *hylozoistically* the Deity."—*S. Baring-Gould: Origin of Religious Belief*, i. 296.

hȳl-ŭr'-gŭs, *s.* [Gr. ὑλουργός (*hulourgos*) = working in wood.]

Entom.: A genus of beetles, tribe Xylophaga family Scolytidæ. *Hylurgus piniperda* is very destructive in pine forests. It occurs in Britain, as well as in continental Europe.



HYMEN.
(*From an Antique.*)

*** hym,** *pron.* [HIM.]

Hȳ'-mĕn, hȳ'-mĕn, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. ὑμην (*humēn*)=(1) the god of marriage, (2) a membrane.]

1. *Greek Antiq.* (*Of the form* Hymen): The god of marriage, son of Bacchus and Venus.

"Love knits their hearts and *Hymen* joins their hands."
Crabbe: The Borough.

2. *Anat.:* A membrane of a semi-lunar shape, stretched before the vaginal entrance, although in many cases non-existent, or nearly so, sometimes imperforate, requiring a slight operation at or before puberty. It is of little or no medico-legal importance.

† 3. *Bot.:* The fine pellicle which encloses a flower in the bud.

hȳ-mĕn-æ'-ą, *s.* [From *Hymen* (q.v.), because the leaves are formed of a pair of leaflets.]

Bot.: A genus of Cæsalpinieæ, tribe Amherstieæ. There are two bracts at the base of the flowers; the calyx is tubular, with five

deciduous segments; the petals are five; the aeeds are imbedded in a fibrous pulpy substance filling the legume, and eaten by Indians. *Hymenæa Courbaril* is the Locust-tree of the West Indies and Brazil. It attains to a great age and size. It yields a valuable resin called anime. The wood is close-grained and tough, and is used for tree-nails. Its inner bark is anthelmintic. *H. verrucosa* produces the copal of Madagascar, and perhaps that of India.

hȳ-mĕn-ē'-al, hȳ-mĕn-ē'-an, *a.* & *s.* [O. Fr. *hymeneal*, from Lat. *Hymenæus*; Gr. ὑμέναιος (*humenaios*)=a wedding song.] [HYMEN.]

A. *As adjective:*

* 1. *Lit.:* Pertaining to or used in the rites of Hymen (q.v.). The expression in the example seems to be modelled on the "tripudia Hymenæa" of Martianus Capella.

"Thence, borne at last by movements *hymenean*
Rises a maid more fair than man hath known."
J. A. Symonds, in *Fort. Rev.*, xiv. 171.

2. *Fig.:* Of or pertaining to marriage.

"Here, in the bonds of *hymeneal* truth."
Cowper: Approach of Spring. (Trans.)

B. *As subst.:* A marriage hymn or song.

"For her white virgins *hymeneals* sing."
Pope: Eloisa to Abelard, 220.

hȳ-mē'-nĭ-al, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *hymeni(um)*; Eng. suff. *-al.*] Pertaining to or connected with the botanical hymen (q.v.).

hymenial-layer, *s.*

Bot.: A layer in lichens, composed of parallel hyphæ or paraphyses, and of the asci. (*Thomé.*)

hȳ-mē'-nĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. ὑμένιον (*humenion*), dimin. from Ὑμήν (*Humēn*).] [HYMEN.]

Bot.: The fructifying surface in fungi, in which the spores are naked; the parts in which the sporules immediately lie. The term is used of Agaricus and similar genera, and more loosely of Helvella and Peziza. Distinguished from a nucleus (q.v.).

hȳ-mĕn-ō-, *pref.* [Gr. ὑμήν (*humēn*)=a skin, a membrane.] (See etym.)

hȳ-mĕn-ŏc'-a-rĭs, *s.* [Pref. *hymeno-*, and Lat. *caris* = Gr. καρίς (*karis*) = a small crustacean, probably a shrimp or prawn.]

Paleont.: A genus of crustaceans, order Phyllopoda. *Hymenocaris vermicauda* occurs in the Upper Cambrian age at Festiniog and Dolgelly.

hȳ-mĕn-ō-dĭc'-tȳ-ŏn, *s.* [Pref. *hymeno-*, and δίκτυον (*dictuon*) = a net.]

Bot.: A genus of Cinchonaceæ, family Cinchonidæ. The species are ornamental trees, twenty to thirty feet high. The inner bark of *Hymenodictyon excelsum*, an East Indian shrub, is as bitter and astringent as Pernvian bark. It is used for tanning.

hȳ-mĕn-ŏg'-ĕn-ȳ, *s.* [Pref. *hymeno-*, and Gr. γεννάω (*gennaō*) = to produce.]

Physiol.: The production of membranes by the simple contact of two liquids, as albumen and fat, when the former gives a coating to the globules of the latter. (*Dunglison.*)

hȳ-mĕn-ŏl'-ō-ğȳ, *s.* [Pref. *hymeno-*, and Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse; Fr. *hyménologie.*]

Anat.: The branch of anatomical science which treats of the membranes.

hȳ-mĕn-ō-mȳ-çē'-tēş, *s. pl.* [Pref. *hymeno-*, and Gr. μύκης (*mukēs*), genit. μύκητος (*mukētos*) = a mushroom.]

Bot.: An order of fungals, having the spores generally quaternate on distinct sporophores. Called also Agaricaceæ (q.v.). It is divided into six suborders: Agaricini, Polyporei, Hydnei, Auricularini, Clavati, and Tremellini.

hȳ-mĕn'-ō-phōre, hȳ-mĕn-ŏph'-ŏr-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *hymeno-*, and Gr. φορός (*phoras*) = bearing, carrying.]

Bot.: The cellular or filamentous structure in hymenomycetous fungi on which the hymenium, or fructifying surface, is spread, like wax on a mould. In the Agaricini and Polyporei it is the same as the trama or inner substance of the gills or partitions of the pores. (*M. J. Berkeley*, in *Treas. of Bot.*)

hȳ-mĕn-ō-phȳl'-lĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hymenophyll(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of ferns, order Polypodiaceæ. The frond is very membranous, translucent, and reticulate. The involucre is two-valved, urceolate, or two-lipped; capsules minute, membranous, reticulate, sessile on a clavate or filiform receptacle, surrounded by a complete horizontal or oblique ring, vernation circinate. Sometimes made an order, Hymenophyllaceæ.

hȳ-mĕn-ŏph'-ȳl-īte, *s.* [Eng. *hymenophyllum*; suff. *-ite* (q.v.).]

Paleobot.: A genus of Carboniferous Ferns, resembling Sphenopteris, but with the margin of the frond lobed, each lobe with a single nervure.

hȳ-mĕn-ō-phȳl'-lŭm, *s.* [Pref. *hymeno-*, and Gr. φύλλον (*phullon*) = a leaf.]

HYMENOPHYLLUM TUNBRIDGENSE.

Bot.: The typical genus of the fern tribe, Hymenophylleæ (q.v.). The sori are marginal, axillary, or terminal; the involucre free and small in the frond, two-valved, or two-lipped, opening outwards; capsules sessile on a columnar receptacle; ring complete, oblique. Seventy species are known, most of them from the tropics and the southern temperate zone. Two are British — *Hymenophyllum tunbridgense* and *H. unilaterale.* Both are of dwarf size.

† **hȳ-mĕn-ŏp'-tĕr,** *s.* [HYMENOPTERA.]

Entom.: An insect of the order Hymenoptera (q.v.).

hȳ-mĕn-ŏp'-tĕr-a, *s. pl.* [Pref. *hymeno-*, and Gr. πτερά (*ptera*), pl. of πτερόν (*pteron*) = a wing.]

1. *Entom.:* An order of insects, sub-class Metabola. They have four wings, all membranous, with the nervures few, or in some cases wanting. Mouth with mandibles, sometimes with a suctorial organ in addition, the latter formed by the united maxillæ and labrum. Females either with an ovipositor or a sting. Metamorphoses complete, the larvæ generally footless, and requiring to be fed by the parent insects. If intelligence fix the place of an order in the system, the Hymenoptera containing the bees, the ants, &c., should stand at the head of the Annulose sub-kingdom. Latreille divided the order into two sub-orders: Terebrantia, in which the females have an auger; and Aculeata, in which there is a sting. The Terebrantia had two sub-sections—Securifera and Pupivora; and the Aculeata four — Heterogynæ, Fossores, Diploptera, and Anthophila. Swainson's arrangement was into the tribes—Apides, Spheeides, Ichneumonides, Cynipsides, and Tenthredines. Another division is into Securifera, in which the abdomen is attached to the thorax by its whole breadth, and Petiolata in which the two are connected by a more or less slender footstalk. Under the first are the tribes Phyllophaga and Xylophaga; under the second, Terebrantia and Aculeata.

2. *Paleont.:* The order does not occur before the Secondary, if not even the Tertiary, period.

hȳ-mĕn-ŏp'-tĕr-an, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *hymenopter(a)*; *-an.*]

Entom.: An insect of the order Hymenoptera (q.v.).

* **hȳ-mĕn-ŏp-tĕr-ŏl'-ō-ğĭst,** *s.* [Eng., &c. *hymenopter*; *o* connective, and Gr. λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.] One well acquainted with the habits or devoted to the study of the hymenoptera (q.v.).

"Our most learned *hymenopterologist* classes the hive-bee, the humble bee, and the parasitic apathus in the same sub-family."—*Lubbock: Origin of Civilisation* (4th ed.), 497.

hȳ-mĕn-ŏp'-tĕr-oŭs, hȳ-mĕn-ŏp'-tĕr-al, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *hymenopter(a)*; *-ous*, *-al.*]

Entom.: Having membranous wings of the kind described under Hymenoptera; of or belonging to that insect order.

"The great order of *Hymenopterous* insects."—*Darwin: Origin of Species* (6th ed.), p. 142.

hȳ-mĕn-ō-thą-lăm'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Pref. *hymeno-*, and Gr. θάλαμος (*thalumos*) = an inner chamber.]

Bot.: A tribe of Lichens, having the shields open, the nucleus forming a disc, permanent, and bearing asci.

hȳ-mĕn-ŏt'-ō-mȳ, *s.* [Pref. *hymeno-*, and Gr. τομή (*tomē*) = a cutting; Fr. *hyménotomie.*]

1. *Anat.:* A dissection of the membranes, or the branch of science recording its results.

2. *Surg.:* An incision made in an imperforate hymen for the exit of the menses.

hȳ-mĕn'-ŭ-lŭm, *s.* [Latinized dimin. of Gr. ὑμήν (*humēn*).] [HYMEN.]

Bot.: A disc or shield containing asci, but without excipulum. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

hȳmn (*n* silent), * **ympne,** *s.* [O. Fr. *ymne*, *hymne*, from Lat. *hymnus*; Gr. ὕμνος (*humnos*).]

1. A song or ode in praise, honour, or adoration of God, or some deity; a sacred song.

"Exhort your owne selues in psalmes, and *hymnes*, and spiritual songes."—*Colossians* iii. (1551.)

2. *Spec.:* A sacred composition in poetry intended to be sung with or without the aid of a musical instrument, and not being versified from the book of Psalms, else it is called a Psalm, or directly from any other part of Scripture, or else it is a paraphrase. Hilary, Bishop of Arles, is said to have composed the first hymn for Christian worship about A.D. 431, but as early as the time of Pliny the the Younger the Christains are said to have habitually sung one to Christ as God. On Dec. 9, 633, the Council of Toledo sanctioned the use of hymns in churches. Luther did much to popularise hymnody in the infant Protestant Church in Germany. Of the hymns now in use many were composed by Isaac Watts, who died in 1784, Charles Wesley, who died in 1788, John Wesley, who died in 1791, and Cowper, who died in 1800. Not a few of the most devotional English hymns are translations from the German, or from the Latin and Greek hymns of the early or of the mediæval Church.

hȳmn (*n* silent), *v.t.* & *i.* [HYMN, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To praise, adore, or worship in hymns; to sing to.

"Ten thousand throats, that from the flowering thorn,
Hymn their good God."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 10.

2. To express or describe in hymns; to sing.

"*Hymn* the requiem to his parted soul."
Southey: Joan of Arc, bk. viii.

B. *Intrans.:* To sing hymns or songs in praise or adoration.

"The *hymning* angels, and the herald star."
Cowper: To Charles Deodati. (Trans.)

hȳm'-năl, *s.* [Eng. *hymn*; *-al.*] A collection of hymns, especially one for use in public worship.

"Used side by side with other *hymnals* in many Anglican churches."—*Notes & Queries*, Aug. 12, 1882, p. 133.

* **hȳm'-nĭc, * hȳm'-nĭcke,** *a.* [Eng. *hymn*; *-ic.*] Relating or pertaining to hymns.

"Tuning her chast layes
Of England's empresse to her *hymnicke* string."
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 773.

hȳm'-nĭst, *s.* [Eng. *hymn*; *-ist.*] A composer of hymns.

"We have a pretty clear indication of the birthplace of the *hymnist*."—*W. E. Gladstone: Homeric Synchronism*, p. 102.

¶ This is a much more correct form than hymnologist, though that word, which really means "one who writes or discourses about hymns," is in more general use. (See *Notes & Queries*, April 30, 1859, p. 359.)

* **hȳm'-nō-dĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *hymnod(y)*; *-ist.*] A writer of hymns, an hymnologist.

"Dryden as a *hymnodist*."—*Notes & Queries*, Dec. 29, 1883, p. 517.

* **hȳm'-nō-dȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *hymn*; suff. *-ody*, as in *psalmody.*] The same as HYMNOLOGY (q.v.).

"This *hymnody* would lengthen the burial-service."—*Matthew Arnold: Last Essays*, p. 220.

* **hȳm-nŏg'-ra-phĕr,** *s.* [Gr. ὕμνος (*humnos*) = a hymn, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.] A writer of hymns. (*Notes & Queries*, Dec. 22, 1883, p. 497.)

* **hȳm-nŏg'-ra-phȳ,** *s.* [HYMNOGRAPHER.] The art or act of writing hymns.

* **hȳm-nŏl'-ō-ğĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *hymnolog(y)*; *-ist.*] A writer or composer of hymns.

hȳm-nŏl'-ō-ğȳ, * **hym-nol-o-gie,** *s.* [Gr. ὕμνος (*humnos* = a hymn, and λόγος (*logos*) = a

word, a treatise.] A collection of hymns; hymns collectively; the hymns used by any particular church or body.

"Any one conversant with Wesleyan Methodist *hymnology*."—*Notes & Queries*, Feb. 19, 1881, p. 158.

hȳ-ō-chŏl'-ĭc, hȳ-ō-chŏl'-ĭc-ĭo, *a.* [Gr. *ὗς* (*hus*), genit. *ὑός* (*huos*) = a pig, and Eng. *cholic*.] (See the compound.)

hyocholic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{25}H_{40}O_5$. An acid obtained by boiling hyoglycocholic acid, or hyotauro-cholic acid, with acids or alkalis.

hȳ'-ō-dŏn, *s.* [Gr. *ὗς* (*hus*), genit. *ὑός* (*huos*) = a swine, a pig, and *ὀδούς* (*odous*), genit. *ὀδόντος* (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Ichthy.: The typical genus of the family Hyodontidæ.

hȳ'-ō-dŏnt, *a.* & *s.* [Hyodontidæ.]

A. *As adj.*: Having teeth like those in the pigs; of or belonging to the Hyodontidæ (q.v.).

B. *As subst.*: An annual belonging to the family Hyodontidæ (q.v).

hȳ-ō-dŏn'-tĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hyodon* (q.v.), genit. *hyodont(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Ichthy.: A family of fishes, order *Malacopterygii Abdominales*. It has been separated from the Clupeidæ, under which some still place the genus Hyodon, suppressing the family. The few known species are from the fresh-water streams and lakes of North America.

hȳ-ō-glŏs'-sal, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *hyogloss(us)*; *-al*.]

Anat.: Connecting the tongue and the hyoid bone. There are a hyoglossal membrane and muscle. [Hyoglossus.]

hȳ-ō-glŏs'-sŭs, *s.* [Gr. *ὑοειδής* (*huoeidēs*), and *γλῶσσα* (*glōssa*) = the tongue.] [Hyoid.]

Anat.: (See the compound).

hyoglossus-muscle, *s.*

Anat.: A flat quadrate muscle, connecting the tongue with the hyoid bone.

hȳ-ō-glȳ-cō-chŏl'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. *ὗς* (*hus*), genit. *ὑός* (*huos*) = a pig, and Eng. *glycocholic*.] (See the compound.)

hyoglycocholic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{27}H_{43}NO_5$. An acid contained in the bile of a pig.

hȳ'-ōid, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. *ὑοειδής* (*huoeides*) = the hyoid bone: *Hy* = the Gr. Υ (*upsilon*), the form of which anything called hyoid resembles.]

A. *As adjective*:

Anat.: (See the compound).

B. *As subst.*: The hyoid-bone (q.v.).

hyoid-arch, *s.* [Hyoid-bone.]

hyoid-bone, hyoid-arch, *s.*

1. *Anat.*: The second arch developed from the cranium, giving support to the tongue and attachment to numerous muscles of the neck. It consists of a body, two larger cornua projecting backwards, and two smaller cornua ascending from the angles between the body and two larger cornua.

2. *Comp. Anat.*: Called also *Os linguæ*, because it supports the tongue. The U form is much less marked in the inferior vertebrates.

hȳ-ōi'-dĕ-al, hȳ-ōi'-dĕ-an, *a.* [Eng., &c. *hyoid*; *-eal*, *-ean*.]

Anat.: Of or belonging to the hyoid-bone.

hȳ-ōi'-dēs, *s.* [Gr.] [Hyoid.]

Anat.: The hyoid bone.

hȳ-ō-pō-tăm'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hypotam(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Paleont.: According to Kowalewsky, a family of omnivorous ungulated mammals akin to Suidæ, from which it may not be distinct.

hȳ-ō-pŏt'-a-mŭs, *s.* [Gr. *ὗς* (*hus*), genit. *ὑός* (*huos*) = a swine, a pig, and *ποταμός* (*potamos*) = a river.]

Paleont.: The typical genus of the family Hyopotamidæ, or a genus of Suidæ, found in the Eocene and Lower Miocene beds.

hȳ-ŏs-çȳ'-ăm'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl* [Lat. *hyoscyam(us)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ea*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Solanaceæ.

hȳ-ŏs-çȳ'-ą-mīne, *s.* [Lat. *hyoscyamus*, and suff. *-ine* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: $C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$. A white crystalline substance obtained from *Hyoscyamus niger* and *DaturaStramonium*. Hyoscyamine is generally an oily liquid; its aqueous solution is strongly alkaline. It can be crystallized from chloroform in silky needles, which melt at 108°. Hyoscyamine has been shown to be identical with duboisin, an alkaloid obtained from *Duboisia myoporoides*.

hȳ-ŏs-çȳ'-ą-mŭs, *s.* [Lat.= Gr. *ὑοσκύαμος* (*huoskuamos*) = henbane: *ὗς* (*hus*), genit. *ὑός* (*huos*) = a swine, and *κνάμος* (*kuamos*) = a bean.]

HYOSCYAMUS.

1. *Bot.*: Henbane; the type of the tribe Hyoscyameæ. The calyx is tubular: the capsule opening transversely with a lid. When its seeds are forming, the plant is a powerful narcotic, though comparatively inert at a previous period. In Greece the stalks of *Hyoscyamus albus* are used against toothache. They are also dried and smoked in lieu of tobacco. The seeds of the henbane are sometimes used for the same purpose in England. [Henbane.]

2. *Phar.*: The fresh and carefully-dried leaf and young branches of *H. niger*. The plant has a strong, unpleasant odour and a slightly acrid taste. The fresh juice dropped into the eye dilates the pupil. It is used to prepare *Extractum hyoscyami*, extract of hyoscyamus; *Tinctura hyoscyami*, tincture of hyoscyamus; and *Succus hyoscyami*, juice of hyoscyamus. It is used as a sedative, to diminish pain, and allay irritation of the bladder, to prevent the griping of purgatives, and to relieve spasm.

hȳ-ō-sĕr'-ĭd'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hyoseris*, genit. *hyoserid(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Composites, sub-order Ligulifloræ.

hȳ-ŏs'-ĕr-ĭs, *s.* [Lat. *hyosiris*; Gr. *ὑοσερίς* (*huoseris*) = a plant resembling endive. (*Wm. Smith.*)]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Hyoserideæ (q.v.). The same flower-head yields achenes of three different forms. Three species are known, all from the countries bordering the Mediterranean.

hȳ-ō-tâu-rō-chŏl'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. *ὗς* (*hus*), genit. *ὑός* (*huos*) = a pig, and Eng. *taurocholic*.] (See the compound.)

hyotaurocholic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{27}H_{45}NSO_6$. An acid contained in the bile of a pig.

hȳ-ō-thĕr'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. *ὗς* (*hus*), genit. *ὑός* (*huos*) = a swine, and *θηρίον* (*thērion*) = a wild animal.]

Palæont.: A genus of Suidæ from the European Miocene.

* **hȳp,** *s.* [An abbreviation of *hypochondria* (q.v.).] Melancholy, vexation. [Hip, *s.*]

"Heaven send thou hast not got the *hyps*."
Swift: Cassinus & Peter.

* **hȳp,** *v.t.* [Hyp, *s.*] To make melancholy; to vex, to depress.

hȳ-pæ'-thral, *a.* [Lat. *hypæthrus*, from Gr. *ὑπαίθρος*, *ὑπαίθριος* (*hupaithros*, *hupaithrios*) = under the open sky: *ὑπό* (*hupo*) = under, and *αἰθήρ* (*aithēr*) = the sky.]

Arch.: A term applied to a building entirely uncovered.

"This very drafty and *hypæthral* style of architecture."—*Fergusson: Rude Stone Monuments*, ch. iii.

hȳ-pæ'-thrŭm, *s.* [Hypæthral.]

Arch.: That portion of the interior of a building which is not protected by a roof.

hȳ-păl'-ląg-ĕ, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *ὑπαλλαγή* (*hupallagē*) = an interchange, an exchange: *ὑπό* (*hupo*) = under, and *ἀλλαγή* (*allagē*) = a change; *ἀλλάσσω* (*allassō*) = to change, to exchange.]

Rhet.: A figure of speech by which attributes are transferred from their proper subjects to others. Thus Virgil (*Æneid* iii. 61) says, "Dare classibus austros" (to give the winds to the fleet), instead of "Dare classes austris" (to give the fleet to the winds).

hȳp-ăn'-thĕr-a, *s.* [Gr. *ὑπανθηρός* (*hupanthēros*) = slightly coloured.]

Bot.: A genus of Cucurbitaceæ, tribe Nhandirobeæ. The seeds of *Hyppantheræ Guapera*, a Brazilian climber, taken in moderation, are a stomachic, but eaten in too large quantities they act as purgatives.

hȳp-ăn'-thĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *ὑπό* (*hupo*) = under, and *ἄνθος* (*anthos*) = a flower.]

Bot.: The fleshy enlarged hollow of the end of a peduncle supporting the flower in the rose, the apple, the myrtle, &c.

hȳ-păn-thŏc'-rĭ-nŭs, *s.* [Gr. *ὑπανθέω* (*hupantheō*) = to begin to flower, to blossom, and *κρίνον* (*krinon*) = a lily.]

Palæont.: A genus of Crinoids, family Encalyptocrinidæ. Found in the Silurian and Devonian rocks.

† **hȳp-ăn-thō'-dĭ-ŭm,** *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *ὑπό* (*hupo*) = under, and Eng., &c. *anthodium* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Link's name for what is usually called hypanthium (q.v.).

hȳ-pą-pŏph'-ȳ-sēs, *s. pl.* [Gr. *ὑπό* (*hupo*) = under, and pl. of Eng. *apophysis* (q.v.).]

Anat.: The sub-central parts of the atlas; ventral processes from the body of the vertebræ.

hȳp-ar'-gyr-īte (gyr as ĝĭr), *s.* [Gr. *ὑπάργυρος* (*huparguros*) = having silver underneath: *ὑπό* (*hupo*) = under, and *ἄργυρος* (*arguros*) = silver.]

Min.: A variety of Miargyrite (q.v.), containing about thirty-five per cent. of silver. Found at Clausthal.

* **hȳ-pās'-pĭst,** *s.* [Gr. *ὑπασπιστής* (*hupaspistēs*), from *ὑποσπίζω* (*hupospizō*) = to carry a shield for one: *ὑπό* (*hupo*) = under, and *ἀσπίς* (*aspis*) = a shield.]

Greek Antiq.: A shield-bearer, an armour-bearer; a heavy-armed soldier.

hȳp-ăx'-ĭ-al, *a.* [Gr. *ὑπό* (*hupo*) = under; Lat., &c. *axis* (q.v.), and suff. *-al*.]

Anat.: Lying below the embryonic vertebral axis. Used of the hypaxial, called by Huxley the hyposkeletal, muscles. (*Quain.*)

hȳ-pĕ-cō'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hypecoo(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Fumariaceæ, having the stamens distinct instead of diadelphous.

hȳ-pĕ-cō'-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *hypecoon*; Gr. *ὑπήκοον* (*hupēkoon*) = a narcotic plant with leaves like rue.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Hypecoeæ (q.v.). They have four stamens and two stigmas, and are small herbaceous annuals from the South of Europe and parts of Asia.

hȳ-pē'-na, *s.* [Gr. *ὑπήνη* (*hupēnē*) = the under part of the face, the beard.]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Hypenidæ (q.v.). *Hypena proboscidialis* is a brown moth about an inch and a half across the expansion of its wings, and is called, from its prominent palpi, the Snout.

hȳ-pēn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hypen(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Entom.: A family of moths, group Pyralidina. Antennæ in male generally ciliated or pubescent; palpi rather long, ascending; anterior legs not tufted; wings broad, anterior ones often with tufts of raised scales. Larva long, with fourteen legs. Only six British species are known. (*Stainton.*)

* **hȳ'-pĕr,** *s.* [An abbreviation of *hypercritic* (q.v.).] A critic or criticism upon a critic or criticism; a hypercritic.

"Critics I read on other men,
And *hypers* upon them again."
Prior: To Fleetwood Shepheard, Esq.

hȳ-pĕr-, *pref.* [Lat., from Gr. *ὑπέρ* (*huper*) = above, beyond; cogn. with Lat. *super* = above, beyond.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: A common prefix used to denote excess or superabundance.

*2. *Chem.:* Now replaced by the prefix *per-* (q.v.).

hȳ-pĕr-æ'-mĭ-a, *s.* [Pref. *hyper-*, and Gr. αἷμα (*haima*) = blood.]

Pathol.: Plethora or fulness of blood. The whole mass of the blood is increased to a variable extent. The face is full and turgid, with a purplish tinge. There is a tendency to lassitude and sleep. Called also polyæmia.

hȳ-pĕr-æ'-mĭc, *a.* [Hyperæmia.] Suffering from or affected with hyperæmia.

hȳ-pĕr-æs-thē'-sĭs, hȳ-pĕr-æs-thē'-sĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. ὑπέρ (*huper*)=above, beyond, and αἴσθησις (*aisthēsis*) = perception, sensation.] [Æsthesia.]

Pathol.: Increased sensibility of various tissues, often a symptom of hysteria. When it affects the skin, the electric brush, with faradic currents, is useful.

"The condition termed *hyperæsthesia* or excessive sensibility."—*Carpenter: Mental Physiology*, § 136.

hȳ-pĕr-a-pŏph'-ȳ-sēs, *s. pl.* [Pref. *hyper-*, and Eng. *apophyses.*]

Compar. Anat.: Processes in the vertebræ extending from one vertebra to another. Not found in man.

***hȳ-pĕr-ăs-çĕt'-ĭc,** *a.* [Pref. *hyper-*, and Eng. *ascetic.*] Immoderately ascetic; carrying ascetic teaching or penitential practices to undue lengths.

"The error is connected with the *hyperascetic* errors which follow."—*Blunt: Dict. of Sects* (1874), p. 193.

***hȳ-pĕr-ăs'-pĭst,** *s.* [Gr. ὑπερασπιστής (*huperaspistēs*), from ὑπερασπίζω (*huperaspizō*) = to cover or protect with a shield: ὑπέρ (*huper*) = over, and ἀσπίς (*aspis*) = a shield.] One who protects or defends another with a shield; a defender, a protector.

"I appeal to any indifferent reader, whether C. M. be not by his *hyperaspist* forsaken in the plain field."—*Chillingworth: Religion of Protestants*, pt. i., ch. i.

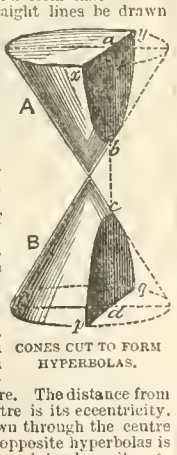
hȳ-pĕr'-băt'-ĭc, *a.* [Hyperbaton.] Pertaining to or of the nature of an hyperbaton.

hȳ-pĕr'-ba-tŏn, *s.* [Gr., from ὑπερβαίνω (*huperbainō*) = to go beyond: ὑπέρ (*huper*) = beyond, and βαίνω (*bainō*) = to go.] (See extract.)

"An *hyperbaton* is a transposing of words or thoughts out of their natural and grammatical order, and it is a figure stamped with the truest image of a most forcible passion."—*Smith: Longinus; On the Sublime*, § 21.

hȳ-pĕr'-bŏl-a, *s.* [Low Lat. *hyperbola*, from Gr. ὑπερβολή (*huperbolē*) = a throwing beyond; excess; the conic section, hyperbola, so named because the angle which its plane forms with the base of the cone is greater than in the case of the parabola.]

Math.: One of the three conic sections. It is a plane curve of such a form that if from any point in it two straight lines be drawn to two given fixed points, the excess of the straight line drawn to one of the points above the other will always be equal. The two points are called the foci. If a cone be cut by a plane in such a direction that the plane cuts the base at a greater angle than the side of the cone makes, a hyperbola will be generated. If two cones, A and B, placed apex to apex be both cut by a plane *a b*, *c d*, the hyperbolas, *x b y*, *p c q*, will be generated with their convexities turned to each other. If a straight line be drawn from the foci and then bisected, the point of bisection is called its centre. The distance from either focus to the centre is its eccentricity. Any straight lines drawn through the centre and terminated by two opposite hyperbolas is called a diameter. The point where it cuts the hyperbola is its vertex. The diameter which passes through the foci is called the axis major, or principal axis. An axis minor, or minor axis, can be constructed at right angles to the first. Other terms used of the hyperbola are abscissæ, parameter, *latus rectum*, directrix, and a term peculiar to it, asymptotes (q.v.).



CONES CUT TO FORM HYPERBOLAS.

hȳ-pĕr'-bŏ-lē, *s.* [Fr. *hyperbole.*] [Hyperbola.]

Rhet.: (See extract).

"The next figure is called *hyperbole*, or exaggeration. It consists in magnifying an object beyond its natural bounds. In all languages, even in common conversation, hyperbolical expressions very frequently occur; as swift as the wind; as white as the snow, and the like; and our common forms of compliment are almost all of them extravagant *hyperboles*."—*Blair:* vol. i., lect. 16.

hȳ-pĕr-bŏl'-ĭc, hȳ-pĕr-bŏl'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *hyperbol(e)*; *-ic*, *-ical.*]

1. *Geom.:* Of or pertaining to the hyperbola; of the nature of an hyperbola.

"Of an *hyperbolical* or a parabolical figure."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

2. *Rhet.:* Of the nature of or containing hyperbole; exaggerating or diminishing beyond the truth; exaggerated.

"Insipid and *hyperbolical* adulation."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

hyperbolic-arc, *s.*

Geom.: An arc of the hyperbola.

hyperbolic-conoid, *s.*

Geom.: A conoid formed by the revolution of an hyperbola about its minor axis.

hyperbolic-space, *s.*

Geom.: The space comprehended between the curve of an hyperbola and a double ordinate.

hyperbolic-spiral, *s.*

Geom.: A spiral curve, in which the distance from the pole to the generatrix varies inversely as the distance swept over.

hȳ-pĕr-bŏl'-ĭc-al-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *hyperbolical*; *-ly.*]

1. *Geom.:* In form of an hyperbola.

2. *Rhet.:* In manner of an hyperbole; in an exaggerated manner.

"The word heaven very oft used for air, and taken also *hyperbolically* for any great height."—*Raleigh: Hist. World*, bk. i., ch. i., § 8.

hȳ-pĕr-bŏl'-ĭ-form, *a.* [Eng. *hyperbola*; *-form.*] Having the form, or nearly so, of an hyperbola; resembling an hyperbola in form or figure.

hȳ-pĕr'-bō-lĭzm, *s.* [Eng. *hyperbol(e)*; *-ism.*] The use of hyperbole; the quality of being hyperbolical.

"The *hyperbolisms* of the oriental style."—*Bp. Horsley: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 5.

hȳ-pĕr'-bō-lĭst, *s.* [Eng. *hyperbol(e)*; *-ist.*] One who uses hyperbole.

"[I cannot but] cease to think the Psalmist an *hyperbolist*."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 322.

***hȳ-pĕr'-bō-lĭze,** *v.i. & t.* [Eng. *hyperbol(e)*; *-ize.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To use or write in hyperbolical language.

"They *hyperbolize* sometimes in some points in their popular sermons."—*Mountague: Appeale to Cæsar*, ch. xxii.

B. *Trans.:* To express in hyperbolical language; to exaggerate.

"Vain people *hyperbolizing* this fact."—*Fotherley: Atheomastix.*

hȳ-pĕr'-bō-lōĭd, *s.* [Eng. *hyperbol(a)*, and Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = appearance, form.]

Geom.: A hyperbolic conoid; a solid formed by the revolution of an hyperbola about its axis.

hȳ-pĕr-bŏr'-ĕ-an, *a. & s.* [Lat. *hyperboreus*, from Gr. ὑπερβόρεος, ὑπερβόρειος (*huperboreos*, *huperboreios*) = beyond Boreas—*i.e.*, in the extreme north; ὑπέρ (*huper*) = above, beyond, and Βορέας (*Boreas*) = the north; Fr. *hyperborèen.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Belonging to or inhabiting a region in the extreme north; northern.

"The snail-paced *hyperborean* nights."
Armstrong: Imitation of Shakespeare.

*2. *Fig.:* Cold, frigid.

***B.** *As subst.:* One of a people supposed to live in the extreme north, distinguished for their piety and happiness. Being, as their name implied, placed beyond the influence of the north wind, they enjoyed a mild and delightful climate, the natural duration of life amongst them being 1,000 years. They are first mentioned by Homer (*Hymns*, vi. 29). They are generally identified with the Laplanders or Norwegians.

hȳ-pĕr'-cāt-a-lĕc'-tĭc, *a.* [Gr. ὑπερκαταληκτικός (*huperkatalēktikos*), from ὑπέρ (*huper*) = above, beyond, and καταληκτικός (*katalēktikos*) = catalectic (q.v.).]

Pros.: Having a syllable or two more than the regular and proper measure.

hȳ-pĕr-cą-thär'-sĭs, *s.* [Pref. *hyper-*, and Eng. *cathársis.*]

Med.: An excessive purging induced by the action of acrid catharties.

hȳ-pĕr-cą-thär'-tĭc, *s.* [Pref. *hyper-*, and Eng. *cathartic.*]

Pharm.: A medicine which produces too powerful effects as a purgative. (*Paxton.*)

hȳ-pĕr-cŏm'-pa, *s.* [Gr. ὑπέρκομπος (*hypercompos*) = overweening, boastful.]

Entom.: A genus of Moths, family Chelonidæ. *Hypercompa dominula* is the Scarlet Tiger Moth. [Tiger-moth.]

***hȳ-pĕr-crĭt'-ĭc,** *s. & a.* [Pref. *hyper-*, and Eng. *critic* (q.v.); Fr. *hypercritique.*]

A. *As subst.:* One who is unreasonably critical; a captious critic or censor.

"The supreme theomastix, *hypercritic* of manners."—*Carew: Cœlum Britannicum.*

B. *As adj.:* Unreasonably critical; captiously censorious; over nice or exact.

hȳ-pĕr-crĭt'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *hypercritic*; *-al.*] Hypercritic; over nice or censorious.

"I enclose my remarks . . . they are, as you seemed to wish, somewhat *hypercritical*."—*Sir W. Jones: Letter to Count Reiczki.*

hȳ-pĕr-crĭt'-ĭc-al-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *hypercritical*; *-ly.*] In a hypercritical manner; with excessive or unreasonable censoriousness or niceness.

hȳ-pĕr-crĭt'-ĭ-çĭzm, *s.* [Pref. *hyper-*, and Eng. *criticism* (q.v.).] Excessive or unreasonable criticism; over-niceness or exactness.

***hȳ-pĕr-crĭt'-ĭ-çĭze, *hȳ-pĕr-crĭt'-ĭ-çĭse,** *v.t.* [Pref. *hyper-*, and Eng. *criticise* (q.v.).] To criticize over nicely or captiously.

hȳ-pĕr-dū'-lĭ-a, hȳ-pĕr-dū'-lȳ, *s.* [Pref. *hyper-*, and Eng., &c. *dulia* (q.v.).]

Roman Theol.: A sub-division of dulia (q.v.). This is an important point; if it be lost sight of, there is danger of forgetting that the Blessed Virgin is a creature, and of putting her between creatures and God. (*St. Thomas of Aquin.*) The higher veneration given to the Blessed Virgin as the most exalted of mere creatures, though, of course, infinitely inferior to God, and incomparably inferior to Christ in his human nature. (*Addis & Arnold.*)

"Take care . . . that you do not give latria to that where *hyperdulia* is only due."—*Bp. Taylor: Dissuasive from Popery*, pt. ii., bk. ii., § 6.

***hȳ-pĕr-dū'-lĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *hyperdul(ia)*; and suff. *-ical.*] Consisting of, approaching, or resembling *hyperdulia* (q.v.).

"Be careful that if dulia only be due that your worship be not *hyperdulical*."—*Bp. Taylor: Dissuasive from Popery*, pt. ii., bk. ii., § 6.

hȳ-pĕr-dȳ-năm'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *hyper-*, and Eng. *dynamic* (q.v.).]

Pathol.: For the time being morbidly over-excitable, with the attendant symptom of undue strength, sure to be followed sooner or later by proportionate exhaustion and feebleness.

hȳ-pĕr-hĕl-lĕn-ĭst'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *hyper-*, and Eng. *hellenistic.*] Excessively devoted to Greek learning.

"The *hyperhellenistic* collegian need not accuse us of instituting a parallel between Socrates and Voltaire."—*J. Morley: Voltaire*, ch. iii.

hȳ-pĕr-ĭ-cā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hyperic(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Tutsans; an order of hypogynous exogens, alliance Guttiferales. It consists of herbs, shrubs, or trees, having a resinous juice. The stems are often angular, the leaves generally opposite, entire, without stipules, generally with transparent dots over their surface, and black glands around their margins. Flowers generally yellow, sometimes red or white. Sepals four or five persistent, two exterior to the others. Petals as many as the sepals, bordered with black dots. Stamens generally indefinite in number, as a rule polyadelphous. Carpels three to five; styles three to five; fruit capsular, many or one-celled;

seeds minute. Distribution, warm and temperate regions; known genera, eight; species about 210. [HYPERICUM.] It is divided into two tribes, Hypericeæ and Elodeæ (q.v.).

hȳ-pĕr-ĭ-cē'-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hyperic(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Hypericaceæ, having no glands between the stamens.

hȳ-pĕr'-ĭ-cŭm, *s.* [Lat. *hypericon*; Gr. *ὑπέρικον* (*huperikon*), *ὑπέρεικος* (*hupereikos*) = St. John's Wort (see def.); pref. *hyp-*, and *ἐρείκη* (*ereikē*) = heath, heather.] [ERICA.]

Bot.: St. John's Wort. The typical genus of the order Hypericaceæ (q.v.). The flowers are in cymes, and are yellow, sepals and petals five; ovary three to five-celled, with axile placentas. Known species 160, all from temperate regions. They are widely distributed, and are particularly abundant in the United States and elsewhere in North America, in Western Asia, and Southern Europe. They abound in a yellow resinous juice more or less purgative and anthelmintic. In France and Germany the common European species is gathered with ceremony on St. John's Day, the people considering it a charm against evil spirits, storms, and lightning. In France and England the leaves were formerly used to dress fresh wounds. Several species are cultivated for their flowers. A gargle for sore throats is prepared in Brazil from *H. connatum*. *H. laxiusculum* has been given against the bite of serpents.

hy-pĕr-ĭ-nō'-sis, *s.* [Pref. *hyper-*, and Gr. *ἰσ* (*is*), genit. *ἰνός* (*inos*) = muscle; the fibrous vessels in the muscles; fibrine.]

Path.: A morbid state of the blood, in which the fibrine is too abundant. It sometimes accompanies hyperæmia.

Hȳ-pĕr'-ĭ-ŏn, *s.* [Lat., = Gr. *Ὑπηρίων* (*Hupērion*), see def. 1.]

I. *Class. Myth.:* In Homer the Sun-god; according to Hesiod the son of Uranos and Gaia, and father of Helios (the Sun), Selene (the Moon), and Eos (the Dawn).

"*Hyperion's* quickening fire."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

2. *Astron.:* The seventh satellite of the planet Saturn.

hȳ'-pĕr-īte, *s.* [HYPERYTE.]

* **hȳ-pĕr'-mĕ-tĕr,** *s.* [Pref. *hyper-*, and Eng. *meter* (q.v.).]

I. *Lit.:* A hypercatalectic verse.

2. *Fig.:* Anything greater than the standard requires.

"When a man rises beyond six foot, he is an *hypermeter*, and may be admitted into the Tall Club."—*Addison.*

hȳ-pĕr-mĕt'-rĭc-ăl, *a.* [Pref. *hyper-*, and Eng. *metrical* (q.v.).] Having a redundant or superfluous syllable; hypercatalectic.

hȳ-pĕr-mȳr-ĭ-ō-ra'-ma, *s.* [Pref. *hyper-*, and Eng. *myriorama.*] An exhibition of an innumerable number of views.

hȳ-pĕr-ō-ŏ-dăp'-ĕ-dŏn, *s.* [Gr. *ὑπερος* (*huperos*) = a pestle, a knocker, and *δάπεδον* (*dapedon*) = any level surface.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil reptiles, order Lacertilia. It was about six feet high, and is believed by Prof. Huxley to have been akin to the Sphenodon (Halteria), of New Zealand. Probably it was terrestrial. Found in the Elgin sandstones of Triassic (?) age, which have furnished Telerpeton, also in Central India, &c. (*Quar. Jour. Geol. Soc.*, xxv. 138, &c.)

hȳ-pĕr-ō-ō-dŏn, † **hȳ-pĕr'-ō-dŏn,** *s.* [Gr. *ὑπερῴη* (*huperōē*) = the palate, and *ὀδούς* (*odous*), genit. *ὀδόντος* (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Zool.: A genus of cetaceans, family Rhyncoceti. The beak of the lower jaw has a wing-like expansion just before the blowers; the lower jaw has two rudimentary teeth in front. *Hyperoodon Butzkopf* (?) is the Bottlehead (q.v.). It has been found in the British seas. It is called also the Beaked Whale and the Flounder's Head.

hȳ-pĕr-or'-thō-dŏx, *a.* [Pref. *hyper-*, and Eng. *orthodox* (q.v.).] Excessively orthodox.

hȳ-pĕr-or'-thō-dŏx ȳ, *s.* [Pref. *hyper-*, and Eng. *orthodoxy* (q.v.).] Excessive orthodoxy; orthodoxy carried to excess.

hy-pĕr-ŏs-tō'-sis, *s.* [Pref. *hyper-*, Gr. *ὀστέον* (*osteon*) = a bone, and suff. *-osis.*]

Path.: An excessive growth of bone.

* **hȳ-pĕr-phȳs'-ĭc-ăl,** *a.* [Pref. *hyper-*, and Eng. *physical* (q.v.).] Supernatural.

hȳ-pĕr-pȳ-rĕx'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Pref. *hyper-*, and Eng., &c. *pyrexia* (q.v.).]

Path.: Excessively high temperature, ranging from 107° to 112°, most frequent in acute rheumatism and sunstroke, sometimes also in pneumonia.

hȳ-pĕr-sar-cō'-ma, *s.* [Pref. *hyper-*, and Gr. *σάρκωμα* (*sarkōma*) = a fleshy excrescence, especially on the nose. (*Galen.*)]

Path.: For def. see etym.

hȳ-pĕr-sar-cō'-sĭs, *s.* [Pref. *hyper-*, and Gr. *σάρκωσις* (*sarkōsis*) = the growth of flesh.]

Path.: A fleshy excrescence, so called; proud flesh.

hȳ'-pĕr-sthēne, *s.* [Pref. *hyper-*, and Gr. *σθένος* (*sthenos*) = strength.]

Min.: An orthorhombic brownish-green, grayish, or greenish-black or pinchbeck brown foliated brittle mineral of nearly pearly lustre, with bronze-like reflections when fractured. Hardness, 5–6; sp. gr., 3·39. Compos.: silica, 51·35 to 52·88; alumina 0 to 3·00; protoxide of iron, 18·23 to 33·92; magnesia, 11·09 to 22·59; lime 1·60 to 3·55, &c. Before the blowpipe it fuses to a black enamel. Being first found on the coast of Labrador, it was called Labrador Horoblende; then it was met with at Coverack Cove, Cornwall, and finally in Norway, Sweden, the Tyrol, Canada, &c. Some diallages have been loosely ranked as hypersthene. (*Dana.*)

hypersthene-andesite, *s.*

Path.: An andesite described by Drasche with hypersthene as one of the leading constituents.

hypersthene-rock, *s.* [HYPERYTE.]

† **hȳ-pĕr-sthĕn'-ĭc,** *a.* [Eng., &c. *hypersthen(e)*; *-ic.*]

Petrol.: Of, belonging to, containing, or resembling hypersthene.

¶ Generally the substantive hypersthene is adjectively used instead of hypersthenic.

hȳ-pĕr-sthĕn'-īte, *s.* [Eng. *hypersthen(e)*; *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: The same as HYPERYTE (q.v.).

hȳ-pĕr-tâu-tŏl'-ŏ-ġy, *s.* [Pref. *hyper-*, and Eng. *tautology* (q.v.).] Excessive tautology.

"Can any other instance be produced of this *hypertautology*?"—*Notes & Queries*, Aug. 30, 1851, p. 151.

hȳ-pĕr'-thĕ-sĭs, *s.* [Gr., from *ὑπέρ* (*huper*) = above, beyond, and *θέσις* (*thesis*) = a placing; *τίθημι* (*tithēmi*) = to place.]

Philol.: The transferring of a letter from the syllable to which it properly belongs to another syllable immediately preceding or succeeding, as in Gr. *μελαίνα* (*melaina*) for *μελάνια* (*melania*).

* **hȳ-pĕr-thĕt'-ĭc-ăl,** *a.* [Gr. *ὑπερθετικός* (*huperthetikos*), from *ὑπερθεσις* (*huperthesis*) = a placing over.] Exaggerated, excessive.

"These *hyperthetical* or superlative sort of expressions and illustrations are too bold and bombasted."—*Chapman: Homer; Iliad* xv. (Comment.)

hȳ-pĕr-thyr'-ĭ-ŏn (yr as ir), *s.* [Gr., from *ὑπερ* (*huper*) = above, beyond, and *θύρα* (*thura*) = a door.]

Arch.: That part of the architrave which is over a door or window. [HEAD-MOULDING.]

hȳ-pĕr-trĭ-chō'-sĭs, *s.* [Pref. *hyper-*, and Eng., &c. *trichosis* (q.v.).]

Path.: An abnormally large development of hair either locally or generally over the body.

hȳ-pĕr-trŏph'-ĭc, hȳ-pĕr-trŏph'-ĭc-ăl, *a.* [Eng. *hypertroph(y)*; *-ic*, *-ical.*] Producing or tending to produce hypertrophy.

hȳ-pĕr'-trĕ-phīĕd, *a.* [Eng. *hypertrophy*; *-ed.*] Caused or affected by hypertrophy; excessively developed.

hȳ-pĕr'-trŏ-phȳ, *s.* [Pref. *hyper-*, and Gr. *τροφή* (*trophē*) = nourishment.]

1. *Zool., Phys., Path.:* Excessive development of the body or any of its organs from over-nutrition. The most dangerous hypertrophy in man is that of the heart. There are three forms of it, simple hypertrophy, eccentric hypertrophy, or hypertrophy with dilatation, and the congenital malformation of concentric hypertrophy.

2. *Bot.:* The excessive development of one part of a plant to the detriment of another. The horticulturist often does this intentionally to gain an important object.

hȳ' pĕr-ȳte, *s.* [Gr. *ὑπέρ* (*huper*) = over, beyond, referring to the strength, or contracted from *hypersthene* (q.v.), and suff. *-yte* (*Petrol.*) (q.v.).]

Petrol.: A dark-coloured granite-like rock, composed of serpentine and hypersthene. Labradorite, in which the hornblendic constituent is a dark lamellar variety of either hornblende or pyroxene, or is hypersthene. (*Dana.*) Called by Lyell, &c. hypersthene rock, and by others hypersthenite (q.v.) Rutley considers that the so-called hypersthene is really diallage, and doubts the propriety of continuing the name hypersthenite. Hyperyte is abundant among the traps of Skye.

hȳ-pē'-thrąl, *a.* [HYPÆTHRAL.]

hȳ'-phą, *s.* [Gr. *ὑφή* (*huphē*) = a weaving, a web.]

Botany:

1. The name given by Willdenow to the filamentous fleshy, watery thallus of Byssaceæ.

2. The mycelium or spawn of certain fungals. The cells are destitute of chlorophyl, and grow only at their apices.

hȳ-phæ'-nē, *s.* [Gr. *ὑφαίνω* (*huphainō*) = to weave, referring to the fibres of the fruits.]

Bot.: A genus of Palms, tribe Borasseæ. *Hyphæne thebaica* is the Down or Doom Palm of Egypt [DOOM]; this and *H. coriacea*, an allied species, branch dichotomously, a rare character in palms.

hȳ-phăġ'-ma, *s.* [Gr. *ὕφασμα* (*huphasma*) = a thing woven, a web.] [HYPHÆNE.]

Bot.: A name applied to the mycelium of the fungals which constitute moulds. Berkeley thinks it a useless term.

hȳ'-phĕn, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *ὑφέν* (*huphen*) = in or under one, together; *ὑφ-* for *ὑπό* (*hupo*) = under, and *ἕν* (*hen*) = one thing; neut. of *εἷς* (*heis*) = one.] A short stroke, line, or mark used between two words to mark that they form a compound word, or are connected, as *five-leaved*; also in writing or printing to connect the syllables of a divided word.

hȳ-phĕn, *v.t.* [HYPHEN, *s.*] To connect or join by a hyphen.

* **hȳ'-phĕn-āt-ĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *hyphen*; *-ated.*] Joined by hyphens.

"The Germans giving the *hyphenated* title thus."—*Notes & Queries*, Feb. 7, 1852, p. 154.

* **hȳ-phĕn'-ĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *hyphen*; *-ic.*] Pertaining to the use of the hyphen (q.v.).

"I should call the following a *hyphenic* error."—*Notes & Queries*, Sept. 20, 1851, p. 204.

* **hȳ'-phĕn-ĭsm,** *s.* [Eng. *hyphen*; *-ism.*] Two or more words connected by a hyphen.

"The word hyphen being Greek, and being made a substantive, we might join Greek suffixes to it, and speak of *hyphenisms* and hyphenic phrases."—*Notes & Queries*, Sept. 20, 1851, p. 204.

* **hȳ-phĕn-ĭ-zā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *hyphen*; *-ization.*] The act of joining words by a hyphen.

"A neglect of mental *hyphenization* often leads to mistakes as to the author's meaning."—*Notes & Queries*, Sept. 20, 1851, p. 204.

hȳ-phō-mȳ-çē'-tēs, *s.* [Gr. *ὑφαίνω* (*huphainō*) = to weave.] [HYPHÆNE.]

Bot.: An order of Fungals, having naked spores, often septate, and a floccose thallus. It is composed of microscopic plants, growing as moulds over dead or living organic substances. Called also Botrytaceæ (q.v.). The order is divided into five sub-orders: Isariacei, Stilbacei, Dematei, Mucedines, and Sepedonici (q.v.).

hȳ-phō-strō'-ma, *s.* [Gr. *ὑφαίνω* (*huphainō*) = to weave, and Mod. Lat., &c. *stroma* (q.v.).]

Bot.: The mycelium or spawn of fungals.

hȳ-pĭn-ō'-sĭs, *s.* [Pref. *hyp-* (q.v.); Gr. *ἴς* (*is*), genit. *ἰνός* (*inos*) = strength, muscle, fibre, and suff. *-osis.*]

Path.: A diminished amount of fibrin in the blood, an occasional attendant on anæmia-

hȳp'-næ-ī, hȳp-nōī'-dē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hypn(um)*; Lat. masc. pl. adj. suff. *-oi*, or Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, and fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: A large order, tribe, or family of pleurocarpous mosses, with nodding capsule on a long footstalk, the stems generally cylindrical, the leaves imbricated. Chief British genera: Neckera, Pilotrichum, Hookeria, and Hypnum.

hȳp'-nĕ-ą, *s.* [From Mod. Lat. *hypnum*, or Gr. ὕπνος (*hupnos*) = sleep, and suff. *-ea* (?).]

Bot.: A genus of Rhodymeniaceæ (Florideous Algæ). Several have a peculiar odour produced by the iodine which they contain. There is one British species, *Hypnea purpurascens*, a purplish-pink, feathered or shrubby sea-weed, common on stones, rocks, &c., between tide marks. In the Greek Archipelago *H. musciformis* is considered a vermifuge.

hȳp-nōī'-dē-æ, *s.* [Hypnæi.]

hȳp-nŏl'-ō-ĝĭst, *s.* [Eng. *hypnolog(y)*; *-ist.*] One versed in hypnology.

hȳp-nŏl'-ō-ĝȳ, *s.* [Gr. ὕπνος (*hupnos*) = sleep, and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.] A treatise or discourse on sleep and its phenomena; the study of the phenomena of sleep.

hȳp-nŏt'-ĭc, *a. & s.* [Gr. ὑπνωτικός (*hupnōtikos*) = putting to sleep, aleepy; ὑπνόω (*hupnoō*) = to put to sleep; ὕπνος (*hupnos*) = sleep.]

A. *As adj.:* Having the quality or property of putting to sleep; causing or tending to cause sleep; soporific.

B. *As subst.:* A medicine or preparation which produces or tends to produce sleep; a soporific, an opiate.

hȳp'-nō-tĭzm, *s.* [Fr. *hypnotisme*, from Gr. ὕπνος (*hupnos*) = sleep.]

Therapeutics: A method of artificially inducing sleep for remedial purposes. Mr. Braid adopted the method of holding any small bright object about ten or twelve inches above the middle of the forehead, so as to require a slight exertion of the attention to enable the patient to look at with a steady uninterrupted gaze. In a few minutes sleep follows in susceptible persons. If the eyes do not quickly close, two of the fingers of the operator's hand are brought towards the patient's eyes, when he closes them involuntarily. [Mesmerism.] Another method is to exhort the patient to imagine that he sees his breath on a frosty day, and to count the respirations; few people can reach a hundred.

"The facts of *hypnotism*, or induced somnambulism, are well known to physiologists."—*Saturday Review*, Nov. 10, 1883, p. 595.

hȳp'-nō-tīze, *v.t.* [Gr. ὕπνος (*hupnos*) = sleep; *t* connective, and Eng. suff. *-ize.*] To affect with hypnotism.

hȳp'-nŭm, *s.* [Gr. ὕπνον (*hupnon*) = a kind of moss growing under trees.]

Bot.: A genus of mosses, the typical one of the Hypnei, or Hypnaceæ (q.v.). It has prostrate, pinnate, bright green branches. Formerly nearly a hundred British species were included in the genus, now it is considerably subdivided.

hȳ-pō-, *pref.* [Gr. ὑπό (*hupo*) = under.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A common prefix, used especially with words derived from the Greek, and signifying under, beneath.

2. *Chem.:* A prefix used to denote that the compound contains less oxygen. Thus, hypochlorous acid has the formula HClO, and chlorous acid $HClO_2$.

***hȳ'-pō,** *s.* [A contr. for *hypochondriac* (q.v.).] The same as Hyp (q.v.).

hȳ'-pō-blast, *hȳ-pō-blăs'-tŭs, *s.* [Pref. *hypo-*, and Gr. βλαστός (*blastos*) = a sprout, a shoot.]

1. *Anat.:* The term applied by Foster and Balfour to the lower germs or lower layer of cellular elements in a blastoderm (q.v.). There are ultimately developed from it the alimentary canal, the liver, &c.

2. *Bot.:* The name given by Richard to a scutelliform cotyledon of wheat, which he thought a particular modification of the radicle.

hȳ-pō-brăn'-chĭ-ąls, *s. pl.* [Pref. *hypo-*, and pl. of *branchial* (q.v.).]

Comp. Anat. & Ichthy.: The lower portion of the branchial arches or supporta of the gilla in fishes.

hȳ-pō-brō'-mīto, *s.* [Eng. *hypobrom(ous)*; *-ite.*]

Chem.: A salt of hypobromous-acid (q.v.).

hȳ-pō-brō'-mŏŭs, *a.* [Pref. *hypo-*; Eng. *brom(ine)*, and suff. *-ous.*] (See the compound.)

hypobromous acid, *s.*

Chem.: HBrO. A solution of this acid can be obtained by shaking bromine water with mercuric oxide, HgO, and then shaking the yellow liquid successively with Br_2 and HgO; a liquid can thus be formed which contains 6·2 per cent. of bromine combined as hypobromous acid, $HgO + 2Br_2 + H_2O = 2(HBrO) + HgBr_2$. It is a powerful oxidizing agent, and bleaches vegetable colours. Bromine added to milk of lime forms a compound resembling bleaching powder; it may be a mixture of $CaBr_2$ with hypobromite of calcium, $Ca(BrO)_2$.

hȳ-pŏb'-ō-lē, *s.* [Gr. ὑποβολή (*hupobolē*), from ὑπό (*hupo*) = under, and βάλλω (*ballō*) = to throw.]

Rhet.: A figure in which several things which seem to be opposed to the argument are mentioned, each of them being then refuted in turn.

hȳ-pō-car-pō'-ĝĕ-ąn, *a.* [Pref. *hypo-*; Gr. καρπός (*karpos*) = fruit; γῆ (*gē*) = the earth, and Eng. suff. *-an.*]

Bot.: Producing its fruit below the ground.

hȳ-pō-cą-thăr'-sĭs, *s.* [Pref. *hypo-*, and Eng., &c. *catharsis.*]

Phar.: Slight purging.

hȳ-pō-câu'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr.] [Hypocaust.] Among the Greeks, a furnace with flues running underneath the pavement of an apartment, to increase the temperature.

hȳ'-pō-câust, *s.* [Gr. ὑπόκαυστον (*hupokauston*), from ὑπό (*hupo*) = under, and καίω (*kaiō*), fut. καύσω (*kausō*) = to burn.]

1. *Arch.:* A furnace for heating a building by hot air conducted under the floor and through the walls. Hypocausts were used by the Romans for heating their baths.

"At the south-eastern corner of the dwelling was found a singular *hypocaust*, or subterranean stove for heating the building."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Dec. 1, 1883.

2. *Hort.:* A place where a fire is kept up for the purpose of heating a stove or hot-house.

hȳ-pō-chæ-rĭd'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *hypochœr(is)*, genit. *hypochœrid(is)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Compositea, sub-order Ligulifloræ.

hȳ-pō-chæ'-rĭs, *s.* [Lat. = Gr. ὑπόχαιρις (*hupochairis*), ὑποχοιρίς (*hypochoiris*) = a plant, *Hyoscris lucida.*]

Bot.: Cat's ear. The typical genus of the tribe Hypochærideæ (q.v.). The achenes are striate, often beaked, the pappus feathery, the receptacle chaffy, the involucre oblong, imbricated. Six species are known; three, *Hypochœris glabra*, *H. radicata*, and *H. maculata*, are British, the third is rare. They have yellow flowers.

hȳ'-pō-chīl, hȳ-pō-chĭl'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *hypo-*, and Gr. χείλος (*cheilos*) = the lip.]

Bot.: The lower part of the lip of some orchids.

hȳ-pō-chlōr'-īte, *s.* [Gr. ὑπόχλωρος (*hupochlōros*) = greenish-yellow. Named on account of the green chlorite-like colour.]

1. *Min.:* A brittle mineral of feebly vitreous lustre, occurring crystalline and earthy. Compos.: silica, 50·24; alumina, 14·65; oxide of bismuth, 13·03; protoxide of iron, 10·54; phosphoric acid, 9·62, with a trace of manganese. Found in Saxony and at Voigtland. (*Dana.*)

2. *Chem.:* A salt of hypochlorous-acid (q.v.). [Bleaching-powder.]

hȳ-pō-chlōr'-ŏŭs, *a.* [Pref. *hypo-*, and Eng. *chlorous.*] (See the compound.)

hypochlorous-acid, *s.*

Chem.: HClO. A monobasic acid, obtained by dissolving chlorine monoxide Cl_2O in water, also by passing HCl through a warm solution of permanganic acid and then distilling; also by passing chlorine into water containing calcium carbonate in suspension $CaCO_3 + H_2O + 2Cl_2 = CO_2 + CaCl_2 + 2HClO$. The aqueous solution has a yellow colour and powerful bleaching properties. It oxidizes arsenic and iodine. When mixed with hydrochloric acid the gases are decomposed, chlorine being liberated $HClO + HCl = H_2O + Cl_2$. Hypochlorous acid unites directly with ethene C_2H_4, forming glycol-chlorhydrin $CH_2OH{\cdot}CH_2Cl$. The salts of hypochlorous acid are called hypochlorites. They are unstable and give off oxygen, and are converted into a mixture of chlorite, chlorate, and chloride.

† hȳ-pō-chŏn'-dre (dre as **dĕr), † hȳ-pō-chŏn'-drȳ,** *s.* [Hypochondriasis.]

hȳ-pō-chŏn'-drĭ-ą, *s.* [Hypochondriasis.]

hȳ-pō-chŏn'-drĭ-ăc, * hȳ-pō-chŏn'-drĭ-ăck, *a & s.* [Eng. *hypochondri(a)*; *-ac.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Pertaining to or connected with the hypochondrium.

2. Produced by hypochondria; characterized by hypochondria.

3. Suffering from hypochondria; having a disordered mind.

"The *hypochondriac* visionary."—*V. Knox: Essays*, No. 22.

4. Causing hypochondria, melancholy, or lowness of spirits.

B. *As subst.:* A person suffering from or affected with hypochondria.

"Terrour has frequently excited languid *hypochondriacs*, to exertions."—*Cogan: On the Passions*, vol. i., pt. ii., ch. iii.

hypochondriac-regions, *s. pl.* [Abdomen.]

*** hȳ-pō-chŏn-drī'-ąc-ąl,** *a.* [Eng. *hypochondriac*; *-al.*] Hypochondriac.

"Under the power of *hypochondriacal* melancholy."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 2.

hȳ-pō-chŏn-drī'-ąc-ąl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *hypochondriacal*; *-ly.*] In a hypochondriac or melancholy manner.

hȳ-pō-chŏn'-drĭ-ą-çĭzm, *s.* [Eng. *hypochondriac*; *-ism.*] The condition or state of being affected with hypochondria.

hȳ-pō-chŏn-drī'-ą-sĭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Lat. *hypochondria* (q.v.).]

Path.: A complaint, usually of adult males, characterized by absurd attention to their real or supposed bodily ailments and sensations, with loss of spirits and want of feeling for others.

hȳ-pō-chŏn'-drĭ-ăzm, *s.* [Eng. *hypochondria*; *-(i)sm.*] The same as Hypochondriasis (q.v.).

hȳ-pō-chŏn'-drĭ-ăst, *s.* [Eng. *hypochondria*; *-(i)st.*] A person suffering from hypochondriasis; a hypochondriac.

hȳ-pō-chŏn'-drĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. ὑποχόνδριος (*hupochondrios*): ὑπό (*hupo*) = under, and χόνδρος (*chondros*) = a cartilage.]

Anat.: Either of the two regions to the right and left of the epigastric one, the three together forming the upper zone of the abdomen.

hȳ-pō-chŏn'-drȳ, *s.* [Hypochondriasis.]

hȳ-pō-chth'-thŏn, *s.* [Gr. ὑποχθόνιος (*hypochthonios*) = under the earth: ὑπό (*hypo*) = under, and χθών (*chthōn*) = the earth.]

Zool.: A genus of Amphibians, family Proteidæ. *Hypochthon* or *Proteus anguinus*, is a snake-like animal, but without scales, and having four feet. It is pale flesh-coloured or white, with red gills, and lives in caves in Carinthia, &c.

hȳ'-pō-çĭst, *s.* [Gr. ὑποκίστις (*hypokistis*) = a parasitic plant which grows on the roots of the cistus; Fr. *hypociste.*]

1. *Bot.:* A plant, *Cytinus Hypocistis*, a native of the south of France.

2. *Pharm, &c:* An inspissated juice obtained from the fruit of the plant described under 1. It is reduced under the influence of the sun's rays to the consistence of an extract. Used as a styptic and astringent.

hȳ-pō-crā-tĕr'-ĭ-form, *a.* [Pref. *hypo-*, and Eng. *crateriform.*]

Bot.: Salver-shaped; used of a calyx, a corolla, or other organ having a long slender tube and a flat limb. Example, Phlox.

hȳ-pŏc'-rĭ-sȳ, *hy-poc-ri-sie, *y-poc-ri-sic, *s.* [Fr. *hypocrisie*, from Lat. *hypocrisis*, from Gr. ὑποκρισις (*hupokrisis*) = a reply, the acting of a play on the stage, hypocrisy; ὑποκρίνομαι (*hupokrinomai*) = to make answer, to play a part; ὑπό (*hupo*) = under, and κρίνομαι (*krinomai*) = to contend, to dispute.] The act or practice of a hypocrite; dissimulation or hiding of one's true character under a false or specious appearance of virtue or goodness; a feigning to be what one is not; a pretence to virtue or goodness.

"This abject *hypocrisy* had been rewarded by a place in the ecclesiastical commission."—*Macaulay. Hist. Eng.*, ch. viii.

hȳp'-ō-crīte, *yp-o-crite, *s.* [Fr. *hypocrite*, from Lat. *hypocrita, hypocrites*, from Gr. ὑποκριτής (*hupokritēs*) = a dissembler, a hypocrite.] One who assumes a false appearance of virtue or goodness; one who, for ulterior purposes, puts on a fair outside show; one who makes a false pretence to virtue.

"The *hypocrite* evaded the demand with characteristic dexterity."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

¶ The *hypocrite* feigns to be what he is not; the *dissembler* conceals what he is: the former takes to himself the credit of virtues which he has not; the latter conceals the vices that he has: the *hypocrite* makes truth serve the purpose of falsehood; the *dissembler* is content with making falsehood serve his own particular purpose. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***hȳp'-ō-crīte-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *hypocrite; -ly.*] In a hypocritical manner; like a hypocrite; hypocritically.

hȳp-ō-crĭt'-ĭc-al, *hȳp-ō-crĭt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *hypocrit(e); -ic, -ical.*] Characterized by or full of hypocrisy; false; insincere.

"This is an old rogue, a schismatical knave, a *hypocritical* villain."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

hȳp-ō-crĭt'-ĭc-al-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *hypocritical; -ly.*] In a hypocritical manner; with hypocrisy.

"Insidiously, nay, *hypocritically*, abusing at once their proselytes and their religion."—*Government of the Tongue.*

***hȳp'-ō-crĭt-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *hypocrit(e); -ish.*] Hypocritical.

"Their olde *hypocritish* holy flatering frandes."—*Joye: Expos. of Daniel*, ch. vii.

hȳ-pō-çȳ-clōĭd, *s.* [Pref. *hypo-*, and Eng. *cycloid* (q.v.).]

Geom.: A curve generated by the movement of a curve upon the concave side of another curve. [Epicycloid.]

hȳ-pō-dĕr-ma, *s.* [Pref. *hypo-*, and Gr. δέρμα (*derma*) = the skin.]

Bot.: A layer or string of cells lying below the epidermis, and not in general distinguished from it.

hȳ-pō-dĕr'-mal, *a.* [Pref. *hypo-*, and Eng. *dermal.*] The same as Hypodermic (q.v.).

hȳ-pō-dĕr'-mĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Hypodermal.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to parts immediately underlying the dermis or true skin; spec., applied to medical treatment by injection under the skin.

B. *As subst.:* A medicine introduced into the system by injection under the skin.

hypodermic-injection, *s.*

Surg.: Injections beneath the skin, chiefly of morphia or some other narcotic. Hypodermic injections are valuable remedies, but should only be used under medical advice.

hȳ-pō-dĕr'-mĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *hypodermic; -al.*] The same as Hypodermic (q.v.).

hȳ-pō-dĕr'-mĭc-al-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *hypodermical; -ly.*] Under the skin.

"Varying quantities of poison are to be *hypodermically* injected into dogs."—*Times*, May 21, 1873.

hȳ-pō-dĕr'-mis, *s.* [Hypoderma.]

Bot.: The underlayer of the spore-case of an urn moss.

hȳ-pō-dī-ăs'-tō-lē, *s.* [Gr.]

In Greek Gram.: A mark like a comma placed after some form of the article and relative pronoun, when followed by the enclitics τέ, τί (*te, ti*) to distinguish them from other words having the same marks, as ὅ,τε, ὅ,τι (*ho te, ho ti*), as distinguished from ὅτε, ὅτι (*hote, hoti*).

hȳ-pō-gæ'-ạn, hȳ-pō-ge'-ạn, hȳ-pō-gē'-ạl, hȳ-pō-gæ'-oŭs, *a.* [Gr. ὑπό (*hupo*) = below, under, and γῆ, γαῖα (*gē, gaia*) = the earth.]

Bot.: Growing under the ground.

hȳ-pō-gæ'-ī, *s. pl.* [Hypogæan.]

Bot.: A sub-order of gasteromycetous fungals. They have a fleshy dehiscent sporange excavate into sinuosities lined with basidiospores either smooth or tuberculated

hȳ-pō-gæ'-ĭc, *a.* [Hypogæan.]

hypogæic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{16}H_{30}O_2$. A monatomic fatty acid contained as a glyceride, together with palmitin and arachin, in the oil of the earthnut *Arachis hypogæa*. Hypogæic acid crystallizes from ether in needles which melt at 33°.

*** hȳ-pō-gæ'-ŭm,** *s.* [Hypogæan.]

Arch.: A name given to all parts of a building below the level of the ground, as vaults, cellars, &c.

hȳ-pō-găs'-trĭc, *a.* [Pref. *hypo-*, and Eng. *gastric.*] Relating to or in any way connected with the hypogastrium (q.v.).

hypogastric-region, *s.*

Anat.: The middle part of the lower region of the abdomen, that just below the stomach. [Abdomen.]

hȳ-pō-găs'-trĭ-ŭm, *s.*

Anat.: The middle part of the lowest zone into which the abdomen is divided. [Abdomen.]

hȳ-pō-găs'-trō-çēle, *s.* [Pref. *hypo-*, and Eng. *gastrocele.*]

Surg.: Hernia of the hypogastrium (q.v.).

hȳ-pō-ge'-ạn, hȳ-pō-ge'-ạl, *a.* [Hypogæan.]

hȳ'-pō-gēne, *a.* [Pref. *hypo-*, and Gr. γίγνομαι (*gignomai*) = to come into being.]

Geol.: Nether-formed. A name applied to rocks, believed by Sir Charles Lyell and his followers, to have originated some considerable distance beneath the surface of the ground. He included under the designation igneous rocks like granite, and metamorphic ones like gneiss. He introduced the term hypogene to supersede the word primary, when it was found that some of the rocks to which the latter term was applied were posterior to many of the secondary rocks.

hypogene-limestone, *s.* [Metamorphic-limestone.]

hȳ-pō-ge'-oŭs, *a.* [Hypogæous.]

*** hȳ-pō-gē'-ŭm,** *s.* [Hypogæum.]

hȳ-pō-glŏs'-sal, *a.* [Pref. *hypo-*, and Eng. *glossal.*]

Anat.: Beneath the tongue. Used specially of the hypoglossal nerve, which is the motor nerve of the tongue, and partly of some dorsal muscles. It is the ninth cranial nerve.

hȳ-pō-glŏt'-tĭs, hȳ-pō-glŏs'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. ὑπό (*hupo*) = under, and γλῶττα, γλωσσα (*glōtta, glōssa*) = the tongue.]

1. The under part of the tongue.

2. A lozenge to be kept under the tongue, until dissolved.

† hȳ'-pō-gȳn, *s.* [Hypogynous.]

Bot.: A hypogynous plant.

hȳ-pŏg'-ȳn-oŭs, *a.* [Gr. ὑπό (*hupo*) = under; γυνή (*gunē*) = that which is feminine, and Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Botany:

1. *Of stamens:* Growing from below the base of the ovary—*i.e.*, on the receptacle, and not united to any other organ.

2. *Of plants:* Not having the stamens adherent to either calyx or corolla, or inserted into the pistil.

hypogynous-exogens, *s. pl.*

Bot.: A class of exogens, consisting of those which have hypogynous stamens. Lindley divides them into fourteen alliances:

Violales, Cistales, Malvales, Sapindales, Guttiferales, Nymphales, Ranales, Berberales, Ericales, Rutales, Geraniales, Silenales, Chenopodales, and Piperales. [See these words.]

hȳ-pō-lȳt'-rĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hypolytr(um)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-æ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of Cyperaceæ, type Hypolytrum.

hȳ-pŏl'-ȳ-trŭm, *s.* [Pref. *hypo-*, and Gr. ἔλυτρον (*elutron*) = a cover, a covering.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Hypolytreæ (q.v.).

hȳ-pŏm'-ĕn-oŭs, *a.* [Gr. ὑπό (*hupo*) = under, μενω (*menō*) = to remain, and Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Arising from below an organ without adhering to it or any other; free.

hȳ-pō-nī'-trītes, *s. pl.* [Pref. *hypo-*, and Eng. *nitrites.*]

Chem.: Compounds formed by the action of sodium amalgam on a solution of an alkaline nitrite; on acidifying with acetic acid a yellow precipitate is formed of argentic hyponitrite $AgNO$. A solution of sodium hyponitrite $NaNO$ is alkaline to test paper, and when strongly acidified with acetic acid evolves N_2O nitrous oxide.

hȳ-pō-nō-mcū'-tạ, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. ὑπονομεύω (*huponomeuō*) = to undermine, to make passages under ground. (*Agassiz.*)]

Entom.: The typical genus of the family Hyponomeutidæ (q.v.). *Hyponomeuta padellus* is common; its larva feeds on hawthorn, the apple, the aloe, &c., that of *H. evonymellus* on the spindle bushes, and that of *H. padi* on the bird-cherry.

hȳ-pō-nō-mcū'-tĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hyponomeut(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Entom.: A family of Moths, group Tineina. The male has wings of the normal size, the female has hers abbreviated; the antennæ rather thick, pubescent, the maxillary palpi undeveloped. Larva with sixteen legs, the third pair often clubshaped, feeding between united leaves. Known British species six. (*Stainton.*)

*** hȳ'-pō-phĕt,** *s.* [Gr. ὑποφήτης (*hupophētēs*): ὑπό (*hupo*) = under, and φημί (*phēmi*) = to speak.] An expounder, an interpreter.

hȳ-pō-phlœ'-ō-dal, *a.* [Pref. *hypo-*; Gr. φλοιός (*phloios*) = the rind or bark of trees, and suff. *-al.*]

Bot.: Existing beneath the epidermis of the bark. (*Cooke.*)

hȳ-pō-phŏs'-phīte, *s.* [Pref. *hypo-*, and Eng. *phosphite.*]

Chem.: A salt of hypophosphorous acid.

hȳ-pō-phŏs'-phŏr-oŭs, *a.* [Pref. *hypo-*, and Eng. *phosphorous.*] (See the compound.)

hypophosphorous-acid, *s.*

Chem.: H_3PO_2, hydric hypophosphite. It can be obtained as a barium-salt. By boiling phosphorus with barium hydrate, phosphuretted hydrogen escapes as a gas. On evaporation the salt separates out, by adding sulphuric acid till the barium is precipitated the acid is obtained, which can be evaporated till the temperature rises to 105°, and then placing it under a desiccator, a syrupy oil is obtained, which at a temperature below 0° forms a snow-white mass. When heated above 110°, it is converted into PH_3, and phosphoric acid H_3PO_4. It is a powerful reducing agent. If the free acid in excess be added to a solution of cupric solphate, and then heated to 55°, it gives a red precipitate of copper hydride Cu_2H_2.

hȳ-pō-phȳl'-lĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. ὑπό (*hupo*) = under, and φύλλον (*phullon*) = a leaf.]

Bot.: The name given by Link and others to a small abortive leaf, like a scale, placed below a cluster of leaf-like branches or leaves.

hȳ-pŏph'-ȳl-loŭs, *a.* [Hypophyllium.]

Bot.: On the under surface of a leaf.

hȳ-pŏph'-ȳ-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. ὑπό (*hupo*) = under, and φύσις (*phusis*) = nature.]

1. *Anat.:* (See the compound).

2. *Bot.:* A cell which afterwards becomes the root, as in Angiosperms.

hypophysis-cerebri, *s.* [Pituitary-body.]

hȳ-pō'-pĭ-ŭm, hȳ-pō'-pĭ-ŏn, *s.* [Hypopyum.]

hȳ-pō-pō′-dĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. *ὑποπόδιον* (*hupopodion*) = a footstool.]

Bot.: The stalk of a carpel or carpela.

hȳ-pŏp′-ō-rŭm, *s.* [Pref. *hypo-*, and Gr. *πόρος* (*poros*) = a passage.]

Bot.: A genus of Cyperaceæ, tribe Sclereæ. *Hypoporum mutans* is said to be diaphoretic and diuretic.

hȳ-pŏp′-tĕr-āte, *a.* [Gr. *ὑπόπτερος* (*hupopteros*) = feathered, winged; Eng. suff. *-ate.*]

Bot.: Having a wing produced at the base or below.

hȳ-pŏp′-tĕr-ȳ́g′-ō-ī, hȳ-pŏp-tĕr-ȳ́g′-ĭ-ā′-cē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hypopteryg(ium)*: Lat. masc. pl. adj. suff. *-ci*, or fem. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe or family of pleurocarpous mosses, having the leaves in two opposite straight rows, united on the upper side of the stem with a third medium row of smaller stipuliform leaves, on the under side having a resemblance to the intermediate leaves in Selaginella; the cells of the leaves are parenchymatous, and equal in all parts. All the genera are exotic. (*Griffith & Henfrey.*)

hȳ-pŏp-tĕr-ȳ́g′-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Pref. *hypo-*, and Gr. *πτερύγιον* (*pterugion*) = a little wing.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the tribe Hypopterygei (q.v.).

hȳ-pō′-pȳ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. *ὑπό* (*hupo*) = under, and *πύον* (*puon*) = pus.]

Pathol.: A collection of purulent matter in the anterior chamber of the eye. It was preceded by inflammation of the parts adjacent, if not also of all the tissues of the eye.

hȳ-pō-săth′-rĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. *ὑπόσαθρος* (*hupo-sathros*) = somewhat rotten.]

Bot.: The same as Blettino (q.v.).

hȳ-pō-sclēr′-īte, *s.* [Pref. *hypo-*; Gr. *σκληρός* (*sklēros*) = hard, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of Albite (q.v.), not so hard as the normal mineral.

hȳ-pō-skĕl′-ĕ-tal, *a.* [Pref. *hypo-*, and Eng. *skeletal.*]

Anat.: The same as Hypaxial (q.v.).

hȳ-pō-spā′-dĭ-ăs, *s.* [Pref. *hypo-*, and Gr. *σπάω* (*spaō*) = to draw out.]

Anat.: A defect in which the parts of the male urethra are not united into a tube.

hȳ-pō-spō-răn′-gĭ-ŭm, s. [Pref. *hypo-*, and Eng., &c. *sporangium* (q.v.).]

Bot.: The indusium of ferns when it grows from below the spore cases.

hȳ-pŏs′-ta-sĭs, hȳ-pŏs′-ta-sȳ, * **hy-pos-ta-sie,** *s.* [Lat. *hypostasis*, from Gr. *ὑπόστασις* (*hupostasis*)= a standing under, substance, a Person of the Trinity: *ὑπό* (*hupo*) = under, and *στάσις* (*stasis*) = standing; Fr. *hypostase.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* That which lies at the basis or foundation of anything. (*Huxley*, in *Annandale.*)

II. *Technically:*

* 1. *Alchemy:* The principle or element of anything; spec., mercury, sulphur, and salt, which the alchemists deemed the principles or elements of all material bodies.

2. *Bot.:* The name given by Dutrochet to what is more commonly called the suspensor or suspensory cord of the embyro of an ovule. [Suspensor.]

3. *Med.:* The sediment in urine. (*Parr.*)

4. *Theol. & Ch. Hist.:* The name given by the Greek ecclesiastical writers to what the Latins called Persona = a Person of the Trinity.

* **hȳ-pŏs′-ta-sīze,** *v.t.* [Hypostatize.]

hȳ-pō-stăt′-ĭc, hȳ-pō-stăt′-ĭc-al, *a.* [Gr. *ὑποστατικός* (*hupostatikos*); Fr. *hypostatique.*]

1. Pertaining to hypostasis; constituent, constitutive or elementary.

2. Personal; distinctly personal; constituting a distinct personality or substance.

hypostatic-union, hypostatical-union, *s.*

Theol.: The union of the divine and human natures in the person of Christ.

"The *hypostatical* or personal *union* of the divine and human natures in the person of our blessed Saviour."—*Tillotson: Sermons*, vol. i., ser 45.

hȳ-pō-stăt′-ĭc-al-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *hypostatical*; *-ly.*] In a hypostatic manner; personally.

"Christ's body, and his soul and deity be *hypostatically* united therewith."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. viii., ser. 13.

* **hȳ-pŏs′-ta-tīze,** * **hȳ-pŏs′-ta-sīze,** *v.t.* [Hypostasis.] To make or regard as a distinct person or substance; to attribute proper personal existence to.

"Reason up to a God, and the best you can do is to *hypostatize* and deify the finest product of your own faculties."—*Morell: Philosophy of Religion*, p. 173.

hȳ-pō-stĭl′-bīte, *s.* [Pref. *hypo-*, and Eng. *stilbite.*]

Min.: Two minerals. The Hypostilbite of Mallet is the same as Laumonite; that of Beudant the same as Stilbite. Dana makes it a distinct species, with Laumonite for a synonym.

hȳ-pō-stōme, *s.* [Pref. *hypo-*, and Gr. *στόμα* (*stoma*) = a mouth.]

Compar. Anat.: The labrum or upper lip of trilobites.

hȳ-pō-strō′-ma, *s.* [Pref. *hypo-*, and Eng., &c. *stroma.*]

Bot.: The mycelium of certain fungals.

†**hȳ-pŏs′-trō-phē,** *s.* [Gr. *ὑπό* (*hupo*)=under, and *στροφή* (*strophē*) = a turning.]

Pathol.: A relapse.

hȳ-pō-stȳle, *a.* & *s.* [Gr. *ὑπόστυλος* (*hupostulos*) = resting on pillars beneath: *ὑπό* (*hupo*) = under, and *στῦλος* (*stulos*) = a pillar.]

A. *As adjective:*

Arch.: Having the roof supported by pillars.

B. *As substantive:*

Arch.: A porch of a building supported by pillars; a covered colonnade; a pillared hall.

hȳ-pō-sŭl′-phīte, *s.* [Pref. *hypo-*, and Eng. *sulphite.*]

Chemistry:

1. A salt of hyposulphurous acid.

* 2. A name given formerly to a thiosulphate. The most important salt is thiosulphate of sodium, which is used in medicine under the name of hyposulphite of sodium.

hyposulphite of sodium, *s.*

Pharm.: $Na_2S_2O_3$. The chemical properties and methods of preparing this salt are described under Thiosulphate of sodium. It is given in cases of sarcinous vomiting to check fermentation, and as an external application in parasitic skin diseases. It is not irritating like sulphurous acid. It is also used as an antichlore for removing the last traces of chlorine from bleached goods, and in photography for dissolving salts of silver, which are insoluble in water.

hȳ-pō-sŭl′-phŭr-ŏŭs, *a.* [Pref. *hypo-*, and Eng. *sulphurous.*]

Chem.: (See the compound).

hyposulphurous-acid, *s.*

Chemistry:

1. H_2So_2; by the action of Fe or Zn on sulphurous acid H_2SO_3, contained in a closed vessel, a yellow solution of zinc hyposulphite is obtained. Nearly pure $NaHSO_2$ is obtained by dissolving zinc in a concentrated solution of acid sodium sulphite, $NaHSO_3$. A double salt of zinc and sodium sulphite first crystallizes out, then alcohol is added to precipitate the rest of this salt, and the decanted liquid is placed in a well-corked flask, and colourless needles of sodium hydrogen hyposulphite, $NaHSO_2$, crystallize out. The solution has bleaching properties. The free acid is liberated by oxalic acid, giving an orange solution, which bleaches strongly and decomposes in the air.

* 2. A name formerly given to thiosulphuric-acid (q.v.).

hȳ-pŏt′-ĕ-nūse, *s.* [Hypothenuse.]

* **hȳ-pŏt-ĕ-nūs′-al,** *a.* [Eng. *hypotenus(e)*; *-al.*] Of the nature of an hypothenuse; forming an hypothenuse.

"If the *hypotenusal*, or screw be five, the perpendicular or elevation must be three, and the basis four."—*Wilkins: Dædalus*, ch. xv.

hȳ-pō-thăl′-lūs, *s.* [Pref. *hypo-*, and Eng. *thallus.*]

Botany:

1. Delicate filaments constituting the vegetation of coniomycetous fungals.

2. The inferior stratum of the thallus of lichens.

hȳ-pŏth′-ĕc, *s.* [Fr. *hypothèque* = an engagement, a mortgage, a pawning, from Lat. *hypotheca*, from Gr. *ὑποθήκη* (*hupothēkē*) = (1) an underprop, (2) a pledge, a mortgage: *ὑπό* (*hupo*) = under, and *τίθημι* (*tithēmi*) = to place.]

Scots Law: A claim or right, corresponding to a lien in English law, by which the ownership in the effects of a debtor is vested in the creditor, while the effects at the same time remain in the possession of the debtor. Thus the furniture and crops of a tenant are subject to the hypothec of the landlord in respect of the current rent. By recent legislation hypothec has been rendered less stringent.

hȳ-pŏth′-ĕ-car-ȳ, *a.* [Lat. *hypothecarius*, from *hypotheca* = a pledge, a mortgage.] Of or pertaining to a pledge, mortgage, or hypothecation.

hypothecary-note, *s.*

Scots Law: A note given in acknowledgment of debt, but which cannot pass into circulation.

hȳ-pŏth′-ĕ-cāte, *v.t.* [Eng. *hypothec*; *-ate.*]

1. To pledge or mortgage to a creditor in security for some debt or liability, but without transfer of title or delivery of possession.

"Distinguished like all other *hypothecated* estates, by small columns."—*Sir W. Jones: Commentary on Isaeus.*

2. To pledge generally; to mortgage.

"He had no power to *hypothecate* any part of the public revenue."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

hȳ-pŏth-ĕ-cā′-tion, *s.* [Eng. *hypothec*; *-ation.*] The act of hypothecating; the state of being hypothecated.

"The Athenian *hypothecations* were open and notorious."—*Sir W. Jones: Commentary on Isaeus.*

hȳ-pŏth′-ĕ-cā-tor, *s.* [Eng. *hypothecat(e)*; *-or.*] One who hypothecates or pledges anything as security for a debt or liability.

hȳ-pō-thē′-cĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. *ὑπό* (*hupo*) = under, and *θήκη* (*thēkē*) = a case.]

Bot.: A layer of cellular tissue, on which are attached the thecæ or spore sacs of the fruits of lichens.

hȳ-pŏth′-ĕ-năr, *a.* [Pref. *hypo-*, and Gr. *θέναρ* (*thenar*) = the palm.] (See the compound.)

hypothenar-eminence, *s.*

Anat.: The fleshy mass at the inner border of the hand. It consists of three muscles passing to the little finger.

hȳ-pŏth-ĕ-nūs′-al, *a.* [Hypotenusal.]

hȳ-pŏth′-ĕ-nūse, hȳ-pŏt′-ĕ-nūse, *s.* [Fr. *hypoténuse*, from Lat. *hypotenusa*, from Gr. *ὑποτείνουσα* (*γραμμή*), *hupoteinousa* (*grammē*) = the subtending (line): *ὑπό* (*hupo*) = under, and *τείνω* (*teinō*) = to stretch.]

Geom.: The name given to that side of a right-angled triangle which subtends, or is opposite to, the right angle. Its property—that the square described on it is equal to the sum of the squares described on the other two sides—is demonstrated (I. 47), and generalized, so as to apply to any figure (VI. 31) in Euclid. The discovery of this property is attributed to Pythagoras. [Lunes.]

hȳ-pŏth′-ĕ-sĭs, *s.* [Low Lat., from Gr. *ὑποθέσις* (*hupothesis*) = a placing under, a supposition: *ὑπό* (*hupo*) = under, and *τίθημι* (*tithēmi*) = to place; Fr. *hypothèse.*]

1. A supposition; a proposition or principle assumed or taken for granted in order to draw a conclusion or inference in proof of the point in question.

"*Hypothetical* necessity is that which the supposition or hypothesis of God's foresight and pre-ordination lays upon future contingents."—*Clarke: Leibnitz's Fifth Paper.*

2. A theory assumed to account for something which is not understood.

hȳ-pŏth′-ĕ-sīze, hȳ-pŏth′-ĕ-sīse, *v.i.* [Eng. *hypothes(is)*; *-ize.*] To form hypothesis; to assume what is not proved.

"The Greeks soon lost or entirely neglected it, when they began to *hypothesize*."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. iii., § 4.

hȳ-pō-thĕt′-ĭc, hȳ-pō-thĕt′-ĭc-al, *a.* [Gr. *ὑποθετικός* (*hupothetikos*) = supposed, imaginary Fr. *hypothétique.*] [Hypothesis.] Founded

on or including an hypothesis or supposition; of the nature of an hypothesis; assumed or taken for granted, though not proved, for the purpose of deducing proof of a point in question; conjectural; conditional.

"It is in vain that *hypothetic* notions will be assumed."—*Cogan: Theol. Disq.*, pt. ii., ch. i.

Hypothetical Universalists, *s. pl.*

Ch. Hist.: A name given in the seventeenth century to the followers of Moses Amyrant, who believed that God is disposed to show mercy to all, yet only on condition of their believing in Christ. [AMYRALDISM.]

hȳ-pō-thĕt'-ĭc-al-lȳ, *adv.* [Eog. *hypothetical; -ly.*] In a hypothetical manner; upon supposition or conjecture; conjecturally.

"This precept commands some things absolutely, which oblige all; some things only *hypothetically*."—*South: Sermons*, vol. viii., ser. 6.

* **hȳ-pŏth'-ĕ-tĭst,** *s.* [HYPOTHESIS.] One who makes or supports an hypothesis.

hȳ-pō-tra-chē'-lĭ ŭm, *s.* [Gr. *ὑποτραχήλιον* (*hupotrachēlion*) = the lower part of the neck, the neck of a column: *ὑπό* (*hupo*) = under, and *τραχηλος* (*trachēlos*) = a neck.]

Arch.: The necking of a column in the classical orders, consisting of several narrow cincturea cut into the shaft at the base of the echinus.

hȳ-pō-trō'-chŏĭd, *s.* [Gr. *ὑπότροχος* (*hupotrochos*) = with wheels under, on wheels, and *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = form; or, pref. *hypo-*, and Eng. *trochoid* (q.v.).]

Mach.: The curve traced by a point which is fixed relative to a circle rolling on the concave side of a fixed circle.

hȳ-pō-tū'-phĭte, *s.* [Pref. *hypo-*; Gr. *τῦφος* (*tuphos*) = smoke, mist; *τύφω* (*tuphō*) = to raise a smoke.]

Min.: The same as ARSENIC-GLANCE (q.v.). (*Brit. Mus. Cat.*)

hȳ-pŏt-ȳ-pō'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. *ὑποτύπωσις* (*hupotupōsis*) = an outline, a sketch; from *ὑποτυπόω* (*hupotupoō*) = to sketch, to outline: *ὑπό* (*hupo*) = under; and *τύπος* (*tupos*) = a blow.]

Rhet.: A vivid, forcible, or animated description of a scene, so as to present it attractively to the mind.

hȳ-pŏx-ăn'-thĭn, hȳ-pŏx-ăn'-thĭne, *s.* [Gr. *ὑπόξανθος* (*hupoxanthos*) = yellowish or lightish brown.]

Chem.: The same as SARCINE or SARKIN (q.v.). (*Quain, Fownes, &c.*)

hȳ-pŏx-ăn'-thīte, *s.* [Gr. *ὑπόξανθος* (*hupoxanthos*) = yellowish or lightish brown; pref. *hypo-*; Gr. *ξανθός* (*xanthos*) = yellow, and suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: Sienna Earth. A brownish-yellow clay or ochre, believed by Dana to be only clayey yellow ochre.

hȳ-pŏx-ĭ-dā'-çē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hypoxis*, genit. *hypoxid(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Hypoxids. An order of endogens, alliance Narcisalea. It consists of herbs with a tuberous or fibrous perennial root, leaves growing from the root and crown; linear entire, plaited; perianth petaloid, six-parted; stamens six; ovary three-celled; fruit indehiscent, dry, or berried, one, two, or three-celled; seeds indefinite in number. Found in the warmer parts of the world. Known genera about four, species about sixty. (*Lindley.*)

hȳ-pŏx'-ĭdș, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hypoxis*, genit. *hypoxidis.*]

Bot.: Lindley's name for the Hypoxidaceæ (q.v.)

hȳ-pŏx'-ĭs, *s.* [Pref. *hypo-*, and Gr. *ὀξύς* (*oxus*) = sharp, referring to the base of the capsule. Cf. also *ὑποξίζω* (*hupoxizō*) = to be sourish.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Hypoxidaceæ (q.v.). The tubers of *Hypoxis erecta* are used by the North American Indians as a remedy for ulcers, and as a medicine in intermittent fevers.

hȳ-pō-zō'-ĭc, *a.* [Pref. *hypo-*, Gr. *ζῷον* (*zōon*) = a living creature, and Eng. suff. *-ic.*]

Geol.: Beneath the strata, in which traces of former organic life have hitherto been found. It is intended to be a less positive term than azoic, which absolutely declares that the strata to which it is applied are destitute of organic remains.

† **hypozoic-system,** *s.*

Geol.: The name applied by Phillips to rocks of the character now described. [HYPOZOIC.]

* **hȳpped,** *a.* [HIPPED.] Rendered melancholy or low-spirited; affected with hypochondria.

* **hȳp'-pĭsh,** *a.* [HIPPISH.]

hȳp-sĭ-prȳm'-nŭs, *s.* [Gr. *ὑψίπρυμνος* (*hupsiprumnos*) = with a high stern, *ὕψι* (*hupsi*) = high, and *πρύμνα* (*prumna*) = the stern; the hindermost part of anything.]

Zool.: A genus of marsupials, section Poephaga. The genus contains the Kangaroo-rats or Potoroos. [KANGAROO-RAT.]

Hȳp-sĭs-tär'-ĭ-ąnș, *s. pl.* [Gr. *ὑψιστος* (*hupsistos*) = the highest; *ὑψι* (*hupsi*) = high, aloft; Eng. pl. suff. *-arians.*]

Ch. Hist. & Eccles.: A sect of heretics which existed in Cappadocia, in the fourth century; their leading principle was the recognition of God as the "Most High." Rejecting sacrifices, circumcision, pictures, and images, they observed the Jewish Sabbath and Jewish distinctions as to clean and unclean food, and like the Magians, used fire and lights as symbols of the Deity. (*Blunt.*)

hȳp'-sō-dŏn, *s.* [Gr. *ὑψι* (*hupsi*) = high, and *ὀδούς* (*odous*), genit. *ὀδόντος* (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Palæont.: A fish with saurodont teeth, found in the Cretaceous rocks, and the London clay.

hȳp-sŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. *ὕψος* (*hupsos*) = height, and *μέτρον* (*metron*) = a measure.] An instrument for measuring heights by observing differences in barometric pressures at different altitudes. Specif., an instrument for determining altitudes by observation of the boiling-points of water.

hȳp-sō-mĕt'-rĭc, hȳp-sō-mĕt'-rĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *hypsometer; -ic, -ical.*] Of or pertaining to hypsometry.

hȳp-sō-mĕt'-rĭc-ąl-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *hypsometrical; -ly.*] According to the rules or principles of hypsometry.

hȳp-sŏm'-ĕ-trȳ, *s.* [HYPSOMETER.] The art or science of measuring heights by observing differences in barometric pressures at different altitudes.

hȳp-sō-phȳl'-ląr-ȳ, *a.* [Gr. *ὕψος* (*hupsos*) = height; *φύλλον* (*phullon*) = a leaf, and Eng. suff. *-ary.*] (See the compound.)

hypsophyllary-leaves, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Bracts of leaves, in the axils of which the flowers are placed.

hȳp'-tĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hypti(s)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of labiate plants, tribe Ocimeæ.

hȳp'-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. *ὕπτιος* (*huptios*) = bent back, because the limb of the corolla is turned on its back.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the family Hyptidæ (q.v.).

hȳ-rā'-çē-ŭm, hȳ-rā'-çĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *hyrax*, genit. *hyraci(s)*; Lat. neut. sing. suff. *-um.*] The dung of the Cape hyrax, used as a substitute for castor.

hȳ-răç'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hyrax*, genit. *hyrac(is)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: The typical and only family of the order Hyracoidea (q.v.).

hȳ-ra-cōĭ'-de-ą, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *hyrax*, genit. *hyrac(is)*; Gr. *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = form.]

Zool.: An order of mammals, one of three, having a zonary deciduate placenta, the others being Carnivora and Proboscidea. Incisors $\frac{2-2}{2-2}$, canines $\frac{0-0}{0-0}$, premolars $\frac{4-4}{4-4}$, molars $\frac{3-3}{3-3}$. The upper incisors have persistent pulpa, and are long and grooved, as in rodents; the lower are straight, and grooved longitudinally. The molars resemble those of the rhinoceros. The forefeet have four toes, the hind have three. The inner nail of the hind foot is singularly curved. There are no clavicles. The stomach is simple. The intestine has two accessory cæca in addition to the ordinary one. Only known genus, *Hyrax*, which Linnæus placed under Glires (Rodentia), and Cuvier under Pachydermata. None are known fossil.

hȳ-ra-cō'-thĕr'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. *ὕραξ* (*hurax*) [HYRAX], and *θηρίον* (*thērion*) = a wild animal.]

Palæont.: A genus of Tapiridæ(?). From the Eocene of Europe.

hȳ'-răx, *s.* [Gr. *ὕραξ* (*hurax*) = a shrew.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Hyracidæ, and the order Hyracoidea (q.v.). *Hyrax syriacus* is the Syrian hyrax, or Damau. [CONEY, DAMAN.] Other species are *H. capensis*, from Southern Africa (the Dutch call it badger), and *H. dorsalis*, from the west of Africa.

hyrse (y as ī), *s.* [Ger. *hirse.*] Millet.

* **hyrst** (y as ī), *s.* [HURST.]

hȳ'-sŏn, *s.* [Chinese *hi-tshun* = lit. first crop or blooming spring.] A kind of green tea imported from China.

hȳs-sŏp, hȳs-sō'-pŭs, *s.* [Lat. *hysopum*; Gr. *ὕσσωπος* (*hussōpos*), from Heb., see def.; Fr. *hysope, hyssope*; Prov. *isop, ysop*; Sp. *hisopo*; Port. *hysopo*; Ital. *isopo.*]

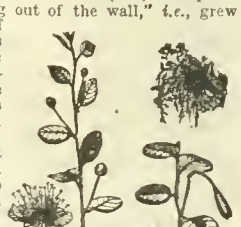
I. (*Of the form* hysaop):

1. *Bot.: Hyssopus officinalis*, a labiate plant with blue flowers. Wild in Southern Europe. Formerly used as a carminative and antispasmodic. It yields a kind of camphor.

¶ The Bastard Hysaop is *Teucrium pseudo-hyssopus*; the Hedge Hyasop, *Gratiola officinalis*; Water Hyssop, *Herpestes Monnieria.*

2. *Scripture:*

(1) *Old Test.:* Heb. אֵזוֹב (*ezob*) = a plant which "apruag out of the wall," *i.e.*, grew in crevices of walls, and was as remarkable for its diminutive size as the cedar for its magnitude (1 Kings iv. 33). A branch of it could be used like a sponge to take up a liquid (Exod. xii. 22). It had, at least ceremonially, if not even actually, detergent properties (Lev. xiv. 6, 49, 51, 52; Numb. xix. 6, 18). It was the symbol of spiritual purification from sin (Ps. li. 7). The passages in 1 Kings and Exod. suggest moss. But the probability is in favour of Dr. J. Forbes Royle's view that the plant is the caper (*Capparis spinosa*), the *asuf* of the Arabs, a climber among rocks, rooting in the fissures.



CAPPARIS SPINOSA.

(2) *New Test.:* In Heb. ix. 19, 21, the Old Testament *ezob* is rendered by the Gr. *ὕσσωπος* (*hussōpos*). If the hyssop of John xix. 29 furnished the stick to which the sponge was affixed, and was not itself the sponge, then moss would not answer the description, but the caper plant would [1].

II. (*Of the form* hyssopus):

Bot.: The typical and only genus of the family Hyssopidæ. The calyx has fifteen ribs, the four stamens are divergent.

hȳs-sŏp'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *hyssop(us)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Bot.: A family of labiate plants, tribe Satureæ.

hȳs'-sō-pŭs, *s.* [HYSSOP.]

hȳs'-tą-tīte, *s.* [Gr. *ὕστατος* (*hustatos*) = the last, the utmost, the hindmost; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: A variety of Ilmenite (*Br. Mus. Cat.*). Dana makes the two separate varieties of Menaccinite. Hystatite has about twenty per cent. of titanium and much sesquioxide of iron. From Arendal, in Norway, &c.

hys-ter- (1), *pref.* [Gr. *ὕστερος* (*husteros*) = the latter, later.] Later.

hys-tĕr- (2), **hys-tĕr-ō-**, *pref.* [Gr. *ὑστέρα* (*hustera*) = the womb.] Of or belonging to the womb.

hys-tĕr-ăl'-gĭ-ą, *s.* [Pref. *hyster-* (2), and *ἄλγος* (*algos*) = pain.]

Pathol.: Pain in the uterus.

hys-tĕr-ăn'-thoŭs, *a.* [Pref. *hyster-* (1); Gr. *ἄνθος* (*anthos*) = flower, and suff. *-ous.*]

Bot. (Of leaves): Appearing after the flowers. Example, many trees.

hys-tĕr'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. *ὑστέρα* (*hustera*) = the womb.]

Pathol.: A nervous disorder of females, usually most frequent at the catamenial period and in the unmarried. Indolent and luxurious habits, over-spoiling, disappointed affection, grief, &c., are amongst the chief causes. The symptoms are innumerable, and the imitation of other diseases allied to it endless; indeed, Dr. O. W. Holmes has said that a young hysterical girl would beat Ananias and Sapphira; but in many cases, owing to a real defect of will and mental power, the symptoms are extremely distressing, and the bodily health very indifferent, with great eructation of gas and copious discharge of pale urine, extreme spasmodic action, *globus hystericus*, shrieking, laughing, sobbing, &c. The remedy for all this is undoubtedly mental and moral treatment, change of scene and associations, with general care of the bodily health, particularly as regards diet and the digestive organs, and strict avoidance of alcoholic stimulants.

hys-tĕr'-ĭc, hys-tĕr'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Lat. *hystericus* = Gr. *ὑστερικός* (*husterikos*) = hysterical.]

Pathol.: Of or belonging to hysteria.

hys-tĕr'-ĭc-ąl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *hysterical*; *-ly.*] In an hysterical manner.

hys-tĕr'-ĭcs, *s.* [Hysteria.]

hys-tĕr-ī'-tĭs, *s.* [Gr. *ὑστέρα* (*hustera*) = the womb, and suff. *-itis*, denoting inflammation.]

Pathol.: Inflammation of the womb.

hys-tĕr'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Said to be from Gr. *ὑστέρησις* (*husterēsis*) = a coming too late, want, need, from the appearance of the parts of trees infested by the fungal.]

Bot.: A large genus of ascomycetous fungals, growing on the dead or living bark, stems, and leaves of various plants.

hys-tĕr-ō-, *pref.* [Hyster- (2).]

hys-tĕr'-ō-çēle, *s.* [Pref. *hystero-*, and Gr. *κήλη* (*kēlē*) = a tumour.]

Surg.: A tumour or hernia of the womb.

hys'-tĕr-ōid, *a.* [Eng., &c. *hysteria*, and Gr. *εἶδος* (*eidos*) = resemblance.] Resembling hysteria: as, a *hysteroid* disease. (*Dunglison.*)

hys-tĕr-ŏl'-ō-ġў, *s.* [Gr. *ὑστερολογία* (*husterologia*), from *ὕστερος* (*husteros*) = last, and *λόγος* (*logos*) = a word.] The same as Hysteron proteron (q.v.).

hys'-tĕr-ŏn prŏt'-ĕr-ŏn, *s.* [Gr. *ὕστερον* (*husteron*), neut. of *ὕστερος* (*husteros*) = last, and *πρότερον* (*proteron*), neut. of *πρότερος* (*proteros*) = before others.]

Rhetoric:

1. A figure of speech in which that word which should properly come last is placed first; as, *valet atque vivit* = he is well and lives.

2. An inversion of the natural or logical order; as by placing the conclusion before the premisses, &c.

"How wild
A *hysteron proteron's* this, which Nature crosses."
Beaumont: Psyche, c. 1, s. 85.

hys-tĕr'-ō-phўte, *s.* [Pref. *hystero-*, and Gr. *φυτόν* (*phuton*) = a plant.]

Bot.: A plant growing on dead or living matter; as a fungal.

hys-tĕr'-ō-tome, *s.* [Pref. *hystero-*, and Gr. *τομή* (*tomē*) = a cutting.] An instrument for cutting into the womb.

hys-tĕr-ŏt'-ō-mў, *s.* [Hysterotome.]

Surg.: The Cæsarean operation (q.v.).

hўs-trĭç'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *hystrix*, genit. *hystric(is)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Rodentia having the body covered by quills—*i.e.*, long spines mingled with bristly hairs. There are four molars on each side in each jaw; the clavicles are imperfect.

hўs'-trĭx, *s.* [Lat. = Gr. *ὕστριξ* (*hustrix*) = a hedgehog.]

1. *Zool.:* The typical genus of the family Hystricidæ (q.v.). Tail not prehensile. *Hystrix cristata* is the Common Porcupine. [Porcupine.]

2. *Palæoat.:* The genus is found in the Upper Miocene of Europe, and in the Pliocene of Europe and America.

* **hўthe,** *s.* [Hithe.]

I.

I. The ninth letter, and the third vowel in the English alphabet. It has two principal sounds: (1) a long sound, as in *bind*, *find*, and in all words of one syllable ending in *e*, as in *fine*, *wine*, &c.; (2) a short sound, as in *fin*, *bill*, *fill*, &c. Besides these it has also three minor sounds: (1) as in *dirk*, *first*, &c.; (2) the French sound, as in *intrigue*, *machine*, &c.; and (3) the consonantal sound of *y*, when followed by a vowel, as in *Christian*, *million*, &c. *I* is uttered with a less opening of the mouth than *e*, the tongue being brought back to the palate, and striking the teeth next the cheek plate. With *a* and *e*, *i* makes several digraphs, as in *wail*, *neigh*, *field*, *seize*, *friend*: with *o* it forms a proper diphthong, as in *oil*. *A*, *i*, and *u* are by philologists called the primitive vowels, and from them all the various vowel sounds in the Aryan language have been developed. As a prefix, *i* was used in Middle English to represent the A.S. *ge*, as in *iwis* = *gewiss*. No true English word ends in *i*, its place as a final vowel being taken by *y*. *I* and *j* were formerly regarded as one character, and in dictionaries up to a comparatively modern date words beginning with these letters were classed together.

Ī, * **Ic,** * **Ich,** * **Ik,** * **Uch** (posses. **mi*, *my*, *mine*, dat. & obj. *me*, pl. nom. *we*, possess. *our*, *ours*, dat. & obj. *us*), *pron.* [A.S. *ic*; cogn. with Dut. *ik*; Icel. *ek*; Dan. *jeg*; Sw. *jag*; Goth. *ik*; O. H. Ger. *ih*; Ger. *ich*; Lat. *ego*; Gr. *ἐγώ* (*egō*); Sansc. *aham*; Wel. *i*; Run. *ia.*]

I. The nominative case of the first personal pronoun of the singular number; that pronoun by which a speaker or writer denotes himself.

2. (*As a noun*) *In metaphys.:* The conscious thinking subject; the ego. [Ego.]

* **Ī,** *exclam.* [Ave.]

Ī-ăc'-chŭs, *s.* [Bacchus.]

1. *Zool.:* A genus of Catarrhine monkeys occurring in South America.

2. *Palæont:* Found fossil in Tertiary or Post-Tertiary deposits in South America.

* **iacinth,** *s.* [Hyacinth.]

* **Ī'-ămb,** *s.* [Lat. *iambus.*] An iambus or iambic.

"Far be it from us to decide which of these so-called feet the grammarians considered to be *iambs*."—*Saturday Review*, February 23, 1883, p. 248.

ī-ăm'-bĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *iambicus*, from Gr. *ἰαμβικός* (*iambikos*).] [Iambus.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to the iambus.

2. Composed of iambics.

"Our common conversation frequently falls into *iambick* verse."—*Twining: Aristotle; On Poetry*, pt. i., § 7.

B. *As substantive:*

I. (*In Pros.*): A foot consisting of one short and one long syllable, or one unaccented and one accented.

2. (*Pl.*): Verses consisting of iambic feet. The iambic metre having been originally, according to Aristotle, employed in satirical poems, the term *iambics* came to be used as equivalent to a satire or lampoon.

"Stings, with *iambicks*, Bupalus his foe."
Fawkes: Epitaph on Hipponax.

* **ī-ăm'-bĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Eng., &c. *iambic*; *-al.*] The same as Iambic, *a.* (q.v.). (*Meres*, in *Eng. Garner*, ii. 110.)

* **ī-ăm'-bĭc-ąl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *iambical*; *-ly.*] In the manner of an iambic or iambics.

ī-ăm'-bĭcs, *s.* [Iambic, B. 2.]

* **ī-ăm'-bĭze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *iamb*; *-ize.*] To satirize in iambic verse, to lampoon.

"Iambick was the measure in which they used to *iambize* each other."—*Twining: Aristotle; On Poetry*, pt. i., § 6.

* **ī-ăm-bŏg'-rą-phĕr,** *s.* [Gr. *ἰαμβος* (*iambos*) = an iambus, and *γράφω* (*graphō*) = to write.] A writer of iambic verse.

ī-ăm'-bŭs, *s.* [Lat., from Gr. *ἴαμβος* (*iambos*).]

Pros.: A foot consisting of two syllables, of which the first is short or unaccented, and the second long or accented.

Ī-ăn'-thē, *s.* [Lat., = a Cretan virgin figuring in Ovid (*Met.* ix.).] [Asteroid, No. 98.]

ī-ăn'-thĭ-nąe, *s. pl.* [Lat. *ianthinæ* (pl.) = violet-coloured garments; *ianthinus* = Gr. *ἰάνθινος* (*ianthinos*) = violet-coloured: *ἴον* (*ion*) = the violet, and *ἄνθος* (*anthos*) = a flower.]

Zool.: Violet snail; a genus of molluscs, family Haliotidæ. The shell is thin, translucent, trochiform; the aperture four-sided; the animal with a large head, muzzle-shaped, with a tentacle and an eye-pedicel on each side, but no actual eye. Four species are known, all recent, from the Atlantic and the Coral Sea. (*S. P. Woodward.*) *Ianthina fragilis* is found in nearly every sea, and has helped to extend the range of other species parasitic on its shell. (*Lyell.*)

ī-ăn-thĭn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ianthin(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Gasteropodous Molluscs, now generally merged in Haliotidæ. [Ianthina.]

Ī-ăp'-ĕ-tŭs, *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Mythol.:* The son of Titan and Terra.

2. *Astron.:* One of the satellites of Saturn (q.v.).

* **iasp,** *s.* [Fr. *jaspe.*] A jasper.

"The floore of *iasp* and emeraude was dight."
Spenser: Visions of Bellay, ii.

* **ī-ā-trą-lĭp'-tĭc,** * **ī-ā-trą-lĕp'-tĭc,** *a.* [Gr. *ἡ ἰατραλειπτική τέχνη* (*hē iatraleiptikē technē*) = the art of a surgeon who practises by anointing: *ἰατρός* (*iatros*) = a physician, and *ἀλειπτικος* (*aleiptikos*) = connected with training, from *ἀλείφω* (*aleiphō*) = to rub, to anoint.]

Med.: Of or belonging to an ancient system of therapeutics which aimed at cures by anointing with friction and other appliances.

* **ī-ăt'-rĭc,** * **ī-ăt'-rĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Gr. *ἰατρικός* (*iatrikos*), from *ἰατρός* (*iatros*) = a physician.] Relating or pertaining to physicians or medicine.

ī-ā-trō-, *pref.* [Gr. *ἰατρός* (*iatros*) = a physician.] In comp., a physician.

* **iatro-chemist,** *s.* A physician who was also a chemist. (*Bailey.*)

iatro-mathematician, *s.*

Hist.: One of a school of physicians who arose in Italy about the middle of the seventeenth century. They attempted to explain the mechanism and action of the human body on hydraulic and mechanical principles, making use, for the purpose, of mathematical calculations. Called also mechanicians.

* **iavel,** *s.* [Gavel.]

ib., *adv.* [A contraction of *ibidem* (q.v.).

Ī-bĕr'-ĭ-ąn, *s.* [From *Iberia*, the Latin name of Spain.]

1. One of the original inhabitants of Spain, now represented by the Basques.

2. The language of the Iberians, of which the modern Basque is supposed to be the representative.

ī-bĕr'-ĭs, *s.* [Named from Iberia, Spain, in which many of the species grow.]

Bot.: Candy-tuft; a genus of cruciferous plants, family Thlaspidæ. The pouch is emarginate, the valves keeled and winged, the cells one-seeded, the petals unequal. *Iberis*

amara, the Bitter Candy-tuft—a plant with white or purplish flowers—is found, but not properly wild, in Oxfordshire and Berkshire.

Ī-bĕr'-īte, *s.* [Lat. *Iber(ia)*; *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).] [IBERIAN.]

Min.: Altered iolite, constituting a mineral akin to Pinite and Fahlunite. From Montalvan, near Toledo, in Spain.

Ī'-bĕx, *s.* [Lat.]

Zool.: A wild goat, or rather several species of wild goats, the best known of which is the Common Ibex (*Capra Ibex.*) It is the Ibex of the ancient Romans, the Steinbock of the Germans, and the Bouquetin of the French. The adult male is about five feet long from nose to tail, and two feet eight inches high at the shoulder. The horns are flat, with two longitudinal ridges at the sides, crossed by numerous transverse knots; they are subvertical, curved backwards, dark in colour. The hair is red-brown in summer and gray-brown in winter, the beard short and dark, the inside of the ears and under part of the tail white. The general colour of the female is earthy-brown and ashy. The young are gray. It inhabits the highest regions of the Alps. An analogous species, the *C. Pyrenaicus*, is found on the Spanish side of the Pyrenees. Three other species are found upon the Asiatic, and two more on the Abyssinian and Nubian mountains.

Ib'-id., *adv.* [A contraction of IBIDEM (q.v.).

Ib-ī'-dem, *adv.* [Lat., properly *ibi*, with demonstrative *-dem*, as in *idem*, *tandem*, &c.] In the same place; moreover.

Ib'-ĭ-jau (au as ŏw), *s.* [An American word.]

Ornith.: *Nyctibius grandis* of Vieillot. The Grand Ibijau is found in Guiana, &c.

Ī'-bĭs, *s.* [Lat. *ibis*; Gr. ἶβις (*ibis*) = the sacred ibis. See def.]

Ordinary Language & Zoology:

1. A genus of Tantalinæ. The bill is long, cylindrical, and arched from the base; the head naked; the wings broad, ample, the second and third quills longest; the plumage metallic. The Sacred Ibis (*Ibis religiosa*) was venerated among the ancient Egyptians, who preserved its remains as mummies, and represented it upon their monuments. It is about the size of a hen, the plumage white, with the end of the wing feathers black, the last coverts with elongated loose barbs, black with violet reflections; bill and feet black, as is the naked part of the head and neck. It is found through Africa. It is the *Abou Hannes* of Bruce. The Scarlet Ibis (*I. rubra*) is abundant on the banks of the Amazon, and in many other parts of South America. The Glossy Ibis (*I. falcinellus*) is dark-green above, and reddish-brown below; the whole plumage silky, and with a purplish bronze reflection. It is found in Europe, Egypt, Asia, and has straggled to Britain. It is believed to have been the Black Ibis of the ancients.

2. (*Pl.*): Tantalinæ, a sub-family of Ardeidæ. [TANTALINÆ.]

Ī-bȳc'-tĕr, *s.* [Gr. ἰβυκτήρ (*ibuktēr*) = one who begins a war song.]

Ornith.: A genus of Aquilinæ. *Ibycter leucogaster* is the Gallinaceous Eagle found in South America.

***ic,** *pron.* [I.]

Ī-căç-ī'-ną, *s.* [Sp. *icaco* = *Chrysobalanus icaca*, which Icacina resembles.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Icacinaceæ (q.v.). It consists of three or four shrubs from Western Africa.

Ī-căç-ĭ-nā'-çĕ-æ, Ī-cą-çĭn'-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *icacin(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ*, *-eæ*.]

Bot.: A tribe of Olacaceæ, sometimes elevated into a distinct order. It consists of Hypogynous Exogens, of the alliance Berberales. The species are trees or shrubs, having alternate, simple leaves, without stipules, the flowers, which are generally hermaphrodite, being in cymes or panicules, each distinctly articulated on its pedicel. Calyx small, cup-shaped, five, rarely four, to six toothed, persistent. Corolla hypogynous, of five, or more rarely of four, or six, petals, sometimes united at the base into a short fleshy tube. Stamens equal in number to the petals; ovary five-, three-, or two-celled; ovules two in each cell. Fruit a drupe, generally one-celled, one-seeded; the seed pendulous. Found in the East Indies, Africa, South America, &c. Known genera about thirteen; species sixty-five or more.

Ī-căr'-ĭ-an, *a.* [From Icarus, a mythological hero, the son of Dædalus, who, when flying on wings from the anger of Minos, mounted too high, so that the heat of the sun melted the wax which cemented his wings, causing him to fall and perish in that part of the Ægean Sea, which was called after him.] Soaring too high; rash or adventurous in flight.

īçe, *yse, *iys, *iis, *s.* [A.S. *is*, *iss*; Icel. *iss*; Sw. *is*; Dan. *iss*; Dut. *ijs*; Ger. *eis*. Mahn believes these to be from a hypothetical A.S. root *isan*; Goth. *eisan* = to shine, cogn. with. Ger. *eisen* = iron, and Lat. *æs* = brass, copper. Skeat supposes its root is in *is* = to go swiftly; cf. Sansc. *ish* = to go, to hasten, to fly; Icel. *eisa* = to go swiftly.]

I. *Ordinary Language*:

1. Water, or more rarely any other liquid, congealed by cold.

†2. Concreted sugar. (*Johnson.*)

3. An ice-cream (q.v.).

¶ *To break the ice*: [BREAK, *v.*, B. II. 41 (2)].

II. *Technically*:

1. *Chem. & Min.*: Water congealed so as to be rendered solid by cold. Dana ranks water as a mineral species, and notes that its crystals are hexagonal and occur usually in compound stellate forms. Ice is transparent owing to the close contact of the crystals which compose it: this makes the individual particles so blend as to render the mass optically, as well as mechanically, continuous. Its specific gravity is 0·914. Water freezes at 32° of Fahr., at zero (0) of Centigrade. Its greatest density is at about 40° F., 4° or 5° C., hence ice floats on water. The surface of sheets of water is frozen while their mass remains liquid.

2. *Meteor., Physical Geog., Geol., &c.*: Ice exists at all seasons, both on land and on the ocean around the Northern and the Southern Poles, and in all latitudes on mountain tops; it occurs in winter, in most countries, by the freezing of lakes, ponds, streams, &c. Some of the forms in which it is found are ice-fields, icebergs, &c. (q.v.). Its action is the key to explain many geological phenomena [ICE-AGE, &c.] In some places, as in Siberia, it has been found interstratified with sand, or, as in New South Shetland, with volcanic ash.

3. *Manuf. & Comm.*: Ice is very largely gathered from the rivers of the Northern United States, Norway, &c., and sent to the cities for summer use. Its exportation began at Boston, in 1806. Ice-making machines have been much perfected of late years, and artificial ice has come into extensive use in this country.

4. *Therap.*: It is used as a remedy or palliative in hernia, hæmorrhage, inflammation of the brain, &c.

¶ *Anchor-ice*: [GROUND-ICE].

ice-age, *s.*

Geol.: The glacial period (q.v.).

ice-anchor, *s.*

Naut.: A bent bar whose prong enters a hole in the ice; to the other end a mooring-hawser is bent.

ice-apron, *s.* [ICE-BREAKER.]

ice-beam, *s.*

Ship-build.: A guard-plank at a ship's bow to fend off ice.

ice-bearer, *s.*

Mach.: A cryophorus (q.v.).

ice-belt, *s.* A belt or fringe of ice along the shore in the Arctic regions.

ice-box, ice-chest, *s.* [REFRIGERATOR.]

ice-breaker, *s.*

1. A starling to protect the upper end of a bridge-pier. It presents an inclined edge up stream to break a field or cake of floating ice, or to sustain the pressure of a gorge of ice.

2. A pier arranged with reference to the current, to prevent access of ice to the vessels in a harbour.

3. An ice-breaker for harbours is a steam-vessel provided with means for opening or keeping open a channel for ships.

ice-brook, *s.* A frozen stream or brook.

"A sword of Spain, the *ice-brook's* temper."
Shakesp. Othello, v. 2.

ice-calorimeter, *s.*

Mach.: A method of determining specific heats by means of ice. Black's calorimeter consists of a block of ice with a cavity in its centre, with a cover of ice. The body, whose specific heat is to be determined, is raised to a certain temperature, and then put in the cavity. When the body falls to 32° F., the freezing point, it is wiped clean, as is the cavity itself, with a cloth previously weighed. The increase of weight in the cloth measures the ice converted into water, whence may be deduced the specific heat of the body, the rule being that 79·25, or in round numbers 80 thermal units, are needed to liquefy a pound of ice.

ice-cap, *s.*

1. *Geol.*: The great sheet of land-ice formed round the pole in glacial times. (*Croll.*)

2. *Med.*: A bladder filled with pounded ice, applied to the head in cases of inflammation of the brain.

ice-eave, *s.* [GLACIÈRE.]

ice-chair, *s.* A chair on runners to hold a lady who is pushed along by a skater in the rear.

ice-chisel, *s.* A socket chisel with a long handle, used in cutting holes in ice, either in Arctic explorations or as a starting-point for the saw in gathering in for use.

ice-claw, *s.* A rope and pair of claws for grappling blocks of ice.

ice-cold, *a.* As cold as ice; very cold.

"And *ice-cold* grew the night."
Longfellow: Sir Humphrey Gilbert.

ice-cream, iced cream, *s.* A kind of confectionery made by congealing cream, previously flavoured with various essences in a vessel surrounded by a freezing mixture.

† ice-drops, *s. pl.*

Bot.: Processes resembling icicles in form and transparency, as in *Mesembryanthemum glaciale.*

ice-escape, *s.* A contrivance for rescuing persons from drowning by the breaking of ice.

ice-fall, *s.* A mass of ice resembling a waterfall in outline.

ice-fender, *s.* A fender or guard used to protect a vessel from injury by ice; an ice-beam.

ice-fern, *s.* A fern-like incrustation of ice or hoar-frost produced on window-panes by the freezing of the insensible moisture. (*Tennyson: Aylmer's Field*, 222.)

ice-field, *s.* [ICE-PLAIN.]

ice-foot, *s.* The same as ICE-BELT (q.v.).

"The cliffs to the base of which the *ice-foot* clings."—*Geikie: Great Ice Age* (ed. 1877), p. 65.

ice-hill, ice-mountain, *s.* An iceberg.

ice-hook, *s.* A hook used in landing ice and transporting it on ways to a house or hold.

ice-island, ice-isle, *s.* A vast body of floating ice.

ice-master, *s.* One who has charge of a whaler on the ice.

ice-pack, *s.* An icefloe (q.v.).

ice-pail, *s.* A pail containing ice for cooling wines, &c., for dinner.

ice-pitcher, *s.* A metallic pitcher with non-conducting interval between its double sides.

ice-plane, *s.* A tool for dressing the surfaces of ice-blocks before stowage in bulk.

ice-plough, *s.* A tool for cutting grooves in pond ice, to facilitate its fracture or cleavage into square blocks for landing, transportation, and stowage.

ice-poultice, *s.*

Med.: A poultice for application to hernial tumours, &c. It is made by filling a bladder with pounded ice.

ice-safe, *s.* [REFRIGERATOR.]

ice-saw, *s.* A long saw with a weight at the lower end (beneath the ice), for cutting long kerfs in pond ice, to make a track for vessels, or to form long slices of ice.

ice-system, *s.* Ice action within a defined area, or emanating from a local centre.

"Under such circumstances Wales, Scotland, and Scandinavia must have had their own *ice-systems*."—*Rev. J. Bonney: Abstract of Proceedings of Geol. Soc. of London*, No. 366, Session 1875-76.

ice-table, *s.* A flat level sheet or mass of ice.

ice-tongs, *s. pl.* Grasping implements for carrying blocks of ice; or, on a small scale, for handling pieces of ice at table.

ice-water, iced-water, *s.*

1. Water from melted ice.
2. Water cooled by ice.

īçe, *v.t.* [Ice, *s.*]

I. *Lit.:* To cover with ice; to convert into ice: to freeze.

"*Icing* the pole." *Byron: Childe Harold*, iv. 183.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To cover with concreted sugar; to frost.
2. To chill, to freeze.

īçe'-bĕrg, *s.* [Eng. *ice*, and *berg* (q.v.).]

Ord. Lang. & Geol.: A hill of ice which is either floating in the ocean or has somewhere taken the ground. The genesis of an iceberg is generally on the shore; it exists first as a glacier (q.v.), but when this in its onward progress reaches the cliffs and glides down them into the ocean, it loses the name of glacier and takes that of iceberg. Scoresby counted 500 of them drifting between lat. 69° and 70° N. The magnitude of some icebergs is very great. Capt. Sir John Ross saw several of them together in Baffin's Bay aground in water 1,500 feet deep. One seen off the Cape of Good Hope was two miles in circumference and a hundred and fifty feet high. Others were from 250 to 300 feet above the sea. For every cubic foot above there must be at least eight below. The rotation of the earth makes the icebergs which escape from the North Polar regions in proximity to Europe drift partly to the westward, and they rarely reach Britain, though Cowper has a poem "On the Ice-islands seen floating in the German Ocean, March 19, 1799." Many impinge upon the eastern shores of Iceland; escaping that island they are borne away in the direction of the eastern shores of America. They do not approach the equator nearer than about 40° N. and 36° to 39° S. When an iceberg reaches a coast and melts, it generates chilling fogs, and so reduces the temperature as temporarily to deteriorate the climate of the adjacent land. They carry with them earth, rocks, &c., obtained when they were in the glacier state. These, when the ice melts, fall to the bottom of the sea and form moraines. When they scrape their way over the bed of the ocean they score the several rocks over which they pass. They often transport animals and seeds of plants to great distances. [Boulder formation, Drift, Glacier.]

īçe'-blĭnk, *s.* [Dan. *iisblink*; Sw. *isblink*.] [Blink.]

īçe'-bōat, *s.* [Eng. *ice*, and *boat*.]

A boat employed for travelling on ice.

2. A strong boat, driven by steam, and used for breaking a passage through ice.

īçe'-bŏ̄und, *a.* [Eng. *ice*, and *bound*.]

1. Totally or completely surrounded with ice, so as to be incapable of moving: as, an *icebound* vessel.

2. Fringed or edged with ice, so as to be inaccessible to ships.

"From the *ice-bound*
Desolate northern bays."
Longfellow: Evangeline, i. 2.

īçe'-bŭĭlt, *a.* [Eng. *ice*, and *built*.]

1. Composed of ice.
2. Loaded with ice.

"Where shaggy forms o'er *ice-built* mountains roam."
Gray: Progress of Poesy.

īçed, *pa. par.* & *a.* [Ice, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Converted into or covered with ice; frozen; congealed.

2. Covered with concreted sugar; frosted.

II. *Bot.:* Covered with glistening particles resembling icicles; as in *Mesembryanthemum pisiforme*.

īçe'-flŏe, *s.* [Eng. *ice*, and *floe*.] A sheet of ice; a small ice-field.

"He reached Hudson's Bay, where his ship was frozen up among the *ice-flocs*."—*Taylor: Words & Places* (1878), ch. ii.

īçe'-hŏ̄use, *s.* [Eng. *ice*, and *house*.] A house, structure, or repository for the storage of ice during warm weather; it is frequently constructed underground, with a drain for carrying off the water of the ice when dissolved.

Īçe'-land, *s.* & *a.* [Eng. *ice*, and *land*.]

A. *As substantive:*

Geog.: An island in the north-west corner of Europe, between lat. 63° 24′ and 66° 33′ N., long. 13° 30′ to 24° 30′ W.

B. *As adj.:* Of, belonging to, or in any way connected with the place described under A.

Iceland-moss, *s.*

Bot.: *Cetraria islandica*, formerly called *Lichen islandicus*. The thallus, which is olive-brown, paler on one side, is erect and tufted, laciniated, channelled, and dentato-ciliated; the fertile lacinia very broad, the shields, which are brown, flat, with their border elevated. It is found in small quantity on the ground in exposed places in Scotland. It is slightly bitter, as well as mucilaginous. An aqueous decoction of it, when cooled, makes a thick jelly. It is used as a tonic, demulcent, and nutrient.

Iceland-spar, *s.*

Min.: A transparent variety of Calcite. Called also Doubly-refracting spar. Prisms of it are used for the polarization of light.

Īçe'-land-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *Iceland*; *-er*.] A native of Iceland.

Īçe-lăn'-ĭc, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *Iceland*; *-ic*.]

A. *As adj.:* Of or pertaining to Iceland.

B. *As subst.:* The language or literature of Iceland; sometimes called also Old Norse. It is the oldest language of the Scandinavian group.

īçe'-măn, *s.* [Eng. *ice*, and *man*.]

1. One who is skilful in travelling upon ice.

2. One who collects ice for sale; a dealer in ice.

īçe'-măn-shĭp, *s.* [Eng. *iceman*; *-ship*.] Skill in travelling upon ice or in mountaineering.

"What I may venture to call *icemanship* is a fine art, only acquired by much experience."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, June 11, 1884.

īçe'-plāin, *s.* [Eng. *ice*, and *plain*.] A plain or sheet of ice; an ice-field.

īçe'-plant, *s.* [Eng. *ice*, and *plant*.]

Bot.: *Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*. It is called ice-plant from the many watery pustules covering its leaves and shining like ice. It is a diffusely procumbent herb, with ovate alternate leaves, clasping the stem and axillary, almost sessile, flowers. It grows on sandy seashores at the Cape of Good Hope, in the Canary Islands, and in Greece near Athens. There are two varieties, *M. crystallinum* and *M. glaciale*; the latter is that cultivated in gardens. The juice is said to be diuretic, and has been given in liver complaints. The burnt ashes are used by the Spaniards like barilla in glass works. Called from its lustre also Diamond-plant.

īçe'-quāke, *s.* [Eng. *ice*, and *quake*.] The crash which precedes and gives warning of the breaking up of icefloes.

īçe'-spar, *s.* [Eng. *ice*, and *spar*.]

Min.: The same as Ryacolite or Rhyacolite (q.v.).

*** ich, * iche,** *pron.* [I.]

ich dien, *phrase.* [Ger.] Literally, I serve. The motto of the Prince of Wales, originally adopted by the Black Prince, and continued to the present day.

*** ich,** *v.t.* [Eke, *v.*]

*** ich, * iche,** *pron.* or *a.* [Each.]

ĭch-neŭ'-mŏn, *s.* [Lat. *ichneumon*, from Gr. ἰχνεύμων (*ichneumōn*) = literally, the tracker; hence, (1) the animal described under 1, (2) a wasp which hunts spidera (not the modern use of the word by entomologists); from ἰχνεύω (*ichneuō*) = to track or trace out; ἴχνος (*ichnos*) = a track, a footstep.]

I. *Zool.:* *Herpestes Ichneumon*, which has been called also *H. Pharaonis*, *Ichneumon Pharaonis*, and, by Linnæus, *Viverra Ichneumon*. It is a chestnut-brown and yellow colour, the feet and muzzle black or deep chestnut, the tail with a tuft of long hair. It is the animal correctly described by the classic writers as devouring the eggs of the crocodile, on which account it was a sacred animal among the Egyptians. It feeds also on other eggs, fowls, plants, &c. It is occasionally domesticated in Egypt.

2. *Entom.:* The typical genus of the family Ichneumonidæ (q.v.). Linnæus placed under it nearly the whole Pupivora; now it is much restricted.

ichneumon-flies, *s.pl.* [Ichneumonidæ.]

ĭch-neŭ-mŏn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *ichneumon*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ*.]

Entom.: Ichneumon-flies, cuckoo-flies; a family of Hymenopterous Insects, sub-tribe Pupivora of Latreille, now often called Entomophaga. Once made to contain the whole of that tribe, it is now limited to species which have straight antennæ, and the abdomen attached to the extremity of the metathorax. Like other entomophaga, they lay their eggs in the bodies or eggs of other insects; these hatching produce larvæ which devour the egg or the animal, whether immature or mature, in which they were developed. When a caterpillar is attacked, the larvæ of the ichneumon feed on its fat, avoiding all destruction of the alimentary canal; the animal is sickly, but is able to go into the chrysalis state; instead, however, of a lepidopterous insect emerging, there come forth multitudes of small ichneumons. Myriads of chrysalides are thus destroyed.

ĭch-neŭ-mŏn'-ĭ-dan, *a.* & *s.* [Mod. Lat. *ichneumonid(æ)*; *-an*.]

A. *As adj.:* Classed under, or in any way connected with the Ichneumonidæ (q.v.).

B. *As substantive:*

Entom.: One of the Ichneumonidæ.

ĭch-neŭ-mŏn'-ĭ-dēs, *s. pl.* [Lat. *ichneumon*; masc. or fem. pl. adj. suff. *-ides*.]

Entom.: The name given by Swainson to one of the five primary tribes into which he divides the Hymenoptera. It is nearly identical with Latreille's Pupivora (q.v.), now often called Entomophaga (q.v.).

ĭch'-nīte, *s.* [Gr. ἴχνος (*ichnos*) = a track, a footprint; *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Palæont.: A fossil footprint. Ichnite occurs much more frequently in compos. than as a separate word—*e.g.*, ornith*ichnite* = the fossil footprint of a bird; tetrapod*ichnite* = the fossil foot-print of a saurian or batrachian. [Cheirotherium.]

ĭch-nŏ-car'-pŭs, *s.* [Gr. ἴχνος (*ichnos*) = a trace, a vestige, and καρπος (*karpos*) = fruit.]

Bot.: A genus of Apocynaceæ, tribe Wrightieæ. *Ichnocarpus frutescens* is sometimes used in India as a substitute for sarsaparilla.

ĭch'-nŏ-grăph, *s.* [Gr. ἴχνος (*ichnos*) = a footstep, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write, to draw.]

Drawing: A ground-plan; an orthograph is a front elevation, a scenograph a general view.

ĭch-nŏ-grăph'-ĭc, ĭch-nŏ-grăph'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *ichnograph*; *-ic*, *-ical*.] Of or pertaining to ichnography; describing or forming a ground plan.

"Penault has assisted the text with a figure or *ichnographical* plot."—*Evelyn: Architecture.*

ĭch-nŏg'-ra-phy, *s.* [Eng. *ichnograph*; *-y*.]

* I. *Ord. Lang.:* A description of ancient works of art, as statuary, &c.

2. *Arch.:* A horizontal section of a building, &c., showing its true dimensions according to a geometric scale; a ground-plan.

"To have a draught of the ground-plot or *ichnography* of every story in a paper by itself."—*Moxon: Mechanical Exercises.*

ĭch'-nŏ-līte, *s.* [Gr. ἴχνος (*ichnos*) = a footprint, and λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Geol. & Palæont.: A stone on which an ichnite or footprint of a fossil animal or bird is impressed.

ĭch-nŏ-lith-ŏ-lŏg'-ĭc-al, ĭch-nŏ-lŏg'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *ichnolitholog(y)*, *ichnolog(y)*; *-ical*.] Pertaining to or connected with ichnolithology or ichnology (q.v.).

ĭch-nō-lĭth-ŏl'-ō-ğў, *s.* [Gr. ἴχνος (*ichnos*) = a footprint; λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone, and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.] The same as ICHNOLOGY (q.v.).

ĭch-nŏl'-ō-ğў, *s.* [Gr. ἴχνος (*ichnos*) = a footprint, and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.]

Geol. & Palæont.: That branch of science which classifies and treats of fossil footprints; such phenomena taken collectively. [FOOTPRINTS.]

ī'-chŏr, *s.* [Gr. ἰχώρ (*ichōr*) = juice, the blood of the gods.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A thin watery humour like serum; a watery, acrid discharge from a wound, ulcer, &c.

"Milk, drawn from some animals that feed only upon flesh, will be more apt to turn rancid and putrefy . . . then it will turn into an ichor."—*Arbuthnot: On Aliments.*

2. *Myth.:* The ethereal fluid which took the place of blood in the veins of the gods.

"Of course his perspiration was but *ichor*,
Or some such other spiritual liquor."
Byron: Vision of Judgment, XXV.

ī-chŏr-hæ'-mĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. ἰχώρ (*ichōr*), and αἷμα (*haima*) = blood.]

Pathol.: The same as PYÆMIA (q.v.).

***ī-chŏr-ŏl'-ō-ğў,** *s.* [Gr. ἰχώρ (*ichōr*) = juice, blood of the gods, and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.] The anatomy of the lymphatic and secreting systems.

***ī'-chŏr-oŭs, *ī'-chŏr-ōse,** *a.* [Eng. *ichor; -ous, -ose.*] Like ichor; thin, watery, serous.

"The pus from an ulcer of the liver, growing thin and *ichorous*, corrodes the vessels."—*Arbuthnot: On Diet*, ch. iii.

ĭch-thĕl'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ichthel(is);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ichthy.: The Sun-fishes of Jordan, a family of Acanthopteri. They are percoid fishes, with a single dorsal fin, either continuous or deeply divided, with eight to twelve spines; anal fin large with three to nine spines; body oblong, more or less elevated, sometimes much compressed. Colours usually brilliant, chiefly olive green, with spots or shades of blue, yellow, orange, or violet. Fresh-water carnivorous fishes, many of which build nests which they defend with great courage. Genera about fifteen, species forty, all American; most abundant in the Mississippi valley. Subfamilies, Micropterinæ, Centrarchinæ, and Ichthelinæ. (*Jordan: Vert. Anim. Nor. U. States.*)

ĭch-thĕ-lĭ'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ichthel(is);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ichthy.: A sub-family of Ichthelidæ. They have the dorsal fin undivided, notably larger than the anal one. (*Jordan.*)

ĭch'-thĕ-lĭs, *s.* [Gr. ἰχθύς (*ichthus*) = a fish, and ἥλιος (*helios*) = the sun.]

Ichthy.: The typical genus of the sub-family Ichthelinæ and the family Ichthelidæ (q.v.). *Ichthelis incisor* is the Blue Sun-fish, or Copper-nosed Bream. Nine others are in the Northern States of America. (*Jordan.*)

ĭch'-thĭ-dĭn, *s.* [Gr. ἰχθύς (*ichthus*) = a fish; εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, and suff. *-in.*]

Chem.: A substance contained in the immature eggs of cyprinoid fishes.

ĭch'-thĭn, ĭch'-thĭne, *s.* [Gr. ἰχθυς (*ichthus*) = a fish, and suff. *-in, -ine* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: The azotised constituent of the eggs of cartilaginous fishes. It forms homogeneous, white, transparent grains, soft to the touch, insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether. It gives by analysis 50·2 to 51 per cent. of carbon; 6·7 to 7·8 hydrogen; 14·7 to 15·8 nitrogen, and 1·9 phosphorus (?). (*Watts.*)

ĭch'-thu-lĭn, *s.* [Gr. ἰχθύς (*ichthus*) = a fish; ὕλη (*hulē*) = matter, and suff. *-in.*]

Chem.: A strongly albuminous liquid in the very young eggs of cyprinoid fishes. It contains 52·5 to 53·3 per cent. of carbon; 8 to 8·3 hydrogen; 15·2 nitrogen; 1 sulphur, and 6 phosphorus. It seems to disappear as the eggs approach maturity, and to be replaced by albumin. (*Watts.*)

ĭch-thў-dī'-ną, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ichthydi(um);* Lat. neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ina.*]

Zool.: A family of Rotatoria, founded by Ehrenberg. There is no carapace, the rotatory organ is single, not continuous, not lobed nor divided at the margin.

ĭch-thў'-dī-ŭm, *s.* [Mod. Lat. from Gr. ἰχθύδιον (*ichthudion*) = a little fish.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the family Ichthydina (q.v.). It is somewhat doubtfully established.

*** ĭch'-thў-ĭc,** *a.* [Gr. ἰχθύς (*ichthus*) = a fish.] Of or pertaining to fishes; having the characteristics of a fish.

ĭch'-thў-ō-cŏl, ĭch-thў-ō-cŏl'-ą, *s.* [Gr. ἰχθυόκολλα (*ichthuokolla*) = slime from the belly of a fish, from ἰχθύς (*ichthus*) = a fish, and κόλλα (*kolla*) = glue.] Fish-glue; isinglas; a glue prepared from the air-bladders of certain fishes, particularly of the great aturgeon, *Acipenser huso.*

ĭch-thў-ō-cŏp'-rŭs, ĭch-thў-ō-cŏp'-rō-lĭte, *s.* [Gr. ἰχθύς (*ichthus*) = a fish; κόπρος (*kopros*) = dung, and λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Palæont.: A coprolite derived from fishes; the excrement of fishes fossilized.

ĭch-thў-ō'-dŏ-ą, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., from Gr. ἰχθύς (*ichthus*) = a fish, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = resemblance.]

Entom.: A genus of Beetles, family Cerambycidæ. Habitat of the typical species the Philippine Islands. (*Larousse.*)

ĭch-thў-ō-dor'-ų-lĭte, *s.* [Gr. ἰχθύς (*ichthus*) = a fish; δόρυ (*doru*) = a spear, and λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Palæont.: The spine of a fin. Most Ichthyodorulites are believed to have come from fishes of the order Cestraphori of Owen. They are found in the Lias, the Upper Silurian, &c.

ĭch-thў-ŏğ'-rą-phў, *s.* [Gr. ἰχθύς (*ichthus*) = a fish, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write.] A treatise or discourse on fishes; a description of fishes.

ĭch'-thў-ōĭd, *a.* [Gr. ἰχθύς (*ichthus*) = a fish, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

Zool. & Palæont.: Resembling fish. Used chiefly of reptiles having some of the characteristics of fishes.

ĭch-thў-ŏl'-ą-trў, *s.* [Gr. ἰχθύς (*ichthus*) = a fish, and λατρεία (*latreia*) = worship.]

Religions: Fish-worship; the adoration of gods partially or entirely fish-shaped.

"An *ichthyolatry* connected with Derceto or Margates."—*Layard: Nineveh*, ii. 466.

ĭch'-thў-ō-lĭte, *s.* [Gr. ἰχθύς (*ichthus*), genit. ἰχθύος (*ichthuos*) = a fish, and λίθος (*lithos*) = stone.]

Palæont.: Fish remains; a fossil fish or part of one, or the impression left by one or other of these on the rocks. [FISH, II. 2.]

"The Ludlow rock still remains—*i.e.*, the lowest stage in the crust of the globe in which any *ichthyolites* have been detected."—*Murchison: Siluria*, ch. vi.

ĭch-thў-ŏ-lŏğ'-ĭc, ĭch-thў-ō-lŏğ'-ĭc-ąl, *a.* [Eng. *ichthyolog(y); -ic, -ical.*] Of or pertaining to ichthyology.

ĭch-thў-ŏl'-ō-ğĭst, *s.* [Eng. *ichthyolog(y); -ist.*] One versed or learned in ichthyology.

ĭch-thў-ŏl'-ō-ğў, * ĭc-thў-ŏl'-ō-ğў, *s.* [Gr. ἰχθύς (*ichthus*) = a fish, and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.]

Nat. Science: The science which treats of fishes. Aristotle (B.C. 384–322) described fishes as well as other animals in his *Natural History.* Belon in 1553, Rondelet in 1554 and 1555, Salviani (1554–1558), Willoughby (1635–1672), John Ray (1628–1705), all made important contributions to Ichthyology. Artedi (1705–1735) was the precursor of Linnæus (1707–1778). Cuvier's *Histoire Naturelle de Poissons* was issued between 1828 and 1849; Agassiz's various papers and publications on Ichthyology between 1829 and 1844; Yarrell's *History of British Fishes* in 1835 and 1836. [FISH.]

*** ĭch'-thў-ō-măn-çў,** *s.* [Gr. ἰχθύς (*ichthus*) = a fish, and μαντεία (*manteia*) = prophecy, divination.] Divination by the inspection of the heads or entrails of fish.

ĭch-thў-ō-mor'-phą, *s pl.* [Gr. ἰχθύς (*ichthus*) = a fish, and μορφη (*morphē*) = form.]

Zool.: Owen's name for the Urodela, or Tailed Amphibians.

ĭch-thў-ō-mor'-phĭc, *a.* [Gr. ἰχθύς (*ichthus*) = a fish; μορφή (*morphē*) = form, shape, and Eng. suff. *-ic.*] Formed in all or some respects like a fish.

ĭch-thў-ō-mўz'-ŏn, *s.* [Gr. ἰχθύς (*ichthus*) = a fish, and μυζάω (*muzaō*) = to suck.]

Ichthy.: A genus of Petromyzontidæ (Lampreys). *Ichthyomyzon argenteus* is the Silvery Lamprey. It occurs in the great American lakes, &c. (*Jordan: Vert. Anim. Nor. Unit. States.*)

ĭch-thў-ō-păt'-ō-lĭte, *s.* [Gr. ἰχθύς (*ichthus*) = a fish; πάτος (*patos*) = a beaten way, and λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Palæont.: A fossil track supposed to have been left by the pectoral fins of fishes moving over wet silt, sand, &c.

ĭch-thў-ŏph'-ą-ğĭst, *s.* [Eng. *ichthyophag(y); -ist.*] One who eats or lives upon fish.

ĭch-thў-ŏph'-ą-goŭs, *a.* [Eng. *ichthyophag(y); -ous.*] Eating or living upon fish. (*De Quincey: Autog. Sketches*, i. 78.)

ĭch-thў-ŏph'-ą-ğў, *s.* [Gr. ἰχθύς (*ichthus*) = a fish, and φαγεῖν (*phagein*) = to eat.] The practice or habit of eating fish; fish-diet.

ĭch-thў-ŏph-thăl'-mīte, *s.* [Gr. ἰχθύς (*ichthus*) = a fish, and ὀφθαλμός (*ophthalmos*) = an eye.]

Min.: A variety of Apophyllite.

ĭch-thў-ŏph'-thĭ-rą, *s. pl.* [Gr. ἰχθύς (*ichthus*), genit. ἰχθύος (*ichthuos*) = a fish, and φθείρ (*phthеir*) = a louse.]

Zool.: An order of Crustacea, sub-class Epizoa. The species, which when adult are parasitic on the skin, eyes, or gills of fishes, has rudimentary limbs, a suctorial mouth, and in the female external ovisaca. The larva is locomotive.

ĭch-thў-ŏps'-ĭ-dą, *s. pl.* [Gr. ἰχθύς (*ichthus*) = a fish, and ὄψις (*opsis*) = an appearance.]

Zool.: A primary division of the Vertebrated Sub-kingdom. They have temporary or permanent branchiæ, uncleated blood corpuscles, but no amnion or allantois. The division contains two classes, Fishes and Amphibia. Called also Branchiate Vertebrata.

ĭch-thў-ŏp-tĕr-ўğ'-ĭ-ī, ĭch-thў-ŏp-tĕr-ўğ'-ĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [Gr. ἰχθύς (*ichthus*), genit. ἰχθύος (*ichthuos*) = a fish; πτερύξ (*pterux*), genit. πτέρυγος (*pterugos*) = a wing, a fin, and Lat. mas. pl. suff. *-ii*, or neut. *-ia.*]

Palæont.: In Prof. Owen's classification the third order of the class Reptilia, or Reptilea. (*Prof. Owen: Palæontology*, 1860.)

ĭch-thў-or'-nĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ichthyorn(is);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: A family of fossil birds.

ĭch-thў-or'-nĭs, *s.* [Gr. ἰχθύς (*ichthus*), and ὄρνις (*ornis*) = a bird.]

Palæont.: A genus of fossil birds, order Odontotormæ. They had teeth sunk in distinct sockets. The vertebræ were all biconcave. *Ichthyornis dispar*, a carnivorous and probably aquatic bird, was from the Cretaceous rocks of North America.

*** ĭch-thў-ō-săr'-cō-lĭte,** *s.* [Gr. ἰχθύς (*ichthus*) = a fish; σάρξ (*sarx*), genit. σαρκός (*sarkos*) = flesh, and λίθος (*lithos*) = a stone.]

Zool.: The name given by Desmarest to Caprinella, a genus of Hippuritidæ, from its resemblance to the flabby muscles of fishes.

ĭch'-thў-ō-sâur, *s.* [ICHTHYOSAURUS.]

Palæont.: Any species of the genus Ichthyosaurus (q.v.).

"To have breathed air like the *ichthyosaur*."—*Lyell: Elem. of Geol.* (ed. 1871), p. 338.

ĭch-thў-ō-sâu'-rĭ-ą, *s. pl.* [ICHTHYOSAURUS.]

Palæont.: An order of fossil reptiles. The teeth are lodged in grooves of the premaxillæ, the maxillæ, and the mandibles, not in distinct sockets. The fangs are deeply folded, the limbs are converted into paddles. The centra of the vertebræ are short, broad, and biconcave. (*Huxley.*)

ĭch-thў-ō-sâu'-rĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *ichthyosaur(us);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: The typical family of the order Ichthyosauria (q.v.)

ĭch-thў-ō-sâu'-rŭs, *s.* [Gr. ἰχθύς (*ichthus*) gemt. ἰχθυος (*ichthuos*) = a fish, and σαύρα (*saura*), σαῦρος (*sauros*) = a lizard.]

Palæont.: Ichthyosaur; fish-lizard; the

typical genus of the order Ichthyosauria. It consists of gigantic fossil marine reptiles, with jaws which show them to have been carniverous; and the half-digested remains of fishes and reptiles, even of their own species, found within their skeleton is a proof of the nature of their food. Their vertebræ were fish-like, their paddles like those of a porpoise or a whale, and their long powerful tail a propeller which enabled them to dart with great rapidity through the water. The genus extended from the Trias of Germany to the White Chalk of England. One of the earliest and best known species was *Ichthyosaurus communis* of Conybeare. It is from the Lias. *I. platyodon* also from the Lias at Lyme Regis, must have been more than twenty-four feet long.

Ich-thy-ō'-sĭs, *s.* [Gr. ἰχθυς (*ichthus*) = a fish, and suff. *-osis.*]

Pathol.: Fish-skin disease, characterized by the development on the skin of thick, hard, dry, imbricated scales of a dirty gray colour. There is no pain, heat, or itching. It is said to be a congenital disease and lasts through life. Oiling the skin (dugong oil being perhaps best), to keep it supple, is the only remedy of importance, with attention to the general health.

***Ich-thy-ŏt'-ō-mĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *ichthyotom(y); -ist.*] One who anatomizes or dissects fishes.

***Ich-thy-ŏt'-ō-my,** *s.* [Gr. ἰχθύς (*ichthus*) = a fish, and τομη (*tomē*) = a cutting; τέμνω (*temnō*) = to cut.] The dissection of fishes.

Ich'-thys, *s.* [Gr. = a fish.] A word found on many articles, as rings, seals, tombstones, &c., belonging to the early years of Christianity. It is supposed to have had a mystical meaning, from the fact that the several characters are the initial letters of the Greek words Ἰησοῦς Χριστός, Θεοῦ Ὑιός, Σωτήρ (*Iēsous Christos, Theou Huios, Sōtēr*) = Jesus Christ, the Son of God, the Saviour.

Ĭ'-çĭ-ca, *s.* [The native name of the plant.]

Bot.: A genus of Amyrids, family Burseridæ. It consists chiefly of tall trees with balsamic or resinous juice, unequally pinnate or ternate leaves, and racemes or heads of small whitish or greenish flowers. About twenty species are known, mostly from the warmer parts of America. *Icica guianensis* furnishes incense-wood, *I. Icicariba*, part of the American Elemi; *I. Carana*, the American Balm of Gilead; *I. Aracouchini*, the Balsam of Acouchi; *I. ambrosiaca*, the Resin of Coumia; and *I. altissima*, the Curana, Samaria, Acuyari, Mara, or Cedarwood of Guiana.

Içʼ-ĭ-cle, *Is-e-chel, *i-si-kel, *i-se-yo-kel, *is-y-kle, *ys-e-kel, *s.* [A.S. *ísgicel*, from *ís* = ice, and *gicel* = a small piece of ice; cogn. with Icel. *íss* = ice, *jökull* = an icicle; Low Ger. *is-hekel.*] [ICKLE.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A hanging, conical point of ice, formed by the freezing of water, &c., as it flows or drops down from something.

"He knew no more of fear than one who dwells
Beneath the tropics knows of *icicles.*"
Moore: Veiled Prophet of Khorassan.

2. *Her.:* A charge of the same shape as a drop in the bearing called *guttée*, but reversed.

Içʼ-ĭ-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *icy; -ly.*] In an icy, cold, or frigid manner; very coldly.

Içʼ-ĭ-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *icy: -ness.*] The quality or state of being icy; coldness.

Içʼ-ĭng, Içe'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [ICE, *v.*]

A. & B. *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* A coating or covering of concreted sugar.

"The splendid *iceing* of an immense historic plum-cake."—*Warton: Hist. Eng. Poetry*, vol. iii., § 43.

Icʼ-kĕr, *s.* [A.S. (Northumb.) *cher* = an ear of corn; O. H. Ger. *ahir.*] An ear of corn. (*Scotch.*)

Icʼ-kle, *s.* [A.S. *gicel* = a small piece of ice.] An icicle (q.v.).

"Be she fire, or be she *ickle.*"
Cotton: Joys of Marriage (1689).

***Ĭ'-cŏn,** *s.* [Gr. εἰκών (*eikōn*) = an image.] An image, a picture, a representation.

"Many Netherlanders, whose names and *icons* are published."—*Hakewill: On Providence.*

***ī-cŏn'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *icon; -ical.*] Pertaining or relating to figures or pictures; consisting of figures or pictures.

***Ĭ'-cŏn-ĭşm,** *s.* [Eng. *icon; -ism.*] A figure; a representation.

ī-cŏn'-ō-clăşm, *s.* [Gr. εἰκών (*eikōn*), genit. εἰκόνος (*eikonos*) = a figure, a picture, and κλάσμα (*klasma*) = a thing broken; κλάω (*klaō*) = to break.]

1. *Lit.:* The act of breaking or destroying images, as idols, &c. The word is usually confined to the movement in the Eastern Church, but it is sometimes employed as in the example.

"Chapels and church-towers, still supreme in their beauty in spite of the rigid *iconoclasm* of the sixteenth century."—*J. S. Brewer: English Studies*, p. 107.

2. *Fig.:* The act of destroying or exposing shams, delusions, &c.; an attack upon a cherished belief.

ī-cŏn'-ō-clăst, *s.* [Gr. εἰκών (*eikōn*), genit. εἰκόνος (*eikonos*) = an image, and κλαστης (*klastēs*) = one who breaks or destroys; κλαω (*klaō*) = to break or destroy; Fr. *iconoclaste.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* One who breaks or destroys images, as of idols, &c.; one who is strongly opposed to the worship of images.

2. *Fig.:* One who destroys or exposes shams, delusions, &c.; one who attacks cherished beliefs.

II. *Ch. Hist.:* A party or faction in the Eastern Church, in the eighth century, who supported the Emperor Leo, the Isaurian, in his violent contest against image-worship (q.v.), and broke images where they had the power.

"A council of *iconoclasts* was held, in which the adoration and the use of images was condemned."—*Jortin: Eccles. Hist.* (an. 741).

ī-cŏn-ō-clăst'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *iconoclast; -ic.*] Of or pertaining to iconoclasm or iconoclasts. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"The Jewish and Moslem *iconoclastic* mind thinks ancient statues men transformed by enchantment or judgment."—*Tylor: Early Hist. Mankind*, ch. vi.

ī-cŏn-ō-grăphʼ-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *iconograph(y); -ic.*]

1. Pertaining or relating to iconography.

2. Representing by means of diagrams or pictures.

ī-cŏn-ŏg'-rą-phў, *s.* [Gr. εἰκονογραφία (*eikonographia*), from εἰκών (*eikōn*) = an image, and γραφω (*graphō*) = to write, to describe.] That branch of science which treats of ancient art as represented by pictures, statues, busts, engravings on gems or metals, &c.

"An eye acquainted with Easter Island *iconography* would at once detect Herroulas."—*Journ. Anthrop. Inst.*, iii. 371.

***ī-cŏn-ŏl'-ą-trў,** *s.* [ICONOLATER.] The act or practice of worshipping images; adoration of images.

***ī-cŏn-ŏl'-ō-ğў,** *s.* [Gr. εἰκών (*eikōn*), genit. εἰκόνος (*eikonos*) = an image, and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.]

1. A description of images, pictures, statues, &c.

2. The doctrine of images or emblematical representations.

ī-cŏn-ŏphʼ-ĭl-ĭst, *s.* [Gr. εἰκών (*eikōn*) = an image; φιλέω (*phileō*) = to love, and Eng. suff. *-ist.*] A connoisseur of pictures or gems; a collector or judge of prints.

"There are few *iconophilists* whose criticism on an early print of the Northern school we would more willingly accept."—*Saturday Review*, Mercb 29, 1884, p. 419.

ī-cŏn-ŏm'-ą-chў, *s.* [Gr. εἰκών (*eikōn*) = an image, and μάχη (*machē*) = wrangling.] A war against images; opposition to the use of pictures or images as objects of worship or aids to adoration.

***ī-cŏn-ŏm'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Gr. εἰκονόμαχος (*eikonomachos*), from εἰκών (*eikōn*), genit. εἰκόνος (*eikonos*) = an image, and μάχη (*machē*) = a battle.] Opposed to the use of pictures or images.

"We should be too *iconomical* to question the pictures of the winds."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. xxi.

ī-cŏs-ą-hē'-drąl, *a.* [Gr. εἴκοσι (*eikosi*) = twenty, and ἕδρα (*hedra*) = a seat, a base.] Having twenty equal triangular sides.

ī-cŏs-ą-hē'-drŏn, *ı-cŏs-ą-ē'-drŏn, *s.* [ICOSAHEDRAL.]

Geometry:

1. A solid figure having twenty equal sides.

2. A regular solid, consisting of twenty triangular pyramids, whose vertices meet in the centre of a sphere supposed to circumscribe it, and therefore having their heights and bases equal.

†ī-cŏs-ăn'-dĕr, *s.* [ICOSANDRIA.]

Bot.: A plant of the class Icosandria.

ī-cŏs-ăn'-drĭ-ą, *s.* [Gr. εἴκοσι (*eikosi*) = twenty, and ἀνήρ (*anēr*), genit. ἀνδρός (*andros*) = a male.]

Bot.: The twelfth class in Linnæus's artificial system. It consisted of plants having twenty or more stamens inserted into the calyx. He divided it into five orders: Monogynia, Digynia, Trigynia, Pentagynia, and Polygynia (q.v.).

ī-cŏs-ăn'-droŭs, ī-cŏs-ăn'-drĭ-an, *a.* [Eng., &c. *icosandr(ia); -ous, -ian.*] Having twenty perigynous stamens; of or belonging to the Icosandria.

***Icre,** *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] "An icre is ten bars." (*Gibson's Camden*, margin *in loc.*) (*Holland: Camden*, p. 361.)

Ĭc-tĕr'-ĭ-ą, *s.* [Lat. *icterus* = Gr. ἴκτερος (*ikteros*) = (1) the jaundice, (2) a yellowish-green bird, by looking at which a jaundiced person was cured, but the bird died. (*Pliny: H. N.*, xxx. 11.)]

Ornith.: A genus of birds placed by Swainson under his sub-family Brachypodiæ (Short-footed Thrushes), and by Jordan doubtfully under the Sylvicolidæ (Warblers). The bill is shorter than the head, and has a broad base; the culmen elevated and arched; both mandibles entire; the wings and tails rounded; the middle toe very long. *Icteria virens*, or *viridis* (*I. polyglotta* of Wilson), the Yellow-breasted Chat, is found in the United States, and is described by Jordan as a quaint, loud songster. It has great powers of imitating the sounds which it hears.

***Ĭc-tĕr'-ĭc,** *a. & s.* [Lat. *icterus*, from *icterus* = jaundice; Fr. *ictérique.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Affected with or suffering from jaundice.

2. Good against jaundice.

B. *As subst.:* A remedy for the jaundice.

***Ĭc-tĕr'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *icteric; -al.*] The same as ICTERIC (q.v.).

"Our understandings being like *icterical* eyes."—*Bishop Taylor: Great Exemplar*, pt. ii., § 12.

Ĭc-tĕr'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *icter(us);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Ornith.: Orioles; a family of Passeres, Inssorial Birds. The bill has the commissure angulated, as in the Fringillidæ, but usually lengthened, with no notch; the primaries nine; the legs stout; the plumage usually brilliant; the notes sharp, often melodious, in other cases harsh. Sub-families three: Agelainæ, Icterinæ, and Quiscalinæ. About twenty genera and a hundred species are known, all American. (*Jordan*, 1876.)

Ĭc-tĕr-ĭ'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *icter(us);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Ornith.: Hangnests; the typical sub-family of the family Icteridæ (q.v.).

***Ĭc-tĕr-ĭ'-tĭous, *Ĭc-tĕr'-ĭ-toŭs,** *a.* [ICTERUS.] Having a colour resembling that of the skin when affected with jaundice; yellow.

***Ĭc'-tĕr-ōĭd,** *a.* [Gr. ἴκτερος (*ikteros*) = the jaundice, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = appearance.] Yellow, as if jaundiced.

Ĭc'-tĕr-ŭs, *s.* [Lat.] [ICTERIA.]

1. *Ornith.:* American Oriole, the typical genus of the sub-family Icterinæ, and the family Icteridæ (q.v.). *Icterus Baltimore* is the Baltimore Oriole (q.v.), and *I. spurius*, the Orchard Oriole of America.

*2. *Path.:* Jaundice.

3. *Bot.:* A morbid condition of the leaves of plants, as of wheat, the vine, &c., making them become yellow. It is different from chlorosis, which is mere a constitutional malady.

***Ĭc-thy-ŏl'-ō-ğĭst,** *s.* [ICHTHYOLOGIST.]

***ĭc'-tĭc,** *a.* [Lat. *ictus* = a blow.] Sudden, sharp, abrupt, as if produced by a blow.

ĭc'-tĭ-dēs, *s.* [Gr. ἴκτις (*iktis*) = a weasel, and εἶδος (*eidos*) = form.]

Zool.: The name given by Valenciennes to the Viverrine genus, called by Cuvier, Paradoxurus, and by Temminck, Arctitis. It contains the Benturongs of India.

ĭc-tĭn'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Gr. ἰκτῖνος (*iktinos*) = a kite, a hen-harrier.]

Ornith.: Blue kite, a genus of Falconidæ, sub-family Milvinæ. *Ictinia subcœruleus*, or *mississipensis*, is the Mississippi kite.

ĭc-tĭ-thĕr'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Gr. ἴκτις (*iktis*) = a weasel, and θηρίον (*thērion*) = a wild animal.]

Palæont.: A genus of Viverridæ with affinities to the Hyænidæ. From the Upper Miocene of Greece.

ĭc'-tŭs, *s.* [Lat.]

1. A blow, a stroke: as, *ictus solis* = sunstroke.

2. Cadence, emphasis; stress on an accented syllable.

ĭç'-ў, *a.* [Eng. *ic(e)*; *-y.*]

1. *Lit.:* Pertaining to, consisting of, or of the nature of ice; like ice; frozen.

"When most the *icy* cold had chained up all the deep."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 19.

2. *Fig.:* Cold; frigid; cool; lacking in warmth; chilling.

"If he be leaden, *icy*, cold, unwilling,
Be thou so too." *Shakesp.: Richard III.*, iii. 1.

icy-cold, *a.* As cold as ice; very cold. (*Longfellow: Children of the Lord's Supper.*)

icy-pearled, *a.* Studded or covered with beads or spangles of ice. (*Milton: Death of a Fair Infant.*)

ĭd, *adv.* A contraction for *idem* (q. v.).

I'd. A contraction for *I would.*

ĭ-dæ'-an, *a.* [Lat. *Idæus.*] Of or pertaining to Mount Ida, in Crete.

"The ivy and *Idæan* vine."
Scott. Lady of the Lake, i. 26.

ĭ-dā'-lĭ-a, *s.* [IDALIAN.]

Zool.: A genus of gasteropodous molluscs, family Doridæ. They have no shells. The animal is broadly oblong, the tentacles clavate or linear. Fourteen species known, all recent, four of them from Britain.

Ĭ-dā'-lĭ-an, *a.* [See def.] Of or pertaining to Idalium, a town in Cyprus, sacred to Venus, who was thence sometimes called Idalia; pertaining to Venus.

"*Idalian* Aphrodite." *Tennyson: Œnone*, 170.

īde, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A fish of the carp family, *Leuciscus Idus.* It is found in Denmark, Sweden, Russia, and very rarely in the British seas.

-ide, *suff.* [Lat. *-ides*, from Gr. εἶδος (*eidos*) = form (?).]

Chem.: A termination indicative of combination. It enters into the words ox*ide*, fluor*ide*, chlor*ide*, &c.

ĭ-dē'-a, *s.* [Lst., from Gr. ἰδέα (*idea*) = the look or semblance of a thing; ἰδεῖν (*idein*) = to see; Fr. *idée*; Ital. & Sp. *idea.* The word, when first introduced into English, was so manifestly a Latin word, that it received the pl. *ideæ.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* A mental image, form, or representation of anything.

¶ In popular language *idea* is used as a synonym for opinion, belief, purpose, or intention; and in the example it has the sense of mental powers.

"To teach the young *idea* how to shoot."
Thomson: Spring, 11.

II. *Philos.:* The word idea has been taken in very many and very different senses, the history of which would be a history of philosophy. The idea of Plato (A.C. 429–347) is the pure archetypal essence in which things subsumed under the same concept participate; Aristotle (A.C. 384–322) taught that though the One, apart from and *beside* the many, does not exist, none the less must a unity be assumed as (objectively) present *in* the many: and the Stoics (Zeno, circ. A.C. 355–263) maintained the doctrines of subjective concepts formed through abstraction. Philo, who flourished about the middle of the first century, transformed the Platonic ideas into divine thoughts, having their seat in the Logos, and says, "This is the doctrine of Moses, not mine." According to Plutarch of Chæronea (towards the end of the first century), the ideas were intermediate between God and the world; they were the pattern and God the efficient cause. For Plotinus (203–270) the primordial essence was elevated above the Platonic ideas, which were emanations from the One. St. Thomas of Aquin (1227–1274), recognizes a form in which the universal exists before things—viz. as ideas in the divine mind. For Descartes (1596–1650), "ideas are the forms of things received into the soul;" for Spinoza (1632–1677), the "concepts formed by the mind as a thinking thing;" and Locke (1632–1704) says, "whatsoever the mind perceives in itself, or is the immediate object of perception, thought, or understanding, that I call an idea." In the philosophy of Leibnitz (1646–1716) ideas are the active forces of his monads; Berkeley (1684–1753) used the word as equivalent to phenomenon; Hume (1711–1776) defines ideas as "copies of perceptions," and Condillac (1715–1780) as "mental representations of objects of apprehension." Kant (1724–1804) gives the name of ideas to those "necessary conceptions of the reason for which no corresponding real objects can be given in the sphere of the senses." According to Erasmus Darwin (1731–1802), an idea is a "contraction, or motion, or configuration of the fibres which constitute the immediate organs of sense." Romagnosi (1761–1835) rejects the notion that ideas are only transformed sensations, he recognises in the mind a specific logical sense, to which he attributes the formation of universal ideas and ideal synthesis. [For the views of Fichte, Schelling, and Hegel, see IDEALISM.] James Mill (1773–1836) calls ideas "what remain after sensation has gone," and Herbart (1776–1841) "typical conceptions." Schopenhauer (1788–1860) posits as intermediate between the Universal Will and the individual in which it appears, various ideas as real species forming stages in the objectification of the Will. In English philosophical writings of the present day, idea has been replaced by, or is used as an equivalent of, concept (q. v.).

ī-dē'-al, ***ī-dē'-al,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *idéal*, from Lat. *idealis*, from *idea.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Existing in idea; intellectual; mental; not perceived by the senses.

"A breast that needed not *ideal* woe."
Byron: Lara, i. 14.

2. Existing in fancy or imagination only; visionary; not real; fanciful.

"Thence on th' *ideal* kingdom swift she turns
Her eye." *Thomson: Summer*, 1,789.

3. Reaching an imaginary model or standard of perfection.

"*Ideal* beauty, that fine name."
Byron: Beppo, xiii.

4. Considering the world of sense as composed merely of ideas existing in the mind; as, the *ideal* theory of philosophy.

"A relic of the old *ideal* system."—*Stewart: Phil. Essays*, ess. 4.

B. *As subst.:* An imaginary model or standard of perfection or excellence.

"He worships your *ideal*."
Tennyson: Princess, ii. 38.

ideal-realism, *s.*

Phil.: The teachings of an eclectic branch of the Kantian school, who attempted to build up a harmonious system without sacrificing Kant's realistic postulates to his idealistic teachings, or conversely giving up the latter in favour of the former. Schleiermacher, Ulrici, and Trendelenburg were of this section of Kantists.

"Others . . . sought to effect the harmonious union of the idealistic and realistic elements in a doctrine of *Ideal-realism*."—*Ueberweg: Hist. Philos.*, ii. 186.

***ī-dē'-a-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *idea*; *-less.*] Destitute of ideas.

ī-dē-al-īş-ā'-tion, *s.* [IDEALIZATION.]

ī-dē'-al-īşe, *v.t.* & *i.* [IDEALIZE.]

ī-dē'-al-īşm, *s.* [Eng. *ideal*; *-ism*; Fr. *idéalisme*; Ger. *idealismus.*]

Philos.: The name given to certain systems which deny the individual existence of object apart from subject, or of both apart from God or the Absolute. (*Larousse.*) Idealism denies the existence of bodies, holding that their appearances are merely ideas [perceptions] of the cogitant subject. Subjective idealism teaches that these ideas are produced by the mind; objective idealism that God is their author. To these two hypotheses all idealism may be reduced (*Tongiorgi: Inst. Phil., De Corp.*). Zeno of Elea, in classic times, anticipated modern idealism. The teaching of Zeno underwent many changes, till it appeared in the modified idealism of Plato, which was itself, in course of time, repeatedly added to or diminished. Berkeley [IMMATERIALISM] developing Locke, Descartes, Spinoza, and Leibnitz did much to revive idealism. Kant has been claimed as an idealist—Franck (*Dict. des Sciences* (1875), 757a) makes Kant's *idéalisme subjectif* one of the three divisions to which he refers all modifications of Ideal philosophy; but Lewes (*Hist. Philos.*, ii. 543) says Kant "never overlooks the distinction between the phenomena which the mind fashions, and the noumena which it only postulates." Fichte, Schelling, and Hegel are the founders of the great schools of German Idealism, called respectively, Subjective, Objective, and Absolute. For Fichte the object has no real existence, but is dependent upon the subject; the non-Ego is the product of the Ego (the human soul). For Schelling object and subject are equally real, and equally manifestations of the Ego (in his system the Absolute, the Substance of Spinoza). Hegel's only reality in this case is the relation between the Ego and non-Ego. [HEGELIANISM.]

ī-dē'-al-īst, *s.* [Eng. *ideal*; *-ist.*]

1. A supporter of the doctrine of idealism.

"Berkeley was sincerely and bona fide an *idealist*."
—*Stewart: Philosoph. Essays*, No. iv., ch. i.

2. One who indulges in flights of fancy or imagination. (*Annandale.*)

ī-dē-al-īst'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *idealist*; *-ic.*] Pertaining or relating to idealism or the idealists.

ī-dē-ăl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *ideal*; *-ity.*]

1. The quality, state or condition of being ideal.

2. Capacity to form ideals of beauty and perfection.

ī-dē-al-īz-ā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *idealiz(e)*; *-ation.*] The act of forming an idea, or of making ideal.

ī-dē'-al-īze, *v.t.* & *i.* [Eng. *ideal*; *-ize.*]

A. *Trans.:* To make ideal; to embody or represent in an ideal form; to give form to in accordance with a preconceived ideal.

B. *Intrans.:* To form ideals.

ī-dē'-al-īz-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *idealiz(e)*; *-er.*] One who idealizes; an idealist.

ī-dē'-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *ideal*; *-ly.*] In an ideal manner; by means of ideas; intellectually, mentally.

"A transmission is made materially from some parts, and *ideally* from every one."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. ix.

ī-dē-a-lŏg'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *idealogu(e)*; *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to an idealogue or his theories or ideas.

"That species of *idealogic* composition which came least into collision with the principles of imperialism."—*Chambers' Encyc.* [*Annandale.*]

***ī-dē'-al-ŏgue,** *s.* [Eng. *ideal*; suff. *-ogue*, as in *demagogue*, &c.] An idealizer, a theorist, a dreamer.

"Some domestic *idealogue*, who sits
And coldly chooses empire."
E. B. Browning: Aurora Leigh, viii.

ī'-dē-at, ī'-dē-ate, *s.* [IDEATE, *v.*]

Philos.: The correlative or object of an idea; the real or actual existence correlating with an idea. (*G. H. Lewes*, in *Annandale.*)

***ī-dē'-āte,** *v.t.* [Eng. *ide(a)*; *-ate.*]

1. To form in ideas; to fancy, to imagine.

"I could *ideate* nothing, which could please."
Donne: To Sir Henry Wotton.

2. To apprehend and retain mentally.

***ī-dē-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *ideat(e)*; *-ion.*] The faculty or capacity of the mind for forming ideas, or the exercise of such faculty.

"As we say Sensation, we might say also *Ideation*; it would be a very useful word."—*James Mill: On the Human Mind* (ed. 1869), i. 53.

***ī-dē-ā'-tion-al,** *a.* [Eng. *ideation*; *-al.*] Pertaining to ideation or the exercise of such faculty.

***ī-del,** *a.* [IDLE.]

ī-dĕm, *a.* [Lat.] The same.

ī-dĕn'-tĭc-al, *ī-dĕn'-tĭc, *ı-dĕn'-tĭck, *ī-den-tique, *a.* [Formed as if from a Low Lat. *identicus*, from *identitas* = identity (q.v.); Fr *identique*; Ital. & Sp. *identico*.] The very same, not different.

"The two sentiments, which seemed inseparable and even *identical*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

¶ (1) *Identical proposition:* A proposition in which the terms of the subject and the predicate are identical, or contain the same idea.

(2) *Identic note:* An official communication in terms agreed upon by two or more governments sent at the same time to some power which they hope to influence.

ī-dĕn'-tĭc-al-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *identical*; *-ly.*] In an identical manner; in exactly the same manner.

ī-dĕn'-tĭc-al-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *identical*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being identical; exact sameness. (*Richardson: Clarissa*, iv. 201.)

ī-dĕn'-tĭ-fī-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *identify*; *-able.*] That may or can be identified; capable of identification.

ī-dĕn-tĭ-fĭ-cā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *identify*; c connective, and suff. *-ation.*] The act of identifying; the act of making or proving to be the same; the state of being identified.

"Evidence arises out of the plain *identification* of the extremes that are affirmed of one another."—*Digby: Of Man's Soul*, ch. ii.

ī-dĕn'-tĭ-fȳ, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *identifier*, from Lat. *identitas* = identity : *idem* = the same, and *facio* = to make; Sp. *identificar*; Ital. *identificare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To make the same; to combine or unite so as to make one; to consider or represent as one and the same; to treat as the same.

"They cannot subsist in one another, or be *identified*; they must be conceived as distinct from each other."—*Law: Enquiry*, ch. iii.

2. To determine or prove the identity of; to prove to be the same with something claimed or described: as, To *identify* stolen goods.

B. *Reflex.:* To unite one's self or coalesce in interests, aims, objects, or views

"Let us *identify*, let us incorporate ourselves with the people."—*Burke: On the Economical Reform.*

C. *Intrans.:* To identify one a self; to coalesce; to unite in interests, aims, objects, or views.

ī-dĕnt'-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *ident(ity)*; *-ism.*] [Identity, ¶ (3).]

ī-dĕn'-tĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *identité*, from Lat. *identitatem*, accus. of *identitas*, from *idem* = the same; Sp. *identidad*; Ital. *identita.*]

1. The quality or state of being identical or the same; sameness; identicalness.

2. The state or condition of being identical with or the same as something described or claimed: as, The *identity* of the stolen goods was proved.

3. [Equation, II. 1.]

¶ (1) *Personal identity:*

Ontology: The sameness of each individual throughout life, though the atoms of which the body are composed, the dispositions, habits, and modes of thought, are continually changing. Every act of memory is positive testimony in favour of personal identity; to remember is to refer a past state of consciousness to the same subject who here and now recalls it.

(2) *Principle of identity:*

Ontology: The principle that every ens is necessarily itself and not any other ens. This follnws directly from the first principle of Scholastic Philosophy, sometimes called the Principle of Contradiction. The same thing cannot be and not-be at the same time. (Nequit idem simnl esse et non esse.)

(3) *System of identity:*

Hist. & Philos.: The name given to the objective idealism of Schelling, who transformed Fichte's doctrine of the Ego, combining it with Spinozism (q.v.). According to this system, object and subject, real and ideal, nature and spirit are identical [not in themselves, but] *in the Absolute*, of which they are manifestations Schelling's Idealism is sometimes known as Identism.

ĭd-ĕ-ō-, *pref.* [Idea,] Pertaining to or governed by ideas.

ideo-motion, *s.*

Phys.: Motion arising from a dominant idea. [Ideo-motor.]

ideo-motor, *a.* Excited or caused by a dominant idea.

"The cerebrum responds automatically to impressions fitted to excite it to reflex action, when from any cause the Will is in abeyance. . . . Thus in the states of reverie, dreaming, somnambulism, &c., whether spontaneous or artificially induced, ideas which takes full possession of the mind, and from which it cannot free itself, may excite respondent *ideo-motor* actions; as happens also when the force of the idea is morbidly exaggerated, and the will is not suspended, but merely weakened, as in many forms of insanity."—*Carpenter: Mental Physiology*, § 110.

ĭd'-ĕ-ō-grăm, *s.* [Gr. ἰδέα (*idea*) = a semblance, and γράμμα (*grammai*) = a written character; Fr. *idéogramme.*] The same as Ideograph (q.v.).

ĭd'-ĕ-ō-grăph, *s.* [Gr. ἰδέα (*idea*) = a semblance, and γράφω (*graphō*) = to write, to describe.] A symbol, character, figure, &c., which suggests or conveys the idea of an object, without expressing its name.

"Certain *ideographs* or picture writings."—*Journ. Anthrop. Instit.*, x. 103.

ĭd-ĕ-ō-grăph'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *ideograph*; *-ic.*] Representing ideas independently of sounds; specif. applied to any mode of writing which by means of symbols, characters, figures, &c., suggests or conveys the idea of an object without expressing its name. Of this kind were the ancient hieroglyphics of the Egyptians.

"The key to *ideographic* writing, once lost, can never be recovered."—*Brinton: Myths of the New World*, ch. i.

ĭd-ĕ-ō-grăph'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *ideographic*; *-al.*] The same as Ideographic (q.v.).

ĭd-ĕ-ō-grăph'-ĭc-al-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *ideographical*; *-ly.*] In an ideographic manner; by way of ideographs or ideographics.

ĭd-ĕ-ō-grăph'-ĭcs, *s.* [Ideographic.] A system or method of writing in ideographs, or ideographic characters.

ĭd-ĕ-ŏg'-ra-phȳ, *s.* [Eng. *ideograph*; *-y.*] A system of ideographic writing; a treatise on writing in ideographic characters.

"The symbol . . . constantly recurs in painted or graven *ideography*."—*Wilson: Prehistoric Man*, ii. 139.

ĭd-ĕ-ō-lŏg'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *ideolog(y)*; *-ical.*] Teaching, pertaining to, or in any way connected with the tenets of Ideology (q.v.).

"The *ideological* school is the natural daughter of Locke."—*Cousin: Elem. of Psychol.* (ed. Henry), p. 37.

ĭd-ĕ-ŏl'-ō-gĭst, *s.* [Eng. *ideolog(y)*; *-ist.*]

1. One who holds or supports the doctrines of ideology.

"The school of Condillac was divided into two branches, the physiologists and the *ideologists*."—*Ueberweg: Hist. Philos.*, ii. 348.

2. One who treats of ideas; one who idealizes; a theorist; a dreamer; a visionary. (*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. ii., ch. viii.)

ĭd-ĕ-ŏl'-ō-gȳ, *s.* [Fr. *idéologie*, from Gr. ἰδέα (*idea*), and λόγος (*logos*) = a discourse.]

Hist. & Philos.: A term introduced by Destutt de Tracy in his *Eléments d' Idéologie* (1801–4) to designate the philosophy of the French Sensational School. The mind, according to de Tracy, is nothing but sensation, or more properly the sensibility of which sensation is the exercise. This sensibility is susceptible of impressions arising (1) from the present action of objects upon its organs, when it feels simply; (2) from past actions, when it repeats or recollects; (3) from things which have relations, and so may be compared, when it judges; and (4) from the wants of the individual, when it wills. Thus sensation, according to the nature of its objects, manifests itself as pure perception, memory, judgment, or will. The word has now come to have a more extended meaning, and its use is not confined to a particular school.

"Hence the recent celebrated name of *ideology* for the designation of the science of Mind."—*G. H. Lewes: Hist. Philos.*, ii. 249.

ĭd-ĕ-ō-prăx'-ĭst, *s.* [Gr. ἰδέα (*idea*), and πρᾶξις (*praxis*) = a transaction, business.] One who puts, or endeavours to put ideas into practice. (*Carlyle: Sartor Resartus*, bk. ii., ch. viii.)

Īdes, *s. pl.* [Fr., from Lat. *idus*, a word of unknown origin, but, according to Skeat, probably connected with Saosc. *indu* = the moon.] In the ancient Roman Calendar, the 13th day of January, February, April, June, August, September, November, and December, and the 15th day of March, May, July, and October.

"The proud *Ides*, when the squadron rides."
Macaulay: Lake Regillus, i.

ĭd est, *phr.* [Lat.] That is; it is frequently shortened into *i.e.*

ĭd-ĭ-ŏc'-ra-sȳ, *s.* [Gr. ἴδιος (*idios*) = peculiar to one's self, one's own, and κρᾶσις (*krasis*) = a mixture; Fr. *idiocrasie*, *idiocrase.*] A peculiarity of constitution or temperament; that temperament or constitution which is peculiar to a person; idiosyncrasy.

ĭd-ĭ-ō-crăt'-ĭc, ĭd-ĭ-ō-crăt'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Idiocrasy.] Peculiar in constitution or temperament; idiosyncratic.

ĭd'-ĭ-ō-çȳ, *s.* [Eng. *idio(t)*; *-cy*; formed as *frequency*, from *frequent*; Gr. ἰδιωτεία (*idiōteia*), from ἰδιώτης (*idiōtēs*).] [Idiot.] The quality or state of being an idiot; want or defect of understanding; idiotcy.

"I stand not upon their *idiocy* in thinking that horses did eat their bits."—*Bacon.*

*** ĭd-ĭ-ō-ĕ-lĕc'-trĭc,** *a.* & *s.* [Gr. ἴδιος (*idios*) = peculiar to one's self, and Eng. *electric.*]

A. *As adj.:* A term applied to substances which are electric by virtue of their own peculiar properties, or which manifest electricity in their natural state.

B. *As subst.:* A substance which becomes electric by friction.

ĭd'-ĭ-ō-grăph, *s.* [Gr. ἰδιόγραφος (*idiographos*) = written with one's own hand.] A mark, signature, or flourish peculiar to any individual; a trademark.

ĭd-ĭ-ō-grăph'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *idiograph*; *-ic.*] Pertaining to, resembling, or consisting of idiographs.

ĭd-ĭ-ŏg'-ȳn-oŭs, *a.* [Gr. ἴδιος (*idios*) = one's own, and γυνή (*gunē*) = anything feminine, in bot. = a pistil, and Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Not having a pistil.

ĭd-ĭ-ŏl'-a-trȳ, *s.* [Gr. ἴδιος (*idios*) = peculiar to one's self, and λατρεία (*latreia*) = worship.] Excessive self-esteem; the worship of one's self.

ĭd'-ĭ-ŏm, *ĭd-ĭ-ō'-ma, *id-i-ome, *s.* [Fr. *idiome*, from Lat. *idioma*; Gr. ἴδιωμα (*idiōma*) = an idiom, from ἰδιόω (*idioō*) = to make one's own, ἴδιος (*idios*) = one's own, peculiar to oneself; Ital. & Sp. *idioma.* Puttenham, in 1589, ranked this with words quite recently introduced into the language.]

1. A mode of expression peculiar to a language; a peculiarity of expression or phraseology; a phrase stamped by the usage of a language or of an author with a signification other than or beyond its grammatical or logical one.

2. A dialect; a peculiar form or variety of language.

"But whence art thou inspired, and thou alone,
To flourish in an *idiom* not thy own?"
Dryden: To Sir Godfrey Kneller.

3. The genius or particular cast of a language.

ĭd-ĭ-ō-măt'-ĭc, ĭd-ĭ-ō-măt'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Gr. ἰδιωματικός (*idiōmatikos*).] [Idiom.] Peculiar to a language or its idioms; pertaining or proper to the particular genius or mode of expression of a language.

"*Idiomatic* differences of expression which flow not from the manners, but from some degree of study and affectation."—*Hurd: On Writing Dialogue.* (Prel.)

ĭd-ĭ-ō-măt'-ĭc-al-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *idiomatical*; *-ly.*] In an idiomatic manner; according to the idiom of a language.

ĭd-ĭ-ō-pa-thĕt'-ĭc, *a.* [Gr. ἴδιος (*idios*) = peculiar to one's self, and Eng. *pathetic.*] Relating or pertaining to idiopathy; idiopathic.

ĭd-ĭ-ō-păth'-ĭc, ĭd-ĭ-ō-păth'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *idiopath(y)*; *-ic*, *-ical.*] Pertaining or relating to idiopathy; indicative of a disease not preceded and occasioned by any other disease; primary: as, *idiopathic* tetanus, asthma, or erysipelas.

ĭd-ĭ-ō-păth'-ĭc-al-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *idiopathical*; *-ly.*] In an idiopathic manner; not symptomatically.

ĭd-ĭ-ŏp'-a-thȳ, *s.* [Gr. ἰδιοπαθεία (*idiopatheia*),

from ἴδιος (*idios*) = peculiar to one's self, and πάθος (*pathos*) = suffering; Fr. *idiopathie.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A characteristic, affection, or disposition, peculiar to an individual.

2. *Med.:* The phenomena presented by an idiopathic disease.

ĭd-ĭ-ō-rĕ-pŭl'-sĭve, *a.* [Gr. ἴδιος (*idios*) = peculiar to one's self, and Eng. *repulsive.*]

Physics: Producing repulsion by its unaided action: as, the *idiorepulsive* action of heat.

ĭd-ĭ-ō-sŷn'-cra-sy, *s.* [Gr. ἴδιος (*idios*) = private, peculiar to oneself, and σύγκρασις (*sungkrasis*) = a mixing or blending: σύν (*sun*) = together, and κρᾶσις (*krasis*) = a mixing; κεραννυμι (*kerannumi*) = to mix; Fr. *idiosyncrasie;* Ital. & Sp. *idiosincrasia.*] A peculiarity of temperament or constitution; a characteristic peculiar to and distinguishing an individual; characteristic, susceptibility, idiocrasy.

"Whether qualls, from any *idiosyncrasy* or peculiarity of constitution, do innocuously feed upon hellebore."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. iii., ch. xxviii.

ĭd-ĭ-ō-sŷn-crăt'-ĭc, ***ĭd-ĭ-ŏ-sŷn-crăt'-ĭck, id-ĭ-ō-sŷn-crăt'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [IDIOSYNCRASY.] Pertaining or relating to idiosyncrasy; of peculiar temperament or disposition.

"His lordship's *idiosyncratick* terrors, the terrors of a future state."—*Warburton: The Divine Legation,* bk. ii. (App.)

ĭd'-ĭ-ot, ***id-e-ot,** *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *idiot,* from Lat. *idiota;* Gr. ἰδιώτης (*idiōtes*) = (1) a man in private life, as contradistinguished from one occupying an official position, it being presumed that the highest intellect and education—nay, all the education—would be found in the government service; (2) an uneducated, an unlettered man; ἴδιος (*idios*) = private, one's own; Sp. & Ital. *idiota.*]

A. *As substantive:*

* 1. (In the first Greek sense): A private person, as distinguished from one holding public office, civil or ecclesiastical.

"S. Austin affirmed that the plain places of Scripture are sufficient to all . . . *idiots* or private persons."—*J. Taylor: Dissuasive from Popery,* pt. ii., bk. i., § 1.

* 2. (In the second Greek sense): The common people; an uneducated or unlearned person.

"This allegation . . . that pictures are the scripture of *idiots* and simple persons."—*Huntley: Sermons against Peril of Idolatry.*

3. A human being weak or deficient in understanding; one who is destitute of reason or the intellectual powers; one who either naturally or from sickness, &c., is weak in the intellect, so as to have no lucid intervals of reason, as distinguished from a lunatic who has such lucid intervals.

"An *idiot,* or natural fool, is one that hath had no understanding from his nativity."—*Blackstone: Comment.,* bk. i., ch. 8.

¶ The average weight of the brain in a healthy adult man is 48 oz. = 3 lbs. avoirdupois. One adult male idiot had a brain weighing 28 oz.; another, 13 oz. 2 dr.

4. A stupid, silly person; a fool.

"The host of *idiots* that infest her age."
Byron: English Bards & Scotch Reviewers.

B. *As adj.:* Idiotic; suffering from or afflicted with idiocy; like an idiot.

"His wonder witnessed with an *idiot* laugh."
Dryden: Cymon & Iphigenia, 112.

¶ For the difference between *idiot* and *fool,* see FOOL.

ĭd'-ĭ-ŏt-çy, *s.* [IDIOCY.]

ĭd'-ĭ-ŏt-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *idiot; -ed.*] Rendered foolish or idiotic.

"Much befooled and *idioted.*"
Tennyson: Aylmer's Field, 590.

ĭd-ĭ-ō-thą-lăm'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Gr. ἴδιος (*idios*) = one's own; θάλαμος (*thalamos*) = an inner room, and Lat. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ.*]

Bot.: A tribe of lichens, having shields first close, and then open, and the nucleus gelatinous, made up of naked spores. (*Lindley.*)

ĭd'-ĭ-ō-thăl'-ą-mŏŭs, *a.* [Gr. ἴδιος (*idios*) = peculiar to one's self; Lat. *thalum(us),* and Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot.: Having a different colour or texture from the thallus. Used of some lichens.

ĭd-ĭ-ŏt'-ĭc, ĭd-ĭ-ŏt'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *idiot; -ic, -ical.* Fr. *idiotique.*]

* 1. Peculiar, plain, simple.

2. Like or resembling an idiot; characteristic of an idiot; foolish, silly.

ĭd-ĭ-ŏt'-ĭc-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *idiotical; -ly.*] In an idiotic manner; like an idiot; foolishly.

* **ĭd-ĭ-ŏt'-ĭ-cŏn,** *s.* [Gr. ἰδιωτικόν (*idiōtikon*), neut. of ἰδιωτικός (*idiōtikos*) = belonging to a private man.] A dictionary confined to a particular dialect, or to the words and phrases peculiar to one part of a country.

* **ĭd'-ĭ-ŏt-ĭsh,** ***yd-i-ot-yshe,** *a.* [Eng. *idiot; -ish.*] Like an idiot; idiotic; foolish.

"Moost *ydiotyshe* dottage."—*Bale: Image,* pt. i.

* **ĭd'-ĭ-ŏt-ĭşm,** *s.* [Fr. *idiotisme,* from Lat. *idiotismus* = Gr. ἰδιωτισμός (*idiōtismos*) = the way or fashion of a private person.]

1. A peculiarity of expression; a mode of expression peculiar to a language, an idiom.

"Scholars sometimes . . . give terminations and *idiotisms* suitable to their native language unto words newly invented."—*Hale.*

2. Folly, foolishness, idiocy.

"The running that adventure is the greatest *idiotism.*"—*Hammond: Works,* iv. 578.

* **ĭd'-ĭ-ŏt-īze,** *v.i.* [Eng. *idiot; -ize.*] To become stupid or idiotic.

ĭd'-ĭ-ŏt-līke, *a.* [Eng. *idiot,* and *like.*] Resembling an idiot. (*Tennyson: Enoch Arden,* 640.)

* **ĭd'-ĭ-ŏt-rў,** *s.* [Eng. *idiot; -ry.*] Idiocy.

ĭd'-ĭ-ō-tўpe, *s.* [Gr. ἴδιος (*idios*) = peculiar, and Eng. *type.*]

Chem.: A term applied to bodies derived by replacement from the same substance, including the typical substance itself. Thus ammonia is idiotypic with ethylamine and all other organic bases derived from it by substitution.

ĭd-ĭ-ō-tўp'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *idiotyp(e); -ic.*] Having the nature or character of an idiotype.

ĭ'-dle, ***i-del,** ***i-dell,** ***i-dil,** ***y-dle,** *a.* & *s.* [A.S. *idel* = vain, empty, useless; cogn. with Dut. *ijdel* = vain; Dan. *idel* = sheer, mere; Sw. *idel* = mere, downright; O. H. Ger. *ital* = empty, mere; Ger. *eitel* = vain, trifling.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Not engaged in any work or occupation; doing nothing; unoccupied, disengaged, inactive.

"Children generally hate to be *idle.*"—*Locke: On Education.*

2. Free; not occupied; leisure; vacant.

"For often you have writ to her; and she in modesty,
Or else for want of *idle* time, could not again reply."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 1.

3. Not in use; not employed; remaining unused.

"The *idle* spear and shield were high up hung."
Milton: Nativity.

4. Averse to labour or work; lazy, indolent, slothful.

5. Useless, empty, vain, ineffectual, futile.

"Hear your *idle* scorns."
Shakesp.: Timon of Athens, v. 2.

* 6. Unfruitful, unproductive, useless, barren.

"Of antres vast and deserts *idle.*"
Shakesp.: Othello, i. 3.

7. Trifling, irrelevant; of no importance; without foundation; unworthy of consideration.

"This *idle* story became important."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. ii.

* 8. Causeless.

"And from Prince Arthure fled with wings of *idle* feare."
Spenser: F. Q., III. vi. 54.

* **B.** *As substantive:*

1. An idle, lazy person.

"An *idel* is like to a place that hath no walles; theras deviles may enter on every side."—*Chaucer: Persones Tale.*

2. Indolence, inactivity. (*Sylvester: Magnificence,* 1,319.)

* **idle-worms,** *s. pl.* Worms which were supposed to be bred in the fingers of lazy people. (*Beaum. & Flet.: Woman Hater,* iii. 1; cf. *Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet,* i. 4.)

idle-wheel, *s.* An idler (q.v.).

ĭ'-dle, *v.i.* & *t.* [IOLE, a.]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. To lose, waste, or spend time in idleness or inaction.

"That she and all her fellow-gods
Sit *idling* in their high abodes."
Prior: Alma, 1. 414.

* 2. To float or move about aimlessly or lazily. (*Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet,* ii. 6.)

B. *Trans.:* To waste or spend in idleness; generally followed by *away*; as, To *idle* time *away.*

* **ĭ'-dle-brāined,** *a.* [Eng. *idle,* and *brained.*] Foolish, silly.

"Is the man *idle-brained* for want of rest?"
Chapman: Homer; Odyssey xviii.

* **ĭ'-dle-hĕad-ĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *idle,* and *headed.*]

1. Foolish, silly, unreasonable.

"The superstitious *idleheaded* eld."
Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 4.

2. Delirious, infatuated.

"Upon this loss she fell *idleheaded,* and to this very day stands near the place still."—*L'Estrange.*

* **ĭ'-dle-lў,** *adv.* [IDLY.]

ĭ'-dle-nĕss, ***i-del-nes,** ***i-dle-nesse,** ***y-del-nesse,** *s.* [A.S. *idelnes.*]

1. Want or absence of occupation or employment; the state of being unoccupied or at leisure.

"And oftentimes I talked to him
In very *idleness.*"
Wordsworth: Anecdote for Fathers.

* 2. The state of being disused; want of use or exercise.

"Sterile with *idleness* or manured with industry."
Shakesp.: Othello, i. 3.

3. Laziness, sloth, indolence.

"*Idleness* offers up the soul as a blank to the devil."
South: Sermons, vol. vi., ser. 10.

4. Uselessness, vainness, unprofitableness.

5. Emptiness, triviality, insignificance, silliness.

* **ĭ'-dle-pāt-ĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *idle,* and *pated.*] Idleheaded, emptyheaded, stupid, foolish.

ĭ'-dlēr, *s.* [Eng. *idl(e); -er.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who spends his time in idleness and inactivity; an idle, lazy, or indolent person; a sluggard. (*Cowper: Retirement,* 681.)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Mach.:* A cog-wheel placed between two others to communicate the motion of one to the other. By its interposition they are caused to rotate in the same direction, which would not be the case if they geared directly into each other. Another description of idle-wheel is caused to rest upon a belt to tighten it, to perfect its adhesion to the band-wheels over which it runs.

2. *Naut.:* A person on board ship who, being liable to constant day-duty, is not required to keep night watch.

* **ĭ'-dleş-hў,** *s.* [IDLE, a.] An idle, lazy person.

* **ĭ'-dle-shĭp,** ***i-del-ship,** *s.* [Eng. *idle; -ship.*] Idleness, laziness, sloth.

"Of *idelship*
He hateth all the felaushipe." *Gower: C. A.,* iv.

* **ĭd-lesse,** *s.* [Eng. *idle; -ess.*] Idleness.

"*Idlesse* it seems, hath its mortality."
Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 33.

ī'-dlў, ***i-dlie,** ***i-dely,** *adv.* [Eng. *idl(e); -ly.*]

1. In an idle, lazy, or indolent manner; lazily.

"Arms hanging *idly* down, hands clasped below."
Cowper: Retirement, 285.

2. Uselessly, in vain, ineffectually, to no purpose, vainly, futilely, without effect.

"The javelin *idly* fled,
And hissed innoxious o'er the hero's head."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xvii. 598.

3. In a careless, trifling manner; carelessly, frivolously.

"No more so *idly* pass along."
Byron: To a Youthful Friend.

4. Foolishly, unreasonably.

"How *idly* do they talk!"
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, iv. 4.

idly-busy, *a.* Busy to no purpose.

"Of *idly-busy* men the restless fry."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, i. 49.

ĭd-mō-nē'-ą, *s.* [Gr. ἰδμων (*idmōn*) = skilful.]

Palæont.: The typical genus of the family Idmoneidæ (q.v.). Range from the Cretaceous to the Tertiary.

ĭd-mō-nē'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *idmon(ea);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: A family of Cyclostomatous Polyzoa, having the polyzoary erect, simple or branched, the branches usually round and sometimes anastomising with each other. From at least the Cretaceous rocks to the Tertiary.

ĭ-dō-crāse, *s.* [Gr. εἶδω (*eidō*) = I see, and κράσις (*krasis*) = mixture, because of the resemblance in form between the crystals and those of some other minerals.]

Min.: A brown, green, yellow, or pale blue subtransparent mineral, of vitreous or subresinous lustre, with double refraction. Hardness, 6·5; sp. gr., 3·35 to 3·45. Dana calls it Vesuvianite, and divides it into an ordinary variety, and cyprine. Under the first are ranked Cahnite, Frugardite, Heteromerite, and Xanthite. Found at Vesuvius and Mount Somma.

ĭ'-dŏl, ***ĭ-dole,** ***y-dol,** *s.* [Fr. *idole*, from Lat. *idolum*, *idolon*, from Gr. εἴδωλον (*eidōlon*) = an image, a likeness, from εἴδομαι (*eidomai*) = to seem, to appear; Ital., Sp., & Port. *idolo*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. An image, a representation of anything.

"Nor ever *idol* seemed so much alive?"
Dryden: Medal, 7.

2. *Specif.:* An image worshipped as God; a representation of divinity; any image, figure, or symbol used as an object of worship; a false god.

"The gods of the nations are *idols*."—*Psalm* xcvi. 5.

3. A person or thing on which the affections are strongly set, or to which persons are strongly attached; one loved or honoured to adoration.

"He had then been the *idol* of the nation."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

***II.** *Metaph.:* A false notion or conception; an enormous opinion or idea; a fallacy.

¶ Bacon (*Novum Organum*, l. 51–62) divides the sources of error into (1) *Idola Tribūs* (Idols of the Tribe), founded on human nature in general; (2) *Idola Specūs* (Idols of the Cave), springing from the peculiar character of the individual; (3) *Idola Fori* (Idols of the Forum), arising from language and social intercourse; and (4) *Idola Theatri* (Idols of the Theatre), or the deceptions which have arisen from the dogmas of different schools.

idol-fire, *s.* A fire burned on the altar of an idol. (*Tennyson: Love Thou Thy Land.*)

idol-god, *s.* A false god; an idol.

"Marcellinus . . . preserved his life by sacrificing to the *idol-gods*."—*Clarendon: Religion & Policy*, ch. ii.

idol-shell, *s.*

Zool.: The genus Ampullaria, called also the Apple Snail.

idol-worship, *s.* The worship of idols or false gods; idolatry.

***ĭ'-dŏl,** *v.t.* [Idol, *s.*] To idolize. (*Sylvester: Babylon*, 20.)

ĭ-dŏl-ant, *s.* [Eng. *idol*, *s.*; *-ant.*] An idolater. (*Sylvester: Triumph of Faith.*)

***ĭ-dol-as-tre,** *s. & a.* [O. Fr.]

A. *As subst.:* An idolater.

"An *idolastre* peradventure ne hath not but o maumet or two."—*Chaucer: Persones Tale.*

B. *As adj.:* Idolatrous. (*Hudson: Judith* iv. 358.)

ĭ-dŏl'-a-tĕr, *s.* [Fr. *idolâtre*; Ital. *idolatro*; Sp. *idolatra*, *idolatro*; Lat. *idololatres*, from Gr. εἰδωλολάτρης (*eidōlolatrēs*), from εἴδωλον (*eidōlon*) = an image, and λάτρις (*latris*) = a servant.]

1. One who worships idols; one who pays divine honours to images, figures, or representations made by hands; a worshipper of false gods; a pagan.

"*Idolater* is also Greke, and the English an image-servant."—*Tyndall: Works*, p. 424.

* 2. One who idolizes or admires greatly; an adorer.

"Jonson was an *idolater* of the ancients."—*Hurd.*

ĭ-dŏl'-a-trĕss, *s.* [Eng. *idolater*; *-ess.*] A female worshipper of idols. (*Milton: P. L.*, i., 445.)

***ĭ-dŏ-lăt'-rĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *idolatry*; *c* connective; *-al.*] Pertaining or tending to idolatry.

"No *idolatrical* sacrifice."—*Hooper.*

***ĭ-dŏl'-a-trīze,** *v.i. & t.* [Eng. *idolatr(y)*; *-ize.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To practise idolatry; to worship idols.

"All that honour thee *idolatrize*."
Daniel: Complaint of Rosamond.

B. *Trans.:* To adore; to worship, as an idol.

ĭ-dŏl'-a-trŏŭs, *a.* [Eng. *idolatr(y)*; *-ous.*]

1. Of or pertaining to idolatry; partaking of the nature of idolatry, or the worship of false gods.

2. Given to or practising idolatry; worshipping idols. (*Milton: P. R.*, i. 444.)

3. Consisting in or of the nature of an excessive attachment or reverence; as, an *idolatrous* veneration for antiquity.

ĭ-dŏl'-a-trŏŭs-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *idolatrous*; *-ly.*] In an idolatrous manner; with excessive reverence, veneration, or attachment.

"Miserable Indians *idolatrously* adoring their devilish pagodes."—*Bp. Hall: Character of Man.*

ĭ-dŏl'-a-trȳ, ***i-dol-a-trie,** *s.* [Fr. *idolâtrie*, from Low Lat. *idolatria*, a shortened form of *ididololatria*, from Gr. εἰδωλολατρεία (*eidōlolatreia*), from εἴδωλον (*eidōlon*) = an image; λατρεία (*latreia*) = service.]

I. The worship of idols, images, or representations made by hands to represent divinity, or of any inanimate object; the worship of false gods; paganism.

"*Idolatrie* is Greeke, and the English is image-service."—*Tyndall: Works*, p. 424.

* 2. An idol; a false god.

"Baal next and Ashtaroth,
And all the *idolatries* of heathen round."
Milton: P. R., iii. 418.

3. Excessive veneration for or attachment to any person, object, or thing. (*Shakesp: Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iv. 4.)

¶ According to Sir John Lubbock, idolatry or anthropomorphism is the fifth of six progressive stages in the history of religion. [God.]

(1) *Ethnic:* The ancient Egyptians, the Greeks, and the Romans, the modern Chinese, Burmese, Hindoos, &c., are all in that fifth stage of religious development.

(2) *Jewish:* In all countries where idolatry exists, the tendency is for the uneducated to worship the idol as if it were a deity, while the more enlightened employ it simply as an imagined aid in adoring an unseen God. Many of the denunciations against idolatry in Isaiah's prophecies are levelled chiefly at the first of these (xlii. 17, xliv. 10–17); but some censure also the higher form (xl. 18–25). When Aaron made the golden calf, he proclaimed a feast, not to it, but to Jehovah. This was on his part the higher form (Exod. xxxii. 4, 5), but the people said, "These be thy gods," and worshipped the calf itself (xxxii. 4, 8). The second commandment is directed against idolatry.

(3) *Christian:* Images had been introduced into the various churches about A.D. 300 for instruction only: gradually they began to be worshipped. About 726 a controversy arose with regard to their use. The Emperor Leo the Isaurian issued edicts against them, and carried them out with relentless rigour in 730. Between the doll of a girl and the idol of a worshipper there is a close affinity, and it is a noteworthy fact that the restoration of image-worship was brought about by a woman (the Empress Irene); this was in 780. The second Council of Nice sanctioned them in 787. But in the modern Greek Church, pictures instead of actual images are used. The latter are employed in the Roman Catholic Church. Most Protestant Churches exclude them from their places of worship, or, if they admit them, do so only for ornament. [Iconoclast.]

ĭ-dŏl'-ĭ-fȳ, *v.t.* [Eng. *idol*, s.; *i* connective, and Lat. *fio*, used as passive of *facio* = to make.] To make an idol of. (*Southey: The Doctor*, ch. cxliv.

***ĭ'-dŏl-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *idol*; *-ish.*] Idolatrous.

"They have stuffed their *idolish* temples with the wasteful pillage of your estates."—*Milton: Reason of Church Government*, bk. ii. (Conc.)

***ĭ'-dŏl-ĭşm,** *s.* [Eng. *idol*; *-ism.*]

1. The worship of idols; idolatry. (*Sylvester: The Decay*, 518.)

2. Vain opinions, fancies.

"How wilt thou reason with them, how refute Their *idolisms*, traditions, paradoxes?"
Milton: P. R., iv. 234.

***ĭ'-dŏl-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *idol*; *-ist.*] A worshipper of idols; an idolater. (*Millon: Samson Agonistes*, 453.)

ĭ'-dŏl-īze, *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *idol*; *-ize.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To worship as an idol; to pay divine honours to; to make an idol of.

2. To pay excessive veneration or reverence to; to love to excess.

"To war with pleasure, *idolized before*"
Cowper: Expostulation, 410.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To practise idolatry; to worship idols.

ĭ'-dŏl-īz-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *idoliz(e)*; *-er.*] One who idolizes one who loves or venerates to excess.

"Though I be not such an *idolizer* of antiquity."—*Warburton: To Hurd*, let. 48.

***ĭ-dŏl'-ŏ-clăst,** *s.* [Gr. εἴδωλον (*eidōlon*) = an image, and κλάστης (*klastēs*) = a breaker; κλάω (*klaō*) = to break.] An iconoclast (q.v.).

ĭ-dŏl-ŏ-grăph'-ĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *idol*, s.; *o* connective; and *graphical.*] Treating of idols or idolatry. (*Southey: Letters*, iii. 532.)

***ĭ'-dŏl-ŏŭs,** ***ĭ-dol-ouse,** *a.* [Eng. *idol*: *-ous.*] Idolatrous.

"When such an image or *idolouse* prince is thus upset."—*Bale: Image*, pt. ii.

***ĭ-dō'-nĕ-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *idoneus.*] Fit, proper, suitable; adapted for a particular purpose.

"Some other fit mineral water, or *idoneous* liquor."—*Boyle: Works*, iv. 806.

ĭ-dŏ-thē'-a, *s.* [Lat. = (in *Mythol.*) a daughter of Proteus, who aided Menelaus in obtaining information.]

I. *Zool.:* The typical genus of the family Idotheidæ (q.v.). It contains the Box-Slaters (q.v.).

2. *Bot.:* A genus of Cape Liliaceæ.

ĭ-dŏ-thē'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *idothe(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of Cursorial Isopoda. It consists of small, elongated, marine crustaceans, having the posterior abdominal feet modified into a pair of flat appendages, and the outer antennæ often very long.

ĭd'-rĭ-a-lĭn, ĭd'-rĭ-a-līne, *s.* [Idrialite.]

Chemistry:

I. (*Of both forms*): $C_{42}H_{28}O$. A white crystalline substance, extracted from idrialite. It can be obtained either by dry distillation in an atmosphere of hydrogen or carbon dioxide, or by boiling the mineral in oil of turpentine, the liquid on cooling depositing impure idrialin. It is insoluble in water even on boiling, and very slightly soluble in alcohol and ether. The best solvent is oil of turpentine or amylic alcohol. Heated with sulphuric acid, an intense blue colour is formed; with nitric acid an insoluble red powder is produced. Idrialin was long supposed to be a hydrocarbon, but it is now proved to contain oxygen.

2. (*Of the form* idrialine): [Idrialite].

ĭd'-rĭ-al-īte, *s.* [Named from the mines of Idria, in Carinthia; suff. *-ite* (*Min.*) (q.v.).]

Min.: A crystallized white mineral; composition: carbon, 94·5 to 94·8; hydrogen, 5·1 to 5·5. Called also Idrialine.

ĭ'-dȳl, ĭ'-dȳll, *s.* [Lat. *idyllium*; from Gr. εἰδύλλιον (*eidullion*) = a short, descriptive, pastoral poem; εἶδος (*eidos*) = form, resemblance, figure; Fr. *idylle*; Ital. *idillio*; Sp. *idilio.*] A short poem, the subject, or at least a necessary accompaniment of which, is a simple description of pastoral nature, life, and scenery, or of events in pastoral life: as the *idyls* of Theocritus among the ancients; Goldsmith's *Deserted Village*, &c.

¶ Tennyson has given the name "Idylls" to a series of poems founded on incidents in the Arthurian legend.

ĭ-dȳl'-lĭc, *a.* [Eng. *idyl*; *-ic.*] Of or pertaining to idyls; of the nature of an idyl; descriptive of pastoral life or scenery.

i. ē., *phr.* [Lat. *id est.*] A contraction for *id est* = that is, that is to say.

***'ĭēld,** *v.t.* [See def.] A contraction for *yield*, in the old phrase, "God *'ield* you."

ĭër-ōe', *s.* [Gael. *iar* = after; *ogha* = a grandson.] A great-grandchild. (*Scotch.*)

"His wee curlie John's *ieroe*."
Burns: Dedic. to Gavin Hamilton, Esq.

***ī'-ĕr-ŏ-măn-çy,** *s.* [Hieromancy.]

if, ***ef,** ***gef,** ***gif,** ***giff,** ***yif** ***yf,** *conj.* [A.S. *gif*; cogn. with Icel, *ef*, *if*; Dut. *of*; O.Fries. *ief*, *gef*, *ef*, *of*; O. Sax. *ef*, *of*; Goth. *iba*, *ibai*; O. H. Ger. *ibu*, *ipu*, *upi*, *upa*; Ger.

ob; Wel. o. Horne Tooke's plausible guesa that the A.S. *gif* is the imperative mood of *gifan* = to give, has no foundation, and is entirely opposed to the results of comparative philology.]

1. A hypothetical particle, introducing a conditional sentence, and = suffering or granting that, in case that, allowing that.

"*If* they have done this deed, my noble lord.
If I talk'st thou to me of *ifs*! Thou art a traitor."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iii. 4.

2. Whether.

"In doubt *if* best were, as it was."
Shakesp.: Complaint, 98.

¶ *If* was formerly frequently followed by *that.*

* **ĭ'-faith'**, *adv.* [A contraction of *in faith.*] In faith, indeed, truly.

* **ĭ'-fĕcks'**, *adv.* [A corruption of *in faith.*] In faith, truly.

ĭg-ą-sūr'-ĭc, *a.* [Fr. *igasur*, from the Pegu name of St. Ignatius-bean (q.v.); Eng. suff. *-ic.*] [IGNATIUS.] Contained in or derived from St. Ignatius's-bean, or from nux vomica.

igasuric-acid, *s.*

Chem.: One of the acids combined with strychnine and brucine in the St. Ignatius's-bean and in *nux vomica.* It crystallizes in the form of small hard granular crystals, which have a sour astringent taste, and are very soluble in water and in alcohol.

ĭg-ą-sūr'-ĭne, *s.* [Fr. *igasur*; *-ine.*] [IGASURIC.]

Chem.: An alkaloid discovered in 1853 by Desnoix, in the mother-liquors from which strychnine and brucine had been precipitated by lime. It crystallizes in feathery groups of white silky needles, which have the bitter taste and poisonous properties of strychnine and brucine. The crystals are very soluble in alcohol, slightly soluble in water, and almost insoluble in ether. By treatment with hot water, and fractional distillation, igasurine yields nine distinct bases, all crystalline, bitter, and poisonous. It resembles brucine in its behaviour towards re-agents.

ĭg-lĕȝ'-ĭ-ą-sīte, *s.* [Named from Iglesias, a town in Sardinia.]

Min.: A variety of Cerussite (q.v.).

ĭg'-lō-īte, ĭg'-līte, *s.* [From Iglo, in Transylvania, where it occurs.]

Min.: The same as ARAGONITE (q.v.).

ĭg'-loō, *s.* [Esquimaux.]

1. A hut, usually of a circular form, made of snow. [SNOW-HOUSE.]

2. An excavation made by a seal in the snow over its breathing-hole, for the protection of its young.

* **ĭg-nā'-rō**, *s.* [Ital., from Lat. *ignarus* = ignorant.] An ignorant person, a blockhead.

"It was intolerable insolence in such *ignaroes* to challenge this for Popery."—*Mountague: Appeale to Cæsar*, ch. xxxi.

Ĭg-nā'-tĭ-ŭs (t as **sh**), *s.* [From *Ignatius Loyola*, founder of the order of Jesuits.] (See the etym. and the compound.)

Ignatius's-bean, *s.*

Bot.: The seeds of the so-called *Ignatia amara;* but the genus Ignatia is now given up, having been founded on fragments of two different plants not akin to each other. St. Ignatius's-beans, called in parts of India Papeeta, have been given in cases of cholera, but, if an overdose be taken, giddiness, and convulsions will ensue. They are supposed to come from a species of Strychnos, perhaps *S. multiflora.*

ĭg'-nĕ-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *igneus*, from *ignis* = fire.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Containing or of the nature of fire; fiery, emitting fire, resembling fire.

"Those *igneous* corpuscles that flow from the sun, or both of them."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 223.

2. *Bot.:* Flame-coloured, very lively scarlet, fiery red.

3. *Geol.:* Applied to rocks believed to be produced by the agency of fire. They include the Volcanic and Plutonic rocks (q.v.).

igneous-action, *s.*

Geol.: The action of fire or of great heat. Igneous-action is the antagonistic power to aqueous action. Whilst the latter, if left uncounteracted, would tend to wash away all land grain by grain or fragment by fragment, and deposit it in the sea, igneous action heaves it up again.

igneous-causes, *s. pl.* Chiefly volcanoes and earthquakes.

* **ĭg-nĕs'-çent**, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *ignescens*, pr. par. of *ignesco* = to become fire; *ignis* = fire.]

A. *As adj.:* Emitting sparks of fire when struck, as with steel; acintillating.

B. *As subst.:* Any body which emits sparks; specif., a stone or mineral which emits sparks when struck, as with iron or steel.

* **ĭg-nĭc'-ō-lĭst**, *s.* [Lat. *ignis* = fire; *colo* = to worship; and Eng. suff. *-ist.*] One who worships fire; a fire-worshipper.

* **ĭg-nĭf'-ĕr-oŭs**, *a.* [Lat. *ignifer*; from *ignis* = fire, *fero* = to bear, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Producing fire.

* **ĭg'-nĭ-fied**, *pa. par.* or *a.* [IGNIFY.]

* **ĭg-nĭf'-lŭ-oŭs**, *a.* [Lat. *ignifluus*; from *ignis* = fire, *fluo* = to flow, and Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Flowing with fire.

* **ĭg'-nĭ-fȳ**, *v.t.* [Lat. *ignis* = fire, and *facio* (pass. *fio*) = to make.] To form into fire.

"The *ignified* part of matter was formed into the body of the sun."—*Stukeley. Palæogra. Sacra*, p. 20.

* **ĭg-nĭg'-ĕn-oŭs**, *a.* [Lat. *ignigenus*, from *ignis* = fire, and *gigno* (perf. t. *genui*) = to beget, to produce.] Produced by fire.

* **ĭg-nĭp'-ō-tençe**, *s.* [Lat. *ignis* = fire, and *potentia* = power.] Power over fire.

* **ĭg-nĭp'-ō-tent**, *a.* [Lat. *ignipotens*; *ignis* = fire, and *potens* = powerful.] Presiding or having rule over fire; fiery.

"It drives, *ignipotent*, through every vein."
Savage: On the Recovery of a Lady.

ĭg'-nĭs fāt'-ų-ŭs, *s.* & *a.* [Lat. = foolish fire; Fr. *feu follet.*]

A. *As substantive:*

Meteor.: A flame-like meteor floating in the atmosphere a few feet above the ground in marshes, above burial-grounds, or other places where there is decaying animal matter. When approached, it, as a rule, appears to recede. It has been attributed to phosphuretted or carburetted hydrogen escaping from decaying bodies, &c.

"Not even an *ignis-fatuus* rose
To make him merry with my woes."
Byron: Mazeppa, xv.

B. *As adj.:* Foolish, vain, illusory.

"An *ignis-fatuus* gleam of love?"
Byron: To a Youthful Friend.

ĭg-nīte', *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *ignitus*, pa. par. of *ignio* = to set on fire.]

A. *Trans.:* To set on fire; to kindle; to render luminous or red by heat.

"Ye heate with a long set of faire and warme weather had even *ignited* the aire."—*Evelyn: Memoirs* (Sept. 1666).

B. *Intrans.:* To take fire; to become luminous or red with heat.

* **ĭg-nīt'-ĭ-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *ignit(e)*; *-able.*] Capable of being ignited or set on fire; inflammable.

"Now such bodies as strike fire have sulphureous or *ignitible* parts within them."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. i.

ĭg-nĭ'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *ignitus*, pa. par. of *ignio* = to set on fire.]

1. The act of igniting, kindling, or setting on fire.

2. The state of being ignited, kindled, or set on fire.

"Now to contract this direction, there needs not a total *ignition*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

* **ĭg-nĭv'-ō-moŭs**, *a.* [Lat. *ignivomus*, from *ignis* = fire, and *vomo* = to vomit.] Vomiting or belching out fire.

"The volcanos and *ignivomous* mountains."—*Derham: Physico-Theol.*, bk. iii., ch. iii.

* **ĭg-nō-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ**, * **ig-no-byl-y-tie**, *s.* [Lat. *ignobilitas*, from *ignobilis* = mean, ignoble; Fr. *ignobilité*; Ital. *ignobilità, ignobillà*; Sp. *ignobilidad.*] The quality or state of being ignoble; ignobleness; humbleness or meanness of birth.

ĭg-nō'-ble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *ignobilis*, from *i-* = *in-* = not, and * *gnobilis, nobilis* = noble; Ital. *ignobile*; Sp. *ignobil.*]

1. Of low, humble, or mean birth.; not noble, not illustrious.

"So void of pity is the *ignoble* crowd."
Dryden: Annus Mirabilis, ccl.

2. Mean, base, despicable.

"His nature at once ferocious and *ignoble*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

* 3. Worthless, useless.

* 4. Humble.

"The man we celebrate must find a tomb,
And we that worship him *ignoble* graves."
Cowper: Task, iii. 265.

* **ĭg-nō'-ble**, *v.t.* [IGNOBLE, *a.*] To make ignoble or mean; to disgrace; to dishonour.

"*Ignobling* many shores and points of lands by shipwreck."—*Bacon: Disc. in Praise of Queen Elizabeth.*

ĭg-nō'-ble nĕss, * **ig-no-ble-nesse**, *s.* [Eng. *ignoble*; *-ness.*] The quality or condition of being ignoble; meanness, humbleness; want of dignity.

"The *ignobleneese* of a servant."—*Bishop Taylor: Great Exemplar*, pt. i., disc. 3.

ĭg-nō'-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *ignoble(e)*; *-ly.*] In an ignoble, mean, base, or dishonourable manner; meanly, humbly, basely.

"To die a prince—or live a slave—
Thy choice is most *ignobly* brave!"
Byron: Ode to Napoleon.

ĭg-nō mĭn'-ĭ-oŭs, *a.* [Fr. *ignominieux*, from Lat. *ignominiosus*, from *ignominia* = ignominy, disgrace.]

1. Marked with disgrace or ignominy; shameful, disgraceful, infamous.

"The Romans in this *ignominious* state return to Rome."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ii. 447.

2. Despicable, disgraceful; deserving of ignominy.

3. Expressive of contempt; contemptuous, humiliating.

"The *ignominious* judgment passed by the House of Commons on his Pastoral Letter."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

ĭg-nō-mĭn'-ĭ-oŭs-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *ignominious*; *-ly.*] In an ignominious manner; disgracefully, shamefully, contemptibly.

"In his attempt at comedy he failed *ignominiously*."—*Johnson: Life of Rowe.*

ĭg'-nō-mĭn-ȳ, * **ig-no-min-ie**, *s.* [Fr. *ignominie*, from Lat. *ignominia*, from *i-* = *in-* = not, and * *gnomen, nomen* = name, renown; Ital. & Sp. *ignominia.*]

I. Public disgrace or shame; reproach, dishonour, infamy.

"The *ignominy* and shame that was cast upon them."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

2. An act deserving disgrace; an ignominious act.

3. Ignominious treatment.

* **ĭg-nō'-mĭ-oŭs**, *a.* [Formed from *ignomy*, with suff. *-ous*, or shortened from *ignominious* for the sake of the metre.] Ignominious, disgraceful. (*Peele: Prol. to Sir Clyomon.*)

* **ĭg'-nō-mȳ**, *s.* [Prob. only a misreading for *ignominy.*] Ignominy, disgrace, dishonour.

"Hence, broker-lackey, *ignomy* and shame
Pursue thy life." *Shakesp.: Troilus*, v. 10.

ĭg-nō'-rā-mŭs, *s.* & *a.* [Lat., first person pl. pr. indic. of *ignoro* = to be ignorant.]

A. *As substantive:*

* 1. *Law:* (See extract).

"When the grand jury have heard the evidence, if they think it a groundless accusation, they used formerly to indorse on the back of the bill, '*ignoramus*'; or, we know nothing of it; intimating, that though the facts might possibly be true, that truth did not appear to them: but now they assert in English, more absolutely, 'not a true bill'; or, which is the better way, 'not found.'"—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 23.

2. An ignorant fellow; a stupid blockhead.

"Wronged by those who would make him such an *ignoramus*."—*Jortin: Eccles. History*, an. 527.

* **B.** *As adj.:* Ignorant, stupid, blockhead.

"Let *ignoramus* poets scribble satires."
Dryden: Prol. to Duke of Guise.

ĭg'-nō-rançe, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *ignorantia*, from *ignorans*, pr. par. of *ignoro* = to be ignorant; Sp. & Port. *ignorancia*; Ital. *ignoranza.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A want of learning or knowledge in general or with respect to any particular subject.

2. A state of not being cognizant or aware of anything; inacquaintance.

* 3. An act committed through ignorance or inadvertence.

"Forgive us all our sins, negligences, and *ignorances*."—*Book of Common Prayer*; *Litany.*

4. Stupidity, foolishness.

"The common curse of mankind, folly, and *ignorance*."—*Shakesp. : Troilus & Cressida*, ii. 3.

II. *Roman Theol.* : The absence of knowledge in one capable of acquiring it. It is of two kinds : 1. Vincible—(1) Simple, when some, but not sufficient, pains are taken to remove it; (2) Crass, when scarcely any means are used ; and (3) Affected, when a person wishes to be ignorant, in order to sin more freely. 2. Invincible, which is held to excuse altogether from sin, since no moral guilt can be incurred without an intention, direct or remote, of violating the divine law. (*Addis & Arnold.*)

***ĭg'-nō-ran-çy, *ĭg-no-raun-cy,** *s.* [Lat. *ignorantia.*] Ignorance.

"Rocked in blyndnes and *ignorauncy*."—*Tyndall : Workes*, p. 157.

ĭg'-nō-rant, *ig-no-raunt, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *ignorant*, from Lat. *ignorans*, pr. par. of *ignoro* = to be ignorant ; Sp., Port., & Ital. *ignorante.*]

A. *As adjective :*

1. Destitute of knowledge in general or on any particular subject ; uninstructed, uninformed, unlearned, untaught, unlettered, illiterate.

"So foolish was I and *ignorant*."—*Psalm* lxxiii. 22.

***2.** Unacquainted, unconscious.

"*Ignorant* of guilt, I fear not shame."
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

3. Dull, silly, simple, stupid.

"Either you are *ignorant* or seem so craftily."
Shakesp. : Measure for Measure, ii. 4.

***4.** Not known ; hidden, undiscovered.

"Thereof to be informed, imprison 't not
In *ignorant* concealment."
Shakesp. : Winter's Tale, i. 2.

***5.** Done unconsciously or inadvertently.

"What *ignorant* sin have I committed?"
Shakesp. : Othello, iv. 2.

***B.** *As subst.* : An ignorant, untaught, or illiterate person ; one unlettered or unskilled.

"Till we know the first springs of natural motions we are still but *ignorants*."—*Glanvill : Scepsis Scientifica*, ch. xxi.

¶ *Ignorant* is a comprehensive term ; it includes any degree, from the highest to the lowest, and consequently includes the other terms, *illiterate*, *unlearned*, and *unlettered*, which express different degrees of *ignorance.*

ĭg-nō-răn'-tīnes, *s. pl.* [Fr. *ignorantins*, from *ignorant* (*Littré*). Either a corruption of *Fontains* (from St. Yon, near Rouen), or from the rule, which their founder strictly enforced, that none of them should learn Latin (*Mrs. R. F. Wilson : Christian Brothers*, p. 5, note).]

Religious Orders : A term adopted from the French, and applied to the members of a religious society of men living in community, founded in 1680, by the Ven. J. B. de la Salle, canon of Rheims, for the spread of education among the poor. Their title is Brothers of the Christian Schools, or, shortly, Christian Brothers. (*McClintock & Strong.*)

ĭg'-nō-rant-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *ignorant* ; *-ism.*] The same as OBSCURANTISM (q.v.).

ĭg'-nō-rant-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *ignorant* ; *-ist.*] The same as OBSCURANTIST (q.v.).

ĭg'-nō-rant-lў, * ig-no-raunt-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *ignorant* ; *-ly.*]

1. In an ignorant manner ; without knowledge, instruction, or information.

"We sometimes mistake his blunders for beauties, and are so *ignorantly* fond as to copy them."—*Watts.*

2. Without intention ; inadvertently ; through ignorance or inacquaintance.

ĭg-nō-rā'-ti-ō (ti as shĭ) ĕ-lĕn'-chī, *phr.* [Lat.]

Logic : An overlooking of an adversary's counterposition to an argument.

ĭg-nōre', *v.t.* [Fr. *ignorer*, from Lat. *ignoro* = to be ignorant : *i-* = *in-* = not, and the root *gno*, seen in **gnosco*, *nosco* = to know ; Sp. & Port. *ignorar* ; Ital. *ignorare.*]

I. *Ordinary Language :*

*1. Not to know ; to be ignorant of.

"Rather to *ignore* the being of God than deny it."—*Boyle : Works*, ii. 56.

2. To pass over without notice ; to disregard ; to leave out of account ; to act as if one were ignorant of : as, To *ignore* facts.

II. *Law :* To throw out as unsupported by sufficient evidence. [BILL, *s.* B. I. 2 (8).]

***ĭg-nōre'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *ignore* ; *-ment.*] The act of ignoring ; the state of being ignored.

***ĭg-nŏs'-çĭ-blo,** *a.* [Lat. *ignoscibilis*, from *ignosco* = to pardon.] Capable of pardon ; pardonable.

***ĭg-nōte',** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *ignotus* : *i-* = *in-* = not, and *gnotus*, *notus* = known.]

A. *As adj.* : Unknown.

"Such very *ignote* and contemptible pretenders."—*Phillips.*

B. *As subst.* : An unknown person ; one of little or no importance. (*Hacket : Life of Williams*, ii. 144.)

ĭg-uan'-a (u as w), *s.* [Sp., from Carib *yuana* a word used by Oviedo, A.D. 1525.]

Zool. : The typical genus of the family Iguanidæ. The teeth are three-lobed, placed in the inner edge of the jaw ; the body and the head compressed ; the palate mostly toothed ; the throat with a pendulous dewlap, the edge of which is toothed. The Common American Iguana is yellowish green above, marbled with pure green, the tail ringed with brown. It has a crest of large dorsal spines. It is from four to five feet long. It is common in the warmer parts of America. Its flesh is delicious, but unwholesome. It lives chiefly on trees. There are many other species.

ĭg-uan'-ĭ-dæ (u as w), *s.* [Mod. Lat., &c. *iguan(a)* ; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool. : A family of reptiles, order Lacertilia. The tongue is short and thick, the eyes with round pupils, the scales imbricated, those on the belly small and rhombic. Feet adapted for walking ; toes unequal. Tail with more or less distinct whorls of scales, which are commonly spinous. Found in the warmer parts of America. Known genera about sixty ; species fifty or more.

ĭg-uan'-ō-dŏn (u as w), *s.* [Mod. Lat., &c. *iguan(a)*, and Gr. ὀδους (*odous*), genit. ὀδόντος (*odontos*) = a tooth.]

Palæont. : The typical genus of the family Iguanodontidæ (q.v.). The teeth resemble those of Iguana. The fore feet are comparatively small, the hinder ones large. The animal seems to have walked on the hind legs, thus making an approach to birds. The species *Iguanodon Mantelli*, called after Dr. Mantell, the discoverer of the genus, was found near Maidstone in the Kentish Rag or Lower Greensand and Marine Limestone. According to Mantell it was between thirty and forty feet long.

ĭg-uan-ō-dŏn'-tĭ-dæ (u as w), *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *iguanodon* ; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont. : A family of Dinosauria. The maxillary and mandibular teeth have obtuse sub-triangular crowns, the surface of the enamel being ridged on one or both sides. The crowns of the teeth are worn down by mastication. There is no dermal armour. Genera Iguanodon, Hypsilophodon, &c. (*Huxley*, in *Quar. Journ. Geol. Soc.*, xxvi. 34, 35.)

ih'-ram, *s.* [Arab.] The dress worn by Mohammedan pilgrims, consisting in the case of men of two scarves, one folded round the loins, and the other thrown over the neck and shoulders ; in the case of women, of a cloak enveloping the whole body.

I. H. S. An abbreviation for Jesus (Gr. ΙΗΣΟΥΣ) the H representing the long *e*. To mark the contraction, the abbreviation was formerly written IHC (Greek C = S), which in later times became IHS. The H being misunderstood, the idea arose that IHS meant Jesus Hominum Salvator = Jesus Saviour of Men, and the mark of contraction over the H being thus rendered unmeaning, was turned into a cross, as on modern altar-cloths.

***ĭk,** *pron.* [I.]

ĭl-, *pref.* The form assumed by the prefix *in-* (Lat. *in*) when followed by *l.*

* **'ĭld,** *v.t.* [IELD.] A contraction for *yield* in the phrase, "God *'ild* you."

ĭl-dĕ-fŏn'-ṣīte, *s.* [From Ildefonso, in Spain, where it occurs.]

Min. : A variety of Tantalite (q.v.).

* **īle (1),** *s.* [AISLE.] An aisle or passage in a church or public building.

īle (2), *s.* [A.S. *egl* = a mote, a piece of straw ; Ger *egel*, *achel.*] An ear of corn.

* **īle (3),** *s.* [Lat. *ilia* = the flanks, the groin.] The small intestines.

"Mou and sheepe have the small guts called lactes, through which the meat passeth ; in others it is named *ile*."—*P. Holland : Plinie*, ch. xl., ch. xxxvii.

īl'-ĕ-ăc, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *ile(um)* ; Eng. suff. *-ac.*]

Anat. : Of or belonging to the ileum (q.v.). Sometimes written, but less properly, iliac.

ileac-passion, *s.*

Path. : Obstruction of the bowels. Called also Ileus and Volvulus. [OBSTRUCTION.]

īl-ĕ-ō-, *pref.* [Lat. *ilia* = the flanks.] Of or belonging to the ileum (q.v.).

ileo-cæcal, ileo-colic, *a.*

Anat. : Connected with the ileum and the colon. There is an ilio-colic artery.

Ileo-colic valve :

Anat. : A valve at the junction of the large and the small intestines.

ileo-typhus, *s.*

Path. : The same as ENTERIC FEVER.

īl-ĕ-ŏ-dĭc'-tў-ŏn, *s.* [Pref. *ileo-* (q.v.), and Gr. δίκτυον (*diktuon*) = a fishing-net.]

Bot. : A genus of gasteromycetous fungi, sub-order Phalloidei. Its jelly-like volva is eaten in New Zealand.

īl'-ĕ-ŭm, *s.* [From Gr. εἰλέω (*eileō*) = to roll.]

Anat. : The portion of the small intestines communicating with the larger intestine. It is formed by one of the folds of the peritoneum. Sometimes there is a pouch or diverticulum from the main tube.

īl'-ĕ-ŭs, *s.* [Lat. *ileos* ; Gr. εἰλέος (*eileos*), from Gr. εἰλέω (*eileō*) = to twist or contract.] [ILEAC-PASSION.]

ĭ'-lĭcx, *s.* [Lat., = a kind of oak, probably *Quercus Ilex.*]

Bot. : A genus of Aquifoliaceæ or Ilicineæ (q.v.) Calyx four- or five-parted, persistent ; corolla rotate, stamens four ; drupe globose, with four stones, or a four- and five-celled stone. Known species 145 ; chiefly South American. *Ilex aquifolium* is the common holly. *I. paraguensis*, *I. gongonha*, *I. theezans*, a Brazilian plant, are used for tea ; the leaves of *I. paraguensis* and the fruits of *I. Macoucoua* are used as dyes. A decoction of *I. vomitoria* is the "black drink" taken by the Creek Indians at the beginning of their councils.

īl'-ĭ-ăc (1), * īl-ĭ'-ac-al, *a.* [ILIUM.] Of or belonging to the ilia. There are an iliac artery fascia, fossa, &c.

iliac-region, *s.*

Anat. : One or other of two regions, the right and left iliac, separated by the hypogastric one, the three together constituting the lowest of the three abdominal zones.

† **īl'-ĭ-ăc (2),** *a.* [ILEAC.]

iliac-passion, *s.* [ILEAC-PASSION.]

* **īl'-ĭ-ăc (3),** *a.* [Gr. Ἰλιακός (*Iliakos*) = Trojan ; concerning the Iliad.] Pertaining to or connected with ancient Ilium or the Trojan War. (*Gladstone* in *Annandale.*)

ĭ-lĭ'-ac-al, *a.* [ILIAC (1).]

ĭ-lĭ'-a-cŭs, *s.* [Mod. Lat.] [ILIAC (1).]

Anat. : One of the anterior muscles of the thigh.

Ĭl'-ĭ-ad, *s.* [Lat. *Ilias*, genit. *Iliadis*, from Gr. Ἰλιάς (*Ilias*), genit. Ἰλιάδος (*Iliados*), from Ἴλιος (*Ilios*) = the city of Ilus or Troy, named after Ἶλος (*Ilos*) the grandfather of Priam, and son of Tros.] A celebrated epic poem in the Greek language, consisting of twenty-four books. Its composition is generally ascribed to Homer, of whose parentage, birth, and life nothing is known for certain. It is, however, a matter of dispute as to whether the poem is a homogeneous whole, or a series of ballads or rhapsodies on different episodes in the Trojan War, united into a continuous poem. It is further doubtful whether, in the latter case, the union was made by Homer himself, or by some person after his time. It is said that Pisistratus, tyrant of Athens, first collected and arranged the *Iliad* and *Odyssey* in the form in which we now have them. The chief sub-

ject of the poem is the wrath of Achilles, and the consequent troubles thence arising, whence we have the phrase *Ilias malorum* = an Iliad of woes or troubles, a world of disasters. The action of the poem is confined to the tenth and last year of the siege of Troy.

Il-ĭ-ad-īzed, *a.* [Eng. *Iliad*; *-ize.*] Celebrated or related in the Iliad. (*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe.*)

ĭ'-lĭ-çĭn, *s.* [Lat. *ilex*, genit. *ilic(is)*; *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: A bitter principle extracted from the leaves of the holly (*Ilex aquifolium*). In its crude state it is a jelly, but when purified it crystallizes in the form of brownish-yellow crystals, which are intensely bitter. Ilicin is soluble in water and alcohol, but insoluble in ether. It has been recommended as a febrifuge, in doses of from six to twenty grains.

ĭ-lĭ-çĭn'-ō-æ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *ilex*, genit. *ilic(is)*; fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inea.*]

Bot.: The same as AQUIFOLIACEÆ (q.v.).

Il-ĭ-ō-, *pref.* [Lat. *ilium* (q.v.).]

Anat., &c.: Of or belonging to the ilium. There are an ilio-aponeurotic muscle, an ilio-femoral ligament, an ilio-lumbar artery, &c.

Il'-ĭ-ŭm (pl. **Il'-ĭ-ą**), *s.* [Lat., = the groin, the flank.]

Anat.: The superior expanded portion of the innominate bone, and forming, by its inferior extremity, part of the wall of the acetabulum.

ĭ-lĭx-ăn'-thĭn, *s.* [Lat. *ilex*, genit. *ili(cis)*; Gr. ξανθός (*xanthos*) = yellow, and *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{17}H_{22}O_{11}$. A colouring matter extracted by alcohol from the autumn leaves of the holly (*Ilex aquifolium*), the chlorophyll being separated from it by means of ether. It crystallizes in the form of yellow microscopic needles, which melt at 198°, and are decomposed at 215°. Ilixanthin is insoluble in cold water and in ether, but very soluble in hot water and in alcohol. It dyes cloth, prepared with alumina or iron mordants, yellow.

Ilk (1), *a.* [A.S. *élc* (for *á*+*ge*+*líc* = aye-like, everlike) = each.] Each.

"And *ilk* of hem gan other to assure."
Chaucer: C. T., 14,452.

Ilk (2), *a.* [A.S. *ilc*, *ylc.*] The same, the very same.

¶ *Of that ilk:* A phrase used when the surname of a person is the same as the name of his estate: as, Kinloch *of that ilk* = Kinloch of Kinloch.

***ĭlk'-oône,** *pron.* [ILK (1).] Each one; every one.

"That thurgh the lond thay praysed hir *ilkoone*,
That lovede vertue." *Chaucer: C. T.*, 13,528.

Ill, ***ille,** *a., adv., & s.* [Icel. *illr*, *illr* = ill (*a*); cogn. with Dan. *ilde* = ill (*adv.*); Sw. *illa* = ill (*adv.*). The Icel. *illr* is a contraction of the word which appears in A.S. as *yfel*, and in Eng. as *evil* (q.v.). For the comparative and superlative *worse* and *worst* are used.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Bad or evil in a general way; not right or good.

"They were *ill* for a green wound."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., ii. 1.

*2. Evil in a moral sense; wicked, wrong.

"There's nothing *ill* can dwell in such a temple."
Shakesp.: Tempest, i. 2.

*3. Producing ill, evil, or misfortune; unlucky, inauspicious, unfavourable.

"There some *ill* planet reigns;
I must be patient, 'till the heavens look
With an aspect more favourable."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, ii. 1.

4. Bad, unfortunate, sad, grievous: as, *ill* tidings.

5. Expressive or characteristic of an evil condition or disposition: as, *ill* looks.

*6. Unhealthy, unwholesome.

"Neither is it *ill* air only that maketh an *ill* seat."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Building.*

*7. Cross, crabbed, sour.

"Some, of an *ill* and melancholy nature, incline the company to be sad and ill-disposed."—*Bacon.*

*8. Not proper, incorrect, rude, coarse, unpolished: as, *ill* manners.

"The smoothest verse and the exactest sense
Displease us, if *ill* English give offence."
Dryden: Art of Poetry.

†9. Diseased, disordered, sick; in bad health.

"You look very *ill*."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, ii. 1.

B. *As adverb:*

1. Not well; not rightly.

"How *ill* agrees it with your gravity."
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, ii. 2.

2. Not easily; with pain, with difficulty: as, We can *ill* spare him.

3. Imperfectly, not fully.

"Both but *ill* conceal
A bosom heav'd with never-ceasing sighs."
Cowper: Task, i. 551.

4. In bad part or humour; not pleasantly, with offence.

"This acte was of all the Spaniards much disliked and very *ill* taken."—*Hacklugt: Voyages*, vol. ii., pt. ii., p. 182.

C. *As substantive:*

1. Wickedness, depravity, evil.

"Young men to imitate all *ills* are prone."
Dryden. (*Todd.*)

2. Misfortune, calamity, evil, pain; anything which injures, annoys, disturbs, or renders unhappy or unfortunate.

"God sends not *ill*, if rightly understood."
Pope: Essay on Man, iv. 113.

¶ For the difference between *ill* and *badly*, see BADLY.

¶ *Ill* is largely used in composition with past participles and adjectives, the meaning of which is generally obvious. The following are examples:—*Ill-arranged, ill-assorted, ill-becoming, ill-concealed, ill-concerted, ill-contrived, ill-deserved, ill-devised, ill-directed, ill-dissembled, ill-fed, ill-framed, ill-informed, ill-managed, ill-proportioned, ill-provided, ill-trained.*

ill-advised, *a.* Badly advised; acting or done under bad advice; injudicious: as, an *ill-advised* person, an *ill-advised* action.

ill-affected, *a.*

1. Not well inclined or disposed; ill-disposed.

*2. Affected with bad impressions. (*Spenser.*)

ill-blood, *s.* Resentment, displeasure, enmity, ill-will.

***ill-boding,** *a.* Inauspicious, unfavourable. (*Shakesp.*: 1 *Henry VI.*, iv. 5.)

ill-bred, *a.* Not well-bred; rude, coarse, unpolished.

***ill-breeding,** *a. & s.*

1. *As adj.:* Hatching or concocting mischief. (*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iv. 5.)

2. *As subst.:* Want of good breeding; impoliteness, rudenesss.

ill-conditioned, *a.* In bad order or state; having bad qualities or nature.

"A very *ill-conditioned* and idle sort of people."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

ill-considered, *a.* Not well considered or debated; done without due consideration; rash, hasty, injudicious.

ill-defined, *a.* Hardly defined, not distinct.

ill-disposed, *a.*

1. Not having a kind or favourable disposition; wickedly or maliciously inclined; not well-disposed.

*2. Ill, unwell. (*Shakesp.: Troilus*, ii. 3.)

ill-doing, *a. & s.*

A. *As adj.:* Acting wickedly or wrongly.

B. *As subst.:* Wicked actions or conduct; wickedness.

***ill-faced,** ***ill-faste,** *a.* Having an ugly or evil face or appearance. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, II. xii. 36.)

***ill-faring,** *a.* In a bad condition.

***ill-faringly,** *adv.* Improperly, awkwardly. (*Puttenham: Eng. Poesie*, bk. iii., ch. xxiii.)

ill-fated, *a.* Fated or destined to misfortune; unfortunate, unlucky. (*Wordsworth: Ruth.*)

ill-favoured, *a.* Having an ugly visage; ugly, ill-looking, deformed.

"She saw two very *ill-favoured* ones standing by her bedside."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

***ill-favouredly,** *adv.*

1. In an ugly manner or shape; with deformity.

"Those that she makes honest, she makes very *ill-favouredly*."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, i. 2.

2. Badly, improperly; so as to spoil.

"Mar no more of my verses with reading them *ill-favouredly*."—*Shakesp.: As You Like It*, iii. 2.

3. Roughly, rudely.

"He shook him very *ill-favouredly*."—*Howell, Letters.*

***ill-favouredness,** *s.* Deformity, ugliness.

***ill-featured,** *a.* Ugly, deformed. (*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 37.)

ill-got, ill-gotten, *a.* Not gotten or obtained in a proper way. (*Byron: Bride of Abydos*, i. 12.)

ill-humour, *s.* Bad humour or temper.

ill-judged, *a.* Not well-judged; ill-considered, injudicious.

"And lively was the housewife; in the vale
None more industrious; but her industry
Ill-judged." *Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. vi.

ill-looking, *a.* Ugly, repulsive.

ill-luck, *s. & a.*

A. *As subst.:* Bad luck, misfortune.

***B.** *As adj.:* Unlucky.

"Helping all urchin blasts, and *ill-luck* signs."
Milton: Comus, 846.

ill-manned, *a.*

Naut.: Not properly manned; having an insufficient crew.

ill-mannered, *a.* Rude, rough, boorish, uncivil.

ill-matched, *a.* Not well-matched or suited.

ill-mated, *a.* Badly joined or united.

"Those *ill-mated* marriages thou saw'st."
Milton: P. L., xi. 634.

***ill-minded,** *a.* Ill-disposed. (*Byron: Ode to Napoleon.*)

ill-nature, *s.* An evil nature or disposition; bad temper; sullenness; habitual malevolence.

"If chance some wicked wag should pass his jest,
'Tis sheer *ill-nature*." *Byron: English Bards.*

ill-natured, *a.*

1. Of an evil nature or disposition; of habitual bad temper; bad-tempered; surly; peevish.

2. Expressive of or indicating ill-nature: as, an *ill-natured* act.

*3. Not yielding to culture; intractable. (*Philips: Cider.*)

ill-naturedly, *adv.* In an ill-natured, surly, or unkind manner.

ill-naturedness, *s.* The quality or state of being ill-natured; ill-nature.

***ill-nurtured,** *a.* Ill-bred, rude, rough, unkind.

"Presumptuous dame, *ill-nurtured* Eleanor!"
Shakesp.: 2 *Henry VI.*, ii. 2.

ill-omened, *a.* Unlucky, inauspicious, of evil augury.

"[It] obtained the name of Porta Scelerata, and remained an *ill-omened* spot."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ii. 143.

ill-requited, *a.* Not properly, fairly, or worthily requited or repaid.

ill-sorted, *a.* Ill-suited, displeased, grieved. (*Scott: Guy Mannering*, ch. xlv.)

ill-starred, *a.* Born under the influence of an unlucky planet, hence ill-omened; unfortunate, unlucky.

"Where'er that *ill-starr'd* bone may lie."
Moore: Fire-Worshippers.

ill-tempered, *a.*

*1. Not combined in due proportions, as the humours of the body: hence, of a bad temperament; not in good health.

2. Having a bad temper, morose, crabbed, sour, peevish.

***ill-time,** *v.t.* To do or attempt at an unsuitable or inauspicious time.

ill-timed, *a.* Done, said, or attempted at an unsuitable or inauspicious time.

"Her lover sinks—she sheds no *ill-timed* tear."
Byron: Childe Harold, i. 86.

ill-treat, *v.t.* To treat cruelly, unjustly, or improperly.

ill-treatment, *s.* Unkind, unfair, or cruel treatment.

ill-turn, *s.*

1. An unkind, unfair, or ill-natured act or treatment.

*2. An attack of illness.

ill-usage, *s.* Ill-treatment, unkind treatment.

"To endure the *ill-usage* of the patricians."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ii. 57.

ill-use, *v.t.*

* 1. To misapply.

2. To treat badly or cruelly.

ill-will, *s.* Malevolence, enmity, rancour.

"I cannot think that you speak these things of *ill-will*."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. i.

* **ill-willer,** *s.* One who entertains ill-will towards another; an enemy; an ill-wisher.

* **ill-willy,** * **ill-willie,** *a.* Wishing ill to another, ill-disposed, malicious, niggardly.

* **ill-wisher,** *s.* One who wishes ill to another; an enemy; an ill-willer.

* **ill-worthy,** *a.* Unworthy.

"*Ill-worthy* I such title should belong
To me, transgressor." *Milton: P. L.*, xi. 163.

* **Il-lăb'-ile,** *a.* [Pref. *il-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *labile* (q.v.).] Not liable to err; infallible.

* **Il-la-bĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *illable; -ity.*] Freedom from liability to err; infallibility.

"Before they arrive at perfect infallibility and *illability*."—*Cheyne: On Regimen*, p. 326.

* **Il-lăç'-ĕr-a-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *illacerabilis*, from *il-* = *in-* = not, and *lacerabilis* = lacerable, from *lacero* = to lacerate, to tear.] That cannot be torn, rent, or lacerated; incapable of laceration.

* **Il-lăc'-rў-ma-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *illacrymabilis*, from *il-* = *in-* = not, and *lacrymabilis* = worthy of tears; *lacryma* = a tear.] Incapable of weeping.

Il-læn'-ĭ-dæ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *illæn(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Palæont.: A family of Trilobites, with greatly developed head and tail, and eight to ten body rings.

Il-læ'-nŭs, *s.* [Gr. ἰλλαίνω (*illainō*) = to look away, to squint.]

Palæont.: The typical genus of the family Illænidæ (q.v.).

* **Il-lăp'-sa-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *il-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *lapsable.*] That may or cannot slide or fall away into error or change.

"They may be morally immutable and *illapsable*."—*Glanvill: Pre-exist. of Souls*, ch. viii.

* **Il-lăp'se,** *s.* [Illapse, *v.*]

1. A gliding or gradual entrance of one thing into another.

2. A sudden attack; a falling on or upon.

"By the bold swimmer, in the swift *illapse*
Of accident." *Thomson: Summer*, 1,262.

* **Il-lăp'se,** *v.t.* [Lat. *illapsus*, pa. par. of *illabor* = to glide in: *il-* = *in-* = in, into, and *labor* = to glide.] To fall, pass, or glide. (Followed by *into.*)

"The illapse of som ,such active substance or powerful being, *illapsing into* matter."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind*, p. 321.

* **Il-lăç'-quĕ-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *il-* = *in-* = in; Lat. *laqueus* = a snare and Eng. suff. *-able.*] That may or can be ensnared or entrapped.

* **Il-lăç'-quĕ-āte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *illaqueatus*, pa. par. of *illaqueo* = to ensnare: *il-* = *in-* = in, and *laqueus* = a snare.] To ensnare, to entangle, to entrap.

"I am *illaqueated*, but not truly captivated into your conclusion."—*More: Divine Dialogues.*

* **Il-lăç-quĕ-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Illaqueate.]

1. The act of ensnaring or entrapping; a catching in a snare or noose.

"The word . . . doth not only signify suspension or pendulous *illaqueation*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vii., ch. xi.

2. A snare, a trap.

* **Il-lā'-tion,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *illationem*, accus. of *illatio* = a bringing in, an inference, from *illatus*, pa. par. of *infero* = to bring in.] [Infer.]

1. The act of inferring or deducing from premises; inference, deduction.

"*Illation* or inference consists in nothing but the perception of the connection there is between the ideas in each step of the deduction."—*Locke: Human Understanding*, bk. iv., ch. xvii.

2. That which is inferred or deduced; an inference, a deduction.

"An *illation* and conclusion worthy of my refuter's locicke and divinity."—*Bishop Hall: Honour of the Married Clergy*, bk. i., § 14.

* **Il'-la-tĭve,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *illatus*, pa. par. of *infero.*] [Illation.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to illation or inference; that may be inferred.

"An inferred and *illative* truth."—*Boyle: Works*, iv. 21.

2. Denoting an inference or deduction.

B. *As subst.:* That which denotes illation or inference; an illative particle.

"This [word] for that leads the text in, is both a relative and an *illative*."—*Bishop Hall: Remains*, p. 186.

illative-conversion, *s.*

Logic: That in which the truth of the converse follows from the truth of the proposition given: as the proposition, Religion is the truest wisdom, becomes by illative conversion, The truest wisdom is religion.

illative-sense, *s.* That faculty of the human mind by which it forms a judgment upon the validity of an inference.

* **Il-la-tĭve-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *illative; -ly.*] By way of illation, inference, or conclusion; inferentially.

"Most commonly taken *illatively*."—*Bishop Richardson: On the Old Testament*, p. 484.

* **Il-lâu'-da-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *illaudabilis*, from *il-* = *in-* = not, and *laudabilis* = worthy of praise; *laudo* = to praise; *laus* (genit. *laudis*) = praise.] Not deserving of praise or commendation; not laudable or praiseworthy.

"To discountenance this practice, not only as weak and *illaudable*, but also as sinful and disallowable."—*South: Sermons*, vol. x., ser. 8.

* **Il-lâu'-da-blў,** *adv.* [Eng. *illaudable; -ly.*] In an illaudable manner; in a manner not deserving of praise or commendation.

Il-lĕç-ĕ-brā'-çĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *illecebr(um)* (q.v.); Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ.*]

Bot.: Knotworts; an order of Hypogynous Exogens, alliance Silenales. It consists of herbaceous or half-shrubby branching plants, with sessile entire leaves and scarious stipules; flowers minute, with scarious bracts; sepals five, three, or four, sometimes partly cohering; petals minute or wanting; stamens often equal to the sepals in number and opposite to them; styles two to five; fruit small, dry; one, rarely three-celled, seeds numerous.

† **Il-lĕç-ĕ-brā'-tion,** *s.* [As if from a form *illecebratio*, from Eccles. Lat. *illecebro*, from Lat. *illecebra* = an enticement (in a good or bad sense).] [Illect.] An allurement. (*T. Brown: Works*, iv. 292.)

* **Il-lĕç'-ĕ-brŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *illecebrosus*, from *illecebræ* = allurements.] [Illect.] Attractive, alluring, enticing.

"The *illecebrous* dilectatyons of Venus."—*Sir T. Elyot: The Governour*, bk. i., ch. vii.

Il-lĕç'-ĕ-brŭm, *s.* [Lat. *illecebra* = an enticement; a plant, Stonecrop, *Sedum acre.*]

Bot.: The typical genus of the order Illecebraceæ (q.v.). *Illecebrum verticillatum*, Whorled Knotgrass, is found in marshy or boggy ground in Devon and Cornwall.

Il'-lĕck, *s.* [Etym. doubtful.] A local name for the Gemmeous Dragonet (*Callionymus lyra*).

* **Il-lĕct,** *v.t.* [Lat. *illectus*, pa. par. of *illicio* = to allure: *il-* = *in-* = in, and * *lacio* (in Festus) = to entice; cogn. with Gr. ἕλκω (*helkō*) = to draw.] To entice, to allure. [Allect.]

"Theyre superfluous rychesse *illected* them to vnclene lust."—*Simon Fish: Supplication for the Beggars.*

Il-lē'-gal, *a.* [Fr. *illégal*, from Lat. pref. *il-* = *in-* = not, and *legalis* = legal; *lex* (genit. *legis*) = law; Sp. *ilegal*; Ital. *illegale.*]

1. Not legal; contrary to law; against the law; unlawful; not legally done, made, or established.

"The court was *illegal*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

*2. Illicit, immoral.

"*Illegal* love oft springs from essenced love."
Grainger: Tibullus, i. 7.

Il-lē-găl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *illégalité*, from Lat. pref. *il-* = *in-* = not, and Low Lat. *legalitas* = legality (q.v.); Ital. *illegalità*; Sp. *ilegalidad.*] The quality or state of being illegal or contrary to law; unlawfulness.

"The people are bound to tolerate the *illegality* of our judgments."—*Burke. Speech on Middlesex Election.*

* **Il-lē'-gal-ĭze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *illegal*; *-ize.*] To make or declare illegal; to render unlawful.

Il-lē'-gal-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *illegal*; *-ly.*] In an illegal manner or degree; against the law; unlawfully.

"Being by that Church *illegally* condemned for these points."—*Bp. Hall: The Old Religion*, ch. iii.

Il-lē'-gal-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *illegal*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being illegal; illegality; unlawfulness.

Il-lĕg-ĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Pref. *il-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *legibility* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being illegible.

Il-lĕg'-ĭ-ble, *a.* [Pref. *il-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *legible* (q.v.).] That cannot be read or deciphered; unreadable; so defaced or obscured that the words cannot be read or distinguished.

"Their names were on the graven floor,
But now *illegible* with gore."
Byron: Siege of Corinth, xxxi.

* **Il-lĕg'-ĭ-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *illegible*; *-ness.*] Illegibility.

Il-lĕg'-ĭ-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *illegib(le)*; *-ly.*] In an illegible manner; so as not to be read.

Il-lĕ-gĭt'-ĭ-ma-çў, *s.* [Pref. *il-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *legitimacy* (q.v.).]

1. The quality or state of being illegitimate or not lawfully begotten; a state of bastardy.

"Two acts of parliament, in which was contained the *illegitimacy* of her Majesty."—*Burnet: Hist. Reform.* (an. 1553).

2. The state of not being in accordance with the law; illegality.

3. The state of not being of genuine or legitimate origin.

* **Il-lĕ-gĭt'-ĭ-māte,** *v.t.* [Illegitimate, a.] To render or declare illegitimate; to illegitimatize; to bastardize.

"The marriage should only be dissolved for the future, without *illegitimating* the issue begotten in it."—*Burnet: Hist. Reform.* (an. 1530).

Il-lĕ-gĭt'-ĭ-mate, *a.* [Pref. *il-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *legitimate* (q.v.).]

1. Not legitimate; not lawfully begotten; born out of wedlock; bastard.

"His children by her declared *illegitimate*, and incapable to inherit."—*Sir W. Temple: Works*, vol. ii.; *Lett. from Mr. Sec. Trevor.*

2. Not in accordance or conformity with the law, use, or custom.

"Rendering our whole government absolutely *illegitimate*."—*Burke: On the French Revolution.*

3. Not legitimately inferred or deduced; illogical: as an illegitimate conclusion.

* 4. Spurious; not genuine.

"Nor did'I fear any *illegitimate* impression thereof, conceiving that nobody would be at the charge of it."—*Moore: On the Odyssey.* (To the Reader.)

illegitimate-fertilization, illegitimate-union, *s.*

Bot.: Fertilization from stamens and pistils of unequal height in dimorphic or trimorphic plants, and which is not ao fruitful as when it arises from stamens or pistils of nearly the same length. In dimorphic plants there are two legitimate and two illegitimate fertilizations; in those which are trimorphic, there are six legitimate or fully fertile, and twelve illegitimate—*i.e.*, more or less infertile. (*Darwin*, &c.)

Il-lĕ-gĭt'-ĭ-mate-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *illegitimate; -ly.*] In an illegitimate manner; not lawfully.

* **Il-lĕ-gĭt-ĭ-mā'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *il-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *legitimation* (q.v.).]

1. The act of illegitimatizing or declaring illegitimate.

2. The state or quality of being illegitimate; illegitimacy; bastardy.

"To disable the issues, upon false and incompetent pretexts, the one of attainder, the other of *illegitimation*."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 28.

3. Spuriousness; want of genuineness.

Il-lĕ-gĭt'-ĭ-ma-tize, *v.t.* [Pref. *il-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *legitimatize* (q.v.).] To render or declare illegitimate; to illegitimate.

* **Il-lĭ'-quĕ-fact,** *v.t.* [Lat. *illequefactus* = liquefied, liquid.] To moisten. (*Davies: Holy Roode*, p. 15.)

* **Il-lĕv'-ĭ-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *il-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *leviable* (q.v.).] Not capable of being levied, raised, or collected.

***il-lĭb'-ĕr-a-ble,** *a.* [ILLIBERAL.] Mean, low, base.

"Dishonourable, *illiberable*, vile, and of no worth." —*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 39.

il-lĭb'-ĕr-al, *a.* [Fr. *illibéral*, from Lat. *illiberalis*, from *il-* = *in-* = not, and *liberalis* = liberal (q.v.); Sp. *iliberal;* Ital. *illiberale.*]

1. Not noble, frank, or ingenuous; mean; base; ungenerous.

"The charity of most men is grown so cold, and their religion so *illiberal*."—*Eikon Basilike.*

2. Not free, generous, or munificent; petty; niggardly; stingy.

"A thrifty and *illiberal* hand." *Mason: Elfrida.*

3. Rude, rough; not characterized by, or promoting high art.

"Those employments alone may be styled *illiberal*, which require only some bodily exercise."—*Wilkins: Archimedes*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

* 4. Not pure; inelegant; incorrect: as, *illiberal* words in a language.

***il-lĭb'-ĕr-al-ĭşm,** *s.* [Eng. *illiberal; -ism.*] Illiberality.

il-lĭb-ĕr-ăl'-ĭ-tȳ, ***il-lĭb-er-al-i-tie,** *s.* [Fr. *illibéralité*, from *illibéral* = illiberal (q.v.).]

1. Meanness of mind; want of ingenuousness, frankness, or nobility of mind.

2. Meanness, parsimony, niggardliness, stinginess.

"The *illiberality* of parents, in allowance towards their children, is an harmefull errour."—*Bacon: Essays: Of Parents.*

***il-lĭb'-ĕr-al-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *illiberal; -ize.*] To make or render illiberal.

***il-lĭb'-ĕr-al-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *illiberal; -ly.*] In an illiberal manner; ungenerously, uncandidly, meanly, stingily.

"One that had been bountiful only upon surprise and incogitancy, *illiberally* retracts."—*Decay of Piety.*

***il-lĭb'-ĕr-al-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *illiberal; -ness.*] The quality or state of being illiberal; illiberality.

il-lĭç'-ĭt, *a.* [Fr. *illicite*, from Lat. *illicitus* = not allowed: *il-* = *in-* = not, and *licitus* = allowed; Sp. *ilicito;* Ital. *illicito.*] [LICIT.] Not allowed or permitted; prohibited; unlawful; illegal; forbidden by law or custom.

"Not too proud to pocket *illicit* gain."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

il-lĭç'-ĭt-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *illicit; -ly.*] In an illicit manner; unlawfully, illegally.

il-lĭç'-ĭt-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *illicit; -ness.*] The quality or state of being illicit; unlawfulness, illegality.

***il-lĭç'-ĭt-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *illicitus* = illicit (q.v.).] Illicit, illegal, unlawful.

il-lĭç'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. = an allurement; referring to the agreeable perfume of the species.]

Bot.: A genus of Magnoliads, tribe Wintereæ (q.v.). The fruit and other parts of *Illicium anisatum* is used by the Chinese as a stomachic and carminative, and as a spice. The fruit yields by distillation an oil like that of anise, used chiefly in the manufacture of liquors. *I. floridanum* is also spicy. The fragrant seeds of *I. religiosum* are burnt by the Chinese in their temples.

il-lĭg'-ĕr-a, *s.* [Named in honour of J. C. W. Illiger, author of several works on natural history and botany.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the sub-order Illigereæ (q.v.).

il-lĭg-ĕr-ā'-çē-æ, il-lĭg-ĕr'-ē-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *illeger(a);* Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-aceæ, -eæ.*]

Bot.: An order of Exogens or a sub-order of Combretaceæ. Called also Gyrocarpeæ.

***il-lĭght'-en** (*gh* silent), *v.t.* [Pref. *il-* = in, and Eng. *lighten* (q.v.).] To lighten, to enlighten.

"The *illightened* soul."
Daniel: Civil Wars, bk. v., c. 4.

il-lĭm'-ĭt-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *il-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *limitable* (q.v.). That cannot be limited or bounded; boundless, limitless, unbounded, infinite.

"Roaming the *illimitable* waters round"
Wordsworth: Female Vagrant.

il-lĭm'-ĭt-a-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *illimitable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being illimitable.

il-lĭm'-ĭt-a-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *illimitab(le); -ly.*] In an illimitable manner or degree; without limits or bounds.

***il-lĭm-ĭt-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *il-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *limitation* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being illimitable; incapability of being limited.

"Their popes' supremacie, infallibilitie, *illimitation*, transubstantiation, &c." — *Bp. Hall: Apol. against Brownists.*

***il-lĭm'-ĭt-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *il-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *limited* (q.v.).] Not limited or bounded; unlimited, unbounded, infinite, boundless.

"His ambition to bring all other princes to . . . submit to his *illimited* designs."—*Clarendon: Religion & Policy*, ch. ix.

***il-lĭm'-ĭt-ĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *illimited; -ness.*] The quality or state of being unlimited or without limits or bounds.

"The absoluteness and *illimitedness* of his commission."—*Clarendon: Civil War*, ii. 510.

***il-lĭ-nĭ'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *illinitus*, pa. par. of *illinio* = to smear: *il-* = *in-* = in, upon, and *linio* = to smear, to daub.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of smearing or rubbing in or upon, as an ointment, &c.

2. That which is smeared or rubbed in or upon.

II. *Min.:* A thin crust of extraneous matter formed upon minerals.

***il-lĭ-qnā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *il-* = *in-* = in, upon, and *liquatio* = a melting; *liquo* = to melt, to dissolve.] The melting or dissolving of one thing into another.

***ill'-ĭsh,** *a.* [Eng. *ill; -ish.*] Indisposed, out of sorts. (*Howell: Parly of Beasts*, p. 100.)

***il-lĭ'-şion,** *s.* [Lat. *illisio*, from *illisus*, pa. par. of *illido: il-* = *in-* = in, upon, and *lædo* = to strike, to hurt.] The act of striking or dashing against.

"The *illision* of an inward spirit upon a pellicle or little membrane."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xxvii.

il-lĭt'-ĕr-a-çȳ, *s.* [Eng. *illiterate; -cy.*]

1. The quality or state of being illiterate or uneducated; want of education or knowledge; ignorance.

"The *illiteracy* of each as shown by the census of 1880."—*Globe*, April 8, 1884.

2. An instance of ignorance; a literary error; a blunder.

"The many blunders and *illiteracies* of the first publishers of his works."—*Pope: Preface to Shakespeare.*

***il-lĭt'-ĕr-al,** *a.* [Pref. *il-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *literal* (q.v.).] Not literal.

il-lĭt'-ĕr-ate, *a.* [Lat. *illiteratus*, from *il-* = *in-* = not, and *literatus* = literate, learned; Fr. *illettré;* Sp. *iliterato;* Ital. *illiterato.*] Unlettered, unlearned, ignorant of letters, uninstructed, untaught, rude, barbarous.

"[I] therefore cannot much recommend solitude to a man totally *illiterate*."—*Cowley: Essays: Of Solitude.*

il-lĭt'-ĕr-ate-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *illiterate; -ly.*] In an illiterate manner; ignorantly.

"Unread 'squires *illiterately* gay."
Savage: To John Powell.

***il-lĭt'-ĕr-ate-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *illiterate; -ness.*] The quality or state of being illiterate; ignorance of letters, books, or science; illiteracy.

"The *illiterateness*, the arrogance, and the impostures of too many of those that pretend skill in it."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 354.

***il-lĭt'-ĕr-a-ture,** *s.* [Pref. *il-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *literature* (q.v.).] Want of learning; illiteracy, ignorance.

"*Illiterature*, or inability for the discharge of that sacred function, and irreligion."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

ill'-nĕss, *il-nesse, *s.* [Eng. *ill; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being bad or evil generally; badness; unfavourableness.

2. Moral badness; wickedness; depravity.

"She that is unchast is a sea and treasure of all illness."—*Vives: Instruct. of a Christian Woman*, bk. i., ch. xi.

3. Sickness; disorder of health; an attack of sickness; indisposition.

"For what would health avail to wretched me,
If you could, unconcerned, my *illness* see?"
Littleton: Sulpicia to Cerinthus.

***il-lō'-ca-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *il-* = *in-* = not, and *loco* = to let out for hire.]

Law: Incapable of being placed or hired out.

***il-lŏ-căl'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Pref. *il-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *locality* (q.v.).] Want of locality or place; the state of existing in no locality or place.

"The notion of *illocality* is at least as old as Aristotle."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. ii., pt. i., ch. v.

il-lŏg'-ĭ-cal, *a.* [Pref. *il-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *logical* (q.v.).]

1. Ignorant or careless of the rules of logic or sound reasoning.

"One of the dissenters appeared to Dr. Saunderson so bold and *illogical* in the dispute."—*Walton: Lives.*

2. Contrary to the rules of logic or sound reasoning.

"This distinction of precepts and counsels is *illogical* and ridiculous, one member of the distinction entangling within itself the other."—*South: Sermons*, vol. viii., ser. 5.

il-lŏg'-ĭc-al-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *illogical; -ly.*] In an illogical manner; contrary to the rules of logic or sound reasoning.

***il-lŏg'-ĭc-al-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *illogical; -ness.*] The quality or state of being illogical. (*Boyle: Works*, ii. 274.)

il-lūde', *v.t.* [Fr. *illuder*, from Lat. *illudo* = to mock: *il-* = *in-* = upon, and *ludo* = to play.] To deceive; to mock; to excite and disappoint the hopes of; to impose upon; to trick; to cheat.

"[He] falsed oft his blowes, t' *illude* him with such bait." *Spenser: F. Q.*, II. v. 9.

il-lūd'-ĕr-ite, *s.* [Ger. *illuderit*, from Lat. *illudo* = to sport with (?).]

Min.: The same as ZOISITE (q.v.).

***il-lūme',** *v.t.* [ILLUMINATE.]

1. To illuminate; to illumine; to fill with light.

"To *illume* that part of heaven
Where now it burns." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, I. 1.

2. To make bright; to dye.

"The kindling azure, and the mountain's brow,
Illumed with fluid gold." *Thomson: Summer*, 84.

***il-lūm'-ĭn-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *illumin(e); -able.*] Capable of being illuminated.

***il-lūm'-ĭ-nant,** *s.* [Lat. *illuminans*, pr. par. of *illumino* = to illuminate.] That which illuminates or affords light.

"From no external *illuminant* as the sun."—*Boyle: Works*, v. 188.

***il-lūm'-ĭn-ar-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *illumin(e); -ary.*] Pertaining to illumination.

il-lūm'-ĭ-nāte, *v.t.* & *i.* [ILLUMINATE, *a.* Fr. *illuminer;* Sp. *iluminar;* Port. *illuminar;* Ital. *illuminare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To throw light upon; to illumine; to lighten up.

"To *illuminate* the hollow vale."
Wordsworth: Upon Leaving School.

* 2. To adorn with festal lamps or bonfires. (*Johnson.*)

3. To adorn or ornament, as a manuscript or page with coloured pictures, drawings, or letters.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To lighten up; to make bright, plain, or clear; to enlighten intellectually; to throw light upon.

"'Tis revelation satisfies all doubts,
And so *illuminates* the path of life."
Cowper: Task, ii. 529.

* 2. To illustrate; to explain; to elucidate.

"My health is insufficient to amplify these remarks, and to *illuminate* the several pages with variety of examples."—*Watts.*

B. *Intrans.:* To adorn or ornament manuscripts, pages of books, &c., with coloured pictures, drawings, or letters.

¶ We *illuminate* by means of artificial lights; the sun *illuminates* the world by its own light; preaching and instruction *enlighten* the minds of men. *Illuminations* are employed as public demonstrations of joy: no nation is now termed *enlightened* but such as have received the light of the Gospel. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***il-lūm'-ĭ-nāte,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *illuminatus*, pa. par. of *illumino: il-* = *in-* = in, and *lumino* = to throw light upon, to enlighten; *lumen* (genit. *luminis*) = light.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Lit.:* Illuminated; made bright; lightened up.

"The isles all bright and *illuminate* with a mild and delicate fire."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 993.

2. *Fig.:* Enlightened.

B. *As subst.:* One pretending to extraordinary knowledge or skill; one of the Illuminati (q.v.).

Il-lūm-ĭ-nā'-tī, *s. pl.* [Nomin. masc. pl. of Lat. *illuminatus.*] [ILLUMINATE, *a.*]

Church History, &c.:

1. A name given to the newly baptized in the early ages of the Church. (*Goschler.*)

2. Another name for the Hesychasts (q.v.).

3. A Spanish sect, known vernacularly as Alumbrados. Their founders were Catherine de Jesus, a Carmelite nun, and John de Willelpando, a native of Tenerilfe. They rejected the sacraments, and held that by mental prayer they might attain such perfection as to dispense with good works, and that they might commit any crime without sin. Ignatius Loyola, while a student at Salamanca (1527), was tried by an ecclesiastical commission for sympathy with the views of this sect, but declared innocent.

4. An obscure sect of French Familists, which arose in Picardy in 1634. Like their predecessors they ran into wild Antinomianism.

5. The name given to many secret societies professing high aims. The Rosicrucians (q.v.) were so-called, but generally by this title are designated the members of a society formed at Ingolstadt, in 1776, by Adam Weishaupt, Professor of Canon Law, and an ex-Jesuit. It had some resemblance to, and received substantial support from, Freemasonry, and many educated men of liberal views joined it. Its objects were religious and political emancipation, its ideal form of government republican, and its religion deistic. Espionage and a kind of confession, which Weishaupt's experience among the Jesuits led him to adopt, caused dissensions. The Baron von Knigge, one of the principal members, quarrelled with Weishaupt; the order was suppressed by edict, March 2, 1785, and Weishaupt was degraded and banished. The Illuminati were supposed to exercise great political influence; but it is now believed that the views of Barruel and Robison on that subject were exaggerated.

"The association of which I have been speaking is the Order of *Illuminati.*"—*Robison: Proofs of a Conspiracy* (1797), p. 15.

Il-lūm-ĭ-nā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *illuminatio,* from *illuminatus,* pa. par. of *illumino;* Fr. *illumination;* Ital. *illuminazione;* Sp. *iluminacion.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. The act of illuminating or supplying with light; the act of lighting up, as a house, a town, &c., as a token or manifestation of joy or rejoicing; the state of being thus lighted up.

2. The act or art of adorning a manuscript or page with coloured drawings, figures, letters, &c.

* 3. That which illuminates or gives light.

"The sun is but a body illightened, and an *illumination* created."—*Raleigh: History.*

4. That which is illuminated or lit up, as a design formed by lamps, bonfires, &c.; a festive display of lights.

"Bonfires, *illuminations,* and other marks of joy appeared."—*Burnet: Hist. of Own Time* (an. 1710).

5. A coloured or gilt ornament, drawing, figure, letter, &c., in a manuscript or page.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. An infusion of intellectual light or knowledge.

2. Brightness, splendour.

"The illuminators of manuscripts borrowed their title from the *illumination* which a bright genius giveth to his work."—*Felton: On the Classics.*

* **Il-lūm'-ĭn-a-tĭşm,** *s.* [Eng., &c. *Illuminat(i); -ism.*] The doctrine and practices of any of the sects or societies described under Illuminati (q.v.).

"Zimmerman . . . preached up all the ostensible doctrines of *Illuminatism.*"—*Robison: Proofs of a Conspiracy* (1797), p. 358.

* **Il-lūm'-ĭ-nā-tĭve,** *a.* [Fr. *illuminatif,* from Lat. *illuminatus,* pa. par. of *illumino.*]

1. Having the power or quality of giving light; enlightening, illuminating, illustrative.

"The *illuminative* action of fire."—*Digby: On Bodies,* ch. iv.

2. Pertaining to the adorning of manuscripts. (*Nichols: Handy Book Brit. Mus.,* p. 393.)

Il-lūm'-ĭ-nā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat., from *illuminatus,* pa. par. of *illumino.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. One who or that which illuminates or gives light; one who throwa light upon anything.

"The poet Geffery Chaucer . . . is of some called the first *illuminator* of the English tongue."—*Verstegan: Restitution of Decayed Intelligence,* ch. viii.

2. One who illuminates or adorns a manuscript or page with coloured or gilt drawings, ornaments, figures, letters, &c.

"This prelate employed . . . many scribes and *illuminators* in preparing copies of the classics."—*Warton: Hist. Eng. Poetry,* ii. 423.

II. *Optics:*

1. [CONDENSER, II. 9].

2. A lamp which throws a pencil of rays upon the micrometer wires in a telescope.

* **Il-lū'-mĭne,** *v.t.* [Fr. *illuminer,* from Lat. *illumino* = to illuminate (q.v.).]

1. *Lit.:* To illuminate, to lighten up, to throw light upon.

"The sudden blaze
Far round *illumined* hell." *Milton: P. L.,* i. 666.

2. *Fig.:* To honour, to celebrate, to ennoble. (*Cowper: Task,* iv. 192.)

* **Il-lūm-ĭ-neē',** *s.* [Fr., pa. par. of *illuminer.*] One of the Illuminati (q.v.).

* **Il-lūm'-ĭn-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *illumin(e); -er.*] One who illumines or illuminates. (*Fuller: Worthies; Cambridge.*)

* **Il-lūm'-ĭn-ĭşm,** *s.* [Eng. *illumin(e); -ism.*] The principles or doctrines of the Illuminati (q.v.).

* **Il-lūm'-ĭn-ize,** *v.t.* [Eng. *illumin(e); -ize.*] To initiate into or instruct in the doctrines of the Illuminati (q.v.).

* **Il-lūm'-ĭn-oŭs,** *a.* [Pref. *il-* = *in-* = in, intens., and Eng. *luminous.*] Bright, clear. (*Taylor: Edwin the Fair,* ii. 2.)

* **Il-lūre',** *v.t.* [Pref. *il-* = *in-* = in, and Eng. *lure* (q.v.).] To lure, to allure, to entice.

Il-lū'-şion, * Il-lu-sioun, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *illusionem,* accus. of *illusio,* from *illusus,* pa. par. of *illudo* = to deceive, to mock.]

1. The act of deceiving, mocking, or imposing upon; mockery, deception.

2. That which deceives; a false show or appearance; an unreal vision presented to the mental or bodily eye; a delusion.

"I'll cross it, though it blast me. Stay *illusion.*"
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 1.

¶ An *illusion* may be believed to be real or not. If the former it is a *delusion.*

Il-lū'-şion-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *illusion; -able.*] Liable to illusion. (*Academy,* Sept. 6, 1879, p. 167.)

* **Il-lū'-şion-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *illusion; -ist.*] One given to illusion.

* **Il-lū'-sĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *illusus,* pa. par. of *illudo.*] Deceiving by false show; delusive, deceptive.

"Truth from *illusive* fidsehood to command."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 65.

* **Il-lū'-sĭve-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *illusive; -ly.*] In an illusive manner; delusively; deceptively.

* **Il-lū'-sĭve-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *illusive; -ness.*] The quality or state of being illusive; delusiveness; deceptiveness; false show.

* **Il-lū'-sŏr-ў,** *a.* [Lat. *illusus,* pa. par. of *illudo;* Fr. *illusoire.*] Illusive; deceptive; false.

* **Il-lŭs'-tra-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *illustr(ate); -able.*] That may or can be illustrated.

"*Illustrable* from Aristotle in the old nucifragium or nutcracker."—*Browne: Cyrus' Garden,* ch. ii.

Il-lŭs'-trāte, or **Il'-lŭs-trāte,** *v.t.* [ILLUSTRATE, *a.*]

I. *Lit.:* To make bright; to brighten with light; to light up; to illuminate.

"The inwarde eyes of his solle were . . . clerely *illustrate* and made clere."—*Udal: Actes,* ix.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To make celebrated; to brighten with honour; to make eminent; to glorify.

"When thee sh' enroll'd her garter'd knights among,
Illustrating the noble list." *Philips: Blenheim.*

2. To set in a clear light; to make clear or manifest; to display.

"A loyal and obedient subject is
Therein *illustrated.*" *Shakesp.: Henry VIII.,* iii. 2.

3. To explain; to elucidate; to make clear, plain, or intelligible by means of figures, comparisons, &c.

4. To ornament or elucidate by means of pictures, drawings, engravings, &c.

"The engravings which *illustrate* and adorn the account of this voyage."—*Cook: First Voyage.* (Introd.)

¶ For the difference between to *illustrate* and to *explain,* see EXPLAIN.

* **Il-lŭs'-trāte,** *a.* [Lat. *illustratus,* pa. par. of *illustro* = to light up; to throw light upon: *il-* = *in-* = on, upon, and *lustro* = to lighten.]

1. *Lit.:* Made bright or clear; lightened up.

2. *Fig.:* Famous; illustrious; renowned.

"Then praid *illustrate* Dionede."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad x.

Il-lŭs-trā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *illustratio,* from *illustratus,* pa. par. of *illustro* = to illustrate; Sp. *ilustracion;* Ital. *illustrazione.*]

1. The act of illustrating, or making clear, plain, or manifest; the act of explaining or elucidating; explanation; elucidation.

"Hast thou the *illustration* of this learned gentleman, my friend, to explain every hard matter of history."—*Drayton: Poly-Olbion.* (Pref.)

2. The state of being illustrated.

3. That which illustrates, explains, or elucidates; especially, an engraving or drawing intended to elucidate or explain; an explanation; an exemplification.

"Whoever looks about him will find many living *illustrations* of this emblem."—*L'Estrange.*

† **Il-lŭs'-tra-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *illustrat(e); -ive.*] Tending to illustrate, explain, or elucidate.

"List of *illustrative* works in ornithology."—*Swainson: Birds,* i. 222.

* **Il-lŭs'-tra-tĭve-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *illustrative; -ly.*] In an illustrative way; by way of illustration, explanation, or elucidation.

"Things are many times delivered hieroglyphically, metaphorically, *illustratively,* and not with reference to action."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. iv., ch. xii.

* **Il-lŭs'-trā-tŏr,** *s.* [Eng. *illustrat(e); -or.*] One who or that which illustrates.

* **Il-lŭs'-tra-tŏr-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *illustrat(e); -ory.*] Serving to illustrate; illustrative.

* **Il-lŭs'-tre (tre** as **tĕr),** *v.t.* [Fr. *illustrer.*] To render bright or glorious.

"And all *illustred* with light radiant shine."
Sylvester: Du Bartas, Wk. i., day i., 534.

Il-lŭs'-trĭ-oŭs, *a.* [Fr. *illustre;* Eng. suff. *-ous;* Lat. *illustris.*]

* 1. Bright; containing or possessing light.

"Quench the light; thine eyes are guides *illustrious.*"
Beaumont & Fletcher. (*Annandale.*)

2. Conspicuous; noble; distinguished; eminent; famous.

"By her *illustrious* Earls renowned everywhere."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 13.

3. Conferring lustre, renown, or glory; brilliant; renowned: as, *illustrious* actions; *illustrious* descent.

¶ It is the prefix to the title of a prince of the blood in some foreign countries.

¶ For the difference between *illustrious* and *famous,* see FAMOUS.

Il-lŭs'-trĭ-oŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *illustrious; -ly.*] In an illustrious manner, nobly, conspicuously, famously.

"Your birth and genius have rendered you *illustriously* happy."—*Milton: O. Cromwell to Prince of Turentum,* April, 1654.

Il-lŭs'-trĭ-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *illustrious; -ness.*] The quality or state of being illustrious; greatness, fame, eminence, nobility, grandeur.

"This fear . . . must needs arise from the *illustriousness* of the birth."—*Bp. Taylor: Rule of Conscience,* bk. i., ch. iv.

* **Il-lŭs'-troŭs,** *a.* [Pref. *il-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *lustrous* (q.v.).] Without lustre; not lustrous; wanting lustre or brightness.

"An eye base and *illustrous.*"
Shakesp.: Cymbeline, i. 6.

* **Il-lŭx-ŭr'-ĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Pref. *il-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *luxurious* (q.v.).] Not luxurious; not lavish or abundant.

"The *illuxurious* soil of their native country."—*Mery: Life of Swift,* let. 9.

* **Il'-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *ill; -y.*] In an ill, evil, or bad way; not well; ill.

"How *illy* they [the Papists] digested it may be seen by this passage."—*Strype: Memoirs,* bk. i., ch. ii.

Il-mĕn'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. *ilmen(ium); -ic.*] (See the compound.)

ilmenic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: An acid supposed to exist in yttro-ilmenite. It is very little known, and some chemists contend that it is not a pure acid, but a mixture of niobic and tungstic acid.

Il'-mĕn-īte, *s.* [From the Ilmen Mountains, a branch of the Urals, in the province of Orenburg, in Siberia.]

Mineralogy:

1. According to Dana a variety of Menaccanite. Compos.: titanic acid, 45·4 to 46·92; sesquioxide of iron, 10·74 to 40·7; protoxide of iron, 14·1 to 37·86, &c. The *Brit. Mus. Cat.* makes it a distinct species.

2. Ilmenite of Brooke is Menaccanite.

Il-mĕn'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Latinised from Ilmen.] [ILMENITE.]

Chem.: The hypothetical metal of ilmenic-acid.

Il-mĕn-ō-rū'-tīle, *s.* [*Ilmen(ite);* o euphonic, and Eng., &c. *rutile* (q.v.).]

Min.: A variety of rutile, containing titanic acid, 89·3, and sesquioxide of iron, 10·7.

Il'-va-īte, *s.* [Lat. *Ilva* = Elba; *-ite* (*Min.*).]

Min.: The same as LIEVRITE (q.v.). Dana prefers this latter name.

Il-ȳ-ăn'-thĭ-dæ, *s.* [Mod. Lat. *ilyanth(us)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-idæ.*]

Zool.: A family of *Zoantharia Malacodermata.* Corallum none, polypes single, free, with a rounded or tapering base.

Im-, *pref.* [See def.] A common prefix in English compound words. In some it is a corruption of French *em-*, by confusion with Latin *im-*; in others it represents the Latin *im-* the form which *in* takes before *b*, *m*, and *p*. It is also used by confusion with the Latin *im-* (= in) for the English prefix *in-*, before words beginning with *b* or *p*. Lastly, it represents the French *im-* = Latin *im-*, the form which the negative prefix *in-* assumes before *b*, *m*, or *p*.

I'm. A contraction for *I am.*

ĭm-a-bĕn'-zīle, *s.* [Eng., &c. *amil(de)*, with the first three letters reversed (?), and *benzile.*]

Chem.: $C_{14}H_{11}NO$. A white, crystallice, inodorous powder, obtained, together with benzilam and benzilimide, by the action of dry ammoniacal gas on benzile dissolved in hot absolute alcohol, thus: $C_{14}H_{10}O_2 + NH_3 = C_{14}H_{11}NO + H_2O$. It is insoluble in water, in boiling alcohol, and in ether, but dissolves readily in an alcoholic solution of potash. The crystals melt at 140°, but on cooling they solidify without re-crystallizing.

ĭm'-age (age as ĭj), *y-mage, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *imaginem*, accus. of *imago*; Ital. *image, immagine*; Sp. *imagen.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The representation or similitude of any person or thing, drawn, painted, sculptured, or otherwise prepared; an effigy; a likeness; a picture.

"Brazen *images* of canonized saints."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., i. 3.

2. The appearance or semblance of a person or thing.

"*Images* of death." *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, i. 3.

3. A representation, figure, or likeness of any person or thing, used as an object of worship; an idol.

"Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven *image*."—*Exodus* xx. 4.

4. A copy, counterpart, likeness, or imitation.

"He, the noble *image* of my youth."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., iv. 4.

5. A representation of any thing to the mind; an idea; a conception.

"When we speak of a figure of a thousand angles, we may have a clear idea of the number one thousand angles; but the *image*, or sensible idea, we cannot distinguish by fancy from the *image* of a figure that has nine hundred angles."—*Watts: Logic.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Rhet.:* A term used to denote a metaphor expanded and made a more complete picture by the assemblage of various ideas through which the same metaphor continues to run, yet not sufficiently expanded to form an allegory.

2. *Optics:* The representation of an object formed at the focus of a lens or mirror by rays of light refracted or reflected to it from all parts of the object. The figure of the object is reversed in the image. The latter may be made to fall upon a screen, a photographic plate, or on the retina of the eye. It may also be viewed directly in a microscope or a telescope. Accidental images are those produced when a coloured object, having been placed upon a black ground, the eye, after having been fixed upon it, is turned to a white sheet. The image is of a complementary colour.

* **image-breaker,** *s.* An iconoclast.

"*Image-breakers*, foes to Papall power."
Stirling: Doomes-day; Ninth Houre.

* **image-graver, * image-maker,** *s.* A sculptor. (*North: Plutarch.*)

* **image-monger,** *s.* One who worships images; an idolater.

image-worship, *s.* The worshipping of idols; idolatry.

"Early Christianity by no means abrogated the Jewish law against *image-worship*."—*Tylor: Primitive Culture* (1873), ii. 168.

ĭm'-age (age as ĭj), *v.t.* [IMAGE, *s.*]

1. To form or make an image of; to represent by an image.

"The vaulted isles, and shrines of *imag'd* saints."
Warton: Ecl. 4.

2. To reflect the image or likeness of; to mirror: as, A lake *images* a mountain.

* 3. To be like; to resemble.

4. To form a likeness or representation of in the mind; to represent mentally; to imagine; to conceive in the mind.

"*Image* to thy mind
How our forefathers to the Stygian shades
Went quick."
Philips.

* **ĭm'-age-a-ble (age as ĭj),** *a.* [Eng. *image*; *-able.*] That may or can be imaged, or represented by an image.

* **ĭm'-age-lĕss (age as ĭj),** *a.* [Eng. *image*; *-less.*] Without an image.

* **ĭm'-ag-ĕr (ag as ĭj),** *s.* [Eng. *imag(e)*; *-er.*] A sculptor.

"Praxiteles was ennobled for a rare *imager*."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. vii., ch. xxxviii.

ĭm'-ag-ĕr-ȳ (ag as ĭj), *s.* [Eng. *imag(e)*; *-ery.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Images, pictures, statues, or imitative work generally; the work of one who makes images or sensible representations of objects; figures made by an artist.

"Each room, array'd in glistering *imagery*."
Warton: Ode 5.

2. Show, appearance, semblance, imitation.

"What can thy *imagery* of sorrow mean?"
Prior: Solomon, ii. 385.

3. Forms of the fancy; imaginary phantasms; false ideas.

"The *imagery* of a melancholic fancy."—*Atterbury*

4. Representation in writing; such descriptions as bring the image of the thing described before the mind.

"I wish there may be in this poem any instance of good *imagery*."—*Dryden.* (*Todd.*)

II. *Rhet.:* Rhetorical images collectively; figures in discourse.

* **ĭ-măğ'-ĭ-lĕt,** *s.* [Eng. *image*, s.; dimin. suff. *-let.*] A little image. (*Fuller: Worthies; Stafford.*)

ĭ-măğ'-ĭn-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *imagin(e)*; *-able.*] That may or can be imagined or conceived in the mind; possible to be conceived; conceivable.

"They used all means *imaginable* to persuade me to stay at home."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

ĭ-măğ'-ĭn-a-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *imaginable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being imaginable.

ĭ-măğ'-ĭn-a-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *imaginabl(e)*; *-ly.*] In an imaginable or conceivable manner; conceivably.

"We found it so exceeding (and scarce *imaginably*) difficult a matter."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 10.

* **ĭ-măğ'-ĭn-al,** *a.* [Eng. *imagin(e)*; *-al.*] Characterized by or given to imagination; imaginative.

* **ĭ-măğ'-ĭn-ant,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr., pr. par. of *imaginer* = to imagine.]

A. *As adj.:* Imagining; conceiving or forming ideas.

"We will enquire what the force of imagination is, either upon the body *imaginant*, or upon another body."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 900.

B. *As subst.:* One who is given to imagination or the forming of strange ideas.

"The wonders it works upon hypochondriacal *imaginants*."—*Glanvill: Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. xi.

* **ĭ-măğ'-ĭn-ar-ĭ-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *imaginary*; *-ly.*] In an imaginary matter; in imagination

"Do you not see it *imaginarily*?"—*Ford: Lady's Trial*, ii. 1.

ĭ-măğ'-ĭn-a-rў, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *imaginarius*, from *imaginor* = to imagine; Fr. *imaginaire*; Sp. *imaginario*; Ital. *immaginario.*]

A. *As adj.:* Existing only in imagination or fancy; not real; fancied, fanciful, ideal.

"Honour, that praise which real merit gains,
Or e en *imaginary* worth obtains."
Goldsmith: Traveller.

B. *As substantive:*

Math.: An imaginary expression or quantity.

imaginary expression or quantity, *s.*

Math.: An algebraic expression or symbol having no assignable arithmetical or numerical meaning or interpretation; the even root of a negative quantity; such as—

$$\sqrt{-9}, \qquad \sqrt[4]{-a^2}, \text{ \&c.}$$

Such expressions are called imaginary, because, while the rule of signs (q.v.) holds good, it is impossible to conceive of quantities which they represent. Also called an impossible expression or quantity.

imaginary-focus, *s.*

Optics: The point towards which converging rays tend, but which they are prevented from reaching by some obstacle.

* **ĭ-măğ'-ĭn-āte,** *a.* [Lat. *imaginatus*, pa. par. of *imaginor* = to imagine.] Imaginative.

"Whereas the *imaginate* facultie of other living creatures is unmoveable, and alwaies continueth in one: in all it is alike, and the same still in every one, which causeth them alwaies to engender like to themselves, each one in their severall kind."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. vii., ch. xii.

* **ĭ-mag-ĭn-a-tĭf,** *a.* [IMAGINATIVE.]

ĭ-măğ-ĭn-ā'-tion, * ĭ-mag-ĭn-a-cion, *s.* [Fr. *imagination*, from Lat. *imaginationem*, accus. of *imaginatio*, from *imaginor* = to imagine (q.v.); Sp. *imaginacion*; Ital. *immaginazione.*]

1. That faculty or power of the mind by which it conceives and forms ideal pictures of things communicated to it by the organs of sense; the power to create or reproduce an object of sense previously perceived; invention.

"*Imagination* is that sacred power.'
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone. (Introd.)

2. An image conceived or formed in the mind; a conception, an idea.

"The dire *imagination* she did follow."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 975.

* 3. A contrivance, a sham, a plot.

"Thou hast seen all their vengeance, and all their *imaginations* against me."—*Lament.* iii. 60.

4. A fanciful opinion; a fancy.

ĭ-măğ'-ĭn-ā-tĭve, * ĭ-mag-ĭn-a-tĭf, * y-mag-yn-a-tĭve, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *imaginatif.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Having the power or faculty of imagination; endowed with imagination.

"His pure *imaginative* soul."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

2. Characterized by or founded on imagination; as, *imaginative* art.

3. Pertaining to imagination.

"The whole exertion of its *imaginative* faculties.—*Blair: Lect.* 38.

* 4. Suspicious.

"The Duke of Burgoyne, who was sage and *ymagynatiue*."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronicle*, vol. ii., ch. cxxxi.

* **B.** *As subst.:* The imaginative faculty; imagination.

"Your eyes infecting your pregnant *imaginative* with a red suffusion."—*Milton: Animad. upon Rem. Defence.*

ĭ-măğ'-ĭn-ā-tĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *imaginative*; *-ness.*] The quality of being imaginative.

ĭ-măğ'-ĭne, *v. t.* & *i.* [Fr. *imaginer*; from Lat. *imago* (gen. *imaginis*) = an image; Sp. & Port. *imaginar*; Ital. *imaginare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To form an idea of in the mind; to produce by the imagination; to conceive an image or idea of.

"*Imagined* lands and regions in the moon."
Milton: P. L., v. 263.

2. To think, to suppose, to believe, to conceive an image or idea of.

"What I do *imagine*, let that rest."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., ii. 3.

*3. To plot, to plan, to devise, to scheme.

"How long will ye *imagine* mischief against a man?"—*Psalm* lxii. 3.

4. To devise, to think of.

"With humblest suit that he *imagine* mot."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. ii. 8.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To form images or ideas in the mind; to conceive.

2. To suppose, to think.

"It touches me deeper than you can *imagine*."
Shakesp.: Richard III., i. 1.

¶ For the difference between to *imagine* and to *conceive*, see CONCEIVE.

ĭ-măj'-ĭn-ĕr, *ĭ-mag-yn-er, s. [Eng. *imagin(e)*; *-er.*]

1. One who forms ideas; one given to imagination.

"Others think also, that these *imaginers* invented that they spake of their owu heads."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 121.

2. One who plots, schemes, or plans; a plotter.

"For men of warre inclosed in fortresses are sore *imaygners*."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, ch clxvii.

ĭ-măj'-ĭn-ĭng, *ĭm-ag-in-ynge, *pr. par.*, *a.* & *s.* [IMAGINE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As substantive:*

1. The act of forming or conceiving images or ideas; imagination.

2. That which is imagined; an idea, a conception.

"Present fears
Are less than horrible *imaginings*."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, i. 3.

*3. Contrivance, invention, devising.

"Of his owne *imaginynge*
Lete forge and make a bulle of bras."
Gower: C. A., bk. vii.

***ĭ-măj'-ĭn-oŭs,** *a.* [As if from a Lat. *imaginosus*, from *imago* (gen. *imaginis*) = an image.] Full of imagination; imaginative.

ĭ-mā'-gō, *s.* [Lat.]

Entom.: The perfect (generally winged) reproductive state of an insect. (*Darwin.*)

¶ Linnæus said that the term imago was used of a perfect insect, "because, having laid aside its mask, and cast off its swaddling bands, being no longer disguised or confined, or in any respects imperfect, it is now become a true representative, or imago, of its species, and is qualified to fulfil the laws of nature in propagating its kind."

ĭ-mām', ĭ-mâum', ĭ-mân', *s.* [Arab. = he who takes the lead.] In Turkey, a Mohammedan priest charged with the ceremonies of public worship. There is usually one in each messdjid, or second-rate mosque, and three at most—one of whom is superior to the others—in each principal mosque. The imams are naturally chosen in most cases from among the ulemas.

ĭm'-a-rĕt, *s.* [Hindust. & Mahratta *imárat* = a building; a house; a public work.] A place where Mohammedan pilgrims are boarded and lodged gratis during three days.

"On the brink
Of a small *imaret's* rustic fount."
Moore: Paradise & the Peri.

ĭ-măs'-a-tĭn, *s.* [Eng. *am(monia)*, and *isatin*, with some of the letters disarranged.]

Chem.: $C_{16}H_{11}N_3O_3$. A yellowish-brown substance produced by boiling an alcoholic solution of isatin in ammonia, thus: $2C_8H_5NO_2 + NH_3 = C_{16}H_{11}N_3O_3 + H_2O$. In its crude state it is a brown, soft, resinous body, but on being purified by means of potash and chloride of ammonium it crystallizes in ill-defined crystalline grains. Imasatin is insoluble in water, and in ether, and very slightly soluble in boiling alcohol.

***ĭm-balm** (*l* silent), *v.* [EMBALM.]

***ĭm-băn',** *v.t.* [Pref. *im-* = *em-*, and Eng. *ban* (q.v.).] To cut off or shut out from the rights of man; to outlaw; to excommunicate civilly. [OSTRACIZE.]

***ĭm-băn̈d',** *v.t.* [Pref. *im-* = *em-*, and Eng. *band* (q.v.).] To form into a band or bands.

"Beneath full sails *imbanded* nations rise."
J. Barlow. (*Webster.*)

***ĭm-băn̈k',** *s.* An old spelling of EMBANK (q.v.).

ĭm-băn̈k'-mĕnt, *s.* An old spelling of EMBANKMENT (q.v.).

***ĭm-băn'-nĕred,** *a.* [Pref. *im-* = in; Eng. *banner*, and suff. *-ed.*] Furnished with banners.

***ĭm-bar', *ĭm-barre,** *v.t.* Old spellings of EMBAR (q.v.).

***ĭm-bar'-gō,** *s.* An old spelling of EMBARGO (q.v.).

***ĭm-bark', *ĭm-barque,** *v.t.* & *i.* [EMBARK.]

***ĭm-barn',** *v.t.* [Pref. *im-* = in, and Eng. *barn* (q.v.).] To deposit or store in a barn.

***ĭm-bär'-rẹn,** *v.t.* An old spelling of EMBARREN (q.v.).

***ĭm-bāse',** *v.t.* [EMBASE.]

***ĭm-băs'-tạr-dīze,** *v.t.* An old spelling of EMBASTARDIZE (q.v.).

***ĭm-bāthe',** *v.t.* An old spelling of EMBATHE (q.v.).

***ĭm-băt'-tle,** *v.t.* An old spelling of EMBATTLE (q.v.)

***ĭm-băt'-tle-mẹnt, *ĭm-bat-yl-ment,** *s.* Old spellings of EMBATTLEMENT (q.v.).

***ĭm-bāy',** *v.t.* An old spelling of EMBAY (2) (q.v.).

ĭm'-bĕ-çile, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *imbécile*, from Lat. *imbecillus.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Weak, feeble, destitute of strength, impotent.

"Too *imbecile* for study or for business."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng*, ch. xxiii.

2. Mentally weak or feeble; having the mental faculties weakened or impaired.

B. *As subst.:* One who is imbecile or weak, mentally or physically.

¶ An *imbecile* person often changes his views and vacillates in his purposes. A *stupid* person is very persistent in his opinions and resolves, both of which, however, are senseless. That which in its highest form is genius, in its lowest is *imbecility*; that which in its highest form is talent, in its loweat is *stupidity.*

***ĭm'-bĕ-çile, *ĭm-be-cil, *ĭm-be-cill, *ĭm-be-sel, *ĭm-bes-sel, *ĭm-bez-zle,** *v.t.* [IMBECILE, *a.*]

1. To make weak, to weaken, to enfeeble, to impair.

"And so *imbecill* all theyr strengthe."
Drant: Horace, bk. i., sat. 5.

2. To weaken or injure by unjust use or appropriations.

"Not suffering their persons to be oppressed, or their states *imbecill'd*."—*Taylor: Holy Living*, ch. iii., § 2.

3. To embezzle.

"Felony by *imbezzling* or destroying the King's armour or warlike stores."—*Blackstone: Commentaries*, bk. iv., ch. 7.

***ĭm-bĕ-çĭl'-ĭ-tāte,** *v.t.* [Eng. *imbecile*; *t* connective, and suff. *-ate.*] To render feeble or weak; to weaken; to enfeeble.

ĭm-bĕ-çĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *imbécillité*, from *imbécile*; Lat. *imbecillitas*; Ital. *imbecillità*; Sp. *imbecilidad.*] The quality or state of being imbecile; weakness, mentally or physically.

"The *imbecility* and meanness of her rulers."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

¶ For the difference between *imbecility* and *debility*, see DEBILITY.

ĭm-bĕd', *v.t.* Another spelling of EMBED (q.v.).

***ĭm-bĕl'-lĭc,** *a.* [Lat. pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and *bellicus* = warlike; *bellum* = war.] Not warlike or martial; not fit for war.

***ĭm-bĕl'-lish,** *v.t.* [EMBELLISH.]

***ĭm-bĕnch'-ĭng,** *s.* [Pref. *im-* = in, and Eng. *bench* (q.v.).] A raised work like a bench.

ĭm'-bĕr (1), *s.* [EMBER (1).]

ĭm'-bĕr (2), **ĭm'-mĕr,** *s.* [EMBER (2).] The ember-goose (q.v.).

***ĭm-bĕz'-zle,** *v.t.* [EMBEZZLE.]

ĭm-bĭbe', *v.t.* [Fr. *imbiber*, from Lat. *imbibo*: *im-* = in, and *bibo* = to drink; Sp. *imbibir.*]

1. To drink in.

"Here the wild horse, unconscious of the rein . . .
Imbibes the silver surge." *Blacklock: Psalm* i.

2. To drink or suck in; to draw in; to absorb.

"So barren sands *imbibe* the shower."
Cowper: Friendship.

3. To take in, to admit, to receive.

"To veil the restless orb,
From which it did itself *imbibe* a ray."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vii.

4. To take or receive into the mind and retain, at least for a time.

"Those, that have *imbibed* this error, have extended the influence of this belief to the whole gospel."—*Hammond.*

ĭm-bĭb'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *imbib(e)*; *-er.*] One who or that which imbibes.

"Salts are strong *imbibers* of sulphureous steams."—*Arbuthnot.*

***ĭm-bĭ-bĭ'-tion,** *s.* [Fr., from *imbiber* = to imbibe.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of drinking or sucking in; absorption.

"By its copious *imbibitions* and emissions of th aërial moisture."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 789.

II. *Technically:*

1. The penetration of a liquid into a solid body.

2. The penetration of a liquid or gas into a body destitute of life, whether organic or not.

***ĭm-bĭt'-tẽr,** *v.t.* An old spelling of EMBITTER (q.v.).

***ĭm-bĭt'-tẽr-ẽr,** *s.* An old spelling of EMBITTERER (q.v.).

***ĭm-blāze',** *v.t.* An old spelling of EMBLAZE (q.v.).

***ĭm-blāz'-ŏn,** *v.t.* An old spelling of EMBLAZON (q.v.).

***ĭm-bŏd'-ĭ-mĕnt,** *s.* [EMBODIMENT.]

***ĭm-bŏd'-ў,** *v.t.* [EMBODY.]

***ĭm'-bŏil,** *v.t.* An old spelling of EMBOIL (q.v.).

***ĭm-bōld'-ẹn,** *v.t.* [EMBOLDEN.]

***ĭm-bŏl'-ĭsh,** *s.* [A corruption of *abolish* (2).] To abolish, to infringe upon, to embezzle. (*Davies.*)

***ĭm-bŏn'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Lat. pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and *bonitas* = goodness; *bonus* = good.] Want of goodness or good qualities. (*Burton.*)

***ĭm-bor'-dẽr,** *v.t.* [EMBORDER.]

***ĭm-bŏsk',** *v.t.* & *i.* [Ital. *imboscare* = to lie in ambush.] [EMBOSS.]

A. *Trans.:* To hide as in an ambush; to conceal.

"To *imbosk* himself in the mountains."—*Shelton: Don Quixote*, bk. iii., ch. viii.

B. *Intrans.:* To lie concealed.

"They seek the dark, the bushy, the tangled forest, they would *imbosk*."—*Milton: Reform. in England*, bk. i.

***ĭm-boş'-ŏm,** *v.t.* An old spelling of EMBOSOM (q.v.).

***ĭm-bŏss',** *s.* An old spelling of EMBOSS, *s.* (q.v.).

***ĭm-bŏs'-tụre,** *s.* [Eng. *imbost* = embossed; *-ure.*] Embossed work.

***ĭm-bound',** *v.t.* An old spelling of EMBOUND (q.v.).

***ĭm-bōw',** *v.t.* [EMBOW.]

***ĭm-bōw'-ẽr,** *v.t.* & *i.* [EMBOWER.]

***ĭm-bōw'-mẽnt,** *s.* An old spelling of EMBOWMENT (q.v.).

***ĭm-bŏx',** *v.t.* An old spelling of EMBOX (q.v.).

***ĭm-brāçe,** *v.* & *s.* An old spelling of EMBRACE (q.v.).

***ĭm-brāçe'-mẽnt,** *s.* An old spelling of EMBRACEMENT (q.v.).

***ĭm-brāid',** *v.t.* An old spelling of EMBRAID (q.v.).

ĭm-brāke', *v.t.* An old spelling of EMBRAKE (q.v.).

* **im-brănd'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-*, and Eng. *brand* (q.v.).] To arm with brands.

"She ended, and the heavenly hierarchies, Burning in zeal, thickly *imbranded* were."
G. Fletcher: Christ's Victory & Triumph.

* **im-brăn'-gle**, *v.t.* An old spelling of EMBRANGLE (q.v.).

* **im-breēd'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *im-* = in, and Eng. *breed* (q.v.).] To breed or generate within; to inbreed.

"To search the truth is a disposition *imbred* in every man."—*Hakewill: Apologie*, bk. iii., § 4.

Im-brĭ-eär'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Mod. Lat., from *imbrex* (genit. *imbricis*) = a hollow tile.]

Bot.: A genus of Sapotaceæ (q.v.). It consists of trees with eight sepals in two rows, a corolla, with its segments in three rows, and eight fertile and eight sterile stamens. The fruits of *Imbricaria malubarica* and *I. maxima* are subacid, and used as dessert fruit. They grow in Bombay, Mauritius, &c.

Im'-brĭ-cāte, ĭm'-brĭ-cāt-ĕd, *a.* [Lat. *imbricatus*, pa. par. of *imbrico* = to cover with a gutter-tile; *imbrex* (genit. *imbricis*) = a tile; *imber* (genit. *imbris*) = rain.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Bent or hollowed like a roof or gutter-tile.

2. *Bot.:* Overlapping anything in a parallel manner at its margin; laid one over another, like slates or tiles on a roof. Used of parts of some flowers, &c.

3. *Zoology:*

(1) In the same sense as (2).

(2) *Of the operculum of a gasteropodous mollusc:* Growing only on one side, and having the nucleus marginal, as in *Purpura*, *Phorus*, &c. Called also Lamellar.

* **ĭm'-brĭ-cāte**, *v.t.* [IMBRICATE, *a.*] To lay or lap, the one over the other, as tiles.

* **ĭm-brĭ-eā'-tion**, *s.* [IMBRICATE, *a.*]

1. The state of being imbricate; an overlapping of the edges, as in tiles or shingles.

2. A hollow or concavity like that of a gutter-tile.

"Adorned with neat *imbrications*, and many other fineries."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. viii., ch. vi.

* **ĭm'-brĭ-cā-tĭve**, *a.* [Eng. *imbricat(e)*; *-ive.*] The same as IMBRICATE (q.v.).

* **ĭm-brĭ'-ĕr**, *v.t.* [Pref. *im-* = in, and Eng. *brier*.] To entangle in a thicket. (*Hacket: Life of Williams*, ii. 192.)

* **ĭm-brō-ca'-dō**, *s.* [Sp.] Cloth of gold or silver.

* **ĭm-brō-ca'-ta**, * **ĭm-brŏc-ca'-ta**, *s.* [Ital., from *im-* = in, and *broccare* = to incite; *brocco* = a nail.] A hit or thrust.

* **ĭm-brĭght'-en** (*gh* silent), *v.t.* [Pref. *im-* = in, and Eng. *brighten* (q.v.).] To brighten up; to illumine.

"But now *imbrightened* into heavenly flame."
G. Fletcher: Christ's Triumph after Death.

* **ĭm-brĭs'-tle (tle as ęl)**, *v.t.* [Pref. *im-* = in, and Eng. *bristle*.] To make rough. (*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe.*)

* **ĭm-broĭd'-ĕr**, *v.t.* An old spelling of EMBROIDER (q.v.).

ĭm-brō'-glĭ-ō (*g* silent), *s.* [Ital., from *im-* = in, and *brogliare* = to confound, to confuse.]

1. An intricate or complicated plot, as of a play or novel.

2. A perplexing or confused state of affairs; a misunderstanding.

* **ĭm-broĭl'**, *v.t.* [EMBROIL.]

* **ĭm-brŏth'-ęl**, *v.t.* An old spelling of EMBROTHEL (q.v.).

* **ĭm-brŏwn'**, *v.t.* An old spelling of EMBROWN (q.v.).

ĭm-brûe', *v.t.* [O. Fr. *embruer* = to bedabble oneself: *em-* = in, and O. Fr. *bevre* = Lat. *bibo* = to drink. *Imbrue* is thus a doublet of *imbibe*, with which it has oftimes been confounded.]

1. To steep; to soak or drench in a fluid, as in blood.

"This sad token I *imbrue*
In the best blood of Roderick Dhu!"
Scott Lady of the Lake, iv. 28.

* 2. To pour out; to emit moisture. (*Spenser.*)

ĭm-brûed', *pa. par.* & *a.* [EMBRUED.]

* **ĭm-brûe'-mĕnt**, *s.* [Eng. *imbrue*; *-ment.*] The act of imbruing; the state or condition of being imbrued.

* **ĭm-brûte'**, *v.t.* An old spelling of EMBRUTE (q.v.).

* **ĭm-brûte'-mĕnt**, *s.* [Eng. *imbrute*; *-ment.*] The act of making brutish; the state of becoming brutish.

* **ĭm-brynge**, *a.* An old spelling of EMBRING (q.v.).

* **ĭm-bŭd'**, *v.i.* [Pref. *im-* = in, and Eng. *bud.*] To put or thrust forth buds; to bud.

"To make our spirits likewise to *imbud*."
Daniel: To the King's Majesty.

ĭm-bū', * **im-bow**, *v.t.* [Lat. *imbuo* = to cause to drink in.]

* 1. To cause to drink or suck in; to make to absorb; to tinge, to dye.

"Copper plentifully dissolved in aqua-fortis, will *imbue* several bodies with the colour of the solution."
—*Boyle: Works*, i. 782.

2. To cause to become penetrated; to tinge strongly.

"A mind *imbued*
With truth from heaven." *Cowper: Yardley Oak.*

* **ĭm-bū'-mĕnt**, *s.* [Eng. *imbue*; *-ment.*] The act of imbuing; a deep tincture.

* **im'-bŭrse**, *v.t.* [Pref. *im-* = in, and Eng. *burse* (q.v.).] To stock with money; to supply money to.

* **ĭm-bŭrse'-mĕnt**, *s.* [Eng. *imburse*; *-ment.*]

1. The act of imbursing or supplying with money.

2. Money laid up in stock.

* **ĭm-bŭsh'-mĕnt**, * **im-bushe-ment**, *s.* Old spelling of EMBUSHMENT (q.v.).

* **ĭm-bū'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *imbutus*, pa. par. of *imbuo.*] The act of imbuing.

ĭ-mĕ-sa-tĭn, *s.* [Altered from *imasatin* (q.v.), by the substitution of *e* for *a*.]

Chem.: $C_8H_6N_2O$. A dark yellow inodorous body, obtained by the action of gaseous ammonia on a saturated alcoholic solution of isatin, containing a little powdered isatin in suspension, thus: $C_8H_5NO_2 + NH_3 = C_8H_6N_2O + H_2O$. It crystallizes in the form of straight rectangular prisms, which are insoluble in water, soluble in boiling alcohol, and slightly solnble in ether.

* **im-grame**, * **ym-grame**, *a.* [Pref. *im-* = in, and Eng. *grame* (q.v.).] Grieved, sad, doleful, harassed.

"A patrone of a benefice will haue a poore *ymgrame* soule, to beare the name of a parson."—*Wilson: The Arte of Rhetorique*, p. 37.

ĭm'-ĭde, *s.* [Altered from Eng., &c. *amide.*]

Chem.: Generally used in the plural. Imides are formed by the action of chloracids (the so-called chlorides of negative radicals) upon amides, thus: Acetamide $[NH_2(CMeO)] +$ acetylic chloride $(CMeOCl) =$ diacetimide $[NH(CMeO)_2] +$ hydrochloric acid (HCl). Imides are also formed by the substitution of a dyad negative radical for two atoms of hydrogen in ammonia, thus: succinimide $= NH(C_4H_4O_2)''$, in which two atoms of the hydrogen in ammonia have been replaced by the dyad negative radical of succinic acid.

ĭ-mĭd'-ō-gĕn, *s.* [Eng. *imid(e)*; o connective, and Gr. γεννάω (*gennaō*) = to generate.]

Chem.: A name given to the monatomic radical (NH).

ĭmidogen-bases, *s. pl.*

Chem.: A term applied to the secondary monamines. These are derived from ammonia by the replacement of two atoms of hydrogen by monad positive radicals. Dimethylamine $N(CH_3)_2H$, piperidine $N(C_5H_{10})''H$, and conine $N(C_8H_{14})''H$, are imidogen bases.

* **ĭm-ĭt-a-bĭl-ĭ-tў**, *s.* [Eng. *imitable*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being imitable; possibility of being imitated.

ĭm'-ĭt-a-ble, *a.* [Lat. *imitabilis*, from *imitor* = to imitate; Fr. & Sp. *imitable*; Ital. *imitabile.*]

1. That may or can be imitated or copied.

* 2. Deserving of being imitated or copied; worthy of imitation.

"A great example *imitable* by all Princes."—*Bp. Taylor: Rule of Conse.*, bk. iii., ch. iii., rule 5.

* **ĭm'-ĭt-a-ble-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *imitable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being imitable.

* **ĭm'-ĭ-tan-çў**, *s.* [Eng. *imit(ate)*: *-ancy.*] Tending to imitate. (*Carlyle: Miscellanies*, iii. 67.)

ĭm'-ĭ-tāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *imitatus*, pa. par. of *imitor* = to imitate: Sp. & Port. *imitar*; Fr. *imiter.*]

1. To produce, or endeavour to produce a copy or likeness of anything in form, colour, or appearance.

2. To produce similar in qualities, style, effect, &c., to another.

"This tale is *imitated*, rather than translated, from a fragment."—*Scott: Frederick & Alice.* (Note.)

3. To follow as a model, pattern, or example; to copy in manners, conduct, actions, &c.; to follow the example of.

"He will not yet *imitate* and follow his passion."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 1,346.

4. To mimic; to ape; to copy the actions or movements of.

¶ *Imitation* is the generic copy, and *counterfeit* the specific: to *imitate* is to take a general likeness; to *copy*, to take an exact likeness; to *counterfeit*, to take a false likeness: to *imitate* is, therefore, almost always used in a good or an indifferent sense; to *copy* mostly, and to *counterfeit* always, in a bad sense: to *imitate* an author's style is at all times allowable for one who cannot form a style for himself. To *imitate* is the general term: to *mimic* and to *ape* are both species of vicious *imitation*. One *imitates* that which is deserving of *imitation*, or the contrary; one *mimics* either that which is not an authorized subject of *imitation*, or which is imitated so as to excite laughter. A person wishes to make that his own which he *imitates*, but he *mimics* for the entertainment of others. To *ape* is a serious though an absurd act of *imitation*; to *mimic* is a jocose act of *imitation*: to *mock* is an ill-natured and vulgar act of *imitation*. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ĭm-ĭ-tā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *imitatio*, from *imitatus*, pa. par. of *imitor*; Fr. *imitation.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of imitating or copying.

"This primary or original copying, which in the ideas of Philosophy is *imitation*, is in the language of Criticism called invention."—*Hurd: Poetical Imitation*, § 1.

2. That which is produced, made, or done as a copy; a copy; a likeness; a semblance.

"My images are many of them copied from him, and the rest are *imitations* of him."—*Dryden: Letter to Sir R. Howard.*

II. *Music:* The repetition of a short subject by another part. The subject proposed is sometimes called the antecedent, and the passage which afterwards imitates it the consequent. Imitation by diminution is when the consequent is in notes half the length of those of the antecedent. Imitation by inversion is when the intervals of the antecedent are inverted in order to form the consequent. Imitation is said to be convertible when antecedent and consequent are interchangeable. If strict imitation be continued for any length of time, it is said to be canonical.

* **ĭm-ĭ-tā'-tion-al**, *a.* [Eng. *imitation*: *-al.*] Pertaining or relating to imitation; resembling.

* **ĭm-ĭ-tā'-tion-ĭst**, *s.* [Eng. *imitation*; *-ist.*] One who imitates; an imitator; one who is destitute of originality.

ĭm'-ĭ-tā-tĭve, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *imitatif*, from Lat. *imitatus*, pa. par. of *imitor.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Given to imitating; inclined to imitate or copy: as, Man is an *imitative* animal.

2. Aiming at imitation; designed to imitate.

"But *imitative* strokes can do no more."
Cowper: Task, i. 426.

3. Done or formed after a model, pattern, or example; done in imitation.

"For ploughing is an *imitative* toil."
Dryden: Virgil; Georgic ii. 262.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Min.:* Having a form suggestive of some other thing. Thus, botryoidal minerals are imitative of a cluster of grapes.

2. *Music:* Expressive of or designed to express the inner feelings and state of the mind, or the objects and occurrences of external life.

B. *As substantive:*

Gram.: A verb predicating imitation or resemblance.

***ĭm'-ĭ-tā-tĭve-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *imitative; -ly.*] In an imitative manner.

***ĭm'-ĭ-tā-tĭve-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *imitative; -ness.*] The quality of being imitative.

ĭm'-ĭ-tā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat., from *imitatus*, pa. par. of *imitor.*] One who imitates, copies, or follows; a copier.

"Neither our good nor our bad qualities were those of *imitators.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

***ĭm'-ĭ-tā-tŏr-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *imitator; -ship.*] The condition or office of an imitator.

"When to servile *imitatorship*,
Some spruce Athenian pen is prentized."
Marston: Scourge of Villainie.

***ĭm'-ĭ-tā-trĕss, *ĭm'-ĭ-tā-trĭx,** *s.* [Lat. *imitatrix.*] A female who imitates or copies.

"Friend, they either are men's souls themselves
Or the most wittie *imitatrixes* of them."
Sir Gyles Goosecappe, iii. 1. (1606).

ĭm-măc'-ụ-lāte, *a.* [Lat. *immaculatus*, from *im-* = *in-* = not; and *maculatus*, pa. par. of *maculo* = to spot; *macula* = a spot; Sp. *inmaculado*; Ital. *immaculato.*]

1. Spotless, pure; free from stain, spot, or blemish; unstained, undefiled.

"[They] kept the faith *immaculate* and pure."
Cowper: Expostulation, 208.

2. Pure, clear, transparent.

"Thou clear, *immaculate*, and silver fountain."
Shakesp.: Richard II., v. 3.

Immaculate Conception, *s.*

Roman Theol. & Ch. Hist.: The dogma defined by Pope Pius IX., on Dec. 8, 1854, that the immaculate conception of Mary is an article of divine faith. According to the dogma, in her active conception, or generation, there was nothing miraculous; but in the passive conception, or infusion of a rational soul, she was sanctified and preserved from the taint of original sin by the foreseen merits of Christ. The traditional day of Mary's conception has been honoured with a feast from the twelfth century, and found a place in the calendar in the fourteenth. In the fifteenth century, all doctors of Paris were bound to defend the doctrine, which was warmly adopted by the Franciscans and Carmelites, while the Dominicans, naturally following St. Thomas of Aquin, held the contrary view. The Council of Trent expressly excepted Mary from the decree *De Peccato Originali*, adopted in the fifth session (June 17, 1546).

ĭm-măc'-ụ-late-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *immaculate; -ly.*] In an immaculate, pure, spotless, or unblemished manner.

ĭm-măc'-ụ-late-nĕss, *ĭm-mac-u-late-nesse, *s.* [Eng. *immaculate; -ness.*] The quality or state of being immaculate; purity; freedom from spot, stain, or blemish.

"Candour and *immaculateness* of conversation is required."—*Mountague: Devoute Essayes*, pt. i., tr. 12, § 2.

***ĭm-măiled', *ĭm-mayled,** *a.* [Pref. *im-* = in, and Eng. *mailed.*] Clad in mail or armour.

"Instructed swarms
Of men *immayled.*"
Browne: Britannia's Pastorals, bk. ii., s. 4.

***ĭm-măl'-lĕ-ą-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *malleable* (q.v.).] That cannot be hammered, or wrought, or beaten with a hammer; not malleable.

"It reduces it to an *immalleable* substance."—*Boyle: Works*, iv. 319.

***ĭm-măn'-ą-cle,** *v.t.* [Pref. *im-* = in, and Eng. *manacle* (q.v.).] To manacle, to fetter, to confine; to put under restraint.

"This corporal rind
Thou hast *immanacled.*" *Milton: Comus*, 665.

***ĭm-mă-nā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. pref. *im-* = in, and *manatio* = a flowing; *mano* = to flow.] A flowing or entering in. (*Lamb.*)

***ĭm-māne',** *a.* [Lat. *immanis* = huge, vast, savage.] Vast huge, prodigious; exceeding great.

"What *immane* difference is there between the twenty-fourth of February and commencement of March?"—*Evelyn: Sylva*, bk. i., ch. xviii.

***ĭm-māne'-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *immane; -ly.*] In a vast or prodigious manner or degree; hugely, savagely, cruelly.

"A man of excessive strength, valiant, liberal, and fair of aspect, but *immanely* cruel."—*Milton: Hist. Eng.*, bk. i.

***ĭm'-mą-nențce, *ĭm'-mą-nĕn-çў,** *s.* [Lat. *immanens*, pr. par. of *immaneo.*] [Immanent.] The quality or state of being immanent; inherence, indwelling.

***ĭm'-mą-nęnt,** *a.* [Lat. *immanens*, pr. par. of *immaneo* = to remain in: *im-* = *in-* = in, and *maneo* = to remain; Fr. *immanent.*] Staying or remaining in; not passing out of the subject; limited to the subject or associated acts; having no external effect; inherent, internal, not transient.

"Logicians distinguish two kinds of operations of the mind; the first kind produces no effect without the mind, the last does. The first they call *immanent* acts; the second transitive. All intellectual operations belong to the first class; they produce no effect upon any external object."—*Reid: On the Intellectual Powers*, ess. 2, ch. xiv.

***ĭm-măn'-ĭ-fĕst,** *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *manifest* (q.v.).] Not manifest; not plain or clear.

"A time not much unlike that which was before time *immanifest* and unknown."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vi., ch. vi.

***ĭm-măn'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Fr. *immanité*, from Lat. *immanitatem*, accus. of *immanitas*, from *immanis* = vast, savage, cruel.] Barbarity, cruelty, savageness.

"That such *immanity* and bloody strife
Should reign among professors of one faith."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI. v. 1.

***ĭm-măn'-tle.** An old spelling of Enmantle (q.v.).

Ĭm-măn'-ụ-ęl, *s.* [Heb. עִמָּנוּאֵל (*Immanuel*) = God with us; Gr. Ἐμμανουήλ (*Emmanouēl.*)

Scrip.: The name which was to be given to a child who, it was prophesied by Isaiah, was to be born of הָעַלְמָה (*haalmah*), *i.e.*, *the* virgin, not *a* virgin, as in the A.V. At the time the words were uttered, the kingdom of Judah was threatened with political extinction by a hostile confederacy, consisting of the kingdoms of Israel and Syria. For the encouragement of King Ahaz it was stated that before the child Immanuel should be old enough to discern between good and evil, "the land," as it has been rendered, "shall be forsaken, of whose two kings thou art afraid" (Isa. vii. 10-16). In Matt. i. 23 the prophecy is applied to the miraculous birth of Jesus from the Virgin Mary.

"The stretching out of his wings shall fill the breadth of thy land, O *Immanuel.*"—*Isaiah* viii. 8.

***ĭm-măr-çĕs'-çĭ-ble, *ĭm-măr-çĕs'-sĭ-ble,** *a.* [Lat. pref. *im-* = *in-* = not; and *marcesco* = to fade.] Unfading.

"The crown that thou hast laid up for me is *immarcescible.*"—*Bp. Hall: A Holy Rapture*, § 11.

***ĭm-măr-çĕs'-çĭ-blў, *ĭm-mar-çĕs'-sĭ-blў,** *adv.* [Eng. *immarcescible; -ly.*] Unfadingly.

"Not fading and corruptible, but *immarcessibly* eternal."—*Bp. Hall: Invisible World*, bk. iii., § 12.

ĭm-mar'-ġĭn-āte, *a.* [Pref. *im-*, and Lat. *marginatus.*]

Bot.: Not having a rim or edge.

***ĭm-mar'-tĭal (tĭ as sh),** *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *martial* (q.v.).] Not martial; not warlike.

"My powers are unfit,
Myself *immartial.*" *Chapman: Homer; Od.* iii.

***ĭm-mask',** * **im-maske,** *v.t.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-*, and Eng. *mask* (q.v.).] To cover as with a mask; to disguise, to hide.

"I have cases of buckram for the nonce, to *immask* our noted outward garments."—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, i. 2.

***ĭm-măţch'-ą-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *matchable* (q.v.).] That cannot be matched or equalled; peerless.

"Invincible of pleasure, uncouquered by travels, and in gratuities and liberality *immatchable.*"—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 1,041.

***ĭm-măţch'-lĕss,** *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *matchless* (q.v.).] Incomparable; peerless. (*G. Markham: Tray. of Sir R. Grinvile; Dedic.*)

Ĭm-mą-tĕr'-ĭ-ąl, *a.* & *s.* [Fr.] [Material.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Not consisting or composed of matter; incorporeal, spiritual.

"Angels are spirits *immaterial* and intellectual."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

2. Of no essential weight, importance, or consequence; unimportant.

*** B.** *As subst:* That which is incorporeal, or not composed of matter.

"As well might nothing bind immensity,
Or passive matter *immaterials* see."
Harte: Essay on Satire.

ĭm-mą-tĕr'-ĭ-ąl-ĭşm, *s.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *materialism.*]

Phil.: A term sometimes so widely taken as to be a synonym for Idealism (q.v.) or Phenomenalism; more usually limited to the doctrine of George Berkeley, Bishop of Cloyne (1684-1753). Prof. A. C. Fraser (*Works of G. Berkeley*, i. 120) reduces this system to three principles:—(1) The negation of Matter, as signifying an imperceiving and unperceived substance and cause; (2) The affirmation, as Substance proper, of the Ego; and, as Cause proper, of a reasonable will; (3) The affirmation of Matter, as consisting of the ideas, objects, or perceptions of sense; of material substances usually called sensible things; and of material causes or uniform antecedents in the order of sensible changes.

"Berkeley was the founder of a doctrine of universal *Immaterialism.*"—*Ueberweg: Hist. Philos.*, ii. 88.

ĭm-mą-tĕr'-ĭ-ąl-ĭst, *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *im-* = *in* = not, and Eng. *materialist.*]

A. *As adj.:* Inculcating or in any way connected with immaterialism (q.v.).

"The *immaterialist* theory of an essentially spiritual universe."—*A. C. Fraser: Berkeley*, p. 79.

B. *As subst.:* A believer in any form of immaterialism (q.v.).

"It is not, therefore, to be expected that any man, whether materialist or *Immaterialist*, should have exactly just notions of the Deity."—*Berkeley: Hylas & Philonous*, dial. 3.

ĭm-mą-tĕr ĭ-ăl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng *immaterial; -ity.*] The quality or state of being immaterial or incorporeal; freedom from or absence of matter.

"The notion of the soul's *immateriality* evidently facilitates the belief of a resurrection."—*Clarke: A Third Defence.*

*** ĭm-mą-tĕr'-ĭ-ąl-īze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *immaterial; -ize.*] To make immaterial or incorporeal; to free from matter.

"Though assiduity in the most fixed cogitation be no trouble to *immaterialized* spirits, yet is it more than our embodied souls can bear."—*Glanvill: Sceptis Scientifica*, ch. xii.

ĭm-mą-tĕr'-ĭ-ąl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *immaterial; -ly.*]

1. In an immaterial or incorporeal manner; without matter.

"Visible species of things strike not our senses *immaterially.*"—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. vii.

2. In an unimportant manner or degree.

ĭm-mą-tĕr'-ĭ-ąl-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *immaterial; -ness.*] The quality or state of being immateriality.

*** ĭm-mą-tĕr'-ĭ-āte,** *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not; Eng. *materiate* (q.v.).] Not consisting of matter; incorporeal, immaterial.

"Any such transmission and influx of *immateriate* virtues."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 900.

ĭm-mą-tūre, *a.* [Lat. *immaturus*, from *im-* = *in-* = not, and *maturus* = ripe.]

* **I.** *Lit.:* Not mature or ripe; not come to perfection. (*Milton: P. L.*, vii. 277.)

II. *Figuratively:*

1. Not perfect, not complete; not perfected or completed; not matured.

"The land enterprise of Panama was an ill-measured and *immature* counsel."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

2. Not having reached full age; young.

"Though *immature* I end my glorious days."
Rowe: Lucan, v. 948.

3. Too early; coming before the natural time; premature.

"We . . . call not that death *immature*, if a man lives till seventy."—*Taylor: Holy Living & Dying.*

ĭm-mą-tūred, *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *matured.*] Not matured; not perfected or completed.

ĭm-mą-tūre-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *immature; -ly.*] In an immature manner; too soon, too early; prematurely; before the natural time.

"The virtuous, though dying *immaturely*, should be as if they had lived an hundred years."—*Warburton. Divine Legation*, bk. vi., § 6.

ĭm-mą-tūre-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *immature; -ness.*] The quality or state of being immature; immaturity.

"It was easy for me to represent to you, how unfinished and unpolished the trifles you called for were; especially considering the *immatureness* of some of them."—*Boyle: Works*, vol. ii., p. 323.

ĭm-ma-tūr'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *maturity* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being immature, or not having reached maturity, completeness, or perfection.

"The validity of contracts may be affected by the contractor's *immaturity* of age."—*Beattie: Moral Science*, pt. iii., ch. i.

* **ĭm-mē-ą-bĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Lat. *immeabilis* = that cannot be passed: *im-* = *in-* = not, and *meabilis* = passable; *meo* = to pass, to go.] The quality of being impassable; the quality of rendering impassable. (*Arbuthnot: On Aliments*, ch. vi., § 29.)

* **ĭm-mĕa-sūr-ą-bĭl'-ĭ-tў** (s as zh), *s.* [Eng. *immeasurable*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being immeasurable.

ĭm-mĕa'-sūr-ą-ble (s as zh), * **ĭm-me-sur-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *measureable* (q.v.).] That cannot be measured; indefinitely extensive or extended; boundless, limitless.

"In their *immeasurable* forfeiture."
Byron: Heaven & Earth, i. 3.

ĭm-mĕa'-sūr-ą-ble-nĕss (s as zh), *s.* [Eng. *immeasurable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being immeasurable or incapable of measurement.

ĭm-mĕa'-sūr-ą-blў (s as zh), *adv.* [Eng. *immeasurable*; *-ly.*] In an immeasurable manner, degree, or extent; to an extent or degree not to be measured; immensely.

"But they are silent; still they roll along
Immeasurably distant."
Wordsworth: Night-Piece.

* **ĭm-mĕa'-sūred** (s as zh), *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *measured.*] Unmeasured; immeasurable.

"[They] farre exceeded men in their *immeasured* mights." *Spenser: F. Q.*, II. x. 8.

* **ĭm-mĕ-chăn'-ĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *mechanical.*] Not mechanical; not according to the laws of mechanics.

* **ĭm-mĕ-chăn'-ĭc-ąl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *immechanical*; *-ly.*] Not mechanically; not according to the laws of mechanics.

* **ĭm-mē'-dĭ-ą-çў,** *s.* [Eng. *immedia(te)*; *-cy.*] The state of being proximately by the side and at the place of another; freedom from the intervention of a medium; immediateness; nearness; proximity.

"The which *immediacy* may well stand up,
And call itself your brother."
Shakesp.: Lear, v. 3.

ĭm-mē'-dĭ-ąte, *a.* [Fr. *immédiat*, from Low Lat. *immediatus*, from *im-* = in, and *medius* = the midst.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* **1.** Being in such a state or position with respect to something else that there is nothing intervening; situated or placed in the closest relation; proximate.

"Their authoritye is so high and so *immediate* to God that the people are bounde to obey theim."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 893.

2. Not separated by any interval of time; instant; present; done at once.

"Main reason to persuade *immediate* war."
Milton: P. L., ii. 121.

3. Acting directly or without the intervention of a medium or means; direct; acting by direct agency.

"The *immediate* causes of the deluge, the rains and the waters."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

II. *Bot.:* Proceeding directly from a part without the intervention of any other one, as the flower stalks of a raceme. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

ĭm-mē'-dĭ-ąte-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *immediate*; *-ly.*]

1. In an immediate manner; directly; without the intervention of a medium.

2. Without the intervention of time; at once; instantly; without delay; straightway.

"Alexander satisfyed with the actes he had done, pourposed *immediatelye* to retourne into Macedon."—*Brende: Quintus Curtius*, fo. 141.

¶ For the difference between *immediately* and *directly*, see DIRECTLY.

ĭm-mē'-dĭ-ąte-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *immediate*; *-ness.*]

I. The quality or state of being immediate; exemption from any intervening cause or medium; directness.

"Above them in privileges, especially in the *immediateness* of their calling."—*Bp. Hall: Episcopacy by Divine Right*, pt. ii., § 2.

2. Presence or close relation with regard to time; promptness.

* **ĭm-mē'-dĭ-ąt-ĭşm,** *s.* [Eng. *immediat(e)*; *-ism.*] The quality of being immediate.

* **ĭm-mĕd'-ĭc-ą-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *immedicabilis*, from *im-* = *in-* = not, and *medicabilis* = curable; *medico* = to cure, to heal.] That cannot be healed or cured; incurable.

"Some deep and *immedicable* wound."
Byron: Childe Harold, iv. 167.

* **ĭm-mĕ-lō'-dĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *melodious* (q.v.).] Not melodious; harsh; dissonant.

"When *immelodious* winds but made thee move."
Drummond, Son. 10, pt. ii.

* **ĭm-mĕm'-ŏr-ą-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *immemorabilis.*] [MEMORABLE.] Not memorable; not worthy of remembrance.

ĭm-mĕ-mŏr'-ĭ-ąl, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *immemor* = forgetful: *im-* = *in-* = not, and *memor* = mindful.] Past or beyond time of memory; extending beyond the reach of record or tradition.

"The moan of doves in *immemorial* elms."
Tennyson: Princess, vii. 206.

ĭm-mĕ-mŏr'-ĭ-ąl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *immemorial*; *-ly.*] Beyond memory or record; from time immemorial.

"The truth and authority of the Scriptures . . . hath been *immemorially* believed by the learnedest men in the world."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 282.

ĭm-mĕnse', *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *immensus* = immeasurable: *im-* = *in-* = not, and *mensus*, pa. par. of *metior* = to measure; Ital. & Sp. *immenso.*]

A. *As adj.:* Unbounded, unlimited, immeasurable, vast, very great, very large, enormous.

"Distrust, which respect for his *immense* power prevented them from fully expressing."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

B. *As subst.:* Unlimited or boundless space or expanse.

"Pearly battlements around
Looked o'er the *immense* of heaven."
Shelley: Queen Mab, ii.

¶ For the difference between *immense* and *enormous*, see ENORMOUS.

ĭm-mĕnse'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *immense*; *-ly.*] In an immense manner or degree; to an immense extent; enormously, infinitely, vastly.

"Homer . . . represents the latter as *immensely* rich."—*Jortin: Ecclesiastical History.*

ĭm-mĕnse'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *immense*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being immense; immensity.

"The *immenseness* of whose excellencies [is] too highly raised."—*H. More: Philosophic Cabbala*, ch. ii.

* **ĭm-mĕns'-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *immens(e)*; *-ible.*] Immeasurable. (*Davies: To Worthie Persons*, p. 52.)

ĭm-mĕns'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *immensité*, from Lat. *immensitatem*, acc. of *immensitas*, from *immensus* = immense, immeasurable; Ital. *immensità*; Sp. *immensidad.*]

I. The quality or state of being immense; vastness, infinity.

"That which gives us the idea of *immensity*."—*Locke: Human Understanding*, bk. ii., ch. xiii.

2. That which is immense; immense or infinite space or expanse.

"He who through vast *immensity* can pierce."
Pope: Essay on Man, i. 23.

* **ĭm-mĕn'-sĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *immens(e)*; *-ive.*] Huge.

"This *immensive* cup." *Herrick: To Live Merrily.*

* **ĭm-mĕns-ų-rą-bĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *immensurable*; *-ity.*] The quality of being immensurable or immeasurable; immeasurability; impossibility to be measured; immensity.

* **ĭm-mĕns'-ų-rą-ble,** *a.* [Lat. pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and *mensurabilis* = capable of being measured, from *mensurus*, fut. par. of *metior* = to measure; Fr. *immensurable.*] That cannot be measured; immeasurable.

"Soaring, I gain the *immensurable* steep."
Mallet: Excursion.

* **ĭm-mĕns'-ų-rąte,** *a.* [Lat. pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and *mensuratus*, pa. par. of *mensuro* = to measure.] Unmeasured, boundless, infinite.

"An *immensurate* distance from it."—*Mountague: Devoute Essayes*, pt. ii., tr. ix., § 9.

* **ĭm-mērd',** *v.t.* [Pref. *im-* = in, and Eng. *merd* (q.v.).] To cover with dung. (*Quarles: Emblems; Dedic.*)

ĭm-mĕrġe', *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *immergo* = to plunge into: *im-* = *in-* = in, into, and *mergo* = to plunge; Fr. *immerger*; Ital. *immergere*; Sp. *inmergir.*]

* **A.** *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To plunge into or under anything, especially into or under a fluid; to immerse.

"We took about a glassful of lukewarm water, and in it *immerged* a quantity of the leaves of senna."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 759.

2. *Fig.:* To plunge; to overwhelm.

"Persecuted, and not *immerged* in secular temptations."—*Bp. Taylor: Consec. Serm. at Dublin.* (Pref.)

B. *Intrans.:* To disappear by entering into any medium, as a star into the light of the sun.

ĭm-mĕrġ'-ent, *a.* [Lat. *immergens*, pr. par. of *immergo.*] Emergent.

* **ĭm-mĕr'-ĭt,** *s.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *merit* (q.v.).] Want of worth or merit; demerit.

* **ĭm-mĕr'-ĭt-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *merited.*] Not merited or deserved; unmerited.

"Those on whom I have in the plenteousest manner showered my bounty and *immerited* favour."—*King Charles*, in the *Princely Pelican*, p. 279.

* **ĭm-mĕr'-ĭt-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *immeritus*, from *im-* = *in-* = not, and *meritus* = deserved, pa. par. of *mereor* = to deserve.] Undeserving; having little or no merit.

"His confuting hath him employed about frothy, *immeritous*, and undeserving discourse."—*Milton: Colasterion.*

* **ĭm-mĕrs'-ą-ble,** *a.* [IMMERSIBLE.]

* **ĭm-mĕrse',** *a.* [Lat. *immersus*, pa. par. of *immergo.*] [IMMERGE.] Immersed, plunged, buried, sunk deeply.

"After long inquiry of things, *immerse* in matter, to interpose some subject, which is immaterial."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 115.

ĭm-mĕrse', *v.t.* [IMMERSE, *a.*]

I. *Lit.:* To plunge or sink into or under a fluid; to dip.

"Deep *immersed* beneath its whirling wave."
Warton: Ecl. i.

II. *Figuratively:*

1. To plunge or sink deeply.

"He stood
More than a mile *immersed* within the wood:
At once the wind was laid." *Dryden.* (*Todd.*)

2. To engage deeply, to involve, to overwhelm.

"The queen *immersed* in such a trance,
And moving thro' the past unconsciously."
Tennyson: Guinevere, 398.

ĭm-mĕrsed', *pa. par.* & *a.* [IMMERSE, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* Plunged into or under a fluid.

2. *Fig.:* Deeply engaged or involved.

II. *Bot.:* Buried. Used of the leaves of aquatic plants, and of the ovary when buried in the disc.

* **ĭm-mĕrs'-ĭ-ble** (1), *a.* [Eng. *immers(e)*; *-able.*] Capable of being immersed.

* **ĭm-mĕrs'-ĭ-ble** (2), *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and *mersus*, pa. par. of *mergo.*] Not capable of being immersed or plunged.

ĭm-mĕr'-sion, *s.* [Lat. *immersio*, from *immersus* = to immerge; Fr. *immersion*; Sp. *inmersion*; Ital. *immersione.*] [IMMERGE.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The act of immersing, plunging, or sinking a body into or under a fluid.

"They should make use of a three-fold *immersion* in baptism."—*Jortin: Remarks on Eccles. Hist.*

(2) The state of being immersed.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) The act of engaging or involving deeply.

(2) The state of being deeply engaged or involved.

II. *Astron.:* The disappearance of a celestial body by passing behind or into the shadow of another; it is opposed to emersion (q.v.). The occultation of a star is immersion of the first kind; the eclipse of a satellite, immersion of the second kind.

* **ĭm-mĕr'-sion-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *immersion*; *-ist.*] One who holds the doctrine that immersion is essential to Christian baptism.

***im-mĕsh'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *im-* = in, and Eng. *mesh* (q.v.).] To catch or entangle, as in the meshes of a net or web.

***im-mĕth'-ŏd-čd**, *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not; Eng. *method*, and suff. *-ed.*] Not having method or regularity; immethodical.

***im-mĕ-thŏd'-ĭc-al**, *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *methodical* (q.v.).] Not methodical; without method, order, system, or regularity; confused.

"Almost every poem consisting of precepts is so far arbitrary and *immethodical*."—*Johnson: Life of Pope.*

***im-mĕ-thŏd'-ĭc-al-lỹ**, *adv.* [Eng. *immethodical*; *-ly.*] In an immethodical manner; without method, order, system, or regularity.

***im-mĕ-thŏd'-ĭc-al-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *immethodical*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being immethodical; want of method, order, system, or regularity.

"*Immethodicalness* breeds confusion."—*Hopkins: Sermons*, No. 21.

***im-mĕth'-ŏd-ize**, *v.t.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *methodize* (q.v.).] To render immethodical.

***im-mĕt'-rĭ-cal**, *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *metrical* (q.v.).] (*Chapman: Iliad; To the Reader.*)

***im-mew'**, *v.t.* [Emmew.]

im'-mĭ-grant, *s.* [Lat. *immigrans*, pr. par. of *immigro* = to immigrate (q.v.).] One who immigrates; one who migrates or removes into a foreign country for the purpose of permanent residence. It is the correlative of *emigrant* (q.v.).

im'-mĭ-grāte, *v.i.* [Lat. *immigratus*, pa. par. of *immigro* = to migrate into: *im-* = *in-* = into, and *migro* = to move, to migrate; Fr. *immigrer.*] To remove into a foreign country for the purpose of permanent residence; to remove into and settle in a foreign country or region.

im-mĭ-grā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. pref. *im-* = *in-* = in, into; *migratio* = a moving.] The act or process of immigrating; the act of removing into and settling in a foreign country or region.

"Their *immigration* into Spain about the ninth century."—*Warton: Hist. Eng. Poetry*, diss. i.

im'-mĭ-nençe, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *imminentia*, from *imminens*, pr. par. of *immineo* = to hang over: *im-* = *in-* = in, upon, and *mino* = to jut out; Fr. *imminence*; Ital. *imminenza.*]

1. The quality or state of being imminent or impending.

* 2. That which is imminent; any impending ill or danger.

"I do not speak of flight, of fear, of death;
But dare all *imminence*."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, v. 10.

im'-mĭ-nent, *a.* [Lat. *imminens*, pr. par. of *immineo*; Fr. *imminent*; Ital. *imminente*; Sp. *inminente.*]

* 1. Hanging over; bent over or on.

"Their eyes ever *imminent* on worldly matters."—*Milton: Reformation*, bk. ii.

2. Impending; threatening to fall or occur; near or close at hand.

"When danger *imminent* betides."
Cowper: The Snail. (Trans.)

* 3. Threatening, deadly.

"Hair-breadth 'scapes i' th' *imminent* deadly breach."
Shakesp.: Othello, i. 3.

im'-mĭ-nent-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *imminent*; *-ly.*] In an imminent manner; threateningly.

***im-mĭn'-gle**, *v.t.* [Pref. *im-* = in, and *mingle* (q.v.).] To mingle, to mix.

"With the vanity of the critic something better does at the bottom lie *immingled*."—*A. H. Clough: Remains*, i. 303.

***im-mĭ-nū'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *imminutio*, from *imminutus*, pa. par. of *imminuo* = to lessen.] A lessening, a diminishing, a diminution.

"Did not a Providence continually oversee and secure them from all alteration or *imminution*."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

***im-mĭs-çĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tỹ**, *s.* [Eng. *immiscible*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being immiscible; incapable of being mingled or mixed.

***im-mĭs'-çĭ-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *miscible* (q.v.).] Not miscible; not capable of being mixed.

***im-mĭss'-ĭon (ss as sh)**, *s.* [Lat. *immissio*, from *immissus*, pa. par. of *immitto.*] [Immit.] The act of immitting, sending, or thrusting in; injection; the correlative of *emission* (q.v.).

"It is nothing but the *immission* of the spirits into such and such muscles."—*H. More: Antidote Against Atheism*, bk. i., ch. ii.

***im-mĭt'**, *v.t.* [Lat. *immitto* = to send in: *im-* = in, and *mitto* = to send.] To send or put in; to inject.

"The receiver into which air produced out of pears had been *immitted*."—*Boyle: Works*, iv. 533.

***im-mĭt'-ĭg-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *mitigable* (q.v.).] Incapable of being mitigated or appeased; relentless.

"The *immitigable* ministers
That shower down vengeance on these latter days."
Coleridge: Religious Musings.

***im-mĭt'-ĭg-a-blỹ**, *adv.* [Eng. *immitigable*; *-ly.*] In an immitigable manner; relentlessly.

***im-mĭx**, *v.t.* [Pref. *im-* = in, and Eng. *mix* (q.v.).] To mix or mingle into or together; to blend.

"Among her tears *immixing* prayers meeke."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. iii. 47.

***im-mĭx'-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *im-*'= *in-* = not; Eng. *mix*, and suff. *-able.*] Not capable of being mixed or mingled.

***im-mĭxed'**, **im-mĭxt'**, *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *mixed* (*mixt*).] Unmixed, pure.

"Pure, pervious, *immixt*, innocuous, mild."
More: Song of the Soul, bk. ii., ch. ii., s. 22.

***im-mĭx'-ture**, *s.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *mixture* (q.v.).] Freedom from mixture; purity.

"That wherein our love is the most defective, which is simplicity and *immixture*."—*Mountague: Devoute Essayes*, pt. i., tr. xiv., § 3.

***im-mō'-bĭle**, ***im-mo-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *immobilis*, from *im-* = *in-* = not, and *mobilis* = movable; *moveo* = to move; Fr. *immobile.*] Not mobile; incapable of being moved; immovable.

"They be ferme and *immoble*."—*Joye: Exposition of Daniel*, ch. v.

im-mō-bĭl'-ĭ-tỹ, *s.* [Fr. *immobilité*, from Lat. *immobilitatem*, accus. of *immobilitas*, from *immobilis* = immovable.] The quality or state of being immobile or immovable.

"Such as seem to assert the *immobility* and rest of the earth."—*Derham: Astro-Theology*, pt. i., p. 21.

***im-mŏd'-ĕr-a-çỹ**, *s.* [Eng. *immodera(te)*; *-cy.*] The quality or state of being immoderate; want of moderation; excess.

***im-mŏd'-ĕr-an-çỹ**, *s.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Lat. *moderans*, pr. par. of *modero* = to regulate, to restrain.] Immoderation, excess.

"This by an *immoderancy* thereof destroyed his justice."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. i., ch. iii.

im-mŏd'-ĕr-ate, *a.* [Lat. *immoderatus*, from *im-* = *in-* = not, and *moderatus*, pa. par. of *modero* = to regulate.] [Moderate, *a.*] Not moderate; exceeding the just or proper bounds or limits; excessive; extravagant; unreasonable; in excess.

"Quaff'd in his gratitude *immoderate* cups."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

¶ For the difference between *immoderate* and *excessive*, see Excessive.

im-mŏd'-ĕr-ate-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *immoderate*; *-ly.*] In an immoderate or excessive manner; to an excessive degree or extent; to or in excess; excessively; extravagantly; unreasonably.

"The necessaries of life were *immoderately* dear."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

***im-mŏd'-ĕr-ate-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *immoderate*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being immoderate; excess, extravagance, unreasonableness.

"The *immoderateness* of cold, heat, or any other manifest quality in the air."—*Boyle: Works*, iv. 94.

im-mŏd-ĕr-ā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *moderation* (q.v.); Fr. *immoderation.*] Want of moderation; excess; extravagance.

im-mŏd'-ĕst, *a.* [Fr. *immodeste*, from Lat. *immodestus*, from *im-* = *in-* = not, and *modestus* = modest; Ital. & Sp. *immodesto.*]

* 1. Not moderate; exceeding just or proper bounds or limits; immoderate; excessive; exorbitant.

2. Wanting in shame, modesty, or delicacy; lewd; unchaste; indecent.

"Lucian was . . . an elegant, ingenious, loose, and *immodest* writer."—*Jortin: Eccles. History.*

3. Obscene, lewd, indelicate.

"A foe of folly and *immodest* toy."
Spenser: F. Q., II. vi. 37.

im-mŏd'-ĕst-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *immodest*; *-ly.*] In an immodest manner; indecently; indelicately; shamelessly.

im-mŏd'-ĕst-ỹ, *s.* [Fr. *immodestie*, from *immodeste.*] Want of modesty, delicacy, or chastity; indecency; unchastity; indelicacy; obscenity; lewdness.

"They shew their own folly as well as *immodesty*."—*Bp. Taylor: Great Exemplar*, pt. i., disc. vi., § 2.

***im'-mō-lāte**, *a.* [Lat. *immolatus*, pa. par. of *immolo* = to throw meal upon a victim, hence to sacrifice: *im-* = *in-* = upon, and *mola* = meal; Fr. *immoler*; Ital. *immolare*; Sp. *immolar.*] Sacrificed; offered in sacrifice.

"Whether Christ he daily *immolate* or only once."—*Bp. Gardner: Explication*, fo. 148.

im'-mō-lāte, *v.t.* [Immolate, *a.*]

1. To sacrifice; to kill in sacrifice.

2. To offer in sacrifice.

"I cannot bring myself to imagine, that such gentle deities can like such barbarous worshippers, who not only *immolate* to them the lives of men, but, what is far more precious, the virtue and honour of women."—*Boyle: Works*, v. 262.

3. To offer up, to sacrifice.

"They had offered to *immolate* at the same shrine the most valuable of the national acquisitions."—*Burke: On a Regicide Peace*, let. 2.

im-mō-lā'-tion, ***im-mo-la-ci-on**, *s.* [Fr. *immolation*, from Lat. *immolatus*, pa. par. of *immolo*; Ital. *immolazione*; Sp. *immolacion.*]

1. The act of immolating, sacrificing, or offering in sacrifice; the state of being immolated.

"Whatsoever was . . . justly subject to lawfull *immolation*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. xiv.

2. That which is offered as a sacrifice; a sacrifice.

"We make more barbarous *immolations* than the most savage heathens."—*Decay of Piety.*

im'-mō-lā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat., Fr. *immolateur.*] One who immolates or sacrifices; specif., one of a sect of Russian fanatics, who believe that they can save their souls by mutilating their bodies and even killing themselves.

***im-mō'-ment**, *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *moment* (q.v.).] Of no moment, importance, or value; trifling, insignificant.

"I some lady-trifles have reserved,
Immoment toys." *Shakesp.: Ant. & Cleop.*, v. 2.

***im-mō'-mĕnt-oŭs**, *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *momentous* (q.v.).] Not momentous; of no moment; unimportant.

***im-mŏn'-as-tĕred**, *a.* [Pref. *im-* = in; Eng. *monaster(y)*; and suff. *-ed.*] Dwelling or secluded in a monastery.

"*Immonaster'd* in Kent."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 24.

im-mŏr'-al, *a.* [Fr.] [Moral.]

1. Not moral; wanting in principle or morality; unprincipled, dishonest, depraved.

"That he should have supposed James to be as profoundly *immoral* as himself is not strange."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. Not consistent with, or according to morality; dishonest.

"Whatever may be called moral or *immoral*, virtuous or vicious."—*Beattie: Mor. Science*, pt. i., ch. ii., § 1.

immoral-contracts, *s. pl.*

Law: Contracts for immoral purposes. They are legally void.

im-mŏr-ăl'-ĭ-tỹ, *s.* [Fr. *immoralité*; from *immoral.*]

1. The quality or state of being immoral; specially, impurity.

"A restlessness in men's minds to be something they are not, and have something they have not, is the root of all *immorality*."—*Sir W. Temple: Of Life & Fortune.*

2. An immoral act or practice.

"Luxury and sloth and then a great drove of heresies and *immoralities* broke loose among them."—*Milton: Defence of the People of England.*

im-mŏr'-al-lỹ, *adv.* [Eng. *immoral*; *-ly.*] In an immoral manner; in violation of morality.

***im-mō-rĭg'-ĕr-oŭs**, *a.* [Lat. pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and *morigerus* = obedient.] Rude, uncivil, disobedient.

"Such as are perverse and *immorigerous*."—*Bp. Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

***ĭm-mō-rĭġ'-ĕr-oŭs nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *immorigerous*; *-ness.*] Rudeness, disobedience.

"All degrees of delay are degrees of *immorigerousness* and unwillingness."—*Bp. Taylor: Gt. Exemplar*, pt. I., disc. ii.

ĭm-mor'-tal, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *immortel*, from Lat. *immortalis*: from *im-* = *in-* = not, and *mortalis* = mortal (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Not mortal; not liable to death; endowed with a life which will never end; everliving, undying, eternal.

"[Some] doubt if souls *immortal* be, or no."
Davies: Immortality of the Soul, § 30, rem. 6.

2. Destined to live in all ages of the world; imperishable.

"*Immortal* be the verse—forgot the poet's name."
Scott: Don Roderick. (Introd.)

3. Never ceasing, perpetual, endless.

*4. Pertaining or relating to immortality.

"Give me my robe, put on my crown: I have
Immortal longings in me."
Shakesp.: Antony & Cleopatra, v. 2.

*5. Exceedingly great, excessive, grievous.

B. *As subst.*: One who is immortal; one who is exempt from death; specif., in the pl. with the article, the gods of classic mythology; a body of troops in which vacancies were filled up by successors appointed before hand (*Herod.*, vii. 83, 211).

"She thought she saw Christian, her husband, in a place of bliss among many *immortals*."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

immortal-flowers, *s. pl.* [Everlasting, B. II. 1.]

ĭm-mor'-tal-ĭst, *s* [Eng. *immortal*; *-ist.*] One who holds that the soul is immortal; a believer in the immortality of the soul.

ĭm-mŏr-tăl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *immortalité*, from *immortel.*]

1. The quality or state of being immortal; exemption from death or annihilation; unending existence.

"They [the Egyptians] are also the first of mankind who have defended the *immortality* of the soul."—*Eeloe: Herodotus; Euterpe*, ch. cxxiii.

2. Exemption from oblivion.

***ĭm-mŏr-tal-ī-zā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *immortal-iz(e)*; *-ation.*] The act of immortalizing; the state of being immortalized.

ĭm-mŏr'-ta-lize, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *immortaliser.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To make immortal; to exempt from death; to endow with endless life.

2. To exempt from oblivion; to perpetuate the memory of.

"So strong the zeal to *immortalize* himself
Beats in the breast." *Cowper: Task*, i. 284.

***B.** *Intrans.*: To become immortal.

"Fix the year precise,
When British bards begin t'*immortalize*."
Pope: Sat. v. 54.

ĭm-mor'-tal-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *immortal*; *-ly.*]

1. In an immortal manner; to eternity; with endless existence; eternally.

"Therefore she is *immortally* my bride."
R. Browning: Any Wife to any Husband.

*2. Exceedingly, excessively.

ĭm-mor-telle', *s.* [Fr. (*fleur*) *immortelle.*]

Bot.: The French Immortelle, with small yellow flowers, is the *Helichrysum orientale.*

***ĭm-mŏr-tĭ-fĭ-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *mortification* (q.v.).] A want, absence, or denial of mortification or subjection of the passions.

"That *immortification* of spirit is the cause of all our secret and spiritual indispositions."—*Bp. Taylor: Great Exemplar*, pt. I., § 8.

***ĭm-mŏuld',** *v.t.* [Pref. *im-* = in, and Eng. *mould* (q.v.).] To mould into shape; to shape, to form.

ĭm-mŏv-a-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *immovable*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being immovable.

ĭm-mŏv'-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *movable* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. That cannot be moved from its place; firmly fixed, firm, steadfast. (*Longfellow: Building of the Ship.*)

* 2. Without moving or stirring. (*Mickle: Hist. Discov. of India.*)

3. That cannot be moved or shaken from one's purpose; steadfast, firm, unchanging

4. Incapable of being altered or shaken; unalterable: as, an *immovable* resolution.

5. That cannot be moved or affected; not susceptible of emotion or tender feelings; unfeeling.

II. *Law*: Not liable to be removed; not movable; permanent in place or tenure.

"When an executor meddles with the *immovable* estate, before he has seized on the movable goods, it may be then appealed from the execution of sentence."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

ĭm mŏv'-a-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *immovable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being immovable; immovability.

ĭm-mŏv'-a-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *immovab(le)*; *-ly.*] In an immovable manner; so as not to be moved or shaken; unalterably, unchangeably.

***ĭm-mŭnd',** *a.* [Lat. *immundus*, from *im-* = *in-* = not; *mundus* = clean, neat; Fr. *immonde*; Ital. *immondo*; Sp. *inmundo.*] Unclean, filthy, dirty.

"Their own nastinesse and sluttishnesse, *immund*, and sordid manner of life."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 83.

***ĭm-mŭn-dĭç'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Lat. *immunditia*, from *immundus* = dirty, slovenly.] Uncleanness, filth, dirt.

"By the same degree he is cleansed from the other *immundicity*."—*Mountague: Devoute Essayes*, pt. I., tr. xii., § 3.

ĭm-mū'-nĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *immunité*, from Lat. *immunitatem*, acc. of *immunitas* = exemption, from *immunis* = exempt from public services: *im-* = *in-* = not, and *munis* = serving, obliging; Ital. *immunità*; Sp. *inmunidad.*]

1. A freedom or exemption from any obligation, charge, duty, office, or imposition.

"Servius holds out the bait of *immunity* from taxation and military service."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), I. 497.

2. A privilege.

"The dignities and *immunities* of the nobility were regarded with no friendly feeling."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

3. Freedom, exemption.

"A long *immunity* from grief and pain."
Cowper: Expostulation, 82.

ĭm-mūre', *v.t.* [O. Fr. *emmurer*, from *em-* = Lat. *im-* = in, and French *murer* = Lat. *muro* = to wall about; Lat. *murus* = a wall.]

* 1. To inclose or surround with a wall or walls; to wall round.

2. To shut in; to enclose; to surround, as with a wall.

"This huge convex of fire,
Outrageous to devour, *immures* us round."
Milton: P. L., ii. 435.

3. To shut up; to confine.

"For six long years *immured* the captive knight
Had dragged his chains."
Dryden: Palamon & Arcite, ii. 3.

4. To shut up, inclose, or include in any way.

"As if it lived *immured* within the walls
Of hideous tenure."
Daniel: To Sir Thomas Egerton.

***ĭm-mūre',** ***e-mure,** *s.* [Immure, *v.*] An inclosure; a wall.

"Their vow is made
To ransack Troy, within whose strong *immures*
The ravished Helen . . . sleeps."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida. (Prol.)

***ĭm-mūre'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *immure*; *-ment.*] The act of immuring; the state of being immured; imprisonment.

"The chains of earth's *immurement*
Fell from Ianthe's spirit." *Shelley: Queen Mab*, I.

***ĭm-mū'-sĭc-al,** *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *musical* (q.v.).] Unmusical, inharmonious, discordant, harsh.

"All sounds are either musical, which are ever equal, or *immusical*, which are ever unequal."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 101.

ĭm-mū-ta-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *immutabilité*, from Lat. *immutabilitatem*, accus. of *immutabilitas*, from *immutabilis* = unchangeable, immutable (q.v.).] The quality or state of being immutable or unchangeable; unchangeableness, invariableness, immutableness.

"Affecting *immutability* in the midst of endless *mutation*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

ĭm-mū'-ta-ble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *immutabilis*, from *im-* = *in-* = not, and *mutabilis* = changeable; *muto* = to change; Ital. *immutabile*; Sp. *inmutable.*] Unchangeable, unchanging, invariable, unalterable; not capable or susceptible of change.

"*Immutable*, Immortal, Infinite,
Eternal King." *Milton: P. L.*, iii. 373.

***ĭm-mū'-ta-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *immutable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being immutable; immutability, unchangeableness.

"The steddiness and *immutableness* of the matter."—*H. More: Def. of Philos. Cabbala* (App.), ch. viii.

ĭm-mū'-ta-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *immutab(le)*; *-ly.*] In an immutable or unchangeable manner; unchangeably, unalterably, invariably.

"Aught by me *immutably* foreseen."
Milton: P. L., iii. 121.

***ĭm-mū'-tāte,** *a.* [Lat. *immutatus*, from *im-* = *in-* = not, and *mutotus* = changed, pa. par. of *muto* = to change.] Unchanged, unaltered.

***ĭm-mū-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *immutatio*, from *immuto* = to change.] Change, alteration, mutation.

"If there fell out any preternatural *immutations* in the elements."—*Bp. Hall: God & His Angels*, § 4.

***ĭm-mūte',** *v.t.* [Lat. *immuto.*] To change, to alter, to vary.

"Although the substance of gold be not *immuted*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. v.

ĭmp, * impe, * ymp, * ympe, *s.* [Low Lat. = a graft, from Gr. *ἐμφυτος* (*emphutos*) = grafted; *ἐμφύω* (*emphuō*) = to graft: *ἐμ-* (*em-*) = *ἐν* (*en*) = in, and *φύω* (*phuō*) = to produce.]

* 1. A graft; an engrafted shoot or scion.

"Of feble trees there comen wrecched *impes*"
Chaucer: C. T., 13,962

* 2. Sciona of noble houses among men.

"The king preferred there eighty noble *imps* to the order of knighthood."—*Stowe: Annals* (1592), p. 865.

* 3. An offspring, a child.

"Arise, and sing that generous *imp* of fame."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 4.

4. A young or little devil; a little malignant spirit; a little demon.

"The devil owes all his *imps* a shame."
Dryden: Absalom & Achitophel, ii. 870.

5. A mischievous child.

"Nor cared to mingle in the clamorous fray
Of squabbling *imps*." *Beattie: Minstrel*, bk. i.

6. Anything added or joined on to another to lengthen it out or to repair it: as, (1) an addition to a beehive; (2) a length of twisted hair in a fishing-line; (3) a feather inserted in a broken wing of a bird.

*** ĭmp, ĭmpe,** *v.t.* [Imp, *s.* Wel. *impio*; Dan. *ympe*; Sw. *ympa*; O. H. Ger. *impitón*, *imphón*; Ger. *impfen*; Fr. *enter.*]

1. To graft, to engraft.

2. To supply with new feathers; a term of falconry.

"To *imp* their serpent wings."
Milton: To the Lord General Fairfax.

3. To extend or enlarge by the addition or insertion of something; to increase, to strengthen.

"The Councils of Constance and of Basil kept those feathers yet from growing with which they *imped* their wings afterwards."—*Clarendon: Religion & Policy*, ch. vi.

*** ĭm-pā'-ca-blе,** *a.* [Lat. *im-* = *in-* = not; *pac(o)* = to pacify, and Eng. suff. *-able.*] [Pacate.] That cannot be appeased or quieted.

"Freed from bands of *impacable* fate."
Spenser: Ruines of Time, 395.

¶ In the example, for the sake of the metre, the pronunciation is *im-pa-cā'-ble.*

*** ĭm-pā'-ca-blў,** *adv.* [Eng. *impacab(le)*; *-ly.*] In an impacable manner; in a manner that cannot be appeased.

*** ĭm-păck'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Pref. *im-* = in; Eng. *pack*, and suff. *-ment.*] The state of being closely packed, pressed together, or surrounded, as by ice.

*** ĭm-păct',** *v.t.* [Impact, *s.*] To drive close or hard; to press or drive firmly together.

"Their being *impacted* so thick and confusedly together."—*Woodward: On Fossils.*

ĭm'-păct, *s.* [Lat. *impactus*, pa. par. of *impingo* = to impinge (q.v.).]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.*: A hard or forcible touch, stroke, or push; communicated force.

"The quarrel, by that *impact* driven,
True to its aim, fled fatal." *Southey.* (*Ogilvie.*)

2. *Mach.*: The collision or shock occasioned by the meeting of two bodies, one or both being in motion.

*** ĭm-pāint',** *v.t.* [Pref. *im-* = in, on, and Eng. *paint* (q.v.).] To paint; to colour; to adorn with colours.

"Never yet did insurrection want
Such water-colours to *impaint* his cause."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry IV.*, v. 1.

im-pāir', *em-peir-en, *en peir-en, *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *empeirer* (Fr. *empirer*), from Low Lat. *impejoro* = to make worse: *im-* = in, and *pejoro* = to make worse; *pejus* (genit. *pejoris*) = worse.]

A. *Trans.:* To make worse; to injure; to deteriorate; to diminish in excellence, quality, value, strength, &c.; to weaken; to enfeeble.

"Time sensibly all things *impairs*."
Roscommon: Horace, bk. iii., ode 6.

***B.** *Intrans.:* To become worse; to be lessened or diminished; to deteriorate.

"The church that before by insensible degrees walk'd and *impair'd*, now with large steps went down hill decaying."—*Milton: Of Reform. in England*, bk. i.

* **im-pāir'**, *im-paire, *s.* [Impair, *v.*] Diminution; decrease; injury; deterioration; disgrace.

"In the royall right of things is no *impaire* to thee."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad ix.

* **im-pāir'**, *im-paire, *a.* [Lat. *impar* = unequal; *im-* = *in-* = not, and *par* = equal.] Unsuitable; improper; unworthy.

"Nor is it more *impaire* to an honest and absolute man."—*Chapman: Shield of Homer.* (Perf.)

im-pāir'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *impair*, v.; *-er.*] One who or that which impairs, injures, or deteriorates.

im-pāir'-mẽnt, *s.* [Eng. *impair*, v.; *-ment.*] The act of impairing, lessening, or deteriorating; the state of being impaired; deterioration; injury.

"To the service of my country and the *impairment* of my health."—*Dryden: Character of Polybius.*

* **im-pāl'-a-ta-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *palatable* (q.v.).] Unpalatable; not palatable.

im-pāle', *v.t.* [Lat. *im-* = *in-* = on, upon, and *palus* = a stake.]

I. *Ordinary Language*

1. *Literally:*

(1) To put to death by thrusting a stake up the fundament, or by transfixing with a sharp stake.

"*Impal'd* and left
To writhe at leisure round the bloody stake."
Addison: Cato, iii. 1.

*(2) To surround, enclose, or fence in with stakes or pales.

"Those *impaled* places, where youths prepare themselves for the wrestle."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 925.

2. *Figuratively:*

*(1) To encircle; to surround; to fence or shut in.

"*Impale* him with your weapons round about."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, v. 7.

(2) To render helpless, as though impaled: as, To *impale* one on the horns of a dilemma.

*(3) To join in honourable mention.

II. *Her.:* To join, as two coats of arms, palewise.

im-pāle'-mẽnt, *s.* [Fr.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The act of impaling; the state of being impaled; execution by transfixing with a sharp stake.

"The sull
Will sinking see *impalement's* pangs begun."
Byron: Corsair, ii. 9.

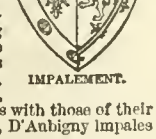
(2) The act of inclosing or fencing in with stakes or paling.

(3) An inclosed space; a piece of ground fenced in.

*2. *Fig.:* A hedging-in; a fence.

"Hedged about with such a terrible *impalement* of commands."—*Milton: Reason of Church Gov.*, bk. i., ch. ii.

II. *Her.:* The arranging of two coats of arms on one shield, divided palewise, or by a vertical line. Thus the arms of husband and wife are impaled, the husband's being borne on the dexter side of the pale, and the wife's on the sinister. Bishops, deans, heads of colleges, &c., impale their own arms with those of their office. In the illustration, D'Aubigny impales Scotland.



IMPALEMENT.

* **im-pāl'-lĭd**, *im-pal-id, *v.t.* [Pref. *im-* = in, and Eng. *pallid* (q.v.).] To make pallid or pale.

"This [envy] *impalids* all the body to an hectique leanness."—*Feltham: Resolves*, pt. ii., res. 54.

* **im-palm** (*l* silent), *v.t.* [Pref. *im-* = in, and Eng. *palm* (q.v.).] To take, grasp, or hold in the palm or hand.

* **im-pāl-pa-bĭl'-ĭ-tў**, *s.* [Eng. *impalpable*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being impalpable.

"A curious dispute, whether the bodies of the righteous after the resurrection, should be solid or thinner than the air. Gregory [the Great] was for the palpability, and Eutychius for the *impalpability*."—*Jortin: Remarks on Eccles. Hist.*

im-păl'-pa-ble, *a.* [Fr.] [Palpable.]

1. Not palpable; not to be felt; incapable of being felt or perceived by the touch; not coarse, as, an *impalpable* powder—one whose parts are so fine that they cannot be distinguished by the senses, and especially by that of touch.

"Forms *impalpable* and unperceived
Of others' sight." *Byron: Dream.*

*2. Not to be easily or readily apprehended or grasped by the mind: as, an *impalpable* distinction.

im-păl'-pa-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *impalpab(le)*; *-ly.*] In an impalpable manner or degree; so as not to be easily or readily apprehended or grasped by the mind.

* **im-pâl'-sў**, *v.t.* [Pref. *im-* = in, and Eng. *palsy* (q.v.).] To strike with palsy; to paralyze.

* **im-pā'-nate**, *a.* [Lat. *im-* = in, and *panis* = bread.] Embodied in bread.

"By the rule of our faithe Christes body is not *impanate*."—*Bp. Gardner: Explication; Transubstan.*, fo. 115.

* **im-pā'-nāte**, * **im-pāne'**, *v.t.* [Impanate, *a.*] To embody in bread.

"What have we to do but to look down to those *impanated* riches?"—*Waterland: Works*, viii. 249.

* **im-pa-nā'-tion**, *s.* [Impanate, *a.*] The same as Consubstantiation (q.v.).

"Sometimes it has been called *impanation*, a name following the analogy of the word incarnation."—*Waterland: Works*, viii., 27L

* **im-pāne'**, *v.t.* [Impanate, *v.*]

* **im-pā'-nă-tŏr**, *s.* [Eng. *impanat(e)*; *-or.*] One who holds the doctrine of impanation or consubstantiation.

* **im-păn'-ĕl**, * **im-păn'-ẹl**, *v. t.* Another spelling of Empanel (q.v.).

* **im-păn'-nel-mẽnt**, **im-păn'-ẹl-mẽnt**, *s.* Other spellings of Empanelment (q.v.).

* **im-păq'-uĕt (q = k)**, *v.t.* [Pref. *im-* = in, and Eng. *paquet* = a packet.] To pack up; to place in a packet.

"I had several letters *impaqueted* with many others."—*Evelyn: Memoirs*, Nov. 10, 1699.

* **im-păr'-a-dise**, *v.t.* [Pref. *im-* = in, and Eng. *Paradise* (q.v.).] The same as Emparadise (q.v.).

* **im-păr'-al-lĕled**, *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *paralleled* (q.v.).] Unparalleled; that cannot be paralleled or matched.

"By their most *imparalleled* and diabolical actions."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*; *Abp. Coppe.*

* **im-par'-dŏn-a-blĕ**, *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *pardonable* (q.v.).] Not to be pardoned or forgiven; unpardonable.

"For which they deserved to be *impardonable*."—*South: Sermons*, vol. v., ser. 2.

* **im-par'-dŏn-a-blў**, *adv.* [Eng. *impardonab(le)*; *-ly.*] Unpardonably; without pardon.

"He might be an happy arbiter in many Christian controversies: but must *impardonably* condemn the obstinacy of the Jewes."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vii., ch. xvi.

im-păr-ĭ-dĭg'-ĭ-tāte, *a.* [Lat. *impar* = unequal, and Eng. *digitate.*]

Comp. Anat.: Having an odd number of toes, as one, three, or five; as in the horse, rhinoceros, &c. (*Leidy.*)

im-păr-ĭ-pĭn'-nāte, *a.* [Lat. *impar* = unequal, and Eng. *pinnate.*]

Bot.: Unequally pinnate; having the leaf pinnate with an odd leaflet at the tip.

im-păr-ĭ-sўl-lăb'-ĭc, *a.* [Lat. *impar* = unequal, and Eng. *syllabic* (q.v.).] Not consisting of an equal number of syllables; as, an *imparisyllabic* noun, one which does not consist of the same number of syllables in the nominative and genitive singular: as, Lat. *genus, generis*, &c.

im-păr'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *parity* (q.v.).]

1. Inequality, disproportion.

"The hardness is chiefly caused by the jejuneness of the spirits, and their *imparity* with the tangible parts."—*Bacon.*

2. Inequality or difference in degree, rank, power, excellence, &c.

"Suppose Tertullian had made an *imparity* where none was originally."—*Milton: Of Prelatical Episcopacy.*

*3. Unevenness, oddness; indivisibility into equal parts.

"By parity or *imparity* of letters in men's names, to determine misfortunes on either side of their bodies."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours.*

* **im-park'**, *v.t.* [Empark.]

* **im-parl'**, *im-parle, *v.i.* [Pref. *im-* = in, and Fr. *parler* = to speak.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To talk together; to hold a conversation.

"Straight the two generals *imparled* together."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 25.

2. *Law:* To have liberty to settle a lawsuit amicably; to be allowed time for adjustment or compromise of a suit.

im-par'-lance, * **im-par'-lĕ-ance**, *s.* [Impark.]

*1. *Ord. Lang.:* Conversation, parley.

2. *Law:*

(1) (See extract).

"He is entitled to demand one *imparlance* or *licentia loquendi*; and may before he pleads, have more time granted by consent of the Court, to see if he can end the matter amicably without farther suit, by talking with the plaintiff."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 3.

(2) The continuance of a cause till another day, or from day to day.

* **im-par'-sŏn-eē**, *a.* [Eng. *im-* = in; *parson*, and suff. *-ee.*] [Induct, Induction.]

Eccles. Law: A term applied to a clergyman presented, instituted, and inducted into a rectory, and in full possession.

im-part', * **im-parte**, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *impartir*, from Lat. *impartio*, from *im-* = *in-* = in, upon, and *partio* = to share; Ital. *impartire.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To grant, give, or bestow a portion of; to share, to communicate.

"*Impart* some portion of thy bliss."
Byron: To Thyrza.

2. To communicate the knowledge of, to make known; to show by words or tokens, to disclose.

"Well may he then to you his cares *impart*."
Dryden: To My Lord Chancellor, 44.

3. To distribute, to give out, to spread.

"His humble looks no shy restraint *impart*."
Wordsworth: Descriptive Sketches.

*4. To obtain or enjoy a portion or share of; to share, to communicate in.

B. *Intrans.:* To give or distribute a portion or share; to communicate.

"Earn, if you want; if you abound, *impart*."
Cowper: Progress of Error, 253.

¶ For the difference between to *impart* and to *communicate*, see Communicate.

* **im-part'-ance**, *s.* [Eng. *impart*; *-ance.*] The act of imparting, communicating, or sharing; the giving of a share or portion.

* **im-par-tā'-tion**, *s.* [Eng. *impart*; *-ation.*] The act of imparting or sharing; impartance.

im-part'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *impart*; *-er.*]

1. One who imparts, or shares; one who communicates or informs.

"They may often learn that in a few moments, which cost the *imparters* many a year's toil and study."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 61.

*2. A person drawn by some artful pretence to part with money; the victim of a mediæval confidence trick.

"Making privy searches for *imparters*."—*Ben Jonson: Every Man Out of His Humour.* (Characters of the Persons.)

im-par'-tial (tial as shal), *a.* [Fr.]

1. Not partial; not favouring one party or side more than another; unbiassed, indifferent, disinterested, equitable, just, unprejudiced.

"Should the sun strike her, and the *impartial* breeze
Play on her streamers."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

*2. In which all are treated alike.

"Virtue with sloth, and cowards with the brave,
Are level'd in th' *impartial* grave."
Stepney: Horace, bk. iv., ode 9.

***ĭm-par'-tial-ĭst (tial as shal),** *s.* [Eng. *impartial; -ist.*] One who is impartial.

"I am professedly enough an *impartialist*, not to stick to confess to you, Theophilus, that I read the Bible."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 276.

ĭm-par-tĭ-ăl'-ĭ-tў (tĭ as shĭ), *s.* [Fr. *impartialité.*] The quality or state of being impartial; freedom from prejudice or bias; disinterestedness, equitableness, fairness.

"*Impartiality* strips the mind of prejudice and passion."—*South: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 6.

ĭm-par'-tial-lў (tial as shal), *adv.* [Eng. *impartial; -ly.*] In an impartial manner; without prejudice or bias; without favouring one side more than another; fairly, justly.

"I shall therefore only consider Ovid under the character of a poet, and endeavour to show him *impartially*."—*Addison: Notes on Ovid.*

ĭm-par'-tial-nĕss (tial as shal), *s.* [Eng. *impartial; -ness.*] The quality or state of being impartial; impartiality.

"A thing that would give him assurance of your majesty's *impartialness*."—*Sir W. Temple: Letter to the King*, Jan. 29, 1675.

***ĭm-part-ĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў (1),** *s.* [Eng. *impart*, v.; *-ability.*] The quality or state of being impartible; that can be imparted, shared, or communicated.

***ĭm-part-ĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў (2),** *s.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not; Eng. *part*, and *ability.*] The quality or state of being impartible, or not subject to partition.

***ĭm-part'-ĭ-ble (1),** *a.* [Fr., from *impartir* = to impart.] That may or can be imparted, shared, or communicated; communicable.

"The same body may be conceived to be more or less *impartible*, then it is active or heavy."—*Digby: Of Bodies*, ch. xi.

***ĭm-part'-ĭ-ble (2),** *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not; Eng. *part*, and *-able.*] Not subject to or capable of partition: as, an *impartible* estate.

***ĭm-part'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *impart; -ment.*]

1. The act of imparting or communicating.

2. That which is imparted or communicated; a communication.

"As if it some *impartment* did desire
To you alone." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, i. 4.

ĭm-pass'-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *passable* (q.v.).]

1. Not passable; that cannot be passed; not admitting of a passage.

"*Impassable* the gate
Where Cerberus howls." *Grainger: Tibullus*, i. 3.

*2. Unable to pass.

ĭm-pass'-a-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *impassable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being impassable.

ĭm-pass'-a-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *impassable; -ly.*] In an impassable manner or degree; so as to be impassable.

***ĭm-păs-sĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *impassible; -ity.*] The quality or state of being impassible; freedom from liability to injury from external things.

"Two divinities, one would have thought, might have pleaded their prerogative of *impassibility*, or at least not have been wounded by any mortal hand."—*Dryden: Virgil; Æneis.* (Dedic.)

ĭm-păs'-sĭ-ble, *ĭm-pas-sy-ble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *impassibilis* = incapable of feeling or passion: *im-* = *in-* = not, and *passibilis* = capable of feeling, from *passus*, pa. par. of *patior* = to suffer.] Incapable of passion, pain, or suffering; incapable of feeling; exempt from liability to pain or uneasiness; that cannot be acted upon by external causes; not to be moved to passion, feeling, or sympathy; without or not exhibiting feeling.

"He there shewith . . . the Son to be very God, uncreated, immortal, immutable, *impassible*."—*Nelson: Life of Bp. Bull*, § 59.

***ĭm-păs'-sĭ-ble-ness,** *s.* [Eng. *impassible; -ness.*] The quality or state of being impassible; impassibility.

"To reserve all the sensualities of this world, and yet cry out for the *impassibleness* of the next."—*Decay of Christian Piety.*

***ĭm-păss'-lŏn (ss as sh),** *v.t.* [Pref. *im-* = in, and Eng. *passion* (q.v.).] To move or affect strongly with passion. [IMPASSIONED.]

"Do not thou, with tears and woes, *impassion* my affects." *Chapman: Homer; Iliad* ix.

***ĭm-păss'-lŏn-a-ble (ss as sh),** *a.* [Eng. *impassion; -able.*] Easily excited to anger; readily moved in the passions.

***ĭm-păss'-lŏn-ăto (ss as sh),** *v.t.* [Pref. *im-* = in, and Eng. *passionate* (q.v.).] To affect or excite strongly or deeply; to fill with passion.

"Christ was one while deeply *impassionated* with sorrow."—*H. More: Defence of Modern Cabala*, ch. i.

***ĭm-păss'-lŏn-ate (ss as sh)** (1), *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *passionate* (q.v.).] Without passion or feeling; insensate.

"A kinde of stupiditie, or *impassionate* hurt."—*Burton: Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 191.

***ĭm-păss'-lŏn-ate (ss as sh)** (2), *a.* [IMPASSIONATE, *v.*] Strongly or deeply affected or moved.

***ĭm-păss'-lŏned (ss as sh),** *a.* [IMPASSION.] Roused to strong feeling; strongly or deeply moved or excited; full of or characterized by passion or ardour of feeling; animated; excited.

"Yet I will praise thee with impassioned voice."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

ĭm-păs'-sĭve, *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *passive* (q.v.).]

*1. Not affected by pain, passion, or feeling; not liable to pain or suffering.

"He stands *impassive* in th' ethereal arms."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xxi. 702.

*2. That cannot be felt. (*Cotton: On Sleep.*)

3. Not exhibiting feeling or susceptibility; impassible; unmoved; apathetic

ĭm-păs'-sĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *impassive; -ly.*] In an impassive manner; without sensibility to pain, suffering, or feeling; in an unmoved manner.

ĭm-păs'-sĭve-ness, *ĭm-pas-sive-nesse, *s.* [Eng. *impassive; -ness.*] The quality or state of being impassive; impassibility; insensibility; apathy.

"Remaining in a calme apathy and *impassivenesse* in all offencive emergencies."—*Mountague: Devoute Essayes*, pt. i., tr. vi., § 1.

***ĭm-păs-sĭv'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *impassiv(e); -ity.*] The same as IMPASSIVENESS (q.v.). (*Carlyle: French Rev.*, pt. iii., bk. iv., ch. vii.)

ĭm-păs-tā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from O. Fr. *empaster*; Fr. *empâter* = to impaste (q.v.).]

1. The act or process of impasting or making into paste.

2. That which is made into paste; specif., a combination of various materials of different colours or consistencies, baked and united by a cement, and hardened by the action of fire or the air; such are works in porcelain, earthenware, imitation marble, &c.

ĭm-pāste', *v.t.* [O. Fr. *empaster*; Fr. *empâter*, from pref. *em-* (= Lat. *in-*), and O. Fr. *paste*; Fr. *pâte*, from Lat. *pasta* = pasta; Ital. *impastare*; Sp. *impastar.*]

*1. *Ord. Lang.:* To make into paste; to concrete.

"Blood of fathers, mothers, daughters, sons
Baked and *impasted* with the parching streets."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, ii. 2.

2. *Paint.:* To lay on, as colours, thickly and boldly.

ĭm-păs'-tē, *s.* [Ital.] [IMPASTE.]

Paint.: A term used to express the thickness of the layer or body of pigment applied by the painter to his canvas. According to the method of handling exercised by different artists, this impasto is thick or thin. Rembrandt, Salvator Rosa, and others, used a thick impasto; Raphael, Guido, and others, an impasto so thin that the threads of the canvas and the crayon outline may be seen through it.

***ĭm-pas'-ture,** *v.t.* [Pref. *im-* = in, and Eng. *pasture.*] To set to feed; to turn out to graze. (*Adams: Works*, i. 184.)

***ĭm-păt'-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *impatibilis*, from *im-* = *in-* = not, and *patibilis* = endurable; *patior* = to suffer, to endure; Ital. *impatibile.*]

1. That cannot be borne or endured; intolerable.

2. Incapable of suffering or feeling; impassible; insensible.

"However they be in themselves incorruptible, *impatible*, and the same."—*P. Holland: Pluturch*, p. 854.

ĭm-pā'-tiençe (ti as sh), *s.* [Fr.; Ital. *impazienza*; Sp. *impaciencia*, from Lat. *impatientia.*] [IMPATIENT.]

*1. Inability or unwillingness to suffer pain; uneasiness under pain or suffering; restlessness occasioned by pain or suffering.

"With huge *impatience* he inly swelt."
Spenser: F. Q., III. xi. 27.

*2. Vehemence of temper; heat of passion; anger; rage.

"My heart is ready to crack with *impatience*."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.

3. Inability to endure delay; eagerness; restlessness.

***ĭm-pā'-tiençy (ti as sh), *ĭm-pa-ci-en-cy,** *s.* [Lat. *impatientia.*] Impatience.

"Contending, thrusting, shuffling for your rooms
Of ease, or honour, with *impaciency*."
Daniel: Civil Wars, bk. viii.

ĭm-pā'-tĭ-ĕnş (or **t as sh),** *s.* [Lat. = that cannot bear; so named from the sudden and elastic force with which the species burst their capsules.]

Bot.: A genus of Balsaminaceæ, with the calyx and corolla so abnormal that it is difficult to discriminate the several parts; sepals three, rarely five, petaloid, imbricate, two anterior (if present) minute, two lateral small and flat, the posterior one large, produced into a hollow spur; petals three, anterior external, in bud large, lateral, two-lobed; stamens five; ovary oblong, five-celled; stigma sessile, five-toothed. About 135 species are known, nearly all from the Himalayas and other Indian mountains. *I. balsamica*, the Garden Balsam, a native of the East Indies, is one of the most beautiful of garden flowers, forming a showy pyramid of finely variegated carnation-like flowers. *I. fulva*, a native of the United States, is naturalized in Britain. *I. pallida*, the Touch-me-not, is a beautiful species.

ĭm-pā'-tient (ti as sh), *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *impatiens*, from *im-* = *in-* = not, and *patiens* = suffering, patient; *patior* = to suffer, to endure; Ital. *impaziente*; Sp. *impaciente.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Not able to endure; not enduring with patience or composure; fretful, uneasy, or discomposed under. (Followed by *at*, *of*, or *under.*)

"Dryden was poor and *impatient of* poverty."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

2. Eager; ardently desiring or expecting. (Followed by *for.*)

"*Impatient for* their hour."
Shakesp.: Henry V., iv. 2.

*3. Strongly moved or affected.

"To be *impatient* at the death of a person, concerning whom it was certain he must die, is to mourn because thy friend was not born an angel."—*Jeremy Taylor: Rule of Living Holy.*

*4. Hot, hasty, passionate, angry.

"Wherefore is Charles *impatient* with his friend?"
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., ii. 1.

5. Unwilling to endure delay or restraint; eager, ardent.

"And dog *impatient* bounding at the shot."
Thomson: Winter, 790.

6. Full of or moved by impatience or eagerness; exhibiting or expressing impatience.

"Dreaming of his stall, he dints
With his *impatient* hoofs the flints."
Longfellow: Golden Legend, ii.

*7. Not to be borne; intolerable, unendurable.

"Ay, me! deare lady, which the image art,
Of ruefull pity, and *impatient* smart."
Spenser: F. Q., II. i. 44.

*** B.** *As subst.:* One who is impatient or restless under pain or suffering.

ĭm-pā'-tient-lў (ti as sh), *adv.* [Eng. *impatient; -ly.*] In an impatient manner; with impatience; with restlessness or eagerness.

"Restlessly, *impatiently*,
Thou strivest." *Longfellow: To a Child.*

***ĭm-păt'-rŏn,** *v.t.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-*, and Eng. *patron.*] To furnish. (*Davies.*)

***ĭm-păt-rŏn-ĭ-zā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *impatronize(e); -ation.*] Absolute seignory or possession; the act of putting into full possession of a benefice.

***ĭm-păt'-rŏn-īze,** *v.t.* [Fr. *impatroniser* = to become master of a house or family.] To get or win absolute possession or power of.

"The ambition of the French king was to *impatronize* himself of the duchy."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 90.

***ĭm-păve',** *v.t.* [Pref. *im-* = in, and Eng. *pave* (q.v.).] To cover with pavement; to pave.

***ĭm-păv'-ĭd,** *a.* [Lat. *impavidus*, from *im-* = *in-* = not, and *pavidus* = fearful.] Fearless, undaunted, intrepid.

***ĭm-păv'-ĭd-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *impavid; -ly.*] In a fearless, undaunted, or intrepid manner; fearlessly.

* **im-pâwn'**, *v.t.* Another spelling of EMPAWN (q.v.).

* **impe**, *s.* [IMP.]

im-pēach', *v.t.* [O. Fr. *empescher* (Fr. *empêcher*) = to prevent, to hinder, from Low Lat. *impedico* = to fetter; *im-* = *in-* = in, on, and *pedica* = a fetter, from *pes* (genit. *pedis*) = a foot; Sp. & Port. *empachar.*]

* 1. To hinder, to impede.

"The victorie was much hindered and *impeached.*"—*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 308.

2. To charge with a crime or misdemeanour, to accuse: specifically, to bring a charge of maladministration or treason against, as against a minister of state before a competent tribunal; to arraign.

"I will *impeach* the villain."
Shakesp.: Richard II., v. 2.

¶ Followed by *of* when the crime is expressed; more rarely by *with.*

"People unacquainted with your temper *impeach* you *with* avarice."—*Gent Instructed*, p. 635.

* 3. To bring discredit upon; to show or endeavour to show to be unworthy of credit; to discredit, to disparage; to detract from; to bring reproach upon.

"And doth *impeach* the freedom of the state."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

* 4. To call to account; to make responsible; to charge as responsible or answerable.

* **im-pēach'**, * **im-peache**, *s.* [IMPEACH, *v.*]

1. Hindrance, impediment, let.

"What may be done without *impeache* or waste, I can and will do."—*Beaum. & Flet.: Woman's Prize*, i. 1.

2. An accusation, an impeachment, a reproach.

"Why, what an intricate *impeach* is this!"
Shakesp.: Comedy of Errors, v.

im-pēach'-a-ble, *a.* [Eng. *impeach*; *-able.*] That may or can be charged; liable to impeachment; chargeable, accusable; liable to impeachment.

"Considered by the House of Commons as an *impeachable* offence."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

im-pēach'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *impeach*; *-er.*] One who brings a charge or impeachment; an accuser.

"Many of our fiercest *impeachers* would leave the delinquent the merciful indulgence of a Saviour."—*Government of the Tongue.*

im-pēach'-mẽnt, *s.* [Eng. *impeach*; *-ment*; Fr. *empêchement.*]

* 1. The act of hindering or preventing obstruction.

"To march on to Calais without *impeachment.*"
Shakesp.: Henry V., iii. 6.

* 2. An obstruction, hindrance, or impediment.

"To the end he might without any *impeachment* allure all men to favour him."—*P. Holland: Ammianus*, p. 167.

3. The act of impeaching, accusing, or charging with a crime or misdemeanour. Specif., the arraignment of a minister of state for maladministration or treason. In the United States impeachments are made in the House of Representatives and tried by the Senate.

"But an *impeachment* before the lords by the commons, in parliament, is a prosecution of the established law, being a presentment to the most high and supreme court of criminal jurisdiction by the most solemn grand inquest of the whole kingdom. A commoner cannot, however, be impeached before the lords for any capital offence, but only for high misdemeanours; a peer may be impeached for any crime."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 19.

4. The state of being impeached; a charge, an accusation, an indictment.

"The fears of the patricians lest they should be made the subjects of vindictive *impeachments.*"—*Lewis: Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ii. 253.

5. The act of bringing discredit upon or calling in question the credibility, purity of motives, uprightness, correctness of a person or act: as, the *impeachment* of a witness, or the *impeachment* of a person's motives.

6. A reproach; a ground of censure, reproach, or blame.

"To let him spend his time no more at home,
Which would be great *impeachment* to his age."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 3.

impeachment of waste, *s.*

Law: A restraint from committing waste upon lands or tenements; a demand for compensation for waste committed by a tenant, who has but a particular estate in the land granted. [WASTE.]

"For waste in either of these [houses, timber, or land], whether voluntary or permissive, all tenants merely for life or any less estate are punishable or liable to be impeached, unless their leases be made, as sometimes they are, without *impeachment of waste, absque impetitione vasti*: that is, with a provision or protection that no man shall *impetere*, or sue him for waste committed."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 15.

* **im-pēarl'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *im-* = in, and Eng. *pearl* (q.v.).]

1. To form into pearls, or into the resemblance of pearls.

"Dew-drops, which the sun
Impearls on every leaf and every flower."
Milton: P. L., v. 747.

2. [EMPEARL].

* **im-pĕc-ca-bĭl'-ĭ-tў**, *s.* [Fr. *impeccabilité*, from Lat. *impeccabilis* = impeccable (q.v.).] The quality or state of being impeccable; freedom from the possibility of committing sin.

"To eternize the infallibility and *impeccability* of all lapsed, sentient, and intelligent beings."—*Cheyne: On Regimen*, p. 326.

* **im-pĕc'-ca-ble**, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *impeccabilis*, from *im-* = *in-* = not, and *peccabilis* = liable to sin; *pecco* = to sin; Fr. *impeccable*; Sp. *impecable*; Ital. *impeccabile.*]

A. *As adj.:* Not liable to sin; exempt or free from the possibility of sinning.

"Had we been made *impeccable*, we should have been another kind of creatures than now."—*Glanvill: Pre-existence of Souls*, ch. viii.

B. *As subst.:* A person who is exempt or free from the possibility of sinning.

* **im-pĕc'-cạnce**, * **im-pec-can-cie**, *s.* [Eng. *impeccant*; *-cy.*] The quality or state of being impeccant or impeccable; impeccability, infallibility.

"She cannot erre, and stubbornely chalenges unto her chaire a certain *impeccancie* of judgment."—*Bp. Hall: No Peace with Rome.*

* **im-pĕc'-cant**, *a.* [Lat. *im-* = *in-* = not, and *peccans*, pr. par. of *pecco* = to sin.] Free from sin, unerring, sinless, impeccable, infallible.

"Poor dogs of some sort, and *impeccant* half-asses."
Byrom: To G. Lloyd.

im-pĕ-cu-nĭ-ŏs'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *impecunious*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being impecunious or without money; poverty.

im-pĕ-cū'-nĭ-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *im-* = *in-* = not, and *pecuniosus* = having money; *pecunia* = money.] Having no money; destitute of money; poor.

im-pēde', *v.t.* [Lat. *impedio*, from *im-* = *in-* = in, and *pes* (genit. *pedis*) = a foot.] To hinder; to let; to obstruct; to stop the progress of; to encumber.

"The leading strings, which preserve and uphold the infant, would *impede* the full-grown man."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

* **im-pēd'-ĭ-ble**, *a.* [Eng. *imped(e)*; *-ible.*] That may or can be impeded, hindered, or obstructed.

"Every internal act is not in itself *impedible* by outward violence."—*Jer. Taylor.*

im-pĕd'-ĭ-mĕnt, *s.* [Lat. *impedimentum*, from *impedio* = to impede, to hinder; Fr. *impédiment*; Sp. & Port. *impedimento.*] That which impedes, hinders, obstructs, or encumbers; a hindrance; an obstruction; an encumbrance.

"Thus far into the bowels of the land
Have we marched on without *impediment.*"
Shakesp.: King Richard III., v. 2.

¶ *Impediment in the speech:* A defect which prevents distinct articulation.

¶ For the difference between *impediment* and *difficulty*, see DIFFICULTY.

* **im-pĕd'-ĭ-mĕnt**, *v.t.* [IMPEDIMENT, *s.*] To hinder, to impede, to obstruct.

"Lest Themistocles . . . should have withstood and *impedimented* a general good."—*Bp. Reynolds.*

* **im-pĕd-ĭ-mĕn'-tal**, * **im-pĕd-ĕ-mĕn'-tal**, *a.* [Eng. *impediment*; *-al.*] Impending or tending to impede or obstruct; obstructing; obstructive.

He was troubled with convictions—things so *impedimental* to success!"—*G. H. Lewes: History of Philosophy*, ii. 101.

* **im'-pĕ-dīte**, *v.t.* [IMPEDITE, *a.*] To hinder, to impede, to obstruct.

"Digestion in the stomach, and other faculties there, seemed not to be much *impedited.*"—*Boyle: Works*, vol. vi., p. 457.

* **im'-pĕ-dīte**, *a.* [Lat. *impeditus*, pa. par. of *impedio* = to hinder.] Hindered, obstructed.

* **im-pĕ-dĭ'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *impeditio*, from *impeditus*, pa. par. of *impedio* = to impede (q.v.).] The act of impeding or hindering; an impediment; a hindrance; an obstruction.

* **im-pĕd'-ĭ-tĭve**, *a.* [Eng. *impedit(e)*; *-ive*; Fr. *impeditif.*] Hindering, impeding, obstructing, obstructive.

"Cumbersome and *impeditive* of motion."—*Bp. Hall: Soliloquy* 23.

im-pĕl', *v.t.* [Lat. *impello*, from *im-* = *in-* = on, and *pello* = to drive; Ital. *impellere*; Sp. *impeler*; Port. *impellir.*]

1. To drive or push forward or on.

"Together we *impelled* the flying ball."
Byron: Childish Recollections.

2. To urge or drive forward; to instigate; to excite to action; to incite.

"A bloodhound train, by Rapine's lust *impelled.*"
Falconer: Shipwreck, ii.

¶ For the difference between to *impel* and to *encourage*, see ENCOURAGE.

* **im-pĕl'-lent**, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *impellens*, pr. par. of *impello* = to impel.]

A. *As adj.:* Impelling, or having the quality of impelling.

"Such ponderous bodies do take an enforced flight from an exterior *impellent* swiftness."—*Boyle: Works*, vi. 427.

B. *As subst.:* Any power, force, or influence which impels or drives forward; an impulsive motive or power.

"Very many bodies of visible bulk are set a moving by external *impellents.*"—*Boyle: Works*, v. 210.

im-pĕl'-lẽr, *s.* [Eng. *impel*; *-er.*] One who or that which impels; an impellent.

"Is it impelled without an *impeller*?"—*Clarke: Second Defence of the Immateriality, &c.*

* **im-pĕn'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *im-* = in, and Eng. *pen* (q.v.).] To inclose or shut up, as in a pen; to pen.

"These as they run in narrow banks *impent.*"
P. Fletcher: Purple Island, iii.

* **im-pĕnd'** (1), * **im-pende**, *v.t.* [Lat. *impendo.*] To pay, to spend, to expend.

"Theyr fidelytie, whiche they to vs dayly *impende.*"—*Fabyan* (an. 1262).

im-pĕnd' (2), *v.i.* [Lat. *impendeo*, from *im-* = *in-* = on, and *pendeo* = to hang.]

1. To hang over or above.

"While the storm *impends* on high."
Brooks: The Female Seducers.

2. To threaten near at hand; to be imminent.

"And high above, *impends* avenging wrath divine."
Scott: Don Roderick, li. 11.

* **im-pĕnd'-ẹnce**, * **im-pĕnd'-en-cў**, *s.* [Eng. *impendent*; *-ce*, *-cy.*]

1. The quality or state of being impendent; near approach; imminence.

"The present *impendency* of God's punishments."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 492.

2. That which is impendent or imminent.

* **im-pĕnd'-ent**, *a.* [Lat. *impendens*, pr. par. of *impendeo* = to impend.] Impending, hanging over, imminent, threatening.

"*Impendent* in the air
Let his keen sabre, comet-like appear."
Prior: On the Duke of Ormond's Picture.

im-pĕn-ĕ-tra-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *impénétrabilité*, from *impénétrable* = impenetrable (q.v.); Ital. *impenetrabile*; Sp. *impenetrable.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* The quality or state of being impenetrable; incapability of being pierced or penetrated.

"Those who have placed the essence of matter in extension alone, or even in *impenetrability.*"—*Clarke: Leibnitz's First Paper.* (App.)

2. *Fig.:* Insusceptibility of intellectual impression; dulness, obtuseness, stupidity.

II. *Phys.:* The property by which two portions of matter cannot, at the same time, occupy the same portion of space.

im-pĕn'-ĕ-tra-ble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *impenetrabilis*, from *im-* = *in-* = not, and *penetrabilis* = penetrable; *penetro* = to penetrate; *penitus* = within, inwardly; Ital. *impenetrabile*; Sp. *impenetrable.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* That cannot be penetrated or pierced; not admitting the passage of any other body; impervious.

"How grateful, this *impenetrable* screen."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Insusceptible of intellectual impression; obtuse, dull, stupid.

(2) Not to be affected or moved; insensible relentless.

"Able to wound the *impenetrablest* ears."
Drayton: Barons' Wars, vi.

(3) That cannot be penetrated, divined, or discovered: as, an *impenetrable* secret.

II. *Phys.:* Having the quality of preventing any second body from occupying the space which itself already fills.

ĭm-pĕn'-ĕ-tra-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *impenetrable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being impenetrable; impenetrability.

"We may consider that motion does not essentially belong to matter, as divisibility and *impenetrableness* are believed to do."—*Boyle: Works,* v. 210.

ĭm-pĕn'-ĕ-tra-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *impenetrab(le); -ly.*] In an impenetrable manner; so as not to be capable of penetration.

"Man's heart had been *impenetrably* sealed."
Cowper: Conversation, 427.

* **ĭm-pĕn'-ĕ-trāt-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *penetrated* (q.v.).] Not penetrated or pierced.

ĭm-pĕn'-ĭ-tĕnçe, ĭm-pĕn'-ĭ-tĕn-çў, *s.* [Fr. *impénitence*, from Lat. *impœnitentia*, from *impœnitens* = impenitent (q.v.); Sp. *impenitenza.*] The quality or state of being impenitent; want of penitence or remorse for sin or guilt; hardness of heart; obduracy.

"He punishes . . . obstinacy with *impenitence*, and *impenitence* with damnation."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons,* vol. i., ser. 8.

ĭm-pĕn'-ĭ-tĕnt, *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *impœnitens*, from *im-* = *in-* = not, and *pœnitens* = penitent (q.v.); Itsl. & Sp. *impenitente.*]

A. *As adj.:* Not penitent; not repentant for sin or guilt.

"To remit the sins of *impenitent* sinners was a profane abuse of the power which Christ had delegated to his ministers."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xxi.

* **B.** *As subst.:* One who does not or will not repent; a hardened sinner.

ĭm-pĕn'-ĭ-tĕnt-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *impenitent; -ly.*] In an impenitent manner; without repentance, remorse, or contrition; obdurately.

ĭm-pĕn'-nāte, *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and *pennate* (q.v.).]

Ornith.: Having short wings covered with scale-like feathers. [IMPENNES.]

* **ĭm-pĕnned',** *pa. par.* or *a.* [IMPEN.]

ĭm-pĕn'-nēs, *s. pl.* [Nom. pl. of Mod. Lat. *impennis*, from Lat. *im-* = not, and *penna* = a wing, a feather.]

Ornith.: The name given by Illiger to a family or tribe of Swimming Birds having short wings covered with scale-like feathers. It includes the Divers, the Auks, the Penguins, &c.

* **ĭm-pĕn'-noŭs,** *a* [Lat. *im-* = *in-* = not, and *penna* = a wing; Eng. adj. suff. *-ous.*] Having no wings; wanting wings; wingless.

"It is generally conceived an earwig hath no wings, and is reckoned among *impennous* insects by many."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. iii., ch. xxxvii.

* **ĭm-pēo'-ple,** *v.t.* Another spelling of EMPEOPLE (q.v.).

* **ĭm'-pĕr-ant,** *a.* [Lat. *imperans*, pr. par. of *impero* = to command.] Commanding.

* **ĭm'-pĕr-āte,** *a.* [Lat. *imperatus*, pa. par. of *impero* = to command.] Done by express order or direction; not involuntary; commanded.

"These I call the *imperate* acts of divine providence. —*Hale: Orig. of Mankind,* ch. i., p. 36.

* **ĭm-pĕr'-a-tĭv-al,** *a.* [Eng. *imperativ(e); -al.*] Pertaining or peculiar to the imperative mood.

ĭm-pĕr'-a-tĭve, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *impératif*, from Lat. *impérativus*, from *imperatus*, pa. par. of *impero* = to command; Ital. & Sp. *imperativo.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Expressive of command; containing a command or express direction; commanding; authoritative.

"The suits of kings are *imperative.*"—*Bp. Hall: Contemplations; David & Bathsheba.*

2. That cannot be avoided, evaded, or neglected; that must be attended to; compulsory; obligatory: as, an *imperative* duty.

II. *Gram.:* A term applied to that mood of a verb which expresses command, entreaty, or exhortation.

B. *As substantive:*

Gram.: That mood of a verb which expresses command, entreaty, or exhortation.

"If we declare our meaning in . . . the form of a command or request, it is the *imperative.*"—*Beattie: Moral Science,* pt. ii., ch. i., § 3.

¶ *Categorical Imperative:*

Philos.: The name by which Kant designates the great principles of the Moral Law, to show that morality is not a mere synonym of interest, nor founded on experience; but that it prescribes to us *a priori* what we ought and what we ought not to do, presupposing our liberty to obey or to disobey.

"If we ask for explanation of particular right and wrong, and for guidance in particular duty, the *Categorical Imperative* is more likely to give heat than light; or, if it be a light, it is rather the beacon on the hill-top than the lamp to illuminate the domestic chamber."—*W. Wallace: Kant,* p. 216.

ĭm-pĕr'-a-tĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *imperative; -ly.*] In an imperative manner; with command or authority; authoritatively; as a command.

"The words, though they are delivered *imperatively*, yet are a plain promise."—*Bp. Bull: Sermons,* vol. i., ser. 1.

ĭm-pĕr-ā'-tor, *s.* [Lat.]

1. *Rom. Antiq.:* A title originally bestowed upon a victorious leader on the field of battle by his soldiers; towards the end of the commonwealth it was conferred by the senate. It might be conferred more than once on the same person. Augustus and his successors constantly assumed this title, and it became the peculiar appellation of supreme power. Still later it became equivalent to the modern emperor.

2. *Zool.:* A genus of gasteropodous mollusca, family Turbinidæ. About twenty species are known from South Africa, India, Australia, and New Zealand.

ĭm-pĕr-a-tōr'-ĭ-a, *s.* [Lat., fem. sing. of *imperatorius* = pertaining to a general. Named by Linnæus from its supposed forceful medicinal virtues.]

Bot.: A sub-genus of Peucedanum (q.v.). It contains one British species, *Peucedanum* (*Imperatoria*) *Ostruthium.*

* **ĭm-pĕr-a-tōr'-ĭ-al,** *a.* [Lat. *imperatorius*, from *imperator.*] [EMPEROR.]

1. Commanding; imperative; authoritative; with command.

"Moses delivered this law after an *imperatorial* way."—*Norris: On the Beatitudes,* p. 239.

2. Of or pertaining to the office or title of imperator: as, *imperatorial* laurels.

* **ĭm-pĕr-a-tōr'-ĭ-an,** *a.* [Eng., &c. *imperator; -ian.*] Imperial. (*Gauden: Tears of the Church,* 143.)

ĭm-pĕr-a-tōr'-ĭn, *s.* [Lat., &c. *imperator(ia); -in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{12}H_{12}O_3$. Peucedanin. A neutral substance destitute of taste and smell, obtained from the root of the masterwort by digesting it in boiling alcohol and purifying, by means of ether, from a brown resinous body with which it is contaminated. It crystallizes in tufts of colourless, transparent prisms, which melt at 75° without loss of weight. It is insoluble in water, partly soluble in boiling alcohol, but very soluble in ether. The alcoholic solution of imperatorin has a burning aromatic taste, and produces a sensation of scratching in the throat.

* **ĭm-pĕr-a-tōr'-ĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *imperatorius.*] Befitting an emperor; imperial. (*Hacket: Life of Williams,* ii. 9.)

* **ĭm-pĕr'-a-tōr-ў,** * **im-per-a-tor-ie,** *a.* [Lat. *imperatorius.*] Pertaining to or containing power, command, or authority.

"[I] will impart
To thee the mightie *imperatorie* art."
Chapman: Hymn to Hermes.

ĭm-pĕr-çēĭv'-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *perceivable* (q.v.).] That cannot be perceived: imperceptible.

"By a long train of gradual, *imperceivable* encroaches."—*South: Sermons,* vol. vi., ser. 7.

ĭm-pĕr-çēĭv'-a-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *imperceivable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being imperceivable; imperceptibility.

"This *imperceivableness* of the impressions made upon our souls by the Holy Spirit."—*Sharp: Sermons,* vol. iii., ser. 5.

* **ĭm-pĕr-çēĭved',** *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *perceived* (q.v.).] Not perceived; unperceived. (*Boyle: Works,* v. 620.)

* **ĭm-pĕr-çēĭv'-ĕr-ant,** *a.* [IMPERSEVERANT (1).]

ĭm-pĕr-çĕpt'-ĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *imperceptible; -ity.*] The quality or state of being imperceptible.

ĭm-pĕr-çĕpt'-ĭ-ble, *a.* & *s.* [Fr.]

A. *As adj.:* That cannot be perceived; not perceptible; that cannot be discovered or known by the senses; not discernible or easily apprehended by the mind.

"The *imperceptible* meandering veins."
Cowper: Task, vi. 136.

* **B.** *As subst.:* That which cannot be perceived by the senses.

ĭm-pĕr-çĕpt'-ĭ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *imperceptible; -ness.*] The quality or state of being imperceptible; imperceptibility.

"The reason of their subtility and *imperceptible ness.*"—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind,* p. 18.

ĭm-pĕr-çĕpt'-ĭ-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *imperceptib(le); -ly.*] In an imperceptible manner; so as not to be perceptible; by imperceptible degrees.

"Leading them *imperceptibly* into a fondness for baths, &c."—*Burke: Abridg. Eng. Hist.,* bk. i., ch. iii.

* **ĭm-pĕr-çĕp'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *perception* (q.v.).] Want of perception.

"In the state of silence of *imperception.*"—*H. More: Philos. Writings.* (Gen. Pref.)

* **ĭm-pĕr-çĕp'-tĭve,** *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *perceptive* (q.v.).] Not perceiving; not able to perceive; impercipient.

"The *imperceptive* part of the soul."—*H. More: Philos. Writings.* (Gen. Pref.)

* **ĭm-pĕr-çĭp'-ĭ-ent,** *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *percipient* (q.v.).] Not perceiving; not having the power to perceive.

* **ĭm-pĕrd-ĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *imperdible; -ity.*] The quality or state of being imperdible; not liable to want or destruction.

"Their beauty, *imperdibility*, and ductility."—*Derham: Physico-Theology,* bk. v., ch. ix. (Note 5.)

* **ĭm-pĕrd'-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Lat. pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and *perdo* = to destroy.] Not to be destroyed or wasted; indestructible.

"They more *imperdible* and steady in their stay."—*Feltham: Something upon Eccles.* ii. 11.

ĭm-pĕr'-fect, * im-par-fit, * im-par-fite, * in-par-fit, * in-per-fit, *a.* & *s.* [O. Fr. *imperfeit, imperfaict* (Fr. *imparfait*), from Lat. *imperfectus: im-* = *in-* = not, and *perfectus* = finished, perfect (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Not complete or perfect; not absolutely finished; unfinished.

"Something he left *imperfect* in the state."
Shakesp.: Lear, iv. 3.

2. Not perfect in quality or quantity; not reaching a certain standard or ideal; characterized by or subject to defects or failings; frail.

"Then say not man's *imperfect*, Heaven in fault."
Pope: Essay on Man, i. 69.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.* (*Of a flower*): Having either stamens or pistils wanting.

2. *Gram.:* A term applied to a tense which expresses or denotes an uncompleted action or state, especially in past time.

3. *Math.:* An imperfect number is one whose aliquot parts taken together do not make up a sum equal to the number itself, but either fall short of or exceed it; in the former case it is called a defective number, in the latter an abundant number.

4. *Music:* Not perfect. (1) An imperfect interval is one which is a semitone less than perfect. (2) The imperfect consonances are the third and sixth, as opposed to the fourth and fifth. (3) An imperfect cadence is one which does not give complete rest in key. All cadences not having a dominant or subdominant penultimate are said to be imperfect. [CADENCE.] (4) An imperfect stop on an organ is one, the pipes of which do not extend through the whole compass of the manual; a short stop. (5) Duple measure was formerly called imperfect, as opposed to *tempus perfectum*, triple time. (*Stainer & Barrett.*)

B. *As substantive:*

Gram.: A tense expressing or denoting an uncompleted action or state, especially in past time.

imperfect-obligations, *s. pl.*

Law: Obligations such as those of charity, gratitude, &c., which cannot be enforced by law.

imperfect-trust, *s.*

Law: An executory or executed trust.

* **ĭm-pĕr'-fĕct,** *v.t.* [Pref. *im-* = in, and Eng. *perfect*, v.] To make perfect.

* **Im-pĕr-fĕct-ĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *perfectibility.*] The state or condition of being imperfect, or of being incapable of becoming or being made perfect. (*Annandale.*)

Im-pĕr-fĕct'-ĭ-ble, *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *perfectible,*] Incapable of being made perfect. (*Annandale.*)

ĭm-pĕr fĕc'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not and Eng. *perfection* (q.v.); Fr. *imperfection*, from Lat. *imperfectio*; Sp. *imperfeccion*; Ital. *imperfezione.*] [IMPERFECT.]

1. The quality or state of being imperfect; a want of perfection; a fault, moral or physical; a defect. (*Pope: Essay on Man*, i. 115.)

2. A deficiency, a gap; something imperfect or defective.

¶ An *imperfection* in a person arises from his want of *perfection*, and the infirmity of his nature; there is no one without some point of imperfection which is obvious to others, if not to himself; he may strive to diminish it, although he cannot expect to get altogether rid of it: a *defect* is a deviation from the general constitution of man; it is what may be natural to the man as an individual, but not natural to man as a species; in this manner we may speak of a *defect* in speech, or a *defect* in temper. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ĭm-pĕr'-fĕct-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *imperfect*; *-ly.*] In an imperfect manner or degree; not completely, not fully.

"Oh make me thus *imperfectly* happy before my time."—*Bp. Hall: Occasional Meditations*, med. 91.

ĭm-pĕr'-fĕct-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *imperfect*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being imperfect; imperfection. (*Boyle: Works*, iii. 424.)

* **ĭm-pĕr'-fŏr-ą-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *im-* = *in-* = not, and *perforo* = to perforate (q.v.).] That cannot be perforated, pierced, or bored through.

ĭm-pĕr-fŏr-ā'-tą, *s. pl.* [IMPERFORATE.]

Zool.: A sub-order of Foraminifera: the test is membraneous, calcareous, or arenaceous, not perforated by pseudopodial foramina. The sub-order contains three families, Gromida, Miliolida, and Lituolida (q.v.).

* **ĭm-pĕr'-fŏr-āte,** *a.* [Lat. *im-* = *in-* = not, and *perforatus*, pa. par. of *perforo* = to perforate.] Not perforated; not pierced or bored through; having no openings or holes.

imperforate-shells, *s. pl.*

Zool.: Shells in which the whorls are closely coiled, leaving only a columella in the centre.

* **ĭm-pĕr'-fŏr-āt-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *perforated.*] Imperforate. (*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vii., ch. xvi.)

* **ĭm-pĕr-fŏr-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *perforation* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being imperforate.

ĭm-pĕr'-ĭ-ąl, * **ĕm-pĕr'-ĭ-ąl,** * **ĭm-per-i-all,** *a. & s.* [O. Fr. *emperial*; Fr. *impérial*, from Lat. *imperialis* = belonging to an empire; *imperium* = an empire; Sp. & Port. *imperial*; Ital. *imperiale.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or belonging to an empire or an emperor. (*Churchill: The Candidate.*)

2. Of or pertaining to royal or supreme power, or to the person by whom it is wielded; sovereign, supreme, royal.

3. Fit or suitable for an emperor; lordly, majestic. (*Dryden: Virgil; Æneid* vi. 1,177.)

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A baggage-case on the top of a travelling carriage. (*Miss Edgeworth: Belinda*, ch. xxv.)

2. An outside seat on a diligence or coach. (*Hughes: Tom Brown's School Days*, pt. i., ch. i.)

3. A tuft of hair worn on the lower lip; so called from being introduced into fashion by the Emperor Napoleon III.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* An imperial dome or roof.

2. *Paper:* A size of paper about 22×32 in.

imperial-chamber, *s.*

Ger. Hist.: A supreme tribunal established by Maximilian I., at the Diet of Worms in 1495. It continued about three hundred years.

imperial-city, *s.* A city which was an independent member of the first German Empire, having no head but the Emperor himself.

imperial-dome, imperial-roof, *s.*

Arch.: A roof or dome with a pointed or tent shape.

Imperial Federation, *s.*

Politics: The consolidation of the British Empire, so as to combine its resources for the maintenance and defence of common interests, while leaving intact the existing rights of Colonial Parliaments to local affairs.

Imperial Federation League: An organization founded in 1884 to secure the federation of the British Empire. [IMPERIAL FEDERATION.] It was the outcome of a conference held in that year, under the presidency of the late Right Hon. W. E. Forster (1818–86). An active propaganda has been carried on, and in 1887 representatives of many of the Colonies came to London to confer with each other and with English statesmen on the subject.

imperial-guard, *s.*

French Hist.: The name given to the consular guard when Napoleon I. became emperor, in 1804. It was disbanded in 1815, but revived on May 4, 1854, and took part in the Crimean War in 1855. In 1870 it surrendered at Metz to the Germans, and was soon after abolished.

imperial-paper, *s.* [IMPERIAL, B. II. 2.]

imperial-parliament, *s.* [PARLIAMENT.]

ĭm-pĕr'-ĭ-ąl-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *imperial*; *-ism.*]

1. The system of government under an emperor or empire; imperial state or authority; the spirit of empire.

2. The policy of those who aim at a closer knitting together of the countries forming the British Empire.

ĭm-pĕr'-ĭ-ąl-ĭşt, *s.* [Eng. *imperial*; *-ist.*]

1. A subject or supporter of an emperor or empire.

2. A favourer or supporter of imperialism.

* **ĭm-pĕr-ĭ-ăl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *imperial*; *-ity.*]

1. Imperial power or authority.

2. An imperial right or privilege, as the right of an emperor to a share in the produce of mines, &c.

* **ĭm-pĕr'-ĭ-ąl-ĭze,** *v.t.* [Eng. *imperial*; *-ize.*]

1. To invest with the authority, state, or position of an emperor.

2. To give the character of an empire to; to make into an empire.

* **ĭm-pĕr'-ĭ-ąl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *imperial*; *-ly.*] In an imperial manner.

* **ĭm-pĕr'-ĭ-ąl-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *imperial*; *-ty.*] Imperial power or authority. (*Sheldon.*)

* **ĭm-pĕr'-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [IMPERISHABLE.] A contraction of imperishable. (*Sylvester: Du Bartas*, 761.)

ĭm-pĕr'-ĭl, *v.t.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-*, and Eng. *peril* (q.v.).] To bring into or place in a position of peril or danger; to endanger.

"Will I *imperil* the innocence and candour of the author of this calumny?"—*Ben Jonson: Magnetic Lady*, ii. 2.

† **ĭm-pĕr'-ĭl-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *imperil*; *-ment.*] The act of imperilling; the state of being imperilled; imminent peril or danger.

ĭm-pĕr'-ĭ-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *imperiosus*, from *imperium* = empire; Fr. *impérieux*; Ital. & Sp. *imperioso.*]

1. Commanding, dictatorial, tyrannical, authoritative, overbearing, haughty, arrogant, domineering.

"The slave of an *imperious* and reckless termagant."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

* 2. Imperial, lordly, majestic.

"Therefore, great lords, be, as your titles witness, *Imperious*."—*Shakesp.: Titus Andronicus*, v. 1.

3. Urgent, pressing, compelling.

"*Imperious* need, which cannot be withstood."—*Dryden: Hind & Panther*, iii. 837.

¶ For the difference between *imperious* and *commanding*, see COMMANDING.

ĭm-pĕr'-ĭ-oŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *imperious*; *-ly.*] In an imperious, haughty, dictatorial, or overbearing manner; with arrogance or haughtiness. (*Shaksp.: 1 Henry IV.*, i. 3.)

ĭm-pĕr'-ĭ-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *imperious*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being imperious; arrogance, haughtiness.

"The Earl of Strafford continued to press the States to come into the queen's measures, which it was said he managed with great *imperiousness*."—*Burnet: Hist. Own Time* (an. 1712).

ĭm-pĕr-ĭsh-ą-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *imperishabl(e)*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being imperishable; indestructibility.

ĭm-pĕr'-ĭsh-ą-ble, *a.* [Fr. *impérissable.*] Not perishable; not subject or liable to destruction or decay; indestructible; enduring permanently.

"They have this *imperishable* fame, which no other nation can share with them."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ii. 555.

ĭm-pĕr'-ĭsh-ą-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *imperishable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being imperishable; imperishability.

ĭm-pĕr'-ĭsh-ą-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *imperishab(le)*; *-ly.*] In an imperishable manner; indestructibly. (*Byron: Childe Harold*, iii. 67.)

* **ĭm-pĕr'-ĭ-wĭgged,** *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-*; Eng. *periwig*, and suff. *-ed.*] Wearing a periwig or wig.

* **ĭm-pĕr'-mą-nençe,** * **ĭm-pĕr'-mą-nen-çў,** *s.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *permanence*, *permanency.*] Want of permanence or durability.

"All those things which possess the essential constituents of existing things—all these compounds are *impermanence* itself."—*Rhys Davids: Hibbert Lectures*, p. 212.

ĭm-pĕr-mą-nent, *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *permanent* (q.v.).] Not permanent; not lasting; not enduring.

"To him it must seem, as it really is, a changing, variable, *impermanent* thing."—*Rhys Davids: Hibbert Lectures* (1881), p. 211.

* **ĭm-pĕr-mĕ-ą-bĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *impermeable*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being impermeable; impermeableness; imperviousness; impenetrability.

ĭm-pĕr'-mĕ-ą-ble, *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *permeable* (q.v.).] Not permeable; impervious; impenetrable; not allowing the passage of a fluid through its substance.

ĭm-pĕr'-mĕ-ą-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *impermeable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being impermeable; impermeability.

ĭm-pĕr'-mĕ-ą-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *impermeab(le)*; *-ly.*] In an impermeable manner; impenetrably.

* **ĭm-pĕr-mĭs'-sĭ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *permissible.*] Not permissible; not allowable.

* **ĭm-pĕr-scrût'-ą-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *im-* = *in-* = not, and *perscrutor* = to search through: *per* = through, and *scrutor* = to search.] That cannot be searched out or examined through; inscrutable.

* **ĭm-pĕr-scrût'-ą-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *imperscrutable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being imperscrutable; inscrutability.

* **ĭm-pĕr-sĕv'-ĕr-ant** (1), * **ĭm-pĕr-çĕiv'-ĕr-ant,** *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *perseverant* (1) (q.v.).] Undiscerning.

"This *imperceiverant* thing loves him in my despite."—*Shakesp.: Cymbeline*, iv. 1.

¶ The second spelling is that adopted by Dyce—"needlessly," says Schmidt (*Shakesp.-Lexicon*)—to show that the word is connected with *perceive*, not with *persevere*. Dyce is followed by Clark and Wright. (See also *Notes & Queries*, Ap. 23, 1853, p. 400.)

* **ĭm-pĕr-sĕ-vĕr'-ant** (2), *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *perseverant* (2).] Not persevering or steady; unenduring.

"*Imperseverant* and relapsing sinners."—*Andrewes: Sermon preached at Hampton Court* (1594).

ĭm-pĕr-sŏn-ąl, * **im-per-son-alle,** *a. & s.* [Fr. *impersonnel*, from Lat. *impersonalis*, from *im-* = *in-* = not; and *personalis* = personal (q.v.); Sp. *impersonal*; Ital. *impersonale.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Not personal; not having personal existence or individuality; not possessing personality.

2. *Gram.:* Applied to verbs which are not employed with the first or second persons, as subjects, and have no forms of inflection to denote them, but are only used in the third person of the singular number, with the neuter pronoun *it* as the nominative in English, or with no nominative, as in Latin: as, *it rains, it snows; pœnitet* = it repents or grieves one; *tædet* = it wearies one; *pugnatur* = it is being fought (*i.e.*, a battle is going on).

"Wher note that verbes *impersonalles* be oftentimes turned into personalles, and haue a nominatiue case before theim."—*Udal: Flowres*, fo. 11.

B. *As subst.:* That which wants personality; specif., an *impersonal* verb.

ĭm-pĕr-sŏn-ăl'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *personality* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being impersonal; a want of personality.

"It is his *impersonality* that I complain of, and his invisible attacks."—*Sir W. Draper: On Junius*, let. 4.

ĭm-pĕr-sŏn-al-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *impersonal; -ly.*] In an impersonal manner; like an impersonal verb.

ĭm-pĕr'-sŏn-āte, *v.t.* [Pref. *im-* = in, and Eng. *personate* (q.v.).]

1. To invest with personality; to ascribe or attribute personality or the qualities of a person to; to personify.

"The Heathens *impersonated* Chance under the name of Fortune."—*Warburton: View of Bolingbroke's Philos.*, let. 3.

2. To assume the person or character of; to personate or represent in character; to represent by impersonation.

"Some of these masques were moral dramas in form, where the Virtues and Vices were *impersonated*."—*Hurd: Dialogue; Age of Queen Elizabeth.*

ĭm-pĕr-sŏn-ā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *im-*, and Eng. *personation* (q.v.).] The act of impersonating or investing with personality; representation in a personal or bodily form; personation; the state of being impersonated; personification.

"In this species of allegory we include the *impersonation* of Passions, Affections, Virtues, and Vices."—*Langhorne: Obs. on the Odes of Collins.*

ĭm-pĕr'-sŏn-āt-ŏr, *s.* [Eng. *impersonat(e); -or.*] One who impersonates.

* **ĭm-pĕr-sŏn-ĭ-fĭ-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *im-*, and Eng. *personification* (q.v.).] The act of impersonating or personifying; impersonation.

* **ĭm-pĕr-spĭ-cŭ'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *perspicuity* (q.v.).] A want of perspicuity or clearness to the mind; vagueness.

ĭm-pĕr-spĭc'-ŭ-ŏŭs, *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *perspicuous* (q.v.).] Not perspicuous; not clear to the mind; vague; obscure.

* **ĭm-pĕr-suād'-ĭ-ble (u as w),** *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *persuadible* (q.v.).] That cannot be persuaded; impersuasible.

* **ĭm-pĕr-suād'-ĭ-ble-nĕss (u as w),** *s.* [Eng. *impersuadible; -ness.*] The quality or state of being impersuadible; inflexibility. (*T. Brown: Works*, i. 3.)

* **ĭm-pĕr-suāș'-ĭ-ble (u as w),** *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *persuasible* (q.v.).] Incapable of being persuaded; not to be moved by persuasion; impersuadible.

"If it be his fortune to have as *impersuasible* an auditory."—*Decay of Piety.*

ĭm-pĕrt'-ĭ-nençe, ĭm-pĕrt'-ĭ-nen-çy, *s.* [Fr. *impertinence*, from *impertinent* = impertinent (q.v.); Sp. *impertinencia;* Ital. *impertinenza.*]

1. The quality or state of being impertinent or irrelevant; irrelevancy; unfitness for the matter in hand.

* 2. That which is impertinent, irrelevant, or out of place.

"A tedious number of liturgical tautologies and *impertinencies*."—*Milton: Animad. upon Rem. Defence.*

* 3. A trifle; a thing or matter of no value.

* 4. Troublesomeness; intrusion.

"Stand charged with intrusion and *impertinency*."—*Wotton: Architecture.*

5. Rudeness; incivility; language or conduct against good manners.

"The law had provided no punishment for mere *impertinence*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

* **ĭm-pĕr'-tĭ-nençe,** *v.t.* [Impertinence, *s.*] To treat with rudeness or impertinence. (*Walpole: Works*, iii. 155.)

ĭm-pĕr'-tĭ-nent, *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *impertinens* = not belonging to: *im-* = *in-* = not, and *pertinens* = belonging; Ital. & Sp. *impertinente.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Not pertaining; not of concern; not affecting.

"The Romans would take no knowledge of his coming into Asia, as a matter *impertinent* unto them."—*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 847.

2. Not pertinent; not pertaining to the matter in hand; irrelevant; not to the point; not bearing upon the subject in hand; inapplicable, misplaced.

"It will not be *impertinent* to shewe the maner of their hunting the seal."—*Hacklupt: Voyages*, i. 478.

3. Trifling, frivolous; negligent of or inattentive to the matter in hand.

"But he that hath been often told his fault,
And still persists, is as *impertinent*
As a musician."
Roscommon: Horace; Art of Poetry.

4. Offending against or contrary to the rules of good breeding; rude, uncivil, offensive, unmannerly; guilty of rude or impolite conduct.

B. *As subst.:* One who is rude or uncivil in manner; an officious, impertinent, or unmannerly person; a meddler, an intruder.

ĭm-pĕr'-tĭ-nent-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *impertinent; -ly.*]

1. In an impertinent or irrelevant manner; not pertinently.

"Quintius was thought by the Achæans to have spoken not *impertinently*, but to have answered them both fully."—*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 917.

2. Rudely, offensively, officiously, uncivilly.

* **ĭm-pĕr-trăn-sĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *impertransible; -ity.*] The quality or state of being impertransible; impossibility to be passed through.

"The *impertransibility* of eternity."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind*, p. 110.

* **ĭm-pĕr-trăn'-sĭ-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *im-* = *in-* not, and *pertranseo* = to pass through: *per* = through, and *transeo* = to cross, to pass over.] [Transit.] That cannot be passed through; incapable of being passed through.

ĭm-pĕr-tŭr'-bą-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *imperturbable; -ity.*] The quality or state of being imperturbable.

ĭm-pĕr-tŭr'-bą-ble, *a.* [Lat. *imperturbabilis* = that cannot be disturbed: *im-* = *in-* = not, and *perturbabilis* = to be disturbed; Fr. & Sp. *imperturbable;* Ital. *imperturbabile.*] That cannot be easily disturbed or agitated; unmoved, calm, cool.

"His courage was singularly cool and *imperturbable*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

ĭm-pĕr-tŭr'-bą-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *imperturbable; -ly.*] In an imperturbable manner; calmly.

"He recommenced as *imperturbably* as ever."—*C. Brontë: Jane Eyre*, ch. xxix.

* **ĭm-pĕr-tŭr-bā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *imperturbatio.*] Freedom from agitation of mind; coolness, calmness, quietude.

"Copying of this equality and *imperturbation*."—*Mountague: Devoute Essayes*, pt. i., tr. xix., § 2.

* **ĭm-pĕr-tŭrbed',** *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *perturbed* (q.v.).] Not perturbed, disturbed, or agitated; undisturbed.

* **ĭm-pĕr-vĭ-a-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *imperviable; -ity.*] The quality or state of being imperviable; imperviousness; impermeability.

* **ĭm-pĕr'-vĭ-a-ble,** *a.* [Impervious.] The same as Impervious (q.v.).

* **ĭm-pĕr'-vĭ-a-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *imperviable; -ness.*] The same as Impeaviability (q.v.).

ĭm-pĕr'-vĭ-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *impervius*, from *im-* = *in-* = not; *per* = through, and *via* = a way.]

1. Not pervious; impenetrable; not admitting of passage or entrance; incapable of being passed through; impermeable.

"*Impervious* to the sun." *Scott: Gray Brother.*

2. Not allowing entrance to the reason or mind; deaf.

"To reasons such as guide the conduct of statesmen and generals the minds of these zealots were absolutely *impervious*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

ĭm-pĕr'-vĭ-ŏŭs-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *impervious; -ly.*] In an impervious manner; impenetrably.

ĭm-pĕr'-vĭ-ŏŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *impervious; -ness.*] The quality or state of being impervious; impenetrability.

* **ĭm'-pĕr-ȳ,** * **ĭm-per-ie,** *s.* An old spelling of Empery (q.v.).

* **ĭm-pĕst',** *v.t.* [Pref. *im-*, and Eng. *pest* (q.v.).] To fill with pestilence; to infect.

"No bitter dole *impest* the passing gale."
Pitt: Epistles; Imitation of Spenser.

* **ĭm-pĕs'-tĕr,** *v.t.* [Pref. *im-*, and Eng. *pester* (q.v.).] To pester, to vex, to tease.

ĭm-pĕt-ĭg'-ĭn-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *impetiginosus*, from *impetigo* (genit. *impetiginis*) = ringworm.] Of the nature of or pertaining to impetigo.

ĭm-pĕt-ī'-gō, *s.* [Lat.]

Pathol.: A pustular eruption, divided into *figurata* when close together, and *sparsa* when distinct. These pass into scabs of a sugar-candy colour on the face, darker in other parts. Commonest in ill-fed children, or in old and debilitated persons. Good air and good food are required.

* **ĭm'-pĕ-trą-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *impetrabilis*, from *impetro* = to obtain; Fr. *impetrable;* Sp. *impetrable;* Ital. *impetrabile.*]

1. Possible to be obtained by petition or entreaty.

2. Compliant; easy to be entreated. (*Nashe: Lenten Stuffe.*)

* **ĭm'-pĕ-trāte,** *a.* [Lat. *impetratus*, pa. par. of *impetro.*] Obtained or gained by petition or entreaty.

* **ĭm'-pĕ-trāte,** *v.t.* [Impetrate, *a.*] To obtain by petition or entreaty.

"Whiche desyre *impetrated* and obteyned, the messenger shortly returned to his lorde and prince."—*Hall: Richard III.* (an. 3).

* **ĭm-pĕ-trā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *impetratio*, from *impetratus*, pa. par. of *impetro;* Fr. *impétration;* Sp. *impetracion;* Ital. *impetrazione.*] The act of obtaining or gaining by petition or entreaty; specifically, in old English law, the obtaining, by petition from the court of Rome, of benefices and church offices in England, the disposition of which by law belonged to the king or other lay patrons.

"To the *impetration* of some favour."—*Mountague: Devoute Essayes*, pt. i. (Pref.)

* **ĭm'-pĕ-trā-tĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *impetrativus*, from *impetratus*, pa. par. of *impetro.*] Gaining or tending to gain by way of petition or entreaty.

"My prayers, which were most perfect and *impetrative*."—*Bp. Hall: Contemp.; The Walk upon the Waters.*

* **ĭm'-pĕ-trą-tŏr-ȳ,** *a.* [Eng. *impetrat(e); -ory.*] Containing or expressing entreaty.

"Preparatory to, and *impetratory* of, the grace of repentance."—*Bp. Taylor: Holy Dying*, ch. ii., § 3.

* **ĭm-petre,** * **ĭm-pet-ren,** * **ĭm-pet-er,** *v.t.* [Fr. *impétrer;* from Lat. *impetro;* Sp. & Port. *impetrar.*] To impetrate; to obtain by petition or entreaty.

"To *impetre* of her ye grace and ayde of her moste mercyfull countynance."—*Fabyan*, vol. i., ch. xxvii.

ĭm-pĕt-ų-ŏs'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *impétuosité*, from Lat. *impetuosus* = impetuous.] The quality or state of being impetuous; haste, fury, violence, vehemence.

"Turned about with so great celerity and *impetuosity*."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 948.

ĭm-pĕt'-ų-ŏŭs, *a.* [Fr. *impétueux*, from Lat. *impetuosus*, from *impetus* = an attack, an impulse; Ital. & Sp. *impetuoso.*]

1. Rushing with violence or great force; moving rapidly and violently; furious, violent, boisterous.

"And with hurrying feet *impetuous* the Gallæ followed straight." *Grant Allen: Atys.*

2. Violent or vehement in feeling; passionate, fierce, hot, hasty.

"His affection was as *impetuous* as his wrath."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vii.

ĭm-pĕt-ų-ŏŭs-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *impetuous; -ly.*] In an impetuous manner; with great violence or force; furiously, passionately, vehemently.

"Where the river runs most *impetuously*."—*Burnet: Hist. Own Time* (an. 1689).

ĭm-pĕt'-ų-ŏŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *impetuous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being impetuous; impetuosity.

"They resemble the wind in fury and *impetuousness*."—*Decay of Piety.*

ĭm'-pĕ-tŭs, *s.* [Lat. from *im-* = *in-* = upon, and *peto* = to seek, to tend to.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Force of motion; momentum; the force with which any body is driven or impelled.

"The quicksilver, by its sudden descent, acquires an *impetus*."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 138.

2. *Gunn.:* The altitude due to the first force of projection, or the altitude through which a body must fall to acquire a velocity equal to that with which the ball is projected from the gun.

Im'-pey-an, *a.* [See def.] Of or belonging to Lady Impey, who attempted, though unsuccessfully, to introduce the pheasant called after her into Britain.

IMPEYAN-PHEASANT.

impeyan-pheasant, *s.*

Ornith.: *Lophophorus Impeyanus*, a fine Himalayan pheasant. The male is black, with metallic green, golden, and coppery reflections. On the head is a tuft of plumes, reflecting a golden-green hue. The tail is chestnut-red, and the rump white. The female is of more sombre hues. It feeds chiefly on bulbous roots.

im'-phee, *s.* [Native African word (?).]

Bot.: *Holcus saccharatus*, a kind of sugar-cane.

* **im-pic'-ture,** *v.t.* [Pref. *im-*, and Eng. *picture* (q.v.).] To mark or impress with a picture or likeness of anything; to make to resemble anything.

"His pallid face *impictured* with death."
Spenser: Astrophel, 163.

* **im-pier,** *s.* [Umpire.]

* **im-pierce',** * **im-pearce',** *v.t.* Other spellings of Empierce (q.v.).

* **im-pierce'-a-ble,** * **im-pearce'-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not; Eng. *pierce*, and suff. *-able*.] That cannot be pierced or penetrated; incapable of being pierced; impenetrable.

"Saul did not lend David so *impearceable* an armour."—*Bp. Hall: Contemp.; Saul in David's Cave.*

im-pi'-e-ty, *s.* [Fr. *impiété*; from Lat. *impietas*, from *impius* = impious (q.v.); Ital. *impietà*; Sp. *impiedad*.]

1. The quality or state of being impious; irreverence towards the Supreme Being; contempt of the duties of religion; ungodliness, profanity.

2. An act of impiety, wickedness, or irreligion; impious actions or conduct. (In this sense it has a plural.)

"Those *impieties* for the which they are now visited."
—*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, iv. 1.

3. Want of filial affection; disobedience towards God.

"To keep that oath were more *impiety*
Than Jephtha's, when he sacrificed his daughter."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., v. 1.

* **im-pig'-nor-ate,** *v.t.* [Low Lat. *impignoratus*, pa. par. of *impignoro* = to pawn, to pledge: Lat. *im-* = in, and *pignus* (genit. *pignoris*) = a pawn, a pledge.] To pawn or pledge; to give or deposit as security.

* **im-pig-nor-a'-tion,** *s.* [Low Lat. *impignoratio*; from *impignoratus*, pa. par. of *impignoro*.] The act of pawning or pledging; the state of being pawned or pledged.

* **imp'-ing,** *s.* [Imp, *v.*] The act or process of grafting,

im-pinge', *v.i.* [Lat. *impingo*, from *im-* = *in-* = on, upon, and *pango* = to fasten, to strike.] To fall or strike against; to hit, to dash, to come in collision.

"Light is not reflected by *impinging* on bodies, but by some other cause."—*Berkeley: Siris*, § 222.

* **im-pinge'-ment,** *s.* [Eng. *impinge*; *-ment*.] The act of impinging.

* **im-ping'-ent,** *a.* [Lat. *impingens*, pr. par. of *impingo*.] Impinging, falling or striking against.

* **im-pin'-guate (u as w),** *v.t.* [Lat. *impinguatus*, pa. par. of *impinguo*; *pinguis* = fat.] To fatten; to make fat.

"Frictions also do more fill, and *impinguate* the body than exercise."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 877.

* **im-pin-gua'-tion (u as w),** *s.* [Impinguate.] The act of making fat; the process or state of becoming fat.

im'-pi-ous, *a.* [Lat. *impius*, from *im-* = *in-* = not, and *pius* = pious, reverent.]

1. Not pious; wanting in piety or reverence towards the Supreme Being or his authority; irreverent, irreligious, profane.

2. Proceeding from or characterized by impiety or irreverence towards the Supreme Being.

"To speed their ruin by their *impious* wit."
Dryden: Astræa Redux, 200.

im'-pi-ous-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *impious*; *-ly*.] In an impious manner; profanely.

"He only spoke these things *impiously*."—*Burnet: Hist. Reformation*, vol. i., bk. i., pt. i.

im'-pi-ous-ness, *s.* [Eng. *impious*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being impious; impiety, profanity.

* **im-pire,** *s.* [Umpire.]

imp'-ish, *a.* [Eng. *imp*; *-ish*.] Like an imp; having the qualities or characteristics of an imp.

imp'-ish-ly, *adv.* [Eng. *impish*; *-ly*.] Like an imp; after the manner of an imp.

* **im-pit'-e-ous,** *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *piteous* (q.v.); Fr. *impiteux*.] Pitiless, unpitying, merciless, cruel.

"In the waves of the roryng and *impiteous* seas."—*Golden Boke*, ch. xliii.

im-plac-a-bil'-i-ty, *s.* [Fr. *implacabilité*, from Lat. *implacabilitas*, from *implacabilis* = implacable (q.v.).] The quality or state of being implacable; inexorableness.

"The *implacability*, not of an affectionate father, but of a factious and malignant agitator."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxv.

im-plac'-a-ble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *implacabilis*, from *im-* = *in-* = not, and *placabilis* = that can be appeased; *placo* = to appease; Sp. *implacable*; Ital. *implacabile*.]

1. That cannot be pacified or appeased; inexorable, unrelenting; inconceivably hostile, vindictive.

"Their temper was singularly savage and *implacable*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. That cannot be relieved, assuaged, or mitigated. (In the example the accent is transferred to the penult for the sake of metre.)

"O how I burne with *implacable* fire."
Spenser: F. Q., II. vi. 44.

im-plac'-a-ble-ness, *s.* [Eng. *implacable*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being implacable; implacability.

im-plac'-a-bly, *adv.* [Eng. *implacable*; *-ly*.] In an implacable manner; inexorably, relentlessly.

"She hated heartily, and she hated *implacably*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

im-pla-cen'-tal, *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *placental* (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Not having a placenta.

"Placental mammals are thus enabled to carry their young for a much longer period than are the *implacental*."—*Nicholson: Zool.* (5th ed.), p. 628.

B. *As subst.:* An animal destitute of a placenta.

im-pla-cen-ta'-li-a, *s. pl.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Mod. Lat., &c. *placentalia* (q.v.).]

Zool.: Another name for Owen's Implacentata (q.v.). (*Duncan: Nat. Hist.*, iii. 191.)

im-pla-cen-ta'-ta, *s. pl.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-*, = not; Lat. *placent(a)* = a cake, and neut. pl. adj. suff. *-ata*.]

Zool.: The name given by Owen to the subdivision of Mammals not having the placenta developed. It contains the orders Marsupialia and Monotremata (q.v.).

im-plant', *v.t.* [Fr. *implanter*, from Lat. *im-* = in, and *planto* = to plant; Sp. *implantar*; Ital. *impiantare*.]

1. To plant, to set, to sow for the purpose of growth or development; to ingraft, to inculcate, to instil.

"Which Nature has *implanted* in the mind."
Dryden: Persius, v.

* 2. To sow, to plant; to supply or stock, as with seed.

"Break up the fallowes of my nature, *implant* me with grace."—*Bp. Hall: Contemp.; The Resurrection.*

* **im-plan-ta'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *implant*; *-ation*.] The act of implanting, inculcating, or instilling; inculcation.

"By the expressed way of institution or *implantation*."—*Browne: Miscellanies*, p. 43.

* **im-plate',** *v.t.* [Pref. *im-* = in, and Eng. *plate* (q.v.).] To cover with a plate or plates; to sheathe.

* **im-plaus'-i-bil'-i-ty,** *s.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *plausibility* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being implausible; want of plausibility.

* **im-plaus'-i-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *plausible* (q.v.)] Not plausible or specious; not bearing an appearance of truth and credibility.

"Religious opinions, true or false, plausible or *implausible*."—*Burke: On the Petition of the Unitarians.*

* **im-plaus'-i-ble-ness,** *s.* [Eng. *implausible*; *-ness*.] The same as Implausibility (q.v.).

im-plaus'-i-bly, *adv.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *plausibly* (q.v.).] In an implausible manner; not plausibly.

* **im-pleach',** *v.t.* [Pref. *im-* = in, and Eng. *pleach* (q.v.).] To plait, to weave; to unite by plaiting or weaving.

"And lo! behold these talents of their hair
With twisted metal amorously *impleached*."
Shakesp.: Lover's Complaint, 205.

* **im-plead',** *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not (1), and Eng. *plead* (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To institute and prosecute a suit against in a court of law; to sue; to bring an action against.

"Except any of the same barons doe *implead* any man, or if any man be *impleaded*."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 117.

2. To accuse, to impeach.

"Antiquity . . . *impleaded* them of impiety, that referred it to naturall causalities."—*Glanvill: Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. xii.

B. *Intrans.:* To bring an action in a court of law; to sue.

im-plead'-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *pleadable*.] Not to be pleaded against or evaded.

"An *impleadable* indictment . . . shall seize upon them."—*Adams: Works*, i. 196.

* **im-plead'-er,** *s.* [Eng. *implead*; *-er*.] One who impleads, prosecutes, sues, or accuses another; an accuser.

"Ye *impleaders* and action-threateners, how long shall the Lord suffer you in His house!"—*Harmar: Translation of Beza's Sermons* (1587), p. 176.

* **im-plea'-sing,** *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *pleasing* (q.v.).] Not pleasing; unpleasing.

im-pledge', *v.t.* [Pref. *im-* = in, and Eng. *pledge* (q.v.).] To pledge, to pawn.

"*Impledge* her spousal faith to wed
The heir of mighty Somerled!"
Scott: Lord of the Isles, i. 8.

im'-ple-ment, *s.* [Lat. *implementum* = an accomplishing, from *impleo* = to fill up, to discharge; *im-* = in, and *pleo* = to fill.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. The act of fulfilling, performing, or accomplishing; fulfilment.

* 2. Anything which supplies a want, or fills up a vacancy.

"Unto life many *implements* are necessary."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

3. A tool; a utensil; an instrument used in labour.

"Munitions of war and *implements* of agriculture were provided in large quantities."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

† 4. A tool; an instrument; an agent.

"That temper which tyrants require in their worst *implements*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

II. *Anthrop.:* The generic term for tools and weapons of early man, whether from the drift or more recent deposits. It will be interesting to compare Horace (*Sat.*, i. iii. 99-102) and Lucretius (*De Nat. Rer.*, v. 1,282 sqq.) with the extract. [Flint-implements.]

"Looking at the various sorts of *implements*, we see that they were . . . evolved, or one might almost say grown, by small successive changes."—*Tylor: Anthropology* (1881), p. 183.

***ĭm'-plē-mĕnt,** *v.t.* [IMPLEMENT, *s.*]

1. To fulfil or satisfy the conditions of; to accomplish.

2. To fulfil; to carry into effect; to perform.

"Haig did not hold himself under any moral obligation to *implement* an oath that had been extracted by force."—*Russell: Haigs of Bemersyde*, p. 78.

ĭm-plē-mĕnt'-ăl, *a.* [Eng. *implement; -al.*] Pertaining to or in any way connected with implements; characterized by the use of implements.

ĭm-plē-mĕn-tĭf'-ĕr-oŭs, *a.* [Low Lat. *implementum* (genit. *implementi*), *fero* = to bear, and Eng. *-ous.*] Containing implements, chiefly of the two divisions of the Stone Age.

"Classing this deposit among the other well-known *implement'iferous* beds of the quaternary age."—*Journ. Anthrop. Institute*, vii. 501.

***ĭm-plēte',** *v.t.* [Lat. *impletus*, pa. par. of *impleo.*] To fill up.

***ĭm-plē'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *impletus*, pa. par. of *impleo* = to fill up.]

1. The act of filling; the state of being full.

"Upon a plentiful *impletion* there may perhaps succeed a disruption of the matrix."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xvi.

2. That which fills up; filling.

***ĭm'-plĕx,** *a.* [Lat. *implexus*, pa. par. of *implecto* = to interweave, to entangle.] Intricate; involved; complicated; complex; entangled; it is opposed to simple.

"The fable of every poem is either simple or *implex*; it is called . . . *implex* when the fortune of the chief actor changes."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 297.

*** ĭm-plexion (plexion** as **plĕk'-shŭn),** *s.* [Lat. *implexio*, from *implexus*, pa. par. of *implecto.*] The act of infolding or involving; the state of being involved.

ĭm-plĕx'-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *implexus*, pa. par. of *implecto.*]

Bot.: Folded or plaited.

*** ĭm-plī'-a-ble (1),** *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *pliable* (q.v.).] Not pliable. (*North: Examen*, p. 32.)

† ĭm-plī'-a-ble (2), *a.* [Eng. *imply; -able.*] That may or can be implied or deduced.

ĭm'-plĭ-cāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *implicatus*, pa. par. of *implico* = to infold, to involve: *im-* = in, and *plico* = to fold; *plica* = a fold; Fr. *impliquer*; Ital. *implicare.*]

***1.** To infold; to entangle; to interweave.

"Or on the oak, or *implicated* thorn."
Fawkes: Description of May.

2. To involve; to bring into connection with; to show or prove to be in connection with or concerned in: as, He was *implicated* in the transaction.

¶ To *implicate* marks something less entangled than to *involve;* people are said to be *implicated* who have taken ever so small a share in a transaction; they are *involved* only when they are deeply concerned.

ĭm'-plĭ-cāt-ĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [IMPLICATE.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

* 1. Infolded; interwoven; entangled.

2. Involved; concerned in or connected with.

ĭm-plĭ-cā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *implicatio*, from *implicatus*, pa. par. of *implico*; Sp. *implicacion*; Ital. *implicazione.*]

1. The act of involving, infolding, or entangling; involution; entanglement.

"Their mutual *implication*, or their adherence to each other, will make one part hinder another from flying separately away."—*Boyle: Works*, iv. 295.

2. The state of being involved, infolded or entangled.

3. The act of implicating or involving in any matter; the state of being connected with or concerned in a matter.

4. The act of implying or deducing; deduction; inference.

"The use of torture, therefore, . . . was, by the plainest *implication*, declared to be according to law."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

5. That which is implied but not expressed; a deduction; an inference.

*** ĭm-plĭc'-a-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *implicat(e); -ive.*] Implicating or tending to implicate.

*** ĭm-plĭc'-a-tĭve-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *implicative; -ly.*] By implication.

ĭm-plĭç'-ĭt, *a.* [Lat. *implicitus*, pa. par. of *implico*; Fr. *implicite*; Ital. & Sp. *implicito.*]

1. Entangled; infolded; complicated; involved.

"The humble shrub,
And bush with frizzled hair *implicit.*"
Milton: P. L., vii. 323.

* 2. Implied; inferred or inferrible; tacitly contained, but not actually expressed.

"That such a heinous fault as this through all the law should be only whipped with an *implicit* and oblique touch."—*Milton: Tetrachordon.*

3. Resting or depending upon another; arising from or based on intimacy with or reliance upon another; free from doubt; strong, unhesitating.

"Which [faith] they generally taught, consisted chiefly in an *implicit* believing whatever the Church proposed."—*Burnet: Hist. Reform* (an. 1540).

* 4. Obedient, submissive. (*Mad. D'Arblay: Cecilia*, bk. x., ch. viii.)

implicit-function, *s.* [EXPLICIT-FUNCTION.]

ĭm-plĭç'-ĭt-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *implicit; -ly.*]

*** 1.** By implication or inference; impliedly.

"They pretend it is *implicitly* reproved in these words, Deut. xxiv. 4 (after she is defiled)."—*Milton: Tetrachordon.*

2. By connection with something else; dependently; with unreserved confidence; unhesitatingly; undoubtingly.

"Too imperfect an instrument to be relied on *implicitly*."—*Herschel: Astronomy* (1858), § 258.

ĭm-plĭç'-ĭt-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *implicit; -ness.*] The quality or state of being implicit; unreserved trust or confidence.

*** ĭm-plīe',** *v.t.* [IMPLY.]

ĭm-plīed',* ĭm-plide, *pa. par.* & *a.* [IMPLY.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

***1.** Infolded, rolled up, involved.

"In moist edge of a mightie fenne his head in curls *implide.*" *Chapman: Homer; Iliad* iv.

*** 2.** Bent or doubled up.

"The Telamonian . . . with his knee *implide*
Lockt legs; and down fell both on earth, close by
each other's side."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad xxiii.

3. Contained in substance or essence, or by fair inference, but not actually expressed; deducible by inference or implication.

implied-contracts, *s. pl.*

Law: (See extract).

"*Implied contracts* are such as reason and justice dictate, and which therefore the law presumes that every man undertakes to perform. As, if I employ a person to do any business for me, or perform any work, the law implies that I undertook, or contracted, to pay him as much as his labour deserves. If I take up wares from a tradesman without any agreement of price, the law concludes that I contracted to pay their real value. And there is also one species of *implied contracts* which runs through and is annexed to all other contracts, conditions, and covenants—viz., that if I fail in my part of the agreement, I shall pay the other party such damages as he has sustained by such my neglect or refusal."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 26.

implied-trusts, *s. pl.*

Law: Trusts arising from an equitable construction put upon the facts, conduct, or situation of parties. They are of two kinds: those depending upon the presumed intent of the parties, and those not so depending.

implied-use, *s.*

Law: [RESULTING-USE].

implied-warranty, *s.*

Law: [WARRANTY].

ĭm-plī'-ĕd-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *implied; -ly.*] By implication or inference.

"These informers *impliedly* undertake to make good three assertions."—*Mountague: Appeale to Cæsar*, ch. i.

ĭm-plōr-ā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *imploratio*, from *imploratus*, pa. par. of *imploro* = to implore (q.v.).] The act of imploring; earnest supplication or entreaty.

"They will doe it by *imploration* of shelter; they shall say to the rocks, Fall on us, and cover us."—*Bp. Hall: Contempl.; Jeroboam's Wife.*

*** ĭm-plōr-ā'-tor,** *s.* [Lat.] One who implores; an implorer.

"Mere *implorators* of unholy suits."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 3.

*** ĭm-plōr'-a-tŏr-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *implor(e); -atory.*] Earnestly imploring, supplicating. (*Carlyle: Diamond Necklace.*)

ĭm-plōre', *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *implorer*, from Lat. *imploro: im-* = *in-*, and *ploro* = to wail; Sp. *implorar*; Ital. *implorare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To call upon in earnest supplication; to pray earnestly to; to beseech; to entreat; to supplicate.

"*Implore* her in my voice."
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, i. 2.

2. To ask for earnestly; to beg or pray for; to beseech.

"Let us *implore* His assistance for enabling us to act well our own part."—*Blair: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 8.

B. *Intrans.:* To entreat, to beg, to supplicate.

"'Give me,' he answered, with *imploring* tone,
'Sir Federigo's falcon for my own.'"
Longfellow: Student's Tale.

*** ĭm-plōre',** *s.* [IMPLORE, *v.*] Imploration; earnest supplication.

"He would not endure that woful theme
For to dilate at large, but urged sore,
With piercing words and pitiful *implore*
Him hasty to arise." *Spencer: F. Q.*, II. v. 37.

ĭm-plōr'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *implor(e); -er.*] One who implores; a suppliant.

"Those assistances that God gives the faithful *implorers* to enable them to obey and please him."—*Boyle: Works*, vi. 717.

ĭm-plōr'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [IMPLORE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* Imploration; earnest supplication or entreaty.

ĭm-plōr'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *imploring; -ly.*] In an imploring manner; with earnest supplication.

*** ĭm-plō'-şion,** *s.* [Formed analogously with *explosion* (q.v.).] A sudden bursting inwards. (*Davies.*)

*** ĭm-plōy',** *v.t.* An old spelling of EMPLOY (q.v.).

*** ĭm-plūmed', * ĭm-plūm'-oŭs,** *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *plumed, plumous* (q.v.).] Without plumes or feathers.

"The poor *implumed* birds that by offence,
Or some disgrace have lost pre-eminence."
Drayton: The Owl.

*** ĭm-plŭnge',** *v.t.* [Pref. *im-*, *in-*, and Eng. *plunge* (q.v.).] To plunge in or into; to immerse.

ĭm-plū'-vĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat., from *impluo* = to rain into: *im-* = *in-* = into, and *pluo* = to rain.]

Roman Arch.: A cistern or basin, in the

A. IMPLUVIUM. B. COMPLUVIUM.

central part of the atrium or court of a Roman house, to receive the rain-water. [COMPLUVIUM.]

ĭm-plў', *v.t.* & *i.* [Formed as if from Fr. **implier*, from Lat. *implico* = to implicate (q.v.); Fr. *impliquer.*]

A. *Transitive:*

***1.** To infold, to entangle, to involve, to wrap up, to inclose. (*Spenser: F. Q.*, III. vi. 34.)

2. To involve or contain in substance or essence or by fair inference; to contain virtually, but without direct expression; to involve or comprise as a consequence or deduction; to import, to signify.

"Your smooth eulogium to one crown addressed,
Seems to *imply* a censure on the rest."
Cowper: Table Talk, 92.

***3.** To ascribe, to attribute, to refer.

B. *Intrans.:* To signify, to denote, to import.

***ĭm-pŏc'-kŏt,** *v.t.* [Pref. *im-* = in, and Eng. *pocket* (q.v.).] To place or put in a pocket; to pocket.

*** ĭm-poison (poison as pŏiz'n), * ĭm-poyson,** *v.t.*

¶ For this word and its derivatives, see EMPOISON, &c.

*** ĭm-pō-lăr'-ĭ-lȳ,** *adv.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not; Eng. *polary*, and suff. *-ly.*] Not in the direction of the poles.

"Being *impolarity* adjoined unto a more vigorous loadstone, it will, in a short time, exchange its poles." —*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

***ĭm-pō-lăr'-lȳ,** *adv.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not; Eng. *polar*, and suff. *-ly.*] The same as IMPOLARILY (q.v.).

***ĭm-pŏl'-ĭ-çȳ,** *s.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *policy* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being impolitic, inexpedient, or inadvisable; inexpedience, unsuitableness, bad policy.

"Those who governed Scotland under him, with no less cruelty than *impolicy*."—*Mallet: Amyntor & Theodora.* (Pref.)

***ĭm-pŏl'-ĭshed,** *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *polished* (q.v.).] Not polished or refined, rude, coarse.

"I humbly beg the return of that *impolished* specimen."—*Boyle: Works*, vi. 614.

Ĭm-pŏ-lī'te, *a.* [Lat. *impolitus* = unpolished: *im-* = *in-* = not, and *politus* = polished; Fr. *impoli.*]

1. Not refined or elegant.

"This *impolite* grammatical tract of the Malayan dialect."—*Boyle: Works*, vi. 614.

2. Not polite or refined; rude, coarse, uncivil: as, *impolite* behaviour.

Ĭm-pŏ-lī'te-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *impolite; -ly.*] In an impolite, rude, or coarse manner.

ĭm-pŏ-lī'te-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *impolite; -ness.*] The quality or state of being impolite; incivility, rude, coarseness.

ĭm-pŏl'-ĭt-ĭc, *ĭm-pŏl'-ĭt-ĭck, *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *politic* (q.v.); Fr. *impolitique;* It. & Sp. *impolitico.*]

1. Not politic; wanting in foresight or prudent management; indiscreet: as, an *impolitic* ruler.

2. Done without foresight or due care; inadvisable, indiscreet, injudicious, inexpedient.

"That senseless and *impolitick* encouragement which has been all along given them."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 8.

***ĭm-pŏ-lĭt'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Eng. *impolitic; -al.*] Impolitic, injudicious, inexpedient.

"The Crusaders were neither so unjustifiable, so *impolitical*, nor so unhappy in their consequences."—*Mickle: Lusiad*, bk. vii.

***ĭm-pŏ-lĭt'-ĭc-al-lȳ,** *adv.* [Eng. *political; -ly.*] In an impolitic manner; injudiciously.

"However *impolitically* despotic the Spanish government may be."—*Mickle: Lusiad.* (Introd.)

ĭm-pŏl'-ĭt-ĭc-lȳ, *ĭm-pŏl'-ĭt-ĭck-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *impolitic; -ly.*] In an impolitic manner; without foresight or due care; injudiciously; indiscreetly.

"The proper punishment of showy girls, for rendering themselves so *impolitickly* cheap."—*Rambler*, No. 97.

*** ĭm-pŏl'-ĭt-ĭc-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *impolitic; -ness.*] The quality or state of being impolitic.

*** ĭm-pŏl-lūt'-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *polluted* (q.v.).] Not polluted, unpolluted, free from pollution.

"Kepe thou these clene and *impolluted*."—*Udal: John* xvii.

*** ĭm-pŏn-dĕr-a-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Fr. *imponderabilité.*] The quality or state of being imponderable.

*** ĭm-pŏn'-dĕr-a-ble,** *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *ponderable* (q.v.); Fr. *imponderable;* Ital. *imponderabile.*]

A. *As adj.:* Not ponderable; not having sensible weight.

B. *As subst.:* Matter not possessed of sensible weight. (Used of the physical agents or natural forces, as heat, light, magnetism, and electricity.)

***ĭm-pŏn'-dĕr-a-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *imponderable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being imponderable; imponderability.

*** ĭm-pŏn'-dĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *ponderous* (q.v.).] Not ponderous; not having sensible weight; imponderable.

"If they produce visible and real effects by *imponderous* and invisible emissions."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. v.

*** ĭm-pŏn'-dĕr-oŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *imponderous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being imponderous.

*** ĭm-pōne',** *v.t.* [Lat. *impono*, from *im-* = *in-* = on, and *pono* = to place, to lay.] To place or lay down as a pledge or wager.

"Against this which he *impon'd* . . . six French rapiers and poniards."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, v. 2.

*** ĭm-poôr',** *v.t.* [Pref. *im-*, and Eng. *poor* (q.v.).] To make poor, to impoverish.

*** ĭm-pŏr-ŏs'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *porosity* (q.v.).] A want of porosity; compactness; closeness.

*** ĭm-pŏr'-oŭs,** *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *porous* (q.v.).] Not porous; having no pores; solid; close or compact in texture.

"Its body is left *imporous*, and not discreted by atomical terminations."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. i.

ĭm-pŏrt', *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *importer*, from Lat. *importo* = to bring in; *im-* = *in* = in, into, and *porto* = to carry, to bring; Sp. *importar;* Ital. *importare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To bring into a place or country from abroad; to introduce from without or abroad into one's own country, jurisdiction, or state; it is the opposite to export (q.v.).

"The proportion of which is exported for the consumption of others, to what is *imported* for their own." —*Temple: United Provinces*, ch. vi.

* 2. To carry with it; to have in it; to contain; to imply.

"It *importeth* also plague and open blasphemy."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 325.

* 3. To include or contain in meaning, signification, or intention; to denote, to signify, to purport.

"Belike this show *imports* the argument of the play." —*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iii. 2.

* 4. To concern; to interest; to be of importance, moment, or consequence to.

"It *importeth* a nobleman and magistrate, ruleing weightie causes, to have his ears open to hear."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 86.

*** B.** *Intransitive:*

1. To mean, to signify, to purport, to convey.

"Unwelcome news came from the north, and thus it did *import*."—*Shakesp.: 1 Henry IV.*, i. 1.

2. To be of consequence or moment.

"It *imports* not: I do know
My route full well." *Byron: Manfred*, ii. 1.

ĭm'-pŏrt, *s.* [IMPORT, *v.*]

1. That which is imported or brought into a country from without or abroad; commodities, goods, or wares imported from foreign countries in the way of commerce.

"I take the *imports* from, and not the exports to these conquests."—*Burke: Late State of the Nation.*

2. That which is imported, signified, or implied in a word, phrase, or document; the full purport, meaning, or signification of anything; the intended significance or application of a word or statement.

* 3. Importance, moment, consequence, weight. (In this sense the accent was formerly on the last syllable.)

"France is revolted from the English quite;
Except some petty towns of no *import*."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., i. 1.

¶ The import trade of the United States has for years been very considerable, though much less than that of Great Britain, which country imports vast quantities of raw materials and of food stuffs which here are products of the soil, and form the great bulk of our exports. The imports to this country, it is true, embrace large quantities of food stuffs—sugar, for instance, being the largest single item imported. Raw materials are also imported in considerable quantities. But to these must be added large supplies of manufactured goods. In the fiscal year 1890–91 the imports to the United States were valued at $844,916,196. These were divided as follows: Food and animals, $284,715,737; raw materials, $196,393,669; articles partly or wholly manufactured, $242,682,768; luxuries, &c., $113,758,879. Of these much the greatest single item was sugar and molasses, valued at $108,458,621. Much the largest sum of imports came from Great Britain and Ireland, aggregating $194,723,262. The total value of imports to Great Britain, in 1882, was £413,019,608. From the United States there were imports valued at £88,352,613, from France £39,090,381, from Germany £25,570,985, from Holland £25,320,709, from Australia and New Zealand £25,136,875, from Russia £21,047,722, from Bengal and Burmah £21,845,499, from Belgium 14,932,674, from Bombay and Sind £13,337,218, from Spain £11,488,265, from China £9,936,092, from the Dominion of Canada £9,878,268, &c. [FREE-TRADE.]

*** ĭm-pŏrt'-a-ble** (1), *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *importabilis*, from *im-* = *in-* = not, and *portabilis* = to be borne; Ital. *importabile.*] That cannot be borne or endured; unendurable; insupportable.

"Beware of the *importable* burdens of the high-mynded pharisees."—*Bale: English Votaries*, pt. i.

ĭm-pŏrt'-a-ble (2), *a.* [Eng. *import; -able.*] That may or can be imported.

*** ĭm-pŏrt'-a-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *importable* (1); *-ness.*] The quality or state of being importable, unendurable, or insupportable.

"It finds no such severity and *importableness* in it." —*Hall: Contemp.: Prepar. against Affliction.*

ĭm-pŏrt'-ançe, *s.* [Fr.; Sp. *importancia;* Ital. *importanza, importanzia.*]

1. The quality or state of being important; consequence, moment, weight, consideration.

"A matter of the highest *importance* to the world." —*Stillingfleet: Sermons*, vol. ii., ser. 1.

2. Weight, authority, consequence: as, a man of great *importance.*

* 3. That which is imported or implied; import, meaning, signification, intended significance, purport.

"The wisest beholder, that knew no more but seeing, could not say if the *importance* were joy or sorrow."— *Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, v. 2.

* 4. Subject, matter.

"Upon *importance* of so slight a nature."—*Shakesp., Cymbeline*, i. 4.

* 5. Earnest or pressing solicitation or entreaty.

"Maria writ
The letter at Sir Toby's great *importance*."
Shakesp.: Twelfth Night, v. 1.

¶ The *importance* is what things have in themselves; they may be of more or less *importance*, according to the value which is set upon them. *Consequence* is the *importance* of a thing from its *consequences.* An hour's delay sometimes in the departure of a military expedition may be of such *consequence* as to determine the fate of a battle. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

*** ĭm-pŏrt'-an-çy, * ĭm-pŏrt'-an-çie,** *s.* [Eng. *importance; -y.*] Importance, consequence, moment.

"The *importancie* of Cyprus to the Turk."
Shakesp.: Othello, i. 3.

2. That which is important; important matters.

ĭm-pŏrt'-ant, *a.* [Fr., Sp., & Ital. *importante.*]

1. Full of importance; of great moment or consequence; weighty, momentous.

"Small are the seeds Fate does unheeded sow
Of slight beginnings to *important* ends."
Davenant: Gondibert, bk. i., c. 2.

2. Influential, powerful; of weight, power, or authority.

"The assailants were sure of one *important* ally within the walls."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

* 3. Having physical weight; heavy, weighty, forcible.

* 4. Urgent, pressing, importunate.

"If the prince be too *important*, tell him there is measure in everything."—*Shakesp.: Much Ado*, ii. 1.

ĭm-pŏrt'-ant-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *important; -ly.*] In an important manner, degree, or point.

"In any point which was not evidently and *importantly* right."—*Burke: Speech at Bristol.*

ĭm-pŏr-tā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from *importer* = to import; Sp. *importacion;* Ital. *importazione.*]

* 1. The act of carrying or conveying; conveyance.

2. The act of importing or bringing from another state or country.

"The restraints upon *importation* were of two kinds."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. iv., ch. i.

3. That which is imported; wares, goods, or commodities imported from abroad; imports.

ĭm-pŏrt'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *import; -er.*] One who imports; one who brings or causes wares and commodities to be brought from abroad.

***ĭm-pōrt'-lĕss,** *a.* [Eng. *import; -less.*] Of no import, moment, or consequence; without import; insignificant.

"Be 't of less expect
That matter needless, of *importless* burthen,
Divide thy lips." *Shakesp.: Troilus,* i. 3.

***ĭm-por'-tu-na-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *importun(e); -able.*]

1. Insupportable, heavy.

2. Importunate, troublesome, importunate.

"In generall he controwleth people inquisitive, and *importunable* tatlers."—*Brant: Horace, Arg.* to Sat. 9, bk. i.

ĭm-por'-tu-na-çy, *s.* [Eng. *importunate; -cy.*] The quality or state of being importunate; importunity.

"To wrong him with thy *importunacy.*"
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 2.

ĭm-por'-tu-nāte, *a.* [Lat. *importunus* = unfit, troublesome; *im-* = *in-* = not, and *opportunus* = fit, opportune.]

1. Unreasonable and pertinacious in solicitation; unreasonably solicitous or urgent.

"That they might give offence by *importunate* mendicancy."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. iv.

* 2. Unbearable, insupportable, troublesome, grievous.

***ĭm-por'-tu-nāte,** *v.t.* [Importunate, *a.*] To solicit urgently or pertinaciously; to importune.

"Fewe not to opportunitie, *importunated,* yield."
Warner: Albion's Eng., bk. xii., ch. 76.

ĭm-por'-tu-nate-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *importunate; -ly.*] In an importunate manner; with incessant solicitation; pertinaciously.

ĭm-por'-tu-nate-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *importunate; -ness.*] The quality or state of being importunate; urgent, pressing, or pertinacious solicitation; importunity.

"She with more and more *importunateness* craved, which, in all good manners, was either of us to be desired, or not granted."—*Sidney: Arcadia.*

***ĭm-por'-tu-nā-tŏr,** *s.* [Eng. *importunat(e); -or.*] One who importunes.

"Abnegators and dispensers against the law of God, but tyrannous *importunators* and exactors of their own."—*Sandys: State of Religion.*

ĭm-por-tūne', or **ĭm-por'-tune,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Importune, *a.*] [Fr. *importuner;* Sp. *importunar.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To solicit pertinaciously or urgently; to press with solicitations; to urge with continual or unremitting solicitations or applications.

"With my cries *importune* Heaven."
Milton: P. L., x. 933.

* 2. To import, to mean, to signify, to imply.

"It *importunes* death." *Spenser: F. Q.,* III. i. 16.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To solicit earnestly or pertinaciously; to be importunate.

* 2. To demand, to require.

"As time and our concernings shall *importune.*"
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, i. 1.

***ĭm-por-tūne',** or ***ĭm-por'-tūne,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *importun,* from Lat. *importunus: im-* = *in-* = not; *opportunus* = fit, convenient, suitable; Sp. & Ital. *importuno.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Inconvenient, troublesome, inopportune, unreasonable, untimely.

"And their *importune* fates all satisfide."
Spenser: F. Q., III. iii. 44.

2. Annoying, unpleasant.

"The musical airs, which one entertains with most delightful transports, to another are *importune.*"—*Glanvill: Vanity of Dogmatizing,* ch. xiii.

3. Troublesome by urgent or pertinacious solicitation; importunate; urged pertinaciously.

"More shall thy pennytent sighes his endless mercy
Then their *importune* suits." [please
Surrey: Ecclesiastes, iv.

4. Unceasing or pertinacious in solicitation; pressing.

"I am *importune* on you that ye be not importunate on me."—*Golden Boke,* ch. x.

5. Unceasing, pertinacious, persistent.

"[For my mortall enemie hath] made *importune* labours to certaine servants about my person, to murther or poyson mee."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

6. Violent, fierce.

"And therewithall he fiersly at him flew,
And with *importune* outrage him assayld."
Spenser: F. Q., II. vi. 29.

B. *As subst.:* An importunate person; an importuner.

"If justice must stay till such *importunes* are satisfied."—*North: Examen,* p. 644.

***ĭm-por-tūne'-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *importune; -ly.*]

1. In an inopportune or unseasonable time or manner; unseasonably, unreasonably.

"He would *importunely* pursue hys appetite."—*Sir T. More: Works,* p. 63.

2. In an importunate, urgent, or troublesome manner; importunately; with importunity.

"To weet who called so *importunely.*"
Spenser: F. Q., II. viii. 4.

ĭm-por-tūn'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *importun(e); -er.*] One who importunes; one who solicits with importunity.

ĭm-por-tūn'-i-tў, *s.* [Fr. *importunité,* from Lat. *importunitatem,* accus. of *importunitas;* Sp. *importunidad;* Ital. *importunità.*]

1. The quality or state of being importunate; urgent, pressing, or pertinacious solicitation or entreaty.

"Clamorous *Importunity* in rags."
Cowper: Task, iv. 414.

2. A request or solicitation urgently and pertinaciously pressed.

***ĭm-pŏr'-tu-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *importuosus,* from *im-* = *in-* = not, and *portuosus* = supplied with a harbour, or harbours; *portus* = a harbour, a port.] Without a port, haven, or harbour.

***ĭm-pōş'-a-ble,** ***ĭm-pōşe'-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *impos(e); -able.*]

1. Capable of being imposed or laid on; that may be imposed.

2. Capable of being imposed upon; gullible; simple.

"A weak, *imposable* wretch."—*North: Life of Lord Guilford,* ii. 54.

***ĭm-pōş'-a-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *imposable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being imposable.

ĭm-pōşe', *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *imposer-* from Lat. *impositus,* pa. par. of *impono* = to lay upon: *im-* = *in-* = on, upon, and *positus* = placed, pa. par. of *pono* = to place.]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To lay or place upon; to set, to deposit.

"[She] cakes of salt and barley did *impose*
Within a wicker basket."
Chapman: Homer; Odyssey iv.

* 2. To set, to attach.

"To prone her surname true, that she *imposed* has."
Spenser: F. Q., V. viii. 49.

3. To lay on as a burden, a tax, a toll, a duty, an office, a penalty, a command, an injunction, a restriction, &c.; to inflict; to lay or place something burdensome, hateful, or odious.

"*Imposing* greuous pecuniary mulcts."—*Hackluyt: Voyages,* i. 174.

* 4. To enjoin; to oblige by command.

"*Impose* me to what penance your invention
Can lay upon my sin."
Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing, v. 1.

* 5. To fix upon, to impute, to ascribe.

* 6. To pass off falsely as true or genuine; to palm off.

II. *Print.:* To arrange in pages in a forme.

B. *Intrans.:* To trick or deceive.

¶ *To impose on* or *upon:* To cheat, to deceive, to play a trick or deceit upon.

"Some had their sense *imposed on* by their fear."
Tate: Absalom & Achitophel, ii. 100.

***ĭm-pōşe',** *s.* [Impose, *v.*] A command, charge, or injunction.

"According to your ladyship's *impose.*"
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 3.

***ĭm-pōşe'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *impose; -ment.*] The act of imposing; imposition.

ĭm-pōş'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *impos(e); -er.*] One who imposes, enjoins, or lays on.

"The *imposers* of unnatural shackles and bonds upon writers."—*Blair,* vol. i., lect. 3.

ĭm-pōş'-ĭng, *pr. par., a.* & *s.*

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. Laying on, enjoining, inflicting.

2. Deceiving, deceitful, fraudulent.

3. Calculated to impress the mind strongly; commanding, impressive, stately, majestic: as, an *imposing* spectacle.

C. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The same as Imposition (q.v.).

2. *Print.:* The arrangement of pages in a forme. When wedging up the forme in the chase, the forme lies upon the imposing-stone, and the various pages are arranged so as to match their fellows on the other side of the sheet, so that when folded the pages shall come in consecutive order.

imposing-stone, imposing-table, *s.*

Print.: A slab of stone or metal on which the type is made up into formes. The chase lies on the stone, and the matter is arranged inside, being keyed up by the quoins.

imposing-table, *s.* [Imposing-stone.]

ĭm-pōş'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *imposing; -ly.*] In an imposing manner.

ĭm-pōş'-ĭng-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *imposing; -ness.*] The quality or state of being imposing.

ĭm-pōş-ĭ'-tion, ***ĭm-po-si-ci-oun,** *s.* [Fr. *imposition;* from Lat. *impositionem,* accus. of *impositio* = a laying on or upon; from *impositus,* pa. par. of *impono* = to lay or place on or upon: *im-* = *in-* = in, on, and *pono* = to place or lay; Sp. *imposicion;* Ital. *imposizione.*]

1. The act of imposing, laying, or placing on or upon.

"I could meet with no one that hath so much as taken notice of this, of the *imposition* of hands."—*Bp. Hall: Imposition of Hands.*

2. The act of attaching, ascribing, or annexing.

"The second cause of the *imposicion*
Of this forsaid name was jelousie."
Chaucer: Remedie of Love.

3. The act of laying on or upon, as a doty, tax, penalty, command, restriction, &c.; the act of levying, inflicting, or enjoining.

"These sums his father had been levying long
By *impositions* for the war abroad."
Drayton: Legend of Pierce Gaveston.

4. That which is laid or placed on or upon, as a duty, tax, penalty, command, restriction, &c.; that which is levied, inflicted, or enjoined; an impost.

"All other taxes and *impositions* of the Heduanes."—*Goldinge: Cæsar,* fo. 14.

5. An exercise enjoined or inflicted as a punishment on students in schools and the universities.

"As for the *impositions,* why, as Mr. Bouncer said, 'Ain't there coves to barberise 'em for yon, Gig-lamps?'"—*Cuthbert Bede: Verdant Green,* pt. i., ch. xii.

6. The act of imposing upon or deceiving; deceit.

7. A deceit, a cheat, an imposture, a fraud.

"To prove that moral virtue is the invention of knaves, and Christian virtue the *imposition* of fools."—*Pope: Dunciad,* ii. (Note.)

***ĭm-pōş'-ĭ-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat., from *impositus,* pa. par. of *impono.*] One who imposes; an imposer.

***ĭm-pŏs-sĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-fĭ-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *impossibilis* = impossible, and *facio* = to make.] The act of rendering impossible; the state of being impossible.

***ĭm-pŏs-sĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *impossibilitas* (genit. *impossibilitatis*) = an impossibility.] To make or render impossible.

"How many accidents might for ever have *impossibilitated* the existence of this incomparable work!"—*Southey: The Doctor,* Introd. vi.

ĭm-pŏs-sĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, ***ĭm-pos-si-bil-i-tie,** *s.* [Fr. *impossibilité;* from Lat. *impossibilitatem;* accus. of *impossibilitas,* from *impossibilis* = impossible: Ital. *impossibilità;* Sp. *imposibilidad.*]

1. The quality or state of being impossible or impracticable; impracticability.

"Neyther doubte they the *impossibilitie* of that whyche is to nature unpossible."—*Bale: Apology* (Pref.).

2. That which is impossible or impracticable; that which cannot be done, thought, endured, &c.

"We meet with many seeming *impossibilities* in both."—*Sir W. Temple: Ancient & Modern Learning.*

* 3. Helplessness. (*Latimer: Works,* i. 432.)

ĭm-pŏs'-sĭ-ble, *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *impossibilis,* from *im-* = *in-* = not, and *possibilis* = possible (q.v.); Ital. *impossibile;* Sp. *imposible.*]

A. *As adj.:* Not possible; that cannot be done, thought, endured, &c.; impracticable, unachievable; not capable of being; not to be attained.

"It is not a lucky word this same *impossible.*"—*Carlyle: French Revol.,* pt. iii., bk. iii., ch. x.

***B.** *As subst.:* That which is impossible; an impossibility.

"For trusteth wel, it is an *impossible*,
That any clerk wol speken good of wives."
Chaucer: C. T., 6,270.

impossible-quantity, *s.* [IMAGINARY-QUANTITY.]

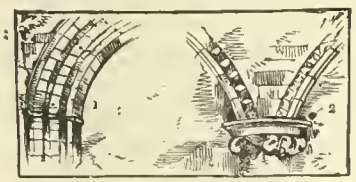
ĭm-pŏs'-sĭ-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *impossibl(e); -ly.*] In an impossible manner or degree; not possibly.

ĭm'-pŏst, *s.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *impositum* = a thing imposed, neut. sing. of *impositus*, pa. par. of *impono* = to impose; Fr. *impôt*; Sp. & Port. *imposta.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* That which is imposed or levied; a tax, a toll, a tribute, a duty; specif., a custom or duty levied upon goods imported.

"Borne far more willingly than the most reasonable *impost*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. *Arch.:* The point where an arch rests on a wall or column; the upper member of a pillar, column, or entablature, upon which an arch or superstructure rests; a plat-band; the upper stone of a pier or abutment, upon which the springing or bottom stone of an arch is imposed; a *continuous impost* is one in which the arch-mouldings are carried down the pier without interruption, and without having a capital or distinction of any kind at the spring of the arch; a *discontinuous impost* one in which



IMPOST.
1. Banded. 2. Shafted.

the arch-mouldings abut and are stopped on the pier; a *shafted impost* one in which the arch-mouldings spring from a capital, and are different from those of the pier; and a *banded impost* one in which the pier and arch have the same mouldings. The height of the impost should be from one-ninth to one-seventh of the width of the aperture, and the breadth of the archivolt not more than an eighth nor less than a tenth of it. The breadth of the under-side of the key-stone should be the same as the breadth of the archivolt, and its sides, of course, concentric; its length, once and a half its breadth, but not more than double its breadth.

***ĭm-pŏs'-tĕm,** *s.* [IMPOSTHUME.]

***ĭm-pŏs'-thu-māte (th** as **t), *ĭm-pŏs'-tu-māte,** *v.i. & t.* [Eng. *imposthum(e); -ate.*]

A. *Intrans.:* To form an imposthume or abscess; to collect pus or purulent matter; to suppurate.

B. *Trans.:* To afflict or affect with an imposthume or abscess.

"They would not fly that surgeon whose lancet threatens none but the *imposthumated* parts."—*Decay of Piety.*

***ĭm-pŏs'-thu-māte (th** as **t), *ĭm-pŏs'-tu-māte,** *a.* [IMPOSTHUMATE, *v.*] Afflicted or affected with an imposthume; imposthumated; swollen with corrupt or purulent matter.

"The leaves are singular good to be laid upon *impostumate* swellings."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxvii., ch. iv.

***ĭm-pŏs-thu-mā'-tion (th** as **t),** *s.* [IMPOSTHUMATE, *v.*]

1. The act of imposthumating or forming an abscess.

2. An imposthume, an abscess, an ulcer.

"He that maketh the wound bleed inwards, endangereth malign ulcers and pernicious *impostumations*."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Sedition.*

ĭm-pŏs'-thūme (th as **t), *ĭm-pŏs'-tĕm, *ĭm-pŏs'-tūme, *ă-pŏs'-tūme,** *s.* [APOSTEM.] A collection of pus or purulent matter in any part of the body; an abscess.

"An error in the judgment is like an *imposthume* in the head, which is always noysom, and frequently mortal."—*South: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 3.

***ĭm-pŏs'-thūme (th** as **t),** *v.i.* [IMPOSTHUME, *s.*] To gather pus or purulent matter; to suppurate; to imposthumate.

ĭm-pŏs'-tŏr, ĭm-pŏs'-tēr, *s.* [Lat., from *impositus*, pa. par. of *impono* = to impose (q.v.); Fr. *imposteur*; Sp. & Port. *impostor*; Ital. *impostore.*] One who imposes upon, cheats, or deceives others; one who falsely assumes a character for the purpose of deception; a deceiver.

"The success of the first *impostor* produced its natural consequences."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

***ĭm-pŏs-tŏr'-ĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *impostor; -ious.*] Characterized by or making use of imposition.

"The *impostorious* nuns of Loudun in France."—*Evelyn: Memoirs*, Aug. 5, 1670.

***ĭm-pŏs'-tŏr-shĭp, *ĭm-pŏs'-tēr-shĭp,** *s.* [Eng. *impostor; -ship.*] The character or practices of an impostor; fraud, deceit, imposition.

"An examiner and discoverer of this *impostership*."—*Milton: Of Prelatical Episcopacy.*

***ĭm-pŏs'-trĕss, *ĭm-pŏs'-trĭx,** *s.* [Eng. *impostor; -ess.*] A female impostor.

"To give credit to so notorious an *impostrix*."—*Fuller: Church Hist.*, V. ii., § 47.

***ĭm-pŏs'-troŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *impostor; -ous.*] Characterized by imposture or imposition.

***ĭm-pŏs'-tu-rage (rage** as **rĭg),** *s.* [Eng. *impostur(e); -age.*] Imposition, imposture.

"To count them any hurtful *imposturage*."—*Bishop Taylor: Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 127.

ĭm-pŏs'-ture, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *impostura*; Sp. & Ital. *impostura.*] The act or conduct of an impostor; the assumption of a character falsely for purposes of deception; a fraud, an imposition, a cheat.

"The exactions and *impostures* of the Pardoners first roused the indignation of Saxony."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xi.

***ĭm-pŏs'-tured,** *a.* [Eng. *impostur(e); -ed.*] Having the nature of imposture or imposition.

"[I] cast my love away
Upon *impostured* lust's foul mystery."
Beaumont: Psyche, c. ii., s. 136.

***ĭm-pŏs'-tu-roŭs,** *a.* [Eng. *impostur(e); -ous.*] Deceitful, fraudulent, false, cheating.

"Turnham, that took th' *impost'rous* Cyprian kyng."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 18.

***ĭm-pŏs'-tu-rў,** *s.* [Eng. *impostur(e); -y.*] Imposture, imposition, deception. (*Sandys: Travels*, p. 173.)

ĭm'-pō-tĕnce, ĭm'-pō-tĕn-çў, *s.* [Lat. *impotentia* = inability; *impotens* = powerless; *im-* = *in-* = not, and *potens* = powerful.] [POTENT.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* The want of physical, intellectual, or moral power; feebleness; imbecility.

2. *Med.:* Physical inability of a man or woman for sexual intercourse. Incurable impotence at the time of marriage may be pleaded as a reason for its nullity.

ĭm'-pō-tent, *a. & s.* [IMPOTENCE.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Want of physical, intellectual, or moral power; deficient in capacity; weak, feeble. (*Shakesp.: Othello*, ii. 1.)

2. *Med.:* Destitute of the power of sexual intercourse.

B. *As subst.:* One who is feeble, infirm, or languishing under disease. (*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, v. 2.)

ĭm'-pō-tent-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *impotent; -ly.*] In an impotent manner; weakly; without power over the passions.

"The harmless lance is *impotently* flung."
Wilkie: Epigoniad, iii.

ĭm-pŏund', *v.t.* [Pref. *im-* = in, and Eng. *pound* (q.v.).]

1. To shut up or confine, as cattle in a pound; to pound.

"The things distrained must in the first place be carried to some pound, and there *impounded* by the taker."—*Blackstone: Commentaries*, bk. iii., ch. i.

2. To confine; to shut in; to restrain within limits. (*Shakesp.: Henry V.*, i. 2.)

3. To take possession of and retain, as a document produced as evidence in a trial, in order that inquiry may, if necessary, be made respecting its genuineness, &c.

***ĭm-pŏund'-age (age** as **ĭj),** *s.* [Eng. *impound; -age.*] The act of impounding, as cattle.

ĭm-pŏund'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *impound; -er.*] One who impounds.

ĭm-pŏv'-ẽr-ĭsh, *v.t.* [A corrupt. from O. Fr. *appovriss-*, base of *appovrissant*, pr. par. of *appovrir* = to impoverish. (*Skeat.*)]

1. To make poor; to reduce to poverty or indigence. (*Sir T. More: Utopia*, bk. i.)

2. To make barren; to exhaust the strength, richness, or fertility of: as, To *impoverish* land.

ĭm-pŏv'-ẽr-ĭsh-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *impoverish; -er.*] One who or that which impoverishes.

***ĭm-pŏv'-ẽr-ĭsh-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *impoverish; -ly.*] So as to impoverish.

***ĭm-pŏv'-ẽr-ĭsh-mẽnt,** *s.* [A corrupt. from O. Fr. *appovrissement*, from *appovrir* = to impoverish.] The act of impoverishing; the state of being impoverished; poverty; indigence; a draining or exhausting of wealth, richness, or fertility.

"To the injury and *impoverishment* of the sce. —*Strype: Life of Aylmer*, ch. x.

***ĭm-pŏw'-ẽr,** *v.t.* [Pref. *im-* = in, and Eng. *power* (q.v.).] To empower.

"That law which *impowered* the Parliament to sit."
—*Warburton: Works*, vol. ix., ser. 19.

ĭm-prăc-tĭc-ą-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *impracticable; -ity.*]

1. The quality or state of being impracticable; impossibility; infeasibility.

"The present *impracticability* of converting these men."—*Hurd: Works*, vol. viii., ser. 39.

2. The quality of being intractable; stubborn; untractableness.

ĭm-prăc'-tĭc-ą-ble, *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *practicable* (q.v.).]

1. Not practicable; not possible to be done or effected by the means at command or by human means; not feasible.

"This plan, though specious, was *impracticable*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

2. Intractable; stubborn; unmanageable; not to be easily or readily acted upon.

"Of an irritable and *impracticable* temper."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

3. Incapable of being travelled or traversed: as, an *impracticable* road.

ĭm-prăc'-tĭc-ą-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *impracticable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being impracticable; impracticability.

"Nor is anything more to be lamented than the *impracticableness* of doing this."—*Swift: Present State of Affairs.*

ĭm-prăc-tĭc-ą-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *impracticable; -ly.*] In an impracticable manner or degree.

***ĭm-prăc'-tĭc-ąl,** *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *practical* (q.v.).] Not practical; not paying due regard to the ordinary affairs of life or to worldly prudence.

ĭm'-prĕ-cāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *imprecatus*, pa. par. of *imprecor* = to call down by prayer; *im-* = *in-* = on, and *precor* = to pray.]

1. To call down, as a curse, calamity, or punishment, by prayer.

"Nor does the human heart, held up reeking to the sun, *imprecate* the vengeance of heaven."—*Mickle: Lusiad.* (Introd.)

2. To call down or invoke a curse or evil upon. (*Rochester: Death of the Princess of Orange.*)

ĭm-prĕ-cā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *imprecationem*, accus. of *imprecatio*, from *imprecatus*, pa. par. of *imprecor*; Sp. *imprecacion*; Ital. *imprecazione.*] The act of imprecating or calling down a curse or evil upon any one; a curse; a prayer for evil to fall on any one; a malediction.

"He drove them from him with *imprecations*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

***ĭm-prĕ-cāt'-ŏr-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *imprecat(e); -ory*; Sp. *imprecatorio.*] Of the nature of or containing imprecations or curses; maledictory; involving a curse or evil.

***ĭm-prĕ-çĭ'-şion,** *s.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *precision* (q.v.).] A want or lack of precision, exactness, or accuracy.

***ĭm-prĕgn'** (*g* silent), *v.t.* [Fr. *imprégner*, from Lat. *impregno* = to make pregnant, to impregnate (q.v.).]

1. To make pregnant; to impregnate; to make prolific with young. (*Thomson: Summer*, 140.)

2. To make fruitful. (*Milton: P. L.*, iv. 500.)

3. To fill out.

"If an *impregning* wind
Fill not the flagging canvas."
Howell: Poem Royal to His Majesty.

ĭm-prŏg-na-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *impregnable; -ity.*] The quality or state of being impregnable.

ĭm-prĕg'-na-ble, * im-preig-na-ble, *a.* [Fr. *imprenable*, from *im-* = Lat. *in-* = not, and *prendre* (Lat. *prehendo*) = to take.]

1. That cannot be stormed or taken by assault; able to resist all attacks.

"The battery, guarded well,
Remains as yet *impregnable.*"
Byron: Siege of Corinth, iii.

* 2. That cannot be injured or destroyed.

"Glory, while the hero pursues great and noble enterprizes, is *impregnable.*"—*Steele: Spectator*, No. 218.

* 3. Not to be moved or shaken; invincible, immovable; proof against attack.

* **ĭm-prĕg'-na-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *impregnable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being impregnable; impregnability.

ĭm-prĕg'-na-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *impregnabl(e); -ly.*] In an impregnable manner; so as to be impregnable.

"For, on the prophecy concerning Antichrist, the Protestant churches were founded; and by the Apocalypse in general are they *impregnably* upheld."—*Warburton: Works*, vol. x., dis. 28.

* **ĭm-prĕg'-nant,** *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *pregnant* (q.v.).] Not pregnant.

* **ĭm-prĕg'-nant,** *s.* [Lat. *imprægnans*, pr par. of *imprægno* = to impregnate.] That which impregnates.

"It [interest] is the pole to which we turn, and our sympathizing judgments seldom decline from the direction of this *impregnant.*"—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica*, ch. xiv.

ĭm-prĕg'-nāte, *v.t.* & *i.* [Impregnate, a.] [Fr. *imprégner*; Ital. *impregnare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To fill or get with young; to make pregnant; to cause to conceive.

2. To fertilise in any way; to render fruitful or fertile.

"To *impregnate* the hearts and lives of its proselytes."—*Decay of Piety.*

* 3. To infuse the particles of another substance into; to communicate the virtues of another substance to; to saturate.

"That common mercury may indeed be spiritually *impregnated*, I have been persuaded."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 617.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To become impregnated or pregnant.

* **ĭm-prĕg'-nate,** *a.* [Low Lat. *imprægnatus*, pa. par. of *imprægno* = to impregnate: *im-* = in, and *prægnans, prægnas* = pregnant; Ital. *impregnato*; Sp. *impregnado.*]

1. Impregnated; pregnant; rendered prolific or fruitful.

"As if *impregnate* with a fruitful birth."
Sherburn: Salmacis.

2. Having the virtues of another substance communicated or infused into it.

"Let one move his *impregnate* needle to any letter of the alphabet."—*Glanvill: Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. xxi.

ĭm-prĕg-nā'-tion, *s.* [Low Lat. *imprægnatio*, from *imprægnatus*, pa. par. of *imprægno*; Fr. *imprégnation*; Sp. *impregnacion*; Ital. *impregnazione.*]

1. The act or process of impregnating or making pregnant; fecundation; fertilisation.

* 2. The act or process of infusing or communicating the virtues of another substance, as by intimate commixture; infusion, saturation.

"Whether the single signature of one stone included in the matrix and belly of another, were not sufficient at first to derive this vertue of the pregnant stone, upon others in *impregnation*, may yet be farther considered."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. v.

* 3. That with which anything is impregnated.

* **ĭm-preign-a-ble,** *a.* [Impregnable.]

* **ĭm-prĕ-jū'-dĭ-cāte, * ĭm-prĕ-jū'-dĭ-cāt-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *prejudicate* (q.v.).] Unprejudiced, impartial, unbiassed; not prepossessed.

"The solid reason of one man with *imprejudicate* apprehensions."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. i., ch. vii.

* **ĭm-pren-a-ble,** *a.* [Impregnable.]

* **ĭm-prŏp-ar-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *preparation* (q.v.).] Want or lack of preparation; unpreparedness; unreadiness.

"It is our infidelity, our *impreparation* that makes death any other then advantage."—*Bp. Hall: Contempl.; Lazarus Dead.*

ĭm-prē'-sa, *s.* [Ital.] [Impress.]

Her.: A device, a motto, as on a shield, &c.; an impress.

ĭm-prĕ-sär'-ĭ-ō, *s.* [Ital.] One who organizes, manages, or conducts a concert or an opera company.

ĭm-prĕ-scrĭp'-ta-ble, *a.* [Imprescriptible.]

ĭm-prĕ-scrĭp'-tĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *imprescriptible; -ity.*] The quality or state of being imprescriptible.

ĭm-prĕ-scrĭp'-tĭ-ble, *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *prescriptible* (q.v.); Fr. *imprescriptible.*]

1. Not capable of being lost or impaired by neglect to use, or by the claims of another founded upon prescription (q.v.).

"All feudal privileges were treated as encroachments on the *imprescriptible* rights of monarchy."—*Hallam: Middle Ages*, ch. ii.

2. Not derived from or dependent upon external authority; self-evidencing: as, the *imprescriptible* laws of reason.

ĭm-prĕ-scrĭp'-tĭ-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *imprescriptib(le); -ly.*] In an imprescriptible manner.

* **ĭm-prĕse',** *s.* [Ital. *impresa.*] An impresa, an impress.

"An *impresa* is a device in picture with his motto or word borne by noble or learned personages."—*Camden: Remaines.*

ĭm-prĕss' (1), *v.t.* [Lat. *impresso* = a frequent. from *imprimo* (pa. par. *impressus*) = to impress: *im-* = *in-* = in, upon, and *premo* = to press; Fr. *imprimer*; Sp. *imprimir.*]

1. To press or stamp in or upon; to mark by pressure; to make a mark or figure upon by pressure.

"His heart like an agate with your print *impressed.*"
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, ii. 1.

2. To produce by pressure, as a mark or figure; to imprint.

* 3. To press down.

"The conquering chief his foot *imprest*
On the strong neck of that destructive beast."
Dryden: Meleager & Atalanta, 200.

4. To mark, as though impressed by a stamp.

"They are the image of his own mind *impressed* on our souls."—*Sharp*, vol. viii., ser. 1.

5. To affect strongly; to make a strong impression on.

"More moved by what *impresses* the senses than by what is addressed to the reason."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

6. To fix deeply; to inculcate; to stamp deeply.

"His aspect and his air *impressed*
A troubled memory on my breast."
Byron: Giaour.

6. To urge strongly: as, *Impress* on him the necessity of coming.

* 7. To print, as a book; to imprint.

ĭm-prĕss' (2), *v.t.* [Pref. *im-* = in, and Eng. *press*, v. (q.v.).]

1. To compel to enter the public service as seamen; to seize, and take into service by compulsion.

"The power of *impressing* seafaring men for the sea service by the king's commission, has been a matter of some dispute, and submitted to with great reluctance."—*Blackstone: Commentaries*, bk. i., ch. 13.

2. To seize, take, or set apart for the public service: as, To *impress* a sum of money, to *impress* provisions.

impress-gang, *s.* [Press-gang.]

ĭm'-prĕss (1), *s.* [Impress (1), *v.*]

* 1. The act of marking by pressure; the act of stamping a mark or figure upon.

2. A mark or stamp made by pressure; the figure or image of anything effected by pressure; a stamp; an impression.

3. A mark of distinction; a characteristic mark.

"His mind was one which readily took the *impress* of any stronger mind."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xx.

4. A device; a motto, as upon a shield, seal, &c.

"About the border, in a curious fret,
Emblems, *impresses*, hieroglyphics set."
Drayton: Barons' Wars, vi.

ĭm'-prĕss (2), * **ĭm-presse,** *s.* [Impress (2), *v.*]

1. The act of impressing or compelling to enter the public service as seamen.

"Why such *impress* of shipwrights, whose sore task
Does not divide the Sunday from the week."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 1.

2. That which is impressed, seized, or set apart for the public service.

* **ĭm-prĕss-ĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *impressible; -ity.*] The quality or state of being impressible; susceptibility.

* **ĭm-prĕss'-ĭ-blo,** *a.* [Eng. *impress; -able.*] Capable of being impressed; yielding to pressure; readily taking an impression; susceptible; suaceptive.

* **ĭm-prĕss'-ĭ-blў,** *adv.* [Eng. *impressib(le); -ly.*] In an impressible manner.

ĭm-prĕss'-ĭôn (ss as sh), *s.* [Lat. *impressio*, from *impressus*, pa. par. of *imprimo* = to impress (q.v.); Fr. *impression*; Sp *impresion*; Ital. *impressione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of impressing or pressing one body upon another; the act of impressing or stamping any thing.

2. The state of being impressed, stamped, or marked.

3. That which is impressed, stamped, or marked; a mark made by pressure or stamping; a stamp; an impress.

"If it bear
The stamp and clear *impression* of good sense,
And be not costly."
Cowper: Task, vi. 983.

4. A copy taken by pressure from type, an engraved plate, &c.

5. All the copies of a work taken at one time; an edition.

* 6. A form; figure; shape; appearance.

"Which like a waxen image next the fire
Bears no *impression* of the thing it was."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 4.

7. Effect or influence on the organs of sense, caused by contact with an external object; the idea or memory of the object as perceived and remembered; an image fixed in the mind.

8. An effect produced upon the mind, conscience, feelings, &c.

"For never was there a mind on which both services and injuries left such faint and transitory *impressions.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

9. An indistinct notion, remembrance, or belief.

* 10. The effect of an attack or influence excited from without.

"Such a defeat . . . may surely endure a comparison with any of the bravest *impressions* in ancient times."—*Wotton.* (*Todd.*)

11. Power or influence caused to operate; efficacious agency, operation, or influence.

"Universal gravitation is above all mechanism, and proceeds from a divine energy and *impression.*"—*Bentley: Boyle Lectures.*

* 12. Impressiveness; emphasis. (*Milton.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Print.:* The pressure applied to a sheet in the press. Also the appearance of the sheet, front or back, when it is taken from the press.

2. *Painting:*

(1) The first coat or ground colour, laid on to receive the other colours.

(2) The single coat of colour laid upon a wall or wainscot of an apartment for ornament, or upon timber to protect it from moisture, or upon metals to protect them from rust.

* **ĭm-prĕss'-ĭôn-a-bĭl-ĭ-tў (ss as sh),** *s.* [Eng. *impressionable; -ity.*] The quality or state of being impressionable; susceptibility of impression.

ĭm-prĕss'-ĭôn-a-ble (ss as sh), *a.* [Eng. *impression; -able.*] Susceptible of or liable to impression; easily impressed; impressible.

ĭm-prĕss'-ĭôn-a-ble-nĕss (ss as sh), *s.* [Eng. *impressionable; -ness.*] Impressionability (q.v.).

ĭm-prĕss'-ĭôn-ĭsm (ss as sh), *s.* The doctrines and methods of the impressionists.

ĭm-prĕss'-ĭôn-ĭst (ss as sh), *s.* A writer or a painter who aims at reproducing the immediate impressions made upon him by natural objects.

***ĭm-prĕss'-ĭôn-lĕss (ss as sh),** *a.* [Eng. *impression; -less.*] Having the quality of not being impressed or affected; not impressionable.

ĭm-prĕss'-ĭve, *a.* [As if from a Latin *impressivus*, from *impressus.* [IMPRESS.] Fr. *impressif*; Ital. *impressivo*; Sp. *impresivo.*]

1. Having the quality or power to impress; making or tending to make an impression; impressing the mind; exciting or tending to excite sensibility.

"His own manner of reciting verses, which was wonderfully *impressive.*"—*Murphy: Life of Dr. Johnson.*

* 2. Capable of being impressed; susceptible, impressionable.

"With such brave raptures from her words that rise,
She made a breach in his *impressive* breast."
Drayton: Barons' Wars, iii.

ĭm-prĕss'-ĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *impressive; -ly.*] In an impressive manner; forcibly, strikingly.]

ĭm-prĕss'-ĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *impressive; -ness.*] The quality or state of being impressive.

"Our thoughts of it have much more of vivacity and *impressiveness.*"—*Paley*, ser. 4.

ĭm-prĕss'-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *impress* (2), v.; *-ment.*] The act of impressing; the state of being impressed; the act of seizing for public service; compulsory service.

"The great scandal of our naval service—*impressment*—died a protracted death."—*J. H. Burton: Reign of Queen Anne*, ii. 29.

¶ The first known Commission for impressment was in 1355. In December, 1641, the English Parliament declared it illegal to press men either for the land or the sea service. Nevertheless the seizing of seamen for the navy continued through all the wars arising out of the French Revolution. It had become obsolete before the Crimean War.

***ĭm-prĕss'-ŏr,** *s.* [Eng. *impress; -or.*] One who or that which impresses.

"Fancy is the receiver and *impressor.*"—*Boyle: Works*, vi. 333.

***ĭm-pressure (pressure as prĕsh'-ŭr),** *s.* [Eng. *impress; -ure.*] A mark made by pressure; an impression, an indentation, a dent.

"By Jove multipotent
Thou should'st not bear from me a Greekish member
Wherein my sword had not *impressure* made
Of our rank fend." *Shakesp.: Troil. & Cress.*, iv. 5.

ĭm'-prĕst, *s.* [Mid. Eng. *in presto* = in ready money; Lat. *præsto* = at hand, ready.] Money advanced; a loan, an advance, a kind of earnest-money.

***imprest-money,** *s.* Money paid on enlisting soldiers.

imprest-office, *s.* A department of the Admiralty which attends to the business of advancing moneys or loans to paymasters and other officers.

ĭm-prĕst', *v.t.* [IMPREST, *s.*] To advance on loan.

***ĭm-prĕv'-ą-lęnce, *ĭm-prĕv'-ą-lęn-çў,** *s.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *prevalence* (q.v.).] A want or lack of superior or prevailing power; incapability of prevailing; inefficacy.

"The impotence and *imprevalency* of them all."—*Hale: Remains*, p. 276.

***ĭm-prĕ-văr'-ĭc-ą-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *prevaricable* (q.v.).] Not to be departed from.

"An *imprevaricable* law with all bodies."—*Digby: Man's Soul*, ch. viii.

***ĭm-prĕ-vĕnt-ą-bĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *impreventable; -ity.*] The quality or state of not being preventable.

***ĭm-prĕ-vĕnt'-ą-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *preventable* (q.v.).] Not preventable; incapable of being prevented; inevitable.

ĭm-prĭ-mā'-tŭr, *s.* [Lat. = let it be printed.]

1. A licence to print a book granted by the censor or licenser in those countries where the censorship of the press is still kept up.

"As if a letter'd dunce had said 'Tis right,'
And *imprimatur* usher'd it to light."
Young: Satire vii.

2. A mark of approval or recommendation generally.

***ĭm-prĭm'-ĕr-ў,** *s.* [Fr. *imprimerie*; from *imprimer* = to imprint, to print.]

1. A print, an impression.
2. A printing-house.
3. The art of printing.

***ĭm-prĭm'-ĭng,** *s.* [Lat. *im-* = in, and *primus* = the first.] A beginning; a first action, motion, or effect.

"There were both their springings and *imprimings*, as I may call them."—*Wotton: Reliquiæ*, p. 164.

ĭm-prĭ'-mĭs, *adv.* [Lat. from *im-* = in, and *primus* = the first.] In the first place, firstly.

"*Imprimis*, pray observe his hat."
Goldsmith: A New Simile.

ĭm'-prĭnt, *s.* [IMPRINT, *v.*] That which is imprinted or impressed; an impress; that which is printed on the title-page of a book; specif., the name of the printer or publisher of a book, together with the place, and, frequently, the date of publication.

"Issuing an address to the electors of Northampton without the printer's *imprint.*"—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Feb. 28, 1884.

ĭm-prĭnt', *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = on, and Eng. *print* (q.v.); O. Fr. *empreindre*; pa. par. *empreint*; Sp. *emprentar*; Ital. *imprentare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To impress; to mark by pressure; to stamp.

"The shape of her most dainty foot
Imprinted there I found."
Drayton: Quest of Cynthia.

2. To impress; to stamp deeply.

"Nature *imprints* upon whate'er we see,
That has a heart and life in it, Be free."
Cowper: Charity, 169.

3. To stamp as letters or words on paper, &c., by means of type, plates, &c.; to print.

4. To fix indelibly or deeply; to impress on the mind, memory, &c.

"There are truths *imprinted* on the soul which it perceives or understands not."—*Locke: Human Understanding*, bk. i., ch. ii.

*** B.** *Intrans.:* To print.

"This is the science of *imprinting*, and the craft of making paper."—*Sir T. More: Utopia*, bk. ii., ch. vi.

¶ Things are *impressed* on the mind so as to produce a conviction; they are *imprinted* on the mind so as to produce recollection. *Engrave*, from *grave* and *graben* to dig, expresses more in the proper sense than either, and the same in its moral application. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

ĭm-prĭş'-ŏn, *v.t.* [Fr. *emprisonner.*]

1. To put into or confine in a prison or jail; to arrest and detain in custody.

"The king toke this Gyffray and *imprisoned* him."
Robert of Gloucester, p. 464.

2. To confine, restrain, or deprive of liberty in any way.

"Nine years *imprison'd* in those towers ye lay."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xviii. 336.

ĭm-prĭş'-ŏn-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *imprison; -er.*] One who imprisons another.

ĭm-prĭş'-ŏn-mĕnt, *s.* [Fr. *emprisonnement*, from *emprisonner.*]

1. The act of imprisoning or confining in a prison or jail.

2. The state of being imprisoned; confinement in a prison; restraint of liberty.

"[He] was condemned to perpetual *imprisonment.*"—*Burke: Speech at Bristol.*

¶ For the difference between *imprisonment* and *confinement*, see CONFINEMENT.

False imprisonment: (See extract).

"To constitute the injury of *false imprisonment* there are two points requisite; 1. The detention of the person: and, 2. The unlawfulness of such detention. Every confinement of the person is an imprisonment, whether it be in a common prison, or in a private house, or even by forcibly detaining one in the public streets. Unlawful or *false imprisonment* consists in such confinement or detention without sufficient authority. The remedy is of two sorts; the one removing the injury; the other, making satisfaction for it. And the means of removing the actual injury is by writ of *habeas corpus.*"—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 5.

ĭm-prŏb-ą-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *probability* (q.v.).]

1. The quality or state of being improbable; unlikelihood.

"There are degrees herein . . . quite down to *improbability* and unlikeliness."—*Locke: Human Understanding*, bk. iv., ch. xv.

2. That which is improbable or unlikely; an improbable event, result, &c.

"It is the praise of omnipotence to worke by *improbabilities.*"—*Bp. Hall: Contemp.; Waters of Marah.*

ĭm-prŏb'-ą-ble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *improbabilis: im-* = *in-* = not, and *probabilis* = probable; *probo* = to prove; Sp. *improbable*; **Ital.** *improbabile.*] Not probable; not likely to be true; unlikely; not to be expected naturally or under ordinary circumstances.

"Events, *improbable* and strange as these,
Which only a parental mind foresees,
A public school shall bring to pass with ease."
Cowper: Tirocinium, 370.

†ĭm-prŏb'-ą-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *improbable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being improbable; improbability.

ĭm-prŏb'-ą-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *improbable; -ly.*] In an improbable manner or degree; without or beyond probability or likelihood.

"A few years more may, not *improbably*, leave him without one admirer."—*Hurd: On the Prophecies.* (Appendix.)

***ĭm'-prŏ-bāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *improbatus*, pa. par. of *improbo* = to disapprove, to condemn: *im-* = *in-* = not, and *probo* = to approve.] Not to approve; to disapprove of; to disallow.

ĭm-prŏ-bā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *improbatio*, from *improbatus*, pa. par. of *improbo*; Fr. *improbation.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of disapproving; disapprobation.

2. *Scots Law:* The proving of falsehood or forgery; an action brought for the purpose of having some instrument declared to be false or forged.

ĭm-prŏb'-ą-tŏr-ў, *a.* [Eng. *improbat(e); -ory.*]

Scots Law: Containing or tending to disapproval or disapprobation; tending to disprove. It is the opposite to *approbatory.*

***ĭm-prŏb'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Lat. *improbitas*, from *im-* = *in-* = not, and *probitas* = goodness; *probus* = good; Fr. *improbité*; Sp. *improbidad*; Ital. *improbità.*] A want or lack of probity, integrity, or rectitude of principle; dishonesty; dishonourableness.

"He was never taken notice of to have any secret alloy of *improbity.*"—*Clarendon: Religion & Policy*, ch. vi.

***ĭm-prŏ-dūçed',** *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *produced* (q.v.).] Not produced.

***ĭm-prŏ-fĭ'-cięnce, *ĭm-prŏ-fĭ'-cięn-çў (ci as sh),** *s.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *proficience, proficiency* (q.v.).] A want or lack of proficiency.

"The excellency of the Ministry, since waited on by such an *improficiency*, increases my presaging fears."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 35.

***ĭm-prŏf'-ĭt-ą-ble, *im-prof-yt-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *profitable* (q.v.).] Not profitable; unprofitable.

"Perceyuynge the *improfytable* weedes appering which wyll annoy his corne or herbes."—*Sir T. Elyot: The Governour*, bk. i., ch. xxiii.

***ĭm-prŏ-grĕs'-sĭve,** *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *progressive* (q.v.).] Not progressive; not progressing.

***ĭm-prŏ-grĕs'-sĭve-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *improgressive; -ly.*] In an improgressive manner; not progressively.

***ĭm-prŏ-lĭf'-ĭc,** *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *prolific* (q.v.).] Not prolific; not fruitful; unproductive.

***ĭm-prŏ-lĭf'-ĭ-cāte,** *v.t.* [Pref. *im-* = in, and Lat. *prolifico* = to make prolific (q.v.).] To impregnate, to fecundate; to make prolific.

"This may be a means to *improlificate* the seed."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vii., ch xvi.

***ĭm-prŏmpt',** *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *prompt* (q.v.).] Not ready; unready, unprepared.

"So *impromptu*, so ill-prepared to stand the shock."—*Sterne: Tristram Shandy*, i. 219.

ĭm-prŏmp'-tu, *adv., a., & s.* [Fr., from Lat. *in promptu* = in readiness.]

A. *As adv.:* Off-hand; without previous study.

B. *As adj.:* Done or said off-hand or without previous study; off-hand, extempore.

C. *As subst.:* A piece made off-hand or extempore; an extemporaneous composition.

***ĭm-prŏmp'-tu-ĭst,** *s.* [Eng. *impromptu*, s.; *-ist.*] One who produces on the spur of the moment; an improviser.

"Theodore Hook, the wittiest man of his day, was a most prolific *impromptuist.*"—*Chambers's Journal*, xxx. 742.

ĭm-prŏp'-ẽr, *a.* [Fr. *impropre*, from Lat. *improprius*; Ital. *improprio*; Sp. *impropio.*] {PROPER.}

* 1. Not peculiar or proper to an individual; general, common.

2. Not proper; not well adapted or suited to the circumstances, design, or end; unsuitable, unfit: as, an *improper* medicine.

3. Unbecoming, indecent: as, an *improper* speech, *improper* conduct.

"And did him service
Improper for a slave." *Shakesp.: Lear*, v. 3.

4. Not just, not correct, not accurate, erroneous.

"He disappeared, was rarify'd:
For 'tis *improper* speech to say he died:
He was exhal'd." *Dryden.* (*Todd.*)

improper-feuds, *s. pl.*

Law: Derivative feuds, as for example those which were originally sold to the feudatory for a price.

improper-fraction, *s.* [FRACTION, II. 1.]

* **ĭm-prŏp-ẽr-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *improperatus*, pa. par. of *impropero* = to taunt, to upbraid.] Vituperation, abuse, reproach; a taunt.

"Omitting these *improperations* and terms of scurrility."—*Browne.* (*Webster.*)

ĭm-prŏp'-ẽr-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *improper*; *-ly.*]

1. In an improper, unfit, or unsuitable manner; not fitly, not suitably, not properly.

"It is not lest you should censure me *improperly*, but lest you should form improper opinions on matters of some moment."—*Burke: Speech at Bristol.*

2. In an unbecoming or indecent manner.

3. Not justly, accurately, or correctly; incorrectly.

"As some, *improperly* enough, call it a tender conscience."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 5.

* **ĭm-prŏp'-ẽr-tў,** *s.* [IMPROPRIETY.]

* **ĭm-prō-pĭ'-tious,** *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *propitious* (q.v.).] Not propitious; unpropitious, unfavourable.

"I am sorry to hear in the mean time that your dreams were *impropitious*."—*Wotton: Remains*, p. 574.

* **ĭm-prō-por'-tion-ą-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *proportionable* (q.v.).] Not proportionable.

"If I had thought a creature of her symmetry could have dared so *improportionable* and abrupt a digression."—*Ben Jonson: Cynthia's Revels*, i. 3.

* **ĭm-prō-por'-tion-ąte,** *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *proportionate* (q.v.).] Not proportionate; not in proportion.

"The cavity is *improportionate* to the head."—*Smith: On Old Age*, p. 59

ĭm-prō'-prĭ-āte, *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. pref. *im-* = in, and *propriatus*, pa. par. of *proprio* = to appropriate (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* To convert to one's own or to private use; to take to one's self; to appropriate.

"*Impropriating* the Spirit of God to themselves."—*Milton: Animad. upon Remonstrant's Defence.*

2. *Eccles. Law:* To place the revenues, profits, care, and charge of, into the hands of a layman; to vest in a layman or corporation.

"Other religious houses and rectories that were *impropriated*."—*Burnet: Hist. Reform.*, vol. i., bk. i.

B. *Intrans.:* To act as or become an impropriator.

ĭm-prō'-prĭ-ate, *a.* [IMPROPRIATE, *v.*] Placed or vested in the hands of a layman; impropriated.

ĭm-prō-prĭ-ā'-tion, *s.* [IMPROPRIATE.]

* 1. The act of impropriating or appropriating to oneself.

2. The act of putting an ecclesiastical benefice in the hands of a layman; the act of employing the revenues of a church for a layman's use. When, after the suppression of abbeys in 1539, Henry VIII. gave their revenues to his courtiers, the latter were termed impropriators. According to Haydn (ed. 1878), their successors are 7,597 in number.

"An *impropriation* is properly so called when the church land is in the hands of a layman."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

3. That which is impropriated, as ecclesiastical property.

"All the *impropriations* might easily have been purchased in those days."—*Nelson: Life of Bishop Bull.*

ĭm-prō'-prĭ-ā-tŏr, *s.* [Eng. *impropriat(e)*; *-or.*] One who impropriates; specifically, a layman who has possession of the lands of the church or an ecclesiastical benefice; one who holds an impropriation.

"If some rich *impropriators* could be prevailed upon to restore to the Church some part of her revenues."—*Nelson: Life of Bp. Bull.*

* **ĭm-prō'-prĭ-ā-trĭx,** *s.* [Formed by analogy from IMPROPRIATE (q.v.).] A female impropriator.

ĭm-prō-prī'-ẽ-tў, *s.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *propriety* (q.v.).]

1. The quality or state of being improper; a want or lack of propriety, suitableness, or fitness in regard to time, place, circumstances, &c.

2. That which is improper; an improper, unsuitable, or unbecoming act, expression, &c.

"Deformed with all the *improprieties* which ignorance and neglect could accumulate upon him."—*Johnson: Preface to Shakspere.*

* **ĭm-prŏs-pĕr'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *prosperity* (q.v.).] A want or lack of prosperity, good fortune, or success.

"The prosperity or *improsperity* of a man, or his fate here, does not entirely depend upon his own prudence or imprudence."—*Jortin: Rem. on Eccles. Hist.*

* **ĭm-prŏs'-pĕr-oŭs,** *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *prosperous* (q.v.).] Not prosperous, fortunate, or successful; unfortunate.

"Since the *improsperous* voyage we begun"
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid v. 815.

* **ĭm-prŏs'-pĕr-oŭs-lў,** *adv.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *prosperously* (q.v.).] Not prosperously; unsuccessfully, unfortunately. (*Drayton: Legend of Matilda the Fair.*)

* **ĭm-prŏs'-pĕr-oŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *improsperous*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being improsperous; want of prosperity or success; ill-success.

"The *improsperousness* . . . of a whole kingdom should be imputable to one such sin."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 514.

† **ĭm-prôv-ą-bĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *improvable*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being improvable; capability of being improved, or of being used to advantage.

ĭm-prôv'-ą-ble, *a.* [Eng. *improv(e)*; *-able.*]

1. That may or can be improved; capable of being improved; susceptible or admitting of improvement or amelioration; that can be made better or advanced in good qualities.

"The peculiar gift of *improvable* reason."—*Archbp. Sumner: Records of Creation* (ed. 1816), vol. ii., ch. ii.

2. Capable of being used to advantage, or for the increase of something valuable.

* **ĭm-prôv'-ą-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *improvable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being improvable; improvability.

"The Romish doctrines of the *improvableness* of attrition into contrition."—*Hammond: Works*, i. 479.

* **ĭm-prôv'-ą-blў,** *adv.* [Eng. *improvabl(e)*; *-ly.*] In an improvable manner; in a manner admitting of improvement.

ĭm-prôve' (1), *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *im-* = in, and Eng. *prove* (q.v.).]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To make better; to increase the value, worth, goodness, or power of.

"If time *improve* our wit, as well as wine."
Pope: Satires, v. 49.

2. To use or employ to advantage or good purpose; to turn to profitable account; to take advantage of; to utilize.

"I learn from her flight,
Had I skill to *improve* it, a lesson of love."
Cowper: The Swallow.

* 3. To increase, to augment, to add to; said of something bad.

"This confusion was shortly *improved* by the Hunns and the Vaudals, who overran all Italy."—*Clarendon: Religion & Policy*, ch. ii.

B. *Intransitive:*

1. To grow or become better in value, worth, goodness, &c.; to advance in goodness or value.

2. To become better in health; to recover from illness; to regain health or strength; to amend.

3. To increase, to rise, to be enhanced: as, Prices *improve.*

¶ *To improve on* or *upon:* To make additions or improvements on, so as to bring nearer to perfection.

* **ĭm-prôve'** (2), *v.t.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *prove* (q.v.).] To disprove; to prove false; to refute. (*Tyndall: Works*, p. 340.)

* **ĭm-prôve'** (3), *v.t.* [Fr. *improuver*, from Lat. *improbo*, from *im-* = *in-* = not, and *probo* = to prove, to approve.] To censure, to blame, to reprove, to impeach.

"It is maruell but here be somewhat that they *improue*, for their mynd is so intoxicate that there is nothing, but they will note it with a blacke coale"—*Fryth: Workes*, p. 77.

ĭm-prôve'-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *improve*; *-ment.*]

1. The act of improving or making better; the act of advancing or raising in value, worth, goodness, &c.

"The *improvement* of the ground is the most natural obtaining of riches."—*Bacon: Essays; Of Riches.*

2. The act of using or employing to advantage; the act of turning to good purpose or account; profitable use or employment.

3. The state of being improved or made better; advancement in value, worth, goodness, knowledge, &c.; profitable use or employment.

"Exercise is the chief source of *improvement* in all our faculties."—*Blair*, vol. i., lect. 2.

4. Progress, growth, increase.

"How impossible it was for that body of men to compose the distempers of that age, or prevent the *improvement* of them."—*Clarendon: Religion & Policy*, ch. vii.

5. That which improves or increases the value, worth, goodness, &c. of; that which is added, or done to anything in order to improve it; that by which anything is advanced in value or excellence; a beneficial or valuable addition.

"The parts of Simon, Camilla, and some few others, are *improvements* on the Greek poet."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 273.

ĭm-prôv'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *improv(e)*; *-er.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that which improves or makes better.

"Eminent *improvers* of any art may be allowed for the coinventors thereof."—*Fuller: Worthies; General*, ch. xii.

2. *Dress.:* A learner in dressmaking.

* **ĭm-prō-vĭd'-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *provided*; Lat. *improvisus.*]

1. Unforeseen, unexpected; unprovided against.

"To work new woe and *improvided* scath."
Spenser: F. Q., I. xii. 34.

2. Unprepared, unready.

"He was not to hope for any aide from Maximilian, for that hee was altogether *improuided*."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 109.

ĭm-prŏv'-ĭ-dẹnce, *s.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *providence* (q.v.).] The quality of being improvident; want of foresight or forethought; want of thrift.

ĭm-prŏv'-ĭ-dent, *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *provident* (q.v.).]

1. Not provident; wanting in foresight or forethought; neglecting to make provision for future exigencies; careless for the future; thriftless. (*Drayton: Robt. Duke of Normandy.*)

2. Careless, heedless; not circumspect.

"*Improvident* soldiers! had your watch been good,
This sudden mischief never could have fallen."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., ii. 1.

* **ĭm-prŏv-ĭ-dĕn'-tiąl-lў** (**ti** as **sh**), *adv.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *providential*; *-ly.*] Improvidently.

ĭm-prŏv'-ĭ-dent-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *improvident*; *-ly.*] In an improvident manner; without foresight or forethought.

"*Improvidently* rash." *Drayton: Poly-Olbion*, s. 12.

ĭm-prôv'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [IMPROVE.]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Making or tending to make better in value, worth, goodness, &c.; becoming or growing better.

C. *As subst.:* The same as IMPROVEMENT (q.v.).

improving-lease, *s.*

Scots Law: A lease granted for more than the ordinary duration to a tenant with a view to encourage him to make improvements on the farm in the hope of himself benefiting by them, when, from neglect or exhaustion of the soil, it would require great outlay and labour to prepare it for successful cultivation.

ĭm-prôv'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *improving*; *-ly.*] In an improving manner; so as to improve.

* **ĭm-prŏv'-ĭs-ate,** *a.* [Ital. *improvisato*, pa. par. of *improvisare.*] Unpremeditated, im-

promptu; done, made, or said; impromptu or extempore.

ĭm-prŏv'-ĭ-sāte, *v.t. & i.* [Improviate, *a.*]

A. *Trans.:* To compose, recite, or sing impromptu; to improvise.

B. *Intrans.:* To improvise; to speak, recite, or sing extemporaneously.

ĭm-prŏv-ĭ-sā'-tion, *s.* [Fr.]

1. The act or art of doing anything extemporaneously; the act or art of composing, reciting, or singing verses impromptu.

"The talent of *improvization*, which is found even among the lowest of the people."—*Scott: Don Roderick.* (Note.)

2. That which is improvised or extemporaneous; an impromptu. (*G. Eliot: Middlemarch*, ch. xx.)

* **ĭm-prō-vĭş'-ą-tīze,** *v.t. & i.* [Eng. *improvisat(e); -ize.*] To improvisate; to improvise.

ĭm-prŏv'-ĭ-şā-tŏr, or **ĭm-prŏ-vĭş'-ą-tŏr,** *s.* [Eng. *improvisat(e); -or.*] One who composes, sings, or recites verses extemporaneously; an improviser.

ĭm-prŏ-vĭş-a-trī'-cē (**c** as **ch**), *s.* [Improvisatore.]

ĭm'-prō-vīse (or **ī** as **ĭ**), *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *improviser*, from Ital. *improvvisare* = to sing extempore verses, from *improviso* = unexpected, unprovided for, from Lat. *improvisus* = unforseen: *im-* = *in-* = not, and *provisus*, pa. par. of *provideo* = to foresee.] [Provide.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To improvisate; to compose, recite, or sing extemporaneously.

2. To do, form, or make up on the spur of the moment, or for a special purpose or occasion; to extemporize.

B. *Intrans.:* To compose, recite, or sing verses extemporaneously or impromptu; hence, to do anything off-hand, or on the spur of the moment.

ĭm'-prō-vīş-ĕr (or **ī** as **ĭ**), *s.* [Eng. *improvis(e); -er.*] One who improvises; an improvisator.

* **ĭm-prō-vĭ'-şion,** *s.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *provision* (q.v.).] Want or lack of foresight or forethought; improvidence.

"Her *improvision* would be justly accusable."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. ii.

* **ĭm-prō-vī'-şō,** *a.* [Ital., from Lat. *improvisus.*] [Improvise.] Not prepared or meditated beforehand; impromptu; extemporaneous.

ĭm-prŏv-vĭş-ą-tŏr'-ē (pl. **ĭm-prŏv-vĭş-ą-tŏr'-ī**), *s.* [Ital.; Fr. *improvisateur.*] One who improvises; a versifier, who can, without preparation, compose verses upon any given subject. (*Byron: Beppo*, xxxiii.)

ĭm-prŏv-vĭş-ą-trī'-cē, ĭm-prŏ-vĭş-ą-trī'-cē (**c** as **ch**), *s.* [Ital. *improvisatrice*; Fr. *improvisatrice.*] A female improvvisatore; an extempore poetess.

ĭm-prū'-dęnce, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *imprudentia*, from *imprudens* = imprudent (q.v.): Sp. *imprudencia*; Ital. *imprudenza.*]

1. The quality or state of being imprudent; want or lack of prudence; indiscretion; want of caution, foresight, or circumspection; heedlessness; carelessness.

"This serenity was interrupted, perhaps by his own *imprudence*."—*Mickle: Life of Camoens.*

2. An imprudent act or course of action.

ĭm-prū'-dent, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *imprudens* = not prudent; Ital. & Sp. *imprudente.*] Not prudent; wanting in prudence, foresight, circumspection, or discretion; indiscreet; injudicious; ill-advised; rash.

"Nature pulling at thine heart,
Condemns the unfatherly, the *imprudent* part."
Cowper: Tirocinium, 866.

ĭm-prū'-dent-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *imprudent; -ly.*] In an imprudent manner; indiscreetly; injudiciously. (*Hall: Henry VI.*, an. 39.)

* **ĭm-pū'-bĕr-al,** *a.* [Lat. *impubes* (genit. *impuberis*): *im-* = *in-* = not, and *pubes, puber* = of age.] Not having reached the age of puberty.

* **ĭm-pū'-bĕr-tў,** *s.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *puberty* (q.v.).] The state of not having reached the age of puberty; a want of the age at which the contract of marriage may be legally entered into. (*Paley: Moral Philosophy*, bk. iii., ch. vii.)

ĭm'-pu-dęnce, *ĭm'-pu-dęn-çy, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *impudentia*, from *impudens* = impudence; Ital. *impudenza*; Sp. *impudencia.*] The quality or state of being impudent; shamelessness; impertinence; assurance; forwardness; want of modesty.

"An outward show of levity, profusion, improvidence, and eccentric *impudence*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

¶ *Like one's impudence:* Impudent conduct, such as might be expected from one.

ĭm'-pu-dent, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *impudens: im-* = *in-* = not, and *pudens* = modest, ashamed; Ital. & Sp. *impudente.*] Wanting in shame or modesty; shameless; immodest; impertinent; bold-faced; full of assurance.

"*Canis* (saieth Donate) is a worde that menne vse to obiecte vnto suche as be *impudent* and shamelesse felows."—*Udal: Flowres*, fo. 90.

ĭm'-pu-dent-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *impudent; -ly.*] In an impudent manner; without shame or modesty; shamelessly; insolently.

"Publishing so *impudently* such manifest untruthes."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 596.

* **ĭm-pu-dĭç'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Lat. *impudicitia*, from *impudicus* = immodest: *im-* = *in-* = not, and *pudicus* = modest.] Immodesty; shamelessness.

"That usual pride, levity, or *impudicity*, which they observed or suspected in many."—*Bp. Taylor.*

ĭm-pūgn' (*g* silent), ***ĭm-pugne,** *v.t.* [Fr. *impugner*, from Lat. *impugno* = to fight against: *im-* = *in-* = in, on, and *pugno* = to fight.]

1. To attack in argument; to call in question; to assail; to contradict; to gainsay.

"To *impugn* them with arguments from thence."—*Boyle: Works*, vi. 711.

* 2. To oppose; to go against.

"In such rule, that the Venetian law
Cannot *impugn* you."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

* **ĭm-pūgn'-ą-ble** (*g* silent), *a.* [Eng. *impugn; -able.*] That may or can be impugned, gainsaid, or called in question.

* **ĭm-pūg-nā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *impugnatio*, from *impugno* = to fight against; O. Fr. *impugnation*; Sp. *impugnacion*; Ital. *impugnazione.*] The act of impugning or opposing; opposition.

"The *impugnation* of Christes reale presence in the sacramente."—*Bp. Gardner: Transubstantiation*, fo. 107.

* **ĭm-pugne,** *v.t.* [Impugn.]

ĭm-pūgn'-ĕr (*g* silent), *s.* [Eng. *impugn; -er.*] One who impugns, opposes, or contradicts; an opponent.

"Some papists, *impugners* of the king's authority."—*Strype: Memorials* (an. 1538).

* **ĭm-pūgn'-mĕnt** (*g* silent), *s.* [Eng. *impugn; -ment.*] The act of impugning; the state of being impugned.

* **ĭm-pū'-ĭs-sançe,** *s.* [Fr., from *im-* = *in-* = not, and *puissance* = power.] Want or lack of power; impotence, weakness, feebleness, inability.

"I felt myself
So safe in *impuissance* and despair."
E. B. Browning: Aurora Leigh, ix.

* **ĭm-pū'-ĭs-sant,** *a.* [Fr., from *im-* = *in-* = not, and *puissant* = powerful.] Wanting or without power or strength; impotent, weak, feeble.

"So empty an offer of so *impuissant* a service."—*Bacon: To Lord Treasurer Burghley.*

ĭm'-pŭlse, *s.* [Lat., from, and of the same form as *impulsus*, pa. par. of *impello* = to impel, to drive.] [Impel.]

1. The act of impelling or causing to move by communication of force.

"Between every *impulse* of the object and every motion of the hand, an entire perception and volition must intervene."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. i., pt. i., ch. iii.

2. Force communicated; the effect produced by an impellent or communicated force.

3. Influence acting upon the mind, especially suddenly or momentarily; a sudden thought, idea, or determination: as, To act under the *impulse* of the moment.

* 4. Instigation, urging, incitement. (In this example the accent is on the second syllable.)

"Meantime, by Jove's *impulse*, Mezentius armed,
Succeeded Turnus."
Dryden: Virgil; Æn. x. 978.

* 5. An attack, an onset, a shock.

"Unmoved the two united chiefs abide,
Sustain the *impulse*, and receive the war."
Prior: Ode to the Queen, xiii. (1706.)

6. A help forward or in advance; promotion.

* **ĭm-pŭlse',** *v.t.* [Impulse, *s.*] To instigate, to incite, to urge, to give an impulse to.

* **ĭm-pŭl'-sion,** *s.* [Lat. *impulsio*, from *impulsus*, pa. par. of *impello.*] [Impulse, *s.*]

I. The act of impelling, driving, or urging forward; impulse; the agency of a body in motion upon another body.

"All Socrates did was to give an *impulsion* in a certain direction, and to furnish a certain method."—*Lewes: History of Philosophy*, i. 189.

2. The state of being impelled, driven, or urged forward.

"I wish, then, thirdly, that Mr. Hobbes had declared from whence the regress of the air's *impulsion* should begin."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 207.

3. Influence acting upon the mind either from within or without; impulse; instigation.

"Thou didst plead
Divine *impulsion*."
Milton: Samson Agonistes, 422.

ĭm-pŭl'-sive, *a. & s.* [Fr. *impulsif*, from Lat. *impulsus*, pa. par. of *impello*; Ital. & Sp. *impulsivo.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Having the power or quality of impelling; impellent; communicating impulse.

"Some cool principle of action, which has authority without any *impulsive* force."—*Reid: On the Active Powers*, ch. i., ess. 3.

2. Urging or driving forward.

"His quick eye fixed heavily and dead,
Stirs not when pricked with the *impulsive* goad."
Drayton: Moses his Birth & Miracles, bk. ii.

3. Acting under or liable to be actuated by impulse.

"My heart, *impulsive* and wayward."
Longfellow: Miles Standish, vi.

II. *Mech.:* Applied to forces which act not continuously but by intermittent force.

* **B.** *As subst.:* That which impels; an impelling cause, reason, or motive.

"Notwithstanding all these motives and *impulsives*, Sir Thomas Overbury refused to be sent abroad."—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 409.

* **ĭm-pŭl'-sĭve-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *impulsive; -ly.*] In an impulsive manner; by impulse.

ĭm-pŭl'-sĭvo-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *impulsive; -ness.*] The quality or state of being impulsive; liability to act under impulse; impulsive nature.

* **ĭm-pŭl'-sŏr,** *s.* [Lat.] One who or that which impels; an impelling force or power.

"The greater compression is made by the union of two *impulsors*."—*Browne: Cyrus' Garden*, ch. ii.

* **ĭm-pŭnc'-tāte,** *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *punctate* (q.v.).] Not punctate or dotted.

* **ĭm-pŭnc'-tu-al,** *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not; Eng. *punctual* (q.v.).] Not punctual.

* **ĭm-pŭnc-tu-ăl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *punctuality* (q.v.).] Want of punctuality.

* **ĭm-pūn'-ĭ-blў,** *adv.* [Lat. *im-* = *in-* = not, and *punio* = to punish.] Without punishment; with impunity.

"No one *impunibly* violates a law established by the gods."—*Ellis: Knowledge of Divine Things.*

ĭm-pūn'-ĭ-tў, ***ĭm-pun-i-tie,** *s.* [Fr. *impunité*, from Lat. *impunitatem*, accus. of *impunitas* = impunity, from *impunis* = without punishment: *im-* = *in-* = not, and *punio* = to punish; *pœna* = punishment; Ital. *impunità*; Sp. *impunidad.*]

1. Freedom or exemption from punishment or penalty.

"He had not escaped with *impunity*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

2. Freedom or exemption from injury, hurt, loss, or damage.

* **ĭm-pūr-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *impur(e); -ation.*] The act of making impure; defilement; obscuration.

"To forbid their *impuration* by the noysome fogges and mists of those mis-opinions."—*Bp. Hall: Contempt.: Christ & Cæsar.*

ĭm-pūre', *a.* [Fr. *impur*, from Lat. *impurus*, from *im-* = *in-* = not, and *purus* = pure; Ital. & Sp. *impuro.*]

1. Not pure; mixed or impregnated with foreign matter; foul; feculent.

"Not confined within the banks of Tiber, not mixing with the *impure* waters of it."—*Stillingfleet: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 9.

2. Defiled with guilt: guilty; not innocent; unholy.

"*Impure* and vncleane then are all they that study to breake God's commaundements."—*Tyndall: Workes*, p. 193.

3. Unfit for religious or sacred use; unhallowed; unholy.

4. Unholy, immoral; contrary to the laws of morality; specif., obscene, unclean, unchaste.

"Much less to feed and fan the fatal fires
Of pride, ambition, or *impure* desires."
Cowper: Retirement, 110.

5. Not grammatically correct; not pure; containing foreign idioms or characteristics.

***ĭm-pūre'**, *v.t.* [IMPURE, *a.*] To make impure, to render foul, to defile, to pollute.

"One drop of that wicked blood was enough both to *impure* and spill all the rest."—*Bp. Hall: Contempt.; Athaliah & Joash.*

ĭm-pūre'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *impure; -ly.*] In an impure manner; with impurity.

†ĭm-pūre'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *impure; -ness.*] The quality or state of being impure; impurity.

"The act of substantial *impureness* committed"—*Milton: Doctrine of Divorce*, bk. ii., ch. vi.

ĭm-pŭr'-ĭ-tў, ***ĭm-pur-i-tee**, ***ĭm-pur-i-tie**, *s.* [Fr. *impureté*; from Lat. *impuritatem*; accus. of *impuritas* = impurity; from *impurus* = impure (q.v.); Ital. *impurità*; Sp. *impuridad.*]

1. The quality or state of being impure; impure nature; a want of purity; foulness, feculence, pollution, obscenity, lewdness, immorality.

2. Grammatical incorrectness.

3. That which makes impure, defiles, or pollutes; impure matter, actions, or words

"'Let no visible or audible *impurity*,' says Juvenal, 'enter the apartment of a child; for to children the greatest reverence is due.'"—*Beattie: On Moral Science*, pt. i., ch. iii., § 8.

***ĭm-pŭr'-ple**, *v.t.* [Pref. *im-*, and Eng. *purple* (q.v.).] To make purple; to colour as with purple; to empurple.

"*Impurpled* with celestial roses."
Milton: P. L., iii. 364.

***ĭm-pūt-ą-bĭl'-ĭ-tў**, *s.* [Eng. *imputable; -ity.*] The quality or state of being imputable.

ĭm-pūt'-ą-ble, *a.* [Lat. *imputabilis*, from *imputo* = to bring into a reckoning; Fr. & Sp. *imputable*; Ital. *imputabile.*] [IMPUTE.]

1. That may or can be imputed, charged, or ascribed; ascribable, chargeable.

"That first sort of foolishness is *imputable* to them."—*South: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 9.

*2. Chargeable or accusable with a crime or fault.

"The law deems her to be a dutiful wife as long as the fault lies at his door, and she is in no wise *imputable*."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

***ĭm-pūt'-ą-ble-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *imputable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being imputable; imputability.

***ĭm-pūt'-ą-blў**, *adv.* [Eng. *imputab(le); -ly.*] By imputation.

ĭm-pu-tā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *imputatio*; from *imputatus*, pa. par. of *imputo*; Fr. *imputation*; Sp. *imputacion*; Ital. *imputazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of imputing, ascribing, or charging; ascription, attribution.

2. That which is ascribed or attributed as a charge or fault; reproach, censure.

"The sceptical and sarcastic Halifax lay under the *imputation* of infidelity."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

*3. A report, an opinion expressed, a hint, an intimation.

"Have you heard any *imputation* to the contrary?"—*Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice*, v. 3.

II. *Theol.:* The verb impute occurs fifteen times in the Authorised Version; the noun imputation not at all. The Calvinistic doctrine is that Adam's sin of disobedience in Paradise is imputed to all his natural descendants, making each person who comes into the world chargeable with the guilt of Original Sin (q.v.). On the other hand, God justifies those effectually called, not by counting faith itself, or any other act of obedience, as merit, but by imputing to them as righteousness the obedience and satisfaction rendered by Christ, which they receive, and on which they rest by faith, the gift of God. The ninth of the Thirty-nine Articles recognises the doctrine of Original Sin; the eleventh teaches that we are accounted righteous only for the merit of our Lord and Saviour by faith, but the word impute is not employed. [IMPUTE, II., 1. 2.]

***ĭm-pūt'-ą-tĭve**, *a.* [Lat. *imputativus*, from *imputatus*, pa. par. of *imputo*; Fr. *imputatif*; Ital. & Sp. *imputativo.*] Coming by imputation; imputed.

"The *imputative* righteousness of the Mosaical law."—*Nelson: Life of Bp. Bull.*

***ĭm-pūt'-ą-tĭve-lў**, *adv.* [Eng. *imputative; -ly.*] In an imputative manner; by imputation.

ĭm-pūte', *v.t.* [Fr. *imputer*; from Lat. *imputo* = to bring into a reckoning: *im-* = in, and *puto* = to reckon, to suppose; Sp. *imputar*; Ital. *imputare.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To ascribe, to attribute.

"The delay was *imputed* to adverse winds."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

2. To set to the account or charge of; to charge.

"Nothing can be truly *imputed* to me beyond some foolish talk."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

*3. To take account of; to reckon, to regard, to consider.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Script.:* To reckon to one, to place to one's account, whether on the debtor side, as charging one with any fault, sin, trespass, or iniquity (Lev. xvii. 4; 1 Sam. xxii. 15; 2 Sam. xix. 12; Ps. xxxii. 2; Rom. iv. 8; v. 13; 2 Cor. v. 19); or, on the creditor side in a general sense (Hab. i. 11), or in a special one (1) morally or ceremonially (Lev. vii. 18); (2) spiritually (Rom. iv. 6. 11, 22, 23; James ii. 23). [IMPUTATION.]

2. *Theol.:* To lay to one's charge, or to credit with the possession of righteousness. [IMPUTATION.]

ĭm-pūt'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *imput(e); -er.*] One who imputes or attributes.

***ĭm-pu-trĕs'-çĭ-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = not, and Eng. *putrescible.*] Not putrescible; not liable or subject to putrefaction.

ĭm'-rĭch, ĭm'-rĭgh (ch, gh guttural), *s.* [Gael.] A kind of strong soup made of a particular part of the inside of oxen. (*Scotch.*)

***ĭm-ŭńc'-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *im-* = *in-* = in, on, and Eng. *unction.*] The act of wiping or rubbing.

"The *imunction* of the eies, with the juice thereof."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xx. ch. v.

ĭn, *prep., adv., s., & interj.* [A.S. *in*; cogn. with Dut. *in*; Icel. *í*; Sw. & Dan. *i*; Goth. *in*; Ger. *in*; Welsh *yn*; Lat. *in*; Gr. ἐν, ἐνί (*en, eni*).]

A. *As prep.:* Within, inside of, contained or existing in. Used—

1. *Of place, situation,* or *position:*

2. *Of time:*

3. *Of existence* or *residence within:* Denoting existence as a constituent part, quality, attribute, or power.

4. *Noting proportion:* Out of: as, one *in* three.

5. *Noting the ground, reason,* or *object:* Because of, for.

6. *Noting change from one state to another:* as, To put a law *in* force.

7. With the force of *into*, expressing motion.

"Let me not cast *in* endless shade
What is so wonderfully made."
Tennyson: Two Voices.

*8. With the force of *on.*

"Cannot compare with kingly joys *in* earth."
Marlowe: 1 Tamburlaine, iii. 1.

9. *Noting design, tendency,* or *purpose.*

"Aught that I can speak *in* his dispraise."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 2.

10. *Noting the relation, state, condition,* or *point of view, under which a thing is to be considered.*

B. *As adverb:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Within or inside some place; specif., indoors, at home: as, Is he *in?*

2. In some place or office.

"Who loses and who wins; who's *in*, who's out."
Shakesp.: Lear, v. 3.

3. Into, within; denoting motion.

"We will come *in* to dinner."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iii. 4.

*4. Close, home.

"Left-handed fencers . . . are *in* with you if you offer to fall back without keeping your guard."—*Tatler.*

*5. Engaged in some business or affair. (*L'Estrange.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:* In possession; with privilege; a term used to denote the nature or the mode of acquiring an estate, or the ground upon which a scizin is founded: thus, a leaseholder is said to be *in* by a lease.

2. *Naut.:* Applied to the sails of a ship when furled or stowed.

3. *Cricket:* At the wickets.

C. *As subst.:* A person in, or holding, an office: specif., in politics, a member of the party in office.

"The pledges which the *Ins* have to contend with in their strife with the Outs."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, July 7, 1884.

D. *As an interj.:* Go in, get in.

"*In*, and ask thy daughter's blessing."
Shakesp.: Lear, iii. 2.

¶ 1. *Inasmuch, Inasmuch as, In as much as:* Considering that, since.

2. *In blank:*

(1) With the names, figures, &c., omitted.

(2) With the name only: said of the indorsement of a bill or note by merely writing on it the indorser's name.

3. *In course:* Of course. (*Vulgar.*)

4. *In name of:* By way of: as, Money paid *in name of* damages.

5. *In that:* Because, seeing that, since, for the reason that.

6. *In the name of:* Under the authority of; on the part of; on behalf of; also in invocations, prayers, &c.

7. *In and out:*

(1) *As adverb:*

(*a*) Fast and loose; trickily.

(*b*) Unequally.

(2) *As adj.:* Unequal.

(3) *As subst.:* The details or intricacies of a matter (generally in the plural): as, To know all the *ins and outs* of a matter.

8. *In vacuo:*

(1) *Lit.:* Within a space, nominally altogether, really almost, exhausted of air.

† (2) *Fig.:* Apart from everything else.

"We cannot treat its constitutional changes *in vacuo*, and as abstracted from all public transactions."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), i. 123.

9. *To keep in with:*

(1) *Ord. Lang.:* To be on friendly terms with; to keep on terms of friendship, intimacy, or familiarity with.

(2) *Naut.:* To keep close or near: as, To *keep* a ship *in with* the land.

10. *To keep one's hand in:* To keep up one's skill by practice.

***in-and-in**, *s. & adv.:*

A. *As subst.:* A game played by three persons with four dice, each person having a separate box. *In* meant a doublet, or two dice alike out of four; *in-and-in* denoted two doublets, or all four dice alike.

B. *As adv.:* Amongst members of the same family: as, To breed *in-and-in.*

***ĭn**, *v.t.* [IN, *prep.*] [INN, *v.*]

1. To take in; to inclose.

2. To get in, to harvest, to house, to store.

"[Fitchis] *inned* and threshed and husbandlie dight,
Keepes laboring cattle in verie good plight."
Tusser: Husbandrie, xxiii. 19.

ĭn- (1), *pref.* [IN, *pref.*] The English preposition *in* used as a prefix, with the simple force of in or within: as, *in*sight, *in*come, *in*bred, *in*land, &c.

ĭn- (2), *pref.* [Lat.] An adverbial or prepositional prefix, used in words derived from the Latin, or from the Latin through the French. It has three forces:

(1) That of the preposition or adverb *in*, as in *in*vade, *in*nate, *in*close, &c.

(2) An intensifying or augmenting force, as in *im*poverish.

(8) A negative force. This is the most common use, as the prefix can be added to almost all adjectives and adverbs. *In-* becomes *i-* before *gn*, as in *ignoble*; *il-* before *l*, as in *illegal*; *im-* before *m*, *b*, or *p*, as in *immense*, *imbibe*, *impure*; *ir-* before *r*, as in *irrational*. In many cases the words have reached us from the Latin through the French, as *incapable*, *incarnation*, &c. *In-* is used to form a large number of words correlative to others beginning with *e-* or *ex-*, as *inhale*, *exhale*.

ĭn-a-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, * **ın-a-bĭl-ĭ-tie,** * **ĭn-a-bўl-ĭ-te,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *ability* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being unable; lack or want of ability, capacity, or power, whether physical, intellectual, or moral; want or lack of resources; incompetence, powerlessness, disability.

"His own utter *inability* to stand before the power of the Almighty."—*Stillingfleet: Works*, vol. ii., ser. 9.

¶ *Inability* denotes the absence of *ability* in the most general and abstract sense. *Disability* implies the absence of *ability* only in particular cases: the *inability* lies in the nature of the thing, and is irremediable; the *disability* lies in the circumstances, and may sometimes be removed. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **ĭn-ā'-ble,** *v.t.* [Enable.]

* **ĭn-ā'-ble-mĕnt,** *s.* [Enablement.]

* **ĭn-ăb'-stĭ-nențe,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *abstinence* (q.v.).] Want of abstinence; indulgence of the appetites or desires.

"That thou mayst know
What misery the *inabstinence* of Eve
Shall bring on men." *Milton: P. L.*, xi. 476.

* **ĭn-ăb-străct'-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *abstracted* (q.v.).] Not abstracted.

* **ĭn-a-būs'-ĭve-lў,** *adv.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *obusively* (q.v.).] Not abusively; without abuse or misuse.

"That infinite wisdom and purity of intention which resideth in the Deity, and which makes power to consist *inabusively* only there."—*North: Light in the Way to Paradise* (1682), p. 91.

ĭn-ăc-çĕs-sĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *accessibility* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being inaccessible; incapability of being reached, approached, or attained to.

"Nature having supplied that with the *inaccessibility* of the precipice."—*Butler: Remains*, i. 417.

ĭn-ăc-çĕs'-sĭ-ble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *inaccessibilis.*] [Accessible.]

1. Not accessible; that cannot be reached or approached; incapable of access.

"The markets were often *inaccessible* during several months."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

2. That cannot be attained to with the understanding.

"Power *inaccessible* to human thought."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. ix.

3. Denying or refusing access; not affable: as, an *inaccessible* person.

4. That cannot be obtained: as, an *inaccessible* document.

† **ĭn-ăc-çĕs'-sĭ-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *inaccessible; -ness.*] The quality or state of being inaccessible; inaccessibility.

"The *inaccessiblenesse* of the place."—*Bishop Hall: Contempl.*; *Jonathan's Victory.*

ĭn-ăc-çĕs'-sĭ-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *inaccessib(le); -ly.*] In an inaccessible manner or degree; so as to be inaccessible. (*Glover: The Atheniad*, bk. xxi.)

ĭn-ăc'-cu-ra-çў, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *accuracy* (q.v.).]

1. Want of accuracy, exactness, or correctness; incorrectness, inexactness.

2. That which is inaccurate; a mistake, an error; an inaccurate statement.

"The Jacobite leaders watched carefully for *inaccuracies* in his reports."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

ĭn-ăc'-cu-rate, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *accurate* (q.v.).]

1. Not accurate; not exact, incorrect; not according to truth or the facts: as, an *inaccurate* statement, an *inaccurate* document.

"But men going into antiquity under the impression of modern ideas, must needs form very *inaccurate* judgments."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. ii., § 6.

2. Not careful or exact; not keeping strictly or closely to the facts: as, an *inaccurate* man.

ĭn-ăc'-cu-rate-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *inaccurate; -ly.*] In an inaccurate manner; not accurately, exactly, or correctly; without regard to accuracy.

"They say, 'comparatively speaking' signifies the speaking loosely, *inaccurately*, and incorrectly."—*Lewis: Status*, bk. vi. (Note L.)

* **ĭn-ac-quāint'-ançe,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *acquaintance* (q.v.).] A want of acquaintance.

* **ĭn-ăc-quĭ-ĕs'-çent,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *acquiescent* (q.v.).] Not acquiescent or acquiescing.

* **ĭn-ăct',** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (intens.), and Eng. *act* (q.v.).] To actuate; to put into a state of action or activity.

"The soul in this condition was united with the most subtile and ethereal matter that it was capable of *inacting*."—*Glanvill: Pre-existence of Souls*, ch. xiv.

ĭn-ăc'-tion, *s.* [Fr.] Cessation from action or labour; inactivity, idleness, rest.

"She was condemned to *inaction* and to vassalage."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

ĭn-ăc'-tĭve, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *active* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Not active or acting; having no power to move of itself.

"Lying thus, *inactive*." *Tennyson: Enoch Arden*, 113.

2. Not producing any effect; having no power to act.

3. Not disposed to action or activity; sluggish, indolent.

"I never saw anything so weak and *inactive* as the poor horses were."—*Swinburne: Spain*, let. 40.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Chem.:* Not producing the usual action.

2. *Med.:* Inoperative; not effecting anything.

3. *Optics:* Not affecting polarised light.

ĭn-ăc'-tĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *inactive; -ly.*] In an inactive manner; without motion, action, or operation; indolently, sluggishly.

"Mark how your son spends his time; whether he *inactively* loiters it away, when left to his own inclination."—*Locke: On Education.*

ĭn-ăc-tĭv'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *activity* (q.v.).]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The quality or state of being inactive; want of action or energy; idleness, sluggishness.

"Virtue concealed within our breast
Is *inactivity* at best." *Swift: Horace; Odes*, iv. 9.

2. *Chem., Med., Optics, &c.:* Inoperativeness; inability to produce the desired effects or perceptible effects at all.

ĭn-ăc'-tōse, *s.* [Eng. *inact(ive)* (II. 3); suff. *-ose* (*Chem.*) (q.v.).]

Chem.: A true sugar found in the leaves of certain plants previous to flowering. Some of the tobacco family contain as much as 12 per cent. It is less sweet than cane sugar, has a powerful reducing action on Fehling's solution, but has no action on polarised light. E. Maumené states that it may be obtained by the action of equal weights of normal sugar and silver nitrate in concentrated solution. Its characters are not well known.

* **ĭn-ăc'-tu-āte,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (intens.), and *actuate* (q.v.).] To actuate; to move or excite to action.

"An infallible sign they are *inactuated* by the Spirit of God."—*H. More: Enthusiasm*, § 25.

* **ĭn-ăc-tu-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Inactuate.] Operation, action.

"That they should be inconsistent in the supremest exercise and *inactuation*, is to me as probable."—*Glanvill: Pre-existence of Souls*, ch. xiii.

* **ĭn-ăd-ăp-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *adaptation* (q.v.).] The quality or state of not being adapted or fitted.

ĭn-ăd'-ē-qua-çў, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *adequacy* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being inadequate; insufficiency, incompleteness, defectiveness.

ĭn-ăd'-ē-quate, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *adequate* (q.v.).] Not adequate; not equal to the purpose; falling below due proportion or what is required; insufficient, disproportionate, unequal.

"The means which had been furnished to him were altogether *inadequate*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

ĭn-ăd'-ē-quate-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *inadequate; -ly.*] In an inadequate manner or degree; not sufficiently, not fully; defectively, imperfectly.

"Though in some particulars that sense be *inadequately* conveyed to us."—*Hurd: Letter to Dr. Leland.*

ĭn-ăd'-ē-quate-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *inadequate; -ness.*] The quality or state of being inadequate; inadequacy.

"That may be collected generally from the *inadequateness* of the visible means to most notable productions."—*Goodman: Winter Evening Conferences*, p. 11.

* **ĭn-ăd-ē-quā'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *adequation* (q.v.).] Want or absence of exact correspondence.

ĭn-ad-hēr'-ent, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *adherent* (q.v.).]

* I. *Ord. Lang.:* Not adherent or adhering.

2. *Bot.* (*of petals, stamens, &c.*): Not adhering to any other organ, as the calyx; free.

* **ĭn-ăd-hē'-şion,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *adhesion* (q.v.).] Want of adhesion; the state of being inadherent.

ĭn-ad-mĭs-sĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *admissibility* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being inadmissible, or not fit or proper to be received; as, the *inadmissibility* of an argument.

ĭn-ad-mĭs'-sĭ-ble, *a.* [Fr.] Not admissible; that cannot or should not be admitted, allowed, or received.

"The demand which was made upon himself was altogether *inadmissible*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

ĭn-ad-mĭs'-sĭ-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *inadmissib(le); -ly.*] In an inadmissible manner.

ĭn-ad-vĕrt'-ençe, *s.* [Fr.]

1. The quality or state of being inadvertent (q.v.); want of care, heedfulness, or circumspection; negligence, inattention, heedlessness.

"Charge him with the least passion or *inadvertence*."—*Evelyn: Memoirs*, vol. i.

2. An act or effect of negligence or heedlessness; an oversight; a mistake or fault arising from inadvertence.

* **ĭn-ad-vĕrt-ęn-çў,** *s.* [Eng. *inadvertent; -cy.*]

1. Inadvertence; heedlessness.

"*Inadvertency*, or want of attendance to the sense and intention of our prayers."—*Bp. Taylor. Works*, vol. i., ser. 5.

2. An oversight, an act of inadvertence.

"Small faults and *inadvertencies* should be candidly excused."—*Disc. on Christian Religion.* (Pref.)

ĭn-ăd-vĕrt'-ent, * **ĭn-ad-vĕrt'-ant,** *a.* [Lat. pref. *in-* = not, and *advertens* = paying attention, pr. par. of *adverto* = to pay attention.] [Advert.] Not paying attention or heed to things; heedless, careless, negligent.

"Oft, *inadvertent*, from the milky stream
They meet their fate." *Thomson: Summer*, 264.

ĭn-ad-vĕrt'-ent-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *inadvertent; -ly.*] In an inadvertent manner; from inadvertence or want of heed or care; heedlessly, carelessly.

"He had taken it *inadvertently* to save himself from a shower of rain."—*Tatler*, No. 256.

* **ĭn-ad-vĕrt'-ĭşe-mĕnt,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *advertisement* (q.v.).] Want of care or heed; inadvertence.

* **ĭn-ăf-fa-bĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *affability* (q.v.).] Want or lack of affability; reserve.

* **ĭn-ăf'-fa-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *affable* (q.v.).] Not affable; reserved.

* **ĭn-ăf-fĕc-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *affectation* (q.v.).] Freedom from or absence of affectation.

* **ĭn-af-fĕct'-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *affected* (q.v.).] Not affected: free from affectation.

* **ĭn-af-fĕct'-ĕd-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *inaffected; -ly.*] Unaffectedly; without affectation.

* **ĭn-āld'-a-ble,** * **ĭn-āid'-ĭ-ble,** * **in-ayd-i-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *aidable* (q.v.).] That cannot be aided or assisted; aidless, helpless.

"Labouring Art can never ransome Nature
From her *inaydible* estate."
Shakesp.: All's Well that Ends Well, ii. 1.

ĭn-a′-ja, *s.* [Brazilian Port., from the native Indian name (?).]

Bot.: The Brazilian name of *Maximiliana regia*, a splendid palm a hundred or more feet high, with leaves sometimes thirty to forty feet long, growing in the valley of the Amazon. Parts of it can be put to various uses.

ĭn-ā-lĭ ẹn-a bĭl′-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *alienability* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being inalienable.

ĭn-ā′-lĭ-ẹn-a-ble, *a.* [Fr.] That cannot or may not be alienated or transferred to another.

"The *inalienable* affection of a numerous clan."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ix.

ĭn-ā′-lĭ-ẹn-a-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *inalienable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being inalienable; inalienability.

ĭn-ā′-lĭ-ẹn-a-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *inalienab(le)*; *-ly.*] In an inalienable manner; in a manner not admitting of alienation.

* **ĭn-ăl-ĭ-mĕnt′-al,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *alimental* (q.v.).] Not affording aliment or nourishment.

"The making of things *inalimental* to become alimental."—*Bacon.*

* **ĭn-ăl-tẽr-a-bĭl′-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *alterability* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being inalterable or unchangeable.

* **ĭn-ăl′-tẽr-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *alterable* (q.v.).] Not alterable; that cannot be altered or changed; unalterable; incapable of alteration.

* **ĭn-ā′-mĭ-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *amiable* (q.v.).] Not amiable; unamiable.

* **ĭn-ā′-mĭ-a-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *inamiable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being unamiable.

* **ĭn-ăm′-ĕl,** *v.t.* [Enamel.]

* **ĭn-ăm′-ĭl-lẽr,** *s.* [Enameller.]

* **ĭn-a-mĭs′-sĭ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *amissible* (q.v.).] That cannot be lost.

"Fixt in an *inamissible* happinesse from the beginning."—*Glanvill: Pre-existence of Souls*, ch. viii.

* **ĭn-a-mĭs′-sĭ-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *inamissible*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being inamissible.

* **ĭn-a-mŏ-ra′-ta,** *s.* [Ital. *innamorata.*] A female in love; a mistress.

"The fair *inamorata*, who from far
Had spyed the ship."
Sherburne: Forsaken Lydia.

* **ĭn-a-mŏ-ra′-tō,** *s.* [Ital. *innamorato*, from Lat. *amor* = love.] A male lover.

"These gentlemen are of that sort of *inamoratoes* who are not so very much lost to common sense."—*Steele: Spectator*, No. 30.

ĭn-ane′, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *inanis* = empty.]

A. *As adj.:* Empty, void, purposeless; void of sense or intelligence; foolish, silly, senseless.

* **B.** *As subst.:* That which is void or empty; infinite void space.

"We sometimes speak of place in the great *inane*, beyond the confines of the world."—*Locke: Human Understanding*, bk. ii., ch. xv., § 7.

* **ĭn-ăn′-gụ-lar,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *angular* (q.v.).] Not angular.

* **ĭn-an-ĭl′-ŏ-quĕnt,** * **ĭn-an-ĭl′-ŏ-quoŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *inanis* = empty, and *loquens*, pr. par. of *loquor* = to speak.] Given to empty, silly, or senseless talk; garrulous.

* **ĭn-ăn′-ĭ-māte,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (intens.), and Eng. *animate* (q.v.).] To animate; to quicken; to infuse life, vigour, or spirit into.

"She which did *inanimate* and fill
The world."
Donne: Anat. of the World; First Anniversary.

ĭn-ăn′-ĭ-mate, *a.* [Lat. *inanimatus*, from *in-* = not, and *animatus* = filled with life or spirit; *anima* = spirit, life.]

1. Not animate; void of life or spirit: as, stones, rocks, &c. are inanimate.

"What we commonly call the *inanimate* parts of the creation."—*Warburton: Div. Leg.*, bk. iii., § 2.

2. Lifeless, spiritless, dull, inactive, sluggish.

* **ĭn-ăn′-ĭ-māt-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *animated* (q.v.).] Deprived or destitute of life; lifeless.

"A senseless corpse, *inanimated* clay."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xxii. 561.

* **ĭn-ăn-ĭ-mate-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *inanimate*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being inanimate.

"By reason of the deadness and *inanimateness* of the subject moved."—*Mountague: Devoute Essayes*, pt. i., tr. ii., § 8.

* **ĭn-ăn-ĭ-mā′-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (intens.), and Eng. *animation* (q.v.).] Animation; infusion or inspiring of life or vigour.

"From the *inanimation* of Christ living and breathing within us."—*Bp. Hall: Christ Mystical.*

* **ĭn-ăn′-ĭ-ti-āte (ti as shĭ),** *v.t.* [Lat. *inanis* = empty; Eng. suff. *-ate.*] To affect with inanition; to exhaust for want of food or nourishment.

* **ĭn-an-ĭ-ti-ā′-tion (ti as shĭ),** *s.* [Inanitiate.] The state of being inanitiated or exhausted for want of food or nourishment.

ĭn-a-nĭ′-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *inanis* = empty; Sp. *inanicion*; Ital. *inanizione.*]

1. The quality or state of being empty; emptiness, voidness.

"Repletion and *inanition* may both doe harme in two contrary extreames."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy*, p. 235.

2. Exhaustion from want of food or nourishment, arising either from partial or complete starvation, or disorder of the digestive organs.

ĭn-ăn′-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *inanité*, from Lat. *inanitatem*, accus. of *inanitas* = emptiness; *inanis* = empty.]

1. The quality or state of being empty; emptiness; void space; vacuity.

"This opinion excludes all such *inanity*, and admits no vacuities."—*Digby: On Bodies.*

2. Silliness, foolishness, mental vacuity, senselessness.

3. Hollowness, emptiness, worthlessness.

ĭn-ăn′-thẽr-ate, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2); Eng., &c. *anther*, and suff. *-ate.*]

Bot.: Destitute of an anther. Used of a sterile or abortive stamen.

* **ĭn-ăp′-a-thў,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *apathy* (q.v.).] Feeling, sensibility, sensitiveness.

ĭn-a-pẽr′-toŭs, *a.* [Lat. *inapertus: in-* = not, and *apertus*, pa. par. of *aperio* = to open.]

Bot.: Not opened; not opening, though it might have been expected to do so.

ĭn-ap-pēal′-a-ble, ĭn-ap-pēl′-la-ble, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *appealable* (q.v.).] That may not or cannot be appealed from or against; not open to appeal.

"The absolute, undivided, and *inappellable* power of the dictator."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ii. 28

ĭn-ăp′-pẽ-tẹnce, * **ĭn-ăp′-pẽ-tẹn-cў,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *appetence, appetency* (q.v.).]

1. Want or absence of appetence or desire for nourishment; want of appetite.

"To beg some remedy for his *inappetence*."—*Boyle: Works*, vi. 23.

2. Lack or absence of desire or inclination.

"For youth project th' *inappetence* of age."
Brookes: Constantia.

* **ĭn-ap-pēas′-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *appeasable* (q.v.).] That may not or cannot be appeased; unappeasable.

* **ĭn-ap-pĕl-la-bĭl′-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *inappellable*; *-ity.*] Incapability of being appealed against or from.

* **ĭn-ap-pĕl′-la-ble,** *a.* [Inappealable.]

ĭn-ap-plĭc-a-bĭl′-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *applicability* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being inapplicable or not adapted to any particular purpose.

"The *inapplicability* of your own old principles to the circumstances."—*Burke: Letter to Sir H. Langrishe.*

ĭn-ap-plĭc′-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *applicable* (q.v.).] Not applicable or adapted to any particular purpose; not suited for the purpose; inappropriate, unsuitable, irrelevant.

"Such historical references would be useless and *inapplicable*."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), i. 76.

* **ĭn-ap-plĭc′-a-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *inapplicable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being inapplicable; inapplicability.

ĭn-ap-plĭe′-a-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *inapplicab(le)*; *-ly.*] In an inapplicable manner.

* **ĭn-ăp-plĭ-cā′-tion,** *s.* [Fr.] Want of application, energy, or assiduity; indolence, negligence; neglect of study or industry.

* **ĭn-ăp-pŏ-sĭte,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *apposite* (q.v.).] Not apposite; not pertinent or suitable; irrelevant: as, an *inapposite* comparison or argument.

* **ĭn-ap′-pŏ-sĭte-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *inapposite*; *-ly.*] In an inapposite manner; not appositely, not pertinently.

ĭn-ap-prē′-ci-a-ble (ci as shĭ), *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *appreciable* (q.v.).] Not appreciable; incapable of being duly valued or estimated.

* **ĭn-ap-prē-ci-ā′-tion (ci as shĭ),** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *appreciation* (q.v.).] Want of appreciation.

* **ĭn-ăp-prē-hĕn′-sĭ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *apprehensible* (q.v.).] Not apprehensible; that cannot be apprehended or understood; unintelligible.

"With those celestial songs to others *inapprehensible*."—*Milton: Apol. for Smectymnuus.*

* **ĭn-ăp-prē-hĕn′-sion,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *apprehension* (q.v.).] Want or lack of apprehension.

"It is not envy but *inapprehension* which sets them on work."—*Hurd: Sermons*, vol. vi., ser. 21.

* **ĭn-ăp-prē-hĕn′-sĭve,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *apprehensive* (q.v.).] Not apprehensive; regardless.

"They . . . remain stupid and *inapprehensive*."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 5.

ĭn-ap-proăch′-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *approachable* (q.v.).] That may not or cannot be approached; inaccessible; not to be drawn near to; unrivalled, unequalled.

* **ĭn-ap-prōach′-a-blў,** *adv.* [Eng. *inapproachab(le)*; *-ly.*] So as not to be approached; inaccessibly.

ĭn-ap-prō′-prĭ-ate, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *appropriate* (q.v.).] Not appropriate, not proper, unsuited, unfit, unsuitable: as, *inappropriate* remedies, *inappropriate* language.

ĭn-ap-prō′-prĭ-ate-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *inappropriate*; *-ly.*] In an inappropriate, or unsuitable manner; not appropriately.

ĭn-ap-prō′-prĭ-ate-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *inappropriate*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being inappropriate, unsuitable, or unfit; impropriety.

* **ĭn-ăpt′,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *apt* (q.v.).] Not apt, fit, or suited; unsuitable, unfitted.

* **ĭn-ăpt′-ĭ-tūde,** *s.* [Fr.] [Ineptitude.] Unfitness, unsuitableness; want of aptitude.

"Hereby one may give a strong conjecture of the aptness or *inaptitude* of one's capacity to that study and profession."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., § 1, let. 9.

ĭn-ăpt′-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *inapt*; *-ly.*] Unfitly, unsuitably, inappropriately.

* **ĭn-ăpt′-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *inapt*; *-ness.*] Unfitness, inaptitude.

"*Inaptness* to perceive
General distress." *Wordsworth: Excursion*, bk. ii.

* **ĭn-ā′-quāte,** *a.* [Lat. *inaquatus*, pa. par. of *inaquo* = to turn into water: *in-* = in, into, and *aqua* = water.] Made into or embodied in water.

"No more than the Holy Ghost is *inaquate*, that is to say, made water."—*Cranmer: Answer to Bishop Gardner*, p. 363.

* **ĭn-a-quā′-tion,** *s.* [Inaquate.] The state of being inaquate.

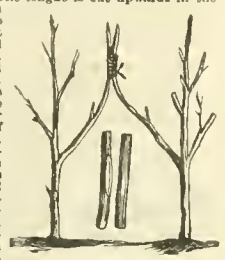
"The solution to the second reason is almost soundely handled, alludynge from impanacion to *inaquation*, although it was never sayde in Scripture, this water is the Holy Ghoost."—*Bishop Gardner: Explication. Transubstantiation*, fo. 127.

* **ĭn-ăr′-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *arable* (q.v.).] Not arable; not capable of being ploughed or tilled.

ĭn-arch′, *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *arch* (q.v.).] (See extract.)

"*Inarching* is a method of grafting, which is commonly called grafting by approach. This method of grafting is used when the stock and the tree may be joined: the branch to be *inarched* is fitted to the stock

at the proposed point of junction. The rind and wood on one side are pared away about three inches in length, as is the stock or branch in the place where the graft is to be united; a little tongue is cut upwards in the graft, and a notch made in the stock to admit it, to prevent their slipping, and for better union. The joint is clayed or waxed as usual. After four months the graft may be cut from the mother tree, sloping it off close to the stock. The operation is always performed in April or May, and is commonly practised upon oranges, myrtles, jasmines, walnuts, firs, and pines, which will not succeed by common grafting or budding."—*Miller: Gardener's Dict.*



INARCHING.

ĭn-arch'-ĭng, *s.* [Inarch.] The process or operation of grafting by approach.

* **ĭn-arm',** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *arm* (q.v.).] To embrace, as in the arms.

"Warwickshire you might call Middle-Ingle for equality of distance from the *inarming* ocean."—*Selden: Illustr. to Drayton's Poly-Olbion*, s. 13.

ĭn-ar-tĭc-ū-lā'-tą, *s. pl.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng., &c. *articulata* (q.v.).]

1. *Zool.:* The name introduced by Deshayes, in 1836, for the Brachiopoda having non-articulated valves. The articulated group possess an anal aperture, the inarticulated have none. Called also Tretenterata (q.v.). Families Craniadæ, Discinidæ, and Lingulidæ (q.v.).

2. *Palæont.:* All have fossil representatives. (See the families.)

ĭn-ar-tĭc'-ū-late, *a.* [Lat. *inarticulatus* = indistinct: *in-* = not, and *articulatus* = articulate (q.v.); Fr. *inarticulé*; Ital. *inarticolato*; Sp. *inarticulado.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Not articulate; not uttered with distinct articulations of sounds; not distinct.

"*Inarticulate* sounds may be divided into musical sound and noise."—*Beattie: Moral Science*, pt. i., ch. i., § 4.

* 2. Not capable of articulating.

"The poor earl who is *inarticulate* with palsy."—*Walpole*, in *Annandale.*

II. *Biol.:* Not articulated, not jointed; spec., of or belonging to the Inarticulata (q.v.).

ĭn-ar-tĭc'-ū-lāt-ĕd, *a.* [Eng. *inarticulat(e); -ed.*]

Biol.: The same as Inarticulate (q.v.).

ĭn-ar-tĭc'-ū-late-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *inarticulate; -ly.*] In an articulate manner; not articulately; not distinctly.

"Holy laws whispered *inarticulately* in our hearts."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 497.

ĭn-ar-tĭc'-ū-late-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *inarticulate; -ness.*] The quality or state of being inarticulate; want or absence of distinct articulation; indistinctness of utterance.

ĭn-ar-tĭc-ū-lā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *articulation* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being inarticulate; indistinctness of sounds in speaking; inarticulateness.

* **ĭn-ar-tĭ-fĭç'-ĭal** (ç as **sh**), *a.* [Lat. *inartificialis* = not according to the rules of art.]

1. Not artificial; not formed, made, or done according to the rules of art; formed without art.

"An *inartificial* argument, depending upon a naked asseveration."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. I., ch. vii.

2. Simple, artless, open.

"To take advantage of any *inartificial* expression of the people's wishes."—*Burke: On the Economical Reform.*

* **ĭn-ar-tĭ-fĭç'-ĭal-lў** (ç as **sh**), *adv.* [Eng. *inartificial; -ly.*] Without art; in an artless manner; not according to the rules of art.

"I should speak a truth, though somewhat *inartificially*."—*Bishop Taylor: Great Exemplar*, pt. I., dis. 4.

* **ĭn-ar-tĭ-fĭç'-ĭal-nĕss** (ç as **sh**), *s.* [Eng. *inartificial; -ness.*] The quality or state of being inartificial.

ĭn-aṣ'-mŭçh, *adv.* [In, *prep.*, ¶.]

ĭn-at-tĕn'-tion, *s.* [Fr.] A want or lack of attention; disregard, heedlessness, negligence.

"The universal indolence and *inattention* among us to things that concern the public."—*Tatler*, No. 167.

ĭn-at-tĕn'-tĭve, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *attentive* (q.v.).] Not attentive; not fixing the mind dul, upon an object; heedless, careless, negligent, regardless.

"With an *inattentive* eye."
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, iv.

ĭn-at-tĕn'-tĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *inattentive; -ly.*] In an inattentive manner; without attention, heed, or care; heedlessly.

"Consciousness of behaviour *inattentively* deficient in respect."—*Johnson: Life of Pope.*

ĭn-at-tĕn'-tĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *inattentive; -ness.*] The quality or state of being inattentive; inattention.

"The perpetual repetition of the same form of words produces weariness and *inattentiveness* in the congregation."—*Paley: Moral Philosophy*, bk. v., ch. v.

ĭn-âu-dĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *audibility* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being inaudible.

ĭn-âu'-dĭ-ble, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *audible* (q.v.).] Not audible; incapable of being heard.

"Of streams *inaudible* by day."
Wordsworth: White Doe of Rylstone, iv.

ĭn-âu'-dĭ-blў, *adv.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *audibly* (q.v.).] In an inaudible manner; so as not to be heard.

* **ĭn-âu'-gŭr,** *v.t.* [Lat. *inauguro* = to inaugurate (q.v.).] To inaugurate.

"*Inaugured* and created king."—*Latimer.*

ĭn-âu'-gu-ral, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. & Ger., from Low Lat. *inauguralis.*] [Inaugurate.]

A. *As adj.:* Pertaining to or performed at an inauguration: as, an *inaugural* address.

* **B.** *As subst.:* An inaugural address.

* **ĭn-âu'-gu-rate,** *a.* [Lat. *inauguratus*, pa. par. of *inauguro* = to practise augury; to consult the birds in augury (q.v.).] Invested with office.

"In this manner being *inaugurate* and invested in the kingdome."—*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 14.

ĭn-âu'-gu-rāte, *v.t.* [Inaugurate, *a.* Fr. *inaugurer*; Sp. *inaugurar*; Ital. *inaugurare.*]

1. To install or induct into an office solemnly, or with appropriate ceremonies; to invest formally with office.

"The seat on which her kings *inaugurated* were."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 17.

2. To set in action, motion, or progress, especially something of weight, dignity, or importance; to commence or introduce with some degree of formality, solemnity, pomp, or dignity; to initiate: as, To *inaugurate* a reign.

3. To celebrate the completion of with pomp or solemnity; to perform public initiatory solemnities or ceremonies in connection with: as, To *inaugurate* a statue.

ĭn-âu-gu-rā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *inauguratio*, from *inauguratus*, pa. par. of *inauguro.*]

1. The act of inaugurating or inducting into office with ceremony and solemnities; a formal investing with office.

"The ceremony of the *inauguration* was distinguished from ordinary pageants."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. A formal or solemn commencement or initiation of any thing or business of weight, importance, or dignity: as, the *inauguration* of a statue, an exhibition, &c.

ĭn-âu'-gu-rā-tŏr, *s.* [Eng. *inaugurat(e); -or.*] One who inangurates.

* **ĭn-âu'-gu-rā-tŏr-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *inaugurat(e); -ory.*] Of or pertaining to inauguration; inaugural.

"Addressed only as Mr. Rector in an *inauguratory* speech."—*Johnson: Journey to the Western Islands.*

* **ĭn-âu'-rate,** *a.* [Lat. *inauratus*, pa. par. of *inauro; aurum* = gold.] Covered with gold; gilt.

* **ĭn-âu'-rāte,** *v.t.* [Inaurate, *a.*] To cover with gold; to gild.

* **ĭn-âu-rā'-tion,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *inauratus*, pa. par. of *inauro.*] The act or process of covering with gold; gilding.

"Some sort of their *inauration*, or gilding, must have been much dearer than ours."—*Arbuthnot: On Coins.*

* **ĭn-âus'-pĭ-eate,** *a.* [Lat., from *in* = not, and *auspicatus* = auspicious (q.v.).] Ill-omened, unlucky, inauspicious; ominous of ill.

"Though it bore an *inauspicate* face it proved of a friendly event."—*Buck: Hist. Richard III.*, p. 43.

ĭn-âus-pĭ'-cious, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *auspicious* (q.v.).] Not auspicious; not lucky or fortunate; unlucky, unfortunate, ill-omened, unfavourable.

"What then must he attempt, whom niggard fate
Has fixed in such an *inauspicious* spot?"
Mason: English Garden, bk. I.

ĭn-âus-pĭ'-cious-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *inauspicious; -ly.*] In an inauspicious manner; unfortunately, unluckily; with ill omen.

"The regicide enemies had broken up what had been so *inauspiciously* begun."—*Burke: On a Regicide Peace*, let. 3.

ĭn-âus-pĭ'-cious-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *inauspicious; -ness.*] The quality or state of being inauspicious, unlucky, or unfavourable; unfavourableness.

* **ĭn-âu-thŏr'-ĭ-tā-tĭve,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *authoritative* (q.v.).] Not authoritative; without authority.

* **ĭn-barġe',** *v.t.* & *i.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *barge* (q.v.).]

A. *Trans.:* To cause to embark in or as in a barge.

"His friends she caused him to *inbarge*."
Drayton: Miseries of Queen Margaret.

B. *Intrans.:* To go into a bark or barge; to embark.

* **ĭn-bĕam'-ĭng,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (1); Eng. *beam*, and suff. *-ing.*] The ingress or entrance, as of a beam or ray of light.

"And for all these boastings of new lights, *inbeamings*, and inspirations."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 7.

* **ĭn'-bē-ĭng,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *being* (q.v.).] Inherence; inherent existence; inherent, inseparable being.

"When we say the bowl is round, the boy is witty, these are proper or inherent modes; for they have a sort of *inbeing* in the substance itself."—*Watts: Logic*, pt. i., ch. ii.

* **ĭn-bīnd',** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *bind* (q.v.).] To bind or close in; to hem in.

"The green banks which that fair stream *inbound*."
Fairfax.

* **ĭn'-blōwn,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *blown* (q.v.).] Blown in. (*Cudworth: Intell. System*, bk. i., ch. iii., § 29.)

ĭn'-bōard, *a.* & *adv.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *board* (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Within the boards or sides of a ship or other vessel: as, *inboard* works.

B. *As adv.:* Within the hold of a vessel; on board of a vessel.

ĭn'-bŏnd, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *bond* (q.v.).]

Arch.: A term applied to a stone or brick laid lengthwise across a wall; as distinguished from *outbond*, in which it is laid with its length parallel to the face of the wall. An *inbound and outbound* wall is one in which the stones or bricks are laid alternately across and in the direction of the face of the wall.

ĭn'-born, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *born* (q.v.).] Innate; implanted by nature; natural, inherent.

"His *inborn* inextinguishable thirst
Of rural scenes."
Cowper: Task, iv. 767.

ĭn'-bŏund, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *bound.*] (See the compound.)

inbound-common, *s.*

Law: An unenclosed common, marked out, however, by boundaries. (*Wharton.*)

* **ĭn'-brēak,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *break* (q.v.).] A breaking or bursting in.

"Massacred at the first *inbreak*."—*Carlyle: French Revolution*, pt. I., bk. vii., ch. x.

* **ĭn'-brēak-ĭng,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (1); Eng. *break; -ing.*] The act of breaking in; an inroad, an incursion.

* **ĭn'-brēathe,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *breathe* (q.v.).] To breathe in; to infuse by breathing; to inspire.

* **ĭn'-brēathed,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *breathed.*] Inspired; infused by breathing.

ĭn'-brĕd, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *bred.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Innate, inboro, natural.

2. *Stock-raising:* Bred in-and-in.

ĭn-brēēd', *v.t.*

Stock-raising: To follow a course of breeding from animals of the same pedigree or parentage; breeding in-and-in.

***in-breed'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *breed* (q.v.).] To breed, generate, or produce within.

"To *inbreed* and cherish in a great people the seeds of virtue."—*Milton: Reason of Church Government*

***in'-burn-ing**, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *burning*.] Burning within.

"Her *inburning* wrath she gan abate."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. viii. 17.

***in-burst'**, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *burst* (q.v.).] A bursting in or into; an irruption.

"Like the infinite *inburst* of water."—*Carlyle: French Revolution*, pt. i., bk. vii., ch. ix.

In'-ca, *s.* [Peruvian Indian.]

1. *Hist.* (*Pl.*): The title given to the sovereign of Peru prior to, and at the time of, the Spanish conquest under Pizarro, A.D. 1531, 1532. According to Peruvian tradition, there appeared on the table-land of the Desaguadero two majestic personages, Manco Capac (male) and Mama Ocollo (female), children of the Sun, sent to alleviate the miseries of mankind. Manco induced the savage tribes to submit to his authority, and introduced the elements of civilization. He was the first Inca, and founded the Inca dynasty. Under its guidance the nation, though its implements were only of copper or stone, iron not being in use, attained a considerable amount of civilization, which the magnificent ruins of the cities amply attest.

2. *Entom.*: An American genus of lamellicorn beetles, corresponding to *Goliathus* in the Old World.

***in-cage'**, *v.t.* [Encage.]

***in-cāge'-mĕnt**, *s.* [Eng. *incage*; *-ment*.] The act of incaging or confining, as in a cage; confinement in a cage or other narrow limits.

"Since your *incagement*, and, as you imagine, inchantment in that coop."—*Shelton: Don Quixote*, vol. ii., ch. xxi.

***in-căl-cu-la-bĭl'-ĭ-tў**, *s.* [Eng. *incalculable*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being incalculable.

in-căl'-cu-la-ble, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *calculable* (q.v.).] Not calculable; not possible to be calculated or counted; beyond calculation; incomputable; exceedingly great.

"They may even in one year of such false policy, do mischiefs *incalculable*."—*Burke: On Scarcity.*

in-căl'-cu-la-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *incalculable*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being incalculable.

in-căl'-cu-la-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *incalculable*; *-ly*.] In an incalculable degree; beyond calculation; immeasurably; infinitely.

in-ca-lĕs'-çençe, in-ca-lĕs'-çen-çў, *s.* [Eng. *incalescent*; *-ce*, *-cy*.] The state of being incalescent; a growing warm; warmth; incipient heat.

"A sober *incalescence* and regulated æstuation from wine."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. xxi.

in-ca-lĕs'-çent, *a.* [Lat. *incalescens*, pr. par. of *incalesco* = to grow warm; *in-* = in, towards, and *calesco*.] [Calescence.] Becoming or growing warm; increasing in heat.

"My way of obtaining *incalescent* mercury is quite different from any of those."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 634.

***in-căm-ĕr-ā'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *in-* = in, and *camera* = a chamber, an arched roof.]

1. The act of placing in a chamber or office.

2. The act or process of uniting lands, revenues, or other rights to the pope's domain.

***in-cămp'**, *v.t.* & *i.* [Encamp.]

***in-cămp'-mĕnt**, *s.* [Encampment.]

in-căn-dĕs'-çençe, *s.* [Incandescent.] The quality or state of being incandescent; a white heat; glowing whiteness of a body, caused by intense heat.

in-căn-dĕs'-çent, *a* [Lat. *incandescens*, pr. par. of *incandesco* = to glow.] [Candescent.] White with heat; glowing.

incandescent-lamp, *s.* [Electric-light, 2.]

in-căn-ĕs'-çent, *a.* [Lat. *incanescens*, pr. par. of *incanesco* = to become white.]

Bot.: Becoming white, growing hoary; the same as Incanous (q.v.).

in-cā'-noŭs, *a.* [Lat. *incanus* = quite gray hoary.]

Bot.: Hoary (q.v.).

in-căn-tā-tion, *in-can-ta-ci-on, *s.* [Lat. *incantatio*, from *incantatus*, pa. par. of *incanto* = to sing charms; Fr. *incantation*; Ital. *incantazione*; Sp. *incantacion*.]

Compar. Religions:

1. *Ethnic*: An incantation is a formula, either said or sung, supposed to add force to magical ceremonies. Incantations in classic times were employed: (1) To control the powers of Nature (Hor., *Ep.* v. 45, 46; xvii. 4, 5; Virg., *Ecl.* viii. 69; *Æn.* iv. 489); (2) to compel the attendance and assistance of supernatural beings (Senec., *Medea* iv.; Virg., *Æn.* iv. 490); (3), as love-spells (Theoc., *Id.* ii.; Virg., *Ecl.* viii.), in which sense they linger to the present day; and (4) as a means of inflicting injury (Hor., *Ep.* xvii. 27–29). Occasionally they were used in sympathetic medicine (q.v.). An interesting theory that incantations are survivals of ill-remembered and mutilated formulæ of the worship of Isis will be found in Pluche (*Histoire du Ciel* (ed. 1740), ii. 24). [Magic.]

"The Kur-án (ch. cxiii.) . . . treats charms and *incantations* as capable of producing evil consequences."—*Smith: Dict. of the Bible*, ii. 194.

2. *Jewish*: In the Authorised Version these are called enchantments. Those who practised them are coupled with dreamers. They were not to be hearkened to (Jer. xxvii. 9). Nor was any one of the Israelites to practise enchantments (Lev. xix. 26). Yet the Ten Tribes did so (2 Kings xvii. 17).

***in-căn'-ta-tòr-ў**, *a.* [Lat. *incantatus*, pa. par. of *incanto*; Ital. *incantatorio*.] Dealing by enchantment; magical.

"Fortune-tellers, jugglers, geomancers, and the like *incantatory* impostors, daily delude them."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. i., ch. iii.

***in-cănt'-ĭng**, *a.* [Lat. *incanto* = to sing charms.] Enchanting, ravishing, delightful.

***in-căn'-tòn**, *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *canton* (q.v.).] To form or incorporate into a canton; to unite to a canton.

"The Roman catholics, fearing the protestant interest, proposed the *incantoning* of Constance."—*Addison: On Italy.*

in-căp-a-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *capability* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being incapable; want of power or capacity, physical, mental, or otherwise; incapacity; inability; legal disqualification.

"Such remediless *incapability* of a marriage estate."—*Bp. Hall: Resolutions*, dec. iv., case 10.

in-căp'-a-ble, *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *incapabilis* = that cannot hold or contain: *in-* = not, and *capabilis*.] [Capable.]

A. *As adjective*:

1. Not capable of holding or containing; unable to hold or contain; not having room sufficient to hold or contain.

"*Incapable* of more, replete with you."
Shakesp.: Sonnet 113.

2. Not admitting of; not susceptible; not capable of receiving: as, A house is *incapable* of repair.

3. Not capable of communicating or participating in.

"Decrepit age . . .
Incapable of pleasures." *Dryden: Art of Poetry.*

4. Not capable of learning, knowing, or understanding; wanting in mental capacity or comprehension. (*Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, iv. 4.)

5. Wanting in power or ability; not equal to; unable; specif., destitute of, or wanting in virile power; impotent.

6. Disqualified by law; legally incapacitated; wanting legal qualifications or capacity.

"He should be *incapable* of ever holding any office."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxi.

7. Wanting in moral power or disposition; used with reference to actions, conduct, feelings, &c.: as, He is *incapable* of dishonesty.

8. Unable to take care of one's self: as, drunk and *incapable*.

B. *As subst.*: One physically or mentally unable to act; an inefficient or silly person.

in-căp'-a-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *incapable*; *-ly*.] In an incapable manner.

***in-ca-pā'-cious**, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *capacious* (q.v.).]

1. Not capacious; not having room or apace; not spacious; narrow, confined.

2. Incapable of comprehension or apprehension; mentally weak or foolish.

"Ears and capacities *incapacious* of them."—*Mountague: Appeale to Cæsar*, ch. ix.

***in-ca-pā'-cious-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *incapacious*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being incapacious; incapacity.

in-ca-păç'-ĭ-tate, *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *capacitate* (q.v.).]

1. To deprive of natural power, capacity, or ability; to render incapable; to disable: as, Old age *incapacitates* a man for work.

2. To render legally incapable or incompetent; to deprive of legal capacity or qualification.

"This act *incapacitated* his next heir to succeed to that estate if he continued a papist."—*Burnet: Hist. Own Time* (an. 1699).

in-ca-păç-ĭ-tā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *capacitation* (q.v.).] The act of incapacitating or disqualifying; the state of being incapacitated; physical, mental, or legal incapacity.

"Another Act of *Incapacitation*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

in-ca-păç'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *incapacité*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.*: Want of capacity, power, or ability; inability; incompetency.

"It proceeds from a certain *incapacity* of possessing themselves."—*Steele: Spectator*, No. 222.

2. *Law*: The want or deprivation of a quality legally to do, give, transmit, or receive anything.

"Statutes imposing civil *incapacities* would soon follow."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

in-car'-çĕr-ate, *v.t.* [Lat. *in-* = in, and *carceratus*, pa. par. of *carcero* = to put in prison; *carcer* = a prison.]

1. To imprison; to confine or shut up in a prison; to put to prison.

* 2. To shut up, confine, or inclose.

"Contagion may be propagated by bodies, that easily *incarcerate* the infected air; as woollen clothes."—*Harvey.*

***in-car'-çĕr-ate**, *a.* [Incarcerate, *v.*] Imprisoned, shut up; confined.

"When they no longer be *incarcerate*
In this dark dungeon, this foul fleshy wall."
More: Song of the Soul, bk. i., c. ii., s. 20.

in-car-çĕr-ā'-tion, *s.* [Incarcerate.] The act of incarcerating or imprisoning; the state of being imprisoned; imprisonment; confinement.

"A state of *incarceration* for former delinquencies."—*Glanvill: Pre-existence of Souls*, ch. iv.

***in-car'-çĕr-ā-tŏr**, *s.* [Eng. *incarcerat*(*e*); *-or*.] One who incarcerates or imprisons.

***in-car'-dĭn-ate**, *a.* [A corruption of *incarnate* (q.v.).] Incarnate.

"We took him for a coward, but he's the very devil *incardinate*."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, v. 1.

***in-carn'**, *v.t.* & *i.* [Fr. *incarner*, from Low Lat. *incarno*, from Lat. *in-* = in, and *caro* (genit. *carnis*) = flesh; Ital. *incarnare*; Sp. *encarnar*.]

A. *Trans.*: To cover, clothe, or invest with flesh.

"The flesh will soon arise in that cut of the bone, and make exfoliation of what is necessary, and *incarn* it."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

B. *Intrans.*: To breed, gain, or to acquire flesh; to become covered or clothed with flesh.

"The slough came off, and the ulcer happily *incarned*."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

***in-car'-na-dine**, *a.* [Fr. *incarnadin*, from Ital. *incarnadino*, *incarnatino*, from *incarno* = incarnate, of flesh colour, from Lat. *incarnatus* = incarnate (q.v.).] Of a flesh or carnation colour; flesh-coloured; reddish.

"[He] covers his ferocious eye with hands
Incarnadine." *Byron: Cain*, iii. 1.

***in-car'-na-dine**, *v.t.* [Incarnadine, *a.*] To dye red or of a flesh colour; to tinge of a red colour.

"This my hand will rather
The multitudinous seas *incarnadine*."
Shakesp.: Macbeth, ii. 2.

¶ In some editions spelt Incarnardine

***in-car'-nāte**, *v.t.* & *i.* [Incarnate, *a.*, Incarn.]

A. *Trans.*: To clothe, cover, or invest with flesh; to embody in flesh.

"To *incarnate* sin into the unpunishing and well-pleased will of God."—*Milton: Doctrine of Divorce*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

B. *Intrans.*: To breed flesh; to acquire flesh; to granulate, as a wound. (*Sterne.*)

in-car'-nate, *a.* [Lat. *incarnatus*, pa. par. of *incarno* = to clothe with flesh: *in* = in,

and *caro* (genit. *carnis*) = flesh ; Fr. *incarnat* ; Ital. *incarnato*.]

1. Invested or clothed with flesh ; embodied in flesh.

"Like as Jesus Christe our Savyour *incarnate* hy the worde of God."—*Hp. Gardner : Explic. of Transubstantiation*, fo. 106.

* 2. Of a red colour ; flesh-coloured.

"They are of a fresh and bright purple, in another of a glittering *incarnate* and rosate colour."—*P. Holland : Plinie*, bk. xiv., ch. i.

¶ Richardson (*Clarissa*, v. 46) uses the word as though the *in-* were privative, and the meaning of incarnate = not in the flesh.

ĭn-car-nā'-tion, * in-car-na-ci-oun, * in-car-na-cy-on, *s.* [Fr. *incarnation*, from Low Lat. *incarnationem*, accus. of *incarnatio*, from Lat. *incarnatus* ; Sp. *encarnacion* ; Ital. *incarnazione*.] [INCARNATE.]

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. The act of assuming flesh ; the act of clothing with or embodying in flesh ; the act of assuming flesh or a human body ; the state of being invested or clothed with flesh. [II. 2.]

2. A representation in a human or incarnate form ; an embodiment in human form ; a vivid exemplification or representation : as, He is the *incarnation* of mischief.

* 3. The colour of flesh ; carnation ; flesh-colour.

"How lovely he appears ! his little cheeks,
In their pure *incarnation*, vying with
The rose-leaves." *Byron : Cain*, iii. 1.

II. *Technically :*

1. *Sing. :* The process of healing wounds, and filling or covering the part with new flesh.

"The pulsation under the cicatrix proceeds from the too lax *incarnation* of the wound."—*Wiseman : Surgery.*

2. *Theol. :* The act of taking flesh and blood, the state of becoming incarnate, applied to the second person of the Trinity when, "being of one substance with the Father," he "took Man's nature in the womb of the blessed Virgin of her substance." (Second of the Thirty-nine Articles.)

***ĭn-car'-na-tĭve,** *a. & s.* [Fr. *incarnatif*, from *incarnat* = incarnate (q.v.).]

A. *As adj. :* Causing new flesh to grow.

"All sorts of wax be emollitive, heating, and *incarnative*."—*P. Holland : Plinie*, bk. xxii., ch. xxiv.

B. *As subst. :* A medicine or application which promotes the growth of new flesh, and assists nature in the healing of wounds.

"I deterged the abscess, and incarned by the common *incarnative*."—*Wiseman : Surgery*, vol. i., bk. i., ch. ix.

***ĭn-car-nĭ-fĭ-cā'-tion,** *s.* [As if from a verb *incarnify*.] The act of assuming or being clothed with flesh ; incarnation.

ĭn-cāse', *v.t.* Another spelling of ENCASE (q.v.).

***ĭn-cāse'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *incase* ; *-ment*.]

1. The act of incasing or inclosing in a case ; the state of being incased.

2. That which incases or incloses ; a casing ; a covering.

***ĭn-cask',** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *cask* (q.v.).] To put into, or as into, a cask.

"Then might he *incask* his pate in his hat."—*Shelton : Don Quixote*, vol. i., bk. i., ch. xiii.

***ĭn-căs'-tĕl-lāt-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *castellated* (q.v.).] Inclosed or confined in a castle.

***ĭn-cas'-telled** (*t* silent), *a.* [Pref. *in-* (1), Mid. Eng. *castel* = castle, and suff. *-ed*.]

1. Inclosed or confined in a castle.

2. Hoof-bound. (*Crabb.*)

***ĭn-căt-ĕ-nā'-tion,** *s.* [Low Lat. *incatenatio*, from Lat. *in-* = in, and *catena* = a chain.] The act of linking or yoking together : as, the *incatenation* of fleas. (*Goldsmith.*)

***ĭn-cau'-tĕl-oŭs,** *a.* [INCAUTIOUS.]

***ĭn-cau'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *caution* (q.v.).] Want or lack of caution ; heedlessness ; negligence ; carelessness.

"Lest, through *incaution* falling, thou may'st be
A joy to others, a reproach to me."
Pope : Homer ; Iliad xxiii. 415.

ĭn-cau-tious, *ĭn-cau'-tĕl-oŭs, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *cautious*, * *cautelous* (q.v.).] Not cautious ; wanting in caution ; heedless ; careless ; not circumspect ; unwary.

"The ostrich, silliest of the feathered kind, . . .
Commits her eggs, *incautious*, to the dust."
Cowper : Tirocinium, 791.

ĭn-cau'-tious-lў, * ĭn-cau'-tĕl-oŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *incautious, incautelous* ; *-ly*.] In an incautious manner ; without caution or heed ; carelessly ; negligently ; heedlessly.

"It is, at least, *incautiously* express't."
Byron : A Friendly Expostulation.

ĭn-cau'-tious-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *incautious* ; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being incautious ; want of caution ; heedlessness ; negligence.

***ĭn-ca-vāte',** *v.t.* [Lat. *in-* = in, and *cavatus*.] [CAVATE.] To make hollowed or concave ; to bend in.

***ĭn-ca-vā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *incavate*) ; *-ation*.]

1. The act of making hollow or concave.

2. A hollow ; a depression ; an excavation.

***ĭn-cāve',** *v.t.* Another spelling of ENCAVE (q.v.).

***ĭn-căv'-ẽrn,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *cavern* (q.v.).] To enclose or shut up as in a cavern.

"Then Lid creeps on along, and so *incavern'd* goes"
Drayton : Poly-Olbion, s. 1.

***ĭn-çĕd'-ĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Formed as if from pr. par. of an Eng. verb *incede*.] Majestically.

¶ Davies gives an example from Miss Brontë (*Villette*, ch. xxiii.), in which there seems to be an allusion to the "Ego quæ divum incedo regina" of Juno. (*Virgil : Æneid* i. 46.)

***ĭn-çĕ-lĕb'-rĭ-tў,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *celebrity* (q.v.).] Want or absence of celebrity or fame.

***ĭn-çĕnd',** *v.t.* [Lat. *incendo* = to set fire to, to inflame.] To inflame, to heat, to excite.

"Naturall heate, hy withdrawinge of moysture, is to moche *incended*."—*Elyot : Castel of Helth*, bk. iii., ch. iii.

ĭn-çĕn'-dĭ-ar-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *incendiar(y)* ; *-ism*.] The act or practice of an incendiary.

ĭn-çĕn'-dĭ-ar-ў, * in-cen-di-ar-ie, *a. & s.* [Lat. *incendiarius* = setting on fire, from *incendium* = fire ; *incendo* = to set on fire ; Fr. *incendiaire* ; Ital. & Sp. *incendiario*.]

A. *As adjective :*

1. *Lit. :* Pertaining to incendiarism, or the malicious burning of a dwelling.

2. *Fig. :* Exciting, or tending to excite or inflame factious, seditious, or quarrels ; inflammatory.

"Thus the writing of *incendiary* letters."—*Paley : Moral Philosophy*, vol. ii., ch. ix.

B. *As substantive :*

1. *Lit. :* One who maliciously sets fire to any dwelling-house or other building ; one who sets fire to the property of another ; one who is guilty of arson.

"If such was the design of the *incendiaries* it completely failed."—*Macaulay : Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

2. *Fig. :* One who or that which excites or inflames factions, seditious, or quarrels ; a political agitator.

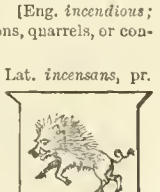
"To be scrawled with the midnight chalk of *incendiaries*, with 'No Popery,' on walls and doors of devoted houses."—*Burke : Speech at Bristol.*

incendiary-shell, *s.* [CARCASS, *s.*, II.]

*** ĭn-çĕn'-dĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *incendiosus*, from *incendium* = fire.] Exciting or inflaming factions, seditious, or quarrels ; inflammatory, incendiary.

***ĭn-çĕn'-dĭ-oŭs-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *incendious* ; *-ly*.] So as to excite factions, quarrels, or contentions.

ĭn-çĕn'-sant, *a.* [Low Lat. *incensans*, pr. par. of *incenso*, a freq. from Lat. *incendo* = to burn.]



INCENSANT.

Her. : A term applied to a boar when borne in a furious angry position.

***ĭn-çĕns-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *incens(e)* ; *-ation*.] The offering of incense, either as an act of divine worship, or as a ceremonial adjunct thereto.

"The Missal of the Roman Church now enjoins *incensation*."—*Encyc. Brit.* (ed. 9th), xii. 722.

ĭn'-çĕnse, * en-cense, * in-cence, *s.* [Fr. *encens*, from Lat. *incensum*, neut. of *incensus*, pa. par. of *incendo* = to burn ; Ital. & Port. *incenso* ; O. Sp. *encenso* ; Sp. *incienso*.]

I. *Ordinary Language :*

1. Materials used for making perfumes ; a mixture of fragrant gums, spices, &c. used for producing perfume when burnt.

"And high on every peak a statue seemed
To hang on tiptoe, tossing up
A cloud of *incense*." *Tennyson : Pal. of Art*, 39.

2. Perfume extracted from spices and gums when burnt in religious rites, or as an offering to a deity.

"A thick cloud of *incense* went up."—*Ezek.* viii. 11.

3. Any offering to a superior being.

"*Incense* kindled at the muse's flame" *Gray : Elegy.*

II. *Technically :*

1. *Bot. :* The resin or gum of Olibanum.

2. *Comparative Religions :*

(1) *Ethnic :* Sir G. Birdwood (in *Encyc. Brit.*, ed. 9th, xii. 718, sqq.), considers that religious censing of persons and things grew out of purificatory fumigation. Tylor (*Prim. Cult.*, 1873, ii. 383) is of opinion that incense is the natural outcome of animism, which might reasonably hold that offerings reduced to smoke or vapour by the medium of fire were fittingly consumed by or transmitted to spiritual beings. (Cf. Genesis viii. 21 ; Hom., *Il.* i. 317 ; Ovid, *Met.*, xii. 154.) An inscription in the valley of Hammamat states that an Egyptian nobleman was sent by Pharoah Sankhara (B.C. 2500) "to bring back odoriferous gums" from Punt, now identified with the Somali country ; the marbles of Nineveh furnish examples of offering incense to the Sun-god (2 Kings xxiii. 5) ; and the Hindus employed it from the remotest antiquity. The progress in classic times from "fumigations with herbs and chips of fragrant wood" is shown in the *θύον* (cf. *θύος*) of Homer, and the *λιβανώτος* of later writers ; in the *herbæ Sabinæ* and *laurus* of Ovid (*Fast.* i. 343, 344), and the *mascula thura* of Virgil (*Ecl.* viii. 65).

(2) *Jewish :* קְטֹרֶת (*qetoreth*) קְטֹרָה (*qetorah*). This is sometimes confounded with לְבֹנָה (*lebonah*), frankincense, which is the name of a plant. Incense was compounded of stacte, onycha, galbanum, and pure frankincense, an equal part of each by weight. Any one making a similar composition was to be cut off from the people of God. (Exod. xxx. 34–38.) Incense was to be burnt every morning and evening on the "altar of incense." (Exod. xxx. 7, 8.) On the great day of atonement a handful of it, put on a censer of burning coals when the priest went within the veil to the Most Holy Place, was to rise in a cloud covering the mercy seat (Lev. xvi. 12, 13). It was used also on extraordinary occasions, at times of great public calamity, as plague (Num. xvi. 46–50). Only the priests might burn incense (2 Chron. xxvi. 16–21 ; Luke i. 8, 9). Probably it symbolised the acceptable prayers of saints (Psalm cxli. 2 ; Rev. viii. 4).

(3) *Christian :* In the Roman and Greek Churches it is used in all the solemn offices. It is mentioned in the first *Ordo Romanus*, probably of the seventh century. It is also used in the Catholic and Apostolic Church. [IRVINGITES.] In the Anglican Church the use of incense was gradually abandoned after the reign of Edward VI. until the ritualistic revival of the present day ; but it has never been formally prohibited. The Protestant churches of the United States and Europe do not employ incense in their ritual.

incense-breathing, *a.* Exhaling incense or sweet odours : as, the *incense-breathing* morn. (*Gray : Elegy.*)

incense-tree, *s.*

Bot. : (1) *Icica guianensis*, (2) *Moschoxylon Swartii*.

incense-wood, *s.*

Bot. : Icica heptaphylla.

ĭn'-çĕnse (1), *v.t.* [INCENSE, *s.*] To perfume with incense ; to offer incense to.

ĭn-çĕnse' (2), *v.t.* [Lat. *incensus*, pa. par. of *incendo* = to inflame, to burn.]

1. To burn, to kindle, to set on fire.

"Vertue is like pretious odours, most fragrant when they are *incensed* or crush'd."—*Bacon : Essays : Of Simulation.*

* 2. (*In a more general sense than now*) : To stir up any passion or emotion within the human breast.

"By which speech he *incensed* the English to go on with him"—*Fuller : Holy War*, bk. iv., ch. viii.

3. To inflame or excite to angry passions; to exasperate, to provoke, to irritate; to make exceedingly angry; to fire.

"Much was the knight *incenst* with his lewd word."
Spenser: F. Q., V. iii. 36.

ĭn-çĕn'sed, * **ĭn-çĕnst,** *pa. par. & a.* [INCENSE (2), *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Excited or inflamed to violent anger; exasperated, irritated, provoked.

2. *Her.:* A term applied to the eyes, &c., of any wild creature when represented with fire issuing from them.

* **ĭn-çĕn'se-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *incense* (2), *v.*; *-ment.*] Irritation, exasperation, rage, heat, fury.

"His *incensement* at this moment is so implacable that satisfaction can be none but pangs of death."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night*, III. 4.

* **ĭn-çĕns'-ĕr,** * **ĭn-çĕns'-ŏr,** *s.* [Eng. *incens(e)*, (2), *v.*; *-er,- or.*] One who incenses, provokes, or urges on another.

"Seneca understanding by the report of those that yet somewhat regarded virtue and honour, how these lewd *incenters* did accuse him."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 1,005.

* **ĭn-çĕn'-sion,** *s.* [Lat. *incensio*, from *incensus*, pa. par. of *incendo*; Ital. *incensione.*] The act of kindling or setting on fire; the state of being set on fire.

"Sena looseth its windiness by decocting, and subtile or windy spirits are taken off by *incension* or evaporation."—*Bacon: Natural History*, § 23.

* **ĭn-çĕn'-sĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *incens(e)*; *-ive.*] Tending to excite or provoke; inflammatory.

"Greatly *incensive* of humane passion."—*Barrow: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 10.

* **ĭn-çĕns'-ŏr,** *s.* [INCENSER.]

* **ĭn-çĕn'-sŏr-ў,** *s.* [Low Lat. *incensorium*, from Lat. *incensum* = incense; Fr. *incensoir*; Sp. *incensario*; Ital. *incensorio.*] A vessel in which incense is burnt or offered; a censer (q v.).

"Other saints lie here decorated with splendid ornaments, lamps, and *incensories* of great cost."—*Evelyn: Memoirs*, Feb. 17, 1645.

* **ĭn-çĕn'-su-ra-ble (s as sh),** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *censurable* (q.v.).] Not censurable; not deserving of censure or blame.

* **ĭn-çĕn'-su-ra-blў (s as sh),** *adv.* [Eng. *incensurabl(e)*; *-y.*] In a manner not deserving of censure or blame.

ĭn-çĕn'-tĭve, *a. & s.* [Lat. *incentivus* = striking up a tune, hence provoking, inciting, from * *incentus*, pa. par. of *incino* = to blow or sound an instrument: *in* = into, and *cano* = to sing.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Inciting, provoking, urging, encouraging.

"She receiveth that *incentive* spirit of fury."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 932.

2. Adapted to kindle or set on fire; taking fire quickly. (In this sense probably connected by Milton with the Lat. *incendo* = to inflame.)

"Part *incentive* reed
Provide, pernicious with one touch of fire."
Milton: P. L., vi. 519.

B. *As subst.:* Anything which acts or operates upon the mind or passions; anything which incites, encourages, urges, or prompts to any end; that which acts as a motive, incitement, or spur.

"*Incentives* to a sacred love."
Couper: Secrets of Divine Love. (Trans.)

* **ĭn-çĕn'-tĭve-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *incentive*; *-ly.*] In an incentive manner; like an incentive; encouragingly, incitingly.

* **ĭn-çĕpt'-ĭng,** *a.* [Lat. *inceptus*, pa. par. of *incipio* = to begin.] Incipient, beginning, inceptive.

ĭn-çĕp'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *inceptio*, from *inceptus*, pa. par. of *incipio* = to begin, lit., to seize on: *in* = on, and *capio* = to seize.]

* **i.** The act of taking in or receiving; the state or process of being taken in or received; reception.

"The *inception* . . . of water into the lungs."—*E. A. Poe: Marie Roget.*

2. A beginning, a commencement.

* **ĭn-çĕp'-tĭve,** *a. & s.* [Lat. *incept(us)*, pa. par. of *incipio* = to begin; Eng. adj. suff. *-ive.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Beginning, commencing; noting the beginning; primary: as, an *inceptive* proposition.

"The grand *inceptive* caution is to think."
Byron: Art of English Poetry.

2. *Math.:* A term applied by Dr. Wallis to express such moments or first principles as, having no magnitude in themselves, are yet capable of producing results which have magnitude in themselves; thus a point is *inceptive* of a line, a line of a surface, and a surface of a solid.

B. *As subst.:* That which begins or notes the beginning, as a preposition or verb.

"*Inceptives* or desitives, which relate to the beginning or ending of anything."—*Watts: Logic*, pt. ii., c. 2, § 6.

* **ĭn-çĕp'-tĭve-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *inceptive*; *-ly.*] In an inceptive manner; so as to note the beginning.

* **ĭn-çĕp'-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat., from *inceptus*, pa. par. of *incipio* = to begin.]

1. A beginner; one who is in his rudiments.

2. One who is on the point of taking his degree in Arts.

"Mr. Hooker's grace was given him for *inceptor* of arts."—*Walton: Life of Hooker.*

* **ĭn-çĕr-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *incratus*, pa. par. of *incero* = to cover with wax: *in-* = on, and *cera* = wax.] The act of covering or smearing with wax.

* **ĭn-çĕr'-a-tĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *in-* = on, and *cera* = wax.] Cleaving or sticking like wax. (*Cotgrave.*)

* **ĭn-çĕr-ĕ-mō'-nĭ-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *ceremonious* (q.v.).] Without ceremony; in a simple manner.

"Another approves better of a simple and *incæremonious* devotion."—*Bp. Hall*, Sol. 17.

* **ĭn-çĕr'-tain,** * **in-cer-tayne,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *certain* (q.v.).] Uncertain, doubtful.

"Thys is a thinge moste *incertayne*, how long they shall live."—*Udal: James* iv.

* **ĭn-çĕr'-tain-lў,** *adv.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *certainly* (q.v.).] Uncertainly, doubtfully.

* **ĭn-çĕr'-tain-tў,** * **in-eer-tayn-tie,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *certainty* (q.v.).] Uncertainty, doubtfulness.

"Pacolet went on in deep morals on the *incertainty* of riches."—*Tatler*, No. 44.

* **ĭn-çĕr'-tĭ-tūde,** *s.* [Fr. from Low Lat. *incertitudo*, from Lat. *incertus* = uncertain (q.v.).] Uncertainty, doubtfulness, doubt.

"The cause of this *incertitude* and difficultie."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xviii., ch. xxv.

* **ĭn-çĕr'-tŭm,** * **ĭn-sĕr'-tŭm,** *s.* [Lat. *incertum*, neut. of *incertus* = doubtful.]

Anc. Arch.: A form of masonry made of a facing of square stones of irregular sizes and a filling of rubble; rubble-work.

* **ĭn-çĕss'-a-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *incessabilis*, from *in* = not, and *cessabilis* = ceasing; *cesso* = to cease.] Unceasing, continual, unending.

"He heard likewise those *incessable* strokes."—*Shelton: Don Quixote*, vol. i., bk. iii., ch. vi.

* **ĭn-çĕss'-a-blў,** *adv.* [Eng. *incessab(le)*; *-ly.*] Unceasingly, continually.

* **ĭn-çĕss'-an-çў,** * **in-cess-an-cie,** *s.* [Eog. *incessant*; *-cy.*] The quality or state of being incessant; continuance, unceasingness.

"The *incessancie*
Of showres powrd downe vpon them."
Chapman: Homer: Odyssey i.

ĭn-çĕss'-ant, * **in-cess-aunt,** *a. & s.* [Lat. *incessans*, from *in* = not; *cessans* = ceasing; pr. par. of *cesso* = to cease.]

A. *As adj.:* Unceasing, unintermittent, continual, uninterrupted, constant, perpetual, ceaseless, continuous.

"The roar of the musketry was *incessant*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

* **B.** *As subst.:* The quality or state of being incessant.

ĭn-çĕss'-ant-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *incessant*; *-ly.*] Unceasingly, without intermission, continually.

"Some friends who rally me *incessantly*."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 191.

* **ĭn-çĕss'-ant-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *incessant*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being incessant.

* **ĭn-çĕss'-ĭon (ss as sh),** *s.* [Lat. *incessus* = a going in; *incedo* = to go in.] Progress, motion.

"The *incession* or local motion of animals."—*Browne: Cyrus' Garden*, ch. iii.

ĭn'-çĕst, *s.* [Fr. *inceste*, from Lat. *incestus* = unchaste: *in-* = not, and *castus* = chaste.] The crime of sexual intercourse between persons related within the degrees wherein marriage is forbidden by the law of the country.

¶ *Spiritual incest:*

1. The crime of sexual intercourse between persons spiritually allied by baptism or confirmation.

2. The act of a vicar or other beneficiary who holds two benefices, the one depending on the collation of the other.

ĭn-çĕs'-tu-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *incestuosus*, from *incestus* = unchaste; Fr. *incestueux.*]

1. Guilty of incest.

"In the arms of that *incestuous* queen."
Daniel: Octavia to Marcus Antonius.

2. Involving the crime of incest.

"Virtuous love, not adulterous or *incestuous*."—*Warburton: Ded. to the Freethinkers.* (Post.)

ĭn-çĕs'-tu-ŏŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *incestuous*; *-ly.*] In an incestuous manner; with unnatural love; in a manner to involve the crime of incest.

"Macareus and Canace, son and daughter to Æolus, god of the winds, loved each other *incestuously*."—*Dryden.*

ĭn-çĕs'-tu-ŏŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *incestuous*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being incestuous.

"The knowledge of the horrible *incestuousness* of the match."—*Bp. Hall: Cases of Conscience*, Add. case 3.

ĭnch (1), * **inche,** * **unche,** * **ynche,** *s. & a.* [A.S. *ynce*, from Lat. *uncia* = an inch, an ounce.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Lit.:* A lineal measure, being the twelfth part of a lineal foot, or the thirty-sixth part of a lineal yard. It is subdivided into halves, quarters, eighths, sixteenths, &c. for mechanical purpose, and also for scientific purposes decimally, and into lines, each line being the twelfth part of an inch. It was further also divided into three parts, called barley-corns, from the inch being supposed to be of the length of three barley-corns. An inch is 2·54, or more accurately 2·5399772 centimetres; a square inch is 6·4516 square centimetres; a cubic inch is 16·387 cubic centimetres.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) The least quantity or degree.

"Death by *inches*." *Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, v. 4.

* (2) A critical moment; the exact moment.

"Beldame, I think, we watched you at an *inch*."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., i. 4.

B. *As adj.:* Measuring an inch in any dimension, whether length, breadth, or thickness; generally in composition, as, a four-*inch* wall, &c., an *inch* board.

* **inch-of-candle auction,** *s.* An auction which commenced by lighting a bit of candle an inch long. Whoever had made the last bid before the candle went out had the article knocked down to him.

* **inch-meal,** *s.* A piece an inch long; by inch-meal = by inches. (*Shakesp.: Tempest*, ii. 2.)

inch-stuff, *s.*

Carp.: Deal planks sawed one inch thick.

ĭnch (2), *s.* [Gael. *innis* = an island.] An island. It appears frequently as an element in the names of small islands belonging to Scotland: as, *Inchcolm*, &c. In Ireland it appears in the original form of *Innis* or *Ennis.*

"To *inch* and rock the sea-mews fly."
Scott: Lay of the Last Minstrel, vi. 24.

* **ĭnch,** *v.t. & i.* [INCH (1), *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To drive by inches.

"He gets too far into the soldiers' graces,
And *inches* out my master."
Dryden: Cleomenes, ii. 2.

2. To deal out as it were by inches; to give sparingly.

B. *Intrans.:* To advance or retire by small degrees; to move slowly.

"[He] with slow paces measures back the field,
And *inches* to the walls."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid ix. 1,066.

* **ĭn-çhāfe'**, *v.t.* Another spelling of ENCHAFE (q.v.).

* **ĭn-çhāin'**, *v.t.* Another spelling of ENCHAIN (q.v.).

* **ĭn-çhām'-bĕr**, *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *chamber* (q.v.).] To lodge in a chamber.

* **ĭn-chānġe-a-bĭl'-ĭ-tў**, *s.* [Pref. *in-*(2), and Eng. *changeability* (q.v.).] Unchangeableness.

* **ĭn-çhant'**, * **ĭn-çhant'-mĕnt**, &c. [ENCHANT, ENCHANTMENT, &c.]

* **ĭn-çharġe'**, *v.t.* Another spelling of ENCHARGE (q.v.).

* **ĭn-çhăr'-ĭt-a-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *charitable* (q.v.).] Not charitable; uncharitable.

"Proud, ignorant, suspicious, *inchacitable*."—*Evelyn: Apol. for the Royal Party.*

* **ĭn-çhăr'-ĭ-tў**, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *charity* (q.v.).] Want of charity; uncharitableness.

"By your *incharity* to his soul as well as body."—*Evelyn: Apol. for the Royal Party.*

* **ĭn-çhāse'**, *v.t.* Another spelling of ENCHASE (q.v.).

* **ĭn-çhāste'**, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and *chaste.*] The same as UNCHASTE. (*Peele: David & Beth.*)

* **ĭn-çhās'-tĭ-tў**, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *chastity* (q.v.).] Lewdness, incontinence.

"Stained with *inchastity's* foul blot."
Hannay: Sheretine & Mariana.

ĭnched, * **ĭnçht**, *a.* [Eng. *inch*; *-ed.*] Containing inches in any dimension; used in composition: as, four-*inched*.

"To ride on a bay trotting-horse over four-*inched* bridges."—*Shakesp.: Lear*, iii. 4.

* **ĭn-çhēēr'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (intens.), and Eng. *cheer* (q.v.).] To cheer, to enliven, to encourage, to gladden.

"Whereby the all *incheering* majesty
Shall come to shine at full in all her parts."
Daniel: Panegyricke to the King's Majesty.

* **ĭn-çhĕst'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *chest* (q.v.).] To put up or shut up in a chest.

* **ĭnçh'-ĭ-pĭn**, *s.* [INCHPIN.]

* **ĭn'-chō-āte**, *a.* [Lat. *inchoatus*, pa. par. of *inchoo* = to begin.] Begun; commenced; recent; existing in elements; incomplete.

"It is neither a substance perfect, nor a substance *inchoate*, or in the way of perfection."—*Raleigh: Hist. of the World.*

* **ĭn'-chō-āte**, *v.t.* [INCHOATE, *a.*] To begin; to commence.

"The higher congruity of life, being yet but imperfectly *inchoated*."—*Glanvill: Pre-exist. of Souls*, ch. xiv.

* **ĭn'-chō-āte-lў**, *adv.* [Eng. *inchoate*; *-ly.*] In an inchoate or incipient manner.

"*Inchoately* just by thy gracious inoperation."—*Bp. Hall: Beatitie & Unitie of the Church.*

* **ĭn-chō-ā'-tion**, *s.* [INCHOATE.] The act of beginning; an inception; a beginning.

"The setting on foot some of those arts in those parts would be looked upon as the first *inchoation* of them."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind.*

* **ĭn'-chō-ā-tĭve**, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *inchoativus*, from *inchoatus*, pa. par. of *inchoo*; Fr. *inchoatif*; Ital. & Sp. *incoativo.*]

A. *As adj.:* Expressing or denoting inchoation or beginning; inceptive: as, an *inchoative* verb.

B. *As subst.:* That which begins, or expresses the beginning or inception of anything; specif., in grammar, an inceptive verb.

"Verbes in -sco dooe not signifie beginnyng, nor shoulde not be called *inchoatiues* . . . but rather continuatiues."—*Udal: Flowres*, fo. 144.

* **ĭnçh'-pĭn**, * **ĭnne-pinne**, * **ĭnche-pinne**, * **ĭnch-ĭ-pin**, *s.* [Etym. doubtful; cf. Gael. *inne*, *innidh* = a bowel or entrail.] The sweetbread of a deer.

* **ĭn-çĭc'-ū-ra-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *incicur* = not tame: *in-* = not; *cicur* = tame, and Eng. *-able.*] That cannot be tamed; untamable.

* **ĭn-çīde'**, *v.t.* [Lat. *incido*, from *in-* = in, into, and *cædo* = to cut.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* To cut.

"Cutting or *inciding* the foreskin should be mentioned here as a practice adopted amongst them."—*Cook: Third Voyage*, bk. iii., ch. ix.

2. *Med.:* (See extract).

"Medicines are said to *incide* which consist of pointed and sharp particles; as acids, and most salts, by which the particles of other bodies are divided from one another."—*Quincy.*

ĭn'-çĭ-dençe, *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *incidentia*, from *incidens*, pr. par. of *incido* = to fall upon: *in-* = in, on, and *cado* = to fall; Sp. *incidencia*; Ital. *incidenza.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act or state of falling on or upon; a falling, a fall.

* 2. That which falls out or happens; an incident.

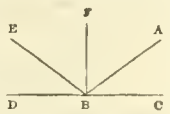
"The determination of these meaner *incidences*."—*Bp. Hall: Contempt.; Salomon's Choise.*

II. *Phys.:* The manner of falling on, or the direction in which a body, or a ray of light, heat, &c., falls upon any surface.

"In equal *incidences* there is a considerable inequality of refractions."—*Newton: Opticks.*

¶ (1) *Angle of incidence:*

Optics, Physics, &c.: An angle formed by two straight lines, one the line of incidence [2] of a ray of light or heat, or of an elastic body moving to strike a plane, and the other a perpendicular to that plane. The angle formed by the perpendicular and the line of departure taken by the elastic body is called the angle of reflection, and is always equal to the former one. If in the figure, C D be the plane, A B the line of incidence, and F B a perpendicular to C D, then A B F is the angle of incidence, and F B E the angle of reflection. Formerly these terms were more commonly applied to the angles A B C and E B D [2].



(2) *Line of incidence:*

Optics, Physics, &c.: The straight line taken by a ray of light or heat, or an elastic body moving to strike a plane at an acute or right angle. [1.]

* **ĭn'-çĭ-den-çў**, *s.* [Low Lat. *incidentia.*] [INCIDENCE.]

1. A falling on or upon; incidence.

2. That which falls out; an incident; an event; an accident.

"Accidental moments and *incidencies*."—*Bp. Taylor: Of Repentance*, ch. iii., § 3.

ĭn'-çĭ-dent, *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *incidens*, pr. par. of *incido* = to fall on, to happen; Ital. & Sp. *incidente.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Falling or striking on or upon, as a ray of light upon a reflecting surface.

2. Falling out or happening occasionally; casual; occasional; fortuitous; not in the usual course of things; happening beside expectation.

"Men's rarer *incident* necessities and utilities should be with special equity considered."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

3. Liable or apt to happen, occur, or befall; naturally befalling, appertaining, or belonging; followed by *to.*

"Restraining the disorders *incident to* a prosperous state."—*Blair: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 10.

4. Appertaining to or following another thing, called the principal, as a court-baron is *incident* to a manor.

B. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. That which falls out or happens; an event; a casualty.

"I wyll speke therof as it was don, as I was informed, and of the *incidentes* therof."—*Berners: Froissart; Cronycle*, vol. i., ch. ccclxxxi.

2. An event of minor importance occurring amongst others; an episode or subordinate action apart from the main plot or design.

"A writer of lives may descend, with propriety, to minute circumstances and familiar *incidents*."—*Blair*, lect. 36.

II. *Law:* Something necessarily depending upon, appertaining to, or passing with something else which is more worthy or principal.

Incident proposition:

Logic: A proposition introduced by the pronouns *who*, *which*, *whose*, *whom*, &c.

"The additional proposition is called an *incident* proposition."—*Watts: Logick.*

¶ For the difference between *incident* and *circumstance*, see CIRCUMSTANCE; for that between *incident* and *event*, see EVENT.

ĭn-çĭ-dĕnt'-al, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *incident*; *-al.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Happening occasionally, or as an occasional event; casual, accidental, undesigned, fortuitous.

"A hatred either natural or *incidental*."—*Milton: Doctrine of Divorce*, bk. ii., ch. xvii.

2. Not necessary to the main action or design; subordinate; happening or done by the way.

"My *incidental* explications of the rarefication and condensation of the air."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 196.

3. Falling out or happening undesignedly as a result; contingent.

"The direct and proper purpose of the act, and the *incidental* effect of it."—*Hurd: Dis. Christ driving the Buyers, &c., out of the Temple.*

* **B.** *As subst.:* An incident.

ĭn-çĭ-dĕnt'-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *incidental*; *-ly.*] In an incidental manner or way; casually, incidentally; apart from the main design or purpose; undesignedly, without intention; not of set purpose; by the way.

"A grave constitutional question was *incidentally* raised."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

ĭn-çĭ-dĕnt'-al-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *incidental*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being incidental.

* **ĭn-cĭ-dĕnt'-a-rў**, *a.* [Eng. *incident*; *-ary.*] Occasional; occurring at long intervals. (*Hacket: Life of Williams*, ii. 208.)

* **ĭn'-çĭ-dent-lĕss**, *a.* [Eng. *incident*; *-less.*] Uneventful. (*Mad. D'Arblay: Diary*, ii. 158.)

* **ĭn'-çĭ-dent-lў**, *adv.* [Eng. *incident*; *-ly.*] Occasionally, by the way, incidentally.

"And *incidently* it is by the messenger moned, yt there shoulde seme no necessitie for christen folke to resorte to any churches."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 119.

* **ĭn-çĭn'-dĕr-mĕnt**, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (1); Eng. *cinder*, and suff. *-ment.*] Reduction to ashes; incineration. (*Davies: Holy Roode.*)

* **ĭn-çĭn'-ĕr-a-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *in-* = in, into, and *cinis* (genit. *cineris*) = ashes.] Capable of being reduced to ashes.

"But other *incinerable* substances were found so fresh, that they could feel no sindge from fire."—*Browne: Urne Burial*, ch. iii.

ĭn-çĭn'-ĕr-āte, *v.t.* [INCINERATE, *a.*] To burn or reduce to ashes.

"Yet it is the fire only that *incinerates* bodies.."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 486.

* **ĭn-çĭn'-ĕr-āte**, *a.* [Low Lat. *incineratus*, from Lat. *in-* = in, into, and *cinis* (genit. *cineris*) = ashes.] Burnt or reduced to ashes; thoroughly consumed.

ĭn-çĭn-ĕr-ā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *incineratio*, from *incinero* = to reduce to ashes.] The act of burning or reducing to ashes; the state of being reduced to ashes by combination.

"Not producible by any known way, without *incineration*."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 529.

ĭn-çĭp'-ĭ-ençe, **ĭn-çĭp'-ĭ-en-çy**, *s.* [Eng. *incipient*; *-ce*, *-cy.*] A beginning, a commencement, an inception.

ĭn-çĭp'-ĭ-ent, *a.* [Lat. *incipiens*, pr. par. of *incipio* = to take in hand, to begin: *in-* = in, into, and *capio* = to take; Ital. & Sp. *incipiente.*] Beginning, commencing, starting; beginning to show itself.

"Some sorts of head-aches, palsies, *incipient* apoplexies, &c."—*Boyle: Works*, iv 641.

* **ĭn-çĭp'-ĭ-ent-lў**, *adv.* [Eng. *incipient*; *-ly.*] In an incipient manner.

* **ĭn-çĭr'-cle**, *v.t.* Another spelling of ENCIRCLE (q.v.).

* **ĭn-çĭr'-clĕt**, *s.* [ENCIRCLET.]

* **ĭn-çĭr-cŭm-scrĭp-tĭ-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *circumscriptible* (q.v.).] That cannot be circumscribed or limited; incapable of circumscription.

"Both in heaven, and earth, invisible, *incircumscriptible*."—*Bp. Hall: The Old Religion*, § 2.

* **ĭn-çĭr-cŭm-scrĭp'-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *circumscription* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being incircumscriptible.

* **ĭn-çĭr'-cŭm-spĕct**, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *circumspect* (q.v.).] Not circumspect; heedless, inadvertent, careless, unwary.

"They carye those that bee simple and *incircumspecte* into shipwrake."—*Udal: Jude* 10.

* **ĭn-çĭr-cŭm-spĕc'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *circumspection* (q.v.).] Want of circumspection, heed, or care; heedlessness.

"An unexpected way of delusion, whereby he more easily led away the *incircumspection* of their belief."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. i., ch. xii.

* **ĭn-çīse',** *v.t.* [Fr. *inciser*, from Lat. *incisus*, pa. par. of *incido* = to cut into; *in* = in, into, *cædo* = to cut.] To cut in, to grave, to carve.

"I on thy grave this epitaph *incise*."

Carew: On the Death of Dr. Donne.

INCISED LEAF.

ĭn-çīsed', *pa. par.* & *a.* [INCISE.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Cut; inflicted by a cutting instrument: as, an *incised* wound.

2. *Bot.:* Regularly divided by deep incisions.

* **ĭn-çīse'-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *incise*; *-ly.*] In the manner of incisions or notches.

ĭn-çĭ'-zion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *incisionem*, accus. of *incisio* = a cutting into, from *incisus*, pa. par. of *incido* = to cut into.]

I. *Literally:*

1. The act of incising or cutting into a substance.

"To sever by *incision*."—*Milton: Tetrachordon.*

2. That which is produced by incising; a cut, a gash; a separation of the parts of any substance made by a sharp instrument.

"They deep *incision* make, and talk the while
Of England's glory." *Thomson: Autumn*, 506.

* 3. The division, separation, or dissolution of viscosities by means of medicines or drugs.

* **II.** *Fig.:* Sharpness, trenchancy, decision: as, To do anything with *incision*.

ĭn-çī'-sĭve, *a.* [Fr. *incisif*, from Lat. *incisus*, pa. par. of *incido*.]

I. *Literally:*

1. Having the quality of cutting into or dividing the substance of any body.

* 2. Having the quality of dividing or dissolving viscosities.

"It [endive] is naturally cold, profitable for hot stomachs; *incisive*, and opening obstructions of the liver."—*Evelyn: Acetaria.*

II. *Fig.:* Sharp, penetrating, trenchant, acute.

incisive-bones, *s. pl.*

Anat.: The bones of the upper jaw containing the incisors; the premaxillary bones.

† **incisive-teeth,** *s. pl.* [INCISOR, A. 1.]

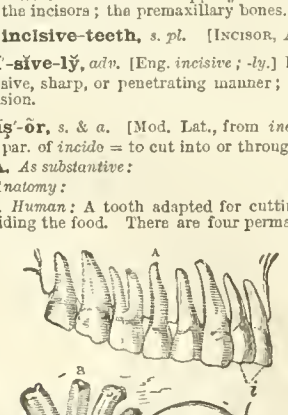
ĭn-çī'-sĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *incisive*; *-ly.*] In an incisive, sharp, or penetrating manner; with incision.

ĭn-çīs'-ŏr, *s.* & *a.* [Mod. Lat., from *incisus*, pa. par. of *incido* = to cut into or through.]

A. *As substantive:*

Anatomy:

1. *Human:* A tooth adapted for cutting or dividing the food. There are four permanent



UPPER JAW OF (A) MAN, AND (B) PATAGONIAN CAVY.

i, i. Incisors.

incisors in each jaw. Their crowns are chisel-shaped, and have a sharp cutting edge, which by continued use is bevelled off behind in the upper teeth, but in the lower set is worn down in front. The fang is long, single, conical, and compressed at the sides, where it is somewhat slightly furrowed.

2. *Compar.:* In the several orders of mammals the incisors vary in number; thus, in the carnivora there are uniformly six in each jaw; of the Ruminantia, only the camels and llamas have incisors in the upper jaw, a callous pad taking their place.

B. *As adjective:*

1. Adapted for cutting. [INCISOR-TEETH.]

2. Of, belonging to, or in any way connected with the incisors. There are an incisor foramen, fissure, fossa, and nerve.

† **ĭn-çī-şōr'-ĭ-ŭm,** *s.* [Mod. Lat., from *incido* = to cut in or through.]

Surgery:

1. A table on which a patient is laid to have an incision made in his body. (*Parr.*)

2. A body to be dissected. (*Parr.*)

* **ĭn-çīş'-ōr-ў,** *a.* [Fr. *incisoire*; Ital. & Sp. *incisorio*.] Having the quality of incising or cutting; incisive.

* **ĭn-çĭ'-şure (s as zh),** *s.* [Lat. *incisura*, from *incisus*, pa. par. of *incido*; Fr. *incisure*; Ital. & Sp. *incisura*.]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A cut, a gash, an incision.

"In others with a much shorter *incisure*, for the gathering and holding of herbaceous food."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. iv., ch. xi.

2. *Anat.:* A notch. There are *incisures* of the acetabulum, of the ethmoid, &c.

* **ĭn'-çĭ-tant,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *incitans*, pr. par. of *incito* = to stir up, to incite (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Exciting, stimulating, stirring up.

B. *As subst.:* That which excites or stimulates; a stimulant.

ĭn-çĭ-tā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *incitatio*, from *incitatus*, pa. par. of *incito*; Fr. *incitation*; Sp. *incitacion*; Ital. *incitazione*.]

1. The act of inciting, stimulating, or exciting to action; incitement.

"Styring and *incitations* toward deadly sinfull dedes."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 551.

2. That which incites or stimulates to action; an incentive, a stimulant, an impulse, a motive, an incitement.

"The strongest and noblest *incitation* to honest attempts."—*Tatler*, No. 23.

ĭn'-çĭ-tā-tĭve, *s.* [Eng. *incita(nt)*; *t* connec. and suff. *-ive.*] A provocative, a stimulant. (*Jarvis: Don Quixote*, pt. ii., bk. iv., ch. ii.)

ĭn-çīte', *v.t.* [Fr. *inciter*, from Lat. *incito* = to urge forward: *in-* = in, on, and *cito* = to urge; Sp. *incitar*; Ital. *incitare*.] To stir up; to urge on; to move or stimulate to action; to spur on; to animate, to instigate, to provoke, to prompt, to encourage.

"These Mars *incites*, and those Minerva fires."
Pope: Homer; Iliad iv. 499.

¶ For the difference between to *incite* and to *encourage*, see ENCOURAGE; for that between to *incite* and *excite*, see EXCITE.

ĭn-çīte'-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *incite*; *-ment.*]

1. The act of inciting, urging, or stimulating; the state of being incited.

2. That which incites or moves to action; a stimulus, an incentive, a motive.

"He cuts off the *incitements* to a virtuous ambition."—*Burke: On the Economical Reform.*

ĭn-çīt'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *incit(e)*; *-er.*] One who or that which incites or moves to action.

"The first *inciters*, beginners, and more than to the third part actors of all that followed."—*Milton: A Free Commonwealth.*

ĭn-çīt'-ĭng, *pr. par.*, *a.*, & *s.* [INCITE.]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of moving or stimulating to action; incitement.

ĭn-çīt'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *inciting*; *-ly.*] In an inciting manner; so as to incite or stir to action.

ĭn-çī'-tō-, *pref.* [Lat. *incito* = to set in rapid motion.] [Etym.]

incito-motor, incito-motory *a.*

Anat.: Of or belonging to that function of the nervous system by which an impression is transmitted from a centre so as to produce contraction of a muscle; the opposite of excito-motor (q.v.).

* **ĭn-çĭv'-ĭl,** *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *incivilis*.] Rude, impolite, unpolished.

ĭn-çĭ-vĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *incivilité*.]

1. A state of rudeness or ignorance, or want of civilization.

"Brought from their idolatry, bloody sacrifices, ignorance, and *incivility*, to the worshipping of the true God."—*Sir W. Raleigh: Voyage for Guiana.*

2. Rudeness, impoliteness; want of courtesy or civility; rudeness of manners.

"I had been treated with some *incivility*."—*Cook: Second Voyage*, bk. i., ch. ii.

3. An act of rudeness, impoliteness, or ill-breeding.

"No person offered me the least *incivility*."—*Ludlow: Memoirs*, i. 88.

* **ĭn-çĭv-ĭl-ī-zā'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *civilization* (q.v.).] The state of being uncivilized; a want of civilization; barbarism.

* **ĭn-çĭv'-ĭl-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *incivil*; *-ly.*] In an incivil, rude, or impolite manner; with incivility; uncivilly.

* **ĭn'-çĭv-ĭşm,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *civism* (q.v.); Fr. *incivisme*.] Want of civism; want of patriotism or love to one's country; unfriendliness to the country or state of which one is a citizen.

* **ĭn-clasp',** *v.t.* [ENCLASP.]

* **ĭn-clą-mā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *inclamatio*, from *inclamo* = to cry out, to call upon any one.] A calling or crying out; a shout, a cry.

"These . . . now rend their throats with *inclamations*."—*Bp. Hall: Contempl.: Elijah with the Baalites.*

ĭn-claŭ'-dent, *a.* [Pref. *in-* = not, and Lat. *claudens*, pr. par. of *claudo* = to shut.]

Bot.: Not closing. (*Paxton.*)

* **ĭn-clāv'-āt-ĕd,** *a.* [Lat. *in* = in, and *clavatus*, pa. par. of *clavo* = to fasten with a nail; *clavus* = a nail.] Set, fixed fast.

ĭn-clāve', *a.* [Lat. *in-* = in, and *clavus* = a nail.]

Her.: Having a form resembling that of the parts of a dovetail joint; said of lines of division on the borders of ordinaries.

* **ĭn'-cle,** *s.* [INKLE.]

ĭn-clĕm'-ęn-çў, *s.* [Fr. *inclémence*, from Lat. *inclementia*, from *inclemens* = rough, harsh, severe.]

1. The quality of being inclement; cruelty, severity, harshness, roughness, rigour.

"The *inclemency* of the late pope labouring to forestall him."—*Bp. Hall: Imprese of God*, pt. ii.

2. Roughness, severity, storminess, boisterousness.

"Withstood . . . the *inclemencies* of the seasons."—*Swinburne: Travels in Spain*, let. 44.

ĭn-clĕm'-ęnt, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *inclemens*, from *in* = not, and *clemens* = kind, clement; Ital. & Sp. *inclemente*.]

* 1. Not clement; without clemency; harsh, cruel, unmerciful, severe, merciless.

2. Rough, severe, boisterous, stormy; severely cold.

"The *inclement* and the perilous days."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. i.

* **ĭn-clĕm'-ęnt-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *inclement*; *-ly.*] In an inclement manner; roughly, sharply, harshly.

* **ĭn-clĭn'-ą-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *inclinabilis*, from *inclino* = to bend; *in* = in, towards, and *clino* = to lean; Sp. *inclinable*; Ital. *inclinabile*.]

1. Having a tendency; leaning, tending.

2. Having a propensity or inclination of will or feelings; inclined, disposed, willing.

"*Inclinable* now grown to touch or taste."
Milton: P. L., ix. 742.

* **ĭn-clĭn'-ą-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *inclinable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being inclinable; inclination.

"Her *inclinableness* to conform to the late establishment of it."—*Strype: Memorials: Edward VI.* (an. 1551).

ĭn-clĭn-ā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *inclinatus*, pa. par. of *inclino* = to bend, to incline; Sp. *inclinacion*; Ital. *inclinazione*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The act of inclining or bending: as, an *inclination* of the head.

(2) A tendency towards any point; a deviation from any direction or position regarded as the normal one.

"A pleasant arbour, not by art
But by the trees' own *inclination* made."
Spenser: F. Q., III. vi. 44.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) A leaning or bent of the mind or will; tendency, disposition, proclivity, or propensity; a desire.

"New situations give a different cast
Of habit, *inclination*, temper, taste."
Cowper: Tirocinium, 440.

* (2) Natural aptness.

"The natural *inclination* of the soil leans that way."
—*Addison.*

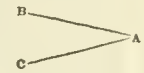
* (3) A person for whom or a thing for which one has a great liking or preference.

"Monsieur Hoeft, who was a great *inclination* of mine."—*Sir W. Temple.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Compass:* [Dip, *s.*, II. 1.]

2. *Geom. & Math.:* The mutual approach, tendency, or leaning of two bodies, lines, or planes towards each other, so as to make an angle where they meet, or where the lines of their direction meet. This angle is called the *angle of inclination*. Thus in the figure, the angle B A C is the angle of inclination of the two lines B A, C A.



"The other lying at an *inclination* of twenty-three and a half degrees."—*Derham: Astro-Theology*, bk. iv., ch. iv.

3. *Pharm.:* The act by which a clear liquor is poured off from some fæces or sediment by only stooping the vessel; also called decantation.

¶ For the difference between *inclination* and *bent*, see Bent; for that between *inclination* and *disposition*, see Disposition.

¶ *Inclination of an orbit:*

Astron.: The angle at which the orbit meets the ecliptic.

* **ĭn-clĭn'-a-tŏr-ĭ-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *inclinatory*; *-ly.*] In an inclined manner; obliquely with inclination or deviation.

"Whether they be refrigerated *inclinatorily*, or somewhat equinoxially."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. ii.

* **ĭn-clĭn'-a-tŏr-ў,** *a.* [Lat. *inclinat(us)*, pa. par. of *inclino*; Eng. adj. suff. *-ory.*] Having the quality of leaning or inclining.

"If that *inclinatory* virtue he destroyed by a touch."
—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. iv.

In-clīne', * **ŏn-clīne',** * **in-clyne,** *v.t. & t.* [Fr. *incliner*, from Lat. *inclino* = to incline: *in* = towards, and *clino* = to lean; O. Fr. *encliner*; Sp. & Port. *inclinar*; Ital. *inclinare.*]

A. *Intransitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To deviate from any direction which is regarded as the normal one; to lean, to bend down, to tend.

2. *Fig.:* To be disposed; to have a propensity, proneness, or inclination; to feel a wish, desire, or inclination; to be favourably disposed.

"Which *inclines* alternately to Whiggism and Toryism."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.* ch. iv.

B. *Transitive:*

I. *Literally:*

1. To cause to deviate from a line or direction; to give an inclination or leaning to; to direct.

"To this his steps the thoughtful prince *inclined*."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey i. 533.

2. To bend down, to bow, to stoop: as, To *incline* the head or body as an act of reverence or civility.

"Then softe himself *inclyning* on his knee
Down to that well." *Spencer: F. Q.*, II. ii. 8.

II. *Fig.:* To dispose, to turn; to give a tendency, propensity, or inclination to.

"*Incline* our hearts to keep this law."—*Book of Common Prayer: Response to Commandments.*

ĭn'-clīne, *s.* [Incline, *v.*] An inclination; an inclined plane; an ascent or descent, as in a road; a gradient.

In-clīned', *pa. par. & a.* [Incline, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

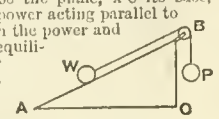
1. *Ord. Lang.:* Deviating from the normal line or direction; having a tendency; disposed. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"But yet his horse was not a whit
Inclined to tarry there." *Cowper: John Gilpin.*

II. *Bot.:* Bent out of a perpendicular direction, or into a curve with the convex side uppermost.

inclined-plane, *s.*

Physics: One of the mechanical powers. It consists of a plane, inclined obliquely to the horizon. If A B be the plane, A C its base, B C its height, P a power acting parallel to the plane A B, then the power and the weight are in equilibrio, if the power be to the weight as the height of the plane to its length. The velocity acquired by a body descending an inclined plane is the same as if it had fallen perpendicularly from the same height. The inclined-plane is used for the descent of bodies; also for the ascent, by vehicles, &c., of hills far too steep to be directly scaled by wheeled carriages.



INCLINED-PLANE.

Inclined-plane wheels:

Mach.: A name for Hooker's gearing.

inclined-strata, *s. pl.*

Geol.: Strata which dip at an angle with the horizon.

ĭn-clĭn'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *Inclin(e)*; *-er.*] One who or that which inclines; spec., an inclined dial.

ĭn-clĭn'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [Incline, *v.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* (See the verb).

2. *Bot.:* Falling back from the perpendicular. Similar to reclining, but in a greater degree.

ĭn-clĭn-ŏm'-ĕt-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *incline*; *o* connective, and Eng. *meter.*]

1. An instrument to detect the inclination or dip, the vertical element of the magnetic force. [Dipping-needle.]

2. [Batter-rule].

* **ĭn-clĭp',** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *clip* (q.v.).] To embrace, to surround, to encircle.

"Whate'er the ocean pales, or sky *inclips*,
Is thine." *Shakesp.: Ant. & Cleop.*, II. 7.

* **ĭn-clŏĭs'-tĕr,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and *cloister* (q.v.).] To shut up in a cloister; to enclose.

"*Incloisters* here this narrow floor."
Lovelace: Death of Mrs. Elizabeth Filmer.

ĭn-clōsĕ', *v.t.* [Enclose.]

1. To shut in, to shut up; to surround or confine on all sides; to encompass; to close in all round.

"Shall one, and he *inclosed* within your wall,
One rash, imprisoned warrior vanquish all."
Pitt: Virgil; Æneid ix

2. To fence in; to separate from common ground by a fence.

"There are cases in which the lord may *inclose* and abridge the common."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 8.

3. To put into or cover with a case, wrapper, or envelope; to put one thing inside another for transmission or carriage.

"I now dispatch the *inclosed* copies of the treaty."
—*Sir W. Temple: Letter to Lord Arlington.*

* **4.** To harness; to put into harness. (*Chapman.*)

ĭn-clōs'-ĕr, *s.* [Encloser.]

ĭn-clōs'-ure, ĕn-clōs'-ure (**s** as **zh**), *s.* [Eng. *inclos(e)*; *-ure.*]

1. The act of inclosing; specif., the act of separating or cutting off land from common land by a fence.

"There are many difficulties . . . in acting upon them, which has led to many *enclosures* being effected under private Acts of Parliament."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 8.

2. The state of being inclosed, shut in, or encompassed.

3. That which is inclosed; a space of ground inclosed or fenced in. (Often of something, as a document, cheque, or other article of value, sent inside a letter.

"The two fountains . . . rose within the *inclosure*."
—*Guardian*, No. 173.

* **4.** That which incloses or shuts in, as a fence.

"Breaking our *inclosures* every morne."
Browne: Brit. Pastorals, bk. i., s. 3.

inclosure acts, *s. pl.*

Law: Numerous acts regulating the subject of inclosures. [Common, C. ¶.]

inclosure commissioners, *s. pl.*

Law: Commissioners appointed under the Inclosure Acts.

* **ĭn-clōûd',** *v.t.* Another spelling of Encloud (q.v.).

ĭn-clûdĕ', *v.t.* [Lat. *includo*, from *in-* = in, and *claudo* = to shut; Fr. *enclore*; Sp. & Port. *incluir*; Ital. *includere.*]

1. To inclose, to shut in, to confine within, to contain, to hold.

"Anchises . . . in pleasant vale surveyeng was
The soules *included* there."
Phaer: Virgil; Æneid vi.

2. To comprise, to comprehend, to contain. (Of material and immaterial things.)

"Whether it [Flanders] only bordered upon, or *included* the lower parts of the vast woods of Ardenne."
—*Sir W. Temple: The United Provinces*, ch. i.

* **3.** To terminate, to conclude.

"We will *include* all jars with triumphs."
Shakesp.: Two Gentlemen of Verona, v. 4.

¶ For the difference between to *include* and to *comprise*, see Comprise.

ĭn-clûd'-ĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [Include.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Inclosed, contained, comprised, comprehended.

2. *Bot.* (*of stamens, styles, &c.*): Not projecting beyond the mouth of the corolla.

* **ĭn-clûd'-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *include*; *-able.*] Capable of being included.

ĭn-clû'-sa, *s. pl.* [Neut. nom. pl. of *inclusus*, pa. par. of *includo* = to shut in.]

Zool.: In Cuvier's classification, the fifth family of Testaceous Acephala. It consisted of bivalve molluscs, with a double tube projecting from the gaping shell. It included Mya, Solen, Teredo, &c.

ĭn-clû'-zion, *s.* [Lat. *inclusio*, from *inclusus*, pa. par. of *includo* = to include (q.v.).] The act of including, comprising, or comprehending; the state of being included.

"To make no peace without the *inclusion* of their allies."—*Temple: To the Duke of Ormond* (1673).

ĭn-clû'-sĭve, *a.* [Fr. *inclusif*, from Lat. *inclusus*, pa. par. of *includo*; Ital. & Sp. *inclusivo.*]

1. Including, inclosing, containing, comprehending, encircling.

"The Persian, zealous to reject
Altar and image, and the *inclusive* walls
And roofs of temples built by human hands."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. vi.

2. Comprehended in the sum or number; comprehending the stated limits or extremes: as from Wednesday to Saturday *inclusive*, that is, all the days between Tuesday and Sunday.

* **3.** Included, contained.

"Each note *inclusive* melody reveals."
Brooke: Universal Beauty, bk. ii.

ĭn-clû'-sĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *inclusive*; *-ly.*] In an inclusive manner; so as to include.

"From the first to the twentieth verse *inclusively*."
—*Bp. Bull: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 8.

* **in-clyne,** *v.t.* [Incline.]

* **ĭn-cōaçh',** *v.t.* Another spelling of Encoach (q.v.).

* **ĭn-cō-ăct',** * **ĭn-cō-ăct'-ĕd,** *a.* [Lat. *incoactus*, from *in-* = not, and *coactus*, pa. par. of *cogo* = to compel.] Not compelled; not under compulsion; unconstrained.

* **ĭn-cō-ăg'-u-la-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *coagulable* (q.v.).] Incapable of coagulation or concretion.

"The remaining and *incoagulable* part of it."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 527.

* **ĭn-cō-a-lĕs'-çençe,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *coalescence* (q.v.).] Want or absence of coalescence.

* **ĭn-cŏct'-ĕd,** *a.* [Lat. *incoctus*, from *in-* = not, and *coctus*, pa. par. of *coquo* = to cook.] Not digested, indigestible.

* **ĭn-cō-ĕr'-çĭ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *coercible* (q.v.).]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* That cannot be coerced or compelled; incapable of being compelled or forced.

2. *Chem.:* A term formerly applied to certain gases, incapable of being reduced to a liquid form by any amount of pressure.

3. A term sometimes applied to the imponderable fluids—heat, light, electricity, &c.—which cannot be confined in or excluded from vessels like ordinary gases.

*** ĭn-cō-ĕx-ĭst′ ĕnçe,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *coexistence* (q.v.).] The quality or state of not being coexistent; non-association of existence.

"The coexistence, or *incoexistence* (if I may so say) of different ideas."—*Locke: Human Understanding*, bk. iv., ch. iii., § 12.

ĭn-cŏg′, *a.* or *adv.* An abbreviation for INCOGNITO (q.v.).

*** ĭn-cŏg′-ĭt-a-bĭl′-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *cogitability* (q.v.).] The quality of being Incogitable, or incapable of being made the object of thought.

*** ĭn-cŏg′-ĭt-a-ble, * ĭn-cog-yt-a-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *incogitabilis*, from *in-* = not, and *cogito* = to think.] Not cogitable; that cannot be thought of; incapable of being made the object of thought.

"Neuer ceasyng to mynyster by subtylle and *incogytable* meanes."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 78.

*** ĭn-cŏg′-ĭ-tançe, * ĭn-cŏg′-ĭ-tan-çў,** *s.* [Lat. *incogitantia* = thoughtlessness, from *in-* = not, and *cogitantia* = thought; *cogito* = to think.] Want of thought; want of the power of thinking.

"The stupid and meerly vegetable state of *incogitancy*."—*Decay of Piety.*

*** ĭn-cŏg′-ĭ-tant,** *a.* [Lat. *incogitans*, from *in-* = not, and *cogitans*, pr. par. of *cogito* = to think.] Thoughtless; not thinking; heedless.

"The bar will blush at this most *incogitant* woodcock."—*Milton: Colasterion.*

*** ĭn-cŏg′-ĭ-tant-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *incogitant*; *-ly.*] In a thoughtless manner; thoughtlessly; without thought or consideration.

"I do not *incogitantly* speak of irregularities."—*Boyle: Works*, v. 217.

*** ĭn-cŏg′-ĭ-tā-tĭve,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *cogitative* (q.v.).] Wanting the power of thought.

"Cogitative and *incogitative* beings: which to our present purpose, if for nothing else, are, perhaps, better terms than material and immaterial."—*Locke: Human Understanding*, bk. iv., ch. x., § 9.

*** ĭn-cŏg′-ĭ-tą-tĭv′-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *incogitative*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being incogitative; want of thought or the power of thinking.

"God may superadd a faculty of thinking to *incogitativity*."—*Wollaston: Religion of Nature*, § 9.

ĭn-cŏg′-nĭ-tą, *s.* [Ital.] [INCOGNITO.] A female who is unknown or in disguise; the state of a female who is unknown or in disguise.

ĭn-cŏg′-nĭ-tō, *a.* or *adv.* & *s.* [Ital., from Lat. *incognitus* = unknown: *in-* = not, and *cognitus*, pa. par. of *cognosco* = to know.]

A. *As adj.* or *adv.*: Unknown; in disguise or concealment; in or under an assumed name or character.

"A Jew may travel *incognito* from Perpignan to Lisbon."—*Swinburne: Travels in Spain*, let. 9.

B. *As substantive:*

1. One who is unknown, in disguise, or under an assumed name or character.

2. The state of being unknown or in disguise; the assumption of an assumed name or character: as, He preserved his *incognito.*

*** ĭn-cŏg′-nĭz-a-ble, * ĭn-cŏg′-nĭş-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *cognizable* (q.v.).] Not cognizable; incapable of being known, recognised, or distinguished; incapable of being explored or investigated.

"Ah! let us make no claim
On life's *incognizable* sea,
To too exact a steering of our way."
Matthew Arnold: Human Life.

*** ĭn-cŏg′-nĭz-ance, * ĭn-cŏg′-nĭş-ançe,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *cognizance* (q.v.).] A failure to know, recognize, or understand.

*** ĭn-cŏg-nŏs-çĭ-bĭl′-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *incognoscible*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being incognoscible. (*Southey: The Doctor*, interchap. xix.)

*** ĭn-oŏg-nŏs′-çĭ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *cognoscible* (q.v.).] Not cognoscible; incapable of being known, comprehended, or distinguished; incognizable. (*Southey: The Doctor*, interchap. xx.)

ĭn-cō-hĕr′-ençe, in-cō-hĕr′-en-çў, *s.* [Fr. *incohérence*, from Lat. *in-* = not, and *cohærens* = cohering.] [COHERENT.]

1. The quality of being incoherent; want or absence of cohesion or adherence; looseness or unconnected state of material parts, as in a powder.

"The smallness and *incoherence* of the parts do make them easy to put into motion."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 388.

2. Want of coherence or connection in ideas, language, &c.; incongruity; inconsequence; inconsistency; want of agreement or connection of parts, as of an argument, a principle, &c.

"There is an *incoherency* in their words now."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

3. An incoherent, inconsistent, or disconnected statement.

"Their crude *incoherencies*, saucy familiarities with God, and nauseous tautologies."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 1.

ĭn-cō-hĕr′-ent, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *in-* = not, and *cohærens* = cohering, pr. par. of *cohærco* = to stick together; Ital. *incoerente*; Sp. *incoherente.*] [COHERENT.]

1. Wanting cohesion of parts; loose; disconnected, as the particles of a powder.

"The dash of the waves has destroyed large tracts of land where the cliffs are composed of soft and *incoherent* materials."—*Dawkins: Early Man in Britain*, ch. xiv.

2. Wanting in coherence or connection; inconsequential; inconsistent; wanting in agreement or dependence of one part upon another.

"And on the thought my words broke forth,
All *incoherent* as they were." *Byron: Mazeppa*, vi.

*** ĭn-cō-hŏr-ent-ĭf′-ic,** *a.* [Eng. *incoherent*, and Lat. *facio* = to make.] Causing incoherence. (*Coleridge.*)

ĭn-cō-hĕr′-ent-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *incoherent*; *-ly.*] In an incoherent manner; without coherence of parts.

"A little too *incoherently* to be rightly understood."—*Guardian*, No. 56.

ĭn-cō-hĕr′-ent-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *incoherent*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being incoherent; want of coherence; incoherence.

*** ĭn-cō-hĕr′-ĭng,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *cohering.*] Not cohering; wanting cohesion of parts.

"They entirely, or for the most part, consist of [as *incohering* earth."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. iii., ch. ii.

*** ĭn-cō-ĭn′-çĭ-dençe,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *coincidence* (q.v.).] Want or absence of coincidence or agreement.

*** ĭn-cō-ĭn′-cĭ-dent,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and *coincident* (q.v.).] Not coincident or coinciding; not agreeing in time, place, or principle.

*** ĭn-cō-lŭm′-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Lat. *incolumitas*, from *incolumis* = safe.] Safety, security.

"The *incolumity* and welfare of a country."—*Howel: Letters.*

*** ĭn-cŏm-bīne′,** *v.i.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *combine* (q.v.).] To refuse to combine together; to disagree; to differ.

"Two incoherent and *incombining* dispositions."—*Milton: Doct. & Discip. of Divorce*, bk. i., ch. i.

*** ĭn-com-brous,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (intens.), and Eng. *cumbrous* (q.v.).] Cumbrous, cumbersome.

*** ĭn-cŏm-bŭs-tĭ-bĭl′-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *combustibility* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being incombustible.

"The stone in the Apennines is remarkable for its shining quality, and the amiantbus for its *incombustibility*."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. ii.

ĭn-cŏm-bŭs′-tĭ-ble, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *combustible* (q.v.).] That cannot be consumed by fire; incapable of being burnt, decomposed, or consumed by fire.

"The lean and *incombustible* corpuscles of air."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 103.

*** ĭn-cŏm-bŭs′-tĭ-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *incombustible*; *-ness.*] The same as INCOMBUSTIBILITY (q.v.).

*** ĭn-cŏm-bŭs′-tĭ-blў,** *adv.* [Eng. *incombustible*; *-ly.*] In an incombustible manner; so as to resist combustion.

ĭn′-cŏme, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *come* (q.v.).]

* 1. A coming in; an entrance.

"At mine *income* I lowted lowe."
Drant: Horace, bk. i., sat. 6.

* 2. The coming in, the accomplishment, the fulfilment.

"Pain pays the *income* of each precious thing."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 334.

3. That gain which a person derives from his labour, business, profession, or property of any kind; the annual receipts of any person or corporation; the receipts or emoluments regularly accruing from an office or property.

4. A disease affecting any part of the body, which has no known or apparent cause, as distinguished from a disease induced by accident or contagion. (*Scotch.*)

* 5. Inspiration.

"A lowly-minded Christian talks of no immediate *incomes* or communications."—*Glanvill: Sermon* i.

income-tax, *s.*

1. *Polit. Econ.*: A tax, for State purposes, upon a person's income. Theoretically, it looks the fairest of all taxes and the most consistent of all with Free Trade, for it allows a man unrestrictedly to make his income from any honest source he pleases, and then taxes him according to its amount. Practically speaking, it is far from fair. One man makes £500 a year from the interest of money invested in the Funds, without ever trenching on his capital; a professional man pays the same sum on £500, dependent for its continuance on his health; and, worse than all, a life annuitant on the payment which means part of his capital as well as his interest. Then there is such an impossibility of raising a tax on small incomes that the great mass of the people pay nothing at all. The tax is, moreover, inquisitorial, demoralising, and fitted to sow disaffection to the government. Most people keenly feel being asked to state their income; the unconscientious call it less than it really is, and in many cases the conscientious man, after making a correct return, finds it rejected; the State, by its officers, thus impeaching his veracity and honesty.

2. *English Hist.*: This tax bears a certain relation to the subsidies sometimes required from the commons and clergy when war was meditated; but in its modern form it came into existence on January 9, 1799, during the protracted and expensive struggle with France, consequent on the Revolution of 1789. On incomes above £150 it was, in 1803, five per cent., raised, in 1805, to six and a half per cent., and, in 1806, to ten per cent. It was abolished in 1816, soon after peace was concluded. The first Afghan war and the protectionist system having deranged the finances of the country during the Liberal administration which came to an end in 1841, Sir Robert Peel, who succeeded to power, proposed and carried a bill imposing income-tax for three years. It became law on Jan. 22, 1842, and enabled its author to remove many vexatious imposts interfering greatly with commerce, while yielding but little to the revenue. Since then it has never been abolished, but has often varied in amount. In 1855, during the Crimean war, it rose to 1s. 4d. in the pound, levied on all incomes above £150; it was lowest in 1874. It gradually rose to 8d. in 1885, and has varied since. Each penny of the tax produces about £2,000,000.

¶ In the United States an income-tax was imposed in 1863, to help meet the exigencies of the Civil War, and remained in existence until 1871. Exemption was first fixed at $600, then at $1,000, and finally at $2,000. Incomes up to $5,000 paid 5 per cent., those between $5,000 and $10,000, 7 per cent., those over $10,000, 10 per cent. The amount received from this tax varied greatly, as the exemption limit was changed. In 1866 it produced $61,000,000; in 1867, only $27,418,000. The tariff bill of 1894 contained an income-tax provision, as a measure to replace the revenue expected to be lost by the decrease of duties. In this the exemption was fixed at $4,000, a tax of 2 per cent. to be laid on all the increments of income above this amount, but on May 20, 1895, the Supreme Court decided the income-tax feature unconstitutional, whereupon that portion of the bill became at once inoperative and was never enforced.

ĭn′-cŏm-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *incom(e)*; *-er.*]

1. One who comes in; one who succeeds another, as a tenant of a house, business, &c.

2. One who is resident in a place, but is not a native; one who enters a company, society, &c. (*Scotch.*)

ĭn′-cŏm-ĭng, * in-com-ming, *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *coming* (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Coming in or entering into possession, as a tenant, &c.

2. Coming in or accruing, as the produce or result of labour, business, property, &c.

3. Ensuing, following: as, the *incoming* week. (*Scotch.*)

B. *As substantive:*

1. The act of coming in or entering; an entrance.

"Hee at his first *incomming*, charged his speare At him." *Spenser: F. Q.*, IV. iv. 40.

2. That which comes in; income, gain, revenue.

***ĭn-cŏm'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *comity* (q.v.).] Want of comity or courtesy; incivility, rudeness.

ĭn-cŏm-mĕns-ū-ra-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *incommensurable*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being incommenaurable.

"Aristotle mentions the *incommensurability* of the diagonal of a square to its side."—*Reid: On the Intell. Powers*, ess. 6, ch. vii.

ĭn-cŏm-mĕns'-ū-ra-ble, *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *commensurable* (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Two quantities of the same kind are incommensurable with respect to each other, when they have not a common unit—that is, when there is no quantity of the same kind so small that it is contained in both an exact number of times. Thus the diagonal and side of a square are incommensurable, for it has been shown that if we denote the side of the square by 1, the diagonal will be denoted by $\sqrt{2}$; but $\sqrt{2}$ is incommensurable with 1, because the square root of an imperfect square cannot be expressed in exact terms of 1.

"The one hundred and seventeenth proposition of Euclid's tenth book proves the side and diagonal of a square to be *incommensurable*."—*Boyle: Works*, iv. 418.

B. *As subst.:* One of two or more quantities which are incommensurable.

ĭn-cŏm-mĕns'-ū-ra-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *incommensurable*; *-ness.*] The quality or atate of being incommensurable; incommensurability.

"The *incommensurableness* of the side and diagonal of a square."—*Boyle: Works*, iv. 468.

ĭn-cŏm-mĕns'-ū-ra-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *incommensurab(le)*; *-ly.*] In an incommensurable manner.

ĭn-cŏm-mĕns'-ū-rate, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *commensurate* (q.v.).]

1. Not commensurate; not admitting of a common measure; incommensurable.

"Though the less space be *incommensurate* to the greater."—*Holden: On Time.*

2. Not adequate or sufficient; not of adequate or equal measure; inadequate.

"His improvement grows continually more *incommensurate* to his life."—*Rambler*, No. 127.

ĭn-cŏm-mĕns'-ū-rate-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *incommensurate*; *-ly.*] In an incommensurate manner; not in equal or due measure or proportion.

ĭn-cŏm-mĕns'-ū-rate-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *incommensurate*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being incommensurate.

***ĭn-cŏm-mĭs'-çĭ-blȩ,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2); Lat. *com-* = *con-* = with, and Eng. *miscible* (q.v.).] That cannot be commixed or mixed together.

***ĭn-cŏm-mĭx'-ture,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *commixture* (q.v.).] A state of not being mixed or mingled; a state of separation.

"In what parity and *incommixture* the language of that people stood."—*Browne: Miscellanies*, tract viii.

***ĭn-cŏm'-mŏ-dāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *incommodatus*, pa. par. of *incommodo*, from *incommodus* = inconvenient: *in* = not, and *commodus* = convenient.] To incommode, to inconvenience.

"*Incommodated* with a troubled and abated instrument."—*Bp. Hall: Funeral Sermon on Lady Carbery.*

***ĭn-cŏm-mŏ-dā'-tion,** *s.* [Incommodate.] A state of being incommoded or inconvenienced.

ĭn-cŏm-mōde', *v.t.* [Fr. *incommoder*, from Lat. *incommodo*, from *incommodus.*] [Incommodate.] To cause trouble or inconvenience to; to hinder, to trouble, to disquiet, to embarrass, to wrong, to discommode, to inconvenience.

"They . . . would have poisoned, starved, or greatly *incommoded* one another."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. iv., ch. ix.

***ĭn-cŏm-mōde',** *s.* [Incommode, *v.*] That which incommodes; an inconvenience; embarrassment, hindrance, obstruction.

"In avoiding sundry *incommodes* and inconveniences that might follow thereof."—*Strype: Memorials* (an. 1518).

***ĭn-cŏm-mōde'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *incommode*; *-ment.*] The act of incommoding; the state of being incommoded.

ĭn-cŏm-mō'-dĭ-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *incommodus.*] Not commodious; that incommodes or inconveniences; inconvenient, embarrassing, annoying.

"Horribly cumbersome and *incommodious*."—*Cowley: Essays; Of Greatness.*

ĭn-cŏm-mō'-dĭ-oŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *incommodious*; *-ly.*] In an incommodious, inconvenient, or embarrassing manner; inconveniently.

"Long time elapsed or e'er our rugged sires Complained, though *incommodiously* pent in, And ill at ease." *Cowper: Task*, I. 69.

ĭn-cŏm-mō'-dĭ-oŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *incommodious*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being incommodious; inconvenience, incommodity.

"Diseases, disorders, and the *incommodiousness* of external nature, are inconsistent with happiness."—*Burnet: Theory of the Earth.*

***ĭn-cŏm-mŏd'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Fr. *incommodité*, from Lat. *incommoditatem*, accus. of *incommoditas*, from *incommodus* = inconvenient.] Inconvenience, trouble.

"Had I not found *incommodity* there, I had not forsaken it at all."—*Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress*, pt. ii.

ĭn-cŏm-mūn-ĭ-ca-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *communicability* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being incommunicable.

"The *incommunicability* of this peace with many of his church."—*Hales: Remains*, p. 181.

ĭn-cŏm-mū'-nĭ-ca-ble, *a.* [Fr.] [Communicable.]

1. That cannot be communicated, imparted to, or shared with another.

"Such glooms immerse That *incommunicable* sight."
Shelley: Revolt of Islam, I. 50.

2. That cannot be communicated, imparted, or told to another.

"The infiniteness of his duration is . . . *incommunicable* to any created being."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 117.

* 3. Incommunicative; not inclined to communicate information to others. (*Southey.*)

ĭn-cŏm-mūn'-ĭ-ca-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *incommunicable*; *-ness.*] The same as Incommunicability (q.v.).

ĭn-cŏm-mūn'-ĭ-ca-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *incommunicab(le)*; *-ly.*] In an incommunicable manner; in a manner not to be communicated or imparted.

"To annihilate is . . . as *incommunicably* the effect of a power divine, and above nature, as is creation itself."—*Hakewill: On Providence.*

***ĭn-cŏm-mūn'-ĭ-cāt-ĭng,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2); Eng. *communicat(e)*; *-ing.*] Having no communication or intercourse with each other.

"The administration was by several *incommunicating* hands."—*Hale: Common Law.*

***ĭn-cŏm-mūn'-ĭ-cāt-ĭve,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *communicative* (q.v.).]

1. Not communicative; not free or ready to communicate or impart to others.

2. Not disposed to hold intercourse, communion, or fellowship with others; reserved.

***ĭn-cŏm-mūn'-ĭ-cāt-ĭve-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *incommunicative*; *-ly.*] In an incommunicative manner.

***ĭn-cŏm-mūn'-ĭ-cāt-ĭve-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *incommunicative*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being incommunicative; reserve.

***ĭn-cŏm-mūt-a-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Eng. *incommutable*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being incommutable.

***ĭn-cŏm-mūt'-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *commutable* (q.v.).] Not commutable; that cannot be exchanged with another.

***ĭn-cŏm-mūt'-a-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *incommutable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being incommutable; incommutability.

***ĭn-cŏm-mūt'-a-blў,** *adv.* [Eng. *incommutab(le)*; *-ly.*] In an incommutable manner; without reciprocal change.

***ĭn-cŏm-păct',** ***ĭn-cŏm-păct'-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *compact*, *compacted* (q.v.).] Not compact; not having the parts joined together; not solid.

"The other four elements might be variously blended, but would remain *incompacted*."—*Boyle: Works* i. 546.

ĭn-cŏm'-par-a-ble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *incomparabilis*; Sp. *incomparable*; Ital. *incomparabile.*] Not comparable; excellent above compare; admitting of no comparison with others; unequalled, peerless.

"His excellent majesty and *incomparable* nature."—*Wilkins: Natural Religion*, bk. i., ch. xii.

ĭn-cŏm'-par-a-bic-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *incomparable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being incomparable; excellence beyond comparison.

ĭn-cŏm'-par-a-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *incomparab(le)*; *-ly.*] In an incomparable manner or degree; beyond comparison or competition.

"He was, for example, an *incomparably* better administrator than Torrington."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiv.

***ĭn-cŏm-pāred',** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *compared* (q.v.).] Beyond compare; incomparable, matchless.

"That Mantuane poet's *incompared* spirit."
Spenser: To Sir F. Walsinghum.

***ĭn-cŏm'-păss,** *v.t.* [Encompass.]

***ĭn-cŏm-pā'-ssion,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *compassion* (q.v.).] Want of compassion or pity.

"We are full of *incompassion*."—*Saunderson: Serm.*

***ĭn-cŏm-păss'-ĭŏn-ate (ss as sh),** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *compassionate* (q.v.).] Without compassion; void of pity or tenderness.

***ĭn-cŏm-păss'-ĭŏn-ate-lў (ss as sh),** *adv.* [Eng. *incompassionate*; *-ly.*] In an incompassionate manner; without pity or compassion.

***ĭn-cŏm-păss'-ĭŏn-ate-nĕss (ss as sh),** *s.* [Eng. *incompassionate*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being incompassionate; want of compassion or pity.

ĭn-cŏm-păt-ĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *incompatibilité*, from *incompatible*; Sp. *incompatibilidad*; Ital. *incompatibilità.*] The quality or atate of being incompatible; inconsistency.

"The *incompatibility* or agreeableness of incidents."—*Burke: Hints for an Essay on the Drama.*

ĭn-cŏm-păt'-ĭ-ble, ***ĭn-cŏm-pĕt'-ĭ-ble,** *a.* & *s.* [Fr.] [Compatible.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Inconsistent with something else, or between themselves; incapable of harmonizing or subsisting with something else; incongruous.

"That a belief in creation is *incompatible* with a philosophy of the Absolute was clearly seen by Fichte."—*G. Mansel: Bampton Lectures*, ii. (Note 22.)

¶ It was formerly followed by *to*, now only by *with*.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Logic:* [Incompatible-terms].

2. *Pharm.:* A term used of medicines not suitable to be prescribed together, because one would counteract the effect of the other.

B. *As subst.:* One of two or more things which cannot co-exist; specif., in chemistry, one of two or more salts or other substances which cannot be united in solution without decomposition or chemical change.

incompatible-terms, *s. pl.*

Logic: Terms which cannot both be affirmed of the same subject.

ĭn-cŏm-păt'-ĭ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *incompatible*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being incompatible; incompatibility.

"The *incompatibleness* of space and spirit."—*Law: Enquiry*, ch. iv.

ĭn-cŏm-păt'-ĭ-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *incompatib(le)*; *-ly.*] In an incompatible manner; inconsistently.

***ĭn-cŏm-pĕn'-sa-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *compensable* (q.v.).] Not compensable; incapable of being compensated.

ĭn-cŏm'-pĕ-tençe, ĭn-cŏm'-pĕ-tĕn-çў, *s.* [Fr. *incompétence*; Sp. *incompetencia.*]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The quality or state of being incompetent; want of competence, qualification, or adequate ability; incapacity, inadequacy; inability physical, moral, or intellectual.

"And therefore no *incompetence* of mine Could do them wrong."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. viii.

II. *Law:*

1. Want of legal fitness to be heard as a witness in a trial in court, or to sit as a juror, or to enter into any legal contract; legal disqualification.

2. Want of jurisdiction on the part of a judge to hear or take cognizance of a case brought before him.

ĭn-cŏm'-pĕ-tent, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *incompetens;* Ger. *inkompetent;* Sp. & Ital. *incompetente.*]

1. Not competent; lacking adequate power, means, capacity, or qualifications to perform any act or duties; incapable, unfit.

"*Incompetent* as he was, he bore a commission which gave him military rank in Scotland next to Dundee." —*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xii.

2. Wanting legal or constitutional fitness or qualification; not permissible, not admissible: as, an *incompetent* witness, an *incompetent* defence.

3. Inadequate, insufficient.

"By this means all the motion in the universe must proceed from external impulse alone—an *incompetent* cause for the formation of a world."—*Bentley.* (*Todd.*)

ĭn-cŏm'-pĕ-tent-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *incompetent; -ly.*] In an incompetent manner; inadequately, insufficiently.

ĭn-cŏm-pŏt'-ĭ-ble, *a.* [INCOMPATIBLE.]

ĭn-cŏm-plē'-tæ, *s. pl.* [Lat., nomin. fem. pl. of *incompletus* = incomplete: *in-* = not, and *completus* = complete (q.v.).]

Bot.: Apetalous plants, a sub-class of Exogens. (*Lindley: Nat. Syst. Bot.*)

ĭn-cŏm-plēte', *in-com-pleat, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *complete* (q.v.).] Not complete, not finished, not perfect; imperfect.

"The measures of his government must become disjointed and *incomplete*."—*Blair: Sermons*, vol. iv., ser. 14.

incomplete-equation, *s.*

Math.: An equation, some of whose terms are wanting; or an equation in which the coefficient of some one or more of the powers of the unknown quantity is equal to 0.

incomplete-flower, *s.*

Bot. (*Of a flower*): Destitute of calyx, corolla, or of both.

ĭn-cŏm-plēte'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *incomplete; -ly.*] In an incomplete manner; imperfectly.

"When one was accused of any crime which was proved *incompletely*."—*Burnet: Hist. Reform.* (an. 1522).

ĭn-cŏm-plēte'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *incomplete; -ness.*] The quality or state of being incomplete; incompletion, imperfectness.

"The *incompleteness* of the theory of cold."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 499.

ĭn-cŏm-plē'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *completion* (q.v.).] Want of completion or completeness; incompleteness. (*E. B. Browning: The Lost Bower.*)

*** ĭn-cŏm'-plĕx,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *complex* (q.v.).] Not complex, simple.

"The ear is in birds the most simple and *incomplex* of any animal's ear."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. viii., ch. ii. (Note 4.)

*** ĭn-cŏm-plī'-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *compliable* (q.v.).] Not disposed to comply; not compliant; incompliant.

*** ĭn-cŏm-plī'-ąnce,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *compliance* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being incompliant; refusal or failure to comply; unyielding, impracticable, or intractable temper.

"Caused by the *incompliance* of such as opposed the rights."—*Strype: Life of Parker* (an. 1565).

*** ĭn-cŏm-plī'-ant,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *compliant* (q.v.).] Not compliant; indisposed or refusing to yield to solicitation or request; intractable.

"We find three *incompliant* prelates more this year under confinement."—*Strype: Memorials* (an. 1560).

*** ĭn-cŏm-plī'-ant-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *incompliant; -ly.*] In an incompliant manner; not compliantly.

*** ĭn-cŏm-pŏrt'-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *comportable.*] Intolerable. (*North: Examen*, p. 39.)

*** ĭn-cŏm-pōsed',** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *composed* (q.v.).] Put out of order; disturbed, discomposed, disquieted.

"The strong laborious ox, of honest front,
Which *incomposed* he shakes."
Thomson: Summer, 491.

*** ĭn-cŏm-pōs'-ĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *incomposed; -ness.*] The quality or state of being incomposed.

*** ĭn-cŏm'-pŏs-ĭte,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *composite* (q.v.).] Not composite; not compound; simple.

incomposite-number, *s.* The same as PRIME-NUMBER (q.v.).

*** ĭn-cŏm-pŏs-sĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *compossibility* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being incompossible; incapability of joint existence; inconsistency with something.

"The *incompossibility* of infinitude with multitude."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 109.

*** ĭn-cŏm-pŏs'-sĭ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *compossible* (q.v.).] Incapable of joint existence; not possible together; inconsistent, incompatible.

"By an actual attendance to things *incompossible*."—*Bishop Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. iv., ch. i.

*** ĭn-cŏm-prĕ-hĕnse',** *a.* [Lat. *in-* = not, and *comprehensus*, pa. par. of *comprehendo* = to understand.] Incomprehensible. (*Marston.*)

ĭn-cŏm-prĕ-hĕn-sĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *incompréhensibilité*, from *incomprehensible.*] The quality or state of being incomprehensible, or beyond the reach of human intellect; inconceivableness.

"Alledging *incomprehensibility* for one of its properties."—*Law: Enquiry: Of Space*, ch. i.

ĭn-cŏm-prĕ-hĕn'-sĭ-ble, *a.* [Fr.] [COMPREHENSIBLE.]

* 1. Impossible to be contained within limits.

"Spaces *incomprehensible*, for such
Their distance argues." *Milton: P. L.*, viii. 20.

2. Impossible to be comprehended, conceived, or understood; beyond the reach of human intellect; inconceivable.

"*Incomprehensible* are his ways."—*Fryth: Workes* fo. 84.

ĭn-cŏm-prĕ-hĕn'-sĭ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *incomprehensible; -ness.*] The quality or state of being incomprehensible; incomprehensibility.

"*Incomprehensibleness* of the joys of another world." —*Stillingfleet: Works*, vol. iv., ser. 4.

ĭn-cŏm-prĕ-hĕn'-sĭ-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *incomprehensible*); *-ly.*] In an incomprehensible manner or degree; inconceivably.

*** ĭn-cŏm-prĕ-hĕn'-sion,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *comprehension* (q.v.).] Want of comprehension or understanding.

"The remote standing or placing thereof that breedeth these mazes and *incomprehensions*."—*Bacon: Advancement of Learning*, bk. ii.

*** ĭn-cŏm-prĕ-hĕn'-sĭve,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *comprehensive* (q.v.).]

1. Not comprehensive; limited; not extensive.

"A most *incomprehensive* and inaccurate title [sc. to Hall's *Satyres*, 1599]."—*Warton: Hist. Eng. Poetry*, vol. iv.

2. Not confined; unlimited.

"Wisdom dwells replete,
Incomprehensive through his sacred seat."
Brooke: Universal Beauty, bk. iii.

*** ĭn-cŏm-prĕ-hĕn'-sĭve-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *incomprehensive; -ly.*] Not comprehensively; in a limited manner or degree.

*** ĭn-cŏm-prĕ-hĕn'-sĭve-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *incomprehensive; -ness.*] The quality or state of being incomprehensive.

ĭn-cŏm-prĕs-sĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *compressibility* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being incompressible or of being incapable of compression; incapacity to be compressed.

ĭn-cŏm-prĕs'-sĭ-ble, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *compressible* (q.v.).] That cannot be compressed; incapable of being compressed by force into less space or compass; resisting compression.

*** ĭn-cŏm-prĕs'-sĭ-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *incompressible; -ness.*] The same as INCOMPRESSIBILITY (q.v.).

*** ĭn-cŏm-pūt'-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *computable* (q.v.).] Not computable; incapable of being computed, reckoned, or calculated.

ĭn-cŏn-çeal'-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *concealable* (q.v.).] Not concealable; that cannot be concealed; incapable of concealment.

"The *inconcealable* imperfections of ourselves will hourly prompt us our corruption."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vii., ch. x.

ĭn-cŏn-çeĭv-a-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *inconceivable; -ity.*] The same as INCONCEIVABLENESS (q.v.).

ĭn-cŏn-çeĭv'-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *conceivable* (q.v.).] Not conceivable; incomprehensible; that cannot be conceived by the mind; incapable of being explained by the human intellect or according to known principles or agencies.

"Agents that are not only invisible but *inconceivable*."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 278.

ĭn-cŏn-çeĭv'-a-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *inconceivable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being inconceivable; incomprehensibility.

"The unaccountableness and *inconceivableness* of other gospel-doctrines."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. viii., ser. 13

ĭn-cŏn-çeĭv'-a-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *inconceivable*); *-ly.*] In an inconceivable manner or degree; in a manner or degree beyond human comprehension.

"This vital warmth too cold, these visual orbs,
Though *inconceivably* endowed, too dim."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. iv.

*** ĭn-cŏn-çĕp'-tĭ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *conceptible* (q.v.).] Not conceptible in the mind; not conceivable; inconceivable; incomprehensible.

"It is *inconceptible* how any such man that hath stood the shock of an eternal duration without corruption, should after be corrupted."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 86.

*** ĭn-cŏn-çĕrn'-ĭng,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *concerning.*] Not of concern; trivial; unimportant.

*** ĭn-cŏn'-çĭnn,** *a.* [Lat. *inconcinnus.*] Unsuitable; incongruous.

"*Inconcian* moleculæ—*i.e.*, atoms of different magnitude and figures."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 16.

*** ĭn-cŏn-çĭn'-nĭ-tў,** *s.* [Lat. *inconcinnitas*, from *inconcinnus.*] Want of concinnity; unsuitableness; incongruousness.

*** ĭn-cŏn-çĭn'-noŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *inconcinnus.*] Unsuitable; incongruous; disagreeable to the ear; discordant.

*** ĭn-cŏn-clūd'-ent,** *a.* [Lat. *in-* = not, and *concludens*, pr. par. of *concludo* = to conclude.] Not conclusive; inferring no consequence.

"The depositions of witnesses themselves, as being false, various, contrariant, single, *inconcludent*."—*Ayliffe: Parergon.*

*** ĭn-cŏn-clūd'-ĭng,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *concluding.*] Inferring no consequence.

*** ĭn-cŏn-clū'-sĭve,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *conclusive* (q.v.).] Not conclusive; not concluding, closing, or settling a point in debate or a doubtful question; producing no conclusion; not exhibiting or containing cogent evidence.

"In an age of contemporary registration, the accounts are obscure and *inconclusive*."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Rom. Hist.* (1855), ii. 318.

ĭn-cŏn-clū'-sĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *inconclusive; -ly.*] In an inconclusive manner.

ĭn-cŏn-clū'-sĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *inconclusive; -ness.*] The quality or state of being inconclusive.

*** ĭn-cŏn-cŏct', * ĭn-cŏn-cŏct'-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *concoct, concocted* (q.v.).] Not concocted; not matured or ripened; immature.

"It is all that while crude and *inconcoct*."—*Bacon: Natural History*, § 838.

*** ĭn-cŏn-cŏct'-ĕd,** *a.* [INCONCOCT.]

*** ĭn-cŏn-cŏc'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *concoction* (q.v.).] The state of being inconcoct, immatured, or unripe; immaturity.

"*Inconcoction*, which is a kind of putrefaction."—*Bacon: Natural History*, § 838.

*** ĭn-cŏn'-crēte,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *concrete.*] Not concrete; abstract. (*Andrewes: Sermons*, i. 88.)

ĭn-cŏn-cŭr'-rĭng, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *concurring* (q.v.).] Not concurring; not in agreement.

"They derive effects not only from *inconcurring* causes, but things devoid of all efficiency."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. iv.

*** ĭn-cŏn-cŭs'-sĭ-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *in-* = not, and *concussibilis* = that can be shaken; concussible (q.v.).] Not concussible; incapable of being shaken.

***ĭn-cŏn-dĕn-sa-bĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *incondensable*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being incondensable.

***ĭn-cŏn-dĕn'-sa-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *condensable* (q.v.).] Not condensable; incapable of being condensed or made more dense or compact.

***ĭn-cŏn-dĕn-sĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-ty,** *s.* [INCONDENSABILITY.]

***ĭn-cŏn-dĕn'-sĭ-ble,** *a.* [INCONDENSABLE.]

***ĭn-cŏn'-dĭte,** *a.* [Lat. *inconditus*, from *in-* = not, and *conditus*, pa. par. of *condo* = to store up, to lay together: *con-* = *cum* = with, and *do* = to give, to place.] Irregular, disarranged, confused, disordered, ill-composed, rude.

"Now sportive youth
Carol *incondite* rhimes." *Philips: Cider*, ii.

***ĭn-cŏn-dĭ'-tion-al,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *conditional* (q.v.).] Not conditional; without any condition or limitation; unrestricted by any terms; unconditional.

"From that which is but true in a qualified sense, an *inconditional* and absolute verity is inferred."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. i., ch. iv.

***ĭn-cŏn-dĭ'-tion-ate,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *conditionate* (q.v.).] Free from conditions, limitations, or stipulations; unconditional, free, unrestricted.

"An eternal, unchangeable, and *inconditionate* decree of election or reprobation."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 277.

ĭn-cŏn-fĭrm', *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *confirm* (q.v.).] Not to confirm; to refuse or neglect to confirm.

***ĭn-cŏn-form',** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *conform*, a.] Disagreeing with; not conformed to. (*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 291.)

***ĭn-cŏn-form'-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *conformable* (q.v.).] Not conformable; not in conformity; unconformable.

ĭn-cŏn-form'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *conformity* (q.v.).] Want of conformity; incompliance with the practice, rules, customs, or principles of others; nonconformity.

"Utter *inconformity* with the Church of Rome was not an extremity whereunto we should be drawn for a time."—*Hooker: Ecclesiastical Polity.*

***ĭn-cŏn-fūsed',** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *confused* (q.v.).] Not confused; distinct, separate.

"The voice of man or birds will enter into a small cranny *inconfused*."—*Bacon: Natural History*, § 102.

***ĭn-cŏn-fū'-şion,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *confusion* (q.v.).] Freedom from confusion; distinction.

"The *inconfusion* in species visible."—*Bacon: Natural History*, § 192.

***ĭn-cŏn-fūt'-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *confutable* (q.v.).] That cannot be confuted or disproved.

***ĭn-cŏn-fūt'-a-blў,** *adv.* [Eng. *inconfutable*; *-ly.*] In an inconfutable or unanswerable manner; unanswerably.

"Eternally and *inconfutably*."—*Taylor: Dis. from Popery*, ch. i., § 1.

***ĭn-cŏn-gēal'-a-ble, *in-con-gel-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *congealable* (q.v.).] Not congealable; incapable of being congealed or frozen.

"The *incongealable* liquor reached into the pipe."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 601.

***ĭn-cŏn-gēal'-a-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *incongealable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being incongealable.

***ĭn-cŏn-gĕn'-ĭ-al,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *congenial* (q.v.).] Not congenial, unsuitable; not of a like nature.

***ĭn-cŏn-gĕn-ĭ-ăl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *incongenial*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being incongenial; unlikeness of nature; unsuitableness.

***ĭn-cŏn'-grû-ençe,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *congruence* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being incongruent; want of congruence; unsuitableness, incongruity.

"The congruity or *incongruence* of the component particles of the liquor."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 391.

***ĭn-cŏn'-grû-ent,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *congruent* (q.v.).] Not congruent, incongruous, unsuitable, inconsistent.

"It shall not be *incongruent* to our matter."—*Elyot: The Governour*, bk. i., ch. xiii.

ĭn-cŏn-grû'-ĭ-tў, *in-con-gru-i-tie, *s.* [Fr. *incongruité.*]

I. The quality or state of being incongruous; want of congruity; unsuitableness; inconsistency; impropriety.

"There is such a concurity or *incongruity* betwixt the terms of a proposition."—*Wilkins: Nat. Religion*, bk. i., ch. i.

2. Unsuitableness of one part to another; inconsistency of parts; want of symmetry.

"She, whom after what form soe'er we see,
Is discord and rude *incongruity*."
Donne: Anatomy of the World.

3. That which is incongruous; that which exhibits a want of congruity.

"To avoid absurdities and *incongruities*, is the same law established for both arts."—*Drydea: Dufresnoy.*

ĭn-cŏn'-grû-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *incongruus*, from *in-* = not, and *congruus* = agreeing; Fr. *incongru.*] Not congruous; unsuitable; inconsistent; not fitting; improper; not harmonizing in parts.

"If metre be not *incongruous* to the nature of an epic composition."—*Hurd: Idea of Universal Poetry.*

ĭn-cŏn'-grû-oŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *incongruous*; *-ly.*] In an incongruous manner; unsuitably; unfitly; inconsistently.

"He drops this construction; and passes very *incongruously* to the personification of art."—*Blair: Lect.* 23.

***ĭn-cŏn-nĕct'-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *connected* (q.v.).] Not connected, unconnected, disconnected.

"A number of *inconnected* and quite different subjects."—*Hurd: On Epistolary Writing.*

***ĭn-cŏn-nĕc'-tion, *in-cŏn-nĕx'-ion** (x as **ksh**), *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *connection, connexion* (q.v.).] Want of connection; a loose, disjointed state.

***ĭn-cŏn-nĕxed',** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), Eng. *connex*, and suff. *-ed.*] Not connected, unconnected, without connection.

***ĭn-cŏn-nĕx'-ĕd-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *inconnexed*; *-ly.*] In an unconnected manner; without any connection or dependence.

"Others ascribed hereto, as a cause, what perhaps but casually or *inconnexedly* succeeds."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iv., ch. ix.

***ĭn-cŏn'-sciŏn-a-ble (sci as sh),** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *conscionable* (q.v.).] Not conscionable; unable to discriminate between good and evil; having no conscience.

"So *inconscionable* are these common people, and so little feeling have they of God, or their own souls' good."—*Spenser: On Ireland.*

***ĭn-cŏn'-scioŭs (sci as sh),** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *conscious* (q.v.).] Not conscious, unconscious.

"Hear thou, of Heav'n *inconscious!*"
Beattie: Judgment of Paris.

ĭn-cŏn'-sĕ-quençe, *s.* [Lat. *inconsequentia*, from *inconsequens* = inconsequent (q.v.); Fr. *inconséquence*; Ital. *inconsequenza.*] The quality or state of being inconsequent; inconclusiveness; want of logical argument.

"Strange! that you should not see the *inconsequence* of your own reasoning."—*Hurd: Letter to Rev. Dr. Leland.*

ĭn-cŏn'-sĕ-quent, *a.* [Lat. *inconsequens*, from *in-* = not, *con-* = *cum* = together, and *sequens*, pr. par. of *sequar* = to follow; Fr. *inconséquent*; Ital. *inconsequente.*]

I. Not following regularly from the premises; not consequential.

"[This] is illogical and *inconsequent*."—*Glanvill: Pre-existence of Souls*, ch. ii.

*2. Not of consequence; of little or no moment.

***ĭn-cŏn-sĕ-quĕn'-tĭal (ti as sh),** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *consequential* (q.v.).]

1. Not consequential; not following regularly or by logical inference or deduction from the premises; inconsequent.

"Upon other reasons it seems utterly *inconsequential*."—*Hale: Origin of Mankind*, p. 276.

*2. Of little or no consequence or moment; trivial.

"My time is not wholly *inconsequential*."—*Mad. D'Arblay: Cecilia*, bk. ix., ch. iii.

***ĭn-cŏn-sĕ-quĕn-tĭ-ăl'-ĭ-tў (ti as shĭ),** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *consequentiality* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being inconsequential.

***ĭn-cŏn-sĕ-quĕn'-tĭal-lў (ti as sh),** *adv.* [Eng. *inconsequential*; *-ly.*] In an inconsequential manner; without regular or logical deduction or inference. (*Warburton: View of Bolingbroke's Philosophy*, let. 3.)

***ĭn-cŏn'-sĕ-quent-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *inconsequent*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being inconsequent; inconsequence.

ĭn-cŏn-sĭd'-ĕr-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *considerable* (q.v.).] Not considerable; not deserving of consideration or notice; unimportant, trivial, insignificant.

"Perth's words were adopted with *inconsiderable* modifications."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

***ĭn-cŏn-sĭd'-ĕr-a-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *inconsiderable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being inconsiderable; small importance; insignificance.

"The *inconsiderableness* of most of their persons."—*Evelyn: State of France.*

ĭn-cŏn-sĭd'-ĕr-a-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *inconsiderable*; *-ly.*] In an inconsiderable manner or degree; to an insignificant amount or degree.

***ĭn-cŏn-sĭd'-ĕr-a-çў,** *s.* [Eng. *inconsidera(te)*; *-cy.*] The quality or state of being inconsiderate; inconsiderateness, thoughtlessness.

ĭn-cŏn-sĭd'-ĕr-ate, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *considerate* (q.v.).]

*1. Not considerate; acting without due regard to the circumstances of the case; careless, heedless, rash, hasty, incautious.

"Whose counsels then did guide
Th' *inconsiderate* king."
Drayton: Poly-Olbion, s. 22.

*2. Thoughtless; acting without thought or consideration; rude; unlearned.

"Doth the *inconsiderate* take salve for 'envoy, and the word 'envoy, for a salve?"—*Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, iii. 1.

3. Acting or speaking without consideration or regard for the feelings of others.

*4. Inconsiderable.

"A little *inconsiderate* piece of brass."—*Ed. Terry* (1655).

ĭn-cŏn-sĭd'-ĕr-ate-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *inconsiderate*; *-ly.*] In an inconsiderate or thoughtless manner; without consideration or thought; carelessly; rashly.

"He *inconsiderately* told her ... the private orders he had left behind him."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 171.

ĭn-cŏn-sĭd'-ĕr-ate-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *inconsiderate*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being inconsiderate; want of consideration, thought, or care; thoughtlessness, carelessness, inadvertence.

***ĭn-cŏn-sĭd-ĕr-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *consideration*; Fr. *inconsidération.*] Want of due consideration or thought; thoughtlessness; inattention to consequences.

ĭn-cŏn-sĭst'-ençe, ĭn-cŏn-sĭst'-en-çў, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *consistence, consistency* (q.v.); Fr. *inconsistance*; Ital. *inconsistencia.*]

I. The quality or state of being inconsistent; such a state of opposition that one proposition infers the negation of the other; such contrariety that both cannot subsist or be together; opposition or discordance in the nature of things.

"Excellent harmony, without any dissonance or *inconsistency*."—*Wilkins: Natural Religion*, bk. ii., ch. ix.

2. Incongruity in action or conduct; want or absence of consistency; changeableness; unsteadiness.

"His Jacobite friends loudly blamed his *inconsistency*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvii.

3. Absurdity in argument or narration; self-contradiction; want of congruity or harmony in parts.

"What *inconsistency* is this?"—*Bentley: Free-thinking*, § 1.

ĭn-cŏn-sĭst'-ent, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *consistent* (q.v.).]

I. Not consistent; incompatible; disagreeing; discordant; at variance; incongruous; not suitable. (Followed by *with.*)

"It had never been thought *inconsistent* with the duty of a Christian."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

2. Without uniformity of conduct, sentiment, principle, or the like; exhibiting inconsistency of thought or conduct; fickle; changeable; unsteady; fitful.

"The conduct of his followers was as irresolute and *inconsistent* as his own."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

ĭn-cŏn-sĭst'-ent-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *inconsistent*; *-ly.*] In an inconsistent manner; incongruously; without consistence or uniformity of conduct or principle.

"The only crime in which your leading politicians could have acted *inconsistently*."—*Burke: On the French Revolution.*

*** ĭn-cŏn-sĭst'-ĕnt-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *inconsistent; -ness.*] The quality or state of being inconsistent; inconsistency.

*** ĭn-cŏn-sĭst'-ĭ-blc,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2); Eng. *consist,* and suff. *-ible* = *-able.*] Variable, fickle, changeable. (*North: Examen,* p. 629).

*** ĭn-cŏn-sĭst'-ĭng,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *consisting.*] Not consistent; inconsistent.

"The persons and actions of a farce are all unnatural, and the manners false; that is, *inconsisting* with the characters of mankind."—*Dryden: Dufresnoy.*

ĭn-cŏn-sōl'-ą-ble, *a.* [Fr.] Not to be consoled or comforted; incapable of consolation; beyond susceptibility of comfort; disconsolate.

"I abandoned myself to despair, and remained *inconsolable.*"—*Dryden: Life; Letter from Lady Eliz. Dryden.*

*** ĭn-cŏn-sōl'-ą-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *inconsolable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being inconsolable.

ĭn-cŏn-sōl'-ą-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *inconsolab(le); -ly.*] In a manner or degree incapable of consolation.

*** ĭn-cŏn'-sŏ-late-lў,** *adv.* [Lat. *in-* = not, and *consolatus,* pa. par. of *consolo* = to console; Eng. suff. *-ly.*] Inconsolably; disconsolately.

"Transitory honors, titles, treasures, which will at the last leave you *inconsolately* sorrowfull."—*Bp. Hall: Ser. Preached to his Majesty, Gal.* ii. 20.

*** ĭn-cŏn'-sŏ-nąnce,** * **ĭn-cŏn'-sŏ-nąn-çў,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *consonance, consonancy* (q.v.).] Want of consonance, harmony, or agreement; inconsistent; incongruous.

*** ĭn-cŏn'-sŏ-nant,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *consonant* (q.v.).] Not consonant or agreeing; not in consonance; inconsistent; discordant.

"That they carried them out of the world with their feet forward, not *inconsonant* unto reason."—*Browne: Urne Burial,* ch. iv.

*** ĭn-cŏn'-sŏ-nant-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *inconsonant; -ly.*] In an inconsonant manner or degree; inconsistently; discordantly; incongruously.

ĭn-cŏn-spĭc'-ų-ŏŭs, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *conspicuous* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Not conspicuous; not readily discernible by the sight; not easily perceptible.

"Rendered *inconspicuous* by a more powerful attraction."—*Guardian,* No. 126.

*** 2.** Not discernible with the eyes; not visible to human sight; invisible.

"Socrates in Xenophon has the same sentiment, and says that the Deity is *inconspicuous.*"—*Jortin: Rem. on Eccles. Hist.*

II. *Botany:*

1. Small in size, not easily discerned.

2. Ill-defined, obscure.

ĭn-cŏn-spĭc'-ų-ŏŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *inconspicuous; -ly.*] In an inconspicuous manner.

"The few particles of the air . . . *inconspicuously* lurk within the bladder."—*Boyle: Works,* i. 180.

ĭn-cŏn-spĭc'-ų-ŏŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *inconspicuous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being inconspicuous.

"The air let in, in the Torricellian experiment, reduces the air in the bladder to its former *inconspicuousness.*"—*Boyle: Works,* i. 181.

ĭn-cŏn'-stąn-çў, * **ĭn-con-stance,** * **ĭn-con-staunce,** *s.* [Fr. *inconstance,* from Lat. *inconstantia,* from *inconstans* = inconstant (q.v.).; Ital. *inconstanza.*]

1. The quality or state of being inconstant; changeableness; mutability or fickleness of temper; unsteadiness, inconsistency.

"The imputation of *inconstancy* which is so frequently thrown on the common people."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. v.

2. Dissimilitude, diversity; want of sameness or uniformity.

3. Variableness, changeableness, mutability.

"Lightness and *inconstancy* in love."
Spenser: F. Q., I. iv. 1.

ĭn-cŏn'-stąnt, * **ĭn-con-staunt,** *a.* [Fr.]

1. Not constant or firm in resolution, opinions, feelings, or inclinations; changeable, fickle, volatile, capricious, unsteady, wavering.

"*Inconstant* man, that loved all he saw."
Spenser: F. Q., I. iv. 28.

2. Variable, uncertain.

"*Inconstant* Fortune is his constant friend."
Pomfret: Fortunate Complaint.

3. Changing, mutable, variable.

"Of light and shade's *inconstant* race."
Scott: Marmion, iii. (Introd.)

ĭn-cŏn'-stąnt-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *inconstant; -ly.*] In an inconstant manner; not steadily.

"They flutter still about *inconstantly.*"
Cowley: Monopoly.

*** ĭn-cŏn-sŭm'-ą-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *consumable* (q.v.).] Not consumable; incapable of being wasted or consumed; indestructible.

"Napkins, shirts, and coats, *inconsumable* by fire."
—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. iii., ch. xiv.

ĭn-cŏn-sŭm'-ą-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *inconsumable; -ly.*] In an inconsumable or indestructible manner; so as to be inconsumable.

*** ĭn-cŏn-sŭm'-mate,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *consummate* (q.v.).] Not consummated, not finished, not complete.

"Prosecution for such conspiracies and *inconsummate* attempts."—*Hale: Hist. Pleas of the Crown,* ch. xlii.

*** ĭn-cŏn-sŭm'-mate-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *inconsummate; -ness.*] The quality or state of being inconsummate; incompleteness.

*** ĭn-cŏn-sŭmp'-tĭ-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *in-* = not, and *consumptus,* pa. par. of *consumo* = to consume; Fr. *inconsomptible.*] That cannot be consumed, destroyed, or reduced to nothing; inconsumable.

"Before I give any answer to this objection of pretended *inconsumptible* lights, I would gladly see the effect undoubtedly proved."—*Digby: On Bodies,* ch. viii.

*** ĭn-cŏn-tăm'-ĭ-nate,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *contaminate* (q.v.); Fr. *incontaminé.*] Uncontaminated, undefiled, unpolluted, inviolate; free from contamination.

"Being [as you are] free and *incontaminate,* well borne."—*Evelyn: Memoirs,* i.; *Lett. to Col. Morley.*

*** ĭn-cŏn-tăm'-ĭ-nate-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *incontaminate; -ness.*] The quality or state of being free from contamination; an uncorrupted state.

*** ĭn-cŏn-tĕn-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *contentation* (q.v.).] The quality or state of not being content; discontent, dissatisfaction.

*** ĭn-cŏn-tĕs-ta-bĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *incontestable; -ity.*] The quality or state of being incontestable; incontestableness.

ĭn-cŏn-tĕst'-a-ble, *a.* [Fr.] That cannot be contested, disputed, or called in question; incontrovertible, indisputable, undeniable, unquestionable.

"Consequences as *incontestable* as those in mathematics."—*Locke: Human Understanding,* bk. iv., ch. iii., § 18.

ĭn-cŏn-tĕst'-a-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *incontestable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being incontestable or indisputable.

ĭn-cŏn-tĕst'-a-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *incontestab(le); -ly.*] In an incontestable manner; indisputably, incontrovertibly, indubitably; so as not to admit of question or dispute.

"A hero, a personage apparently and *incontestably* superior to the rest."—*Rambler,* No. 156.

*** ĭn-cŏn-tĕst'-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *contested.*] Uncontested, undisputed.

"We may lay this down as an *incontested* principle."
—*Addison: Spectator,* No. 543.

*** ĭn-cŏn-tĭg'-ų-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *contiguous* (q.v.).] Not contiguous; not touching each other; not adjoining.

*** ĭn-cŏn-tĭg'-ų-ŏŭs-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *incontiguous; -ly.*] Not contiguously; separately.

ĭn-cŏn'-tĭ-nençc, ĭn-cŏn'-tĭ-nen-çў, *s.* [Fr. *incontinence,* from *incontinent* = incontinent (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *incontinencia;* Lat. *incontinentia.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A failure to restrain the passions or appetites; want of self-restraint or continence; indulgence of the passions or appetites, especially of sexual desire; indulgence in lust; lewdness.

"The fairest capital of all the world;
By riot and *incontinence* the worst."
Cowper: Task, i. 699.

2. *Path.:* Inability to restrain the natural evacuations. Used chiefly in the expression, *incontinence* of urine.

ĭn-cŏn'-tĭ-nent, *a.* & *adv.* [Fr., from Lat. *incontinens,* from *in-* = not, and *continens* = holding in or back; Sp., Port., & Ital. *incontinente.*] [Continent.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Not restraining the passions or appetites, especially sexual desire; lustful, lewd, unchaste.

"Not licentious in the prime
And heat of youth, not then *incontinent.*"
Daniel: A Panegyric; To the King.

II. *Path.:* Not able to restrain natural evacuations.

B. *As adv.:* Immediately; at once; straightway; incontinently.

"Come, mourn with me for what I do lament,
And put on sullen black *incontinent.*"
Shakesp.: Richard II., v. 6.

*** C.** *As subst.:* One who is given to incontinence; one who indulges the sexual passion unduly; an unchaste or lewd person.

ĭn-cŏn'-tĭ-nent-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *incontinent; -ly.*]

*** 1.** Without due restraint of the passions or appetites; unchastely; lewdly.

† 2. At once; straightway; immediately; forthwith.

"*Incontinently* I left Madrid, and have been dogged and waylaid through several nations."—*Arbuthnot & Pope: Martin Scriblerus.*

*** ĭn-cŏn-trăct'-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *contracted* (q.v.).] Not contracted; not shortened.

"This dialect uses the *incontracted* termination both in nouns and verbs."—*Blackwall: Sacred Classics,* bk. i., p. 228.

ĭn-cŏn-trōl'-la-ble, * **ĭn-con-troul-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *controllable* (q.v.).] Not controllable; that cannot be controlled or restrained.

"Absolute, irresistible, *incontroulable* power."—*Montague: Appeale to Cæsar,* ch. v.

ĭn-cŏn-trōl'-la-blў, * **ĭn-con-troul-a-bly,** *adv.* [Eng. *incontrollab(le); -ly.*] In an incontrollable manner; in a manner admitting of no control.

"Then . . . most *incontrouably* he acts himself."—*South: Sermons,* vol. viii., ser. 1.

ĭn-cŏn-trō-vĕrt'-ĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *incontrovertible; -ity.*] The quality or state of being incontrovertible.

ĭn-cŏn-trō-vĕrt'-ĭ-ble, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *controvertible.*] That cannot be controverted, questioned, disputed, or contested; incontestable; indisputable; unquestionable; admitting of no controversy or dispute; indubitable.

"The thing itself whereon the opinion dependeth . . . is not *incontrovertible.*"—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. vii., ch. xxiii.

ĭn-cŏn-trō-vĕrt'-ĭ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *incontrovertible; -ness.*] The quality or state of being incontrovertible.

ĭn-cŏn-trō-vĕrt'-ĭ-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *incontrovertib(le); -ly.*] In an incontrovertible manner or degree; so as not to admit of controversy or question; indubitably; indisputably.

"The Hebrew is *incontrovertibly* the primitive and surest text."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. vi., ch. i.

ĭn-cŏn-vē'-nĭ-ençe, * **ĭn-cŏn-vē'-nĭ-en-çў,** *s.* [Lat. *inconvenientia,* from *inconreniens* = unsuitable, inconvenient (q.v.); Fr. *inconvenance;* Ital. *inconvenienza.*]

1. The quality or state of being inconvenient; unsuitableness; unfitness; inexpedience. as, the *inconvenience* of an arrangement.

"Who has already found the *inconvenience* of pleasures."—*Dryden: Virgil; Georgics.* (Dedic.)

2. That which inconveniences, troubles, or embarrasses; a hindrance; a disadvantage; a cause of uneasiness or difficulty.

"Need is no vice at all, though here it be
With men a loathed *inconvenuency.*"
Herrick: Hesperides; Want.

ĭn-cŏn-vē'-nĭ-ençe, *v.t.* [Inconvenience, *s.*] To put to inconvenience; to incommode; to embarrass.

"For it is not the variety of opinions, but our own perverse wills, who think it meet, that all should be conceited as our selves are, which hath so *inconvenienced* the church."—*Hales: Remains; Rom.* xiv. 1.

*** ĭn-cŏn-vē'-nĭ-en-çў,** *s.* [Inconvenience.]

ĭn-cŏn-vē'-nĭ-ent, * **ĭn-con-ve-ny-ent,** *a.* [O. Fr. *inconvenient,* from Lat. *inconveniens* = inconsistent, improper: *in-* = not, and *conveniens* = fit, suitable; Fr. *inconvenant;* Ital. & Sp. *inconveniente.*]

1. Not convenient; incommodious; disadvantageous; causing or tending to cause in-

convenience, trouble, uneasiness, or difficulty; inopportune.

"He found it *inconvenient* to be poor."
Cowper: Charity, 189.

2. Unfit; inexpedient; unsuitable.

"No *inconvenient* diet, nor too light fare."
Milton: P. L., v. 405.

ĭn-cŏn-vē'-nĭ-ĕnt-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *inconvenient; -ly.*] In an inconvenient manner; unsuitably; inopportunely; so as to cause inconvenience, trouble, difficulty, or uneasiness.

"I could spare
So much but *inconveniently*."
Byron: Churchill's Grave.

* **ĭn-cŏn-vērs'-ą-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *conversable* (q.v.).] Not conversable; unsocial; reserved; not inclined to free conversation; not affable.

* **ĭn-cŏn'-vērs-ant**, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *conversant* (q.v.).] Not conversant; not familiar; not versed.

* **ĭn-cŏn-vĕrt'-ĕd**, *a.* [Lat. *in-* = not, and *converto* = to turn.] Not turned; unchanged.

ĭn-cŏn-vĕrt-ĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *convertibility* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being inconvertible or incapable of being converted into or exchanged for something else.

ĭn-cŏn-vĕrt'-ĭ-ble, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *convertible* (q.v.).] Not convertible; incapable of being converted into or exchanged for something else.

"It entereth not the veins, but . . . accompanieth the *inconvertible* portion unto the siege."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. x

* **ĭn-cŏn-vĕrt'-ĭ-ble-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *inconvertible; -ness.*] The quality or state of being inconvertible; inconvertibility.

ĭn-cŏn-vĕrt'-ĭ-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *inconvertib(le); -ly.*] So as not to be convertible or transmutable.

* **ĭn-cŏn-vĭct'-ĕd-nĕss**, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *convicted; -ness.*] The quality or state of not being convicted.

* **ĭn-cŏn-vĭn'-çĭ-ble**, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *convincible* (q.v.).] Not to be convinced; not open to or capable of conviction.

"None are so *inconvincible* as your half-witted persons."—*Government of the Tongue*, p. 195.

* **ĭn-cŏn-vĭn'-çĭ-blў**, *adv.* [Eng. *inconvincib(le); -ly.*] In a manoer not admitting of conviction.

"It is injurious unto knowledge obstinately and *inconvincibly* to side with any one."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. i., ch. vii.

* **ĭn'-cŏn-ў**, *a.* [Etym. doubtful. Perhaps from *in-* = not, and *con* = A.S. *cunnan* = to know; *cf.* Ger. *unkundig.*]

I. Artless, delicate, fine.

"O' my troth, most sweet jests, most *incony* vulgar wit." *Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost*, iv. 1.

2. Miscbievous, unlucky. (*Scotch.*)

* **ĭn-cor'-nĭshed**, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *cornice* (q.v.).] Having cornices.

"*Incornished* with festoons and nitches."—*Evelyn: Memoirs*, April 11, 1645.

* **ĭn-cor'-pŏr-ąl**, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *corporal*, a. (q.v.).] Not consisting of body or matter; immaterial, incorporeal.

"[You] with the *incorporal* air do hold discourse."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, iii. 4.

* **ĭn-cor-pŏr-ăl'-ĭ-tў**, *s.* [Fr. *incorporalité.*] The quality or state of being incorporeal; incorporeality.

* **ĭn-cor-pŏr-ąl-lў**, *adv.* [Eng. *incorporal; -ly.*] In an incorporal manner; immaterially; without matter or body.

ĭn-cor'-pŏr-ąte (1), * **in-cor-por-at**, *o.* [Lat. *incorporatus*, pa. par. of *incorporo* = to furnish with a body; *in-* = in, into, and *corpus* (genit. *corporis*) = a body; Fr. *incorporé*; Ital. *incorporato*; Sp. *incorporado.*]

* 1. Furnished with a body; embodied.

"Both death and I
Are found eternal, and *incorporate* both."
Milton: P. L., x. 816.

* 2. Made into one body.

"*Incorporate* then they seem."
Shakesp.: Venus & Adonis, 540.

* 3. Embodied; closely united.

"*Incorporate* to our attempts."
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, i. 3.

4. Formed into a corporation or body politic. (*Scotch.*)

* 5. Fixed closely and firmly in the mind.

"And the vertues wel *incorporate*, nourishe many envious."—*Golden Boke*, ch. xv.

* **ĭn-cor'-pŏr-ąte** (2), *a.* [Lat. *in-* = not, and *corporatus.*] [INCORPORATE (1).]

I. Not consisting of matter; not having a material body; incorporeal.

"Moses forbore to speak of angels and things invisible and *incorporate*."—*Raleigh: Hist. of the World.*

2. Not corporate; not existing as a corporation.

ĭn-cor'-pŏr-ąte, *v.t.* & *i.* [INCORPORATE (1), *a.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To unite, combine, or mingle different ingredients so as to form one mass or body.

"Mixed and *incorporated*, yea and resolved (as it were) into a kind of paste."—*P. Holland: Pliny*, bk. xviii., ch. vii.

2. To unite with a body, mass, or substance already formed; to unite intimately: to combine into a structure or organization: as, To *incorporate* passages in a book.

3. To give bodily or material form to; to incarnate; to embody.

4. To form into a corporation or body politic.

"The said felowship . . . shal at al time & times from henceforth be *incorporated*, named and called onely by the name of the felowship of English merchants."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, i. 370.

* 5. To fix closely and firmly.

"As sone as I had eaten it . . . so sone as I had *incorporate* it in my mynde."—*Bale: Image*, pt. i.

6. To adopt or receive into a corporation or body politic.

"Hence, merchants, unimpeachable of sin . . .
Incorporated, seem at once to lose
Their nature." *Cowper: Task*, iv. 678.

B. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To form or unite into one body.

"They resolved to treat only about an *incorporating* union, that should put an end to all distinctions."—*Burnet: Hist. Own Time* (an. 1706).

2. To unite with another substance, so as to form one body or mass; to become incorporated.

* 3. To unite, to join; to become closely associated.

"He never suffers wrong so long to grow,
And to *incorporate* with right so far."
Daniel: Civil Wars, v. 49.

ĭn-cor-pŏr-ā'-tion, * **in-cor-por-a-cion**, *s.* [Lat. *incorporatus*, pa. par. of *incorporo*; Fr. *incorporation*; Sp. *incorporacion*; Ital. *incorporazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act or process of incorporating or mixing two or more ingredients so as to form one mass.

"The more exquisite mixture and *incorporation* of the ingredients."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 546.

2. The act of uniting with a mass, body, or substance, already formed; the act of combining into a structure or organization.

3. The act of placing in a body or of giving corporeal or material form to; incarnation, embodiment.

4. The act of forming into a legal or political body by the union of individuals under certain conditions, rules, and laws: as, the *incorporation* of a city.

5. The act of adopting or receiving into an incorporated body.

"He was, by *incorporation*, an Athenian.—*Jortin: Remarks on Eccles. Hist.*

6. A state of close and intimate union.

"There ought to be complete *incorporation*, if such *incorporation* be possible."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

7. That which is incorporated; a legal or political body formed by the union of individuals under certain conditions, rules, and laws, and having certain privileges and perpetual succession; a corporation.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:* [1. 4 & 7].

2. *Pharm.:* A mixture or combination of medicine with liquids (or soft solids) to give them greater consistence.

* **ĭn-cor'-pŏr-ą-tĭve**, *a.* [Eng. *incorporat(e); -ive.*] Incorporating or tending to incorporate; specif., in philology, applied to languages such as the Basque and those of the North American Indians, which run a whole phrase into one very long word.

ĭn-cor-pŏr'-ĕ-ąl, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *corporeal*; Lat. *incorporeus*; Ital. & Sp. *incorporeo.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Not corporeal; not consisting of matter; not having a material form; immaterial.

"All the words . . . to denote the substance of God or soul, must either be thus metaphorical, or else merely negative, as *incorporeal*, or immaterial."—*Bentley: Of Free-thinking*, § 10.

2. *Law:* Intangible; not capable of actual visible seizin or possession; existing only in the eyes of the law.

"An ejectment will not lie of an advowson, a rent, a common, or other *incorporeal* hereditament."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iii., ch. 7.

ĭn-cor-pŏr'-ĕ-ąl-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *incorporeal; -ism.*] The condition or state of being incorporeal; immateriality; spiritual nature or existence.

"So, in like manner, did all the other ancient atomists generally before Democritus, joyn theology and *incorporealism* with their atomical physiology."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 27.

* **ĭn-cor-pŏr'-ĕ-ąl-ĭst**, *s.* [Eng. *incorporeal; -ist.*] One who believes in the doctrine of incorporealism.

"Those atomick physiologies, that were before Democritus and Leucippus, were all of them *incorporealists*."—*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 46.

* **ĭn-cor-pŏr-ĕ-ăl'-ĭ-tў**, *s.* [Eng. *incorporeal; -ity.*] The state of being incorporeal; incorporealism.

"The idea that demons shonned *incorporeality*."—*Strauss: Life of Jesus* (ed. Evans, 1846), ii. 268.

* **ĭn-cor-pŏr'-ĕ-ąl-ĭze**, *v.t.* [Eng. *incorporeal; -ize.*] To assert to be incorporeal; to regard as incorporeal.

* **ĭn-cor-pŏr'-ĕ-ăl-lў**, *adv.* [Eng. *incorporeal; -ly.*] In an incorporeal manner; without body; immaterially.

"Hearing striketh the spirits more . . . *incorporeally* than the smelling."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 124.

* **ĭn-cor-pŏr-ē'-ĭ-tў**, *s.* [Pref. *in-*, (2) and Eng. *corporeity* (q.v.).] Immateriality, incorporealism. (*Cudworth: Intell. System*, p. 23.)

* **ĭn-cor'-pŏr-ĭng**, *a.* [Fr. *incorporer*, from Lat. *in-* = in, into, and *corpus* (genit. *corporis*) = a body.] Joining in one body. (*Sylvester: All is not Gold*, xvi.)

* **ĭn-corpse'**, *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *corpse* (q.v.).] To incorporate; to unite or form into one body.

"As he had been *incorpsed* and demi-natured
With the brave beast." *Shakesp.: Hamlet*, iv. 7.

ĭn-cŏr-rĕct', *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *incorrectus*, from *in-* = not, and *correctus* = correct (q.v.).]

1. Faulty, wrong, not exact; not according to established rules.

"The piece you think is *incorrect*; why take it."
Pope: Prol. to Satires, 45.

2. Not according to truth or the facts; inaccurate, inexact; as, an *incorrect* statement.

* 3. Improper; wrong; unbecoming.

"The wit of the last age was yet more *incorrect* than their language."—*Dryden: Def. of Ep. to Conquest of Granada.*

* 4. Not chastened; not subdued.

"It shows a will most *incorrect* to heaven."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, i. 2.

* **ĭn-cŏr-rĕc'-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *correction* (q.v.).] Want of correction.

ĭn-cŏr-rĕct'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *incorrect; -ly.*] In an incorrect manner; not correctly; inaccurately.

"This Statute was never printed in the Statute Book, and but *incorrectly* by another."—*Burnet: Hist. Reform.* (an. 1539).

ĭn-cŏr-rĕct'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *incorrect; -ness.*] The quality or state of being incorrect; inaccuracy; want of correctness or exactness.

"To reprove an *incorrectness* and want of care in the Roman writers."—*Hurd: Horatii Ars Poetica: Comm.*

* **ĭn-cŏr-rĕ-spŏnd'-ençe**, * **ĭn-cŏr-rĕ-spŏnd'-ęn-çў**, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *correspondence, correspondency* (q.v.).] Want or absence of correspondence; the state or quality of being disproportionate.

* **ĭn-cŏr-rĕ-spŏnd'-ĭng**, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *corresponding* (q.v.).] Not corresponding.

* **ĭn-cŏr-rĭg-ĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў**, *s.* [Eng. *incorrigible; -ity.*] The quality or state of being incorrigible or beyond correction.

ĭn-cŏr'-rĭg-ĭ-ble, *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *incorrigibilis*, from *in-* = not, and *corrigibilis* = capable of correction.] [CORRECT, *a.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Incapable of being corrected, amended, or improved.

"The soil of Judea was absolutely *incorrigible*."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. v., § 1.

2. Bad beyond hope of amendment; depraved beyond correction.

B. *As subst.:* A person who is incorrigible or bad beyond hope of amendment.

ĭn-cŏr'-rĭg-ĭ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *incorrigible*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being incorrigible; depravity beyond hope of correction or amendment.

"What we call penitence becomes a sad attestation of our *incorrigibleness*."—*Decay of Piety.*

ĭn-cŏr'-rĭg-ĭ-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *incorrigibl(e)*; *-ly.*] In a degree of depravity beyond hope of correction or amendment.

"Some men appear *incorrigibly* mad."
Roscommon.

ĭn-cŏr-rŭpt', *a.* [Lat. *incorruptus*, from *in-* = not, and *corruptus* = corrupt (q.v.).]

1. Not corrupt; not affected with corruption or decay; not decayed, apoiled, or impaired.

2. Not depraved or defiled; pure; untainted; above the influence of bribery or corruption; upright.

"The most iuste and *incorrupt* iuge without spotte."
—*Joye: Exposicion of Daniel*, ch. vii.

* **ĭn-cŏr-rŭpt'-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *corrupted* (q.v.).] Not corrupted; pure.

"As *incorrupted* Nature did them sow."
Spenser: F. Q., I. xi. 47.

ĭn-cŏr-rŭpt-ĭ-bĭl-ĭ-tў, * **ĭn-cor-rupt-i-bil-y-te,** *s.* [Eng. *incorruptible*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being incorruptible; incapability of corruption.

"Thys *corruptyble* must put on *incorruptibilyte*."—1 *Cor.* xv. (1551.)

ĭn-cŏr-rŭpt'-ĭ-ble, *a.* & *s.* [Fr.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Not corruptible; incapable of corruption, decay, or dissolution.

"So doth the piercing soul the body fill, . . .
Indivisible, *incorruptible* still."
Davies: Immort. of the Soul. (Introd.)

2. Incapable of being corrupted or bribed; upright; just; high-principled.

¶ As an epithet, this term was applied to Robespierre (1759-1794) by his friends.

"Myself *incorruptible*, I ne'er could bribe them."
S. T. Coleridge: Fall of Robespierre, i.

B. *As substantive:*

Church Hist. (*Pl.*): A section of Monophysites (q.v.). They arose in Alexandria in the time of Justinian, and were called Incorruptibles because they held that the body of Jesus was incorruptible. Called also Aphthardocetæ, Incorrupticolæ, Julianists, and Phantasiastæ. (*Shipley.*)

ĭn-cŏr-rŭpt'-ĭ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *incorruptible*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being incorruptible; incorruptibility.

ĭn-cŏr-rŭpt'-ĭ-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *incorrupt*; *-ly.*] In an incorruptible manner.

ĭn-cŏr-rŭp'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *corruption* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being incorrupt; absence of, or freedom from, corruption.

"It is raised in *incorruption*."—1 *Cor.* xv. 42.

* **ĭn-cŏr-rŭp'-tĭve,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *corruptive* (q.v.).] Not liable to corruption, decay, or dissolution; incorruptible.

"To twine the wreath of *incorruptive* praise."
Akenside: Pleasures of Imagination, i.

ĭn-cŏr-rŭpt-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *incorrupt*; *-ly.*] In an incorrupt manner; without corruption; uprightly.

"To demean themselves *incorruptly* in the settled course of affairs."—*Milton: Reason of Church Government*, bk. i. ch. i.

ĭn-cŏr-rŭpt'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *incorrupt*; *-ness.*]

1. Freedom or exemption from corruption, decay, or dissolution; a state of incorruption.

2. Purity of manners or principles; probity; integrity.

"Probity of mind, integrity, and *incorruptness* of manners, is preferable to fine parts and subtle speculations."—*Woodward.* (*Todd.*)

* **ĭn-cŏŭn'-tĕr,** *v.* & *s.* [Encounter.]

* **ĭn-cŏur'-age (age as ĭj),** *v.t.* [Encourage.]

* **ĭn-crā'-şion,** *s.* (Gr. *ἐν* (*en*) = in, and *κρᾶσις* (*krasis*) = mixing.] A mixing together; an immingling. (*Sylvester: Tobacco Battered*, 454.)

* **ĭn-crăs'-sāte,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Incrassate, *a.*]

A. *Trans.:* To make thick or thicker; to thicken, as fluids, by the mixture of substances less fluid, or by evaporation.

"To *incrassate* fresh water with ashes or gravell stones."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 840.

B. *Intrans.:* To become thick or thicker.

ĭn-crăs'-sāte, *a.* [Lat. *incrassatus*, pa. par. of *incrasso* = to make thick: *in-* = in, into, and *crasso* = to make thick.] [Crass.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Thickened; made thick or thicker.

2. *Bot.:* Thickened; becoming thicker by degrees.

* **ĭn-crăs'-sāt-ĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *incrassat(e)*; *-ed.*] Thickened; made or become thicker.

* **ĭn-crăs-sā'-tion,** *s.* [Incrassate, *v.*]

1. The act or process of thickening or making thick.

2. The state of becoming thick or thicker.

"It receiveth a corpulency or *incrassation* progressional unto its conversion. —*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii. ch. xx.

* **ĭn-crăs'-sa-tĭve,** *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *incrassat(e)*; *-ive.*]

A. *As adj.:* Having the quality of thickening or tending to thicken.

B. *As subs.:* That which incrassates or has the quality of making thick; a medicine intended to thicken the humours when too thin.

* **ĭn-crēas'-a-ble,** * **ĭn-crēase'-a-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *increas(e)*; *-able.*] Capable of being increased.

"They would be no longer *increasable*."—*Law: Enquiry*, ch. i.

* **ĭn-crēas'-a-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *increasable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being increasable.

"We find an indefinite *increasableness* of some of our ideas, or an impossibility of supposing any end of them."—*Law: Enquiry*, ch. i.

ĭn-crēase', *v.i.* & *t.* [Norm. Fr. * *encreser*, from Lat. *in-* = in, into, and *cresco* = to grow.]

A. *Intransitive:*

Ordinary Language:

1. To grow more in number; to become greater in bulk, quantity, number, value, degree, intensity, authority, power, wealth, substance, &c.; to grow; to be augmented; to advance.

"Hear and observe to do it, that it may be well with thee, and that ye may *increase* mightily."—*Deut.* vi. 3.

2. To be fruitful or fertile; to multiply by the production of young.

"Fishes are more numerous or *increasing* than beasts or birds."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind.*

II. Astron. (*Of the moon* or *an inferior planet*): To have a greater portion of its surface illumined; to wax.

"While the stars burn, the moons *increase*."
Tennyson: To J. S., 71.

B. *Transitive:*

1. To augment or make greater in number, bulk, quantity, or amount; to add to, to extend, to lengthen, to enlarge, to aggravate: as, to *increase* riches, love, zeal, &c.; to *increase* guilt; to *increase* distance.

ĭn'-crēase, *s.* [Increase, *v.*]

I. Ordinary Language:

1. Augmentation; the act, state, or process of increasing or becoming more, greater, or larger, as in number, bulk, quantity, extent, value, authority, power, wealth, intensity, reputation, &c.; growth, enlargement, extension.

"Of the *increase* of his government and peace there shall be no end."—*Isaiah* ix. 7.

2. Increment; that by which anything is increased; that which is added to the original stock, and by which the original stock is augmented, enlarged, or extended; accession.

"Ye are riseu up in your fathers' stead, an *increase* of sinful men."—*Numbers* xxxii. 14.

* 3. Interest, profit.

"Take thou no usury of him, nor *increase*."—*Leviticus* xxv. 36.

4. Produce, production.

"An infinite *increase*, that breeds
Tumultuous trouble." *Spenser: F. Q.*, IV. i. 25.

* 5. Progeny, issue, offspring.

"All the *increase* of thy house shall die in the flower of their age."—1 *Samuel* ii. 3.

* 6. Generation.

"Dry up in her the organs of *increase*."
Shakesp.: Lear, i. iv.

II. Astron. (*Of the moon* or *an inferior planet*): The illumination of a continually larger and larger portion of the luminary; the state of waxing as opposed to waning.

"Seeds, hair, nails, hedges, and herbs, will grow soonest, if set or cut in the *increase* of the moon."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist*

increase-twist, *s.*

Rifling: A rifle-groove which has an increased angle of twist as it approaches the muzzle, allowing the projectile to be easily started and giving it an increased velocity of rotation as it proceeds. The increase-twist is credited to Tamisier, and is comparatively modern.

* **ĭn-crēase'-fŭl,** *a.* [Eng. *increase*; *-ful(l).*] Full of increase; producing abundantly; prolific.

"To cheer the plowman with *increaseful* crops."
Shakesp.: Rape of Lucrece, 958.

* **ĭn-crēase'-mĕnt,** * **ĭn-crēas'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *increase*; *-ment.*] Increase.

"Upon the *increasment* of their strength."—*Goldyng: Justine*, fo. 145.

ĭn-crēas'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *increas(e)*; *-er.*] One who or that which increases.

"A lover, and *increaser* of his people."
Beaum. & Flet.: Valentinian, v. 7.

ĭn-crēas'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [Increase, *v.*]

A. *As pr. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Prolific; productive.

C. *As subst.:* The act of augmenting; the state of becoming augmented or increased; increase.

increasing-function, *s.*

Math.: A function that increases as the variable increases, and of course decreases as the variable decreases. [Function.]

ĭn-crēas'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *increasing*; *-ly.*] In an increasing manner or degree; with increase or growth; growingly.

* **ĭn-crĕ-āte',** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *create* (q.v.).] To create within.

* **ĭn'-crĕ-āte,** *a.* [Lat. *in-* = not, and *creatus*, pa. par. of *creo* = to create.] Not created; uncreated.

"Bright effluence of bright essence *increate*."
Milton: P. L., iii. 6.

* **ĭn-crĕ-āt'-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *created* (q.v.).] Uncreated.

"A fruitive contemplation of the *increated* verity."
—*Mountague: Devoute Essayes*, pt. i., tr. xxi., § 1.

ĭn-crĕd-ĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *incrédibilité*, from Lat. *incredibilitas*, from *incredibilis* = incredible (q.v.); Ital. *incredibilità*; Sp. *incredibilidad.*]

1. The quality or state of being incredible.

"The inefficacy and *incredibility* of a mythological tale."—*Johnson: Life of Smith.*

2. That which is incredible or beyond belief.

"He had no further care than to . . . beat his mind with *incredibilities*."—*Rambler*, No. 4.

ĭn-crĕd'-ĭ-ble, *a.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *incredibilis*, from *in-* = not, and *credibilis* = credible (q.v.); Fr. *incroyable*; Sp. *incredible*; Ital. *incredibile.*]

1. Not credible; impossible to be believed or credited; passing belief; too extraordinary or improbable to admit of belief or credit.

"This [story] is not *incredible*."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 43.

2. Extraordinarily great.

"A plague . . . swept away *incredible* numbers of people."—*Temple: United Provinces*, ch. vii.

ĭn-crĕd'-ĭ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *incredible*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being incredible; incredibility.

ĭn-crĕd'-ĭ-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *incredib(le)*; *-ly.*] In an incredible manner or degree; in a degree or manner not to be believed or credited.

"He was miraculously preserved, and afterwards he was as *incredibly* brought up."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 53.

* **ĭn-crĕd'-ĭt-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *creditable* (q.v.).] Discreditable. (*Gent. Instructed*, p. 245).

* **ĭn-crĕd'-ĭt-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2). Eng. *credit*, and suff. *-ed.*] Unbelieved. (*Adams: Works*, ii. 354.)

ĭn-crĕ-dū'-lĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *incrédulité*, from Lat. *incredulitas*, from *incredulus* = incredulous

(q.v.); Sp. *incredulidad;* Ital. *incredulità.*] The quality or state of being incredulous; hardness of belief; indisposition to believe; scepticism; unbelief.

"The stare of petulant *incredulity.*"—*Rambler,* No. 11.

ĭn-crĕd'-u-loŭs, *a,* [Lat. *incredulus,* from *in* = not, and *credulus* = believing; *credo* = to believe; Fr. *incrédule.*]

1. Not credulous; indisposed to believe; sceptical; refusing or withholding belief; unbelieving.

"A fantastical *incredulous* fool."—*Wilkins: Nat. Relig.,* bk. ii., ch. ix.

2. Exhibiting or marked by incredulity.

"An *incredulous* smile."
Longfellow: Discovery of the North Cape.

* 3. Not to be believed; incredible.

"No *incredulous* or unsafe circumstance."—*Shakesp.: Twelfth Night,* iii. 4.

ĭn-crĕd'-u-loŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *incredulous; -ly.*] In an incredulous manner; with incredulity.

ĭn-crĕd'-u-loŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *incredulous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being incredulous; incredulity.

* **ĭn-crĕm'-a-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *in-* = not, and *cremo* = to burn.] Not consumable by fire; incapable of being burnt.

"Incombustible sheets made with a texture of asbestos, *incremable* flax, or salamander's wool.—*Browne: Urne Burial,* ch. iii.

* **ĭn'-crĕ-māte,** *v. t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *cremate* (q.v.).] The same as CREMATE. (*Annandale.*)

* **ĭn-crĕ-mā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *incrematus,* pa. par. of *incremo* = to burn, to consume by fire.] The act of burning or consuming by fire; a conflagration.

ĭn'-crĕ-mĕnt, *s.* [Lat. *incrementum,* from *increscо* = to increase; Fr. *incrément;* Ital. and Sp. *incremento.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act or process of increasing; a growing or increasing in bulk, quantity, number, value, or amount; increase; augmentation.

"That gave it foundation and *increment* and firmness."—*Bp. Taylor: Liberty of Prophesying,* § 16.

2. That which is added to an original stock, and by which the original stock is increased or augmented; an addition; an increase.

"This stratum is expanded at top, serving as the seminary that furnisheth matter for the formation and *increment* of animal and vegetable bodies."—*Woodward: On Fossils.*

3. Produce; production; increase.

" The loosen'd roots then drink
Large *increment.*" *Philips: Cider,* ii.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Math.:* A quantity, generally variable, added to the indepeodent variable in a variable expression. The function also undergoes a corresponding change, which is called an increment, or decrement, according as the function is increasing or decreasing. When the increment or decrement is infinitely small, it is called a differential (q.v.).

2. *Rhet.:* An amplification without a strict climax, as in the following passage:

"Finally, brethren, whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely; whatsoever things are of good report; if there be any virtue and if there be any praise, think of these things."—*Phil.* iv. 18.

* **ĭn'-crĕ-pāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *increpatum,* aup. of *increpo* = to make a noise, to chide.] To chide; to rebuke; to reprove.

* **ĭn-crĕ-pā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *increpatio,* from *increpatum,* sup. of *increpo;* Fr. *incrépation.*] The act of chiding or rebuking; a rebuke.

"Which words are only an *increpation* of them, not any reflection upon God."—*South: Sermons,* vol. viii., ser. 1.

* **ĭn-crĕs'-cent,** *a.* [Lat. *increscens,* pr. par. of *increscо* = to increase (q.v.).]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Increasing, growing, swelling.

"Between the *increscent* and decrescent moon."
Tennyson: Gareth & Lynette, 578.

2. *Her.:* A term employed to denote the moon when represented with the horns towards the dexter side of the shield.

* **ĭn-crĕst',** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *crest* (q.v.).] To cover or adorn as with a crest.

"Which did their top with coral red *increst.*"
Drummond: Sonnets, pt. i., *s.* 13.

ĭn-crĕ'-tion-a-rў, *a.* [First element from Lat. *increscо* = to grow, to increase, on the analogy of *accretion,* from *accresco;* Eng. suff. *-ary.*] (For def. see extract.)

"I have used *incretionary* as implying an accumulation of mineral matter from the circumference of a cavity towards its centre, as in the case of an agate."—*Dawkins: Cave-Hunting,* p. 57. (Note.)

ĭn-crĭm'-ĭ-nāte, *v.t.* [Low Lat. *incriminatus,* pa. par. of *incrimino:* Lat. *in-* = in, into, and *crimen* (genit. *criminis*) = a charge, a crime.] To charge with or involve in a crime or fault; to accuse; to criminate.

* **ĭn-crĭm'-ĭ-nāt-ŏr-ў,** *a.* [Eng. *incriminat(e); -ory.*] Tending to incriminate; charging with crime.

* **ĭn-crōach',** *v.* [ENCROACH.]

* **ĭn-crōach'-mĕnt,** *s.* [ENCROACHMENT.]

* **ĭn-crū'-çi-āt-ĕd** (**çi** as **shi**), *a.* [Lat. *in-* = not, and *cruciatus* = tortured.] Free from torture or torment.

* **ĭn-crū-ĕn'-tal,** *a.* [Lat. *incruentus,* from *in-* = not, and *cruentus* = bloody; *cruor* = blood.] Not bloody; not attended with bloodshed.

ĭn-crŭst', *v.t.* [Fr. *incruster,* from Lat. *incrusto,* from *in-* = in, on, and *crusta* = a crust; Ital. *incrostare;* Sp. *incrustar.*] To cover with or as with a crust or hard coating; to form a crust upon the surface of.

"A black *incrusted* substance, which he found in Mendippe hills."—*Boyle: Works,* vi. 387.

* **ĭn-crŭs'-tāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *incrustatus,* pa. par. of *incrusto* = to incrust (q.v.).] To incrust; to attach as a crust.

"It is strewed upon, or, as it were, *incrustated* about, small branches of the Canadian pine."—*Cook: Third Voyage,* bk. iv., ch. iii.

ĭn-crŭs'-tāte, *a.* [INCRUSTATE, *v.*]

Botany:

1. Coated with earthy matter.

2. A term used of seeds growing so firmly to their pericarp that they seem to have but one integument.

ĭn-crŭs-tā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *incrustatio,* from *incrustatus,* pa. par. of *incrusto* = to incrust (q.v.).]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of incrusting or forming a crust or hard coating upon the surface of any substance; the act of lining or covering with a foreign substance, as marble, stone, &c.; the state of being incrusted.

"The old foundation became quite lost in these new *incrustations.*"—*Warburton: Div. Legation,* bk. iv., § 4.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Masonry:* A facing or covering to a wall of a different material from that of which it is mainly built, such as marble or stone.

"A chapell built by Lewis XIII., all of jasper, with several *incrustations* of marble in the inside."—*Evelyn: Memoirs; Fontainbleau* (an. 1644).

2. *Carp.:* [VENEERING].

3. *Steam-engine:* The deposit from the water adhering to the inside of a boiler.

* **ĭn-crŭst'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *incrust; -ment.*] An incrustation.

* **ĭn-crўs'-tal-līz-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *crystallizable* (q.v.).] Not crystallizable; uncrystallizable.

ĭn'-cu-bāte, *v.i.* [Lat. *incubatus,* pr. par. of *incubo: in* = on, and *cubo* = to lie down.] To sit, as on eggs for hatching.

ĭn-cu-bā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *incubatio,* from *incubatus,* pa. par. of *incubo;* Fr. *incubation.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* The act of sitting upon eggs for the purpose of hatching young.

"The eggs of birds . . . require to be hatched by the *incubation* of females or other birds."—*Boyle: Works,* iii. 590.

2. *Fig.:* A brooding, as of a hen upon eggs.

"But the *incubation* of this Spirit of God did not so much excite as give a new vital power to the several parts of the chaos."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind,* p. 293.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Path.:* The maturation of morbific matter introduced into the system.

2. *Compar. Relig.:* The act of sleeping for oracular dreams. The sick who visited the temples of Æsculapius had to spend at least one night in his sanctuary (Paus., ii. 27, § 2), observing certain rules prescribed by the priests, and the fitting remedies were usually revealed by the god in a dream. Cicero (*de Div.,* ii. 59) jestingly asks why this power should only be exercised by Æsculapius and Serapis, and not by other divinities.

"It was in allusion to this *incubation* that the temples of Æsculapius contained statues of Sleep and Death."—*Smith: Dict. Biol. & Myth.,* ii.

¶ (1) *Artificial incubation:* The hatching of eggs by means of heat artificially applied. The Egyptians have long done so successfully by means of heated ovens. Some years ago it was calculated that a hundred million chickens were thus annually produced in Egypt. Artificial Incubation is now employed with much success in the United States, and great numbers of chickens are thus raised.

(2) *Period of incubation:*

Path.: The period that elapses between the introduction of morbific matter into the body, and the commencement of the disease thence resulting. In measles this is from ten to fourteen days; in scarlet fever, four to six days; in small-pox, twelve days; and in chicken-pox, four (?) days.

ĭn'-cu-bā-tĭve, *a.* [Eng. *incubat(e); -ive.*] Of or pertaining to incubation or the period of incubation; relating to the period during which a disease exists in the system without showing itself.

ĭn'-cu-bā-tŏr, *s.* [Eng. *incubat(e); -or.*]

1. One who or that which incubates; a bird which shows a disposition to sit upon eggs, as distinguished from one which does not.

2. An apparatus or device for hatching eggs by artificial heat.

ĭn-cūb'-a-tŏr-ў, *a.* [Eng. *incubat(e); -ory.*] Serving for incubation.

* **ĭn-cūb'-a-ture,** * **ĭn-cūb'-ĭ-ture,** *s.* [Lat. *incubito,* freq. from *incubo* = to lie upon.] The act of incubating; incubation.

* **ĭn-cūbe',** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *cube* (q.v.).] To make a cube of; to fix firmly and solidly.

"To inglobe or *incube* herself among the Presbyters."—*Milton: Reason of Church Govern.,* bk. i., ch. vi.

ĭn-cūb'-oŭs, *a.* [Lat. *incubo* = to lie in or upon; Eng. suff. *-ous.*]

Bot. (*Of the leaves of Jungermanniaceæ*): Imbricated over each other from the base to the apex. Opposed to succubous (q.v.).

ĭn'-cu-bŭs, *a.* [Lat., from *incubo* = to lie upon; Fr. *incube.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Lit.:* [II. 2].

2. *Fig.:* Anything which weighs heavily, as upon the mind; a heavy weight or burden; an incumbrance; a dead weight.

"The Duke of York was an intolerable *incubus.*"—*J. S. Brewer: English Studies,* p. 190.

II. *Technically.*

1. *Anthrop.:* A lascivious spirit appearing only by night, credited with the power of producing supernatural births by actual intercourse with women. Such a belief existed among the Jews, "for a wicked spirit loveth her" (Tobit vi. 41). Allusion to it is found in Augustine's *De Civ. Dei* (xv. 23); in the Middle Ages it was fully accepted by theologians and lawyers, and scores of women were burnt for an impossible crime. How long a belief in incubi lingered in England may be seen in Burton's *Anat. of Melancholy* (pt. iii., § 2, mem. 1.) where copious references are given; and Leuret (*Fragmens Psychologiques* (Paris, 1834), p. 257) may be consulted for the views of St. Bernard and those of the physicians of La Salpetrière on the subject. [LAMIA, SUCCUBUS.] According to Tylor (*Prim. Cult.* (1873), ii. 190), a belief in incubi still exists among many races of low culture. [NIGHTMARE, VAMPIRE.]

2. *Path.:* A sensation of an oppressive weight at the epigastrium during sleep, and of an incapability of moving or speaking; nightmare (q.v.).

ĭn-cŭl'-cāte, *v.t.* [Lat. *inculcatus,* pa. par. of *inculco* = to tread in: *in-* = in, into, and *calco* = to tread.] To impress upon the mind by frequent admonitions; to enforce by constant repetitions; to instil into the mind.

"Two persons charged to *inculcate* moderation."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. vi.

ĭn-cŭl-cā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *inculcatio,* from *inculcatus,* pa. par. of *inculco.*] The act or pro-

cess of inculcating or impressing upon the mind by frequent admonitions.

"The days that are to follow must pass in the *inculcation* of precepts already collected."—*Rambler*, No. 151.

ĭn-cŭl'-cā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat., from *inculcatus*, pa. par. of *inculco*.] One who inculcates or enforces.

"The greatest example and *inculcator* of this suspension [of assent]."—*Boyle: Works*, iv. 183.

***ĭn-cŭlk'**, *v.t.* [Lat. *inculco* = to tread in.] To inculcate; to reiterate.

"Their bookes be open, and the wordes playne, *inculked* agayne and againe."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 260.

***ĭn-cŭlp'**, *v.t.* [Lat. *in-* = in, and *culpa* = a fault.] To bring into blame.

"Why should mine honest proceeding and care be *inculped* therewithal?"—*Shelton: Don Quixote*, bk. ii., ch. vi.

***ĭn-cŭl'-pa-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *inculpabilis*, from *in-* = not, and *culpabilis* = blamable, culpable (q.v.).] Not culpable; unblamable; without fault; free from blame; blameless.

"No ignorance of things, lying under necessary practice, can be totally *inculpable*."—*South: Works*, vol. viii., ser. 10.

***ĭn-cŭl'-pa-ble-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *inculpable*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being inculpable; blamelessness.

"The great thing to be attended to . . . is the culpableness or *inculpableness*."—*Sharp: Works*, vol. ii., *A Dis of Conscience*.

***ĭn-cŭl'-pa-blў**, *adv.* [Eng. *inculpab(le)*; *-ly*.] Unblamably, blamelessly, without blame.

"They are *inculpably* ignorant."—*Bp. Taylor: Great Exemplar*, pt. iii., dis. 17.

***ĭn-cŭl'-pāte**, *v.t.* [Low Lat. *inculpatus*, pa. par. of *inculpo*, from Lat. *in-* = in, into, and *culpa* = fault, blame.] To expose or bring into fault or blame; to accuse of crime; to impute crime to; to incriminate.

***ĭn-cŭl-pā'-tion**, *s.* [Low Lat. *inculpatio*, from *inculpo*.] The act of inculpating or incriminating; incrimination; the state of being inculpated or incriminated.

***ĭn-cŭl'-pa-tŏr-ў**, *a.* [Eng. *inculpat(e)*; *-ory*.] Tending to inculpate or incriminate; incriminatory; it is the opposite to *exculpatory* (q.v.).

***ĭn-cŭlt'**, *a.* [Lat. *incultus*, from *in-* = not, and *cultus*, pa. par. of *colo* = to cultivate; Fr. *inculte*.]

I. Uncultivated, untilled.

"Her forests huge
Incult, robust, and tall, by Nature's hand,
Planted of old." *Thomson: Autumn*, 883.

2. Rude, unpolished, uncivilized.

***ĭn-cŭl'-tĭ-vāte**, ***ĭn-cŭl'-tĭ-vāt-ĕd**, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *cultivate*.]

1. Not cultivated, uncultivated, untilled.

2. Uncivilized, unpolished.

"The barbarism of the *incultivate* heathen."—*Glanvill: Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. xii.

***ĭn-cŭl-tĭ-vā'-tion**, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *cultivation* (q.v.).] A state of want of cultivation; an uncultivated state.

"That state of *incultivation* which Nature in her luxuriant fancies loves to form."—*Berrington: History of Abeillard*, p. 108.

***ĭn-cŭl'-ture**, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *culture* (q.v.).] Want or neglect of culture.

"The *inculture* of the world would perish into a wilderness."—*Feltham: Resolves*, pt. ii., res. 49.

ĭn-cŭm'-bĕn-çў, *s.* [Eng. *incumbent*; *-cy*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* I. *Literally:*

(1) The act or state of being incumbent; lying or resting upon something.

(2) That which is physically incumbent; a weight or burden.

* 2. *Fig.:* That which is morally incumbent; a duty; an obligation.

II. *Eccles.:* The state of holding or being in possession of a benefice; the time during which a person is an incumbent.

"They have now the same right by their *incumbency* that they then had."—*Burnet: Hist. Reform.*, vol. ii. (Pref.)

ĭn-cŭm'-bent, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *incumbens*, pr. par. of *incumbo* = to lie upon: *in* = in, on, and *cumbo* = to lie; Fr. *incumbant*; Sp. *incumbente*.]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Lying or resting upon. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"Two *incumbent* figures gracefully leaning on it towards one another."—*Reliquiæ Wottonianæ*, p. 61.

2. Leaning over; overhanging. (*Lit. & fig.*)

"They frowned *incumbent* o'er the spot."
Scott: Lady of the Lake, iii. 26.

3. *Fig.:* Lying, resting, or imposed upon one as a duty or obligation morally binding and necessary to be performed.

II. *Bot.:* A term used of the cotyledone of a seed when they are folded with their backs upon the radicle.

B. *As subst.:* A person who holds or is in possession of any property, benefice, or office; specifically, a clergyman in possession of an ecclesiastical benefice.

"There will sometimes be good reason for the *incumbent* to desire . . . an occasional suspension, or relaxation, at least, of the general rule.—*Hurd: Charge to the Clergy of Worcester*.

***ĭn-cŭm'-bent-ĕss**, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *incumbent*; *-ess*.] A female incumbent. (*Walpole: Works*, iii. 371.)

***ĭn-cŭm'-bent-lў**, *adv.* [Eng. *incumbent*; *-ly*.] In an incumbent manner; as a duty or moral obligation.

***ĭn-cŭm'-bĕr**, *v.t.* [ENCUMBER.]

***ĭn-cŭm-bĭ'-tion**, *s.* [Eng. *incumb(ent)*, a.; *-ition*.] Incubation. (*Sterne: Tristram Shandy*, i. 181.)

***ĭn-cŭm'-brançe**, *s.* [ENCUMBRANCE.]

***ĭn-cŭm'-branç-ĕr**, *s.* [ENCUMBRANCER.]

***ĭn-cŭm'-brŏus**, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *cumbrous* (q.v.).] Cumbrous, cumbersome, hard, difficult.

"For hard language, and hard matere
Is incombrous for to here."
Chaucer: Hous of Fame, bk. iii.

ĭn-cu-năb'-u-lŭm (*pl.* **ĭn-cu-năb-u-la**), *s.* [Lat. *incunabula* = a cradle-bed, a birthplace, an origin: *in-* = in, and *cunabula* = a cradle, from *cunæ* = a cradle.]

Bibliog.: A book printed during the early period of the art; specif., a book printed before the year A.D. 1500.

ĭn-cŭr', ***in-curre**, *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *incurro* = to run upon: *in-* = in, on, and *curro* = to run.]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To run against, to meet.

"No longer affected with a benefit than it *incurs* the sense."—*Barrow: Works*, vol. i., ser. 8.

2. To run into, as something from which danger, harm, or inconvenience may arise; to expose one's self to; to become liable or obnoxious to; to render one's self liable or subject to.

"He that blames what they have blindly chose,
Incurs resentment." *Cowper: Hope*, 285.

3. To contract; to bring on: as, To *incur* a debt.

* 4. To occasion; to render liable or subject to. (*Chapman.*)

* B. *Intrans.:* To enter, to pass, to occur. (Usually followed by *to*.)

"The motions of the minute parts of bodies are invisible, and *incur* not to the eye."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 98.

ĭn-cūr-a-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *incurabilité*, from *incurable* = incurable (q.v.).] The quality or state of being incurable; impossibility of cure or remedy.

"The *incurability* of the former, and facile cure of the other."—*Harvey: On Consumption*.

ĭn-cūr'-a-ble, *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *incurabilis*, from *in-* = not, and *curabilis* = curable (q.v.); Ital. *incurabile*; Sp. *incurable*.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. That cannot be cured or healed; not to be removed by medicine or medical treatment; beyond the healing power or skill of medicine; irremediable.

2. That cannot be remedied, amended, or corrected; hopeless, irreparable: as, an *incurable* evil.

"An *incurable* propensity to dark and crooked ways."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. i.

B. *As subst.:* A person suffering from an incurable disease or affection: as, a hospital for *incurables*.

ĭn-cūr'-a-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *incurable*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being incurable; incurability. (*Boyle: Works*, ii. 93.)

ĭn-cūr'-a-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *incurab(le)*; *-ly*.] In an incurable manner or degree; beyond the power or skill of medicine; irretrievably; hopelessly.

"Those punishments which infinite justice and wisdom may see cause to inflict on the *incurably* wicked.—*Blair: Sermons*, vol. v., ser. 20.

***ĭn-cūr-ĭ-ŏs'-ĭ-tў**, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *curiosity* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being incurious; want of or freedom from curiosity or inquisitiveness; indifference.

"His *incuriosity* or indifference when truth was offered to be laid before him."—*Warburton: Works*, vol. ix., ser. 1.

***ĭn-cūr'-ĭ-ŏŭs**, *a.* [Lat. *incuriosus*, from *in-* = not, and *curiosus* (q.v.).] Free from curiosity or inquisitiveness; not curious or inquisitive; destitute of curiosity; indifferent, inattentive, careless, heedless.

"He that is most *incurious* of the issues of his life.—*Taylor: Great Exemplar; An Exhortation*, § 9.

***ĭn-cūr'-ĭ-ŏŭs-lў**, *adv.* [Eng. *incurious*; *-ly*.] In an incurious, indifferent, or inattentive manner; without curiosity or inquisitiveness.

"Let me be learnedly ignorant and *incuriously* devout."—*Bp. Hall: Invisible World*, bk. i., § 7.

***ĭn-cūr'-ĭ-ŏŭs-nĕss**, *s.* [Eng. *incurious*; *-ness*. The quality or state of being incurious; incuriosity.

"We may lessen them by our *incuriousness*."—*Bp. Taylor: Set Forms of Liturgie*, § 22.

***ĭn-cūr'-rençe**, *s.* [Lat. *incurrens*, pr. par. of *incurro* = to incur (q.v.).] The act of incurring, subjecting, or rendering one's self liable to: as, the *incurrence* of guilt.

ĭn-cūr'-sion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *incursionem*, accus. of *incursio* = a running in or against, an irruption, from *incursus*, pa. par. of *incurro*. Sp. *incursion*; Ital. *incursione*.] [INCUR.]

I. A running into; an entering into a territory with hostile intent, but without permanent or continued occupation; an inroad; an irruption.

"To make an hostile invasion, or *incursion*, upon their havens."—*Bacon: War with Spain*.

* 2. Occurrence; attack.

* **ĭn-cūr'-sĭve**, *a.* [Lat. *incursus*, pa. par. of *incurro*.] Hostile; making incursions or inroads; aggressive.

* **ĭn-cūr'-taĭn**, *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *curtain* (q.v.).] To place within a curtain; to curtain; to hang round about with or as with curtains or tapestry. (*G. Markham: Sir R. Grinvile*, p. 66.)

* **ĭn-cūr'-vāte**, *v.t.* [Lat. *incurvatus*, pa. par. of *incurvo* = to curve or bend: *in-* = in, into, and *curvo* = to curve (q.v.).] To curve; to bend; to crook; to turn or bend from a straight or direct course or line.

ĭn-cūr'-vāte, *a.* [INCURVATE, *v.*] Curved inward or upward.

* **ĭn-cūr-vā'-tion**, *s.* [Lat. *incurvatio*, from *incurvatus*.] [INCURVATE, *a.*]

I. The act of curving, bending, or making crooked.

2. The act of bending or bowing the body in token of respect or reverence; a bow.

3. The state of being incurvated or bent from a straight or direct line or course; curvity; crookedness.

ĭn'-cūrve, *s.*

Baseball: A ball so delivered, by the pitcher, that it is deflected toward the batsman when coming within his reach. [See OUT-CURVE.]

ĭn-cūrve', *v.t.* [INCURVATE, *v.*] To curve; to bend; to make crooked; to bow.

incurve-recurved, *a.*

Bot.: Bending inwards and then outwards.

ĭn-cūrved', *pa. par.* & *a.* [INCURVE.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ord. Lang.:* (See the verb).

2. *Bot.:* The same as INFLEXED (q.v.).

* **ĭn-cūrv'-ĭ-tў**, *s.* [Lat. *incurvus* = bent, crooked.] The state of being curved or bent; curvity; crookedness; a bending inwards.

"The *incurvity* of a dolphin must be taken not really."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. ii.

ĭn'-cŭs, *s.* [Lat.]

* I. *Ord. Lang.:* An anvil.

2. *Anatomy:*

(1) *Human:* One of the small bones of the ear. It stands between the malleus and the stapes, and is connected with them by articular surfaces. It does not resemble an anvil so closely as it does a tooth with two fangs widely separated. These constitute a body and two processes. (*Quain.*)

(2) *Compar.:* The incus is represented only by a ligament in birds, by a cartilage in sphenodon (*Hatteria*) and other reptiles, and by the hyo-mandibular bone in osseous fishes. (*Huxley.*)

***ĭn-cūse′, *ĭn-cŭss′,** *v.t.* [Lat. *incussus*, pa. par. of *incutio* = to strike upon: *in-* = in, on, and *quatio* = to shake.] To impress by striking or stamping with a hammer, as a coin. (*Daniel: Hist. Eng.*, p. 4.)

***ĭn-cŭss′-ĭon (ss as sh),** *s.* [INCUSE.] The act of striking; concussion.

***ĭn-cūte′,** *v.t.* [Lat. *incutio* = to strike upon.] To strike in. (*Becon: Works*, i. 63.)

***ĭn′-da-gāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *indagatus*, pa. par. of *indago* = to trace out, to track.] To trace out; to seek or search out.

***ĭn-da-gā′-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *indagatio*, from *indagatus*, pa. par. of *indago*.] The act or process of searching or seeking out; search, inquiry, investigation.

"Part hath been discovered by himself, and some by human *indagation*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. i., ch. x.

***ĭn′-da-gā-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *indagat(e); -ive.*] Searching, investigating; given or inclined to investigation.

***ĭn′-da-gā-tŏr,** *s.* [Lat., from *indagatus*, pa. par. of *indago*.] One who searches out, seeks into, or investigates; a searcher; an investigator.

"Searched into by such skilful *indagators* of nature."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 465.

***ĭn-dăm′-aged (aged as ĭjd),** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *damaged* (q.v.).] Not damaged, unhurt.

***ĭn-dart′,** *v.t.* [ENDART.]

***ĭnde,** *a.* [INDIGO.]

I. *Ord. Lang.:* Indigo or azure-coloured.

II. *Her.:* A name applied to azure, from the sapphire, because India is the principal source of supply for these gems.

***ĭn-dĕbt′** (*b* silent), *v.t.* [O. Fr. *endetter, endebter* = to bring into debt: *en-* = in, into, and *dette, debte* = a debt (q.v.).] To bring into debt; to bring under obligation.

"Thy fortune hath *indebted* thee to none."
Daniel: To the King's Majesty.

ĭn-dĕbt′-ĕd (*b* silent), *a.* [INDEBT.]

1. Being under a debt or obligation; having incurred a debt; bound to repayment or restitution.

"He began to flatter the common people, and specially those that were *indebted*."—*North: Plutarch*, p. 128.

2. Morally bound or obliged by something received for which restitution, return, or gratitude is due.

"Grant her *indebted* to what zealots call
Grace undeserved." *Cowper: Truth*, 483.

ĭn-dĕbt′-ĕd-nĕss (*b* silent), *s.* [Eng. *indebted; -ness.*]

1. The state of being indebted or in debt.

2. The amount of debts owing; debts collectively.

3. The state of being morally indebted or bound.

***ĭn-dĕbt′-mĕnt** (*b* silent), *s.* [Eng. *indebt; -ment.*] The state of being indebted; indebtedness.

"If thou wilt needs wilfully live and dye in a just *indebtment*."—*Bp. Hall: Balm of Gilead.*

ĭn-dē′-çen-çy, *ĭn-dē′-çençe, *s.* [Lat. *indecentia*, from *indecens* = unbecoming, indecent (q.v.); Fr. *indécence*; Itsl. *indecenza*; Sp. *indecencia.*]

1. The quality or state of being indecent or unbecoming.

2. The quality or state of being indecent or indelicate.

"He will in vain endeavour to reform *indecency* in his pupil, which he allows in himself."—*Locke: On Education.*

3. That which is indecent or unbecoming.

"Of the *indecencies* of an Heroick Poem, the most remarkable are those that shew disproportion."—*Hobbes: On the Pref. before Gondibert.*

4. That which is indecent or indelicate either in words or actions; a word or action which is a violation of modesty, and partaking more or less of the nature of lewdness or obscenity.

"They who, by speech or writing, present to the ear or to the eye of modesty any of the *indecencies*."—*Beattie: Moral Science*, pt. i., ch. ii., § 6.

ĭn-dē′-çent, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *indecens* = unbecoming: *in-* = not, and *decens* = becoming, decent (q.v.); Ital. & Sp. *indecente.*]

* 1. Unbecoming, unseemly, disgracing, humiliating.

"Repeated and *indecent* overthrow."
Milton: P. L., vi. 601.

2. Unbecoming; unfit for modest eyes or ears; offensive to modesty or delicacy; indecorous, indelicate, immodest, gross, obscene.

"Their barbarous, yet their not *indecent* glee."
Byron: Childe Harold, ii. 72.

¶ *Indecency* is less than *immodesty*, but more than *indelicacy*; these both respect the outward behaviour, but *immodesty* springs from illicit or uncurbed desire; *indelicacy* from want of education.

indecent-assault, *s.*

Law: An assault more or less inconsistent with decency.

indecent-book, *s.*

Law: An obscene book. The sale of indecent books, prints, or photographs is a misdemeanour. By 20 & 21 Vic. c. 83, houses where they are suspected to be kept may be summarily searched and the books or prints destroyed.

indecent-exposure, *s.*

Law: Exposure of the person in an indecent manner; it is an indictable offence at common law.

indecent-photograph, *s.*

Law: An obscene photograph. [INDECENT-BOOK.]

indecent-print, *s.*

Law: An obscene print. [INDECENT-BOOK.]

ĭn-dē′-çent-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *indecent; -ly.*] In an indecent, unbecoming manner.

"And when *indecently* I rave."
Swift: To Stella (1723-4).

ĭn-dē-çĭd-u-ā′-tą, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat., pref. *in-* = not, and *deciduatus*, from *deciduus* = that which is cut or lopped off.]

Zool.: A primary division of Placental Mammalia, named by Prof. Huxley from their having the placenta non-deciduous. It contains the Orders *Ungulata* and *Cetacea.*

ĭn-dē-çĭd′-u-ąte, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *deciduate* (q.v.).]

Zool.: Non-deciduate; not having decidua.

ĭn-dē-çĭd′-u-ŏŭs, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *deciduous* (q.v.).]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* Not falling down or off.

"The *indeciduous* and unshaken locks of Apollo."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. xxi.

Bot.: Not deciduous; used of leaves, petals, &c.

***ĭn-dĕç′-ĭ-ma-ble,** *a.* [Fr. *indécimable*, from Lat. *in-* = not, and Low Lat. *decimo* = to pay a tithe; Lat. *decima* = a tenth part; *decem* = ten.] [DECIMAL.] Not liable to decimation or the payment of tithes.

ĭn-dē-çĭ′-phĕr-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *decipherable* (q.v.).] Not decipherable; incapable of being deciphered or interpreted.

***ĭn-dē-çĭ′-phĕr-a-blў,** *adv.* [Eng. *indecipherab(le); -ly.*] So as to be indecipherable.

ĭn-dē-çĭ′-sion, *s.* [Pref. *-in* (2), and *decision* (q.v.).] Want of decision; want of firmness or determination of the will; a wavering of the mind; irresolution.

"A strange appearance of *indecision* and insincerity."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

ĭn-dē-çĭ′-sĭve, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *decisive* (q.v.).]

1. Not decisive; not bringing to a final or decisive issue; not final or conclusive.

"The campaign had everywhere been *indecisive*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

2. Not coming to a decision; undecided; wanting in decision; prone to indecision; irresolute, wavering, vacillating, hesitating.

ĭn-dē-çĭ′-sĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *indecisive; -ly.*] In an indecisive manner.

***ĭn-dē-çĭ′-sĭve-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *indecisive; -ness.*] The quality or state of being indecisive; an unsettled state.

ĭn-dē-clĭn′-a-ble, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *indeclinabilis*, from *in-* = not, and *declinabilis* = declinable (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

Gram.: That cannot be declined; not declinable; not varied by terminations; having no cases.

"In order to express by one *indeclinable* word what would otherwise have required two or three words."—*Beattie: Moral Science*, pt. i., ch. i., § 8.

B. *As subst.:* A word which cannot be declined.

***ĭn-dē-clĭn′-a-blў,** *adv.* [Eng. *indeclinab(le); -ly.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Without declension or turning away; without variation.

"To follow *indeclinably* the discipline of the Church of England."—*Mountague: Appeale to Cæsar*, p. 111.

2. *Gram.:* Without declension or variation of terminations.

ĭn-dē-cŏm-pōs′-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *decomposable* (q.v.).] That cannot be decomposed; not liable or subject to decomposition or resolution into the primary constituent elements.

ĭn-dē-cŏm-pōs′-a-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *indecomposable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being indecomposable; incapability of decomposition.

ĭn-dē-cōr′-ŏŭs, ĭn-dĕc′-ŏr-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *indecorus*, from *in-* = not, and *decorus* = becoming; *decus* = an honour.] Not decorous; unbecoming; violating propriety, decorum, or good manners; contrary to the rules of good breeding; impolite, uncivil, unseemly.

"It was useless and *indecorous* to attempt any thing by mere struggle."—*Burke: Army Estimates*, 1790.

ĭn-dē-cōr′-ŏŭs-lў, ĭn-dĕc′-ŏr-ŏŭs-lў *adv.* [Eng. *indecorous; -ly.*] In an indecorous, unseemly, or unbecoming manner.

ĭn-dē-cōr′-ŏŭs-nĕss, ĭn-dĕc′-ŏr-ŏŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *indecorous; -ness.*] The quality or state of being indecorous; violation of propriety, decorum, or good manners.

ĭn-dē-cōr′-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. = what is unbecoming; neut. sing. of *indecorus* = unbecoming, indecorous (q.v.).]

1. A want of decorum; violation of propriety or the established rules of good breeding, or the form of respect due to station and age.

2. An indecorous or unbecoming act; a breach of decorum.

"Some slight *indecorums* therefore, we may reasonably expect to find."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. vi., § 2.

ĭn-dēēd′, *ĭn-dēde′, *adv.* [Prep. *in*, and *deed.*]

1. In reality, in truth, of a truth, in very fact. It is used variously: sometimes emphatically, as in (1); sometimes as noting an admission or concession, as in (2); sometimes as an interjection or expression of surprise, or as calling for affirmation or confirmation, as in (3).

(1) "If it so be that they *indede* so dyd."
Surrey: Virgile; Æneis bk. ii.

(2) "Against these forces were prepared to the number of near one hundred ships; not so great of bulk *indeed*, but of a more nimble motion."—*Bacon.*

(3) "None but mine own people." "*Indeed?*"—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 2.

¶ The two elements of the word, are sometimes found separated by the word *very*, to add emphasis to the statement.

"*In* very *deed* for this cause have I raised thee."—*Exodus* ix. 26.

ĭn-dē-făt-ĭ-ga-bĭl′-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *indefatigable; -ity.*] The quality or state of being indefatigable; unweariedness, persistence.

ĭn-dē-făt′-ĭ-ga-ble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *indefatigabilis* = not to be wearied: *in* = not, and *defatigo* = to tire out; from *de* = down, extremely, and *fatigo* = to tire, to weary.] That cannot be fatigued or tired out; not yielding to fatigue or exertion; unceasing in

exertions or efforts; unwearied in labour; untiring or unremitting in work.

"He was *indefatigable*, and at length successful in his attempts."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch xi.

ĭn-dĕ-făt'-ĭ-gą-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *indefatigable; -ness.*] The quality or atate of being indefatigable; indefatigability.

"They come short of his *indefatigableness*."—*Parnell: Life of Zoilus.*

ĭn-dĕ-făt'-ĭ-gą-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *indefatigab(le); -ly.*] Without weariness or fatigue; unremittingly; untiringly.

"He exerted himself *indefatigably* to improve their discipline."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

***ĭn-dĕ-făt-ĭ-gā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *indefatigatus* = unwearied.] The quality or atate of being unwearied; unweariedness.

ĭn-dĕ-fēaṣ-ĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *indefeasible; -ity.*] The quality or state of being indefeasible: as, the *indefeasibility* of a title.

ĭn-dĕ-fēaṣ'-ĭ-ble, * **ĭn-dĕ-fēaṣ'-ą-ble,** * **ĭn-dĕ-fēiṣ'-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *defeasible* (q.v.).] Not defeasible; that cannot be made void; not to be defeated.

"Doctrine of *indefeasible* hereditary right."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, cb. xiv.

ĭn-dĕ-fēaṣ'-ĭ-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *indefeasib(le); -ly.*] In a manner not to be made void.

"As truly and as *indefeasibly* royal as the House of Stuart."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch xvi.

* **ĭn-dĕ-fĕct'-ĭ-bĭl-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *indefectible; -ity.*] The quality or state of being indefectible; freedom from liability to defect, decay, or failure.

"He alone hath infallibility and *indefectibility*."—*Bp. Hall: True Peace Maker.*

* **ĭn-dĕ-fĕct'-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *defectible* (q.v.).] Not defectible; not liable to defect, decay, or failure.

"A state of *indefectible* virtue and happiness."—*Clarke: Letter to Mr. Dodwell.*

* **ĭn-dĕ-fĕct'-ĭve,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *defective* (q.v.).] Not defective; free from defect; perfect; complete.

"Seven are my daughters, of a form divine
With seven fair sons, an *indefective* line."
Croxall: Ovid; Metamorphoses vi.

* **ĭn-dĕ-fēiṣ'-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [INDEFEASIBLE.]

* **ĭn-dĕ-fĕn-sĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *indefensible; -ity.*] The quality or state of being indefensible.

ĭn-dĕ-fĕn'-sĭ-ble, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *defensible* (q.v.).] Not defensible; incapable of being defended, maintained, justified, or vindicated: as, A town is *indefensible;* A line of conduct is *indefensible.*

ĭn-dĕ-fĕn'-sĭ-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *indefensib(le); -ly.*] In a manner that cannot be defended, maintained, justified, or vindicated.

"Some of the terms of expression are still *indefensibly* indelicate."—*Muckle: Lusiad*, bk. ix. (Note 32.)

* **ĭn-dĕ-fĕn'-sĭve,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *defensive* (q.v.).] Having no defence; defenceless.

"The sword awes the *indefensive* villager."—*Sir T. Herbert: Travels*, p. 337.

* **ĭn-dĕ-fĭc'-ĭęn-çў (c as sh),** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *deficiency* (q.v.).] The quality of not being deficient; fulness; completeness.

"The *indeficiency* of faith."—*Strype: Life of Parker* (an. 1598).

* **ĭn-dĕ-fĭc'-ĭent (c as sh),** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *deficient* (q.v.).] Not deficient; full; perfect.

"The *indeficient* spring no winter fears."
G. Fletcher: Christ's Triumph after Death

ĭn-dĕ-fīn'-ą-ble, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *definable* (q.v.).] Not definable; that cannot be defined; incapable or insusceptible of definition; inexplicable.

ĭn-dĕ-fīn'-ą-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *indefinab(le); -ly.*] In an indefinable manner or degree; so as not to be capable of definition.

ĭn-dĕf'-ĭ-nĭte, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *definite* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Not limited or defined; not determinate; not precise, exact, or certain; vague, not in exact or precise terms.

"The time of this last is left *indefinite*."—*Dryden: Art of Poetry.*

2. Having no definite, determinate, or certain limits; large beyond the comprehension of man, though not absolutely without limits. It is often contrasted with *infinite.*

"Though it is not infinite, it may be *indefinite;* though it is not boundless in itself, it may be so to human comprehension."—*Spectator.* (*Todd.*)

3. Infinite, without limit.

"*Indefinite* and omnipresent God!"
Thompson: Sickness, v.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.* (*Of stamens, &c.*): Not definite; not constant in number, usually more than twenty.

2. *Math.:* Unbounded or unlimited. If the direction of a line only is given, it is supposed to extend in both directions from any point of it without limits; such a line is, properly speaking, an indefinite line. If we speak of that portion of a straight line which lies entirely on one side of any point of it, it is said to extend indefinitely in that direction. A plane extends indefinitely in all directions, unless limited by a boundary: it may be limited in one or more directions by a line or lines, and indefinite in all other directions. [SPACE.]

indefinite-inflorescence, *s.*

Bot.: Inflorescence with the flowers arising from the axils of the leaves, thus leaving the terminal bud to develop and become a twig or branch, lengthening indefinitely.

indefinite-proposition, *s.*

Logic: A proposition having for its subject a common term without any sign to indicate distribution or non-distribution: as, Man is mortal.

indefinite-term, *s.*

Logic: A privative or negative term, in that it does not define or mark out an object by a positive attribute as a definite term does: as, *unorganized*; not-Cæsar.

ĭn-dĕf'-ĭ-nĭte-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *indefinite; -ly.*]

1. In an indefinite manner or degree; without certain or settled limitation.

"If the world be *indefinitely* extended, that is, so far as no human intellect can fancy any bounds of it."—*Ray: On the Creation.*

2. Without certainty or precision; vaguely.

"And besides, it was left somewhat *indefinitely*, when it should determine or expire."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 111.

ĭn-dĕf'-ĭ-nĭte-nĕss, * **in-def-i-nite-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *indefinite; -ness.*] The quality or state of being indefinite, undefined, unlimited, or not precise or certain; vagueness.

"The *indefinitenesse* of the charge implies a generality."—*Sp. Hall: Best Bargaine.*

ĭn-dĕ-fĭn'-ĭ-tūde, *s.* [Eng. *indefinit(e); -ude.*]

1. Indefiniteness; want of certainty or precision; vagueness.

2. Number or quantity not limited by our comprehension, but yet finite.

"They arise to a strange and prodigious multitude, if not *indefinitude*, by their various positions."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 15.

* **ĭn-dĕ-fĭn'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *indefinit(e); -y.*] Indefinitude, vagueness. (*North: Examen*, p. 144.)

* **ĭn-dĕ-flōūr'-ĭsh-ĭng,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Lat. *defloro* = to take away flowers.] Ever flourishing or blooming.

"Where beauties *indeflourishing* abide."
G. Fletcher: Christ's Victory.

ĭn-dĕ-hĭs'-çęnçe, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *dehiscence* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being indehiscent.

ĭn-dĕ-hĭs'-çent, *a.* [Pref. *in-*, and Lat. *dehiscens*, pr. par. of *dehisco* = to gape.]

Bot. (*Of a fruit*): Not dehiscing, not opening when ripe. Example: the hazel nut.

* **ĭn-dĕ-lāyed',** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *delayed.*] Not delayed, postponed, or put off.

"With promise to make my return *indelayed*."—*Strype: Memorials* (an. 1558).

* **ĭn-dĕ-lāy'-ĕd-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *indelayed; -ly.*] Without delay.

"That the order might be *indelayedly* taken."—*Strype: Memorials* (an. 1553).

* **ĭn-dĕ-lĕct'-ą-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *delectable* (q.v.).] Not delectable; not pleasing; unamiable. (*Richardson: Clarissa*, viii. 327.)

* **ĭn-dĕ-lĭb'-ĕr-ąte,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *deliberate* (q.v.).] Not premeditated; done without premeditation; not deliberate.

"The *indeliberate* commissions of many sins."—*Government of the Tongue.*

* **ĭn-dĕ-lĭb'-ĕr-āt-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *deliberated* (q.v.).] The same as INDELIBERATE (q.v.).

* **ĭn-dĕ-lĭb'-ĕr-ate-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *indeliberate; -ly.*] Without premeditation; unintentionally.

ĭn-dĕl-ĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *indélébilité*, from *indelébile* = indelible (q.v.).] The quality or state of being indelible.

"The *indelibility* of the sacred character."—*Bishop Horsley: Speech*, April 13, 1804.

ĭn-dĕl'-ĭ-ble, * **in-del-e-ble,** *a.* [Fr. *indélébile*, from Lat. *indelebilis*, from *in-* = not, and *delebilis* = that can be destroyed; *deleo* = to destroy; Sp. *indeleble;* Ital. *indelebile.*]

1. *Lit.:* That cannot be blotted out or effaced; incapable of being effaced, cancelled, or obliterated.

"Putting these on an *indelible* blacke colour."—*Purchas: Pilgrimage*, bk. viii., ch. iii., § 7.

2. *Figuratively:*

(1) Incapable of being destroyed, wiped out, or cleared away.

"Thou canst but live to blot with shame
Indelible thy mother's name."
Cowper: From the Greek, by Palladas.

(2) That cannot be annulled.

ĭn-dĕl'-ĭ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *indelible; -ness.*] The quality or state of being indelible; indelibility.

ĭn-dĕl'-ĭ-blў, *adv.* [Eng *indelib(le); -ly.*] In an indelible manner; so as to be indelible.

"Such was my scheme of life, which I impressed *indelibly* upon my memory."—*Idler*, No. 101.

ĭn-dēl'-ĭ-brōme, *s.* [Eng. *indeli(ble*), and *brom(ine).*]

Chem.: $C_{16}H_8Br_4N_2O_4$. A very insoluble yellow powder, produced by the action of bromine on isamic acid. It is insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether, and is unacted upon by ammonia and potash, even when boiling. It melts when carefully heated, and on cooling crystallizes in the form of needles.

ĭn-dĕl'-ĭ-cą-çў, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *delicacy* (q.v.).]

1. The quality or state of being indelicate; a want of delicacy or a nice sense of propriety and decorum; a want of regard of refinement in manners and in the treatment of others; a want of careful avoidance of matters or subjects offensive or hurtful to others; coarseness in manners or language. [INDECENCY.]

"Novelists whose heaviness is but slightly relieved by their *indelicacy*."—*Notes & Queries*, Feb. 19, 1881, p. 159.

2. An indelicate act or word; an indecency.

ĭn-dĕl'-ĭ-cąte, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *delicate* (q.v.).]

1. Not delicate; wanting in delicacy, refinement, or good breeding; coarse, unrefined.

"Mean and *indelicate* enough to let a foreign prince pay them."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

2. Offensive to refined minds; contrary to delicacy, modesty, or the established rules of good breeding; coarse, indecent.

"Such *indelicate* greediness might disgust the benefactor."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

ĭn-dĕl'-ĭ-cąte-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *indelicate; -ly.*] In an indelicate manner; indecently.

ĭn-dĕm-nĭ-fĭ-cā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *indemnify;* c connective, and suff. *-ation.*]

1. The act of indemnifying, saving harmless, or securing against damage, loss, or penalty; the state of being indemnified.

2. The act of reimbursing or indemnifying for any damage, loss, or penalty incurred.

3. That which indemnifies, saves harmless, or secures against damage, loss, or penalty.

ĭn-dĕm'-nĭ-fў, *v.t.* [Lat. *indemnis* = unharmed, from *in-* = not, and *damnum* = harm, hurt; Eng. suff. *-fy* (q.v.).]

1. To save harmless; to secure from damage, loss, or penalty.

2. To reimburse, to compensate, to make good, or to repay, for damage, loss, or penalty incurred.

"*Indemnifying*, at least in part, such native families as had been wrongfully despoiled."—*Macaulay: Hist. of Eng.*, ch. vi.

* 3. To keep safe; to save unharmed; to protect.

"They will *indemnify* them from all that shall fall out on this occasion."—*Sir. W. Temple: To Lord Arlington*

ĭn-dĕm'-nĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *indemnité*, from Lat. *indemnitatem*, accus. of *indemnitas* = security from damage; *indemnis* = unharmed: Sp. *indemnidad*; Ital. *indemnità*.] [INDEMNIFY.]

1. Security given to save a person harmless, or to secure him against damage, loss, or penalty, which he may incur.

2. Indemnification or compensation for damage, loss, or penalties incurred.

"I will use all means, in the ways of amnesty and *indemnity*, which may most fully remove all fears and bury all jealousies in forgetfulness."—*Eikon Basilike.*

¶ *Act of Indemnity:*

English: An Act designed to relieve the Government or any of its officers from penalties when they have been compelled by exceptional circumstances to omit the performance of some duty, or to violate or even to suspend some law. In every Session of Parliament an Act of Indemnity used to be passed for the relief of those who had neglected to take the necessary oaths of office, and one also received the sanction of Parliament to condone the governmental suspension of the Bank Charter Act during the financial panics of 1848 and 1857. The term is specifically applied (1) to an Act passed in 1660, granting a free and general pardon to all the subjects of Charles II., saving such as were excepted by the Parliament; and (2) to an Act passed May 20, 1690, to exempt the followers of James II. from the penal consequences of their former deeds.

* **ĭn-dĕ-mŏn-strą-bĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *demonstrability* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being indemonstrable.

* **ĭn-dĕ-mŏn'-strą-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *indemonstrabilis*, from *in-* = not, and *demonstrabilis* = demonstrable (q.v.).] Not demonstrable; that cannot be demonstrated or proved by reasoning.

"All of them as *indemonstrable* as the conclusion to be inferred from them."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 560.

* **ĭn-dĕ-mŏn'-strą-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *indemonstrable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being indemonstrable; indemonstrability.

ĭn-dĕn-ĭ-zā'-tion, *s.* For this and cognate words see ENDENIZATION, &c.

ĭn-dĕnt', *v.t.* & *i.* [Low Lat. *indento* = to notch with teeth, from Lat. *in-* = in, into, and *dens* (genit. *dentis*) = a tooth; O. Fr. *endenter*; Ital. *indentare*. The word is a law term. In making duplicates of deeds, it was usual to cut or *indent* the edges alike, so that they would tally with each other upon comparison. The deeds with edges so cut were called *indentures*, and the verb to *indent* came also to mean to execute a deed or make a compact. (*Skeat.*)]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. To cut into points or notches like a row of teeth; to notch, to jag.

"The practice of *indenting* has been abandoned."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. ii., ch. 20.

* 2. To form with indentations, jagged or rough edges or borders.

"The coast seemed to be *indented* into creeks and projecting points."—*Cook: Second Voyage*, bk. iii., ch. xii.

* 3. To dent, to dint.

"With shields *indented* deep in glorious wars."
Pope: Homer; Odyssey xix. 87.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Law:* To bind out or apprentice by indenture; to indenture; to contract: as, To *indent* an apprentice.

2. *Print.:* To set in farther from the margin or leave a blank space in, at the beginning of a line.

* **B.** *Intransitive:*

I. *Literally.*

1. To be notched or jagged with indentations or irregularities like a row of teeth.

2. To wind in and out; to run zigzag.

"Then shalt thou see the dew-bedabbled wretch
Turn and return, *indenting* with the way."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry IV.*, iii. 1.

3. To make a contract; to contract; to bargain.

"Shall we buy treason? and *indent* with fears,
When they have lost and forfeited themselves?"
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry IV.*, i. 3.

II. *Fig.:* To move to one side and the other; to pursue a zigzag course.

"Not winding or *indenting* so much as to the right hand of fair pretences."—*Milton: Doctrine of Divorce*, bk. ii., ch. xiv.

ĭn'-dĕnt, *s.* [INDENT, *v.*]

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. A cut or notch in the margin of any thing; an indentation or recess.

"It shall not wind with such a deep *indent*."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry IV.*, iii. 1.

2. A stamp, an impression, a dent.

3. A covenant. (*Puttenham: Eng. Poesie*, bk. iii., ch. xxiv.)

4. A certificate or indented certificate issued by the United States Government at the close of the Revolution for the principal or interest of the public debt.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Carp.:* A notch, as in scarfing timbers together.

2. *Print.:* The blank space or set-in at the commencement of a paragraph.

ĭn-dĕn-tā'-tion, *s.* [Low Lat. *indentatio*, from *indento* = to indent (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of indenting or cutting with notches in the margin, like a row of teeth.

2. A notch or cut in the margin of anything; a recess; a depression like a notch.

"Tarentum, situated in the deep *indentation* of the southern gulf of Italy."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ii. 434.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Arch.:* A zigzag moulding; the shark's-tooth moulding; denticulation.

2. *Print.:* The act of indenting or beginning a line or series of lines farther in from the margin than the rest.

ĭn-dĕnt'-ĕd, *pa. par.* & *a.* [INDENT, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Cut or notched in the margin like a row of teeth, or the teeth of a saw; having indentations.

"*Indented* shore to shore responsive still."
Thomson: Liberty, iv. 463.

2. Bound by an indenture or contract: as, an *indented* apprentice.

3. Zigzag, winding.

"And with *indented* glides did slip away
Into a bush." *Shakesp.: As You Like It*, v. 3.

II. *Her.:* Notched like the teeth of a saw, but smaller than dancette (q.v.). Applied to one of the lines of partition; ordinaries are also thus borne.

INDENTED.

indented-chisel, *s.* A boring-chisel whose face is in steps.

indented-line, *s.*

Fort.: A line consisting of alternate long and short faces, with salient and receding angles, each face giving a flanking fire along the front of its neighbour.

indented-parapet, *s.*

Fort.: A parapet, the interior slope of which has vertical recesses where men may stand and fire along the front of the work.

* **ĭn-dĕnt'-ĕd-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *indented*; *-ly.*] In an indented manner; with indentations.

ĭn-dĕnt-eē', *a.* [Fr.]

Her.: Having indents not joined to each other, but set apart.

ĭn-dĕnt'-ĭl-leў, *a.* [INDENT.]

Her.: Having long indents, somewhat resembling piles conjoined; said of an ordinary.

ĭn-dĕnt'-ĭng, *pr. par., a., & s.* [INDENT, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The act of cutting indentations or notches in; an indentation; a winding.

"Through large *indentings* draws his lubric train."
Welsted: Ovid: Metam. xv.

* **ĭn-dĕnt'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *indent*; *-ment.*] An indenture; a deed; a contract.

"Some *indentments* or some bond to draw."
Hall: Satires, bk. iv., sat. 2.

ĭn-dĕn'-ture, *s.* [Low Lat. *indentura*, from *indento* = to indent (q.v.); O. Fr. *endenture.*]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* The act of indenting; the state of being indented; an indentation.

2. *Law:* A deed under seal, entered into between two or more parties. [INDENT, *v.*, A II. 1.]

"Whose tempers, inclinations, sense, and wit,
Like two *indentures*, did agree so fit."
Butler: Human Learning, pt. ii.

ĭn-dĕn'-ture, *v.t.* & *i.* [INDENTURE, *s.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* To indent; to make indentations in; to wrinkle, to furrow.

"Though age may creep on and *indenture* the brow."
Wolfe: An Autumnal Song.

2. To bind by an indenture: as, To *indenture* an apprentice.

* **B.** *Intrans.:* To run in and out in a zigzag course; to wind; to double in running.

"By *indenturing* still the good man 'scaped."
Heywood. (*Annandale.*)

ĭn-dĕ-pĕnd'-ençe, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *dependence* (q.v.).; Fr. *indépendance*; Ital. *indipendenza*; Sp. *independencia.*]

1. The quality or state of being independent; freedom or exemption from the control, authority, or power of others; a state over which no one has any power, control, or authority; ability and liberty to conduct one's own affairs without the interference, superintendence, or control of others; self-subsistence or maintenance.

"The *independence* affected by a crowd of petty sovereigns."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

2. That which renders, or serves to render, a person independent; income or property sufficient to make one independent of others; as, He has an *independence.*

¶ *Declaration of Independence:*

Hist.: A declaration of independence of Great Britain, put forth on July 4, 1776, by the Congress of the revolted American colonies, and signed by the representatives of the following thirteen states: New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Georgia. They have since developed into the now very powerful United States.

Independence Day, *s.* The fourth of July. [See DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.]

† **ĭn-dĕ-pĕnd'-ęn-çў,** *s.* [Eng. *independence*; *-y.*]

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Independence; freedom from the control of others.

2. *Eccles.:* The principles of the religious body known as Independents; Congregationalism.

ĭn-dĕ-pĕnd'-ęnt, *a., adv., & s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *dependent* (q.v.); Fr. *indépendant*; Ital. *independente.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Not dependent upon or subject to the control, power, or authority of another; not relying on others; not subordinate; free to manage one's own affairs without the interference of others; free.

"One unchangeable and *independent* Being."—*Clarke: On the Attributes*, prop. 2.

¶ It is followed by *of* when that from which one is free is named; formerly also by *from*, *on*, or *upon.*

"*Independent of* the great." *Cotton: Fable* 1.

2. Affording the means of independence.

"Some had *independent* means; some lived by literature."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

3. Not liable to be led by others; not obsequious; self-asserting, self-directing, outspoken: as, He is very *independent.*

4. Free from bias or prejudice: as, a man of *independent* spirit.

5. Expressive of or proceeding from a spirit of independence; bold, free; as, an *independent* air or manner.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Ch. Hist.:* Of or pertaining to the Independents or Congregationalists (q.v.).

¶ Of small sects the following figure in the Registrar-General's books for 1883: *Independent* Church of England, *Independent* Methodists, *Independent* Religious Reformers, *Independent* Unionists.

2. *Math.:* A quantity is said to be independent of another with which it is connected, when it does not depend upon it for its value. In this case, the term is nearly synonymous with *arbitrary*, but not quite. Equations are independent when they have no connection with each other; that is, when the quantities entering the different equations are not at all dependent upon each other.

B. *As adv.:* Irrespective; not to mention; without taking note or regard (followed by *of*): as, *Independent of* this, I have other reasons.

C. *As substantive:*

Ch. Hist. (*Pl.*): The same as CONGREGATIONALISTS (q.v.).

"They that we call *Independents*, are only such as hold that no classis or synods have a superiority over any particular church."—*Milton: Def. of the People of England.*

independent-piece, *s.*

Shipbuild.: The main piece of the head or beak-shaped projection from the stem of a vessel.

independent-seconds watch, *s.*

Horol.: A watch in which the action of the centre seconds-hand is independent of the regular going works of the watch. It has two separate trains of wheels and separate springs, so that the regular time may be maintained when the centre seconds-hand is stopped by pressing the stop-pin on the outside of the case. The centre seconds is set in conformity with the other works by a square at the back of the case. For great nicety in timing, quarter- and fifth-second watches are now made, and are capable of being stopped at these fractional parts of a second.

***ĭn-dē-pĕnd'-ĕnt-ĕd,** *a.* [Eng. *independent*; *-ed.*] Made independent; formed on the model of the Independents or Congregationalists (q.v.).

"Associated or *independented* and new-fangled Churches."—*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 43.

***ĭn-dē-pĕnd'-ĕnt-ĭşm,** *s.* [Eng. *independent*; *-ism.*] The same as INDEPENDENCY, 2 (q.v.). (*Gauden: Tears of the Church*, p. 564.)

ĭn-dē-pĕnd'-ĕnt-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *independent*; *-ly.*]

1. In an independent manner; without control; without being dependent.

2. Irrespective; without taking note or regard; independent. (Followed by *of.*)

***ĭn-dē-pĕnd'-ĭng,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *depending* (q.v.).] Not depending upon another; independent.

"An *independing* and self-subsisting agent."—*Bp. Hall: Invisible World*, bk. ii., § i.

***ĭn-dē-pōş'-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *deposable* (q.v.).] Not deposable; that cannot be deposed.

***ĭn-dĕp'-ra-vate,** *a.* [Lat. *indepravatus* = uncorrupted.] [DEPRAVATE.] Pure; unspotted; incorrupted. (*Davies: Holy Roode*, p. 28.)

***ĭn-dĕp'-rē-ca-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *deprecable* (q.v.).] That cannot be deprecated.

***ĭn-dĕp-rē-hĕns'-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *deprehensible* (q.v.).] Incapable of being found out or detected.

"Calling the second a case perplexed and *indeprehensible*."—*Bp. Morton: Discharge, &c.* (1633), p. 174.

***ĭn-dē-prĭv'-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *deprivable* (q.v.).]

1. Incapable of being deprived; not liable to deprivation.

2. That cannot be taken away.

"Durable, self-derived, and (if I may use the expression) *indeprivable*."—*Harris: Dialogue concerning Happiness*, pt. i.

***ĭn-dē-scrīb'-a-ble,** *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *describable* (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.:* Not describable; incapable of being described.

B. *As subst.* (*Pl.*): A euphemism for trousers.

"Mr. Trotter . . . gave four distinct slaps on the pocket of his mulberry *indescribables*."—*Dickens: Pickwick*, ch. xvi.

***ĭn-dē-scrĭp'-tĭve,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *descriptive* (q.v.).] Not descriptive; not furnishing or containing a true or proper description.

***ĭn-dē-şĕrt',** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *desert* (3), s. (q.v.).] Want of desert, merit, or worth.

"To think the fame of his merit a reflection on their own *indeserts*."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 256.

***ĭn-dĕs'-ĭ-nent,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *desinent* (q.v.).] Not desinent; not ceasing or leaving off; unceasing.

"More noble, more *indesinent*, and indefeasible than the first."—*Baxter. On the Soul*, pt. 351.

***ĭn-dĕs'-ĭ-nent-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *indesinent*; *-ly.*] Unceasingly; without cessation. (*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. ii., p. 361.)

***ĭn-dē-şĭr'-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *desirable* (q.v.).] Not desirable; undesirable.

ĭn-dē-strŭct-ĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [[Eng. *indestructible*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being indestructible.

"Gold, from its brilliant colour and *indestructibility*, must have been the first metal to catch the eye of man."—*Dawkins: Early Man in Britain*, ch. xi.

ĭn-dē-strŭct'-ĭ-ble, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *destructible* (q.v.).] Not destructible; not liable to destruction; incapable of being destroyed.

"Primitive and *indestructive* bodies."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 538.

ĭn-dē-strŭct'-ĭ-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *indestructible*; *-ly.*] In an indestructible manner; so as to be indestructible.

***ĭn-dē-tĕr'-mĭn-a-ble,** *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *determinable* (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Not determinable; that cannot be determined, defined, or fixed.

"The duration of the world was by the old philosophers held to be *indeterminable*."—*Boyle: Works*, iv. 11.

2. That cannot be determined, or ended; interminable.

"His memory is *indeterminable* and unalterable."—*Bp. Taylor: Great Exemplar*, pt. i., ad. § 3.

B. *As subst.:* That which cannot be determined, defined, or settled.

"To condemn such *indeterminables* unto him that demanded on what hand Venus was wounded."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vii., ch. i.

ĭn-dē-tĕr'-mĭn-a-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *indeterminable*; *-ly.*] In an indeterminable manner.

ĭn-dē-tĕr'-mĭn-ate, *a.* [Lat. *indeterminatus* = undefined, from *in-* = not, and *determinatus*, pa. par. of *determino* = to define, to determine (q.v.).] Not determinate; not settled or fixed; not definite; indefinite; undefined; not precise.

"Subjects which are essentially *indeterminate*, and can never yield any useful result."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ii. 554.

indeterminate-analysis, *s.*

Math.: A branch of analysis which has for its object the solution of indeterminate problems. Indeterminate analysis may be of the first, second, or higher degrees, according as the equations arising are of the first, second, or higher degrees. [EQUATION.]

indeterminate-coefficients, *s. pl.*

Math.: A method of analysis invented by Descartes, the principle of which consists in this, that if we have an equation of this form—

$$A + Bx + Cx^2 + Dx^3 + \&c. = 0,$$

in which the coefficients A, B, C, D, &c., are constant, and x a variable quantity, which may be supposed as small as we please, then each of these coefficients taken separately is necessarily equal to 0.

indeterminate-equation, *s.*

Math.: An equation is indeterminate when the unknown quantities which enter it admit of an infinite number of valnes; the equation of the right line is an example of an indeterminate equation; in general most of the equations nsed in analysis are indeterminate. Whenever an equation contains more than one arbitrary or nnkoown quantity, that, considered by itself, is indeterminate, for any number of sets of values may be attributed to all the unknown quantities, except one, and the value of that one deduced. A group of equations containing more unknown quantities than there are equations is indeterminate.

indeterminate-inflorescence, *s.*

Bot.: The same as INDEFINITE-INFLORESCENCE (q.v.). (*Gray.*)

indeterminate-problem, *s.*

Math.: A problem is indeterminate when it admits of an infinite number of solutions. This will always be the case when there are fewer imposed conditions than there are unknown or required parts; for, in that case, the equations which express the imposed conditions will be fewer than the number of unknown quantities which enter them; consequently, they will be indeterminate, and of course the problem itself will also be indeterminate.

indeterminate-quantity, *s.*

Math.: A quantity is indeterminate when it admits of an infinite number of values. In the equation of a straight line, $y = ax + b$, x represents the abscissa of any point of the line, and is indeterminate when considered only with reference to its value; when considered with reference to its connection with y, it is independent of it, provided we agree to assume it as the independent variable. [INDEPENDENT.]

indeterminate-series, *s.*

Math.: A series whose terms proceed by the powers of an indeterminate quantity.

ĭn-dē-tĕr'-mĭn-ate-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *indeterminate*; *-ly.*] In an indeterminate manner; indefinitely. (*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 106.)

ĭn-dē-tĕr'-mĭn-ate-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *indeterminate*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being indeterminate; want of preciseness; indefiniteness.

***ĭn-dē-tĕr-mĭn-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *determination* (q.v.).]

1. Want of determination; want of a fixed and steady mind or purpose; an unsettled or wavering state, as of the mind.

"The *indetermination* of her thoughts was a trouble."—*Bishop Taylor: Great Exemplar*, pt. i., § 7.

2. Want of fixed or determined direction.

***ĭn-dē-tĕr'-mĭned,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *determined* (q.v.).]

1. Not determined; not settled; unsettled.

2. Not limited; infinite.

"The eternal height of *indetermined* space."
Brooke: Universal Beauty, v.

***ĭn-dē-vĭr'-ğĭn-ate,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *devirginate* (q.v.).] Not devirginate; not deprived of virginity.

"Pallas, the seede of Ægis-bearing Jove;
Who still lies *indevirginate*."
Chapman: Homer; Hymn to Venus.

***ĭn-dē-vōte',** *a.* [Lat. *in-* = not, and *devotus* = devoted, devont.] Not devoted to religion; not devout; irreligious.

"There are so many of the same arguments, and so *indevote* an age."—*Bentley: Letter*, p. 151.

***ĭn-dē-vōt'-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *devoted* (q.v.).] Not devoted.

"Mr. Cowley's connections with some persons *indevoted* to the excellent chancellor."—*Hurd: Dial. 8; On Retirement.* (Note).

***ĭn-dē-vō'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *devotion* (q.v.).] Want of devotion or devotedness; irreligion.

"We live in an age of *indevotion*."—*Bishop Taylor: Great Exemplar*, pt. i. ad. § 5.

***ĭn-dē-vōût',** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *devout* (q.v.).] Not devout; not religious; irreligious.

"Kindled by the eloquence of an *indevout* preacher."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 457.

***ĭn-dē-vōût'-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *indevout*; *-ly.*] In an indevout or irreligious manner.

***in-dew,** *v.t.* & *i.* [INDUE.]

ĭn'-dĕx (pl. **ĭn-dĕx-ĕş** in ord. lang., **ĭn'-dĭ-çēş** in math.), *s.* [Lat.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. That which serves to point ont; that which shows or manifests; a discoverer.

"My lips might prove the *index* to my fault."
Drayton: Rosamond to King Henry.

2. A pointer; that which serves to direct or point out, as the hand of a watch or clock, a finger or arm of a balance or measnring apparatus which moves along a graduated scale, or in relation to a line or central mark; a finger-post which points ont the road to any place, &c.

3. A table of the contents of a book; a table of reference in alphabetical order.

"An *index* is the bag and baggage of a book, of more use than honour."—*Fuller: Pisgah Sight* (*Directions for Index*).

* 4. A preface, prelude, or prologue to a play or story.

"An *index* and obscure prologue to the history of lust and foul thoughts."—*Shakesp.: Othello*, ii. 1.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Anat.:* [Index-finger].

2. *Astron.:* A brass rule accompanying the plane-table, furnished with perpendicular sight-vanes at each extremity; an alidade.

3. *Math.:* The index of a radical is a number written over the radical sign to denote the degree of the root to be extracted. Thus, in the expressions

$$\sqrt[3]{a},\quad \sqrt[4]{b},\quad \&c.,$$

3, 4, &c., are called indices. An index is generally a whole number greater than 2. When the square root is indicated, the index is generally omitted, being understood. [Exponent.]

4. *Print.*: The sign or figure ☞, used to direct attention to any particular word or passage.

¶ (1) *Congregation of the Index:*

Ch. Hist.: A congregation founded by Pius V. in 1571. It consists chiefly of cardinals, nominated by the Roman Pontiff, with other members, who are called consultors. The secretary is always a Dominican. Its duty is to examine and correct, or prohibit the reading of, books which it deems heretical, or which contain matter dangerous to faith or morals.

¶ (2) *Index of a globe:* A little style or pointer fitted on the north pole of an artificial terrestrial globe, which, by turning with the globe, serves to point to certain divisions of the hour circle.

(3) *Index of a logarithm:* The integral part which precedes the logarithm and is always one less than the number of integral figures in the given number. It is also called the *characteristic*. [Logarithm.]

(4) *Index of refraction:*

Optics: The ratio between the sines of the incident and refracted angle. Called also the Refractive Index.

index-correction, *s.*

Astron.: A correction requisite to counterbalance the index-error of an astronomical instrument.

index-error, *s.*

Astron.: The error in the reading of a mathematical instrument, arising from the zero of the index not being completely adjusted to that of the limb; an error equal to that of zero-adjustment.

index-expurgatorius, *s.*

Ch. Hist.: A book issued by the Roman Congregation of the Index (q.v.). It contains passages, condemned as heretical, from current literature, in order that such passages may be expunged before the books containing them pass into general use.

index-finger, *s.* The fore-finger, from its being used in pointing.

index-gauge, *s.* An instrument having jaws whose distance apart is indicated by a pointer and dial, or other means.

index-glass, *s.* A mirror at the centre of motion of the index-arm of a quadrant or sextant, which moves with the index, and from which a ray of light from one of two given objects (one of which is, say, the sun) is reflected to another mirror, called the horizon-glass, fixed to one of the arms, and thence to a sight-hole in the other arm.

index-hand, *s.* The same as Index, II. 4.

* **index-learning,** *s.* Superficial knowledge, such as may be gained from the cursory perusal of a book or a study of its index.

"How *index-learning* turns no student pale."
Pope: Dunciad, i. 279.

index-prohibitorius, *s.*

Ch. Hist.: A list of books which may not be read by Roman Catholics, cleric or lay, on pain of excommunication. Livy (xxxix. 16) testifies to the practice of burning books of magic in pagan Rome, and the Ephesian converts who used "curious arts" voluntarily did the same (Acts xix. 19). Prior to the invention of printing, there were many cases in which the Roman Pontiffs had suppressed the writings of authors whom they judged heretical. The Council of Constance (1415) ordered the books of Huss to be burnt, and Leo X. condemned the writings of Luther. In the seventeenth session (Feb. 26, 1562) of the Council of Trent a commission was appointed to compile an Index of Prohibited Books and a code of general rules on the subject. The first Index was published (1564) in the pontificate of Pius IV., and various editions have since appeared.

ĭn'-dĕx, *v.t.* [Index, *s.*] To provide with an index or alphabetical table of contents; to place in an index or table of reference.

ĭn'-dĕx-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *index; -er.*] One who makes an index.

* **ĭn-dĕx'-ĭ-cal,** *a.* [Eng. *index; -ical.*] Pertaining to, or having the form of, an index.

* **ĭn-dĕx'-ĭ-cal-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *indexical; -ly.*] After the manner of an index.

ĭn'-dĕx-ĭng, *s.* [Eng. *index; -ing.*] The act or art of drawing-up an index or of inserting subjects in an index.

"With a view to establishing a uniform method of *indexing*."—*Athenæum*, July 21, 1883, p. 83.

* **ĭn-dĕx-tĕr'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *dexterity* (q.v.).] Want of dexterity; want of readiness; want of skill; awkwardness, clumsiness.

"The *indexterity* of our consumption-curers demonstrates their dimness in beholding its causes."—*Harvey: On Consumption.*

Ĭn'-dĭ-a, *s.* & *a.* [Lat., &c. *India*; Gr. Ἰνδία (*India*), Ἰνδική (*Indikē*); Pehlivе & Zand *Heando*, *Hendu*; Sanse. *Hind*; from Lat. *Sind* (Pliny, vi. 23); Sanse. *Sindhu* = the river Indus, any river. The first mention of India in a classic author is in the *Supplices* of Æschylus, 282.]

A. *As subst.:* A great peninsula in the south of Asia, 1,830 miles from north to south, and nearly the same from east to west if it is made to include Assam. Area, 1,399,443 square miles. (*Thornton*, &c.)

B. *As adj.:* The same as Indian, *a.* (q.v.).

India-matting, *s.* Matting made in the East, usually from *Papyrus corymbosus*. (*Simmonds.*)

India-rubber, Indian-rubber, *s.* The same as Caoutchouc (q.v.). The name India or Indian refers to the West, not to the East Indies, from the former of which the first India rubber was brought.

India-rubber tree:

Bot.: Forsteronia floribunda.

In'-dĭ-a-man, *s.* [Eng. *India*, and *man.*] A large ship employed in the Indian trade.

"Every *Indiaman* that arrived in the Thames was bringing unwelcome news from the East."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xviii.

In'-dĭ-an, *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *Indi(a); -an*; Fr. *Indien.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

I & 2. [II., 1, 2.]

3. Made of Indian corn. (*American.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Geog., &c.:* Of or belonging to either the East or West Indies or their productions.

2. *Ethnol. & Hist.:* Of or belonging to the natives of India or the aborigines of America.

B. *As substantive:*

1. A native of India.

2. One of the aborigines of America; a red man.

¶ The connection between 1 and 2 is that the expedition of Columbus, by which America was found, was intended to seek out a new route to India. When land was found, it was believed to be part of India or some land adjacent to it. When the mistake was discovered, the appellation *West* Indies was given to distinguish the new region from the long-known *East* Indies.

Indian-architecture, *s.*

Arch.: The architecture existing in, and to a certain extent peculiar to, India. No remains exist earlier than the third century B.C., when the Emperor Asoka made Booddhism the religion of India. After that period there arose (1) Boodhist architecture (q.v.), followed by (2) Jaina architecture (q.v.). Of styles more distinctively Hindoo there were four—viz., (3) the Southern, (4) the Northern, and (5) the Modern Hindoo; and (6) the Cashmirian. Temples, &c., of the Southern Hindoo style exist within the area formed by a line drawn east and west from Madras to Mangalore, constituting a triangle having each side 400 miles. The chief race is the Tamul. The temples are divided into a square Viman (the temple proper), with a pyramidal roof of one or more stories, Mantapas (porches), Gopuras (gate-pyramids), and Choultries (pillared halls). The most splendid example is the temple at Tanjore, its base being a square of 82 ft.; the height, two stories; the pyramidal roof, fourteen; the height, 180 or 200 ft. The Kylas of Ellora is of the Southern Hindoo style. The Northern Hindoo is rarer, and is of Aryan origin. The finest temples are in Orissa, especially Bobaneswar, built about A.D. 657. They have a curved spire, sometimes surrounded by other spires. The Modern Hindoo style is this ancient one modified by Muhammadan styles. The Cashmirian type of temple has two or four roofs and dormer windows; and in some cases has pillars like Doric, the legacy perhaps of the old Greek Bactrian kingdom. There is also a trefoiled arch of unknown origin. (*Fergusson: Architecture.*) [Temple.]

Indian-arrowroot, *s.* Another name for East Indian arrowroot. [Arrowroot.]

Indian-bay, *s.*

Bot.: Laurus indica. [Laurus.]

Indian-berry, *s.*

Bot.: Cocculus indicus. (*Loudon.*)

Indian black-wood, *s.* [Dalbergia.]

Indian-blue, *s.*

Bot.: Nymphæa cyanea.

Indian-bread, *s.*

Bot.: Jatropha Manihot.

Indian-camphor, *s.*

Bot.: Dryobalanops camphora.

Indian-cedar, *s.*

Bot.: The Deodar (q.v.).

Indian chocolate-root, *s.*

Pharm.: A root, supposed to be that of *Geum rivale*, much used in America in diseases of the bladder.

Indian-copal, *s.*

Bot.: Valeria indica.

Indian-cordage, *s.* Cordage formed of the husk of the cocoa-nut.

Indian-corn, *s.*

Bot.: The common name for Maize, *Zea Mays* (q.v.). [Maize.]

Indian-cress, *s.*

Botany:

I. *Sing.:* The genus Tropæolum, of which one species, *Tropæolum majus*, is an ornamental plant in gardens.

2. *Pl.:* The order Tropæolaceæ (q.v.).

Indian-cucumber, *s.*

Bot.: Medeola virginica, which is from Virginia and not from India. (*Loudon.*)

Indian-currant, *s.*

Bot.: Symphoricarpus vulgaris. It bears small red berries, and grows in New York State, &c.

Indian-fig, *s.*

Botany:

1. *Ficus indica.* [Banian.]

2. *Opuntia vulgaris* (the *Cactus opuntia* of Linnæus).

Indian-file, *s.* Single file; so named from its being the manner in which the Indians or Red Men of America traverse the woods.

Indian-fire, *s.* A pyrotechnic composition which burns with a brilliant white light. It consists of seven parts of sulphur, two of realgar, and twenty-four of nitre.

Indian-grass, *s.*

Bot.: Sorghum nutans, a coarse grass from the Southern States of America.

Indian-hawthorn, *s.* [Hawthorn.]

Indian-heart, *s.*

Bot.: Cardiospermum Corindum.

Indian-hemp, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Cannabis sativa*, var. *indica*; (2) *Apocynum cannabinum.*

Indian-hen, *s.*
Ornith.: A name for the American Bittern, *Botaurus lentiginosus.* [BITTERN, 1.]

Indian-indigo, *s.*
Bot.: *Indigofera tinctoria.*

Indian-ink, *s.* A black pigment, which would be more properly called Chinese ink, since it is manufactured in China, and there used for writing, &c. It is largely employed in water-color painting, and for the lines and shadows of drawings. It is sold in sticks and cakes, and appears to be a compound of lamp-black and animal glue. Inferior kinds are also manufactured.

Indian lace-tree, *s.*
Bot.: *Lagetta lintearia.*

Indian-like, *a.* Like an Indian.
¶ In Shakesp. (*All's Well that Ends Well,* I. 3) it is a Hindoo, or perhaps a Parsee sun-worshipper, who is referred to.

Indian-lotus, *s.*
Bot.: *Nymphæa pubescens.*

Indian-madder, *s.*
Bot.: (1) The genus Hedyotis; (2) Oldenlandia.

Indian-meal, *s.* Meal made from Indian-corn (q.v.).

Indian-millet, *s.*
Bot.: *Sorghum vulgare.*

Indian-mulberry, *s.*
Bot.: (1) *Morus indica;* (2) *Morinda.*

Indian-oak, *s.* A popular name for the Teak tree, *Tectona grandis.* [TEAK.]

Indian-ox, *s.*
Zool.: [BRAHMAN-BULL].

Indian-paper birch, *s.*
Bot.: (1) *Betula mollis;* (2) *B. Bhojpattra.*

Indian-physic, *s.*
Bot.: *Gillenia trifoliata* and *G. stipulacea,* plants growing in the United States. Called also American Ipecacuanha.

Indian-pipe, *s.*
Bot.: *Monotropa uniflora.*

Indian-plantain, *s.*
Bot.: Various species of Cacalia.

Indian-poke, *s.*
Bot.: The White Hellebore.

Indian-red, *s.* A rich peroxide of iron, brought from Bengal. It is of purple-russet colour, of good body, and capable of producing pure and lakey tints.

Indian-reed, *s.*
Bot.: The genus Canna.

Indian-salt, *s.*
Bot.: *Saccharum officinale.*

Indian-shot, India-shot, *s.*
Bot.: Canna (q.v.). The species are from India and the warmer parts of America. [CANNA, 1.]

Indian-steel, *s.* [WOOTZ.]

Indian-summer, *s.* A period of summer-like weather in the United States, occuring late in autumn.

Indian-tobacco, *s.*
Bot.: (1) *Lobelia inflata;* (2) *Cannabis indica.*

Indian-tortoise, *s.*
Zool.: *Testudo indica.*

Indian-turnip, *s.*
Bot.: (1) *Arisæma atrorubens;* (2) the tubers of *Psoralea esculenta.*

Indian-wheat, *s.*
Bot.: A name for maize or Indian-corn (q.v.).

Indian-yellow, *s.* A pigment produced from the urine of the camel, and imported in the form of fetid balls into this country from India, where it has long been in use. It has a great power of resisting the sun's rays.

In-dĭ-an-eër, *s.* [Eng. *Indian; -eer.*] An Indiaman. (*Goodrich & Porter.*)

ĭn-dĭ-an-īte, *s.* [Named from India, where it occurs.]
Min.: A variety of Anorthite. It is granular, and of a white, gray or reddish colour.

***ĭn'-dĭc-al,** *a.* [Lat. *index* (genit. *indicis*) = an index; Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*] Connected with an index. [INDEX-LEARNING.]
"There is a lazy kind of learning which is only *indical.*"—*Fuller: Worthies; Norfolk.*

ĭn'-dĭ-cạn, *s.* [Lat. *indic(um)* = a blue pigment, probably indigo; Eng. suff. *-an.*]
Chem.: $C_{26}H_{31}NO_{27}$. A clear brown syrup of bitter and repulsive taste, existing in many species of plants, but especially in Dyer's-wood (*Isatis tinctoria*). It is extracted from the dried leaves with alcohol, the resulting greenish tincture being allowed to evaporate spontaneously. The residue is next treated with water, filtered, and the filtrate shaken with cupric hydrate, and again filtered. On the removal of the copper by means of sulphydric acid, the clear solution is found to contain almost pure indican. It is soluble in water, alcohol, and ether, and on boiling with dilute acids, it is decomposed into indigo-blue and indiglucin. It cannot be dried without decomposing. Indican is sometimes found in the urine of man, both in health and disease. It has also been found in the blood of man, and in the blood and urine of the ox.

ĭn'-dĭ-căn-ĭn, *s.* [Eng. *indican; -in.*]
Chem.: $C_{20}H_{23}NO_{12}$. A yellow or brownish-yellow bitter syrup, produced together with indiglucin by the action of soda-ley or baryta-water on indican, the indiglucin being separated by means of ether, in which it is insoluble. It is soluble in water, alcohol, and ether.

ĭn'-dĭ-cant, *a. & s.* [Lat. *indicans,* pr. par. of *indico* = to point out.]
A. *As adj.:* Indicating or serving to indicate a disease or its remedy.
B. *As subst.:* That which indicates or points out the nature of a disease or its remedy.

ĭn'-dĭ-cāte, *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *indicatus,* pa. par. of *indico* = to point out or towards: *in-* = towards, and *dico* = to proclaim, to make known; Sp. *indicar;* Ital. *indicare;* Fr. *indiquer.*]
I. *Ordinary Language:*
1. To show, to point out, to denote, to make known.
"To *indicate* the hour, day of the month, tides, age of the moon, and the like."—*Glanvill: Vanity of Dogmatizing,* ch. v.
2. To direct the mind towards a knowledge of; to be a sign or token of.
"The aspect of the Pontifical Court by no means *indicated* exultation."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xvi.
II. *Med.:* To point out or towards the proper remedy or remedies for any disease; to show or manifest by symptoms.
"This præternatural thirst *indicates* and calls for a lancet, rather than a julep."—*Boyle: Works,* ii. 370.

ĭn'-dĭ-cāt-ĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [INDICATE.]
A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).
B. *As adj.:* Pointed out, denoted, marked, shown.

indicated horse-power, *s.*
Steam: The horse-power up to which an engine really works; the true effective power of an engine, as distinguished from the nominal. [HORSE-POWER, 2.]

ĭn-dĭ-cā'-tion, *s.* [Lat. *indicatio,* from *indicatus,* pa. par. of *indico* = to indicate (q.v.); Fr. *indication;* Sp. *indicacion;* Ital. *indicazione.*]
I. *Ordinary Language:*
1. The act of indicating or pointing out.
"The description and *indication* of hours."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind,* p. 340.
2. That which indicates, or serves to indicate or point out; a mark, sign, or token; an intimation; a symptom.
"While they were waiting for some *indication* of his wishes."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xiii.
* 3. Information or intelligence given.
* 4. Explanation; display.
"These be the things that govern nature principally, and without which you cannot make any true analysis and *indiction* of the proceedings of nature."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*
II. *Med.:* Any symptom, sign, or occurrence in a disease which points out or tends to direct towards suitable or proper remedies.
"*Indication* is of four kinds: vital, preservative, curative, and palliative."—*Quincy.*

ĭn-dĭc'-ạ-tĭve, *a. & s.* [Lat. *indicativus,* from *indicatus,* pa. par. of *indico* = to point out; Fr. *indicatif;* Ital. & Sp. *indicativo.*]
A. *As adjective:*
1. *Ord. Lang.:* Pointing or serving to point out; indicating; denoting; giving notice or intimation of something not visible or obvious.
"The truth is productive of utility, and utility *indicative* of truth."—*Warburton: Alliance between Church & State,* ch. ii.
2. *Gram.:* A term applied to that mood of a verb which affirms, or denies, or asks questions.
"The instance of Isaac blessing Jacob, which in the several parts was expressed in all forms, *indicative,* optative, enunciative."—*Bp. Taylor: Divine Institution of the Office Ministerial.*
B. *As substantive:*
Gram.: The indicative mood.

ĭn-dĭc'-ạ-tĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *indicative; -ly.*] In a manner to indicate, show, or point out.

ĭn'-dĭ-cā-tŏr, *s.* [Lat., from *indicatus,* pa. par. of *indico;* Fr. *indicateur;* Ital. *indicatore.*]
I. *Ord. Lang.:* One who or that which indicates or points out.
II. *Technically:*
1. *Anat.:* [INDICATOR-MUSCLE].
2. *Chem.:* A reagent used in volumetric analysis to indicate, by change of colour, the exact point at which the precipitation of any chemical body from a solution is completed. Thus, in estimating the amount of hydrochloric acid present in a solution, a standard solution of silver nitrate is used, but as it is difficult to determine the exact point at which the action is completed, a few drops of a solution of yellow potassic chromate, the indicator, are added. As soon as the hydrochloric acid is entirely precipitated as silver chloride, the silver nitrate attacks the indicator, producing a faint blood-red tinge, an evidence that all the chlorine has entered into combination with the silver, and that the slight excess has formed the silver chromate. Indicators are also used to determine, by change of colour, the precise point at which a liquid ceases to be either acid or alkaline. The chief reagents used as indicators are yellow potassic chromate, potassic ferrocyanide, indigo, carmine, litmus, turmeric, Porrier's orange, tropœolin, phenolphthalein, eosin, rosalic acid, &c.
3. *Steam-Engine:* An instrument for measuring the horse-power of a steam-engine. It consists of a small vertical cylinder having a piston, kept down by a spring. The piston-rod carries a pencil moving vertically across a card vibrated horizontally by the piston-rod of the engine under measurement. Steam is admitted beneath the indicator-piston from the cylinder of the engine measured, and the pencil marks on the card the varying steam pressure in the cylinder, whence the power of the engine may be computed.
4. *Optics:* A finger working in the field of a microscope to point out a special object within the field of view.
5. *Telegraphy:* The dial and mechanism of a dial telegraph. The face has the letters and figures arranged in two concentric circles. The motion of the hand is continuous in one direction, advancing one letter at each closing of the circuit. The movement is effected by clock-work driving a scape-wheel, the teeth of which are alternately engaged and released upon opening and closing the circuit, by means of a pawl operated intermediately from the armature of the electro-magnets.
6. *Rail. Eng.:* The gradient post of a railway.
7. *Furnace:* A gauge in a blast-furnace to indicate the proper height of a charge.
8. *Ornith.:* The typical genus of the family Indicatorinæ (q.v.). *Indicator major* is the Larger, and *I. minor* the Lesser Honey-guide of South Africa.

indicator-card, *s.* A card containing a diagram drawn by the working steam by means of an Indicator. [INDICATOR, 3.]

indicator-muscle, *s.*
Anat.: A muscle called also *Extensor indicis.* It extends the index-finger.

indicator-telegraph, *s.* An electric telegraph in which the signals are given by the deflections of a magnetic needle.

ĭn-dĭ-cā-tŏ-rī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Lat. *indicator;* fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]
Ornith.: A sub-family of Cuculidæ (Cuckoos). The bill is short, subconic, the feet very short. They are found in forests in Africa and Borneo, and in the jungles of India.

ĭn-dĭc'-ą-tŏr-ў, *a.* [Eng. *indicat(e); -ory.*] Indicating or serving to indicate or make known.

ĭn-dĭ-cā'-vĭt, *s.* [Lat., = he has shown; third pers. sing. perf. indic. of *indico* = to indicate or show.]

Eccles. Law: A writ of prohibition against proceeding in the spiritual court in certain cases, when the suit belongs to the common-law courts. It lies for the patron of a church whose incumbent is sued in the spiritual court by another clergyman for tithes amounting to a fourth part of the profits of the advowson.

* **ĭn'-dĭçe,** *s.* [Lat. *index* (genit. *indicis*).] An index; a mark; a sign; a token.

"Too much talking is ever the *indice* of a foole."—*Ben Jonson: Discoveries.*

ĭn'-dĭ-çēş, *s. pl.* [Index, *s.*]

ĭn-dĭ'-cĭ-ą (c as sh), *s. pl.* [Lat., pl. of *indicium* = a sign, from *index* (genit. *indicis*).]

Law: Discriminating marks, signs, tokens, or indications.

* **ĭn-dĭç'-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *indico* = to point out.] That can be indicated or pointed out.

"The calamity will be *indicible.*"—*Evelyn: Memoirs* (Sept. 9, 1665).

ĭn'-dĭc-ō-līte, *s.* [Lat. *indicum* = a blue pigment, indigo (?); Gr. 'Ινδικός (*Indikos*), as adj. = Indian; as subst. = a dark-blue dye, indigo, &c. So named from its indigo-blue colour.]

Min.: A variety of Tourmaline (q.v.).

ĭn-dĭct' (c silent), * **ĭn-dīte',** *v.t.* [Lat. *indictus*, pa. par. of *indico* = to accuse: *in-* = in, against, and *dico* = to say, to tell; O. Fr. *endicter, enditer.*]

* **I.** *Ordinary Language:*

1. To compose, to write, to indite (q.v.).

2. To proclaim; to appoint publicly or by public authority.

"The Consuls used to *indict* a meeting of the Senate."—*Milton: Defence of People of England.*

II. *Law:* To accuse or charge with a crime or misdemeanour by way of indictment (q.v.).

ĭn-dĭct'-ą-ble (c silent), *a.* [Eng. *indict; -able.*]

1. Capable of being indicted: liable to be indicted: as, an *indictable* offender.

2. That forms a subject or ground of indictment: as, an *indictable* offence.

* **ĭn-dĭct-ēē'** (c silent), *s.* [Eng. *indict; -ee.*] A person indicted.

ĭn-dĭct'-ĕr (c silent), *s.* [Eng. *indict; -er.*] One who indicts.

* **ĭn-dĭc'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *indictio* = (1) a declaration or imposition of a tax, an impost, (2) a cycle of fifteen years (see etym. of the compound), from *indictus*, pa. par. of *indico*; Fr. *indiction.*]

1. The act of proclaiming or declaring publicly.

"Secular princes did use to indict, or permit the *indiction* of, synods of bishops."—*Taylor: Rule of Conscience*, bk. iii., ch. iv.

2. A proclamation; a public declaration.

¶ *Cycle of indiction:*

1. *Calendar:* A period of fifteen years, not founded on any astronomical occurrence, but fixed first by Constantine the Great as a fiscal arrangement. It began on Jan. 1, A.D. 313. The Popes adopted it in the year 1582, when the Calendar was reformed, that year being the tenth of the indiction. The year of the indiction corresponding to any year of our era is thus found: Add 3 to the date, divide the sum by 15, and the remainder is the year of the indiction, the remainder 0 indicating the fifteenth of the cycle. Thus $\frac{1884+3}{15} = 125$, with a remainder of 12. Twelve, therefore, is the indiction of that year. There are three other indictions besides Constantine's, the Cæsarean or Imperial, the Roman or Pontifical, and that of the Parliaments of France.

2. *Roman Antiquities:* [Cycle, ¶ (3)].

* **ĭn-dĭc'-tĭve,** *a.* [Lat. *indictivus*, from *indictus*, pa. par. of *indico.*] Proclaimed; published, or declared publicly.

"Entirely the same with the *indictive* funeral."—*Kennet: Antiq. of Rome*, bk. ii., ch. xv.

ĭn-dĭct'-mĕnt (c silent), * **ĭn-dīght'-mĕnt** (*gh* silent), * **ĭn-dīte'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *indict; -ment.*]

Law: The act of indicting or charging a person with a crime or misdemeanour; the state of being indicted: a formal charge against a person or persons for a crime or misdemeanour.

1. *Eng. Law:* A written accusation of one or more persons of a crime or misdemeanour, preferred to and presented upon oath by a grand jury. Properly, an indictment is not so called until it has been found a true bill by the grand jury, up to which time it is called a bill. If the grand jury are of opinion that the evidence is not sufficient to support the charge, they indorse the bill "not found," or "ignoramus" (q.v.); if the contrary, "a true bill."

"Was it not monstrous, they asked, that a culprit should be denied a sight of his *indictment?*"—*Macaulay: Hist. of Eng.*, ch. xviii.

2. *Scots Law:* A form of process by which a criminal is brought to trial at the instance of the Lord-Advocate, in whose name it runs. It is addressed to the panel, and charges the accused with the crime for which he is to be tried.

* **ĭn-dĭct'-ŏr** (c silent), * **ĭn-dīght'-ĕr** (*gh* silent), *s.* [Eng. *indict; -or.*] One who indicts; an indicter.

"There passeth a double jurie, the *indictors*, and the tryors."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 146.

ĭn-dĭf'-fĕr-ençe, * **ĭn-dĭf'-fĕr-ęn-çў,** *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *indifferentia*, from *indifferens* = having no difference: *in-* = not, and *differens*, pr. par. of *differo* = to differ.]

1. The quality or state of being indifferent; a state of mind in which a person does not incline to one side more than the other; freedom from bias or prejudice; impartiality; neutrality.

"Requesting that they might speak before the senate and be heard with *indifference.*"—*P. Holland: Livy*, p. 1,214.

2. A state of mind in which a person takes no interest in a matter which comes before him; unconcernedness, carelessness, apathy, negligence.

"It is our *indifferency* and lukewarmness that makes it so natural."—*Bp. Taylor: Works*, vol. i., ser. 13.

3. A state in which there is no difference, or in which no reason, moral or physical, preponderates; a state in which there is no choice between two or more things.

"Attain the wise *indifference* of the wise."
Tennyson: A Dedication.

4. The quality or state of being of indifferent quality; mediocrity; the state of being barely passable in quality.

* **ĭn-dĭf'-fĕr-ençed,** *a.* [Eng. *indifference(e); -ed.*] Having an appearance of indifference. (*Richardson: Clarissa*, iii. 186.)

ĭn-dĭf'-fĕr-ęnt, *a., s., & adv.* [Fr., from Lat. *indifferens.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Not making difference between parties or sides; not inclining to one side more than another; impartial, unbiassed, unprejudiced.

"No judge *indifferent.*"
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., ii. 4.

2. Not making a difference; having no preponderating weight or influence; of no importance; of little moment.

3. Feeling no anxiety, care, or interest respecting anything; careless, heedless, unconcerned, apathetic.

"The *indifferent*, a large portion of every society, were glad that the anarchy was over."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

4. Of a middling or barely passable quality; neither good nor bad, but rather bad than good; mediocre.

"They may flatter an *indifferent* beauty, but the excellencies of nature can have no right done to them."—*Dryden: Don Sebastian.* (Dedic.)

5. Regarded without affection or with feelings different from those with which others are regarded.

"Things *indifferent* to the shepherd's thoughts."
Wordsworth: Michael.

* **B.** *As subst.:* An indifferentist (q.v.).

"He was . . . the first great *indifferent.*"—*J. Morley: Voltaire*, ch. iii.

* **C.** *As adv.:* Tolerably, passably, to a moderate degree.

"It is *indifferent* cold, indeed, my lord."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, v. 2.

¶ *Controversy about indifferent things:* [Adiaphoristic].

* **ĭn-dĭf'-fĕr-ęnt-ĭşm,** *s.* [Eng. *indifferent; -ism.*] The quality or state of being indifferent, systematic indifference or apathy; lukewarmness; the principles or opinions of an indifferentist.

ĭn-dĭf'-fĕr-ęnt-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *indifferent; -ist.*] One who is indifferent, neutral, or unconcerned in any cause; specif., one who holds that all religious sects, creeds, and doctrines are equally good so long as a person is persuaded in his own mind that he holds the truth.

ĭn-dĭf'-fĕr-ęnt-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *indifferent; -ly.*]

1. Not making a difference between individuals; impartially; without bias or prejudice.

"View well my camp, and speak *indifferently.*"
Marlowe: 1 Tamburlaine, iii. 3.

2. Without concern, thought, or care; unconcernedly.

"Set honour in one eye, and death i' th' other,
And I will look on death *indifferently.*"
Shakesp.: Julius Cæsar, i. 2.

3. Only passably well, tolerably, very moderately.

ĭn-dĭ-fŭl'-vĭn, *s.* [Eng. *indil(can); Lat. fulv(us)* = yellow, and *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: A brittle reddish-yellow resin, obtained of various composition, by treating indican with dilute sulphuric acid, and purifying by means of cold water, and warm dilute soda-ley. The name is applied to two compounds, distinguished as α indifulvin, $C_{22}H_{20}N_2O_3$, and β indifulvin, $C_{41}H_{38}N_4O_3$.

ĭn-dĭ-fŭs'-çĭn, *s.* [Eng. *indil(can); Lat. fusc(us)* = dark-coloured, and *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{24}H_{20}N_2O_2$. A brown powder produced by the action of dilute sulphuric acid on indican, which has been exposed to the air for some time. It is insoluble in boiling water, slightly soluble in boiling alcohol, but very soluble in alcoholic ammonia.

ĭn-dĭ-fŭs'-cōne, *s.* [Eng. *indifusc(ine); -one* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{22}H_{20}N_2O_5$. A brown powder, obtained in the same manner as indifuscin, and possessing the same charactera, but differing in composition.

ĭn'-dĭ-ġençe, ĭn'-dĭ-ġen-çў, *s.* [Fr. *indigence*, from Lat. *indigentia*, from *indigens* = poor, in need; *indigeo* = to be in need; Sp. *indigencia*; Ital. *indigenza.*] The quality or state of being indigent; want, penury, poverty.

ĭn'-dĭ-ġēno, *s.* [Fr. *indigène*, from Lat. *indigena* = born in a country: *indu*, an old form of *in*, and *gen-*, root of *gigno* = to bring forth.]

Biol. (*Pl.*): The aboriginal animal or vegetable inhabitants of a country or region.

"*Indigenes* of British India."—*Tylor: Prim. Culture* (ed. 1873), ii. 211.

ĭn-dĭġ'-ĕn-ŏŭs, *a.* [Lat. *indigenus.*] [Indigene.]

Biol. & Ord. Lang.: Native of a country; not exotic; if a plant, not simply a cultivated species or one escaped from gardens; if an animal, not a foreign one domesticated, but native.

ĭn'-dĭ-ġent, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *indigens*, pr. par. of *indigeo* = to be in need; Ital. & Sp. *indigente.*]

* **I.** Wanting; in want of; destitute of; without. (Followed by *of.*)

"*Indigent* of many things for his satisfaction and welfare."—*Barrow: Sermons* (1685), p. 3.

2. Destitute of property or means; poor, needy, necessitous.

"Among people of rank and fortune, as well as amongst the low and *indigent.*"—*Burke: Appeal from the New to the Old Whigs.*

ĭn'-dĭ-ġent-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *indigent; -ly.*] In an indigent, poor, or destitute manner.

* **ĭn'-dĭ-ġĕst,** *a. & s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *digest* (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Not digested; not concocted in the stomach.

2. Not digested in shape; not regularly disposed; not orderly or regular.

"A chaos rude and *indigest.*"
Browne: Britannia's Pastorals, bk. i., s. 2.

3. Not well considered and methodized; crude.

"Set a form upon that *indigest* project.
So shapeless." *Shakesp.: King John*, v. 7.

B. *As subst.:* A crude, undigested mass; a disordered state of things.

ĭn-dī-ĝĕst'-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *digested* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Not digested; not concocted in the stomach

"Snoring aloud, and belching from his maw
His *indigested* foum."
Dryden: Virgil; Æneid iii. 829.

* 2. Not regularly and methodically disposed and arranged; not reduced to order; not methodized; crude.

* 3. Not in proper shape or form; shapeless.

"Hence, heap of wrath, foul *indigested* lump."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry VI.*, v. 1.

* 4. Not prepared or softened by heat: as, chemical substances.

* **II.** *Med.:* Not brought to suppuration: as, the contents of an abscess or boil.

"His wound was *indigested* and inflamed."—*Wiseman: Surgery.*

* **ĭn-dī-ĝĕst'-ĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *indigested*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being indigested.

"They looked on the Common Law as a study that could not be brought into a scheme, nor formed into a rational science, by reason of the *indigestedness* of it."
—*Burnet: Life of Hale.*

* **ĭn-dī-ĝĕst'-ĭ-bĭl-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *indigestible*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being indigestible.

ĭn-dī-ĝĕst'-ĭ-ble, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *digestible* (q.v.).]

1. Not digestible; not easily digested or converted into chyme and prepared in the stomach for the nourishment of the body.

"*Indigestible* and unconquerable by so small a heat as that of the stomach."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 542.

* 2. Not to be received and patiently endured.

* **ĭn-dī-ĝĕst'-ĭ-blў,** *adv.* [Eng. *indigestible*; *-ly.*] So as to be indigestible; not digestibly.

ĭn-dī-ĝĕst'-ĭon (ion as yŭn), *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *digestion* (q.v.).]

Path.: Dyspepsia, difficulty of digestion, with slowness and long retention of the food in the stomach, great distress after eating, uneasiness at the pit of the stomach, fetid eructations, and unaltered ingesta in the stools. Digestion is much retarded, deficiency and abnormality of the gastric juice being a common occurrence. Gluttony, drunkenness, overanxiety, and sedentary habits are the chief causes; the avoidance of these the remedy, with appropriate treatment to improve the character of the gastric juice. Heartburn or water-brash is an unpleasant accompaniment. Indigestion is often hereditary, and the forms it assumes are very many and intractable, but on the whole it is rather an abnormal functional difficulty owing to reflex action than a distinct disease. It is accompanied by nausea and sometimes vomiting. Alkalis, charcoal, pepsin, &c., have been found useful.

* **ĭn-dī-ĝĕst'-ĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *indigest(ion)*; *-ive.*] Dyspeptic; affected by indigestion. (*Dickens: Edwin Drood*, ch. x.)

* **ĭn-dĭĝ'-ĭ-tāte,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *indigito*, from *in-* = in, towards, and *digitus* = the finger.]

A. *Trans.:* To point out; to show by the fingers.

"The depressing this finger, which in the left hand implied but six, in the right hand *indigitated* six hundred."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iv., ch. iv.

B. *Intrans.:* To speak or communicate ideas by means of signs made with the fingers; to point with the finger; to compute on the fingers.

* **ĭn-dĭĝ-ĭ-tā'-tion,** *s.* [INDIGITATE.] The act of pointing out or showing, as by the fingers.

"Which things I conceive no obscure *indigitation* of providence."—*More: Against Atheism.*

ĭn-dī-glû'-çĭn, *s.* [Eng. *indi(can)*; *glu(cose)*, and *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_6H_{10}O_6$. A light yellow syrup, having a faintly sweet taste, obtained by boiling indican with dilute sulphuric acid, indiglucin and indigo blue being produced, the latter of which is precipitated. It is soluble in water and in alcohol, but insoluble in ether. On being heated it swells up, and gives off an odour of burnt sugar. It reduces Fehling's solution, but will not ferment.

* **ĭn-dĭgn'** (*g* silent), * **in-digne,** *a.* [Fr. *indigne*, from Lat. *indignus*, from *in-* = not, and *dignus* = worthy; Sp. *indigno*; Ital. *indegno.*]

1. Not worthy, not deserving, undeserving.

"She her selfe was of his grace *indigne*."
Spenser: F. Q., IV. i. 30.

2. Unworthy, disgraceful.

"The most *indigne* and detestable thinge."—*Joye Exposicion of Daniel*, ch. vi.

* **ĭn-dĭg'-nançe,** * **in-dig-naunce,** * **in-dĭg'-nan-çў,** *s.* [Lat. *indignans*, pr. par. of *indignor* = to be indignant (q.v.).] Indignation.

"With great *indignance* he that sight forsooke."
Spenser: F. Q., III. xi. 13.

ĭn-dĭg'-nant, *a.* [Lat. *indignans*, pr. par. of *indignor* = to be indignant at, to consider as unworthy: *in-* = not, and *dignus* = worthy.]

1. Feeling indignation; exceedingly angry or displeased; inflamed with mingled wrath and disdain, as at a mean action, or when charged with a dishonourable act.

"The *indignant* heart disdaining the reward."
Akenside: To Hon. C. Townshend

2. Expressive of indignation or disdain mingled with wrath.

¶ It is now followed by *at*, but *of* was formerly used.

"And flies aloft, and flonnces round the pool,
Indignant of the guile." *Thomson: Spring*, 436.

ĭn-dĭg'-nant-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *indignant*; *-ly.*] In an indignant manner; with indignation.

"Pushed up the bray, *indignantly* they feel
The clanking lash." *Brooke: Fox Chase.*

ĭn-dĭg-nā'-tion, * **in-dig-na-cion,** * **yn-dĭg-na-cioun,** *s.* [Fr. *indignation*, from Lat. *indignationem*, acc. of *indignatio* = displeasure, from *indignatus*, pa. par. of *indignor* = to think unworthy, to be indignant (q.v.); Sp. *indignacion*; Ital. *indignazione.*]

1. A mingled feeling of anger and disdain; the feeling excited by that which is unworthy, mean, base, or dishonourable; the anger of a superior; violent anger mingled with contempt.

"Filled with shame and *indignation*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

* 2. The effect of anger; terrible judgments; revenge.

"Let them hurl down their *indignation*
On thee." *Shakesp.: Richard III.*, i. 3.

* **ĭn-dĭgne'** (*g* silent), *a.* [INDIGN.]

* **ĭn-dĭgne'-lў** (*g* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *indigne*; *-ly.*] Disgracefully, unworthily, as an insult, or a disgrace.

"So much more *indignely*, therefore, must they needs take it."—*Bp. Hall: Cont.*; *Samson's Victory.*

* **ĭn-dĭg'-nĭ-fў,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *dignify* (q.v.).] To treat with disdain or indignity; to disgrace.

"They were not only lost upon them, but religion *indignified* by contesting."—*Leighton: On 1 Peter*, v. 15.

ĭn-dĭg'-nĭ-tў, *s.* [O. Fr. *indignetè*; Fr. *indignité*, from Lat. *indignitatem*, acc. of *indignitas* = unworthiness, indignity, indignation, from *indignus* = unworthy; Sp. *indignidad*; Ital. *indegnita.* Puttenham, in 1589, ranked this among words of quite recent introduction into the language.] Undeserved contemptuous conduct towards another; any action or conduct which manifests contempt for and tends to lower or disgrace another; incivility and injury accompanied with insult.

"They were easily moved to anger by any thing that looked like an *indignity* offered to their own order."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

* **ĭn-dĭgn'-lў** (*g* silent), *adv.* [INDIGNELY.]

ĭn'-dĭ-gō, *s.* & *a.* [Fr. *indigo*, a mispronunciation of Sp. *indico*, from Lat. *indicum.*] [INDICOLITE.]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *Chem. & Comm.:* A vegetable dyestuff, yielding a beautiful and very durable blue dye. Many tropical and sub-tropical plants contain a substance, probably a glucoside, which, on being extracted and allowed to ferment, produces impure indigo. The plants from which it is chiefly obtained are the various species of Indigofera, *Isatis tinctoria*, *Polygonum tinctorium*, &c. In order to prepare indigo on a large scale, the leaves and stems of the respective plants are steeped in water until fermentation sets in, which occupies from twelve to fourteen hours. The yellow-coloured liquid is then drawn off into shallow vessels and exposed to the air for two or three hours, when, in consequence of the oxidation of the indigo-white first formed, commercial indigo is deposited in the form of a sandy-looking powder. This latter is washed, boiled in water for two or three hours, filtered, and the residue pressed into cubical cakes and dried by heat. Commercial indigo is by no means pure indigo blue; it contains indigo-gluten, indigo-brown, and indigo-red, together with insoluble impurities. Indigo prepared in Java by Sayer's process contains from 66 to 71 per cent. of indigo blue, and only 2½ per cent. of ash, whilst ordinary commercial indigo seldom contains more than 65 per cent. of indigo blue, with not less than 15 per cent. of ash. Indigo is tasteless, odourless, and of an intense blue colour, passing into purple. It is insoluble in water, cold alcohol, and ether, slightly soluble in boiling alcohol, but very soluble in concentrated sulphuric acid.

2. *Colours:* The deepest blue.

3. *Bot:* Indigo is yielded by several plants, as *Indigofera tinctoria* and *I. argentea*, *Wrightia tinctoria*, *Marsdenia tinctoria* and *Gymnema tingens.* (*Treas. of Bot.*) [INDIGO-PLANT.]

¶ Bastard indigo is *Amorpha fruticosa*; Chinese Indigo, *Isatis indigotica*; Egyptian Indigo, *Tephrosia Apollinea*; False Indigo, an American name for *Baptisia*; Native Indigo, *Isatis tinctoria*; and Wild Indigo, *Baptisia tinctoria.*

B. *As adjective:*

1. Of or belonging to indigo or the plant by which it is produced.

2. Deep blue.

indigo-berry, *s.*

Bot.: *Randia latifolia.*

indigo-bird, *s.*

Ornith.: The *Cyanospiza cyanea* of Baird. A North American finch; blue, tinged with ultramarine on head, throat, and breast, elsewhere with verdigris-green; lores and angles of chin velvet-black; wing-feathers brown, edged with bluish-brown; length 5½ in.; wing-spread 7½ in. The female is smaller, and yellowish-brown, with the wings darker. (*Ripley & Dana.*)

indigo-blue, *s.* [INDIGOTIN.]

indigo-brown, *s.*

Chem.: A dark-coloured, transparent resin, extracted from indigo by boiling it in a solution of potassic hydrate. It is tasteless and quite neutral, and unites both with acids and bases. It is of uncertain composition, but in many characters it resembles indihumin.

indigo-copper, *s.*

Min.: The same as COVELLITE (q.v.).

indigo-gluten, *s.*

Chem.: A yellow transparent substance extracted from commercial indigo by means of dilute acetic acid. It is soluble in water and in alcohol, has a taste resembling extract of meat, and behaves in many respects like ordinary vegetable gluten.

indigo-green, *s.*

Pigments: A green obtained from indigo by adding potash to an alcoholic solution of an alkaline hyposulphate of indigo. (*Weale.*)

indigo-mill, *s.* An iron cistern, which, rounded at bottom, has a lid with two leaves between, which works a rock-shaft, vibrated by a crank, and swinging a frame carrying six rollers, which triturate the indigo to a fine paste.

indigo-plant, *s.*

Bot.: (1) *Indigofera tinctoria* and other species of Indigofera (q.v.); (2) *Polygonum tinctorium.*

indigo-purple, *s.* A purple obtained from indigo by the action of fused sulphate of sodium. (*Weale.*)

indigo-red, *s.*

Chem.: One of the colouring matters found in commercial indigo. It may be obtained by exhausting indigo with hydrochloric sulphuric acid, then with a strong caustic alkaline lye. After washing the residue with water, it is boiled with alcohol of a specific gravity of 0·83. On distilling the alcoholic solution, indigo-red is left as an amorphous dark-brown powder. It is insoluble in water and dilute acids, but soluble in strong alcohol, and in ether. Indigo-red may also be obtained from the fresh leaves of *Polygonum tinctorium.*

indigo-white, *s.*

Chem.: $C_{16}H_{12}N_2O_2$. A white powder produced by the action of reducing agents on pure indigo-blue. It may be prepared by digesting for twenty-four hours a mixture of indigotine, hydrate of calcium, sulphate of iron, and water in a closed flask filled with hydrogen. The clear solution is then decanted by means of a siphon filled with hydrogen into a vessel containing hydrochloric acid and ammonium sulphite. The precipitate of indigo-white which is formed is filtered and dried at 100°, in a stream of hydrogen. Pure indigo-white is a white powder with a silky lustre. It is tasteless and inodorous, insoluble in water, but soluble in aqueous alkalis, in alcohol, and in ether. When indigo-white is dissolved in an alkaline liquid, and the liquid over-saturated with hydrochloric acid, air being excluded, the precipitated white flocks slowly unite to crystalline scales, which oxidize with great rapidity to indigo-blue on being exposed to the air.

indigo-yellow, *s.*

Chem.: A clear yellow substance, obtained by heating hypo-sulphindigotate of calcium with lime-water in contact with air. It is soluble in water and in alcohol, but insoluble in ether. When heated it swells up and emits an odour resembling burnt animal matter. The yellow aqueous solution is completely precipitated by basic acetate of lead.

ĭn-dĭ-gŏf'-ĕr-ą, *s.* [Eng., &c. *indigo*, and Lat. *fero* = to bear.]

Bot.: The typical genus of the papilionaceous sub-tribe *Indigoferæ* (q.v.). It consists of annual and perennial herbs or shrubs, generally with pinnate leaves, rose-purple, bluish, or white racemose flowers, cylindrical and four-sided, straight or curved legumes, the seeds, as a rule, numerous. More than two hundred species are known, from Africa, America, Asia, and Australia. Several of these *Indigoferæ* furnish indigo. That more commonly cultivated in India is *I. tinctoria*. It is a shrub three or four feet high, with long, narrow legumes. *I. cærulea*, another Indian species, is much commended by Roxburg. *I. Anil* is the West Indian indigo. Its powdered leaf is administered in bepatitis. *I. argentea* is cultivated in India and the Barbary States, and *I. disperma* in parts of America.

ĭn-dĭ-gō-fĕr'-ĕ-æ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *indigofer(a)*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-eæ*.]

Bot.: A sub-tribe of papilionaceous plants, tribe Leteæ.

ĭn'-dĭ-gō-ĝĕn, ĭn'-dĭ-gō-ĝēne, *s.* [Eng., &c. *indigo*, and *gen*, root of γεννάω (*gennaō*) = to produce.] White indigo, produced by oxidizing indigo-blue.

ĭn'-dĭ-gō-lĭte, *s.* [INDICOLITE.]

ĭn-dĭ-gŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Eng. *indigo*, and *meter*.] An instrument for ascertaining the strength of indigo.

ĭn-dĭ-gŏm'-ĕ-trў, *s.* [Eng., &c. *indigo*, and Gr. μετρον (*metron*) = a measure.] The act, art, or process of measuring the strength of indigo.

ĭn'-dĭ-gō-tāte, *s.* [Eng., &c. *indigot(ic)*; *-ate* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: A compound of indigotic acid, with a base or metallic oxide: thus, *indigotate* of potash.

ĭn-dĭ-gŏt'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng., &c. *indigot(in)*; *-ic*.] Pertaining to or derived from indigotin (q.v.).

indigotic-acid, *s.*

Chem.: An acid formed by the long-continued action of dilute nitric acid on indigo. It is identical with nitrosalicylic acid, under which it will be treated.

ĭn'-dĭ-gō-tĭn, *s.* [Eng., &c. *indigo*; *t* euphonic, and *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{16}H_5NO_2$ (Indigo-blue), the pure blue colouring matter of indigo. It is obtained from commercial indigo, by reducing it to indigo-white, by means of reducing agents, such as ferrous salts, grape-sugar, &c., the resulting yellow solution of the indigo-white metallic compound, on exposure to the air, depositing indigo-blue in small crystals. It may also be obtained synthetically, by heating a mixture of isatine with phosphorous trichloride, phosphorous- and chlor-acetyl, in sealed tubes, at 70° to 80° for several hours. On pouring the product into water, blue flocks of indigotine separate. It is a deep-blue, crystalline substance, with metallic lustre, insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether. On heating to 300°, it is converted into a purple-red vapour, which condenses again to crystals of pure indigotine. By dry distillation with solid potassic hydrate it yields aniline. Indigotine is isomeric with cyanide of benzoyl.

ĭn-dĭ-hūm'-ĭn, *s.* [Eng. *indi(can)*, and *humin* (q.v.).]

Chem.: $C_{16}H_9NO_3$. A product of the decomposition of indican by heating it with dilute-sulphuric acid. It is a brown powder, insoluble in water and in alcohol, but very soluble in soda-ley. When heated, it burns without melting.

* **ĭn-dĭl'-ą-tŏr-ў,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *dilatory* (q.v.).] Not dilatory; not slow.

"To give them a new form of *indilatory* execution."—*Cabbala, Sup. Cornwallis to the Sp. King* (1654).

* **ĭn-dĭl'-ĭ-ĝençe,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *diligence* (q.v.).] Want of diligence; sloth, slothfulness.

"The *indiligence* of an idle tongue."—*Ben Jonson: Discoveries.*

* **ĭn-dĭl'-ĭ-ĝent,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *diligent* (q.v.).] Not diligent; slothful, idle.

"A person that hath right on his side is cold, *indiligent*, lazie, and unactive."—*Bp. Taylor*, pt. ii., ser. 7. (*Richardson.*)

* **ĭn-dĭl'-ĭ-ĝent-lў,** * **ĭn-dĭl'-ĭ-ĝent-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *indiligent*; *-ly*.] In a slothful, idle manner; without diligence.

"I had spent some years (not altogether *indiligently*) under the ferule of such masters as the place afforded."—*Bp. Hall, Specialties in the Life of.*

* **ĭn-dĭ-mĭn'-ĭsh-ą-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *diminishable* (q.v.).] Not diminishable; incapable of being diminished; not capable of or liable to diminution.

"To slight and brave the *indiminishable* majesty of our highest court."—*Milton: Of Reform. in England.*

ĭn'-dĭne, *s.* [Eng. *ind(igo)*; suff. *-ine* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: $C_{16}H_{10}N_2O_2$. A dark rose-coloured crystalline powder, obtained by rubbing in a mortar sulphisatyde with alcoholic potassic hydrate, and washing the rose-coloured mass with water, $C_{16}H_{12}N_2O_2S_2 + 2KOH = C_{16}H_{10}N_2O_2 + 2H_2O + K_2S_2$. It crystallizes in fine microscopic needles, which are insoluble in water, and but very slightly soluble in alcohol and in ether. On heating indine with excess of alcoholic solution of potassic hydrate, it dissolves, and on cooling deposits black crystals of potassium indine, $C_{16}H_9KN_2O_2$. Indine is isomeric with indigotine.

* **ĭn-dĭpped',** **ĭn-dĭpt',** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *dipped*, *dipt*.] Dipped.

"*Indipt* in blood." *Fletcher: Christ's Triumph.*

ĭn'-dĭ-rĕct, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *indirectus*, from *in-* = not, and *directus* = direct (q.v.).]

1. Not direct; not straight or rectilinear; deviating from the direct or straight line or course.

2. Not pointed, aimed, or done directly at or against an object; not tending or leading to a purpose, object, or aim, by the plainest and most obvious means or course, but obliquely and consequentially; not open or straightforward; as, an *indirect* accusation, an *indirect* attack.

"They may be under no temptation to supply themselves by *indirect* ways."—*Burnet: Own Time* (Couc.).

3. Not resulting directly or immediately from a cause, but following consequentially and remotely: as, *indirect* damage, *indirect* claims.

4. Not fair, not honest; tending or intended to mislead or deceive.

"Fy, what an *indirect* and peevish course
Is this?" *Shakesp.: Richard III.*, iii. 1.

indirect-claims, *s. pl.* Claims for damages indirectly done. After the American Civil War, claims were made by the United States upon Great Britain for compensation for the damages, direct and indirect, done by the *Alabama* and other Confederate cruisers to the American marine. The Arbitration Committee chosen to decide upon these demands disallowed the indirect claims as being contrary to international law.

indirect-demonstration, *s.*

Logic & Geom.: A method of demonstration in which the truth of a proposition is established by showing that the supposition of its contrary cannot be true. It is also known as negative demonstration or *Reductio ad absurdum*. (ABSURD, II.)

indirect-evidonce, *s.*

Law: Evidence deduced by inference as to the truth of a disputed fact, not from the actual knowledge of a witness, but from collateral circumstances.

indirect-taxes, *s. pl.* [TAX.]

* **ĭn-dĭ-rĕct'-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *directed* (q.v.).] Not directed or addressed to any particular person or thing.

"I prayed in heart an *indirected* prayer." *Crabbe.*

* **ĭn-dĭ-rĕc'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *direction* (q.v.).] Oblique means or courses; dishonest practice; want of straightforwardness.

"If King James
By any *indirection*, should perceive
My coming." *Ford: Perkin Warbeck*, iii. 3

ĭn-dĭ-rĕct'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *indirect*; *-ly*.]

1. In an indirect line or course; not in a direct or straight line; obliquely.

2. Not directly; not in direct or express terms; not by direct means.

"Thy head, all *indirectly*, gave direction."
Shakesp.: Richard III., iv. 4.

* 3. Unfairly; not fairly; not honestly; without right.

"Your crown and kingdom *indirectly* held."
Shakesp.: Henry V., ii. 4.

ĭn-dĭ-rĕct'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *indirect*; *-ness*.]

* 1. The quality or state of being indirect or oblique.

2. The quality of being indirect or not straightforward; as, the *indirectness* of the attack.

* 3. Unfairness, dishonesty, fraud.

"King David found this deflection and *indirectness* in our minds."—*Mountague: Devoute Essayes*, pt. i., tr. x., § 8.

ĭn-dĭr'-ĕ-tĭn, *s.* [Eng., &c. *indi(go)*; *ret(ene)*, and suff. *-in*. (*Chem.*)]

Chem.: $C_{18}H_{17}NO_5$. A dark-brown shining resin, produced, together with other bodies, by heating indican with dilute sulphuric acid. It is soluble in alcohol and in the aqueous alkalis, and is precipitated from its ammoniacal solution by barium, calcium, and silver salts. When heated it melts, burns with a smoky flame, and leaves chareoal.

ĭn-dĭ-rū'-bĭn, *s.* [Eng., &c. *indi(go)*; *rubi(an)*, from *Rubia tinctoria* = madder, and suff. *-in* (*Chem.*).]

Chem.: C_8H_5NO. A crystalline compound, obtained by the decomposition of indican by means of an acid, but more abundantly by treating Indian woad leaves in an alkaline solution of stannous chloride, the liquid depositing indiruhin on exposure to the air. It is insoluble in water and in aqueous alkalis, but soluble in alcohol. It crystallizes in metallic glistening needles, which appear red by transmitted light. It is insoluble in dilute sulphuric acid, even on boiling, but dissolves readily in concentrated sulphuric acid. Indirubin is isomeric with indigo-blue, and resembles indigo-root in many of its properties.

* **ĭn-dĭs-cĕrn'-ĭ-ble** (c as z), *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *discernible* (q.v.).] Not discernible; not perceptible; imperceptible; not capable of being perceived.

"These small and almost *indiscernible* beginnings —*Burnet: Hist. Own Time* (1689).

* **ĭn-dĭs-cĕrn'-ĭ-ble-nĕss** (c as z), *s.* [Eng. *indiscĕrnible*; *-ness*.] The quality or state of being indiscernible; incapability of being discerned or perceived.

"The *indiscernibleness* . . . of the difference of these distant states."—*Hammond: Works*, iv. 494.

* **ĭn-dĭs-cĕrn'-ĭ-blў** (c as z), *adv.* [Eng *indiscĕrnib(le)*; *-ly*.] In an indiscernible manner; so as not to be discernible; imperceptibly.

* **ĭn-dĭs-çĕrp'-ĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *indiscerpible*; *-ity*.] The quality or state of being indiscerpible.

"Endowing it with such attributes as are essential to it, as *indiscerpibility* is to the soul of man."—*H. More: Immortality of the Soul.* (Pref.)

* **ĭn-dĭs-çĕrp'-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *discerpible* (q.v.).] Not discerpible; in-

capable of being separated into parts; inseparable.

"The nature of any immaterial being, a chief property of which is to be *indiscerpible*."—*Glanvill: Pre-exist. of Souls*, ch. iii.

* **ĭn-dĭs-çĕrp'-ĭ-ble-nŏss,** *s.* [Eng. *indiscerpible; -ness.*] The quality or state of being indiscerpible; incapability of being separated into parts; indiscerpibility.

* **ĭn-dĭs-çĕrp-tĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *indiscerptible; -ity.*] The quality or state of being indiscerptible.

* **ĭn-dĭs-çĕrp'-tĭ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *discerptible* (q.v.).] Not discerptible; incapable of being destroyed by the separation or dissolution of its parts.

"There is no sort of reason to think death to be the dissolution of . . . the living being, even though it should not be absolutely *indiscerptible*."—*Butler: Analogy of Religion*, pt. i., ch. i.

* **ĭn-dĭs-çĕrp'-tĭ-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *indiscerptible; -ness.*] The quality or state of being indiscerptible; indiscerptibility.

* **ĭn-dĭs-çĕrp'-tĭ-blў,** *adv.* [Eng. *indiscerptible; -ly.*] In an indiscerptible manner; so as to be indiscerptible.

* **ĭn-dĭs'-çĭ-plĭn-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *disciplinable* (q.v.).] Incapable of being disciplined or improved by discipline; not to be trained to good order and habits.

"Men of dull natures, stupid, and *indisciplinable*."—*Hale: Provision for the Poor.* (Pref.)

* **ĭn-dĭs'-çĭ-plĭne,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *discipline* (q.v.).] Want of discipline, training, or instruction.

ĭn-dĭs-cŏv'-ĕr-a-ble, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *discoverable* (q.v.).] Not discoverable; that cannot be discovered.

"Nothing can be to us a law, which is by us *indiscoverable*."—*Conybeare*, ser. 2, p. 166.

* **ĭn-dĭs-cŏv'-ĕr-ў,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *discovery* (q.v.).] A failure to discover; failure in a search or inquiry.

"The magnifying esteem of the ancients, arising from the *indiscovery* of its head."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vi., ch. xii.

ĭn-dĭs-creēt', * **in-dis-cret,** * **in-dys-crete,** *a.* [Fr. *indiscret*, from Lat. *indiscretus* = that does not discern or distinguish.] [Discreet.] Not discreet; wanting in discretion; injudicious; incautious; foolish; rash.

"*Indiscreet* and unpopular measures followed."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. vi.

ĭn-dĭs-creēt'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *indiscreet; -ly.*] In an indiscreet manner or degree; not discreetly; injudiciously; inconsiderately.

"A man so *indiscreetly* frank and so restlessly active."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

ĭn-dĭs-creēt'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *indiscreet; -ness.*] The quality or state of being indiscreet; want of discretion.

* **ĭn-dĭs-crēte',** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *discrete* (q.v.).]

1. Not discrete or separated.

"An *indiscrete* mass of confused matter."—*Pownall.*

2. Not discreet; indiscreet.

"Out of an *indiscrete* devotion."—*Boyle: Works*, iv. 158.

ĭn-dĭs-crē'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from *indiscret*; Sp. *indiscrecion*; Ital. *indiscrezione.*]

1. The quality of being indiscreet; a want of discretion; imprudence; rashness; want of judgment.

"All's not offence, that *indiscretion* finds,
And dotage terms so." *Shakesp.: Lear*, ii. 4.

2. An indiscreet, judicious, or rash act: as, He has committed an *indiscretion.*

ĭn-dĭs-crĭm'-ĭ-nate, *a.* & *adv.* [Lat. *in-* = not, and *discriminatus* = distinguished, separated.]

A. *As adj.:* Not discriminate; wanting or failing in discrimination; making no distinction; promiscuous.

"Treating friends and foes with *indiscriminate* insolence and asperity."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

B. *As adv.:* Indiscriminately.

"Could ever wise man wish, in good estate,
The use of all things *indiscriminate*?"
Hall: Satires, bk. v., sat. 3.

ĭn-dĭs-crĭm'-ĭn-ate-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *indiscriminate; -ly.*] In an indiscriminate manner; without distinction; promiscuously.

ĭn-dĭs-crĭm'-ĭn-āt-ĭng, *a.* [Eng. *indiscriminat(e); -ing.*] Not discriminating; making no distinction.

ĭn-dĭs-crĭm-ĭn-ā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *discrimination* (q.v.).] The quality of being indiscriminate; want of discrimination.

ĭn-dĭs-crĭm'-ĭn-a-tive, *a.* [Eng. *indiscriminat(e); -ive.*] Not discriminative; indiscriminating; making no distinction.

* **ĭn-dĭs-cŭssed',** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *discussed* (q.v.).] Not discussed; not examined into.

"Reasons light in themselves or *indiscussed* in me."—*Donne: Letters; To Sir H. G.*

ĭn-dĭs-pĕns-a-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *indispensable; -ity*; Fr. *indispensabilité.*]

1. The quality or state of being indispensable; indispensableness.

"Their notions about the eternity and *indispensability* of the natural law."—*Skelton: Deism Revealed*, dial. 3.

* 2. The state of being excluded from dispensation.

ĭn-dĭs-pĕns'-a-ble, *a.* [Fr. & Sp. *indispensable*; Ital. *indispensabile.*]

1. Not dispensable; that cannot be dispensed with or done without; not to be spared; that cannot be omitted, spared, or remitted; absolutely necessary or requisite.

* 2. Unavoidable; inevitable; coming or happening of necessity.

* 3. Not admitting dispensation; not permitting release or exemption.

"All other learned men thought the law was moral and *indispensable*."—*Hurnet: Hist. Reform.* (1532.)

ĭn-dĭs-pĕns'-a-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *indispensable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being indispensable; indispensability.

ĭn-dĭs-pĕns'-a-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *indispensable*; *-ly.*]

1. In an indispensable manner; of necessity; necessarily.

"Man being thus bound by the peremptory, irreversible decree of heaven, must by virtue thereof, *indispensably* obey or suffer."—*South: Works*, vol. iv., ser. 8.

* 2. Unavoidably.

* **ĭn-dĭs-pĕrsed',** * **ĭn-dĭs-pĕrst',** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *dispersed* (q.v.).] Not dispersed, not scattered or dissipated.

"*Indisperst* is this bright majesty."
More: On the Soul, bk. iii., c. ii., s. 35.

ĭn-dĭs-pōse', *v.t.* [Fr. *indisposer*, from *in-* = Lat. *in-* = not, and *disposer* = to dispose (q.v.).]

1. To make disinclined; to disincline.

2. To make unfavorable or not well disposed.

3. To render unfit or unsuited; to disqualify.

"A further degree of light would not only have *indisposed* them to the reception of it."—*Hurd: Works*, vol. viii., ser 38.

4. To make slightly ill; to affect with indisposition or slight illness; to disorder slightly with regard to health. (Seldom used except in the pa. par.)

ĭn-dĭs-pōsed', *pa. par.* or *a.* [Indispose.]

1. Not disposed, disinclined, averse, unwilling.

"A mind unnerved, or *indisposed* to bear
The weight of subjects worthiest of her care."
Cowper: Retirement, 677.

2. Not well-disposed, unfavourable.

"The king was sufficiently *indisposed* towards the persons or the principles of Calvin's disciples."—*Clarendon: Civil War.*

3. Slightly ill; suffering from indisposition.

"To take the *indisposed* and sickly fit
For the sound man." *Shakesp.: Lear*, ii. 4.

* **ĭn-dĭs-pōs'-ĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *indisposed; -ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being indisposed; disinclination; unwillingness; averseness.

"All my settled *indisposedness* to believe strange things."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 222.

2. Indisposition.

ĭn-dĭs-pōs-ĭ-tion, *s.* [Fr., from *indisposer.*]

1. The quality or state of being indisposed; disinclination; unwillingness; averseness; dislike.

2. Unfitness; unsuitableness.

"And this is not from any failure, but from the *indisposition* of the object."—*Southwell*, vol. iii., ser. 2.

* 3. Want of tendency or natural appetency or affinity: as, the *indisposition* of two substances to combine.

4. A slight disorder of health; a slight disease; a tendency to sickness; slight illness.

ĭn-dĭs-pūt-a-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *indisputable; -ity.*] The quality or state of being indisputable.

ĭn-dĭs-pūt'-a-ble, *a.* [Fr. & Sp. *indisputable*; Ital. *indisputabile.*] Not disputable; that cannot be disputed, controverted, or gainsaid; incontrovertible, incontestable, undeniable, indubitable; too evident or clear to admit of question or dispute.

"Heir by right
Indisputable of Arion's lyre."
Cowper. To His Father. (Trans.)

ĭn-dĭs-pūt'-a-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *indisputable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being indisputable, incontrovertible, or incontestable.

ĭn-dĭs'-pu-ta-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *indisputabl(e); -ly.*]

1. Beyond question or controversy; incontrovertibly, indubitably; incontestably.

"Nor is it *indisputably* certain what manner of death she died."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. xii.

2. Without question or opposition.

ĭn-dĭs-pūt'-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *disputed* (q.v.).] Not disputed, questioned, or controverted; undisputed.

"The most *indisputed* and universally allowed of any other."—*Sir W. Temple: Popular Discontents.*

* **ĭn-dĭs'-sĭp-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *dissipable* (q.v.).] That cannot be dissipated.

ĭn-dĭs-sŏl-u-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *indissolubilité*, from *indissoluble.*]

1. The quality or state of being indissoluble; incapability of being dissolved, melted, or liquefied.

2. Incapability of being dissolved or terminated; perpetuity of obligation or binding force.

"This not receiving its essential quality of *indissolubility*."—*Warburton: Works*, vol. ix., ser. 17.

ĭn-dĭs'-sŏl-u-ble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *indissolubilis*, from *in-* = not, and *dissolubilis* = dissoluble (q.v.); Sp. *indisoluble*; Ital. *indissolubile.*]

1. Not dissoluble; not dissolvable; incapable of being dissolved, melted, or liquefied, as by heat or water; indissolvable.

2. Incapable of being dissolved, broken, or loosed; subsisting and binding for ever; not capable of being broken or abrogated; perpetual; stable: as, an *indissoluble* tie.

"As with a chain *indissoluble* bound."
Thomson: Summer, 98.

ĭn-dĭs'-sŏl-u-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *indissoluble; -ness.*] The quality or state of being indissoluble; indissolubility.

"Adam might have held a state of immortality and *indissolubleness* of his composition."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 112.

ĭn-dĭs'-sŏl-u-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *indissolub(le); -ly.*]

1. In a manner resisting or incapable of dissolution or separation; in a manner that cannot be broken.

"In War and Discord's adamantine chain,
Indissolubly strong."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xiii. 453.

2. In a manner obligatory or binding for ever.

"*Indissolubly* united to the glorious person of the Son of God."—*Bishop Hall: Christ Mystical.*

ĭn-dĭs-sŏlv'-a-ble, * **ĭn-dĭs-sŏlv'-ĭ-ble,** *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *dissolvable* (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Indissoluble; that cannot be dissolved, melted, or liquefied; incapable of dissolution, separation, or liquefaction.

"The softer veins of crystal remain *indissolvable* in scorching territories."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. i.

2. That cannot be dissolved, loosed, or broken; binding or obligatory for ever.

"The union between these two natures is only by intimate *indissolvable* relation one to the other."—*South: Works*, vol viii., ser. 1.

* 3. Incapable of being solved or determined.

* **B.** *As subst.:* A question or point which cannot be solved.

ĭn-dĭs-sŏlv'-a-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *indissolvable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being indissolvable; indissolubleness.

*** ĭn-dĭs'-tan-çy,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *distancy* (q.v.).] Want of distance or separation; closeness.

"By way of determination and *indistancy.*"—*Pearson: On the Creed*, Art. 5.

ĭn-dĭs-tĭnct', *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *indistinctus*, from *in-* = not, and *distinctus* = distinct (q.v.); Ital. & Sp. *indistinto.*]

1. Not distinct; not separate in such a manner as to be clearly perceptible by itself; not having the lines of separation distinct, clear, or plain; not readily distinguishable; confused.

"Their minute parts become more *indistinct.*"—*Reid: Inquiry into the Human Mind*, ch. vi., § 22.

2. Not presenting clear or well-defined images; faint, dim: as, *indistinct* vision.

3. Obscure to the mind; not clear; confused, vague.

"Thy *indistinct* expressions seem
Like language uttered in a dream."
Cowper: To Mary.

4. Not clearly audible; faint.

"The city swarms intense. The public haunt . . .
Hums *indistinct.*" *Thomson: Winter*, 632.

¶ *Indistinct* is negative; it marks simply the want of distinctness: *confused* is positive; it marks a positive degree of *indistinctness.* A thing may be *indistinct* without being *confused;* but it cannot be *confused* without being *indistinct:* two things may be *indistinct*, or not easily distinguished from each other; but many things, or parts of the same things, are *confused:* two letters in a word may be *indistinct;* but the whole writings or many words are *confused.* (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

*** ĭn-dĭs-tĭnct'-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2); Eng. *distinct*, and auff. *-ible.*] Not distinguishable; indistinguishable.

"The *indistinctible* likeness of two of Charlemagne's knights."—*Warton: Hist. English Poetry*, vol. iii.

*** ĭn-dĭs-tĭnc'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *distinction* (q.v.).]

1. Want of distinction; confusion, uncertainty.

"As tides that from their several channels haste . . .
And meeting there to *indistinction* waste."
Davenant: Gondibert, I. v. 40.

2. Want of distinctness; dimness, faintness, indistinctness.

"Wild *indistinction* did their place supply."
Harte: Charitable Mason.

3. Want of distinction or difference; equality of condition or rank.

ĭn-dĭs-tĭnct'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *indistinct; -ly.*]

1. Confusedly, uncertainly; without distinction, separation, or discrimination; not definitely; not with precise or definite limits.

"Southward, the landscape *indistinctly* glared."
Wordsworth: Excursion, bk. i.

* 2. Without being distinguished.

"The liquors soaked *indistinctly* through the bowl."
—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. vii.

3. Without exactness; vaguely, loosely; not clearly.

"Perfunctorily and *indistinctly* enough handled by the chemical writers."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 239.

ĭn-dĭs-tĭnct'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *indistinct; -ness.*] The quality or state of being indistinct; want of distinctness; confusion, uncertainty, faintness, dimness, vagueness, obscurity.

"The degrees of *indistinctness* of the object may become the signs of distances."—*Reid: Inquiry into the Human Mind*, ch. vi., § 22.

ĭn-dĭs-tĭn'-guĭsh-a-ble (u as w), *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *distinguishable* (q.v.).] Not distinguishable; incapable of being distinguished.

"A sort of sand so *indistinguishable* from that we call Calais sand, that it has been sold for as much."—*Boyle: Works*, vi. 64.

ĭn-dĭs-tĭn'-guĭsh-a-blў (u as w), *adv.* [Eng. *indistinguishab(le); -ly.*] In an indistinguishable manner; so as not to be distinguishable.

*** ĭn-dĭs-tĭn'-guĭshed, * ĭn-dĭs-tĭn'-guĭsht (u as w),** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *distinguished* (q.v.).] Not distinct, indistinct, confused.

"In that *indistinguisht* mass, all things seemed one."
—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xiv.

*** ĭn-dĭs-tĭn'-guĭsh-ĭng (u as w),** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *distinguishing.*] Not distinguishing; not making any distinction or difference; not discriminating; impartial.

*** ĭn-dĭs-tŭrb'-ançe,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *disturbance* (q.v.).] Freedom from disturbance, quiet, calmness.

"What is called by the Stoicks apathy, and by the Scepticks *indisturbance.*"—*Temple: Of Gardening.*

*** ĭn-ditçh',** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *ditch* (q.v.).] To bury or cover up in a ditch.

"Wert thou *inditched* in great secrecie."
Hall: Satires, bk. iii., sat. 2.

ĭn-dīte', * en-dĭt en, * en-dyte, * in-dyte, *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *endicter, enditer*, from Low Lat. *indicto* = to accuse; frequent. of Lat. *indico* = to proclaim, to enjoin.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To compose; to write.

"Hear how learned Greece her useful rules *indites.*"
Pope: Essay on Criticism, 92.

* 2. To indict (q.v.).

"*Indytyd* be lawe, for trespace. *Indictatus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* 3. To dictate.

"*Indyted* or *enduted* of clerkly speche. *Dictatus.*"—*Prompt. Parv.*

* 4. To invite, to ask.

"She will *indite* him to some supper."
Shakesp.: Romeo & Juliet, ii. 4

B. *Intrans.:* To write, to compose.

"Wounded I sing, tormented I *indite.*"
Herbert: Joseph's Coat.

ĭn-dīt'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *indit(e); -er.*] One who indites.

*** ĭn-dīte'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *indite; -ment.*]

1. The act of inditing.

2. An indictment (q.v.).

ĭn'-dĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. *indicum* = a blue pigment.]

Chem.: A very rare metal (sym. In., at. wt. 113·4), occurring in minute quantities in zinc ores. It was discovered by F. Reich and Th. Richter, in 1863, in the zinc-blende of Freiburg. The metal itself is of a lead-gray colour, soft, malleable, fusible, but not very volatile. It resists oxidation up to a temperature beyond its melting point, 176°, but when heated to redness takes fire in the air, burning with a blue flame, and giving off a brownish smoke. It is readily attacked by nitric acid, but dissolves slowly in hydrochloric and sulphuric acids. From the solution of its salts, indium is precipitated by ammonia and potash as a hydrate, insoluble in excess of either reagent. It is also completely precipitated from neutral solutions of its salts by sulphuretted hydrogen. Indium oxide, In_2O_3, is a pale yellow powder, becoming darker when heated. The sulphide is an orange yellow powder, insoluble in acetic acid, but soluble in the mineral acids. Indium chloride, $InCl_3$, is volatilised at a red heat, but undergoes decomposition when heated in the air. All the salts of indium impart a violet tint to the flame of a Bunsen burner. The spectrum of the metal is very characteristic, consisting of two bright indigo-coloured bands, and it was the production of these bands which led to the discovery of the metal. Its specific gravity is 7·421 at 16·8°.

*** ĭn-dĭ-vĭd'-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *dividable* (q.v.).] Not dividable; that cannot be divided; incapable of division.

"Scene *individable* or poem unlimited."—*Shakesp.: Hamlet*, ii. 2.

*** ĭn-dĭ-vĭd'-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *divided* (q.v.).] Not divided, undivided.

"A representation of the blessed *individed* Trinity."
—*Bp. Patrick: On Genesis* xviii. 2.

ĭn-dĭ-vĭd'-ŭ-al, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *individuus*, from *in-* = not, and *dividuus* = divisible, from *divido* = to divide; Eng. suff. *-al;* Fr. *individuel;* Sp. *individual;* Ital. *individuale.*]

A. *As adjective:*

* 1. Subsisting as a single indivisible entity or distinct being; one; single.

"Mind has a being of its own, distinct from that of all other things, and is a pure, unmingled, *individual* substance."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. iii., pt. i., ch. v.

* 2. Undivided; not to be parted with or disjoined; inseparable.

"Henceforth an *individual* solace dear."
Milton: P. L., iv. 486.

3. Pertaining to one only; peculiar to or characteristic of a single person or thing: as, *individual* exertions.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* A single person, animal, or thing of any kind; especially a single human being; a being or thing incapable of separation or division in a certain relation without destruction of its identity.

"An *individual* is a sacred mark."
Cowper: Expostulation, 434.

2. *Zool.:* A being equal to the whole result of the development of a single ovum. In the case of the higher animals this is but a single existence; in the case of the lower ones it may be multitudes held together by a certain bond of union.

ĭn-dĭ-vĭd'-ŭ-al-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *individual; -ism.*]

1. The quality of being individual or distinct; individuality.

2. An excessive regard to one's own interests; self-interest, selfishness.

3. A system or condition in which each individual works for his own ends in social, political, or religious matters. [Socialism.]

"The selfishness of the small proprietor has been described by the best writers as *individualism.*"—*Edinburgh Review*, Jan., 1871, p. 22.

*** ĭn-dĭ-vĭd-ŭ-al-ĭst'-ĭc,** *a.* [Eng. *individual; -istic.*] Pertaining to or promoting the good of the individual.

"Production is socialistic, whereas distribution is *individualistic*, say the Socialists."—*Athenæum*, May 31, 1884, p. 687.

ĭn-dĭ-vĭd-ŭ-ăl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *individual; -ity.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The quality or state of being distinct or individual; separate or distinct nature or existence.

"*Individuality* is left out of this scheme of government."—*Burke: On a Regicide Peace*, let. 2.

2. Idiocrasy, distinctive character, sharply marked temperament, distinctive personality.

"He is always reaching out after perfect *individuality*, and always falling helplessly upon the other side."
—*Pall Mall Gazette*, July 16, 1884.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Phren.:* One of the intellectual powers, and the first of the perceptive division. Its locality is just above the nose, with Comparison above it, and Calculation to the right and left.

2. *Zool.:* The state or quality of constituting an individual (q.v.).

¶ The separate individuality of every viable human being, which seems so clear to civilized races, is by no means universally recognised by peoples of low culture. Speaking of the Couvade (q.v.), Tylor (*Early Hist. Mankind*, 1878, pp. 295, 296) says:

"It shows us a number of distinct and distant tribes deliberately holding the opinion that the connection between father and child is not only, as we think, a mere relation of parentage, affection, and duty, but that their very bodies are joined by a physical bond, so that what is done to the one acts directly upon the other."

ĭn-dĭ-vĭd-ŭ-al-ĭz-ā'-tion, *s.* [Eng. *individualiz(e); -ation.*] The act of individualizing; the state of being individualized; individuation.

ĭn-dĭ-vĭd'-ŭ-al-ĭze, *v.t.* [Eng. *individual; -ize.*] To mark out or select as an individual, or to distinguish from other individuals by peculiar or distinctive characteristics; to connect with one particular individual; to individuate.

"The *individualizing* principle."—*Ueberweg: Hist. Philos.*, i. 455.

ĭn-dĭ-vĭd'-ŭ-al-ĭz-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *individualiz(e); -er.*] One who individualizes.

ĭn-dĭ-vĭd'-ŭ-al-lў *adv.* [Eng. *individual; -ly.*]

1. Separately; by itself; to the exclusion of others; singly.

"The Revolution Society . . . have not a single vote for a king amongst them, either *individually* or collectively."—*Burke: French Revolution.*

* 2. Not separately; incommunicably.

* 3. Indivisibly.

"The present moment of time is *individually* one."
—*Clarke: Answer to the Sixth Letter.*

*** ĭn-dĭ-vĭd'-ŭ-ate,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *dividuate* (q.v.).] Not divided; undivided.

*** ĭn-dĭ-vĭd'-ŭ-āte,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Low Lat. *individuatus*, pa. par. of *individuo*, from Lat. *individuus* = undivisible.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To give the character of individuality to; to endow with distinctive characteristics; to individualize.

"The matter of which any individual object consists is limited and distinguished by *individuating* accidents."—*Ueberweg: Hist. Philos.*, i. 458.

2. To distribute to individuals.

B. *Intrans.:* To become or break up into individuals.

* **ĭn-dĭ-vĭd-ū-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *individu(ate); -ation.*] The act of individuating; the state of being individuated; the act of endowing with individuality; individualization; individuality.

"Others deny the immortality of the soul in its *individuation.*"—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind,* p. 108.

¶ *Principle of Individuation:*

Philos.: The English translation of the term *principium individuationis,* introduced by the Schoolmen to denote that principle which individuates an ens from all other entia whatsoever. Albertus Magnus and Thomas of Aquin placed this principle in matter, "in so far as this is the bearer or substratum of forms;" Duns Scotus held that "not matter, but form, is the individualizing principle;" Leibnitz affirmed the nominalistic thesis: "Omne individuum sua tota entitate individuatur;" while for Schopenhauer "time and space constitute the principle of individuation." (*Ueberweg: Hist. Philos.*)

* **ĭn-dĭ-vĭd'-ū-āt-ŏr,** *s.* [Eng. *individuat(e); -or.*] One who or that which individuates; an individualizer.

* **ĭn-dĭ-vĭd'-ū-ĭ-fȳ,** * **ĭn-dĭ-vĭd'-ū-ĭ-fīe,** *v.t.* [Lat. *individuus* = indivisible, and *facio* (pass. *fio*) = to make.] To individualize.

"The statute of additions was made in the first of King Henry the Fifth to *individuate* and separate persons from those of the same name."—*Fuller: General Worthies of England.*

* **ĭn-dĭ-vĭd-ŭ'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Lat. *individuitas,* from *individuus* = indivisible.] The state of being an individual; individual existence. (*Fuller: Pisgah Sight,* III., pt. ii., vi. 9.)

* **ĭn-dĭ-vĭd'-ū-ŭm,** *s.* [Lat., neut. sing. of *individuus* = indivisible.] An individual.

"It cannot mean that every *individuum* should give his suffrage."—*Culverwell: Light of Nature,* ch. iv.

* **ĭn-dĭ-vīne',** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *divine.*] Unholy.

"A Turkish providence most *indivine.*"
Davies: Microcosmos, p. 57.

* **ĭn-dĭ-vĭn'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *divinity* (q.v.).] Want of divinity or of divine power.

"How openly did the oracle betray his *indivinity* unto Cræsus."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. i., ch. x.

ĭn-dĭ-vĭs-ĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Eng. *indivisible; -ity.*] The quality or state of being indivisible.

ĭn-dĭ-vĭs'-ĭ-ble, *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *indivisibilis,* from *in-* = not, and *divisibilis* = divisible (q.v.).]

A. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Not divisible; that cannot be divided, separated, or broken up; not separable into parts.

"For that sphere or orb of light, though it be in some sense extended, yet it is truly *indivisible.*"—*H. More: Antidote against Atheism,* App. ch. x.

2. *Math.:* That which cannot be exactly divided. One quantity is said to be indivisible by another when no commensurable expression can be found, which, being multiplied by the latter, will give the former.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* That which cannot be divided or broken up into parts; a very minute part or division.

2. *Geom.:* In ancient geometry the same as infinites—small or infinitely small quantities. According to the views of the first inventor of indivisibles, lines are made up of an infinite number of points, surfaces of an infinite number of lines, and volumes of an infinite number of surfaces. This corresponds with the idea of fluents and fluxions, as originally conceived.

"Logical or mathematical demonstrations, which seem to consist in *indivisibles.*"—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind,* p. 129.

ĭn-dĭ-vĭs'-ĭ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *indivisible; -ness.*] The quality or state of being indivisible; indivisibility.

"By the *indivisibleness* of his essence from their presences."—*Mountague. Devoute Essayes,* pt. i., tr. ii., § 2.

ĭn-dĭ-vĭs'-ĭ-blȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *indivisibl(e); -ly.*] In an indivisible manner; so as to be indivisible; undividedly.

"They jointly and *indivisibly* carry on one and the same design."—*South: Sermons,* vol. iv., ser. 7.

* **ĭn-dĭ-vĭ'-sion,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *division* (q.v.).] A state of not being divided; union, oneness.

* **ĭn-dĭ-vŭl'-sīve-lȳ,** *adv.* [Pref. *in-* (2); Eng. *divulsive,* and suff. *-ly.*] Inseparably; so as not to be torn or rent asunder.

"They so naturally and *indivulsively* cleave to the same."—*Cudworth: Intell. System,* p. 866.

Ĭn-dō-, *pref.* [India.] Derived from, in part belonging to, or in any way connected with India (q.v.).

Indo-Briton, *s.*

Ord. Lang. & Ethnol.: One of the race intermediate between the natives of India and the British. As a rule, the father is British, the mother Hindoo or Mohammedan. A more specific word than Eurasian (q.v.).

Indo-Chinese, *a.* Of or pertaining to Indo-China, the south-eastern peninsula of Asia, or to its people, or their languages.

"Others approximate to the *Indo-Chinese* form."—*Prichard: Nat. Hist. Man* (1848), 240.

Indo-English, *a.* Of or relating to the English who are born or reside in India.

¶ The common term is Anglo-Indian, though Indo-English is really the more accurate.

Indo-European, *a.*

Philol.: The same as Aryan or Indo-Germanic (q.v.).

Indo-Germanic, *a.*

Philol.: A term sometimes used as equivalent to Aryan (q.v.), and sometimes applied to the Teutonic languages to denote their relationship with the Sanscrit.

Indo-Muhammadan, Indo-Mahomedan, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Mahomedan inhabitants of India.

"*Indo-Mahomedan* folk-lore."—*Notes & Queries,* Aug. 20, 1864, p. 142.

* **ĭn-dŏç-ĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tȳ,** *s.* [Lat. *indocibilitas,* from *indocibilis* = indocile.] The quality or state of being indocible; indocility.

* **ĭn-dŏç'-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *docible* (q.v.).] Not docible; unteachable; insusceptible of instruction or training; intractable.

"A disposition not only sottish, but *indocible.*"—*Milton: Observ. Articles of Peace.*

* **ĭn-dŏç'-ĭ-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *indocible; -ness.*] The quality or state of being indocible; indocility.

ĭn-dō'-çĭle or **ĭn-dŏç'-ĭle,** *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *indocilis,* from *in-* = not, and *docilis* = teachable, docile (q.v.).] Not docile; unteachable, intractable; incapable of being instructed.

"Whose hearts *indocile* to the sacred lore
Of Wisdom." *Blacklock: Memory of Constantia.*

ĭn-dō-çĭl'-ĭ-tȳ, *s.* [Fr. *indocilité,* from *indocile.*] The quality or state of being indocile; unteachableness, intractableness.

"It is no small comfort to me . . . that I discover my *indocility.*"—*Burke: Letter to Sir H. Langrishe.*

ĭn-dŏc'-trĭn-āte, *v.t.* [Formed as if from a Lat. *indoctrino,* from *in-* = in, and *doctrina* = learning; *doceo* = to teach.] To teach, to instruct.

ĭn-dŏc-trĭn-ā'-tion, *s.* [Indoctrinate.] The act of indoctrinating or teaching; the state of being indoctrinated; instruction in the rudiments or principles of any science.

"Postulates very accomodable unto junior *indoctrinations.*"—*Browne: Vulgar Errours,* bk. i., ch. viii.

ĭn'-dō-ĭn, *s.* [Eng., &c. *ind(igo)o; -in (Chem.).*]

Chem.: $C_{32}H_{20}N_4O_5$. A body obtained by heating a solution of orthonitropropiolic acid with terrous sulphate. It resembles indigotine in appearance, but differs from it in being readily soluble in cold sulphuric acid, forming at once a blue solution. It is also soluble in cold aniline, and in sulphurous acid.

ĭn'-dōle, *s.* [Eng., &c. *ind(igo),* and Lat. *ole(um)* = oil.]

Chem.: $C_8H_7N = C_6H_4\langle^{CH_2\cdot CH}_{N}$. A crystalline substance obtained from indigo by converting it into isatin, dioxindole, and finally into oxindole, and reducing the oxindole by means of zinc-dust. It may also be prepared by passing an aniline derivative, such as ethyl-aniline, through a red-hot tube. From the brown oily liquid formed, the indole may be separated by picric acid, the picrate of indole being decomposed by ammonia. Indole melts at 52°, and boils with partial decomposition at 245°. Its vapour density is 4·45; soluble in ether.

ĭn'-dō-lençe, * **ĭn'-dō-len-çy,** *s.* [Lat. *indolentia* (first used by Cicero, not happily, as a Latin synonym of the Greek word *ἀπάθεια* (*apatheia*)), from *in-* = not, and *dolens* = grieving; *doleo* = to grieve.]

* 1. A state of freedom from passion or pain.

"Inordinateness of affections may sometimes make some men like some beasts; but *indolency,* absence, emptiness, privation of affections, makes any man, at all times, like elaves, like dirt."—*Donne: Sermons,* p. 156. (1640.)

2. The quality or state of being indolent; habitual laziness; aversion to exertion or labour; indisposition to exert one's self; idleness; sloth; inactivity.

"The demon *Indolence* thy toil o'erthrows."
Thomson: Castle of Indolence, ii. 81.

ĭn'-dō-lent, *a.* [Lat. *in-* = not, and *dolens* = grieving; Ital. & Sp. *indolente.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. Free from pain or suffering.

2. Habitually idle or lazy; indisposed to exertion or labour; slothful; listless; sluggish; inactive.

"The *indolent* apathy characteristic of the Spanish administration."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.,* ch. xxiv.

* **II.** *Med.:* Causing no pain: as, an *indolent* tumour.

ĭn'-dō-lent-lȳ, *adv.* [Eng. *indolent; -ly.*]

* 1. With freedom from pain; without pain.

2. In an indolent manner; without activity, action, or exertion; lazily; sluggishly.

"In rural quiet *indolently* laid."
Beattie: Virgil; Past. 1.

ĭn'-dō-līne, *s.* [Eng. *ind(igo); (alcoh)ol,* and suff. (*Chem.*) *-ine.*]

Chem.: $C_{16}H_{14}N_2$. A dark-coloured resin obtained by heating, in sealed tubes, indigo-blue with barium hydrate, zinc-dust, and water, and exhausting the product with alcohol. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol, ether, and chloroform, to which it imparts a blue fluorescence. On heating with zinc-dust, it sublimes in long pale-yellow needles. By treating indoline with nitric acid, an orange-yellow dinitro-compound is obtained, $C_{16}H_{12}N_2(NO_2)_2$, soluble in alcohol, but insoluble in water.

* **ĭn-dŏm'-ą-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *indomabilis,* from *in-* = not, and *domabilis* = tamable; *domo* = to tame.] Untamable; indomitable.

ĭn-dŏm'-ĭt-ą-ble, *a.* [Lat. *in-* = not, and Eng. *domito,* freq. of *domo* = to tame; Fr. *indomptable.*] Untamable; unconquerable; invincible.

"His *indomitable* courage."
Longfellow: Song of Hiawatha, iv.

* **ĭn-dŏmp'-ą-ble,** * **ĭn-dŏmpt'-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Indomitable.]

ĭn'-doŏr, *a.* [Eng. *in,* and *door.*] Being or done within doors; domestic: as, *indoor* work, an *indoor* servant.

ĭn-doŏrs', *adv.* [Eng. *in,* and *doors.*] Within doors; inside a house; at home: as, He is *indoors.*

ĭn-dō-phē'-nĭn, *s.* [Eng. *ind(ig)o; phen(ol),* and suff. (*Chem.*) *-in.*]

Chem.: $C_{20}H_{15}NO$. A compound prepared by shaking together a solution of isatin in 30 parts of concentrated sulphuric acid, with pure benzene, until a blue colour is produced. To separate the indophenin, the mixture is poured into water, filtered, and the residue washed with a dilute solution of soda. $C_8H_5NO_2 + 2C_6H_6 = C_{20}H_{15}NO + H_2O$. It is sparingly soluble in alcohol, ether, and chloroform, but dissolves freely in strong sulphuric acid and in phenol. By the action of reducing agents, colourless compounds are obtained, which turn blue on exposure to the air. Indophenin strongly resembles indigotine, both in appearance and in many of its characters.

ĭn-dō-phē'-nŏls, *s. pl.* [Eng. *ind(igo),* and *phenols.*]

Chem.: A name given to a class of blue colouring matters, used in dyeing, obtained by the action of nitroso-derivatives of tertiary aromatic amines or phenols on alkaline solutions of phenols at the ordinary, or at a raised temperature, the formation being facilitated by adding a reducing agent. They are all

sparingly soluble in alcohol, but dissolve readily in phenol, and in concentrated sulphuric acid. When heated, they slowly sublime in the form of blue needles resembling indigo. The indophenols are affected by acids more than indigo, but are said to resist soap and chlorine better.

* **ĭn-dŏrs'-ą-ble,** *a.* [ENDORSABLE.]

* **ĭn-dŏrs-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *indors(e)*; *-ation.*] The act of indorsing; indorsement.

ĭn-dorse', *v.t.* [Low Lat. *indorso*, from Lat. *in-* = in, upon, and *dorsum* = the back.]

* 1. To place or set upon the back.

"Elephants *indorsed* with towers."
Milton: P. R., iii. 329.

2. To endorse (q.v.).

ĭn'-dorse, *s.* [ENDORSE.]

ĭn-dorsed', *a.* [ENDORSE.]

Her.: Placed back to back.

ĭn-dors-eē', *s.* [Eng. *indors(e)*; *-ee.*] The person to whom a note or bill of exchange is indorsed, or assigned by indorsement; the converse of indorser.

ĭn-dorse'-mĕnt, *s.* [ENDORSEMENT.]

ĭn-dors'-ẽr, ĭn-dors'-ŏr, *s.* [Eng. *indors(e)*; *-er*, *-or.*] A person who indorses a note or bill of exchange; an endorser.

* **ĭn-dŏw',** *v.t.* [ENDOW.]

* **ĭn-dŏw'-mĕnt,** *s.* [ENDOWMENT.]

ĭnd-ŏx'-ўl, *s.* [Eng. *ind(igo)*, and *(hydr)oxyl.*]

Chem.: $C_6H_4\langle^{C(OH)}_{N}\rangle CH_2$. A browniah oil, formed with evolution of carbonic anhydride, when indoxylic acid is heated above its melting point. It is volatile in steam, and gives to water a blue fluorescence. Indoxyl possesses both acid and basic properties, and, like indoxylic acid, is converted into indigo by oxidation.

indoxyl-compounds, *s. pl.*

Chem.: Compounds of the indigo group. Ethyl indoxylate, $C_{11}H_{11}NO_3$, a crystalline body obtained by reducing nitropropiolic acid with ammonium sulphide. It contains an hydroxyl group (HO), and has the character of a phenol. It melts at 121°. At a greater heat it is converted into indigo. By the action of concentrated sulphuric acid, ethyl indoxylate is converted into indigo-sulphonic acid.

ĭn-dŏx-ўl'-ĭc, *a.* [Eng. &c. *indoxyl* (q.v.); *-ic.*] (See the compound.)

indoxylic-acid, *s.*

Chemistry:

$C_9H_7NO_3 = C_6H_4\langle^{C(OH)}_{N}\rangle CH{\cdot}COOH$. This acid is prepared by decomposing ethyl indoxylate. It melts at 123°, and, on exposing an alkaline solution of it to the air, indigo is formed.

INDRA.

(From a Soapstone carving from Nepál; now in the Indian Museum, South Kensington.)

Ĭn'-drą, *s.* [O. Sansc., from *indu* = a drop of rain.]

Religions: An ancient Hindoo god, the personification of the sky. In Vedic times he was the supreme object of worship, corresponding in position, not in etymology, to the Zeus of the Greeks and the Jupiter of the Romans. Thus, of the first 444 Vedic hymns dedicated to gods, 178 are addressed to Indra, while to the second god in position, Agni (Lat. *Ignis* = fire), there are only 147, and to Vishnoo, afterwards so celebrated, only two. Yet Indra was not uncreated; he had a mother. He encompasses the waters and the sky, reaches up to heaven, has placed the sun in the sky, grasps the thunderbolt, is worshipped by libations of Soma (a species of Asclepias), is a bestower of wealth, &c. (*Muir: Sanscrit Texts*, &c.)

¶ At a later period representations were sometimes made of him, thoroughly personified as a man with four arms and hands, riding on an elephant.

ĭn-draught (ught as ft), *s.* [Pref. *in-* (1), Eng. *draught* (q.v.).]

* 1. An opening or inlet into the land into which the sea flows.

"The greatest *indraughts* of rivers or lagunes have commonly the strongest tides."—*Dampier: Voyages*, vol. ii., pt. iii., ch. viii.

2. The flow of sea-water at some depth into a land-locked basin to replace that removed by evaporation or outflow at the surface, as in the Red Sea.

* 3. An opening; an inlet.

"From the four cardinal winds four *indraughts* that command." *Drayton: Poly-Olbion*, s. 19.

* **ĭn'-drâwn,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *drawn* (q.v.).] Drawn in.

* **ĭn-drĕad',** *v.i.* [Pref. *in-* (intens.), and Eng. *dread.*] To fear, to be afraid. (*Hildson: Judith*, i. 57.)

* **ĭn-drĕnch,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (intens.), and Eng. *drench* (q.v.).] To overwhelm with water; to drown; to drench.

"They lie *indrench'd*."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, i. 1.

ĭn'-drĭs, *s.* [Malagasy.]

Zool.: The typical genus of the sub-family Indrisinæ. *Indris brevicaudatus* is a lemur, about three feet high, found in Madagascar.

ĭn-drĭs-ī'-næ, *s. pl.* [Mod. Lat. *indris*; Lat. fem. pl. adj. suff. *-inæ.*]

Zool.: A sub-family of Lemuridæ, type Indris (q.v.).

* **ĭn-dū'-bĭ-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *in-* = not, and *dubius* = doubtful.]

I. Not doubtful; not doubting; unsuspecting.

"The vulgar vanity of reposing an *indubious* confidence in those anti-pestilential spirits."—*Harvey: On Consumption.*

2. Not doubtful; certain, sure.

ĭn-dū'-bĭt-ą-ble, *a.* & *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *indubitabilis*, from *in-* = not, and *dubitabilis* = doubtful; *dubito* = to doubt; Sp. *indubitable*; Ital. *indubitabile.*]

A. *As adj.:* Not to be doubted; not doubtful; certain; unquestionable; too evident or plain to admit of doubt.

"That the Americans are able to bear taxation is *indubitable*."—*Johnson: Taxation No Tyranny.*

B. *As subst.:* A matter or thing which cannot be doubted.

ĭn-dū'-bĭt-ą-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *indubitable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being indubitable.

ĭn-dū'-bĭt-ą-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *indubitab(le)*; *-ly.*] Undoubtedly; unquestionably; incontrovertibly; beyond question or doubt.

"Upon such grounds as are *indubitably* demonstrable."—*Boyle: Works*, v. 638.

* **ĭn-dū'-bĭt-ąte,** *a.* [Lat. *indubitatus*, from *in-* = not, and *dubitatus*, pa. par. of *dubito* = to doubt.] Not doubted or doubtful; indubitable; unquestioned.

"Held then the *indubitate* heirs of the crown."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*

* **ĭn-dū'-bĭt-ąte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *indubito.*] To bring into doubt; to cause to be doubted.

ĭn'-dūce, *v.t.* [Lat. *induco* = to lead in or on; *in-* on, and *duco* = to lead; Sp. *inducir*; Ital. *indurre*; Fr. *induire.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. To lead or bring on.

"Rich foreign mould on their ill-natur'd land
Induce laborious." *Philips: Cider*, i.

* 2. To introduce; to bring into view; to lead or bring forward.

* 3. To put or draw on or over.

"O'er the seat . . . *induced* a splendid cover."
Cowper: Task, i. 32.

* 4. To bring on, to cause, to produce, to give rise or origin to.

"To *induce* another state by depraving the present."
—Cranmer: Letter to Mr. Hooker.

5. To lead or draw on, as by persuasion, entreaty, or solicitation; to prevail on, to incite, to influence by motives.

"They had been *induced* by nursery tales to clamour for the blood of fellow subjects."—*Macaulay: Hist. of Eng.*, ch. ii.

* 6. To bring forward or offer by way of induction or inference; to infer, to conclude.

* 7. To bring forward by way of illustration: to instance.

"To exprobate their stupidity, he *inducetb* the providence of storks."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii. ch. xxvii.

* 8. To bring on; to superinduce.

"Schism is marked out by the apostle as a kind of petrifying crime, which *induces* that induration to which the fearful expectation of want of consequent."
—Decay of Piety.

II. *Physics:* To cause by proximity without contact or transmission. Used of the production of a particular electric or magnetic condition in a body by placing another body, in an opposite electric state, in proximity to it but without actual contact.

ĭn-dūçed', *pa. par.* or *a.* [INDUCE, *v.*] (See the compound.)

induced-currents, *s. pl.*

Elect. & Magn.: Electric currents developed in conductors in proximity to other conductors traversed by intermittent or fluctuating currents; also, electric currents developed in conductors moving in the field of a magnet, or in conductors within the field of a moving magnet.

ĭn-dūç'-ĭng, *pr. par.* or *a.* [INDUCE, *v.*] (See the compound.)

inducing-currents, *s. pl.*

Elect. & Magn.: Currents which produce induced-currents (q.v.).

ĭn-dūçe'-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *induce*; *-ment.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of inducing; the state of being induced.

2. That which induces; that which leads the mind to will and to act; any argument, reason, or fact which tends to persuade or influence the mind; a motive, a reason, a ground, a temptation, an incitement.

"Then mark the *inducement!*"
Shakesp.: Henry VIII., ii. 4.

II. *Law:* That which leads to something else; a term used specially in various cases to signify a statement of facts alleged by way of previous explanation to other material facts.

ĭn-dūç'-ẽr, *s.* [Eng. *induc(e)*; *-er.*] One who or that which induces, persuades, or influences; an inducement.

"As if he were the great impeller and *inducer* of men to sin."—*South: Works*, vol. viii., ser. 4.

ĭn-dū'-çĭ-æ (or çĭ as shĭ), *s. pl.* [Lat. = a truce, an armistice.]

Scots Law: The days which intervene between the citation of a defender and the day of appearance in the action or process.

* **ĭn-dūç'-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *induc(e)*; *-ible.*]

1. Capable of being induced, brought on, or made to take place.

"*Inducible* from the restless commotions of outward causes."—*Barrow: Works*, vol. iii., ser. 9.

2. Capable of being inferred by induction; that may be inferred or gathered.

"*Inducible* from the like testimonies."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vi., ch. vi.

ĭn-dŭct', *v.t.* [Lat. *inductus*, pa. par. of *induco* = to lead or bring in.] [INDUCE.]

* 1. *Ord. Lang.:* To bring or lead in; to introduce.

"So soone as any one is *inducted* and brought in thither, she or he is delivered to the priests."—*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 1,029.

2. *Eccles. Law:* To introduce, as to a benefice or office; to put in actual possession of an ecclesiastical benefice or of any office, with the customary forms and ceremonies.

"Induction is performed by a mandate from the bishop to the archdeacon, and is done by giving the clerk corporal possession of the church, as by holding the ring of the door, tolling a bell, or the like: and is a form required by law, with intent to give all the parishioners due notice, and sufficient certainty of their new minister, to whom their tithes are to be paid. And when a clerk is thus presented, instituted, and *inducted* into a rectory, he is then, and not before, in full and complete possession, and is called in law *persona impersonata*, or parson imparsonee."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 11.

ĭn-dŭct'-ĕ-ŏŭs, *a.* [Eng. *induct*; *-eous.*]

Elect.: Rendered electropolar by induction

or brought into the opposite electrical state by the influence of inductive bodies.

* **ĭn-dŭc'-tĭle,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *ductile* (q.v.).] Not ductile; not capable of being drawn out into threads, as a metal.

* **ĭn-dŭc-tĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Pref. *in-*(2), and Eng. *ductility* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being inductile.

ĭn-dŭc'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *inductionem*, acc. of *inductio* = an introducing, from *inductus*, pa. par. of *induco* = to lead or bring in; Sp. *induccion*; Ital. *induzione*.] [INDUCE.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. The act of inducting or bringing in; introduction; a bringing in or putting into an office. (*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 379.)

2. A beginning; a commencement; a start.

"These promises are fair, the parties sure,
And our *induction* full of prosperous hope."
Shakesp.: 1 *Henry IV.*, iii. 1.

* 3. That which serves to introduce something else; an introduction; a preface, as of a play or poem; an introductory scene in a play; a prologue.

* 4. An inducement. (*Milton: Reasons of Church Government*, pref.)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Eccles.:* The act of putting the parson, after institution (q.v.), into actual possession of the church or glebe, or the making of a clerk the complete incumbent of a church. [INDUCT, 2.]

2. *Elect.:* The action which electrified bodies exert at a distance on bodies in a natural state. An insulated conductor, charged with either kind of electricity, so acts on bodies in a natural state placed near it as to decompose the neutral fluid, attracting the opposite kind of electricity, and repelling the same kind. [INDUCTION-COIL.]

3. *Logic & Philos.:* Whately (*Logic*, bk. iv., ch. i., § 4) notes the ambiguity of this word, it being employed (*a*) to designate the process of investigation and collecting facts; and (*b*) the deducing of an inference from those facts. It is also loosely used in the sense of an inference from observed facts. Cicero (*Top.* x.) says that induction (*ἐπαγωγή*) was much used by Socrates; though Lewes (*Hist. Phil.*, i. 162) doubts whether the Socratic Method was really an anticipation of that of Bacon. J. S. Mill's "summary" definition, "Generalization from Experience" (*Logic*, bk. iii., ch. iii., § 1), is a crystallization of a sentence from Aristotle (*Met.* i. 1). [INDUCTIVE-METHOD.]

"*Induction*, then, is that operation of the mind, by which we infer that what we know to be true in a particular case or cases, will be true in all cases which resemble the former in certain assignable respects. In other words, induction is the process by which we conclude that what is true of certain individuals of a class is true of the whole class, or that what is true at certain times will be true in similar circumstances at all times. This definition excludes from the meaning of the term Induction various logical operations, to which it is not unusual to apply that name."—*J. S. Mill: Logic*, bk. iii., ch. ii., § 2.

4. *Magnetism:* The action which magnetized bodies exert at a distance on bodies in a natural state.

5. *Nat. Science, &c.:* A consequence, inference, or general principle drawn from a number of particular facts or phenomena. As Whewell says the inductive philosophy ascends from particular facts to general principles, and then descends again from these general principles to particular applications. (*Lyell.*)

¶ (1) *Currents of induction:* [INDUCED-CURRENTS].

(2) *Coefficient of magnetic induction:* A coefficient expressing the ratio of the intensity of the induced magnetization to the intensity of the field. (*Everett: The C. G. S. System of Units* (1878), ch. x., p. 59.)

induction-coil, *s.*

Elect. Mach.: An induction-coil consists essentially of two separate coils of insulated wire wound round a soft-iron core. The following are the dimensions of a coil, reputed to be the largest in the world. It has two primary circuits and two cores, the inner one being a bundle of insulated soft-iron wires, 44 in. long and 3½ in. in diameter, round which are wound 660 yds. of covered copper wire, weighing 55 lbs. The second core is a cylinder formed of similar wires to the first, and is 3·8 in. in thickness, surrounded by 504 yds. of wire, weighing 84 lbs. The secondary coil is 280 miles long, wound in four sections of about 200 layers each, the two outer sections having slightly thicker wire than the others. The total resistance of the secondary coil is about 110,200 ohms. This instrument gives, with thirty quart Grove cells, a spark in air 42 in. in length. [CONDENSER.]

induction-pipe, *s.*

Steam-Eng.: The pipe which leads the live steam to the cylinder.

induction-valve, *s.*

Steam-Eng.: The valve which controls the entry-port for live steam to the cylinder.

ĭn-dŭc'-tion-al, *a.* [Eng. *induction*; *-al.*] Of or pertaining to induction; proceeding or obtained by induction; inductive.

ĭn-dŭc'-tĭve, *a.* [Eng. *induct*; *-ive.*]

* I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Leading or drawing on; persuasive, alluring, tempting. (*Milton: P. L.*, xi. 519.)

2. Tending to produce or cause; productive. (*Hale: Orig. of Mankind.*)

II. *Technically:*

1. *Logic:* Proceeding by induction; leading to inferences; drawing conclusions from premises. (*Reid: Inquiry into the Human Mind*, ch. vi., § 24.)

2. *Electricity:*

(1) (*In an active sense*): Producing induction; acting by means of induction.

(2) (*In a passive sense*): Susceptible of induction; capable of being acted on by induction.

inductive method, *s.*

Logic & Phil.: The employment of induction in scientific inquiry. The inductive method of the ancients consisted in ascribing the character of general truths to all propositions which are true in all the instances of which we have knowledge. Bacon exposed the insufficiency of this method, and physical investigation has now far outgrown the Baconian conception. (*Mill: Logic.*)

inductive-power, *s.*

Elect.: The name given by Faraday to the property which bodies possess of transmitting the electric influence.

¶ *Specific inductive capacity:*

Elect.: The inductive capacity or power of each body.

inductive-sciences, *s. pl.* Those sciences which are based upon induction, or which admit of inductive reasoning, as astronomy, chemistry, botany, &c.

* **ĭn-dŭc'-tĭve-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *inductive*; *-ly.*] In an inductive manner; by way of induction or inference; inferentially.

"This I shall make appear *inductively*."—*South: Works*, vol. viii., ser. 7.

ĭn-dŭc-tŏm'-ĕ-tĕr, *s.* [Eng. *induct(ion)*; *o* connective, and Eng. *meter* (q.v.).] An instrument or apparatus for ascertaining the force of electrical induction, or for comparing the specific inductive capacities of various substances.

ĭn-dŭc'-tō-phōne, *s.* A device by which telephonic communication can be established between a moving train and fixed stations by alternating induction currents from the train with intermittent currents in stationary conductors.

ĭn-dŭc'-tŏr, *s.* [Lat., from *inductus*, pa. par. of *induco*.] One who inducts; specifically, a person who inducts another into an office or benefice.

ĭn-dŭc-tŏr'-ĭ-ŭm (pl. **ĭn-dŭc-tŏr'-ĭ-ŭms**), *s.* [Lat. = a covering.]

Elect.: The same as INDUCTION-COIL (q.v.).

ĭn-dŭc'-tō-scōpe, *s.* An instrument for detecting induction.

ĭn-dŭc'-trĭc, ĭn-dŭc'-trĭc-al, *a.* [Eng. *induct(or)*; *-ic, -ical.*]

Elect.: Acting by or in a state of induction; of or relating to induction.

ĭn-dūe', *v.t.* [Lat. *induo* = to put on, to clothe with.]

* 1. To put on, as clothes or dress; to clothe, to invest.

"*Indued* with robes of various hue she flies."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses x.

* 2. To endow, to furnish.

3. To endow mentally or intellectually.

"Not less *indued* with every gentle grace."
Hoole: Orlando Furioso, bk. xxxvi.

* **ĭn-dūe'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *indue*; *-ment.*] The act of indumg; the state of being indued.

ĭn-dŭlge', *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *indulgeo*, a word of doubtful origin.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To encourage by compliance or giving way; to give free course to; to give way to; not to oppose or restrain; to yield to.

"Her lovers must toll, feel every inquisitude, *indulge* every caprice, and perhaps at last be jilted into the bargain."—*Goldsmith: The Bee*, No. 6.

2. To yield to the desires, humours, or wishes of; to gratify in desires; to humour to excess.

3. To harbour; to entertain favourably.

"Very ignorant persons might perhaps *indulge* a hope that Lewis had not been an accessory before the fact."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

* 4. To grant as a favour, not as a right; to yield or bestow in answer to requests or solicitations.

"Ancient privileges, favours, customs, and acts of grace *indulged* by former kings to their people."—*Bishop Taylor: Holy Living*, ch. iii., § 2.

B. *Intrans.:* To indulge one's self; to be indulgent; to yield, to give way. (Formerly followed by *to*.)

* **ĭn-dŭlge'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *indulge*; *-ment.*] The act of indulging; indulgence.

"The liberty of too frequent *indulgments*."—*Wood: Athenæ Oxon.*, vol. ii.

ĭn-dŭl'-gĕnce, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *indulgentia*, from *indulgens*, pr. par. of *indulgeo* = to indulge; Sp. *indulgencia*; Ital. *indulgenza*.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of indulging, gratifying, or yielding to the humours, wishes, desires, or caprices of; forbearance from restraint or control.

"To draw invidious comparisons between the rapacity of the landlord and the *indulgence* of the chief."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

2. An indulgent act; that with which one is indulged or gratified; a favour granted; liberality.

"Another clause granted similar *indulgence* to the members of the two universities."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

3. Readiness to forgive a fault; tolerance, leniency.

"Let your *indulgence* set me free."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, Epil. xx.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Roman Theol.:* A remission of the punishment which is still due to sin after sacramental absolution, the remission being valid in the court of conscience and before God, and being made by an application of the treasure of the Church on the part of a lawful superior. (*Amort* in *Addis & Arnold.*) Indulgence may be either (1) Plenary, remitting the whole, or (2) Partial, remitting a portion of the temporal punishment due to sin. The former are granted by the Pope to the whole church; the latter by primates, metropolitans, and bishops within their respective jurisdiction. The Council of Trent (Sess. xx., cap. 9) ordains that indulgences must be given everywhere gratis.

2. *Ch. Hist.:* Canonical penances in the early church were very severe, and, in times of persecution, it was the custom for martyrs awaiting death to give weaker brethren, who had lapsed or been guilty of other grievous sin, a letter (*libellus pacis*) to the bishop, asking that he might be restored. From the seventh century to the Crusades indulgences were granted in the form of commutation; almsgiving to the poor, to monasteries, or to churches, and pilgrimages, being substituted for so many years, months, or days of canonical penance. It is a common idea that in the Middle Ages the power attributed to indulgences was extended from canonical penance to purgatory; but Roman theologians quote Cyprian (*de Laps.* xxxvi.) to show that in the third century the belief existed that indulgences satisfied not only the rigours of ecclesiastical penance, but the justice of God. Urban II. granted plenary indulgence in the Council of Clermont to those who should go at their own expense on the then contemplated Crusade. In the ninth century Pascal I. and John VIII. bestowed indulgences on the souls of those who had died fighting for the Church; and Sixtus V., in his Constitution (Nov. 27, 1477), lays down that such indulgences are only granted "by way of suffrage." At first

such indulgences were issued sparingly, but, after a time, they were granted in numbers and for comparatively unimportant objects. In 1300 they were sold over Europe in connection with the Jubilee. Early in the sixteenth century they were farmed out, the farmers employing agents to retail them to the people at a profit. These subordinates puffed their wares without much attention to theological precision. One of these, John Tetzel, a Dominican friar, so filled Luther with indignation as to lead him, on Oct. 31, 1517, to affix theses on that and cognate subjects to the door of the cathedral church of Wurtemburg, and thus commence the Reformation.

"*Indulgences* had been originally, in the primitive Church, simple relaxations of penance to those who showed extreme sorrow for sin."—*Blunt: Reformation of the Church of England*, 37.

¶ *Declaration of Indulgence:*

1. [Declaration, ¶ (2).]

2. Two declarations issued by James II. on April 4, 1687, and April 27, 1688. Their tenor was similar to that of the Declaration of Charles [I]. The Order in Council that the second Declaration of James should be read in all churches and chapels called forth the petition which led to the prosecution of the Seven Bishops. On the night of their acquittal (June 30) an invitation to William was dispatched, and, on December 11, James fled from Whitehall and virtually abdicated.

***in-dŭl'-gen-çy**, ***in-dŭl'-gen-çie**, *s.* [Lat. *indulgentia*, from *indulgens* = indulgent.] Indulgence.

"This kind dealing and *indulgencie* of the nobles."—*P. Holland: Livius*, p. 50.

in-dŭl'-gent, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *indulgens*, pr. par. of *indulgeo* = to indulge.] Ready or disposed to indulge or gratify the wishes, humours, or caprices of another; compliant; complaisant; forbearing restraint or control; mild, not severe: as, an *indulgent* parent.

"*Indulgent* listener was he to the tongue
Of garrulous age." *Wordsworth: Excur.*, bk. i.

¶ An *indulgent* parent is seldom a prudent parent; but a *fond* parent does not rise above a fool: all who have the care of young people should occasionally relax from the strictness of the disciplinarian, and show an *indulgence* where a suitable opportunity offers; a *fond* mother takes away from the value of *indulgences* by an invariable compliance with the humors of her children. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

***in-dŭl-ğĕn'-tial**, *a.* [Eng. *indulgent*; *-ial.*] Relating to the Indulgences of the Roman Catholic Church.

"Fitted with rare *indulgential* priveleges."—*Brevint: Saul & Samuel*, c. 10.

in-dŭlğ'-ent-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *indulgent*; *-ly.*] In an indulgent manner; with indulgence; mildly; without restraint or severity.

"My cousin Dryden accepted one from me so very *indulgently*."—*Dryden: Letter to Mrs. Steward*, Let. 44.

in-dŭl'-ğĕr, *s.* [Eng. *indulg(e)*; *-er.*] One who indulges.

"And if (as Saint Peter saith) the severest watchers of their nature have task hard enough, what shall he hoped of the *indulgers* of it?"—*Mountague: Devoute Essayes*, pt. i., tr. xiii., § 5.

***in-dŭl'-ğĭ-ate**, *v.t.* [As if from the sup. of a Low Lat. *indulgiare.*] To indulge. (*Sandys: Travels*, p. 293.)

in'-du-lin, *s.* [Eng. *ind(igo)*, and *(ani)line*, with transposition and change of letters (?).]

Chem.: A term applied commercially to a series of aniline colours, obtained by treating the bases of magenta refuse with aniline and acetic acid. The magenta refuse is first thoroughly freed from the salts of manvaniline, rosaniline, and chrysaniline by means of boiling water acidulated with hydrochloric acid. The undissolved violaniline is then mixed with acetic acid and aniline, and heated to between 140° and 160°, until the mass dissolves and gives the desired shade in alcohol acidulated with acetic acid. There are two kinds of indulin, the one soluble in alcohol, the other in water. Spirit-soluble indulin dyes wool, silk, and cotton different shades of blue or gray. The water-soluble indulins dye fabrics light and dark shades of gray, even approaching black; but the blacks are not satisfactory either in colour or durability.

in-dŭlt', ***in-dŭlt'-ō**, *s.* [Ital. *indulto* = a pardon, from Lat. *indultus*, pa. par. of *indulgeo* = to indulge.]

1. *Comm.:* In Spain a duty or custom paid to the king for all goods imported.

2. *Eccles.:* In the Roman Catholic Church, a privilege granted by the Pope to a corporation or individual authorizing something to be done which the common law of the Church does not sanction. The indults of bishops, issued by Papal authority, mitigating the rigour of the Lenten fast, are cases in point.

in dū mĕnt, in-du-mĕn'-tŭm, *s.* [Lat. *indumentum* = a garment, from *induo* = to put on.]

1. *Bot.:* (*Of the form* indumentum): A hairy covering.

† 2. *Law* (*Of the form* indument): An endowment.

3. *Ornith.* (*Of the form* indumentum): The feathery covering of birds.

in-dū'-plĭ-çate, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and *duplicatus*, pa. par. of *duplico* = to double.]

Bot. (*Of æstivation*): Having the margins bent abruptly inwards, and the external face of these edges applied to each other without any twisting, as the flowers of some species of Clematis. (*Lindley.*)

in-dū'-plĭ-cāt-ive, *a.* [Eng. *induplicat(e)*; *-ive.*]

Bot.: The same as Induplicate (q.v.).

***in-dür'-ançe**, *s.* [Endurance.]

in-dur-ăs'-çent, *a.* [Lat. *indurescens*, genit. *indurescentis*, pr. par. of *induresco* = to become hard, from *induro* = to make hard.]

Bot.: Hardening by degrees, as the permanent petioles of a tragacanth bush. (*Treas. of Bot.*)

***in'-du-rāte**, *v.t. & i.* [Indurate, *a.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. *Lit.:* To make hard, to harden.

2. *Fig.:* To harden; to make unfeeling or insensible to feeling; to render obdurate or hardened.

"And love's and friendship's finely pointed dart
Fall blunted from each *indurated* heart."
Goldsmith: Traveller.

B. *Intrans.:* To become hard, to harden.

"Plants and ligneous bodies may *indurate* under water."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. ii., ch. v.

***in'-du-rate**, *a.* [Lat. *induratus*, pa. par. of *induro* = to make hard: *in-* = in, and *durus* = hard.] Hardened, obdurate, indurated.

"They repented not, for their hearts were *indurate*."—*Tyndall: Works*, p. 29.

***in-du-rā'-tion**, *s.* [Low Lat. *induratio*, from Lat. *induratus*, pa. par. of *induro* = to make hard, to indurate; Fr. *induration*; Sp. *induracion*; Ital. *indurazione.*]

I. *Literally:*

1. The act or process of hardening.

"The *induration* of the fluid substances of an egg into a chick."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 438

2. The state of becoming hard or of being hardened.

"*Induration* by assimulation appeareth in the bodies of trees and living creatures."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 90.

¶ There may be induration of the brain, the heart, the liver, the pylorus, and the spinal cord.

II. *Fig.:* Hardness of heart; obduracy; insensibility.

"They be children of *induration* and of blasphemy."—*Barnes: Works*, p. 282.

***in-dūre'**, *v.t.* [Endure.]

In'-dŭs, *s.* [Lat. = an Indian.]

Astron.: The Indian; a constellation of Bryer, between Sagittarius and the South Pole. It figures also as one of Lacaille's Southern Constellations. No star in it exceeds the third magnitude.

in-dūş'-ĭ-ă (pl. **in-dūş'-ĭ-æ**), *s.* [Mod. Lat., not classical.]

Entom.: The same as Indusium, 2.

in-dūş'-ĭ-al, *a.* [Lat. *indusi(um)*; Eng. adj. suff. *-al.*]

Geol.: Having indusia; consisting in large measure of indusia (q.v.).

indusial-limestone, *s.*

Geol.: A limestone, of Eocene age, from Auvergne, containing numerous cases of fossil caddis-worms, some of them formed of shells cemented together.

in-dū'-sĭ-ate, *a.* [Lat. *indusiatus* = having on an under garment.]

Bot. (*Of a stigma*): Having an indusium (q.v.).

in dūş'-ĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. = the under garment of a Roman woman.]

1. *Botany:*

(1) A cup consisting of hairs enclosing the stigma in the Goodeneaceæ (q.v.). (*Lindley.*)

(2) A membranous skin, usually an extension of the epidermis covering the sori in some ferns.

2. *Entom.:* A case of a Caddis worm, the larva of Phryganea. The case may be of gravel, small shells, &c., cemented together.

in-dŭs'-trĭ-al, *a.* [Eng. *industry*; *-al.*] Of or pertaining to industry; characterized by industry; pertaining to those manufacturing or other occupations through which marketable commodities are produced; pertaining to the industries of a country or those productive occupations in which large numbers of persons are employed.

industrial-accession, *s.*

Scots Law: The addition made to the value of an object by human art or labour exercised thereon.

industrial-exhibition, industrial-museum, *s.* An exhibition or museum of the various industrial productions of one or more countries.

industrial-school, *s.* A school for teaching one or more branches of industry; a school for the reclaiming and education in some industry of poor neglected children, or of children who have been convicted of some crime.

¶ Industrial schools, of varied character, have been and are being established in the United States, some for the teaching of certain trades, others to teach the use of tools and the general working of material. Schools of this kind, under the name of Manual Training Schools, have recently been added to the public school system in most of the states.

in-dŭs'-trĭ-al-ĭşm, *s.* [Eng. *industrial*; *-ism.*]

1. That state of society in which all the members co-operate for the common good; opposed to militancy (q.v.).

"*Industrialism* must not be confounded with industriousness. Though the members of an industrially-organized society are habitually industrious, and are indeed, when the society is a developed one, obliged to be so; yet it must not be assumed that the industrially-organized society is one in which, of necessity, much work is done. Where the society is small, and its habitat so favourable that life may be comfortably maintained with but little exertion, the social relations which characterize the industrial type may co-exist with but very moderate productive activities. It is not the diligence of its members which constitutes the society an industrial one in the sense here intended, but the form of co-operation under which their labours, small and great in amount, are carried on."—*H. Spencer: Prin. of Sociology*, pt. v., ch. xviii.

2. Employment in some industrial pursuit; industry.

***in-dŭs'-trĭ-al-lў**, *adv.* [Eng. *industrial*; *-ly.*] In an industrial manner; with reference to industry.

in-dŭs'-trĭ-oŭs, *a.* [Fr. *industrieux*, from Lat. *industriosus*, from *industria* = industry.]

1. Given to or characterized by industry; diligent and assiduous in business or study; not slothful; hardworking; constant, regular, and persevering in attention to business; the opposite to *slothful* or *idle.*

"*Industrious* poverty is a state by no means unfavourable to virtue."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv

2. Diligent or laborious to a particular end or in a particular pursuit; the opposite to *remiss* or *slack.*

"Being nimbler jointed than the rest
And more *industrious*."
Spenser: Muiopotmos, 122.

* 3. Designed; done for the purpose.

in-dŭs'-trĭ-oŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *industrious*; *-ly.*]

1. In an industrious, diligent, or assiduous manner; with habitual and constant diligence and assiduity.

"Being besides *industriously* inclined."
Drayton: Legend of Thomas Cromwell.

2. Diligently, assiduously, zealously, eagerly.

"Especially when they are so *industriously* proclaimed and aggravated."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 256.

* 3. Of set purpose or design; with design; with care. (Cf. Lat. *ex industriâ.*)

in-dŭs-trĭ-ŭs-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *industrious; -ness.*] The act or quality of being industrious; industry. (*H. Spencer: Prin. of Sociology*, pt. v., ch. xviii.)

in'-dŭs-trў. * **in-dus-tree,** *s.* [Fr. *industrie*, from Lat. *industria*, from *industrius* = industrious, diligent; Ital. & Sp. *industria.*]

I. Habitual diligence in any employment, bodily or mental; constant and assiduous attention to business; assiduity; steady application to any business or pursuit; the opposite to *sloth* or *idleness.*

"The funds destined for the maintenance of *industry* are much greater in proportion to those which are likely to be employed in the maintenance of idleness, than they were two or three centuries ago."—*Smith: Wealth of Nations*, bk. ii., ch. iii.

2. The industrial arts generally, or any branch of them; those productive employments or occupations in which large numbers of persons are employed.

* ¶ *Of industry:* On purpose. (*Chapman: Bussy d'Ambois*, iii.) [Lat. *ex industriâ.*]

† **in-dū'-vĭ-æ,** *s. pl.* [Lat. = clothes, garments.] [INDUVIUM.]

Bot.: The withered remains of leaves which, not being articulated with the stem, cannot fall off, but decay upon it. Called also Reliquiæ.

in-dū'-vĭ-al, *a.* [Lat. *induvi(um)* (q.v.); Eng. suff. *-al.*]

Bot. (*Of a calyx*): Having an induvium (q.v.).

in-dū'-vĭ-ate, *a.* [Lat. *induvi(æ)*; Eng. suff. *-ate.*]

Bot.: Withering on its stem, forming indnviæ (q.v.).

in-dū-vĭ-ŭm, *s.* [Lat. = the bark which clothes a tree.]

Bot.: The large membranous orange pouch around the fruit of Physalis.

* **in-dwĕll',** *v.i.* & *t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *dwell* (q.v.).]

A. *Intrans.:* To dwell or abide in, or within.

B. *Trans.:* To abide within; to occupy.

* **in'-dwĕll-ĕr,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *dweller* (q.v.).] One who dwells or abides in a place; an inhabitant, an occupant.

"The heart of the *indwellers* shal be changed, and turned into another meaning; for euell shall be put out, and disceate shall be quenched."—*Bible* (1551): *Esdras*, ch. vi.

* **in'-dwĕll-ĭng,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *dwelling* (q.v.). An abiding in or within.

"The personal *indwelling* of the Spirit in believers."—*South: Sermons*, vol. v., ser. 7.

* **in-earth',** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *earth* (q.v.).] To put in or into the earth; to inter. (*Southey: Thalaba*, bk. i.)

* **in-eaw,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Fr. *eau* = water.] To dip or plunge in or into the water.

"Themselves for very fear they instantly *ineaw.*"—*Drayton: Poly-Olbion*, s. 20.

* **in-ē'-brĭ-ant,** *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *inebrians*, pr. par. of *inebrio* = to make drunk; *ebrius* = drunk.]

A. *As adj.:* Intoxicating, inebriating.

B. *As subst.:* Any thing which intoxicates or inebriates, as opium.

* **in-ē'-brĭ-āte,** *v.t.* & *i.* [Lat. *inebriatus*, pa. par. of *inebrio* = to intoxicate: *in-* (intens.), and *ebrio* = to make drunk; *ebrius* = drunk; Ital. *inebbriare*; Sp. *inebriar.*]

A. *Transitive:*

I. *Lit.:* To make drunk; to intoxicate.

"Strong and *inebriating* wine."—*Purchas: His Pilgrimage*, ch. ix., § 3.

2. *Fig.:* To stupefy; to make furious, frantic, or excited; to excite, to exhilarate, to intoxicate.

"O you! whom your Creator's sight
Inebriates with delight."
Habington: Castara, pt. iii.

B. *Intrans.:* To become or be intoxicated or stupefied.

"Fish that come from the Euxine Sea into the fresh water, do *inebriate* and turn up their bellies."—*Bacon.*

in-ē'-brĭ-ate, *a.* & *s.* [Lat. *inebriatus*, pa. par. of *inebrio.*]

* **A.** *As adj.:* Intoxicated, drunk, stupefied.

"Led by his *inebriate* Satyrs."
Longfellow: Drinking Song.

B. *As subst.:* A drunkard.

in-ē-brĭ-ā'-tion, *s.* [INEBRIATE, *v.*] The act of inebriating or intoxicating; the state of being or becoming intoxicated; intoxication, drunkenness.

"That cornelians and bloodstones may be of virtue, experience will make us grant; but not that an Amethyst prevents *inebriation.*"—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. xxiii.

in-ē-brĭ'-ē-tў, *s.* [Lat. *inebrio* = to intoxicate.] Intoxication, drunkenness, habitual drinking.

* **in-ē'-brĭ-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *in-* (intens.), and *ebrius* = drunk.]

I. Drunk, intoxicated; stupefied with drink.

2. Intoxicating. (*T. Brown: Works*, iv. 131.)

* **in-eche,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Mid. Eng. *eche* = eke.] To add, to insert.

in-ĕd-ĭt-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *edited* (q.v.).] Not edited; not published: as, an *inedited* manuscript.

* **in-ĕf-fa-bĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Fr. *ineffabilité*, from *ineffable.*] The quality or state of being ineffable; ineffableness.

in-ĕf'-fa-ble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *ineffabilis*, from *in-* = not, and *effabilis* = that can be spoken out; *effor* = to speak out: *ef-* (for *ex*) = out, and *for* = to speak; Ital. *ineffabile*; Sp. *inefable.*] Incapable of being expressed in words; unspeakable, unutterable, inexpressible, indescribable.

"To whom the Son, with calm aspect and clear,
Lightning divine, *ineffable*, serene,
Made answer."
Milton: P. L., v 734.

in-ĕf'-fa-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *ineffable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being ineffable; ineffability.

† **in-ĕf'-fa-bles (bles** as **bęlz),** *s. pl.* [INEFFABLE.] Trousers. (*Slang.*)

in-ĕf'-fa-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *ineffab(le); -ly.*] In an ineffable, unspeakable, or unutterable manner, or degree; in a manner or degree not to be expressed in words; unspeakably, unutterably.

"He all his father full expressed,
Ineffably into his face received.
Milton: P. L., vi. 721.

* **in-ĕf-fāçe'-a-ble,** *a.* [O. Fr. *ineffaçable.*] Not effaceable; that cannot be effaced or obliterated.

in-ĕf-fāçe'-a-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *ineffaceab(le); -ly.*] In an ineffaceable manner; so as not to be effaced.

* **in-ĕf-fĕct'-ĭ-ble,** * **in-ĕf-fĕct'-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *effectible* (q.v.).] Impracticable.

"By means altogether in themselves *ineffectable.*"—*Bp. Hall: Cases of Conscience*, Dec. 3, case 3.

in-ĕf-fĕct'-ĭve, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *effective* (q.v.).]

I. Not effective; incapable of producing any effect, or the effect desired; ineffectual, inefficient, useless.

"Let him calculate . . . how faint and partial and *ineffective* his best virtues."—*Hurd: Works*, vol. iii., ser. 85.

2. Weak, impotent; wanting energy.

"Virtue hates weak and *ineffective* minds."—*Bp. Taylor: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 13.

in-ĕf-fĕct'-ĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *ineffective; -ly.*] In an ineffective manner; without effect or result; inefficiently.

"Still it contended, but *ineffectively* for the most part."—*Bp. Taylor: Of Repentance*, ch. viii., § 5.

in-ĕf-fĕct'-ĭve-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *ineffective; -ness.*] The quality or state of being ineffective; inefficiency.

in-ĕf-fĕct'-ų-al, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *effectual* (q.v.).] Not effectual; not producing any result; incapable of producing the desired or proper effect; inefficient, useless, weak, powerless, vain.

"Pulpits fail, and soundings boards reflect,
Most part an empty *ineffectual* sound."
Cowper: Task, iii. 22.

* **in-ĕf-fĕct-ų-ăl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *ineffectual; -ity.*] Something ineffectual; a thing having no power or producing no effect. (*Carlyle: Miscellanies*, iv. 144.)

in-ĕf-fĕct'-ų-al-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *ineffectual; -ly.*] In an ineffectual manner; without effect; in vain; to no purpose.

"He touched the women with two of the crosses *ineffectually.*"—*Jortin: Remarks on Eccles. History.*

in-ĕf-fĕct'-ų-al-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *ineffectual; -ness.*] The quality or state of being ineffectual; inefficiency, inefficacy.

"The *ineffectualness* of the mountebank's medicines was soon discovered."—*Burnet: Hist. Reformation* (an. 1548).

* **in-ĕf-fĕr-vĕs'-çençe,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *effervescence* (q.v.).] Want or absence of effervescence; the state of not effervescing.

* **in-ĕf-fĕr-vĕs'-çent,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *effervescent* (q.v.).] Not effervescent or effervescing; not susceptible or capable of effervescence.

* **in-ĕf-fĕr-vĕs-çĭ-bĭl-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *ineffervescible; -ity.*] The quality or state of being ineffervescible.

* **in-ĕf-fĕr-vĕs'-çĭ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *effervescible* (q.v.).] Not capable or susceptible of effervescence.

* **in-ĕf-fĭ-cā'-cious,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *efficacious* (q.v.); Fr. & Ital. *inefficace*; Lat. *efficax.*] Not efficacious; producing no result or effect; not capable of producing the desired or proper result or effect; ineffectual, weak, powerless.

"So destitute of eloquence that it is flat, and proves commonly *inefficacious* upon intelligent readers."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 295.

* **in-ĕf-fĭ-cā'-cious-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *inefficacious; -ly.*] In an efficacious manner; without effect or result; ineffectually.

* **in-ĕf-fĭ-cā'-cious-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *inefficacious; -ness.*] The quality or state of being inefficacious; inefficacy.

"To this we may probably impute that strange *inefficaciousness* we see of the word."—*Lively Oracles, &c.*, p. 194.

in-ĕf'-fĭ-cą-çў, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *efficacy* (q.v.).] Want of efficacy or power to produce the desired or proper effect or result; inefficiency, ineffectualness.

"All experience of their *inefficacy* does not in the least discourage them."—*Burke: On the French Revolution.*

in-ĕf-fĭ-cien-çў (ei as sh), *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *efficiency* (q.v.).]

I. The quality or state of being inefficient; want of efficiency or power to produce the desired effect; inefficacy.

2. Incapability, incapacity, uselessness.

"The *inefficiency* of the foot and of the dragoons."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

in-ĕf-fĭ'-cient (ei as sh), *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *efficient* (q.v.).]

I. Not efficient; wanting the power to produce the desired or proper effect; inefficacious, powerless.

2. Incapable; wanting in ability or capacity; incompetent.

"But both as Admiral and as First Lord of the Admiralty he was utterly *inefficient.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

3. Incapable of or indisposed to effective action: as, an *inefficient* force.

in-ĕf-fĭ'-cient-lў (ci as sh), *adv.* [Eng. *inefficient; -ly.*]

I. In an inefficient manner; ineffectually; without effect or result.

2. In an incapable or incompetent manner; not efficiently or ably.

* **in-ĕ-lăb'-ōr-ate,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *elaborate* (q.v.).] Not elaborate; not wrought or worked out with care; wanting in finish; sketchy.

* **in-ĕ-lăs'-tĭc,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *elastic* (q.v.).] Not elastic; wanting in elasticity.

* **in-ĕ-lăs-tĭç'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *elasticity* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being inelastic; want of elasticity or elastic power.

in-ĕl'-ĕ-gançe, * **in-ĕl'-ĕ-gan-çў,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *elegance, elegancy* (q.v.).]

I. The quality or state of being inelegant; want of elegance, beauty, polish, refinement, or the like; want or absence of anything required by a correct taste.

"Or in the graceful and the grand
Confessed *inelegance* of hand."
Cawthorn: Birth & Education of Genius.

2. That which is inelegant, or displeasing to good taste: as, There are many *inelegancies* in his language.

ĭn-ĕl'-ē-gant, *a.* [Lat. *inelegans*, from *in-* = not, and *elegans* = elegant (q.v.); Fr. *inélegant*; Ital. & Sp. *inelegante.*]

1. Not elegant; wanting in elegance, beauty, polish, refinement, &c.; characterized by some feature which displeases or offends good taste.

"Tastes, not well joined, *inelegant*."
Milton: P.L., v. 335.

2. Coarse; unpolished.

"It renders style often obscure, always embarrassed and *inelegant*."—*Blair*, vol. i., lect. 11.

* 3. Unpleasant; disagreeable.

"Pleasing to sight
But to the tongue *inelegant* and flat."
Philips: Cider, ..

ĭn-ĕl'-ē-gant-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *inelegant*; *-ly.*] In an inelegant manner; coarsely; roughly; without polish, refinement, or elegance.

"He may not *inelegantly* be said to have tasted of death."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 10.

ĭn-ĕl-ĭg-ĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *eligibility* (q.v.); Fr. *inéligibilité.*] The quality or state of being ineligible; incapacity of being elected to an office; the state of not being worthy of choice.

ĭn-ĕl'-ĭg-ĭ-ble, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *eligible* (q.v.); Fr. *inéligible*; Ital. *ineligibile.*]

I. Not eligible; not capable of being elected to an office.

"The votes given to a man *ineligible* being given in vain."—*Johnson: False Alarm.*

2. Not worthy or fit to be chosen or preferred; not expedient or desirable.

ĭn-ĕl'-ĭg-ĭ-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *ineligib(le)*; *-ly.*] In an ineligible manner.

* **ĭn-ĕl'-ō-quençe,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *eloquence.*] The state or quality of being ineloquent; want of eloquence; taciturnity. (*Carlyle: Past & Present*, bk. ii., ch. xi.)

* **ĭn-ĕl'-ō-quent,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *eloquent* (q.v.); Fr. *inéloquent*; Ital. *ineloquente.*] Not eloquent; wanting in eloquence; not fluent in language; not persuasive.

"Nor are thy lips ungraceful, sire of men,
Nor tongue *ineloquent*." *Milton: P. L.*, viii. 219.

* **ĭn-ĕl'-ō-quent-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *ineloquent*; *-ly.*] In an ineloquent manner; without eloquence or fluency of language

ĭn-ē-lŭc'-ta-ble, *a.* [Lat. *ineluctabilis*, from *in-* = not, and *eluctabilis* = that may be escaped from; *eluctor* = to struggle out: *e-* = *ex-* = out, and *luctor* = to struggle; Fr. *inéluctable*; Ital. *ineluttabile.*] That cannot be escaped from, evaded, or avoided; inevitable.

"As if the damnation of all sinners now were *ineluctable* and eternal."—*Pearson: On the Creed*, art. 5.

* **ĭn-ē-lūd'-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *eludible* (q.v.).] That cannot be eluded or evaded.

"Most pressing reasons and *ineludible* demonstrations."—*Glanvill: Pre-existence of Souls*, p. 18.

ĭn-ĕm'-brў-ō-nāte, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *embryonate* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Not having a proper embryo.

* **ĭn-ē-năr'-ra-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *inenarrabilis*, from *in-* = not, and *enarrabilis* = that may be narrated or told: *e-* = *ex-* = out, and *narrabilis* = that can be told; *narro* = to narrate, to tell; Fr. *inénarrable*; Sp. *inenarrable*; Ital. *inenarrabile.*] That cannot or may not be told or narrated; unspeakable; indescribable.

"He is to be loved beste, for his *inenarrable* goodness."—*Fisher: Seuen Psalmes*, Ps. 143, pt. iii.

ĭn-ĕn-chў'-ma, *s.* [Gr. ἰς (*is*), genit. ἰνός (*inos*) = strength, pl. ἰνές (*ines*) = fibrous muscles, and ἔγχυμα (*engchuma*) = an infusion.]

Bot.: Fibrocellular tissue, cells having the appearance of spiral vessels.

* **ĭn-ĕpt',** *a.* [Fr. *inepte*, from Lat. *ineptus* = improper, foolish: *in-* = not, and *aptus* = fit, proper; Ital. *inetto*; Sp. *inepto.*]

1. Not apt, fit, or suitable; unfit for any purpose; unsuitable, improper; useless.

"The Aristotelian philosophy is *inept* for new discoveries."—*Glanvill: Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. xix.

2. Trifling; foolish; silly; absurd; nonsensical.

* **ĭn-ĕpt'-ĭ-tūde,** *s.* [Lat. *ineptitudo*, from *ineptus* = inept (q.v.); Sp. *ineptitud*; Ital *inettitudine.*]

1. Unfitness; unsuitableness; inaptitude; ineptness.

"The *ineptitude* of the component corpuscles for avolation."—*Boyle: Works*, iv. 397.

2. Foolishness; silliness; absurdity; nonsense.

ĭn-ĕpt'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *inept*; *-ly.*] Unfitly; unsuitably; foolishly; absurdly.

"They [the Peripateticks] *ineptly* fansied [the crystalline humour of the eye] to be the immediate organ of vision."—*Ray: On the Creation*, pt. ii.

* **ĭn-ĕpt'-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *inept*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being inept; unfitness; unsuitableness; foolishness; folly; absurdity; ineptitude.

"Miserable *ineptness* of infancy."—*More: Pre-existence of Souls.* (Pref.)

* **ĭn-ē'-qua-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *equable* (q.v.).] Not equable; unequable.

* **ĭn-ē'-qual,** *a.* [Lat. *inæqualis*, from *in-* = not, and *æqualis* = equal (q.v.); Fr. *inégal*; Ital. *ineguale*; Sp. *inigual.*] Unequal; uneven; odd.

"Knowe the bombre of the degrees in the houres *inequals*."—*Chaucer: Of the Astrolabie.*

ĭn-ē-quāl'-ĭ-tў, * **in-e-qual-i-te,** *s.* [Fr. *inequalité*, *inegalité*, from Lat. *inæqualitas*, from *inæqualis* = unequal.]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The quality or state of being unequal; a difference or want of equality in any respect; want of uniformity; diversity; disparity.

"Sympathy is rarely strong where there is a great *inequality* of condition."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. x.

2. The quality or state of being uneven or not level; unevenness, want of levelness.

3. An uneven place or spot; a depression or elevation of the ground.

4. Insufficiency or unfitness for any office or purpose; inadequacy, incompetency.

5. Difference or disparity of rank or station.

"If so small *inequality* between man and man make in them modesty a commendable virtue, who respecting superiors as superiors, can neither speak nor stand before them without fear."—*Hooker.*

6. Unlikeness, dissimilarity.

"In some places, by the nature of the earth, and by the situation of woods and hills, the air is more unequal than in others; and *inequality* of air is ever an enemy to health."—*Bacon.*

II. *Technically:*

1. *Alg.:* The expression of two unequal quantities, connected by the sign of inequality. Thus, $2 < 3$, $4 > 1$, are inequalities, and are read, 2 less than 3, 4 greater than 1. Every inequality consists of two parts: that on the left of the sign of equality, is called the first member; that on the right is called the second member. Two inequalities are said to exist in a direct sense, when the first members are both greater, or both less, than the second members. They exist in a contrary sense when the first member is greater than the second in one inequality, and the second greater than the first in the other.

2. *Astron.* (*Pl.*): All the alterations or calculations rendered necessary by the unequal motion of a planet.

¶ *Inequality of long period:*

Astron.: A term applied to two planets, whose periodic times are different, so that their conjunctions take place successively at different points in their respective orbits, the return to their first position not being made for a long period of time. (*Prof. Airy's Popular Astron.* (6th ed.), pp. 233, 273.)

* **ĭn-ē-quā'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *equation* (q.v.).]

Alg.: The same as INEQUALITY (q.v.).

* **ĭn-ē-quĭ-dĭs'-tant,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *equidistant* (q.v.).] Not equidistant.

ĭn-ē-quĭ-lăt'-ĕr-al, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *equilateral* (q.v.).]

1. *Zoology:*

(1) *Of Molluscs:* Having the two sides unequal, as an ordinary bivalve shell.

(2) *Of the Foraminifera:* Having the convolutions of the shell obliquely wound round an axis instead of lying in the same plane.

2. *Bot.:* Unequal-sided; unequal.

* **ĭn-equit-a-ble (equit** as **ĕk'-kwĭt),** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *equitable* (q.v.).] Not equitable, not just, not fair

"The proportions seemed not *inequitable*."—*Burke: On the French Revolution.*

ĭn-equi-tў (equi as **ek-kwi),** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *equity.*] A want of equity; injustice.

"We find on the one side maintenance of, and on the other opposition to, some form of *inequity*."—*H. Spencer.*

ĭn-ē'-quĭ-vălve, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *equivalve* (q.v.).]

Zool.: Of the Molluscs: Having the two valves of the shell unequal.

ĭn-ē-quĭ-văl'-vu-lar, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *equivalvular* (q.v.).]

Zool.: Not equivalvular; not having the small valves equal.

* **ĭn-ĕ-răd'-ĭe-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *eradicable* (q.v.).] That cannot be eradicated; incapable of being eradicated.

* **ĭn-ĕr-gĕt'-ĭe,** * **ĭn-ĕr-gĕt'-ĭc-al,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *energetic*, *energetical* (q.v.).] Not energetic; wanting in energy; having no energy.

"Those eminent stars and planets, that are in the heavens, are not to be considered by us as sluggish *inergetical* bodies."—*Boyle: Works*, v. 640.

* **ĭn-ĕr-gĕt'-ĭe-al-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *inergetical*; *-ly.*] In an inenergetic manner; without energy.

† **ĭn-ĕrm',** † **ĭn-ĕrm'-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *inermis* = unarmed.]

Bot.: Unarmed, destitute of spines or prickles.

* **ĭn-ĕr-ra-bĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *inerrable*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being inerrable; freedom or exemption from error; infallibility.

"The *inerrability* of a General Council, truly so called, and qualified."—*Hammond: Works*, i. 557.

* **ĭn-ĕr'-ra-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *errable* (q.v.).] Exempt from error; incapable of erring; infallible.

"Through the guidance of God's Spirit, in the acts of their function *inerrable*."—*Bp. Hall: Episcopacy by Divine Right.*

* **ĭn-ĕr'-ra-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *inerrable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being inerrable; infallibility.

"Infallibility and *inerrableness* is assumed and inclosed by the Romish church."—*Hammond: Works*, i. 479.

* **ĭn-ĕr'-ra-blў,** *adv.* [Eng. *inerrab(le)*; *-ly.*] Without error; with exemption from error; infallibly.

* **ĭn-ĕr'-ran-çў,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Lat. *errantia* = a wandering; *errans*, pr. par. of *erro* = to wander, to err.] Freedom from error.

* **ĭn-ĕr-răt'-ĭe,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *erratic* (q.v.).] Not erratic; not wandering; fixed.

* **ĭn-ĕr'-rĭng,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *erring* (q.v.).] Not erring, free from error.

* **ĭn-ĕr'-rĭng-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *inerring*; *-ly.*] In an erring manner; without error, mistake, or deviation.

"That matter should frame itself so *inerringly* according to the idea of its kind."—*Glanvill: Scepsis Scientifica*, ch. v.

ĭn-ĕrt', *a.* [Lat. *iners* (genit. *inertis*), from *in-* = not, and *ars* (genit. *artis*) = art; Fr., Ital., & Sp. *inerte.*]

1. Destitute of the power of motion, or of active resistance to motive power applied; motionless.

"But that it is *inert* and stupid of it self—then it must be moved from some other."—*More: Antidote against Atheism*, bk. ii., ch. i.

2. Inactive, dull, slothful, sluggish, indisposed to move or act. (*Cowper: Task*, i. 623.)

ĭn-ĕr'-ti-a (ti as **shĭ),** *s.* [Lat. = want of art, unskilfulness; *iners*, genit. *inertis* = without art or skill, lazy.]

Physics: The incapability of matter to change its state, whether that be one of motion or rest. If in motion, it will continue so for ever unless some counteractive force, like that of gravity, act upon it. If at rest, it will ever remain so unless a counteractive impulse set it in motion. The resistance which, especially at first, it gives to such a force operating to move it is called *vis inertiæ* = the power of inertia.

* **ĭn-ĕr'-tion,** *s.* [Eng. *inert*; *-ion.*] Want of activity or exertion, inertness, inertia. (*Mad. D'Arblay: Camilla*, bk. i., ch. v.)

* **ĭn-ĕrt'-ĭ-tūde,** *s.* [Low Lat. *inertitudo*, from *iners* (genit. *inertis*) = inert (q.v.).] The same as INERTNESS (q.v.).

ĭn-ĕrt'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *inert*; *-ly.*] In an inert manner; sluggishly; dully; without motion or exertion.

"Suspend a while your force *inertly* strong."
Pope: Dunciad, iv. 7.

ĭn-ĕrt'-nĕss, * **in-ert-nesse,** *s.* [Eng. *inert*; *-ness.*]

1. The quality or state of being inert or destitute of the power of self-motion; inertia.

2. Sluggishness, dulness, want of activity or exertion, habitual indisposition to exertion or action.

"The incapacity and *inertness* of Gastanaga."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

* **ĭn-ĕr'-û-dīte,** *a.* [Lat. *ineruditus*, from *in-* = not, and *eruditus* = erudite (q.v.).] Not erudite, not learned, unlearned.

* **ĭn-ĕs-cāp'-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *escapable.*] Inevitable; not to be avoided.

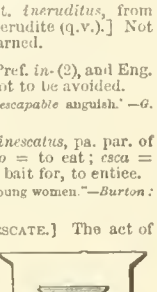
"Within the clutch of *inescapable* anguish."—*G. Eliot: Middlemarch*, ch. lxxx.

* **ĭn-ĕs'-cāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *inescatus*, pa. par. of *inesco*: *in-* = in, and *esco* = to eat; *esca* = food.] To allure, to lay a bait for, to entice.

"To *inescate* and beguile young women."—*Burton: Anat. of Melancholy*, p. 496.

* **ĭn-ĕs-ā'-tion,** *s.* [INESCATE.] The act of alluring or tempting, an allurement, a bait.

"The deceitful allurements and *inescations* of flesh and blood."—*Ballywell: Excellence of Moral Virtue*, p. 107.



INESCUTCHEON.

ĭn-ĕs-cŭtch'-eŏn, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *escutcheon* (q.v.).]

Her.: A small escutcheon borne within a shield.

ĭn ĕs'-sĕ, *phr.* [Lat.] Actually existing; in actual being.

* **ĭn-ĕs-sĕn'-tial (ti as sh),** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *essential* (q.v.).]

1. Not essential; unessential.

2. Having no essence, existence, or being.

"When life and thought
Sprang forth, they burst the womb of *inessential* Naught."
Shelley: Revolt of Islam, i. 25.

ĭn-ĕs'-tĭm-a-blе, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *inestimabilis*, from *in-* = not, and *estimabilis* = that can be estimated; *æstimo* = to estimate (q.v.); Sp. *inestimable*; Ital. *inestimabile.*] Impossible to be estimated, valued, or computed; above or beyond all price: too valuable or excellent to be valued or rated.

"A man who had rendered *inestimable* services to the cause of liberty."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

ĭn-ĕs'-tĭm-a-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *inestimable*); *-ly.*] In an inestimable manner or degree; in a manner or to a degree not to be estimated, valued, or computed.

"Yet *inestimably* outvaluing the toils and difficulties requisite to obtain it."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 388.

* **ĭn-ĕ-vās'-ĭ-blе,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *evasible* (q.v.).] Not evasible; that cannot be evaded or avoided.

* **ĭn-ĕv'-ĭ-dençe,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *evidence* (q.v.); Fr. *inévidence.*] Want of evidence; obscurity.

"By their *inevidence*, absurdity, or incongruity."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 290.

* **ĭn-ĕv'-ĭ-dent,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *evident* (q.v.); Fr. *inévident.*] Not evident; not plain; obscure; not obvious.

"Without multiplication of *inevident* and unexplicable suppositions."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 290.

* **ĭn-ĕv-ĭt-a-bĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Fr. *inévitabilité*; Sp. *inevitabilidad*; Ital. *inevitabilità.*] The quality or state of being inevitable; impossibility to be avoided; certainty to happen.

"Universal immunity from all *inevitability* and determination to one."—*Bramhall: Against Hobbes.*

ĭn-ĕv'-ĭt-a-blе, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *inevitabilis*, from *in-* = not, and *evitabilis* = that can be avoided: *e-* = *ex-* = out, and *vito* = to avoid; Sp. *inevitable*; Ital. *inevitabile.*]

1. That cannot or may not be avoided; impossible to be avoided; admitting of no escape or evasion; unavoidable.

"A speedy restoration was *inevitable*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

* 2. Not to be withstood or resisted; inevitable: as, *inevitable* charms. (*Dryden.*)

ĭn-ĕv'-ĭt-a-blе-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *inevitable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being inevitable; inevitability.

ĭn-ĕv'-ĭt-a-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *inevitab(le)*; *-ly.*] In an inevitable manner; without possibility of escape or evasion; unavoidably.

"*Inevitably* thou shalt die."
Milton: P. L., viii. 290.

ĭn-ĕx-ăct', *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *exact*, *a.* (q.v.).] Not exact; not precisely accurate, correct, or true.

ĭn-ĕx-ăct'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *inexact*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being inexact; incorrectness; inaccuracy; want of preciseness.

* **ĭn-ĕx'-çel-lençe,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *excellence.*] Dishonour.

"Let no baseness in thy haughty breast
Sustain a shame of such *inexcellence*."
Marlowe: 2 Tamburlaine, v. 3.

* **ĭn-ĕx-çīt-a-bĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *excitability* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being inexcitable; freedom from excitability; insusceptibility of excitement.

ĭn-ĕx-çīt'-a-blе, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *excitable* (q.v.).] That cannot be excited, roused, or raised; insuseeptible of excitement; dull, lifeless. (In the example the accent is on the second syllable for the sake of metre.)

"What pleasure, late emploid, lets hmmour steepe
Thy llds, in this *inexcitable* sleepe?"
Chapman Homer; Hymn to Venus.

ĭn-ĕx-cūs'-a-blе, *a.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *inexcusabilis*, from *in-* = not, and *excusabilis* = excusable (q.v.); Sp. *inescusable*, and Ital. *inescusabile.*] Not excusable; not to be excused; admitting of no excuse; incapable of being excused or justified; indefensible.

"Of all hardnesses of heart, there is none so *inexcusable* as that of parents towards their children."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 181.

ĭn-ĕx-cūs'-a-blе-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *inexcusable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being inexcusable or unjustifiable; enormity beyond excuse, justification, or palliation.

"The horrible guilt and the utter *inexcusableness* of those men."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 6.

ĭn-ĕx-cūs'-a-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *inexcusab(le)*; *-ly.*] In an inexcusable manner or degree; to a degree of guilt or folly beyond excuse or palliation.

"They accounted Christians *inexcusably* obstinate and perverse."—*Jortin: Christian Religion*, Dis. i.

* **ĭn-ĕx'-ĕ-cra-blе,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (iotens.), and Eng. *execrable* (q.v.).] Most execrable.

"Be thon damned, *inexecrable* dog."
Shakesp.: Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

¶ The later editions read *inexorable.*

* **ĭn-ĕx-ĕ-cūt'-a-blе,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *executable* (q.v.).] Not executable; not capable or admitting of being executed. (*Carlyle: French Revol.*, pt. ii., bk. v., ch. v.)

* **ĭn-ĕx-ĕ-cū'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *execution* (q.v.).] Want, failure, or neglect of execution; non-performance; failure or neglect to carry out.

* **ĭn-ĕx-ĕr'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *exertion* (q.v.).] Want of exertion or effort; defect of action.

ĭn-ĕx-hāl'-a-blе, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *exhalable* (q.v.).] That cannot be exhaled, breathed out, emitted, or evaporated; not evaporable.

"Before the heat can bring the *inexhalable* parts into consistence."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. vi., ch. xxviii.

ĭn-ĕx-hâust'-ĕd, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *exhausted* (q.v.).] Not exhausted, emptied, or spent; inexhaustible.

"Joy rolls on joy, an *inexhausted* stream!"
Smollett: Regicide, i. 3.

* **ĭn-ĕx-hâust'-ĕd-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *inexhausted*; *-ly.*] Without exhaustion.

ĭn-ĕx-hâust-ĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *exhaustibility* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being inexhaustible.

ĭn-ĕx-hâust'-ĭ-blе, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *exhaustible* (q.v.).] Not exhaustible; that cannot be exhausted, emptied, spent, or used up; unfailing, unceasing.

"An *inexhaustible* subject of just ridicule to Molière."—*Macaulay; Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

inexhaustible bottle, *s.* A trick bottle employed by conjurors in their performances, and by means of which they profess to be able to supply any beverage called for by the audience. The inexhaustible bottle is opaque, usually of iron or gutta-percha, and contains several small phials communicating with the exterior atmosphere by pipes which can be readily stopped by the fingers. Small pipes also pass from the phials to the neck of the bottle. A different kind of liquor is put into each phial, and any particular kind can be poured out at will by removing the finger from the orifice of the pipe, admitting air to the phial in which the liquor is contained.

ĭn-ĕx-hâust'-ĭ-blе-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *inexhaustible*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being inexhaustible; inexhaustibility.

ĭn-ĕx-hâust'-ĭ-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *inexhaustib(le)*; *-ly.*] In an inexhaustible manner or degree.

"*Inexhaustibly* fertile in distinctions and objections."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. ii.

ĭn-ĕx-hâust'-ĭve, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *exhaustive* (q.v.).] Not to be exhausted or spent; inexhaustible, unfailing.

"That *inexhaustive* flow continual round."
Thomson: Spring, 476.

* **ĭn-ĕx-hâust'-lĕss,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *exhaust*; *-less.*] That cannot be exhausted; inexhaustible.

* **ĭn-ĕx-ĭst',** *v.i.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *exist* (q.v.).] To exist in or within.

"Substances *inexisting* within the divine mind."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. iii., pt. i., ch. ii.

* **ĭn-ĕx-ĭst'-ençe (1),** * **ĭn-ĕx-ĭst'-en-çў,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *existence* (q.v.).]

1. Existence in or within; indwelling.

"A certain *inexistence* or inhabitation so called."—*Bp. Bull*, vol. ii., dis. 5.

2. That which exists in or within.

"Not distinct substances, but *inexistencies* in him."—*Search: Light of Nature*, vol. iii., pt. i., ch. xv.

* **ĭn-ĕx-ĭst'-ençe (2),** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *existence* (q.v.).] Want of being or existence; a state of non-existence

"He calls up the heroes of former ages from a state of *inexistence*."—*Broome: On the Odyssey.*

* **ĭn-ĕx-ĭst'-ent (1),** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *existent* (q.v.).] Existent in or within.

"An ingredient actually *inexistent* in the vegetable and animal bodies."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 578.

* **ĭn-ĕx-ĭst'-ent (2),** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *existent* (q.v.).] Not existing; not having existence.

"To compound and piece together creatures of allowable forms into mixtures *inexistent*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. v., ch. xx.

ĭn-ĕx-ŏr-a-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *inexorabilité*; Sp. *inexorabilidad*; Ital. *inesorobilità.*] The quality or state of being inexorable; inexorableness.

ĭn-ĕx'-ŏr-a-blе, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *inexorabilis*, from *in-* = not, and *exorabilis* = to be moved by entreaty. [EXORABLE.] Not exorable; incapable of being persuaded or moved by entreaty or prayer; unyielding, implacable, unbending, inflexible, relentless; too firm or determined in purpose to yield to supplication or solicitation.

"He called on Frost's *inexorable* tooth."
Wordsworth: Expedition of the French.

ĭn-ĕx'-ŏr-a-blе-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *inexorable*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being inexorable.

ĭn-ex'-ŏr-a-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *inexorab(le)*; *-ly.*] In an inexorable manner; inflexibly, implacably, relentlessly.

"Judgment which *inexorably* dooms
The guilty dead." *Glover: Leonidas*, bk. x.

* **ĭn-ĕx-păns'-ĭ-blе,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *expansible.*] Incapable of being expanded, dilated, or diffused. (*Prof. Tyndall*, in *Annandale.*)

* **ĭn-ĕx-pĕct'-a-blе,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *expectable.*] Not to be looked for or expected.

"With what *inexpectable* mercy were they answered."—*Bp. Hall: Works*, v. 223.

ĭn-ĕx-pĕct'-ant, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *expectant.*] The same as UNEXPECTANT (q.v.). (*Miss Brontë: Villette*, ch. xiii.)

* **ĭn-ĕx-pĕct-ā'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *expectation* (q.v.).] The quality or state of having no expectation.

"*Inexpectation*, nuacquaintance, want of preparation."—*Feltham: Resolves*, pt. ii., res. 5.

* **ĭn-ĕx-pĕct'-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *expected* (q.v.).] Not expected; unexpected.

"This *inexpected* change might worke a bustle and dangerous resistance."—*Bishop Hall: Contempl.; Ichu with Jehoram.*

* **ĭn-ĕx-pĕct'-ĕd-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *inexpected; -ly.*] Unexpectedly. (*Bp. Hall; Contempl.; Athalia & Joash.*)

* **ĭn-ĕx-pĕct'-ĕd-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *inexpected; -ness.*] The quality or state of being unexpected; unexpectedness.

"The *inexpectedness* of pleasing objects makes them many times the more acceptable."—*Bishop Hall: Contempl.; Esther suing.*

* **ĭn-ĕx-pĕct'-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *inexpect(ed)*; *-ly.*] Unexpectedly. (*Bp. Hall: Works*, viii. 503.)

ĭn-ĕx-pē'-dĭ-ĕnçe, ĭn-ĕx-pē'-dĭ-ĕn-çў, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *expedience, expediency* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being inexpedient; want of expedience or expediency; want of fitness or appropriateness; impropriety, inadvisability, disadvantage.

"He pointed out the *inexpediency* of irritating them."—*Lewis: Cred. Early Roman Hist.* (1855), ii. 456.

ĭn-ĕx-pē'-dĭ-ĕnt, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *expedient* (q.v.).] Not expedient; inconvenient, unsuitable, unfit, improper, inadvisable, disadvantageous; not tending to a good end or result.

"It was highly *inexpedient* to use those ceremonies."—*Burnet: Hist. Reformation* (an. 1550).

ĭn-ĕx-pē'-dĭ-ĕnt-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *inexpedient; -ly.*] Not expediently; unfitly, unadvisably.

ĭn-ĕx-pĕn'-sĭve, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *expensive* (q.v.).] Not expensive, not dear; cheap.

ĭn-ĕx-pĕr'-ĭ-ençe, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *experience* (q.v.); Lat. *inexperientia*; Fr. *inexpérience*; Sp. *inexperiencia*; Ital. *inesperienza.*] Want of experience or experimental knowledge; want or absence of that knowledge which is gained by experience.

"The ignorance and *inexperience* of the hot-headed Royalists."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

ĭn-ĕx-pĕr'-ĭ-ençed, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *experienced* (q.v.).]

1. Not experienced; wanting in experience; unskilled.

"Seek to supplant his *inexperienced* youth."
Couper: Progress of Error, 59.

† 2. Untried.

* **ĭn-ĕx-pĕr'-ĭ-ençed-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *inexperienced; -ness.*] The state of being inexperienced; want of experience. (*Bailey: Erasmus*, p. 318.)

* **ĭn-ĕx-pĕrt',** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *expert* (q.v.).]

1. Not having experienced or tried anything; without experience.

"Lest enterlug on the Canaanite alarmed,
War terrify them *inexpert*."
Milton: P. L., xii. 218.

2. Not expert; not skilled or skilful; wanting in expertness.

"O *inexpert* in arms."
Akenside: To the Country Gentlemen of England.

* **ĭn-ĕx-pĕrt'-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *inexpert; -ness.*] Want of expertness or akill.

ĭn-ĕx'-pĭ-a-ble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *inexpiabilis*, from *in-* = not, and *expiabilis* = expiable (q.v.); Sp. *inexpiable*; Ital. *inespiable.*]

1. That cannot be expiated or atoned for; not capable of admitting of expiation, satisfaction, or atonement.

"Spare us the *inexpiable* wrong, the unutterable shame."
Macaulay: Virginia.

2. That cannot be appeased or mollified by atonement; implacable, inexorable.

"Waging *inexpiable* war."—*Burke: French Revolution.*

3. *Hist.*: A term applied to the war between Carthage and its revolted mercenaries, from B.C. 241 to 238.

* **ĭn-ĕx'-pĭ-a-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *inexpiable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being inexpiable.

* **ĭn-ĕx'-pĭ-a-blў,** *adv.* [Eng. *inexpiable*; *-ly.*] In an inexpiable manner or degree; to a degree not admitting or capable of expiation or atonement.

"Excursions are *inexpiably* bad."
Roscommon: On Translated Verse.

* **ĭn-ĕx'-pĭ-ate,** *a.* [Lat. *inexpiatus.*] Not expiated, not appeased, not pacified.

"But now to rest *inexpiate* were much too rude a part."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad, ix.

ĭn-ĕx-plāin'-a-ble, *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *explainable* (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.*: Not explainable; not admitting or capable of explanation; inexplicable.

B. *As subst.* (*Pl.*): The same as UNMENTIONABLES. (*Dickens: Sketches by Boz; Mr. Minns.*)

* **ĭn-ĕx'-plĕ-a-blў,** *adv.* [As if from a Lat. * *inexpleabilis*, from *inexplebilis* = that cannot be filled; *in-* = not, and *expleo* = to fill; *ex-* = out, fully, and *pleo* = to fill.] Insatiably.

"What were these harpies but flatterers, delators, and the *inexpleably* covetous?"—*Sandys: Travels.*

* **ĭn-ĕx-plĭc-a-bĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Fr. *inexplicabilité*, from *inexplicable* = inexplicable (q.v.).] The quality or state of being inexplicable.

ĭn-ĕx'-plĭc-a-ble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *inexplicabilis*, from *in-* = not, and *explico*, to unfold, to explain; Sp. *inexplicable*; Ital. *inesplicabile.*] Incapable of being explained or interpreted; not capable of being made plain or intelligible; not admitting or susceptible of explanation.

"*Inexplicable*
Thy justice seems."
Milton: P. L., x. 754.

* **ĭn-ĕx'-plĭc-a-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *inexplicable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being inexplicable.

* **ĭn-ĕx'-plĭc-a-blęs,** *s. pl.* [INEXPLICABLE.] Trousers. (*Slang.*)

ĭn-ĕx'-plĭc-a-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *inexplicab(le); -ly.*] In an inexplicable manner; so as not to be capable of explanation.

"To him *inexplicably* mix'd appear'd
Much to be loved and hated, sought and fear'd."
Byron: Lara, i. 17.

* **ĭn-ĕx-plĭç'-ĭt,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *explicit* (q.v.).] Not explicit; not clearly stated.

* **ĭn-ĕx-plŏr'-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2); Eng. *explore*, and suff. *-able.*] Not capable of being explored.

* **ĭn-ĕx-plō'-sĭve,** *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *explosive* (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.*: Not explosive; not liable to explode; non-explosive.

B. *As subst.*: A substance or preparation not liable to explode.

* **ĭn-ĕx-pōs'-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2); Eng. *expos(e)*, and suff. *-able.*] Not to be exposed; secure. (*Adams: Works*, i. 83.)

* **ĭn-ĕx-pō'-sure (s as zh),** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *exposure* (q.v.).] A state of not being exposed.

ĭn-ĕx-prĕss'-ĭ-ble, *a.* & *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *expressible* (q.v.).]

A. *As adj.*: Not expressible; incapable of being expressed, declared, or described; unutterable; unspeakable.

"Distance *inexpressible*
By numbers."
Milton: P. L., viii. 113.

B. *As subst.* (*Pl.*): A euphemism for trousers; unmentionables.

"A curious sort of somewhat scanty mat
Now served for *inexpressibles*."
Byron: The Island, ii. 20.

ĭn-ĕx-prĕss'-ĭ-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *inexpressib(le); -ly.*] In an inexpressible manner or degree; unspeakably; unutterably; indescribably.

"*Inexpressibly* amusing to the imagination."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 321.

ĭn-ĕx-prĕss'-ĭve, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *expressive* (q.v.).]

1. Not expressive; not expressing or serving to express; not serving to give full expression to.

"O! glorious times, when actors thus could strike,
Expressive, *inexpressive*, all alike!"
Lloyd: Prologue to Hecuba.

* 2. Inexpressible.

"With harpings high of *inexpressive* praise."
Mason: Elfrida: Chorus, Ode i.

* **ĭn-ĕx-prĕss'-ĭve-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *inexpressive; -ness.*] The quality or state of being inexpressive.

* **ĭn-ĕx-pūgn'-a-ble** (*g* silent), *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *inexpugnabilis*; Sp. *inexpugnable*; Ital. *inespugnabile.*]

1. Not expugnable; incapable of being taken or subdued by force; impregnable; not to be taken by assault.

"Thel thought their cite to be *inexpugnable*."—*Joye: Expos. of Daniel*, ch. i.

2. Unconquerable; invincible.

* **ĭn-ĕx-pūgn'-a-blў** (*g* silent), *adv.* [Eng. *inexpugnab(le); -ly.*] In an inexpugnable manner; impregnably.

"*Inexpugnably* lodged up in the perverse and unreclaimable Hylo."—*More: Philos. Cabbala; App. to Defence*, ch. v.

* **ĭn-ĕx-sū'-pĕr-a-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *inexsuperabilis*, from *in-* = not, and *exsuperabilis* = that may be overcome.] [EXUPERABLE.] That cannot be passed over or surmounted; unsurmountable.

* **ĭn-ĕx-tĕnd'-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *extended* (q.v.).] Not extended; not stretched out over space.

"I can have no manner of idea of the existence or possibility of such an *inextended* being without consciousness or active power."—*Watts. Essay towards the Proof of a Separate State*, § 1.

* **ĭn-ĕx-tĕn'-sion,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *extension* (q.v.).] Want of extension or extended state.

ĭn ĕx-tĕn'-sō, *phr.* [Lat.] In full; without any abbreviation or curtailment.

* **ĭn-ĕx-tĕr'-mĭn-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *exterminable* (q.v.).] Not exterminable; not capable of being exterminated.

* **ĭn-ĕx-tĭnct',** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *extinct* (q.v.).] Not extinct; not quenched.

* **ĭn-ĕx-tĭn'-guĭ-ble (u as w),** *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *inextinguibilis*, from *in-* = not, and *extinguo* = to extinguish.] Inextinguishable.

"The *inextinguible* fires."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 1076.

ĭn-ĕx-tĭn'-guĭsh-a-ble (u as w), *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *extinguishable* (q.v.).] Not extinguishable; incapable of being extinguished; unquenchable.

"In beams of *inextinguishable* light."
Cowper: Hope, 134.

ĭn-ĕx-tĭn'-guĭsh-a-blў (u as w), *adv.* [Eng. *inextinguishab(le); -ly.*] In an inextinguishable or unquenchable manner or degree.

* **ĭn-ĕx-tĭrp'-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *extirpable* (q.v.).] That cannot be extirpated; incapable of extirpation.

ĭn ĕx-trē'-mĭs, *phr.* [Lat.] In the last state or stage, whether of life, safety, or resources.

ĭn-ĕx'-trĭc-a-ble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *inextricabilis*, from *in-* = not, and *extrico* = to extricate (q.v.); Sp. *inextricable*; Ital. *inestricabile.*]

1. Not extricable; incapable of being extricated, disentangled, or untied; not to be freed from intricacy, perplexity, or obscurity.

* 2. From which one cannot extricate himself; inevitable.

"By nature free, not over-ruled by fate
Inextricable."
Milton: P. L., v. 528.

ĭn-ĕx'-trĭc-a-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *inextricable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being inextricable.

"There is no perplexity in thee, my God, no *inextricableness* in thee."—*Donne: Devotions*, p. 122.

ĭn-ĕx'-trĭc-a-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *inextricab(le); -ly.*] In an inextricable manner; so as not to be extricable.

"He can see none more *inextricably* intangled in them than himself."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 362.

* **ĭn-eye'** (eye as ī), *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *eye* (q.v.).] To inoculate; to propagate as of a tree by the insertion of a bud into a foreign stock; to bud.

"Let sage experience teach thee all the arts
Of graiting and *ineying*."
Philips: Cider, bk. i.

* **ĭn-făb'-rĭ-cāt-ĕd,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *fabricated* (q.v.).] Not fabricated; unwrought.

***in-fall'**, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *fall.*] An incursion; an inroad.

"Lincolnshire, infested with *infalls* of Camdeners, has its own malignancies too." *Carlyle: Cromwell*, i. 115.

***in-făl'-i-bĭl-ĭşm,** *s.* [Eng. *infallible*; *-ism.*] Support of or adherence to the dogma of papal infallibility.

***in-făl'-i bil ĭst,** *a.* & *s.* [Eng. *infallible*; *-ist.*]

A. *As adj.*: Of or pertaining to the dogma of papal infallibility or its advocates.

"On July 18, 1870, the Council was prorogued after voting the *infallibilist* decree."—*Saturday Review*, June 30, 1883, p. 827.

B. *As subst.*: One who supports the dogma of papal infallibility.

"His [Canus] work on theological principles and evidences was . . . the great authority used by all *infallibilists*."—"*Janus*" *Pope & Council*, p. 379.

in-făl-i-bĭl'-ĭ tў, *s.* [Fr. *infaillibilité*, from *infaillible* = infallible (q.v.).] The quality or state of being infallible; freedom or exemption from error.

"The grace of *infallibility* and uncorruptedness"—*Milton: Of Unlicensed Printing.*

¶ *Papal Infallibility:*

1. *Roman Theology:* A Papal claim thus asserted on July 18, 1870, in the Œcumenical Council, held in the Vatican under the presidency of Pope Pius IX.:—

"We teach and define that it is a dogma divinely revealed; that the Roman Pontiff, when he speaks *ex cathedrâ*, that is, when in discharge of the office of Pastor and Doctor of all Christians, by virtue of his supreme apostolic authority he defines a doctrine regarding faith or morals to be held by the Universal Church, by the divine assistance promised to him in blessed Peter, is possessed of that infallibility with which the divine Redeemer willed that His church should be endowed for defining doctrine regarding faith or morals; and that therefore such definitions of the Roman Pontiff are irreformable (*i.e.*, in the words used by Pope Nicholas I., Note 13, and in the Synod of Quedlinburg, A.D. 1085, 'it is allowed to none to revise its judgment, and to sit in judgment upon what it has judged' (*Labbé*, vol. xii., p. 679), of themselves and not from the consent of the Church.

"But if any one—which may God avert—presume to contradict this our definition, let him be anathema." (*Vaughan: The Vatican Council*, pt. ii., p. 119.)

2. *Church Hist.*: Till the decision of the Vatican Council in favour of the Pope's infallibility [1], this opinion, though for centuries it had had numerous advocates, especially in Italy, had never been authoritatively decided. When it ceased to be an open question, some German bishops, of whom Professor Döllinger, of Munich, was the most noted, seceded from the Roman Church, and in September, 1871, took the name of Old Catholics (q.v.).

ĭn-făl'-i-ble, *a.* [Fr.]

1. Not fallible; free or exempt from liability to error; unerring.

"God's *infallible* providence and predestination."—*Joye: Expos. of Daniel*, ch. xii.

2. Affording certainty or assurance; indubitable; incontrovertible.

"He showed himself alive by many repeated *infallible* proofs."—*Jortin: Eccles. History.*

ĭn-făl'-i-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *infallible*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being infallible; infallibility.

"In the *infallibleness* of their judgment."—*Hall: Episcopacy by Divine Right.*

ĭn-făl'-i-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *infallible*; *-ly.*]

1. In an infallible or unerring manner; unerringly.

"We cannot be as God, *infallibly* knowing good and evil."—*Smalridge: Sermons.*

2. Unfailingly; assuredly; surely; of a certainty.

"Whose sudden end *infallibly* is sure."
Drayton: Moses, bk. ii.

***in-fa-mā'-tion, *in-fa-ma-ci-on,** *s.* [Lat. *infamatus*, pa. par. of *infamo.*] Censure; rebuke.

"His charitable *infamacion* of the clergies cruelte."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 915.

***in-fāmc',** *v.t.* [Fr. *infamer*, from Lat. *infamo* = to bring into bad repute: *in-* = not, and *fama* = fame, good report.] To defame; to bring into bad repute; to make infamous.

***in'-fāmc,** *a.* [Infamy.] Infamous.

"A scandalous *infame* State Libel."—*North Examen*, p. 142.

in-fāmed', *pa. par.* & *a.* [Infame.]

***A.** *As pa. par.*: (See the verb).

***B.** *As adjective:*

* 1. *Ord. Lang.*: Defamed; disgraced; brought into ill repute.

"This very last voyage . . . is already become *infamed* for miracle."—*Bacon: Report of Spanish Grievances.*

2. *Her.*: A term applied to a lion or other beast which has lost its tail.

***in'-fam-ize,** *v.t.* [Eng. *infam(y)*; *-ize*] To make infamous; to dishonour.

"To *infamize* the name of the king's brother."
Coleridge: Zapolya, i.

***in-fām'-ŏn-ize,** *v.t.* [Infamy.] To make infamous; to defame.

"Dost thou *infamonize* me among potentates?"
Shakesp.: Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

***in fām'-eŭr,** *s.* [Eng. *infam(e)*; *-our.*] One who renders infamous; one who brings infamy or disgrace.

"*Infamours* and robbers of clemency."—*Golden Boke*, let. xi.

in'-fa-meŭs, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2); Eng. *famous* (q.v.); Lat. *infamis*; Fr., Sp., & Ital. *infame.*]

I. Of the worst or lowest character; having a reputation of the worst kind; notoriously vile or base.

"The witnesses against him were men of *infamous* character."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

2. Odious, detestable, scandalous.

"It was *infamous* in Jeffreys to demand money for the lives of the unhappy prisoners."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

3. Branded with infamy by conviction for a crime.

4. Having a bad name, as dangerous or difficult; of bad report or reputation.

"Caverns *infamous* for beasts of prey."
Dryden: Ovid; Metamorphoses i.

in'-fa-meŭs-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *infamous*; *-ly.*]

1. In an infamous manner or degree; so as to render infamous; shamefully; scandalously.

"A place so *infamously* gracelesse."—*Bp. Hall: Contempl.*; *John Baptist Beheaded.*

2. With open reproach.

***in'-fa-meŭs-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *infamous*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being infamous; infamy.

in'-fa-mў, *s.* [Fr. *infamie*, from Lat. *infamia* = ill-fame, from *infamis* = infamous, from *in-* = not, and *fama* = fame, good report; Sp. & Ital. *infamia.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Total loss of reputation or character; bad repute; public disgrace or reproach.

"Strangely made up of *infamy* and glory."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iv.

2. The quality of being infamous; scandalousness; extreme baseness or vileness; as, the *infamy* of a crime.

II. *Law:* That loss of character or position which attaches to conviction of a crime, and which formerly rendered the person convicted incapable of being a witness or a juror.

in'-fan-çў, *in-fan-cye, *s.* [Fr. *enfance*, from Lat. *infantia*, from *infans* = an infant (q.v.); Sp. & Port. *infancia*; Ital. *infanzia.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. *Literally:*

(1) The state of being an infant.

(2) The time during which one is an infant; the earliest years of life.

"Leaving to wild neglect whate'er
Even from my *infancy* was dear!"
Scott: Rokeby, v. 11.

* (3) Inexpressiveness; silence. (*Milton: Hist. Eng.*, bk. v.)

2. *Fig.*: The first or earliest age or years of anything; the beginning or time of earliest existence: as, the *infancy* of an art.

II. *Law:* The period from a person's birth until he attains the age of twenty-one; nonage; minority. [Infant, A. II.]

***in-făn'-deŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *infandus* = unspeakable: *in-* = not, and *fandus* = fit to be spoken; *for* = to speak.] Too odious or horrible to be spoken or mentioned; unspeakable.

"This *infandous* custom of swearing."—*Howell: Letters*, bk. i., s. v., let. 11.

***in-făn'-gle-mĕnt,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (1); Eng. **fangle*, and suff. *-ment.*] A scheme, a trick.

***in fang-thef,** *s.* [A.S. *infangentheof*: *in-* = in; *fangen* = to take, to seize, and *theof* = a thief.]

Old Law: The privilege of a lord of a manor which empowers him to judge any thieves taken within his fee.

ĭn'-fant, *en-faunt, *faunt, *in faunt, *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *infans* (genit. *infantis*) = one who cannot speak, an infant: *in-* = not, and *fans*, pr. par. of *for* = to speak; Fr. *enfant*; Ital., Sp., & Port. *infante.*]

A. *As substantive:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. A child during the earliest years of his life; a young child.

"There shall be no more thence an *infant* of days."—*Isaiah* lxv. 20.

* 2. The child or son of a king or prince; a childe.

"The *infant* harkned wisely to her tale."
Spenser: F. Q., VI viii. 25.

II. *Law:* A person under the age of twenty-one years.

"*Infants* have various privileges, and various disabilities; but their very disabilities are privileges, in order to secure them from hurting themselves by their own improvident acts. An *infant* cannot be sued but under the protection, and joining the name, of his guardian, for he is to defend him against all attacks as well by law as otherwise; but he may sue either by his guardian, or by his prochein amy, or alone for wages in the county courts. In criminal cases, an *infant* of the age of fourteen years may be capitally punished; but under the age of seven he cannot. The period between seven and fourteen is subject to much uncertainty; for the *infant* shall, generally speaking, be judged *prima facie* innocent: yet if he was *doli capax*, and could discern between good and evil at the time of the offence committed, he may be convicted, and undergo judgment and execution of death, though he has not attained to years of puberty or discretion."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. i., ch. 13.

B. *As adjective:*

I. Young; not mature; infantile.

"Yet oft before his *infant* eye would run
Such forms as glitter in the Muse's ray
With orient hues." *Gray: Progress of Poesy.*

2. Pertaining to or designed for infants; as, an *infant* school.

infant-school, *s.* [School.]

***in'-fant,** *v.t.* [Infant, *s.*]

1. To procreate; to bear or bring forth as a child.

"And yet but newly he was *infanted*."
G. Fletcher: Christ's Victory & Triumph.

2. To produce.

"This worthy motto . . . is of the same batch and *infanted* out of the same fears."—*Milton: Reform in England*, bk. ii.

in-făn'-ta, *s.* [Sp. & Port., fem. of *infante* = an infant (q.v.).] In Spain and Portugal any princess of the royal blood except the eldest daughter when heir-apparent.

ĭn-făn'-tê, *s.* [Sp. & Port.] [Infant.] In Spain and Portugal any son of the king except the eldest son or heir-apparent.

***in'-fant-heed,** *s.* [Eng. *infant*; *-hood.*] The state of being an infant; infancy.

in-făn-tĭ-çĭd'-al, *a.* [Eng. *infanticid(e)*; *-al.*]

1. Of or pertaining to infanticide; of the nature of infanticide.

2. Practising infanticide.

"Probably no nation can justly escape the charge of being descended of *infanticidal* ancestors."—*E. Marshall: A Phrenologist among the Todas*, ch. xxiii.

in-făn'-tĭ-çĭde, *s.* [Lat. *infanticidium* = child murder: *infans* (genit. *infantis*) = an infant, and *cædo* (in comp. *cido*) = to kill.]

I. *Ord. Lang. & Law:* The crime of infanticide in civilized countries practically exists only in the case of illegitimate children; but with regard to these, for obvious reasons, it prevails to a large extent. The common law regards infanticide as murder, but juries almost uniformly refuse to convict on the capital charge, and return a verdict of concealment of birth. Under the Scotch law the crime is more adequately punished.

"The present law as to the crime of *infanticide* errs mainly from good intentions."—*Trans. Nat. Ass. Prom. Soc. Science* (1877), p. 284.

II. *Anthropology, &c.*: The practice of destroying a portion of the offspring—in the majority of cases, the female children—among certain nations or tribes. It appeared in the earliest times, and still lingers among some undeveloped races. Marshall (*A Phrenologist among the Todas*, ch. xxiii.) defines it as "an artifice for restricting the expansive capacities of the race." J. F. M'Lennan (*Primitive Mar-*

riage, pp. 165, 166), speaking of the struggles of primitive man, says there is no doubt that the origin of infanticide "is everywhere referable to that early time," and that it "led at once to polyandry within the tribe, and the capturing of women from without" (p. 137). Lubbock (*Origin of Civil.*, pp. 129, 130) thus accounts for female infanticide:—"Girls are, and did not hunt. They weakened their mothers when young, and when grown up were a temptation to surrounding tribes;" but declines to accept the practice "as the true cause of exogamy." Darwin (*Descent of Man*, pt. iii., ch. xx.) says: "The trouble experienced by the women in rearing children, their consequent loss of beauty, the higher estimation set on them when few, and their happier fate, are assigned by the women themselves, and by various observers, as additional motives for infanticide." In Sparta it was used as one means of securing what Spencer calls the "survival of the fittest," and was defended by Plato (*Rep.* v.) and Aristotle (*Pol.* vii. 14, 10). Allusions to exposure of children in Roman times occur in Plautus (*Cist.*, i. 3, 18), Terence (*Heaut.* iv. 1, 37), Ovid (*Amor.* ii. 14), Juvenal (vi. 592), and Tacitus (*Hist.* v. 5; *Germ.* 19). St. Augustine (*de Civ. Dei*, iv. 11) says the Romans had a goddess Levana, so called "quia levat infantes." Lubbock (*Prehistoric Times*) and Gerland (*Ueber des Aussterben der Naturvölker*) are two of the best authorities on the subject, and contain excellent bibliographies and exact references. [POLYANDRY.]

III. *Indian History:*

1. The murder by high-caste Rajpoots of their female children, once most extensive, arose from pride of caste. Public opinion requiring the father to expend an extravagant sum on his daughter's marriage and dowry if she lived, he considered it more economic to have her put to death in infancy. Major Walker induced them to give up the unnatural practice, but on his return to Europe it revived. To British remonstrance the answer was, "Pay our daughters' marriage portions, and they shall live." The government took a different method—it imposed on a father sanctioning the murder of his infant child an enormous fine, and the practice soon ceased.

2. Till lately some of the aboriginal tribes, especially the Khoonds, sacrificed children as votive offerings to the Earth-goddess. The Anglo-Indian Government were for a long time unable to put down the practice, but the persistent kidnapping of native children from British-Indian soil, having furnished a *casus belli*, war was declared against the Khoonds, who by the treaty of peace were required to give up female infanticide. [GEHENNA, SACRIFICE, *s.*] Prior to 1822 female infanticide, arising apparently through the pressure of population on the means of subsistence, existed among the Todas of the Neelgherry Hills. (*Marshall: A Phrenologist Among the Todas.*)

* **ĭn'-făn-tīle,** *a.* [O. Fr., from Lat. *infantilis*, from *infans* = an infant; Sp. & Port. *infantil*; Ital. *infantile.*] Pertaining to infants or infancy; characteristic of infancy.

"The fly lies all the winter in these balls in its *infantile* state."—*Derham: Physico-Theol.*, bk. viii., ch. vi.

* **ĭn'-făn-tīne,** *a.* [O. Fr. *infantin*; Fr. *enfantin.*] Of or pertaining to infants or infancy; infantile, childisb.

"What wert thou then? A child most *infantine*."
Shelley: Revolt of Islam, i. 22.

* **ĭn'-fant-līke,** *a.* [Eng. *infant*; *-like.*] Like an infant, or that which belongs to an infant.

"Your abilities are too *infantlike*."
Shakesp.: Coriolanus, ii. 1.

* **ĭn'-fant-lў,** *a.* [Eng. *infant*; *-ly.*] Like an infant; infantile, childish, infantlike.

"He utters such single matter in so *infantly* a voice."—*Beaum. & Flet., Queen of Corinth*, iii. 1.

ĭn'-făn-trў, * **in-făn-ter-ye,** * **in-făn-ter-y,** *s.* [Fr. *infanterie*, from Ital. *infanteria* = (1) a band of infants or young attendants, (2) foot-soldiers, from *infante* = an infant (q.v.); Sp. *infanteria.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. In the same sense as II.

"The principall strength of an armie consisteth in the *infanterie* or foot."—*Bacon: Henry VII.*, p. 74.

* 2. Infants or children collectively; a collection or number of children.

"No careful nurse would wet her watchful eye,
When any pang should gripe her *infantry*."
Browne: Britannia's Pastorals, bk. ii., s. 1.

II. *Mil.:* Foot soldiers armed with rifle and bayonet. Formerly the flank companies of each line battalion were, respectively, "Grenadier" and "Light" companies, and the deployment of the lines or the advance of the columns in battle was either covered by these companies, or by separate light infantry regiments, which were extended as skirmishers. With the introduction of long-range fire, the attack by lines or columns became too dangerous; the former from their slowness, the latter from their denseness. The infantry could no longer advance covered by a weak screen of skirmishers. Battalions, therefore, formed for attack with two companies firing, two supporting, and four in local reserve, the whole working on a narrow front; and, finally, the company formed the fighting tactical unit, and was distributed in a similar manner. But the skirmishers no longer merely cover the advance of troops in rear. They form the fighting-line themselves, and reinforced as loss occurs, and strengthened finally by the local reserve, they break down the defence first with preponderating fire, and then with the bayonet. Ancient nations largely depended in battle on their infantry. Then foot soldiers became less employed, the use of cavalry being one feature of the age of chivalry. The formation by Louis VI., of France (1108–1137), of the communal militia, followed by similar action on the part of Frederick I. the Emperor of Germany (1152 to 1190), and Henry II. of England (1154 to 1189) again brought infantry into note, and modern warfare is mainly carried on by their aid. In the United States the war basis of the infantry company is 100 men. On the peace basis the companies seldom have more than 48 men on their rolls, and a much smaller number on duty. They are armed with Springfield breech-loading rifles. During the Civil War a trowel bayonet was used, which was of service in making rifle pits.

* **ĭn-farçe',** *v.t.* Another spelling of ENFARCE (q.v.).

* **ĭn-farct',** *s.* [Lat. *infarctum*, sup. of *infarcio* = to stuff.] [ENFARCE.]

Surg.: That which stuffs; a coagulation of blood in a vein or artery, especially the latter, impeding or stopping the circulation.

* **ĭn-farc'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *infarctus*, pa. par. of *infarcio.*]

Med.: The act of stuffing or filling; the state of being stuffed or filled; constipation.

* **ĭn'-fāre,** *s.* [A.S. *infære* = an entrance.] An entertainment given upon newly entering a house; a housewarming; an entertainment given by a newly-married couple, on entering into their new home.

* **ĭn-făsh'-ĭon-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *fashionable* (q.v.).] Not fashionable; not according to fashion; unfashionable.

"His rich clothes he discomplexioned
With blood, beside the *infashionable* slashes."
Beaum. & Flet.: Coronation, i. 1.

* **ĭn-făt'-ĭg-a-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *infatigabilis*, from *in-* = not, and *fatigo* = to weary, to fatigue; Fr. & Sp. *infatigable*; Ital. *infatigabile.*] Indefatigable, unwearied, untiring.

"The *infatigable* hand that never ceased."
Daniel: Civil Wars, bk. vi.

ĭn-făt'-ụ-āte, *v.t.* [INFATUATE, *a.*]

I. To make foolish; to deprive of sense, understanding, or the power of sound judgment.

"So strangely *infatuated*, so wholly lost to common reason."—*Wilkins: Of Nat. Relig.*, bk. ii., ch. viii.

2. To inspire with an extravagant or foolish passion, so strong as to overcome reason and judgment; to besot. (*Cowper: Task*, vi. 103.)

* 3. To make of none effect; to counteract; to spoil.

"But ever blessed be he, and ever glorified, that . . . hath hitherto maimed and *infatuated* all their damnable inventions."—*Milton: Reform. in England*, bk. ii.

* **ĭn-făt'-ụ-ate,** *a.* [Lat. *infatuatus*, pa. par. of *infatuo* = to make a fool of: *in-* (intens.), and *fatuus* = foolish.] Infatuated.

"The Impostor, sure of his *infatuate* prize."
Moore: Veiled Prophet of Khorassan.

ĭn-făt'-ụ-āt-ĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [INFATUATE, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adj.:* Affected with folly or infatuation; besotted; extremely foolish.

ĭn-făt-ụ-ā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *infatuatio*, from *infatuatus*, pa. par. of *infatuo.*] The act of infatuating; the state of being infatuated; madness; extreme folly.

"The *infatuation* common in all ages to exiles."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

* **ĭn-fâust',** *a.* [INFAUSTING.] Unlucky, sinister, inauspicious. (*Lytton: The Caxtons*, bk. vii., ch. i.)

* **ĭn-fâust'-ĭng,** *s.* [Lat. *infaustus* = unlucky: *in-* = not, and *faustus* = lucky, fortunate.] The act of making unlucky; bad luck; misfortune.

"He did withal bring a kind of malediction and *infausting* upon the marriage."—*Bacon: Hen. VII.*, p. 196.

* **ĭn-fēaṣ'-ĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Eng. *infeasible*; *-ity.*] The quality or state of being infeasible; unfeasibleness; impracticability. (*Fuller: Ch. Hist.*, III. v. 42.)

* **ĭn-fēaṣ'-ĭ-ble,** * **ĭn-fēaṣ'-a-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *feasible* (q.v.).] Not feasible; not practicable; impracticable.

"This is so difficult; and as hath been intimated so almost *infeasible*."—*Glanvill: Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. xii.

* **ĭn-fēaṣ'-ĭ-ble-nĕss,** * **ĭn-fēaṣ-a-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *infeasible*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being infeasible; infeasibility.

"Being disabused in point of the *infeasableness*, pursued his task."—*Mountague: Devoute Essayes*, pt. ii., tr. vi., § 3.

ĭn-fĕct', * **in-fect-en,** *v.t.* [INFECT, *a.*; Fr. *infecter*; Sp. *infectar*; Ital. *infettare.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To act upon by contagion or infection; to taint with disease; to communicate to or infuse into a body any virus or noxious exhalation or substance by which a disease is or may be produced; to poison.

"Poor worm! thou art *infected*:
This visitation shows it." *Shakesp.: Tempest*, iii. 1.

2. To taint or contaminate with anything noxious or contagious.

"And bad men's hopes *infect* the good with fear."
Coleridge: Zapolya, i.

3. To corrupt; to communicate bad qualities to; to taint or vitiate by the communication of anything noxious or pernicious; to contaminate.

"*Infected* with the manners and the modes."
Cowper: Task, iv. 698.

* 4. To affect in any way, but always contrary to wishes.

"A fear which oft *infects* the wise."
Shakesp.: Winter's Tale, i. 2.

* II. *Law:* To contaminate or taint with illegality, and make liable to seizure, confiscation, or penalty.

* **ĭn-fĕct',** *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *infectus*, pa. par. of *inficio* = to put or dip in, to infect: *in-* = in, and *facio* = to make, to put.] Infected.

"Whom assoone as Ioues deare wife saw *infect*,
With such a plage." *Surrey: Virgile; Æneis* iv.

† **ĭn-fĕct'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *infect*; *-er.*] One who or that which infects.

* **ĭn-fĕct'-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Eng. *infect*, v.; *-able.*] Capable of being infected. (*Bp. Hall: Works*, ii. 500.)

ĭn-fĕc'-tion, *s.* [Fr. *infection*, from Lat. *infectio*, from *infectus*, pa. par. of *inficio*; Sp. *infeccion*; Ital. *infezione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act or process of infecting.

2. The act or process of tainting with anything noxious or contagious: as, the *infection* of a room.

3. The act of tainting or vitiating by the communication of anything noxious or pernicious; vitiation.

4. That which infects; that which causes the communication of disease; infectious matter; virus.

"Purge all *infections* from our air, whilst you
Do climate here." *Shakesp.: Winter's Tale*, i. 2.

5. That which taints, vitiates, or contaminates by communication from one to another.

"Amidst the gross *infection* of those times."
Daniel: Civil Wars, bk. v.

* 6. Communication of like qualities; influence.

"Through all her train the soft *infection* ran."
Pope: Homer; Iliad vi. 645.

* 7. Affection.

"Her husband has a marvellous *infection* to the little page."—*Shakesp.: Merry Wives*, ii. 2.

II. *Technically:*

* 1. *Law:* Contamination by illegality, as in the case of contraband goods.

2. *Med.:* A term which has been vaguely used for the contamination of the human body by morbific particles, whether there has or

has not been contact with a person similarly affected, but more specifically applied to the contamination of the atmosphere or water by such agency, and through them of the human body. Marshes with decaying animal or vegetable matter send forth miasma when they begin to dry; emanations from putrid substances, &c., where human beings are unduly crowded, poison the atmosphere, and through it bring on inflammatory and other diseases. When the morbific matter has been absorbed, there follows a period of incubation (q.v.). The best counteractive is an abundant supply of fresh air. There are also various disinfectants. [ZYMOTIC.]

¶ For the difference between *infection* and *contagion*, see CONTAGION.

in-fĕc-tious, * in-fec-cious, *a.* [Eng. *infect*; *-ious.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Capable of infecting; likely to infect or communicate disease; contagious; pestilential.

"The sweate was so feruent and *infeccious*."—*Hall: Henry VIII.* (an. 9).

2. Corrupting; contaminating; tending to corrupt or contaminate.

"It is *infectious* even to the best morals."—*Dryden: Virgil; Georgics.* (Dedic.)

3. Capable of being communicated from person to person; easily spread or diffused: as, Grief or joy are *infectious*; An example is *infectious*.

4. Passing or communicated from person to person.

"*Infectious* horrour ran from face to face,
And pale despair."
Armstrong: Art of Preserving Health.

II. *Law:* Contaminating with illegality; rendering liable to seizure, confiscation, or penalty, as in the case of contraband goods.

infectious-diseases, *s. pl.*

1. *Pathol.:* Diseases propagated by infection (q.v.).

2. *Law:* It is an indictable offence to expose a person suffering from such a disease in a public highway, or send him on a journey by the ordinary public conveyances.

in-fĕc-tious-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *infectious*; *-ly.*] In an infectious manner; by infection or contagion.

"And the will dotes, that is attributive
To what *infectiously* itself affects."
Shakesp.: Troilus & Cressida, ii. 2.

* **in-fĕc-tious-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *infectious*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being infectious.

"The plague ceases, or at least very notably abates of its *infectiousness*."—*Boyle: Works*, v. 65.

* **in-fĕct-ĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *infect*; *-ive.*] Infectious; contagious. (*Beaum. & Flet.: Bloody Brother*, iii. 1.

* **in-fĕc-ŭnd,** *a.* [Lat. *infecundus*, from *in-* = not, and *fecundus* = fertile, fruitful; Fr. *infécond*; Sp. *infecundo*; Ital *infecondo.*] Not fecund; not fruitful or fertile; unfruitful, infertile, barren.

"How safe and agreeable a conservatory the earth is to vegetables, is manifest from their rotting, drying, or being rendered *infecund* in the waters, or the air."—*Derham: Physico-Theology*, bk. x. (Note 12.)

* **in-fe-cŭnd'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Lat. *infecunditas*, from *infecundus* = infecund (q.v.); Fr. *infécondité*; Sp. *infecundidad*; Ital. *infecondità.*] Want of fertility or fruitfulness; barrenness.

* **in-fe-cŭnd'-oŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *infecundus.*] Infecund; unfruitful; barren.

"Pregnant evidence of its *infecundous* deficiency."—*Glanvill: Vanity of Dogmatizing*, ch. xix.

in-fĕft'-mĕnt, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and *feoffment* (q.v.).]

Scots Law: The act of giving symbolical possession of heritable property, the legal evidence of which is an instrument of sasine. *Infeftment* is not now necessary, it being sufficient to register a conveyance of property in the registry of sasines.

¶ (1) *Infeftment in security:*

Scots Law: A temporary infeftment to secure payment of a debt.

(2) *Infeftment of relief:*

Scots Law: A temporary infeftment to relieve a cautioner.

in-fe-lĭc'-ĭ-toŭs, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *felicitous* (q.v.).]

1. Not felicitous, not happy, not fortunate, unfortunate.

2. Unlucky, unfavourable: as, an *infelicitous* choice.

in-fe-lĭc'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *infélicité*, from Lat. *infelicitas*, from *in-* = not, and *felicitas* = happiness, felicity (q.v.); Sp. *infelicidad*; Ital. *infelicità.*]

1. The quality or state of being infelicitous; unhappiness, misery, misfortune.

2. Unfavourableness, inauspiciousness: as, the *infelicity* of a choice, of a season, &c.

* **in-fĕ-lō'-nĭ-oŭs,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *felonious.*] Not criminal; not liable to legal punishment. (*G. Eliot: Daniel Deronda*, ch. iii.)

* **in'-fĕlt,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *felt* (q.v.).] Felt within or inwardly; heartfelt.

* **in-feod-ā'-tion (eo as ū),** *s.* [INFEUDATION.]

* **in-fēoff', * in-feoffe,** *v.t.* [ENFEOFF.]

* **in-fēof'-ment, * in-feff-ment,** *s.* [ENFEOFFMENT.]

in-fĕr', * in-ferre, *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *inférer*, from Lat. *infero* = to bring in: *in-* = in, and *fero* = to bring, to bear; Sp. *inferir*; Ital. *inferire.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To bring in, to introduce.

"Over and besides all this he *inferreth* other execrable taxes and stipends."—*Bale: Pageant of Popes*, fo. 129.

* 2. To bring on, to induce, to cause.

* 3. To offer.

"Afeard
Of villany to be to her *inferd*."
Spenser: F. Q., VI. viii. 31.

* 4. To bring forward as an argument; to adduce as an argument or instance; to allege.

"*Inferring* arguments of mighty force."
Shakesp.: 3 Henry VI., ii. 2.

5. To derive by deduction or induction; to deduce as a fact, consequence, or result; to conclude; to draw as an inference. (Followed by *from.*)

"One would wonder how *from* so differing premises, they should all *infer* the same conclusion."—*Decay of Piety*

6. To lead or bring on as a consequence or result; to act as a ground, reason, or foundation for; to contain as a deduction or inference.

"The seconde *inferreth* well ye fyrst."—*Sir T. More: Works*, p. 840.

* 7. To show, to prove, to demonstrate.

"This doth *infer* the zeal I had to see him."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry IV., v. 5.

B. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To lead or draw on to a conclusion or inference. (Followed by *to.*)

"Those reasonings, which *infer*, from the many restraints under which we have already laid America, to our right to lay it under still more."—*Burke: On a late State of the Nation.*

2. To draw a conclusion or inference; to conclude.

in-fĕr'-a-ble, * in-fĕr'-ĭ-ble, * in-fĕr'-rĭ-ble, *a.* [Eng. *infer*; *-able.*] That may be inferred or deduced.

"This *inferable* precedence of ceremonial government."—*Herbert Spencer: Prin. of Psychol.* (1869), ii. 6.

in'-fĕr-ençe, *s.* [Fr.]

1. The act of inferring or deducing as a fact, result, or consequence; deduction; conclusion.

2. That which is inferred or deduced from premises; a conclusion or deduction drawn from previous arguments.

"My *inference* is . . . that in those matters they neither can command nor use restraint."—*Milton: Civil Power in Eccles. Cases.*

¶ For the difference between *inference* and *conclusion*, see CONCLUSION.

in-fĕr-ĕn'-tiąl (ti as sh), *a.* [Eng. *inference*; *-ial.*] Of or pertaining to an inference; inferred; deduced; deducible by inference.

in-fĕr-ĕn'-tiąl-lў (ti as sh), *adv.* [Eng. *inferential*; *-ly.*] By way of inference or deduction.

* **in-fĕr'-ĭ-æ,** *s.* [Lat. fem. nom. pl. of *inferius* = offered or sacrificed; sacrificial.]

Rom. Antiq.: Sacrifices offered to the souls of departed heroes or friends.

* **in-fĕr'-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [INFERABLE.]

in-fĕr-ĭ ŏr, * in-fer-i-our, * in-fer-i-oure, * in-fer-y-or, *a. & s.* [Fr. *inférieur*, from Lat. *inferiorem*, accus. of *inferior* = lower, comp. of *inferus* = low, below; Sp. *inferior*; Ital. *inferiore.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Lower in place or position; beneath.

2. Lower in position, station, or rank of life; subordinate.

3. Lower in excellence, value, quality, or degree.

"Certainly not *inferior* in probity."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Astronomy:*

(1) *Of a planet:* Having its orbit between that of the earth and the sun. Mercury and Venus are inferior planets.

(2) *Of a conjunction:* Occurring between the earth and the sun, as an inferior conjunction of Mercury and Venus.

(3) *Of a meridian, &c.:* Below the horizon.

2. *Bot.:* Growing below another organ. Used specially of the calyx and the ovary. An inferior calyx is situated beneath the ovary. An inferior ovary, on the contrary, is beneath the calyx, the latter having contracted adhesion to it in place of being free. Used of the corolla, in the same sense as of the calyx.

B. *As subst.:* A person who is lower than or inferior to another in rank, position, social standing, excellence, intellect, talent, acquirements, &c.; a subordinate.

"Slaves to their *inferiors* both in fortune and understanding."—*Tatler*, No. 30.

inferior-courts, *s. pl.* The court baron, the hundred court, and the county court, also all courts of special jurisdiction.

inferior-letters, inferior-figures, *s. pl.*

Print.: Letters or figures cast with their faces low down on the shank: as, 4_b, a_2.

inferior-valve, *s.*

Zool.: The valve by which certain bivalve shells are attached to the rock. In Ostrea (the Oyster genus) this is the left valve, in Spondylus (the Thorny Oyster) it is the right.

in-fĕr-ĭ ŏr'-ĭ-tў, * in-fer-i-or-i-tie, *s.* [Fr. *infériorité*; Sp. *inferidad*; Ital. *inferiorità.*] The quality or state of being inferior to another or others; lower condition or state.

"No natural *inferiority* had kept the Celt far behind the Saxon."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

* **in-fĕr'-ĭ-ŏr-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *inferior*; *-ly.*] In an inferior manner or degree; on the inferior part.

in-fĕr'-nąl, * in-fĕr'-nąll, *a. & s.* [Fr., from Lat. *infernalis* = belonging to the lower regions, from *infernus* = lower, infernal; Ital. *infernale*; Sp. & Port. *infernal.*]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Of or pertaining to hell or the lower regions.

"The descent of Virgil's hero into the *infernal* regions."—*Warburton: Divine Legation*, bk. ii., § 4.

2. Pertaining to, resembling, or fit for hell; inhabiting hell.

"Some *infernal* spirit seen
Hitherward bent." *Milton: P. L.*, iv. 794.

3. Suitable to or appropriate for hell or its inhabitants; worthy of hell; hellish, detestable, diabolical: as, an *infernal* action.

B. *As substantive:*

1. An inhabitant of hell or of the infernal regions.

2. Hell; the infernal regions.

infernal-machine, *s.* A machine or apparatus of an explosive nature, contrived for the purposes of assassination or damage.

in-fĕr'-nal-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *infernal*; *-ly.*] In an infernal manner; diabolically, fiendishly, detestably.

in-fĕr'-nō, *s.* [Ital.]

1. *Lit.:* The infernal regions; hades.

2. *Fig.:* A scene of crime and debauchery a place of unbridled lust or passion.

¶ *The Inferno:* Title of the first of three parts composing Dante's "Divine Comedy."

in-fĕr'-ō-brăn̆ch, *s.* [INFEROBRANCHIATA.]

Zool.: A mollusc of the order Inferobranchia (q.v.); an inferobranchian.

ĭn-fĕr-ō-brăn'-ĭ-an, *a. & s.* [Mod. Lat. *inferobranchi(a)*; Eng. suff. *-an.*]

A. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the Inferobranchiata.

B. *As subst. (Pl.):* The Inferobranchiata (q.v.).

ĭn-fĕr-ō-brăn'-kĭ-ā'-ta, ĭn-fĕr-ō-brăn'-kĭ-a, *s. pl.* [Lat. *infernus* = underneath, and Mod. Lat. *branchiata* (q.v.); or Gr. βράγχια (*branchia*), pl. of βράγχιον (*branchion*) = a gill.]

Zool.: Cuvier's third order of Gasteropoda. They have, he says, nearly the same form and organization as Doris and Tritonia, but their gills, instead of being on their back, resemble two long series of leaves situated on the two sides of the body under the projecting margin of the mantle. He places under the Inferobranchiata the genera Phyllidia and Diphyllidia. S. P. Woodward included the Inferobranchiata in Tectibranchiata (q.v.).

ĭn-fĕrred', *pa. par.* or *a.* [Infer.]

ĭn-fĕr'-rĭ-ble, *a.* [Inferable.]

***ĭn-fĕr'-tile, *ĭn-fĕr'-tĭle,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *fertile* (q.v.).] Not fertile; unfruitful, barren; not productive.

"Ignorance being of itself, like stiff clay, an *infertile* soil."—*Government of the Tongue.*

***ĭn-fĕr'-tile-lў, ĭn-fĕr'-tĭle-lў,** *adv.* [Eng. *infertile*; *-ly.*] In an infertile manner; unfruitfully, unproductively.

***ĭn-fĕr-tĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *fertility* (q.v.).] The quality of being infertile; want or absence of fertility; barrenness, unproductiveness.

"The *infertility* or noxiousness of the soil."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind*, p. 214.

ĭn-fĕst', *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *infester*, from Lat. *infesto* = to attack; *infestus* = hostile.]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To trouble greatly; to harass, to plague, to annoy, to trouble, to worry.

"The cares that *infest* the day."
Longfellow: The Day is Done.

2. To harass or attack for purposes of depredation; to waste, to ravage, to overrun.

"*Infest* his dwelling, but forbear to slay."
Byron: Corsair, ii. 1.

3. To frequent for purposes of plunder.

"An aërial hunter who *infested* the forest of Fontainebleau."—*Scott: The Chase* (Note.)

***B.** *Intrans.:* To become habitual.

"A cursed custome so grown and *infested*."—*Fuller: Church Hist.*, vi. 310.

***ĭn-fĕst',** *a.* [Lat. *infestus* = hostile.] Hostile, fierce, deadly, bitter.

"With fierce fury and with force *infest*
Upon him ran." *Spenser: F. Q.*, VI. iv. 5.

***ĭn-fĕs-tā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *infestatio*, from *infesto* = to attack.] The act or state of infesting; molestation, harassing.

"The causeless *infestation* of our coast."—*Milton: On the Articles of Peace.*

ĭn-fĕst'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *infest*; *-er.*] One who or that which infests.

***ĭn-fĕs'-tĭve** (1), *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *festive* (q.v.).] Not festive, not mirthful; cheerless, joyless.

***ĭn-fĕst'-ĭve** (2), *a.* [Infest, *a.*] Annoying, hurtful. (*Chapman: Homer; Iliad* viii.)

***ĭn-fĕs-tĭv'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *festivity* (q.v.).] Want or absence of festivity or mirth; cheerlessness, mournfulness.

***ĭn-fĕst'-ŭ-ŏŭs, *ĭn-fĕst'-ĭ-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *infestus* = hostile.] Mischievous, hurtful, harmful.

"With this *infestious* skill."
Daniel: To Sir T. Egerton, Kt.

***ĭn-feŭd-ā'-tion, *in-feod-ā'-tion** (eo as ū), *s.* [Lat. *in-* = in, into, and *feudum* = a feud, a fee.]

Law:

1. The act of putting one in possession of an estate or fee.

2. The act of granting tithes to laymen.

***ĭn-fĭb-ŭ-lā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *infibulatus*, pa. par. of *infibulo* = to buckle together; *in-* = in, into, and *fibula* = a clasp, a buckle.]

1. The act of clasping or fastening together as with a clasp or buckle.

2. The act of attaching a ring, clasp, buckle, &c., to the organs of generation, to prevent copulation.

ĭn'-fĭ-dĕl, *s. & a.* [O. Fr. *infidele* (Fr. *infidèle*), from Lat. *infidelis* = (1) unfaithful, faithless, (2) later, unbelieving with regard to the Christian faith: *in-* = not, and *fidelis* = that may be relied upon, trusty; *fides* = trust, faith, reliance, confidence, belief; Prov. *infizel, enfizel*; Sp. & Port. *infiel*; Ital. *infedele.*]

A. *As substantive:*

1. *From the Christian standpoint:* One who does not believe in the Christian faith. It includes heathens, &c. It is founded on 2 Cor. vi. 15 and 1 Tim. v. 8. The Greek word is ἄπιστος (*apistos*) = (1) passive, not to be trusted, (2) active, not trusting, not believing. Specif., one who does not believe that Christianity or any other religion has been divinely revealed, though such evidence as exists on the subject has been laid before him. The "infidel" may be a Deist, believing in a God (Deist), or an Atheist, denying or at least seriously doubting his existence; or an Agnostic, considering that he has not sufficient evidence to form an opinion on the subject. But in this second sense a Jew, a Mohammedan, a Brahmanist, a Boddhist, or a Polynesian idolater, is not regarded as an infidel. He may have had no opportunity of judging respecting Christianity, and thus cannot have deliberately rejected it.

"On her white breast a sparkling cross she bore,
Which Jews might kiss and *infidels* adore."
Pope: Rape of the Lock, ii. 8.

2. *From the standpoint of the Mohammedan or other non-Christian faiths:* One who does not believe in the religion of the person using the term "infidel."

B. *As adj.:* Unbelieving; advanced by infidels: as, *infidel* objections to the Bible.

ĭn-fĭ-dĕl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Eng. *in-* (2), and *fidelity*; Fr. *infidélité*; Prov. *infidelitat*; Sp. *infidelidad*; Port. *infidelidade, infelidade*; Ital. *infedelità, infedelitá*; Lat. *infidelitas.*]

I. *Of practice:* Unfaithfulness, breach of trust, treachery, deceit. Spec., unfaithfulness to the marriage-vow.

2. *Of belief:*

* (1) Want of confidence in a person.

(2) The state or condition of an infidel; disbelief in Christianity.

***ĭn-fiēld',** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *field* (q.v.).] To inclose as a piece of land.

ĭn'-fiēld, *a.* [Infield, *v.*] A term applied to arable land, which receives manure, and according to the old mode of farming is still kept under crop; the opposite to *outfield* (q.v.). (*Scotch.*)

***ĭn-fīle',** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *file* (q.v.).] To place in a file; to arrange in a file or rank.

***ĭn'-fĭll-ĭng,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *filling.*] That which is used to fill up a hole or hollow. (*Archæol.* xliii. 122.)

ĭn-fĭl'-tĕr, *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *filter* (q.v.).] To filter or sift in.

***ĭn-fĭl'-trāte,** *v.i.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *filtrate* (q.v.).] To enter by penetrating the pores or interstices of a substance; to filter in.

ĭn-fĭl-trā'-tion, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *filtration* (q.v.).]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act or process of infiltrating; a filtering in.

2. That which infiltrates, or enters into a substance by penetrating the pores or interstices.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Geol. & Petrol.:* The name given to one method of fossilization—by the infiltration of calcareous or other matter into the pores of an organic body.

2. *Med.:* The filtering of fluids into the tissues or organs; used spec. of the lardaceous, waxy, cholesterine or albuminous infiltration of the liver, spleen, and kidneys; called also then "amyloid degeneration." It generally follows on tuberculosis, suppuration, diseases of the bone, or syphilis.

ĭn'-fĭ-ma spē'-cĭ-ēş (ci as shĭ), *s.* [Lat.]

Logic: The lowest species, containing only individuals.

ĭn'-fĭn-ite, * **in-fin-it,** *a. & s.* [Lat. *infinitus*, from *in-* = not, and *finitus* = finished, finite; Sp., Ital., & Port. *infinito*; Fr. *infini.*]

A. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Not finite; having no bounds or limits; without limit; unbounded; boundless; not limited or circumscribed; applied to time, space, the Supreme Being or His attributes: as, The goodness of God is *infinite.*

"Sinking down through *infinite* depths in the darkness." *Longfellow: Evangeline*, ii. 5.

2. Indefinitely large or numerous; exceedingly great in number, quality, or degree.

"A fellow of *infinite* jest."
Shakesp.: Hamlet, v. 1.

II. *Music:* A term applied to certain forms of the canon, because they could be played for ever, inasmuch as the ending leads to the beginning; called also perpetual canon.

B. *As substantive:*

* I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. That which is indefinite; an infinite space or extent; infinity.

"Although the life of it be stretched with *infinite* of time."—*Chaucer: Boethius*, bk. v.

2. The Supreme Being; the Almighty.

3. An infinite or incalculable number; infinity.

"With *infinite* of pearls and finest gold."
Fanshaw. (*Annandale.*)

4. The utmost range, bounds, or limits; infinity; boundlessness.

"It is past the *infinite* of thought."
Shakesp.: Much Ado About Nothing, ii. 3.

II. *Math.:* [Infinity, II.].

infinite decimal, *s.*

Arith.: A decimal which is indeterminate, or which may be carried to infinity; thus, if the diameter of a circle is 1, the circumference is 3·14159265 . . . &c., to infinity.

infinite quantities, *s. pl.*

Math.: [Infinity].

infinite series, *s.*

Math.: A series, the terms of which go on increasing or decreasing without coming to an end.

¶ *Arithmetic of infinites:* A method invented by Dr. Wallis for the summation of infinite series.

¶ For the difference between *infinite* and *boundless*, see Boundless.

ĭn'-fĭn-ite-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *infinite*; *-ly.*]

1. To an infinite degree or extent; without limits or bounds.

"Whatever is less than infinite, is still *infinitely* distant from infinity."—*Brooke: Universal Beauty*, bk. iv. (Note.)

2. To a very great degree or extent; immensely; exceedingly.

"He knows their value when he finds them, and is *infinitely* pleased."—*Dryden: Parallel of Poetry & Painting.*

ĭn'-fĭn-ite-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *infinite*; *-ness.*] The quality or state of being infinite; infinity; boundlessness; immensity; exceeding greatness or extent.

"The *infiniteness* of the divine condescention."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 11.

ĭn-fĭn-ĭ-tĕs'-ĭ-mal, *a. & s.* [Formed from Lat. *infinitus*, on analogy of Eng. *centesimal*; Fr. *infinitésimal*; Ital. *infinitesimale*; Sp. *infinitesimal*, from Fr. *infinitésime*, Sp. *infinitisimo*, Ital. *infinitissimo* = exceedingly small.]

A. *As adj.:* Infinitely, immeasurably, or indefinitely small; smaller or less than any assignable quantity.

"Vibrations of the small, and, as one may say, *infinitesimal* medullary particles."—*Hartley: Observations of Man*, pt. i., prop. 4.

B. *As substantive:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* An infinitely or indefinitely small quantity.

"Infinites are composed of finites, in no other sense, than as finites are composed of *infinitesimals*."—*Dr. Clarke: Fourth Reply to Leibnitz.*

2. *Math.:* A quantity less or smaller than any assignable quantity; a quantity so small as not to be comparable with any finite quantity. Infinitesimals are of different orders. No quantity is great or small except in comparison with some other quantity. An infinitely small quantity of the first order is one that is infinitely small with respect to a finite quantity, that is, so small that it may be contained in it an infinite number of times. An infinitely small quantity of the second order is one that

is infinitely small with respect to an infinitely small quantity of the first order. In general, an infinitely small quantity of nth order is one which is infinitely small with respect to an infinitely small quantity of the $(n-1)$th order. When several quantities, either finite or infinitesimal, are connected by the signs plus or minus, all except those of the lowest order may be neglected without affecting the value of the expression.

ĭn-fĭn-ĭ-tĕs'-ĭ-măl-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *infinitesimal; -ly.*] In an infinitesimal manner or degree; to an infinitesimal degree or extent; in an infinitely small quantity, degree, or extent.

* **ĭn-fĭn-ĭ'-tion,** *s.* [Lat.] Boundlessness; infinity. (*Davis: Wittes Pilgrimage.*)

ĭn-fĭn-ĭt-īv'-al, *a.* [Eng. *infinitive(e); -al.*] Of or belonging to the infinitive mood.

ĭn-fĭn'-ĭ-tīve, *a.* & *s.* [Fr. *infinitif*, from Lat. *infinitivus* = unlimited, indefinite, from *infinitus* = infinite (q.v.); Ital., Sp., & Port. *infinitivo.*]

A. *As adjective:*

* **1.** *Ord. Lang.:* Infinite.

"He's an *infinitive* thing upon my score."—*Shaksp.: 2 Henry IV*, ii. 1.

2. *Gram.:* A term applied to that mood of a verb which expresses the action of the verb without limitation of person or number. It was originally simply an abstract noun, and is still used as a noun in the nominative and objective cases: as, To *hunt* is pleasant.

"That which is called the *infinitive* mode, should, according to the true analogy of that speech, be stiled a participle substantive."—*Wilkins: Real Characters*, pt. iv., ch. vi.

B. *As substantive:*

* **1.** *Ord. Lang.:* An endless quantity. (*G. Markham: Sir R. Grinvile.* Ded.)

2. *Gram.:* The infinitive mood of a verb.

"They should not have repeated the error of insisting that the *infinitive* was a mere noun."—*Tooke: Diversions of Purley*, vol. i., ch. ix.

ĭn-fĭn'-ĭ-tĭve-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *infinitive; -ly.*] *Gram.:* After the manner of an infinitive mood.

ĭn-fĭn-ĭ'-tō, *a.* [Ital.] Perpetual, as an infinite canon.

ĭn-fĭn'-ĭ-tūde, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *infinitus* = infinite.]

1. The quality or state of being infinite; infiniteness, infinity.

"Thou, the third subsistence of Divine *Infinitude*."—*Milton: Of Reformation in England*, bk. ii.

2. Infinity; infinite extent; immensity.

"Boundless the deep, because I Am, who fill *Infinitude*." *Milton: P. L.*, vii. 169.

3. An infinite or boundless number; infinity.

"We see all the good sense of the age cut out, and minced into almost an *infinitude* of distinctions."—*Addison: Spectator.*

4. Infinity of time; eternity.

"Such wide and undetermined prospects are as pleasing to the fancy, as speculations of eternity or *infinitude* are to the understanding."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 412.

* **ĭn-fĭn'-ĭ-tu-ple,** *a.* [Formed from *infinite*, on analogy of *centuple, quadruple*, &c.] Multiplied an infinite number of times.

ĭn-fĭn'-ĭ-tў, * **in-fin-ĭ-tee,** *s.* [Fr. *infinité*, from Lat. *infinitatem*, accus. of *infinitas*, from *infinitus* = infinite (q.v.); Sp. *infinidad*; Ital. *infinità.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The quality or state of being infinite.

"One whose *infinity* passeth all nombre, that is almightye."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 636.

2. Unlimited extent of time, space, quality, degree, &c.; immensity, boundlessness, infinitude.

"There is *infinity* of goodness."—*Hooker: Eccles. Polity.*

3. Endless or infinite number or quantity; exceeding multitude.

"An *infinity* of bad symptoms."—*Arbuthnot: On Diet.*

II. *Math.:* A term employed in mathematics to express a quantity greater than any assignable quantity of the same kind. Mathematically considered, infinity is always a limit of a variable quantity, resulting from a particular supposition made upon the varying element which enters into it. In the fraction $\frac{a}{x}$, let a retain the same value throughout, whilst x is arbitrary. If x becomes exceedingly small with respect to a, the value of the fraction becomes exceedingly great, and, finally, when x becomes smaller than any assignable quantity, this value is called infinity, and expressed by the symbol ∞. In arithmetic, infinity is the limit or last term of the series of natural numbers. This series is an arithmetical progression, with 1 for a common difference. It is plain that if a term be taken sufficiently remote, it may be regarded as greater than any assignable number, or as infinite. In like manner, the limit of the decreasing series of natural numbers, 0, — 1, — 2, — 3, may be regarded as minus infinity; hence, the two limits of all numbers, both positive and negative, are $+\infty$ and $-\infty$.

ĭn-fīrm', *a.* [Lat. *infirmus*, from *in-* = not, and *firmus* = firm, strong; Fr. *infirme*; Ital. *infermo*; Sp. & Port. *enfermo.*]

1. Not firm, strong, or sound; weak or feeble in body or health.

"The present elector is old and *infirm*."—*Sir W. Temple: Memoirs from the Peace* (1679).

2. Not firm of purpose or will; weak-minded, irresolute, wavering, vacillating.

"Worth the examining for the love of *infirmer* Christians."—*Milton: Reason of Church Government*, bk. i., ch. vi.

* **3.** Not firm, solid, or stable; uncertain, instable.

4. Not strong or determined; weak.

"Vehement passion does not always indicate an *infirm* judgment."—*Burke: On a Regicide Peace*, let. 3.

* **ĭn-fīrm',** *v.t.* [Fr. *infirmer*, from Lat. *infirmo*, from *infirmus* = weak, infirm (q.v.); Sp. *infirmar, enfermar.*] To make infirm or weak; to weaken, to enfeeble.

"After the deluge, when the same had destroyed or *infirmed* the nature of vegetables."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. xxv.

ĭn-fīr-mār'-ĭ-an, *s.* [Low Lat. *infirmarius* = a monk to whom was entrusted the care of the sick.] The monk or nun having the charge of the infirmary in a religious house; a religious attending on the sick of his or her order.

"Antony de Madrid . . . had to nurse St. Stanislaus in his last illness, as *infirmarian* of Sant' Andres."—*Life of St. Kotka* (ed. H. J. Coleridge, S. J.), p. 88.

ĭn-fīrm'-ą-rў, * **en-ferm-e-rye,** * **fer-mer-ye,** *s.* [O. Fr. *enfermerie* (Fr. *infirmerie*), from Low Lat. *infirmaria* = an hospital, from Lat. *infirmus* = infirm, weak; Sp. *enfermeria*; Port. *enfermaria*; Ital. *infermeria.*] An hospital or establishment in which the infirm or sick, or those suffering from accidents, are tended, lodged, and nursed.

"An *infirmary* or hospital was established in the neighbourhood of Jerusalem."—*Jortin: Remarks on Eccles. Hist.*

¶ The sick in ancient Rome were taken to the temple of Æsculapius. Julian, A.D. 361–363, observing the care bestowed by Christians on their sick, set up infirmaries for a similar purpose. Various cathedrals and monasteries had infirmaries attached to them. The first London infirmary was founded by the Rev. Samuel Wesley in A.D. 1715. [Hospital.]

* **ĭn-fīrm'-ą-tĭve,** *a.* [Fr. *infirmatif.*] Weakening, annulling; tending to make void.

* **ĭn-fīrm'-ą-tōr-ў,** * **ĭn-fīrm'-ĭ-tōr-ў,** *s.* [Low Lat. *infirmatorium.*] An infirmary.

"The *infirmitory* where the sick lay was paved with various coloured marbles."—*Evelyn: Memoirs*, i., Jan. 1645.

ĭn-fīrm'-ĭ-tў, * **in-firm-i-tee,** * **in-fyrm-y-te,** * **yn-fyrm-y-tee,** *s.* [Fr. *infirmité*, from Lat. *infirmitatem*, accus. of *infirmitas*, from *infirmus* = weak, infirm (q.v.); Ital. *infermità.*]

1. The quality or state of being infirm, weak, or feeble in body or health; feebleness, weakness, debility; a disease or malady of the body.

"Sith him he saw still stronger growe through strife, And himselfe weaker through *infirmity*."
Spenser: F. Q., III. vii. 33.

2. Weakness of mind or purpose.

"Conscious to myself of my *infirmity*."—*Bp. Bull: Sermons*, vol. i., ser. 12.

3. A weakness, a failing, a fault, a foible.

"That last *infirmity* of noble minds."
Milton: Lycidas, 71.

¶ For the difference between *infirmity* and *debility*, see Debility.

ĭn-fīrm'-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *infirm; -ly.*] In an infirm, weak, or feeble manner.

ĭn-fīrm'-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *infirm; -ness.*] The quality or state of being infirm; infirmity, weakness, feebleness. (*Boyle: Works*, i. 695.)

ĭn' fix, *v.t.* [Lat. *infixus*, pa. par. of *infigo*: *in-* = in, with, and *figo* = to fix; Fr. *infixer.*]

1. To drive in, to set in, to fasten, to fix.

"With many an arrow deep *infixed*
My panting side was charged." *Cowper: Task*, iii. 109.

2. To fix in, to implant, to set in; to cause to remain or adhere: as, To *infix* good principles in the mind.

* **ĭn-fix',** *s.* [Infix, *v.*] Anything infixed.

ĭn-flame', *v.t.* & *i.* [O. Fr. *enflamber*, from Lat. *inflammo* = to set in a flame: *in-* = in, into, and *flamma* = a flame; Fr. *inflammer*; Sp. *inflamar*; Ital. *infiammare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To set on fire; to kindle; to cause to burn.

"We should have made retreate,
By light of the *inflamed* fleet."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad viii.

2. To give the appearance of fire or flame to; to redden; to cause inflammation in: as, To *inflame* the eyes.

3. To excite; to stir up; to provoke or enkindle into violent action.

"It was much easier to *inflame* animosities than to appease them."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

* **4.** To stir up; to animate; to make zealous; to fill with zeal or ardour.

"But, oh, *inflame* and fire our hearts."
Dryden: Veni Creator Spiritus.

5. To raise to an unnatural heat; to render morbidly hot by exciting excessive action in the blood-vessels and tissues.

"Spirits of wine . . . given inwardly, would quickly *inflame* the body."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 158.

* **6.** To provoke, to irritate, to anger, to exasperate.

"It will *inflame* you; it will make you mad."
Shaksp.: Julius Cæsar, iii. 2.

* **7.** To exaggerate, to magnify; to aggravate in description.

"A friend exaggerates a man's virtues, an enemy *inflames* his crimes."—*Addison.* (*Annandale.*)

* **B.** *Intransitive:*

1. To become inflamed.

"If the vesiculæ are opprest, they *inflame*."—*Wiseman.*

2. To become angry; to fire up with passion.

"When thou wilt *inflame*
How coldly those impediments stand forth!"
Shakesp.: Lover's Complaint, 268.

ĭn-flāmed', *pa. par.* & *a.* [Inflame.]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Set on fire, enkindled, excited, aroused, exasperated.

2. *Her.:* A term applied to anything represented as burning or in flames; flamant.

* **ĭn-flām'-ĕr,** *s.* [Eng. *inflam(e); -er.*] One who or that which inflames.

"Interest is likewise a great *inflamer*, and sets a man on persecution."—*Addison: Spectator*, No. 185.

ĭn-flăm-mą-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *inflammabilité*, from *inflammable*; Sp. *inflamabilidad*; Ital. *infiammabilità.*] The quality or state of being inflammable; susceptibility of taking fire.

"Whether or no *inflammability* doth strictly in all mixt bodies require a distinct sulphureous ingredient."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 367.

ĭn-flăm'-mą-ble, * **in-flam-a-ble,** *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *inflammo* = to set on fire, to inflame (q.v.); Sp. *inflamable*; Ital. *infiammabile.*] Capable or easily susceptible of being set on fire; easily enkindled.

"Saltpetre, which not only is *inflammable*, but burns very fiercely and violently."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 367.

* **inflammable-air,** *s.* A name formerly given to hydrogen, on account of its inflammability.

¶ *Heavy inflammable air:* Light carburetted hydrogen.

ĭn-flăm'-mą-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *inflammable; -ness.*] The quality or state of being inflammable; inflammability.

"I do not think the easy *inflammableness* of bodies to be always a sure proof of the actual sensible warmth of the minute parts it consists of."—*Boyle: Works*, iii. 326.

* **ĭn-flăm'-ma-blў,** *adv.* [Eng. *inflammab(le); -ly.*] In an inflammable manner.

ĭn-flam-mā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *inflammationem*, accus. of *inflammatio*, from *inflammatus*, pa. par. of *inflammo* = to set on fire, to inflame (q.v.); Sp. *inflamacion*; Ital. *infiammazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of kindling or setting on fire or in flames.

2. The state of being set on fire or in flames.

"The *inflammation* of fat and viscous vapours doth presently vanish."—*Wilkins: Dædalus.*

* 3. Heat, ardour, or fervour of mind; animosity, violent excitement, turbulence.

II. *Pathol.:* A morbid state of the whole or any part of the system, characterized by heat, redness, and pain, owing to a stoppage of function in the microscopic elements of the involved tissues, or to changes in the blood-vessels and blood, and exudation of *liquor sanguinis*, with permeation of white blood corpuscles, without rupture of the vessels, into the contiguous parts, or to altered nutrition of the tissue, so that inflammation is an extremely complex process with excessive exudation, terminating favourably in resolution, when the abnormal process ceases and recovery ensues, or going on to various degrees of ulceration and suppuration, induration, and mortification. The varieties are—parenchymatous, exudatory or secretory, plastic, rheumatic, gouty, gonorrhœal, and others not so strictly defined.

*** ĭn-flăm'-ma-tive,** *a.* [Lat. *inflammat(us)*, pa. par. of *inflammo* = to inflame (q.v.); Eng. adj. suff. *-ive.*] Inflammatory.

ĭn-flăm'-ma-tŏr-ў, *a.* [Fr. *inflammatoire;* Sp. *inflamatorio;* Ital. *infiammatorio.*]

1. Tending to inflame or to cause inflammation or heat.

2. Accompanied with great heat or inflammation.

"The spicy warm carminative things, which are given in a colick from a phlegmatick or cold cause, are poisonous in an *inflammatory* one."—*Arbuthnot: On Diet*, ch. iii.

¶ There are various inflammatory diseases: as inflammatory dropsy, inflammatory fever, inflammatory softening of the brain, inflammatory sore-throat.

3. Tending to inflame or cause excitement, anger, tumult, or heat of mind.

"Far from anything *inflammatory*, I never heard a more languid debate in this house."—*Burke: On American Taxation.*

ĭn-flāt'-a-blo, *a.* [Eng. *inflat(e); -able.*] Capable of being inflated, or of being unnaturally or unduly expanded.

ĭn-flāte', *v.t.* [Fr. *enfler;* Sp. *inflar;* Ital. *enflare.*] [INFLATE, *a.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. To fill out, swell, or distend with air or wind.

"Also they [fylberdes and hasyll nuttes] do *inflate* the stomak, and cause head ache."—*Sir T. Elyot: Castel of Helth*, bk. ii.

2. To puff out, to swell, to distend.

"Passion's tumults in the bosom rise,
Inflate the features, and enrage the eyes."
Scott: Essay; On Painting.

3. To puff up; to elate: as, To *inflate* a person with pride.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Comm.:* To expand or enlarge unnaturally or unduly: as, To *inflate* the currency.

2. *Stock Exch.:* To raise or force above the real or true value: as, To *inflate* prices.

*** ĭn-flāte',** *a.* [Lat. *inflatus*, pa. par. of *inflo: in-* = in, into, and *flo* = to blow.]

1. Blown in.

"Winde *inflate* in other mennes eares."
Chaucer: Complaint of Creseide.

2. Inflated.

ĭn-flāt'-ĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [INFLATE, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. Puffed up or distended with air or wind.

2. Tumid; puffed up; bombastic; turgid.

"The prolix and *inflated* style of a bad pamphlet."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. v.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Bot.:* The same as BLADDERY (q.v.).

2. *Comm.:* Enlarged or extended unnaturally or unduly.

3. *Stock Exch.:* Raised or forced above the true value: as, *inflated* prices

ĭn-flāt'-ĭng, *pr. par., a. & s.* [INFLATE, *v.*]

A. & **B.** *As pr. par. & particip. adj.:* (See the verb).

C. *As subst.:* The same as INFLATION (q.v.).

ĭn-flāt'-ĭng-lў, *adv.* [Eng. *inflating; -ly.*] In a manner tending to inflate.

ĭn-flā'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *inflationem*, accus. of *inflatio*, from *inflatus*, pa. par. of *inflo*; Sp. *inflacion.*]

1. The act or process of inflating or distending with air or wind.

2. The state of being inflated or distended; distention.

"In case of ventosities and *inflations*."—*P. Holland: Plinie*, bk. xxi., ch. xxi.

3. The act of puffing up or elating, as with pride, conceit, &c.

4. The state of being puffed up or elated.

5. An unnatural or undue enlargement or expansion, as the *inflation* of trade.

6. The act of raising or forcing above the true or real value: as, the *inflation* of the Stock Exchange.

7. Inflated, turgid, or bombastic speech, language, or style: bombast, fustian.

"Exact yet free, without *inflation* bold,
To dignify that theme."
Mason: English Garden, bk. ii.

† ĭn-flā'-tion-ĭst, *s.* [Eng. *inflation; -ist.*] One who inflates; one who causes an unnatural or undue expansion; one who raises stocks or scrip above their real value; specif., in the United States, one who favours an increased issue of paper money.

*** ĭn-flā'-tŭs,** *s.* [Lat.] A blowing in: hence inspiration.

ĭn-flĕct', *v.t.* [Lat. *inflecto* = to bow, to curve, to bend: *in-* = in, and *flecto* = to bend. Ita *inflettere;* Fr. *infléchir.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

*** 1.** To bend, to curve, to bow.

"Not to lie directly or at length, but somewhat *inflected*."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. i.

*** 2.** To bend or turn from a straight or direct course; to deflect.

"Why do they never once their course *inflect*."
Blackmore.

*** 3.** To modulate, as the voice.

II. *Gram.:* To vary, as a noun or verb, in its terminations; to decline, as a noun, or adjective, or pronoun; to conjugate, as a verb.

ĭn-flĕct'-ĕd, *pa. par. & a.* [INFLECT, *v.*]

A. *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

B. *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Bent, curved, bowed; turned from a direct line or course; deflected; varied in its terminations.

2. *Bot.:* The same as INFLEXED (q.v.).

infleeted-arch, *s.*

1. A reversed or inverted arch.

2. An arch, the curve of whose flanks is reversed near the crown, so as to terminate in an acute angle.

INFLECTED ARCH.

ĭn-flĕc'-tion, *** ĭn-flexion (flexion** as **flĕk'-shŭn),** *s.* [Lat. *inflexio*, from *inflexus*, pa. par. of *inflecto*; Fr. & Sp. *inflexion.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of bending, curving, or turning from a direct line or course; deflection.

"There is required a small *inflexion* of the body."—*Burke: Sublime & Beautiful*, pt. iii., § 22.

2. The state of being bent or deflected.

3. Modulation of the voice; change of tone or pitch in speaking or singing.

II. *Technically:*

1. *Gram.:* The variation of the terminations of nouns, adjectives, and pronouns in declension, and of verbs in conjugation.

"The numerous *inflexions* of those languages."—*Beattie: Moral Science*, pt. iv., ch. i., § 2.

2. *Optics:* The same as DIFFRACTION (q.v.).

¶ *Point of inflection:*

Geom.: The point at which a curve ceases to be concave and becomes convex, or the reverse, with respect to a straight line not passing through the point.

ĭn-flĕc'-tion-al, in-flexion-al (flexion as **flĕk'-shŭn),** *a.* [Eng. *inflection, inflexion; -al.*] Pertaining to or having inflections.

"To apply indiscriminately to the lower stages of human speech, the agglutinative and radical, the same tests which have proved successful in the *inflectional*."—*Max Muller: Science of Language* (1871), ii. 24.

*** ĭn-flĕc'-tĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *inflect; -ive.*]

1. Having the power to bend or deflect; deflecting.

"Although this *inflective* quality of the air be a great incumbrance."—*Hook: Lecture of Navigation*, p. 446.

2. Inflectional.

"Languages isolating, agglutinative and *inflective*."—*Whitney: Life & Growth of Language*, ch. xiii.

*** ĭn-flĕsh',** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *flesh* (q.v.).] To clothe or invest with flesh; to incarnate.

"The Deity *inflesht*, and man's flesh deified."
P. Fletcher: Purple Island, vi.

*** ĭn-flĕx',** *v.t.* [Lat. *inflexus*, pa. par. of *inflecto* = to bend, to inflict (q.v.).] To curve, to bend, to inflect.

"Suffice it to provide a brazen tube
Inflect." *Philips: Cider*, ii.

ĭn-flexed', *** ĭn-flĕxt',** *pa. par. & a.* [INFLEX.]

*** A.** *As pa. par.:* (See the verb).

*** B.** *As adjective:*

1. *Ord. Lang.:* Bent, curved; turned out of the direct line.

"There most direct where seeming most *inflex'd*."
Brooke: Universal Beauty, ii.

2. *Bot.:* Bent inwards. An inflexed calyx, corolla, or stamen, is bent inwards towards the centre of the flower. Inflexed leaves are bent inwards at the tip so as to point towards the stem. Called also inflected (q.v.).

ĭn-flĕx-ĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Fr. *inflexibilité.*]

1. The quality or state of being inflexible; incapability of being bent or curved; unyielding stiffness.

2. The quality of being inflexible or firm of will; inexorable pertinacity; obstinacy; firmness of will or purpose.

"That grave *inflexibility* of soul."
Churchill: Gotham, iii.

ĭn-flĕx'-ĭ-ble, *a.* [Fr., from Lat. *inflexibilis: in-* = not, and *flexibilis* = flexible (q.v.); Sp. *inflexible;* Ital. *inflessibile.*]

*** 1.** Incapable of being bent or curved.

"Of this thing is the king's scepter a very apt signe and token in that it is ferme and *inflexible*."—*Joye: Expos. of Daniel*, vi.

2. That will not yield to prayers or entreaties; firm of will or purpose; incapable of being turned from one's purpose; inexorable.

"'Tell His Lordship,' said the *inflexible* priest, 'to mind his own business.'"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

3. Characterized by inflexibility; firm, obstinate.

"No class of men mentioned in history has ever adhered to a principle with more *inflexible* pertinacity."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiii.

ĭn-flĕx'-ĭ-ble-nĕss, *s.* [Eng. *inflexible; -ness.*] The quality or state of being inflexible; inflexibility.

ĭn-flĕx'-ĭ-blў, *adv.* [Eng. *inflexib(le); -ly.*] In an inflexible manner; firmly; without bending or yielding; inexorably.

"All those who adhered *inflexibly* to the Jacobite interest."—*Burnet: Hist. Own Time* (an. 17-6).

ĭn-flexion (flexion as **flĕk'-shŭn),** *s.* [INFLECTION.]

ĭn-flexion-al (flexion as **flĕk'-shŭn),** *a.* [INFLECTIONAL.]

*** ĭn-flĕx'-ĭve,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *flexive.*] Inflexible.

"The burthen undergone
Of foes *inflexive*." *Chapman: Ode to Mars.*

*** ĭn-flĕx'-ure,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *flexure* (q.v.).] A bend, a curve, a bow.

"The opening and shutting of bindweeds, performed by five *inflexures*."—*Browne: Garden of Cyrus*, ch. iii.

ĭn-flict', *v.t.* [Lat. *inflictus*, pa. par. of *infligo*, from *in-* = in, upon, and *fligo* = to strike; Fr. *infliger;* Sp. & Port. *infligir;* Ital. *infliggere.*]

1. To put in act or force upon; to impose

upon as a penalty or punishment; to cause to feel or experience; to throw, to cast.

"I know no pain they can *inflict* upon him,
Will make him say I mov'd him to those arms."
Shakesp.: 2 Henry VI., iii. 1.

* 2. To afflict, to harass.

"*Inflict* our province." *Shakesp.: Pericles*, v 1.

ĭn-flĭc'-tĕr, *s.* [Eng. *inflict; -er.*] One who inflicts.

"God is the sole and immediate *inflicter* of such strokes."—*South: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 10.

ĭn-flĭc'-tĭon, *s.* [Lat. *inflictio*, from *inflictus*, pa. par. of *infligo* = to inflict (q.v.); Fr. *infliction*; Sp. *infliccion*; Ital. *inflizione.*]

1. The act of inflicting or imposing: as, the *infliction* of punishment or a penalty.

2. That which is inflicted; a punishment or penalty inflicted or imposed. *Colloq.*, a trouble or annoyance.

"God doth receive glory as well from his *inflictions* and punishments as from his rewards."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 12.

* **ĭn-flĭc'-tĭve,** *a.* [Fr. *inflictif*, from Lat. *inflictus*, pa. par. of *infligo* = to inflict (q.v.).] Tending or having the power to inflict; inflicting.

"Even from the steel's *inflictive* sting."
Whitehead: Ode on Her Majesty's Birthday.

ĭn-flō-rĕs'-çençe, *s.* [Lat. *inflorescens*, pr. par. of *infloresco* = to begin to blossom.]

Bot.: The arrangement of flowers upon a branch or stem. It may be axillary or terminal. In the former case the branch can grow indefinitely, producing new flowers on the axils, hence this is called an indefinite inflorescence; in the latter the terminal flower stops the further development of the branch, hence this kind of inflorescence is called definite. Inflorescence may be centripetal (q.v.) or centrifugal (q.v.). Different kinds of inflorescence are (1) the spike, (2) the raceme, (3) the corymb, (4) the umbel, (5) the panicle, (6) the thyrsus, (7) the compound corymb and compoundbel um, (8) the cyme. No. (1) is subdivided into—(*a*) the spike proper, (*b*) the ament or catkin, (*c*) the spadix, (*d*) the spikelet, (*e*) the cone, (*f*) the capitulum, and (*g*) the cœnanthium. Inflorescence is called also Anthotaxis. (See all these terms.)

* **ĭn-flōw',** *v.i.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *flow* (q.v.).] To flow in.

"Dry up the *inflowed* humour."—*Wiseman: Chirurgical Treatises*, bk. i., ch. iii.

* **ĭn'-flōw,** *s.* [Inflow, *v.*] The act of flowing in or into; that which flows in; an influx.

ĭn'-flū-ençe, *s.* [Fr., from Low Lat. *influentia* = a flowing in, an inundation; *influens*, pr. par. of *influo* = to flow in; *in-* = in, and *fluo* = to flow; Sp. & Port. *influencia;* Ital. *influenzia.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

* 1. Originally used in an astrological sense; a power supposed to proceed from the heavenly bodies and operate upon the affairs of men.

"Dawn, and the Pleiades, before him danced,
Shedding sweet *influence.*"
Milton: P. L., viii. 375.

* 2. A flowing in, into, or upon; influx.

3. Agency or power serving or tending to affect, modify, or sway in some manner; ability or power to produce some effect; power of directing or modifying; ascendant power.

"Twice as magnetic to sweet *influences.*"
Tennyson: Princess, ii. 158.

4. Authority or power derived from superiority of position, rank, talents, &c.; acknowledged ascendency; power to influence or move others according to one's own will or wishes.

"The vigorous exertion of his authority and *influence.*"—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xxiii.

5. Power; effects of indulgence in.

"There was scarcely an hour of the day or of the night when he was not under the *influence* of claret."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xiv.

II. *Elect. & Magn.*: The same as Induction (q.v.).

¶ For the difference between *influence* and *credit*, see Credit.

* **influence-rich,** *a.* Rich in influence; having great influence or power. (*Tennyson: In Memoriam*, lxxix. 14.)

ĭn'-flū-ençe, *v.t.* [Influence, *s.*] To exercise influence upon; to act upon with directive or impulsive power; to modify to any end or purpose; to bias; to sway.

"The patronage of the Crown was employed on an extensive scale for the purpose of *influencing* votes."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xix.

ĭn'-flū-ençer, *s.* [Eng. *influence*); *-er.*] One who or that which influences.

* **ĭn'-flū-ençive,** *a.* [Eng. *influence*); *-ive.*] Tending to influence; influential.

* **ĭn'-flū-ent,** *a. & s.* [Lat. *influens*, pr. par. of *influo* = to flow in; *in-* = in, and *fluo* = to flow.]

A. *As adjective:*

1. Flowing in.

"Where Thames with *influent* tide
My native city laves."
Cowper: Chas. Deodati. (Trans.)

2. Exerting or having influence; influential.

"It is more operative and *influent* upon others, then any other vertue."—*Mountague: Devoute Essayes*, pt. ii., tr. ii., § 2.

B. *As subst.*: Influence.

"O fortune, executrice of wierdes
O *influente* of these heuens hie."
Chaucer: Troilus & Cresida, iii.

ĭn-flū-ĕn'-tĭal (tĭ as sh), *a.* [Lat. *influens* (genit. *influentis*); Eng. adj. suff. *-ial.*] Possessing or exerting influence by invisible operation, either as physical causes on bodies, or as moral causes on the mind; possessing power or influence, as from superiority of position, rank, intellect, wealth, &c.

"Thy *influential* vigour reinspires
This feeble frame."
Thompson: Sickness, bk. iii.

ĭn-flū-ĕn'-tĭal-lў (tĭ as sh), *adv.* [Eng. *influential; -ly.*] In an influential manner; so as to influence.

"Embrace not the blind side of opinions, but that which looks most luciferously and *influentially* unto goodness."—*Browne: Christian Morals*, pt. iii., § 3.

ĭn-flū-ĕn'-zą, *s.* [Ital. = influence.] (See def.)

Path.: A specific catarrhal inflammation of the mucous membranes of the air-passages, contagious, and often epidemic, attended with early involvement of chill, lassitude, and prostration to a marked degree, intensa frontal headache, giddiness, and acrid discharge from the nose, with sleepless nights, and sometimes delirium. Persistent cough, worst at nights, expectoration, remittent feverishness, with nocturnal exacerbations, lasting from four to eight days, sometimes complicated with bronchitis or even pneumonia. Everything tending to depress the spirits must be avoided. This specific disease-poison in some epidemics is said to be as fatal as cholera, and has been occasionally mistaken for typhoid fever.

ĭn'-flŭx, *s.* [Lat. *influxus* = a flowing in, from *influo* = to flow in; Sp. *influxo;* Ital. *influsso.*]

1. The act of flowing in or into anything.

"Either of these, if timely applied, will resist the *influx.*"—*Wiseman: Chirurg. Treatises*, bk. i., ch. iii.

* 2. Infusion, intromission.

"The *influx* of the knowledge of God, in relation to this everlasting life."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind.*

3. A coming in; an introduction or importation in abundance; that which flows in.

"A sudden and unexampled *influx* of riches."—*Johnson: Falkland Islands.*

4. The place or point at which one stream flows or runs into another, or into the sea.

* 5. Influence, power, authority, weight.

"These two do not so much concern sea-fish, yet they have a great *influx* upon rivers, ponds, and lakes."—*Hale: Orig. of Mankind.*

* **ĭn-flŭxion (fluxion** as **flŭk'-shŭn),** *s.* [Lat. *influxio*, from *influxus*, pa. par. of *influo;* Fr. *influxion.*] A flowing in or into; infusion, intromission.

"The state which is most susceptible of divine *influxion.*"—*Bacon: Advancement of Learning*, bk. ii.

* **ĭn-flŭxious (fluxious** as **flŭk'-shyŭs),** *a.* [Eng. *influx; -ious.*] Influential.

"The moon hath an *influxious* power to make impressions upon their humours."—*Howel: English Tears.*

* **ĭn-flŭx'-ĭve,** *a.* [Eng. *influx; -ive.*] Having a tendency to flow in; influential.

"He is the *influxive* head who governs the whole body."—*Holdsworth: Inauguration Sermon* (1624), p. 9.

* **ĭn'-flŭx-ў,** *s.* [Eng. *influx; -y.*] An influx, an influence.

"Not by forms or celestial *influxies.*"—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*, § 997.

ĭn-fōld', *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *fold* (q.v.).]

1. To wrap up, to inwrap, to inclose.

"Refulgent arms his mighty limbs *infold.*"
Pope: Homer; Iliad xiii. 38.

2. To clasp in the arms; to embrace.

"Noble Banquo, let me *infold* thee,
And hold thee to my heart." *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, i. 4.

* 3. To shut up, to confine.

"Then Trojans in their walls
Had beene *infolded* like meeke lambs."
Chapman: Homer; Iliad viii.

* 4. To involve, to surround.

"These powers *infold* the Greek and Trojan train."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xiii. 451.

* **ĭn-fōld'-mĕnt,** *s.* [Eng. *infold; -ment.*] The act of unfolding; the state of being infolded.

* **ĭn-fō'-lĭ-ātо,** *v.t.* [Lat. *in-* = in, on, and *folium* = a leaf.] To cover or overspread with leaves.

"Long may his fruitful vine *infoliate* and clasp about him with embracements."—*Howel.*

* **ĭn-fŏrçe',** *v.t.* [Enforce.]

* **ĭn-fŏrç'-ĕr,** *s.* [Enforcer.]

* **ĭn-fŏr'-ĕst,** *v.t.* [Enforest.]

ĭn-form', * **in-forme,** *v.t. & i.* [Fr. *informer*, from Lat. *informo*, from *in-* = in, into, and *forma* = a form, a shape; Sp. & Port. *informar;* Ital. *informare.*]

A. *Transitive:*

* 1. To give form or shape to.

"She gilded us, but you are gold; and she *informed* us."
Donne: To the Countess of Huntingdon.

* 2. To animate; to actuate with vital powers; to give life or vitality to; to imbue with vitality.

"Who fills, surrounds, *informs*, and agitates the whole." *Thomson: Castle of Indolence*, ii. 47.

3. To communicate knowledge; to instruct, to tell; to give information or intelligence of; to acquaint. (Formerly followed by *with*, now by *of* when governing a secondary object.)

"For he would learne their busines secretly,
And then *informe* his master hastily."
Spenser: Mother Hubberds Tale, 880.

* 4. To communicate, to tell, to make known.

"He did *inform* the truth." *Shakesp.: Coriolanus*, i. 6.

* 5. To communicate a knowledge of facts to, by way of accusation.

"Tertullus *informed* the governor against Paul."—*Acts* xxiv. 1.

* 6. To point out the way to; to guide, to lead. (*Milton: Samson Agonistes*, 335.)

B. *Reflex.*: To teach, to instruct; to make acquainted.

C. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To take form or shape; to become visible.

"It is the bloody business which *informs*
Thus to mine eyes." *Shakesp.: Macbeth*, ii. 1.

2. To give information or intelligence.

¶ *To inform against*: To communicate facts by way of accusation; to lay an information against.

¶ To *inform* may be either a personal address or otherwise; to *acquaint* and *apprize* are immediate and personal communications. One *informs* the government, or any public body, or one *informs* one's friends; one *acquaints* or *apprizes* only one's friends or particular individuals. To *inform* is the act of persons in all conditions; to *instruct* and *teach* are the acts of superiors, either on one ground or another: one *informs* by virtue of an accidental superiority or priority of knowledge; one *instructs* by virtue of superior knowledge or superior station; one *teaches* by virtue of superior knowledge rather than of station. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

* **ĭn-form',** * **in-forme,** *a.* [Lat. *informis*, from *in-* = not, and *forma* = form, shape; Fr., Sp., & Ital. *informe.*] Without regular form or shape; shapeless.

"And the whole prospect so *informe* and rude."
Cotton: Wonders of the Peake (1681).

ĭn-form'-al, * **in-form'-all,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *formal* (q.v.).]

1. Not formal; not in the regular or usual form; not according to custom or precedent; not in accordance with official, conventional, or customary forms.

"A charge in writing, which, though *informal* and irregular, may be reduced to four articles."—*Burke: Charge against Warren Hastings.*

2. Not formal; free from ceremony or form; easy: as, an *informal* visit.

* 3. Deranged; out of one's senses.

"These poor *informal* women are no more but instruments of some more mightier member."—*Shakesp.: Measure for Measure*, v. 1.

ĭn-for-măl'-ĭ-tў, *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *formality* (q.v.).]

1. The quality or state of being informal; want of attention to regular form or custom.

2. Anything informal or not according to regular form or custom.

"Whatever *informalities* or nullities were pretended to be in the bulls or breves."—*Burnet: Hist. Reformation* (an. 1531).

in-form'-al-ly, *a.* [Eng. *informal; -ly.*] In an informal manner; not formally.

in-form'-ant, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *informans*, pr. par. of *informo.*]

* 1. One who or that which gives form, life, or vitality.

"The matter can be actuated at once but by a single *informant*: and space is replenisht by one corporal inexistence."—*Glanvill: Vanity of Dogmatising*, ch. xvi.

2. One who informs or furnishes information or intelligence.

* 3. One who informs against or accuses another; an informer.

"It was the last evidence of the kind. The *informant* was hanged."—*Burke: On the Affairs of India.*

¶ The *informant* is he who informs for the benefit of others, and the *informer* to the molestation of others. The *informant* is thanked in making the communication: for his civility undergoes a great deal of odium, the *informer* by no one, not even by those who employ him. (*Crabb: Eng. Synon.*)

in for-mā pâu'-pĕr-is, *phr.* [Lat., = as a poor man.]

Law: When a person has just cause of suit, but is too poor to support the charges of an action, he is allowed, on making oath that he is not worth £5, besides his wearing apparel and the matter involved in the action, to sue *in forma pauperis*—*i.e.*, without paying fees of court, counsel, or solicitor.

in-fŏr-mā'-tion, * **in-for-ma-ci-on**, *s.* [*Fr. information*, from Lat. *informationem*, acc. of *informatio*, from *informatus*, pa. par. of *informo* = to give form or shape to, to inform; Sp. *informacion*; Ital. *informazione.*]

I. *Ordinary Language:*

1. The act of informing or communicating knowledge or intelligence.

2. The state of being informed, or acquainted with matters.

3. That which is communicated by word or writing; news, intelligence, notice, advice.

"*Information* having been given me about two or three months since."—*Sir W. Temple: Let. to Col. Sidney*, April 29, 1667.

¶ In this sense used by police officers to signify knowledge, however obtained, leading to the arrest or conviction of a criminal. The words, "From *information* I received," have almost become a formula in police evidence.

* 4. Knowledge acquired from reading or instruction, or from the use of the senses and intellectual powers: as, He is a man of great *information.*

II. *English Law:*

1. A written statement or declaration made usually on oath before a magistrate, previous to the issuing of a summons or warrant against a person charged with a crime, or an offence punishable summarily.

"In the case of an *information* being laid, and substantiated by proper evidence, a warrant may be issued in the first instance; and upon this warrant, which may be executed in any other district than that in which it is issued, after being backed or indorsed by a justice of that district, the person charged may be taken, and brought before the justices; who have authority to issue summonses, and to compel the attendance, at the hearing, of witnesses for the prosecutor, complainant, or defendant, as the case may be. The *information* or complaint must then be heard and adjudicated upon by the justices, according to the ordinary course of legal proceedings."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk. iv., ch. 20.

2. (See extract.)

"An *information* in the Exchequer is a method of recovering money or other chattels, or for obtaining satisfaction in damages for any personal wrong committed in the lands or other possessions of the crown. The most usual *informations* are those of intrusion and debt; intrusion, for any trespass committed on the lands of the crown; and debt, upon any contract for moneys due to the crown, or for any forfeiture due to the crown upon the breach of a penal statute. An *information* of intrusion may also be resorted to in the case of a purpresture upon public property: which occurs when one encroaches, or makes that several to himself, which ought to be common to many. *Informations* of debt are most commonly used to recover forfeitures occasioned by transgressing those laws which are enacted for the establishment and support of the revenue; in which cases the crown now recovers and is liable to pay costs, if unsuccessful, as if the suit were between subject and subject."—*Blackstone: Comment.*, bk iii., ch. 9.

3. An *information* in the Court of Queen's Bench is a writ of *quo warranto* against one who claims or usurps any office, franchise, or liberty, to inquire by what authority he supports his claim, in order to determine the right.

4. An *information* in the Court of Chancery is a suit on behalf of the Crown or Government as to the misapplication of a public charity, or on behalf of the estate of a lunatic or an idiot. (*Blackstone: Com.*, bk. iii., ch. 17.)

5. Generally in criminal law, an *information* is a substitute for an ordinary indictment filed by the Attorney-General or Master of the Crown office, in such cases of misdemeanour as tend to disturb the peace or the government: as libels on judges, magistrates, or public affairs, bribery at elections, &c.

"Fear of public derision and of a criminal *information* generally induced him to keep his fancies to himself."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. iii.

III. *Scots Law:* A written argument allowed in the Court of Justiciary on the occurrence of cases of difficulty.

* **in-form'-a-tĭve**, *a.* [Fr. *informatif*; Ital. & Sp. *informativo.*] Having power to animate or give vitality.

"Many put out about [illegible] force *informative*."
More: On the Soul, pt. ii., a. 2.

* **in-form'-a-tŏr-ў**, *a.* [Lat. *informator* = an instructor; Eng. adj. suff. *-y.*] Full of information; affording knowledge or information; instructive.

* **in-formed'**, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *formed* (q.v.).] Not formed or arranged; ill-formed, shapeless.

"Infinite shapes of creatures men doe find,
Informed in the mud."
Spenser: F. Q., III. vi. 8.

informed-stars, *s. pl.* [UNFORMED-STARS.]

in-form'-ĕr, *s.* [Eng. *inform*; *-er.*]

* I. One who or that which gives form, life, or vitality.

"Nature I *informer* of the poet's art."
Pope: Prologue to Sophonisba.

2. One who informs or furnishes information or intelligence; an informant.

3. One who gives information against another; one who lays an information or gives evidence against any person who offends against the law or any penal statute. He is often called a "common informer." His motive generally is to obtain part of the pecuniary fine likely to be inflicted on the person against whom he lays an information.

"The King, as might have been expected, coldly refused to turn *informer*."—*Macaulay: Hist. Eng.*, ch. xv.

4. One who gives information to the authorities in order to escape the penalty of his own misdeeds; one who turns Queen's evidence.

"No one would accept the evidence of *informers* unless it was corroborated."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, Aug. 18, 1884.

¶ For the difference between *informer* and *informant*, see INFORMANT.

* **in-for'-mĭd-a-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *informidabilis*, from *in-* = not, and *formidabilis* = formidable (q.v.); Fr. *informidable.*] Not formidable; not to be feared or dreaded. (*Milton: P. L.*, ix. 486.)

* **in-form'-ĭ-tў**, *s.* [Lat. *informitas*, from *informis* = shapeless: *in-* = not, and *forma* = form, shape; Ital. *informità*; Sp. *informidad.*] Want of shape or form; shapelessness.

"If we affirm a total *informity*, it cannot admit so forward a term as an abortment."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. vi.

* **in-form'-oŭs**, *a.* [Lat. *informis.*] [INFORM, *a.*] Without regular shape or form; shapeless.

"A rude and *informous* lump of flesh."—*Browne: Vulgar Errours*, bk. iii., ch. vi.

* **in-for'-tu-nate**, * **in-for-tu-nat**, *a.* [Lat. *infortunatus*, from *in-* = not, and *fortunatus* = fortunate (q.v.); Ital. *infortunato*; Sp. *infortunado.*] Unfortunate; unlucky. (*Chaucer: C. T.*, 4,722.)

* **in-for'-tu-nate-lў**, *adv.* [Eng. *infortunate*; *-ly.*] Unfortunately; unluckily.

"The gentleman was *infortunately* incumbered with wants."—*Hackluyt: Voyages*, iii. 145.

* **in-for'-tune**, *s.* [Fr.] Misfortune.

"On man, that cloned to a mast, and cam to the londe, and told the *infortune*."—*Robert of Gloucester*, p. 433. (Note.)

* **in-for'-tuned**, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *fortun(e)*; *-ed.*] Unlucky; unfortunate.

"I wofull wretche and *infortuned* wight."
Chaucer: Troilus, bk. iv.

* **in-fŏr-tūn'-ĭ-tў**, * **in-for-tun-i-tie**, *s.* [Eng. *infortun(e)*; *-ity.*] Misfortune.

"Other there be that ascribe his *infortunitie*, only to the stroke and punishment of God."—*Hall: Edward IV.* (an. 9).

in-fŏs'-soŭs, *a.* [Lat. *infossus*, pa. par. of *infodio* = to dig in or up, to bury in the earth: *in-* = in, into, and *fodio* = to dig.]

Bot.: So sunk in any surface as to produce a channel; used of veins in some leaves, &c.

* **in-foŭnd'**, * **in-fŭnd'**, *v.t.* [Lat. *infundo*, from *in-* = in, into, and *fundo* = to pour.] To pour in, to infuse.

"But I say God is hable in such wyse to inspire and *infounde* the faythe."—*Sir T. More: Workes*, p. 582.

in-fra-, *pref.* [Lat., = within, below.] (Etym.)

infra-axillary, *a.*

Bot. (*Of a branch or other process*): Situated or proceeding from below the axil.

infra-costal, *a.*

Anat.: Beneath the riba.

infra-maxillary, *a.*

Anat.: Beneath the jaws: as, the *infra-maxillary* nerve.

infra-orbital, *a.*

Anat.; Beneath the orbit of the eye: as, the *infra-orbital* fissure, the *infra-orbital* canal, the *infra-orbital* plexus, &c.

infra-scapular, *a.*

Anat.: Beneath the scapula of the pectoral arch.

infra-spinate, infra-spinous, *a.*

Anat.: Below the spine.

Infra-spinate fossa, Infra-spinous fossa:

Anat.: A small fossa on the posterior surface of the scapula.

Infra-spinate muscle:

Anat.: A muscle of a triangular form occupying the greater part of the infra-spinous fossa. It arises from the under surface of the spine.

infra-spinous, *a.* [INFRA-SPINATE.]

infra-territorial, *a.* Within the territory.

infra-trochlear, *s.*

Anat.: A branch of the opbthalmic nerve issuing from the forepart of the orbit of the eye.

* **in-fract'**, *v.t.* [Lat. *infractus*, pa. par of *infringo* = to infringe (q.v.).]

1. To break.

"Falling fast, from gradual slope to slope,
With wild *infracted* course."
Thomson: Summer, 604.

2. To violate; to infringe.

* **in-frăct'**, *a.* [Lat. *in-* = not, and *fractus* = broken; pa. par. of *frango* = to break.] Unbroken; sound; whole; unharmed.

"To guard their weakness; and preserve their wines contents *infract*." *Chapman: Homer; Iliad* ix.

* **in-frăct'-ĭ-ble**, *a.* [Lat. *infractus*, pa. par. of *infringo* = to break, to infringe, and Eng. *-able.*] Capable of being broken.

in-frăc'-tion, *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *infractionem*, accus. of *infractio* = a breaking, from *infractus*, pa. par. of *infringo* = to break, to infringe; Sp. *infraccion*; Ital. *infrazione.*] The act of breaking or violating; violation; infringement.

"To prevent the *infraction* of that law."—*Macaulay. Hist. Eng.*, ch. xvi.

* **in-frăc'-tŏr**, *s.* [Fr. *infracteur.*] One who breaks, violates, or infringes.

"Who shall be depositary of the oaths and leagues of princes, or fulminate against the perjured *infractors* of them."—*Lord Herbert: Henry VIII.*, p. 363.

in-frăc'-toŭs, *a.* [Lat. *in-* = in, and *fractus* = broken.]

Bot.: The same as INFLEXED (q.v.).

in'-fra dĭg., *phr.* [Lat., for *infra dignitatem.*] Below or unworthy of one's dignity, character, or position.

* **in-frā'-grant**, *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *fragrant* (q.v.).] Not fragrant; inodorous.

in-fra-lăp-sär'-ĭ-an, *s.* & *a.* [Lat. *infra*, here = later than, afterwards, and *lapsus* = a slipping, a fall; Eng. suff. *-arian*; Fr. *infralapsaire.*]

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Theology & Church History:

A. *As subst. (Pl.):* Less rigid Calvinists who held that God having permitted, but not foreordained, the fall, then decreed the salvation of the elect by means of a Redeemer. He was thus not in any way responsible for the introduction of evil into the world; what he did was to provide the remedy. The Infralapsarians were opposed by the Supralapsarians (q.v.). The question was debated chiefly in the early part of the seventeenth century.

B. *As adj.:* Of or belonging to the Infralapsarians or their doctrine.

ĭn-frą-lăp-săr'-ĭ-ąn-ĭsm, *s.* [Eng. *infralapsarian*; *-ism.*]

Theol. & Ch. Hist.: The doctrine of the Infralapsarians.

ĭn-frą-mē'-dĭ-ąn, *a.* [Pref. *infra-*, and Eng. *median*, from Lat. *medianus* = that is in the middle.] [MEDIAN (1).]

Biol. & Hydrol.: Of or belonging to the zone of animal and vegetable life in the parts of the sea where the water is from fifty to one hundred fathoms in depth. (*Prof. Edward Forbes.*)

* **ĭn-frą-mŭn'-dāne,** *a.* [Pref. *infra-*, and Eng. *mundane* (q.v.).] Lying below or beneath the world.

* **ĭn-frăn'-çhīse,** *v.t.* [ENFRANCHISE.]

* **ĭn-frăn-gĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *frangibility* (q.v.).] The quality or state of being infrangible; infrangibleness.

† **ĭn-frăn'-gĭ-ble,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *frangible* (q.v.); Fr. *infrangible.*]

1. *Lit.:* That cannot be broken.

"[He] link'd their fetlocks with a golden band,
Infrangible, immortal."
Pope: Homer; Iliad xiii. 57.

2. *Fig.:* That cannot be infringed or violated.

† **ĭn-frăn'-gĭ-ble-nĕss,** *s.* [Eng. *infrangible*; *-ness.*] The state or quality of being infrangible; incapability of being broken.

* **ĭn-frą-pōse',** *v.t.* [Lat. *infra* = below, and Eng. *pose* (q.v.).] To place under or beneath.

"Terrestrial surface *infraposed* to the drift-gravels."
—Austen. (*Annandale.*)

* **ĭn-frą-pō-sĭ'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *infra-*, and Eng. *position* (q.v.).] Position or situation beneath or under.

ĭn-frē'-quençe, ĭn-frē'-quen-çў, *s.* [Lat. *infrequentia*, from *infrequens* = in small number, rare: *in-* = not, and *frequens* = in numbers, frequent; Fr. *infrequence.*]

1. The quality or state of being infrequent; rareness; rarity; uncommonness.

"We must have regard to the frequency or *infrequency* of them."—*Sharp: Sermons*, vol. iii., ser. 8.

* 2. The state of not being frequented; solitude.

"The solitude and *infrequency* of the place."—*P. Holland: Plutarch*, p. 1,078.

ĭn-frē'-quent, * **in-fre-quente,** *a.* [Lat. *infrequens*; Fr. *infréquent*; Ital. *infrequente.*] Not frequent; not occurring frequently; rare; uncommon; unusual.

"Cooling his *infrequent* pleasures with sighs."—*Bp. Hall: Decett of Appearance.*

* **ĭn-frē-quĕnt',** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *frequent*, v. (q.v.).] Not to frequent; to desert; to forsake.

* **ĭn-frē'-quent-lў,** *adv.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *frequently* (q.v.).] Not frequently; rarely.

* **ĭn-frĭg'-ĭ-dāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *infrigidatus*, pa. par. of *infrigido*, from *in-* (intens.), and *frigido* = to make cool; *frigidus* = cool.] To make cool or cold; to chill; to cool.

"The drops reached little further than the surface of the liquor, whose coldness did not *infrigidate* those upper parts of the glass."—*Boyle: Works*, i. 393.

* **ĭn-frĭg-ĭ-dā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *infrigidatio*, from *infrigidatus*, pa. par. of *infrigido.*] The act of making cool or cold; a chilling or cooling.

"Because of the *infrigidation* of that air by the snow."—*Boyle: Works*, ii. 513.

ĭn-frĭnge', *v.t. & i.* [Lat. *infringo* = to break into: *in-* = in, into, and *frango* = to break; Sp. *infringir*; Ital. *infringere.*]

A. *Transitive:*

1. To break, as a law, a compact, a contract, &c.; to violate, either positively by contravention, or negatively by omission or neglect of duty; to transgress.

"The first man that did th' edict *infringe.*"
Shakesp.: Measure for Measure, ii. 2.

* 2. To destroy; to break.

"If so we can, and by the head
Broken be not intended all our power
To be *infringed.*" *Milton: P. L.*, i. 42.

* 3. To hinder; to obstruct.

"Bright as the deathless gods, and happy, she
From all that may *infringe* delight is free."
Waller: Apology of Sleep.

B. *Intransitive:*

* 1. To violate, break, or transgress some rule or law; to do evil or injury.

2. To encroach, to trespass, to intrude: as, To *infringe* upon one's rights.

¶ (1) The civil and moral laws are *infringed* by those who act in opposition to them; treaties and engagements are *violated* by those who do not hold them sacred; the bounds which are prescribed by the moral law are *transgressed* by those who are guilty of any excess.

(2) For the difference between to *infringe* and to *encroach*, see ENCROACH.

ĭn-frĭnge'-mĕnt, *s.* [Eng. *infringe*; *-ment.*] The act of infringing, breaking, violating, or transgressing; the state of being infringed; a breach, a violation, an encroachment.

"We scarce ever had a prince, who by fraud, or violence, had not made some *infringement* on the constitution."—*Burke: Vindic. of Natural Society.*

ĭn-frĭng'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *infring(e)*; *-er.*] One who infringes, breaks, or violates; a violater, a transgressor, an encroacher.

"The *infringers* of this commandment to be imprisoned."—*Strype: Edw. VI.* (an. 1548).

* **ĭn-frĭng'-ĭ-ble,** *a.* [Lat. *in-* = not; *frango* (in comp. *fringo*) = to break, and Eng. suff. *-ible* = able.] That cannot be broken. (*Breton: An Olde Man's Lesson*, p. 13.)

† **ĭn-frŭc-tĕs'-çençe,** *s.* [Modelled on Eng. *inflorescence*, but from Lat. *fructus* = fruit; cf. *fructescence* (q.v.).]

Bot.: The name given by St. Pierre to the multiple or polythalamic fruits bearing the same relation to a simple fruit that the inflorescence does to a simple flower.

* **ĭn-frŭc'-tų-ōse,** * **ĭn-frŭc'-tų-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Lat. *infructuosus*, from *in-* = not, and *fructus* = fruit.] Not fruitful; not bearing fruit; unprofitable. (*Adams: Works*, ii. 120.)

* **ĭn-frŭ'-gal,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* = (2), and Eng. *frugal* (q.v.).] Not frugal, prodigal, extravagant.

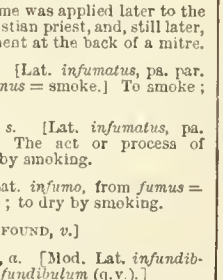
* **ĭn-frŭ-gĭf'-ēr-ŏŭs,** *a.* [Pref. *in-* (2), and Eng. *frugiferous* (q.v.).] Not bearing fruit.

* **ĭn'-fų-cāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *infucatus*, pa. par. of *infuco* = to paint, to colour: *in-* = in, into, and *fuco* = to paint.] To paint, to stain, to daub.

* **ĭn-fu-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *infucatus*, pa. par. of *infuco.*] The act of painting, staining, or daubing, especially the face.

ĭn'-fų-la, *s.* [Lat.]

Rom. Antiq.: A sacred fillet, made of wool, and worn on the head by priests, victims, and persons who fled to any place for mercy or protection. It was also worn by the emperors and magistrates on solemn occasions. The name was applied later to the head-dress of a Christian priest, and, still later, to a pendent ornament at the back of a mitre.



INFULA.

* **ĭn'-fų-māte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *infumatus*, pa. par. of *infumo*, from *fumus* = smoke.] To smoke; to dry by smoking.

* **ĭn-fū-mā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *infumatus*, pa. par. of *infumo.*] The act or process of smoking or drying by smoking.

* **ĭn-fūme',** *v.t.* [Lat. *infumo*, from *fumus* = smoke.] To smoke; to dry by smoking.

* **ĭn-fŭnd',** *v.t.* [INFOUND, *v.*]

ĭn-fŭn-dĭb'-ų-lar, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *infundibularis*, from Lat. *infundibulum* (q.v.).]

Bot.: Funnel-shaped; infundibuliform (q.v.).

ĭn-fŭn-dĭb-ų-lā'-ta, *s. pl.* [Neut. nom. pl. of Mod. Lat. *infundibulatus* = funnel-shaped.]

Zool.: An order of Polyzoa or Bryozoa. They have the tentacles placed in a circle round the mouth. It contains the Frustrida, &c.

ĭn-fŭn-dĭb'-ų-lāte, *a.* [Mod. Lat. *infundibulatus.*] [INFUNDIBULAR.]

Bot.: Infundibular (q.v.).

ĭn-fŭn-dĭb-ų-lī-, *pref.* [INFUNDIBULUM.] Funnel-shaped.

infundibuli-campanulate, *a.* Between bell-shaped and funnel-shaped.

ĭn-fŭn-dĭb'-ų-lĭ-form, *a.* [Lat. *infundibulum* (q.v.), and *forma* = form.]

Anat. & Bot.: Infundibular; funnel-shaped. There is an infundibuliform fascia of the abdomen. One form of corolla is infundibuliform.

ĭn-fŭn-dĭb'-ų-lŭm (pl. **in-fŭn-dĭb'-ų-lą**), *s.* [Lat., = a funnel.]

1. *Anat.:* Any part more or less funnel-shaped. There is an infundibulum of the heart, one of the lungs, and one of the ethmoid bone; also infundibula of the kidneys.

2. *Zoology:*

(1) The funnel or siphon of the Cephalopoda, the tube formed by the coalescence of the apposition of their epipodia. (Owen.)

(2) The channel formed by folded processes of the mantle by which water passes over the branchial chamber of molluscs. (*Huxley.*)

* **ĭn-fŭn'-ēr-al,** *v.t.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *funeral* (q.v.).] To perform the rite of burial for; to bury.

"As though her flesh did but *infuneral*
Her buried ghost."
G. Fletcher: Christ's Vict. & Triumph.

* **ĭn-fŭr-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Pref. *in-* (1), and Eng. *furcation* (q.v.).] A forked expansion.

ĭn-fūr'-ĭ-āte, *v.t.* [INFURIATE, *a.*] To render furious or mad; to provoke to madness or fury.

* **ĭn-fūr'-ĭ-ate,** *a.* [Ital. *infuriato*, pa. par. of *infuriare* = to grow into fury or rage: *in-* = in, and *furia* = fury.] Infuriated, enraged, mad, raging.

* **ĭn-fŭs'-cāte,** *v.t.* [Lat. *infuscatus*, pa. par. of *infusco*, from *in-* (intens.), and *fusco* = to make dark; *fuscus* = dark.] To darken; to obscure; to make black or dark.

* **ĭn-fŭs-cā'-tion,** *s.* [Lat. *infuscatus*, pa. par. of *infusco.*] The act of darkening or blackening; the state of being darkened or black.

ĭn-fūse', *v.t.* [Fr. *infuser*, from Lat. *infusus*, pa. par. of *infundo*=to pour in: *in-*=in, into, and *fundo* = to pour; Sp. *infundir*; Ital. *infondere.*]

* 1. To pour in, into, or upon, as a liquid; to shed.

"Those clear rays which she *infused* on me."
Shakesp.: 1 Henry VI., i. 2.

2. To pour into the mind; to instil as a principle; to inculcate, to implant.

"So spake the false archangel, and *infused*
Bad influence into the unwary breast
Of his associate." *Milton: P. L.*, v. 694.

3. To introduce, to diffuse, to spread.

"[He] waking at the call of lust alone,
Infuses lies and errors of his own."
Cowper: Expostulation, 102.

* 4. To make an infusion with.

"Drink, *infused* with flesh, will nourish faster and easier than meat and drink together."—*Bacon: Nat Hist.*

* 5. To inspire, to fill.

"*Infusing* him with self and vain conceit."
Shakesp.: Richard II., ii. 2.

6. To steep in any liquid, with a gentle heat, for the purpose of extracting medicinal or other valuable virtues, essences, or qualities.

"Take violets, and *infuse* a good pugil of them in a quart of vinegar."—*Bacon: Nat. Hist.*

* **ĭn-fūse',** *s.* [Lat. *infusum*, neut. sing. of *infusus*, pa. par. of *infundo* = to pour in or on.] An infusion.

"That may my rymes with sweet *infuse* embrew."
Spenser: Hymn of Heavenly Love.

ĭn-fūs'-ēr, *s.* [Eng. *infus(e)*; *-er.*] One who or that which infuses.

"To declare the very dream, as if they had been the *infusers* of it."—*Mountague: Devoute Essayes*, pt. i. tr. xvi., § 6.

* **ĭn-fūs-ĭ-bĭl'-ĭ-tў** (1), *s.* [Eng. *infusible* (1); *-ity.*] The quality or state of being infusible; incapability of fusion or dissolution.